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A NEW

ENGLISH DICTIONARY

ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES;

FOUNDED MAINLY ON THE MATERIALS COLLECTED BY

The Philological Society.

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or
B 1830

EDITED BY

JAMES A. H. MURRAY,

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SOMETIME PRESIDENT OF THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF MANY SCHOLARS AND MEN OF SCIENCE.

VOLUME II.

C.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

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PREFACE TO VOLUME II.

THIS volume contains the words beginning with the letter C. In respect of the space occupied by it in the Dictionary, C is the second largest letter of the alphabet (being exceeded only by S): and it contains nearly as many words as A and B (both large letters) taken together, and as many as the nine smallest letters X, Z, Y, Q, K, J, N, U, V, with three-fourths of the tenth, O.

The extraordinary compass of C arises from several causes general and special. Primarily, the number of words beginning with any consonant depends naturally upon the number of initial combinations of which that consonant is capable. Thus, such letters as J, N, V, which can be followed by vowels only, have naturally fewer words than such as C, P, S, which enter also into the initial combinations CL, CR, PL, PR, SC, SL, SM, etc., and even (in the case of S) into the triple combinations SPR, SPL, etc., each of which may, like the simple letter, stand before all the vowels. Although the words beginning with these double or triple consonant groups are never so numerous as those beginning with the simple consonant, they are of such a number as to augment greatly the extent of the letters in question; thus B owes more than a fourth of its words to the combinations BL, BR, and C is increased 223 pages by words in CL, CR, CHL, CHR. A special cause, in the case of the letter C, is that it contains the graphic combination CH, which is, phonetically, when it has the sound tsh, and etymologically, when it represents Greek X, a distinct letter, and is treated as such in the alphabet and dictionary of some languages, as for example Spanish and Welsh. But in the English Dictionary CH comes in the midst of C, to which it constitutes a notable addition, occupying of itself 171 pages of this volume, and actually including more words than J, K, or Q, and more than twice as many as X, Y, and Z put together. Another orthographic circumstance has some weight: C contains many words which, phonetically spelt, belong to S, viz. those in *Ce-*, *Ci-*, *Cy-*. It is true that, also for orthographic reasons, it loses words in *Ke-*, *Ki-*, *Ky-*, *Kn-* (e.g. *keep*, *king*, *kythe*, *know*), formerly written with C; but these are, in all, not so numerous as the additions in *Ce-*, *Ci-*, *Cy-*, from Latin and Greek sources; so that the peculiarities of modern English spelling result, on the whole, in largely swelling the initial capacity of C. But there is a third circumstance of greater potency than any of those already mentioned; this is, the vast number of words of Latin origin or Latin composition with the prefixes *Con-* and *Contra-* (with their forms *co-*, *col-*, *com-*, *cor-*, and *counter-*), which have been adopted or formed in English. Of the following 1308 (or deducting CH, 1137) pages, no fewer than 576 are occupied by *Co-*, upwards of 400 of which are due to these Latin prefixes.

The actual number of words treated in C—including the Main words, to which separate articles are assigned (e.g. **Come**, **Cast**), the Subordinate entries of distinct forms of words, which appear in their alphabetical place with a reference to the Main form under which they are treated (e.g. **Cacarootch**, obs. form of COCKROACH), and the specialized Combinations or compounds, explained under the Main words (e.g. **camp-bed**, **camp-fever**, under CAMP)—is 29,295. This number does not include the combinations

of simple and obvious meaning (such as *camp-boy*, *camp-fire*, *camp-language*), which are practically unlimited in number, and of which several thousands are recorded and illustrated by quotations, but without individual explanations, under the Main words.

The 29,295 words are thus made up:

	Main Words.	Special combinations.	Subordinate words.	Total.
	21,295	3,461	4,539	29,295
(including CH.	2,720	587	717	4,024)

Considered as to their status in the language, the Main words are divided approximately into those still *current* and fully native or naturalized, those now *obsolete* (marked †), and those which are *alien* or imperfectly naturalized (marked ‖). The distribution of the Main words is

	Current.	Obsolete.	Alien.	Total.
	15,852	4,515	928	21,295
(including CH.	2,084	494	142	2,720)

Thus, of the whole Main words included in C, 21⅕ % are obsolete, 4⅜ % alien or not fully naturalized.

If to these we add the words treated in Volume I, we have, for the contents of the first three letters of the alphabet, the following figures:

	Main words.	Special combinations.	Subordinate words.	Total.
A, B, and C	43,527	7,753	9,269	60,549

Of the Main words there are

Current.	Obsolete.	Alien.	Total.
31,232	10,497	1,798	43,527

That is, for the whole three letters, 71¾ % are now current and fully naturalized, 24⅛ % are obsolete, 4⅛ % alien or imperfectly naturalized; more than three-fourths of all the words included being thus in living use.

The plan and general features of the Dictionary have been already set forth in the Preface and Introduction to Vol. I. It need only be said here that C has presented, in its extent and variety, an ample field for the application of the principles there laid down. As a letter, it is a typical one, containing words of all kinds and from all sources, and it has perhaps more than an average proportion of words of particular historical interest. It comprises Old English words of Teutonic and Scandinavian origin, such as the verbs COME, CAST, and CALL, which are the subjects of some of the longest articles yet contained in the Dictionary; important words from Norman French, like CATTLE, COUNCIL, COUNTRY, COUNTY, and COURT; numerous words from Latin, directly or through French, like those in CON- and COUNTER- already mentioned, or more circuitously like CROSS, with its interesting history; many words from Greek, directly or through Latin, as CATHEDRAL, CHLORINE, CHOLERA, CLERGY, or more circuitously, like the great word CHURCH; from Celtic, as CAIRN, CRAG; from modern Romanic tongues, as CASTE, CHAGRIN, CHAMOIS, COCO, CORK, CRUSADE, CUPOLA; from other European languages, as CHACO, COACH, COSS, CRAVAT, CZAR; from Hebrew (ultimately), as CHERUB; from Arabic, as CARAVAN, COFFEE, COTTON; from Persian, as CHECK, CHESS; from Turkish, as CHOUSE; from various East Indian and other Oriental tongues, as CALICO, CAMPHOR, CASSOWARY, CASH, COMPOUND, CONGOU; from languages of America and the West Indies, as CACAO, CANOE, CAOUTCHOUC, CAUCUS.

To enumerate here even a tithe of the words of special interest would take too much space; to such, users of the Dictionary will themselves naturally turn. But attention may be called to the number of words connected with the history of CHRISTIANITY, and the CHURCH, including CANON, CATHEDRAL, CATHOLIC, CHANCEL, CHAPEL, CHAPTER, CHERUB, CHOIR, CLERGY, CLERK, COLLEGE, CONGREGATION, CONVENT, CONVENTICLE, COVENANT, CROSIER, CROSS, and many others; to those connected with civil and political history as CHARTIST, CHILTERN, CITY, COLONY, COMMON, COMPANY, COMMUNISM, CONGRESS, CONSERVATIVE, CONSTITUTION, CORONER, CORPORATION, COUNCIL, COUNTRY, COUNTY, and COURT; to other words of curious history as CATACOMB, CHOLERA, CLOSH, COCKATRICE, COCKNEY, COMPURGATION.

The Historical method followed has cleared the origin and history of hundreds of words from the errors in which conjectural 'etymology' had involved them; it has established the actual derivation of many, and has left the origin of others as unknown and, to all appearance, lost. It has established the recent origination of a considerable portion of our vocabulary, and shown to what an extent, especially in CL- and CR- words, onomatopœia has continued to work; and it has brought into prominence the remarkable extent to which, in our composite language, the same monosyllabic combination of three or four letters is apt to constitute several words entirely unconnected in origin, as exemplified under CLOCK, COB, COCK, COD, COG, COLL, COP, COPE, COT, CROCK. In the case of these homographic groups, when the history of some of the individual words is also uncertain, it is often exceedingly difficult to decide what are distinct *words*, and what are only *senses* of one and the same original word. In doubtful cases, I have usually leant to treating such as *senses* of one word, so as not unnecessarily to increase the number of homographs; but, in each case, attention is called to the possibility that senses so combined may really be in their origin distinct *words*. See, for example, the senses treated under COB *sb.*[1], COP *sb.*[2]

A considerable portion of the materials for C (*Ca—Ce, Ci—Comm*) was formerly subedited by Mr. H. H. Gibbs, and part of the remainder by the late Mr. Geo. White of Marychurch, Torquay, in accordance with the original proposals of the Philological Society. While the present volume has been in preparation, successive portions of the letter have been subedited under the Editor's direction, with addition of all new materials, by a number of volunteer workers, viz., the Rev. C. B. Mount, M.A., Oxford, Mr. E. C. Hulme, of 18 Philbeach Gardens, South Kensington, Mr. G. L. Apperson, of 11 Park Road, Wimbledon, the late Mr. W. Noel Woods, B.A., of Elgin Road, Addiscombe, Surrey (assisted by Mrs. Woods, B.A.), the late Mr. John Peto, of Ravenswood, Alleyne Park, S.E., Mr. A. Hailstone, of 20 Woodland Road, Cheetham Hill, Manchester, Miss J. E. A. Brown, Further Barton, Cirencester, the Rev. W. B. Robertson Wilson, M.A., Dollar, and small portions by Mrs. G. Pope, the Avenue, Clifton, Miss Edith Thompson, Brokes Lodge, Reigate, and Mr. T. Henderson, M.A., Bedford. Of the amount of time devoted by these voluntary workers to the Dictionary, and their valued help in facilitating the final labours of the editorial staff in the Scriptorium, I speak with the highest appreciation and gratitude. Three of the number, I regret to record, have, during the progress of the volume, been removed by death: Mr. John Peto, at a good old age, and Mr. and Mrs. Woods in their early prime[1].

In the 'proof' stage continuous help has been given by Mr. H. Hucks Gibbs, M.A., the Rev. J. B. Johnston, B.D., Falkirk, the Rev. J. T. Fowler, M.A., F.S.A., Vice-Principal of Bishop Hatfield's Hall, Durham, Dr. W. Sykes, F.S.A., Gosport, Monsieur F. J. Amours, of Glasgow, and above all by Mr. Fitzedward Hall, D.C.L., who has continued his daily collation and annotation of the proofs, and supplied, from the fruits of his life-long studies in English literature, thousands of quotations for the use of words at earlier or later dates than those already recorded, for rare words and senses, or interesting and curious idioms. Grateful acknowledgements are also due to Professor Eduard Sievers, now of Leipzig, and Monsieur Paul Meyer, Member of the Institute of France, for their continuous help with the etymology and history of difficult Teutonic and Romanic words respectively; as also to Professor F. Neumann of Heidelberg, Professor F. Kluge of Freiburg in Breisgau, Dr. W. H. Muller of Leyden, Dr. Axel Erdmann and Professor Noreen of Upsala, Professor Storm of Christiania, Professor O. Jespersen of Copenhagen, Señor Don Rufino Cuervo, author of a Spanish Etymological Dictionary, Professor J. Rhŷs, Mr. W. R. Morfill, M.A., Professor Margoliouth, M.A., Mr. J. T. Platts, M.A., and Rev. Dr. G. U. Pope, for very frequent help in tracing the etymology and history of words from French, German, Dutch, Norse, Celtic, Slavonic, Arabic, Persian, Hindustānī, Tamil, and other Oriental languages.

From most of the scholars and specialists already named in Vol. I., help has also been received in the present volume; to their names must be added those of Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., Warden of All Souls, the Rev. Andrew Clark, M.A., Mr. C. H. Firth, M.A., Prof. P. Gardner, M.A., Prof. Ray Lankester, F.R.S., Dr. R. L. Poole, all of Oxford, Mr. A. J. Hipkins (for names of Musical Instruments), and Mr. W. H. Stevenson, of the Record Office, London.

[1] The ranks of our voluntary workers have meanwhile been filled up by Mr. James Bartlett, M.A., Cloverlea, Bramley, Guildford, who has subedited G, and commenced work on R, the Rev. Canon R. Morris, D.D., Eaton, Eccleston, Cheshire, who has subedited part of I, and Mr. H. A. Nesbitt, of 7 Newburgh Road, Acton, who has done a portion of N.

The volume has been especially enriched by the assistance of Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., and Professor F. W. Maitland of Downing College, Cambridge, in words connected with legal antiquities, of Miss Edith Thompson in the investigation of words belonging to English History, of Mr. W. T. Thiselton Dyer, F.R.S., F.L.S., in the history of plant names and botanical terms, of Professor Alfred Newton of Magdalene College, Cambridge, in ornithological terms, of Professor Albert W. Chester of Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y., in mineralogical terms, of Dr. W. Sykes, F.S.A., of Gosport, in the history of medical and pathological words, of Mr. Alexander Beazeley, C.E., in the history of architectural terms, of the Rev. Principal Fairbairn in the history of several theological terms, of the late Dr. E. Hatch, and the Rev. F. E. Warren, M.A., in some ecclesiastical and liturgical words, and of Mr. R. B. Prosser, formerly of the Patent Office, in the history of recent technical terms connected with arts and manufactures. Acknowledgement has also to be made of the kindness of Professor J. M. Dixon, late of the Imperial University, Tôkyô, Japan, now of the Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, who presented to us the whole of the quotations collected for his valuable *Dictionary of Idiomatic English Phrases*, furnished with full references to the authors and works cited.

In some earlier parts of the letter, especially in CE-, CI-, I had the advantage of the collaboration of Mr. Henry Bradley, who has since edited the letter E, and is now occupied with F. The assistants in the Scriptorium who have co-operated with me in the production of the volume, and whose share in the work is recorded with warm appreciation, are Mr. John Mitchell, Mr. Walter Worrall, B.A., Mr. A. T. Maling, M.A., Mr. C. Balk, and (for part of the letter) Mr. A. Erlebach, B.A., Mr. G. Morrison, and Mr. F. J. Sweatman.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY.

THE SCRIPTORIUM, OXFORD,
October, 1893.

ADDITIONS AND EMENDATIONS.

Cent [2]. *Etymology.* The Romanic origin is established: *juego de los cientos*, i.e. 'hundred-game' is the Spanish name of piquet. Cf. CIENTO.

Clead, cleed, *v. Etymology.* Omit the eighth line, and substitute '*f. klæð* sb.: see CLOTH.'

Clever. What is perhaps an example of this word, of date 1470, and from Norfolk, where Sir T. Browne located it, occurs in the *Paston Letters*, No. 656 (II. 415), printed 'if it be soo that all thynge go olyver currant'; where 'clyver' is perhaps the reading of the (now lost) MS.; cf. the dialectal uses under B.

Coincide, and its derivatives, are treated in a scholarly monograph by H. E. Shepherd, in the *American Journal of Philology*, vol. I. pp. 271–280, in which the history of the words in the mediæval Latin of Roger Bacon, and the English writers of the 17th c. is traced with much fullness. For the verb, in sense 3, earlier instances are given from BERKELEY (1705) *Works* IV. 442, and W. WOLLASTON (1709) in Nichols *Illustr. Lit.*, I. 201.

Corduroy (spelt *corderoy*) has now been found, by Mr. R. B. Prosser, a little earlier. *Chadwick's Patent*, No. 1093, of 1774, specifies *inter alia*, 'cotton corderoys, cotton and linen corderoys'.

Cowl *sb.*[2] Prof. Skeat points out the OE. form *cufel*, pl. *cuflas*, of date 963–84, in *Cartul. Saxon.* (ed. Birch) 367, 'ii cuflas & þry trogas' [two cowls and three troughs]. This makes certain its relationship to OHG. *chubil*, whether originally Teutonic, or of West Germanic adoption from Latin.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION

I. CONSONANTS.

b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, z *have their usual values.*

g as in *g*o (gō^{u}).
h ... *h*o! (hō^{u}).
r ... *r*un (rʌn), ter*r*ier (te·riəɹ).
ɹ ... *h*er (həɹ), fa*r*ther (fā·ɹðəɹ).
s ... *s*ee (sī), *c*ess (ses).
w ... *w*en (wen).
hw ... *wh*en (hwen).
y ... *y*es (yes).

þ as in *th*in (þin), ba*th* (baþ).
ð ... *th*en (ðen), ba*th*e (bē^{ı}ð).
ʃ ... *sh*op (ʃɒp), di*sh* (diʃ).
ʧ ... *ch*op (ʧɒp), di*tch* (diʧ).
ʒ ... vi*s*ion (vi·ʒən), dé*j*euner (deʒðne).
ʤ ... *j*udge (ʤʌʤ).
ŋ ... si*ng*ing (si·ŋiŋ), thi*nk* (þiŋk).
ŋg ... fi*ng*er (fiŋgəɹ).

(FOREIGN.)
ñ as in *French nasal*, envi*ron* (añviroñ).
l^{y} ... It. sera*g*lio (serā·l^{y}o).
n^{y} ... It. sig*n*ore (sin^{y}ō·re).
χ ... Ger. a*ch* (aχ), Sc. lo*ch* (loχ, loχ^{w}).
χ^{y} ... Ger. i*ch* (iχ^{y}), Sc. ni*cht* (nėχ^{y}t).
γ ... Ger. sagen (zā·γĕn).
γ^{y} ... Ger. legen, regnen (lē·γ^{y}ĕn, rē·γ^{y}nĕn).

II. VOWELS.

ORDINARY.

a as in Fr. *à la* mode (a la mod').
ai ... ay*e*=*y*es (ai), Isa*i*ah (əiza·i·ă).
æ ... m*a*n (mæn).
ɑ ... p*a*ss (pɑs), ch*a*nt (ʧɑnt).
ɑu ... l*ou*d (lɑud), n*ow* (nɑu).
ʌ ... c*u*t (kʌt), s*o*n (sʌn).
e ... y*e*t (yet), t*e*n (ten).
ė ... surv*ey* s*ò*. (sə·ɹvė), Fr. attach*é* (ataʃe).
‖ę ... Fr. ch*ef* (ʃęf).
ə ... ev*e*r (evəɹ), nat*i*on (nē^{ı}·ʃən).
əi ... *I*, *eye*, (əi), b*i*nd (bəind).
‖ǫ ... Fr. eau *d*e vie (ō dǫ vī').
i ... s*i*t (sit), m*y*st*i*c (mistik).
i ... Psych*e* (səi·ki), *r*eact (ri$_{ı}$æ·kt).
o ... ach*o*r (ę^{ı}·koɹ), m*o*rality (moræ·lĭti).
oi ... *oi*l (oil), b*oy* (boi).
o ... her*o* (hī^{o}·ro), z*o*ology (zo$_{ı}$ɒlŏdʒi).
ǫ ... w*ha*t (hwǫt), *w*atch (wǫʧ).
ǫ, ǫ̇* .. g*o*t (gǫt), s*o*ft (sǫ̇ft).
‖ö ... Ger. K*ö*ln (köln).
‖ȯ ... Fr. p*eu* (pȯ).
u ... f*u*ll (ful), b*oo*k (buk).
iu ... d*u*ration (diurē^{ı}·ʃən).
u ... unt*o* (ʌ·ntu), fr*u*gality (fru-).
iu ... Matth*ew* (mæ·þiu), v*ir*t*ue* (və·ɹtiu).
‖ü ... Ger. M*ü*ller (mü·lĕr).
‖ǖ ... Fr. d*u*ne (dǖn).

^{o} (see ī^{o}, ē^{o}, ō^{o}, ū^{o}) } see p. xxiv., note 3.
^{ı}, ^{u} (see ē^{ı}, ō^{u}) }
$^{'}$ as in able (ē^{ı}b'l), eaten (ēt'n) = voice-glide.

LONG.

as in *a*lms (ām'z), b*a*r (bāɹ).

ē ... c*u*rl (kēɹl), f*ur* (fēɹ).
ē (ēᵉ) ... th*e*re (ðēᵉɹ), p*ea*r, p*a*re (pēᵉɹ).
ē (ē^{ı}) ... r*ei*n, r*ai*n (rē^{ı}n), th*ey* (ðē^{ı}).
ę̄ ... Fr. f*ai*re (fę̄r').
ō ... f*ir* (fōɹ), f*er*n (fōɹn), *ea*rth (ōɹþ).

ī (īᵉ) ... b*ie*r (bīᵉɹ), cl*ea*r (klīᵉɹ).
ī ... th*ie*f (þīf), *s*ee (sī).
ō (ōᵉ) ... b*oa*r, b*o*re (bōᵉɹ), gl*o*ry (glōᵉri).

ō (ōᵘ) ... *so*, *sow* (sōᵘ), *soul* (sōᵘl).
ǭ ... w*a*lk (wǭk), w*a*rt (wǭɹt).
ǭ ... sh*o*rt (ʃǭɹt), th*o*rn (þǭɹn).
‖ō̤ ... Fr. *coeur* (kō̤r).
‖ǒ̄ ... Ger. G*ö*the (gǒ̄tĕ), Fr. je*û*ne (ʒǒ̄n).
ū (ūᵒ) .. p*oo*r (pūᵒɹ), m*oo*rish (mūᵒ·riʃ).
iū, ᶦū ... p*u*re (piūᵒɹ), l*u*re (lᶦūᵒɹ).
ū ... *two* moons (tū mūnz).
iū, ᶦū ... *few* (fiū), l*u*te (lᶦūt).

‖ǖ ... Ger. gr*ü*n (grǖn), Fr. j*us* (ʒǖ).

OBSCURE.

ă as in *a*mœb*a* (ămī·bă).

ă̆ ... *a*ccept (ă̆kse·pt), mani*a*c (mē^{ı}·niă̆k).

ă̆ ... *a*datum (dē^{ı}·tă̆m).
ĕ ... m*o*ment (mō^{u}·mĕnt), s*e*veral (se·vĕrăl).
ĕ̇ ... s*e*parate (*adj.*) (se·părĕ̇t).

ė ... add*e*d (æ·dėd), *e*state (ėstē^{ı}·t).

ĭ ... van*i*ty (væ·nĭti).
ĭ ... *re*main (rĭmē^{ı}·n), b*e*lieve (bĭlī·v).
ŏ ... th*eo*ry (þī·ŏri).

ŏ̇ ... v*io*let (vəi·ŏlėt), par*o*dy (pæ·rŏ̇di).
ŭ ... *au*thority (ŭþǫ·rĭti).
ŭ̇ ... *co*nnect (kŭ̇ne·kt), am*a*zon (æ·măzŭ̇n).

iŭ, ᶦŭ verd*ure* (vē·ɹdiŭɹ), measu*re* (me·ʒᶦŭɹ).
ĭŭ ... alt*o*gether (ōltĭŭ̇ge·ðəɹ).
iŭ̇ ... circ*u*lar (sē·ɹkiŭ̇lăɹ).

* ǫ̇ the *o* in *soft*, of medial or doubtful length.

‖ Only in foreign (or earlier English) words.

In the ETYMOLOGY,

OE. *e*, *o*, representing an earlier *a*, are distinguished as ę, ǫ (having the phonetic value of ę and ǫ, or ǫ, above); as in *ęnde* from *andi* (OHG. *anti*, Goth. *andei-s*), *mǫnn* from *mann*, *ǫn* from *an*.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. [in Etymol.] ... = adoption of, adopted from.
a (as *a* 1300) ..... = *ante*, before.
a., adj., adj..... = adjective.
absol., absol. ..... = absolutely.
abst. ..... = abstract.
acc. ..... = accusative.
ad. [in Etymol.]... = adaptation of.
adv., adv..... = adverb.
advb. ..... = adverbial, -ly.
AF., AFr. ..... = Anglo-French.
Anat. ..... = in Anatomy.
Antiq. ..... = in Antiquities.
aphet. ..... = aphetic, aphetized.
app. ..... = apparently.
Arab. ..... = Arabic.
Arch. ..... = in Architecture.
arch. ..... = archaic.
Archæol. ..... = in Archæology.
assoc. ..... = association.
Astr. ..... = in Astronomy.
Astrol. ..... = in Astrology.
attrib. ..... = attributive, -ly.
bef. ..... = before.
Biol. ..... = in Biology.
Boh. ..... = Bohemian.
Bot. ..... = in Botany.
Build. ..... = in Building.
c (as *c* 1300) ..... = *circa*, about.
c. (as 13th c.) ..... = century.
Cat. ..... = Catalan.
catachr. ..... = catachrestically.
Cf., cf. ..... = *confer*, compare.
Chem. ..... = in Chemistry.
cl. L. ..... = classical Latin.
cogn. w. ..... = cognate with.
collect. ..... = collective, -ly.
colloq. ..... = colloquially.
comb. ..... = combined, -ing.
Comb. ..... = Combinations.
Comm. ..... = in commercial usage.
comp. ..... = compound, composition.
compl. ..... = complement.
Conch. ..... = in Conchology.
concr. ..... = concretely.
conj. ..... = conjunction.
cons. ..... = consonant.
Const., *Const.* ... = Construction, construed with.
Cryst. ..... = in Crystallography.
(D.) ..... = in Davies (Supp. Eng. Glossary).
Da. ..... = Danish.
dat. ..... = dative.
def. ..... = definite.
deriv. ..... = derivative, -ation.
dial., *dial.* ..... = dialect, -al.
Dict. ..... = Dictionary.
dim. ..... = diminutive.
Du. ..... = Dutch.
Eccl. ..... = in ecclesiastical usage.
ellipt. ..... = elliptical, -ly.
e. midl. ..... = east midland (dialect).
Eng. ..... = English.
Ent. ..... = in Entomology.
erron. ..... = erroneous, -ly.
esp., esp. ..... = especially.
etym. ..... = etymology.
euphem. ..... = euphemistically.
exc. ..... = except.
f. [in Etymol.] ... = formed on.
f. (in subordinate entries) ..... = form of.
fem. (*rarely* f.) ... = feminine.
fig. ..... = figurative.
F., Fr. ..... = French.
freq. ..... = frequently.
Fris. ..... = Frisian.
G., Ger. ..... = German.
Gael. ..... = Gaelic.
gen. ..... = genitive.
gen. ..... = general, -ly.
gen. sign. ..... = general signification.
Geol. ..... = in Geology.
Geom. ..... = in Geometry.
Goth. ..... = Gothic (= Mœso-Gothic).
Gr. ..... = Greek.
Gram. ..... = in Grammar.
Heb. ..... = Hebrew.
Her. ..... = in Heraldry.
Herb. ..... = with herbalists.
Hort. ..... = in Horticulture.
imp. ..... = Imperative.
impers. ..... = impersonal.
impf. ..... = imperfect.
ind. ..... = Indicative.
indef. ..... = indefinite.
inf. ..... = Infinitive.
infl. ..... = influenced.
int. ..... = interjection.
intr. ..... = intransitive.
It. ..... = Italian.
J., (J.) ..... = Johnson (quotation from).
(Jam.) ..... = in Jamieson, Scottish Dict.
(Jod.) ..... = Jodrell (quoted from).
L. ..... = Latin.
(L.) (in quotations) = Latham's edn. of Todd's [Johnson.
lang. ..... = language.
LG. ..... = Low German.
lit. ..... = literal, -ly.
Lith. ..... = Lithuanian.
LXX. ..... = Septuagint.
Mal. ..... = Malay.
masc. (*rarely* m.) = masculine.
Math. ..... = in Mathematics.
ME. ..... = Middle English.
Med. ..... = in Medicine.
med. L. ..... = mediæval Latin.
Mech. ..... = in Mechanics.
Metaph. ..... = in Metaphysics.
MHG. ..... = Middle High German.
midl. ..... = midland (dialect).
Mil. ..... = in military usage.
Min. ..... = in Mineralogy.
mod. ..... = modern.
Mus. ..... = in Music.
(N.) ..... = Nares (quoted from).
n. of action ..... = noun of action.
n. of agent ..... = noun of agent.
Nat. Hist. ..... = in Natural History.
Naut. ..... = in nautical language.
neut. (*rarely* n.) = neuter.
NF., NFr. ..... = Northern French.
N.O. ..... = Natural Order.
nom. ..... = nominative.
north. ..... = northern (dialect).
N.T. ..... = New Testament.
Numism. ..... = in Numismatics.
obj. ..... = object.
Obs., obs., obs. ..... = obsolete.
occas. ..... = occasional, -ly.
OE. ..... = Old English (= Anglo-Saxon).
OF., OFr. ..... = Old French.
OFris. ..... = Old Frisian.
OHG. ..... = Old High German.
OIr. ..... = Old Irish.
ON. ..... = Old Norse (Old Icelandic).
ONF. ..... = Old Northern French.
Opt. ..... = in Optics.
Ornith. ..... = in Ornithology.
OS. ..... = Old Saxon.
OSl. ..... = Old Slavonic.
O.T. ..... = Old Testament.
OTeut. ..... = Original Teutonic.
orig. ..... = original, -ly.
Palæont. ..... = in Palæontology.
pa. pple. ..... = passive or past participle.
pass. ..... = passive, -ly.
pa. t. ..... = past tense.
Path. ..... = in Pathology.
perh. ..... = perhaps.
Pers. ..... = Persian.
pers. ..... = person, -al.
pf. ..... = perfect.
Pg. ..... = Portuguese.
Philol. ..... = in Philology.
phonet. ..... = phonetic, -ally.
phr. ..... = phrase.
Phren. ..... = in Phrenology.
Phys. ..... = in Physiology.
pl., *pl.* ..... = plural.
poet. ..... = poetic.
pop. ..... = popular, -ly.
ppl. a., ppl. adj. ... = participial adjective.
pple. ..... = participle.
Pr. ..... = Provençal.
prec. ..... = preceding (word or article).
pref. ..... = prefix.
prep. ..... = preposition.
pres. ..... = present.
Prim. sign. ..... = Primary signification.
priv. ..... = privative.
prob. ..... = probably.
pron. ..... = pronoun.
pronunc. ..... = pronunciation.
prop. ..... = properly.
Pros. ..... = in Prosody.
pr. pple. ..... = present participle.
Psych. ..... = in Psychology.
q.v. ..... = *quod vide*, which see.
(R.) ..... = in Richardson's Dict.
R. C. Ch. ..... = Roman Catholic Church.
refash. ..... = refashioned, -ing.
refl., refl. ..... = reflexive.
reg. ..... = regular.
repr. ..... = representative, representing.
Rhet. ..... = in Rhetoric.
Rom. ..... = Romanic, Romance.
sb., *sb.* ..... = substantive.
Sc. ..... = Scotch.
sc. ..... = *scilicet*, understand or supply.
sing. ..... = singular.
Skr. ..... = Sanskrit.
Slav. ..... = Slavonic.
Sp. ..... = Spanish.
sp. ..... = spelling.
spec. ..... = specifically.
subj. ..... = subject, subjunctive.
subord. cl. ..... = subordinate clause.
subseq. ..... = subsequently.
subst. ..... = substantively.
suff. ..... = suffix.
superl. ..... = superlative.
Surg. ..... = in Surgery.
Sw. ..... = Swedish.
s.w. ..... = south western (dialect).
T. (T.) ..... = in Todd's Johnson.
techn. ..... = technical, -ly.
Theol. ..... = in Theology.
tr. ..... = translation of.
trans. ..... = transitive.
transf. ..... = transferred sense.
Trig. ..... = in Trigonometry.
Typog. ..... = in Typography.
ult. ..... = *ultimate*, -ly.
unkn. ..... = unknown.
U.S. ..... = United States.
v., vb. ..... = verb.
v. str., or *w.* ..... = verb strong, or weak.
vbl. sb. ..... = verbal substantive.
var. ..... = variant of.
wd. ..... = word.
W Ger. ..... = West Germanic.
w. midl. ..... = west midland (dialect).
WS. ..... = West Saxon.
(Y.) ..... = in Col. Yule's Glossary.
Zool. ..... = in Zoology.

Before a word or sense.
† = obsolete.
‖ = not naturalized.

In the quotations.
* sometimes points out the word illustrated.

In the list of Forms.
1 = before 1100.
2 = 12th c. (1100 to 1200).
3 = 13th c. (1200 to 1300).
5–7 = 15th to 17th century. (See General Explanations, p. xx.)

In the Etymol.
* indicates a word or form not actually found, but of which the existence is inferred.
:— = extant representative, or regular phonetic descendant of.

The Printing of a word in SMALL CAPITALS indicates that further information will be found under the word so referred to.

C

C (sē), the third letter of the Roman alphabet, was originally identical with the Greek *Gamma*, Γ, and Semitic *Gimel*, whence it derived its form through the successive types Γ, ☾, C. The Greek *Kappa*, K, being from the first little used by the Romans, C functioned in earlier Latin both as (g) and (k); the latter sound being the more frequent came to be viewed as the more appropriate to C, and about 300–230 B.C., a modified character, Ꮆ or G, was introduced for the (g) sound, and C itself retained for the (k) sound. Hence, in the classical period and after, G was treated as the phonetic representative of Gamma, and C as the equivalent of Kappa, in the transliteration of Greek words into Roman spelling, as in ΚΑΔΜΟΣ, ΚΥΡΟΣ, ΦΩΚΙΣ, in Roman letters CADMVS, CYRVS, PHOCIS.

When the Roman alphabet was introduced into Britain, C had only the sound (k); and this value of the letter has been retained by all the insular Celts: in Welsh, Irish, Gaelic, C, c, is still only = (k). The Old English or 'Anglo-Saxon' writing was learned from the Celts, apparently of Ireland; hence C, c, in Old English, was also originally = (k): the words *kin, break, broken, thick, seek,* were in OE. written *cyn, brecan, ȝrocen, picc, sēoc.* But during the course of the OE. period, the k-sound before *e* and *i* became palatalized, and had by the 10th c. advanced nearly or quite to the sound of (tʃ), though still written c, as in *cir(i)ce, wrecc(e)a.* On the continent, meanwhile, a similar phonetic change had also been going on. Original Latin C (= k) before *e, i,* had by palatalization advanced in Italy to the sound of (tʃ), and in France still further to that of (ts). Yet for these new sounds the old character C, c, was still retained before *e* and *i,* the letter thus acquiring two distinct values. Moreover the sound (k) also occurred in French before *e* and *i* (chiefly as a representative of Latin *qu*); this was now expressed in Northern French by the Greek letter K, k; so that the sound (k) had two symbols, k and c, while the symbol c had two sounds (k and ts). These French inconsistencies as to C and K were, after the Norman Conquest, applied to the writing of English, which caused a considerable re-spelling of the Old English words. Thus while OE. *candel, clif, corn, crop, cīl,* remained unchanged, *Cent, cȩg* (*cēg*), *cyng, brece, sēoce,* were now (without any change of sound) spelt *Kent, keȝ, kyng, breke, seoke*; even *cniht* was subsequently spelt *kniht, knight,* and *pic, picc,* became *thik, thikk, thick.* The OE. *cw-* was also at length (very unnecessarily) displaced by the Fr. *qw, qu,* so that the OE. *cwēn, cwic,* became ME. *qwen, quen, qwik, quik,* now *queen, quick.* The sound (tʃ) to which OE. palatalized c had advanced, also occurred in French, chiefly (in Central French) from Latin *c* before *a.* In French it was represented by *ch,* as in *champ, cher*:—L. *camp-um, cār-um*; and this spelling was now introduced into English: the Hatton Gospels, written about 1160, have in Matt. i–iii, *child, chyld, riche, mychel,* for the *cild, rice, mycel,* of the OE. version whence they were copied; this was, phonetically, an improvement. In these cases, the OE. *c* gave place to *k, qu, ch*; but, on the other hand, *c* in its new value of (ts) came in largely in Fr. words like *procession, emperice, grace,* and was also substituted for *ts* in a few OE. words, as *miltse, bletsien,* in early ME. *milce, blecien.* By the end of the 13th c. both in France and England, this sound (ts) was reduced to simple (s); and from that date c before *e, i, y,* has been, phonetically, a duplicate or subsidiary letter to s; used either for 'etymological' reasons, as in *lance, cent,* or (in defiance of etymology) to avoid the ambiguity due to the 'etymological' use of s for (z), as in *ace, mice, once, pence, defence.*

Thus, on the plea of showing the etymology, we write *advise, devise,* instead of *advize, devize,* which obliges us to write *advice, device, dice, ice, mice, twice,* etc., in defiance of the etymology; bad example has extended this to *hence, pence, defence,* etc., where there is no plea whatever for it. Former generations also wrote *sence* for *sense.*

Hence, in modern English, C has (1) the 'hard' sound (k) before *a, o, u,* before a consonant (except *h*), and when final, as in *cab, cot, cut, claw, crow, acme, cycle, sac, tic, epic*; (2) before *e, i, y,* it has the 'soft' sound (s). In all words from Old English or Old French, final *c* is avoided: the (k) sound being written *k* or *ck,* as in *beak, meek, oak, book, bark, balk, bank, pack, peck, pick, rock.* This is probably due to the claims of derivatives like *meeker, oaken, barking, rocky,* where *c* could not be used. Final *c* however is written in modern words from Latin, Greek, or other languages, and (of late) in the ending *-ic,* as in *sac, tic, epic, critic, music, pic-nic.* In the rare cases in which this *c* is followed in inflexion by *e* or *i,* it is necessary to change it to *ck,* as in *physicking, mimicking, frolicking, trafficker, pic-nicker.* When the (s) sound is final, it must be written *-ce,* as in *trace, ice, thrice,* and this final *e* must be retained in composition before *a, o, u,* as in *trace-able, peace-able.* (3) *Ci* (rarely *ce*) preceding another vowel has frequently the sound of (ʃ), esp. in the endings *-cious, -cial, -cion,* as *atrocious, glacial, coercion (ocean).* This sound (which is also taken by *t* in the same position) has been developed in comparatively modern times by palatalization of (s).

In a few words from foreign languages, *c* retains the foreign pronunciation, as in It. *cicerone* (tʃitʃerō·ne).

The combination CH virtually constitutes a distinct letter, having a history and sound of its own, and as such it receives a separate place in the alphabet of some languages, e.g. Spanish, Welsh. In English it is not so treated, and the CH- words are placed in Dictionaries and alphabetical lists between Ce- and Ci-. This inclusion of CH in the middle of C is one reason why the latter occupies so large a space in the Dictionary: C is virtually two letters in one, since beside the series *ca-, ce-, ci-, cl-,* etc., there is the parallel series *cha-, che-, chi-, chl-,* etc. For the history and sounds of CH, see before the beginning of the Ch- words.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* iii. (Z.) 6 *B, c, d, g, þ, t,* ȝeendjað on *e.* ·1588 J. Mellis *Briefe Instr.* D vij, Goe to your Calender to the letter C. and there enter Chyst. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* 126 The long poem of Hugbaldus the Monk, wherein every word beginneth with a C. 1885 Goschen in *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 6/1 The 'Three C's' of Foreign Policy..cleanhandedness, continuity, and courage. 1887 *Spectator* 19 Mar. 395/1 [He] writes Corinthians now with a 'C', as Professor Jowett writes it.

2. C *springs*: see Cee (springs).

II. 1. Used like the other letters of the alphabet (see A, B) to denote serial order, with the value of *third,* as quire C, the third 'quire' or sheet of a book, 'Horse Artillery, B Brigade, B and C Batteries, Woolwich'. So with the subdivisions of the longer articles in this Dictionary (see General Explanations, p. xi.).

2. *spec.* **a.** in *Music*: The name of the first note, or key-note, of the 'natural' major scale; called also C in Germany, in France *Ut,* in Italy *Do.* Also, the scale or key which has that note for its tonic.

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 76 C fa vt, that loues with all affection. 1782 Burney *Hist. Music* II. 13 The sounds belonging to the key of C. natural. 1864 Browning *Abt Vogler* XII, For my resting-place is found, The C Major of this life. 1879 Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 205 The famous Quartet in C, dedicated to Haydn.

b. In *abstract reasoning, hypothetical argumentation, law,* etc. C is put for a third person or thing. (Cf. A II. 4.)

1864 Bowen *Logic* (1870) 243 If *B is A* and *B is C,* the two conclusions *A is C,* or *C is A* are equally competent.

3. In *Algebra*: (see A II. 5). In the higher mathematics, *c* is especially used to denote a constant, as distinguished from a variable quantity.

III. Abbreviations.

1. C, now rarely c. = L. *centum* a hundred; the common sign for 100 in Roman numerals, as in dates, numbering of books or chapters; so CC = 200, CCCC or CD = 400; formerly written ii.c., etc. Also formerly = hundredweight, now cwt.

1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 46 Also iij.° of ledyn wyȝtis. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xix. xxii, The shyp was great fyve c. tonne to charge. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Sam.* xxi. 16 Thre C. weight of brasse. — *Judg.* xvi. 5 So wyll we geue the euery man a M. and an C. syluerlinges. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4509/3 About 2*s.* per C. *Mod.* The year of our Lord MDCCCLXXXVII.

2. *Music.* 'As a sign of time C stands for common time, 4 crotchets in a bar; and ₵ for allabreve time, with 2 or 4 minims in a bar' (Grove *Dict. Music*). C = Counter-tenor, or Contralto; C.F. = *canto fermo.*

3. C. = various proper names, as Charles, Caius; C. = Cardinal (*obs.*). C (*Chem.*) Carbon; C (*Electricity*) current; C. = Centigrade (thermometer); c. chapter; c. century; c. (*Cricket*) caught; *c.* (before a date) = Lat. *circa* about; *c.* (in a dental formula in Zoology) canine teeth. C.A. Chartered Accountant (Scotland); C.B. Companion of the Bath; C.E. Civil Engineer; C.M. Master of Surgery; also in *Hymns* = common metre; C.P. 'convicted poacher'; C.S. Civil Service.

1549 Latimer *Serm. bef. Edw. VI,* v. (Arb.) 133 M. Latimer lamentes the defection of C. Pole. 1842 E. Turner *Elem. Chem.* II. ii. 179 Carbon C. .. it is much to be wished that these symbols, being now generally known, should be rigorously adhered to. Berzelius has properly selected them from Latin names, as being known to all civilized nations. 1881 Thompson *Electr. & Magn.* vi. 307 The number of webers per second of current flowing through a circuit is equal to the number of volts of electromotive-force divided by the number of ohms of resistance in the entire circuit. $C=\frac{E}{R}$.

1882 *Daily News* 30 May 3/7 G. B. Studd was missed twice—first by Palmer from an easy chance of 'c and b.' 1884 Lillywhite's *Cricket Ann.* 76 C. R. Seymour c Chester b Barratt 34. 1855 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* 304 The homologies of the typical formula may be signified by *i* 1, *i* 2; *c*; *p* 3, *p* 4; *m* 1, *m* 2, *m* 3. *a* 1848 Marryat *R. Rover* XXXII, The fellow was put on board with 'C. P.' before his name. *Mod.* Water boils at 100° C.

Ca, obs. form of Kae, a jackdaw.

Ca, ca', Sc. form of Calf.

Ca', mod.Sc. form of CALL *sb.* and *v.* call, drive.

‖ **Caaba** (kāˑăbă). Also **Kaaba, Kaabeh.** [Arab. كعبة, *kaʿbah* square (or cubical) house.]

The sacred edifice at Mecca, which contains the venerated 'black stone', and is the 'Holy of Holies' of Islam. (See quot. 1883, and a photographic view in the work cited.)

1734 SALE *Koran* 16 This is the Caaba, which is usually called, by way of eminence, *the House*. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 1798 in *Wellesley's Desp.* 82 The illustrious Kaaba is, the object of veneration to the followers of truth. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.*(1864) II. IV. i. 180 The temple of the Caaba was at once the centre of the commerce and of the religion of Arabia. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* viii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 59 Every cell of the Inquisition, every Turkish caaba, every Holy of holies. 1883 *Sunday at Home* 11 The Káabeh..is a plain unornamented oblong of massive masonry, 38 feet by 30 square, and 40 feet high, covered with a heavy black cloth, of a fabric of mixed silk and cotton, which has a richly embroidered band worked in bullion, about two and a half feet deep, encircling it about ten feet from the top, with the Kalumna, the Moslem profession of faith, wrought in gold letters.

Caal, Caas, obs. forms of CALL, CASE.

Caam (kām). Also **Calm.** [By Jamieson identified with CALM *sb.*2 a mould, or frame; but this is doubtful.] The HEDDLES of a loom. Hence **Caaming** *vbl. sb.*

1792 ADAM *Rom. Antiq.* 523 The principal part of the machinery of a loom, vulgarly called the *Caam* or *Hiddles*, composed of *eyed* or *hooked* threads through which the warp passes, and which, being alternately raised and depressed by the motion of the feet on the *Treadles*, raises or depresses the warp, and makes the *shed* for transmitting the shuttle with the weft, seems also to have been called *Licia*. 1808 JAMIESON s.v. *Calm.* 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Caam*, the weaver's *reed*. The *sley* or *slaie*. *Caaming*, the setting of the reed by the disposing of the warp-threads.

‖ **Cab** (kæb), *sb.*1 Also **kab.** [Heb. קַב *qab*, prop. hollow or concave vessel, f. קָבַב to curve, hollow out.] A Hebrew dry measure, according to the Rabbins the sixth part of a seah; about 2⅞ imperial pints.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* vi. 25 The fourth parte of a Cab of doues donge worth fyue syluer pens. 1611 *ibid.* kab. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creat.* iv. 29 Worse meate than huskes..yea old Shooes and leather..yea, Cabs, and Doves dung. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 364 In two cabs of dates there is one cab of stones.

† **Cab,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* An abridged and corrupted form of *cavalier* (or Sp. *caballero*), in the 17th c.

1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 16 The poor Cabbs had been all surprised, if not surrendred to our Parliament Army. *Ibid.* 18 A convention of the Scots States in Parliament which puts the Cabs..into a shrewd fright.

Cab (kæb), *sb.*3

1. A shortened form of CABRIOLET, applied not only to the original vehicle so named and its improved successor the 'hansom', but also to four-wheeled carriages shaped like broughams; thus, a public carriage with two or four wheels, drawn by one horse, and seating two or four persons, of which various types are used in different towns. b. for CABMAN.

1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 461 Some [were] in gigs, some in cabs, some in drags. 1831 MACAULAY *Letter* 28 May, I dressed, called a cab, and was whisked away to Hill Street. 1832 B. HALL *Fragm. Voy. & Trav.* Ser. II. V. 115 Off I hurried in a cab, or more probably in a chariot, for this was some years before the glorious era of cabs. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do, &c.* VI. i, My cab is waiting yonder. 1868 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 5 Cabs—or cabriolets, as they were first called—were not known to us until 1820. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlvi, 'Drive to Shepherd's Inn, Cab'.

2. A small erection, somewhat like the head of a cabriolet, serving as a shelter to the drivers of locomotive engines.

1864 in WEBSTER s.v. *Locomotive.* 1877 M. REYNOLDS *Locom. Engine Driving* (1882) 47 The cab, or covering for the engine-driver and stoker, is erected over the foot plate. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 198/2 There is no cab, or place to put one.

3. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *cab-driver, -driving, -hire, -hirer, -master, -owner, -proprietor, -trade*; **cab-box**, the driver's seat on a cab; **cab-boy**, a boy in livery who attends his master when driving to hold the horse, etc., a 'tiger'; **cab-car**, a larger vehicle than a cab (see quot.); **cab-horse**, a horse that draws a cab; **cab-rank**, a row of cabs on a stand; **cab-runner, cab-tout**, one who makes a living by calling cabs; **cab-stand**, a place where cabs are authorized to stand while waiting for hire; **cab-yard**, a yard where cabs are kept when off duty. Also CABMAN, etc.

1868 *Once a Week* 11 Apr. 322 Planted upon a London *cab-box. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xlv, I sent my *cab-boy (vulgò Tiger) to inquire of the groom whether the horse was to be sold, and to whom it belonged. 1882 *Daily News* 14 Jan. 3/4 The cab..is termed a '*cab-car'..the weight..is balanced upon the two hind wheels. The cab, which will contain five or six persons, is entered from the front. 1842 T. MARTIN in *Fraser's Mag.* Dec., A dozen or two of *cab-drivers. 1860 LD. LYTTON *Lucile* II. IV. iv. 7 The complaint of a much disappointed cab-driver. 1860 *All V. Round* No. 44. 416 The business and trials of *cab-driving. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 328/2 The cabdriving class. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1885) 134 A prancing *cab-horse. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do, &c.* (1860) III. VII. vii. 58 The finest cab-horse in London. 1864 *Soc. Science Rev.* I. 407 The relations of *cab-masters and cab-men..*cab-owners and cab-hirers. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 25 Jan. 5/2 Madness may be more common on the *cab-rank than is suspected. 1883 *Ibid.* 1 June, The *cab-runner..is a very undesirable addition to modern civilization. 1860 TRISTRAM *Gt. Sahara* I. 4 Place Mahon, now merely the *cab-stand of Algiers. 1863 LD. LYTTON *Ring Amasis* I. I. II. viii. 190 Order a carriage from the nearest cabstand. 1883 *Daily News* 6 June 5/2 When the cab reaches its goal the *cab-tout makes himself busy in unlading the luggage.

Cab (kæb), *sb.*4 *slang.* [short for CABBAGE *sb.*2] A translation clandestinely used by a student in getting up his lessons; a crib.

1876 *Academy* 4 Nov. 448/2 The use of translations, 'cribs' or 'cabs', as boys call them, must at some time or other engage the serious attention of school-masters.

Cab, *sb.*5 *dial.* [short for CABAL.] 'A small number of persons secretly united in the performance of some undertaking'. Parish *Sussex Dial.*

Cab (kæb), *v.*1 *colloq.* [f. CAB *sb.*3] *intr.* (also *to cab it*): To travel or go in a cab.

1858 BAILEY *Age* 30 Cabbing from Hyde Park Corner to the Tower. 1860 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIV. 116 We may 'cab' it..we may 'bus it; or we may go by boat. 1866 C. H. ROBINSON *Diary* III. 520, I cabbed it home. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 238/1 He..cabs off to take advice.

Cab, *v.*2 *slang.* [? short for CABBAGE: cf. CAB *sb.*4] To pilfer, snatch dishonestly or meanly; to 'crib'.

Mod. Schoolboy slang. You've cabbed that apple on your way up.

Caba. *U. S.* [ad. F. *cabas* basket, panier.] A small satchel or hand-bag.

1885 *Boston* (*Mass.*) *Jrnl.* 7 Sept. 2/4 The origin of the word 'caba' applying to the small hand-bag or satchel..The French cabas, a frail basket, hand basket, etc., was used upon ladies' work-boxes imported thirty years ago.

‖ **Cabaan, caban** (kăbāˑn). [a. Arab. & Pers. قبا *qabāʾ*] a man's outer tunic.]

A white cloth worn by Arabs over their shoulders.

1693 RAY *Trav.* (1705) II. 13 Sitting..with a delicate white turbant, and a long red lined caban. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. xii. 158 The gleam of his epaulettes, half hidden and half revealed by the graceful white cabaan.

Cabache, -a(d)ge, obs. ff. CABBAGE, CABOCHE.

‖ **Caback** (kăbæˑk). [Russ. *kabaˑk*, dram-shop.] A Russian dram-shop or pot-house.

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (1836) 58 In every great towne of his realme he hath a caback or drinking house, where is sold..mead, beere, etc. 1678 in PHILLIPS.

† **Cabage,** *v. Obs.*—° [? var. of CABOCHE.]

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 11 To cabage, *mactare.*

† **Caˑbaging.** *Obs.* (See CABBAGE *sb.*1 4, and CABOCHE *v.*)

1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Venerie* xliii. 130 The huntsman..shall take the cabaging of the heade, and the heart of the Deare to reward his bloud hound first.

Cabal (kăbæˑl), *sb.*1 Also 7–8 **caball, cabbal.** [a. F. *cabale* (16th c. in Littré), used in all the English senses, ad. med.L. *cab(b)ala* (It., Sp., Pg. *cabala*), CABBALA, q.v. In 17th c. at first pronounced *caˑbal* (whence the abridged CAB *sb.*5); the current pronunciation was evidently reintroduced from Fr., perh. with sense 5 or 6.]

† 1. = CABBALA 1: The Jewish tradition as to the interpretation of the Old Testament. *Obs.*

1616 BULLOKAR, *Cabal*, the tradition of the Jewes doctrine of religion. 1660 HOWELL *Lex. Tetragl.*, Words do involve the deepest Mysteries, By them the Jew into his Caball pries. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 530 For Mystick Learning, wondrous able In Magick, Talisman, and Cabal.

† 2. = CABBALA 2: a. Any tradition or special private interpretation. b. A secret. *Obs.*

a 1637 B. JONSON (O.) The measuring of the temple, a cabal found out but lately. 1635 PERSON *Varietes* I. Introd. 3 An insight in the Cabals and secrets of Nature. 1660–3 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 344 If the truth..had been still reserved as a Cabbal amongst men. 1663 J. HEATH *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* 192 How the whole mystery and cabal of this business was managed by the..Committee. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* 220 To suppose that He will regulate His government according to the cabals of human wisdom.

3. A secret or private intrigue of a sinister character formed by a small body of persons; 'something less than conspiracy' (J.).

1646–7 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. v. 439 The King..asked him, whether he were engaged in any Cabal concerning the army? 1663 J. HEATH *Flagellum or O. Cromwell*, He was no sooner rid of the danger of this but he was puzzled with Lambert's cabal. 1707 FREIND *Peterboro's Cond. Sp.* 171 The contrivances and cabals of others have too often prevail'd. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 30 There were cabals breaking out in the company. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. xlvi. 299 The cabal against Washington found supporters exclusively in the north.

b. as a species of action; = CABALLING.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) III. 22 To advance themselves..by cabal, treachery and violence. 1791 BURKE *Th. on Fr. Affairs* VII. 74 Centres of cabal. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. 261 Restless activity and the arts of cabal.

4. A secret or private meeting, esp. of intriguers or of a faction. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1649 BP. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 23 The Supplicants..met again at their several Caballs. 1656–7 CROMWELL in Burton *Diary* (1828) I. 382 He had never been at any cabal about the same. 1715 BENTLEY *Serm.* x. 356 A mercenary conclave and nocturnal Cabal of Cardinals. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 169 Celebrate the Mysteries in a private Cabal. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* iii. 23 To tell the anecdote..at those little cabals, that will occasionally take place among the most orderly servants.

b. phrase. *In cabal. arch.* or *Obs.*

a 1678 MARVELL *Poems* Wks. I. Pref. 8 Is he in caball in his cabinett sett. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 28 The gunner and second mate were in a close cabal together. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. (1810) 55 Here, in cabal, a disputatious crew Each evening meet.

5. A small body of persons engaged in secret or private machination or intrigue; a junto, clique, côterie, party, faction.

1660 *Trial Regic.* 175 You were..of the cabal. 1670 MARVELL *Corr.* cxlvii. Wks. 1872–5 II. 326 The governing *cabal* are Buckingham, Lauderdale, Ashly, Orery, and Trevor. Not but the other cabal [Arlington, Clifford, and their party] too have seemingly sometimes their turn. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* v. § 21 A gentleman who has been idle at college, and kept idle company, will judge a whole university by his own cabal. 1767 G. CANNING *Poet. Wks.* (1827) 56 Should Fat Jack and his Cabal Cry 'Rob us the Exchequer, Ha!' 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 183 In Naples, where a cabal of artists was formed.

6. Applied in the reign of Charles II. to the small committee or junto of the Privy Council, otherwise called the 'Committee for Foreign Affairs', which had the chief management of the course of government, and was the precursor of the modern *cabinet.*

1665 PEPYS *Diary* 14 Oct., It being read before the King, Duke, and the Caball, with complete applause. 1667 *Ibid.* 31 Mar., Walked to my Lord Treasurer's, where the King, Duke of York, and the Cabal, and much company withal. 1667 *Ibid.* (1877) V. 128 The Cabal at present, being as he says the King, and the Duke of Buckingham, and Lord Keeper, the Duke of Albemarle and privy seale.

b. in *Hist.* applied *spec.* to the five ministers of Charles II, who signed the Treaty of Alliance with France for war against Holland in 1672: these were Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley (Earl of Shaftesbury), and Lauderdale, the initials of whose names thus arranged chanced to spell the word *cabal.*

This was merely a witticism referring to sense 6; in point of fact these five men did not constitute the whole 'Cabal', or Committee for Foreign Affairs; nor were they so closely united in policy as to constitute a 'cabal' in sense 5, where quot. 1674 shows that three of them belonged to one 'cabal' or clique, and two to another. The name seems to have been first given to the five ministers in the pamphlet of 1673 'England's Appeal from the private Cabal at White-hall to the Great Council of the nation..by a true lover of his country.' Modern historians often write loosely of the Buckingham-Arlington administration from the fall of Clarendon in 1667 to 1673 as the *Cabal Cabinet* or *Cabal Ministry.*

1673 *England's Appeal* 18 The safest way not to wrong neither the cabal nor the truth is to take a short survey of the carriage of the chief promoters of this war. 1689 *Mem. God's* 29 *Years Wonders* § 25. 72 The great Ahitophel, the chiefest head-piece..of all the Cabal. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 430 This junta..being called the cabal, it was observed that *cabal* proved a technical word, every letter in it being the first letter of those five, Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington and Lauderdale. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. § 41. 453 The..Promoters of Popery, supposed to rise by the Misfortunes of the Earl of Clarendon, were the famous CABAL. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxix. 163 When the Cabal entered into the mysterious alliance with France. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1864) I. 101 It happened by a whimsical coincidence that, *in 1671*, the Cabinet consisted of five persons the initial letters of whose names made up the word Cabal..These ministers were therefore emphatically called the Cabal; and they soon made that appellation so infamous that it has never since their time been used except as a term of reproach.

7. *attrib.* or in obvious *comb.*

1673 R. LEIGH *Transp. Reh.* 36 By this time, the Politick Cabal-men were most of 'um set. 1674 R. LAW *Mem.* (1818) 61 The parliament was jealous of their caball lords. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 189 They maintain themselves only by a Cabal-genius, without any foundation of justice or fidelity. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of W.* I. i, Last night was one of their cabal nights. 1871 W. CHRISTIE *Life Shaftesbury* II. xii. 81 The heavy indictment of History against the so-called Cabal Ministry.

† **Cabal,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* (See quot.)

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. v. xiv. (1617) 517 The Cabal is a wilde Beast in this Island [Java] whose bones doe restraine the blood from issuing in wounded parties.

Cabal (kăbæˑl), *v.* [a. F. *cabale-r*, f. *cabale* sb.; or ?f. the Eng. sb.]

1. *intr.* To combine (*together*) for some secret or private end. (Usually in a bad sense.)

a 1680 [see CABALLING *vbl. sb.*]. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 46 Time to club and cabal together. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 409 A club of wits caballed and produced a collection of short poems. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 June 5/1 Caballing together for their private ends.

2. *intr.* To intrigue privately (*against*).

1680 SIR W. SOAME *Art Poetry* (Dryden) iv, Base rivals..Caballing still against it. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 28 They would be..caballing and making an interest among the men. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1842 II. 535 Elfrida caballed in favour of her son. 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 116 Time has been given..to cabal, to sow dissensions, etc. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 494 The barons..began to cabal against his succession.

3. *refl.* To bring *oneself* by caballing.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 340 In this time he may cabal himself into a superiority over the wisest.

Cabala, a common variant of CABBALA; also = CABAL (*rare*).

1671 H. STUBBE *Reply unto Letter, &c.* 13 Though an entire cabala of the R. S. did consult upon this responsory letter.

Cabalatar, var. of CABULATOR, *Obs.*

Cabalic(al, -ism, -ist, -ize, etc.: see CABBAL-.

† **Cabalie.** *Obs.* = CABBALISM.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 238 The cabalie is an art.. very ancient.

† **Cabalist.** *Obs.* [The same word as CABBALIST, (which was formerly spelt with one *b*); but affiliated by sense to CABAL, and perhaps pronounced in 1660 *caba·llist.*]

One who cabals, or adheres to any cabal; a secret intriguer or plotter.

[1569 J. SANFORD *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 2 b, A disloial Cabalist.] 1642 CHAS. I. *Answ.* 19 *Proposals Parlt.* 1 The Cabalists of this businesse have with great Prudence reserved themselves. 1660 *Trial Regic.* (title-page), Dark and Horrid Decrees of those Caballists. 1670 in Somers *Tracts* I. 17 General Essex began now to appear to the private Cabalists somewhat wresty.

† **Ca·ball.** *Obs.* Also 5 **cabylle,** 6 **cable, cabill.** [ad. L. *caball-us* horse, or rather an assimilation of the word CAPLE, *capul, capil* (which was in much earlier use, and is still dialectal) to the original L. form.] A horse.

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 697 *Hic caballus,* a cabylle. 1515 BARCLAY *Eglogues* (1570) C iij/4 But the stronge Caball standeth at the racke. 1518 *Rental Bk. Earl Kildare* in *Trans. Kilkenny Archæol. Soc.* Ser. II. IV. 123 Every howse hawing a cabill to draw to Dublyn quarterly. 1538–48 ELYOT *Lat. Dict., Caballus,* a horse; yet in some partes of England they do call an horse a cable. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 1 A cable, horse, *caballus.* A caple, *idem.* 1623 COCKERAM, *Caball,* a little horse, a jade. 1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 73 This cavalliers caball was unwilling to clime.

Caballer (kăbæ·ləɹ). [f. CABAL *v.* + -ER[1].] One who cabals or intrigues.

1686 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 332 IV. 115 From Holland the Amsterdam caballers have sent spies. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 315 As courts are the field for caballers, the publick is the theatre for mountebanks and impostors. 1882 *Times* 8 Dec. 4 A mere puppet in the hands of Palace caballers.

‖ **Caballero** (kabalʸē·ro). [Sp. *caballero* knight, gentleman = F. *chevalier,* It. *cavaliere*:—L. *caballārius* horseman, f. *caball-us* horse.] A (Spanish) gentleman.

[1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. ii, This gentleman was one of those whom the Irish call a calabalaro, or cavalier.] 1877 KINGSTON *Yng. Llanero* 122 Now go, young caballero, and bring him here. 1878 LADY HERBERT *Hübner's Ramble* I. xii. 192 He is a mixture of a caballero and an ascetic Castilian.

Caballine (kæ·băləin), *a.* [ad. L. *caballīn-us,* f. *caballus* horse.] Of or belonging to horses; equine. *Caballine Aloes* (see quot.). *Caballine fountain* = L. *fons caballinus,* the fountain Hippocrene of Greek poetry, fabled to have been produced by a stroke of the foot of Pegasus the winged horse of the Muses; hence = 'fountain of inspiration'.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* Prol. 13 In Cirrha by Helycon the welle..called..the fountayne Caballyn. *a* 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 899 The font Caballine, Quhair all vertew dois flurische with fusioun. *a* 1616 BEAUMONT *Ex-ale-tation of Ale* (R.) Having washed their throat With the caballine spring of a pot of good ale. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 220 The Aloes is divided into three Kinds, the Succotrine, the Hepatick, and the Caballine. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s. v. *Aloes,* The Caballine Aloes .. call'd Caballine, because it's given to diseased Horses. 1803 'C. CAUSTIC' *Terr. Tractor.* III. 101 *note,* For his services to the caballine race. 1878 J. THOMSON *Plenip. Key* 9 This bottle; it's my true and only Helicon; it's my caballine fountain.

Caballing (kăbæ·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [cf. CABAL *v.* + ING[1].] Petty plotting, intriguing.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 425 Their caballing is the same thing exactly with packing of Cards. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 34 The court of Rome is..the best school to learn the art of caballing. 1722 *Minute-Bk.* in A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1864) 36 To prevent cabbawlling .. by the servants. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 435 That petty partisanship and caballing which are the curse of convents.

Caba·lling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That cabals or intrigues.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.) What those caballing captains may design. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* xviii, A sordid and caballing faction.

Cabalmute, var. form of CAPILMUTE.

Caban, cabane, earliest forms of CABIN. Still sometimes used for the sake of local colouring (French or Canadian).

1866 W. R. KING *Sportsm. & Nat. Canada* xii. 316 Huts or *cabans* are built for this purpose on the frozen surface of the river. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 533 He could sit contentedly talking for hours in his cabane.

‖ **Cabana** (kăbā·nă). A cigar, so called from the name of a Spanish exporting house.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 23 Aug., To order champagne cocktails and fifty cent cabanas. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Only a Clod* i. 5 The last of a case of choice cabanas.

Cabanet, earlier form of CABINET *sb.*

‖ **Cabaret**[1] (ka·bare). Also 7 **-ett.** [F.: of unknown origin: see Littré and Scheler.]

†**1.** A wooden dwelling, a booth, shed; = L. *taberna.* [Here perh. used on account of the connexion of *taberna* and *tavern*: but perh. an error of some kind for *cabanet.*] *Obs.*

1632 SIR T. HAWKINS *Unhap. Prosper.* 261 The greatest houses were heretofore but Cabarets, the Capitoll was at first covered with thatch.

2. A drinking house, a pot-house. (Now almost exclusively an alien word referring to France, etc.; but formerly somewhat naturalized.)

1655 BP. BRAMHALL *Agst. Hobbes* (J.) Suppose this servant passing by some cabaret, or tennis court, where his comrades were drinking or playing. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 23 Sept., In most cabaretts in France they have writ upon the walls .. '*Dieu te regarde*'. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* v. i. 328 Sung two or three years ago in cabarets. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* II. 203 At Gallata are some Christian Cabarets; but the Wine is dear. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. II. iv. 197 The little homely cabaret, which had been the scene of her brief romance.

‖ **Cabaret**[2]. *Obs.* [Fr.: Littré gives a conjecture of Saumaise that it represents L. *combretum* or *cobretum* 'a kind of rush': but there is no approach in sense.] A plant: the Asarabacca (*Asarum Europæum*).

1580 BARET *Alv.* H 208 An hearbe called Haselwort, or Cabaret, *Perpensa* .. *Bacchar.* 1678 A. LITTLETON *Lat. Dict., Cabarick,* or hazlewort, *Perpensa.* 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 50 Cabaret or Wild Spikenard, grows in most parts of the Levant.

‖ **Cabarr, -e.** *Obs.* [F. *cabarre,* var. *gabare.*] A lighter.

a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I,* I. 59 They sent down six barks or cabarrs full of ammunition.

† **Ca·basset.** *Obs. rare.* [Fr.; dim. of *cabas* basket, panier, etc.] A kind of small helmet.

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* III. (1634) 150 Keyes, lockes, buckles, cabassets or morians, helmets and the like. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ix. 162.

Cabazed, obs. form of CABOCHED *ppl. a.*

Cabback, variant of KEBBUCK, *Sc.,* cheese.

Cabbage (kæ·bedʒ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 **caboche, cabache,** 5–6 **cabage,** 6 **cabbysshe, cabish,** 6–7 **cabidge,** 7 **cabige, cabadge, cabbadge, cabbach, cabbish,** 7– **cabbage.** [ME. *caboche,* a. F. *caboche* head (in the Channel Islands 'cabbage') = It. *capocchia,* a derivative of It. *capo*:—L. *caput* head. But the actual Fr. name is *choux cabus,* lit. 'great-headed cole, cabbage cole': F. *cabus,* fem. *cabusse* = It. *capuccio*:—L. type **capūceum,* **capūteum,* f. *caput* head.

Cf. also Du. *kabuis(-kool)* cabbage(-cole), f. F. *cabus*: OHG. *chabuz, chapuz,* MHG. *kappaz, kappûs, kabez,* mod. G. *kappes, kappus* 'cabbage', is taken by Grimm and Kluge as a direct adoption of L. *caput* itself, though no use of this in the required sense is known. It is possible that the Eng. *cabbage-cole* was really an adaptation of the Du. *kabuiskool* influenced by F. *caboche.*]

1. A well-known culinary vegetable: a plane-leaved cultivated variety of *Brassica oleracea,* the unexpanded leaves of which form a compact globular heart or head. Originally the 'cabbage' was the head thus formed (cf. *cabbage-head* in 5), the plant being apparently called *cabbage-cole* or *colewort*; now the name 'cabbage' is sometimes extended to the whole species or genus, whether hearting or not, as in *Savoy Cabbage, Wild Cabbage, Isle of Man Cabbage* (*Brassica Monensis*).

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 426 Take cabaches and cut hom on foure .. and let hit boyle. 1495 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* 118 He laboured the gardins, sewe the seedes for cabochis, and colewortes. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 11 A cabage, herbe. 1580 BARET *Alv.* Cabage, or colewoort, *brassica.* Cabage, or cole cabege, *brassica capitata.* 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 373 As little agreement..as is betwixt the Vine and the Cabish. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 124 Good worts? good Cabidge. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 135 The great, hard, and compacted heads of Cole, commonly called Cabbage. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* vi. 220 Those that sow.. Carrats, Cabidge, and such like. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Ded., Cato seemed to dote upon Cabbadge. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. III. 307 They.. knew how to save both their Goat and their Cabbadge. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 64/2 The Colewort is the same to the Cabbach. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* § 11 'Tis scarce a hundred years since we first had cabbages out of Holland. 1719 LOUDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 199 Pancaliers, or Millan-Cabbages, which produce small headed Cabbages for Winter. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* vii. (1885) 79 Unless it be a Savoy cabbage. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 243 Cabbages or any other vegetables which are fit for boiling.

2. Transferred with epithets to various other plants: **Arkansas Cabbage,** *Streplanthus obtusifolius*; **Chinese Cabbage,** *Brassica chinensis*; **Dog's C.,** *Thelygonum Cynocrambe,* a succulent herb of the Mediterranean; **Kerguelen's Land C.,** *Pringlea antiscorbutica*; **Meadow** or **Skunk C.,** *Symplocarpus fœtidus,* a North American plant with a garlic odour; **St. Patrick's C.** = LONDON PRIDE; **Sea Cabbage** = SEA KALE, *Crambe maritima*; **Sea-otter's C.,** a remarkable sea-weed, *Nereocystis,* found in the North Pacific. (*Treas. Bot.,* and Miller *Eng. Names of Plants.*)

3. The tender unexpanded centre or terminal bud of palm trees, which is in most species edible, and is often eaten, though its removal kills the tree. See CABBAGE-TREE.

1638 T. VERNEY in *Verney Papers* (1853) 195 Cabiges, that grows on trees, some an hundred foot high. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 166 The Cabbage itself when it is taken out of the Leaves..is as white as Milk, and as sweet as a Nut if eaten raw. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 342 The Coco-Nut Tree..The tender shoots at the top afford a pleasant green or cabbage. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 175 The cabbage .. is white .. two feet long .. thick as a man's arm. 1860 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. 109 *note,* The cabbage, or cluster of unexpanded leaves, for pickles and preserves.

†**4.** The burr whence spring the horns of a deer; also = CABAGING.

c 1550 LACY *Bucke's Test.,* My cabage I wyll the hounde for strife. 1611 COTGR., *Meule*..the cabbadge of a Deeres head.

5. Comb. **a.** Simple: of cabbage or cabbages, as *cabbage-blade, -eater, -flower, -garden, -garth, -ground, -grower, -leaf, -stalk, -stock, -stump*; like a cabbage in shape, as † *cabbage-ruff,* † *-shoestring.* **b.** Special, as **cabbage bark,** the narcotic and anthelmintic bark of the **cabbage-bark tree** or CABBAGE-TREE, *Andira inermis* (N.O. *Leguminosæ*); **cabbage beetle** = *cabbage flea*; **cabbage butterfly,** the Large White butterfly of English gardens and fields, *Pieris Brassicæ,* sometimes also the Small White (*P. Rapæ*); **cabbage-cole** = CABBAGE 1; **cabbage-daisy,** a local name of the Globe-flower (*Trollius*); **cabbage-flea,** a minute leaping beetle, *Haltica consobrina,* the larvæ of which destroy cabbage plants; **cabbage-fly,** a two-winged fly (*Anthomyia Brassicæ*), the grubs of which destroy the roots of cabbage; **cabbage-head,** the head formed by the unexpanded leaves of a cabbage; also *fig.* a brainless fellow, a thickhead; **cabbage-lettuce,** a variety of lettuce, with leaves forming a cabbage-like head; **cabbage-moth,** one of the Noctuina (*Mamestra Brassicæ*), the caterpillar of which infests the cabbage; **cabbage-net,** a small net to boil cabbage in; **cabbage-palm,** *Areca oleracea,* a native of the West Indies, etc.: see CABBAGE-TREE; **cabbage-plant,** a young plant or seedling of the cabbage; **cabbage-rose,** a double red rose, with large round compact flower (*Rosa centifolia*); **cabbage-wood,** (*a.*) the wood of the cabbage-tree, (*b.*) *Eriodendron anfractuosum,* a tree related to *Bombax*; **cabbage-worm,** any larva which devours cabbage, esp. that of the Large White butterfly, called in Scotland *kailworm*; also the CABBAGE-TREE worm.

1777 WRIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 507 The *Cabbage-bark tree, or Worm-bark tree, grows in .. Jamaica. *Ibid.* 508 Fresh cabbage-bark tastes mucilaginous. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 63 The bark is known as Bastard Cabbage Bark or Worm Bark; its use is now obsolete. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 383 The larva of the *cabbage-butterfly (*Pontia Brassicæ*). 1848 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 328 The caterpillar of the Common White Cabbage Butterfly..is often injurious to the Swedish..turnip. 1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 47. 396 The small white cabbage-butterfly (*Pieris Rapæ*). 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 151 *Cabbage cole boyled, is very good with beefe. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 135 Coleworts or Cole are much vsed to be eaten, especially the Cabbage-Cole. 1861 MRS. LANKESTER *Wild Flowers* 20 Globe-flower..In Scotland..called Lucken Gowan, or *Cabbage-daisy. 1882 *Garden* 4 Mar. 147/1 The root-eating fly, or *Cabbage fly. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 224 The tenant-right of a *cabbage-garden..the very shadow of a constructive property. 1887 J. K. LAUGHTON in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 435/2 During Smith O'Brien's 'cabbage-garden' rebellion. 1863 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. III. 344 The old 'Shandy' garden..is staked out into three *cabbage-garths. 1884 *Athenæum* 6 Dec. 725/2 The eyes of those poor *cabbage-growers down there. 1682 MRS. BEHN *False Count* (1724) III. 146 Thou foul filthy *cabbage-head. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 194/1 The green Caterpiller worm .. feeds on *Cabbish-leaves. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xlii. 196 They also use .. a cabbage-leaf under their hats. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 26 a, Called..*Cabbage lettes, because it goeth all into one heade, as cabbage cole dothe. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 175 The largest and hardest Cabbage-Lettuce you can get. 1848 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 329 Caterpillars of .. the *Cabbage Moth. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* II. 136 The Unshorn Dozens, the *Cabbage-Net Bays, and other sorry Woollen Manufactures of the French Nation. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* xxxiii. 291 Apples with Cabbage-net y' cover'd o'er. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xiv, Officers who boil their 'tators in a cabbage-net hanging in the ship's coppers. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 199 A few plants, gathered from the *cabbage-palm, which had been mistaken for the cocoa-tree. 1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxx. 211 The cylinders of palmetto, improperly called 'the cabbage palm', three feet long, and five to six inches thick. 1646 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 193 Plant forth your *Cabbage-Plants. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 355 Transplant some Cabbage-plants of the Sugar-loaf kind. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 183 With *Cabbage-roses loaded, glaring, vast. 1838 *Visitor,* The cabbage rose has been known as the hundred-leaved rose since the time of Pliny. 1613 ROWLANDS *Four Knaves, Paire of Spy,* His *cabage ruffe, of the outrageouse size, Starched in colour to beholders eyes. *Ibid.* (1843) 48 Let us have standing collers, in the fashion, great *cabbage-shooestrings, (pray you bigge enough). 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* v. iii, The interruption of a *cabbage-stalk was represented as a question from some intelligent individual in the crowd. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 339, I picked out of the gutter,

and eat like a dog—orange-peel and old *cabbage-stumps. 1843 WATERSTON *Cycl. Commerce* v, *Cabbagewood .. is sometimes used in ornamental furniture. 1885 A. B. ELLIS *W. Afr. Isl.* i. 9 Tree-ferns and cabbage-wood grow luxuriantly on the main ridge of mountains [in St. Helena]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 204/1 The *Cabbach or Lettice Worm..turns into a Butter-fly all white.

Cabbage (kæ·bĕdʒ), *sb.*[2] [This and the accompanying CABBAGE *v.*[2] appear in the 17th c. Herrick (1648) uses *garbage* and *carbage*, apparently for 'shreds and patches used as padding'. If this was a genuine use at the time, *carbage* may easily have been further corrupted to *cabbage*.

HERRICK *Hesper.* (Hazl.) I. 79 *Upon some Women*, Pieces, patches, ropes of haire, In-laid garbage ev'rywhere. II. 325 *Upon Lupes*, His credit cannot get the inward carbage for his cloathes as yet.

(Among other guesses as to its origin, are that it is, in some unexplained way, identical with CABBAGE *sb.*[1]; or to be referred to OF. *cabuse* imposture, trick, *cabuser* to deceive, cheat; or to F. *cabas* rush-basket, Sp. *cabacho*, also OF. *cabas* cheating, theft, F. *cabasser* to pack up, to cheat, steal, *cabasseur* deceiver, thief; but evidence is wanting.)]

1. Shreds (or larger pieces) of cloth cut off by tailors in the process of cutting out clothes, and appropriated by them as a perquisite.

1663 *Hudibras* (Spurious) II. 56 (L.) For as tailors preserve their cabbage, So squires take care of bag and baggage. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) IV. 50 The Taylor we know he is loth To take any Cabbage at all. 1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* II. 37 Those philosophers who have a taylorlike propensity for cabbage. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. xi, Living on Cabbage.

†**2.** *slang.* A tailor. *Obs.*

1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cabbage*, a Taylor, and what they pinch from the Cloaths they make up. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. liii. (1737) 212 Poor Cabbage's Hair grows through his Hood. 1725 *New Cant. Dict., Cabbage*; Taylors are so called, because of their..Love of that Vegetable. The Cloth they steal and purloin..is also called *Cabbage*.

3. *Schoolboy slang.* A 'crib' or key whence a pupil surreptitiously copies his exercise; a 'cab'.

†**Ca·bbage,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* Also 6 **cabage.** [app. related to CABIN (*caban, cabane, cabbin*), in sense 'den or lair of a beast'.] A den or lair.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 92 He hath his cabbage in the yearth with two contrary wayes vndermined to enter into it, or to run out of it at his pleasure: verie wide at the comming in, but as narrow and straight about the mid cabbage. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 11 A cabage, bedde, *stega*.

Ca·bbage, *v.*[1] [f. CABBAGE *sb.*[1]; or ad. F. *cabusser* 'to cabbadge, to grow to a head' (Cotgr.).]

†**1.** *intr.* a. To grow or come to a head, as the horns of a deer. *Obs.*

a 1528 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 481 So bygge a bulke of brow aauntlers cabagyd that yere.

b. To form a head, as a cabbage or lettuce.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX. viii. II. 25 To make them cabbage the better and grow faire and big. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 163 The sooner you remoue your Lettuce..the sooner it will Cabbage. 1843 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* I. 155 Destroying the plant before it cabbages.

2. *trans.* See CABOCHE *v.*

1530 PALSGR. 596/1, I kabage a deere, *je cabaiche*..I wyll cabage my dere, and go with you. 1819 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* ix, The head of the stag should be cabbaged in order to reward them.

Ca·bbage, *v.*[2] [see CABBAGE *sb.*[2]] *trans.* (and *absol.*) To pilfer, to appropriate surreptitiously: a. *orig.* said of a tailor appropriating part of the cloth given to him to make up into garments.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 14 Your taylor instead of shreads, cabages whole yards of cloath. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) III. 388 Ben Bodkin, who had cabbaged most notoriously in the making of Sam Spruce's new coat. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 117 Our Tailor says, 'I like not the charge of plagiarism.' Nevertheless, he cabbages. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Soc.* vi. 137 The tailor 'cabbaged' the cloth he used.

b. *transf.* c. In Schoolboy slang = To crib, cab.

1837 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 234 A speech, which..had been what schoolboys call 'cabbaged', from some of the forms of oration..published by way of caricature. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 387 Steelyards ..sent by Gustaf Wasa as checks upon country dealers, who cabbaged, giving short weight.

Ca·bbaged, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. CABBAGE *v.*[1] (or *sb.*[1]) + -ED.] Grown cabbage-fashion, formed into or having a head like a cabbage.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 25 Cabegged rape sowen after rie. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 167 The cabbaged Lettuce. 1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 88. 29 Colewort, which..becometh cabbaged. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s. v. *May*, If any of the Imperial Lettices are cabbaged.

Ca·bbaged, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. CABBAGE *v.*[2]] Pilfered, as shreds by a tailor.

1729 COFFEY *Beggar's Wed.* I. i, I shall convert his cabbaged shreads into a stone Doublet.

Cabbage-palm = next: see CABBAGE *sb.*[1] 5.

Ca·bbage-tree. [f. CABBAGE *sb.*[1] 1, 2.]

1. A name given to several palm trees, whose central unexpanded mass of leaves or terminal bud is eaten like the head of a cabbage; *esp.*

a. The West Indian tree, *Areca* or *Oreodoxa oleracea*, also called *Cabbage-palm* and *Palmetto Royal*, growing to a height of 150 or 200 feet.

b. *Chamærops Palmetto* of the Southern U. S.

c. *Euterpe oleracea* of Brazil and ? W. Indies.

d. *Livistona inermis* of Northern Australia.

e. *Corypha australis* of Australia, the leaves of which are made into baskets, hats, etc.

1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 110 This is most evident in the top of that called the Cabbage tree. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 342 The Barbadoes Cabbage Tree..is the most beautiful tree I have ever seen, and may be esteemed the queen of the woods. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 123 We ..saw many aneebong or cabbage trees growing on the island. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 677 (S. Carolina) The palmetto or cabbage tree, the utility of which, in the construction of forts was experienced during the late war.

2. Other trees and plants, so called for various trivial reasons, as the Cabbage-bark Tree, *Andira inermis* of the West Indies; a palm-like liliaceous plant of New Zealand, *Cordyline indivisa*, bearing a head of narrow leaves. **Bastard** or **Black C. T.**, *Andira inermis* (see above);—of St. Helena: *Melanodendron integrifolium*;—of South America: the leguminous genus *Geoffroya*. **Canary Island C. T.**, *Cacolia kleinia nervifolia*, a composite plant. **Small Umbelled C. T.**, *Commidendron spurium.* (Miller *Plant Names*, 1884.)

1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxiii. 164 The black-cabbage tree, the wood of which..is in high estimation among carpenters and joiners. 1884 GORDON-CUMMING in *Century Mag.* XXVII. 920 The settlers with strange perversity have dubbed this the cabbage-tree.

3. *attrib.*, as in *cabbage-tree hat* (short, *cabbage-tree*); **cabbage-tree worm**, a fat grub found in the decaying cabbage tree eaten in Guiana.

1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 167 The chin-straps of their cabbage-tree hats. *Ibid.* 171 Raising his cabbage-tree, allowed the chin-strap to drop to its place. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. 23 Groe-groe, or cabbage-tree worms, as they are called in Surinam..In taste they partake of all the spices of India..these worms are produced in all the palm-trees, when beginning to rot.

Ca·bbaging, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. CABBAGE *v.*[1]] The growth or formation of a head (by a cabbage, etc.).

1737 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Brassica.* 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 364 Transplant Lettuce for Cabbaging.

Ca·bbaging, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. CABBAGE *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] Pilfering, purloining. Also *attrib.*

1768 EARL CARLISLE in *Selwyn & Contemp.* II. 312 You had better come to Spa; it is an excellent cabbaging place.

Ca·bbagy, *a. rare.* [see -Y[1].] Having the characteristics of a cabbage; cabbage-like.

1883 LADY BLOOMFIELD *Remin. Court & Diplom. Life* I. iii. 65 The very cabbagy green of summer.

‖ **Cabbala** (kæ·bălă). Also 6– **cabala** (7 **caballa**, 9 **kabbala**). [a. med.L. *cabbala*, ad. Rabbinical Heb. קַבָּלָה *qabbālāh* 'tradition', f. (the biblical) קִבֵּל (in Piel) *qibbēl* 'to receive, accept, admit'.]

1. The name given in post-biblical Hebrew to the oral tradition handed down from Moses to the Rabbis of the Mishnah and the Talmud. b. Towards the beginning of the thirteenth century A.D. applied to the pretended tradition of the mystical interpretation of the Old Testament.

1521 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 332 Cabala..is derived fro man to man by mouth only and not by wrytynge. *Ibid.* 336 Also theyr Cabala that is to say their secrete erudycyons not wryten in the byble. 1653 MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) Pref. i, The Jewish Cabbala is conceived to be a Traditional doctrine or exposition of the Pentateuch, which Moses received from the mouth of God. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 801 The real Cabala they make Two-fold, i. e. The Doctrine of Sephiroth, and the Doctrine of the Four Worlds. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. iii. § 93. 202 In the class of traditional theology..we must place the Jewish Cabbala.

2. *gen.* †a. An unwritten tradition. *Obs.*

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 49 H[enry] 8. of whom a Cabala or tradition goes, that on his death-bed, he confessed, hee had never spared man in his wrath, nor woman in his lust. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. iv. § 4 Though the Jews would fain make the gift of Prophecy to be a kind of Cabala too, and conveyed in a constant succession from one Prophet to another. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. 274 Without the benefit of letters, the whole Gospel would be a mere tradition and old cabbala.

b. Mystery, secret or esoteric doctrine or art.

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* Addr. 13 Branches of a dangerous Cabbala. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 59 Nor is it He to whom kind Heaven A secret cabala has given. 1795 BURKE *Let.* Wks. 1842 II. 241 Magisterial rabbins and doctors in the cabala of political science. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. vi, Eager he read whatever tells Of magic, cabala, and spells. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* II. IV. ii. 226 Visible signs of some native cabbala.

†**3.** *Of cabbala with*: in the secrets of. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 11 Astrologers, which pretend to be of Caballa with the starres.

Cabba·lic, *a.* [ad. med.L. *cabbalic-us.*] Of or pertaining to the Cabbala.

1684 N. S. *Crit. Enq. Edit. Bible* xii. 94 He rebukes the Cabbalick Doctors. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Cabbalic art, Ars caballica*, is used by some writers for *ars palæstrica*, or the art of wrestling.

Cabbalism (kæ·bălĭz'm): Also **cabalism.** [f. CABBALA + -ISM: or ad. med.L. *cabbalism-us.*]

1. The system or manner of the Jewish Cabbala.

1614 WILKINS *Mercury* viii. (1707) 33 Which kind of Cabalism is six Times repeated in the History of the Creation. 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* VI. 200 Sailing between Cabbalism and Platonism. 1854 KINGSLEY *Alexandria* IV. 156 The cabbalism of the old Rabbis.

2. Mystic or occult doctrine; mystery.

1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1630) 8 Sore he doubts of Bacons Cabalisme. 1641 *Vind. Smectymnuus* xiii. 141 What Cabalisme have we here? 1660–3 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 287 Pretty allegories, parables, cabbalisms.

3. ? (Cf. CABAL, CABALIST.)

1847 EMERSON *Repres. Men* Wks. (Bohn) I. 284 They are the exceptions which we want, where all grows alike. A foreign greatness is the antidote for cabalism. 1856 — *Eng. Traits* xiii. Wks. 1874 II. 99, I do not know that there is more Cabalism in the Anglican, than in other Churches.

Cabbalist (kæ·bălĭst). Also **cabalist.** [ad. med.L. *cabbalista*: see -IST. Cf. also F. *cabaliste.*]

1. One who professes acquaintance with and faith in the Jewish Cabbala.

c 1533 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1058 Of the whiche knowlege the cabalystes doth make fyftie gates. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (1650) 212 The doctrine of the Cabalists, who in each of the four banners inscribe a letter of the Tetragrammaton. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 236 The Masorites and Cabbalists. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* 468 The cabalists and Talmudists are responsible for him [Adam].

2. One skilled in mystic arts or learning.

a 1592 GREENE *Dram. Wks.* (1831) I. 182 The cabalists that write of magic spells. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* V. (1709) 76 As eminent a Cabalist as his Disciples would represent him. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Initial Love*, Cupid is a casuist, A mystic, and a cabalist. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* I. 157 Plato felt the temptation to be a cabbalist.

3. See CABALIST.

Cabbalistic (kæbălĭ·stĭk), *a.* Also **cabal-.** [f. prec. + -IC, or direct ad. F. *cabalistique*, or med.L. *cabbalistic-us.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or like the Cabbala or cabbalists; having a private or mystic sense; mysterious.

1624 MIDDLETON *Game Chess* IV. ii, Out of that cabalistic bloody riddle. 1665 J. SPENCER *Prophecies* 97 The Cabbalistick sense of Scripture. 1684 N. S. *Crit. Enq. Edit. Bible* xii. 95 The Cabbalistick, and Allegorical Doctors. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 258 The Revelation..being written .. in the Cabalistick style. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* vi. 129 Certain figures and cabalistic signs upon the skull.

Cabbali·stical, *a.* Also **cabal-.** [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to what is cabbalistic; also = CABBALISTIC.

a 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 382 By art cabalistical. 1723 MATHER *Vind. Bible* 300 A Cabalistical explanation of Deut. iv. 4. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* VI. 189 To show the extent of his cabalistical knowledge. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. I. iii. § 96. 208 His famous 900 theses logical, ethical ..and cabbalistical.

Cabbali·stically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a cabbalistic manner; according to the Cabbala.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 123 (T.) Rabbi Elias, from the first verse of the first chapter of Genesis, where the letter aleph is six times found, cabalistically concludes that the world shall endure just six thousand years. 1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* iv. 23 Who but a Madman would think the Number Five Cabalistically sanctified, because a Man has Five Fingers, Five Toes, etc. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 107 How to pronounce cabbalistically the potent name.

Cabbalistico- *in comb.* Cabbalistically.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. R.* I. v, Disquisitions of a cabalistico-sartorial and quite antediluvian cast.

†**Ca·bbalize,** *v. Obs.* Also **cabal-.** [ad. F. *cabalise-r* (16th c. in Littré), or med.L. *cabbalizāre*; see -IZE.] *intr.* To use or affect the manner of the cabbalists; to speak mystically.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* I. viii. 23 Here St. John seems to cabbalize, as in several places of the Apocalypse, that is, to speak in the language of the Learned of the Jews.

†**Ca·bbalizer.** *Obs.* Also **cabal-.** One who cabbalizes; one who interprets by cabbala.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 77 Not all thy seuenty Esdrean Cabalizers, who traditionately from Moyses receiued the Laws interpretation.

Cabban, -ane, -aine, -en, early ff. CABIN.

Cabber (kæ·bəɹ). *colloq.* [f. CAB *sb.*[3] + -ER[1].] A cab-horse.

1884 *Times* 27 Oct. 2/4 Sixteen short-legged, active, clever, Young Cabbers.

Cabbie (kæ·bi). *Obs.* or *dial.* 'A sort of box made of laths, which claps close to a horse's side, narrow at the top so as to prevent the grain in it from being spilled' (Jam.). Also 'a small barrow or box with two wheels used for drawing' *ibid.*

1795 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XVI. 187 The other implements of husbandry are harrows..cabbies, crook-saddles, creels.

Cabbin, -ine, Cabbinet: see CABIN, CABINET.

Ca·bbing, *vbl. sb.* [f. CAB *v.*] Cab-driving, cab-letting. (Also *attrib.*)

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 11 The cabbing interest has suffered from the war.

Cabble (kæ·b'l), *v. Iron-smelting*: To break up flat pieces of partially finished iron for fagotting. (See quots.) Hence **Cabbler, Cabbling.**

1849 WEALE *Dict. Terms* s. v., The process..which in Gloucestershire is called 'scabbling' or more correctly 'cabbling'..is simply breaking up this flat iron into small pieces. Men are especially allocated for this operation, and are named 'cabblers'. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 418/1 The pig iron is..4. *Tilted*; making a flat, oval plate. 5. *Cabbled*; that is, broken up into pieces. 6. *Fagoted.*

1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 558 Finery iron is smelted with charcoal, and when a soft mass of about two hundredweight is formed it is hammered out into a flat oval from two to four inches in thickness; this is allowed to cool, and is then broken up into small pieces, which is the process of cabbling or scabbling.

Cabbon, Cabbonet, early ff. Cabin, Cabinet.

Cabborne, obs. var. of *cabbon, cabon,* Cabin.

1556 Abp. Parker *Psalter* cxxxii. 385 Be it my shame: if I go in My Cabborne house: in rest to lygh.

†**Ca·bby** [1]. *Obs.* ? A garden pick or hoe.

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xxiii, With little Mattocks, Pickaxes, Grubbing-hooks, Cabbies [*bèches*], Pruning-knives, and other Instruments requisit for gardning.

Cabby [2] (kæ·bi). *colloq.* [f. Cab *sb.*³ + -y⁴.] A cab-driver.

1859 *All Y. Round* No. 34. 177 Call the cabby up for my trunk and hat-box. 1881 *Times* 19 Jan. 10/2 Such 'cabbies' as were about, turned a deaf ear to any one who hailed them.

Cabbyn, obs. form of Cabin.

Cabbysshe, obs. form of Cabbage.

Ca·bdom. *nonce-wd.* [f. Cab *sb.*³ + -dom.] That part of the community specially interested in cabs, as owners or drivers.

1868 *Morn. Her.* 25 Aug., Cabdom is furious against the railway companies.

‖**Cabeer** (kăbīə·ɪ). [Arab. كبير *kabīr*, lit. 'big, *gros*'.]

1752 Beawes *Lex Mercat.* 911 Cabeer, a Money used for accounts at Mocha, of which 80 may be reckoned to a French Crown. *Ibid.* 913 Caveers.

Cabel, -ell, -elle, obs. forms of Cable.

Caben, early form of Cabin.

Caber (kē¹·bəɪ). *Sc.* Also 6 **cabir, kabar, kebber, kebbre.** [a. Gaelic *càbar* pole, spar, rafter = Irish *cabar* lath, Welsh *ceibr* beam, rafter, Corn. *ceber*, *keber* rafter, beam, Breton 9th c. in Luxemb. fol. 'tignæ, *ceprìou*'.]

1. A pole, or spar, usually consisting of the stem of a young pine or fir-tree, used in house-carpentry, scaffolding, etc.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* xii. v. 186 His schaft that was als rude and squair, As it had beyn a cabyr or a spar. 1718 A. Ramsay *Christ's Kirk* iii. xviii, They frae a barn a kabar raught. 1756 Mrs. Calderwood *Jrnl.* (1884) 162 To every plant they give a pole, which is a tree, like the smallest sort of what we call cabers. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour* 164 They hung them [trouts] on the cabers of their wigwams.

2. *esp.* as used in the Highland athletic exercise of *throwing* or *tossing the caber.*

1862 *Standard* 16 July, Tossing the caber. 1872 *Daily News* 26 July, Caber Throwing. 1881 *Boys' Newspaper* 6 July, The caber is simply a roughly hewn pine trunk denuded of its branches..To toss this skilfully the athlete poises the smaller end against his breast, in an upright position, and, suddenly raising it by sheer force to a level with his shoulder, throws it from him in such a manner that the thick end touches the ground first, and the trunk falls away from him.

Cabern, obs. form of Cabin (of a ship).

Cabful (kæ·bful). [f. Cab *sb.*³ + -ful.] As much or as many as a cab will hold.

1856 Macaulay in *Life & Lett.* (1880) II. 432 Took a cabfull of books to Westbourne Terrace.

‖**Cabiai** (kɑ·bi,ai). [Fr., a. Galibi (or Carib of French Guiana). Martius *Brasil-Sprachen.*] A native name of the Capybara (*Hydrochærus Capybara*), sometimes used by naturalists.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xiv. 239 Animals which seem..to make each a distinct species in itself..the Cabiai. *Ibid.* III. vi. (Jod.) The capibara, or cabiai; it is a native of South America, and is chiefly seen in frequenting the borders of lakes and rivers like an otter.

Cabidge, -ige, obs. forms of Cabbage.

Cabill, var. form of Caball, a horse.

Cabil(le, obs. form of Cable.

‖**Cabilliau, cabeliau** (kɑ·bilʸō, kā·belyɑu). Also **kabbelow.** [a. F. *cabillaud, cabliau*, Du. *kabeljauw*, a name used (according to Franck) by all the coast Germans since the 14th c.; MLG. *kabelaw*, Ger. *kabliau, kabeljau*, Sw. *kabeljo*, Da. *kabeljau*, med.L. *cabellauwus* (A.D. 1133 in Carpentier's Du Cange). It has been generally regarded as a transposed form of *bakeljauw, bakkeljau*, Bacalao, which is however not compatible with the history of that word, q.v.] Cod-fish; 'codfish which has been salted and hung for a few days, but not thoroughly dried; also, a dish of cod mashed' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1696 W. Mountague *Delights Holland* 36 A good Dish of Cabilliau, Cod-Fish, of which the Dutch in general are great Admirers. 1731 Medley *Kolben's Cape of G. Hope* II. 188 At the Cape there are several sorts of the fish call'd Cabeliau. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Kabbelow.*

Cabin (kæ·bin). Forms: 4–7 **cabane,** 5–8 **caban,** 5 **kaban,** 5–7 **cabon,** 6 **cabban, -ane, -aine, -on, -yn, caben,** 6–8 **cabbin,** 7 **cabben, cabbine, cabine, cabern,** 7– **cabin.** [ME. *cabane*, a. F. *cabane* (= Pr., Pg. *cabana*, Sp. *cabaña*, Cat. *cabanya*, It. *capanna*):—late L. *capanna*, in Isidore, 'tugurium parva casa est; hoc rustici capanna vocant'; in Reichenau glosses 8th cent. *cabanna.* Mod.F. has *cabine* from Eng. in sense 5.]

†**1.** A temporary shelter of slight materials; a tent, booth, temporary hut. *Obs.*

?*a*1400 *Morte Arth.* 3099 Cabanes coverede for kynges anoyntede With clothes of clere golde for knyghtez and oþer. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 148 They made with pretie boughs and twigs of trees, such little pretie lodgings as we call Cabens or Boothes. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* i. v. 287 Make me a willow Cabine at your gate. *a*1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Hist. Jam. IV*, Wks. (1711) 76 Cabanes raised of boughs of trees and reeds. 1857–69 Heavysege *Saul* 237 From the wilderness there comes a blast, That casts my cabin of assurance down.

†**b.** *spec.* A soldier's tent or temporary shelter.

?*a*1400 *Morte Arth.* 733 Tentez and othire toylez, and targez fulle ryche, Cabanes and clathe sokkes. 1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* B b j, There fell sodainlie a great storme.. within their cabbaines, which so moche afflicted the Souldiours..that, etc. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* iii. vii, The Courts of Princes..the Cabbins of Soldiers. 1653 Holcroft *Procopius* ii. 67 The Persians..fell among their Cabbins, and were rifling the camp..

2. A permanent human habitation of rude construction. Applied esp. to the mud or turf-built hovels of slaves or impoverished peasantry, as distinguished from the more comfortable 'cottage' of working men, or from the 'hut' of the savage, or temporary 'hut' of travellers, explorers, etc.

*c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 57 Caban, lytylle howse, *pretoriolum, capana.* 1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* I. 98 He dwelt alone in a little cabane in the fieldes not farre from Athenes. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 163 A cabbon, *gurgustium.* 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1356/1 Being taken in his cabbin by one of the Irishrie. 1618 Sir R. Boyle in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 196 To give her a Room to bwyld her a cabben in. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. iii. 65 Not a Mendicant..could be perswaded to leave his Cabane. 1691 Petty *Pol. Anat.* 9 There be [in Ireland] 160,000 Cabins without Chimneys. 1729 Shelvocke *Artillery* iv. 255 The Cabbin of Romulus was only thatched with Straw. *a*1745 Swift *Wks.* (1841) II. 78 The wretches are forced to pay for a filthy cabin and two ridges of potatoes treble the worth. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 369 An extensive country covered with cabans. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Ireland* i. 1 A mud cabin here and there is the only vestige of human habitation. 1850 Mrs. Stowe (*title*) Uncle Tom's Cabin.

b. Used rhetorically for 'poor dwelling'.

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* i. v. (1616) 16 Possesse no gentlemen of our acquaintance, with notice of my lodging..Not that I need care who know it, for the Cabbin is conuenient. 1607 Dekker *Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. 1873 III. 101 A simple Cabin, for so great a Prince.

†**3.** A cell: e.g. of an anchorite or hermit, in a convent or prison; a cell of a honeycomb. *Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. xii. 35 Clergy in to a caban crepte. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 221 In the theatre ..cabans and dennes [*cellulæ mansionum*]. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccliv. 329 They put hym in a Cabon and his chapelyne for to shryue hym. *c*1530 More *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 84/2 The gailor..thrusteth your blode into some other caban. 1571 Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 57 Hee went into France, and made them Cabanes, after the Irish manner, in stead of Monasteries. 1611 Bible *Jer.* xxxvii. 16 When Ieremiah was entred into the dungeon, and into the cabbins. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farm* 322 [Bees] busie in making Combes, and building of little Cabbins.

†**b.** A small room, a bedroom, a boudoir. *Obs.*

1594 Carew *Tasso* (1881) 38 Gay clothing, and close cabbanes eke she flyes. 1607 R. Wilkinson *Merchant-roy.* 30 She that riseth to dinner..& for every fit of an idle feuer betakes her straight to her cabbin againe. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* i. 83 Thou shalt make Cabines in the Arke. *c*1620 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 71 She steek't her cabin doore.

†**4.** A natural cave or grotto; the den or hole of a wild beast. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. iii. 190 Ac þow..crope in to a kaban for colde of þi nailes. 1583 Stanyhurst *Aeneis* i. (Arb.) 23 A cel or a cabban by nature formed, is vnder. 1589 *Gold. Mirr.* (1851) 5 Cabbins and caues in England and in Wales. *Ibid.* 14 The beastly belling bull, lay coucht in cabbin closse. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 358 It might resemble a very cabbin and caue indeed. 1794 S. Williams *Vermont* 98 The beavers..build cabins, or houses for themselves.

5. A room or compartment in a vessel for sleeping or eating in. An apartment or small room in a ship for officers or passengers.

1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* xxvii. 6 Thi seetis of rowers..and thi litil cabans. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 50 A Caban of cuke (coke A.); *capana.* 1530 Palsgr. 202/1 Cabbyn in a shyppe, *cabain.* 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* i. v. (Arb.) 86 Beholdinge..the toppe castell..the cabens, the keele. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* i. i. 15 Keepe your Cabines: you do assist the storme. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 10 The Captaines Cabben or great Cabben. 1718 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* II. lvi. 85 An English lady..desired me to let her go over with me in my cabin. 1748 Anson *Voy.* i. iii. (ed. 4) 41 Orellana..drew towards the great cabbin. 1835 Sir J. Ross *N.-W. Pass.* xvii. 259 They were taken into the cabin.

†**b.** A berth (in a ship). *Hanging cabin*: a hammock, cot. *Obs.*

1598 W. Phillips *Linschoten's Trav. Ind.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 20 Each man his cabin to sleep in. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 11 A cabben, a hanging cabben, a Hamacke. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) III. i. 191 Captain Davis..was thrown out of his Cabbin. 1732 Lediard *Sethos* II. vii. 120 Cabbins hung upon palm-trees. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine*, *Cajutes*, the cabins or bed-places ..for the common sailors.

†**6.** A litter. *Obs.*

1577 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 770 People flocking..some with beires, some with cabbins, some with carts..to fetch awaie the dead and the wounded. *a*1631 Donne *Poems* (1650) 143 Some coffin'd in their cabbins lie.

†**7.** A (political) Cabinet: hence *cabin council, counsellor, signet. Obs.*

1636 Featly *Clavis Myst.* xiv. 193 They are made of the Cabin Councell, and become leaders in our vestries. 1643 *True Informer* 2 Their Majesties Letters under the cabine Signet. 1644 Milton *Areop.* Wks. 1738 I. 142 Haughtiness of Prelates and cabin Counsellors that usurp'd of late. 1649 — *Eikon.* iv. (1851) 364 Putting off such wholesome acts and councels, as the politic Cabin at Whitehall had no mind to. *Ibid.* xi. 425 To vindicate and restore the Rights of Parlament invaded by Cabin councels. 1676 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 430 A close cabin council plotting and contriving all things.

8. *Comb.* Chiefly in sense 5, as *cabin-keeper, -passage, -passenger, -scuttle, -stairs, -window,* etc.; *cabin-parloured* (having a parlour no bigger than a ship's cabin); †**cabin-bed,** a berth. Also Cabin-boy, -mate.

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. ii. 31 He lay in a *cabin-bed. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 389 *Cabin keepers to shipwrights. 1802 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* I. 410 The squeezed, *cabin-parloured houselets of Dover. 1830 Galt *Laurie T.* vii. i. (1849) 300, I took my passage in her —a *cabin-passage. 1760 Wesley *Jrnl.* 24 Aug., Half.. were *cabin passengers. 1851 H. Melville *Whale* xxix. 138 The silent steersman would watch the *cabin-scuttle. 1743 Fielding *J. Wild* iii. vii. 323 Falling down the *cabbin stairs he dislocated his shoulder.

Cabin (kæ·bin), *v.* [f. the sb., q.v. for Forms.]

1. *intr.* To dwell, lodge, take shelter, in, or as in, a cabin (senses 1–4).

1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 49 Flying from their houses, and cabaning in woods and caues. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* iv. ii. 179 And sucke the Goate, And cabbin in a Caue. 1602 Fulbecke *Pandectes* 32 Vnder the shadow of Scipio the Citie, the Ladie of the world did cabbon. 1611 Heywood *Gold. Age* i. i. Wks. 1874 III. 15 Perpetuall care shall cabin in my heart. 1865 Parkman *Champlain* ix. (1875) 298 Bands of Indians cabined along the borders of the cove.

2. *trans.* To lodge, entertain, or shelter, as in a cabin.

1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* 74 Chast learning cabboned with frugall contentment. 1745 W. Thompson *Sickness* p. iv, Rock'd by the blast, and cabin'd in the storm.

3. *trans.* To shut up or confine within narrow and hampering bounds. (Mostly after Shakspere.)

1605 Shaks. *Macb.* iii. iv. 24 Now I am cabin'd, crib'd, confin'd, bound in. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* iv. cxxvi, The faculty divine Is chain'd and tortured — cabin'd, cribb'd, confined. 1846 Lytton *Lucretia* (1853) 253 [One who] had the authority to cabin his mind in the walls of form. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 58 The newer foundation was cabined, cribbed, and confined in a very narrow space between the Cathedral Church and the buildings of the City.

b. with *in.*

1780 Burke *Sp. Bristol* Wks. III. 417 They imagine that their souls are cooped and cabined in, unless they have some man..dependent on their mercy.

4. *trans.* To partition *off* into small apartments.

1815 *Hist. J. Decastro* I. 79 The inside of it..is..cabbined off into small apartments.

Ca·bin boy. [f. Cabin *sb.* 5 + Boy.] A boy who waits on the officers and passengers on board.

1726 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* xiii. 67, I was sent to Oxford, scholar of a college, and my elder brother a cabbin boy to the West-Indies. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 467 Every soul on board perished, except the cabbin-boy. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. iii. 303 Sir Christopher Mings..entered the service as a cabin boy..His cabin boy was Sir John Narborough, and the cabin boy of Sir John Narborough was Sir Cloudesley Shovel.

Cabined (kæ·bind), *ppl. a.* [f. Cabin *sb.* and *v.* + -ed.] **a.** Made like a cabin; furnished with a cabin. **b.** Confined in narrow space. **c.** *fig.* Cramped, hampered, confined in action, thought, etc.

1592 Wyrley *Armorie* 146 Cabbind lodgings. 1634 Milton *Comus* 140 From her cabined loophole peep. 18.. Bp. D. Wilson in *Life* (1860) II. xiv. 41, I am in a bholeah or cabined boat. 1854 M. Arnold *Poems* (1877) I. 23 Her cabin'd ample spirit. 1863 W. Phillips *Speeches* xii. 266 Cabined American civilization.

Cabinet (kæ·binet). Forms: 6–7 **cabanet, cabbonet, cabonet,** 6– **cabinet,** (7 **cabbinet**). [app. Eng. dim. of Cabin, as seen by the earlier forms *cabanet, cabonet,* which go with the earlier forms of *cabin*; but in senses 3–6 largely influenced by F. *cabinet*, which according to Scheler and Brachet is not a direct derivative of F. *cabane*, but ad. It. *gabinetto* (= Sp. *gabinete*) 'closet, press, chest of drawers', app. a dialectal It. word going back to the same origin as Cabin.]

I. A little cabin, room, repository. (Senses 1–3 run parallel to those of Bower 1–3.)

†**1.** A little cabin, hut, soldier's tent; a rustic cottage; a dwelling, lodging, tabernacle; a den or hole of a beast. *Obs.*

1572 Digges *Stratiot.* (1579) 120 The Lance Knights encamp always in the field very strongly, two or three to a Cabbonet. 1597 Lyly *Wom. in Moone* iv. i. 194 He hath thrust me from his cabanet. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 105 A flock of..four-footed beasts, came about their cabanet.

β. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* iv. (1599) 178 The whole campe was constrained..to pitch their Cabinets within the ditches. 1591 Spenser *Daphn.* 558, I him desyrde sith daie was overcast..To turne aside unto my cabinet, And staie with me. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 853 The gentle larke.. From his moyst cabinet mounts vp on hie. *a*1640 Day *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 54 Where snakes..and half-starvd crocodiles made them sommer beds and winter cabbinets.

†b. *fig.* 'Tabernacle'. *Obs.*

1614 T. ADAMS *Devill's Banq.* 205 Whereas the Soule might dwell in the body .. shee findes it a crazy, sickish, rotten cabinet. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 413/1 Their bodies .. were too fraile Cabonets for such rich eminences to lodge in.

†2. A summer-house or bower in a garden. *Obs.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 17 The greene cabinet. 1590 — *F. Q.* II. xii. 83 Their Gardens did deface, Their Arbers spoyld, their Cabinets suppresse, 1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. xii. 44 Externall, as Groues, Arbours, Bowers, Cabinets, Allies, Ambulatories. 1737 MILLER *Gard. Dict., Cabinet*, in a Garden, is a Conveniency which differs from an Arbour, in this; that an Arbour..is of a great Length .. but a Cabinet is either square, circular, or in Cants, making a kind of a Salon.

3. A small chamber or room; a private apartment, a boudoir. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1565 EARL BEDFORD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 186 II. 210 Ther is a cabinet abowte xii footes square, in the same a lyttle lowe reposinge bedde, and a table, at the which ther were syttinge at the supper the Quene .. and David [Rizzio]. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1133 Sending us unto womens chambers and cabinets. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Gen.* vi. 14 Cabinets shalt thou make in the arke. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iii. 118 The king, who was then retired to his cabinet. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* I. ii. 20 The stained window of the gloomy cabinet in which they were seated. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* ii. 9 A small cabinet which he calls his study.

†4. A room devoted to the arrangement or display of works of art and objects of vertu; a museum, picture-gallery, etc. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1676 HOBBES *Iliad* (1686) Pref. 7 Which [a painting]..will not be worthy to be plac'd in a Cabinet. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art Sinking* 201 A curious person in a cabinet of antique statues, etc. 1796 J. OWEN *Trav. Europe* II. 124 The Musæum at Portici is the most interesting cabinet in Europe, to a man not professedly scientific. The generality of cabinets are schools of study, rather than exhibitions.

5. A case for the safe custody of jewels, or other valuables, letters, documents, etc.; and thus, a repository or case, often itself forming an ornamental piece of furniture, fitted with compartments, drawers, shelves, etc., for the proper preservation and display of a collection of specimens.

c 1550 in *Our Eng. Home* (1861) 164 Fayre large cabonett, covered with crimson vellet..with the Kings armes crowned. *a* 1631 DONNE *Select.* (1840) 24 The best jewel in the best cabinet. 1680 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 232 Tother day, in shifting of a cabinet..I found abundance of y^r^ letters. 1742 CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. lxxxix. 250 That fine wood, of which you see screens, cabinets, and tea-tables. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 129 Papers had been found in Alexander's cabinet, containing the outlines of some vast projects. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 44 In innumerable cabinets may be found series of tin coins.

†6. *fig.* A secret receptacle, treasure-chamber, store-house; *arcanum*, etc. *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* (1873) 7, I socht all the secreit corneris of my gazophile..vithi in the cabinet of my interior thochtis. 1624 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 312 That counsel of His, which is lockt up in the cabinet of His secret will. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 173, I look upon the Nation as the Cabinet of the world. 1667 OLDENBURG in *Phil. Trans.* II. 511 By Anatomy we have sometimes enter'd into the Chambers and Cabinets of Animal Functions.

¶ Short for *Cabinet photograph* (11, 14).

II. In politics.

7. a. As a specific use of 3: The private room in which the confidential advisers of the sovereign or chief ministers of a country meet; the council-chamber. Originally in the literal sense; now taken chiefly for what goes on or is transacted there, i. e. political consultation and action, as 'the field' is taken for 'fighting, warlike action'.

1607–12 [see 8 a]. 1625 W. YONGE *Diary* (1848) 83 The King made choice of six of the nobility for his Council of the Cabinet. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 90 Weak, unactive, and purely for the Cabinet. 1693 *Mem. Ct. Teckely* II. 117 Neither a Man of the Cabinet, nor of the War. 1700 DRYDEN *Fabl.* Ded., You began in the Cabinet what you afterwards practis'd in the Camp. 1804 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* III. 145 Equally great in the cabinet as in the field. 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* I. 12 Harold in early life had intended himself for the cabinet.

b. The body of persons who meet in such a cabinet; that limited number of the ministers of the sovereign or head of the state who are in a more confidential position and have, in effect, with the head of the state, the determination and administration of affairs.

Formerly called more fully the *Cabinet Council*, as distinguished from the *Privy Council*, and as meeting in the cabinet; the later abbreviation is like the use of 'the House', 'the field', for those who fill or frequent it, and would be encouraged by such expressions as 'he is of the cabinet' used of Vane by Roe, 1630. *Member of the cabinet* is later.

1644 *Mercurius Brit.* 44. 347 According to..the practice of your Cabinet or Junto; but our State Committee know better. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 108 Every thing was then managed by the jealousie of her Mysterious Cabinet. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 380 As for his lordship's being taken into the cabinet. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 6 The cabinets of Europe .. have endeavoured to keep up a constant equilibrium between the different states. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. i, He had been authorised by the Prince Regent to attempt the formation of a cabinet. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 211 Few things in our history are more curious than the origin and growth of the power now possessed by the Cabinet. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* iii. 236 The members of the President's Cabinet.

†c. A meeting of this body. Now called a 'Cabinet council', or 'meeting of the Cabinet'. (What is now called 'the Cabinet' was formerly 'the Cabinet Council', and what is now 'a Cabinet Council' was formerly termed 'a Cabinet'.)

1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1768) III. 195 To day the duke was forced to go to the race while the cabinet was held. 1788–9 DR. LEEDS *Polit. Mem.* (1884) 140 There was a Cabinet at my office. 1805 PITT in Ld. Stanhope *Life* III. 318 A Cabinet is summoned for twelve to-morrow.

8. **Cabinet Council**: a. the earlier appellation of the body now styled *the Cabinet*: see 7 b.

Apparently introduced, at the accession of Charles I, in 1625; but the expression *cabinet counsel* = counsel given privately or secretly in the cabinet or private apartment, occurs earlier and, from the confusion of *counsel* and *council*, was prob. a factor in the name: see *Cabinet Counsellor* in 9.

[1607–12 BACON *Counsel, Ess.* (Arb.) 318 For which inconveniences the doctrine of Italy, and practize of Fraunce, [ed. 1625 in some Kings times] hath introduced Cabanett Councelles [ed. 1612 Cabanet counsels; 1625 Cabinet counsels], a remedy worse than the disease. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* II. i. 10 No, those are cabinet councils, And not to be communicated, but To such as are his own, and sure.] 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* I. i. 6 Though a counsellor of state, I am not of the cabinet council. 1646–7 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. II. 117 These persons made up the Committee of State (which was reproachfully after call'd the Juncto, and enviously then in the Court the Cabinet Council). *Ibid.* II. § 61 That Committee of the Council which used to be consulted in secret affairs. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. (1739) 201 The sense of State once contracted into a Privy Council, is soon recontracted into a Cabinet-Council, and last of all into a Favourite or two. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* Wks. (1834) 250/2 To know his [i. e. God's] Secrets; to be as it were of the Cabinet-Council. 1727 SWIFT *To very yng. Lady*, Never take a favourite waiting-maid into your cabinet-council. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 51 Thus the cabinet council which at first was but in the nature of a private conversation, came to be a formal council, and had the direction of most transactions of the Government. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 143 Cabinet Council.—This body, though without any recognised legal existence, constitutes, in effect, the government of the country. It consists of a certain number of privy councillors, comprising the principal ministers of the Crown for the time being, who are summoned to attend at each meeting.

b. *now*, A meeting or consultation of the 'cabinet'.

1679 J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pardon.* I. iii. (1713) 54 God Almighty..never..leaves them to guess at the transactions in his Cabinet-Council. 1688 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 295 Carried to Newgate, after examination at the Cabinet Council. 1726 BERKELEY in Fraser *Life* iv. (1871) 138 The point was carried..in the cabinet council.

9. **Cabinet Counsellor**, a private counsellor; a member of the Cabinet.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vi. 3 For a Cabanet-Counsellour at all times, he had his owne Mother, Matildis the Empresse. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* II. iii, You are still my cabinet counsellors. 1640 BASTWICK *Lord Bps.* i. A iv, It seems he is one of Christs Cabinet Counsellors, that he is so intimately privie to his thoughts.

III. *Attrib.* and in *Comb.*

10. Of the cabinet, as a private place; private, secret.

1607–23 *Cabinet Counsel* [see 8]. 1611–40 *Cabinet Counsellor* [see 9]. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vi. (1657) 96 That laid open their Cabinet sins.. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 119 There are some Cabinet, secret thoughts, and purposes in God. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. 37 As if others had not received such private Instructions as themselves, being Cabinet-Historians. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. xi. 197 He was likewise very strict in observing the hours of his private Cabinet Devotions.

11. Of such value, beauty, or size, as to be fitted for a private chamber, or kept in a cabinet. Sometimes more or less technical, as in *cabinet edition*, one smaller and less costly than a library edition, but tastefully rather than cheaply got up; *cabinet organ*, 'a superior class and size of reed organ'; *cabinet photograph* (see *cabinet-sized* in 14); *cabinet piano*, etc.

1696 PHILLIPS, *Cabinet Organ*, a Portative Organ. 1708 KERSEY, *Cabinet-organ*, a little Organ, that may be easily carry'd, or remov'd from one Place to another. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 430 One admires musick and paintings, cabinet-curiositys, and in-door ornaments. 1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 859 Cabinet Wares. 1817 L. HUNT *Let.* in *Gentl. Mag.* May (1876) 601 A cabinet piano. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 147 It is quite a cabinet picture. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 18 Cabinet pictures are so named because they are so small in size as to be readily contained in a cabinet. *Mod.* The Cabinet edition of Macaulay.

12. Fit for cabinet-making.

1849 FREESE *Comm. Class-bk.* 17 Cabinet woods, are the qualities used for making all kinds of household furniture, as mahogany, rose-wood, cedar, satin-wood.

13. Of or pertaining to the political cabinet, as *cabinet minister*, etc.

1817 *Parl. Deb.* 1356 Did any body suppose that three years spent in a cabinet office were sufficient to entitle the individual to a cabinet pension?

14. *Comb.* **cabinet-box** = CABINET 5: **cabinet-founder**; **cabinet-sized** *a.*, of fit size for placing in a cabinet; (a photograph) of the size larger than a carte-de-visite.

1655 MRQ. WORC. *Cent. Inv.* Index 7 A total locking of Cabinet-boxes. 1800 *New Ann. Directory* 227 Underhill, J., Cabinet-founder and Ironmonger. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 186 A nice cabinet-sized photograph of her.

Ca·binet, *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **-eted.** [f. prec.] *trans.* To enclose in or as in a cabinet.

c 1642 *Observator Defended* 11 That government, which our Laws are lockt and cabenetted in. *a* 1658 HEWYTT *Serm.* 87 (R.) To adore the casket, and contemn the jewel that is cabinetted in it. 1660 *Charac. Italy* 80 The Priest, who as yet was cabinetted up in the Merchants house. 1854 J. WARTER *Last of Old Sy.* v. 44 That a heart of hearts was cabinetted in a person the most attractive.

Ca·bineted, *ppl. a. rare.* Enclosed as in a cabinet; shut up.

1680 CHARNOCK *Wks.* (1864) I. 53 Good men have providence cabineted in a promise. 18.. BLACKIE *Poems*, The cabineted skeleton Of fallen majesty!

Cabineteer. *nonce-wd.* One who has official connexion with a cabinet.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 531 Hume is the sole historian of whom the Cabineteer ever heard.

Ca·binet-maker.

1. One whose business it is to make cabinets (sense 5), and the finer kind of joiner's work.

1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 59 *Mr. Att. Gen.* What Trade are you? *Mr. Hickman.* A Cabinet-maker. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 614 One Johnson, a popish cabinet maker. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iii, The queen commanded her own cabinet-maker to contrive a box. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 43 Joiners' and cabinet-makers' work.

2. *casual.* One who constructs a political cabinet.

1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 22 Nov. 2/4 The Cabinet-makers, office-seekers, and schemers who abound in Washington.

Hence **Ca·binet ma·king**, the cabinet-maker's occupation; the construction of a political cabinet.

1813 in *Examiner* 1 Feb. 71/2 They'll fit you..whatever your trade is; (Except it be Cabinet-making). 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* 116 The gentle craft of cabinet-making. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 16 June 1/2 Hitches are inevitable whenever Cabinet-making is undertaken.

Cabir, obs. form of CABER.

Cabish, obs. form of CABBAGE.

Cable (kē·b'l), *sb.* Forms: 3–4 **kable**, 5–7 **cabul(le, cabyl, -il, -ille, -el, -ell, -elle**, (5–6 **gable, gabyll**), 3– **cable.** [ME. *cable, cabel, kable*, identical with Du. *kabel*, MDu. *cābel*, MLG. *kabel*, MHG. and Ger. *kabel*, all app. from Romanic: cf. F. *câble*, Sp. *cable*, Pg. *cabre*, all meaning 'cable', It. *cappio* sliding knot, noose, gin:—late L. *capulum*, *caplum* a halter for catching or fastening cattle, according to Isidore f. *capĕre* to take 'quod eo indomita jumenta comprehendantur': cf. *capulum, -us*, 'handle, haft', *capulā-re* to take, catch, etc.

(There are difficulties as to F. *câble*, older forms of which were *caable, chaable, chéable, châble*, which point, through **cadable*, to a L. **catabola* a kind of BALLISTA for hurling stones, etc., in which sense *chaable* also occurs: see *Cabulus* in Du Cange. Littré supposes an early confusion between this and **cable* from Isidore's *capulum*; others think that as the *catabola* was put in motion with ropes, it may be the real source. But this does not account for the Sp. and It. words.)]

1. A strong thick rope, originally of hemp or other fibre, now also of strands of iron wire.

Originally a stout rope of any thickness, but now, in nautical use, a cable (of hemp, jute, etc.) is 10 inches in circumference and upwards; ropes of less thickness being called *cablets* or *hawsers*. In other than nautical use (see 2), *rope* is commonly used when the material is hemp or fibre (as in the 'rope' by which a train is drawn up an incline), and *cable* when the material is wire.

c 1205 LAY. 1338 He hihte hondlien kablen [*c* 1275 cables]. *c* 1320 *Sir Guy* 4613 Sche come .. Doun of þe castel in selcoupe wise Bi on cable alle sleyeliche. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 24848 (Fairf.) Þe mast hit shoke, þe cablis [*earlier MSS.* cordis] brast. *c* 1392 CHAUCER *Compl. Venus* 33 Þaughe Ialousye wer hanged by a Kable Sheo wolde al knowe. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 862 Alle þe gables of þe shippe þey broston a to. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* iv. 12 A threfolde cable is not lightly broken. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 135 Smal cables for the artillery. 1626 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VIII. 170 He .. ouerthrowes With cabels, and innumerable blowes, The sturdy Oke. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 34 A Cable of three inches round and of good Stuff, will do better for Coal-work. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 336/2 The platform [of a suspension-bridge at the Isle of Bourbon] is suspended from four cables .. and each cable consists of fifteen bundles of eighty wires each.

b. *fig.*

1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xviii. § 10 The whole body politic should be..a threefold cable. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. ii. 17 He will .. put vpon you what restraint or greeuance The Law..will giue him Cable. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXIX. i. 351 He unfolded .. a huge long cable of villanies. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* VI. 2343 Linckt together with sinnes ougly cable.

c. *It is easier for a cable to go through the eye of a needle*, a variant rendering of Matt. xix. 24, Mark x. 25, Luke xviii. 25, adopted by Sir J. Cheke, and cited by many writers.

[This represents a variant interpretation of Gr. κάμηλον in this passage, mentioned already by Cyril of Alexandria in the 5th c. Subsequently a variant reading κάμιλον (found in several late cursive MSS.) was associated with this rendering, and Suidas (? 11th c.) makes distinct words of κάμιλος 'cable', κάμηλος camel. Some Mod.Gr. dictionaries have also κάμιλος cable.]

c 1530 MORE *De Quatuor Nouiss.* Wks. (1557) 92 It were as harde for the riche manne to come into heauen, as a

great cable or a Camel to go through a nedles eye. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xix. 24 It is easier for a cable to passe thorough a nedels eie, yen for a rich man to enter in to yᵉ kingdoom of heaven. [*Marg. note.* Although yᵗ Suidas seem. to sai κάμιλος to be for a cable roop, and κάμηλος for yᵉ beest, iet theophylactus .. and Celius .. taak κάμηλος to be booy yᵉ beest and yᵉ cable, as moost season agreeabli serveth heer.] 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 540 It is impossible for a Camell (or Cable, that is a great rope of a ship) .. to go through a needles eye. 1657 COLVIL *Whig's Supplic.* (1695) 49 An honest Clergyman will be When Cable passeth Needles eye. 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr., S. W. & by W.* ‡ *W.*, If he were as incompetent as a camel (or, as they say at sea, a cable) to pass through the eye of a needle.

2. *spec.* (*Naut.*) The strong thick rope to which a ship's anchor is fastened; and by transference, anything used for the same purpose, as a chain of iron links (*chain cable*).

'*Stream-cable*, a hawser or rope something smaller than the bower, used to move or hold the ship temporarily during a calm in a river or haven, sheltered from the wind and sea, etc.' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*)

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 418 With-outen mast, oþer myke, oþer myry bawe-lyne, Kable, oþer capstan to clyppe to her ankrez. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2848 þai caste ancres full kene with cables to grounde. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 96 Eneas..cutte asondre the cables that with helde the shippe within the hauen. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 4 The Cable broke, the holding-Anchor lost. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 30 The Cables also carry a proportion to the Anchors, but if it be not three strond, it is accounted but a Hawser. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) s. v. *Admiral*, They may be ready to cut or slip the cables when they shall be too much hurried to weigh their anchors. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 185 Slip the cable and endeavour to get to sea. 1885 ANNANDALE *Imp. Dict.* s.v., Chain-cables have now almost superseded rope-cables.

b. *fig.*

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. xi. (1718) 169 Pray'r is the Cable, at whose end appears The anchor hope. 1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 22 The grand Banks .. shall be the Anchor and Cable of all smaller Banks. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 360 Her cable had run out, and she died.

c. *A cable or cable's length*, as a unit of measurement, 'about 100 fathoms; in marine charts 607·56 feet, or one-tenth of a sea mile' (Admi. Smyth).

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 387 Redde cliffes with white strakes like wayes a cable length a piece. 1665 *Duke of York's Fight. Instr.* xiv, To keep about the distance of half a cable from one another. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3844/4 The Two Buoys..being distant near the Length of Two Cables. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Cable* .. a measure of 120 fathoms, called by the English seamen a cable's length. 1778 CAPT. MILLER in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. Introd. 159 We got within a cable and a half of her. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* (1854) 167 He veered half a cable, and instantly opened a tremendous fire. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xi. 26 Within two cable lengths of the shore.

3. *Telegraphy.* A rope-like line used for submarine telegraphs, containing the wires along which the electric current passes, embedded in gutta percha or other insulating substance, and encased in an external sheathing of strong wire strands, resembling the wire cable of sense 1. Also b. a bundle of insulated wires, passing through a pipe laid underground in streets, etc.

1854 *Specif. Brett's Patent* No. 10939. 2 This said cable or rope I denominate my Oceanic Line. 1852 *Leisure Hour* Sept. 591 Complimentary messages were transmitted by means of the cable through the waters to Dover. 1855 WHEATSTONE *Roy. Soc. Proc.* VII. 328 Experiments made with the submarine cable of the Mediterranean Electric Telegraph. 1858 *Times Ann. Summary* 89 The unfortunate fracture of the oceanic cable. 1864 W. CROOKES *Q. Jrnl. Science* I. 44 The Atlantic Cable and its Teachings. 1865 RUSSELL *Atlantic Teleg.* 2 Mr. Wheatstone..as early as 1840 brought before the House of Commons the project of a cable to be laid between Dover and Calais. 1880 *Times* 17 Dec. 5/6 [She] is reported by cable to have put into St. Thomas. 1887 *Telegr. Jrnl.* 4 Mar. 203/2 In our system, the cables can be easily drawn out of the iron pipes if occasion demands it.

c. A cable message, a CABLEGRAM.

1883 *Bread-Winners* 175 It riled me to have to pay for two cables. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Aug. 11/1, I was desired by my chief in New York to .. give them a long 'cable'. 1886 *Daily News* 4 June 6/4 The General .. had received cables of greeting from the 'comrades' in Australasia and America.

4. *Arch., Goldsmith's work*, etc. (also *cable-moulding*): A convex moulding or ornament made in the form of a rope.

1859 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* III. i. 9 Norman ornaments.. particularly the billet and the cable. *Ibid.* II. vii. 359 The cornice is the cable-moulding on a large scale. 1862 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 277 A figure of Science, on a coral base, with a cable border. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-Ring L.* 140 The outer edge..is also decorated with a heavy cable-moulding.

5. (See quot.)

1877 PEACOCK *N. W. Lincoln. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cable*, a long narrow strip of ground.

6. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (senses 1, 2) *cable-chain, -coil, -maker, -roots*; (sense 3) *cable-advice, -despatch, -man, -message, -tank*; (sense 4) *cable-border, moulding, pattern*, etc.

1882 *Mod. Trade Circular*, Further *cable advices from the Colonies. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 11/2 The *cable-chain makers..factory men, who make the marine or cable chains. 1667 DENHAM *Direct. Painter* II. ix. 24 See that thou..spoil All their Sea-market, and their *Cable-coyl. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F j, A roper or *cable maker. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 19 Aug. 4/4 Mr. Canning showed the cable and the stab to the *cablemen. 1877 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 6/5 The following *cable message has been received .. from New York. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iii, Pines, whose *cable roots Held out a thousand storms. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Aug. 192 The first defect was occasioned—[by] the dropping of a fragment of wire into the *cable-tank.

7. Special comb.: **cable-bends, cable-buoy, cable-hanger** (see quots.); **cable-hatband**, a twisted cord of gold, silver, or silk, worn round the hat (Halliw.); **cable-laid** *a.* (see quot.); **cable-range**, a given length of cable; a range of coils or rolls of cable; **cable-rope** = sense 1; also, cable-laid rope; **cable-stock**, the capstan; **cable-tier**, the place in a hold, or between decks, where the cables are coiled away; **cable-tools** (see quot.).

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Cable-bends*, two small ropes for lashing the end of a hempen cable to its own part, in order to secure the clinch by which it is fastened to the anchor-ring. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) **Cable-Buoys*, common casks employed to buoy up the cables. 1732 DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) I. 149 Persons who dredge or fish for Oysters [on the Medway], not being free of the Fishery, are called *Cable-hangers. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out Hum.* Induct., Wearing a' pyed feather The *cable hatband, or the three-piled ruff. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mell.* II. i. (N.) More cable, till he had as much as my cable-hatband to fence him. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6129/3 Stolen from the Fifth Moorings, Eleven Fathom of Eleven Inch *Cable laid Pendant. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) s.v. *Ropes*, Ropes are either cable-laid or hawser-laid: the former are composed of nine strands, viz. three great strands, each of which is composed of three smaller strands. 1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sea Queen* II. ii. 34 The men were set to work to get the *cable-range along, ready for bringing up. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 833 From the anker he kutteth the *gabyll rope. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 53 At the west ende of Powlles stepull was tayed a cabelle roppe. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4882/3 About sixty Fathom of Cable Rope, about nine Inches Circumference. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 40 The maister..bald the marynalis lay the cabil to the *cabilstok. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 62 Knocking the man down into the *cable tier. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 62 The hemp cables are coiled in the cable tiers. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Cable-tools*, the apparatus used in drilling deep holes, such as artesian wells, with a rope, instead of rods, to connect the drill with the machine on the surface.

Cable (kēi·b'l), *v.* [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with a cable or cables; to fasten with or as with a cable, to tie *up*.

c 1500 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wem.* 354 Se how I cabeld 3one cout with a kene brydill! 1530 PALSGR. 473/1, I cable, I store a shyppe of cables. 1598 FLORIO, *Gomenare* ..to cable an anker. 1605 T. RYVES *Vicar's Plea* (1620) 31 They are .. fortefied and cabled vp with the graunts and priuiledges of Gregory the 14. 1634 SHIRLEY *Example* I. i, Here I am cabled up above their shot. 1640 — *Imposture* I. ii, I hope she's not turned nun..I do not like The women should be cabled up. 1800 *Naval Chron.* IV. 218 His Majesty's ships are insufficiently cabled. 1863 LD. LYTTON *King Amasis* II. II. III. xi. 273 The motive power of his being was cabled to Superstition.

2. *Arch.* To furnish (a column) with vertical convex circular mouldings, which should properly occupy the lower part of the flutings, so as to represent a rope or staff placed in the flute (Gwilt).

1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 91 Cabled with small pillars bound round it, with a kind of arched work and subdivisions between. 1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* 13 These channels are sometimes partly filled by a lesser round moulding; this is called cabling the flutes. 1875 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. s. v. *Cabling*. In modern times an occasional abuse has been practised of cabling without fluting, as in the church della Sapienza at Rome.

3. *trans.* and *intr.* To transmit (a message, news, etc.), or communicate, by submarine telegraph. (Const. as in *to telegraph*.)

1871 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* (1872) 559 A late telegram by Atlantic Cable from the British Premier..said: 'Cable how match-tax works'. 1880 *Times* 28 Oct., The exciting news cabled from Ireland. 1881 *Ionia Standard* 24 Mar., He [i. e. Secretary Blaine] has been cabling constantly with Lord Granville. 1882 *Times* 14 Apr. 5/3 The Secretary of State..cabled the substance of them to Minister Lowell. 1884 *Kendal Merc.* 1 Nov. 5 Mr. Henry Irving cabled me from Boston..that, etc.

Cable, obs. f. of CABALL, horse.

Cabled (kēi·b'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. CABLE *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] **a.** Furnished or fastened with a cable or cables. **b.** *Arch.* **c.** *Her.* (See quots.)

1530 PALSGR. 473/1 My shyppe is as wel cabled as any in all the fleete. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 130 Sometimes we find the Striges to be fill'd up with a swelling..and these we may call Stav'd or Cabl'd Columns. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Cabled flutes*, in architecture .. filled up with raised or swelling pieces in form of Cables. *Ibid. Cabled*, in *Heraldry*, is applied to a cross formed of the two ends of a ship's cable. 1757 DYER *Fleece* II, In Myrina's port [they] Cast out the cabled stone upon the strand.

Cablegram (kēi·b'lgræm). [f. CABLE *sb.* + -GRAM, by superficial analogy with TELEGRAM; (in which both elements are Greek). (The substitution of CALOGRAM has been vainly urged by various writers.)] A message sent by submarine telegraph cable.

1868 *Daily News* 26 Sept., The new word *cablegram* is used by a New York contemporary to characterise a telegraphic despatch. 1873 in *Times* (D.) This libel appears in your journal as a cablegram, New York, 20th. 1879 *Let.* in *Daily News* 14 Oct. 6/2 If there is any necessity for a word to distinguish a telegram sent by cable..I would suggest that the word 'Calogram' be used in the place of 'Cablegram'. 1880 *Athenæum* No. 2764, 503/2 A cablegram has been received..from America, announcing the discovery of a 'large comet' by Mr. Lewis Swift. 1883 *High Commiss. of Canada* in *Times* 13 Aug., It may interest your association to be made acquainted with the following cablegram.

Cablegraph (kēi·b'lgræf), *v.* [f. prec. after *telegraph*.]

1887 *Standard* 14 Oct. 2/6 [He] cablegraphed from Loon.

Cabless (kæ·blès), *a.* [f. CAB *sb.*³ + -LESS.] Unprovided with a cab or cabs.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 365 The cabless condition of St. James's Street. 1857 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VIII. 82 Ill-paved, unlighted, cabless regions.

Cablet (kēi·blĕt). [f. CABLE *sb.* + -ET.] A small cable or cable-laid rope less than 10 inches in circumference.

1575-6 in *4th Report Commiss. Hist. MSS.* (1874) 114/1 An Act for the true making of great cables and cablets. 1613 *Voy. Guiana* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 176 By the ..fury of the wind and sea, the cablet broke. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 54 *Cablets*, cable-laid ropes, under nine inches in circumference. 1800 *Naval Chron.* III. 65 Made fast to the principal cablet, or hawser. 1803 *Rep. Commiss.* in *Naval Chron.* X. 48 Cablets—Inches, 9½, 9, 8, 7½..3. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 52 When three cablets are laid up together, it is called 'hawser-laid rope'.

Cabling (kēi·blin), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. CABLE *v.* + -ING¹.] The filling up of the lower part of the flutes of a column with cylindrical mouldings.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., There are also cablings in relievo without fluting, especially on certain pilasters, as in the church of Sapienza at Rome.

Cabling, erroneous or dial. form of CAVELLING.

1885 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 4 Sept. 6/1 This process known as cabling..the only fair method of allotting the work.

†Ca·blish. *Obs.* [prob. a. Anglo-Fr. **cablis* = F. *chablis*, OF. *chaablis*, med.L. *cablicium*, pl. *cablicia*, in the Forest Laws, in same sense; of doubtful derivation: see Littré; but app. related to OF. *chaable*, and thus with L. **catabola*, see CABLE, and cf. Littré *chablis* and Du Cange *cabulus*.] Strictly, trees blown down, or branches blown off by the wind, but explained by the legal antiquaries of the 16th c. as = brushwood.

1594 R. CROMPTON *Jurisdict.* 196 Cablicia is properly brushwood. T. claimed the drie woods & cablish in his owne woods. 1664 SPELMAN, *Cablicia*, Cablish..Angl. Brushwood. Rectius..Windfalls. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 75/2 Cablish is all sorts of Brushwood. 1852 SMITH *Eng. & Fr. Dict.*, Cablish..*bois chablis, broussailles*.

Cabman (kæ·bmăn). [f. CAB *sb.*³] A man whose occupation is to drive a public cab.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 191 The cabman's cry to get out of the way. 1860 *Vacat. Tour.* 59 Half a dozen cabmen shouting in my ears. *Ibid.* 137 They know them as well as a London cabman does the streets.

Cabob (kăbǫ·b). Also **kabob.** [Arab. كباب *kabāb* (also in Pers. and Urdu), in same sense.]

1. An oriental dish (see the quotations); also used in India for roast meat in general. (Now always in *pilau*.)

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Ind. & P.* 404 (Y.) Cabob is Rostmeat on Skewers, cut in little round pieces no bigger than a Sixpence, and Ginger and Garlick put between each. 1743 R. POCOCKE *Egypt* in Pinkerton *Voy.* XIV. 211 Cabobs, or meat rosted in small pieces, that may be eat without dividing. 1814 FORBES *Orient. Mem.* II. 480 (Y.), I often partook with my Arabs of a dish common in Arabia called Kabob or Kab-ab. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 242 Eats cabobs with city nabobs.

2. 'A leg of mutton stuffed with white herrings and sweet herbs' (Halliwell).

1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cabob*, a Loin of Mutton Roasted with an Onyon betwixt each joint; a Turkish and Persian Dish..now used in England.

Hence **Cabo·b** *v.* To cook in the manner described. (Webster cites Sir T. Herbert.)

‖ Caboceer (kæbosī·ə). [ad. Pg. *caboceiro*, f. *cabo, cabeça* head.] The headman (of a West African village or tribe).

1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xvi, My father appointed me a Caboceer. 1864 R. BURTON *Dahome* II. 38 The type of a Dahoman Caboceer. 1866 ENGEL *Nat. Music* i. 4 The melodies produced by a Caboceer, or chief of Dahomey, upon his sanko, deserve our attention.

†Caboche, *sb. Obs.* [see next and CABOT.] A fish; the Bull-head, or Miller's Thumb.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 641 *Hic caput*, caboche. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 57 Caboche, *currulia*.

†Cabo·che, *v.* ? *Obs.* Also 6 **cabage.** [f. F. *cabocher* (in same sense) implied in pple. adj. *caboché* CABOCHED, and used (as *cabacher*) by Palsgr., f. *caboche* = It. *capocchia* augm. and pejorative of *capo* head. The form *cabage* is identified with CABBAGE *v.*¹, which is ultimately the same word.] *trans.* To cut off the head of (a deer) close behind the horns.

a 1425 *Bk. Hunting* MS. Bodl. 546 fol. 93 Per nedeth no more but to caboche his heed. 1530 PALSGR. 596, I kabage a deere, *je cabaiche*. I wyll cabage my dere..*je cabacheray ma beste*. 1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Venerie* xliii. 134 It is cut off near to the head. And then the heade is cabaged [i.e.] cut close by the hornes through the braine pan, untill you come vnderneath the eyes, and ther it is cut off.

Caboched, caboshed, cabossed (kăbǫ·ʃt, kăbǫ·st), *ppl. a. Her.* Also **cabazed, cabaged.**

[f. prec.; or ad. F. *caboché* in same sense.] Borne (as the head of a stag, bull, or other beast) full-faced, and cut off close behind the ears so as to show no part of the neck; trunked.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 59 An hartes heade cabazed d'Or. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv. (1660) 162 These horned beasts .. have also their heads borne Trunked: Which of some Armorists is blazoned Cabossed. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Caboched, caboshed or cabossed. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 76 Three harts heads, caboshed, argent. 1797 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary Hill, Lond.* (Nicholls) 95 *note*, A bull's head cabost. 1866 PEACOCK *Eng. Ch. Furniture* 36 A chevron between three bucks' heads cabossed argent.

Cabo·ching, cabo·ssing, *vbl. sb. Her.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] (See quot.)

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s.v. *Cabosed*, A Term in Heraldry, for the Head of any Beast, being just cut off behind the Ears, by a Section parallel to the Face, or by a perpendicular Section; whereas Couping is usually express'd by a Horizontal one, and is never so close to the Ears as Cabosing.

‖ **Cabochon** (kabɒʃɔ̃·). Also 6 *Sc.* **caboschoun, coboischoun, coboschoun.** [Fr.: augmentative of *caboche*; see above.] A precious stone when merely polished, without being cut into facets or receiving any regular figure but that which belongs to the stone itself, the rough parts only being removed. This fashion is chiefly applied to the garnet (carbuncle), ruby, sapphire and amethyst. Chiefly *attrib.*, as in *cabochon shape, crystal, emerald*, etc.

1578 *Inventories* 265 (JAM.) Tua tabled diamantis, and tua rubyis coboischoun. *Ibid.* 266 Foure rubyis coboschoun. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* vii. 174 Under the foot of the cross is a large uncut crystal..at one side of this cabochon is a mitred figure. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring L.* 220 A pale cabochon sapphire. 1883 *Times* 14 July 7 The centre stone ..is encircled by ruby, emerald, sapphire, and five other stones, cut cabochon shape.

† **Cabod,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. *trans.* ? To edge or border.

1753 *Songs Costume* (1849) 231 With fringes of knotting your Dickey cabod.

Cabok, obs. f. of KEBBUCK, *Sc.*, cheese.

Cabon, -et, early forms of CABIN, -ET.

Caboose (kăbū·s). Also cam-, can-, coboose. [Identical with Du. *kabuis, kombuis*, earlier Du. *combûse, cabûse*, MLG. *kabhûse* (whence mod.G. *kabuse*), also F. *cambuse* 'app. introduced into the navy about the middle of the 18th c.' (Littré). The original lang. was perh. LG.; but the history and etymology are altogether obscure.]

1. 'The cook-room or kitchen of merchantmen on deck; a diminutive substitute for the galley of a man-of-war. It is generally furnished with cast-iron apparatus for cooking' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Coboose*, a sort of box or house to cover the chimney of some merchant-ships. It somewhat resembles a centry-box, and generally stands against the barricade on the fore part of the quarter-deck. 1805 *N. York Chron.* in *Naval Chron.* XIII. 122 William Cameron drifted aboard on the canboose. 1805 DUNCAN *Marin. Chron.* IV. 70 A sea broke .. and swept away the caboose and all its utensils from the deck. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* (1862) 6 Fishing boats at anchor, all with their tiny cabooses. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 341 A sentry is constantly to be placed at the cooking-place or caboose. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 375 The caboose and utensils must long ago have been washed overboard.

b. A cooking-oven or fireplace erected on land.

1859 *Autobiog. Beggar-boy* 93 The man..requested me to put his pannikin on the caboose fire. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 331 Outside are 'cambooses' for preparing fish in the open air. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 550 The lawn is studded with cabooses.

2. *U. S.* A van or car on a freight train used by workmen or the men in charge.

1881 *Chicago Times* 18 June, The caboose of the construction train, containing workmen and several boys. 1884 *Dakota paper* Jan., Four cars and a caboose running down the track.

Cabos: see CABOT.

Cabosh, -ed, cabossed, var. ff. CABOCHE, -D.

‖ **Cabot** (kabɒ, kæ·bət). [Earlier and N.Fr. *cabot*, mod.F. *chabot*, f. Romanic *cabo, capo* head + -OT.]

† **1.** A fish: the Bull-head or Miller's Thumb.

1611 COTGR., *Poisson royal*, the white Cabot.

2. A measure of dry goods in the Channel Islands; cf. the Sc. CAP.

1835 H. D. INGLIS *Channel Isl.* 124 In Jersey .. sixteen cabots per perch, has been known to be obtained. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. App. A (ed. 2) 566 In Jersey, the measure of dry goods is the cabot, or half-bushel..containing 43 lbs. 7 ozs. of distilled water.

Cabotage (kæ·bŏtēdʒ). *Naut.* [a. F. *cabotage* (also Sp., in It. *cabotaggio*) in same sense; f. F. *caboter* to coast; whence F. has also *caboteur, cabotier, cabotin, cabotinage, cabotiner*. Derivation uncertain.

Originally a shipping term of the north of France: M. Paul Meyer rejects Littré's guess from Sp. *caba* cape, headland, as if 'to sail from cape to cape', as untenable phonetically and historically, and thinks the verb must be from the name of a kind of boat. The gloss '*cabo*, trabe, nave' occurs in (MS. Bibl. Nat. 1646 lf. 83 b) a 13th c. copy of an older glossary; and Littré has *cabot, chabot* as north French equivalents of *sabot*, which is still applied to a small vessel running two or three knots an hour. (Brachet guesses that *caboter* may be from the surname *Cabot*; which may have had the same origin, but cf. prec.)]

Coasting; coast-pilotage; the coast carrying trade by sea.

1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 186 The Cabotage, as they call it, or carrying trade. 1876 R. BURTON *Gorilla L.* I. 6 Small vessels belonging to foreigners, and employed in cabotage. 1885 *Standard* 2 Jan. (Article) The Cabotage in China. [From Shanghai correspondent.]

† **Cabow.** *Obs.* Also **cabbowe.**

1489 *Will of Rowley, Bristol* (Somerset Ho.) All my Cabowe or Stuf in Marchaundise. 1501 *Will of Barre* (Somerset Ho.) The Cabow that I haue in her [a ship]. 1501 *Bristol Wills* (Wadley) 173, xx marke of my Cabbowe in money or dettes..the Residue of my Cabbowe.

† **Ca·bre,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *cabrer*, f. Sp. *cabra* goat: see CAPER.] *intr.* To caper (as a horse).

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VIII. vii. 285 At the smart of which the horse reared and cabred with his forefeet.

‖ **Cabré** (kabre), *a. Her.* [Fr.; f. *cabrer*: see prec.] Said of a horse: Capering, rearing on the hind legs.

‖ **Ca·brie, ca·brit.** Also **cabree.** [cf. Sp. *cabrito* kid, dim. of *cabra* goat.] The Pronghorn Antelope, *Antilope Americana* (*furcifera*).

[1624 T. SCOTT *and Pt. Vox Populi* 22 A peece of leane Kid, or Cabrito.] 1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* II. 136 Killed one cabrie, two deer, two turkies. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 71/1 The Prongbuck..called cabree by the Canadian *voyageurs*.

† **Ca·briole.** *Obs.* [In sense 1, a. F. *cabriole* (16th c.) a leap like that of a goat. Senses 2, 3, appear to be old errors for CABRIOLET.]

1. A capriole, a caper (of a horse).

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* I. viii. 103 The occasional cabrioles which his charger exhibited.

2. A kind of small arm-chair (Littré).

1785 MACKENZIE *Lounger* No. 36 ▶8 Sofas and stuffed chairs in the drawing-room, which my Lady has made her change for cabrioles.

3. = CABRIOLET.

1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. lxi. 403 The coaches are .. less dangerous than the little one horse cabrioles. 1801 W. FELTON *Carriages* I. 180 The Cabriole is a two wheeled Carriage with the body like a Chariot, mostly used in France.

Cabriolet (ka·briˌolē·). [a. F. *cabriolet*, deriv. of *cabriole*, so called from its elastic bounding motion.] A light two-wheeled chaise drawn by one horse, having a large hood of wood or leather, and an ample apron to cover the lap and legs of the occupant. Contracted by 1830 to CAB, and in later times applied to any vehicle known by that name.

[1789 *Let. fr. Paris* in *Public Advertiser* 3 Crushed to death by one of those machines called *Cabriolets*; on account of which infernal vehicles, the inhabitants..can no longer venture on foot at any hour. 1816 *Ann. Reg.* 339 Lavalette was .. conducted by Sir R. Wilson beyond the barriers in an English cabriolet.] 1823 *Gentl. Mag.* 463/2 April 23 Cabriolets were, in honour of his Majesty's birthday, introduced to the public this morning. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* 194 His lordship rang for his cabriolet [*rime* day]. *a* 1845 HOOD *Lost Heir*, I'm scared when I think of them Cabroleys. 1863 MISS BRADDON *J. Marchmont* I. ii. 41 Edward Arundel had driven over in a cabriolet.

Cabul(le, -byl, obs. ff. of CABLE.

Caburn (kæ·bəm). *Naut.* [? connected with CABLE.] (*pl.*) 'Spun rope-yarn lines, for worming a cable, seizing, winding tacks, and the like' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 16 Cables serue .. for rope yarne, caburn, sinnit, an[d] okum. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* v. 25 Caburne is a small line made of spun yarne to make a bend of two Cables, or to sease the Tackels, or the like. 1678 in PHILLIPS; also in mod. Dicts.

‖ **Cacafue·go.** Also 7 **cacafugo, -fogo, cacofuego.** [f. L. *cacā-re*, Sp. and Pg. *cagar* to discharge excrement + Sp. *fuego* (Pg. *fogo*) fire :—L. *focus* hearth.] A spitfire; a braggart.

(The name of the Spanish galleon taken by Drake in 1577.)

1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid* III. i, She will be ravisht before our faces by rascalls and cacafugos, wife, cacafugoes! *c* 1661 *Argyle's Will* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 27/2 Presbytery will soon lose a prating, nonsensical Cacafuego. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Cacafuego*, a Spanish word signifying Shitefire; and it is used for a bragging vapouring fellow. 1721-90 in BAILEY. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* [1775 ASH, *Cacafuego*, an insect in Spain said to dart fire from its tail.]

Cacagogue, erroneous form of CACCAGOGUE.

Cacao (kăkē·o, kăkā·o). Also (6-7 caccao), 6-8 cacoa, 8 caco, cocao; and see COCOA. [Sp. *cacao*, ad. Mexican *caca-uatl* 'caca-tree'.]

1. The seed of a tropical American tree (*Theobroma Cacao*, N. O. *Byttneriaceæ*), from which cocoa and chocolate are prepared.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 342 In the steade [of money] the halfe shelles of almonds, whiche kynde of Barbarous money they [the Mexicans] caule cacao or cacanguate. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. (ed. 7) 568 Fruit, which the Inhabitants cal in their tongue Cacaco, it is like to an Almond..of it they make a certaine drinke which they love marvelous well. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* iv. (1691) 83 The value of Sugar, Indico, Tobacco, Cotton, and Caccao, brought from the Southward parts of America. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3842/3 A French Prize .. laden with Sugar, Caco and Indigo from Martinico. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. v. (ed. 4) 248 Her load consisted of timber, cocao, coco-nuts, tobacco, hides. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *Humboldt's Trav.* viii. 108 Cacao and sugar were also raised to a considerable extent. 1849 W. IRVING *Columbus* II. 315.

† **2.** The powder produced by grinding the seeds, often with other substances mixed; also the drink prepared from the seeds or powder; = COCOA.

1652 WADSWORTH *Chocolate* 2 Cacao .. is cold and dry. 1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* ii. 8 They had brought to them jarrs of Cacao.

3. The tree whose fruit yields this seed, more fully called **Cacao-tree.**

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 11 They supply the most agreeable soils for the cacao. 1778 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. VII. 296 The value .. was estimated by the number of nuts of the cacao, which he might expect in exchange. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 372 The seeds of the cacao were made use of as money in Mexico.

4. *attrib.*, as in *cacao-nut, -tree*, etc.; also **cacao-butter,** a fatty matter obtained from the cacao-nut, used for making pomades, candles, etc.; **cacao-walk,** a plantation of cacao-trees.

1652 WADSWORTH *Chocolate* 13 When they are growne up to a good hight, then they plant the Cacao-trees. 1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 30 Two of these little Cacoa Nuts (or Kernells) passe currant for one farthing. *Ibid.* 24 Cacoa-Walks..containing ten or twelve Acres of Ground. 1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* ii. 9 They made a certain cooling drink of the Cacao nuts. 1778 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. VIII. 412 The cacao-tree grows spontaneously in several parts of the torrid zone. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 140 The ground is then prepared for the reception of the cacao pods, which are planted in rows called 'cacao-walks'.

Cacarootch, obs. form of COCKROACH.

† **Ca·catory,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. mod. L. *cacātōrius*, f. *cacāre* to evacuate the bowels; see -ORY.] Attended with looseness of the bowels.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 183 Cacatory, Dejectory, or Loose-fevers..ought wholly to be imputed to Choler. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Cacatory-fever*.

Caccagogue (kæ·kăgɒg). *Med.* [mod. f. Gr. *κάκκη* excrement + *-αγωγος* leading, leading away, f. *ἄγ-ειν* to lead, drive. Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753 has mod.L. *cacapoga*.] An ointment made of alum and honey, and used to promote stool.

Caccao, obs. f. of CACAO.

Caccha(n, obs. f. CATCH *v.*

Cace, obs. form of CASE.

† **Cace·mphaton.** *Obs. rare.* [Gr. *κακέμφατον* 'ill-sounding, equivocal'.] An ill-sounding expression.

[1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 260 This vice is called by the Greekes Cacemphaton, we call it the vnshamefast or figure of foule speech.] 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* (1661) 174 It had beene an harsh and unpleasing Cacemphaton, as your own eare will tell you. 1721-90 in BAILEY.

Cachalot (kæ·ʃălɒt, kæ·ʃălo). Also 8-9 **-elot.** [a. F. *cachalot*, in the Bayonne dial. of 17th c. *cachalut*, app. meaning, 'toothed', from a Romanic word for 'tooth' or 'grinder', in Gascon *cachau*, Carcassone *caichal*, Cat. *caxal*, Pr. dials. *caissal, caysal*. The first notice of the word in Eng. writers is quoted from the French of Anderson's *Histoire Naturelle de Island*, etc. (Hamburg 1746). The word is now found in most European langs., as Ger. *kachalot*, Da. *kaskelot*, Sw. *kaselot*, Du. *kazilot*, etc.

(In *Miscellanea Curiosa*, 1670 (Frankfort, and Leipzig 1681), observation CXXXVI. (p. 266) treats of this whale 'qui in Bayonna, Byaris, et in insula S. Johannis de Luca, et in locis ubi capitur *Cachalut*, latine *Orca* dicitur'.) A different derivation is proposed by Zobler, *Zeitsch. f. Rom. Philol.* IV. 176, whereby he would connect it with Sp. *cachuelo*, which derives from L. *catulus*.]

A genus of whales, belonging to the family *Catodontidæ*, distinguished by the presence of teeth in the lower jaw. The Common Cachalot, or Sperm Whale, which yields spermaceti, grows to the length of 70 feet, and has a head nearly one-half of the length of the body; it occurs in all seas, but its home is the Pacific Ocean.

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 174 The figure which Mr. Anderson gives of the Cachelot..has the air of a monster. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 46 This genus .. the French call Cachalot, a name we have adopted. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 279 A herd of Cachalots, upwards of one hundred in number, were found stranded at Kairston, Orkney. 1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* (1834) 298 The physeter or cachelot whale .. has a very large head and is remarkable for having teeth. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 213.

Cache (kaʃ), *sb.* Also 6 **casshe.** [a. F. *cache*, f. *cacher* to hide.]

1. A hiding place, esp. of goods, treasure, etc.

1595 DRAKE *Voy.* 12 The inhabitants havinge intelligence of our cominge, had .. hid theyr treasure in casshes. 1860 C. INNES *Scotl. in Mid. Ages* x. 310 The little cache on the Orkney sea-shore, produced 16 pound weight of silver. 1866 W. R. KING *Sportsm. & Nat. in Canada* iii. 57 Crouched in his cache of green boughs.

b. *esp.* A hole or mound made by American pioneers and Arctic explorers to hide stores of provisions, ammunition, etc.

1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 267 Captain Bonneville..prevailed upon them to proceed..to the caches. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xii. 138 The power of the bear in breaking up a provision cache is extraordinary. 1878 MARKHAM *Gt. Frozen Sea* v. 62 Every cairn and cache was thoroughly examined.

2. The store of provisions so hidden.

183.. Back *Jrnl. Arctic Voy.* (Bartlett), I took advantage of a detached heap of stones, to make a cache of a bag of pemmican. 1842 Fremont *Report Exp. Rocky Mts.* (1845) 22 As this was to be a point in our homeward journey, I made a cache (a term used in all this country for what is hidden in the ground) of a barrel of pork. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* xiv. (1869) 484 The Esquimaux .. they all of them make 'caches' of meat under stone cairns.

Cache (kaʃ), *v.* [f. Cache *sb.*: cf. F. *cacher*.] *trans.* To put in a cache; to store (provisions) under ground; said also of animals.

1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiii. 288 He accordingly cached enough provision to last them back. 1865 Ld. Milton & W. Cheadle *N. West Pass.* v. 75 We now proceeded .. to remove the cask from its hiding-place, and .. to cache it safely at some distance. 1877 Coues *Fur Anim.* ii. 51 When they [wolverenes] can eat no more, they continue to steal the baits and câche them.

Cache, *obs.* form of Cash, Chinese money.

Cache(n, obs. form of Catch *v.*

Cachectic (käke·ktik), *a.* Also 7–8 **-ick.** [Ultimately ad. Gr. *καχεκτικ-ός* in a bad habit of body. Cf. Cachexy. *Cachectique* occurs in F. in 16th c.; mod.L. *cachecticus* is prob. still earlier.] Of or pertaining to cachexy; affected with or characterized by cachexy or a bad state of body.

1634 T. Johnson tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* xx. vii. (1678) 461 A melancholick cachectick disposition of the whole body. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 94 The good effect of this medicine on cachectic and scorbutic persons. 1861 O. W. Holmes *Elsie V.* 210 The flat-chested and cachectic pattern which is the classical type of certain excellent young females.

Cache·ctical, *a.* [f. prec. + -al[1].] =prec.

1625 Hart *Anat. Ur.* iv. 43 She was of a whitish bleake colour, and of a cachecticall disposition. 1733 Arbuthnot *Air* (J.) Young and florid blood, rather than vapid and cachectical. 1755 in Johnson; also in Craig and mod. Dicts.

†**Cachekow.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. Catch *v.* + Cow.] A cow-catcher or cattle-pounder; hence *gen.* a bailiff. Cf. Catch-poll.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* viii. Prol. 136 Sum wald be court man, sum clerk, and sum a cachekow, Sum knycht, sum capitane, sum Caiser, sum King.

†**Ca·chere.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. ONF. *cachère, cacheor* (mod.F. *chasseur*), f. *cacher* to Chase: cf. Catcher.] A hunter.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kt.* 1139 þenne þise cacheres þat coupe, cowpled hor houndez,

†**Ca·cherel.** *Obs.* Also 4 **kacherel.** [f. prec. + -el. Cf. *scoundrel, wastrel.*] A catchpoll, beagle, 'bull-dog'.

a 1325 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 151 Azeyn this cachereles cometh thus y mot care. *a* 1349 *Ayenb.* 263 þe dyeuel a-ye huam and his kachereles .. his hous mid greate strengþe wolde loky.

†**Cachespell, -pule.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **cache-puyll, -pill, -spale, caichpule, kaichspell,** 7 **eatchpule.** [app. corrupt form of MFlem. *cactse-speel,* f. *caetse* (=Fr. *chasse,* Eng. Chase), Du. *kaats* place where the ball falls + *speel* play. The Flem. was evidently from a north. Fr. *cache*: cf. Picard *cacher* to chase.]

1. The game of tennis; also *attrib.*

1568 *Woman's Truth* in *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 4 Ane handles man I saw but dreid, In caichpule faste playene. 1611 *Rates* (Jam.) Balles called Catchpule [1670 Tennis] balls the thousand viijℓ. 1818 G. Chalmers *Life Q. Mary* I. 255 Cachepole, or Tennis was much enjoyed by the prince.

2. A tennis-court.

1526 *Sc. Ld. Treasurer's Acc.* in Pitcairn *Crimin. Trials* I. 271 Item, for ballis in Crummise cache-puyll. 1538 *Aberdeen Registers* XVI. (Jam.) The bigging of the said Alex'ris cachespale wall. 1563 *Ibid.* XXV. (Jam.) The fluir of his cachepill laitly biggit. 1597 *Sc. Act Jas. VI* (1814) 155 (Jam.) Orcherdis, yardis, doucattis, kaichspell, cloistour .. cituat within the boundis .. of the priorie .. of Sanctandrois.

‖ **Cachet** (kaʃe). Also 6–7 **catchet.** [Fr.; f. *cacher* to conceal: in 18th c. treated as English.]

1. A seal. *Letter of cachet* (F. *lettre de cachet*): a letter under the private seal of the French king, containing an order, often of exile or imprisonment.

a 1639 Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* iv. (1677) 193 She had appointed, in stead of his hand, a Cachet to be used in the signing of Letters. 1754 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 177 On the accession of James VI. to the crown of England, a catchet or seal was made, having the King's name engraved on it, with which all signatures were to be afterwards sealed. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 62/2 He obtained a letter of cachet.

2. *fig.* Stamp, distinguishing mark, 'sign manual'.

1840 Thackeray *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1885) 69 All his works [pictures] have a grand cachet: he never did anything mean. 1882 Peboby *Eng. Journalism* xxii. 176 The journal in which the cachet of fashionable life is to be distinguished.

3. *attrib.* Done under letter of cachet; privy, secret.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 293 Abominators of all close, cachet, muffled .. proceedings.

†**Cache·xicate, cacexicate,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. next; see -ate.] *trans.* To render cachectic.

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* ii. (1653) 71 Cacexicate their petty Corpusculums.

Cachexy (see below). Also 7 **cacexy, -ie, cachexe, -ie, cakexy**; and in mod.Lat. form **cache·xia,** (8 **cacexia**). [ad. mod.L. *cachexia* or F. *cachexie* (16th c. in Paré), ad. Gr. *καχεξία,* f. *κακ-ός* bad + *-εξια* = *ἕξις* habit or state, f. *ἔχ-ειν* to have, have oneself, be in condition. Walker accents (kæ·keksi) which is according to Eng. analogies; but mod. Dicts. have mostly (käke·ksi).]

'A depraved condition of the body, in which nutrition is everywhere defective.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap.* 2 D iij, The euyll habytude of the body (whiche the Grekes call Cachexie). 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 58 The dysease which the phisicians caule Cachexia. 1651 Wittie tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* iv. xii. 262 Who can in a Cachexie draw all the vitious humours out of the body at once. 1775 Sir E. Barry *Observ. Wines* 417 Liable to .. cachexies .. etc. 1843 Bethune *Sc. Fire-side Stor.* 65 Affected with fevers and cachexy.

b. A depraved habit of mind or feeling.

1652 L. S. *People's Lib.* xvi. 40 The Israelites desiring a King .. out of a Cacexie and evill frame of spirit. 1657 Reeve *God's Plea* Ep. Ded. 5, I see .. a cakexy of evill life amongst you. 1843 F. E. Paget *Warden of Birkinghott* 161 He would think that a cachexy of chattering had become epidemic among the clergy of the nineteenth century. 1868 Symonds in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. IV. 602 Both poets [Clough and De Musset] describe the *maladie du siècle,* the nondescript cachexy, in which aspiration mingles with disenchantment, satire and scepticism with a childlike desire for the tranquillity of reverence and belief.

c. Said of a body politic.

1654 L'Estrange *Chas. I,* 187 Her high repletion brought her [the City] into a Cachexy. 1883 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 33 Ireland .. lies fretful and wrathful under a grim social cachexy of distressful centuries.

Cachinnate (kæ·kinēit), *v.* [f. L. *cachinnā-re*: see -ate.] *intr.* To laugh loudly or immoderately.

1824 De Quincey *Walladmor* in *London Mag.* X. 354 Not a publisher but cachinnates from Leipsic to Moscow. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 432 Groggan .. only cachinnated the more vehemently.

Cachinnation (kækinēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *cachinnātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *cachinnāre*: see prec.] Loud or immoderate laughter.

1623 Cockeram, *Cachinnation,* a great laughter. 1635 Person *Varieties* ii. 60 These Cachinnations or laughings .. which we heare, are rather Aerall spirits. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* iii, The hideous grimaces which attended this unusual cachinnation. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* III. viii. 767 He moved to mirth and cachinnation all.

Ca·chinnator. [agent-noun f. L. vb. in prec.] A loud or immoderate laugher.

18.. R. Chambers *Wheesht,* They mark a cachinnator as a man to be avoided.

Cachinnatory (kæ·kinătə·ri), *a.* [f. prec.: see -ory.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with loud or immoderate laughter.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 288 Shall our cachinnatory muscles remain rigid? 1846 Hawthorne *Mosses* ii. iii. (1864) 61 Which threatened instant death on the slightest cachinnatory indulgence.

Cachique, obs. form of Cacique.

Cacholong (kæ·tʃŏlŏŋ). *Min.* ['*Kaschtschilon* = "beautiful stone." of Kalmucks and Tartars' (Dana).] A variety of the opal, opaque, bluish-white, porcelain-white, pale yellowish or reddish.

1791 Macie in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 369 That variety of calcedony which is known to mineralogists by the name of Cacholong. 1868–80 Dana *Min.* 199 Cacholong .. often adheres to the tongue, and contains a little alumina.

‖ **Cachou** (kaʃū). Also 8 **cashou.** [Fr.]

1. = Catechu.

1708 Motteux *Rabelais* v. viii, Store of Mirabolans, Cashou, Green Ginger preserv'd. 1750 Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 787 Cardamome, Long Pepper, Cachou, etc.

2. A sweetmeat, generally in the form of a pill, made of cashew-nut, extract of liquorice, etc., used by tobacco-smokers to sweeten the breath.

‖ **Cachrys** (kæ·kris). *Bot.* [Gr. *κάχρυς* catkin.]

†1. 'The catkin of nut-trees, willows, etc.' *Obs.*

1708 in Kersey. 1731 in Bailey II.

2. A genus of umbelliferous plants.

‖ **Cachucha** (kătʃū·tʃă). Incorrectly **cachuca.** [Sp.] A lively Spanish dance.

1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* 480 A Court where it's thought in a lord or a duke a Disgrace to fall short in the Brawls (their Cachouca). 1841 Thackeray *Profess.* in *Comic T. & Sk.* II. 154 In a very short time Miss Binse .. could dance the cachuca. 1842 Longf. *Sp. Stud.* i. iii, I see thee dance cachuchas. 1867 Miss Braddon *Aur. Floyd* i. 8.

‖ **Cacique** (kăsī·k). Forms: 6 (L. *caccicus, caciquus,*) **cacike, cazike,** 7 **cassique, casique,** (**casica**), 8 **cachique,** 8– **cazique,** 6– **cacique.** [a. Sp. *cacique, cazique,* or F. *cacique,* native Haytian word for 'lord, chief' (Oviedo *Hist. de las Indias*).]

A native chief or 'prince' of the aborigines in the West Indies and adjacent parts of America.

1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* i. ii. (Arb.) 72 Makynge .. a brotherly league with the *Caccicus* (that is to saye a kynge). 1577 Eden & Willes *Hist. Trav.* 219 b, These Indians gyue great honour and reuerence to theyr Caciqúe. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. Ind.* 33 A cruel and cursed Cacike, that is to say a Lord, in whose power we fell. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Apol.* 46 The Mynes which the Cassique Carapana offered them. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1698) I. v. 124 They had a Casica too .. but he could neither write nor speak Spanish. 1778 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* I. ii. 97 Here Columbus was visited by a prince or Cazique of the country. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 757 The several nations are governed by their chiefs or cachiques. 1799 Sheridan *Pizarro* i. i, On yonder hill, among the palm-trees, we have surprised an old cacique. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* ii. i. (1864) 73 The cacique who ruled over this province.

Hence **Caci·queship,** †**Cacique·sse.**

1760 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* v. v. (1772) 266 The caciquesses, or Indian women, who are married to the alcades .. and others. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 411 The attainment of the caciqueship of that pseudo El Dorado by Gregor McGregor.

Cack (kæk), *v. Obs.* or *dial.* [app. ad. L. *cacā-re* in same sense, whence also MDu. *cacken,* Du. *kakken,* early mod.Ger. *kacken,* Da. *kakke*; also Boh. *kakati,* Pol. *kakać.*]

1. *intr.* To void excrement.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 170 Wythoute Calise in ther buttere the cakked. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 58/1 Cakkyn, or fyystyn, *caco.* *c* 1500 Dunbar *Fenȝeit Frier* 101 Ffor feir vncunnandly he cawkit. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 5 To cake, *cacare.* 1611 Cotgr., *Chier,* to cacke. *a* 1710 Pope *Alley* i, Some cack against the wall. 1731 in Bailey II.

2. *trans.* To void as excrement.

1485 Caxton *Trevisa's Higden* iv. x. (1527) 158 One that hadde cacked golde. 1549 Cranmer in Strype *Life* (1694) App. 105 Because the Devil could not get out at his mouth, the man blew him, or cacked him out behind.

Cack, *sb. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. same source as prec.: used already in OE. in the comb. *cac-hús* 'latrina'.]

c 1600 *Timon* v. v. (1842) 89 Hee hath a face like one's that is at cack.

†**Cackerel** (kæ·kərĕl). ? *Obs.* Also 7 **cac-karel, cackrel.** [a. obs. F. *caquerel* (also *cagarel, cagaret*) Cotgr., ad. Pr. *cagarel, cagarello* (also, according to Duhamel, *gagarel,* whence Cuvier's specific name *gagarella*); app. f. Pr. *cagar*:—L. *cacāre* (see Cack *v.*), with which the name is popularly associated.

(Variously etymologized as 'a fish which voids excrements when pursued' or 'which when eaten relaxes the bowels'; M. Paul Meyer suggests that the name is merely one of contempt = 'méchant petit poisson', 'poisson chétif'. The allied *Mæna* is now in Pr. *picarel,* dim. of *picaro* 'rogue, rascal'.)]

1. A small fish of the Mediterranean: the name is applied by the fishermen of Marseilles and Toulon to *Smaris gagarella* (Cuv.), and perhaps to other similar species of the same genus of small sea-breams. Early writers used the word to english Pliny's *mæna* 'a kind of small sea-fish, eaten salted by the poor', now the name of a genus closely akin to *Smaris.*

1583 J. Higins tr. *Junius' Nomenclator, Mæna*..a cackrell, so called, because it maketh the eaters laxative: some take it for a herring or sprat. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 249 Cackarels change their colour: for these fishes being white all Winter, wax blacke when Summer comes. *Ibid.* II. 442 Salt Cackerels. 1632 Sherwood *Eng.-Fr. Dict.,* A cackerell (fish), *cagarel, caquerel, cagaret, juscle: bocque, mandole, mendole, mene.* 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 187 Fish, whose ordinary abode is in salt waters, namely porpoise, cackrel, skate, soles, etc. 1721–90 in Bailey. 1755 Johnson, *Cackerel,* a fish said to make those who eat it laxative.

2. [as if f. Cack.] Dysentery (F. *caquesangue*).

1659 Howell *Lex. Tetrag. It. Prov.* 19 May the Cackrel take him [transl. It. *cacasangue*].

Cackle (kæ·k'l), *sb.* [f. the vb. stem: cf. Sw. *kackel* in same sense.]

†1. A cackler. (Or ? *adj.* cackling.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Uoleweð .. nout þe kakele [*v. r.* chakele, kakelinde] Eue. *Mod. colloq.* or *dial.* What a cackle she is!

2. Cackling; as of a hen or goose.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., Dinn'd & grated with the Cackle. 1697 Dryden *Æneis* viii. (R.) The silver goose .. by her cackle, sav'd the state. 1833 Tennyson *Goose* iii, The goose let fall a golden egg With cackle and with clatter.

3. *fig.* Stupid loquacity, silly chatter.

1696 'A. Rivetus, Jun.' *Mr. Smirke* 18 Bedawb'd with Addle Eggs of the Animadverters own Cackle. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 276 The rustic cackle of your bourg. 1862 Thornbury *Turner* I. 262 The cackle about Claude.

b. A short spasmodic laugh, a chuckle.

1856 Lever *Martins of Cro' M.* 410 'She hasn't got a nice day for pleasuring!' said the Jew, with a vulgar cackle.

Cackle (kæ·k'l), *v.*[1] Forms: 3 **kakelen, ca-kelen,** 4–5 **cackle(n, 5 cakele, -yn, kakyl,** 5–6 **cakle,** 6 **cakyll, cackyll, -el, cacle,** 7 **cakell,** 6– **cackle**; *Sc.* 6 **kekkyl, kekell,** 7 **kekele**: see also Keckle. [Early ME. *cakelen*: corresp. to Du. *kakelen,* LG. *kākeln,* Sw. *kackla,* Da. *kagle*; cf. also Ger. *gackeln,* Du. *gaggelen,* and Gaggle. The evidence does not make it certain to what extent the word has arisen separately in different langs. in imitation of the animal sounds, or has been adopted from one language into another. The word may have been WGer. or at least Saxon: but the Eng. may also have been from Scandinavian.]

1. *intr.* To make a noise as a hen, especially after laying an egg; also to make a noise as a goose (which is more specifically to Gaggle).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 þe hen, hwon heo haueð ileid, ne con buten kakelen. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 264 Somtime cacleth as a hen. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 58 Cakelyn of hennys, *gracillo.* *c* 1470 *Hors, Shepe, & G.* (1822) 17 The ghoos may cakle. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 Quhilk gart the hennis kekkyl. 1552 Huloet, Cakle lyke a henne, *glocio.* 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* v. i. 105 If she should sing by day When euery Goose is cackling. 1660 W. Secker *Nonsuch Prof.* 43 Some persons are like hens that after laying must be cackling. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 139 Like .. a Wildgoose always cackling when he is upon the Wing.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 253 A hen could not cackle but she was on the alert to secure the new-laid egg.

b. Said of the chattering of other birds, *esp.* crows, jackdaws, magpies, and starlings. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 88 Ane rikelot þet cakeleð hire al þet heo isihð. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 94 Bark lyk ane Dog, and kekell lyke ane Ka. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 117 b, Some cackels lyke a henne or a Jack dawe. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* I. i. iii. (1635) 13 If Crowes flocke much together, and cakell and talke. 1675-7 HOBBES *Homer* 275 A cloud of starelings cackle when they fly.

2. *fig.* Said of persons: **a.** To be full of noisy and inconsequent talk; to talk glibly, be loquacious, prate, chatter. **b.** To talk loudly or fussily about a petty achievement, like a hen after laying an egg. **c.** To chuckle, 'to laugh, to giggle' (J.).

1530 PALSGR. 473/1 Howe these women cackyll nowe they have dyned. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* ix. 34 Cease cackling of the vnlearnednes of thy betters. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1727) 70 Then Nic. grinned, cackled, and laughed. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. v. (1871) 78 The peers cackle as if they had laid an egg.. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxix. 59 It is also the business of a sensible government, not to cackle on its discoveries. 1862 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iii. 162 The equerries and women in waiting ..cackled over their tea.

3. *trans.* To utter with or express by cackling.

c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 3if hit nere icakeled. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* vi. 114 Any man who .. cackles forth a torrent of vocables. 1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* i. 28 The ladies ..now rose..and joyously cackled satisfaction.

Ca·ckle, *v.*[2] *Naut.* Also **keckle.** 'To cover a cable spirally with 3-inch old rope to protect it from chafe in the hawse hole' (Adm. Smyth).

1748 ANSON *Voy.* III. ii. (ed. 4) 427 They [cables] were besides cackled twenty fathom from the anchors.

Cackler (kæ·klə1). [f. CACKLE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who cackles; *fig.* a tell-tale, tattler, blabber. *slang.* A fowl.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 131 Kytt Cakelere and Colett Crane. 1598 FLORIO, *Gracchione* .. a chatter, a cackler. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 192 A Prigger of the Cacklers. 1730-6 BAILEY, *Cackler*, a Prater, a Tell-tale, a noisy Person; also a humerous word for capons or fowl. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 92 If they dared Count you a cackler.

Cackling (kæ·klin), *vbl. sb.* [see -ING[1].]

1. The crying of a hen on laying an egg; also that of a goose, or other fowl.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 562 Tho began The goose to speke, and in her cakelinge, She said. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 110 The cocke praide hir, hir cackyng to seace. 1709 *Tatler* No. 133 ¶ 1 The cackling of cranes, when they invade an army of pigmies. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 70 Constant cacklings of new-laying hens.

2. Loud idle talk or chatter: sometimes with immediate reference to the cry of a hen on laying.

1530 PALSGR. 202/2 Cackelyng, bablyng, *cacquet.* 1601 DENT *Path-w. Heauen* 171 They spend the rest of the day .. in .. cackling, prating and gossipping. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxix. 61 This cackling about improved arms is not worthy of well-informed statesmen. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 162 And when it takes to cackling, will have nothing to announce but that addled delusion.

Ca·ckling, *ppl. a.* [see -ING[2].] That cackles.

a 1225 [see CACKLE *sb.* 1]. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 86 She hath a Cacling chete [i. e. a hen]. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's B.* v. i, Or surprising a boor's ken for grunting-cheats? Or cackling-cheats? 1674 FLATMAN *Belly God* 29 Pluck off the cackling head. 1794 MRS. PIOZZI *Synon.* II. 174 *Ciarlatano* means a prating, cackling creature, and answers to our term *Quack.* 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. liv. 182 Some hundreds of cackling women and girls bathing.

Caco- representing Gr. κακο- combining form of κακός bad, evil, forming many compounds in Greek, some of which, like *cacoëthy, cacodæmon, cacoethes, cacophony*, have reached English through Latin (and French); others have been adapted directly from Greek in modern times (as *cacology, cacotrophy*); others have been formed on Greek analogies from their elements. ‡ Compounds of Greek and Latin, as *cacodorous* = malodorous, and the medical *cacosomnia* (sleeping badly) are exceptional. Occasionally *caco-* is used in looser or casual combination with words of Greek derivation, which may have been modelled on *cacodæmon*, as in *caco-magician, cacotype.* It is very freely used in medical terminology to form names of bad states of bodily organs, but most of these are not English in form, e.g. *cacogalactia* (a condition in which the milk is bad), *cacoglossia* (putrid state of the tongue), *cacomorphia* (malformation or deformity), *caconychia* (morbid state of the nails), *cacopharyngia* (a putrid condition of the pharynx), *cacophthalmia* (malignant inflammation of the eyes), *cacoplasia* (formation of diseased structures from a depraved condition of the system), *cacopneumonia, cacorrhachitis* (disease of the vertebral column), *cacothymia* (disordered state of mind), *cacotrichia* (disease of the hair), etc.

Cacoa, obs. form of CACAO, COCOA.

Cacochylous (kækǒ|kəi·ləs), *a. Path.* [mod. f. Gr. κακόχῡλ-ος with bad juice or flavour + -OUS.] Characterized by bad chyle; of difficult digestion, as 'cacochylous aliments'. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

1859 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

So **Cacochy·lia,** depraved chylification.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Cacochylia*, a bad chylification, when the chyle is not duly made. 1721-90 in BAILEY. 1839 G. RAYMOND in *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 306 Persons..using every diligence for a most unprofitable cacochylia.

† **Ca·cochyme,** *a. Obs. Path.* [a. F. *cacochyme* (16th c. in Paré), ad. Gr. κακόχῡμος with unhealthy humours, f. κακο- bad + χῡμός juice, humour.] Full of evil humours.

1614 W. BARCLAY *Nepenthes* in Arb. *App. Jas. I Counterbl.* 116 The body very cacochyme, or full of euil humours.

Cacochymic (kækǒ|ki·mik), *a.* and *sb. arch.* Also 6 **cacochymyke, -chimick, -ike,** 7 **-chymick(e.** [f. CACOCHYME (or its source) + -IC.]

A. *adj.* Having unhealthy or depraved humours; ill-humoured (in body).

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, In cacochymyke bodyes and replete. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. iii. 34 His bodie [was] plethoricke and cacochymicke. 1665 R. KEPHALE *Medela Pestil.* 71 If Cacochimick .. he must be well purged. 1863 T. THOMPSON *Ann. Influenza* 4 A pale caccochimic and depraved countenance.

B. *sb.* An 'ill-humoured' person.

1569 J. SANFORD *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 158 Made now of Alcumistes, Cacochimickes, of Phisitions, pewterers.

Cacochy·mical, *a. arch.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Having the humours of the body depraved; 'ill-humoured' (in body, and jocularly, in disposition).

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Annot. 18 In cacochymicall bodies, such as his was. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 193 To cure a cacochymical person. 1707 FLOYER *Pulse-Watch* 97 The old Writers call'd these the different Species of cacochimical Choler. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 227 By what means did you .. arrive at a cacochymical old age? 1837 BEDDOES *Let.* Mar., Critical and cacochymical remarks on European literature.

† **Cacochy·mious,** *a. Obs.* [f. *cacochymia* (see below) + -OUS.] = CACOCHYMIC.

1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* II. Wks. 1720 I. 347 They were cacochymious, and had deprav'd viscera. 1702 E. BAYNARD *Cold Baths* II. (1709) 337 Cacocymious Juices.

† **Cacochy·mist.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] A person of depraved 'humours'.

1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* xc. 313 In stead of Alchymists, Cacochymists; in stead of being Doctors, Beggers.

Cacochymy (kæ·kǒ|kəimi). *arch.* Also 6-8 **-chymie,** and in Latin form 6– **cacochymia,** (7 **cacochym**). [a. F. *cacochymie* (16th c. in Paré), and mod.L. *cacochymia*, a. Gr. κακοχῡμία (Galen) badness of the humours, f. κακόχῡμος: see above.]

In the medical system of the Humorists: Unhealthy state of the 'humours' or fluids of the body; 'ill-humoured' state (of the body).

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 A ij b, Yf eroysion habounde inwardely it is caused of cacochimie. 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 21 Cacochymies or fowl bodies of the Vulgar..do require strong Purges. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 184 The Anarchy of a cacochymia keeps not court in the veins. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 20 The Melancholick Cacochymie. *Ibid.* XVI. 550 A great corruption of the Blood and Cacochym. 1744 MITCHELL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 144 A peculiar kind of Cachexy, accompanied with an atrabilious Cacochymy. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 386 Are not their countenances disfigured by the cacochymy of their humours. 1852 HAMILTON *Discuss.* 248.

† **Cacode·mical,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. A humorous mixture of *cacodæmon* and *academical.*

1610 ROWLANDS *Mart. Mark-all* 6 Vp starts an old Cacodemicall Academicke with his frize bonnet.

Cacodemon, -dæmon (kækǒdī·mən). [a. Gr. κακοδαίμων evil genius; also *adj.* possessed by an evil genius, ill-starred; whence sense 2.]

1. An evil spirit.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. xix. (1495) 45 Plato in Cuneo callith the deuyll Cachodemon, that is to vnderstonde knowynge euyll.] 1594 NASHE *Terrors of Nt.* Wks. 1883-4 III. 267 Anie terror, the least illusion in the earth, is a Cacodæmon vnto him. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 144 Leane-this World, Thou Cacodemon! 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. III. 644 Nor was the Dog a Cacodæman, But a true Dog. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* II. (1757) 95 Poor negroes, thus, to show their burning spite To cacodæmons, say, they're dev'lish white. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 93 To make the pagan divinities hateful, they were stigmatized as cacodæmons.

† **b.** *Med.* A name for nightmare. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.*

c. *transf.* Applied to persons, etc.

1711 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Marplot* IV. Wks. (1760) 168 The old Cacademon is gone into that house. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* (1867) 109 My miller's thumb—my prince of cacodemons—my little meuse. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 420 Untaught by their parents to know better, these little cacodemons, etc.

2. *Astrol.* The Twelfth House (or Scheme) in a figure of the Heavens, so called from its baleful signification.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Rollo* IV. ii. 442 The twelfth the Cacodemon. 1721-90 in BAILEY.

Cacodemo·niac. *rare.* [f. prec.: cf. DEMONIAC.] One possessed with an evil spirit.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 20 Unless some cacodemoniack, that refers them to his Philosophy.

† **Cacodemo·nial,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an evil spirit.

1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Courte* 807 To his college conuentuall, As well calodemonyall As to cacodemonyall.

Cacodemo·nic, *a.* [ad. Gr. κακοδαιμονικός 'bringing misfortune', in a sense taken from CACODEMON.] Of the nature of a cacodemon.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 4/2 One of these..declines to have further dealings with cacodæmonic powers.

Cacode·monize, *v. rare*[−1]. [see -IZE.] *trans.* To make into a demon.

1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1849) 672 '*Beards*', The simple appendage of a tail will cacodemonise the Eudemon.

Cacodorous (kækō·dŏrəs), *a. rare.* [A hybrid formation from Gr. κακο- bad + ODOROUS.] Ill-smelling, malodorous.

1863 *Press* 5 Sept., The August sun begins to make the Thames cacodorous. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* III. 60 He..made his way through a cacodorous crowd.

† **Ca·codox,** *a. Obs.* [a. Gr. κακόδοξος of the wrong opinion; cf. *orthodox.*] Holding wrong or evil opinions or doctrines.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 28 That Cacodox Alastor has..abandon'd the true Principles of Reason and Religion.

Cacodoxy (kæ·kŏdǒksi). *rare.* [a. Gr. κακοδοξία wrong opinion, f. κακόδοξος (see prec.)] Wrong opinion or doctrine, heterodoxy.

a 1864 R. TURNBULL (Webster) Less anxious .. to favor or deny orthodoxy, heterodoxy or what Luther calls cacodoxy, than to establish the simple truth.

Hence **Cacodo·xian, Cacodo·xical** *a.*

1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxviii. 318 Cacodoxical fool. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 431 These two Cacodoxian Alastors can Cant and Recant nothing but such quisquilian Nugaments. 1880 WEBSTER *Supp., Cacodoxical.*

Cacodyl (kæ·kŏdil). *Chem.* Also **kakodyl(e.** [f. Gr. κακώδ-ης stinking, κακωδία stink (f. κακό-s + ὀδ-, root of ὄζειν to emit smell) + -YL, matter.]

An organic compound of arsenic and methyl, $As(CH_3)_2$ = Kd, also called *Arsendimethyl*, a colourless liquid, of most disgusting garlic odour and with extremely poisonous vapour, which takes fire on exposure to the air.

1850 C. DAUBENY *Atomic Theory* vii. 219 The body.. which Bunsen regards as the radical, and which from its offensive odour he denominates kakodyle. 1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 383 The well-known garlic-like odour characteristic of cacodyl. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 341 Cacodyl is a colourless liquid, boiling at 170°. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 405 Cacodyl takes fire in the air, at ordinary temperatures, even more readily than crude alkarsin.

Cacodylic (kækŏdi·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of cacodyl, as in *Cacodylic acid*, Kd O_2 H, a crystalline solid.

1850 C. DAUBENY *Atomic Theory* vii. 219 Kd + O_3 forms kakodylic acid, or algargen. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 341 One of the most important compounds is cacodylic acid; it is soluble in water, and is not poisonous.

Cacœconomy (kækǐkǫ·nŏmi). *rare*[−1]. [f. Gr. κακ-οικονόμ-ος a bad steward: see ECONOMY.] Bad economy, bad management.

1819 SYD. SMITH in *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 28 A mighty empire in spite of the cacœconomy of their government.

Cacoëpy (kækōu·ĕpi). *rare.* [a. Gr. κακοέπεια faulty language.] Bad or erroneous pronunciation; opposed to *orthoepy.* Hence **Cacoëpi·stic** *a.*

1880 GRANT WHITE *Every-Day Eng.* 40 Phonology finds in orthoëpy only the materials upon which it works, which indeed it finds no less in cacoëpy. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. 224 Abnormal, cacoepistic, rare, vulgar and dialectic forms.

† **Ca·coethe, -eth,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *cacoèthe*, ad. Gr. κακοήθης: see next. But in the examples, the word may represent L. *cacoēthē* pl. of the sb.] Of an ill habit; malignant (as a disease).

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 C iv b, It had ben better to haue called them [ulcers] Cacoethe, that is to say wycked, and nat inueterate. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 119 It helpes hardnesses, that are called cocoëth.

‖ **Cacoethes** (kækǒi·ī·þēs, -ī·þēz). [L., a. Gr. κακοήθες ill habit, propensity, 'itch', subst. use of neuter of κακοήθης ill-disposed, f. κακο- bad + (ἦθος) ἦθε- disposition, character. (The Gr. (and L.) plural was *cacoēthē*.)] **a.** An evil habit. **b.** An obstinate or malignant disease. **c.** An 'itch' for doing something, as in the *insanabile scribendi cacoēthes* (incurable passion for writing) of Juvenal.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* I. 657/1 Such is the malady and cacoethes of your pen, that it beginneth to bark, before it hath learned well to write. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 142 Gangrenes and those morimall vlcers called Cacoethe. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 139 This cacoethes, or ill custome..incroacheth so vpon the good maners of men. 1713 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 532 ¶ 1 Juvenal terms [this distemper] a Cacoethes, which is a hard word for a disease called in plain English, 'The itch of writing'. This Cacoethes is as epidemical as the small pox. 1726 MONRO *Anat.* (1741) 128 Unless the Patient labours under a general Cacoethes. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 578 One half of it was cacoëthes of building, the other half cacoëthes of painting.

† **Cacoethic** (kækǒi·e·þik), *a. Med. Obs.* [f. prec.: after ETHIC.] Obstinate or malignant.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 277 The Wound .. becomes cacoethick. *Ibid.* X. 347 Foul, cacoethick Ulcers.

Cacogastric (kækǒgæ·strik), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. CACO- + GASTRIC f. Gr. γαστήρ belly.] Having a deranged stomach.

1833 CARLYLE *Diderot, Misc.* (1857) III. 221 (D). Indigestion succeeds indigestion..The woes that chequer this imperfect cacogastric state of existence.

‖ **Cacogenesis** (kækǒi|dge·nĕsis). [mod.L. f.

Caco- + Gr. γένεσις origin, birth.] Morbid or depraved formation; a monstrosity, a morbid pathological product.

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Cacography (kăkǫ·grăfi). [perh. a. F. *cacographie* (16th c.), or ad. med.Gr. *κακο-γραφία* = bad writing. The analogous *ὀρθογραφία* orthography, *καλλιγραφία* calligraphy, and some of their derivatives, were used in classical Greek.]

1. Bad writing; bad handwriting. (Opposed to *calligraphy*).

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Cacography*, ill writing, or a writing of evil things. 1760 Swinton in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 858 The cacography of the Etruscans, as their rude and uncouth manner of writing is termed. 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* II. 297 The crabbed cacography of the original manuscript. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 28 June, The compositors made very light of cacography.

2. Incorrect spelling; a bad system of spelling, such as that of current English. (Commonly opposed to *orthography*.)

1580 Baret *Alv.* Let. E. We may still wonder and find fault with our Orthographie (or rather Cacographie in deed). 1655 *Cont. Hist. Francion* I. iii. 63 His clerk used a certain kinde of Cacographie, that admitted a multitude of superfluous letters. 1633 C. Butler *Eng. Gram.* in A. J. Ellis *E. E. Pronunc.* 155 The cause of this cacography which causeth such difficulty is a causeless affectation of the French dialect. 1806 Southey *Ann. Review* IV. 8 The orthography or rather kakography of many of the names is French. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 318 A celebrated critic who sometimes condescends to amend my cacography.

Hence **Caco·grapher**, a bad writer or speller; **Cacogra·phic, -al** *a.*, of or pertaining to bad writing or incorrect spelling.

1838 *Athenæum* No. 3099 (1887) 383 A stupid series of cacographical errors. 1864 *Even. Standard* 29 Sept., The most remarkably ungrammatical and cacographical production. 1880 J. A. H. Murray *Addr. Philol. Soc.* 35 Before Norman cacographers spelt them with *o*.

Cacokenny, perverted form of Cacochymy.

‖ **Cacolet** (kakǫlę, -lęt). [dial. F., applied in the Pyrenees to a contrivance fixed on the back of a mule or horse for carrying travellers over the mountains, a mule chair.] A military litter for the sick or wounded carried by mules; either in the form of arm-chairs suspended one on each side of a mule, or of a bed laid along the beast's back. First employed by the French in the Crimean War, 1854–5.

1878 A. Griffiths *Eng. Army* iv. 108 One hundred pack animals, seventy-six of which carry double litters, or 'cacolets', for patients. 1884 Gen. Graham in *Times* 4 Apr. 11 Ambulances and mule cacolets were sent for. 1885 *Observer* 8 Feb. 5/4 The wounded who have been successfully removed from Gubat in cacolets.

† **Ca·colike, -leek.** *Obs.* A perversion of Catholic, associating it with *κακός* bad, and used as a term of reproach.

1582 *Rhem. N. T.* Acts xi. Annot. 324 Some Heretikes of this time call them Cartholikes and cacolikes. 1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* I. ii. 54 A Cacolike, or true member of the popes church. 1626 L. Owen *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 20 That Iesuites should compell men by force, to be Romish Cacoleekes.

Cacology (kăkǫ·lŏdʒi). [mod. ad. Gr. *κακολογία* evil speaking, vituperation, f. *κακόλογος* speaking evil, slanderous; = F. *cacologie*. The mod. use takes *bad* grammatically, not ethically.]

† 1. Evil report. *Obs.*

1623 Cockeram, *Cacologie*, ill report. 1656–81 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Cacology*, evill speech or report, detraction.

2. Bad speaking, bad choice of words; vicious pronunciation.

1775 in Ash. 1826 Praed *Poems* (1865) I. 263 Bishop Bembo mended her cacology. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 571 Cacology amused the frequenters of the Haymarket Theatre. 1856 J. W. Croker in *Croker Papers* (1884) I. i. 6 One Knowles, who .. professed to remedy cacology and teach elocution.

Caco-magician. [f. Caco- + Magician.] An evil magician or sorcerer; one versed in the black art.

1656 More *Antid. Ath.* III. ix. (1712) 167 That he is a Magician, not a Caco-Magician, and that he has nothing to do with the Devil. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 647 The great adversary of Fludd..denounced the Rosacrucian to Europe as a caco-magician.

Cacoon (kăkū·n). [? A native African name.] The large flat polished bean of a climbing tropical shrub, *Entada scandens* (N.O. *Leguminosæ*), which has jointed pods six or eight feet long, containing in each joint one of these beans, about 2 inches across and half an inch thick. They are made into snuff-boxes, scent-bottles, spoons, etc., and are sometimes sold in the streets of London as West Indian Filberts.

1854 P. Simmonds *Comm. Product. Veg. Kingd.*, The horse-eyes and Cacoons of Jamaica .. yield a considerable quantity of oil or fat. 1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 265 The pods..contain from ten to fifteen hard, brown, shining, flattened seeds, called cacoons.

† **Caco·pathy.** *Obs. rare.* [mod, ad. Gr. *κακοπάθεια* distress, misery, f. *κακοπαθής* suffering ill.] An old term for a severe affliction or malady.

[1708–21 Kersey, *Cacopathia.*] 1721–90 Bailey, *Cacopathy*, a suffering of evil, or lying under a painful disease. 1860 in Mayne *Exp. Lex.*

† **Caco·phagy.** *Obs*, [f. Gr. *κακο-* evil + *-φαγια* eating.] 'A devouring'. Bailey 1730 (? for *catophagy*).

Cacophonic (kăkǫfǫ·nik), *a.* [f. as Cacophonous + -ic: after *euphonic*.] Ill-sounding.

1847 in Craig. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* IV. 187 Who rejoiced in the vulgarly cacophonic name of 'Hyrum'.

Cacopho·nical, *a.* = prec. (In Craig 1847.)

Cacopho·nically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] = Cacophonously.

1864 Dk. Manch. *Court & Soc.* II. 387 'Hamlet', or 'Ambleto', as it is cacophonically rendered in Italian.

Caco·phonize, *v. rare.* [f. Gr. *κακόφων-ος* (see next) + -ize.] *trans.* To make cacophonous.

1872 M. Collins *Pr. Clarice* I. v. 76 How should any one desire to mutilate and cacophonize so musical a name as Clarice?

Cacophonous (kăkǫ·fŏnəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *κακόφωνος* ill-sounding + -ous.] Ill-sounding, having a harsh or unpleasant sound.

1797 *Month. Rev.* XXIII. 579 The cacophonous repetition of rumpf displeases. 1807 Southey *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) I. 280 The names, like the language..are..sufficiently cacophonous to a southern ear. 1854 Badham *Halieut.* 318 The name of this illustrious but cacophonous benefactor of his kind was Wilhelm Deukelzoon. 1867 Macfarren *Harmony* ii. 58 Thus divesting it of its cacophonous effect.

Caco·phonously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] With bad, harsh, or unpleasant sound.

1864 *Press* 21 May 481 Agricultural fiddlers and trumpeters playing cacophonously. 1880 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 726 The Opposition..cackled cacophonously.

Cacophony (kăkǫ·fŏni). [a. F. *cacophonie*, in 16th c. *cacofonie*, ad. (through mod.L.) Gr. *κακοφωνία*, f. *κακόφωνος*; see above. Formerly used in latinized form **cacophonia**.]

1. The quality of having an ill sound; the use of harsh-sounding words or phrases. (The opposite of *euphony*.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Cacophony*, an ill, harsh, or unpleasing sound, (in words) a vitious utterance or pronunciation. 1733 Swift *Let.* lxvi. Wks. 1761 VIII. 154 Alter rhymes, and grammar, and triplets, and cacophonies of all kinds. *a* 1745 — *Wks.* (1841) II. 419 To allow for the usual accidents of corruption, or the avoiding a cacophonia. 1753 *Chesterf. Lett.* cclxvii, Avoid cacophony, and make your periods as harmonious as you can. 1847–8 De Quincey *Protestantism* Wks. VIII. 140 My labours in the evasion of cacophony.

2. *Music.* A discordant combination of sounds, dissonance. Also *fig.* Moral discord.

a 1789 Burney *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. viii. 133 What a cacophony would a complete chord occasion! 1831 Macaulay *Let.* in Trevelyan *Life & Lett.* (1876) I. iv. 223 The oppressive privileges which had depressed industry would be a horrible cacophony. 1880 Madame A. Goddard in *Girl's Own Paper* 13 Mar. 166 The continual holding down of the loud pedal produces unutterable cacophony.

† 3. *Med.* Old term for a harsh, grating, or discordant state of the voice (Mayne *Exp. Lex.*).

Cacoplastic (kăkǫplă·stik), *a. Phys.* [mod. f. Gr. *κακόπλαστος* used in sense of 'ill-conceived' + -ic, after *plastic*.] Of morbid deposits: Imperfectly organized, of imperfect structure.

1839–47 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 748/2 The exudation verges towards a caco-plastic character. *Ibid.* 754/1 Between..the caco-plastic, and aplastic deposits, the gradations are almost insensible.

Caco-rhythmic, cacorrhythmic (kăkǫri·ðmik), *a.* [f. Gr. *κακόρρυθμος* ill-modulated, irregular in measure + -ic, after *rhythmic*.] In bad rhythm; also formerly 'applied to an irregular or disorderly pulse' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

a 1879 M. Collins *Pen Sketches* II. 191 Marvellous caco-rhythmic productions, which would remind some readers of Ossian, others of Tupper.

† **Ca·cosphyxy.** *Path. Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *cacosphyxia*, f. Gr. *κακο-* bad + *σφύξις* pulse.] A bad or irregular state of the pulse.

1708 Kersey, *Cacosphyxia.* 1775 Ash, *Cacosphyxy*, a bad pulse.

Ca·cotechny. *rare.* [mod. ad. Gr. *κακοτεχνία* bad art.] Bad art; a mischievous or hurtful art.

1775 Ash, *Cacotechny*, a hurtful invention. 1847 in Craig.

‖ **Cacothesis.** *Path.* [f. Caco- + Gr. *θέσις* placing, position.] A bad or faulty position of any part of the body.

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Cacoto·pia. *nonce-wd.* (See quot., where *Utopia* 'nowhere' seems to be mistaken for **Eutopia* 'a place where all is well'.)

1818 Bentham *Parl. Ref. Catech.* 73 As a match for Utopia (or the imagined seat of the best government), suppose a Cacotopia (or the imagined seat of the worst government) discovered and described.

Caco·trophy. [ad. med.L. *cacotrophia*, a. Gr. *κακοτροφία* bad nutrition.] Imperfect or disordered nutrition.

1708 Kersey, *Cacotrophia.* 1721–90 Bailey, *Cacotrophy*, an ill nutriment, proceeding from a fault in the blood. 1847 in Craig.

Ca·cotype. *rare.* [f. Caco- + Type: cf. Calotype.] A faulty or imperfect description in print.

1853 Reade *Peg Woff.* 58 How tame my cacotype of these words compared with what they were.

Cacoxenite (kækǫksēnəit). *Min.* Also **cacoxene.** [f. Gr. *κακο-* bad + *ξέν-ος* guest + -ite; so called because its presence in iron ore is injurious.] A native phosphate of iron, containing also water, peroxide of iron, and phosphoric acid, occurring in radiated tufts of yellow or brownish-yellow colour. (Dana.)

† **Caco-zea·l.** *Obs.* [Formed after Gr. *κακο-ζηλία* unhappy imitation or rivalry, *κακόζηλον* bad affectation or imitation, f. *κακόζηλος*: see next.]

1. (Also in Gr. or L. form *cacozelon, cacozelia*): Perverse affectation or imitation, as a fault of style.

1579 E. K. *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Gloss., Rather a fault than a figure .. called Cacozelon. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 238 Cacozelia..we may call fonde affectation.. when we affect new words and phrases other then the good speakers and writers in any language, or then custome hath allowed. 1644 Bulwer *Chirom.* 140 Take heed therefore, that Imitation degenerate into Caco-zeale, and of proving a Left-handed Cicero. 1721–90 Bailey, *Cacozelia.*

2. Perverted or misdirected zeal.

1608 *2nd Pt. Def. Ministers Reasons Refus. Subscr.* 66 Who, from a hote fieryfierce cacozele, spare not, etc.

So **Cacozea·lot, Cacozea·lotry.**

1659 Gauden *Tears Ch.* 62 (D.) Some spitefull Cacozelots. *Ibid.* 623 The caco-zelotry of some men in our times.

† **Cacozea·lous,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. Gr. *κακόζηλ-ος* + -ous.] 'Ill-affected, or badly imitating'. Phillips 1676. (Ed. 1696 has 'or viciously devout'.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Cacozelous*, ill-minded or affectioned, one that imitates badly. [Not in Bailey.]

Cacozyme (kæ·kǫzəim). *Med.* [f. Gr. *κακο-* bad + *ζύμη* leaven.]

'A particle of matter .. which is supposed to be the active agent in the production of infectious disease, either by its propagation or by acting as a ferment' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

† **Cacquet.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *caquet* cackle of a hen, tattle.] Cackle, tattle, babble.

1567 Fenton *Trag. Discourses* 41 Open and publike cacquet in the streetes whiche brings their honour in question.

Cactaceous (kæktē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Cactus: see -aceous.] Belonging to the old genus Cactus; or to the natural order *Cactaceæ*.

1854 Bartlett *Mex. Boundary* I. viii. 196 Cactaceous plants abounded on the mountain sides.

Cactal (kæ·ktăl), *a. Bot.* [f. Cact-us + -al.] Allied to the cactuses, as in Lindley's 'Cactal alliance'.

Cactoid (kæ·ktoid), *a. Bot.* [f. Cact-us + -oid.] Resembling the cactus in form or structure.

1878 Hooker & Ball *Morocco* 328 The curious cactoid Euphorbia, producing the Gum Euphorbium. 1885 J. Ball in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XXII. 3 Cactoid plants .. are seen on the rocky slopes.

Cactus (kæ·ktŭs). [a. L. *cactus*, a. Gr. *κάκτος* a prickly plant found in Sicily, the Cardoon or Spanish Artichoke (*Cynara Cardunculus*): taken by Linnæus as the generic name of the entirely different plants now so called.]

† 1. In ancient Nat. Hist.: The Cardoon. *Obs.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 102 There is a kinde of thorn called Cactus. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* *Cactus .. the general acceptation of the word is, that it signifies the artichoak. 1803 Rees *Cycl.*, *Cactus*, the name of a plant described first by Theophrastus.

2. The generic name of many succulent plants remarkable for their thick fleshy stems, generally without leaves, and armed with curious clusters of spines; they have usually few branches or none, and are often of grotesque shape, with flowers of great beauty and sweetness. The Linnæan genus *Cactus* is now subdivided into about 20 genera, as *Cereus, Echinocactus, Opuntia*, etc., constituting the natural order *Cactaceæ*, all of which however are popularly *cactuses*.

1767 J. Abercrombie *Ev. Man own Gard.* (1803) Index, Cactus, or Melon and Torch-thistle. 1807 G. Gregory *Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 283/3 *Cactus*, melon thistle..in the natural method ranking under the 13th order Succulentæ. 1814 Lunan *Hortus Jamaic.* I. 413 The slender parasitical currant cactus or Indian fig. 1836 Macgillivray *Humboldt's Trav.* iv. 63 Cactuses rose here and there, from a scanty soil. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* (1850) I. 13 The device of the eagle and the cactus..the arms of the modern Mexican republic.

3. *attrib.*, as in *cactus tribe, family*, etc.; *cactus thorn*, etc.; **cactus dahlia**, a Mexican dahlia, so called from its cactus-like flame-coloured flower.

1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* vi. 119 To make rag-dolls, and stick cactus-thorns into them. 1870 H. Macmillan *Bible Teach.* vii. 135 In the cactus tribe, the whole plant consists of jointed leaves. 1882 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 2/6 The latest importation from Mexico .. the cactus dahlia, 'Juarezii'. 1882 *Garden* 19 Aug. 156/2 What a brilliant flower is that of the Cactus Dahlia.

† **Cacu·minate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *cacūmin-āre* to make pointed, f. *cacūmen*: see Cacuminous.] 'To make sharp or pyramidal' (J.).

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Cacuminate*, to make sharp or copped. 1678 Phillips, *Cacuminate*, to form into a sharp top like a pyramid. 1721–90 Bailey (as in Blount).

†**Cacumination.** *Obs.*—° [f. as prec.] 'A making sharp at the top' (Phillips 1678).'

Cacuminous (kăkiū·minəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *cacūmen, -ūminis* a tree-top.] Of a tree: Having a pyramidal top.

1871 M. Collins *Inn Str. Meetings* 10 Hours Of youth.. and love 'neath trees cacuminous. *a* 1879 — in *Pen Sketches* I. 248 Luminous books (not voluminous) To read under beech-trees cacuminous.

†**Cad**[1]. *Obs.* [Deriv. uncertain: the dates are against its identification with next word, which the sense alone might permit.] A familiar spirit.

1657 Bp. H. King *Poems* iii. (1843) 87 Rebellion wants no Cad nor Elfe But is a perfect witchcraft of it self. 1658 Osborn *Adv. Son* (1673) 34 Love .. cannot hold without Jealousie, nor break without Repentance, and must needs render their sleep unquiet, that have one of these Cadds or Familiars still knocking over their pillow.

Cad[2] (kæd). [Apparently, an abbreviation of Cadee, Caddie, Cadet, the senses of which show the development of meaning, starting from sense 2 of Cadet, and its popular form Cadee. The modern sense (5) appears to have arisen at the universities (or at least at Oxford), as an application of sense 4 to any one whose manners or conduct were like those of the class in question.]

†**1.** An unbooked passenger whom the driver of a coach took up for his own profit on the way.

1790 *Useful Hints* in *Globe* 12 May (1885) 1/5 To prevent his taking up short passengers, or (as they are termed) cads, to the robbery of his employer.

2. An assistant or confederate of a lower grade, as a bricklayer's labourer (*dial.*); a familiar, 'chum'.

1835 T. Hook *G. Gurney* (1850) I. vii. 131, I will..appear to know no more of you, than one of the cads of the thimble-rig knows of the pea-holder. 1839 Hood *Kilmansegg* 230 Not to forget that saucy lad (Ostentation's favourite cad) The page, who looked so splendidly clad.

†**3.** An omnibus conductor. *Obs.*

1833 Hood *Sk. fr. Road*, Though I'm a cad now, I was once a coachman. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxxviii, Numerous cads and drivers of short stages. 1837 *Penny Mag.* 31 Mar. 117 He who hangs behind—who opens the door and receives the money..is conductor or in the vulgar tongue—cad. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xlix, A sceptical audience of omnibus-cads and nursemaids.

4. = Sc. Caddie, sense 2: '*Cads*, low fellows, who hang about the college to provide the Etonians with anything necessary to assist their sports'. Hone (note to quot.). So at Oxford, applied by collegians to town-lads of the same description, and contemptuously to townsmen generally.

1831 Hone *Year Bk.* 670 Preceded by one or two bands of music in two boats, rowed by 'cads'. 1838 *Leg. late Illumination* in *Oxf. Her.* 22 Feb., A gown-and-town row had got up, to testify their loyalty, By milling of all rads and cads, and other foes to royalty. 1844 Pegge *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* (ed. 3) 34 *note*, The Oxford Townsman..in 1835 had been promoted to the title of *cad*. 1850 Clough *Dipsychus* ii. ii. 152 If I should chance to run over a cad, I can pay for the damage if ever so bad.

5. *colloq.* A fellow of low vulgar manners and behaviour. (An offensive and insulting appellation.)

1838 *Hints on Etiquette for Univ. Oxf.* 19 *note*, He was mentally considered a great 'cad' by the rest. 1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* xii, 'Box the cad's ears, Lord Lynedale,' said a dirty fellow with a long pole. 1862 A. Boyd in *Gd. Words* 694 People who talk of the great majority of their fellow-creatures as Cads. 1868 *Lessons Mid. Age* 142 You cannot make a vulgar offensive cad conduct himself as a gentleman.

6. *Comb.*, as **cad-catcher**: see quot.

1882 *Artist* 1 Feb. 63/1 'Cadcatchers' is an expressive, but not elegant, term now in use amongst artists for pictures painted to attract the undiscriminating.

Hence **Ca·dism**, the behaviour or action of a cad.

1876 *World* V. 8 It is the superlative 'cadism' of English residents in India which galls the natives.

†**Cad**[3]. *Obs.* = Cade *sb.*[2] a cade-lamb.

Cad[4]. Chiefly *dial.* [Another form of Caddis[2] (dial. *caddy*); but there is nothing to show the actual relations to each other of *cad, caddy*, and *caddis*, nor which is the primitive form.] A caddis or caddis worm. Called more fully **cod-bait, cad-bait, cad-bit, cad-bote, cad-worm.**

1651–1653 [see Caddis[2]]. 1653 Lauson *Comm. Secr. Angling* in Arb. *Garner* I. 194 Cad bait is a worm bred under stones in a shallow river. 1677 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat., Fishing* (1706) 41 Wasps, Gentles and Cad-bits are good baits for the Gudgeon. 1742 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. ii. 345 Tench delight chiefly in Worms..as the Lob-worm, Marsh-worm, Cad-worm, and Flag-worm. 1792 Osbaldistone *Brit. Sportsman* 85/1 Cadbate, a worm, good bait for trout. 1833 J. Rennie *Alph. Angling* 34 The grubs which are known by the name of caddis-worms, case-worms, cad or cod bait and ruff coats. *Northampton Dial.* We are going to the brook for some cads.

†**2.** Cad-worm, applied in derision to a man. *Obs.*

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 155 This Cadworme, having onely got Rime, which is but the buttons and loopes to couple Verse together.

†**Cad**[5]. *Obs.* = Caddow[2].

1581 in *Bristol Wills* (1886) 233 The worne Irishe Cad [valued at] xxiiijs.

Cadace, -as, obs. forms of Caddis.

Cadar, var. of Cader, a frame.

Cadastral (kădă·străl), *a.* [a. mod.F. *cadastral* relating to the cadastre, as in *les registres cadastraux* (Littré).]

1. Of, pertaining to, or according to a cadastre; having reference to the extent, value, and ownership of landed property (strictly, as a basis of distributing taxation).

1858 Gladstone *Homer* I. 567 [Darius] divided the empire by a cadastral system under provincial governors. 1858 — *Juv. Mundi* xiii, The catalogue of Homer is a great attempt to construct..a cadastral account of Greece. 1886 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 395 The following statement exhibits the cadastral distribution of properties.

2. *Cadastral survey*: **a.** *strictly*, a survey of lands for the purposes of a cadastre; **b.** *loosely*, a survey on a scale sufficiently large to show accurately the extent and measurement of every field and other plot of land. Applied to the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain on the scale of $\frac{1}{2500}$ or 25·344 inches to a mile. So *cadastral map, plan*, etc.

1861 *Sel. Comm. Ho. Commons* 182 To inquire into the expediency of extending the Cadastral Survey to those portions of the United Kingdom which have been surveyed upon the scale of one inch to the mile only. 1861 A. S. Ayrton [in Parlt.] thought that the question was very much mystified by calling the survey a cadastral survey, which meant all the details relating to the tenure of land, the condition of each property, and all such matters. 1862 Toulm. Smith in *Parly. Remembrancer* Oct. 182 The newfangled phrase 'cadastral survey' is as foolish as it is unquestionably mischievous. 1863 *Edin. Rev.* CXVIII. No. 242. 379 The French term 'cadastral'..is now used in England to denote a survey on a large scale. 1881 Fitch *Lect. Teaching* iii. 72 A special map of the province, and a cadastral plan (ordnance map) of the commune. 1885 Smith in *Law Times* LXXIX. 400/2 The necessity of a complete cadastral survey of property in England and Wales. 1886 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 332 *note*, The Domesday Survey was in a sense a cadastral one: and the Ordnance Survey in its larger scale, as being the only comprehensive basis upon which a correct computation of areas and valuation of landed property for assessment of imposts is possible, may also be called 'Cadastral'.

‖ **Cadastre** (kădă·stəɹ). [a. Fr. *cadastre* = Sp., It. *catastro*:—late L. *capitastrum* 'register of the polltax', f. *caput* head, poll.]

a. (= L. *capitastrum*.) The register of *capita, juga*, or units of territorial taxation into which the Roman provinces were divided for the purposes of *capitatio terrena* or land tax. (Poste *Gaius*.) **b.** A register of property to serve as a basis of proportional taxation, a Domesday Book. **c.** (in mod.French use) A public register of the quantity, value, and ownership of the real property of a country.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* V. 17 To compile a general Cadastre, somewhat in the style of our old doomsday book. 1834 Southey *Doctor* ccxli. (1862) 660 Materials for a moral and physiological Cadastre, or Domesday Book. 1864 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* IV. 62 The crown officers formed a new Cadastre according to the new principle which he laid down..the land was meted according to an invariable geometrical standard, without any reference to its productive worth. 1864 Webster, *Cadastre*, an official estimate of the quantity and value of real property, made for the purpose of justly apportioning taxes: used in Louisiana. 1875 Poste *Gaius* II. (ed. 2) 174 The list of capita was called a Cadastre (*capitastrum*).

Cadaver (kădē·vəɹ). [a. L. *cadāver* dead body, perhaps f. *cad-ĕre* to fall. So F. *cadavre*.] A dead body, *esp.* of man; a corpse. (Now chiefly in technical lang.)

[1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* vi. ii. (1495) 187 Careyne hath that name of cadauare of cadere..to falle.] *c* 1500 *Noble Life* I. xxxv, Zelio is a beste .. it abydeth gladly in places wher as people be buryed, And it eteth the cadauers or wormes. 1524 *Will of J. Terry* (Somerset Ho.) I John Terry of Norwich..commende..my body to be Cadaver..to be buried. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* lx. 18 Beware of .. dead cadavers, or caryn. *a* 1626 Davies *Wit's Pilgrim.* ii, Whoever came From death to life? Who can cadavers raise? 1714 Mandeville *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 186 Time was when.. the cadavers of the greatest emperors were burnt to ashes. 1874 Roosa *Dis. Ear* (ed. 2) 19 Anatomical investigations on the human cadaver.

b. A skeleton.

1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* 91 Death's heads .. and fleshless cadavers.

†**Cada·verable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -able.] Mortal.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* § 287 By things cadaverable you may expect strange accidents.

†**Cada·verate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *cadāver* + -ate.] To render lifeless; to reduce to dead matter.

1657 G. Starkey *Helmont's Vind.*, [Excrementa] .. which ..are by the heat of the body cadaverated, and cast forth.

Cadaveric (kædăve·rik, kădæ·vĕrik), *a.* [a. F. *cadavérique*, or f. L. *cadāver* (see above) + -ic (Gr. suffix: the L. forms are *cadāverīnus, cadāverōsus*).]

1. Of or pertaining to dead bodies; characteristic of a corpse. (More technical than *cadaverous*.)

1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 804/2 Chemical actions of a cadaveric description. 1865 *Reader* 2 Sept. 269/2 The earliest indications of cadaveric rigidity. 1880 B. Dyer in *Daily News* 7 Oct. 6/7 Certain substances formed in decomposing animal tissues..[called] 'cadaveric alkaloids'.. owing to their formation subsequent to death. 1882 *Times* 8 Dec. 10 Evidence, previously given, with reference to the cadaveric lividities.

2. Caused by contact with a dead body.

1871 Holmes *Syst. Surgery* (ed. 2) V. *Index*, Cadaveric boils. 1883 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) II. 940 Cadaveric warts have a somewhat special appearance.

†**Cada·verie.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. = Cadaver.

1600 Tourneur *Transf. Met.* (1878) II. 187 Prol. 8 What ashie ghost, what dead Cadaverie .. howles in my eares?

†**Cadaveriety.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *cadāver* (see prec.), ? after *variety, ebriety*, etc.] Deadness.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* § 171 The cadaveriety, and dull lethargy of medicines, is contracted by the Opium.

Cada·verine. *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -ine.] One of the cadaveric alkaloids or Ptomaines.

1887 Lauder Brunton *Pharmacol.* 98 Neurine, cadaverine, putrescine, and saprine have no marked physiological action.

Cada·verizable, *a.* [f. next + -able.] Capable of being converted into lifeless matter.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* § 287 Any putrefactible or cadaverizable thing.

Cadaverize (kădæ·vĕrəiz), *v.* [f. Cadaver + -ize: perh. in earlier use; see prec.] *trans.* To make into a corpse; to make cadaverous.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 421 To effect a..suspension of the circulation, and cadaverise his countenance.

Cadaverous (kădæ·vĕrəs), *a.* [ad. F. *cadavéreux, -euse*, ad. L. *cadāverōs-us* corpse-like, f. *cadāver*: see above.] Of or belonging to a corpse; such as characterizes a corpse, corpse-like.

1627 Feltham *Resolves* II. xxxiv, A cadauerous man, composed of Diseases and Complaints. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. (1656) § 38 By continuall sight of Anatomies, Skeletons, or Cadaverous reliques. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* § 26 Cadaverous dissection of bodies. 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xi. 205 Some cadaverous smell those Ravens discover in the Air. 1776 Withering *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) IV. 374 Cadaverous smell of the Phallus impudicus. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 11 (1864) 172 The cadaverous odour is of the repulsive kind. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* 36 The strange, unusual..smell, and the cadaverous light.

b. *esp.* Of corpse-like or deadly pallor.

1662 Fuller *Worthies* III. 67 His eye was excellent at the instant discovery of a cadaverous face..this made him at the first sight of sick Prince Henry, to get himself out of sight. *a* 1713 Ellwood *Life* 246 He found John Milton sitting in an Elbow Chair..pale, but not cadaverous. 1820 W. Irving *Sk. Bk.* II. 145 He has a cadaverous countenance, full of cavities and projections. 1835 Willis *Pencillings* I. vi. 38.

Cada·verously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In a cadaverous manner; like a dead body.

1847 in Craig.

Cada·verousness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] Cadaverous quality; the condition of a dead body.

1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 75 This depraved, circulated matter, hath reached so far..as to acquire a virulency or cadaverousness. 1839 Poe *Fall Ho. Usher* Wks. 1846 I. 295 A cadaverousness of complexion.

Cadaw, obs. form of Caddow.

Cad-bait, -bit, -bote: see Cad[4].

Caddas, caddes, obs. ff. Caddis.

†**Caddee.** *Obs.* [The same word as Cadee, Sc. Caddie. See also Cad[2].]

1803 *Ann. Reg.* (Chron.) 430/1 The York stage waggon was overturned from off the Bridge into the river at Casterton near Stamford..owing to the proper driver trusting to the guidance of a caddee, whilst he loitered behind.

Caddee, var. of Cadi.

Caddel, obs. f. Cawdle.

Ca·ddess. *nonce-wd.* [f. Cad[2] 5.] A female cad.

1870 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Oct. 443, I do not insult the people by including in the name the cads and caddesses. 1884 Reade *Perilous Secr.* I. vii. 133 Caddess! What is that?..I mean a cad of the feminine gender.

†**Caddesse, cadesse.** ? *Obs.* = Caddow, a jackdaw.

1565–73 Cooper *Thesaur., Monedula*, a chough, a daw, a cadesse. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 79 The Caddesse was first called *Monedula*. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 101 This that prat' pye cadesse labored too trumpet in eeche place. 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XVI. 541 As a falcon frays A flock of stares or caddesses. 1655 Moufet & Benn. *Health's Improv.* (1746) 187 The Cadesse or Jack-daw. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 248/1 The Jack Daw, or Daw, is called a Caddesse or Choff.

Caddet, obs. form of Cadet.

Caddi, variant of Cadi.

Caddice, variant of Caddis.

Caddie, cadie (kæ·di). *Sc.* Also 7 **caudie,** 8 **cawdie, cady, caddee,** 8–9 **caddy.** [ad. F. *cadet*: see Cadet and Cadee.]

†**1.** = Cadee, Cadet 2, q. v. Also *attrib.*

1634–46 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 462 Ane young gentleman latelie come from France, pransing..with his short skarlet cloake and his long caudie rapier. 1724 Ramsay *Tea-T. Misc.* (1733) I. 53 Commissions are dear Yet I'll buy him one this year; For he shall serve no longer a cadie. *a* 1776 *Ballad* in Herd *Coll.* II. 170 (Jam.) There was Wattie the muirland laddie..With sword by his side like a cadie.

2. A lad or man who waits about on the look-out for chance employment as a messenger, errand-boy, errand-porter, chair-man, odd-job-man, etc.; *spec.* a member of a corps of *commissionaires* in Edinburgh in the 18th c. (See also quot. 1883.)

c 1730 Burt *Lett. fr. N. of Scotl.* ii. (1754) I. 26 The Cawdys, a very useful Black-Guard, who attend .. publick Places to go of Errands; and though they are Wretches,

that in Rags lye upon the Stairs, and in the Streets at Night, yet are they often considerably trusted..This Corps has a kind of Captain .. presiding over them, whom they call the Constable of the Cawdys. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Compl. Plainstanes*, A cadie wi his lantern. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxi, A tattered cadie, or errand-porter, whom David Deans had jostled. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 65 A caddy came with a large parcel to Mrs. Logan's house. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 209 Every Scotchman, from the peer to the cadie. 1883 *Wesleyan Mag.* 546 The Caddies—sturdy women with creels on their backs who acted as porters—struggled for the customer.

b. A golf-player's attendant who carries his clubs (generally a boy or lad).

1857 *Chambers' Inform. People* II. 696/2. 1864 *Bookseller* 31 Oct. 662 Twenty golfers, with their attendant caddies scattered over the link. 1883 *Standard* 16 Nov. 5/2 The 'caddy' who carries the clubs probably possesses theoretical knowledge.

3. Young fellow, lad. (*ludicrous* or *familiar.*)

1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry* xx, Gie him't het, my hearty cocks, E'en cow the caddie [C. J. Fox]. 1788–1813 E. PICKEN *Misc. Poems* I. 186 (Jam.) A' ye canty cheerie caddies.

†**Caddinet.** *Obs.* [A dim. form; to be referred apparently to It. *cadino* 'basin, milk-pan, broad dish', var. of *catino*:—L. *catīnus, -um* bowl, dish.] A basin or vessel of some kind.

1662 J. OGILBY *King's Coronation* (1685) 15 The Officers of the Pantry..brought up the Salt of State and Caddinet.

Caddis[1], **caddice** (kæ·dis). Forms: 5–9 **cadas, 5 cadace, 6 cadys, -yas, -es, caddes, -is, -esse, 6–7 caddys, 6–8 caddas, 6–9 caddis, caddice, 7 cadice, (8 cadduce), 8–9 cadis.** [Here two words are apparently mixed up: 1 (sense 1), properly *cadas, cadace*, OF. *cadaz, cadas*, cf. Cotgr. *cadarce* 'the tow or coarsest part of silke, whereof sleaue is made'; cf. Irish *cadas* = *cadan* cotton; 2 F. *cadis* (15th c. in Littré) 'sorte de serge de laine, de bas pris'. Of both, the ulterior history is unknown.]

†1. Cotton wool, floss silk, or the like, used in padding: Scotch writers of the 18th c. applied the name to 'lint' used in surgery. *Obs.*

[HUE DE TABARIE *MS. Heber* No. 8336 in *Promp. Parv.* 57 Pur cadaz e cotoun de saunk fu le encustures.] *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 241 Cadace wolle or flokkys..To stuffe withal thi dobbelet. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 57/2 Cadas, *bombicinium.* 1458 *Will of Gist* (Somerset Ho.), Vnum Jakke stuffed cum Cadace. 1463 in *Rot. Parl.* in *Promp. Parv.* 57 No.. bolstors, nor stuffe of woole, coton or cadas, nor other stuffer in his doublet. 1738 *Med. Ess. & Observ.* (ed. 2) IV. 334 Soft half-worn Linen, which the French call *Charpie*, the English, *Lint*, and we *Caddiss.* 1769 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 578 With soft lint, commonly called caddis.

†2. Worsted yarn, crewel. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 202/1 Caddas or crule, *sayette.* 1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 92 Hemmed round about..with pasmain lace of green caddis. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 286 Tapestry with Caddas.

†b. Hence *attrib.* as a material. *Obs.*

1550–1600 *Customs Duties, Addit. MS. Brit. Mus.* No. 25097 Cruell or Caddas rybande. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 37 Seemly begyrt in a red caddiz gyrdl. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 79 Wilt thou rob this Leatherne Ierkin.. Puke stocking, Caddice garter. 1675 *Bk. of Rates* 293 Caddas or cruel ribbon.

†c. Short for *caddis ribbon*: A worsted tape or binding, used for garters, etc. *Obs.*

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (1868) 220 The country dame girdeth herselfe as straight in the waste with a course caddis, as the Madame of the court with a silke riband. 1584 B. R. *Herodotus* 79 Stitching to the inside of their vesture a tape or caddesse to gird their apparell. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 208 Hee hath Ribbons..Points..Inckles, Caddysses. *a* 1664 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* VIII, Surely I was.. constrained to sell Cadice and inkle. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2698/4 A..blue Saddle-Cloth bound with Green and White Caddis. 1739 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 190 Cadis, or a kind of Worsted Tape. 1751 S. WHATLEY *Eng. Gaz. Sturbridge* (*Camb.*), All sorts of tapes, cadduces, and the like wares from Manchester. [1822–76 NARES, *Caddis*, a kind of ferret or worsted lace.]

†3. A kind of stuff; perh. of worsted (or ?silk).

1536 *Inv. Kilburn Nunnery Middlesex* in *Monast. Anglicanum* III. 424/1 One Carpet of Cadys for the table xij *d.* 1552 *Berksh. Ch. Goods* 38 Ane other vestyment of grene caddes, a vestyment of Redd caddis. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Surrey* 51 Item a cope of blew cades. 1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Staffs.* in *Ann. Diocese Lichfield* IV. 48 One vestement of cadyas, iiij albes. [1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* iv. 31.]

b. A coarse cheap serge. [Mod.F. *cadis.*] (The first quot. is of doubtful meaning.) Cf. CADDOW[2].

1579 LYLY *Euphues* 79 In steede of silkes I will weare sackcloth: for Owches and Bracelettes, Leere and Caddys. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 38 Cadis-Stuff per 100 Weight. 1755 JOHNSON *Caddis*.. this word is used in Erse for the variegated cloaths of the Highlanders. 1862 WRAXALL *Hugo's Miserables* (1877) I. iv. 20 Who had acquired £80000 by manufacturing coarse clothes, serges, and caddis. 1887 J. H. NODAL in *Let.*, 'Caddies is still used in Bolton for a special make of sheets and quilts.' [Cf. CADDOW[2] *c* 1860.]

Caddis[2], **caddice** (kæ·dis). Also 7 **cadice, cados, 7–8 cadis.** [Of uncertain origin: see the equivalent CAD[4]; parallel forms are dial. *cadew, caddy* (pl. *caddies*), perh. a false singular, from *caddi-s* (used as sing. and pl. by Walton); possibly a genuine dim. of *cad*: the relations of the forms have not been made out.]

1. The larva of the May-fly and other species of *Phryganea*, which lives in water, and forms for itself a curious cylindrical case of hollow stems, small stones, etc.; it is used as a bait by anglers.

1651 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1653) 9 Gentles, Paste or Cadice which we call Cod-bait. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 91 The May flie..is bred of the Cod-worm or Caddis. *Ibid.* 235, I have held you too long about these caddis. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 207 Those caddises, which crawl on the bottom of the stiller waters, enclosed, all save the head and legs, in a tube of sand or pebbles. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. v. iii. § 12 Caddies, caterpillars and gentles.

2. *Comb.* **caddis-bait, caddis-worm** = prec.; **caddis-fly,** a Phryganea, as the May-fly.

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* xxi. (1634) 253 Other wormes as the Bobbe, Cadis-worme, Canker, or such like. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 943 The great variety of those little Cados worms whereof they come. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 116 The Cadis-Fly..is a large four-winged fly, of a buff-colour. 1833 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 1. 20 Caddis bait, which is the larva of different species of phrygænea. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 682 Caddice-flies..are very numerous in Britain; no fewer than 190 species having been described. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* iii. 90 The caddis-baits in that pool. 1875 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Science, &c.* I. 341 Different species of the Caddice-worm protect themselves by means of different materials.

Caddised (kæ·dist), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[2].] Furnished or baited with a caddis.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 63 Mute anglers drop their caddis'd hooks.

Caddish (kæ·dij), *a. colloq.* [f. CAD[2] 5 + -ISH[1].] Of the nature of a cad; offensively ill-bred; the opposite of gentlemanly.

1868 *Imperial Rev.* 22 Feb. 180 We shall be understood when we say, that it is a still more *caddish* offence. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* CXXIX. 186 A cad never seems more caddish than when he comes nearest to the most primeval simplicity of costume.

Hence **Ca·ddishly** *adv.*, **Ca·ddishness** *sb.*

1868 *Lond. Rev.* 15 Aug. 200/1 The cad takes his caddishness with him. 188. MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xlv. 307, Innate caddishness which must come out somewhere.

Caddle, *sb. dial.*

1. Disorder, disarray, confusion, disturbance.

1825 BRITTON *Beauties Wiltsh.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Caddle*, a term signifying confusion or embarrassment. *To be in a caddle*, means to be overwhelmed with business. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown Oxf.* xxx. (D.) 'Ther wur no sich a caddle about sick folk when I wur a bwoy'. 1863 Mrs. MARSH *Heathside Farm* I. 70 Mrs. Stone, a short, plump, Wiltshire matron .. apologised for being found in such a caddle.

2. Trouble, bother.

1865 *Reader* 12 Aug. 182/2 The English won't take the trouble—won't, as they say with us in Somerset, *be at the caddle* to look after such things.

Caddle, *v. dial.* [f. prec.] To trouble, disturb, worry.

1781 HUTTON *Tour Caves* Gloss., *Caddle*, to attend officiously. 1825 BRITTON *Beauties Wiltsh.* Gloss. (E. D. S.) s.v., *Don't caddle me*, don't teaze me. *A cadling fellow* means an impertinent or troublesome companion. 1862 T. HUGHES in *Macm. Mag.* V. 256 A 'caddled the mice in many a yield.

Ca·ddow[1]. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **cadaw,** 5–7 **cadowe,** 6 **cadow, caddawe, caddowe,** 9 *dial.* **caw-daw.** [perh. f. *ca, ka* jackdaw (Sc. KAE) + DAW. (The Ir. *cudhóg*, Gael. *cathag*, Manx *caaig* jackdaw can hardly be connected.)] A jackdaw.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 57/2 Cadaw, or keo, or chowghe [*v.r.* ko; cadowe or koo], *monedula.* 1530 PALSGR. 202/1 Caddawe a byrde, *chucas.* 1552 HULOET, Caddowe, or choughe, byrde; some call them Jacke dawe. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 101 Kill crowe, pie, and cadow. 1579 *Marr. Wit & Wisd.* (1849) 26 She can cackle like a cadowe. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Lev. xi. 15 Crows, caddows, pies, and the like. 1792 OSBALDISTONE *Brit. Sportsm.* 85/1 Caddow, a bird, otherwise called a chough or jackdaw. 1842 *Few Words to Churchw.* (Camb. Camden Soc.) I. 14, Rubbish, brought together by the jackdaws or caddows. 1864 ATKINSON *Prov. Names of Birds*, Caddow, caw-daw.

Ca·ddow[2]. *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 6 **caddo,** 6–7 **caddowe, 7 cadow, e, caddoe.** [Cf. CADDIS 1 3 b; also Gaelic *cudadh, cudath* tartan (not Irish—O'Reilly); but it is doubtful whether this is from Eng. or the converse. The Manx *cadee*, and the Ir. *cadas* cotton, can hardly be related.] A rough woollen covering; see quot. 1880.

1579 *Richmond Wills* (1853), ij fledg blankets vs. ij caddow blankets ij *s.* iiij *d.* 1588 *Middlesex County Records* I. 177 [Walter Hassellwrick stole]..vnum straggulum voc' an Irish Caddo [worth twenty shillings]. 1588 *Lanc. Wills* (1861) III. 135 A blankett and an Irish caddow checked. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* B iij, I stretcht my limbs along the bed..Thrice ore the caddow I mine armes outspred. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. Ireland 63 They..make of their course wool Caddowes also or Coverlets. 1611 COTGR., *Couverture velué*, an Irish Rug, Mantle, or Cadowe. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* XXXIV. § 15 (1689) 190 Outlandish Cadows and Blanckets. *c* 1860 STATON *Rays fro' Loomenary* (Bolton) 40 Peggy wove caddows on a loom as they had ith back place. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cadda, Caddaw*, a quilt or coverlet, a cloak or cover; a small cloth which lies on a horse's back.

Cadduce: see CADDIS[1].

Caddy[1] (kæ·di). [app. a corruption of CATTY, Malay *kati*, a weight equal to 1¼ lb. avoirdupois.]

1. A small box for holding tea.. Usually *tea-caddy.*

1792 *Madras Courier* 2 Dec. (Y.) A Quantity of Tea in Quarter Chests and Caddies, imported last season. 1793 COWPER *To Lady Hesketh* 19 Jan. (R.) When you went you took with you the key of the caddy. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke F.* xii. 133 The best tea-tray and caddy. 1868 F. PAGET *Lucretia* 198 This house..instead of looking like a tea-caddy..might rather be said to resemble a litter of caddies.

2. *U. S.* A can with a lid, for water, etc.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 201/1 Near where his..saw and water caddy are lying.

Ca·ddy[2]. [? f. CAD[1].] A ghost, bugbear.

1781 HUTTON *Tour Caves, Caddy*, a ghost, or bugbear.

Caddy, var. of CADDIE.

Cade (kēd), *sb.*[1] [a. F. *cade* cask, barrel, ad. L. *cad-us* a large vessel usually of earthenware, a wine-jar, also a measure for liquids.]

1. A cask or barrel.

1387 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* II. 428/4. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 331 Kades thre Of wyne. 1706 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 363 The Farmers Toil is done; his Cades mature, Now call for Vent. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster Fair* II. vii, His lintseed stowed in bag or cade.

†2. *spec.* A barrel of herrings, holding six great hundreds of six score each; afterwards 500. *Obs.*

1337 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* II. 555/3. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 57 Cade of herynge (or spirlinge) or oþyr lyke, *cada, lactsta*, etc. 1466 *Mann. & Household. Exp.* 207 Paid to Edwardes wyffe for j. cade of red heryuge..vs. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 263, Xx. cadis rede hering is a last, v. C. in a cade, vi. score iiij. heringis for the C. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 36 Stealing a Cade of Herrings. 1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 106 The rebel Jack Cade was the first, that devised to put Red-Herrings in cades, and from him they have their name. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb., Cade*..of Red-herrings 500, Sprats 1000; yet I find anciently 600 made the Cade of Herrings, Six score to the Hundred, which is called Magnum Centum. 1707 FLEETWOOD *Chron. Prec.* (1745) 82 A cade of red Herrings (720 the Cade). 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Cade*, ..used in the book of rates for..500 herrings, and of sprats 1000. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiv. 610 Herrings..reckoned by the cade and the barrel.

3. *Comb.*, as **cade-bow** (see quot.).

1754 T. GARDNER *Hist. Dunwich* 20 The Cade, containing 600 Herrings, being a Frame called a Cade-Bow, made with Withs, having a Top and Bottom, with two Hinges folding, wherein Straw is laid inclosing the Fish.

Cade (kēd), *sb.*[2] (*a.*) Also 5 **kod,** 5–7 **cad.** [Origin and part of speech unknown. In *cade lamb*, 'cade' may be an adj. with some such sense as 'cast' or 'domestic, tame', or a sb. used *attrib.* as in *pet-lamb*: in the former case 'cade' as a sb. would be short for 'cade-lamb'; in the latter, 'cade-lamb' might be an expansion.

(As Cotgrave gives an alleged F. '*cadel* a castling, a starveling, one that hath need much of cockering and pampering', a sense not unlike Eng 'pet', it has been suggested that *cade-lamb* was perh. for an earlier **cadel-lamb*. But this is historically impossible. M. Paul Meyer says Cotgrave's word is not Fr., but app. the 16th c. Languedocien *cadel* 'little dog', and his explanation erroneous. The corresp. OF. word was *chael, cheel*, which has no likeness to the ME. *kod, cad*, even if the sense suited. Wedgwood compares Da. *kaad* wanton, petulant, sportive:—ON. *kátr* merry, cheerful: but *cade* is not at all Sc., and apparently not properly northern, since Ray 1691 explains the 'North-Country words' *pet, pet-lamb* as 'a cade-lamb.')]

1. *as adj.* or in *comb.* Of the young of animals, *esp.* lambs and colts: Cast or left by the mother and brought up by hand, as a domestic pet.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 749 *Hic ricus*, a kodlomb. 1551 *Will of Jane Lovet* (Somerset Ho.) Three Cade lambes that go abowte the house. 1678 LITTLETON *Dict.* in *Cath. Angl.* 50 A cade lamb, *agnus domesticus, domi eductus.* 1681 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* (E. D. S.) A *cosset* lamb or colt, or *cade* lamb or colt, that is a lamb or colt fallen and brought up by hand. 1698 F. B. *Modest Censure* 14 As mild and gentle as cade Lambs. 1792 in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 366 We do not wean our cade-lambs till June. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* x. 95 It's ill bringing up a cade lamb. 1880 J. F. DAVIES in *Academy* 24 Dec. 456.

2. *as sb.* a. A pet lamb.

c 1450 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 698 *Hec agna*, a new lame; *hec cenaria*, a cad; *hec berbex*, a weder. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 50 A Cade, *domesticus vel domesticus, vt ouis vel anis domestica.* 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 18 He gave his poor godson a lamb for a cade. 1669 COKAINE *Ovid* 60 Pritty Spinella, you..Are tame enough, as Gentle as a Cad. 1830 HOWITT *Seasons, March* 58 Others [lambs] ..are reared, generally by the assistance of a tea pot, with cow's milk and are called cades or pets.

b. The foal of a horse brought up by hand.

1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. 109 Such horses as we call Cades, which are those that never suck their dams, but vpon their first foaling are put vp into a house.

c. A spoiled or petted child. (*var. dial.*)

1877 PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss. Cade*, a child which is babyish in its manner. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., 'E's a reg'lar cade' said of a spoiled child.

3. Of fruit: Fallen, cast. [rare.]

1876 MISS BROUGHTON *Joan* III. 184 Austine is collecting the little cade cherries.

†**Cade,** *sb.*[3] Variant of KED, a sheep-louse.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 8 A cade, sheepe louse, *pediculus ouis.*

Cade (kēd), *sb.*[4] [a. F. *cade*, in same sense.] A species of Juniper, *Juniperus oxycedrus*, called also Prickly Cedar, yielding *Oil of Cade*, or *Cade Oil*, used in veterinary surgery.

1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Venerie* lxvi. 187 If you rubbe a Terryer with Brymstone, or with the oyle of Cade, and then put the Terryer into an earth where Foxes be or Badgerdes, they will leaue that earth. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.*

II. 251 The part most fluid is sold under the name of Cade-oil.

† **Cade**, *sb.*[5] *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 933 Telle schulen wiues twelue ȝif ani child may be made With-outen knoweing of mannes cade.

Cade, *v.*[1] ? *Obs.* [f. CADE *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To put into a cade or keg.

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 106 The rebel Jack Cade ..hauyng first found out the tricke to cade herring, they woulde so much honour him in his death as not onely to call it swinging but cadling of herring also.

Cade, *v.*[2] [f. CADE *sb.*[2]] 'To breed up in softness' (Johnson; with no quot. or reference).

1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk. Cade*, to pet; to bring up tenderly.

‖ **Cadeau** (kado). [Fr.] A present or gift.

a 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 13 A cadeau from his Highness. 1885 *Where Chineses Drive* 141 Some little present as a New Year's Cadeau.

† **Cadee.** *Obs.* [Phonetic spelling of F. *cadet.*] The earlier form of CADET, CADDIE: A (gentleman) *cadet* in the army.

a 1689 MRS. BEHN *Widow Ranter* IV. ii, He listed us cadees for the next command that fell in his army. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 234 The French convoy arrived at Limerick..two French lieutenant generalls, 106 subaltern officers, 150 cadees, 320 English and Scotch gentlemen. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No 3856/3, 1 Captain, 1 Captain-Lieutenant, 1 Cadee, and 20 Soldiers killed. 1789 W. LAIDLAW *Answ. to Presbyt. Eloq.* 33 (JAM.) A Cadee of Dunbarton's Regiment. *Ibid.* And from a Cadee become a curat.

Cadee, obs. form of CADI.

Cadence (kē·dĕns), *sb.* [a. F. *cadence*, ad. It. *cadenza* 'falling, cadence in music', on L. type *cadentia* sb., f. *cadent-* pr. pple. of *cad-ĕre* to fall. The literal sense is 'action or mode of falling, fall', and in this sense it was used by 17th c. writers; but at an early period the word was in Italian appropriated to the musical or rhythmical fall of the voice, and in this sense occurs as early as Chaucer. *Cadence* is in form a doublet of CHANCE, the direct phonetic descendant of *cadentia*.]

I. In verse and music.

1. 'The flow of verses or periods' (J.); rhythm, rhythmical construction, measure.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 627 To make bookes, songes, and dities In rime or else in cadence. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. xii. 315 Had he cald Lucyus Procurature..Dat had mare grevyd þe Cadens, Dan had relevyd þe sentens. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* Prol. 46 Throu my corruptit cadens imperfyte. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 126 The elegancy, facility, & golden cadence of poesie. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 292 An eare that could measure a just cadence, and scan without articulating. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* iv. 37 Measured Cadence, or Time, is an essential Part of Melody. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 530 The periods flow with a sort of liquid cadence. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iv. 162 The Iambic is nearest in cadence to the language of common life.

b. The measure or beat of music, dancing, or any rhythmical movement; e. g. of marching.

1605 Z. JONES *De Loyer's Specters* 20 Now daunses..have neede of nothing .. but only of Number, measure and true cadence. 1755 GRAY *Progr. Poesy* I. iii, To brisk notes in cadence beating Glance their many-twinkling feet. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Arcadia* Poems 109 Not a dancer could in cadence move. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. v. 195 Dancing round them to the cadence of the music. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vi, The occasional boom of the kettle-drum, to mark the cadence. 1862 F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (ed. 9) 6 *Cadence*, in slow time 75 steps..are taken in a minute.

2. 'The fall of the voice' (J.).

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. vii. (1811) 66 This cadence is the fal of a verse in euery last word with a certaine tunable sound which being matched with another of like sound, do make a [concord]. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Cadence*, the falling of the voice. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 150 A low voice, with a .. sweet cadence at the end of it. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* I. 366 The closing pause must not be confounded with that fall of the voice, or cadence, with which many readers uniformly finish a sentence.

b. 'Sometimes, the general modulation of the voice' (J.).

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 9 P 1 The Smallcoal-Man was heard with Cadence deep. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 168 P 5 With all the..Cadence of Voice, and Force of Argument imaginable. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* 276 Amen, said my Mother..with such a sighing cadence of personal pity. 1844 A. WELBY *Poems* (1867) 87 The low cadence of her whispered prayer. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. i. § 22 (1864) 361 A third quality of vocal sounds is cadence or accent. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* XXXVIII, 'No' said Peregrine, with a melancholy cadence in his voice. 1863 MISS BRADDON *J. Marchmont* 270.

c. Local or national modulation, 'accent'.

1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. i. 182, I returned an answer in that language, hoping .. that the cadence might be more agreeable to his ears. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 241 The Scotchman who had not yet acquired the cadence of the English, would naturally use his own in speaking their language.

3. The rising and (*esp.*) falling of elemental sounds, as of a storm, the sea, etc.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 287 Blustring winds, which all night long Had rous'd the Sea, now with hoarse cadence lull Seafaring men orewatcht. 1839 MRS. HEMANS *Release Tasso*, The low Cadence of the silvery sea. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 377 A murmur had reached my ear for some time in the cadences of the storm.

4. *Music.* The conclusion or 'close' of a musical movement or phrase. Also sometimes = CADENZA.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 73 A Cadence wee call that, when coming to a close, two notes are bound togither, and the following note descendeth. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* I. 14 A perfect cadence then marks its termination. *c* 1860 GOSS *Harmony* xiii. 42 A Cadence or Close, signifies the last two chords of any passage; the principal cadences are those which conclude on the key-note. When the last chord is the triad on the key-note, preceded by the triad or chord of the 7th on the dominant, it is called the Perfect Cadence. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* I. 27 As performers insert a flourish at a close or cadence, we conventionally use the word cadence, to denote the flourish introduced at a close. 1880 PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 290/1.

5. *Horsemanship.* 'An equal measure or proportion which a horse observes in all his motions when he is thoroughly managed' (*Farrier's Dict.* in Bailey). Cf. quot. 1833 under CADENCED.

6. *transf.* Harmonious combination of colours.

1868 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 364 The cadence of colours is just and noble: witness the red-leaved book .. on the white cloth, the clear green jug on the table, the dim green bronze of the pitcher.

II. In the Latin sense of falling.

† **7.** Falling, sinking down; mode of falling. *Obs.*

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Cadence*, falling, properly the ledging of corne by a tempest. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* IV. 687 (R.) The cadence, or manner how Paul falls into those words, is worthy to be both observed and imitated. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 92 Now was the Sun in Western cadence low.

† **8.** The falling out of an occurrence; chance.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 8 This opportunitie is a meeting and concurring of divers cadences, which at one instant do make a matter very easie.

Ca·dence, *v. rare.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To put into cadence, to compose metrically.

a 1749 PHILIPS *To Ld. Carteret* (R.) These parting numbers, cadenc'd by my grief. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* i. 18 Empedocles..cadenced his great work on Nature in the same sonorous verse.

Cadenced (kē·dĕnst), *ppl. a.* [f. CADENCE *v.* and *sb.* + -ED.] Expressed or performed in cadence; characterized by cadence; rhythmical, measured.

a 1790 ADAM SMITH *Imit. Arts*, A certain measured, cadenced step, commonly called a dancing step. 1833 *Reg. Instr. Cavalry* I. 82 The horse has a firm, even, and cadenced pace. (Cadenced means that the time passed in making each step shall be exactly equal.) 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Lady Geraldine's C.* xlv, Her voice, so cadenced in the talking. 1851 — *Casa Guidi Wind.* 3 Where the whole world might drop for Italy Those cadenced tears. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. (1873) 287 You hear the cadenced surges of an unseen ocean.

Cadency (kē·dĕnsi). [ad. L. **cadentia*: see -ENCY. In earlier use not distinguished from *cadence*; the sense of quality more proper to -ENCY comes out only in sense 3.]

† **1.** A falling out, happening, hap; = CADENCE 8.

1647 SPRIGG *Angl. Rediv.* I. xi. (1854) 10 How delightfully remarkable is it (as a most apt cadency of Providence).

2. = CADENCE I; cadent quality.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxx. Wks. (1677) 106 Poetry .. is but a Play, which makes Words dance, in the evenness of a Cadency. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 48 The old Italian tunes and rithmes both in conceipt and cadency, have much affinity with the Welsh. 1719 SWIFT *To Yng. Clergyman* Wks. 1755 II. II. 6 Rounded into periods and cadencies.

3. Descent of a younger branch from the main line of a family; the state of a cadet.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Cadency*, in heraldry, the state, or quality of a cadet. 1858 R. CHAMBERS *Dom. Ann. Scotl.* I. 211 Not .. a male descendant .. in existence, of cadency later than the fifteenth century. 1866 — *Ess. Fam. & Hum.* Ser. I. 18 He is recognised by a title of cadency from his wife, as Mrs. Thompson's husband. 1885 S. SALTER in *N. & Q.* VI. XII. 514/2 It might be thought that the label was for cadency of birth; but it was not so.

b. *Mark of cadency* (Her.): a variation in the same coat of arms intended to show the descent of a younger branch from the main stock.

1702 A. NISBET (*title*) An Essay on additional Figures and Marks of Cadency. 1830 T. ROBSON *Hist. Heraldry* L j/2 These marks of cadency..have crept into the general blazon of many coats of arms. 1882 W. A. WELLS in *N. & Q.* 25 Mar. 231 James..would *in vita patris* have borne as his mark of cadency the original crescent charged with a label.

Cadene (kădē·n). [a. F. *cadène* chain of iron, ad. Pr. *cadena* :—L. *catēna* 'chain'; in allusion to the chain-like character of the warp in weaving.]

A sort of inferior Turkey carpet imported from the Levant. 1847 in CRAIG; and later Diots.

Cadent (kē·dĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *cadent-em*, pr. pple. of *cad-ĕre* to fall.]

1. Falling (literally). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 307 With cadent Teares fret Channels in her cheekes. 1659 J. ARROWSMITH *Chain Princ.* 200 We ourselves have seen him Antichrist cadent. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 9 The moaning winds and cadent waters.

2. *Astrol.* Of a planet: Going down; in a sign opposite to that of its exaltation.

'Cadent Houses are the third, sixth, ninth and twelfth House of a Scheme or figure of the Heavens, being those that are next from the Angles' (Phillips 1696).

1586 LUPTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 201 If the part of Fortune be cadent from the Ascendent. 1671 BLAGRAVE *Astrol. Phys.* 164 Fixt Signs, and cadent Houses alwayes signifie the greatest distances.

3. Falling (rhythmically); having cadence.

1613 SIR E. HOBY *Counter-snarle* 13 Il current and worse cadent lines. 1857 EMERSON *Poems* 134 Far within those cadent pauses. 1859 F. K. HARFORD *Martyrs of Lyons* 24 Unfailing lips those cadent strains prolong.

4. *Geol.* Applied by Prof. H. Rogers to the tenth of his 15 divisions of the palæozoic strata of the Alleghanies, corresponding to the lower middle Devonian of British geologists.

† **Ca·dent**, *sb. Obs.* [f. prec.] One of the 'graces' in old English music.

1879 F. TAYLOR in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 43 'Shaked graces' are the Shaked Beat, Backfall, Elevation, and Cadent.

Cadential (kădē·nʃăl), *a.* [f. L. **cadentia* CADENCE + -AL.] Of or belonging to a cadence.

1882 *Athenæum* 8 Apr. 454/1 The examples .. have in no one instance the slightest cadential character.

‖ **Cadenza** (kădē·ntsă). *Music.* [It.; see CADENCE.] A flourish of indefinite form given to a solo voice or instrument at the close of a movement, or between two divisions of a movement. (Sometimes called *cadence*: the use of the Italian word is designed to differentiate the two.)

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Cadenza Sfuggita*, in the Italian music.] 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 100/1 Formerly the *Cadenza* was, by Italian as well as English singers, considered indispensable .. The French never admitted it. 1879 PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 294 The cadenza usually starts from a pause on a chord of 6-4 on the dominant, preparatory to the final close of the movement, and its object is to show off the skill of the performer..It was formerly customary to leave the cadenzas for improvisation.

† **Ca·der, cadar.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Identical in form and meaning with, and prob. a. Welsh *cader* 'chair', in Mid. Welsh also 'cradle'; used also as in sense 2, and applied to a 'framework' of various kinds. (If sense 3 is not the same word, we may perh. compare F. *cadre* frame.)]

† **1.** A cradle. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 82 Heo makeð of hire tunge cradel [*MS. Cleop.* cader] to þes deofles bearn, and rocked it. *Ibid.* 378 Hwon ȝe beoð ibunden wiðinnen uour large wowes, and he in a neruh kader [*MS. Titus D* cradel].

2. A light frame of wood put over a scythe to lay the corn more even in the swathe.

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 353 Their barley they mow with the Sithe and Cadar in the South parts of the County.

3. 'A small frame of wood, on which a fisherman keeps his line' (*dial.*) Halliwell.

1880 MISS COURTNEY *West Cornwall Gloss.* (E. D. S.).

Cadesse, var. CADDESSE, *Obs.*, jackdaw.

Cadet (kădē·t). [a. F. *cadet*, in 15th c. *capdet*, a. Pr. *capdet*:—Romanic type **capitetto*, dim. of L. *caput, capit-* head; hence, little chief, inferior head of a family. Cf. also CADDEE, CADDIE, CAD.]

1. A younger son or brother.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 463 From a younger brother or cadet of this house. 1671 CROWNE *Juliana* Ep. Ded. A iv, Leave that as a thread-bare portion to the Cadets. 1689 SWIFT *Ode to Temple* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 245 Poor we, cadets of heaven, Take up at best with lumber. *a* 1726 VANBRUGH *False Fr.* I. i, I am a cadet, and by consequence not rich. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. viii. 210 Spiritual preferments being turned into means of maintenance for cadets or bastards of the royal house.

b. A younger branch of a family; a member of a younger branch.

1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. ix. § 25 A Cadet, or Sister's Son, must have the Preference. 1726 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 238, I suppose his family was a cadet of your Lordship's family.

c. The youngest son.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 348 Joseph was the youngest of twelve, and David the eleventh sonne, and but the caddet of Jesse. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 19 The cadet of a family.

2. A gentleman who entered the army without a commission, to learn the military profession and find a career for himself (as was regularly done by the younger sons of the French nobility before the Revolution). **b.** A junior in the East India Company's service. See also CADDEE, CADDIE.

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 7 This may be one reason why she connives at so many Courtisans for the use of the Cadett-gentlemen. [1652 EVELYN *St. France* Misc. Writ. (1805) 84 The cadets and younger brothers minding for the most part no greater preferments than what they cut out with their sword.] 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cadet*, or *Cadee*, a Gentleman that Bears Arms in hopes of a Commission. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2719/2 The Elector of Saxony .. adds a Company of Cadets. 1704 *Hymn to Victory* lxx. 7 She serves Cadet and Voluntier. 1768 SIMES *Mil. Medley*, A cadet serves without pay. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* I. 9 Go out Cadets and Writers in the Company's Service. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* I. 10 His kit's pack'd up, and off he's set, To try his fortune—a cadet.

3. A student in a military or naval college.

1775 SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* xliv. (L.) The royal apartments are now occupied by a college of young gentlemen cadets, educated at the king's expence. 1788 LD. AUCKLAND *Diary* in *Corr.* (1861) II. 91 An establishment of one hundred young cadets for the army. *a* 1845 HOOD *To J. Hume* iv, Watch Sandhurst too, its debts and its Cadets. 1860 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 122 Sydney has just passed his examination as a naval cadet.

Cade·tcy. [see -CY.] = CADETSHIP 2.

Cade·tship. [f. prec. + -SHIP.]

1. The status of a younger son.

1831 DISRAELI *Yng. Duke* III. iii. (L.) The ambitious prospects with which he had consoled himself for his cadetship.

2. The position or status of a military or naval cadet; the commission given to a cadet.

1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 55 For the artillery and engineers, it is a condition of the presentation of a cadetship that the candidate should have gone through a regular course of instruction at Addiscombe. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 667 The age of entering on their cadetship. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* May 866/1 Candidates for cadetship in the Royal Navy.

‖ **Cadette** (kădĕt). [Fr.; fem. of *cadet*.] A younger daughter or sister.

1679 tr. *Marie Mancini's Apol.* 4 The order .. seem'd to exclude my Sister as a Cadette.

Cadew (kæ·diu). The same as Caddis 2.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. v. § 2. 125 Cadew, Straw-worm. 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xiii. 234 The several sorts of Phryganea or Cadews. 1774 White in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 268 They were taking .. cadew-flies, may-flies, and dragon-flies. 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 239 The larvæ of the Great Cadew Flies, form a case with small bits of wood disposed longitudinally.

Cadge (kædʒ), *sb.*[1] [App. a variant of Cage perh. confused with Cadge *v.* to carry about; but it does not appear what is the source of the earliest quotation, which the later merely follow.]

1. *Falconry.* (See quots.)

1615 Latham *Falconry* (1633) *Wds. of Art expl.*, Cadge, is taken for that on which Faulconers carrie many Hawks together when they bring them to sell. 1721 Bailey, *Cadge*, a round Frame of Wood, on which Hawks are carried to be sold. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* May 623 We shall not trouble ourselves to take out the cadge to-day, for our party is quite strong enough to carry the hawks on the fist.

2. A pannier.

Cadge, *sb.*[2] *vulgar.* [f. Cadge *v.*] The action of cadging or begging.

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *The Cadge* is the game or profession of begging. 1832–53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. II. 68 He could 'lay on the cadge' better than ony walleteer that e'er coost a pock o'er his shouther.

Cadge (kædʒ), *v.* Forms: 4 cagge(n, ?cache(n, (*pa. pple.* caget), 6 *Palsgr.* kadge), 6– cadge. [Derivation and original meaning uncertain: in some early passages it varies with *cache, cacche* Catch, of which in branch I it may be a variant: cf. the pairs *botch, bodge; grutch, grudge; smutch, smudge.* Branch II may also be connected with *catch* or ONF. *cacher* in other senses; but it may be a distinct word: the whole subject is only one of more or less probable conjecture. Connexion of ME. *caggen* with Cage *sb.* is phonetically impossible.]

I. Early senses.

†1. *trans.* ? To fasten, tie: cf. Cadgel *v.* (The early passages are obscure, and for one or other the senses *drive, toss, shake, draw*, have been proposed.) *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 511 For a pene on a day & forth þay [labourers in the vineyard] gotz .. Keruen & caggen & man [=maken] hit clos. *Ibid.* B. 1254 þay wer cagged and kaȝt on capeles al bare. *a* 1400 *Alexander* 1521 And þen he caggis [*v. r.* cachez] vp on cordis as curteyns it were. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3703 Hit sundrit þere sailes & þere sad ropis; Cut of þere cables were caget to gedur. 1627 Drayton *Agincourt* 180 Whilst they are cadg'd contending whether can Conquer, the Asse some cry, some cry the man. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cadge*, to tie or bind a thing.

†2. To 'bind' the edge of a garment. Cf. Cadging *vbl. sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 473/1, I cadge a garment, I set lystes in the lynyng to kepe the plyghtes in order. *Ibid.* 596/1, I kadge the plyghtes of a garment. *Je dresse des plies dune lisiere.* This kote is yll kadged: *ce sayon a ses plies mal dressés dune lisiere.*

†3. (See quots.) ? To tie or knot. Still *dial.*

1703 Thoresby *Let. to Ray* (E. D. S.) To *cadge*, a term in making bone-lacé.

II. To carry about, beg, etc.

†4. *trans.* To carry about, as a pedlar does his pack, or a Cadger his stock-in-trade. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* 154 Another Atlas that will cadge a whole world of iniuries without fainting. 1691 Ray *N. C. Wds.* (E. D. S.) *Cadge*, to carry. 1718 Ramsay *Contn. Christ's Kirk* III. xii, They gart him cadge this pack. 1788 Marshall *E. Yorksh.* Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Cadge*, to carry. 1858 M. Porteous *Souter Johnny* 11 Weary naigs, that on the road Frae Carrick shore cadged monie a load. 1875 F. K. Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cadge*, to carry; or rather, as a public carrier collects the orders he has to take home for his customers.

†5. To load or stuff the belly. *dial.*

1695 Kennett *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s.v. *Cade*, Hence .. cadge-belly, or kedge-belly, is a full fat belly. *c* 1746 Collier (T. Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 68 While I'r busy cadging mey Wem. 1854 Bampton *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Cadge*, to stuff the belly.

6. *intr.* To go about as a cadger or pedlar, or on pretence of being one; to go about begging. *dial.* and *slang.*

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Cadge*, to beg. 1846 Lytton *Lucretia* II. xii, 'I be's good for nothin' now, but to cadge about the streets, and steal, and filch'. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, To Cadge about, to go and seek from place to place, as a dinner-hunter. 1859 H. Kingsley *G. Hamlyn* XV. (D.) 'I've got my living by casting fortins, and begging, and cadging, and such like'. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cadge*, to beg; to skulk about a neighbourhood. 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXIX. 32 Cadging for invitations to the Mansion House.

b. *trans.* To get by begging.

1848 E. Farmer *Scrap Book* (ed. 6) 115 Let each 'cadge' a trifle. 1878 Black *Green Past.* xi. 86 Where they can cadge a bit of food.

Cadge, *a.* and *adv. Sc.* = Cadgy.

1807–10 Tannahill *Poems* (1846) 12 My heart did never wallop cadger.

†**Ca·dgel.** *Sc. Obs.* 'A wanton fellow' (Jam.).

1603 *Philotus* xcvi, To tak a ȝoung man for his wyfe, ȝon cadgell wald be glaid.

†**Ca·dgel,** *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also cagel.

†1. *trans.* To entangle. Hence Ca·dgelled.

1648 Hexham *Dutch Dict.* (1660) *In het garen vallen*, to be catch, cadgeld, or entangled in a net.. *Verwerret garen*, Cadgeld Yarne.

2. To harrow. *dial.*

1679 Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 342 They cagel it with harrows to break the turf. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Cagel*, to harrow ground. *North.*

Cadger (kædʒəɹ). Also 5–6 *Sc.* cadgear. [f. Cadge *v.* + -er[1].]

1. A carrier; *esp.* a species of itinerant dealer who travels with a horse and cart (or formerly with a pack-horse), collecting butter, eggs, poultry, etc., from remote country farms, for disposal in the town, and at the same time supplying the rural districts with small wares from the shops.

c 1450 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* 66 A Cadgear, with capill and with creils. *c* 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 42 The cadgear callis furth his capill wyth crakis waill cant. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 103 The cadgers .. call in the morninge, and if wee have anythinge for them, they goe on to Garton, and call for it againe as they come backe. 1695 Kennett *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s.v. *Cade, Cadger*, a butcher, miller, or carrier of any other load. 1816 Scott *Bl. Dwarf* iii, A buck hanging on each side o' his horse, like a cadger carrying calves. 1826 — *Diary* in *Lockhart* (1839) VIII. 268 An instance of the King's errand lying in the cadger's gate. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Cadger*, a carrier to a country mill, or collector of the corn to grind. 1861 Smiles *Engineers* II. 99 Single horse traffickers, called cadgers, plied between country towns and villages, supplying the inhabitants with salt, fish, earthenware, and articles of clothing, carried in sacks or creels hung across the horse's back.

b. 1827 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1654 A rosinante, borrowed .. from some whiskey smuggler or cadger. 1843 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. XI. 66 Many .. involved in smuggling .. under the name of cadgers, carried on .. their contraband commerce.

2. An itinerant dealer, a hawker, a street-seller.

1840 Hood *Kilmansegg* cclvi, He fear'd .. To be cut by Lord and by cadger. 1878 Black *Green Past.* x. 84 A cadger's basket stood on the table.

b. One who goes about begging or getting his living by questionable means.

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 339 A street-seller now-a-days is looked upon as a 'cadger', and treated as one. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Nov. 537 Home Missions .. to the interesting cadgers and thieves of her rookeries. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cadger*, a loose character who goes from door to door soliciting assistance.

3. *Falconry.* A man who carries hawks. (Cf. F. *cagier* 'celui qui porte les faucons à vendre' Littré; also Cadge *sb.*[1]) App. only modern in Eng.

1834 Mar. Edgeworth *Helen* xvii. (Rtldg.) 163 The German cadgers and trainers who had been engaged.

4. *Comb.*, as *cadger-like* adj.

1836–7 Dickens *Sk. Boz* (1859) 289/2 A love of all that is roving and cadgerlike in nature.

Cadgily (kæ·dʒili), *adv. Sc.* [f. Cadgy + -ly[2].] Cheerfully, merrily; wantonly.

a 1724 *Gaberlunzie Man* i, He .. cadgily ranted and sang. *a* 1774 Fergusson *Poems* (1789) II. 28 Whare cadgily they kiss the cap. 1814 *Saxon & Gael.* I. 108 'Hoot gude-man' she wad say, sae cadgily 'set a stout heart to a stay brae'.

Ca·dginess. *Sc.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] Wantonness, lasciviousness; sportiveness, cheerfulness.

Cadging (kæ·dʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Cadge *v.*]

†1. The binding or edging of a garment. *Obs.*

1674 *Depos. York Castle* (1861) 209 After I toucht the cadgings of her skirts, she stept not many steps after.

2. The practice of a cadger in various senses. (See Cadger 2.) Also *attrib.*

1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* 387 Defunct saturnalia of patrician 'cadging'. 1859 *Autobiog. Beggar-boy* 99 To join two genteel young men in the regular cadging trade. 1879 Dixon *Windsor* II. xxv. 254 No pride of place prevented him from cadging.

Ca·dgy, *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also cadgie, caidgie. [Of uncertain origin. Cf. Suffolk *kedge* in same sense; also Da. *kaad* wanton, lascivious.]

1. Wanton, lustful; amorous.

a 1724 [cf. Cadgily]. 1733 *Cock-laird* in Chambers *Songs Scotl.* (1829) A cock-laird, fou cadgie, Wi' Jennie did meet. 1823 Lockhart *Reg. Dalton* VII. v. (1842) 435 He may weel be cadgy in the chaise wi' her.

2. Cheerful, merry; glad.

1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* IV. ii. 1 Wow! but I'm cadgie, and my heart lowps light. 1811 Willan *W. Riding Yorksh. Gloss.* in *Archæol.* XVII. (E. D. S.) *Cadgy*, cheerful, merry.

‖ **Cadi** (kā·di, kē·di). Also 6–8 cady, 7 kadi, caddi, -ee, 7–8 cadee, 9 kady, (7 cadis, cade, 8 cadjee). [a. Arab. قاضى *qāḍī* judge, f. *qaḍa(y* to judge. (Whence, with *al-*, Sp. *alcalde.*)]

A civil judge among the Turks, Arabs, Persians, etc.; usually the judge of a town or village.

1590 Webbe *Trav.* (1868) 33 In Turkie .. the graunde Cady, that is their chiefest Iudg. 1613 Purchas *Pilgr.* I. VI. viii. 498 The house of the Cadi. 1653 Greaves *Seraglio* 155 In the presence of the Cadee (who is the Justice). 1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* VI. 419 The Veivode and Caddi .. came to make their Inspection. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2328/1 The Kadis or Judges. 1703 Maundrell *Journ.* (1721) 95 The Cadi at last gave sentence. 1852 Willis *Cruise in Medit.* XXXIX. 236 The black-banded turban of a cadi.

Hence **Ca·diship,** the office of a cadi.

1881 *Harper's Mag.* LXIII. 353 The judge or cadi—I am not positive as to the cadiship.

Cadie, variant of Caddie.

‖ **Cadilesker** (kādile·skəɹ). Also cadilisker, -escher, -esher, cadelesher, kadilesker. [f. prec. + Turk., *laskar*, ad. Pers. *lashkar* army: his jurisdiction originally extended to soldiers.]

A chief judge in the Turkish empire.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2196/1 Hussain Effendi Cadilisker of Romelia is made Great Mufti. 1688 *Ibid.* No. 2328/1 The Kadileskers, or chief Judges. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3911/1 The Grand Signior had declared the Mufti's Son *Cadilescher*, or Judge Advocate. 1721–90 Bailey, *Cadelesher, Cadilesher*, a chief Magistrate in Turkey, of which there are but two. [In mod. Dicts.]

Cadis: see Caddis.

Ca·dish, *a. dial.* [f. Cade *sb.*[2]] Tame, gentle.

1788 Marshall *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) II. 210 [Pigs] .. remarkably cadish and quiet. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* (E. D. S.) *Cadish*, spoiled by over-indulgence.

‖ **Cadjan** (kə·dʒăn). *Anglo-Indian.* Also 7–8 cajan. [ad. Malay and Javan. *kājāng* palm-leaves, 'introduced by foreigners into Southern India' (Yule).]

1. 'Coco-palm leaves matted, the common substitute for thatch in Southern India' (Col. Yule).

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 17 (Y.) Flags .. (by them called Cajans, being Co-coe-trée branches) .. supplying .. Coverings to their Cottages. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxiv. 294 His Palace .. was .. covered with Cadjans or Cocoa-nut Tree Leaves woven together. 1860 Tennent *Ceylon* II. 126 (Y.) Houses are .. roofed with its plaited fronds, which, under the name of cadjans, are likewise employed for constructing partitions and fences.

2. 'A strip of fan-palm leaf, i. e. either of the talipot, or of the palmyra, prepared for writing on; and so a document written on such a strip' (Col. Yule). Also *attrib.*, as in *cadjan leaf, leiter.*

1707 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras in Olden T.* II. 78 (Y.) The officer at the Bridge Gate bringing in .. a Cajan letter that he found hung upon a post. 1726 *Ibid.* II. 231 (Y.) The President .. has intercepted a villainous letter or Cajan. 1840 A. Campbell *Code Madras Regul.* 323 Vellum parchment or any other material instead of paper or cadjan leaf. 1853 J. W. Dykes *Salem* 355.

Cadjee, Cadle, obs. ff. of Cadi, Caudle.

Ca·dlock. Another form of Charlock, a plant, including Wild Rape and Field Mustard.

1655 Moufet & Benn. *Health's Improv.* (1746) 172 Tame Pidgeons .. fed never at home but in Cadlock-time and the dead of Winter. 1790 Marshall *Midl.* Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Cadlock, Rough, sinapis arvensis*, wild mustard. *Cadlock, Smooth, brasica napus*, wild rape.

Cadmean (kædmī·ăn), *a.* Also Cadmian, -mæan. [ad. L. *Cadmēus*, a. Gr. Καδμεῖος, f. Κάδμος Cadmus.] Pertaining to Cadmus, the legendary founder of Thebes in Bœotia, and introducer of the alphabet into Greece. *Cadmean victory* (Gr. Καδμεία νίκη), 'a victory involving one's own ruin' (Liddell and Scott); usually associated with Thebes or the Thebans.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 12 A Cadmian victorie, that is to say, which turneth to the detriment and losse of the winner. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 146 Made them like the Cadmean Offspring, to do immediate Execution upon themselves. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 430 Our conquests would prove Cadmean victories. 1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* IV. The cup Which Agave lifted up In the weird Cadmæan forest. 1868 Tennyson *Lucr.* 50 Dragon warriors from Cadmean teeth.

†**Ca·dmia.** *Chem. Obs.* [a. L. *cadmĭa*, a. Gr. καδμεία or καδμία γῆ 'Cadmean earth'.] 'The ancient name of calamine' (Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 569); also applied to a sublimate consisting of oxide of zinc (tutty), and to an ore of cobalt.

1657 *Phys. Dict., Cadmia officinarum*, tutty. 1674 A. A. Barba *Art of Mettals* I. xxxiv. 146 Cadmia is also that which sticks to the walls of the Furnaces, principally wherein Copper is melted. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Cadmia*, sometimes signifies a fossil substance, as the *Lapis calaminaris*. 1837 Dana *Min.* (1868) 409 The *cadmia* of Pliny and of other ancient authors included both the native silicate and carbonate, and the oxyd from the chimneys of furnaces (*cadmia fornacum*).

Cadmic (kædmik), *a.* [f. Cadm-ium + -ic.]

1. *Chem.* Of cadmium: as in cadmic oxide, etc.

1873 Williamson *Chem.* 173 Cadmic sulphide is a beautiful yellow compound.

2. Of cadmia, cadmean.

1873 A. W. Ward tr. *Curtius' Greece* I. I. iii. 91 The earth used for the refinement of copper was called Cadmic earth.

Cadmiferous (kædmi·fĕrəs), *a. Chem.* [f. Cadmi-um + -ferous bearing.] Yielding cadmium.

1822 E. D. Clarke *Cadmium* 5 The Cumberland Cave .. contains both silicate and carbonate of zinc, and both are cadmiferous.

Cadmium (kæ·dmiŭm). *Chem.* [f. Cadmia calamine, the common ore of zinc, with which

this metal is generally associated. The ending is that of other names of metals, as *sodium*, etc.]

A bluish-white metal, in its physical qualities resembling tin, found in small quantities chiefly in zinc ores. Symbol Cd.

1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 122 Cadmium..was discovered by M. Stromeyer in 1817, in ores of Zinc. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1879) I. 702 The only pure native compound of cadmium is the sulphide, called Greenockite. 1869 *Latest News* 10 Oct. 15 Cadmium is obtained for commercial purposes, from zinc ores and furnace deposits.

b. *attrib.* = CADMIC, as in *Cadmium oxide, sulphide*, etc., *cadmium compounds*; **cadmium yellow**, an intense yellow pigment, consisting of cadmium sulphide, artificially prepared.

1873 FOWNES *Chem.* 395 Cadmium oxide is infusible. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* xi. 180 Bright yellow pigments, such as.. chrome-yellow, cadmium-yellow.

† **Ca·dmy.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *cadmie* cadmia.] = CADMIA.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 11 Lapis calaminaris, or cadmia; in our language..calamy, or cadmy.

Cado·gan (kădǫgăn). [Said to be from the name of the 1st Earl Cadogan (died 1726). See Littré, and *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. IV. 467, 492.] A mode of knotting the hair behind the head.

c 1780 B'NESS D'OBERKIRCH *Mem.* (1852) II. ix, The duchess of Bourbon had introduced at the court of Montbéliard .. [the fashion] of cadogans, hitherto worn only by gentlemen.

Cados, obs. form of CADDIS.

† **Cadou·k.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 7 **caddouk,** 9 **caduac.** [app. a. F. *caduc,* either with the notion of 'perishable' or of 'falling' to one.] 'A casualty, a windfall' (Jamieson).

1637 R. MONRO *Exped.* II. 123 His Majestie was liberall and bountifull..in bestowing on them cadouks and casualties. *Ibid.* 171 All other goods or caddouks in generall. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* ii, The caduacs and casualties were all cut off.

Cadow, obs. form of CADDOW.

‖ **Cadre** (kadr). [F. *cadre* frame (e.g. of a picture), also used in sense 'l'ensemble des officiers et sous-officiers d'une compagnie' (Littré), ad. It. *quadro*:—L. *quadrum* four-sided thing, square.]

1. A frame, framework; scheme.

1830 SCOTT *Introd. Lay Last Minstr.*, This species of *cadre*, or frame, afterwards afforded the poem its name. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* sec. 5 § 2. 174 It would seem..that no branch of human knowledge should be excluded..The corrective to the seeming infinity of this cadre is supplied by the old classification of faculties.

2. *Mil.* **a.** The permanent establishment forming the framework or skeleton of a regiment, which is filled up by enlistment when required.

1851 GALLENGA *Mariotti's Italy* 243 The number of officers..becomes inadequate to the sudden filling up of their cadres, upon a transition from the peace to the war-footing. 1869 E. CARDWELL in *Daily News* 11 June, A larger number of battalions, with full cadres, ready to be expanded..in a moment of emergency. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 279 The principle of large permanent cadres in lieu of large standing armies.

b. The complement of officers of a regiment; the list or scheme of such officers.

(After the Indian Mutiny, the cadres of Native Regiments which had been disbanded were kept in the Indian Army List for regulating promotions. In the parliamentary discussions about the amalgamation of the Indian with the British Army, the word was in constant use in this sense.)

1864 *Daily Tel.* 22 Aug., All staff corps lieutenant-colonels are to be removed from their cadre on promotion. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 7 The regimental cadres, that is, the officers of each regiment.

Caduac, perversion of CADOUK.

Caduc, variant of CADUKE *a. Obs.*

† **Cadu·cal,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *cadūcus* CADUCOUS + -AL.] Perishable, corruptible; = CADUKE 2.

1533 COVERDALE *Lord's Supper* Wks. 1844 I. 435 The caducal and corruptible meats wherewith the belly is fed. 1642 H. MORE *Song Soul* II. i. iii. xxiv, Nought .. but vain sensibles we see caducall.

Caducary (kădiū·kări), *a. Old Law.* [ad. L. *cadūcārius* relating to *bona cadūca* lapsed possessions. See CADUCOUS and -ARY.] Subject to, relating to, or by way of escheat or lapse.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 265 The lord by escheat..is more frequently considered as being *ultimus haeres*, and therefore taking by descent in a kind of caducary succession. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* III. 452 Whether the escheat were considered as a reversion, as it once was, or as a caducary succession *ab intestato*, as it then substantially was.

† **Ca·duce.** *Obs.* = CADUCEUS.

1604 DANIEL *Fun. Poem on Earl of Devon*, Who equal bear the caduce and the shield. 1651 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Sept. (D.) Heralds in blew velvet semée with fleur de lys, caduces in their hand. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peake* (ed. 4) 59 Ev'ry Wand a Caduce did appear. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

† **Cadu·ce,** *a. Obs.* [ad. F. *caduc* or L. *cadūcus.*] = CADUKE, CADUCOUS.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburgh* (1848) 118 This lyfe caduce and transytory. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 2 That caduce, specious and seductive chameleon, Reason. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 279 Inclined to fall..imbecil and caduce.

Cadu·cean, *a.* [f. CADUCE-US + -AN.] Of or pertaining to a caduceus.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Caducean*, among the Romans was the name of a wand or rod. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG. 1879 J. TODHUNTER *Alcestis* 6 Of that caducean rod he [Apollo] drove our flocks To pasture with.

† **Caducea·tor.** *Obs.* [L. *cādūceātor* one who bears a *caduceus,* a herald.] A herald, a messenger.

1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* lxxxi. 279 Fecial Messengers and Caduceators. 1754 tr. *Josephus' Philo's Emb.* Wks. 797 Wars are determined by caduciators.

‖ **Caduceus** (kădiū·siŏs). Pl. **caducei** (-si,əi). [L. *cādūcēus* (also *cādūcēum*), ad. Dor. Gr. καρύκειον, καρύκιον (Att. κηρύκειον), a herald's wand, f. κῆρυξ herald.]

The wand carried by an ancient Greek or Roman herald. *spec.* The fabled wand carried by Hermes or Mercury as the messenger of the gods; usually represented with two serpents twined round it. (This is the earliest and proper sense in English.)

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1292 He tooke *Caduceus* his snakie wand, With which the damned ghosts he gouerneth. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 14 Mercury, loose all the Serpentine craft of thy Caduceus. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 243/2 The Heralds in their Coats of Armes, and Caducei in their hands. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Caduceus*, is also a name given to a kind of staff covered with velvet, and decorated with *flower de luces*, which the French heralds of arms bear in their hands on solemn occasions. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xii. 410 Hermes..caduceus in hand.

fig. 1860 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* II. IX. iii. 137 The long process of vigil..which, with the caduceus of asceticism.., lulls to slumber the Argus-eyed monster of the flesh.

Caduciary (kădiū·ʃiări), *a. Old Law.* [A non-etymological variant of CADUCARY, app. assimilated to *fiduciary*.] Subject to, relating to, or by way of escheat or lapse.

1757 SIR J. DALRYMPLE *Feudal Prop.* (1758) 67 To prevent his inheritance from being caduciary. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 150 *note*, The L. Iulia et Papia Poppæa, whose caduciary provisions, etc.

Hence **Cadu·ciarily** *adv.*

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* 504 Failure to take under a testament .. The inheritance went to the heir-at-law caduciarily.

Caducibranchiate (kădiū:sibræ·ŋki,ēt), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *cadūcus* falling + *branchiæ* gills, whence in mod.L. *Caducibranchia,* Latreille's name for the Batrachians.] Of Amphibians: Losing their gills before reaching maturity (like the frog). Also as *sb.*

[1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxii. 412 Caducibranchia, or the proper Batrachians.] 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 99/2 The early condition of the lungs in the caducibranchiate genera..is that of a mere rudimentary sac. 1839–47 *Ibid.* III. 448/2 The urodelous kinds of Caducibranchiates. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 67.

† **Caduci·ferous,** *a. Obs.*—0. [f. L. *cādūcifer* (f. *cādūc-eus* (see above) + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS.] Bearing a caduceus.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Caduciferous*, that carries a white Rod in sign of peace. 1721–1800 BAILEY *Caduciferous*, bearing the Caduce. [Not in Johnson.]

Caducity (kădiū·siti). [ad. F. *caducité,* as if :—L. **cadūcitātem*, f. *cadūcus*: see next.]

1. Tendency to fall; quality of being perishable or fleeting; transitoriness, frailty.

1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 49 (1794) II. 231 One of those evenings of autumn when the chilling damps of the air, and the caducity of nature, deepen the gloom of a melancholy mind. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* II. (1864) 60 The stages of human existence, the caducity of which the writer applies to the world at large. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* 199 The ordinary caducity of language, in virtue of which every effusion of the human spirit is lodged in a body of death.

2. *esp.* The infirmity of old age, senility.

1769 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 426 IV. 272 This melancholick proof of my caducity. 1776–88 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lxi. (R.) Count Henry assumed the regency of the empire, at once in a state of childhood and caducity. 1815 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 460 My father was attacked with symptoms of caducity. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 345 The youth, the middle-age, and the caducity of the eminent personage.

3. *Roman Law.* Lapse of a testamentary gift.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. (ed. 2) 264 The leges caducariæ, which fixed the conditions of caducity. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* 464 If the party failing to take was sole heir, the caducity caused intestacy.

4. *Zool.* and *Bot.* Quality of being caducous.

1881 J. S. GARDNER in *Nature* XXIV. 75 The spores become detached before germination .. this caducity always characterises the microspore.

Caducous (kădiū·kəs), *a.* [f. L. *cadūcus* falling, fleeting, etc. (f. *cadĕre* to fall) + -OUS.]

1. *Zool.* and *Bot.* Applied to organs or parts that fall off naturally when they have served their purpose; fugacious, deciduous.

1808 ROXBURGH *E. Ind. Butter Tree* in *Asiat. Researches* VIII. 500 Stipules .. minute and caducous. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 206 Fugacious, or caducous [leaves]. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 659/1 The placenta and other structures..become caducous.

2. Fleeting, transitory; = CADUKE 2.

1863 J. C. MORISON *St. Bernard* II. iii. 229 Monasticism.. was temporary, caducous, and charged with germs of evil.

3. *Roman Law.* Applied to testamentary gifts which for some reason lapsed from the donee.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 206 The lapsed share becomes caducous, and falls to those persons named in the testament who happen to have children. 1880 — *Ulpian* xvii. § 1 A testamentary gift which..he to whom it was left has failed to take, although so left that according to the rules of the *ius ciuile* he might have taken it, is called caducous.

† **4.** Subject to the 'falling sickness', epileptic.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* v. 144 Treat the caducous but roughly, and disturb the manner of the Paroxysm.

† **Cadu·ke,** *a. Obs.* Also 5–6 **caduc,** 5–7 **caduque.** [a. F. *caduc* (fem. *caduque*):—L. *cadūcus.*]

1. Falling, liable to fall.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 134 The fruite caduke.

2. Fleeting, transitory, perishable, corruptible.

1484 CAXTON *Curial* 4 Our lyf .. ne hath glorye mondayne ne pompe caduque wythoute aduersyte. 1509 FISHER *Wks.* I. (E. E. T.) 196 Euery thynge in this worlde is caduke. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* 170 To fle thir varldly caduc honouris. 1651 STANLEY *Poems* 242 Caduque corruptible bodies. 1688 G. MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.*, Caduke or crazy.

3. Of persons: Infirm, feeble.

1510–20 *Compl. to late maryed* (1862) 10, I am all caduc, and wery for age. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Yonge, vertuous and stronge, so that he be nat caduke nor shakynge of his handes.

4. Epileptic; = CADUCOUS 4.

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* XVIII. i. (1495) 746 Caduc men that haue the fallyng euyll.

Cad-worm = caddis-worm: see CAD [4].

Cady, var. of CADI, CADDIE.

Cadyas, obs. form of CADDIS[1].

† **Ca·dye,** *a. Sc. Obs.* [cf. Da. *kaad* lascivious, wanton; and see CADGY: the formal relation of the two words is obscure.] Wanton, lascivious.

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 2657 Kyttoke thare, als cadye as ane Con. [1877 PEACOCK *N. W. Lincoln. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Caddy*, hale, hearty.]

Cæ-: see also CE-.

Cæcal (sī·kăl), *a. Phys.* [f. CÆC-UM + -AL.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, the cæcum; having a blind end.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xl. 121 Their cæcal appendages are numerous. 1858 LEWES *Sea-side Studies* Index, Cæcal prolongations of the intestines are .. ramifications without openings at the farther ends. 1881 *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 99 It terminates behind in a cæcal extremity.

Cæcally (sī·kăli), *adv. Phys.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In the manner of a cæcum, with a blind end.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 202 The intestine ends cæcally. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* viii. 463.

‖ **Cæ·cias.** ? *Obs.* Also 7 **Cecias.** [Lat.; a. Gr. καικίας.] The north-east wind personified.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xl, Just as the winde called Cecias attracts the clouds. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 701 Boreas, and Cæcias, and Argestes loud. 1824 T. FORSTER *Perenn. Calendar* in Hone *Everyday Bk.* II. 119 And Caecias blows his bitter blaste of woe.

Cæciform (sī·sifǭɹm), *a. Phys.* [f. CÆC-UM + FORM.] Having the form of a cæcum.

1871 R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 205 Cæciform appendages .. around the æsophagus and stomach.

Cæcilian (sisi·liăn). *Zool.* [f. L. *cæcilia* a kind of lizard (in Pliny *cæcus serpens* blind worm).] A member of the *Cæciliadæ*, a curious family of Amphibia, having the form of serpents, but the naked skin and complete metamorphosis of Batrachians; their eyes are very small and nearly hidden by the skin.

Cæcitis (sisəi·tis). *Med.* [f. CÆC-UM + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the cæcum, typhlitis.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 427 The inflammation limited to this portion of the large intestine..called typhlitis ..or cæcitis.

Cæcity, var. of CECITY, blindness.

‖ **Cæcum** (sī·kŏm). *Phys.* Also occas. **cecum**; *Pl.* **cæca.** [L.; for *intestinum cæcum*; neut. of *cæcus* blind.]

1. The blind-gut; the first part of the large intestine, so called because it is prolonged behind the opening of the ilium into a cul-de-sac. It is present in man, most mammals and birds, and in many reptiles.

1721 in BAILEY. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Intestine*, The cæcum .. has a lateral insertion into the upper end of the colon; and hangs to it like the finger of a glove. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. 150 The large intestine forms a blind dilatation beyond the ilio-cæcal valve..called the cæcum.

2. With pl. *cæca*: Any blind tube, or tube with one end closed. The *intestinal cæca* are two long blind tubes connected with the upper part of the large intestine in birds; *pyloric cæca,* a series of blind tubes, from one to fifty in number, placed immediately behind the pyloric valve in the stomach of most fishes; also the prolongations of the stomach into the rays of star-fishes.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Intestinum*, The fish kind have in general a great number of these cæca; they are called by the ichthyologists Intestinula cæca. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 172 Furnished with one or more little appendages, termed cæca. 1857 WOOD *Com. Obj. Sea-shore* 129 The stomach is assisted by certain supplementary stomachs which run through each ray .. cæca as they are called. 1868 DUNCAN *Insect World* Introd. 10 The second are cæca, and larger and less numerous

Cæl-: see CEL-.

Cænaculum: see CENACLE.

Cæno- occas. var. CENO-, CŒNO-.

Cænozoic (sīnozōu·ik), *a. Geol.* Another form of CAINOZOIC.

1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 396 A general conspectus of the later cænozoic periods. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuvius* viii. 235 The extinct volcanoes manifested themselves very largely in early cænozoic periods. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* II. xv. 15 The Tertiary, Cænozoic, or Cænolithic Epoch.

Caen-stone. A lightish-yellow building-stone found near Caen in Normandy; it is at first very soft, but hardens on exposure.

Cærule, -ean, etc.; see CER-.

Cæsar (sīˑzăɹ). Also 4–8 **Cesar.** [L. *Cæsar*, a proper name. This is generally held to be the earliest Latin word adopted in Teutonic, where it gave Gothic *kaisar* (cf. Gr. *καῖσαρ*), OS. *kêsar, -er*, OFris. *kaiser, keiser*, OHG. *keisar, -er*, OE. *câsere*, ON. *keisari*. But the OE. form of the word (which would have given in mod.Eng. *coser*—cf. *pope*) was lost in the ME. period. It was replaced in ME. by *keiser, cayser, kaiser*, from Norse and continental Teutonic, which has in its turn become obsolete, except as an alien term for the German emperor, and been replaced by the Latin or French form. See KASER, KAISER. Another form of the word is the Russian *Tsar* or CZAR.]

1. The cognomen of the Roman dictator Caius Julius Cæsar, transferred as a title to the emperors from Augustus down to Hadrian (B.C. 30 to A.D. 138), and subsequently used as a title of the heir-presumptive of the emperor. In modern use often applied to all the emperors down to the fall of Constantinople.

1382 WYCLIF *John* xix. 15 We han no kyng no but Cesar. [1388 We han no king but the emperour.] 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 150 Amongst the Romaines vntill the time of their Cæsars, it was a common vse. 1776–88 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xiii. (1875) 144 After the adoption of the two Cæsars, the emperors devolved on their adopted sons the defence of the Danube and of the Rhine. *Ibid.* lxviii. 1238 Mahomed the second performed the *namaz* of prayer and thanksgiving on the great altar, where the christian mysteries had so lately been celebrated before the last of the Cæsars. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* II. 337 Cæsars and Soldans, Emperors and Kings. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 91 Before whom Cæsars as well as Pontiffs were to quail.

b. The emperor of the 'Holy Roman Empire'; the German KAISER.

1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 57 The very year before that Confession was presented to Cæsar, there was a Colloquy betwixt the Lutherans and Zuinglians. 1704 *Addr. Taworth* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4066/5 This..has rescued Germany from a Rebellious Incendiary; kept its Cæsar safe.

2. *fig.* or *transf.* An absolute monarch, an autocrat, emperor.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 18 No bending knee shall call thee Cæsar now. 1594 — *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 336 She shalbe sole Victoresse, Cæsars Cæsar. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 3 Lead thine own captivity captive, and be Cæsar within thy self. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 314 The servile Rout their careful Cæsar praise. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 34 An Emperor will always be called Cæsar, and a dog 'poor old fellow'.

b. *contextually*, The temporal monarch as the object of his subjects' obedience (sometimes contrasted with the obedience due to God); the civil power. In allusion to *Matt.* xxii. 21.

[*c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 21 Aʒyfað þam Casere þa þing þe þæs Casyres synt. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Caysere —Cayseres. 1382 WYCLIF *ibid.*, ʒelde ʒee to Cesar the thingis that ben Cesaris, and to God the thingis that ben of God. 1388 *ibid.*, ʒelde ʒe to the emperoure the thingis that ben the emperouris.] 1601 BP. BARLOW *Serm. Paules Crosse* 27 The things due from subjects to their Caesar. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. vi. (1692) 126 Caesar, by which Word I understand the Civil Government, engrosseth All. 1714 J. FORTESCUE-ALAND *Ded. Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 8 Impartially decides the rights of Caesar and his subject.

3. *attrib.* or in *comb.*, e.g. *Cæsar-like, -worship.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 295 The most mightie Cesarlike maiestie of the Grand Signor. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* C viij b, Matchless Buckingham most Cæsar-like glorious. 1861 J. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* xii. 624 Between Christianity and Cæsar-worship there could be no compromise.

Cæˑsar, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To make into or like Cæsar, to call or style Cæsar.

a 1655 T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1861) I. 491 (D.) Crowned he villifies his own kingdom for narrow bounds, whiles he hath greater neighbours; he must be Cæsared to a universal monarch. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xliv. 233 After having Cæsar'd and Scipio'd him secundum artem.

Cæˑsardom. [see -DOM.] The dominion or dignity of the Cæsars.

1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 144 Charles the Frank..transporting the name and the pomp of the Cæsardom to the forests of Rhineland.

†**Cæsaˑreate.** *Obs.* [f. L. *Cæsareus* of or pertaining to CÆSAR + -ATE.] The office of the Roman Cæsar: the imperial dignity.

a 1638 MEDE *Summ. View of the Apoc.* viii. 10 Wks. (1672) 920 The Western Cæsareate being extinct in Augustulus. 1685 H. MORE *Illustr.* 248 The sad final fate of the Western Cæsareate.

Cæsarean, Cæsarian (sizēəˑriăn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Cæsariān-us* pertaining to Cæsar; also f. L. *Cæsare-us*, in same sense + -AN.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to Cæsar or the Cæsars.

1659 HOWELL *Lex. Tetragl.* To Philol., The Italian may be also calld..the Imperiall Cæsarean language. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 95 A short Cæsarian conquest overcoming without a blow. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 402 The Cæsarean ornaments. 1876 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. iv. 105 Men of the right Cæsarian pattern.

2. *spec.* (in *Obstet. Surg.*) **Cæsarean birth, operation, section,** the delivery of a child by cutting through the walls of the abdomen when delivery cannot take place in the natural way, as was done in the case of Julius Cæsar. Also *fig.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 344 Concerning this Cæsarian section. 1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 40 Neither heat nor cold can baracade the..womb of the earth from the Cæsarean Section..of the greedy Miners. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Sometimes also denominated the Cæsarian birth..as were [born] C. Julius Cæsar, Scipio Africanus, Manlius, and our Edward VI. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* I. 163 If the wife dies in childbed, and the issue is taken out of the womb by the Cæsarean operation, the husband will not be entitled to curtesy. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. II. v. 71 The Principality of Orange..clearly Prussia's; but it lies embedded deep in the belly of France: that will be a Cæsarean operation for you!

B. *sb.*

3. An adherent of Cæsar, of the Emperor (against the Pope), or of an imperial system.

1528 *Let.* in Brewer's *Reign Hen. VIII*, II. 323 The Archbishop of Capua and others of the Cæsarians. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 182 If any such thing should by the Cæsarients..be attempted. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 282 The eagernesse of the Cæsarians. 1869 SEELEY *Ess. & Lect.* i. 2 Then the Cæsarians become..enlightened Liberals.

†**Cæsaˑrical,** *a. Obs.* Of Cæsar, imperial.

a 1618 RALEIGH in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 71 Particular custom, or Cæsarical law.

Cæsarism (sīˑzăriz'm). [f. CÆSAR + -ISM.]

1. The system of absolute government founded by Cæsar; imperialism.

1857 O. BROWNSON *Convert* Wks. V. 192 Monarchical absolutism, or what I choose to call modern Cæsarism. 1858 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 313 Clumsy eulogies of Cæsarism as incarnate in the dynasty of Bonaparte. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 1 In Napoleon's Cæsarism there has been no flaw. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* vi. 47 The abstract word Cæsarism has been formed to express a kind of Imperial system as established by Cæsar. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. xxxi. 97 Charlemagne..renewing Roman Cæsarism.

b. = ERASTIANISM.

1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 460 Cæsarism, or the supremacy of the civil power in spiritual things.

So **Cæˑsarist,** an imperialist; **Cæˑsarize,** *v. intr.* to play the Cæsar; *trans.* to make like Cæsar, or like Cæsar's.

1603 DAVIES *Microcos.* 25 (D.) This pow'r..Cæsarizeth ore each appetite. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XI. lxxxiii. 203 Should trophies Cæsarize your power, Should beauty Helenize your flower. 1875 H. KINGSLEY *No. Seventeen* xl. 309 She is not a Cæsarist, because she says that the lady of Chiselhurst had never any taste in ribands. 1883 SWINBURNE *Victor Hugo* in *Fortn. Rev.*, German and Anglo-German Cæsarists.

Cæsarship (sīˑzăɹʃip). The office of a Cæsar; imperial dignity.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 22 During the Cæsarship of Nerva. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iv. 172 Germany, though nominally in possession of the Cæsarship.

Cæsious (sīˑziəs), *a.* [f. L. *cæsi-us* bluish grey + -OUS.] Bluish or greyish green. (Chiefly in *Bot.*)

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 366 Cæsious; like glaucous, but greener. [1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 400 *Cæsius*, lavender colour; pale green with whitish or gray.]

Cæsium (sīˑziə̆m). *Chem.* [f. L. *cæsium*, neuter of *cæsius* bluish grey.] One of the elementary bodies; a rare alkali-metal discovered by spectrum-analysis in 1860–61 by Bunsen and Kirchhoff; so called from two distinctive lines in the spectrum given by its compounds. Symbol Cs. Used *attrib.*, as in *cæsium compounds.*

1861 *Lond. & Edinb. Philos. Mag.* Ser. IV. No. 21. 86 A faint blue line not due to strontium or potassium or to the lately discovered cæsium. 1862 TIMBS *Year-bk. of Facts* 188 Cæsium and Rubidium. The new alkaline metals..described..in the Philosophical Magazine. 1864 LYELL *Inaug. Addr.* in *Reader* 17 Sept. 358 It was necessary to evaporate fifty tons of water to obtain 200 grains of what proved to be two new metals..He (Professor Bunsen) named the first cæsium, from the bluish-grey lines which it presented in the spectrum. 1873 FOWNES *Chem.* 350 Caesium carbonate is soluble in absolute alcohol.

Cæspitose, cespitose (seˑspitōᵘˑs), *a. Bot. & Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *cæspitōs-us*, f. *cæspit-em* turf: see -OSE.] Growing in thick tufts or clumps, turfy.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 50 Little elegant herbaceous plants, with white flowers, cæspitose leaves. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 95 The corallum is cæspitose, or tufted.

Cæstus: see CESTUS.

Cæsura (siziūəˑră, sisiūəˑră). Forms: 6 **cesure,** 7 **ceasure,** 8–9 **cæsure,** 6– **cæsura.** [a. L. *cæsūra* 'cutting, metrical pause', f. *cæs-* ppl. stem of *cædĕre* to cut. The earlier form was immediately from French *césure*. (Some writers appear to have erroneously associated it with *cease*.)]

1. In Greek and Latin prosody: The division of a metrical foot between two words, especially in certain recognized places near the middle of the line. In Dactylic Hexameter and Iambic Trimeter this usually occurs in the third foot (*penthemimeral cæsura*), but there may be subsidiary cæsuras as well; in the line *Tityre | tu patu | -læ recu | -bans sub | tegmine | fagi*, the main (penthemimeral) cæsura is after *-læ*, and there are subsidiary ones after *tu* and *-ans*.

[1573 COOPER *Thesaur.*, *Cæsura*..a peece of a sentence or verse.] 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Cæsura* more properly denotes a certain and agreeable division of the words, between the feet of a verse; whereby the last syllable of a word becomes the first of a foot. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* I. 96 Occasionally..a short final closed syllable is lengthened by the arsis..this is chiefly in the cæsura. 1876 KENNEDY *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 260 This verse of Lucretius, *Auges | -cunt ali | -æ gen | -tes ali | -æ minu | -untur*, in which are four strong cæsuras, is faulty. 1884 MONRO *Homer's Iliad* Introd. § 50 The third foot must not end with a word..such a break in the middle of the line is prevented by a Cæsura.

b. Used for the lengthening of the last syllable of a word by arsis which sometimes occurs in the cæsura.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Cæsura*, an accident belonging to the scanning of a Latin Verse, as when after a compleat foot a short syllable ends the Verse, that syllable is made long, as in this Verse of Virgil: *Ille latus niveum molli fultus hyacintho.* 1755 JOHNSON, *Cæsura*, a figure in poetry, by which a short syllable after a complete foot is made long.

2. In English prosody: A pause or breathing-place about the middle of a metrical line, generally indicated by a pause in the sense.

1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* A ij, Obserue the trayne: the ceasure marke To rest with note in close. 1581 SIDNEY *Def. Poesie* (1622) 529 The Cæsura, or breathing place in the midst of the verse. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 88 Such Cesure must neuer be made in the middest of any word, if it be well appointed. 1603 DRAYTON *Odes* II. 40 That ev'ry lively Ceasure Shall tread a perfect Measure. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Caesure*, in the modern poetry denotes a rest or pause towards the middle of a long Alexandrine verse. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 170 In the most ancient manuscripts of Chaucer's works the cæsura in every line is carefully noted.

3. *transf.* **a.** A formal break or stop. **b.** A break, interruption, interval.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 68 There abruptly it [a chronicle] did end, Without full point, or other Cesure right. 1846 D. W. PUGHE *Harlech Castle* 23 Ridge..extends with a few cæsures for nearly 22 miles.

†**Cæsuˑra,** *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To utter with a cæsura (*ludicrously*, in sing-song style).

a 1666 A. BROME *Sat. on Rebel.* (R.) No accents are so pleasant now as those That are cæsuraed through the pastor's nose.

Cæsuˑral, *a.* [f. CÆSURA *sb.* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a cæsura.

1783 H. BLAIR *Rhet.* (1812) III. xxxviii. 98 A cæsural pause. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* I. 262 Is this cæsural mark..of any importance?

Cæsuˑric, *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] = prec.

1884 *Athenæum* No. 2981. 765 There are laws of cæsuric effect in blank verse.

†**Caf.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [cf. OE. *cofa*, mod. COVE: but the phonology does not fit.] ? A cask or box.

c 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Tecla* 73 Of wod dry as teyndire þa mad a caf & put þar-in Bath pyk and tere, to ger it bryne.

Caf, caff(e, obs. north. forms of CHAFF.

Caf, var. of COFE *adv. Obs.*, quickly.

‖**Cafard.** *Obs.* Also **cafart, caffard.** [F. *cafard, caphard*, of doubtful origin: some have proposed to identify it with Cat. *cafre* infidel, Sp., Pg. *cafre* cruel, which are app. ad. Arab. *kāfir*: see CAFFRE.] A hypocrite, an impostor.

1539 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 593 We commoned of the cafart, Cornibus, that slaunderose frere. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xlv, So did a certain Cafard or dissembling religionaire preach at Sinay, that, etc. *Ibid.* I. liv, Slipshod caffards, beggars pretending wants.

‖**Café** (kaˑfe). [Fr. *café* coffee, coffee-house.] A coffee-house, a restaurant; strictly a French term, but recently introduced in this country for the name of a class of restaurant.

1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) Pref. 43 A rushing whisper over Paris, encreasing to a buzz in the Cafés. 1851 GALLENGA *Mariotti's Italy* 389 Cafés and clubs roared incessantly. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 160 He wrote it as well as he knew how, and then went in disguise to the café of the critics. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 85 The cafés are crowded with backgammon players.

Caff, obs. var. of CHAFE *v.* to warm.

†**Caffa.** *Obs.* Also 6 **capha.**

1. A rich silk cloth, apparently similar to damask, much used in the 16th c.

1531 *Wardrobe Acc. Hen. VIII*, 18 May, White caffa for the Kinges grace. 1539 *Will of J. Hewes* (Somerset Ho.) A doblet of Satten wᵗ slevys of Caffa. 1552 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. II. xiv. 359 The said bed-maker received..twenty-two yards and three quarters of crimson capha for a damask to the same bed. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1290/1 Ouer the first loome was written, the weauing of worsted..ouer the sixt the weauing of caffa. 1641 CAVENDISH *Negot. Wolsey* in Beck *Draper's Dict.* 41 Rich stuffs of silk in whole pieces of all colours, as velvet, satin, damask, caffa..and others not in my remembrance.

2. A kind of painted cotton cloth made in India, and occurring in commerce in the 18th c.

1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 780 And some others [i.e. places] dependant on Caffa, which serves them for an Almagazen. 1810 *Encyl. Brit.* V. 49 *Caffa*..painted cotton cloths, manufactured in the East Indies, and sold at Bengal.

Caffeic (kæfīˑik), *a. Chem.* [ad. F. *caféique*,

f. *café* coffee; partially assimilated to mod.L. *coffea*, which would properly give *coffeic, coffein.*]

Of or pertaining to coffee; esp. in **caffeic acid** ($C_9H_8O_4$), a substance found in brilliant yellowish prisms or plates. So **Ca·ffeidine**, an uncrystallizable base ($C_7H_{12}N_4O$), produced by the action of alkalies on caffeine. **Caffeone** (kæ·fi,ōən), the aromatic principle of coffee, a brown aromatic volatile oil, produced in the roasting of coffee berries. **Caffeta·nnate**, a salt of **Caffeta·nnic acid**, an astringent acid found in coffee berries, Paraguay tea, and other plants.

1853 *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 383 Caffeic acid is precipitated. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 709 Caffetannic acid colours ferric salts green. *Ibid.* 710 The caffetannates are but little known. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 547 Caffeic acid is an astringent acid. 1880 *Cape's Tobacco Plant* Oct. 539 First Subdivision.—Caffeic Aliments: Coffee, Tea, Maté, Guarana, and the rest.

Caffeine (kæ·fi,əin). *Chem.* [ad. F. *caféine*, f. *café* coffee + -INE; see prec.] A vegetable alkaloid crystallizing in white silky needles, found in the leaves and seeds of the coffee and tea plants, the leaves of guarana, maté, etc.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 206 Coffee is..supposed to owe its characters to a peculiar chemical principle called Caffein. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 707 Caffeine was discovered in coffee by Runge in the year 1820. Oudry, in 1827, found in tea a crystalline substance which he called *theine*, supposing it to be a distinct compound; but Jobat showed that it was identical with caffeine. 1869 *Daily News* 22 July, A piece of kaffeine, of the size of a breakfast plate, produced from 120 pounds of coffee.

Caffetan, var. of CAFTAN.

Caffia·ceous, properly **Coffeaceous,** *a. rare.* Allied to the botanical genus *Coffea*, of which *Coffea arabica* is the coffee shrub.

1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* XXVII. 563 Several caffiaceous bushes..grew near, but no use was ever made of them.

† **Ca·ffling,** *ppl. a.* ? var. of CAVILLING.

1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XLV. 97 (N.) If I now put in some caffling clause I shall be called unconstant.

† **Caffoy, cafoy.** *Obs.*

1. Some kind of fabric, imported in the 18th c.

1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 686 Products of Abbeville, as Plush, Caffoy, Ticking, etc.

2. *Caffoy paper*: a kind of (?) flock paper used for covering walls in the middle of the 18th c.

1750 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* II. 562 The [wall] paper is pearl coloured caffoy paper; the pattern like damask. 1755 — III. 385 My dining room..is hung with mohair cafoy paper.

Caffre (kɑ·fəɹ). Forms: 6 **cafar,** 6–7 **caffare,** 7 **cafre, coffery,** 8 **coffrie, -ree, -re,** 9 **caffree,** 8–9 **cafer, caffer, caffre**: see also KAFIR. [ad. Arab. كافر *kāfir* infidel, impious wretch, one who does not recognize the blessings of God, f. *kafara* to cover up, conceal, deny.]

‖ **1.** A word meaning 'infidel', applied by the Arabs to all non-Mohammedans, and hence to particular tribes or nations. More accurately *kafir.*

1680 *Tavernier's Relat. of Tunquin* 86 The Cafer seeing his Child white, would have immediately fallen upon his Wife and strangled her. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & Pers.* 91 (Y.) Why he suffers..this Coffery (Unbeliever) to vaunt it thus. 1799 SIR T. MUNRO *Lett.* in *Life* I. 221 (Y.) He [Tippoo].. was to drive the English Caffers out of India. 1804 DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* I. 297 He..put me in imminent danger of my life, by telling the natives that I was a Caffer, and not a Mussulman. 1812 A. PLUMTRE *Lichtenstein's S. Africa* I. 241 Being Mahommedans, they gave the general name of Cafer (Liar, Infidel) to all the inhabitants of the coasts of Southern Africa. 1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 250 A Moor will ..point his musquet at, the women abuse, and the children pursue the caffre (infidel), the generic term for Christian here.

2. *spec.* In ordinary Eng. use: A member of a South African race of blacks belonging to the great Bântu family, and living on the north-east of Cape Colony, in *Caffraria* or *Caffre-land.* Also the name of their language, and used attributively.

Cust (*Modern Languages of Africa* II. 298) makes *Kafir* the general name of his Eastern subdivision of the Southern division of the Bântu family, and includes under it Xosa, Zulu, and Gwamba; in popular use the term has been generally restricted to the Xosa, or to these and the Zulu.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 242 The Captaine of this castle [Mozambique] hath certaine voyages to this Cafraria .. to trade with the Cafars. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 81 The Caffres..are so far from bearing any affinity or resemblance with the Hottentots, that they are a quite different sort of people. 1833 *Athenæum* 2 Nov. 729 A mission among the Ammakosa, or Kaffers, as they have been erroneously denominated. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* xiv. 413 The Caffers are a tall, athletic, and handsome race.

3. A native of Kafiristan in Asia; see KAFIR.

4. *attrib.* and in *comb.* as *Caffre-boy, -slave*; **Caffre-bread,** a South African cycadaceous tree with edible pith; **Caffre-corn,** one of the names of Indian millet, *Sorghum vulgare,* cultivated as a cereal in tropical Africa.

1781 *India Gaz.* No. 19 (Y.) To be sold by Private Sale two Coffree Boys. 1786 tr. *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. Hope* II. 10 The colonists call it Caffer-corn. 1800 SYMES *Embassy Ava* 10 (Y.) The Caffre slaves, who had been introduced for the purpose of cultivating the lands. 1803 R. PERCIVAL in *Naval Chron.* X. 27 Which was the case with a Caffree boy. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 450 *Encephalartos*.. the interior of the trunk, and the centre of the ripe female cones, contains a spongy farinaceous pith, made use of by the Caffers as food, and hence the trees are called..Caffer-bread.

‖ **Cafila** (kă·filă). Also 6 **caffylen,** 7 **caffalo, caphille,** 8 **caffilla, -la,** 9 **kafila.** [Arab. قافلة *qāfilah* caravan, marching company.] A company of travellers, a caravan, in Arabia, Persia, or India.

1594 tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 188 From thence, twice every year, there travelleth two caffylen. 1630 LORD *Banians* 81 (Y.) Some of the Raiahs .. making Outroades prey on the Caffaloes passing by the Way. 1671 CHARENTE *Let. Customs Tafiletta* 14 They sent yearly .. Caphilles or Caravans to Tombotum. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 52 From the bells of a Cafila passing over the rocks. 1811 H. MARTYN in *Mem.* III. (1825) 339 At ten o'clock on the 30th our cafila began to move. 1867 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 102 (Y.) A carriage .. followed by a large convoy of armed and mounted travellers, a kind of Kafila.

‖ **Caftan** (kaftă·n, kæ·ftăn). Also 7–8 **caffetan, cafetan, coftan,** 9 **kaftan.** [Turkish قفتان *qaftān*, also used in Pers. In early use apparently taken immediately from the Fr. *cafetan.*]

A garment worn in Turkey and other eastern countries, consisting of a kind of long under-tunic or vest tied at the waist with the girdle.

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (1657) 273 Yet he will have his Caftan or under-coat sometimes of cloth of gold. 1671 CHARENTE *Let. Customs Mauritania* 41 The Jews wear a Shirt, Drawers, a black Close-coat, or Caffetan. 1695 MOTTEUX *St. Olon's Morocco* 90 They all wear a Cafetan or Cloth-Vest without Sleeves. 1700 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* III. 533 A rich Coftan or Vest. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. XXXII. 111 My Caftan .. is a robe exactly fitted to my shape, and reaching to my feet, with very long strait falling sleeves. 1782 P. H. BRUCE *Mem.* II. 60 They [Turkish ladies] wear a Cafetan of gold brocade. 1813 MOORE *Twop. Post Bag* VI. 10 Through London streets with turban fair, And caftan floating to the air. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. XLIII. 43 Wily Jews with their high caps and caftans. 1866 *Reader* 27 Oct. 887 The..caphtan was during the first years of Peter's reign discontinued among the higher and middle classes of Russian society.

Caftaned (kæ·ftănd), *ppl. a.* Clad in a caftan.

1863 SALA *Ischvostchik* 96 A bearded, caftaned man. 1879 R. S. EDWARDS *Russians at H.* I. 202 Caftaned merchants.

† **Cag** (kæg), *sb.*[1] ? *Obs.* Forms: 6 **cagge,** 7–8 **cagg,** 5, 7 **kag,** 7– **cag.** [Identical with ON. *kaggi*, Sw. *kagge* 'keg, cask'. From the fact that ships, or boats, and casks, or tubs, often go by the same name, some propose to identify these words with Du. *kaag* fishing-boat (see sense 2), early mod.Du. *kaghe*, LG. *kag*, with which Franck compares Rhenish *kac* (? from *kag*), found already in the 14th c. Cf. also F. *cague* fishing-boat (from Du.), and *caque* a herring-barrel. But of the origin and history of the word-group or groups, nothing certain is known. Now corrupted to KEG: cf. the Cockney *keb, ketch* for *cab, catch.*]

1. A small cask, a KEG. ? *Obs.*

1452 *Inv.* in *Test. Ebor.* III. 136, j saltkag lignei *xd.* 1596 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) II. 263 Iij cagges of strudgshon .. ij cagges of eaylles. 1611 COTGR., *Encacquer*, to put into a little barrell, or cag. *Encacqué*.. incagged; put into a cag. 1690 MRS. BEHN *Wid. Ranter* III. i, To drink a cagg of Syder. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb., Cagg* or *Keg*; this in respect of Sturgeon is 4 to 5 gallon. 1785 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Lousiad* II. Wks. I. 246 A brandy cag. 1797 PRISC. WAKEFIELD *Mental Improv.* (1801) I. 50 Vast quantities are salted or pickled, and put up in cags.

† **2.** A small fishing-vessel. (Du. *kaag.*) *Obs.*

1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 113/3 Several Caggs from Holland, were..suffered .. to pass. 1667 *Ibid.* 179/2 Privateers .. have .. taken 8 Kags or small ships near Wangerold.

† **Cag,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* A stiff point.

1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 113 Great firme boughs .. spreading themselues at the top into sharpe cags. [1847–78 HALLIW. *Cag*, a stump. *West.*]

Cag, *v. dial.* [cf. CAGGY 2.] *trans.* To offend, insult. (Quot. 1504 is doubtful.)

1504 in *Plumpton Corr.* 186 The other tenaunts cannot pays ther housses, but they shalbe cagid. 1801 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 149 Pray, pray do not cag Horne Took for the sake of the debates. 1886 LONG *Isle of Wight Dial.* 9 *Cag*, to insult, offend. 'I've ben and cagged en now, I louz' —I have offended him now, I think. [*Cagged, Kegged*= offended, affronted, in various dialects.]

† **Caga·stric, Caga·strical,** *a. Obs.* Used, after Paracelsus, to describe some supposed class of diseases; explained by some as = under a malignant star, 'ill-starred' [as if *cacastrical*, f. Gr. *κακός* evil + *ἀστήρ* star.]

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 322 He..calls the Body of man Cagastrical or badly Planet-struck. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, The pleurisy, plague, fever, &c., are ranked by that author in the number of cagastric diseases.

Cage (kēdʒ), *sb.* Also 5 **kage,** 6 **kaig, cadge.** [a. F. *cage* (=It. *gaggia*):—late L. **cavja*:—L. *cavea* hollow, cavity, dungeon, cell, cage, f. *cav-us* hollow. The phonetic development was as in *rage, sage*:—L. *rabies*, **sapius.*]

I. Generally and non-technically.

1. A box or place of confinement for birds and other animals (or, in barbarous times, for human beings), made wholly or partly of wire, or with bars of metal or wood, so as to admit air and light, while preventing the creature's escape.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 102 Ase untowe brid ine cage. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Squieres T.* 611 Briddes..that men in cages fede. *a* 1528 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 324 Was neuer byrde in cage More gentle of corage. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* XXXII. 204 They do kepe in a kaig in the churche a white cocke and a hen. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 500 Lyke a common skold in a Cage. 1649 LOVELACE *To Althea* 156 Stone walls do not a prison make Nor iron bars a cage. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 74 As nimble as a Squirrel in a Bell-Cage. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. 162 Kept in cages like tame Canary birds. 1727 TINDAL tr. *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1757) III. 319 The Countess of Buquhan .. was put into a wooden cage, and placed as a ridiculous sight to the people on the walls of Berwick castle. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-Bk.* 198 So we make water cages for our fish.

† **2.** 'A prison for petty malefactors' (J.); a lock-up. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Lancelot* 2767 As cowart thus schamfully to ly Excludit in to cage frome chewalry. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 56 His Father had neuer a house but the Cage. *c* 1600 *Distr. Emperor* v. iii. in *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 248 May constables to cadges styll comend theym. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 129 A small Timber Structure resembling the Cage of a County Burrough. 1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 248/1 It has..a market-place—a cage—an assembly-room. *a* 1850 THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* x, I found myself in a cage in Cursitor Street.

3. *fig.* That which confines or imprisons.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5011 Than she gooth to dethes cage. *c* 1450 CAPGRAVE *S. Katherine* 351 Thus was thy lyf, lady, kepte in cage. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, CCXXXI, Soules enfranchis'd, from the torne-vp Cage Of flesh. 1730 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. 77 The Cage of Flesh, Wherein the Soul is penned. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* 72 An immortal soul .. imprisoned in a cage of cartilage and of skin.

4. Anything resembling a cage in structure or purpose. † **b.** A scaffold, elevated stage or seat.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 162, I am kynge knowyn in kage. *Ibid.* 166 Heyl, be thou kynge in kage full hye. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 57/2 Cage, *catasta.* 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 15 Upon the packsaddels [of an elephant], they haue on euery side a little house, or towre, or cage (if you list so to call it) made of wood. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 7, I must vpfill this Osier Cage of ours, With balefull weedes, and precious Iuiced flowers. 1884 *Western Daily Press* 28 Nov. 7/4 By the term crinolette, we by no means allude to the preposterously ugly and attached 'cage' which was formerly tied round the waist. 1887 *Pall Mall Budg.* 31 Mar. 2 The ludicrous and offensive object known as the 'cage' in the Ladies' Gallery of the House of Commons.

c. = CAGE-WORK 2.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. v. (Arb.) 158 Defended by the cages or pauisses of the shyppes and their targettes.

II. In various technical uses.

5. *Mining.* **a.** 'A frame with one or more platforms for cars, used in hoisting in a vertical shaft'.

1851 J. HEDLEY *Coal-mines* 124 Tubs full or empty in the cage. 1855 *Leisure Hour* 474 We must step into this 'cage', which, you perceive, is a kind of vertical railway carriage. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 249 The rabbit has .. no cage with which to haul up the sand he has moved. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 733 The Cage, an iron structure open at two sides, fitted into two wooden guides fixed to the sides of the shaft.

b. The barrel of a whim on which the rope is wound; a drum.

1854 WHITNEY *Metal. Wealth U. S.* 73 The cage, or drum on which the rope is wound. 1856 W. BAINBRIDGE *Law Mines* 654 *Cage* .. also, the barrel for a whim-pipe.

6. A confining framework of various kinds.

a. *Carpentry* (see quot.).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Cage*, in carpentry, signifies an outer work of timber, enclosing another within it. In this sense we say, the cage of a windmill. The cage of a stair-case denotes the wooden sides or walls which enclose it. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss.

b. The framework in which a peal of bells is hung.

c 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 107 (1810) 108 A cage of four small broken bells. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* IX. 309 At East Bergholt, Suffolk, there is a ring of five heavy bells.. in a cage in the churchyard.

c. A framework confining a ball-valve within a certain range of motion.

d. A wire guard over the mouth of a pipe, etc., to allow the passage of liquids and prevent that of solids.

e. A cup with a glass bottom and cover, to hold a drop of water containing organisms for microscopic examination.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 181/1 s.v. *Microscope*, Capillary cages for containing animalculæ in water.

7. A vessel formed of iron hoops or bars, to contain burning combustibles (see quot. 1867).

1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 171 Those who fish for them [anchovies] go out in boats with a cage of burning charcoal fastened to each boat. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Cage*, an iron cage formed of hoops on the top of a pole, and filled with combustibles to blaze for two hours. It is lighted one hour before high-water, and marks an intricate channel navigable for the period it burns. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pock. Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 136 The entrances of channels .. shall be marked by special buoys with or without staff and globe, or triangle, cage, etc.

8. *Falconry.* A frame to carry hawks upon. See CADGE *sb.*[1]

1828 SEBRIGHT *Observ. Hawking* 64 The hawks are tied upon the cage as upon a perch. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. IV. i. § 3. 291 The oblong cage is four feet six inches by two feet.

9. (See quot.)

1883 Wood in *Sunday Mag.* Oct. 628/2 The nest of the squirrel is known in some parts of England by the name of 'cage'.

III. 10. *attrib.* and in *comb.*, as *cage-bar*, *-bird*, *-ful*, *-maker*, *-seller*; *cageless* adj.; also Cage-work.

1883 Lloyd *Ebb & Flow* II. 81 Beating their wings in vain against the mocking *cage-bars of necessity. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 834 Pigeons and Horses thrive best, if their Houses, and Stables be kept Sweet: And so of *Cage-Birds. 1881 *Athenæum* 5 Mar. 329/3 A *cageful of common finches. *a* 1849 Mangan *Poems* (1859) 185 The *Cage-less Wild-bird. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2837/4 A Germain New Fashion *Cage-maker. *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorelles B.* (1843) 10 Pouche makers, belowfarmes, and *cage sellers.

Cage (kēⁱdʒ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To confine in, or as in, a cage; to imprison.

1577 Harrison *England* II. xiv. (1877) 265 To be caged vp as in a coope. 1625 Hart *Anat. Ur.* I. v. 46 The women are caged vp like linnets. 1805 Southey *Madoc in W.* vi, They lie .. Conquer'd and caged and fetter'd. 1813 Byron *Br. Abydos* II. xx, When cities cage us in a social home. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* I. i. 16, I don't stay caged in my shop all day.

b. To fit as a cage in the shaft of a mine.

1860 *All Y. Round* No. 55. 103 Baskets that would rarely be dangerous if they were caged and supplied with proper guide-rods.

†**Ca·geat.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* [Perh. dim. of Cage; Jamieson says 'App. corr. from F. *cassette*'. Cf. also F. *cachette* little place of concealment.] 'A small casket or box' (Jamieson).

1488 *Inv. Roy. Wardrobe & Jewell-ho.* (1815) 5 (Jam.) In a cageat, beand within the said blak kist, a braid chenye.. Item in the said cageat, a litill coffre of siluer oure gilt.

Caged (kēⁱdʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. Cage *v.* + -ed[1].]

1. Confined in, or as in, a cage.

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 38 Twentie caged Nightingales do sing. 1650 *Pref. verses Gregory's Posthuma* (T.) The cag'd votary did wider dwell Than thou. 1720 Gay *Poems* (1745) II. 170 The cag'd linnet.

†**2.** Closed like a cage. *nonce-use.*

1609 Shaks. *Lover's Compl.* 249 She would the caged cloister flie.

Cageling (kēⁱ·dʒliŋ). [f. Cage *sb.* + -ling.] A bird kept in a cage.

1859 Tennyson *Vivien* 900 As the cageling newly flown returns. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* xx. (D.) As a child.. chasing a flown cageling.

Ca·ge-work. [f. Cage *sb.* + Work *sb.*]

1. Open work like the bars of a cage; also *fig.*

1625 Gill *Sacr. Philos.* II. 173 If this foundation of the mixture of the two natures in Christ bee taken away, all the Cage-worke of the Theodosians, that the Mediatour is mortall, and of the Armenians, that hee could not suffer, must needes bee rotten and unable to stand. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 135 Malmeudy .. consists of about a thousand houses, mostly of cage-work.

†**2.** *Naut.* (see quots.) *Obs.*

a 1618 Raleigh *Roy. Navy* 15 But men of better sort .. would be glad to find more steadinesse and lesse tottering Cadge worke. 1708 Kersey, *Cage-work*, the uppermost carved Works of a Ship's Hull. 1721-1800 in Bailey. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho* xx. (D.) The English fashion was to heighten the ship..also by stockades ('close-fights and cage-work') on the poop and fore-castle, thus giving to the men a shelter. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Cage-wrock*, an old term for a ship's upper works.

Cagg(e, var. of Cag *sb.*[1] *Obs.*

Caggy (kæ·gi), *a. dial.* or *vulgar.*

1. Decaying, unfit for food. [f. Cagmag.]

a 1848 Marryat *R. Reefer* xv, Mouldy bread, caggy mutton.

2. *dial.* 'Ill-natured, stomachful' (*Whitby Gloss.* 1855). [cf. Cag *v.*]

Cagmag (kæ·gmæg), *sb.* and *a. dial.* or *vulgar.* [app. a word of dialectal origin, widely used in Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, and adjacent counties: of uncertain derivation.]

1. a. A tough old goose. **b.** Unwholesome, decayed, or loathsome meat; offal.

1771 Pennant *Tour Scotl.* (1790) 11 The superannuated geese and ganders (called here cagmags) which by a long course of plucking prove uncommonly tough and dry. 1847-78 Halliwell s.v., There is a small inferior breed of sheep called cagmags. 1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 27 Sept., Barrels full of kag-mag sweltering in the sun. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cagmag*, sb. and adj., refuse; any worthless material. Used, also, of persons, contemptuously. 1877 Peacock *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cagmags*, (1) old geese, (2) unwholesome meat. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cag-mag*, refuse, chiefly used in reference to meat, (2) a loose character.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* Unwholesome, decaying, refuse.

1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 295 The fumes of the vilest tobacco .. of ancient fish, of cagmag meat. 1864 — *Streets of World* in *Temple Bar* Jan. 185 No kagmag wares are sold.

†**Ca·gment.** *Obs.* [? f. Cag *v.*] ? Insult, affront.

1504 in *Plumpton Corr.* 187 It is sayd, that they have cagments for them that hath bought the wood, that they dare not deale therwith.

‖**Cagot** (kago). [Fr.; orig. proper name, perh. containing *-goth* (cf. *bigot*) of uncertain origin: see Littré.] Name of an outcast race or caste in southern France; sometimes, like 'pariah' etc., applied to other outcasts.

1844 L. Costello *Béarn & Pyrenees* II. 262 At one period the Cagots were objects of hatred, from the belief that they were afflicted with the leprosy. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* I. 104 Many a white man..ascribes power of sorcery to despised outcast '*races maudites*', Gypsies and Cagots. 1883 T. Watts *New Hero* in *Eng. Illust. Mag.* English cagots, pariahs, wretches convicted of the original sin of poverty.

‖**Cagui** (kā·gi). [Native name.] A name of two Brazilian monkeys of the genus *Hapale.*

[1693 Ray *Synop. Anim. Quadr.* 154.] 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The lesser cagui is a small and tender animal. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vii. i. 508 The Saki, or Cagui..often termed the Fox Tailed Monkey.

Cahch, -ar, -ynge, -polle, etc.: see Catch-.

‖**Cahier** (ka·*ie*). [F., in OF. *quaier*: see Quire.] 'A book of loose sheets tacked together; whence, reports of proceedings contained in such a book'. (Hardly in English use.)

1849 in Smart (*Supp.*); whence in Worcester, Webster, etc.

Cahoot (kăhū·t). *U. S.* [prob. a. F. *cahute* (see next): cf. the uses of *cabin, cabinet.* But American dictionaries refer it to F. *cohorte.*] 'Used in the South and West to denote a company, or partnership' (Bartlett).

18.. *Chron. Pineville* (Bartlett), I wouldn't swar he wasn't in cahoot with the devil.

Hence **Cahoot** *v.* to act in partnership.

1857 *N. Y. Herald* 20 May (Bartlett), They all agree to cahoot with their claims against Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

†**Cahu·te.** *Sc. Obs.* [a. F. *cahute* cabin, poor hut.] = Cabin, senses 1-5.

c 1505 Dunbar *Flyting* 449 Into the [ship] Katryne thou maid a foull cahute. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. Prol. 15 Nyce laborynth..had neuir sa feill cahutis and wais.

Cai, -age, obs. form of Quay, -age.

Caiaphat. *nonce-wd.* [f. *Caiaphas*, after *pontificate, caliphate.*] A high-priesthood like that of Caiaphas (see *John* xi. 49, xviii. 14, 24).

1676 Marvell *Gen. Councils* Wks. 1875 IV. 152 What new power had the bishops acquired, whereby they turned every *pontificate* into a *Caiaphat*?

Caic, caïk(e, **-jee**: see Caïque, -jee.

Caice, -able, obs. Sc. form of Case, -able.

Caich, obs. Sc. form of Catch.

Caichpule, variant of Cachespell *Sc. Obs.*

‖**Caid.** The same as Alcayde.

c 1860 Wraxall tr. *R. Houdin* xxi. 309 A caïd who spoke French excellently. 1883 D. Hannay in *Mag. Art* Sept. 450/1 Here sat the king or his caid.

Caidgie, -ly, -ness, mod.Sc. ff. Cadgy, etc.

†**Caige,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [see Cadgy.] *intr.* ? To wax wanton.

1603 *Philotus* v, Now wallie as the Carle he caiges, Gudeman quha hes maid ȝour mustages?

Caigy, obs. form of Cadgy.

Caik, obs. Sc. f. Cake; var. of Caïque.

Caikjee: see Caïquejee.

Cail, obs. Sc. form of Kale, Cole.

Cailes, obs. form of Kayles, nine-pins.

†**Caille,** *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *caille-r* (= It. *cagliare, quagliare*:—L. *coagulāre.*] To curdle, to Quail. Hence **Cai·lling** *vbl. sb.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 397 In case this accident commeth by cailling of the milk.

‖**Cailleach** (ka·lⁱăχ). In Scott **cailliach.** [Gaelic *cailleach* old woman, orig. 'nun', f. *caille* pallium, veil.] An old (Highland) woman, a crone.

1814 Scott *Wav.* I. xviii. 280 Some cailliachs (that is, old women) that were about Donald's hand. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* III. 121 Think you the Clan Quhele have no cailliachs, as active as old Dorothy.

Caimacam, var. of Kaimakam.

Caiman, var. of Cayman, alligator.

Cain, kain (kēⁱn). *Sc. & Ir.* Also 3-4 **can,** 3- **cane,** 6- **kane,** 8- **kain.** [a. Celtic *cáin*, in OIr. 'statute law', mod.Ir. 'rent, tribute, fine' (O'Reilly), Gaelic 'fine, tribute, payment in kind'. According to Skene (*Celtic Scotl.* III. 231) the primary meaning was 'law', whence it was applied to 'any fixed payment exigible by law'.]

1. A portion of the produce of the soil payable to the landlord as rent; a rent paid in kind. In later times used only of the smaller articles, as poultry.

c 1190 *Chartulary of St. Andrews* 45 (Skene) Ab can et cuneveth et exercitu et auxilio. 1251 [Skene cites] Cain, Coneveth, Feacht, Sluaged, & Ich. *a* 1758 Ramsay *Poems* (1800) II. 525 (Jam.) The laird got a' to pay his kain. 1786 Burns *Twa Dogs*, Our Laird gets in his racked rents, His coals, his kain, and a' his stents. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* viii. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 259 Under a tree on that inner island..the queen sits and gathers kain for the Evil One. 1876 Grant *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* I. i. 7 The Cane of the lands..amounting to 40 Stones of cheese, 70 Measures of Barley, and a Sheep.

b. *attrib.*

1597 Skene *Exp. Terms* s.v. *Canum*, This word, cane, signifies..tribute or dewtie, as cane fowles, cane cheis, cane aites, quhilk is paid be the tennent..as ane duty of the land. 1810 Cromek *Nithsdale Song* 280 (Jam.) It is hinted..that Kain Bairns were paid to Satan, and fealty done for reigning through his division of Nithsdale and Galloway. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* III. ii. 45 Cooped up in a convent, like a kain-hen in a cavey. 1872 Cosmo Innes *Sc. Legal Antiq.*, The cain fowls of a barony are quite well understood. Cain fowls are sometimes called reek hens—one payable from every house that reeked—every fire house.

c. *To pay the cain*: (fig.) to 'pay' the penalty.

a 1774 Fergusson *Leith Races*, Though they should dearly pay the kain, And get their tails weel sautit. 1787 Burns *Tam Samson's El.* ii, To Death she's dearly paid the kane, Tam Samson's dead! 1794 in Ritson *Sc. Songs* II. 78 (Jam.) For Campbell rade, but Myrie staid, And sair he paid the kain, man.

2. (Ireland) A fine or penalty for an offence.

1518 *Rental Bk. Earl Kildare* in *Trans. Kilkenny Archæol. Soc.* Ser. II. IV. 123 Item half kanys & penalties wᵗin the said Gleancappel.

Cain[2] (kēⁱn). Also 5-6 **Caym, Kaym.**

1. The proper name of the first fratricide and murderer (*Gen.* iv.), used descriptively.

c 1380 Wyclif *Tract* xxiii. Sel. Wks. III. 348 Þei bilden Caymes Castelis to harme of cuntreis. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 559 The karl of Kaymes kyn. *c* 1505 Dunbar *Flyting* 513 Cankrit Caym, tryit trowane, Tutiuillus. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 77 This cuntre is full of Caynis kyne.

†**2.** *Comb.*, as *Cain-like*; **Cain-coloured,** of the reputed colour of the hair of Cain, to whom, as to Judas Iscariot, a 'red' or reddish-yellow beard was attributed.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* I. iv. 23 He hath but a little wee-face; with a little yellow Beard: a Caine-colourd Beard. 1656 *Eirenicon* 21 Lay by this Cain-like disposition.

Hence also **Cai·nian** = *Cainite.* **Ca·inish** *a.*, of the temper of Cain. **Cainism,** the heresy of the Cainites. **Cai·nite,** (*a.*) one of a sect of heretics in the second century who professed reverence for Cain and other wicked Scriptural characters; (*b.*) a descendant of Cain; also *fig.* **Caini·tic** *a.*, pertaining to Cain or the Cainites.

1540 Coverdale *Confut. Standish* Pref. Wks. 1844 II. 328 Some spice of Cainish stomach. 1620 Bp. Hall *Hon. Mar. Clergy* I. § 18 Censuring the opinion of Ambrose as savouring too strongly of Cainisme and superstition. 1647 Pagitt *Heresiogr.* (ed. 4) 59 Possessed with a spirit of scoffing, terming .. us .. Cainites. 1659 Gell *Ess. Amendm. Last Transl. Bible* 105 The Lord hath given superiority .. unto the true Shem and all the Shemites .. yea, unto Cain himself and the Cainites if they do well. 1653 A. Ross Πανσεβεια (1658) 193 *Cainites*..worshipped Cain as the author of much goodnesse to mankind. 1657 Colvil *Whig's Supplic.* (1695) But straight turned Anabaptists, Quakers .. And Mr. Gilbert Burnetans .. Helvidians, Cainians. 1685 H. More *Illustr.* 377 Kainish persecutours. 1764 Maclaine *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* (1844) I. 64/2 The more obscure and less considerable of the Gnostic sects..[as] the Cainites, who treated as saints .. Cain, Cora, Dathan, the inhabitants of Sodom, and even the traitor Judas. 1877 Dawson *Orig. World* xii. 255 Intermixture of Sethite and Cainite races. 1882-3 Schaff in *Relig. Encycl.* I. 358 Different turns in the Cainitic history.

Cainell bone, var. of Cannel-bone.

Ca'ing-whale (kā·iŋ,hwēⁱl). *Sc.* [*Ca'ing* (*calling*: see Call) = driving like a herd or flock.] The round-headed porpoise, which frequents the shores of Orkney, the Faroe Isles, and Iceland.

c 1865 Letheby in *Circ. Sc.* I. 103/1 The round-headed porpoise, or ca'ing whale (*Phocæna melas*). 1879 *Daily News* 23 Aug. 6/2 Upwards of a hundred whales—the *ca'ing whale* (*delphinus deductor*)—were driven ashore in Shetland.

Cainozoic (kainozō^u·ik, kēⁱno-), *a. Geol.* Also **kainozoic, cænozoic.** [f. Gr. καινό-ς recent + ζῷον animal + -ic. The analogical form would be *cænozoic*, as sometimes actually used; but *caino-* is favoured by most authors as more evidently suggesting the derivation.]

Of or pertaining to the third of the great geological periods (also called Tertiary), or to the remains or formations characteristic of it.

1854 Page *Introd. Text-bk. Geol.* 39 Cainozoic Period (Recent Life). 1865 Lyell *Elem. Geol.* 92 Some geologists .. have introduced the term Cainozoic, for tertiary. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* xvii. 290 One great group known as the Tertiary or Cainozoic series.

Cainozoology (kai:no,zo^u,ǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. καινό-ς recent + Zoology.] (See quot.)

1861 R. E. Grant *Divis. Anim. Kingd.* 8 The history of existing animals belongs to Cainozoology, and that of extinct forms to Palæozoology. — (*title*) Cainozoology, the Natural History of Existing Animals.

Caip, *sb.*, Sc. form of Cope in various senses.

Caiper-caillie: see Caper-.

Caïque (ka,ī·k). Also 7 **caik, caic, caicche,** 8 **caick,** 7, 9 **kaik.** [a. Fr. *caïque*, ad. Turkish *kaïk.*]

1. A light boat or skiff propelled by one or more rowers, much used on the Bosporus.

1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. 1623 Hee keepeth the Caiks and, always steereth when the Great Turke goeth vpon the water whose Caikes are most rich and beautifull to behold. 1653 J. Greaves *Seraglio* 63 He..steers the Kings Kaik [*marg.* Barge]. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xi. 49 Caicks, Gondalos, and other smaller Wherries. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* II. lxxxi, Glanced many a light caïque along the foam. 1864 *Lond. Rev.* 98 May, There he found a solitary boatman, whom he hailed, and was soon seated in his kaïk. 1884 J. Colborne *Hicks Pasha* 10 The Sultan going to mosque in a state caïque at Constantinople.

2. A Levantine sailing-vessel.

1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 95/2 Some Corsar Flutes belonging to Dulcigno .. took a Caicche. 1852 Conybeare & H. *St. Paul* (1862) II. xxiii. 357 The Levantine caiques .. preserve .. the traditionary build and rig of ancient merchantmen. 1861 Geikie *E. Forbes* x. 306 A crazy Turkish caique, with an old Turk, a stout Arab, and two little boys, by way of crew.

Hence **Caïquejee, caïkjee** (kaɪˈīˑkɪdʒīˑ) [Turkish], rower of a caïque.

1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. xlv. 53 The poorest caikjee might row his little bark under its threshold. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 24 Aug., His caïquejees can go close up to the ground with their flats and barges.

† **Cair,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 **cayr(e, kayre, caire, kair(e,** (? **karre**), 5– **cair.** [ME. *kayre,* a. ON. *keyra* to drive, ride, thrust, toss about.]

1. *intr.* A poetic word for 'to go, proceed, make one's way'; perh. orig. to drive, convey (oneself).

c 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* x. 37 Ant ben y-cayred from alle that y kneowe. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 901 Cayre tid of þis kythe. *c* 1340 *Alex. & Dind.* 48 Þe king..wiþ his peple Kairus cofli til hem. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5324 Þei caired ouer cuntre & come neiȝ rome. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 836, I counsell þe in kyrt, kaire to þi londe. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1240 Throu out the land to the Lennox thai cair.

2. *trans.* To bring.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1478 Þe candelstik bi a cost watz cayred þider sone. [But perhaps = *caryed.*]

3. a. *trans.* To push backwards and forwards, to stir about. b. *intr.* To rake, stir about. (*mod. Sc.*) 'If ye dinna cair, ye'll get nae thick' (Jam.).

Cair, Sc. form of CARE.

Cair, -handit, var. of CAR *a. Sc.* left.

Caird (kēəɪd). *Sc.* Also 8 **kaird.** [Lowland Sc. a. Gaelic *ceard* 'artificer in metal, tinker, blackguard' = Irish *ceard* m. artist, artificer, metalworker, tinker:—OIr. *cerd* (*cert*) smith, artificer, artist, composer, poet. The same word as Ir. *ceard* f. art, trade, business, function:—OIr. *cerd* art, craft, handicraft, Manx *keird* craft, trade, Welsh *cerdd* art, craft, now esp. musical art, minstrelsy. (The Sc. thus shows a degraded use of an important Celtic word; cogn. with L. *cerdo* handicraftsman, cobbler; also Gr. κέρδεα 'cunning arts', κερδώ wily one, cunning fox.)]

A travelling tinker; a gipsy, tramp, vagrant.

1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) I. 243 Forbes .. nicknamed Kaird, because when he was a boy he served a kaird. 1787 BURNS *To J. Smith* Yill an' whisky gie to cairds. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlix, This fellow had been originally a tinkler or caird, many of whom stroll about these districts.

Hence **Cairdman** *sb.*

? *a* 1800 *Knt. & Sheph. Dau.* ix. in Child *Ballads* IV. 474/2 A cairdman's daughter Should never be a true-love o mine.

Caird, northern form of CARD.

Cairn (kēəɪn). Also 6–8 **carne,** 8 **cairne, kairn,** 8–9 **carn.** [mod.Sc. form (cf. *bairn, wairn, airm,* etc.) of earlier *carn,* a. Gaelic *carn* masc. 'heap of stones'. Found in Lowland Sc. early in 16th c., and thence recently in Eng., as a term of prehistoric archæology, and more widely and popularly in connexion with the piles of stones used or raised by Ordnance Surveyors. The direct Eng. representative of the Celtic would be *carn,* which is common on the Ordnance maps of Wales, and in local use with tourists in Wales.

The word is found in all the Celtic langs.; OIrish *carn, carnn, carnd* occurs as neuter; Welsh, beside *carn* fem. 'heap', has *carn* masc. 'hoof' and 'haft of knife', etc., indicating an earlier sense 'horn'. If these are to be identified, the word must be = the recorded Gaulish *karn-on* neut. 'horn'; in which case the primary sense would apparently be 'cairn on a mountain top' i. e. the 'horn' on its 'head'; which is quite possible, though not certain. The word enters into the names of various mountains in Scotland and Wales. Welsh has also the collective derivative *carnedd,* as in *Carnedd Llewelyn,* etc.]

A pyramid of rough stones, raised for a memorial or mark of some kind: **a.** as a memorial of some event, or a sepulchral monument over the grave of some person of distinction (cf. *Gen.* xxxi. 45, 2 *Sam.* xviii. 17, etc.). Hence, *to add a stone to any one's cairn.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 87 Towardis the middis of that carne on hicht Ane greit lang stone gart set on end vprycht. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 401 A cairne beside a croce. 1772 PENNANT *Voy. Hebrides* 209 (JAM.) As long as the memory of the deceased endured, not a passenger went by without adding a stone to the heap..To this moment there is a proverbial expression among the highlanders allusive to the old practice; a suppliant will tell his patron, *Curri mi cloch er do charne,* I will add a stone to your cairn; meaning, when you are no more I will do all possible honor to your memory. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 424 Kairns, or piles collected for memorials of the dead. 1805 SCOTT *Last. Minstr.* III. xxix, On many a cairn's gray pyramid Where urns of mighty chiefs lie hid. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. ii. 72 A large Carn of stones..about twenty-five feet high. 1878 H. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. vi. 137 We.. raised a cairn of stones over his grave.

b. as a boundary-mark, a landmark on a mountain-top or some prominent point, or an indication to arctic voyagers or travellers of the site of a cache or depôt of provisions.

The local name of a summit-cairn in the south-east of Scotland and north of England previously to the period of the Ordnance Survey was *man,* as in *Coniston Old Man,* the *High Man* and *Low Man* on Helvellyn, etc.

1770 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 398 The Highlands are bounded .. by Carns, or heaps of stones laid in a row, south-west and north-east, from sea to sea. 1790 BURNS *Elegy Henderson* iii, Ye hills, near neebors o' the starns That proudly cock your cresting cairns! 1805 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 167 On the distant cairns the watcher's ear Caught doubtfully at times the breeze-borne note. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N.-W. Pass.* xli. 546, I .. erected a cairn and a flagstaff. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. iii. 53 The confines .. are marked by the rude cairn or pile of stones erected at the boundary of their territories. 1871 *6-in. Ordn. Map Eng.* Sheet 78 Bangor, *has many instances of* 'carn'. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 301 The cairn on the summit of Scawfell Pike will now be a distinct object, and easily gained. 1878 MARKHAM *Gt. Frozen Sea* iv. 56 The depôt was placed on the north-easternmost island, and a large cairn was erected on the highest and most prominent point.

c. A mere pile of stones.

1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 231 Three great Heaps of Stones in this Lake .. we call Cairns in the Irish. 1786 BURNS *Brigs Ayr* 112 I'll be a Brig, when ye're a shapeless cairn.

Cairned (kēəɪnd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED².] Furnished with, or surmounted by, a cairn.

1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 488 The lake whiten'd and the pinewood roar'd, And the cairn'd mountain was a shadow.

Cairngorm, -gorum (kēəɪngōəɪm, -gōəɪrəm). [f. the mountain of that name (Gaelic *Carngorm,* i.e. blue cairn) between the shires of Aberdeen, Banff, and Inverness, where it is found.]

(More fully *Cairngorm stone*:) A precious stone of a yellow or wine-colour, consisting of rock-crystal coloured by oxide of iron or, according to Dana, by titanic acid; in common use for brooches and seals, and for ornamenting the handles of dirks, and other articles of Highland costume.

1794 *Agric. Surv. Banffs.* 58 (Jam.) Scotch topazes, or what are commonly called Cairngorum stones. 1823 BYRON *Juan* IX. xliii, And brilliant breeches, bright as a Cairn Gorme. 1859 *All V. Round* No. 29. 61 Scotch mulls, adorned with cairngorms set in silver thistles. 1861 C. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 94 The Cairngorum .. is only crystal coloured a dark orange or deep brown by some metallic oxide. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 2) 372 The hidden amethyst and cairngorm in the rock beneath.

Cairny (kēəɪni), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. CAIRN + -Y¹.] Abounding in cairns or heaps of stones.

1807 TANNAHILL *Poems* 150 The Rose blooms gay on cairny brae As weel's in birken shaw.

Cairo: see COIR.

Cairt, Sc. var. of CART; also in sense card.

† **Cairtar.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. *cairt,* Sc. f. CART *sb.*² + -AR³, -ER¹.] A card-player.

1584 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* (1732) 132 Tables, quhairof sum befoir usit to serv for Drunkardis, Dycearis, and Cairtaris.

Caiser(e, obs. form of KAISER, emperor.

Caislip, dial. form of KEESLIP, CHEESELEP.

Caisson (kāəɪsən, kāəɪsūəɪn). Also 8 **caissoon.** [a. F. *caisson* large chest, f. *caisse* chest. The first pronunciation is given by most orthoepists, the second (which agrees with the usual treatment of F. *-on* in the 18th c.) is given only by Perry, Worcester, and Cull.]

1. *Mil.* **a.** A chest containing bombs or other explosives, to be buried and fired as a mine.

1704 in J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1721 BAILEY, *Caisson* [in Fortification], a Chest of Wood holding four or 6 Bombs, or sometimes filled only with Powder, and buried under Ground, by the Besieged, to blow up a Work the Besiegers are like to be Masters of. 1755 JOHNSON, *Caisson,* a chest of bombs or powder, laid in the enemy's way to be fired at their approach. 1772 SIMES *Mil. Guide* s.v.

b. A chest containing ammunition; a wagon for conveying ammunition. Also *fig.*

1704 in J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1708 KERSEY, *Caisson,* a covered Waggon, or Carriage for Provisions, or Ammunition for an Army. 1730-6 in BAILEY. 1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 532/1, 20 caissons of ammunition. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* III. iii. 233 The retributive causes of nature roll out their heavy caisson with us. 1870 *Echo* 14 Nov., Several artillery caissons captured at Orleans were found to be filled with wearing apparel.

2. *Hydraulics.*

a. A large water-tight case or chest used in laying foundations of bridges, etc., in deep water.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Caisson* is also used for a kind of chest used in laying the foundations of the piers of bridges. 1765 *Ann. Reg.* 12/2 The greatest part of the first course [of the sixth pier of Blackfriars bridge] carried by the Caissoon. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 305 M. Labelye erected the piers [of Westminster Bridge] in caissons, or water-tight boxes. 1875 B. RICHARDSON *Dis. Mod. Life* 70 The effect of atmospheric pressure on men who are employed to work in caissons.

b. In *Canal-making.* Formerly, a large water-tight cistern or reservoir made at any point where the canal had to be extended over lower ground, in order to enable the boats to come forward with material for the embankment.

1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 272 At Stretford, three Miles off, is the Caisson 40 Yards long by 32. 1838 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 546. 1861 SMILES *Lives Eng.* I. 382 Brindley .. had the stuff required to make up the embankment brought in boats .. conducted from the canal along which they had come into caissons or cisterns placed at the point over which the earth and clay had to be deposited.

c. A vessel in the form of a boat used as a floodgate in docks.

1854 FAIRBAIRN in *Proc. Inst. C. Engin.* 9 May, The employment of caissons for closing the entrance to wet or dry docks. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Caisson,* a vessel fitted with valves, to act instead of gates for a dry dock.

d. 'A sort of float sunk to a required depth by letting water into it, when it is hauled under the ship's bottom, .. and on pumping out the water floats her' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); = CAMEL.

1811 *Naval Chron.* XXV. 219 This caisson or floating dock is made of wrought iron.

3. *Arch.* 'A sunken panel in ceilings, vaults, and cupolas'. Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.*

4. *attrib.* and in *comb.,* as **caisson disease** (see quots.); **caisson-gate** = sense 2 c.

1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 381, 23 feet depth of water when the caisson-gates are opened. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 945/1 The 'caisson disease' is the result of living under atmospheric pressure greatly above that to which the human system is normally adapted. 1887 *Health* II Mar. 394 What is known as the 'caisson disease' is not produced by the mere increase of atmospheric pressure, but by the sudden diminution of it on leaving the caisson, which produces ruptures of small blood-vessels.

Caitche, caiche, obs. *Sc.* variants of CATCH, a game played with a ball; tennis.

† **Caitifdom.** *Obs.* [f. next + -DOM.]

a. Captivity. **b.** Wretchedness, misery.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* XXV. 3 The hous of Juda .. is led into caitifdoom. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 156 With his blood he shall us boroo Both from catyfdam and from soroo.

Caitiff (kēəɪtif), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: *a.* 4 **caitef, -teff, -tyf, -tyue, kaitif, kaytefe,** 4–5 **caytef, -tif, -tyf, -tyue, kaytiff,** (4–6 *pl.* **kaytyves**), 4–7 **caitife, -tive, caytife, -tive,** 4–8 **caitif,** 5 **kaytif(f)e, catyffe, (caistiff),** *Sc.* **catif,** (*pl.* **keyteyues, caytyveys, catyves**), 5–6 **kaytyf,** 5–7 **caytiffe,** 6 **caytyfe, -ttiue, -tief(e, catif,** *Sc.* **catife, -tive, -tyue,** (*pl. Sc.* **catevis**), 6–7 **caitiffe, catiffe,** (*pl.* **catives**), 7 **catife,** 7– **caitiff.** *β.* 4 **chaytif, cheitefe, chaitif,** 5 **chaytyf.** [a. ONF. *caitif, caitive,* captive, weak, miserable (= Pr. *caitiu, captiu, -iva,* OCat. *captiu, -iva,* Sp. *cautivo,* OSp. *captivo,* Pg. *cativo* captive, It. *cattivo* captive, lewd, bad):—L. *captīv-um* CAPTIVE. The central OF. form *chaitif* (whence mod.F. *chétif, -ive,* of little value, wretched, sorry, miserable) gave the Eng. variant *chaitif,* frequent in 14–15th c., but did not displace the earlier Norman form. The transition of meaning has taken place more or less in most of the Romanic langs.]

A. *sb.*

† **1.** Originally: A captive, a prisoner. *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 172 Galwes do ȝe reise, and hyng þis cheitefe. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxxvi. 3 The deuyl & his aungels led vs caitifs in synne. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* xvi. 7 Andronyk and Iuliane .. myn euene caytifs, or prisoneris. 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 479 Thei .. that .. leden Wommen Caitifis. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 161 In whoos power he is kepte as a kaytyf in myserable seruitude. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 164 Thay have led you this day as vincust catives 'in triumphe. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 14 As catiues and slaues bend the will to such inhumane crueltie.

† **2.** Expressing commiseration: A wretched miserable person, a poor wretch, one in a piteous case. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 31 Hou sal it far of us kaytefes, That in sin and foli lyes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 859 Tuo woful wrecches been we, and kaytyves. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* V. (1520) 56/1 Alas sayd he, to us wretches and catyves is sorowe for our greate synnes. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 977 From me catif alas bereued was Creusa then. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 109 Alas poore Caitiffe. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 46 The carcase of the poore caitiffe. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 344, I pity'd the sad Punishment The wretched Caitiff underwent.

3. Expressing contempt, and often involving strong moral disapprobation: A base, mean, despicable 'wretch', a villain. In early use often not separable from sense 2 (esp. when applied by any one to himself): 'it often implies a mixture of wickedness and misery' J.; cf. *wretch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11815 Þat caitif [Herod] vn-meth and vn-meke Nu bigines he to seke. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1564 His wiif..With wordes hard and kene..seyd to him 'Thou wreche chaitif'. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10352 As a caiteff, a coward, no knighthode at all. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 96 He is a foule vylaynous kaytyf. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 173 Another caytife or mischieuous vilayne. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* V. i. 53 The wickedst caitiffe on the ground. 1632 G. FLETCHER *Christs Vict.* I. xvii, That wretch, beast, caytive, monster Man. 1713 SWIFT *Frenzy of J. Dennis* Wks. 1755 III. i. 144 Caitiffs, stand off, unhand me, miscreants! 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 274 Two caitiffs whose names are handed down to infamy.

¶ † Rarely as an error for *caitifte*: see CAITIFTY.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xiii. 11 Lord has turned away þe caitife of his folke. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 7353 (Trin.) Wiþ caitif [*Cott.* caitiuete] and care.

B. *adj.*

† **1.** Captive. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* V. 13 Therfor lad caitif is my puple. — *Ephes.* IV. 8 He .. ledde caitifte caytif, or prysonynge prisoned.

† **2.** Wretched, miserable. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9086 Yee helpe me in þis caitiue cas. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XV. 90 Noþer in cote noþer in caytyf hous was crist y-bore. *Ibid.* XXIII. 236 Þei chosen chile and chaytif pouerte. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 211 Ful sade and caytif was she eek. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 58 Caityffe, *calamitosus, dolorosus.* 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 35 Wee caytiefe Troians, with storms ventositye mangled.

3. Vile, base, mean, basely wicked; worthless, 'wretched', 'miserable'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16517 Ded es caitiue iudas nu. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1426 A caytif counsayl he caȝt bi hym seluen. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* A vij, When the chaytyf body hath synned by his fals delytes. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. ii. 120 When Lolioes caytive name is quite defast. 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 130 An age so caytiffe, where braue, and courageous magistrates are wanting. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. Isles* VI. xxxi, [He] cursed their caitiff fears. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 35 Bandit earls, and caitiff knights. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* 1804 This or the other caitiff quality.

† **Cai·tifhede, -ivehede.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + *-hede*, -HEAD.] **a.** Wretchedness, misery. **b.** Vileness, baseness, wickedness.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7353 (Fairf.) Wiþ caitef hede [*Cott.* caitiuete] and care out of þis werld he sal fare. *Ibid.* 22382 (Fairf.) Quen þat ilk warlagh brid [antecrist] his caitiuehede [*Cott.* caitiute] has ij. ȝere kid.

† **Cai·tifly, -ively,** *adv. Obs.* [f. CAITIFF *a.* + -LY[2].] Like a caitiff: **a.** Wretchedly, miserably. **b.** Vilely, basely, despicably, badly.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 242 Caytiflyche þow, conscience consailedist þe kyng. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. viii. 106 Lyve as Lowndreris cayttevely. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. xiii. 22 Thynke ȝe na lak and schame..thus catyfly to fle?

† **Cai·tifness, -iveness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] **a.** Wretchedness, misery. **b.** Baseness.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. X. 255 The cause of al þys caitifte [*v. r.* caiteefnes] comeþ of meny bisshopes. *c* 1400 *Judicium* (1822) 13 The day is comen of catyfnes. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xxiii. 187 [In heuen] shal neuer be ony doubtaunce ..of caytifnes ne of ony trybulacion. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. vi. 103 A strange caitivenesse and basenesse of disposition.

† **Cai·tifty, -ivetie.** *Obs.* For forms cf. CAITIFF. [a. OF. *caitivetet* (mod.F. *chétiveté*):— L. *captīvitāt-em* captivity, f. *captīvus* captive.]

1. Captivity.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23626 Þe gode..sal liue in fredom fre, þe wicked..euer in caitiuete. 1382 WYCLIF *Ephes.* iv. 8 He styȝinge into hiȝ, ledde caitifte caytif. — *Isa.* Prol., The ten lynages led in to caitiftie.

2. Wretchedness, misery.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7353 Wit caitiuete and care He sal vte o þis werld fare. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 455 My moder has consayved me In syn and in caytefte. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. X. 255 The cause of al þys caitifte comeþ of meny bisshopes.

3. Vileness, wicked baseness.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22382 Quen þat ilk warlau bridd [antecrist] his caitiute has tua yeir kidd.

[**Caitisned,** *pa. pple.* A misprint for *caytifued* = *caitived* (see next), copied in some Dicts.]

1678 PHILLIPS, *Caitisned*, chained, a word used by Chaucer. [So 1721–1800 BAILEY.]

† **Caitive,** *v. Obs.* In 4–5 **caityve, chatyue, caytifue.** [f. CAITIFF *sb.*] *trans.* To make captive. Hence **Caitived** *ppl. a.*

1382 WYCLIF *Bible* Pref. Ep. iii, Chatyuynge al vndirstondyng for to obeishe to Crist. — *Jer.* 2nd Prol., Sathan, caityuende the soules of them that ben forsaken of God. *c* 1400 '*Chaucer's' Test. Love* I. Wks. (1532) In this derke prisone caytifued [331/1, (1560) 272/2 *printed* caytisned] fro frendshippe and acquayntaunce, and forsaken of al. *c* 1440 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thorn. MS.* 36 Whyls we ere in þis caytifede worlde.

‖ **Cajan** (kē¹·dʒăn, kā·dʒan). [a. Malay كاچڠ *kāchang* applied to various leguminous plants (*Cajanus Lablab, Dolichos, Phaseolus, Soja,* etc.).]

A genus of plants, *Cajanus* (N. O. *Leguminosæ*), and esp. the species *C. Indicus,* a shrub native to the East Indies, but now naturalized in Africa, tropical America, and Polynesia, for the sake of the seeds or pulse, an esteemed article of food, called in India *Dhal, Dhol,* and *Urhur,* and in Jamaica *Pigeon-peas,* of which the *No-eye pea* and *Congo pea* are varieties.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 688 The *Thora Paerou* or Cajan-Tree, an arborescent *Phaseolus* or Laburnum, much cultivated at the Cape. 1885 YULE *Hobson-Jobson* 109 The Cajan was introduced to America by the slave-traders from Africa.

Cajaput, cajeput, variants of CAJUPUT.

Cajole (kădʒōu·l), *v.* Also 7 **caiole, cageole, cajoul,** 7–8 **cajol.** [a. F. *cajoler,* in same sense, of uncertain origin and history.

Paré *c* 1550 has '*cageoller* comme un gay' to chatter like a jay. Littré has 16th c. examples of *cajoler, cajoller, cageoller,* in the senses 'to chatter like a jay or magpie', and 'to sing', also, in the modern sense 'to cajole'. Cotgr. 1611 has *cajoler, cageoler* 'to prattle or jangle like a jay (in a cage), to bable or prate much to little purpose'. Most etymologists taking *cageoler* as the original form, have inferred its derivation from *cage* cage, through an assumed dim. **cageole.* This is doubtful both in regard to sense and form; the early meaning 'to chatter like a jay' does not very obviously arise from *cage,* and does not clearly give rise to the modern sense. The Fr. dim. of *cage* is not **cageole* but *geôle* 'gaol', whence F. *enjôler* (OF. *engaioler, engauler,* Sp. *enjaular*) 'to put in gaol, imprison', also 'to inveigle, entice, allure, enthrall by fair words, cajole'. In Namur, *cajoler* has the sense *enjoliver,* to make *joli,* whence Grandgagnage would refer it to the stem *jol-* of *joli,* with 'prefix *ca-* frequent in Walloon with an iterative force'. It is possible that two or even three words are here confused; in the modern sense, F. *cajoler* is synonymous with *enjôler* above, and if not cognate with that word, its sense has probably at least been taken over from it by form-association of *cageoler* or *cajoler* with *enjôler.* But the working out of the history must be left to French etymologists.]

I. *trans.* To prevail upon or get one's way with (a person) by delusive flattery, specious promises, or any false means of persuasion. ('A low word' J.)

1645 *King's Cabinet Open.* Pref. 2 How the Court has been Caiolde (thats the new authentick word now amongst our Cabalisticall adversaries) by the Papists. *Ibid.* 46 He ..gives avisoes to Caiole the Scots and Independents. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxi, That the people might no longer be abused and cajoled, as they call it, by falsities and court-impudence. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 1526 'Tis no mean part of civil State-Prudence, to cajoul the Devil. 1723 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 137 Cajoling a proud Nation to change their Master. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* iv. 90 You Courtiers so cajol us. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 196 They sometimes cajoled, sometimes threatened the pontiff. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* iii. 36 Leading statesmen have endeavored to cajole the people.

b. Const. *into, from* an action or state.

1663 PEPYS *Diary* 17 Mar., Sir R. Ford..cajoled him into a consent to it. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* ii. 55 Nor to cajole or flatter you into the reception of my views. 1862 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxviii. 310 He could neither be cajoled nor terrified from his..avowal of the truth.

c. Const. *out of*: (*a.*) to do (a person) *out of* (a thing) by flattery, etc.; (*b.*) to get (a thing) out of a person by flattery, etc.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI. ix. (1840) 165/1 Everybody would not have cajoled this out of her. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 33 The stockings which she cajoled him out of. 1839 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 247 The populace ..are not to be cajoled out of a ghost story by any of these plausible explanations.

2. *intr.* or *absol.* To use cajolery. † *To cajole with* := sense 1 (cf. *persuade with*).

1665 PEPYS *Diary* 12 Oct., He hath cajolled with Seymour, who will be our friend. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. iii. 40 [Elizabeth] knew how to cajole, how to coax, and to flatter. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. vi. 210 The well-fee'd lawyers have ceased to browbeat or to cajole.

† **Cajo·le,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] A delusive flattery.

1716 *Glossogr. Nova, Blandishment,* a Complement, a Cajole, a thing pleasantly done or spoken.

Cajolement (kădʒōu·lmĕnt). [f. CAJOLE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of cajoling.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* II. 85 Neither official pomposity, threat, or cajolement, could blind him. 1825 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) II. 356. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xii. (1867) 123 Plied them with tears, kisses, cajolements.

Cajoler (kădʒōu·ləɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who cajoles or overcomes by flattery.

1677 HOBBES *Homer* 38 Cajoler, that confidest in thy face. 1814 *Monthly Rev.* LXXIV. 477 Cajolers of the people. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lviii. 238 The superior tact and cunning of their merciless cajolers.

Cajolery (kădʒōu·ləri). Also 7 **cajollery,** 8 **cajolry.** [a. F. *cajolerie,* 16th c., in same sense, f. *cajoler* to CAJOLE.] The action or practice of cajoling; persuasion by false arts.

1649 EVELYN *Liberty & Serv.* iv. (R.) Those infamous cajolleries. 1698 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* iii. § 45 (1704) 415 Others prefer'd the cajoletys of the Court before the honor of performing their duty to the Country. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II. iii. 111 Is he familiar with the people?—it is cajolery! Is he distant?—it is pride! 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xxv. 650 He had mingled the usual cajoleries with more than the usual slightly-veiled threats.

Cajoling (kădʒōu·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CAJOLE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CAJOLE.

a 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 29 Fawning and cajoling will have but little effect. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. iii. 149 He tried cajoling, threats, and appeals to chivalrous feeling.

Cajo·ling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That cajoles; deceitfully persuasive.

1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 518 The king writ him a cajoling letter. *c* 1746 HERVEY *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 214 Vain images, and cajoling temptations. 1820 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 6 To assume a cajoling tone.

Cajo·lingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a cajoling manner.

1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 672 'What man', asks another, cajolingly, 'can ever doubt the sincerity of our protestations?'

‖ **Cajuput** (kæ·dʒəpŏt). Also **cajeput, cajaput.** [Ultimately a. Malay *kayu-putih* i. e. *kayu* wood + *puteh* white (whence also the spec. name *leucodendron*). The Eng. spelling, and F. *cajeput,* are due to the Dutch transliteration of the Malay, *kajoepoetih,* and mod.L. *cajuputi* (with *j* = *y*). The Malay name has passed into the vernaculars of Southern India as *kaya-puteh, kaya-poote,* etc.]

1. *Cajuput tree*: one or more species of *Melaleuca* (N. O. *Myrtaceæ*), esp. *M. minor* (*Cajuputi*), and *M. leucodendron,* natives of the Eastern Archipelago and New Holland, and introduced in India.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 610 The Cajuput Tree has been distributed over the whole of India.

2. *Cajuput oil*: the aromatic oil obtained from these trees, used in medicine as a stimulant, antispasmodic, and sudorific.

1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xv. (ed. 3) 145 [In 1831] cajeput oil was sold..at 7*d.* per ounce. *a* 1845 HOOD *To Mr. Malthus* vii, Doors all shut, On hinges oil'd with cajeput. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 728 The leaves..are distilled for the purpose of yielding the oil known as Cajuput or Cajeput oil, which is green, and has a powerful aromatic odour.

3. Also applied to a Californian tree, *Oreodaphne californica* (N. O. *Lauraceæ*).

Hence **Cajuputene, Cajputene,** *Chem.,* '$C_{10}H_{16}$ the hydrocarbon of which oil of cajuput is the hydrate' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 711 Cajputene is obtained, together with two isomeric hydrocarbons, isocajputene and paracajputene. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 611 Oil of Cajuput consists chiefly of hydrate of cajuputene.

Caka·te, *v.* humorous nonce-formation, intended to mean 'To serve with CAKE'.

1622 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Old Laws* v. i, *Enter Gustho and others, one bearing a bride-cake. Gus.* Will it please you to taste of the wedlock-courtesy?..If your grace please to be cakated, say so.

Cake (kēik), *sb.* Also 4 **kaak,** 4–6 **kake,** 6 *Sc.* **caik.** [ME. *kake, cake,* 13th c., identical with, and prob. a. ON. *kaka* fem. (mod.Icel. and Sw. *kaka,* Da. *kage*) in same sense, pointing to an OTeut. **kakâ-*. An ablaut-derivative from the same root *kak-* is OHG. *chuohho* (MHG. *kuoche,* Ger. *kuche*), MLG. *kôke,* MDu. *coeke* (Du. *koek*), all masc., pointing to a WGer. **kôkon-*. The ulterior history is unknown, but the stem (Aryan type **gag-*) can in no way be related to L. *coquĕre* to cook, as formerly supposed.]

1. As name of an object, with plural: A baked mass of bread or substance of similar kind, distinguished from a loaf or other ordinary bread, either by its form or by its composition:

a. *orig.* A comparatively small flattened sort of bread, round, oval, or otherwise regularly shaped, and usually baked hard on both sides by being turned during the process.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 37 Hire cake bearneð o þe stan. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 635 Þrwe þryftyly þer-on þo þre þerue kakez. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* ii. 36 That..he offre a silueren peny, and a round kaak of breed. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxvii. (1495) 643 Some brede is bake and tornyd and wende at fyre and is callyd..a cake. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 51 A Cake, *torta, tortula.* 1530 PALSGR. 202/2 Cake of fyne floure made in a print of yron, *gaufre.* 1542 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxvii. 194 A peny worth of whyte bread.. ix. kakys for a peny; and a kake serued me a daye. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xii. 39 They baked vnleauened cakes. — *Hosea* vii. 8 Ephraim is a cake not turned. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Mark viii. 4 Their Loaves then were but like our Cakes, by the custom of breaking them. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. v. 97, I..reduced myself to one biscuit-cake a day. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxii. 381 They made cakes out of roots, ground into paste and mixed with milk. *Mod.* King Alfred and the cakes.

b. In Scotland (parts of Wales, and north of England), *spec.* a thin hard-baked brittle species of oaten-bread. Hence the name *Land of Cakes* (i. e. of oaten bread), applied (originally in banter) to Scotland, or the Scottish Lowlands.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* (1732) 42 (Jam.) That winter following sa nurturit the Frenche men, that they leirnit to eit, yea, to beg caikis, quhilk at their entry they scornit. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* i. 17 Of Oates in Wales, and some of the Northerne shires of England, they make bread, especially in manner of Cakes. 1669 SIR R. MORAY in *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) II. cxiv. 171 If you do not come out of the land of cakes before New Year's day. 1715 *Pennecuick's Tweeddale* Note 89 (Jam.) The oat-cake, known by the sole appellative of cake, is the bread of the cottagers. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) II. 164 The Lowlanders call their part of the country the land of cakes. 1789 BURNS *Capt. Grose* i, Hear, Land o' Cakes, and brither Scots. 1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 113 With abundance of cakes. *Mod.* Country children in Scotland still 'seek their cakes' on Hogmanay or 'Cake-day'. Among the rimes used, one hears 'My feet's cauld, my shoon's thin, Gie's my cakes, and let's rin.'

c. In England, cakes (in sense a) have long been treated as fancy bread, and sweetened or flavoured; hence, the current sense:

A composition having a basis of bread, but containing additional ingredients, as butter, sugar, spices, currants, raisins, etc. At first, this was a cake also in form, but it is no longer necessarily so, being now made of any serviceable, ornamental, or fanciful shape; e. g. a *tea-, plum-, wedding-cake,* etc.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 50 Geder hit [the eggs, tansy and butter, for a tansy cake] on a cake..With platere of tre, and frye hit browne. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 100 His mother left bringing of wine and cakes to the church. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 233 Observe the composition of Cakes, which are frequently eaten.. In them there are commonly Flour, Butter, Eggs, Milk, Fruit, Spice, Sugar, Sack, Rose-Water and Sweet-Meats, as Citron, or the like. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 220 ¶ 8 Banbury..was a Place famous for Cakes and Zeal. 1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* I. 44 Assche for water and for cakes renown'd. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 71 Sweet cakes, or biscuits, of an annular form. *Mod.* At the conclusion of the ceremony each child was regaled with a cake. To buy a cake for the christening.

2. As a substance, without plural: Fancy bread of the kind mentioned in 1 c. (In Scotland, plain oatmeal bread of the kind mentioned in 1 b.)

1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 591 The last answere is as

good as cake and pudding. 1633 B. Jonson *T. Tub* II. i. (N.) If he ha' cake And drink enough, he need not vear [fear] his stake. *Mod.* Little boys are fond of cake. To buy a pound of cake at the confectioner's. To send wedding-cake to friends at a distance. No cards; no cake.

3. Applied to other preparations of food, not of the nature of bread, made in the form of a rounded flattened mass; e. g. a *fish-cake, potato-cake, pan-cake.* (The last named has the characteristics of a cake in the original sense, except that it is cooked soft, eaten hot, and is reckoned not as bread, but as a kind of pudding.)

4. A mass or concretion of any solidified or compressed substance in a flattened form, as a cake of soap, wax, paint, dry clay, coagulated blood, tobacco, etc. See also AGUE-CAKE, ELF-CAKE.

1528 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 267, ij cakes of wax. 1597 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 2 Vse it .. in thy potage to heale the elfe cake. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1368/1 Their cakes of waxe which they call Agnus Dei. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 552 A Cake that groweth upon the side of a dead tree .. large and of a Chesnut colour, and hard and pithy. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 36 It [earth] soon melted and became a Cake in the bottom. 1799 G. Smith *Laborat.* I. 122 Take it [the enamel] off the fire, make it into cakes, and preserve it for use. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* iv, Four cakes of Windsor, and two bars of yellow for washing. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Feb. 5/3 A parcel of cakes of dynamite.

b. *fig.*

1872 Bagehot *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 27 To create what may be called a cake of custom. 1879 H. George *Progr. & Pov.* x. i. (1881) 433 A body or 'cake' of laws and customs grows up.

5. *Heraldry.* A bearing resembling the bezant; a roundel.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* C iij b, Besantys and lytill cakys differ not bot in colore, for besanttis be euer of golden coloure.

6. *dial.* and *slang.* A foolish or stupid fellow.

1785 Grose *Dict. Vulgar Tongue, Cake* or *Cakey*, a foolish fellow. 1847–78 in Halliwell. 1877 Peacock *N. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cake*, a silly person. especially one fat and sluggish. 1881 Evans *Leicester. Wds., Cake*, a noodle.

7. *Cake* is often used figuratively in obvious allusion to its estimation (esp. by children) as a 'good thing', the dainty, delicacy, or 'sweets' of a repast. So *cakes and ale, cake and cheese* (Scotl.). *To take the cake*: to carry off the honours, rank first.

1579 [see 2]. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 124 Dost thou thinke because thou art vertuous, there shall be no more Cakes and Ale? 1606 Day *Ile of Gulls* III. i. (1881) 68 That's Cake and Cheese to the Countrie. 1750 Earl Holderness in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 466 IV. 390 If I stay in [office], I must now have my share of the Cake. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 702 Malcolm is, *par excellence*, the 'cake' of the *corps dramatique*. 1886 *Garden* 5 June 519/1 The gardener's life, as a rule, is not all 'cakes and ale'. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Sept. 5/1 As a purveyor of light literature .. Mr. Norris takes the cake.

8. Proverbs. *You can't eat your cake and have it* (see quots.): † *One's cake is dough*: one's project has failed of success (*obs.*). *Every cake has its make, mate,* or *fellow* (*northern dial.* and *Sc.*).

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 79 What man, I trow ye raue, Wolde ye bothe eate your cake, and haue your cake? 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) I. 130 As ridiculous as the way of children, who eat their cake, and afterwards cry for it. They shou'd be told, as children, that they can't eat their cake, and have it. 1815 Wellington *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* XII. 589 Our own government also .. having got their cake, want both to eat it and keep it.

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 110 Our cake's dough on both sides. Farewell. 1687 Settle *Reflect. Dryden* 4 She is sorry his cake is dough, and that he came not soon enough to speed. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. vi, You shall have rare Sport anon, if my Cake ben't Dough, and my Plot do but take.

1641 D. Ferguson *Scot. Prov.* in Ray *Prov.* (1670) 293 There was never a cake, but it had a make. 1678 Ray *Prov.* 68 Every cake hath its make, but a scrape-cake hath two.

9. *Comb.* a. (senses 1, 2), as *cake-basket, -bowl, -maker, -making, -man, -mould, -stall*; b. (sense 4), as *cake-colour, -copper, -ink, -lac, -soap*; c. adjs., as *cake-bearing, -like*; d. † **cake-fiddler, cake-fumbler**, a parasite; **cake-meal**, 'linseed meal obtained by grinding the cake after the expression of the oil' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **cake-urchin**, a popular name for Echinoderms of a discoid shape. See also CAKE-BREAD, -HOUSE.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 520 As in all *Cake-bearing (called .. *Placentiferæ*), and in all Kernel-bearing (called *Glandulifera*) or Ruminating Animals. 1874 Mrs. Whitney *We Girls* ii. 43 A *cake-bowl in one hand, and an egg-beater in the other. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) III. xxxvi, Rubbing .. *cake colours in a very smooth saucer. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 294 The pigments are prepared .. as dry cake colours, as moist colours in earthenware pans .. and in metal collapsible tubes. 1803 Hatchett *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 90 *note*, The fine granulated copper is made in this country from the Swedish *cake-copper. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Cake-copper, Tough cake*, refined or commercial copper. 1513 Douglas *Æneis, Transl. to Rdr.* 75, I am na *cayk fydlar [1553 *caik fumler], full weil ye knawe. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4022/4 The Universal *Cake-Ink. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 686/1 The sediment .. is formed into small, square cakes .. known as lac-dye, or *cake-lac. 1835 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 764/2 The *cake-like organ .. which covers the ear. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Turronero*, a *cakemaker, *pistor placentarius.* 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 221 The preservings, the picklings, the *cake-makings. 1832 *Ibid.* Ser. V. (1863) 410 We turned off our old stupid deaf *cakeman. *c* 1865 *Circ. Sc.* I. 343/1 Inspissated juice .. poured into .. *cake-moulds. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 305 Dissolve therein one ounce of *Cake-sope. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* i. 5 The old Turk who sets up his *cake-stall in the sculptured recess of a Moorish doorway.

Cake (kēk), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To form or harden into a cake or flattish compact mass: also *fig.* (Chiefly *passive.*)

1607 Shaks. *Timon* II. ii. 225 Their blood is cak'd: 'tis cold, it sildome flowes. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 17 Turn it over after it is Caked, it will again burn brisk. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (1840) 98 It [a Barrel of Gun-powder] had taken Water, and the Powder was cak'd as hard as a Stone. 1848–77 M. Arnold *Sohrab & R.* Poems (1877) I. 115 The big warm tears roll'd down, and caked the sand.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To form (itself) into a cake or flattened mass. Const. *together.*

1615 H. Crooke *Body of Man* 88 Lead as soone as it is taken off the fire .. caketh together. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 49 Coale .. such as will not cake or knit in the burning. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. xii. 212 The powder .. caking and growing hard. 1814 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* 183 The stiff clays .. in dry weather .. cake, and present only a small surface to the air.

Ca'ke-bread. [f. Cake *sb.* + Bread.] Bread made in flattened cakes; or of the finer and more dainty quality of cake.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 229 Þei eten Calues flesshe and cakebrede. 1479 *Office Mayor Bristol* in *E. E. Gilds* 418 To take cakebrede & wyne. 1544 in *Latimer's Wks.* (1844) II. 484 Then cake-bread and loaf-bread are all one with you. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* ccvii. I refuse Cake bread, Saffron bread .. Cracknelles, Symnelles, and all maner of crustes. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 166 Beyng shod with cakebred that spurner marth all. *a* 1613 Overbury *A Wife* (1638) 204 In friendly breaking Cake-bread with the Fish-wives at funerals. 1882 O'Donovan *Merv.* II. xlv. 262 Some brown cake-bread of the coarsest description had been broken.

b. *attrib.* Like cake, brittle.

1579 J. Stubbes *Gaping Gulf* E vij, The Spanish genet wil soone champ thys cakebread snaffle a sunder.

Caked (kēkt), *ppl. a.* [f. Cake *v.* + -ed 1.] Formed into a cake, concreted; cake-shaped.

a 1691 Boyle *Wks.* V. 72 (R.) A very shallow and wide-mouthed vessel, called in the shops a clear caked glass. *a* 1821 Keats *Fancy* 246 The caked snow .. From the plough-boy's heavy shoon. 1866 Livingstone *Jrnl.* xii. (1873) I. 325 When we had dug down to the caked sand.

Ca'ke-house. [f. Cake *sb.* + House *sb.*]

† 1. A house where cakes are sold. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1666 Pepys *Diary* (1879) III. 421 Thence took them to the cakehouse, and there called in the coach for cakes and drank. 1782 V. Knox *Ess.* (1819) III. clxx. 243 The cake-house at Hoxton. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xvi, On the other side of the lake .. is a .. cake-house.

2. A building where cakes of anything, e.g. indigo, are stored.

1878 J. Inglis *Sport & W. Nepaul* iv. 34 The cake-house boys run to and fro between the cutting-table and the cake-house with batches of cakes [of indigo].

Caking (kēˑkiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Cake *v.* + -ing 1.] The forming of a cake; chiefly gerundial.

1816 Cleveland *Min.* 403 It burns without caking.

Ca'king, *ppl. a.* That cakes.

1810 Henry *Elem. Chem.* (1840) II. 319 *Caking coal* .. because its fragments melt at a certain temperature, and unite into one mass. *c* 1865 Letheby in *Circ. Sc.* I. 117/1.

Caky (kēˑki), *a.* [f. Cake *sb.* + -y 1.]

1. In the form, or of the nature, of a cake.

a 1556 Cranmer *Wks.* (1846) II. 66 An horse, refusing to eat wafers so long as their caky god was among them. 1604 Hieron *Wks.* I. 568 A priest .. ore his head the wafer shakes .. Meane while the vulgar in a maze Vpon the caky idoll gaze. 1813 J. Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* 483 Hard caky substances. 1860 O. W. Holmes *Elsie Venner* (1887) 90 Charlottes, caky externally, pulpy within. 1869 *London Soc.* Christm. No. 49/1 Warm smells of a cakey description.

2. *dial.* Weak of intellect, silly.

1879 *Shropsh. Word-bk.*

Cal (kæl). Also **callen, kal,** (?) **gal.** The name given by Cornish miners to the native tungstate of iron and manganese.

1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* III. 1039 The most common ore of this metal [Tungsten] is *wolfram*, known also to the Cornish miner as 'cal' or 'callen'. *Ibid.* There remains a quantity of this mineral substance (gal). 1880 Miss Courtney *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, Cal.

Cal, obs. form of Call and Caul.

‖ **Calaba** (kæˑlăbă). [A South American name.] A tropical evergreen tree (*Calophyllum Calaba*) growing in Brazil and the West Indies, from the seeds of which a lamp-oil is obtained; it also yields **Calaba-balsam,** or **-resin.**

1753 in Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 201/1 This tree is called Calaba in the West Indies.

Calabar, var. of Calaber; obs. f. Calibre.

Calabar-bean (kælăbāˑɪ bīn). [From *Calabar*, on the Gulf of Guinea, in Africa.] The seed of *Physostigma venenosum*, a climbing leguminous plant, called also the Ordeal-bean, administered by the natives to persons suspected of witchcraft.

1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 654.

Hence **Calabarine,** 'an alkaloid found in the Calabar bean' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1875 H. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 310.

Calabash (kæˑlăbæʃ). Forms: 6 calabaza, 7 callebass, 7–8 calabass(e, cali-, callabash, (?) 7–9 calabosh, 8 calobash, callebasse, 8– calabash. [a. F. *calebasse, calabace*, Cotgr.) ad. Sp. *calabaça, calabaza* gourd, pumpkin = Cat. *carabassa*, mod.Pr. *carabasso, calebasso, carbasso*, Sicil. *caravazza.* The ultimate source was perh. the Persian (ʂ)خربز *kharbuz*, or *kharbuza*, also *kharpuza*, and *kharbūza*, 'melon', generally 'marsh-melon', occasionally 'water-melon', whence Arabic خربز *khirbiz* 'melon', and كربز *kirbiz* 'pumpkin, gourd'; also Turk. *qārpūz*, Albanian and mod. Gr. καρπουζι, καρβουζι; also through Tartar *kharpuz, karpus*, in Slavonic langs., Serb. *karpuza*, Pol. † *harbuz*, † *garbuz*, † *karbuz, arbuz*; Little Russ. *harbuz*, Russ. *arbuz* (Miklosich). The Pers. word is explained as f. *khar* large, coarse, and *buza, puza*, odoriferous fruit. The Sicilian form may be from Arabic; but actual evidence is wanting.]

1. A name given to various gourds or pumpkins, the shell of which is used for holding liquids, etc.

[1596 Raleigh *Disc. Guiana* (1887) 32 He also called for his calabaza or gourds of the good beads. (Though explained as a 'gourd', this was probably the tree calabash, sense 2.)] 1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 44 Their fruit resembling a gourd or callebass. *a* 1813 A. Wilson *Foresters*, Clustering grapes were seen, With ponderous calabashes hung between. 1866 Livingstone *Jrnl.* vii. (1873) I. 181 The manured space is planted with pumpkins and calabashes.

2. The fruit of the Calabash Tree (see 7) of America, the shell of which is used for household utensils, water-bottles, kettles, musical instruments, etc.; it is round or oval, and so hard externally as even to be used in boiling liquids over a fire. Also short for *Calabash-tree.*

1596 [see 1]. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* 14 High and loftie trees, as the .. Fistula, Calibash, Cherry. 1699 L. Wafer *Voy.* (1729) 321 The Calabash grows up and down among the boughs, as our apples do. 1750 G. Hughes *Barbados* 116 The fruit called calabashes are of two sorts. 1828 W. Irving *Columbus* I. 159 The calabashes of the Indians .. were produced on stately trees of the size of elms.

3. The hollow shell of either of the preceding, used as a vessel.

1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* 15 With either of them a naturall Pitcher, a Calibash upon their arme. 1681 R. Knox *Hist. Ceylon* 162 Two Calabasses to fetch Water. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. II. 115 Their Furniture is but mean, viz. Earthen Pots to boil their Maiz in, and abundance of Callabashes. 1746 *Lond. Mag.* 323 Water presented .. in a copious Calabash. 1836 Macgillivray *Humboldt's Trav.* vi. 84 Baling out the water with a calabash. 1866 Engel *Nat. Mus.* viii. 285 A stringed instrument of the guitar kind, the body of which was a calabash.

b. This vessel full *of* anything.

1679 *A Paradox* (Harl. Misc. 1753) I. 258 They will not give you a Calabash of Milk for it. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* (1858) 234 One small calabash of rice. 1875 Lubbock *Orig. Civiliz.* vi. 280 Calabashes of wine.

4. A similar vessel or utensil of other material.

1772–84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1377 Calibashes made of reeds, so closely wrought as to be water-tight. 1851 H. Melville *Whale* xix. 104 Nothing about the silver calabash he spat into.

5. **Sweet Calabash,** the edible fruit of *Passiflora maliformis.*

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 304/1 *P. maliformis* bears what is called the sweet calabash. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 851.

6. 'A humorous name for the head' Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* [Cf. Pg. *cabaça* = *calabaça* with *cabeça* head.]

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *calabashful*; **calabash fruit** = sense 2; **calabash gourd,** the bottle-gourd (*Lagenaria vulgaris*) = sense 1; **calabash-nutmeg,** *Monodora Myristica*; **calabash-tree,** a tree (*Crescentia Cujete*) native to tropical America and the West Indies, bearing the large oval or globular fruit called Calabash (sense 2); also a name of the Baobab tree.

1707 Sloane *Jamaica* I. p. xvi, Horses feed on *Calabash fruit in dry times. 1824 Burchell *Trav.* II. 587 The *calabash gourd is much cultivated for the sake of its shell. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* II. 752/1 Called .. *Calabash Nutmegs from the entire fruit resembling a small calabash. 1737 Miller *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 3) The *Calabash-Tree .. grows to a considerable Height in the warmer Parts of America, where it produces a very large Fruit. 1796 Stedman *Surinam* II. xx. 115 The gourd or callebasse tree procures them cups. 1816 Keith *Phys. Bot.* I. 50.

† **Calabass.** *Obs.* A small kind of gun.

1578 Bourne *Invent.* 87 Certaine smal Ordinance .. as Markets .. and some Calabasses that doo shoote small stones.

Calaber, calabar (kælăbəɹ). Forms: 4–6 **calabre, 5 calabere, 6 calubur, calober, callabre, calabrye, calliber, calloper,** 6–7 **callaber,** 7 **caliber,** 9 **calabar,** 6– **calaber.** [app. a. F. *Calabre*, Calabria, a province of Italy; but why so called is unknown.]

1. A kind of fur, apparently obtained from some foreign species of the squirrel; now, commer-

cially, applied especially to the fur of the grey or Siberian Squirrel: also *attrib.* *Calaber pencil*: an artist's colour-brush made of the hairs of this fur.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 257 His cloke of Calabre with knoppes of Gold. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E ij, Gownes of moche fyn cloth and furred of calabre, letuce, and ermyn. 1532–3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII*, xiii, Any maner of furres, other then black cony, budge, grey cony, shankes, calaber, gray, fiche. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 59 The ij. day of June [1549]..alle the gray ammesse with the calober in Powlles ware put downe. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 291 The people of Moscouia .., haue ryche furres as Sabels, Marteines, Foynes, Calaber. 1583 PLAT *Diuerse Exper.* (1594) 14 With a fine calaber pensill first dipped in ye coppres water. 1588 *Gifts to Queen* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.*, Furred thorough with mynnyover and calloper. *a* 1603 FLEETWOOD *ibid.* I. 355 We sitting in all our calabrye clokes of murrey, did geve the newe shereffs .. theire othes. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v viii. 255/1 Those Aldermen that have not been Mayors are to have their Cloaks furred with Calabre. 1832–52 M'CULLOCH *Dict. Comm., Calabar Skin*, the Siberian squirrel skin. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 516 Furs, Skins, and Pelts imported..1870..Squirrel or Calabar 150, 668.

† **2.** The animal itself. *Obs.*

1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Furre*, Calaber is a little beast, in bigness about the quantitie of a squirell, of colour gray. *a* 1626 MIDDLETON *Love & Antig.* Wks. V. 289 Beasts bearing fur..Lamb..wolverin, caliber. 1721 in BAILEY.

Calaber, obs. f. CALIBRE.

Calaboose (kælăbū·z). *U. S.* [Negro French (of Louisiana) *calabouse*, ad. Sp. *calabozo* dungeon.] The name, in New Orleans and adjacent parts of U. S., for a common prison.

1837–40 HALIBURTON *S. Slick, Hum. Nature* (Bartlett) A large calaboose chock full of prisoners. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xv. 148 Send them to the calaboose, or some of the other places, to be flogged. 1883 *Century Mag.* Mar. 649/2 The terrors of the calaboza, with its chains and whips and branding irons, were condensed into the French trisyllabic Calaboose.

‖ **Ca·labur tree.** Name given in the West Indies to *Muntingia Calabura* (N. O. *Tiliaceæ*), the Silk-wood tree.

Calaburne, variant of CALIBURN.

‖ **Calade** (kala·d, kălē·d). [a. F. *calade* in same sense, ad. It. *calata* descent, f. *calare*:—L. *chalāre*, ad. Gr. χαλᾶ-ν to let down, let fall.] The slope of a manège ground, down which a horse is ridden at speed, to teach him to ply his haunches.

1731 in BAILEY vol. II. 1792 OSBALDISTONE *Brit. Sportsm.* 87/1. [In mod. Dicts.]

‖ **Caladium** (kălē·diŭm). *Bot.* Also 9 **calladium.** [mod.L. adaptation, by Rumph, 1750, in *Herb. Amboinense* V. 318, of the Malay name *kĕlădy* (Forbes Watson) of *Caladium* (now *Colocasia*) *esculentum*.] The genus in its present botanical acceptation was established by Ventenat in 1800, when, by a carelessness too frequent in botanical nomenclature, the actual species to which the name *kĕlădy* belonged, was excluded from the *Caladiums* and made a *Colocasia*.]

A genus of plants belonging to the Arum family, grown in this country as hot-house plants, but cultivated in their native regions for their underground corms, which contain much starch.

1845 *Penny Cycl. Supp.* I. 264/1 *Caladium arborescens* .. yields a great quantity of starch. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 797. 1881 MRS. PRAED *Policy & Passion* I. 270 The verandah was adorned with stands of choice ferns and calladiums. 1882 *Garden* 4 Mar. 145/3 Caladiums..will now be starting rapidly into growth. 1885 LADY BRASSEY in *Trades* 70 Caladiums and ferns growing in the wildest profusion.

† **Caladrie.** *Obs. rare.* Wyclif's adaptation of the *Charadrius* of the Vulgate, Χαραδριός of the Septuagint. The latter was, 'according to Sundevall, the stone-curlew or thick-kneed bustard, *Charadrius Œdicnemus*' (Liddell and Scott). *Caladrius* occurs also in later writers (quoting from Aristotle) as some reputed white bird.

1388 WYCLIF *Deut.* xiv. 18 Ete ȝe not vncleene briddis .. a cormeraunt, and a caladrie [1382 jay; 1611 the Storke and the Heron]. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 76 The Caladrius, sayth Aristotle, is of milkie colour, without any black spot. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* clviii. (1878) 117 The snow-like colour'd bird, Caladrius.

‖ **Calalu·.** Also **calaloo, -loe, caleloe.** A West Indian name for various plants cultivated as culinary vegetables.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 174 The branched Caleloe [*Solanum nodiflorum*] .. The negroes make use of it every day almost in the year. *Ibid.* 232 Spanish Calaloe [*Phytolacca octandra*]. *Ibid.* 340 The prickly Calaloo [*Amarantus spinosus*]..used as a green, when the more valuable sorts are scarce. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n., Calalu.*

Calamanco (kælămæŋko). Forms: 6 **calamance,** 6–9 **cali-** 7 **calla-,** 7–9 **callimanco,** (9 **calamanca**), 7– **calamanco.** [Found also in Du. *kalamink, kalmink*, Ger. *kalmank, kalmang*, F. *calmande*, Genev. *calamandre*: of unknown origin.

The form has naturally suggested connexion with med.L. *camelaucus*, a kind of cap, and a cloth of camel's hair; but evidence of connexion is wanting. See Du Cange.]

1. A woollen stuff of Flanders, glossy on the surface, and woven with a satin twill and chequered in the warp, so that the checks are seen on one side only; much used in the 18th c.

1592 LYLY *Midas* [see 2]. 1598 FLORIO, *Tesserino* .. a kinde of fine stuffe like..calimanco. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2832/3 His Wastcoat of a Striped Calamanco. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) VII. xvii. 32 A tawny yellow jerkin, turned up with red calamanco! 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* iv, The body..trimmed with calimanco.

b. *attrib.*

1605 *Lond. Prodigal* I. i. 223 What breeches wore I o' Saturday? Let me see: o' Tuesday my calamanco .. o' Thursday, my velure; o' Friday my calamanco again. 1639 FORD *Lady's Tr.* II. i, Diamond-button'd callamanco hose. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 96 ₱ 5 A Red Coat, flung open to show a gay Calamanco Wastcoat. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* (1852) 41 A pair of black calamanco breeches. 1840 WHEELER *Westmoreland Dial.* Gloss, A calliminky petticoat.

c. *elliptic.* Garments of this material.

1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxxii, The girls went off straightway to get their best calamancoes, paduasoys..capes, etc. *U. S. Newspr.* The seat of his striped calimancoes.

2. *fig.* Applied to: **a.** language; **b.** a person.

1592 LYLY *Midas* IV. iii, Doest thou not understand their [huntsmen's] language? *Min.* Not I! *Pet.* Tis the best calamance in the world, as easily deciphered as the characters in a nutmeg. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Sir T. Wyat* 45 A Spaniard is a Camocho, a Calimanco.

3. Applied to wood and plaster buildings.

1792 *Misc. Ess.* in *Ann. Reg.* 150/2 The mansion..was of plaister striped with timber, not unaptly called callimanco work. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1855) 267 *Calimanco* houses as they are called by antiquaries.

Calamander (kælămæ·ndəɹ). Also **calaminder,** (?**calaminda**). [Of uncertain origin: see quot. 1859. Clough *Singhalese Dict.* gives *kalumadiriya* as the Singhalese name; which Forbes Watson cites also as *calumidiriya, kalumederiye*, etc., but these may be adaptations of the Dutch.]

A beautiful and extremely hard cabinet wood of Ceylon and India, the product of *Diospyros quæsita* (N. O. *Ebenaceæ*), specifically akin to ebony.

1804 R. PERCIVAL *Ceylon* in *Ann. Rev.* II. 47/2 The banyan, the cotton-tree, the tickwood, and the beautiful calamander ..are indigenous here. 1828 HEBER *Journ. Upper India* (1844) II. 161 (Y.) The Calamander tree .. is become scarce from the improvident use formerly made of it. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & P.* v. 79 The finely-veined calaminda. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. I. iii. 118, I apprehend that the name Calamander, which was used by the Dutch, is but a corruption of Coromandel.

Calamary (kæ·lămări). Also 6–7 **calamarie,** 9 **calamer, calamury.** [f. L. *calamāri-us* pertaining to a calamus or pen; in Sp. *calamar*, F. *calmar*. From the pen-like internal shell (and perhaps also having reference to the 'ink' or black fluid, which these animals squirt out).]

The general name for Cephalopods or Cuttle-fish of the family *Teuthidæ*, more especially of the genus *Loligo*, cuttle-fishes having a long narrow body flanked by two triangular fins, and with the internal shell 'a horny flexible pen': e.g. the Common Calamary, Squid, or Pen-fish.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 75 Calamarie..is like the Cuttle, but that she is a little longer. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 342 The Calamary is sometimes called the Sea-clerke, having as it were a knife and a pen. Some call him the Inkhorn-fish. 1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 778 The body of the .. Calamary is a sort of cartilaginous case..of a roundish oblong shape. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 101 The body ..furnished with a fin-like expansion behind, as in the calamary. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* iii. 11 The calamary can even strike the surface of the sea with its tail.

‖ **Calambac** (kæ·lămbæk). Also 7 **callamback, calembuc,** 7–8 **calamba,** 8 **-bo,** 8–9 **-beg,** 9 **-bao.** [*Kalambak* is given by Crawfurd and Forbes-Watson as Malay and Javanese: Col. Yule thinks 'it perh. came with the article from Champa' in Anam. The other forms are corruptions or adaptations in Portuguese and other European langs.: French has *calambac, -bart, -bouc, -bou, bour*.]

An eastern name of Aloes-wood or Eagle-wood, produced by *Aquilaria Agallocha*, Roxb. (See AGALLOCH.)

(So all recent authorities on Indian Botany. *Aloexylum*, regarded as the source by earlier authors, is now given up.)

[1552 *Barros' Decades d'Asia* I. ix. 1 (transl. Yule) Campa, in the mountains of which grows the genuine aloes-wood, which the Moors of those parts call Calambuc.] 1594 *Merry Knack* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 571 Then will I have ..Calambac and Cassia. 1667 H. OLDENBURG in *Phil. Trans.* II. 417 Where the best Calamba-wood, or Palo d'Aquila, grows. 1690 *Songs Costume* (1849) 189 Calembuc combs in pulvil case. 1751 CHAMBERS. *Cycl.* s.v. *Aloes*, The calambo..is brought in small bits of a very fragrant scent. 1871 E. BALFOUR *Cycl. India, Calambac, Calambeg*, also called Aloes wood is the Agallochum of the ancients and the Agilla or Eaglewood of the moderns. It is produced in Siam and Silhet by *Aquilaria Agallocha*. 1885 G. WATT *Dict. Econ. Prod. India* s. v., In the interior of old trees we found irregular masses of harder and darker coloured wood, which constitutes the famous Eaglewood..called..also Calambac, Agallochum, Aloe or Aloes Wood.

‖ **Calambour.** In 7 **callembour.** One of the Fr. forms of prec. [See Littré.]

Said in modern English Dictionaries to be 'A species of Agallochum or aloes-wood, less fragrant than calambac, used by cabinet-makers': but this appears to be merely an error copied from dictionary to dictionary.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2011/8 A little Callembour Box. 1847 CRAIG, *Calambac*, Aloes-wood= *Calambour*, the name given to a species of aloes-wood. [In WEBSTER, OGILVIE, CASSELL.]

Calamel, obs. form of CALOMEL.

Calament, obs. form of CALAMINT.

Calamer, variant of CALAMARY.

Calamiferous (kælămi·fĕrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. CALAM-US + -FEROUS.] † **a.** Producing culms, culmiferous (*obs.*). **b.** Bearing reeds, reedy.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Calamiferous*, a denomination given by some to those otherwise called culmiferous plants. 1847 in CRAIG; and later Dicts.

Ca·lamiform, *a.* [f. as prec. + -FORM; cf. F. *calamiforme*.] Of the shape of a calamus, reed, or feather. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Calamina·ris,** *a.* and *sb.* [L.: in full *lapis calamināris* 'calamine stone', f. med.L. *calamīna*: see CALAMINE.] Earlier name of CALAMINE.

1577 HARRISON *England* III. xii. (1878) 79 Those other which we call calaminares and speculares. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* S vij, Take .. of the stones called Lazulus and Calaminaris. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 93 *Calaminaris*, is a Stone, yellow, tender, not lucid, nor transparent. 1750 BEAWES *Lex. Mercat.* (1752) 582 Somersetshire Produce..Copper, Lapis Calaminaris, Crystal.

† **Cala·minary, -ar,** *a. Obs.* Adapted forms of preceding.

1662 FULLER *Worthies* III. 17 The Calaminary-stone being of it self not worth above six pence in the pound. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* II. 446 Prepare and calcine .. some small bits of calaminary stone. 1860 MAYNE *Exp. Lex., Calaminaris*..of or belonging to calamine..calaminar.

Calaminary, mistaken form of CALAMARY.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iv. 76 The Calaminary, the Cuttle-fish..are euen of one and the same nature.

Calaminda, -der, obs. ff. CALAMANDER.

Calamine (kæ·lămain). [a. F. *calamine*, ad. med.L. *calamīna*, app. (like the Ger. *galmei*, formerly *kalmei*:—*calmīa*) corrupted by the alchemists from L. *cadmīa*, Gr. καδμεία, καδμία, 'calamine'. Agricola supposed the name to be from *calamus* reed, in allusion to the slender stalactitic forms common in the *cadmia fornacum* (oxide of zinc from furnace chimneys).]

An ore of zinc: originally applied, like med.L. *lapis calaminaris*, and the *cadmia* of Pliny, to both the carbonate $ZnCO_3$, and the hydrous silicate Zn_2SiO_4, H_2O but chiefly, in France and England, to the former, which is an abundant and important English ore of zinc. The silicate, found in Carinthia, Hungary, Belgium, New Jersey, etc., is distinguished as *Siliceous* or *Electric Calamine*.

The chemical difference between the two ores was established by Smithson in 1802; in 1807 Brongniart unfortunately chose *calamine* as the mineralogical name of the silicate, leaving the other ore as *zinc carbonatée*, which Beudant in 1832 named SMITHSONITE. This nomenclature is followed by Dana. But common English and French use (see Littré) continued to apply the name *calamine* to the carbonate; and in conformity with this Brooke and Miller in 1852 reversed Beudant's use of *calamine* and *smithsonite*. With British mineralogists, chemists, miners, and manufacturers, *calamine* therefore means the carbonate.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 520 Some thinke it better to wipe ..the dust from the Calamine with wings. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. 18 Having here [in England] both the best Copper and Calamine of any part of Europe. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 470 Zinc in the state of calamine. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 243 Calamine is dug in mines about Mendip, etc. in the West of England. 1802 SMITHSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 16 This calamine hence consists of—Carbonic acid, 0.352; Calx of zinc, 0.648. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 373 Calamine, which is a combination of zinc with oxygene and carbonic acid. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* s.v. *Zinc*, The principal ores of zinc are the sulphuret called blende, the silicate called calamine, and the sparry calamine, or the carbonate. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 231 Zinc Carbonate, an insoluble substance, occurring native as calamine. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 1187 Calamine is a mineral occurring usually in concretionary forms and compact masses, yellowish-white when pure .. it is a normal carbonate of zinc .. Calamine is worked in a rich mine of galena at Holywell..The second locality of calamine is in the magnesian limestone formation. 1877 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 1067 Zinc occurs as carbonate, forming the ore called calamine; as silicate or siliceous calamine; as sulphide or blende.

b. *attrib.*, as in **calamine stone** = *lapis calaminaris* (see CALAMINARIS).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 486 Brasse .. Made .. of the Chalamine stone, named otherwise Cadmia. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xliv. 501 Oil, calaminestone, glasses .. had been appropriated to monopolists. 1802 SMITHSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 17 The smallness of these calamine crystals.

Calamint (kæ·lămint). Forms: 4–7 **calament,** 5–6 **calamynt(e,** 6 **-menthe,** 7 **calaminth,** 8 **calemint,** 6– **calamint.** [ME. *calament*, a. F. *calament* (14th c. in Littré), med.L. *calamentum*, ad. L. *calaminthe*, a. Gr. καλαμίνθη, κάλαμινθος, applied to the same or some similar plant. The Gr. is explained from καλός beautiful + μίνθη, μίνθος mint: but this is perh. only popular etymology. The Eng. word was subsequently assimilated to the L. form, and to *mint*.]

A genus of aromatic herbs, *Calamintha* (N. O.

Labiatæ), including the Common Calamint (*C. officinalis*), formerly in repute for its medicinal virtues, Lesser Calamint (*C. Nepeta*), Wood Calamint (*C. sylvatica*), and several other species.

[*c* 1265 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 557 *Calamentum*, (Anglo-Fr.) calemente.] 1322 *Wardrobe Acc.* 16 *Edw. II*, 23 Calament 4*d* per lb. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxxiv. (1495) 623 Calament is an herbe like Mynte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 58 Calamynt, herbe, *calamenta, balsamita.* 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. (1568) 81 Calamynt..is good for them that ar byten of serpentes. 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 112 Calament drunke three dayes, helpeth the Jaundies. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* III. ii. 49 But th' aged nourse .. Had gathered rew .. and calamint. 1625 B. Jonson *Pan's Anniv.* 25 Blue hare-bells, pagles, pansies, calaminth. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 108/1 Calamint is purplish, and of a blush colour. 1835 Hooker *Brit. Flora* 248.

†Ca·lamist. *Obs.*—° [f. L. *calam-us* reed + -IST.]

1. 'One who plays upon a reed, a piper.'

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*; 1678 in Phillips.

2. 'One hauing his haire turning vpwards.' (Cf. next.) 1623 in Cockeram.

† Calami·strate, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *calamistrāt-us* crisped, curled, f. *calamistrum* curling-iron; cf. F. *calamistrer.*] *trans.* To curl, crisp, frizzle (the hair). Hence **Ca·lamistra·tion.**

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. II. ii. 469 Which belike makes..great women to calamistrate and curl it up. *Ibid.* III. ii. II. iii, When those .. calamistrations, ointments, etc. shall be added, they will make the veriest dowdy other, wise, a goddess.

Calamite (kæ·lăməit). [ad. mod.L. generic name *calamites*, f. L. *calamus* reed; see -ITE.]

1. *Palæont.* A fossil plant, of a genus or order abundant in the Coal Measures, of which the stems are found in jointed fragments, ribbed and furrowed. They are generally considered to have been allied to the existing *Equisetaceæ* or Mare's-tails, but their stem was furnished with wood and bark.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 293/2 Calamites have been found with a diameter of fourteen inches. 1842 H. Miller *O. R. Sandst.* vii. (ed. 2) 175 Some plant resembling a calamite of the Coal Measures. 1873 Dawson *Earth & Man* v. 104 Calamites, gigantic and overgrown mares'-tails.

2. *Min.* A variety of tremolite (white hornblende) occurring in crystals sometimes reed-like.

1882 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 169 *Calamite* is an asparagus-green variety of tremolite, found..in Sweden.

† 3. 'A name given by some to the osteocolla .. others have called some of the fossile coralloides by this name.' *Obs.* 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*

Calamitous (kălæ·mitəs), *a.* [ad. F. *calamiteux, -eus* (16th c. in Littré) ad. L. *calamitōsus*, contr. of *calamitāt-ōsus* adj., from *calamitāt-em* Calamity. (The contracted termination has supplied an analogy for several similar formations in French and Eng.: see -itous, -ous.)]

1. Fraught with or causing calamity; disastrous, distressful; full of distress, affliction, or misery.

1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* vii. (R.) Here is to be noted another heuey thretening which precheth the calamitous afflictions of ye chirche. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 13 That calamitous error of the Jewes, misapprehending the Prophesies of their Messias. 1727 De Foe *Eng. Tradesm.* vii. (1841) I. 45 In former times, it was a dismal and calamitous thing for a tradesman to break. 1772-84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) VI. 1984 The late calamitous accident. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* III. 189 Contests, in which victory would be unprofitable, defeat calamitous.

† 2. Of persons: Involved in calamity, distress, or affliction; distressed, unfortunate, miserable. *Obs.*

1668 *Act Prevent. & Suppress. Fires in Lond.* 2 Fire .. rendring very many of the Inhabitants calamitous. 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 313 The Tears and Prayers of calamitous Persons. 1752 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 190 P 6 Thou hast seen me happy and calamitous.

Calamitously (kălæ·mitəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a calamitous manner; disastrously.

1794 Ld. Auckland *Corr.* (1862) III. 232 Every subject in which he has borne a part..has ended calamitously.

Cala·mitousness, *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Calamitous condition or quality.

1667 H. More *Div. Dial.* II. ix. (1713) 114 The Calamitousness of this Scene of things. 1852 Smith *Eng. & Fr. Dict.* Calamitousness..*affreuse misère.*

Calamity (kălæ·mĭti). Also 5-6 **calamyte,** 6-7 **calamitie.** [a. F. *calamité*, f. L. *calamitāt-em* (nom. *calamitas*), damage, disaster, adversity; by Latin writers associated with *calamus* straw, cornstalk, etc., in the sense of damage to crops from hail, mildew, etc. But there is difficulty in reconciling this with the force of the suffix, which etymologically could give only some such sense as 'the quality of being a *calamus*, reed, or straw' (cf. *cīvitas, auctoritas, bonitas*); hence some would refer it to a lost **calamis* 'injured, damaged', whence *incolumis* 'uninjured, sound'.

Bacon (*Sylva* § 669) thus fancifully etymologized the word 'Another ill accident is drouth, at the spindling of the corn, which with us is rare, but in hotter countries common; insomuch as the word *calamitas* was first derived from *calamus*, when the corn could not get out of the stalke.']

1. The state or condition of grievous affliction or adversity; deep distress, trouble, or misery, arising from some adverse circumstance or event.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxii. 80 He was restored .. from anguisshe and calamyte in to right grete prosperite. *c* 1529 Wolsey in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 103 II. 6, I shalbe releuyd and in this my calamyte holpyn. 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* II. (Arb.) 109 They fell from one calamitie into an other. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 3 Thou art wedded to calamitie. 1623 Cockeram, *Calamity*, misery. 1752 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 203 P 3 So full is the world of calamity, that every source of pleasure is polluted. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* III. xxx. 352, I am in calamity, my dear. I would love you if you were in calamity. 1841-44 Emerson *Ess., Compensation* Wks. (Bohn) I. 54 Yet the compensations of calamity are made apparent to the understanding also, after long intervals of time.

2. A grievous disaster, an event or circumstance causing loss or misery; a distressing misfortune.

1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 32 Thair is na calamitie ..that may chance to man or woman. 1586 Cogan *Haven Health* lxxv. (1636) 81 A griefe of the head, proceeding of a rheume, which is a common calamity of Students. 1671 Milton *Samson* 655 The bearing well of all calamities. 1683 Burnet tr. *More's Utopia* 143 Because of any great Calamity that may have fallen on their Person. 1748 Johnson *L. P.* Wks. 1816 X. 325 It was not his custom to look out for distant calamities. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 60 Voltaire saw his [Newton's] death mourned as a public calamity.

† Ca·lamize, *v. Obs.*—° [ad. Gr. καλαμίζειν to pipe on a reed, f. κάλαμος reed: see Calamus.] *intr.* To pipe or sing. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*

‖ Ca·lamode·ndron. *Palæont.* [f. Gr. κάλαμος reed + δένδρον tree.] A supposed genus of fossil trees; the fruits are found along with calamites, and are supposed by many to belong to them.

1873 Dawson *Earth & Man* vi. 131 The..Calamodendron or Reed-tree..had stems with thick woody walls.

Calamury, variant of Calamary.

‖ Calamus (kæ·lămŭs). Also 6 **kalmus, calmus.** [a. L. *calamus*, Gr. κάλαμος reed.]

† 1. A reed, a cane: vaguely used by early writers, after Latin or Greek authors. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxix. (1495) 622 Calamus is holowe wythin as a cane. *Ibid.* xxx. 622 Strawe is called *Calamus vsualis.* 1597 Gerard *Herbal* I. xlv. 63 Bastard or false Calamus grows naturally at the foot of a hill. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 375 The shorter and thicker that the reed is, the better is the Calamus. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 53 The true or bitter Calamus is a Kind of Reed.

2. Sweet Calamus, *C. aromaticus*: **a.** some eastern aromatic plant or plants (supposed by some to be *Andropogon Schœnanthus*, the Sweet-scented Lemon Grass of Malabar); **b.** applied by some English herbalists to the native Sweet Flag or Sweet Rush (*Acorus Calamus*).

1388 Wyclif *Ezek.* xxvii. 19 Dan, and Greece, and Mosel, settiden forth in thi fairis..calamus. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xv. lxxiii. (1495) 515 Calamum smellyth full swete of yuory. 1535 Coverdale *Jer.* vi. 20 Wherfore bringe ye me ..swete smellinge Calamus from farre countrees? 1611 Bible *Ex.* xxx. 23 Take thou..of sweet calamus [*Coverdale* Kalmus] two hundred and fiftie shekels. 1650 Rawley tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 45 Broath..with..a little Angellica Seed, and Calamus. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. iv. 243 Calamus Aromaticus 3 Ounces, leaves of Wall-Rue 4 Ounces. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xviii. 251 Of plants not ciliaceous .. Calamus Aromaticus or Sweet Rush. 1851 Longf. *Gold. Leg., Nativity* vi, Another goblet!.. Stir ..drops of myrrh And calamus therein!

3. A genus of palms comprising many species, the stems of which grow to an extraordinary length, and form canes or rattans.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 135/2 Calamus..the species .. grow in the forests, climbing over trees and bushes to a greater extent than any other known plants. 1885 H. Stanley *Congo*, The luxuriant and endless lengths of calamus are useful for flooring and verandah mats.

4. 'A fistular stem without an articulation' (*Treas. Bot.*).

† Ca·lamy [1]. *Obs. rare.* Also **chaalamy.** Early form of Calamus, in sense 2.

1382 Wyclif *Ex.* xxx. 24 Tak to thee swete smellynge thingis..of chaalamy [1388 calamy]. — *Jer.* vi. 20 Wherto to me .. ȝee bringen .. calamy swote smellende?

† Ca·lamy [2]. *Obs. rare.* [Cf. Ger. *kalmei.*]

1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 18 Lapis calaminaris, or cadmia; in our language calamine, calamy, or cadmy.

† Cala·nder, -re. *Obs.* [a. F. *calandre* (= It. *calandra*, Sp. *calandria*), ad. med.L. *calandra*, Gr. κάλανδρος, all applied to the same bird.]

A species of lark (*Alauda Calandra*) with a body thicker than that of the sky-lark, found in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea.

1599 Nashe *Lent. Stuffe* 65 He was a Triton of his time, and a sweete singing calander to the state. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farm* 726 Concerning the nature of the Calander..she is hard to tame, if she be not taken in the nest. 1803 Rees *Cycl., Calandra*, the calandre lark.

Calander, obs. form of Calender.

‖ Calando (kala·ndo). [It. *calando* slackening, descending: cf. Calade.] A musical direction indicating that the tone is to be gradually diminished, and the rate slackened.

† Calandring. *Obs.* [cf. Calender *v.* and *sb.*[2]] A kind of stuff.

1697 Evelyn *Numism.* viii. 280 Several sorts of Stuffs, Calandring and Chambletings.

Calangall, var. of Galingale, a plant.

‖ Cala·ngay. A kind of white parrot, a native of the Philippine islands.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Calangay* .. has a crest of white feathers. 1775 in Ash; and in subseq. Dicts.

Calange, obs. form of Challenge.

Calapash, Calapee, var. Calipash, Calipee.

Ca·lapite, ca·lappite. [In Fr. *calapite*: f. Malay *calapa, kalappa*, the coco-nut.] A stony concretion sometimes found in the coco-nut, and used as an amulet; a vegetable bezoar.

Calapyne, var. of Calepine.

Calash (kălæ·ʃ), *sb.* Also 7 **gallesh, calleche, calesh, galeche,** 7-8 **caleche,** 9 **calèche.** [a. F. *calèche*, from Slavonic: Boh. *kolésa*, Pol. *kołaska*, dim. of *kołasa* 'wheel-carriage', f. *koło* wheel: cf. Russ. *kolaska* calash, *kolesó* wheel. In Eng., after many eccentricities, the word settled down as *calash*; but the Fr. form *calèche* is frequent in modern writers in reference to the Continent or Canada.]

1. A kind of light carriage with low wheels, having a removable folding hood or top. In Canada, a two-wheeled, one-seated vehicle, usually without a cover, with a seat for the driver on the splashboard.

a. Form *calèche*, etc.

1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 104/1 The Pope .. taking the air in a rich Caleche. 1673 Dryden *Marr. à la Mode* (1691) 16, I have been at your Lodgings in my new Galeche. 1676 Etheredge *Man of Mode* III. ii. (1864) 36 Truly there is a bell air in Galleshes as well as men. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. II. 871 Ladies hurried in Calleches, With Cornets at their Footmens Breeches. 1681 Dineley *Frnl. Tour Irel.* in *Trans. Kilkenny Archæol. Soc.* Ser. II. (1864) IV. 46 The Modell of a Calesh or Relune to be drawn with one Horse. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3801/7 A Cannon Shot .. carried away part of his Caleche. 1845 Gresley *Frank's First Trip to Continent* 24 A calèche was called. 1866 Thoreau *Yankee in Can.* i. 10 The Canadians..were riding about in caleches.

β. Form *calash.*

1679 R. Mansell *Narr. Popish Plot* 43 Proposing first to go in his Calash, and pass for a French-man. 1711 F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* 43 The Motion [of a]..light Calash..at first may seem a little troublesome, and the Shocks too rude. 1849 Sir R. Wilson *Life* (1862) I. iii. 129 Sleeping in the Calash.

2. The folding hood of such a carriage; also, the hood of a bathing machine, perambulator, etc.

1856 A. Smith *Mr. Ledbury* I. xv. 117 The calash of a .. bathing-machine.

3. A woman's hood made of silk, supported with whalebone or cane hoops, and projecting beyond the face. Formerly in common use.

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 352 Chip hats or calashes. 1791 Wesley in *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 307 Give no ticket to any that wear calashes. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxxix, That lady in her clogs and calash. 1852 Hawthorne *Blithed. Rom.* II. xii. 212 Priscilla wore .. a calash, which she had flung back from her head, leaving it suspended by the strings. 1867 Mrs. Gaskell *Cranford* (1873) 52 Three or four ladies in calashes met at Miss Barker's door. A calash ..is a covering worn over caps not unlike the heads fastened on old-fashioned gigs.

4. *attrib.*, as in *calash-driver, -head, -top.*

1828 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVII. 255/4 His sketch of the calash-driver. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* (1832) 233 [The vehicle] had a calash head.

Cala·sh, *v.* Also 9 **callash.** [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish with a calash.

1807 W. Irving *Salmagundi* (1824) 32 Well callash'd without and well bolster'd within.

Calash, obs. form of Galosh.

Calastic, *a.* so in Burton for *chalastick*, ad. Gr. χαλαστικός laxative,

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. v. III. i. (1651) 401 Octavius Horatianus..prescribes calastick Cataplasms, or dry purging medicines. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Calasticks*, purging medecines, or oyntments. 1678 Phillips, *Calasticks.*

Calat(e, var. of Callet, *Obs.*, drab, strumpet.

Calathian (kălēi·þiăn), *a.* [ad. L. *calathiāna*, otherwise, perh. correctly, *calatina* (*viola*).] In *Calathian Violet*, a name transferred from Pliny, identified with a gentian (*Gentiana pneumonanthe*).

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. xxi, Of Autumne Belfloures, or Calathian Violets..Cordus calleth them *Pneumonanthe*: and truly it seemeth to be a certayne kinde of Gentian. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 85 Some smell not at all, to wit, the Calathian Violet with the small leafe. *c* 1806 R. Surtees *Poem* in Taylor *Life* (1852) 301 Our autumn fields are with pale gentian set, And the calathian glowing violet.

‖ Calathi·dium. *Bot.* [mod.L.; dim. f. L. *calathus* (see below).] 'A name for the head of flowers (or better for the involucre only) of Compositæ' (Gray *Bot. Text-bk.*).

Calathiform (kæ·lăþifɔm), *a. Bot.* [mod. f. L. type **calathiformis* basket-shaped, f. *calathus* basket (see below) + *-formis* -form: cf. F. *calathiforme.*] (See quot.)

1880 Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* 400 *Calathiform*, cup-shaped; of somewhat hemispherical outline.

‖ Calathus (kæ·lăþŭs). Pl. -i. [L.: a. Gr. κάλαθος vase-shaped basket, as seen on the head of Demeter in ancient Greek statues.]

1. An ancient basket (in sculpture, etc.).

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, The *calathus* or work-basket of Minerva, is no less celebrated among the poets, than her distaff. 1846 Ellis *Elgin Marb.* I. 29 On the head is a *calathus*, or basket. 1857 Birch *Anc. Pottery* I. (1858) 43.

2. *Bot.* = Calathidium; 'The head of flowers borne by composites' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Calavance (kæ·lăvæns). ? *Obs.* Forms: 7 **garvance, caravance,** 8 **calla-, callevance, callvanse, kalavansa,** 8 **callivancy,** 8– **calli-, calavance.** [Orig. *garvance*, *caravance*, a. Sp. *garbanzo* chick-pea, according to Larramendi ad. Basque *garbantzu*, f. *garau* seed, corn + *antzu* dry. (Diez says the question of derivation from Gr. ἐρέβινθος chick-pea is not worth consideration; though the Pg. form *ervanço* suggests connexion with the Gr.) *Calavance* appears to have come into Eng. through some foreign lang. which changed *r* into *l*.]

A name for certain varieties of pulse, as *Dolichos barbadensis*, *D. sinensis*, etc.

1620 *Cocks's Diary* II. 311 (Y.) They make their provition in aboundance..garvances, or small peaze or beanes. 1767 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 126/2 Orders of his Majesty in council ..Importation into this Kingdom of oats..peas, beans, tares, callivancies. 1772–84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) I. 246 Rice, callevances, and water-melons. *Ibid.* 255 To bring away the maize and callavances. 1779 Forrest *New Guinea* 104 Abounding with kalavansas (beans), but having no rice. 1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* vi, Salt fish and calavances, for such was our cargo. *c* 1880 Sir J. Hooker in Yule *Gloss.* s.v., When I was in the Navy, haricot beans were in constant use as a substitute for potatoes, and, in Brazil and elsewhere were called Calavances.

Calaverite (kălæ·vĕrəit). *Min.* [f. *Calaveras* in California (where first found) + -ite.] A tellurid of gold, or of gold and silver, bronze-yellow, massive, and without crystalline structure.

1868 Dana *Min.* 795 (Supp.) Calaverite is frequently associated with petzite. 1874 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XIV. 229 Calaverite..is associated with sylvanite and quartz.

Calaw, variant of Calloo.

Calawey, var. of Calewey, *Obs.*, a kind of pear.

Calc- (kælk). *Min.* and *Geol.* [a. Ger. *kalk* lime, MHG. *kalc*, OHG. *chalch* (= OE. *cealc* Chalk), WGer. a. L. *calc-em* (*calx*) lime. In adopting the German term, English mineralogists have spelt it like Latin, and extended its use.]

Lime: used *attrib.* or in *comb.* = 'lime-, calcareous', as in Calc-sinter, -spar, -tuff; also **calc-aphanite,** a calcareous variety of aphanite; **calc-schist,** calcareous schist, limestone shale.

1875 Dawson *Dawn of Life* iii. 53 Dark grey micaceous limestone or calc-schist. 1879 Rutley *Stud. Rocks* xiii. 247 The calc-aphanite schist has a schistose structure.

‖ **Calcaire** (kalkē·r). [Fr. (ad. L. *calcārius*); 'calcareous', sb. in Geology 'calcareous stone, limestone'.] In *calcaire grossier* and *calcaire silicieux* (lit. coarse and siliceous limestone) the French names of two Middle Eocene strata of the Paris basin, used by geologists generally.

1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 64 The yellowish white building-stone of Paris, well known by the name of Calcaire grossier. 1838 — *Elem. Geol.* (1865) 300 The calcaire siliceux and the calcaire grossier occupy distinct parts of the Paris basin. 1873 Dawson *Earth & Man* x. 247. 1874 Dawkins *Cave Hunt.* ii. 26 The same may also be said of the calcaire grossier of the basin of Paris.

† **Calcane.** *Obs.* [see -ane 2 a.] Davy's name for chloride of calcium; cf. *bismuthane*.

1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 348 Calcane consists of 31 chlorine and 19 of calcium.

Calcaneal, Calcanean (kælkēɪ·niăl, -ăn), *a.* *Phys.* [f. L. *calcāne-um* + -al, -an.] Of or belonging to the heel-bone.

1847-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 770/1 A superior and inferior calcaneal branch are generally observed. 1855 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* 65 There are three calcaneal processes.

Hence **Calcaneo-** (-ēɪ·niˌo), combining form, as in *calcaneo-cuboid, -scaphoid, -tibial* adjs.

1836-39 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 340 The strong calcaneo-cuboid ligament. 1842 E. Wilson *Anat. Vade M.* 131 The inferior calcaneo-scaphoid ligament is a broad and fibro-cartilaginous band of ligament. 1839-47 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 452/1 The calcaneo-tibial articulation.

‖ **Calcaneum** (kælkēɪ·niŏm). *Phys.* [L. (*os*) *calcāneum*, f. *calc-em* heel.] The bone of the heel.

1751 Chambers *Cycl.* 1798 C. H. Wilkinson *Ess. Phys. & Philos.* 39 The Calcaneum or hock. 1866 Huxley *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 94 The whole length of the limb from the ..head of the femur to the under surface of the calcaneum.

† **Calcanth.** *Obs.* Name of a plant.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 398 The fume of wall-wort, calcanth, parsely..do also kill mice.

Calcanth, -thum, vitriol; see Chalcanthum.

Calcanthus, improper f. Chalc-, Calycanthus.

Calcar^{1} (kæ·lkāɹ). [ad. It. *calcara* 'a lime-kill' (Florio), 'a kind of oven or furnace to calcine vitreous matter in' (Baretti); cf. L. *calcāria* lime-kiln, fem. sing. of *calcārius*, f. *calx, -cis* lime.]

1. In *Glass-making*: 'A small furnace, in which the first calcination is made of sand and potash, for the formation of a frit' (Ure *s.v.*).

1662 C. Merret tr. *Neri's Art Glass* 19 Mix & spread them well in the Calcar, with a rake, that they may be well calcined, & continue this till they begin to grow into lumps. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 104 The English call the whole Quantity, bak'd at a time in the Calcar, a Batch. 1832 Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* in *Lardner's Cab. Cycl.* 155 The Calcar is in the form of an oven about ten feet long, seven feet wide, and two feet high. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 654 A reverberatory furnace or calcar.

2. *Metall.* An annealing arch or oven.

‖ **Calcar**^{2} (kæ·lkāɹ). *Bot.* [L. *calcar, calcāri-* spur, f. *calc-* heel + *-āri-* belonging to: see -ar.]

A hollow 'spur' from the base of a petal.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 138/2 Calcar, or spur in flowers, is a hollow projection from the base of a petal, and has usually a conical figure. 1880 Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* 400 *Calcar*, a spur; mostly used for the nectariferous one of a calyx or corolla.

Calcar, var. of Calker^{1}, *Obs.*, a diviner.

Calcarate (kæ·lkăreɪt), *a.* *Bot.* [f. Calcar^{2} + -ate.] Furnished with a calcar or spur; spurred.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 143 Sepals 4–5, combined at the base..the upper one calcarate. 1870 Bentley *Bot.* 221.

Calcareo- (kælkēə·riˌo). Combining form of Calcareous, used **a.** with adjectives, as *calcareo-argillaceous* (composed of clay with a mixture of lime), *calcareo-magnesian, -sulphureous*, etc.; also *calcareo-coralligenous*, producing a calcareous coral; **b.** with sbs. as *calcareo-barite* (see quot.)

1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 127 Springs strongly impregnated with calcareous or calcareo-sulphureous matters. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 204 Calcareo-magnesian limestone. 1837 Dana *Min.* (1868) 617 Calcareobarite is a white barite from Strontian containing..6·6 °/. of lime. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* iv. (1873) 75 The grand calcareo-argillaceous deposit. 1846 Dana *Zooph.* vii. (1848) 113 *Astræidæ*, calcareo-coralligenous.

Calcareous, -ious (kælkēə·riəs), *a.* [f. L. *calcāri-us* of lime (f. *calc-em* + *-ārius*) + -ous. The spelling in *-eous*, which appeared about 1790, is erroneous, influenced by words in *-eous*, from L. *-eus*. The etymological sense of *calcar-eous* would be 'of the nature of a spur'.]

Of the nature of (carbonate of) lime; composed of or containing lime or lime-stone.

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 52 If..the stones be of the warm calcarious kind. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 10 An animal or calcarious earth, which ferments with vinegar. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 284 Rich loams on a calcareous bottom. 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 34 Eggs covered with a hard, calcareous shell. 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* 81 The calcarious grit of Berkshire. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* viii. 120 If a water be described simply as calcareous, it is generally assumed that the particular salt of lime which it holds in solution is the carbonate.

b. *Calcareous earth* = lime, chalk; *calcareous spar* = Calc-spar; *calcareous tufa* = Calc-tuff.

1756 Watson in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 806 Ten grains of calcarious earth. 1799 Mitchill *Med. Geog.* in *Med. Jrnl.* I. 255 Chalk, or calcareous earth. 1816 Sir H. Davy in Faraday *Exp. Res.* 4 Calcareous tufas..found in every part of Italy. 1817 R. Jameson *Charac. Min.* 107 Calcareous spar, heavy spar afford examples of the hexahedral prism.

Hence **Calcareously** *adv.*, **Calca·reousness.**

1816 Keatinge *Trav. France*, etc. II. 167 This bank appears to be calcareously stratified. 1864 Webster *Calcareousness.*

Calcariferous (kælkări·fĕrəs), *a.* [properly f. L. *calcar* spur + -(i)ferous; cf. F. *calcarifère*; the misuse (as if f. *calc-*) in 2 was app. due to thoughtless analysis of *calc-arious* as *calcar-eous*.]

1. 'Bearing spurs' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

2. *catachr.* for Calciferous.

1853 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxii. 387 M. Boussingault..calls the rock of the Morros a 'problematic calcariferous gneiss'. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Calcariferous*, containing, or mingled with, lime.

Calcariform (kælkæ·rifǭɹm), *a.* [mod. f. L. *calcāri-* spur + -form, or a. F. *calcariforme*; with the same confusion of *calcar* with *calc-* as in prec.]

a. 'Shaped like a calcar or spur' (*Treas. Bot.*).

b. *catachr.* 'Having a calcareous, rhomboidal appearance' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881).

Calcarine (kæ·lkărəin), *a.* [f. L. *calcar* spur + -ine.] Spur-like.

1871 Huxley in Darwin *Desc. Man* vii. (1883) 205 The deep calcarine fissure.

Calcarious, etymol. form of Calcareous.

† **Ca·lcary,** *a.* *Obs.* *rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *calcārius*; see -ary^{1}.] = Calcareous.

1766 *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 232 The rocks below are mixed, calcary and noncalcary.

† **Ca·lcate,** *v.* *Obs.* *rare.* [f. L. *calcāt-* ppl. stem of *calcāre* to trample under foot, f. *calx* the heel.] *trans.* To trample or stamp under the heel.

1623 Cockeram, *Calcate*, to stampe. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 552 It should be calcated with ones feet.

Calca·tion. *rare.* [f. prec.: see -ation.] Trampling under the heel; kicking.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Calcation*, a treading or stamping. 1721–90 in Bailey. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 342 Even a few supernumerary calcations would have been overlooked.

† **Ca·lcatory.** *Obs.* *rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *calcātōrium*, f. *calcāre* (see Calcate).] A winepress, where the grapes are trodden.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 461 Above it [thi wyne celar] well the calcatory make, A wyne pitte the oon half either to take.

‖ **Calcave·lla, Calcave·llos.** [so called from Carçavelhos (kārkăve·lʸos) in Portugal.] A sweet white wine brought from Lisbon.

1816 Accum *Chem. Tests* (1818) 190 Various wines and spirituous liquors..Calcavella.

Calce, calce-vive: see Calx.

† **Ca·lceate,** *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *calceātus*, pa. pple. of *calceāre* to shoe, f. *calceus* shoe; see -ate^{2}.]

Furnished with shoes, shod. *Fathers Calceate*: the 'mitigated' or 'moderate' Carmelites, who do not go barefoot. Also as *sb.*

1669 Woodhead *St. Teresa* ii. xvii. 117 He lived among the Fathers Calceate of the Rule relaxed. *Ibid.* ii. xxi. 137 A Calceate Carmelite. *Ibid.* ii. xxvii. 170 To live.. apart from the Calceates.

Ca·lceate, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *calceāre*: see prec. and -ate^{3}.] 'To shooe or put on shooes or socks' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Hence **Ca·lceated** *ppl. a.* = Calceate *a.*

1730-6 Bailey, *Calceated*, shod, or fitted with Shoos. Hence in Johnson and mod. Dicts.

Calced (kælst), *a.* *rare.* [f. L. *calc-eus* shoe + -ed^{2}.] Shod; = Calceate. (Cf. Discalced.)

1884 Addis & Arnold *Cath. Dict.* s.v. *Carmelite*, In Ireland there appear to be seven or eight Carmelite Friaries, calced and discalced.

Calcedon, calcedony, etc.: see Chal-.

Calceiform (kæ·lsiˌifǭɹm), *a.* *Bot.* [mod. f. L. *calceus* shoe- + (i)form; cf. F. *calcéiforme*.] Shaped like a shoe or slipper; calceolate.

1860 Worcester cites Gray.

Calceolaria (kæ:lsiˌolēə·riă, kælsiŏ-). *Bot.* [f. L. *calceolus* 'small shoe, slipper', dim. of *calceus* + botanical suffix *-aria*.] 'Slipper-flower' or 'slipper-wort'; a genus of *Scrophulariaceæ*, the flower of which has some resemblance to a broad-toed slipper. Native to S. America, but cultivated in our gardens for the beauty of the flower.

1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 324 Cuttings of Calceolarias, Fuchsias, Linums, and Pelargoniums, should now be planted in a shady border. 1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* II. 35 The scentless flame of the geraniums and calceolarias.

Calceolate (kæ·lsiŏleɪt), *a.* *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ate^{2}.] Shaped like a slipper.

1864 in Webster. 1870 Bentley *Bot.* 221 A slight modification of the personate..sometimes termed calceolate. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* ii. 216.

Hence **Ca·lceolately** *adv.*

1881 Dickson in *Jrnl. Bot.* X. 131 The far side of the funnel becomes calceolately pouched to an enormous extent.

Calces, pl. of Calx.

† **Calce·scence.** *Obs.* [f. L. *calc-* lime, after *fluorescence*; so called because typically exhibited in the lime-light.] Earlier term for Calorescence.

1881 *Nature* XXIV. 66 Akin gave the name of calcescence to the phenomenon of the change of non-luminous heat-rays into luminous ones (as in lime-light), but the term has been superseded by Tyndall's term calorescence.

Calcey, obs. form of Causeway.

† **Ca·lcia.** *Chem.* *Obs.* [f. L. *calc(i)-* lime; cf. *magnesia, soda*, etc.] Oxide of calcium, lime.

1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 346 The important substance lime or calcia.

Calcic (kæ·lsik), *a.* *Chem.* [f. Calc-ium + -ic.] Of or containing calcium; = Calcium *attrib.*

1871 Nichols *Fireside Sc.* 275 Calcic carbonates. 1883 *Nature* 1 Feb. 325 Precipitated calcic and magnesic phosphates. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 442/2 [It] contains so large a per cent. of lime that it may well be called a calcic-sulphur water.

Calcidoine, obs. form of Chalcedony.

Calciferous (kælsi·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *calc(i)-* lime + -ferous. Cf. F. *calcifère*.] Yielding or containing (carbonate of) lime. (Chiefly *Geol.*)

1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 436 An effervescent calciferous clay. 1836–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 380/2 This calciferous fluid forms a layer of shell. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xvii. 314 Some beds of calciferous sandstone.

Calcific (kælsi·fik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -fic.] Forming lime; belonging to calcification.

1861 Bumstead *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 594 Gummatous tumors occasionally undergo calcific degeneration. 1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 59 We find calcific deposits in cheesy masses. 1869 Huxley *Phys.* xii. 324 A deposit of calcific matter takes place.

Calcification (kæ:lsifikēɪ·ʃən). [n. of action f. Calcify (L. **calcific-āre*); see prec. and -ation; cf. F. *calcification*.] Conversion into lime; replacement of other matter by lime; the hardening of a structure, tissue, etc. by the deposit of salts of lime, as in the formation of teeth, and many forms of 'petrifaction'.

1849-52 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 876/1 As calcification of the tooth progresses towards its base. 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* ii. 229 The shells..differ from Rhynconella chiefly in the calcification of the oral supports.

b. *concr.* (the result of calcifying.)

1869 Nicholson *Zool.* xxx. (1880) 289 A calcareous shell formed by calcifications within the walls of the first three cephalic segments. 1872 — *Palæont.* 88 The sclerodermic coral..is an actual calcification of part of the tissues of the polype.

Calciform (kæ·lsifǭɹm), *a.* [f. L. *calc(i)-* lime a pebble + -form; but see also 3.]

†1. Of metals: In the state of CALX; oxidized.
1782 WITHERING in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 333 Iron in a calciform state. 1784 KIRWAN *ibid.* LXXIV. 160 Many calciform iron ores become magnetic by calcination. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 47 Thus, as the metals have been distinguished by the termination 'um' as 'aurum', so their calciform or oxidated state might have been denoted by the termination 'a' as 'aura'.

2. 'Pebble-shaped' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881).

3. [f. L. *calx* heel.] 'Having a projection like a heel' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881).

Calcify (kælsifəi), *v. Phys.* [f. L. *calc(i)-* lime + -FY; on the type of a L. **calci-ficāre*, F. *calcifier*.]

1. *trans.* To convert into lime; to replace other matter by lime; to harden by the deposit of lime.
1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 42 Each layer was successively calcified .. and thrown off by the mantle to unite with those previously formed. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. iii. 97 The stones are gradually dissolved, and serve to calcify and harden the new skin.

2. *intr.* To become calcified; see prec.
1859 J. TOMES *Dent. Surg.* (1873) 3 The edges of the front teeth first assume their full dimensions in the form of pulp, and then calcify. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Pathol.* 259 The fibrin calcifies, becoming a fixed, continuous stone-like mass.

Hence **Ca·lcified** *ppl. a.*; **Ca·lcifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 116/1 The chorion of the ova is generally thin or coriaceous, seldom calcified or hard. *Ibid.* II. 381/2 The calcifying fluid from which the shell is formed. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 233 The calcifying processes continue to deposit shelly material. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 315 Covered with calcified papillæ.

Calci·genous, *a. Chem.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *calc(i)-* in sense of CALX + *-gen-us* born, bearing + -OUS; cf. ALKALIGENOUS.] Producing a calx; said of those metals which with oxygen form a 'calx'.
1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 434 Metals, the oxides of which were termed by ancient chemists *calces*, and which are, therefore, known as the calcigenous metals. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 311/1 Three classes; namely, Alkaligeneous, Calcigeneous, and Metals proper.

Calcigerous (kælsi·dʒĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *calc(i)-* + *-ger* bearing + -OUS.] Holding or containing lime.
1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 847/2 Calcigerous cells. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 53 True bone, characterised by the existence of numerous calcigerous cells.

Calcimangite (kælsimæŋgəit). *Min.* [f. L. *calc(i)-* lime + MANG-ANESE + -ITE.] A synonym of Spartaite or manganiferous calcite.
1868 DANA *Min.* 678.

Calcimine (kælsimin, -məin). [f. L. *calc(i)-* lime, with factitious ending.] A trade name given to a kind of white or coloured wash for walls.
1864 WEBSTER cites HART.
Hence **Ca·lcimine** *v.*, to whitewash; **Ca·lcimi·ner**, a whitewasher, or wall-colourer.
1885 *Advance* (Chicago) 4 June 361 Yesterday the calciminers invaded our dwelling.

Calcimurite (kælsimiū·rəit). *Min.* [f. L. *calc(i)-* lime + *muri-ate* (= *chlor-ate*) + -ITE.] 'A chloritic calcareous earth' (Craig); a blue or olive-green earth of the consistency of clay.

Calcinable (kælsəi·năb'l), *a.* [f. CALCINE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being calcined.
1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* ii. 22. 1756 WRIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 675 Marble, sea-shells, chalk, and other calcinable matter. 1789 J. KEIR *Dict. Chem.* 93/1 By fire it [molybdena] is calcinable.

†**Ca·lcinate,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *calcīnātum* (that which is) calcined.]
A. *adj.* Calcined. B. *sb.* A calcined form or product, as *calcinate of magnesia.*
1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. xli. 284 Eate it out either with verdigrease .. or else with Mercury calcinate. [1685 BOYLE *Effects of Motion* iv. 37 Nitre itself may without Tartar be speedily reduced to a Calcinatum.]

†**Ca·lcinate,** *v. Obs.* [f. med.L. *calcinat-* ppl. stem of *calcinārе*.] = CALCINE.
1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 319 Sum put Tartarum to be calcinated in a newe pot in a potters oven. 1598 FLORIO, *Calcinare*, to calcinate. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. lxxix. 355 Other Farriers vse to calcinate Tartar, and dissolue it in water. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 87 The Heat hath these degrees; First, it indurateth and then maketh Fragile; And lastly it doth Incinerate, and Calcinate.
Hence **Ca·lcinated, Ca·lcinating** *ppl. adjs.*
1611 COTGR., *Calcinatoire*, calcinatorie, calcinating. 1615 DANIEL *Queen's Arcad.* (1717) 185 He sucks Out of a little hollow instrument Of calcinated Clay, the Smoak thereof. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cinnaber*, made of calcinated Sulphur and Quick-silver.

Calcination (kælsinē·ʃən). [n. of action f. med.L. *calcinārе*: see CALCINE and -ATION.]

1. The action or process of calcining; reduction by fire to a 'calx', powder, or friable substance; the subjecting of any infusible substance to a roasting heat.
c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 251 Oure fourneys eek of Calcinacion [*v.r.* Calcynacion]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 86 The point of sublimation And forth with calcination. 1583 PLAT *Divers new Exper.* (1594) 22 Wheresoeuer there bee any stones that be subiect to calcination. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v. (1616) 632 Name the vexations, and the martyrizations Of mettalls in the worke .. Putrefaction, Solution, Ablution, Sublimation, Cohobation, Calcination, Ceration, and Fixation. 1678 R. R[USSELL] tr. *Geber* II. I. IV. xiv. 120 Calcination is the Pulverization of a Thing by Fire. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 167 Bones .. may be freed of the animal matter by calcination. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 573 The process of burning lime, to expel the carbonic acid, is one of calcination.

†b. Extended to other processes producing similar results; or used as synonymous with oxidation in general. *Obs.*
1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 268 Calcination is solution of bodies into Calx or Alcool, by desiccation of the native humidity, by reverberate ignition, by Amalgamation, by Aqua fortis, the Spirit of salt Vitriol, Sulphur, or the like. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 9 *Calcination* .. may be done two waies—by firing, by Corosion. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. i. 10 According to its degree of oxydation (calcination). 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 20 The process of combining a metal with oxygen was called calcination, now oxigenation.

2. *gen.* A burning to ashes, complete combustion.
1616 BULLOKAR, *Calcination*, a burning, a turning into ashes. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 92 The earth reformed out of its ashes and ruins after such a calcination. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 280 Those burnings of barns..and the general calcination which has gone through the country.

3. A calcined condition.
1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 28 Steno had compared the fossil shells .. and traced the various gradations from the state of mere calcination, when their natural gluten only was lost, to the perfect substitution of stony matter.

b. *concr.* That which has been calcined, a calcined product or 'calcinate'.
1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 104 Fritt is..a Calcination of those Materials which make Glass. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v., A quarter of an Ounce of this Calcination.

†**Ca·lcinator.** *Obs.* [Agent-noun f. med.L. *calcinārе*.] One who practises calcination.
1635 PERSON *Varieties* I. 42 What is your opinion concerning the potableness of Gold, after which, our Chymists .. and Calcinators .. make such search and labour?

Calcinatory (kælsi·nătəri, kæ·lsi-), *a.* and *sb.* [f. med.L. *calcināt-* ppl. stem of *calcinārе* + -ORY.]
A. *adj.* Serving for calcination.
1611 COTGR., *Calcinatoire*, calcinatorie, calcinating. 1678 R. R[USSELL] tr. *Geber* v. i. 273 Let the Calcinatory Furnace be made square in length four foot.
B. *sb.* A vessel used for calcination [= *calcinātōrium* (*vas*) in Du Cange].
1730-6 in BAILEY; hence in JOHNSON and mod. Dicts.

†**Ca·lcine,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [? ad. med.L. *calcineus*, or ?**calcinus*, f. *calx* lime.] Of lime.
1576 BAKER *Gesner's Jewel of Health* 206 a, An oyle will then issue, which shall be named the calcine oyle.

Calcine (kælsəi·n), *v.* Also 4 calceine, 4-5 calcyne. [ad. med.L. *calcinārе*, a term of the alchemists, 'to burn like lime, to reduce to CALX'.
Prob. the med.L. word arose in Italy, where *calcīna* 'lime, quick-lime', deriv. of It. *calce*, L. *calcem*, is cited by Du Cange in a Latin document of 1215; Florio has also *calcinare* to burn lime, 'to burn minerals to correct the malignitie of them'. The accentuation *ca·lcening* occurs in Chaucer; *calci·ne* is the pronunciation in Ben Jonson, and all the poets since; though some recent Dictionaries give *ca·lcine* either as an alternative or sole pronunciation.]

1. To reduce to quick-lime, or to an analogous substance, by roasting or burning; 'to burn in the fire to a calx or friable substance' J.
By the alchemists and early chemists this was supposed to be to reduce a mineral or metal to its purest or most refined residuum by driving off or consuming all the more volatile and perishable constituents; in reality it yielded in most cases a metallic oxide, though sometimes only a finely comminuted or sublimed form of a metal, or a desiccated form of other substance.
c 1386 [see CALCINING *vbl. sb.*]. *c* 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 9 The science to brynge gold into calx .. in þe corusible 3e schal fynde þe gold calcyned and reducid into erþe. 1580 R. DAY (*title*) The Key of Philosophie .. howe to prepare, Calcine, Sublime, and dissolue all manner of Mineralls. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 599 Fire burneth and calcineth stone, whereof is made that mortar which bindeth all worke in masonry. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii. (1616) 624, I sent you of his feces there, calcin'd. Out of that calx, I ha' wonne the salt of Mercvry. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 199 Swines hoofs burnt or Calcined till they be white. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 50, I would gladly know how Moses with an actuall fire calcin'd, or burnt the Golden Calfe into powder. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 77 A little nitre thrown into the crucible, which effectually calcines the remaining regulus of antimony. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 318 Take some oysters-shells, calcine them, by keeping them in a good fire for about an hour. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Vall.* iv. 57 Mr. Wallace explained how the ironstone, or *mine* as it is called, is calcined in the kilns. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Calcination*, Copper and other ores are calcined, to drive off the sulphur, the sulphurets being oxidized and sulphuric acid being disengaged and volatilized.

b. To subject to a heat sufficient to desiccate thoroughly, destroy contained organisms, etc.
1880 MACCORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 105 Schröder and Dusch established that it was not necessary to calcine air.

c. *fig.* To purify or refine by consuming the grosser part.
1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (1870) 130 Yet you by a chaste Chimicke Art, Calcine fraile love to pietie. 1648 EARL WESTMORLD. *Otia Sacra* (1879) 88 The Crimson streaks belace the Damaskt West, Calcin'd by night, rise pure Gold from the East. *a* 1711 KEN *Prebar.* Wks. 1721 IV. 159 Your Clay by the last Fire calcin'd, Shall to spiritual be refin'd.

2. *gen.* To burn to ashes, consume.
1641 M. FRANK *Serm.* (1672) 225 Though the general conflagration shall at last calcine these glorious structures into ashes. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* I Harmlesse reams .. Tobacco can Calcine them soon to dust. 1855 COSTELLO *Stor. Screen* 77 His body was found on the stone floor of his dormitory calcined to a cinder. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 214 Calcining the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah.

b. *fig.*
1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Easter* i, As his death calcined thee to dust. *c* 1650 DENHAM *Progr. Learning* l. 157 Fiery disputes that union have calcined. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 19 There are souls in which the burning heat of some transfusing purpose calcines every other thought.

3. *intr.* To suffer calcination.
1704 NEWTON *Opticks* (J.) This crystal is a pellucid fissile stone..enduring a red heat without losing its transparency, and, in a very strong heat, calcining without fusion. 1771 HAMILTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 49 Its cone in many parts has been calcined, and is still calcining, by the hot vapours. 1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.* vi. 226 The drawback of these stones [clunch and chalk] is..that under fire they calcine.

Calcined (kælsəi·nd). [f. CALCINE *v.* + -ED 1.] Reduced to dry powder or ash by burning; subjected to the thorough action of fire; purged by fire.
1583 PLAT *Divers new Exper.* (1594) 37 Weigh out of this calcined coppresse one part. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. i. 105 Salts may be extracted out of all calcined metalls. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 264 Calcin'd Hartshorn, which has something of this Quality. 1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) I. 619 Pure magnesia..is..prepared by the calcination of the carbonate, and hence its name of calcined magnesia. 1870 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 3) xi. 301 When a decoction of meat is effectually screened from ordinary air, and supplied solely with calcined air, putrefaction never sets in. 1876 ROUTLEDGE *Discov.* 28 The calcined ore is then ready for the blast furnace.

†**Calci·neous,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [a. med.L. *calcine-us* (f. *calx* lime) + -OUS.] Of the nature of quick-lime; caustic.
1660 tr. *Paracelsus Archidoxis* I. VI. 86 How acute or Calcineous soever it be .. tis by that acuity alone that it Operates.

Calciner (kælsəi·nəɹ). [f. CALCINE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who calcines.
1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxix, A Calciner of Ashes.

2. An apparatus for calcining; *spec.* a kiln or furnace for roasting ore.
1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 502/1 The charge of ore usually put into the calciner weighs about three .. tons. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 21 Jan. 447/3 There are two calciners in use [in roasting copper ore], one of them known as an 'open', and the other as a 'blind' calciner. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 842.

Calcining (kælsəi·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CALCINE *v.* + -ING 1.] The process of reducing to a calx, burning to ashes, or subjecting to a roasting heat.
c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 218 The care and wo That we hadden in oure matires sublymyng And in almalgamyng and calceniyng Of quyk siluer. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny, Expl. Wds. of Art, Calcining*, the burning of a minerall, or any thing, for to correct the malignitie of it, or reduce it into pouder. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 9 Corrosion is the Calcining of bodies by corrosive things. 1861 W. FAIRBAIRN *Addr. Brit. Assoc.*, The different processes, from the calcining of the ore to the production of the bar.
attrib. 1662 MERRETT *Neri's Art of Glass* ii, The Calcar is a kind of calcining furnace. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 914 The Calcining Furnace rests upon a vault. 1876 ROUTLEDGE *Discov.* 28 Large calcining kilns.

Calcining (kælsəi·niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That calcines.
1644-58 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 15 No more of your calcining Flame. 1757 DYER *Fleece* (1807) 97 Dissolving water's, and calcining sun's and thieving air's attacks.

Calcinitre, synonym of NITROCALCITE.

†**Ca·lcinize,** *v. Obs.* [see -IZE.] = CALCINE *v.*
1607 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. i. (1623) 437 Gods dread wrath, which quick doth calcinize The marble Mountains. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Calcinize*, to burn to ashes, to reduce metals to powder by the fire, to refine.

Calcio- (kæ·lsio-), a combining form of CALCIUM, used in names of minerals: as **calcio-celestite,** a variety of CELESTITE containing much lime; **calcio-ferrite,** a hydrous phosphate of calcium and iron, occurring as a sulphur-yellow mineral (Dana).

Calcite (kæ·lsəit). *Min.* [mod. (Haidinger 1845 *calcit*) f. L. *calc-em* lime + -ITE, q.v.] The native crystallized rhombohedral anhydrous carbonate of lime (calcium carbonate), which exists in an immense variety of forms: calc-spar, calcareous spar. Taken by Dana as the type of the *Calcite Group* of anhydrous carbonates. Also *attrib.*
1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* App. 547 A change into crystalline calcite. 1874 DAWKINS *Cave Hunt.* ii. 64 Lined with glittering crystals of calcite. 1878 BATES *Centr. Amer.* vi. 81 Brown and black blende in quartz and calcite seams.

Ca·lcitrant, *a. rare.* (*pedantic.*) [ad. L. *calcitrānt-em*, kicking: see next.] Kicking; that 'kicks' at any restriction. Cf, RECALCITRANT.
1866 *Lond. Rev.* 8 Dec. 621 A calcitrant son of Cambridge.

Calcitrate (kæ·lsitreit), *v.* [f. L. *calcitrāt-* ppl. stem of *calcitrā-re* to strike with the heels, kick, f. *calc-em* heel; cf. obs. F. *calcitrer* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* and *intr.* To kick.
1623 COCKERAM, *Calcitrate*, to kicke, or wince. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 179 Calcitrate, kick. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xiii. (1737) 54 The Filly..began to spurn it, to calcitrate it. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 242 They erect an idol .. which the succeeding generations, each for itself, calcitrates and heels over.

Calcitration (kælsitrē·ɪ·ʃən). [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] Kicking. *lit.* and *fig.*

1652 A. Ross *Arcana Microc.* 52 The birth of a child is caused partly by its calcitration. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* III. III. iii. (1852) 537. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neigh.* x. (1878) 181 There were signs of calcitration in the churchwarden, when he perceived whither I was leading him.

Calcium (kæ·lsiŏm). *Chem.* [f. (by Sir H. Davy) L. *calx, calc-* (*i-*)- lime, on the type of other names of metals in -UM, -IUM.]

1. A chemical element, one of the 'metals of the alkaline earths', being the basis of lime; though one of the most widely diffused of elements, it is found in nature only in composition, and was first separated by Davy in 1808, as a light yellow metal, ductile and malleable, about as hard as gold, which rapidly oxidizes in air containing moisture, and forms 'quick-lime'. Symbol Ca.

1808 Sir H. Davy in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 346, I shall venture to denominate the metals from the alkaline earths barium, strontium, calcium, and magnium. 1815 W. Phillips *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (ed. 3) 25 Lime has been proved by Sir H. Davy.. to be a metallic oxide, consisting of 28 per cent. of oxygen and 72 of calcium. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 81 A solid carbonate of calcium .. more commonly termed carbonate of lime. 1881 Lockyer in *Nature* No. 614. 321/2 Those short common lines of calcium which for years past we had watched coming out of the salts of calcium when decomposition was taking place.

2. *attrib.* = Calcic; as in *calcium compounds, salts*, etc.; esp. **calcium carbonate**, $CaCO_3$, carbonate of lime, or limestone, and aragonite; **calcium chloride**, $Ca Cl_2$, chloride of lime, bleaching powder; **calcium fluoride**, $Ca Fl_2$, fluor spar; **calcium light**, the lime-light; **calcium oxide**, Ca O, quick-lime; **calcium phosphate** $Ca_3 (PO_4)_2$, phosphate of lime, the chief constituent of bone-ash; **calcium silicate**, Ca Si O_3, found crystallized in tabular spar, etc.; **calcium sulphate**, Ca SO_4, found crystallized as Gypsum.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 4 Oct., A blinding ray from a calcium light apparatus. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 154 When bones are burnt, a white solid mass is left behind; this is called Calcium Phosphate. 1872 *Daily News* 7 Nov., Calcium lights shone on smiling multitudes. 1873 Fownes *Chem.* 364 Calcium Carbonate is always precipitated.

Calco- (kæ·lko), combining form of L. *calc-em* lime [not formed on L. analogies, which give *calci-*, but after Gr. words] in various technical terms.

1876 Tomes *Dental Anat.* 139 The 'calcospherites,' by which name he designated the globular forms seen and described by Rainie. *Ibid.* 140 For this modified albumen he proposes the name of 'calcoglobulin'. 1882 Dana *Min.* App. III. 20 *Calcozincite*..a mixture of zincite and calcite.

Calcography, improper spelling of Chalc-.

† Ca·lcops. *Obs.* A kind of fish.

1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 11 Fishponds to serve his Kitchin with Carp, Calcops and Mullet.

Calcour, var. of Calker, *Obs.*, a diviner.

Calc-sinter (kæ·lk,si·ntəɹ). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *kalk-sinter*, f. *kalk* lime (a. L. *calc-em*; see Calc-) + *sinter* slag.] A hard crystalline deposit from springs which hold carbonate of lime in solution.

1823 W. Buckland *Relig. Diluv.* 115 Firmly cemented together by stalagmitic infiltrations of calc-sinter. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 200 One of these springs..has formed, by its incrustations, an elevated mound of solid travertin, or calc-sinter. 1850 Leitch *Muller's Anc. Art* § 268, 300 In Greece .. tufa and calc-sinter .. were also employed.

Calc-spar (kæ·lk,spā·ɹ). *Min.* [see Calc-.] Calcareous spar or rhombohedral crystallized carbonate of lime.

1822 Mrs. Lowry *Convers. Min.* II. 28 Most of the fine calcspar of Derbyshire is of a deep topaz yellow colour. 1850 Daubeny *Atom. The.* viii. (ed. 2) 267 Why .. do the particles of carbonate of lime, assume sometimes the form of calc-spar, sometimes of arragonite?

Calc-tuff (kæ·lk,tʊf). *Min.* [see Calc-.] A porous deposit of carbonate of lime, formed by the waters of calcareous springs; calcareous tufa.

1822 Mrs. Lowry *Convers. Min.* II. 265 Acidiferous Earthy Minerals .. Calc-tuff. 1857 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xx. (1876) 420 Calc-tuff .. is an open, porous, and somewhat earthy deposition of carbonate of lime from calcareous springs. 1863 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 722 *Calctuff*, an alluvial form of carbonate of calcium.

Calculability (kæ·lkiɥlăbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being calculable.

1873 B. Stewart *Conserv. Force* vi. 158 The characteristic of all such [machines] is their calculability.

Calculable (kæ·lkiɥlăb'l), *a.* [f. L. *calculā-re* or F. *calcul-er* to calculate: see -ABLE, -BLE. So mod.F. *calculable*.] Capable of being calculated; that may be reckoned, measured, or computed.

a 1734 North *Lives* II. 182 Eclipses .. being regular and calculable. 1809-10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 103 Incapable of producing any regular, continuous, and calculable effect. 1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* vi. (1867) 113 The connexion of physical causes and effects is known and calculable. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Mar. 332/2 There is always a calculable risk of a vacancy.

b. Of a person: Such that his action in given circumstances can be reckoned upon and estimated.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 1 May 2 He is the least consistent, reliable, and calculable of public men. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* 222 He was exactly the man to feel the utmost piquancy in a girl whom he had not found quite calculable.

Calcular (kæ·lkiɥlăɹ), *a. Math.* [? f. Calculus + -ar[1].] Of or pertaining to a calculus.

1831 Brewster *Newton* (1855) II. xiv. 9 The rules are .. extricated from algebraical process, and presented in calcular form.

† Ca·lculary, *sb.* ? *Obs.* [same deriv. as next.] Grew's name for a 'congeries of little stony knots' in a pear.

1674 Grew *Anat. Plants* vi. § 3 The Calculary (most observable in rough-tasted, or Choak-Pears) is a Congeries of little stony Knots. 1677 — *Anat. Fruits* ii. § 6 Tartareous Grains .. in some Pears .. almost as hard as a Plum-stone; which I have thereupon named the Calculary. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The calculary is no vital, or essential part of the fruit. 1852 Smith *Eng. & Fr. Dict.*, Calculary, *pierre*.

Calculary (kæ·lkiɥlări), *a. Med.* [ad. L. *calculārius*, f. *calculus* stone: see -ARY.] Of or pertaining to a calculus; gravelly.

1660 Gauden *Bp. Brownrigg* 218 Motion was tedious..to him, by reason of his calculary infirmity and corpulency.

† Ca·lculate, *sb. Obs.* [f. L. *calculāre* to reckon: see next. Cf. *estimate* sb., and see -ATE[1], 2.]

A calculation, reckoning, estimate.

1695 E. Bernard *Voy. fr. Aleppo* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 99 By a moderate Calculate there could not have been less at first than 560. 1700 Rycaut *Hist. Turks* III. 432 An Exact and Secret Calculate was made of the true Number. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* III viii. ¶ 26. 602 Nor were these Brothers mistaken in their Calculate.

Calculate (kæ·lkiɥlēt), *v.*[1] [f. L. *calculāt-* ppl. stem of *calculā-re* to count, reckon, f. *calculus* a stone (see Calculus). Cf. It. *calcolare*, Sp., Pg. *calcular*, F. *calculer*. An early form of the pa. pple. was *calculat, -ate*, ad. L. *calculāt-us*.]

1. *trans.* To estimate or determine by arithmetical or mathematical reckoning; to compute, reckon.

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 42 Hable to Calculate the Planetes places for all tymes. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 92 When we calculate the magnitude and motions of heaven or earth. 1671 *True Non-Conf.* 152 About 165 years, before the Councel .. is the highest period from whence they can be calculat. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Manch. Strike* iii. 35 The men looked at the ground, and calculated how much digging and other work there would be. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. § 1. 223 Bradley was able to calculate the velocity of light.

b. *absol.* To perform calculations, to form an estimate.

1602 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 65 Why Old men, Fooles, and Children calculate. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Calculate*, cast a count, reckon. 1789 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) III. 35 As yet, no vote has been given which will enable us to calculate, on certain ground.

2. *elliptt.* To ascertain beforehand the time or circumstances of (an event, e. g. an eclipse, a nativity) by astrology or mathematics.

1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 34 A cunning man did calculate my birth And told me that by Water I should dye. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 80 When they come to model Heav'n And calculate the Starrs. 1857 De Quincey *China* 10 To calculate a lunar eclipse.

† 3. To reckon in, count, include. *Obs.*

1643 *Sober Sadness* 32 [He] must have been calculated in the Black-bill, if he had not taken himselfe off.

4. To plan or devise with forethought; to think out; to frame. *arch.*

1654 G. Goddard in *Introd. to Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 30 For the indenture, that was calculated at Court. 1672 Grew *Idea Hist. Plants* § 3 That .. is a Thought not well Calculated. 1708 Swift *Sentiments Ch. Eng. Man* Wks. 1755 II. I. 68 He doth not think the church of England so narrowly calculated, that it cannot fall in with any regular species of government. 1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 171 Each [player] calculates his game without inspecting the tricks. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Character* Wks. (Bohn) II. 61 The English did not calculate the conquest of the Indies. It fell to their character.

5. To arrange, design, prepare, adjust, adapt, or fit *for* a purpose. Const. *for*, or *inf.* with *to*; now only in *passive*.

1639 Fuller *Holy War* II. iii. (1840) 51 This vision, though calculated for this one bishop, did generally serve for all the nonresidents. 1692 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 16 Voyages all calculated for the proving her against the Worm. 1727 Swift *Modest Prop.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 66, I calculate my remedy for this .. kingdom of Ireland, and for no other. 1732 Berkeley *Sermon to S. P. G.* Wks. III. 250 The Christian religion was calculated for the bulk of mankind. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* i, The coach was calculated to carry six regular passengers. 1848 Thirlwall *Rem.* (1877) I. 137 The college is calculated for the reception of sixty students.

b. In the *pa. pple.* the notion of design gradually disappears, leaving merely the sense 'suited': see Calculated below. (Cf. the similar history of *apt, fit, adapted, fitted.*)

6. *intr.* To reckon or count *upon* or *on*.

1807 Southey *Life* (1850) III. 109 All those may almost be calculated upon. 1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* vi. (1867) 114 Security in calculating upon the future. 1873 Tristram *Moab* viii. 150 We had calculated on a quiet Sunday.

7. *U.S. colloq.* To think, opine, suppose, 'reckon'; to intend, purpose.

1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* II. v. (1849) 56, I calculate, that ain't no thing to make nobody afeard. 1833 Marryat *Peter S.* xliv. [*American speaking*] 'Well, captain,' said he, 'so you met with a squall?' 'I calculate not.' 1837 Haliburton *Clockm.* I. 291, I calculate you couldn't fault it in no particular. 1859 *Knickerbocker Mag.* XVII. (Bartlett), Mr. Crane requested those persons who calculated to join the singin' school to come forward.

† Ca·lculate, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [f. L. *calculus* stone, pebble; cf. *coagulate*, etc.] *intr.* To form stone in the bladder. Hence **Ca·lculating** *ppl. a.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 197 The same..with Parsley drunk in Wine .. dissolveth the stone in the bladder, and preventeth all such calculating gravel in time to come.

Calculated (kæ·lkiɥlētĕd), *pa. pple. & ppl. a.* [f. Calculate *v.*[1] + -ED[1].]

1. Reckoned, estimated, devised with forethought.

1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* III. xxvi. (1880) II. 266 When he did speak it was with a calculated caution.

2. Fitted, suited, fit, apt; of a nature or character proper or likely *to*.

1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 286 The state of life that I was now in was..perfectly calculated to make a man completely happy. 1793 W. Roberts *Looker-on* (1794) No. 52 II. 273 These interlopers .. acted in a manner that was calculated to bring scandal upon the profession. 1795 Southey *Life* (1849) I. 256 Never had man so many relations so little calculated to inspire confidence. 1864 Mansel *Lett., etc.* (1873) 298 These transparent disguises were not calculated, and, probably, were not intended, to deceive. 1868 Gladstone *Juv. Mundi* i. (1870) 3 A circumstance calculated to excite strong suspicion. 1879 in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 76/2 Ireland is .. well calculated for the successful prosecution of ostreoculture.

Calculating (kæ·lkiɥlētiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. Calculate; calculation: chiefly *attrib.*, as in *calculating-engine, -machine, -machinery*, etc.

1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. 66 His Trigonometry for the Calculating of Sines, Tangents, etc. 1833 Brewster *Nat. Magic* xi. 292 The greater part of the calculating-machinery. 1878 Tait & Stewart *Unseen Univ.* ii. § 80. 90 Charles Babbage, the designer of the well-known calculating engine.

Calculating (kæ·lkiɥlētiŋ), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That calculates; *esp.* that shrewdly or selfishly reckons the chances of gain or advantage.

1809-12 Mar. Edgeworth *Absentee* IX, He was calculating and mercenary. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxxii, It had been resolved, with the most calculating cruelty. 1841 Miall in *Nonconf.* I. 145 Men of a hardier, more sincere, less calculating religion.

Hence **Ca·lculatingly** *adv.*

1855 Mrs. Whitney *Gayworthys* I. (1879) 7 Huldah Brown looked calculatingly upon the gathered material.

† Calculating, *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* See Calculate *v.*[2]

Calculation (kælkiɥlē·ʃən). Also 4 **calculacioun.** [a. F. *calculation*, ad. L. *calculātiōn-em*, f. *calculāre* to reckon, Calculate. See -ation.]

1. The action or process of reckoning; computation.

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 230 A great magicien Shulde of his calculation, Seche of constellation, How they the citee mighten gette. *Ibid.* III. 46 He maketh his calculations, He maketh his demonstrations. *c* 1400 Maundev. 236 The Philosophres comen, and seyn here avys aftre her calculaciouns. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* III. xxv. (R.) One Bartholomew Scullet..hath by calculation found the very day. 1757 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 154 ¶ 5 No estimate is more in danger of erroneous calculations. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 412 All arithmetic and calculation have to do with number.

2. *concr.* The form in which reckoning is made; its product or result.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 134 If we suppose our present calculation, the Phaenix now in nature will be the sixt from the Creation. 1812 Jane Austen *Mansf. Park* (1851) 82 If the first calculation is wrong, we make a second better. 1871 C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. 125 This calculation could not long suit the revenue.

3. Estimate of probability, forecast.

1847 Emerson *Repres. Men* vi. *Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 372 His very attack was never the inspiration of courage, but the result of calculation. 1848 Lytton *Harold* V. 142 Hitherto, he had advanced on his career without calculation. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 470 The lazy gossips of the port, Abhorrent of a calculation crost.

Calcula·tional, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to calculation.

1874 Piazzi Smyth *Our Inherit.* ii. 14 Knowing well the numerical and calculational value of π.

† Ca·lculative, *a.*[1] *Med.* ? *Obs.* [f. Calcul-us + -ative.] Liable to calculary disease.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 189 Foments applyed to pleuritical .. persons, as also to the calculative.

Calculative (kæ·lkiɥlētiv), *a.*[2] [f. Calculate *v.*[1]: see -ative.] Of or pertaining to calculation; given to calculating.

c 1766 Burke *Popery Laws* Wks. IX. 389 Habits of calculative dealings. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 307 Extraordinary calculative powers. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. XIX. v. 170 Daun .. sits expectant; elaborately calculative.

Calculator (kæ·lkiɥlē·təɹ). [a. L. *calculātor*, n. of agent f. *calculā-re*, corresp. to F. *calculateur*: see Calculate and -or.]

1. One who calculates; a reckoner.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 408 Siche ben many calkelatours. 1611 Cotgr. *Calculateur*, a reckoner, calculator. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1884) 227 Calculators of Nativities. 1841 Thackeray *Sec. Fun. Nap.* ii. (Pock. ed. 1887) 321 Economists and calculators. 1841-4 Emerson *Ess. Experience* Nature hates calculators; her methods are saltatory and impulsive.

2. a. A set of tables to facilitate calculations. **b.** A mechanical contrivance for performing certain calculations; a calculating machine.

1784 THOMSON (*title*) The Universal Calculator. 1824 W. WALTON (*title*) The Complete Calculator .. and Universal Ready Reckoner. 1876 *S. Kensington Museum Catal.* No. 831 This screw bears a calculator which serves to read angular displacements of less than 20 seconds.

Ca·lculatory, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. CALCULATE *v.* + -ORY; corresp. to L. *calculātōrius*, F. *calculatoire.*] Of or pertaining to calculation or estimate.

1611 COTGR., *Calculatoire*, calculatorie, calculating. 1627 JACKSON *Creed* VI. Wks. V. 260 The argument is but calculatory, and this kind of argument is deceitful. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. ii. (1654) 179 Calculatory or figure-casting Astrology. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 286 The first Contriver of the Art Calculatory in disputation.

† **Ca·lcule,** *sb. Obs.* Also 7 **calcull,** 8 **calcul.** [a. F. *calcul* in same sense, ad. L. *calculus*: see below.] = CALCULATION.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. xxix, According to the calcull of others, the true reason and cause is this. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 20 He is much mistaken in the Calcule, both of its Longitude and Latitude. 1718 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 407, I design .. to .. bring the matter to a close calcule with the printers. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 480 Decrees .. founded on an error in calcul.

† **Ca·lcule,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 **calculen, calclen,** 5 **calkule, -el, -ylle,** 5–6 **-il(l,** 4–6 **calcule.** [? a. F. *calcule-r* in same sense, ad. L. *calculā-re*: see CALCULATE.] To reckon; = CALCULATE *v.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 364 Of þat was calculed of þe element þe contrarie þei fynde. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* xxix. Sel. Wks. I. 75 Þei traveilen in veyn þat calculen þat, etc. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) II. 237 He calcleþ and accounteþ þe ages of þe world by þowsendes. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xxv. 62/1 They that calculen & casten yeres, dayes & monethes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 167 Quha can calkil the degreis of kyn & blude. 1559 H. BALNAVIS *Let.* in Keith *Hist. Aff. Sc.* App. 44 You may calkill what twa thousand futemen..will tak monethlie.

† **Ca·lculer.** *Obs.* [f. prec.] = CALCULATOR.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* 14 Thin almury is cleped the denticle of capricorne or elles the kalkuler. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* clxxxviii. ix, The xx. daye of Maye..as calculers it knowe.

Calculifrage (kæ·lkiŭlifrēⁱdʒ). *Med.* [a. F. *calculifrage* a. 'that breaks calculi', L. type **calculifrag-us*, f. *-frag-us* breaking, *frangĕre* to break.] An instrument introduced into the bladder for breaking down calculi (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Calculi·fragous** *a.*, (medicines) fitted for breaking or reducing calculi.

† **Ca·lculing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. CALCULE *v.* + -ING[1].] Calculating, reckoning.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 71 Whan þis Calcas knew by calkelyng. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) I. 39 Þe calculynge of Denys..haþ lasse by xxii ȝere þan þe calculynge of Jerom. 1582 BATMAN *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxvi. 131 Able to science and use of calkling and of accompts.

Ca·lculist. [f. CALCUL-US + -IST.] One skilled in a mathematical calculus; a mathematician.

1829 CARLYLE *For. Rev. & Cont. Misc.* IV. 138 Mathesis, of which, it has been said, many a Great Calculist has not even a notion.

† **Calculo·se,** *a.* [ad. L. *calculōs-us* stony.]

1. Stony, pebbly.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 274 The feldes calculose.

2. *Med.* = CALCULOUS I.

1686 Sir T. Browne's *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv. 61 Calculose [ed. 1646 calculous] concretions in the kidney.

Hence **Calculosity.** *rare*—⁰.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Calculosity*, fulness of stones or Counters.

Calculous (kæ·lkiŭləs), *a.* [ad. L. *calculōs-us*, f. *calculus* stone, pebble; corresp. to F. *calculeux.*]

1. *Med.* Of or pertaining to a calculus or the stone; diseased with the stone; calculary.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 156 A remedy .. to mittigate and to dissolue such calculous & stony matter. 1683 ROBINSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 137 A good medicine in some scorbutic and calculous cases. *a* 1801 W. HEBERDEN *Comment.* xvi. (1806) 84 In opening the bodies of calculous persons. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 355 To ascertain the precise nature of calculous urine. *a* 1827 ABERNETHY *Surg. Wks.* (1827) II. 207 No calculous concretion was found after death. 1858 *Lond. Rev.* Oct. 230 A victim of confirmed calculous disease.

† **2.** Stony (as the 'calculary' of a pear). *Obs.*

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* VI. § 3 A simple Body, having neither any of the Lignous branches in it, nor any Calculous Knots.

Calculus (kæ·lkiŭlŏs). *Pl.* -i, -uses. [L.; = 'small stone', dim. of *calx* stone, pebble; also, a stone or counter used in playing draughts, a stone used in reckoning on the abacus or counting board, whence, reckoning, calculation, account; and a stone used in voting, whence, vote, sentence.]

‖ **1.** *Med.* 'A stone. A generic term for concretions occurring accidentally in the animal body' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Calculi are of many kinds, and receive names from the various parts of the body in which they occur, as *renal* (in the kidneys), *vesical* (in the bladder), *prostatic* (in the prostate), *intestinal* (in the intestines, chiefly of animals), etc., or from the nature of their composition, as *lithic acid, uric acid calculus*, etc.

[1619 SCLATER *Exp. Thess.* (1627) I. To Rdr. 5 That flagellum studiosorum, Calculus Renum.] 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 420 A Human Calculus, or Stone. 1760 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* IV. 339 Bezoar is .. a stone or calculus taken from a species of the East and West Indian goats. 1807 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* 308 Calculi when divided.. exhibit most commonly a laminated structure. 1849 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 85/1 The oriental bezoard, a resinous intestinal calculus. 1880 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* Oct. 6 Biliary calculi are not infrequently due to this influence.

† **2.** Computation, calculation. *Obs.*

1684 T. BURNET *The. Earth* I. 166 Suppose the abyss was but half as deep as the deep ocean, to make this calculus answer, all the dry land ought to be cover'd with mountains. 1693 E. HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 654 Were this Calculus founded on the Experience of a very great number of Years. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 140 For the purposes of mathematical calculus it is indifferent which force we term negative, and which positive.

3. *Math.* A system or method of calculation, 'a certain way of performing mathematical investigations and resolutions' (Hutton); a branch of mathematics involving or leading to calculations, as the DIFFERENTIAL, INTEGRAL Calculus, etc. The differential calculus is often spoken of as 'the calculus'.

1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4017, I cannot yet reduce my Observations to a calculus. 1750 *Ibid.* XLVII. xi. 62 Mr. Clairant .. kept his calculus a profound secret. 1804 *Ibid.* XCIV. 219 If the introduction of the new calculi, as they have been called, has extended the bounds of science. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 234 We say the Arithmetical or Numeral Calculus, the Algebraical Calculus, the Differential Calculus, the Exponential Calculus, the Fluxional Calculus, the Integral Calculus, the Literal or Symbolical Calculus, etc. ..*Algebraical, Literal* or *Symbolical* Calculus is..the same with algebra. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. II. i. 60 Science which cannot with all its calculuses, differential, integral, and of variations, calculate the Problem of Three gravitating Bodies. 1846 MILL *Logic* III. xxiv. § 6 The general problem of the algebraical calculus. 1854 BOOLE *Invest. Laws Th.* i. (L.) The exhibition of logic in the form of a calculus. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 279 Fount of spirit force Beyond the calculus.

Cald, obs. f. COLD; obs. pa. t. of CALL.

‖ **Caldarium** (kăldēᵊ·riŏm). [L., f. *calid-us* hot.] A (Roman) hot bath or bath-room.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1832 GELL *Pompeiana* I. vi. 106 The stove of the caldarium. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. v. i. 110 It.. grinds their corn, fills their caldarium. 1881 DARWIN *Earth-worms* 227 The tops of the broken down walls of a caldarium or bath were likewise covered up with 2 feet of earth.

Caldee, obs. form of CHALDEE.

‖ **Caldera** (kaldēᵊ·ră). *Geol.* [a. Sp. *caldera* = Pg. *caldeira*, F. *chaudière* cauldron, kettle, boiler :—L. *caldāria*, pl. of prec.] A deep cauldron-like cavity on the summit of an extinct volcano.

1865 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* (ed. 6) 632 Enlarged afterwards into a caldera. 1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 553 [In] the valley of Furnas .. the soil is now perforated by a number of geysers. The three largest and most active of these are called 'caldeiras'.

Ca·lderite. *Min.* A variety of garnet.

1837 DANA *Min.* (1868) 269 *Calderite*, a mineral from Nepaul, is said to be nothing but massive garnet.

Caldese, var. of CHALDESE *v.*, to cheat.

† **Caldewelle.** *Obs.*

1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 192 Item payd ffor viij. pypys of caldewelle, ix.*s.*

† **Caldmawe**: see CALMEWE.

Caldrife, var. of CAULDRIFE *a. Sc.* cold.

Caldron, another spelling of CAULDRON.

† **Cale,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [a. F. *cale* in same sense.] A kind of head-dress worn by women; a CAUL.

1588 DELONEY in *Roxburgh Ballads* (1887) VI. 391 Her Ladies..in costly cales of gold.

† **Cale,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.*

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4453/4 One black Gelding .. with a very large Star tending to a Cale, a charge lately laid on his Left Eye.

Cale, *sb.*[3], early northern f. KALE, COLE, cabbage, and cabbage broth or soup.

Cale: see also CALES.

† **Cale,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *cale-r* in same sense (= Pr., Sp. *calar*, It. *calare*) :—L. *chalā-re*, ad. Gr. χαλᾶ-ν to slacken, loosen, let down, lower.]

trans. To lower (sails, yards, etc.).

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 211 By the malignancie or over-mastering power of a cross winde, they should be forced to cale the hypocritical bunt.

‖ **Calean, callean, calleoon.** [Pers. قليان *qaliyān.*] 'A water-pipe for smoking; the Persian form of the hubble-bubble' (Yule).

1739 ELTON in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. I. v. 16 Several persians of distinction, who, smoaking their callean, observed a profound silence. 1811 H. MARTYN *Let.* in *Mem.* III. (1825) 412 Reclining in garden and smoking caleans. 1828 *Kuzzilbash* i. 59 (Y.) The elder of the men met to smoke their calleoons under the shade.

Caleatour: see CALIATOUR.

Calecannon, var. of COLCANNON.

Caleche, calèche: see CALASH.

Caledonian (kælĭdōᵘ·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Calēdonia*, Roman name of part of northern Britain, in modern times applied poetically or rhetorically to Scotland, or the Scottish Highlands, 'Caledonia, stern and wild' (Scott).]

A. *adj.* Of ancient Caledonia; of Scotland.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Caledonian*, belonging to Scotland, formerly called Caledonia. 1785 WARTON *Milton's Silv. Lib.* (T.) Tinged with Caledonian or Pictish woad. *Mod.* Used in titles, as 'the Gentlemen of the Caledonian Hunt', 'the Caledonian Railway'.

B. *sb.* A native of ancient Caledonia; *humorously* = Scotchman.

1768 J. MACPHERSON (*title*) Critical Dissertations on the Origin of the Ancient Caledonians. 1781 (*title*) The Unfortunate Caledonian in England. 1813 J. GRANT (*title*) Account of the Picts, Caledonians, and Scots. 1883 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 5/6 Those who go 'through' with the volatile Caledonian [Flying Scotchman].

Caledonite (kæ·lĭdonəi·t). *Min.* [f. L. *Caledon-ia* Scotland + -ITE.] A mineral (see quot.) found at Leadhills in Lanarkshire and elsewhere.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1879) I. 722 *Caledonite*, cupreous sulpho-carbonate of lead, from Leadhills in Scotland.

Caleduct, var. of CALIDUCT.

Caleevere, obs. form of CALIVER.

Calefacient (kælĭfēⁱ·ʃiĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *calefacient-em*, pr. pple. of *calefacĕre* to make warm, f. *calē-re* to be warm + *facĕre* to make.]

A. *adj.* Producing warmth.

B. *sb. Med.* A medical agent which produces warmth or a sense of heat.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 418 It's cured .. by .. calefacients. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885 LD. BRAMWELL in *19th Cent.* June 1027 Galen..says: 'Old age is cold and dry, and is to be corrected by calefacients.'

† **Calefa·cted,** *ppl. a.* [f. L. *calefact-us* heated + -ED.] Heated, warm.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physick* 85/1 Liquefye it in some calefactede locatione.

Calefaction (kælĭfæ·kʃən). Also 6 **cali-,** 7 **calfaction, callifaction.** Now *rare.* [ad. L. *calefactiōn-em*, n. of action f. *calefacĕre.*]

1. Making warm (*lit.* and *fig.*); warming, heating.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxxiii. 22 It doth signifye califaction of the lyver. 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 4 Exercise by motion and calefaction. 1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 35 Ardent are other some because influenced by callifaction. *c* 1750 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 VI. 98 The blood is returned again to the heart for a fresh calefaction. 1852 J. H. NEWMAN *Scope Univ. Educ.* 10 The science of calefaction and ventilation is reserved for the north.

2. Heated condition.

1634 R. H. *Salerne Regim.* 196 The Calefaction or boyling ceaseth not by Blood-letting. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* 509 [He] paused after his labours in a state of extreme calefaction.

† **3.** *Med.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 268 Calfaction is a .. preparing simple and compound medicaments, not by boyling or burning, but by the moderate heat of the Sun, fire, *fimus equinus, vel ejus vicarius.*

Calefactive (kælĭfæ·ktiv), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *calefact-*, ppl. stem of *calefacĕre* to warm: see -IVE.] Having the tendency to warm; warming.

1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 101 The warme and calefactive spirit, which .. was infused into the whole world. 1678 HOBBES *Decameron* Wks. 1845 VII. 120 The air .. had gotten a calefactive power. 1874 B. BERNARD *S. Lover* I. 158 Calefactive depths of Celticism.

Calefactor (kælĭfæ·ktəɹ). [Agent-noun of Latin type from *calefacĕre* to warm.]

† **1.** He who, or that which warms; a warmer.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. vii. 133 It standeth in neede of a calefactor and restorer of heate.

2. Name of a small kind of stove.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 140 On the one hand..smokes (in patent calefactors) a Dinner of innumerable courses.

Calefa·ctory (kælĭfæ·ktəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *calefactōrius* having heating power, f. *calefacĕre* to warm; in B, ad. med.L. *calefactōrium* a place or appliance for warming.]

A. *adj.* Adapted for or tending to warming.

1711 J. PUCKLE *Club* (1817) 53 Love, like sunbeams..contracted to one object is fervent and calefactory. 1848 *Bachelor of Albany* 78 Calefactory arrangements and thermal comforts.

B. *sb.* **1.** The room in a monastery where the inmates warmed themselves.

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Califactory*, is a room in a Monastery, with one or more fires in it, where the Religious persons warm themselves, after they come from Matins. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 73 The locutorium, calefactory, and conversation room. 1844 S. R. MAITLAND *Dark Ages* 406 Warmed by hot air from the stove in the calefactory.

2. A warming-pan; the ball of precious metal containing hot water, on which the priest warmed his hands when administering the eucharist in cold weather; otherwise called the *pome.*

1536 *Inv. Lincoln Cathedral* in *Monasticon Anglic.* VIII. 1281 A calefactory, silver and gilt, with leaves graven, weighing nine ounces and half. 1536 *Regist. Riches* in *Antiq. Sarisb.* (1771) 198 A Fat of Silver for holy water, . a calefactory, silver and gilt with divers Scriptures.

† **3.** = CALEFACIENT *sb.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 203 Many calefactories .. as Pepper, Bartram, Bitumen.

† **Ca·lefy,** *v. Obs.* Also **califY.** [ad. med.L. *caleficāre*, f. *calēre* to be hot; see -FY.]

1. *trans.* To make warm or hot; to warm, heat. Also *absol.* Hence **Ca·lefied** *ppl. a.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 31 This spirituall sterre of grace

.. calefyeth [*marg.* warmeth] & illumyneth our soules. **1599** A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physick* 13/1 Take the kernelles of wallnuttes, lay them in calefyede water. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 38 Which taken alone do greatly calefy.

2. *intr.* To become warm.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 51 Crystall will calefy unto electricity, that is a power to attract strawes or light bodies. **1658** R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 350 Soils, which calify and indurate by the Sun's reflection.

Calegarth, var. of Calgarth *Obs.*, cabbage garden.

‖ **Calembour** (kalaṅbur, kælĕmbūᵊr). Also **calembourg.** [Fr. (According to Chasles, quoted by Littré, from the name of 'the Abbé de Calemberg, a witty personage in German tales', i.e. Pfarrer Wigand von Theben, known as the 'Pfaff von Kahlenberg' or Priest of Kahlenberg in Lower Austria.)] A pun.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 237 All British-born .. people .. father their calembourgs on Rogers. **1876** A. S. PALMER *Word-hunter's Note-bk.* 167 A mere calembour on the resemblance between the word ebrius and Ebraeus.

Calembuc(o, obs. form of CALAMBAC.

Calemint, obs. form of CALAMINT.

Calend, occas. obs. sing. of CALENDS.

Calendal (kăle·ndăl), *a.* [f. L. *calend-æ* CALENDS + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the Calends.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 204 In the most ancient calendal system. *Ibid.* 328 Each of the thirty calendal forms had its one or more animal representatives.

Calendar (kæ·lĕndăɹ), *sb.* Forms: 3–8 **kalender, 4 kalunder, calundere, kalendeere, -dre, -dare, 4–5 kalendere, 4–8 calender, 5 calendere, kalander, 7 callander, 6– kalendar, 7– calendar.** [a. AF. *calender,* = OF. *calendier* list, register:—L. *calendārium* account-book, f. *calendæ, kalendæ* calends, the day on which accounts were due; see CALENDS.]

1. The system according to which the beginning and length of successive civil years, and the subdivision of the year into its parts, is fixed; as the Babylonian, Jewish, Roman, or Arabic calendar.

Julian Calendar, that introduced by Julius Caesar B.C. 46, in which the ordinary year has 365 days, and every fourth year is a leap year of 366 days, the months having the names, order, and length still retained.

Gregorian Calendar, the modification of the preceding adapted to bring it into closer conformity with astronomical data and the natural course of the seasons, and to rectify the error already contracted by its use, introduced by Pope Gregory XIII in A.D. 1582, and adopted in Great Britain in 1752. See STYLE.

c **1205** LAY. 7219 He [Julius Caesar] makede þane kalender. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 24916 Þat moneth þat man clepes .. Decembre in þe kalunder. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (1865) I. 247 Som monþe in þe kalendere haþ but foure Nonas, and som haþ sixe. **1413** LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* v. i. 73 The competister in the Craft of the Kalendar he cleped seculum the tyme of an honderd yeere. **1611** BIBLE *Pref.* 2 When he [Cæsar] corrected the Calender, and ordered the yeere according to the course of the Sunne. **1831** BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxiii. 311 When the public attention was called to the reformation of the Kalendar. **1854** TOMLINSON *Arago's Astron.* 188 The Arabic calendar, which is that of the Mahometans, is exclusively based on the course of the moon. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits* x. *Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 70 Roger Bacon explained precession of the equinoxes, [and] the consequent necessity of the reform of the calendar. **1886** R. THOMSON *Relig. Humanity* 20 The founder of the Church [Aug. Comte] drew up its calendar .. Each of the thirteen lunar months of the year is sacred to the memory of a great leader of humanity.

2. A table showing the division of a given year into its months and days, and referring the days of each month to the days of the week; often also including important astronomical data, and indicating ecclesiastical or other festivals, and other events belonging to individual days. Sometimes containing only facts and dates belonging to a particular profession or pursuit, as *Gardener's Calendar*, *Racing Calendar*, etc. Also a series of tables, giving these facts more fully; an almanac.

c **1340** *Alisaunder* 623 If any wight .. wilnes þem [þe twelue signes] knowe, Kairus to þe Kalender & kenne yee may. *c* **1391** CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 11 The names of the halidayes in the kalender. **1481** CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xxxi. 126 This is xii tymes so moche & more ouer as the calender enseigneth. **1549** *Bk. Com. Prayer*, The Table and Kalendar expressing the order of the Psalms and Lessons. **1595** SHAKS. *John* III. i. 86 What hath this day deseru'd? .. That it in golden letters should be set Among the high Tides in the Kalender? **1635** AUSTIN *Medit.* 207 Our Church keeps no Solemnitie for his [John the Baptist's] Death (though the Remembrance of it be in her Calender). **1759** MILLER *Gard. Dict.* Pref., The Gardeners Kalendar which was inserted in the former editions of this book. **1824** W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 38 Greatness .. of a kind not to be settled by reference to the court calendar. **1846** J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 423 Appendix, *Agricultural Calendar.* **1879** *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXVIII. 11 Almanacks and calendars in great variety.

b. A contrivance for reckoning days, months, etc.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 74 Every seventh Notch was as long again as the rest, and every first Day of the Month as long again as that long one, and thus I kept my Kalender. **1768** STERNE *Sent. Journ., Captive* (1778) II. 31 A little calendar of small sticks .. notch'd all over with the dismal days and nights he [a captive] had passed there. **1863** T. WRIGHT in *Macm. Mag.* Jan. 173 The Roman calendar of marble .. presented the more prominent attributes of the modern almanac.

† **3.** *fig.* A guide, directory; an example, model.

c **1385** CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 542 Thou .. woste well that kalender ys she To any woman that wull louer be. *c* **1400** *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 115 Lete hem afore be to yow a Kalendere. **1413** *St. Trials Hen. V* (R.) Images .. introduced .. by the permission of the church, to be as a calendar to the laity and the ignorant. **1426** AUDELAY *Poems* 27. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 114 He is the card or calendar of gentry.

4. A list or register of any kind. (In the general sense, now only *fig.*)

? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 2641 Kydd in his kalander a knyghte of his chambyre. **1479** *Office Mayor Bristol* in *Eng. Gilds* 429 To be called and named the Maire of Bristowe is Register, or ellis the Maire is Kalender. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 141 He shoulde haue alwaies a little calender of them apart to vse readily. **1633** G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Militant* 243 When Italie .. shall .. all her calender of sinnes fulfill. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 207 The last time in Daniel's Kalendar of his Four Kingdoms. **1689** *Myst. Iniq.* 16 Registred in the Kalender with those that stood precluded the King's Favour. **1857** H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* iii. 81 The calendar which opens so nobly with the name of Chaucer, closes worthily in our day with that of Wordsworth.

b. *esp.* A list of canonized saints, or the like. (Now usually treated as a form of sense 2, the days dedicated to the memory of the saints being usually registered in the 'calendar' or almanac.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 346 When they receiued Æsculapius as a canonized god into their Kalender. **1631** GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 45. 266 Such as the Holy Ghost registreth in the Kalender of true Saints. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xxxiii. 254 The calendar of martyrs received .. a considerable augmentation. **1832** W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 256 Peace offerings to every saint in the Kalendar.

c. A list of prisoners for trial at the assizes.

[**1591** *Declar. Gt. Troubles* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 214 To call those inquisitions, with their answeres to be put into writing .. to keepe in a maner of a register or kalender.] **1764** R. SANDERS (*title*) The Newgate Calendar. **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 376 The usage is, for the judge to sign the calendar, or list of all the prisoners' names. **1823** LAMB *Last Ess., To Shade of Elliston,* Rhadamanthus .. tries the lighter causes .. leaving to his two brothers the heavy calendars. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits* iv. *Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 28 The crimes recorded in their calendars.

d. *spec.* A list or register of documents arranged chronologically with a short summary of the contents of each, so as to serve as an index to the documents of a given period.

[**1467** *Ordin. Worcester* in *Eng. Gilds* 370 The Kalender of the articles and acts afore specified.] **1830** (Rolls Series) (*title*) Calendars of the Proceedings in Chancery in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. **1856** (*title*) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series of the Reign of Edward VI.

† **5.** *fig.* A record. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 4 The Kalender of my past endeuours. **1649** SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. lvii. (1739) 105 His meritorious Holy War could never wipe it out of the Calendar of story. *a* **1718** PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 589 Once they were as Calendars, for weak People to read some Mystical Glory by.

† **b.** An outward sign, index. *Obs.*

1590 LODGE *Euphues Gold. Leg.* (1887) 13 Nor are the dimples in the face the calendars of truth.

† **6.** One who has charge of records or historical documents. Occurring in the name of an ancient guild in Bristol. *Obs.*

1479 *Office Mayor Bristol* in *Eng. Gilds* 417 The .. prestis of the hous of the Kalenders of Bristowe. ? *c* **1600** *MS.*, *ibid.* 287 The rites and liberties of the Kalenders, of the fraternitie of the church of All Saincts in Bristow, who were a brotherhood consisting of clergy and laymen, and kept the ancient recordes and mynaments, not onely of the towne, but also of other societes in other remote places.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *calendar-day, -holiday, -saint*; **calendar-clock,** a clock which indicates the days of the week or month; **calendar-court,** a court of justice held on a day appointed in the calendar; **calendar month,** one of the twelve months into which the year is divided according to the calendar; also the space of time from any day of any such month to the corresponding day of the next, as opposed to a lunar month of four weeks.

1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 38 [A] *Calendar Clock [or a] Calendar Watch .. [are] a clock or watch that denotes the progress of the calendar. **1865** *Morning Star* 26 May, The court was not a *calendar court. **1875** POSTE *Gaius* I. (ed. 2) 101 A *calendar day consisted of 24 hours measured from midnight to midnight. **1847** EMERSON *Repres. Men* iv. *Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 346, I mean to .. celebrate the calendar-day of our Saint Michael de Montaigne. **1713** 'PHILOPATRIUS' *Refl. Sacheverell's Thanksgiv.-Day* 8, I .. consulted my Almanack, and found it was no *Calendar Holiday. **1788** J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 255 Within six *calendar months after his decease. **1868** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. x. 507 This whole revolution .. took up less than one kalendar month. **1679** *Establ. Test.* 40 The Catalogue of their *Calender Saints.

† **Ca·lendar,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *calendārius* belonging to the calends.] Of the calends: applied to the *Curia calabra* at the Capitol at Rome, where the calends were proclaimed.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. xi. 29 Neyr the chymmys calendare.

Calendar (kæ·lĕndăr), *v.* [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To register in a calendar or list; to register, record.

1487 *Act 3 Hen. VII*, iii, The names of every such prisoner .. to be kalendred by fore the justices for the delyveraunce of the same gaole. **1547** *Act 1 Edw. VI*, v. § 5 The said Wardens shall cause the Number of the said Horses .. to be kalendered in a Book. **1624** HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* III. 150 Let that day never be callendred to memorise them. **1697** *View Penal Laws* 97 He shall shew his Licence to one of the Wardens of the Marches (that their number may be Kalendred). **1870** EMERSON *Soc. & Sol., Work & Days* Wks. (Bohn) III. 69 Life was then calendared by moments.

2. *spec.* **a.** To register in the calendar of saints or saints' days.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. (1632) 388 Wee are generally more apt to Kalender Saints then Sinners dayes. *a* **1641** BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 55 The Divines of Colen calendred Aristotle for a Saint. **1654** R. WHITLOCK *Manners Eng.* 21 (R.) Oft martyred names, as well as men, are calendared. **1842** TENNYSON *St. Sim. Stylites* 130 Holy men, whose names Are register'd and calendar'd for saints.

b. To arrange, analyse, and index (documents): see the *sb.* 4 d.

1859 RILEY *Liber Albus* Pref. 21 These books .. that are thus calendared. **1878** *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 540 Treasures of the Record-Office .. lately calendered and indexed. **1881** *Sat. Rev.* 24 Sept. 395/1 The task of analysing and calendaring [state-]papers.

Hence **Ca·lendaring** *vbl. sb.*

1671 F. PHILIPPS *Reg. Necess.* Ep. Ded., Allowances of Money .. for the Calendring and well ordering of them.

Calendar: see CALENDER *sb.*¹, ².

Calendarer (kæ·lĕndărəɹ). [f. CALENDAR *v.* + -ER¹.] One who calendars (*esp.* documents).

1864 *Q. Rev.* CXVI. 354 The rules and regulations which he [the Master of the Rolls] has framed for the guidance of the Calendarers. **1881** S. R. GARDINER in *Academy* 29 Jan. 74 To a calendarer the work of writing a preface must be something like a holiday.

Calendarial (kælĕndēᵊ·riăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *calendāri-us* (or Eng. CALENDAR) + -AL.] = next.

1867 M. ARNOLD *Celtic Lit.* 59 Arthur and his Twelve (?) Knights .. signifying solely the year with its twelve months; .. Stonehenge and the Gododin put to purely calendarial purposes. **1880** *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 585 The calendarial system of Genesis.

Calendarian (kælĕndēᵊ·riăn), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a calendar.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 372 The conventional calendarian principles of the poem. *Ibid.* 380 Calendarian festivals.

B. *sb.* A maker of a calendar.

1826 HONE *E. D. Bk.* I. 1378 A contemporary kalendarian.

† **Calendario·grapher.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. CALENDAR *sb.* or L. *calendārium*; cf. *biographer*.] A calendar- or almanac-maker.

1683 J. GADBURY *Wharton's Wks.* Pref., A Speculation .. little understood, even by our common Calendariographers.

† **Ca·lendarist.** *Obs. rare.* [see -IST.] One who calendars (events, days, etc.), one who assigns dates and periods.

1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Proph.* 411, I will allow more to the ingenious Calendarist than he requires. *Ibid.* Thus invalid is the Calendarist's ground.

† **Ca·lendary,** *sb.*¹ and *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *calendārium* sb., *calendārius* adj.; see CALENDAR.]

A. *sb.* = CALENDAR *sb.*

c **1450** tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 247 Somme monethe in the calendary [**1387** kalendere] hathe iiij. nones oonly. **1694** FALLE *Jersey* i. 7 Recorded in the Kalendary or Martyrology of Coutance.

B. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or according to, the calendar; = CALENDARIAN.

1633 CRESSY *Fun. Disc.* 115 To performe my Calendary and prescribed task. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 212 The usuall or Calendary month. **1783** W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 191 The four seasons, the moveable feasts and other calendary information.

† **Calendary,** *sb.*² *Obs.* [f. CALENDAR *sb.* or *v.*: cf. *registry*.] The act of calendaring.

1680 MARVEL *Gen. Councils* 12 A question .. upon what day they ought to keep Easter; which though it were no point of Faith that it should be kept at all, yet the very calendary [ed. **1676** calending] of it was controverted.

Calender (kæ·lĕndəɹ), *sb.*¹ Also **6 calander, calendre, 8 calendar, 9 callender.** [a. F. *calandre*:—med.L. *calendra, celendra,* L. *cylindrus,* a. Gr. κύλινδρος roller, cylinder. In sense 1 app. a corrupt form of *calenderer, calendrer.*]

† **1.** One who calenders cloth; a calenderer. *Obs.*

1513 *Act 5 Hen. VIII*, iv. § 1 The said Strangers, called Dry Calanders .. use the said dry calandring of Worsted. **1574** *Life Abp. Canterb.* B vij b *marg. note*, A scourer or Calender off worsteddes of Norwich. **1705** HEARNE *Collect.* 6 Aug. (O. H. S.) I. 26 A fire hapen'd .. in a Calender's House. **1782** COWPER *Gilpin* 24 My good friend the calender Will lend his horse to go.

2. A machine in which cloth, paper, etc., is pressed under rollers for the purpose of smoothing or glazing; also for watering or giving a wavy appearance, etc.

1688 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.*, Calender, *calendre.* **1708** in KERSEY. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Calender* is also used for watering, or giving the waves to tabbies and mohairs. *Ibid. Supp.* s.v., At Paris they have an extraordinary machine of this kind, called the royal calender. **1791** HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. III. x. 295 The impressions of the calender, under which stuffs are passed to water them. **1802** *Hull Advertiser* 25 Dec. 2/3 A valuable Callender, complete. **1875** *Encycl. Brit.* III. 818/1 When it

is desired to finish cloth with a stiff or with a glazed finish ..it is finished in the calender.

3. *attrib.* & *Comb.*, as *calender-house, -mill, -roll.*

1727 SWIFT *Furth. Acc. E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. I. 157 The calendar-mill-room at Exeter-change. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 576 The arrangements .. are generally conducted at the calender houses where goods are finished. 1882a W. C. SMITH *Hilda* III. 125 'Twas a school of the calender kind, Meant to put a fine gloss on the mind. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Nov. 6/1 It [paper] is passed between *calender rolls of chilled steel, which, by tremendous pressure, give it an even and polished surface.

Ca·lender, *sb.*[2] Also **kalender.** [ad. Pers. قلندر *qalandar*, of unknown origin.] One of a mendicant order of dervishes in Turkey and Persia.

[1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 378 The Turkish Calendarlar (a kind of Monkish Order) wear in their Caps long Horse-haires hanging.] 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 70 Thirty Nobles in the habit of Pilgrim Kalenders. 1724 *Arab. Nights* (1812) I. 35 There are three calenders at the gate .. they are all blind of the right eye. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 430/1 Frequently the Calenders go about half naked, with their skin painted red or black.

† Ca·lender, *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *calandre* weevil :—med. L. *calandrus* 'gryllus, cicada, curculio' (Du Cange).] A corn-weevil.

1708 in KERSEY. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Preserving Corn*, Mites, Weevils and Calenders.

Ca·lender, *v.* Forms : 6 **calandre, calendre,** 7 **calander, callendre,** 7– **calender.** [a. F. *calandre-r*, f. *calandre* ; see CALENDER *sb.*[1]]

trans. To pass through a calender ; to press (cloth, paper, etc.) between rollers, for the purpose of smoothing, glazing, etc.

1513 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, iv, Worsteds which been .. shorn, dyed, and calandred. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, iii. § 10 The sayd craftes men .. shall not .. calendre any worstedes. 1696 J. F. *Merchant's Wareho.* 17 Frize .. is not Callendred, or thickned as other Cloths. 1880 *Print. Times* 15 Feb. 31/2 The paper .. must be heavily calendered before being used.

Hence **Ca·lendered** *ppl. a.*, **Ca·lendering** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*).

1523 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, iv. § 1 The said dry Calandring is scorned and abhorred. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* viii. (ed. 3) 54 Establishments for calendering and embossing. 1850 SMILES *Self Help* ii. 35 A woman who kept a calendering machine. 1878 *Cornell Rev.* Feb. 188 Beautifully printed on fine calendered paper.

Calender(e, obs. form of CALENDAR.

Calenderer (kæ·lĕndərəɹ). Also 5 **-derar,** 8–9 **-drer,** 9 **callenderer.** [f. CALENDER *v.* + **-ER**[1].] One whose business it is to calender cloth, etc.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, x. § 2 Calenderars of the same Worstedis. 1755 JOHNSON, *Calendrer*, the person who calenders. 1819 *Post Office Lond. Direct.* 365 Welsh, James, Calendrer and Embosser. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xxxi, Dyers, Callenderers, and Scourers.

† Calendo·grapher. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. CALENDS sense 5.] The constructor of a calendar.

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* VI. 154 (R.) That eclipse .. that .. almost all calendographers had skipped over.

Calendric, -ical (kălĕ·ndrik, -ikăl), *a. rare.* [f. CALENDAR *sb.* + **-IC, -ICAL.**] Of the nature of a calendar (in various senses).

1863 PINKERTON in *N. & Q.* Ser. III. III. 181 The labour of .. precising in a calendrical form such a vast chaos of documents. 1878 T. HARDY *Return of Native* II. viii, Thomasin's hair .. was braided according to a calendric system : the more important the day the more numerous the braids.

Calendry. [f. CALENDER : see **-RY.**] A place where calendering is done.

1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 188 The gunpowder mill, the silk calendry.

Calends, kalends (kæ·lĕndz), *sb. pl.* Forms: [1 sing. **calend, kalendus**], 4–5 **calendis, kalendis, -es,** (sing. **kalende,** 5 **calende**), (4 **kalendez, -us,** 5 **kalandes,** 5–6 **kalendas**), 5–7 **calendes,** (6 **kalendies, callends,** 7 **calands**), 6– **calends, kalends.** [ad. L. *kalendæ, -as* sb. pl., first day of the month, on which the order of days was proclaimed ; f. root *kal-, cal-*, which appears in L. *calāre*, Gr. καλεῖν to call, proclaim. (Or a. F. *kalendes*, 13th c. in Littré.) The singular *calend* is rare and obs. ; it occurs in OE. in the sense 'month'. No sing. was used in Latin.]

1. The first day of any month in the Roman calendar : the term was more or less retained in actual use down to the 17th c.

(The Romans reckoned the days forward to the Kalends, Nones, or Ides next following. Thus, 'on the 27th of May' was 'ante diem sextum Kalendas Junias'. This was loosely rendered into English as 'the sixth of the Kalends of June', or 'the sixth Kalends of June'. Cf. NONES, IDES.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxi. (1495) 359 The fyrste daye of a monthe hath the name of Kalendis. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 345 By the kalendez of Juny we schalle encountre ones. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 93 A waytib not þeis Egipcian daies, þat we call dysmal, ne kalendis of Janiuer. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 30 In Marche Kalendes in the soile ydight. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xlvii. 87/2 The fyrste daye of the yere, that is the fyrste Kalendas of Januarye. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1239/1 In the yeare of our redemption, one thousand, one hundred, thirtie and three, the fift calends of June, being the three and thirtith yeare of the reigne of Henrie the first. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 94 Wee tooke our iourney .. about the kalends of June. 1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* v. i, Thou Shalt die to-morrow, being the fourteenth of The Kalends of October. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warrs* 337 Those that belonged to the City, marched out safe the Seventh of the Calends of August. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Two Odes* Wks. 1774 I. 121 On thy blest Calends, April. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. iii. 96 The calends of May and November.

b. With reference to debts and interest being then due : Settling day.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* (1851) Introd. 10 How they will compound, and in what Calends.

† 2. a. In OE. A month ; *also* appointed time, season.

a 1000 *Menol.* 7 (Gr.) Se kalendus kymeð .. us to tune ; hine folc mycel Januarius heton. *Ibid.* 31 Kalend .. Martius reðe. *a* 1000 *Sol. & Sat.* 479 (Gr.) Ær se dæg cyme, þæt sy his calend cwide (?) arunnen.

† b. In Scripture versions : Applied to the Jewish festival of the new moon. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* i. 14 3oure kalendis and 3oure solempnetees hatede my soule [1388 my soule hatith 3oure calendis]. — 1 *Sam.* xx. 5 David seide to Jonathan, Loo ! Kalendis ben to morwe. 1565 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 60 God commanded the people to keepe the Calends and new Moones. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Numb.* xxviii. 11 In the Calendes you shal offer an holocaust to the Lord [1382 WYCLIF, In the calendis forsothe, that is, in the bigynnyngis of monthes].

3. Phrases. **† a.** *Calends of exchange* : ? a money changer's calendar, reckoning, or account ; *hence,* business or practical reckoning.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1647 This Trcylus this lettre thought al straunge .. Hym thought it like a Kalendes of chaunge. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xiii. i, Brutus .. called this Isle Briteyn .. So was the name of this ilke Albyon All sette on side in Kalandes of achaunge. *Ibid.* lxxii. ii, Her goodlyhede .. chaunged all his corage and manhede, In Kalandes of eschaunge he was [so] impressed.

b. *On* (*at*) *the Greek Calends* (L. *ad Græcas kalendas*) : humorous for, Never ; since the Greeks used no calends in their reckoning of time.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Consid. Parlt.* Wks. (1711) 185 That gold, plate, and all silver, given to the mint-house in these late troubles, shall be paid at the Greek Kalends. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., At the Greek Calends, never ; for the Greks have no Calends. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf. T.* i. 18 His friends looked for it only on the Greek Calends, say on the 31st of April, when that should come round, if you would modernize the phrase. 1882a *Macm. Mag.* 253 So we go on .. and the works are sent to the Greek Calends.

† 4. *fig.* First days, beginning, first taste, prelude. (Also in *sing.*) *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. Prol. 7 Now of hope the kalendis bygynne. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* xiv. Sel. Wks. II. 261 Kalendis of þis siȝt hadde Poul whan he was ravyshed. 1423 JAS. I *King's Q.* vi. v, Gave me in hert kalendis of confort. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 114 What is age, but the Calends of death ?

5. A calendar, record. (Also in *sing. rare.*)

1470 HARDING *Chron.* ccxl. xxix, I make you a kalende Of all the waie to Edenbourgth. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 45 Their looks are like Calends, that can determine no certaintie. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart., Sir J. Oldcastle* Ffiij b, Him for a Saint within your Kalends hold. 1866 E. H. BICKERSTETH *Yesterd., to-day, &c.* XII. 317 Festivals that stand On the sidereal calends marked in light.

‖ Cale·ndula. *Bot.* [mod.L. dim. of *calendæ*, intended to express 'little calendar, little clock, or perh. little weather-glass'.]

1. The generic name of the Common Marigold, and its congeners.

1871 in M. Collins *Mrq. & Merch.* I. x. 309 The golden haze of the Calendula.

2. *Pharm.* A tincture of the flowers applied as a hæmostatic to wounds, etc. *attrib.* in *Calendula ointment, plaster,* etc.

Calendulin (kălĕ·ndiŭlin). *Chem.* [f. prec. + **-IN.**] 'A mucilaginous substance extracted from the leaves and flowers of the common marigold' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 722).

Calenge, obs. form of CHALLENGE.

† Ca·lent, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *calēns, calēnt-em* pr. pple. of *calēre* to be hot.] Warm, hot.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 377 Styled with the same epithets that the lion and the sun are ; as heat-bearing, æstivé, ardent, arent, calent, hot. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1775 in ASH.

Calenture (kæ·lĕnticuəɹ). Also 6 **calentura,** 6–7 **callenture.** [a. F. *calenture*, ad. Sp. *calentura* fever, f. *calentar* to be hot, f. L. *calēnt-em* hot, burning.]

1. A disease incident to sailors within the tropics, characterized by delirium in which the patient, it is said, fancies the sea to be green fields, and desires to leap into it.

The word was also used in the Spanish general sense of 'fever', and sometimes in that of 'sunstroke'.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 92 Then (as the possessed with the Calentura,) thou shalt offer to leape. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* v. i. 277 Such men die mad as of a calenture. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 223, I have suffered the most violent Calenture for fifteen dayes. *a* 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 43 To avoyd the calmes, which .. breed calenturas, which wee call burning fevers. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 14 In this Voyage .. I was continually sick, being thrown into a violent Calenture by the excessive Heat. 1721 SWIFT *S. Sea Proj.* vii, So, by a calenture misled, The mariner with rapture sees, On the smooth ocean's azure bed, Enamell'd fields and verdant trees. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 455 Demanding to jump overboard like the seaman in a calenture,

2. *fig.* and *transf.* Fever ; burning passion, ardour, zeal, heat, glow.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 44 Ere hee bee come to the .. raging Calentura of his wretchednes. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 158 Knowledge kindles Calentures in some. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 362 They were in the Calenture of primitive devotion. *a* 1711 KEN *Preparat.* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 27 Pure Chastity excells in Gust The Calentures of baneful Lust. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* III. ix. 238 The mirage of a moral calenture, which conjures up unexisting objects.

Hence **Calentural** *a.* (Carlyle), **Calentu·rist.**

1823 LAMB *Elia, All Fools D.* (1836) 96 You were founder, I take it, of the disinterested sect of the Calenturists.

† Ca·lenture, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] **a.** *trans.* To infect with the calenture ; hence *fig.* to fever, fire. **b.** *intr.* To become hot or inflamed.

a 1678 MARVELL *Poems* Wks. 1776 III. 336 Thirst of empire calentur'd his breast. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, ccix, A busie Age, where euery breath Calentur's into faction.

† Ca·lepin. *Obs.* [a. F. *calepin*, ad. It. *calepino* dictionary, polyglot, from the cognomen of the Augustine friar, Ambrosio Calepino, of Calepio in Italy, the author of a famous Latin Dictionary, first published in 1502, which in its many editions was *the* Latin Dictionary of the 16th century, and the foundation of the later work of Forcellini. There was an octoglot edition by Passerat in 1609.]

A dictionary (sometimes 'a polyglot') ; *fig.* one's book of authority or reference ; one's note-book or memorandum-book.

Hence the French phrases 'je consulterai là-dessus mon calepin', 'cela n'est pas dans son calepin', 'mettez cela sur votre calepin' (make a note of that to serve as a lesson), and the English (*obs.*) 'to bring any one to his Calepin', i. e. to the utmost limits of his information.

1568 *Lanc. Wills* (1860) II. 226, I wyll that Henry Marrecrofte shall have my calapyne and my parafrasies. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 56 Let him turne ouer all his vocabularies, Calepines, and dictionaries. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xiii. (1632) 602 A stone is a body : but he that should insist and urge : And what is a body ? .. and so goe-on : Should at last bring the respondent to his Calepine or wit's end. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Magic Mirr.* Wks. (1711) 174 Taxations, monopolies, tolls .. and such impositions as would trouble many Calepines to give names unto. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 22 We have weeded the calepines and lexicons. [1772 NUGENT *Friar Gerund* II. 53 Calepino is not .. the title of a work, but a patronymic of the country of the author .. a native of Calepio in Italy.]

† Cales. *Obs. rare*[−1]. The name of a fabulous creature : see quot.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 7094 Ther he fond addren .. And a feolle worm, Cales.

Calescence (kăle·sĕns). [f. CALESCENT *a.* on L. type **calēscentia* : see **-ENCE.**] Increasing warmth or heat. 1846 WORCESTER cites BOASE.

Calescent (kăle·sĕnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *calēscēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *calēscĕre* to grow warm, inchoative from *calēre* to be warm.] Growing warm, glowing with heat.

1804 HUDDESFORD *Weccam. Chaplet* 162 The calescent sanguine flood By vile vulgarity called Blood.

Calesh, obs. form of CALASH.

Calet(te, var. of CALLET, *Obs.*

Calewe, obs. form of CALLOW.

† Ca·lewey. *Obs. rare.* Also **caylewey, kaylewey, calawey, calwey.** [a. OF. *caillouet, caillœl,* in Cotgr. *Caillouet,* f. *Cailloux* in Burgundy : see Skeat *Notes to P. Pl.* 376.] A kind of pear.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 69 Contenence is nerre þe croppe as cal[e]wey bastarde. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7045 With deynte flawnes, brode and flat, With caleweis, or with pullayle [Fr. *la poire du caillouel*].

Calf[1] (kāf). Forms : 1 **cealf, celf, cælf,** 2 *Kentish* **chalf,** 3 **kelf,** 3–5 **kalf,** 3– **calf,** (5 **calfe**), 6 **caulf,** *Kentish* **chawlfe,** 8 **calve** ; (*Sc.* 6–9 **cawf,** 9 **cauf**). Pl. **calves** : 1 **cealfru, calfru, calfur, cealfas,** 4 **calveren, calvys,** 4–5 **calfis,** 7 **calfes,** 4– **calves.** (The genit. sing., esp. in comb., was frequently *calves.*) [Common Teut. : OWS. *cealf* (pl. *cealfru*), OMercian *cælf* (pl. *calferu, calfur*), ONorthumbrian *cælf, cęlf,* correspond to OS. and MDu. *calf* (Du. *kalf*), OHG. *chalb* (MHG. *kalp, kalb-,* mod.G. *kalb*) :—OTeut. **kalbоz, -iz* neut. In later WS. the word was often masc. (pl. *cealfas*) = ON. *kálfr* ; in Goth. only the fem. *kalbô* (δάμαλις) = OHG. *chalba,* mod.G. *kalbe* female calf, is recorded.]

1. The young of any bovine animal, *esp.* of the domestic cow. 'Calf is applied to all young cattle until they attain one year old, when they are *year-olds* or *yearlings*' (Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 179).

In calf, with calf (said of the cow) : pregnant. *Golden calf* : the idol set up by Aaron, and the similar images set up by Jeroboam ; sometimes proverbially with reference to the 'worship' of wealth. '*The calves of our lips*' (a doubtful transl. of a difficult Heb. passage, in *Hos.* xiv. 2 where the LXX and Peschito have 'fruit') is occas. quoted in the sense of 'an offering of praise'.

a 800 *Corpus Gl.* 2144 (O. E. T.) *Vitulus*, cælf; *vitula*, cucælf. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xxxii. 4 Þa nam he þæt gold and ȝet an cealf and hiȝ cwædon Israhel þis ys þin God. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xv. 27 Þin fæder of-sloh an fæt celf [*c* 1160 *Hatton G.* chalf]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 138 Hit regibbeð anon, ase uet kelf and idel. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 37 Hire calf sukeð. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1013 Kalues fleis, and flures bred. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6503 Þair gold in tresur gadrid Þai samen A goldin calf þar-of Þai blu. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi[i]. 11 Many calfis has vmgifen me; fat bulles me has vmseged. *c* 1371 WYCLIF *Begg. Friers* (1608) 12 Priests .. wenten to calveren of gold. 1382 — *Hosea* xiv. 2 We shuln ȝeelde the calues of our lippis [= Vulg. *vitulos*, LXX *καρπόν*]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. ix. 105 Calveren of gold. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 51 With Calfe, *fetosus*. 1534 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, Off yᵉ cat' of cristchurch for a chawlfe, iijs. iiij*d*. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 10 He that hath borne a calfe, shall also beare a bull. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 48 As wise as Waltam's calfe. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 89 A tail almost as long as a calves. 1629 J. COLE *Of Death* 105 Before we can offer unto God with a good conscience, the calves of our lips. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 416 They .. fell off From God to worship Calves. 1727 SWIFT *Modest Prop.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 66 Their mears in foal, their cows in calf. 1861 TH. MARTIN *Horace's Odes* II. v. 80 Your heifer bounding in play With the young calves.

b. *To slip* (*cast*) *the calf*: to suffer abortion; said of the cow, also (*humorously*) of women (*obs.*)

1664 PEPYS *Diary* 19 Sept., Fraizer is so great with .. all the ladies at court, in helping to slip their calfes when there is occasion. 1842-72 STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* I. 178 A cow that suffers abortion slips her calf.

c. *transf.* Applied to human beings: A stupid fellow, a dolt; sometimes a meek inoffensive person. Also as a term of endearment. *Essex calf*: a nickname for a native of that county.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* II. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 94 You great calf, ye should have more wit, so ye should. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 126 How now (you wanton Calfe) Art thou my Calfe? 1627 DRAYTON *Nymphid.* (1631) 171 Some silly doting brainless calfe. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 113 ⁋ 3, I cried, like a Captivated Calf as I was. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* IV. 43 It prov'd an Essex Calf. 1865 *Punch* 20 Apr., An Essex calf of the first magnitude.

2. *ellipt.* Leather made from the hide or skin of a calf. (More fully *calf-leather*; see 7.)

1727 SWIFT *Furth. Acc. E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. I. 156 As to the report of my poor husband's stealing o'calf, it is really groundless, for he always binds in sheep. 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXVIII. 9 The material used is Calf. 1879 in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 88 Calf is .. prepared by the process called by tanners 'tawing'.

3. The young of other animals; as of deer, the elephant, the whale.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. XXX. (1495) 793 The hynde etyth of the herbe Dragancia to be delyuerde of her calfe the more eesely. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E j b, Ye shall hym [a hart] a Calfe . call at the fyrst yere. 1597 *Return fr. Parnass.* II. II. v. 887 Your Hart is the first yeare a Calfe, the second yeare a Brochet. 1725 DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 260 The Calf, or young Whale, has been found perfectly form'd in the Cow, when not above seventeen Inches long. 1860 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. 397 An elephant, which had been captured by Mr. Cripps, dropped a female calf. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. XI. XI. § 2. 155 The hounds also by their tongues indicate..the presence, if any, of a calf with the hind. 1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* iv. 63 The young of the..tall red deer are called calves.

4. Sea-calf, a popular name of the Seal, esp. *Calocephalus vitulinus* (or *Phoca vitulina*).

c 1613 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IV. (R.) In sholes the sea calues came. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnar.* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 182 The Calves Marine, who on firm Ground Are wont to take a Sleep profound. 184*x* *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 161/2 The vulgar name is sea-calf, and on that account the male is called the bull, and the female the cow. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvii. 221 Some overgrown Greenland calves..Very strange are these seal.

5. *transf.* **a.** A small island lying close to a larger one. [ON. *kálfr*; known in Eng. only in 'The Calf of Man'.]

1833 J. GORTON *Topogr. Dict.* I. 347 Calf of Man .. An island, situated off the south-west extremity of the Isle of Man. 1860 H. MARRYAT *Jutland* I. vii. 91 The early Northmen often named these small islands calves. 18.. BACKWELL *Isle Man Guide* 60 Beyond .. lies the Calf of Man .. The Calf..contains about 600 superficial acres of land.

6. An iceberg detached from a coast glacier; a fragment of ice detached from an iceberg or floe.

1818 *Edin. Rev.* XXX. 18 The fragments of ice, which the seamen term calves. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlii. (1856) 395 The interposition of floating fragments or calves. *Ibid.* xliii. 401 Calves .. fragments of tables..which have been forced down by pressure, and afterward..have been liberated again from the floe and find their way upward wherever an opening permits.

7. *Comb.* **a.** Obvious and general, as *calf-brains, -flesh, -guts, -head, -house, -leather, -pen, -whale, -worship; calf-like* adj. and adv. (For parts of the animal the genit. *calf's, calves'*, is now usual.)

? *c* 1600 *Distracted Emp.* I. i. in *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 181 You love the cubboarde Wherein your *calves brayns are lockt up for breakfast. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2714 He..þam fedd wit *calf flesse [*Trin. MS.* calues flesshe]. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 661 *Caro uitulina*, calfflesche. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 34 It is a voyce in her eares which..*Calues-guts, nor the voyce of vnpaued Eunuch to boot, can neuer amend. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 87 To dress a *Calf's Head Surprise. 1813 MOORE *Post Bag* iii. 34 The dish..Was, what old Mother Glasse calls, 'a calf's-head surprised'! 1823 — *Fab., Holy Alliance* II. 91 A Duke, of birth sublime .. (Some calf-head, ugly from all time). 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 472 *Calves-house, 22 feet by 16, with their pens. 1879 in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 416/2 The calf-house .. should be a roomy, well-ventilated building. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* XXXVIII. 200 Dress'd in a suit of *calve's-leather cloaths. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 179 *Calfe-like, they my lowing follow'd. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 86 Have the *calf-pens opening into the cowshed for convenience of suckling. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xiii, I was going to swim to the *calf whale. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* V. v. 152 *Calfe-worship..continued in the kingdome of Israel. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 82 He [Jeroboam] would have calf-worship to be the only worship of God.

b. Special combinations: **calf-bed**, a cow's matrix (*dial.*); also (*humorous*) parturition (of a cow), cf. *child-bed*; **calf-bound** *a.* (*Bookbinding*), bound in calf (cf. 2); **calf-country, calf-ground** (*Sc.*), the place of one's birth or early life; † **calf-haulm** (see quot.); **calf-kill**, a heath plant (*Kalmia latifolia*) injurious to cattle eating it; cf. 'lambkill' = *K. angustifolia*; **calf-knee**, popular name for the malformation called *genu valgum*, or knock-knee; **calf-land** = *calf-country*; **calf-lea** (*Sc.*), 'infield ground, one year under natural grass' (Jamieson); **calf-lick** (*dial.*), a tuft of hair on the forehead which will not lie smoothly and evenly; a cowlick, a 'feather'; † **calf-lolly** (? *nonce-wd.*), a stupid calf; **calf-love**, romantic attachment or affection between a boy and a girl; **calf-lymph**, vaccine lymph obtained direct from the animal; **calf's-teeth** *sb. pl.*, milk teeth; **calf-time**, the period of youth; **calf-trundle** (*dial.*), 'the entrails of a calf; *fig.* applied to the ruffle of a shirt, or flounces of a gown' (Halliwell); **calf-ward** (*Sc.*), a small field or enclosure for calves. Also CALF'S-FOOT, CALF-SKIN, CALVES'-SNOUT.

1822 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 305 Your uncle Tom has lost a cow, in *calf-bed. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 561 That, I believe, is his *calf-country. 1884 *Illust. Lond. News* 21 June 606/2 We'll go and take a look at my *calf-ground. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 486 A Cow that strains in Calving, when their *Calf-haulm, Udder, or Bag, will come down and swell as much as a blown Bladder. 1765 DICKSON *Agric.* xiii. 109 When it is only two or three years old, it is called, in some parts of the country, calf-lea. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lxvii, I was..a *Calf-lolly, a Doddipole. 1823 GALT *Entail* I. xxxii. 284, I made a *calf-love marriage. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* II. 104 It's a girl's fancy—Just a kind o' calf-love—let it go by. 1884 *Christian World* 5 June 417/4 Any doctor can procure *calf-lymph for his patients. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 173/2 A *Calf Ride [is] a place made of Boughs .. in which the Calf is kept whilst he is sucking. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (1841) 88 Ere your *calues teeth were out, you thought it long. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* ix, Where have you been spending your *calf-time? 1785 BURNS *Dr. Hornbook* xxiii, His braw *calf-ward whare gowans grew.

Calf[2] (kɑf). Also 4 **caalf**, 5–7 **calfe**, 7 **calue**. [app. a. ON. *kálfi* of unknown origin; adoption from Ir., Gael. *calpa* leg, calf of the leg, has been conjectured.]

1. The fleshy hinder part of the shank of the leg, formed by the bellies of muscles which move the foot.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibleswo.* in Wright *Voc.* 148 *La jambe*, the caalf. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *C. T.* Prol. 592, fful longe were his legges and ful lene ylyk a staf ther was no calf ysene. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 58 Calfe of a legge, *sura*. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 678 *Hic musculus*, the calfe of the lege. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The calfe ouer the leg mouyng the fote and ancle. '1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 645 His legge is too big for Hector. More Calfe certaine. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 58 The contraction of the calf of the leg in the cramp. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XXXVII, A handsome person and calves.

b. *transf.* The corresponding part of a stocking.

a 1659 CLEVELAND *Pet. Poem* 55 My Stocking-calves..Are paradiz'd as naked as my Nock. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* I. ii, The calves of these stockings are thickened a little too much.

2. Applied to the corresponding part of the arm containing the belly of the triceps muscle.

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1887) 33 The *triceps* .. furnishes the *calf* of the upper arm.

Calf(e, obs. form of CALVE *v.*

† **Calfam**, *sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. ? = CALIPH.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 119 In thys poynte here hath he shewed hymselfe a very wyse calfam.

Calfate, calfet: see CALFRET *v.*

Calfhood (kɑ·fˌhud). Calf state or stage.

1880 G. ALLEN *Evolut., In Summer Fields*, Cows hate dogs instinctively, from their earliest calfhood upward.

† **Ca·lfin**, *sb. Obs. Sc.* Also calfing, colfin. [Jamieson suggested connexion with F. *calfater* CALFRET.] The wadding or other stopping of a gun.

1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. App. (1848) 587 Such other calfine as was at hand. 1722 in Wodrow *Sufferings Ch. Scot.* II. App. 8 The burning Calfing was left on his Gown. 1736 *Trial Capt. Porteous* 21 (JAM.) He was so near as to see..the colfin flee out of the pannel's gun.

† **Ca·lfin**, *v. Obs. Sc.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To wad (a fire-arm).

1793 *Piper o' Peebles* 19 (JAM.) It's no been fir'd, I find it fu', Weel calfin'd wi' a clout o' green.

Calfish (kɑ·fiʃ), *a.* [f. CALF[1] + -ISH[1].] Akin to or resembling a calf; *fig.* raw, untrained.

1765 LAW *Behmen's Myst. Magnum* XXV. (1772) 215 Calfish understandings.

Calfless (kɑ·flės), *a.*[1] Having no calf (*sb.*[1]).

1388 WYCLIF *Job* xxi. 10 The cow caluyde, and is not priued of hir calf [*v. r.* maad calfflees]. *a* 1528 [see next].

Ca·lfless, *a.*[2] Also calve-. [f. CALF[2] + -LESS.] Of the leg: Destitute of calf; thin, lean.

a 1528 SKELTON *Poem agst. Garnesche* 30 Your longe lothy legges .. as a kowe calfles. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1845) 269 Long, lean, calfless legs. 1860 SMILES *Self-Help* x. 256 Calveless legs and limp bodies.

Calfling (kɑ·flin). In 6 **calueling**. [f. CALF[1] + -LING.] A little calf.

1598 YONG *Montemayor's Diana* 79 Licking their yong and tender calueling.

† **Ca·lfret**, *v. Obs.* Also **calfate, calfet, calfuter**. [ad. F. *calfreter* (Cotgr.), *calfater, calfeutrer* to caulk (a ship). The word occurs also as It. *calafatare*, Sp. *calafatear, -fetear*; usually believed to be f. Arab. ﻗﻠﻔﻄ *qalafa*, in 2nd conjugation *qallafa* to caulk a ship with palm-tree fibre, etc.; cf. med.Gr. *καλαφάτης* caulker. The Fr. form *calfeutrer* is conjectured to have been influenced by *feutre* felt.] *trans.* To stop up (with oakum) the seams of (a ship); to caulk.

a 1600 HUME in Sibbald *Chron. Scot. Poetry* (1802) III. 381 (Jam.) Weill calfuterd [*printed* -calsutered] bots. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 482 They .. therewith [viz. with reeds] calfret or calke the ioints of their ships. 1648 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.* (1660) *Kleuteren* .. to give Knocks or Blowes, or to Calfate. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xiii, The Plaintiff truly had just cause to calfet..the gallion.

Calf's-foot, calves-foot. Also 5 **calvys-fote**, 6 **calfes foote**.

1. *lit.* The foot of a calf; hence, *calves-foot jelly*.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 70 The vse of them (especially of Calues feete) is very profitable in consumptions. 1775 NOURSE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 438, I now allowed him chicken broth .. calves-feet jelly. 1785 W. SCOTT in *Med. Commun.* II. 85, I procured some calf's foot jelly. 1879 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 28 June, What purported to be mock-turtle soup..with pieces of calves-foot or cow-heel in it.

2. *Herb.* The Cuckoo-pint or Wake-robin (*Arum maculatum*): see ARUM. [So Fr. *pied-de-veau.*]

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 588 *Jarus*, Cokkupyntel *et* Calvysfote. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. vii. 322 Calfes foote or Cockowpynt. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 30 The hearb Arum, called in English Wake-Robbin or Calves-foot.

Calf-skin. Also **calf's-, calves-, calve-**. The skin or hide of a calf; a superior kind of leather made from this, and used in bookbinding, shoe-making, etc. More rarely = *vellum*.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iii. 18 Hee that goes in the calues-skin, that was kil'd for the Prodigall. 1595 — *John* III. i. 129 Hang a Calues skin on those recreant limbes! 1604 in *Shaks. C. Praise* 60 Master Bursebell the calves-skin scrivener. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* v. 75 Copies, well-bound in calf-skin. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 74, 900 calve-skins [exported in 1 yr. from Petersburg]. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Courage* 207 Cowardice shuts the eyes till the sky is not larger than a calf-skin.

† **b.** A purse, etc., made of calf-skin. *Obs.*

1618 DEKKER *Owles Almanack*, This puts .. coyne into the Painters calueskinne.

† **c.** *attrib.*

1606 *Wily Beguiled* Prol. (N.) His calfs-skin jests from hence are clear exil'd. 1785 GROSE *Class. Dict. Vulg. Tongue* Calf-skin fiddle, a drum.

Calf's snout: see CALVES'-SNOUT.

Calfuter: see CALFRET.

† **Ca·lgarth, cale-garth.** [f. *cal(e*, KALE + GARTH.] A cabbage garden, a kale yard.

14.. *Harl. MS.* 1587 in *Promp. Parv.* 58 *Cauletum*, cawle-garthe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 51 A Cale garth, *ortus, etc.*; *vbi*, a gardynge. 1575 *Richmond Wills* (1853) 255, j old calgarth spade and j haye spayde.

Cali-, a non-etymological spelling of *calli-* in words formed from Gr. *κάλλ-ος* beauty; confused with *calo-* from Gr. *καλό-s* beautiful. See CALLI-.

Cali-: see also CALE-.

† **Caliatour, caleatour.** In *Caliatour('s) wood*, a dye-wood from the Coromandel coast, identified by some with red sandal-wood.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2269/2 Of Caleatours Wood.

Caliawndyre, var. of COLIANDER, *Obs.*

Caliban (kæ·libæn). [App. a variant of CANNIBAL, or perh. actually a form of *Carib*. It does not appear, however, where Shakspere found the form.] The name of a character in Shakspere's *Tempest*, 'a salvage and deformed slave' (*Dram. Personæ*); thence applied to a man of degraded bestial nature. Hence **Ca·libani·sm.**

[1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 308 Wee'll visit *Caliban*, my slaue, who neuer Yeelds vs kinde answere.] 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 282, I found th' Infernal Cunning-man, and th' Vnder-witch, his Caliban, With Scourges .. arm'd. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. xxix, Grandcourt held that the Jamaican negro was a beastly sort of baptist Caliban. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 69 Where is the Dutch pug? Where is that Narcissus of canine Calibanism?

Calibash, obs. form of CALABASH, CALIPASH.

Caliber, obs. form of CALABER.

Calibogus (kælibō·gəs). *U. S.* Also **calli-**. [Schele de Vere suggests that the *-bogus* is from BAGASSE: cf. BOGUS[2].] A mixture of rum and spruce-beer.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Calibogus*, rum and spruce beer, American beverage. 1861 L. DE BOILIEU *Recoll.*

Labrador Life 162 Callibogus, a mixture of Rum and Spruce-beer, more of the former and less of the latter.

Calibrate (kæ·librēit), *v.* [f. CALIBRE + -ATE3: cf. F. *calibrer*.] *trans.* To determine the calibre of; *spec.* to try the bore of a thermometer tube or similar instrument, so as to allow in graduating it for any irregularities: to graduate a gauge of any kind with allowance for its irregularities.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 27 The [thermometer] tube must be calibrated, i. e. the irregularities in the bore must be determined and allowed for. 1870 TYNDALL *Heat* x. App. 330, I give here the method of calibrating the galvanometer. 1881 TAIT in *Nature* XXV. 128 The external gauge was accurately calibrated.

Calibration (kælibrēi·ʃən). [f. prec. + -ATION.] The action or process of calibrating.

1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 20 The relative diameter of the bore .. having now been determined by Calibration,

Calibre, caliber (kæ·libəɹ: occas. kăl·br), *sb.* Also 6–8 **caliver**, 8 **calabar, calliber, -bre, caliper, calabre.** [a. F. *calibre* (*qualibre* in Cotgr. 1611) = It. *calibro*, Sp. *calibre* (OSp. also *calibo*, Diez) of uncertain origin; the Arab. قالب *qālib* 'mould for casting metal', or some cognate derivative of *qalaba* to turn, has been suggested as the source. See CALIPER.

(Mahn conjectured as source L. *quā librā* of what weight?) *Calibre* and *Calliper(s* are apparently originally the same word. Several 16th c. writers assign the same origin to CALIVER, the name of a species of harquebus, as if this were derived from *arquebuse de calibre*, or some similar name. Littré has 'douze canons de calibre d'empereur (12 cannons of *emperor's calibre*) pour la batterie' of 16th c. The frequent use of *caliver* in the sense of *calibre*, in the 16th and 17th c., appears to favour this.]

1. †a. The diameter of a bullet, cannon-ball, or other projectile. *Obs.* **b.** *Hence*, The internal diameter or 'bore' of a gun.

(As the 'calibre' of a piece of ordnance determines the weight of the projectile it can throw, phrases like 'guns of heavy calibre' often occur in popular use.)

1588 E. YORK *Ord. Marshall. City London* in *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xxxi. 570/1 We had our particular Calibre of Harquebuze .. The Prynces .. caused seven thousand Harquebuzes to be made, all of one Calibre. 1591 SIR J. SMYTHE *Instruct. Militarie* 189, I would that all their bullettes should be of one Caliver. *a* 1595 — *Animadv. Capt. Berwick* in Grose *Mil. Antiq.* (1801) 297 A harquebuze and a currier, both .. of one caliver heighthe of bullet. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Caliber*, in Gunnery the heighth of the bore in any peice of Ordnance. 1708 KERSEY, *Caliver* or *Caliper*, the Bigness, or rather the Diameter of a piece of Ordnance, or any other Fire-arms at the Bore or Mouth. 1746 *Rep. Cond. Sir J. Cope* 99 All the Cannon was of the same Caliber, being 1½ Pounders. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The caliber is the rule by which all the parts of a cannon, or mortar, as well as of its carriage, are proportioned. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 65 The bore .. was nearly 20½ calibers long. 1803 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* II. 327 We .. have taken about 60 pieces of cannon .. of the largest calibres.

b. *transf.* The diameter of any body of circular section; *esp.* the internal diameter of a tube or hollow cylinder; in *Phys.* chiefly of an artery.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Caliber* or *Caliper*, in a general sense, notes the extent of any round thing in thickness, or diameter. In which sense we say, a column is of the same caliber as another, when they are both of the same diameter. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 19 The caliber of these empty tubes. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 77/2 If we brace the arteries .. we shall find their calibres everywhere diminished.

2. *fig.* **†a.** Degree of social standing or importance, quality, rank. [The earliest cited sense; prob. from Fr.] *Obs.* **b.** Degree of personal capacity or ability; 'weight' of character; (often with conscious reference to 1). In wider sense: Quality, 'stamp', degree of merit or importance.

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* 164 The forfeiture of the honor of a ladye of equall calibre [*elsewhere spelt* calabre] and callinge to mee. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Skiamachia* Wks. (1711) 199 Sir Henry Vane, or others of such calibre? 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 108 Declamations of this kind coming from men of their *Calibre* .. were highly mischievous. 1808 SCOTT in *Lockhart* i. (1842) 9/1 The calibre of this young man's understanding. 1826 J. GILCHRIST *Lecture* 55 We know the Doctor's caliber well enough. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* Pref., Playing against an eleven of their own calibre. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 57/2 Majorities would be compelled to look out for members of a much higher calibre. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxviii. 125 The host, with the Duke of Brecon on his right and Lothair on his left, and 'swells' of calibre in their vicinity.

3. pl. *calipers.* = CALLIPERS.

4. *attrib.* and in *comb.*, as in **calibre-rule, -scale** (see quots.); **calibre-compasses, -square**: see CALLIPER.

1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* I. 1 The Calibre Scale..an Instrument or Ruler .. to determine the Weights of all Iron Bullets by their Diameters. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Caliber-rule is an instrument, wherein a right line is so divided, as that the first part being equal to the diameter of an iron or leaden ball of one pound weight, the other parts are to the first, as the diameters of balls of two, three, four, etc., pounds, are to the diameter of a ball of one pound. The caliber is used by engineers, from the weight of the ball given, to determine its diameter, or caliber; or vice versa.

†Calibre, -ber (kæ·libəɹ), *v. Obs.* [f. prec. Cf. F. *calibrer*.] *trans.* To determine the calibre of; to measure with callipers. Hence **Ca·libered, -bred** *ppl. a.* 1731 in BAILEY, vol. II. 1775 in ASH.

Ca·libred, *a.* [f. CALIBRE *sb.* + -ED.] Of or having calibre: chiefly in *comp.*

1887 *Standard* 7 Nov. 5/7 The smaller calibred weapon.

Caliburn, -burno (kæ·libəɹn, kælibə·ɹno). Also **Calab-, caleb-**. The name of King Arthur's sword. See EXCALIBUR.

1297 R. GLOUC. 174 Mid is suerd he was igurd .. Calibourne it was icluped. *Ibid.* 208 Calebourne is gode suerd. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* (1847) 353 The kyng with Calaburne knyghtly hym strykes. 1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1830) I. III. iii. 175 A sword, fancied to have been his caliburno. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* I. xv, On Caliburn's resistless brand.

Calicate, incorrect spelling of CALYCATE.

Calic(e, early form of CHALICE.

Caliciform (kæ·lisifɔm), *a.* Also (*erron.*) **calyciform.** [ad. mod.L. *caliciformis*, f. L. *calicem* (*calix*) cup + -(I)FORM: cf. F. *caliciforme*.] In the form of a cup; cup-shaped.

1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1122/1 A caliciform papilla.

Calicinated (kăli·sinēted), *ppl. a.* [app. irregularly f. L. *calix* cup.] Made cup-shaped.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. vi. 460 The beautiful calicinated fibula.

Calicle (kæ·lik'l). *Biol.* Also (*erron.*) **calycle.** [ad. L. *caliculus*, dim. of *calix* cup.] (See quot.)

1848 DANA *Zooph.* ii. 16 *note*, *Calicle*.. is used for the prominences which contain the cells in many corals. *Ibid.* iii. 20 Every calicle is the site of a polyp-flower. 1874 A. WILSON in *Gd. Words.* 703 A row of little cup-like bodies .. known as 'hydrothecae' or 'calycles'.

Calico (kæ·liko). Forms: *α.* 6 (Cal3ecot), **callicutt**, 6–7 **calecut**, 6–8 **calli-, calicut**, 7 **calicute**, 7–8 **callicot**. *β.* 6 **kalyko, calyco, calocowe**, (**callaga, -ca**), 6–8 **callico**(e, 7–8 **calicoe**, 7– **calico**. [In 16–17th c. also *calicut*, from the name of the Indian city (sense 1), called in Malayâlam *Kōlikōḍu*, in Arabic *Qaliqūt*, med.L. (Conti) *Colliculthia*, Pg. *Qualecut* (V. de Gama), *Calecut* (Camoens). It is not clear how the form *calico*, occurring in 1540 as *kalyko*, arose; it may have been merely an English corruption; the F. *calicot* has been suggested as the intermediate form, but the age of this is uncertain.]

1. The name of a city on the coast of Malabar; in the 16th c. the chief port, next to Goa, of intercourse between India and Europe; used *attrib.* in *Calicut-cloth, Calico-cloth*: see next.

α. [*c* 1505 DUNBAR *Warldis Instabilitie* 62 It micht have cuming in schortar quhyll Fra Cal3ecot and the new-fund Yle.] 1541 (July) *Lett. Credence of T. Bellenden fr. Jas. V to Hen. VIII*, IX peces of Callicutt claith pertenyng to ane William Blaky in Leith. 1589 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1886) I. 3 Of silke and linnen wouen together, resembling something Callicut cloth. — *Voy.* (1599) II. I. *Ep. Ded.*, Lapped vp almost an hundred fold in fine calicut-cloth.

β. 1540 *Lanc. Wills* (1860) II. 151 A surplyse and an elne kalyko cloth. [1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 142 The newe founde land named Calyco.] 1549 *Will. L. ap Rhes* (Somerset Ho.) Calocowe clothe. 1605 E. SCOT in *Middleton's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) App. iii. 165 (Y.) They [the Javanese] weare a kinde of Callico-cloth.

2. Hence: **a.** *orig.* A general name for cotton cloth of all kinds imported from the East (see quot. 1753); 'an Indian stuff made of cotton, sometimes stained with gay and beautiful colours' (J.); subsequently, also, various cotton fabrics of European manufacture (sometimes also with linen warp). **b.** Now, in England, applied chiefly to plain white unprinted cotton cloth, bleached or unbleached (called in Scotland and U.S. *cotton*). **c.** in *U.S.* to printed cotton cloth, coarser than muslin.

α. 1622–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 205 A Smock of Calicute, a kind of linnen cloth here made, and from hence so called. 1678 *Tavernier's Voy. Kingd. Tonquin* xiii. 43 Blue Calicuts., *Ibid., Relat. Japon* 58 Chites or painted Calicuts which they call calmendar. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 349/1 Dowlas, Scotch Cloth, Callicot. 1758 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* L. 453 Callicuts are painted with the juice of this shrub. 1789 COXE *Trav. Switz.* I. 30 Their manufactures are coarse callicots and muslins.

β. 1578 *Invent.* in *Drapers' Dict.* 42, iiij yards of Callaga, *6s. 4d.* xij yards of Callaca, *12s.* 1590 WEBBE *Trav.* (Arb.) 31 Fine Lawne or Callico thrust down my throate. 1616 *Trav. Eng. Pilgr.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 326 A camel, laden with callicoes. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. Ind.* 31 A very great Trade of fine Cotton Cloth or Callico. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Sept., Flags, which I had bought for the Navy, of Calico. 1714 *Fr. Bk. Rates* 230 The Arrest .. forbidding the Sale or Consumption of painted Callicoes from the East-Indies, or such as are printed or painted at Home. 1719 J. ROBERTS *Spinster* 347 A tawdry, pie-spotted, flabby, ragged, low-priced thing, called Callicoe..made..by a parcel of Heathens and Pagans, that worship the Devil, and work for a half penny a day. 1740 JOHNSON *Drake* Wks. IV. 452 Dressed in white cotton or calicoe. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Callicoes are of divers kinds, plain, printed, painted, stain'd, dyed, chints, muslins, and the like. 1774 *Act* 14 *Geo. III*, iii, Instead of the Word Callico, which stands for foreign Callicoes, each piece may be marked with the words British Manufacture. 1860 WARTER *Sea Board & Down* II. 22 The wind sounded like the tearing of calico. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 579 It was easy for needy adventurers to buy printed calicoes. — II. 565 Hung with black lustreless calico.

c. 1841–44 EMERSON *Ess. Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 99 Calicoes [cannot] go out of fashion .. in the few swift moments..the Yankee suffers..them to remain in his possession. 1863 *Life in South* II. 293 Cotton-prints .. called 'calicoes' in America, for dresses. 1872 BRET HARTE *Prose & P.* I. 40 The furniture was extemporized from packing cases..and covered with gay calico.

3. *simple attrib.* (or *adj.*) Of calico (cf. sense 1). *Calico ball*, a ball where the ladies wear only cotton dresses.

1612 *Rates* (Scott.) 294 (Y.) Calico copboord claiths, the piece..xls. · 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 24 The men, wearing a large calico mantle yellow coloured. 1796 *Campaigns*, 1793–4 I. II. ii. 101 Callicoe sheets keep us decently warm. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 141 Flaunting in a calico shirt and a pair of silk stockings from Moorshedabad.

4. *Comb.*, as *calico-glazer, -making, -smoother, -trade, -weaving*; **calico-diaper** (see quot.); **†calico-lawn**, ? a fine quality of calico, lawn of calico or cotton; **calico-printer**, one whose trade is calico-printing; **calico-printing**, the art or trade of producing a pattern on calico by printing in colours, in mordants which produce colours on being dyed, or by other process.

1696 J. F. *Merchant's Wareho.* 12 *Callico-Diaper.. called so by reason it is made of Cotton, as the Callicoes are, and is wrought into little figures. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6196/7 Mathew Bacon .. *Callico-Glazer. 1809 A. STEWART in Lockhart *Scott* (1839) III. 180 Breaking into the workshop of Peter More, calico-glazer, Edinburgh. ? 1592 *Descr. Carrack Madre de Dios* (V.) The calicos were book-calicos, *calico launes, broad white calicos, fine starched calicos, coarse white calicos, browne coarse calicos. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1791/4 Two striped Muslins or Callico Lawnes. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* 36 Robert Peel .. began the domestic trade of *calico-making. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4264/4 William Shirwin..*Callico-Printer, 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xix, One of the half-dozen calico-printers of the time. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. I. iii. 15 Sugar-baking and *callicoe-printing are the great articles. 1867 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. XI. 186/1 In 1676 Calico printing..was invented and practised in London. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 6 We have obstructed them in the *callico trade.

†Calicrat. *Obs.* [app. f. *Callicrates*, name of a Greek artist celebrated for his minute ivory carvings of ants and other small animals (Pliny *N. H.* VII. XXI. § 21, 'Callicrates ex ebore formicas et alia tam parva fecit animalia ut partes eorum a ceteris cerni non possent').] An ant.

1596 J. BUREL *Passage of Pilgreimer*, The Calicrat, that lytle thing, Bot, and the hony Bie.

Calicular (kăli·kiŭlăr), *a.* [f. L. *calicul-us*, dim. of *calix* a cup + -AR.] See also CALYCULAR.

†1. ? Resembling a little cup (? or perh. = CALYCULAR). *Obs.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 124 Contemplating the calicular shafts [of the teasel] and uncous disposure of their extremities.

2. *Biol.* Of or pertaining to a calicle.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* x. 221 They .. produce their young clusters through this marginal calicular development. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 94 Three chief forms of gemmation..amongst the compound Zoantharia—viz. basal, parietal, and calicular.

Hence **Cali·cularly** *adv.*

1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv. § 60 The coralla..may be described as calicularly branched.

Caliculate (kăli·kiŭlēt), *a.* [f. L. *calicul-us* (see prec.) + -ATE2.] Having calicles.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 437 Corallum below, short caliculate, calicles pariform.

Caliculated, = prec.; also obs. f. CALYCULATED.

Cali·culato-, combining form of CALICULATE, as in **caliculato-ramose**: see quot.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv. § 82 The coralla of these species are ..styled caliculato-ramose (i. e. Each calicle forming a separate branch to the corallum: arising from segregate budding).

Calid (kæ·lid), *a. arch.* [ad. L. *călidus* warm.] Warm, tepid; hot. (in *Med.*; cf. CALIDITY).

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 41/2 Applye the same on the Foreheade..the salve beinge reasonable calide. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 141 A thin, calid, and chollerick humour. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xxii. § 1 Enlivened by the Suns calid Influence. 1854 SYD. DOBELL *Balder* xxiii. 98 Summer..Crowned with oak and ash, Her hot feet slippered in the calid seas.

†Cali·dity. *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *caliditas*, f. L. *calid-us* (see prec.); = F. *calidité*: see -ITY.] Warmth, heat. (Chiefly *techn.* in *Med.*)

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* Q ij b, This walnut .. is harde of digestion .. by reason of hit calidite. 1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 47/2 For caliditye, and itchinge of the Eyes. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 5. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 51 The potentiall calidity of many waters.

Calidity, var. of CALLIDITY, shrewdness.

Caliduct (kæ·lidʌkt). [f. (app. by Wotton) L. *cali-dus* hot, or *cal-or* heat + *ductus*, after AQUEDUCT. Cf. F. *caliduc* (in the Academy's Dict. 1801).] A duct or pipe for the conveyance of heat by means of steam, hot water, or air.

1651 *Relig. Wotton.* 254 Pipes .. transporting heate to sundry parts of the House from one common Furnace .. I am ready to baptize them Caliducts as well as they are termed Venti-ducts and Aquæ-ducts that convey winde and water. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 228 Since the Subterranean Caliducts have been introduced..the most tender ..Plants..did outlive..those rigorous Seasons. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The ancient caliducts. 1863 DRAPER *Int. Devel. Europe* xvi. (1865) 348 Earthen pipes, or caleducts, imbedded in the walls.

Calif, variant of CALIPH.

Calify, var. CALEFY *v. Obs.*

† **Ca·ligate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *caligātus* 'booted', f. *caliga* half-boot, esp. that worn by the Roman soldiers: see -ATE 2.] Wearing *caligæ* or military boots; *esp.* in *knight caligate.*

c 1562 *Entertaium. Temple* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* I, 134 After followed his messenger and Caligate Knight. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 40 b, These are Knightes in their offices, but not nobles, and are called knights Caligate of Armes, because they were startuppes to the middle legge. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 106 A caligate knight, that is a souldior on foote. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Caligate,* that wears stockings, buskings, or harness for the Legs.

† **Caliga·tion.** *Med. Obs.* Also 7 call-. [ad. L. *cāligātiōn-em* dimness of the eyes, f. *cāligāre* to be dim or misty.] Dimness or mistiness of sight.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 252 The calligation or dimnesse of their sight, the hissing of their eares. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xviii. 153. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 195 Such medicaments as cure caligation.

Caliginosity. *arch.* [f. as if ad. L. **cāligināsitas, f. cāligināsus*: see CALIGINOUS and -ITY; cf. F. *caliginosité.*] Dimness of sight.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 334 [Eyebright] takes away caliginosity and cures all pituitous diseases. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xxxvii. 348, I prefer a cheerful caliginosity, as Sir Thomas Browne might say.

Caliginous (kălĭ·dʒĭnəs). Also 6 **calaginous.** [ad. L. *cāligināsus* 'misty', f. *cāligin-em* mistiness, obscurity: cf. F. *caligineux.*] Misty, dim, murky; obscure, dark; also *fig.* (Now *arch.*)

1548 *Compl. Scot.* 38 Al corrupit humiditeis, ande caliginus fumis. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* viii. 98 The liuer maketh the thicker bloud and that which is calaginous. 1650 tr. *Caussin's Angel of Peace* 53 Those men..precipitate themselves into..caliginous observations. 1790 COWPER *Odyss.* XIII. 443 The goddess enter'd deep the cave Caliginous. 1794 MRS. PIOZZI *Synon.* II. 310 That caliginous atmosphere which fills London towards the 10th of November. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* II. XII. 'lxi, Her lone little room, full of caliginous corners and nooks. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 218.

† **Cali·ginousness.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Caliginous quality; obscurity; dimness of sight.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 166 Caliginousnes of the eyes. 1731 BAILEY, vol. II, *Caliginousness,* darkness, fullness of obscurity.

‖ **Caligo** (kăləi·gō). [L.] Dimness of sight.

1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 139, I..examined her eye, but could discover no..appearance of caligo. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Caligrapher, -meter, etc.: see CALLI-.

Cali·gulism. *nonce-wd.* [f. *Caligula,* cognomen of the third Roman Emperor + -ISM.] A mad extravagance such as Caligula committed.

1745 WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* (ed. 2) II. 103 (D.) Alas! it would be endless to tell you all his Caligulisms.

‖ **Caligus** (kæ·lĭgŭs). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. *caliga* 'shoe'.] A genus of pœcilopodous crustacean parasites, family *Caligidæ.* Hence **Ca·ligoid.**

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 161/1 Caligus..commonly known among the fishermen as fish-lice. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1525 Few Caligoids have been reported from the Torrid zone.

Calimanco, obs. form of CALAMANCO.

‖ **Calin.** [Fr.: a. Pg. *calaim,* a. Arab. قلعي *qalaʿi*; the ultimate derivation is disputed. See *Calay* in Yule.] 'The tin of Siam and Malacca, of which the Chinese make tea-caddies, etc.', by some said to be an alloy of lead and tin.

1752 BEAWES *Lex Mercat. Red.* 817 A mixed metal called Calin, 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Calin,* the name of a sort of mixt metal, seeming composed of lead and tin. It *is* prepared by the Chinese, and they make several utensils of it, as tea-canisters, coffee-pots, and the like. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Calino.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Perh. suggested by 'calino custure me', the corrupt form of a popular Irish melody, frequently mentioned c. 1600. (Cf. Shaks. *Hen. V.* IV. iv. 4, and editors.) But cf. also F. *calin* 'a beggarly rogue or lazie vagabond that counterfeits disease' (Cotgr.).]

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 24 Amongst our English harmonious calinos, one is vp with the excellence of the browne bill..another playes his prizes in print.

† **Ca·lion.** *Obs.* Also 5 **calioun,** 5–6 **calyon.** [Of uncertain etymology. Cf. obs. F. *caillon* 'a dot, clutter, clot, or congealed lumpe of flegme, bloud, etc.' (Cotgr.), app. f. *cailler* to coagulate, curdle, clot (:—L. *coagulāre*).] A flint nodule; a boulder or pebble; often *collective.*

c 1459 *Merlin* xx. 329 His horse..ran so swyfte that [? through] the felde that was full of smale calioun̄s that the fire sparkeled thikke. 1463 in *Bury Wills* 37 If..brykke be not sufficient to endure, lete it be maad with calyoun and moorter. 1499 *Promp. Parv.* 58/2 Calyon, rounde stone, *rudus.* 1555 *Fardle Facions* I. vi. 101 Crickes..whose entringes thenhabitauntes vse to stoppe vp with great heapes of calion and stones.

Calipash (kæ·lĭpæʃ). Forms: 7 **calapatch,** 8 **calibash, callepash,** 8– **calipash, callipash,** (9 **calapash**). [Perh. *calipash* and CALIPEE may be adoptions of some West Indian words; the former suggests Sp. *carapacho* (see CARAPACE).]

† **a.** The upper shell or carapace of the turtle (*obs.*) **b.** That part of the turtle next to the upper shell, containing a dull green gelatinous substance.

1689 H. PITMAN *Relation* in Arb. *Garner* VII. 358 We left some peces of the flesh on the calapatch and calapee, that is, the back and breast shells. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. I The tortoise..besides the delicious calibash and calipee contains many different kinds of food. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) 217 An alderman who swallows three pounds of callipash and callipee. *a* 1845 HOOD *Turtles,* Having ..Forestall'd the civic Banquet yet to be, Its callipash and callipee. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Nov. 11/2 The callipee is the white portion of the flesh which comes from the belly; the calipash is black in colour, and is taken from the back.

Calipee (kæ·lĭpī). Forms: 7 **calla-, challapee,** 7–9 **calapee,** 8 **callepy,** 8– **calli-, calipee.** [See prec.; not found in any other European lang.]

1. † **a.** The lower shell or plastron of the turtle. (*obs.*) **b.** That part next the lower shell, containing a light yellowish gelatinous substance.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 36 Lifting up his [a Turtle's] belly, which we call his Calipee, we lay open all his bowells. 1679 TRAPHAM *Jamaica* in Sir T. Blount *Nat. Hist.* (1693) 354 The Callapee, viz. the Belly-part so called, baked, is an excellent dish. 1689 [see CALIPASH]. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 102 The Challapee, or Belly [of a tortoise]. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 15 Cut off the bottom shell, then cut off the meat that grows to it, (which is the callepy or fowl). 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xviii, Turtle lying on their backs, and displaying their rich calapee. [see prec.]

† **2.** A kind of turtle. ? *Obs.*

1794 STEDMAN *Surinam* (1813) I. i. 16 The turtles are divided into two species, and are generally distinguished in Surinam by the names of calapee or green turtle, and carett.

Caliper, -compasses: see CALLIPER.

Calipe·va, calli-. Also **calipeever, 2 -piver, callipiver.** A fish: a mullet of the West Indies, *Mugil liza,* much esteemed as a delicacy.

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* (1862) 239 Cold calipiver—our Jamaica Salmon. *Ibid.* (1859) 395 That calipeever so crisp in the boiling. 1866 *Morn. Star* 17 Mar., Such delicacies as the callipiver and turtle steaks. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 170 The Calipeva or Jamaica Salmon.

Caliph, calif (kæ·lĭf, kē·lĭf). Forms: 5 **calyphe, -iffe, -yffe**(e, 5–7 **caliphe,** 6 **caliphа,** 7 **chalif, -iph,** 7– **calif,** 8– **khalif, caliph.** [ME. *califfe, caliphe,* etc., a. F. *caliphe, calife,* ad. med.L. *calīpha,* ad. Arab. خليفة *khalīfah,* successor (f. *khlafa* to succeed, be behind), assumed by Abu-bekr after the death of Mohammed. Later forms attach themselves more directly to the Arabic: orientalists now favour *Khalif.* The pronunciation with long *ā* (*ē*^{1}) is not justifiable.]

The title given in Mohammedan countries to the chief civil and religious ruler, as successor of Mohammed.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 245 Ayein the caliphe of Egipte. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. v. 36 Sahaladyn that toke the Califfe of Egypte and slough him. *Ibid.* xxi. 230 The Calyphee of Baldah. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1594) 597 The Caliphaes of the Sarasins were kings & chiefe bishops. *Ibid.* 754 Called by the caliphа and inhabitants of Caire. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. I. xiii. 63 The story of this Bagded or Baldach and her Chalifs [also written *chalipha*]. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 199 The state of the Caliphe. 1615 BEDWELL *Arab. Trudg.*, One of the Chalifs. 1734 SALE *Koran* Prelim. Disc. 181 The third *Khalif* of the race of al Abbâs. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 101 ¶ 1 The favour of three successive califs. 1784 HENLEY in *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 123 *note,* Caliph..comprehends the concrete character of prophet, priest, and king. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) III. 228 The califs of Bagdad. 1849 W. IRVING *Mahomed's Success.* ii, He contented himself..with the modest title of Caliph, that is to say, successor, by which the Arab sovereigns have ever since been designated.

Caliphal (kæ·lĭfăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a caliph.

1881 *Pall Mall G.* XXXIV. 1417 His Caliphal pretensions will not be seriously disputed.

Caliphate (kæ·lĭfēt). Also **-at.** [f. as prec. + -ATE: in F. *caliphat,* med.L. *calīphātus.*]

1. The rank, dignity, or office of caliph.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The Caliphate comprehended the power both of the royalty, and priesthood. 1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 314 The grand signior is considered as the head of that religion since the extinction of the caliphat. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 519 The califate.

b. The reign or term of office of a caliph.

1734 SALE *Koran* Prelim. Disc. 56 Moseilama..had a great party, and was not reduced till the Khalifat of Abu Becr. 1859 MACAULAY *Pitt* Misc. (1860) II. 359 His short and unreal caliphate. 1869 J. BALDWIN *Prehist. Nations* vi. 232 In the year 637, during the califate of Omar.

2. The dominion of a caliph.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Honor* 93 Whil'st the Chaliphat remained vndeuided. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* I. vi. 140 The Empire even in the East was not a Caliphate.

† **Cali·phe.** *Obs.*$^{-1}$ A kind of sailing vessel.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 258 With caliphe and with galey The same cours, the same wey, Which Jason toke.

Ca·liphship. *rare.* [f. CALIPH + -SHIP.] The office of caliph.

1677 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 266 (T.) Ally, son-in-law to Mahomet..pretending to the caliphship.

Calippic: see CALLIPPIC.

Calis, obs. form of CHALICE; var. of CALLIS.

‖ **Calisaya** (kælisē·ăă). [? A native S. American name, adopted as the botanical specific name.] In *Calisaya bark*: the most valuable sort of Peruvian Bark, obtained from *Cinchona calisaya.*

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 173/2 The Carthagena yellow barks both contain quinia, but in less quantity than the Calisaya bark. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 60 Calisaya or Royal Yellow Bark.

Hence **Calisay·ine,** an alkaline substance from calisaya bark, used in making a kind of bitters.

Caliver (kæ·lĭvəɹ, kălī·vəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 6 **qualivre, calliour, kalli-, qualli-, kaly-, calea-,** 6–7 **caly-, cally-, calee-, calever,** 7 **caliever, calivre,** 6–9 **calliver,** 6– **caliver.** [App. the same word as CALIBRE; see the quotation from Littré there, and the following:

1588 E. YORK *Ord. Marshall* in *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xxxi. 570/1 When I was first brought up in Piemount.. we had our particular Calibre of Harquebuze to our Regiment, that one Bullet should serve all the Harquebuzes of our Regiment..Of which Worde of Calibre, came first this unapt Term which we use to call a Harquebuze a Calliver, which is the Height of the Bullet and not the Piece. Before the Battell of Mounganter [= Moncontour, 1569], the Prynces caused seven thousand Harquebuzes to be made, all of one Calibre; which were called Harquebuze du Calibre de Monsieur le Prince. So as I think some men not understanding Frenche, brought hither the name of the Height of the Bullet for the Piece. 1594 BARWICK *Disc. conc. Weapons* 8 It is supposed by many that the weapon called commonly a Caliver is another thinge than a Harquebuze, whereas in truth it is not, but only a Harquebuze, sauing that it is of a greater circuite or Bullet then the other is of: wherfore the Frenchman doth call it a peece de Calibre, which is as much as to say, a peece of bigger circute. 1611 FLORIO, *Colibro,* as *Calibro,* an instrument that gunners vse to measure the height of any piece or bullet. Also the height or bore of any piece, from whence our word Caliuer is derived; being at first a piece different from others.]

1. A light kind of musket or harquebus, originally, it appears, of a certain calibre, introduced during the 16th c.; it seems to have been the lightest portable fire-arm, excepting the pistol, and to have been fired without a 'rest'.

1568 in *Archæologia* (1829) XXII. 78 [In an inventory of the goods at Grafton and Salwarpe 28th November 1568, occurs] 'Kalyvers'. 1569 [see 3]. 1574 *Lanc. Lieutenancy* (1859) I. 32 Fifit men to serve wth qualliuers. 1577 *Churchw. Acc. St. Margaret's, Westm.* (Nichols 1797) 19 Paid for newe stocking of five calyvers 12*s.* 1578 SIR R. CONSTABLE *Order of Campe* (*Harl. MS.* 847 ff. 53 b) The ordonnance..halberts, harquebusses, qualivres, launces. 1587 HOLINSHED *Sc. Chron.* (1806) II. 303 A..hot skirmish ..between the Englishmen and Frenchmen with hagbuts, caleevers, and pistolets. 1588 LUCAR *Tartaglia's Colloq.* 61 His Caliver..must be in length at the least three foote and two ynches, and the bore must be in Diameter ⅛ of an ynch. His Musket..the bore in Diameter $\frac{1}{10}$ of an ynch. 1588 T. DELONEY in *Roxb. Ball.* (1887) VI. 390 With Muskets, Pikes, and good Caleeuers, for her Graces safegarde then. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. i. 3 A good Calliuer charged with good powder and bullet. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 53 He that shooteth in a Caleeuer at birdes. 1613 HAYWARD *Norm. Kings* 77 Of late yeeres..the harquebuze and calliuer are brought into vse. 1642 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 670, 100 Colliers..whom he armed with Pikes, Musquets, and Calievers. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Caliver,* or *Calliver,* a small Gun used at Sea. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxvii. 129 The caliver..was so inconvenient that it had not entirely discredited the bow. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* i, Then you are from the Low Countries, the land of pike and caliver? 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 278 During this reign [James I's] the caliver, a matchlock that could be fired without a rest, came greatly into use.

† **b.** A soldier armed with a caliver. *Obs.*

1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discip.* I. 44 The Caleuers or Coriers. Such must haue either of them a good and sufficient peece, flaske, touch bore, pouder, shot, &c. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 83 Calivers or Horgabuziéres or Musketiéres.

† **2.**

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 37 One of them lately at Yorke, pulling out his napkin to wipe his mouth after a lie, let drop a surgeans caliuer at his foote where he stood.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *caliver-man, -shot,* etc.

1569 in Heath *Grocer's Comp.* (1869) 10 Furnyshed with calyuer matches with flasks. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. v. xv. 447 A calliver-shot could scarce reach from the one side to the other. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 170 In a muskett, two calever shott, or many smaller. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* I. (1704) 174/2 The Fleet was to pass within Calliver Shot of this Fort. 1829 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxii, Ye musquet and calliver-men.

Ca·liver, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To shoot with a caliver.

1863 SALA *Capt. Dang.* I. iii. 43 He was averse to all high-handed measures of musketooning, and calivering.

Caliver, obs. form of CALIBRE.

† **Caliverer.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CALIVER *sb.* + -ER 1.] A soldier armed with a caliver.

1590 SIR J. SMYTHE *Disc. Weapons* 5 Harquebuziers may skirmish with more dexteritie and certeintie than the Caliverers with their Calivers.

‖ **Calix** (kæ·liks). Pl. **ca·lices.** [L. *calix* cup (see CHALICE). On account of the running together of this and the Græco-Latin *calyx* 'outer covering of a fruit or flower-bud' (cf. It. *calice,* Sp. *cáliz,* F. *calice*), modern scientific writers rarely distinguish the two, but commonly write both as CALYX. The diminutives CALICLE and CALYCLE are more generally distinguished.]

A cup; a cup-like cavity or organ; e.g. the truncated termination of the branches of the ureter in the kidney; the wall of the Graafian follicle, from which an ovum has escaped; the cup-like body of a crinoid or coral which is placed on the top of the stem; the body of a Vorticella; a

cup-shaped depression in the upper part of the theca of a coralligenous zoophyte, which contains the stomach-sac (sometimes in French form *calice*).
1708 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xlii (1737) 180 A Carbuncle jetted out of its Calix or Cup. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 284 Remaining in one of the calices or infundibula in the kidneys. 1869 Nicholson *Zool.* xii. (1880) 160 A shallower or deeper cup-shaped depression, which contains the stomach-sac of the polype, and is known as the 'calice'. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 233 The part surrounding this prominence is called the calix.

Calixtin, -ine (kali·kstin). *Eccl. Hist.*
1. [in F. *Calixtin*, in med.L. pl. *Calixtini, calix* cup, in sense 1 referred to L.] A member of a section of the Hussites, who maintained, as their chief article, that the cup as well as the bread should be administered to the laity; a Utraquist.
1710 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* I. II. xxxi. 185 Those called Calixtines, who administered the Sacrament in both kinds. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The Calixtins .. in the main .. still adhered to the Doctrine of Rome. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 361/1 The Hussites now divided into several branches, some..more moderate and rational, such as the Callixtines.
2. An adherent of the opinions of George Calixtus (1586–1656), a Lutheran divine and professor at the University of Helmstedt, Brunswick, noted for his moderate and conciliatory views and writings on controversial points; a syncretist.
1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., The Calixtins are esteem'd a kind of Semi-Pelagians. 1826 C. Butler *Grotius* xii. 201 Denominated Syncretists or Calixtines from George Calixtus.

Caliz, obs. form of Chalice.

Calk (kǭk), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **calke, cauke,** 9 **caulk.** [app. ultimately f. L. *calc-em* (*calx*) heel, *calcāneum* heel, or *calcar* spur: but the history is wanting.]
1. A pointed piece of iron on a horse-shoe to prevent slipping; = Calkin.
1587 Turberv. *Epitaphs & Sonn.* (1837) 387 He sets a slender calke, And so he rides his way. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Rampones*, cankes in a horse shooe. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 17 Jan., Where would the poor horse be without the 'calks' on the hind feet?
2. A piece of iron projecting from the heel of a boot, shoe, or clog, which digs into the ice or frozen ground, and prevents slipping. *U. S.*
1805 *Naval Chron.* XIII. 113, In Canada it is customary during the winter season..to wear on the feet a sort of patten, called *caulks*. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* s. v., The calk .. attached to a boot consists of a plate with spurs, which project a little below the heel.

† **Calk,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* Perh. calculation: cf. Calk *v.*[1]; perh. = chalk.
1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 88 With astrologe and vther instrument, With compas, calk, and als with quadrent.

Calk, obs. and northern form of Chalk.

† **Calk,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also **calke, kalk.** [app. shortened from Calcule, *calkil, calkle.*]
1. *trans.* To calculate, reckon; *esp.* astrologically.
1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 61 If y cowde calkyn Al manere kyndes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 58 Calkyn, *calculo*. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xviii. i, On his boke he began to calke How the sonne entred was in Gemyne. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence* xxvi. 3 Whose fortunes kalked made the father sad. 1646 J. Gree *Astrologom.* 19 Woolsey calked the Kings Nativity.
2. *intr.* or *absol.*
1398 [see Calking 1]. 1455 in *Paston Lett.* I. 350 Oon Doktor Grene, a preest, hath kalked and reporteth, that, etc. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 55/1 They kalked on his natyvyte. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* xliv. 26 If one diuell with an other for lies should calke.
3. ? To appropriate, lay claim to. [Perhaps a different word = to chalk out.]
1606 Birnie *Kirk-Burial* 30 By kirk-buriall the pavement [is] so partiallie parted to particulare men, that if they cleaue to that they haue calked, the people that rests must byde at the doore.

Calk (kǭk), *v.*[2] [f. Calk *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To provide (a shoe) with a calk or calkin; to rough-shoe.
1624 Scott *2nd Pt. Vox Populi* 46 As many .. as would suffice for sixe or eight thousand horse all calked sharpe and frost-nayled of purpose for trauaile ouer the Ice.
Hence **Ca·lking** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*, as in **calking-anvil,** an anvil for forming horse-shoe calks; **calking-tongs,** for sharpening these.
1695 Kennett *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s. v. *Calciatura*, The calking or cauking of horseshoes, i. e. to turn up the two corners, that a horse may stand the faster upon ice. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Feb. 4/1 Colonel Myles's system was the exact opposite of the much-practised 'calking'.

Calk (kǭk, kælk), *v.*[3] Also **calque.** [a. F. *calquer*, in same sense, ad. It. *calcare* to press under:—L. *calcāre* to tread. (Cf. Cauk.) Often supposed to be identical, etymologically, with Chalk, with which it has nothing to do.]
trans. To copy (a design) by rubbing the back with colouring matter, and drawing a blunt point along the outlines so as to trace them in the colour on a surface placed beneath. Hence **Ca·lking** *vbl. sb.*
1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* (1769) 52 Two plates exactly counter-calked. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 147 Transferred by tracing, or, as it is also called, calking.

Calk, var. of Caulk; obs. f. Cauk *v.* to tread.

Calkel, var. of Calcule *v. Obs.* to calculate.

Calken, local name of the Weaver Fish.
1674 Ray *Local Wds., Sea Fishes, Collect.* 104.

† **Ca·lker**[1]. *Obs.* Also 6 **calcar,** 7 **calcour.** [f. Calk *v.*[1] + -er[1].] A calculator of nativities, etc.; an astrologer; a magician, conjurer.
1535 Coverdale *Isa.* ii. 6 Calkers of mens byrthes, whereof ye haue to many. 1584 R. Scott *Discov. Witchcraft* vii. xv. 122 Imps, calcars, conjurors. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* I. 209 Forewarned (by what Calker I wot not).

Calker[2] (kǭ·kəɹ). *Sc.* Also **caulker.** [f. Calk *v.*[2] + -er[1].] = Calkin. Also *fig.*
1794 Burns *To John Taylor* ii, Poor slip-shod giddy Pegasus Was but a sorry walker; To Vulcan then Apollo goes, To get a frosty calker. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxxix, They turn down the very caulkers of their animosities and prejudice, as smiths do with horses' shoes in a white frost. 1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xvi. (1859) 434 The Bight of Leogane is a horseshoe, Cape St. Nicholas is the caulker on the northern heel.

Calker[3], var. of Caulker.

Calkes, illiterate spelling of Calx.

Calketrap(pe, -treppe, obs. ff. Caltrop.

Calkil, var. of Calcule *v. Obs.* to calculate.

Calkin (kǭ·kin, kæ·lkin). Forms: (5 **kakun**), 6 **calkyn,** 7 **cawkin,** 7– **calkin, calking.** [Possibly going back to a ME. **calkain*, a. OF. *calcain* heel:—L. *calcāneum* heel; but the earliest form *kakun* agrees with the Du. *kalkoen*, MDu. *calcoen* 'ungula,' f. L. *calx*. Some orthoepists treat (kǭ·kin) as only a vulgar or colloquial pronunciation, but others know no other.]
1. The turned-down ends of a horse-shoe which raise the horse's heels from the ground; also a turned edge under the front of the shoe; applied esp. to these parts when sharpened in a frost.
1445 Bokenham *Female Saints* (1683) 223 Tweyn hors .. Of wych the toon hym greuously boot, And wyth hys kakun the tother hym smoot. 1587 Holinshed *Scot. Chron.* U iij b, Causyng a smyth to shoe three horses for him contrarily, with the calkyns forward. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 322 Little gravel stones getting betwixt the hoof, or calking, or spurge of the [horse's] shooe. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. xcvii. 387 Let your [horse-]shooes behinde haue a cawkin on the out-side. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* I. s. v. *Bleymes*, Calkings spoil the Feet of a Horse. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* ¶ 1214 The calkins of the hind shoes are to be removed, as these are not needed on board.
2. The irons nailed on the heels and soles of strong shoes or clogs to make them wear longer.
1832 Southey *Lett.* (1856) IV. 314 The price of men's clogs is five shillings..This price includes calking, i. e. the iron-work.

† **Ca·lking,** *vbl. sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. Calk *v.*[1] + -ing[1].]
1. Calculation, computation.
1398 Trevisa *Barth de P. R.* (Tollemache MS.) viii. xxvii, þe science and use of calkynge [1535 calclynge; Lat. *calculi*] and acountes.
2. *spec.* Astrological prognostication.
c 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 103 Ych yere wer certeyn dayes three By calkyng cast and computacion Sowght and chosen. 1562 Phaër *Æneid* ix. Bb ij, To king Turnus deere he calkinges kest. But not with calking craft could he his plague beswitch that day.

Calking *vbl. sb.*[2], var. of Caulking.

Calkling, var. of Calculing *vbl. sb. Obs.*

Calkule, -ylle, var. Calcule *v. Obs.*

Call (kǭl), *v.* Forms: (1 **ceallian**), 3 **callen,** 3–6 **calle,** (4 **cale, kal, kel**), 4–5 **kall,** 4–7 **cal,** 5 **callyn,** 6 **caal,** (**caul(e),** 4– **call.** Also (*Sc.*) 7–9 **caw,** 8–9 **ca'.** [OE. shows a single instance of *ceallian*: but ME. *callen, kallen*, was originally northern, and evidently a. ON. *kalla* to call, cry, shout, to summon in a loud voice, to name, call by a name, also to assert, claim (Sw. *kalla*, Da. *kalde*). A common Teut. vb.: in MDu. *callen*, Du. *kallen* to talk, chatter, prattle, MLG. *kallen*, OHG. *challôn*, MHG. *kallin* to talk much and loud, to chatter:—OTeut. **kallôjan*, cogn. with *gol-* in Slav. *gólos* voice, sound, and perhaps with Aryan root *gar-* to chatter.
The connexion of meaning in Branch III seems far-fetched, but there appears to be no doubt of its identity.]
I. To shout, utter loudly, cry out, summon.
* *intr.*
1. To utter one's voice loudly, forcibly, and distinctly, so as to be heard at a distance; to shout, cry: often emphasized by *out*, to cry out. Const. *to, after* (a person whose attention it is desired to engage). One may also call *across* a river, *up* a shaft, *down* stairs, *into* a passage, etc. See also senses 21–23. (Not in Johnson.)
a 1000 *Byrhtnoth* (Gr.) 91 Ongan ceallian ofer cald wæter Byrhthelmes bearn. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 3 Ha bigon to cleopien ant callen þus to criste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5720 Sua lang þai cald, drighin þam herd. *Ibid.* 7341 þan bigan þai cal and cri þat godd o þam suld ha merci. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 148 Upon her knees she gan down falle..and to him calle. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburgh* (1848) 105 Callynge to her, in the name of Jhesu. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 91 Sometimes you would call out for Cicely Hacket. 1604 — *Oth.* I. i. 74 Heere is her Fathers house, Ile call aloud. 1667 Dryden *Mart. Mar-all* II. i, Do you hear, my aunt calls. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 44 ¶ 6 The Mother is heard calling out to her Son for Mercy. 1714 Ellwood *Autobiog.* (1765) 93 He calling earnestly after me. 1788 Dibdin *Mus. Tour* xxxvi. 143 *note*, He called to one of the sailors to tell him what it was. 1848 S. Bamford *Early Days* vi. (1859) 63, I thereupon called as loudly as I could. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 837 He call'd aloud for Miriam Lane.
b. Said of animals, chiefly birds, making certain cries or notes; of bees before swarming.
1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A ij, In the tyme of their loue they call and not kauke. 1552 Huloet, Call lyke a partryche. 1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* v. (1623) L iij, After the second swarme, I have heard a young Ladie-Bee call. 1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recr.* I. (1706) 73 Being almost spent, it is painful for them [the hounds] to call. 1704 Worlidge *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Bees*, In the Morning before they Swarm, they approach near the Stool, where they call somewhat longer. 1825 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* 289 The poor partridges..were calling all around us. 1847 Longf. *Ev.* I. v. 2 Cheerily called the cock to the sleeping maids of the farmhouse. 1851 Tennyson *To Queen* 14 While..thro' wild March the throstle calls.
c. Said of sounding a summons with a trumpet.
1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr* I. iii. 277 Hector .. will to morrow with his Trumpet call, To rowze a Grecian.
d. *fig.* Said of inanimate things.
1611 Bible *Ps.* xlii. 7 Deepe calleth vnto deepe at the noyse. 1842 Tennyson *Sea-fairies* 9 Day and night to the billow the fountain calls.
e. *Cards.* To make a demand (for a card, for one's opponents to show their hands, etc.): as **a.** in *Long Whist*, at a certain point in the game, to call upon one's partner to produce an honour if he has one, in which case the game is won; *to call* (*for trumps*): see 22 d. **b.** in *Poker*, to call upon one's opponents to show their hands. **c.** in *Quadrille*, to 'call a king', i. e. demand and take into one's own hand a king from one's partner's hand.
1680 Cotton *Compl. Gamester*, in Singer *Hist. Cards* 338 If he forgets to call after playing a trick, he loseth the advantage of can-ye for that deal. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. 36. 2/1 If either A. or B. have Honours they are at Liberty to Call. 1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 44 (*heading*) Of calling honours. *Ibid.* 80 If both sides are eight, and no one calls, each player must possess an honour. *Ibid.* 93 (*Quadrille*) Call to your strongest suit except you have a queen guarded. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 499 (*Poker*) When the bet goes round to the last player..and he does not wish to go better, he may simply 'see it' and 'call'.
2. *To call at a door*: orig. to call aloud there so as to make known one's presence and business to those within; hence, to knock or ring, and speak or make a communication to one who answers the door; whence, *to call at a house*, to go to the door, or enter, for the purpose of some communication—the extended notion of *entering* was at first expressed by *to call in*, still in familiar use = 'look in' in passing, or incidentally; *to call on* (*a person*): to pay him a short business, ceremonial, or complimentary visit; and absol. *to call* = make or 'pay' a call.
[*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10096 Mi saul es cummen, leuedi, þe to And calles at þi yatt 'vndo'! 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. v. 9 Go, knock and call.] 1593 — *Rich. II*, II. ii. 94 To day I came by, and call'd there. 1599 — *Much Ado* III. iii. 44 You are to call at all the Alehouses. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* IV. v. 6 Goe call at Flauia's house, And tell him where I stay. 1711 Budgell *Spect.* No. 150 ¶ 9, I happened the other Day to call in at a celebrated Coffee-house near the Temple. 1787 Cowper *Lett.* 18 Jan., A young gentleman called here yesterday who came six miles out of his way to see me. 1831 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 366 If she is obliged to call again. 1834 Macready *Remin.* I. 420 Called at the Literary Fund office, and saw..the secretary. 1881 Mrs. Riddell *A. Spenceley* II. iii. 65 She thought of calling in Banner Square. *Mod.* Call in some time during the day. Have many visitors called to-day?
b. *To call at* (*a place*): to stop for a short time in passing, in order to speak or communicate in some way with people there: said e. g. of a carrier who 'calls' at a house or place to deliver or receive a parcel, and has his regular 'houses of call'; also of a vehicle, railway train, ship, steamer, which 'calls' or 'touches' at places on its way.
Merely 'to make a short stop or stay at a place' is not *to call*: purpose of speaking, dealing, visiting, or other communication .. is of the essence of the notion.
1670 Cotton *Espernon* II. viii. 378 His Majesty continuing his way through Guienné, took occasion to call at Blaye. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* II. viii. 174 The captain called in at one or two ports. 1752 Beawes *Lex Mercat.* 267 Where the vessel was to have liberty to call, in her way down, for a pilot. 1799 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 147 Captain Blackwood..calls at Minorca in his way down. *Ibid.* 352 Direct the Ships to call off here, but not to anchor. *Railw. Time Table*, Trains call at this station when required.
* * *trans.*
3. To utter (anything) in a loud voice; to read over (a list of names) in a loud voice; to proclaim, announce, give out, make proclamation of. Often with *out*. Also *absol.*
c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 411 He callez A prayer to þe hyȝe prynce, for pyne, on þys wyse. *c* 1720 Gay (J.) Nor parish clerk, who calls the psalm so clear. 1768 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* II. 530 How .. should it come into his head that calling a psalm was more holy employment than sawing a board? 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* II. xlii. 445 'Adsum'! ..the word we used at school when names were called. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 489 His duties were to call the odds when the Court played at hazard. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Jan. 4/7 Sir Erskine May called out the names of members in the order in which they were to .. take the oath.

b. To announce or proclaim authoritatively; to decree.

1647 in *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 152 Might make the Pope a jubilee call. 1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* 367 The newly made barristers 'call' carouse in Lincoln's Inn Hall. 1876 Trevelyan *Macaulay* I. iii. 124 He could be angry as an opponent, but..knew when to call a halt. *Mod.* Here the captain called a halt. We had better call a halt for a minute.

4. To summon with a shout, or by a call; *hence* to summon, cite; to command or request the attendance of, bid (any one) come; formerly also, to ask, invite, 'bid' formally or authoritatively. Also *absol.*; and with adverbial extension, as *away, back, home, in, out, into* a place, *to* a duty.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3712 Sithen his sun he cald him till. *Ibid.* 19793 Þai þat war oute, in did he calle. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. III. 3 The kyng called a clerke..To take mede þe mayde. *c* 1500 *Blowbol's Test.* in Halliwell *Nugæ P.* 3 Whylis ye have your right memorie Calle unto you your owne secretory. 1535 Coverdale *Mark* xv. 16 The soudyers ..called the whole multitude together. 1549 Latimer *Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, ii. (Arb.) 57 They were not called to the feast. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. iii. 61 Come away man, I was sent to call thee. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 264 ¶ 1 The Bell which calls to Prayers twice a Day. 1712 Tickell *Ibid.* No. 410 ¶ 1 Sir Roger's Servant was gone to call a Coach. 1830 Tennyson *'All things will die'* 20 We are called—we must go. 1847 — *Princess* II. 447 The chapel bells Call'd us. 1851 Macaulay in *Life & Lett.* I. (1880) 209, I called a cabriolet. 1882 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 11 Southampton was called before the Council. *Mod.* At the end of the play the chief actors were called before the house.

b. *fig.*

a 1340 *Cursor M.* 19534 To call men vnto amendment. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 131 b, Somtyme he taketh chyldren..& calleth them to his glory. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 92 The torturing houre Calls us to Penance. 1678 R. L'Estrange *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 41 Whensoever my Duty calls me. 1819 Crabbe *T. of Hall* II. Wks. 1834 VI. 43 While Richard's mind, that for awhile had stray'd, Call'd home its powers. 1866 B. Taylor *My Mission, Poems* 256 Where the fairest blossoms call.

c. To rouse from sleep, summon to get up.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* II. ii. 7 If thou canst awake by foure o' th' clock, I prythee call me. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 132 ¶ 1 The next Morning at Day-break we were all called. 1832 Tennyson *May Queen* 1 You must wake and call me early, call me early, mother dear. 1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 306 The Captain..was called at 12.

† d. To invoke, appeal to. Cf. also *Call to witness*, 20 c. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3237 Qvað god, 'quor-at calles ðu me?' *c* 1500 *Melusine* (1888) 1 In the begynnyng of all werkes, men oughten first of alle to calle the name of the Creatour.

† e. Sometimes with the force of the modern 'call on', 23 g. *Obs.*

1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 56 Wee'l call thee at the *Cubiculo*. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* IV. iv. 18 Ile call you at your house.

f. With the force of 'call for'; now *techn.*, as *to call a case* in court, *call the trial.*

c 1250 *Bestiary* 651 He remeð and helpe calleð. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* xi. 236 The Trial must be Call'd over again. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 480 One that once had call'd Lucina's Aid. 1731 Swift *Death Swift*, I wish I knew what King to call. 1746 Hoyle *Whist* (ed. 6) 10 A new Deal is to be call'd. *Mod.* The judge ordered the next case to be called.

g. To attract animals by a particular 'call', e.g. as in *moose-calling.*

h. With a thing as *obj.*: Chiefly with adverbs (senses 24–35); or in phrases, as *to call attention* (17 a), *call to mind* (20 b), etc.

1761 Frances Sheridan *Sidney Bidulph* (ed. 2) III. 160 But let us call another subject.—When did you hear from Mr. Faulkland?

i. *To call a bond*: to give notice that the amount of a bond will be paid.

k. *Sc.* = Call upon, call at, visit, go through.

1837 R. Nicoll *Poems* (1843) 72 The puir auld beggar bodie, ca'd The toun where I was born. *Mod. Sc.* 'I'll caw the haill town for't, or I want it.'

l. In various phrases: see 17–20.

5. To convoke, convene, summon (a meeting or assembly). See *Call together*, 34.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1460 Þemperour calde his cunseil for to knowe here wille. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1860 And Brutus..let the peple calle, And openly the tale he tolde hem alle. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, xxviii. Preamb., His Highnes is not myndedto calle & somone a newe parliament. 1611 Bible *Joel* i. 14 Call a solemne assembly. 1618 Bolton *Florus* (1636) 259 Cicero the Consull, calling a Senate made an Oration. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 252 It might be necessary to call a Parliament. 1885 *Act* 48 *Vict.* xvi. § 12 The notice calling the meeting.

6. To nominate by a personal 'call' or summons (to special service or office); *esp.* by Divine authority: 'to inspire with ardours of piety; or to summon into the church' (J.).

c 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 184 Loverd Christ, icham That thou calledest Habraham. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Cor.* i. 1 Paul, called to be an Apostle of Jesus Christ. — *Rom.* viii. 30 Whom he hath called, them hath he also made righteous. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 29 What, is my Lord of Winchester..call'd vnto a Cardinalls degree? 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 16 To be call'd into a huge Sphere. 1611 Bible *Acts* xiii. 7 Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them. 1680 *Mem. J. Fraser* ix. in *Sel. Biogr.* (1847) II. 302, I was indeed called by the Lord to the exercise of the Ministry.

b. To invite in due form to the pastorate of a church (Presbyterian or Nonconformist).

1560 *1st Bk. Discipline* iv, In a church reformed..none ought to presume either to preach, either yet to minister the sacraments, till that orderly they be called to the same. 1703 Kirkton *Hist. J. Welsh* in *Sel. Biogr.* (1845) I. 33 [He] was speedily called to the ministry first in one village then in another. 1841 M'Crie *Sc. Ch. Hist.* I. 137 The Church to which he was afterwards called. 1862 Macfarlane *Life Dr. Lawson* 53 In due time he was unanimously called to be Mr. Moir's successor.

c. *ellipt.* for *Call to the bar*, 20 a.

1836–7 Dickens *Sk. Boz* (1850) 218/1 A barrister?—he said he was not called. 1865 — *Mut. Fr.* iii, 'I', said Euguene, 'have been "called" seven years'.

7. To ask with authority, bid, command, enjoin, call upon (a person) *to do* (something). Now esp. said of the call of God, or of duty.

[*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* p. 962. 23 (Cott. MS.) Þai..calden a blynd knight To wirk after þer lore.] 1580 Baret *Alv.* C 21 They began to cal Hortensius to pleade in good matters. 1678 Wanley *Wonders* VI. xxix. § 5. 616/1 Some were therefore called to open the Basilick vein. 1756 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 200, I am called to preach the Gospel both by God and man. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, V. 536 *note*, The subject..does not call me to write a history of the progress of society. 1853 Maurice *Proph. & Kings* v. 80 The king believes that he is called to build a temple. 1882 R. W. Dale in *Gd. Words* Apr. 263 One may be specially 'called' to shelter the homeless.

b. *Amer. Land Law.* To require (objects, courses, distances, etc.) to answer to a description in a survey or grant of land (Webster).

† 8. To challenge; to impeach, accuse *of. Obs.*

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* (1816) II. 456 Now ye be called upon treason, it is time for you to stir. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* 566 Telle me, constans, false traytour, why dyde ye calle my fader of treyson.

9. *Hawking.* (See quot.)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 52 To calle a hawke, *stupare.* 1500–20 *Ortus Voc.* ibid. 52 *Stupo*: to call a hawke with meat.

10. *Cards. To call honours, call a king, call for trumps*: see I e, 22 d.

II. To name, give a name or designation to.

11. *trans.* To give as name or title to; to name. With *complemental object*; also *to call by the name of*; *to call one's name so-and-so* (*arch.* and *dial.*).

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3686 Þat stede beð cald ðor-for cabroth. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11930 A haliday, þat þai calld sabat in þar lay. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 42 Ane erle in þe North, Uctred men kalde. *c* 1400 Maundev. Prol. 1 The Holy Lond, that men callen the Lond of Promyssioun. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5204 The same yle..Cicill is calt. 1535 Coverdale *Matt.* i. 25 He..called his name Iesus. — *Isa.* xlviii. 1 O thou house of Iacob: ye yᵗ are called by the name of Israel. 1562 Latimer *Serm. in Lincoln* i. 66 A certaine secte which were cauled Flagellarii. 1611 Bible *Gen.* i. 5 God called the light, Day, and the darknesse he called Night. 1733 Berkeley *Th. Vision* § 16 Wks. 1871 I. 379 To call things by their right names. 1842 Prichard *Nat. Hist. Man* 206 The people whom the Russians call *Tschudes.*

b. To style, designate, term, address as, speak of as; to reckon, consider.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 25143 (Cott. G.) Þar calles him fader ful fele þat er noght to him suns lele. *Ibid.* 2426 (Trin.) Why mades þou vs in were to calle þi wif þi sister dere. *Ibid.* 27541 (Fairf.) Synnis..þat clerkis callin veniale. 1481 Caxton *Tulle of Old Age*, The poet Ennius callyd hym his swete hony. 1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* I. xxvii, That quadrate is called properly to be drawen in a circle, when all his fower angles doeth touche the edge of the circle. 1581 *Confer.* II. (1584) I, The Papistes call iustice for treason, persecution for religion. 1611 Bible *Malachi* iii. 15 Now we call the proud happy. *a* 1631 Donne *Paradoxes* (1652) 2 You can cal it pleasure to be beguil'd in troubles. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* i. (1840) 1 The woman, whom I was taught to call mother. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. i. Wks. 1874 I. 19 That living agent each man calls himself. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc.* I. 29 Her parents mock at her and call her crazed. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 426 Would you not call a man able who could do that?

12. To apply abusive names to; to abuse, vilify. Now *dial.* Cf. *to call* (*one*) *names*, 17 c.

1633 Ford *'Tis Pity* III. vi, I fear this friar's falsehood; I will call him. 1701 Swift *Mrs. Harris' Petit.* Wks. 1755 III. II. 61 As though I had call'd her all to naught. 1825 Brockett *N. Country Gloss.* 37 *Call*, to abuse. They called one another! 1860 *Dial. Batley* s.v., In the unsophisticated Yorkshire dialect.. *to call* is to put forth torrents of abuse. 1874 *Crowle Adv.* 19 Dec., No child in the Band of the Cross must use bad language or call any one.

III. To drive. *Sc.*

13. *trans.* To urge forward, drive (an animal or a vehicle). Perh. originally 'to drive with shouts'; but no trace of this is known since the 14th c., and the sense is not in ON.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* x. 223 Than Þurmok..callit his wayn toward the peill. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* IX. 718 Thir cartaris..callyt furth the cartis weill. *a* 1600 Montgomerie *Flyting* 73 Many ȝeald ȝow hast thou cald quer a know. 1785 Burns *Cotter's Sat. Nt.* iv, Some ca' the pleugh. 1794 — (*title*) Ca' the yowes to the knowes. 1832–53 *Whistlebinkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. III. 29 My father wad lead wi' a bairn, But wadna be ca'd for the deil'.

b. To drive in the chase, to hunt.

1768 Ross *Helenore* 122 (Jam.) We never thought it wrang to ca a prey.

c. To make to go; to turn, drive.

1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 167 If that her tippony chance to be sma' We'll tak a good scour o't and ca't awa. *a* 1776 in Herd *Sc. Songs* II. 19 We ca'd the bicker aft about. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxvi, Even if he were a puir ca'-the-shuttle-body [i.e. weaver]. 1863 J. Nicholson *The Burnie*, Ca' aboot the mill wheel. [So *to ca' ower*, to knock over.]

d. *fig.* as in *Call clashes*: 'to spread malicious or injurious reports' (Jam.). *Call the crack*: to keep the conversation going. *Call one's way*: to pursue one's way, move on.

1768 Ross *Helenore* 76 (Jam.) Ca' your wa', The door's wide open. 1785 Burns *Ep. Lapraik* ii, On fasten-een we had a rockin, To ca' the crack and weave our stockin. 1858 M. Porteous *Real Souter Johnny* 13 While Souter Johnnie ca'd the crack.

14. To drive (a nail); also, to fix, fasten, or join by hammering; to forge, weld. Also *ca' on.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. vii. 174 In every place sevin ply thai well and call. 1676 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 504 Cawed in the boots by the hangman. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 84 (Jam.) But to the head the nail ye mauna ca. 1789 Burns *Kirk's Alarm*, He has cooper'd and cawt a wrong pin in't.

15. *absol.* To drive (a horse, cart, etc.). *To ca' canny*, to drive gently and carefully, also *fig.* Also to drive (a weapon) *at*, let fly *at.*

a 1500 *Sir Egeir* 45 (Jam.) His spear before him could he fang..And called right fast at Sir Gray Steel..And Gray Steel called at Sir Grahame. 1823 Galt *Entail* I. xxvii. 239 But..ca' canny. *Mod.* Will you come and ca'? [i.e. drive a skipping-rope].

16. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To drive, be driven.

1717 Wodrow *Corr.* (1843) II. 246, I regret your want of health, and fear you may be calling off from an ill time to the joy of your Lord. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 70 (Jam.), I mounts, and with them aff what we could ca'. 1794 Burns *Young Jockey* 12 When Jockey's owsen hameward ca'. *a* 1803 in Scott *Minstr. Sc. Bord.* I. 199 (Jam.) There will never a nail ca' right for me.

IV. Phrases and Combinations.

* *Phrases.*

17. a. *To call attention to*: to direct or invite (a person's) notice to; to point out, show. (Cf. 4 g.)

1827 P. Cunningham *Two Yrs. in N. S. Wales* I. 204 To call their attention to the procuring of this valuable medicine. 1835 Marryat *Jac. Faithf.* xxvii, To which I shall soon have to call the attention of the House. 1885 Sir E. Fry in *Law Rep.* XXIX. *Chanc.* 484 It is not necessary to call attention to the evidence. *Mod.* Attention was called to the state of the Thames.

b. *To call cousins*: to address each other as 'Cousin'; to claim cousinship or kinship *with.* So formerly *to call brothers* or *sisters.* (Cf. 11.)

c 1603 Marston *Insat. Countesse* Wks. 1856 III. 112 We two, that any time these fourteene yeeres have called sisters. *c* 1623 Middleton *Anyth. for quiet Life* Wks. (Dyce) IV. 443 So near I am to him, we must call cousins. 1751 H. Walpole *Corr.* (1837) I. 156 Pray do you call cousins. 1808 Scott *Autobiog.* in *Lockhart* (1839) 6 My father used to call cousin, as they say, with the Campbells of Blythswood.

c. *To call names*: to apply opprobrious names or epithets to (a person). (Cf. 12.)

[1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 236 That thou hadst call'd me all these bitter names.] 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1698) 117 They..content themselves with standing aloof, threatning and calling names. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 274 ¶ 1 Calling Names does no Good. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* xxii. (1860) 233/2 He replied to my jokes by calling names. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 5 Sept. 3/1 They were not in the habit of calling one another names.

d. *To call* (*a thing*) *one's own*: to claim or regard as one's own. (Cf. 11 b.)

1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 454 My robe, And my integrity to Heaven, is all I dare now call my own. 1762 Gibbon *Jrnl.* in C. Morison *Life* 37, I had hardly a moment I could call my own. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* iii, She daren't call her soul her own. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. v, The first place that he could call his own.

18. *To call in question*: to summon for trial or examination; to impeach; to challenge, impugn, dispute, cast doubt upon; formerly, also, to examine, make inquisition into; so † *To call in doubt.* (Cf. 4.)

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 119 That..I should call in question the demeanour of all. 1587 Harrison *England* I. II. v. (1877) 130 This is alas too open and manifest..and yet not called into question. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* v. ii. 6 Neither call the giddinesse of it in question. 1601 — *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 165 Now sit we close about this Taper heere, And call in question our necessities. 1671 Milton *Samson* 43 Let me not rashly call in doubt Divine prediction. 1831 Brewster *Newton* (1855) I. xiii. 371 This opinion..has only recently been called in question. 1844 Thackeray *B. Lyndon* xix, For calling the honour of his mother in question.

19. *To call into being, existence*: to give life to, make, create. *Call into play*: to bring into action.

1754 Sherlock *Disc.* (1759) I. ii. 76 To call Men from the Grave into being. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. x. 508 It was no small work to call into being that mighty abbey. 1873 Max Müller *Sc. Relig.* 29 By which a canon of sacred books is called into existence. 1874 Blackie *Self-Cult.* 45 An art which calls into play all the powers that belong to a prompt and vigorous manhood.

20. a. *To call to account*: to summon (one) to render an account, or to answer for conduct; *hence*, to reprove, rebuke: cf. Account *sb.* 7, 8. *Call to arms*: to summon to prepare for battle or war. *Call to the bar*: to admit as a barrister; see Bar *sb.*¹ 24. *Call to* (*one's*) *feet, legs*: to bid one stand up; *spec.* to bid one in a company rise and speak, propose a toast, sing, etc. (Cf. 4, 6.)

a 1618 Raleigh *Rem.* (1664) D 1a, Call your observation to accompt and you shall find it as I say. 1659 Pearson

Creed (1839) 13 They who heard St. Peter call a lame man unto his legs. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 89 ¶ 1 He was called to the Bar. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* v. 61 This 'mob' declared their intention of calling Wentworth to account. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 192 Calling the old soldiers of the Commonwealth to arms. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 139 He who transgresses them is to be corrected, or, in other words, called to account.

b. *To call to memory, mind, remembrance*: to recollect, recall, cause to be remembered; also with *back*: cf. 26 d. (Cf. 4.)

1472 *Paston Lett.* 700 III. 51 Preying yow to call to your mynd. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 1, I cannot call your name to remembrance. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* xiv. 72 Peter called to minde the word that Iesus said vnto him. 1701 EARL CLARENDON in *Pepys' Diary* VI. 207 Whose name I cannot call to mind. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xxiv, Calling to mind what had occurred. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) I. 3 It is necessary to call to mind..a strangely-forgotten truth.

c. *To call to witness, record, surety*: to summon or appeal to (one) to bear witness, etc. (Cf. 4 d.)

1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* iv. 26, I call heauen and earth to recorde [1611 to witnesse] ouer you this daie. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 108 She call'd the Saints to suretie, That she would neuer put it from her finger. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 504 They were all ready to call God to witness that they renounced all spiritual connection with foreign prelates. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1291 To this I call my friends in testimony.

** *With prepositions.*

Formed on the intrans. senses 1 and 2; the combination, however, has often the force of a transitive verb, and takes an indirect passive, as 'a light was called for', 'we are not called upon to act'.

21. Call after. See 1. †Also, To ask for, demand, summon (*obs.*).

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 17842 Anoon þei calde aftir parchemyne. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 100 The kynge called after Mede.

22. Call for. **a.** To ask loudly or authoritatively for; to order; *fig.* to claim, require, demand.

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxxvi. 29, I wil call for the corne, and wil increase it. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 172 Hee calls for wine. 1601 — *All's Well* I. i. 202 My Lord cals for you. 1737 BERKELEY *App. Querist* § 104 Wks. 1871 III. 534 Whether our circumstances do not call aloud for some present remedy? 1801 I. MILNER *Life* xiii. (1842) 246 He said some things which, I thought, called for a fresh lashing. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1857) I. Pref. 9 The crying evil which called for instant remedy. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Grk. Test.* 18 Few employments call for so much patience.

b. To call for (a speaker, actor, etc.) to appear in order to receive the applause of the audience.

1822 *New Month. Mag.* IV. 315 If the public call for an actor whom they have not seen a long time. 1831 MACREADY in *Remin.* I. 413 The audience called for me, and seemed pleased in applauding me. 1851 *Illust. Lond. News* 46 The author and the performers were called for.

c. To go to or stop at a place and ask *for*.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 103 The cadgers..call for it againe as they come backe. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* III. 89 To be left at the Blue Lion till called for.

d. *Card-playing. To call for trumps*: to indicate by special play to one's partner that he is to play out trumps. Also *absol.*

1746 HOYLE *Whist* (ed. 6) 79 If your Partner calls..you are to trump to him.

23. To call on or upon. **a.** To call to a person with a request or entreaty; to address in a loud voice; to apostrophize the absent or dead.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 388 The Kyng was full curtais, calt on a maiden. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 70 And whan he had so don he began to calle upon the two knightes. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 15 Who is it in the presse, that calles on me? 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) Ded., The Texts ..in which he does so often call upon Atheists and Infidels.

b. To invoke, or make supplication to (God, etc.).

a 1300 *Hymn to Virg.* 1 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 257 Moder milde flur of alle..On þe hit is best to calle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5718 On drightin can þai cri and call. *Ibid.* 19670 All þat calles on þi nam. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* iv. 19 The goddis by hym adoured and callid on. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* iv. 26 Then began men to call vpon the Name of the Lord. 1867 LYTTON *Lost T. Miletus* 67 One night on death he called And passed with death away.

c. To appeal to, make direct application to (a person) *for* (something) or *to do* (something); to require, to make a demand upon. In the passive, said also of the call or requirements of duty.

1472 MARG. PASTON *Lett.* No. 695 III. 45 Yt is seyde here that my Lord Archebysschoppe is ded; and yf yt be so, calle up on hys suertes for the money. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxix. 1 Whilst I alone did call upon your aid. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 120 ¶ 2 He called for help upon the sages of physick. 1814 *Lett. fr. England* II. liii. 368 He called upon his congregation for horses.

1530 PALSGR. 473/2 Call upon them to remember my mater. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 287 Speake not you to him till we call vpon you. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 427 They would be called upon by parliament to produce their records. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 530 Lord Berkeley called on all his friends to help him. 1883 SIR W. BRETT in *Law Rep.* 11 *Queen's B. Div.* 599 Without calling upon the defendant's counsel we are prepared now to give judgment. *Mod.* A man is not called upon to make such sacrifices every day.

†**d.** To appeal to as an authority or precedent.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 22/2 His [Earl of Manchester's] authority..was still called upon. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. 312 Commonly Princes call on such Statutes when themselves are called on by their necessities.

†**e.** To make a claim for, demand (money due).

1472 MARG. PASTON *Lett.* 695 III. 44, I pray 30w send me a kopy of the dysscharge..bothe for my dyscharge and 30wyrs wat sum ever that be callyd upon of eyther of us here after. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 22 My Master is awak'd by great occasion To call vpon his owne.

†**f.** To impeach, challenge. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 28 Full surfets, and the drinesse of his bones, Call on him for't. 1740 CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. clx. 295 You call upon me for the partiality of an author to his own works. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 73 Supposing his character called upon, not only as a professional man, but as a man of veracity.

g. To pay a short visit to, to make a call on.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iii. 34 Ile call vpon you ere you go to bed. 1822 *New Month. Mag.* IV. 403 He had called on me in Wales, and stayed with me nearly three days. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 404, I can..occupy myself..in calling upon some friends.

*** *With adverbs.*

(See also the prec. senses, and the adverbs themselves for less specialized combinations.)

24. Call again. **a.** See senses 1–3, and AGAIN.

†**b.** [sense 4.] To call back, recall, restore; to revoke, retract. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 26459 If eft misdos wel es right þe lauerd call again his plight. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 215 (Mätz.) Calle ageyn thin oth. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 52 To calle agane, *reuocare*. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXI. xvi, Dede done can not be called agayne. *a* 1528 SKELTON *Ph. Sparowe* 22 Nothynge it auayled To call Phylyp agayne Whom Gyb our cat hath slayne. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 84 a, The juice..calleth them agayn that ar brought in to an extreme depe slepe. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. 211 Time cannot be called againe.

25. Call away. [sense 4.] To summon or cause to come from one's actual place or occupation; *fig.* to divert, call off (the mind, thoughts, etc.).

a 1748 WATTS (J.) The passions call away the thoughts. 1741 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* III. ix. 27, I .. am called away and scarce know what I say. 1833 LAMB *Last Ess. Elia* (Chandos) 478 When .. necessity calleth him away. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 41 Menexenus, who is called away to take part in a sacrifice.

26. Call back. **a.** See senses 1, 3, and BACK.

b. [sense 4] *trans.* To summon (a person) to return; to recall; to bring back (a thing).

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* viii. (1596) 117 The much cold..calleth backe the naturall heate inward by counterposition. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Esdr.* i. 50 God..sent by his messenger to call them backe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 409 The raging Tempest call'd him back in vain. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 68 Wine may call back the vital powers in disease.

c. To revoke, retract.

1553 BALE *Vocac.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 356 He called a great pece of his tale backe againe. 1605 BROUGHTON *Corrupt. Handling of Relig.* 6 He calleth backe himselfe in particulars. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxxi. 2 Yet he..wil not call backe his words. 1848 S. BAMFORD *Early Days* vii. (1859) 68 Rap out a round regimental oath, and as instantly call it back with a 'Lord help us'.

d. To recall to memory, remember.

1851 TRENCH *Poems* 38 Then calling back this day we will be strong.

27. Call down. **a.** *intr.* See senses I, and DOWN *adv.*

b. *trans.* See sense 4, and DOWN; also *fig.* to invoke from above, bring down, cause to descend.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. x, On his name Shall call down wretchedness and shame. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 324 Calling down a blessing on his head. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 197 Irregularities which called down the censures of Pope Leo.

†**c.** [from 3.] To lower by proclamation; to denounce, decry. *Obs.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 59 To calle downe the value of coyne to lesse then it is worthe. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. § 3 If an untruth..bee once on foot..it is never called downe. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* iv. (1821) 267 All other moneyes..shall bee decryed, anulled, and called downe. 1668 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1698) 246 If the rate of Usury should be called down.

†**d.** [from 1.] To call to one to come or sit down, to stop (a speaker). *Obs.*

1656 in Burton *Diary* (1828) I. 295 He went on a little way in it, but was called down, in respect it was late.

28. Call forth. **a.** *lit.* To summon or cause to come forward; to call out.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11083 Sir Zachari þai did call forth. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxiv. 2 When Paul was called forth, Tartullus began to accuse him. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 15 Call forth your Actors by this scrowle. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 649 Calling forth by name His mightie Angels.

b. *fig.* To summon *fig.*, to cause to appear; to draw forth, elicit; to summon up (courage).

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 501 The Western Winds .. Call forth the tender Grass. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 666 And call new beauties forth from ev'ry line. 1713 — *Prol. Addison's Cato* 16 He..calls forth Roman drops from British eyes. 1853 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 731 He then called forth his courage, and went up.

29. Call in. **a.** *intr.* See senses 1, 2, and IN.

b. *trans.* See 4; *spec.* To withdraw from the outside, from an advanced position, from free action, from circulation or publicity.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 28 Call in the Powers, good cousin Westmerland. 1633 MASSINGER *New Way* IV. ii, Call-in his license. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 32 If one of your publisht Orders..were call'd in. 1668 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1698) 246 That money will be suddenly called in.

1676 R. DIXON *Two Test.* 70 If a Book be called in, I will therefore buy it. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 114 The last proclamation of June, 1842, calling in light gold. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 *Chanc. Div.* 461 The whole balance of the mortgage..might be at once called in. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 May 4/7 The Russians are willing to call in their outposts.

c. To summon for assistance or consultation.

1678 N. WANLEY *Wonders* v. i. § 103. 468/2 The Swedes, who were called in for the support of the German liberty. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 36 To call in the aid of the microscope. 1885 SIR J. HANNEN in *Law Rep.* 10 *Probate Div.* 90 Sir William Gull was called in.

d. To require the payment or repayment of (money outstanding): cf. CALL *sb.* 11.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3749/8 Part of the 10 per Cent. .. to be called in. 1713 *Ibid.* No. 5114/3, 20*s.* per Share was .. called in.

30. Call off. **a.** See senses 1, 3, and OFF.

b. [See 4.] To summon away, or from what one is doing; *fig.* to divert, call away (the attention).

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 545 The Lord..will call off those evils w^h they groane under. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 104 ¶ 2 My Eyes were suddenly called off from these .. Objects by a little Party of Horsemen. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxi, But the appearance of .. the jailer's two servants now called off our attention. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. iv, And in mid chase called off his hound.

31. Call on. **a.** See senses 1, 3, and ON *adv.*

†**b.** *trans.* To invite to come on, allure, incite; *fig.* to encourage the growth of, bring on. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 296 It is a wonder, whither the perverse wickednesse of mans heart will proceed, if it be but called-on by any little successe. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 546 How to multiply and call on mosses.

c. *intr.* Of hounds: To 'challenge'.

1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. *Fox-hunting*, And for such as are first cast off, let them be old stanch-hounds, which are sure; and if you hear such an one call on merrily, you must cast off some other to him. 1847–78 HALLIWELL s.v., When hounds are first cast off, and find game, they are said to call on.

32. Call out. **a.** See senses 1, 3, and OUT *adv.*

b. To call or summon forth; *fig.* to evoke.

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 605 *Provoco*..to calle out; 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 697 The usual trick of being called out a dozen times, under pretence of a patient wanting me. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 3 (1882) 176 [His] fiercest burst of vengeance was called out by an insult to his mother. *Mod.* The military were called out.

c. To challenge to fight (*esp.* a duel).

1823 *New Month. Mag.* VIII. 111 Damme if I don't call them out. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 594 In modern..parlance, 'I call you out'. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xi. (1883) 78 [He] contrived..to be called out for a criticism which was too free and frank even for those times.

†**d.** To call for repayment of (money in a bank, or the like). *Obs.*

1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 211 Severall persons who had money in the chamber of London .. thought fitt to call it out, but were told there were no orders to pay any.

33. Call over. **a.** See senses 1, 3, and OVER.

b. To read aloud (a roll or list of names), to which the persons called are to answer, in order to prove their presence. Also *absol.*

1687 BP. CARTWRIGHT in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 117 We called over the College Roll. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiv, A gentleman in black .. proceeded to call over the names of the jury. 1864 H. Cox *Instit.* I. ix. 137 It has been the practice of the House of Commons, on several occasions of sufficient importance, to order that the House be called over at a future day.

†**c.** To read aloud, recite (an announcement), proclaim; to recite, rehearse (a story). *Obs.* or *dial.*

1681 *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 466 Here let me call over a story. 1865 Harland *Lanc. Lyrics* 137 Iv o' Sunday to't chourch theaw wilt gang, Ther axins tha'll yer um coed o'er.

d. *Call over the coals*: see COAL.

34. Call together (see 5). To summon to assemble, to convoke.

1526 TINDALE *Luke* xxiii. 13 And Pilate called [WYCLIF clepid] to geder the hye prestes. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* I. 29 Call together the archers against Babylon. *Mod.* Call the workmen together at once.

35. Call up. **a.** See senses 1, 3, and UP *adv.*

b. To summon, from some lower region or place (e.g. from Hades), to bring into the mind by an effort of memory or imagination.

1632 MILTON *Penser.* 109 That thy power Might..call up him who left untold The story of Cambuscan bold. 1667 — *P. L.* III. 603 Philosophers..call up unbound..old Proteus from the Sea. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Wom. & B.* II. viii. 146 A tinselled nymph..calling up commonplaces with a wand. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 32 Able to call up a personal image of several men of the days of Eadward.

c. To summon before an authority, tribunal, or examiner.

1753 *World* No. 35, I was unfortunately called up to give evidence against him. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 323 In school..the master 'calls up' a certain number .. with each of whom he construes a part.

d. To call to mind, recall.

1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. iv, Why do'st thou call my sorrows up afresh? 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 155 The occasion..could not but call up some recollections.

e. To call on or incite to rise and speak.

1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 524 These words called up Rochester. He defended the petition.

Call (kǫl), *sb.* Also 4–6 cal, calle, (8–9 *Sc.* ca, 9 *Sc.* and *dial.* caw, *dial.* cawal). [f. prec. vb.]

1. A loud vocal utterance or speech, a shout, a cry; a loud vocal address or supplication.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6790, I, for-soth sall here þair call. *Ibid.* 1377 An o þaim..Be-for ihesus þar made his call. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 207 They gave but a call, and in came their Master. 1704 POPE *Past., Summer* 83 But would you sing..The moving mountains hear the pow'rful call. 1822 *New Month. Mag.* V. 150 You are amused with the perpetual opening and shutting of box doors, and the audible calls of 'Mrs. So and so's places'.

b. *spec.* The reading aloud of a roll or list of names; a roll-call: see CALL *v.* 33 b.

1723 BP. NICOLSON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 446 The Commons were very warm yesterday: and their Debates ended in a Call of their Members. 1780 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 318, I think to make my motion as soon as possible after the call of the House. *a* 1832 MACKINTOSH *Revol.* 1688 Wks. 1846 II. 51 The attendance was partly caused by a call of the House..On the call..it appeared that forty were either minors, abroad, or confined by sickness.

c. A word or name called; a thing thus mentioned or indicated.

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. ii. 296 The other calls at pleasure head or tail; if his call lies uppermost..he wins.

2. The cry of an animal, *esp.* of a bird.

1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 62 The Hen by her common call, gives no meat to her Chickens. 1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 250 The call of a bird, is that sound which it is able to make, when about a month old. 1833 *Chamb. Jrnl.* II. 148 They can hear the call of their calves. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley H.* 171 They shall..Whistle back the parrot's call. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 301 Neither redwing nor fieldfare sings during the winter; they of course have their 'call' and cry of alarm.

3. A particular cry or sound used to attract or decoy birds, etc.

1530 PALSGR. 202/2 Call for quaylles, *croquaillet.* 1590 LODGE *Euphues' Gold. Leg.* (1887) 98 Aliena smiled to see how Ganymede flew to the fist without any call. 1596 RALEIGH *Disc. Guiana* (1887) 76 The deer came..as if they had been used to a Keepers call. 1851 *Illust. Lond. News* 15 Feb. 127 The birds after answering to the call.. at last darted off again.

b. A small instrument or whistle to attract birds, etc., by imitating their note.

1654 BATE *Myst. Nature & Art* 73 They are known among some Shopkeepers by the name of Cals; and there are long white boxes of them, which are transported hither from France. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Calls*, As for the Artificial Calls..they are best made of Box and Walnut Tree, or such hard Woods. 1708 KERSEY s. v., Among Fowlers, Calls are arteficial Pipes, made to catch Quails, etc. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Different birds require different calls; but most of them are composed of a pipe or reed, with a little leathern bag, somewhat in the form of a bellows.

†**c.** A decoy-bird. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 174 They would be as a Call To traine ten thousand English to their side. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* IV. iii, This fellow has a pimp's face, And looks as if he were her call, her fetch. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Lark*, Those live Birds tyed to the Packthreads are nam'd Calls.

4. *Hunting.* A strain or 'lesson' blown upon the horn to cheer and encourage the hounds.

1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1706) 18 The Call, a Lesson blowed on the Horn to comfort the Hounds. 1721 in BAILEY.

5. a. The act of calling at a door or place on the way: hence, HOUSE *of call.* **b.** A short and usually formal visit: *to make, pay, receive, a call.*

1783 COWPER *Task* I. 244 Dependant on the baker's punctual call. 1816 *Parody* in *Times* 25 Jan., Enumerate the principal houses of call in..London. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xiv, She had..made a morning call on Martha Biggs. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. v. 90 We passed without a call to day. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 493/2 The chief interest of Queenstown is as a port of call.

6. Summons, invitation, bidding. Also *fig.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3022 Mete and drinc he gaue þam all þat wald cum at til his call. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 849 Tapsters answering every call. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 378 Who first, who last..At thir great Emperors call..Came singly where he stood. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 204 ₱ 5 His call was readily obeyed. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Cr.* iv. 92 A call to devotion. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (C. D. ed.) 71 The bell rings and the orchestra in acknowledgment of the call play three distinct chords. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 193 Men who lose their talents, their wit..at any sudden call.

†**b.** A summons to answer to a charge; accusation, impeachment. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 19138 (Fairf.) Þai gedder bad bring forþ þe apostles alle for til ansquare to þaire calle.

c. A summons by applause for a speaker, actor, etc., to appear before an audience. Cf. CALL *v.* 22 b.

1887 *Punch* 12 Mar. 125/1 The enthusiastic..call that greeted him on the conclusion of his excellent work.

d. A summons or signal sounded upon a bugle, trumpet, etc.; also *fig.*

1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discip.* I. 18 In sounding a march, a cal, yᵉ charge..yᵉ retrait. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 295 Armies at the call Of Trumpet..Troop to thir Standard. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5135/3 The Drums beating a Call. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* II. IV. iii. 269 The first clear call of bells is swept across the land.

e. *concr.* A whistle, or other instrument, on which such a call is sounded.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) The call can be sounded to various strains, each..appropriated to some particular exercise. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* iv, She whistled on a small silver call which hung around her neck.

f. *Call to the bar*: admission to the status of barrister; see BAR *sb.*¹ 24, BARRISTER. Also †*Call of serjeants* (obs.).

a 1626 BACON (J.) Upon the sixteenth was held the serjeants feast at Ely place, there being nine serjeants of that call. 1698 CONGREVE *Way of W.* III. xv, In the country where great lubberly brothers slabber and kiss one another when they meet like a call of serjeants. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 184 There shall be examinations and degrees required for the call to the Bar. 1878 R. H. HUTTON *Scott* ii. 27 The day of his call to the bar.

g. *spec.* An invitation to undertake the office and duties of pastor of a church.

1666 *Life J. Livingstone* in *Sel. Biogr.* (1845) I. 136, I got ane joynt call of the parish and presbytery and the old minister and my Lord Tarphichen patron of the church..to be minister there. *a* 1704 T. BROWN 2 *Oxf. Scholars* (1730) I. 2, I shall receive a call to be a Pastor or Holderforth in some Congregation or other. 1755 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 208 Both an inward and an outward call are requisite. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxix, [The] presbyterians who had united in a harmonious call to Reuben Butler to be their spiritual guide. 1859 J. CUNNINGHAM *Ch. Hist. Scotl.* II. x. 422.

h. A notice requiring theatrical performers to attend at a rehearsal.

1876 *Jennie of 'The Princess'* 219 You are cast for Player Queen. Call is for eleven this morning. 1885 G. R. SIMS *Mustard & Cr.* in *Referee* 16 Feb., A 'call' is frequently made out for 'supers and ladies and gentlemen' when the principals are not required.

i. *Whist.* A 'call for honours' (see CALL *v.* I e); also, a sign given to a partner by a special kind of play that he is to lead trumps (cf. CALL *v.* 22 d).

1887 *Temple-bar Mag.* Apr. 551 My partner..will lead trumps on the first opportunity in obedience to my 'call'.

k. *Amer. Land Law.* 'An object, course, distance, or other matter of description in a survey or grant, requiring or calling for a corresponding object, etc., on the land' (Webster 1864).

7. Demand, requisition, claim.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8705 Þᵒ barne atte dede is nauþer of thayme wille haue þer-til cal ne clayme. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 206 ₱ 1 There is a perpetual call upon mankind to value and esteem those who set a moderate price on their own merit. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 141 ₱ 8 The call for novelty is never satisfied. 1832 A. FONBLANQUE *Engl. under 7 Administ.* II. 268 The Duke of Newcastle's call upon the anti-reformers to take up arms against the people. 1832 *Athenæum* No. 219. 19 The call of these times for cheap reprints. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. IX. 269 The calls of thirst And hunger having ceased.

8. A requirement of duty; a duty, need, occasion, right.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. XIV. 377 He assured them..'that they had a very lawful Call to take upon them the supreme Authority of the Nation'. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1858) 243 What call, what occasion, much less what necessity I was in, to go. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. XVI. 124 There was no Call for his interfering in the business. 1858 THACKERAY *Virginians* xxii, I don't know what call she had to blush so when she made her curtsey.

†**b.** Occasion or need to go; an errand. *Obs.*

1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 324 Having a call to St. Ives in Cornwall. § 325 Having a second call into Cornwall.

9. A divine, spiritual, or sacred appointment, or prompting, to a special service or office. See CALL *v.* 6.

1650 *Ministers New Eng.* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. CCC, We came by a call of God to serve him here. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. xi. 79 Proposals..to quit the World, and embrace that Course of Life, to which I told him I had no Call. 1790 MRS. FLETCHER in H. Moore *Life* (1817) II. VI. 121, I feel a call from the Lord to give my last testimony to his faithfulness. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. XIX. 368 It was a 'call'..or inward movement of the Divine Spirit through the conscience. *a* 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. IV. i. 344.

†**10.** Calling, occupation, vocation. *Obs.*

1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* 72 We must al be busely occupied..eche man in his call accordingly. 1622 FLETCHER *Begg. Bush* II. i, Which lives Uprightest in his call. 1780 MRS. FLETCHER in H. Moore *Life* (1817) I. III. 161 Spending your time thus, for the bodies of the people. If that is your call, it is a mean call!

11. *Comm.* **a.** A demand for the payment of money; *esp.* a notice to a subscriber to pay up a portion of capital subscribed. Also *attrib.*

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4554/4 That..Two per Cent. on the Adventurers Stock be received in part of the said two Calls. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. II. ii. 319 A call of fifteen per cent. 1847 C. G. ADDISON *Contracts* I. i. § 2 The directors must provide funds by making calls on the shareholders.

b. On the Stock Exchange.

a 1860 C. FENN *Eng. & For. Funds* (1883) 127 A 'Call' is an option of claiming stock at a certain time, the price and date being fixed at the time the option-money is given.

12. *dial.* Scolding, abuse. Cf. CALL *v.* 12.

13. *Sc.* (now in form *ca', caw.*) Driving. In various applications: as, Hard and forced respiration; a place where cattle are driven, a cow-gang; a pass or defile between hills.

1765 *Ogilvy & Nairns Trial* 83 (Jam.) There was a severe heaving at his breast, and a strong caw, and he cried to keep open the windows to give him breath. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 22 (JAM.) In the ca, nor cow nor ewe did spare. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XVI. 168 (JAM.) By..the heights of Lead-na-bea-kach, until you arrive at the Ca (i. e. the slap or pass) of that hill. 1876 ROBINSON *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s. v. *Caw.*

III. Phrases and Combinations.

14. *Phrases.* **a.** with preps., as *At call*: at command, ready to answer a call or summons; immediately available. *Within call*: within hearing or reach of a summons; hence, *within call of* (*a place*): near to (it); *within call of* (*a person*): *fig.* subject to (his) authority.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. (J.) Always at the call..of a number of mean persons. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dow.* III. i, A true friend at a call. 1668 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1698) 227 It is our interest..not only to have many seamen, but to have them..within call in time of Danger. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. XX. 542 Those that subscribed to be at all calls. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 182 ₱ 6 All the great Beauties we have left in Town, or within Call of it, will be present. 1830 TENNYSON *Dream Fair W.* 85, I saw a lady within call. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 20 July 5/5 An unconscious desire to possess gold at call.

b. *To have the call*: to be in chief or greatest demand; to be the favourite: in *Long Whist*, to be entitled to 'call honours'.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 674 Youth has the call. 1863 PARDON *Hoyle's Games* 18 The partners having eight points are said to have the call. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* I. (1880) 31 Baited wheat has the call. *Newspaper.* Heifers had the call of the market at £17 to £20 each.

15. *Comb.*, as **call-bell**, a bell for summoning attendance; a small stationary hand-bell for that purpose; *spec.* an electric bell giving the alarm at a fire-station, etc.; † **call-belt**, a belt for supporting a bugle or similar instrument; **call-bird**, a decoy bird for attracting others by its note; † **call-book**, a muster-roll; **call-boy**, a youth employed **a.** (in a theatre) to attend upon the prompter, and call the actors when required on the stage, **b.** (on a steamer) to transmit the captain's orders to the engineer, **c.** (in a hotel) to answer the bells; **call-change**, a method of bell-ringing in which the ringers follow oral or written instructions; **call-day**, in the Inns of Court, the day appointed in each term for the ceremony of calling students to the bar; see also quot. 1720; **call-duck**, a decoy duck; **call-loan**, a loan to be repaid at call; **call-money**, money at call; **call-night**, the night on which students of law are called to the bar; **call-note**, the note used by a bird or other animal in calling to its mate; **call-off**, a cause of diversion or distraction; **call-out**, the act of calling out (forces, etc.) (see CALL *v.* 32 b); **call-over** = CALL *sb.* 1 b; **call-rocket**, a signal rocket.

1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* iv. 53 A *call-bell to the Divine services. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 375 The introduction of call bells or alarms followed..with the early introduction of the electric telegraph. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Dec. 59/2 The alarms enable the [fire-]brigade to leave the station within a minute after the call-bell rings. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2189/4 He had..an embroidered Buff *Call Belt, and an Agat-handled Sword. 1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 263 The fascinating power of their *call-birds. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 15 Jan., To examine the proof of our new way of the *call-bookes. 1803 *Naval Chron.* XV. 57 Are copies of the muster or call book sent to the Navy Board? 1794 MALONE *Shaks.* I. 88 *note*, His first office in the theatre was that of *Call-boy. 1863 SALA *Qualk the Circumn.* 65 A Woolwich steamboat..passengers and crew—down to the very call-boy. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* iii. 35 The ringing 'rounds', and *'call-changes' was a good deal cultivated, a very long time before the birth of half-pull change-ringing. 1872 J. T. FOWLER *Bells, Sacristy* II. 137 When some variation..is rung again and again, then another variation, and so on, it is ringing 'call-changes', or 'set-changes'. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 297/2 Ringers are said to be ringing call changes when the conductor calls to each man to tell him after which bell he is to ring. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. xxvii. 469/2 The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen do meet at Guildhall, and sit in the orphan's Court once in every year to hear the names of all securities called over; wherefore that day is called *Call-day. 1886 *Whitaker's Almanack* 9 Inns of Court Law (Dining) Terms—Hilary begins 11 January, ends 1 February; Call Day, 26 January. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 186 The true de quois, or *call-ducks. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 7 June 5/2 Recourse had more and more to *'call' loans. 1885 *Daily News* 12 Feb. 7/2 Most of the banks affecting to consider *call money as the same thing [with cash on hand]. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 17 Nov., In the sister Inns of Lincoln and Gray, *'Call Night', like Grand Night, has its own peculiar and appropriate ceremonial. 1833 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 1. 22 The mellow *call-note of the grey linnet was..heard. 1883 *Century Mag.* Aug. 484/1 The European partridge and Bob White differ in their call-notes. 1883 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* II. 186 No..*call-off from prolonged and arduous enquiry into profound and useful subjects. 1887 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 7 Oct. 17/1 The *call-out of the Russian reserves. 1887 *Charity Organ. Rev.* June 245 A Saturday *call-over at school.

Call, obs. form of CAUL.

‖ **Calla** (kæ·lă). *Bot.*

1. A genus of floating marsh plants (N.O. *Orontiaceæ*), natives of Northern Europe and North America. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 194.

2. A name erroneously given to the White Arum, Ethiopian or Trumpet Lily, *Richardia æthiopica* (N.O. *Araceæ*), a native of the Cape of Good Hope, well known as a drawing-room ornament.

1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teachings* vii. 143 The beautiful calla or Ethiopian lily. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 606/2

Lilies, callas, and other water-plants. 1884 E. P. Roe *ibid.* Feb. 444/1 The plants are semi-aquatic, like this calla lily.

Calla-: see CALA-.

Callæsthe·tic, -ics. [f. Gr. *κάλλος beauty* + *αἰσθητικός*; see ÆSTHETIC.] Name proposed by Whewell for æsthetics (see ÆSTHETIC B 2). Hence **Callæsthe·tical** *a.*

1847 WHEWELL *Philos. Induct. Sci.* II. 569 Since .. æsthetics would naturally denote the doctrine of perception in general..and since the essential point in the philosophy now spoken of [the theory of the Fine Arts] is that it attends to beauty..I should propose the term Callæsthetics, or rather Callæsthetic. *Ibid.* I. Pref. (ed. 2) 7 The progress of political, and moral and *callesthetical* truth.

Calla·inite. *Min.* [f. L. *callaïna* (Pliny) = *callais* (see next) + -ITE.] A hydrous aluminium phosphate, a massive translucent mineral of apple-green or emerald-green colour, with whitish and bluish lines or spots. (Dana *Min.*)

‖ **Callais** (kæ·le$_1$is). [L. a. Gr. *καλλαΐς*.] A sea-green precious stone; probably turquoise.

1878 LUBBOCK *Prehist. Times* iv. 83 Beads of Callais, a mineral. 1883 N. JOLY *Man before Metals* II. i. iv. 209 Amber, jet, callaïs, flint, slate..were adopted to make pendants.

Callamanco, Callambac, etc.: see CALA-.

Callant (kă·lănt). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **calland, callan,** (**calen**). [Identical with Flemish (and Du.) *kalant* customer, chap, blade, a. north. F. *caland* = F. *chaland* customer (literally): see Littré. A modern word in Scotch, taken from Flemish or Dutch by the fisher-folk of the east coast, with whom 'cannie callant' is a favourite form of address. The sense 'customer' has died out in Sc.; cf. *chap* = chapman, blade, lad, fellow.]

'A lad, youth, stripling; a boy of any age.

1716 RAMSAY *On Wit* 21 The calland gap'd and glowr'd about. 1719 HAMILTON *Ep. Ramsay* i, O famed and celebrated Allan! Renowned Ramsay! canty callan! *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 31 An' ilka canty callant sing like me. 1790 A. WILSON *Miser*, I'm hunted hame wi' dogs and callans. 1814 SCOTT *Waverley* III. 249 'Ye're a daft callant, sir', said the Baron. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Phil. Etym.* 205 College calens might become so free and bold, etc. 1819 J. HOGG *Hawick Commonriding Song*, Scotia's boast was Hawick callants. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xv, It will ruin the callant with the King. 1840 in *Westmorland Gloss.*, Callan.

Callash, Callavance, etc.: see CAL-.

Callat, Calle, obs. forms of CALLET, CAUL.

Called (kōld). Pa. pple. of CALL *v.*, rarely used as adjective.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 A worshipful gentylman callid Lowys de Bretaylles. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* viii. 28 To them who are the called according to his purpose. 1614 J. ROBINSON *Relig. Commun.* 17 In respect both of the .. will of the Caller, and obedience of the Called. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* 3 Called cards can only be called in compliance with the general laws. 1882 *Standard* 14 Dec. 5/7 Two millions of 'called' bonds.

Callembour, obs. f. CALAMBOUR.

Callen, same as CAL, wolfram.

† Ca·llent, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *callent-em* knowing.] 'Crafty, witty, cunning or wise by experience' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Callepash, Callepy, obs. ff. CALIPASH, -PEE.

Caller (kō·lər), *sb.* [f. CALL *v.* + -ER^1.] One who calls, in various senses of the vb.; *esp.*

1. a. One who cries aloud, or proclaims. **b.** One who invokes, summons, or exhorts in a loud voice. **† c.** A petitioner, an appellant, one who challenges. **d.** The convener *of* a meeting.

c 1502 J. YOUNGE in Leland *Collect.* (1774) IV. 288 The King called them before hym, and demaunded the Cause of ther Difference. The Caller sayd, Syre, he hath taken from me my Lady Paramour. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 823/1 Callers vppon the name of God. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xx. 98 We be bounde to the caller for this also. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 907/1 The caller of the court was one Cooke of Winchester. 1635 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 98 Item to the caller in the court, 4*d.* 1841 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 246 Letting the callers of the meeting have their way. 1866 W. R. KING *Sportsman in Canada* iii. 52 [Moose-hunting] The caller..retires, with a reserve gun, to the rear of the sportsman.

2. One who pays a short or complimentary visit. (The chief current sense.)

1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1854) III. 30 Making him keep off all callers, by telling them I am dressing for the Queen. 1812 CHALMERS *Lett.* in *Life* (1851) I. 296 We have had a flow of forenoon callers. 1865 *Lond. Rev.* 23 Dec. 662/1 The most successful caller, i. e. the caller who finds no one at home.

3. *Sc.* A driver.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 73 The caller cryed: How, haike vpon hight. 1805 BARRY *Orkney Isl.* 447 (Jam.) The caller goes before the beasts backward with a whip.

4. Of other than persons: **a.** *fig.* A thing which calls. **b.** A call-bird, a decoy-bird.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 308 The sight of it is rather a common caller vpon him to bee faithfull to him. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s. v. *Lark*, The Way of taking Larks is with Nets..the Callers are set upon the Ground.

5. With advbs., as *caller away, off, on,* etc.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* II. VII. (Arb.) 127 My importunate caulers on. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm*, lxvi. 142 His.. caller away is his study. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 295 Callers on to have that point reformed. 1878 F. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 642 The 'caller-off' shouts out..the name.

Caller (kɑ·lər), *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 4 caloure, 5–6 callour, 8 calour, ? callar, 8– caller, cauler, (9 cawler, cauller, calor). [prob. Sc. form of CALVER, q. v. Cf. *siller* from *silver*, etc.

It has generally been assumed to be derived in some way from stem of OTeut. *kal-an* to be cold. But this does not account for the form; nor does it yield the required sense, which in earlier times was not connected with *cold*: 'callour prey', *recens præda*, might be still warm.]

1. 'Fresh; as opposed to what is beginning to corrupt' (Jam.); without taint of decomposition; said of the flesh of animals used for food, *esp.* fish (which were specially liable to decay); 'as fresh as when taken out of the water'.

c 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Cosmas & Damian* 360 In þe kirk-3ard 3estrevene wes lad Ane Ethiope, & 3et his flesche Is caloure Inucht & als fres. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 2126 in *Anglia* IX, Ane side of salmond, as it wair, And callour. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xiii. 110 The recent spreith and fresche and callour pray. [Cf. 1536 BELLENDEN *Descr. Alb.* xi. (1821) I. p. xliii. Quhen the salmondis faillis thair loup, thay fall callour in the said [boiling] caldrounis, and ar than maist delitious to the mouth.] 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 6 She..was.. As clear and calour as a water trout. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 501 The Newhaven fish-wife .. shouting 'Caller herrings!' or 'Wha'll buy my caller cod?'

2. Of air, water, etc.: Fresh and cool; well-aired.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 87 The callour air, penetrative and puire. *a* 1600 HUME in Sibbald *Sc. Poetry* III. 387 (Jam.) The rivers fresh, the callar streams. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 77 Behind the door a calour heather bed. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxi, 'Queer tirlie-wirlie holes that..keep the stair as caller as a kail-blade.' 1884 *Good Wds.* May 326/1 You ha'e the caller air, the caller earth; an' they're aye healthy.

Calles, obs. form of CHALICE.

Callesthetical: see CALLÆSTHETIC.

† Ca·llet, *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 6 **calat(e, calet, kallat,** 6–7 **callette, callot,** 7 **callat, calette, callott,** 6–8 **calot, callet.**

[Many have suggested its identity with F. *caillette* 'foole, ninnie, noddie, naturall' (Cotgr.), dim. of *caille* quail (esteemed a silly bird); but this does not quite answer phonetically, does not quite suit the sense, and was in French applied to men as readily as to women. Others have thought of F. *calotte* a kind of small bonnet or cap covering only the top of the head, but no evidence appears connecting this especially with a 'callet'. The Gael. and Ir. *caille* girl has also been suggested. It is not certain which is the earlier sense: perh. 'scold', as in the vb. and CALLETY.]

1. A lewd woman, trull, strumpet, drab.

c 1500 *Cocke Lorelles B.* (1843) 1 Yf he call her calat, she calleth hym knave agayne. *c* 1530 REDFORDE *Play Wit & Sc.* (1848) 17 Wyll I mar him, drabb? Thow, calat, thow! 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 423/2 Frere Luther and Cate calate his nunne, lye luskyng together in lechery. 1569 J. SA[NFORD] tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 94 Other Queenes which were queanes, and courtly callets. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. lviii. 41 Any unhonest woman or wanton callot [*impudica*]. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. ii. 121 A Begger in his drinke Could not haue laid such termes vpon his Callet. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Callette*, a Lewd Woman. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Calot*, a Drab. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* Air i, I'm as happy with my wallet, my bottle and my callet.

2. As a term of abuse; sometimes perhaps = 'scold' as in the vb. Also *attrib.* Still *dial.*

a 1528 SKELTON *El. Rummyng* 347 Than Elynour sayde, ye callettes, I shall breake your pallettes. 1530 PALSGR. 678, I rampe, I play the callet, *je ramponne* [I gibe, flout]. 1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* II. iii, Faith, would chad her by the face, chould crack her callet Crown. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* VI. 52 Let us .. leave lieing for varlets..scolding for callets. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 90 A Callat Of boundless tongue, who late hath beat her Husband, And now bayts me.

Hence **Callety** *a. dial.*, scolding, 'ill-tongued'.

1863 in ATKINSON *Provinc. Danby.*

Ca·llet, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To scold, rail. Hence **Ca·lleting** *ppl. a.*

a 1673 BRATHWAIT *Care's Cure*, To hear her in her spleen Callet like a butter queen. 1691 RAY *N. C. Wds., Callet*, to cample, or scold; as, a calleting housewife. 1764 T. BRYDGES *Homer Travest.* (1797) I. 62 Mother, you know not what you're doing; To Callot thus will be your ruin. 1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Callit*, to wrangle, to chide. 'They snap an' callit like a couple o' cur-dogs.'

Calletrappe, -vance, obs. forms of CALTROP, CALAVANCE.

Calliber, etc.: see CALI-.

† Callible·phary. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [After Gr. *καλλιβλέφαρον*, neut. of *καλλιβλέφαρος*, f. *καλλι-* combining form of *κάλλος* beauty + *βλέφαρον* eyelid: see -ARY^1.] A dye for the eye-lids.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 34 The marrow of the right fore legge with sout..serveth for a callible phary.

† Ca·llid, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. L. *callidus*.] Crafty, cunning.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Callidity (kăli·dĭti). Now *rare.* Also 7 (*erron.*) **calidity.** [ad. L. *calliditātem* cunning, craft (in good or bad sense), f. *callidus* skilful, cunning, crafty: see -ITY.] Craftiness, cunning.

1524 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 280 His Holines, unto whom the callidities and crafty circumvencions of France be not unknowen. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 99 Πανουργια signifies al manner of Calliditie or dexteritie to cheat & deceive. 1752 SMART *Hop Garden*, Her eagle-ey'd callidity, deceit And fairy faction. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 203 Suspect their own intimate friends of callidity.

Callify, obs. form of CALEFY.

Calligraph (kæ·ligrɑf), *sb.*^{1} *arch.* Also **cali-**, [a. F. *calligraphe*, ad. med.L. *calligraph-us* fair writer, good penman, ad. Gr. *καλλι-γράφος*, f. *καλλι-* comb. stem of *κάλλος* beauty + *-γραφος* 'writing, writer' (sometimes also 'written'). In this and the following cognate words the non-etymological spelling CALI- is frequently found.]

One who writes beautifully; *spec.* a professional transcriber of manuscripts.

1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 83 The numerous scattered works of former zealous caligraphs. 1875 M. PATTISON *Casaubon* 38 The calligraphs, a race who long survived the invention of printing.

Calligraph (kæ·ligrɑf), *sb.*^{2} [f. same elements as prec., on analogy of *autograph, holograph*, which have Greek prototypes in *-γράφον*.] A beautiful specimen of writing.

1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xxxvii, Over the neat crow-quill calligraph His pen goes blotting.

Ca·lligraph, *v.* [f. prec., or F. *calligraph-er* (perhaps with some thought of Gr. *γράφ-ειν* to write); cf. to *photograph, telegraph*, etc.] *trans.* To write beautifully or ornamentally.

1884 *Athenæum* 3 May 570/1 The roll of Shiuten Doji, a famous Japanese outlaw of the tenth century..finely calligraphed and illuminated.

Calligrapher (kăli·grăfəɹ). [f. same elements as CALLIGRAPH + -ER: cf. *philosoph-er*.]

1. One who writes beautifully: sometimes (with qualification) merely = penman.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xv, He should have been a calligrapher. 1824 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Autographs*, Queen Elizabeth .. was indeed a most elegant caligrapher.

2. *spec.* One who professes the art of elegant penmanship; a professional transcriber of manuscripts.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Calligraphy*, Calligraphy is also used to denote the calligrapher's work, in transcribing fair and at large. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. ii. 140 *note*, Against Thomas à Kempis it is urged that he was a professed calligrapher. 1864 R. CHAMBERS *Bk. of Days* II. 309 A caligrapher, a writer and engraver of 'letters, knots and flourishes'.

Calligraphic (kæligræ·fik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *καλλι-γραφικός*, in same sense, f. *καλλιγράφος*: see -IC.] Of or pertaining to calligraphers or calligraphy.

1774 T. WARTON *Hist. Poetry* Diss. II. (1840) I. 101 Excellence in the calligraphic art. 1809 *Monthly Mag.* XXVIII. 187 Two specimens of her calligraphic skill are carefully preserved in the Bodleian library. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* III. 2556/1 The calligraphic principle, or effort to write beautifully and ornamentally, came in.

† Calligra·phical, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.; also, Of a beautiful literary style. Hence **Calligra·phically** *adv.*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water Poet) *Wks.* III. 76 Dedicated .. To the..Historiographicall Calligraphicall Relater and Writer .. Sir Thomas Coriat, Knight of Troy. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* III. 2556/2 The Jews..may have perfected it calligraphically into the square character.

Calligraphist (kăli·grăfist). [f. Gr. *καλλι-γράφ-os* or Eng. CALLIGRAPHY + -IST: cf. *zoologist*, etc.] = CALLIGRAPHER, esp. in sense 1.

1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 134 The same calligraphist furnished the prototype of both. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* 24 All the care of her governess and masters had never succeeded in making her a caligraphist. 1850 TEALE *Educ. in Eng.* 5 S. Dunstan was..a calligraphist.

Calligraphy (kăli·grăfi). [Ultimately ad. Gr. *καλλιγραφία*, sb. of quality f. *καλλιγράφ-os*: see CALLIGRAPH *sb.*^{1}: perhaps immediately from L. *calligraphia* or F. *calligraphie*.]

1. Beautiful or fair writing as a product; also, elegant penmanship as an art or profession.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Calligraphie*, faire writing. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* III. iv, I have to commend me..my kalligraphy, a fair hand, Fit for a secretary. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Calligraphy made an article in the manual labour of the antient monks. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 93 Calligraphy was also another art which received considerable attention. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. xii. 498 The age of calligraphy is gone.

2. Handwriting, penmanship generally; style of handwriting or written characters; a person's characteristic handwriting or 'hand'.

1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1847) 221/2 A divine of note had..stuck it here and there with a clove of his own calligraphy, to keep it from tainting. 1856 *Household Wds.* XIII. 240 His calligraphy suggests .. the skating of an intoxicated sweep over a sheet of ice. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Painting* 100 The study of the calligraphy, or penmanship, of ancient MSS. 1880 EARLE *Philol. E. T.* § 99 In the eleventh century the fashion of our calligraphy was changed.

† 3. Belles-lettres. *Obs.*

1860 WORCESTER cites R. PARK.

Callimanco, obs. form of CALAMANCO.

Calli·meter. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *καλλι-* comb. stem of *κάλλος* beauty + *μέτρον* measure: see -METER.] A measure of beauty.

1862 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* 353 A flower.., of a certain fixed and well-known value in Davie's standard calimeter.

Calling (kō·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CALL *v.* + -ING^1.]

I. The action of the vb. CALL.

1. The action of emitting a loud voice; crying, shouting, proclamation. Applied also to par-

ticular cries of animals. *Calling on* or *upon*: invocation of.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1362 þur3 þe cuntre of Caldee his callyng con spryng. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 19095 (Trin.) þe callyng on [*v.r.* on-call] his holy name. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxi. 77 What complayntes, callynges, and lamentacyons. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 38 By the inuocacyon and callyng on the name of Jesu. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* v. 1 Heare my wordes (o Lorde) considre my callynge. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiii, Bawling of mastiffs ..calling of Partridges. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 909 There came so loud a calling of the sea, That all the houses in the haven rang.

†2. An addressing; greeting, invitation. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11536 And thanked ioseph..O þair calling and herbergeri. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 46 [He received] thame .. With fair calling and hamelie cheresing.

3. The summoning *of* a person, a meeting.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 58 Callynge or clepynge to mete, *invitacio. Ibid.* Callynge or clepynge to-gedyr, *convocacio.* 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 38 A calling or assembling togither, *conuocatio.* 1611 BIBLE *Numb.* x. 2 The calling of the assembly. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-Wardens* (ed. 4) 35 The calling of the said Meeting. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 276 To prevent the calling of a parliament.

b. The summoning or inviting to a spiritual office or to the pastorate of a church.

1578 *2nd Bk. Discipline* iii, Vocation or calling..is a lawful way, by the which qualified persons are promoted to any spiritual office within the Kirk. 1864 J. M. DUNCAN *Paroch. Eccl. Law Scotl.* ii. 72 The presbytery by whose decision and authority the calling and entry of a particular ministry were effected.

†4. Naming, denomination; an appellation or name. *Obs.*

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 772 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 169 'Colericus' by callynge. 1530 PALSGR. 202/2 Callyng, namyng, *apellance.* 1547 *Homilies* I. *Misery of Man.* I. (1859) 17 This, our right name, calling, and title, earth. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* Pref. 2 The diuersitie that is vsed in callinge of simples. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 291 Persons also, had their callings .. of some note of the body, as Swanshalse, for the whitenesse of her necke. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 245, I am .. proud to be Sir Rolands sonne .. and would not change that calling.

5. Loud vituperation, scolding (*dial.*). *Calling* (*of*) *names*: the applying of reviling names or epithets.

1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Upr.* Wks. 1730 I. 72 There's such calling of names and giving the lie. 1844 DICKENS *Mar. Chuz.* iv, Such a bandying of words and calling of names. 1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, He behaved badly, so I gave him a good calling. 1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss., Calling*, a scolding. 1885 *Nonconf. & Independent* 22 Oct. 1019 Caling names was not argument.

6. The attracting of animals by a particular 'call' or cry.

1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 161 Calling is practised in still weather..The caller applies two of his fingers to his lips, and sucking them..produces a squeaking sound. 1880 LD. DUNRAVEN in *19th Cent.* 641 Moose-calling..consists..in imitating the cry of the animal with a hollow cone made of birch bark, endeavouring by this means to call up a moose near enough to get a shot at him.

7. Driving. *Sc.*

c 1550 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* 356 In .. calling of his cattel throuch landis pertenand to the defendar. *Mod. Sc.* Cannie ca'ing.

8. With various advbs.: see CALL *v.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 58 Callynge or clepynge a-3ene, *revocacio. Ibid.* Callynge or clepynge yn to a place, *invocacio.* 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Rappel*, a calling againe. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 316 The calling forth of the Spirits of the Body outward. 1813 HUSKISSON in *Examiner* 15 Mar. 166/2 The calling out the Local Militia. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* v, The master..came down in cap and gown to calling-over. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xiv. 285 A calling-out of many of the higher powers.

II. Summons, call, vocation.

9. The summons, invitation, or impulse of God to salvation or to his service; the inward feeling or conviction of a divine call; the strong impulse to any course of action as the right thing to do.

[1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* i. 26 Se 3e 3oure clepinge, Britheren.] 1534 TINDALE, *ibid.* Brethren, loke on youre callinge. 1535 COVERDALE *Rom.* i. 7 Sayntes by callynge. *a* 1586 *Answ. Cartwright* 50 Our dumbe ministers haue as good a calling as the scribes..had. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* Wks. 1738 I. 41 The conscious warrant of some high Calling. 1648 *Westm. Assembly's Shorter Catech.*, Effectual calling is the work of God's Spirit. 1811 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 202/2 The doctrine of calling, or inward feeling, is quite orthodox in the English church. 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 84 What is it to feel a calling for any thing?

†b. The state of grace and obedience into which the Christian is called; duty. (Here the notion was affected by the next.) *Obs.*

1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 482 The state and calling of a true Christian is a louely calling. 1644 *Direct. Publ. Worship* 10 Callings towards God and men.

c. In reference to the Christian ministry there is often a mixture of the notions of the divine 'call', the *vocatio* or call of the bishop, presbytery, or church, and the professional 'calling' as in 11.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 83 A good pastor, and diligent in his calling. 1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 80 Assisted from heaven with all helps necessary for their calling. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* xxiv. (ed. 2) 489 In the exalted virtues of his Apostolical calling. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, II. ix. (1857) 312 The dangerous calling of the missionary. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. iii. 28 The duties of his sacred calling.

d. Requirement of duty; occasion, right; = CALL *sb.*8.

1857 *Lit. Churchman* III. 409 A sprightly American air which has no sort of calling to be a hymn-tune.

†10. Position, estate, or station in life; rank. [Founded on 1 *Cor.* vii. 20, Gr. κλήσει, L. *vocatione*, where it stands for the condition or position in which one was when called to salvation; but afterwards often mixed up with sense 9, as if it meant the estate in life to which God has called a man.]

[1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* vii. 20 Eche man in what clepynge he is cleped, in that dwelle he; 1534 TINDALE, in the same state wherein he was called; 1539 CRANMER and 1611, in the same callinge, wherin he was called; 1557 *Geneva*, in the same state wherin he was called; 1582 *Rhem.*, in the vocation that he vvas called.] *a* 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 151 We are commanded .. to apply ourselves to goodness, every one in his calling. 1575-6 *Lansdowne MS.* 21 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) Introd. 52 Righte honorable..presuminge uppon the honor of your callinge. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 15 Seeing hee was a Gentleman of some calling, by his traine. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 304 As wel vnto them of the poorer sort, as others of greater calling. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. IV. vi. (1652) 154 As it [Poverty] is esteemed in the worlds censure, it is a most odious calling. 1633 *Treas. Hid. Secrets* Pref., A Lady of Great calling. 1691 SHADWELL *Scowrers* IV. 376 Men of Calling, knaves of business.

11. Hence, Ordinary occupation, means by which livelihood is earned, business, trade. [Often etymologized in the same way as prec.]

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* To Rdr., As carefull familie shall cease hir cruell callinge, and suffre anie laiser. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 46 They continue in vnlawful callings. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xiv. 413 They who count a calling a prison, shall at last make a prison their calling. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Upr.* Wks. 1730 I. 76, I was a ferry-man by my calling. 1768-78 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 488 The appellation given to all common trades and professions, which are termed lawful callings, that is, employments whereto each particular man is called by the courses of nature and fortune, those two ministers of Providence. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* IV. *Spir. Laws* Wks. (Bohn) I. 68 Our choice of a calling. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 284 A large class of mosstroopers, whose calling was to plunder dwellings and drive away whole herds of cattle. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 203 Navigation, with its many attendant callings.

b. *concr.* A body of persons following a particular profession or trade.

a 1660 HAMMOND (J.) A caution..not to impose celibacy on whole callings, and great multitudes of men or women.

III. *attrib.* and *comb.*

1848 BAMFORD *Early Days* xii. (1859) 118 Another calling house was Schofield's. 1853 MRS. GASKELL *Cranford* 4 From 12 to 3 are our Calling-hours. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 599/1 The calling-house of wits, the gathering-place of poets and connoisseurs.

Ca·lling, *ppl. a.* [f. CALL *v.* + -ING².] That calls, cries, summons, etc.: in various senses of the verb.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 207 Calling shapes, and beckoning shadows dire. 1878 DICKENS *Dombey* x, Joey B., Sir, is not in general a calling man.

b. *spec.* in names of some animals: **Calling crab**, a tropical genus of Land-crabs (*Gelasimus*) having one very large claw, which the animal extends, as if beckoning, but really in menace; **Calling hare**, a rodent genus (*Lagomys*) nearly allied to the Hare, found in Siberia and other countries, and noted for their peculiar loud sonorous call or note.

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 411 The calling hare. These are solitary animals, and rarely to be seen. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 786 Some of the Land-Crabs are remarkable for the inequality in the size of their claws; the larger is sometimes held up in a beckoning attitude, whence ..the name of Calling-Crabs. 1849 *Mammalia* IV. 162 The dwarf pika or calling-hare.

Callino. ? = CALINO.

1602 DEKKER *Satiromastix* Lv, *Hor.* O, oh! *Tuc.* Nay, your o, oh's! nor your Callin-oes cannot serve your turn.

Calliope (kălə·i·ŏpĭ). *U. S.* [Gr. Καλλιόπη (beautiful-voiced), the ninth of the Muses, presiding over eloquence and heroic poetry.] An instrument consisting of a series of steam-whistles toned to produce musical notes, played by a keyboard like that of an organ.

1863 RUSSELL *Diary India* I. 269 The whistle sounds, and the calliope shrieks out 'Dixie' incessantly.

Callipash, Callipee, see CALIPASH, -PEE.

Calliper, caliper (kæ·lipəɹ). Forms: 6 **calleper**, 7 **callaper**, **-par**, **calloper**, 7–8 **callipper**, 8 **caliber**, (**canniper**), 7– **calliper**, **caliper**. [App. the same word as CALIBRE; *calliper compasses* being compasses for measuring the calibre of a bullet, etc. The earliest known English instances of *calliper compasses* occur in a book translated from Italian, with an Appendix 'to shew the Properties, Office, and Dutie of a Gunner'. Cf. also Florio (1611) '*Colibro*, as *Calibro*, an instrument that Gunners vse to measure the height of any piece or bullet; also, the height or bore of any piece'. It is however remarkable that from the beginning the words were spelt differently; only in modern times do we find occasional conscious identification with *caliber, calibre.*]

1. Originally used attrib., *calliper compasses* or *compasses calliper*, compasses used to measure the calibre of shot; afterwards usually in pl. *callipers* or *pair of callipers*: A kind of compasses with bowed legs for measuring the diameter of convex bodies; often with a scale attached for reading off the measurements; also a similar instrument with straight legs and points turned outwards for measuring the bore or internal diameter of tubes, etc.

1588 LUCAR *Colloq. Arte Shooting* App. 35 Measure first with a paire of calleper compasses the whole thickness of the peece. Measure likewise with a paire of other compasses, I mean straight compasses, the Diameter of the concauitie in the Peece. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gramm.* xiv. 68 Compasse Callipers belongs to the Gunner, and is like two half Circles that hath a handle and ioint like a paire of Compasses. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* I. (1647) 49 To take the said height or Diam. of the shot with a pair of Callaper compasses. *Ibid.* (1670) 50 Also by such a pair of Callapers you may find the Diameter of the Base-Ring, and of the Mussel-Ring of any Piece of Ordnance. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 196 Callippers measure..any round Cilindrick Conical Body. 1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. viii. 97 To find the Diameter of any round Shot .. by a pair of Calloper Compasses, which are Compasses bowed at the Points. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* Introd. 47 These points may be marked upon a marble figure with calibers properly used. 1795 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 6 Measured by a pair of calliper compasses. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* vii. 372 An anvil, a hammer, and a pair of calipers. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* 267 Moral philosophy which proposes to measure our heads with callipers. 1876 *Catal. Sci. Appar. S. Kens.* No. 284 Universal Calliper, with slide and reverse action. No. 271 Calliper with Dial..divided into eighths of an inch.

b. Applied to measuring rules of varying shape for taking the dimensions of other than round bodies. **Calliper-square**, a rule or square carrying movable cross-heads, adapted for the measurement of internal and external diameters or sizes.

1708 KERSEY, *Callipers*, an instrument made like a Sliding-Rule, to embrace the two Heads of a Cask, or Barrel, in order to find the length of it. 1876 *Catal. Sci. Appar. S. Kens.* No. 293 Collection of Timber Callipers for the use of foresters. *Mod. techn.* Calliper (in Liverpool timber yards), a rule for measuring timber, something like that which shoemakers use to measure feet.

2. *transf.* The clip for holding the load in a crane.

1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 272 Portable Cranes.. to draw Stone out of the Quarry with Callipers.

3. *Watch-making.* 'The disposition of the parts of a watch or clock; the arrangement of the train' (Britten). App. akin to CALIBRE.

1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 151 As a matter of convenience in arranging the caliper of the watch.

Ca·lliper, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] To measure with or use callipers. Hence **Ca·llipering** *vbl. sb.*

1876 *Catal. Sci. Appar. S. Kens.* No. 477 Callipering Engine (British Horological Institute). 1881 HASLUCK *Lathe Work* 34 The diameter of the cylinder is tested by callipering.

Callippic (kălĭ·pik), *a.* [f. Gr. Κάλλιππος + -IC.] Of or pertaining to Callippus, a Greek astronomer who lived *c* 350 B.C. *Callippic cycle* or *period*: a cycle proposed by him as an improvement on the Metonic cycle, consisting of 4 of the latter or 76 years, at the end of which, by omitting one day (i.e. making one month to have 29 days instead of 30) Callippus thought that the full and new moon would be brought round to the same day and hour.

1696 in PHILLIPS. 1708 KERSEY, *Callippick Period.* 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Callipic period itself is not accurate..it does not bring the new and full moons precisely to their places; but brings them too late, by a whole day, in 553 years. 1876 G. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 468 This cycle of 76 years (19×4) is known as the Cal[l]ippic period.

Callipygian (kælipi·dʒiăn), *a.* [f. Gr. καλλίπῡγος, adj. f. καλλι- comb. stem of κάλλος beauty + πῡγή buttocks: the name of a famous statue of Venus'.] Of, pertaining to, or having well-shaped or finely developed buttocks.

[1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vi. 195 Callipygæ and women largely composed behinde.] *a* 1800 The Callipygian Venus. 1885 *Athenæum* 17 Oct. 497 The Callipygian luxuriance he so deplores.

Callis, obs. form of CULLIS.

c 1612 BEAUM. & FL. *Thierry* II. 455 Decoctions, Leaches, and callisies. 1641 in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 556 A spoonful or two of callis made of chickin.

Callis-sand. *Obs.* or *dial.* Also **Calis-**, **Calice-**, etc. [f. *Callis, Calleis, Callice, Calice*, etc. 16th c. forms of the name *Calais*, noted for its sand-dunes; the sands of Calais are frequently referred to in the 17th c. as a place for duels: see quots. in Nares.] A fine white sand, originally imported from Calais, used for blotting ink, scouring, etc.

1594 PLAT, *Jewell-ho.* II. 32 Take of right callis sand, and wash the same. 1659 HOOLE *Comenius Vis. World* (1777) 116 We dry a writing with blotting-paper, or calis-sand out of a sand-box. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. *Sand*, Calice-sand, burns reddish, but falls not in Water. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Lincoln Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Callis-sand*, white scouring sand.

Callisthenic (kælisθe·nik), *a.* Also **cali-**. [f.

Gr. καλλι- comb. stem of κάλλος beauty + σθένος strength (cf. the proper name Καλλισθένης 'beautifully or elegantly strong') + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the development of physical vigour in association with beauty; pertaining to callisthenics.

1847 CRAIG, *Calisthenic*, relating to calisthenics. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 193 The tyranny of the 'calisthenic exercises' and the French mark. 1863 S. W. MASON *Gymnastic Manual* Introd. 4 To hasten the introduction of gymnastic, or calisthenic training into our schools.

Callisthe·nical, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Addicted to callisthenics.

1837 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 8 July 192 'Twere also as well she should be calisthenical.

Callisthe·nics, *sb. pl.* [f. CALLISTHENIC *a.*; cf. *gymnastic-s*. Mod.F. has *callisthenie*, repr. a regularly formed Gr. *καλλισθένεια 'beautiful strength'.] 'Gymnastic exercises suitable in the physical education of girls' (Littré); 'training calculated to develop the beauty of the human figure, and to promote elegant and graceful movement' (Craig). (Chiefly a term of young ladies' boarding-schools.)

1847 in CRAIG, 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. vi. 168 Some theory of calisthenics is taught. 1871 *Daily News* 5 Jan., The exercises, perhaps, should be called 'callisthenics', rather than gymnastics, as they..consist simply in rhythmical movements with wooden rings and light wands, to the sound of piano music. 1872 F. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 57 An instructress or professor of calisthenics.

Callisthe·nium. [f. as prec., after *gymnasium*.] A place for the practice of callisthenics.

1883 *N. Y. Tribune* No. 13554/2 The calisthenium was thrown open and the girls danced until supper-time.

‖ **Callithrix, callitrix** (kæ·lĭþriks). Also 7 **calitrich**. [L. *callithrix*, pl. *callitriches* a kind of ape or monkey in Ethiopia (Pliny VIII. liv. 80 § 216).] A genus of small Brazilian monkeys.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 7 The Calitrich..may be termed in English a bearded Ape. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. viii. § 19 He beareth Gules, the Head of a Calitrich Ape. 1708 KERSEY *Callithrix*, a kind of Ape in Ethiopia, with a long beard, and a spread Tail. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. VII. i. 507 The Callitrix, or Green Monkey of St. Iago.

‖ **Callitriche** (kălĭ·trikē). *Bot.* [mod.Latin (Ruppius & Dillen.) f. Gr. *καλλίτριχ-ος* beautiful-haired.] A genus of small water-weeds inhabiting ponds and ditches; also called Water Star-wort.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 166/1 A few obscure floating species, all of which belong to the genus Callitriche. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 206. 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 34 Degraded blossoms like glasswort, callitriche and pondweed.

Callivance, obs. form of CALAVANCE.

Callixe, obs. form of CALX.

Calloo (kălū·). Also **calaw, callow**. A species of Arctic duck, *Anas* (*Fuligula, Harelda*) *glacialis*, called also Long-tailed or Long-keeled Duck, a winter visitor to Orkney and Shetland.

1792 *Statist. Acc. Scott.* V. 289 Lyres, calloos, wildgeese. *Ibid.* VII. 546 The calaw. 1806 NEILL *Tour Orkney & Shetl.* 79 (Jam.) The calloo—named from its evening call, which resembles the sound calloo, calloo, arrives from the arctic regions in autumn, and spends the winter here.

Calloper, obs. form of CALABER, CALLIPER.

Callose (kælē·us), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *callōsus*: see CALLOUS.] Having callosities.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1880 GRAY *Bot, Text-bk.* 400.

Callo·sify, *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [see -FY; cf. *ossify*.] *trans.* To make callous.

1800 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 344 Smoking tobacco ..may act by callosifying lungs too sieve-like.

Callosity (kălo·sĭti). [a. F. *callosité*:—L. *callōsitāt-em*, f. *callōs-us*; see CALLOUS.]

1. The condition of being callous; abnormal hardness and thickness of the skin or other tissues.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 4 b, The callositie of the Gowmes serueth some men in stead of teeth. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. i. 119 If the Flesh about the Ulcer be dry, and sensless, it becomes a callous; and that Hardness is called Callosity. 1744 MITCHELL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 108 The Thickness or Callosity of their Skins. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xii. (1833) 303 This callosity of the skin may be effected by frequently moistening it with dilute sulphuric acid.

2. *concr.* A callous formation, a callus; a thickened and hardened part of the skin, such as the hard lumps that arise from constant pressure or friction, or on the cicatrized surfaces of ulcers. Also applied to natural thickenings, such as those on the legs of the horse, the breast of the camel, etc.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVI. vii. 460 Certain hard callosities like Pumish stones. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Strangury*, If the Ischaria is caused by some Flesh Kernel or Callocity. 1818 *Art. Preserv. Feet* 42 A simple Callosity is nothing more than a thickening of the epidermis. 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* v. § 165. 169 Asses .. have callosities only on the inner side of the fore legs.

3. *fig.* A hardened state of mind or conscience; insensibility; = CALLOUSNESS 2.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* v. 28 To weep into stones are fables. Afflictions induce calosities. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. iii. § 7. 311 When Men cease to regard God in due measure..they are very apt to relapse into Negligence and Callosity. 1874 FARRAR *Life Christ* 82 A callosity of heart, a petrifying of the moral sense.

Callot, variant of CALLET.

Callot(e, -ott(e, obs. ff. CALOTTE, skull-cap.

Callote·chnics, *sb. pl. rare.* [Improperly spelt for *callitechnics* or *calotechnics* (Gr. *καλλιτεχνία, καλοτεχνία*).] A proposed name for 'The fine or ornamental arts'.

1860 WORCESTER cites R. PARK.

† **Callough.** *Obs. rare.* ? Some shell-fish.

1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* IV. iii. 83 Winkles, Purples, Cutle, Callough, Cockles, Muskles, Shrimps.

Callous (kæ·ləs), *a.* [ad. L. *callōsus* (cf. F. *calleux*) hard-skinned, callous, f. *callum* (*callus*) hardened skin: see -OUS.]

1. (Chiefly *Phys.* & *Zool.*) Hardened, indurated: as parts of the skin exposed to constant pressure or friction, or the cicatrized surfaces of ulcers. Also applied to parts which are naturally hard.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 4 b, With gowmes, which flesh is made so callous, and indurated. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 180 Callous and hollow ulcers. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* VI. § 7 The flesh of beasts grows callous by stripes and the pressure of the yoke. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* IV. xv, With labouring callous hands. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 337 A callous conical protuberance. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 134 Hard and callous skins under their feet.

b. *Bot.*

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XVI. 180 The tips of the leaves being callous. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *Phaner. & Ferns* 174 The condition termed by Hanstein callous.. consists in the thickening of the bands of membrane in all directions.

2. *fig.* Of the mind, feelings, conscience, etc., and of persons: Hardened, unfeeling, insensible.

1679 GOODMAN *Penitent Pardoned* I. iv. (1713) 109 The frequent injuries done to it [conscience] render it callous and insensible. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 85 Totally hard and callous to impressions of religion. 1776 HUME *My own Life* 18 Apr. in *Hist. Eng.* (1825) Introd. 4 Callous against the impressions of public folly. 1833 ARNOLD *Let.* in *Life & Corr.* (1844) I. vii. 343 It is an immense blessing to be perfectly callous to ridicule. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. ix. 35 The callous bustle of fashionable saloons.

Callous *sb.*, erroneous spelling of CALLUS.

Ca·llous, *v.* [f. prec. adj.] *trans.* To make callous, to harden. *lit.* and *fig.* Only in pple. (and ppl. adj.) **Ca·lloused**, hardened.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 658 The whole English mind caloused against its efforts to make an impression. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XX. 204 On the back and shoulders of the child, great welts and calloused spots. 1880 E. H. ARR *New Engl. Bygones* 108 Hands calloused by toil.

Callously (kæ·ləsli), *adv.* [f. CALLOUS *a.* + -LY^2.] In a callous manner, unfeelingly.

1870 *Daily Tel.* 7 Oct., When they died she callously got rid of their bodies as best she could. 1883 *American* 184 No house..more callously indifferent to those it employed.

Callousness (kæ·ləsnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

† 1. a. Callous quality or condition, induration; b. A callous formation; = CALLOSITY 1, 2.

c 1660 JER. TAYLOR *On Repent.* VII. viii, A callousness of his feet or a wart upon his fingers. *c* 1715 CHEYNE (J.) The skin becomes the thicker, and so a callousness grows upon it. 1765 *Phil. Trans.* LV. 82 There are often found in them [the lungs] tumours, callousnesses, etc.

2. *fig.* A hardened state of mind, conscience, etc.; want of feeling, insensibility.

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 12 Abandon'd to a callousness and numness of soul. 1726 BUTLER *15 Serm.* V. 91. 1781 JOHNSON *Lett.* 258 (1788) II. 194 As I have not the decrepitude I have not the callousness of old age. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. VI. 236 The richer classes will again relapse into their old callousness. 1867 PEARSON *Hist. Eng.* II. 35 John's .. utter callousness to honour.

Callow (kæ·lou), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 **calu, caluw, calo,** 3 **calu$_3$,** 4 **calu, calouh, calewe, calouwe,** 6 **kallowe,** 6– **callow.** [OE. *calu* (def. *calw-e*):—WGer. *kalwo-*, whence also MLG. *kale*, MDu. *cāle* (*calu*, gen. *caluwes*), OHG. *chalo* (def. *chalwe*, *chalawe*), MHG. *kal* (*kalwe*), Ger. *kahl*, by Kluge thought to be cognate with Lith. *gõlŭ* naked, blank; but not improbably an adoption of L. *calv-us* bald. Cf. Ir. and Gael. *calbh* bald.]

A. *adj.* † 1. Bald, without hair. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Prov.* (Kemble) 42 (Bosw.) Monig man weorþ færlice caluw. *a* 1000 *Riddles* xli. 99 (Gr.) Ic eom wide calu. *c* 1375 *Cato Major* II. xxix, Þat forehed is lodly þat is calouh & bare. 1388 WYCLIF *Lev.* xiii. 40 A man of whos heed heeris fleten awei, is calu [1382 ballid].

2. Of birds: Unfledged, without feathers.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 63 Yoong callow birds which are not yet fethered and fledg'd. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 667 The callow young..Their brittle bondage break. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* V. iii. Poems IV. 180 Her young in the refreshing bath, Dipt down their callow heads. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. xiv. 329 The callow brood are fledged.

c. Applied to the down of unfledged birds; and so, to the down on a youth's cheek and chin.

1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 245 His soft and callow downe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VIII. 57 The callow Down began to cloath my Chin. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 457 Prove .. their Valour's Growth Mature, e'er yet the callow Down has spread Its curling Shade.

3. *fig.* Inexperienced, raw, 'unfledged'.

1580 HARVEY in *Spenser's Wks.* (Grosart) I. 40 Some, that weene themselves as fledged as the reste, being..as kallowe. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 31 Blasphemy unfledg'd, a callow curse. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) I. xii. 410 Teaching young and callow orators to soar. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xvii. (1865) 343 The first callow flights in authorship. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* xxxiii. 474 In all the voluptuous ease of a yet callow pacha.

4. Of land: a. Bare; b. (*Ireland.*) Low-lying and liable to be submerged.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 243 When these Lands are not swardy enough to bear clean tillage, nor callow or light enough to lie to get sward. 1878 LEVER *J. Hinton* XX. 138 Broad tracts of bog or callow meadow-land. 1882 *Science Gossip* Mar. 51 If a callow meadow is flooded all the winter.

5. *Comb.* † **callow-mouse,** a bat.

1340 *Ayenb.* 27 Þe enuious ne may ysy þet guod of oþren nanmore þanne þe oule oþer þe calouwe mous þe briȝtnesse of þe zonne.

B. *sb.*

† 1. One who is bald; a bald-pate. *Obs.*

c 1305 *Life St. Dunstan* 89 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 37 Out, what haþ þe calewe [St. Dunstan] ido: what haþ þe calewe ido.

† 2. A callow nestling; *fig.* a raw youth. *Obs.*

a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* (1678) 310 Such a person..deplumes himself to feather all the naked Callows that he sees. 1670 MRS. BEHN *Widow Rant.* IV. iii, She .. that can prefer such a callow as thou before a man.

3. The stratum of vegetable soil lying above the subsoil; the top or rubble bed of a quarry, which has to be removed to reach the rock. *dial.*

1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Callow* (Norf., Suff.), the soil covering the subsoil. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 673 *Callow*, the top or rubble bed of a quarry. This is obliged to be removed before the useful material is raised.

4. A low-lying damp meadow by the banks of an Irish river.

1862 H. COULTER *West of Ireland* 8 The extensive Callows lying along the banks of the Suck. 1865 *Gard. Chron. & Agric. Gaz.* 15 July 663/2 The callows consist of low flat land near a river, and liable to be overflowed, as well as being always in a damp state in the driest seasons. 1883 *Dundee Advert.* 25 Aug. 6/1 All the callows on the banks [of the Shannon] to Lusmagh ..are submerged.

Hence **Ca·llowness, Ca·llowy** *a.*

1855 DE QUINCEY in Page *Life* (1877) II. xviii. 90 Such advantage .. as belongs to callowness or freshness. 1823 *Monthly Mag.* LV. 240 Like to a bird, who bestows on her callowy nestlings the morsel.

Callow, var. of CALLOO, wild duck.

Calltrop, obs. form of CALTROP.

‖ **Ca·llum.** *Obs.* [L. *callum.*] = CALLUS.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 599 Callum that in Elmes leves borne is. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* X. xlii. Wks. IX. 499 Frequent calcitration against the edge of this fiery sword breeds a callum or complete hardness. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 281 That callum, schirrus, or incrustation, drawn over it [the conscience] by nature, and hardened by custom in sin.

Callus (kæ·lŭs). Also (*erron.*) **callous.** Pl. **calluses.** [a. L. *callus* hardened skin.]

1. *Phys.* and *Pathol.* A callous formation; a hardened and thickened part of the skin, or of some other tissue naturally soft; also applied to natural thickenings of the skin, etc.; = CALLOSITY 2.

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 56 It doth dry fistulas which haue not callus indurated. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 157 The Callous must be first removed. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 249 Spots..as..hard as a piece of Callous or Horn. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 280 Between the eyes and the mouth is a hard callus. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.* 65 When I have established a pair of well-pronounced feathering calluses on my thumbs. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* XV. 292 Even in the young [ibex] kid there is a hard callous ..on the front of the knee.

2. *Pathol.* 'The bony material thrown out around and between the two ends of a fractured bone during the process of healing' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1678 JONES *Heart & Right Sov.* 306 Nature supplyes the ..breaches, in our bones, by a callus, or hardness of the like kind. 1713 CHESELDEN *Anat.* I. i. (1726) 8 The Callus from the broken ends of a bone that is not set. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 125 The permanent callus has all the characters of true bone. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 37 This ferule termed the provisional callus is not removed until the fracture has been thoroughly repaired.

3. *Bot.* A hard formation in or on plants.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 109 *Rubus fruticosus*..rooting from a callus at the tip. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 173 The callus formed between the bark and the wood, when the stem is cut off above the root.

4. *fig.* A callous state of feeling, etc.

1692 BURNET *Past. Care* vii. 73 A Callus that he Contracts, by his insensible way of handling Divine Matters. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.* xii. 116 Editors have ..to develop enormous calluses at every point of contact with authorship.

Callvanse, obs. form of CALAVANCE.

† **Callymoo·cher.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Cf. *moucher* loafer.] ? A raw cadger, a greenhorn.

1661 MIDDLETON *Mayor of Quinb.* in *Dodsley* XI. 132 (N.) Thou upstart callymoocher.

† **Callyoan.** *Obs.* ? Some kind of fur.

c 1524 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary Hill, London* (Nichols 1797) 125 Furred with callyoan and mynks.

Calm (kām), *sb.*^{1} Forms: 4–7 **calme,** 6 **cawme,** 7– **calm.** [ME. *calme*, a. F. *calme* (16th c. in Littré, in 15th c. *carme*) in same sense, ad. It. or Sp. (also Pg.) *calma*.

Since *calma* in OSp. and Pg. means also 'heat of the day', Diez, comparing mod. Pr. *chaume* 'resting-time of the cattle', and Rumansch *calma, cauma* 'a shady resting-place for cattle', thought *calma* possibly derived from late L. *cauma* (occurring in *Vulg.*, Job XXX. 30), a. Gr. *καῦμα* 'burning heat, fever heat, heat of the sun, heat of the

day', used also in med.L. of the burning heat of the sun. Taken in connexion with the senses of the Rumansch and Provençal words this gives the possible development of meaning 'burning heat, heat of the day, rest during the heat of the day, quiet, stillness'; but it is notable that It. *calma* has no sense of 'heat', only 'a calme, or quiet faire weather' (Florio). As to the phonetic change of *au* to *al*, Diez suggested popular assoc. with *calēre* to be hot, *calor* heat, which Schuchardt also (*Romania* IV. 255) thinks probable; the latter has given other instances of the phonetic change in *Vokalismus des Vulgärlateins* I. 494–6 and III. 316.]

1. Stillness, quiet, tranquillity, serenity; freedom from agitation or disturbance.

a. *lit.* of the weather, air, or sea: opposed to *storm*; = CALMNESS.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 230 As the .. rage Of windes maketh the see salvage And that was calme bringth into wawe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13157 All the calme ouercast into kene stormes. *c* 1450 *Chaucer's Dreme* 1384 All was one, calme, or tempest. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 252 The colde, the hete, the cawme, the frost, ye snowe. 1530 PALSGR. 202/2 Calme, styll whether, *carme*. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* viii. 26 There was a great calme. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. i. 166 A Soule as euen as a Calme. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. iv. (1869) 85 Before and after earthquakes there is a calm in the air. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xi, Calm on the seas, and silver sleep. 1868 J. E. H. SKINNER *Roughing it* 253 By the rock of Pontiko there was a sheet of breathless calm.

b. Absolute want of wind: often in pl. *calms*. *Region of calms*, a belt of the ocean near the equator, lying between the regions of the north-east and south-east trade winds.

1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 57 We..fonde the wynde agens vs or ellys..calmys. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* x. 46 When there is not a breath of wind stirring, it is a calme or a starke calme. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4547/2 By reason of Calms he could not come up with them 'till the 6th. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 96 A calm prevailed, and the heat was extreme. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* III. 923 Chain'd in tropic calms. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* II. xii. 113 The misery of a dead calm beneath a torrid sky.

c. *fig.* (to a and b.) of social or political conditions and circumstances.

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 210 The stormes of this tempestious worlde, shall shortely come to a calme. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 100 The vnity and married calme of States. 1781 COWPER *Friendsh.* xxiii, Religion should .. make a calm of human life. *a* 1850 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) IV. 24 Till our free and popular institutions are succeeded by the calm of despotism.

d. *fig.* of the mind, feelings, or demeanour; = CALMNESS.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. i. 15 Our blouds are now in calme. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xiv. 236 All my calm of mind..seemed to be suspended. 1807 WORDSW. *Sonn. Lib., To Clarkson*, A good man's calm, A great man's happiness. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 376 In that desperate crisis one man retained his calm and courage.

2. *attrib.* and in *comb.*

1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 46. 253 The 'calm belt' of the equator. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 20 July, Now the birds are storm-makers, and in another moment they are calm-bringers.

†Calm, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 6 calme, cawm, 7 caulm, 8 calm, cam. Cf. also CAME.

1. A mould in which metal objects are cast. *Sc.*

1535 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) 346 Twa hagbutis .. with powder and cawmys for furnessing of the samin. 1540 *Ibid.* (1597) § 94 Ane Hagbutte of Founde, called Hagbute of Crochert, with their Calmes, Bullettes and pellockes of leed or irone. 1599 in Pitcairn *Crimin. Trials* II. 75 Prenting in calmis, maid of trie, fillit vp with calk, of fals adulterat money. *c* 1725 OREM *Hist. Aberdeen* in *Bibl. Top. Brit.* (1782) V. 152 Three hagbuts, with calms of stone. 1768 *Mauchline Less. Rec.* in *Old Ch. Life Scotl.* (1885) 139 A set of Cams or moulds.

b. *In the calms* (fig.): in course of construction, in the state of preparation.

a 1662 BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) II. 197 (JAM.) The matter of peace is now in the caulms.

†2. An enclosing frame, as of a pane of glass.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xii. (1877) 236 Some .. did make panels of horne in steed of glasse, and fix them in woodden calmes.

3. The heddles of a loom. See CAAM.

Calm (kām), *a.* Forms: 4–7 calme, 6 cawme, caulme, (? came), 7– calm. [a. F. *calme*, in same sense (15th c. in Littré), f. *calme* sb. The other langs. have not the adjective.]

1. Free from agitation or disturbance; quiet, still, tranquil, serene; without wind, not stormy.

a. *lit.* of the weather, air, or sea.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2011 Stormes were stille..All calme it become. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 58 Calme-wedyr, *malacia, calmacia.* 1550 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* Ded. A ij, The same sea ..wyl be so cawme and styll. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 125 Get home thy hawme, whilst weather is cawme.. 1611 BIBLE *Jonah* i. 12 So shall the sea be calme. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 63 The sea is much calmer..at the bottom, than in any part nearer its surface. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xx. § 6 The sea..is never calm, in the sense that a mountain lake can be calm. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 53 A calm atmosphere promotes the formation of dew.

b. *spec.* Absolutely without wind.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 58 Calme or softe, wythe-owte wynde, *calmus, tranquillus.* 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 126 Although a man stande in neuer so came a place. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4906/2 It fell stark Calm.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* of sound, utterance, etc.; of the mind, feelings, demeanour, or actions.

1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 100 A..caulme kinde of speaking and writing. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 6 Sweet and calm and sociable manners and conversation. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 87 He could have no calm satisfaction. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* v. xiii, Be calm, thou Wedding-Guest! 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xix. 147 He tried to keep his voice calm and without tremor. 1870 E. PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* III. 146 The placid river whose calm murmur was distinctly audible.

d. *fig.* of conditions or circumstances.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 461 Live content, which is the calmest life. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 185 ¶ 4 The calmest moments of solitary meditation. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 352 In the calmer times which are to come. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Old Home, Lond. Suburb* (1879) 244 A calm variety of incident.

2. *Comb.*, as *calm-minded, -mindedness.*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 83 A calme-minded hearer. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* II. 158 With calm-planted steps. — *Hyper.* III. 38 The thrush Began calm-throated. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Oct. 1 Public opinion has been cursed .. with an odious malady called calm-mindedness.

Calm (kām), *v.* Forms: 4–6 calme, 7– calm. [f. CALM *a.*, or perh. a. F. *calme-r*, which however is only trans. Perh. the trans. sense was really the earlier in English, though evidence fails; the intrans. is not in Johnson.]

1. *intr.* Of the sea or wind: To become calm. *Obs.* exc. with *down*. Also *fig.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeless* III. 366 Þan gan it to calme and clere all aboute. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4587 The course of the colde see calmyt. 1569 W. GIBSON in Farr's *S. P.* (1845) II. 244 If God command the seas to calme. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten's Trav.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 22 It .. raineth, thundereth, and calmeth. 1599 SHAKS. *Pass. Pilgr.* 312 What though her frowning brows be bent, Her cloudy looks will calm ere night. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1982/2 The wind calming, they were forced to give over the pursuit. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* xi. (1877) 265 The excited mass calmed down under this wonderful appeal.

2. *trans.* To make calm; to quiet, still, tranquillize, appease, pacify. *lit.* and *fig.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. of York* xxiv. 7 Right shall raigne, and quiet calme ech crime. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 38 Renowned Queene, With patience calme the Storme. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 594 Go, waken Eve; Her also I with gentle Dreams have calm'd. 1709 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* lxv. 107 [She] can also .. calm my passions. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 436 When..that inflammation is calmed. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 122 She calm'd herself. 1841–44 EMERSON *Ess., Heroism* Wks. (Bohn) I. 110 It may calm the apprehension of calamity.

†3. To delay (a ship) by a calm; to becalm.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. ix. 33 A ship that, having 'scaped a tempest, Is straightway calm'd [1623 calme]. 1604 — *Oth.* I. i. 30, I .. must be be-leed, and calm'd. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., It is not uncommon for the vessels to be calmed, or becalmed, as the sailors express it.

Calmant (kæ·lmănt, kā·mănt), *sb. Med.* [a. F. *calmant*, pr. pple. of *calmer*; used as adj. and sb. in medical lang. and transferred.] = CALMATIVE *sb.*

1811 MELUSINA TRENCH *Leadbeater Papers* II. 210 What females call work..is a sort of composer, a calmant peculiarly useful..to the delicate and irritable spirits of women. 1862 *Med. Times* II. 390 Tobacco has always had the reputation of being a calmant rather than a stimulant. 1881 MRS. PRAED *Policy & P.* iii, Prussic acid..acted as a speedy calmant.

Calmative (kæ·lmătiv, kā·m-), *a.* and *sb.* Chiefly *Med.* [f. CALM *v.* + -ATIVE. (The Latinic suffix is here defensible on the ground of the It. and Sp. *calmar*, F. *calmer*: but cf. -ATIVE.)]

A. *adj.* Having a calming effect; sedative.

1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* II. v. 569 Cool sponging of the body is grateful and calmative in delirium. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* 59 A calmative action on the nervous system.

B. *sb.* A medical agent which quiets inordinate action of an organ; *transf.* and *fig.* anything which has a calming effect.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 4 The venerable Professor of Materia Medica tried to prescribe a calmative. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 103 The combination of iron with calmatives and sedatives. 1883 *Brit. Q. Rev.* July 19 There is no more effectual calmative to the irritable nervous system than the healthy fatigue of sustained labour.

Calmed (kāmd, *poet.* kā·méd), *ppl. a.* [f. CALM *v.* + -ED.] Made calm, reduced to calmness.

1590 GREENE *Arcad.* (1616) 3 The Dolphines..fetcht their carreers on the calmed waues. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 669 The calm'd ocean. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* iii. (1877) 86 A softened, calmed religious twilight.

†b. Detained by a calm, becalmed. *Obs.*

1634 in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) III. lxiii. 251 For a more speedy passage of calmed ships.

Calmer (kā·mə1). [f. CALM *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which calms.

1653 WALTON *Angler* 33 Angling was..a calmer of unquiet thoughts. 1785 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 265 The duplication of the sum operated as a calmer to his mind. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 148 The calmer and pacifier.

†Ca·lmewe. *Obs.* Also 5 **caldmaw.** [Deriv. uncertain; possibly f. *cald*, COLD + MEW (Sc. *maw*) a gull. Cf. COLMOW.] Some sea-fowl; perhaps the Winter Mew, or Gull in its immature plumage.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 202 The semewe..Nor the caldmawe, nouthir fat nor lene. 14.. *Piers of Fullh.* 356 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 15 The lampwynkes and thise calmewes That sweme on wawes whan it flowes, And som tyme on the sondis gone.

†Ca·lmey. *Obs.* [a. Ger. *kalmei.*] = CALAMINE.

1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* (Netherl.) I. 273 Near this place there are several mines of lead, coal, vitriol, and calmey, or lapis calaminaris.

Calming (kā·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CALM *v.* + -ING[1].] Stilling, tranquillizing.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 61 To tend..towards the calming of the mind. 1883 *Daily News* 10 July 4/7 Time works wonders in the calming of national passions.

Ca·lming, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That calms.

a 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* ii. (1858) 62 A question not altogether calming in these days. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 328 A calming circular to the justices of the peace.

Calmly (kā·mli), *adv.* [f. CALM *a.* + -LY[2].] In a calm manner; tranquilly, without agitation.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxix. § 14 By quiet speech did thus calmly disclose itself. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 178 This threatning gust passed ouer more calmlier then was expected. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 43 To whom our Saviour calmly thus replied. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 295 ¶ 1 When her Passion would let her argue calmly. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 424 They .. settled themselves calmly down to transact..the ordinary business.

Calmness (kā·mnés). [f. CALM *a.* + -NESS.] The state or quality of being calm; stillness, tranquillity, quietness.

a. *orig.* Absence of wind: now CALM.

1516 PYNSON *Life St. Birgette* 58 There arose anon suche a great calmenes that in a lytell smalle Bote they came..to londe. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Luke viii. 24 (R.) Immediately shall the tempeste be tourned into calmnesse.

b. Stillness of the sea or other surface of water, of the atmosphere, or general aspect of nature.

1580 BARET *Alv.* C 40 Calmenesse or quietnesse of the sea.. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. i. 9 The sea was returned to its..settled calmness. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 16. 106 The calmness was perfect.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* Of the mind, feelings, or demeanour; of conditions and circumstances, etc.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. ii. (1634) 513 The Church in calmenesse of time appeareth quiet and free. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxii. § 18 Calmness of speech. 1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* IV. 538 The dyet goes on with calmnesse. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 153 The Quakers go about their business..with more calmness than we. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 283 The almost rigid calmness of his features.

Calm-stone, var. of CAM-STONE.

Calmus, obs. form of CALAMUS.

Calmy (kā·mi), *a. poet. arch.* [f. CALM *sb.* (or *a.*) + -Y[1].]

1. Characterized by calm; tranquil, peaceful.

a. of the air, sea, etc.; of times and places.

1587 CHURCHYARD *Worth. Wales* (1876) 107 When Calmie Skyes sayth bitter stormes are past. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 30 A still And calmy bay. 1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 130 A gentle calmie Winde. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 17 That Sea, where she can hardly say, Sh' has known these twenty years one Calmy day. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xv. 511 Six calmy days and six smooth nights. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 335 All lies settled in the calmy sky.

b. *fig.* of thoughts, feelings, etc. (*rare.*)

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 256 My calmie thoughts I fed On Natures sweete repast. *a* 1649 DRUMMOND Wks. (1711) 12 Sleep..Had..left me in a still and calmy mood.

2. Of or pertaining to the equatorial calms.

1818 COLEBROOKE *Import Colon. Corn* 156 Enabling them to hasten out of a calmy region.

†Calmy. [cf. CALMEY.] ? Calamine.

1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xxiii, Gray Calmy Stone.

‖ Ca·lo. *Obs. rare*[—1]. [L.] A camp-servant.

1617 S. COLLINS *Defence Bp. Ely* B iv b, A calo of that campe, but the meanest of many.

Calo-, Gr. καλο- combining form of καλός beautiful: in some words interchanging with CALLI-.

Calobash, Calober, obs. ff. CALABASH, -BER.

†Calodemo·nial, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* Of or pertaining to beautiful or good spirits.

1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Courte* 806 To his college conuenticall As well calo demonyall, As to caco demonyall.

Ca·logram. [f. Gr. κάλω-s cable + -GRAM.] A suggested substitute for CABLEGRAM.

1868 *Let.* in *Daily News* 29 Sept., 'Cablegram'..is a mongrel and unsatisfactory term; instead of which, allow me to suggest one regularly and analogically formed—'Calogram', from the Greek word κάλως, a cable. 1879 *Ibid.* 14 Oct. 6/2, I would suggest that the word 'Calogram' be used in place of 'Cablegram'.

Calo·graphy. *rare*[—1]. In quot. kalo-. [f. CALO- + -γραφία writing (not according to Greek precedents.] = CALLIGRAPHY.

1804 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 296 An amateur of Gothic kalography. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Calomel (kæ·lŏmĕl). Chiefly *Med.* Also 8 **calamel.** [In F. *calomel, calomélas*; according to Littré f. Gr. καλό-s fair, beautiful + μέλας black.

Littré says 'so called, *it is said*, because the chemist who discovered it, saw a beautiful black powder change into a white powder in the preparation.' Chambers (*Cycl.* 1727–51) s.v. says The denomination *Calomel* rather seems to have first belonged to the Æthiops mineral; from καλος, *pulcher*, fair; and μελας, *niger*, black: for that white or pale bodies, rubbed herewith, become black. Some will have it first given to Mercurius dulcis, by a whimsical chymist, who employed a black in his laboratory; whose complexion, as well as that of the mercury, he alluded to in the term: the medicine being fair, the operator black.' Nothing appears as to when, where, or by whom the name was given: Littré calls it 'ancien nom'.]

Mercurous chloride, or 'protochloride' of mercury (Hg_2Cl_2); a preparation much used in

medicine in the form of a white powder with a yellow tinge, becoming grey on exposure to light; also found native as *horn-quicksilver* in crystals.

1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* (J.) Lenient purgatives with calomel. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Calomel*, in pharmacy, a name given to Mercurius dulcis, further sublimated to a fourth time, or upwards. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 410, I have been dissatisfied with the general and indiscriminate use of Calomel in the diseases of children. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* v. (1878) 229 She dosed them with calomel and jalap. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 402 Pure calomel is a heavy, white, insoluble, tasteless powder.

attrib. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 466 The calomel pill was given morning and evening.

Calompniouse, obs. form of CALUMNIOUS.

† Calopha·ntic, *a.* ? *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. καλό-s fair, excellent + *-φαντης* shower (f. *φαίνειν* to show) + -IC.] Pretending or making a show of excellence.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. liii. (1612) 238 In *Calophantick* Puritanes.

† Calor, -our. *Obs.* [L. *calor.*] Heat, warmth.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 31/2 With a gentle & easye calor distille it. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 91 Of a moderate or temperate calour. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 517 (D.) The other drowns the Calor Naturall. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Calour.*

Calorescence (kælŏre·sĕns). *Physics.* [f. L. *calor* heat; suggested by *calcescence*, *fluorescence*. (Etymologically, incorrect in form, and not expressing the fact to which it is applied.)] A name applied (Jan. 1865) by Prof. Tyndall to the change of non-luminous heat-rays into rays of higher refrangibility so as to become luminous. See also CALCESCENCE.

1865 TYNDALL *Heat* xiii. (1870) § 617 To express this transmutation of heat rays into others of higher refrangibility, I propose the term calorescence. 1869 — *Notes Lect. Light* § 248 In calorescence the atoms of the refractory body are caused to vibrate more rapidly than the waves which fall upon them; the periods of the waves are quickened by their impact on the atoms. The refrangibility of the rays is, in fact, exalted. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 66 Akin gave the name of calcescence.. but the term has been superseded by Tyndall's term calorescence, which is etymologically unfortunate, seeing that the Latin verb is *calesco*, not *caloresco.*

Caloric (kălo·rik). *Physics.* Also 8-9 **-ique.** [a. F. *calorique* (invented by Lavoisier), f. L. *calōr-em* heat + *-ique* = -IC.]

1. The name given to a supposed elastic fluid, to which the phenomena of heat were formerly attributed. (Now generally abandoned, with the theory to which it belonged.)

[1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 8 *note*, This elastic matter of heat, termed Calorique in the new nomenclature of the French Academicians.] 1792 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 88 The universally diffused caloric or matter of heat. 1801 *Month. Mag.* XII. 582 The laws of this *calorique* (or whatever it is to be called). 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 84 Poor Vulcan has recently got A lingo that's almost historic And can tell you that iron is hot Because it is filled with caloric. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxv. (1849) 238 The rays of caloric which produce the sensation of heat. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* Ser. II. xii. 579 Till very lately, Caloric was a term in constant use, and it was supposed to express some real matter.

2. Used simply for 'heat'; also *fig.*

1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 386 Such a degree of caloric as was just sufficient to melt them. 1799 SOUTHEY *Nondescr.* iii. Wks. III. 63 A wretch.. Who swells with calorique. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 24 The additional caloric of a multitude.

3. *Comb.* **caloric-engine,** the name given by Ericsson to his improved hot-air-engine.

1853 in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* V. 305 The experimental trial of the caloric-engine vessel. 1883 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 2/1 Two small caloric engines.

Calo·rically, *adv. rare*⁻¹. [f. an assumed adj. **calorical* (f. CALORIC) + -LY 2.] In the manner of heat, as heat.

1869 BARING-GOULD *Orig. Relig. Belief* 176 In the sun it [Divine power] is gathered up and centred to act luminously, calorically, and attractively.

Caloricity (kælŏrĭ·sĭti). *Biol.* [f. CALORIC + -ITY: cf. F. *caloricité.*] The faculty in living beings of developing heat so as to maintain nearly the same temperature at all times.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 651/1 Caloricity or the power of evolving caloric.

Caloriduct (kălo·ridŭkt). [f. L. *calōr-em* heat + *dūct-us* conveyance, after *aqueduct.*] A tube or channel for conducting heat.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Calorie (kæ·lŏri). *Physics.* Also **calory.** [a. mod.F. *calorie*, arbitrarily f. L. *calor* heat.] The French conventional unit of heat; also applied to the English unit. See first quot.

1870 T. L. PHIPSON tr. *Guillemin's Sun* 37 The quantity of heat which is called a calorie is..the amount required to raise 1 kilogramme of water 1° centigrade.. In England the ..calorie is sometimes stated to be the quantity required to raise 1 lb. of water from 60° to 61° Fahr., the equivalent of which in work is 722 foot-pounds. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 437 The amount of heat received from the sun is about twelve calories, per square metre, per minute.

Calorifacient (kălo·rifē·ʃĭent), *a. Phys.* [Formed as if from a L. **calorifacient-em*, pr. pple. of **calorifacĕre* (f. *calōr-em* + *facĕre* to make); but the true L. type was **calorificāre*: whence *calorify*, *calorifiant*, q.v.] Heat-producing.

1854 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* 263 in *Circ. Sc.* (1865) II. 21/2 Furnishing food to the calorifacient process. 1867 *Pall Mall G.* 19 July 16 The purely starchy or calorifacient group [of foods].

Calorifiant (kălo·rifē·ĭănt), *a.* [a. mod. F. *calorifiant*, pr. pple. of **calorifier*, repr. L. type **calorificāre*, f. *calor* heat: see -FY.] = prec.

1860 WORCESTER cites THOMPSON; in mod. Dicts.

Calorific (kælŏrĭ·fik), *a. Physics.* [a. F. *calorifique*:—L. *calōrific-us* heat-making: see -FIC.]

1. Producing heat.

1682 GREW *Anat. Plants* (J.) A calorifick principle is either excited within the heated body, or transferred to it. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. ii. 161 Luminous and Calorifique Bodies. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 197 The sunbeam .. divided into actinic, luminous and calorific rays. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* § 246 The non-luminous calorific rays may be thus transformed into luminous ones.

2. *loosely.* Of or pertaining to heat; thermal.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 67 Active powers, such as gravitation, cohesion, calorific repulsion or heat. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 22. 151 To make good the calorific waste.

† Calori·fical, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iv. 80 By reason of their moist and calorificall nature. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 149 Dew..is of a calorificall nature.

Calori·fically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] By way of heating, by means of heat.

1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 380 If the land be acted upon calorifically.

Calorification (kălo·rifikē·ʃən). *Phys.* [a. F. *calorification*, n. of action f. L. type **calorificāre*: see CALORIFIANT.] The production of heat, *esp.* in living animal bodies.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 804/2 Calorification is not the only function that may survive..death. 1859 *Ibid.* V. 471/2 All the phenomena of excess of..calorification.

Calorifi·cient, *a.* [An utterly erroneous form.] = CALORIFACIENT. In mod. Dicts.

Calorifier (kălo·rifəiəɹ). [f. CALORIFY + -ER 1.] A name of an apparatus for heating air.

1881 *Daily News* 20 Oct. 2/3 In winter these fans will drive a current of air over 'calorifiers' into the courts.

Calorify (kălo·rifəi), *v.* [f. L. *calōr-em* heat + -FY, repr. L. type **calorificāre*: cf. CALORIFIANT.] *trans.* To make hot. (In quot. only *humorous.*)

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 219 Feeling myself then somewhat calorified, I took off my wig.

Calorimeter (kælŏrĭ·mĭtəɹ). [f. L. *calōr-em* heat + -METER, Gr. *μέτρον* measure.] An instrument for measuring actual quantities of heat, or the specific heat of bodies.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. viii. 321 Calorimeter, or apparatus for measuring the relative quantities of fire in bodies. 1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) I. 109 Lavoisier ascertained that equal weights of different combustible bodies melt, by burning, very different weights of ice. The apparatus which he employed..he has called the calorimeter. 1881 HILL in *Metal World* No. 22. 342 Two distinct forms of calorimeter have been used, one the continuous calorimeter..the other the intermittent calorimeter.

Calorimetric (kălo·rime·trik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to calorimetry; also loosely used for: pertaining to the measurement of temperature, thermometric. So **Calo·rime·trical** *a.*

1864 in WEBSTER. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 655 Exact calorimetric investigations. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 273 To obtain the temperature .. by a well-known calorimetric method. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 121 Various calorimetrical experiments,

Calorimetry (kælŏrĭ·mĕtrĭ). [f. L. *calōr-em* heat + Gr. *-μετρία* measurement.] The measurement of heat.

1858 LARDNER *Nat. Phil.* iv. (*title*) Calorimetry. 1871 MAXWELL *Th. Heat* (1877) 9 The method of measuring heat may be called Calorimetry. 1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 18 The measurement of temperature, or thermometry, is .. a preliminary to the measurement of heat, or calorimetry.

Calorimotor (kălo·rimō·tŏɹ). [f. L. *calōr-em* heat + *mōtor* mover.] 'A voltaic arrangement consisting of one pair or a few pairs of very large plates, used chiefly for producing considerable heat effects' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 723).

1832 *Nat. Philos.* II. *Galvan.* ii. § 8 (U. K. S.) The first battery of this kind .. constructed by Dr. Hare, professor of chemistry in Philadelphia, and called by him a Calorimotor, from its remarkable power of producing heat.

Calorist (kæ·lŏrist). *rare.* [f. CALOR-IC + -IST.] One who held that heat or caloric was a material substance. Hence **Calori·stic** *a.*

1864 *N. Brit. Rev.* Feb. 43 Any able Calorist:..maintaining the materiality of heat. *Ibid.* 6 The Calloristic idea [of radiant heat] seems to have been exactly analogous to the Corpuscular Theory of Light.

† Calo·rous, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *calōr-em* heat + -OUS; cf. F. *chaleureux.*] Warm.

1737 OZELL *Rabelais* V. 232 Our outward Man wants something that's calorous.

Calot, var. of CALLET. *Obs.*

Calotte (kălo·t). Forms: 7 **calot, callott(e, callote,** 7-8 **callot,** 9 **calotte.** [a. F. *calotte*, according to Littré, dim. of *cale* caul.]

1. A plain skull-cap; now *esp.* that worn by Roman Catholic ecclesiastics, etc.; formerly also the coif of a serjeant-at-law.

16.. *Songs Costume* (1849) 135 Then calot leather-cap strongly pleads. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* I. vii. 68 The wearing the Callott; the politique hood. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 214 They wore black velvet Calots. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 388 An ordinary callotte (or cap which we wear under our hats). 1776 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* II. 243 A head of Cardinal Beaton, black hair, smooth face, a red callot. 1875 *Ceremonial Cath. Ch. U. S.* 137 Should any wear the calotte, it is taken off also when a genuflection is made; when the deacon sings the Gospel.

2. A cap-like set of feathers on a bird's head.

1874 COUES *Birds N.-W.* 616 Occiput subcrested..forming a calotte of brownish-black.

‖ **3.** Any thing having the form of a small cap; the cap of a sword-hilt; the cap of a pistol, etc. (Chiefly Fr. uses, but occas. used in Eng.)

1886 *Times* 3 Mar. 9/5 If.. the spherical *calotte* of the German system were put out of shape during the firing, it is doubtful whether the firing could be continued with the same precision.

‖ **4.** *Arch.* (See quot.)

1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Calotte*, a concavity in the form of a cup or niche, lathed and plastered, serving to diminish the height of a chapel, alcove, or cabinet, which otherwise would appear too high for the breadth.

‖ **5.** Any segment of a sphere, especially the smaller of two unequal segments. (A French sense; but given in some Eng. Dicts.)

Calotype (kæ·lŏtəip), *sb. Photography.* [f. Gr. καλός beautiful + *τύπος* type.] The name given by Fox Talbot to the process of producing photographs, invented by him in 1841, sometimes also called *Talbotype.* The picture was produced by the action of light upon silver iodide, the latent image being subsequently developed and fixed by hyposulphite of soda. Also *attrib.*, as in *calotype process, picture*, etc.

1841 FOX TALBOT *Specif. Patent* No. 8842. 3 The paper thus prepared, and which I term 'calotype paper', is placed in a camera. 1845 *Athenæum* 22 Feb. 202 The sharpness of the outline of the Calotype pictures is..inferior to that of the Daguerreotypes. 1881 *Times* 4 Jan. 3/5 Calotype, or the waxed paper process, with its development by means of silver, superseded the daguerreotype, in which the image was developed by mercury vapour; and, again, calotype.. was ousted .. by Archer's collodion process, in which the paper picture gave way to..glass and a substratum of collodion.

Hence **Calotypic** *a.*, **Ca·lotypist.**

1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 88 Paper suitable for taking Calotypic impressions. 1855 BROWNING *Mesmerism* ix, I imprint her fast On the void at last As the sun does whom he will By the calotypist's skill.

Ca·lotype, *v.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. *to photograph.*] *trans.* To represent or imprint by the calotype process; to photograph.

1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIV. 754 Presenting the mind to it in a state of repose..a blank sheet of paper, upon which the object may reflect or calotype itself. *a* 1879 M. COLLINS in *Pen Sk.* I. cxciv, Who could calotype Amy's laugh?

Calouh, calouwe, obs. forms of CALLOW.

‖ **Caloyer** (kæ·lŏyəɹ). Also 7 **coloiero, caloiro, caloieri, caloier, caloire,** 9 **kaloyeri.** [a. F. *caloyer*, ad. It. *caloiero* (pl. *-ieri*), ad. late Gr. *καλόγηρος*, f. *καλός* beautiful + *γηρο-, -γηρος* in comb. old, aged, i.e. 'good in old age, venerable'. The It. *caloiero*, whence Fr. and Eng. immediately come, has *i* for palatal *γ* (= *y* cons.). The accentuation is shown in Byron quots.]

A Greek monk, *esp.* of the order of St. Basil.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 82 This mountaine is only inhabited by Grecian Monks whom they call Coloieros, vnintermixed with the Laity. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 47 Dedicated in honor of St. Basil, to the Greeke Caloiers. 1676 F. VERNON in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 582 Now there is a Convent of Caloieri's there. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* II. 194 His usual Habit differeth not from the ordinary Caloyers, or Monks of the Order of St. Basil. *Ibid.* VI. 450 They consist of above a hundred Caloiroes. *Ibid.* 479 Here is also a Convent of Caloires, or Greekish Monks. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xlix, The convent's white walls glisten fair on high. Here dwells the caloyer, nor rude is he, Nor niggard of his cheer. 1813 — *Giaour* 786 How name ye yon lone Caloyer? 1884 W. CARR *Montenegro* 29 The Vladika, the black caloyer of the Czernagora.

Calp (kælp). *Min.* [See quot. 1862; mod.F. has also *calp.*] Local name of a species of dark-grey limestone occurring in Central Ireland.

1784 KIRWAN *Min.* (ed. 2) I. 233 Calp, or black quarry stone of Dublin. Colour, bluish black, or dark greyish blue, variously intersected with veins of white calcareous spar, and often invested with the same. 1803 *Ann. Rev.* I. 872/2 The calp quarries are situated in the neighbourhood of Lucan. 1862 JUKES *Stud. Man. Geol.* 512 This..has been called Calp from a local term signifying black shale.

‖ **Calpac, calpack** (kæ·lpæk). Also **kalpack.** [Turkī قلپاق *qalpāq* or قالپاق *qālpāq.*] A felt cap of triangular form, worn by Turkīs, Tartars, etc.; also an oriental cap generally.

1813 BYRON *Giaour* 716 'Tis Hassan's cloven crest! His calpac rent. *Note*, The calpac is the solid cap or centre part of the head-dress; the shawl is wound round it, and forms the turban. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. xlvii. 71 The old trader, setting his huge calpack firmly on his shaven head. 1871 *Daily News* 10 Feb., The..Persian Ambassador ..wearing his fur kalpack.

Hence **Ca·lpacked** *ppl. a.*, Wearing a calpack.
1852 Willis *Summer Cruise Medit.* xxxvii. 223 Calpacked and rosy Armenians.

Calque, variant of Calk *v.*

Calsay, calsey, calsway: see Causeway.

Calsoun, var. of Calzoon.

Calstock, obs. f. Kale-stock, and Castock (*casto'*), cabbage-stock.

Calsydoyne, obs. f. Chalcedony.

‖ **Caltha** (kæ·lθă). *Bot.* [L.] The Marsh Marigold; also the genus to which it belongs.
1599 Cutwode *Caltha Poet.* lxii, To buz of Caltha now the Bee was bold..For now no more he cals her Marygold, But newes from Lady Caltha he is bringing. 1718 Prior *Poems* 400 Wanting the Sun, why does the Caltha fade? 1882 *Garden* 10 June 404/3 The richly coloured double yellow Caltha.

Calthrate (Cockeram), erroneous f. Clathrate.

Caltrop (kæ·ltrɒp), **Caltrap.** Forms: 1 (?) coltetræppe, **calcatrippe, 3 calketrap, 3–5 calketrappe, 4 calketreppe, kalketrappe; 5 calletrappe, 5–6 caltrappe, 6 caltrope, -troppe, -throppe, calltrop, calteroope, 7 calthrap, (6 galtrope, -troppe, 7 galtrap, -trop, -throp(e, gall-trappe, -throp, 7–8 gall-trap); 7–9 calthrop, (5, 9 calthorp), 5– caltrap, 6– caltrop.** [ME. *calke-, kalketrappe*, occurring in senses 1 and 3; OE. *coltetræppe* (? *colcetreppe*), *calcatrippe*, sense 3; corresp. to OF. *kauketrape, cauchetrepe* (*caudetrepe*) Godefroy, in sense 3, later *chauche-trape, chauces-trappes, chausse-trape* Littré (senses 1, 2, 3), which point back to an orig. *caulke-, caulcetrape*, cf. obs. It. *calcatrippa*, sense 3; these forms indicate a L. type **calcatrap(p)a* or **calcitrap(p)a* (the latter is in mod. botanical L.), app. f. *calc-em* heel + *trappa* trap, gin, snare (a. OHG. *trapo* trap, gin, noose); but perhaps in *calcatrappa* there was an association with *calcāre* to trample, tread. All the earliest examples are in sense 3; but it seems much more likely that the name should have been first used literally, and then transferred to plants. The mod. Eng. and Fr. sense 'star-thistle' is clearly transferred from 2. As a plant-name the word appeared (from med.L.) already in late OE.; sense 2 was probably adopted from French. *Gall-trap*, frequent in 16–17th c., is an evident popular etymology, referring to the *galling* of horses' feet.]

†**1.** A trap, gin, or snare, to catch the feet of beasts, of horses or men in war, and the like. *Obs.* (Still in Fr. *in* sense 'wolf-trap'.)
(Quots. *c* 1300 and 1393 lead on to sense 2.)
a 1300 *Gloss. Neckam's Treat.* in Wright *Voc.* 111 *Pedicam sive descipulam, qua lupi capiantur, gloss.* calketrap. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 6070 They haden .. calketrappen maden ynowe, In weyes undur wode and bowe, Alisaundris men to aqwelle. 1340 *Ayenb.* 131 Þise wordle þet ne is bote .. a forest uol of þyeues an of calketreppen and of grines. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 296 With crokes and with Kalketrappes a-cloye we hem echone. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 59 Caltrap of yryn, fote hurtynge, *hamus*. 1850 Leitch *Müller's Anc. Art* § 391, *note* 9 Psyche maltreated by Erȫs, singed as a butterfly..caught in a caltrop.

2. *Mil.* An iron ball armed with four sharp prongs or spikes, placed like the angles of a tetrahedron, so that when thrown on the ground it has always one spike projecting upwards: Used to obstruct the advance of cavalry, etc.
1519 Horman *Vulg.* 266 b, They hydde pretely vnder the grounde caltroppys of yron to steke in horse or mennys fete. 1577 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 57/1 The Irishmen had strawed all alongest the shore a great number of caltrops of iron, with sharpe pricks standing vp, to wound the Danes in the feet. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 164 They did cast from them their Caltropes, which pricked their horses in the feete so sore, that down came the Chariots, horsemen and all. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xiv. (1632) 777 The murtherers to preuent pursuit, strewed galthrops behinde them. 1622 F. Markham *Bk. War* iii. ix. 114 Foards are soon choakt up by Calthropes. *a* 1626 Fletcher *Love's Pilgr.* i. i, I think they ha' strewed the High-wayes with caltraps, No horse dare's pass'em. 1659 Hammond *Paraphr. Matt.* xi. 6 Sharp stakes or other instruments to wound or gall the passengers, which are known by the name of Gall-trappes. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* iii, Ancient calthrops..dispersed by Bruce to lacerate the feet of the English chargers. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf. T.* (1883) 255 One of those small *calthrops* our grandfathers used to sow round in the grass when there were Indians about,—iron stars.

b. *fig.*
a 1555 Ridley *Wks.* 368 The devil's galtropes that he casteth in our ways by some of his busyheaded younkers. 1607 Dekker *Wh. Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 224 If euer I come backe Ile be a Calthrop To pricke my countries feet, that tread on me. 1876 J. Weiss *Wit, Hum. & Shaks.* ii. 57 So he is a caltrop in men's path, with a spike always uppermost to impale the over-hasty feet.

†c. *attrib.*, as in *caltrop-thistle, -grass.*
1597 Gerard *Herbal* i. xiv. 18 Wee may call it in English, Round headed Caltrope Grasse. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 59 With Calthrap-thistles rough and keen.

3. *Herb.* Now usually *Caltrops*: A name given to various plants that catch or entangle the feet, or suggest the instrument described in 2. Applied in OE. to brambles or buckthorn, and apparently to Eryngo or Sea-holly; by 16th c, herbalists to Star-thistle (*Centaurea Calcitrapa*) from its round head garnished with long radiant spines; also by translators to the spiny-seeded *Tribulus terrestris* (**Land Caltrops**) of Southern Europe. **b. Water Caltrops**, a name for *Potamogeton densus* and *P. crispus*, which tend to entangle swimmers; also from its resemblance to the instrument (sense 2) for the seed of *Trapa natans* of Southern Europe.
c 1000 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 269 *Ramnus*, coltetræppe, þefanðorn. *a* 1100 *Ibid.* 298 *Heraclea*, calcatrippe. *c* 1265 *Ibid.* 557 *Tribulus marinus*, calketrappe, seapistel. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* in *Anecd. Oxon.* 37 *Salinunca*, wilde popi (*marg.* calketrappe). *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 58 Caltrap, herbe, *saliunca*. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* iv. lix. 521 This herbe is now called in .. English, Starre Thistel, or Caltrop. 1597 Gerard *Herbal* ii. ccxcviii. 825 Most do call the fruit of this caltrops *castaneæ aquatiles* [=F. *châtaigne d'eau*, fruit of *Trapa natans*]. 1611 Cotgr., s.v. *Achantique* ..Calthrop, or Star-thistle. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* iii. xxii. 437 Tribulus Τριβολος Caltrop, abates inflamations. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v., Land Caltrop..the Seeds are inclosed in a Fruit that is furnish'd with several Prickles, and resembles the Cross of Malta. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. 80 Succeeds a prickly wood And burrs and caltrops. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Trapa*, The very singular four-horned fruits of the European species of *Trapa* (*T. natans*)..have been compared to the spiked iron instruments called caltrops.. growing in water, it is commonly called the Water Caltrops.

† **Ca·ltrop,** *v. Obs.*—° In 5 **caltrappyn.** [f. the sb.] *trans.* To catch or trap with a caltrop.
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 59 Caltrappyn, *hamo.*

Calubur, obs. form of Calaber.

Calumba (kălʌ·mbă). *Med.* Formerly also **calomba, calumbo, -ombo, columba, -umbo, -ombo.** [f. *Colombo*, in Ceylon. 'So called from a false impression that it was supplied from thence' (M. T. Masters in *Treas. Bot.* 636).]
The root of *Jateorhiza palmata* (or *Coccolus palmatus*) N. O. *Menospermaceæ*, a plant indigenous to the forests of Mozambique, used in medicine as a mild tonic and stomachic.
1811 Hooper *Med. Dict., Columbo* .. the root formerly so called is now termed Calumba in the London pharmacopœia ..As an antiseptic, Calumba root is inferior to the bark. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 724 Calumba is indigenous to the forests of Eastern Africa, where it climbs to the tops of the loftiest trees. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Aug. 555/2 Take some of the milder bitter tonics—infusion of calumba, for instance.
Hence **Calu·mbin** [see -in], **Calu·mbic acid** [see -ic], bitter substances found in Calumba root.
1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 306/2 The active principle Calumbine..may be obtained either by alcohol or æther. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 725 Calumbin is the principal constituent. *Ibid.* Calumbic acid is a yellow amorphous substance.

Calumet (kæ·liʉmĕt). [a. F. *calumet* (Norman form of *chalumet*), given by the French in Canada to plants of which the stems serve as pipe-tubes, and to the Indian pipe. A parallel form to *chalumeau*, in OF. *chalemel* = Pr. *calamel*:—L. *calamellus*, dim. of *calamus* reed. The *u* in *chalumeau* began in the 16th c., and *chalumet, calumet*, was evidently modelled on it in the 17th c.
Charlevoix (1721) says 'Le calumet est un mot Normand, qui veut dire *chalumeau*, et est proprement le tuyau d'une pipe.']
A tobacco-pipe with a bowl of clay or stone, and a long reed stem carved and ornamented with feathers. It is used among the American Indians as a symbol of peace or friendship. To accept the calumet is to welcome terms of peace offered, to refuse it is to reject them.
[1638 *Jesuit Relations* 35 Jamais ils ne tirent aucune conclusion que le calumet a la bouche. 1673 Marquette *Voy. Mississippi* (*Recit. des Voy. en* 1673, ed. Lenox 54) Il y a un calumet pour la paix, et un pour la guerre.] 1717 *Atlas Geogr.* V. 780 They send 5, 10, or 20 Warriors to the Enemy, with the great Calumet of Peace. ..This Calumet is only a Tobacco-Pipe described by La Hontan, etc. 1754 *World* II. No. 102. 264 The French desired to smoak the calumet of peace. 1778 Robertson *Amer.* I. iv. 393 The ambassadors present the calumet or emblem of peace. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xxix. 235 The calumet or pipe of peace..is a sacred pipe and never allowed to be used on any other occasion than that of peace-making. 1849 Thackeray in *Scribner's Mag.* (1887) I. 552/2, I wanted to have gone to smoke a last calumet at..Portman Street. 1855 Longf. *Hiaw.* i, Smoke the calumet together, And as brothers live henceforward!

† **Calumner.** *Obs.* [irreg. f. Calumny (cf. *astronom-er*). See Calumnier.] A calumniator.
1614 Lodge *Seneca, Life* vi, Senecas calumners, saith he, accuse him of diuers crimes. 1675 J. Smith *Chr. Relig. Appeal* ii. 38 (L.) The calumners of Lysimachus.

Calumniate (kălʌ·mnɪˌeit), *v.* [f. L. *calumniāt-* ppl. stem of *calumniāri*; see -ate[3]. Cf. 16th c. Fr. *calomnier*.]
1. *trans.* To asperse with calumny, utter calumny regarding; to accuse or charge falsely and maliciously with something criminal or disreputable; to slander.
1554 Bp. Hooper in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xxiv. 67 So that hatred unto the trewth dyd alwayse falsly reporte and calumniate all godly mens doinges. 1611 Bible *Pref.* 2 *marg.*, The highest personages have been calumniated. 1620 N. Brent tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Council Trent* (1676) 430 Mantua was..calumniated to be ill affected. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 2. 12 He was never heard to Calumniate his Adversary for want of Argument. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 309 We must not calumniate even the Inquisition.
b. *intr.* (*absol.*) To utter calumnies.
1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 124 Deceptious functions Created onely to calumniate. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* Pref. 27 The Editor and his Witnesses may calumniate as they please.
†**2.** To charge (a thing) calumniously *against* a person. *Obs. rare.*
1648 *Eikon Bas.* xii. 95, I thought, that..the gaining of that respite could not be so much to the Rebels advantages (which some haue highly calumniated against me).

Calumniated (kălʌ·mnɪˌeitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed.] Aspersed with calumny, slandered.
1793 W. Roberts *Looker-on* No. 67 The calumniated, like a city taken by night, are slain in their sleep. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, I. xii. 331 It requires..more zeal to defend the calumniated than care to raise the calumny. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 216 The calumniated Latitudinarians.

Calumniating (kălʌ·mnɪˌeitiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] The action of slandering or defaming. (Now gerundial.)
1659 *Gentl. Call.* (1696) 7 A wronging, a calumniating even of the very Devil. 1855 Macaulay *Hist.* III. 24 Calumniating and ridiculing the Church which he had deserted.

Calu·mniating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That calumniates, slandering.
1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. iii. 174 Loue, friendship, charity, are subjects all To enuious and calumniating time. 1711 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 154. 3/1 Calumniating Tongues.

Calumniation (kălʌ·mnɪˌeiʃən). [n. of action f. Calumniate. Cf. F. *calomniation* (14th c.).]
1. The action of calumniating; slandering; malicious detraction.
1548 Hooper *Decl.* 10 *Commandm.* Pref., Clear and free from misconstruing and calumniation of such sycophants, etc. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1051 By the calumniation of the envious. 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 25 Calumniation..a Malicious and False Representation of an Enemys Words or Actions for an Offensive Purpose.
2. A libellous report, a slander, a calumny.
1588 *Let.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 67 With many more such matters (which I nevertheless count to be very vain calumniations). 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 483 A notable calumniation framed against him. 1755 Carte *Hist. Eng.* IV. 184 By their calumniations against his majesty.

Calumniator (kălʌ·mnɪˌeitəɹ). In 7 also **-er, -our.** [a. L. *calumniātor*, n. of agent f. *calumniāri*; see Calumniate and -or. Cf. 16th c. F. *calomniateur*.] One who calumniates; a slanderer.
1549 *Compl. Scot.* iv. 31 The peruerst opinions of inuyful calumniaturis ande of secret detrackers. *a* 1563 Becon *New Catech.* iv. (1844) 185 Satan..is called 'the tempter', 'the calumniator or quarrel-picker', and 'the accuser of the brethren'. 1663 Cowley *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 85 The Calumniators of Epicurus his Philosophy. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 148 To appoint, as his successor, his rival and calumniator, Tyrconnel.

Calumniatory (kălʌ·mnɪˌătəɹĭ), *a.* [f. L. type **calumniātōri-us*, f. *calumniātor*: see -ory.] Slanderous, calumnious.
1625 Bp. Mountagu *App. Cæsar* 17 Your selves have related it in your calumniatory Information. 1836 *Random Recoll. Ho. of Lords* xv. 366 Never did personality, or anything calumniatory of an opponent escape his lips.

† **Calu·mnier.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. = Calumniator.
1586 Whetstone *Eng. Mirr.* 165 Yea these calumniers and lybellers .. slaunder their owne knowledge.

† **Ca·lumning,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [irreg. var. *calumnying*: cf. *calumner*.] Calumniating.
1541 Wyatt *Let. Privy Council* 248 Touching the Bishop of London and Haynes' calumning in this matter.

Calumnious (kălʌ·mnĭəs), *a.* Also 5 **calomp-, 6 calumpniouse.** [ad. L. *calumniōsus*, f. *calumnia*: see Calumny and -ous. But perh. Caxton took it immediately from a 15th c. F. *calompnieux, -euse* (though Littré has it only from 16th c.).] Characterized by calumny; of the nature of calumny or of a calumnintor; slanderous, defamatory.
1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxvii. 98 Dydo seeng the first openyng of the daye sore besi to chasse the tenebres calompniouse away. 1508 Fisher *Sev. Penit. Ps.* Wks. 266 This calumnyous vyce of enuy. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* i. iii. 61 A foule mouth'd and calumnious knaue. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 770 With calumnious Art Of counterfeted truth. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 151 ¶ 7 He has been .. unmercifully calumnious at such a Time. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 225 It might be true that a calumnious fable had done much to bring about the Revolution. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 99 A calumnious journalist.
Hence **Calu·mniously** *adv.*, **Calu·mniousness.**
1625 Bp. Mountagu *App. Cæsar* 26 Dealing .. so insincerely and calumniously. 1652a Gaule *Magastrom.* 350 [She] most calumniously charged the vertuous Queen with her own sorcerous act. 1633 Bp. Morton *Discharge Imputat.* 159 (R.) The bitterness of my stile was plainness, not calumniousness.

† **Ca·lumnize,** *v. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *calum(p)nizā-re* or 15–16th c. F. *calompnise-r*; f. L. *calumnia*: see -ize.] *trans.* To calumniate.
1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xv. xcviii. 388 Saints, vnsanctified, that also sturre the State, Calumnize Church, our Liturgie, and Rites in criticke rate. 1636 Heywood *Challenge* iv. i. Wks. 1874 V. 54, I have callumnis'd Your fame. *a* 1723 D'Urfey *Athen. Jilt* (D.) Rather than calumnize the king.

Calumny (kæ·ləmni). [ad. L. *calumnia* and F. *calomnie* (15th c. in Littré).]

1. False and malicious misrepresentation of the words or actions of others, calculated to injure their reputation; libellous detraction, slander.

1564 Q. Eliz. in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1863) VIII. 103 Calumny will not fasten on me for ever. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. i. 141 Be thou as chast as Ice, as pure as Snow, thou shalt not escape Calumny. 1611 — *Wint. T.* II. i. 72 The Shrug, the Hum, or Ha (these Petty-brands That Calumnie doth vse). 1751 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 144 ¶ 6 Calumny is diffused by all arts and methods of propagation. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* V. xl. 118 His conduct .. had given a handle for calumny.

2. A false charge or imputation, intended to damage another's reputation; a slanderous report.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xx. (R.) What then need we vie calumnies, like women that will weare Their tongues out. 1675 Baxter *Cath. Theol.* II. i. 108 The Synod of Dort rejecteth your accusation as a Calumny. 1751 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 183 ¶ 7 To spread suspicion, to invent calumnies, to propagate scandal, requires neither labour nor courage. 1836 Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* vi. (1852) 168 A calumny against the revealed character of God.

† **Calu·mny,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *calomnier* (16th c. in Littré), ad. late L. *calumniāre* for classical *calumpniārī* to Calumniate. Cf. *calumnier*, etc.] To calumniate. Hence **Calu·mnying** *vbl. sb.*

1563 Foxe in *Latimer's Serm. & Rem.* (1845) Introd. 10 Changing his old manner of calumnying into a diligent kind of conferring, etc.

† **Calvair.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *calvaire* 'the (bare) skull or skalpe of the head' (Cotgr.), ad. L. *calvāria* skull (see below).] A skull.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 984 The calvair of an horsed asse or mare, Sette that uppe.

Calvar, app. erroneous f. Caravel, q. v.

1590 Greene *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 4 Stately Argosies, Caluars, and Magars, hulkes of burden great.

‖ **Calva·ria, calva·rium.** *Anat.* [L. *calvāria* skull, f. *calv-us* bald-headed, bare, *calva* the scalp. The form in *-um* is modern and not of Latin authority.] 'That portion of the skull which is above the orbits, temples, ears, and occipital protuberance' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. iv. (1495) 108 Caluaria the formest partye of the skulle hath that name of balde bones. 1866 Huxley *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 88 The calvaria is remarkable for the projection of the supraciliary ridges. 1882 Owen in *Longm. Mag.* I. 64 What is posed as the 'Neanderthal skull' is the roof of the brain-case, or 'calvarium' of the anatomist.

Calvarial (kælvē·rĭăl), *a. Anat.* [f. L. *calvāria* + -al.] Of or belonging to the calvaria.

1866 Huxley *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 125 The calvarial sutures.

Calvary (kæ·lvări). [a. L. *calvāria* skull, used to translate Aram. גֻלְגַּלְתָּא *gogulpō* or *gogolpā* 'the skull' (Heb. גֻלְגֹּלֶת *gulgōlep* skull, poll), in Gr. transliteration γολγοθά, the name of the mount of the Crucifixion, near Jerusalem.]

1. The proper name of the place where Christ was crucified. (Rendered in OE. *Headpan-stow.*) Also used generically.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 33 Hiz comon on þa stowe þe is genemned caluarie þæt is heafod-pannan stow. — *Matt.* xxvii. 31 Golgotha, þæt ys, heafod-pannan stow. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* xxiii. 33 And aftir that thei camen in to a place, which is clepid of Caluarie [1388 Caluerie]. — *Matt.* xxvii. 33 Clepid Golgatha, that is, the place of Caluarie. 1878 Geo. Eliot *Coll. Breakf. P.* 293 A Calvary where Reason mocks at Love. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* 342 A new Calvary and a new Pentecost in reserve for these coheritors of the doom.

2. [F. *calvaire*] in *R. C. Ch.* a. A life-size representation of the Crucifixion, on a raised ground in the open air; b. A series of representations, in a church or chapel, of the scenes of the Passion.

1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Calvary*, a term used in catholic countries for a kind of chapel of devotion, raised on a hillock near a city.. Such is the Calvary of St. Valerian, near Paris; which is accompanied with several little chapels, in each whereof is represented in sculpture one of the mysteries of the passion. 1815 M. A. Schimmelpenninck *Demol. Port Royal* III. 206 She also took her for three weeks to the calvary of the Luxembourg. 1846 R. Hart *Eccl. Records* (ed. 2) 223 Of the Golgotha, or Calvary, which represented on a large scale the circumstances of the Passion, with images of S. Mary and S. John, our Saviour on the Cross, and sometimes the two thieves, grouped in the open air, we have no English example. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 852/1 By the side of the high-road.. is one of those calvaries so associated with the landscape of Catholic countries.

3. **Calvary clover,** a name for *Medicago echinus*; **Calvary cross, cross Calvary,** in *Her.*, a cross mounted on a pyramid of three grises or steps.

1882 *Garden* 2 Sept. 220/2 Calvary Clover .. makes a very pretty basket plant. 1678 in Phillips *App.*, A Cross Calveri. 1730-6 Bailey, *Calvary* (in Heraldry) as a cross calvary, is set on steps to represent the Cross on which our Saviour suffered. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxiv. 483 The front is nearly the shape of a Calvary cross. 1863 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann. Scot.* II. 458 Engraved with floriated or Calvary Cross.

Calve, obs. form of Calf.

Calve (kāv), *v.*1 Also 5 **calfe,** 5-6 **calue,** 7 **calf,** (9 *dial.* **cauve**). [OE. *cealfian*, f. *cealf* Calf *sb.*1; cf. the corresp. MHG. *kalben*, Du. *kalven*, Sw. *kalfva*, Da. *kalve*. See sense 3.]

1. *intr.* To give birth to a calf. Said of kine, deer, etc.; cf. Calf *sb.*1 1, 3.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 300 Þa wolde heo [seo cu] cealfian on ġesihðe þæs folces. 1388 Wyclif *Job* xxi. 10 The cow caluyed [1382 bar] and is not priued of hir calf. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xlix. (1495) 632 A Hynde..etith this herbe [diptannus] that she may calue eselier and soner. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 70 If a cowe be fatte, whan she shall calve, than..the calfe shall be the lesse. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xxviii. 131 The does..calve about May. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* II. 293 'What's the matter?' said Dwining, 'whose cow has calved?' 1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 213 They [whales] differ..in their habit of resorting to very shallow bays to calve.

b. *transf.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 463 The grassie Clods now Calv'd, now half appeer'd The Tawnie Lion, pawing to get free His hinder parts.

2. *trans.* To bring forth (a calf, or young).

1388 Wyclif *Job* xxi. 10 The cow..caluede [1382 bar] not a deed calf. 1532-3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, vii, Any maner yonge suckynge calfe .. which shall happen to fall or to be calued. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* III. i. 240, I would they were Barbarians, as they are, Though in Rome litter'd: not Romans, as they are not, Though calued i' th' Porch o' th' Capitoll. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 87 Of the origin of [the short horns] .. little can be learned, prior to 1777, in which year the famous bull, Hubback, was calved.

3. Of a glacier or iceberg: To detach and throw off a mass of ice. Cf. Calf *sb.*1 6, and Calve *v.*2

1837 Macdougall tr. *Graah's E. Coast Greenl.* 104 The Greenlanders believe that..the reverberation caused by the utterance of a loud sound, is sufficient to make an iceberg calve. *Ibid.* 132 One of the numerous large ice-blinks .. calved a very considerable berg. 1873 A. L. Adams *Field & Forest Rambles* xi. 280 A vast field of ice at one time poured down the slope into the long fiord below, where it calved its bergs. 1882 H. Lansdell *Through Siberia* I. 199 The icebergs 'calved' as they went along, with much commotion and splashing.

Calve, *v.*2 *dial.* [Of uncertain standing and derivation. It is possible that (kāv) is merely an earlier pronunciation of *cave* retained locally; but it is notable that *calve in* coincides in form and sense with W.Flemish *in-kalven* (cf. *de gracht kalft in* 'the ditch caves in' De Bo), in which the root part is the same as in Du. *af-kalven*, to fall or break away, *uit-kalven* to fall or shoot out, said of the sides of a cutting or the like. De Vries refers this *-kalven* to *kalve*, *kaluwe*, surface of the ground, surface layer or soil (see Callow). *In-kalven* would thus signify the shooting in of the surface or earth above. Some, however, think that the word is, in its origin, identical with the preceding. The evidence is not decisive.

Calve (kāv, kǫv) *in*, is the vernacular form in Lincolnshire, Notts, Hunts, Norfolk, and adjacent parts of Suffolk, Cambridge, Leicester, Derby, and Yorkshire. Wesley, who is quoted for it, was a native of Epworth, in the district covered by Mr. E. Peacock's *Gloss. of Manley and Corringham*, North Lincolnshire. Assuming the word to be from Dutch, it has been suggested that it was 'introduced by the Dutch navvies who came over for the large drainage works in the Lincolnshire fens' (Wedgwood).]

To fall in as an undermined bank or side of a cutting; to Cave in.

1755 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) II. 323 The rock calved in upon him, with a concave surface, which just made room for his body. 1788 *Ibid.* VI. 521 Instantly part of the pit calved in, and crushed him to death. 1873 E. Peacock in *N. & Q.* Ser. iv. XII. 274 In this part of the world we all say *calved in*, never *caved in*. 1877 — *Manley & Corringham Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cauve*, to slip down as earth does in a cutting or in a bank undermined by water.

Calved (kāvd), *ppl. a.* Also 6 **caulfed.** [f. *calve(s* (see Calf 2) + -ed.] Having calves.

1593 *Pass. Morrice* 82 They that trode right, were either clouterly caulfed..spindle shankte, or bakerly kneed. 1870 Hawthorne *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 244 A Highlander.. with..bare shanks, most enormously calved.

Calveless, var. spelling of Calfless.

Calven (kā·v'n), *ppl. a.* [f. Calve *v.* after strong pa. ppples. like *shaken*.] That has calved.

1880 *Maidstone Newspr.*, For Sale, Fresh Calven Dairy Cows. 1863 Atkinson *Danby Provinc.*, *Calven-cow*, a cow which has not long since had a calf.

Calver (kā·vəɹ), *sb.*1 [f. Calve *v.* + -er1.] A cow that calves, or bears young.

1785 Worfat *Bran New Wark* 322 (E. D. S.) He that sell'd me tother day a barren cow and a calf, for a calver. 1808 T. C. Curwen *Hints on Feeding Stock* 177 The milk of the sixth, a winter calver, was reserved for the family. 1884 *York Herald* 26 Aug. 7/1 Calvers made up to £23 each, and half-breds and calving heifers up to £16 each.

† **Calver,** *sb.*2 *Obs. rare*—1. [See Calver *a.*] Only in Palsgrave, and it is difficult to determine what he intended by 'salmon scum'. Perh. the treatment as a sb. was some error.

1530 Palsgr. 202/2 Calver of saulmon, *escume de saulmon*. [The following OE. passages possibly belong to these words. Unfortunately the OE. and Latin are alike uncertain in meaning:

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 471 *galmaria*, caluuær (*Erf.* caluuer). — 476 *galbalacrum*, caluær (*Erf.* caluuer). *a* 800 *Corpus Gl.* 952 *galmaria*, caluuer. — 956 *gabalacrum*, calwer. — 934 *galmilla*, liimcaluuer. — 427 *calvarium*, caluuerclim. *a* 1000 *OE. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 280 (*Incipit de mensa*) *calmaria*, cealfre. — 281 *Caluiale*, calwerbriw. *a* 1100 *Alphabet. Gloss.* ibid. 369 *calmaria*, cealre, *Caluiale*, cealerbriw. *Ibid.* 413 *Galmcria*, calwere, *Gabalacrum*, calwer. Cf. also *Ags. Leechd.* 98 I. xxxviii. 2 Nim sur molcen, wyrc to cealre, and beþ mid þy cealre.]

† **Calver,** *a. Obs.* In 4 **calwar,** 5 **calvur.** [Of this and its connected words, the origin and original sense are unknown: cf. prec. It may be the earlier form of Sc. Caller (cf. *silver, siller*).]

An epithet applied to salmon or other fish. E. Müller thinks 'fresh; Way (*Promp. Parv.*) 'fish freshly taken, when its substance appears interspersed with white flakes like curd'. See also Calvered.

A good deal of evidence points to the condition of a fish, the dressing or cooking of which has begun while it is yet alive, instead of after it is dead. (Cf. also 1536 Bellenden *Descr. Alb.* (1821) I. xliii, Quhen the fish faillis thair loup, thay fall callour in the said [boiling] caldrounis, and ar than maist delitius to the mouth.)

a 1403 *Forme of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* 19 Take calwar samon, and seeth it in lewe water. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 59 Calvur, as samoon or oþyr fysshe. 1526 *Ord. Hen. VIII*, ibid. 175 Calver Salmon 1 mess .. *2s. 6d.* 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* V. 145 Your Pheasant, Pout, and Culver Salmon. 1865 Way *Promp. Parv.* (note s. v.) In Lancashire, the fish dressed as soon as caught are called calver salmon.

† **Ca·lver,** *v.* ? *Obs.* Also 7 **calvor.** [app. f. Calver *a.*: cf. Calvered, which is in form the pa. pple. of this vb., though earlier in our quots.]

1. *trans.* To treat or cook as a 'calver' fish. (The mode apparently differed at different times.) Nares says 'To prepare salmon, or other fish, in a peculiar way, which can only be done when they are fresh and firm'. Some identify it with to Crimp. Some explain it To cut salmon into thin slices while 'fresh' (or 'alive') and then pickle these.

1651 Barker *Art of Angling* (1653) 13 Trouts calvored hot with antchovaes sauce. *Ibid.* (1820) 33 A dish of close boyled Trouts buttered with eggs .. Every scullion dresseth that dish against his will, because he cannot calvor them. 1660 R. May *Accompl. Cook* 354 To calver salmon to eat hot or cold. 1663 Killigrew *Parson's Wed.* in *Dodsley* (1780) XI. 445 The chines fry'd, and the salmon calver'd.

2. *intr.* Of fish: To behave when cooked as a 'calver' fish. Some recent writers conjecture 'To shrink by cutting and not fall to pieces' (Craig), some 'to bear being sliced and pickled'.

1651 Barker *Art of Angling* (1653) 13 So the fierce boyling will make the fish to calvor. *Ibid.* (1820) 21 You shall see whether he calvors or no. 1676 Cotton *Angler* II. 310 A Grayling is a winter fish .. his flesh even in his worst season is so firm and will so easily calver that .. he is very good meat at all times. 1681 Chetham *Angler's Vade-m.* xii. § 1 His flesh..is firm, white, will easily calver.

Hence **Ca·lvering** *vbl. sb.*

1651-7 Barker *Art of Angling* (1820) 12 When it [vinegar] boyles take it off the fire and pour it upon your fish, you shall see your fish rise presently, if they be new, and there is no doubt of calvoring.

Calver, obs. form of *claver*, Clover.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 18 b, Great calver, sperie, chick, and the other pulses.

Ca·lvered, *ppl. a.* ? *Obs.* (exc. *Hist.*) Also 7 **calvert, calvored.** [f. Calver *v.*] Used from end of 16th c. app. in room of the earlier Calver *a.*: see Calver *v.* Cf. quots. 1822 and 1860.

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* II. ii. (1616) 622 My foot-boy shall eate phesants, caluerd salmons. *a* 1640 Massinger *Guardian* IV. i, Great lords sometimes For change leave calvert-salmon and eat sprats. 1651 Barker *Art of Angling* (1820) 11 We must have two dishes of calvored Trouts. 1691 Shadwell *Scowrers* II. Wks. 1720 IV. 330 Think on the Turbott and the Calvert Salmon at Locket's. 1822 Nares, Calver'd salmon..now means, in the fish trade, only crimped salmon. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 560 Prince George, who cared as much for the dignity of his birth as he was capable of caring for any thing but claret and calvered salmon. 1860 Kitchener *Cook's Orac.* 178 *note*, Calvered Salmon is the Salmon caught in the Thames, and cut into slices alive.

Calveren, obs. = **Calves,** irreg. pl. of Calf1.

Calves'-snout, calf's- (kā·vz,snout, kā·fs-). [f. Calf1, *calves* + Snout.]

An old name of Antirrhinum or Snapdragon; *esp.* of *A. Orontium* or Small Snap-dragon.

1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* s.v. *Antirrhinon*, Plinies antirrhinon..maye be called in englishe calfe snoute. 1551 — *Herbal* I. Dij b, Yellow Calfys snowte. 1629 Parkinson *Paradisi in Sole* xlv. 270 In English Calues snout from the form of the seede vessels, and Snap-dragon, or Lyons mouth from the forme of the flowers. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* Supp. I. 125/2 *A. Orontium* .. or Calves'-snout, occurs in dry sandy and gravelly soils.

‖ **Calville.** ? *Obs.* Also 7 **calvile,** 8 **calvil.** [Fr.: of unknown origin (Littré).] A kind of apple.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 232 Apples..Pome Apis, Cour-pendue, Calvile of all sorts. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Apple*, The White Calville, is white both within and without; its Taste is more delicious than that of the red, for which reason 'tis more valued. 1755 in Johnson (from Bailey); and in mod. Dicts.

Calving (kā·vĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Calve + -ing1.] Of kine, etc.: The bringing forth of calves or young.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxx. (1495) 792 After the caluynge the hynde etyth two manere herbes. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* viii. 66 Mete in mesure her calvyng wol advannce. 1587 Harrison *England* III. i. (1878) II. 2 A cow ..which in six yeeres had sixteene calfes; that is, foure at once in three caluings, and twise twins. *a* 1854 E. Forbes *Lit. Papers* 152 (L.) Bay-whaling, a practice destructive to the cow whales about the time of calving.

b. *transf.* of a glacier or ice-berg.

1837 MACDOUGALL tr. *Graah's E. Coast Greenl.* 48 An occasional report, caused by the calving of the ice-blink.

c. *Comb.*, as *calving-season, -time.*

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* Eijb, Hare fleshe and hartis fleshe .. best before caluing tyme. 1881 DU CHAILLU *Land Midn. Sun* II. 197 The reindeers' calving season.

Ca·lving, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] Bearing calves.

1886 *York Herald* 10 Aug. 7/4 Calving cows made up to £19..calving heifers £12 10s. each.

Calvinian (kælvi·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 Caluen-. [f. pr.n. Calvin, in Lat. *Calvinus* + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Of, belonging to, or following the doctrine of, Calvin. (See CALVINISM.)

1566 T. STAPLETON *Ref. Untr. Jewell* Pref., The Lutheran and Caluinian Religion. 1688 BP. OF OXFORD *Reasons Abrog. Test* 54 Patron of the Calvinian Faction. 1862 *Lit. Churchman* 446 The Calvinian development of St. Augustin's idea of predestination was logically true.

† B. *sb.* = CALVINIST. *Obs.*

1582 MUNDAY *Eng. Rom. Life* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 206 He curseth all Caluenians, Lutherians, Zwinglians. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. /193 Laurence Humphrey [was] ..much of the Calvinian both in doctrine and discipline.

† **Ca·lvinish,** *a. Obs. rare.* = CALVINISTIC.

1637 *Declar. Pfaltzgrave's Faith* 30 A Calvinish heresie.

Calvinism (kæ·lviniz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM. Cf. F. *calvinisme*, mod.L. *calvinismus.*] The doctrines of John Calvin the Protestant Reformer (1509–1564), particularly his theological doctrines on grace, in which Calvinism is opposed to ARMINIANISM. b. Adherence to these doctrines.

(The particular doctrines of theological Calvinism are contained in the so-called 'five points', viz. (1) Particular election. (2) Particular redemption. (3) Moral inability in a fallen state. (4) Irresistible grace. (5) Final perseverance.)

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 146 Caluynisme, *caluinismus.* 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low-C. Warres* III. 65 She was jealous lest Calvinisme, which then infected France, might be caught by their neighbours of Haynolt. 1655 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I*, 127 The Doctrine of St. Augustine; which they who understand it not, call Calvinisme. 1863 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VII. 367 Thus spoke Calvinism, the creed of republics, in its first hard form.

fig. 1863 *Denise* I. 126 The destruction, the waste in Nature; the plants that bud and never bring forth fruit.. the Calvinism of Nature, things predestined to destruction!

Calvinist (kæ·lvinist). [f. as prec. + -IST. Cf. F. *calviniste.*] An adherent of Calvinism.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 577 The seconde and thirde, he sayeth are denyed by the Calueinistes. 1673 MILTON *True Relig.* 7 The Calvinist is taxt with Predestination, and to make God the Author of sin. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. 545 No Arminian will doubt a man being debarred of his liberty by shutting him up in a gaol; nor will the most rigid Calvinist deny, that upon being let loose he is at liberty to go which way he pleases. 1850 R. WILBERFORCE *Holy Bapt.* 253 Those who compiled the Service-Books of the Church of England were not Calvinists.

attrib. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. Index 510 Union of Calvinist colonies proposed.

Calvini·stic, *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or belonging to Calvinism, following the doctrines of Calvin. *Calvinistic Methodists*: a section of the Methodists who follow the Calvinistic opinions of Whitfield, as distinguished from the Arminian opinions of Wesley; their chief seat is in Wales.

1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xiv, The cloak and band of the Calvinistic divine. 1890 R. WILBERFORCE *Holy Bapt.* 145 The Calvinistic doctrines of Election, Predestination, and Perseverance are incompatible with..Baptismal Regeneration.

Calvini·stical, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = CALVINISTIC; of the nature of, or pertaining to, Calvinism. Hence **Calvini·stically** *adv.*

1606 W. CRASHAW *Rom. Forgeries* 78 Is not such a Calvinisticall sentence worthy to be razed out for euer? 1779 JOHNSON *Milton, L. P.* (1816) 128 His theological opinions are said to have been first Calvinistical. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxv, This calvinistical Colonel. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. 365 (Hoppe) Mrs. Avenel, in an awfully stiff, clean, and calvinistical cap.

1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 58 The Doctrine of Free-will is laid down as Calvinistically as one could wish. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 588 Do not be so Calvinistically severe on their little amusements.

Calvini·sticate, *v.* To make Calvinistic.

1834–43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xlvi, If the old English worthy.. had been Calvinisticated till the milk of human kindness with which his heart was always ready to overflow had turned sour.

Ca·lvinize, *v.* [see -IZE.] a. *intr.* To follow Calvin, to teach Calvinism. b. *trans.* To imbue with Calvinism. Hence **Calvinized, Ca·lvinizing** *ppl. a.*

1659 HEYLIN *Cert. Epist.* 175 He did not Arminianize in all things, I am sure he Calvinized in none. 1824 M'CULLOCH *Scotl.* II. 75 This Calvinised Country. 1861 *Q. Rev.* CX. 549 One brother Churchman was Romanising, or another Calvinising. 1862 *Ibid.* Apr. 325 The Calvinist has Calvinized .. the services of his Church by his hymns. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 40 The Calvinizing Clergy.

Ca·lvino-, in *comb.* Calvinistic.

[1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 39 Calling some *Anglo-puritani*, some *Caluino-papistæ.*] 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. xviii. (1713) 325 The Turks indeed are held great Fatalists, whence some in reproach call this Point of Calvin, Calvino-Turcism.

Calvish (kā·vif), *a.* [f. CALF 1 + -ISH.] 1. Resembling a calf; calf-like, doltish, stupid. b. Of or addicted to calf-worship.

1570 *Piththy Note Papists* (Collier) 4 The Bul bewitcht his caluish braine. 1660 GAUDEN *Brounrig* 48 He was transported with just indignation against the calvish Idolaters. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 71 Her Majesty's absolute commands having swept females off the stage, their parts are acted by calvish young fellows.

2. *nonce-use.* [f. CALF 2.] Pertaining to the calf of the leg (with pun on prec. sense).

1826 LAMB *Let.* in *Final Mem.* viii. (1850) 210 The cramp ..clawing me in the calvish part of my nature, makes me ever and anon roar bullishly.

Calvity (kæ·lviti). *rare.* [ad. L. *calvitiēs* baldness, f. *calv-us* bald: cf. F. *calvitie.*] Baldness.

1623 COCKERAM, *Caluity*, baldnesse. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Calvity*, baldness, deceit. 1886 *Cornh. Mag.* 384 Middle-aged ..and inclining to calvity and obeseness.

Calvor, -ur, variants of CALVER *v.*

Calvysfote, obs. form of CALF'S-FOOT.

Calwey, var. form of CALEWEY, *Obs.*, a pear.

Calx (kælks). Forms: 5 cals, 5–7 calce, 7 callixe, calxe, 8 calix, 7– calx. *Pl.* calces (formerly also calxes). [L. *calx, calc-em* lime; applied in an extended sense to substances produced in the same way as quick-lime.]

1. A term of the alchemists and early chemists for a powder or friable substance produced by thoroughly burning or roasting ('calcining') a mineral or metal, so as to consume or drive off all its volatile parts, as lime is burned in a kiln.

The *calx* was formerly taken as the essential substance or 'alcohol' of the crude mineral after all the grosser parts had been dispelled. The 'calx' of a metal was supposed to be the result of the expulsion of 'phlogiston'; in reality it was usually the metallic oxide, but in some cases the metal itself in a state of sublimation.

c 1460 *Bk. Quintessence* 7 Caste..cals of..gold..in wiyn.. and ȝe schule haue ȝoure licour..bettir gilt. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 56 The black feces .. being reduced .. into a calxe. *Ibid.* II. v. 123 Put fire thereunto..untill the earth.. is well calcined..Divide this thy callixe. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v, *Sub.* How do you sublime him? *Fac.* With the calce of Egg-shells. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 268 Calcination is solution of bodies into Calx or Alcool. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2042 Nor reduced into a calx but by a strong fire, by which it will turn into a substance like unslaked lime. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* I. 719 All brought into calces or powders that are white. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 3 Lead by calcination..becomes a red calx or mineral earth. *Ibid.* Metals deprived of..phlogiston .. are reduced to calces. 1781 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* 233 Metallic calxes. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. i. 7 Oxygen may be separated from some oxyds or metallic calces. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 23 Having ascertained the increase of weight of lead during its conversion into calx. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 20 The calx of tin, now the oxide of tin.

fig. 1799 SOUTHEY *Nondescr.* iii. Wks. III. 63 Some mass for the poor souls that bleach, And burn away the calx of their offences In that great Purgatory crucible.

† 2. Sometimes in Latin sense 'lime': esp. in *calx vive, calcevive* (L. *calx viva*, F. *chaux vive*) quick-lime. *Obs.*

1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discip.* I. 12 They ought to haue .. Calx vine, Lint seede Oile, etc. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 129 Make a strong Lixivium of Calx vive. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem. Brit.* 116 Our true Calcevive..our Ferment of our Bread. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 439 Calx is lime combined with acids.

3. *Eton School slang.* [Another L. sense of *calx*, 'the goal, anciently marked with lime or chalk'.] The goal-line (at foot-ball).

1864 *Daily Tel.* 1 Dec., The Collegers were over-weighted ..and the Oppidans managed to get the ball down into their calx several times.

Calybite. [f. Gr. καλύβη little hut.] One of a class of early saints who passed their lives in huts.

Ca·lycanth. *Bot.* [ad. L. CALYCANTHUS.] A book-name of the Natural Order *Calycanthaceæ.*

1866 *Treas. Bot., Calycanthaceæ* (Calycanths).

Calyca·nthemy. *Bot.* [f. Gr. καλυκ- CALYX + ἄνθεμ-ον flower + -Y.] The conversion, partial or complete, of sepals into the appearance of petals, as in the variety of primrose called *Jack-in-the-box.* Hence **Calyca·nthemous** *a.*

1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 400 *Calycanthemy*, name of the monstrosity in which the calyx imitates an exterior corolla.

‖ **Calycanthus** (kælikæ·nθŭs). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. καλυκ- CALYX + ἄνθος flower.] A North American genus of shrubs; esp. *Calycanthus floridus* or Carolina Allspice.

1864 MISS YONGE *Trial* I. 190 Come and reach me down some calycanthus out of the greenhouse. 1884 STEVENSON *Silver. Squatt.* 267 Cal[y]canthus crept, like a hardy weed, all over our rough parlor.

Calycifloral (kæ·lisi,flō·răl, kăli·si-), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *calyc-em* (*calyx*) a. Gr. κάλυκ- + *flōr-em* flower + -AL.] Having the stamens and petals inserted in the calyx. So **Calycifio·rate, Calycifio·rous,** in same sense.

1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. v. 58 Polypetalous flowers have their stamens inserted on the receptacle .. or inserted upon the calyx, and are hence called Calycifloral, as Pea, Bramble, Apple. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 400 *Calyciflorous*, petals (distinct or coalescent) and stamens adnate to the calyx.

Calyciform (kæ·lisifōrm, kăli·si-), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -FORM; cf. mod.F. *caliciforme.*] Having the form of a calyx, calyx-shaped. Also erroneous spelling of CALICIFORM cup-shaped.

1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 453 Male flowers in elongate aments, caliciform scale diversely shaped. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 463 *Woodsia* .. involucre inferior, membranous, at first calyciform.

Calycinal (kæli·sinăl), *a. Bot.* [f. CALYCINE + -AL.] = CALYCINE 1.

1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 453 *Salicineæ* .. male flowers, calicinal scale supporting an unilocular ovary. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 386 While the calycinal protuberance is making its appearance.

Caly·cinar, *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -AR.] 1. = prec. 2. (see quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot., Calicinar*, when a flower becomes double by an increase in the number of lobes of the calyx or sepals.

Calycine (kæ·lisəin, -in), *a.* [f. L. *calyc-em* (*calyx*) + -INE.] Of or belonging to the calyx; resembling a calyx.

1. *Bot.*

1816 COLEBROOKE *Asiat. Res.* XII. 539 Embraced at the base by the calycine hemispherical cup. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 218 The symmetry of the stamens, corolline and calycine segments. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 239 Calycine sepals.

2. *Biol.* and *Phys.* (See CALYX 2.)

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 133 Sphæronites has each calycine plate perforated by two pores. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* ii. 96 A calycine investment for the whole animal.

Calycle (kæ·lik'l). *Bot.* [ad. L. **calycul-us** (which is now often used instead), dim. of *calyx.*]

1. A little calyx: a. A row of bracts or leaves surrounding the base of the calyx, and resembling a smaller outer calyx. b. The outer proper covering or crown of the seed, adhering to it to facilitate its dispersion. † c. Formerly, the outer envelope of a bud.

1732 BAILEY vol. II, *Calycle*, with Botanists, a small bud of a plant. 1803 REES *Cycl.*, *Calycle*, a term invented by Vaillant to express a series of leaves surrounding the base of the calyx. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 400 *Calyculus*, an involucre or involucel imitating an additional calyx.

2. Erroneous form of CALICLE.

Hence **Ca·lycled** *a.*, having a calycle, calyculate.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 378 *note*, The calyx is ..calycled, or furnished with a second set of leaflets at the base. 1810 *Encycl. Lond.* I. 683/1 Calycled andromeda.

Ca·lycoid, -oi·deous, *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. κάλυκ- CALYX + -OID, + -EOUS; the Gr. was καλυκώδης.]

1866 *Treas. Bot., Calycoideous*, resembling a calyx.

Calycular (kăli·kiŭlăi), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *calyc-ul-us* CALYCLE + -AR. Cf. mod. F. *caliculaire.*] Relating to or composing a calycle (in its various senses).

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii, Even the Autumnal buds, which await the return of the Sun, do after the winter solstice multiply their calicular leaves. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 259 The calycular leaves are purple. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Calicular*, a term of æstivation, when the outer bracts of an involucre are much shorter than the inner.

Calyculate (kăli·kiŭlĕit). *a. Bot.* [f. L. *calyc-ul-us* CALYCLE + -ATE 2 2. Cf. F. *caliculé.*] Having a calycle. So formerly **Caly·culated,** (having fruit) enclosed in a calyx or involucre.

1690 SLOANE in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 466 Calyculated Berries of the bigness of a large Pea. 1693 *Ibid.* 928 Such .. have the Calyx of their Flower non deciduous, in which the Fruit standeth as in a Cup, and these he calls Calyculated Fruits. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 95 Of Trees which bear berries, and are umbilicated or calculated. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 400 *Calyculate*, bearing bracts next to the calyx which imitate an external or accessory calyx.

Ca·lycule. Another form of CALYCLE; see -CULE and cf. F. *calicule.*

Calyon, variant of CALION, *Obs.*

Calyptobla·stic, *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. καλυπτό-ς covered + βλαστός sprout, shoot.] (Hydroids) Having the generative buds provided with an external protective receptacle.

1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* viii. (1880) 122 The name of 'Calyptoblastic Hydroids' has been proposed by Professor Allman for the Sertularians and Campanularians.

Calyptolite (kăli·ptŏlăit). *Min.* [f. Gr. καλυπτό-ς covered + -LITE.] A variety of Zircon.

1839 SHEPARD *Min.* (1858) 288 *Calyptolite*, very minute dark brown crystals, having the form of zircon.

‖ **Calyptra** (kăli·ptră). *Bot.* In 8 **calyptre.** [mod. L. a. Gr. καλύπτρα covering, veil, f. καλύπτειν to cover. Cf. F. *calyptre.*] A hood or cover; *spec.* a. the hood of the sporecase in mosses; b. 'the interior membranaceous and often hairy covering of the ovarium' (De Candolle and Sprengel *Philos. Plants* 61).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Calyptra.* 1777 ROBSON *Brit. Flora* 26 A calyptra is the calyx of a Moss, covering the fructification like a hood. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. 493 A lidded capsule, covered with a smooth calyptre. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 402 Mosses, which have..a hood-like corolla, or calyptra, bearing the style, and concealing the capsule. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 60 [Of the Mangrove Tribe] Calyx superior..with the lobes varying in number..occasionally all cohering in a calyptra. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 736.

Calyptrate (kăli·ptrĕ't), *a. Bot.* [f. prec. + -ATE 2 2. Cf. F. *calyptré.*] Having a calyptra, hood, or covering; hooded, operculate.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 273 Each fibre of the roots has a calyptrate covering at the extremity. 1835 — *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 327 The calyx is .. calyptrate, if at the period of falling it bursts on one side, as in Eschscholtzia.

Calyptriform (kăli·ptrifɔ̃m), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -FORM.] Calyptra-shaped.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 46 The corolla is calyptriform in Antholoma. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 400 *Calyptriform*, calyptra-shaped; as the calyx of *Eschscholtzia*.

So **Calyptrimo·rphous** *a.* [Gr. *μορφή* form.] 'Applied in Botany to ascidia which have a distinct lid.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881.

Calyptrogen (kăli·ptrŏdʒen). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *καλύπτρα* covering + -GEN taken in sense of 'producer'.] The outer zone or layer of the meristem or primary tissue of the youngest part of plants.

1881 *Nature* XXIII. 288 Four zones of meristem:—calyptrogen, dermatogen, periblem and plerome. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 9 Since this accession originates in certain cases from a special layer of meristem, the latter is to be distinguished as the calyptrogen.

‖ **Calystegia** (kælistī·dʒiă). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *κάλυκ-* CALYX + *στέγη* covering, in reference to the generic distinction.] A genus of plants separated by modern botanists from *Convolvulus*, because of the two large bracts which enclose the calyx; it contains the large White Convolvulus or Bindweed of the English hedges.

1880 *New Virginians* I. 85 A tangle, or wilderness of dewberries, white calystegias.

Calyver, obs. form of CALIVER.

Calyx (kæ·liks, kē·liks). Formerly also **calix**. Pl. **calyces** (kæ·lisīz), rarely **calyxes**. [L. *calyx*, a. Gr. *κάλυξ* outer covering of a fruit, flower, or bud; shell, husk, pod, pericarp (from root of *καλύπτειν* to cover). In med.L. and in the Romanic langs., this word has run together in form with the much commoner Latin word *calix* 'cup, goblet, drinking vessel'; and the two are to a great extent treated as one by modern scientific writers, so that the *calyx* of a flower is commonly (though quite erroneously) explained as the 'flower-cup', and the form *calyx* and its derivatives are applied to many cup-like organs, which have nothing to do with the *calyx* of a flower, but are really meant to be compared to a *calix* or cup. See sense 2 and cf. CALIX.]

1. *Bot.* The whorl of leaves (sepals), either separate or grown together, and usually green, forming the outer envelope in which the flower is enclosed while yet in the bud. Called by Grew, 1682, *Empalement.*

[1671 MALPIGHI *Anat. Plant., Calyx* .. floris basis est. 1686 RAY *Hist. Plant.* I. A 2 Calyx, folliculus sive, involucrum floris .. the cup enclosing or containing the flower.] 1693 [see CALYCULATE]. 1704 in J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1718 R. BRADLEY *New Improv. Planting* II. (ed. 2) 83 The other [race] whose petals cannot contain themselves within the Bounds of the Chalyx, are call'd round podded Flowers. 1737-59 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* Explan. Terms, The empalement, *Calix*, is generally understood to mean, those less tender leaves, which cover the other parts of the flower. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 195 *note*, The effect of light .. occasions the actions of the vegetable muscles .. which open their calyxes and chorols. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xvii. 144 The brown calyces of the geranium flowers. 1866 RUSKIN *Eth. Dust* 212 The calyx is nothing but the swaddling clothes of the flower; the child-blossom is bound up in it, hand and foot.

b. Applied to similar parts of other organisms.

1831 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 224 In the sea-lily it [the stomach] reposes in the calyx surrounded by the arms. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 119 At the summit of the stem is placed the body, which is termed the 'calyx'.

2. *Phys.* and *Biol.* Variant spelling of CALIX.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 798 The Calyces (Infundibula) are small membraneous ducts which embrace..the circumference of the mammillæ. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 357/1 The part of the ovary in which the ovum is lodged is termed the calyx.

3. *Comb.*, as *calyx-base, -leaf, -limb, -lobe, -segment, -tooth, -tube; calyx-like* adj.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 315 *Beta*..Fruit adnate to the disk and *calyx-base. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. i. 7 *Calyx-leaves or Sepals. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1137/2 A..*calyx-like arrangement. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 176 *Calyx-limb deciduous. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. (1872) 173 The uppermost flower generally has two *calyx-lobes. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 66 Stamens inserted on the *calyx-mouth. *Ibid.* 115 Bracts longer than the ovate *calyx-segments. *Ibid.* 265 *Calyx-teeth short. *Ibid.* 183 *Calyx-tube and corolla white.

†Calzoo·ns, *sb.pl. Obs.* Also **calsoun, -sound, -sune.** [From one or other of the Romanic langs.: F. *calçons, caleçons*, Sp. *calzones*, Pg. *calções* It. *calzoni* breeches, drawers:—late L. *calciones*; augmentative forms of L. **calcea*, Sp. *calza*, Pg. *calça* It. *calza*, F. *chausse* hose, f. L. *calceus* shoe, half-boot.] Drawers, hose, trousers: used of those of oriental nations.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 63 The next that they weare is a smock of callico with ample sleeves .. vnder this a paire of calsouns of the same, which reach to their ancles. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Calsounds* or *Calsunes*, a kind of drawers or such like garment of Linnen, which the Turks wear next their skin. 1677 HERBERT *Trav.* 115 The better sort of that sex here wear linen Drawers or Calzoons.

Cam (kæm), *sb.* Also **camb, camm.** [cf. Du. *kam* (MDu. *cam*), Ger. *kamm*, Da. and Sw. *kam*, the same word as Eng. COMB, but also applied to a 'toothed rim or part of a wheel, teeth of a wheel', as in Du. *kamrad*, Ger. *kammrad*, Da. and Sw. *kamhjul* 'toothed wheel, cog-wheel'; thence also mod.F. *came* 'cog, tooth, catch of a wheel, sort of tooth applied to the axle of a machine, or cut in the axle, to serve to raise a pestle or forge-hammer'. Taken into English prob. either from Du. or Fr.

The primary meaning of Teut. *kambo-* was 'toothed instrument'; cf. its cognates Gr. *γόμφο-* tooth, peg, Skr. *jambha-* tusk, OSlav. *zǫbŭ* tooth: see COMB.]

A projecting part of a wheel or other revolving piece of machinery, adapted to impart an alternating or variable motion of any kind to another piece pressing against it, by sliding or rolling contact. Much used in machines in which a uniform revolving motion is employed to actuate any kind of non-uniform, alternating, elliptical, or rectilineal movement. The original method was by cogs or teeth fixed or cut at certain points in the circumference or disc of a wheel, but the name has been extended to any kind of eccentric, heart-shaped, or spiral disc, or other appliance that serves a similar purpose.

1777 *Specif. W. Vicker's Patent* No. 1168 The wheel F turning a cylinder with a cam and two crankes. 1805 *Specif. J. Hartop's Patent* No. 2888 Upon any axis A .. apply a pin, cam, crank or curve or curves C. 1831 G. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 269 Camms, or wheels of eccentric form. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* vi. (ed. 3) 44 If one or more projecting pieces, called cams, are fixed on the axis opposite to the end of each lever. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 418. 1867 *Athenæum* No. 2084. 440/3 An iron camb for power-looms. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 407/2 Cams are variously-formed plates, or grooves, by means of which a circular may be converted into a reciprocating motion.

b. *Comb.*, as *cam-ball valve, cam-groove, cam-gear wheel, cam-shaft, cam-wheel.*

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 393/1 A cam-groove cut in the reverse side of the crank-plate. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 435/2 The duty of the cam-wheel is to give an intermittent reciprocating motion to the bar.

Cam, *sb.*2 *north. dial.* [= Sc. *kame, kaim*, a. ON. *kamb-r* (Da. and Sw. *kam*) COMB, crest, serrated ridge, crest or ridge of a hill, etc. The same word originally as COMB, and CAM *sb.*1, but the three come through distinct channels, and there is no consciousness of their identity.]

A ridge; a long narrow earthen mound; the bank on which a hedge is planted or the like.

1788 MARSHALL *E. Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cam*, any long mound of made earth. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Cam*, a mound of earth, a bank boundary to a field. 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. Introd. 26 (*Yorksh. dial.*) Cum doun t' cam' soid. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Cam*, a rise of hedge-ground; generally *cam-side.*

Cam, *sb.*3 *dial.* [f. CAM *a.* or *v.*] Contradiction, crossing in purpose.

1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S), When he meets wi cam, there's no good to be done.

†Cam, *a.* and *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also **kam,** (7 **kamme**). [Adopted from Celtic: in Welsh *cam* crooked, bent, bowed, awry, wrong, false; Gael. *cam* crooked, bent, blind of one eye; Manx *cam* (as in Gaelic); Ir. *cam*:—OIr. *camm* crooked, repr. an OCeltic **cambo-s*, as in the proper name *Cambodunum* 'crooked town'. In English probably from Welsh, and no doubt in oral use long before the 16th c. when first found in literature; the derived form *cammed* is in the Promptorium.]

A. *adj.* Crooked, twisted, bent from the straight. Hence *mod. dial.* Perverse, obstinate, 'cross'.

a 1600 HOOKER *Serm.* iii. Wks. II. 698 His mind is perverse, kam [ed. 1676 cam), and crooked. 1642 *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 117 Cam is thy name, Cam are thyne eyies and wayes .. Cam are thy lookes, thyne eyies thy ways bewrayes. 1853 AKERMAN *Wiltsh. Tales* 138 As cam and as obstinate as a mule. 1862 HUGHES in *Macm. Mag.* V. 236/2 As cam as a peg.

B. *adv.* Away from the straight line, awry, askew (also *fig.*). *Clean cam* (*kam*), 'crooked, athwart, awry, cross from the purpose' (J.); cf. KIM KAM.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 909/1 We speake in good earnest, and meane not..to say, walk on, behaue your selues manfully: and go cleane kam our selues like Creuises. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 304, *Sicin.* This is cleane kamme. *Brut.* Meerely awry. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Contrefoil*, The wrong way, cleane contrarie, quite kamme. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxvii, Here they go quite kam, and act clean contrary to others. 1755 JOHNSON, *Kam*, crooked.

Cam (kæm), *v. dial.*; *trans.* and *intr.* [f. CAM *a.*] (See quots.)

c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Tummus & M.* Wks. (1862) 53 So ot teh [so that they] camm'd little or none; boh agreed t' pey aw meeon [to pay all between them]. 1847-78 HALLIWELL s. v., A person who treads down the shoe heel is said to cam. *North.* 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Colloq. use.* He cams his shoon at th' heel. *Ibid.*, *Cam*, to cross or contradict; to oppose vexatiously; to quarrel. I'll cam him, an' get up his temper.

Cam, obs. and Sc. form of *came*, pa. t. of COME.

Cam, obs. f. CHAM, KHAN, and var. CALM *sb.*2

†Ca·maca. *Obs.* Also **camaka, cammaka, -aca, camoca, cammoca, -oka.** [a. OF. *camocas* (*kamoukas* in Froissart) 'silk stuff approaching satin' (Godef.), or med.L. *camoca, camucum*, med. Gr. *καμουχᾶ*; also in Sp. *camocan, camucan*, acc. to Dozy, ad. Arab. *kamkhā* or *kimkhā*, which Devic thinks originally a Chinese word, and ultimately identical with OF. *canque.*] A kind of fine fabric, probably of silk.

1375 *Will of Edw. Ld. Despencer* (*trans.* Rock) My great bed of blue camaka, with griffins, also another bed of camaka striped with white and black. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 299 A cote of cammoka oper of clene scarlett. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 163 In kyrtyl of cammaka kynge am I cladde. *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 835 Your curtaines of camaca, all in folde. *c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (1855) 4 The dosers alle of camaca. [1717 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Camoca*, a Garment made of Silk, or something better. 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* iv. 30.]

Camack, Sc. form of CAMMOCK2.

‖ **Camaieu** (kamayö). Also **camayeu.** [F. *camaïeu*, formerly *camahieu, camaheu*: see CAMEO.]

1. = CAMEO.

1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 264 Goodly Camayeux excellently well cut. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Camaieu* or *Camayeu*..a peculiar sort of onyx: also..a stone, whereon are found various figures, and representations of landskips, &c., formed..so as to exhibit pictures without painting. 1731 BAILEY vol. II. *Camaieu.* 1766 [ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* x. 65 And sure no Camayeu was ever yet seen Like that which I purchas'd at Wicksted's Machine.

2. A method of painting in monochrome.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Camaieu* is also used for a painting, wherein there is only one colour; and where the lights and shadows are of gold, wrought on a golden, or azure ground. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1875 FORTNUM *Maiolica* xi. 96 A small plate, the painting of which in blue camaïeu is, etc.

†Camail. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. F. *camail* = Pr. *capmalh*, It. *camaglio*; acc. to Diez f. *cap* head + *mail* MAIL, and thus orig. 'head-armour'.]

1. A piece of chain-mail armour attached to the basinet or head-piece, and protecting the neck and shoulders. In *comb.*, as *camail-lace.*

1826 MRS. BRAY *De Foix* xi. (1884) 127 The dagger therefore slipped out, and sliding athwart the camail of his opponent fell to the ground. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* viii. 127 In England the basinet was constantly worn with the camail, but without any ventaile. *Ibid.* x. 197 The camail-lace or other mode of attachment was covered by a plate, generally enriched, which formed a part of the basinet.

2. (See quot.)

1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* (1698) I. 147 The Canons in the Quire wear a rochet and camail. 1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Camail* (Fr.) a Hood to cover the head in foul weather: also a blew or purple ornament, worn by Bishops above their Rochets, and reaching as low as the bent of the arm. 1823 CRABB *Techn. Dict.*, *Camail* (*Eccl.*), a purple ornament worn by a bishop over his rochet.

3. 'A capuchin or short cloak, sometimes of fur'.

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.*

Hence **Camailed** *a.*, having a camail.

1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* viii. 128 In England the camailed basinet ceased to be worn when the 15th century was only two or three years old.

Camaile, obs. form of CAMEL.

Cama·ldolite, -dulian, -dule, -dolensian. Also **Camaldulite, -dulian, -dule, -dolensian.** A member of the religious order founded by S. Romuald at Camaldoli in the Apennines, at the beginning of the 11th c.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Camaldulians* or *Camaldunians.* 1764 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* (1844) I. 256/1 In the year 1023, Romuald, an Italian fanatic .. founded the order or congregation of the Camaldolites. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* I. 373 s. v. *Camaldules*..[Rudolf] also established Camaldule nunneries (1086). II. 912/2 [Gregory XVI] since 1823 general of his order, the Cameldolensians.

Camall, var. of CUMBLY, coarse (Indian) woollen.

Camalyon, obs. form of CAMELION.

Camamel(le, -ille, -ylle, obs. ff. CAMOMILE.

Camara1 (kæ·mără). *Bot.* [a. Gr. *καμάρα* (see CAMERA); cf. F. *camare* (in sense a).]

a. A membranous fruit composed of two united valves and enclosing one or many seeds attached to the internal angle (Littré, and *Syd. Soc. Lex.*). b. One of the cells of a fruit. c. A carpel (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 400 Camara and its diminutive Camerula (chamber) are sometimes used for the cells of a fruit.

‖ **Camara**2 (kæ·mără). [Native name in Guiana.] 'A hard durable timber obtained from *Dipteryx odorata*' (N.O. *Leguminosæ*). *Treas. Bot.* 1866.

‖ **Camara·da.** *Obs.* [Sp. *camarada*, lit. 'room-ful': see COMRADE.]

1. A company of soldiers messing or lodging together. 2. One of such a company in his relation to the others; a comrade.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. ii. 9 With his Camaradas, hee is to demeane himself, sober, quiet, and friendly. *Ibid.* 10 Pescennius Niger did condemne vnto death, a whole Camarada of Soldiers. *Ibid.* Gloss. 249 *Camarada*, a Spanish word, is a small number of 11 or 12 soldiers, and is the one halfe of a squadra, being vnited together in their lodging.

Camarade, obs. form of COMRADE.

‖ **Camaraderie** (kamara·dərī). [Fr., f. *camarade* COMRADE.] 'The familiarity which exists

between *camarades*' (Littré), comradeship; loyalty to, or partiality for, one's comrades; *esprit de corps*.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 721 A spirit of camaraderie and partisanship prevails in matters of art. 1863 RUSSELL *Diary North & S.* II. 107 The only camaraderie I have witnessed in America exists among the West Point men.

Camarike, obs. form of CAMBRIC.

‖ **Camarilla** (kæmărĭ·lă, *Sp.* -ī·lya). · [Sp., dim. of *camara* room, CHAMBER.]

1. A small chamber.

1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* Wks. II. 312 Now and then, one has a new cell or camarilla opened in his brain.

2. A private cabinet of counsellors; a cabal, clique, junto; a body of secret intriguers.

1839 R. M. BEVERLEY *Heresy Hum. Priesth.* 111 Conference is a camarilla of priests, who, with closed doors, make all the laws by which the society is regulated. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 445/1 It is only a camarilla which demands Lord Palmerston's return to office. 1867 WARD in *Ess. Reunion* 117 No camarilla of worldly-minded politicians lay or sacerdotal.

‖ **Ca·marine.** *Obs.* Also **camerine.** [f. *Camarīna* (Καμάρῑνα), the name of a Sicilian town, beside which was a pestilential marsh.] A fetid marsh or swamp. Also *fig.*

1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* To Rdr., This Author ..doth not onely..wade into the very Gulph and Camarine of Mans apparant wilfulnesse. 1617 S. COLLINS *Def. Bp. Elie* 454 And doe wee meruaile now, if King Henry voyded such a Camarine? 1681 P. RYCAUT *Critick* 163 The danger of poisonous sents, and Camerines of Customs, which use to envenome and infect the soul.

‖ **Camas, camash, cammas,** variant forms of QUAMASH (*Camassia esculenta*), a liliaceous plant, whose bulbs are eaten by North American Indians.

1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 221 The Indians .. come to it in the summer time to dig the camash root. 1884 JOAQUIN MILLER *Mem. & Rime* 83 The camas blossom..all Oregon in the early spring.

Hence **Camas rat** ((see quot.).

1858 WOOD *Homes without H.* i. 35 The Camas Rat (*Pseudostoma borealis*)..The name is derived from its food, which consists chiefly of quamash root.

Camayeu: see CAMAIEU.

Camayle, camaylle, obs. forms of CAMEL.

Camb, obs. form of COMB.

Cambace, ?obs. form of CANVASS (or CAMACA).

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 177 Thanne schuld thei clothe him, and gird him with a girdill of cambace.

Cambake, obs. form of CAMMOCK.

† **Cambal.** *Obs.* ?=CUMBLY (or next).

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 257 Marchants which come out of China..come to buy muske, cambals, agats, silke.

Cambaye. [f. *Cambay* a sea-port of India.] A kind of cotton cloth made in India.

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. i. 9 Coarse chequer'd Cloth, called Cambaya Lungies, made of Cotton-yarn. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 432 *Cambayes.*

Camber (kæ·mbəɹ), *sb.* Also GAMBER. [a. F. *cambre*, f. *cambrer*: see next. Cf. CAMBREL.]

1. The condition of being slightly arched or convex above. Also *concr.* a flattened arch.

1618 [see *Camber-keeled* in 4]. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 220 Camber .. the convexity of a beam upon the upper edge, in order to prevent its becoming straight or concave by its own weight, or by the burden it may have to sustain, in course of time. *Ibid.* 582 Camber; an arch on the top of an aperture, or on the top of a beam; whence Camber-windows, &c. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* 437 If the required rise or camber [in a riveted girder] equals *e* in the middle in inches. 1881 *Times* 11 Apr. 10/5 Boatbuilders insist on giving 'camber'.

2. A piece of timber so bent; a camber-beam.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 158 Camber, a piece of Timber cut Arching. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 102.

3. 'The part of a dockyard where cambering is performed, and timber kept. Also, a small dock in the royal yards, for the convenience of loading and discharging timber' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 403 Just outside the camber, [he] met us in the dockyard steam-launch.

4. *Comb.*, as **camber-beam, -slip** (see quots.); † *camber-bored, camber-keeled* (also *-keel*), adjs. **Camber-nose,** 'an aquiline nose' (Halliwell, who cites 'Junius').

1721 BAILEY, **Camber-beam* .. is a Beam cut hollow or arching in the middle. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 129. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 32 To know whether she be equally bored, *camber, taper, or belbored. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Royal Navy* 34 It is a great weakening to a ship to have so much weight..at both the ends, and nothing in the Mid-Ship, which causeth them to warpe, and (in the Seaphrase, and with Marriners) is tearmed *Camberkeeld. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iii. (1704) 350/1 It will make the Ship Camberkeel. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Camber-keeled*, keel slightly arched upwards in the middle of the length, but not actually hogged. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 388 The *Camber-slip is a piece of board of any length or breadth, made convex on one or both edges, and generally something less than an inch in thickness; it is made use of as a rule .. When the bricklayer has drawn his arch, he gives the camber-slip to the carpenter.

Camber (kæ·mbəɹ), *v.* [app. a. F. *cambre-r* 'to arch slightly' (16th *c.* in Littré), a semi-popular repr. of L. *camerāre* to vault (the natural repr. being *chambrer*), f. *camera* vault.]

1. *intr.* To be or become slightly arched or curved so that the centre is higher than the ends.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 6 The Decke doth camber or lie compassing. 1757 ROBERTSON in *Phil. Trans.* L. 288 Now it so happened, thro' the great weight of the head and stern, that the ship cambered very much.

2. *trans.* To bend (a beam, etc.) upwards in the middle; to arch slightly.

1852 P. NICHOLSON *Encycl. Archit.* I. 74 In all these instances the difficulty may be obviated by cambering the timber upwards. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* 437 It is usual to camber a riveted girder, so that on receiving the permanent load it may become nearly horizontal. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 247 At the centre of the span, where the bottom member has been cambered upwards to a height of 150 feet for navigation purposes.

Hence **Ca·mbered** *ppl. a.*, **Ca·mbering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 6 A cambered Decke. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Cambered Deck*, the deck..of a ship is said to be cambered, or to lie cambering, when it is higher in the middle of the ship's length, and droops toward the stem and stern. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. vi. 340 With head erect and cambered loins. 1757 ROBERTSON in *Phil. Trans.* L. 292 The resistance of the parts bent by the cambering.

Camber *a.*: see CAMBRIAN.

Ca·mberwell Beau·ty. [from *Camberwell*, a parish of Surrey, now within the London area.] A collector's name for a species of butterfly (*Vanessa Antiopa*), occasionally seen in England.

1847 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. v. 198 Mr. Broderick remarked that he had seen the 'Camberwell Beauty' on Twizel-moor. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 706.

Cambial (kæ·mbiăl), *a.* [ad. late L. *cambiāl-is*, f. *cambium*: see CAMBIUM and -AL.]

1. Relating to exchange in commerce. [F. *cambial.*]

1864 in WEBSTER.

2. *Bot.* Pertaining to cambium.

1881 *Gard. Chron.* No. 414 XVI. 726 The adventitious roots in the cambial region of the vascular bundles. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 130 A middle layer of the cambial cells always remains capable of division.

Cambiform (kæ·mbifōɹm), *a. Bot.* [f. CAMBIUM + -FORM.] Of the form of, or like cambium.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 114 Cambiform tissue. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 523 The narrow cambiform cells.

‖ **Ca·mbio.** *Obs.* [It. *cambio* change, exchange:—L. *cambium.*] a. A bill of exchange. b. A place of exchange, an exchange; = CAMBIUM 1.

1645 HOWELL *Dodonas Gr.* 20 (D.) Punctuality in payment of cambios. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cambio*, a Burse or Exchange as the Royal Exchange in London.

Cambiogenetic (kæ·mbio,dʒĭne·tik), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *cambium* + Gr. *γενετικός*, f. *γένεσις* production.] Pertaining to the formation of cambium.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 473 The cambio-genetic production of tissue. *Ibid.* 585 An indication of cambiogenetic growth in thickness.

Ca·mbism. *rare.* [see next and -ISM.] The theory and practice of exchanges.

1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 334 The authors who have written..on cambism and the operations in exchanges.

Cambist (kæ·mbist). [a. F. *cambiste*, f. L. *cambium*, It. *cambio* exchange. (So Sp. *cambista.*)]

1. One who is skilled in the science or practice of exchanges; one who deals in bills of exchange.

1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 130 Cambist, one well versed in the knowledge of exchanges, a trafficker in bills. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 99 These speculators in exchange, or cambists, as they are technically called.

2. *transf.* As title of a manual of foreign exchanges.

1811 P. KELLY (*title*) The Universal Cambist, and Commercial Instructor. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 55 The book is so far a cambist or dictionary of weights and measures.

Ca·mbistry. [f. prec.: see -RY.] The science or operations of the cambist. In mod. Dicts.

Cambium (kæ·mbiŏm). [a. late L. *cambium* exchange (found in the Laws of the Lombards); the physiological sense, 2, occurs in 14th c. in Arnold de Villa Nova ('cambium humiditas manifeste alterata membri continentis complexione').]

† 1. a. Exchange, barter. b. A place of exchange, an exchange. *Obs.*

1708 KERSEY, *Cambium*, the exchanging or bartering of Commodities; also an Exchange, or Place where Merchants meet. 1721–1800 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

† 2. One of the 'alimentary humours' formerly supposed to nourish the bodily organs. *Obs.*

1643 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Wks.* I. vi. (1678) 9 The Arabians have mentioned four other humors, which they term Alimentary .. The third [humor] they call by a barbarous name, Cambium, which, already put to the part to be nourished, is there fastned. 1708 KERSEY, *Cambium*, one of the three Humours sometime thought to nourish the Body, the other two being call'd Gluten and Ros. 1721–1800 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

3. *Bot.* A viscid substance, consisting of cellular tissue, lying immediately under the bark of exogens, in which the annual growth of the wood and bark takes place. 'The cells are inactive during winter, but very succulent in spring. This name was formerly given to the fluid contents only of the cells.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

(Quot. 1671 illustrates the origin of this sense from 2.)

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. ii. § 23 The said sap..becomes (as they speak of that of an Animal) the Vegetative Ros or Cambium: the noblest part whereof is at last .. assimilated to the like substance with the said Lignous Body. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* iii. 147 The Cambium which is the mucilaginous fluid found in trees between the wood and the bark. 1877 W. DALL *Tribes N. W.* 86 A species of red..derived from pine bark or the cambium of the ground-willow.

b. *attrib.*, as in *cambium-layer, -ring.*

1842 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3 (1880) 78 There is always a zone of delicate young cells interposed between the wood and the bark. This is called the Cambium, or better, the Cambium-layer. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 654 The primary bundles..are united by a cambium-ring.

Camblet, variant of CAMLET.

Cambmok, camboc, -ok, obs. ff. CAMMOCK.

Camboge, obs. form of GAMBOGE.

Camboline, var. of CAMELINE *sb.*[1] *Obs.*

Camboose, var. of CABOOSE.

Cambrel (kæ·mbrĕl). ? *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5–8 **cambrel,** 6 **camborell,** 7 **cambrell, cambril, cammeril,** 9 *dial.* **camrel, cammeril, cambril, cameral.** See also CHAMBREL, GAMBREL. [It is uncertain whether this is a mere variant or alteration of CAMBREN (given as a synonym by Blount and Bailey, and really a Welsh word), or whether it is to be referred to the verb CAMBER, F. *cambrer*; cf. CAMBER *sb.* 2. The lateness of these words is against their being the source of *cambrel*; on the other hand, the variant forms *chambrel* (in sense 2) and *gambrel* (in both senses) make the Welsh derivation difficult. Perhaps there has been contact of distinct words, and action of popular etymology.]

1. A bent piece of wood or iron used by butchers to hang carcases of animals on.

c 1450 *Voc.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 612 *Spatula*, a Cambrel, and a sclyse. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 116 He..was crucified..with his head downward, just like a sheep upon the Cambrell. 1731–1800 BAILEY, *Cambren, Cambrel.* 1808 JAMIESON, *Camrel, Cammeril*, a crooked piece of wood, passing through the ancles of a sheep, or other carcase, by means of which it is suspended. 1863 *Glasgow Daily Her.* 14 Nov., He said a cameral was a beef-tree or piece of wood used for hanging up carcases. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. Gloss., *Cambril* or *Gambril*, a butcher's stretch to hang carcases from or by. 1881 in *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.).

2. The bend or joint of the upper part of a horse's hind leg; the hock. Now chiefly *dial.*

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. i. 212 The length of his hinder hough would be twelue inches, and his cambrell fiue inches. *Ibid.* 295 The hinder legges will be all swolne..from the cambrels or houghs vpward. *a* 1631 DRAYTON *Nymphal* x. Wks. 1519 (N.) A perfect goat below, His crooked cambrils arm'd with hoof and hair. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. 52/2 View his Cambrels, have an eye to the Joint behind. 1880 *O. C. & Farm. Wds.* (E. D. S.) 137 In the north the hocks of animals are called cambrils or gambrils.

3. *attrib.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 107 A courbe is an yll sorance .. vnder the camborell place. 1611 COTGR., *Chapelet du iarret* ..the cambrell hogh of a horse. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2121/4 Two hinder feet white towards the Cammeril Joint. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N.-W. Lincoln. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cameril stick*, by which the carcase is suspended.

† **Ca·mbren.** *Obs. rare.* [a. Welsh *cambren*, a combination of *cam* crooked + *pren* wood, stick, applied in Wales both to the butcher's cambrel, and to the swingle-tree used when one horse is yoked in front of another. (The latter in Anglesea is called *bombren.*)] = CAMBREL 1.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721 BAILEY, *Cambren*, a crooked Stick with Notches on it, on which Butchers hang their meat. 1731–1800 [see prec. 1].

‖ **Cambresine** (kæmbrĕzī·n). Also 8 cambrasine. [F.] 'A species of fine linen made in Cambray' (Littré); also a similar eastern fabric.

1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* 731 The Persians however drive a very considerable trade here in silk stuffs, Cambresines, Indianas, Carpets, Lizats, &c.

Cambrian (kæ·mbriăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. *Cambria*, var. of *Cymry* (:—OCeltic *Combroges* 'compatriots') Welshmen, or of *Cymru* Wales. *Cambria* and *Cambria* were originally the same, but were subsequently differentiated: *Cambria* was regularly applied to Wales by Geoffrey of Monmouth. (Some think that *Cymru*, a late word, is only a variant of *Cymry* the name of the people, parallel to the later Eng. use of *Wales* = OE. *Wealas* 'Welshmen', as the name of their country.)]

1. Pertaining to Wales, Welsh; *sb.* a Welshman.

[1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 24/2 There came vnto him a Welsh or a Camber woman. 1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 299 Wee, Brittans of t'other race, are growne all Cumber, Camber; quite changed from the temper of our peaceable forefathers. Cf. *kim kam*, CAM *a.*] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cambrian*, Welch, British. 1780 VON TROIL *Iceland* 211 Among the ancient Cambrians. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 68. 420 Change is too strong even for Cambrian nationality.

2. *Geol.* A name given by Sedgwick in 1836 to a group or 'system' of Palæozoic rocks lying below the Silurian, in Wales and Cumberland.

As originally defined, the Silurian of Murchison and Cambrian of Sedgwick, being established in different districts, were found on further investigation to overlap each

other; the Cambrian is now generally held to include the Tremadoc slates, Lingula flags, Menevian beds, and Longmynd group, containing the Harlech grits and Llanberis slates; but the Geological Surveyors limit the term to the Longmynd group, while others extend it to include all the Lower Silurian of Murchison (Bala and Llandeilo groups).

1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* xii. (ed. 2) 257 The geologist has learnt from Murchison to distinguish the rocks of these two periods,—the lower as those of the Cambrian, the upper as those of the Silurian. 1873 GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* xvi. 207 In Lewis we get boulders of Cambrian sandstone. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xi. 193 The Cambrian may vary in composition in different regions.

Cambric (kē·mbrik). Forms: 6 **camerick(e, -yk(e, -ike, camarick, -ike,** (*Sc.* **cammeraige, camorage, camrooche**), 6–7 **cambricke, camerige,** 7 **cameric,** 6–8 **cambrick,** 8– **cambric.** [f. *Kameryk* or *Kamerijk*, Flemish name of *Cambray*:—L. *Camaracum*, in French Flanders.]

1. A kind of fine white linen, originally made at Cambray in Flanders. (Also applied to an imitation made of hard-spun cotton yarn.)

1530 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII*, 29 Oct. in Beck *Draper's Dict.*, xxiij elles of cameryk for vj shirtes for the King. *c* 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 19 His shirt had bands and ruffe of pure cambrick. 1578 *Royal Inv.* 232 (Jam.) Ane quaiff of camorage with twa cornettis. 1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 113 The wearing of coastelie Cleithing of Silkes..Cammeraige. *a* 1586 *Maitland Poems* (1786) 326 (Jam.) Of fynest camroche thair fuk saillis. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 367 Cover it with a linnen cloth, or for persons of higher dignitie take layre or camerige. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. iii. 95, I would your Cambrick were sensible as your finger. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 478 Cameric, Calecut, &c. had..their denomination from the places where they were first invented. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 552 ¶ 1 The most delicate cambricks, muslins, and linens. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 552 Wks. 1871 III. 399 Diapers are made in one town .. in another cambrics. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 675 Linen cambric .. manufactured .. from power-spun flax..frequently called cambric muslin.

b. As the material of handkerchiefs.

1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 328 It is not our habit .. to flourish cambric over the woes of any one.

c. *attrib.*

1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 98 Frenche camarike ruffes. 1714 GAY *Trivia* III. 82 Cambrick Handkerchiefs reward the Song. 1793 J. BERESFORD in *Looker-on* No. 79 A cambrick trophy of former achievements.

Cambril, Cambuc, var. CAMBREL, CAMMOCK.

Cambugium: see GAMBOGE.

Came (kēm). Also 7 **caum.** [app. the same as CALM[2] q.v.] A small grooved bar of lead used for framing the glass in lattice windows: chiefly in *pl.*

1688 R. HOLME III. ix. 384/2 Leads [Glasier's] .. termed Caums. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Cames*, the small slender rods of cast lead of which they make their milled lead for joining the panes or quarrels of glass. 1734 *Builder's Dict.* s. v. *Cames*, Their Lead being cast into slender Rods, of twelve or fourteen Inches in Length, are called *Cames*; and sometimes they call each of those Rods a *Came*. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 677 Cames .. were formerly called 'lattices', and hence leaded windows were termed lattice windows. 1875 GWILT *Archit.* § 2228 The glazier's vice is for preparing the leaden slips called *cames* with grooves, etc.

Came (kēm), pa. t. of COME *v.*; Sc. f. COMB.

Cameist (kæ·mi,ist). *rare.* [f. CAME-O + -IST.] A maker or connoisseur of cameos.

1866 *Reader* 10 Feb. 148/3 M. Saulini (the celebrated cameist).

Camel (kæ·mĕl). Forms: 1 **camel, -ell,** 3 **kamel,** 4–5 **camele, kamell(e,** 4–7 **camell,** 5 **camelle, -ylle,** 6 **cammell,** 6–7 **cammel,** 3– **camel.** Also β. 3 **camayl(e,** 4–5 **camail(e,** 5 **cameile, cameylle, camayll(e,** (**camely**); γ. 4–5 **chamel,** 4–7 **chamell(e**; δ. 4–5 **chameyl(e,** 5 **chamayle, chamoil.** [Late OE. *camel, camell*, ad. L. *camēl-us* (*-ellus*), a. Gr. *κάμηλ-os*, adopted from Semitic: Heb. and Phœn. גמל *gāmāl*; if of native Semitic origin, perh. f. vb. **gāmal*, Arab. *jamala* to bear (Gesenius). In ME. affected by the OF. forms (see below).

The early Teutonic name for the camel was app. in some way identical (or rather, perhaps ultimately derived from a common source) with the Gr. ἐλέφας, ἐλέφαντα, L. *elephant-us*, elephant: viz. Gothic *ulbandus* (=*ulv-*), OHG. *olbenta*, MHG. *olbent*, OE. *olfend, oluend*, found in the Ags. Gospels, and coming down as late as Ormin in form OLFENT, q. v. But the Lindisfarne Gloss already in the 10th c. adopted the L. of the Vulgate as *camel, camell-*, which after the 12th c., helped by the influence of OF., became the only name. So in the other modern Teut. langs.: Ger. *kameel, kamel*, Du. *kameel*. The Romanic langs. follow two Latin types: (1) L. *camēlus*, whence ONF. *cameil*, OF. *chameil*, later *camoil, chamoil* (like *vēla, veile, voile*); (2) L. *camellus*, whence It. *cammello*, Sp. *camello*, ONF. *camel*, OF. *chamel*, modF. *chameau* (like *bellus, bello, bel, beau*). All the OF. forms appear in ME. (where *cameil* regularly became *camayl*); but the *camel* of OE. and ONF., being also most like the Latin, is the survivor.]

1. A large hornless ruminant quadruped, distinguished by its humped back, long neck, and cushioned feet; it is nowhere found wild, but is domesticated in Western Asia and Northern Africa, in the arid regions of which it is the chief beast of burden.

There are two distinct species, the Arabian or one-humped, and the Bactrian or two-humped; a lighter and fleeter variety of the former is known as the Dromedary.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 4 Gewede of herum ðæra camella [*c* 975 *Rushw.* hræ3l olbendena herum; *c* 1000 *Ags.* reaf of olfenda hærum; *c* 1160 *Hatton*, of oluende hære]. — Mark i. 6 Mið herum camelles [*Rushw.* cameles, *Ags.* oluendes, *Hatton*, olfendes]. — Matt. xix. 24 Eaður is camel [*Rushw.* olbende, *Ags.* olfende] ðerh ðyril nedles oferfæra. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1398 And fond good grið and good hostel, Him, and hise men, and hise kamel. *c* 1280 *E. E. P.* (1862) 3 As eþe forto bring a camel in to þe neld-is ei, *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3304 And þine camels [*Göt.* chameyles, *Trin.* camailes] sal drinc þair fill. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 6333 They no haveth camayle, no olifaunt. *c* 1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* viii. 21 The neckis of kyngis chamels [1388 camels]. — 1 *Chron.* xii. 40 Assis, and chamoilis [1388 camelis], and mulis. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 1140 Syn ye be strong as is a greet Camaille [*v. r.* camaile, camayle, *Harl. MS.* chamayle (*rime* bataille, -aile, aylle)]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xxiii. 250 Mylk of mares or of camaylles or of asses. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 45 Blind foolis, clensing forþ þe knatt, but swelowyng þe camely. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Camelle, or chamelle, *camelus*. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 699 *Hic camelus*, a camylle. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 164/4 His knees were as harde as the horne of a camel. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. v. 16 It is as hard to come, as for a Camell To thred the posterne of a Needles eye. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 75 The wantonness thereof appeareth by the proverb of a dancing Camel. 1699 *Dampier's Voy.* (1729) III. i. 384 His Neck small, and resembling a Camels. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 278 Well, therefore, has the Camel .. been termed 'the Ship of the Desert'. 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 71 It is the last straw that breaks the camel's back.

b. *fig.* A great awkward hulking fellow.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 271 A Dray-man, a Porter, a very Camell. — II. i. 58 Do rudenes, do Camell do, do.

c. *fig.* in allusion to *Matthew* xxiii. 24: Anything large and difficult to 'swallow' or away with.

[*c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 172 Swolwynge þe grete camaile alhool.] 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. v. 23 Christians..mocked & nicknamed *Puritans*, except they can swallow the Camell of Conformity. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vi. (1851) 125 Can we believe that your government strains in good earnest at the petty gnats of schisme, when it makes nothing to swallow the Camel heresie of Rome? 1860 L. HARCOURT *Diaries G. Rose* I. 143 If the former was more than 'a gnat', the latter was not less than 'a camel' of immorality.

2. *techn.* A machine for imparting additional buoyancy to vessels, and thus enabling them to cross bars, shoals, etc., otherwise impassable; also for raising sunken ships, removing rocks, etc.

It consists generally of two or more huge water-tight chests provided with plugs and pumps. Water is admitted in order to sink the chests into position, and they are then fitted and braced to the sides of the vessel, which they are sometimes shaped to fit. On pumping out the water the camels rise, bearing up the vessel along with them.

1716 PERRY *State of Russ.* 168 His Majesty..sent a Person with me to shew me all the Camels (which are flat Vessels made to be fix'd to the bottom of Ships, and to come up like a Chest on each side). 1799 in *Naval Chron.* II. 283 Men of war..lifted over the bar by means of camels. 1805 *Ibid.* XIV. 227. 1847 A. KEY *Recov. H, M. S. Gorgon* 76 The construction of camels to be secured to the ship's bilge.

† 3. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Camel is also a denomination given to a kind of pit-coal, otherwise called canel.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *camel-back, -battery, -corps, -driver, -gulper* (see 1 c), *-hide, -keeper, -load, -man, -path, -trunk*; also *camel-backed, -faced, -haired, -like, -shaped* adjs.

1869 R. NOEL *Vacat. Tour* 464 For ladies to ride ten, twelve, and twenty-four hours on *camel back at a stretch. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 477 Crooked, crump-shouldred, or *Camell-backed. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xxvi. (1840) 227 Not that he was crookshouldered, or camel-backed. 1884 J. MACDONALD in *19th Cent.* June 987 The blue-jackets of the..*camel-battery poured a well-directed fire at ..the redoubt. 1884 GILMOUR *Mongols* 112 The *camel caravan usually does a good part of its travelling at night. 1884 *Times* 22 Nov., The *Camel Corps which marched from Assouan. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 473 To slake My greedy thirst with nectarous *camel-draughts. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xxix. 125 The trifling conduct of the carriers and *camel-drivers. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 27 Father Cressy, the *Camel-gulper. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 179 *Camel-faced boys and girls, and *camel-haired children. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2250 Þai þam hide Bath wit hors and *camel-hide. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Camelero*, a *Camel keeper. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 500 Knees .. *Camell-like in the curtesie which you giue unto his name. 1761 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 59/2 A large camel-like protuberance of fat on the top of their shoulders. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xxx. 129 *Camel-loads of cloth. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* (1864) 68 Indian Merchants, with their .. ten Camels, and fiue *Camel-men. 1883 E. ARNOLD *Pearls of Faith* XXII. 79 Amru the camel-man lay dead. 1884 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 5/3 Two *camel messengers..came in to-day to ask for food and arms. 1824 *Edin. Rev.* XLI. 45 Beaten *camel-paths. 1660–3 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 394, I think it hard to find a Faith that can swallow any such *Camel-stories. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 294 A *camel trunk or two which have accompanied him on many an Indian march.

5. Special comb.: **camel-bird,** name applied to the Ostrich; **camel-brown,** an artificial fly used in angling; **camel-engine,** = sense 2; **camel-gut,** the dried gut or intestines of a camel used to furnish strings for musical instruments; **camel's-hay,** a sweet-scented grass or rush growing in the East (*Andropogon Schœnanthus*); **camel-insect,** a name given to members of the genus *Mantis*, from their elongated thorax; **camel-kneed** *a.*, having hard or callous knees like those of a camel, caused by much kneeling; **camel-locust** = *camel-insect*; **camel's-meat** = *camel's-hay*; **camel's-straw,** an old name for the Common Rush (*Juncus conglomeratus* and *effusus*); **camel('s)-thorn,** a leguminous plant (*Alhagi camelorum*); **camel-tree,** *Acacia giraffæ.* Also CAMEL('S)-HAIR.

1771 T. SCOTT *Job, note*, The Ostrich is called by the Persians the *Camel-Bird. 1787 BEST *Angling* 107 September ..2 *Camel brown..2 Dubbed with the hair pulled out of the lime of an old wall. 1886 *Athenæum* No. 1999. 240/3 A huge powerful *camel-engine. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 7 Languishing acacias and tufts of *camel-grass. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 12 The Kinnor had, according to Fetis, nine strings of *camel-gut. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. xxix. § 1. 40 *Camels haie hath leaues very like vnto Cyperus. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 81 Camels-Hay is also frequently call'd the sweet Rush. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. xxxvi, Some *camel-kneed prayer-monger. 1598 FLORIO, *Squinance*, squinanth, *cammels meate, or sweet rush, which is very medicinable. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lii. 511 The first kinde [of Rushes] is called in English, the Rush candle, or Candle rushe: *Camels strawe. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 74 There is a certain herb, which hath a seed like a myrtle-seed..and this seed is food for Camels..It is therefore called *Camel-thorn. 1850 LAYARD *Nineveh* xii. 306 Without a blade of vegetation, except a scanty tuft of camel-thorn.

Ca·mel, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. sb.] *To camel it*: to ride or perform a journey on camel-back.

1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fort.* II. 144 He had..camelled it through the deserts. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 9 Jan. 6/2 To day I have heard 'fueled' for taking in wood, and 'cameled' for using that ungainly beast in travelling.

Ca·melcade. *nonce-wd.* [after *cavalcade.*] A train of people on camels; a caravan with camels.

1886 *Contemp. Rev.* 860 The train .. overtakes the crawling camelcade.

Ca·meldom. *nonce-wd.* [see -DOM.] The region of camels.

1885 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 4/6 Evolutions [of a camel] .. which neither the most far-travelled Arab nor the oldest inhabitant of cameldom had ever seen or heard of.

Cameleer (kæmĕlī·ɹ). Also **camelier.** [An analogical repr. of L. *camēlārius*: see -EER.] A camel-driver; a cuirassier mounted on a camel.

1808 A. PARSONS *Trav. Afr.* iv. 76 The cameliers (men who attend, feed, load, and unload the camels). 1837 DE QUINCEY *Revolt of Tartars* (1862) IV. 148 A body of trained cameleers, that is cuirassiers mounted on camels. 1883 Col. WARREN in W. Besant *Life Palmer* xi. 309 Six of these cameleers were of the Aligât tribe.

Cameleon, obs. form of CHAMELEON.

Camel-hair: see CAMEL'S-HAIR.

Cameline (kæ·mĕlin, kæ·mlin), *sb.*[1] Also 5 **kamelyne,** 5–6 **camelyn(e,** 6 **camboline,** 8 **camlin,** 9 **camaline.** [a. OF. *camelin*, ad. med.L. *camēlinum*, f. *camēlīnus*: see CAMELINE *a.*]

orig. A kind of stuff made (or supposed to be made) of camel's hair: cf. CAMLET. Also the trade name of a modern fabric.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7367 And dame Abstinence .. Toke of a robe of kamelyne, And gan hir gracche [? graithe] as a bygynne. *a* 1450 *Acts of Christ, MS. Addit.* 11307, f. 97 (Halliw.) The cloth was ryche and ryȝt fyn, The chaumpe it was of red camelyn. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 569 *Camelinus*, camelyn. 1886 *Ripon Chron.* 4 Sept. 2/6 (*Advt.*) We can suit every taste in Cameline Prints.

b. A garment made of this material.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 261 The Tallipoies go very strangely apparelled with one camboline or thinne cloth next to their body of a browne colour. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. i. 15 A Gown..called a Camlin; it is made of Camels Hair, or of their Sheeps Wooll. 1837 LARDNER *Steam Commun. w. India* 114 Their dress consists of a camaline, bound round the waist by a leathern girdle.

Cameline (kæ·mĕlain), *sb.*[2] [a. F. *cameline* (in mod.L. *camelīna*). Littré says 'the sauce is doubtless named from the plant'. (It has been conjectured to be a corrupt form of *chamælīnum*, corresp. to Gr. **χαμαίλινον* 'dwarf flax'.)]

1. A genus of cruciferous plants; *spec.* the 'Gold of pleasure' (*Camelina sativa*). Also *attrib.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. xxxv. 494 The oyle of the seede of Cameline or Myagrum .. doth cleare and polish the skinne from all roughnesse. 1598 FLORIO, *Miagro*, the herbe Cameline. *c* 1865 in *Circ. Sc.* I. 105/2 Cameline or Dodder oil is extracted from the seeds of the *Camelina sativa.*

2. 'A certaine daintie Italian sauce' (Cotgr.).

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 30 Þis is sawce fyne, þat men calles camelyne.

Cameline (kæ·mĕlain), *a.* [ad. L. *camēlīnus* f. *camēlus* CAMEL: see -INE 1.] Belonging to a camel, or to the camel tribe.

1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. i. 39 The loss of his old master and cameline companions gives him no regret.

† **Camelion.** *Obs.* Also 5 **camalyon.** [As a word app. the same as CHAMELEON, but in the 14th c. taken as made up of *camel* + *lion*, and identified with *camelo-pard.*] A camelopard or giraffe.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xiv. 5 Phigarg, origen, camelion [1388 camelioun], that is a beest ful like a camele in the heed, in the bodi to a paard, and in the nek to an horse, in the feet to a bugle; and pardelun, that is, a litil pard. [*Vulg.* tragelaphum, pygargum, orygem, camelopardalum; *Douay* the pygargue, the wild beefe, the cameloparde; 1611 the pygarg, and the wild ox, and the chamois.] 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (1865) I. 159 Camelion is a flekked best in colour

liche to a lupard, *c* 1400 *Sowdone* 1008 Wilde beestes bloode, Of Tigre, Antilope, and of Camalyon. 1535 Coverdale *Deut.* xiv. 5 Vnicorne, Origen and Camelion.

[Wyclif appears to have had before him a Latin text reading *cameleopardalum*; this he mistook for two words, rendering *cameleo* 'camelion' (with a description identifying it with the giraffe), and *pardalum* 'pardalun, that is a litil pard'. But some MSS. correct this by omitting the latter, thus taking 'camelion' as the translation of the whole *camelopardalum*: this was followed by Coverdale.]

Camelion, obs. form of Chameleon.

Ca·melish, *a.* [f. Camel + -ish[1].] Of the nature of the camel; obstinate as a camel.

Hence **Ca·melishness.**

1883 P. Robinson *Harml. Beasts,* Camelishness is a term of abuse for one who is obstinate past all reasoning.

Ca·melist. *nonce-word.* [f. Camel + -ist.] A partisan of the camel.

1863 Miss Power *Arab. Days & N.* 117 They, the camels, are patience itself, say the camelists.

†**Ca·meller.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Camel + -er[1], probably after F. *camelier.*] A cameleer.

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 137 Our Companions had their cradles struck down through the negligence of the Camellers.

Camellia (kăme·liă). [Named (by Linnæus) after Kamel (latinized *Camellus*), a Moravian Jesuit who described the botany of the island of Luzon. (Often mispronounced as *camē·lia.*)] A genus of evergreen shrubs belonging to the tea family (*Ternströmiaceæ*), remarkable for the beauty of their flowers, and chiefly natives of China and Japan. Also *attrib.*, as in *camellia-house, -tree.*

1753 in Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 202 We are indebted to China for..species of the Camellia, Pœonia, and Rose. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* 147 The favourite Camellias of our plant-houses, evergreen shrubs introduced from Japan. 1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 41 Camellia-trees of .. gigantic proportions.

Camelopard (kæ·mėlo͵pāɹd, kăme·lŏpaɹd). Also 7 -e; and (*erron.*) 6 **cameleoparde, 7–9 cameleopard**; also (in Latin form) **camelopardus, -pardalis,** and **camelopardal.** [ad. L. *camēlopardus, -pardalis*, Gr. καμηλοπάρδαλις, f. κάμηλος Camel + πάρδαλις Pard: so Fr. *camélopard.* Confusion with *leopard* led to the erroneous early spelling *cameleopard* in medL., Fr., and Eng., and to the vulgar pronunciation as *ca·mel-leo·pard.* See also Camelion.]

1. An African ruminant quadruped with long legs, very long neck, and skin spotted like that of the panther; now more commonly called Giraffe.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xx. (1495) 780 Cameleopardus hyghte cameleopardalis also, and hathe the heed of a camell..and speckes of the Perde. 1572 Bossewell *Armorie* ii. 53, P. beareth Or, a Cameleoparde, Sable, Maculé d'Argent. 1601 Chester *Love's Mart.* cxviii, The Horse, Cameleopard, and strong pawd Beare, The Ape, the Asse, and the most fearefull Deare. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Deut.* xiv. 5 The pygargue, the wild beefe, the camelo-parde. 1613 Purchas *Pilgr.* I. vi. i. 464 The Giraffa or Camelopardalis, a beaste not often seene. 1653 H. Cogan *Diod. Sic.* 104 Those beasts called Cameleopards are procreated of them whose name they bear. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xxx. (1737) 141 Hyæna's, Camelopardals. 1769 Carteret in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 27 Inclosed I have sent you the drawing of a Camelopardalis. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. 350 Camelopards, the loftiest and most harmless creatures that wander over the plains of..Æthiopia. 1840 Macaulay *Ranke, Ess.* (1851) II. 128 When camelopards and tigers bounded in the Flavian amphitheatre.

2. *Astr.* A northern circumpolar constellation, situated between Ursa Major and Cassiopeia.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 191/2 Camelopardalus, the camelopard or giraffe, a constellation formed by Hevelius.

Camelopa·rdel. *Her.* [f. prec.] A heraldic animal, figured as a camelopard with the horns of an ibex. 1830 in Robson *Hist. Heraldry.*

Camelot, obs. form of Camlet.

Camelry (kæ·mĕlri). [f. Camel + -ry (in sense 1 after *cavalry*).]

1. Troops mounted on camels.

1854 Liddell & Scott *Greek Lex.* s. v. κάμηλος, ἡ κάμηλος, like ἡ ἵππος, the camels in an army, as one might say the camelry. 1883 G. A. Simcox *Latin Lit.* II. vi. iv. 176 It was Crœsus who frightened his enemy's cavalry by his camelry. 1885 *Times* 2 July 5 General Buller and the second half of the 'Light Camelry'..left Assouan to-day. *Ibid.* 16 July 12/3 The Camelry is a new force in the British Army. It is neither, properly speaking, cavalry nor infantry..A special flag had, therefore, been invented representing a black camel rampant upon a white ground.

2. 'A place where camels are laden and unladen.' 1882 in Annandale *Imperial Dict.*

Camel's hair. Also **camel-hair.**

1. The hair of the camel. (But cf. Camel-yarn.)

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 10 Wit camel hare was he cledde. *Ibid.* 41 Al men wist that knew sain Jon, That he hauid camel har him upon. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 3 Joon was cloþid wiþ camele heer. 1611 Bible *Matt.* iii. 4 The same Iohn had his raiment of camels haire. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade* s. v., Camel's-hair is much longer than sheep's wool, and often as fine as silk. 1860 O. W. Holmes *Elsie V.* (1887) 67 A camel's-hair scarf.

2. The long hairs from the tail of a squirrel, used to make artists' paint-brushes. Also *attrib.*, as in *camel('s) hair brush, pencil.*

1771 Smeaton in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 206 Take a middling camel's hair pencil. 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 347 He could not procure camels' hair pencils. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Camel-hair Pencil*, a small brush used by painters in water-colours, made of badgers' hair, camel's hair, or other suitable material. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 295 Brushes made of red sable, and also the squirrel —or 'camel hair' as it is called.

Camel-yarn. [In Da. *kameelgarn*, Du. *kemelshaar*, Ger. *kämelhaar*: app. from a mistaken notion: cf. Camlet and Mohair.] Yarn made from the wool of the Angora-goat, mohair yarn.

1670 *Bk. of Rates*, Yarne Camel, or Mohair Yarne.

Camemille, obs. form of Camomile.

Camenes. *Logic.* A mnemonic word, representing the second mood of the fourth figure of syllogisms, in which the major premiss is a universal affirmative, the minor premiss and the conclusion universal negatives.

1851 Whateley *Logic* (ed. 2) 42 Camenes, viz. (*cam*) every A is B; (*en*) no B is C; therefore (*es*) no C is A.

Cameo (kæ·mi͵o). [a. It. *caméo, camméo*, corresp. to med.L. *cammæus* (Du Cange): of unknown derivation. Rarely accented as in It. on *e*.

The mod.F. *camée* (masc.) is ad. It. *cameo* (also *cammeo*, both in Florio 1611). Older F. forms were *camehu, cameu, camaheu, camahieu, gamahieu* (whence MHG. *gâmaheu*), *camahier, camayeu*, and *camaïeu* still in use, whence occasional Eng. Camaieu in 18th c. Sp. has *camafeo* (in Minsheu 1623) Pg. *camafeo* (also acc. to Diez *camafeio, camafeu*); med.L. had *camahutus* (in England) 1295, *camahotus, camahelus, camaheu*, 14th c.; Du Cange has also *camasil, camaynus, camayx*; *camæus* (Lives of Abbots of St. Albans). Some of these, possibly all, are formed from the modern langs., though the relations between the earliest known forms, med.L. *camahūtus*, and OF. *camehu, cameu*, all found in England in 13th c. documents, are uncertain. Of the derivation nothing is yet known: guesses may be seen in Mahn, Diez, and Littré.]

A precious stone having two layers of different colours, in the upper of which a figure is carved in relief, while the lower serves as a ground. For this purpose the ancients used the onyx, agate, etc., and especially the sardonyx, 'a variety of chalcedony, consisting of alternate parallel layers of white and red chalcedony', which was carved so as to leave a white figure in relief on a red ground. Thence extended to all lapidary's work of the same kind; and in modern times ('by abuse' Littré says) to similar carving in shells of molluscs, of which the inner stratum is differently coloured from the outer.

[1222 *Ornamenta Eccl. Sarum* in *Register S. Osmund* (1884) II. 129 Item capa una .. brodata cum morsu argent. in quo continetur lapis unus cameu .. Item capa una..cum morsu argent. in quo continetur magnus camehu. 1295 *Visitat. Thesaur. S. Pauli* (*Monast. Angl.* III.) Septem annulos auri, novem cum saphyris .. unum cum camahuto. 1530 Palsgr. 202/2 Camuse, precious stone, *chamahievx.* 1554 in *Bristol Wills* 193 My Ryng wth A white camfeo. 1596 Danett tr. *Comines* (1614) 157 A ring set with a camée.] 1561 Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1577) G j a, Olde coynes, cameses[?-oes], grauings. 1670 Lassels *Voy. Italy* I. 127 Rich jewels, strange stones, cameos, pictures. 1747 Dingley in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 506 The Merit both of Intaglio's and Cameo's. 1757 Keysler *Trav.* (1760) II. 27 Two exquisite cammei. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 137 The ring which Henry sent .. to Cardinal Wolsey, was a Cameo on a ruby of the king himself. 1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.*, The bold cameo speaks, the soft intaglio thinks. 1813 Mar. Edgeworth *Patron.* I. xvi. 269 A woman's accomplishment .. ought to be..as Dr. South expresses it, more in intaglio than in cameo. 1865 *Athenæum* 28 June 127/3 Cameos and intaglios, ancient and modern. 1871 Miss Yonge (*title*) Cameos from English History. 1874 Westropp *Precious Stones* 45 Sardonyx..the Occidental variety .. for camei.

attrib. 1860 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* No. 32. 30 The Cameo colour stamping-press. 1863 Kingsley *Water Bab.* v. (1878) 219 Her car of cameo shell. 1883 *Glasgow Weekly Her.* 5 May 8/6 Cameo checks in beautiful colourings at 8½*d*.

Camera (kæ·mĕră). [a. L. *camera* (*camara*) vault, arched chamber, = Gr. καμάρα anything with an arched cover. In late L. in sense 'chamber', as also It., Pg. *camera*, Pg., Sp. *camara*, Pr. *cambra*, F. *cambre, chambre*: see Chamber. Used in Eng. only as a Latin or alien word, until popularized in connexion with photography.]

‖1. In Latin sense: An arched or vaulted roof or chamber. Given in mod. Dicts., but probably not in Eng. use, exc. in such cases as 'the Camera' of the Radcliffe Library at Oxford.

1708 Kersey, *Camera*, (L.) a vaulted or arched Building, an Upper-Chamber or Gallery. 1730–6 Bailey, *Camera*, a vault, roof, or upper gallery; (in the title of Mus. Books) signifies chamber-musick, or musick for private consorts, in distinction to musick used in chapels and publick consorts. 1863 *Oxf. Univ. Cal.* 63 The building known till lately as 'the Radcliffe Library' is now used as a Reading Room in connection with the Bodleian Library under the name of 'Camera Bodleiana'. [In the Latin Statute of 1856 the Radcliffe building was described as a *camera.*]

b. 'Used in the Latin law proceedings for the judge's chamber' (Tomlins); hence the phrase *in camerâ*', i.e. in the judge's private chamber, instead of 'in open court'.

‖2. In reference to Italy and Spain: A chamber; a council or legislative chamber; one of the departments of the papal curia.

1712 *Lond. Gaz.* 5068/1 A Declaration read..by the Secretary of the Camera. 1832 Downes *Lett.* I. 343 The Camera, or Chamber, adjoining the body of the church, contains ten large frescoes by Raphael. 1841 Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 114 The Camera or Treasury, whose president, the Camerlengo, is assisted by the Auditor, the Treasurer-general, and Assessors.

3. *Optics.* Short for *camera obscura* (see 4 a).

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Camera Obscura*, Another portable *camera* may be thus made. 1760 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* (1793) I. 133 Others..will make a drawing of you in the Camera. 1770 *Court Misc.* Apr., In the plate we have represented the different sorts of cameras. Fig. I is of the first kind .. or *camera obscura.* 1845 *Athenæum* 22 Feb. 202. 1878 Foster *Phys.* iii. ii. 397 The eye is a camera.

b. *esp.* That form used in photography.

1840 E. Riddle *Sci. & Nat. Philos.* (1844) 359 Producing pictures with the aid of the Camera, by the..process of M. Daguerre. 1853 R. Hunt *Man. Photogr.* 36 The photographic picture, which is invisible when the plate is taken from the Camera. 1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* 111 He throws the curtain of the camera over his head.

4. **Ca·mera obscu·ra** [L.; lit. 'dark chamber'].

a. *Optics.* An instrument consisting of a darkened chamber or box, into which light is admitted through a double convex lens, forming an image of external objects on a surface of paper, glass, etc., placed at the focus of the lens.

[1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 741.] 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Construction of a portable camera obscura. 1796 Hutton *Math. Dict.* I. 237 Various sorts of camera obscuras. 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* I. 255 The eye is..no more than a camera obscura. 1841 Emerson *Misc.* (1853) 215 The Daguerreotypist, with camera-obscura and silver plate. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Camera obscura*..was described by Leonardo da Vinci, in 1500 .. Baptista Porta, in 1589, mentions it in his book on 'Natural Magic'.

b. *lit.* Dark chamber or room.

1725 Pope *Let. to E. Blount* 2 June, When you shut the doors of this grotto, it becomes on the instant, from a luminous room, a *Camera obscura.* 1753 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) III. xvii. 144 Shall I..make a Lover's *Camera Obscura* for you?

5. **Ca·mera lu·cida** [L.; lit. 'light chamber', after *camera obscura*]. *Optics.* †a. (see quot. 1753) *Obs.* b. An instrument by which the rays of light from an object are reflected by a peculiarly-shaped prism, and produce an image on paper placed beneath the instrument, whilst the eye at the same time can see directly the pencil with which the image is being traced.

[1668 Hook in *Phil. Trans.* III. 741.] 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Camera Lucida*, a contrivance of Dr. Hook, for making the image of anything appear on a wall in a light room, either by day or night. 1831 Brewster *Optics* xl. § 195 Camera Lucida .. invented by Dr. Wollaston .. has come into very general use for .. copying and reducing drawings. 1832 Gell *Pompeiana* I. v. 79 The original drawing as obtained by the camera lucida.

Camerade, -ado, obs. forms of Comrade.

Ca·meral, *a.* [a. Ger. *kameral*, ad. med.L. *camerāl-is*, f. *camera* in its late sense of 'chamber, bureau'.] Of or pertaining to the *camera* or 'chamber'; relating to the management of the state property (in Germany). Hence **Ca͵merali·stic** *a.*, **Ca͵merali·stics** *sb. pl.* (in Latin form *cameralia*).

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 103 The imperial royal representation and chamber, with which the cameral exchequer is connected. *Ibid.* IV. 522 The Amptskeller.. looks to .. œconomical and cameral matters. 1830 W. Taylor *Germ. Poetry* III. 242 Göthe..was ennobled in 1782 with the appointment of Cameral President.

Cameral, variant of Cambrel.

Camera·nious, *a. nonce-word.* [f. L. *camera.*] Chamber-.

1791 T. Twining *Country Clergym.* (1882) 147 Private cameranious fiddlings and singings.

Camerate (kæ·mĕrĕt), *a. Zool.* [ad. L. *camerāt-us*, taken as = 'chambered' (see next).] Divided into chambers; chambered; = Camerated 2.

1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* ii. xxi. 33 Some [exitures, i. e. abscesses] are called camerate, bycause they have many concavites and chambers. 1881 Cleland *Evolution* iii. 83 Camerate eyes found in the invertebrata.

†**Ca·merate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *camerāt-* ppl. stem of *camerāre* to vault, f. *camera*: see -ate[3].] *trans.* To vault, to arch.

1623 Cockeram, *Camerate*, to siele, or vault. 1656 Blount, *Camerate*, to vault, seil, or make an Arch or Roof.

Camerated (kæ·mĕreɪtėd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

1. *Arch.* Arched, vaulted. ? *Obs.*

1678 Phillips, *Camerated*, vaulted, or arched, a term used in Architecture. 1708 E. Hatton *New View Lond.* II. 362/1 The roof within is camerated and covered with Lead. 1817 D. Hughson *Walks thro' London* 187 The roof of the interior is camerated.

2. *Zool.* Divided into chambers (as some shells).

1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 547/1 The camerated portion of the shell. 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* (1856) 77 Shell external, camerated and siphuncled.

Cameration (kæmĕrēɪ·ʃən). [ad. L. *camerātiōn-em* vaulting, f. *camerāre*; or f. Camerate *v.*]

1. *Arch.* Vaulting, arching. ? *Obs.*

1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* (R.) Where two arches intersect, which is the strongest manner of cameration. 1721 Bailey, *Cameration*, Vaulting or Arching. 1755 Johnson.

†b. *Surg.* An old term (= Galen's καμάρωμα) for a fracture of the skull where the bones appear arched.

1730-6 in BAILEY. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cameration*; synonymous with *Camarosis*.

2. *Zool.* Division (of a shell, etc.) into chambers. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* xii. 658 The cameration of the skeleton.

† Camerelle. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [It. and med.L. dim. of *camera*.] A little chamber. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 52 A camerelle, *camerella*.

Camerie, var. of CAMERY.

Camerige, camerike, obs. ff. CAMBRIC.

Camerine: see CAMARINE.

Ca·merist. *nonce-wd.* [app. a. F. *caméristе* chamber-woman, ad. It. *camerista*, f. *camera* chamber.] Chamber-woman, lady's maid. 1838 *New Month. Mag.* LII. 515 The fraternal camirist attacked the hair of her sister with combs, brushes, perfume, and all the tact of a genuine artiste.

Cameronian (kæmĕrō·nĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. the name *Cameron* + -IAN.] **A.** *adj.* Pertaining to Richard Cameron, his tenets, or his followers. **B.** *sb.* A follower of Richard Cameron, a noted Scottish Covenanter and field preacher, who rejected the indulgence granted to nonconforming ministers and formally renounced allegiance to Charles II. His followers afterwards constituted the body called the 'Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland'. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cameronians*, Field-Conventiclers (in Scotland). 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 229 The Cameronians pretend neither to acknowledge king William or king James, but king Jesus, and declare for the old covenant. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 15 Cameronian Zealots in the Western Shires. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* Introd., The religious sect called Hill-men, or Cameronians, was at that time much noted for austerity and devotion. 1886 W. G. BLAIKIE in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* s. v. *R. Cameron*, It ought to be added that the 'reformed presbyterians' decline the term 'Cameronian', although to this day it is applied to them in popular use.

2. *Cameronian Regiment*: the title of the old 26th Regiment of Foot in the British Army (now the 1st Battalion of the Scottish Rifles), formed originally of the Cameronians and other Presbyterians who rallied to the cause of William III, and fought at the Battle of Killiecrankie. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii.

† Camery. ? *Obs.* A disease of horses, in which pimples appear on the palate; the *frounce*. 1572 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 16 a, Camerie, is in his mouth venomed. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. xxvii. 261 The Camery or Frounce in horses, are small pimples or warts in the midst of the palate. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Camery* or Frounce, a distemper in horses, being small warts or pimples in the palate of a horse's mouth.

Cames(e, var. of CAMMES, *Obs.*; see also CAMISE.

Came-stone, another form of CAM-STONE. 1615 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 90, I gave him a came stone for his arms.

Camestres. *Logic.* A mnemonic word, representing the second mood of the second figure of syllogisms, in which the major premiss is a universal affirmative, the minor premiss and the conclusion universal negatives. 1551 T. WILSON *Logique* H j a, *Ca.* The christian righteousnesse is the purenesse of the mynde. *mest.* To weare a tipete, a coule, a shauen croune is not the purenes of the minde. *tres.* Therfore the outwarde attyre is not the christian righteousnesse. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 200.

Camesyd, var. of CAMOISED, *Obs.*

Cameylle, Camfeo, obs. ff. CAMEL, CAMEO.

Camfer, -fire, -fory, etc., obs. ff. CAMPHOR.

† Ca·mfering, *ppl. a. Obs.* 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* Ded. (Arb.) 4 Theyre Verses in camfering wise run harshe and rough. [Cf. *Shropsh. Wordbk.* (E. D. S.) *Campering*, mettlesome, high-spirited.]

Camforye, Camfrey, obs. ff. COMFREY.

‖ Camion. *Obs.* [F. *camion* a cart on low wheels, also in OF. *chamion*: see Littré.] A truck or wagon formerly used for transporting cannon. In mod. Dicts.

† Ca·mis, camus. *Obs.* [Spenser's word was prob. meant to represent Sp. and Pr. *camisa*, = Pg. *camiza*, It. *camicia*, *camiscia* 'shirt, smock, priest's surplice', F. *chemise* (ONF. *kemise*):— late L. *camisia*, *camisa* linen tunic, alb, shirt (see CHEMISE); or else the cognate It. *cámice* surplice. It is hardly likely that he knew the Oriental *qamīç* or CAMISE (see below).] A light loose dress of silk or linen; a chemise, shirt, tunic. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 26 And [she] was yclad, for heat of scorching aire, All in a silken Camus lilly whight. *Ibid.* v. v. 2 [The Amazon] All in a Camis light of purple silke Woven uppon with silver, subtly wrought,

¶ Various foreign forms of the word *camisia*: **camesa, camisa, camiscia,** occur casually. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Camesa*, a Shirt or Shift. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xx. 89 The rest of his [a rebel negro's] dress is a camisa, tied around his loins like a handkerchief. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman* xv, His..person was wrapped in the folds of his camiscia, or ample gown of linen.

Camisa·de. *Mil. Obs.* or *arch.* [a. F. *camisade*.] = CAMISADO. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 268 a, The Emperour attempteth the matter by a Camisade in the night, and chouseth out of the whole nombre the fotemen of Almaignes and Spanyardes, & comaundeth them to put on whyte shirtes ouer their harnesse. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiom. Anglo-Lat.* 80 Others were to set upon to give a camisade to the camp. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* xiii, 'It was a pretty camisade, I doubt not.. a very sufficient onslaught.' 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. i. 56. 1864 *Reader* 28 May 678 The word 'Camisade'.. had its origin in the surprise of a French post near Rebéc by the Marquis de Pescaire; the Marquis's men on that occasion having worn white shirts over their clothes to distinguish them.

Ca·misa·do. *Mil. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6 **camassado, camnesado, camisada,** 7 **camizado,** 8 **camiscado.** [ad. Sp. *camiçada, camisada*, f. *camisa* shirt: lit. 'an attack in one's shirt': see CAMIS, CHEMISE, and -ADO; also CANVASADO.]

1. A night attack; originally one in which the attacking party wore shirts over their armour as a means of mutual recognition. (A very common word in 16-17th c.) 1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 89 Of whom, in a camisado..his Lordship killed above eight hundred. 1566 GASCOIGNE *Jocasta* Wks. 91 By night I wil the cammassado give. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 110 The French came forth, at midnight.. As though they would a camisado make. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* XII. (1599) 554 Ranse de Cere..gaue them a Camnesado in their lodging. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 249 *Camisada*, a Spanish word, and doth signifie the inuesting or putting on of a shirt ouer the souldiers apparell or armour; the which is vsed in the night time, when any suddaine exploit..is to be put in practise vpon the enemy. 1663 *Flagellum* or *O. Cromwell* (1672) 83 Not dreaming of such a Camisado. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 106 The garrison..gave us several camisadoes. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. XIII. XIII. 125 Prince Karl..has been on march all night, intending a night-attack or camisado.

b. *fig.* 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 5 Howbeit (gentle Reader) be of good cheere. All this is but a camisado: These be but visards: they bee no faces. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 296 Some for engaging to suppress The Camisado of Surplices..More proper for the cloudy Night Of Popery, than Gospel-Light. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. IV. vii. 216 A camisado, or shirt-tumult, every where.

2. (*erroneously*) The shirt worn over the armour in a night attack. 1618 SIR R. WILLIAMS *Actions Lowe Countr.* 82 (T.) Some two thousand of our best men, all in camisadoes with scaling ladders. *Ibid.* 83 Their armours and camisadoes: I mean the shirts that covered their armours.

† Camisard, camisar. [a. F. *camisard*, f. Pr. *camisa* shirt- + ARD: cf. CAMISADE.] 'Name given to the Calvinist insurgents of the Cevennes, during the persecution which followed the revocation of the edict of Nantes' (Littré). Also *attrib.* 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3908/3 Accounts..of the Successes of the Camisars against the French King's Forces. *Ibid.* No. 3973/2 These Roman Catholicks call themselves the White Camisars, or the Florentines. 1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 257 P 12 Brownists, Independents, Masonites, Camisars, and the like. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 30 They could effect little in a midnight warfare against Camisards. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* I. 376 Without leaders the Camisard army gradually melted away.

Ca·misated *ppl. a. rare*—°. See quots. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Camisated*, cloathed with a linen garment, surplice or shirt. 1755 JOHNSON, *Camisated*, dressed with the shirt outward. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Camiscia: see CAMIS, CHEMISE.

‖ Camise, camiss (kămī·s). Also (in Byron) **camese.** [Arab. قميص *qamīç* under-tunic, shirt; occurring in the Koran, but generally thought to be ad. L. *camisia*, *camisa*: see CAMIS, CHEMISE; Mahn suggests Skr. *kshauma* linen stuff.] The shirt worn by Arabs and other Mohammedans. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. *Tambourgi* ii, Oh! who is more brave than a dark Suliote, In his snowy camese and his shaggy capote? *c* 1850 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 237 The national costume of the lower orders [in Afghanistan] is..a large shirt, 'camiss', worn over the trowsers, reaching down to the knees. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 143 The Suliote of the fruitship, in his camise and capote. 1865 S. EVANS *Bro. Fabian's MS.* 105 Snow-white the camise.

Camisole (kæ·mĭsōul). [a. F. *camisole*, ad. Sp. *camisola*, dim. of *camisa* shirt: see CHEMISE.]

‖ 1. A kind of sleeved jacket or jersey. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. I. 213 They wore short camisoles, huzar-sabres. 1828 G. W. BRIDGES *Ann. Jamaica* II. XIII. 121 Columbus found..a multitude..naked, or clothed only in a species of camisole.

2. A loose jacket worn by women when dressed in *negligée*. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* II. v. 56 Mrs. O'Dowd the good house-wife, arrayed in curl-papers and a camisole. 1857 C. BRONTË *Professor* I. viii. 134 She seldom wore a gown—only a shabby cotton camisole.

3. A strait-jacket, formerly put upon lunatics. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ca·mister. *Thieves' cant.* [f. CAMIS in sense 'surplice' (? termination suggested by *minister*).] A clergyman, a minister. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 231 (Hoppe).

Camizado, var. of CAMISADO.

Camle. *Obs.* cf. CHAMELEON and CAMELION. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. 289 There ben also in that contree manye Camles that is a lytille best as a goot, that is wylde, & he lyvethe be the Eyr, and etethe nought ne drynkethe nought.

Camlee, camly, var. CUMBLY, Indian blanket.

Camlet (kæ·mlĕt), *sb.* Forms: 5 **chamlyt, chamelet(t,** 5-6 **chamlett,** 5-7 **cham(e)lot,** 6 **chambelot,** 6-7 **chamblet(t,** 6-8 **chamlet,** 6-9 **camblet,** 7 **chamolet, camelott, camlott,** 7-8 **camelot,** 7-**camlet.** [app. immediately from French: Littré cites *chamelot* 13th c., *camelot* 16th c.; Cotgr. translates F. *camelot*, 'chamlet'; Du Cange has med. L. *camelotum*; Anglo-French statutes of Edward IV have *chamelett*, and the spelling with *cham-* was the prevalent one in English till after the Restoration. The ultimate origin is obscure; at the earliest known date the word was associated (by Europeans) with *camel*, as if stuff made of camel's hair; but there is reason to think it was originally the Arabic *khamlat*, from *khaml*; Marco Polo (ed. Yule) I. 248 (Skeat). *Khaml, khamlat*, is explained by Lane as 'the nap or pile or villous substance on the surface of cloth'; *khamlat*, by Johnson, as 'camelot, silk and camel's hair, also, all silk or velvet, especially pily and plushy'. According to Littré, the *Journal officiel* of 1874, p. 3220/1, says *camelot* is so called from the Arabic *seil el kemel*, the Angora goat; cf. CAMEL-YARN.]

A name originally applied to some beautiful and costly eastern fabric, afterwards to imitations and substitutes the nature of which has changed many times over. 'A kind of stuff originally made by a mixture of silk and camel's hair; it is now made with wool and silk' (J.). 'A light stuff, formerly much used for female apparel, made of long wool, hard spun, sometimes mixed in the loom with cotton or linen yarn' (Ure). It is uncertain whether it was ever made of camel's hair; but in the 16th and 17th c. it was made of the hair of the Angora goat.

According to Beck, *Draper's Dict.*, 'In [the] production [of camlets], the changes have been rung with all materials in nearly every possible combination; sometimes of wool, sometimes of silk, sometimes of hair, sometimes of hair with wool or silk, at others of silk and wool warp and hair woof..Those of our day have had cotton and linen introduced into their composition. They have been made plain and twilled, of single warp and weft, of double warp, and sometimes with double weft also'.

c 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 114 Wer ther of gold any clothes fownde..Or was ther any chamlyt or satyn. *a* 1413 *Inv. Wardrobe Hen. IV* (Draper's Dict.), Seven yards of red chamlett at 13*s.* 4*d.* the remnant. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* clvii, There sawe I..For chamelot, the camel full of hare. 1472 *Act* 12 *Edw. IV*, iii, Satens Sarcenetz & Tarterons Chamelettis & autres Draps de soie, & dore & soie. 1532-3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, xiii, Silke, chamblet, or taffata. 1578 FLORIO *1st Fruites* 10, I wil buy..Velvet, Grograyne, Satten, Makadowe, Chambelot. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 15 Natolia affoording great store of Chamolets and Grogerams. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 146 Some of rich gold or silver Chamlets, and other of cloth of gold. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 398 Camblet..of Camels hair as some do affirm. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* (1871) 64, I went to see their manufactures in silke, their pressing and watering the grograms and chambletts. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 327 Famous..for good Chamlets. 1714 GAY *Trivia* I. 46 Show'rs soon drench the Camlet's cockled Grain. 1727 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* XXVI. (1841) I. 266 Camlets from Norwich. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* I. 98 Here [Leyden] they make..camblets, tho' inferior to those of Great Britain. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 35 Stuffs made from the hair of [the Angora goat] are well known among us by the name of *camlet*. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* 256 Mohair..is commonly imported ready spun, and is woven into camblets. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 87 The tents..are of a kind of black blanket, or rather of coarse camlet.

b. *Watered* (*water*) *camlet*: camlet with a wavy or watered surface; cf. Fr. *camelot à ondes* (Cotgr.). 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. xi. 45 Wav'd upon, like water chamelot. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 228 The waued water Chamelot, was from the beginning esteemed the richest and brauest wearing. 1624 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 3 A Gowne..of a kinde of Water Chamolet, of an excellent Azure Colour. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 961 Wings as if it were watered Chamblet. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) VI. 95 A watered Camlet Gown she had.

c. A garment made of camlet. Also *fig.* 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 93 You i' th' Chamblet, get vp o' th' raile. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* I. 64 Cloath'd in her chamlets of delight. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. xi. 272 To see and be seen in his new camlet.

d. *attrib.* 1526 *Lanc. Wills* (1854) I. 13 My chamlett kyrtell. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Wom. Prize* v. i, His camblet breeches. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Mar., This night my new camelott riding coate..came home. 1696 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* XXVI. (ed. 2) 507 These Camlet Curtains (as I may call them [of Goats' hair]). 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 5 The women..in long white camblet clokes. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* 271 His black camlet cloak with silver buttons.

e. *Comb.*, as *camleť-maker*; *camlet-mingled* adj.; also **camlet-fly,** a fly with mottled wings. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 969 Nature bred this with a chamblet mingled coloured coat. 1676 COTTON *Angler* II. 335 In the middle of May [comes in] the Camlet-fly. 1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 686 Of the aforesaid wool the Camblet-makers alone take 80000 lb.

Ca·mlet, *v.* For forms see CAMLÆT *sb.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To mark or variegate as (watered) camlet; to mark with wavy veins. Hence **Ca·mleted** *ppl. a.*; **Ca·mleting** *vbl. sb.*

1618 Bolton *Florus* I. v. 14 Embroydered Gownes, Cassockes chambleted with figures of palmes. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 658 Some have the Veines more varied and Chamloted: as Oake, whereof Wainscot is made. *Ibid.* § 741 The Turks have a pretty Art of Chamoletting of Paper. 1652 Evelyn *Mem.* (1827) II. 53, I also inspected the manner of chambletting silk & grograms..in Morefields. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* I. liii, In sackcloth chamleted with tears. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* I. s. v. *Alder*, They afford the Inlayer Pieces curiously chambletted and very hard.

Camleteen, -ine (kæmlĕtī·n), *a.* Also 8 **camlettee, camletine, 9 cambleteen.** [f. Camlet; cf. F. *camelotine*.] An imitation camlet; a 'camlet' of inferior kind.

1730-6 Bailey, *Camlettee, Camleteen*, a Sort of fine worsted camlets or camelots. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Camletine*, in commerce, denotes a slight, narrow kind of camblet, little valued..also..stuff made of hair mixed with wool, in imitation of a camblet. 1861 S. Judd *Margaret* II. xi. (1871) 309 Dress of cambleteen.

Camleting (kæmlĕtiŋ). In 7 **chambleting.** [f. Camlet: cf. *coating, shirting*.] Stuff of camlet.

1697 Evelyn *Numism.* viii. 280 Several sorts of Stuffs, Calandring and Chambletings.

Camlin, Camlott, obs. f. Cameline *sb.*, Camlet.

Cammaka, -oka, var. Camaca, a fine cloth.

Cammamyll, -myld, obs. ff. Camomile.

Cammas, var. Quamash: see Camas.

Cammassado, -esado, var. of Camisado.

Cammauyne, obs. form of Camovyne.

Cammed (kæmd), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [app. extended from Cam *a.*; cf. *wicked*.]

†1. = Camois; having a cam or camois nose. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Sat. Blacksmiths* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 240 The cammede kongons cryen after col! col! *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 14 Rounde was hese face and kammede was hese nose. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 59 Cammyd, or schort nosyd, *simus*.

2. Crooked, perverse. *dial.*

c 1746 J. Collier (Tim Bobbin) *Tummus & M.* Wks. (1862) 61 Its not to tell heaw camm'd things con happ'n! 1875 E. Waugh *Old Cronies* vi. 60 (in *Lanc. Gloss.*) Thou'rt gettin' camm'd as a crushed whisket.

Hence **Ca·mmedness.**

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 59 Chammydnesse [1499 cammednesse], *simitas*.

Cammel, Cammeril, obs. ff. Camel, Cambrel.

†**Cammes.** *Obs.* Also **cames, camwysse.** Apparently a corrupt form of Canvas; 'a kind of gauze for samplers' (Jamieson).

1540 *Sc. Ld. Treas. Acc.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 301 For cammes to stuff the orpheis of þe samin. 1541 *Ibid.* 309 For xij boltis of cammes, to be salis. 1555 *Ch. Acc. Leverton, Linc.* in *Archæol.* XLI. 360 For iiij yardes of camwysse for the hye awlter. 1578 *Inventories* 215 (Jam.) A lang pece of cammes, sewit with the armes of Scotland.

Cammock[1] (kæ·mək). Forms: 1 **cammoco, -uc,** 1, 4 **cammoc,** 4–7 **cammok,** 5 **cambmok, chambmok, camok, -oke, -ocke,** 6–8 **cammock,** 7 **camock,** 9 *dial.* **cammick.** [OE. *cammoc*, generally assumed to be from Celtic, and to be the same word as the next, with a reference to 'crooked stems or roots'; but the plant is not so named in any Celtic language, and the root is not specially crooked, so that the actual origin remains doubtful.]

The plant *Ononis spinosa* (N. O. *Leguminosæ*) also called *Rest-harrow*, and according to Cockayne, *Cammock Whin*. Some earlier writers identified it with *Peucedanum*, and 'Petty Whin'; but it is not clear what plant or plants they meant.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 209 Das wyrte man peucedanum, & oðrum naman cammoc [*v.r.* cammuc] nemneþ. *c* 1000 *O. E. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 300 (*Nomina Herbarum*), *Peucedanum*, cammocc. *c* 1050 *Glosses* (Cott. Cleop.) ibid. 416 *Gotuna*, cammuc. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 319 For communelich in contrees kammokes [*text C.* canmokes]..& wedes Fouleth þe fruite in þe felde. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (*Anecd. Oxon.*) 33 *Peucedona*, i. cammoc secundum quosdam. *Ibid.* 36 *Resta bovis*, herba est retinens boves in aratro, an. Cammoc. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxxviii. (1495) 695 The Cambmok is a pryckynge shrub. *Ibid.* Of the rotes and of the stalkes of Cambmok is made a medycyn that Physicyens call Licium. *Ibid.* Chambmok gendreth fyre of itselfe. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (*Anecd. Oxon.*) 156 *Resta bouis*.. anglice hysenecherde vel cammok. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* VI. ix. 668 The roote of Restharrow or Cammock. 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 527 Restharrow, Cammok, or Petywin. 1775 Lightfoot *Flora Scot.* (1777) I. 386 Prickly Restharrow or Cammock. 1787 Winter *Syst. Husb.* 123 The above field contained many cammocks.

2. Vaguely applied dialectally to other plants, as St. John's Wort, Ragweed, Fleabane, Yarrow, etc.

1878 Britten & Holl. *Plant-n.* s. v., In Hampshire almost any yellow flower is called Cammock.

3. *Comb.* **Cammock whin** = sense 1.

Cammock[2]**, cambock** (kæ·mək). *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 5 **cambok, -oke, -ake,** 6 **camok, -oke, -ock, -ocke,** (7 **cambuc(k)**, 6, 9 *Sc.* **cammock,** 9 *Sc.* **camack.** [ME. *kambok*, app. immediately ad. *cambuca*, a late L. word (Du Cange cites Papias *cambuta*, sustentamen vel baculus, flexus, pedum, crocia, and *Gloss. Corbeiense*, *cambuta*, baculus episcoporum), app. of Gaulish origin, derived from *cambo-*, crooked, Cam; represented in mod. Welsh by *camawg, camog* fem. 'piece of bent wood, the felloe of a wheel'. Cf. also Gaelic *camag* 'curl, ringlet, crook,' and Manx *camag* 'crutch, crooked bat or shinty to play hurles, also the game itself'.

But some of the senses of the Manx word may be from Eng.; for the Irish and Gaelic for a bent stick for hurling, shinty, hockey, a golf-club, is *camán, caman*.]

1. A crooked staff, a crook; *esp.* a stick or club with a crooked head, used in games to drive a ball, or the like; a hockey-stick; hence, the game played with such a stick.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 666 (*Nomina Ludorum*) *Hoc pedum*, cambok. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 52 A Cambake [*v.r.* Camboke], *cambuca*. 1547 Salesbury *Welsh Dict., Kamoc*, a camocke. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) I. i. xxix. 302/2 People please themselves .. some in Hand-ball, Foot-ball, Bandy-ball, and in Cambuck. 1821 *Edin. Even. Courant* 22 Jan., On Christmas and New Years day, matches were played..at the camack and football. 1885 *Inverness* 30 *Yrs. ago* ii. 80 A numerous party played a game of Cammack.

2. A crooked stick or piece of wood, a knee of timber; a cambrel.

c 1450 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 724 (*Nomina domo pertinentia*) *Hec cambuca*, a cambok. *c* 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) B vj, Soone crooketh the same tree that good camoke wilbe, As a common prouerbe in youth I heard this sayde. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 237 Crooked trees proue good Cammocks. *Ibid.* 408 If my fortune bee so yll that searching for a wande, I gather a camocke. 1593 Drayton *Eclog.* VII. 62 And earely crook'd that will a Camocke bee. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 815 This tendon.. maketh an empty cauity, through which the Butchers peirce their Cammockes to hang the beast vpon in the shambles.

Ca·mmocky, *a.* [f. Cammock[1] + -y[1].] Of or abounding in Cammock or Rest-harrow.

In mod. Dicts.

Cammus, var. of Camois, *Obs.*

Camnesado, obs. form of Camisado.

Cam-nosed, a variant reading of *cammosed*, Camoised: prob. only an error.

Camoca, var. of Camaca, *Obs.*, a fabric.

‖ **Camo·cho.** *rare*[−1]. [Cf. It. *camoscio* 'a kinde of stuffe worne in Italie' (Florio).] A fabric. (In quot. applied contemptuously to a Spaniard.)

1607 Dekker *T. Wyat* Wks. 1873 III. 115 A Spaniard is a Camocho, a Callimanco, nay which is worse a Dondego.

Camock(e, obs. form of Cammock.

†**Ca·mois, camus,** *a.* (and *sb.*) *Obs.* Also 4 **cammus,** 5–8 **camoise, -oys, -oyse,** 6 **?-ous,** 8 **chamois.** [a. F. *camus, -use*, 'having a short and flat nose'. Thurneysen refers it to a Celtic source, comparing the Ir. sb. *camus* hollow, retreating angle, bay, Gael. *camas* bought, bay, creek, space between the thighs: cf. *Cambus-* in placenames in Scotland. For another suggestion see Diez, and Littré.]

1. Of the nose: Low and concave. Of persons: Pug-nosed.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4437 Ys browes were bobe rowe and grete, & ys nose cammus. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeves T.* 14 Round was his face and camuse [*so* 3 *MSS.*; *v.r.* kamuse, camoyse, kammede, *Harl.* camois] was his nose. 1580 Baret *Alv.* C 44 A Camoise nose, that is to say, crooked vpwarde as the Morians. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. x. 328 Many Spaniards..of the race of Barbary Moores ..have not worne out the Camoys nose unto this day. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* vii. (1653) 123 The Inhabitants have all Camoyse or saddle Noses. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* B vj, Such oxen .. [as have] black eyes and lips, wide nostrils, a camoys nose. 1752 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The Tartars are great admirers of camus beauties. 1877 R. H. Horne in *Mrs. Browning's Lett.* II. 277 A gentleman .. with a large camus nose.

b. *fig.* Low and curved like a camois nose.

1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* xxi. 52 The Cornice is camuse and blunt.

c. Hence *camois-nosed.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 336 The former haue flat noses, the other are hooked and camoise nosed vpward. 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Camoise-nosed*, hooked-nosed.

2. *absol.* or quasi-*sb.* A person or animal with a camois nose.

1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* (1881) 94 The camuse..is geffroy langeuyn. 1515 Barclay *Egloges* IV. (1570) C vj, She with Bacchus her camous did promote. 1618 Sir R. Williams *Actions Low Countr.* 49 White little hounds, with crooked noses, called camuses. 1751 Chambers *Cycl., Camus*, a person with a low, flat nose, hollowed or sunk in the middle.

†**Ca·moised,** *a. Obs.* Also 4–5 **camused,** 6 **camesyd, camoused, cammoised, cammosed,** 7 **camus'd, -oysed.** [f. Camois + -ed.] Made camois; having a camois nose.

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 210 Some one, for she is noble of kinne .. Some one, for that she is camused. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xxxiii. 103 Grete eeres and a camesyd nose. 1583 Stanyhurst *Poems* (Arb.) 141 This slut with a camoysed haucks nose. *c* 1600 Montgomerie *Flyting* 472 That cammosed [*ed.* 1688 cammosed] cocatrice they quite with them carie. 1628 Lisle *Du Bartas, Noe* 11 Camoysed dolphins. 1637 B. Jonson *Sad Sheph.* II. i. 49 Though my nase be camus'd, my lipps thick, And my chin bristled! 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* vii. 82 All children are a little camoised about the Nose, before the bridge riseth.

†**Ca·moisly, ca·mously,** *adv. Obs.* [f. Camois + -ly[2].] Like a camois nose; concavely.

a 1528 Skelton *El. Rummyng* 28 Nose som dele hoked, And camously croked.

Camok(e, obs. form of Cammock.

Camomile, cham- (kæ·mŏməil). Forms: 3–4 **came-, camamille,** 5 **camamylle, -melle, -myle, camomelle,** 5–6 **camomylle,** 6 **cammamyll, -myld, cam(m)omyle, camamile, -mil, -mel, camimile, chamomylle, -myle, chamœmell,** 6–7 **cammomill,** 6–8 **camomil(l,** 7 **chamamil, chamæmell, cammomel, chamœ-, chamemile, chamomel,** (8 **camomoil**), 8–9 **chamomile,** 6– **camomile.** [a. F. *camomille* (also formerly *camamille*), ad. L. *chamomilla* (Pliny, etc.), an altered form of *chamæmēlon* (Pliny, Palladius, etc.), a. Gr. χαμαίμηλον earth apple (f. χαμαί on the ground + μῆλον apple); so called from the apple-like scent of the blossoms. Cf. It. and Pr. *camomilla*, Sp. *camomila*, Fr. dial. *camomile, camamile*. The spelling *cha-* is chiefly in pharmacy, after Latin; that with *ca-* is literary and popular.]

1. The name of a Composite plant, *Anthemis nobilis*, an aromatic creeping herb, found on dry sandy commons in England, with downy leaves, and flowers white in the ray and yellow in the disk, but in cultivation often all white like a double daisy. The flowers are employed in medicine for their bitter and tonic properties. Also distinguished as Noble or Roman Camomile, White C., and in its single wild form as Scotch C.

c 1265 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 557 *Camomilla*, camemille, maiwe. 1323 in *Wardrobe Acc. Edw. II*, 20 Camamille, 12*d*. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 59 Camamyle, herbe, *camamilla*. *a* 1450 *E. E. P.* (1862) 141 Vn-to a benche of camomylle My wofulle hede I dyd inclyne. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 52 Camomelle, *camomillum*. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. Prol. 116 The clavyr, catchike, and the cammamyld. 1530 Palsgr. 202/2 Cammamyll herbe, *camamille*. 1540 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1556) 63 b, The grounde was thicke covered with Camamile. 1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* (E. E. T. S.) 13 Anthenus [Anthemis] .. is called in englishe Cammomyle. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 95 Herbes of all sortes..Camamel. 1586 Cogan *Haven Health* (1636) 77 Chamæmell is hot and dry in the first degree. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. vii. 33 The flowers of chamamil. 1660 Bond *Scut. Reg.* 41 The Camomile the more it is trodden on, the better it groweth. 1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* I. lviii, He bask'd him on the ground, Where the wild thyme and camomoil are found. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 397 Common or true Camomile..sometimes covers a considerable extent of ground on dry sandy commons. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 51 Warm fomentations..medicated with..chamomile.

b. Also used as an English book-name for the genus *Anthemis*, and popularly applied to several allied plants, esp. *Matricaria Chamomilla* (Wild Camomile, Dog's C., German C., or Camomile Goldins); *Anthemis Cotula* (Stinking Camomile, Dog's C., May-weed); **Blue** or **Purple C.**, the Sea Starwort, *Aster Tripolium*; **Red** or **Purple C.**, *Adonis autumnalis* (from its foliage).

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. xxx. 184 Stinking Camomill or Cotula fœtida. *Ibid.* 185 Vnsauery Camomilla [*M. inodora*] or Cotula non fœtida. 1597 Gerard *Herbal*, Women that dwell by the seaside call it .. blew camomill. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) VI, *Cauta*, Dogs camomile. 1790 1820 Sowerby *Eng. Bot.* (ed. 3) VI. 52 Corn Chamomile, *Anthemis arvensis*. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* 214 The wild camomile that starred the road side.

2. *Comb.*, as *camomile-flower*; also **camomile-alley,** an alley planted with camomile (see quot.); **camomile-tea,** an infusion of camomile flowers.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 96 A Physitian prescribeth, for the cure of the Rheume that a Man should walk continually upon a *Camomill-alley; Meaning that he should put Camomill within his Socks. 1652 Culpepper *Eng. Physic* 18 Boiled with..*Chamomel flowers. 1753 *World* 37, I .. am forced to attend with her *camomile tea.

Camooyne: see Camovyne.

†**Camoroche.** *Obs. rare.* The Wild Tansy or Silver-weed (*Potentilla anserina*).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 204 Gosys gres, or camoroche, or wylde tanzy, *camaroca, vel tanasetum agreste*.

‖ **Camorra** (kămo·rră). [It. *camorra* (kamo·rra), 'Irish rugge or mantle, a Mariners frocke' (Florio).]

1. A kind of smock-frock or blouse.

1869 W. Gilbert *L. Borgia* I. 211 She was dressed..in a camora of gold shot brocade.

2. A secret society of lawless malcontents in Naples and Neapolitan cities. Sometimes *transf.*

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Jan. 87/1 The Camorra is a system of organized extortion, which has survived the Bourbon rule.. its name is conjectured to be that of a species of short coat worn by members of the society. 1880 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 174 The profits which..this official camorra divide between them are enormous.

Hence **Camo·rrism,** the principles or practice of this society; lawlessness, anarchy. **Camo·rrist,** a member of a camorra.

1863 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Nov. 625/2 The notes .. treat .. of the Neapolitan Camorrists. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 78 The Camorrist remains the personification of power and heroism to the Neapolitan.

†**Camose.** *Obs.* [cf. Calmewe.] A sea-gull.

1538-46 Elyot, *Candosoccus*, a sea gull, or a camose.

‖ **Camouflet** (kamuflĕ). *Mil.* [Fr.: see Littré.] A mine containing a small charge of powder, placed in a wall of earth between the galleries of besieged and besieger, so as, in exploding, to bury,

suffocate, or cut off the retreat of the miner on the opposite side; a 'stifler'.

1836 in *Penny Cycl.* VI. 197/1 *Camouflet* or *Stifler*. 1847 in CRAIG.

Camous, -ed: see CAMOIS, CAMOISED.

Camovyne, -wyne. *Sc.* Also 6 **cammauyne**, 9 **camooyne**. = CAMOMILE.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* 67, I sau cammauyne, quhilk is gude for ane scabbit mouth. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 112 (Jam.) On the camowyne to lean you down. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Camooyne, or Camowyne, *Anthemis nobilis*.

Camow-nosed, *a.* = Camois-nosed. CAMOIS.

a 1600 HUME in Sibbald *Chron. Sc. Poetry* iii. 386 (Jam.) His little camow-nosed sheepe, And rowtting kie to feede.

Camoys(e, var. of CAMOIS, *Obs.*

† **Camp,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 1–3 **comp**, 3 **komp**, 4 **kamp**. [OE. *camp, cǫmp*, corresp. to OFris. *camp, cǫmp*, (MDu. *camp*, Du. *kamp*), MLG. *kamp*, OHG. *champf* (MHG. and Ger. *kampf*), combat, all masc., ON. *kapp* (*pp* from *mp*) neuter, (Da. and Sw. *kamp*) contest, keenness, vehemence. WGer. or OTeut. **kampo-z* was presumably an early Germanic adoption of L. *camp-us* in its transferred sense 'field of contest or combat', also 'duel, fight, battle, war'; see CAMP *sb.*[2] The word was thoroughly at home in WGer., and gave origin to numerous derivatives, particularly the vb. *kampjon*; see KEMP *v.* and cf. KEMP *sb.*:—OE. *cempa*, WGer. *kampjo-n* = late L. *campion-em* CHAMPION. In ME. the word survived longest in the north, esp. as an archaism of alliterative verse.

(Kluge and others, however, claim the word as native Teutonic, mainly on the ground of the improbability that the Germans who had so many native words to designate war, should adopt a foreign designation; but they offer no satisfactory account of its etymology.)]

† **1.** Martial contest, combat, fight, battle, war.

Beowulf 5003 In campe ȝecrong cumbles hyrde. *c* 1000 *Riddles* vii. 2 (Gr.) Mecȝ esette· Crist to compe. *c* 1205 LAY. 4215 Þer heo weren on kompen [1275 fihte]. *Ibid.* 4347 Þu eært muchele betere cniht to halden comp [1275 werre] and ifiht. *Ibid.* 14024 Þer wes feht swiðe strong comp swiðe sturne. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3702 Alle þe kene mene of kampe, knyghtes and oþer.

2. Hence **Camp-ball**: An ancient form of football in which large numbers engaged on both sides. See CAMP *v.*[1] 3, and CAMPING *vbl. sb.*[1]

c 1600 DAY *Begg. Bedn. Gr.* in Strutt *Sports & Past.* II. iii, I am Tom Stroud of Hurling, I'll play a gole at camp-ball. 1840 [see CAMPING *vbl. sb.*[1]] Fighting camps. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Camp*, an ancient athletic game of ball formerly in vogue in the Eastern Counties. 1887 *Illust. Lond. News* 26 Feb. /1 The game in very ancient times was not so properly called football as camp-ball. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* 236 Camp-ball .. used to be a very favourite game in my parish some fifty years ago, and it was, by all accounts, a very rough one—something like football.

Camp (kæmp), *sb.*[2] Also 6–7 **campe**. [a. F. *camp* (16th c. in Littré) in same sense: cf. It., Sp., Pg. *campo* 'camp', orig. 'field', and F. *champ*, Pr. *camp*, field, field of tournament, field of battle :—L. *camp-us* level field, *spec.* the Campus Martius at Rome, the place for games, athletic practice, military drills, etc., whence 'field of contest or combat', 'field of battle'. Although *camp* was the Norman form of *champ*, no trace of it appears in ME., which had only CHAMP from central OF., in the senses of 'field of duel or tournament' and heraldic 'field'. *Camp* was introduced early in the 16th c., from contemporary Fr. and with the sense *castra*, but was also at first used to render L. *campus* in other senses, as well as occasionally in the sense of the earlier *champ* 'field of combat'.

Littré supposed that the 16th century French use of *camp* was merely the literary adoption of the Picard form in a special sense; but evidently it was an adaptation of It. (or ? Sp.) *campo*, in a sense not used with F. *champ*.]

I. In the military sense.

1. The place where an army or body of troops is lodged in tents or other temporary means of shelter, with or without intrenchments. In common modern use the collection of tents, huts, and other equipments is the chief notion, the site being the 'camping-ground'; but as used of ancient works, Roman, British, Danish, etc., it usually means the intrenched and fortified site, within which an army lodged or defended itself; a modern *intrenched camp* includes both notions. The name is also given to a permanent station for the reception of troops, in order that they may be trained in manœuvring in large bodies, and in campaigning duties generally, as the camps at Aldershot, Shorncliffe camp, camp of Chalons.

1528 Sir Gr. de Cassalis, etc. (*The King's Ambassadors with the Pope*) in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. II. xxiii. 61 It is very certain, that the Spanyards have refused batel, and conveyed themself out of ther camp neerer unto Naples in the night. 1560 BIBLE (*Genev.*) 2 *Kings* vii. 7 They left their tentes and their horses and their asses, euen the campe as it was, and fledde for their liues. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* Argt. 13 Sextus Tarquinius..departed with the rest back to the camp. 1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* 170 They fortify their Camps well, with a deep and large Trench. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 540 The Youth of Rome..pitch their sudden Camp before the Foe. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Rhoe, describing the great Mogul's camp, says, it is twenty English miles round. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* v. *Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 33 He disembarked his legions, erected his camps and towers. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 70 A fine ancient British camp, upon a neighbouring hill-top.

2. A body of troops encamping and moving together; an army on a campaign. (In earlier Eng. *the host.*)

a 1584 VICARY *Englishm. Treas.* 59 In anno 1551, when the said citie was taken and destroyed by the campe of Charles the first. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Massacr. Paris* II. vi, Dismiss thy camp. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* IV. vi. 97 This fleeting enemy was not to bee pursued with a maine campe. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* iv. 7 God is come into the campe [COVERD. hoost, *Genev.* hoste]. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruit. Off.* II. i, I hope you have more honour than to quit the service, and she more prudence than to follow the Camp. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 144 P 4 Multitudes follow the camp only for want of employment. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 451 The army was formed in a hollow square, inclosing the baggage and the followers of the camp.

b. *Flying camp, camp-volant*: 'a little army of horse and foot, that keeps the field, and is continually in motion' (Phillips 1696–1706). See also quot. 1699. ? *Obs.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1040/2 Who .. with a campe volant did what he could to stop the Englishmen within Hadington from vittels. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* (1822) 299 Some of his camp-volent are always present. 1611 COTGR., *Camp volant*, a flying campe, a campe of light-horsemen for ordinarie roades. 1699 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Flying-Camps*, Beggers plying in Bodies at Funerals. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Camp*, Flying Camp is a strong body of horse or dragoons.

c. *Camp-royal*: the main or chief body of an army with the commander-in-chief; a great body of troops; hence *fig.* a great number, a host.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 31 b, False witnesses they had in pay a Campe royal. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heauen* 216 A Campe-royall, euen forty thousand strong. 1641 BROME *Jov. Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 377 This Doublet..might serve to furnish a Camp Royal of us.

3. Used for: The scene of military service; military service, the military life in general.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* III. iv, I must .. my Patrick soon remove To Courts and camps that may his soul improve. 1799 LAMB *Corr.* lxxi. (1870) 194 The world, the camp and the university have spoilt him among them. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* III. xv, Love rules the court, the camp, the grove. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 1 Advent x, Through court and camp he holds his heavenward course serene. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 204 His knowledge of courts and camps was such as few of his countrymen possessed.

II. *transf.* from the military sense.

4. The temporary quarters, formed by tents, vehicles, or other portable or improvised means of shelter, occupied by a body of nomads or men on the march, by travellers, gipsies, companies of sportsmen, lumbermen, field-preachers and their audiences, or parties 'camping out'; an encampment.

Connected with sense 1 by intimate gradations, *e. g.* the camp of the Israelites, or of North American Indians.

1560 BIBLE (*Genev.*) *Ex.* xvi. 13 At euen the quailes came and couered the campe [*Vulg.* castra, COVERD. tentes]. 1823 F. COOPER *Pioneer* xx, The sugar-boiler, who was busy in his 'camp'. 1864 W. CAMPBELL *My Indian Jrnl.* Contents..Sport at Dharwar..A Civilian's Camp..Bison-Shooting, etc. 1886 F. H. GUILLEMARD *Cruise of Marchesa* I. 95 It is the hunter's rule to see that the fire is extinguished..before breaking camp.

b. *loosely.* 'Quarters.'

1747 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) I. 108, I am got into a new camp and have left my tub at Windsor.

5. An encamping; a 'camping out'.

In Australia the regular term for an expedition or excursion for fishing, shooting, etc., in which the party camps out.

1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 37. 15 A previous night's camp near the spot. 1880 INGLIS *Austral. Cousins* 233 We're going to have a regular camp; we .. intend going to Port Hocking to have some shooting, fishing, and general diversion. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 13/2 Cadet corps (now out for a week's camp).

6. The whole company or body of persons encamped together, as surveyors, lumbermen, sportsmen, etc.; a company of nomads.

1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* 797 The Chan of the Western Moungales Camp, tributary to China. 1864 in WEBSTER.

III. *fig.* from the military sense.

7. A 'host' or 'army' of arguments, facts, etc.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* Ded., Titus Liuius in whom is contayned a large campe of noble facts and exploites atchieued by valiaunt personages. 1871 E. BURR *Ad Fidem* xiv. 282 The main camp of allegations.

8. a. A body of adherents of a militant doctrine, or theory. **b.** The position in which ideas or beliefs are intrenched and strongly defended.

1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 23 No one who has marched ever so short a way out of the great camp of old ideas. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* II. vii. 182 Matters still dividing philosophers into opposite camps.

IV. In sense of ME. CHAMP.

† **9.** The field of combat, the lists. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxi. [clvii.] 446 Howe he durste .. do armes with hym in campe or iustes mortall.

V. In various senses of L. *campus*.

† **10.** *Campe of Mars, Camp Mart*: = Campus Martius. *Obs.*

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) F viij, The emperour goynge to the campe of Mars. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 109 Exercising and training like the tyrones or young souldiers in Camp Mart.

† **11.** Plain, level surface, field. *Watery camp* (*cæruleus campus, campus latus aquarum*): the surface of the sea. *Obs.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. (1641) 29/1 Whereby w'are stor'd with Truchman, Guide & Lamp, To search all corners of the watery Camp.

† **12.** Field of inquiry; field of discussion or debate, subject of debate. *Obs.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. p. xxi, I have more exspatiatid yn this Campe then they did. *c* 1538 STARKEY *England* iv. 128 Wherfor I wyl not entur into that Camp.

‖ **VI. 13.** = Spanish *campo*: see quot.

1877 *Athenæum* 1 Dec. 703/2 The Falkland Island word for expanses of bog land, 'camp,' is not derived from the French *champ*..but from the Spanish *campo*.

† **14.** (A sense of F. *camp*: see quot.) *Obs. rare*[−0].

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Camp*, is also used among the Siamese and East-Indians, for a quarter of a town assigned to foreigners, wherein to carry on their commerce. In these camps, each nation forms itself a kind of city apart, in which their store houses and shops are, and the factors and their families reside. [So in *London Encycl.* 1829.]

VII. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Simple, as *camp-boy, -craft, -diseases, -equipage, -equipment, -fare, -fashion, -frock, -guide, -hut, -keeper, -kettle, -kit, -language, -life, -mill, -money, -plot, -squire, -stove*, etc.

1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* XI. 27 Stores commonly called *camp equipments. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 121 The sack that holds our coarse *camp-fare. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 2/1 Seated *camp-fashion on boxes. *a* 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 338 In an uniform of blue and white And a grey *camp-frock he is dressed. 1828–40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 153 The servants who remained in the *camp-huts. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIV. 35 Bailing it out with a *camp-kettle. 1850 ALISON *Hist. Europe* XI. lxxvi. § 39. 447 The ponderous iron camp-kettles hitherto used by the soldiers had been exchanged for lighter ones. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* 303 Urdu-zeban, *camp-language, is the proper name of Hindustani. 1828 MACAULAY *Hallam, Ess.* (1854) I. 72 The Judges would have given as strong a decision in favour of *camp-money as they gave in favour of ship-money. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 83 Maximus, a base *Campe-Squire.

b. Special comb., as **camp-bed, -bedstead**, a bed or bedstead for use in field-service; hence *spec.* a bedstead made to fold up within a narrow space; a trestle bedstead; **camp-chair**, a form of folding chair; † **camp-chaplain**, an army chaplain; **camp-colour**, a flag or colour used in marking out and arranging the camping-ground for a body of troops; hence *camp colour-man* (see quot.); **camp-disease, -duty** (see quots.); **camp-fever**, a name given to fevers of an epidemical character occurring in camps, chiefly typhus; **camp-fire**, a fire lit in a camp or encampment; hence a military social gathering in a garrison, etc.; *spec.* in *U. S.* a re-union of members of one or more clubs, 'posts', of the 'Grand Army' of the Republic', a society of ex-volunteers; **camp-flux, -furniture** (see quots.); **camp-marshal** = F. *maréchal de camp*, see CAMP-MASTER; **camp-paper**, a kind of copying paper, like carbon-paper; **camp-party**, a party forming a camp, a camping-out party; **camp-seat, -stool**, a light portable folding stool; **camp-vinegar**, a preparation made by mixing vinegar with Cayenne pepper, soy, walnut-ketchup, anchovies, and garlic, and afterwards straining it. Also CAMP-FOLLOWER, -MASTER, -MEETING.

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2529/4 One large Tent fit for a Colonel, with Chairs and *Camp-Beds. 1825 HONE *Everyday Bk.* I. 940 A *camp-bedstead, of planks resting on bars of iron. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 631/1 Winthrop found a *camp chair. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (1851) 196 One of the *camp chaplains..on his allowance of 8s. per diem. 1785 RAY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 422 By arranging *camp colours in the intervals. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The *camp colour-men, are drawn a man out of a company. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.*, *Camp Colour men*, soldiers whose business it is to assist in marking out the lines of an encampment, etc.; to carry the camp colours to the field, on days of exercise, and fix them, for the purpose of enabling the troops to take up correct points in marching, etc. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The *camp disease, *morbus castrensis*, absolutely so called, is a malignant fever. Dudley Digges died of the camp disease which raged in the garrison at Oxford, in 1643. *Ibid.*, **Camp Duty*, in its utmost extent, includes every part of the service performed by the troops during the campaign. But in a more particular sense, denotes the guards ordinary and extraordinary kept in camps. *Ibid.* s. v. *Camp*, The *camp fever is the same with what is otherwise called the Hungarian fever, and bears a near affinity to the petechial fever. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxx. 121 Their *campfires first announced their presence. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 6 Sept., Edwin-Humphrey Post, No. 104, G. A. R., of this town celebrated its fifteenth anniversary by a camp-fire Friday evening. 1871 FORBES *War France & G.* 283 (Hoppe) During peace time, there is a camp-fire—or gathering equivalent to it—once a week in every Prussian Regiment. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, **Camp Flux*, a name frequently given to the dysentery. 1857 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Camp-furniture*, articles of cabinet work made compact, light, and portable, so as to be easily folded and transported; such as camp-stools, camp-bed-

steads, tables, etc. 1670 COTTON *Esperon* I. iv. 152 The Count de Suze, Bezaudun, *Camp-Mareschal. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4392/2 The Count Louvignies, a Camp-Marshal to the Spanish Forces. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 31 To make *Camp Paper, with which a Person may write or draw without Pen, Ink, or Pencil. 1831 PEACOCK *Crotchet Cast.* 296 Sitting on a *campstool with a portfolio on his knee. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* vi. 87 He folded up and shouldered his camp-stool.

Camp, *sb.*[3] *dial.* [Of uncertain origin and history.] A conical or ridge-shaped heap of potatoes or turnips, in the open air, covered with straw and earth, for winter storage; called also a *buxy, pie,* or *pit.* Cf. also CLAMP.

1790 MARSHALL *Midl. Counties* (E. D. S.) Camp, a hoard of potatoes, turneps, etc. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Camp,* 'bury', a pit lined with straw in which potatoes are placed, and then earthed over so as to form a mound.

Hence **Camp-cellar,** a temporary cellar made of clay heaped up.

1713 *Lond. & Countr. Brew.* II. (1743) 110 This Salt, which is of a hot moist Nature, is that with which they make their Camp-cellars, by mixing it with Clay, to keep their Wine and other Liquors in.

†**Camp,** *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. ON. *kamp-r* beard, moustache.] *pl.* Whiskers (of a cat); stout bristly hairs: cf. KEMP *sb.*

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 47 Hee [the Cat] lay so still, the Myce were not affeird .. Some tirled at the Campes of his beird.

†**Camp,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [OE. *campian, compian,* f. *camp* fight: a parallel formation to Du. *kampen*:—WGer. type **kampôjan.* The other langs. have forms from WGer. **kampjan,* viz. MDu. *kempen,* OHG. *champfen, chempfan,* MHG. *kemphen, kempfen,* Ger. *kämpfen*; also Icel. *keppa* (:—**kampja*), Sw. *kämpa,* Da. *kæmpe,* whence north. Eng. KEMP.]

1. *intr.* To fight; to contend in battle. Cf. KEMP. (The rare 16th c. instance may belong to CAMP *v.*[2])

c 1000 *Guthlac* 316 (Gr.) Sceal oretta ā .. gode compian. [*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2634 There es no kynge undire Criste may kempe with hym one!] 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 61 Aristotle affirmeth that Rauens will gather together on sides, and campe and fight for victorie.

2. To contend in athletic contests; also *trans.,* as in *to camp the bar. Obs.* or *dial.*

1774-6 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* (T.) In our island, the exhibition of those manly sports in vogue among country people is called camping; and the enclosures for that purpose, where they wrestle and contend, are called camping closes. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. vi. viii. 262 Those three tall fellows .. fonder of sword-play, wrestling, and camping the bar, than of churchmen or church-going.

b. To strive with others in doing anything, e. g. drinking. Cf. KEMP *v.*

1587 J. MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 256 A banquet of wat and dry confectiones, with all sortes of wyne wharat his Majestie camped verie mirrelie a guid whyll.

3. *esp.* To contend at camp-ball, to play a football match. Cf. CAMPING *vbl. sb.*[1]

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 60 Campyn, *pedipilo.* 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 60 Get campers a ball to campe therewithall *Ibid.* 64 In medow or pasture (to growe the more fine) let campers be camping in any of thine. *a* 1684 SIR T. BROWNE *Tract* viii. Wks. 1836 IV. 205 Words .. of common use in Norfolk..as..kamp. 1691 RAY *S. & E. C. Wds.* (E. D. S.) *Camp,* to play at Football. This word .. extends over Essex, as well as Norfolk and Suffolk. 1880 *Standard* 29 Dec. 6/2 Another field, called Camping Close, on which the inhabitants of Haverill, in Essex, used to Camp.

4. *intr.* To wrangle, scold. Cf. CAMPLE.

1606 *Wily Beguiled* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 251 She'll camp, I warrant you. Oh she has a tongue! 1642 [see CAMPING *ppl. a.*[1]].

5. *trans.* To kick (a person) like a foot-ball.

1567 DRANT *Horace' Epist.* II. ii. H vij, Lest euen younge folke, seinge you drinke .. Do make of you mere mockinge stockes and campe you with theire feete.

Camp (kæmp), *v.*[2] [a. F. *campe-r,* f. *camp* CAMP *sb.*[2]]

1. *intr.* To live or remain in a camp; to form or pitch one's camp; to encamp.

1543 *Foray Fr. Country in Chron. Calais* (Camd.) 211 The hole oste departed owte of Callyes .. and campid the same night without the walles of the towne in the feldes. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxvi. ad fin., At retret of trompet, they retryred a meyne, Where they before had campt. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 152 (R.) Fabius camped always in the strong and high places of the mountains. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xix. 2 There Israel camped before the mount. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 533 To meet the expected war, Camps on the confines of an eastern plain. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 51 He Was camping far at Ilium.

2. To sojourn or remain in a tent, pitch one's tent; also *famil.* to take up one's quarters, lodge.

1611 BIBLE *Nahum* iii. 17 The great grashoppers which campe in the hedges in the cold day. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 125 Bring it to the place, where they camped. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two V. Ago* I. 106 Don't..ask me to come up and camp with you. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* vi. 48 The messenger from Virginia..camping at night in the snow by the forest fires. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxvi. 307 A great, tall, blustering Mongol..advised me to camp beside him.

b. *To camp out:* to lodge in the open in a camp.

1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. in Amer.* (1839) I. 294 Others besides emigrants camp out in the woods. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* xi. (1880) 181 They had to camp out at night in the public squares. 1884 T. E. DAWSON *Handbk. Canada* 301 Canadians who camp-out upon these islands.

3. *trans.* To establish or place in camp; to lodge; †also to place, put (*obs.*).

1549 *Compl. Scot.* 83 The tua gryt battellis of onnumerabil men of veyr var campit neir to giddir. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 20 In Garrisons it [Ensign] .. is most often camped upon the wall. 1616 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. viii. 33 Had our great Pallace the Capacity To campe this hoast. *Mod.* The troops would be camped along the river side.

‖**Campagna, campagnia** (kampā·nya). *Obs.* [It. *campagna* open field, champaign, the country, a campaign:—L. *campania*: cf. CAMPANIA, CAMPAIGN, CHAMPAIGN.]

†1. In 17th and 18th c. occasionally used for: CHAMPAIGN, level, open country, plain (esp. in reference to countries where Italian is spoken, but also in ordinary Eng.). *Obs.*

1641 M. FRANK *Serm.* (1672) 413 This is a hill of Glory, hard to climb .. no plain campagnia to it. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 18 We pitch'd in the Campagnia. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 568, 6 miles through the like flat campagna.

†2. In 17th c. occas.: A (military) CAMPAIGN.

1652 EVELYN *State France* Misc. Writ. (1805) 84 He who hath not made two or three campagnas (as they use to term it) by the time that he is 18 years of age. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 11 Dec., He appoints such a day, and summonses all the country-people as to a campagnia, and, by several companies, gives every one their circuit.

3. Now only as proper name 'the Campagna (di Roma)' in Italy; see CAMPANIA.

Campagne, obs. form of CAMPAIGN.

‖**Campagnol** (kɑ·mpănyŏl). [Fr.; f. *campagne* country.] The Short-tailed Field-mouse.

[1768 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 104 The short-tailed Field Mouse. Names..Fr. *Le petit Rat de champs, Le campagnol,* Ital. *campagnoli.*] 1833 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ii. 92 The Campagnol, or short tailed rat of Pennant. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xxxi. 598 The Short-tailed Field Mouse otherwise termed Campagnol or Field Vole (*Arvicola arvensis*).

Campaign (kæmpē·n). Also 7–8 **campagne,** 7 **-agn, -aine, -aigne.** [a. F. *campagne* country, open country, champaign, 'the field', campaign, which in the course of the 16th c. took the place of the earlier *champagne* in all its senses (except as the proper name of a French province). It was introduced into Eng. in the 17th c., and at first occasionally used in all the senses of the earlier CHAMPAIGN, but was at length differentiated, and restricted to the military sense, for which it is now the proper term. The forms *campagna, -agnia, -ania* were also in 17th c. use (see above).

Littré treats 16th c. Fr. *campagne* as a substitution of the northern or Picard dialect form for the Parisian *champagne*; but there can be no doubt that it was actually an adaptation of It. *campagna* (common in the military sense in 16th c., e.g. CARO *Virgil's Æn.* XII. 563 'Turno la campagna aprendo', Turnus opening the campaign), and may have been taken into F. first in military phraseology, and gradually extended to other senses, the advantage of a form which could not be confounded with the name of the province *Champagne* perhaps conducing to the result. For ultimate etymology see CHAMPAIGN, CAMPANIA.]

†1. A tract of open country; a plain; = CHAMPAIGN. *Obs.*

1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 130 The River Achelous .. running through..most part of the campagne of Acarnania. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. vi. 34 There was between the Hill and the Town a fair Campaigne. *a* 1718 GARTH (J.) Where Tiber..fattens, as he runs, the fair campaign. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) VII. v. 12 The outworks stretch a great way into the campaign.

†2. Open country as opposed to hills, woods, etc.; country as opposed to town; = CHAMPAIGN.

a 1667 COWLEY *Dang. in Much Company* Wks. 1710 II. 762 To be sure not to venture his Person any longer in the open Campaign, to retreat and entrench himself. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* ii. 9 For that the Countrey is there Composed of vast Campagn and level woods. 1699 MAUNDRELL in *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) Tij b, We hunt in the most delightful Campaign. 1706 COLLIER *Refl. Ridic.* 194 They that see you in the Campaign in the Summer.

3. *Mil.* The continuance and operations of an army 'in the field' for a season or other definite portion of time, or while engaged in one continuous series of military operations constituting the whole, or a distinct part, of a war. (In Ger. *Feldzug.*)

The name arose in the earlier conditions of warfare, according to which an army remained in quarters (in towns, garrisons, fortresses, or camps) during the winter, and on the approach of summer issued forth into the open country (*nella campagna, dans la campagne*) or 'took the field', until the close of the season again suspended active operations. Hence the name properly signifying the 'being in the field', was also applied, now to the season or time during which the army kept the field, and now to the series of operations performed during this time. In the changed conditions of modern warfare, the season of the year is of much less importance, and a campaign has now no direct reference to time or season, but to an expedition or continuous series of operations bearing upon a distinct object, the accomplishment or abandonment of which marks its end, whether in the course of a week or two, or after one or more years. The history of the sense is seen in early Dictionaries; e. g.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., A word much used among Souldiers, by whom the next Campaine is usually taken for the next Summers Expedition of an Army, or its taking the field. 1721 BAILEY, *Campain,* [in Military Affairs] the space of time every Year, an Army continues in the Field, during a War. 1730–6 — A summer's war. 1755 JOHNSON, *Campaign,* the time for which any army keeps the field, without entering into quarters.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. i. 49 After he had made two or three Campaigns .. he came in the leisure of the Winter to visit his Friends in England. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 28 June, Several commanders that had not money to set them out to the present campagne. 1693 *Mem. Ct. Teckely* I. 37 And prepared themselves to open the Campagn in good time. 1708 SWIFT *Predict. for* 1708 Wks. 1755 II. i. 153 It will be a glorious campaign for the allies. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 218 The want of success in the last campaign. 1847 EMERSON *Repres. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 375 In the Russian campaign he .. said 'I have two hundred millions in my coffers, and I would give them all for Ney'.

4. *transf.* †a. A naval expedition; a voyage or cruise. *Obs.* (So F. *campagne,* It. *campagna.*)

1708 J. BION *Suffer. Prot.* in Arb. *Garner* VI. 404 Being several Campaigns, Chaplain aboard one of the Galleys.

b. An expedition or excursion into the country; a summer's trip or sojourn.

1748 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* I. 123 A campaign at Twickenham furnishes as little matter for a letter as an abortive one in Flanders. 1749 MRS. E. MONTAGU *Lett.* (1813) III. 82 The waters are good .. the place agreeable, and you cannot make a better summer's campaign. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Painters* 59 A man in rather an exalted station .. Made frequent curiosity campaigns; Sometimes caught grass-hoppers.

c. *Ironworks.* The period during which a furnace is in continuous operation.

1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Eng.* I. 98 By their corrosive action on the lining..they shorten a campaign or run to a few days. 1881 in RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*

5. *fig.* Applied to any course of action analogous to a military campaign, either in having a distinct period of activity, or in being of the nature of a struggle, or of an organized attempt aiming at a definite result.

1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxix. 201 They .. rest from the .. labours of the campaign. 1773 MACKLIN *Man of World* (1793) 36 Their amorous equipage for the nuptial campaign. 1868 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 388, I am now preparing for a final reading campaign. 1887 *Pall Mall Budg.* 31 Mar. 3 A campaign is being carried on in Paris .. against the interlopers who sell tickets at the doors of the theatres.

b. esp. in *Politics,* An organized course of action designed to arouse public opinion throughout the country for or against some political object, or to influence the voting at an election of members of the legislature. c. The *Plan of Campaign* in Ireland, entered upon in the winter of 1886–7, a method of conducting operations against landlords who refused to lower rents, according to which the tenants in a body were to pay what they considered the fair rent into the hands of a political leader, charged to retain it until the landlord should accept the sum offered, less any amount subsequently expended in maintaining the struggle.

1880 WEBSTER *Supp., Campaign,* (U. S. Politics) the season of excitement and effort preceding an election; canvass. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 20 Sept., The attempt of the Republicans to introduce the tariff as one of the issues of the campaign. 1886 *United Ireland* 20 Nov. 272/2 The 'Plan of Campaign' as laid down in United Ireland of October 23rd. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 2/1 The plan of campaign is..the proposal that whenever a landlord refuses to settle at the abatement proposed by his tenants..the reduced rent of all the tenantry is to be banked with an unknown individual, who is to act as paymaster and dole out weekly allowances to such of the tenants as are evicted by the landlord for non-payment of rent. *Mod.* The electoral campaign has now begun in earnest.

†6. Short for *campaign-coat, -lace:* see 7 b. *Obs.*

1690 *Mundus Muliebris, Campaine,* a narrow kind of lace. 1692 TRYON *Good Housew.* i. 7 A Flannel Shirt, and a Wastcoat, Doublet, Coat, and Campaign, a Gown over all lin'd.

7. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*: a. Of the nature of open country; belonging to the open country.

1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 129 The campagne country beyond Strymon. 1634 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 84 The Campaign Rose bloweth early and is very forward. 1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* xv. 43 The stone curlew .. abounds in all the campaign parts of Hampshire and Sussex. 1882 ELWES tr. *Capello & Ivens* II. iv. 77 We plunged into the vast campaign country to the north.

b. Of, belonging to, or used on a military campaign: as *campaign-coat, -lace, -oven, -shoes, -wig.* (Some of these were perhaps merely catch names referring to the famous campaigns of Marlborough.)

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1180/4 Wearing a brown serge Suite, and a brownish *Campaine Coat. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Campaign-coat,* originally only such as Soldiers wore, but afterwards a Mode in Cities. 1725 *New Cant. Dict., Campaign-coat,* in a *Canting* Sense, the ragged, tatter'd .. Coat, worn by Beggars and Gypsies, in order to move Compassion. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1769/4 A green Mohair Silk Petticoat, with a *Campain Gold and Silver Lace. 1708 KERSEY, **Campaign-Oven,* a portable Oven.. us'd by Confectioners. 1730–6 BAILEY, *Campaign oven,* a portable oven made of copper, of a convenient length, and about three or four inches high, being raised on feet, so that fire may be kindled underneath, and on the cover or lid of it are ledges to hold fire also. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2840/4 A Highway Robber .. with a *Campagne Perriwig. 1691 *Satyr agst. French* 7 Our stockings must be Mill'd, our Shooes *Campaign. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. xviii. § 118 A *Campaign Wig, hath Knots or Bobs (or a Dildo on each

side) with a Curled Forehead, a Travelling Wig. 1846-60 Fairholt *Costume, Gloss.*, A wig called a 'campaign-wig' was introduced from France about 1712. It was plain, and close-fitting.

Campaign (kæmpēˑn), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To serve in, or go on, a campaign. Also *fig.* and *transf.*

1701 [see Campaigning]. 1766 G. Canning *Anti-Lucretius* v. 401 Without an host what General could campaign? 1801 Sir R. Musgrave *Hist. Irish Reb.* p. vi. (T.) The officers, who campaigned in the late rebellion. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 280 He..feeds his heroes, when they are campaigning, on soldiers' fare. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Feb. 2/2 You will campaign in the Soudan.

2. *trans.* (*nonce-use.*)

1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 114 An old soldier .. campaign'd and worn out to death in the service.

Campaigner (kæmpēˑnəɹ). [f. Campaign *v.* (or *sb.*) + -er.] One who serves in a campaign; *esp.* one who has served in many campaigns, a veteran; also *fig.*

1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.*, Both horse and rider were old campaigners, and stood without moving a muscle. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xi, I am an old campaigner, and perfectly used to it. 1858 Longf. *Emperor's Bird's-n.* vi, Forth the great campaigner came Slowly from his canvas palace.

Campai·gning, *vbl. sb.* The action of the verb Campaign. Also *attrib.*

1701 Collier tr. *M. Anton., Med.* 186 This Campaining, Tempestuous Life you are engaged in. 1789 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Expost. Odes* viii. 23 When Judges a campaigning go. 1859 G. Wilson *E. Forbes* iv. 118 Old soldiers who were past campaigning. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. v. 45 Preparing sledges for our campaignings on the ice. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xxii. 314 His foraging adventures in campaigning time.

Campai·gnlet. A diminutive campaign.

1885 *Sat. Rev.* 18 July 67/1 The campaign or campaignlet of 1885 cannot be considered a triumph.

Campain(e, obs. f. Campaign, Campane.

† Ca·mpal, *a. Obs.* [a. Sp. *campal* (cf. Minsheu 1599 '*Campál*, belonging to a champaine conntrey, as *Batálla campál*, a champaine warre') = F. *campal*, It. *campale* in med.L. *campāl-is*, f. *camp-us* Camp *sb.*² V.; see -al.] Pertaining to the open country or 'the field'.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* III. ii. 82 If it shold come to campall fight. *Ibid.* IV. i. 116 Slaine..in a campall battell. *Ibid.* v. iii. 152 Sufficient with a campall fortification. 1611 Cotgr., *Campal*, campall; of..a campe or field.

Campan: see Campany.

‖ Campana (kæmpā·nă). [late L., It., and Sp. *campāna* a bell.

Isidore says, XVI. XXV. 6, Campana a regione Italiæ nomen accepit, ubi primum ejus usus repertus est. This refers to the ancient statement that *bells* were either invented or first used in churches at Nola in Campania.]

1. A church bell.

1706 in Phillips; and in mod. Dicts.

2. Used by Drayton as the name of some bell-shaped flower; according to various Dictionaries, The pasque flower (*Anemone pulsatilla*).

1613 Drayton *Poly-olb.* XIII, For the laboring wretch that's troubled with a cough, Or stopping of the breath .. Campana heere he crops, approoued wondrous good.

3. *Arch.* (See quots.)

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 582 *Campana*, the body of the Corinthian capital. *Campanæ*, or *Campanula*, or *Guttæ*, the drops..of the Doric architrave.

Campanal (kæ·mpănăl), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. late L. *campāna* bell + -al.]

† 1. Bell-shaped. *Obs.*

1571 Digges *Pantom.* (1591) 177 Conicall or Campanall.

2. *Campanal Alliance*: in *Bot.* Lindley's name for his alliance of natural orders, of which the *Campanulaceæ* or Bell-flowers were the type.

Campanalian: see Campanilian.

Campana·rian, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. late L. *campānāri-us* bell-founder, bell-maker + -an.] Of or pertaining to bell-founding or to bells.

1869 J. Raven *Ch. Bells Cambr.* (1881) 61 Campanarian luxuries in obiits were but sparingly indulged in at Cambridge.

Campane (kæmpēˑn). In 7 **campain.** [a. F. *campane*:—L. *campāna* bell.]

1. *Her.* A bell. (Cf. Campany.) Hence **Campaned** *ppl. a.*, furnished or adorned with bells.

1688 in R. Holme *Armory* III. 461/2 He beareth Argent, a Bell, or a Campain..by the name of *Campane.*

† 2. A bell-shaped vessel forming the head or upper part of an alembic. *Obs.*

[1641 French *Distill.* ii. (1651) 52 Put to the Water as much of the Spirit of Sulphur *Per Campanam*, as will give it a pleasant acidity.] 1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 109 By a Campane or glassen Bell. 1670 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Ess.* 100 Sulphur burning under a Glass Campane (for the making its Oyl).

† Ca·mpanel. *Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *campanelle* or It. *campanella*, dim. of *campana* bell.]

1. A small bell.

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xvii, Tingling Tantans and ringing Campanels, to hang about his mares neck.

2. A sort of bit.

1611 Cotgr., *Campanel*, campanell, or Bell-fashioned rowle in the mouth of a bitt. 1617 Markham *Caval.* II. 58 If he .. wryth his nether chappe, you shall then take that bytt which we call the Campanell. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. vii. § 44 There are several sorts of Bits, as..The Bastonet Bit, The Campanell or Bell Bit. 1704 Worlidge *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v., The Campanell, or the Curb and Hook, being the Chain and Hook under the Horse Chops.

‖ Campanero (kæmpānēˑrō). [a. Sp. *campanero* bell-man, f. *campana* bell.] The Bell-bird of South America.

1825 Waterton *Wanderings* II. (1887) 157 No sound .. from any of the winged inhabitants of the forest .. causes such astonishment as the toll of the campanero. 1860 Gosse *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 21 The campanero or bell-bird of the Amazon .. much like a snow-white pigeon, with a sort of soft fleshy horn on its forehead, three inches high.

† Campa·nia. *Obs.* [In form, a. L. *campania* 'plain level country', *spec.* as the name of the rich and level province of Italy, lying south-east of the Tiber (afterwards particularly distinguished as *Campagna di Roma*); in later Lat. applied to many similar tracts, and as a common appellative; f. *campus* field. Hence (through Fr.), Champaign, Campaign. But perh., in Eng. use, really the Italian word (also adopted as Campagna, *campagnia*), spelt as Latin, or phonetically.]

1. 'A large open level tract of ground without hills' (J.); plain; = Champaign.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. v. 556 A clear view, upon an open Campania. 1663 Charleton *Chorea Gigant.* 42 In fields and spacious campanias. *a* 1698 Temple (J.) In vast campanias, there are few cities.

2. *In campania*: in the flat open country where the operations of regular warfare are conducted; in open battle, 'in the field', 'in campaign' (in its original sense). Cf. Campaign and Champaign.

1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 93 The Hungarians presuming .. upon their valour in campania, have ever neglected to fortifie their frontiers. *Ibid.* 179 As they [cavalry] are of great consequence in campania, so amongst hils and rockes they are of small service.

3. Operations of an army in the field during a season; = Campaign *sb.* 3.

1679 Everard *Prot. Princes Europe* 8 Since the last Campania, the three .. have entred into the entanglement of a War. *a* 1698 Temple (J. s. v. *Attribute*), I have observed a Campania determine contrary to appearances, by the caution and conduct of a general.

Campaniform (kæmpæˑnifɔm), *a. Bot.* [f. late L. *campāna*: see -form.] Bell-shaped.

1757 Pultney in *Phil. Trans.* L. 65 Campaniform or bell-shaped flowers. 1759 Miller *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 7). 1823 in Crabb *Techn. Dict.*

‖ Campanile. [It.; f. *campana* bell. The plural is in It. in *-i*, in Eng. usually in *-es*. Most frequently pronounced as Italian (kɑmpanīˑlē), often as French (kɑmpănīˑl), but also anglicized as (kæˑmpănil, -əil).]

A bell-tower; *esp.* applied to the lofty detached bell-towers of Italy; a steeple generally.

1640 Somner *Antiq. Canterb.* 160 Neere unto their Campanile or Steeple. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 303 The Campanile or Tower at Darleston. 1762-71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 167 The great Campanile at Christchurch Oxford. 1855 Tennyson *Daisy* 13 Slender campanili grew By bays the peacock's neck in hue. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 400 The rude art of English masons strove to reproduce the campaniles of Northern Italy. *attrib.* 1842 S. Lewis *Topogr. Dict. Eng.* I. 582 On the north side of the north aisle..is a detached campanile tower. 1865 *Morning Star* 4 Apr., The shaft is a splendid structure of the campanile order.

† Campani·lian, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -ian.] Pertaining to a bell-tower, or peal of bells.

1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xxviii, This Campanilian Oracle fretteth me to the Guts.

Campani·liform, *a.* [f. Campanile + -form.] Shaped like a bell-tower or steeple. (In various Dicts. explained as 'shaped like a small bell'.)

1846 Worcester cites Harris.

Campaniloger, incorrect f. Campanologer.

Campanist (kæˑmpănist). [ad. med.L. *campanista* bellman, f. *campāna.*] One versed in the subject of bells.

1872 J. T. Fowler in *N. & Q.* Ser. IV. IX. 531 Campanists all, Looke, Brothers, Looke! Loe! here's a passing goodlie Booke! 1881 J. P. Briscoe *Old Nottinghamsh.* 110 It has been figured by most campanists.

Hence **Campani·stic** *a.*

1883 *Trans. Cumbld. Antiq. Soc.* VIII. 153 Our campanistic major, Jeremy Tolhurst.

Campanology (kæmpănɒˑlŏdʒi). [ad. mod.L. *campanologia*, f. late L. *campāna* bell: see -logy.] The subject of bells; detailed examination of the principles of bell-founding, bell-ringing, etc.

[1677 F. S[tedman] (*title*) Campanologia. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Campanologia*, the art or science of ringing bells.] 1847 Craig, *Campanology*, the art of ringing bells. 1857 Lukis *Acc. Ch. Bells* I In investigating the subject of campanology, the belfry first presents itself. 1872 Ellacombe *Bells of Ch.* ii. 30 Writing a treatise on Campanology.

Hence **Campano·loger; Campanolo·gical** *a.*, **-ly** *adv.*; **Campano·logist.**

1800 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 11/1 In the records of the Campaniloger's art. 1857 Lukis *Acc. Ch. Bells* p. vi, Campanologist, campanological. 1882 *Athenæum* No. 2859. 205 Musical and campanological performances. 1884 *Ibid.* 18 Oct. 501/2 The..county of Surrey turned out..to be one of the poorest, campanologically speaking, which has come under review. 1822 J. Tate in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VII. 250 A learned Grecian..a campanologist. 1868 *Guardian* 455/1 The Revd. H. T. Ellacombe, a well known campanologist.

Campanula (kæmpæˑniŭlă). *Bot.* [mod.L. *campānula*, dim. of *campāna* bell.] A bell-flower; a large genus of herbaceous plants, giving its name to the N.O. *Campanulaceæ.* The flowers are bell-shaped, and usually blue or white. The best-known species are *C. rotundifolia* (Bluebell of Scotland), and *C. Medium* (Canterbury Bells).

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 205 Antirrhinum, Asphodel, Campanula. 1738-9 Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 40 My lady Sutherland will be very glad of your campanula and vetch seed. 1806 Bowles *Banwell Hill* I. 184 Along this solitary ridge, Where smiles, but rare, the blue campanula. 1846 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* I. II. I. vii. § 22 The interwoven bells of campanula and heather. 1849 Kingsley *N. Devon Misc.* II. 262 The little ivy-leaved campanula.

Campanula·ceous, *a. Bot.* [f. prec. + -aceous.] Belonging to the N.O. *Campanulaceæ.*

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 187 More properly a Campanulaceous than a Lobeliaceous plant.

Campanular (kæmpæˑniŭlăɹ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ar.] Bell-shaped; having a bell-shaped pedicle.

1813 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* III. 270 The campanular wasp. 1868 Wood *Homes without H.* xiv. 259 Another species of .. Tree Wasp is the Campanular Wasp (*Vespa sylvestris*).

‖ Campanularia (kæmpæˑniulēˑriă). *Zool.* [mod.L.; f. Campanula: see -aria.] A genus of hydroid Zoophytes having the polype-cells bell-shaped and supported on long footstalks.

1855 Kingsley *Glaucus* (1878) App. 234. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 107/1 Graceful stalked vases of the campanularia appear as if by magic.

Campanulate (kæmpæˑniŭlēt), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *campānulātus*, f. *campānula*; see -ate² 2.] Bell-shaped. (Used chiefly in *Botany* & *Zoology.*)

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 96 A flower of one intire leaf, whether Campanulate; such whose flowers have some resemblance to the figure of a Bell. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 185 Rather a funnel-shaped than a campanulate corolla. 1828 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 710 The pedicle is campanulate in many Vespidæ. 1842 Dana *Zoöph.* 686 Calicles tubular or campanulate.

Campa·nulated, *a.* [f. prec. + -ed.] = prec.

1757 Pultney in *Phil. Trans.* L. 69 The flowers..are large, of a campanulated figure. 1856-8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 76 Cells campanulated, pedunculate.

Campa·nulous, *a.* [f. mod.L. *campānula* + -ous.] Bell-shaped, campanulate.

1727-51 in Chambers *Cycl.* 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 39 The calyx is undivided, campanulous.

† Ca·mpany. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. (See quot.)

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 461/2 A Bell..is termed a Campan, or Campany from the French word, Campaine.

† Camparnole. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. Also compur-, campre-, camper-. [app. a corrupt form of a dim. of *campāna*, such as **campanola, -uola.*] (See quot.)

1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls Ser. IV. 65 A compurnole [*v.r.* campurnole, campreol, campernole; *anon. transl.* a gyrdelle of golde; L. *bullam auream*] of golde for his sone. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxliv. (1495) 946 Tintinabuluz is a belle other a Camparnole.

Camp-ball: see Camp *sb.*¹ 2.

Campbellite (kæˑmbĕlait). A follower of Alexander Campbell, a religious teacher of Virginia.

1881 *N. Y. Nation* XXXII. 401 We are quite sure these are the doctrines of the Campbellites. 1881 W. M. Thayer *Log-Cab. to White Ho.* ii, Abram Garfield .. united with a comparatively new sect, called Disciples, though Campbellites was a name by which they were sometimes known, in honour of the founder of the sect, Alexander Campbell.

Camp ceiling. *Arch.* [? from its shape resembling the roof of a camp tent.] 'A ceiling formed by an inclination of the wall on each side towards the plane surface in the middle, so as to form something like a coved ceiling. Most frequently used in garrets' (Crabb *Techn. Dict.* 1823).

Campeachy wood. Also 7 Campecha, Compeche, 7-9 Campeche, 8 Campechy, -chie, -chio. [From *Campeachy* on the west coast of Yucatan, in Central America, whence it was originally exported.] The red dye-wood yielded by *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*, better known as Logwood. So *Campeachy tree.*

1652 Wadsworth *Chocolate* 15 Three Cods of the Logwood or Campeche tree. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2186/1 Four Thousand Quintals of Compeche Wood. 1725 Sloane *Jamaica* II. 184 Campeche wood good to dye withal. 1836 Macgillivray tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxiv. 370 Campeachy wood abounds in several districts. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*

† Campechena, Campechiana, Campuchina, obs. by-forms of the prec.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3895/3 Goods out of the Mary, Man of War from Vigo, consisting of Sugars..Campuchina. *Ibid.* No. 3912/3 Tobacco, Campechena. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. xvii. 362/2 Cocheneal, Campechiana, etc.

‖ Campear, *v. Obs.* [Sp. *campear* to pitch a field; *campear un vandero* 'to flourish an ensign' (Minsheu), f. *campo* field.] (See quot.)

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* II. i. 21 To aduance the Ensigne, and not to campear it, or pitch it on the ground.

‖ Campement (kānpəmañ). [Fr.; f. *camper* to Camp.] A detachment whose duty is to mark out the ground for a camp in advance of the army.

1821 V. BLACKER *Mahratta War* I. ix. 145 The *campement* was always attended by a *russalah* [division of native cavalry] of Mysore horse on the line of march. *Ibid.* 146 The *campement* was ordered to attach itself to the brigadier-general, instead of proceeding in advance.

†Ca·mper[1]. *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. CAMP *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. A player at camp-ball; a foot-ball player.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 60 Campar or pleyar at foott balle. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 60 Get campers a ball, to campe therewithall. *Ibid.* 64 In medow or pasture (to growe the more fine) let campers be camping in any of thine.

2. ? A contentious person; a wrangler. Cf. CAMP *v.*[1] 4.

1730 OLDMIXON *Hist. Ho. Stuart* 281 Women of quality are wont to be campers.

Camper[2] (kæ·mpəɹ). [f. CAMP *sb.*[2], *v.*[2] + -ER.]

†**1.** One who belongs to a camp, or to the camp (cf. CAMP *sb.*[2] 3); a soldier, military man; a camp-follower. *Obs.*

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creat.* xi. § 1. 99 They promise..more than Saul to his Courtiers and Campers. 1691 *New Disc. Old Intreague* xvi. 8 The running Campers.

2. One who goes into camp, or encamps; one who lives or lodges in a camp or tent. *Camper out*: one who lodges in a camp or tent in the open.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. ix. 92 As ingeniously..crowded together as the campers-out in a buffalo-bag. 1869 *Daily Tel.* 5 July, The new campers this year are the 7th Surrey, the 19th Surrey, and the London Irish. 1883 *American* VII. 169 A true and circumstantial delineation of the camper's life in the Maine forests.

3. One who takes part in a camp-meeting.

1883 *Chicago Advance* 16 Aug., At the Sabbath services none but the regular campers were in attendance.

†Ca·mpernoyle. *Obs.* [A corrupt form of the word appearing in med.L. as *campinolius*, It. *campignuolo*, OF. *campigneul* (cf. mod.F. *campagnoule*); a deriv. of *campus* field: see CHAMPIGNON.] A champignon, mushroom, or toadstool.

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* C j b, Campernoyles that some men callyth tode stoles.

Campeson, var. of GAMBISON, *Obs.*, a stuffed doublet worn beneath the armour.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 376 For plate, ne for acketton, For hauberk, ne for campeson.

Campestral (kæmpe·străl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *campester, campestris* pertaining to a level field (f. *campus* plain, field) + -AL. (Cf. for the form L. *campestr-ātus*.)] Pertaining to fields or open country; growing or living in the fields.

a 1750 MORTIMER (J.) The campestral or wild beech, is blacker and more durable. 1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* xiii. 188 The sylvan and campestral flowers.

†Campe·strial, *a. Obs.* [See prec. and cf. *terrestri-al, equestri-an.* Both forms have analogies in Latin.] = CAMPESTRAL.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* Ded., In all campestrial prowes and pas-tyming exploits. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 170 A wilde Campestrial Weasil. 1678 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 137 The Campestrial or wild [Beech].

†Camp-fight. *Obs.* [A 17th c. rendering of AFr. *chaump bataile* (see CHAMP *sb.* 1), or of med.L. *pugna campi* (in a charter of 1122, in Du Cange), in which *campus* has the ordinary mediæval sense of the place enclosed for two champions to fight in single combat ('in campo decertare'), or of the duel or combat itself, 'singulare certamen quod rustice dicimus *campum*, 'pugna duorum, quod nostri *campum* vocant', 'pugna campi, id est, duelli' (Du Cange, s.v.). Cf. ACRE-FIGHT.] 'In law writers [from 17th c.] the trial of a cause by duel, or a legal combat of two champions in the field, for decision of some controversy'. Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iii, If it were a crime deserving death then was the *Camp fight* for lyf and death. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apologie* (1630) 318 For their tryall by Camp-fight, the Accuser was with the perill of his owne body, to prove the accused guilty. 1644 COKE *Instit.* III. 221. *a* 1698 TEMPLE *Hist. Eng.* 572 The Trials Ordeal, and of Camp-fight.

Ca·mp-fo·llower. A man or woman who follows or hangs on to a camp or army, without being in military service.

1810 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* V. 464 The proceedings of the General Court Martial, on the trial of Edward Poole, camp follower. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* II. 265 Here he and several thousand of his soldiers and camp-followers were cut to pieces. 1876 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 5/4 Those unfortunates who are known under the euphemistic appellation of 'camp followers'.

Campheer, obs. form of CAMPHOR.

Camph-, abbreviation of CAMPHOR, taken as a stem on which to form names of related chemical substances, as **Ca·mphene,** a terpene contained in camphor oil from *Laurus camphora*; a crystalline colourless mass; generic name for the hydrocarbons isomeric or polymeric with oil of turpentine ($C_{10}H_{16}$); = TEREBENE. **Ca·mpherene,** a camphene of the second order (see quot.). **Ca·mphilene,** 'Deville's name for the camphene obtained by treating hydrochlorate of turpentine oil with lime; also any camphene of the third order' (Watts). **Ca·mphine** (-əin), the commercial name of an illuminating oil procured by distillation from common turpentine; also *attrib.*- **Ca·mphogen,** according to Watts = CYMENE, $C_{10}H_{14}$; but apparently also loosely used for *camphene* and *camphine.* **Ca·mphol,** †applied by Gerhardt to common camphor; but by Berthelot to $C_{10}H_{18}O$, regarded as the alcohol of a series of which Borneol is one variety, and common camphor the aldehyde. **Campho·lic acid,** $C_{10}H_{13}O_2$. **Ca·mphyl,** the radical of Camphol, $C_{10}H_{17}$; whence **Camphy·lic** *a.*

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 152/6 Camphor..is now found to be an oxide of *camphene. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 779 A crystallised hydrocarbon, called camphene. 1863-79 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 724 A camphene often yields several isomeric modifications by treatment with different acids, or by repeated treatment with the same acid. The new camphenes thus produced are called *camphenes of the second order*, or sometimes **camphenes.* Another class, called *camphenes of the third order*, or sometimes **camphilenes*, are obtained by the action of lime or baryta at high temperatures on the hydrochlorates of other camphenes. 1842 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVII. 380 Lamp for burning oil and *Camphine. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* xxxvi. (1875) 275 This camphine is always too dull or too bright. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* iii. (1876) 37 Ye comfortable folks who..grow wise in an easy chair with..a camphine lamp. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 106/1 Oil of turpentine, or camphine. 1863-79 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 726 **Camphogen*, Dumas' name for the hydrocarbon $C^{10}H^{14}$, obtained from camphor by the action of phosphoric anhydride; it is identical with cymene. *Ibid.* The several bodies to which the name *camphol has been applied, are isomeric but not identical, being especially distinguished by their different rotatory power. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 703 A solid crystalline camphor, called borneol or camphol. *Ibid.* *Camphylic alcohol, of which common or laurel camphor is the aldehyd. 1876 tr. *Schutzenberger's Ferment.* 30 The presence of *camphyl alcohol.

Camphor (kæ·mfəɹ, -ŏɹ). Forms: (4 **caumfre**), 5-9 **camphire,** (6 **campher, camfory,** -ie, **camfery, camphora, camfora, canfora**), 6-7 **camphyre,** (**champhire,** 7 **camphory, campheer,** -phir, -fer, -fire, **canfir,** 8 **champhor**), 7- **camphor.** [a. F. *camfre, camphre* = med. L., Pr., and Pg. *camphora*, It. *canfora*, Sp. and Pg. *alcanfor*, med. Gr. *καφουρά* ('Camphora, quam Aetius *caphura* nominavit' Herm. Barbaro, 15th c. commentator on Dioscorides, Devic), a. Arab. كافور *kāfūr*, in Old Pers. *kāpūr*, Prakrit *kappūram*, Skr. *karpūram*; in Hindī *kappūr, kapūr, kāpūr*, Malay *kāpūr*. The European forms are immediately from Arabic, with *an* for long *ā*. Various forms of the word occur in 16th c. Eng., but the typical form down to *c* 1800 was *camphire*; the mod. *camphor* is conformed to the Latin.]

1. A whitish translucent crystalline volatile substance, belonging chemically to the vegetable oils, and having a bitter aromatic taste and a strong characteristic smell: it is used in pharmacy, and was formerly in repute as an antaphrodisiac.

Common camphor ($C_{10}H_{16}O$) is prepared by distillation and sublimation from *Camphora officinarum* (*Laurus Camphora*), a tree indigenous to Java, Sumatra, Japan, etc., and from other lauraceous trees. Many essential oils, as those of feverfew, lavender, etc., deposit varieties of camphor differing only in their action on polarized light. *Borneo camphor* or *Borneol* ($C_{10}H_{18}O$) is yielded by *Dryobalanops Camphora*, N. O. *Dipteraceæ*, a tree growing in Sumatra and Borneo; it is less volatile than common camphor, and has a mingled camphoraceous and peppery smell. *Ngai Camphor*, of the same chemical composition as Borneol, is produced in China and Burmah by the distillation of *Blumea balsamifera*.

1313 in *Wardrobe Acc. 7 Edw. II*, 20 Caumfre 18*d.* 1530 PALSGR. 202/2 Camforie or gumme, *camfre.* 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 22 Great plentie of *Camphora* called camphyre, whiche they affirme to be the gumme of a certayn tree. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* I. ii, Gume of Arabicke, Dragance, Camfery. 1598 GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 35 Tearmes of quick Camphire, & Salt-peeter phrases. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 242 Canfora being compound commeth all from China, and all that which groweth in canes commeth from Borneo. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 177 Camphor. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 30 Brimstone, Pitch, Champhire, Wildfire..make no such fiery wind, as Gunpowder doth. 1629 CAPT. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* v. 8 Campheer, and powder of Brimstone. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. xiv. 15 Intemperance..makes a fair estate evaporate like Camphire, turning it into nothing. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cclxxxiv, In English camphire, camfire, camphor, and camfer. 1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* II. i. (1682) 21 Camphire of which a little will fill a room with its odour. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 323 The Canfir of Borneo. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Fryar* i. Wks. 1725 V. 149 Prescribe her an Ounce of Camphire every Morning..to abate Incontinency. 1764 CHURCHILL *Candidate* Poems (1769) II. 35 Her loins by the chaste matron Camphire bound. 1781-7 BP. WATSON *Chem. Ess.* (1789) V. 273 Camphor. 1814 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 146 Camphor is used to preserve the collections of Naturalists. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* ix. 209 Camphor is the only known stimulant for plants.

†**2.** A tree or plant which yields camphor; esp. *Camphora officinarum* and *Dryobalanops Camphora*; see prec. sense. *Obs.*

The shrub called 'camphire' in the 1611 version of the Bible is now identified with the *Lawsonia inermis* or henna-plant, N.O. *Lythraceæ*.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 72 Campher, herb, *camphora.* 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 49 Rew, and Savine, and the flowre Of Camphora. 1611 BIBLE *Song of Sol.* i. 14 My beloued is vnto me, as a cluster of Camphire [1885 *R. V.* henna-flowers].

1633 H. COGAN *Pinto's Trav.* xxxix. (1663) 156 A Tent pitched upon 12 Ballisters of the wood of Camphire. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 194 Here also grew Camphire, with Spicknard, and Saffron.

3. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *camphor ball, julep, oil, pill, posset, tree* (see 2).

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 38 Being curiously washed with no worse than a *Camphor ball. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philast.* II. 26 Such *Camphire constitutions as this. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 204 In that part of the stem [of *Dryobalanops Camphora*] which should be occupied by the pith it [Borneo camphor] is found along with *camphor-oil. 1671 MRS. BEHN *Amorous Pr.* IV. iv, To do penance In *Champhire Posset, this month. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 448 The leopard..delighteth in the *camphory tree. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 451 The Camphor Tree is a large and handsome tree with evergreen shining leaves.

Ca·mphor, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To impregnate or wash with camphor; to camphorate. Hence **Ca·mphored** *ppl. a.*

1562 WHITEHORNE tr. *Macchiavelli's Arte warre* (1573) 26 b, Some moiste it..with camphored aqua vitae. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* III. v, Does every proud and self-affecting Dame Camphire her face for this? 1696 TRYON *Misc.* 2 Camfired Spirit. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 101 P 5 Wash-Balls Perfumed, Camphired, and Plain, shall restore Complexions.

Camphoraceous (kæmfŏrē·ĭ·ʃəs), *a.* [f. CAMPHOR *sb.* + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of camphor.

1845 GARROD *Mat. Med. & Therap.* (1855) 225 The leaves..possess a powerful odour and camphoraceous taste.

Camphorate (kæ·mfŏrĕt), *sb. Chem.* In 8 **-at.** [see next, and -ATE[4].] A salt of camphoric acid.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. App. 547 Camphorats..white and transparent, bitterish..crystals irregular. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 244 The camphoric acid unites readily with earths and alkalies. Combinations of this kind are called Camphorates. 1874 SCHORLEMMER *Carbon Comp.* 306 Calcium Camphorate..is readily soluble in water.

Camphorate (kæ·mfŏrĕt), *a.* ? *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *camphorāt-us*: see -ATE[2].] Camphorated.

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* I. 433 (R.) Shaking the saline and camphorate liquors together. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 94 A Camphorate Draught.

Camphorate (kæ·mfŏrĕt), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ATE[3].] To impregnate or treat with camphor.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* ii. (1651) 54 Crollius his Treakle water Camphorated. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 182 Spirit of Wine camphorated. 1812 *Month. Rev.* LXXIX. 181 Who would..camphorate an ephemeron for immortality?

Hence **Ca·mphorated** *ppl. a.*

1743-4 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 256 One ounce of Castille soap dissolved in half a pint of camphorated spirits of wine. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1834) 88 Two large torches..the camphorated vapour of which ascended and gathered itself into a cloud. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 324 Camphoretted oil of turpentine. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 173 A fragrant camphorated smell.

Camphored *ppl. a.*: see CAMPHOR *v.*

Camphoretted. *Obs.*: see CAMPHORATED.

Camphoric (kæmfo·rik), *a. Chem.* [f. CAMPHOR + -IC.] Of or pertaining to camphor; containing camphor in chemical combination, as in *camphoric acid* ($C_{10}H_{16}O_4$).

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. 542 The camphoric acids. 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 280 Camphoric acid..forms snow white plumose crystals. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 63/1 Camphoric Antiseptics.

Ca·mphorize, *v.* Also 8 **-irize.** [f. as prec. + -IZE.] = CAMPHORATE *v.* Hence **Ca·mphorized.**

1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 155 To Camphorise Spirit of Wine. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 17 Nothing so effectually cures Kibe Heels, as doing them with camphiriz'd Spirits.

Camphorous (kæ·mfŏrəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of the nature of camphor, camphoraceous.

1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. *Borneol*, It..is..of a mingled camphorous and peppery smell.

Camphory (kæ·mfŏri), *a.* = prec.

1826 H. H. WILSON tr. *Malati* 89 The camphory balm, and flowery perfume. *Mod.* It has a camphory smell.

Camphyl: see CAMPH-.

Camphyre, obs. form of CAMPHOR.

†Ca·mping, *vbl. sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. CAMP *v.*[1]]

1. Fighting in CAMP-FIGHT or single combat. [Perh. taken by Caxton from Flemish *kampen.*]

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 102 Reynard the foxe thought how come I on this Campyng, we ben not bothe lyke.

2. Contending, fighting.

1549 *Prayer-bk. Troubles* (1884) 148 Leave off..good countrymen, your camping at your own doors, and bestow that your stoutness of courage..against your enemies. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 410/2 A yong and a stout prelat, more fitter for the camping cure, then for the peaceable church of Christ.

3. Contending in a camp-ball match; foot-ball playing. Also *attrib.*, as in *camping-ball.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 200 Bolsteryd out of lenghth and breed, Lyche a large campyng balle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 60 Campynge, *pedipiludium.* 1466 *Deed* in Sir J. Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1813) 124 The camping pightel joined to the East side of the churchyard. 1567 DRANT *Horace's A. P.* B iv, The stoole ball, top, or camping ball if suche one should assaye As hath no mannour skill therin ..They all would..laughe at hym aloude. 1840 SPURDENS *Supp. Forby's Voc. East. A.* s.v., I have heard old persons speak of a celebrated camping, Norfolk against Suffolk, on Diss Common, with 300 on each side..The Suffolk men, after 14 hours, were the victors. Nine deaths were the result of the contest, within a fortnight. These were called fighting camps: for much boxing was practised in them.

Camping (kæ·mpiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. CAMP *v.*[2]]

1. Going into a camp, encamping; a lodging in tents, etc. *Camping out*, cf. CAMP *v.*[2] 2 b.

1572 N. ROSCARROCKE *Bossewell's Armorie* Prel. Verses, Campings, mornings, musterings. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 53 The..order of their marchings, camping, and exercise was excellent. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 234 The camping out of the people in the night when the first shocks occurred.

2. *attrib.*, as in *camping-place, -ground.*

1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 94 (T.), I had rather be at a camping dinner than at your's. 1616 PURCHAS *Pilgr., Descr. Ind.* Many memorials and monuments of Alexanders Expedition to these Parts..Altars, Camping-places, and great Pits. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 187 In quest of a camping-place. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* viii. 207 A beautiful camping-ground.

† **Ca·mping,** *ppl. a.*[1] *Obs.* [f. CAMP *v.*[1] 4.] Wrangling, contentious, scolding: cf. CAMPLE.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. (1849) 89/1 A troop of camping Huswives in Viraginia.

Ca·mping, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. CAMP *v.*[2] + -ING [2].] That camps or lodges in a tent, etc.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. iv. 14, I..sent him forth, From Courtly friends, with Camping foes to liue. 1872 TAUNT *Map of Thames* 22/2 A camping man should not require more than three good meals per diem.

Campinion, obs. f. CHAMPIGNON, mushroom.

† **Ca·mpion** [1]. *Obs.* Forms: 3 **caumpiun,** 4–7 **campion, -pioun,** 5 **campyon.** [A doublet of CHAMPION, in later times chiefly Scotch. ME. *campiun*, a. ONF. *campiun, -on* = central OF. *champiun, -on* (= Pr. *campio, -on*, It. *campione*):— late L. *campio, -ōnem* a combatant in the campus or arena, a professed fighter, f. *camp-us* field of athletic or pugilistic contest, place of fighting in single combat, lists: see CAMP *sb.*[1] and [2]. *Campio* was formed on *campus*, like *tabellio* 'scrivener' on *tabella* 'written deed'. Practically also a doublet of KEMP *sb.*]

1. One who fights in single combat as a trial of strength or bravery, or to decide a judicial question; a gladiator, pugilist, or professional fighter; a combatant.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 970, I am as campion [*v. r.* campioun] ouer-come. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 60 As ilk man war a campioun. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 60 Campyon or champyon, *athleta, pugil.* 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* xvi. (Jam.) Thay refusit na maner of besines nor laubour that mycht pertene to forsy campionis.

2. One who fights on behalf of another, or on behalf of any cause; a champion. *techn.* One who 'does battle' for another in wager of battle.

c 1270 *Saints' Lives* (Laud. MS.) (1887) 281 Ich habbe ane guode Caumpiun to pine bi-hoſpe i-founde. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5660 Mony one nobyll Campioun.. The Law of God thay did defende. 1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* 180 b, S. Paul that maist invincible campion of Christ. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 215 Their cheife Campions discouraged. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 57 Anent the exchange of campions..gif..ane other campion is produced in the kings court then he quha waged the battell in the inferiour court. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 79 Our Head, and soverane Campioun, Jesus Christ.

Campion [2] (kæ·mpiən). *Herb.* Also 7 **campian,** 7–8 **champion.** [This name appears first in Lobel (1576) and Lyte (1578) applied to the 'Rose Campion' or 'Garden Campions' (*Lychnis*, now *Agrostemma, coronaria*), and the 'Wild Campions'—Red and White—(*L. diurna*, and *vespertina*). As the first was identical with the plant called by Dioscorides λυχνὶς στεφανωματική, in Lat. *lychnis corōnāria*, where the second word in both means 'of or fit for a crown, chaplet, or wreath', and the λυχνὶς is said by Theophrastus to have been used for garlands, the Eng. name has been conjectured to be identical with CAMPION [1] and = 'champion'.

But if so, we should have looked for some such name as 'Campions' flower' 'Campions' lychnis', and also that the name should have gone back to the 14th c. when the form 'campion' for 'champion' was in Eng. use. But of neither do we find any trace, and the conjecture must for the present be taken for what it is worth. The *Dict. des Sciences du Nat.* (1818) tome X, has '*Compagnon Blanc*, nom vulgaire *Lychnis dioica.*' HÉRICHER, *Philol. de la Flore de Normandie et d'Angleterre* 18, has Red and White Campion, *le rouge et le blanc Compagnon*, but the age of these names and their relation to *campion* is very doubtful. Others have conjectured formation from *campus* field.]

The name of certain plants, species of the genus *Lychnis*: under the name Lyte included the cultivated Rose Campion, *L.* (*Agrostemma* Linn.) *coronaria*, and the wild Red and White Campions, *L. diurna* and *L. vespertina*. It is doubtful whether it was a popular name even of these. Later writers have extended it, with qualifications, to a number of allied species, as **Campion of Constantinople,** the Scarlet Lychnis (*L. chalcedonica*); **Meadow Campion,** the Ragged Robin, *L. Flos Cuculi*; **Bladder Campion,** *Silene inflata*; **Corn C.,** the Corn Cockle, *Agrostemma Githago*; **Moss Campion,** *Silene acaulis*; these are only book-names,

1576 LOBEL *Stirpium Adversaria nova* (Antwerp) 142 *Lychnis Coronaria*, (Anglice) Rose Campion. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. x. 158 The wilde white Campion hath a rough white stemme. 1630 DRAYTON *Muses Elys., Nymphal* v, Sweet-williams, campions, sops-in-wine, One by another neatly. 1688 RAY *Hist. Plant.* II. 992 *Lychnis Coronaria*, Garden Campions or Rose Campion. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 68/1 The double Champions are both red and white. 1859 CAPERN *Ball. & Songs* 128 The campion with its star of fire. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 102 Here and there bloomed a little moss campion. 1881 G. ALLEN *Vignettes fr. Nat., Red Campion & White*, Known to..village children as red and white campion.

Campish (kæ·mpiʃ), *a.* [f. CAMP *sb.*[2] + -ISH.] Savouring of the camp, in manners, etc.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xiv. (1887) 67 Not for the soldiars saying..bycause his authoritie is to campishe. 1868 B. CRACROFT *Ess.* II. 290 He..was of military tastes, not a little campish in his licence.

Cample (kæ·mp'l), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [app. f. CAMP *v.*[1] + -LE, frequentative suffix.] *intr.* To enter on a wordy conflict; to answer in anger; to wrangle, scold, or quarrel.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III, iii. IV. ii. 381 If they be incensed, angry, chid a little, their wives must not cample again, but take it in good part. 1640 G. ABBOTT *Job Paraphr.* 224 Not to cample, but humbly to yeeld obedience. 1691 RAY *N. C. Wds., Callet*, to cample or scold. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (1886) II. 280 In the North of England when a man complains they say he camples. 1811 WILLAN *W. Riding Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cample*, to answer pertly and frowardly when rebuked by superiors.

Hence **Ca·mple** *sb.*, **Ca·mpling** *vbl. sb.* & *ppl. a.*

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* IV. xi. 126 His campling and cavilling with the Gymnosophists. 1867 E. WAUGH *Tattlin Matty* ii. 23 in *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) Yo know aw've no neighbours to have a bit ov a cample to. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s. v., Shay wur a very camplin' woman.

Ca·mpless, *a.* [f. CAMP *sb.*[2] + -LESS.] Without a camp or camp-accommodation.

1863 *Life in South* II, Footsore soldiers, campless and blanketless.

† **Camplete.** *Obs.* ? Some kind of wine.

c 1500 *Blowbol's Test.* in Halliw. *Nugæ P.* 10 Malmasyes, Rumneys, With Caperikis, Camplètes, and Osneys.

Ca·mp-master. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. CAMP *sb.*[2]] The term used in 16–17th c. to render Sp. *maestre de campo*, It. *maestro di campo*, and F. *maistre de camp*, a staff-officer of the army in these countries: also put for the L. *præfectus castrorum.* **Camp-master-general,** a field-marshal.

In France, the staff-officers of infantry regiments at their institution in 1558 consisted of a colonel-general, a mestre de camp, and a sergeant-major; the mestre de camp subsequently became colonel of the regiment; in the cavalry the title of *maître de camp* was retained by the commander of the regiment. Sir D. Scott *Brit. Army* (1868) II. 382.

a 1569 KINGESMYLL *Confl. Satan* (1578) 21 So wicked that you might be a Campmaster, a General amongst them. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* II. xxvi. (1591) 68 Julius Gratus the Camp-master [*præfectus castrorum*] was put in prison. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 249 *Campe-maister*, in Spanish Maestro del Campo, is a Colonell: being the chiefe Commander or officer ouer one Regiment. *Ibid., Camp maister Generall*, in Spanish, Maestre del Campo Generall, is a great Commander, and is with vs the high Marshall of the field. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. I. 2 He was made Camp-Master to the Light Horse of France. 1693 *Paris Rel. Batt. Landen* 4 The Regiment of the Camp-Master-General.

Ca·mp-meeting. [f. CAMP *sb.*[2] + MEETING.] A religious meeting held in the open air or in a tent (chiefly among Methodists in America), and usually lasting for some days, during which those who attend encamp on the spot.

1809 *Q. Rev.* II. 336 Our fanatics..have not yet ventured to hold camp-meetings. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 174/1 Religious scenes..which can hardly be surpassed by an American camp-meeting.

Campment. *rare.* Short for ENCAMPMENT.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 39 Nursoo's youth had Scindia's campments seen.

† **Ca·mpo.** *Obs. School-slang.* [? ad. L. *campus* field, perh. in some such phrase as *in campo* 'in the play-ground'; or ? a. It. *campo* field.] Play-field, play-ground.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 299 Without running out to the Campo (as they tearme it) at schoole times. *Ibid.* There is no day but they will all looke for so much time to the Campo.

Campoo (kæmpū·). *Anglo-Ind.* Rarely **campo.** [app. ad. Pg. *campo* camp.] 'Used for "a camp", but formerly specifically applied to the partially disciplined brigades under European commanders in the Mahratta service' (Yule).

1803 WELLINGTON in Grant *Hist. India* I. lxx. 368/1 Their infantry, of which there were three campoos, fought well. — *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* II. 390 Two battalions of the Begum's Campoo escaped. 1883 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 294 (Y.) Campos and pultuns (battalions) under European adventurers.

Ca·mp-shed, *v.* [see next.] *trans.* To face (the bank of a river or the side of an embankment) with piles and planks.

1882 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 6/2 The Richmond Vestry..camp-shedded and otherwise improved it [the eyot below Richmond Bridge]. 1882 *Globe* 2 Oct. 7/2.

Camp-shedding, -sheeting. [Derivation and proper spelling uncertain; if the 17th c. *camp-shot* (see next) is the original form, it would appear that *camp-shotting* has been variously corrupted to *-shutting, -sheeting, -sheathing, -shedding.*] Collective form of CAMP-SHOT.

1819 REES *Cycl., Camp sheeting, camp shot*, or *campstead*, in inland navigation denotes a facing of piles and planks in the front of banks or wharfs, to prevent the banks being worn away. 1858 KINGSLEY *Chalk-stream Stud.*, Misc. I. 182 There is a campshutting (a boarding in English) upon which you can put your elbows. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* III. 201 The old gentleman..moved slowly down along the camp-shuting..Then the lad..slipped over the camp-shooting (will anybody tell me how to spell that word? Camps-heading won't do, my dear sir, all things considered). 1865 BAZALGETTE *Metropol. Drainage* 25 A channel is cut in the bed of the river..the sides protected by campsheathing. 1872 TAUNT *Map Thames* 13 The old weir, with its broken campsheding.

Campsho, var. of CAMSHOCH *a. Sc.* crooked.

Ca·mp-shot. [Etymology unknown.

The term has been plausibly conjectured to be Du. or Flem. with second element = *schot* 'boarding', as in *wainscot*; **kant-schot* would be 'side-boarding'; but no trace of this or any similar compound is found in these langs. The thing is well known there, and called *schoeting* i.e. 'shoeing'.]

A facing of piles and boarding along the bank of a river, or at the side of an embankment, to protect the bank from the action of the current, or to resist the out-thrust of the embankment.

1691 T. H[ALE] *New Invent.* p. lxxi, Surveyors assured me that under St. Magnus Church they after the Fire met with an old Campshot and Wharfing, gain'd from the Thames, and..that there were found Campshots much further from the Thames in digging of Cellars. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 61 *note*, 'The campshot', as it is termed on the Thames, is the wooden boarding and piling that keeps up the bank of the river.

Campsin, camsim, obs. ff. KHAMSIN, simoom.

Ca·mpward, ca·mpwards, *adv.* [f. CAMP *sb.*[2] + -WARD.] Toward a camp.

[1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XI. xlvi, Against that part which to his campe ward lay.] 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* I. 331 Hied then the Levite campward. 1881 *Philada. Times* No. 2228. 1 But proceeded campwards in modest civilian's state.

Ca·mpylite. *Min.* [f. Gr. καμπύλ-ος bent + -ITE.] An arsenio-phosphate of lead, a variety of Mimetite.

1868 DANA *Min.* 537 Campylite, from Drygill in Cumberland, is in barrel-shaped crystals (whence the name, from καμπύλος, curved).

Campylospermous (kæ·mpiləˌspə·rməs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *campylosperm-us* (f. Gr. καμπύλος bent + σπέρμα seed) + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 400 *Campylospermous*, curved-seeded. Said of seed-like fruits or carpels, as those of some Umbelliferæ, in which the contained seed is involute by the lateral edges, so as to produce a longitudinal furrow on the ventral face.

Campylo·tropal, *a. Bot.* = next.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 397 Mirbel, who first distinguished these ovules, calls them campylotropal.

Campylotropous (kæmpiləˈtrōpəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *campylotrop-us*, f. Gr. καμπύλος bent + -τροπος, f. τρέπειν to turn + -OUS.] Said of the ovule of phanerogamous plants when its nucleus, with its integuments, is curved upon itself.

1835 HENSLOW *Phys. Bot.* 270 The ovule is then termed campulitropous. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 324 The progressive development of the campylotropous ovule..in the Mallow.

Campyon, var. of CAMPION [1], champion.

Camrade, -ado, obs. forms of COMRADE.

Camrel, dial. form of CAMBREL.

Camroche, obs. form of CAMBRIC.

Camrocke. Cf. CAMMOCK and CAMBREL.

? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) 186 And with this crocket camrocke your backes I shall cloe.

Camshachle (kamʃa·χ'l), *v. Sc.* Also **camshauchel.** [f. CAM *a.* crooked, awry + SHACHLE *v.* to distort.] *trans.* To crook, distort, twist all awry. Hence **Camshachled** *ppl. a.*

1805 J. NICOL *Poems* I. 33 (JAM.) Nae auld camshaucheld warlock loun. 1819 *St. Patrick* II. 191 (JAM.) An ye think tae camshachle me wi' your bluidthristy fingers.

Ca·mshell. In Orkney and Shetland: Cuttle-fish bone.

1693 WALLACE *Descr. Orkney* 18 On the shore is to be found..Camshells or *Os-Sepiæ*, that the Gold-Smith makes so great Use of. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Camshall*, a word used in Zetland to denote the *os sepiæ.*

Camshoch (kɑ·mʃɔχ, kɑ·mʃɔ), *a. Sc.* Also 6 **camschow, -scho,** 7 **-schoche,** 8 **campsho,** 8–9 **camsheugh,** 9 **-shach.** [The first part is evidently CAM *a.* 'crooked, perverse'; the second perh. represents OE. *sceoh* 'askew, perverse', of which *schoch* would be the normal Scotch form: Jamieson has also the Sc. verbs *sheuch, shach* to distort, and *shachle, shochle* to distort, wriggle.]

1. Crooked, distorted, awry; deformed.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. x. 43 Thai elriche brethir..with mony camscho beik, And hedis semand to the hevin areik. *Ibid.* VII. Prol. 107 Laithlie of forme, wyth crukit camschow beik. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 295 That cruiked, camschoche croyll, vncristned, they curse. 1730 RAMSAY *Twa Cats & Ch.* 13 A monkey with a campsho face. 1807–10 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 21 Auld, swirlon, slaethorn, camsheugh, crooked Wight.

2. *fig.* Perverse (in disposition or fortune).

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Burial* (1833) 36 The camshoch commons now at last coms in a rere warde to debate the cause.

1787 W. TAYLOR *Scots Poems* 170 (JAM.) Bot camshach wife or girnin gett. 1790 A. WILSON *To E. Picken*, The queer carles sae camsheugh spak'. *a* 1809 *Christmas Ba'ing* in Skinner *Misc. Poet.* 129 (Jam.) Pate had caught a camshach cair At this uncanny wark.

Camstairy (kæ·mstēᵊri), *a. Sc.* Also **-stairie, -starie, -stary, -steary, -steirie.** [Derivation uncertain: first element app. CAM crooked, awry.] Obstinately perverse, unruly, or wilful; fractious.

1776 HERD *Coll. Sc. Songs*, When she is fou she is unco camstarie. 1844 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 12. 100 He had a wild, camstary pony. 1863 MISS TYTLER in *Gd. Words* Oct. 709/1 No wonder he is camsteary. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 195 'What are ye sae camstairie for?'

Camstone (kæ·mstōᵘn). *Sc.* In 8 **calm-.**

a. 'Common compact limestone probably of a white colour' (Jam.). **b.** A white or bluish-white clay used to whiten hearths, door-steps, etc.

1791 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* I. 209 There is calmstone and plenty of ruddle. 1795 *Ibid.* XV. 327 (Jam.) At the base of the hill..you meet with several layers of camstone. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxvi, A pail of whiting or camstane, as it is called, mixed with water—a circumstance which indicates Saturday night in Edinburgh. 1866 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* III. 359 The third kind of limestone is..camstone or glenstone..It contains a considerable proportion of clay.

Camus, var. of CAMIS and CAMOIS.

Cam-wheel: see CAM.

Cam-wood (kæ·mwud). [According to some, ad. native African name *kambi.*] The hard red wood of *Baphia nitida* (N.O. *Leguminosæ*), imported from West Africa, and used for dyeing, and in turning and cabinet-making; called also BARWOOD.

1698 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1705) II. II. 58 At Cherburg near Sierra-Leone..there is Camwood, which is much like Blood-wood, if not the same. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3758/8 Cam Wood and Elephant's Teeth, lately cast away upon the Goodwin Sands. 1788 CLARKSON *Impol. Slave Tr.* 7 The first African woods, that were known to be objects of commercial importance, were Camwood and Barwood. 1876 R. BURTON *Gorilla L.* I. 257 Coriscó had long been celebrated for cam-wood..yielding a better red than Brazil.

Camwysse, var. of CAMMES, *Obs.*, linen cloth.

† Ca·my, *a. Obs. rare.* [app. f. *came* = KAIM comb, crest.] Having a sharp or serrated ridge.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xiv. 42 Thai that with scharp cultер teill..the hylly knowis hie, Or camy eige.

Can (kæn), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **canne,** (4 **cane**), 4-7 **canne, kan,** 5-6 **kanne,** 6-9 **cann,** 6- **can.** [app. Com. Teut.: OE. *canne* :—WGer. *kanna* weak fem. (whence MDu. *kanne*, Du. *kan*, OHG. *channa*, MHG. and Ger. *kanne*); also ON. *kanna* (Sw. *kanna*, Da. *kande*) :—OTeut. type **kannôn-*. The word occurs also in med.L. *canna*, app. from Teutonic. The Germanic origin of the word is questioned; but the form is not derivable from L. *cantharus* pot, and L. *canna* 'reed, pipe', does not suit the sense. (In OE., only in a glossary, where it might be from L.)]

1. A vessel for holding liquids; formerly used of vessels of various materials, shapes, and sizes, including drinking-vessels; now generally restricted to vessels of tin or other metal, mostly larger than a drinking-vessel, and usually cylindrical in form, with a handle over the top.

a 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 122 *Crater*, uel *canna*, canne. *c* 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Laurentius* 361 He brocht a vatir-cane & Laurens hyme baptist þane. 1388 WYCLIF *John* ii. 6 There weren set sixe stonun cannes [1382 pottis]. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 259 (Mätz.) Beryng a kan with watyr. 1485 *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 370 Duo kannes de ligno. 1535 COVERDALE *Hosea* iii. 1 They..loue the wyne kannes. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 49 Mery we were as cup and can could holde. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. v. (1616) 27 Two cannes of beere. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 131 The Buckets or Kans to take up thy Water. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) III. 247 Now what do you say to the Cans of wood? 1731 BAILEY *Cann*, a wooden Pot to drink out of. 1755 JOHNSON, *Can*, a cup; generally a cup made of metal, or some other matter than earth. 1800 WORDSW. *Pet Lamb* xi, I have brought thee in this can Fresh water from the brook. 1803 SCOTT *Bonnie Dundee*, Come fill up my cup, come fill up my can. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xlv, The milk-can was standing by itself outside a public-house. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterpr.* xxii, The truth, that flies the flowing can, Will haunt the vacant cup.

b. (from its shape) A chimney-pot.

1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, xlvi. § 103 Chimney cans or pots. 1866 *Glasgow Police Act* 29 & 30 *Vic.* cclxxiii. § 384 To repair any Chimney Head or Can.

† 2. *Sc.* A measure of capacity. *Obs.*

1809 EDMONSTONE *Zetland Isles* I. 163 (JAM.) About three fourths of a can or gallon of oil.

3. A vessel of tinned iron, in which flesh of animals, fish, fruit, etc. are 'tinned', or sealed up air-tight for preservation (chiefly in U. S.).

1874 *Harper's Weekly Jrnl.* 26 Sept. (Hoppe) Salmon..pickled, Smoked, and put up in cans.

4. *Comb.*, as *can-carrier, -maker*; *can-quaffing* adj. See also CAN-BUOY, CANDOCK, CAN-HOOK.

1597 *Return fr. Pernass.* II. i. ii. 170 Can-quaffing hucksters: *a* 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iii, My kind can-carriers. 1623 *Reg. St. Mary Bredman, Canterb.*, Thomas Colle Cannemaker.

Can, *sb.*[2] *Sc.* [f. CAN *v.*[1] Cf. *canny.*]

a. Skill, knowledge. **b.** Power, ability.

1768 Ross *Helenore* 15 (Jam.) Thae auld warld foulks had wondrous cann Of herbs that were baith good for beast and man. *Ibid.* 134 I'll all Maggie's can and her cantraps defy.

Can (kæn), *v.*[1] *irreg.* (Forms: see below.) [A defective verb, belonging to the small but interesting group of Teutonic *preterite-present* verbs (now chiefly used as auxiliaries of tense, mood, or predication), in form characterized by having as their present tense an original preterite, which retains the preterite form but has come to have a present signification, and from which a new weak past tense has subsequently been developed. Cf. *dare*, etc. OE. *cunnan*, pres. Ind. *can* (*cṗn*), pa. *cúðe* (:—*cunðe*), is identical with OFris. *kunna, kan, kunda* (*konda*), OS. *cunnan, can, consta, const*, (Du. *kunnen, kan, konde*), OHG. *kunnan, kan, kunda* (*konda*), or *kunsta* (*konsta*), (Ger. *können, kann, konnte*), ON. *kunna, kann, kunna* (:—*kunða*), Goth. (and OTeut.) *kunnan, kann, kunþa.* The OTeut. sense was 'to know, know how, be mentally or intellectually able', whence 'to be able generally, be physically able, have the power, L. *posse*'. Since the present was formally a preterite, its meaning 'I know' must have been derived from that of 'I have learned, I have attained to knowledge'; the original present stem being **kin-n-* or **ken-n-*, pre-Teut. **gen-n-*: cf. Lith. *zinaú* I know, Zend *ā-zaiñ-ti* knowledge, OIr. pret. *adgéin* he knew. Beside this Teutonic has *knē-* (ablaut form *knō-*), WGer. *knā-*, whence OE. *cnáwan* to KNOW, OHG. *ir-chnâ-an, bi-chnâ-an*, to recognize, *ûr-chnâ-t* recognition (answering to a Goth. **-knēþs* fem.). This stem is widely diffused in the Aryan langs.; cf. L., Gr. *gnō-* in L. *gnō-sco*, Gr. γι-γνώ-σκω (ἔ-γνω-ν); OSlav. *zna-ti* to know; OIr. *gnáth* known. In Skr. the pres. has stem *jan-*, the preterite *jñā, jānā·mi, jajñā·u.*

It has been further thought that the root was originally related to the Aryan *gen-* (with by-forms *gnā-, gnō-*), to bring forth, produce, Skr. *ja·nāmi*, pret. *jajā·u*, L., Gr. *gen-, gi-gn-* (see KIN, KING); but if so, they were already differentiated in Old Aryan, and the nature of the connexion of sense has not been determined.]

Here, as in BE, it will be convenient to illustrate the inflexions separately from the senses.

A. Inflexions.

1. *Pres. Indic.*

1st and *3rd sing.* **can** (kæn, kăn, k'n).

Forms: 1-4 **cann, con, conn,** 1- **can,** (4-5 **conne, canne**; also **kan,** etc.).

a 1000 *Cædmon Poems, Sat.* 250 Ic can eow læran. *Ibid.* 629 Ic eow ne con. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Nis nan sunne þet he ne con. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 206 More vuel þen heo con. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 309 Ic wene I can a red. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20358 O me self can [*later MSS.* con, canne] I na rede. *c* 1320 *Cast. Loue* 555 Hose þis forbysene con. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxxiii, I conne notte say. 1467 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 407 The craft that he canne. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* G iij, Sure I can no false knackes. *Mod.* What can it be?

2nd sing. **canst** (kænst).

Forms: 1-4 **const,** 1- **canst,** (4-5 **konst, kanst,** 6 **canest,** 6-7 **cannest**), *northern* 3- **can, kan.**

a 1000 *Andreas* 68 (Gr.) Þu ana canst ealra gehygdo. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 66 Greiðe hwet so þu const grimliche bipenchen. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 227 To þe þet const and wult wel don. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12121, I can þe ken þat þou ne can. *a* 1400 *Ibid.* 824 (*Add. MS.*) Ynow þou canst fynde. *c* 1500 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* 36 Canst thou thy byleve? 1526 TINDALE *Mark* i. 40 Yf thou wilt, thou cannest [1557 *Genev., etc.*, canst] make me clene. 1600 [see B 6]. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 67 Canst thou bring me to the party?

plural **can.**

Forms: 1-2 **cunnon** (**cunne-**), 2-5 **cunnen,** (4-5 **kunnen**), 3-5 **cunne,** 4-5 **connen, conne,** 4-5 *south.* **kunneþ, conneþ,** 3- *north.* **con, can,** (**kan**), 5- **can.**

Beowulf 162 Men ne cunnon. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Daniel* 141 Ge ne cunnon. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Alle ge kunnen..ower credo. *c* 1205 LAY. 7301 Tweien wise men þe wel cunnen a speche [*c* 1275 conne of speche]. *Ibid.* 23059 Ne cunne we demen [*c* 1275 ne con we telle]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9065 Quat rede can [*v. r.* con] we. 1340 *Ayenb.* 249 Þo þet conneþ .., onderstonde. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* IX. 11 Oþer þat kan þaim noght. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4184 As wel as we kunne. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqrs. Prol.* 3 For certes ye konnen [*v. r.* konne, can]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (1865) II. 169 Þese men ..kunneþ wel inow telle. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xvi. 89 Manye kunnen suche textis bi herte. 1550 LATIMER *Serm. Stamford* II. 104 All that can it not may learne. 1835 BROWNING *Paracels.* IV. Wks. I. 149 You can see the root of the matter.

Negative **cannot** (kæ·nɒt); *famil.* **can't** (kânt). (*Sc.* **canna**). (The earlier mode was to prefix *ne.*)

? *a* 1400 *Cursor M.* (add. to Cott.) p. 959. 105 And þou þat he deed fore cannot sorus be. 1451 *Paston Lett.* 140 I. 186 Other tydyngs as yett can I non tell you.. *Ibid.* 172 I. 229 Whethir it be thus or non I can not say. 15.. *Plumpton Corr.* 72, I canot get my money. 1706 *Col. Records Penn.* II. 256 The House cant agree to this. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 56 If he..as you say can't help it. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 89 An angel's arm can't snatch me from the grave; Legions of angels can't confine me there. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 4 Without Thee I cannot live. *Mod.* Can't you go?

2. *Past Indic. 1st* and *3rd sing.* **could** (kud).

Forms: α. 1 **cúðe,** 2-3 **cuþe, kuthe,** 3-5 **cowþe, cowthe,** (4 **coth**), 4-5 **couþe,** 4-6 **couthe,** (5 **cou3the**), 4 *north.* **cuþ, cuth,** 4-6 **couth,** (also in 4-5 with **k-**); β. 4-6 **coude,** k-, 5-6 **coud,** 7-8 *often* **cou'd**; γ. 6 **coulde,** 6- **could,** (6 **coold,** 6-7 **cold,** 6- *Sc.* **culd**).

The current spelling is erroneous: *l* began to be inserted about 1525, app. in mechanical imitation of *should* and *would*, where an etymological *l* had become silent, so that these words now rimed with *coud*, and might better have been written *shoud, woud*; cf. northern *wad.* In the sense *know*, the earlier form *couth* was retained longer.

α. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. ii. § 1 Ninus..se cuðe manna ærest dry-cræftas. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.*, 289 Ne kuðe he noȝt blinne. *a* 1274 *Prisoner's Prayer* 1 in *Philol. Trans.* (1868) 104 Ar ne kuthe ich sorghe non. *c* 1297 R. GLOUC. 29 He was y flowe an hey, & ne cowþe not a-liȝte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21420 (Cott.) Ful wel he cuth [*later MS.* cutht, couþe]. *Ibid.* 23945 (Edin.) I wald spek if I cuþe [*C. G.* cuth, *F.* couþe]. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 813 As þe wyf couþe. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7444 Wha couth þan telle. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 75 He took fro them all that he couthe. 1519 *Mem. Ripon* (1882) I. 315 In as convenient hast as I couthe. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 875 In Inglande couthe scho get none ordinance. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 10 Well couth he tune his pipe. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 18 Ne any couth his wit so hiely straine. 1652 C. STAPYLTON *Herodian* v. 37 So well his leere he Couth [*rime* South].

β. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4378 As he coude. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqrs. T.* 31 A Rethor excellent That koude [*v. r.* coude, couþe, kouþe, couþe] hise colours. *a* 1400 *Octovian* 111 (W.) The emperour, couthde no man kythe His ioye. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 554 As he wel cou3the and ou3te to do. 1478 JOHN PASTON *Lett.* 812 III. 219 He koud get the good wyll. *c* 1500 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* 211 Yet could he neyther pates noster nor ave. *c* 1532 LD. BERNERS *Huon* clxvi. 654 Al preuely as he coude. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 738 Th'..Entrails cou'd no Fates foretel. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 137 [Will] cou'd his fears impart.

γ. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 129 There was none that coude..yet Gouernar dyd as moche as he coulde. 1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* (1873) 20 The same Alphonse..coulde nothynge of her language. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 61, I coold my rulez, coold conster, and pars. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 315 [He] cold doo no good. 1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* 114 He culd nocht be præiudiciable to ye kirk. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 6 He could not rest. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tong.* (1865) 20 Of this I cold reckon armies. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 265 He could not consent. 1882 LESLIE KEITH *Alasnam's Lady* III. 201 He really couldn't say where.

2nd sing. **couldest, couldst** (kudst).

Forms: 1 **cúðest,** 4 **couthest, coudest,** 6- **couldest, couldst.**

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John i. 48 Hwanon cuðest ðu me [*Lindisf.* wistes ðu *vel* cuðes ðu], 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 540 Koudestow auȝte wissen vs þe weye. *Ibid.* VIII. 76 þow couthest me wisse. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xiv. 37 Couldest not thou watche [so all exc. *Rhem.* couldst, WYCLIF myȝtist not]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 950 And couldst thou faithful add?..Faithful to whom?

plural **could** (kud).

Forms: 1 **cúðon,** 2-3 **cuþen,** 3-5 **couthen, couthe,** (4 **coþen,** 5 **coothe**), 4-6 **couth,** 4-5 **koude, cowde,** 5-6 **coude,** 6 **kowd, colde,** 6- **could.**

a 1000 *Cædmon's Daniel* 258 [Hi] dydon swa hie cuðon. *c* 1175 *Gott. Hom.* 223 Hi cuðon ȝeiðer god and yfel. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12344 Wele þai couthe þaire lorde knaw. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 14716 Þai cowd a-gayn him finde resoun nane. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1033 Alle þe surgyens of salerne..ne couþen have ȝour langoures a-legget. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 789 Welle koude they the gise. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* III. iii. (1483) 51 Ye that more good coothe. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. vi. 28 As othere men miȝten and couthen do. *c* 1450 *Merlin* x. 146 Thei cowde heir tydynges. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 13 They..couthe have no socoure. 1510 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* (Pynson) VIII. Dj, They coude the langage of Ebrewe. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* vii. 16 The ii. brethern kowd not. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* 397 Well my pipe they couth. 1646 E. F[ISHER] *Mod. Divinity* 237 They could skill to say. *Mod.* Could you or couldn't you?

3. *Pres. Subj.*: *sing.* **can** (kæn). Since 16th c. levelled with the Indic.

Forms: 1-4 **cunne,** (3-4 **kunne**), 4-5 **conne,** (4 **cone, konne**).

a 1000 *Satan* 702 Dæt ðu cunne. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 280 Hwat turn his fere ne cunne nout. *c* 1250 *Hymn Virg.* I. 45 Nis non maiden .. þat swo derne louiȝe kunne. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 26 Thow knowest wel..And þow conne resoun. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 50 Though I ne conne but a lite. *c* 1450 *Merlin* ii. 40 With that thou conne me no magre. 1528 ROY *Sat.*, All though he canne many a wyle. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 34 List if thou can heare the tread [*Qq.* canst]. *Mod.* He will come if he can.

plural **can.**

Forms: 1-3 **cunnen,** 2-3 **cunne,** 4-6 **conne.**

a 1000 *Elene* 374 Dæt [hi] andsware secgan cunnen. 1735 BERKELEY *Wks.* 1871 III. 320 Confute them if you can.

4. *Past Subj. sing.* **could,** *2nd sing.* **could(e)st.** (Like the Indicative.)

Forms: 1 **cúðe,** 3-5 **couthe,** (4 **coþe, kou3de**), 4-6 **couth,** 4-6 **coud, coude,** 5 **cowde,** 6- **could.**

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 438 If he cuth [*v. r.* coude, couth, couþe]. *Ibid.* 4555 Coud þu [*v. r.* cuth, cowde; *Trin.* coudestou] tell me quat it ware. *Ibid.* 20024 Þof..i cothe. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 382 No leyser to telle all ȝif I kou3de. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1878) 361 If thou couthiste peynte. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 172 So yf he coude fynde x good and ryghtwyse personnes. *c* 1532 LD. BERNERS *Huon* clxvi. 654 To seke yf he coude fynde the damoysell. 1586 FERNE *Lacyes Nobil.* 11, I had rather..my daughter Alice couth karoll a lay so lustilie. 1656 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) Oh that thou couldest! 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 706

Were Lovers Judges, or cou'd Hell forgive. *Mod.* I wish I could help you.

plural **could.**

Forms: 1 cúðen, 3–4 couthen, coude, 6- could.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1330 Þah we cuðen. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 369 Til þat he kouþen speken. 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 62 3if þei couþen her crede. 1611 Bible 2 *Cor.* xi. 1 Would to God ye could bear with me.

5. *Infinitive* **can** (kæn). *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* or *dial.*

Forms: 1 cunnan, 2–4 cunnen, 3–5 cunne, 4 connen, 4–5 conne, 6- can (in 9 *dial.*; regular in *Sc.*) See also Con *v.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 73 Þet heo sculen .. heore bilewe cunnen. *a* 1240 *Moral Ode* 332 He sceal him cunne sculde wel. *a* 1300 *Finding Cross* 216 in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 93 Þe laws wele better mai he cun. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1071 He scholde konnen al þat God con. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 2570 Na mare saltow ham con rede þen sternes of heyuen. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1404 Cryseyde shal not conne knowe me. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 245 To cunne no more þan is nede to cunne but to cunne to subrenesse. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 158 To conne arede. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 55 Wold I ken, And kun him thank. 1484 Caxton *Curial* 5 He shal neuer conne trotte. 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 52 To wyl to doo hurte & can not. 1607–12 Bacon *Gt. Place, Ess.* (Arb.) 282 In evill, the best condicion is not to will, the second not to can. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxvi, 'He'll no can haud down his head to sneeze, for fear o' seeing his shoon.' 1847 Frances Kemble (Mrs. Butler) *Rec. Later Life* (1882) III. 165 Lady Macbeth, which I never could, and cannot, and never shall can act. 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* 298 'Ye'll can name your business.'

† 6. *Pres. pple.* **cunning** (in OE. **cunnand**), now only as adj., q. v. *Obs.*

† 7. *Pa. pple.* **could**: in OE. **cúþ**, ME. **couth**, chiefly as adj.: see Couth. As pple. *conne* (= *cun*, on model of str. vbs.) occurs anomalously, and in mod. dialects *could* is commonly so used.

1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. ii. (1859) 3 Yf thou haddest ony good conne. *Mod. Sc.* He has not could come. If I had could find it.

8. *vbl. sb.* Cunning, q. v. As a gerund **canning** has been used for the nonce, and is in mod.Sc.

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) II. 419 In canning the text of the whole New Testament .. without book.

B. Signification.

I. As an independent verb.

† 1. *trans.* To know. **a.** To know or be acquainted with (a person). **b.** To know or have learned (a thing); to have practical knowledge of (a language, art, etc.). *To can by heart*: to know by heart. *To can one's good*: to know what is good for one. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 12 Ne can ic eow. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 Cune sume meðe þenne þu almesse makest. *c* 1297 R. Glouc. 443 Of Engelond *ne con* ych non rede. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13142 Sco sa well her mister cuth. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* Comm. 22 Þe lord þat all þing can. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 18, I can a noble tale for the noones. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls Ser. III. 281, I can nouȝt but þat I can nouȝt. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1251 For sleght þat he couth. 1480 Caxton *Descr. Brit.* 35 Now they lerne no frenssh ne can none. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 561 Can you a remedy for the tysyke? 1538 Coverdale *N. T.* Ded., To .. instruct such as can but English. 1541 Paynel *Catiline* l. 74 He coulde it by hart. 1548 Hall *Chron.* (1809) 363 An honest manne and one that could his good. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) II. 325 Unlearned men that can no letters. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* LXXV. xxiii, It had bin well that he it never coud. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* x. iv. 180 The way right well he could. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 56a, Most of the Inhabitants can no word of Cornish. 1632 B. Jonson *Magn. Lady* I. i, She could the Bible in the holy tongue. 1649 Lovelace *Poems* (1659) 120 Yet can I Musick too; but such As is beyond all Voice or Touch.

c. In phrase *To can* (*some, no, small, good*, etc.) *skill of* or *in*: to have skill in, be skilled in.

c 1518 Pace in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. I. 186 They couth goodde skele in byldyngs. 1532 Hervet *Xenophon's Househ.* (1768) 52 A carpenter .. that can good skylle therof. 1538 Leland *Itin.* II. 56 One Thomas Long .. could skille of the Law. 1578 T. Proctor *Gorg. Gallery*, Talke thou of that, wherin some skill thou can. 1613 Chapman *B. D'Ambois' Rev.* Plays 1873 II. 180 Since I could skill of man. 1644 Bulwer *Chiron.* 19 One that could well skill in Manuall Rhetorique. 1710 Philips *Pastorals* iv. 23 No Skill of Musick can I, simple Swain.

2. *intr.* To have knowledge, to know *of*; also to know *much* or *little* of. *arch.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 560 Bute thu canst of chateringe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 740 Þat mast kan bath on crok and craft. *Ibid.* 7408 (Gött.) He coude of harpe mekil bi rote. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2529 A mad priste, That neuer colde of no knighthode, but in a kirke chyde. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xvii, The king couthe of venery. 1602 Rowlands *Greene's Ghost* (1860) 70, I neuer was there (that I can of). 1825 Scott *Talism.* (1854) 407 Thou canst well of wood-craft. *a* 1875 Kingsley *Poems, Little Baltung* 82 That cunning Kaiser was a scholar wise, And could of gramarye.

II. With infinitive, as auxiliary of predication.

(Many manuals of English Grammar have ineptly treated *can* so construed, as an auxiliary of the Subjunctive or 'Potential' mood!)

3. To know how (*to do* anything); to have learned, to be intellectually able.

a 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 Suilc & mare þanne we cunnen sæin. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14692 Your aun bok yee can noght spell. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 176 Wel coude he peynte, I undirtake, That such ymage coude make. 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* (1868) 64 On al the maners that ye shal conne demaunde. 1490 — *How to Die* 2 To conne deye is to haue in all tymes his herte redy. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 148 Dyscrecion to canne kepe peace . on all partyes. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 10 Well couth hee tune his pipe. 1726 Gay *Fables* II. vi. 48 We country-folks Cou'd ope our gracious monarch's eyes.

This passes imperceptibly into the current sense:

4. To be able; to have the power, ability or capacity. (Said of physical as well as mental, and of natural as well as acquired ability; = L. *posse*, F. *pouvoir*.)

a 1300 *Havelok* 111 So yung þat sho ne coube Gon on fote. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* III. 431 Sum off thaim couth swome full weill. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 76 To can renne withe speer. 1526 Tindale *Mark* xiv. 37 Coudest not thou watche with me one hour? 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. 6 Thou canest not with one view peruse the wide compasse of it. 1611 Bible *Ex.* vii. 21 The Egyptians could not drink of the water. 1650 T. B. *Worcester's Apoph.* 22, I .. cold not come to the speech of any of them. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 117 This Empyreal substance cannot fail. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 642 What Madness cou'd provoke A Mortal Man t' invade a sleeping God? 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 11 ¶ 3 The whole Company .. take Hands; then, at a certain sharp Note, they move round, and kick as kick can. 1875 Jevons *Money* (1878) 2 [She] could not consume any considerable portion of the receipts herself. *Mod.* What weight can you carry? Who can run farthest? The house can hold no more. Such language can do no good to the cause.

b. In this and the prec. sense it occurs, used for the nonce, as a main verb, with infinitive.

[Cf. 1555–1607 in A 5.]

1566 Drant *Horace's Sat.* I. iii. B vij, The wyse can rule; to can is full as muche As though he did. 1633 P. Fletcher *Pisc. Ecl.* VI. xxvi, If from this love thy will thou canst unbind, To will is here to can. [1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. III. iv. 118 What a Man kens he cans.]

5. Expressing a possible contingency; = May possibly.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2872 Ic am sonder man, Egipte folc me knowen can [= may possibly know me]. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Numb.* xxxii. 17 Whatsoever we can have, shal be in walled cities. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* I. i. 138 Dost think My mother can be living?

6. Expressing possibility: To be permitted or enabled by the conditions of the case; *can you . .?* = is it possible for you to . .?

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 299 a, Thou cannest not haue of Phocion a frende & a flaterer bothe to gether. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. 38 And can you blame them? 1600 Heywood *Edw. IV*, I. II. iii, Thou cannest bear me witness. 1611 Bible 1 *Cor.* x. 21 Ye cannot drink the cup of the Lord, and the cup of devils. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 195 You can hardly over-water your Strawberry-Beds. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 735 Thy way thou canst not miss. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 45 ¶ 9 The best Sort of Companion that can be. *a* 1856 Longf. *Vill. Blacksm.* iii, You can hear him swing his heavy sledge, With measured beat and slow. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 221 Even if it could be believed that the court was sincere.

7. In *past subjunctive*, expressing an inclination in a conditional form. (= Ger. *könnte*.)

1658–9 Col. White in Burton *Diary* (1828) IV. 39, I could like well that they should be in that House. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 121 ¶ 8, I could wish our Royal Society would compile a Body of Natural History. 1786 Mrs. Inchbald *Such things are* in *Brit. Theat.* (1808) 14, I cou'd not think of leaving you so soon.

8. *ellipt.*, with verb to be supplied from the context, or with *do, make, come, get*, etc., understood. *Can* or *cannot away with*: see Away 16. *Cannot but*: see But 7 c.

c 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. lxxii, I can wyth plente and I can wyth pouerte, I maye all in hym that strengthith me. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 38, I am a seruaunt of yourys in all þat I can and may. *c* 1500 *Mayd Emlyn* in *Anc. Poet. Tracts* (1842) 27 He coude well awaye, With her lusty playe. *a* 1536 Tindale *Pathw. Holy Script.* Wks. I. 27 The more tangled art thou therein, and canst nowhere through. 1611 Heywood *Gold. Age* II. i. Wks. 1874 III. 19 What cannot womens wits? they wonders can When they intend to blinde the eyes of man. *a* 1700 Dryden (J.) Meçænas and Agrippa, who can most With Cæsar. 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* I. iii. (1841) I. 63, I will do all I can with them. 1718 Pope *Iliad* XIII. 987 What with this arm I can, prepare to know. 1719 Young *Busiris* III. i. (1757) 53 What could your malice more? 1807 Sir R. Wilson in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 374, I could no more. I was really exhausted. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 394.

b. *Cards. Can-ye, can-you*: see Can-you.

III. Senses now written Con.

† 9. To get to know; to learn, study. *Obs.* In this sense it was also treated as a weak vb. with pa. pple. *cand*: the variant *con* was at length established as a separate form, with weak inflexions (*cons, conned*): see Con *v.*

1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 107 A man þat myȝte me wissen For to conne my crede. 1528 More *Dial. Heresyes* I. Wks. 111/1 He laboured .. to can many textes thereof by harte. 1530 Palsgr. 93 If the lernar can perfitly these two exemples. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Blacksm.* xviii. 7 So fare they all that have not vertue cand. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1082/1 They had cand their lesson.

† 10. *To can* or *con thank(s)*: to express or offer thanks, to thank: app. originally 'to acknowledge' or 'recognize' one's gratitude. [ME. *thank cunne(n*, OE. *ponc cunnan*, = *ponc witan*, in OS. *thank witan*, OHG. *thank wizan*. Cf. also Gr. χάριν εἰδέναι, (L. *gratias meminisse*), It. *saper grado*, Pr. *saver grat*, F. *savoir gré*, whence also in ME. *to cunne gree, maulgré*, to express one's satisfaction or displeasure. These phrases were distinctly identified with *can, could* as late as 1525. But on the other hand, already in ME., the verb was often imagined to be different, and inflected as a weak vb. *can* or *cunn* (whence *cannes, canned; cunnest, cunnes, cunneth, cunned*) and in later times generally *con* (*connest, cons, conned*), rarely *ken*. See Con: the examples which follow illustrate its original form as belonging to *can*.]

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 Ne con crist him nenne þonc. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14065, I can hir mikel thank. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4400, I drede thou canst me gret maugre. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* xviii. 26 Yef he canne ani good, thanne he wille cunne her moche thanke. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 364/4 The ladyes .. couthe her moche thanke. 1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 9 b, My maister cowde me grete thanke. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxxiv. 294 The good lady .. coude hym great thanke. 1533 More *Apology* xii. Wks. 871/2 No man hath any cause to can him ani thank. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 31 Not onelye I .. but many other mo .. wyll can you very moche thanke. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* XII. xiv. 201 The smiths will canne them small thankes for this praier. [1672 — See Con.]

¶ The following examples show the tendency to make a separate vb. of it with regular inflexions. Some writers made it into *gan*, the converse of the change in Can *v.*[2]

1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1210/1 Els would Christe haue canned her much more thanke. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 110 b, I allowe hym and gan hym thanke. *Ibid.* 248 a, Augustus .. after gannyng hym thanke, commaunded, etc. 1566 Drant *Horace's Sat.* I. i. E vij b, And cannes me litle thankes.

IV. ¶ *Can, cannot, can be, can do*, may for the nonce be used substantively in obvious senses.

1626 Fenner *Hidden Manna* (1652) 62 Hee hath still, in every action, more Can-does than Wil-does. 1644 Hunton *Vindic. Treat. Monarchy* vi. 51 Sure, by *cannot*, he understands fallaciously, as he useth to doe, a *morall cannot*. 1839 Carlyle *Chartism* iii. 124 Let a man honour his craftsman, his can-do. *Ibid.* v. (1858) 25 How can do, if we will well interpret it, unites itself with shall-do among mortals; how strength acts ever as the right-arm of justice.

¶ See also Can-you.

† Can, *v.*[2] (*pa. tense.*) *Obs.* Also 4 cun, cunne, 4–5 kan, con, conne. [In ME. and early mod.Eng. used for Gan, pa. t. of *ginnan* to begin: see Gin *v.* In the early MSS. of Cursor Mundi *gan* and *can* constantly interchange, but the evidence shows that *can* was fully established in northern use early in the 14th c., and its beginnings were evidently in the period before 1300, from which no northern documents survive. It was in its origin a variant of *gan*, apparently merely phonetic; in later times, when used as a simple auxiliary of tense, its identity with *gan* tended to be forgotten; it was, from its form and construction, curiously associated with the preceding verb Can, and this occasionally led to a forgetfulness of its being a past tense, and to the substitution of *couth, coud, could*, the pa. t. of that verb. *Can* prevailed in northern and north midland poets till the 16th c., and in the end of that century it was greatly affected by Spenser and his fellow-archaists and followers. Its main function is now filled by *did*, though the original *gan* is still a favourite note of ballad poetry.]

1. A verb in the past tense meaning *gan*, i. e. began, fell, set, proceeded *to*. Followed by an infinitive with *to*, it was much less usual than *gan*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13557 Fast þai can [*G.* gan, *F.* con *T.*, gon] on him to stare. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* iv, And than how he .. In philosophy can him to confort. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* IV. 98 And so on ane hys eyne he can [*ed.* 1648 began] to cast.

2. It was usually followed by an infinitive without *to*, and then approached or passed into a simple auxiliary of the past tense = the modern *did*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 758 Þe nedder ner-hand hir gun [*G.* gan, *F.* con, *T.* gon] draw. *Ibid.* 2009 A neu liuelade can [*G.* gan, *F.* con, *T.* dud] þai bigin. *Ibid.* 6390 Moyses on þe roche kan stand. *Ibid.* 6462 Moses .. fourti dais can [*G.* gan, *F.* con, *T.* gon] þer-on duell. *Ibid.* 12129 Ho! all þan cun [*F.* con, *G. T.* gan] þai cri. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 330 Sone to paryss can he ga. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11258 Antenor titly con ryse, fferkyt on fote, & to þe fre sayde. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 128 Þis pore mon toke þis bred and .. on his way con passe. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* liii, The king toke Sir Amadace .. And to him conne he say. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. viii. 116 Thus saide Ilioneus, and sa can he seis. *c* 1570 Thynne *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 7 And straightly with his armes he can me fold. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 50 Tho can she weepe [*ed.* 1679 gan]. *Ibid.* I. vi. 23 Till to ryper yeares he gan aspire. 1602 Davison *Rhapsody* (1611) 37 Then gan his Teares so swiftly for to flow .. Then blustring sighes to boistrously can blow.

† b. 16th c. Scotch *can do* = 'did' auxiliary.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. vi. 11 As scho fure Doun from the skyis, on fer can do [*ed.* 1553 gan do] espy. *Ibid.* VIII. vi. 57 He can do [*ed.* 1553 gan do] schaw the altaire.

¶ **8.** Erroneous forms *couth, coud, could*: = 'did'. (See above.)

1375 Barbour *Bruce* III. 460 The croune, that Ihesu couth ber. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* xvi, The carlis with clubbis coud udir quell. *Ibid.* xxi, Ane bent a bow, sic sturt coud

steir him. *c* 1450 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* 27 (Bannat. MS. 1568) On euery side full warely could hee wate.

Can, *v.*[3] [f. Can *sb.*[1]] To put in a can or cans; to preserve by sealing up air-tight in a can; 'to tin'. See Canned, Canning.

1871 *San Francisco Weekly Bulletin* 17 Nov. (Hoppe) Full directions for canning fruit. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 297/2 The..facilities for canning beef.

Can, obs. form of Khan[1].

Canaan (kē'·năn). [ad. Heb. כְּנַעַן *k'naʿan*]. The ancient proper name of Western Palestine, promised to the Children of Israel; hence *fig.* (esp. in hymns and devotional use) land of promise, land of heavenly rest across the Jordan of death, heaven.

1637 T. Morton (*title*) New English Canaan. 1772 W. Williams *Hymn*, '*Guide me O thou great Jehovah*', Land me safe on Canaan's side. 1807 Southey *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) III. 328 It [Spain] is also the Canaan of Physicians.

Canaanite (kē'·nănəit), *sb.*[1] [f. prec. + -ite.]

1. A native of Canaan. *fig.* 'No true Israelite.'

1382 Wyclif *Judg.* i. 32 He dwellid in the mydil of Chananei [1388 in the myddis of Cananey]. 1535 Coverdale *ibid.* But dwelt amonge the Cananites. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 285 What foolish Canaanits were they to run in debt to their eyes for an houres sleepe. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 35.

2. (more properly **Cananæan**): One of a Jewish sect desperate and fanatical in its opposition to the Romans: *hence*, a zealot, a fanatic.

1611 Bible *Matt.* x. 4 The names of the twelue Apostles are these.. Simon the Canaanite [1881 *Revised*, Cananæan.]

Hence **Ca'naanitess**, a woman of Canaan; **Canaani'tic, Canaani'tish** *adjs.*, belonging to Canaan; of or like a Canaanite. Also *fig.*

1621 Ainsworth *Annot. Pentat.* Numb. xxvi. 13 [Saul] the sonne of a Canaanitesse. 1882-3 Schaff *Relig. Encycl.* II. 1151 The Jebusites were a Canaanitic tribe. 1535 Coverdale *Gen.* xlvi. 10 The Cananitish woman. 1872 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lx. 6 Let not Canaanitish doubts and legalisms keep thee out of the inheritance of grace.

Ca'naanite, *sb.*[2] *Min.* A variety of pyroxene consisting of a greyish- or bluish-white rock, found near Canaan, Ct., U. S.

1844 W. Phillips *Min.* 89 Canaanite occurs very extensively at Canaan, Ct. 1868 Dana *Min.* (1880) 803 Canaanite is a whitish pyroxene rock.. and constitutes ridges.

Canaby, obs. North. form of Canopy.

†**Canace** (kæ·năsī). *Obs. rare.* [L. *Canace* = Gr. Κανάκη.] The daughter of Æolus, who committed incest; formerly taken typically.

1623 Cockeram, *Canaces*, incestuous women. 1678 Phillips s.v., They use to call an Incestuous Woman, *Canace*.

†**Ca'nacin, ca'nakin.** *Obs.*

1673 *Cant. Academy, Canakin*, the Plague. 1721-1800 Bailey, *Canacin*, the Plague. *C[ountry word]*.

†**Ca'nacle, co'nacle.** *Obs. rare.* [Of unknown derivation and meaning.] ? A cup.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B 1461 Þe coperounes of Þe canacles Þat on Þe cuppe reres, Wer fetysely formed out in fylyoles longe. *Ibid.* 1525 Þer watz..Clatering of conacles Þat kesten Þo burdes.

Canada[1] (kæ·nădă). The name of a British possession or 'dominion' in N. America, used attrib. in the names of various commercial products, animals, and plants, as Canada *agaric, goose, stag*, etc.; esp. **C. balsam**, a pale balsam or resin derived from *Abies balsamea*, and *A. canadensis*, used in medicine, and as a transparent gum for mounting microscopic objects; **C. rice**, an aquatic grass (*Hydropyrum esculentum*), whose seeds feed great flocks of water-fowl, and are also used as food by the natives; **C. tea**, the leaves of *Gaultheria procumbens*, used to flavour tea, or as a substitute for it; Mountain Tea; **C. turpentine** = *Canada balsam*.

[1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* vi. 205, I had..called it New England, yet so long he [Thomas Hunt] and his Consorts drowned that name with the Eccho of Cannaday.]

1840 Gosse *Canadian Nat.*, The bark of the fir or balsam is covered with bladders full of a fluid resin..this is the *Canada-balsam of the apothecaries. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* III. 284 *Canada Flea-bane.. a dull-looking plant, with small heads of dingy flowers. 1772 Forster *Hudson's Bay Birds* in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 414 The *Canada geese are very plentiful at Hudson's Bay. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 308/1 The Canada Goose generally builds its nest on the ground. 1842 *Ibid.* XXIII. 120/1 This [*Surnia funerea*] is the..*Canada Owl of Latham. 1869 T. Burroughs in *Galaxy Mag.* Aug., The tree or *Canada-sparrow. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 359/1 The French in America call this beast [*Cervus Wapiti*] the *Canada Stag.

‖ **Cañada**[2] (kănyā·dă). [a. Sp. *cañada* 'a dale between two mountains', f. *caño* tube, gutter, *cana* reed.] In the Western States of N. America: A narrow valley or glen; a ravine or small cañon.

1850 B. Taylor *Eldorado* xiii. (1862) 131 Descending a long cañada in the mountains. 1879 Beerbohm *Patagonia* iv. 31 The cañada..was about a mile and a half broad. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Cañada*, a ravine, or small cañon.

Canadian (kănē·diăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Canada[1] + -ian.] **A.** *adj.* Of or belonging to Canada or its people. **B.** *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Canada.

1805 L. in *Naval Chron.* XIV. 30 Canadian balsam..had been shipped. 1845 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1839) VII. 362, I can get the Canadian geese..from Mr. Murray. 1868 Mrs. Oliphant *Brownlows* I. 127 The Canadian had crept into his good graces. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* IV. xiv. 415 The French Canadians of that day.

†**Cana·doe.** *Obs. rare.* (? Drink from a Can.)

1610 *Histrio-m.* ii. 104 And now, my maisters, in this bravadoe, I can read no more without Canadoe. *Omnes.* What ho! some Canadoe quickly!

Ca'nage[1] (kē'·nēdʒ). *Sc.* [f. cane, Cain + -age.] The payment of cain; amount of cain paid.

1597 Skene *Exp. Terms*, Canage of woll or hides is taken for the custome theirof.

Ca'nage[2]. *nonce-wd.* [f. Cane *sb.*[1]; a humorous nonce-word formed after *vintage*.] A 'harvest of canes', i. e. a copious caning.

1881 Hales in *Antiquary* Nov. 190/1 Plautus's Virgidemia (a canage) a comical analogue of Vindemia (a vintage).

‖ **Cana·glia.** *Obs. rare.* Also **canalia.** [a. It. *canaglia*; see next.] = next.

1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* II. ii. 73 Clamours of the Canaglia. 1681 Rycaut *Critick* 231 Not trusting to these vile Canalia. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* II. iv. ¶ 141. 306 Low Plebeian Invention, proper only for a Canaglia of Poltroons.

‖ **Canaille** (kana·'y, -ē'·l). Also 7 **canaile**, cannale, 8 **kennel**, 9 *Sc.* **cannailyie, canalyie.** [a. F. *canaille*, ad. It. *canaglia* (Sp. *canalla*, Pg. *canalha*), f. *cane*, L. *can-is* dog, with collective suffix, *lit.* 'pack of dogs'. In 17th and 18th c. app. naturalized; now again consciously used as French. The It. form was in earlier use: see prec.]

A contemptuous name given to the populace; the 'vile herd', vile populace; the rabble, the mob.

1676 Etheredge *Man of Mode* v. i. (1684) 66 Let the Canaile wait as they should do. 1679 Penn *Addr. Prot.* 1. 26 This Shameful Impiety..has not only prevailed with the Populace, the Cannale, the Vulgar. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II. 73 Faulty morals deservedly..bring down rank and birth to the canaille. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. 1. 6 Like true Canaille..literally, a parcel of Dogs. 1805 J. Nicol *Poems* I. 37 (Jam.) The hale cannailyie, risin, tried In vain to end their gabblin. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* 103 Railroads..and manufactories..are enterprises for the canaille, and I hate them in my heart.

b. A pack.

168. *Fears & Jeal. Ceas'd* 4 A most Powerful Party..enrag'd against the whole Canaille of these Miscreants.

Canakin, var. of Canikin.

Canal (kănæ·l), *sb.* Forms: 6 **canall**, 6-7 **canale**, 7 **canalle**, (**cannal**), 5, 7- **canal.** [a. F. *canal* (16th c. in Littré), a refashioning, after L. *canāl-em* or It. *canale*, of the earlier F. *chenal* (*chanel, chenel*): see Cannel, Channel. (The 15th c. instance may be from L.) The words *canel*, Cannel, and *chanel*, Channel, from the same Latin source, but immediately from old French, were in much earlier use in Eng.: when *canal* was introduced it was to some extent used as a synonym of these, but the forms were at length differentiated.

(There was an OF. (Picard) *canal*, a variant of *canel*, in the 12th c., but this had nothing to do with the 16th c. *canal* of literary French.)]

†**1** A pipe used for conveying water or liquid; also a tube, or tubular cavity. *Obs.*

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* v, iii. 497 As thoruȝ a pipe or a canal. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 193 The water is brought.. in two pipes or Canalls. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 467 These canales (as I may so say of gold ore) follow the veins of such marble and stone in the quarry. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 138 If the sound which would scatter in open Air be made to go all into a Canale, it must needs give greater force to the Sound. 1670 E. King in *Phil. Trans.*, [They, a sort of Wild Bee] first bore a Canale in the Stock. 1698 Keill *Exam. The. Earth* (1734) 95 We take the Diameters and Axis..as small Canals or Tubes.

2. *Phys.* A tubular cavity in the body of an animal or in the tissues of a plant; a duct; as the *alimentary canal*, the *Haversian canals* of the bones, the *semicircular canals* of the ear, etc. Rarely applied to small tubular passages in inorganic substances. (The second sense in current use.)

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 30 A small Quantity of Spirits, in the Cels of the Braine, and Cannals of the Sinewes, are able to move the whole Body. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnar.* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 25 Through ev'ry soft Canal, Make vital Spirits sail. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. i. § 1 ¶ 5. 27 The Cavities of the Vestibulum, semicircular Canals, and Cochlea (of the ear). 1764 Reid *Inquiry* iii. Wks. I. 115/2 The entrance of the alimentary canal..the entrance of the canal for respiration. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 172 The duplicature of membrane within the cranium and spinal canal. 1866 Huxley *Phys.* xii. (1869) 318 All bones, except the smallest, are traversed by small canals..These are called Haversian canals. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* xi. 308 We found it [Vesuvian lava] pipy or full of canals.

†**3.** A water-course, a Channel generally. *Obs.* (exc. as influenced by sense 6).

1538 Leland *Itin.* II. 72 The..canales of eche partes of Sowey river kept from abundance of wedes. 1674 Petty *Disc. bef. R. Soc.* 37 The different Velocity of Bodies..experimented in large Canales, or Troughs of water, fitted with a convenient Apparatus for that purpose. 1756 Watson in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 900 One of the canals, which carries off the waste water from the baths. 1771 Cavendish *ibid.* LXI. 607 The fluid shall be able to pass readily from one body to the other by that canal. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. § 25. 366 We could see the water escape from it [moulin] through a lateral canal at its bottom.

†**4.** *Geog.* A (comparatively) narrow piece of water connecting two larger pieces; a strait. *Obs.*; now Channel.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2119/2 The Canal of the Black Sea near to Scutaret. 1704 *Collect. Voy. & Trav.* III. 32/1 In the Canal of Bahama. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5473/1 The Turkish Fleet having entred the Canal of Corfu. 1750 Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 8 In the bottom of the Adriatick Sea there were a quantity of small marshy isles, separated only by narrow canals. 1829 *Sun* 17 Sept. 1/5 The canal of Constantinople, or of the Bosphorus, gives vent to the waters of the Black Sea, which flow..by the canal of the Dardanelles or of the Hellespont.

†**5.** A long and narrow piece of water for the ornamentation of a garden or park. [App. directly from 17th c. French; see Littré.] *Obs.*

1663-4 Pepys *Diary* 14 Mar., My Lord Southampton's canalle. 1666 *Ibid*, 15 July, Walked to the Park; and there (it being mighty hot, and I weary,) lay down by the Canalle. 1725 H. de Saumarez in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 412 Having a Boat on the Canal in St. James's Park. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6388/3 A Canal or Fish-Pond well stocked. 1751 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 142 ¶ 4 The wall which inclosed the gardens..and the canals. 1827 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 102 Skating..on the Canal in St. James's..park.

6. An artificial watercourse constructed to unite rivers, lakes, or seas, and serve the purposes of inland navigation. (The chief modern sense, which tends to influence all the others.)

1673 Temple *United Prov.* iii. (R.) The great rivers, and the strange number of canals that are found in this province. 1703 L. Huddleston (*title*) Method of conveying Boats or Barges from a higher to a lower level on Canals. 1797 J. Rennie (*title*) Report concerning a Canal proposed between Edinburgh and Glasgow. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 426/1 Shortly after this (1756) Brindley was consulted by the Duke of Bridgewater on the practicability of constructing a canal from Worsley to Manchester. 1857 Buckle *Civilis.* I. iii. 142 If we have no rivers, we make Canals.

transf. 1868 G. Duff *Pol. Surv.* 176 From the basin of the Orinoco, the wonderful natural canal of the Cassiquiare leads us straight into the Rio Negro.

†**7.** *fig.* A medium of communication, means, agency. *Obs.*; now Channel.

1722 Wodrow *Corr.* (1843) II. 658 You will not fail to send..a full account of your Synod, and I shall be a canal to your friends at Edinburgh. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* III. lxxxiv, Ignorant of the canal through which he obtained that promotion. 1779 Sir W. Hamilton in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 43 The Royal Society..through the respectable canal of its worthy president.

8. *Arch.* Applied to various semi-tubular grooves: see quot. More commonly Channel. [These uses already in Latin, in Vitruvius.]

1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. 1876 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Canal*,..the flutings of a column or pilaster. The *canal of the volute* is the spiral channel, or sinking on its face, commencing at the eye, and following in the revolutions of the volute. The *canal of the larmier* is the channel or groove sunk on its soffite to throw off the rain.

9. *Zool.* The groove in the shells of certain univalve molluscs, for the protrusion of the siphon or breathing tube. (The third current sense.)

1835 [see Canaliferous]. 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* 34 Protected by the canal of the shell.

10. *Comb.*, as *canal-barge, -boat, -bridge, -carrier, -lock, -man, -watered* adj.; **canal-built** *a.*, of a build adapted to canal navigation; **canal-cell** (*Bot.*), a cell in the archegonium of Vascular Cryptogams, which ultimately forms the canal through which fertilization takes place; **canal-ways** *adv.*

1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* (1850) 104/2 The passengers being..taken on afterwards by another *canal-boat. 1843 Lever *J. Hinton* xix. (1878) 131, I started from Portobello in the canal-boat. 1819 *Post Off. Lond. Direct.* 319 *Canal-carriers to Manchester, Liverpool, and Staffordshire Potteries. 1875 Bennet & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* II. iv. 336 The *canal-cell penetrates between the rows of cells of the neck and becomes converted into mucilage. 1828 *Fall Brunswick Theatre* 1 Rivermen, *canalmen, and their families. 1869 *Notes N.-W. Prov. India* 86 Assessing *canal-watered estates to the land revenue. 1831 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 350 If the Chinese..have conveyed their moral government *canal-ways to the other side of the Great Wall.

Cana·l, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make a canal through; to furnish with canals.

1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit.* vii. 131 Canalling the American Isthmus. 1876 C. Warner *Winter on Nile* i. 18 All canaled and railwayed.

Cana·lage. *rare*[−1]. [f. Canal *sb.* + -age.] The construction of canals; canal-work.

1854 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 211 This extensive system of canalage.

Canal-bone, -coal, var. Cannel-bone, -coal.

Canalia: see Canaglia.

Canalicular (kænăli·kiŭlăr), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod.L. *canāliculāris*, f. *canālicul-us*; see below. Cf. F. *canaliculaire.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a canaliculus; minutely tubular.

1878 Bell *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 144 The special metamorphoses of the fibres into canalicular, or flattened cylindrical forms.

Canali·culate, *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod.L. *canāliculāt-us*, f. *canāliculus.* In mod.F. *canaliculé.*] Having a longitudinal groove or hollow; minutely channelled.

1828 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxix. 183 They are all canaliculate. 1852 Dana *Crust.* I. 446 Tarsus of third pair of legs long, canaliculate. *Ibid.* 541 The beak..is canaliculate or longitudinally concave. 1880 Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* 401 *Canaliculate*, channelled, or with a longitudinal groove.

Canali·culated, *ppl. a.* = prec.; also, striated

with minute grooves or flutings; also, pierced with a minute canal.

1761 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 446 A kind of crystals canaliculated, or striated lengthwise. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 37 Shell .. canaliculated at the base. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iv. § 2. 95 The fluting of the column.. feebly resembled many canaliculated organic structures. 1882 C. C. HOPLEY *Snakes* xix. 372 Redi..observed the canal .. in the fang .. and that these canaliculated teeth.. were for the conveyance of the venom.

Ca·nalicula·tion. *Nat. Hist.* [see prec. and -ATION.] A canaliculate formation; a minute channelling or grooving.

1880 R. B. WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 82. 98 The slight canaliculation in which the mouth terminates. *Ibid.* XV. No. 87. 406 A very slight canaliculation on the suture.

Cana·licule. [so in Fr.] =CANALICULUS 2.

1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 91/2 The lacrymal canalicules.

‖ **Canaliculus** (kænăli·kiźlŭs). Pl. **canaliculi**. [a. L. *canăliculus*, dim. of *canălis* pipe, groove, channel. The 16th c. plurals in *-icoli*, *-icolos* in Shute appear due to an It. *canalicolo*.]

†**1.** *Arch.* A groove, 'fluting, channel. (See CANAL and CHANNEL.) *Obs.*

1563 SHUTE *Arch.* C iij a, If your pillor shall haue *Canaliculos*. *Ibid.* C iij b, The *Canaliculi*, standing vpright within the Triglyphi. *Ibid.* D iij b, If this piller be garnished and filled with *Canaliculi*.

2. *Phys.* A small canal or duct; applied esp. to the minute tubes connecting the lacunæ in the bones, and to the lachrymal canals connecting each lachrymal sac with the eye-lids.

[1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Canalis or *Canaliculus arteriosus*.] 1854 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. (1867) 67 The lacunæ and canaliculi of bone-structure. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 471 The division of a canaliculus.

Canaliferous (kænăli·fĕrəs), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. mod.L. *canălifer* (f. *canălis* channel + *-fer* producing) + -OUS. Cf. F. *canalifère*.] Having or bearing a canal: said of shells of molluscs.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ix. 296 Lamarck's canaliferous Zoophagans, called so from the long straight canal which terminates the mouth of their shells. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 796 Shell spiral, with aperture entire, not canaliferous.

Canalization (kænălaizē·ʃən, kănælizē·ʃən). [f. CANALIZE + -ATION; or a. mod.F. *canalisation*.]

1. A furnishing with canals; the cutting of a canal through (an isthmus, etc.), the making (a river, etc.) into a canal; the construction of canals.

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 193 A plan of canalization for the Hellenic kingdom. 1858 *Times* 26 Nov. 7/3 The canalization of the Isthmus [of Suez]..may well cause hesitation. 1880 *Law Reports*, 13 *Chanc. Div.* 4 The canalisation of the rapids.

2. *Phys.* and *Pathol.* The formation of a canal or canals in the living organism: see also quot. 1881.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 203 Canalisation of the embolus .. leading to the permeability of the obstructed part. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Canalisation*, the conversion of a vessel, especially a vein, into a rigid tube. Also, the boring through a structure, as of the prostate gland.

Canalize (kæ·nălaiz), *v.* [f. CANAL *sb.* + -IZE: mod.F. *canaliser* was perh. the immediate source.]

1. *trans.* a. To cut a canal through; to furnish with canals. b. To make like a canal; to convert (a river) into a canal.

1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 142 This system of canalising Egypt. 1865 *Times* 23 Mar. 10/6 The St. Lawrence .. has been canalized for such parts of its course as were naturally unfit for navigation. 1870 *Athenæum* 26 Feb. 299 We do not desire so to 'canalize' the Thames, as our neighbours have 'canalized' the Seine.

2. *Phys.* and *Pathol.*

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 199 The symptoms .. of thrombosis disappear .. if the thrombus is reabsorbed or is sufficiently canalized.

Hence **Ca·nalized** *ppl. a.*

1855 *Househ. Wds.* XII. 54 The canalised river. 1885 *Athenæum* 605/2 Slowly descending the canalized Seine.

Canaller (kănæ·ləɹ). *colloq.* [f. CANAL + -ER[1].] a. A person who works or lives in a canal-boat. b. A canal-boat. (Chiefly *U. S.*)

1864 T. S. NICHOLS 40 *Yrs. Amer. Life* II, Steamboat men, sailors, canallers. 1884 *San Francisco Chron.* Aug., The 'canaler's' family is seen on deck. 1887 *Century Mag.* Aug. 487 Near the bow of each canaler was a lantern.

†**Cana·lliary.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. *canaglia* or *canaille* (q. v.) + -RY.] =CANAILLE (collectively).

1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* I. viii. 210 Moriscoes and Negroes, and horseboies, and such Canalliary.

Canalling (kănæ·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CANAL *sb.* and *v.* + -ING[1].] a. The construction of a canal; canal-making; canal-work. b. Travelling or doing business by canal; canal traffic.

1834 *Chamb. Jrnl.* I. 40 The longest piece of canalling required to open the whole line. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* May 858/2 The journey..is made up of twenty miles of .. canalling. 1885 *Graceville* (Minnesota) *Transcript* 3 Jan. 2/1 They say the days of canaling are over .. The railroads .. have taken all that business.

Canalure, obs. form of CANNELURE.

Canalyie, Sc. form of CANAILLE.

†**Ca·namell.** *Obs.* Also 5 **galamelle**. [ad. med.L. *cannamella* sugar-cane, f. *canna* cane + *mel* honey. Cf. CARAMEL.] The sugar-cane.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. xii. 141 Made of Galamelle; and that is that men maken Sugar of. 1506 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (1851) 47 Infynyte plente of vynes, olyffe, fygges, and canamells.

Canape, -pie, -py, obs. ff. CANOPY.

‖ **Canard** (kanar, kănā·ɹd). [Fr.; lit. 'duck'; also used in sense given below.

Littré says *Canard* for a silly story comes from the old expression 'vendre un canard à moitié' (to half-sell a duck), in which *à moitié* was subsequently suppressed. It is clear that to half-sell a duck is not to sell it at all; hence the sense 'to take in, make a fool of'. In proof of this he cites *bailleur de canards*, deliverer of ducks, utterer of *canards*, of date 1612: Cotgr., 1611, has the fuller *vendeur de canards a moitié* 'a cousener, guller, cogger; foister, lyer'. Others have referred the word to an absurd fabricated story purporting to illustrate the voracity of ducks, said to have gone the round of the newspapers, and to have been credited by many. As this account has been widely circulated, it is possible that it has contributed to render the word more familiar, and thus more used, in English.]

An extravagant or absurd story circulated to impose on people's credulity; a hoax, a false report.

[I saw the word in print before 1850 (ED.).] 1864 in WEBSTER. 1865 *Even. Standard* 13 July 6 A silly canard circulated by the *Owl*, about England having joined France and Russia in 'offering' their mediation to the belligerents. 1880 W. DAY *Racehorse in Train.* xix. 185 The canards so industriously circulated as to the real cause of the deadly opposition he had met with.

Canard (kănā·ɹd), *v.* [f. prec. sb.; in sense 2, a. F. *canarde-r*.]

1. *intr.* To fly abroad as a false report.

1862 RUSSELL in *Times* 27 Mar., Stories of all sorts last week respecting his resignation .. which may be heard canarding about in the halls of the hotels.

2. To make a harsh sound like the cry of a duck, on a wind-instrument.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 399 A ragged starveling, canarding on a clarionet.

Canary (kănē·ri), *sb.* Forms: (6 **canara**), 6-7 **canarie**, (7 **canari, cannaries**, 8 **kanary, canario**), 7- **canary**. [a. F. *Canarie*, ad. Sp. *Canāria*, in L. *Canāria insula* 'Isle of Dogs' one of the Fortunate Isles, so called from its large dogs (*canāri-us* of or pertaining to dogs, f. *can-is* dog, Pliny), whence *Canāriæ insulæ* as the name of the group in Arnobius *c.* 300.]

The name of an island (*Gran Canaria*) on the west coast of Africa, and of the group Canary Isles or Canaries, to which it belongs. Hence in various uses, originally *attrib.*, but subseq. taken as sbs.

1. A lively Spanish dance, the idea of which is said to have been derived from the aborigines of the Canary Islands. In early use generally plural.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 18 b, As gingerly as if she were dancing the Canaries. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 77 A medicine That's able to breath life into a stone .. and make you dance Canari. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sins* III. (Arb.) 27 They would make all the Hogges-heads that vse to come to the house, to daunce the Cannaries till they reeld againe. 1655 *Francion* VII. 5, I played the Canaries, which almost all the company danced. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) II. 413 The canario, first used by the Canarians. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. vii. 488 Country-dance and canaries. 1862 *Athenæum* 25 Jan. 111/3 Pécour it was who invented the 'Canary', a very lively dance, something like our Sir Roger de Coverley. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 302 *Canarie*, a now antiquated dance.

attrib. 1609 *Ev. Wom. in Hum.* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Another as she goes treads a Canarie pace. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) IV. ii. 89 Sometimes the canary and sometimes the courant step.

†**2.** =*Canary wine*, a light sweet wine from the Canary Islands. Formerly also in *pl. Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 29 I' faith, you have drunk too much canaries. 1601 — *Twel. N.* I. iii. 85 Thou lack'st a cup of Canarie. 1641 BROME *Jov. Crew* IV. i. Wks. 1873 III. 418 Good old Canary, I assure you. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 126/1 The St. Francis of Bilboa, laden with Canaries, and in her way was robbed .. of one Hogshead of Wine. *a* 1711 KEN *Lett.* Wks. (1838) 80 Three bottles of canary for our sick friend. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 320 To intoxicate large assemblies daily with claret or canary.

3. =CANARY-BIRD. Occasionally *fig.* = songster.

1655 MOUFET & BENN. *Health's Improv.* (1746) 189 So also doth the Canary, Finch or Fiskin. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Birds, which are .. the .. canarie, sparrow, finch. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 229 The hen canary will generally lay three or four times in the year. 1862 CALVERLEY *Verses & Trans.* 34 No darkringleted canaries Sing to me of 'hungry foam'.

4. Short for CANARY-BIRD (sense 2) in various slang and other uses (cf. Halliwell); also for *Canary-grass* or *-seed*.

5. *Angling.* A 'fly' of a canary colour.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. (1880) 372 The Canary .. is more often called the 'Goldfinch'.

¶ **6.** A humorous blunder for *quandary* (put into the mouth of Mrs. Quickly).

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 61 You haue brought her into such a Canaries, as 'tis wonderfull: the best Courtier of them all could neuer haue brought her to such a Canarie.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *canary-coloured*, *-sucking* (sense 2), *-yellow* adjs.; **canary-creeper**, 'a garden name for *Tropæolum aduncum*, (wrongly called *T. canariense*); **canary-finch** = CANARY-BIRD; **canary-grass**, the grass (*Phalaris canariensis*) which yields canary-seed; *reed canary-grass* = *canary-reed*; **canary-reed**, a British grass, *Phalaris* (*Digraphis*) *arundinacea*; †**canary-sack** = CANARY 2; **canary-seed**, the seed of *Phalaris canariensis*, used as food for canaries; also the plant itself; **canary-stone**, a 'beautiful yellow species of carnelian' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade*); †**canary-wine** = CANARY 2; **canary-wood**, the light orange-coloured wood of *Persea indica* and *P. canariensis*, obtained from Brazil.

1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* II. 174 The *Canary-finch. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 228 Canary bird, or Canary finch. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. § 3. 73 *Canary Grass. 1711 I. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 380 It's call'd Canary grass, because brought from thence, and is the common Food of those Birds. 1884 JEFFERIES in *Chamb. Jrnl.* 1 Mar. 130/2 The reeds and reed canary-grass come up. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* 229 *Canary Reed. 1632 MASSINGER *City Mad.* IV. i, All the conduits Spouting *canary-sack. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. lxiv. 86 *Canarie Seed groweth naturally in Spain. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. 133 Canary seed..is found in the Canary Islands..and is cultivated in Europe for the food of Canary and other small birds. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 230 Canary seed is chiefly cultivated in the Isle of Thanet in Kent, and about Sandwich. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* I. (1851) 18 His *canary-sucking, and swan-eating palat. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* ii. 27 *Canarie-wine..is of some termed a Sacke, with this adiunct sweete; but yet very improperly..for it is not so white in colour as sack, nor so thin in substance. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 6 The Canary Wines imported. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 679 *Canary wood.

Cana·ry, *a.* [attrib. use of CANARY *sb.* 3.] Canary-coloured, bright yellow.

1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 128 The tall canary ones with white polls. *c* 1865 *Circle of Sc.* I. 228/2 The .. liquid is..of a canary-yellow colour. 1882 *Garden* 14 Oct. 347/2 Overlapping florets..of a clear canary yellow.

†**Cana·ry,** *v. Obs.* [f. CANARY *sb.* 1.] *intr.* To dance the canary; to dance in a lively way.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 12 To ligge off a tune at the tongues end, canarie to it with the feete. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* III. ii, The saffron-elbow'd Morning up the slope Of heaven canaries in her jewell'd shoes. *Ibid.* IV. lxxxi, Hoar-hair'd men.. Canary in unconscionable rage.

Canary-bird. [See CANARY *sb.*]

1. An insessorial singing bird, a kind of finch (*Fringilla* or *Carduelis canaria*, family *Fringillidæ*), originally brought from the Canary Islands, now a very common domestic songster. The wild bird, still found in Madeira, is green, but the domesticated breed is mostly of a characteristic yellow colour. (Also *canary-finch* and simply *canary*.)

1576 GASCOIGNE *Compl. Philomene* 33 Canara byrds come in to beare the bell, And Goldfinches do hope to get the gole. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Verdon*, a canarie bird, *Auis viridis ex insula Canaria*. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2077/4 These are to give notice that there is lately come over from Canary, 700 Canary Birds. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Canary-bird*, an admirable Singing-bird of a green Colour, formerly bred in the Canaries, and no where else. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 174 The Canary-bird must be considered as the musician of the chamber. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xiv. 124 She [Eva] would perch like a canary-bird on some box or package near Tom.

2. *Thieves' slang.* (See quots.)

1673 R. HEAD *Cant. Acad.* 157 *Newgate* is a Cage of Canary-birds. 1725 *New Cant. Dict., Canary-Bird*, a little arch or knavish Boy; a Rogue or Whore taken, and clapp'd into the Cage or Round-house. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Canary bird*, a jail bird, or person used to be kept in a cage, also in the canting sense, guineas.

†**Cana·rye.** *Obs.* Also **canayr**. Used by Ld. Berners to render Froissart's *nacaire*, a sort of kettle-drum, otherwise called NAKER, q. v.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xii. 12 With trumpes and Canaryes. *Ibid.* lxxx. 102 Noyse of trumpettes and canarys.

Canaster (kănæ·stəɹ). [a. Sp. *canastra*, *canasta* (Fr. *canastre*, It. *canestra*) :—L. **canastrum*, *canistrum*, a. Gr. κάναστρον basket. Cf. CANISTER.]

1. A rush basket used to pack tobacco in.

2. A kind of tobacco made of the dried leaves coarsely broken, so called from the rush basket in which it was formerly imported.

1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 196 The best tobacco..the Dutch Canaster. 1850 THACKERAY *Imit. Horace*, Meanwhile I will smoke my canaster, And tipple my ale. 1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIV. 132 The dried leaves, coarsely broken, are sold as canaster or knaster.

‖ **Canaut** (kănǫ·t). *Anglo-Indian.* Also 7 **canat, kanate**, 9 **kanaut, connaut**. [Urdū from Arab. *qanāt* (Yule).] 'The side-wall of a tent; a canvas enclosure' (Yule).

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrimes* II. 1481 The Kings Tent .. incircled with Canats (made of red Calico stiffened with Canes at euery breadth, standing vpright about nine foot high). 1793 DIROM *Camp. India* 230 (Y.) The canaut of canvas .. was painted of a beautiful sea-green colour. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. 201 (Y.) Silk of which they make tents and kanauts. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler Wales* I. ix. 163, I have known tents, though the 'canauts' (walls) and 'fly' (roof) consisted of four or five cloths, completely honeycombed in a very few weeks [by white ants].

Canayr: see CANARYE.

Ca·n-buoy. *Naut.* [f. CAN *sb.*[1] + BUOY *sb.*] A large cone-shaped buoy, floated over sands, shallows, etc., and usually painted of a definite colour for purposes of recognition. (Formerly called *can-bodies*, Smyth, *Sailor's Word-bk.*)

1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 13 A boy, a can boy. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Can-Buoys*..are in the form of a cone, and of this construction are all the buoys which are floated over dangerous banks and shallows. 1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 317 The Black Can Buoy on the Black Tail Spit. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* v. (ed. 2) 136 Single-coloured can buoys..will mark the starboard side.

† **Cancabs.** *Obs.* See quot.

1775 Bruce in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 417 The worst sort of Troglodyte Myrrh, called cancabs.

‖ **Cancan** (kāṅkaṅ, kæ·nˌkæn). [F. (16th c. in Littré), noise, disturbance, 'rumpus', also the dance. Of uncertain etymology, the popular fancy being that it is the L. *quanquam*, about the proper pronunciation of which a noisy wrangle is said to have occurred in the French schools. But Littré also points to an OF. *caquehan* tumultuous assembly; Scheler thinks it the vbl. sb. from *cancaner*, which he thinks was 'to quack as a duck'.]

A kind of dance performed at the public balls in Paris, with extravagant and indecent gestures.

1848 H. Greville *Leaves fr. Diary* 269 Wearing a beard, smoking a short pipe, dancing the cancan. 1882 A. E. Sweet *Sk. from 'Texas Siftings'* 36 He usually compromises by dancing the Can-can.

Hence **Ca·ncaning** *ppl. a.* [Cf. F. *cancaner* to dance the cancan.]

1865 *Daily Tel.* 5 Dec. 3/5 The shouting, dancing, cancaning crowd.

Cancar, -d, -ous, obs. ff. Canker, -ed, etc.

Cancel (kæ·nsĕl), *sb.* [(1) ad. L. *cancelli* (see Cancelli); (2) f. following verb.]

† **I. 1.** *pl.* Prison bars, limits, bounds, confines. Chiefly *fig. Obs.*

1596 Fitz-Geffrey *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 66 Bounded Within the cancels, that the world doe bound. *c* 1645 Sir E. Dering in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 295 As Mr. Speaker is bounded in and limited, by the Rules and Cancels of this House. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* III. xiv. 14 A person whose spirit is confined..and desires no enlargement beyond the cancels of the body. *a* 1667 — *Serm.* (1678) 28 To put holy things into cancels, and immure them with acts and laws and cautions of separation.

II. 2. The act of striking out, erasing, annulling, rescinding, etc.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 12 May 4/4 If an order is fairly executed it is a rare thing to receive a cancel.

3. *Print.* The suppression and reprinting of a page or leaf. Hence *concr.* **a.** a page so cancelled or struck out; **b.** the new page substituted for that cancelled. Also *cancel-page, -sheet.*

1806 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 394 Send me down a whole set of the sheets, that I may look them over; and see what cancels are necessary. 1824 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (Rtldg.) 459/2 It was his pride to read these cancels [suppressed by the censor] to his friends. *Ibid.*, These cancel sheets or castrations. 1862 *National Rev.* Jan. 38 This title-page is a manifest cancel. 1872 J. A. H. Murray *Compl. Scotl.* Introd. 33 The leaf is a cancel replacing the original 31.

4. *Pair of cancels*: an instrument for defacing or punching tickets (on the railway, etc.).

1887 *Daily Tel.* 11 Apr. 2/6 Charged with stealing a pair of Cancels, the property of the District Railway Company. 1887 *Standard* 18 Apr. 3/5 A pair of ticket cancels.

Cancel (kæ·nsĕl), *v.* Also 5–6 **cansel**, 5–7 **cancell**, 6 *Sc.* **cancil.** [a. F. *cancelle-r* (15th c. in Littré):—L. *cancellāre* to make lattice-wise, to cross out a writing, f. *cancellus, cancelli* cross-bars, lattice. Cf. Pr. *cancellar*, Sp, *cancelar*, It. *cancellare*. F. *canceller* is a learned word: the native F. repr. of the L. is *chanceler*: see Chancel, etc.]

1. *trans.* To deface or obliterate (writing), properly by drawing lines across it lattice-wise; to cross out, strike out. Of legal documents, deeds, etc.: To annul, render void or invalid by so marking.

c 1440 [see Cancelling *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 332 This day my mastyr reseyvid and cansellid the said obligacyon. 1539 Elyot in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 142 II. 117 There was a former patente founde of the sayde Office, and myn was callid in and cancelled. 1592 Greene *Art Conny catch.* II. 2 Marry saies the prentise..then Bull shall cancell my indentures at Tiburne. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* II. x. (R.) The hand-writing against him may be cancelled in the court of heaven. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xx. 309 A deed may be avoided, by delivering it up to be cancelled; that is to have lines drawn over it, in the form of lattice work or *cancelli*; though the phrase is now used figuratively for any manner of obliteration or defacing it. 1836 Arnold *Let.* in *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. viii. 34 In my Catholic Pamphlet ..there is one paragraph which I should now cancel.

† **b.** To deface or destroy by cutting or tearing up.

1580 Baret *Alv.* C 50, I tore or rent in peces the verses that I made: I cancelled them. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Cancell*, to vndoe, deface, crosse out, or teare. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* III. iv. 385 That innocent Volume, first cancelled with a pen-knife to pieces, then burnt to ashes. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 296 One ancient custom of cancelling bonds was, by striking a nail through the writing.

2. *fig.* To annul, repeal, render void (obligations, promises, vows, or other things binding).

1494 Fabyan VII. 352 All such bandes and promysses that the Kynge or any other had made..shuld be adnulled & cancelled. 1594 Drayton *Idea* 845 Shake hands for ever, Cancell all our Vowes. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* ix. 335 Who can say that this [the Moral Law] is abrogated and cancelled by Jesus? 1772 Priestley *Nat. & Rev. Relig.* (1782) II. 34 That promise must have been cancelled. 1844 Thirlwall *Greece* VIII. 138 All debts were to be cancelled.

† **b.** *intr.* To become void or null. *rare.*

a 1667 Cowley, A rash oath that cancell'd in the making.

3. *gen.* **a.** To obliterate, blot out, delete from sight or memory.

1530 Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 252 Quho bene Iniuste degraditar of glorie, And cancillat out of thy memorie. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 379 Canceld from Heav'n and sacred memorie, Nameless in dark oblivion let them dwell. 1827 Montgomery *Pelican Isl.* II. 292 Great Babylon was like a wreath of sand, Left by one tide, and cancell'd by the next.

b. To frustrate, reduce to nought, put an end to, abolish.

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 934 Why hath thy servant, Opportunity..Cancell'd my fortunes? 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. ii. 203 Much good has been expected in your life; Cancel not all men's hopes. 1813 Byron *Let. to Moore* 2 Oct., Your letter has cancelled all my anxieties. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xcv. 44 At length my trance Was cancell'd, stricken thro' with doubt. 1868 Helps *Realmah* v. (1876) 87, I would cancel those offices which are becoming obsolete.

c. with *off*. (Cf. *cut off*.)

1608 Shaks. *Per.* I. i. 113 We might proceed to cancel off your dayes.

4. *Arithm.* To strike out (a figure) by drawing a line through it; *esp.* in removing a common factor, e.g. from the numerator and denominator of a fraction; also *absol.* Hence **b.** To remove equivalent quantities of opposite signs, or on opposite sides of an equation, account, etc.; to balance a quantity of opposite sign, so that the sum is zero.

1542 Recorde *Gr. Artes* (1575) 151, I must write that 1 ouer 3, and deface or cancell the 3. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* I. iv. (ed. 7) 12 Cancell the 2, and draw another line under the 2 severall Products. 1798 Hutton *Course Math.* (1827) I. 161 Here the 2 to carry cancels the −2, and there remains the −1 to set down.

c. *fig.* To render (a thing) null by means of something of opposite nature; to neutralize, counterbalance, countervail; to make up for, compensate.

1633 G. Herbert *Temple, The Bag* iv, Many a brunt He did endure to cancell sinne: And having giv'n the rest before, Here he gave up his life to pay our score. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* 181 With publick Zeal to cancel private Crimes. *a* 1777 Goldsm. *Prologue* 16 Here then at once I welcome every shame, And cancel at three score a life of fame. 1855 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* xix. (1860) § 792 One motion exactly cancels the other. 1881 Jowett *Thucyd.* I. 29 The later kindness..may cancel a greater previous wrong.

5. *Printing.* To suppress (a page, sheet, etc.) after it has been set up in type or printed off.

1738 Birch *Milton's Wks.* I. 46 The Sheet otherwise the same, not cancell'd, but the Alteration made as it was printing. 1775 Mason *Mem.* in *Gray's Poems* (1775) 401, I once had an intention to cancel the pages, and correct the passages objected to. 1852 H. Cotton *Edit. of Bible* 276 Mr. Lea Wilson was of opinion that fol. xxxi. in the New Testament has been cancelled and reprinted.

† **6.**

1473 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 78 That noo wullen cloth from thensforth be shorne excepte cancellyng but yf it be fully wet. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, viii. § 4 That no Sherman nor other persone..shere nor cancell any Cloth within this Roialme but if the same be afore fullye wette.

† **7.** To inclose with lattice-work or rails. *Obs.* [the literal sense of L. *cancellāre*.]

1644 Evelyn *Diary* (1827) I. 177 In a little obscure place cancelled in with yron worke. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* IV. iii. 50 Cancelling, and railing it with posts.

Cancelee·r, *sb. Hawking.* Forms: 7 **cancelleer, -ere, canceleer, cancileer, -ier, cancil-leere, chancelleer,** 7–8 **cancellier,** 8 **cancelier,** [a. the infinitive (taken subst.) of ONF. *canceler*, in mod.F. *chanceler* to swerve, shake to and fro, waver, totter, stagger, app. the same as OF. *canceler, chanceler* to place in the position of crossing bars or lattice-work, to cross; but since OF. had also *es-canceler, es-chanceler*, Littré takes the latter as the proper form in this sense, and explains it as:—L. **ex-cancellāre* to escape out of *cancelli*, 'sortir des barreaux, d'où *chanceler*', and thinks that the use of the simple verb in the sense of the derivative was due to confusion. But the simple *canceler* is quite as old in this sense (11th c.).] See quot. 1704.

1599 Weever *Epigr.* IV. v. (N.) Nor with the Falcon fetch a cancelleer. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* XX, The fierce and eager hawks..Make sundry canceleers e'er they the fowl can reach. 1665 Cotton *Scarron.* IV. (1741) 141 Full swift she flew till coming near Carthage, she made a Chancelleer, And then a Stoop. 1704 Worlidge *Dict. Rust. et Urb., Cancellier*..when a light flown Hawk, in her stooping, turns two or three times upon the Wing, to recover herself before she seizes. 1823 in Crabb *Techn. Dict.*

b. *fig.*

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cclvi, Enough if fame..Scorne to Stoope, in well-wing'd Verse, To Single Names, in fainting Canciliers. 1655 L'Estrange *Chas. I*, 20 His cancellier, his fall being only from the first loft.

Cancelee·r, cancelie·r, *v. Hawking.* [f. prec.] Of a hawk: To turn (once or twice) upon the wing, in order to recover herself before striking.

1633 Massinger *Guardian* I. i, The partridge sprung, He makes his stoop, but, wanting breath, is forced To cancelier. 1834 Mar. Edgeworth *Helen* (Rtldg.) 166 Now right over the heron, and now she will canceleer.

b. *fig.* To turn aside, to swerve or digress.

a 1697 Aubrey *Nat. Hist. Surrey* (1719) V. 407, I will take the Boldness to cancelleer, and give a general Description of these Parts of England.

Cancellable, cancelable (kæ·nsĕlăb'l), *a.* [f. Cancel *v.* + -able.] That may be cancelled.

1675 Penn *Eng. Pres. Int. Disc.* 22 The free People are the Original, not cancellable by a Transcript.

Cancellarian (kænsĕlē·rĭăn), *a. rare.* [f. L. *cancellāri-us* Chancellor + -an.] Of, or of the nature of, a chancellor.

1846 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 288 (*Lord Chancellors*), Holding the Great Seals..for eighteen years together (a length of cancellarian days of which there is no other instance). 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 4/2 It was only last year that he went out of the Vice-Cancellarian office.

Cancellariate (kænsĕlē·rĭĕt). *rare.* [f. L. *cancellāri-us* + -ate.] Chancellorship.

1846 Worcester has '*cancellareate*, belonging to a chancellor', app. an attrib. use.

† **Ca·ncellate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *cancellāt-* ppl. stem of *cancellā-re* to Cancel: see -ate3.] *trans.* **a.** To inclose, rail in; **b.** to strike out, cancel. Hence **Ca·ncellating** *vbl. sb.*

1647 Jer. Taylor *Dissuas. Popery* i. (1686) 16 He was forced to cancellate or blot out many sayings of St. Ambrose. 1649 — *Gt. Exemp.* xix. § 12 (1703) 375 This act was like to cancellating and a circumvallation of the holy mysteries.

Cancellate (kæ·nsĕlĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *cancellāt-us* pa. pple. of *cancellāre* to Cancel.] Marked with cross lines like lattice-work; reticulated.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The belly, in solipedes is rough and hard..in some mordaceous cancellate. 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 362 Cancellate, when the parenchyma is wholly absent, and the veins alone remain, anastomosing and forming a kind of net-work. 1880 Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* 401 *Cancellate*, latticed.

Cancellated (kæ·nsĕlĕitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.] **1.** Marked with crossing lines, like lattice-work; separated into spaces or divisions as by cancelli.

1681 Grew *Museum* (J.) The tail of the castor is almost bald..and cancellated, with some resemblance to the scales of fishes. 1800 Young in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 55 To this I adapted a cancellated micrometer. 1841 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 272 Shell conical..cancellated with transverse striæ.

2. *spec.* Having a cellular structure formed by fine interlacing fibres and plates running in all directions, and separated by minute labyrinthine cavities, as in the less compact tissue of bones.

1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 443 The cancellated structure in which the marrow is lodged. 1857 Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 326 In quality from a coarse gritty and cancellated structure to a fine compact homogeneous paste. 1881 *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* 42 Labyrinthic or cancellated shelly growths.

Cancellation (kænsĕlē·ĭ·ʃən). [ad. L. *cancellātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *cancellāre*: see Cancel *v.* and -ation. So mod.F. *cancellation*. (In L. the sb. had only the sense of fixing a boundary.)]

1. The action of the vb. Cancel: the crossing out or obliteration of writing, the suppression of a leaf or sheet of a book as originally printed, the annulling of a legal document; a making void or rescinding of an obligation; the neutralizing of opposing equal numbers or amounts.

1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, xxvii, The said Chauncellour shall haue power..to make cancellacion of suche leases and letters patentes. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 308 b, By cancellation of the Deed. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 90 In spite of cancellations and interlineations, the original words can easily be distinguished. 1872 J. A. H. Murray *Compl. Scotl.* Introd. 20 They entailed the cancellation of no fewer than 33 of the original leaves, and the substitution of 37 others. 1875 Poste *Gaius* II. (ed. 2) 247 The mere cancellation or obliteration of a will was an informal Revocation and left the will valid at civil law. 1878 F. A. Walker *Money* I. iii. 68 In this cancellation of indebtedness.

2. *etymologically.* The action of marking with cross lines lattice-wise. (*nonce-use.*)

1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 60 The cancellation of his back by stripes and scars.

Cancelled (kæ·nsĕld), *ppl. a.* [f. Cancel *v.* + -ed.] Crossed or struck out, annulled, made void.

1539 Tunstall *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 15 In cancellyng the bonde of our synne .. and fastenynge it cancellyd to his crosse. 1557 Recorde *Whetst.* K iv, I leave out..cancelled figures. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (1886) 81 The said cancelled deed. 1820 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* IV. i. 11 Many a cancelled year.

Ca·nceller. [see -er.] One who cancels.

1611 Cotgr., *Quasseur*, a squasher, casser, canceller.

‖ **Cancelli** (kænse·ləi), *sb. pl.* [L. *cancelli* crossing bars, gratings, lattice, railings, pl. of *cancellus*, dim. of *cancer*, pl. *cancri* crossing bars, grating.]

1. Bars of lattice-work; *spec.* the latticed screen between the choir and body of the church; hence the Chancel (mod.F. *cancel*) so railed off. (Hardly in Eng. use.)

1642 Jer. Taylor *Episc.* (1647) 247 S. Ambrose his sending his Deacon to the Emperour, to desire him to goe forth of the Cancelli. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 27 The Altar is inclos'd with Cancelli.

2. *Phys.* 'The lattice-work of the spongy portion of bones, consisting of thin plates and bars interlacing with each other, and forming arches and buttresses in the direction of greatest pressure'. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 371 The bone of the cavity of the

tympanum in the cetacea .. shewing no vestige of fibres, cancelli, or vessels. 1871 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XII. 25 The cancelli..always run parallel with the axis of the bone.

¶ b. Improperly applied to the interstices between these bars and plates of bones. (Probably first extended to the whole cancellous or cancellated tissue, including the interstices, and then carelessly misapplied to the latter.)

1845 Todd & Bowman *Phys. Anat.* I. 80 In the cancelli of bones there is a large deposit of fat. 1854 Owen in *Circ. Sc.* (*c.* 1865) II. 47/2 Mere cancelli, or small medullary cavities. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 20 Some bones have their entire substance replete with cavities or cancelli, and such are called cancellated or spongy.

Cancellier, variant of Canceleer.

Cancelling (kæ·nsĕlin), *vbl. sb.* [f. Cancel *v.*]

1. The action of crossing or blotting out, annulling, rescinding, etc. (see the verb); cancellation.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 60/1 Cancellynge or strekynge owte a false word, *obelus.* 1552 Huloet, *Cancellynge*, or defacynge of wrytynge. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (1886) 81 The supposed cancelling of the deed. 1870 Gladstone *Glean.* IV. xxv. 216 The King became a party to the cancelling of the whole arrangement. 1887 *Athenæum* 13 Aug. 211/2 Shelley cut it up freely with cancellings and alterations.

2. *Comb.*, as *cancelling-press*, *-stamp* (contrivances for defacing printed stamps, to prevent their re-use).

Cancellous (kæ·nsĕlǝs), *a. Phys.* [f. Cancell-i + -ous: cf. L. *cancellōsus.*] Having an open porous structure as of network, made up of fine interlacing fibres and plates, as in *cancellous tissue.*

1836–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 789/1 Deep in the cancellous structure of the bones. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 36 Cancellous bony tissue invested by compact bone.

Cancelment (kæ·nsĕlmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -ment.] = Cancellation.

1621 Elsing *Debates Ho. Lords* (1870) 134 A breefe of the cancellments. 1881 Miss Braddon *Asph.* III. 269 The cancelment of Madoline's engagement.

Cancer (kæ·nsəɹ), *sb.* Also (4 **cancre**), 5 **canser**, (6 **canker**). [L. *cancer* (*cancrum*) crab, also the malignant tumour so called. (So in Greek, *καρκίνος, καρκίνωμα* 'crab' and 'cancer'; the tumour, according to Galen, was so called from the swollen veins surrounding the part affected bearing a resemblance to a crab's limbs.) The word was adopted in OE. as *cancer, cancor* for the disease, reinforced after 1100 by the Norman Fr. *cancre*, which gave the ME. and modern Canker. The original Latin form was re-introduced in ME. in the astronomical sense, and about 1600 in the medical, as a more technical and definite term than *canker*, which had come to be applied to corroding ulcerations generally. (Cf. also Chancre, in 17th and 18th c. *shanker.*)]

1. A crab. (Now only as a term of Zoology.)

1562 Bullein *Bk. Simples* (1579) 76 [This castor .. loueth to feede vpon Crabs and Cankers of the Sea.] 1607 Topsell *Serpents* 686 The like things are reported of the Asps, Cancers, and Tortoyses of Egypt. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* IV. iii. 47 The slowest snail makes more speed forth-right, than the swiftest retrograde Cancer. 1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* I. 121 The anchor'd Pinna, and his Cancer-friend.

b. *Med.* 'A term for an eight-tailed bandage; those resembling, it was thought, a crab's legs' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Also called *cancer-bandage.*

1753 in Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*

2. *Astron.* a. The Zodiacal constellation of the Crab, lying between Gemini and Leo. b. The fourth of the twelve signs or divisions of the Zodiac (♋), beginning at the most northerly point of the ecliptic or summer solstitial point, which the sun enters on the 21st of June. The sign originally coincided with the constellation, but on account of the precession of the equinoxes, the first point of Cancer is now in the constellation Gemini. *Tropic of Cancer*: the northern Tropic, forming a tangent to the ecliptic at the first point of Cancer, about 23° 28′ from the equator.

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* (1872) 9 In this heued of cancer is the grettest declinacioun northward of the sonne..this signe of cancre is cleped the tropik of Somer. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2344 In the season of somer, er the sun rose, As it come into canser. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* VI. xiv. (ed. 7) 624 The Sunne being in the fourth degree of Cancer. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 206 And adde more Coles to Cancer, when he burnes With entertaining great Hiperion. 1727 Thomson *Summer* 44 When..Cancer reddens with the solar blaze. 1833 Macaulay *War Success, Sp., Ess.* (1854) I. 239/1 The American dependencies of the Castilian crown still extended far to the North of Cancer and far to the South of Capricorn. 1859 *Pictures of Heavens* 32 Cancer ..pernaps the Zodiacal sign was so called because the sun begins to return back .. when it enters this sign, and its retrograde motion may be represented by that of a crab.

3. *Pathol.* A malignant growth or tumour in different parts of the body, that tends to spread indefinitely and to reproduce itself, as also to return after removal; it eats away or corrodes the part in which it is situated, and generally ends in death.

The earlier name was Canker, q. v. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. Gloss., *Cancer* is a swelling or sore comming of melancholy bloud, about which the veins appeare of a blacke or swert colour, spread in manner of a Creifish clees. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* I. xlviii. 114 Καρκινος, Cancer is a hard round Tumour blew or blackish having pain and beating. 1747 Hervey *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 254 On some a relentless cancer has fastened its envenomed teeth. 1768 G. White *Selborne* xviii. (1853) 80 The wonderful method of curing cancers by means of toads. 1877 Roberts *Handbk. Med.* I. (ed. 3) 274 Cancer is decidedly a hereditary disease.

b. *fig.* An evil figured as an eating sore.

1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 274 This Cancer is a fretting and growing evil. *a* 1711 Ken *Edmund* Poet. Wks, 1721 II. 194 Sloth is a Cancer, eating up that Time Princes should cultivate for Things sublime. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 355 The incurable cancer of the soul.

†4. A plant: possibly *cancer-wort* (see 5).

1546 Langley tr. *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. xvii. 31b, Yf he be stynged with a spider, he healeth himself with eatinge Pylles or a certain herbe named Cancer. 1609 Heywood *Brit. Troye*, Who taught the poore beast having poison tasted, To seek th' hearbe cancer, and by that to cure him?

5. *Comb.* (in sense 3), as *cancer-cell, -element, -serum*; **cancer-root, cancer-wort**: see quots.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 479 Cancer-juice consists of *cancer-cells and a usually scanty, fluid substance, the intercellular substance or cancer-serum. 1768 G. White *Selborne* xviii. (1789) 53 This woman .. having set up for a *cancer-doctress. 1714 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 64 To this they add a Root call'd the *Cancer Root. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Cancer Root, *Conopholis* (*Orobanche*) *americana* and *Epiphegus virginiana.* —— one-flowered, *Aphyllon uniflorum.* 1597 Gerard *Herbal* Index (Britten & Holland) *Cancerwoort, that is Fluellen, 504. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Cancer-wort, *Linaria spuria* and *L. Elatine*; also an old name for the genus *Veronica.*

Cancer (kæ·nsəɹ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To eat into as a cancer; to eat (its way) slowly and incessantly like a cancer.

1840 De Quincey *Casuistry Rom. Meals* Wks. III. 280 Other things advance *per saltum*— they do not silently cancer their way onwards. 1858 — *Autobiog. Sk.*, Wks. (1863) XIV. 93 The strulbrug of Swift..was a wreck, a shell, that had been burned hollow and cancered by the fierce furnace of life.

Hence **Ca·ncered** *ppl. a.*, affected with cancer.

a 1774 Goldsmith *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 102 The application of toads to a cancered breast.

Cancerate (kæ·nsĕrēit), *v.* [f. L. *cancerāt-us* cancerous.] *intr.* To become cancerous, to grow into a cancer. Hence **Ca·ncerated** *ppl. a.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 426/1 Breasts..Cancerated. 1694 R. L'Estrange *Fables* 95 But striking his fist upon the point of a nail in the wall, his hand cancerated. 1736 Burton *Cancers* II. in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 110 The Right Lobe of the Lungs was full of scirrhous cancerated Tubercles. 1814 J. Gilchrist *Reason Arbiter Lang.* 64 I would thank any man to put a cover on a cancerated nose.

Canceratic (kænsĕræ·tik), *a. Pathol.* [ad. L. *cancerātic-us*: see -atic.] Of the nature of, or related to, cancer. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Canceration (kænsĕrē·ɪ·ʃən). [noun of action from Cancerate *v.*] A growing cancerous or into a cancer.

1731 Bailey vol. II, *Canceration*, a spreading abroad cancerously. 1755 in Johnson; and in mod. Dicts.

Cancerd, cancered, obs. ff. Cankered.

Cancerideous (kænsĕri·dɪ̯ǝs), *a. Pathol.* [f. L. *cancer*, on some mistaken analogy.] = Cancroid.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Cancerin (kæ·nsĕrin). An artificial guano from Newfoundland.

Cancerism (kænsĕriz'm). *Pathol.* [f. Cancer + -ism.] 'The cancerous diathesis' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Ca·ncerite, ca·ncrite. *Palæont.* [see -ite.] A fossil crab.

1848 Webster *Cancrite.* 1860 Worcester *Cancerite.*

Cancerous (kæ·nsĕrǝs), *a.* In 6 **canserous.** [f. Cancer *sb.* + -ous.] Of the nature of cancer; affected with cancer.

1563 T. Gale *Antidot.* II. 20 Canserous vlcerations. 1681 Glanvill *Sadducismus* 91 Cancerous Knots in the breast. 1797 M. Baillie *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 198 When a portion of the intestinal canal becomes cancerous. 1872 Cohen *Dis. Throat* 125 Cancerous tumors .. occur in the tonsils.

fig. 1655 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint.* 200 Frustrate those cancerous close arts. 1720 Welton *Suffer. Son of God* II. xxi. 591 Cancerous and Calumniating Hearts. 1868 Geo. Eliot *Sp. Gipsy* 317 Remorse was born within him, cancerous, Forcing each pulse to feed its anguish.

Ca·ncerously, *adv.* In a cancerous manner.

1731 [see Canceration]. 1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

Ca·ncerousness. Cancerous condition.

1731 in Bailey vol. II. 1755 in Johnson. 1886 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 159/2.

Cancheler, obs. form of Chancellor.

Cancil(l)eer, -ier, variants of Canceleer.

Cancker, -cred, etc., obs. ff. Canker, -ed, etc.

†**Ca·ncrenated,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. It. *cancrenare* to gangrene (f. *cancrena* gangrene) + -ate + -ed.] Affected with gangrene.

1582 Hester *Phiorav. Secr.* II. xix. 97 Woundes..beyng impostumated or cancrenated, thei chaunge their names.

Cancriform (kæ·ŋkrifɔ̯m), *a.* [f. L. *cancr-* (*cancer*) crab + -form.]

1. Crab-shaped.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxv. 714 The cancriform spiders. *Ibid.* IV. 394.

2. *Pathol.* 'Having the appearance of cancer' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Cancrine (kæ·ŋkrəin), *a.* [Formed on the normal L. type **cancrīnus*, f. *cancer*: see -ine.] Having the qualities of a crab; crab-like. '*Cancrine* (or palindromic) *verse*: '(Latin) verses which are the same, read either forwards or backwards, as *Roma tibi subito motibus ibit amor*' (Bailey).

1755 in Johnson. 1846 R. Hart *Eccl. Records* 245 At Hingham Church in Norfolk there is a curious cancrine inscription over the font.

Cancrinite (kæ·ŋkrinəit). *Min.* [Named after *Cancrin*, a Russian statesman: see -ite.] A massive mineral found at Minsk in the Urals, a silico-carbonate of aluminium and sodium.

1844 in Dana *Min.* 1850 Daubeny *Atom. The.* xii. (ed. 2) 413 Silicates .. with Carbonates. Example: Cancrinite. 1879 Rutley *Stud. Rocks* x. 108 Cancrinite is probably an altered condition of nepheline.

‖ **Ca·ncro.** *Obs.* [It.: lit. 'the cancer (take you!)'] An imprecation. (Cf. *plague! pest!*)

c 1600 N. Breton *Philiston's Lett.* (Gros.) 63 (Hoppe) Now and then [he would] rise off his bed in a rage, knitting his brows with cancro. 1612 Chapman *Widowes T.* in *Dodsley* (1780) VI. 211 Cancro! what, thy husband's body?

Cancroid (kæ·ŋkroid, -o̯id), *a.* and *sb.* In sense 2 also -ide. [f. L. *cancer, cancr-* crab + -oid. In sense 2 after F. *cancroïde.*]

A. *adj.* 1. Like the crab in structure.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxv. 705 In the cancroid spiders. 1852 Dana *Crust.* I. 65 These are Cancroid in the..branchial peculiarities.

2. *Pathol.* Resembling cancer.

1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 591/1 Of a cancerous or cancroid nature. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 513 Cancer of the lips is generally applied to epithelioma or cancroid disease, true cancer or carcinoma being very rare.

B. *sb.* 1. A crustacean of the crab family.

1852 Dana *Crust.* I. 48 The outer antennæ are small, as in the Cancroids.

2. A disease resembling cancer; also a synonym of epithelial cancer.

1851 in Mayne *Exp. Lex.* 1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V 593/2 Scirrhous or Hard Cancer and Cancroid are by no means so common. 1872 F. Thomas *Dis. Women* 519 Malignant disease .. in two forms, cancer and cancroid.

Cancrous, obs. form of Cankerous.

Cand (kænd). 'A name in some mining districts for Fluor spar' (Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 679).

1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cam, cand*, fluor spar.

Candareen (kændărī·n). Also 7 **condrin.** ['In Malay, to which language the word apparently belongs, *kandūri*' (Yule).] A Chinese weight and money of account, equal to 10 cash or $\frac{1}{100}$ of a tael. As a weight of gold or silver estimated at about 6 grains Troy.

[1554 A. Nunes 39 (Y.) In Malacca the weight used for gold, musk, &c., the cate, contains 20 taels, each tael 16 mazes, each maz 20 cumduryns.] 1615 R. Cocks *Diary* I. (1883) 1 (Y.) We bought 5 greate square postes of the Kinges master carpenter; cost 2-mas 6 condrins per peece. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Voy. S. Seas* 260 A Moidore by those Weights weighs just thirty Candarines. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 531 Candareen. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 382 Which will be settled at seven mace two candereen per head. 1854 in R. Tomes *Amer. in Japan* 410 The Japanese have a decimal system of weight, like the Chinese, of catty, tael, mace, candareen, and cash.

Candavaig (kændăvē·ig). *Sc. dial.* [According to Jamieson, f. Gael. *ceann* head + *dubhach* blacking; melancholy, sorry.] A salmon that lies in the fresh water till summer without going down to the sea, and is consequently reckoned as foul; a *black-fish.* Also a later-spawning variety of salmon.

1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* IX. 109 (Jam.) We have—a species of salmon, called by the country people candavaigs, that frequently do not spawn before the month of April.

Canded, obs. form of Candied.

†**Ca·ndefy, candify,** *v. Obs.*⁻° [Cf. L. *candefacĕre*: see -fy.] To make or become white.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*; hence in Bailey, and mod. Dicts.

‖ **Candelabrum** (kændĭlē·brŏm). *Pl.* -bra. (Also in modern use, **candelabra**, *pl.* **-as.**) [L. *candēlābrum* candlestick, f. *candēla* Candle.]

1. *Greek* and *Roman Antiq.* a. A candlestick, usually an ornamental one. b. A stand on which lamps were supported.

1834 Lytton *Pompeii* IV. vii, One of those tall and graceful candelabra, common to that day, supporting a single lamp. 1876 Humphreys *Coin Coll. Man.* XXVI. 397 Bronze candelabra of Etrurian workmanship.

2. An ornamental branched candlestick holding a number of candles; a chandelier.

1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 106 Some of these [cacti]..divided into several branches in the form of candelabras. 1820 Scott *Ivanhoe* VI, Four silver candelabras, holding great waxen torches. 1841-4 Emerson *Ess. Art* Wks. (Bohn) I. 149 Galleries of statues, vases..and candelabra.

Candelere, obs. form of Chandelier.

Candelere, -deller, obs. ff. Chandler.

†**Ca·ndency.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *candēntia* whiteness, glow, sb. of quality f. *candēnt-ent*: see next and -ency.] Warmth, fervency.

1723 M'Ward *Earnest Contend. Faith* 18 (Jam.) Your paper bewraying so much candency for the one, and coolness in the other.

Candent (kæ·ndĕnt), *a. Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. *candĕnt-em*, pr. pple. of *candēre* to be white, glow.]

1. At a white heat; glowing with heat.

1577 Dee *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 356 The Colour of the fire of the 4 Arches is very red; The rest are very pure, Aerial, candent. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 60 Wires totally candent. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* xxxvi. 283 The heat of a candent Æolipile. 1790 Cowper *Iliad* XIX. 141 Lord of the candent lightenings. 1800 Sir W. Herschell in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 296 Rays emanating from candent substances. 1832 Fergusson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 282 The candent hearth, the ruddy lurid row Of smiths.

2. *fig.* Fervent, impassioned. *rare.*

1723 M'Ward *Earnest Contend. Faith* 170 (Jam.) Some men..are keen and candent against any who will do this.

† **Canderros.** *Obs.*

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Canderros*, in the materia medica, a name of an East Indian gum..It has much of the appearance of common amber, only that it wants its yellow colour, being white and pellucid; we sometimes see it turned into toys of various kinds, which are very light.

Cande·scence. [f. next: see -ENCE.] Candescent state; dazzling whiteness or brightness.

1880 Miss Broughton *Sec. Th.* I. i. vi. 83 The clear candescence of country snow.

Candescent (kænde·sĕnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *candēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *candēscēre* to become white, begin to glow, inchoative from *candēre*: see Candent.] Glowing with, or as with, heat.

1824 Beddoes *Let.* in *Poems* Introd. 34 The moment he [the sun] touched [the Alps], it appeared that all the snows took fire, and burned with a candescent brilliancy. 1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 540 The spark..cast forth from the candescent metal. 1884 L. Wallace *Ben-hur* I. xiv. 68 The star..less candescent than before.

Hence **Cande·scently** *adv.*, glowingly, dazzlingly.

1883 Miss Broughton *Belinda* II. ii, Candescently white.

† **Ca·ndicant,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *candīcānt-em*, pr. pple. of *candicāre* to be whitish or white.] Growing white, inclining to white, whitish.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 317 Small cups with candicant flowers. 1731 Bailey vol. II, *Candicant*, waxing white. Hence in Johnson, and mod. Dicts.

Hence **Ca·ndicancy,** 'a whitening or making fair, etc.' (Bailey vol. II. 1731).

† **Ca·ndicate,** *v. Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. L. *candicāt-* ppl. stem of *candicāre* (see prec.) + -ATE.]

1623 Cockeram, *Candicate*, to waxe white.

Candid (kæ·ndid), *a.* [ad. L. *candid-us* white, glistening (also used in many fig. senses as below), f. stem of *candēre* to be white, to glisten. Perh. immediately from F. *candide*, 16th c. in Littré. (Not in Shaksp., Bible, Cotgrave, or Cockeram 1623.)

† 1. White. (Usually with reference to other meanings, or in translation from Latin.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

1630 Jackson *Creed* VIII. xxvi. Wks. VIII. 105 Sending Him back to Pilate in a white or candid robe. *a* 1700 Dryden *Fabl., Pythagor. Philos.* 60 The stones came candid forth, the hue of innocence. 1738 Warburton *Div. Legat.* I. 54 That candid Appearance, which..does result from the Mixture of all Kinds of Colours. 1805 J. M. Good *Lucretius* I. 298 The candid milk.

2. *fig.* † a. Splendid, illustrious; fortunate.

1648 Herrick *Hesper., To T. Shapcott* 179 Brave men..whose candid actions are Writ in the poets endlesse kalendar. 1715 Bentley *Serm.* x. 371 This candid and joyful Day.

b. Pure, clear; stainless, innocent. *arch.*

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. i. 72 Nor cared to make his designs..appear as candid as they were. *a* 1667 Cowley *To Royal Soc.* ix, His candid stile like a clean stream does slide. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* IX. 475 Where does the figment touch her candid fame?

3. Free from bias; fair, impartial, just.

1635 Swan *Spec. M.* (1643) Pref. 2 Men of candid sinceritie will be readie..to give it a friendly welcome. 1754 Chatham *Lett. Nephew* vi. 46 Keep your mind in a candid state of suspense. 1828 Arnold *Let.* in *Life & Corr.* (1844) I. v. 243, I know that your mind is entirely candid: and that no man will conduct an inquiry with more perfect fairness. 1883 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. II. iii. 197 He was too candid to attribute such doubts..to wickedness of heart.

† 4. 'Free from malice; not desirous to find faults' (J.); 'gentle, courteous' (Cotgr.); favourably disposed, favourable, kindly. *Obs.*

1633 Marmion *Fine Compan.* Ded., Candid dispositions who (in spite of malice and ignorance) dare countenance Poetry. 1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 79/2 To shun the censorious, and to apply our selves to such as are candid. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 61. 37 Your Lectures meet with a very Candid Reception. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* I. 15 Laugh where we must, be candid where we can. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 502 The candid manner in which my Communication has been treated, lays me under strong obligations.

5. Frank, open, ingenuous, straight-forward, sincere in what one says.

1675 Ogilby *Brit.* Advt., We shall gratefully accept Candid Informations. 1774 Goldsm. *Retal.* 113 Let us be candid and speak out our mind. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1838) I. ii. 121 A..very candid account of Henry's feelings is furnished by himself.

b. *ironically*, in phrase *candid friend*: one who claims to be a friend, and, in the name of candour, speaks unpleasant things.

1798 Canning *New Morat.* in *Anti-Jacobin* 9 July (1852) 208 Save, save, oh! save me from the Candid Friend! 1867 *Habits & Cust. Working Classes* 26 Troops of friends..candid and sugar-candied. 1884 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 3/1 Mr. Raikes congratulated [Mr. Goschen] on being able to pose as the candid friend of the Conservative party.

Candid, obs. form of Candied.

Candidacy (kæ·ndidăsi). [f. Candidate: see -acy 3; cf. *magistracy.*] The position or status of a candidate; Candidateship, Candidature.

[1852 D. G. Mitchell *Battle Summer* 129 He..avows his own candidatecy.] 1864 Fremont in *Daily Tel.* 21 June, In accepting the candidacy you propose to me. 1870 *Daily News* 22 Oct., The candidacy of the Duke d'Aosta for the throne of Spain.

Candidate (kæ·ndidēt), *sb.* [ad. L. *candidāt-us* adj., clothed in white, sb. a candidate (because candidates for office wore a white toga), f. *candidus* white: see Candid. Cf. mod.F. *candidat* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. One who seeks or aspires to be elected or appointed to an office, privilege, or position of honour, or who is put forward or selected by others as an aspirant; *e.g.* one who seeks a seat in the House of Commons, or other representative body. Const. *for*; formerly sometimes *of.*

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Candidate*, a suiter for, or one elect for a place. 1685 *Lett.* in *Academy* (1876) 21 Oct. 408/2 Yesterday the newes came of the Lord Chamberlain's death..There are severall candidates for the place. 1704 Nelson *Fest. & Fasts* xiii. (1739) 158 Candidates for Holy Orders. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. II. 150 A white Gown, the proper habit of all Candidates. 1818 in *Parl. Deb.* 1068 A court of law decided, that a man was not a candidate, who had not offered his services to the electors. 1844 Stanley *Arnold's Life & Corr.* I. ii. 54 The head-mastership of Rugby became vacant..[Dr. Arnold] finally resolved to offer himself as a candidate. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* (1868) 14 Offering himself as candidate for North Loamshire. *in apposition.* 1713 Swift *On Himself* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 12 Caress'd by candidate divines. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 153 A numerous supplementary class of candidate pupils.

b. Formerly the word had a *spec.* use in the Universities (cf. *licentiate*), but this is now merged in the general sense.

1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* (R.) He published certain books against B. Jewell, being then a candidate of the Fac. of Theology. 1706 Phillips, [after explaining the Ancient Roman sense, adds] the Word is still in use in the Universities. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 287 His name as a Candidate for a Degree shall be entered in the minutes of Senate, and a day fixed when the Candidate shall read his Commentaries on the Aphorism and Case. 1846 M'Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 339 The candidate for honours may seek to attain them in classical literature..or in mathematics.

2. *fig.* & *transf.* a. Sometimes simply = Aspirant, seeker for; sometimes with tacit allusion to the white dress of the Roman *candidati*, or the position of a Christian catechumen.

1647 Crashaw *Poems* 149 Ye holy doves!..bright Candidates of blissful light, The heirs elect of love. 1673 Cave *Prim. Chr.* III. ii. 275 They laid up the body as a candidate and expectant of a joyful and happy resurrection. *a* 1700 Dryden (J.) While yet a young probationer, And candidate of heav'n. 1750 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 21 ¶ 6 A candidate for literary fame. *a* 1847 R. Hamilton *Rew. & Punishm.* iii. (1853) 145 The Christian is a candidate for the approval of his Judge. 1873 F. Hall *Mod. English* 105 Thousands of words and uses of words, on their first appearance, or revival, as candidates for vernacularization.

b. One who is thought likely or worthy to gain a post, a position of honour, etc.

1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* XXXI, If ever there was a candidate for Tyburn, this is one. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & Fall* III. 260 Strength and majesty..marked him, in the popular opinion, as a candidate worthy of the throne.

† 3. *Hist.* One of the *cohors candidatorum* (so called from their white dress) who served as the body-guard of the Roman Emperors after the time of the Gordians, A.D. 237.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Candidats*..also gallant yong Gentlemen or Knights about the Emperors person. 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., It was the younger Gordian who instituted the *Candidati.*

† **Ca·ndidate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *candidāt-us*: see prec.] Clothed in white. (*poetic.*)

1616 Holyday *Persius* 329 He..Whom candidate chaulky ambition Draws gaping to her lure? 1648 Herrick *Hesper., Cloud*, Seest thou that cloud that rides in state, Part ruby-like, part candidate?

† **Ca·ndidate,** *v.*¹ *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *candidāt-* ppl. stem of *candidā-re* to make white, f. *candidus* white: see Candid and -ate 3.] *trans.* To make white, or as a candidate; to whitewash (*fig.*).

1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. 57 (T.) To purify and cleanse us, that we may be the better candidated for the court of Heaven. 1677 Gilpin *Dæmonol.* (1867) 437 This is his usual note to candidate iniquity.

Ca·ndidate, *v.*² *colloq.* [f. the sb.] To stand as a candidate. **Ca·ndidating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1885 *Chicago Advance* Aug. 538 To look upon the parish instead of himself as the candidating party. *Ibid.* 554 He holds candidating..to be absurd, delusive and sacrilegious. 1887 N. L. Walker *Rel. Life Scot.* 264 The 'candidating' which..has given greater liveliness to preaching.

Candidatecy: see Candidacy.

Candidateship (kæ·ndidēt,ʃip). [f. Candidate *sb.* + -ship.] The position of a candidate.

1775 in Perry. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 200 The candidateship for that uneasy and cheerless seat. 1861 J. Sheppard *Fall Rome* vii. 385 Genseric..supported..the candidateship of Olybrius.

Candidature (kæ·ndidătiŭ). [a. F. *candidature*: see Candidate *sb.* and -ure.] Standing as a candidate, candidateship.

1851 Dixon *W. Penn* XX. (1872) 171 The Court prepared to oppose his candidature. 1882-3 Calderwood in Schaff *Relig. Encycl.* II. 936/2 [Hamilton] was supported in his candidature by Dugald Stewart.

Candidly (kæ·ndidli), *adv.* [f. Candid + -ly 2.]

1. Fairly, without prejudice or bias, with open mind.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 153 That proverbe must be candidly interpreted. 1647 Saltmarsh *Sparkl. Glory* (1847) 207. *c* 1650 Tombes in Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 211 He would have sought for truth candidly. 1745 *Season. Adv. Protest.* 28 So that the Children..may listen candidly to wholesome Instruction. 1817 Mar. Edgeworth *Harrington* (1832) 49 To think candidly of persons of his persuasion.

† 2. Without malice; favourably, kindly, courteously. *Obs.*

1650 H. More in *Enthus. Tri.* (1656) 72, I will candidly passe over what may receive any tolerably good interpretation. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 132 Candidly disposed to make the best of the worst. 1782 Hellins in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 425, I hope this little piece will be candidly received. 1845 Maurice *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 581/1 He must not candidly and generously concede the truth and wisdom of those [propositions] which seemed to him plausible or reasonable.

3. Frankly, openly, straightforwardly, without reserve.

1762 Goldsm. *Nash* 3 Montaigne or Colley Cibber, who candidly tells us what they thought of the world. 1783 Ld. Hailes *Anc. Chr. Ch.* iv. 98 Few judges have so candidly avowed their incapacity to discharge the duties of office. 1884 G. Denman *Law Times Rep.* LI. 666/2 The manager himself candidly answered that they took the risk. *Mod.* I candidly confess that I am ashamed of my party.

Candidness (kæ·ndidnĕs). [f. Candid + -ness.] State or quality of being candid.

† 1. Purity, innocence. *Obs.*

1654 Cokaine *Dianea* I. 67 The candidness of my thoughts. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* X. 69 Whose plain Tombs, made of white Marble, shew..candidnesse of their natures. 1692 South *Serm.* II. xii. 459 (R.) The candidness of a man's very principles, the sincerity of his intentions.

2. Fairness, impartiality.

1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. lxii. (L.) The candidness of an upright judge.

† 3. Favourable disposition, favour, courtesy.

1643 Prynne *Power Parl.* I. Pref. A ij b, Entertaine it therefore, with that candidnesse. 1688 I. Clayton in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 790, I..have no reason to suspect their Favour, whose Candidness I so signally proved.

4. Frankness, straightforwardness, sincerity in speech.

Candied (kæ·ndid), *ppl. a.* Also 7 canded, 7-8 candid. [f. Candy *v.* + -ed¹.]

1. Preserved or incrusted with sugar.

1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* VI. 2771 Marmalade, Candid eringoes, & rich marchpaine stuff. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vi. 106 Candied ginger. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 151 Candied Orange Peel. 1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* 56 Candied horehound.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Covered with anything crystalline or glistening, as hoar-frost.

1600 Fairfax *Tasso* VI. ciii. 114 The siluer moone..Spred frostie pearle on the canded ground. *c* 1750 Shenstone *Odes* Wks. 1764 I. 305 The winter's candy'd thorn. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* Ser. II. vii. (1869) 144 My sensations are all glossy..they wear a candied coat.

2. Crystallized, congealed.

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 68 Putte up before it [honey] wax cold and canded. 1648 Earl Westmorld. *Otia Sacra* (1879) 88 When the clumsie Winter doth incline His candid Icicles. 1746 G. Adams *Microgr.* 238 The inside Cavity of it [a Flint] appear'd to be crusted all over with a pretty candid substance. 1810 Henry *Elem. Chem.* (1840) II. 198 Transparent crystals of sugar..called candied sugar.

3. *fig.* 'Sugared', 'honied', flattering, glozing.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. ii. 65 The Candied tongue. 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 55 The candid poyson'd baits Of Jesuites.

Candier (kæ·ndiˌəɹ). *rare.* One who candies.

1598 Florio, *Zuccheraio*, a sugar-maker, a comfet-maker, a preseruer, a candier.

† **Ca·ndify,** *v.* ? *Obs.* [In Bailey a variant of Candefy; but in mod. dicts. referred to Candy.]

1721 Bailey, *Candify*, to whiten. 1847 Craig, *Candefy*, to whiten, to make white. 1864 Webster, *Candify*, to make or become white, or candied. 1885 Annandale *Imp. Dict.*, *Candify*, to make or become candied, to candy.

† **Candify,** *sb. Obs. Herb.* [cf. prec.] Name of a plant: app. = Fuller's Herb or Soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis.*

1727 R. Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Fly*, Put some Candify or Fuller's Herb, and some Opium or Poppy Tears, amongst the Lime with which you whiten the House.

Candisa·tion. *Obs.*⁻⁰ [a. F. *candisation*, f. *candir* to Candy.] 'The Crystallizing or Candying of Sugar, after it has been dissolv'd in Water, and purify'd' (Phillips 1706).

Hence in Kersey and Bailey.

Candite (kæ·ndait), *sb. Min.* [f. *Candy* in Ceylon.] A variety of Spinel, dark green or brown to black, found in Ceylon, also called Ceylonite or Iron-Magnesia Spinel. (Dana.)

1844 Phillips *Min.* 138 It was called Candite by Bournon.

† **Candi·te,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [After It. *candito*

candied, pa. pple. of *candire* to candy; also *canditare* 'to candy with hard sugar'.] = CANDY *v.*

1693 Sir T. Blount *Nat. Hist.* 61 [Ginger]..Transported Candited into Forreign Parts. [? error for *candied.*]

†**Canditeers.** *Obs.* 'In Fortification, Frames to lay faggots and brushwood on to cover the workmen' (Phillips 1696); whence in subsequent Dicts. to the present day.

Candle (kæ·nd'l), *sb.* Forms: 1–4 **condel, -ell,** 1–6 **candel, -ell,** 3 *Orm.* **kanndell,** 3–4 **kandel,** 4–5 **condle, -il, kandil,** 5 **candelle, -ylle, -yle, -ulle, -ul,** 5–6 **-yl,** 4– **candle,** (*dial.* **cannel, -le, kennel.**) [OE. *candel, condel* fem., ad. L. *candēla* (or *candella*) 'candle', f. *candē-re* to shine. One of the Latin words introduced at the English Conversion, and long associated chiefly with religious observances: even in the 15th c. three of the glossaries in Wright-Wülcker include 'candle' among the 'names of things pertaining to the church' (*nomina pertinencia ecclesiæ*). This sacred character of the word bears on the OE. poetic compounds *Godes candel, heofoncandel,* etc. in 2. The southern ME. pl. was *condlen.*

· L. *candēla* came down in Romance as It., Pr., Sp. *candela*, Pg. *candea*. OF. *chandeile, -doile*, ONF. *candeile, -doile.* The actual F. *chandelle* (OF. *chandele*) represents a late L. variant *candella* (usual in med. L.), assimilated to diminutives in *-ella*. (Cf. *querēla, querella.*) The occasional late ME. spelling *candelle* may have been after French.]

I. 1. A source of artificial light, consisting of a usually cylindrical body of wax, tallow, spermaceti, or other solid fat, formed round a wick of cotton or flax, formerly also, of the pith of a rush.

Candles are distinguished according to the method of manufacture, as *dipped* or *mould candles*, by the material employed, or by some other peculiarity, as *Paris candle, royal candle*, etc. The word is also used without plural as a name of material, as in *a piece of candle, an inch of candle.*

a 700 *Erfurt Gloss.* 382 (O. E. T.) *Emunctoria*, candelthuist. *a* 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 745 *Emunctoria*, candeltwist. *c* 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 154 *Lampas*, candeles leoma. *a* 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1140 Me lihtede candles to æten bi. 1297 R. Glouc. 290 þat chyld heo bete so stronge myd þe condlen long & towe. 1386 Chaucer *Wif's Prol.* 334 A nigard that wol werne A man to light a candel at his lanterne. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xvi. (1495) 322 A glasse sette byfore a candle receuyth lighte of a candil. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 69 Is like to hym that lighteth a candelle to another. 1579 in Turner *Rec. Oxford* 402 A pound of the best cotton candells. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 96 This Candle burnes not cleere, 'tis I must snuffe it, Then out it goes. 1662 Earl Orrery *State Lett.* (1743) I. 117 To provide fire and candle. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 89. 2/1 Why should a Rush Candle burn longer than a Cotten one? 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* I. 15 May, Ten mould-candles, that had scarce ever been lit. 1851 W. P. Snow *Jrnl. Arct. Seas.* iv. 46 Very little candle was required below at night. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits* xii. *Universities* Wks. (Bohn) II. 91 No candle or fire is ever lighted in the Bodleian.

b. In religious or superstitious use.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20701 Gas þan wit fair processiun..Wit cirges and wit candel bright. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 48 Wil þu offir a candil þat þu geyt merit & grace? 1554 Woodde *Dial.* Dj in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1870) I. 27 Wherefore serveth holye Candels? To light up in thunder, and to bless men when they lye a dying. 1561 Pilkington *Burn. St. Pauls* I iv b, *ibid.* We shuld bear our Candel at her [the Virgin's] Churching at Candlemas. 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Chandelle*.. There was for euery Saint his candle. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* II. 101 A votive candle placed before the image of a saint. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* I. 13 (Hoppe) Captain Aylmer was member for Perivale in the Low Church interest..He would say a sharp word or two..about vestments; he was strong against candles [*i.e.* the use of candles on the altar or communion-table in Anglican churches].

† **c.** as used at a sale by auction: see 5 d.

1662 Pepys *Diary* 3 Sept., After dinner we met and sold the hulkes, where pleasant to see how backward men are at first to bid; and yet when the candle is going out how they bawl. 1690 *Records E. Ind. Comp.*, Mr. Thorowgood to manage the Company's Candle at the Sale.

d. A standard spermaceti candle used as a unit of illuminating power: hence *candle power.*

1859 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 98 Cannel gas is said to be equal to 34.4 candles. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 553, 10,500 cubic feet of 25-candle gas to the ton. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 482/1 One hour's light of two-thousand candle-power.

† **2.** *fig.* A source of light; applied poetically (with attributes) to the natural luminaries. In OE. poetry *dæg candel, heofon-candel, rodor candel, woruld-candel, Godes candel,* were poetical terms for the sun. *Obs.*

Beowulf 3148 Hadre scineþ rodores candel. 937 *O. E. Chron.*, Glad ofer grundas Godes condel beorht. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Compl. Mars* 7 Loo yonde the sunne the candel of Ialosye. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 9 Nights candles are burnt out. 1596 R. L[inche] *Diella* (1877) 37 He that can count the candles of the skie. 1634 Bp. Hall *Occas. Medit.* xlix. Wks. (1808) 148 On a glow-worm. What a cold candle is lighted up, in the body of this sorry worm.

† **3.** *fig.* **a.** That which illuminates the mind.

1532 Frith *Mirr. to know Thyself* (1829) 267 Yet will I set you up a candle which shall .. clearly dispel his mist and vain poetry. 1555 Latimer in Foxe *A. & M.* (1631) III. xi. 503/2 Wee shall this day light such a Candle by Gods grace in England, as I trust shall neuer bee put out. *a* 1619 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1634) 2 Since the candle of letters gave us some little light therof.

b. The 'light' of life.

1535 Coverdale *Job.* xxi. 17 How oft shal the candle of y wicked be put out. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. vi. 1 Heere burnes my candle out; I, heere it dies. 1605 — *Macb.* v. v. 23 Out, out, breefe Candle, Life's but a walking Shadow. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* I. ii. 6 Her candle was put out, as soon as the day did dawn in S. Augustine. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 175.

4. *transf.* **a.** A preparation containing resinous or aromatic substances for diffusion during burning; a pastil. *Medicated candle*: (see quots.)

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. III. (1651) 210 Perfumes, suffumigations, mixt candles, perspective glasses, and such natural causes. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Medicinal Candles, *candelæ fumales*, are compositions of odoriferous, aromatic, and inflammable matters, as benzoin, storax .. formed into masses in shape of candles. The effluvia and odours whereof when burnt, are supposed to be salutary to the breast. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Medicated candle*, a candle containing some drug for diffusion during burning .. Mercurial candle.

† **b.** A bougie; a suppository. *Obs.*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 839 Suppositories are made round like Candles .. whence they call them Candles from the similitude. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Candles for caruncles of the urinary passage. [1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Candela*, bougie.]

c. Mucus pendulous at the nose.

1858 Geo. Eliot *Amos Bart*, ii. (D.) The inveterate culprit was a boy of seven, vainly contending against candles at his nose by feeble sniffing.

d. Christmas Candle, Roman Candle, q. v.

II. 5. *Phrases.* **a.** *Candle, book, and bell*; see Bell *sb.*[1] 8.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17110 Curced in kirc þan sal þai be wid candil, boke, and bell. 1842 Barham *Ingol. Leg.*, *Jackdaw of Rheims*, The cardinal rose with a dignified look, He called for his candle, his bell and his book.

† **b.** *To set, light, proffer a candle before* or *to the devil*: to propitiate or humour him, as saints are supposed to be propitiated by a votive candle; later, *to hold a candle to the devil* (by confusion with c): to serve or assist an evil person, to be active in evil courses. *Obs.*

c 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 428 II. 73 A man must sumtyme set a candel befor the devyle. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 20, I fearyng She would spit her venym, thought it not euyll To sette vp a candle before the deuyll. 1577 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 148 Thou maist find ease so proffering vp a candell to the deuill. 1599 Marston *Pigmal.* II. 145 A damn'd Macheuelian Holds candle to the deuill for a while, That he the better may the world beguile. 1649 Howell *Pre-em. Parl.* 20 According to the Italian Proverb, That one must sometimes light a candle to the Devil. *c* 1670 Lady Abergavenny in R. Mansell *Narr. Popish Plot* 12 She could not endure to hear it, but yet was forced to hold a Candle to the Devil. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* II. 213 (D.) Here have I been holding a candle to the devil, to show him the way to mischief.

c. *To hold a candle to another*: *lit.* to assist him by holding the candle while he works; hence, to help in a subordinate position. *Not to be able or fit to hold a candle to*: not fit to hold even a subordinate position to, nothing to be compared to.

1550 Crowley *Way to Wealth* 131 Dise playars .. that haue nothynge to playe for..Holde the candle to them that haue wherewyth, and wyll sette lustily to it. 1590 Greene *Never too late* (1600) 19 Driuen..when I am worst able, forst to hold the candle. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. vi. 41 *Lorenzo.* Descend, for you must be my torch-bearer. *Jessica.* What, must I hold a Candle to my shames? 1614 T. Adams *Devil's Banq.* 225 Let Plato then, hold the candle to Moses. 1640 Sir E. Dering *Carmelite* (1641) 43 Though I be not worthy to hold the candle to Aristotle. 1773 Byrom *Poems*, Others aver that he to Handel Is scarcely fit to hold a candle. 1883 W. E. Norris *No New Thing* I. vii. 175 Edith is pretty, very pretty; but she can't hold a candle to Nellie.

d. *To sell* or *let by the candle, by inch of candle*, etc.: to dispose of by auction in which bids are received so long as a small piece of candle burns, the last bid before the candle goes out securing the article; hence in many *fig.* and *transf.* uses. Cf. Auction 3.

This appears to have been a custom adopted from the French; cf. Littré, also Cotgr., s. v. *Chandelle.*

1652 Milton *Lett. State* Wks. 1738 II. 169 The Council thinks it meet to propose the way of selling by inch of Candle, as being the most probable means to procure the true Value of the goods. 1672 Sir T. Browne *Lett. to Friend* xx. (1881) 141 Mere pecuniary matches, or marriages made by the candle. 1680 in Sir J. Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 287 The new marked ground .. was lett by inch of candle in the towne hall. 1697 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 53 To give Interest a share in Friendship, is in effect to sell it by Inch of Candle. 1700 *Act* 11 & 12 *Will. III*, in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6129/1 All such Goods..shall be sold at publick Sale by the Candle. 1797 Burke *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 84 Where British faith and honour are to be sold by inch of candle. 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 837 Four acres .. are let by inch of Candle. 1851 *N. & Q.* 15 Nov. 383 Forty or fifty years ago goods were advertised for public sale by the candle.

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., There is also a kind of Excommunication by Inch of Candle; wherein, the time a lighted Candle continues burning, is allowed the sinner to come to repentance; but after which, he remains excommunicated to all intents and purposes.

† **e.** *To smell of the candle*: i.e. of work by night, of close and prolonged study. *Obs.*

1604 Hieron *Wks.* I. 504 If that bee commendation..for a mans labours to smell of the candle. (Cf. Lamp.)

f. *The game, play,* etc. *is not worth the candle*: i.e. not worth the mere cost of supplying the necessary light (cf. 1550 in 5 c); not worth the labour expended.

(Of French origin: cf. Cotgr. s. v. *Chandelle* 'Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle, it will not quit cost'.)

a 1690 Temple *Ess. Health* Wks. 1731 I. 274 Perhaps the Play is not worth the Candle. *c* 1700 *Gentl. Instruct.* (1732) 556 (D.) After all, these discoveries are not worth the candle. 1874 P. Bayne in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 706 The game would not be worth the candle.

g. *To light* or *burn the candle at both ends*: to consume or waste in two directions at once.

(Cf. Cotgr. 'Brusler la chandelle par lex deux bouts'.)

1730–6 Bailey, s. v., The Candle burns at both Ends. Said when Husband and Wife are both Spendthrifts. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) II. I. iii. 19 Apt to light their candle at both ends; that is to say, they are apt to consume too much, and work too little. 1848 Kingsley *Saint's Trag.* III. i. 140 To double all your griefs, and burn life's candle, As village gossips say, at either end.

h. Various phrases obvious in meaning.

1551–6 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* (1869 Arb.) 27 Set-furth the brightnes of the sonne with a candell as the Prouerbe saieth. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 41, I burnt one candle to seek another, and lost bothe my time and my trauell, when I had doone. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* III. iv. 361, I shal but set a Candle in the Sunshine. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* Pref., Another Physitian, lighting his Candle by the former lights, succeeded them in this great undertaking. 1676 M. Clifford *Hum. Reason* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 532 Men grope in the dark that light not their Candle at ours. 1728 Young *Love Fame* vii. 97 How commentators each dark passage shun, And hold their farthing candle to the sun. *a* 1873 Lytton *K. Chillingly* VIII. vii (Hoppe) Slothfully determined to hide his candle under a bushel [cf. *Matt.* v. 15].

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

6. General relations: **a.** attributive, as *candle-flame, -grease, -rack, -screen, -shine, -smoke, -time, -wright*, etc.; **b.** objective, as *candle-bearer, -bearing, -maker, -making, -seller*, etc.

1555 *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 267 The Acholite..occupieth the roume of *Candle-bearer. 1887 *Spectator* 2 Apr. 463/1 Draughts which no *candle-flame was sensitive enough to indicate. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* VII. iii. (Jod.) Drops of *candlegrease. 1611 Cotgr., *Chandelier*..a Chaundler, or *Candle-maker, or Candle-seller. 1611 Tourneur *Ath. Trag.* v. ii. (1878) 142 Back to your *candle-making! *c* 1865 Letheby in *Circ. Sc.* I. 98/1 We do not employ much wax.. for candle-making. 1863 Baring-Gould *Iceland* 209 A curious *candlerack of wrought iron foliage. 1819 *Post Off. Lond. Direct.* 324 *Candle-screen Manufacturers. 1853 *Charles Auchester* III. 230 By *candleshine, or the setting sun. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 85 Foul'd with *candle-smoak. 1658 *Songs Costume* (1849) 168 But you keep off till *candle-time. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 3 A street occupied..by *candle-wrights, or candle-makers.

7. Special comb.: **candle-ball, -bomb,** a small glass bubble filled with water, which when held in the flame of a candle, bursts with a loud explosion; **candle-bark** (*dial.*), a candle-box (cf. Bark *sb.*[1] 8); **candle-box,** a box for keeping candles in; † **candle-branch,** a chandelier (cf. Branch *sb.* 2 d); **candle-canting** (see quot. and cf. 5 d); † **candle-case,** a case or box to keep candles in; **candle-dipper,** a machine for making candles by dipping; **candle-dipping,** the process of manufacturing candles by dipping as distinguished from moulding; also *attrib.*, as in *candle-dipping machine*; **candle-fir** (*Sc.*), 'fir that has been buried in a morass, moss-fallen fir, split and used instead of candles' (Jamieson); **candle-fish,** a sea-fish of the salmon family, frequenting the rivers of north-western America, which on account of its extreme oiliness is used when dried as a candle; † **candle-fly,** 'a flie that houering about a candle burnes itself' (Florio s. v. *Farfalla*), a moth; **candle-hour,** ? time when candles are burnt, night-time; † **candle-inch** (see 5 d); **candle-lamp,** a kind of lamp in which candles are used; **candle-match,** a match or fusee made of the wick of a candle, or of a piece of greased paper; † **candle-mine** (*fig.*), a mine of fat or candle material; **candle-mould,** a mould or mould-frame for making candles in, now usually made of pewter or tin; **candle-nut,** the commercial name for the fruit of the Candleberry tree, or *Candle-nut tree*; **candle-paper,** a spill for lighting candles; † **candle-quencher,** an extinguisher; † **candle-rush,** the common rush, formerly used for making rush lights; † **candle-shears,** snuffers; **candle-shrift,** penance done with candles; † **candle-silver,** a money-payment for the supply of candles; **candle-slate** (see quot.); † **candle-sniting, the snuff of a candle**; † **candle-stuff,** (*a.*) study or work done by candle-light; (*b.*) material for candles; **candle-teeing** (*dial.*), **-tending, -tining,** the time for lighting or seeing to the candles, evening, nightfall. Also Candleberry, -end, -light, -stick, etc.

1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. ix. 325 This effect of vapour is .. exemplified by the small machines called *candle-balls. 1823 in Crabb *Technol. Dict.*, *Candle-bomb. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Candle-bark, cannel-bark*, a candle-box. 1566 J. Harvngton in *Leisure Ho.* (1884) 630/1 That no mans bed be vnmade, nor fire or *candle

box vncleane, after eight o'clock in the morning. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iv. vii. 223 Amid candle-boxes and treacle-barrels. 1599 MINSHEU *Span. Dict., Candelèro de tinieblas*, a *candle-branch that hath many candlestickes in it. 1875 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s. v. *Canting* (E. D. S.) 'A *cannle-canting' when articles were appraised until a candle burned down to a certain mark, and the highest bidder got the bargain. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 45 A paire of bootes that haue beene *candle-cases. 1604 B. JONSON *Case is Altered*, Neither knive-cases, Pinne-cases, nor Candle-cases. 1882 *Standard* 7 Oct. 5/2 The wonderful *candle-fish, or 'oolachan', which ascends the North-Western rivers in March. 1886 *Montreal Gaz.* 14 Aug. 2/4 Advt., British Columbia 'Candle Fish'. This delicious fish, the 'oolachan' packed in small tubs—for family trade. 1626 COCKERAM II, *Farfalla*, a *Candle-Fly. 1733 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* (1877) 392 (D.) Why should an owl be an enemy to small birds .. a turtle-dove to a candle-fly? 1680 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Crastini Anim.* 12 Till when, our Numbers (destin'd to more) Creeps to a corner, at a *Candle-Hower. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* I. 355 Meaning by *Candle-Inch to buy my Lot. 1882 E. O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I. xxvi. 448 On the table burned half a dozen *Candle-lamps. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 326 You whorson *Candle-myne you. 1566 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 577/2 *Candle-mould. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* Index 8 A Candle-mold. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 58/1 The fruits of the *Aleurites triloba* .. the *candle-nuts of the inhabitants of these remote regions. 1884 *Leisure Hr.* Feb. 86/2 Candle-nuts, which are exceedingly hard, but yield good oil. 1854 SIMMONDS *Comm. Products Veget. Kingd.* (L.) The *candlenut tree grows in the Polynesian Islands. 1829 PRAED *Poems* (1865) I. 363 Twisting up his song Into the sweetest *candle-papers. 1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxv. 38 *Candelquenchers, and forsothe where the snoffes ben quenchid, be thei maad of moost puyr gold. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 60 *Candylrysche [*v. r.* candel-rushe], *papirus*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV, lii. 511 The first [kind]..serueth for Matches to burne in lampes..is called.. in English, the Rush candle, or candle rushe; Camels strawe. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 379 Both which it seems are Candle-rushes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 52 A *Candyl schers, *emunctorium*. 1611 *Rates* (JAM.) Candlesheares, the dozen pair XXXS. 1871 ROSSETTI *Dante at Ver.* lvii, This Dante writ in answer thus .. Hither to *candleshrift and mulct. 1420 *Will of T. Exton*, *Candelsilvyr qui in eadem ecclesia ut in aliis ecclesiis civitatis predicte tempore paschali colligi solent & levari. 1854 *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 623 *Candle-slates, and other bituminous shales. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 53 A *Candylsnytynge, *licinus, licinnum*. 1589 NASHE in Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 10 For recreation after their *Candle-stuffe. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 774 By the help of Oyl and Wax, and other Candle-stuff; the flame may continue, and the wick not burn. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 261 About *candell tendynge the fyghtynge broke of. 1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1625) 132 *Prima fax*, Candle-tining. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 314 Vrom candle-dowting to candle-teening.

Ca·ndle, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec.]

†**1.** *To candle over*: to cover with the material of candles. *Obs.*

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 16 Is it the Taeda, in which they candled a Man over in Wax, and he, instead of the wick, burnt out to his lives end like a Taper, to give light to the Company?

2. To test by allowing the light of a candle to shine through.

1879 *Daily News* 28 Aug. 3/7 Letters ..'candled', like suspicious eggs, to detect whether more than one sheet was covered by the enclosure. 1883 *Ibid.* 1 Aug. 5/1 An old-fashioned post-office, with clerks 'candling' the letters.

†**Candle-beam.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1. A beam between the chancel and the nave of a church, on which the rood stood, with candles placed on each side of it; a rood-beam.

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 15 And my body to be beryed by the awter of Seynt Martyn .. under the percloos of the retourne of the candilbeem. 1499 in T. Gardner *Hist. Dunwich* (1754) 156 Paid Tho. Cuttyng for makyng of the Vyse unto the Candelbem. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. x. 471.

2. ? A suspended beam of wood to support a number of candles; cf. quot. 1552.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 60 Candelbem [1499 candell beme], *lucernarium*. 1492 in *Bury Wills* (1850) 238 My candylbeme that hangyth in my hall wt vj bellys of laton standyng thereon. 1552 HULOET, *Candle beame*, suche as hangeth in gentlemens halles, with sockettes to set candels vpon.

Candleberry (kæ·nd'lberi). [f. CANDLE *sb.* + BERRY *sb.*1] A name applied to the fruit of two plants and to the plants themselves.

a. properly **Candleberry-myrtle**: (*a.*) A shrub (*Myrica cerifera*) common in North America, whose berries yield myrtle-wax or bayberry tallow, a greenish-white wax, of which tolerable candles are made; called also *bayberry* and *wax-myrtle*, and in *U. S.* commonly *candleberry tree*. (*b.*) The name is sometimes extended to the other species of galeworts, esp. to the Sweet Gale (*Myrica Gale*).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Candle berry tree* .. an aromatic evergreen .. also called the Virginia myrtle. 1761 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 93 The candleberry myrtle of North America. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 347 Wax .. exists in such abundance in the fruit of a Virginian myrtle, that this has received the name of Candleberry.

b. properly **Candleberry tree**: A species of spurgewort, *Aleurites triloba*, a tree of the Moluccas and the S. Pacific Isles, which produces the candle-nut of commerce, the kernels of which are used by the natives as candles.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 36/1 The Candleberry tree .. attaining the height of thirty to forty feet..is commonly cultivated in tropical countries for the sake of its nuts.

Candle-coal. A variant of CANNEL-COAL, frequent in the 18th c. See CANNEL 2 d.

Candle-end (kæ·nd'l end). Also 6-8 **candle's.**

1. The end piece of a burnt-down candle, which remains in the socket of the candlestick.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* vi. (1870) 141 Whan I ete candels ends, I am at a feest. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 65 The Brands and Candle-Ends, which they would still be filching, and laying out of the way. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 292 When Hopkins dies, a thousand lights attend The wretch, who living sav'd a candle's end. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 195 How Voltaire put his host's candle-ends into his pocket.

†**b.** *To drink off* (or *eat*) *candle-ends*: a romantic extravagance in drinking a lady's health by which gallants gave token of their devotion. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 267 *Dol.* Why doth the Prince loue him so then? *Fal.* Because..hee..eates Conger and Fennell, and drinkes off Candles ends for Flap-dragons. *a* 1626 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* II. ii. (N.) Carouse her health in cans and candle-ends. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Masque Moon in Dodsley* VI. 62 (N.) But none that will hang themselves for love, or eat candle's-ends, as the sublunary lovers do.

†**c.** *To rate by candle-end*: see CANDLE 5 d.

1687 J. M. *Elegy to Cleveland* 51 Wks. 283 The Cause by Candles-end he did not rate, When others Pens did Truth assassinate.

2. *fig.* A thing of short duration or of little value; a trifle, fragment, scrap. Usually *pl.*

a 1626 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieut.* III. v. (R.) We are but spans, and candles-ends. 1841 ORDERSON *Creoleana* ii. 16 A saving of cheese parings and candle ends. 1860 SALA *Lady Chesterf.* v. 81 This nip-cheese, candle-end saving..principle.

Ca·ndle-ho·lder. *rare*−1. [See CANDLE 5 c.] One who holds a candle; an attendant or assistant who lights those who are engaged in any work or ceremony by night; a candle-bearer.

1592 SHAKS, *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 38 Giue me a Torch, I am not for this ambling. Being but heauy I will beare the light..A Torch for me..Ile be a Candle-holder and looke on.

Candlelight (kæ·nd'l,lait). Forms: 4 **candeliȝt**; see also CANDLE and LIGHT. [OE. *candel leoht, f. candel*, CANDLE *sb.* + *leoht*, LIGHT.]

1. The light given by a candle or by candles. Often, artificial light in general.

a 1000 *C. R. Benet* 53 (Bosw.) Candel-leoht. 1205 LAY. 23752 Þer wes al longe niht songes and candel-liht. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2544 Þay schyne þer in tal þat house so doþ þe candeliȝt. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 123 As cler as candyl-lyȝth. 1678 *Trial Coleman* 30, I cannot see a great way by Candle-light. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 240 ₱ 5 One who had studied Thirty Years by Candle-light. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xix. 59 A very fine effect by candle-light. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* ix. 133 Well, don't you think that most men fall in love by candle-light?

b. 'The necessary candles for use' (J.).

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 149 Whether the warkes that thou ..& thy seruauntes shall do be more auauntage to the than the fyre & candell-lyghte, meat & drynk yᵗ they shall spende. *a* 1704 MOLINEUX *Let. to Locke* (J.), I shall find him coals and candlelight.

c. A picture representing a scene by candle-light.

1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 24 He frequently painted candle-lights.

†**d.** *fig.* 'Light' of life. Cf. CANDLE 3 b. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. iii. iii, A man of full ripe yeares .. weake age had dimd his candlelight,

2. The time during, or at, which candles are lighted; dusk, nightfall.

1663 PEPYS *Diary* 29 Aug., She and I, it being candle-light, bought meat for to-morrow. 1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 481 Yesterday the lords satt till after candle-light debating his majesties speech. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 26 The Whole might be done .. twice over before Candle-light. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. lix. 195 Soon after candle-light on the fourth..the firing was renewed.

3. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to candlelight.

1634-46 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 328 Unlawfull conventicles, candle-light congregations. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* VIII. 80 Candle-light devotion. 1813 *Examiner* 22 Feb. 124/1 The candle-light glow of Titian. 1797-1803 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 178 Pages of vulgar truisms and candle-light sense. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xliv, A very pretty candle-light colour.

Ca·ndle-li·ghter. [f. CANDLE + LIGHTER.]

1. One who lights candles; *spec.* an acolyte.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Candle-lighter*, an officer in the antient church, called also accensor and acolythus. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. iii. § 35. 51 Watching the candle-lighter at his work, knocking his ladder about the heads of the capitals as if they had given him personal offence.

2. A thing for lighting a candle, etc.; a spill.

1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* 240 (Hoppe) She knew that her mother slept, from the candle-lighter thrust through the keyhole of her bedroom door. 1859 W. COLLINS *After Dark* 67 (Hoppe) A piece of paper, rolled up tight like those candle-lighters that the ladies make.

So **Candle-lighting** *vbl. sb.*

1605 L. HUTTEN *An Answer* 80 They washed at table and at candle-lighting.

Candlemas (kæ·nd'lmæs). Forms: 1-2 **candel mæsse, 3-5 -masse, -messe, 5 -mas, 4 candil-masse, 5 -messe, -mas, condulmas, 5 candylmesse, 6 -mas, 6-8 candlemass, 6- candlemas.** [OE. *candelmæsse*, f. *candel*, CANDLE *sb.* + *mæsse*, MASS. In Icel. *kyndilmessa*: cf. med.L. *candelaria*, F. *chandeleur*, Ger. *lichtmesse*.]

1. The feast of the purification of the Virgin Mary (or presentation of Christ in the Temple) celebrated with a great display of candles.

1014 *O. E. Chron.*, Her on þissum geare Swegen geendode his dagas to candel mæssan iii nonas Febr. *a* 1225 [see 3]. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 155 The first nam es Candelmesse, The tother Maryes clensing esse, The thred Cristes meting es cald. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* ix. (Gibbs MS.) Þis feste of þe puryficacioun þat is cleped candelmasse. 1500 *Ortus Voc.* in *Cath. Angl.* 52 The feest of candelmas, or meetynge of candelles. 1590 GREENWOOD *Collect. Art.* Fiiij b, Your solempne & double feasts of your hollomass, Christmass, Candlemass. 1879 SIMMONS *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 242 *note*, Candles were offered at Candlemas and certain other festivals.

2. The date of this feast, February 2nd. It is one of the quarter-days in Scotland.

a 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 Dises geares eac se bˈ Rannulf to þan[m] Candel mæssan ut of þan[m] ture on Lunden nihtes oðbærst. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7706 Patt da33..mang Enngllisshe menn Iss Kanndellmesse nemmnedd. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 327 Frow alhalawghe day To candelmesse. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Zealous Bro.* 117 Hee holds all bonds bearing date at Lammasse, Michaelmasse, Candlemasse or any masse whatsoever to be frustrate and of no effect; but by changing masse into tide they become of full force and vertue. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vi, 'I wad sae for certain, that I am gaun to quit at Cannlemas.' 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xiii. 469 The old quarterly terms for paying the school fees were, Lammas, Hallowmas, Candlemas and Beltane.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *candlemas-day, -eve, -even, -night, -season*, etc., and in Sc. *candlemas-ball, blaze, crown, king, offering* (see quots.).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 412 Candelmesse dei. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 54 After candilmesse day. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 311 Bryng in fyre on alhalawgh day, To condulmas euen, I dar welle say. 1521 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) p. xliii, Candylmas day next after, the Kynge and the sayd Duke of Burgoyn bare theyr Candyls. 1655 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I*, 129 February the 2ᵈ. (you may if you please call it Candlemas night) had been time out of minde celebrated at Court with somewhat more then ordinary solemnity. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 129 In that Candlemas season. 1857 CHAMBERS *Inform. People* II. 466 Candlemas-day is a holiday at the public offices.

1794 *Statist. Acc. Scott.* XIII. 211 (JAM.) The scholars.. pay..a Candlemas gratuity, according to their rank and fortune, from 5*s.* even as far as 5 guineas, when there is a keen competition for the Candlemas crown. The king, i. e. he who pays most, reigns for six weeks. 1825 JAMIESON, *Candlemas bleeze*, the gift made by pupils to school-master at Candlemas; elsewhere Candlemas offering. 1863 CHAMBERS *Bk. of Days* 2 Feb., The latter part of the day was usually devoted to what was called the Candlemass bleeze, or blaze, namely, the conflagration of any piece of furze which might exist in their neighbourhood..Another old popular custom in Scotland on Candlemas day was to hold a foot-ball match..the Candlemass Ba' as it was called.

†**Ca·ndle-rent.** *Obs.* Rent or revenue derived from house-property (which is continually undergoing deterioration or waste).

1611 CHAPMAN *Mayday* ii, Candlerents: if the wars hold, or a plague come to the town, they'll be worth nothing. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Charac., Ordinarie Widow*, She dare not venture upon..a souldier, though he have candle-rents in the citie, for his estate may be subject to fire. 1633 MARMION *Fine Compan.* I. iii, Candle rents that are subject to fire and ruin. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. vi. § 16 (1845) III. 447 The dean and chapter of Paul's .. pretended themselves yearly losers by some of these chantries; for generally they were founded on candle-rents, (houses are London's land,) which were subject to casuality, reparation, and vacations. *Ibid.* XI. ii. § 6 VI. 68 Bying them generally (as candle-rents) at or under twelve years' valuation.

Ca·ndle-snuff. The snuff or burnt wick of a candle.

1552 HULOET, Snuffer of a candle or candlesnuffe. 1683 CHALKHILL *Thealma & Cl.* 102 Her eyes like Candle-snufis by age sink quite Into their Sockets. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Candle snuff*..has been recommended for the cure of ague.

Ca·ndle-snuffer.

1. An instrument for snuffing candles.

1552 HULOET, Candle snuffer, or instrumente to snuffe candelles. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* xxiii. I. 353 (JOD.) Hardware..such as knives, scissars, and candle-snuffers.

†**2.** An attendant whose duty it is to snuff and attend to candles; *spec.* in *Theatres*, the man in charge of the lights, when these were candles.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 42 ₱ 3 Two or three shifters of Scenes, with two Candle-snuffers. 1821 CARLYLE in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 236 Then shall I no longer play a candlesnuffer's part in the great drama. 1881 FITZGERALD *World behind Sc.* 17 'Not fit to be a candle-snuffer'. When oil lamps took the place of candles, the wicks required constant trimming, and the services of this official continued in requisition.

†**Ca·ndle-staff.** *Obs.* [OE. *candelstæf*, f. CANDLE + STAFF.] A candlestick; the main stem or shaft of a branched candlestick.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 15 Ne hi ne ælað hyra leoht-fæt [Vulg. *lucernam*] and hit under cyfe settað, ac ofer candel-stæf [Vulg. *candelabrum*]. *a* 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 326 *Candelabrum*, candelstæf. 1382 WYCLIF *Ex.*, XXV. 33 Six ȝerdes, that ben to be brouȝt forth out of the candelstaf.

Candlestick (kæ·nd'l,stik). Forms: see CANDLE and STICK. [OE. *candelsticca, f. candel*, CANDLE + *sticca*, STICK. Cf. prec.: there is no ground for the inference that it was originally 'a piece of pointed wood'; app. the earliest recorded meaning was the metallic 'stalk' or shaft of a candelabrum.]

1. A support for a candle; formerly a general name, including chandeliers, simple or branched,

upright or pendent, branches, lustres, etc.; now chiefly a moveable stand for holding a candle.

c 970 *Chart. Bp. Æðelwold* in *Cod. Dipl.* VI. 101, .ii. sylure candelsticcan and .ii. ouergylde etc. *a* 1121 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1102 Þet wæron roden .. and candel sticcan. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 9374 A kandelstyke stode þe kyng before, þat oute of Ierusalem was bore. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls Ser. V. 207 He hadde a candle stikke [*candelabrum*] i-made by craft of honde so þat þe oyle schulde renne. 1552 in *Ch. Goods of Berks* 8 Fyve brasenne candlestickes for thaulter. 1552 Huloet, Candlestycke with thre braunches or lightes. 1599 Minsheu *Sp. Dict.*, *Candeléro de tinieblas*, a candle-branch that hath many candlesticks in it. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 6 (1873) 32 Set up one great light, or branching candlestick of lights. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2217/4 Two pair of small silver Chamber Candlesticks. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Larger, and more stately candlesticks contrived for holding a great number of candles, are called *branches* and *girondoles*; and when made of glass, *lustres*. 1862 C. Wordsworth *New Test.* Gen. Epist. 170 The word Candlestick has taken root in the English language as an emblem of a Church..but it does not rightly represent those λυχνίαι; which were similar to the Seven-branched λυχνίαι or Lampstands.

2. *fig.* (chiefly with reference to *Rev.* i. 20, in which the lighted candle is included.)

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 259/1 Thou spouse of god .. thou candelstyk of lyȝt withoute derkenes. 1709 *Refl. Sacheverell's Serm.* 9 The golden Candlesticks, as the seven petitioning Bishops were then call'd. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* II. 359 The final removal of the candlestick of Judaism.

3. *Comb.*, as *candlestick-caster, -maker, turner*, etc.

c 1510 *Cocke Lorelles B.* (1843) 10 Broche makers, glas blowers, candelstycke casts. 1599 Nashe *Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 94 Candlestick-turners and tinkers. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* (1863) 25 Some monster of the middle class, some tinker or tailor, or candlestick-maker, with his long purse, preaching reform and practising corruption. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* x. (1880) 346 The Candlestick Maker. This is a fly to light the salmon to bed with. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* II. 236 (Hoppe), With a look candlestickwards.

Hence **Ca·ndlesticked** *ppl. a.*, set on a candlestick.

1884 A. A. Putnam *Ten Yrs. Police Judge* xxviii. 226 A dozen such candles not hid under a bushel, but candlesticked and lighted on the bench.

Ca·ndle-tree.

1. = Candle-berry Myrtle. Hence *Candle-tree Oil.*

1691 Ray *Creation* II. (R.) The candletrees of the West Indies, out of whose fruit, boiled to a thick fat consistence, are made very good candles. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*

2. An American tree, *Parmentiera cerifera* (N. O. *Crescentiaceæ*): from the appearance of its fruit.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 648/1 In the Isthmus of Panama..termed the Candle-tree..because its fruits, often four feet long, have quite the appearance of yellow wax-candles. 1855 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 108 In the nursery and extension grounds are..candle-trees.

Ca·ndle-waster. He who or that which wastes candles by late study at night. So also **Candle-wasting.**

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* III. ii, A whoreson bookworm, a candle-waster. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. i. 18 Patch griefe with prouerbs, make misfortune drunke With candle-wasters. 1600 E. Blount *Hosp. Incur. Fooles* Ded. (N.) A thousand of these candlewasting book wormes.

2. A small bit of burning wick that falls upon the substance of the candle and causes it to run.

Candle-wick (kæ·nd'lˌwi·k). [OE. *candelweoca*: see Wick.] The wick of a candle. Also *attrib.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 154 *Funalia*, uel *funes*, candelweoca. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 53 A Candylweke, *lichinus, lichinum.* 1576 Newton tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 125 As Oyle doth nourish the flame in the Candlewike. 1611 Cotgr., *Emmecher*, to furnish with a match or candleweeke. 1777 Howard *Prisons Eng.* (1780) 397 The Keeper .. employs the prisoners in spinning candle-wick. 1880 Browning *Clive* 129 Pray me trim your candle-wick!

† **b. Candlewick Mullein**, a name of the Great Mullein or Hag-taper, *Verbascum Thapsus*, the leaves and stalks having been used for wicks. *Obs.*

1597 Gerard *Herbal* cclvii. § 3. 631 Candle weeke Mullein hath large, broade, and woollie leaues. 1611 Cotgr., *Meschenière*, candle-weeke Mullein.

Ca·ndle-wood.

1. Resinous wood, splinters of which are burned to give light.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Candlewood*, slips of pine about the thickness of the finger, used in New England.. ..to burn instead of candles. 1857 Holland *Bay Path* xv. 168 The Candle-wood blazed cheerfully upon the hearth.

2. A popular name of several trees which yield such wood: Californian C., *Fouquiera splendens*; Jamaica C., *Gomphia guianensis*; S. American C., *Sciadophyllum capitatum*; White and Black C. (of the West Indies), *Amyris balsamifera.*

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 62 Besides the Candle-Wood, we have..a certain red Wood which they call Coral-Wood. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 208 White Candlewood, or Rose-wood .. The younger trees are frequently cut for firewood..they are full of resin, burn very freely and with a most agreeable smell. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*

Can-dock (kæ·ndɒk). [f. Can *sb.*[1] + Dock *sb.*[1]] The Yellow Water-lily. Also applied to the White Water-lily; see quots.

1661 Walton *Angler* (ed. 3) xx. 242 To kill the water weeds, as Water-lillies, Candocks.. and Bull-rushes that breede there. [1787 Withering *Bot. Arrangem.* (ed. 2) II. 555 (Britten & Holl.), *Nymphæa alba* [called Watercan] at Tamworth, from the half unfolded leaves floating on the water, being supposed to resemble cans.] 1820 Salter *Troller's Guide* 88 Candock Weeds (by some called the Water Lily). 1821 S. F. Gray *Brit. Plants* II. 707 *Nymphæa alba*, White Water-Lily..White water-can, Candock. 1879 Prior *Plant-n.*, *Can-dock*, from its broad leaves, and the shape of its seed vessel, like that of a silver can or flagon. Dan. *aa-kande*, the yellow water-lily.

Candore, obs. form of Condor.

Candour (kæ·ndəɹ). Also 7–9 candor. [17th c. *candor*, a. L. *candor* (*-ōrem*) dazzling whiteness, brilliancy, innocency, purity, sincerity, f. root *cand-* of *candēre* to be white and shining, *ac-cendĕre* to set alight, kindle: cf. *candid, candle.* F. *candeur* (16th c. in Littré) may have aided; the 14th c. example is properly Latin.]

† **1.** Brilliant whiteness; brilliancy. *Obs.*

[1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. xi. (1495) 871 Candor is passynge whytnesse]. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 91 This nights travaile was bettered by Cynthias candor. 1692 Tryon *Good House-w.* ii. 25 Milk..the Emblem of Innocence, deriving that aimable and pleasant Candor from a Gleam of the divine Light.

† **2.** Stainlessness of character; purity, integrity, innocence. *Obs.*

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* v. v. (1616) 676 Helpe his fortune, though with some small straine Of his owne candor. 1675 Traherne *Chr. Ethics* xxv. 388 If afterwards he comes to see the candor of his abused friend. 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit.* I. i. 376 Pure native Truth And Candour of the Mind. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Eng. Sat.* Wks. 1730 I. 29 My lord Dorsets morals and integrity, his candor and his honour.

3. Freedom from mental bias, openness of mind; fairness, impartiality, justice.

a 1637 B. Jonson *Epigr.* cxxiii. (R.) Writing thyselfe, or judging others writ, I know not which th' hast most, candor or wit. 1653 *Hales' Dissert. Peace in Phenix* (1708) II. 388 If thou hast but a grain of Candor in thy heart, and wilt pass Sentence according to the Prescript of Truth. 1702 *Clarendon's Hist. Reb.* I. Pref. 2 The candor, and impartiality of what he relates. 1794 Paley *Evid.* III. ii. (1817) 282 A species of candour which is shown towards every other book, is sometimes refused to the Scriptures. 1836 Whately *Chr. Evid.* v, To exercise candour in judging fairly of the evidences. 1857 H. Reed *Lect. Brit. Poets* xv. 202 In criticism candour with its comprehensive sympathies, is as rare, as bigotry is frequent.

† **4.** Freedom from malice, favourable disposition, kindliness; 'sweetness of temper, kindness' (J.). *Obs.*

1653 Walton *Angler* To Rdr., If he [the Reader] bring not candor to the reading of this Discourse, he shall..injure me .. by too many Criticisms. 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* Ded. (Globe ed.) 42 Your candour in pardoning my errors. 1751 Johnson *Cheynel* Wks. IV. 508 He shews himself sincere, but without candour. 1765 — *Pref. Shaks.* Wks. IX. 252 That bigotry which sets candour higher than truth. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 226 A gentleman of unbounded candor, and a most benevolent disposition.

5. Freedom from reserve in one's statements; openness, frankness, ingenuousness, outspokenness.

1769 *Lett. Junius* ii. 11 This writer, with all his boasted candour, has not told us the real cause of the evils. 1836 Hor. Smith *Tin Trump.* (1876) 72 Candour in some people may be compared to barley sugar drops, in which the acid preponderates over the sweetness. 1876 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* I. ii. iv. 257 Openness and candour are rare qualities in a statesman.

Candred, var. of Cantred.

Ca·ndroy. A machine used in preparing cotton cloths for printing.

1858 in Simmonds *Dict. Trade.*

Candy (kæ·ndi), *sb.*[1] [a. F. *candi* in *sucre candi*; cf. It. *zucchero candi* (found, according to Littré, in an It. author of 1310), Sp. *azucar cande*, Pg. *assúcar candi*, med.L. *saccharum candi*; a. Arab., orig. Pers. قند *qand* sugar, the crystallized juice of the sugar-cane (whence Arab. قندة *qandah* candy, قندي *qandī* candied); of Indian origin, cf. Skr. *khaṇḍa* 'piece', also 'sugar in crystalline pieces', f. *khaṇḍ* to break. As in the other langs., the full Sugar Candy (q. v.) appears much earlier than the simple *candy*.]

1. Crystallized sugar, made by repeated boiling and slow evaporation, more fully called Sugar Candy; also any confection made of, or incrusted with this. (In U. S. used more widely than in Great Britain, including toffy, and the like.)

[*c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 7 With sugur candy thou may hit dowce. 1543 Traheron tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.* Interpr. Straunge Wds., A syrupe they calle sugre candie.] 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 241 To a pound of double refined sugar put two spoonfuls of water, skim it well, and boil it almost to a candy, when it is cold, drain your plums out of the first syrup, and put them in the thick syrup. 1808-17 Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. lxxv. 410 Handing round candies and cowslip wine. 1844 Emerson *Young Amer.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 302 One man buys..a land title..and makes his posterity princes; and the other buys barley candy. 1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xiv. 124 With her hands full of candy, nuts, and oranges. 1865 Mrs. Whitney *Gayworthys* II. 44 The parson .. approved only of white unflavoured candies for his children.

2. *Comb.*, as *candy-stall, -store, -woman*; **candy-braid** (*U. S.*), a twist of candy or toffy; **candy-broad sugar** (*Sc.*), 'loaf or lump sugar' (Jam.); **candy-high** *a.* or *adv.*, to the point of candying or crystallizing; so **candy-height**; **candy-man**, an itinerant seller of candy; in the north of England, a bum-bailiff or process-server; so called because in the great strike of coal-miners in 1844, when a large number of extempore bailiffs were employed to eject the miners wholesale from the cottages, there were recognized among them some well-known sellers of 'dandy candy' from the Newcastle streets, whose appellation was transferred to persons employed in the unpopular office; † **candy-plate**, an obsolete confection (see Plate); **candy-pull** (*U.S.*), a turn at pulling or twisting toffy to make it tough and light-coloured, a party of young people at which toffy is made (in Scotland a *taffy-join*); **candy-sugar** = Sugar-candy.

1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit.* Wks. vii. (Bohn) III. 64 Steam ..can twist beams of iron like *candy-braids. 1732 R. Maxwell *Trans. Soc. Improv. Agric.* 290 (Jam.) Three ounces of *candy-broad sugar. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. i. 91 Boil it to a *Candy-height. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 247 When it begins to candy round the edge of your pan it is candy height. 1750 E. Smith *Compl. Housew.* 200 Sugar made into a syrup, and boiled *candy-high. 1863 *Newcastle Chron.* 31 Oct., The colliery carts and waggons stood at the doors and the furniture was handed out..It was evident that the *'candymen' had warmed to their work. 1880 Patterson *Antrim & Down Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Candy-man*, a rag-man. These men generally give a kind of toffee, called 'candy', in exchange for rags, etc. 1886 *Leeds Merc.* 13 Jan., A large body of police and thirty 'candymen' arrived at Medoursley Collieries, Consett, near Durham, yesterday, for the purpose of evicting sixty unionists. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. V*, ccclxvi, Soe saue the Ipocras, and *Candy Plate. 1887 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 20 Aug. 5/3 The candies suggest pleasant winter evenings, and *'candy pulls' at the beach in summer. 1879 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 26 Dec., A very grand *'candy' stall, overbrimming with those lollipops so irrepressibly dear to the American palate. 1884 *New York Her.* 27 Oct. 7/6 Girl to learn to attend bakery, lunch room or *candy store. 1864 *Louie's last Term* 168 The *candy-woman..did not make any thing of the Dough-balls any how.

¶ *Candy* in mod. edd. of Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 251: see Caudle.

† **Ca·ndy,** *sb.*[2] Obs. form of Candia, name of an island (formerly Crete): used in some obs. names of plants and products: also in Candy-tuft.

1597 Gerard *Herbal* lxxiv. 31 It grows in Creet, now called Candy. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 229 Touching the Candy Carot, it resembleth fennel. 1635 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Parr in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 212 More sweet than candy oil. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. iv. 89 Candy Alexander. 1750 Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 382 Oils, in Candy Barrels.

‖ **Ca·ndy,** *sb.*[3] [Mahr. *khaṇḍi*, Tamul and Mayal. *kaṇḍi*; in Pg. *candil* (Yule).] A weight used in southern and western India, varying greatly in different parts, but averaging 500 pounds av.

1618 Purchas *Pilgr.* I. 657 (Y.) The candee at this place [Batecola] containeth neere 500 pounds. 1862 Bright *America, Sp.* (1876) 101 Every Candy of cotton—a candy is 7 cwt. or lbs. 784—costing 80 rupees. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* ix. (ed. 2) 323 The Maund 25 lbs., and the Candy 500 lbs. English av.

Candy (kæ·ndi), *v.* [f. Candy *sb.*[1], after F. *candir*, It. *candire* to candy. The formation of the French vb. was prob. assisted by taking *candi* in *sucre candi* as a pa. pple. = candied: cf. It. *zucchero candito.*]

1. *trans.* To preserve (fruits, etc.) by boiling with sugar, which crystallizes and forms a crust; to coat or incrust with sugar. Also *absol.*

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helth* (1541) 72a, Gynger..candyd with Sugar. *a* 1634 Randolph *To Feltham* 114 Neatly to candy o're the wholesome pill. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 126 To pot and candy, and preserve for the uses of the family. *c* 1760 Glasse (*title*) Compleat Confectioner.. Method of..Candying Fruit. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* (1868) 24 If I've only got some orange flowers to candy.

2. *fig.* To sweeten, render pleasant or palatable; to give a pleasant appearance to; to sugar *over.*

1592 *Conspir. Pretend. Ref.* Pref. 2 To candie and sweeten them ouer with the louely shewe of peace. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* v. iv. 203 That which was canded with semblable pleasure. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xix. 337 His Teachers..candy over his sourest studies with pleasure. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Gen. Poems* (1677) 15 For shame you pretty Female Elves, Cease thus to candy up your selves. *a* 1734 North *Examen* 305 (D.) Thereby to candy them up to posterity.

3. To form into crystals, congeal in a crystalline form: **a.** sugar, honey, etc.; **b.** (*transf.*) other things resembling sugar, as salt, ice, etc.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. ii. (1641) 14/1 Th' excessive cold of the mid-aire (anon) Candies-it [a dropping show'r] all in bals of Vcy-stone. 1607 Holland *Pliny* I. 362 As for sugar..the best comes out of India. A kind of hony it is, gathered and candied in certaine Canes. 1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (1742) 110 The Sea-salt water candied or coagulated by the Sun. 1880 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* xxx. 37 Too much boiling candies the molasses.

4. *transf.* To cover or incrust with crystalline substance, as hoar-frost, etc. Also *to candy over.*

1607 Shaks. *Timon* IV. iii. 226 The cold Brooke Candied with ice. 1613 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. iv. (1772) I. 119 Hoary frosts had candy'd all the plaines. 1639 G. Daniel *Ecclus.* xliii. 44 Frost, sent as salt..and Plants are Candid ore. 1703 Burchett *Naval Trans.* III. xix. (1720) 393 The Provisions sent to them were..candied with Salt.

5. *intr.* To crystallize or congeal, to become incrusted with sugar.

1637 S. PURCHAS *Theat. Pol. Flying-Ins.* 209 The hony.. ..of the new world, candies not, but is alwayes liquid like cyl. 1718 QUINCEY *Compl. Disp.* 34 After the Syrup comes to stand some time, it will candy. *Mod.* Preserves candy by long keeping.

Candying (kæ·ndi,iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CANDY *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CANDY, q. v.

1653 W. J. GENT (*title*) A Choice Manual..also most exquisite ways of Preserving, Conserving, Candying, etc. 1662 FULLER *Worthies, Essex* 318 The candying of them [Eringo roots] being become a staple commodity at Colchester. 1871 NICHOLS *Fireside Sc.* 99 The 'candying' results from boiling the molasses.

Candytuft (kæ·ndi,tʊft). Also erron. **-turf.** [f. CANDY *sb.*2 = *Candia*, name of the island + TUFT.] A plant, *Iberis umbellata*, originally brought from Candia; and, by extension, the genus *Iberis* (N. O. *Cruciferæ*), consisting of herbaceous plants or small undershrubs with white, pink, or purple flowers in flat corymbs or 'tufts'.

[1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxiii. 629 Candie Thlaspi is in complexion lyke to the other Thlaspies.] 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 200 Sow divers Annuals .. Candy Tufts. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Candy Tuft*, serves for an Ornament to great Parterres. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 362 Hardy annual Flowers, as.. dwarf Lychnis, Candy Turf. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Everyday Bk.* 146/1 The smaller kinds [of hardy annuals] .. such as Larkspur, Candy Tuft.

Cane (kēin), *sb.*1 Also 5 **canne, can.** [ME. *canne, cane*, a. OF. *cane*, later *canne* (= Pr. *cana*, Sp. *caña*, It. *canna*) :—L. *canna*, a. Gr. κάννα, κάννη, reed, perh. from Semitic: cf. Heb. קָנֶה *qāneh*, Arab. قَنَاة *qanāh* reed, cane. In Latin the sense was extended from '(hollow) reed or cane' to 'tube or pipe', a sense retained in Romanic, and prominent in the derivatives *canneau, cannella*, etc.]

1. The hollow jointed ligneous stem of various giant reeds or grasses, as Bamboo and Sugar cane, and the solid stem of some of the more slender palms, esp. the genus *Calamus* (the Rattan); also the stem of the Raspberry and its congeners.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. ix. (1495) 419 A noyse as it were with a canne other a grete reyd. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 645 *Hec canna*, cane. *c* 1475 *Ibid.* 763 *Hic calamus*, a cane. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. x. 89 Ther growe in many places [of ynde] canes..ful of sugre. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 101 The Sugar is nothing else but the iuyce of certaine Canes or Reedes. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlvi. 152 The best Canes in the World grow hereabout. 1783 COWPER *Task* I. 39 Now came the cane from India, smooth and bright With Nature's varnish. 1861 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 163 As soon as the last dish of fruit [raspberries] has been gathered, cut down .. every cane on which it has grown. 1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* xiii. 189 The canes of the blackberries and raspberries in the garden were tufted with dark green.

b. *contextually* = Sugar-cane.

1781 COWPER *Charity* 190 Has God then given its sweetness to the cane..in vain? 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 52 Some of the southern newspapers have recommended the substitution of beet for canes.

c. As name of a substance, without plural: usually the stem of the rattan or other palm.

Mod. A piece of cane. Ribs of whalebone or split cane.

2. Hence, with various defining words, *Bamboo cane, Dragon cane, Rattan cane, Reed cane, Sugar cane*; see BAMBOO, etc. **Malacca cane**, a species (*Calamus Scipionum*) much thicker than the rattan, used for walking-sticks; **Tobago cane**, a slender West Indian palm, used for the same purpose. Also in the names of plants which are not canes: as **Dumb Cane**, an araceous plant, *Dieffenbachia seguina*; **Indian cane**, *Canna indica* (N. O. *Marantaceæ*); **Sweet Cane, the Sweet Flag**, *Acorus Calamus*.

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xliii. 24 Thou hast bought mee no sweete cane with money. 1611 COTGR., *Acore*, Calamas aromaticus, the sweet Cane. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 227/2 The canes which grow immediately from the planted slips are called plant-canes..the canes which sprout up from the old roots, or stoles, being called rattoons. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1176/1 Its [*Bactris minor*] stems..are said to be sometimes imported into this country under the name of Tobago canes. *Ibid.* 406 *Dieffenbachia*, It has acquired the name of Dumb Cane in the West Indies, in consequence of its fleshy cane-like stems rendering speechless any person who may happen to bite them, the juice of the plant being so excessively acrid as to..prevent articulation for several days. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 443/2 Malacca canes have frequently to be colored in parts.

†3. A dart or lance made of a reed or cane; also *fig. Obs.* [cf. Lat. uses of *calamus, harundo*.]

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 77 You shall see how quickly he will take up your glove, and..crush your Sophisticall canes in peeces. 1677 SEDLEY *Ant. & Cl.* Wks. 1722 I. 162 Slain..by some flying Parthian's darted Cane. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.) The flying skirmish of the darted cane.

†b. *Play of* (*the*) *cane*(*s*: a translation of Sp. *juego de cañas* 'skirmish with throwing canes on horsebacke one at another' (Minsheu 1623). *Obs.*

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 92 The play of the Spanyardes that was callyd the cane. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 209 All the knights of the bande should .. practise the play at the canes. 1627 R. ASHLEY *Almansor* 5 The Prince went downe, with all the Alcaydes .. to play at the Canes.

4. A suitable length of a cane stem, especially of one of the slender palms, prepared and used for a walking-stick, or as a rod for beating. Hence, by extension, a slender walking-stick of any sort.

1590 WEBBE *Trav.* (1868) 17 In Turkie they are beaten for debt vpon the soles of their feet with a Cane. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 18 Apr., Sending the boy down into the cellar..I followed him with a cane, and did there beat him. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2186/4 A Silver Sword, and a Cane of gilded Silver. 1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* I. iii. (1840) 104 There are more ways of correction than the rod and the cane. 1799 SOUTHEY *Shufflebottom's Amat. Poems* iv, That portly Gentleman With gold-laced hat and golden-headed cane. 1853 *Arabian Nts.* (Rtldg.) 100 One of the slaves..gave me so many blows with a small pliant cane.

†5. A pipe or tube; in later use, esp. a slender glass tube, the tubular neck of a retort, or the like. [So L. and It. *canna*, F. *canne*.] *Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, They take a quil..or a large can And in the ende this stone they set than. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lii. 23 b, The canes of the lunges [cf. L. *canna gutturis*]. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. I. 209 Least our eyes should bee As theirs that Heau'n through hollow Canes do see. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 28 Take a Glass Cane AB .. seal it at A, and..fill it with Mercury. 1693 E. HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 652, I took a smaller Bolt-head with a proportional Cane or Neck. 1720 *Ibid.* XXXI. 118 Let there be provided two small Glass Canes.

†b. *Cane of fire*: old term for a gun or fire-arm. [16th c. F. and It.; cf. F. *canne à vent* air-gun.]

1550 EDW. VI, *Jrnl.* in *Lit. Rem.* (1858) 279 With..canes of fire and bombardes assaulted the castel. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* IX. lxvii. (R.) And brings with him his iron cane and fire, Wherewith he doth beate down and burne All those whom he to mischiefe doth desire. [1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. E v, They bring home nothing but firecanes, parots, and Monkies.]

6. Applied to a slender cylindrical stick or rod of various substances: a. of sealing-wax or sulphur; b. of glass (solid); †c. of tobacco.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco battered* Wks. (1621) 1145 Impose so deep a Taxe On All these Ball, Leafe, Cane, and Pudding Packs. *a* 1632 HARINGTON *Epigr.* IV. 34 (N.) Then of tobacco he a pype doth lack, Of Trinidade in cane, in leaf, or ball. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* (Chandos) 129 Sulphure made..casting it into canes. 1746 *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 27 Concerning the effects of a cane of black sealing wax, and a cane of brimstone, in electrical experiments. 1849 PELLATT *Curios. Glass-making* 108 'Cane' invariably means a solid stick of glass; and 'tube' hollow. 1884 *Public Opinion* 11 July 47/1 Glass blowers, with globes, cylinders, and canes.

7. Put for F. *canne*, It. *canna*, as a measure of length. Cf. CANNA 2; also L. *calamus*, and REED.

At Naples = 7 ft. 3½ in., at Toulouse 5 ft. 8½ in.; in Provence 6 ft. 5½ in.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxxvii, A combe which was nine hundred foot long of the Jewish Canne-measure. 1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 891. 1769 HAMILTON in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 9 A Neapolitan cane is two yards and half a quarter, English measure.

8. = CANNEL.

1621 H. AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Lev. i. 6 (1639) 6 The Cane (or chanell bone) of the shoulder.

9. *Comb.*: a. attributive, as *cane-arrow, -bill, -bottom* (hence *cane-bottoming*), *-chair, -cut, -field, -grass, -piece, -seat, -slip, -sugar, -wine*; b. objective, as *cane-scraper, -seller, -splitter, -stripper*; c. with pa. pple., as *cane-bottomed, -seated*, adjs.; also **cane-like** adj., **cane-wise** adv.

1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* iii. 52 Long *cane arrows.. tipped..with sharp pieces of stone. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 142 The *cane bill. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* ii. 40 A row of *cane-bottomed chairs. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3213/4 *Cane-Chairs..Tables, Stands. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4646/4 Richard Lewis, born in Shropshire, a Cane-chair-maker. 1850 MARG. FULLER *Wom. in 19th C.* (1862) 263 Light cane-chairs. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Aug. 3/1 Three *cane-cuts over the palm of the hand. 1841 ORDERSON *Creol.* xvii. 202 A *cane field bordering the road. 1882 P. ROBINSON *Under Sun* III. v. 198 The tiger..crouches among the *cane-grass. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* I. 406/1 The stem has a *cane-like appearance. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 937 The *cane-pieces were strewed .. in the path of the wheel, and the juice expressed flowed away through a channel or gutter. 1881 *Mechanic* § 40. 19 Beechen frames for *cane-seated chairs. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 936 The proper season for planting the *cane-slips. 1887 *Daily News* 20 May 6/8 Sugar..*Cane sorts continue inactive. 1855 J. F. JOHNSTON *Chem. Com. Life* I. 255 The *cane sugars are popularly distinguished from the grape sugars by greater sweetness. *Ibid.* 329 To this *cane-wine the negroes give the name of Guarapo. *c* 1654 FLECKNOE *Trav.* 71 The body [of the Pinto tree] growing *cane-wise.

10. Special combs.: **cane-apple**, the Strawberry-tree, *Arbutus Unedo* (Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753); **cane-brake**, (*a.*) a brake or thicket of canes; (*b.*) a genus of grasses, *Arundinaria*, allied to the bamboo; **cane-brimstone**, sulphur in rolls or sticks; **cane-fly**, a West Indian insect; **cane-gun**, a gun constructed in the form of a cane or walking-stick; **cane-harvester**, a machine for cutting standing (sugar) canes; **cane-hole** (in *Sugar-planting*), the hole or trench in which the slips of sugar-cane are planted; **cane-juice**, the juice of the sugar-cane; **cane-killer**, a plant (*Alectra brasiliensis*); **cane-liquor** = *cane-juice*; **cane-mill**, a mill for crushing (sugar) canes; **cane-press**, a machine for pressing sugar-canes; **cane-stripper**, a knife for stripping and topping the stalks of the sugar-cane; †**cane-tobacco**, tobacco in the form of cane (see sense 6); **cane-trash**, the refuse of sugar-canes after the expression of the juice.

1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 201 They were generally pitched..close by a *canebrake, to screen us from the wind. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. ii. 49 The impassable canebrakes, and the dense woods. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados*, The *Cane-fly..is a small whitish fly..It is chiefly to be seen among thick-planted ripe canes. 1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 751, I might add Sugar..if these People had the Art to cultivate and boil the *Canes Juice. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* I. *note* (R.) A nation who made use of the cane-juice as a drink. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 941 Recent *cane-liquor contains no appreciable portion of acid to be saturated. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* vi. 77 Out upon *Cane and leafe Tobacco smell. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* in *Dodsley* (1780) IV. 187 My boy once lighted A pipe of cane tobacco with a piece Of a vile ballad. 1608 *Merry Dev. Edmont.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 215 Stuff'd With smoke, more chargeable than cane-tobacco. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 228/2 The canes..are reduced to the form of dry splinters, which are called *cane-trash, and are used as fuel in heating the vessels for evaporating the juice.

†**Cane,** *sb.*2 Obs. form of KHAN 2. [Pers. خان *khān*.] An eastern inn or caravanserai.

1612 *Trav. four Englishm.* 77 The Canes that stand in high waies..for the protection of Trauellers. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. i. 18 Amongst these canes or turkish innes. 1743 R. POCOCK *Egypt* in Pinkerton *Trav.* XIV. 194 Several canes at Buloc, in..which strangers are accommodated.

Cane, *sb.*3 *local.* A weasel.

1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* XV. (1853) 62 A little reddish beast ..which they call a cane.

Cane, *sb.*4, var. of CAIN, payment in kind.

Cane, *sb.*5, obs. f. KHAN 1, an eastern prince or lord.

Cane (kēin), *v.*1 [f. CANE *sb.*1]

1. *trans.* To beat with a cane as a punishment.

a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* iii. 147 (L.) That it be esteemed ..more shame to fornicate than to be caned. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) Wks. I. 73 I'll cane the rascal if he don't. 1812 D'ISRAELI *Calam. Auth.* (1867) 142 To execute martial law, by caning the critic. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess.* (1851) I. 25 Dressed up in uniforms, caned into skill.

2. To drive (a lesson) *into* (a person) with the cane.

1866 *Newspaper* I had a little Greek caned into me.

3. To fit or set (a chair, etc.) with cane.

1885 *Leisure Hr.* Jan. 47/1 Women and children..caning or rushing the 'bottoms'.

†**Cane,** *v.*2 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* To form a scum or 'head', as liquor in a state of fermentation, ale turning sour or becoming 'mothery'. Hence **Caned** *ppl. a.*, **Caning** *vbl. sb.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 53 Caned, *acidus*. *Ibid.* 53 Canynge of ale, *acor*. 1500 *Ortus Voc. ibid.* 53 *Acor*, canynge of ale. 1847-78 HALLIW., *Caned*, mothery. *Yorksh.* 1876 ROBINSON *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Kéan*, to scum, or throw off as recrement. *Kéan*, a particle of this nature. *Kéaned*, scummed in this wise.

Caned (kēind), *ppl. a.* [f. CANE *sb.*1 and *v.*]

1. Beaten or chastised with a cane.

2. Furnished with cane, or with a cane.

1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3206/4 Cain'd Chairs. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. of Snobs* ii, The long-caned ones [footmen] walked up and down the garden.

†**Ca·nel, canell(e.** *Obs.* Forms: 3-6 **canel,** 3-4, 7 **canele,** 4-7 **canell, canelle,** 5 **canylle, cannell,** 7-8 **cannel.** [ME. *canele*, a. OF. *canele, canelle* (mod. F. *cannelle*) cinnamon :— med. L. *canella*, dim. of *canna* cane.] Cinnamon; perhaps including the similar but inferior Cassia bark.

c 1205 LAY. 17744 Muche canele & gingiuere & licoriz. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* vii. 17 Myrre, and aloes, and canell. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 125 Gynger, Canelle, longe pepur. 1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Falconrie* 342 The powder of fine Canell whiche is nothing else but Cinnamon. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 268 Moluques Isles, that bear Cloves and Canele. 1651 *Rec. Pittenweem* in *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* IV. 376 (Jam.) Some great bunns .. baken with sugar, cannel, and other spices. 1721 RAMSAY *Wks.* (1848) III. 70 Strains that warm our hearts like cannel gill.

†**Canel, -ell.** Early form of KENNEL for dogs.

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 85 They make of the Church for their hawkes a mewe And Canell for their dogges. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 55 A canel of dogs, *canile*.

Canel, -ell, var. CANNEL. *Obs.*, channel, neck, cannel-coal.

‖**Canella** (kăne·lă). [med.L. *canella* see CANEL.]

†1. Cinnamon, or Cassia bark; = CANEL. *Obs.*

1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 40 Doubtless, the Shop-Cinnamon or *Canella*, is the true Cassia of the Ancients. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 719 Canella was at one time applied to cinnamon.

2. a. *Bot.* A genus of plants (N. O. *Canellaceæ*), the most important of which is the West Indian tree, *C. alba*, or Wild Cinnamon. b. The inner bark of this tree, also called *white cinnamon*; used in medicine, and in the West Indies as a condiment. Also **Canella bark.**

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 17 Large quantities of..canella or winter's bark. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Canella*..the Pharmacopœial name, U. S. A., of the bark of the *C. alba*. 1865 *Treas. Bot.*, *Canella*, furnishes a pale orange-coloured bark, with an aromatic odour, which is used as a tonic.

Cane·llin. *Chem.* [f. prec. + -IN.] (See quots.)

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 720 A little Mannite, which was described by Petroz and Robinet as canellin. 1863-79 WATTS

Dict. Chem. I. 734 *Canella alba*..contains manna (formerly mistaken for a peculiar kind of sugar called canellin).

Caneology. *humorous.* [f. CANE *sb.*[1]; see -LOGY.] The doctrine of the use of the cane in corporal punishment.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 572 When caneology was practised in all well-disciplined schools. 1876 CLOUSTON *Wine & Walnuts* I. 242 Deeply skilled in caneology.

Cane·phorus. Also **ca·nephor, cane·phora.** [a. L. *canēphora*, Gr. *κανηφόρος* adj. (f. *κάνεον* basket + *-φορος* carrying), also as sb. in senses given. In mod.F. *canéphore*, whence Eng. *canephor.*]

a. In ancient Greece, one of the 'maidens who carried on their heads baskets containing the sacred things used at the feasts of Demeter, Bacchus, and Athena' (Liddell and Scott); hence, **b.** *Arch.* applied to 'figures of young persons, of either sex, bearing on their heads baskets containing materials for sacrifice' (Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss.).

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 713 To be chosen canephor was as if 'Beautiful' were stamped on the lintel of a woman's door. 1880 WARREN *Book-plates* iii. 23 The head of a canephorus.

Caner (kē·nəɹ) One who canes.

1868 *Daily News* 6 Oct., Described as a chair-caner.

Canescence (kăne·sĕns). *rare*[−1]. [f. as next; see -ENCE.] Hoariness, dull whiteness.

1855 R. BURTON *El Medinah* (1861) I. 306 All colour melts away with the canescence from above. The sky is of a dead milk-white.

Canescent (kăne·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *cānēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *cānēscĕre* to grow hoary, f. *cān-us* hoary.] Rather hoary; greyish or dull white, like the down or hairs on the leaves of plants.

1847 in CRAIG.

‖ **Canette** (kăne·t). [F. dim. of *cane, canne* CAN, jug.] A little (earthenware) can or pot.

1881 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 366 These quaint canettes are pretty, with their gilded edges, colored bodies and footlines in black.

Caneva, -as. **1.** Obs. form of CANVAS.

2. Also, modern fancy name of a woollen fabric.

1885 *Yng. Ladies Jrnl.* 1 July 3/2 Caneva .. made of the finest wool .. closely woven together to resemble canvas.

Canfir, canfora, obs. forms of CAMPHOR.

Ca·nful. As much as a can will hold.

1701 in *Fleet St. Mag.* (1887) I. 11 Having brought in a canfull of salt water. 1824 SCOTT *Redgaunt.* ch. xiii, A cup, or rather a canful, of tea.

† **Cang,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also **kang, chang, chank, cank.** [Of unknown derivation: the exchange of *ca-, cha-* suggests French origin; Godefroy has a quotation for *changon*, as a term of personal insult, which might be a deriv. of *chang.*]

A. *adj.* Foolish, silly. (In first quot. from *Ancr. Riwle* ? wanton.)

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 260 Ne keccheð he creftiluker cang men. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 56 To kesten kang [*v. r.* canh] eien upon sunge wummen. *Ibid.* 62 And nis heo to muche cang [*v. r.* chang, cangun]. *Ibid.* 358 Nis he a kang knit þet secheð reste iðe uihte.

B. *sb.* A fool.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 214 Þis is al þes canges blisse. *Ibid.* 270 He is so old cang [*v. r.* ald fol; ald ganh] þat kumeð. *Ibid.* 362 Oðer we beoð kanges [*v. r.* changes].

Hence **Canged** *a.*, foolish, besotted. **Ca·ngliche** *adv.*, foolishly. **Ka·ngschipe,** folly. **Ca·ngun** = *canged.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 362 (MS. T.) Oðer we arn cangede, þet weneð mid lihte scheapes buggen eche blisse. [See CANG *sb.*] *Ibid.* 56 Þet te wummen lokede cangliche o weopmen. *Ibid.* 338 Nan more kangschipe [*v. r.* madschipe, kanhschipe] nis þen setten God terme. *Ibid.* 62 [see CANG]. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 33 Þu most to him halden, beohe cangun oðer crupel.

Cang: see CANGUE.

† **Ca·ngeant,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. northF. *cangeant* = *changeant*: see CHANGE.] Changing.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV. (1641) 228/1 The cangeant colour of a Mallards neck.

Cangenet. [Perversion or error.] = CANZONET.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 124 Let me superuise the cangenet.

‖ **Cangia** (ka·ndʒă). [cf. It. *cangia*, F. *cange.*] A light boat used on the Nile.

1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5306/2 Cangi a Bashes (which .. are small Vessels fit for carrying and landing 40 Men). 1859 *All Y. Round* No. 14. 334 A couple of cangias with large flapping sails. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Nile* xi. 300 Such ricketty, barbaric-looking craft as these Nubian cangias.

Ca·ngica-wood. A wood from South America, of a light yellow-brown colour, used for cabinet-work and turnery. (Weale.)

1875 URE *Dict. Arts, Cangica wood*..is imported from the Brazils in trimmed logs, from eight to ten inches diameter.

Cangle (kæ·ŋg'l), *v. Sc.* [perh. onomatopœic: cf. *jangle, wrangle.*] *intr.* To dispute acrimoniously, to wrangle.

1619 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* (1629) 530 (JAM.) Only jangling and cangling, and at last returning to that where once wee beganne. 1839 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 19 Oct 310 To have .. personal and domestic affairs harrowed up and cangled over.

Ca·ngler, a wrangler, a quarrelsome disputant.

1730 RAMSAY *Cameleon*, 'Fy!' said a cangler, 'what d'ye mean?'

‖ **Cangue, cang** (kæŋ). Also 8 congo. [In F. *cangue*, ad. Pg. *cango*, connected with *canga* 'yoke for oxen, porter's yoke'.

Prof. Legge thinks that the notion that the Portuguese name represents or was suggested by a Chinese word is baseless. The Chinese name is *kiá*, in modern Pekinese *chiá*, in Canton dial. *ka*, explained as 'one stick added to another, as a flail, a cangue or wooden collar.' The *kang-giai*, mod. Mandarin *k'ing-hiai, ch'ing-hiai* 'neck-fetter', cited from the *Kwang-yun* (a Dict. of 1009) is not the name, but merely one of the explanations of the character *kiá.*]

A broad heavy wooden frame or board worn round the neck like a kind of portable pillory as a punishment in China.

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. 175 (Y.) With his neck in the congoes. 1797 STAUNTON *Embassy* II. 492 (Y.) The punishment of the *cha*, usually called by Europeans the cangue, is generally inflicted for petty crimes. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* s.v., The cang most commonly in use weighs 50 or 60 pounds..As the cang prevents his making any use of his hands, he must be fed by others. 1883 *Q. Rev.* Jan. *Corea* 188 A sort of cangue was fastened round the neck.

Hence **Cangue,** *v.*

[1696 BOWYER *Jrnl. Cochin China* in Dalrymple *Orient. Rep.* I. 81 (Y.) He was imprisoned, congoed, tormented.] 1883 *Daily Tel.* 2 Oct., Several men were brought up and cangued, the square boards being opened, their heads thrust through, the boards nailed up.

Can-hook. [? f. CAN *sb.*[1] + HOOK *sb.*] A contrivance for slinging a cask by the ends of its staves, consisting of a short rope or chain (little longer than the cask), with a flat hook at each end, the tackle being hooked to the middle of the rope or chain.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 13 The canhookes, slings, parbunkels. 1627 —*Seaman's Gram.* v. 21 The Canhookes..the Brewers vse to sling or carry their barrels on. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Mar.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

Canibal(e, obs. form of CANNIBAL.

Ca·nicide. [f. on L. type **canicīda*, f. *canis* dog + *-cīda* killing: see -CIDE.] A dog-killer.

1852 WILLIS *Sum. Cruise Medit.* xli. 248 The dead dog is hung by his heels..and the canicide is compelled to heap wheat about him.

Canicular (kăni·kiŭlăɹ), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 5 **cani-, canyculere,** 6 **canycular, canikeler, caniculare,** *Sc.* **-lair,** 6–7 **caniculer.** [ad. L. *canīcŭlār-is* pertaining to the dog-star, f. *canīcula* little dog, dog-star, dim. of *canis* dog. Cf. F. *caniculaire.*]

A. *adj.*

1. *Canicular days*: the days immediately preceding and following the heliacal (in modern times, according to some, the cosmical) rising of the dog-star (either Sirius or Procyon), which is about the 11th of August; the DOG-DAYS, q.v.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xv. 356 In the mydle of the monthe Iulius the Canicular dayes begyn. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 172 The Canycular daies begynne ye xv. kalendas of August and endure to the iiij. nonas of Septembre. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* B vj b, In the canikeler dayes whan the leves begynne to fall. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 19 All the time of the canicular daies they [dogs] are most ready to run mad. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 225 Some latitudes have no canicular dayes .. as .. Nova Zembla .. for unto that habitation the Dogge-starre is invisible. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 132 The extraordinary heat of the Sun..in the Canicular dayes. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Canicular days are computed by Harris to extend from the 24th of July to the 28th of August. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 158 In the canicular days or other hot weather.

2. Of or pertaining to the dog-days.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 95 In Julie, before the Caniculer windes. 1594 GREENE *Look. Glasse* (1861) 144 The sun .. Afflicts me with canicular aspect. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 243 The Canicular Habit of the Body. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* III. iii, The canicular heat of Jerusalem.

3. *Canicular cycle* or *period*: the ancient Egyptian cycle of 1461 years of 365 days each, or 1460 Julian years, also called the *Sothic* or *Sothiac period*; in which time (as was supposed) any given day of the year of 365 days would have passed successively through all the seasons of the natural year (taken as = 365¼ days). *Canicular year*: the ancient Egyptian year, computed from one heliacal rising of Sirius to the next.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Chald. Philos.* (1701) 2/1 A canicular Cycle, which consists of 1461 years (and are 1460 natural years). 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. vi. § 1. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 98 This period of 1461 years is called the Sothic Period, from Sothis, the name of the Dog-star, by which their fixed year was determined, and for the same reason it is called the Canicular Period.

4. *humorously.* Pertaining to a dog.

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* 7 If mother Hubbard .. Happen to tell one canicular tale; father Elderton..will counterfeit an hundred dogged Fables. 1833 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 425 Content with these canicular probations.

B. *sb.*

† **5.** The dog-star; (*pl.*) the dog-days. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VIII. 13 Er the Caniculere the hounde ascende. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* V. xxxvi, At goyng out of the Canyculeres. 1727 M^c^URE *Hist. Glasgow* 119 Scorching heats of the Canicular.

6. *humorously.* (*pl.*) Doggrel verses.

1872 DE MORGAN *Paradoxes* 207 Some caniculars or doggrel verses.

Canicule (kæ·nikiŭl). *rare.* [a. F. *canicule* dog-star, dog-days, ad. L. *canīcula.*] The dog-days.

a 1719 ADDISON *Let. in Student* II. 89 More afflicting to me than the canicule. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* IV. 1000 Resembling more the baneful Canicule. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 541 During the canicule of 1825.

Ca·niculture. *humorous.* [f. L. *canis* dog + *cultura.*] The rearing of dogs.

Newspaper. The most philosophic of the protests against caniculture.

Canikin, variant of CANNIKIN.

† **Cani·nal,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *canīn-us* CANINE + -AL.] = CANINE, dog-like.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 20/1 People which are troubled with a Caninall hunger. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contemp.* (1841) 186 Our English pulpits..have had in them too much caninal anger.

Canine (kănəi·n, kæ·nəin), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *canīnus*, f. *canis* dog; cf. F. *canin*, 16th c.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of, a dog; having the nature or qualities of a dog.

1623 COCKERAM, *Canine*, doggish. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 551 That Canine eloquence must needs sound harsh to their ears. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 335 As the Dog..Raving he foams, and howls, and barks, and bites.., His Nature, and his Actions all Canine. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. iv. 101 Greyhounds, the most graceful and the most attached of all the canine race.

b. of appetite, hunger, etc.: Voracious, greedy, as that of a dog. *Canine appetite, hunger*: the disease BULIMY. *Canine madness*: hydrophobia.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Canine*, dogge-hungry. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 21 The Sectaries have canine Appetites. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 6 P 6 The dreadful symptom of canine madness. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 391 Characteristic marks of canine madness. 1818 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 308 A canine appetite for reading.

2. *Canine tooth*: one of the four strong pointed teeth, situated one on each side of the upper and lower jaw, between the incisors and the molars; a cuspidate tooth. (In some animals the canine teeth are immensely developed and become *tusks.*)

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. XX. (1495) 124 Houndes wyth the sayd teeth that hyghte Canini gnawe bones.] 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 113 They whose teeth hang over their canine teeth, are also adjudged railers. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 752 The Teeth are in Men of three kinds, Sharp, as the Fore-teeth; Broad, as the..Molar-teeth, or Grinders; and Pointed-teeth, or Canine, which are between both. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 478/1 The canine teeth [of the Carnivora] are .. preeminently strong, long and sharp.

3. *Anat. & Phys. Canine fossa*: a depression in the upper jaw-bone behind the canine prominence. *Canine laugh*: the expression of the face in sneering (so called because similar to that of a dog's face in snarling), *risus sardonicus*. *Canine muscle*: the *levator anguli oris*, which in the dog raises the corner of the mouth in snarling. *Canine prominence* or *ridge*: a ridge on the upper jaw-bone caused by the fang of the canine tooth.

1836–39 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 223/1 From the inner part of the canine fossa. *Ibid.* 207/2 The canine ridge, which corresponds to the socket of the canine tooth.

B. *sb.* = Canine tooth (see 2). Also in *comb.*, as *canine-shaped* adj.

1835 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Quadrupeds* § 71 (L.) The more perfect quadrupeds have three sorts of teeth, termed incisors, canines, and molars. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 7 The absence of canines is characteristic of the order.

¶ Jocosely used for 'dog'.

1869 E. FARMER *Scrap Book* (ed. 6) 61 As though 'Hullah' had tutored each canine to sing. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Apr. 13/2 A better-favoured canine was sacrificed.

Caning (kē·nin), *vbl. sb.* [f. CANE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of CANE *v.*; a beating with a cane.

1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. viii. (1841) I. 150, I owe him a caning for all this. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 53 Having a caning inflicted.

Caniniform (kănəi·nifōɹm), *a.* [f. L. *canīn-us* CANINE + -FORM.] Shaped like a canine tooth.

1876 TOMES *Dent. Anat.* 390 The outermost [incisor] being somewhat caniniform.

Caninity (kăni·niti). [f. L. *canīnus*, after *humanity.*]

1. Canine quality or trait; dog nature or race.

1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 92, I surely may be excused for this caninity. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* I. ix. 132 A lover of humanity can hardly fail to be a lover of caninity. 1884 A. PUTNAM *10 Yrs. Police Judge* xii. 86 These dog-masters have imbibed the worst qualities of caninity.

2. Sympathy with dogs, kindness to dogs.

1864 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. VI. 447 Our Duke's caninity had the more benevolent purpose, etc. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Feb. 289/1 The humanity of the wire muzzle, or rather its enlightened caninity.

† **Ca·nion, ca·nnion, canon.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 **cannyon,** 6–7 **canion, canyon,** 7–8 **cannion**; also 6–7 **canon,** 7 **cannon.** [In form *canion*, a. Sp. *cañon* tube, pipe, gun-barrel, 'the cannions of breeches' (= F. *canon*, It. *cannone*), augmentative of *caña*, It. *canna* tube; see CANNON. The F. form *canon* was also used in the same sense.]

pl. Ornamental rolls, sometimes indented, sometimes plain or straight, laid like sausages round the ends of the legs of breeches.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 56 Hose..with Canions annexed reaching down beneath their knees. 1598 HENSLOWE *Diary* Apr. (Fairholt) A payer of paned hose..drawne out with cloth of silver and canyons to the same. *Ibid.* Hose..laid with silver lace and canons of cloth of silver. 1611 COTGR., *Chausses à queue de merlus*, round breeches with strait cannions. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 24 May, Made myself as fine as I could, with the linning stockings on and wide canons. 1677 *Songs Costume* (1849) 182 By thy dangling pantaloons, And thy ruffling port cannons. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Cannions*, old-fashioned ornament for the Legs. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 266 Closer-fitting hose .. with the canions, or canons attached. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume* 412 Canions .. are constantly seen in portraits of Henry III of France and his court.

Hence **Canioned** *a.*, having canions.

1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* II. i. Wks. 1873 III. 20 The bragging velure-caniond hobbi-horses.

Canister (kæ·nistəɹ). Also 8–9 **cannister**. [ad. L. *canistr-um* bread basket, basket for fruit or flowers, ad. Gr. *κάναστρον* wicker basket (app. f. *κάννα* reed).]

1. A small case or box, usually of metal, for holding tea, coffee, shot, etc.

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4915/4 A silver Canister for Tea. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) C cc b, A case..or cannister, filled with case-shot. 1778 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1887) III. 320 An author hunted with a cannister at his tail. 1828 J. W. CROKER in *Cr. Papers* (1884) I. xiii. 404 A dog with a canister tied to his tail.

b. *R. C. Ch.* A metal vessel used to hold the wafers before consecration.

† 2. An instrument used in racking off wine. *Obs.*

1678 PHILLIPS, *Cannister*, a certain Instrument which Coopers use in the racking of [1696 off] the Wine. Hence in BAILEY, etc.

† 3. A quantity of tea from 75 to 100 lbs. weight.

1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v., Canister; of Tea, 75 to 1 c. weight. 1715 in KERSEY. 1721 in BAILEY.

4. A basket for bread, flowers, etc. [transl. or imitation of the Lat. or Gr.]

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* IV. viii. (1715) 233 Full Canisters of fragrant Lillies. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* I. (1886) 30. 1718 POPE *Odyss.* I. 184 They heap the glittering canisters with bread. 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Monadnoc* Wks. (Bohn) I. 435 Weave wood to canisters and mats.

5. Short for *canister-shot* (see 6).

1801 *Naval Chron.* VI. 237 A brisk discharge of cannister and grape. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 332 'Put another dose of canister in.' We did so, and then discharged the gun. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. i. 121 The storm of..grape and canister came in blasts.

6. *Comb*, as *canisterful*; **canister-shot**, a kind of case-shot consisting of 'a number of small iron balls .. packed in a cylindrical tin case fitting the bore of the gun from which it is to be fired' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Case-shot*).

1809 *Naval Chron.* XXI. 25 Repeated broadsides of grape and cannister shot. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VI. 376, 1000 rounds of canister shot. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* vi. 309 A canister-full of treasure.

Ca·nister, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* **a.** To put in a canister. **b.** To fasten a canister to the tail of (a dog). Hence **Ca·nistered** *ppl. a.*

1815 *Hist. J. Decastro* ii. 58 No dog canistered but I held his tail. 1843 A. FONBLANQUE in *Life & Labours* ii. (1874) 144 The canistered genii..in the 'Arabian Nights'. 1862 MARK NAPIER *Life Dundee* II. 124 In the same spirit with which a cruel boy canisters a dog.

† **Ca·nitude.** *Obs.*—[0] [ad. L. *cānitūdo*, f. *cānus* grey.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Canitude*, hoariness, whiteness, gravity. Hence in 1678–96 PHILLIPS, and 1721–42 BAILEY.

Cani·vorous, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *canis* dog, after *carnivorous*.] Dog-devouring.

1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLV. 287 They are fond of puppies..They do this not from a canivorous propensity.

† **Cank,** *a. dial.* or *slang. Obs.* Dumb.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 36 *Cank*, dumb. 1688 R. HOLMES *Armoury* II. iii. § 68 *Canke*, a Dumb Man. 1731–1800 BAILEY, *Cank*, dumb. (*Country Word*).

Cank (kæŋk), *v. dial.* [Imitative of the sound.] *intr.* To cackle as geese; to talk rapidly, to chatter. Hence **Cank** *sb.*, **Ca·nking** *vbl. sb.*

1741 SHENSTONE *Let.* 23 Sept. Wks. 1777 III. 36 The canking of a goose. 1773 GRAVES *Spir. Quix.* IV. iii. (D.) The canking of some Spanish geese..threw poor Jerry into the utmost consternation. 1869 B. BRIERLEY *Red Wind. Hall* xiv. in *Lanc. Gloss.* s.v., Aw'll just have a bit of a cank wi' thee. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Cank*, to cackle as geese; to talk rapidly, to gabble.

Cankar, -ard, -art, obs. ff. CANKER, -ED.

Cankedort: see KANKERDORT.

Canker (kæ·ŋkəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 1 **cancer, -or,** 3 **cauncre,** 3–4 **cancre,** 4 **kankir,** 4, 6 **cankre,** 5 **cankyr, kankere,** 6 **cancar, cankar, kanker,** 6–7 **cancker,** 4– **canker.** [a. ONF. *cancre*, in Central OF. and mod.F. *chancre* (whence also in Eng. *shanker*, CHANCRE, q.v.):—L. *cancr-um* (nom. *cancer*) crab, also gangrene. The word had been used in OE. directly from L.]

1. An eating, spreading sore or ulcer; a gangrene. † **a.** Formerly, often the same as CANCER. **b.** Now *spec.* A gangrenous affection of the mouth, characterized by small fetid sloughing ulcers; gangrenous stomatitis, stomacace. Also called *canker of the mouth* or *water-canker*. **c.** *Farriery.* A disease of the horse's foot, characterized by a fetid discharge from the frog.

For the specific sense **a.** the Latin *cancer* was introduced about 1600; but *canker* was used alongside of it till *c* 1700.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 110 Gemeng wiþ þam dustum, clæm on ðone cancer. *Ibid.* I. 370 Wiþ cancer-wund. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 98 Ase holi writ seiþ, 'hore speche spret ase cauncre.' 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Tim.* ii. 17 The word of hem crepith as a kankir [1388 canker, Vulg. *ut cancer*]. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* X ij, A canker is a melancolye impostume, eatynge partes of the bodye. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Dk. Clarence* xi. 3 No cankar fretteth flesh so sore. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 79 Cankers in the mouthes of the children. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 14 Heale the inueterate Canker of one wound, By making many. 1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 248/2 When as a woman getteth an obduratede Breste, & feareth leaste it be the Cancker. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 282 The Canker in the mouth ..is a rawness of the mouth and tongue, which is full of blisters. 1630 WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* viii. 88 Who had halfe his nose eaten away with a Canker. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 99. 163 Women that have Cankers in their breasts. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3723/4 Her [a mare's] Tongue almost eaten off with a Canker. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. lxiii. (1738) 219 A mishapen or rusty Bit .. will create those sort of Ulcers the Farriers call Cankers. 1752 BERKELEY *Thoughts Tar-Water* Wks. III. 497 The foul disease, which with them passeth for a canker as they call it. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* xix. (1847) 401 Canker is a separation of the horn from the sensible part of the foot.

† 2. Rust. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* I. 9 Choler, grene lyke to grene cankar of mettalls. 1557 BIBLE (Genev.) *Matt.* vi. 19 Wher the mothe and kanker corrupt. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 71 The canker on Iron, *ferrugo*. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Canker*, rust; oxidization on any metal, but especially iron.

3. A disease of plants, *esp.* fruit-trees, characterized by slow decay of the bark and tissues.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 239 The disease of trees that the Latines caule *Caries*, which we may caule the worme or canker, being but a certeyne putrifaction, 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 54 Crab trees..are usually free from the Canker. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* v. (1814) 264 The canker or erosion of the bark and wood is a disease produced often..by a poverty of soil. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 62 Such trees are..not liable to canker.

b. (See quot.)

1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (1743) 92 Suffering others with their Shoes to tread on many of the Corns of the Malt while they lie working on the Floor, which is often attended with ill Consequences; for, by bruising the Kernels, there immediately commences the Growth of a Canker, that will show itself in a Bunch, turn green, etc.

4. A caterpillar, or any insect larva, which destroys the buds and leaves of plants; a canker-worm.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 60/2 Cankyr, worme of a tre, *teredo*. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 6 The eyes of..Betles, Cankers, & such other. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 3 Some to kill Cankers in the muske rose buds. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 45 As killing as the canker to the rose. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 111 The garden worm commonly called a Canker. 1782 MARSHALL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 217 Among the numerous enemies to which turnips are liable, none have proved more fatal here than the Black Canker (a species of Caterpillar). 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 103 The prophet [Jonah] was offended..that the canker was sent to destroy his favorite plant.

† 5. An inferior kind of rose; the **dog-rose** (*Rosa canina*). *Obs.* exc. locally.

1582 HESTER *Phiorav. Secr.* I. xi. 11 The buddes of Cankers or wilde Eglantine. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. iii. 176 To put downe Richard, that sweet louely Rose, And plant this thorne, this Canker Bullingbrooke. 1623 FLETCHER *Maid of Mill* 20 A white rose or a canker. 1846 SOWERBY *Eng. Bot.* (1864) III. 230 The Wild Rose is sometimes called the Canker in various parts of the Country.

b. A local name for (*a.*) the common Wild Poppy (*Papaver Rhœas*); (*b.*) the Dandelion (*Leontodon Taraxacum*); (*c.*) a toadstool or other fungus. (Britten & Holl.)

6. *fig.* (from senses 1–4) Anything that frets, corrodes, corrupts, or consumes slowly and secretly.

1564 PALFREYMAN in *Bauldwin's Mor. Philos.* To Rdr., That pestilent and most infectious canker, idlenesse. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 105 Three cankers, which..wil eat vp the whole common welth. 1597–8 BACON *Honour & Rep., Ess.* (Arb.) 68 Enuie which is the canker of Honour. 1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 36 An extravagant Interest..is a sure Canker to their Fortunes. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. i. 17 The canker of Byzantian vice.

7. (See quot.: cf. CANKERED 4.)

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 455 The brains of a Leopard being mingled with a little quantity of the water which is called a Canker, and with a little Jasmine, and so mixed together, doth mitigate the pain or ach of the belly.

8. *Comb.*, as *canker-bit(ten, -eaten, -hearted, -like, -mouthed, -poisonous, -stomached, -toothed* adjs.; **canker-berry,** the fruit of the Dog-rose; also the West Indian plant *Solanum bahamense*; **canker-bloom,** the blossom of the Dog-rose; **canker-blossom,** a worm that cankers a blossom, a canker (sense 4); also *fig.*; **canker-eat** *v.*, to eat away like a canker; † **canker-fly,** app. some kind of caterpillar; **canker-rash,** a variety of scarlet fever in which the throat is ulcerated; **canker-rose,** (*a.*) the Dog-rose (= sense 5); (*b.*) the wild poppy (= sense 5 b), 'from its colour, and from its injuring corn-land' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); cf. Turner's name 'red corn rose'; **cankerweed,** a dial. name of Ragweed; † **cankerwort,** (*a.*) the Dandelion (= sense 5 b); (*b.*) ? = *cancerwort* (see CANCER. See also CANKERFRET, CANKERWORM.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 174 The *Canker Berry. The berries are bitterish and thought to be very serviceable in sore throats. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 122 My name is lost By Treasons tooth: bare-gnawne and *Canker-bit. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 187/1 His reputation canker-bitten by the venomous tooth of slander. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* liv. 5 The *Canker-bloomes have full as deepe a die As the perfumed tincture of the Roses. 1590 — *Mids. N.* III. ii. 282 You iugler, you *canker blossome You theefe of loue. *a* 1619 DANIEL *Hist.* 222 Those corruptions which Time hath brought forth to fret and *canker-eate [the state]. 1593 DRAYTON *Eclog.* x. 81 A leaveless *Canker-eaten Bow. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4847/4 Her [a mare's] Tongue Canker-eaten. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 98 There be of Flies, Caterpillars, and *Canker flies, and Bear flies. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clxvii. 1034 *Cankerhearted against God. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* 704 (R.) [Dissimulation] *canker-like devours it to the root. 1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 434 They [cocks] may..become seam-eyed or *canker-mouthed. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 47 The *canker-poisonous chains. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 112 The Wild, or *Canker-Rose, called Cinosbaton. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 233 *Rosa canina* (Common Dog-rose) .. another of its names, the Canker-Rose. 1607 *Lingua* III. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 388 Those *canker-stomached, spiteful creatures. 1788 BURNS *Let. Mrs. Dunlop* 27 Sept. (Globe) 428 A *canker-toothed, caterpillar critic.

Canker (kæ·ŋkəɹ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To infect or consume with canker.

1398–1664 [see CANKERED 1, 3]. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 95 P 1 To canker the root.

† **b.** To corrode, rust, tarnish. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1420 [see 2]. 1570–1799 [see CANKERED 2].

2. *fig.* To infect, corrupt; to consume slowly and secretly like a canker.

a 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4003 God graunte knyghtes rubbe awey the ruste Of covetise, yf it her hertes cankir. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* II. (1851) 33 There is no art that hath bin more canker'd in her principles .. then the art of policie. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 85 P 11 Cankered by the rust of their own thoughts. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* XXVI, No lapse of moons can canker Love. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* II. xi. (1878) 119 A world smitten with a curse which cankers half its blessings.

3. *intr.* To become cankered; † to rust, to grow rusty or tarnished; to fester (*dial.*). Also *fig.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.*, This latton basen cankeryth, for faulte of occupyeng. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 192 As with age, his body ougher growes, So his minde cankers. *a* 1626 BACON *Physiol. & Med. Rem.* (L.) Silvering will sully and canker more than gilding. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* I. vii. 75 It cankers and breeds worms.

Cankered (kæ·ŋkəɹd), *ppl. a.* Forms: 5 **cankerd,** 5–7 **-cred,** 6 **-karde, -card, -cerd, -ckerde, -ckered, -ckred, -crid,** (*Sc.* **-karit, -kerit, -kerrit, -kcart, -kart, kankyrryt**), 6–7 **cankard,** 6–8 **-kred,** 7 **-cered,** 6– **cankered.** [f. CANKER *v.* + -ED.]

1. Ulcerated, gangrened.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xxiv. (1495) 783 Rotyd wounde..cancred other festred. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xxiv. 654 Old cankered sores.

† 2. Rusted, corroded; tarnished. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 49 Cankred, *ferruginosus*. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 72 The canker'd heapes of strange-atchieued Gold. 1611 BIBLE *Jas.* v. 3 Your gold and siluer is cankered. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 227 The iron..will become cankered.

3. Of plants: **a.** Infected with canker. **b.** Eaten by a cankerworm.

c 1530 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 88/2 The cancred rote of pride. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 205 If you find any [Tulips] to be Canker'd. 1803 *Ann. Rev.* I. 767/1 A new and effectual method of..curing cankered trees. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) I. vi. 115 To pine and droop like a cankered rosebud.

† 4. Infected, polluted; infectious, venomous.

1633 MILTON *Arcades* 53 What the..hurtful worm with cankered venom bites. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 106 The Colepit waters, especially those they call Canker'd waters, that kill all the fish wherever they fall into the Rivers.

5. *fig.* Infected with evil; corrupt, depraved.

c 1440 *York Myst.* vii. 97 Here is a cankerd company. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. iv. 72 Defend 30w fra that cankyrit [*v.r.* kankeyryt] cast. 1535 COVERDALE *Susanna* 52 O thou olde canckerde carle, that hast vsed thy wickednesse so longe. 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 296 Dangerous, pestilent, cankered heresy. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* App. 693 The cancred greediness of worldly minded men. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. ii. 9 The .. most cankered villain. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* VIII. 290 A cankered profligate, case-hardened in sensuality.

6. *fig.* Malignant, envious; ill-natured, spiteful; ill-tempered, crabbed. (This and preceding sense were exceedingly frequent in 16th c.)

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. xi. 12 Rolling in mynd full mony cankarit bloik. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 60 Cruell and crabit, and cankerit of kynd. 1555 *Fardle Facions* Pref. 20 Any cankered reprehendour of other mens doynges. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 194 A wicked will..A cankred Grandams will! 1618 STUKELEY *Petit.* in *Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 394 A cancered enemy to God and his Sovereign. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXV, 'What ails ye to be cankered, man, wi' your friends?' 1859 C. BRONTË *Shirley* x. 146 The vinegar discourse of a cankered old maid.

Cankeredly (kæ·ŋkəɹdlĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] Spitefully, malignantly; peevishly.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 447 Rycht cankartlie he ansuerit him. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* 401 So cankardly he had our kin in hate.

Ca·nkeredness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Malice, spite; ill-humour; crabbed temper.

1538 SIR T. WRIOTHESLY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. II. 109 Thinking .. with his clemencye to conquerre their cancerdnés. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par., Pref. to Luke* 3a, With malicious cancardnesse. 1660 HACKET *Serm. Whitehall* 22 Mar. 8 The cankardness of two men cost them fourty years bondage more.

Ca·nkerfret, *sb. Obs.* or *dial.* [See next, and the verb.]

†**1.** Corrosion by rust. *Obs.*

1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. iii. 86 That the Armes of the Romans might not take dust, or canker-fret. [Or is this *vb.*?]

2. 'Copperas' (? Verdigris). **3.** 'A sore or blister in the mouth. *East.*' Halliwell.

†**Ca·nkerfret,** *a. Obs.* [f. CANKER *sb.* + FRET *pa. pple.* 'eaten away, gnawed'.] **a.** Eaten away with 'canker' or gangrene; **b.** Corroded with rust.

1297 R. GLOUC. 299 Somme by come cancrefrete, & somme blynde oþer wode. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 56 Blades..canker-fret and rustie within.

†**Ca·nkerfret,** *v. Obs.* [f. CANKER *sb.* + FRET *v.*] **a.** *trans.* To eat with 'canker'. **b.** *intr.* To become cankered; to rust.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 36 Which else through ease and selfe-love would rust and cankerfret. *Ibid.* 103 Ere [this sin] have cankerfretted the soul.

Cankering (kæ·ŋkəriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. CANKER *v.* + -ING 2.] That cankers: see CANKER *v.*

1388 WYCLIF *Pref. Ep. Jerome* vii. 69 Thorouȝ cancrynge rust [1382 rust wastynge]. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1641) 439 Neither fretting time, nor cancaring oblivion. 1673 T. MONCK (*title*) Cure for the Cankering Errors of the New Eutychians. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 196 The rust it had contracted, through the fault of cankering time. 1814 SOUTHEY *Inscript.* xxxvii. Wks. III. 158 A slow and cankering malady. 1832 LANDER *Exped. Niger* I. i. 32 Cutlasses..half devoured with cankering rust.

†**Ca·nkerly,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* [f. CANKER *sb.* + -LY.] = CANKERED, CANKEREDLY.

1580 H. GIFFORD *Gilloflowers* (1875) 6 That crabbed and canckerly naturde curre.

Cankerous (kæ·ŋkərəs), *a.* Forms: 6–8 **cancrous,** 7 **cankrous, -ckerous, -carous,** 7– **cankerous.** [f. CANKER *sb.* + -OUS, after It. *cancheroso,* F. *chancreux.*]

1. Of the nature of a CANKER, or eating sore; cancerous, gangrenous.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. iii. 18 The begynnynge of cancrous corruption. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 390 Cankrous vlcers of the mouth. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Malanders,* Being a sharp Salve, it will kill the canckerous Humour.

†**b.** Rusty, like rust. *Obs.*

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 160 A canckerous and æruginous quality.

c. Of the nature of canker or blight in plants.

a 1866 B. TAYLOR *Vineyard Saint* Poems (1866) 206 The vines were brown with cankerous rust. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. xi. 196 Cankerous blight, fruit-withering.

†**2.** Affected with canker; in a state of decay.

1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* in Halliw. *Charac. Bks.* (1857) 99 Your flesh, rotten; your bones, cankerous.

3. Having the qualities of a canker; eating into the flesh; corroding; infectious.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 17 A Cancarous and Corroding substance. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* Poems 1850 I. 186 These cankerous fetters.

4. *fig.*

1620 DEKKER *Dreame* (1860) 18 Cank'rous enuy. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. P 36. 450 His Words are cancrous, and fall as Excrements. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* IV. 50 Tyrannick rule .. whose cancrous shackles seiz'd The envenom'd soul. 1881 MRS. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. 100 A cankerous regret.

Cankerworm (kæ·ŋkəɹwɔ̄m). [CANKER *sb.* 4.]

1. A caterpillar that destroys buds and leaves, a CANKER (sense 4). **b.** *spec.* (in U. S.) The larva of the *Geometra brumata* or winter moth.

1530 PALSGR. 202/2 Cancker worme, *uer de chancre.* 1611 BIBLE *Joel* i. 4 That which the locust hath left, hath the canker-worme eaten. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 36 Viperous generation, caterpillars, moths, canker-worms. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* v, Pestilential heresy .. as a canker-worm in the rose-garland of the Spouse. 1841 EMERSON *Lect. Times* Wks. (Bohn) II. 260 The canker-worms have crawled to the topmost bough of the wild elm. 1863 LONGF. *Birds Killingw.* 196 From the trees spun down the canker-worms upon the passers-by.

2. *fig.*

1580 in Farr's *S. P.* (1845) II. 307 Unto the minde a canker-worme of care. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vi. (1831) 121 Must tradition..be the perpetuall canker-worme to eat out Gods commandments? 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 148 Lies..are cankerworms, and spoil all causes, good or bad.

Cankery (kæ·ŋkəri), *a.* Also 4– **cankry.** [f. CANKER *sb.* + -Y 1.]

†**1.** Of the nature of a canker; gangrenous. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lix. (1495) 274 Noli me tangere is a cankry postume in the face.

2. Affected with CANKER.

1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 79 Others [seem'd to be] Cankery or Black-Chollery.

†**b.** Rusty; affected as if with rust. *Obs.*

1744 WOGAN in J. Burton *Genuineness Clarendon's Hist.* 140 The ink being turned brown and cankry.

c. Of trees.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 136 Cut off as much as you can of the Cankry Boughs. 1802 W. FORSYTH *Fruit Trees* vii. (1824) 188 Finding the pear-trees in Kensington gardens in a very cankery, and unfruitful state.

3. *fig.* Cankerous; ill-humoured, crabbed. *Sc.*

1786 BURNS *Ep. Major Logan* iv, Cankrie care. 1792 A. WILSON *Eppie & Deil* Poet. Wks. (1846) 85 Right cankry to hersel' she cracket. — *Poems* (1816) 40 (Jam.) The cankriest then was kittled up to daffing.

Canking, *vbl. sb.*: see CANK *v.*

Canmesse. *Obs.* A variant of CANVASS.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 85 Canmesse, *canabis.*

Cann, *v. Naut.* See CON.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. ii. 14, I must confess you did not steer; but howsomever, you canned all the way. 1826 SCOTT in *Lockhart* xxiv. (Chandos) 571 Though I shall not desire to steer, I am the only person that can cann, as Lieut. Hatchway says, to any good purpose.

Cann, obs. form of CAN.

‖ **Canna** (kæ·nă), *sb.*1 [L. *canna* reed, CANE, taken in *Bot.* as the name of an entirely different genus.] A genus of endogenous plants (N.O. *Marantaceæ*), with brightly coloured flowers, yellow, red, or orange, and ornamental foliage, natives of warm climates, but cultivated in Britain.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 197 Sow on the Hot-bed .. Canna Indica..and the like rare and exotic Plants. 1767 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man own Gard.* 742/2 *Canna,* Indian shot, or canacorus. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 4/1 Mark also the crescent-shaped bed of Cannas—the Indian shot, as it is sometimes called, from the seed being so hard that the Indians used it as a missile.

‖ **Canna,** *sb.*2 See CANE *sb.*1 7.

1600 PORY *Leo's Africa* II. 61 A Canna (a measure proper to this region containing two elles) of course cloth is solde for halfe a peece of gold.

Canna (in 16th c. *cannocht*), Sc. form of *cannot*: see CAN *v.*

1721 RAMSAY *Poems* (1877) II. 267 He disna live that canna link The glass about. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 230, I canna read Greek—except in a Latin translation done into English.

Canna, var. of CANNACH.

Cannabal, obs. form of CANNIBAL.

Cannabic (kănæ·bik), *a.* [f. Gr. *κάνναβις* (L. *cannabis*) hemp + -IC.] Of the nature of hemp. *Cannabic composition,* a substance composed of a basis of hemp amalgamated with resin, and made into thick sheets, available for the same purposes as *papier mâché.* **Ca·nnabene** (*Chem.*), a volatile, colourless, strong-smelling liquid obtained from Indian hemp. **Ca·nnabin** (*Chem.*), the poisonous resin of the extract of Indian hemp. **Ca·nnabine** *a.*, of or pertaining to hemp. ‖ **Cannabis indica,** Indian hemp; the dried flowering tops of the female plants of *Cannabis sativa,* grown in warm countries.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Cannabine,* of hemp or hempen. 1871 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 391 Cannabene exerts a powerful intoxicating action, though in this respect it is less energetic than cannabin, the resin of Indian hemp. *Ibid.* I. 735 Cannabis indica .. used in the East as an intoxicating agent.

Cannable, obs. Sc. form of CANOPY.

Cannach (ka·năχ). *Sc.* Also **canna.** [a. Gaelic *cánach.*] The Cotton-grass (*Eriophorum*).

1803 MRS. GRANT *Poems* 42 (Jam.) The downy cannach of the wat'ry moors. 1804 GRAHAME *Sabbath* 244 Where the leafless cannachs wave their tufts Of silky white. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xv, Still as the canna's hoary beard. 1852 D. MOIR *Desert. Churchyard,* The hoary cannach.

Cannailyie, cannale, obs. ff. CANAILLE.

Cannakin, obs. form of CANNIKIN.

Cannal, obs. f. CANNEL, CANAL, KENNEL.

Cannapie, obs. form of CANOPY.

Cannas, canness, obs. Sc. ff. CANVAS *sb.*

Canne, obs. form of CAN *sb.*1, KHAN 1.

Canned (kænd), *ppl. a.* [f. CAN *v.*3] Put up or preserved in a can; tinned.

1865 *Morn. Star* 13 Apr., Canned milk. 1879 BODDAM-WHETHAM *Roraima* 140 *note,* A small quantity of canned provisions. 1881 *Newspr.,* Canned beef and mutton.

Cannefas, obs. form of CANVAS *sb.*

†**Cannel, canel** (kæ·nĕl), *sb.*1 *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **canel,** 5 **canell,** 5–6 **kanel,** 6 **canelle, cannel**(1, 7–8 **cannal**(1. See also CANAL. [ME. *canel, kanel,* a. ONF. *canel* channel of a river, conduit, etc.; the central OF. form was *chanel,* whence the parallel ME. *chanel,* later *channel.* F. *canel, chanel,* correspond to Pr., Sp. *canal,* It. *canale*:—L. *canāl-em* pipe, groove, channel, etc. After CANAL was introduced in 16th c., *ca·nnel* gradually became obsolete, though sense 2 still exists in the form KENNEL, and CANNEL-BONE, from sense 5, is in 18th c. dictionaries. In both of these senses *channel* also occurs as a parallel form; and all the other senses have been taken up either by CHANNEL or by CANAL.]

†**1.** (form *canel*) The natural bed of a stream of water; a water-course. *Obs.* Now CHANNEL.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1866 He did þe waters ga til þair canels þat þai com fra. *Ibid.* 22577 (Gött.) In-til hir canel [*v. r.* chanel] sal scho [þe se] turn, And als til þairis ilk a burn.

†**2.** (forms *canel, cannel*) The gutter or surface water-course in a street, or by a road. This sense still survives as KENNEL *sb.*2, q.v. (The 18th c. spelling *cannal* was app. influenced by *canal.*)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 335 Þei grutchiden a3ens þis water, and drunken podel water of þe canel. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxxix. 244 Is likned to a flood .. that trowbled as a kanel schal be. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 60/2 Canel, or chanelle [H. in the weye, P. in the strete], *canalis* [P. *aquagium*]. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xxxii. Wks. 896/1 They wyll..knele downe in the kanel and make their praiers in the open stretes. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Gluttony, etc.* (1859) 303 They lie stinking in our bodies, as in a lothsome sink or canell. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Sept., It was pretty to see how hard the women did work in the cannells, sweeping of water. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 83 The common cannals in the streets.

fig. 1540 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 59 All the stynkynge canelles of vice. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 92 Unravell your lives, sweep the hid corners, rake the cannels.

†**3.** (form *canel*) A pipe or tube; a tap for a cask. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 464 Canels or pipes wynes forth to lede Into the vat. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* 121 Looke þow haue tarrers [and] wyne canels. 1629 *Church-w. Acc. Houghton-le-Spring* Giuen for a spidick and a Cannell—jd.

†**4.** Channel, passage. *Obs.*

1561 HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1577) X ij a, When the canelles of the body be so feeble, that the soule can not through them worke hyr feates.

†**5.** The neck. *Obs.* = CHANNEL *sb.*1 10, KENNEL *sb.*3 [An ancient sense, the origin of which is not quite clear. Cotgr. has F. *canneau du col* 'the nape of the neck', Littré 'le conduit qui traverse le cou', evidently the medullary canal of the cervical vertebræ (see F. *nuque* in Devic). Mätzner compares also L. *canālis animæ* windpipe. Hence CANNEL-BONE, CHANNEL-BONE.]

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2298 Kepe þy kanel at þis kest.

†**6.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 60 (MS. K.) Canel of a belle, *canellus.*

7. *Comb.* (sense 2), *canel-dung, canel-raker* (cf. KENNEL); (sense 5) **canel-piece,** a piece of armour for the neck; see also CANNEL-BONE.

1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1866) II. 33 When we knocked at the *cannel-door, then the good door was shut. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* ccxlviii. 316 The women .. came out with stones & *canel dunge [FABYAN 599 'ordure of the strete']. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii, Some wolde haue of plate a bauer That on the brest fastned be a forne The *Canell pece more easy to be borne. *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 10 Bewardes, brycke borners, and *canel rakers. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 244/1 Carter or Cardinall, butcher or Byshop, tancardbearer or canelraker. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 58 A cannel raker, *purgator platearum.*

Cannel (kæ·nĕl), *sb.*2 Forms: 6 **canel,** (7–8 **canole,** 7 **cannol**), 7 **cannell, cannal,** 8 **canal, cannil, kennel,** (7–8 **channel,** 8–9 **candle**), 7– **cannel.** [Of northern, prob. Lancashire origin. *Can'le, cannle* is the Sc. and northern form of *candle,* and the opinion has been expressed, at least since early in the 18th c., that *cannel-coal* is really = 'candle-coal'. It does not appear in evidence that the pronunciation of *candle* as *can'le* goes back in Lancashire to the 16th c., though such may be the case. A greater difficulty is that it is doubtful whether the original name was not simply *canel,* rather than *cannel coal*: see the first mention in Leland 1538. But no other etymological conjecture yet offered will bear examination. The following quotations refer to the derivation:

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 294 Famous for yielding the Canal (or Candle) coal. It is so termed, as I guess, because the manufacturers in that country use no candle, but work by the light of their coal fire. 1796 KIRWAN *Min.* II. 52 Cannel Coal. This is found chiefly in Lancashire, its proper name is Candle Coal, as it burns like a Candle, but Candles in that shire are called Cannels. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 572 Cannel coal, so called from the enunciation of the word candle, in Scotland and the north of England, because its flame is clear and pure, like that of a candle. 1836 SIR G. HEAD *Home Tour* 14 It seems to be the general opinion that having been used to light the men at their work, and serving as candle, it became by corruption 'Cannel' coal. 1875 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* (E.D.S.) *Cannle,* a candle. *Cannle-coal* or *kennel-coal,* so called because it burns without smoke like a candle.]

A bituminous coal (in Scotland called *parrot-coal*), which burns with a very bright flame, and, from its richness in volatile matter, is much used in the manufacture of coal oils and gas: its texture is sufficiently compact and hard to allow of its being cut and polished like jet.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 47 Mr. Bradeshau hath a place caullid Hawe a myle from Wigan. He hath founde moche Canel like Se Coole in his Grounde very profitable to hym. 1673 R. BLOME *Brittania* in *N. & Q.* Ser. III. VII. 485/1 Wigan is famous for..the choicest Coal in England called cannell. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cannal,* choice Coals..that Blaze and Burn pleasantly. 1700 LEIGH *Lanc. & Chesh.* in *N. & Q.* Ser. III. VII. 485/2 The Kennel near Haigh, from which by distillation in a retort, will come over a very severe vitriolic water. 1836 SIR G. HEAD *Home Tour* 14 In Liverpool and elsewhere it is advertised by boards and placards 'Coal and Cannel sold here'. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. App. 437 Boghead Cannel .. was once a mass of mud. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 16 July Advt., The 'Curly' Cannel of a small district in Flintshire yields a larger percentage of crude mineral oil..than any cannel.

attrib. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 98 Cannel gas is said to be equal to 34.4 candles.

b. Also called *cannel coal.*

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 735 Commonly called Canole cole. 1679 Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 125 The Cannel-coal being the hardest..will take a passable polish. *a* 1728 Woodward (J.) Our canal-coal nearly equals the foreign jet. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* May, A head of his present majesty, cut in cannil coal. 1878 Green *Coal* i. 30 Cannel coal does not soil the fingers.

c. Occasionally, also *channel coal,* by assoc. with Cannel *sb.*[1] and its variant Channel.

1669 Lister in *Ray's Philos. Lett.* (1718) 55, I do think them not Channel because they burn with much Difficulty. 1751 S. Whatley *Eng. Gazeteer, Wigan* (Lanc.) Channel-coal, which .. may be taken up in a handkerchief without soiling it...They make snuff-boxes and other toys of it.

d. Often (since 1700) written *candle-coal.*

1734 [see above]. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 281 Between Wigan and Bolton, is found great Plenty of what they call Canel or Candle Coal. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* VII. 424 (Jam.) At Blair, beds of an inflammable substance, having some resemblance of jet, here called candle-coal, or light coal. 1805 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* II. 467 That light, hard, grey-coloured species called here candle coal.

†**Ca·nnel,** *v. Obs. Sc.* [a. F. *canne-ler.*] 'To channel, to chamfer' (Jamieson).

Cannel, -ell, var. Canel, *Obs.,* Sc. f. Candle.

†**Ca·nnel-bone.** *Obs.* Forms; 4–7 canel-, 5 canelle-, 5–7 cannell-, 6 cainell-, 6–7 canell-, 7 canal-, kannell-, cannel-. [f. *canel, kanel, kenel* 'neck'; see Cannel *sb.*[1] 5, and Channel *sb.,* whence also the form Channel-bone.]

1. The 'neck-bone': perh. properly the cervical vertebræ, which form the medullary canal. (But it is not easy to know in what sense early writers used it. Quotations *c* 1420, 1593, may belong to sense 2; and the Dict. explanations of 17–18th c. are of uncertain authority.)

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 943 Hyt [her neck] was white smothe streght, and pure flatte Wythouten hole or canel-boon. *c* 1420 *Anturs Arth.* xl. 12 The squrd squappes in toe His canel-bone allsoe, And cleuet his schild clene. 1557 *K. Arthur* (Copland) iv. xxviii, His sword kerued him unto his canell boone. 1593 Golding *Ovid's Met.* 284 [He] thrust him through the place in which the necke and shoulders joine, He groand, and from his cannell-bone could scarcely pull the stake. 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Cannel bone,* the Neck or Throat-bone. 1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* 149 The cannel bone of the Throat. 1678–96 Phillips, *Cannel-bone,* the neck-bone or wind-pipe. 1721 Bailey, *Canel-bone,* the Neck or Throat Bone, so named, because of its resembling a Canal.

2. The collar-bone or clavicle.

c 1420 [see prec.] 1470 Henry *Wallace* v. 823 Baith cannell bayne [1st ed. 1570 collar-bane] and schuldir blaid in twa. Throucht the mid cost, the gud suerd gart he ga. 1548 Patten *Exp. Scot.* 47 (Jam.) The Lorde Hume..had a fall from his horse, and burst so the canell-bone of his neck, that he was fayne to be caryed straight to Edenborowe. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 409 His cannell bone was broken which knitteth the two shoulders together in the forepart. 1611 Cotgr., *Clavicules,* the kannell bones, channell bones, necke-bones, craw-bones; extending (on each side one) from the bottome of the throat vnto the top of the shoulder. 1656 Dugard *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 219. 61 The two Shoulder-blades (which the Cannel-bones, called in birds, furculæ, that is little forks, couple to the Chest).

3. ? The haunch-bone or ilium of an animal.

c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 145 Betwene þe hyndur leggis [of þe cony] breke þe canelle boone. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. clvii. 463 The vpper thigh bone goeth into the pot of the Cannel-bone.

Cannel coal: see Cannel *sb.*[2]

†**Ca·nnellate, -elate,** *a. Arch. Obs.* [After It. *cannellato* 'wrought hollow or chamfered as a reed' (Florio), and F. *cannelé,* pa. pple. of *canneler* to channel or flute, as *canneler une colonne*; cf. *canneau* fluting, and med.L. *canellus* channel. (The number of *n*'s and *l*'s is thus quite unfixed.) The Fr. and It. words are taken as immediately connected with *cannella, cannelle,* dim. of *canna, canne* reed, cane, but F. *canneau* can hardly be separated from OF. *canel,* one of the forms of *canal*: see Canal, Channel.] Channelled, fluted.

1673 Ray *Trav.* (1738) II. 359 They are cannellate, and there are now standing seventeen of them. 1676 F. Vernon in *Phil. Trans.* II. 579 These Pillars..are canellate.

†**Cannel-nail.** *Obs.*

1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. xcviii. 389 Some canell naile, or other naile piercing the soale. 1639 T. De Grey *Compl. Horsem.* 199 If your horse have gotten a sore foot by meanes of any cannell-nayle.

Cannelure (kæ·nĕliŭɹ). Also 8 **canalure.** [a. F. *cannelure* groove, f. *canneler* to Channel.] A groove, fluting; also called Channelure.

Hence **Ca·nnelured** *a.,* grooved, fluted.

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 128 The colour of this shell is the purest white; its canalures or ribs, which serpentize, are crossed by circular lines. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 350 The hinder cannelure of the bullet. 1881 Greener *Gun* 153 Swiss long-range cannelured bullets.

‖ **Cannequin** (kæ·nékin). [a. F. *cannequin* = Pg. *canequim,* Sp. *caniqui.*] A kind of white cotton cloth from the East Indies.

1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

Canner (kæ·nəɹ). [f. Can *v.*[3] + -er[1]; cf. Canned.] One who cans meat, fish, fruit, etc.

1878 N. H. Bishop *Voy. Paper Canoe* 120 The canners take a large portion of the best peaches. 1878 *Robinson's Epitome of Lit.* Sept. 136/2 A canner of tomatoes. *Mod. Newspaper,* Fifteen million lobsters are annually used by the Maine canners.

Cannery (kæ·nĕri). [f. as prec. + -ery.] A factory where meat, fruit, etc. are canned.

1879 *Echo* 18 Oct. 1/5 The salmon canneries in Oregon. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* XI. 47 (*Oregon*) The first [salmon] cannery was established in 1868 by Mr. Hume, of Maine.

Cannes, -ess, obs. Sc. forms of Canvas.

Cannet (kæ·nĕt). *Her.* [a. F. *canette,* dim. of *cane* duck.] A duck, borne as a charge, without feet or bill.

Cannibal (kæ·nibăl). Forms: 6–8 **canibal,** 6–7 **caniball(e, canniball,** 7 **cannabal,** 7– **cannibal.** [In 16th c. pl. *Canibales,* a. Sp. *Canibales,* originally one of the forms of the ethnic name *Carib* or *Caribes,* a fierce nation of the West Indies, who are recorded to have been *anthropophagi,* and from whom the name was subsequently extended as a descriptive term.

Professor J. H. Trumbull, of Hartford, has pointed out that *l, n, r* interchange dialectally in American languages, whence the variant forms *Caniba, Caribe, Galibi*: and that Columbus's first representation of the name as he heard it from the Cubans was *Canibales,* explained as 'los de Caniba or Canima'; when he landed on Hayti, he heard the name of the people as *Caribes* and their country *Carib*; the latter was afterwards identified with Puerto Rico, named by the Spaniards 'Isla de Carib', 'which in some islands', Columbus says, 'they call *Caniba,* but in Hayti *Carib*'. Apparently, however, it was only foreigners who made a place-name out of that of the people: according to Oviedo (*Hist. Gen.* II. viii.) *caribe* signifies 'brave and daring', with which Prof. Trumbull compares the Tupi *caryba* 'superior man, hero, *vir*'. Calib-an is app. another variant = *carib-an*; cf. *Galibi* above-mentioned.

Columbus's notion on hearing of *Caniba* was to associate the name with the *Grand Khan,* whose dominions he believed to be not far distant; he held 'que Caniba no es otra cosa sino la gente del Gran Can'. To connect the name with Sp. *can,* It. *cane,* L. *canis* dog, was a later delusion, entertained by Geraldini, Bp. of San Domingo, 1521–5; it naturally tickled the etymological fancy of the 16th c., and may have helped to perpetuate the particular form *canibal* in association with the sense *anthropophagi.* See Prof. Trumbull's article, in *N. & Q.* Ser. v. IV. 171.]

1. A man (*esp.* a savage) that eats human flesh; a man-eater, an anthropophagite. Originally proper name of the man-eating Caribs of the Antilles.

1553 Eden *Treat. New Ind.* (tr. Sebastian Munster *Cosmog.* 15) Arb. 30 Columbus .. sayled toward ye South, and at ye length came to the Ilandes of the Canibals. And because he came thether on the Sundaye called the Dominical day, he called the Iland .. Dominica .. Insula Crucis.. was also an Ilande of the Canibales. 1555 — *Decades New World* (tr. Peter Martyr 1511) I. (Arb.) 66 The wylde and myscheuous people called Canibales or Caribes, which were accustomed to eate mannes flesshe (and called of the olde writers Anthropophagi) .. Vexed with the incursions of these manhuntyng Canibales. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* II. ix, Kin to the Anthropophagi and Canibals. 1594 J. Davis *Seaman's Secr.* II. (1607) 12 The Canibals of America flye the presence of men. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. iii. 143 The Canibals that each others eate. 1661 Hickeringill *Jamaica* 76 Thence they are call'd Caribs, or Cannibals. 1679 *Establ. Test* 18 The fierce Cannibals of the West Indies. 1748 Anson *Voy.* III. vii. (ed. 4) 480 The necessity of turning cannibal. 1772 Priestley *Nat. & Rev. Relig.* (1782) III. 50 M. Voltaire .. represents the Jews as canibals. 1852 Th. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* III. 214 Geraldini, who sought to Latinize all barbarous denominations, recognized in the Cannibals the manners of dogs (*canes*). 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* iii. 67 Nearly all blacks believe the whites to be cannibals.

b. *fig.* (sometimes formerly as a strong term of abuse for 'bloodthirsty savage').

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 739 (On Boner's portrait) This Cannibal in three years space Two hundred Martyrs slew. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI,* v. v. 61 Butchers and Villaines, bloudy Caniballes, How sweet a Plant haue you vntimely cropt. 1604 Hieron *Wks.* I. 559 Such are his carnall cardinals, Or rather bloudy canibals. 1845 Stoddart in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 159/1 The late Mr. Windham, an accomplished scholar .. whom Mr. Tooke calls .. a 'cannibal', and 'a cowardly assassin'. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life* vii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 420 Sickness is a cannibal which eats up all the life and youth it can lay hold of.

2. An animal that preys on its own species.

1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 696 The shark and great black stingray, are insatiable cannibals. 1881 Darwin *Earth Worms* i. 37 They [worms] are cannibals.

3. *attrib.* Pertaining to a cannibal, cannibal-like; bloodthirsty.

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 120 He is such a vaine Basilisco..& swarmeth in vile Canniball words. 1607 Chapman *Bussy D'Amb.* Plays 1873 II. 58 To feede The rauenous wolfe of thy most Canibal valour. *a* 1694 Tillotson *Serm.* xcix. (1742) VI. 1591 They have the face to complain of the cannibal laws, and bloody persecutions of the church of England. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 210 To stimulate their cannibal appetites. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. xiv. 400 The street poets portioned out all his joints with cannibal ferocity. 1873 *Spectator* 22 Feb. 240/1 He [the shrike] is a cannibal bird.

Cannibale·an, *a. rare.* In 7 **canniba·llian.** [f. prec. + -ean, -ian.] = Cannibalic.

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 34 a, His Canniballian fellowes. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 52 His cannibalean majesty.

Cannibalic (kænibæ·lik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ic.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a cannibal.

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* (1842) I. 413 The fat youth gave a semi-cannibalic leer at Mr. Weller. 1844 — *Mart. Chuz.* xxxvii, Preparers of cannibalic pastry. 1885 Blackie *What does Hist. Teach?* 111 In this worse than cannibalic style.

Cannibalish (kæ·nibălĭʃ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ish.] Savouring of cannibalism.

1837 *New Month. Mag.* XLIX. 522 It is rather a cannibalish proceeding. 1863 *Possibil. of Creation* 291 The poor fellow would be horrified at the cannibalish suggestion.

Cannibalism (kæ·nibăliz'm). [f. as prec. + -ism.] The practice of eating the flesh of one's fellow-creatures. *fig.* Bloodthirsty barbarity.

1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 177–8 By cannibalism, I mean their devouring, as a nutriment of their ferocity, some part of the bodies of those they have murdered. 1824 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.,* Dk. Buckhm. (1866) 312 The political cannibalism of the mob. 1879 Wallace *Australas.* 93 Cannibalism is..practised in most of the tribes.

Cannibalistic (kæ·nibăli·stik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ist + -ic.] Addicted to or pertaining to cannibalism. Hence **Ca·nnibali·stically** *adv.*

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 476 They see Englishmen .. pugnacious, intemperate, and cannibalistic. 1884 *Pall Mall Budget* 22 Aug. 27/1 Badgers are equally cannibalistic. 1851 H. Melville *Whale* x. 55 Queequey was General Washington cannibalistically developed.

Canniba·lity. *rare.* [see -ity.] = Cannibalism.

1796 *Monthly Mag.* I. 294 Cannibality, or man-eating, has always existed as a condition and practice of mankind.

Cannibally (kæ·nibăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly[2].] After the manner of a cannibal. Also *fig.*

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* IV. v. 200 And hee had bin Cannibally giuen, hee might haue boyld and eaten him too. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* II. App. (1852) 194 To have cannibally devoured one another.

†**Ca·nnibe,** *a. Obs.* [Conjectured by some to be for F. *canif* or its OF. dim. *canivet.*]

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1157 Showe forth also the cannibe knyves lite In plantes yonge a branch awaie to take.

Cannie: see Canny.

Cannikin, canikin (kæ·nĭkin). Forms: 6–9 **canni-, cani-,** 7 **canna-,** 9 **canakin.** [dim. f. Can *sb.*[1]: cf. Du. *kanneken,* Eng. *mannikin, pannikin,* and see -kin.] A small can or drinking vessel.

1570 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrew* in *Sc. Poems* 16*th C.* II. 313 (Jam.) Carruse, and hald the cannikin klynclene. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. iii. 71 And let me the Cannakin clinke, clinke. [1658 Hexham *Du. Dict., Kanneken,* a small Canne, Pot, or Cruse.] 1764 *Gentl. Mag.* XXXIV. 89 And clink the cannikin here below. 1845 Browning *Flight Duchess* xvi. 1 When the liquor's out why clink the cannikin? 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 570 With a canikin of rum.

b. *slang.* (see quots.)

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. iii. § 68 *Cannikin,* the Plague. 1690 in B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.*

Cannily (kæ·nĭli), *adv. Sc.* (and *north. dial.*) [f. Canny *a.* + -ly[2].] Sagaciously, skilfully, prudently; cautiously, slily; gently, softly; comfortably, etc. (see various senses of Canny).

1636 Rutherford *Lett.* lxix. (1862) I. 178 Those who can take that crabbed tree handsomely upon their back and fasten it on cannily, shall find it such a burden as wings to a bird. *a* 1662 Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 147 (Jam.) He has .. carried himself far more cannily than any of that side. *a* 1758 Ramsay *Poems* (1800) II. 386 Steering cannily thro' life. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxvii, Step lightly and cannily. — *Bl. Dwarf* vii. 1839 *Cumbrld. & Westm. Dialog.* 18 Sae we dud varra connoly. 1866 Kingsley *Herew.* xv. 199, I told my story as cannily as I could.

Canniness (kæ·ninĕs). *Sc.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] Sagacity, skilfulness, prudence, cautiousness; gentleness, quietness.

a 1662 Baillie *Lett.* (1775) II. 92 (Jam.) When the canniness of Rothes had brought in Montrose to our party. 1878 P. Bayne *Purit. Rev.* iii. 81 Native Scotch prudence and canniness.

†**Canning,** *vbl. sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. Can *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] Being able, ability.

a 1555 Bradford *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 28 (D.) Why would I not but because I could not? I mean because my canning is taken away by sin. 1615 T. Adams *White Dev.* 38 Cunning served his turn when canning did no good.

Canning (kæ·niŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Can *v.*[3] + -ing[1].] The preserving of meat, fish, fruit, etc., by sealing up in cans or tins; tinning.

1872 in *Sacramento Weekly Union* 24 Feb. 6 (Hoppe). 1879 *Echo* 18 Oct. 1/5 In canning, every precaution is used to secure the native freshness and flavour of the article preserved. 1882 *Standard* 10 Feb. 5/3 The 'canning' of the vast shoals of salmon.

attrib. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 159 Thistle Haddie Canning and Curing Company. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 297/2 The canning house.

Cannion, variant of Canion, *Obs.*

†**Ca·nnipers.** *Obs.* Corrupted f. Callipers.

1707 J. Mortimer *Husb.* (J.) The square is taken by a pair of cannipers, or two rulers clapped to the side of a tree, measuring the distance between them. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Felling,* A pair of cannipers.

Cannister, obs. form of Canister.

Cannoa, cannoe, obs. ff. Canoe.

Cannon (kæ·nən), *sb.*[1] Also 6 (**chanon**), 6–8 **canon.** [In 16th c. also *canon,* Sc. *cannoun,* a. F. *canon* (14th c. in Littré) = Pr. *canon,* Cat. *canó,* Sp. *cañon,* It. *cannone,* lit. 'great tube, barrel', augm. f. *canna, canne* Cane, reed, pipe, tube. The spellings *canon* and *cannon* occur side by side down nearly to 1800, though the latter is the more frequent after *c* 1660.]

†1. A tube, a cylindrical bore. *Obs.*

1588 LUCAR *Tartaglia's Arte Shooting* 30 How long the canon or concauitie of every Peece of Artillerie ought to bee. 1604 E. G. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. ix. 353 A small canon of cristall, in length half a foote. 1611 COTGR., *Trajectoire*, the cannon, or taile of a perfuming funnell. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 358 You must make fast the foresaid Canon of the said barke of the new branch.

2. A piece of ordnance; a gun or fire-arm of a size which requires it to be mounted for firing. (The leading current sense.)

The following varieties are mentioned in the 16th–17th c.: *Cānon Royall*, height 8½ in.; shot 66 lbs. *Canon*, height 8 in.; shot 60 lbs. *Canon Sarpentine*, height 7½ in.; shot 53¼ lbs. *Bastard Canon*, height 7 in.; shot 41¼ lbs. *Demy Canon*, height 6½ in.; shot 30¼ lbs. *Canon Petro*, height 6 in.; shot 24¼ lbs.

For the various ancient forms of cannon or great guns, see ASPIC, BASILISK, BASTARD, CARTHOUN, CULVERIN, DRAGON, FALCON, FALCONET, SAKER, SERPENTINE, SIREN, etc.

1525 T. MAGNUS in *State Papers* (1836) IV. 325, 5 gret gonnes of brasse called cannons, besides sondery other fawcons. 1545 EARL SHREWSBURY *ibid.* V. 441 To sende unto Tynmowthe..a cannon, a saker, etc. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 163 A chanon, gunne, *tormenti genus.* 1573 *Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 330 Thrie houlkis of Ingland, ladunit with ane cannone ryell, four singill cannounis..with ane Scottis peice les nor ane cannoun. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 153 Then, a Soldier..Seeking the bubble Reputation Euen in the Canons mouth. 1604 E. GRIMSTON *Siege of Ostend* 189 Canons of wood, a fadom long, with great bandes of Yron. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xvi. (1821) 387 An other Cannon was brought up, and planted by the Demy-cannon. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 18 They march directly up to the mouth of the loaded Canon. 1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 832 Iron Bars, Cannons, and Bullets. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 97 Mr. Nasmyth, whose monster cannon ..was to astonish the whole world. 1864 H. JONES *Holiday Papers* 219 The Irishman's recipe for a cannon 'Take a long hole, and pour some brass round it'.

b. Also *collect.* (='artillery, ordnance'), and *pl.*

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iii. 56 Thou hast talk'd..Of Basiliskes, of Canon, Culuerin. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 495 In the trial every one of the great guns, the whole cannon of seven..broke in pieces. 1760 *Keysler's Trav.* I. 184 The largest cannon here are about fifty pounders. 1855 TENNYSON *Charge Lt. Brigade* iii, Cannon to right of them, Cannon to left of them, Cannon in front of them Volley'd and thunder'd.

c. *Phrase.*

a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* v. (1655) 239 He was apprehended, and by sentence of the Council of War condemned to ride the Cannon.

3. *Mech.* a. A barrel or hollow cylindrical piece capable of revolving independently on a shaft, with a greater or less velocity than that of the shaft. b. The perforated barrel of a watch-key.

4. A smooth round bit. Also *cannon-bit.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 37 Could manage fair His stubborne steed with curbed canon bitt. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. ii. (1668) 24 A sweet smooth Cannon bit, with a plain watering chain. 1617 — *Caval.* II. 50 The first byt a horse should weare, should be a smooth Cannon. 1617 J. LANE *Squire's T.* 273 The bitt, a canon bytt.

5. The part of a bell by which it is suspended; also called the *ear*. See also CANON[1] 14.

1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* i. 4 The ear or cannon on its top or crown, by which it is hung..in the tower.

6. An empty zinc retort; see quot.

1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Eng.* I. 74 Beneath the retorts is placed a row of six so-called cannons to break the heat.

7. *Billiards.* A stroke in which the player's ball is made to hit one of the other balls in such a way as to glance from it and strike the second.

(Also called *carambole* and *carrom*, of which *cannon* appears to be a perversion; probably influenced by the notion of a 'heavy shot'.)

1839 KENTFIELD *Billiards* 36 Canons..constitute by far the most interesting part of Billiards. 1844 MARDON *Billiards* 4 Scoring canons and hazards. 1859 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxiii, 'I wish to the doose your wife was dead.' 'So do I. That's a cannon by Jove.' 1863 MISS BRADDON *J. Marchmont* II. i. 3, I am afraid she'll never make a cannon. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xi. 157 Even when he got a good chance of a cannon, the smallness of the balls caused him to fail entirely.

b. ?*transf.* [The date is early.]

1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VII. ii, Briskly stooping to pick up a lady's fan when two other gentlemen are doing the same, and so making a cannon with your head against both of theirs.

8. *attrib.*

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vii. 203 His new stampt complement, his Cannon oathes. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Siege Rhodes* Poems (1673) 40 With smoke of Cannon-Clouds. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Master of Mine* I. xii. 175 Gusts, fitful though terrible—very cannon blasts of air.

9. *Comb.*, as *cannon-bore, -breech, -bullet, -casting, -fever, -flash, -mouth, -fodder, -reek, -smoke; cannon-hot, -moulded, -mouthed, -smoked* adjs.; †*cannon-roared* pa. pple.; **cannon-clock**, a cannon with a burning-glass so fixed over the vent as to fire the priming on the sun's reaching the meridian; **cannon-fly** (see quot.); **cannon-lock**, a contrivance for exploding the charge of a cannon; **cannon-metal**, a variety of bronze used for cannon; **cannon-mouth**, the mouth of a cannon-bit; **cannon pinion**, the perforated pinion which carries the minute hand of a watch, and drives the minute wheel; **cannon-royal** (see sense 1); **cannon-stove**, a stove for heating, shaped somewhat like a mortar. See also CANNON-BALL, -BASKET, etc.

1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 64 So clear from danger, that..a Pound of Butter did not melt being laid upon the *Cannon-britch. 1605 *1st Pt. Jeronimo* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 382 Spleens big as a *cannon-bullet. 1724 WATTS *Logic* I. ii. § 4 It is slow when compared with a cannon-bullet. 1833 *Edin. Rev.* LVII. 381 That..exciting sensation known to military men by the name of the *cannon-fever. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* xxix. 229 The last *cannon-flash of a retreating army. 1787 T. BEST *Art of Angling* (ed. 2) 114 The Oak Ask, Woodcock, *Canon or Down hill fly. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* II. 297 The oak-fly. Some call this..the cannon-fly. 1567 in Tytler *Hist. Scotl.* (1864) III. 264 Knox thundered out..*cannon-hot against her. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II. xxxv, Deep *Cannon Mouth'd experienc'd Hounds. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 178 A long boss or pipe called the *cannon pinion. The cannon pinion drives the minute wheel. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 134, 5000 Quintals or Centenaires of *Cannon powder. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 71 Serpentine powder in old time was in meale, but now corned and made stronger, and called Canon corne powder. 1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 91 When the fame of the king of fishes was *canon-roared in her ears. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* II. 147 My new order ribbon; it is not in itself beautiful, but it becomes so when *cannon-smoked.

Ca·nnon, *sb.*[2] [Cf. CANION (also spelt *cannon*), and CANNON *sb.*[1]] A cylindrical or sausage-like curl, properly horizontal, like the canions of breeches. Hence *Cannon curls.*

c 1800 *Mem. Mary Somerville* iii. (1873) 41 He wore a powdered wig, with cannons at the ears, and a pigtail. 1857 GEO. ELIOT *Sc. Cleric. Life, Janet's Repent.* v. 218 With..sandy hair, which was this morning arranged in taller cannon-curls than usual. *Ibid.* II. 190 Old lawyer Pittman's daughters with cannon curls surmounted with large hats.

Ca·nnon, *v.* [f. the sb.: cf. It. *cannonare.*]

1. *intr.* To discharge a cannon. *trans.* To cannonade.

1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 170 To learn and use the art of canooning and bombarding. 1693 *Mem. Ct. Teckely* I. 43 At break of day they began to Cannon the Imperialists. 1865 *Spectator* 7 Jan. 5 He must..cannon them into material civilization.

2. *Billiards.* To play one's ball so as to make a CANNON (see sense 7). Also (of the ball), to strike and rebound.

1844 MARDON *Billiards* 11 Any bungler can canon full upon a ball. 1859 J. LANG *Wand. India* 114 He cannoned all over the table, went in off the red and white. 1864 *Spectator* 531 The art of cannoning as it were, against the miserable, the ball ultimately meant to strike the great and powerful. 1873 BENNETT & CAV. *Billiards* 225 If the spot-white is cannoned on full, the balls will be left together.

3. *trans.* To strike with rebounding collision (prop. laterally or obliquely), to come into violent colliston with.

1864 VAMBÉRY *Trav. C. Asia* 197 Our heads were continually cannoning each other like balls on a billiard table.

b. *intr.* (with various preps.)

1872 *Daily News* 25 Mar., Franc Huron and Acton cannoned, and both fell. 1879 F. POLLOK *Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 111 He [a blind bear] used to get loose and run up the first tree against which he cannoned. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xvii. 106 Scampering over hedges and ditches, and cannoning at gates.

Cannon, obs. form of CANON.

Cannonade (kænŏnē·d), *sb.* [f. CANNON *sb.* +-ADE: cf. It. *cannonata*, Sp. *cañonada* (Minsheu).] A continued discharge of cannon; an attack with cannon.

1655 FLECKNO *Trav.* 12 Your young gallants of the time..talk of nothing but rampards and parapats, musquetads..and canonads. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. VIII. 96 A furious cannonade. 1776 W. HEATH in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 333 We could not reduce the fort by cannonade. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. vi. 209 Twelve hours of raging cannonade. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 113 A cannonade was kept up on both sides.

fig. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 167 A cannonade, more or less sharp, is constantly kept up against the coast.

b. *humorously*: at billiards.

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* xii, Where the echoing balls denoted the sweeping hazard or the effective cannonade.

Cannonade (kænŏnē·d), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To batter or attack with cannon; to discharge cannon against.

a 1670 SIR J. TURNER *Mem.* (1829) 68 Da. Leslie..cannonading the royall troops, when they came in view of him. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* 221 Throwing shells and cannonading the ships. 1795 *Monthly Rev.* XVII. 569 Let fresh cities be cannonaded into rubbish.

2. *intr.* To discharge cannon continuously.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3820/3 The Enemy cannonaded all day. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 443 After cannonading for three days..he ordered a general assault.

fig. 1886 PHELPS *Burglars in Par.* I. 9 The omnibus bobbed and cannonaded through..the streets.

Cannona·ding, *vbl. sb.* The action of the prec. vb.; the sustained discharge of cannon.

1704 E. WHITAKER in *Camden Soc. Misc.* (1881) 46 Admirall Byng, who commanded the cannonading. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 245 He began a brisk cannonading.

fig. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc., Byron* 230 No..polemical cannonading can drive away the impalpable darkness of error.

Ca·nnonarchy. [cf. *anarchy*, etc.] Government by cannon; usurpation supported by cannon.

1841 MRS. GORE *Cecil* (1860) 79 (Hoppe) The greatest despotism of modern times—the cannonarchy of Napoleon.

1864 *Atlantic Monthly* May 633 Our constitutional polity would give way to a cannonarchy.

Ca·nnon-ba·ll. [See BALL *sb.*[1] 5.]

1. A ball, usually of iron, to be thrown from a cannon. (Also *collect.* and as *pl.*)

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. II. 872 Heavy brunt of cannon-ball. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4077/2 Colonel Fox was killed with a Cannon-Ball. 1704 *Collect. Voy. & Trav.* III. 764/2, 800 Cannon-ball. 1848 W. K. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 265 Being battered down with cannon balls.

b. *Hist.* A nickname for the hard-headed remnant of the protectionist party in England.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Oct. 413/2 The amendment..which sealed for ever the fate of Protection, was carried [in 1852] with only fifty dissentient voices—the celebrated 'cannon-balls'.

2. **Cannon-ball fruit,** the globular woody fruit of a South American tree, *Couroupita guianensis* (N. O. *Lecythidaceæ*) or **Cannon-ball Tree.**

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 381/1 Cannon-ball tree. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 342 The Cannon-ball fruit: its shell is used as a drinking vessel, and its pulp when fresh is of an agreeable flavour. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 112 Perhaps the most remarkable of the order of Lecythidaceæ..was the so-called 'Cannon-ball tree'.

†**Ca·nnon-ba·sket.** *Obs.* A gabion.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1703) II. VIII. 419 The Governour..brought away their Cannon Baskets, and many Armes. 1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 905 With Ordnance, placed behinde Canon-baskets (filled with earth). 1687 J. RICHARDS *Journ. Siege of Buda* 10 Cannon-Baskets and Faggots were brought to the Tower, in order to the raising a Battery.

Cannon-bit: see CANNON *sb.* 4.

Ca·nnon-bo·ne. [f. CANNON *sb.*[1] as being tube- or reed-shaped; in F. *canon.*] The single bones between the knee or hough and fetlock of the fore and hind leg (of a horse or other quadruped), the metacarpal and metatarsal bones respectively.

1834 SIR C. BELL *Hand* 92 When we look in front, instead of the four metacarpal bones, we see one strong bone, the cannon bone. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (1865) II. 83/1 The single bone [of ox], called 'cannon-bone', which articulates with both these carpal bones, does not answer to the single 'cannon-bone' in the horse, but to the metatarsals of both the third and the fourth digits. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 400 These are anchylosed together in the adult, and form a single mass which is known as the 'canon-bone'.

Cannoned (kæ·nənd), *a.* [f. CANNON *sb.* + -ED[2].] Furnished with cannon.

1869 M. ARNOLD *South. Night* vi, There, where Gibraltar's cannon'd steep O'erfrowns the wave.

Cannoneer (kænŏnī·r). Also 6– cannonier. [a. F. *canonnier* = It. *cannoniere*, Sp. *cañonero*; Pg. *canhoneiro*: see CANNON and -EER.]

An artilleryman who manages the laying and firing of a cannon; a gunner.

1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* v. § 12 Gunners, commonly called Canoneers. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd pt. Tamburl.* III. iii. ad fin., To save our cannoneers from musket-shot. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 303 The Cannoniers ought to be readie. 1674 WALLIS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 588 Practical cannoneers..find the random of a bullet very different from the parabola. 1795 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. Introd. 77 Ordnance stores for the siege, and cannoniers. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 244 The Irish cannoneers stood gallantly to their pieces.

Hence **Cannonee·ring** *vbl. sb.*, management of cannon; cannonading.

1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 31 The present perfection of gunnery, cannoneering, bombarding, mining, and all these species of artificial..cruelty.

†**Ca·nnonery.** *Obs.* Also 7 canonrie. [cf. F. *canonnière* = Sp. *cañonera.*] See quot.; also a loop-hole to shoot out at,

[1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 249 *Cannonera*, a Spanish word, and is the place or roome where the Cannon is placed in a bulwarke.] *Ibid.* v. ii. 130 Make the Cannoneries that they may shoot from aboue. 1611 FLORIO *Casamatta*, a casamat, a canonrie.

Ca·nnoning, *vbl. sb.* [f. CANNON *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The discharge of cannon; the noise of this discharge; any similar action or its noise.

1607 BREWER *Lingua* I. i. (R.) The loud cannoning of thunder-bolts. 1691 [see CANNON *v.* 1].

2. The making a cannon at billiards; a coming into violent collision.

1864 [see CANNON *v.* 2]. 1881 *Times* 14 Feb. 4/2 In riding for gates..there was crowding and cannoning.

Ca·nnon-proof, *sb.* and *a.* [see PROOF.]

A. *sb.* Impenetrability to cannon-shot; safety from cannon; cannon-proof armament.

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. xxix. (1632) 42 Put him in a Castle by Cannon proofe well guarded. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No K.* III. ii, If I might stand still in cannon-proof, and have fame fall upon me, I would refuse it.

B. *adj.* Impenetrable to cannon-shot; proof against cannon.

1632 G. HUGHES *Saints Losse* 37 It's canon-proofe, and a wall impregnable? 1667 EARL ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) II. 222, I endeavour to make my batteries at Kingsale cannon proof. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3100/4 The Lodgment on the Right was made Cannon proof.

Cannonry (kæ·nənri). [f. CANNON *sb.* + -RY: cf. *musketry, gunnery.*]

1. Discharge of cannon, cannonading.

1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 157 Their columns were ripped up by cannonry. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt. Cap* 114 Had not the dreadful cannonry drowned all.

2. Artillery, cannon collectively.

1851 Mrs. Browning *Casa Guidi W.* II, Long live the Duke!—how roared the cannonry!

3. *nonce-use.* Cannoneers as a force.

1866 Ruskin *Crown Wild Olive* 210 You may have to call yourselves 'Cannonry' instead of chivalry.

Ca·nnon-shot. [see Shot *sb.*]

1. The shooting or discharge of a cannon.

1606 Hieron *Wks.* I. 46 If Hee had done it by cannon shot. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* III. xiii. 199 Triple line was formed, out of reach of cannon-shot.

2. Ammunition shot from a cannon; balls or other 'shot' for a cannon.

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 79 These haughtie wordes of hers Haue battred me like roaring Cannon-shot. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xxxvii, These are cannon-shot. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2282/6 Ply'd with Bombs and Cannon-shot. 1871 Joaquin Miller *Songs Italy* (1878) 119 The hail like cannon-shot struck the sea.

3. The distance a cannon will throw a ball; the range of a cannon.

1580 Sir R. Bingham in *Spenser's Wks.* (Grosart) I. 463, I entered the harbour.. within canon shotte of the fortresse. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3844/4 Out of Cannon-shot of that Town. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* (1804) 327 To approach within cannon-shot.

Cannopy, Cannow(e, obs. ff. Canopy, Canoe.

Cannos, variant of Canous *a. Obs.*

Cannot (kæ·nɒt), the ordinary modern way of writing *can not*: see Can *v.*

‖Cannula (kæ·niŭlă). *Surg.* Also (*incorrectly*) canula. [a. L. *cannula* 'small reed or pipe', dim. of *canna* (q.v.) reed, pipe.] A tubular instrument introduced into a cavity or tumour in order to allow the escape of fluid.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIV. 484 Let a Cannula be made of a Linnen Rag besmear'd with White Wax. 1754-64 Smellie *Midwif.* I. 229 Blowing into the mouth with a silver canula so as to expand the lungs. 1866 Flint *Princ. & Pract. Med.* (1880) 148 A canula or hollow needle introduced into the chest. 1876 Foster *Phys.* II. iv. (1879) 378 When a ureter is divided..and a cannula inserted.

Ca·nnular, *a.* [f. prec. + -ar.] Of the form of a cannula, tubular.

1823 H. H. Wilson *Wks.* (1864) III. 386 A sort of canular trochar. 1847 in Craig.

Ca·nnulate, -ated, *a.* Also canu-. [f. as prec. + -ate + -ed.] a. Made of a tubular shape, tubular; b. Channelled or grooved.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 288 Putting a cannulated Catheter into the Wound. 1707 Sloane *Jamaica* I. 171 Furrowed or cannulated calyces. 1775 Ellis in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 4 A regular cannulated appearance on the surface. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 490 The canulated catheter. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Cannulate*, tubular.

†Ca·nnule. ? *Obs.* In 8 **canule.** [ad. L. *cannula*: see above.] A minute canal or channel.

1718 Blair in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 894, I find one Canulo entring the Bone from the sides of the Orifice for the Caretide Artery.

Canny (kæ·ni), *a. Sc.* Also in north Eng. dial. conny. [A comparatively modern word: not found before 17th c. App. f. Can *v.* in sense 'to know how, be able', or the derived Sc. sb. Can, 'knowledge, skill' + -y: cf. Sw. *kunnig. Canny, conny*, thus originally was nearly = *cunnand, cunning* in its primary sense. But it has developed an extensive series of meanings, two or three of which are in common use in Eng. literature to denote qualities considered characteristically Scotch. It is also current in the North of England as far south as Lancashire and the Humber, but in senses more or less distinct from the Scotch.]

1. Knowing, sagacious, judicious, prudent; wary, cautious. *Sc. arch.*

1637 Rutherford *Lett.* lxxxiii. (1862) I. 212 Men's canny wisdom, who, in this storm, take the nearest shore and go to the lee and calm side of the Gospel. *a* 1661 *Ibid.* I. xi. (Jam.) I trust in God, to use the world, as a canny or cunning master doth a knave-servant;—he giveth him no handling or credit. *a* 1662 Baillie *Lett.* (1775) II. 138 (Jam.) The Parliament is wise to make, in a canny and a safe way, a wholesome purgation. *a* 1758 Ramsay *Poems* (1800) II. 256 Ye gales that..please the canny boatman.

b. *esp.* Cautious in worldly matters, worldly-wise, shrewd, having a constant eye to the main chance. (A somewhat sneering application of the Scotch word by English writers to 'a low prudence or roguish sagacity, which southern people are pleased to attribute to their northern kinsfolk' (*Chambers' Jrnl.*). Perh. from Scott's use.

1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxxviii, 'If ye'll let me hear the question,' said Edie, with the caution of a canny Scotchman, 'I'll tell you whether I'll answer it or no.' 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1877) II. vii. 90 Starving out the English, as the canny Scotch had so often done. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind*, 145 It [the Hohenzollern] was an able and a *canny* house, a Scotch version of the word *able*, which implies thrift and an eye to the main chance. 1878 Holbrook *Hyg. Brain* 53 As they say in canny Scotland.

†2. Cunning, artful, wily. *Sc. Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1662 Baillie *Lett.* (1775) II. 67 (Jam.) Mr. Marshall.. by canny conveyance, got a sub-committee nominate according to his mind.—Vines, Herle, &c..seeing us excluded by Marshal's cunning, would not join. 1794 Ritson *Sc. Songs* I. 269 (Jam.) Well does the canny kimmer ken, They gar the scuds gae glibber down.

3. Skilful, clever, 'cunning' (in the old sense). *Canny wife*: 'wise woman', midwife (Fr. *femme sage*); hence *canny moment*: moment of childbirth. *Sc. arch.*

1768 Ross *Helenore* (1789) 15 (Jam.) [They] did with care the canny knack impart Unto their bairns. 1790 Shirrefs *Poems* 266 (Jam.) A skilly wife, our parish howdy; Wha did her jobs sae freely canny. 1810 Cromek *Rem. Nithsdale Song* App. 335 (Jam.) When the pangs of the mother seized his beloved wife, a servant was ordered to fetch the cannie wife who lived across the Nith. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* i, 'Ye'll be come in the cannie moment I'm thinking.'

†4. Supernaturally wise, endowed with occult or magical power. *Sc. Obs.*

1768 Ross *Rock & wee pickle Tow* (Jam.) She was ne'er ca'd chancy, but canny and slim. 1816 Scott *Bl. Dwarf* iv, His popular epithet soon came to be Canny Elshie, or the Wise Wight of Mucklestane Moor.

†5. Lucky, fortunate, prosperous. *Sc. Obs.*

1715 Pennecuik *Poems* 62 (Jam.) Farewel, old Calins, kannie all thy life. 1721 Ramsay *Poet's Wish* ii, Whaever by his canny fate, Is master of a good estate.

b. Lucky or safe to meddle with; *esp.* with negative. Cf. Uncanny. *Sc.*

1718 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk* III. v, Word gae'd she was na kanny. 1829 Scott *Demonol.* v. 161 Which are not supposed to be themselves altogether canny.

6. Careful, frugal, thrifty. (An archaic Sc. sense, which has been taken up in English to characterize a quality considered specially Scotch.)

1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, Whate'er he wins, I'll guide with canny care. *c* 1800 *Maxim*, 'Be canny with the sugar!' 1866 Howells *Venet. Life* 267 The number.. and cost of the dishes were carefully regulated by the canny Republic's laws. 1872 *Spectator* 7 Sept. 1129 A business-like, thrifty, canny, constitutional government.

7. Careful or cautious in motion or action; *hence*, quiet, gentle, 'soft' of speech; free from commotion, disturbance, or noise. Said of persons or animals, in their action, speech, or disposition; and also applied to things, as running water, the sea, wind, etc. (The usual sense in modern Scotch.)

1785 Burns *Cotter's Sat. Nt.* iv, Some tentie rin A cannie errand to a neebor town. 1786 — *Salut. Auld Mare* v, Hamely, tawie, quiet and cannie. 1814 Scott *Wav.* lx, 'The plaids [Highlanders] were gay canny, and did not do so much mischief.' 1822 — *Pirate* v, 'Speak her fair and canny.' 1820 *Glenfergus* II. 341 (Jam.) The canniest hand about a sick bed. 1861 Ramsay *Remin.* v. (ed. 18) 125 Mounted upon a Highland pony as being the canniest baste. *Mod. Sc.* A cannie laddie. *Cannie Nannie*, a species of wild bee not given to stinging.

b. Of humour: Quiet, sly, 'pawky'. (*Sc.*, and used by Eng. writers as characteristic of Scotch humour.)

1876 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 464 His canny humour lights up the political and theological controversies of the time.

8. Quiet, easy, snug, comfortable, pleasant, cosy. *Sc.*

a 1758 Ramsay *Poems* (1800) I. 44 (Jam.) Edge me into some canny post. *Ibid.* II. 227 (Jam.) A canny soft and flowery den. 1787 Burns *Ep. James Smith* xviii, Cannie, in some cozie place, They close the day. *Mod.* She [a servant] has a gey cannie place.

9. Agreeable to the eyes or perception, tidy, seemly, comely; good, worthy, 'nice', very satisfactory. In the north of England (in some parts pronounced *conny*) a general epithet of approbation or satisfaction, as in 'Canny Newcastle', 'the Canny Town'. In N. Lancashire, 'of good size or amount'. (Cf. the vulgar 'a tidy bit of money', and the like.) Not a Scotch sense.

1802 R. Anderson *Cumbrld. Ball.* 40 Tom Linton was bworn till a brave canny fortune. 1821 Mrs. Wheeler *Westmrld, Dial.* 99 Saa yee awt else et wur conny while yee stayd? 1863 in Robson *Bards of Tyne* 237 We wish to be cleanly and canny. 1870 *Lancash. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s.v., 'Jim had supp't a conny lot.' 1875 *Whitby Gloss., Conny*, seemly: 'she's conny beeath te feeace an te follow.' 1877 *Holderness Gl.*, 'A conny lahtle bayn' [= bairn].

10. Also used *advb.*; esp. in phr. *to ca' canny*: to go cautiously, quietly, gently, carefully, warily.

a 1796 Burns *My Nannie O* vi, I maun guide it cannie, o. 1804 Tarras *Poems* 82 (Jam.) The troddling burnie i' the glen Glides cannie o'er its peebles sma'. 1814 *Saxon & Gael* III. 73 (Jam.) 'Chaps like them suld ca' canny.' 1816 Scott *Antiq.* vii, 'Canny now, lad—canny now—tak tent, and tak time.' 1822 Galt *Entail* I. 239 (Jam.) 'But, Charlie and Bell, ca' canny.'

Canoe (kănū'), *sb.* Forms: α. 6–8 canoa, 7 cannoa; β. 6–8 canow(e, 7 cannow(e, canou(e, 7–8 canoo; γ. 7– caano, cano, 7–8 cannoe, 8– canoe. [In 16th c. *canoa*, a. Sp. *canoa*, a. Haytian *canoa*, the native name found in use by Columbus. *Canoa* continued in Eng. use into the 18th c., but before 1600 there appeared a parallel form *canow*, used with varieties of spelling into the 18th c., which was apparently an Eng. modification of *canoa*; in the course of the 17th c. appeared the forms *caano, cano, canno, canoo, cannoe*, and *canoe*, of which *cano* is also the Du., and *canoe* an earlier Fr. form (in Cauxois' transl. of Acosta 1600).

(The mod. F. *canot* is considered by Diez and Scheler a dim. of OF. *cane* ship, boat (prob. of Teut. origin; cf. LG. *kane*, Du. *kaan*, Ger. *kahn*, also L. *canna* small vessel, gondola); but it is perh. the word *canoe* spelt according to a mistaken etymology. It is not however the equivalent of *canoe* in English, but means simply 'little boat'.)]

1. A kind of boat in use among uncivilized nations: a. Originally applied to those of the West Indian aborigines, which were hollowed out of a single tree-trunk, and thence to those of other savages, or of pre-historic men, of this construction. b. Extended to those of other races and other construction, and used generally for any rude craft in which uncivilized people go upon the water; most savages use paddles instead of oars, whence 'canoe' is sometimes understood to be any vessel propelled by paddles (cf. sense 2).

α. 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 45 The Indian language. *Canoa*, a boate or barke. *Ibid.* I. i. (Arb.) 66 Theyr lighters or small boates (whiche they call *Canoas*).. Theyr boates are made only of one tree, made holow with a certain sharpe stone..And are very longe and narowe. Many affirme that they haue sene some of them with fortie ores. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Invent. Shipping* 5 The Boate of one tree called the Canoa. 1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 90 With cannoas, which they have in this coast so great, that they carry seventie and eightie men in one of them. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) I. 29 Canoa's..are nothing but the Tree it self made hollow Boatwise. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxviii. 71 The People come thronging on Board in their Canoaes.

β. 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* (1630) 40 Persia [shall] downe her Volga by Canows, Send downe the secrets of her spicerie. 1613 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. ii, In a boate like the cannowes of Inde. 1661 Hickeringill *Jamaica* 48 In Boats and Canoues. 1756 Nugent *Gr. Tour* I. 78 An Indian canow brought from the straights of Davis.

γ. 1622–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 143 Making Caanos or Boats. 1637 Heywood *Royal Ship* 9 Such the Indian Canooes. 1665 G. Havers *P. della Valle's Trav. E. Ind.* 343 Little Canoos (which are long narrow boats, but like troughs out of firm trees). 1685 *Phil. Trans.* XV. 980 Rowed up the River Mississippi, in a Canot. 1719 W. Wood *Surv. Trade* 167 To work in any Cannoe or Wherry. 1760 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Col. Mass.* v. (1765) 467 They had two sorts of canoos. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* (1783) I. 115 Canoes..rudely formed out of the trunk of a single tree. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* II. 29 Our birch canoe dipping, with every motion of the paddle. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* I. 78 [He] descended the Platte from this fork, in skin canoes. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* xiii. (1869) 429 Each canoe being formed from a single trunk, probably hollowed by fire.

2. In civilized use: A small light sort of boat or skiff propelled by paddling.

The ordinary canoe is made of thin board, galvanized iron, caoutchouc, paper, etc., and like the *kayak* of the Esquimaux is covered in, except the small space occupied by the canoeist; it is propelled by a paddle having a blade at each end; but so-called 'Indian' or 'Canadian canoes', which are open, and hold several persons, are also in use as pleasure-boats, and are propelled by a single-bladed paddle.

1799 *Caldron or Follies of Cambridge* 9 Some mount the broad-built sloop, while others woo The well-oar'd funney or the slim canoo. 1807 Southey *Espriella's Lett.* II. 63 Many of the smaller boats [on the Isis] had only a single person in each; and in some of these he sat face-forward, leaning back as in a chair, and plying with both hands a double-bladed oar in alternate strokes..One of these canoes is, I was assured, so exceedingly light that a man can carry it. 1818 *Visit to Oxford* 50 A young man who was drowned just below Folly Bridge by the over-setting of a dangerous kind of boat called a canoe, much used for pleasure till forbidden by the Governor of the university. 1865 J. Macgregor (*title*) A thousand miles in the Rob Roy Canoe. *Pop. Song* 'Paddle your own canoe'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *canoe burial, travelling; canoe-man; canoe-like, -shaped* (*shape*) adjs.; also **canoe birch,** a name for *Betula papyracea*; **canoe-song,** a song sung by a canoeist while afloat; **canoe wood,** the wood of the Tulip tree.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 349/2 *Betula papyracea*, the paper or *canoe birch. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* xii. 352 With this belief the *canoe-burial of the North West and of Patagonia hangs together. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 359 A number of long, narrow, *canoe-like boats, of light draft. 1834 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* (1859) 360 Quoth Hanse to the black *canoe man. 1885 F. Pollock in *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 261/2 An expert canoeman will almost turn it round with one twist of the paddle. 1882 W. Boyd *Aquatics in Canada*, One of the most popular French *canoe-songs. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 341/2 *Tulip-tree*.. in America, where it is native, it is also known by the names White wood, *Canoe wood, Saddle-tree, etc.

Canoe (kănū'), *v.* Also 9 **canoo.** [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To paddle or propel a canoe; to move as in a canoe. *To canoe it* (colloq.): to do the journey in a canoe.

1842 *Nabob at Home* in *Athenæum* 3 Dec., Stretching out the muslin, and canooing forward on his heels without getting up. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 692/2 Many enterprising souls..would have..bicycled, or canoed. 1884 *Ibid.* Jan. 304/1 You go on your..vacation trip, canoeing it..to Lake George.

Canoeing (kănū'in), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ing 1.] The practice of paddling a canoe. Also *attrib.*

1870 *Daily News* 10 Oct., When it was not the fashion to regard..the Nile as a punting and canoeing stream. 1871 *Ibid.* 27 Sept., Recognised canoeing..dates..from the publication of the cruise of the Rob Roy in 1865. Since then a literature of canoeing has sprung up.

Canoeist (kănū'ist). (Also **canoist**; spurious fem. **-iste.**) [see -ist.] One who paddles a canoe.

1865 Macgregor *Rob Roy in Baltic* 2 The hard-won

experience of a former voyage was a great advantage to the canoist. 1873 G. C. Davies *Mount. & Mere* xviii. 155 Panting canoeists stop for a refresher. 1872 M. Collins *Pr. Clarice* I. ii. 30 The pretty canoiste can move silently along the river with unfatiguing strokes of the paddle.

Canon[1] (kæ·nən). Forms: 4–5 **canoun**, (5 **canown**), 6–8 **cannon**, 1, 3- **canon**. [Found in OE. as *canon*, a. L. *canon* rule, a. Gr. κανών rule. Early ME. had *ca·non*, prob. from OE., and *canu·n*, *canou·n*, a. OF. *canun*, *canon*, the Fr. descendant of the L. Senses 12–14 are of obscure origin; some or all may belong to Cannon, in F. spelt *canon*.]

1. A rule, law, or decree of the Church; esp. a rule laid down by an ecclesiastical Council. *The canon* (collectively) = *Canon law*: see b.

The Canons, in Ch. of Engl. = 'The Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical' agreed upon by Convocation, and ratified by King James I under the Great Seal in 1603.

c 890 K. Ælfred *Beda* iv. xxiv. (Bosw.) Canones boc. *a* 900 *Laws of Ælfred* xxi. in Thorpe II. 376 (Bosw.) Ða canonas openlice beodaþ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26290 Als þe hali canon [*v.r.* -oun] vs sais þat scrift on sere-kin sines lais. 1451 *Treaty w. Scotl.* in Rymer *Foedera* (1710) XI. 288 Maister Robert Dobbes, Doctor of Canon. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* iv. ix. 254 The canon deffendeth expresly al manere of bataille and violent hurt. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxi. § 2 A sacred canon of the sixth reverend synod. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* I. i. 158 Selfe-loue, which is the most inhibited sinne in the Cannon. 1658 Bramhall *Consecr. Bps.* vii. 171 The Papall Canons were never admitted for binding Lawes in England. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vi. 303 A code of new canons had recently been established in convocation with the King's assent. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* viii. 131 A priest is expressly forbidden by the canons .. to enter a public inn.

b. *Canon law* (formerly *law canon*: cf. F. *droit canon*): ecclesiastical law, as laid down in decrees of the pope and statutes of councils. (See Gratian, *Dist.* iii. § 2.)

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 26290 (Fairf.) Squa sais lagh Canoun þat is wise, þat shrift on mani synnis lise. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (1865) II. 117 (Mätz.) By dome of lawe canoun. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 73 Law canoun is callid law ordeynid of prelats of the kirk. 1494 Fabyan vii. 526 They sent ye estudy-auntys of y^r lawe, canon & cyuyle. 1511 in W. H. Turner *Select. Records Oxford* 7 John Prynne, bachiller of Canon. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 1 Doctours of Theologie and Canon law. *a* 1586 *Answ. Cartwright* 3 The common Lawes are against the cannon Lawes in many hundreth poyntes. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. Introd. 82 The canon law is a body of Roman ecclesiastical law, relative to such matters as that church either has, or pretends to have, the proper jurisdiction over. This is compiled from the opinions of the antient Latin fathers, the decrees of general councils, the decretal epistles and bulles of the holy see. 1850 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 331 Where he made himself master of civil and canon law.

2. *gen.* a. A law, rule, edict (other than ecclesiastical). b. A general rule, fundamental principle, aphorism, or axiom governing the systematic or scientific treatment of a subject; *e.g.* canons of descent or inheritance; a logical, grammatical, or metrical canon; canons of criticism, taste, art, etc.

1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* I. ii. 7 b, Such rules, maximaes, canons, axioms .. or howsoever you tearme them. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. ii. 132 Or that the Euerlasting had not fixt His Cannon 'gainst Selfe-slaughter. 1607 — *Cor.* I. x. 26 Against the hospitable Canon. 1628 Milton *Vacat. Exercise*, Substance with his Canons; which Ens .. explains. 1788 Reid *Aristotle's Log.* v. ii. 113 They have reduced the doctrine of the topics to certaine axioms or canons. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 134 The canons of pathology. 1869 Rogers *Pref. Adam Smith's W. N.* I. 17 The indirect taxation of France violated every canon of financial prudence and equity. 1874 Sayce *Compar. Philol.* i. 58 The canons of taste and polite literature. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* I. 613 We may assume it as a canon of ordinary criticism that a writer intends to be understood.

c. A standard of judgement or authority; a test, criterion, means of discrimination.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 497 Moreouer, he made that which workmen call Canon, that is to say, one absolute piece of worke, from whence artificers do fetch their draughts, simetries, and proportions. 1651 Hobbes *Govt. & Soc.* xvii. § 16. 313 The sacred Scripture is .. the Canon and Rule of all Evangelicall Doctrine. 1869 Goulburn *Purs. Holiness* vii. 65 This Lord's Prayer, what a canon does it supply for testing and correcting our spiritual state. 1874 W. Wallace *Hegel's Logic* § 52. 93 [Reason] is a canon, not an organon of truth, and can furnish only a criticism of knowledge.

† 3. *Math.* A general rule, formula, table; *esp.* a table of sines, tangents, etc. *Obs.*

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 32 Lok how many howres thilke coniunccion is fro the Midday of the day precedent, as shewith by the canoun of thi kalender. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* II. (ed. 7) 130 If you shall not finde in the Canon, the Sine which by your calculation is found. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 292 The straight line BV .. if computed by the canon of signs. 1706 Phillips, In Mathematicks, Cannon is an infallible Rule to resolve all things of the same Nature with the present Inquiry. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Canon, Natural Canon* of Triangles is a table of sines, tangents, and secants together. .. *Artificial Canon* of Triangles is a table wherein the logarithms of sines and tangents are laid down. 1798 Hutton *Course Math.* (1807) II. 3 A Trigonometrical Canon, is a table.

4. The collection or list of books of the Bible accepted by the Christian Church as genuine and inspired. Also *transf.* Any set of sacred books.

1382 Wyclif *Apoc.* Prol., In the bigynnyng of canon, that is, of the bok of Genesis. 1591 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. 13 b, What reuerence is due to the Scripture, and what bookes are to be reckened in the canon therof. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* II. 116 S. Andrew the Apostle .. added nothing to the Canon of Scripture. 1870 Max Müller *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 29 The process by which a canon of sacred books is called into existence. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* I. 98 The Epistle to the Hebrews is not a work of St. Paul, but it is pre-eminently worthy of its honoured place in the Canon.

† 5. A canonical epistle. See Canonical 3.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 25/3 Sayn^t John that saith in his canone, We have, etc. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* II. i. (W. de W. 1506) 84 Wherfore sayth well saynt Iames in his canon.

6. The portion of the Mass included between the Preface and the *Pater*, and containing the words of consecration.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21190 Þe first mess þat sent petre sang, Was þar þan na canon lang Bot pater-noster in þaa dais, Na langer canon was, it sais. 1395 Purvey *Remonstr.* (1851) 42 After the sacringe, in the canoun of the masse. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 40. 1532 More *Conf. Tindale* Wks. 490/2 Luter himself casting away the holy canon of ye masse. 1656 Bp. Hall *Tracts* (1677) 43 It was the farther solemnizing and beautifying that holy action which brought the Canon in. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* II. xlv. 695 He officiated in the canon of the mass. 1868 Hook *Lives Abps. II.* II. iii. 284 *note*, The canon or rule was the part of the service containing the actual consecration.

7. *Mus.* A species of musical composition in which the different parts take up the same subject one after another, either at the same or at a different pitch, in strict imitation.

A passage in Burney's *Hist. Music* (1781) 480 suggests as an earlier meaning: 'The rule by which a composition (in canon-form), which is only partially indicated in the score, can be read out by the performers in full.' Cf. quot. 1609.

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 104 Of how manie parts the Canon is, so manie Cliefes do they set at the beginning of the verse. 1609 Douland *Ornith. Microl.* 48 A Canon .. is an imaginarie rule, drawing that part of the Song which is not set downe out of that part which is set downe. Or it is a Rule, which doth wittily discouer the secret of a Song. 1795 Mason *Ch. Mus.* I. 54 Such Organists as were Masters of Canon, Fugue, and Counterpoint. 1869 Ouseley *Counterp.* xxiii. § 13 The closest stretto should be reserved for the end, .especially if it be introduced in canon.

b. A long hymn, used in the Eastern Church, consisting of eight odes, each of many stanzas.

1862 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 338 If we might venture .. to name the characteristics of these canons, we should say richness and repose, and a continuous thread of Holy Scripture .. woven into them.

8. a. 'In old Records, a Prestation, Pension, or Customary payment upon some religious Account' (Phillips 1706). From *Roman Law.*

1633 Cave *Ecclesiastici* Introd. 51 He restor'd the Corn-Canon, (as they call'd it) the yearly Allowance of Corn, which Constantine had settled upon the Church. 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 139 Which Allowance was, by the ancient Lawyers, called a Canon, and not a Prebend, as now it is. 1847–79 Halliwell, *Canon*, a portion of a deceased man's goods exacted by the priest.

b. A quit-rent. [cf. Littré, *Canon* 10.]

1643 Prynne *Power Parl.* App. 164 Therefore to sustaine the burthens of Peace, the demesne was instituted, (which among the Lawyers is called Canon). 1774 Bp. Hallifax *Anal. Rom. Law* (1795) 69 On condition that the Tenant shall improve the Lands, and pay a yearly Canon or Quit-Rent to the Proprietor.

9. A chief epoch or era, serving to date from (Gr. κανὼν χρονικός); a basis for chronology. Cf. *canon monument* in 15.

1833 Cruse *Eusebius* VI. xxii. 242 A certain canon comprising a period of sixteen years. 1876 Birch *Rede Lect. Egypt* 14 The Turin papyrus, the canon of history, a list of all the kings.

b. *Paschal Canon*: the rule for finding Easter, to which was often appended a table of the dates of Easter and the feasts varying with it for a series of years.

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Canon, Paschal Canon*, a table of the moveable feasts, shewing the day of Easter, and the other feasts depending on it, for a cycle of nineteen years.

10. a. (See quot.)

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Canon*, in monastic orders, a book wherein the religious of every convent have a fair transcript of the rules of their order, frequently read among them as their local statutes.

b. 'The list of saints acknowledged and canonized by the Church' (Chambers *Cycl.* 1727–51).

11. *Printing.* A size of type-body equal to 4-line Pica; the largest size of type-body that has a specific name.

So called perhaps as being that used for printing the canon of the Mass; but Tory is said by Reed (*op. cit.* 36) to have used the term Canon for letter cut according to rule—*lettres de forme*—as distinguished from *lettres bastardes*.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.*, French Canon 17½ [types] to a foot. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. iii. 119/2 *Canon*, the great Canon is the name of the largest Letter for Printing that is used in England. 1721 Bailey, *Canon*, (with Printers) a large sort of Printing Letter. 1887 T. B. Reed *O. Eng. Lett. Foundries*, 36 The Canon of the Mass was .. printed in a large letter, and it is generally supposed that this size of letter being ordinarily employed in the large Missals, the type-body took its name accordingly; a supposition which is strengthened by its German name of Missal.

12. (See quot.)

1696 Phillips, *Canon*, .. a Surgeon's Instrument, made use of for the sewing up of Wounds. 1721 in Bailey; 1755 in Johnson; and in mod. Dicts. (Not in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

13. (See quot.)

1847–78 Halliwell, *Canons*, the first feathers of a hawk after she has mewed. [Perh. the same as Cannon: cf. Sp. *cañon* a quill.]

14. A metal loop or 'ear' at the top of a bell, by which it is hung. Also written Cannon (*sb.*[1] 5).

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 461/2 This is called a St. Bell, because it hath not Canons on the head to fasten it to the stock. 1878 Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 219 [Bells] are first carefully secured by iron bolts and braces through the ears or 'canons' to the stock. 1882 *School Guardian* No. 315. 12 The height of the bell from the lip to the top of the canons is 8 ft.

15. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *canon law* (see 1 b), *-lawyer*, *-making*, *monument* (cf. 9), *rule*, *type* (cf. 11): *canon-like*, *-wise* adjs.

1601 Bp. Barlow *Defence* 99 We acknowledge it *Canon-like, but not Canonicall. 1659 Baxter *Key Cath.* xxv. 147 This is a cheaper way of *Canon-making in a corner. 1631 R. Byfield *Doctr. Sabb.* 149 You finde nothing .. in any .. *cannon monument, and register of Antiquitie. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 33 The very *Canon rule, and paterne of all vertue. 1641 Milton *Reform.* Wks. 1738 I. 7 An insulting and only *Canon-wise Prelate.

Canon[2] (kæ·nən). Forms: (1 **canonic**), 3 **canun**, 3–4 **canun**, **canoun**, 3–4 **chanun**, 3–5 **chanoun**, 4–7 **chanon**, 5 **chanowne**, (**cannon**), 6–7 **channon**, 6– **canon**. [Found in OE. in the form *canonic*, ad. L. *canonic-us*, a late L. sb. use of the adj. *canonicus* Canonic, f. *canōn* rule, etc.: see prec. L. *canonic-us* gave It. *canonico*, Sp. *canonigo*, Pr. *canorgue*. Cat. and Pr. *canonge*, ONF. *cano·nie*, later *canoi·ne*, central F. *chanoine*, derive from a late L. form **canonius*: cf. *canonia* in Du Cange. The 12th c. Eng. form was *canu·n*, later ME. *canou·n*: apparently an adaptation of the ONF. *çanonie* (pron. kano·nyə), with the ending imperfectly represented (perh. by confusing with Canon *sb.*[1]). When this was subsequently influenced by French of Paris, the central Fr. *chanoine* was represented in Eng. by *chanun*, *chanoun*, so common in 14–15th c. But *canon* re-appeared in the 16th c. and is the surviving form, running together with the preceding Canon[1], so that many dictionaries treat the two as one word.]

1. *Eccl. Hist.* A clergyman (including clerks in minor orders) living with others in a clergy-house (*claustrum*), or (in later times) in one of the houses within the precinct or close of a cathedral or collegiate church, and ordering his life according to the canons or rules of the church. This practice of the *canonica vita* or canonical life began to prevail in the 8th c.; in the 11th c. it was, in some churches, reformed by the adoption of a rule (based upon a practice mentioned by St. Augustine) that clergymen so living together should renounce private property: those who embraced this rule were known as *Augustinian* (*Austin*) or *regular*, the others were *secular* canons.

From the 'regular' canons, came in the 12th c. those who followed the still stricter rule of Norbert of Premontré, thence called *Premonstratensian* Canons. These two groups of 'canons regular' were popularly distinguished by the colour of their habits as *Black Canons* and *White Canons*. As these vied, in strictness of living, with the monastic orders, the difference between a *canon regular* and a *monk*, became in the later Middle Ages (as now in the R. C. Ch.) so slight that the one is frequently confounded with the other. Thus Littré explains 'Augustinian Canons' as '*moines*, dits aussi hermites de Saint-Augustin'.

c 1205 Lay. 21861 Canones þer comen. *Ibid.* 24289 Canunes [1275 many canoun] þer weoren. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22002 Clerk, or munk, or canun [*v.r.* canoun, chanoun]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 20, I demed hym som Chanon for to be. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. vi. 157 Bobe monkes and chanouns. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 69 Chanone, *chanonicus*. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* cxcii. 168 Preestes and frerys and chanons and seculeres. 1518 Wriothesley *Chron.* (1875) I. 12 All the orders of friers, channons, moncks of Stratforde and Tower Hill. 1626 Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farm* 580 Students, monks, chanons and other fine and daintie persons. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. 21 But Oh! these Chanters, Chanons make a Pother. 1861 Pearson *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 275 An attempt of the anti-reformers to substitute canons for monks in Winchester was put down.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (1865) I. 373 Patrik rered þere a chirche, and dede þere chanouns reguler. *c* 1400 Maundev. vii. 79 In the Chirche of Seynt Sepulchre was wont to ben Chanouns of the ordre of Seynt Augustyn. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* I. Prol. 86 Of Sanct Androwys a chanowne Regulare. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 54 Abbats and Priours of regular Channons. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xii. 235 Regular canons, whether in holy orders or not, are always reckoned among those who are bound to a life of chastity.

1297 R. Glouc. 282 Canons þer were Seculers. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburg* (1848) 137 From secular chanons to monkes religious. 1531 *Dial. Laws of Eng.* II. xl. (1638) 132 Goods gotten by a Canon seculer by reason of his Church .. shall not goe to his successor. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xii. 235 The conversion of the conventual and collegiate clergy into secular Canons. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 85 The chapter was formed of secular canons.

2. In the Church of England, since the Reformation, all canons have been secular, and the system of canons has been retained mainly in connexion with cathedral churches, where the canons, with

the dean at their head, constitute the body of resident ecclesiastical dignitaries, who manage the cathedral, and (formally) elect the bishop. (See CHAPTER.)

The name of *Minor* or *Petty Canons* is now sometimes given to those clergymen of the cathedral establishment who assist in performing the daily service, but are not members of the chapter. *Honorary Canons*, are titular members of the cathedral chapter, who are non-residentiary, and receive no emoluments. See also PREBENDARY.

[c 1305 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 82 Alle þe Canouns of þe queor. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* XI. 33 Neuer kyng ne kniht ne Canoun of Seynt poules. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 223/2 Commaundyng hym .. that he shold assemble the chanones of Seint James for to burye thys pylgryme.] 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. v. (1634) 535 There be commonly Canons with five, six or seven benefices. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 143 A college stored with two and twenty Chanons. *a* 1626 BACON (J.) Deans and canons, or prebends, of cathedral churches. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* iii. 8 He is a main pillar of our Church, though not yet Dean or Canon. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 54 ¶ 3 One of our Petty-Canons. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xi. 383 The chapter, consisting of canons or prebendaries. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 261/2 You are not a Dean nor a Canon-Residentiary. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Chaunings* i. 2 He was one of the senior minor canons.

b. prefixed as a title.

(This fashion has prevailed chiefly since the appointment of titular or *honorary* canons.)

1849 BIRKS *Horæ Apost.* Pref., The late Canon Tate.

Canon, obs. form CANNON, CANION.

Cañon (kæˈnyən, kæˈnyon). Also **cannon,** canon, CANYON. [a. Sp. *cañon* tube, pipe, conduit, barrel, cannon, etc. (augm. of *caña*:—L. *canna* reed, pipe, quill, CANE; thus the same word as It. *cannone*, Pg. *canhão*, Pr. and F. *canon*, Eng. *cannon*, and *canion*), but spec. applied by the Spaniards of New Mexico in the sense in which it has been adopted from them by their English-speaking neighbours. In order to retain the pronunciation and prevent confusion with *canon*, which would result from the frequent want of the Spanish letter ñ, *ñ (enye)*, in English typography, the word is frequently spelt CANYON, q. v.]

A deep gorge or ravine at the bottom of which a river or stream flows between high and often vertical sides: a physical feature characteristic of the Rocky Mountains, Sierra Nevada, and the western plateaus of North America.

1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* XXVII. (1862) 287 The word cañon (meaning, in Spanish, a funnel) has a peculiar adaptation to these cleft channels through which the rivers are poured. 1863 *Let. fr. Vancouver's Isl.* in *Daily Tel.* 17 Nov. 7/2 Through what is called a *cannon* (pronounced *kanyon*), a vast gorge formed by perpendicular rocks. 1874 COUES *Birds N.-W.* 228 Deep, rocky cañons, where the dense foliage and precipitous walls shut out the sun, and a perpetual twilight prevails. 1882 GEIKIE *Geol.* III. II. ii. § 3. 379 The Grand Cañon of the Colorado river is 300 miles long, and in some places more than 6000 feet in depth.

attrib. 1879 BEERBOHM *Patagonia* v. 65 The tracks suddenly turned and went up the cañon-side on to the plain.

† **Canonee·r.** *Obs.* Also **cannonier.** [humorously f. CANON [1], after CANNONEER.] One who makes, cites, or interprets (ecclesiastical) canons; a canonist; a zealot or stickler for the canons.

1641 *Curates' Confer.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 376 They are the curates, who are set to be Cannoniers. 1659 BAXTER *Key Cath.* xvii. 71 We turn this Canon against the Canoneers. 1681 — *Search Schism.* i. 1 The Diocesan-Militants, or Canoneers.

Canoness (kæˈnŏnĕs). [f. CANON [2] + -ESS; cf. F. *chanoinesse*, in 16th c. also *canoniesse*; in med.L. *canonica* and *canonissa*.]

1. *Eccl. Hist.* A member of a college or community of women living under a rule, but not under a perpetual vow; hence, a woman holding a prebend or canonry in a female chapter. (The *Augustinian Canonesses* are now practically an order of nuns.)

1682 *News fr. France* 36 The Nuns, or Regular Canonesses of the Blessed Virgin of the Nunnery of Charron. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 140 There are also in Popish Countries, women which they call Secular Canonesses living after the Example of Secular Canons. 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 246 The nunnery, filled with the canonesses of St. Augustine. 1844 MARG. FULLER *Wom. in 19th C.* (1862) 97 She may be one of the lay sisters of charity, a canoness bound by an inward vow. 1885 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* I. 216/2 Louisa was appointed at the age of seventeen a canoness of Mons, then the wealthiest .. chapter in the Austrian Netherlands.

2. *humorous.* The wife of a canon.

1873 E. BERDOE *Adv. Protestant* 213 The canons, canonesses, and minor canons.

† **Cano·nial,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *canonial*, ad. late L. *canoniālis*: cf. *canonia* in Du C.] = CANONICAL.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 8 Sein James canoniel epistle. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* IV. XXVI. (W. de W. 1506) 314 The whiche ben bounde unto the houres canonyales. 1589 *Pasquill's Ret.* 13 Whatsoeuer he speakes, must be Canoniall.

Hence **Cano·nially** *adv.*, canonically.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 115 To our Lord N., the Pope, and to his successours entring canonially.

Canonic (kănɒˈnik), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. L. *canonic-us*, = Gr. *κανονικός* of or according to CANON; or a. F. *canonique*. Already in OE. as sb. = modern CANON [2].]

1. Authorized by, or according to, ecclesiastical canons; = CANONICAL 1.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 219/1 Euery day atte vii houres canonyques. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 516/2 By an olde canonike and sure grounded custom of yᵉ churche. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. I. 257. 1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* I. ii, 'Tis Evening now, and the Canonick Hours For Marriage are past. 1812 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Picturesque* VIII, The Doctor, in canonic state, Now op'd at once the church-yard gate.

2. Of or pertaining to the canon of Scripture; = CANONICAL 2.

1634-46 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 53 Some portion of holie Canonick Scripture. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Edith* (1845) 6 The Church's last prayer in canonic Scripture is for union. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iv. 150 Not to be traced in the canonic writings.

3. *gen.* Having the authority of an accepted rule or type; classic; = CANONICAL 4.

1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 138. 115 His numerous pictures of gods and heroes (as his Theseus) attained a canonic consideration in art.

4. *Mus.* Following the strict rules of canon-form. (Cf. CANONICAL 6.)

1854 tr. *Cherubini's Counterpoint* 43 Canonic imitation is that where the consequent responds to the antecedent, note for note, from beginning to end. 1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 654 The voices move, in strict canonic imitation, on a ground-bass.

5. Of or belonging to the order of canons; = CANONICAL 7.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 426/1 They toke not the canonyke breed, for the chanonnes that were at yᵗ tyme .. gouerned them self after the reule of Saynt Austyn.

B. *sb.* 1. = CANON *sb.* [2]; one in canonical orders. (L. *canonicus*.)

a 1000 *Laws of Ethelbert* vi. 2 (Bosw.) Godes þeowas, biscopas and abbodas, munecas and mynecene, canonicas and nunnan. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* XII. § x. 443 Ten Canonicks, so called, were burnt for that Crime. *a* 1853 LANDOR *Wks.* I. 60/1 The bones had been verified .. in presence of the archbishop, the canonics, and the protonotary.

2. A scheme or system of logical rules or dialectic; = the Epicurean *τὸ κανονικόν*.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 548/2 Thus may this short Canonick or Treatise of Rules, serve instead of a laborious and prolix Dialectick. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* VIII. ii. (1871) I. 351 The Epicurean Logic called Canonic, which is a collection of rules respecting human reason and its application.

† 3. **a.** The theory of music or harmony (*ἡ κανονική*). **b.** One who studies music theoretically (of the Pythagoreans, who were called *of κανονικοί*).

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 385/1 The Pythagoreans named that which we now call Harmonick, Canonick .. A Canonick in general is a Harmonick, who is conversant about that which consists of Harmony.

Canonical (kănɒˈnikăl), *a.* (and *sb.*). [f. med. L. *canonicāl-is*, f. *canonic-us*: see prec. and -AL.]

1. Prescribed by, in conformity with, or having reference to ecclesiastical edict or canon law.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent.* (1826) 303 Rochester hath .. a lawful and canonicall Cathedral See. 1586 *Will* in *Spenser's Wks.* (Grosart) I. Introd. 17 For .. my wyfe for and in the name of her canonicall parte and porcion. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. (1793) 553 These canonical disabilities being entirely the province of the ecclesiastical courts. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 298 With the weapons of legal and canonical disputation.

b. *Canonical hours*: (*a.*) stated times of the day appointed by the canons for prayer and devotion; (*b.*) the hours (now from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.) within which marriage can be legally performed in a parish church in England; (*c.*) *transf.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 218/2 And euery day at euery hour canonycal she was lift up in thayer of thangellis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 164 All suche meditacyons perteyneth to the houres canonicall. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* Ded. 7 The canonical voice and watchfulness of a cock. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Friendship in Abs.*, Each Day think on me, and each Day I shall, For thee make Hours Canonical. 1859 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* 144/2 In the Church of Rome, the canonical hours begin with vespers.

1665 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 207 We, fearing the canonicall hour would be past before we got thither, did with a great deal unwillingness send away the license and wedding ring. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* III. 270 Let us be wed, At Hours Canonical. 1847 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 344 It's long past the canonical hour.

c. *Canonical dress*, etc.; the articles of dress worn by clergy according to canon.

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Sept., I .. to speak for a cloak and cassock for my brother .. and I will have him in a canonical dress. 1685 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 343 Titus Oates .. to be divested of his canonical habit for ever. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 391 Two .. old men, whose canonical hats indicated their quality as village pastors.

d. *Canonical obedience*: the obedience to be rendered by inferior clergy to the bishop or other ecclesiastical superior, according to the canons.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. ii. (1651) 650 A false perswasion .. of canonical or blind obedience. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 87 His new engagements of canonical obedience to the pope. 1869 HOOK *Lives Abps.* II. ii. 150 At his consecration he made a profession of canonical obedience to the Archbishop.

2. Of or belonging to the canon of Scripture. (Also used of other sacred books.)

a 1568 COVERDALE *Carrying Christ's Cross* viii. Wks. II. 258 The canonical books of the old and New Testament. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* III. i, If this new preacher .. Could prove his doctrine for canonical. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 167 Though it be not Canonicall, he was a wise man that said, etc. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* I. 6 Sentences from the canonical epistles. 1857 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. x. 267 The chief canonical books of the Buddhist faith. 1862 TRENCH *Miracles* Introd. 42.

3. *Canonical Epistles*, more particularly, the seven catholic epistles of James, Peter, John, and Jude; also applied to certain epistles of St. Basil, etc. Also quasi-*sb.*, *a canonical* (obs.) = CANON [1] 5. (*Ἐπιστολὴ κανονική* had various senses in ecclesiastical writers. In reference to the Catholic Epistles the meaning is disputed; in reference to those of St. Basil, it means 'having the authority of a canon'.)

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 292 He is greater, that is in vs (sayth S. John in his Canonicall) than is he that is in the world. 1755 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Canonical .. or general epistles. [*a* 1225 see CANONIAL.]

4. *gen.* Of the nature of a canon or rule; of admitted authority, excellence, or supremacy; authoritative; orthodox, accepted; standard.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 67 Suche as all the worlde hathe confirmed and agreed upon, that it is autentique and canonical. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 81 Wisedome vnder a ragged coate is seldome canonicall. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* xvii. § 18. 315 There must bee some Canonicall Interpreter. 1796 *Monthly Rev.* XIX. 545 He .. remained the canonical geographer of the antients. 1811 *Ibid.* LXV. 133 Before Polycletus had ascertained the canonical proportions of a beautiful human frame. 1868 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Aug. 229/1 Challenging all those who may be disinclined to accept his criticism as canonical.

5. *Math.* Furnishing, or according to, a general rule or formula (see CANON [1] 3).

1738 LOGAN in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 331 A true canonical equation or power. 1851 J. J. SYLVESTER (*title*) On a remarkable discovery in the Theory of Canonical forms of Hyperdeterminants. 1876 SALMON *Higher Alg.* xv. Art. 164 The simplest form to which a quantic can without loss of generality be reduced is called the canonical form of the quantic.

6. *Mus.* According to the rules of canon, in canon form.

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 51 Virgular Syncopation is much vsed, Numerall seldome, Canonicall most seldome. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* XXIII. § 15 Some fragmentary imitation or canonical episode.

7. Of or belonging to an ecclesiastical chapter, or to one of its members (see CANON [2]).

1579 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. LXXX. § 11 No other benefices but only their canonical portions. 1600 *Ibid.* VIII. vii. § 3 The very act of canonical election. 1634 *Abp. Laud's Visit. Exeter* in *4th Rep. Commiss. Hist. MSS.* 138/2 A canonicall house, due to a canon residentiary. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 116 At my Canonical house, at the metropolitical church of Christ, Canterbury. 1881 FREEMAN *Subj. Lands Venice, Parenzo*, Among the canonical buildings on the south side of the church.

B. *sb. pl.* [cf. *academicals*.] Canonical robes.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* ix, I did not at all wonder to find a cheat in canonicals. 1751 — *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. XCVI. 171 He was accosted by a person in canonicals. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 65 Out of his canonicals, his constant dress is what they call parson's blue. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 327 An ecclesiastic in full canonicals.

Canonically (kănɒˈnikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a canonical manner (see the adj.).

1529 MORE *Supplic. Soules* Wks. 296 Stephen was well and canonically chosen archbishop of Caunterbury. 1609 BP. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 355 Then is he Sacrilegiously false, and Canonically irregular. 1759 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) I. 405 Marca was married yesterday .. the lawyers and milliners were all ready canonically. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 387 The vicar .. shall be canonically instituted and inducted. 1824 BYRON *Def. Transf.* I. i. 293 Would you .. be a Titan? Or (To talk canonically) wax a son Of Anak? 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1857) I. v. 70 An English priest, canonically dressed. 1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* ix. 49 Treat the theme canonically, or with perpetual imitations.

Canonicalness (kănɒˈnikălnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being canonical.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. iii. § 28. 141 Their Authority and Canonicalnesse. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* an. 1711 (R.) Maintaining the canonicalness of the apostolical constitutions. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 472 The canonicalness of whose election he had as abbot already acknowledged.

Canonicate (kănɒˈnikĕt). [a. med.L. *canonicāt-us*, f. *canonicus*; cf. F. *canonicat*.] The office or dignity of a canon; a canonry.

1652 WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civil Wars Spain* 237 The Bishopricks, .. Canonicates, & other Ecclesiastical preferments. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 41 The service .. did scarce deserve a simple canonicate. *a* 1853 LANDOR *Wks.* II. 82 Within the walls of the canonicate. 1865 *Even. Standard* 3 June, His nomination to the canonicate of St. Peter is spoken of.

† **Canonica·tion.** *Obs. rare* [−1]. [n. of action f. med.L. *canonicāre* to make canonical, to canonize.] Canonization, consecration.

a 1642 SPELMAN *Wks.* 122 (R.) After his canonication, those that would consecrate the tenth part of their substance unto Hercules, should be very prosperous.

Canonicity (kænŏniˈsĭti). [f. on type of a L. **canonicitas*, f. *canonic-us*, or ad. F. *canonicité*: see -ITY.] Canonicalness, canonical status, *esp.* the fact of being comprehended in the Canon of Scripture, or in any other sacred canon.

1797 *Monthly Rev.* XXIII. 485 To attribute canonicity to all those Scriptures of the Jews. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* xix. 73 If none but a literal line and measure of Canonicity will be accepted. 1849 W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 46 Would Augustine, if he held all the books to have an equal right to canonicity .. have preferred some to others?

Cano·nico-, combining form of CANONIC.

1689 *Apol. Fail. Walker's Acc.* 25 It being Canonico-Prelatically impossible, tho Schismatico-Presbyterially certain.

† **Ca·nonism.** *Obs.*—[1] [f. after next; see -ISM.] The principles of canon-law.

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes Rev.* (1623) 161 Neede you, A man so skilled in Gratian, bee catechized in Canonisme?

Canonist (kæ·nŏnist). [a. F. *canoniste* (15th c. in Littré), in med.L. *canonista*: see -IST.]

1. A professor of, or one skilled in, the canon law; a canon-lawyer.

1542 BRINKLOW *Complaynt* xxiv. (1874) 71 The greasy canonistes nosel the peple in idolatry. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. Ploughers* 38 A cannoniste, that is to saye, one that is broughte up in the studie of the Pope's lawes and decrees. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* (1851) Introd. 10 The shallow commenting of Scholasticks and Canonists. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) IV. xxiii. 99, I am a vile canonist, replied Yorick. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 652 It offended against the strict laws of the Church as understood by continental canonists.

2. One who makes or upholds canons in science, criticism, etc.

1786–1805 H. TOOKE *Purley* I. vi (1829) 93 If the etymological canonists..had not been so remarkably inattentive to the causes..of those literal changes of which they treat.

Canonistic (kænŏni·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or belonging to a canonist; concerned with the exposition of canon-law.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 223 The apt Schollers of this canonistic exposition. 1861 W. PERRY *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. v. 218 Famous for his canonistic learning.

Canoni·stical, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Having relation to canonistic matters; also = prec.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 27 July 10/2 Decisions, cases important for canonistical hermeneutics, and the like.

† **Canoni·stre.** *Obs.* [ad. F. *canoniste*: cf. *alkamistre, sophister,* etc., and see -ISTRE.] An earlier form of CANONIST.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VIII. 135 Bote Catoun construweþ hit nay And Canonistres boþe, And siggen bi hem-seluen *Somnia ne cures.* 1393 *Ibid.* C. X. 303 Caton counteth hit at nouht and canonistres at lasse. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I, 32 þis man of lawe .. was neþir civilian ne canonistre. 1382 — *Bible* Prol. xiii. 51 Sumtyme cyuylians and canonistris weren deuout.

Canonizant (kănǫ·nizĕnt), *a. Math.* [a. F. *canonisant,* pr. pple. of *canoniser* in sense 'regler'.] Attributive of an equation by the solution of which a quantic may be reduced to the 'canonical form'.

1879 SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* v. 186 A cubic identical with the Canonizant cubic of the last article.

† **Cano·nizate,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *canonizātus,* pa. pple. of *canonizā-re.*] = CANONIZED.

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1223 To haue canonyzate Franciscus de pola. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 271 Not Canonizate for a Saint as yet.

Canonization (kæ·nŏnəizē·ʃən). [ad. L. *canonizātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *canonizāre* to canonize: cf. F. *canonisation.*] The action of canonizing; *esp.* formal admission into the calendar of saints.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 433 To trowe siche canonyzaciouns is lesse þan bileeue. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 60 Canonizacion, *canonizacio.* 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 344/2 This new saint of Tindales canonisacion. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1635 He sent hym to heauen by hys canonyzacyon, And from thens to helle by an excommunycacyon. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (1844) II. 158 To be number'd one Here, in my book's canonization. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* xviii. § 14. 362 The canonization of Saints which the Heathen called Apotheosis. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Christ.* I. IV. 370 Before there were any regular canonizations.

b. *fig.*

1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 220 'Tis curious what new interest an old author acquires by official canonization in Tiraboschi or Dr. Johnson. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* IV. 87 The canonisation of men—the popular judgment which sets them up morally and spiritually upon the pinnacle of the temple.

Canonize (kæ·nŏnəiz), *v.* Also -ise. [ad. med.L. *canonizā-re* (also in 15th c. Fr. *canoniser*).]

1. *trans.* To place in the canon or calendar of the saints, according to the rules and with the ceremonies observed by the Church.

c 1380 WYCLIF *De Eccles.* Sel. Wks. III. 344 If þe pope canonise þis man þanne he must nedis be seint in hevene. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (1858) 253 This same 3ere was Thomas of Lancastir canonized. 1516 PYNSON *Life St. Birgitte* in *Myrr. Our Ladye* (1873) Introd. 58 This blessyd woman seynt Birgette was canonyzed by pope bonyface. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 257 They assured him he should be canonized for a Saint. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 195 A Fanatic .. canonizes himself a Saint in his own Life-time. 1875 H. E. MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* vii. 191 A multitude who have not been canonised on earth, though they are saints in heaven.

† 2. To install in any ecclesiastical dignity or office; to consecrate. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 254 Thus was he pope canonised With great honour and intronised. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 57 Wan any auerous or couetous is canonizid in þe kirk, or maad cheef.

† 3. To deify, apotheosize. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 20 Of them which amonge the gentiles were canonized into ye numbre of the goddes. 1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* I. 2. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 210 Circe our famous witch .. was canonized a goddesse. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. viii. 106. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II, Adventurers who were afterwards .. canonized as a sign in the heavens..called Argonauts.

4. *fig.* To treat as a saint or glorified person.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 683/1 But women are as it were canonised here: God putteth them into his register, and setteth them in an honourable degree. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* I. 118 Faustus, these books, thy wit, and our experience, Shall make all nations to canonize us. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* II. 282, I am not ready to canonize all women because I love one.

5. To make canonical; to admit into the Canon of Scripture, or (*transf.*) of authoritative writings.

1382 [see CANONIZED]. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 38 b, Canonizing such a multifarious Genealogie of Comments. 1595 *Polimanteia* (1881) 36 To canonize your owne writers. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* 5. 1657 COSIN *Canon Script.* ii. 14 They canonized the Books of the Maccabees. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 86 Apocryphal books..were not canonized.

6. To sanction by the authority of the church; to give authoritative sanction or approval to.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 280 Of the law canonized The pope hath bode to the men, that, etc. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 46 þer wordis are canonized, & approuid of holi kirk. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 89 These .. doctrines are Canonized in their late meeting at Trent. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. I. 132 The Popes are sure to have the Cardinals Canonize their errours. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. i. 39 We should still be compelled to canonise a crowd of acts.

† 7. (See quot.)

1578 COOPER *Thesaur., Canonize,* to canonice: to examine by rule. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Canonize,* to examine by rule, to Register, to put in the rank and number.

Ca·nonized, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Placed in the canon; sainted; consecrated, beatified, deified. † *Canonized epistles*: cf. CANONICAL 3.

1382 WYCLIF *James* Prol., Not the same ordre is at Greekis..of the seuen epistoelis that ben clepid canonysid. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 60 Canonyzyde, *canonizatus.* 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI,* I. iii. 63 Brazen Images of Canonized Saints. 1602 — *Ham.* I. iv. 47 Thy Canoniz'd bones Hearsed in death. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 49 Acting as if in presence of canonized forefathers. 1827 POLLOK *Course Time* IV, The lofty seat Of canonized bards. 1886 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* iv, No canonised antique.

Canonizer (kæ·nŏnəizəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who canonizes.

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* K j, The canonizars of thir new sanctes. 1588 G. D. *Disc. Allen's Sedit. Drifts* 99 An open patrone of..trecherie, and a-cannoniser of disloyall traytors. 1751 BP. LAVINGTON *Enthusiasm* (1754) III. 216 Such Canonizers and God-makers. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 697 The cancnizer is worthy of the saint.

Ca·nonizing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. CANONIZE; canonization:

a. Admission into the calendar of saints.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* xxix. Sel. Wks. III. 456 þo canonysynge of þo seyntes. *a* 1638 MEDE *Apost. Latter Times* iv. Wks. (1672) 629 The Canonizing of the Souls of deceased Worthies..was an Idolatrous trick even from the days of the elder world. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. li. 243 The Chinese are speedier in their canonizing than the Romans are.

b. Establishing as canonical.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 282 The Canonizing, or making of the Scripture Law, belonged to the Civill Soveraigne.

Ca·nonizing, *ppl. a.* That canonizes.

1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xi. 30 The canonizing voice of England.

† **Ca·nonly,** *adv. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. CANON[1] + -LY[2].] Canonically.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* IV. xxi. (W. de W. 1506) 234 If he hath not ben electe canonly.

Canonry (kæ·nənri). Also 4–5 **chanonry**(e. [f. CANON[2] + -RY. (The L. was *canonia,* F. *chanoinie.*)] The benefice of a canon; the status, dignity, or office of a canon.

1482 CAXTON *Higden* (1527) 305 b, He .. hadde geuen his letyll newe a chanonrye .. in the chyrche of Lyncoln. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2307/2 The Seizure of the Canonries and Prebendaries. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 81 This Tollard..enjoyed his Canonry but few months. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* (1886) I. 104 His Canonry of X[t] Church. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 139. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Channings* i. 2 A young man who had but just gained his minor canonry. 1886 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 702/1 The profits of a canonry of Windsor were alienable by way of mortgage.

Ca·nonship. [f. CANON[2] + -SHIP.] = CANONRY.

1534 HEN. VIII. *Liber Regis* p. viii, Every suche dignitie, prebend, vycarship, pety canonship. 1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* 31/2 The time was, when..none should be promoted ..to canonships in cathedrals, but those which could read, sing, and competently construe. 1714 *Act* 12 *Anne* vi. § 8 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 56 Canonship or Prebend in the Cathedral Church. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* II. 602 Lautenbach..containing an important canonship.

† **Ca·nony, cha·nonie.** *Obs.* [a. F. *chanoinie* or med.L. *canonia* in same sense.] = CANONRY.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* II. (1851) 66 For their Bishopricks, Deaneries, Prebends, and Chanonies.

Canoo, obs. form of CANOE.

Canope, obs. form of CANOPY.

Canopic (kănǫ·pik), *a.* [ad. L. *Canōpic-us,* f. *Canōp-us* a town of ancient Egypt.] Of or pertaining to Canopus. *Canopic vase*: a vase used in Egypt, chiefly for holding the entrails of embalmed bodies.

1878 WILKINSON *Anc. Egyptians* III. Index, Canopic vases. 1883 W. ARMSTRONG *Perrot's Art Anc. Egypt* I. 301 The canopic vases..were sometimes of stone, especially alabaster, sometimes of terra cotta, and now and then of wood, and were used to hold the viscera of the deceased.

Canopied (kæ·nŏpid), *ppl. a.* [f. CANOPY *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Covered with, or as with, a canopy.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 398 Her eyes .. canopied in darkness sweetly lay. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIII. (R.) Mars..Sat canapied with golden clouds. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 550 Palanquins .. a kind of canopied couches. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 196 These saints of literature descend from their canopied remoteness.

b. *Arch.* (Cf. CANOPY *sb.* 3.)

1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 296 Rows of canopied niches. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 182 A graceful canopied and crocketed panel to each intervening pier.

‖ **Canopus** (kănǫ·pŭs). [L., a. Gr. *Κάνωπος.*]

1. The bright star α in the southern constellation Argo, situated in the rudder of the ship.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 278 When these are hydden, there is seene on the lefte syde a bryght Canopus of three starres of notable greatnesse..In the myddest of these is seene an other bryght Canopus. 1830 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* 146 We drank the Libyan Sun to sleep, and lit Lamps which out-burn'd Canopus.

2. = Canopic vase.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 244/2 *Canopus* is also the name of an Egyptian jar. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 204 The canopos or jar resembling those in which the Egyptians placed the entrails of their mummies. *Ibid.* (1873) 593.

Canopy (kæ·nŏpi), *sb.* Forms: 5–6 **canape, -ope,** 6 **canapee, -opi, cannopy, canyppy,** (?**cannebe**), *north.* **canaby**(e, 6–7 **canapie, -apy, -opie,** *Sc.* **cannabie,** 7 **cannapie, canopey,** 6– **canopy.** [In 15th c. *canape,* a. F. *canapé* (formerly also *conopée* masc. 'a canopie, tent, or pauilion', Cotgr.) = Sp., Pg. *canapé* 'couch, sofa', It. *canopè* (Diez), med.L. '*canopeum,* quod suspenditur super altare' (Du Cange), in cl. L. *cōnōpēum, -eum, -ium,* 'net of fine gauze about the bed, mosquito curtains' (Lewis & Short), 'pavilion, tent, or bed with a tester' (Scheller), a. Gr. *κωνωπεῖον* 'an Egyptian bed or couch with mosquito curtains' (L. & S.), f. *κώνωψ* gnat, mosquito. The Eng. forms may have been partly from med.L., and in Eng. the sense has adhered to 'curtain or tester', while in the mod. Romanic langs. that of 'couch' or 'sofa' has prevailed.]

1. A covering or hangings suspended over a throne, couch, bed, etc., or held over a person walking in procession.

1382 WYCLIF *Judith* xiii. 10 She toc awei his canope fro the pileris. 1454 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 133 My bed of grene sylke, wiþ the testour & Canape ther-to. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 29/2, IIij of the nobleste bereth the canapie ouer his hed. 1561 *Invent.* 138 (Jam.) Ane cannabie of grene taffetie .. quhilke may serue for any dry stuill or a bed. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 113 They beare the foure staves of the Canapie over the Kings head at the time of his coronation. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xlv. 365 At this day the Popes are carried by Switzers under a Canopie. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 268 The mattress..had a large canopy over it, spread like the crown of a tent. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 28 Above the throne was a canopy of variegated plumage.

b. *spec.* A covering over a shrine, or over the Host when borne in procession.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburgh* (1848) 146 Also ouer the shryne was prepared a canaby Of cloth of golde. *c* 1520 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 201 Caruer framyng et carvyng j canape pro Corpore Xpi per iiij dies, 2*s.* 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 94 The byshoppe bereynge the sacrament under a canapy. 1757 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 70 The venerable host, which was carried under a splendid canopy.

2. *transf.* and *gen.* A covering, an over-hanging shade or shelter.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. i. 88 Their shadowes seeme A Canopy most fatall, vnder which Our Army lies. 1641 MAISTERTON *Serm.* 23 Beautifull walks .. shaded with the green canopy of every pleasant .. tree. 1723 POPE *Let. to Digby* 10 Oct., The prospects begin to open..thro' the high canopies of trees to the higher arch of heaven. 1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* v. (1860) § 299 Under a canopy of perpetual clouds. 1874 HARTWIG *Aerial W.* i. 1 The atmosphere spreads its invisible canopy over sea and land.

b. *esp.* applied to the overhanging firmament.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 311 This most excellent Canopy the Ayre .. this braue ore-hanging, this Maiesticall Roofe, fretted with golden fire. 1607 — *Cor.* IV. v. 41 Where dwel'st thou? Vnder the Canopy. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 556 Where he stood So high above the circling Canopie Of Nights extended shade. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 1. 453 At first, the celestial canopy was divided into three principal parts. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xiii. 290 The people had met under the canopy of heaven.

c. *fig.* Covering, shelter.

1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 19 Shrowding thy selfe vnder the Cannapie of Vertue. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 12 A form of Religion serves for a Canopie to cover all these abominations. 18.. SYD. SMITH, Withdrawing the canopy of his name from the bad passions of country gentlemen.

3. *Arch.* A roof-like ornamented projection, surmounting a niche, door, window, tomb, etc.

1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. 31 The Pulpit now lifting its lofty Head With carved Canopy stands covered. 1874 PARKER *Illust. Goth. Archit.* I. v. 186 A niche was originally intended to contain an image, and the canopy over it was to protect the head of the image.

Canopy (kæ·nŏpi), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

trans. To cover with, or as with, a canopy.

*c*1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xii, Lofty trees .. Which erst from heat did canopie the herd. 1698 CROWNE *Caligula* III. 28 That point of Heaven .. Which canopys that holy happy land. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 65 Yon gay clouds, which canopy the skies. 1869 E. PEACOCK in *Athenæum* 22 May 710/3 A very graceful iron herse..canopies the alabaster effigies of a Marmion and his spouse.

‖ **Canor.** [L.] 'Melody or sweet singing' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Canorous (kănō·rəs), *a.* [f. L. *canōr-us* melodious (f. *canor* song, f. *canĕre* to sing) + -OUS.] Singing, melodious, musical; resonant, ringing.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xiv. 368 Birds that are canorous..as Nightingales..Canary birds and Larkes. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* VII. xii, The keeper of the manor house [*i.e.* a dog)..of a vast canorous bark. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. 171 A beautiful & canorous bird. 1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* Wks. V. 94 A long, loud, and canorous peal of laughter.

Hence **Cano·rously** *adv.*, **Cano·rousness.**

1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 293 The voice..as of a Trumpet talking loudly or canorously with him. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 184 He chooses his language for its rich canorousness rather than for intensity of meaning.

Canou(e, canow(e, obs. ff. CANOE.

Canoun, early form of CANON 2.

† **Ca·nous,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also spelt -ois, -us, **cannos.** [f. L. *cānus* hoary.] Grey, hoary.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. vii. 97 Or that wnfreindlie eild had thus besprent My heid and halfettis baith with canus [*ed.* 1553 canous] hair. *Ibid.* V. xii. 144 To Troiane ingill, and the cannos [*ed.* 1553 canois] Veste.

† **Canque.** *Obs.* [So in F.] A Chinese cotton fabric: see quots.

1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 793 Cotton Linens, called Canques..of Nanquin. *Ibid.* 794 Coarse and fine Canques or Cotton Linen.

Cansel, canserous: see CANCEL, etc.

Cansonet, obs. form of CANZONET.

† **Canstick.** *Obs.* Apparently a contracted form of CANDLESTICK. *Kit with the canstick*; Jack-o'-lantern, Will o' the wisp.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 20 Coll vnder canstyk, she can plaie on bothe handis, Dissimulacion well she vnderstandis. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* VII. xv. 122 They have so fraied us with bull beggars, spirits, witches.. kit with the cansticke, etc. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. i. 131, I had rather heare a Brazen Canstick [1623 candlestick] turn'd Or a dry Wheele grate on the Axle-tree. 1616 CHAPMAN *Batrachom.* 8 Their fencefull bucklers were The middle rounds of can'sticks. [COWPER has: The lamp contributed its central tin, A shield for each.] 1617 S. COLLINS *Def. Bp. Elie* A ij b, His .. wodden cansticke.

Cant (kænt), *sb.*1 Also 5–8 **kant.** [Found *c*1400; rare before 1600. Words identical in form and corresponding in sense are found in many languages, Teutonic, Slavonic, Romanic, Celtic. Cf. Du. *kant*, MDu. *cant*, border, side, brink, edge, corner, MLG. *kant* (masc.) point, creek, border, also *kante* (fem.) side, edge, whence mod.G. *kante* edge, corner, border, brim, margin; also Du. and Ger. *kantz* point-lace. (There is no trace of the word in the older stages of Teutonic.) Also OF. *cant* and mod.Norman *cant*, Walloon *can* side, Sp., Pg., It. *canto* edge, corner, side, med.L. *cantus* corner, side; with which some compare L. *canthus*, Gr. *κανθός* corner of the eye, and L. *canthus* tire (? felloe) of a wheel, according to Quintilian a 'barbarous' word. The Welsh *cant* edge of the circle, Breton *kañt* circle, circumference, which were thought by Diez to represent an original Celtic word, are held by Diefenbach and Thurneysen not to be native; so that at present we cannot go beyond the Romanic *canto*, and its possible identity with L. *canthus*. The Teutonic words were probably from Romanic. It is not clear whether the Eng. word was adopted from OF. or from LG., or, in different senses, from both.

I. Original sb. senses.

† **1.** (probably) Edge, border, brink. *Obs.*

*c*1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Lucas* 69, 70 Quhene he had drywyne wel oure þe kanttis of sewynty ȝeris & foure. *c*1400 *Melayne* 1495 Under the cante of a hille Oure Britons beldis & bydis stille.

† **2.** A nook, corner in a building; a niche. *Obs.* [1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 400 Item, for ij. panchons at the garden gate, with kant ther above viij*d.*] 1603 B. JONSON *Jas. I's Entert.* Wks. (1838) 530/1 Irene, or Peace; she was placed aloft in a cant, her attire white, semined with stars. 1604 DEKKER *King's Entert.* 297 Directly under her in a Cant by her selfe, Fame stood upright. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* v. 150 A nooke or corner being in our ancient language called a kant or cantell. 1624 WEBSTER *Mon. Honour.* Wks. (1857) 369 In several cants beneath sits, first Magistracy..next Liberality.

† **3.** A corner or angle of a polygon. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR. s. v. *Pent, La figure hexagone à six pents*, hauing six Cants. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xiii. § 42 A Tower or Steeple of six Cants or six square..Some term it an Hexagon or Octagon Tower, that is six or eight cornered; but Master Masons generally term it six or eight Cants or Corners. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Cant*, an external angle or quoin of a building.

† **b.** ? A corner piece; a triangular piece. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 118/2 Garden, part to be divided into Beds and them again to be cast into Ovals, Squares, Cants, Frets, Borders or Knots.

4. One of the side-pieces in the head of a cask; also *cant-piece.* (So in Welsh). Cf. *cantle-piece* (CANTLE *sb.* 8).

1612 COTGR., *Panneau de doile*, a cant pane or peece. 1848 J. A. CARLYLE tr. *Dante's Inferno* XXVIII. 22 Even a cask, through loss of middle-piece or cant [*per mezzul perdere o lulla*] yawns not so wide as one I saw.

5. The oblique line or surface which cants or cuts off the corner of a square or cube; an oblique face of a polygon, a crystal, etc.; an inclined or slanting face of a bank, or the like.

1840 FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antiq.* 148 *Cants* (parts which have inclined faces). 1850 *Gloss. Terms in Archit.* (ed. 5) 107 *Cant*, a term in common use among carpenters to express the cutting off the angle of a square. 1874 KNIGHT *Mech. Dict., Cant*, an angle, a bevel, a chamfer, a slope, an arris, a hip, a ridge. 1875 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Science* I. 367 *Cant*, a term used in Architecture to express the sides of a polygon turned from the spectator. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N.-W. Linc. Gloss., Cant*, part of a buttress wall or other building which is sloped off. 1880 *Standard* 20 May 13 Along the 'cant' of the ice the sealer coasts.

6. A squared log. *U. S.* Cf. CANTER *sb.*1 2.

1877 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 24 May, A cant or square-edged timber. 1879 *Ibid.* 5 Nov., The cheapest and most effective means yet devised for holding the cant in place.

7. *Naut.* A piece of wood laid upon the deck of a vessel to support the bulkheads, etc. Cf. CANT-PIECE, etc. in 12.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 286 Fir cants nailed on the timber-strakes. 1865 *Reader* 12 Aug., Washing arrangements. Suitable places on board ship are to be set apart for the purpose, fitted with cants, to prevent the escape of water, and screens so arranged as to roll up when not in use.

II. from CANT *v.*

8. A toss, pitch, or throw, which overturns, casts down, etc.

1736 J. LEWIS *Hist. Thanet* Gloss., *Cant* .. likewise signifies a cast or throw; 'I gave him a cant'. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. xiv. 224 To give me such a cant, as I never had before nor since, which was the whole Length of the Coffee-room; he pitched me on my Head and Shoulders, under a large Table, at the further End.

9. A sudden movement which tends to, or results in, tilting up or turning over.

1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 308 The carronade .. took a cant from a roll of the ship. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XII. viii, Fortune's wheel made suddenly a great cant.

10. A slope, a slanting or tilted position; a deflection from the perpendicular or horizontal line.

1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 20 Giving the piece a cant with the forefingers. 1873 MRS. WHITNEY *Other Girls* XXXIV, The seat sloped with the sharp cant of the half-overturned vehicle. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* x. 245 A large tongue of ice below the water was forced under the bows of the vessel, raising her..and with the help of the wind giving her a cant.

b. An inclination.

1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., The helm had been lashed with a small cant to leeward.

11. *Whale-fishing.* (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Cant*, a cut made in a whale between the neck and the fins, to which the cant purchase is made fast, for turning the animal round in the operation of flensing.

III. Attributively and in combination.

12. Combs. with the sb. (or stem of the vb.) with the general sense of 'having canted corners or sides, on the slant, sloping, in a position diverging from the perpendicular or straight line', as in *cant-buttress, -floor, -frame, -piece, -riband*; **cant-board**, a sloping board; in *Carriage building*, a board serving to show the plan of the side of a carriage; **cant-body**, *Naut.* (see quot.); † **cant-ceiling**, a ceiling which slants to meet the wall, as in attics, etc., apparently now corrupted into CAMP-CEILING; **cant-moulding, -riband, -timber, -window** (see quots.).

1739 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 103 A *kant-board, for throwing the water more directly down the opening..into the lower cistern. 1879 *Carriage-building* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 131 The cant-board which shows the side-cant. *Ibid.* The diagram showing the cant-board. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Cant-body*, an imaginary figure of that part of a ship's body which forms the shape forward and aft, and whose planes make obtuse angles with the midship line of the ship. 1879 W. H. WHITE *Ship-build.* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 190/1 In the cant-bodies the plan followed is almost identical with that sketched. 1663 in Cosin *Corr.* (Surtees) II. 367 Two *cant buttresses of hewen aishler neatly jointed. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xiii. § 88 He beareth..the like Tower with an Eve, or *Cant seileing Roofe. *c*1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 119 One or two *cantfloors are added. 1833 RICHARDSON *Merc. Mar. Arch.* 21 The only guides in drawing the *cant frames. 1869 SIR E. REED *Ship Build.* viii. 151 The half-beams stand in the planes of the *Cant frames and are consequently nearly at right angles to the side. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 582 **Cant-moulding*, a bevelled surface. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Cant-moulding*, one with one or more bevelled, instead of curved, surfaces. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 4 **Cant-pieces* are used in the angles of the fishes and side-trees. *c*1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 103 *Cant Ribands are those ribands that do not lie in a horizontal or level direction, or square from the middle line, but nearly square from the timbers, as the diagonal ribands. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) **Cant-timbers*..those timbers which are situated at the two ends of a ship. They derive their name from being *canted*, or raised obliquely from the keel. *c*1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 67 Those timbers which form the bow and stern of a ship are called 'cant timbers'. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 13 Those Spectacle-like *cant Windows, which are of Glasse on all sides. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cant-window*, a bay-window whose angles are bevelled off. 1881 EVANS *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cant-window*, a projecting window with angles, as distinguished from a 'bow-window' which projects in a curve.

13. From other senses: as in *Whale-fishing* (see 11). *Cant-blocks*, the large purchase blocks used by whalers to cant the whales round during the process of flensing. *Cant-purchase* is formed by a block suspended from the mainmast-head, and another block made fast to the cant cut in the whale. So CANT-DOG, CANT-HOOK, CANT-SPAR.

Cant (kænt), *sb.*2 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [App. connected immed. with CANT *v.*1 'to share', and with CANTLE, though in some uses it closely approaches CANT *sb.*1; whether this is original or due to subsequent confusion is not clear.]

A portion; a share; a parcel; a division.

*a*1541 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 92 Lend in no wise, But if thou can be sure to win a cant Of half at least. 1736 J. LEWIS *Hist. Thanet* Gloss., *Cant*, a corner of a field. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Cant of Dobbin*, a roll of riband. 1847–78 HALLIWELL s. v.. In Hampshire a small bundle of hay is termed a cant. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Cant-furrow*, a divisional furrow. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial.*, A haystack is said to be cut across in cants, and a field of wheat is divided into cants when it is portioned out in slips for the reapers, each of whom takes one or more cants as his share of work.

Cant (kænt), *sb.*3 [This and its accompanying vb. presumably represent L. *cant-us* singing, song, chant (Pr. and NFr. *cant*, Fr. *chant*), *cantā-re* NFr. *canter*) to sing, chant; but the details of the derivation and development of sense are unknown.

Cantare and its Romanic representatives were used contemptuously in reference to the church services as early as 1183, when according to Rigord (*c* 1200) *Gest Philip. August.* (1818) 11, the Cotarelli of the Bourges country 'sacerdotes et viros religiosos captos secum ducentes, et irrisorie *cantores* ipsos vocantes, in ipsis tormentis subsannando dicebant: *Cantate nobis, cantores, cantate*; et confestim dabant eis alapas, vel cum grossis virgis turpiter cædebant'. So far as the evidence shows, the vb. appears in Eng. first applied to the tones and language of beggars, 'the canting crew': this, which according to Harman was introduced *c* 1540, may have come down from the religious mendicants; or the word may have been actually made from Lat. or Romanic in the rogues' jargon of the time. The subsequent development assumed in the arrangement of the verb is quite natural, though not actually established. Some have however conjectured that *cant* is the Irish and Gaelic *caint* (pronounced kaintʲ, or nearly kantʃ) 'language'. And as early as 1711 the word was asserted to be derived from the name of Andrew Cant or his son Alexander Cant, Presbyterian ministers of the 17th c. This perhaps means that the surname of the two Cants was occasionally associated derisively with canting. The arrangement of the sb. here is tentative, and founded mainly on that of the vb., which appears on the whole earlier.]

† **I.** (Sporadic uses, from L. *cantus* or its representatives; not directly related to II.)

† **1.** Singing, musical sound. *Cant organ*: app. a technical term in music. *Obs.*

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xlii, Fabourdoun, pricksang, discant, countering, Cant organe, figuratioun, and gemmell. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Wks. 1760 I. 100 Cant and vision are to the ear and the eye the same that tickling is to the touch. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 79. 2/2 That shrill Cant of the Grasshoppers.

† **2.** Accent, intonation, tone. *Obs.*

1663 *Aron-bimn.* 110 It depends not upon the cant and tone, or the wording of the Minister. 1763 *Ann. Reg.* 307/2 If these lines want that sober cant which is necessary to an epitaph.

II. The speech or phraseology of beggars, etc., and senses connected therewith.

3. 'A whining manner of speaking, esp. of beggars'; a whine.

1640 CLEVELAND in Wilkins *Polit. Ballads* I. 28 By lies and cants, [they] Would trick us to believe 'em saints. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* IV. (1721) 227 With a Cant like a Gypsie, a Whine like a beaten Spaniel.

4. The peculiar language or jargon of a class:

a. The secret language or jargon used by gipsies, thieves, professional beggars, etc.; *transf.* any jargon used for the purpose of secrecy.

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 226 They talk'd to one another in Cant. 1715 KERSEY, *Cant*, Gibberish, Pedler's French. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 110. 383 To avoid being understood by the Servants, they framed a Cant, and called the Design of a general Rising the Lease and Release. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* XVI. 127 The ring of the cant.

b. The special phraseology of a particular class of persons, or belonging to a particular subject; professional or technical jargon. (Always *depreciative* or *contemptuous.*)

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 214 There is heat and moisture in the body, & you may call the one 'radical' and the other 'innate' if you please; this is but a sort of cant,

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 421 ¶ 3 In the Cant of particular Trades and Employments. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 128 ¶ 4 Every class of society has its cant of lamentation, which is understood by none but themselves. 1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* xxxiv, All love—bah! that I should use the cant of boys and girls—is fleeting enough. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* xiii. *Poet* Wks. (Bohn) I. 156 Criticism is infested with a cant of materialism. 1861 HOLLAND *Less. Life* viii. 119 Repeating the cant of their sect and the cant of their schools.

† **c.** The peculiar phraseology of a religious sect or class. (Cf. 5 b.) *Obs.*

1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 521 Hot Levites .. Resum'd their cant, and with a zealous cry Pursued their old beloved theocracy. 1696 C. LESLIE *Snake in Gr.* (1698) Introd. 46 Really to understand the Quaker-Cant is learning a new Language. 1709 SACHEVERELL *Serm.* 15 Aug. 15 Diabolical Inspiration, and Non-sensical Cant. 1711 *Spect.* No. 147 ¶ 3 Cant is by some people derived from one Andrew Cant who, they say, was a Presbyterian minister.. who by exercise & use had obtained the Faculty, alias Gift, of talking in the Pulpit in such a dialect, that it's said he was understood by none but his own Congregation, and not by all of them.

d. Provincial dialect; vulgar slang.

1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Irish Bulls* (1832) 226 The cant of Suffolk, the vulgarisms of Shropshire. 1852 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. lxxxii. 122 The coarse reproduction of that unmitigated cant or slang.

e. *attrib.*

1727 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. i. 185 To introduce and multiply cant words is the most ruinous corruption in any language. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 273 Slang talk and cant jokes. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* (1843) II. 150 The first Vocabulary of the 'Cant Language' .. appeared in the year 1680 appended to the life of 'The English Rogue'.

5. A form of words, a phrase:

† **a.** A set form of words repeated perfunctorily or mechanically. *Obs.*

1681 *Sejanus* in *Bagford Ballads* (1878) 758 *note*, A young Scribe is copying out a Cant, Next morn for to be spoke in Parliament. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* I. i. 7 Sure .. you talk by Memory, a Form or Cant which you mistake for something that's gallant. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 291 § 6 With a certain cant of words.

b. A pet phrase, a trick of words; *esp.* a stock phrase that is much affected at the time, or is repeated as a matter of habit or form. (Formerly with *a* and *plural.*) *arch.*

1681 *Country-man's Compl. & Advice to Kirg*, Gods! to be twice cajol'd by cants and looks. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II./450 Enamour'd with his obstreperousness and undecent cants. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 200 That ordinary cant of illiterate .. atheists, the fortuitous or casual concourse of atoms. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (1886) II. 365 The late happy Revolution, (so he calls it, according to the common Cant). 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxvi. 119 *note*, Measures, and not men, is the common cant of affected moderation. *c* 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Ab.* (1833) I. v. 22 It is really very well for a novel .. is the common cant.

c. *attrib.*

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 530 ¶ 3 Enlivened with little cant-phrases. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* App. 130 It was a cant word through the country, That the tenants might sit, since the worst of it would be paying the violent profits. 1774 GOUVR. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 23 The belwethers .. roared out liberty, and property, and a multitude of cant terms. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* (1849) 396 There is such a thing as a peculiar word or phrase cleaving, as it were, to the memory of a writer or speaker and presenting itself to his utterance at every turn. When we observe this we call it a cant word or a cant phrase. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II* (1857) I. v. 79 To borrow a cant phrase of the day, like 'a fixed fact'. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* xvii. (1876) 465 He .. can—to use the cant phrase—afford to support the dignity of the peerage.

6. As a kind of phraseology:

a. Phraseology taken up and used for fashion's sake, without being a genuine expression of sentiment; canting language.

1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 87 All this sceptical cant follows from our supposing, etc. 1783 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 15 May, My dear friend, clear your mind of cant.. you may *talk* in this manner; it is a mode of talking in society; but don't *think* foolishly. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 174 The pernicious cant of indiscriminate loyalty. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 157 Enthusiasm, once cold, can never be warmed over into anything better than cant. 1875 SMILES *Thrift* ii. 20 In fact there is no greater *cant* than *can't*. 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* 320 There is a cant of infidelity as certainly as there is a cant of belief.

b. *esp.* Affected or unreal use of religious or pietistic phraseology; language (or action) implying the pretended assumption of goodness or piety.

1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. lv. 609, I set down this letter at large, that men may see the cant of these men. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 37 (J.) That cant and hypocrisy, which had taken possession of the people's minds in the times of the great rebellion. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 256 Hypocritical manners, or what we so emphatically call cant. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. x. (1866) 182 Religious phraseology passes into cant. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* VI. iii. 211 He had a horror of cant, which..gave him a repulsion for all outward show of religious observances. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* i. 6 The whole spiritual atmosphere was saturated with cant.

c. *attrib.*

1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 601 To make up what was wanting in the justice of their cause .. by a cant and sophistical way of expression.

7. One who uses religious phrases unreally.

1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Cant*, an Hypocrite, a Dissembler, a double-tongu'd, whining Person. 1824 MRS. CAMERON *Pink Tippet* III. 16 Lest she should be called a cant. 1873 E. BERDOE *Adv. Protestant* 132 He was not a cant, but really felt what he said.

Cant (kænt), *sb.*[4] [Goes with CANT *v.*[4] The sb. (if not immediately from the vb.) may be an aphetic form of **encant*, or **acant*, a. OF. *encant*, mod.F. *encan* (Pr. *encant*, Sp. *encanto*, It. *incanto*), in same sense: of disputed origin. The loss of the initial syllable is found also in MHG. and mod.G. *gant* in same sense.

Diez takes the Romanic words as repr. L. *in quantum* 'to how much?' as the cry of the auctioneer; and with this agree the occas. med.L. form *inquantus*, Pr. *enquant*, and OF. *inquant*, and med.L. vb. *inquantare*. But no forms of the word appear to go back before the end of the 12th c.; the earliest and ordinary forms in med.L. were *incantus* (4th decl.), *incantum*, *incantare*, *accantare*, *incantator*, *accantator*; and OF. had *enchanteur*, *enchantement* (already in *Assizes of Jerusalem*). These show that the word was then identified with the Lat. *incantare*, *accantare*, derivs. of *cantare* to sing, in the sense of 'proclaim, cry'. Cf. Du Cange, under date 1351, 'quod incantator publicus dicti castri .. debeat facere proclamationem', and the illustrative 'jussit ergo Moyses praeconis voce cantari'. M. Paul Meyer thinks the identification with *cantare* too old and general to be explained as an error; and that there is more ground for treating the connexion with *in quantum* as a later fancy. Cf. also the mod.Fr. *vendre a la criée* to sell by auction, and the Sc. and north.Eng. *roup*, cry, shout, auction, 'selling of goods by an outcry' (Phillips 1678)].

A disposal of property by public competition to the highest bidder; an auction. Chiefly Irish.

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4178/4 The Manor..is to be sold by publick Cant to the best Bidder. 1738 *Hist. Crt. Excheq.* vii. 134 The Goods are set up to Cant. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* ii. 27 Two or three lots of ground were to be let by auction, or, as the phrase goes, by cant. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxxxix. (1862) 352 The whole of them were set up for sale by public cant in Dublin.

Cant, *sb.*[5] *Sc.* [Of uncertain origin: possibly belongs to one of the prec. sbs. Cf. also *cantrip.*] ? 'Trick; slight, illusion' (Jamieson).

1790 MORISON *Poems* 38 (Jam.) Williy's wisp wi' whirlin' cant Their blazes ca'. 1813 D. ANDERSON *Poems* 81 (Jam.) Superstition..Experiencing plans O' auld cants that night.

Cant (kænt), *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 4–6 **kant**, 5 **kaunt.** [Common in early times (13–14th c.) in the allit. phrase 'kant and keen'. App. the same word as mod.Du. *kant* 'neat, clever', in phr. *kant en klaar* quite ready; also East Fris. *kant*; considered by Franck to have been developed out of the sb. *kant* edge, etc. (see CANT *sb.*[1]); cf. the connexion of idea in 'keen' and 'edge'. The actual historical relation between the Low German and the northern English word does not appear. Hence CANTY, Flem. and LG. *kantig.*]

Bold, brisk, courageous, hearty, lusty, lively, hale. The Sc. sense leans to 'Lively, merry, brisk'; cf. Jamieson, who compares 'cant men' (armed followers) with 'merry men' of the ballads.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8943 Iuus þat war sa cant [*Gött. & Trin.* crabbed] and kene. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 50 Knoute com with his kythe, þat kant was and kene. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 280 The kyng .. Vith his men that war cant and keyn. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2195 The knyghte coueride on his knees with a kaunt herte. *c* 1440 *Gaw. & Gol.* ii. 2 (Jam.) Cant men and cruel. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 5 Ane Cocke..Right cant and crous. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 42 The cadgear callis furth his capill wyth crakis waill cant. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 517 Alss blyth and als rejosit, And in him self that tyme als crous and kant. 1674 RAY *N. C. Wds.* 9 *Cant*, strong lusty; 'Very cant, God yield you', i.e. Very strong and lusty, God reward you. *Chesh.* 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* I. 189 Th' wife 's a raight cant body. 1868 E. WAUGH *Sneck-Bant* iv. 76 As cant as a kitlin.

† **Cant,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [Of uncertain etymol.: associated in sense with CANT *sb.*[2], but of much earlier appearance, being the oldest vb. *cant* in the lang., and as a word preceded only by CANT *a.* and CANT *sb.*[1] Since the dim. of the latter word, *cantel*, *chanteau*, CANTLE, had the sense of 'piece, fragment', it is possible that this sense may have attached also to the primitive, and that a verb *to cant* 'to divide into pieces' may have been in LG. or ONF.: but it has not yet been found.]

1. *trans.* To part, divide, share, parcel out, apportion.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 60 Cantyn or departyn, *partior, divido.* 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1245/2 Our very prison this earth is. And yet therof we cant vs out ..dyuers partes dyuerslye to our self. 1533 — *Debell. Salem* Wks. 943/2 To diuide & cant it among good poore husband men, that should til the ground [with] theyr handes.

2. (See quot.) Cf. CANT *sb.*[2] (quot. 1875).

1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Cant*, (Kent), to let out land to mow, hoe, etc.

Cant (kænt), *v.*[2] [f. CANT *sb.*[1]; cf. Du. and Ger. *kanten* in several of the same senses.]

I. *trans.*

1. To give a cant edge to; to bevel; esp. to bevel *off* a corner.

1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, vi, Pinnes..shal..haue.. the point well and rounde filled, canted, and sharped. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 274 The corners only were a little canted off. 1812 J. HODGSON in J. Raines *Mem.* (1857) I. 97 The several pillars which have their uppermost corner canted off. 1851-3 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. ii. 30 The Abacus is square, with the angles canted.

2. To bring or put (a thing) into an oblique position, so that it is no longer vertical or horizontal; to slope, slant, tilt up.

1711 DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* (1805) III. 302 The sea broke in upon us, and the canoe being filled half full, canted her broadside to it. 1756 WINTHROP in *Phil. Trans.* L. 11 Some [chimnies] were..canted horizontally an inch or two over, so as to stand very dangerously. 1792 *Munchausen's Trav.* ix. 30 The wind rose suddenly, and canted our barge on one side. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Vill.* Ser. III. (1863) 496 She sat .. with her feet canted up on an ottoman. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Aug. 12/1 If the ship needs a 'list', she can be canted.

b. To turn *over* completely, turn upside down.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 103 Canting, the act of turning anything completely over, so that the under surface shall lie upwards. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 160 Without canting the net over, and pouring the contents roughly out.

† **c.** *fig.* (?) To incline, adapt with a bias. *Obs.*

1682 SOUTHERNE *Loyal Bro.* IV. Wks. 1721 I. 56 Gifted rogues, That cant their doctrine to their present wants.

3. To throw off, *e.g.* to empty out, the contents of a vessel by tilting it up. *To cant off*: to decant.

1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* III. viii. 241 Let it stand in a warm place .. then cant of the Aquavitæ cleanly. *a* 1845 HOOD *Poems* (1864) 265 As vessels cant their ballast—rattling rubbish.

4. To pitch as by the sudden lurching of a ship; to toss, to throw with a sudden jerk.

1685 F. SPENCE *Ho. Medici* 120 Some couragious Priests had the leisure to joyn him, and cant him into a vestry, that was accidentally open. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) II. 130 This very innkeeper..held a corner of the blanket, and canted me into the air with great strength and nimbleness. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 254 *note*, The boat took a sudden yaw or sheer, which canted me overboard, head-long into the sea. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIII. 387 The Ship gave a lurch, by which he was canted into the mizen shrouds! 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xvii, That spray of a bramble has .. nearly canted my wig into the stream. 1861 G. BERKELEY *Sportsm. W. Prairies* v. 82 'Does the cow-catcher', I asked, 'always cant the beef on one side'?

II. *intr.*

5. To tilt, take an inclined position, pitch on one side, turn over; often *to cant over.*

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VI. ii. (1852) 356 It fell on end and then canted along on the floor between two of the children. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* iii. (1871) 15 It jolted over stones, canted on knolls, sidled into gutters. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 410 *note*, A loose plank, which canted over. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1873) II. 88 The celestial sign of the Balance just about canting. *Ibid.* (1865) II. v. ii. 72 The History so-called of Europe went canting from side to side. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Sept. 5/1 The steamer, which had canted over, lay in a very dangerous position.

6. To have a slanting position, lie aslant, slope.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 301 The upper fluke should cant down. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 135 The .. yard-arm should..cant abaft the yard rope.

7. *Naut.* To take, move into, or have an oblique position in reference to any defined course or direction; to swing round from a position.

1784 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* VII. Add. 7 At 7 weighed: in canting the ship got stern way. 1859 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXXVI. 655/2 The great length of the Nimrod and Cormorant caused them, when canting or swinging across the Channel, almost to block it up. 1887 BLACKMORE in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 563 The boat canted round towards the entrance of the creek. *Newspaper*, The stern of the Andalusian was seen to be canting to the southward.

† **8.** *fig. To cant with*: ? to fall in with, take the direction of. (Cf. 2 c.) *Obs.*

1656 in Burton *Diary* (1828) I. 111 They were all cantings, such as could not cant with my thoughts.

† **9.** (See quot. 1877.) *Obs.* or *dial.*

1674 [see CANTING *vbl. sb.*[1]]. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cant*, to move about with a jaunty step. 'Why awd woman gans cantin aboot like a young lass.'

Cant (kænt), *v.*[3] [See CANT *sb.*[3] It is not certain whether the vb. or the sb. came first.]

I. 1. *intr.* To speak in the whining or singsong tone used by beggars; to beg.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 34 'It shall be lawefull for the to Cant'—that is, to aske or begge—'for thy living in al places.' 1612 BEAUM. & FL. *Cupid's Rev.* IV. 418 The cunning'st rankest rogue that ever Canted. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bachel.* III. vi, Thy master..lies canting at the gate. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 171 ¶ 10 [He] had me cant and whine in some other place.

2. *intr.* To speak in the peculiar jargon or 'cant' of vagabonds, thieves, and the like.

1609 DEKKER *Lanth. & Candle-L.* Wks. 1885 III. 194 He that in such assemblies can cant best, is counted the best Musitian. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* To Rdr., He cannot tell how to cant with him [a gypsie] in his own foysting gibborish. *c* 1652 H. MORE in R. Ward *Life* (1710) 307, I don't deny but that may sooner teach a Man to Cant and talk Gibberish. 1708 KERSEY, *Cant*, to talk darkly, after the manner of Thieves, Beggars, &c. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

b. *Slang* and *dial.* To speak, talk; in *Sc.* (see quot. 1788).

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 84 The vpright Cofe canteth to the Roge. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cant*, to speak. 1713 RAMSAY *Elegy Maggy Johnstoun*, Of auld stories we did cant. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 309 Tho' it cants or speaks in another manner. 1788 PICKEN *Poems* Gloss., *Cant*, to tell merry old stories.

c. *trans.* To speak or utter in a cant way.

1592 GREENE *Def. Coneycatch.* (1859) 5 To heare a pesant

cant the wordes of art belonging to our trade. 1631 Brathwait *Whimzies, Wine-soaker* 102 Which sackes his capitall, makes his tongue cant broken English. 1633 Shirley *Gamesters* III. iii, Canting broken Dutch for farthings.

†3. *intr.* To use the special phraseology or jargon of a particular class or subject. ? *Obs.*

1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* IV. iv, When my Muster-Master Talkes of his Tacticks, and his Rankes, and Files.. Doth not he cant? *Ibid.* Thou canst cant too. *Pic.* In all the Language in Westminster Hall, Pleas, Bench, or Chancery, *Fee-Farm, Fee-Tail, Tenant in Dower*, etc., etc. 1688 Miege *Gt. Fr. Dict., Cant*, to speak a canting Language, to have an affected peculiar kind of Speech. 1698 Norris *Pract. Disc.* 262 The Quakers..only Cant in some loose general Expressions about the Light.

†4. To say or exclaim in the pet phraseology of the day, to use the phrases currently affected at the time. Also, *To cant it*: to phrase it in the cant of the period. *Obs.*

1648 Jenkyn *Blind Guide* i. 6 No other import or tendency (as he *cants* it). 1660 S. Ford *Loyal Subject's Exult.* 13 The Sovereign Authority of the People (as our Times have learned to cant it). 1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 24 Those..which they so much cant to be drying decoctions. 1710 Sir J. St. Leger *Managers Pro & Con*, in Somers *Tracts* Ser. IV. (1751) III. 242 To set right (as they cant) the ..Youth of the University. *a* 1716 South 12 *Serm.* (1744) II. 64 There was thirty years more generation-work (as they canted it) cut out for him.

5. To affect the conventional phraseology of a school, party, or subject.

1728 Young *Love Fame* VI. (1757) 155 Let them cant on, since they have got the knack, And dress their notions, like themselves, in black. 1784 Johnson in *Boswell* (1887) IV. 308 Don't cant in defence of savages. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiv. 114 Who cants about the pre-eminence of mind. 1866 Carlyle *Remin.* II. 215 A paltry print then much canted of. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 340 Lessing..knew the classics, and did not merely cant about them.

6. *spec.* To affect religious or pietistic phraseology, *esp.* as a matter of fashion or profession; to talk unreally or hypocritically with an affectation of goodness or piety.

1678 Butler *Hud.* III. II. 765 Till they first began to Cant And sprinkle down the Covenant. 1778 Johnson in *Boswell* 12 Apr., He [Dr. Dodd] may have composed this prayer then. A man who has been canting all his life, may cant to the last. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* I. xviii, I could not cant of creed or prayer. 1851 Kingsley *Yeast* xi. (1853) 189 In Christian England Where they cant of a Saviour's name, And yet waste men's lives like vermin's. 1856 R. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. VIII. ix. 102 Those dreamers who..cant about a general brotherhood which exempts them from particular charity.

7. *trans.* (in senses 5, 6.)

1641 M. Frank *Serm. Transfig.* (1672) 514 To set up King Jesus; a phrase much canted. 1676 Marvell *Mr. Smirke* I iij, Shall any sort of men presume to..force every man to Cant after them what it is not lawful for any man to utter? 1761 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* III. xii. 60 Of all the cants which are canted in this canting world..the cant of criticism is the most tormenting. 1825 *Edin. Rev.* XLII. 355 He may cant out his panegyricks. 1843 Macaulay in *Life & Lett.* (1880) II. 146, I have heard the same cant canted about a much finer building.

8. *dial.* (See quots.)

1877 E. Peacock *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cant*, to deceive by pious pretences, to impose upon. 1881 Evans *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cant*, to wheedle; coax; humour. 'The pony 'll be quiet enough when he's been canted a bit.'

II. †9. *trans.* To chant, sing; to repeat in a sing-song manner, intone. *Obs.*

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 24 Who is an Inchanter? A Sooth-singer, by canting numbers, or a Sooth-sayer by calculating numbers. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-Cr.* II. iii. 35 Singing Men and singing Boys, that instead of rehearsing the Creed, cant it, like the tune called the *Mock-Nightingale*.

†10. *intr.* To chant, sing. *Sc.* or *dial.* ? *Obs.*

1768 Ross *Helenore* 59 (Jam.) The birdies..Canting fu' cheerfu'.

Cant (kænt), *v.*4 [cf. Cant *sb.*4, and the med.L. cognate verbs *incantāre, accantāre* to proclaim, cry, put up to auction, there mentioned.] To dispose of by auction. Chiefly *Irish*.

The first quotation may belong to Cant *v.*1 to divide.

[1570 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 328, I will y^t all my goods aft^r my deathe shalbe canted & sold at my foredore & then to be distributed in money by euen portions to my executors.] 1720 Swift *Irish Manuf.* Wks. 1761 III. 4 Canting their own lands upon short leases, and sacrificing their oldest tenants for a penny an acre. 1723 — *Power of Bps.* ibid. 262 [Irish] landlords..cant their lands to the highest bidder. 1828 C. Croker *Fairy Leg. Irel.* II. 236 Tim the driver swears if we don't pay up our rent, he'll cant every ha'perth we have. 1839 W. Carleton *Fardorougha* (ed. 2) 46 He..canted all we had at half price, and turned us to starve on the world. 1880 in *Antrim & Down Gloss.*

†2. To enhance by competitive bidding. *rare.*

a 1745 Swift *Hist. Eng., Will. II* (R.) When two monks were outvying each other in canting the price of an abbey.

†Cant, *v.*5 *Obs. dial.* [f. Cant *a.*] *intr.* To become 'cant' or well; to recover strength, to mend. Hence **Ca·nting** *vbl. sb.*

1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cant*..also (Cheshire) to grow Strong and Lusty. 1691 Ray *N. C. Wds.* s. v., 'A health to the good wives [wife's] canting' i. e. her recovering after lying-in.

Cant, *v.*6 = Scant.

1580 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 184 Good huswiferie canteth [1577 scanteth] the lenger to last.

Can't (kānt), a colloq. contraction of *cannot*; see Can *v.*1 A I.

Cantab (kæ·ntæb). A colloquial abbreviation of Cantabrigian.

1750 Coventry *Pompey Litt.* II. x. (1785) 68/1 The young Cantab..had come up to London. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 60 Upon gawdy, or exceeding days, as they are call'd by the Cantabs. 1807 Byron *To Miss Pigot* 5 July, Sad dogs all the Cantabs.

Cantabank (kæ·ntăbæŋk). *rare.* [ad. It. *cantambanco*, f. *canta-re* to sing + *banco* bench.] A singer on a stage or platform; hence, *contemptuously*, a common ballad-singer.

[1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 96 Small and popular Musickes song by these *Cantabanqui* vpon benches and barrels heads.] 1834 Sir H. Taylor *Artevelde* I. iii. i, He was no tavern cantabank.

‖ Cantabile (kantā·bĭle), *a.* and *sb. Music.* [It. = that can be sung, suited for singing.]

A. *adj.* In a smooth flowing style, such as would be suited for singing.

1730–6 in Bailey. 1822 *Repository* No. 80. 103 The smooth, cantable, and expressive melody which pervades its structure. 1864 *Realm* 13 Apr. 8 Written in a simple cantabile style.

B. *sb.* Cantabile style; a piece or passage of music of this style.

1744 J. Green *Psalmody* 140 *Cantabal*, Vocal Music. 1788 J. Williams (A. Pasquin) *Childr. Thespis* (1792) 137 Tho her sportive cantabilies win us. 1808 Wolcott (P. Pindar) Wks. 1812 V. 353 The tuneful Nymph..That in cantabile delights the soul. 1856 Mrs. C. Clarke tr. *Berlioz' Instr.* 81 It expresses them admirably in its cantabile.

Cantabrigian (kæntăbri·dʒiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Cantabrigia*, Latin form of the name *Cambridge* + -an.] Of or belonging to Cambridge; a member of the University of Cambridge.

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 15 The Oxonians and Cantabrigians..are the happiest Academians on earth. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 78 ¶ 5 Some hardy Cantabrigian Author. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits*, '*Times*' Wks. (Bohn) II. 120 Every slip of an Oxonian or Cantabrigian who writes his first leader, assumes that we subdued the earth before we sat down to write this particular 'Times'.

Hence, *nonce-wds.*, as **Cantabrigi·city, Ca·ntabrize** *v.*

1863 De Morgan in *N. & Q.* Ser. III. IV. 170 There is a general Cantabrigicity about it. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. vii. § 47 Know also that this university [Dublin] did so Cantabrize, that she imitated her in the successive choice of her Chancellours. 1885 *Academy* 10 Jan. 19/2 Readers..might be excused for considering that Mr. Mullinger 'cantabrizes'.

†Cantail·llie. *Sc. Obs.* [A variant of Cantle; cf. Du. *kantcel* battlement.] ? 'A corner-piece' (Jam.).

1561 *Royal Invent.* (1815) 165 (Jam.) Item, ane bed..with a litle cantaillie of gold furnisit with ruif head piece.

Ca·ntalite. *Min.* [a. F. *cantalite*, f. *Cantal* in France + -ite.] A feldspathic rock from Cantal in France, formerly considered a variety of quartz.

†Cantaloo·n. *Obs.* A woollen stuff manufactured in the 18th c. in the west of England.

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4806/4, 4 Trusses of Cantaloons or Serges. 1748 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 94 (D.) Western Goods..Shalloons, Cantaloons, Devonshire Kersies, etc. *Ibid.* (1769) II. 25 In Bristol, and many Towns on that Side, Druggets, Cantaloons, and other Stuffs.

Cantaloup (kæ·ntălup). Chiefly *U. S.* Also **cantalupe, -leup, canteleup, -lope, -loup, -lupe.** [a. F. *cantaloup*, ad. It. *Cantalupo*, the name of a former country seat of the Pope near Rome, where it is said, on its introduction from Armenia, to have been first cultivated.] A small, round, ribbed variety of musk-melon, of a very delicate flavour.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 86/2 Varieties of melons..The Early Cantaloup. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 354 The cantaloupes, crooknecks, and cucumbers will send for him. 1863 *Life in South* II. 343 A fine cantalupe melon, at five cents. 1883 F. M. Crawford *Dr. Claudius* xiv, Behold also, his Grace eateth the cantelope.

†Canta·nker. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [A back formation from Cantanker-ous, like *canker, cankerous*.] = Cantankerousness. So **Cantankerate** *v.*, to provoke; **Canta·nkersome** *a.* = Cantankerous (both *U. S. colloq.*)

1825 Canning *Let.* in Stapleton *Canning & Times* (1859) App. iv, F. is cantankerous. He is also tricky. No man has a right to be both..Straightforwardness is the only excuse for cantanker. 1837–40 Haliburton *Clockm.* I. xxiv. (1862) 115 You may..cantankerate your opponents, and injure your own cause by it. *Ibid.* III. xii, A terrible cross-grained cantankersome critter.

Cantankerous (kæntæ·ŋkərəs), *a. colloq.* Also 8 **cantanckerous.** [Said by Grose, who spells it *contankerous*, to be a Wiltshire word. This spelling gives some support to the conjecture that the word was formed on ME. *contak, conteke*, contention, quarrelling, *contekour, conteckour* one who raises strife, whence **conteckerous, *contakerous* would be a possible deriv. like *traitorous*, which might subseq. be corrupted under influence of words like *cankerous, rancorous*. Its oddly appropriate sound, and perh. some assoc. with these words, have given it general colloquial currency.] Showing an ill-natured disposition; ill-conditioned and quarrelsome, perverse, cross-grained.

1772 Goldsm. *Stoops to Cong.* II, There's not a more bitter cantanckerous road in all christendom. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* v. iii, I hope, Mr. Faulkland..you won't be so cantanckerous. 1842 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. ix. 142 As cantankerous and humorous as Cassius himself. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* IX. 195 A crusty old bachelor or..a cantankerous husband. 1873 *St. Paul's Mag.* I. 533 A cantankerous element in his nature.

Hence **Canta·nkerously** *adv.*, **Canta·nkerousness.**

1868 A. K. H. Boyd *Lessons Mid. Age* 217 One impracticable, stupid, wrongheaded, and cantankerously foolish person of the twelve. 1876 Mrs. H. Wood *Orville Coll.* 411 You have behaved cantankerously to him. 1881 A. R. Hope in *Boy's Own Paper* 10 Sept. 794 The roller had crushed the cantankerousness right out of him. 1886 *Chr. Life* 2 Jan. 2/6 A member..expelled for general cantankerousness.

Cantar (kæ·ntăr). Often in the native forms *ca·ntaro, ca·ntara*. [f. It., Sp. *cantaro, cantara*:—L. *canthar-us*, Gr. κάνθαρος tankard, drinking-pot.] A measure of capacity and weight used in some of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, varying greatly according to the locality, from 74¾ lbs. in Rome to 502¾ lbs. in Syria.

1730–6 Bailey, *Cantar* [in Spain] wine measure, is about two gallons. *Cantar* [in Turky in Asia] 100 rotelloes, about 418 pounds averdupoise. *Cantar* [at Tunis] 114 pounds. 1773 Brydone *Sicily* xvii. (1809) 186 Mortars..to throw a hundred cantars of cannon-ball or stones. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Cantara, cantaro*, a liquid measure of Spain ranging from 2½ to 4 gallons. 1882 *Even. Standard* 16 Sept. 5/2 The cotton crop is estimated at 2,000,000 cantars. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 June 12/1 Formerly twenty loaves [of sugar] went to the Moorish cantar, or hundredweight.

†Ca·ntarie. *Obs.* [ad. L. *cantāria* Chantry, f. *cantāre* to sing: cf. Cantuarie.] = Chantry.

c 1593 *Rites of Durham* (1842) 37 Within the said Gallelei in the Cantarie..stood Our Ladies alter.

‖ Cantata (kantā·ta). *Music.* [It. = 'a thing sung, a song, a composition to be set to music', f. *cantare* to sing; for the It. ending *-ata* see -ade.]

1. Originally, a narrative in verse set to recitative, or alternate recitative and air, for a single voice, accompanied by one or more instruments; now applied to a choral work, either sacred and resembling an oratorio but shorter, or secular, as a lyric drama set to music but not intended to be acted. (See Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 304.)

1724 H. Carey (*title*) Cantatas for a voice, with Accompaniment. 1744 J. Green *Psalmody* 140 *Cantata*, a Song in an Opera Stile. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. ii. 22 Pipes performed the whole cantata. 1775 Mrs. Harris in *Priv. Lett. 1st Ld. Malmesbury* I. 296 A very fine new cantata composed by Ranzini. 1861 Woods *Pr. of Wales in Canada* 140 The Montreal Oratorio Society performed ..a grand Cantata specially composed.

†2. A song, chant. (*nonce-use.*)

a 1754 Fielding *True Patr.* Wks. 1775 IX. 311 The..swan, whose last breath goes out in a cantata.

Hence **Cantatize** *v. nonce-wd.* To perform cantatas.

1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 24 The flexile trills of a cantatizing Signora.

Canta·tion. *rare.* [ad. L. *cantātiōn-em* singing, incantation, f. *cantāre* to sing: see -ation.]

†a. Singing (*obs.*). b. Incantation, magical charm.

1623 Cockeram, *Cantation*, Singing. 1656 Blount *Gloss., Cantation*, singing or enchanting. 1846 Ford *Gath. fr. Spain* 237 As Ulysses stopped his bleeding by cantation.

‖ Canta·tor. *rare.* [L.: agent-noun f. *cantāre* to sing; cf. Cantatrice.] A (male) singer.

1866 Engel *Nation. Mus.* vii. 239 In describing a voyage, the cantator represents with his body the uneasy motion of the waves.

Cantatory (kæ·ntătəri), *a. rare.* [f. on L. type **cantātōri-us*, f. *cantātōr-em*: see prec.] Of or pertaining to a singer or his singing.

1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 75 This specimen of his cantatory powers.

¶ Pertaining to cant; whining, sing-song.

In mod. Dicts.

‖ Cantatrice (It. kantatrī·tʃe, Fr. kāntatrĭs). [a. It. and F. *cantatrice*:—L. *cantātrix, cantātrīcem*, fem. of *cantātor*.] A female professional singer.

1866 *Daily Tel.* 16 Jan. 7/4 The rival cantatrice. 1871 Smiles *Charac.* xii. (1876) 350 A promising but passionless cantatrice.

Cant-dog (kæ·nt,dɒg). [f. Cant *v.*2 + Dog.] *north. dial.* 'A hand-spike with a hook' (Halliwell); in *U. S.* = Cant-hook 2.

1858 *Harper's Mag.* XXXVI. 420 Six large logs were piled on to one large sled in a moment's time, two or three men assisting with their cant-dogs. 1885 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.*, Cant-dogs are coming into use for various purposes.

Canted (kæ·ntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Cant *sb.*1 and *v.*2 + -ed.] In various senses of Cant *v.*2: tilted up, caused to lean from the perpendicular; having a sloping or slanting surface; bevelled; placed at an oblique angle; having the corners bevelled off.

1649 in *Vetusta Mon.* (1748) II. Plates 23 & 24 One round Structure or Building of Free Stone, called the Canted Tower [of the Old Palace at Richmond, Surrey]. 1664 in *Bp. Cosin Corr.* (Surtees) II. 374 To make a canted stepp into the great roome. 1848 Rickman *Archit.* li, The general plan of the abacus is a square with the angles cut off, or

what is called a canted square. 1872 O. Shipley *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 66 s. v. *Bevel*, A sloped or canted surface. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Cant*, A bolt with a hexagonal or octagonal head is said to be six or eight canted.

Canteen (kæntī·n). *Mil.* [a. F. *cantine*, ad. It. *cantina* cellar, cave, of doubtful deriv.: see Diez and Littré. The history and order of the senses is obscure. The quotations of date 1744 virtually carry senses 1 and 4 back to 1710–11, the date of the occurrences referred to. See also note under 4.]

1. A kind of sutler's shop in a camp, barracks, or garrison town, where provisions and liquors are sold to soldiers and non-commissioned officers. Now under regimental control. Also, in Indian and colonial use, applied to a victualling or refreshment house resembling this.

1744 M. Bishop *Life & Adv.* 138, I took him to the Canteen, and gave him what he would drink. 1803 Rees *Cycl., Canteen* is the cabaret, tavern, or place in a garrison-town where the garrison have the privilege of purchasing spirits .. and beer. 1832 *Life W. Y. Neptune* 305 In the kitchen of the Canteen at the Citadel. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 243 No civilians..are to be permitted to frequent, or in any way to make use of the Canteen, without the .. sanction of the Commanding Officer. 1886 The Canteen at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition.

‖ 2. 'A small case divided into compartments for carrying flasks or bottles of wine and other liquors' (Littré); a French use, which however may have given rise to the next two English ones.

1737 Ozell *Rabelais* II. 235 Two Cantines (Bottle-Cases), The best Cantines are sold at Charing-Cross.

3. A box or chest with an outfit of cooking and table utensils, and other articles serviceable in a camp, or on an expedition, used by officers, etc.

1817 Keatinge *Trav.* II. 6 Next follow the mules, with the tents and canteens. 1839 Anne Tytler *Leila* 13 Mr. Howard's canteen contained a small tea-service, etc. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 627 The sumpter horses were unloaded: the canteens were opened.

4. A small tin or wooden vessel, of a capacity of from 3 to 4 pints, for water or liquor, carried by soldiers on the march, travellers, workmen, etc.

(This sense appears to be in vulgar Fr., since Littré says 'Il ne faut pas employer cantine pour cruche, ni dire: remplissez cette cantine'.)

1744 M. Bishop *Life & Adv.* 8 The soldiers..ran into the Water..and after they had filled their Bellies, filled their Canteens. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Espoulette*, a tin canteen, or case, to carry fine powder. 1800 Weems *Washington* x. (1877) 129 Her soldiers often without a crust in their knapsacks or a dram in their canteens. 1811 *Monthly Mag.* I Dec. 464 *Canteen*, or *cantine*.. a tin flat bottle, in which soldiers carry liquor on their shoulders. 1851 *Coal-tr. Terms Northumbld. & Durh.* 12 *Canteen*, a small wooden flat barrel, containing about half a gallon, in which a pitman carries water or coffee with him to his work. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* § 1128 The Men will..shift their pouches, havresacks and water canteens, round to the front of their bodies.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *canteen-keeper, -sergeant, -steward*; (sense 3) *canteen-camel, -horse*; (sense 4) *canteen-maker*.

1796 *Cavalry Instruct.* (1803) 216 On a march, servants, led horses, and canteen horses remain with their squadrons. 1882–3 Schaff *Relig. Encycl.* I. 374 The canteen camel of Eastern tourists. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 2/2 The regimental and canteen supplies are left in the hands of canteen stewards and quartermasters. 1887 Haggard *Jess* 19 The canteen keeper sent for his boys to turn him out.

Cantel, var. of Cantle; misreading of Cautel.

† Ca·ntel-cape, -cope. *Obs.* [Cf. F. *chanteau* 'the quarter-piece of a garment, a cantle of cloth' (ONF. *cantel*).] A kind of cope or cape.

a 1121 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1070 Mæsse hakeles and cantel capas and reafes. [transl. Stevenson 1853, Mass-robes, and cantle-capes, and vestments.] *c* 1205 Lay. 29749 Godd clarc and wel idon, þa haueð his cantel-cape on. 1545 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 24 Payde for mendynge of iij. cantylcopes iijd. *Ibid.* 27 For mendynge of a cantilcop vd.

Canter (kæ·ntəɹ), *sb.*[1] [f. Cant *v.*[2] + -er[1]. Cf. also Cant *sb.*[1] 6.]

1. One who cants, or tilts.

2. (See quot.)

1875 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Canter*, a timber-carrier; one who brings 'bauks' or tree-trunks from the woods to the ship-yards.

Canter (kæ·ntəɹ), *sb.*[2] [f. Cant *v.*[3] + -er[1].]

1. One who uses the 'cant' of thieves, etc.; one of the 'canting crew'; a rogue, vagabond. *arch.*

1609 Dekker *Lanth. & Candle-L.* Wks. 1885 III. 197 Stay and heare a Canter in his owne language, making Rithmes. 1610 S. R[owlands] *Mart. Mark-all* E j b, Thus haue I runne ouer the Canter's Dictionary. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 239/1 [They] gaue all their mony to the mendicanting Canters. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 131 Astrologers, Soothsayers, Canters, Gypsies, Juglers. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* III. 100 A Filcher my Brother, A Canter my Uncle. 1865 tr. *V. Hugo's Hunchback* II. vi. 76 Four or five canters ..were quarrelling.

2. A talker of professional or religious cant; in 17th c. a nickname of the Puritans.

1652 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 292 On Whit-Sunday, I went to the church .. and heard one of the canters. 1711 *Vind. Sacheverell* 42 The seditious Canter. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 731 The Schlegels are the great critical canters of modern Europe. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 213 The days when he [Lauderdale] was a canter and a rebel.

Canter (kæ·ntəɹ), *sb.*[3] [cf. Canter *v.*[2]] A Canterbury gallop; an easy gallop. 'The exertion is much less, the spring less distant, and the feet come to the ground in more regular succession,' than in the gallop proper (Youatt).

1755 *Connoisseur* No. 69 She never ventured beyond a canter or a hand-gallop. 1773 Johnson s. v. *Canterbury gallop*, The hand gallop of an ambling horse, commonly called a canter. 1831 Youatt *Horse* (1843) 527 The canter is to the gallop very much what the walk is to the trot. 1851 Longf. *Gold. Leg.* v, This canter over hill and glade.

b. *To win in a canter*: to distance all the other horses in a race so much that galloping is unnecessary at the end; *fig.* to come off victor with the greatest ease.

1853 Lytton *My Novel* (Hoppe) He wins the game in a canter. 1874 *Sat. Rev.* Aug. 180 (ibid.) Hermitage won in a common canter.

2. *fig.* (cf. *run, scamper.*)

a 1864 Sir J. Stephen (Webster) A rapid canter in the Times over all the topics of the day. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* xi. 86 Ma was talking then, at her usual canter. 1879 O. W. Holmes *Motley* xvii. 118 He ever and anon relieves his prose jog trot by breaking into a canter of poetry.

† Ca·nter, *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [? ad. Sp. *cantera.*] A kind of Spanish fishing-boat.

a 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* VI. (1704) 532/1 There are..employ'd out of Spain ..Vessels call'd Canters, upon that Fishing. [1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Cantera*, a Spanish fishing-boat.]

Canter, obs. var. of Cantor.

† Canter, *v.*[1] *Obs.* ? To chant, to intone.

1538 Starkey *England* I. iv. (1871) 137 Thynke, yf Saynt Augustyn, Jerome, or Ambrose herd our curyouse dyscantyng and canteryng in churchys, what they wold say.

Canter (kæ·ntəɹ), *v.*[2] [Shortened from Canterbury *v.*]

1. *intr.* Of a horse, etc.: To move in a moderate gallop, raising the two fore-feet nearly at the same time with a leap or spring.

1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4247/4 Trots, Paces, and Canters very fine. 1804 G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 193 The horse, on cantering down a..hill, came on his head. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* x. 212 The zebras..canter gracefully away.

2. Of the rider.

1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 117 La Fleur..canter'd away..as..perpendicular as a prince. 1821 Byron *Juan* IV. ciii, I canter by the spot each afternoon. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* II. 164 He was cantering through the park.

3. *transf.* To run or move as in a canter; to move nimbly or briskly.

1761 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* (1793) IV. 157 'Tis..any thing which a man makes a shift to get astride on, to canter it away from the cares and solicitudes of life. *c* 1825 *Houlston Tracts* II. No. 38. 11 Away she canters, and tosses over and tries on before the looking-glass every article of dress.

4. *trans.* To make (a horse) go at a canter, to ride at a canter.

1856 R. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. VIII. vii. 80 The islander catches..the first [pony] that comes to hand, puts on the halter, canters it his journey, and lets it go.

5. *transf.* To impart a cantering motion to.

1821 *New Month. Mag.* II. 322 She would not be cantered in a swing set up in a kitchen-garden, because, as she whispered, the potatoes had eyes.

Canterburian (kæntəɹbiū·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Canterbury + -an.] Of or pertaining to Canterbury, *esp.* to the archiepiscopal See; in the 17th c. taken as a representative of High Church Anglicanism. Hence **Canterbu·rianism.** So **† Ca·nterburiness,** mock designation of the Archbishop of Canterbury or his dignity.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 20 Canterburiane, *Cantuariensis*, 1660 T. Fisher *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 216 Either Romish or Canterburian Catholicks. 1848 H. Miller *First Impr.* xx. (1857) 351 The Canterburianism of the times of Charles the First did that hapless monarch much harm. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 15 The Pope..being far better than were John with his Canterburinesse. 1589 *Marprel. Epit.* (1843) 9, I hope his Canterburinesse will looke to this geare.

Canterbury (kæ·ntəɹbĕri, -bəri), *sb.* [A city of England famous from ancient times as the see of the Archbishop and Primate of all England. The shrine of Thomas à Becket (St. Thomas of Canterbury) who was murdered in the cathedral 29 Dec., 1170, was in pre-Reformation times a favourite object of pilgrimage; and it was a company of pilgrims to this shrine that Chaucer made the narrators of his 'Canterbury Tales', to which some of the attributive uses refer.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 16 Thanne longen folk to goon on pilgrimages. And specially from euery shires ende Of Engelond to Cauntburie they wende The hooly blisful martir for to seke That hem hath holpen whan þat they were seeke.]

A. *attrib.*

1. In phrases referring either (*a*) to the pilgrims, as *Canterbury bells*; (*b*) to the tales told on the way (or Chaucer's work so called), as *Canterbury tale* or *story*, in later times often taken as a long tedious story, a 'friar's tale', a fable, a cock-and-bull story; (*c*) or applied by the Puritans to the hierarchical position of Canterbury, as *Canterbury trick.*

[*c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* (*title*) Here bygynneth the Book of the tales of Caunterbury.] ? *a* 1550 in C. Wordsworth *Eccl. Biog.* (1818) I. 168 Pilgrimes..with the noise of their piping, and with the sound of their singing, and the jangling of their Canturburie bels. 1575 Turberv. *Bk. Falconrie* 260 A verie olde womans fable or Cantorburie tale. 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 422 A lewd lying counterfeter of more then Caunterburie tales. 1589 Greene *Menaph.* Wks. 1881–3 VI. 86 Whosoeuer Samela descanted of that loue, tolde you a Canterbury tale. 1589 *Hay any Work* I There is a canterbury trick once to patch up an acusation with a lye or two. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1811) I. 527 (D.) Since that time Canterbury Tales are parallel to *Fabulæ Milesiæ*, which are characterized, *nec veræ, nec veristmiles.* 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 132 ₱ 10 One [Story] of a Quarter of an Hour long..gathers Circumstances every Time he tells it, till it grows into a long Canterbury Tale of two Hours. 1737 in *N. & Q.* Ser. III. IX. 414/2 [He] would begin a long Canterbury Story of a duel he had fought. 1763 Colman *Deuce is in him* II. i. (D.) What, to come here with a Canterbury tale of a leg and an eye, and Heaven knows what!

2. *Canterbury pace, rack, rate, trot, gallop,* etc., supposed originally to designate the pace of the mounted pilgrims.

a 1636 W. Sampson *Vow-breaker* v. i, Have I practic'd ..my smooth Ambles, and Canterbury Paces? 1675 *Charac. Fanatic* in *Harl. Misc.* VII. 637 (D.) A Canterbury rack, half pace, half gallop. 1717 E. Ward *Wks.* II. 6 With whip and spur he might beat-up Into a Canterbury tit-up. 1773 Johnson, *Canterbury gallop*, the hand gallop of an ambling horse, commonly called a canter; said to be derived from the monks riding to Canterbury on easy ambling horses. 1826 F. Cooper *Mohicans* ii, The most confirmed gait that he could establish, was a Canterbury gallop with the hind legs. 1830 Galt *Laurie T.* VI. vii. (1849) 280 On horseback, and off at a Canterbury trot.

B. *sb.*

† 1. [From phrases in A 2.] An easy galloping pace; a hand-gallop; a Canter. *Obs.*

1631 Brathwait *Whimzies*, Hee rides altogether upon spurre..who is as familiarly acquainted with a Canterbury, as hee who makes Chaucer his author, is with his tale. 1710 Shaftesb. *Charac.* I. iii. (1737) III. 25 The common Amble or Canterbury is not..more tiresom to a good Rider, than this See-Saw of Essay-Writers is to an able Reader. 1729 Dennis *Pope's Dunc.* (N.) The Pegasus of Pope, like a Kentish post-horse, is always on the Canterbury.

2. A piece of furniture; a stand with light partitions to hold music-portfolios and the like.

1849 in Smart *Supp.* 1857 J. H. Walsh *Dom. Econ.* 202 Rosewood or mahogany plain Canterbury with drawer. 1880 *Argosy* XXX. 9 Look in the canterbury and find me that piece by Schubert. 1883 Miss Braddon *Gold. Calf* I. 10 In an ancient canterbury under the ancient piano.

† Ca·nterbury, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To canter.

1673 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* II. 402 The Prelates trooping it up and down on the publick Post-horses and canterburing from Synod..to Synod.

Canterbury Bell(s. [See Bell *sb.*[1] 4; app. the full name was fancifully associated with the small bells worn on their horses by the pilgrims in pre-Reformation times, and often mentioned in the 16th c. (See Britten and Holland.)]

A flowering plant of the genus *Campanula*; originally applied to the native species *C. Trachelium*, the Nettle-leaved Bellflower or Throatwort; but in later times erroneously transferred to the cultivated exotic *C. Medium*, called in the 16th c. Coventry Bells or Marian's Violet. More loosely, the name has been applied to the Giant Bell-flower, *C. latifolia*, and perhaps to other species. (Until the present cent. always *Bells.*)

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. xx. 170 Of Canterbury Belles or Haskewurte. *Ibid.* 172 In English they be called Belfloures, and of some Canterbury Belles. 1597 Gerard *Herbal* 163 (Britten & Holl. 87) Of some about London Canterbury bels, but improperly, for that there is another kind of bell flower growing in Kent, about Canterbury, which may more fitly be called Canterburie bels, bicause they grow there more plentifully than in any other countrie. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. iv. § 60 The Canterbury Bells have large rough leaves like Nettles. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 357 Towards the End of this Month, sow .. Canterbury-bells. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 134 The wild stalking canterbury bell, By hedge-row side. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* III. 339 Giant Bell-flower..often called Canterbury-bell. 1882 *Garden* 1 July 12/2 A collection of Canterbury Bells.

¶ Formerly Lady's Smock, *Cardamine pratensis.*

1597 Gerard *Herbal* 203 They are commonly called in Latine, Flos Cuculi; in English Cuckowe flowers; in Northfolke Caunterburie bels; at the Namptwich in Cheshire, where I had my beginning, Ladie Smocks.

Canterer (kæ·ntərəɹ). A steed or rider that canters.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 521 Her husband was..one of the gayest sparrers, swimmers .. canterers, drinkers, revellers.

Ca·ntering, *vbl. sb.* The action of the vb. Canter.

1827 Lytton *Pelham* xlii, (L.) For the rest, he loved trotting better than cantering.

attrib. 1867 Lady Herbert *Cradle L.* vii. 167 A better track with occasional cantering ground.

Ca·ntering, *ppl. a.* That canters.

1793 Ld. Auckland *Corr.* (1862) III. 81 A little cantering horse. 1846 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* I. i. 110 Cantering dactylic measure.

Cantharic (kænþæ·rik), *a.* [f. CANTHAR-IDES + -IC.] In *Cantharic acid*, a substance of the same composition as cantharidin (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

So **Cantha·ridal** *a. Med.*, pertaining to, made with, or caused by cantharides. **Cantha·ridate** *sb.*, a salt of cantharidic acid. **Cantha·ridate** *v.*, to impregnate or treat with cantharides. **Cantha·ri·dian, -ide·an,** of the nature of, or composed of, cantharides. **Canthari·dic** *a.*, of the nature of cantharides, as in *Cantharidic acid*, a development of cantharidin by the absorption of one equivalent of water. **Cantha·ridin,** the vesicating principle of cantharides; also called *Cantharidi·nic acid.* **Cantha·ridism,** the poisonous action of cantharides. **Cantha·ridize** *v.*, to affect or treat with cantharides (esp. as an aphrodisiac); also *fig.*

1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* II. iv. 534 Cantharidal collodion can be applied to the skin. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 563 A constant symptom in cantharidal poisoning. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., Cantharidate of potash. 1786 BURNS *Holy Fair* xiii, O how they fire the heart devout, Like cantharidian plasters. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 29 He writes..like a pedagogue infected by some cantharidean philter. 1833 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) III. 268 His love-philtres, his cantharidic wine of Egypt. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 608 Heated with alkalis it [cantharidin] dissolves, forming salts of cantharidic acid. 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 309 Cantharadin has the form of small crystalline plates with a shining micaceous appearance. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. iii. 131 Cantharidin..taken internally, is a virulent poison. 1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* II. 223 He may..very probably have cantharidized it [the language of a book] to the taste of the French court. 1832 MITFORD *Parnell's Poems* (Aldine ed.) *Life* 37 *note*, He has cantharadised the story.

‖ **Cantharides** (kænþæ·ridīz), *sb. pl.* Also 6 **canterides,** 5–7 **cantarides,** 9 **cantharids.** Rarely in sing. 5 **cantharide.** [L.; pl. of *cantharis*, a. Gr. *κανθαρίς* blister-fly.]

1. (sing. *Cantharis* in *Entom.*) A genus of coleopterous insects of the family Trachelidæ; the officinal species (*C. vesicatoria* or Spanish Fly) has golden-green elytra. Early writers appear to have applied the name to Aphides.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxv. (1495) 642 Grene flyes brede in corne that ben callyd Ca[n]tarides. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 865 The cantharide in roses that we se. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 112 One kind..is in colour greene: in humor or iuice verie poysonous, and is called Cantharis. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 73 a, The greene venemous flies Cantharides. *a* 1625 COPE in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 121 The Cantharides ever have, and will crop the fairest flowers. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 418 The cantharides vibrating in the transparent air.

2. The pharmacopœial name of the dried beetle *Cantharis vesicatoria* or Spanish Fly. Used externally as a rubefacient and vesicant; internally as a diuretic and stimulant to the genito-urinary organs, etc. Formerly considered an aphrodisiac.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, And make no scarres, but blysters as canterides. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 531 Apply it on the bare skinne, to make blisters and holes, euen as Cantarides doth. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* IV. i, Before, she was common talk; now, none dare say, cantharides can stir her. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* xii. (1847) 252 Some stimulating liniment..consisting of turpentine or tincture of cantharides. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Mithridates* Wks. (Bohn) I. 410 Give me agates for my meat; Give me cantharids to eat.

fig. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 32 They are Philosphicke true Cantharides To vanities dead flesh. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetast.* v. i, I, you whoreson cantharides! was it I? 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 93 Swallowing down repeated provocatives of cantharides to our love of liberty.

Cantho-: see CANTHUS.

Cant-hook (kæ·nt,huk). [f. CANT *v.*^{2} + HOOK.]

†1. *pl. north. dial.* 'The fingers' (Halliwell).

2. *U. S.* A form of lever for canting over or turning timber, etc., consisting of a wooden bar with an iron catch or hooked arm near its lower end which passes over the log, grips it, and so affords a hold by which it may be pulled over; called also *cant-dog.*

a 1848 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 206/2 Chinese laborers easily roll them down upon the cars, aiding themselves with cant-hooks, jack-screws.

Canthrip, dial. var. of CANTRIP.

‖ **Canthus** (kæ·nþŏs). *Phys.* [L.; a. Gr. *κανθός* corner of the eye.] The outer or inner angle or corner of the eye, where the two lids meet. Hence, from combining form *canth(o-,* **Cantho·ctomy** (*Surg.*), [Gr. *ἐκτομή* cutting out], 'excision or incision of either canthus' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Canthi·tis,** inflammation of the canthus. **Cantho·pla·stic,** of or pertaining to **Ca·nthoplasty** [Gr. *-πλαστία* moulding], the operation of enlarging the palpebral aperture when too small. **Cantho·rrhaphy** [Gr. *-ραφία* stitching], the operation of sewing up the canthus.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 174 They open at the inward canthus or greater angle of the eye. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., That corner next the nose, is called the great, inner, and domestic canthus. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 316 By opening the vein below the canthus. 1874 COUES *Birds N.-W.* 608 A conspicuous spot just at the anterior canthus of the eye. 1860 MAYNE *Exp. Lex., Canthoplastic*, belonging to the operation of canthoplasty.

‖ **Ca·ntica.** *Obs.* [L.; pl. of *canticum* song; f. *can-ĕre, cant-* to sing.] The Song of Songs (in the Vulg. *Canticum Canticorum*). Cf. *Canticles.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8472 Þe quilk man clepes cantica. 1563 39 *Articles* vi, Cantica, or Songs of Solomon. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 12 Ecclesiastes, and Cantica.

† Ca·ntic, -ick, *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *cantique*, ad. L. *canticum*: see prec.] A song, a canticle.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 27 b/1 It is said in the Cantykes Canticorum ii Aryse thou my spouse, etc. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Canticke*, a song. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxiii, Canticks, made in praise of the divine bounty. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. i. 2 We find not..in the Psalter, or Lamentations any Cantic bound up by Laws of Metre. [1867 *Cornh. Mag.* 473 A cantique by the village-girls.]

Cantic (kæ·ntik), *a.* [f. CANT *sb.*^{1}, or its Romanic cognates + -IC.] *Cantic quoins* (coins): 'short three-edged pieces of wood to steady casks from labouring against each other' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*). Cf. also CANTLING 2.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Quoin*, Cantic Quoins are short, three legged [?edged] quoins, put between casks to keep them steady. 1753 — *Supp., Canting coins*, in ship building, the same as cantic coins.

Canticle (kæ·ntik'l). Also 6 *Sc.* **cantikil.** [ad. L. *canticulum*, dim. *canticum* song (CANTICA).]

1. A song, properly a little song; a hymn.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4124 He [Moses]..wrot an canticle 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 33 In the Cantikil of Moyses. *c* 1705 POPE *Jan. & May* 524 Thus his morning canticle he sung, 'Awake, my love,' etc. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 201 Religious canticles stimulant of zeal. 1881 J. C. SHAIRP in *Academy* 12 Feb. 112 The Queen's Wake contains several ballads which exhibit.. much more of his power than this tiny little canticle.

b. *spec.* One of the hymns (mostly taken from the Scriptures) used in the public services of the Church. (In the English Prayer-Book applied only to the *Benedicite*; but often used also of the *Benedictus, Jubilate, Magnificat, Cantate, Nunc Dimittis*, and *Deus misereatur*, and sometimes of the *Te Deum.*)

1625 BACON *Death, Ess.* (Arb.) 7 The sweetest Canticle is, Nunc dimittis. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iv. (1872) 55 The canticle which belongs to our morning service. 1874 H. REYNOLDS *John Baptist* ii. 72 The evangelic canticles contained in this chapter. 1880 T. HELMORE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 336 The short melodies sung to the psalms and canticles in the English Church.

c. *transf.*

1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* III. *Nativity* 5 Where robins chant their Litanies, And canticles of joy. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. vii. 56 The time-honoured canticles of a doctrine already discarded.

2. *pl.* A name for the Song of Solomon.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 284 b, Rede the canticles of Salomon. 1712 TICKELL *Spect.* No. 410 ₱ 5 A Translation of one of the Chapters in the Canticles into English Verse. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* v. (L.) The Canticles must be interpreted literally; and then it was.. a necessary step, to exclude the book from the canon.

†3. A canto of a poem. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. v. 46 The end whereof..Shall for another canticle be spared. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. III. I, So large matter..for a fresh Canticle more fit.

b. A small canto. (*humorous.*)

1819 BYRON *Let. to Murray* 6 Apr., You shan't make *canticles* of my cantos.

‖ **Cantile·na.** *Music.* [It. or Lat.: see next.]

a. The plain-song or *canto-fermo* in old church music; the melody or 'air' in any composition, now usually the highest part. b. A ballad.

a 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. ii. 165 The cantilena or principal melody was not given as it is by modern composers to the soprano or highest part. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* I. 20 The people may be said to make their cantilenas in the very act of singing them.

‖ **Cantile·ne.** *Obs.* (exc. as Fr.). [a. F. *cantilène*, ad. L. *cantilēna* a song, an old song, gossip, etc., f. *cantillāre*: see CANTILLATE.]

†1. An old song, silly prattle; idle tale, trick.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4180, I knaw fals Schiphirds fyftie fidder,—War thair canteleinis kend. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cantilene*, a verse, a common speech or tale, a song.

2. A song, a melody.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vii. § 3 (1643) 348 They [birds] chaunt her [Aurora] out a mirthfull cantilene.

Cantilever (kæ·ntĭlīvəɹ). Also 7 **candi-,** 7–9 **canti-,** 8–9 **cantaliver,** 8 **cantaliever,** 8–9 **cantalever.** [The spelling *candilever* found in the 17th c. (if of any authority) compared with the Sp. '*can debaxo de la viga*, mutilus super quem capita trabium imponuntur, a corbel in masonry' (Minsheu *Voc. Hisp.* 1617), naturally suggests some such Sp. phrase as *can de llevar*, 'modillion for carrying or bearing': but of this there is actually no trace. On the other hand the name 'flying lever bridge' used in *A treatise on Bridge-building* by T. Pope, New York, 1811, for what is now called a 'cantilever bridge', and the term 'framed lever' used for *cantilever* in Tredgold's *Carpentry* 1828, indicate that *lever* in its ordinary mechanical sense, is part of the word. For the first part we then think of CANT *sb.*^{1}, but as to the meaning in which that word might be here used, or the nature of the combination in *canti-lever* or *canta-lever*, no satisfactory suggestion can be offered. (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, has *canting-livre* = console-bracket.)]

1. *Arch.* A kind of bracket or support of stone, wood, or iron, whose length is many times its breadth and more than twice its depth, which projects from the wall of a building for the support of a balcony, the upper members of a cornice, eaves of a house, etc.; also *attrib.*, as in *cantilever cornice, principle.*

1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 72 For Candilivers about eighteen inches deep and eight inches broad, handsomly carved with flowers. 1740 PINEDA *Span.-Eng. Dict.*, *Can*, a dog..In architecture, the end of timber or stone jutting out of a wall, on which in old buildings the beams used to rest, called Cantilevers. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 311 Wainscot Galleries round it, sustained by Cantilevers. 1869 *Latest News* 26 Sept. 14 A plan..for widening London Bridge by..forming footways upon cantilevers and brackets external to the road. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 421 Each architrave, each niche within the wall, Each cantilever, moulding, tooth or ball. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 11/2 The cantilever principle in its first development.

2. In *Bridge-building.* A projecting support or arm of great length, two of which, stretching out from adjacent piers, are used to support a girder which unites them and completes the span; also *attrib.*, as in *cantilever arm, bridge*, etc.

[1811 T. POPE *Treatise on Bridge-building* (N. York) *frontisp.* Flying lever bridge.] 1850 E. CLARK *Britannia & Conway Bridges* I. 276 The semi-beam or cantilever has to support half the weight of the beam suspended from its extremity [*At* p. 44 'bracket arch' *is used*]. 1867 B. BAKER in *Engineering* III. 338 (*Long Span-Bridges*) The cantilever girder of uniform depth in appearance is identical with the independent girder. 1882 *American* IV. 70 A combination of two cantilevers with a central girder. 1887 *Hazell's Ann. Cycl.* 174/2 The main feature [of the Forth Bridge] will be the extraordinary spans, for a rigid structure, of a third of a mile in length, each of which is made by two cantilevers of 680 feet long, united by 350 feet of girder.

Cantilie, var. of CANTILY *adv.*

Cantillate (kæ·ntĭlēt), *v.* [f. L. *cantillāt-* ppl. stem of *cantillā-re* 'to sing low, to hum' (Lewis and Short), f. *cantāre* to sing: see -ATE^{3}.]

To chant; to recite with musical tones: *spec.* applied to the intoning in Jewish synagogues.

1864 R. LEE *Reform Ch. Scotl.*, Singing can hardly be said to be used..in the Synagogues. Their cantillating much more resembles intoning.

Cantillation (kæntĭlē·ʃən). [f. prec.; see -ATION.] Chanting, intoning, musical recitation; *spec.* that used in Jewish synagogues.

1864 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 328 The kind of singing which musicians call cantillation, and which may be heard in every synagogue. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 158 The Arabs..recite the Koran to a sort of irregular chant or cantillation.

Cantily (kæ·ntĭli), *adv. Sc.* [f. CANTY + -LY 2.] In a canty manner, cheerfully, blithely, cheerily.

1721 RAMSAY *Addr. Town Council Edinb.*, And cantily Your supplicant shall sing. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 200 A' the bit bonny burdies are singing sae cantily.

Cantine, obs. form of CANTEEN.

Cantiness (kæ·ntinés). *Sc.* [f. CANTY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being canty; cheerfulness.

Canting (kæ·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.*^{1} [f. CANT *v.*^{2} + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. CANT; tilting, sloping, turning over or about. a. *trans.* b. *intr.*

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Canting*..the act of turning any thing about. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 105 *Canting*, the act of turning anything completely over, so that the under surface shall lie upwards. 1865 *Specif. Plimpton's Patent* No. 2190 These springs..control the turning, tilting, or canting of the stock or foot stand [of the roller skate]. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. x. v. 262 Friedrich Wilhelm is amazed at these sudden cantings of Fortune's wheel.

†c. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 102 It cannot well be call'd motion..But 'tis somewhat else that we have no right name for, (unless skipping or canting may in a low sort speak it).

Ca·nting, *vbl. sb.*^{2} [f. CANT *v.*^{3} + -ING 1.]

1. The practice of using thieves' cant; the secret language or jargon used by thieves, professional beggars, etc.; see CANT *sb.*^{3} 4 a.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 23 Their languag—which they term peddelars Frenche or Canting—began but within these xxx. yeeres. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. x. (1877) I. 218 They [beggers] haue devised a language among themselues, which they name 'canting'; but other 'pedlers French', a speach compact thirtie yeares. 1641 BROME *Jov. Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 392, I understand their canting. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. VII. 327 Le Plessis in the Canting of that Cypher was call'd Floze. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Canting*, the Cypher or Mysterious Language, of Rogues, Gypsies, Beggers, Thieves, etc. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

2. The use of the special phraseology of a particular class or subject (always *contemptuous*); jargon, gibberish; see CANT *sb.*^{3} 4 b.

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* IV. iv, *Pyc.* She bears, Argent, three Leeks vert, In Canton Or, and tassel'd of the first. *Pen. Can.* Is not this Canting? 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* 21 Hypostatical, transubstantiate, consubstantiate..and the

like canting of Schoolemen. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 799 Nothing but Canting, and a Jargon of Scraps.
attrib. 1812 D'Israeli *Calam. Auth.* (1867) 146 The canting dictionary of criticism.

3. Unreal or affected use of language; *spec.* the formal use of religious or pietistic phrases; hypocritical talk; see Cant *sb.*3, 5 b, 6. In 17th c. applied in ridicule to the preaching of Presbyterians and Puritans; hence *Canting coat*, the Geneva gown, or coat of the Puritan minister.
1659 *Character Engl.* in *Harl. Misc.* X. 191 [The Presbyterians] .. make an insipid, tedious, and immethodical prayer, in phrases and a tone so affected and mysterious that they give it the name of canting: a term by which they do usually express the gibberish of beggars and vagabonds. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* III. 232 Quit the Cassock for the Canting-coat. 1698 Norris *Pract. Disc.* 190 Canting I call using Words without any real Sense or Notion under them. 1722 Sewel *Hist. Quakers* (1795) II. VII. 23 *Judge.*, Leave your canting. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 180 Here has been nothing but canting and praying since the fellow entered the place. 1809 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1867) I. 141 They hate canting and hypocrisy.

Canting (kæ·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.*3 *north. dial.* [f. Cant *v.*4 + -ing 1.] Sale by auction.
1651 *Newsletter* 22 May in *'Milton' State Papers* (1743) 68 The Venetians made lately an edict that they should sell all the offices within the City, by way of cantinge, to rayse monies. 1691 Ray *N. C. Wds.*, Canting, *auctio.* 1825 Brockett *N. Country Gloss.* 37 *Canting*, a sale by auction, proclaimed publicly on the spot where it is to take place. 1875 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s.v., 'We will call a canting,' hold a sale. 'A cannle-canting' [=sale by inch of candle].

Canting, *vbl. sb.*4: see Cant *v.*5

Ca·nting, *ppl. a.*1 [f. Cant *v.*2 + -ing 2.]
1. That cants, tilts, or turns over; that stands or lies a-tilt; slanting, sloping.
1877 E. Peacock *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Canting*, sloping on a level. 1880 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 5/3 A Martin's self-canting anchor.

2. **Canting quoin, coin**: see quot. and cf. Cantic *quoin*. *Canting-livre*: see Cantilever.
1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 13 Ballast, kintlage, canting coynes, standing coynes. 1730-6 Bailey, *Canting-coins*, [in a Ship] are small, short pieces of wood cut with a sharp ridge to lie between the casks, and prevent them from rolling one against another.

Ca·nting, *ppl. a.*2 [f. Cant *v.*3 + -ing 2.] That cants or uses cant.
1. Speaking in a sing-song tone; whining.
1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* I. v, An old Canting Beggar. 1748 Dodsley *Preceptor* (1763) I. Introd. 37 Some have a singing or canting voice. 1841 Borrow *Zincali* I. iv. II. 278 The whining, canting tones peculiar to the gypsies.

2. Speaking the dialect of vagabonds, etc.; of the nature of, or belonging to, this dialect; see Cant *sb.*3 4 e. (Blending with *vbl. sb.* used *attrib.*)
1592 *Groundwork Coney-catch.* 99 The manner of their canting speech. 1620 Melton *Astrolog.* 15 The Gypsies Canting Tongue. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Canting Crew*, Beggers, Gypsies. 1710 Palmer *Proverbs* 197 A canting catch that common rogues make use of.

3. Of, pertaining to, or using the phraseology or jargon of a special class or subject.
1629 Massinger *Picture* II. ii, This is no canting language Taught in your academy. *a* 1659 Osborn *Observ. Turks* 341 The custom of Universitie requires .. knowledge in the Arts so called, and a nimble mouthing of canting terms. *a* 1684 Roscommon *Ghost Old Ho. Commons* (R.) While I .. took for oracles that canting tribe [lawyers]. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.*, *Alkahest*, one of the Canting Terms of the Alchymists.

4. Given to using religious or pietistic language formally or affectedly; hypocritical; of, or belonging to, such phrases or pretensions.
1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* 91 A letter .. fraught with hypocritical canting expressions. 1703 De Foe *Short Way w. Dissenters* Misc. 420 You .. have set up your Canting Synagogues at our Church-Doors. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 233 On holy ground Sometimes a canting hypocrite is found. 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* I. v. 249 A clamorous quack or canting fanatic.

5. *Her. Canting arms*: = *allusive arms* (see Allusive 1 b). So *canting heraldry, herald, coat.*
1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Arms*, Canting Arms are those wherein the figures bear an allusion to the name of the family. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xiv, Canting heraldry. 1830 — *Monast.* xxxiv, A device of a punning or canting herald. 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1877) IV. iii. 38 Boleyn—or Bull-en—had the canting arms of a black bull's head. 1864 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* III. 30 His descendants gave a very clever canting coat, a bridge crossing a conventional similitude of water.

Hence **Ca·ntingly** *adv.*, **Ca·ntingness.**
1695 *Whether Preserv. Protest. Relig. Motive of Revol.* 4 Sycophant Divines .. cantingly blow us into Triumphs of Thankfulness and Joy. 1740 *Trial Mr. Whitfield's Spirit* 40 (R.) In a suffering hour, as he [Whitfield] cantingly expresses it. 1840 Hook in *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 429 To moralize, not tediously, boringly, or cantingly.

‖ **Cantinier.** [Fr.; f. *cantine* Canteen.] A canteen-keeper. (The feminine in F. is *cantinière.*)
1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6001/3 The Cantinier acquainted him that neither Mr. Knight nor the Serjeant .. were in his Lodgings.

† **Ca·ntion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *cantiōn-em* singing, incantation, f. *cant-* ppl. stem of *canĕre* to sing.]
1. A song.
1579 E. K. *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.*, *Oct.* Gloss., Singing a Cantion of Colins making. *c* 1660 Wharton *Fasts & Fest.* Wks. (1683) 17 The Ecclesiastical Cantion thereon [Quinquagesima] used, taken from Psalm 30.

2. An incantation, charm.
1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Cantion*, a song or enchantment, a sorcery or charm. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 349 The Arcane Cantion .. harps much upon this Point.

Ca·ntish, *a. rare*−1. [f. Cant *sb.*3 + -ish 1.] Savouring of cant.
1880 Grant White *Every-Day Eng.* 461 The phrenological use of the word is .. if not cant, at least cantish.

Cantitate, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *cantitāt-* ppl. stem of *cantitāre*, freq. of *cantāre* to sing.] *intr.* To sing as a bird. (Used contemptuously.)
1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 341 To play the cantitating gander to his wise group of admirers.

Ca·ntity. *nonce-wd.* [f. Cant *sb.*3 + -ity.] Canting quality; cant.
1850 Carlyle *Latter-day Pamph.* viii. 52 From the chair of verity this, whatever chairs be chairs of cantity.

Cantle (kæ·nt'l), *sb.* Forms: 4-9 **cantel,** 5-7 **cantell,** 6- **cantle**; also 4-5 **kantel,** -**tell,** 5 **cantelle,** -**tylle, chantel,** 6 **cantil,** 7 **kantle.** [a. ONF. *cantel* (in Central OF. *chantel*, now *chanteau*) = Pr. *cantel*, med.L. *cantell-us*, dim. of *cant, canto, cantus* corner. (Du. *kant* has, among other senses, that of 'piece' or 'cantle' of bread.)]
† 1. A nook or corner; a corner-piece. *Obs.*
c 1350 *Magdalena* 383 in *Altengl. Leg.* (Horstmann) Opon þe heiȝe hurst in a grene cantel. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4232 The kyng with Calaburne knyghtly hym strykes The cantelle of þe clere schelde he kerfes in sondyre. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xli, He keruet of the cantel, that couurt the knyȝte, Thro his shild and his shildur. 1575 in *Laneham's Let.* (1871) 42 A rich skarlet mantell, With a-leauen kings beards bordred aboout .. and yet in a cantell lz leaft a place, the twelth to make oout. 1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* v. (1628) 150 A nooke or corner being in our ancient language called a kant, or cantell.

† b. A projecting corner or angle of land. *Obs.*
1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 86 A cantel of Italye neereth. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 87 Constrained to leave the sayd plaine, save a cantell that was toward the sea. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 601 It runneth far into the sea with a long cantle or Promontory. 1692 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 613 A road to be made .. crosse a cantell of land.

† 2. A corner or other portion cut or sliced off; a shiver, a slice. *Obs.*
c 1400 *Melayne* 1032 Thay hewe theire scheldes to thaire handis In cantells hyngand by. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 5934 Of his sheld flo3 of a grete cantel. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* I. xvi, But the stroke of kynge Ban felle doune and carfe a cantel of the sheld. 1530 Palsgr. 202/2 Cantell or shyver, *chanteau.* 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* VI. xlviii. 103 Their armours forged were of metalle fraile, On euery side, thereof huge cantels flies. 1627 Drayton *Agincourt* (1631) 58 The English .. cut into Cantles all that them withstood.

3. A section, or segment, cut out of anything.
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 60 Cantel, of what euer hyt be, *quadra, minutal.* 1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Ep.* (1577) 12 The vniuersall earth, which .. by the ambition of men hath bene diuided into cantels. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. i, See, how this Riuer .. cuts me from the best of all my Lands, A huge halfe Moone, a monstrous Cantle out. 1653 H. Cogan *Diod. Sic.* 119 Those great cantles of the Marble, which .. they have hewed and cut off from the Quarry. 1823 Lamb *Last Ess. Elia, Superan. Man* 441 The huge cantle which it used to seem to cut out of the holiday. 1871 M. Collins *Mrg. & Merch.* I. i. 8 It has always cut an awkward cantle out of my property.

b. A thick slice or 'cut' of bread, cheese, meat, or the like.
c 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 772 *Hec quadra*, a cantel of brede. *a* 1528 Skelton *Elynour Rum.* 429 A cantell of Essex chese. 1552 Huloet, Cantel or shief of bread, *minutal.* 1627 Feltham *Low-Countr.* (1677) 46 A Cantle of green Cheese. 1737 Ozell *Rabelais* II. xxx, At the price of a cantle of bread. 1804 Duncumb *Herefords. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cantle*, a piece of bread or cheese.

† c. A segment of a circle or sphere. *Obs.*
1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Def., If that part be separate from the rest of the circle .. then ar both partes called cantelles. *Ibid.* Halfe globys and canteles of a globe. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* III. x. 6 The greater Cantle of the world is lost With very ignorance.

4. A part, a portion (viewed as separate).
c 1315 Shoreham 33 Al i-hol Mot be thy schryfte, brother; Na3t tharof a kantel to a prest And a kantel to another. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knts. T.* 2150 Nature hath nat take his bygynnyng Of no partye ne cantel of a thing, But of a thing that parfyt is and stable. 1552 *Let.* in *Edw. VI's Lit. Rem.* (1858) II. 418 That you might have soche a cantell of recreation. 1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* Ep. Ded., Perusing a cantell or parcel of the Irish historie that heere issueth. 1636 Featly *Clavis Myst.* xxxi. 401 Time is as it were a portion or cantle of eternity. 1860 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. cxxxix. 116 A huge cantle of the folly.

5. The protuberant part at the back of a saddle; the hind-bow.
1592 Greene *Art Conny catch.* II. 5 His sadle is made without any tree, yet hath it cantle and bolsters. 1652 Sir C. Cotterell *Cassandra* II. II. (1676) 138 Nailed it to the cantle of his Saddle. 1859 *Art Taming Horses* viii. 120 Young men should learn to leap into the saddle by placing both hands on the cantle, as the horse moves.

b. **Cantle bar**: a bar in the saddle of a camel, in place of the cantle.
1859 W. Gregory *Egypt* I. 50 As the dromedary rises .. you .. are .. brought up by the cantle-bar just in your lower vertebræ.

† 6. The crown of the head. *Sc.* [perh. from Du. *kanteel* a battlement, used fig. (Jam.).]
1822 Scott *Nigel* ii, 'My cantle will stand a clour wad bring a stot down.' 1847-78 Halliwell, *Cantle*, the head. *Northumb. Mod.* To crack his cantle for him.

7. *dial.* (See quot.)
1811 Willan *W. Riding Yorksh.* Gloss., *Cantles*, the legs, chiefly in young animals. 1847-78 Halliwell, *Cantle*, the leg of an animal. *North.*

8. ? (Cf. Scantling.)
1536 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, To ye sawers for sawyng ko[n]tyll bord. 1615 *Ibid.* Payd for saing of contellbordes and quarters. 1573 in *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 110 A cantel of a chest board. 1693 J. Edwards *Bks. O. & N. Test.* 428 Cantle [in Heraldry] quasi *Scantling.*

9. *Comb.* † **cantle-meal,** piecemeal; **cantle-piece,** a side piece of the head of a cask; cf. *cant-piece* (Cant *sb.*1 4), and F. *chanteau*; **cantle-wise** *adv.*, by cantles, in manner of a cantle (cf. Cantle *v.*1 3). See also Cantel-cope.
c 1479 Caxton *Bk. Curtasye* (1841) 409 (Mätz.) Men gete it now by *cantelmele. 1699 J. Dickenson *Jrnl. Trav.* 46 The *Cantle-pieces of Sugar-Hogsheads. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, an. 12 (R.) His garment was a chemew of clothe of siluer, culpond with clothe of golde, of damaske *cantell wise.

† **Ca·ntle,** *v.*1 *Obs.* Also 6 **cantel, kantel.** [f. prec. sb.]
1. *trans.* To cut into quarters or portions, divide.
1607 Dekker *Wh. of Babylon* I. i. Wks. 1873 II. 193 This vast Globe Terrestriall should be cantled, And almost three parts ours. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal's Sat.*, For four times talking, if one piece thou take, That must be cantled, and the judge go snack.

2. *To cantle out*: to portion out, cut out.
1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xcii. 570 Men are alwayes giuen to cantle out the poore folkes morsels as short as can be. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 64 Their shape being nothing but their bulk so cantled out.

3. To piece together cantles of cloth.
1548 Hall *Chron.* (1809) 609 The garment was large & plited verie thicke & canteled of very good intaile. 1568 Grafton *Chron. Hen. VIII*, an. 6 Their apparell and bardes were cloth of golde, cloth of siluer, and crymsyn velvet kanteled together all in one sute.

† **Ca·ntle,** *v.*2 *Obs. rare.* = Scantle, to measure by a standard.
1603 Harsnet *Pop. Impost.* 80 Thyrœus .. likely dooth Cantle all Exorcists by himselfe.

† **Ca·ntler.** *Obs. rare.* App. = Canter *sb.*2.
1611 Florio, *Birrone*, a cheater, a conycatching cantler.

Ca·ntless, *a. rare.* Void of cant.
1885 Jeaffreson *Real Shelley* II. 10.

Cantlet (kæ·ntlĕt). [f. Cantle *sb.* + -et.] A small cantle, a fragment.
a 1700 Dryden *Fab. Ovid's Met.* xii. 180 Huge cantlets of his buckler strew the ground. 1848 Kingsley *Saint's Trag.* I. i. 201 To spoil a waggon-load of ash-staves .. And break a dozen fools' backs across their cantlets. 1849 C. Brontë *Shirley* xxxiii, A cantlet of cold custard-pudding.

† **Ca·ntling.** *Obs. rare.* [app. f. Cant, Cantle; but cf. Scantling.]
1. A small part, corner, section, or division.
1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 186 At Dooms-day a less cantling of it than England .. will be enough to hold all the dwellers of it.

2. A support under a cask, to keep it steady when lying on the staves. Cf. Cantic-quoin.
1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farm* 611 A vessell .. which hee shall cause to be set .. vpon a cantling. *Ibid.* 617 Making two or three towres in the vessels, and afterward setting it againe vpon his cantling.

† **Ca·ntly,** *adv. Sc. & north.* [f. Cant *a.* + -ly 2.] Boldly, briskly, eagerly, energetically, cheerily.
1352 Minot *Poems* v. 64 John of Aile of the Sluys .. Was comen into Cagent cantly and kene. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6504 Then criet he full cantly þe knightes vpon.

Canto (kæ·nto). *Pl.* **-os.** [a. It. *canto* song, singing:—L. *cantus*, f. *canĕre* to sing.]
† 1. A song, ballad. *Obs.*
1603 G. Fletcher *Death of Eliza* iii, To heare a Canto of Elizae's death. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* VI. lxxvi, Then should thy shepherd sing A thousand Canto's in thy heav'nly praise. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Canto*, a Song or Sonnet. 1710 *Pict. Malice* 12 The Canto, or Poem in Dogrell Rhime.

2. One of the divisions of a long poem; such a part as the minstrel might sing at one 'fit'. (Used in Italian by Dante, and in Eng. by Spenser.)
1590 Spenser *F. Q.* (*heading*) Canto I. 1596 *Ibid.* IV. ii. 54 The which, for length, I will not here pursew, But rather will reserve it for a canto new. 1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* I. lxvii. 8 As the next Canto fearfully shall tell. 1759 Dilworth *Pope* 20 This truly elegant piece in five cantos. 1883 Lloyd *Ebb & Flow* II. 195 In the twelfth canto of the Purgatorio.

‖ 3. *Mus.* [Ital.] See quot. 1879.
a 1789 Burney *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) II. iv. 325 Canto .. the upper part or melody in a composition of many parts. 1879 Hullah in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 306 Technically canto .. is understood to represent that part of a concerted piece to which the melody is assigned. With the old masters this was, as a rule, the Tenor; with the modern it is almost always the Soprano.

‖ **Canto fermo** (ka·nto fe·rmo). *Mus.* [It.:—L. *cantus firmus* firm song, i.e. 'the melody which remains firm to its original shape while the parts around it are varying with the counterpoint' (Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 306).]

a. 'The simple unadorned melody of the ancient hymns and chants of the church' (Grove); plain-song. b. Hence applied to any simple subject of the same character to which counterpoint is added.

a 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. iii. 261 Making supplications to St. John in a fragment of simple melody, or Canto fermo. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 253 His *Divine Comedy* ..is, in all senses, genuinely a Song. In the very sound of it there is a *canto fermo*; it proceeds as by a chant. 1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 306 [Palestrina's] motet 'Beatus Laurentius' is still more completely founded on the canto fermo, since the tune is sung throughout..in the first tenor, while the other four parts are moving in counterpoint above and below it.

Canton (kæ·ntɒn, kæ·ntɒ·n), *sb.*[1] [a. OF. *canton* corner, portion of a country, part of a shield, etc. = It. *cantone* corner, angle, augmentative of *canto* corner; see CANT *sb.*[1]]

†1. A corner, an angle; a retreating corner, angle, or nook. *Obs.*

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xv, When I kept the Cantons, jetted in the streetes. 1598 YONG *Diana* 87 The house was quadrant, and at euery Canton was reared vp a high and artificiall tower. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 73 In the inmost nouke of the creeke, the very canton and angle of Bœotia is washed by the sea. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xlviii, He..with his Artillery began to thunder so terribly upon that canton of the wall.

2. *Her.* An ordinary of a shield or escutcheon, being a square division less than a quarter, occupying the upper (usually dexter) corner of the shield.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 39 Whan ye shall see anye token abated, by the dignitie of the Canton. 1662 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 389 The King gave us [the Royal Society] the arms of England to be borne in a canton in our arms. 1808 *Regul. relat. to Service at Sea* IV. i. 79 Merchant Ships are to carry a Red Ensign with the Union Jack in a canton. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* (ed. 3) 208 Heirs of an heiress, who are not also heirs of their father, should bear on a Canton their father's arms. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 235.

b. 'Also used for the angular spaces between the branches of a cross or saltier' (Chambers *Cycl.*).

1830 E. CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc.* s.v. *Colours*, The Second Colour..is the St. George's Cross throughout, the Union in the upper Canton, the other three Cantons black.

†3. A quarter; a division of anything; a piece, or part. Cf. CANTLE 2–4. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 434 A square piece or canton of the fish Tuny salted and condited. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 462 If you regard number, all Greece..is not able to furnish us, for it would but answere one portion or canton of their [the Persians'] multitude. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Postmast.* 75 Hee quarters out his life into foure cantons, eating, drinking, sleeping, and riding. 1686 BURNET *Trav.* 255 (L.) Another piece of Holbein's..in which, in six several cantons, the several parts of our Saviour's Passion are represented. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav.* 405 How many Degrees are required to be a canton of thy knowledge?

4. A subdivision of a country; a small district.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 56 The description by him made of all Italy, which be diuided into 11 Regions or Cantons. 1602 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* Epit. (1612) 360 The Saxon Heptarchia or their seuen Kingdomes, Cantons or Colonies here erected. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 319 Men who have been the refuse of a little canton, and are now the honour of the world. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Coll. Mass.-Bay* ii. (1765) 277 The Indians .. divided into smaller cantons. 1796 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 153 In the retired canton where I live, we know little of what is passing. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 343 Cypselus, king of Arcadia, or of some Arcadian canton.

b. A parcel of ground; a portion of space.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 15 There are no Grotesques in nature: not any thing framed to fill up empty cantons and unnecessary spaces. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. iii. § 24 This little Canton, I mean this System of our Sun. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 180 All the Fruits of the same season, should be placed in the same Canton, or Parcel of Ground.

5. *spec.* a. One of the several sovereign states which form the Swiss confederation.

1611 COTGR., *Canton* .. proper to Helvetia, or Switzerland; which, at this day consists of thirteene such Cantons). 1625 BACON *Nobility, Ess.* (Arb.) 191 The Switzers last well, notwithstanding their Diversitie of Religion, and of Cantons. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5860/1 Berne, June 12 .. One of the Avoyers or Chief Magistrates of the Canton. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 21 Pure democracy .. has long existed in several of the small cantons.

b. In France, a division of an arrondissement containing several communes, answering somewhat to the hundred in England.

1611 COTGR., *Canton*..a Canton, or Hundred; a Precinct. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 416/1 The smallest judicial divisions are cantons, each of which..in the rural districts comprehends several communes..The whole number of cantons in the kingdom is 2834. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 50 An electoral college in each canton.

†**Ca·nton,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [A variant form of CANTO; perh. from confusing the Italian words *canto* corner, *canto* song, *cantone* corner, *canzone* song.]

1. A song; = CANTO 1.

1594 *Zepheria* Canzon ii, How many Cantons then, sent I to thee? 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 289 Write loyall Cantons of contemned loue. 1609 HEYWOOD *Bryt. Troy* XII. xviii, They Oades and Cantons sing.

2. = CANTO 2.

1609 HEYWOOD (*title*) Troia Britanica, or Great Britaines Troy. A Poem deuided into XVII. seuerall Cantons.

Canton (kæ·ntɒn, kæ·ntɒ·n), *v.* Also 8 **cantoo·n.** [Partly f. CANTON *sb.*[1], partly repr. F. *cantonne-r* to quarter, It. *cantonare* to canton, to corner, f. F. *canton*, It. *cantone*: to which the 17th c. *cantoon* points.]

1. *trans.* To quarter, divide: a. To divide (land) into portions; to part, share. Also with *out*.

1598 FLORIO, *Cantonare*..Also to canton. 1602 W. WATSON *Decacordon* 62 *marg.*, The Iesuits are iolly fellowes to cap crownes, to canton Kingdoms. 1622–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 159/1 Cantoning his Estates amongst his children. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* I. 152 He Canton'd out the Country to his Men, And ev'ry Soldier was a Denizen. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 287 The great lords, among whom the country was cantoned. 1875 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* ii. (ed. 3) 68 How contentedly they 'cantoned' out the world amongst them.

b. *spec.* To subdivide into cantons or districts.

1619 SIR D. CARLETON in *Relat. Eng. & Germ.* Ser. II. (1868) 7 Follow the example of..the Swisse, in cantoning themselves. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. i. (1715) 2 Being canton'd into a great number of States. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. x. 172 They..begun to be Cantoned into distinct Nations. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 403 Where any kingdom is cantoned out into provincial establishments. 1851 THIRLWALL *Charge* 16 *note*, Hereupon they [the bishops] cantoned their great dioceses into Archdeaconries.

c. *transf.* To subdivide or cut out (generally).

1653 *Consid. Dissolv. Crt. Chancery* 36 The cantoning or cutting of the Courts at Westminster into so many County Courts, or parts. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* ix. § 10. 303 When they came to be..canton'd out into curious aerial notions. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. x. 253 Who canton their Devotions in Quadrature with the World.

2. To divide (a part) *from*, or cut (it) *out* of a whole; to separate, sever by division. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1653 *Consid. Dissolv. Crt. Chancery* 63 To canton out a part of his Kingdom to be tryed by a Commission. 1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 14 A Nation or Kingdom is a part of Mankind canton'd from the whole world. *c* 1690 LOCKE *Conduct Und.* § 3 They canton out to themselves a little Goshen in the intellectual world. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* ix. Wks. (1813) 63 They canton out to themselves a little Province in the intellectual world.

†3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To sever or separate oneself, secede, withdraw; *fig.* to digress. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Se Cantonner*, to canton, or cantonnize, it; to seuer themselues from the rest of their fellowes, or from the bodie of a State, and fortifie, quarter, or erect a new State, apart. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 56/1 Hold those subjects too too wanton, [That] Under an old king dare canton. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 92, I have not cantoned much from the places intended express for particularities of this nature.

4. *trans.* To quarter (soldiers); to provide with quarters. (*Pronounced* kæntɒ·n *and* kæntū·n.)

1700 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* III. 384 Leaving some of their Horse Cantoned near the City. 1751 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. xxviii. 194 The Greys were cantoon'd in the village of Vucht near Boisleduc. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. iii. 141 The small Corps, that were cantooned about that Neighbourhood. 1855 W. SARGENT *Braddock's Exped.* 142 An absurd plan for cantoning them in small divisions all over the country.

b. *fig.* To quarter, or locate in detachments.

1773 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxxviii. 96, I myself have found these birds in little parties in the autumn cantoned all along the Sussex downs. *Ibid.* (1853) II. xvii. 207 The variegated breed of his son-in-law, Jacob, were cantoned on the other. *a* 1779 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) III. vi. 157 The whole body of Whigs were cantoned out in attachments to the Dukes of Newcastle and Bedford.

5. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To quarter (oneself), take up cantonments or quarters.

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* (1715) I. iii. 10 His People .. canton'd up and down the Country. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4381/1 Our Army hath..received Orders to canton. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 279 He..cantoned for the rains near the present site of Calcutta.

6. *Her.* To furnish (a shield or cross) with a canton or cantons; to furnish the cantons with; to place in a canton. See also quot. 1688.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. viii. § 45 This is of some Blasoned two Barrs Cantoned, thereby shewing that the higher hath a Canton joined to it. 1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A cross argent, cantoned with four scallop-shells. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxi. § 10 (ed. 3) 315 The cross of St. George cantoning in the 1st quarter a sword erect gules.

Cantonal (kæ·ntŏnăl), *a.* [a. F. *cantonal*: see CANTON *sb.*[1] and -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a canton.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 426/1 In Switzerland several of the cantonal governments were parties to the bargain. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxi. IV. 176 It is well known .. how unalterable are parochial or cantonal boundaries. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 41 The formation of cantonal committees, to watch over the..primary schools.

Ca·ntonalism, a cantonal system or principle.

1873 *Echo* 13 Sept. 5/1. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* June 887 The Vaudois Government .. has .. come back to Cantonalism.

Cantoned (see the vb.), *ppl. a.* [f. CANTON *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Formed or divided into cantons.

1611 COTGR., *Cantonné*, cantonned, or cantonnized; seuered from the rest of their fellows, and fortified, or quartered apart. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Skiamachia* Wks. (1711) 195 Conform to the government of a republick and cantoned towns. 1869 A. W. WARD tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* II. III. i. 259 The cantoned associations of Arcadia.

2. Quartered in cantonments.

1790 BEATSON *Naval & Mil. Mem.* I. 169 The army cantoned in the neighbourhood of Dunkirk. 1877 CLERY *Min. Tact.* ii. 20 Troops cantoned in and about the town.

3. *Arch.* (See quot.)

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1876 GWILT *Arch.* Gloss., *Cantoned building*, one whose angles are decorated with columns, pilasters, rustic groins, or anything projecting beyond the naked of the wall.

4. *Her.* See CANTON *v.* 6.

Cantoner. The inhabitant of a CANTON.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1693) 67 These poor Cantoners [the Swiss] could not enjoy their own in quiet.

Cantoning, *vbl. sb.* The action of the vb. CANTON; † *concr.* a portion, fragment (*obs.*).

1622–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 190 The dismembring and cantoning of this fair Estate. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsarem* 8 Popular cantonings of dismembred scripture. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 73 Quartering, Billeting, and Cantoning of Troops.

‖ **Ca·ntonist.** [ad. Russ. *kantoni·st*, from Fr.] The child of a (Russian) soldier in cantonment.

1854 *Fraser's Mag.* L. 481 The so-called military cantonists supply a yearly contingent of recruits, of which it is impossible to estimate the amount.

Cantonite (kæ·ntŏnəit). *Min.* [Named from *Canton* in Georgia, U. S.; see -ITE.] A variety of Covellite, in cubes, with a cubical cleavage.

1858 SHEPARD *Min.* App. 3 Cantonite..a dimorphic form of covelline. 1868 DANA *Min.* 84.

†**Ca·ntonize,** *v. Obs.* [f. CANTON *sb.*[1] + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To divide into portions or parts; 'to parcel out into small divisions' (J.); to form into cantons.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. (1641) 217/1 To Cantonize the State. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1787) 103 And thus was all Ireland cantonized among ten persons of the English nation. 1701 *Argument for War* 20 An unwarrantable reason for cantonizing the Spanish Territories. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. I. ii. 57 Those kindred countries were each cantonized into many tribes.

b. *To cantonize out*: to separate.

a 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 818 God cantonized out for himself but Twelve Families or Tribes out of all the Kingdoms of the Earth.

2. *intr.* To separate (oneself) into, or form, an independent community. Also *to cantonize it. Obs.*

1605 RALEIGH *Introd. Hist. Eng.* (1693) 6 Whether any parties did cantonize or were free Estates, or Commonwealths. 1611 [see CANTON *v.* 3]. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* II. § 2 (1737) I. 113 To cantonize is natural; when the Society grows vast and bulky. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* XIII. 458.

3. *trans.* To canton (troops); to locate.

1626 T. H[AWKINS] tr. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 127 The Diuells and Furyes were cantonnized. *c* 1674 *Scotland's Griev. under Lauderdale* 36 Neither is he content to have thus cantonized those [ministers] that were licensed.

Hence **Cantonized** *ppl. a.*, **Cantonizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 [see CANTONED 1]. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* (1673) Pref. 4 Their cantonizing in Tribes. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* II. § 2 (1737) I. 113 Sedition is a kind of cantonizing already begun within the State.

Cantonment (kæntɒ·nmĕnt, -tū·nmĕnt). Also 8–9 **cantoonment.** [a. F. *cantonnement*, f. *cantonner*: see CANTON *v.* and -MENT.]

1. The cantoning or quartering of troops.

1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* I. iii. (R.) No places of cantonment for soldiers.

2. The place of lodging assigned to a section of a force when cantoned out; also (often in *plural*) the place or places of encampment formed by troops for a more permanent stay in the course of a campaign, or while in winter quarters; 'in India the permanent military stations are so termed' (Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl.*).

1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 554 They repaired to their respective cantonments. 1777 W. HEATH in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 338 Every purpose..has been answered, by the troops in their present cantonment. 1813 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* XI. 311 The distress of the Spanish troops..induced me to order them into cantonments within the Spanish frontier. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 287 To withdraw from the cantonment to the Residency. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 270 No Officer is on any account to sleep out of Camp or Cantonments without leave.

3. *transf.* Quarters; places of occupation.

1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 166 All hands now set to work to prepare a winter cantonment. 1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 227 The Mammalia, whose extraction may be inferred..from a comparison of their present cantonments ..with the encampments of their former kindred.

†**Cantoo·n.** *Obs.* A strong kind of fustian, showing a fine cording on one side and a smooth bright surface on the other.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2328/4 A Cantoon grey cloth Bed. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Cantoon, -ment, var. of CANTON *v.*, -MENT.

‖ **Cantor** (kæ·ntɒr, -ɔr). Also 7 **canter.** [L. *cantor* singer, agent-noun f. *can-ĕre* to sing.]

†1. A singer. *Obs.*

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 4 A Cantor, who doth sing those things, which the Musitian .. doth set downe. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Ballad-monger*, 18 Stanza's, which halt and hobble as lamely as that one-legg'd cantor that sings them. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Cantor*, a singer.

2. He whose duty it is to lead the singing in a church; a precentor.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 26 The Cantor of S. Davids. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* III. 155 Being Canter of that Church. *a* 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) III. ii. 255 The Cantor or Chanter who directs the singing in Lutheran churches. 1867

LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vii. 176 The pillars where the Cantors stand during service. 1887 J. BADEN POWELL in *Ch. Union Gaz.* XVII. 145 A prose consists of a chorus, with intervening verses sung by cantors.

Hence **Ca·ntorship.**

1884 *Edin. Rev.* July 227 [Bach's] appointment to the Cantorship at Leipzig.

† **Cantor-cope.** *Obs.* (Cf. CANTEL-COPE.)

1348 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 233 Two 'cant' copes' of 'blewe satyn'. 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 721 *Hec dalmatica*, a canturcope.

† **Canto·re.** *Obs.* [ad. Du. *kantoor* (in Ger. *kontor*), ad. F. *comptoir* (in 15–16th c. also *contouer*): see COUNTER.] Office, banking house.

1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 71 The common Revenue of particular Men lies much in the Cantores, either of the Generality, or the several Provinces, which are the Registries of these publick Debts. 1669 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 62 They have since reduced it by placart to 3 per cent. as to their cantors, and all publick receipts. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* I. 211 Like a Dutchman's Money i' th' Cantore..And whether he will ever get it out Into his own Possession is a Doubt.

Cantorial (kæntō·rĭăl), **cantoral** (kæ·ntōrăl), *a.* [f. on L. type **cantōri-us*, or f. CANTOR + -AL.] Pertaining to a cantor or precentor; applied to that side (the north side) of the choir of a cathedral or church on which the precentor sits.

1792 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 67/1 The pall bearers and executors in the seats on the decanal side, the other noble gentlemen and gentlemen on the cantorial side.

Ca·ntred. *Hist.* Forms: 4–5 **candrede**, 5 **candred**, 5–7 **cantrede**, 6–9 **cantred**. [app. an adaptation of CANTREF, assimilated to the Eng. *hundred*.] A hundred; a district containing a hundred townships.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 343 A candrede is a contray þat conteyneþ an hondred townes. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 20 Hundred and candred is all one. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, xxxiv. Preamb., Cantredes, comotes, hundredes ..to the seid Castelles..belongyng. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 10/2 Meeth conteineth but sixteene cantreds. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. xix. (1877) I. 312 Essex hath in time past wholie beene forrest ground, except one cantred or hundred. 1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. vii. 60 Two Knights Fees make a Cantred. 1614 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* Pref., The Shires divisions into Lathes, Hundreds, Wapentakes, and Cantreds. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 640 The city of Wexford and the two adjoining Cantreds. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iv. 63 The cantred of Howel dha may answer to the hundred of Edgar.

† b. *transf. Obs.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 139 That this..is evenly dealt out amongst the sundry Clubs and Cantreds of bodies.

Ca·ntref, -ev. Also *dial.* **canthrif.** [a. Welsh *cant* hundred + *tref* town, place.] = CANTRED.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XV. xciii. (1612) 375 Wales, that had neere as many Kings as Cantrefes in times past. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cantred* or rather *Cantref* signifies an hundred villages. 1847 *Nat. Cycl.* I. 738 The county of Anglesey is divided into three cantrefs. 1875 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.). 'I'll whallop the whooal canthrif', i.e. fight the entire lot. 1887 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 75, 12,800 erwr [=acres] formed the territorial division called a cymwd and about double that number a cantrev.

Cantrip (kæ·ntrip). Also **-raip, -rap.** [A mod.Sc. word, of unknown origin: the orig. phrase appears to have been 'to cast cantrips', like to cast figures, horoscopes, nativities, lots, spells; perh. a perversion of some term of astrology.

(Jamieson suggested *cant* to turn over + *raip* rope; Mahn Icel. *gan* frenzy, frantic gestures (which he renders 'witchcraft') + *trappa* a step.)]

A spell or charm of necromancy or witchcraft; a witch's trick or mischievous device. Also *jocosely*, any playfully mischievous trick; any whimsically mad, eccentric, or extravagant piece of conduct; in phr. *to play one a cantrip.*

1719 RAMSAY *Ep. Hamilton* III. vi, Nor cantrapes cast to ken your fate. 1725 — *Gent. Sheph.* II. ii, A witch, that for sma' price, Can cast her cantraips, and give me advice. 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter*, By some devilish cantrip slight Each in its cauld hand held a light. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xliv. 298, 'I think some Scottish deevil put it into my head to play him yon other cantrip.' 1872 *Daily News* 17 Aug, Our own young lady was permitted no such cantrips. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* 171 Save from some hateful cantrips of thine own.

Cant-spar. *Naut.* 'A hand-mast pole, fit for making small masts or yards, booms, etc.' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1611 *Rates* (Jam.) Cant-spars or fire-poles, the hundreth, xxl. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 410 For which they import..Cantspares.

† **Ca·ntuarie.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *cantuaria*, var. of *cantaria*, CHANTRY, q.v.] = CHANTRY 3.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 4 And at the west end of the Chirche Yarde they made Lodgings for too Cantuarie Prestes. *Ibid.* I. 51 Ther is a Cantuarie.

Canty (kæ·nti), *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [A deriv. of CANT *a.*, either native or of Low German origin: cf. Flem. and LG. *kantig*, similarly related to *kant*, there referred to.] Cheerful, lively, gladsome; esp. in *Sc.* manifesting gladness and cheerfulness; in north of England rather = lively, brisk, active: a. of persons.

a 1724 *Gaberlunzie Man* ii, He grew canty, and she grew fain. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* I. i, I'll be mair canty wi't, and ne'er cry dool. *c* 1775 MRS. GRANT *Roy's Wife*, O, she was a cantie quean. 1789 BURNS *To Dr. Blacklock*, And are ye hale, and weel, and cantie? 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* (1847) 406/2 Three or four..canty old Scotch fellows. 1845 EMILY BRONTË *Wuther. Heights* xxii. 193 My mother lived till eighty, a canty dame to the last. 1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'She's a canty aud deeam for her years.' 1866 CARLYLE *Remin. E. Irving* 135 Canty, shrewd and witty fellows, when you set them talking.

b. of things.

1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* I. ii, Little love or canty cheer can come Frae duddy doublets, and a pantry toom. 1786 *Harvest Rig* in Chambers *Pop. Hum. Sc. Poems* (1862) 34 Till they do lilt some canty song. 1789 BURNS *J. Anderson*, And mony a canty day, John, We've had wi' ane anither.

Canula, -lar, common var. of CANNULA, -LAR.

Canun, early form of CANON 2.

Canvas, canvass (kæ·nvăs), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **canevas**, 5 **kaneuas, canivas**, 5–6 **canwas**, 5–7 **canuas**, 6 **canvesse, canues**, (**cannefas**), 6–7 **canves**, 6–8 **canvase**, (7 **canuase, canvasse, canuasse**, 8 *dial.* **canvest, cannas, canness**), 5– **canvas**, 7– **canvass**. [ME. *canevas*, a. ONF. *canevas* (Central OF. *chanevas*) = Pr. *ranabas*, Sp. *cañamazo*, It. *canavaccio*:—late L. type **cannabāceus* 'hempen', f. *cannabis* hemp. (From Lat. adjs. in *-āceus* were made, in Romanic, adjs. and sbs. of augm. and pejorative force, e.g. L. *populus, populāce-us*, It. *popolaccio*, Eng. *populace*.) The word has entered into most of the European langs.

The spelling *canvas*, with one *s*, plural *canvases* (cf. *atlases*) is, it will be seen, more etymological than *canvass*, and now predominates; this spelling is also better used in the verb with the literal sense of 'furnish or line with canvas', whence *canvased, canvasing*; but the old derivative verb with sense 'to toss in a sheet, discuss, debate, solicit votes', is now always spelt CANVASS, and this spelling is retained in the verbal sb. in turn derived from it, as 'the electoral *canvass*'.]

1. A strong or coarse unbleached cloth made of hemp or flax, used (in different forms) as the material for sails of ships, for tents, and by painters for oil-paintings, formerly also for clothing, etc.

1260 et seq. in Rogers *Agric. & Pr.* II. 511. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 2645 A melle he hadde .. Four sayles wer theretoo .. With canevas layd wel al bout. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 570 *Canevasium*, Canevas. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 19 A pore Cote under their uttermost Garment, made of grete Canvas. 1537 *Bury Wills* (1850) 133 My best couerlett lyned wyth canwas. 1608 ROWLANDS *Humors Look. Glasse* 6 Sattin and silke was pawned long a goe, And now in canuase, no knight can him knowe. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) Pref. 21 The fashion, that .. allows our Gallants to wear fine Laces upon Canvass and Buckram. 1871 BRYANT *Odyss.* v. 322 Calypso..brought him store Of canvass, which he fitly shaped to sails.

b. *Under canvas*: in a tent or tents.

1864 *Soc. Science Rev.* 137 A life under canvas in the finer seasons of the year. 1887 F. GRIFFITHS *Eng. Army* i. 26 The residue lived all the year round under canvas.

2. A piece of canvas used for various purposes: as † a. A sheet, covering or screen; a filtering or bolting cloth; a blind for a carriage window, etc. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 387 And on the flcor y-cast a canevas [*v. r.* kaneuas, canvas]. 1411 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 19 A reed bedde of worsteyd..with a canvase, a materas. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 397/2 There was a canuas that hynge ouer hys heed. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 27 Wett a cannefas in Endiue water .. and laye it vpon the lyuer. 1582 HESTER *Phiorav. Secr.* III. xlii. 61 Straine it harde through a Canues. 1667 SIR R. MORAY in *Phil. Trans.* II. 474 All the interposed Canvasses. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1812) I. 210 On the contrary side of the chariot (his canvass being still up on that next me). 1785 MISS FIELDING *Ophelia* II. xviii, A chariot .. having canvasses to let down.

b. A covering over the ends of a racing-boat to prevent water from being shipped; hence *canvas-length* (see 8).

1880 *Newspaper.* At the Farm he led by his forward canvas. 1887 *St. James's G.* 28 Mar. 13 Not a canvas-length (about 15 ft.) separated the boats.

3. *spec.* As material for sails; sail-cloth; *hence*, sails collectively. *Under canvas*: with sails spread.

1609 [see CANVAS-CLIMBER in 8]. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* VII. 88 Pilots that are wise Proportion out their Canvase to the skies. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 347 To spread the flying Canvass. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 86 From No. 1 to 6 is termed double, and above No. 6 single, canvas. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N.-W. Pass.* iii. 32 We were obliged to reduce our canvas. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 52 Canvas is made in lengths of 40 feet called bolts..The stoutest is called No. 1, and so on in fineness to No. 8. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xv. 242 The small boat was put under canvas again.

4. *spec.* As material on which oil-paintings are executed; *hence*, a piece of canvas prepared to receive a painting.

1705 TATE *Warriour's Welc.* xxxiv, Then try your Skill: a well-prim'd Canvass stretch. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 273 Damp, which is such a prejudice to the pictures on canvas or wood. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxx. 135 Mark in what manner the canvass is filled up. 1805 N. NICHOLLS *Let.* in *Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 43 A power .. of painting a scene, by judicious detail, as if it were on canvas.

b. An oil-painting; also, paintings collectively.

1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 137 The canvas glow'd beyond e'en Nature warm. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II. i, Receptacles for the immortal canvas of Italian .. Art. 1868 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* ii. 125 Cheques..freely offered, for such and such canvasses. 1882 *Athenæum* No. 2866. 439 The most important serial or cyclical group by Mr. E. Burne Jones .. consists of six canvases in all.

c. *fig.*

1768–78 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 422 Striving to imprint .. upon the imagination so much .. as her coarse canvass can take off. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. iii. 47 The canvas of the fancy is but of a certain extent. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* Introd. 7 History .. does not bring out clearly upon the canvass the details.

‖ d. [French.] (See quots. and cf. Littré.)

1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Canvas*, is also used, among the French, for the model, or first words, whereon an air, or piece of music, is composed, and given to a poet to regulate and finish. The canvas of a song, is certain notes of the composer, which shew the poet the measure of the verses he is to make. Thus, Du Lot says, he has canvas for ten sonnets against the muses. 1730–6 in BAILEY. 1849 in SMART. 1864 in WEBSTER.

5. A clear unbleached cloth so woven as to present the appearance of close and regular lattice-work, used for working tapestry with the needle.

1611 COTGR., *Gaze*, Cushion Canuas; the thinne Canuas that serues women for a ground vnto their Cushions, or Purseworke, etc. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Working canvas, for botts or cushions, narrow, broad, and broadest.

† 6. *Hawking.* (An early use, of which the precise meaning is now obscure.) Cf. CANVAS *v.* 1.

1589 NASHE *Pasquill & Mar.* 10 Such canuaces made, such stales set, such traynes laide by the factious, to bring their Superiours into contempt.

7. *attrib.* (or *adj.*) a. Of canvas.

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 49 Straine it through a newe canues clothe. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* (R.) Barks .. with their canvass wings. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 165 Thick rising tents a canvass city build. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xvi. 167 Canvas moccasins..for every one of the party.

† b. Having the colour or appearance of canvas; light grey. Cf. CANVAS-BACK 2. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A vij b, Hawkes haue white maill, Canuasmaill, or Rede maill..Canuas maill is betwene white maill and Iron maill.

c. Pertaining to a canvas booth at a fair.

1860 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 131 A fair, or as we call it, a canvas clown. *Ibid.* 149 Strolling actors .. as long as they are acting in a booth, are called canvas actors.

8. *Comb.*, as *canvas-breadth, -cutter, -dauber, -stretcher*; **canvas-bag**, a bag made of canvas; also *Milit.* (see quot. 1708); † **canvas-climber**, a sailor; **canvas-length** (see 2 b above).

1708 KERSEY, **Canvas-bags* or Earth-bags (in *Fortif.*) are Baggs fill'd with Earth, and us'd to raise [or repair] a Breast-work in haste. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* II. viii. 173 Guineas in a canvas bag. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 27 (Jam.) The shade beneath a *Canuess-braid outthrow. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. i. 62 From the ladder tackle washes off a *Canuas-clymer. 1806 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tristia* Wks. 1812 V. 267 Behold the *Canvas-dauber!

Canvas (kæ·nvăs), *v.* Also **canvass.** [f. prec. sb.: see also CANVASS *v.*, which has the same origin, but is unconnected in sense, and is now never spelt *canvas*. For spelling, see note to prec. sb.]

† 1. *Hawking.* To entangle or catch in a net (see CANVAS *sb.* 6); also *transf.* and *fig. Obs.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag.* 230 (N.) As the canuist kite, doth feare the snare. 1576 PETTIE *Palace of Pleas.*, The hawke having bin once canvassed in the nettes, wil make it daungerous to strike againe at the stale. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* 402 Some thing I should [1582 would] not utter which happylye the itchying eares of young gentlemen would so canuas, that when I would call it in, I cannot, and so be caughte with the Torteise, when I would not. 1653 E. CHISENHALE *Cath. Hist.* 95 Unless he..made a bait to fly at a Bishoprick, and being canvassed in Peters net, it stirred up some atra bilis.

† 2. ? To stuff or pad *out* with canvas. *Obs.*

1606 CHAPMAN *Mons. D'Olive* Plays (1873) I. 200 Heers wit canuast out ans coate into's Jacket. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 65/1 Linnen Drapers but for transportation Could hardly Canuase out their occupation.

3. To cover, line, or furnish with canvas.

1556 [see below]. 1865 DICKENS *Christmas Bks.*, *Dr. Marigold*, The door had been nailed up and canvassed over. 1881 MRS. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. 122 The walls were only canvased. 1885 *Manch. Guardian* 10 Jan. 6 More cotton was still to be baled and canvassed.

Hence **Ca·nvased** *ppl. a.*

1556 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 80 *marg.*, Glazed or canuased windowes. 1559 [see 1 above]. 1875 *Daily News* 18 Mar., Canvassed verandahs.

† **Canvasa·do, -za·do.** *Obs.* Also **canuassado, canuazado, canvissado, canuisado, -zado, canvisado, -zado.** [Cf. CANVASS *v.*, and CANVASS *sb.* 2; but in sense 2, there was apparently confusion with CAMISADO, which might easily arise from the corrupt forms *cammassado, camnesado*, on one side, and *cammas, cammes, camwys, cannes*, on the other.]

1. A sudden attack.

1582 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 381 That is wont to happen in a Canvizado or sodein skarmishe. 1593 *Bacchus Bounty* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 264 Which coppernosed crue..assaulted with a fresh canuazado the citie of Vinosa. 1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 51 Which had the worst end of the staffe in that sea iourney or canuazado.

2. A 'night attack', a CAMISADO.

a 1626 BRETON *Pilgr. Paradise* 19 (D.) And in the night their sodaine canuassados. 1605 Z. JONES tr. *De Loyer's Specters* 57 Which came thus by night to give them the [can]vazado. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Mahomet* (1637) 79 The night

following the Moores gave a Canvasado upon don Orpas. 1617 J. Moore *Mappe Mans Mortal.* II. v. 131 To giue the enemie a canvisado.

3. ? A kind of stroke in fencing; a counter-check direct.

1601 Deacon & Walker *Spirits & Dev.* 312 The one of them proferring the canuizado, or counterchecke directly vnto the other. — *Answ. Darel* To Rdr. 2 Giuing the Canuisado of late to her Maiesties high Commission. 1605 Heywood *Troubles Q. Eliz.* Wks. 1874 I. 225 Holo, holo! thou hast giuen me the canvissado.

Canvas-back. [*f.* Canvas *sb.* + Back *sb.*1]

1. A back of a garment made of canvas; hence *fig.* a reverse much inferior to the front.

1605 *Lond. Prodigal* III. i. 243 My father in a mocado coat a pair of red satin sleeves and a canvas back. 1668 Child *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 10 Many..would not go to the price of a whole satten doublet; the embroiderer made many hundreds of them..with canvas backs. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* I. ii. P 83, I thought it reasonable to bid Defiance to this bold Traducer, and turning him round, shew his Canvas Back.

2. A North American duck (*Fuligula valisneriana*), so called from the colour of the back feathers. Called also more fully *Canvas-back duck*, and *Canvas-backed duck*.

a 1813 A. Wilson *Foresters*, Four large ducks .. The far-famed 'canvass-backs': 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* May 846/2 The canvass-back stands alone. *Ibid.* The man who has feasted on canvass-back ducks, cannot philosophically be said to have lived in vain. 1859 Helps *Friends in C.* Ser. II. I. i. 20 He had never tasted a canvas-back duck.

1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* (1850) 79/1 The water in both was blackened with flights of canvas-backed ducks.

Canvass, canvas (kæ·nvăs), *v.* Forms: 6 **kanivas(se, kanvas**, 6–7 **canuas(e, canvase, canuasse, canvasse**, (6 **canvaze, canvisse, canuize**, 7 **canvise, canvize, canvace**), 6–8 **canvas**, 6– **canvass**. [f. Canvas *sb.*, in its former spelling *canvass*, and some of its special senses. The development of senses 1–5 is plain enough, starting from the literal notion of 'toss in a sheet', whence 'shake up, toss to and fro (*agitare*), discuss, etc.'; but that of the intrans. 6, which appears early, has not been explained. The two notions subsequently influenced each other, and produced connecting usages.

Johnson says 'from *canvass* as it signifies a sieve': cf. Canvas *sb.* 2; but no clear example of the vb. in the literal sense 'sift or winnow' has occurred. Yet Cotgrave's explanation of F. *vanner* 'to vanne or winnow..also to course, chide, canuasse, bayt .. rake up scoffingly the faults or imperfections of others', affords an analogy for such a development; not so the case of *berner* 'to vanne or winnow corne, also to canuasse or tosse in a siue (a punishment)', which points to the development in 1–4 below. With Johnson's derivation agrees his explanation 'to try votes previously to the decisive act', but this is not historically the original sense of 6, and is either a conjectural explanation, or at most a mixing up of the notions of soliciting and of discussing or investigating. The trans. sense in 'to canvass the constituency' is quite late.]

†1. *trans.* To toss in a canvas sheet, etc., as a sport or punishment; to blanket. *Obs.*

1508 *Dk. Buckhm's Acc.* in Brewer *Calendar* 497 To a child of the kitchen being kanivassed before my Lord. 1530 Palsgr. 596, I kanvas a dogge or a matter, *je trafficque.* 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 36 Ile canuas thee in thy broad Cardinalls Hat, If thou proceed in this thy insolence [cf. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 243]. 1611 Cotgr., *Berner* (see above).

†2. *transf.* To knock about, shake and shatter thoroughly; to buffet; to beat, batter, drub. *Obs.*

1573 Rastell 12 *Jests of Widow Edyth* xii. H iij b, I should canuas thee, and make thee lame. 1577 Holinshed *Chron.* IV. 242 How lustilie the English canons did canvass and batter his castell walles. 1612 Warner *Alb. Eng.* II. vii. 27 Hercules did canuase so his carkas. 1643 *Subj. of Supremacie, etc.* 57 To play..at the cudgels, to canvase one another with crosse blowes.

†b. To subject to attack or assault. Cf. Canvass *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1599 Hayward 1*st Pt. Hen. IV*, 53 The north parts were many times canvased, and..almost consumed by the Scots.

†3. *fig.* To buffet or 'thrash' (a person) in writing; to criticize destructively and unsparingly.

1590 Greene *Never too late* (1600) 64 Some..haue for their satirical inuectiues been wel canuased. 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Berné*, He hath beene throughly canvassed; (a phrase most commonly applied to an ignorant or dull-headed fellow, that hath prouoked a learned penne, or tongue, to fall aboord him). 1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* D ij, I leaue him to your learned penne: canuase him according to his merits.

†b. To pull to pieces, criticize or discuss destructively (a writing, etc.). *Obs.*

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 165 Therfore did the Gentiles bait and canuase it too and fro with wonderful preatie quippes. 1589 Nashe in Greene *Menaph.* (Arb.) Ded., Some desperate quipper will canvaze my proposed comparison. 1615 *Luther's Comm.* 1 *Pet.* v. 51 These words have been so canvassed and wrested by my Lord the Pope.

4. *fig.* To shake out or discuss (a subject or matter), so that its parts may be thoroughly investigated; to discuss, criticize, scrutinize fully.

1530 Palsgr. 596/2 This mater hath be canvassed in dede. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (1884) 11 Sutch matters have bene thurrouly canvissid long ago. 1662 J. Bargrave *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 15 Canvacing many titles, at length they pitched upon Eminency. 1753 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) VI. xvii. 67 They canvassed the matter, with..much good-natured earnestness. 1798 Dallas *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 343 An opportunity to canvass the character of the witnesses.

1845 Disraeli *Sybil* (1863) 261 It was canvassed and criticised sentence by sentence. 1864 *Fraser's Mag.* Apr. 487 Clubs where the reputations of men are coolly canvassed.

†b. To investigate or examine physically. *Obs.*

1622–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 105 Having thoroughly canvassed all the Eastern Shores, he turned his course.

†c. 'To discuss' (a dish). *Obs.*

1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* II. vi. (Arb.) 33, I inuited the hungry slaue..to the canuasing of a Turkey pie.

d. *intr.* To debate; to discuss.

1631 Heylyn *St. George* 40 That he should neyther canvasse over idle Pamphlets, nor give beleefe to old wives Fables. *a* 1766 Frances Sheridan *Sidney Bidulph* (1767) V. 169 Having canvassed over the first part of Sir George's letter. 1794 Godwin *Cal. Williams* 272, I canvassed for a moment whether I should make use of this. 1835 Marryat *Jac. Faith.* xxxii, We sat there canvassing over the affair.

e. *trans.* ? To scrutinize, so as to reject bad votes. Cf. Canvasser d.

1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) II. 182 The poll was closed when the Court thought they had the majority: but upon casting it up, it appeared they had lost it: so they fell to canvass it.

†5. ? To bargain or deal with; to sound or try as to their expectations. *Obs.*

1688 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 289 The hero [William III] is now at St. James's..By what I collect, the ambitious and the covetous will be canvassed for places of honour, and rich employment.

6. *intr.* To solicit; *esp.* to solicit votes or support previously to an election; also, to solicit support, contributions, orders for goods, etc. (Johnson says 'To try votes previously to the decisive act'.)

a 1555 Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 296 This object is so seriously taken up, and canvassed for..in so eager or rather so ardent a spirit. *a* 1626 Bacon (J.) Elizabeth being to resolve upon an officer, and being by some that canvassed for others, put in some doubt of that person she meant to advance. 1660 Hammond *Wks.* IV. 510 (R.) He that should give his voice unto Christ, because there was no body else to canvass for it. 1681 Temple *Mem.* III. Wks. 1731 I. 342 Every one began to canvas for Elections in the ensuing Parliament. 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 119 This crime of canvassing or soliciting for Church-Preferment. 1824 Miss Ferrier *Inher.* xv, She had begun to canvass with her brother and uncle, to bespeak their votes. 1831–55 Brewster *Newton* II. xix. 215 Unwilling to canvass personally for a seat in the new Parliament.

7. *trans.* †a. To sue for or solicit (a thing). *Obs.*

1768 H. Walpole *Hist. Doubts* Pref. 19 He .. was not likely to canvass the favour of the father by prostituting his pen to the humour of the court. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Hist. Greece* I. 75 Even kings sometimes canvassed that title ['citizen of Athens'] for themselves and their children.

b. To sue or solicit (persons, a district) for votes, subscriptions, custom, orders, etc.; *esp.* to solicit the support of a constituency, by going through and interviewing the individual electors; to ascertain by this means the number of one's supporters.

1812 *Examiner* 5 Oct. 638/1 His inability to canvas the Livery in person. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I. 161 Mr. Paull, having canvassed unsuccessfully the borough of Westminster, ceased to be a member. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* (1861) II. 293 His most trustworthy agent .. was now actively canvassing the governments and peoples of Germany. 1873 Burton *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxi. 236 Having canvassed the town and county of Aberdeen [for]..adherents to the Covenant.

Canvass (kæ·nvăs), *sb.* Forms: 6 **canvace**, 7 **-uasse, -uase, -vase**, 7–8 **canvas**, 7– **canvass**. [f. prec. vb., the spelling of which it retains.]

†1. A shaking up; a tossing up and down. *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Demenée*..a tumble tosse, canuasse.

†2. A shock; esp. that of a sudden attack or surprise. Cf. Canvasado.

1611 Cotgr., *Camisade*, a camisado, canuas, or cold Pie; a suddain assaulting, or surprisall of the enemie. 1627 F. E. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 69 Levies..sufficient to give a Canvas to the Royal Army.

†b. In *Fencing.* = Canvasado 3. *Obs.*

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* 184 For it is the sorest canvase, that can be giuen an opposite, to beat him at his owne weapon.

†3. Repulse, rejection (e.g. at an election, in a suit). Phrase, *To have or receive the canvass. Obs.*

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xi, If he chance to miss and have a canvass, he is in hell on the other side. *Ibid.* II. iii. VII. (1651) 352 But why shouldst thou take thy neglect, thy Canvas so to heart? It may be thou art not fit. 1626 Shirley *Brothers* II. i, I have promised him As much as marriage comes to; and I lose My honour if my Don receive the canvas.

†4. Examination of the 'pros and cons'; full discussion. ? *Obs.*

1608–11 Bp. Hall *Epist.* V. iv. (1627) 369 Learned canuases of the deepe points of diuinitie. *a* 1687 H. More *Pre-exist. Soul* Pref., I deem it worthy the canvass and discussion of sober and considerate men.

5. The action or process of personally soliciting votes before an election; including the notion of ascertaining the amount of support which a candidate may count upon. (Johnson makes it 'The act of sifting voices, or trying them previously to the decisive act of voting', but of this, apart from the actual solicitation of votes, there is no clear evidence. The first quot. is obscure, and may belong elsewhere, e. g. to Canvas *sb.* 6.)

[1612 Bacon *Cunning, Ess.* (Arb.) 435 There are some that are good in Canuasses & factions, that are otherwise weake men.] 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I./846 In the election .. was the greatest canvas .. in the memory of Man. 1788 Ld. Sheffield in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1861) II. 222 In short their success on the canvass quite astonished them. 1791 Mackintosh *Parl. Suffrage* Wks. 1846 III. 229 Candidates and their .. agents in every street during an active canvass. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* V. iv. 201 The results of the two canvasses were such as had been anticipated.

attrib. 1881 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 5/4 It had never been their custom to preserve canvass books.

6. A solicitation of support, custom, etc.

1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 219 The other mode of ecclesiastical canvas, subjects them [bishoprics and cures] infinitely more surely and more generally to all the evil arts of low ambition. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* 78 One gentleman procured me nearly a hundred names for The Friend and .. took frequent opportunity to remind me of his success in his canvass. 1846 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* I. vi. 290 Honours, which had before been..made the subject of a furious canvass.

Canvassed (kæ·nvăst), *ppl. a.* [f. Canvass *v.*] Subjected to canvassing; discussed.

Mod. A much canvassed appointment.

Canvasser (kæ·nvăsəɹ). [f. Canvass *v.* + -er1.]

1. One who canvasses; see Canvass *v.* 1–5.

1599 Minsheu *Sp. Dict., Manteador*, a canuasser or tosser in a blanket or sheet. 1628 Le Grys tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 254 These busie Canuassers of causes. 1648 W. Clement *Relat. & Observ.* 3 Old Canvasers of Factions. 1799 Sheridan *Pizarro* III. iii, Who seeks alone for living homage stands a mean canvasser in her temple's porch.

b. One who canvasses electors for votes.

a 1797 Burke (R.) As real publick counsellors, not as the canvassers at a perpetual election. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 458 As a canvasser he was irresistible. 1869 *Daily News* 25 Jan., It has become practicable for an authorised canvasser to vitiate an election by excessive zeal.

c. One who solicits custom, or goes about soliciting orders, esp. in the book-trade.

1865 Knight *Pass. Working Life* III. 18 Book-hawkers known as canvassers. 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXVIII. 4 One of the greatest nuisances of the day is the canvasser.

d. *U. S.* 'One who examines the returns of votes for a public office' (Webster); a scrutineer.

1792 in Sparks *Life & Writ. G. Morris* (1832) III. 38 A majority of the canvassers rejected the votes of three counties.

Ca·nvassing, *vbl. sb.* The action of the vb. Canvass, q.v.

1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 86 This errour must needs hold by the canuasing of the Scriptures. 1577 Stanyhurst *Desc. Irel.* in *Holinshed* VI. 25 Through the canvasing of the towne merchants .. that famous Mart was suppresst. 1589 Cooper *Admon.* 142 Such canuasing and working for Bishoprikes. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 34 a, That pastime with us in some places called the canvasing, and else where the vanning of dogs. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Canuasing*, narrowly searching out of any thing. 1620 Shelton *Quix.* IV. v. II. 55 She told likewise all the Story of his Canvasing. 1753 Smollett *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 121/2 He .. after much canvassing agreed to discharge the defendant. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xvi. 121 At canvassing or election time.

†b. (*ellipt. const.* for 'a-canvassing'.)

1681 Temple *Mem.* III. (R.) The elections were canvassing for a new parliament.

Ca·nvassing, *ppl. a.* That canvasses.

1579 J. Stubbes *Gaping Gulf* F ij, Such a rablement of itching canuasing discoursing and subtile heads. 1865 Knight *Pass. Working Life* III. 18 The persevering activity of the agents of the canvassing booksellers.

Cany (kē·ni), *a.* [f. Cane *sb.* + -y.]

1. Made or consisting of cane.

1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 439 Where Chineses drive With Sails and Wind their canie Waggons light. 1738 Glover *Leonidas* IV. (R.) Scimitars .. and cany bows. 1849 De Quincey *Mail-coach* IV. 343 The little cany carriage.

2. 'Full of canes' (J.); cane-like.

1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. East. Borders* I. 75 They shoot up in freedom their cany boughs.

Canyculere, Canyon: see Cani-.

Canyon (kæ·nyən). Also **kanyon**. [A phonetic spelling of Sp. *cañon*, designed to represent the proper spoken word: cf. Canion.] = Cañon.

1861 R. Burton *City of Saints* 117 *note*, The Spanish cañon—Americanised to kanyon—signifies a .. ravine of peculiar form, common in this part of America. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* iii. 39 Traversed a kanyon or ravine. 1878 Black *Green Past.* xiii. 103 To explore the neighbouring canyons.

Can you? *Cards.* Also formerly **can-ye?** Now **Can you one?** A 'call' at Long Whist; when one side has already scored eight ('ten' being the game), and a new hand is dealt, if a player on the winning side has two honours in his hand, he may thus ask his partner if he also has one, in which case, counting the majority of honours, they would score two and win.

1680 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* 338 If either side are at eight groats he hath the benefit of calling *can-ye*, if he hath two honours in his hand, and if the other answers *one*, the game is up, which is nine in all, but if he hath more than two he shews them, and then it is one and the same thing; but if he forgets to call after playing a trick, he loseth the advantage of can-ye for that deal. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 36. 2/2 The first are 8 Groats, which is generally call'd *Can-you*, the last are 6 Groats, which is generally call'd long *Can-you*.

†**Ca·nzon.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *canzone* song: see next. In very common use in 17th c.] A song.

1590 LODGE *Euphues Gold. Leg.* in *Shaks. Wks.* (Halliw.) VI. 37 My canzon was written in no such humor. 1597 MIDDLETON *Wisdom of Sol.* Wks. V. 459 Deepest canzons of lament. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. xiv, To frame Angelick strains, and canzons sing. 1687 WINSTANLEY *Lives Eng. Poets* 99 A writer of..canzons, and madrigals.

‖ **Canzona** (kantsō·na). [It.; deriv. form of *canzone*: see next.] **1.** = CANZONE.

2. *Music.* **a.** The setting to music of the words of a canzone or canzona, for one or more voices. **b.** An instrumental piece written in the style of a madrigal. †**c.** Apparently an equivalent for sonata, as a piece of several movements. (Grove.)

1880 E. PROUT in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 306 A canzona by Sebastian Bach may be found in..his organ works.

‖ **Canzone** (kantsō·ne). [It. *canzone* (= Sp. *cancion*, Pr. *canso*, *canson*, F. *chanson*):—L. *cantiōn-em* singing, song, f. *cant-* ppl. stem of *can-ĕre* to sing.] In *Ital.* or *Prov. Lit.*: A song, a ballad; a species of lyric, closely resembling the madrigal but less strict in style.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 34 Francesco..to try the finesse of his wit, with a poeticall furie, began thus to make a Canzone. *a* 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) II. iv. 325 When the song is written on a grave or tragic subject, says he it is called Canzone. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers of Flor.* iv. 122 The Florentine public..sang the great poet's canzones about the streets.

Canzonet (kænzone·t). [ad. It. *canzonetta* (= Pr. *cansoneta*, Fr. *chansonnette*), dim. of *canzone*.] A little or short song; a vocal solo in more than one movement; now usually, a short song of a light and airy character.

1593 T. MORLEY (*title*) Canzonets, or little short Songs to three Voyces. 1597 — *Introd. Mus.* 180 Canzonets, that is little shorte songs..which is in composition of the musick a counterfet of the Madrigal. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 291 The lakes reechoing their continual canzonets and the like. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Music* xii. 199 The common Song or Canzonette. 1792 S. ROGERS *Ital. Song* 118 The canzonet and roundelay Sung in the silent greenwood shade. 1847 TENNYSON *P'cess* IV. 117 A rogue of canzonets and serenades. 1880 W. H. CUMMINGS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 306 Haydn has left us some admirable canzonets grave and gay; for example, 'She never told her love'.

Cañ-: see CAN-. (In Spanish ñ is a distinct letter (called *en-ye*), with its own alphabetical place, between N and O.)

†**Caorsin.** *Obs.* (exc. *Hist.*) Also 4 **kauersin.** [a. OF. *caorsin*, *caoursin*, *coursin*, etc., in med.L. *caorcini*, *cadurcini*, *caturcini*, in Matt. Paris *caursini*, an inhabitant of *Cahors*, L. *Cadurcum*, in Languedoc, a famous seat of Italian money-changers and financiers in the Middle Ages; hence, banker, usurer, money-lender. Commonly mentioned along with Lombards and Jews. See Godefroy and Du Cange.]

A banker or money-dealer from Cahors; usurer.

The Caorsins were expelled from England by Henry III in 1240, readmitted on the intervention of the Pope in 1250, and again proscribed and imprisoned 'on account of their unbounded and detestable usury' in 1251.

[*a* 1259 MATT. PARIS *Chron.* an. 1235 (Rolls Ser.) III. 328 Caursinorum pestis abominanda. *Ibid.* an. 1255 V. 519 Qui [Judæi] si forte ab aliquibus Christianis plangerentur, ab æmulis eorum Cahursinis siccis lacrimis deplorabantur.] 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5555 Okerers, ande kauersyns, As wykkede þey are as sarasyns. 1340 *Ayenb.* 35 Þe heze men..þet hyealdeþ and sosteneþ Iewes and þe Caorsins, þet leneþ and destruiþ þe contraye.

Caoutchin (kau·tʃin). *Chem.* [f. CAOUTCH-OUC + -IN.] A hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$, contained in the oils produced by distillation of caoutchouc and gutta percha: one of the elements of *caoutchoucin*.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 736 Caoutchin is a transparent, colourless, mobile liquid, having an odour like that of oil of orange.

Caoutchouc (kau·tʃuk, kū·). [a. F. *caoutchouc* (pron. ka,u,tʃu), ad. Carib *cahuchu* (Littré).]

1. India-rubber, or Gum Elastic; the milky resinous juice of certain trees in S. America, the E. Indies, and elsewhere, which coagulates on exposure to the air, and becomes highly elastic, and is waterproof; it is now a most important substance in arts and manufactures.

'Introduced to France early in the last century, but its origin was unknown till the visit of the French academicians to South America in 1735. They ascertained that it was the inspissated juice of a Brazilian tree, called by the natives *Hhvé*; and an account of the discovery was sent to the academy by M. de la Condamine in 1736' (*Penny Cycl.*). Chiefly obtained from the Brazilian *Siphonia elastica* (*Heveæ caoutchouc*) N.O. *Euphorbiaceæ*, and E. Indian *Ficus elastica*. But many other tropical plants, *Euphorbiaceæ*, *Apocynaceæ*, *Artocarpads*, and others, yield it in considerable quantity. Chemically it is composed entirely of carbon and hydrogen, but is not a simple proximate principle, but a mixture of substances.

1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 258 An elastic gum bottle, otherwise called *boradchio* or *caout-chouc*. 1779 *Ibid.* LXIX. 384, I take the tube out of the phial, and thrust it..into a small caoutchouck, or elastic gum bottle. 1788–9 HOWARD *New Royal Encycl.* s.v., *Caoutchouc* in natural history..a very elastic resin..Very useful for erasing the strokes of black lead pencils, and is popularly called rubber, and lead-eater. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* iv. 122 Cloth is rendered air-tight by caoutchouc. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Sol., Work & Days* Wks. (Bohn) III. 65 What of this dapper caoutchouc and gutta-percha, which makes water-pipes..and rain-proof coats for all climates? 1875 J. H. BENNET *Shores Medit.* I. i. 25 The secret of the luxuriant verdure [in the Euphorbia]..is the existence of a kind of caoutchu in their white acrid juices.

b. *attrib.* or in *comb.*

1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* viii. 206 The country where the caoutchouc-tree was indigenous. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* iv. 38 Drinking..out of my caoutchouc cup. 1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* x. 121 The native caoutchouc collectors. *Ibid.* 122 The caoutchouc-vine grows equally well.

c. = 'Waterproof' (cloak).

1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 59 With the large hood of her caoutchouc heavy with snow.

2. *Artificial Caoutchouc*: a substance formed by adding to a solution of glue tungstic acid or sodium tungstate, and then hydrochloric acid; it is elastic when warm. *Mineral C.*: = ELATERITE, a hydrocarbon found at Castleton in Derbyshire, and elsewhere. *Vulcanized C.*: caoutchouc kneaded with flowers of sulphur, with which it unites and becomes black and horny: see VULCANITE.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 739 Sulphured or vulcanized caoutchouc is an excellent material for tubes for conveying water or gases.

Caoutchoucin (kau·tʃusin). *Chem.* [f. CAOUTCHOUC + -IN.] A thin volatile oily liquid or empyreumatic oil, obtained from caoutchouc by dry distillation. It is composed of two polymeric hydrocarbons, *Caoutchin* and *Isoprene*.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 739 Caoutchoucin..forms an excellent solvent for caoutchouc and other resins.

Cap (kæp), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 (cappa), cæppe, 3 keppe, 4–6 cappe, (5 cape), 5–7 capp, 6– cap. [OE. *cæppe*, a. late L. *cappa* 'cap' (It. *cappa*, Pr., Sp., Pg. *capa*, ONF. and Picard *cape*, F. *chape*, all meaning 'cloak, cape, or cope'). Isidore, *a.* 636, has (XIX. xxxi. 3, *De ornamentis capitis feminarum*) 'cappa..quia capitis ornamentum est'; Diez cites *cappa* from a document of 660, and an ancient gloss '*cappa* mitra'. Med.L. used indiscriminately *cappa* and *capa* (the latter, however, much more frequently), and commonly in the sense of 'cloak, cope'; *Chron. Treverti* anno 1146, has 'caracalla (i.e. a long cloak with a hood) quam nunc capam vocamus'. The presumption is that the name was transferred from a woman's cap, hood, or head-covering, as Isidore used it, to the 'hood' of a cloak, and then to a cloak or 'cape' having such a hood, and thus to a priest's 'cope'. The sense 'head-covering, cap, hat' was at an early period in Romanic appropriated by the dim. *cappellum*, *-ellus*, in It. *cappello*, Sp. *capello*, Pr. *capel*, OF. *capel*, *chapel*, F. *chapeau*, 'hat'. (The sense 'little or short cloak' was retained by the fem. dim. *cappella*, *capella*, It. *cappella*, Pr., Pg. *capella*, Sp. *capilla*, ONF. *capelle*, F. *chapelle*, until this received the curiously transferred sense CHAPEL, q.v.)

An explanation of *capa*, from *capere* to take, 'quia quasi totum capiat hominem' (because it *takes* as it were the whole man) is erroneously cited by Du Cange, and many after him, from Isidore. It is really from Papias *c* 1053; and is manifestly a 'popular etymology' of a late age, after the application had passed from 'cap' to 'cloak with a hood'. (Mahn thinks that *cappa* may be of Iberian origin.) The evidence of OE. is important, since it points to two distinct L. types, viz. *cappa* (which gave *cæppe*, *cappe*, *cap*), and *cāpa* which gave *cāpe*, *cope*; the latter is also witnessed by Icel. *kápa* 'cowled cloak, cloak with a hood': see COPE.

It looks as if *cappa*, the living Romanic form, was first adopted in Eng. (say from Italy) in its 7th c. sense, and gave *cæppe*, and that at a later time *cāpa*, so common in med.L., was introduced specially for the ecclesiastical dress. The latter is not actually evidenced in OE., but it occurs in Layamon, and was in the language early enough to undergo the phonetic change of OE. *ā* into ME. *ō*. OHG. (late) had *chappa* 'cloak with a hood'; so MHG. *kappe*, MDu. *cappe* (both rarely in sense 'cap'); modG. *kappe*, Du. *kap* 'cap'.

Words to be distinguished are (1) *Cap*, OE. *cæppe*, L. *cappa*; (2) *Cap*, Sc. dial. form of *cop* (like *tap*, *stap*, for *top*, *stop*); (3) *Cape*, early ME. form of *cope*, retained in north. dial. and Sc. as *cape*, *caip* (cf. early ME. and north. *pape*, Sc. *paip* = *pope*); (4) *Cape*, mod.Eng., from F. *cape*, Sp. *capa* cloak, the same word in origin as 3, but re-introduced in a new connexion; (5) *Cape*, F. *cap*, It. *capo* headland; (6) *Cop*, OE. *cop*, *copp* top, summit, also cup; (7) *Cope*, early ME. *cāpe*, Icel. *kápa*, L. *cāpa*. In ME. *cape* also occasionally appears for *cappe*, *cap*.]

I. A covering for the head.

1. A hood, a covering for the head. (Precise sense not definable; in first quot. still in Latin form.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 152 *Capitulum uel capitularium*, heafod-clað uel cappa. *a* 1100 *Ags. Voc.* ibid. 328 *Cappa*, cæppe.

†**2.** A cloak with a hood; a cape or cope. (But prob. *cappa* here is really Latin, and not OE.)

a 1000 *Ags. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 200 *Caracalla*, cappa.

3. A head-dress for women, varying according to fashion and taste. In later times a light covering of muslin, or the like, for the head, ordinarily worn indoors, or under a bonnet. Cf. MOB-CAP.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 420 3if ȝe muwen beon wimpel-leas, beoð bi warme keppen. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 70 He haue no bigger, this doth fit the time, And Gentlewomen weare such caps as these. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.*, Our great heads..never were in safety Since our wives wore these little caps. *c* 1830 MRS. SHERWOOD *Houlston Tracts* III. No. 67. 7 My lady's maid..with a fly cap, and a hat all puffed about with pea-green ribands. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 153 The quaint cap surrounds..the courtly and patient face. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 201 Count the nuns' caps and handkerchiefs. *Mod.* She insists on all the maids wearing caps.

4. A head-dress of men and boys: commonly applied to every kind of ordinary male head-dress which is not called a 'hat', from which it is distinguished by not having a brim, and by being usually of some soft material; also to a number of official, professional, and special head-dresses.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxiii. 14 [Men with] cappis died, *or steyned*, in the heedis of hem. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 697 When thou comest by-fore a lorde..Hod or cappe that thou of do. *c* 1450 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 735 *Hic pilius*, a cape. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxix. 142 He toke of his cap and saluted the duke. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 22 Some [weare] high cappes lyke myters, of redde colour. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 35 Some followers of mine owne..hurld vp their Caps, And..cry'd, God saue King Richard. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* IV. 50 The best caps were formerly made at Monmouth, where the Cappers Chappel doth still remain. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 1151 Black Caps, underlaid with White, Give certain guess at inward Light. 1742 MIDDLETON *Cicero* III. ix. 6 *note*, A Cap was always given to Slaves, when they were made free, whence it became the emblem of liberty. 1772 *Hartford Mercury Suppl.* 18 Sept. 1/1 The Swedes were divided into two parties, distinguished by the names of Hats and Caps. *Mod.* Hats and caps of every shape.

b. Used contextually instead of *college cap* (esp. in phrase *cap and gown*), *night-cap*, *skull-cap*, or other specific sense: see **e**.

1611 COTGR., *Calotte*..a little light cap, or night-cap, worne vnder a hat. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 242 We hold the head uncovered if the hat be off, though the cap be on. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* II. 63 The caps and tassels of the students. 1835 HOOD *Poetry, Prose, & Worse* xxix, Judge Park appears dreadfully prosy While dooming to death in his Cap. 1857 C. BEDE *Verdant Green* 341 While Mr. Green was paying for the cap and gown. *Mod.* Do we appear in cap and gown? Is it a cap-and-gown affair?

c. A helmet or headpiece: also *cap of fence*.

1530 PALSGR. 202/2 Cappe of fence, *segrette de maille*. 1580 SIDNEY *Let.* in Arb. *Garner* I. 309 When you play at weapons, I would have you get thick caps and bracers. 1839 E. D. CLARKE *Trav.* 50/1 Their cap or helmet is the most beautiful part of the costume. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ix. 161.

d. 'The ensign of the cardinalate' (J.); a cardinal's biretta.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 33 If once he come to be a Cardinall Hee'l make his cap coequal with the Crowne. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 26/2 The Pope expects more windfalls before he will give any Caps. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 74 He puts on the red Cap upon their heads..with these words, *Esto Cardinalis*. 1795 SOUTHEY *Vis. Maid of Orleans* II. 276 These..in scarlet, and in caps Like cardinals, I see. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* II. i. 69 It would have proved..as fatal..as another such like cap..had done to..Cardinal Betoun.

e. With some qualifying word, indicative of shape, origin, or character; as BLACK CAP, q.v.; *college cap*, *square cap*, that worn by academics, which in its present shape is also popularly styled *trencher cap*, or *mortar-board*, and in its earlier form is called in Scottish Universities the *John Knox cap* (see also CATER-CAP); *forked cap*, a mitre; †*great cap* (see quot.); †*Monmouth cap* (see quot. 1662 in 4); *Scotch cap*, the cloth cap worn with the Highland dress; also various recent modifications of that pattern; †*spiced cap*, ? a cap lined with a blister for the head; †*statute cap*, a cap of wool ordered by statute (see quot. 1571) to be worn by citizens on holydays for the benefit of the cappers' trade; hence, *cap of wool*, taken as the mark of a tradesman or citizen. Also *cricket-*, *polo-*, *football-cap*. And see CATER-CAP, NIGHTCAP, SKULL-CAP, etc.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondysh.* (1847) Introd. 66 With forked cappes it folly is to mell. 1571 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* xix, Euery person..shall wear vpon the Sabbath and holy day..vpon their head a Cap of Wooll knit thicked and dressed in England. 1582 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 430 Scottyshe cappes partelie colored. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 281 Well, better wits have worne plain statute caps. 1599 — *Hen. V*, IV. vii. 103 The Welchmen did good service..wearing Leekes in their Monmouth caps. 1605 MARSTON *Dutch Courtezan* (N.) Though my husband be a citizen, and his cap's made of wool, yet I have wit. 1689 R. DAVIES *Jrnl.* (1857) 51 It was concluded..to put on a spiced cap by order of Dr. Willis for amaurosis. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 193 Sampson..was an enemy..to the square cap. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 11 Philosophers in square caps and long gowns. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Churchmen, and the members of universities..wear square caps. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Cap* or *great Cap*, a denomination of a kind of compendious bandage, serving for almost all occasions of the head, being in figure not unlike a helmet. 1873 *Edin. Univ. Calendar* 174 Cap of black silk velvet after the John Knox fashion. 1885 *Cornh. Mag.* July, *Court Royal*, A silk cassock, red hood, and college cap.

f. *Cap of maintenance*: (*a*) see MAINTENANCE; (*b*) A cap borne as one of the insignia of office before the sovereign of England at the coronation,

and before mayors of some cities; (*c*) in *Her.* A cap borne as a charge, or in place of a wreath, so *cap of dignity, estate, honour, state. Cap of liberty* or *Phrygian bonnet*: the conical cap given in the Roman times to slaves on emancipation, and often used as a republican symbol. *Cap and bauble, Cap and bells*: the insignia of the fool or jester: cf. FOOL'S CAP. *Cap and feather days*: the days of childhood.

1489 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 2 A capp of mayntenance brought from Rome to the Kinge. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. I. 186 For their labour he [the pope] giveth to some a rose; to another a cap of maintenance. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. v. (1660) 400 This kind of Headtire is called a Cap of dignity. 1632 MASSINGER *City Mad.* IV. i, The cap of maintenance and city sword Borne up in state before him. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. III. 1067 For who without a Cap and Bauble..Would put it to a second proof. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 161 P 4 The Genius of a Commonwealth, with the Cap of Liberty on her Head. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 191 The Earl of Surrey had re-assumed them, putting over them..a cap of maintenance purple with powdered furr. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1787) Gloss., *Chapeau*..an antient Cap of Dignity, formerly worn by Nobility, being made of crimson Velvet in the outside, and lined with fur. 1821 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 50 Here I was got into the scenes of my cap-and-feather days! 1851 LAYARD *Nineveh* 97 The head dress of the Persian Monarchs appears to have resembled the Phrygian Bonnet or the French Cap of Liberty. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* x. 201 In this example [crested helm of King Richard II.] the lion-crest stands upon a 'cap of dignity'. 1884 *Punch* 1 Mar. 100 Where last he shook the cap and bells.

g. From the custom of uncovering the head (abridged to 'raising' or merely 'touching' the cap) in sign of reverence, respect, or courtesy, come many expressions, such as *to come with cap in hand*, † *with cap and knee*, bareheaded and bowing or kneeling, † *with cap and courtship*, or † *cap and curtsey*; and also the contextual use of *cap*, for the raising of the cap, respectful salute.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* I. (1593) 3 No man would crouch .. to Judge with cap in hand. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 5 Neither afording me a word, nor a cap. 1582 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 1189 They shall have cappe and knee, and many gaye good morrowes in this lyfe. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 44 Cap and courtship complements. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IX. xx. 328 They..importuned them ..with cap and cursie. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 486 Oh the caps, knees, and bows that Haman had. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* I. 14 It [Apparel] opens Doors .. carries away the Cap and the Knee from most other pretences. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 109 A cap or a smile perhaps will serve to gain us the reputation of the opposite Virtues. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 3 Suppose that it went cap in hand to every Government in Europe.

h. *fig.* (with some sense of top).

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 363 Thou art the Cap Of all the Fooles aliue.

5. In names of plants, as FRIAR'S CAP, SOLDIER'S CAP, TURK'S CAP, for which see these words.

† **6.** *slang.* (From the expression 'to send round the cap (or hat) for an improvised collection') = *cap-money* (see 19). *Obs.*

1851 *Eureka*; *Sequel Ld. Russell's Post Bag* 21 What amount of Cap is realized out of an average field?

7. = Head; as in quot. 1659 in 9, and in such combs. as *fuddle-, huff-cap.*

8. Short for CAP-PAPER.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.) Dunghill rags..May be advanc'd aloft to sheets of cap. 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Paper*, Papers..may be divided..with regard to use .. into cap, cartridge, copy, etc. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., Flat cap is 14×17 inches; double cap is 17×28; foolscap and legal cap are of various sizes. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 497 Under the characteristic names of coarse papers may be mentioned: Kent cap, 21 by 18; bag cap, 19½ by 24; Havon cap, 21 by 26; imperial cap, 22½ by 29.

9. Phrases. † *To cast one's cap at*: to show indifference to, give up for lost. † *To come, fall under, lie in one's cap*: to occur to, be in one's mind. *To put on one's thinking* or *considering cap*: to take time for thinking over something. *The cap fits*: the description or remark suits or is felt to suit (a particular person). *To pull caps*: to quarrel, wrangle, struggle together (? in a noisy or undignified way). *To set one's cap at*: (colloq.) said of a woman who sets herself to gain the affections of a man. † *To have one's cap set, to have* (*enough*) *under one's cap*: to be intoxicated. *To throw up one's cap*: i.e. in token of joy. † *If your cap be of wool*: as sure as your cap is of wool. And other obvious proverbial phrases, such as *My cap is better at ease than my head, Ready as a borrower's cap*, etc.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 136 My cap is better at ease then my hed. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 824/2 Hauing cast their caps into ye winde (as the prouerbe is) thinke no harme can touch them. 1582 *Long Meg of Westminster* (N.) Vicar..I'le make thee pay every farthing, if thy cap be of wooll. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 196 He that throwes not vp his cap for ioy. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 125 The answer is as ready as a borrowers cap. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Prendre*, *La pluye le prendra*, he will be well whitled, his cap will be set. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg.* 61 Goe cast your cap then at Peter's primacy from confirming his Brethren. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *T. Tub* II. ii. (N.) Slip, you will answer it, an if your cap be of wool. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 42 They fall back, and put on their considering caps. *a* 1659 OSBORN *Observ. Turks* (1673) Pref. 4 It lies not in my Cap to apprehend. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* III. 52 He..casts his Cap, At the Court and her Cares. *a* 1734 NORTH *Ld. Guilford* (1808) I. 84 (D.) It fell not under every one's cap to give so good advice. *Ibid.* II. 32 The reasons were special, and such as come not under every cap. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. v. 188 Mr. Miller, to show the Cap fitted him, made a Stroke with his Cane.. at me. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I. i, Instead of breaking my heart at his indifference, I'll .. set my cap to some newer fashion, and look out for some less difficult admirer. 1785 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to R. A.'s* x. Wks. 1812 I. 100 Our lofty Duchesses pull caps, And give each other's reputation raps. 1806 — *Tristia* Wks. 1812 V. 341 Seven cities of the Grecian world Pull'd wigs, pull'd caps. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* III. 55 If the cap fits him, he may wear it. 1822 BYRON *Juan* XI. lxxx, Some, who once set their caps at cautious dukes. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 195 Men are exhorted to struggle and pull caps. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* I. iii, That girl is setting her cap at you. 1839 DE QUINCEY *War* Wks. IV. 272 They could not have caused a war by pulling caps with each other. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 38 If anybody shows himself offended, he'll put the cap on for himself.

II. Things of similar shape, position, or use.

* *Of things natural.*

10. a. A cap-like covering of any kind; spec. the *pileus* or head of a mushroom, the *patella* or small bone protecting the knee-joint (KNEE-CAP); a cloud resting on a mountain top. **b.** A top stratum or layer, *esp.* when harder than that which it covers; a capping. **c.** A cap-like top.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxxxi. (1495) 653 Somme plantis beere sede in harde shales and in cappys wythout aboue the shalys: as nottes and other suche. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 92 The little Cap of Air in the obtuse end of an Egge. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. vi. § 8 In a Nut .. there are three general Parts, the Cap, Shell, and Pith. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1052 The Mine..lies twenty yards under a surface or Cap of Earth. 1762 HUDSON in *ibid.* LII. 496 Part of the base of one of the Fungi..rests on the pileus, or cap of the other. 1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. xxxi, A wound upon the cap of a man's knee. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 108 The merchantable Beds are universally covered with a Stratum called the Cap, which is formed entirely of a congeries of petrified sea-shells. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxvii. 516 The present form of the hills has alone been preserved by caps of semi-conglomerate cornstone. 1856 LONGF. *Twilight*, Like the wings of sea-birds Flash the white caps of the sea. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 15. 101 On looking towards the Æggischorn we found a [cloud] cap upon its crest. 1865 LUBBOCK *Prch. Times* xii. (1878) 426 The ice cap at the Antarctic Pole.

** *Of things artificial: general and technical.*

11. A cap-shaped part forming or covering the top of various things, e. g. of a thimble, furnace, etc.; the movable upper story of a windmill, the outer covering of a bee-hive, an extra box or case added on the top of a hive, the upper half of a journal-box (the lower half being the *pillow*).

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 39 The Head [of the hive] is to be covered and bound fast with a Cap. 1674 RAY *Smelt. Silver* Coll. 114 The refining Furnace is covered with a thick cap of stone. 1693 SIR T. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 293 Full of little Pit-Holes, like the Cap of a Thimble. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 452 The cap of the receiver. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* I. (1880) 10 Take off the cap of the float. 1881 *Mechanic* § 970 The roof should be ornamented at its very apex by a cap.

b. The tire of lead and tin on the periphery of a glazing wheel.

12. A cap-like cover or similar part on the end of anything.

E. g. of a magnetic needle, a portable telescope, the lens of a camera; also the iron-banded piece on the end of a wooden pump-rod by which it is connected with a working-beam; the band of leather, etc. in a flail through which the middle-band passes = CAPLING; the metal on the butt-end of fire-arms; a covering of tarred canvas on the end of a ship rope; an extra covering on the toe of a boot or shoe (= *toe-cap*); small pieces of leather used to confine temporary pins or bolts in carriages.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 61 Cappe of a fleyle, *meditentum.* 1530 PALSGR. 203/1 Cappe of a flayle. 1680 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 1532/4 A Pair of French Pistols..the Stocks of Maple, Silver Side-plates, and Silver Caps. 1747 KNIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 658 These [magnetic] needles .. weighed..with their caps 7 pennyweight. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) Gloss., Pole pin caps, etc. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 661/3 Designs .. suitable for the toe-caps of boots. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* IV. (1878) 25 The cap [of a wood organ pipe] is a piece of hard wood at the lower end of the pipe, covering the block. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 99 When the camera has been placed in position ..the cap of the lens should be removed. 1885 *Law Rep.* XV. *Queen's B. Div.* 359 A metal cap was put over the shaft ..The cap kept the shaft in its place.

13. A cap-like covering; a cover or case.

E. g. a *nipple* or *breast-cap*; the inner case, which encloses the movements in some forms of watches; in a cannon = APRON; the cover of a headband or the envelope of a book while binding.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xii. § 18 A Brest Cap, or Nipple Cap..is made of silver in shape like an hat. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v., They call also that Piece of Lead which is put over the Touch-hole of a great Gun, to keep the Prime from being wasted or spilt, the Cap of the Gun. 1883 *Leisure Hr.* 244/2 Sewing the 'caps', or covers, on to the bales [of wool]. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 4 The cap covers the escapement and balance.

b. A small conical paper bag for holding groceries, etc., made by twisting up a sheet of paper; a 'cornet'.

14. = *Gun cap, Percussion cap*: A cap-shaped piece of copper lined with a fulminating composition, used to ignite the powder in fire-arms.

c 1826 WELLINGTON in *Mem. R. Davenport-Hill* 231 'Croker, you may understand the battle of Waterloo, but I'll be..d——d if you know anything of copper caps!' 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 112 *note*, Copper caps [will be charged for] at the rate of ten shillings a thousand. 1868 *Sat. Rev.* No. 652. 561/2 Sometimes the caps would not explode; sometimes there were no caps at all. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Jan. 5/2 The cap missed fire.

15. A part laid horizontally or flat along the top of various structures.

E. g. a horizontal beam joining the heads of a row of piles in a timber bridge, or the tops of a row of posts in a frame, a *plate*; the handrail of a balustrade, or of a stair railing; the lintel of a door or window frame; a piece of wood laid upon another in order to bring it up to a required height; the hood-sheaves of a shock of corn.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 151 If the Board be too thin, they underlay that Board upon every Joyst with a Cap. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xiii. § 78 The first is a Wall with a Cap or Head over the Door. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Midl. Counties* (E. D. S.) *Caps*, hoodsheaves of cornshucks. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 103 *Caps*, square pieces of oak, laid upon the upper blocks on which the ship is built, to receive the keel.

16. *Arch.* The uppermost part of any assemblage of principal parts.

E. g. the capital of a column, the cornice of a room, the capping or uppermost member of the surbase of a room, etc.

1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 50 The pillars are cylindrical; their caps primitively fluted. *Ibid.* 110 Its pillars .. from floor to cap, are hexagonal.

17. *Naut.* A strong thick block of wood, having two large holes through it, used to hold two masts together, when one is erected at the head of the other in order to lengthen it (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*). *Cap of a block*: see quot. 1794.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Accid.* 28 Strike your top masts to the cap. 1692 — *Seaman's Gram.* XVI. 77 *To lower or strike the Flag*, is to pull it down upon the Cap. 1762-9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 583 The .. stay Drags the main top-mast by the cap away. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 150 *Cap*, a semi-circular projection from the sides and round the end of a block above the pin; through it two holes are bored .. through [which] the strap is passed, to prevent its being chafed. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXXV. 132 Rigging all let go .. topsail yards down upon the caps. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 75 The lower caps are usually made of oak, with an iron band round them.

III. *attrib.* and in *comb.*

18. General relations: **a.** simple attrib., as *cap-border, -box, -peak, -riband, -string, -strip, -worship, -pocket, -priming*; **b.** appositive, 'formed or acting as a cap', as *cap-glass, -house, -piece, -roof, -sill*; **c.** objective gen., as *cap-knitter, -maker, -making, -setting*; **d.** adjs., as *capless, cap-ended, -roofed.*

1798 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 219 A *Cap-Box is a case made convenient for carrying ladies' head-dresses safe. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 145 Every such segment belonging to a root-cap is hence termed simply a *Cap-cell. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 365 *Cap-ended, that is, having no gables. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 12 Those that use *Cap-Glasses .. straw, litter, or the like. 1861 C. INNES *Sk. Early Sc. Hist.* 443 A square keep surmounted by a *cap-house. 1465 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 120 Marjoria Claton, *cappeknytter. 1600 HEYWOOD *Edw. IV*, I. II. ii, All kings or cap-knitters! 1840 GALT *Demon of Dest.* VIII. 53 His hoary hair streamed *capless. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXIV, The *Cappemakers. 1488-9 *Act 4 Hen. VII*, ix, Hatmakers and Kapmakers doth sell their hattes and cappes at suche an outrageous price. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5182/4 The Capmakers of Bewdley. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 405 Each pier is composed of seven sticks of oak timber, united by a *cap-piece. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 92 With a view to the preservation of the *Cap Pockets, they are .. to be carried inside the Pouch, over the Ammunition. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* XXI. 112 A turret with a conical *cap-roof. 1882 *Society* 30 Dec. 12/2 Caught by a *cap-setting woman. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 263 Beautiful, in spite of age, and *cap-strip, and neckcloth, and spectacles. 1630 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 262 The knee-worship, and the *cap-worship, and the lip-worship they may have that are in worshipful places.

19. Special combs.:

† Cap-castle, the chief village of a district; **cap-head** (*Mining*), a top placed upon an air-box, used in sinking, etc.; **capland** (see quot.); **† cap-man**, a cap-maker; **cap-money** (see quot.); **cap-pudding**, a pudding containing plums or currants which form a black top or cap to it when it is served up; **cap-scuttle** (see quot.); **cap-sea** (see quot.); **cap-sheaf**, the top sheaf of a shock or stook, also *fig.*; **cap-shore** (see quot.); **cap-sick** *a.*, ? brain-sick, intoxicated; **cap-square, † -squire** (see quot.).

1664 SPELMAN s.v. *Metrocomiae*, Et nos in Gallia Narbonensi Metrocomias nunc *Capcastles appellamus. 1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 10 *Cap-land..was held by the oaths of seven recognitors. 1647 in Rushw. *Hist. Col.* IV. II. 974 Two Thousand *Cap-Men from Bewdly. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Capmoney*, money gathered for the huntsman at the death of the fox. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 103 *A *cap scuttle*, a framing composed of coamings and headledges raised above the deck, with a flap or top which shuts closely over into a rabbet. 1880 ANDREWS *Daring Voy.* 135

Their course took them into the '*Cap Seas', or 'Rolling Forties' of Sailors, to the south and eastward of the Grand Banks. 1851 H. Melville *Whale* xlv. 296 The placing the *cap-sheaf to all this blundering business was reserved for ..Cuvier. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 8 **Capshore*, a support under the forepart of a lower cap. 1619 H. Hutton *Follies Anat.* (1842) 9, I could .. tell a tale should .. make them startle; fain themselves *cap-sick. 1611 Cotgr., *Clavette* .. also the *Capsquire, or Fore-locke of the carriage of a Canon. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn., Cap-Squares*, are broad Pieces of Iron, on each side of the Carriage of a great Gun, and lock'd over the Trunnions of the Piece with an Iron Pin: Their use is to keep the Piece from flying out of the Carriage when 'tis shot off with its Mouth lying very low.

† **Cap,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 **cappe.** [Etymology uncertain: not easily connected with prec., and being exclusively Eng., it cannot be the Scotch Cap *sb.*[3]] A closed wooden vessel; a cask.

1519 Horman *Vulg.* 19 Valantynys be put and shocked in a close vessell as is a cappe. *a* 1672 Wilkins (J.) A barrel or cap, whose cavity will contain eight cubical feet of air, will not serve a diver above a quarter of an hour.

Cap (kæp, kap), *sb.*[3] *Sc.* Also 5 **cop,** 8–9 **caup.** [app. a later Sc. form of *cop* (as in *tap, top,* etc.):—OE. *copp* cup, vessel, or ON. *kopp-r* cup, small vessel used in the dairy; but the form *caup,* unless merely phonetic, raises difficulties. A med.L. *caupus* is rendered by Ælfric 'cuppe'.]

1. A wooden bowl or dish, often with two ears or handles, formerly used as a drinking vessel.

1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 91 There will be .. brandy in stoups and in caps. *c* 1730 Burt *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 157 It is often drunk..out of a cap..a wooden dish with two ears or handles about the size of a tea-saucer and as shallow. 1785 Burns *Holy Fair* xxiii, How drink gaed round, in cogs and caups. 1868 G. Macdonald *R. Falconer* I. 272 A good slice of swack cheese with a cap of ale.

b. *To kiss caps with*: 'to drink out of the same vessel with' (Jam.); hence *the kiss of a cap. To drink cap-out*: to empty: see Cop. Also proverb *Between cap and lip.*

1715 *Let.* in *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 115 They .. got not so much as the kiss of a caup. 1737 Ramsay *Sc. Prov.* (1776) 53 (Jam.) Meikle may fa' between the cap and the lip. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxix, 'Drink clean cap-out, like Sir Hildebrand.' 1879 Jamieson *Sc. Dict.* s.v., 'I wadna kiss caps wi' sic a fallow.'

2. A measure of quantity: formerly Cop, q. v.

1879 Jamieson *Sc. Dict., Cap, Capfou', Capfu'*, the fourth part of a peck; as a capfu' o' meal, salt, etc.

3. *Comb.* **cap-ale,** 'a kind of beer between table-beer and ale' (Jam.); † **cap-ambry,** a cupboard: see Cop-.

1864 A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* 163 Sandy brewed within his own premises the cap-ale.

Cap (kæp), *v.*[1] [f. Cap *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To provide or cover with a cap; to put a cap on (a person, or his head); *esp.* as the sign of conferring a University degree (in Scotland). Also *to cap about.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 54 To Cappe, *cappare.* *a* 1529 Skelton *Elynour Rum.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 479 With her clothes on her hed..like an Egyptian Capped about. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* (1650) 302 Not by over much wrapping and capping the head. 1881 *Hist. Glasgow* lvi. 468 Their royal Highnesses were duly capped. 1883 W. C. Smith *N. Country Folk* 44 When..he was capped, the town Gathered to see him.

b. To put a cap on (the nipple of a gun).

1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 387 While the men were loading and capping anew. 1872 Baker *Nile Tribut.* xviii. 318, I had capped the nipples.

2. To cover as with a cap or capping.

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 115/2 When the top of Hengsten is capped with a cloud. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 82 To Capp the Bolt-heads with Lead. 1750 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* V. i. 28 *Cap,* to cover a sheaf at the top. 1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 109 The turf has been pared off to cap stone-dikes.

b. To cover at the end; to protect the end of.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 163 *To Cap a rope,* to cover the end with tarred canvas. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 264 The extremities of beams, etc., have sometimes been capped with pitch. 1857 Chambers *Inform. People* II. 703/1 Capping the end of the oar with the hand has a very awkward appearance.

3. To form, or serve as, a cap, covering, or top to; to crown; to overlie, lie on the top of.

1808 J. Barlow *Columb.* III. 153 Columns of smoke, that cap the rumbling height. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 58 The basalts..capping the hills. 1855 Browning *Fra Lippo Lippi,* Lodging with a friend .. In the house that caps the corner. 1878 B. Taylor *Deukalion* IV. iv. 160 One block Shall cap the pediment.

b. To serve as a cover or wrapping for. ? *Obs.*

1735 Pope *Ep. Lady* 38 One common fate all imitators share, To save mince-pyes, and cap the grocer's ware.

4. To overtop, excel, outdo, surpass, beat. (At first *north. dial.*)

1821 Mrs. Wheeler *Westmld. Dial.* Pref. 9 He wod giv a supper..if they cud cap him wie onny six words. 1848 C. Brontë *J. Eyre* (1857) 386 'Well!.. that caps the globe.' 1857 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi. Alt.* I. xix. 68 There is one story, which caps all the records religious war .. can produce. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* ix. § 4 (1882) 637 Oates capped the revelations of Bedloe by charging the Queen herself..with knowledge of the plot.

b. *dial.* To pass the comprehension of; to puzzle, bring to one's wit's end.

1736 Bailey, *To Cap one,* to put him to a non-plus. 1857 Heavysege *Saul* (1869) 167 'Twould cap a monkey To say what I have gathered. 1863 Mrs. Toogood *Yorksh. Dial.,* It caps me how t' old man gets his work done.

c. Hence phrases, *To cap the climax, to cap all.*

1836 W. Irving *Astoria* III. 160 He capped the climax of this..intelligence, by informing them that, etc. 1863 *Cornh. Mag.* VII. 325 As if to cap the climax of mismanagement.

5. *To cap an anecdote, proverb, quotation,* etc.: to follow it up with another, a better, or one which serves as a set-off; to quote alternately in emulation or contest, so as to try who can have the last word. *To cap verses*: to reply to one previously quoted with another, that begins with the final or initial letter of the first, or that rimes or otherwise corresponds with it.

1584 Peele *Arraignm. Paris* IV. ii. (1829) 48 Sh'ath capt his answer in the cue. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V,* II. vii. 124 *Orleance.* Ill will neuer sayd well. *Const.* I will cap that Prouerbe with, There is flatterie in friendship. 1606 Bp. W. Barlow *Serm.* (1607) D 2 b, Had he bin to sit in the Consistory, only to cap voices, himself hauing no negatiue, etc. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* 300 Or if time permit, sometime to cap verses. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 59 He thinks the Roman Poets good for nothing but for Boys to cap verses. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 145 Don't think we are capping compliments as we used to do verses at school. 1856 R. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. i. v. 32 Now you come to Shakspeare, I must cap your quotation with another.

6. To place or put on as or like a cap.

1612 T. James *Jesuits' Downef.* 30 The Iesuits are iolly fellowes to cap crownes. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 494 The hood will just cap itself over the horse's ears.

† 7. To take away the cap from (a person). *Obs.*

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 92 b, Boyes..will saye .. Sir I wyll cappe you if you use me thus .. meanynge that he will take his cappe from him. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 307 To cap one, or take away his hat.

8. *intr.* To take off the cap in token of respect; also, *To cap it.* Const. *to* (a person), whence indirect passive *to be capped to.*

1555 Bradford in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlv. 134 You must cappe to him in all places. *a* 1564 Becon *Humble Suppl.* in *Prayers* (1844) 238 They alone be capped, kneeled, and crouched to. 1687 in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (1886) 216 They have denied any power over them in that College, and do refuse to cap. 1863 Sala *Capt. Danger.* III. iv. 115 Soon I was well known and Capped to.

b. *trans.* (by omission of *to*).

a 1593 H. Smith *Serm.* (1871) I. 205 How would they cap me if I were in velvets. 1763-5 Churchill *Author,* Poems II. 2 And cap the fool, whose merit is his Place. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* I. xviii, He and the Proctor capped each other as they met.

9. Of a horse: *To cap the hock*: to injure, and hence cause a swelling at, the point of the hock.

1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. *Horse-idiocy* 327/2 Capable of exercising, sufficient discretion .. to refrain from capping his own hocks.

† **Cap,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [app. a. OF. *cape-r* to seize, take, cf. *cape* 'bref de prise de corps' (Godef.): see Cape *sb.*[4] But cf. also Capias, the name of a writ; and Cape *v.*[2], a. Du. *kapen* to take.]

1. *trans.* To arrest.

1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* 11 Cap him sirra, if he pay it not. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. Burning Pest.* III, Twelve shillings you must pay, or I must cap you.

2. 'To seize by violence, to lay hold of what is not one's own' (Jamieson). *Mod. Sc.*

Cap, *v.*[3] *Obs.* Sc. form of Cape *v.*

‖ **Capa** (kā·pă). [Sp.: see Cape.] A Spanish cape or cloak.

1787 J. Townsend *Journ. Spain* (1792) I. 335 The genteel young Spaniard in his capa. 1879 Beerbohm *Patagonia* iv. 62, I drew my head under my capa and fell into a sound sleep again.

† **Capabi·litate,** *v. Obs.* To make capable; to indicate the capabilities of (property).

1780 W. Woty in Cussans *Hist. Herts* 104 Brown .. whom Chambers may excel, But ne'er could capabilitate so well.

Capability (kē·păbi·lĭti). [f. Capable: see *-bility,* -ity. Of mod. English formation; there is no similar word in French.] The quality of being capable in various senses.

† 1. The quality of having room for any thing; ability to receive or contain. Cf. Capacity. *Obs.*

1616 Bullokar, *Capability,* an aptnesse to containe or receiue. 1627 Hakewill *Apol.* 223 (R.) Discoursing of the arke and the capabilitie thereof. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*

2. Power or ability in general, whether physical or mental; capacity.

1587 Golding *De Mornay* xv. 240 The abilitie or capabilitie that is in men to vnderstand things. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. iv. 38 He..gaue vs not That capability and godlike reason To fust in us vnused. 1825 M'Culloch *Pol. Econ.* II. ii. 125 Commodities, for the production of which they have no natural capability. 1856 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* I. iii. 91 The capability of fixing the attention.

3. Legal or moral qualification or capacity.

1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 58 The Righteousness of his Manhood giveth capability to his obedience to justifie. 1846 G. Phillips in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cv. 22 The capability of binding is to be regarded as an evidence of authority.

4. The quality of being susceptible of, or admitting of treatment, in any specified manner.

1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xix. 331 If the ray .. have exactly the same capability or disposition to be refracted by the prism. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) I. 246 The charge has been very near capability of substantiation. 1875 Jevons *Money* (1878) 40 The capability of a substance to receive such an impression. *Ibid.* The capability of a substance for being easily recognized. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 166 The capability of rapid movement.

5. (usually *pl.*) An undeveloped faculty or property; a condition, physical or otherwise, capable of being converted or turned to use. **Capability-man,** one who makes it his business to discover the capabilities of estates.

1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Irel.* 169 Here are all the capabilities for a terrestrial paradise. 1831 Disraeli *Yng. Duke* I. vi. (L.) Sir Carte..was immensely struck with Hauteville, particularly with its capabilities. 1841 Emerson *Nature* viii. *Meth. Nat.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 221. 1882 A. W. Ward *Dickens* ii. 23 It was only as the author proceeded that he recognised the capabilities of the character. 1887 G. B. Hill *Boswell's Johns.* III. 400 *note* ['Capability Brown'] got his nickname from his habit of saying that grounds which he was asked to lay out had *capabilities.*

Capable (kē·păb'l), *a.* [a. F. *capable* (= Pr. *capable*), ad. late L. *capābil-em* (in early theological use: see Du Cange), irregularly f. L. *cap-ĕre* to take. The regular formation would have been *capibilis*; perh. *capābilis* was influenced by *capax*: Beda *Lib. de Orthogr.* has '*capax,* qui facile capit; *capabilis,* qui facile capitur' (Du Cange); so Augustine, but Cassiodorus *c.* 575 has it in the active sense = *capax,* as in the mod. langs.]

† 1. Able to take in, receive, contain, or hold; having room or capacity for. Const. *of, for,* or *inf. Obs.*

1571 Digges *Pantom.* IV. xxv. Ggij, This transfygured, bodye is also capable of two internall spheres. 1601 T. Wright *Passions* (1620) 330 They are almost capable of a bushel of wheate. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Lett.* (1651) 87 The other five ships stand at Trinidado, having no other Port capable for them near Guiana. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 25 Their Canoes .. are .. capable of three naked men. 1675 Hobbes *Odyssey* III. 450 The seat was large and capable of two. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav.* 246 Capable to lodge two hundred men. 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 431 The Moselle .. being not capable of Ships of Burden. 1775 Johnson *Western Isl.* Wks. X. 479 He has begun a road capable of a wheel-carriage.

† b. *fig.* Able to take in with the mind or senses; able to perceive or comprehend. *Obs.*

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. 26 Only those things be painted and grauen wherof our eies are capable. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. xi. (R.) Capable we are of God, both by vnderstanding and will. *a* 1662 Heylin *Laud* I. 222 The likeliest way to make them capable of the inconveniences they should run into. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 51 Not capable her eare Of what was high.

† 2. *absol.* Able to hold much; roomy, capacious.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 343 The rounde forme is most capable. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. II. iii. 86 The hugest and most capable vessels in his Cellar. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. ii. 75 That capable vessell of brass.

† b. *fig.* Comprehensive. *Obs.*

1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 33 b, You make this word Dæmon, a capable name of Gods, of men and of diuells. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III. iii. 459 Till that a capeable, and wide Reuenge Swallow them vp.

3. Able or fit to receive and be affected by; open to, susceptible: † **a.** *of* anything material. *Obs.*

1611 Tourneur *Ath. Trag.* v. i. Wks. 1878 I. 136 If any roote of life remaines within 'em Capable of Phisicke, feare 'em not my Lord. 1612 Davies *Why Ireland, etc.* (1787) 3 The husbandman must first break the land before it be made capable of good seed. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) I. 263 Some have flesh, salt, and flesh capable thereof.

b. *of* things immaterial. *arch.*

1590 Greene *Never too late* (1600) 95 Mirimidas eares are not capable of any amorous persuasions. 1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV,* I. i. 172 You were aduis'd his flesh was capeable Of Wounds. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 283 His violence .. being such As wee, not capable of death or paine..can repell. 1858 Bushnell *Nat. & Supernat.* x. (1864) 314 To be capable of his doctrine, only requires that the hearer be a human creature.

c. *absol.*

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. iv. 127 His forme and cause conioyn'd, preaching to stones, Would make them capeable.

4. Able to be affected by; of a nature, or in a condition, to allow or admit of; admitting; susceptible. Const. *of,* also *absol.*

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lvii. § 1 Infants which are not capable of instruction. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 11 The soil of a strange Citie is not capable of such a dedication. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 469 ¶ 5 He who is in any degree capable of Corruption. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* vii. § 33 The being of a God is capable of clear proof. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. v. Wks. 1874 I. 96 It is easy to see, that we are capable of moral improvement by discipline. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 45 [A matter] capable of explanation. 1868 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 407 It was a system capable of very ready abuse. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 70 Men differ from the lower animals in that they are capable of musical discipline.

5. Having the needful capacity, power, or fitness for (some specified purpose or activity). Const. *of*; formerly also *inf.*

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxi. § 5 A quality which maketh capable of any function. 1634 Bp. Hall *Occas. Medit.* Wks. (1808) 111 No other creature, besides man, is capable to apprehend this beauty. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 264 ¶ 1 How few there are capable of a religious, learned,

or philosophick Solitude. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 207 ₱ 8 Anything .. capable of giving happiness. 1737-59 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, The weaker trees being less capable to furnish a supply of nourishment. 1796 BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 338 You are capable of better things. 1863 E. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 51 Animals must be capable of forming general thoughts. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 91/3 A common compass-card, capable of free movement on a needle-point.

b. In a bad sense: Having the effrontery, depravity, wickedness for.

a 1680 S. CHARNOCK in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. x. 11 The criminal capable to practise them. 1777 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 144 They who are capable of being forgers, are capable of being incendiaries. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 417 Eadric was capable of every wickedness.

6. *absol.* Having general capacity, intelligence, or ability; qualified, gifted, able, competent.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 310 Let me carry another to his Horse; for that's the more capable creature. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1765) I. 31 The capablest man for business and the best speaker in that kingdom. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 294 Giving him, when capable, the whole management of all his domestic affairs. 1857 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* 237 Joseph as the vigilant and capable guardian of the Mother and the Child. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 3 A more capable..witness could not be desired.

† **7.** Having some external, *esp.* a legal, capacity or qualification; qualified, entitled; in *Law*, qualified to hold or possess (property, etc.). Const. *of*, also *absol. Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. i. 87 Of my land .. Ile worke the meanes To make thee capable. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. v. (1660) 65 Bastards are not capable of their Fathers patrimony. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 134 To keepe themselves from all legall pollution, that they might be capable of eating the passover. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Coll. Mass.* ii. (1765) 327 Protestants .. were capable of being made freemen. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v. *Capacity*, An alien born..is capable of personal estate; but he is not capable of lands of inheritance. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* VI. 534 The devisee must be a person capable at the death of the devisor.

Ca·pableness. [f. CAPABLE + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being capable (in various senses); capability.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xv. (1617) 261 So it [the mind] should euermore haue brought the ability and capablenesse of it into act. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 27 Whereunto these ventricles serue, and their large or narrow capablenesse for the reasonable soule, all shall bee told by vs. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 289 Where there is no capablenesse of faith, there ought to bee no baptisme. 1680 R. MANSEL *Narr. Popish Plot* 7 She there examined his capableness for business. 1731 BAILEY, *Appeasableness*, capableness of being pacified.

Capably (kē·păbli), *adv.* [f. CAPABLE + -LY 2.] In a capable manner; in a way that shows capacity; with ability, ably.

1883 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Mar. 3/2 The details..are..freshly conceived and capably handled.

† **Capa·ce.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *capāx, capāci-*, f. *capĕre* to take. (See -ACIOUS.) Ital. has *capace*, and there may have been a 16th c. F. *capace*, as the direct source.] Able to take in (with the mind) or comprehend; 'capacious' *of.*

1555 CDL. POLE in Strype *Cranmer* (1694) App. x. 216 The doctrine of the presence prevayling .. above mans reason..may be capace of the same. 1658 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* III. xiv. § 36 (1670) 459 When they are great and capace of that whereunto they were instructed.

† **Capa·cify.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *capāci-* (see prec.) + -FY.] = CAPACITATE.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* I. i. (R.) Capacifying us to enjoy .. all those good things. *Ibid.* (1823) II. xliv. 462 [To] enjoy the benefits he is capacified and designed for.

Capacious (kăpē·ĭ·ʃəs). [f. L. *capāci-* (see above) + -OUS: see -ACIOUS.]

† **1.** Of such size as to take in or hold; able to contain; having the capacity *of* or *to* (with infinitive).

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. vi. (R.) The ark..was sufficiently capacious to contain of all. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* III. ii, There cannot be room in one lover's heart Capacious enough to entertain Such multitudes of pleasures. 1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 154 A spacious harbour capacious of many thousand sail. 1656 COWLEY *Davideis* IV, What breast but thine capacious to receive The vast infusion? 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* II. 244 Is thy short span Capacious of this universal frame? 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 232 A range of..china jars, each capacious of, at least, twenty gallons.

2. Able to hold much; roomy, spacious, wide.

1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 67 The Lutherans have .. a mighty congregation, and a capacious church. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 488 Nature has bestowed upon them wide and capacious ears. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 14 The Importunity of such craving and capacious Appetites. 1700 MAIDWELL in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 311 He will erect a capacious *Auditorium*. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* iv. (1870) 93 The capacious soul of Shakspeare. 1840 DICKENS *O. C. Shop* iii, A pair of capacious shoes. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. ii. 64 There is no animal whose memory is equally capacious with that of man. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 202 Capacious quays.

3. Qualified, adapted or disposed for the reception *of. arch.* † Of capacity or qualified *to do* something (*obs.*).

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. II. 450 The more capacious he is to order al means and affaires in subservience to his end and designe. 1692 *Poems in Burlesque* 20 The girl began To grow capacious of a Man. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 2. 3/1 Each Human Soul Capacious is to learn All Arts. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* v. 330 For the future sails Supplied the cloth, capacious of the gales. *Ibid.* XXIII. 201 Then posts, capacious of the frame, I raise. 1828-40 SIR W. F. NAPIER *Penins. War* VII. i. (Rtldg.) I. 328 A mind capacious of warlike affairs. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Vis. Poets* CCXLIII, Their eyes capacious of renown.

Capa·ciously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a capacious manner.

1818 in TODD. 1846 in WORCESTER.

Capaciousness (kăpē·ĭ·ʃəsnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being capacious; the power of holding or containing; largeness, roominess, wide extent. Cf. CAPACITY.

1642 T. GOODWIN *Heart of Christ* 129 There is..a greater capaciousnesse, vastnesse, and also quicknesse in his affections. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1109 What thou speakest of the capaciousness of the place. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* 169 By reason of the vast difference in their capaciousnesses. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 297 The vast capaciousness within St. Peter's is thrown away. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 98 We .. gain .. larger capaciousness for His endless Infinite love.

Capacitate (kăpæ·sĭtēit), *v.* [f. CAPACITY + -ATE; see -ACITATE and -ATE 3 7.]

1. *trans.* To endow with capacity *for* or *to do* (something); to render capable; to qualify, fit.

1657 CROMWELL *Sp.* 8 Apr. (Carlyle) You can capacitate me to receive satisfaction in them. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* ii. (1681) 10 It capacitates all sorts of Land .. for some of the Improvements mentioned. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Pref., He will please to capacitate and prepare himself by these directions. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* iv. 175 This Temper that naturally qualifies and capacitates us for Happiness. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iii. (1872) 32 Long and careful study .. capacitates him for his task.

absol. 1692 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Chances* (1714) 177 A Fund which might capacitate to make you Presents of my own.

2. To make legally capable; to qualify in law.

1657 CROMWELL *Sp.* 21 Apr. (Carlyle) It seems to capacitate all those who revolted from the parliament [to elect or be elected]. 1686 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 273, 2nd March Came out a proclamation..capacitating Papists to be chosen into all offices of trust. *c* 1792 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) V. 190 To admit all the other sectaries to be capacitated equally with the members of the church of England.

Hence **Capa·citated** *ppl. a.*, **Capa·citating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* ix. 417 The capacitating of man for converse with God. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 270 Being conveighed into a proper capacitiated Matrix.

Capacitation (kăpæsitē·ʃən). [noun of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] A rendering capable.

a 1858 DE QUINCEY *Miracles* Wks. VIII. 234 The..supernatural birth..was essential as a capacitation for the work to be performed.

Capacity (kăpæ·sĭti). Also 5-6 -yte(e, 6-7 -itie, (6 -ite, -itye, -asitie). [15th c. *capacyte*, a. F. *capacité*, ad. L. *capācitāt-em*, noun of state f. *capāx, capāci-* able to take in: see -ACITY.]

† **1.** Ability to receive or contain; holding power. *Obs.* (in general sense).

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xx. 179 The capacyte and gretnes of heuene. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. i. (Arb.) 66 Hauens of capacitie to harborowe greate nauies. *Ibid.* IV. (Arb.) 85 A potte of no bygger capacitie then to houlde them only. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. viii. 32. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 228 There is a certain degree of capacity in the greatest vessel, and when tis full, if you pour in still, it must run out.

b. *fig.*

1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 513 That I may so drink of thee, according to my capacity, as I may live for ever. 1634 BP. HALL *Occas. Med.* Wks. (1808) 195 All favourable promises presuppose a capacity in the receiver. 1845 DE QUINCEY Wks. VI. 275 Men of genius have a larger capacity of happiness.

c. *Capacity for heat, moisture*, etc.: the power of absorbing heat, etc. *Capacity of a conductor* (Electr.): see quot.

1793 T. BEDDOES *Calculus, &c.* 233 The great capacity of the arterial blood for heat. 1863 R. S. CULLEY *Pract. Telegr.* (1871) 293 By the Capacity of a Condenser or Cable is meant its power to receive a charge. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 68 The hotter the air the greater its capacity for moisture. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. The. Electr. & Magn.* I. 160 The capacity of a conductor in presence of any other conductors is the charge upon it required to raise it to unit potential, when all the other conductors have potential zero

2. Hence, Content: † a. *superficial*, Area (*obs.*); b. *cubic*, Volume, solid content. *Measure of capacity*: the measure applied to the content of a vessel, and to liquids, grain, or the like, which take the shape of that which holds them.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* II. ix, You maye readely measure all equiangle figures, what capacitie .. soeuer they bee of. *Ibid.* IV. xxiv, Rules for the inuention of his capacitie superficiall and Solide. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* II. (1736) 18 The present Urns were not of one Capacity, the Largest containing above a Gallon. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.*, Of a Capacity usually of a Gallon or more. 1818 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* iv. 11 A glass globe of the .. capacity .. of about 140 cubic inches. 1866 HERSCHEL *Fam. Lect. Sc.* 192 Our ordinary measures of length, weight and capacity.

† **3.** A containing space, area, or volume. *Obs.*

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 155 Into a long square .. or an Ovall Capacity, or else into a Circular plot. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* IV. ix, The whole capacity of the eye, vibrating in all its parts.

† b. *csp.* A space of three dimensions; a hollow space, a cavity. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 G ij, In diuiding ye tronke..betwene the necke & the legges, is two great capacytees. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 216 There are two capacities or holow places in the heart. 1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* xiv. 129 Not .. a meer void capacity, for there are no such chasms in nature. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Carcass*, is an Iron Case, or hollow Capacity, about the bigness of a Bomb.

† c. *fig.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xv. 248 Influence that floweth into the capasitie of our vnderstanding. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 204 ₱ 3, I will fill the whole capacity of my soul with enjoyment.

4. Mental or intellectual receiving power; ability to grasp or take in impressions, ideas, knowledge.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 1 After the capacyte of my lytel entendement .. I haue ordeyned this book. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 64 To apply himself to the capacitie of the scholer. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1028 Capacity not raised to .. value what is best. 1713 BERKELEY *Wks.* III. 145 He wants capacity to relish what true piety is. 1836-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* I. 253 Faculty is active power; capacity is passive power.

5. Active power or force of mind; mental ability, talent.

1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* Prol., My capacity is not sufficient for the proper handling .. of such subjects. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 12 Hath not perhaps the wit or capacity to tread out so endless mazes. 1673 MARVELL *Corr.* ccxi. Wks. 1872-5 II. 413 Ready to .. serve them to the best of your capacityes. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 17 ₱ 7 The fellow was a person of diligence and capacity. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. X. § 22 Everlasting difference is set between one man's capacity and another's.

6. *gen.* The power, ability, or faculty for anything in particular. Constr. *of, for*, or *inf.*

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* i. 10 Enable him with the capacities of our Saviour and Lord. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. 19 We are endued with Capacities of action, of happiness and misery. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IX. vii, The capacity of removing themselves from one place to another. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* i. 8 Sophia..seemed to have lost the capacity of loving. 1869 BUCKLE *Civilis.* II. i. 5 As society advanced there arose a capacity for self-protection. 1883 *Nature* 8 Mar. 435 The means of determining exact positions [in astronomy] and the capacity to reduce them.

7. The quality or condition of admitting or being open to action or treatment; capability, possibility.

1659 *Whole Duty Man* x. ii. 79 Several branches [of Justice] answerable to those capacities of injury. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* iii. (1681) 17 Of Wet Meadows or Land under that capacity of being overflown. 1669 MARVELL *Corr.* cxiv. Wks. 1872-5 II. 274 You have yet .. a capacity of straitning the project. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. v. 106 To deprive them of the capacity of ever returning. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 90 That there should be a level area..or the capacity of making such a one. 1825 MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* I. 23 Countries possessed of the greatest capacities of improvement. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* v. (ed. 2) 159 A capacity for infinite division.

† **8.** Hence *To be in, put into* or *out of a capacity*: i.e. a position which enables, or renders capable. *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. vi. 17 He instantly, if he be in capacity, leaves the wife of his bosom. 1669 MARVELL *Corr.* CXXXI. Wks. 1872-5 II. 296 The House..not..in a capacity to finish that bill before their meeting in February. *a* 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 23 Being just .. in capacity of spending the remainder of his dayes in ease and quietness, he died. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xiii. 352 The capacity we were then in, of settling ourselves at Mindanas. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 282 Not willing to put ourselves out of a capacity of planting further. 1804 DUNCAN *Trident* I. 285 Our [galley] alone was in a capacity to begin the engagement.

9. Position, condition, character, relation.

a 1649 CHAS. I. *Wks.* 295 He should be in a capacity of Honor. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. 9 In what capacity these Jews came over, I finde not. 1710 POPE *Lett.* in *Wks.* V. 84, I am..dead in a natural capacity..dead in a poetical capacity .. and dead in a civil capacity. 1747 HERVEY *Medit. & Contempl.* (1878) 266 The moon is .. ready to act in the capacity of a guide. 1835 BUCHANAN *Ch. Establishm.* i. 7 Channels through which the mind of a people, in their collective capacity, can be expressed. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 364 The King, in his individual capacity, had very little to give. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* iv. (1876) 111.

† b. Relation, tenor, sense (of words). *Obs.*

1720 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Divin.* 102 Irenæus understood those Texts..in that Capacity.

10. *Law.* Legal competency or qualification. *To be in capacity*: to be legally qualified.

1480 *Bury Wills* (1850) 66 Capacite in the lawe to purchase, take, and resceyue..possessiouns. *a* 1626 BACON *Use Com. Law* (1636) 42 Persons attainted of felony or treason, have no capacity in them to take, obtaine, or purchase. 1641 *Terms de la Ley* 44 Capacitie is when a man, or bodie politicke or corporate is able to give or take lands or other things, or to sue actions. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 497 The ecclesiastical court is the judge of every testator's capacity. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* II. 406 The capacity of an alien may be enlarged by his becoming a denizen.

Capacks, var. of CAPAX *a. Obs.*

† **Capade** (kăpē·d). [a. F. *capade*, f. *cap* head + -ADE.] In *Hat-making* = BAT *sb.*[2] 12.

1797 P. WAKEFIELD *Mental Improv.* (1801) I. 85 These pieces, or capades, as they are called, being formed in this manner. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 784 The bat or *capade*.

† **Ca·pados.** *Obs. rare.* [? F. **cape à dos* 'cape to back' (but this does not appear in French Dicts.). Halliwell says *Captyhouse* occurs in same sense in MS. Arundel 249, lf. 88.] ? A hood; a piece to protect the back of the neck.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 186 In þe wyse Of a kyngez capados, þat closes his swyre. *Ibid.* 572, & sythen a crafty capados, closed aloft.

Cap-ambry: see Cop.

Cap-à-pie (kæpapī·), *adv.* Also 6–9 **cap(e-a-pe(e**, (7 **capp-a-pæ**, **cap a pea**, **capape(e**, 7–9 **cap a pied**, etc.). [OF. *cap a pie* head to foot, mod.F. *de pied en cap.*] From head to foot: in reference to arming or accoutring.

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccxvii. 730 Harnessed men cape a pe, lyke men of armes. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* liii. 28 The rest all in bright harneesse capa pe. 1640 Fuller *Abel Rediv., Berengarius* (1867) I. 3 Confessors of the truth accoutred capp-a-pæ with undaunted courages. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* Pref., Thus Capa peia is that Gallant great. 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* 55 To arm you with cap-a-pe for your body. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lxiii. 204 There was no possibility of furnishing them cap-a-pee at Antwerp. 1848 Mrs. Jameson *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 240 Mounted and armed cap-à-pie.

Caparison (kăpæ·risən). Also 7 **caparisson**, **-izon**, 8 **-ason**. [a. earlier F. *caparasson*, now *caparaçon*, a. Sp. *caparazon*, Pg. *caparação*, according to Littré, an augm. of med.L. *caparo* chaperon (a sort of cape worn by old women, etc.), deriv. of *capa* Cape. See also Coöperison.]

1. A cloth or covering spread over the saddle or harness of a horse, often gaily ornamented; housings, trappings; also of other beasts of burden.

1602 Fulbecke *Pandectes* 66 To esteeme..a horse by his trappinges and caparison. 1627 *Lisander & Calista* x. 210 See.ng him without any caparison or other coverture but his saddle. 1751 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 120 ₱6 He covered his horses with golden caparisons. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 307 Elephants, with .. rich caparisons, and gorgeously painted trunks.

†**b.** A kind of defensive armour for a horse. *Obs.*

1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 62 Some of them haue..caparisons for their horses made of leather, artificially doubled or trebled vpon their bodies. 1753 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., Antiently, the caparasons were a kind of iron armour, wherewith horses were covered in battle.

2. *transf.* The dress and ornaments of men and women; equipment, outfit. Also *fig.*

1598 *Pasquill's Ret.* 4 Spangled and trapt with a full caparison of the ornaments of this present age. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 27. 1634 Heywood *Lanc. Witches* IV. Wks. 1874 IV. 224 You have..furnisht her with all the Caparisons that she hath worne. 1749 Smollett *Regicide* III. iv. (R.) My heart groanes Beneath the gay caparison. 1868 Milman *St. Paul's* vi. 112 A..rigidly restrictive caparison of the human mind.

Caparison (kăpæ·risən), *v.* [a. F. *caparasssone-r*, f. the sb.] *trans.* To put trappings on; to trap, deck, harness. Also *fig.*

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 289 Come, bustle, bustle. Caparison my horse. *a* 1797 W. Mason *Ep. Sir W. Chambers*, O let the Muse attend thy march sublime And with thy prose caparison her rhyme. 1822 Byron *Werner* IV. i, He shall be straight caparison'd.

Hence **Capa·risoned** *ppl. a.*, **Capa·risoning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* **Capa·risonment**, *rare.*

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 205 Though I am caparison'd like a man. 1623 Sir F. Cottington in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 284 III. 142. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* II. 343 Trains of caparisoned horses followed.

Capar(s, obs. form of Caper *sb.*[1]

†**Capa·x**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 **capack(e)s**. [a. OF. *capax*, a. L. *capāx*, f. *capĕre* to take: cf. Capace, Capacious.] Of capacity; able and ready to take or receive; capable.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 361 They scholde sende theire servauntes to the study, if thei were capax of conynge [Trevisa able to lerne]. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 271/2 Goo fight and be capax of perylles. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) II. 282 a, Was capax and redy to receyue the euerlastyng blysse. *c* 1530 Redforde *Play Wit & Sc.* (1848) 2 Yoong, paynefull, tractable and capax. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* xv. 49 Sure I can no false knacks, Alas, master spyder, ye be to capacks.

†**Cap-bar, -barre.** *Sc. Obs.* = Capstan bar.

c 1550 *Aberd. Regist.* (Jam.) Serving of schippis with capbarres.

†**Ca·p-case.** *Obs.* [? f. Cap *sb.*[1] or Cape *sb.*[1]] **1.** A travelling-case, bag, or wallet. (Representing the modern portmanteau or carpet-bag.)

1577 Harrison *England* II. xvi. (1877) I. 283 Feeling whether their capcases or budgets be of anie weight or not, by taking them downe from their sadles. 1632 T. Deloney *T. of Reading*, [He] turned backe and called for a capcase which lay in the Warehouse. 1641 Hinde *J. Bruen* 122 Thus many gamblers bring a Castle into a cap-case.

2. A receptacle of any kind; a box, chest, casket, case (L. *capsa*). Also *fig.*

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 164 Your two last barres you haue robde out of the cap-case of some olde Organist. 1608 Dekker *Belman Lond.* Wks. 1884–5 III. 109 These Bawdy baskets .. walke with baskets or capcases on their armes, wherein they haue laces, pinnes, needles. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. ii. (1651) 645 S. Philanus arm..shut up in a silver capcase. *a* 1625 Boys *Wks.* (1630) 259 Wormes shall haue their carcase, and vnthrifty heires their capcase. *a* 1627 Middleton *Changeling* III. iv, 'Twill hardly buy a capcase for one's conscience though.

†**Ca·p-dates.** 'Perhaps Cape-dates' (Nares).

15.. *Pathway of Health* (N.) Take .. halfe a quarter of cap dates.

†**Cape** (kēip), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 4 **kape**, 6 *Sc.* **caip**. [Early form of Cope retained in north. dial. and Sc. Cf. ONF. *cape.*] A cloak with a hood; a cloak or mantle generally; an ecclesiastical cope.

c 1205 Lay. 7782 A cniht mid his capen [1250 cope]. *Ibid.* 13097 He nom ane cape [1250 cloke] of his ane cnihte. *c* 1320 *Sentyn Sag.* (W.) 3523 Thou sal be ful fayne For to hald my kapes sleue Whils I washe. 1423 Jas. I. *King's Q.* III. viii, There saw I stand, in capis wyde and lang, A full grete nowmer, but thair hudis all. *c* 1450 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 721 *Hec capa*, a cape. *c* 1520 *Treat. Galaunt* (W. de W.) xxvii, So many capes as now be, & so few good preestes. 1561 in *Inv. R. Wardr. Scotl.* (1815) 156 (Jam.) Nyne peces of caippis, chasubles, and tunicles.

Cape (kēip), *sb.*[2] [16th c. ad. F. *cape* (*cappe*), ad. Sp. *capa* or It. *cappa*, in same sense. Cotgr., 1611, has '*cape*, a shorte and sleeueless cloake or garment, that hath instead of a cape, a capuche behind it'.]

†**1.** A Spanish cloak (with a hood). *Obs.*

1565–78 Cooper *Thesaur., Chlamys*, a cloke: a Spanish cape. 1580 Baret *Alv.* C 63 A spanishe cape: a cloke with an hoode.

2. The tippet of a cloak or similar garment, being an additional outer piece attached to it at the neck and hanging loose over the shoulders (e.g. in old riding-cloaks, infants' pelisses, etc.).

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 140, I said a gowne .. With a small compast cape. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 199 Leaues ..resembling the cape of a cloke. 1818 Byron *Juan* I. cxxxiv, The mountains..clap a white cape on their mantles blue. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* III. 39 Having the cape of [his riding cloak] drawn up.

3. A separate article of attire, being a kind of short loose sleeveless cloak, fitting round the neck and falling over the shoulders as a protection against rain or cold. Waterproof capes of this kind are in common use.

[1611 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 92 Or any other garments, safe only a cape of veluet.] 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 49 ₱ 3 He .. buttoned up his cape, and went forwards. 1837 Hawthorne *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. xii. 190 To see the stream of ladies, gliding along the slippery sidewalks, with..quilted hoods, boas, and sable capes. 1862 Miss Yonge *C'tess Kate* vii. (1880) 70 Adelaide had meantime picked out a nice black silk cape. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 *Queen's B. Div.* 274 Such rain as they .. caught in their oilskin capes. *Mod.* A policeman in his waterproof cape. The fur capes at present worn by ladies.

4. *Comb.*, as *cape-bonnet, -cloak, -coat.*

a 1613 Overbury *A Wife* (1638) 71 A picketooth in his Hat, a capecloak, and a long stocking. 1691 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 2631/4 A thin flaxen Hair'd Man, with a black Hat.. a brown Frize Cape-Coat. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 247 Decanting secrets out of the mouth of one cape-bonnet into that of another.

Cape (kēip), *sb.*[3] [ad. F. *cap* head, cape, ad. Pr. *cap* or It. *capo*:—Romanic *capo*, for L. *caput* head. (The native Fr. repr. of Rom. *capo* is *chef.*)]

1. A piece of land jutting into the sea; a projecting headland or promontory.

1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 408 ffrom Gootlond to the Cape of ffynystere. 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* I. III. (Arb.) 75 Inclosed on bothe sydes with capes or poyntes which receaue the water. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 311 A cape or headland called Sivetinoz. 1635 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* II. xi. 189 A Promontorie..whose extremity is called a cape. 1799 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* III. 8 Between Cape Horn and the Cape of Good-Hope. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* II. xl, Childe Harold hail'd Leucadia's cape afar.

transf. & fig. 1850 B. Taylor *Eldorado* xxxvii. (1862) 388 We approached a cape of the mountains. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. Pref. 6 Pieces of paper .. eaten away .. in capes and bays of fragile decay.

2. *The Cape*: some familiar headland; *esp.* the Cape of Good Hope in South Africa. Hence familiarly for *Cape Colony*, and ellipt. for *Cape* (*colony*) *wine, wool, funds*, etc.

1667 Milton *P. L.* ii. 642 Through the wide Ethiopian to the Cape. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2180/4 The 25th of June they all sailed from the Cape. *c* 1800 Southey *Inscript.* xl, Vessels which must else have braved The formidable Cape, and have essayed The perils of the Hyperborean Sea. *a* 1845 Hood *Public Din.* ii, Bucellas made handy, With Cape and bad Brandy. 1884 *York Her.* 23 Aug. 7/2 Wool Markets .. Capes are without improvement. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Oct. 5/2 Capes .. were practically unsaleable at the beginning of this week, investors fighting shy of the stock of a colony whose future, etc. *Mod.* He has gone out to the Cape, to try sheep-farming.

3. *Cape Fly-away* (see quot.).

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Terre de beurre*, cape fly-away, a cant-phrase applied to any illusive appearance of land in the horizontal clouds. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Cape Fly-away*, a cloud-bank on the horizon, mistaken for land, which disappears as the ship advances.

4. *attrib.* **a.** in sense 2, as in *Cape boor, region, wine*, etc.; esp. in numerous names of animals, plants, etc. found at the Cape of Good Hope, as *Cape aloes, ant-eater, ash, badger, ebony, heath, marmot*, etc.; **Cape clouds** (see quot.); **Cape elk**, the Eland; **Cape-gooseberry**, *Physalis pubescens*; **Cape-hen**, a small kind of Albatross; **Cape jasmine**, *Gardenia florida*; **Cape pigeon**, a Petrel.

1822 Burrowes *Encycl.* V. 623/2 A *cape boor bestows no more labour on his farm than is absolutely necessary. 1880 Agnes Giberne *Sun, Moon & S.* 269 The famous Magellanic Clouds in the southern heavens. Sometimes they are called the *Cape Clouds. 1880 'Silver & Co.' *S. Africa* (ed. 3) 140 The *Cape Gooseberry is a species of winter cherry.

1775 Dalrymple in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 408 An uncommon birdlike *Cape hen. 1760 Ellis *ibid.* LI. 932 The *Cape Jasmine..is the most rare and beautiful shrub, that has yet been introduced into the European gardens. 1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 290 Albatrosses and *Cape Pigeons about. 1797 Holcroft *Stolberg's Trav.* III. lxxxiv. (ed. 2) 351, I have seen it drunk..for red *Cape wine.

b. *attrib.* and in *comb.* in other senses; as *cape-wise* adv.; **Cape weed**, *Roccella tinctoria* 'a dye lichen, obtained from the Cape de Verde Islands' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1849 Thoreau *Week Concord Riv.* 207 I jutted over the stream cape-wise.

†**Cape,** *sb.*[4] *Old Law.* [a. OF *cape* sb. fem., ad. L. *capĕ* imperat. of *capĕre* to take.] A judicial writ (now abolished) relative to a plea of lands or tenements; so named from its first word. Divided into *cape magnum*, or the *grand cape*, and *cape parvum*, or *petit cape.*

[1292 Britton III. i. § 4 A respouns par le graunt *Cape* et par le petit. *transl.* To answer by the great and little *Cape.*] 1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* I. xii. 55 Replevyne of land upon a grand cape in olde time. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* s. v., Grand Cape lyeth before apparance, and petit Cape after .. By the grand Cape the tenant is summoned to answer to the default, and over to the demandant: Petit Cape summoneth the tenant to answer to the default onely. 1706 in Phillips.

†**Cape,** *sb.*[5] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [var. of Cap (see 10 b). Cf. also Cope, Copestone.] Top.

1650 Howell *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* 22 To negotiate with the cape leaders of the people. 1796 W. Marshall *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) I. 203 Setting the plants behind the 'cape-sod', or first-turned spit. 1812 H. E. Strickland *Agric. E. Riding* 99 Turning the cape-sod, and planting the quickwood.

†**Cape,** *v.*[1] *Naut. Obs.* Also 5–7 **cap**. [app. more or less directly, f. F. *cap* cape, also 'the forepart of a ship, in relation to the direction which it is following, as "porter le cap au nord"' (Littré).] *intr.* To head, keep a course, bear up; to drift. Said of sailors and of ship.

c 1500 Dunbar in Maitland *Poems* 133 (Jam.) That ye man cap be wind and waw. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. viii. 125 The port quham to we cappit was full large. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 124 Sum with ane torss la capand on the wynd. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 41 Experience to try her drift, or how she capes. 1730–6 Bailey, *Cap* .. used of a ship, in the Trials of the running or setting of currents. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., How does she cape? How does she lie her course?

Hence **Ca·ping** *vbl. sb.*

1594 Davis *Seaman's Secrets* (1607) 40 The ship..may make her way 2 or 3 points from her caping.

†**Cape,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [a. mod.Du. *kapen* to take, pilfer, plunder; *te kaap varen* to go a privateering: see Caper *sb.*[3] Cf. also Cap *v.*[2]: but it is uncertain whether there is any original connexion.] To take or seize as a privateer; *also*, to go a privateering. Hence **Caped** *ppl. a.*, **Ca·ping** *vbl. sb.*

1676 Row *Supp. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 489 Some of our grandees get much by their caping. 1721 Wodrow *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* I. 220 (Jam.) Some private persons made themselves rich by caping or privateering upon the Dutch. 1759 Fountainhall *Decisions* I. 80 (Jam.) The buyers of caped goods in England are not liable in restitution.

Cape, *v.*[3], var. of Kep to catch.

a 1802 *Lanckin* x. in Child *Ballads* IV. 332/2 A bason..To cape this ladie's blood.

Cape, Sc. f. Cope; occas. var. Cap *sb.*

Caped (kēipt), *a.* [f. Cape *sb.*[2] + -ed [2].] Having a cape; clad in a cape.

c 1550 *Pride & Abuse Wom.* 119 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 239 A caped cassoc, Moche lyke a players gowne. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* D ij b, In a cap'de cloake. 1784 *New Spect.* I. 4/1 The treble-caped great coat and belt. 1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 362 A hackney coachman's many-caped coat. 1886 T. Hardy in *Athenæum* 16 Oct. 501/3 Quaintly attired in caped cloak, knee-breeches, and buckled shoes.

Caped, *ppl. a.*: see Cape *v.*[2]

Capel[1] (kē·pl), *Min.* Also **caple**. A composite stone of quartz, schorl, and hornblende, occurring in the walls of tin and copper lodes (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881).

1801 Hitchins in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 162 The copper lode is filled with layers of ore and stony matter, the latter of which is here [in Cornwall] called Caple.

†**Capel**[2]**, cappell.** *Alch. Obs.* [ad. L. *capella*, app. so used in med.L. by alchemists; see Du Cange.] ? A kind of large crucible.

1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* A ij a, Ye must have cappellys of whyte claye..comonly halfe a yerde wyde and depe. *Ibid.* A ij b, As brode and longe as the cappell or fornays is. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* II. Plate 12 Cappels. [1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Capella*, Spanish, cupelling furnace.]

Capel [3], variant of Caple, *Obs.*, a horse.

Capelet (kæ·pĕlĕt). Also **capellet**. [a. F. *capelet*, Picard for *chapelet*, from the resemblance to a wreath.] A wen-like swelling on the heel of a horse's hock, or on the point of the elbow.

1731–1800 Bailey, *Capelé.* 1775 Ash, *Capelet.* 1792 Osbaldistone *Brit. Sportsm.* 93/2 *Capellet*, in horses, a particular swelling to which they are subject. 1847 in Craig. 1864 in Webster.

Capelet, obs. form of Chaplet.

Capelin, caplin (kæ·pĕlin, kæ·plin). Also 7 **capline**, **-ling**, 7–9 **capeling**, 8 **-elan**, **caplein**,

9 capalan. [= Fr. *capelan, caplan*, Sp. *capelan*.] A small fish very similar to a smelt, found on the coast of Newfoundland, and much used as a bait for cod.

1620 J. Mason *Newfoundland* 5, June hath Capline a fish much resembling Smeltes in forme and eating. 1623 Whitbourne *Newfoundland* 8 The Riuers..are stored with.. Launce, Capelin, Cod, and Trouts. *Ibid.* 89 Capeling. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Capelan.* 1823 in W. Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 397 Innumerable small fry slip down unperceived, like caplins down the throats of the sharks. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. i. 102 Other Gadoids .. the Haddock, the Capalan. 1861 L. Noble *Icebergs* 53 Four or five whales..were feeding upon the Capelin.

Capeline (kæ·pĕlin). In 5 **capleyne**, 9 **capelline, cappeline.** [a. F. *capeline*, ad. It. (or med.L.) *cap(p)ellina* little hat, dim. of *cappella* (see Chapel), dim. of *cap(p)a* Cap, Cape.]

1. 'A small skull-cap of iron worn by archers in the Middle Ages' (Fairholt). *Obs.* (exc. *Hist.*).

*c*1470 Henry *Wallace* III. 88 A steylle capleyne in his bonet but mar. 1834 Planché *Brit. Costume* 204 The skull-caps of steel, called capellines [*temp.* Edw. IV.].

2. *Surg.* A bandage, which by its arrangement forms a kind of cap or bonnet.

1706 in Phillips. 1752 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. xl. 270, I bound the head with a strong capeline. *note.* A bandage peculiar to the head. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Capeline*, a kind of bandage used by the French surgeons in cases of amputations; consisting of a roller with two equal heads.

3. A lady's hat; also, a woollen hood of loose texture, worn by ladies in going to or from an evening entertainment. [From mod.Fr.]

[1775 Ash, *Capeline* (from the French), a woman's hat adorned with feathers.] 1868 Holme Lee *B. Godfrey* lxix. 412 She..drew the..capeline..over her head.

‖ **Capella** (kăpe·lă). [L. *capella* she-goat.] Proper name of a star of the first magnitude in Auriga.

1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* 121 The time might come when capella, a noble northern star, would have its motion in the æquator. 1858 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* lxii. 24 We read..that Capella, which is now pale blue, was red.

Capella: see Chapel.

† **Cape·llane.** *Obs.* [ad. late and med. L. *capellānus*. Cf. It. *cappellano*, F. *capelan, chapelain* chaplain.] **a.** A keeper of the sacred relics. b. One who officiates in a chapel; a chaplain.

a 1661 Fuller, The dignities and duties of the precentor, sacrist, subsacrist, capellane, ostiary. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 541 At that time forty shillings a year was a common stipend for a capellane.

Capelline, var. of Capeline.

Capelo·cracy. [f. Gr. *κάπηλος* shop-keeper + *-κρατία* rule.] The shopkeeping 'interest' or class.

1841 Lytton *Nt. & Morn.* (1851) 236 A milliner's house (shop, to outward appearance, it was not), evincing..its degree above the Capelocracy, to use a certain classical neologism, by a brass plate. 1853 — *My Novel* (Hoppe), The triumph of the capelocracy.

† **Ca·pe-me·rchant.** *Obs.* Also **Cap-**. [app. an adaptation of some foreign title in *cap* or *capo*, meaning 'head merchant' or 'head of the traders'.] An old name for the supercargo in early voyages; also the head merchant in a factory. (Smyth.)

1613 Purchas *Pilgr., Descr. India* (1864) 156 The Cape-Merchant Floris performed a worthy exploit. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* viii. 34 The Cape-merchant or Purser hath the charge of all the Carragasoune or merchandize. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) I. 272 Cape-Merchant, or Super-Cargo of Capt. Swan's Ship. 1708 Kersey, *Cap-Merchant.* 1721–1800 in Bailey.

b. *fig.*

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 138 b, They .. did admitte Grace to be cape marchaunt (as it were) with Freewill. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* 19 The French .. were the cape-merchants in this adventure [Crusades]. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* II. vii. (1739) 39 The King shewed himself the Cape-Merchant of the world.

Caper (kē·pəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: **a.** with *-s* in *sing.* and *pl.* 4 **caperis**, 4–6 **cap(p)aris**, **-es**, 6–7 **caperes**, **-ers**, **-ars**, **cappers**; **β.** without *-s* in *sing.* 6–9 **caper**, 7 **capar**; **γ.** (from Fr.) 5–7 **capres.** [ME. *caperis, caperes*, a. L. *capparis*, a. Gr. *κάπαρις*; in OF. *caspres*, mod.Fr. *câpre*, It. *cappero*. The final *s* being treated as the plural sign, esp. in sense 2, was at length dropped in the singular. Cf. F. *câpres* in Littré.]

1. A shrub (*Capparis spinosa*) in habit of growth like the common bramble, abundant on walls and rocky places in the South of Europe.

1382 Wyclif *Eccles.* xii. 5 The erbe caperis [1388 capparis] shal be scatered. 1551 Turner *Herbal* H iij b, Capers is a pricky bushe. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* VI. xviii. 680 The Caper is a prickley plant or bush almost lyke the Bramble. 1597 Gerard *Herbal* II. cccxxxi. 896 It is generally called Cappers in most languages; in English Cappers, Caper, and Capers. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 102/2 Capers hath a weak woody stalk. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, Caper, Capparis. 1881 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 315 In sheltered nooks the caper hangs her beautiful purpureal snowy bloom.

2. (usually in *pl.*) The flower-buds of the same, gathered for pickling.

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 311 He bout for my Lord..xxij. lb. capres. 1566 Gascoigne *Supposes*, Wks. (1587) 58, I will go into the towne and buy oranges, olives, and cappers. 1641 Suckling *Let.* 56 The Capers which will make my Lord of Dorset goe from the Table. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* I. 244 Capers, astringent and diuretic. 1882 *Garden* 9 Sept. 233/1 The Capers of commerce are the flower-buds gathered while in a young state.

3. *Capucine, Capuchin Capers, English Capers*: the seed-vessels of the Nasturtium (*Tropæolum majus*: see Capucine), or of the Caper Spurge (*Euphorbia Lathyris*), gathered for pickling; also the plants themselves.

1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 189 Capucine-Capers, or Nastурces, are annual Plants. 1721–1800 Bailey, *Capuchin Capers*, a plant called Nasturces. 1750 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 51 ₱ 12 The art of making English Capers she has not yet persuaded herself to discover.

4. A sort of scented tea.

1864 W. Wood *Wds. about Tea* 10 Scented Teas..a close twisted round shot-like leaf, termed Caper. 1883 *Daily News* 27 July 6/8 Tea..scented Caper 5d. to 1s. 0½d.

5. *attrib.*, as in *caper-berry, -bush, -plant, -sauce, -shrub, -tree*; also **caper-bean** = *bean-caper* (see Bean); **caper-bush, caper-plant, caper-spurge**, different names of *Euphorbia Lathyris*; **caper-tree**, *Busbeckia arborea* of New South Wales.

1885 Bible (R. V.) *Eccles.* xii. 5 The *caper-berry shall fail. 1673 Ray *Trav.* (1738) II. 14, I found nothing by the way but a few *Caper-bushes. 1807 Pinkerton *Mod. Geog. Afr.* (1811) 209 The rocks on the [Spanish] coast .. abound with samphire..vetch, caper bush. 1882 A. J. C. Hare in *Gd. Words* Mar. 185 The beautiful *caper plant, which is the hyssop of Scripture. 1791 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Rights of Kings* Wks. 1812 II. 431 Dear as, to Legs of Mutton, *Caper-Sauce. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Eccles.* xii. 5 The *caper-tree shal be destroyed.

Caper (kē·pəɹ), *sb.*[2] [app. abbreviated from Capriole *sb.*: Florio has It. '*capriola* a capriole or caper in dancing'. Cf. the vb.; also *cab* from *cabriolet*.] A frolicsome leap, like that of a playful kid; a frisky movement, *esp.* in dancing; said also of horses; *fig.* a fantastic proceeding or freak.

1592 Greene *Upst. Court.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 248 You, Maister Usher of the dauncing schoole..stand upon your tricks and capers. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. iv. 55 We that are true Louers, runne into strange capers. 1712 Pope *Spect.* No. 408 ₱ 5 An Hour in Secret, wherein he had his Frisks and Capers. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 68 Jane [a horse] gave a little sympathizing caper.

b. *To cut a caper* or *capers*: to dance in a frolicsome way, to act fantastically. † *To cut a caper on nothing*; to be hanged.

1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 129 *And.* Faith, I can cut a caper. *To.* And I can cut the mutton too't. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 762 By his high dancing and cutting of Capers .. he did .. sprain a vein. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. xvi. Two of the honestest Gentlemen in Catchpole-land had been made to cut a Caper on nothing. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 4 ₱ 8 He can Dance, though he does not cut Capers. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* V. xv. 260 Executing splendid somersets, and cutting every species of caper.

2. *Comb.* **caper-cut**, the cutting of a caper; **caper-cutting** *a.*, that cuts capers; **caper-witted** *a.*, of frivolous or unsteady mind.

a 1626 Fletcher *Love's Pilgr.*, My poor child .. Your caper-cutting son has run away with. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. 227 (D.) Whatsoever any caper-witted man may observe. 1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 361 Those flute-girls—trash who..fed eye with caper-cuts.

† **Ca·per,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. mod.Du. *kaper* privateer, corsair, f. *kapen*, E. Fris. *kapen* to take away, steal, rob, plunder (see Cape *v.*[2]).]

1. A privateer (also *caper-vessel*); the captain of a privateer; a corsair.

1657 Colvil *Whig's Supplic.* (1695) 23 Capers bringing in their prizes, Commons cursing new excises. 1666 Lamont *Diary* (1810) 243 Divers persons contributed to the reaking out of smaller Vessels to be capers. 1667 *Ibid.* 246 A caper vessel .. did spleit on upon the Sands. 1668 *Treaty* in Magens *Insurances* (1755) II. 447 The Captains and Capers shall..give good and sufficient Security. 1821 Scott *Pirate* xxvi, Brenda..ran from her like a Spanish merchantman from a Dutch caper.

fig. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* V. 349 Wit Capers, play Sharpers, loud Bullies.

† 2. A captor, seizer. *Sc. Obs.*

1759 Fountainhall *Decisions* I. 333 (Jam.) The oft debated cause of the Capers of the two prize Danish ships.. that they were free ships, but that the Capers had probable grounds to bring them up.

Caper (kē·pəɹ), *sb.*[4] *Sc.* Also **kaper.** [a. Gael. *ceapaire* piece of bread and butter.] 'A piece of oatcake and butter with a slice of cheese on it' (Jamieson).

1815 *Clan Albin* I. 211 (Jam.) Hugh .. I gave you a kaper, and a crogan of milk. 1818 *Triat Sons of Rob Roy* 107 She gave the deponent .. bread, butter, and cheese, which they call a caper.

Caper (kē·pəɹ), *sb.*[5] *slang.* (See quot.)

1851 Mayhew *Lond Labour* I. 287 And capers (chorister boys and ballet-girls).

Caper (kē·pəɹ), *v.*[1] [app. abbreviated from Capriole *v.*: Florio has It. '*capriolare* to caper or capriole'. Cf. the sb.] *intr.* To dance or leap in a frolicsome manner, to skip for merriment; to prance as a horse. Also with *about, away*.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 113 The third he caper'd, and cried All goes well. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* VI. ii. (1643) 221 As if it danced or capered up and down. 1691 Boyle *Wks.* II. 282 (R.) Dancing and capering like a kid. 1768 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 445 The complete horseman .. may let him sometimes prance and caper and curvet. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* I. viii. 50 A number of people capering about. 1847 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 168 Capering away in a Spanish bolero. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 788. Making a roan horse caper and curvet For pleasure.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* of a singer or singing bird.

a 1593 H. Smith *Serm.* I. 410 A nightingale..quavers and capers and trebles. 1609 Douland *Ornith. Microl.* 88 The Italians .. caper with their voyces. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* I. Pref. 6 The old Hellenic dialect can caper gracefully through movements, that..would twist our English tongue into..dislocation.

† **Caper,** *v. Obs.*[2] [f. Caper *sb.*[3]] To privateer. See Caperer and Capering.

† **Ca·perate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *caperāt-* ppl. stem of *caperā-re* in same sense.] **a.** *trans.* To wrinkle. b. *intr.* To frown. Hence **Ca·perated** *ppl. a.*

1623 Cockeram, *Caperate*, to frowne. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 372 Its pill more crasse, rugous, and caperated. 1731 Bailey II. *Caperated*, wrinkled like a goat's horn. 1775 in Ash.

Capercailye, capercailzie (kæpəɹkē·lyi, -kē·lzi). *Sc.* Forms: 6–9 **capercailye, -llie, -ly, -le, capercal3e, -calye, -calzeane** (**-callzie**), 7 **-kelly**, 7–9 **-caley, -cally**, 8 **-coille, -colze, -colly, (cobberkely)**, 9 **capercailzie, -kayle, caipercaillie.** [Corruption of the Gael. name *capull coille* (kapəl kɒ·l'ə) great cock (*lit.* horse) of the wood (*coille* = genitive of *coll* wood). The *l3* for *ly* is a 16th c. Sc. way of representing *l mouillé*, as in Sc. *spul3e*, Fr. *espouille* spoil, and is properly represented by *ly*.]

The Wood-grouse (*Tetrao urogallus*), the largest of European gallinaceous birds; the male is also called Mountain Cock or Cock of the Woods. Formerly indigenous in the Scottish Highlands, where, after having become extinct, it has again been introduced from Scandinavia.

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Introd. 42 Capercailye, ane foul mair than ane ravin quhilk leiffis allanerlie of barkis of treis. 1596 J. Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1885) 39 The Capercal3e..with the vulgar peple, the horse of the forest. 1630–56 Sir R. Gordon *Hist. Earl. Suthd*, In these fforests..ther is great store of partriges, pluivers, capercaleys. *c* 1730 Burt *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) II. 71 The Cobberkely which is sometimes called a wild turkey. 1797 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XX. 307 (Inverness) The caper coille or wild turkey was seen in Glenmoriston about 40 years ago. 1799 R. Jamieson *Ballad, Ld. Kenneth & Ellinour*, The Caiper-caillie and Tarmachin, Craw'd crouse on hill and muir. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. III. xlii. 460 The larger capercailzies .. had been quite destroyed. 1884 Q. Victoria *More Leaves* 50 Saw a capercailzie, of which there are many here.

† **Ca·perclaw,** variant of Clapperclaw.

1589 *Hay any Work* (1844) 60 His Bishopdome was reasonably caperclawed.

Caper-cousin, corruption of Cater-cousin.

† **Caperdew·sie, caperdo·chy.** *Obs.* [app. corruptions of Cappadochio.] The stocks; prison.

1600 Heywood 1 *Edw. IV*, IV. iv. Wks. 1874 I. 72 My son's in Dybel here, in Caperdochy, itha gaol. *Ibid.* I. I. 86 He's in Capperdochy, Ned, in Stafford Jail, for a robbery. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. II. 832, I here engage myself to loose ye And free your heels from caperdewsie.

Caperer (kē·pərəɹ). [f. Caper *v.* + -er[1].]

1. One who capers.

1693 Dryden *Juvenal*, The nimble caperer on the cord. 1812 Byron *Waltz* x, Columbia's caperers to the warlike whoop.

2. A caddis-fly (*Phryganea*); from its flight.

1855 Kingsley *Glaucus* (1878) 208 Caperers and sandflies. 1863 — *Water-bab.* 80 Fly away as a caperer, on four fawn-coloured wings, with long legs and horns.

† **Caperer** = Caper *sb.*[3], privateer.

1676 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 508 At this time our caperers set to sea.

† **Ca·perhay,** *v. Obs.* [? f. Caper *v.* + Hay a kind of country-dance.]

1600 *Look About You* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 421 Come, caperhay, set all at six and seven.

Caperik, var. of Caprike, *Obs.*

Capering (kē·pərin), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Caper *v.* + -ing[1].] Frolicsome dancing or leaping.

1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* 193 To shew his capring skill. 1793 W. Roberts *Looker-on* No. 84 The leaping and capering she [the hare] displays. 1868 Helps *Realmah* xv. (1876) 410 Not to be indulged in caperings of their own.

† **Ca·pering,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. Caper *v.*[2] + -ing[1].] Privateering.

1676 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 491 The Scots capering did not a little irritate the Dutch.

Ca·pering, *ppl. a.* [f. Caper *v.* + -ing[2].] That capers, dancing.

1595 Markham *Sir R. Griniule* xxiv, A winde-taught capring Ship. 1597 *1st Pt. Ret. fr. Parnass.* v. i. 1418 A capringe page. 1698 Rowe *Amb. Stepm.* Prol. 21 Nor capering monsieur from Active France. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* ii, Those gallants, with their capering horses.

Hence **Ca·peringly** *adv.*

1641 Brome *Jov. Crew* I. Wks. 1873 III. 366 Most crowse most capringly.

Caperis, -es, obs. ff. of Caper *sb.*[1], the plant.

Capernaite (kăpə·nēit). Also 6 **capharnaite.** [f. *Capernaum* a town of Galilee + -ite.] An inhabitant of Capernaum; *hence* (with reference to *John* vi. 52) A controversial designation for a believer in transubstantiation.

Hence † **Caperna·itan** *sb.*, **Cape·rnai·tic** *a.*, **Cape·rnai·tical** *a.*, **Cape·rnai·tically** *adv.*, † **Caperna·itish** *a.*, † **Cape·rnize** *v.* (All frequent in the doctrinal polemics of the 16th & 17th c.)

1549 RIDLEY *Determ. Sacrament* Wks. (1841) 175 They which affirm transubstantiation are indeed right Sacramentaries and Capernaites. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 217 To be Capernaites. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 230 Calling them Capernaits and Carnall. 1661 S. FISHER *Spir. Verities Rev.* Wks. (1679) 851 No High-climbing Capernaites..can ever soar high enough to enter. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 234 O race of Capernaitans..capable onely of loaves and belly-cheere! 1880 tr. *Hagenbach's Hist. Chr. Doctr.* II. 338 Cardinal Humbert was carried so far.. as to interpret the phrase [This is my body] in the grossest Capernaitic manner. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* III. 2368 The carnal Capernaitic misunderstanding. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 7/2 The absurd, gross, and Capernaitical opinion of the new Schoolmen. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 192 They will admit of [no] other then a grosse capernaiticall sence. 1640 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* (1644) 41 Forbear this carnall barbarisme of eating our Saviours body thus Capernaitically. 1643 HERLE *Answ. to Ferne* 7 A Capernaitish following the King for loaves. 1624 A. DARCIE *Birth Heresies* xxi. 98 Did he determen we should hereby Capernize & Nicodemize, to..make doubt of Gods power?

Capernoitie (kæpəɹnoi·ti), *sb. Sc.* [Etymology unknown.] Head, noddle. Hence perhaps **Capernoi·ty** *a.*, **Capernoi·ted** *a.*, 'crabbed, irritable, peevish' (Jam.); slightly affected in the head by drinking, muddle-headed, wrong-headed; also **Capernoi·tedness.**

1719 W. HAMILTON *Ep.* ii. in *Ramsay's Wks.*, I thought I shou'd turn capernoited. 1769 HERD *Sc. Songs* II. 23 She is ..Sae capornoytie, and sae bonny. 1819 *St. Patrick* III. 42 (Jam.) His capernoitie's no oure the bizzin' yet wi' the sight of the Loch fairies. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. ii, Capernoited maggots and nonsense. 1832-53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. II, Of the stark aquavitæ they baith lo'ed a drappie, And when capernutie then aye unco happy.

Caperoile, -oilie. *Sc.* The Heath-pea (*Orobus tuberosus*), or CARMELE.

1795 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* (*Lanark*) XV. 8 (Jam.) Carameile or Caperoiles—the root so much used in diet by the ancient Caledonians.

Caperon, obs. var. of CHAPERON a hood.

Capersome (kē·pəɹsŏm), *a.* [f. CAPER *v.* + -SOME.] Given or inclined to capering.

1852 AIRD *Life D. Moir* in *Moir's Wks.* I. 29 We are in a frivolous capersome humour. 1857 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* (1869) 206 I've never seen a cat..more capersome.

Capes (kēips), *sb. pl. north. dial.* and *Sc.* a. Grains of corn to which the husk continues to adhere after threshing; b. The grain which is not sufficiently ground; c. Flakes of meal which come from the mill when the grain has not been sufficiently dried. (Jamieson.)

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 103 The chaffe, capes and heads gather togeather on the toppe and are taken off. 1790 MORRISON *Poems* 110 Wi' capes, the mill she gard them ring .. Then Goodie wi' her tentie paw, Did capes an' seeds the gether ca'. 1796 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) I. 362 To separate the chaff, the capes, and the grain. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Capes*, ears of corn broken off in thrashing.

Capestan, obs. form of CAPSTAN.

Capestone, north. form of COPESTONE.

Capet, obs. form of CAPOT *v.*

Capful (kæ·pfŭl). [f. CAP *sb.* + -FUL.] As much as a cap will contain. *A capful of wind* (*Naut.*): 'a light flaw, which suddenly careens a vessel, and passes off' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* 7 You were frightened, wa'n't you, last night, when it blew but a cap-full of wind? 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* v. *At Sea*, I was whistling to Saint Antonio for a capful of wind to fill our sail. 1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 44 When down the shaft one night he picked up a capful of quartz worth £20.

Capha, -e, obs. forms of CAFFA, COFFEE.

† **Capha·r.** *Obs.* [In F. *caphar*, a. Arab. خفار *khafārah* defence, premium for defence or protection, f. *khafara* to protect, patronize.] See quot.

1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 4 A place where we paid our first Caphar. *Ibid.* 119 The excessive demand made upon us by the Caphar-men. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Caphar*, a toll, or duty imposed by the Turks on the Christian merchants, who carry or send merchandise from Aleppo to Jerusalem.

Capharnaism (kăfā·nēi·z'm). [f. *Capharnaum*, Aramaic form of *Capernaum* + -ISM.] The doctrine of the Capernaites. Also † **Capha·rnaite, -nite** = CAPERNAITE.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Capharnaits.* 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. v. 25 The impious Capharnites. 1828 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVII. 217 Bishop Ricci .. would have taxed him with Capharnaism.

Caphtan, Capiai, var. of CAPTAN, CABIAI.

† **Ca·pian,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. Of or belonging to the Cape of Good Hope.

1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 80 Capian wine.

‖ **Capias** (kæ·piæs). *Law.* [L. *capias* 'thou mayest take'.] A writ or process commanding the officer to take the body of the person named in it, that is, to arrest him; also called *writ of capias.*

The term *Capias* includes writs of various kinds; *Capias ad respondendum*, to enforce attendance at court; *Capias ad satisfaciendum*, after judgement, to imprison the defendant, until the plaintiff's claim is satisfied; *Capias utlagatum*, to arrest an outlawed person; *Capias in Withernam*, to seize the cattle or goods of any one who has made an unlawful distraint (see WITHERNAM).

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 390 That no seriaunt take..for servyuge of a capias eny thynge but in maner folowynge. 1543 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 14 Payde for ij capias.. *vjd.* 1622 FLETCHER *Span. Cur.* v. ii, A capias from my surgeon and my silkman. 1648 PRYNNE *Plea for Lords* 52 Walter Clerke..was arrested..upon a *Capias Utlagatum.* 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 234 If his lordship had not appeared, a capias in Withernam would have gone out, whereon he must have been committed. 1689 HICKERINGILL *Modest Inq.* ii. 17 Excommunications, Capias's, Fines, and Imprisonments. 1812 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Picturesque* xxv, Near Clifford's-Inn appear'd to stand Of Capiases an ugly band. 1865 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* I. 563 A distinguished general officer .. who was just going out to India and who had been stopped by a capias.

Capibara, var. of CAPYBARA.

Capidan, obs. form of CAPITAN.

† **Ca·pidoce, ca·pydois.** *Sc. Obs.* [perhaps the same as CAPADOS.]

1548 *Aberd. Regist.* V. 20 (Jam.) Vij capidocis of velvet. *Mod. Sc.* Capie-dossie, a hairy cap.

Capie-hole: see CAPPY-HOLE.

Capil, -pill, -pyl, var. of CAPLE, *Obs.*, a horse.

Capillaceous (kæpilē·ʃəs). [f. L. *capillāce-us* hairy, hair-like, f. *capill-us* hair: see -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of, or resembling hair; hair-like, thread-like. Cf. CAPILLARY 5. Hence **Capilla·ceously** *adv.*; **Capilla·ceo-mu·ltifid** *a.*, divided into many hair-like filaments.

1731-7 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Crocus*, Spring Crocus, with a capillaceous Leaf. 1858 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 401 *Capillaceous*, so slender that it may be compared with the hairs of animals. 1877 F. E. HULME *Wild Fl.* Introd. 10 Water-Buttercup,—Submerged leaves capillaceo-multifid.

‖ **Capillaire** (kæpĭlē·r). [F. *capillaire* maidenhair fern, ad. L. *capillāris* of hair, *capillaris herba* the maidenhair.] A syrup or infusion of maidenhair fern (*Adiantum capillus Veneris*). b. A syrup flavoured with orange-flower water. Also *Syrup of capillaire.*

1754 *Connoisseur* No. 38 Whatever orgeat or capillaire can inspire. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 482 He used to pour capillaire into his port wine. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. 491 True Maiden-hair, which is used, or supposed to be so, in the syrup of capillaire. 1851 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* (1864) 17 Capillaire .. is prepared by pouring boiling syrup over the fronds, and flavouring the infusion with orange flowers.

† **Capi·llament.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *capillāment-um* the hair collectively, f. *capillus* hair. Cf. F. *capillament.*] An organic structure, presenting a slender and hair-like appearance; a hair-like fibre, filament; one of the ultimate ramifications of the root of a plant, or of a nerve in animals.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Gloss., *Capillaments*, small hairy threds of the Nerves. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s.v. *Adder's Tongue*, The Root is small, and divided into a few Capillaments. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. I. P 5. 17 The Nerves are rather solid Capillaments than small Tubuli. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* 83 Capillaments of the optic nerve.

† b. *Bot.* A filament; a stamen. *Obs.*

c 1720 QUINCY (J.), Those small threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower, and adorned with little herbs at the top, are called capillaments. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxix. 81 Fruit..with a tough Skin, beset with Capillaments. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Capillaments*, more usually called *stamina.*

† **Capi·llar,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 capillare. [ad. L. *capillār-is* of or pertaining to hair, f. *capillus* hair: cf. F. *capillaire*, 14th c. in Littré.] Of or pertaining to hairs, hair-like.

1. = CAPILLARY 5.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 127 No root at all these Capillar hearbes haue. *Ibid.* 232 Polytricha & Callitrica (both capillare herbs).

2. = CAPILLARY 3.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 22 The cutis..hath many capillar veines in it. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* x. 96 The chyle .. sticks in the Capillar veins.

3. = CAPILLARY 2.

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* xxii. 162 If the chink [in fractured skull] be only capillar, and hard to be seene .. the Chirurgeon may be excused. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 7 All the Capillar Roots must be taken away.

Capillarimeter (kăpĭ·lări·mĭ·təɹ). [f. L. *capillāri-s* + -METER.] An instrument for determining the strength of wine or the quality of oil on the principle of capillary attraction.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Capillariness, -arious, etc.: see after CAPILLARY.

Capillarity (kæpilæ·rĭti). [ad. F. *capillarité*, f. L. *capillār-is* CAPILLARY + -ITY.] Capillary quality; *esp.* that of exerting capillary attraction or repulsion. Also, capillary attraction.

1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 234 Capillary attraction, or capillarity as it is sometimes called. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* (ed. 2) 315 The affinity of capillarity .. which acts solely between the surfaces of the attracting body and of that which combines with it. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* III. I. iv. § 2. 299 The power possessed by water of penetrating rocks, in virtue of the porosity and capillarity.

Capillary (kæ·pilări, kăpi·lări), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *capillāris*: see CAPILLAR and -ARY 2.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or concerned with hair.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Capillary*, of or like hair. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvi. (1856) 326 Another, remarkable for a dirty person, of well used-up capillary surface. 1863 *Possibilities of Creat.* 182 [A whisker] shooting its capillary herbage in a curving direction across the cheek. 1885 *Truth* 11 June 932/1 It is as good for the dentists as for the capillary artists.

2. Hair-like; resembling a hair in tenuity.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 37 All diaper'd or branched over with pure white capillary little veins. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit* Misc. (1711) 294 Certain capillary Nerves. 1742 H. BAKER *Microsc.* II. v. 86 This Dunghill-Water abounds..with a sort of capillary Eels, that are extreamly active. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 261 Capillary virgin silver. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 182 Lesser Helosciad, submerged leaves, with capillary segments.

3. Having a very minute or hair-like internal diameter; as a *capillary tube* or *vessel.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 142 Take a small Capillary Glass-pipe, or Tube, open at both ends. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 297 Rain-water .. meeting with capillary veins (as I may call them) or small pores [in the rocks]. 1742 H. BAKER *Microsc.* II. x. 132 The Blood .. in the minute Capillary Veins and Arteries. 1819 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* I. 191 The reason why the water between the two narrow plates of glass rises only to half the height it does in a capillary tube. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 16 A tube of glass ..which has a capillary bore.

4. Of, pertaining to, or taking place in, capillary vessels or capillaries. For *Capillary Attraction, Repulsion*, see those words.

1809 (*title*) An Examination of M. La Place's Theory of Capillary Action. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iv. 30 A drop of the fluid..will be retained by the force of capillary attraction. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 77/2 The capillary system ..becomes infinitely less extended.

† 5. See quots. *Obs.* (Cf. B. 3.)

c 1720 QUINCY (J.), Capillary, or capillaceous plants, are such as have no main stalk or stem, but grow to the ground, as hairs on the head; and which bear their seeds in little tufts or protuberances on the backside of their leaves. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Capillary plants amount to much the same with what are denominated acaulose plants.

B. *sb.*

† 1. Anything resembling a hair or collection of hairs. *Obs.*

1697 EVELYN *Numism.* vi. 214 As it were Capillaries, hairy Lines and tender Rays.

2. A capillary vessel. Cf. A. 3. *esp.* One of a number of extremely minute blood-vessels, in which the arterial circulation ends, and the venous begins.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 511 The capillary's of the Arteries, and Veins. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 56 Mercury..may justly be suspected of hurting the fine capillaries. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Phil.* II. xxi. 420 Secreted by the fine capilaries .. in the bodies of plants and animals. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* x. 406 Minute tubes, capillaries, which convey the blood to the tissues.

† 3. *Bot.* A name given apparently at first to the Maidenhair Fern, *Adiantum capillus Veneris* (in ancient Lat. *Capillus Veneris* and *herba capillaris*), and thence to other ferns or allied plants.

[1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxviii. 409 Apuleius calleth it Capillus Veneris, Capillaris, and Crinita.] 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 351 Some kinde of the capillaries, which are very small plants and only grow upon wals and stony places. 1692 RAY *Disc.* II. iv. (1732) 191 The leaves of Ferns and other Capillaries. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The ancients thought that the capillaries were all without seed.

† b. Any stemless or acaulous plant. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 217 All Fibrous Plants .. Also the Capillaries; Matricaria, Violets, Primroses, etc. may now be transplanted. 1675— *Terra* (1729) 45 Violets, Auricula, Primroses, and other Capillaries planted in Beds, or Bordures.

Hence † **Capi·llariness** = CAPILLARITY; † **Capilla·rious** *a.* = CAPILLARY; also **Capilla·rian** *a. nonce-wd.*

1775 ASH, *Capillariness*, the state of being capillary. [Also in mod. Dicts.] 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 252 Its..capillarious, fringy branches are divided into .. smaller ones. 1825 LAMB in *Life & Lett.* xv. (Wks. 1865) 443, I call all good Christians the Church, Capillarians and all.

Capillate (kæ·pilēt), *a.* [ad. L. *capillāt-us* hairy, f. *capill-us* hair: see -ATE 2.] Furnished with hair.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Capilla·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *capillātiōn-em*, f. *capillātus* hairy, f. *capillus* hair.] The state or condition of being hairy or hair-like; hence, *concr.* a. a hair-like blood-vessel, a capillary; b. a capillary fracture of the skull.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 110 Nor is the humour contained in smaller veines, or obscure capillations, but in a vesicle or little bladder. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Capillation*, hairiness, a making a thing hairy, or a causing hair to grow. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Capillation* .. is a Fracture in the Skull, so small that it can scarce be found, which yet often proves mortal. 1751 in CHAMBERS.

† **Capi·llature.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *capillātūra* in same sense.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Capillature*, a frizling of the hair, the bush of hair on the head. 1721-1800 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Capilliform (kăpi·lifōɹm). [f. L. *capill-us* + -FORM.] Having the form of a hair; hair-shaped.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 104 Long capilliform pedicels.

¶ **Capillitium** (kæpiliˈsiŏm). *Bot.* [a. L. *capillitium* the hair collectively, f. *capillus*.] Entangled filamentary matter in fungals, bearing sporidia. (*Treas. Bot.* 1866.)

1871 COOKE *Fungi* (1874) 34 The spinulose projections from the capillitium..are the remains of pedicels. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 255 The mass of slender filaments remains as a delicate Capillitium.

Capilloˈse, *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *capillōs-us* full of hair, f. *capillus*.] **A.** *adj.* Full of hair, hairy. In mod. Dicts.

B. *sb. Min.* A synonym (in Chapman 1843) for Millerite or sulphide of nickel, also called *capillary pyrites*. (Dana *Min.* 57.)

† Caˈpilmute, caˈbalmute. *Sc. Law. Obs.* [app. f. *capil*, CAPLE, CABLE horse + *mute*, MOOT, pleading, plea. The synonym *cattelmute* is f. CATTLE.] The form of legal action by which the owner of strayed or stolen cattle proved his ownership, and obtained restoration.

Quoniam Attachiamenta x. Note (Jam.) Forma controversiæ vulgo appellatur *capilmute, cabalmute*, vel *catteimute*; nam *mote* vel *mute* significat placitum, querelam, etc.

† Capilotaˈde. *Obs.* Also 7–8 **capirotade,** -adoe. [a. F. *capilotade*, formerly *capirotade*, in Rabelais *cabirotade*, ad. Sp. *capirotata* (cf. It. *capperottato*), according to Littré f. *capirote* hood, as if 'a dish with a hood', but Scheler and others doubt this.] A kind of dish (see quot.); *fig.* a cooked-up story, hash, medley.

1611 COTGR., *Capirotade*, Capirotadoe, or stued meat, compounded of Veale, Capon, Chicken, or Partridge, minced, spiced, and layed upon several beds of Cheese. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Capilotade*, a stew'd meat, compounded of the heads, legs, carcasses of Capons, Partridges, etc. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* III. ii, What a capilotade of a story's here! 1731–1800 BAILEY, *Capirotade*..Minc'd Meat.

Caping, *vbl. sb.*, see CAPE *v.*[1], 2, and COPING.

Capisten, obs. form of CAPSTAN.

† Capiˈstrate, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *capistrāt-* ppl. stem of *capistrāre* to halter, f. *capistrum* halter.] *trans.* 'To halter, muzzle, or tye' (Cockeram 1623).

Also 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

Capital (kæpităl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3 **capitale,** 5 **capital,** 6–7 **capitell, -el,** (7 **capitull, -ol**), 7– **capital.** [Answers to L. *capitell-um* in same sense (dim. of *caput* head, or rather of its dim. *capitulum*), and its representatives, It. *capitello*, OF. *capitel, chapitel*, now *chapiteau*; but from the beginning tending to confusion with the adj. CAPITAL, to which it is now assimilated. Italian influence favoured *capitel*(*l*) in the 17th c.]

1. The head or top of a column or pillar.

c 1290 *Land Cokaygne* 69 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 158 Þe pilers.. Wiþ harlas, and capitale Of grene jaspe and rede corale. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xxxvi. (1483) 83 The legges ben as it were pylers .. the knees ben the capitals and the feete the bases. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* B j b, In the Capitel, was set Voluta..for an ornature and garnishment of the Capitell. 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 629 From the Base, up to the Capitell. 1660 BLOOME *Archit.* E a, Corinthian Capitall. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 157 Four great Pillars .. adorned with Capitels..of brasse guilt. 1747 *Scheme Equip. Men of War* 60 On the Capitol, Victory, Trade, Peace and Plenty might be expressed. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. vii. 72 A capital is only the cornice of a column.

2. The head or cap of a chimney, crucible, etc.

1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 79 Such a Capital will wholly hinder the Wind from going into the Chimney. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Capital of a lanthorn .. Capital of a mill. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 148 An alembic, covered with its capital.

¶ **3.** A chapter of a book. (for CAPITLE.)

1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxvii, Holy St. Bernard in the rule of our..profession, hath said, in the fifty-ninth capital, etc.

Capital, *sb.*[2]: see B. under the adj.

Capital (kæpităl), *a.* and *sb.*[2] Forms: 3–4 **capitale,** 5–7 **capitall(e,** 5–6 **capytal(l,** 7 **capitoll,** 4– **capital.** [a. F. *capital* (12th c.), ad. L. *capitāl-is*, in legal and ecclesiastical use. The actual F. descendant of the L. word is *cheptel* (pronounced *chetel*).]

A. *adj.* **I.** Relating to the head.

† 1. Of or pertaining to the head or top. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 258 Wiðuten eddren capitalen þet bledden on his hefde. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* F j, Sparris..put ..by the maner of an hede, and ij syche sparris ionyt togedyr make a capitall sygne. 1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Batrachom.* 9 Their parts capitall They hid. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 383 His [the Serpent's] capital bruise. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xiii. 34 A Pillar Composed in the Capital part.

2. Affecting, or involving loss of, the head or life.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 184/3 To haue capytal sentence & be beheded. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. xii. (1588) 67 Capitall (or deadly) punishment is done sundry wayes. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 181/2 Cimon..narrowly escaped a capital sentence. 1868 *Spectator* 19 Dec. 1487 We never remember a capital verdict upon such insufficient evidence.

b. Punishable by death.

1526 FRITH *Purgat.* 201 Whosoever hath committed a capital crime. 1688 STRADLING *Serm.* (1692) 168 The Egyptians made it Capital to affirm that their God Apis was dead. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 154 Guilty of a capital crime. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvii. 330 It was capital to preach even in houses.

† c. Of persons: Dealing with capital crimes; also, capitally condemned. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 106 They, as Capytall Iudges, geue definytiue sentence of lyfe and death. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 60. 295 Putting capitall malefactors to death. 1644 PRYNNE *Check to Britan.* 4 An impenitent, obdurate, Capitall Delinquent.

† d. Fatal. *Obs.*

a 1626 BACON (J.) War, which is capital to thousands. 1701 COLLIER *M. Antoninus* II In the Reign of Adrian an excellency of almost any kind was sometimes Capital to the Owner.

e. *Roman Law.* Involving loss of civil rights.

1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1846) I. xiv. 289 The punishment of a libeller involved in it a *diminutio capitis*, and was thus in the Roman sense of the term capital.

† 3. Said of an enemy or enmity: Deadly, mortal. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 2 The lord off Iorne .. That wes capitale ennymy To the king. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 283 A capital enmyte lyke to haue endured for euer. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. III. 109 The Bishop was his capital Enemy. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. liv. 162 The capital enemy of their country.

4. *fig.* Of defects, errors, and the like: Fatal, vitally injurious, most serious, radical. (Passing into sense 6 d.)

1538 STARKEY *England* 128 You have notyd such [faults] as be most capytal. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxiii. (1887) 121 Immoderate exercise..a very capitall enemie to health. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 10 (1619) 429 It is more capitall to smite the master then a stranger. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. II. 34 Hannibal's stay at Capua was a capital blemish in his conduct. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, II. v. (1857) 249 In the outset, he seems to have fallen into a capital error.

II. Standing at the head. *lit.* and *fig.*

5. Of words and letters; † Standing at the head of a page, or at the beginning of a line or paragraph, initial (*obs.*). *Capital letters*: letters of the form and relative size used in this position.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* 8 This same bordure is devyded ..with 23 lettres capitals. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) IV. 299 The capitalle letters..expresse this sentence. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 84 The grete capitalle lettres of the bygynnynge..of the psalmes and chapytres..ben alle mayde fayre. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 9 It is easy for the C. Capitall to creepe in. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 11 June, To have the capitall words wrote with red ink. 1676 MOXON *Print. Lett.* 10 Use a Capital Letter..in all Proper Names. 1811 J. BANNATINE in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 429 One very modern improvement in writing and printing..dropping the capital letters, except in the beginning of sentences, etc.

6. Chief; head-: **a.** of persons. *arch.* or *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xix. 37 Of þis Lawch are thre capytale. 1461–83 *Liber Niger Edw. IV* in *Househ. Ord.* 73 This sergeaunt, capitall Buttler. 1530 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 293 Capital Sanctes under God of the aforsaid kirkes. 1614 T. ADAMS *Divel's Bang.* 213 Diseases, which be Deaths capitall Chirurgions. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1866/4 The Mayor, Aldermen, Bayliff, Capital Burgesses, and Commonalty of..Waymouth. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Capital lord* .. the lord of the fee. 1810 in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* 426 A Mayor, assisted by 18 capital burgesses.

b. of mansions, estates, towns, and cities. *Capital manor*; one held *in capite*, or directly from the King. *Capital messuage*: that occupied by the owner of a property containing several messuages. *Capital town* or *city* = CAPITAL *sb.* (see B. 2 below).

1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, v, The saide manour of Hampton courte shall .. be the chiefe and capitall place and parte of the saide honour of Hampton courte. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 125 From thence..to the capitoll towne of the Arachoisans, 515 miles. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* v. § 406. 175 The heire is not compellable to assigne unto his mother .. the capitall messuage which was his Fathers. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 924 Battering Engines bent to rase Som Capital City. *Ibid.* XI. 343 This had been Perhaps thy Capital Seate, from whence had spred All generations. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 214 The eldest son had the capital fee or principal feud of his father's possessions. 1774 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. 18 Chained in the cloister, or church, of some capital monastery. 1809 BAWDEN tr. *Domesday Bk.* 589 The Abbot of Westminster claims all this because the capital manor is given to St. Peter.

† c. of ships: 'Of the line'; first-rate. *Obs.*

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2397/4 The Capital Ships are off of Torbay about 4 Leagues from the Shore. 1766 SMOLLETT *Hist. Eng.* (1804) V. 248 Of these capital ships (those of the line), 17 were stationed in the East Indies.

d. of other things.

a 1535 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 85/2, Ii. capitall vyces, that is to wit enuye and couityce. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 44 Love ys the capitall affection in men and wemen. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 394 To win from me My capital secret. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. clxxxv. 189 The Last Supper, by Paul Veronese .. is reckoned his capital performance. 1872 R. W. DALE *Commandm.* 7 The old traditions..made Obedience the capital virtue of childhood.

e. *less strictly.* Main, leading, weighty, important, first-class.

1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 20 Several capital places in the sacred Writers. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* 182 These preparatory rules, generally necessary before any capital operation. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* I. i. 5 All history has a capital advantage over every work of fiction. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 47 He..espoused the daughter of a capital grocer. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* VI. (1870) 146 So capital and undeniable a proof of the author's talents.

7. In mod. use: Excellent, 'first-rate'. Often as an exclamation of approval.

1762 LD. RADNOR in *Priv. Lett. 1st Ld. Malmesbury* I. 85 The Hobbema is also a very capital picture. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* VI. (1809) 91 He clears every thing with his fore legs in a capital style. 1835 T. HOOK *G. Garney* I. ii, Nobody said capital, or even good, or even tolerable. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 26 He was a capital companion. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 100 Capital, Socrates; by the gods, that is truly good.

8. Of or pertaining to the original funds of a trader, company, or corporation; principal; *hence*, serving as a basis for financial and other operations.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4534/1 An Act for Enlarging the Capital Stock of the Bank of England. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. I. ix. 98 The capital stock of Great Britain was not diminished even by the enormous expense of the late war. 1825 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXII. 41 Compelled..to encroach largely upon its capital fund. 1884 LD. SELBORNE in *Law Rep.* 25 Chanc. Div. 689 She may commute into a capital sum..the benefit given to her..by way of annuity.

III. † **9.** *Capital lye*: the first or strongest alkaline solution employed in the process of soap-making. *Obs.* [Cf. F. *capitel* in same sense, med. L. *capitellum* 'aqua saponis *vel* lixivium', It. *capitello* 'lie to wash and skoure with' (Florio). So that strictly this is a distinct word.]

1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. *Soap*, The Magistral or Capital Lye .. is so strong, that an Egg will swim therein. 1731 BAILEY, *Capital Lees*, are the strong Lees, made by Soap-boilers from Pot-ashes.

B. *sb.* [Several elliptical uses of the adjective.]

1. A capital letter. Hence *To speak in capitals*: i. e. with emphasis. (Cf. A. 5.)

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, cxvii, Noe Character so small, But through that Glass appeares a Capitall. 1676 MOXON *Print. Lett.* 5 A, B, C, etc. are Capitals. 1733 SWIFT *On Poetry* 99 When in Capitals exprest, The dullest reader smokes the jest. 1871 L. W. LOCKHART *Fair to See* I. 4 (Hoppe) 'AND I AM!' cried Fuskisson, a little white ensign, speaking in large capitals, with a voice like a Jew's harp. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxviii. 147 The Service-book was amply decorated with pictorial capitals.

2. A capital town or city; the head town of a country, province or state.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 756 Pandæmonium, the high Capital Of Satan and his Peers. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 49 ¶ 4 He that, like Cæsar, would rather be the first man of a village, than the second in the capital of the world. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. ix. 115 § 2 A constant round from the capital to the watering place, and from the watering place to the capital.

3. A capital stock or fund. **a.** *Commerce.* The stock of a company, corporation, or individual with which they enter into business and on which profits or dividends are calculated; in a joint-stock company, it consists of the total sum of the contributions of the shareholders. **b.** *Pol. Econ.* The accumulated wealth of an individual, company, or community, used as a fund for carrying on fresh production; wealth in any form used to help in producing more wealth.

[1611 COTGR., *Capital*, wealth, worth; a stocke, a man's principall, or chiefe, substance.] 1630–9 WOTTON *Lett. & Treat.* 459 (K. O.) 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. (1847) 441/1 Such anticipations upon all kinds of receipts for monies borrowed and already spent, that they had no capital for future security. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Power given by Parliament to the South-Sea Company to increase their capital. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 51 You began ill .. You set up your trade without a capital. 1793 BENTHAM *Emancip. Col.* Wks. 1843 IV. 411 In proportion to the quantity of capital a country has at its disposal, will..be the quantity of its trade. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 442 The gentlemen of fortune turn their capitals into this channel. 1825 MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* II. ii. 73 The accumulation..of the produce of previous labour, or, as it is more commonly termed, of capital or stock. *Ibid.* 114 Credit..enables those who have capitals..to lend them to those who are desirous to obtain them. 1863 FENN *Eng. & For. Funds* 26 Bank Stock..is the capital of the Corporation of the Bank of England. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 54 The immense difficulty that it is for any human being without capital to ensure himself a living.

c. *Fixed capital*: that which remains in the owner's possession, as working cattle, tools, machinery, etc. *Circulating, floating capital*: that which is constantly changing hands or passing from one form into another, as goods, money, etc.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) I. II. i. 276 His capital is continually going from him in one shape, and returning to him in another. Such capitals .. may .. be called circulating capitals. 1825 MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* II. ii. 95 What could he do without the assistance of fixed capital or tools?

d. *fig.*; also phrase, *To make capital out of*: to turn to account.

1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* (1851) I. 28 To reject the accumulated mental capital of ages. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XXV. (1869) IV. 314 He tried to make..political capital out of the desolation of his house. 1865 MRS. RIDDELL *G. Geith* II. ii. 26 The quietest, most conciliating manners that ever a man made capital out of. 1885 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* i. 8 If you choose to make capital out of this accident.

4. *Fortif.* (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Capital*, the line .. drawn either from the angle of the Polygon to the point of the Bastion, or from the point of the Bastion to the middle of the Gorge. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl., Capital*.. is an imaginary line bisecting the salient angle of a work.

†5. (See quot.) *Obs.*
1799 G. Smith *Laborat.* I. 188 One part of capital or cream of clay.

Capital (kæ·pităl), *v.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To furnish or adorn with a capital.
1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* I. ix. § 29 They shod and capitaled the mouldings till they looked like a group of shafts.

Capitaled (kæ·pităld), *ppl. a.* [f. Capital *sb.* + -ed².] a. *Arch.* Furnished with a capital. b. Supplied with capital. (Chiefly in *comb.*)
1803 *Ann. Rev.* I. 383/1 The..sluggish proceedings of an under-capitaled community. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* I. i. § 17 All Romanesque, massy-capitaled buildings. 1853 C. Brontë *Villette* xx. (D.) The white column capitalled with gilding.

Capitalhood (kæ·pităl,hud). [f. Capital *sb.*² + -hood.] The condition of being a capital city.
1865 *Examiner* 25 Nov. 743 Her [Florence's] half forgotten dreams of capital-hood are more than realized.

Capitalism (kæ·pităli:z'm). [f. Capital *sb.*² + -ism.] The condition of possessing capital; the position of a capitalist; a system which favours the existence of capitalists.
1854 Thackeray *Newcomes* II. 75 The sense of capitalism sobered and dignified Paul de Florac. 1877 A. Douai *Better Times* (1884) 10 This institution of private capitalism is of a comparatively recent origin. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 6/1 A loophole for capitalism to creep in upon the primitive Christian communism.

Capitalist (kæ·pităli̯st). [f. Capital *sb.*² + -ist.] One who has accumulated capital; one who has capital available for employment in financial or industrial enterprises. Also *attrib.*
1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 529 A gross evil of these direct imposts is, that of moneyed men, or capitalists, escaping all taxation. 1823 Coleridge *Table-t.* 27 Apr., The poor-rates are the consideration paid by ..capitalists for having labour at demand. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* (1863) 95 The capitalist flourishes, he amasses immense wealth; we sink, lower and lower; lower than the beasts of burthen. 1857 J. B. Kinnear *Quest. for Refd. Parlt.* 213 The capitalist class.

Capitali·stic, *a.* [f. Capitalist + -ic.] Of or pertaining to capitalists.
1877 A. Douai *Better Times* (1884) 7 The offshoot of capitalistic production. 1884 *Christian Union* (*N.Y.*) 24 Apr. 290 The substitution of some form of co-operation in production and exchange for the capitalistic method.

Capitalization (kæ·pităləizē·ĭ·ʃən). [f. Capitalize + -ation.]
1. The action of converting into capital, or of representing an annual income or payment by its capital value.
1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 3/2 Her creditors..agreed to the capitalization of their overdue dividends. 1885 Sir H. Cotton in *Law Rep.* 30 Chanc. Div. 243 The profits .. were to be capitalized, and she was only to have the income arising from that capitalization.
2. Conversion into a capital city.
1865 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Oct. 10 Florence is being summarily subjected to the advantages of capitalization.
3. The action of printing in capitals.
1864 in Webster, etc.

Capitalize (kæ·pităləiz), *v.* [f. Capital *sb.*² + -ize.]
1. *trans.* To convert into capital.
1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* xxiii. (ed. 3) 307 Notes bearing interest, to be subsequently capitalised into a funded debt. 1885 Sir E. Kay in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 369/2 The company were authorised..to capitalise the reserved fund.
fig. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 241 They should teach us to capitalize our philosophy.
2. To convert (a periodical income or payment) into an equivalent capital sum; to compute or realize the present value of such a payment for a definite or indefinite length of time.
1856 *Times* 22 Jan., As to the project of capitalizing incomes, that is another affair. 1861 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. cxlv. 131 The hundred millions .. must be, as the term learnt in France I think is, *capitalized.*
3. To print in capitals. *nonce-use.*
1850 Whipple *Ess. & Rev.* II. 264 Capitalizing the names of abstract qualities.
Hence **Ca·pitalized** *ppl. a.*, **Capitalizer** (kæ·pităləi·zəɹ) *sb.*, **Ca·pitalizing** *vbl. sb.*
1853 Gladstone *Financ. Statem.* 33 The capitalized value of the income. 1880 *Atlantic Monthly* Dec. 849 The administrator of capital and labour is not a mere middleman; he is a capitalizer. 1882 W. B. Weeden *Soc. Law Labor* 28 Small farmers .. are almost always capitalizers. 1880 *Atlantic Monthly* Dec. 848 Capitalizing; that is the converting of capital and labour into more capital.

Capitalless (kæ·pităl,lès), *a.* [f. Capital *sb.* + -less.] Without capital; having no capital.
1866 Crump *Banking* ii. 65 Dishonest speculation which thoroughly bad and capitalless houses have practised.

Capitally (kæ·pităli), *adv.* [f. Capital *a.* + -ly ².] In a capital manner.
1. In a manner involving loss of life, as in *To punish* or *accuse capitally.*
1619 N. Brent tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent* (1676) 410 Those that are infected with Heresie ought to be proceeded against capitally. 1695 Bp. Patrick *Comm. Gen.* xlii. 15 He was punished capitally. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. v. 378 The people could not condemn, nor even try a man capitally. 1837 Thirlwall *Greece* IV. xxxv. 396 He was capitally impeached.
2. Fatally, seriously.
1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xv. c. 394 So capitally bad. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* II. 77 None but the Presumptuous, the Conceited, and the Thoughtless, err capitally. 1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* ix. 376 Those who are capitally .. in fault.
3. Principally, mainly, eminently, in an important degree.
1786 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) I. 586 The commerce..so far as it depended on that article, which was very capitally too. 1836 Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 304 Capitally fantastic, witty, and brilliant.
4. Excellently, admirably.
1750 Warburton *Julian* Wks. 1811 VIII. 99 The action too was capitally interesting. 1810 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1842) 191 Miss Baillie's play went off capitally here. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 331 You understand me capitally, Socrates.
5. In capital letters: in large characters.
1755 Young *Centaur* vi. Wks. IV. 259 In heaven's..effort for our welfare, is capitally written the Dignity of Man.

Ca·pitalness. [f. Capital *a.* + -ness.] The condition or fact of being capital.
1611 Cotgr., *Capitalité*, capitalnesse; or a capitall fact.

‖ **Capitan** (kapita·n, kæ·pităn). Also 8 capidan, (7–8 captain). [Sp. *capitan* Captain.] Mostly *attrib.*, as in *Capitan* (or *Captain*) *Pacha*, the chief admiral of the Turkish fleet. Hence *capitan galley* = next.
[1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2320/3 The Captain Bassa or Lord Admiral. 1707 *Ibid.* No. 4336/6 The Captain Pasha will go ..with the Gallies .. into the Archipelago.] 1755 Smollett *Quix.* (1803) II. 150, I rowed in the capitan galley of the Three Lanthorns at Navarino. 1835 Willis *Pencillings* II. v. 96 He was formerly capitan pasha, or admiral-in-chief of the fleet. *a* 1849 J. C. Mangan *Poems* (1859) 182 Many a Capitan, and bey.

‖ **Capitana** (kapitā·nă). [It., Sp., and Pg. *capitana* in same sense, prop. adj., fem. of *capitan, -o*, qualifying *nave* 'ship' or other word.] The chief or admiral's ship.
1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1988/1 The Capitana of the Gallies of Naples..was in a great storm cast away. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* II. v. 315 Algiers lost .. their Capitana or Admiral. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* II. iv. (1864) 87 Orders were given .. to take the direction of the capitana or admiral's ship.

Ca·pitanate. [ad. It. *capitanato.*] The office of a Capitano.
1818 J. C. Hobhouse *Hist. Illustr.* 523 Ye..were..injured first by what was called a Senate, then under the name of a Capitanate.

Capitan(e, obs. form of Captain.

‖ **Capitano** (kapitā·no). [It.; = Captain.] A captain, headman, or chief.
1611 Coryat *Crudities* 283 The Præfectus otherwise called the Capitano .. over all their [Venitian] forces. 1705 Addison *Italy* (1766) 87 The chief officers of the commonwealth are the two Capitaneos. 1779 Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 110, I made him a Capitano, by giving him a frock and drawers of chintz. 1847 Disraeli *Tancred* v. viii.

Capitanery, -ry: see Captainry.

Capitate (kæ·pite·t), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *capitāt-us* headed, f. *caput, capit-* head: cf. next, and see -ate² 2.]
1. Having a distinct head, knob-headed.
1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Gudgin, capitate and not capitate. 1807 J. E. Smith *Phys. Bot.* 274 [The Pistil] capitate, forming a little round head. 1848 Dana *Zooph.* 135 Tentacles long and capitate.
2. *Bot.* Having the inflorescence in a close terminal cluster or head, as in composite flowers.
1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 285 The capitate Herb, whose flowers are fistular. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* x. 103 Capitate flowers like the thistles. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* V. 298 Dense-headed Rush, or Capitate Rush.
Hence **Ca·pitated** *ppl. a.*, with same meaning.
1676 Grew *Anat. Flowers* App. § 15 Without Stalks, that is, Capitated, as in Scabious. 1763 Ehret in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 132 Having a globular or capitated stigma.

Capitate (kæ·pite·t), *v. Math.* [f. as prec.] (See quot.)
1884 Cayley *Mem. Semiinvariants* in *Amer. Jrnl. Math.* VII. 1. 10 We capitate a symbol by prefixing to it a number which is not less than the highest number contained in it: thus 552 may be capitated into 5552, 6552, etc.

Capitation (kæpitē·ĭ·ʃən). [ad. L. *capitātiōn-em* (sense 2), f. *caput, capit-* head, having the form of noun of action from a vb.; see prec. and -ation.]
1. The counting of heads or persons.
1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. 418 This law of capitation. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 360 For not performing the commandement of God concerning capitation.
2. a. The levying of a tax or charge by the head, i. e. upon each person. b. A tax or fee paid for each head; a poll tax. c. A payment or fee of so much per head from pupils, etc.
1641 Ewes (*title*), Speech, touching the Bill of a Capitation or Poll-money. 1696 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 156 To make the whole capitation about 5 millions. 1745 Fielding *True Patr.* Wks. 1775 IX. 317 Demanding two millions, to be immediately raised by capitation. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 281 According to the last capitation, there were 166,871 Jews in Poland .. who paid the tax. *Ibid.* 463 All other religions are..included in this system of toleration, on paying a certain capitation. *Mod.* The Head Master's salary, paid partly by a capitation on each pupil.
3. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *capitation-consumption, -tax*; also †**capitation-drugget, stuff,** etc. (see quots.); **capitation grant,** a grant of a certain sum for every person who fulfils certain conditions, as to a school for scholars who pass a test examination, to volunteers, etc.
1886 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Oct., We find..the average *capitation consumption of tobacco about 8 lb. 3 oz. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Capitation-Drugget*, a Cheap, Slight Stuff, called so from the Tax of that Name. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Mar., It would be quite possible to merge several of the existing grants [for education] into a single *capitation grant. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4031/4 Some Druggets, *Capitation Stuffs, and Shalloons. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* (1869) II. v. ii. 466 *Capitation taxes are levied at little expense. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. Indic* I. 132 A capitation tax upon pilgrims to the temple of Jagannath. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3740/4 An Olive *Capitation Wastcoat.

Capitative, *a.* [f. L. *capitat-* (see prec.) + -ive.] Reckoned by the head; 'per head'.
1879 Gladstone in *19th Cent.* Sept. 571 The capitative addition made by their population to our commerce.

† **Ca·pitaynate.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. *capitayn*, obs. f. Captain + -ate¹.] A captainship.
1593 Dee *Diary* (1842) 43 Jan. 7th I receyved letters from the Lord Lasky from his capitaynate in Livonia.

‖ **Ca·pite** (kæ·pitĭ). L., ablat. of *caput* head, occurring in the phrase *tenēre in capite* to hold (of the king) in chief; whence *tenant, tenure in capite*, and attrib. uses, as *capite-lands*, and the treatment of *capite* in Law Dicts. as 'The name of a tenure (abolished by *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, xxiv.), by which land was held immediately of the King, or of the crown'.
1616 Bullokar s.v. *Capite*, a tenure, when a man holdeth lands, immediately of the king as of his crowne. *a* 1626 Bacon *Use Com. Law* (1636) 39 If a man be seized of capite lands and soccage, he cannot devise but two parts of the whole. 1634 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 291 A single rood of capite-land will bring the whole estate into wardship. 1642 *Termes de la Ley* 46 Capite is a Tenure that holdeth immediatly of the King, as of his Crowne. 1755 in Johnson.

† **Capite-berne.** *Sc. Obs.* Also capy-. [app. f. *cappit*, Capped or Caped + Fr. '*berne* a kind of Moorish garment, or such a mantle as Irish gentlewomen weare' (Cotgr.).] Perh. a cape or hood.
1473 in *Acc. Ld. Treas. Scotl.* I. 29, ij½ elne of blak for a clok and capiteberne for the Quene. 1474 *Ibid.* 22, j½ elne of satyne to lyne a cipiberne of the Kingis clok. *Ibid.* 24, v quarteris of vellus to lyne a capitbirne for a riding gowne to the King.

Capitel(l, -ele, -il, obs. ff. Capital, Capitle.

Capitellate (kăpi·teleit), *a.* [f. L. *capitellum* (see next) + -ate² 2.] Furnished with a capitellum or small head; terminating in a small knob. Cf. Capitate.
1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 240 Stigma capitellate.

‖ **Capite·llum.** [L. dim. of *caput* (or its dim. *capitulum*) head.] A little head. In *Phys.* The rounded eminence on the outer surface of the lower end of the humerus or upper arm.
1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 148 A rounded prominence, called the capitellum, which joins the outer bone of the fore-arm or radius.

† **Ca·pitle.** *Obs.* Also 4–5 itil, -ytle, -itele. [a. ONF. *capitle* :—L. *capitulum*, dim. of *caput* head. Another form of Chapitle, chapter.]
1. ? A chapter; or ? a capital city.
1340 *Ayenb.* 43 Þe zenne of ham bet .. þurchaceþ þe stryfs and þe werres in cites oþer ine capiteles, oþer betuene þe heze men.
2. A chapter of a book (or the like).
1340 *Ayenb.* 1 Þise byeþ þe capiteles of þe boc uolzinde. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 134 As telliþ þe Gospel of Joon in þe same capitle. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* I. x. (1554) 20 b, In this Capitle (*ed.* 1558 chapitle) [Bochas] gan direct his stile To write the story. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 61 Capytle, or chapytle, or captur, *capitulum.*
3. A summary.
1382 Wyclif *Hebr.* viii. 1 Forsothe a capitle vpon tho thingis that ben seid. 1388 *Ibid.* (Gloss) A capitil, that is a schort comprehending of many thingis.

Capitol (kæ·pitǒl). Forms: 4 capitole, (-hole, -olye), 4–5 capit-, capytoile, -olie, 7 capitoll, 7– capitol. [ME. *capitolie, capitoile*, a. ONF. *capitolie*, Parisian *capitoile* (= It. *capitolio*), ad. L. *capitōlium*, a derivative of *caput* head. The mod.F. *capitole* and Eng. *capitol* are new adaptations of the L.]
1. Literally, A citadel on the head or top of a hill. *esp.* The great national temple of Rome, dedicated to Jupiter Optimus Maximus, on the Saturnian or Tarpeian (afterwards called Capitoline) Hill; sometimes applied to the whole hill including the *arx* or citadel.
1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 543 Syne in hys capitole wes he [Caesar] Throw thaim of his consaill priue, Slayne. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Monkes T.* 713 This Iulius to the capitolie [*v.r.* capitolye, capithole, capitoile] went. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 96 At Rome .. Appere .. In þe kydd capytoile before þe kyng selvyne. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 10 Brenus..wanne and conquerid to Rome, except the capitoile of Rome. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 36 Comes Cæsar to the Capitoll to morrow? 1671 Milton *P. R.* IV. 47 There the Capitol thou seest..On the Tarpeian rock. 1838 Arnold *Rome* I. 315 The commons in that revolution occupied the Capitol.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1630 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 29 The spotless sp'rits of light .. Greet their great victor in his capitol. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* 26 Triumphs not leading up into capitols, but up into the highest heavens. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Antiently the name capitol was..applied to all the principal temples, in most of the colonies.

2. *U. S.* 'The edifice occupied by the congress of the United States in their deliberations. Also, in some states, the state-house, or house in which the legislature holds its sessions' (Webster).

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 98 The president's house is situated at the opposite extremity of Pennsylvania avenue from the Capitol.

Hence **Capito'lian, Capi'toline** *a.*, of or pertaining to the Capitol; *Capitoline games*: games in honour of Capitoline Jove.

1618 Holyday *Juvenal* 142 He could not add the capitolian oaken garland to the Alban olive garland. *a* 1822 Shelley *Liberty* vii, Gold profaned thy capitolian throne. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 508 Ammonian Jove, or Capitoline, was seen. *a* 1789 Burney *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) II. i. 6 In the time of this Emperor [Constantine] .. the Capitoline games were abolished.

Capitol(l, obs. form of Capital.

Capitose (kæ·pitōu·s), *a.* [f. L. *caput, capit-* head + -ose.] **a.** Having a large head. **b.** Obstinate, headstrong. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Capitoul** (kapitul). [F. *capitoul*, a. Pr. *capitol*:—late L. *capitōlium*, for *capitulum* chapter, town-hall.] A name given to the municipal magistrates of Toulouse.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. 1756 Nugent *Gr. Tour* IV. 243 Their eschevins were called capitouls. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 347 The capitouls of Toulouse pretend to an extravagant antiquity.

† **Capitoulate.** *Obs.* Also capitolat, -ulate. [ad. Fr. *capitoulat*, f. *capitoul*: see prec.] **a.** The dignity of a capitoul. **b.** A ward or quarter of a city presided over by a capitoul.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 591 The Stats yeerely held in the Provinces, the Mairalties of townes, Shreevalties, Consulships, Capitolats, & Church-wardens, are as it were the forme of a Democraty. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Tholouse is now divided into eight capitulates or quarters.

Capitulant (kăpi·tiŭlănt). [a. F. *capitulant*, pr. pple. of *capituler* to Capitulate.] One who capitulates.

1839-57 Alison *Hist. Europe* xxvii. § 99 Gaining possession of the fortress which the capitulants held.

Capitular (kăpi·tiŭlăr), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med. L. *capitulār-is* adj., *capitulāre* sb., f. *capitulum* in its various senses: see below.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to an ecclesiastical chapter; governed by a chapter.

1611 Cotgr., *Capitulaire*, capitular; of, or belonging to, a chapter. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 36 That in a capitular action .. should be sent forth two Apostolical Briefs. 1747 Carte *Hist. Eng.* I. 787 Seizing the temporalities of bishops and capitular bodies. 1861 A. B. Hope *Eng. Cathedr.* 19th *C.* 182 Some of the old cathedrals had been served by chapters of canons, others by monks—all were hereafter to be capitular.

2. *Phys.* Of or pertaining to a terminal protuberance of bone. Cf. Capitulum 2.

1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 28 The first of these articular sources is termed 'capitular'. 1881 — *Cat* 37 One kind, attached to the centrum, are called capitular.

3. *Bot.* Growing in small heads, as the Dandelion does. 1846 Worcester cites Loudon; and in mod. Dicts

B. *sb.* [various elliptical uses of the adj.]

1. A member of an ecclesiastical chapter.

1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 201 The Chapter may..make Decrees and Statutes which shall bind the Chapter itself and all its Members or Capitulars. 1761 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* (1802) IV. 20 The dean of Strasburg .. the capitulars and domiciliars (capitularly assembled) .. all wished, etc.

2. = Capitulary B 2.

1660 Jer. Taylor *Rule Conscience* IV. i. (R.) The capitular of Charles the Great joyns dicing and drunkenness together. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., In these capitulars did the whole French jurisprudence antiently consist. 1809-10 Coleridge *Friend* (1818) I. 142 Nothing gives us a better notion of the .. French monarchy, than the third capitular of the year 811.

3. ? A law or statute of a chapter, or of an ecclesiastical council; a canon; also *fig.*

a 1667 Jer. Taylor *Serm.* (1678) 90 Our Blessed Saviour made those capitulars and canons of Religion. 1721-1800 Bailey, *Capitulars*, ordinances or injunctions of kings or bishops, about Ecclesiastical Affairs. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Capitular* or *capitulary*, denotes an act passed in a chapter, either of knights, canons, or religious.

4. ? A heading or title of a chapter.

1846-7 Maskell *Mon. Rit.* I. p. liv, Here must be mentioned a Capitular which not unfrequently is to be met with in MSS. of the New Testament in English .. 'Here begynnythe a rule, that tellith in whiche chapitris of the bible.. ye mown fynd the epistlis and the gospels'.

† **Capi'tularly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. Capitular *a.* + -ly 2.] In the form of, or as, a chapter.

1702 *Acc. Transact. Present Convocation* 5 The Dean and Prebendarys..meeting Capitularly in the Jerusalem Chamber. 1711 Swift *Let. Mr. St. John* 11 May (R.) You could do nothing but when all three were capitularly met. 1761 [see Capitular B. 1].

Capitulary (kăpi·tiŭlări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med. L. *capitulārius, -ium* in same senses; F. *capitulaire*. Cf. Capitular.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a chapter.

1774 T. Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. § 35 (R.) The register of the capitulary acts of York Cathedral. 1861 *Times* 23 May (*Milan*), The Capitulary Vicar has prohibited the clergy from taking part in the approaching national fête.

B. *sb.*

1. A member of an ecclesiastical chapter. ? *Obs.*

1694 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 298 The grand dean .. adjourned the chapter..and retired with 22 capitularies.

2. A collection of ordinances (in mod. L. called *capitula*), especially those made on their own authority by the Frankish kings.

1650 Elderfield *Tythes* 111 And the capitularies [say] that they were the vows of the faithful. 1747 Carte *Hist. Eng.* I. 240 Enjoined by the capitularies of Charlemagne. 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* iii. (1862) 54 We have also an ordinance of 829, the Capitulary of Worms. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. i. 10 Germany, except in the few Capitularies of the Frank sovereigns, has no central or common written law.

3. A heading, title, category.

1824-9 Landor *Imag. Conv., Southey & Porson* I. All that portion of our metre..ranged under the capitulary of lyric.

† **Capi'tulate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. med. L. *capitulāt-us*, pa. pple. of *capitulāre* 'capitulis aliquid distinguere' (Du Cange), to draw up under distinct heads, f. *capitulum* head of a discourse, chapter, title, dim. of *caput* head.] Reduced to heads; agreed or laid down in a number of distinct heads or items; stipulated.

1528 Gardiner in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. l. 99 It is capitulate between the king's highness and the French king to make actual war in Flaundres. 1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Ep.* (1577) 19 It was a law made and capitulate by the Lawyers. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxiv. vi. 512 It was capitulate and covenanted, that..the river Himera, etc.

Capitulate (kăpi·tiŭlēt), *v.* [f. prec. or on analogy of vbs. so formed: see -ate 3.]

† 1. *trans.* To draw up in chapters, or under heads or articles; to specify, enumerate. *Obs.*

1593 Lodge *Wm. Longbeard* Eij b, The lawes..which we capitulate at sea are not..used on lande. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* 600 The places of serpents abode being thus generally capitulated. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1678) 116. 1678 Marvell *Def. Howe* Wks. 1875 IV. 182 The Discourse ..capitulates that Mr. Howe should by efficacious intend infallibility, etc.

† b. *intr.*

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 81 For an assay .. of his pen, he capitulated on the births of monsters.

† 2. *intr.* To draw up articles of agreement; to arrange or propose terms; to treat, bargain, parley.

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 120 Percy, Northumberland, ..Mortimer, Capitulate against vs. 1618 Sir T. Lake in *Fortescue Papers* 38 He did not intend to capitulate with his Majesty. 1669 Baxter *Call Unconv.* 247 Think not to capitulate with Christ, and divide your heart betwixt him and the world. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) I. 220 The Spaniards .. capitulated day after day to prolong time. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 344 It had the appearance of meanly capitulating with you. 1815 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* XII. 355 We must not capitulate with mutiny in any shape. 1816 Southey *Ess.* (1832) I. 322 Those magistrates..who capitulated with the..agricultural rioters, and..acceded to the demands of a mob.

† b. With various constructions: To make conditions, stipulate, agree. *Obs.*

1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 965 Plemminius..did capitulate with Lepidus to render up the Town. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* IV. (1590) 432 To capitulate what tenements they should have. 1602 Segar *Hon. Mil. & Civil* III. xiii. 126 Two gentlemen capitulate to fight on horseback. 1715 De Foe *Hon. & Just.* (1841) 16, I capitulate for so much justice as to explain myself. 1818 Mrs. Shelley *Frankenst.* iv, The man who thus capitulated for his safety.

† 3. *trans.* a. To make terms about, agree upon the terms of; to formulate, arrange for, conclude. b. To make the subject of negotiation. *Obs.*

1593 Lodge *Wm. Longbeard* Fij b, A peace lately capitulated betwixt Dagobert, kinge of France and Grimoald. *a* 1649 Chas. I. *Wks.* 230 He had no Commission..to capitulate anything concerning Religion. 1661 Webster *Thracian Wonder* II. i, How dare you, sir, capitulate the cause?

4. *intr.* To make terms of surrender; to surrender or yield on stipulated terms, in opposition to surrendering at discretion. The ordinary use; said of a general, force, garrison, fortress, town, etc.

1689 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 547 The 12th, the duke of Gourdon beat a parly, and desired to capitulate. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* 4160/3 The Castle of Mittau began to capitulate the 14th instant. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, V. v. 439 Want of provisions quickly obliged Trevulci to capitulate. 1874 Bancroft *Footpr. Time* iii. 160 Washington..after defending himself one day, capitulates.

fig. 1714 *Spect.* No. 566 P 8, I still pursued, and, about two o'clock this afternoon, she thought fit to capitulate. 1841-4 Emerson *Wks.* (Bohn) I. 21, I am ashamed to think how easily we capitulate to badges and names.

b. *trans.* To surrender upon terms.

1847 R. Hamilton *Rew. & Punishm.* vi. (1853) 264 We cannot capitulate the premises. 1870 *Daily Tel.* 22 Sept., The new Minister..seems..disposed to the policy of capitulating France.

Hence **Capi'tulated** *ppl. a.* **Capi'tulating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 331 A Combate capitulated, that is to wit, a Combate, wherin are set downe .. diuers Articles or conditions, as to the manner of the battaile. 1654 Earl Orrery *Parthenissa* (1676) 281 This capitulating Traytor. 1753 Smollett *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 154/1 He put on his capitulating face.

Capitulation (kăpi·tiŭlē·ʃən). [a. F. *capitulation*, ad. med. L. *capitulātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *capitulāre* to draw up under heads.] The action of the verb Capitulate.

† 1. The action of arranging in chapters or heads; a portion of a work so arranged. *Obs.*

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Capitulation*, distinguishing by parts, bringing to hands [? heads].

2. A statement of the heads of a subject; summation, summary, enumeration; cf. *recapitulation.*

1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 15 This is the capitulation and summe of them [the conditions of a convention]. 1638 Heywood *Port Piety* 264, I should but spend paper in a meere capitulation of their names. 1882 Stevenson *Men & Bks.* 124 Capitulation is not description.

† 3. The making of terms, or of a bargain or agreement; stipulation. *Obs.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 298 In conuersation simple, in capitulation subtill and mistrustfull. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VI. (1843) 347/2. 1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. I. xii. 103 Appointing by capitulation what the pope should do.

† b. *pl.* Articles or terms of a treaty, stipulations, covenants, conditions. *Obs.*

1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 377 The capitulations which the Ephori sent unto him, were these. 1667 *Treaty* in Magens *Insurances* II. 530 The Kings of Great Britain and Spain shall .. keep .. all and singular the Capitulations in this present Treaty agreed. 1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. I. xxvii. 221 Soldiers .. had been paid for their service .. according to their capitulations. 1728 Morgan *Hist. Algiers* II. iv. 285 The Capitulations between his Imperial Majesty and his new Ally.

† c. An agreement on specified terms, a covenant, convention, treaty. *Obs.*

1535 Gardiner in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. II. lxv. 161 In case..any of them should swerve from any piece of the capitulation by force of the emperor. 1642 Bridge *Wound. Consc. Cured* § 4. 29 Then the Doctor comes to the matter of capitulation or covenant. 1691 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 212 The French at Mons had already broke their capitulation with the burghers. 1798 Dallas *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 459 The rights which descended to him in consequence of his father's original capitulation. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* VII. iv. (1864) 444 The terms of his [Columbus] original 'capitulation' with the crown.

d. *spec.* (*a.*) The agreement or conditions sworn to by the former German emperors at their election. (*b.*) The agreements made by the Swiss cantons with foreign powers respecting the regiments of Swiss who took service under them. (*c.*) The articles by which the Porte gave special immunities and privileges to French subjects; extended subsequently to those of other nations.

1622 *Prot. Princes* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* I. 74 As was agreed upon in the Capitulation Royal, and Fundamental Law of the Empire. 1756 Nugent *Gr. Tour* II. 26 Every Emperor is tied down at his coronation to some new articles, which are called terms of capitulation. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 472 European merchants live here in .. splendour and safety .. owing to particular capitulations with the Porte. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1876) I. viii. 116. 1872 Freeman *Growth Eng. Const.* 209 The system of military capitulations .. by the Cantons. 1884 Twiss *Law Nations* I. 463 It may be doubted whether the term 'Capitulations' came into use before the Treaty of 1535 between France and the Porte.

4. The making of terms for surrender; the action of surrendering to an enemy upon stipulated terms.

1650 Cromwell *Let.* 18 Dec. (Carlyle) The gentlemen you desire .. to treat and conclude of the capitulation. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, V. iv. 407 Clement .. was soon obliged to demand a capitulation. 1876 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* I. i. 17 In Greece to offer earth and water was the sign of capitulation. *Mod.* The capitulation of Metz.

b. The instrument containing the terms.

1793 Ld. Auckland *Corr.* III. 9, I..enclose the capitulations of Breda and Gertruydenberg. 1849-50 Alison *Hist. Europe* VIII. lv. § 34. 590 At daybreak the capitulation was signed.

Capi'tulator. [agent-noun in L. form, from Capitulate *v.*] One who capitulates.

1611 Cotgr., *Capituleur*, a capitulator. 1632 in Sherwood; 1846 in Worcester; and in mod. Dicts.

Capitulatory (kăpi·tiŭlătō·ri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ory.] Of or pertaining to capitulation; cf. *recapitulatory.*

1833 Lamb *Elia* (1860) 243 In their tedious genealogies, or their capitulatory brass monuments?

Capitule, -ull, obs. ff. Capitle, Capital.

‖ **Capitulum** (kăpi·tiŭlŏm). [L.; dim. of *caput* head.] A little head or knob.

1. *Eccl.* A short 'lesson' from Scripture.

1753 in Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1885 M'Crie *Sketches & Stud.* 29 The last page of the capitula of St. John's Gospel.

2. *Phys.* 'A protuberance of bone received into a hollow portion of another bone' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1755 in Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1881 Mivart *Cat* 37 They articulate with the heads, or the capitula, of the ribs.

3. *Bot.* 'A close head of sessile flowers. Also a term vaguely applied among fungals to the receptacle, pileus, or peridium' (*Treas. Bot.*).

1721-1800 Bailey, *Capitulum* [among Botanists] is the Head or Flowring Top of any Plant. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 106 The neutral florets..being quite open in very

many capitula. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Flowers* I. (ed. 4) 91 The flower-head or capitulum of such a plant as the daisy.

4. *Zool.* The body of a barnacle together with the case containing it; so called from its forming a head to the peduncle or foot-stalk.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 152 At its free extremity the peduncle bears the 'capitulum'.

Capivara, var. of CAPYBARA.

Capivi, var. of COPAIBA.

Capkin (kæ·pkin), *nonce-wd.* [f. CAP *sb.* + -KIN.] A little cap.

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 215 The small mannikins had .. thrown down their broad brown capkins.

Caplan, obs. form of CAPELIN.

Ca·ple, capul. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: *α.* 4–5 capel, 4–6 capil, 5 capylle, 5–6 capill, 6 capyl, 4–7 caple. *β.* 4–9 capul, 5 capulle, 5–6 capull. In Drayton **cauple.** [ME. *capel, -il, -yl, -ul,* corresponds to Icel. *kapall* (for *kapal-r*) nag, hack, mare; also to Ir. *capall, capull* horse, mare, Gael. *capall* mare, the relations between which are uncertain; the ultimate source is prob. L. *caball-us* horse, hack. See also CABALL, and its variants.

Not in Old Irish (Windisch): Manx has *cabbyl,* Welsh *ceffyl* (Davies, not in Pughe), Cornish *cevil, kevil, keffyl* (also in place names as *Nankevil, Penkevil*), Breton *caval* (in Lagadeuc's Catholicon 1499, and in Rostrenen 1732, not in Legonidec). These forms point to no common Celtic source, but to separate adoption from L., Norman Fr., and perh. Eng. The Irish *capall* was evidently directly from L. *caballus.* The Icelandic word is chiefly in ecclesiastical documents after 13th c., and may be directly from L., or perh. immed. through Irish. The immediate source of the ME. word is not determined.]

A horse: in ME. chiefly *poetical*; now only *dial.*

c 1290 *Land Cokaygne* 32 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 157 Hors, no capil, kowe, no ox. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1254 Þay wer cagged and kaȝt on capeles al bare. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 22 Þenne Concience on his Capul Carieth forþ Faste. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frere's T.* 254 Bothe hey and Cart and eek hise caples thre. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 61/2 Capul, or caple, horse, *caballus.* *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 114 The ane of 30w my Capill ta, The vther his [the king's] Coursour alswa. 1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict., Kephyll,* a capull. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. vii. 1365 *note,* Grasse and food, for sheepe, caples, and goats. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Warres* VI. l, Phœbus tooke his lab'ring Teame .. To wash his Cauples in the Ocean Streame. 1670 RAY *Proverbs* 48 It is time to yoke when the cart comes to the caples, *Cheshire.* 1799 R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 233 (Jam.) And hark! what capul nicker'd proud? 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXXVIII, I will get me..my neighbour Buthan's good capul.

2. A name for a hen. *rare.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 99 Sely Capyll, oure hen, both to and fro She kakyls.

Caple, variant of CAPEL.

Capleyne, obs. form of CAPELINE.

Caplin, capling (kæ·plin, -liŋ). [f. CAP.] The cap of leather on a flail, through which the thongs pass that connect the swingel and staff.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 333/1 The Cap-lings .. of a Flail or Threshal .. are the strong double Leathers made fast to the top of the Hand-staff and the top of the Swiple. 1704 in WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. *Flail.* 1727 in BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Flail.*

Caplin, -ling, var. of CAPELIN, a small fish.

Capnite (kæ·pnəit). *Min.* [in Ger. *Kapnit* (Breithaupt 1841), f. *Kapnik* (in Hungary) + -ITE.] A variety of Smithsonite, containing carbonate of iron. 1868 in DANA *Min.*

Capnomancy (kæ·pnɒmænsi). [f. Gr. *καπνός* smoke + *μαντεία* divination. Cf. F. *capnomancie* (in 16th c. *capnomantie.*] Divination by smoke.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* 294 Divination .. was done..by smoake, Capnomancy. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) Pref., Those thin and curious arts, capnomancy, augury, Sooth saying. 1883 STEWART *Neth. Lochaber* XXXIV. 206 In books on..divination it is called Capnomancy.

Capnomor (kæ·pnɒmɒɹ). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *καπνός* smoke + (?) *μόρα,* Doric for *μοῖρα* part.] A colourless transparent oil of peculiar smell, one of the constituents of smoke, obtained from wood-tar.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 736 Capnomore .. was discovered by Reichenbach,..and was so named by him ..because it exists in the smoke of organic bodies. 1863–79 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 741 Capnomor is contained, together with creosote and another oil, in the portion of wood-tar which is soluble in potash.

‖ **Ca·poc.** 'A fine short-stapled cotton wool, used in India for stuffing cushions and lining palanquins, etc.' (Simmonds 1858). See KAPOK.

1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 817 Capoc (a sort of very fine Cotton).

† **Capo·che,** *v. trans. Obs. rare*⁻¹. Meaning uncertain: Johnson suggests 'perhaps to strip off the hood', f. CAPOUCHE; it might also be a sportive use of CABOCHE *v.*

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. II. 529 We still have .. Capoched [*ed.* 1689 *has* o'er-reach'd] your Rabbins of the Synod And snapt their Canons with a Why-not.

‖ **Capo·cchia.** [It.; fem. of *capocchio* silly, simple (*capoccio, capocchio* 'shallow skonce, loggerhead' Florio); lit. 'blockhead', f. *capo* head.] Theobald's correction of the reading *chipochia,* in

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. ii. 13 (Fol. 1) Alas poore wretch: a poore chipochia.

Capon (kē·pən), *sb.* Forms: 1, 3 **capun,** 4 **capoun, (kapoun, chapon),** 4–6 **capone,** 5 **capun(e, (capvne), capoone,** 4– **capon.** [OE. *capun,* ad. L. *capōn-em* in same sense, whence also ONF. *capun, capon* (F. *chapon,* Pr. and Sp. *capon,* It. *cappone*), which prob. reinforced the Eng. word.]

1. A castrated cock.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 132 *Capo,* capun. *Gallinaccus,* capun. *c* 1250 *Bestiary* 390 in *O. E. Misc.* 13 Đe coc and te capun. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 260 Bute he also capun beo idiȝt. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IV. 38 For a dozeine chickenes Or as many capones. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xviii. (1495) 425 The capon is a cocke made as it were female by keruynge away of his gendringe stones. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* 26 He..hadde to fore hym as fatte capone as a man myght fynde. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* I. (1603) 11 Is made fat with daintie and delicate fare like a capon. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 154 The Iustice In faire round belly, with good Capon lin'd. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) III. 26 (D.) To truck..justice for fat capons to be delivered before dinner. 1847 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 161 On capons fine they daily dine. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* x. 216 Some fine fat capons.

b. formerly used in payment of rent in kind.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII,* xl. Preamb., xl. acres of wood xl*ti.* rent and the rent of L. capons. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccccxlvii. 789 They gadered vp the rentes, as Capons, and other thynges in his townes.

c. as a type of dullness, and a term of reproach.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 307 b, [He] came flynging home to Roome again as wyse as a capon. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 11 Some [men] are capones by kinde, and so blunt by nature, that no arte at all can whet them. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 32 Mome,..Capon, Coxcombe, Idiot, Patch.

† **2.** *transf.* A eunuch.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 279 Of a 1000 such capons who addict themselues to their booke, none attaineth to anie perfection, euen in musicke (which is their ordinarie profession). 1605 *Tryall Chev.* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 289. 1691 D'URFEY *All for Money* 65 If there be a Capon in Christendom, I'll make thee one.

3. Humorously applied to various fish; *esp.* a red-herring.

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Hundred of Berkeley* (1885) 319 The Sole wee call our Seuerne Capon. 1699 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Yarmouth-Capon,* a Red Herring. 1719 RAMSAY *Hamilton* ii. iii, A Glasgow capon and a fadge Ye thought a feast. 1818 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* iv, Each to his jaws A good Crail's capon holds [*note* 'a dried haddock']. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Capon,* a red-herring. *Kent.*

† **4.** A billet-doux. Cf. F. *poulet* 'a chicken; also, a loue-letter, or loue-message' (Cotgr.). *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 56 O thy letter, thy letter .. Boyet, you can carue, Breake vp this Capon.

5. *Comb.,* as *capon-broth, -flesh; capon-crammed, -like, -lined* adjs.; **capon-beer,** ? capon-broth made with beer; **capon-bell,** the passing-bell (Halliwell cites Dekker); † **capon-cote,** a house for keeping capons; **capon-justice,** a corrupt magistrate who is bribed by gifts of capons; **capon-money,** money in commutation of a payment of capons; † **capon's-feather,** the feather of a capon; also, Common Columbine (*Aquilegia vulgaris*); † **capon's-tail,** a plant, *Valeriana pyrenaica*; **capon's-tail grass,** *Festuca Myurus* (Britten and Holland).

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 411 Drink incorporate with Flesh or roots (as in *Capon-beer &c.) will nourish more easily. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 78 If the Alderman thought that an impossibility, he was certainly far gone in *Capon-broth. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 136 Hue hadde a childe in the *chapon-cote. 1597 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. ii. 1214 His mawe must be *Capon crambd each day. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Hist. Ref.* (1849) I. 212 (D.) Salcot of Salisbury [otherwise called Capon] .. redeems his peace .. by making long leases of the best of his farms and manors; known afterwards most commonly by the name of *Capon's feathers. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Capon's-feather,* the herb columbine. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 662 *Caro spadonia,* *capuneflesche. *Caro caponina,* caponflesche. *a* 1639 WARD *Serm.* (1862) 128 (D.) Judges that judge for reward, and say with shame, 'Bring you', such as the country calls *capon justices. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 150 A portly, *capon-lined burgomaster. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5246/3 In Arrear to the Corporation of Portsmouth, for Town-Rents, Reliefs, *Capon-Money or other Dues. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes,* Phu is called in englishe setwal, of other some *Capones tayle. 1598 FLORIO, *Amantilla,* the herbe Valerian, Capons taile or Setwall. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. xxii. 29 My friend..gave it the title..*Capons-taile Gracce.

Ca·pon, *v.* [f. prec.; = F. *chaponner.*] *trans.* To make a capon of; to castrate. Hence **Ca·poned** *ppl. a.,* **Ca·poning** *vbl. sb.*

1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* I. i, Had it been discovered, I had been caponed. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 184 Nothing but a Capon'd, a thing unman'd, could ever, etc. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal's Sat.* VI. 487. 1886 *N. Zealand Her.* 1 June 2/6 The caponing of male fowl birds.

† **Ca·ponet.** *Obs.* [f. CAPON + -ET; prob. OF; mod.F. has *chaponneau.*] A little or young capon.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 93 A caponet, of capon, *capunculus.* 1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* (1842) 21 To shelter the scorcht caponet or hen. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lix. (1737) 243 Caponets, Caviar and Toast.

Caponier (kæpŏnī·ɹ). Also **caponiere, caponnière, kaponier.** [a. F. *caponnière,* ad. Sp. *caponera* in same sense; orig. a capon-cote or mews, f. *capon* CAPON. Many modern writers have used the French form.]

'A covered passage across the ditch of a fortified place, for the purpose either of sheltering communication with outworks or of affording a flanking fire to the ditch in which it stands' (Stocqueler *Mil. Dict.* 1853).

1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1858/6 A Retrenchment .. which we still maintain, to cover the Caponiers we have in the Ditch. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Caponniere.* 1772 SIMES *Mil. Guide, Caponier.* 1830 E. CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc., Caponière.* 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. v. 364 Of its eight angles, every other one was supplied with a little bastion or caponiere. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 138/2 Kaponiers are large casemated masonry buildings for the defence of the ditches of permanent works on the polygonal system. 1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 6 Feb., Strong caponiers for flanking the ditches.

Caponize (kē·pənəiz), *v.* [f. CAPON *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make a capon of; to castrate.

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* IV. ii. 180 [To] dishonour a Cock of his spurrs: that is to Caponize the gallant spirit of the Creature. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 140 These bustards may likewise be caponiz'd, as well as turkeys, to make them larger. 1859 R. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. R. G. S.* XXIX. 350 The habit of caponizing cattle and poultry prevailed..before the arrival of the Arabs.

Capoone, obs. form of CAPON.

‖ **Caporal** (kapɒra·l). [a. Sp. and F. *caporal.*]

† **1.** A corporal. (*Sp.*)

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 23 Of the best approued souldiers to chuse for Caporals. *Ibid.* Gloss. 249 Cabo de esquadra or Caporall, a Spanish word, is the head or chiefe vnder the Captaine of a small number of souldiers.

2. A kind of (superior) tobacco. (*Fr.*)

1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxix. (1885) 680 Couldn't find a bit of tobacco fit to smoke till we came to Strasburg, where I got some Caporal.

Caporcianite (kăpɒ·ɹsĭănəit). *Min.* [f. Monte de Caporciano in Tuscany + -ITE.] A variety of Laumontite.

1868 DANA *Min.* 399 Caporcianite occurs in pearly monoclinic crystals of a flesh-red color.

Capot (kăpɒ·t, formerly kæ·pət), *sb.*[1] Also 7 **capet.** [a. F. *capot* (*t* always mute) 'said of the player who fails to make a trick', also 'the stroke by which a player is made *capot*' (Littré).]

In *Piquet.* The winning of all the tricks by one player (which scores 40).

1651 *Royall Game Picquet* 32 Which of them soever wins all the Cards,..he shall reckon Fourty; and this is called a Capot. 1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* vi. (1676) 87 (*Picket*) A Capet. 1700 FARQUHAR *Const. Couple* II. ii. i, The Capot at Piquet. 1823 LAMB *Elia, Mrs. Battle* (1853) 55 She would ridicule the pedantry of the terms—such as pique—repique—the capot—they savoured (she thought) of affectation.

‖ **Capot** (kapo), *sb.*[2] [a. F. *capot,* dim. of *cape* CAPE.] = CAPOTE.

1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 195 Wrapped in their thick capots or loose coats. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* (1849) 47 They wear a capot or surcoat, made of a blanket.

Capot (kăpɒ·t), *v.* [f. CAPOT *sb.*[1]: formerly accented on first syllable.] *trans.* In *Piquet.* To score a capot against, to win all the tricks from.

1651 *Royall Game Picquet* 41 And so by this meanes he come to be Capotted. 1659 *Shuffling, Cutting, & Deal.* 3, I have thrown out all my best Cards .. so I may very well be capetted. 1700 FARQUHAR *Const. Couple* II. i. i, I have capotted her my self two or three times in an evening. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* x, He hazarded everything for the chance of piqueing, repiqueing, or capoting his adversary.

b. *transf.* To 'score off' (a person) heavily. Also as an imprecation *Capot me!*

1649 DR. DENTON to *Sir R. Verney* 15 Oct., If it be to come in by a Privy Seal .. I doubt you will be capotted. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. i, Capot me, but those lads abroad are pretty fellows.

Ca·potaine, *a.* [? Fr.] perh. = CAPOTE 2.

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxiii, She laid aside her travelling cloak and capotaine hat.

Capote (kăpō·t). [a. F. *capote,* a fem. form, answering to *capot* masc., dim. of *cape* CAPE.]

1. a. A long shaggy cloak or overcoat with a hood, worn by soldiers, sailors, travellers, etc. **b.** A long mantle reaching to the feet, worn by women.

1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lii, The little shepherd in his white capote. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 76 Emerging .. like spectres from the hatchways, in capotes and blankets. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 299 The ladies came down, pretty capotes on. 1857 EMERSON *Poems* 97 Frocks and blouses, capes, capotes. 1877 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. vi. 94 His troops in their sombre capotes.

2. A close-fitting hat of cap-like form.

1882 *Society* 14 Oct. 24/1 Some of the *capôtes* have had their dimensions reduced to such a degree as to attain merely the form of a skull-cap. 1886 *St. James's Gaz.* 25 Sept. 11/1 New bonnet and capote shapes.

† **Capou·ch.** *Obs.* A variant of CAPUCHE, a hood or cowl.

1592 CHETTLE *Kinde-Harts Dr.* (1841) 47 Conueying a massy sault vnder his capouch. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Capouche,* a coul, hood or cover for the head. 1742 JARVIS *Quix.* I. IV. xxix. (1885) 171 He..put on him a grey capouch. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II, *Capitium,* as some say, a hood, a capouch.

Capoun, obs. form of CAPON.

Cappadine (kæ·pădin, -dēn). [perhaps from CAPADE.] 'A sort of silk flock or waste obtained

from the cocoon after the silk has been reeled off' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

1678 PHILLIPS, *Cappadine*, is a kind of Silk whereof the shagg of some kind of Ruggs is made. 1721 in BAILEY.

† Cappado·chio. *Obs.* Also CAPERDEWSIE, -DOCHY, q. v. [Nares suggested 'a corruption of Cappadocia', of which country 'the king, says Horace, was rich in slaves, but had little money'. But this reason seems far-fetched.] 'A cant name for prison' (Nares); perhaps rather, the stocks.

1607 W. S. *Puritan* in *Supp. Shaks.* II. 510 (N.) How, captain Idle? my old aunts son, my dear kinsman, in Cappadochio?

Cappagh (kæ·pă). A place near Cork, in Ireland; whence *Cappagh* or *Cappah brown*, a brown pigment, consisting of a bituminous earth coloured by oxide of manganese and iron; manganese brown.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 896 Vandyke, Cappah .. and Cologne Browns.

Cap-paper (kæ·pˌipē·pəɹ). [See below.]

1. A kind of wrapping paper: the precise application has apparently varied from time to time.

1577 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 269, Vj quare of capp paper, xijd., xij quaire of paper. 1583 J. HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 6 (N.) Packe paper or cap-paper, such paper as mercers..use to wrappe their ware in. 1634 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 65, 4 quire of cappe paper to pack up ye plate, oo oi 04. 1693 ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 973 Cap paper or brown paper, wherein grocers wrap their ware. 1745 STUKELEY *Corr.* I. 371 Send it to me by the carrier, tyed up in a bit of cap-paper. *a* 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* IV. xxiv. 92 She was offering to Henry a small parcel contained in cap-paper. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cap-paper*, a whity-brown, thin paper, such as milliners fold their wares in.

† 2. Used as filter-paper. *Obs.*

1634 BATE *Myst. Nature & Art* 30 Strain them through a cap paper. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Glasse Funnel lin'd with Cap-paper. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v. *Caustick*, Then filtrate through Cap-paper. 1788 WITHERING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 321 Saturated with vegetable alkali it converted cap paper into touch paper.

3. A size or kind of writing paper.

1854 LANDOR *Lett. American* 52 Meanwhile on what cap-paper were employed the unseasoned crow-quills of the Continent! 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 494. 1874 KNIGHT *Mech. Dict., Cap-paper*, 1. a kind of writing paper. Ruled with blue lines, and folding on the back, it is foolscap; with red lines to form a margin on the left hand, and made to fold on the top, it is legal cap. 2. A size of paper from 7½×12 to 8½×14.

[Probably, senses 1 and 3 are quite distinct in origin. Sense 1 has been conjectured to have originated in the use to which the paper was put, as a 'cap' to hold groceries, or as the material for the paper caps of workmen. Sense 3 may have been named from the watermark of a cap, employed to indicate a certain size. Cf. also FOOLSCAP.]

† Ca·ppard, *a. Obs.* [Cf. CAPERATE.]

1653 PLAT *Gard. Eden* 110 A Peare..graffed upon a white thorn will be small, hard, cappard, and spotted.

Capparid (kæ·părid). *Bot.* [f. L. *capparis* the caper: see -ID.] A plant akin to the Caper; one of the *Capparidaceæ*.

Capparida·ceous, *a.*, of the natural order Capparidaceæ, of which the Caper is the type. [*Capparidaceæ* is erroneously formed for *Capparaceæ*.]

1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl.* xii. (1873) I. 316 A species of Capparidaceous fruit.

Capped, capt (kæpt), *ppl. a.* [f. CAP *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Provided with or wearing a cap, either as an article of dress, or of defensive armour.

c 1370 WYCLIF *Agst. Begg. Friers* (1608) 30 Capped Friars, that beene called Maisters of Divinitie. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 107 Aske thi cappid maistres. 1587 FULWELL *Like will to L.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 321 Where learn'd you to stand capp'd before a judge? 1667 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. x. (1743) 243 Anciently it was not permitted to any Subject to be so much as capped in presence of the King of England. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xvi. 269 Crowds of white-capped laundresses.

b. Having a natural cap or head-covering.

1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Fishing Flies*, The Steel-Fly..capt about with the Feathers of a Peacocks-tail. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) *s.* v. *Lark*, The capped, or chit, lark.

c. *fig.*

1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. VI. i. 150 The friar .. went capped with the name of Brother Brimstone ever after.

2. Covered on the top as with a cap; crowned.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. 152 The Clowd-capt Towres. 1665 BOYLE *Exp. Hist. Cold* xix. (R.) Savoy, and the neighbouring countries..have mountains almost perpetually capped with snow. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lxxxvi, Darken'd Jura, whose capt heights appear Precipitously steep. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 25 London clay capped by Lower Bagshot sand.

b. *fig.*

c 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 624 Great fraud .. Cappit with quyet conceit. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men* iv. *Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 338 You are bottomed and capped and wrapped in delusions.

c. Having the surface caked or hardened into a crust. *dial.*

1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* III. i. 78 (E. D. S.) When heavy rains presently succeed..the surface is apt to become what we call capped. 1807 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) II. 89 He found the surface slightly bound (called here capt).

3. Fitted with a cap, as a ship's mast with protective covering, a loadstone with a piece of steel or magnetic iron, a fire-arm with a percussion cap.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 38 A payr of capped Sheffeld kniuez. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 3 Artificially capped and armed with steele, or iron. 1667 H. OLDENBURG in *Phil. Trans.* II. 423 The two pieces [of Load-stone]..uncapped as well as capped. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* iv. 38 The Load-stone vigorous..and well capped. 1803 *Naval Chron.* IX. 329 All the lower and upper masts up, capped, rigged over head. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 23 Sept. 4/2 The muzzle-loading rifle was also loaded and capped.

4. Of a horse's hocks: Having a swollen appearance, as if covered with a cap. Cf. CAPELET.

1831 YOUATT *Horse* xvii. (1847) 366 Capped Hock .. is seldom accompanied by lameness. *Ibid.* (1872) 392 A horse .. with a capped hock is regarded with a suspicious eye.

5. *dial.* Puzzled, beaten.

6. **Capped Quartz,** a variety of crystallized quartz, embedded in a matrix of compact quartz.

Capped, cappit, Sc. var. of COPPED, crabbed.

Cappe·lenite. *Min.* A silico-borate of yttrium and barium, from Norway.

1886 *Amer. Jrnl. Science* Mar. 230 Cappelenite occurs in hexagonal crystals of a brown color.

Cappeline, var. of CAPELINE.

Capper (kæ·pəɹ), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **cappar.** [f. CAP *sb.* and *v.* + -ER[1].]

† 1. A capmaker. *Obs.*

1389 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 12 Philippo atte Vyne, Cappere, ciui Londonie. 1488-9 *Act 4 Hen. VII*, ix, No hatter nor capper..[shall] put to sell any hatte .. above the price of xx*d.* 1574 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 158 Richarde Philipes, capper. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 14 He .. bryngeth wyth him .. a Capper of the same towne. 1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 162 The benefit that may come..to the Cappers of Bewdley. 1805 LUCOCK *Nat. Wool* 67 In the reign of Elizabeth the cappers made a violent struggle to counteract the trade of their rivals.

2. One who caps; in various senses of the verb.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xviii. (1617) 320 A thousand flatterers, and as many crouchers and cappers. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* 100 An excellent capper of verses. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Capper*, an extinguisher.

3. *dial.* A person or thing who 'caps' or 'beats' all others; a thing which 'beats' one's comprehension.

1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* (1840) 13 Nea yan knas what it means, it's a capper. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* 52 Then at dancin, O he was a capper! 1868 E. WAUGH in *Lanc. Gloss.* That's a capper of a tale, as heaw! 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* It's a capper wheear mah knife's gone teeah.

Capper, Sc. var. of COPPER.

Capper-: See CAPER-.

Cappie (kæ·pi). *Sc.* [dim. of CAP *sb.*3]

1. A small drinking vessel.

1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xiv, I think ye hae been at the wee cappie this morning.

2. 'A kind of beer between table-beer and ale, formerly drunk by the middling classes' (Jamieson).

Capping (kæ·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CAP *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. CAP in various senses.

1592 GREENE *Groatsw. Wit* (1617) 3 Schollers .. receiued (after long capping and reuerence) a sixepenny reward. 1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* I. iv. (Arb.) 17 Letts leaue this capping of rimes. 1717 DE FOE *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. 45 The Bishop..would have proved that Capping, or pulling off the Hat, and kneeling, were synonimous. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xvi. (1880) I. 225 To be swamped in the capping of impromptu verses. 1883 *Athenæum* 3 Nov. 564/1 A capping of the Cervantic with the Rabelaisian spirit. 1885 M. PATTISON *Mem.* 57 In the thought of how I ought to perform my first act of 'capping' I omitted the ceremony altogether.

b. *spec.* The putting of a gun-cap upon a gun, etc. Also *attrib.*

1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 34 Bring the firelock down to the capping position. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 345 A capping system..entails a loss of not less than fifty per cent. in rapidity. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 105 The best capping breech-loader ever invented.

c. The ceremony of conferring a University degree in Scotland.

2. Cap-making; the capper's trade.

1662 FULLER *Worthies, Wales* 49 Capping anciently set fifteen distinct Callings on work.

3. That with which anything is capped, covered at the top, or overlaid.

1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (1743) 207 Under its Capping of fresh Malt. 1788 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 374 The upper plate of lead which served as a capping to the junction of the hip with the ridge of the roof. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* 409 It is here without that great capping of the oolitic group. 1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* 316 A truncated pillar .. with base and capping. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 25 The capping of sand .. of insignificant thickness.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *capping-sheaf, -stone*; **capping-leather,** leather from which the upper leather of a shoe is made; **capping-plane** (*joinery*), a plane for working the upper surface of the balustrade on a staircase; **capping-woollen,** woollen stuff for cap-making.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 142 *Cappinge leather is soe deare. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) **Capping-sheaves*, the hood-sheaves of a 'stook' of corn. **Capping-stones*, the coping stones of a wall or other building. 1555 *Fardle Facions* II. ix. 198 Rounde about these sparres thei straine *cappyng wollen.

Capping (kæ·piŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. CAP *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That caps, that makes an obeisance.

1602 BRETON *Mother's Bless.* lxii. (D.) A smoothing tongue, a capping knee.

Cappuce, obs. form of CAPUCHE.

Cappy (kæ·pi), *a.* [f. CAP *sb.* + -Y[1].] Characterized by a cap; like a cap.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 24 June 758/1 Hairless and cappy age. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* i. 10 Cappy headdress.

† Ca·ppy-hole. *Sc.* Also **capie-hole, coppihool, coppiehoall.** A school-boys' game, in which the object is to throw a marble into a hole.

1605 *Session Rec. Ayr* 24 Mar., To summon Thomas Smal for playing at ye coppihool in the Kirk-door. *c* 1675 A. PEDEN *Lord's Trump.* (Jam.) Adam played it [this stock] at the Capie-hole one morning with the Devil at two or three throws at the game. 1722 *Life Sc. Rogue* 7 in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1870) II. 304, I was..readier at..Cappy Hole than at my Book.

Caprate (kæ·preit). *Chem.* [f. CAPR-IC + -ATE[4].] A salt of capric acid.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 273/1 In order to procure capric acid, caprate of barytes is first obtained. 1863-79 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 742 The caprates are mostly difficultly soluble in water.

Capreall, capreol, obs. forms of CAPRIOLE.

Caprel, corruption of CAPRIOLE.

† Ca·preol(e. *Obs.* [ad. L. *capreolus* (in same senses), dim. of *capreus* roe, f. *caper* goat.]

1. A kind of deer; a roebuck or variety of it.

1655 MOUFET & BENN. *Health's Improv.* (1746) 155 Of all Venison, Roebuck and Capreol beareth away the Bell.

2. A tendril. [Cf. It. *capriolo.*]

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xxx. 589 A kind of Cucumber..full of Capreoles or clasping tendrelles. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s. v. *Sallet*, The Capreols, Tendrels and Claspers of Vines.

Capreolate (kæ·priŏleit, kăprī·ŏleit), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. **capreolāt-us* (cf. *capreolātim*), f. *capreolus*: see CAPREOL.] Furnished with tendrils.

1737-59 MILLER *Gard. Dict., Capreolate plants* .. such plants as twist and climb upon others, by means of Tendrils. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 401 *Capréolate*, bearing a tendril.

Capreoline (kăprī·ŏlin), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *capreol-us* roebuck + -INE.] Of or belonging to the genus Capreolus of Cervidæ.

1835 SWAINSON *Quadrupeds* § 299 The Capreoline group is formed to contain the roebucks.

Capres, obs. form of CAPER *sb.*[1]

† Capret. *Obs.* [Cf. It. *capretto, capretta* kid, fawn, dim. of *capro, capra* goat: in Fr. *chevret, chevrette.* (Perh. in med.L.).] A roe.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xii. 15 As capret and hert thow shalt eete. — 2 *Sam.* ii. 18 Ceertis Asahel was a moost swift renner, as oon of the caprettis that dwellen in wodis.

† Capre·ttie. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Some corruption of F. *capriot* or It. *capriccio*, or irreg. formation from CAPER.] A fantastic motion of some kind.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 18 By an Italian, such feats of agilitiee..gambaud, soomersauts, caprettiez and flights.

Capric (kæ·prik), *a.* [f. L. *caper, capr-um* goat + -IC. Cf. F. *caprique.*]

1. Of or belonging to a goat (*nonce-use*).

1881 *Academy* No. 491. 252 Capric and porcine flesh.

2. *Chem.* **a.** *Capric acid* ($C_{10}H_{20}O_2$), a fatty acid obtained from butter, cocoa-nut oil, fusel oil, etc.: a colourless crystalline body, having a slight odour of the goat. Otherwise known as *rutic acid*, the name preferred by various chemists, who would apply *capric* to what is otherwise called *caprylic.* (Formerly sometimes *caprinic acid*).

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 273/1 Capric acid crystallizes in small needles. 1853 F. HALL in *Ledlie's Misc.* II. 183 The odour in question .. may possibly be influenced by the formation of capric acid, a much more pungent substance than the caproic acid of the fair subject.

b. *Capric series*: the series of chemical compounds allied to capric acid, as *capric aldehyde*, etc.

From same source **Ca·pramide,** the primary amide of capric acid (formerly called **Ca·prinamide**), **Ca·prone,** the ketone of the capric series. Also CAPRATE, CAPRYL, q.v.

‖ **Capriccio** (kapri·ttʃo). Also 7 **caprichio, capritio,** 7-8 **capricio.** [a. It. *capriccio* sudden start, motion, or freak, app. f. *capro* goat, as if 'the skip or frisk of a goat' (in Sp. *capricho*) :—L. type **capriceus.* (For the sense cf. CAPRIOLE.)]

1. A sudden sportive or fantastic motion; a prank, trick, caper.

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* Addr. 16 The shifts, windings, and unexpected Caprichios of distressed Nature. 1693 BENTLEY *Atheism, Boyle Lect.* v. 9 All the various Machins and Utensils would now and then play odd Pranks and Capricio's quite contrary to their proper Structures. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) I. xxiii. 117 To have .. viewed the soul stark naked, watched her loose in her frisks, her gambols, her capricios. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. v. (1865) 267 Magnificent were thy capriccios on this globe of earth, Robert William Elliston!

† 2. = CAPRICE 1. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS *All's Well* II. iii. 310 Will this Caprichio hold in thee, art sure? *a* 1634 CHAPMAN *To Pan*, In quite oppos'de

capriccios. 1686 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* § xx. 92 The Capricio's of Fortune. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. xvi. § 11 A thousand odd Reasons, or Caprichio's, Men's Minds are acted by. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 379 Another little capriccio of..the late Adam Smith. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. v, Folks who..partake of their fantastic capriccios.

3. A thing or work of fancy; = CAPRICE 2.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii, [They] look upon the plastick life of nature as a figment or phantastick Caprilio. 1824 HEBER *Jrnl.* (ed. 2) II. xxi. 353 It is a mere capriccio, with no merit except its carving. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xi. 390 These exquisite little capricci, engraved by Greek artists upon gems.

b. *Music.* A name variously applied (see Grove s.v.) but usually denoting a composition of lively character, and more or less free in form.

1696 PHILLIPS, *Capriccio's* are pieces of Music, Poetry, and Painting, wherein the force of Imagination has better success than observation of the Rules of Art. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subj. Painters* 42 Still is that voice, of late so strong, That many a sweet Capriccio sung. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 155 This is not a prelude..but a capriccio to try a piano. 1882 STATHAM in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 225/1 His next published work, the 'Capriccio in D minor'.

‖ **Capriccioso** (kaprittʃō·sō), *a. Music.* [It., f. *capriccio* + *-oso* = -OUS.] A direction in music to denote a free fantastic style.

Caprice (kăprī·s). [a. (after 1660) F. *caprice*, It. *capriccio*: see CAPRICCIO, and CAPRICH, which both preceded this. About 1700 *ca'price* was a usual accentuation; Pope rimed the word with *vice*.]

1. A sudden change or turn of the mind without apparent or adequate motive; a desire or opinion arbitrarily or fantastically formed; a freak, whim, mere fancy.

1667 G. DIGBY *Elvira* v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XV. 82 Dependent on the wild caprice of others. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* IV. iv, *Rho.* Now I have the oddest thought.. *Melan.* This is the strangest caprice in you. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 192 The caprices of woman-kind are not limited by climate or nation. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 239 That counter-works each folly and caprice; That disappoints th' effect of ev'ry vice. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. II. I. x. 146 He was liable to be removed..at the caprice of any church-warden. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 120 The restraint which ordinary persons..are able to impose on their caprices.

b. The disposition of a mind subject to such humours; capriciousness.

1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 287 Critics of less judgment than caprice. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 435 § 1 The Folly, Extravagance, and Caprice of the present Age. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* VII. 161 Say, Britain! whence this caprice of thy sons? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 433 There was something appalling in the union of such boundless power and such boundless caprice.

c. *transf.* of things.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ii. (ed. 2) 178 The vessel..left to the caprice of the winds and waves. 1793 T. BEDDOES *Catarrh* 150 This caprice of our climate. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iii. 136 By a caprice of language.

2. A work of irregular and sportive fancy.

1721 BAILEY, *Caprichio, Caprice*..also a particular Piece of Musick, Painting and Poetry. 1838 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. I. iii. § 82. 199 Extravagant combinations of fancy, caprices rapid and sportive as the animal from which they take their name.

b. *Music.* = CAPRICCIO 3 b.

1880 E. PROUT in Grove *Dict. Mus.* s.v. *Capriccio*, In the present day the word Caprice is usually..applied to a piece of music constructed either on original subjects, and frequently in a modified sonata- or rondo-form (as in Mendelssohn's 'Three Caprices,' op. 33, or Sterndale Bennett's Caprice in E), or to a brilliant transcription of one or more subjects by other composers.

3. A kind of scarf so called.

1838 *Workwoman's Guide*, A kind of scarf made of broad ribbon, and called a caprice.

† **Ca·pricerve.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. mod.L. *capricerva* the antelope, f. *capra* she-goat + *cerva* hind.] The antelope.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 28 Capricerve..The flesh of the last is not very pleasant.

† **Capri·ch.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *capriccio*: see above. This adapted form of the It. preceded the adoption of F. *caprice*.] = CAPRICCIO, CAPRICE.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Caprichio, Caprich*, an humour, fancy, toy in ones head, a giddy thought. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 18 Till drawing blood o' th' Dames, like Witches Th' are forthwith cur'd of their Capriches. 1698 S. CLARK *Script.-Just.* Introd. B ij, If once we give way to the Caprich, Luxury and intemperance of a wanton Fancy herein.

Caprichio, capricio, obs. ff. CAPRICCIO.

Capricious (kăprī·ʃəs), *a.* Also 7 **-ichious, -itious.** [ad. F. *capricieux*, ad. It. *capriccioso* (= Sp. *caprichoso*): see above. The by-form *caprichious* belongs to the corresp. forms of the sb.]

†1. Characterized by play of wit or fancy; humorous, fantastic, 'conceited'. *Obs.*

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* 153 (L.) The inventive wits are termed in the Tuscan tongue capricious (capriciuso) for the resemblance they bear to a goat, who takes no pleasure in the open and easy plains, but loves to caper along the hill-tops. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iii. 8, I am heere with thee, and thy Goats, as the most capricious Poet honest Ouid was among the Gothes. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 142 The capricious Point, and Play of Words.

2. Full of, subject to, or characterized by caprice; guided by whim or fancy rather than by judgement or settled purpose; whimsical, humoursome.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 57 A friend of his that knew him to be Caprichious. 1644 *Eng. Tears* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 450 The monstrous exorbitant liberty, that almost every capricious mechanick takes to himself. 1753 JOHNSON *Adventurer* No. 111 ¶ 6 Our estimation of birth is arbitrary and capricious. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 49 We have known the salmon..so capricious as often to prefer a fancy fly. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* 10 May 325/1 The defendants' refusal was not capricious, but a bonâ fide exercise of their judgment.

3. *transf.* Of things: Subject to change or irregularity, so as to appear ungoverned by law.

1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. vii. (1865) 283 The capricious hues of the sea, shifting like the colours of a dying mullet. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. II. xlix. 617 The capricious distribution of coral reefs. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* vi. 75 The vicissitudes of a capricious climate. 1875 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* iv. § 118 To give to the atoms a perfectly arbitrary and capricious side movement.

Capriciously (kăprī·ʃəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a capricious manner, according to caprice; arbitrarily.

1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 23 One is tempted to exclaim against the King of Terrors, and call him capriciously cruel. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlviii. 250 A power arbitrarily assumed, and capriciously applied. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvi. (1856) 217 This ice-opening was instructive..because it taught..us..how capriciously insecure was our position. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 663 How capriciously Scottish and Northumbrian affairs are entered or not entered in our national annals.

Capriciousness (kăprī·ʃəsnés). Also 7 **caprichiousness**(e, **caprytchyousnes.** [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being capricious.

1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. 53 Inuented..to showe caprytchyousnes of cunning mens braines. 1671 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* IV. i, You have a just Exception against the Caprichiousness of Destiny. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* IV. v, From nothing better than a capriciousness in his friend's temper. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. xi. 301 The capriciousness of popular favour. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* vi, I ..marvel at the capriciousness of my daughter's memory.

Capricorn (kæ·prikɔin). [a. F. *capricorne* or ad. L. *capricornus* 'goat-horned' (the Zodiacal sign), f. *caper, capr-um* goat + *cornu* horn; cf. Gr. *αἰγόκερως*. The Latin form also is common in English books in sense 1.]

1. *Astron.* a. The Zodiacal constellation of the He-Goat, lying between Sagittarius and Aquarius. b. The tenth of the twelve signs of the Zodiac, beginning at the most southerly point of the ecliptic or winter solstitial point, which the sun enters about the 21st of December. *Tropic of Capricorn*: the southern Tropic forming a tangent to the ecliptic at the first point of Capricorn.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 17 Wiche declinacioun..is 23 degrees & 50 Minutes, as wel in cancer as in Capricorne. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* Prol., Whose lordshyp cheifest is in Capricorne. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXIII. i. (1845) 161 Whan golden Phebus in the Capricorne Gan to ascend fast unto Aquary. 1595 J. DAVIS *Seamans Secr.* II. 5 What is the Tropick of Capricorn? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 677 As deep as Capricorne. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 598 That very morn The Sun was entered into Capricorn. 1833 [see CANCER 2]. 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 37 The tropic of Capricorn, which the sun reaches in our winter and the southern midsummer.

† 2. A 'goat-horned' animal; ? a chamois. *Obs.*

1646 EVELYN *Diary* (Chandos) 189 He shew'd two heads and hornes of the true capricorne, which animal he told us was frequently kill'd among the mountaines.

3. *Capricorn beetle*: a name given to beetles of the genus Cerambyx.

1700 KING *Transactioneer* 18 A Scarlet Butterfly, an Ash-coloured Capricorn. 1781 SMEATHMAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 168 *note*, The Caterpillar of a large Capricorn Beetle, or Goat Chafer. 1828 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlix. 517 In the wood itself may be found the Anobidæ and the Capricorn beetles.

¶ ? Humorously used for *capriccio*, with a reference to *horn* (as in next verb).

1612 CHAPMAN *Widows T.* in *Dodsley* (1780) VI. 183 Have you no other Capricorns in your head, to entrap my sister in her frailty.

† **Ca·pricorn,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To fit with (goat's) horns; to horn.

1665 R. B. *Comment.* 2 *Tales* 85 A wily Wench there was ..Who us'd to Capricorn her Husband's head.

† **Caprico·rnify,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -FY.] = prec.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* (1776) 46 So consequently they should be capricornified.

Caprico·rnity. *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -ITY.] Goat-horned or he-goat quality.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 227 Billy [a goat], as if perceiving some indefinite symptoms of capricornity about him.

Caprid (kæ·prid), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *caprid-æ*, f. *caper* goat: see -ID.] Of or belonging to the Capridæ or goat tribe.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Capri·ficate, *v.* [f. L. *caprificāre*; see next and -ATE 3.] *trans.* To ripen by caprification. (In mod. Dicts.)

Caprification (kæ·prifikē·ʃən). [ad. L. *caprificātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *caprificāre* 'to ripen figs by the stinging of the gall-insect', f. *caprificus* the wild fig-tree (f. *caper, capr-um* goat + *ficus* fig-tree, fig).]

1. A process resorted to for ripening figs by means of the puncture of insects produced on the wild fig (*Caprificus*), or by puncturing them artificially.

'According to the investigations of modern science, it is proved to be not only unnecessary but positively injurious.' (R. Thompson in *Treas. Bot.*)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 545 As touching the ripening of Figges by Caprification, true it is, that there be certain flies like gnats engender in greene figs, which are the occasion thereof. 1751 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 171 The effects of caprification in fig-trees. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1802) II. 411 Caprification, or the piercing of figs in the island of Malta, is said to ripen them sooner. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 217 Causes so essentially different as fertilisation and caprification. 1870 A. L. ADAMS *Nile V. & Malta* 107 The Maltese practice caprification extensively, by attaching the fruit of the wild fig by strings to the branches of the domesticated trees.

¶ 2. Erroneously used for: Artificial fertilization.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 273 This kind of caprification..practised with the date palm, and which has been mentioned by Herodotus. 1859 R. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. R.G.S.* XXIX. 368 § 2 Bees..performing an important part..by masculation or caprification, and the conveyance of pollen. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 243/2 An artificial means of ensuring fertilisation..a small feather is inserted and turned round in the cavity. This operation is called caprification.

† **Ca·prifig.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *caprifīc-us*: cf. F. *caprifiguier*.] The wild fig.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 589 Sum men sette amonge hem caprifige Tree, that it nede not for remedie To honge on every tree that trees fige. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 492 A wild sort called the Caprifig. [see CAPRIFY.]

Caprifoil (kæ·prifoil). Also 6 **caprifole, -foly.** [ad. med.L. *caprifolium* 'goat-leaf' or honeysuckle; cf. It. *caprifoglio*, F. *chèvrefeuille*.] a. Old name for the Honeysuckle or Woodbine; b. English name for plants of the N.O. *Caprifoliaceæ*, including the honeysuckle.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. li. 391 Called..in Englishe Honysuckle, or Woodbine, and of some Caprifoyle. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 44 Eglantine and Caprifole emong. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. cccxxviii. 891 Called in English Honisuckle and Caprifoly. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Caprifoile*. 1849 JOHNS *Forest Trees* II. 440 Caprifoils, *Caprifoliaceæ*.

Caprifoliaceous (kæ·prifōu·li¸ē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [see -OUS; cf. F. *caprifoliacé*.] Belonging to the N.O. *Caprifoliaceæ* (see prec.).

1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 212 The family of the honeysuckle, or caprifoliaceous plants.

Capriform (kæ·prifɔ̄ım), *a.* [f. L. *caper, capr(i)*- goat + -FORM.] Goat-shaped.

1847 in CRAIG. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 267 The Capriform Antelopes are more widely diffused.

† **Ca·prify,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *caprificāre*: on the analogy of vbs. in *-fĭcāre* see -FY.] To ripen by caprification.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 592 In Juyn, as sonne is hiest, to caprifie The fig-tree is, that is to signifie The figges grene of caprifigtree rende With tree made like a sawe on hem suspende.

Caprigenous (kăprī·dʒēnəs), *a.* [f. L. *caprigen-us* (f. *capr(i)*- goat + *-genus* produced by, of the kind of) + -OUS.] Produced by a goat; of the goat kind.

1731 in BAILEY vol. II; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Ca·prik(e.** *Obs.* Also 6 **capryck, caperik.** A kind of wine.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 120 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 125 Greke, Malevesyn, Caprik, & Clarey. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* 36 Muscadell, Caprike, Romney, and Malvesy. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 149 Caprike, Clareie, and Malmesie.

† **Ca·pril.** *Obs.* [cf. CAPREOLE.] ? A wild goat.

1514 *Exam. Cokeye More* 15 in *Chetham Misc.* II. Sum caprils of Redclyf y^t were wyld and wold not be dryven.

Caprine (kæ·prəin, -in), *a.* [ad. L. *caprīn-us*, f. *caper* goat; cf. F. *caprin*.] Of or pertaining to a goat; goat-like.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 228 These eyes..their colour varieth as it doth in Men, according to the caprine and glazie humour. 1660 GAUDEN *Brounrig* 236 That which in their Physiognomy is canine, vulpine, caprine. 1824 J. MCCULLOCH *Highl. Scotl.* II. 310 The Caprine population has undergone the same revolution. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 267 Other Caprine Antelopes (often designated as Goats) are found in Asia.

Capring, -ly, obs. ff. CAPERING, -LY.

Capri·nic, *a. Chem.* [f. L. *caprīn-us* of a goat, CAPRINE + -IC.] In *Caprinic acid*; an older name for CAPRIC acid.

c 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 333/2.

[**Capriny,** ? mispr. for CAPRING.

a 1687 C. COTTON *Æneid* II. *Burlesqued* Pref., As frolicksome as a capriny Monsieur.]

Capriole (kæ·pri¸ōul), *sb.* Also 6 **capreall, 7 capreol, caprioll(e, (caprel), 7–8 capriol.** [a. F. *capriole* (now *cabriole*) 'a caper', or ad. It. *capriola* 'a fawn, a kid, a young hind; also, a capriole or caper in dancing, also a Capriole or Goat's leap that cunning riders teach their horses' (Florio), dim. of *capra* she-goat:—L. *capra*: cf. *caprea, capreolus*, applied to wild goats, etc.]

1. A leap or caper, as in dancing.

1594 DAVIES *Orchestra* in Arb. *Garner* V. 40 With lofty turns and caprioles in the air. 1630 B. JONSON *Chloridia* Wks. (1692) 657/2 Ixion..does nothing but cut capreols, fetch friskals, and lead lavoltaes with the Lamiæ. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. (1781) 15 Italy [has] equip'd him with capriols and cantatas. 1832-4 DE QUINCEY *Caesars* (1862) IX. 107 All possible evolutions of caprioles and pirouettes.

fig. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. ii. 225 His heeles doe caper.. His very soule, his intellectual Is nothing but a mincing capreall. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 326 In the Capreols of our own fancy. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* ix, Permitting no caprioles of fancy.

2. *Horsemanship.* A high leap made by a horse without advancing, the hind legs being jerked out together at the height of the leap.

c 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 509 While ky kest caprels behind with their heeles. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. 239 That sault which.. Italians call Caprioll, and wee heere in England the Goates leape. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Poems*, Thy Pegasus, in his admir'd careere Curvets no capreols of nonsence here. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* viii, The occasional caprioles which his charger exhibited. 1884 E. L. ANDERSON *Horsemanship* II. xvii. 153 The Capriole, the most vigorous of all the school movements.

3. A kind of head-dress worn by ladies.

1756 *Connoisseur* No. 112 (1774) IV. 58 The milliner told me.. that the name of this ornament.. was a Capriole or Cabriole. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Capriole (kæ·prioul), *v.* [f. prec. sb., or directly from It. *capriolare* 'to caper, to capriole' (Florio).] *intr.* To leap, skip, caper. Also said of horses (and their riders); and *fig.*

1580 SIDNEY, etc. *Ps.* cxiv. (R.) Hillocks, why capreold ye, as wanton by their dammes We capreoll see the lusty lambs. 1590 CROWNE *Eng. Frier* III. 20 If you had been starv'd you wou'd not have capriol'd with your witty conceits. 1788 DIBDIN *Mus. Tour* xc. 365 Leap, skip, and pound would poor Ap Hugh, And capriole, and caper too. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1857) I. I. VII. x. 220 Rascality, caprioling on horses from the Royal Stud.

Hence **Capri·oling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 41 To have their stables full..of capreoling Horses. 1821 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1863) XIII. 121 The wild..dancing, waltzing, caprioling..of the chamois. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xii, In the midst of her exuberant caprioling.

Capriole, obs. var. of CAPREOLE.

† **Ca·prious,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Caprious*, a goatish desire, lustfull.

Ca·priped, *a.* [ad. L. *capripēs, -pedem*, f. *caper, capr(i-)* goat + *pēs* foot.] Goat-footed.

1730-6 BAILEY, *Capripede*; and in mod. Dicts.

Capritio, -ious, obs. ff. CAPRICCIO, CAPRICIOUS.

Ca·prizant, *a. Med.* [ad. medical L. *caprizāns* (*pulsus*), f. *caper* goat.] Of the pulse: 'Bounding', uneven in motion.

1730-6 BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Ca·prizate, *v. Med.* [cf. prec.] 'To leap like a goat; a term applied to the pulse' (Crabb *Techn. Dict.* 1823).

Caproic (kăprō·ik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *caper, capr-* goat (from its smell) + *-oic*, -IC; in form purposely varied from CAPRIC, with which it is associated. *Capronic* was another form used by some.]

1. *Caproic acid*: a peculiar acid found along with the capric and butyric acids in butter, etc.; chemically also called *normal caproic* or *pentylformic acid*; this and *iso-caproic* or *isopentylformic acid* being forms of the hexoic acids ($C_6H_{12}O_2$), the monatomic monobasic or fatty acids of the hexyl series.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 359/1 The butyric, caproic, and capric acids. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 686 Caproic Acid is produced by the action of alkalis on amyl cyanide.

2. *Caproic series*: the series of chemical compounds allied to caproic acid, or containing the radical caproyl; as *caproic alcohol, caproic aldehyde, caproic ethers*, etc.

From same source **Ca·proate,** a salt of caproic acid. **Ca·proone,** the ketone of the caproic series. **Ca·proyl** or **Ca·pronyl,** $C_6H_{11}O$, the radical of the caproic series; whence **Ca·proylami·ne,** etc.

1845 DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 76 Nearly the whole of the caproate salt is deposited. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 687 The metallic caproates are soluble and crystallisable.

† **Ca·pron**[1], *Obs.* Also **chappron,** (**capon**). [a. F. *capron*, NF. dial. form of *chaperon* hood.] A hood. *Capron hardy* [F. = bold hood or cap; cf. *mad-cap, wild-cap*, etc.]: an appellation for an impudent fellow.

c 1460 *Bk. Curtesye* (Oriel MS.) lxvi. (1868) 46 To his soue reyne Chappron [CAXTON capron] hardy no bonet lust avale. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 67 The monkes had their cowles, caprones, or whodes, and their botes. 1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vacab.* 12 This knave with his cap on his head lyke Capon hardy, wyll syt downe by his Maister. [1611 COTGR., *Vn Chaperon fait à i'en veux*, a notable whipster or twigger; a good one, I warrant her.]

‖ **Capron**[2], *Obs.* [F. *capron, caperon*: see Littré.] A sort of strawberry.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Gloss., *Caprons*, Straw-berry Plants that have large Velvet Leaves, and bear large Whitish Straw-berries which have but a faint taste.

Caprone. *Chem.* See under CAPRIC.

Capro·nic. *Chem.* An early variant of CAPROIC.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 392/1 A variety of volatile fatty acids..known under the names of..caprylic, capronic, capric and vaccinic acids. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 333/2.

Caproone, caproyl: see CAPROIC.

† **Capruch.** *Obs.* ? = CAPRICH, caprice.

1634 SHIRLEY *Example* II. i, A mental tiphon, a windy Capruch.

† **Capru·ncle.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *capruncul-um.*] An earthen vessel.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 489 The vessels in a Pharmacopoly..are Bottles, Capruncles, etc.

Capryck, caprytchyous, etc.: see CAPRI-.

Capryl (kæ·pril). *Chem.* [f. CAPR-IC (acid) + -YL.] Applied by some to the radical ($C_{10}H_{19}O$) of capric or rutic acid; by others to the radical ($C_8H_{17}O$) of caprylic acid, which some distinguish as *Caprylyl.* In the latter sense it appears in **Ca·prylami·de,** the amide of the caprylic series; **Ca·prylate,** a salt of caprylic acid; **Caprylonitrile,** etc.

Capry·lic, *a. Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] *Caprylic acid* ($C_8H_{16}O_2$): a fatty acid of a faint but unpleasant odour, found as a glyceride in butter, cocoa-nut oil, etc.; one of the octylic or 8-carbon fatty acids. So *caprylic series*, etc.

1845 DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 75 Two of these acids, the caprylic and vaccinic, were discovered only a few months ago. 1859 [see CAPRONIC]. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 688.

Caps. A printers' abbreviation of *capitals*, capital letters.

1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxii, We'll have that in large Caps., Bungay, my boy.

† **Capse.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *capse*, ad. L. *capsa* box.] A coffer, chest.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* 100 In a capse of sylvyer it for to close.

‖ **Capsicum** (kæ·psikŏm). *Bot.* [mod. L. (Tournefort) of uncertain composition. Linnæus explained it from Gr. *κάπτειν* 'to bite' (rather 'to gulp down'); but it is generally referred to L. *capsa* case, as if named from the pods. In either case the formation is etymologically irregular.]

1. A genus of tropical plants or shrubs (N.O. *Solanaceæ*), characterized by their hot pungent capsules and seeds.

The common annual capsicum or Guinea Pepper (*C. annuum*), and Spur Pepper (*C. frutescens*) produce the chillies of commerce, the chief source of Cayenne pepper. Other species are Bird Pepper (*C. baccatum*), Bell Pepper (*C. grossum*), Goat Pepper (*C. fruticosum*), etc.

[1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 19 Sow on the Hot-bed ..*Capsicum Indicum*..and the like rare and exotic Plants.] 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xvi. (1813) 264 Capsicum is sometimes raised for its young pods to pickle. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xii. 351 The capsicum with its red-hot berries rose in embowering masses.

2. The fruit of the capsicum; *esp.* the prepared fruit of *Capsicum fastigiatum*, an active stimulant, used chiefly as a condiment.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Sallet*, The Indian Capsicum superlatively hot and burning. 1787 J. COLLINS in *Med. Commun.* II. 372 The active ingredient.. is the capsicum. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 425 The gangrenous disposition of the throat was only checked by capsicum. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xiii. (1852) 279 After tobacco, indigo came next in value; then capsicum.

Hence **Ca·psicine,** *Chem.*, the active principle extracted from the capsules of capsicum.

1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 161 Capsicine..when perfectly pure, is tasteless, inodorous, and crystallizes in acicular fragments. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 219/1 A peculiar acrid fluid called capsicin, which is so pungent that half a grain of it volatilised in a large room, causes all who respire the contained air to cough and sneeze. 1863-79 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 747 Capsicine. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 85 The name of Capsicin has been applied by different observers to the oil, to the resin, and to their combination, but should..be dropped, as having no definite meaning.

Capsizal (kæpsəi·zăl). [f. CAPSIZE *v.* + -AL II. 5.] The act of capsizing; an upset.

1881 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Sweeth.* III. v. 218, I was none the worse for my capsizal. 1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 687 To protect..against all risks of further 'capsizals'.

Capsize (kæpsəi·z), *sb.* [f. next.] = prec.

1807 E. S. BARRETT *All the Talents* 62 Shou'd he get a capcise. How..could he rise? 1848 J. GRANT *Adv. Aide-de-C.* xxxviii, We escaped a capsize. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 152 In the event of a capsize they..will float.

Capsize (kæpsəi·z), *v.* [Origin unknown; app. originally a sailor's expression: not in Bailey, Johnson, Ash, nor in Todd 1818. The first element may possibly be CAP *sb.*[1]

(Prof. Skeat suggests corruption of Sp. *cabezar* 'to nod, pitch as a ship', or of *capuzar* in '*capuzar un baxel*, to sink a ship by the head', from *cabeza, cabo* head.)]

1. *trans.* To upset, overturn (*esp.* on the water).

1788 DIBDIN *Mus. Tour* xxxv. 142, I began to think, with the sailors below, that there was certainly a chance of 'our being capsized'. 1803 REES *Cycl.*, *Capsize*, in Naval Language to upset or turn over anything. 1823 BYRON *Juan* IX. xviii, What if carrying sail capsize the boat? 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Capsize*, to move a hogshead or other vessel forward by turning it alternately on the heads. *Somerset.*

1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 286 He..capsized the stool on which he had been seated.

fig. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xvii, I was capsized..when I looked at the house.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be upset or overturned.

1805 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* IV. 75 The captain..expressed his surprise that the ship should remain so long on her beam-ends, in such a heavy sea, without capsizing. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 140 The sail..will capsize behind the top-gallant sail.

Hence **Capsi·zed** *ppl. a.*, **Capsi·zing** *vbl. sb.*, etc.

1882 *Daily News* 1 June 3/6 She fell in with a capsized vessel, apparently a schooner.

Capstan (kæ·pstăn). Forms: *α.* 4 **capstan,** 5-6 **capstayne,** 6 **capestan,** 6-7 **capstain**(e, **-sten,** 7-8 **-stane,** 7 **-stone, -stang,** 7- **capstan**; *β.* 7 **capsterne,** 7-9 **-stern,** (7 **capstorm**); *γ.* 7-8 **capstand**; *δ.* 7-8 **capstall**; see also CAPSTRING. [either a. F. *cabestan*, also in 16th c. *capestan* (Littré), or else directly from the source of the Fr., viz. Pr. *cabestan*, earlier *cabestran* (Cat. *cabestrant*, Sp. *cabestrante, -estante, cabrestante*, Pg. *cabrestante*): —L. **capistrānt-* pr. pple. of *capistrāre* (Pr. *cabestrar*), to halter, bind fast, fasten, f. *capistr-um* (It. *capestro*, Sp. *cabestro*, Pg. *cabresto*, Pr. *cabestre*, F. *chevêtre*) halter, f. *cap-ĕre* to take hold of.

The Fr. *cabestan* is not known to us earlier than Palsgr. 1530; since the word occurs in Eng. in 14th c., it may have been learned from the shipmen of Marseilles or Barcelona at the time of the Crusades. In Pg., *capistrum* and its derivatives have the *r* transposed, *cabresto* 'halter', nautically 'ropes, cables belonging to the bowsprit', *cabresteiro* 'halter-maker', *cabrestante*; the last is also the approved form in mod. literary Sp.; this form gave rise to the untenable conjecture that the derivation was from *cabra* goat + *estante* 'standing', ingeniously supported by the known application of the name of the goat in various languages (*cabria, chèvre, bock*, etc.), to various mechanical devices. The attempt to find a meaning in the word, in English, produced many popular perversions of the second element, as *stain, stone, stand, stall, stern, storm, string.* Other names were *capstock*, and *cablestock.*]

1. A piece of mechanism, working on the principle of the wheel and axle, on a vertical axis, the power being applied by movable bars or levers inserted in horizontal sockets made round the top, and pushed by men walking round, whereby the apparatus is made to revolve and wind up a cable round its cylinder or barrel; it is used especially on board ship for weighing the anchor, also for hoisting heavy sails, etc., and for raising weights out of quarries, mines, coal-pits (see GIN), and the like.

Double capstan, one that has two barrels on different decks, so as to be worked by two sets of men. Phrases, *To heave at the capstan, to man the capstan, to bring the cable to the capstan; to rig the capstan*, to insert the bars, etc.; *to pawl the capstan*, to drop the pawls or catches into their sockets so as to prevent recoil, when heaving is stopped; *to come up the capstan*, to slacken the cable by lifting out the pawls and walking back; *to surge the capstan*, to slacken the rope while heaving so as to prevent riding or fouling.

α. forms *capstan, -stain, -sten, -stone, -stang.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 418 Þe arc.. with-outen..kable oþer capstan to clyppe to her ankrez, *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 12 Some wounde at yᵉ capstayne..Some stode at yᵉ slynge. 1530 PALSGR. 607/2 Let go your capestan..*laschez vostre cabestan.* *a* 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* 28 The Cap-stain being too strong for my men. 1615 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, A nyorne pynne for the capsten. 1618 RALEIGH *Invent. Shipping* 16 The weighing of Anchors by the Capstone is also new. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 132 With our capstens [we] stretched the two byghtes. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 25 Bringing the Cable to Capstang, to heaue in our Cable. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Capstan, Capstand* or *Capstern*..Come up Capstan, or Launce out the Capstan, when the Sea-men would have the Cable that they heave by slacked. 1729 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 196 A Capstane, or upright Shaft, drawn round by Horses. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* vii. (ed. 3) 48 In mines it is sometimes necessary to raise or lower great weights by capstans.

β. forms *capstern, -storm.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 14 The men..were throwne from the Capstern, by the breaking of a barre. 1670 DRYDEN *Tempest* I. i, Hands down! Man your Main-Capstorm. 1759 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 521 The capstern of the ship. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *To come up the Capstern*, is to let go the rope which they had been heaving. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xiii. 45 Mind you leave all your pistols on capstern.

γ. form *capstand.*

1616 BULLOKAR, *Capstand*, an instrument to wind up things of great weight, some call it a Crane. 1791 SMEATON *Eddystone L.* § 154, I tried them by a strain from the Capstand.

δ. form *capstall.*

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 318 Enforced to worke their vessels to land by a Capstall or Crane. 1714 STEELE *The Lover* (1723) 190 Anchors, Cables, Rudders..Capstals.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *capstan-bar, -barrel, -heaver*; *capstan-headed* adj.; **capstan-house,** see quot.; **capstan-swifter,** 'a rope passed horizontally through notches in the outer ends of the bar.. the intent is to steady the men, and to give room for a greater number to assist, by manning the swifters both within and without' (Smyth).

1627 SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 7 Holes thorow which you put your *Capstaine barres, for as many men as can stand

at them to thrust it about, and is called manning the Capstaine. 1798 Capt. Miller in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. Introd. 157 They dropped under the capstan-bars, and were asleep in a moment. 1706 Phillips s. v., **Capstan-barrel* is the main part of the whole piece. 1790 Roy in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 147 *Capstan-headed screws. 1791 Bentham *Panopt.* II. 115 The *capstern-heaver would be dead before the wheel-walker felt the sensation of fatigue. 1809 C. Milward in *Naval Chron.* XXII. 309 The mess-room door of the *capstan-house. 1863 Barry *Dockyard Econ.* 101 Capstan-houses. These are the houses in which capstans, anchor stocks, pump boxes, etc., are manufactured, repaired, and stored.

†Ca·pstock. *Obs.* [Cf. Capstan and Cable-stock.] = Capstan.

1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* Pref., To sette forth the Capstocke, and eche other parte, wold make a greate showe of Geometries arte.

Cap-stone (kæ·pstōun). [f. Cap + Stone.]

1. A stone which caps or crowns: a. the top-stone. Also *fig.*

1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 150 Here is the fair occasion..to put the cap-stone upon his other perfections. 1791 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 293 They had put on the cap-stone of the stair-head. 1863 Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 447 The capstone to his revelry is when he accepts Falstaff's pledge to a bumper.

b. The overlying horizontal stone of a cromlech or dolmen.

1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. 9 Much greater mechanical skill..was required to..upheave the capstone of the cromlech on to the upright trilith. 1879 Lubbock *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* ix. 157 A dolmen..of which only the capstone now remains.

c. Coping-stone, coping.

1665 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6/1 The Sea here threw up several Capstones and Keys. 1828-41 Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 137 So near the walls as to be able to fix their movable bridges on the capstone.

d. The uppermost bed of stone in a quarry.

1791 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 108 Were it not for these cavities, the cap-stone would not readily be worked.

2. *Geol.* A fossil Echinite of the genus Conulus, so called from its cap-like shape.

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 92 By the Country people called commonly Cap-stones, from their likeness to a Cap laced down the sides.

Capstone, obs. form of Capstan.

†Ca·pstring. A perversion of Capstan.

1609 Heywood *Brit. Troy* (N.) Some to the cap-string call, some pray, some sweare. 1655 Heywood & Rowley *Fort. Land & Sea* iv. iii, Part of their Capstring too I with a Piece abaft shot overboard.

Capsular (kæ·psiŭlăr), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *capsulār-is*, f. *capsula*: see Capsule and -ar 1.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a capsule.

[1679 Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 196 The bicapsular seed vessel of Digitalis ferruginea.] 1730-6 Bailey, *Capsular*, pertaining to a coffer, chest or casket. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. ii. vii. P 74. 245 The capsular Ligaments of the Joints. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 175 A berry covered with a capsular shell. 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 766 Capsular Lymphatics..come from the supra-renal capsules. 1822-44 Good *Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 167 Capsular cataracts are those in which the front, or back, of the capsule of the lens is alone affected. 1845 Lindley *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 37 Fruit berried or capsular.

†Ca·psulary, *a. Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *capsulāri-us* = *capsulāris* (see prec.).] = prec.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 360 A small braunch from the Axillary veine which they call the Capsulary or purse-braunch. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 172 A capsulary reception of the breast bone. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*

†Capsulate (kæ·psiŭlĕt), *a. Bot. Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *capsulātus*, f. *capsula*: see -ate 2.] Furnished with or enclosed in a capsule; formed into a capsule; capsuled.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. 102 Capsulate herbs. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 115/1 Capsulate Pods [are] little short seed Vessels. 1803 Rees *Cycl.* s.v., Capsulate plants ..bear their seeds in short capsulæ.

†Ca·psulated, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ed.] = prec.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 194 The seed of plants lockt up and capsulated in their husks. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 40. 1737-59 Miller *Gard. Dict.*, Capsulated Plants.

Capsula·tion. *Med.* [f. Capsule *v.* + -ation.] 'The enclosure of a drug in a capsule to render it more convenient or more pleasant in administration' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Capsule (kæ·psiul). Also 7 **capsul**; and in Latin form **capsula**, *pl.* -æ. [a. F. *capsule*, ad. L. *capsula* small box or case, dim. of *capsa* box, repository.]

†1. *gen.* A little case or receptacle. *Obs.*

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 233 Brought their disorderly raised spirits into their former capsuls. 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* x. *note* 1 (R.) The little cases or capsules which contain the seed in this species [the fern].

2. *Phys.* A membranous integument or envelope; a bag or sac.

a 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xxxi. 262 The left Capsul of the Heart. 1738 *Med. Ess. & Observ.* (ed. 2) IV. 193 When this Capsule is opened the Crystalline escapes. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 13 The tumour will..acquire for itself a kind of capsule. 1855 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* 7 The capsule of the eye-ball..is a fibrous membrane. 1866 Huxley *Phys.* v. The tubules [of the kidney]..terminate in dilatations..called *Malpighian capsules.*

3. *Bot.* a. A dry dehiscent seed-vessel, containing one or more cells, and opening when ripe by the separation of its valves. b. Applied to certain kinds of perithecia or receptacles in Fungi.

1693 Leeuwenhoek in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 706 So soon as the Capsula breaks upon the ripening of the Seed. 1776 Withering *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) I. 96 A Capsule with two boat-shaped Valves, and one Cell; the Valves opening length-ways. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 182 The dehiscence of their capsule. 1874 Lubbock *Wild Flowers* iii. 77 The seed capsules, when ripe, burst open if touched.

4. *Chem.* A shallow saucer, for roasting samples of ores, or for evaporating.

1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Capsula*, in chymistry, is an earthen vessel, in form of a pan; wherein things are frequently placed, that are to undergo very violent operations of the fire. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Distilling*, Two Bars of Iron..to support the Retort or Capsula. 1853 Gregory *Inorg. Chem.* 181 If we heat a capsule of platinum a little beyond 212°, and drop water into it. 1873 W. Lees *Acoustics* III. v. 111 A small capsule containing water.

5. *Med.* A small envelope of gelatine to enclose a dose of nauseous medicine.

1875 H. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 503 When patients object to the taste, the drug may be given in gelatine capsules.

6. A metallic cap or cover for a bottle.

1858 in Simmonds *Dict. Trade.*

7. A percussion cap; the shell of a metallic cartridge. [Fr.] In mod. Dicts.

Ca·psule, *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To furnish or close (a bottle, etc.) with a capsule or metallic cover. Hence **Ca·psuled** *ppl. a.*, **Ca·psuling** *vbl. sb.*, etc.

1859 *All Year Round* No. 30. 77 Any patent capsuled colour tubes. 1886 *Brit. Manuf. Export Jrnl.* 1 Oct., The necessity for wiring, sealing, or capsuling.

Capsuli-, capsulo-, comb. forms of L. *capsula*, Capsule; as in **Capsuli·ferous** *a.*, bearing capsules. **Ca·psuliform** *a.*, having the form of a capsule. **Capsuli·genous** *a.*, giving origin to capsules. **Ca·psulo-lenti·cular** *a.*, of the capsule of the lens of the eye.

1857 Berkeley *Cryptog. Bot.* § 474. 430 Variously formed capsulæform organs. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 472 Lycopodium Selago..leaves erect..upper capsuliferous. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 125 The so-called capsulo-genous glands. 1875 Walton *Dis. Eye* 741 Traumatic cataract is always capsulo-lenticular.

Capt, var. of Capped *ppl. a.*

†Ca·ptable, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *captābilis*, f. *captāre* to catch at (see Captate).] Liable or open to be caught or taken.

1649 J. Ecliston tr. *Behmen's Epist.* xv. (1886) 12 Our precious life..lying captable to both [i. e. heaven and hell].

Captain (kæ·ptĕn), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4-5 **capitain**, -tayn, -tane, -tein, 5 **capytayn**, -tein, **capeteigne**, 5-6 **capi-, capytayne**, 5-7 **capitaine**, 6 **capitan**, 7 *Sc.* **capitane**; *β.* 4-5 **capteyn**, 5 -tayn, -tan, 5-7 -tayne, 6-7 -taine, 7 *Sc.* -tane, 5- **captain**. [ME. *capitain*, a. late OF. (14th c.) *capitaine*, *capitain*, ad. late L. *capitāne-us capitān-us* adj. 'chief, principal', sb. 'chief, headman', f. *caput*, *capit-* head.

Had L. *capitāneus* been an old word, which lived on in French, its OF. form would have been *catain*, *chatain* (:—*captāneum*); being of somewhat later (10-11th c. origin) the actual OF. form was *cata-nië*, *cataigne*, *chataigne*; a still later (12th c.) semipopular form, preserving the intertonic *i* of *capitāneus*, was *chevetaine* (whence Eng. Chieftain). *Capitaine* was again a much later adaptation of the L.]

I. A chief or headman.

1. One who stands at the head of others and leads them, or exercises authority over them; a headman, chief, or leader. Now only as *fig.* use of special senses.

c 1380 Wyclif *De Eccles.* ix. Sel. Wks. III. 360 *It* were good to obeishe to Petre, and þat sich a captein were in þe Chirche. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 231 Thou hast ben capytayn ayenst the fayth. 1534 More *Picus* Wks. 21 Christ our lorde and soueraine captayne. 1611 Bible *Heb.* ii. 10 The Captaine of their saluation. 1683 tr. *Erasmus' Moriæ Enc.* 50 Homer, that Captain of all Poetry. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 489 He [Homer] is the great captain and teacher of the whole of that charming tragic company.

2. *esp.* A military leader; a commander of a body of troops, of a fortress, castle, etc.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* VIII. 52 Thai off the castell..tauld it to thair capitane. 1450 W. Somner in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 4 Peris Brusy was cheffe capteyn. 1535 Coverdale *Judg.* i. 1 Who shall..be oure Captayne of warre against yᵉ Cananites? 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 130 That in the Captaine's but a chollericke word, Which in the Souldier is flat blasphemie. 1618 Bolton *Florus* II. xviii. 157 Such as the Captaine is, such is the Souldier. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1651 Lords, ladies, captains, counsellors, or priests. 1752 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 190 P 2 The captains of thousands awaited his commands. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 200 Of all the Irish captains the most dreaded and the most abhorred.

3. A military leader of skill and experience; an able general or commander; a strategist.

1590 A. Cope (*title*) The History of two most noble Captaynes of the World, Annibal and Scipio. 1689 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 297 Authors of sects, great captains and politicians. 1701 Swift *Contests in Athens & Rome* Wks. 1755 II. i. 18 Miltiades..is reckoned to have been the first great captain, not only of Athens, but of all Greece. 1838 Macaulay *Sir W. Temple, Ess.* (L.) Condé and Turenne will always be considered as captains of a very different order from the invincible Lewis. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. x. 477 The world first fully learned how great a captain England had in her future King.

II. The head of a division.

4. *gen.* A subordinate officer holding command under a sovereign, a general, or the like.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 323 Folk, þat weren þe fendis capteyns in killing of martiris. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Macc.* xv. 38 The kynge made Cendebeus captayne of the see coost. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 108 O thou, whose Captaine I account my selfe..Make vs thy ministers of Chasticement. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Lament.* I. *comm.*, His capitaine Nabuzardan spoyled al. 1611 Bible *Deut.* i. 15 Captaines ouer fifties, and captaines ouer tennes, and officers among your tribes. 1830 Sparks *Biog. S. Cabot* ii. 109 On Cabot's arrival..he gave him the title of his Captain.

5. *spec.* In the army: The officer who commands a company of infantry or foot artillery, or a troop of cavalry or horse artillery, ranking between the major and the lieutenant. The grade is the third in order of promotion.

1567 *Confed. Popish Princes* in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. II. I. 538 The principall lievetenaunts and capytaines. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* II. i. 15 Regiment [divided] into companies, ouer every company a Captaine. 1641 *Sc. Acts* (1870) V. App. 679/2 Petitione be the Lieutenant Colonellis and Majoris..desyring the pay of ane captaine. 1814 Scott *Wav.* v, Captain Waverley of the —— regiment of dragoons. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 347 Who had now risen to the rank of captain.

6. The officer who commands a man-of-war. In the British navy, the title of an officer who ranks between a rear-admiral or a commodore and a commander. The title is also often given by courtesy to a commander.

Captain of the Fleet: an officer, temporarily appointed by the admiralty, who acts as adjutant-general of a naval force, carries out all orders issued by the commander-in-chief, but whose special duty it is to keep up the discipline of the fleet; he wears the uniform of a rear-admiral. *Captain of the Port*: an officer of the Board of Health who 'controls the entries and departures, the berthing at the anchorage, and general marine duties in a port, but possesses no naval authority. Hence, the port-captain is quite another officer' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1554 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* VII. (Arb.) 375 This capitayne Wyndam, puttyng furth of his shyp at Porchmouth. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 107 This Villaine heere, Being Captaine of a Pinnace. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Vng. Seamen* 1 The Captaines charge is to commaund all, and tell the Maister to what Port he will go. 1745 *Observ. Conc. Navy* 36 A Captain of a Man of War of the Line, is equal in Rank to a Colonel. 1804 G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 194 Captain Prescott, a commander in the navy. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xxii, The captain of the frigate.

b. Applied to the chief sailor of a gang of men to whom the duties of a certain portion of the ship are assigned, as *captain of the forecastle, captain of the hold, captain of the maintop*, etc.

1801 *Naval Chron.* VI. 103 He was captain of a gun at the Battle of the Nile. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* II. vii, The captain of the main-top was there with two other sailors. 1859 F. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 208, No. 1, the Captain [of a gun] commands, attends the breech, primes, points, and fires. 1882 *Navy List* July 459 Captain of Quarter-deck Men, Captain of the Forecastle, Captain of the Foretop, Captain of the Hold, etc.

7. The master or commander of a merchant ship or of any kind of vessel.

1704 Addison *Italy* 6 Our Captain thought his Ship in so great Danger. 1822 J. Flint *Lett. Amer.* 144 The persons who take the charge of keel-boats are also Captains. 1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 39 Capt. Baker had every confidence in the ship. 1873 Morley *Rousseau* II. 55 A kidnapper of coolies or the captain of a slaver.

8. The superintendent or manager of a mine (in Cornwall, etc.).

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 10/1 Their overseer, whome they terme their Captaine. 1757 Borlase in *Phil. Trans.* L. 504 This very intelligent captain of the mine observes, etc. 1852 *Leisure Ho.* 632 *note*. 1864 Mrs. Lloyd *Ladies Polc.* 16.

9. The foreman of a company of workmen or of a workshop in various trades. (Cf. also 6 b.)

1886 *Newspaper*, D. H., 'captain' of Messrs. Davies' [tailors'] shop, said that he never saw a coat worse made.

10. The head boy of a school, or of a form in it.

1706 *Spect.* No. 307 P 13 Every Boy is bound to have as good a Memory as the Captain of the Form. 1730 *Etoniana* x. 156 There was a speech made by the captain. 1825 Scott in *Lockhart* (1839) VIII. 149 A schoolboy who writes himself Captain of Giggleswick School. 1864 *Blackw. Mag.* XCVI. 226 (Hoppe) The late captain of Harrow..gives it as his opinion that the small houses have their necessary advantages.

11. In *Cricket*, *Football*, and other sports: The leader of a side or team, the chief of a club, etc.

1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. v, Old Brooke is talking to the captain of quarters [at foot-ball]. *Ibid.* II. viii, And then the Captain of the eleven..what a post is his in our School world. 1865 (*title*) The Rob Roy on the Jordan..By J. Macgregor, Captain of the Royal Canoe Club. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 299/1 They [bowling club] have a captain, and a treasurer.

12. As a term of address (without implying any office or rank). *familiar* or *slang*. Cf. '*governor*'.

1607 Shaks. *Timon* II. ii. 76 Why how now Captaine? what do you in this wise Company? —1611 — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 122 Come Captaine, We must be neat; not neat, but cleanly, Captaine. 1862 Russell *Diary, North & S.* I. xiii. 139 All the people who addressed me by name prefixed 'Major' or 'Colonel'. 'Captain' is very low..The conductor who took our tickets was called 'Captain'.

III. 13. A name for the Grey Gurnard.

[*c* 1520 ANDREWE *Noble Lyfe* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 232 Capitaius is a lytel fisshe with a great hede, a wyde rounde mouthe,] 1810 P. NEILL *Fishes* 14 (Jam.) Grey Gurnard; Crowner.—It is known by a variety of other names, as Captain, Hardhead, etc.

IV. 14. *Comb.*, as *captain-craft, -commandant, -hackum, -sharp*; **captain's biscuit**, a hard variety of fancy biscuit; †**captain-pacha**: see CAPITAN.

1844 DICKENS *Mar. Chuz.* v. (C. D.) 53 He took a *Captain's biscuit. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxiv. (1840) 162 There were some mysteries in the *captain-craft. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* IV. xv. 419 Commissioned..as *captain-commandant for Pittsburg. 1877 MAJOR *Discov. Pr. Henry* x. 131 Prince Henry..gave Cabral the rank of *Captain Donatary. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Captain-hackum*, a Fighting, Blustering, Bully. *Ibid.* **Captain-sharp*, a great Cheat; also a Huffing, yet Sneaking, Cowardly Bully.

†**Captain** (kæ·ptĕn), *a. Obs.* [In part perh. ad. med. L. *capitāneus* chief, principal; but in many cases not to be distinguished from an attrib. use of prec. sb.] Chief, principal, leading, head-.

1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* ii. B, He lays it to the captaine heape Whereof it rose, and grew. 1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewell* iv. 50 A manifest and Captain Untruthe. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxiii. (1887) 121 Sound sleepe, the captaine cause of good digestion. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lii, Like stones of worth .. Or captain jewels in the carcanet. 1635 R. BOLTON *Comf. Affl. Consc.* iv. 182 Some Captaine and Commanding sinne.

Captain (kæ·ptĕn), *v.* [f. the sb.] a. *trans.* To act as captain to, lead as captain, head.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 24 Captained as we are, our blind ignorance may chance breed our owne woe. 1700 SOUTHERNE *Fate of Capua* I. i, This head-long rout .. Is captain'd, headed, and led on by some. 1815 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XIV. 103 Who called them to the field, who captained them. 1885 *Manch. Even. News* 29 May 2/4 Lord Harris captained the team. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 4 July 1/2.

b. *intr.*

1671 DRYDEN *Even. Love* 19 As if I were gone a Captaining to Flanders.

Captaincy (kæ·ptĕnsi). [f. CAPTAIN *sb.* + -CY (cf. *aldermancy*); after *infancy, lieutenancy*, etc., in which the suffix, really *-y*, is apparently *-cy*.]

1. The post or position of captain.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvi, The captaincy of the Tolbooth. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 275 Enlisted, under Heaven's captaincy. 1884 *Cyclist* 13 Feb. 242/1 Mr. G...after seven years of captaincy duties, retires from the post.

2. The action or control of a captain; generalship.

1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* i. 43 To bring these hordes of outcast captainless soldiers under due captaincy. 1864 WENDELL PHILLIPS in *Boston* (Mass.) *Commonw.* 27 May, We have had neither statesmanship in the White house nor captaincy in the head quarters of the army.

3. The district under the rule of a captain (e. g. in Brazil). [=Sp. *capitanía*.]

1821 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 255 Disputes and divisions between the great captaincies will be the next step.

Captainess (kæ·ptĕnes). [f. CAPTAIN *sb.* + -ESS. Cf. F. *capitainesse* in sense 2.]

1. A female captain or commander. (Formerly frequent.)

1465 MARG. PASTON *Lett.* 502 II. 187, I had lever..to be captensse here then at Caster. 1581 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* lxxxviii, From my dear Captainnesse to run away. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* VI. 354 A Company of woemen whose Captainesse was Archidamia. 1864 R. BURTON *Dahome* II. 75 *note*, The captainesses of the life-guards.

†2. The flagship of a fleet of galleys. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXV. XXVI. 903 The rest of the fleete having lost their captainesse [*prætoria nave amissa*].

Captain General, captain-general. [= F. *capitain général*, Sp. *capitan general*.] Chief commander of a force; commander-in-chief of an army (*obs.* in Eng. use). Also the governor of a Spanish province or colony.

1514 *Summ. Terouane* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 317 The Lord Pont Deremy, capeteyn generall. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 279 Honour'd Captaine Generall of the Grecian Armie, Agamemnon. 1708 *Proclam.* 30 Dec. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4503/1 John Duke of Marlborough, Captain General of our Forces. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 159 The marquis of Mondejar, captain-general of the province. 1809 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* V. 3 Appointing me one of the Captains General of the Spanish armies. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* i. (1879) 3 It is here the governors and captain-generals of the islands have been buried.

Ca·ptainless, *a.* Without a captain.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* III. xix. (R.) But captainless Confusedly they deale. 1796 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 587 (R.) All captainless, Ill marshalled. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* i. 43 Captainless, uncommanded, these wretched outcast 'soldiers'..must needs become banditti.

Captain-lieute·nant. A military officer who commanded a company or troop, with a captain's rank, and lieutenant's pay. (The rank no longer exists.)

a 1658 CROMWELL in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. II. 278 My captain-lieutenant slew him. 1745 *Observ. Conc. Navy* 48 In the Army there are Captain-Lieutenants whose Commissions are superiour to all other Lieutenants and inferiour to Captains. 1770 DAVIES in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 187 Tho. Davies, Captain Lieutenant of Artillery. *c* 1880 GRANT *Hist. India* I. lvi. 289/2 Captain-Lieutenant Clark .. was struck on the breast by a spent ball.

†**Ca·ptainly,** *a. Obs.* Befitting a captain.

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 34 Endowed wth courrage and Captaynely knowlege.

Captain-pasha: see CAPITAN.

†**Ca·ptainry.** *Obs.* Also 6 **capitanry, -ery.** [ad. F. *capitainerie*, in med.L. *capitaneria* (Matt. Paris): see CAPTAIN *sb.* and -RY.]

The office of captain, captaincy; a district under a captain.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* I. 276 The king of Pichtis .. promittit..to geif the capitanry of Camelon to him. *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 51 Under the Captainry and Government of James Hamilton. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron. Irel.* an. 1568 (R.) Fearing that their capteinries should be taken away. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 740 The capitanery of Luggarus. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 749 The 16 captainries, into which this country is divided.

Ca·ptainship. [f. CAPTAIN *sb.* + -SHIP.]

1. The office, position, authority or rank of a captain; commandership; leadership.

c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camd. Soc.) 79 To discharge hym [Capteyn of Caleys] of the capteynshyppe. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, xxxiii. § 25 The Captainshippe of the Castell of Aberwstoyth. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 234 a, He was putte from the capitaineship of a compaignie of horsemen. 1643 PRYNNE *Power Parl.* II. 63 The Earle of Warwick was elected to the Captainship of Calice. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 223 The captainship of the Scotch Guards. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 150 A still more terrible host, called the Great Company ..then under the captainship of Lando, a German.

2. The dignity or personality of a captain. *humorous*; cf. *lordship*.

1611 BARREY *Ram Alley* in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 324 Is this the fittest place Your captainship can find to puff in? 1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* in *Dodsley* (1780) VI. 224 Your Captainship commands my service no farther. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* VI. 154, I advise your lordship, your captainship, and your besiegership.

3. A district under the rule of a captain. [transl. Sp. & Pg. *capitania*.]

1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 258 The Portugueses enjoy .. the Captainships of Para, etc. 1845 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* II. ii. 173 He has been shot south of the line, in the captainship of Para.

4. Skill in performing the part of captain or leader, 'skill in the military trade' (J.).

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 8 The itch of his Affection should not then Haue nickt his Captain-ship.

‖ **Ca·ptal.** *Obs.* [Pr.:—L. *capitāl-is*.] An old title of rank in the south of France = chief, captain, as in the famed *Captal de Buch*, here referred to:

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 159 Truth and courage bold That Chandos, and the Captall true did hold.

†**Ca·ptate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *captāt-* ppl. stem of *captāre* to catch at, freq. of *capĕre* to take, seize.] *trans.* To catch at, strive to obtain, seek after.

1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* I. xxii. *note*, [They] recited their histories to captate glory. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Church* 255 (D.) Condescending oft .. in order to captate the love and civil favour of people. 1671 *True Non-Conf.* Pref., I do not captate the empty praise of an affected modesty.

Captation (kæptē·ʃən). [a. L. *captātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *captā-re* (see prec.); cf. F. *captation*.] A catching at, an endeavour to get, *esp.* by address or art; the making of *ad captandum* appeals.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 815 With proper captacyouns of benevolence. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Captation*, procuring, purchasing. 1628 BP. HALL *Quo Vadis* xv. 700 Neuer generation was so forward as the Iesuiticall for captation of wils [cf. L. *captatio testamenti*] amongst their owne, or of soules amongst strangers. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* 107 Popular captations which some men use in their speeches. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Captation*, subtilty to get favour, a cunning endeavor to get a thing. 1873 *Daily News* 28 July 4/7 To induce candidates to rely..less on the arts of political captation.

†**Capte.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *capt-us* taking, comprehension, capacity, f. *capt-* ppl. stem of *cap-ĕre* to take.] Capacity, comprehension.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* Pref. 23 b, Helpe the weake and tendre capte of the vnlearned reader. *Ibid.* 321 b, A mery conceipte to those that are of capte to take it.

Caption (kæ·pʃən). Also 4 **capcioun.** [ad. L. *captiōn-em* taking, f. *capt-* ppl. stem of *capĕre* to take. Cf. OF. *capcion, -tion*.]

1. Taking, catching, seizure, capture. *now rare.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Peter* ii. 12 Beestes, kyndeli in to capcioun [Vulg. *in captionem*], or takinge. 1680 *Sess. Admir.* 18 Feb. in Beawes *Lex Mercat.* 238 A caption in order to an adjudication. 1689 *Treaty* in Magens *Insurances* (1755) II. 471 Ships present at the Caption. 1813 *Monthly Mag.* XXXVI. 14 To handle is to exercise the instrument of caption. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 3 June 16/1 (*Advt.*) Mineral water .. an improved method of caption, by which dilution is avoided.

b. *Law.* Arrest or apprehension by judicial process. (*esp.* in Scotch law.)

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table, 70 The forme of the breive of caption of ane debtour. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 35 Letters of Caption sent forth against the said Prebend. 1702 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. x. (1743) 434 The last step..is called a caption, which is a warrant to seize the debtor's person. 1739 *Col. Rec. Penn.* IV. 391 Y^e Day and Cause of his Caption and Detention. 18.. SCOTT *Rob Roy* Introd., Sentenced by letters of horning and caption. 1837 *New Month. Mag.* XLVII. 310 The caption of some of the most violent appeased the riot.

†2. The action of cavilling or taking exception; an objection or cavil; fallacious or captious argument; a quibble, sophism. (L. *captio*.) *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learning* II. xiv. § 6. 55 The degenerate and corrupt vse is for Caption and contradiction. 1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1674) 2/1 Not to spend more time in answering so vain a Caption. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. 84 How causelesse is the Caption of the Papists at the Consecration of Matthew Parker. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 365 He .. showing them the proclamation, asked if they could find any caption to be made upon it.

3. *Law.* 'That part of a legal instrument, as a commission, indictment, etc., which shows where, when, and by what authority it is taken, found, or executed' (Tomlins *Law Dict.* 1809). This appears to be short for 'certificate or note of caption or taking'; and it is sometimes used for the 'making or execution' of this certificate.

1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v. *Caption* (*Captio*), When a Commission is executed, and the Commissioners names subscribed to a Certificate, declaring when and where the Commission was executed, that is called the Caption. 1790 DALLAS *Amer. Law Rep.* I. 131 The time from which they are bound: whether from the caption or from the inrolment of the recognizance. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* V. 123 Unless the caption of such fine be before one of the justices or barons. 1885 J. WOODCOCK in *Law Times* LXXIX. 232/1 A customary tenant..must attend before the steward to be sworn to the caption.

The foregoing is sometimes explained as 'the beginning or heading of a warrant, commission, or indictment', whence comes

4. The heading of a chapter, section, or newspaper article. (Chiefly used in U. S.)

1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Caption*: This legal term is used in the newspapers where an Englishman would say *title, head*, or *heading*. 1854 *N. & Q.* Ser. I. IX. 245/1 [A review] having three works as the caption of the article. 1865 GROSART *Palmer's Mem.* Introd. 21 Prof. De Morgan ..delighting the readers of the Athenæum with the treasures of his..reading, under the caption, 'A Budget of Paradoxes'. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 111 A short article .. in.. this journal under the caption 'Galvanic Music'.

Captious (kæ·pʃəs), *a.* Forms: 4, 6 **capcious**, 5 **-cyows**, 6 **-tius**, 7 **-tiose**, 6- **captious**. [ad. F. *capticux* or L. *captiōs-us* fallacious, sophistical, f. *captiōn-em* (see CAPTION).]

1. Apt to catch or take one in; fitted to ensnare or perplex in argument; designed to entrap or entangle by subtlety; fallacious, sophistical.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* 7 At Caimbrygge..Where wyttys be manye ryht capcyows And subtyl. 1530 PALSGR. 307/1 Capcious, crafty in wordes to take one in a trap, *captieux*. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* ii. 23 a, Wherfore they went vnto Iesus, & moued vnto hym this capcious question. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 31 Verbal, Captiose, Sophistic Questions. 1784 COWPER *Tirocinium* 903 A captious question, sir, and yours is one, Deserves an answer similar, or none. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 113 By captious questions to worm answers out of other people.

†b. Crafty. *Obs.*

1590 SWINBURN *Testaments* 147 This former kinde of disposition which by reason of the cunning condition appeareth to be made in hope of gaine, and is therefore properlie tearmed captious. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 779 Spiders .. have given themselves .. to captious taking at advantage, watching and espying their prey.

2. Apt to catch at faults or take exception to actions; disposed to find fault, cavil, or raise objections; fault-finding, cavilling, carping.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 13 Þes wordis ben sopeli seid agens alle capcious men. 1538 COVERDALE *N. T.* Prol., The world is captious, and many there be that had rather find twenty faults, than to amend one. 1561 EDEN tr. *Cortes' Arte de Navigar* Pref. ad fin., Enemies to vertue & captious of other mens doinges. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* Pref., To cut off all occasions of Cavill from captious persons. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 359 The objections of the captious. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* vi. 60 He was captious, making little difficulties, and answering him with petulance.

3. In various nonce-uses.

†a. Able to take in or contain, capacious. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 208 Yet in this captious, and intenible Sieue, I still poure in the waters of my loue And lacke not to loose still.

†b. Alluring, taking, plausible. *Obs.*

1776 SIR P. FRANCIS in *Mem.* (1867) II. 55 The proposition was captious, and if made at an earlier period, might have been listened to by some of us.

c. *humorous.* ?

1808 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 134 Little captious short pipes, two inches in length, which..could be stuck in one corner of the mouth.

Captiously (kæ·pʃəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a captious manner.

1539 BIBLE (Great) *Luke* xi. 53 The lawears and the Pharyses began..capciously to aske him many thynges. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 239 Captiously asking often of Bradford a direct answer concerning Oaths. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 78 A fallacy in sophistry, that is, when a saying is captiously taken and turned to another sense. 1812 J. & H. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* x. (1873) 96 Objections .. captiously urged. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxiii. (1878) 415 The father..had been behaving captiously and unjustly to his son.

Captiousness (kæ·pʃəsnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Captious quality or disposition.

1545 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* (1548) 71 a, The malicious capciousnesse of the Pharisees and of the Scribes 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 101 Who put questions..for captiousness, contention and a conceited hope of puzzling him.

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1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 74 ₱ 5 The captiousness of old age. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Nov. 562 [He] sometimes pushes his criticism to the length of captiousness.

†Captivable, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. CAPTIVE *v.* +-ABLE.] That can be taken captive.

1675 H. MORE in R. Ward *Life* (1710) 244 If we find our selves Captivable by them.

†Capti·vance. Also -aunce. *Obs. rare.* [f. F. *captiver* to CAPTIVE + -ANCE.] = CAPTIVATION, CAPTIVITY.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 45 That wofull squyre Whom he had reskewed from captivaunce. *Ibid.* v. vi. 17 With that he gan at large to her dilate The whole discourse of his captivance sad.

Captivate (kæ·ptivēt), *v.* [f. late L. *captīvāt-* ppl. stem of *captīvāre* to take captive, f. *captīvus* CAPTIVE; cf. F. *captiver* and CAPTIVE *v.*]

†1. *trans.* To make captive, take prisoner, capture. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 186 The Emperor would yet again captivate the Pope. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 209 Crœsus .. when he was captivated by Cyrus. 1768 C. BEATTY *Two Months' Tour* 11 The Indians..killed and captivated all. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 428 They were mostly taken or destroyed by the enemy, and their seamen captivated. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* III. 86 The British..captured or captivated four successive patroles.

†b. To capture, secure, hold captive (animals and things). *Obs.*

1595 *Locrine* III. iv. 165 Thy bragging banners..Shall all be captivated with this hand. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. vi. i. 466 Another captivateth his legges with a Rope. 1696 TRYON *Misc.* i. 6 There this dark furious Spirit is hid or captivated.

†2. *fig.* To make or hold captive, put or keep in subjection, subjugate (the mind, mental attributes, etc.) Const. *to. Obs.* exc. as passing into 3.

c 1526 FRITH *Disput. Purgatory* (1829) 118 Let us ever captivate our reason unto that. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 189, I captivate more easily my conceits under the auctoritie of ancient opinions. 1611 BIBLE *Pref.* 116 They that are wise, had rather haue their iudgements at libertie in differences of readings, then to be captiuated to one. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 269 That requires us to captivate our Reason to the Obedience of Faith. 1838 J. HALLEY in *Life* (1842) 163 Lord, subdue me to thyself; captivate me to thyself.

3. *esp.* 'To overpower with excellence' (J.): to enthrall with charm or attractiveness; to enslave; fascinate, enamour, enchant, charm.

1535 COVERDALE *Judith* xvi. 9 Hir bewtye captyuated his mynde. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 281 This I do to captivate the eye Of the fair breeder that is standing by. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* vi. x. (R.) Princesses..who captivate by proxy. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 111 Wisdom..so captivates him with her appearance, that he gives himself up to her. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* II. xxxvi, Lured by the toys that captivate the throng. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xiv, The sort of beauty or merit, which captivates a romantic imagination in early youth. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. v. 92 A tale .. to captivate the listeners, and humour the nation.

†Ca·ptivate, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6-7 -at. [ad. L. *captīvāt-us*: see prec.] = CAPTIVATED. Hence **†Ca·ptivately** *adv.*, in captive condition or form.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxiii. 12 Before nor since my suffrance captiuatlie. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 137 b, It is bond, servile and altogether captivate. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 107 Tush, women haue bene captiuate ere now. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 247 That Arke In Balaims temple Captivate. 1671 *True Non-Conf.* 427 His Majestie..was so possessed and captivat by a design.

Ca·ptivated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED.] Made captive, enthralled.

1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* Ded., This captiuated and exhausted Kingdome. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xiii. 183 To release your long captivated attention. 1692 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 294 The Victorious Philistines were worsted by the Captivated Ark. 1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 213 The Captor must exhibit all the .. captivated mariners to be examined. *Mod.* A captivated admirer.

Captivater, obs. f. CAPTIVATOR.

Captivating (kæ·ptivētiŋ), *vbl. sb.* The action of the verb CAPTIVATE.

1623 HART *Arraignm. Ur.* Ded., The captivating of the French King. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 354 By captivating he ascended.

Ca·ptivating, *ppl. a.* That captivates, takes captive, or enthralls. (See the vb.)

1675 H. MORE in R. Ward *Life* (1710) 244 The Captivating Desires of the Animal Life. 1690 BAXTER *Kingd. Christ* i. (1691) 6 Their Persecuting, Captivating .. Enemies. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnoth.* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 213 When captivating Death he captive led. 1772 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) IV. 109 Mrs. Garrick is .. the most captivating of the whole circle. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 219 The tale is one of the most captivating in the whole range of monastic history.

Hence **Ca·ptivatingly** *adv.*

1861 *Temple Bar* III. 533 The child is captivatingly modelled. 1863 E. C. CLAYTON *Queens of Song* II. 326 Never did she sing or act more captivatingly.

Captivation (kæptivē·ʃən). [ad. L. *captīvātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *captivāre* to CAPTIVATE.]

1. The action of taking or holding captive; the fact or state of being taken or held captive; now only *fig.*, of the attention, mind, fancy, affections.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* 712 In the seaventith yeare after their captivation they [i.e. Jews] returned home, *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 21 No small part of our servitude lyes in the captivation of our understanding. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 147 ₱ 5 By some occult method of captivation, he animated the timorous..and opened the reserved. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* xxiv. 129 It was a case of mutual captivation. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* 49 They are bound, not in captivity, but in captivation.

2. A captivating influence, a fascination.

1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xviii, Lady Penelope threw out the captivations of her wit.

Captivative (kæ·ptivētiv), *a.* [f. L. *captīvāt-* (see above) + -IVE.] Fitted or tending to captivate.

1772 J. ROSS *Winteräine Rocks* 42 The warbling tenants of the Grove, Which captivative trill the voice of love.

Captivator (kæ·ptivētəɹ). In 7 also -er. [f. CAPTIVATE *v* + -OR.] One who captivates.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 151 Captivaters of the best of their Brethren. 1690 — *Kingd. Christ* ii. (1691) 41 Babylonish Conqueror and Captivater. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 62 Nature is both the captivator and the emancipator of the soul.

Captive (kæ·ptiv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4-5 captif(e, -yfe, 6- yue. [a. F. *captif, -ive*, ad. L. *captīv-us* taken prisoner, a prisoner, f. *capt-us* taken: see -IVE. Cf. CAITIFF.]

A. *adj.* (In early use, and in many phrases, the adj. and sb. are hardly separable.)

1. Taken prisoner in war, or by force; kept in confinement or bondage.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 333 Stocked in prison .. Captive to cruell king Agamemnon. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezra* x. 6 Put out from the congregacion of the captiue. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* viii. 10 To make so much money of the captiue Iewes. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* I. 511 Nor hopes the captive lord his liberty. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* iv. (1878) 128 Kings were captive in England's capital.

b. *transf.* Said of animals caught and kept in confinement, e. g. *a captive lark*; also of things restrained from escaping, as *a captive balloon.*

c. *To lead, take, hold captive*: perh. this was orig. the sb., as in *to take prisoner*, but it remains unchanged in the pl.

[1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xxx. 9 Their lordis that hem laddyn caityf.] 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxii. 11 In the place, where vnto he is led captyue. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 32 Many led captiue for triumph. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xiv. 14 His brother was taken captiue. 1806 A. KNOX *Rem.* I. 33 Temptations by which..we were led captive. 1884 GUSTAFSON *Found. Death* i. (ed. 3) 4 Setting free the waters they had held captive.

2. *fig.* Captivated, enslaved in will and feeling.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, iv. i. 80 My Womans heart, Grossely grew captiue to his honey words. 1601 — *All's Well* v. iii. 17 Whose words all eares took captiue.

3. Of or belonging to a captive.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 49 That he my captive languor should redeeme. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1603, I sorrowed at his captive state.

¶ 4. Used for CAITIFF *a.* or *sb.*

1634 *Malory's Arthur* (1816) II. 239, I am the most wretch and captive of the world.

B. *sb.*

1. A person taken prisoner, in war, or by brigands or savages; one taken and held in confinement.

?a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1580 To comone with his captifis fore covatys of silver. 1494 FABYAN IV. lxvii. 45 To be a Captyue or a prysoner to yᵉ Romaynes. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* ii. 25 A man of the captiues of Iudah. 1713 YOUNG *Force Relig.* I. (1757) 53 But whither is the captive borne away, The beauteous captive, from the chearful day?

fig. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxvi, And captiue-good attending Captaine ill.

b. *transf.* Said of an animal or thing.

1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 313 He [a piece at draughts] becomes king and is crowned by placing one of the captives upon him. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Feb. 3/2 The balloon committee at Chatham is only busy with 'captives'.

2. *fig.* One captivated or enslaved by beauty, personal influence, or the like.

1732 LANSDOWNE *Beauty & Law* (R.) The fairest of the sex complain Of captives lost, and loves invok'd in vain.

C. *Comb.* **captive-like** *a.* and *adv.*

1583 T. WATSON *Poems* lxxiii. (Arb.) 109 The winged boy ..led him captiuelyke from all delight.

Captive (kæ·ptiv), *v. arch.* [a. F. *captive-r* (15th c.) :—L. *captīvāre*, f. *captīv-us* CAPTIVE *a.*

In very common use in 16-18th c.; rare in 19th. Orig. pronounced *captī·ve*, as still in Milton; but *ca·ptive*, used by Shaks., and frequent in 17th c., alone survives.]

To take captive, bring into captivity: **a.** *lit.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 38 Thei hym captived, whereby he was y-lore. 1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* I. 91 Tiglath Pileeser had before tyme captived them [the Israelites]. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 55 When Cressy battell fatally was strucke, And all our princes captiu'd. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. (1852) App. 217 They butchered and captived many of the inhabitants. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1842 I. 8 And their inhabitants slaughtered, and captived. 1828 W. TAYLOR *Surv. Germ. Poetry* I. 300 Thusnelda has been captived by the Romans.

b. *fig.* To captivate, enthrall (the understanding, reason, affections, will, etc.).

1528 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 169/1 To captiue and subdewe oure vnderstandyng. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 142 b, Freewill being captived hath no power to worke anything but sinne. *a* 1595 SOUTHWELL *Peter's Compl.*, O women! woe to men; traps for their falls..Earth's necessary ills, captiving thralls. *c* 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* II. ii. 305 That face..Captiv'd my senses. 1640 BASTWICK *Lord Bps.* ii. Bij b, Captiving them with manyfold ceremonies. *c* 1720 PRIOR (J.) How she the vagrant might inthral, And captive him, who captives all. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* (R.) If music..Captives the ear.

Hence **Ca·ptived** *ppl. a.*, **Ca·ptiving** *ppl. a.*, etc.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (1857) 182 To by and redeme divers.. of those captived people. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 2 But the captiv'd Acrasia he sent..a nigher way. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. i. xvii. 79 The Philistins placed the Captived Arke in Dagon's Temple. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 33. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 125 My captiv'd fancy. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 99 The captived king Zedekiah.

†Ca·ptivement. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. CAPTIVE *v.* +-MENT, or a. obs. F. *captivement*, f. *captiver*.] A taking captive, captivity.

1714 'NESTOR IRONSIDE' *Orig. Canto Spenser* xxv, And eas'd the Pain of her sad Captivement.

†Captiver. *Obs.* [f. CAPTIVE *v.* +-ER.] One who takes captive; a captor.

1613 FORBES *On Rev.* 200 The captiuers are captiued. 1640 FEATLY *Reinolds* in Fuller *Abel Rediv.* (1867) II. 222 Without captiver both are captive led.

Captivity (kæptivĭti). Also 4 (**captyuide**), 4-6 **captyuyte**, 6-7 **captiuitie.** [perh. a. F. *captivité*, ad. L. *captīvitas, -tātem*, f. *captīv-us* captive. The OF. was *chetiveté*; as Littré has *captivité* only from 15th c., the ME. may have been direct ad. Lat.]

1. The condition of a captive; the state of being held prisoner by an enemy or conqueror; sometimes *spec.* that of the Jews at Babylon.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1612 Þat cast watz in þe captyuide in cuntre of Iues. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wicket* (1828) 2 They shall fall..into captyvyte manye dayes. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cclix. 328 There were many cristen men..put in captyuyte. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. v. 13 To set him free from his Captiuitie. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. vi. § 8 How durst Ezra..after the Captivity, profane so sacred a thing? 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 238 Their several captivities, dispersions, and desolations. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 135 A captivity implies a removal of the inhabitants.

b. of a captive animal.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* V. 305 A malicious joy in these call-birds to bring the wild ones into the same state of captivity.

2. *fig.* The servitude or subjection of the reason, will, or affections.

1538 STARKEY *England* 31 Wyse conseyl may at the lest.. restore the wyl out of such captyvyte. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 38 The miserable captivitie of the devil. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. IV. § 12 Disciples do owe unto masters ..not an absolute resignation or perpetual captivity. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* x. 5 Bringing into captiuitie euery thought to the obedience of Christ. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxii. 196 By the captivity of our understanding is..meant a Submission..of the Will to Obedience. 1714 ADDISON *Cato* III. i. (L.) The strong, the brave, the virtuous, the wise Sink in the soft captivity together.

†3. Those who are in captivity; captives collectively. (A Hebraism.) *Obs. To lead captivity captive*: a Scriptural phrase used in *Judges* v. 12, *Ps.* lxviii. 19 in the sense of 'lead off one's captives in triumph'; but often taken (after *Eph.* iv. 8) in the sense 'to lead away into captivity those who have held others in bondage'.

1526 TINDALE *Eph.* iv. 8 He is gone vp an hye, and hath ledde captivitie captive [WYCLIF, ledde caitifte caitif]. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii § 9 He led captivity captive. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* v. 12 Leade thy captiutie captiue, thou sonne of Abinoam [1382 WYCLIF, Tak thi chaytyues; 1388 thi prisoneris; 1535 COVERD. Catch hem yᵗ catched thee, thou son of Abinoam]. — *Dan.* vi. 13 That Daniel which is of the captiuity of the children of Iudah. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 188 And with ascention bright Captivity led captive through the Aire.

Captor (kæ·ptəɹ, -oɹ). [a. L. *captor*, agent-n. f. *cap-ĕre* to take (see CAPTURE): cf. F. *capteur.*]

1. One who takes by force a prisoner or a prize; *spec.* (in 18th c.) one who makes a capture at sea.

1688 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict., Captor*, celui qui a fait la prise. 1712 *Act* 10 *Anne* xxvi. § 113 Her Majesty's Declaration made in favour of the Captors of prizes. 1722 CAPT. OGLE in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6091/3, I being Captor, was disqualified. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 487 Before the Ship or Goods, can be disposed of by the Captor. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* xviii, Ririd .. Close on the captors, with avenging sword, Follow'd right on. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 56 Lysander the captor of Athens.

†2. A censor. (Cf. *caption.*) *Sc. Obs.*

1646 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 186 There were captors appointed to observe what speeches ministers uttered.

Captress (kæ·ptrĕs). *rare.* [f. CAPTOR + -ESS.] A female captor.

1867 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Feb. 3 He has followed his captress with heavy heart and sickly smile.

Capturable (kæ·ptiŭrăb'l), *a.* [f. CAPTURE *v.* +-ABLE.] Capable of being captured.

1865 CARLYLE *Frzdk. Gt.* IX. xx. iii. 36 Breslau capturable. 1876 *Tinsley's Mag.* XIX. 109 Less capturable than the sleeping weasel.

Capture (kæ·ptiŭɹ), *sb.* [a. F. *capture* (16th c. in Littré), ad. L. *captūra* taking, seizing, f. *capt-* ppl. stem of *cap-ĕre* to take: see -URE.]

1. The fact of seizing or taking forcibly, or by stratagem, or of being thus seized or taken; catching; seizure; arrest; *esp.* the seizing as a prize.

1541-2 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* 257* Remission to John Lausone..for his capture and apprehension. 1611 COTGR., *Capture*, a capture or taking. 1713 *Guardian* No. 159

Being concerned in several captures, he brought home with him an estate of about twelve thousand pounds. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* II. 197 After Akber's capture of Ahmednagar. 1848 Arnould *Mar. Insur.* (1866) II. III. ii. 706 *Capture* is the forcible taking of a ship, etc. in time of war, with a view to appropriating it as prize. 1873 Morley *Rousseau* II. 124 The primitive usages of .. marriages by capture, purchase, and the rest.

2. The prize, prey, or booty so taken.

1706 in Phillips. 1750 Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 213 It is allowable to bring a dubious capture into port. 1775 Johnson *West. Isl.* Wks. X. 399 Produces a plentiful capture of herrings. *Mod.* He had been butterfly-hunting, and now exhibited his captures.

Ca·pture, *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *capture-r.* Not in Johnson 1755–73; replaces Captive *v.*]

trans. To make a capture of; to take prisoner; to catch by force, surprise, or stratagem; to seize as a prize in war.

1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* III. 121 His bravest Chiefs Or slain or captured. 1814 Wellington *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* XII. 8 The value of the property so captured. 1850 Prescott *Peru* II. 175 To disperse the enemy, and, if possible, to capture their leader. 1879 Lubbock *Sci. Lect.* i. 5 To capture small aquatic animals.

fig. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xviii. 281 As if women were to be captured by millinery! 1882 Hinsdale *Garfield & Educ.* I. 60 He took great pleasure in 'capturing boys', as he called it.

Hence **Ca·ptured** *ppl. a.*; **Ca·pturing** *ppl. a.*, etc.

1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* VI. 168 Of every captured town the keys Restore. 1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 357 Should all the captured pieces not be taken off the board. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 240 The English .. turned the captured guns against the shore. 1800 Ld. Spencer in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) IV. 225 *note,* The capturing Squadron. 1864 *Morning Star* 2 Feb., The capturing of vessels when not carrying contraband of war was unlawful.

Capturer (kæ·ptiūrəɹ). One who captures.

1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 357 The capturer in that case is forfeited or huffed. 1829 J. Knapp *Jrnl. Nat.* 149 A very skilful capturer of these animals. 1884 O'Donovan *Story of Merv* I. 17 The capturer of Schamyl.

Captyhowse, obs. var. of Capados.

‖ **Capuccio** (kăpu·ttʃo). *Obs. rare.* [a. It. *cappuccio* (*capuccio* in Florio).] = Capuche.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* III. xii. 10 In a discolour'd cote of straunge disguyse, That at his backe a brode capuccio had.

Capuche (kapu·ʃ, kăpu·tʃ). Also 7 capuch, -uce, cappuce. See also Capouch. [a. F. *capuche* (also *capuce*), ad. It. *cappuccio* (= Sp. *capucho*), augm. of *cappa*: see Cap, Cape.] The hood of a cloak; *spec.* that of the Capuchin monks.

a 1600 *Aberdeen Register* (Jam.) Ane sie [i. e. say] capusche. 1611 Cotgr., *Capuchon,* a Capuche; a Monks Cowle, or Hood..also, the hood of a cloake. 1658 Cleveland *Rustick Ramp.* Wks. (1687) 424 His Hood or Capuch (which was a part of the Cloak .. and served to cover the Head). 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 46 He put his Cappuce or Cowle upon his head. 1726 Cavallier *Mem.* I. 49 Nothing else was to be seen there but Cassocks and Capuches. 1843 James *Forest Days* (1847) 105 A jolly friar, clothed in grey, with his capuche thrown back.

Hence **Capu·ched** *a.*, hooded.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* V. iii. 236 They are differently cucullated or capuched upon the head and backe. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Capuched,* hooded.

Capuchin (kæ·piŭtʃin, kæpiŭʃi·n), *sb.* (and *attrib.*) Also -ine. [a. 16th c. F. *capuchin* (now *capucin*), ad. It. *capuccino,* f. *capuccio, capuche* hood: see above.]

1. A friar of the order of St. Francis, of the new rule of 1528. So called from the sharp-pointed capuche, adopted first in 1525, and confirmed to them by Pope Clement VII. in 1528.

1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* I. ii. 178 When impropriat gentles will turn Capuchine. 1603 Bp. Hall *Serm.* V. 5 More strict and Capuchin-like. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 163 The invention of Friar Auge the Capuchin. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* (1785) I. 63/2 He .. traversed .. France, in the disguise of a Capuchin. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* II. xl. 494 The Capuchin missionary.

2. 'A female garment, consisting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dress of capuchin friars; whence its name' (J.).

[1706 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* 5 Wrapping up their Heads in their Hooded-Gowns, they seemed to me to be Thieves disguised in Capuchins.] 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* Wks. 1775 III. 72 The young lady had on her hat and capuchin. 1752 — *Covent Gard. Jrnl.* 9 May, Within my memory the ladies .. covered their lovely necks with a Cloak; this was exchanged for the manteel, this again was succeeded by the pelorine, the pelorine by the neckatee, the neckatee by the capuchine, which hath now stood its ground a long time. 1858 Thackeray *Virgin.* I. 377.

b. = Capuche, hood.

1834 Planché *Brit. Costume* 322 In..1752 we find a successor to the hood in the capuchin. 1887 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 266 Attached to the collar of the coat, and hanging midway down the back, is the uncouth capuchin.

3. A plant, *Impatiens.*

1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 322 The Capuchine or Balsamine [Impatiens]..introduced to Jamaica many years ago.

4. **Capuchin monkey,** an American monkey (*Cebus capucinus*) with black hair at the back of the head, looking something like a cowl; **Capuchin pigeon,** a sub-variety of the Jacobin pigeon, with a range of inverted feathers on the back of the head, suggesting a cowl or hood.

1785 J. E. Smith in *Leisure Hr.* (1883) June 353/2 The Capuchin monkey .. whose horrid yellings are intolerable to the ears. 1855 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. I. i. 11 The movements of the little Capuchin monkey. 1855 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* 300 Capucin-monkey (*Cebus*).

1735 J. Moore *Columb.* in Tegetmeier *Pigeons* xvi. (1867) 146 Under the title of the Capuchine Moore alludes to a breed which is evidently nothing more than an inferior or cross-bred Jacobine.

5. **Capuchin's beard,** a variety of endive used for salad; **Capuchine capers,** see Caper *sb.*[1] 3.

1861 Delamer *Kitch. Gard.* III Barbe de Capucin, or Capuchin's Beard, is consumed in large quantities in Paris during winter and early spring. It is the same thing as the foregoing chicory.

‖ **Capuchon.** *Obs.* [Fr.; augm. of *capuche* hood.] A hood; a kind of head-dress.

1604 E. G. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xii. 245 An earthen vessell, like to .. a capuchon or hoode. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Capuchon,* a hoode or coule. 1834 Planché *Brit. Costume* 120 The capuchon, instead of being worn as a cowl, was sometimes twisted into a fanciful form and placed upon the top of the head like a modern toque.

† **Capu·cian, -u·ccian.** *Obs.* = Capuchin.

1597–8 Bp. Hall *Sat.* VI. i. 198 And dieth like a starv'd Cappucien. 1645 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* II. 2 T' abjure delight, and turn Capuccian.

‖ **Capucine** (kapüsīn). *Obs.* [Fr.; fem. of *capucin*: see Capuchin.]

1. The French name of the Tropæolum (*majus* and *minus*) or Indian Cress, in England commonly known as Nasturtium. *Capucine capers*: the pickled seeds of this plant.

1693–1721 [see Caper *sb.*[1] 3]. 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* I. 289 Violet Capucins, or Nasturces Camamils.

2. The dark orange colour of these flowers.

1791 Hamilton *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. 352 To make these colours incline to mor-doré and capucine.

Capul(l, obs. form of Caple, horse.

Capulet (kæ·piŭlĕt). = Capelet.

1848 Johnson *Sportsm. Cycl.* 104 *Capulet,* or Capped Hock.

Ca·pulin. 'The Mexican Cherry' (Webster).

Capun, obs. form of Capon.

Capusche, obs. Sc. form of Capuche.

‖ **Caput** (kæ·pʊt). [L.; = head.]

1. Sometimes used in technical language instead of the vernacular 'head' or 'top'; esp. in *Anat.* In *Bot.* the peridium of certain fungi.

†2. Short for Caput mortuum, q.v.

†3. The former ruling body or council of the University of Cambridge.

1716 Kennet in Monk *Life Bentley* (1833) I. 423 The Caput, as they call them, complain much of a breach of their privilege, that it was not laid before them preparatory to its being laid before the Senate. 1797 *Cambridge Univ. Cal.* 144 The vice-chancellor, a doctor of divinity, a doctor of laws, a doctor of physic, a regent master of arts, and a non-regent master of arts, form the caput. They are to consider and determine what graces are proper to be brought before the university. 1823 Lamb *Elia* (1860) 16 Your caputs, and heads of colleges care less than any body else. 1830 Bp. Monk *Life Bentley* (1833) I. 423 The .. mistake of confounding the Caput Senatus with the Heads of Colleges.

4. Occas. used in certain L. phrases in *Astron.*, etc., as *Caput Draconis,* i. e. Dragon's Head, a star in Draco; *Caput Medusæ,* the star Algol or Medusa's Head in Perseus; also a species of fossil Pentacrinite; *caput radicis,* the crown of the root in a plant.

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch, Hen. V,* lxxxii, Irresolution, doth as Dreadfull rise As Caput Algot in Nativities.

‖ **Ca·put mo·rtuum.** [L.; = dead head.]

†1. A death's head, a skull. *Obs.*

1658 R. Franck *North. Mem.* (1821) 153 Fancying .. he lived now in his grave, and every object a *Caput Mortuum.*

2. *Alch.* and *Chem.* The residuum remaining after the distillation or sublimation of any substance, 'good for nothing but to be flung away, all vertue being extracted' (Willis 1681).

1641 French *Distill.* I. (1651) 4 Adde the *Caput Mortuum,* of Vitriall, or Aqua fortis. 1662 R. Mathew *Unl. Alch.* § 89. 153 Take out the Retort with the Capud. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. I. 80 Take..the *Caput Mortuum* of the Scull of a Man 1 Dram. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 135 Earth, or..*caput mortuum*..is the last element of all bodies which can be no farther altered by any art whatsoever.

3. *fig.* Worthless residue.

a 1721 Ken *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 138 His youthful Heat and Strength for Sin engage, God has the *Caput Mortuum* of his Age. 1812 *Examiner* 5 Oct. 633/1 The *caput mortuum* of the Addington administration. 1876 A. M. Fairbairn in *Contemp. Rev.* June 124 The Pietists.. hailed it as the *caput mortuum* of the speculative..school.

Capybara (kæpibā·rā). Also **capibara.** [A native name in Brazil.] The largest extant rodent quadruped (*Hydrochœrus Capybara*), nearly allied to the Guinea-pig; it lives about the rivers of tropical S. America. Cf. Cabiai.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. III. iii. 350 The capibara resembles a hog of about two years old .. Some naturalists have called it the water-hog. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 155 The food of the capybara consists exclusively of grass and vegetables, as water-melons, gourds, etc. 1852 Th. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xviii. 168 A herd of capybaras which was crossing the river.

Capy-: see Capi-.

Capyl, obs. form of Caple, horse.

† **Ca·pyons,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *cap-ĕre* to take.] = Capable.

c 1430 Lydg. *Lyf our Ladye* xlv. ii: (Caxton) The wonderfullest and most meruaylous [things]..Wherof no wyght by kynde is capyous.

Car (kāɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–7 carre, (5 *Sc.* caar), 7–8 carr, 6– car. [ME. *carre,* a. ONF. *carre*:—late L. *carra,* a parallel form to *carrus, carrum* (whence It., Sp. *carro,* Pr. *car, char,* ONF. *car,* F. *char,* ME. Char), a kind of 2-wheeled wagon for transporting burdens. The L. was a. OCelt. **karr-os, *karr-om,* whence OIr. (also mod. Ir. and Gael.) *carr* masc. 'wagon, chariot,' OWelsh *carr,* Welsh *càr,* Manx *carr,* Bret. *karr.*

(Late L. *carra* also gave WGer. *carra* fem., in OHG. *charra,* Ger. *karre,* MDu. *carre,* Du. *kar* fem., Sw. *karra,* Da. *karre.*)]

1. A wheeled vehicle or conveyance:

a. *generally*—a carriage, chariot, cart, wagon, truck, etc. (Now little used in this wide sense.)

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* lxvi. 16 His foure horsid carres [1388 charis]. *c* 1400 Maundev. xi. (1839) 130 Ne Hors ne Carre nouther. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 62 Carre, carte, *carrus, currus.* 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 122 For cariage .. of the Kinges carre..from Grenewiche. 1600 Holland *Livy* XXV. xiii. 556 They sent little above forty carres [*vehicula*]. 1611 Bible 1 *Esdras* v. 55 They gaue carres that they should bring Cedar trees from Libanus. 1750 Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 399 Merchants, and others that use Carrs or Carts.

b. Since 16th c. chiefly poetic, with associations of dignity, solemnity, or splendour; applied also to the fabled chariot of Phaëthon or the sun, and so to that in which the moon, stars, day, night, time, are figured to ride in their grand procession. Also in prose, a chariot of war, triumph, or pageantry.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ii. 1 Phoebus fiery carre In hast was climbing up the Easterne hill. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III,* V. iii. 20 The weary Sun .. by the bright Tract of his fiery carre. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 65 Four times [he] cross'd the Carr of Night. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 795 To draw the Carr of Jove's Imperial Queen. 1738 Glover *Leonidas* III. 133 The king arose. 'No more; prepare my car.' 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 51 ¶ 9 A slave was placed on the triumphal car. 1852 Tennyson *Ode Wellington* 55 And a reverent people behold The towering car, the sable steeds. 1853 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. vii. 93 Whose body opposing the progress of the car of Juggernaut is crushed beneath its monstrous wheels.

c. *spec.* Applied locally and at special periods to various vehicles in particular; also with defining words, as *Irish car,* etc.

1576 *Act* 18 *Eliz.* x. § 4 Cars or Drags, furnished for.. Repairing .. Highways. 1704 Worlidge *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Beech,* Some approve it much for Cars. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5446/2 Carts, Drays, Carrs and Waggons. 1824–7 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 240 The common Irish Car is used throughout the province of Leinster..The Irish 'jaunting car' [is a] wholly distinct and superior vehicle. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germany* 318 A Russian Mountain, down which visitors descend in cars. *Mod.* In some provincial towns (e. g. Birmingham) 'car' means a four-wheeled hackney carriage, 'cab' meaning a hansom.

d. *transf.* A miniature carriage or truck used in experiments, etc.

1831 Brewster *Nat. Magic* iv. (1833) 87 The living object AB, the mirror MN, and the lens LL, must all be placed in a moveable car for the purpose of producing the variations in the size of the phantasms.

2. 'In the United States the term has become restricted almost entirely to vehicles designed for travelling on railways' (in Great Britain known as carriages, trucks, wagons, etc.), or to those used on tramways. Hence in U. S. *passenger-car, sleeping-car, coal-car, freight-car, petroleum-car, provision-car, tool-car,* etc. In Great Britain regularly applied to those of street tramways.

1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* II. 181 During my last trip on the Columbia and Philadelphia rail road, a lady in the car had a shawl burned to destruction on her shoulders. 1850 Lyell *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 110 Here we..entered the cars of a railway built on piles. 1854 Thoreau *Walden* iv. (1886) 113 For the last half-hour I have heard the rattle of railroad-cars. 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* viii. 109 Straining the accommodative apparatus of the eye by reading in a car or carriage. *Mod.* On account of the snow, the cars on the tramways in London ceased running at eight o'clock.

†3. Formerly extended to a sleigh or hurdle without wheels. *Obs.* (So in Gaelic.)

c 1400 Maundev. xi. 130 Thei let carye here vitaylle upon the yse, with carres that have no wheeles, that thei clepen scleyes. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* II. 263 On a caar wnlikly thai him cast.

4. The part of a balloon in which aeronauts sit.

1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxiii. 404 (Of Air Balloons) To this a sort of carr, or rather boat, was suspended by ropes. 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* I. 171 The car, or boat, is made of wicker-work covered with leather. 1825 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 443 Mr. Graham .. seated himself in the car of his vehicle.

†5. The seven stars in the constellation of the Great Bear, called also the Plough or Wain. *Obs.*

1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* I. li, None nam'd the stars, the North Carres constant race. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 210 The Pleiads, Hyads, and the Northern Car.

6. *Comb.*, as *car-borne* adj.; chiefly attrib., as *car-boy, -driver, -gear, -nail, -ring, -wheel,* etc., etc.; and esp. in U. S. in sense 2 (where *carriage-, truck-,*

wagon- are used in Britain), as *car-axle, -buffer, -conductor, -coupling, -door, -heater, -lamp, -seat, -spring, -starter, -wheel, -window*, etc., etc.; **car**ful, as many or as much as a car will hold. Also CARMAN, etc.

1827 HEBER tr. *Pindar* v. 4 *Car-borne Psaumis. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 207 An occasional *car-full of priests. 1808 ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* (1819) 43 The *car-gear at Durdar she wan. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. (1641) 32/2 *Car-nails fastned in a wheele. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XII. xiii, And clench'd the *car-rings endlong and athwart. 1881 *Chicago Times* 14 May, The employés of the Grand Trunk *car shops are on strike. 1884 *Western Daily Press* 2 Apr. 5/7 A *car-washer in the employ of the Great Western Railway.

Car *sb.*[2]: see CARR.

Car, *a. Sc.* Also **kar, ker.** [a. Gael. *cearr* wrong, awkward, Ir. *cearr* left-handed, wrong, *cearr-lamhach* left-handed, Manx *kiare* in *lauchiare* left hand.]

a. Left, sinister: commonly in *car-hand, car-handed.* **b.** Awkward; perverse; wrong; sinister.

c 1420 *Anturs Arth.* xlviii, With a cast of the carhonde, in a cantelle he strikes. *c* 1450 *Wisdom Solomon* in *Ratis Raving* 23 The visdome of the wysman is in his rycht hand, and the foly of the ful in his kere hand. 1548 *Compl. Scotl.* 115 He resauit the vryting in his kar hand. 1597 SKENE *Exp. Wds.* s. v. *Hebdomas*, Vpon the ker and wrang side, was placed the thrid Idole, Frigga. 1808-79 JAMIESON s. v., If you meet a car-handit person, or one who has flat soles. *Ibid. Sc. Prov.* You'll go a car gate yet.

Car, *v.* [f. CAR *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To place or carry in a car. *To car it* (colloq.): to go by car.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 119 Car'd on the foam your glimmering legion rides. 1861 E. FORBES in *Life* xiv. 501 The ladies and I prepared to car it to Killarney.

†**Ca·rab.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *carab-us* (see Du Cange) 'a small wicker-boat covered with raw hide': cf. Gr. *κάραβος* 'a kind of light ship'. English writers appear to have identified it with Ir. *corrach*, CURRAGH.] (See quot.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) VI. 389 þe Scottyshe men..took a carabum, þat is a schippe i-made but of tweie hydes and an half. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 228 Devout men, that in a Carab (or Carogh) made of two tanned hides only and an halfe, sailed out of Ireland into Cornwall.

Carabe, obs. form of CAROB.

Ca·rabid, cara·bidan. *Ent.* [f. mod.L. pl. *cārabidæ*, f. L. *cārabus* a kind of crab, used in Zool. for a genus of beetles.] One of the *Carabidæ*, a family of large carnivorous beetles.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xx. 359 Evidently belonging to the Carabidans. 1880 D'ALBERTIS *New Guinea* I. 369, A large number of insects, especially carabids.

†**Carabin** (kæ·răbin). *Obs.* Also 6–7 **carbine,** 6 **-yne,** 7 **carbeene, carabine, carrabin.** See also CARBINE, the weapon: the two words have been taken as one in English. [a. F. *carabin* (16th c. in Littré), of disputed origin: Roquefort alleges an earlier *calabrin*, according to Diez, f. *calabre* an ancient engine of war, the name *calabrin* being transferred from the man who worked that to those who carried these fire-arms; but Littré inclines to see in it a transl. of *Calabrīnus* Calabrian.

Calabre, also Pr. and OSp., is regarded by Diez as repr. medL. *chadabula* an engine for throwing stones, earlier *catabola*, a. Gr. *καταβολή* overthrow, destruction.]

A mounted musketeer; a carabineer. (See 1611.)

1590 WEBBE *Trav.* (Arb.) 19 Much like to Carbines or Horsemen readie to y[e] warre. 1591 SIR J. SMYTHE *Instr. Milit.* 202 Musters of Carabins or Argolettiers. 1611 COTGR., *Carabin*, a Carabine or Carbeene; an Arguebuzier armed with a morrian, and breast-plate, and seruing on horsebacke. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldier's Accid.* 42 Hargobusseirs, or Carbines. 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 266 To leaue it, like a Carbine, who hath shot of his pistoll. 1735 CARTE *Ormonde* I. 97 A troop of horse which consisted..of sixty Carabins. (Not in JOHNSON 1755.) [1885 R. BURTON *1001 Nights* I. 202 *note*, Men who formerly would have half starved as curates and ensigns, barristers and carabins.]

b. (See quot.; cf. *free lance.*)

1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 234 Carabin a term used at the game of lansquenet, to designate an occasional player who takes the chance of a card or two..and then ceases to play.

Carabineer (kæ·răbinī·ĕr), **carbineer** (kārbinī·ĕr). Also **carabinier.** [a. F. *carabinier*, f. *carabine* CARBINE.] A soldier who carries a carbine. (The 6th Dragoon Guards are distinctively called *The Carabineers.*)

1672 T. VENN *Milit. Observ.* vi. 15 That the Harquebuzier and Carabinier be often exercised to shoot bullets at a mark. 1721 BAILEY *Carabineers*, horse-men who carry Carabines. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s. v., Formerly, all regiments of light armed horse were called Carabineers. 1820 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 13 July, I have heard no more of the carabiniers. 1873 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 5/4 Yesterday, five Carabineers..gave evidence in favour of the Claimant.

Caraboid, *a. Ent.* [f. L. *cārabus* (see CARABID) + -OID.] Like or related to the genus *Carabus* of beetles.

Caracal (kæ·răkæl). [a. F. *caracal*, a. Turkish قره قولاق *qarah-qulaq*, f. *qarah* black + *qulak* ear.] A feline animal (*Felis caracal* Linn.) found in northern Africa and south-western Asia; it belongs to the sub-genus of the lynxes, and is generally supposed to be the 'lynx' of the ancients.

1760 *Phil. Trans.* (1809) XI. 474 *note*, The caracal is an animal of great strength and fierceness. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. iv. i. 381 The siagush, or, as Mr. Buffon names it, the caracal. 1834 JARDINE *Felinæ* 251 The caracal has always been considered to be the lynx mentioned by the ancients as possessing such wonderful power of sight. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 218/2 The Caracals hunt in packs like the wild dogs.

‖ **Caracara** (kărakā·ra). Also **carcara.** [See quot.] Name for the South American birds of the *Polyborinæ*, an aberrant sub-family of the *Falconidæ*, with affinities toward the Vultures.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 168 Marcgrave was the first to introduce into Europe the name of Caracara, the vulgar appellation of the bird in Brazil, derived from its hoarse and peculiar cry.

Caracature, obs. f. CARICATURE.

Carack, var. of CARRACK, a ship.

Caracol (kæ·răkŏl), **caracole** (-kōul), *sb.* Also 7 **caragolo, carrocol.** [a. F. *caracol, caracole*, ad. It. *caracollo* wheeling of a horse, ad. Sp. (and Pg.) *caracol* snail, periwinkle, spiral shell, also winding stair; in sense 1 Cat. has *caragol*, It. also *caragollo.* Ulterior derivation doubtful: see Diez and Skeat.]

†**1.** A spiral shell. *Obs.*

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 94 Certaine shels, like those of mother of pearles, which are brought out of the East Indies, to make standing cups, called caracoles.

2. *Arch.* 'A term sometimes applied to a staircase in the form of a helix or spiral' (Gwilt).

1721-1800 BAILEY, *Caracol.* 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1823 in CRABB *Techn. Dict.*; and in mod. Dicts.

3. A half-turn or wheel to the right or left executed by a horseman. Littré gives the sense in Fr. as 'a succession of such wheels to right and left alternately, movement in a zigzag course', which appears to have been the earlier sense in Eng. also. Many writers have used the word without any clear notion of its meaning: see next.

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. i. (1668) 21 In the Art of Horsemanship, there are divers and sundry turns.. those we call Caragolo. 1643 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 103 Now was S[r] W[m] Constable crept out of Hull wth their Horse making their Carrocols upon y[e] woulds. *a* 1679 EARL ORRERY *Guzman* iv, What a Caracole he made, when you fac'd about. 1792 OSBALDISTONE *Brit. Sportsm.* 94/1 They sometimes ride up in caracols, to perplex the enemy. 1810 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 4) V. 171 In the army, the horse always makes a caracol after each discharge, in order to pass the rear of the squadron. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xxviii, The Scottish knight..made his courser carry him in a succession of caracoles to his station. 1863 THORNBURY *True as Steel* I. 145 Chargers pacing with curvets and caracoles.

Ca·racol, caracole, *v.* [a. F. *caracoler*, It. *caracollare* to caracol, wheel about: see prec.]

1. *intr.* Of a horseman or horse: To execute a caracol or caracols. Often used loosely for 'to caper about'. Also *transf.* of other animals.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Caracol*, to cast themselvs into a round ring, as souldiers do. 1785 *Sportsman's Dict.*, To caracol is to go in the form of half rounds. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II. xix, Now caracoled the steeds in air. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* ii, The Captain on his.. steed caracolling majestically. 1861 G. MEREDITH *Evan Harr.* xli. 466 Once that sound used to set me caracoling before an abject multitude.

2. *trans.* To make (a horse) caracol.

1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 44 He was fond of caracolling his horse. 1845 SAUNDERS *Cab. Pict., Chaucer* 82 The youthful knight..caracolled his horse along the pavement.

Hence **Ca·racoling, -colling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1857) I. I. VII. VI. 205 Caracoling Bodyguards. 1843 MIALL *Nonconf.* III. 209 We crave indulgence for a little caracolling.

Ca·racoler, -coller. [f. prec. + -ER[1].] One who caracols.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1857) I. I. VII. VI. 205 Himself and his Women are dispersed by caracolers. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Apr. 421/1 The trained caracoller of Batty's circus.

‖ **Caracoli.** *Obs.* [? the Carib name.] A mixed metal or alloy formerly used by the natives of the Caribee Islands, and imitated by Europeans by mixing 6 parts of silver, 3 of copper, and 1 of gold. Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753.

‖ **Caracore.** [Also in F. *caracore*, Sp. *caracora.*] 'A sort of vessel used in the Philippine Isles' (Littré).

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 240 *Caracores* are light vessels used by the natives of Borneo.., and by the Dutch as guarda costas in those latitudes.

†**Caract, carect,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **caracte, carecte,** 4–7 **carect,** 5 **karect,** 6 **carracte, karecte, carrect,** 7 **caract, carract.** See also CHARACT. [ME. *caracte, carect*, OF. *caracte, carecte* fem., *caract* masc., correspond to L. types **characta, -um*, app. a. Gr. *χαρακτός, -ή, -όν* 'graven, impressed as a mark', taken absol. as = *character. Caracta* occurs in Pr. rendering *characterem* in the Vulg., *Rev.* xiii. 15: possibly the form arose only in Romanic from L. *charácter.*]

1. A mark, sign, or CHARACTER.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 80 þorw carectus þat cryst wrot. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xiv. 11 If ony man toke the carecte of his [the beast's] name. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. v. 166 Sum seable cros or mark or carect. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* II. v. 68 The greatest and least karectes or numbers. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iii. 37 The Egiptians..described him [God] in their holy Carects as a Pilot alone gouerning a ship. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 56 In all his dressings, caracts, titles, formes. 1655 TRAPP *Comm. 1 Cor.* x. 21 An altar..which must have its prints and carects.

spec. 1530 PALSGR. 203/1 Carracte in pricke song, *minime.*

2. *spec.* A magical character or symbol; a charm.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 57 Whan that a man..With his carecte him [a serpent] wolde enchaunte. *Ibid.* III. 138 Of sorcerie the caractes. 1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Court* 694 By nycromancy, By carectes and coniuracyon.

†**Caract,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. med.L. *caranāre* in Du Cange.]

trans. To mark (with a sign or letter).

1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. 61 We have in the Margin caracted them with a Rem: for Remove.

Caract(e, obs. form of CARRACK and CARAT.

Caracter, -ere, earlier spelling of CHARACTER.

Carafe (kără·f). Also **caraff, -affe.** [a. F. *carafe* = It. *caraffa* (Neapol. *carrafa* a measure of liquids), Sp. and Pg. *garrafa*, Sicil. *carrabba.* According to Littré identified by Mohl with Pers. قرابه *qarābah* 'a large flagon' (see CARBOY); but Dozy refers it to Arabic غرف *gharafa* to draw or lift water: cf. the derivatives غرف *ghuruf* little cup, غراف *ghirāf* a great and full measure of dry things; غرّاف *gharrāf* having much water, غرافه *ghirāfah* a draught, etc., no one of which however exactly answers to the Romanic forms.]

A glass water-bottle for the table, bedroom, etc.

The word has long been in common use in Scotl.; in England it is of later appearance, and often treated as still French. Also vulgarly corrupted to *craft, croft.*

1786 *Lounger* (1787) II. 178 Called for a..*caraff* of water. 1845 THACKERAY in *Fraser's Mag.* Nov., Caraffes, with the tumblers..placed over them. 1851 *Art Jrnl. Catal. Exhib.* 91 A Water-caraft and Tumbler. 1860 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. I. (ed. 7) 260 [With old-fashioned Scotch people] the crystal jug or decanter in which water is placed upon the table was a caraff (Fr. carafe). 1861 TRAFFORD *City & Sub.* I. 28 On the table stood a croft of water, surmounted by a tumbler. 1868 MISS BRADDON *Run to Earth* I. xi. 277 A claret jug, a large carafe of water, and an empty glass.

Carage, obs. form of CARRIAGE.

Carag(h(een, var. of CARRAGEEN.

Carain(e, -ing, obs. forms of CARRION.

Carak(e, obs. form of CARRACK, a ship.

Caral(le, caralde, obs. forms of CAROL.

Caramba. = CARAMBOLA.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Averrhoa Carambola*, the Caramba.

‖ **Carambola.** [a. Pg. (and mod.Lat.) *carambola.* Several Portuguese writers of the 16th c. state that this was the native name in Malabar: Molesworth has Mahrattī *karanbal*; Forbes Watson has a Hindī name *karmal*, Singhalese and Hindī *kāma-ranga*, Skr. *karma-ranga.* (Marsden has Malay *karambil* coco-nut.) Linnæus took the Pg. name into botanical Latin.]

The acid fruit (golden-yellow, ellipsoid, obscurely 10-ribbed) of a small East Indian tree *Averrhoa Carambola*, (N.O. *Oxalidaceæ*); also the tree itself.

1598 tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* 96 *note*, The fruite which the Malabars and Portingales call Carambolas, is in Decan called *Camarix*, in Canar *Camarix* and *Carabeli.* 1887 *Standard* 16 Sept. 5/3 The carambola and the Otaheite apple.

Carambole (kæ·rămbōul), *sb. Billiards.* [a. F. *carambole*, ad. Sp. *carambola* the red ball at billiards, the stroke so called, a trick: derivation unknown. As the word is in Pg. identical in form with the prec., suggestions as to their identity have been made, but without any evidence.]

†**a.** In billiards, the red ball which is placed on the mark. (But it is doubtful whether this sense has ever been practically in English use.)

†**b.** The game in which this ball is used. *Obs.*

c. The stroke otherwise called a CANNON.

1775 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 205 Billiards..*Carambole*, is played with three Balls, one being red which is neutral..The chief Object of the Game is to hit with your own Ball the two other Balls, which is called a Carambole. 1788 J. BEAUFORT *ibid.* iii. 195 *Carambole* is a game newly introtroduced from France. *Ibid.* 196 The *Russian carambole* ..has still more lately been introduced. 1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 371 Each of the hazards and the carambole counts two. *Ibid.* 372 Which stroke, called a *carambole* or *carom.* 1850 Bohn's *Handbk. Games* 519 If with his own ball he strike two others successively, the stroke is called a canon (formerly *carom* or *carambole*).

d. *attrib.*, as in *carambole game* = b.

1807 in *N. & Q.* (1886) 27 Feb. 167. 1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 371 The Red or winning and losing carambole game. 1850 Bohn's *Handbk. Games* 544 The Carambole Games ..are played with three balls.

Carambole, *v.* [a. F. *carambole-r*, f. *carambole*; see prec.] *intr.* To make a carambole or cannon at billiards. Hence **Ca·ramboling** *vbl. sb.*

1775 C. Jones *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 205 Seven may be gained in one Stroke, by caramboling and putting in both Balls. 1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 380 If the striker caramboles and holes both the red and his adversary's ball, he gains seven points. 1870 *Daily News* 6 Oct., A good deal of .. domino-playing, and caramboling at billiards.

Carameile: see Carmele.

Caramel (kæ·rămel), *sb.* [a. F. *caramel*, ad. Sp. (It., Pg.) *caramelo*, of uncertain origin.

Scheler suggests that the Sp. represents L. *calamellus* little tube, in reference to its tubular form; Mahn thinks it from med.L. *cannamella* sugar-cane: an Arabic source is conjectured by Littré.]

A black or brown porous substance obtained by heating sugar to about 210° C., by which it loses two equivalents of water; burnt sugar. It is used for colouring spirits, etc. **b.** A kind of 'candy' or sweet. **c.** *attrib.* as *caramel-walnuts*.

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Sugar*, When it is boiled to Caramel, it breaks and cracks. *c* 1865 J. Wylde in *Circ. Sc.* I. 413/1 High-dried malt .. contains a substance termed *caramel*. 1884 *Philadelphia Times* Sept., An article so generally a favorite with all classes as caramels. They are made of cream, sugar, vanilla, pistache, etc.

Hence **Ca·ramel** *v.*, **Ca·ramelize** *v.* [cf. F. *caraméliser*], *trans.* and *intr.*, to turn into caramel.

1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Apple*, Let it boil so long till the Sugar be red enough and caramel'd. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 230/1 By caramelizing the syrup. 1883 *Knowledge* 20 July 36/1 Partial carbonisation, or 'caramelising'.

‖ **Caramoussal, carmousal.** *Obs.* Also **caramousal, -musall, -mosil**; **carmasal, carmizale, carmusol.** [In It. '*caramusáli*, a kind of ship in Ormuz, *caramusalino*, a kind of pinnace or bark' (Florio), *caramussále*, a Turkish merchantman (Baretti), Sp. *caramuzal* 'transport vessel used by the Moors' (Velasquez), F. *carmoussal* 'a kind of Turkish ship' (Cotgr.), 16th c. L. *caramussallus*, Turkish قرامو سال *qarāmusāl* a kind of ship (Meninski 1680, Zenker 1866). (*Kara-mussal* is also the name of a place in the Gulf of Nicomedia near the Bosphorus.)] A Turkish and Moorish ship of burden, noted in the 17th c.

Thos. Hyde *Notes on Peritsol's Trav.* (1691) says (p. 81) 'navis cujus prora ac puppis sunt elevatiora quam media pars': cf. the description of the old Caravel.

[1565 Hieron. Comes Alexandrinus *Comment. de bello in insulam Melitam* (in Du Cange, and Jal) Tria navigia quæ vulgo appellant Caramussalos; minora sunt autem onerariis navibus, et figura prope ovali.] 1587 Saunders *Voy. Tripoli* in Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 187, I and sixe more .. were sent forth in a Galeot to take a Greekish Carmosell. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 1329 There were two gallies, a caramoussal, and a Greeke brigandine. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* (1670) 20 Turkish Carmasals and Gallies. 1628 Digby *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 33, I made her for a carmizale. 1651 Howell *Venice* 195 Som Gallies and Caramusalls that carried passengers upon a Pilgrimage to Mecha. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, Carmasal, carmusol. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. xi. 280 Galeot, Caramosil, Carrack, Caravel. 1696 Phillips, *Carmonsal*, a Turkish ship with a very high poop. 1721–1800 Bailey, *Caramousel*, and *Carmousal*.

‖ **Caraña, caranna** (kăra·n'a, -æ·na). Also 7 **-agna.** [a. Sp. *caraña*, from the native name.] A resin obtained from a West Indian tree, *Bursera acuminata* (N.O. *Amyridaceæ*).

1616 Bullokar, *Caranna.* 1678–1706 Phillips, *Caranna*, a Gum coming from the West-Indies, good for the Tooth-ach, if applyed to the Temples. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 198 It is call'd Caranna Gummi, or Caragna.

Carant, caranto: see Coranto.

‖ **Caranx** (kæ·răŋks). [mod.L.; in F. *carangue*.] A genus of fishes of the family *Scomberidæ*. *C. Trachurus* is the Scad or Horse-mackerel.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 278/2. 1854 Badham *Halieut.* 227 At Rome .. during Lent .. this caranx is often seen, heard, and smelt, sputtering in rancid grease.

Caranye, obs. form of Carrion.

Ca·rap. [from the native name.] *Carap oil*: an oil obtained from the seeds of the *Carapa guianensis*, a large tree found in Guiana.

c 1865 Letheby in *Circ. Sc.* I. 95/1 A semi-solid oil, named Crab or Carapa oil. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* I. 220 s. v. *Carapa*, By pressure the seeds yield a liquid oil, called Carap oil or Crab oil, suitable for burning in lamps .. In this country it hardens into a solid fat.

Carapace (kæ·răpēs). [a. mod.F. *carapace*, ad. Sp. *carapacho* upper shell of a tortoise: of doubtful origin; taken by Barcia as a by-form of **carapazon*, by metathesis for *caparazon* caparison, body-armour of a horse, augmentative of *capara*, *-o*, in med.L. a hood, a covering of the head and shoulders, f. L. *capa*, Cape.]

The upper body-shell of tortoises, and of crustaceans. Extended to the hard case investing the body in some other animals, as certain Infusoria.

1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 202/1 If the carapace is raised in a crab. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* x. (1857) 201 The carapace of some tall tortoise. 1878 Bell *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 38 A continuous covering for the body, like the carapace of the Arthropoda.

fig. 1860 O. W. Holmes *Prof. Breakf.-t.* ii, Nothing .. could have got me to leave the shelter of my carapace.

Hence **Ca·rapaced** *a.*

1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol*, xix. 357 Carapaced turtles.

Carapax. = Carapace.

1847–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 10/2 Amœbæ endowed with a power of constructing for themselves a carapax or shelly covering. 1862 Dana *Man. Geol.* 345 Turtles or Chelonians. Body having a carapax, or shell.

Carat (kæ·răt). Forms: 6 **caracte, carette, carret**, (**carrotte**), **charect**, 6–7 **karect**(**e, carrect**, 6–9 **caract**, 7 **caratt, karat, charat, charact, charract**, (**corrat, carack, carrack**), 7–8 **carrat, carract**, 7– **carat.** [a. F. *carat*, ad. It. *carato*: cf. Sp. and Pg. *quilate*, earlier *quirate*, a. Arab. قيراط *qīrāṭ* (and *qirrāṭ*) 'weight of 4 grains', acc. to Freytag ad. Gr. κεράτιον 'little horn, fruit of carob or locust tree, a weight = ⅓ of an obol'. Isidore (XVI. XXV. 19) has '*ceratum* oboli pars media est, habens siliquam unam et semis'; but originally the Gr. κεράτιον was identical with the L. *siliqua*, and was called the *siliqua Græca*. (Formerly confounded with *caract* mark, sign, character: see sense 4.)

As a measure of weight and fineness, the *carat* represents the Roman *siliqua*, as ¼ of the golden solidus of Constantine, which was ⅓ of an ounce: hence the various values into which ¼ and ¼ of ¼ enter or originally entered.]

†**1.** The seed or 'bean' of the carob-tree. *Obs.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 447 The fruit called Carobes or Caracts. [1846 Lindley *Veg. Kingd.* (1853) 550.]

2. A measure of weight used for diamonds and other precious stones, originally ¼ of an ounce, or 3½ grains, but now equal to about ⅕ of an ounce troy, or 3⅛ grains, though varying slightly with time and place. It is divided into 4 *carat-grains*. Also *attrib.*, as in *a one-carat diamond*.

1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 48 As for the valu, yoor iewellers by their Carrets let them cast, and they can. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. i. 225 These pearles are prised according to the caracts which they weigh, euery caract is 4 graines. 1667 E. King in *Phil. Trans.* II. 429 A Diamond of 10 Carats. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1462/4 Lost .. a parcel of Rough Diamonds .. containing 38 Caracks ⅛. 1743 S. Madden *Boulter's Mon.* (1745) 57 Augmenting Carracts vastly raise Th' advancing Value of the Diamond's Blaze. 1750 Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 873 The Jewellers divide the Ounce into 152 Parts, or Carats, and these into Grains, whereof four make a Carat. 1868 Seyd *Bullion* 146 Six carats are equal to 19 grains Troy weight. 1875 Jevons *Money* (1878) 36 A one carat diamond. 1887 *Whitaker's Alm.* 362 The jewellery ounce is divided into 151½ carats and 600 pearl-grains.

3. A proportional measure of one twenty-fourth used in stating the fineness of gold; e.g. if the mass contain 22 parts of pure gold and 2 of alloy, it is said to be 22 carats fine, or gold of 22 carats. Also *attrib.* with numeral, as *22-carat gold*.

1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 211 The golde is of .xxii. caractes or better in fynesse. 1575–6 *Act* 18 *Eliz.* xv, No .. Golde lesse in fynesse than that of xxij Carrottes. 1627 Donne *Serm.* cl. Wks. 1839 VI. 266 All their clods of Earth are Gold .. of innumerable Carats. 1676 B. W[illis] *Man. Goldsm.* 57 In his report of a Gold assay he [the Assay-master] sets it down by Carracts and Carract-grains. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6059/2 The Gold .. will be of the Standard of 22 Carrats. 1806 Hutton *Course Math.* (1806) I. 129 It is said to be 22 caracts fine. 1820 G. Carey *Funds* 94 The whole weight of any piece of pure gold is supposed to be divided into twenty four parts, called carats. *fig.* 1581 Sidney *Astr. & Stella* xvi, Beauties which were of many carrets fine.

†**b.** The tradition that the carat was originally a definite weight of gold, and = ¼ of some weight (see the etymology), survived in dictionaries, arithmetical works, etc., but these have erroneously taken it as ¼ of an ounce (= 1 scruple), and ¼ of a pound Troy (= ½ oz.); also as ½ of an ounce.

1552 Huloet, *Scruple*, a certayne measuer called a charect, whereof thre make a dramme. 1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 49 a, Take Damaskene Roses .. an unce, Lignum Aloes, Galanga, Bengewyne, of eche of them a carette. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Carat* .. is the third part of an ounce. 1667 E. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. (1684) 12 The pound weight or 12 Ounces Troy of Gold, is divided into 24 parts which are called carrats so that each carrat is 10 penny weight troy, or half an ounce. 1686 W. Harris tr. *Lemery's Chym.* I. i. 75 A Carat of Gold is properly the weight of one Scruple. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 361 Weigh a small vial which holds about 4 ounces .. fill it with water, and weigh that .. 1–128th of the whole .. is called a carat. 1852 A. Ryland *Assay Gold & S.* 28 The ounce containing 24 carats.

†**4.** *fig.* Worth, value; estimate. *Obs.*

(Here a confusion with Caract character, is evident.)

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 162 Thou best of Gold, art worst of Gold. Other, lesse fine of Charract, is more precious. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. iii. 22 No beautie, no; you are of too good caract, To be left so, without a guard. 1650 Howell *Giraffi's Rer. Naples* 125 Authority doth commonly discompose the mind of man, specially one of a base carat. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 14 Counterfeit Jewels of any Caract.

‖ **Caratch** (karā·tʃ). [Arab. خراج *kharāj* tribute.] The tribute or poll-tax levied by the Turks on their Christian subjects.

1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* VI. 479 The Inhabitants were all run away, not being able to pay their Caratch. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) II. v. iii. 138 The abolition of the carak, imposed on the sunnis. 1775 R. Chandler *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 7 They pay .. caratch or tribute money. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 481 The caïach or tribute is paid only by the Greeks.

Caraus: see Carouse.

Caravan (kæ·răvăn, kærăvæ·n). Also 6 **carouan**, 7 **carrauan, caruan, karavan**, 8 **karrawan.** [In 16th c. *carouan*, a. Pers. کاروان *kārwān*, in same sense. Found in med.L. *carvana* (Hoveden), *caravanna, caravenna* (Matt. Paris), and F. *carvane*, from Crusading times, but app. not in Eng. before 16th c. The form *caravan* was perhaps *caravane* from French.]

1. A company of merchants, pilgrims, or others, in the East or northern Africa, travelling together for the sake of security, esp. through the desert. Also *attrib.*, as in *caravan route*.

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. i. 204 The maner and order which the Carouan obserueth in marching. 1601 W. Parry *Sherley's Trav.* 23 A caravan is a great many of camels laden, and men in a company. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxvi. (1612) 282 Their Marchants trauailing by Carauan, that is, Great Droues of laden Camels. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 122 Brought ouer-land by Caruan from Mecha. 1760 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* xxii, He .. hired himself as a camel-driver to a caravan that was crossing the desert. 1761 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* IV. (1770) 62 (D.) From thence by karrawans to Coptos. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 31 Various caravan routes. 1873 Longf. *Kambalu* 3 At the head of his dusty caravan.

†**b.** *Thieves' cant.* An object of plunder. *Obs.*

1688 Shadwell *Sqr. Alsatia* I. i, Thy cousin here is the wealthiest Caravan we have met with a long time. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Caravan*, a good round Sum of Money about a Man, and him that is Cheated of it.

2. A fleet of Turkish or Russian ships, *esp.* of merchant vessels, with their convoy.

1605–74 Camden *Rem.* 493 The sinking of the great Galeasse of the Saracens, the taking of their Convoy, which .. is called a Caravana. 1654 Fuller *Comm. Ruth* (1868) 119 A caravan .. sailing in the vast ocean. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2177/2 News .. of the rencounter between Signior Venier, Captain Extraordinary of the Ships of this State, and the Turkish Caravan. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Sea Caravans .. conveyed by ships of war.

b. (See quots.)

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.*, Caravan is also an appellation given to the voyages, or campaigns, which the knights of Malta are obliged to make at sea, against the Turks and Corsairs. 1858 W. Porter *Hist. Knts. Malta* II. xx. 209 Every Knight, during his residence in Malta, was bound to complete four caravans, or cruises of six months each.

3. *transf.* A troop of people going in company [so in Fr.]; a company in motion. Also *fig.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 428 [Birds] rang'd in figure wedge thir way .. and set forth Their Aierie Caravan. 1681 Cotton *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 332 We a Caravan of dead Folks were. 1683 *Argum. for Union* 4 [Arians, Socinians, etc.] may associate in a Caravan, but cannot joyn in the Communion of a Church. 1711 Swift *Lett.* (1767) III. 223 We got out before eleven, a noble caravan of us. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (Hotten) 177 Attacking a whole Caravan of them.

4. A covered carriage or cart: In 17–18th c. applied to a private or public covered vehicle carrying passengers or a company of people together (now shortened to *van*); hence early in 19th c. to a third class 'covered carriage' on a railway; now, usually, a house on wheels, e. g. the travelling house of gipsies, a showman, or (according to recent fashion) a party on a pleasure tour; one of the covered vehicles of a travelling menagerie, etc.

1674 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Caravan* or Karavan .. also of late corruptly used with us for a kind of Waggon to carry passengers to and from London. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2450/4 A Fair easie going Caravan, with a very handsome Roof Brass Work, good Seats, Glasses on the sides to draw up, that will carry 18 Persons. 1741 *Act* 14 *Geo. II*, xlii. § 5 Nothing in this act shall .. extend .. to Caravans or the covered Carriages of Noblemen or Gentlemen for their private use. [So 1751 24 Geo. II, xliii. § 5.] 1754 *Connoisseur* No. 25 We should laugh at a nobleman who .. should .. be content to have his family dragged to his country seat, like servant maids in the caravan. 1797 Bewick *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 369 One of these birds which was kept in a caravan. 1823 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 19. 290 The steam-engine employs its force to impel the caravans .. and coaches. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 272 Several caravans containing wild beasts, and other spectacles. 1872 Browning *Fifine* IV. 5 A slow caravan, A chimneyed house on wheels. 1886 W. G. Stables *Cruise of Wanderer* 9 Nice curtains divide the caravan at pleasure into two compartments. *Ibid.* 3 He is unsuited for a caravan life.

Hence **Caravaneer**, the leader or conductor of an (oriental) caravan. **Ca·rava·ning** *vbl. sb.*, travelling by caravan or house on wheels. **Ca·rava·nist**, one who practises this mode of making a tour. **Carava·nnish** *a.*, resembling or smacking of a caravan.

1768 E. Buys *Dict. Terms of Art, Caravanier*, a Person who leads the Camels, and other Beasts of Burden, commonly used in the Caravans in the East. 1885 *Chr. Leader* 5 Nov. 680 Caravaning in Scotland. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 6/1 The caravanist reverses matters .. every night finds him encamped in meadow, in wood, or on moorland. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. ii. § 15 Great diligences going in a caravannish manner, with whole teams of horses.

Caravance, obs. form of Calavance.

Caravanserai, -era, -ary (kærăvæ·nsĕrai, -ĕră, -ĕri). Forms: (6 **cauarzara**), 7 **carauansara, car(r)avans-raw, karavan serai, quervanseray**, 8 **caravanserie**, 8–9 **caravansera, -sary**, 9 **caravansery**, (**caravensary**), 8– **cara-**

vanserai. [ult. a. Per. *kārwān-sarāī*, f. *kārwān* caravan + سراي *sarāī*, or سرا *sarā* palace, mansion, inn. In F. *caravansérai*, Pg. *caravançara*. The endings *-ary*, *-ery*, are due to popular analogy.]

A kind of inn in Eastern countries where caravans put up, being a large quadrangular building with a spacious court in the middle.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 196 We lay in one of the great Cauarzaras [? caruanzaras], that were built by Mahomet Bassha with so many goodly commodities. 1615 tr. *De Monfart's Surv. E. Ind.* 8 The Sophie hath caused to bee erected certaine..huge lodgings..called *Caravan-sara* or Surroyes, for the benefit of Carauans. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 51 Where is a Carravans-raw. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* II. 192 Publick Buildings they call *Karavan Serais*, or *Kans*. 1687 tr. *De Thevenot's Trav.* III. I. v. 8, I went to lodge in a Quervanseray. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 289 ¶ 9 A house that changes its inhabitants so often, and receives such a perpetual succession of guests, is not a Palace but a Caravansary. 1798 T. MAURICE *Hindostan* IV. iii. (1820) II. 252 The birth of Christ [in]..the stable of the caravansera ..in the lowly village of Bethlehem. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* V. viii, Not in sumptuous Caravansery. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IV. VII. vi. 170 In Jerusalem there were public caravansaries.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1760 STERNE *Serm. Yorick* III. 17 What provision the Author of our being has prepared..how many caravanseras of rest! 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. vii. 88 The man whose mind has been a kind of caravansera of opinions. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 13 Oct., The palatial caravanserais of New York.

Hence **Caravanse·rial** *a.*

1854 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 13 Oct., Hotels..at Saratoga Springs [and] their caravanserial congeners in other parts of the United States.

Caravel (kæ·răvel). *Naut.* Forms: 6 **carauelle**, 6–7 **-vell**, 7 **-vall**, 8–9 **-val**, 6– **caravel**: see also CARVEL. [a. F. *caravelle* (16th c. in Littré—in earlier F. *caruelle*), ad. It. *caravella* (Sp. *carabela*, Pg. *caravela*), prob. dim. of Sp. *caraba*; cf. late L. *carabus*, Gr. *κάραβος* a kind of light ship.

Isidore XIX. i. 26 explains *Carabus* as 'parva scapha ex vimine facta, quæ contecta crudo corio genus navigii præbet'.]

1. A kind of ship: variously applied at different times, and in relation to different countries.

a. The same as CARVEL, which was the earlier vernacular form; but since the term came to be only historical, usually written *caravel*, like b and c. In later times applied to b. The Portuguese *caravela*, a small ship with lateen sails; c. The Turkish war-frigate, called in Italian *caravella*.

1527 R. THORNE in Hakl. *Divers Voy.* (1582) B iv b, A flote of three shippes and a carauell that went from this citie. 1535 EDEN *Decades W. Ind., Interpr.* (Arb.) 45 A *Carauel* or *Carruel*. *Ibid.* I. i. (Arb.) 65 Light marchaunte shyppes without deckes whiche the Spaniardes call *Carauelas*. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVIII. viii. 673 Three Galleaces or Caravels. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxi. 138 The King of Spain..sent a Caravall of adviso to the West Indies. 1738 EARL SANDWICH in *Naval Chron.* (1799) II. 324 The [Turkish] Caravels or frigates under forty guns. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Caravelle*, a small square-sterned Portuguese vessel, navigated with lateen sails; and esteemed very expeditious. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 463 Caravellas [Turkish war-vessels]. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 221 The vessel..in which Cortes himself went, was of a hundred tons' burden..the remainder were caravels and open brigantines. 1848 W. IRVING *Columbus* I. 123 Two of them were light barks, called Caravels..They are delineated as open, and without deck in the centre, but built up high at the prow and stern, with forecastles and cabins.

2. The floating mollusc *Janthina*.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 7 What seamen call a Caraval or Portuguese Man of War.

Caraway (kæ·răwe·). Forms: (5–7 **carway**), 6 **caruway(e, carowaye, -weie**, 6–7 **careway(e, carawey**, 7 **carrowaye**, 7–9 **carraway**, 5– **caraway**. [From med.L. *carui*, or some allied Romanic form: cf. F., It., Sp. *carvi* (whence Sc. *carvy*, *kervie*), OSp. *alcaravea*, *alcarahueya*, Pg. *alcaravia*, *alcorovia*, a. Arab. الكروية *al-karawiyā* or *-karwiyā*: cf. Gr. *κάρον*, *κάρεον* (in L. *carum*, *careum* Pliny), forms however which could not immediately give the Arabic.]

1. An umbelliferous plant (*Carum Carui*): its small fruits, commonly called 'caraway-seeds', are aromatic and carminative; they are used in cakes, sweetmeats, etc., and yield a volatile oil.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 62 Caraway herbe, carway, sic scribitur in campo florum. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* H iv b, Caruwayes..the poticaries call it *carui*. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 125 Carway breaketh winde. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvii. 236 Carraway has no proper involucre. 1861 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 124 Caraway is the object of field culture in Essex, and on other stiff soils.

†2. The fruit or 'seed' of the caraway; also a sweetmeat or confection containing caraway-seeds. *Obs.* exc. as Sc. CARVY.

1557 SEAGER *Sch. Vertue* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 343 Bisketes or Carowayes. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 101 To eat Carawayes or Biskets, or some other kinde of Comfits or seedes together with Apples. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. iii. 3 We will eate a last yeares Pippin of my owne graffing, with a dish of Carrawayes. 1620 MELTON *Astrol.* 75 A piece of Cheese, Pippins, or Carrowayes. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 162 In meates, I prefer the Carewayes before ..Fennel-seeds. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 5 The Caraways that the people of Paris buy out of the Shops.

3. *Comb.*, as **caraway-comfit**, a sweetmeat containing caraway-seeds; **caraway-seed** (see 1); also *attrib.*, as in *caraway-seed biscuit*.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 One Silver gilt [box] of a large Size for Cashu and *Carraway Comfits. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* s. v., Ye may use *carawey seede or carot seede. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 54 Adding a little Coriander-seed and Carraway seed. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 212 Oyl of Carui-Seeds. 1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 141/2 Some sweet carrawayseed biscuits.

†**Carawimple.** *Obs.* (Cf. CARRIWITCHET.)

1672 EACHARD *Lett.* 2 A meer fiction,..a dream, device, and carawimple.

Carayne, obs. form of CARRION.

Carb-. *Chem.* Combining form of CARBON, used (instead of CARBO-) before vowels, in names of carbon compounds, as

Carballylic (or *tricarballylic*) **acid** [ALLYL], a 3-basic acid obtained by the action of potash on allylic tricyanide; its salts are **Carballylates.**

Carbanil [ANIL], an amido-derivative of the benzene group, cyanate of phenyl, $CO{=}N{-}C_6H_5$, a mobile liquid with a pungent odour; hence **Carbanilamide,** $NH_2{\cdot}CO{\cdot}NH{-}C_6H_5$, **Carbanilic acid,** $HO{\cdot}CO{\cdot}NH{-}C_6H_5$, **Carbanilide,** $CO = 2(NH{\cdot}C_6H_5)$.

Carbazol [AZO- + -OL], an amido-phenyl, $2\,C_6H_4 = NH$, occurring in coal-tar oil, and as a by-product in the manufacture of aniline.

Carbazotic acid [AZOTIC], an earlier name of Picric acid; its salts are **Carbazotates.**

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* 730 Carballylic Acid is produced by the action of nascent hydrogen on aconitic acid. *Ibid.* The carballylates of the alkali-metals are easily soluble in water. 1877 *Ibid.* II. 56 Carbazol crystallizes in shining laminæ. 1881 *Athenæum* 14 May 658/3 'On some Carbazol Compounds'. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 405 The properties ..closely resemble the carbazotates. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 93 A peculiar acid, called Carbazotic. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 226 A yellow, intensely bitter mass .., known also as Carbazotic Acid.

Carbage: see CABBAGE, GARBAGE.

Carbamide (kā·rbăməid). *Chem.* [f. CARB- + AMIDE.] Analytical name of the organic compound UREA, $CO{\cdot}2(NH_2)$, as a primary diamide of Carbonyl. Hence *Sulpho-carbamide* or Sulphur urea, in which CS takes the place of CO.

Also **Carbamic** [see AMIC] *a.*, related to carbamide, as in *Carbamic acid*, $CO{\cdot}NH_2{\cdot}OH$, *Carbamic ethers.* **Carbamate,** a salt of carbamic acid, as *Ammonium carbamate*, $CO{\cdot}NH_2{\cdot}O{\cdot}NH_4$.

1865 MANSFIELD *Salts* 367 The compound 'Carbamide' is not yet known in the separate state. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 391 Carbamide or Urea..was the first instance of the artificial formation of a product of the living organism. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* XXXV. 382 Carbamic Acid.

†**Carberry,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [? f. *Carberry Hill* where Queen Mary was finally routed.] *trans.* ? To defeat, get the better of.

1692 *Babell* 551 We, for all the Councell's threats, On that day neither pray nor preach..By which we doe the state Carberrie.

Carbide (kā·rbəid). *Chem.* [f. CARB- + -IDE.] A compound of carbon with an element, as hydrogen or a metal, as *Iron carbide*; less usual than the older equivalent *carburet*.

c 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 308/2 The combinations of sulphur with metals are termed sulphides.. of carbon, carbides. 1879 *Athenæum* 6 Sept. 312/2 Native iron carbides of Greenland. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 434 Carbides of hydrogen obtained as secondary products.

Carbinado, obs. spelling of CARBONADO.

Carbine (kā·rbəin), **ca·rabine.** Also 7 **car(r)abin, 8 carrabine.** [In 17th c. *carabine*, a. F. *carabine*, in It., Sp., and Pg. *carabina*, the weapon of the CARABIN, q.v.]

A kind of fire-arm, shorter than the musket, used by the cavalry and other troops; 'a kind of medium between the pistol and the musket' (J.).

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* i. (1628) 23 The names of Lances, Carabines, pykes, muskets. 1640 T. CAREW *On Death K. Sweden* (R.) The thunder of their carabins. *c* 1645 HOWELL *The Vote* ii, No pistolls or some rare-spring carrabins. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xvi. 189 Discharging their carbines. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 182, I discharged..my carabin twice. 1799 EARL ANCRAM in *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin.* (1805) V. 246, I had a carabine made at Drogheda. 1815 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* XII. 345, I will apply for the Carbines for your Cavalry. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 399 Double rifled carbines can be constructed of so light a weight that their exclusive use for cavalry is not far distant. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* x. 152 His double-barrelled carabine..slung over his shoulder.

b. *Comb.*, as *carbine-ball, -lock, -proof, -shot.*

1643 *Cromwell's Lett. & Sp.* App. 29 July, Retreating in order, near carbine-shot of the enemy. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 44 A Brest-plate..of Carabine-proof. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 66 A salvo of carbine-shot. 1802 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 380 Ordering .. 20,000 carbine balls to be cast. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* I. vii. 24 Free from rust, My carbine lock.

Carbinol (kā·rbinǫl). *Chem.* [f. CARBON + -OL (the ending of *alcohol*, used to indicate an analogous compound).] A generic name introduced by Kolbe *c* 1868 for the monatomic alcohols.

Simple *Carbinol* is methyl alcohol or wood spirit (taken as $COH.H_3$), a compound of 1 atom of carbon with 1 of hydroxyl OH, and 3 of replaceable hydrogen, any one or more of which may be replaced by the same number of alcohol radicals, the name or names of which are prefixed. When only one hydrogen atom is replaced, the carbinol is a 'primary alcohol', as *methyl carbinol* $COH.H_2.CH_3$= ethyl or ordinary alcohol, C_2H_5OH; *ethyl carbinol* $COH.H_2.C_2H_5$=propyl alcohol C_3H_7OH. When two atoms of hydrogen are replaced, the carbinol includes the 'secondary alcohols' as *dimethyl carbinol* $COH.H.(CH_3)_2$=secondary propyl alcohol C_3H_8O; *methyl-propyl-carbinol* $COH.H.CH_3.C_3H_7$. When all three atoms of hydrogen are replaced, the carbinol includes the 'tertiary alcohols', as *trimethyl carbinol* $COH.(CH_3)_3$=tertiary butyl alcohol $C_4H_{10}OH$, *dimethyl-ethyl-carbinol* $COH.(CH_3)_2.C_2H_5$. The nomenclature of the complicated members as *carbinols* is more simple and definite than as alcohols.

Carbinyl (kā·rbinil). *Chem.* [f. CARBON + -YL, as in *ethyl*, etc.] A term for the alcohol radicals of the corresponding *carbinols*, as *Dimethyl carbinyl iodide* $C(CH_3)_2{\cdot}H{\cdot}I$. (Watts.)

Carbo-. *Chem.* Combining form of CARBON, used before consonants, in names of carbon compounds.

1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) I. 468 The bi-sulphuret of carbon was found by Berzelius to be capable of..forming compounds which may be called Carbo-Sulphurets. 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* 823 Carbo-cresylic and Cresotic Acids are formed simultaneously by the action of carbon dioxide and sodium on cresol.

Carbo-hydrate (kā·rboˌhəi·dreˑt). *Chem.* [f. CARBO- + HYDRATE, q.v.] An organic compound of carbon with oxygen and hydrogen in the proportion to form water. They are divided into *Sugars proper* ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$), *Grape-sugars* or *Glucoses* ($C_6H_{12}O_6$), and *Amyloses*, comprising starch and woody fibre ($C_6H_{10}O_5$).

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 393. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 531 Carbo-hydrates and fats serve chiefly to the production of heat, and of vital force. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 668 Cell-walls and starch-grains..consist mainly of carbo-hydrates insoluble in water.

Carbokull, obs. form of CARBUNCLE.

Carbolate (kā·rboleˑt). *Chem.* [f. CARBOL-IC + -ATE.] A salt of carbolic acid; a phenate.

1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 628 An alkaline carbolate. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 523 Carbolic acid exists in the blood, probably, as a carbolate.

So **Ca·rbolated** *ppl. a.*, made into a carbolate; impregnated with carbolic acid, carbolized.

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 760/2 Cotton-wool..moistened with carbolated oil. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 62/1 Concentrated Carbolated Creosote Disinfecting Fluid.

Carbolic (kaıbo·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. CARB- + -OL, the ending of *alcohol*, *benzol* + -IC.] In **Carbolic acid,** a substance more systematically called *Phenol* or *Phenyl alcohol*, $C_6H_5{\cdot}OH$, a secondary monatomic aromatic alcohol (consisting of benzol in which one atom of H is replaced by OH), found in the heavy coal oils, and elsewhere, forming, when pure, white deliquescent crystals, melting at 35° to an oily liquid, with penetrating odour and burning taste. It has powerful antiseptic qualities, and is much used as a disinfectant. Hence *carbolic soap*, etc.

c 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 118/2 The acid of creosote, or carbolic acid. 1865 LD. BURY in *Morn. Star.* 6 Nov. Cowsheds were carefully cleansed and washed with gas-tar, carbolic acid, and water. 1881 LUBBOCK in *Nature* 405 Some substance capable of killing the germs, without being itself too potent a caustic..Dilute carbolic acid fulfilled these conditions. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* (Hoppe) My lady doubted the efficacy of carbolic soap.

Carbolize (kā·rbǫlaiz), *v.* [f. prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To impregnate with carbolic acid. Hence **Ca·rbolized** *ppl. a.*

1870 *Daily News* 24 Oct., Fine hemp or tow carbolised with crystallised carbolic acid. 1884 W. H. STONE in *Times* 30 Oct. 9/6 A small tent of carbolized gauze, to prevent the dispersion of poisonous membrane.

Carbon (kæ·rbŏn, -ən). [ad. F. *carbone* (same sense), made by Lavoisier from L. *carbo, carbōn-em* coal, charcoal.]

1. *Chem.* One of the non-metallic elements, very abundant in nature, occurring uncombined in three allotropic forms—two crystalline (diamond and graphite) and one amorphous (charcoal), and in combination in carbonic acid gas, the various carbonates, and nearly all organic compounds (thence often called 'the carbon compounds'). Carbon (symbol C) is a tetrad; atomic weight 12.

1789 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 279, Suppose that even the whole of this plumbago afforded only one of the elements of the fixed air, viz. that which the French chemists call *carbone*. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xii. 496 Their *carbonne* is supposed to be the remaining part of charcoal after it has been divested of earth and fixed salts. 1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) I. 335 The diamond..was first shown by Guyton to contain carbon. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* ii. (1814) 46 Carbon is considered as the pure matter of charcoal. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* VI. iv. 352 Is man's body mere carbon? 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 8 Carbon..in its amorphous state, is

charcoal; when crystallised in prisms, it becomes black and opaque graphite; and when crystallised in octohedrons, it is etherealised into the limpid and transparent diamond.

2. *Electr.* A pencil of fine charcoal (usually made of condensed lamp-black), used in one form of the electric light. Two of these are placed with their points close to each other, and a current of galvanic electricity transmitted through them renders the carbon points intensely luminous.

Also sometimes used for the delicate filament of charcoal in the incandescent form of the electric light.

c 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat., Electric L.* 184 The light is essentially given by the carbons. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 403 The light..is soon extinguished by the burning or wasting away of the carbons.

3. *attrib.* **a.** In general sense, Of, like, or pertaining to charcoal or coal, or some form of carbon; *spec.* **carbon printing, process,** a photographic process introduced by Poitévin in 1855, producing permanent prints in black and white, the shades of which are produced by the carbon of lamp-black.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 669 When at his word the carbon clouds shall rise. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 326 The pertecting of a carbon process has been the work of considerable time. *Newspaper*, The majority of the works shown are permanent carbon photographs.

b. *Chem.*, as in *carbon compounds*, etc., and specific names, as **Carbon dioxide,** CO_2, systematic name of carbonic acid gas; **Carbon monoxide,** CO, a highly poisonous gas, also known as carbonic oxide gas; etc.

1859 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxvii. (1874) 289 Organic Chemistry is defined as the chemistry of the carbon compounds. 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* 161 Carbon Dioxide, or Carbonic Oxide, is always produced when charcoal burns in air or oxygen gas. *Ibid.* 163 Carbon Monoxide is a combustible gas.

c. *Electr.*, as in *carbon light, points, poles*, etc.

1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* 30 As soon as the current passes through the carbon-poles the electric arc is formed. *Ibid.* 33 To reach the carbon holders. *Ibid.* 74 Instead of the carbon-cylinder thick rods or wires of zink..may be employed. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* VII. iii. 238 The light that plays between the wedded intelligences as the electric light burns between two carbon points. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 39 C is a carbon transmitter included with battery B in the primary circuit.

Carbonaceous (kāɹbŏnē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *carbōn-em* charcoal, coal + -ACEOUS.]

1. Of the nature of coal, charcoal, or other common form of carbon; coaly.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. 8 It destroys the carbonaceous or coaly matter. 1863 *Possibil. Creation* 53 Manchester would soon be enveloped in a great carbonaceous fog. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 101 Bellows, chimneys, and carbonaceous fuel were certainly employed by the ancients.

2. *Chem.* Of or pertaining to the chemical element carbon; consisting of or containing carbon.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 243 The acid is decomposed, the carbonaceous principle combines, and is fixed in the vegetable, while the oxigene is thrown off. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xii, 497 Carbonaceous inflammable gas. 1807 ALLEN & PEPYS in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 268 To consume certain known quantities of diamond and other carbonaceous substances in oxygene gas. 1879 *Christian World* 19 Dec. 814/1 Food..is made up of two constituents, the nitrogenous or flesh-forming part, and the carbonaceous or heat-producing part.

3. *Geol.* Of the nature of coal, abounding in coal, coaly.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 222 In one part of the series, carbonaceous shales occur. 1872 W. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* vi. 208 Carbonaceous markings of plants. 1878 GREEN *Coal* i. 27 The beds..more or less coaly or carbonaceous in character.

† Carbona·de, *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *carbonade*, 'a rasher on the coales' (Cotgr.).] = CARBONADO.

1631 MASSINGER *Beleeve as you l.* IV. iii, I was tolde that I had fleshe enough of mine owne, And, yf that I were hungrie, I might freelye Eate mine owne carbonades.

† Carbona·de, *v. Obs.* [f. the sb.] = CARBONADO *v.*

1629 MASSINGER *Pieture* II. i, With his keen-edge spear He cut and carbonaded them. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 150 Carbonaded or rosted in the fire. 1655 *Francion* I-III. 73 The Gyants, who carbonaded one another as small as minced meat. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. xxv. 106 I'll] carbonade and broil the traitress.

Hence **† Carbona·ding** *vbl. sb.*

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 87 To have the scorching and carbonading of it. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low-C.* (1738) I. 350 Their roasting differs not much from our broiling or carbonading. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 156, *Carbonading.*

† Carbona·do, *sb. Obs.* Also 7 **carbinado, charbonado.** [ad. Sp. *carbonada* 'a Carbonado on the coles' (Minsheu) = It. *carbonata*, F. *carbonade* (Cotgrave); see -ADO.] A piece of fish, flesh, or fowl, scored across and grilled or broiled upon the coals. Often *transf.*

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* IV. iv. 47, I will make thee slice the brawns of thy arms into carbonadoes and eat them. 1592 LYLY *Sapho* II. iii. 175 If I venture..to eate a rasher on the coales, a carbonado. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. v. 199 He scotcht him, and notcht him like a carbinado. 1651 MARKHAM *Eng. Housw.* 70 Charbonadoes. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 72 A suit of Turkie grogram..cut with long slashes or carbonado's. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. iii. They made goodly Carbonado's of Witches. 1687 B. RANDOLPH *Archipel.* 19 His Buttocks were like unto Carbonados.

Carbona·do (kāɹbŏnē·dō), *v. arch.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To make a carbonado of; to score across and broil or grill.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 268 How she long'd to eate Adders heads, and Toads carbonado'd. *c* 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV. cvii. Wks. 1844 III. 105 Having..lastly his raw bulk broiled or carbonadoed quick. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 5 The colour of his face was as if it had been newly Carbanadoed, and laid upon a Gridiron. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvi, On a level with Richard Cœur-de-Lion, when he ate up the head of a Moor carbonadoed. 1823 [see CARBONARI].

fig. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 62 Whose heart hath been long carbonado'd..in flames of affection towards you. 1672 R. WILD *Poet. Licent.* 27 Raw men you were, raw still you are, I Do scarce believe you'l carbonado'd die.

b. quasi-*intr.* (from elliptic use of gerund).

1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. App.* II. 7 His Arm not to shrug, while it was carbonadoing, with that live Coal that fell into his Sleeve. 1863 THORNBURY *True as Steel* III. 2 While some venison stakes, dipped in wine and spiced, were carbonadoing at a fire.

2. *transf.* To cut, slash, hack.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 20, I am the man will deliuer him to thee to be scotcht and carbonadoed. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 41 Draw, you Rogue, or Ile so carbonado your shanks. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 259 Barbarous Gallants..slash and carbonado their Bodies. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 58, I would flea him, carbonado him. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 166 He..has been..so cut up and carbonadoed that he is a kind of walking monument of the troubles of Spain.

Carbona·doed *ppl. a.*, **Carbona·doing** *vbl. sb.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. v. 107 Your carbinado'd face. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. (1668) 78 The manner of carbonadoing. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. v. (1718) 21 To broil the carbonado'd hearts of men. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* II. 223 Satan's plundering him of his estate..carbonadoing (as I may say) his body with sores and boiles (which were as so many deep slashes in his flesh).

‖ **Carbonari** (karbonā·rī), *sb. pl.* Rarely in sing. **carbonaro.** [It.; pl. of *carbonaro* collier, charcoal-burner, an appellation assumed by the society.] The members of a secret political association formed in the kingdom of Naples during the French occupation under Murat, with the design of introducing a republican government.

1823 BYRON *Age Bronze* xii, Have Carbonaro cooks not carbonadoed Each course enough? 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* (Rtldg.) 245 The *Carbonari* had become formidable in Italy. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* viii. 33 How they can be got together, I marvel; priests and philosophers, legitimists and carbonari! 1880 W. CORY *Mod. Eng. Hist.* I. 148 *note*, In 1799..when driven to the forest of the Abruzzi they [republicans] are believed to have disguised themselves as charcoal-burners. In the course of twenty years the name *Carbonari* was borne by a society, or confederate societies, ranging all over Italy.

Hence **Carbona·rism,** the political principles of the Carbonari, or (*transf.*) of similar revolutionists.

1832 *Athenæum* No. 243. 399 A touch of carbonari-ism. 1857 *Sat. Rev.* III. 51/1. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 487 His subjects..were almost all imbued with the principles of liberty, and indeed with some ideas of carbonarism.

Carbonate (kā·ɹbŏnĕt), *sb.* Also 8-9 **carbonat.** [a. F. *carbonate*, ad. mod.L. *carbonātum* 'a carbonated (product)', f. CARBON or L. *carbōn-em* + -ATE 1 c. Cf. CARBONATED.]

1. *Chem.* A salt of carbonic acid, a chemical compound formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base or basic oxide. These constitute a very numerous class of bodies, some of which, e.g. Carbonate of lime, $CaCO_3$, exist in great quantities in nature.

Since *Carbonic acid* (the hydrate), $CH_2O_3 = 2HO.CO$, contains two atoms of replaceable hydrogen, there exist two sets of carbonates, viz. *Normal Carbonates* in which both atoms of H are replaced by a metal, and *Hydrogen Carbonates*, in which only one atom of H is so replaced. Thus *normal sodium carbonate* (carbonate of soda) $2NaO.CO_2$, *hydrogen sodium carbonate* (bicarbonate of soda) $HO.NaO.CO_2$.

1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 394 Carbonate of lime (chalk) readily dissolved, with effervescence, in the liquid. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. App. 546 The alkaline carbonats are soluble in water. 1807 MARCET in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 308 Common carbonate of magnesia. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* iii. 70 The alkalis and alkaline carbonates attack many rocks with great facility. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 245 Carbonate of lead has been known from the highest antiquity.

2. *ellipt.* 'The common term in the West for ores containing a considerable proportion of carbonate of lead. They are sometimes earthy or ochreous (soft carbonates), sometimes granular and comparatively free from iron (sand carbonates), and sometimes compact (hard carbonates)' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*).

Carbonate (kā·ɹbŏnē·t), *v.*[1] [f. prec.: cf. F. *carbonater.*]

1. *trans.* To burn to carbon, char, CARBONIZE.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 744 Witches..were carbonated in the fire because they unreasonably resisted drowning in the millrace.

2. *Chem.* To form into a carbonate. **b.** To impregnate with carbonic acid gas, to aërate.

1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 237 Caustic alkali..becoming itself carbonated by means of the water. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* 279 The slow action of air, moisture, and the vapour of acetic acid on thin sheets of lead, by which the metal is oxidised and carbonated.

† Carbonate, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [var. of CARBONADE *v.*] = CARBONADO *v.* Hence **Carbonated** *ppl. a.*

1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 255 To carbonate his Flesh. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 22 How men carbonate and cut so many Rills, and narrow Trenches irregularly crossing one another, to drain their Meadows. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 580 (D.) Antiepiscopall Preachers..being loth to be Carbonated or Crucified Christians.

Carbonated (kā·ɹbŏnē·tĕd), *a.* [f. mod.L. *carbonātus, -um*, or F. *carbonaté*, f. L. *carbōn-em*; see CARBON.]

† 1. Reduced to carbon, carbonized; burnt black; covered with carbon. (Cf. CARBONATE *v.*[1] 1.)

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 249 Coal, and bituminous and carbonated wood. 1825 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 883 Blacksmiths are super-carbonated.

† 2. Chemically combined with carbon; CARBURETTED. *Obs.*

1797 HENRY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 402 The heavy inflammable air..is termed, in the new nomenclature, carbonated hydrogenous gas. *Ibid.* 409 The carbonated hydrogen. 1805 BRANDE *ibid.* XCVI. 96 Mixed gases, consisting chiefly of carbonic acid and carbonated hydrogen.

3. Chemically combined with carbonic acid; made into a carbonate.

N.B. *Carbonate of lime, soda, ammonia*, etc. were originally called *carbonated lime, soda, ammonia.*

1803 SIR H. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 269 The carbonated alkalis. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 43 The mild or carbonated ammonia, will decompose all the earthy salts by double affinity. *Ibid.* 50 Carbonated soda is readily procured. *Ibid.* 280 A wine pint of Pyrmont water contains—Of oxyd of iron ·56; carbonated lime 4·46; carbonated magnesia 10·03. 1808 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (ed. 5) 135 This water..will effervesce with carbonated alkalis. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Dec. 11/1 To separate the carbonated lead from what remains of the metallic.

4. Impregnated with or containing carbonic acid gas.

1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* viii. 144 Formed by the percolation of carbonated water. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 1098 Acidulous or carbonated waters are characterised by an acid taste, and by the disengagement of gas. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* ii. 48 Highly carbonated atmosphere.

Carbona·tion. [f. CARBONATE *v.* + -ION.] Formation of a carbonate; impregnation with carbonic acid.

1881 *Daily News* 6 June 3/2 Defecation of the beet juice with lime, carbonation with carbonic acid.

† Carboned, *ppl. a. Obs.*[-1] = CARBONADED (for which it may be a misprint).

1660-1 PEPYS *Diary* 1 Jan., Where we had a calf's head carboned, but it was raw, we could not eat it.

Carbonic (kaɹbŏ·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. CARBON, or its L. source *carbōn-em* + -IC.]

1. Of or pertaining to carbon. *esp.* in certain chemical names, as **Carbonic acid,** a name originally given to the gas now more systematically called **Carbon(ic) dioxide** or **Carbonic anhydride,** CO_2, formerly also known as *fixed air*, the gas which is formed in the ordinary combustion of carbon, disengaged from fermenting liquors, given out in the breathing of animals, and largely evolved from fissures in the earth, constituting the choke damp or foul air of mines and caves. This is still popularly called *carbonic acid gas*, but the name *Carbonic acid* is applied in chemistry to the hydrate or compound CH_2O_3 supposed to be formed when carbon dioxide comes in contact with water, of which the carbonates are the salts.

Carbonic oxide = *carbon monoxide*, CO.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 82 *note*, The various kinds of acids, as Carbonic acid (or fixed air). 1793 T. BEDDOES *Calculus* 234 It returns to the lungs surcharged with carbonic-hydrogene air. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 232 This aerial, or carbonic acid. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, &c.* 161 The azotic and carbonic air. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 105 An inflammable gas, called carbonic oxide, which burns with a blue flame. 1863 A. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* I. (1878) 4 The carbonic acid in the air. 1873 J. COOKE *New Chem.* 143 This aeriform material is now called in chemistry carbonic dioxide. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 383 The expired air may be cool, and is deficient in carbonic anhydride.

b. Of or caused by carbonic acid gas.

1872 AITKIN *Sc. & Pract. Med.* II. 735 Carbonic narcosis may possibly, in some cases, retard the heart's action.

2. Of coal or charcoal; of the Carbonari. (Also *sb.*)

1819 H. BUSK *Dessert* 421 Come share the heat of our carbonic fire. 1821 BYRON *To Moore* 19 Sept., The cause has been the exile of all my fellow Carbonics.

Carboniferous (kāɹbŏnĭ·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *carbōn-em* coal, CARBON + *-fer* bearing + -OUS. Cf. mod.F. *carbonifère.*]

1. Producing coal. Applied in *Geol.* to the extensive and thick series of palæozoic strata, with which seams of coal are associated, the *Carboniferous System* or *Formation*, lying next above the Devonian or Old Red Sandstone, and including the Coal Measures, Millstone Grit, and Mountain or Carboniferous Limestone; also to the rocks, fossils, etc., of this formation, and to the age of

geological time, the *Carboniferous Age, Era*, or *Period*, during which these strata were deposited, and the luxuriant vegetation existed that formed the coal-beds.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 290 By carboniferous soils, I mean the various sorts of earth or stone among or under which coal is usually found. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. The.* 152 The facts which Mr. Kirwan produces in treating of what he calls carboniferous soils. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. III. xlv. 529 The Scar Limestone, a member of the carboniferous series. 1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* x. (ed. 2) 224 During the vastly-extended term of the carboniferous period. 1857 — *First Impr.* i. 14 Deep in the carboniferous ocean. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* i. 6 Lead is chiefly confined to the carboniferous limestone. 1881 A. RAMSAY in *Nature* 419 The Apalachian chain is chiefly of post-Carboniferous date.

2. *jocularly.* Coal-bearing, carrying coals.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 20 July, There was a set-to between some of the speakers and the coalporters..One speaker suggested ..the expulsion of the carboniferous brawlers.

Carbonification. [Noun of action f. next.] Conversion into coal.

1883 *Standard* 31 Jan. 5/3 Lignite is vegetation further advanced in the process of carbonification.

Carbonify (kaɪbɒ·nifəi), *v.* [f. L. *carbōn-em* coal + -FY: on L. type *carbōnificāre*.] *trans.* To convert into coal or charcoal, to CARBONIZE. Hence **Carbo·nified** *ppl. a.*

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 371 The phenomenon of Scintillation produced by the concussion of carbonified wood.

Carbonigenous (kāɪbonɪ·dʒēnəs), *a.* [f. L. *carbōn-em* + *-genus* born, bearing + -OUS.] Producing or developing carbon.

1865 *Reader* 29 Apr. 477/3 A carbonigenous era composed of stemmy herbage and productive trees.

Carbonization (kāɪbonəizē·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] **a.** Conversion into (mere) carbon, charcoal, or coke. **b.** Charging with carbon or carbonic acid. **c.** Combining chemically with carbon; CARBURIZATION.

1804 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 390 Vegetable matter in an incipient state of carbonization. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 351 The heat of the tuff..was proved by the carbonization of the timber, corn, papyrus-rolls..there discovered. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 182 These changes of the blood .. its secondary excessive carbonization. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 899 (Steel) The *carbonization* or conversion is effected, as it were, in layers.

Carbonize (kāɪbonəiz), *v.* [f. CARBON + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To convert into mere carbon; to reduce to charcoal or coke.

1806 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 131 *note*, Caoutchouc and elastic bitumen were only superficially carbonized by the sulphuric acid. 1816 J. LAURENCE in *Monthly Mag.* XLII. 298 Diamond..we can carbonize that precious gem, and prove it to be charcoal. 1870 F. POPE *Electr. Tel.* iv. (1872) 44 A flash of ..electricity frequently carbonizes the paper between the plates.

2. To carburet or carburize. *arch.*

1808 [see CARBONIZED]. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 899 (Steel) The combination of the carbon with the iron..extends from one lamina to another until the whole is carbonized.

3. To cover with charcoal, lamp black, etc. See CARBONIZED.

Hence **Ca·rbonizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1867 *Morning Star* 7 Aug. 5 The men employed in the carbonising departments in the gas factories.

Ca·rbonized, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] **1.** Converted into mere carbon or charcoal, charred.

1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* iv. 53 .. mass of carbonized matter. 1863 *Q. Rev.* 380 In the Lake of Constance..have been found ..carbonised wheat, grains of barley, etc.

2. = CARBURETTED, CARBURIZED. *arch.*

1808 HENRY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 285 Carbonized hydrogen, from Stagnant water. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 899 Steel so produced being more carbonized on the surface than at the centre of the bar.

3. Covered or prepared with carbon so as to yield a copy of anything written over it.

1883 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 7/1 To keep an account of the sales and receipts..and, by means of carbonised papers, to make duplicate copies.

Ca·rbonless, *a.* Void of carbon.

1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 295 The carbonless..hydrogen.

Carbono·meter. [f. CARBON + -(O)METER.] An instrument for testing the presence of an excess of carbonic acid. 1864 in WEBSTER.

†**Carbono·se,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *carbōn-em* + -OSE.] Of the character of coal.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 249 Weight, from carbonose to granitose.

Carbonous (kāɪbɒnəs), *a.* [f. CARBON + -OUS: perh. after F. *carboneux*.] Of the nature of or containing carbon.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 483 A carbonous substance, which is disengaged from the blood in the lungs. 1865 MANSFIELD *Salts* 501 We .. see the epibasic attachment for metal salts, which is so strongly marked in H_3N, considerably weakened in its carbonous congeners.

Carbonyl (kāɪbɒnil). *Chem.* [f. CARBON + -YL(E) = Gr. ὕλη substance, base.] A name for the divalent compound radical CO (known in the free state as *carbon monoxide* or *carbonic oxide gas*) considered as a constituent of urea, alloxan, creatin, etc. Also *attrib.*, as in *carbonyl series, compound, chloride,* etc., and in *comb.*, as *sulphocarbonyl*, CS, in which the combination is with sulphur instead of oxygen.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* XXXV. 381 Carbonyl chloride is formed when dry carbonyl and dry chlorine gases are brought together in sunlight. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VIII. 493 Carbonic oxide or carbonyle, CO.

Carboxyl (kaɪbɒ·ksil). *Chem.* [f. CARBON + OX(YGEN) + -YL = substance.] A name given to the monad group —CO·OH, contained in all the fatty acids; thus *Formic acid* is H—CO·OH, *Acetic acid* CH_3—CO·OH, *Butyric acid* C_3H_7—CO·OH.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 346 Carboxyl we thus regard as contained in all the fatty acids: it is formed by the oxidation of methyl. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 33 Hydrogen is replaced by a monad carboxyl group.

Carboy (kāɪboi). Also 8 **karboy.** [Evidently a corruption of Pers. قرابه *qarābah, qarrābah*, 'a large flagon' (for wine, rose-water, etc.): see the quots. Kaempfer (loc. cit.) 'gives an exact etching of a carboy' (Yule).]

A large globular bottle, of green or blue glass, covered with basket-work for protection, used chiefly for holding acids and other corrosive liquids.

1712 KAEMPFER *Amæn. Exot.* 379 (Y.) [Referring to the wine trade of Shiraz] Vasa vitrea, alia sunt majora, ampullacea et circumducto scirpo tunicata, quae vocant Karabà ..Venit Karaba una apud vitriarios duobus mamudi, raro carius.] 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* I. 154, I delivered a present ..of oranges and lemons..and 6 Karboys of Ispahan wine. 1800 SYMES *Emb. to Ava* 488 (Y.) Six corabahs of rose-water. 1813 MILBOURNE *Orient. Comm.* II. 330 (Y.) Carboy of Rose-water. 1838 POE *A. G. Pym* Wks. 1864 IV. 106 A carboy containing nearly three gallons of excellent Cape Madeira wine. 1883 *Times* 7 Apr., Two carboys were..found to contain nitro-glycerine.

Hence **Carboyed** *ppl. a.*, put into a carboy.

1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 536 Shrimps and anemones live in water carboyed many miles off shore.

Carbuncle (kā·ɪbʊŋk'l). Forms: α. 3–4 **charbucle,-bokel,** 3–5 **-bocle,** (3 **-bugle**), 4 **-bokyll, -bukel(le,** 5 **-bokill, -bokell,** 6 **cherbukkill**; β. 5 **carbokyl, -bokull,** (? 6 **-bocle**); γ. 5 **charbonkel, -bonkkel, -bouncle,** 5–6 **-buncle**; δ. (4 **carbuncelum**), 5 **karboncle, carbunacle,** 5–6 **carboncle,** 6 **-bonkel,** 6–7 **-buncle,** 7 **-bunkle,** 4– **carbuncle.** [ME. *charbucle, -bocle,* a. central OF. *charbucle, -boucle,* var. of *charbuncle,* in ONF. *carbuncle, carboucle* (= Pr. *carbuncle,* Sp. *carbunclo,* († *carbonco,* † *carboncol*), It. *carbonchio*) :—L. *carbuncul-us* small coal, carbuncle stone, red tumour, dim. of *carbo* coal. At a later period the forms in *char-* were displaced by *carboucle, -buncle,* which came nearer to the Lat.; these alone occur in the medical sense.

The mod.F. *escarboucle* is a by-form with a prefix *es-* (L. *ex-*), which goes back also to the 11th c. Cotgr. has also *carboucle*; *charboucle* remains in rural use for 'smut of corn' (Littré). Prob. both the change of *-buncle* to *-boucle,* and the prefixed *es-* were owing to popular etymology.]

1. (Formerly often more fully **carbuncle-stone**): A name variously applied to precious stones of a red or fiery colour; the carbuncles of the ancients (of which Pliny describes twelve varieties) were probably sapphires, spinels or rubies, and garnets; in the Middle Ages and later, besides being a name for the ruby, the term was esp. applied to a mythical gem said to emit a light in the dark; in mod. lapidary work the term is applied to the garnet when cut *en cabochon,* or of a boss form, usually hollowed out to allow the colour of the stone to be seen.

α. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 43 Alswa as a charbucle is betere þen a iacinct iþe euene of hare cunde. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 234 On þe tur anouen-on Is a charbugle ston. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3170 Chaundelers full chefe, & charbokill stones. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 74 A charbokell..whiche stone full precyous was shinyng as a torche that brenneth. β. *c* 14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. C.) In the hylte was a carbokull [*v.r.* charbokyll] stone. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 769 *Hic carboculus,* a carbokylstone.

γ. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xxii. 239 A rubye and a charboncle of half a fote long. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Chorle & Byrde* XXXVIII, The white Charbonkkel that rolleth in wave.

δ. *c* 1305 *Land Cokaygne* 90 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 158 Þer is ..Carbuncle and astiune, Smaragde, lugre and prassiune. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. vii. 79 Carboncle, the whiche by nyght .. shyneth as a cole brennyng. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 5 The Carbuncle..giueth light, but especially in the night season. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 96 The Hebrewes..suppose that the Arke was lightened by a Carbuncle. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* I. 790 (R.) There are very learned men, who (plausibly enough) deny that there are any carbuncles or shining stones at all. 1787 GLOVER *Athenaid* IV. (R.) Carbuncles, gems of native light, Emitting splendour. 1816 CLEAVELAND *Min.* 296 The carbuncle of the ancients was probably a garnet. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* viii. 138 They were all lighted by a single carbuncle.

† **b.** *fig.* applied to a thing or person of resplendent quality. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. ix. (1554) 81 b, Charboncle of armes! mirrour of policie! 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* Prol. 7 Thow peirles perle .. Chosin cherbukle, cheif flour, and cedir tree. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 1 The wand'ring carbuncles which shine from high.

c. Carbuncle as a substance; also *fig.* resplendent substance.

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr.* v. iii. (1483) 93 This other world whiche thou seest sowen with sterres of Charbouncle. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 500 His Head Crested aloft, and Carbuncle his Eyes. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men* iii. *Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 313 If you will have pure carbon, carbuncle, or diamond, to make the brain transparent.

2. *Her.* A carbuncle borne in a shield, and hence, a charge or bearing representing a carbuncle with its rays; = ESCARBUNCLE.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 160 His sheeld .. And therin was a bores hed, A charbouncle [*v.r.* charbokele, charbokil, charbokel] beside. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2523 A charbocle in þe cheefe, chawngawnde of hewes. 1557 *K. Arthur* (Copland) v. ix, Griffons of golde in sable charbuncle ye chefe of syluer. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 55 b, The field is parted per Pale Nebule, Carboncle and Diamonde. 1727 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1730-6 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

3. *Med.* An inflammatory, circumscribed, malignant tumour, caused by inflammation of the skin and cellular membrane. It differs from a boil in having no central core; an anthrax.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lix. (1495) 275 Antrax ..is callyd also Carbunculus.] 1530 PALSGR. 157 *Vne charboncle,* a carboncle, a sore pestylenciall. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples, &c.* 16b, [It] healeth Antrax, called the Carbuncle. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 227 A Byle, A plague sore, or imbossed Carbuncle In my corrupted blood. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* III. 676 (R.) Which turned to a pestilential carbuncle, that could scarce be cured in a fortnight after. 1859 *Times* 20 Apr. 8/2 The original complaint of the King of Naples was carbuncle (anthrax).

b. A red spot or pimple on the nose or face caused by habits of intemperance.

1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. 87 Her Nose, emboss'd with Carbuncles Divine, Before her steps did like a Flamboy shine. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 131 ₱ 5 The Council for the Brewers had a Face .. inflamed .. with Carbuncles. 1830 JAMES *Darnley* (1846) 25 Sundry carbuncles illuminated his countenance, and gave an air of jollity to a face., not otherwise very amiable.

4. *transf.*

1805 *Naval Chron.* XIV. 368 The description of the carbuncles and the cotyledons [of a cuttle-fish].

† **5.** (See quots.) *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 17 b, Carbuncle, that is ground over heated and parched with the sunne; which will burne the rootes of whatsoever commeth in it. [1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 503 The hot earth, called ..Carbunculus, which vseth to burn the corne sown therupon.]

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *carbuncle-face, -nose, -tumour*; **carbuncle-stone**: see 1 above.

1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 928 Their sting..causeth a carbuncle tumor. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Carbuncle-Face,* very Red and full of large Pimples. 1710 *Tatler* No. 260 ₱ 7 A Carbuncle Nose likewise bore an excessive Rate. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 17 Mar., A carbuncle ring on his finger.

Carbuncled (kā·ɪbʊŋk'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

1. Set or adorned with carbuncles.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. viii. 28 Carbunkled Like holy Phoebus Carre.

2. Affected with a carbuncle or carbuncles; spotted, pimpled; red or shining like a carbuncle.

1664 BROME *Good fellow* in *Songs & Poems* 155 A carbuncled face Saves a tedious race, For the Indies about us we carry. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 66 ₱ 4 Our Friend is to drink till he is carbuncled and Tun-bellied. 1845 MIALL *Nonconf.* V. 161 Look at that carbuncled nose, and those trembling hands.

3. *transf.*

1805 *Naval Chron.* XIV. 368 The carbuncled appendages [in a cuttle-fish] might be tentacles.

† **4.** (Cf. CARBUNCLE 5.) *Obs.*

1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 24 Carbunckled [land], that is burnt with the sonne, rotten, and mossie.

Carbuncular (kaɪbʊ·ŋkiŭlāɪ), *a.* [f. L. *carbuncul-us* CARBUNCLE + -AR 1.] Of, pertaining to, resembling, or characterized by carbuncles.

1737 OZELL *Rabelais* II. 78 Who ow'd the carbuncular Richness of their Phyz to..Drinking. 1754 WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* No. 252 (1834) III. 63 Such a carbuncular state of blood as carried off my brother. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* viii, Sticking his fork into a carbuncular potatoe. 1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* 422 Carbuncular germs in the soil.

Carbu·nculate, *a.* [ad. mod.L. *carbunculātus,* f. *carbuncul-us*: see -ATE 2.] Having carbuncles, 'like to carbuncle, tuberculate' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). So **Carbu·nculated** *a.*

1860 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 97 Their carbunculated physiognomies.

† **Carbu·nculate,** *v. Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ATE 3.] 'To burne like a coale' (Cockeram 1623).

† **Carbu·nculation.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *carbunculātiōn-em* a disease of plants, f. *carbunculā-re* to have *carbunculus* or blasting.] (See quots.)

a 1673 CARYL in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxlvii. 16 Unseasonable frosts..scorch the tender fruits, which..is usually expressed by carbunculation or blasting. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Carbunculation,* is the blasting of the new-sprouted Buds of Trees and Plants, either by excessive Heat..or else by excessive Cold. 1755 in JOHNSON, etc.

† **Carbu·nculine,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *carbuncul-us* + -INE: cf. *carbunculosus(ager)* land containing red toph-stone.]

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 272 Black erthe is apte, and londe carbunculyne, And ragstoon all to rapte is for hem digne.

Carbu·nculous, *a.* [ad. L. *carbunculōs-us,* f. *carbuncul-us* CARBUNCLE: see -OUS.] Of, abounding in, or of the nature of carbuncles.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 405 Pestilential or

Carbunculous spots. 1882 Mozley *Remin.* I. ix. 69 An angry eye, and a carbunculous complexion.

† **Carbure.** *Obs. Chem.* [a. F. *carbure*, f. CARBON: see -URE.] = CARBURET.

1790 Wedgwood in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 319 Lavoisier ..mentions a carbure of zinc also, and says that both these carbures are called plumbago, or black-lead. 1799 G. Smith *Laborat.* I. Pref. 6 Black lead is well known to be a compound of iron; called carbure of iron.

Carburet (kā·ɪbiŭret), *sb. Chem.* [f. CARB-ON + -URET, q. v.] A compound formed by the chemical combination of carbon with another element; = CARBIDE.

1795 Pearson in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 335 A compound of iron and carbon..which in the new system is denominated a carburet of iron. 1820 Faraday *Res.* xvi. 68 Pure steel.. and good iron mixed with charcoal powder were heated intensely for a long time..they formed carburets. 1836 Macgillivray tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* ii. 33 Carburet of iron, which gives the green colour to the parenchyma of plants.

Ca·rburet, *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To combine (any element) chemically with carbon; to impregnate or charge with carbon. Hence **Ca·rbure·tting, -eting,** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 379/1 A small gas-making machine, founded upon the principle of the carburetting of the atmospheric air. *Ibid.* It feeds the.. vessel in which is placed the carburetting element.

Carburetted, -eted (kā·ɪbiŭre·tĕd), *ppl. a. Chem.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Combined with carbon, as in *Carburetted hydrogen*, the 'fire-damp' of miners, and chief constituent of coal-gas. Also impregnated with, or holding carbon in solution.

1802 Henry in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 37 Carburetted hydrogen gas. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 306 Carburetted hydrogene..is the gas evolved in stagnant waters. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 60/2 Animal fat is chiefly a.. highly carburetted hydrate of oxygen. 1861 Smiles *Engineers* II. 227 He suggested..the employment of carburetted hydrogen gas, then coming into extensive use for lighting purposes. 1881 P. Smyth in *Nature* 430 The existence there of carburetted gas of some kind.

Ca·rburettor, - etter. [f. prec. *v.* + -OR, -ER.] That which carburets; *spec.* an apparatus for charging hydrogen, coal-gas, or atmospheric air, with carbon, by passing it through or over a liquid hydro-carbon, so as to add illuminating power.

1866 *Morning Star* 21 Sept. 5/3 A dull, sluggish gas-flame is brightened to an extent almost marvellous when a carburettor is placed in the course of the pipe supplying it. 1882 *Echo* 20 Jan. 1/5 The hydrogen is passed through carburetters, and is stored in holders.

Carburiza·tion. [noun of action f. next; see -ATION.] The process of combining an element or substance with carbon, as in the conversion of wrought iron into steel.

1864 *Reader* 9 Apr. 450 The degree of carburization is regulated by the addition of 'Spiegeleisen'—a material containing a known quantity of carbon. 1881 *Metal World* 133/1 The history of our knowledge concerning the carburisation of iron, from the work of Clonet at the end of last century to that of Margueritte in 1856.

Carburize (kā·ɪbiŭrəiz). [f. F. *carbure* carburet + -IZE.] *trans.* To combine with carbon or a carbon compound; used esp. of the process of imparting carbon to wrought iron in making cement steel; also = CARBURET *v.*

Carcage, Sc. form of CARCASE.

1477 *Charter Jas. III* in *Hist. Edinburgh* I. i. (1753) 8 The Nolt-Market of Carcages and Mutone. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. v. 35 Full mony carcage of thir oxin greyt.

‖ **Carcajou** (ka·rkaʒu). [Fr. of N. America, app. of Indian origin.]

1. A name given in N. America to the Glutton or Wolverene (*Gulo luscus*).

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. IV. iii. 425 The glutton ..in the north of Europe and Siberia, as in the northern parts of America, where it has the name of the carcajou. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 196 The Wolverene, called in Canada the Carcajou, and by hunters the Beaver eater. 1865 Ld. Milton & Cheadle *N. W. Pass.* vii. 103 The fur-hunter's greatest enemy is the..wolverine or carcajou.

¶ 2. According to Littré, Webster, and the Dicts. generally, 'The American badger (*Meles Labradorica*) found in the sandy plains or prairies of N. America'. (Apparently some error.) Also erroneously applied by Charlevoix to the Canadian Lynx.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 231/1 The mistake of Charlevoix in applying to it [the Canadian Lynx] the appellation of Carcajou..has produced some confusion of synonymes amongst subsequent writers. 1866 W. R. King *Sportsman & Nat. in Canada* i. 16 The name 'Carcajou' is erroneous as applied to this animal [the Canadian Lynx].

Carcake (kā·ɪkēˑk). *Sc.* Also in Jamieson **care-, ker-.** [First part as in CARE-SUNDAY, Ger. *Kar-freitag*, etc.] A kind of small cake baked with eggs, and eaten on Fastern's Een (Shrove Tuesday) in some parts of Scotland. *Blood kercake*: a cake made of blood and oatmeal, formerly used in the south of Scotland. (Jamieson).

1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxvi, The dame was still busy broiling car-cakes on the girdle. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* xxix, They arena that bad at girdles for carcakes neither. 1818 Hogg *Brownie of Bodsb.* I. 277 (Jam.) Ye'll crush the poor auld body as braid as a blood-kercake.

† **Carcan.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 *Sc.* carkanne, (carcant), 6–7 carquan, 7 carkan, carkeyne, 6–8 carcan. [a. F. *carcan* (in OF. also *quercant, cherchant, charchant*, Pr. *carcan*, late L. *carcannum*, It. *carcame*), f. Teut.: cf. OHG. *querca* (fem.), ON. *kverk*, in comb. *kverka-* throat.]

1. An iron collar used for punishment.

1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* iv. Diij b, Carcans for blasphemers, chaynes for sclaues. 1596 Danett tr. *Comines* 236 A fetter to put on their feete, very hard to be opened, like to a carquan. 1777 Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1849) III. 109 An iron collar or carcan.

2. An ornamental collar or necklace; = next.

1539 *Ld. Treas. Acc.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 299 New-yeris Giftis, in chenzeis, tabullatis, ringis, stanis, carkannis. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xxxiii. xii, Carquans and such ornaments for their shooes of silver. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 215 The gorgeous trappings and capparisons, the brooches, collars and carkans of riches. 1694 Strype *Cranmer* App. iii. 7 One carkeyne of gold antique warke.

Carcanet (kā·ɪkănet). *arch.* Forms: 6 **karknett, garganet,** 7 **carckanet**(t, -kenet, -quenet, **-conet, -kaneth,** 7–8 **carknet,** 7–9 **carkanet,** 6– **carcanet.** [f. prec. + -ET, dim. suffix.

(No Fr. *carcanet* appears to be recorded, but it is difficult to believe that the word was entirely of Eng. formation.)]

1. An ornamental collar or necklace, usually of gold or set with jewels. *arch.*

(App. *obs.* from *c* 1670 to 19th c.)

c 1530 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 313 A Karknett for my Lorde of Richemount. 1542 *P'cess Mary's Jewels* in Madden *Privy Purse Exp.* 180 A carckanet. *Ibid.* 198 Item a karkenet. 1572 *Gifts to Queen* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* I. 323 One riche carkanet or collor of golde, haveing in it two emeraldes. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. 25 Thee pearle and gould crowns..with garganet heauye. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 357 To weare costly pearles and rich stones in carkanets about our necke. 1616 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* II. iv, He might but see the Carknet where it lay. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. vii. 36 A gold chaine, or a carkenet of pearle. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. iii. 204 A Carcanet of Gold. 1815 Moore *Lalla R.* (1850) 56 Around the white necks of the nymphs..Hung carcanets of orient gems. [*erroneously* 1863 Sala *Capt. Danger.* I. i. 5 The Don wears jewelled rings and carcanets on all his fingers.]

† b. A similar ornament for the head. *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Fermaillet*, a Carkanet, or border of gold, etc., such as Gentlewomen weare about their heads. 1630 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* II. i. ii, Curled haires, hung full of sparkling carcanets. 1822 Scott *Nigel* v, His high-crowned grey hat.. encircled by a carcanet of large balas rubies.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 148 For thy Carcanets of pearle, shalt thou have Carcanets of Spiders. 1648 Herrick *Hesper.* (1869) I. 43 Making a carkanet Of maiden-flowers. 1830 Tennyson *Adeline* v, A carcanet of rays. 1876 Macfarren *Harmony* vi. (ed. 2) 191 This a carcanet of smiles, the other, a rosary of tears.

Hence **Carcanet·ed** *a.*, furnished with a carcanet.

a 1652 Brome *City Wit* IV. i, Her lip painted, her neck carkanetted.

Carcass, carcase (kā·rkăs), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 4 carcays, karkéis, 4–6 carcas, 5 carkoys, 5–6 carkes, 5–7 carkeis, -keys, -kas. *β.* 6 carkace, carckesse, karkaise, 6–7 karcasse, carcase, -kasse, -kesse, -keise, 7 -caise, -kase, karcase, 7–8 carkass, 8 carkess, 6– carcase, 7– carcass. [Of this we have two types: *α.* ME. *carkoys, -cays, -keis* (which survived to 16th c. and even to 1611 as *carkeis, -eys*), a. Anglo F. *carcois, carcas* (in Central OF. *charcos, charcois, charchois, charquois*, still dial. in W. of France) answering to med.L. *carcosium* (see Du Cange and quot. 1450 in sense 1); *β.* 16th c. *carcasse*, later *carcase, carcass*, a. 16th c. Fr. *carcasse*, ad. It. *carcassa* (Pg. *carcassa*, Sp. *carcasa*) 'carcass'. The 16–17th c. forms *carkaise, -kese, -kesse*, are app. a mixture of *α* and *β*. In mod. spelling *carcass* and *carcase* are almost equally common: the Dictionaries from Bailey and Johnson downward give *carcass* alone or by preference.

(The ulterior etymology presents many difficulties: see Diez, Littré, Scheler, Skeat. It is to be noted however that OF. *carçois*, med.L. *carcosium*, must app. be separated from OF. *tarquais* quiver (repr. med.Gr. *ταρκάσιον*, evidently ad. Pers. (Arab., Turk. *tarkash* quiver, arrow-case), although some confusion of the two words may be suspected in mod.F. *carquois* (since 15th c.), It. *carcasso* and *turcasso*, Pg. *carcaz* quiver. M. Paul Meyer thinks it must also be separated from the 17th c. F. *carquois* in sense 'mast-head', repr. L. *carchēsium*. But the actual derivation of *carcosium, carcassa*, and their mutual relation remains quite uncertain. Diez's suggestion of L. *caro* flesh, and It. *casso* chest, breast, or *cassa* case, trunk, is untenable for *carcosium*, and not very likely for *carcassa*.]

1. The dead body of man or beast; but no longer (since *c* 1750) used, in ordinary language, of the human corpse, exc. in contempt (see 3). With butchers, it means the whole trunk of a slaughtered animal, after removal of the head, limbs, and offal.

α. [1299 *Lib. Custum.* I. 192 (Godef.) Le carcois de boef. 1321 *Ibid.* 304 Le carcas de porke. 1314 Sir R. Clifford in *Hist. Lett. &c.* (Rolls 1873) 228 Carcois de beef sale, xx. carcois de moton.]

1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse.* 874 Wormes..sal..gnaw on þat stynkand carcays. 1388 Wyclif *Ex.* xxi. 35 The karkeis [1382 careyn] of the deed oxe. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 470 A Karcas of Saynt Martyne. *c* 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 62 Carkeys, *corpus, cadaver*. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 570 *Carcosium*, a carkoys. 1530 Palsgr. 203/1 Carkes of a foule, *grauche*. *a* 1535 More *Wks.* 190 (R.) Setting hys carcas in a gay shrine, & then kissing his bare scalpe. 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 56 Lefte theyr carkeses in the wildernesse. 1575 *Brieff Disc. Troubl. Franckford* (1846) 195 No skermishe, where some .. left not their karkaises in the felde. 1611 Bible *Judg.* xiv. 8 A swarme of Bees, and honie in the carkeis of the Lion. — 2 *Kings* ix. 37 The carkeise of Iezebel. 1630 Lord *Banians* 11 That he might strowe..the earth with dead carkeyses.

β. 1528 Roy *Satire* (1845) A dedde stynkynge carkace. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 19 His carcasse on rockish pinnacle hanged. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 64 I'de rather giue his carkasse to my hounds. 1650 Milton *Lett. State* Wks. 1738 II. 160 That the breathless Carcass may be deliver'd to his Friends. 1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (1672) 120 On the 17th December his Carcasse was landed at Bristol. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* I. viii. 90 The carcasses of an hundred oxen. 1750 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 33 ₱ 4 Famine who scattered the ground everywhere with carcases. 1835 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* 124 To bring home the carcass of the doe. *a* 1849 H. Coleridge *Poems* (1850) II. 162 She wept O'er the new-ransom'd carcase of her.. Hector. 1875 Jevons *Money* (1878) 6 A carcase of meat.

† b. Said of part of a dead body. *Obs. rare.*

1663 Gerbier *Counsel* B v a, The carcass of his head on a Pole.

† 2. The living body considered in its material nature. *Obs.* exc. as in 3.

1406 Occleve *Misrule* 350 My carkeis repleet with hevynesse. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* Pref. A iij, This man notwithstanding he were imprisoned in a mortall carkasse.. yet his diuine minde, etc. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Mahomet* 9 His Trances proceeded through the weaknesse of his earthly Carcase. *a* 1683 Oldham *Poems* (L.), Was ne'er so fair a creature For earthly carcass had a heavenly feature. 16.. R. L'Estrange (J.), He that finds himself in any distress, either of carcass or of fortune. 1701 Collier tr. *M. Aurel.* 57 The Declension of your Health, or the Accidents in your Carcass, need not affect you. 1717 J. Fox *Wanderer* No. 12 (1718) 77 The injur'd Animal only sought to secure his little Carcase from farther danger.

3. In later times, in application to the human body, dead or alive, it has gradually come to be a term of contempt, ridicule, or indignity.

[1528 Roy *Sat.* (1845) Fye on his carkes bothe quycke and dead. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 115 Laden with a heavier lump of this vile carcase.] 1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* II. vii. 27 Hercules did cahuase so his carkas. 1692 South *Serm.* IV. ii. (R.) He thinks that Providence fills his purse, and his barnes, only to pamper his own carcass. 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 265 That they might shed blood, like wolves, without hazarding their own carcases. 1827 Pollok *Course T.* VII, The miser drew His carcass forth, and gnashed his teeth, and howled. 1870 Bryant *Homer* I. II. 47 Cloak and tunic and whatever else Covers thy carcass.

4. *fig.* Anything from which the 'life', 'soul', or essence is gone; the lifeless shell or husk, the 'corpse', 'skeleton'.

1612–5 Bp. Hall *Contempl.* V. *Qualls & Manna* (1628) 909 The carkasse of the sacrament cannot giue life; but the soule of it. *a* 1627 Hieron *Wks.* II. 484 Hee is but..almost a Christian. Hee is but the out-side and carkasse and sheath. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* II. 148 No better than a counterfeit or carcasse of true patience. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Est.* 19 The mere carcase of nobility. 1883 Bright in *Edin. Daily Rev.* 15 June 3/1 The corrupt carcase of an old commercial body.

attrib. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* ii. 8 The dead and carkase faith not of a few.

5. *transf.* The decaying skeleton of a vessel or edifice; a ruin.

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. i. 6 The Goodwins..very dangerous flat, and fatall, where the carcasses of many a tall ship, lye buried. 1637 Heywood *Royal Ship* 3 In the very Apex and top thereof [Mt Ararat], there *is* still to be discerned a blacke Shadow, resembling a Darke Cloud .. by the Natives .. held, to be the still remaining carkasse of the Arke of Noah. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 505 The carcass of a castle. 1879 J. Hawthorne *Laugh. Mill* 43 The carcase of a dismantled and deserted house.

6. The naked framework or 'shell' of a building before it is plastered, etc., the 'skeleton' of a ship; see quots.

1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 67 Oaken Carcasse. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 159 Carcass is (as it were) the Skelleton of an House, before it is Lath'd and Plastered. 1704 Worlidge *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. *Wind-Mill*, The Body or Carcase, or outside of the Mill. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 221 *Carcase of a Building*, the naked walls, and the rough timber-work..before the building is plastered or the floors laid. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 18 Oct. 3/3 They get the land on a ground-rent, and 'run up' carcases with money borrowed. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Carcass of a ship*, the ribs, with keel, stem, and stern-post, after the planks are stripped off.

7. *Mil.* A spherical iron shell, filled with an inflammable composition, and having three holes through which the flame blazes; fired from a mortar or gun to set fire to buildings, wooden defences, etc. Formerly also of other shape and material; see quot. 1751.

(In this sense regularly spelt *carcass.*)

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1980/1 To attack that place with Bombs and Carcasses. 1731 J. Gray *Gunnery* 67 Bombs, granadoes, carcasses, and other shot. 1751 Chambers *Cycl., Carcasse*, or *Carcuss*, a kind of bomb, usually oblong, or oval, rarely circular; consisting of a shell, or case, sometimes of iron, with holes; but more commonly of a coarse strong canvas, pitched over, and girt with iron hoops; filled with combustible matters. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 322 The carcasses, bombs, and red-hot balls..fired into the town, had little or no effect. 1810 Wellington

Let. in Gurw. *Disp.* VI. 577 No opportunity of trying the 24 pound carcasses which you have been so kind as to offer him. 1859 F. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 86 Carcasses .. the flame from which is..nearly unextinguishable.

8. *Comb.*, as *carcass-carrier*; *-less*, *-like* adj.; **carcass-butcher**, a butcher who sells meat by the carcass; also *fig.* (cf. Butcher 1 b); **carcass-flooring**, **-roofing** (*Arch.*), the framework of timber which supports the boarding of the floor or roof (see 6); **carcass-shell** = sense 7.

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 599 The trades of the fell-monger and *carcase-butcher are intolerable. 1835 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) III. 446 An exercise of despotic power such as is not usual among the carcase-butchers of the continent. 1837 Whittock *Bk. Trades* (1842) 81 When the bullock is killed, skinned, and dressed, the carcass butcher sells it to the retail butcher. 1609 Davies in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 182 'Cast out your dead!' the *carcase-carrier cries. 1736 H. Walpole *Corr.* (1837) I. 7 Headless carcases and *carcaseless heads. 1548 Udall, etc, *Erasm. Par. Mark* ii. 20 b, The *karkaslyke sicke man. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 582 **Carcase roofing*, that which supports the covering by a grated frame of timber-work.

Ca·rcass, *v.* [f. prec. sb., sense 6.] *trans.* To put up the carcass of (a building). Hence **Ca·rcassing** *vbl. sb.*

1881 *Mechanic* § 163. 56 Battens, deals and planks for carcassing and rough purposes. 1886 *Standard* 18 May 3/5 Buildings which were to be carcassed by the 24th of January.

Carcassed (kā·ɹkăst), *ppl. a.* [f. Carcass *sb.*]

† **1.** Turned into a carcass; dead, corrupt. *Obs.*

a 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) Pref. 3 As vnto Vitellius, the dead citizen was alwayes of good sauour, so vnto you, the dead and carcased soules are of pleasant smell.

2. Having a carcass. (In parasynthetic comb.)

1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6318/3 A grey Mare .. strong carcassed.

Carcat, var. of Carknet, carcanet.

15.. *Songs Costume* (1849) 92 Thair collars, carcats, and hals beidis!

Carcedony: see Carchedony.

† **Carceir**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [a. OF. *carcere-r*, ad. L. *carcerāre*, f. *carcer* prison.] *trans.* To imprison.

1630-56 Sir R. Gordon *Hist. Earld. of Sutherl.* (1813) 406 This Felton had bein tuyse carceired by the Duke.

Carcel (kā·ɹsĕl). [f. proper name of inventor, a Frenchman, early in 19th c.] *Carcel-lamp*, a lamp in which the oil is pumped up to the wick by clockwork. Called also the *French* or *mechanical lamp*.

1845 *Mechanic's Mag.* XLIII. 402 One of the most deserving of notice is the improved carcel lamp. *c* 1865 Letheby in *Circ. Sc.* I. 105/1 Colza oil is generally consumed in the Carcel or French lamp. 1881 Miss Braddon *Asph.* v. 60 In the bright white light of the carcel lamps.

† **Ca·rcelage.** *Obs.*—° [ad. med.L. *carcelagium* 'quod .. carceris custodi præstatur ab incarcerato pro victu et potu qui ei subministrantur' (Du Cange s. v. *Carcerarium*). Cf. Sp. *cárcel* prison, *carcelage* prison fees, f. L. *carcer*.] 'Prison fees' (J.).

1678-96 Phillips, *Carcellage*, the Fees of a Prison. 1721 Bailey, *Carcellage*, Prison-Fees. 1755 Johnson, *Carcelage*. (So in mod. Dicts.)

† **Ca·rceral**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *carcerālis*, f. *carcer* prison.] Of or belonging to a prison.

1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) I. 605/2 Released from his carceral indurance. 1656 in Blount. 1678-96 in Phillips.

Carcerate (kā·ɹsĕreit), *v.* [f. L. *carcerāt-* ppl. stem of *carcerāre* to imprison: see -ate³.] *trans.* To imprison, incarcerate, confine.

1839 F. Barham *Adamus Exul* 19 Living souls .. carcerated in matter.

Carcera·tion. [n. of action f. prec.: see -ation.] Imprisonment, incarceration.

1870 Trollope *Vicar of Bullh.* 91 Talking of .. the injustice of carceration without evidence of guilt.

Ca·rcerist. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *carcer* + -ist.] One who advocates or has to do with prisons.

1821 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) I. 338/1 How comes our loyal carcerist to forget all these sorts of tides?

Ca·rcerule (kā·ɹsĕrĭul). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *carcerulus*, dim. of *carcer* prison, taken as = cell.] (See quot.)

1870 Bentley *Bot.* 309 The Carcerule is a superior, many-celled fruit, each cell being dry, indehiscent, and one or few-seeded. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* II. v. 537.

† **Carchedony, carcedony.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *carchēdōnius* (*carbunculus*) a brilliant precious stone from Carthage (Pliny), f. Gr. Καρχηδών Carthage. Some MSS. read καρχηδών instead of χαλκηδών Chalcedony in *Rev.* xxi. 19: the two words were evidently confused.]

1678 Phillips, *Carcedony*, see *Calcedonie*. 1721-1800 Bailey, *Carchedony*, a kind of Carbuncle, a precious Stone.

Carchef, obs. form of Kerchief.

Carcinology (kāɹsĭnǫ·lŏdʒi). *Zool.* [f. Gr. καρκίνος crab + -λογία: see -logy.] That part of zoology which treats of crabs and other crustaceans. Hence **Ca·rcinolo·gical** *a.*, **Carcino·logist.**

1852 Dana *Crust.* II. 1592 The Carcinological collections ..in the United States. 1864 Webster, *Carcinology*. 1876 Beneden *Anim. Parasites* 7. 1886 *Athenæum* 3 July 20/1 The Challenger..could never afford to operate for the conchologist, or carcinologist, or ichthyologist., separately. ..

‖ Carcinoma (kāɹsĭnō·mă). Pl. **carcino·mata.** [L., a. Gr. καρκίνωμα (-ματ-), the disease cancer, f. καρκίνος crab; cf. Cancer.]

1. *Med.* The disease Cancer.

'This word has been applied by authors in other ways. Indolent non-malignant tumours, [and] those forms only of cancer in which the structure resembles brain matter, have been thus called..By some..restricted to the early stages only of cancer' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1721 Bailey, *Carcinoma*, the Cancer before it comes to an Ulcer. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Carcinoma*, in medicine, a tumour more usually called a Cancer. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 83 Possessing a similar life with carcinoma, and multiplying in the same manner. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 99 Secondary carcinomata can only be produced by the direct propagation of the epithelial cells.

† **2.** *Med.* A disease of the cornea. *Obs.*

1731 Bailey, *Carcinoma*..a Disease in the horny Coat of the Eye. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Carcinoma* is..used to denote a disorder of the tunica cornea of the eye, wherein the little veins of the part appear turgid and livid.

3. *Bot.* 'A disease in trees when the bark separates, an acrid sap exuding and ulcerating the surrounding parts' (*Treas. Bot.*).

† **Carcino·mato·se,** *a. Obs.* [f. as next + -ose.] = next.

1740 Zollman in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 304 The Flesh was hard, and, as it were, carcinomatose.

Carcinomatous (kāɹsĭnō·mătəs, -ǫ·mătəs), *a. Med.* [f. L. *carcinōmat-* (see Carcinoma) + -ous.] Characterized by, or of the nature of, carcinoma.

1700 *Phil. Trans.* XXII. 478 The growth of carcinomatous Tumours. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 51 With carcenomatous eye. 1847-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 430/2 Carcinomatous degeneration. 1878 A. Hamilton *Nerv. Dis.* 191 The carcinomatous growth.

‖ Carcinosis (kāɹsĭnō·sis). *Med.* [mod.L. f. Gr. καρκίνος crab, cancer; see -osis.] The production and development of cancer; also, a synonym of the disease cancer' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 282 In so-called general carcinosis, many small cancerous nodules may appear in the various organs and tissues of the body. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 131 Tuberculosis, carcinosis, etc., not arising from an exterior cause, are not ranked among the infectious diseases.

Carck, var. of Cark *v.*

Carckesse, obs. form of Carcass.

‖ Carcoon (kāɹkū·n). *Anglo-Ind.* Also **-koon.** [Mahrattī *kārkūn* clerk, a. Pers. *kār-kun* operator, manager, f. *kār* action, work, business.] A clerk.

1803 Wellington *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* II. 161 A carkoon whom he sent to me this morning. 1816 Elphinstone in *Q. Rev.* (1884) 374 The carcoon who brought it missed the detachment. 1858 Beveridge *Hist. India* III. VIII. i. 267 'He laboured', says Duff, 'as assiduously as any carcoon under his government.'

Card (kāɹd), *sb.*¹ [a. F. *carde* teasel-head, wool-card (15th c. in Littré,); app. ad. Sp. or It. *carda* thistle, teasel, card, a deriv. fem. form from com. Romanic (It., Sp., Pg.,) *cardo* masc., thistle: — med.L. *cardus*: — L. *carduus* thistle. Adopted in WG. as **karda*, OHG. *charta* (wk. fem.), MHG. *charte*, MLG. *karde*, MDu. *caerde*, Du. *kaarde*, Ger. *karde* (from LG.). In Eng., the related verb (Card ²) occurs in the 14th c.

The Romanic sense, 'teasel', does not seem to occur in English, unless in the comb. *card-gatherer* = *card-thistle-gatherer*.]

1. † **a.** An implement for raising a nap on cloth, consisting of teasel-heads set in a frame (*obs.*). **b.** An iron instrument with teeth, or (later) a wire brush (see 2 a, b), used for the same purpose.

[1401 See 3. Some of the early quots. in 2 may belong here.] 1511-12 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, vi. § 1 The Walker and Fuller..shall not rowe nor werke any Clothe or Webbe with any Cardes. 1550 *Act* 3-4 *Edw. VI*, ii, No Person shall..occupy any yron cards or pickards, in rowing of any set cloth. 1611 Cotgr., *Applaneur de draps*, the Cloathworker; who with his thistle cards doth smooth and stroake down clothes. 1819 Rees *Cycl.* s.v. *Cloth*, The instruments used in this operation [dressing cloth] are the wire cards, and teazels.

2. a. An instrument with iron teeth, used in pairs to part, comb out, and set in order the fibres of wool, hemp, etc., one of the cards being held in the hand, and the other fastened to a 'stock' or support. **b.** In later use a sort of wire brush for the same purpose, consisting of a strip of leather, vulcanized rubber, or similar material, into which short steel wires are inserted. These strips are fixed on a flat surface or on the cylinder of a carding-machine, and the wool is passed between two sets of them working with each other.

Also with defining prefix as *hand-card*, *stock-card*, *tow-card*, *wool-card*, etc.

1401 [see 3]. 1418 *Bury Wills* (1850) 3 Assigno Sibill Chekyneye seruienti mee .. j par de wollecombes, j. kembyngstok; j. rot j. par de cardes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 62 Carde, wommanys instrument, *cardus*. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, xii. § 2 No Merchant Stranger .. shall bring into this Realm .. Cards for Wooll. 1548 R. Crowley in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. i. 142 Honest matrons brought to the needy rock and cards. 1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 747 It is no Womans matter, at Cards and Tow. 1614 Markham *Cheap Hvsb.* (1623) 125 Take a Wool-Carde and..combe off all the scurfe and filth from the Swines backe. 1757 Dyer *Fleece* III. (R.) Behold the fleece beneath the spiky comb Drop its long locks, or from the mingling card, Spread in soft flakes. 1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* II. 58 With wiry teeth revolving cards release The tangled knots. 1851 *Art Jrnl. Illust. Catal.* p. iv**/1 From the lap machine, the cotton passes to the carding engines, or cards.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *card-board*, *-room*, *-stock*, *-tack*, *-wire*; also **card-can**, the receptacle into which the carded cotton or wool falls; **card-cloth**, the leather or indiarubber backing of a card; hence *card-clothing*; **card-end**, the soft mass or rope or fibre delivered by the carding machine; **card-gatherer**, a gatherer of carding-thistles or teasels; **card-maker**, one who makes cards for combing wool, etc.; **card-tenter**, one who attends to a carding-machine; **card-thistle**, the teasel.

1688 R. Holme *Armory* III. ix. 383 The third is a *Card Board or Leaf .. as yet without Leather or Teeth. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 403 In manufacturing card-boards, card-tacks, and finishing the cards. 1887 *Manch. Guard.* 26 Feb. 12 Frame pulleys, *card cans. 1851 *Art Jrnl. Illust. Catal.* p. v**/1 To make *card-cloth, hides of leather are cut up into strips. 1864 R. Arnold *Cotton Fam.* 29 The *'card end'..deposits itself in circular tin 'pots'. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6400/6 James Hand, late of Lyneham in the County of Wilts, *Cardgatherer. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 109 Carpenters ne sowters, *card-makers ne powchers. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, xii. § 1 Founders, Cardmakers, Hurers, Wyremongers. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 20 Christopher Slie .. by byrth a Pedler, by education a Cardmaker. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 24 July 5/1 An appeal has been issued by the *cardroom hands to the trade unionists of the country. 1562 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 156 *Cardstocks, iij*. Stockcards and hande cards, iij*. 1851 *Art Jrnl. Illust. Catal.* p. v**/1 The carding depends more on the quality of the cards than upon any..skill in the..*card-tenters. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* IV. lx. 521 The *Cardthistel or Teasel is of two sortes, the tame and the wild. 1597 *Act* 39 *Elis.* xiii, Their trade..of Card-making and drawing of *Cardwyer.

Card (kāɹd), *sb.*² Also 5-7 **carde.** See also Cart *sb.*², Chart *sb.*¹ [An altered representative of F. *carte* (14th c. in Littré in sense 'playing-card'), ad. It. *carta*, in same sense (cf. quot. 1816 in 1), a specific use of It. *carta* paper, leaf of paper, leaflet:—L. *charta* (*carta*) papyrus leaf, paper, ad. Gr. χάρτης leaf of papyrus, leaf, thin plate; perh. of Egyptian origin. (It does not appear how the Eng. form came to be *carde*, instead of *carte*, which was established in Sc.)

The native Fr. repr. of L. *carta* was *charte*; after the introduction of *carte* from Ital. it was gradually extended to other senses, belonging to *charte* (as in *charte blanche*), or to med.L., It., or Sp. *carta*, as those of map, chart, card. The Eng. word has had a parallel history; the shape and stiffness of a playing-card being generally present to mind in the later extensions of the word.]

I. 1. One of a 'pack' or set of small oblong pieces of pasteboard, used in playing games of chance, or chance and skill combined: now called more specifically *playing-cards*. Unless otherwise indicated by the context, always referring in this sense to the particular species of cards which are marked with 'pips' or conventional figures of four different kinds or 'suits', called severally *spades*, *clubs*, *hearts*, and *diamonds*. The 'pack' consists of 4 'suits', each of 13 cards, 10 of which bear respectively 1, 2, 3, etc. (up to 10) pips all of one form, and the remaining 3 have habited figures called 'King', 'Queen' and 'Knave', whence they are called Court (i.e. *coat*) or *picture-cards*. (The earliest sense in Fr. and English.)

? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* II. (1847) 83 Usinge cardes, dice, and cupes smalle. 1463 *Act* 4 *Edw. IV*, iv. § 1 That no Merchant..shall bring, send nor conuey .. Chessemen, playing Cardes. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 29 Tell thy cardes, and then tell me what thou hast wonne. 1577 Northbrooke *Dicing* 121 The Kings and Coate cardes that we use nowe were in olde time the images of idols and false gods. 1589 *Hay any Work* A iij b, Cards..though they bee without hornes..are parlous beasts. 1650 Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (1886) I. 192 If a Presbiterian or Scotch court card were trumpe. 1732 Pope *Ep. Bathurst* 142 Mighty Dukes pack Cards for half-a-crown. 1816 Singer *Hist. Cards* 4 Cards are mentioned as being in common use among the Italians at the end of the thirteenth century. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf. T.* (1883) 251 Turn up the faces of your picture-cards!

¶ One of the tablets in the game of 'dominoes'.

1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 182 At the commencement of the game [of Domino], the cards (as they are called) are shuffled with their faces on the table.

b. *A house* (*castle*) *of cards*: built by children in their play; hence applied *fig.* to any insecure or unsubstantial scheme, system, etc.

1641 Milton *Reform.* Wks. 1738 I. 18 Painted Battlements ..of Prelatry, which want but one puff of the King's to blow them down like a past-board House built of Court-Cards. 1645 Bp. Hall *Remed. Discontent.* 27 It is for Children to cry for the falling of their house of Cards. 1665-9 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* IV. xviii. (1675) 275 As children oftentimes do with their Cards, when having taken a great deal of pains to build fine Castles with them, they themselves afterwards ruine them with their Breath.

c. *pl.* A game or games played with cards; card-playing. Phrase, *To play cards* or *at cards* (Sc. *at the cards*); *a game at* or *of cards*; formerly, † *on the cards*.

1484 Marg. Paston *Lett.* 881 III. 314 Pleyng at the tabyllys, and schesse and cards. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 84 Item to the Quenes grace .. for hure disporte at cardes this Crismas. 1589 *Hay any Work* A iij b, Our brother Westchester had as liue playe twentie nobles in a night, at Priemeero on the cards. 1661-2 Pepys *Diary* 13 Jan., My aunt Wight and my wife to cards. 1699 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Knave-Noddy*, a Game on the Cards. 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* I. iii. (1841) I. 63 Spend no more precious time at Cards. 1775 *Annals of Gaming* 86 Every thing that can be done upon the cards by the most expert *joueurs*. 1787 T. Jefferson *Corr.* (1830) 95 After supper, cards; and after cards, bed. 1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* xxv, While an occasional evening away .. at an innocent and cheerful game at cards.

2. In many fig. phrases arising out of the game:

a. (in *sing.*) from technical terms of play. † *Card of ten*: one that has ten pips, a 'ten'; from its function in some game appears to come the phrase *To face* (*brag*) *it out with a card of ten*, i.e. to brag, put on a bold front. † *Cooling card*: app. a term of some unknown game, applied *fig.* or punningly to anything that 'cools' a person's passion or enthusiasm. † *Facing card*: ? = *card of ten*. *Leading card*: a card which determines the 'suit' which must be played by those who follow the first player; *fig.* 'an example or precedent' (*Dict. Cant. Crew* 1690). *Loose card* (see quot.).

1542 Brinklow *Compl.* xix. (1874) 45 He shal haue fauor for his masters sake, or els bragg it owt with a carde of x. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 105 A certeine pamphlet which he termed a cooling carde for Philautus. 1580 *Ibid.* 320 All louers (he onelye excepted) are cooled with a carde of teene [tenne]. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 84 There all is marr'd: there lies a cooling card. 1600 Breton *Pasquill's Mad-cap* (1626) D ij b, Feede their humours with a Card of Tenne. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 37 For temper'sake they must needs haue a cooling carde plaid upon them. 1621 Jas. I *Answ, Commons* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 51 God sent us a Cooling-card this year for that heat. *a* 1624 Bp. M. Smith *Serm.* (1632) 33 If yee [goe away] for these facing-cardes of multitudes or chaire, vnhappy are yee. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 474 Drunkenness being the leading Card to all Evils. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cooling Card*, cold comfort, no hope. 1706 Hearne *Collect.* (1885) I. 164 A great Duke (as a Leading Card) has subscrib'd 30,000*l*. 1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 49 Loose card, is a card of no value, and consequently, the properest to throw away.

b. *Sure card*: an expedient certain to attain its object; a person whose agency, or the use of whose name, will ensure success. Similarly with other adjs., as *good, safe, likely, doubtful*, etc., and in phrases, *to play one's best card, to have played one's last card*, etc.

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (1636) A iv, A cleere conscience is a sure card. 1589 R. Harvey *Plain Perc.* 12 To get a sure card on their side, either calles for Iustice. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* v. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 343 Here's Cavaliero Bowyer, Core and Nod..sound cards. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* I. xv. (1739) 28 It cannot be denied that the Pope and Kings were good Cards in those days. *Ibid.* xlvii. 78 The Bishop..had formerly no other Cards to shew but that of the Canon. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, A sure Card*, a trusty Tool, or Confiding Man. 1707 J. Stevens *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 164 Is this the Service I am to expect from you, Paul! I must turn a new Card. 1711 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 102. 3/2 Don Gimcrack his last Card has plaid. 1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* IV. iii, We have one sure card, which is to carry him before justice Frolick. 1755 Young *Centaur* I. Wks. 1757 IV. 123 All their objections to Christianity seem to be no more, nor less, than playing the best card they have. 1763 Fr. Brooke *Lady J. Mandeville* in Barbauld *Brit. Novelists* (1820) XXVII. 23 Poor fellow! I pity him; but marriage is his only card. 1811 Wellington *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* VIII. 454 The Prince d'Aremberg ..is too great a Card to give up for the Marquis de Santa Cruz. 1812 J. Bellingham in *Examiner* 25 May 336/1, I have been called upon to play an anxious card in life. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* III. xiv. 358 No card seemed to turn up favourable to the royal cause.

c. *mod. slang.* [app. suggested by such expressions as *sure card*, etc.; see prec.], applied to a person, with adj. (as *knowing, old, queer*, etc.) indicating some eccentricity or peculiarity.

1836 Dickens *Sk. Boz* 264 (Hoppe) Mr. Thomas Potter whose great aim it was to be considered as a 'knowing card'. 1852 — *Bleak H.* II. 77 But such an old card as this. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* x. 151 You are the most romantic card I know.

d. (in *pl.*) from the comparison of any enterprise to a game of cards, as *To play one's cards well, badly*, etc. Also *To throw* or *fling up one's cards*: to abandon a project. *To show one's cards*: to reveal one's plans, the extent of one's resources. † *To have* or *go in with good cards*: to have good grounds for expecting success. † *To cast* or *count one's cards*: to reckon up one's chances, take stock of one's position. † *Cards and cards* (see quot. 1584). See also Cut, Deal, Shuffle *vbs.*; Trump.

1577 Holinshed *Chron.* IV. 207 Choosing rather to die in battell (if hap had so cut their cards). 1581 Campion in *Confer.* II. (1584) U iv, I would I might be suffered to shewe my cardes. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* xiv. viii. 311 Calculating and casting his cards in this maner. 1584 B. R. *Herodotus* I b, It was cardes and cardes betwene them, the one beyng full meete and quit with the other. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Massac. Paris* I. ii, Since thou hast all the cards within thy hands..deal thyself a King. 1597 *1st Pt. Ret. fr. Parnass.* IV. i. 1373 Let us caste our cards before wee goe. 1621 Quarles *Argalus & P.* (1678) 119 Amphialus..trusting to his Cards. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, They went in upon farre better Cardes to ouerthrow King Henry, then King Henry had to ouerthrow King Richard. 1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 155. 114 There being nothing unwritten, which can goe in upon halfe so faire cards. 1645 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* III. 86 And let thy wisdome play Bad Cards with best advantage. 1664 *Floddan F.* IV. 32 Our Cards we had both need to count and cast. 1688 W. Darrel *Ignatius no Phanat.* 18 If I cannot oppose more weighty Reasons to the contrary, I'll fling up my Cards. 1710 *Subst. of Late Conf.* 3 The Cards run so much against him.

e. *On the cards*, † *out of the cards*: within (*or* outside) the range of probability.

On the cards appears to mean with Dickens 'liable to turn up', as any thing in the game may when the cards are turned up. But it is very possible that the phrase originated with Cartomancy, when the cards were consulted as to the issues of enterprises. Other sources have also been conjectured.

1813 Sir R. Wilson *Diary* II. 40 It is not out of the cards that we might do more. 1849 Dickens *Dav. Copp.* xi, 'If in short, if anything turns up.' By way of going in for anything that might be on the cards, I call to mind that Mr. Micawber..composed a petition to the House of Commons. 1852 — *Bleak H.* iv, It don't come out altogether so plain as to please me, but it's on the cards. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* (1873) V. 303 Lest a scalade of Prag should be on the cards. 1868 Mill *Engl. & Irel.*, It was on the cards whether Ireland should not belong to France. *Mod.* It was quite on the cards that he was to be raised to the Upper House.

† **II. 3.** A map or plan; = Chart *sb.*[1] *Obs.*

1527 R. Thorne in Hakluyt *Divers Voy.* (1582) B iv b, A little Mappe or Carde of the worlde. *Ibid.* C ij a, The first lande from the sayd beginning of the carde towarde the Orient is certaine Ilandes of the Canaries. 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 45 Of the vniuersall carde & newe worlde. 1570 J. Campion in Arb. *Garner* I. 53 In our way to Scio, as you may plainly see by the Card. 1577 Eden & Willes *Hist. Trav.* 231 If Ortelius generall Carde of the world be true. 1591 Burghley *Let.* in *Unton Corr.* 88 The best particular cardes of Normandie and Picardie. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. ii. 114. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 46 (1873) 246 Not only that general map of the world .. but many other more particular cards. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* v. xx. 183 Such an elbow appears not in the late cardes of this country.

† **b.** *Card of the Sea, Mariner's Card* or *Sea Card*; = Chart *sb.*[1] 1 b. *Obs.*

1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* R vij, What profitte is it to the mariner to know the carde of the see. 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* II. x. (Arb.) 134 Manye of those mappes which are commonly cauled the shipmans cardes or cardes of the sea. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* VII. xxvii. (ed. 7) 690 The Mariners Card..is none other thing but a description ..of the places that be in the Sea or in the land next adioyning to the Sea, as Points, Capes, Bayes. 1613 Purchas *Pilgr.* VII. ii. 729 Pirats .. robbing him .. forced him to sustaine himselfe with making of Sea-Cardes. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Rich. II*, cccx, Harry..by his Card knew how farr on His Voyage he might be. 1678 Phillips, *Card*, a Sea-Map .. Vulgarly so called for Chart. 1721-1800 in Bailey. [Not in Johnson.]

4. The circular piece of stiff paper on which the 32 points are marked in the mariner's compass.

16th c. quotations are doubtful since they may belong rather to 3 b 'chart'. Possibly the compass-card was at first so called rather because it was regarded as a sort of 'chart' than on account of its material.

[1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* II. VII. (Arb.) 127 Knowleage of the sea carde & compasse.] 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* I. iii. 17 All the Quarters that they know I' th' Ship-mans Card. 1636 J. Harrington *Oceana* (1700) 140 What Seaman casts away his Card, because it has four and twenty Points of the Compass? 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* II. 98 On Life's vast ocean diversely we sail, Reason the card, but Passion is the gale. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Compass*, The flower de lis, wherewith all nations still distinguish the north point of the card. 1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 133 At noon it [the Scilly light-house] bore directly north by true card. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*

b. *fig.*

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. (1617) 5 That Law..is the Card to guide the World by. 1636 Featly *Clavis Myst.* xxix. 382 Let us..carefully steere by the Card of God's word. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* 2 Peter ii. Pref., Our apostle .. recommended the holy scriptures to us..as our card and compass. 1786 Burns *To Mount. Daisy* vii. 39 Unskilful he to note the card Of prudent lore.

c. *To speak by the card*: to express oneself with care and nicety; to be exact to a point.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. i. 149 Wee must speake by the Carde, or equiuocation will vndoe vs. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 315, I speak by the card in order to avoid entanglement of words.

III. 5. *gen.* A flat piece of stiff paper or thin pasteboard, usually rectangular; used as a surface to write or draw upon, or for other purposes.

1610 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* I. xv, There hung the .. Card Where good and bad and life and death were painted. 1622 Peacham *Compl. Gentl.* xiii. (1634) 129 My booke..will teach you the use of colours for Limning .. the manner of preparing your card. 1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* iii. (1724) VI. 415 If we are driven to the expedient of a sealed card [i.e. as a substitute for coin]. 1828 Southey *Ep. A. Cunningham*, Thou .. didst wilfully Publish upon a card, as Robert Southey's, A face..as like Tom Fool's. *Mod.* Cards bearing the names of the prize-winners are affixed to the successful exhibits.

6. In many specific applications (in most of which small size, not greatly exceeding that of a playing card, is implied):

a. A small sheet on which a letter or message may be written; hence formerly a short letter, note, or message, whether literally on a *card* or otherwise. Recently the use of actual cards for this purpose has been revived, whence Post-card (in U.S. *postal card*). So *message-card, correspondence-card*.

1596 Colse *Penelope* (1880) 173 With scoffing cardes she doth vs load. 1781 Cowper *Let. to Newton* 4 Oct., Send Dr. Johnson .. my poems, accompanied with a handsome card. 1784 — *Task* II. 384 Never at his books Or with his pen, save when he scrawls a card. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 432/2 These..are to be noted down..upon a large message-card. 1873 Morley *Rousseau* II. 289 Hume was the friend of Walpole, and had given Rousseau a card of introduction to him. *Mod.* Send me a card to let me know of your arrival. I'll drop you a card when I hear from him.

b. conveying an invitation to a party, a ball, etc.; or serving as a ticket of admission to an exhibition or entertainment, as evidence of membership in a society; or the like.

1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 80, I can't resist the curiosity I have to know if you received a card on this occasion? 1824 Byron *Juan* XVI. lxix, All country gentlemen ..May drop in without cards. 1876 *World* V. No. 114. 17 Astonished by an invitation to dinner, which she declines, and then by cards for parties, which she refuses. *Mod. Advt.* House to be sold .. Cards to view may be obtained of the auctioneer.

c. bearing a person's written or printed name, or name and address. More fully with prefixed sb. indicating the special purpose, as (*a*) *Visiting card*: used chiefly for presentation on making a call, or to be left in token that a call has been made. Phrase, *To leave a card on* (a person). (*b*) *Wedding cards*: bearing the names of the bride and bridegroom, and sent as a notification of the wedding. (*c*) *Business card*: see Business 24.

1795 S. Rogers *Words for Mrs. Siddons* 51 A thousand cards a day at doors to leave. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. of Snobs* xxviii. (L.) Our first cards were to Carabas House. — *Van. Fair* III. 178 (Hoppe) The Scape tradesmen .. left their cards, and were eager to supply the new household. 1855 O. W. Holmes *Poems* 160 Brattle Street and Temple Place Were interchanging cards! 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits* vi. *Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 47 If he [an Englishman] give you his private address on a card, it is like an avowal of friendship. *Mod.* He called, and sent up his card.

d. with defining sbs. prefixed, as *birthday, Christmas, Easter, New Year cards*, printed with ornamental designs, etc. to be sent (on the occasions indicated) as an expression of compliments or good wishes; *collecting cards*, on which small donations received by collection for charitable institutions are recorded; *menu cards*, etc.

a 1869 E. Garrett *Occup. Retired Life* vii. 133 A Christmas card gives as much delight as a Christmas-box.

e. A programme, official or not, of the 'events' at races, regattas, and the like.

Mod. Here's the c'rect card, sir!

7. *transf.* U. S. A published note, containing a short statement, request, explanation, or the like. (Webster.)

1887 *Chr. Leader* 21 July 462 When news reached the saloon keepers that a prohibitory law had been passed, they published the following card: 'To all prohibitionists,' etc.

8. A large rectangular piece of pasteboard containing an advertisement, or the like, for placing in a window, hanging on a wall, etc. So *window-card, show-card*, etc.

9. *Comm.* (more fully *pattern-card, sample-card*): Sometimes simply a sheet of pasteboard, sometimes an elaborate contrivance resembling a portfolio, on which samples of manufactured articles are fastened for exhibition to customers.

10. *Mech.* One of the perforated pasteboards or sheet metal plates in the Jacquard attachments to looms for weaving figured fabrics.

1831 G. Porter *Silk Manuf.* 252 Figure weaving..These fixed cards thus become substitutes for the intermediate blank spaces on the revolving card slips. 1859 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 143 Since 1841..scarcely a machine has been worked without the ornaments being applied by means of cards.

11. *slang* or *colloq.* 'The card': = 'the correct thing', the Ticket, q. v.

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Lab.* II. 47 (Hoppe) I've got 10*s.* often for a great coat, and higher and lower .. but 10*s.* is about the card for a good thing.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

12. *attrib.* with prefixed numeral in names of games (sense 1), as *three-card monte, trick, five-card, eight-card cribbage*: see the sbs.

13. General combs., as (sense 1 b) *card-castle, -house*; (sense 2) *card assembly, box, -cheat, -cheating, -maker, -making, -meeting, -party, -player, -playing, -room, -table*; *card-devoted* adj.; (sense 6 c) *card-basket, -tray*.

1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxiii. 285 Our hero forthwith repaired to a *card-assembly. 1849 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) II. 76 A mere intellectual *card-castle. 1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* 153 Skittle sharps, *card-cheats, 'duffers' and ring droppers. 1608 Dekker *Belman Lond.* Wks. 1884-5 III. 131 This *card-cheating..is called Batt fowling. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 229 Sit pupils in the school Of *card-devoted time. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 14

Knocking down the rest of the line like a nest of *card-houses. 1564 J. Rastell *Confut. Jewell's Serm.* 2 *Kardemakers, tapsters, gailers. 1694 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 381 Mr. Whitfeild, the late kings cardmaker. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* II. § 2 This idle amusement [gaming] employs the card-maker. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Cards*, The great letters, in our old manuscripts .. are apparently done by the illuminers after this method of *card-making. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 196 He belonged ..to every *card-meeting of decent gentility. 1777 Johnson in *Boswell* II. 574, I advised Mrs. Thrale who has no *card-parties at her house, to give sweetmeats, and such good things, in an evening. 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* li, She.. was considered quite a catch at card-parties. 1589 *Hay any Work* A iij b, What, a bishop such a *cardplaier? 1816 Singer *Hist. Cards* 38 Ferdinand V. .. promulgated more severe laws and penalties against Card-players. 1577 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 142 What say you to *carde playing? 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 255 Most of the time which he could save..was spent in racing, cardplaying, and cock-fighting. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* I. 211 Who is that standing near the *card-room door? 1713 Addison *Guardian* No. 120 (Jod.) There is nothing that wears out a fine face like the vigils of the *cardtable. 1785 Cowper *Let. to Newton* 19 Mar., The card-table..is covered with green baize.

14. Special combs.: **card-case**, a case for carrying visiting cards; **card-catalogue**, a catalogue (of a library, etc.) in which each item is entered on a separate card; †**card-conny-catching**, †**card-gospeller**, *nonce-wds.* (see quots.); †**card-holder**, one who holds the cards for a great personage while he is playing; also *fig.*; †**card-man** (see 3), a maker of maps or charts; †**card-match**, a piece of card dipped in melted sulphur; also *fig.*; **card-money**, money allowed a person to enable him to play cards; **card-paper** = Cardboard; **card-press**, a small press for printing cards; **card-rack**, a rack for holding business or visiting cards; **card-sharper**, one who makes a trade of cheating at cards; **card-sharping**, the practices of a card-sharper; †**card-work**. Also Cardboard.

1835 Marryat *Olla Podr.* viii, Again drawing out his *card-case. 1870 Miss Bridgman *R. Lynne* I. xiv. 235 Margaret took out her card-case. 1878 H. Stevens (of Vermont) (*title*) Photo-Bibliography, or a word on printed *Card Catalogues of old rare beautiful and costly books..Six sample Cards of the proposed Titles. 1592 Greene *Def. Conny-catch.* Wks. 1881–3 XI. 76 Let mee vse it for an excuse of our *Card Conny-catching: for when wee meet a country Farmer with a full purse, a miserable miser .. we hold it a deuotion to make him a Conny, in that he is a Caterpillar to others. 1550 Latimer *Serm. Stamford* I. 269 Among so great a number of gospellers, some are *card-gospellers, some are dice-gospellers, some pot-gospellers. *a* 1659 Osborn *Essex's Death* Wks. (1673) 677 With what Circumspection Princes ought to play their Game, since Counsellors their *Card-holders, are not seldome Cheaters. 1625 Lisle *Du Bartas* 92 The poet followeth Mercator, Ortelius and the common opinion of the *Cardmen of our times. 1673 [R. Leigh] *Transp. Reh.* 102 Crying Chimney Sweep, Ay, or *Card-Matches and Save-alls. 1730 Fielding *Tom Thumb* II. vi, Where are those eyes, those card-matches of love. 1760 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1628 Two of the lady's servants..agreed..to dispose of the *card money. 1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xvii. 114 For..ornaments of her person, pocket-money, card-money, charities, or any other objects. 1777 Mudge in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 336 There must..be two other circular pieces of *card-paper cut out. 1830 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 260 A house of card-paper would be the solider refuge. 1826 *Ibid.* Ser. II. (1863) 342 Painted shells and roses..on *card-racks and hand-screens. 1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* 336 German swindlers and *card-sharpers. 1887 Edna Lyall *Donovan* xvi. 183 Beware of pickpockets and cardsharpers dressed as gentlemen. 1870 *Daily News* 20 Apr., Two men .. were charged with..*card-sharping in a railway carriage. 1653 H. Cogan *Pinto's Trav.* xxxix. (1663) 157, 12 Ballisters of the wood of Camphire .. wreathed about with silver in the fashion of *Card-work.

† **Card**, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* See also Chard. [a. F. *carde*, in same sense; cf. Sp. *cardo*, lit. 'thistle', used as a name of the artichoke, from its thistle-like flower.] **a.** The tender central leaf-stalk of the Artichoke, *Cynara Scolymus*, blanched for table use. **b.** The prepared midrib of a variety of white beet.

1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 205 If you would have them abound in fair cards, you must keep them well hous'd. 1704 *Collect. Voy. & Trav.* III. 34/1 They pare it like a Lettice, or Artichoke Card. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.*, *Cardes*: They are of two Sorts, viz. Cardes of Beet and Cardes of Artichoke; those of the Beet are .. the Stalks or Ribs.

† **Card**, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* [Cf. Char, also '*Cardill*, Sc., a kind of trout found in Lochleven, probably the char' (Jam.).] Some sort of fish.

c 1640 J. Smyth *Hundr. Berkeley* (1885) 319 A Cod, a Card.

Card (kāɹd), *v.*[1] Also 4 **karde**, 5 **cardyn**. [f. Card *sb.*[1], or, perhaps rather a. F. *carder*; in our quots. the vb. appears earlier than the sb.]

1. *trans.* To prepare wool, tow, etc., for spinning, by combing out impurities and parting and straightening the fibres with a card. Also with *out*, and *absol.* Also, †To dress cloth with teasels or cards (*obs.*); see Card *sb.*[1] **2.** †To remove (impurities) from flax, etc. with cards (*obs.*).

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. x. 80 Bope to karde and to kembe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 62 Cardyn wolle, *carpo*. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (1857) 294 To spynnyn and cardyn she hadde no shame. 1553 Eden *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 21 The men spinne and carde and make clothe. 1577 Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 39 Some use agayne to carde of the knoppes [of flax] with an iron Combe. 1661 Hickeringill *Jamaica* 31 The Natives, card out this Rind into a kind of course Tow. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 19 Cloth must be cheaper made, when one Cards, another Spins, another Weaves. 1757 Dyer *Fleece* III. (R.) These card the short, those comb the longer flake. 1804 Earl Lauderd. *Publ. Wealth* (1819) App. 409 Machines which at once clean, card, and reduce the cotton into a state adapted for spinning.

fig. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 18 Wisdome and witte now is nou3t worth a carse, But if it be carded with coueytise as clotheres kemben here wolle. 1786 Burns *Wks.* II. 45, I inclose you two poems I have carded and spun since I past Glenbuck.

b. *transf.* Said of bees and spiders. Also, *To card up* (dial.): see quot.

1608 Topsell *Serpents* 786 As for separating, dividing, picking, carding, or suting their stuffe, they [a kind of spiders] are very bunglers to the first mentioned. 1829 *Family Libr.* I. 70 The bees..carded it with their feet into a felted mass. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s.v., To 'card up' a hearthstone is..merely to separate and remove the ashes and cinders. To 'card up' a room means, to put it generally to rights.

† **2.** To stir and mix with cards (see quot. 1607); to stir together, to mix. *Obs.*

1591 G. Fletcher *Russe Commw.* (1857) 92 They drinke milke or warme blood, and for the most part carde them both together. 1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 241 You Tom Tapster..carde your beere..halfe smal & halfe strong. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 277 As for his diet, let it be warm mashes, sodden wheat and hay, thoroughly carded with a pair of Wool-cards. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 133 Wine, carded together with a little warme water.

fig. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 62 The skipping King.. carded his State, Mingled his Royaltie with Carping Fooles. 1627 Feltham *Resolves* II. xliii, Calm discussions do card affections into one another.

† **3.** To comb or cleanse (of impurities). *Obs.*

1612 Shelton *Quix.* I. vi. I. 42 'Tis necessary that this Book be carded and purged of certain base things.

4. To scratch or tear the flesh with a wool-card or similar instrument, as a method of torture.

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 74 For cardynge of hare mayde wyth a payer of carddes soche as doth carde wolle with-alle. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1634) 393 With Cardes and Teazels..he made him to be carded..untill he died of it. 1827 *Q. Rev.* XXXV. 87 On the overthrow of his party he was taken prisoner, and carded to death. 1881 W. E. Forster in *Standard* 25 Jan., 'Card' him—that is to say, an iron comb used for agricultural purposes is applied to the man's naked body.

5. *Sc.* 'To scold sharply' (Jamieson). [cf. Sp. *cardar* 'to reprimand severely', *carda* 'a severe reprimand'.]

Card (kāɹd), *v.*[2] [f. Card *sb.*[2]]

† **1.** *intr.* To play at cards; to play one's cards. Also, *to card it*. *To card a rest*: to set up a Rest (in Primero); *fig.* to stand to one's point.

1548 Latimer *Serm. Ploughers* (1868) 25 Thei hauke, thei hunt, thei card, thei dyce. 1613 Sherley *Trav.* 136 You shall hazard to Card ill, that play to please one by displeasing another. *a* 1617 Bayne *On Eph.* I. (1658) 166 Many that live revelling, carding, dicing. 1637 Heywood *Royal King* II. ii. Wks. 1874 VI. 32 Will you card A rest for this? 1728 Fielding *Love in sev. Masks* Wks. 1775 I. 42 Lasses, that sleep all the morning, dress all the afternoon, and card it all night. 1766 Anstey *Bath Guide* xiv. 6 Brother Simkin's grown a Rakehell, Cards and dances ev'ry Day.

† **b.** *trans. To card away.*

a 1620 J. Dyke *Divers Sel. Serm.* (1640) 169 It may bee they card and dice it [their trouble] away.

2. *trans.* (*U. S.*) To send a message by post-card to a person. Cf. Wire *v.*

1875 in *Newspaper*, Fulcitus carded almost daily his friend Ruisseaux. 1880 (*from a letter*) Will you card to me here an answer to my friend the professor's question?

3. To fix on a card. (Frequent colloq. in trades where pattern-cards are used: see Card *sb.*[2] 9.)

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 522/2 They are carded, and boxed in cotton-wool.

Cardakew, var. of Cardecu, *Obs.*

‖ **Cardamine** (kaɹdæ·mini, kāɹ·ɪdăməin). *Bot.* [mod.Lat. (Linnæus), a. Gr. *καρδαμίνη* some cress-like plant, f. *κάρδαμον* cress: cf. F. *cardamine*.] A genus of cruciferous plants, including the common Lady-smock or Cuckoo-flower (*C. pratensis*); Meadow-cress.

1753 in Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1875 Veitch *Tweed* 27 The slender cardamine, first lilac hued, Then growing white and pure. 1882 *Garden* 22 Apr. 284/1 A regular bed of lovely pink Cardamine.

Cardamom (kāɹdămŏm). Forms: 6–8 **cardamome**, 7 **-dumome**, **-damony**, **-damon**(e, (9 **cardemon**), 7–9 **cardamum**, 7– **cardamom**. [ad. L. *cardamōmum*, a. Gr. *καρδάμωμον*, f. *κάρδαμον* cress + *ἄμωμον* Amomum; cf. F. *cardamome*.]

A spice consisting of the seed-capsules of various species of *Amomum* and *Elettaria* (N.O. *Zingiberaceæ*), natives of the East Indies and China; used in medicine as a stomachic, and also for flavouring sauces and curries. (Rarely applied to the plant from which the spice is obtained.) The only kind included in the British pharmacopœia is the Malabar cardamom, obtained from *E. Cardamomum*. **b.** Also occas. applied to the capsules of *A. Meleguetta* of Western Africa, usually called Grains of Paradise.

[1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxxiii. (1493) 623 Cardomomum helpyth ayenst wamblyng and indygnacyon of the stomak.] 1553 Eden *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 15 There begin spyces to be found as ginger..Cardamome, Cassia. 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 122 Cardamom, or Graines of Paradise, are good to be drunke against the falling sicknesse. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 21 The lesser Cardamome is enclos'd in a Pod of the Length of a Child's Finger. 1799 Southey *Nondescr.* iii. Wks. III. 63 Give Boreas the wind-cholic, till he roar For cardamum. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. India* I. 11 Pepper and cardamums grow in abundance on the western coast. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 151 Cardamoms are shipped to this country from Ceylon.

attrib. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* (1790) 183 Powdered cardamum seeds. 1883 *Athenæum* 21 July 75/1 Cardamom gardens in Coorg.

† **Cardanic.** *Math. Obs.* Pertaining to Cardan, an Italian mathematician of the 16th c. *Cardanic equation*: a cubic equation (for which Cardan discovered a general method of solution).

1684 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 575 A cardanick Æquation.

Cardboard. [f. Card *sb.*[2] + Board.] Pasteboard of the thickness of card, for cutting cards from, or for making boxes and the like. Also *attrib.* in *cardboard box*, etc.

1858 in Simmonds. 1863 Wynter *Subtle Brains* 309 The rooms in which the portraits are gummed on cardboard and packed up. 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* xxviii. 16 They are printed on stout, fine cardboard.

† **Carde.** *Obs.* Some fabric anciently used for canopies, curtains, and linings. The explanation in quot. 1882 does not suit quot. 1295, which indicates a linen material.

[1295 Du Cange s.v., Visitatio Thesaurariæ S. Pauli Lond. ..linea una Carda Indici coloris..similiter Carda Inda cum zona de filo..Unum velum Quadragesimale de Carde croceo et Indico. 1396 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 124 In card emp. pro coopertorio Corporis Xpi. in die Corporis Xpi. 2*s.* 1401 *Will of Furneux* (Somerset Ho.) Gounam de nigro Burneto dupplicat cum Carde.] 1426 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 76 A blewe bedde of Tapecery..& a selour with curteyns of carde. [1882 Beck *Draper's Dict.*, *Carda*, *Carduus*, an inferior silk, supposed to have been made of the coarse outer filaments of cocoons, probably used for linings. Fourpence an ell was paid in 1278 for 119 ells of carda, for thirty-four surcoats to be used in a tournament.]

Carde, perhaps = Carder. But cf. Caird, Card *sb.*[2] 2 c.

1572 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxf.* 341 No fuller..may kepe..in their houses journeymen, otherwise called cardes.

† **Cardecu.** *Obs.* Also 7 **cardicue**, **-akew**, **-ecue**, **-ekue**, **-eque**, **-ecew**, **-escue**. [a. F. *quart d'écu* quarter of an *écu* (usually englished 'crown').] An old French silver coin, worth ¼ of the gold *écu*, or 15 sous tournois.

In 1580, when the silver *quart d'écu* was first struck, the value of the gold écu is said to have been about 8/6 (see Larousse s.v. *Ecu*), whence the *cardecu* would be worth about 2/1½ by a gold standard. English writers of 17th c. make it = about 1/6.

1605 *Tryall Chev.* III. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 305 There's a Cardicue to wash downe melancholy. 1606 Chapman *Mons. D'Olive* Plays (1873) I. 202, I could neuer yet finger one Cardicue of her bountie. 1611 Coryat *Crudities* 69, I compounded with them for a cardakew. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* I. 95 In the Court of France, the Kings Jester moved to have .. a Cardescue of every one who carried a Watch about him, and cared not how he employed his Time. 1727 W. Mather *Yng. Man's Comp.* 236 Silver .. Old Cardecus..value 1*s.* 6*d.* ⅄ farthing. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xxxii, The bunch of them were not worth a cardecu.

Carded (kāɹ·dĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Card *v.* + -ed.]

1. Dressed with a card, or by a carding machine.

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* cccIxx. 119 Stuffe it with carded wolle or cotton. 1858 Longf. *M. Standish* III. 44 The carded wool like a snow-drift Piled at her knee.

2. Supplied or furnished with a card.

1521 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 140 My cardyd and my best compass.

† **3.** Mixed, or adulterated by mixing. Also *fig.*

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 99 Being constrained to betake him to carded ale. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Wom. Prize* IV. iv. (R.) Mine is..Such a strange carded cunningness. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 46 To be drunk either alone or Carded with some other Beer.

‖ **Cardel.** Also **kardel**. [ad. Du. *kardeel*, *quardeel*.] A hogshead containing in 17th c. 64 gallons, used in the Dutch whaling trade. See Quardeel.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1711) II. 178 The Train-oyl runs into the Warehouse into a Vatt, whereout they fill it into Cardels or Vessels..A Cardel or Hogshead holds 64 Gallons. *Ibid.* 11 Cutting the great pieces of fat into lesser pieces, to fill our Kardels with them. 1857 *Polar Seas & Regions* (ed. 20) 461 The Dutch..took 57,590 whales, yielding 3,105,596 quardeelen of oil .. A quardeel of oil contains .. from 77 to 90 imperial standard gallons.

• **Cardenal, -ale, -all**, obs. ff. Cardinal.

Carder[1] (kāɹ·dəɹ). [f. Card *v.*[1] + -er[1].]

1. One who cards wool, etc.; one who attends to a carding machine.

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 592 *Carpetrix*, a carder. 1514 *Act 6 Hen. VIII*, ix. § 1 The Carder and Spinner to deliver..Yarn of the same Woolt. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 33 The Clothiers..haue put off The Spinsters, Carders, Fullers, Weauers. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6380/13 Charles Banton..Spinner and Carder. 1862 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 265 Potters, grinders, carders, hacklers.

b. A species of wild bee, *Bombus muscorum*; so called from its tearing moss into shreds for the construction of its nest. Cf. Card *v.*[1] 1 b.

1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 68 There were the buff-coloured carders, that erected over their honey-jars domes of moss. 1868 Wood *Homes without H.* xxiv. 463 Carder Bees..prepare the materials for their nest in a manner similar to that..employed in carding cotton-wool.

2. See quot. Cf. Card *v.*[1] 4.

1812 *Gent. Mag.* Mar. 282/2 Persons who call themselves Carders, from the instrument they use (a wool card) to enforce compliance with their demands for the regulation of the price of land [in Ireland]. 1833 Mar. Edgeworth *Love & L.* II. iii. (D.) Carders and thrashers, and oak-boys, and white boys, and peep o' day boys.

† Ca·rder[2]. *Obs.* Also 6 **cardar.** [f. Card *v.*[2] + -er.] A card-player.

c 1530 *Hickescorner* in Singer *Hist. Cards* 251 Walkers by nyght .. and joly carders. 1580 Lupton *Siquila* 94 There is not one dicer nor yet carder in all our countrey. 1712 Steele *Spect. No.* 308 ₱ 6 The Carders .. never begin to play till the French-Dances are finished.

‖ Ca·rdia. *Anat.* [Gr. *καρδία* heart, also 'cardiac orifice of the stomach' (Liddell and Scott); so in mod.F.] The upper or cardiac orifice of the stomach, where the œsophagus enters it.

1782 W. Heberden *Comm.* xxv. (1806) 140 From the fauces to the cardia. 1880 Huxley *Cray-Fish* ii. 52 In a man's stomach the opening by which the gullet communicates with the stomach is called Cardia.

Cardiac (kā·ɹdiăk), *a.* (and *sb.*) Forms: 5 **cardiake,** 7 **-aque, -acke,** 7–8 **-ack,** 8– **cardiac.** [a. F. *cardiaque* of the heart, ad. L. *cardiacus,* a. Gr. *καρδιακός,* f. *καρδία* heart.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the heart, anatomically, physiologically, or pathologically. † *Cardiac passion* [L. *cardiaca passio*]: 'an old name for cardialgia or heartburn' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); but app. *orig.* palpitation of the heart.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 153 The Cardiacke passion, which is a feeblenesse and trembling of the heart. 1629 Chapman *Juvenal* v. 65 His longing friend..blown in fume up with a cardiack fit. 1746 Monro *Anat. Nerves* (1741) 74 The Cardiac Nerves. 1810 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 4) V. 177 Cardialgia.. better known by the name of cardiac passion, or heartburn. 1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 192/1 The cardiac arteries arise from the aorta close to its origin. 1883 *Nature* 15 Mar. 468 The cardiac action became stronger.

2. 'Applied to medicines supposed to invigorate the heart' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); cordial, strengthening.

1661 Evelyn *Fumifug.* Misc. III. (1805) 241 Strawberries, whose very leaves .. emit a cardiaque & most refreshing halitus. 1718 Quincy *Compl. Disp.* 77 Whatsoever raises the Spirits, and gives sudden Strength..is term'd Cardiack, or Cordial, as comforting the Heart. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 64 The stomachick, cardiack, and diuretick qualities of this fountain. 1807 in G. Gregory *Dict. Arts.*

3. Pertaining to or affected with disease of the heart.

1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 50 Such [Horses] as have the Head-ach, or the Staggers, or are mad or are cardiac. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. 30 We both suffered from cardiac symptoms.

4. *Anat.* Distinctive epithet of the upper orifice of the stomach; hence applied to the corresponding end or region of the stomach, or to some organ connected with it. Cf. Cardia.

1843 J. Wilkinson tr. *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. ii. 70 The cardiac orifice guards the stomach. 1866 Huxley *Phys.* vi. (1869) 166 Its [the stomach's] left end is produced into an enlargement which, because it is on the heart side of the body, is called the cardiac dilatation. The opening of the gullet into the stomach, termed the cardiac aperture.

5. Heart-shaped (in *cardiac wheel* = Heart-cam).

1864 in Webster.

B. *sb.*

†1. A disease or affection of the heart, or referred to the heart; ? = *cardiac passion* (see A. 1).

c 1450 *Destr. Jerus., Addit. MS.* 10036, f. 29 Suche joie Titus gan undretake, That him toke a cardiake. 1468 *Medulla* in *Cath. Angl.* 54 *Cardiaca; quidam morbus,* a cardyake. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 54 A Cardiakylle or cardiake, *cardia, cardiaca.*

2. A medicine supposed to stimulate the heart, a cordial. Also *fig.*

1746 Berkeley *2nd Let. Tar-water* § 6 This medicine of tar-water worketh .. as a..cardiac. 1803 *Man in Moon* (1804) 65 No. 9 How many cardiacs has the fertile invention of modern dramatists mixed up..to please an audience?

‖ Cardi·aca. *Obs.* [Lat.; short for *cardiaca passio.*] = *cardiac passion*; see Cardiac A. 1.

c 1375 ? Barbour *St. Margarete* 10 Vertuyse..Agayne ane II, callyt cardiaca. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 19 b, Cardiaca is a disease of trembling of the harte.

† Cardi·acal, *a.* ? *Obs.* Also 5 **cardyacle,** 7 **cardiacall.** [f. as Cardiac + -al.]

1. = Cardiac A. 1.

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (1835) 9 The cardyacle passyoun. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vii. 113 The Cardiacall Passion proceeding of choler. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*

2. = Cardiac A. 2.

1620 Venner *Via Recta* vi. 106 Cardiacall medicines. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Bezoar Stone,* The great cardiacal virtues with which the Bezoar is endowed.

3. = Cardiac A. 3.

1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 135 They..turn mad, furious, phrensical, and cardiacal.

Cardiace. 'A precious stone in the shape of a heart.'

1730–6 in Bailey. 1775 in Ash. 1846 in Worcester.

† Cardiacle. *Obs.* Also 4 **cardiakill,** 5 **-kyll, cardyakyll**(e. [ad. L. *cardiaca,* OF. *cardiaque,* perh. with excrescent *-le* as in *chronicle, treacle* (OF. *triacle* from L. *thēriaca*), assimilated to sbs. in *-acle.*] = Cardiaca, *cardiac passion.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 81 Coughes, and cardiacales, crampes, and tothaches. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pardoneres Prol. & T.* 27, I have almost y-caught a cardiacle. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* vii. xxxii. (1495) 246 There is dowble maner of Cardiacle. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 1363 Þe Ientyll Ielopher a-3ens Þe cardyakylles wrech.

Cardiagraphy, erron. f. Cardiography.

Cardial (kā·ɹdiăl), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *καρδί-α* heart + -al: etymologically irregular.] Pertaining to the heart; = Cardiac A. 1.

1868 Duncan *Insect. World* Introd. 141 The cardial portion of the dorsal vessel. 1887 Sala in *Illust. Lond. News* 9 Apr. 402 Everyone whose cardial arrangements are not as hard as the nether millstone.

Cardialgic (kā:ɹdiˌæ·ldʒik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *καρδιαλγικός*; cf. F. *cardialgique*: see prec.]

1. Pertaining to cardialgia.

1620 Venner *Via Recta* vii. 124 They .. helpe the Cardialgicke paines of the stomacke. *Ibid.* viii. 188.

2. *fig.* (*nonce-use.*) Producing 'heart-ache'.

1817 Coleridge *Own Times* (1850) III. 951 Twice as many cardialgic teeth, that have given ten-fold more heart-aches than, etc.

Cardialgy (kā·ɹdiˌældʒi). *Med.* [ad. mod.L. *cardialgia* (also used), a. Gr. *καρδιαλγία* heartburn, f. *καρδία* heart + *ἄλγος* pain; cf. F. *cardialgie.*]

The disease or affection popularly known as 'heartburn' (because anciently referred to the heart), consisting of pain and a sensation of heat about the cardiac orifice of the stomach, often accompanying indigestion.

1655 *Phys. Dict., Cardialgia,* Heart-burning. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 414 Effectual against .. Cardialgy. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Stomach,* The Cardialgia or gnawing at the Stomach. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 144 Mr. H. P. M. had been frequently affected with cardialgies.

Cardiform (kā·ɹdifōɹm), *a.* [f. Card *sb.*[1] (or F. *carde*) + -form.] Resembling a wool-card: applied to the teeth of certain fishes: see quot.

1875 Blake *Zool.* 191 When..with their points bent back, they are cardiike or cardiform.

Cardigan (kā·ɹdigăn), [Named from the Earl of Cardigan, distinguished in the Crimean war (1855).] A knitted woollen over-waistcoat with or without sleeves.

1868 Rowe in *Gd. Words* 699/1 Rubbing..the sleeve of his brown Cardigan. 1879 Miss Bird *Rocky Mount.* I. 278, I bought a cardigan for myself..and some thick socks. 1883 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 7/1 Jersey frocks and Cardigans.

† Cardimelech. *Obs.* [f. Gr. *καρδί-α* heart + Heb. מֶלֶךְ *melek* king.] 'A supposed active principle in the heart, superintending what are now called the vital functions' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1684 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 704 Vice-royes residing in the Principal Viscera as in Provinces .. Cardimelech in the heart.

Cardinal (kā·ɹdinăl), *a.* Forms: 4 **cardinale,** 5 **-enale,** 5–6 **-ynall,** 6–7 **-inall,** 4 **-inal.** [a. F. *cardinal,* ad. L. *cardināl-is* pertaining to a hinge, principal, chief, f. *cardo, cardin-em* hinge.

The specific applications in Eng. (found also in other mod. European langs.) follow those of the Latin word (classical or post-classical). The analogy of *cardinal winds* (L. *venti cardinales*), whence *cardinal points,* etc., led to a certain association of the adj. with the number *four,* as in *cardinal virtues, cardinal humours.*)

I From fig. uses of the Latin adj.

1. *gen.* On which something else hinges or depends, fundamental; chief, principal, of special importance. (Almost always of abstract things.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 62 Cardenale, *cardinalis.* 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 36 b, For the cardinall iudgement against it. *a* 1639 W. Whateley *Prototypes* I. xi. (1640) 94 The cardinall grace, that on which all other graces move as the doore upon its hinges. 1650 R. Gell *Serm.* 8 Aug. 19 Ye read of .. four cardinal Angels. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 629 One of the above cardinal crimes [theft, adultery, murder]. 1821 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1867) I. 316 One cardinal fault which pervades the work. 1868 Gladstone *Juv. Mundi* i. (1870) 5 A cardinal argument for placing the date of the Poet near that of his subject. 1875 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* xv. (ed. 5) 245 To that position three cardinal duties were attached.

2. *Cardinal virtues* (Lat. *virtutes cardinales*): in scholastic philosophy, justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude, accounted the four chief 'natural' virtues as distinguished from the 'theological' virtues of faith, hope, and charity. Some modern writers include these, and speak of 'seven' cardinal virtues; so the 'seven cardinal sins'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10008 Þas er four vertus principals, Þe quilk man clepes cardinals .. Þat es rightwisnes, and meth, For-sight, and strenght. 1340 *Ayenb.* 123 Zeue obre uirtues huer-of Þe þri byeþ ycliped godliche and Þe uour byeþ y-cleped cardinals. *c* 1470 *Hors, Shepe, & G.* (1822) 5 The foure vertues callyd cardynall. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 11 The vertues cardynall, with the vertues morall. 1611 Shaks. *Hen. VIII,* III. i. 103, I thought ye .. two reuerend Cardinall Vertues, But Cardinall Sins, and hollow hearts I feare ye. 1649 Roberts *Clavis Bibl.* 363 The 4 chief cardinal vertues. 1852 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 94 The seven cardinal virtues. 1875 H. E. Manning *Mission H. Ghost* x. 266 The four Cardinal virtues are prudence, justice, fortitude, and temperance.

b. *Cardinal virtues* also occurs in the general sense (1).

1640 Watts *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* Pref. 33 A seperate history of their virtues: we mean, such as in nature may be accounted Cardinall. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. xiii. 63 Force, and Fraud, are in warre the two Cardinall vertues. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* 103 That cardinal virtue, patience. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. § 12 (1864) 217 In every kind of expression clearness is a cardinal virtue.

3. *Cardinal number* (Arith.): a number which answers the question 'how many?'; one of the primitive or 'natural' numbers (*one, two, three,* etc.), as distinguished from the Ordinal numbers (*first, second, third,* etc.).

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.* B iij b, The numerals are either Cardinall, that is, principall, vpon which the rest depend, etc. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 328 Adverbs Cardinals; as semel, bis, ter, etc. 1711 J. Greenwood *Eng. Gram.* 277 Three is a cardinal number. 1845 Stoddart in *Encycl. Met.* (1847) I. 45/1 Numerals are commonly divided into cardinal and ordinal.

4. *Cardinal points*; **a.** the four points of the horizon (or the heavens) which lie in the direction of the earth's two poles (*cardines*), and of sunrise and sunset respectively; the four intersections of the horizon with the meridian and the prime vertical; the north, south, east, and west points. *Cardinal winds*: the four chief or main winds which blow from these points.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1872) 61 Ther is iiij. callit vyndis cardinal. 1643 *Parables on Times* 15 All the winds in the compasse, both collaterall and cardinall. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 26 They..subdivided the four cardinal winds to two and thirty. 1755 B. Martin *Mag. Arts & Sc.* III. ii. 179 Four of them are called the Cardinal Points.. S, the South; W, the West; N, the North; E, the East.. sometimes called the four Winds of Heaven. 1862 Rawlinson *Anc. Mon.* I. v. 96 The angles of the building exactly face the four cardinal points.

† b. of the ecliptic: *Astrol.* and *Astron.* The two equinoctial and two solstitial points of the ecliptic; also applied to the corresponding signs of the zodiac, viz. Aries, Cancer, Libra, Capricornus, called also *cardinal signs.* Also, in a horoscope, 'the First, Fourth, Seventh, and Tenth Houses' (Bailey). *Obs.*

1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* III. i. xvi. (ed. 7) 311 The two Equinoxes, and the two Solstices, are commonly called the foure cardinall or principall points. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Psend. Ep.* Wks. (1686) 235 The cardinal intersections of the zodiack. 1839 Bailey *Festus* viii. (1848) 94 Diurnal, cardinal, nocturnal, equinoctial.

c. of the prime vertical: '*Astrol.* The rising and setting of the sun, the zenith and nadir' (Webster); = *cardines* (see Cardo).

5. *Phys.*

† *Cardinal humours*: 'an old term for four principal humours, viz. blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile.' (*obs.*)

Cardinal veins: 'the venous trunks..which transmit the blood in the early embryo from the Wolffian bodies, the vertebral column and the parietes of the trunk to the sinus venosus by means of the ducts of Cuvier. Similar veins from the anterior part of the body join the duct of Cuvier. These are sometimes called anterior cardinal veins and the others posterior cardinal veins' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

6. In R. C. Ch. *Cardinal bishop, priest, deacon*: a rendering of Lat. *episcopus, presbyter, diaconus cardinalis*; see Cardinal *sb.*, which arose from the absol. use of the adj. in this sense. Also (*Hist.*) *Cardinal church*: rendering of *ecclesia cardinalis,* the name given in early times to the principal or 'parish' churches of Rome, to distinguish them from the 'oratories' subordinate to them.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 68 The Title of Cardinal was first given to the Places, that is, to the Cardinal Churches, but apply'd afterwards to the persons that Govern'd them. *Ibid.* 72 There are six Cardinal Bishops, fifty Cardinal Priests, and fourteen Cardinal Deacons.

II. 7. *Zool.* Pertaining to the hinge of a bivalve shell.

1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 708/1 The part of the shell..upon which the hinge occurs, is called its cardinal edge. 1850 Dana *Geol.* App. i. 691 The cardinal area is nearly wanting. 1862 — *Man. Geol.* 180 The insertions of the cardinal muscle.

III. [f. Cardinal *sb.*] **8.** Of the colour of a cardinal's cassock; deep scarlet.

1879 *Daily News* 13 June 2/2 A black satin dress with 'cardinal' trimmings. 1882 *Garden* 7 Oct. 309/2 Single Dahlias..fine deep cardinal. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Jan. 19 The young lady in cardinal hose and a scarlet hood.

Cardinal (kā·ɹdinăl), *sb.* Forms: 4 **cardenal, -ynal**(le, **-inarl,** (*pl.* **-inaus**), 5 **-inalle,** 5–6 **-ynall,** 6 **-enall,** (**cartdenall**), 6–7 **-inall,** 2– **cardinal.** [absol. uses of prec., after those of *cardinālis* in later Latin.]

I. The ecclesiastical sense and its derivatives.

1. One of the seventy ecclesiastical princes (six cardinal bishops, fifty cardinal priests, and fourteen cardinal deacons) who constitute the pope's council, or the sacred college, and to whom the right of electing the pope has been restricted since the third Lateran council in 1173.

The cardinals hold the highest rank next to the pope, who is chosen from their number. [See CARDINAL *a.* 6.]

1125 *O. E. Chron.*, On þes ilces gæres sende se papa of Rome to ðise lande an cardinal Johan of Creme. 1297 R. GLOUC. 476 Tueie cardinals the pope him sende iwis. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXII. 415 Ich knew neuere cardinal þat he ne cam fro þe pope. *c* 1538 STARKEY *England* iv. 124 Hys College of Cardynallys. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 51 The right Reuerend Cardinall of Yorke. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. i. 23 Rochel .. was then straitly besieged by the Cardinal Richelieu. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt Chr.* II. x. 251 Cardinals .. have the rank of princes in the Church. 1845 S. AUSTIN tr. *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 341 The Council ..prescribed to Cardinal Raimund very strict conditions.

b. Preceding other titles, indicating dignities held by one who is also a cardinal.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 79 The Cardinal Nephew, whom they call *Padrone*. *Ibid.* 84 The Cardinal Vicar. 1709 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4525/1 In the Cardinal-Legate's Coach. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 223 The cardinal-archbishop went himself to Rome.

† c. *The cardinal's blessing*: a blessing merely without any further advantage. *Obs.*

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. 32 What will they merit but the Cardinal's Blessing who will take no warning? 1758 JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 53 A gift, which, in all probability, would never be worth more than a Cardinal's Blessing.

† 2. Name of a variety of apple. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 223 Apples..Lording-Apple, Pear-Apple, Cardinal, Winter Chestnut.

3. A short cloak worn by ladies, originally of scarlet cloth with a hood.

1745 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 382 You are capering about in your fine cardinals. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* I. iii. 193 My cardinal & veil are in her room. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 451 The thickest and brightest red cardinal that ever came out of a woollen-draper's shop. 1858 THACKERAY *Virgin.* XXXII. (1878) 248.

4. = *Cardinal-bird*; see 7.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 467 The Cardinal. This bird is frequently imported from South Carolina. 1851 *Voy. Mauritius* iv. 160 The cardinal, though scarcely larger than a bullfinch, is conspicuous for his bright scarlet plumage.

5. *slang.* 'Mulled red wine'.

II. 6. In *plural* (for the adj. with a sb. pl.). = cardinal points, winds, virtues, numbers, muscles, etc.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. vi. (1495) 304 The endes of this lyne that hyghte Axis ben pyghte in the poles and hyghte Cardinales. 1735 P. GORDON *Geog. Anat.*, It is impossible to distinguish properly in it any one of the intermediate points of the compass; nay, or so much as two of the four cardinals themselves. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 402 Philosophy .. classes the virtues under the four cardinals of prudence, fortitude, temperance, and justice. 1816 J. SMITH *Sc. & Art* II. 183 Each segment between the several cardinals and their compounds, is subdivided into four equal portions. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 553 Three pairs [of muscles] .. denominated respectively 'adductors', 'cardinals', and 'accessory cardinals'. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* I. 442 The genitive plural of the cardinals and distributives.

III. 7. *Comb.* (all in sense 1), as *cardinal-making* vbl. sb.; **cardinal-bird, grosbeak,** a North American singing-bird (*Cardinalis virginianus*) with scarlet plumage; **cardinal's** († **cardinal**) **hat,** the red hat worn by a cardinal, taken typically for his dignity or office; **cardinal lace,** the name of a modern pattern of lace; **cardinal spider** (see quot.). Also CARDINAL-FLOWER.

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 161 The *Cardinal Grosbeak .. is an inhabitant of several parts of North America. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *In Trades* 422 Cardinal gros-beaks (*Petylus Cardinalis*) are a kind of Virginian nightingale. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1225 And as moch besydes he had not longe afore For a *Cardynall hatte. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 349 The devices of a cock and a Cardinal's hat. 1881 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 3/5 *Cardinal laces are still wanted. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. iv. 16 This custom of *cardinal-making. 1883 WOOD in *Gd. Words* Dec. 762/1 The common House-spider..sometimes grows to an enormous size, and it is then known by the name of the *Cardinal Spider.

Cardinalate (kā·ɹdinălēit), *sb.* [a. F. *cardinalat* (It. *cardinalato*), ad. med.L. *cardinālātus*; see -ATE 1.] The office or dignity of a cardinal; the rank of a cardinal church.

1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 170 Bearing also the title of a Cardinalate. 1716 POPE *Let. to Swift* 20 June, I have not the least hopes of the Cardinalat. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, II. 105 The refusal..to nominate De Retz to the Cardinalate.

† **Ca·rdinalate,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 -ite. [f. CARDINAL *sb.* + -ATE 3.]

trans. To raise to the rank of cardinal.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1167/1 Polydor .. affirmeth him to be cardinalited by Pope Nicholas 5. 1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergie* I. XXI. (1628) 763 Panormitan was cardinalated by an intruding Pope.

Cardinal-flower. [From its scarlet colour, like that of a cardinal's robe or hat. (In F. *cardinale rouge*; also *cardinale bleue.*)] The Scarlet Lobelia (*L. cardinalis*), a native of North America, cultivated for the splendour of its blossoms. b. *Blue cardinal-flower*: (rare) for *L. syphilitica.*

1698 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 405 American Scarlet Cardinal-Flower. 1767 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gard.* (1803) 233 Perennials and biennials of the fibrous rooted tribe .. crimson cardinal flower. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 241 Blue Lobelia, or Blue Cardinal Flower. *Lobelia syphilitica.* 1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 9 The splendid Cardinal flower..glowing like a flame.

Cardina·lic, *a. rare.* [f. CARDINAL *sb.* + -IC.] Pertaining to a cardinal. So **Cardina·lical** *a.*

1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 32 The Cardinalical party, (I mean the Jesuitical). 1886 FORTNUM in *Archæol. L.* 120 Some bronze casts from other cardinalic seals.

Ca·rdinali·sh, *a. rare*—1. [see -ISH 1.] Savouring of a cardinal.

1624 T. SCOTT *Aphor. State* 13 It not onely sheweth the Cardinalish Prince, but that which lyeth next vnder.

Ca·rdinali·sm. [see -ISM: in F. *cardinalisme.*] The institution or system of cardinals.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 33 Cardinalism receiving its form and essence from the Power of the Pope. 1849 CLOUGH *Remains* (1869) I. 148 Papa Pfyffer (my landlord) ..protests against cardinalism loudly.

Ca·rdinali·st. *Hist.* [see -IST. In F. *cardinaliste*, a partisan of Cardinal Richelieu or Mazarin.] A partisan of cardinals or of a cardinal.

Applied esp. to the adherents of Cardinal Granvella during the Dutch revolt from the Spanish rule in the 16th c.

1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low-C. Warres* IV. 81 The faction of the Cardinalists. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* I. 390 They stigmatized all who refused to enter into their league as cardinalists.

Cardinalitial (kā·ɹdinăli·ʃăl), *a.* [f. L. type **cardinālīci-us* (cf. It. *cardinalizio*, F. *cardinalice*): see -ITIAL.] Pertaining to cardinals as a class.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. I. 108 The Cardinalitial Authority is great. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 96 Renewing his attack against the Jesuits..with the aforesaid cardinalitial success. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. 70 All the other cardinalitial robes.

Cardinalitian (kā·ɹdinăli·ʃăn), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] = prec.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 95 Advanced to the Cardinalitian eminency. 1770 BARRETTI *Journ. Genoa* II. 68 Badajoz..is no very cardinalitian residence. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 30 Oct., The Cardinalitian discourse.

† **Cardina·lity.** *Obs.* [f. on L. type **cardinālitās*: see -ITY.] Condition of a cardinal; cardinalate.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxcvi. [cxcii.] 605 All his Cardynalles to be putte out of their Cardynalyties. 1616 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* (1676) 615 The Archbishop of Otranto, and others, who aimed at the Cardinality.

† **Ca·rdinali·ze,** *v. Obs.* [a. 16th c. F. *cardinaliser*: see -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To raise to the rank of a cardinal.

1616 R. SHELDON *Surv. Miracles Ch. Rome* 306 His carnall kinred, whereof, he hath..cardanalized diuers.

2. *humorously.* To make scarlet.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. XXXIX, Crayfishes, which are cardinalised with boyling.

Cardinally (kā·ɹdinăli), *adv.* [f. CARDINAL *a.* + -LY 2.] Fundamentally, pre-eminently.

1866 P. G. MEDD in *Ch. & World* 348 That cardinally important subject. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 36 Our own [age] is characteristically and cardinally an epoch of transition.

¶ Humorous perversion of *carnally* (cf. *cardinal sins*).

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 81 My wife, who, if she had bin a woman Cardinally giuen, might haue bin accus'd in fornication.

† **Ca·rdinalri·c.** *Obs.* [see -RIC; cf. *bishopric.*] = CARDINALATE.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 37 Lesser dignities, as, Cardinalricks, archbishoprics, etc.

Cardinalship (kā·ɹdinălʃip). [f. CARDINAL *sb.* + -SHIP.] The state or office of a cardinal; tenure of office of a cardinal.

1537 ? TINDALE *Exp. St. John* 64 All his doctrine .. of benefyces .. cardinalships. 1651 *Relig. Wotton.* 656 (R.) During the time of his cardinalship. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 332 In elevating foreign prelates to the cardinalships. 1872 *Athenæum* 8 June 713/1 Montalto's cardinalship was passed in worries.

† **Ca·rdine,** *a. Obs.* [Badly f. Gr. *καρδί-α* + -INE.] = CARDIAC.

1769 WHYTT *Vital Motions* in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 34 The cardine nerves.

Cardines, pl. of CARDO.

Carding (kā·ɹdiŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 Also 5 **gardyng.** [f. CARD *v.*1 + -ING 1; with the form *gardyng* cf. OF. *guerder* = *carder* (Littré *Suppl.*).]

1. The dressing of wool, cotton, etc. with cards or in a carding-machine.

1468 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (1882) 134 Spynnyng et cardyng in festo S. Mathi. *a* 1485 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 284 Thei putt owte of purse, As myche for gardyng, spynnyng, and wevyng. 1727 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* xlvii. (1841) II. 189 The carding is generally done by hired servants. 1851 *Art Jrnl. Illust. Catal.* p. v**/1 The carding depends more on the quality of the cards than upon any attention or skill in the operatives.

b. *concr.* The carded product.

1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 170 The fibres of the cotton..when sufficiently combed are called cardings.

2. Torturing with wool-combs. Cf. CARD *v.*1 4.

1828 HEBER *Journ. India* III. 348 The work of carding.. murder and robbery, goes on as systematically.

3. *attrib.* (sense 1), as in *carding-cylinder, -mill, -room*; **carding-engine, -machine,** a machine for combing or cleansing wool or cotton, in which a large cylinder set with cards works in connexion with smaller cylinders and a hollow shell similarly set with cards.

1860 SMILES *Self-help* ii. 35 One of the first..to adopt the *carding cylinder. 1795 *Edin. Advertiser* 6 Jan. 15/3 The whole Cotton Machinery..consisting of five common *carding engines, etc. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 111 Towards one end of this floor are distributed the carding-engines. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 72 A fulling-mill, a *carding-mill, and a mill for bruising flax-seed. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xiii, I began to work in a *carding room soon after, and the fluff got into my lungs, and poisoned me.

Ca·rding, *vbl. sb.*2 [f. CARD *v.*2 + -ING 1.] Card-playing. Also *attrib.*

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, ii. § 5 Where disyng, cardyng, tenys pleiyng .. shalbe used. 1594 BP. KING *Jonas* (1618) 325 To erect dicing and carding houses. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xxxi. 22 In Carding and Dicing he had often wished himself hanged if it were not so and so. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 24 June 2 The sole..income was derived from the carding.

Carding (kā·ɹdiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. CARD *v.*1 + -ING 2.] That cards; as in *Carding Bee* = *Carder Bee* (see CARDER 1 1 b).

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 288 The Carding Bees nearly all perish in the winter.

Cardio- (kā·ɹdiˌo-; with dissyllabic endings kā·ɹdiˌoˌ-), combining form of Gr. *καρδία* heart, as in **Ca·rdiograph** (-grɑf), [Gr. *-γράφος* writing, writer], an instrument which registers the motions of the heart by tracing a curve on paper, etc. **Cardiography** (-o·grăfi), [Gr. *-γραφία* writing], a. in anatomy, 'a description of the heart' (Craig); b. 'the application and use of the cardiograph' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Cardiology** (-oˌlŏdʒi), [Gr. *-λογία* discourse], knowledge of, or a treatise on, the heart. **Cardiometer** (-oˌmĭtəɹ), [Gr. *-μέτρον* measure], an instrument for measuring the force of the heart's action; also *fig.*; hence **Cardiometrical** (-omeˌtrikăl), *a.* **Cardiometry** (-oˌmètri), [Gr. *-μετρία* measurement], 'the measurement of the size of the heart by percussion and auscultation' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Cardiopathy** (-oˌpăpi), [Gr. *-παθία* suffering], disease of the heart.

1870 S. GEE *Auscult. & Percuss.* iii. 48 The *Cardiograph is an instrument invented by Chauveau and Marcy whereby the movements of the cardiac impulse may be registered. 1847 CRAIG, *Cardiology. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* II. 334, I called little Kate's hand a *Kardiometer, or heart-measurer, because it graduated emotion, and pinched by scale. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 151 The..beat will influence the mercurial column of the cardiometer. 1878 *Rep. Smithsonian Inst.* 423 Careful *cardiometrical studies showing that the arterial pressure is not seriously affected. 1885 *Lancet* 1 Aug. 219/2 The commonest age at which the *cardiopathy manifests itself..is from forty to forty-six.

† **Ca·rdiognosˌst.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *καρδιογνώστης*, f. *καρδία* heart + *-γνώστης* knowing, knower.] One who knows the heart.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 276 As if they were his cardiognosts, and fully versed in his intentions.

So † **Ca·rdiogno·stic,** *a.* and *sb.* (= prec.).

1640 SIR E. DERING *Carmelite* (1641) 39 You will make the Saints to be Gnosticks indeed, Cardiognosticks! 1643 *True Informer* 40 Greater Kardiognosticks than God Almightie. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 436 The omniscient Creator, he is only kardiognostic. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Cardioid (kā·ɹdiˌoid). *Math.* Also -oide. [ad. Gr. *καρδιοειδής* heart-shaped, f. *καρδία* + *εἶδος* form.] A curve somewhat resembling a heart in shape.

If through a fixed point in the circumference of a circle straight lines be drawn, intersecting the circle at different points, and such that the length of each line on each side of the point of intersection is equal to the diameter of the circle, the extremities of these lines will trace out a cardioid, having its cusp at the fixed point. The cardioid is also traced out by a point in the circumference of one circle rolling round the circumference of another equal to it.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, The Cardioide. 1852 SALMON *Higher Pl. Curve* (1879) II. 44 The curve is of the form of a heart and is called the cardioide. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 94 We have .. the case of a circle rolling externally on another of equal size. The curve in this case is called the Cardioid.

Cardiphonia (kārdifōˈuˑniă). [f. Gr. *καρδία* heart + *-φωνία*, f. *φωνή* voice.] The title given to a collection of letters by the Rev. John Newton (1781), intended to mean 'utterance of the heart', in which sense it has been occas. used by later writers.

1781 J. NEWTON (*title*) Cardiphonia, or Utterance of the Heart. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* 330 The work [In Memoriam] ..became at once a text-book and a cardiphonia.

Cardite (kā·ɹdəit). *Zool.* A genus of molluscs (*Cardita*) of the family *Cyprinidæ*. [So in Fr.]

1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 204 The cardites, the turbinites, the ostracites, and shells of small dimension.

‖ **Carditis** (kaɹdəiˑtis). *Med.* [mod.L. f. Gr. *καρδία* + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart.

1783 CULLEN *Wks.* (1827) II. 69 Carditis and Pericarditis, or the inflammations of the heart and Pericardium. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 637/1 True carditis seems to be generally admitted to be rare.

‖ **Cardo** (kā·ɹdo). Pl. **cardines** (kā·ɹdinīz). [L. *cardo* hinge; adopted in some special senses.]

† 1. *Astrol.* in *pl.* = CARDINAL *points. Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxix. I iij, The foure cardines or quarters of the Horizon. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Rollo* IV. ii, How are the cardines? 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VII. xv. 341

Starres and Planets do most potently act in the Cardines of the Celestiall Theme, of which Imum Cœli is one.

†2. *fig.* A 'hinge', turning-point. *Obs.*

a 1638 Mede *Wks.* I. xxvi. (1672) 109 The main Cardo and hinge of Repentance. 1657 Colvil *Whig's Supplic.* (1695) 89 This is the Cardo of the Dispute.

3. *Conch.* The hinge of a bivalve shell.

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 31. 1789 G. White *Selborne* (1853) III. 19 The cardo passing for a head and mouth. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. An.* vii. 429 The cardines.

Cardoo·er. *Sc.* [f. vb. *cardoo, cardow, curdow,* expl. by Jamieson as 'To mend old clothes, patch, botch': of uncertain origin.]

1837 Lockhart *Scott* (1839) VII. 217 A little hunchbacked tailor..one of the race who creep from homestead to homestead .. the great gossips and newsmen of the parish,—in Scottish nomenclature cardooers.

Cardoon (kaɪdū'n). Forms: 5 **cardoun,** 7–8 **cardon,** 7- **cardoon.** Also *β.* 7–9 **chardon,** 8 **chardoon.** [a. 16th c. F. *cardon* cardoon, ad. It. *cardone* (or Sp. *cardon*) great thistle, teasel, cardoon, augm. of *cardo*:—L. *cardus, carduus* thistle, cardoon, or artichoke. In origin, the same word as F. *chardon* thistle, the northern form of which, *cardon,* had appeared in ME. as Cardoun.]

A composite plant (*Cynara Cardunculus*), closely allied to the Artichoke (see quot. 1845); a native of the south of Europe and north of Africa, and cultivated in kitchen-gardens, esp. on the continent, for the fleshy stalks of the inner leaves, which are made tender by blanching. (By Cotgrave applied also to the similar Card of the Artichoke.)

The cardoon was prob. first cultivated in Northern France in the 16th (or ? end of 15th) c.; it is mentioned by Parkinson (*Paradisus* 1629) under the name of *Carduus esculentus* (Edible Thistle), and is said in *Treas. Bot.* to have been first cultivated in England in 1656.

1611 Cotgr., *Means*..spaces left for Cardoons betweene fowes of Onyons. *Ibid., Cardons,* Cardoones; the stalkes of Artichokes, or of the white thistle, buried in the ground, or otherwise vsed, to get them a whitenesse (excellent meat). 1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* 974 The Cretanes use their wilde Artichoke in the same manner that the Italians, Spaniards and French use their Cardui or Chardons. 1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 162 The Spanish chardons. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* xx. (1813) 4 Blanch..endive, beet, and chardons by tying. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* vi. (1873) 119 Botanists are now generally agreed that the cardoon and the artichoke are varieties of one plant. 1882 Mrs. Reeve *Cookery & Housek.* xxv. 325 *Cardoons,* this excellent vegetable is little known in England.

‖ **Cardophagus.** *nonce-wd.* Pl. **-gi.** [f. Gr. *κάρδος* (L. *carduus*) thistle + *-φαγος* -eater.] A thistle-eater, i. e. donkey.

1857 Thackeray *Virgin.* xix. (D.) Kick and abuse him, you who have never brayed; but bear with him, all honest fellow-cardophagi.

†Cardou·n. *Obs.* [a. ONF. *cardon* = central F. *chardon* thistle = Pr. *cardó,* It. *cardone,* augm. of Romanic *cardo* :—L. *cardus, carduus* thistle: cf. Cardoon.] A thistle.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 645 *Cardo,* cardoun.

†Cardue. *Obs.* [ad. L. *carduus.*] A thistle.

1388 Wyclif 2 *Kings* xiv. 9 The cardue, *that is a low eerbe and ful of thornes* [1382 thistill), of the Liban sente to the cedre. — 2 *Chron.* xxv. 18 A cardue, *ether a tasil* [1382 the thistil].

†Ca·rduel. *Obs.* [ad. L. *carduēlis.*] A goldfinch.

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* III. 22 On a wreathe d'Or and Sable, a Carduell volante, beaked and legged Argente.

Cardumome, obs. form of Cardamom.

†Cardus. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5481/4 The Pannel with red Cardus near the Crupper.

‖ **Carduus** (kā·rdiu,ŏs). The Latin word for 'thistle', formerly sometimes used in Eng. as the name of the *Carduus benedictus* or Blessed Thistle; esp. *attrib.,* as in † *carduus posset,* † *water.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxxvi. (1495) 625 Carduus ben thystels grete and smale. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* III. iv. 73 Get you some of this distill'd carduus benedictus and lay it to your heart. *a* 1613 Overbury *A Wife* (1638) 204 He utters a most abominable deale of Carduus water. 1647 Ashmole *Diary* (1774) 305 Taking a carduus posset at night, and sweating upon it. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* (1790) 677 *Infusion of Carduus.* Infuse an ounce of the dried leaves of carduus benedictus.

Cardyacle, cardynal: see Cardi-.

Care (kēə1), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **caru, cearu,** 2–4 **kar(e,** 4 **car,** 3- **care.** [Common Teut.: OE. *caru, cearu* = OS. *cara,* OHG. *chara,* MHG. *kar,* Goth. *kara,* trouble, grief, care, ON. *kör* (:—*karu*), gen. *karar,* bed of trouble or sickness:—OTeut. *karâ-.* (In no way related to L. *cura.*)]

†1. Mental suffering, sorrow, grief, trouble. *Obs.*

Beowulf 1303 (Gr.) Cearu wæs ġeniwod ġeworden in wicim. *c* 1250 *Hymn to God* 33 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 259 Bring us ut of wo and kare. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3212 Sara ..dejed..and Abraham for hir hadde care. *Ibid.* 3612 Þar i lig her now, in bedd o care [*Trin.* wo]. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (Rolls) 3204 Þys body 3ow bar wiþ wo & kare! *c* 1430 *Syr. Gener.* 7256 Comen he is to doo vs care. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 62 Care, *tristicia.* 15.. *Frere & Boye* 23 in Ritson *Anc. Pop. P.* 36 Euer she dyde the lytell boye care, As fer forth as she dorste. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. viii. 5 Him to recomfort in his greatest care. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., Sorrowes succeed,* When one is passed another care we have, Thus woe succeeds a woe. 1718 Pope *Iliad* XVII. 89 His words infix'd unutterable care Deep in great Hector's soul.

†b. Utterance of sorrow; lamentation, mourning. *Clothing of care*: mourning-dress. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxviii. 11 Geonge for þe gnornendra care [*gemitus*]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10419 Sco tok on hir cleþing o care. *Ibid.* 10444, I se þe leuedi ma sli care.

2. Burdened state of mind arising from fear, doubt, or concern about anything; solicitude, anxiety, mental perturbation; also in *pl.* anxieties, solicitudes. † *Withouten care*: without doubt. † *To be in care*: to be troubled, anxious, concerned.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxi. 34 On ofer-fylle and on drunc-ennesse and þises lifes carum. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 255 Ich habbe þeruore sar care. *c* 1297 R. Glouc. 457 Of þe erl of Chestre 3e ne dorre abbe non care. *c* 1320 *Cast. Loue* 1509 O God hit is, wip-outen care, Of alle schaftes schuppare. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. i. 170 þei beoþ cumbred in care and cunnen not out-crepe. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* xxxi, Gode Sirs, haue 3e no care. 1576 Gascoigne *Steel Gl.* (Arb.) 61 In my glasse..I can perceive how kingdomes breed but care. 1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI,* II. iv. 4 So Cares and Ioyes abound as Seasons fleet. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. 332 Fretting Care, that kills a Cat! 1714 T. Ellwood *Autobiog.* (1765) 92, I was in care how to speak with some Friend about it. 1796–7 Coleridge *Poems* (1862) 2 The sorrow-clouded breast of Care. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 222 Cast all your cares on God. 1884 *Illust. Lond. News* 27 Sept. 307/3 Black care who sits behind the horseman.

3. Serious or grave mental attention; the charging of the mind with anything; concern; heed, heedfulness, attention, regard; caution, pains.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke x. 40 Nis þe nan caru [1160 care] þæt min swustur let me ænlipie þenian. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxvi. 116 Buryed with the busy care of a noble man. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 320 Dost thou now commit Idolatrie with them with-out care? 1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* v. 1673 Many..only vse their care In dainty banquetes. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 791 His Mother's Precepts he performs with Care. 1742 Pope *Dunc.* IV. 431 Rose or carnation was below my care. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* (1860) Introd. 10 Mustaches which had lately been arranged with some care. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* Prol. 171 As a parrot turns..And takes a lady's finger with all care.

b. Const. *of* (*arch.*), *for,* and *inf.* Here, and in c., the sense may pass, esp. in negative construction, to Regard arising from desire or estimation, liking, inclination *to* or *for.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 427 Criste on the crosse for our care deghit. 1590 Greene *Poems* (1861) 295 Care to live or sweet delight in life Draws me. 1623 Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N. T.* Judg., They worshipped the God of heaven with care of his commandements. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. xii. 52 Man, which looks too far before him, in the care of future time. 1705 I. Norris in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 82 They stand in care of nobody's censure. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xxxviii, If any care for what is here Survive in spirits render'd free. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* I. (1880) Introd. 8 Public spirit.. its essence is care for a common good.

c. *To have a care,* † *keep a care, take care.*

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 511 We will turne it finely off sir, we wil take some care. 1590 — *Mids. N.* IV. i. 15 Good Mounsieur haue a care the hony bag breake not. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 191 He tooke some care To get her cunning Schoolemasters to instruct her. 1610 — *Temp.* II. i. 301 If of life you keep a care, Shake off slumber and beware. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 221 You must take great care, that the Solid Ball..be..exactly Spherical. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 160 Take a timely Care to bring the Truants back. 1819 Byron *Juan* I. xiii, For native Spanish she had no great care. 1876 Black *Madcap V.* xviii. 161 'Have a care, Jack!' Peter called out.

4. Charge; oversight with a view to protection, preservation, or guidance. In the address of a letter or package '*care of* ——'.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6196 Noble knightes all, Vnder care of two kynges. 1560 Bible (Genev.) 2 *Cor.* xi. 28, I..have the care of all the Churches. 1647–8 Cottrell *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 4 He left the Care of the whole Enterprize. 1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* ii. 67 Upon the Evangelical Priesthood..is incumbent..to take on them the Care of their Souls. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 99, I commend thee to the care of God. 1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxiii. 230 'I'll take her under my care.' 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.,* Address to Nemo, care of Mr. Krook. 1875 Jevons *Money* (1878) 207 The ship-master..is obliged to retain the identical cases committed to his care.

b. Hence *To have the care of, take care of,* etc.

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 363/2 O Lorde..I thanke thee, for that thou vouchsafest to haue care vppon so wretched a creature as I am. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* x. 32 [He] brought him into an Inne, and tooke care of him. 1611 Bible *Pref.* 2 It doth certainely belong vnto Kings to haue care of Religion. 1620 Shelton *Quix.* III. xxxiii. 240, I desired this Waiting-woman to have a Care on him. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 37 ¶ 4 She has no Children to take care of. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* iii. 69 She had the care of Lady Ida's youth. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 173 You take care of your money.

5. An object or matter of care, concern, or solicitude.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. x. 37 Gathered the Princes..To taken counsell of their common cares. 1634 Bp. Hall *Occas. Med.* § 123 The main care of any creature is self-preservation. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* I. § 1. 1750 Gray *Elegy* vi, Or busy housewife ply her evening care. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* I. ix, Pomp and power alone are woman's care. 1855 Tennyson *To Maurice,* Come, when no graver cares employ. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 298 He could not himself spare the time from cares of state.

b. of persons and things. Cf. '*youthful charge*'.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* II. 59 Come to my longing Arms, my lovely Care. 1704 Pope *Messiah* 49 The good shepherd tends his fleecy care. 1735 Somerville *Chase* II. 465 Each watchful Eye Fix'd on his youthful Care. 1863 Aytoun in *Tales fr. Blackwood* IX. 39 Wintry frosts shall never see The rose that is my care!

6. *Comb.* a. attrib., as *care-line, -wrinkle*; b. objective, (*a.*) with pr. pples. forming adjs., as *care-bewitching, -bringing, -charming, -defying, -drowning, -eluding*; (*b.*) with vbl. sbs. or agent-nouns forming sbs., as *care-charmer, -killing,* etc.; c. instrumental, as *care-accloyed, -crazed, -crossed, -encumbered, -fraught, -laden, -lined, -pined, -scorched, -tired, -tuned, -untroubled, -wounded,* etc., and esp. **care-worn**; also **care-bed,** a bed of suffering or grief; † **care-weed,** mourning attire. Also **Care-taker, -taking,** etc.

1596 Fitz-Geffrey *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 81 Poore *care-accloyed pilgrime traveler. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* lxvii, The kyng to *Carebedd es gane. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 56 (Jam.) In care-bed lair for three lang hours she lay. 1645 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* vii. 5 *Care-bewitching sweets. 1597 Drayton *Mortimer.* 72 Prest with a *care-bringing Crowne. 1592 Daniel *Delia* Wks. (1717) 415 *Care-Charmer Sleep, Son of the sable Night. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III,* III. vii. 184 A *care-crazed mother of a many sonnes. 1876 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* 249 *Care-crossed, toil-stained millions. 1802 Lamb *Corr.* cxliii. (1870) 376 *Care-drowning night. 1730 Thomson *Autumn* 605 With every gentle *care-eluding art. 1841–6 Longf. *Bridge* xii, Thousands of *care-encumbered men. 1835 Willis *Pencillings* II. lvii. 140 Their *care-fraught profession. 1880 Burton *Q. Anne* III. xiv. 11 Whispers and *care-laden looks. 1603 Dekker *Grissill* Wks. 1886 V. 115 Coy dames, who.. Fly the *care-pined hearts that sue to them. 1610 *Histrions.* III. 68 Cast water on the *care-scorcht face. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II,* III. ii. 92 My *care-tun'd tongue. 1611 A. Stafford *Niobe* II. 241 (T.) [The nightingale] begins to carol out her care-tuned musick. 1794 Burns *Wks.* IV. 279 *Care-untroubl'd, joy-surrounded. *c* 1500 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wem.* 422, I go to the kirk, cled in *cair weid. 1828 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 219 His *careworn heart. 1856 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) I. 443 A face too careworn for her years. 1882 *Three in Norway* xix. 149 We met a very *careworn-looking man. 1627 May *Lucan* V. (T.) Cornelia, his *care-wounded breast clasping.

† **Care,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Some kind of stuff. (Perh. the same word as Cary.)

1429 *Test. Ebor.* (1836) I. 420 A russet cloke, lynd w^t^ care aboute ye schuldyrs. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* lxxi, Thys lady was in care cladd.

Care (kēə1), *sb.*[3] The name for the Mountain Ash, in the south-west of England.

1849 Kingsley in *Life* I. 173 (D.) Of old Dartmoor was a forest..its hill-sides clothed with birch, oak, and 'care'. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Care,* the mountain ash.

Care (kēə1), *v.* Forms: 1 **carian, cearian,** 2–3 **carien,** 3–4 **car, kar,** 4- **care.** [Com. Teut.: OE. *carian* = OS. *carôn,* OHG. *charôn, -ên,* MHG. *caren, karn,* Goth. *karôn* :—OTeut. **karôjan* to mourn, sorrow, have trouble, trouble oneself, f. **karâ-* Care *sb.*[1]]

†1. To sorrow or grieve. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Crist* 277 (Gr.) Hwæt bemurnest ðu cearigende. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 243 Þa cearodon þa sunder halzan. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 27 Moni þing schal ham wraðden..ant makie to carien. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3182 Whi carestow? sede þe quene. *c* 1400 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 4 The lond..for defalte of help hath longe cared. 1530 Palsgr. 475/1, I care for his losses, *Je me chagrine de ses pertes.*

†b. To mourn, lament. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3212 Sarra..deid,..and abraham can for hir car. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Clerkes T.* 1156 Lat hym care and wepe and wryng and waille.

2. †a. To be troubled, uneasy, or anxious (*obs.*). b. To feel concern (great or little), be concerned, trouble oneself, feel interest. Now only with *for.*

Beowulf 1536 Na [man] ymb his lif cearað. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 48 Sore mei anoðer of hire fluht carien. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1573 Ich wole sigge..whi ich carie so. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 11675 (Fairf.), I care mare for a-noþer þing. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 88 (Mätz) Ye nede not to care if ye folow my sawe. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Sam.* ix. 20 As for the Asses ..care not thou for them for they are founde. 1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI,* III. i. 173 Those that care to keepe your royall Person. 1611 Bible 2 *Sam.* xviii. 3 Neither if halfe of vs die will they care for vs. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 421 He cared only..for his own interests. 1861 Faber *Hymn,* '*Sweet Saviour,*' Labour is sweet, for Thou hast toiled; And care is light, for Thou hast cared.

c. To be careful, to take care. Now only *dial.*

a 1593 H. Smith *Serm.* (1637) 302 It is not enough to heare but you must care how you heare; it is not enough to pray, but you must care how you pray. *Ibid.* (1866) II. 47 Let them which are down care to rise. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 200/2 Unless a man cares to fall her right, she'll break all up.

3. *To care for*: to take thought for, provide for, look after, take care of. Also with *indirect pass.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 He wile carien for hire. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. II. 161 þanne cared þei for caplus to kairen hem þider. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xxxix. 17, I am poore & in mysery, but the Lorde careth for me. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* I. i. 79 Who care for you like Fathers? 1676 Hale *Contempl.* I. 183 He careth for us that knows what is fittest for us. 1858 Geo. Eliot *Sc. Cleric. Life, Janet's Rep.* xxv. 318 Infinite Love was caring for her. 1887 *Manch. Guard.* 14 Apr. 7 The child had..been well cared for.

4. In negative and conditional construction: a. *Not to care* passes from the notion of 'not to trouble

oneself', to those of 'not to mind, not to regard or pay any deference or attention, to pay no respect, be indifferent'. Const. *for*, etc.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 139, I departed fro my londe poure & exyled but I dyd not care for it. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* xxii. 16 Master we knowe that thou .. carest for no man. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 18 Ne ought he car'd whom he endamaged By tortious wrong. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 18 What cares these roarers for the name of King? 1633 P. FLETCHER *Piſc. Ecl.* v. 28 Full little caren they To make their milkie mothers bleating stay. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 145 ¶ 4 The young Man is rich, and, as the Vulgar say, needs not care for any body. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. iii, I care not, Fortune, what you me deny. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* II. 61 This important pass, which Philip did not care attempting to force. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. iv. 174 In thy embrace what do I care for death. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1878) 3 Men had almost ceased to care whether there be any moral order or not. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 13 Cephalus appears not to care about riches. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Fl.* I. 18, I don't care what people say.

(*a.*) with some strengthening word, as *a pin, a button, a straw, a rush, a fig, a farthing, a rap*, etc.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 12 He..cared not for God or man a point. 1633 MARMYON *Fine Compan.* II. i. 68, I do not care a pin for her. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 50, I do not care a farthing for you. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xlvi, Not that I care three damns what figure I may cut. 1828 *Thaumaturgus* 23 If for the truth you care a button. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 4 A subject .. for which not ten of your friends care a straw. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* 236, I don't care a toss where you are. *Ibid.* 211 You suppose I care a damn for that? 1880 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* II. 4 Pharisees care not a fig for the Lord's hearing them.

(*b.*) Sc. *To care na by*: not to care about (it).

1788 E. PICKEN *Poems* I. 189 (Jam.) Alake, she cared na by. *a* 1796 BURNS *My Nannie O.* viii, Come weal, come woe, I care na by.

b. Not to mind (something proposed); to have no disinclination or objection, be disposed *to*. Now only with *if, though*.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 18 Some for a fewe tythes, with Cayn, careth not to lese the eternall rychesse of heuen. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Dido* IV. v, So you'll love me, I care not if I do. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 142, I care not if I be your Physitian. 1611 FLORIO, *Scrócca il fuso*..a light-heeled trull that cares not to horne hir husband. 1646 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 324 We care not to lett you see what we wrot up to the King. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 265 Will you eat, or drink, friend?..I dont care if I do. 1841 GRESLEY *C. Lever* 58, I don't care if I go with you for once.

5. To have a regard or liking for. Orig. only in neg. or interrog. constructions ('not to regard' as in 4 a); now also in affirmative, but usually as the alternative or negative of an implied negation.

a. To have a regard, liking, or inclination *for* (a thing); to be inclined or disposed *to*, to think it worth while *to do*.

1560 A. L. tr. *Calvin's Foure Serm.* iii. (R.) He cared for nothing more then that lyke of lyfe. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 4. 189 Malice..onely careth to satisfie its owne venomous humour. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. ix. 275 We .. baked of these Roots .. but none of us greatly cared for them. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash* 12 He never cared to give money. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 98 Few cared for reformation; many cared for destruction. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 511 They become rulers in their own city if they care to be. 1883 H. WACE *Gospel & Witn.* ii. 36 The main positions for which a Christian writer cares to contend.

b. To have regard, fondness, or attachment *for* (a person).

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 244, I care not for hym that is ayenst my heart. 1590 LODGE *Euphues Gold. Leg.* (1887) 163 Creep not to her that cares not for thee. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 47 He never car'd much for her afterward. 1750 LADY HERVEY in *Bk. of Days* II. 299, I dread to see people I care for quite easy and happy. 1378 MRS. WOOD *Pomeroy Ab.* I. vi. 93 She was sure she cared for the lord at heart.

6. *trans.* in various senses: †a. To cause care to, trouble (*obs.*). †b. To care for, regard (*obs.*). c. To take care of, guard, preserve with care (*dial.*).

[*c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 29 Lutel þarf þe carien for þin anes liueneð.] *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 112 Nay ther of care thee noght quod Nicholas. *c* 1420 *Judicium* (1822) 13 The day is comen of Catyfnes all those to care that ar uncleyn. *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron.* 301 (Jam.) He cares you not in his iust quarrell. 1612 JAS. I in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 266 III. 106 Ye littill care youre olde freindis. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. 76 (L.) Care them [jewels] up, and wear them but on festivals. 1881 MRS. P. O'DONOGHUE *Ladies on Horseb.* vi. 84 If you care your things .. it is surprising how long they may be made to serve.

Care, var. of CHARE, *Obs.*

Careage (see quot.). [? for CARUAGE.]

1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.*, *Careage* is a term sometime used in Agriculture, and signifies the Ploughing of Ground, either ordinary; or extraordinary. 1727 so in BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*

Careatides: see CARYATID.

†Care-away, *phr.* and *sb. Obs.*

a. An exclamation of merriment or recklessness; 'care begone! away with care!' Hence, a reckless fellow, roisterer. b. Something that drives away care (with a pun on *caraway*, quot. 1633).

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 61 Care-awey, sorowles, *tristicia procul.* 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. xxxvi. in Ashm. (1652) 157 Hay hoe, careaway, lat the cup go rounde. 1575 NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* 99 (D.) Wanton yonkers and wilfull Careawayes. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. xix. 71 b, False forsworne knaves, desperate careawaies. *c* 1633 T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1862) II. 466 (D.) If worldly troubles come too fast upon a man, he hath a herb called care-away.

Careck(e, carect, careke, obs. ff. CARRACK.

†Ca're-cloth. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6 **carke-cloth.** [Etymology uncertain:

Palsgrave's 'carde, clothe (? read *carde-clothe*) for brides' seems to be the same word, and, if not merely a blunder, would seem to point to identity of the first element with CARDE. Some have conjectured F. *carre* sb. or *carré* adj., square; the word can hardly be CARE *sb.*[1], though that sense has been played on.]

A cloth formerly held over (or placed upon) the heads of the bride and bridegroom as they knelt during the marriage-service.

Cf. med. L. *jugalis*, for which Du Cange quotes an example of 4th c., showing that it denoted a cloth placed upon the head of the bride and the shoulders of the bridegroom.

1530 PALSGR. 203/1 Carde, clothe for brides: they [*i.e.* the French] use none. 1534 in PEACOCK *Eng. Ch. Furnit.* (1866) 204 A care cloth of silke dornex. 1550 in *Surrey Ch. Goods* (1869) 42 A care cloth of silk. 1552 *Ibid.* 12 Item a carke clothe. *Ibid.* 63 Item on lynyn care cloth. 1559 FABYAN VII. 716 Thei cam foorthe, and kneled before the altare all the masse tyme, and the care clothe was holden. 1624 W. WHATELEY (*title*) A Care-Cloth, or a Treatise of the Cumbers and Troubles of Matrimony. 1878 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* 72 The care cloth was a sort of canopy held over the bride and bridegroom as they knelt for the nuptial blessing.

Careen (kărī·n), *sb. Naut.* Also 6–7 **carine, 7 carene, careene,** 8 **creen.** [a. F. *carène* fem., keel, in phrases such as *en carène* = 'on the careen', helped by the use of the verb.]

1. The position of a ship laid or heeled over on one side. *On (upon) the careen*: turned over on one side for repairing, or by stress of weather, etc.

1591 *Hon. Actions E. Glemham*, Which compeld them to lie vpon the carine, to stop their leakes. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 13 Breaming her .. either in a dry dock or vpon her Careene. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. i. xxviii, Many Gallies, and Galeasses .. either in Cours, at Anchor, in Dock, or upon the Carine. 1651 — *Venice* 36 She hath bin so often trimmd, putt upon the Carine, and metamorphosed. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1359/4 The Algierine .. had so great a hole made in her, that [s]he was brought to her Carene. 1707 *Ibid.* No. 4380/2 We saw him on the Careen [from being struck between wind and water]. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) L iij b, When a ship is laid on a careen, every thing is taken out of her. 1798 *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 171 A broadside, which laid him on a creen. 1836 MARRYAT *Pirate* iii, The [ship] righted from her careen.

2. The process of careening: see the vb.

1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* (1718) 217 The Dutchess began to make ready for a careen.

3. A careening over. (See the vb. 4.)

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* I. i. 6 The charm [of the camel] is not .. in the movement, the noiseless stepping, or the broad careen.

Careen (kărī·n), *v. Naut.* Forms: 6–7 **carene, 7 carine,** (**careene, carreene, caren, carrine,** 7–8 **carreen,** 8 **creen**), 7– **careen.** [corresponds to mod.F. *caréner*, earlier *cariner*, Sp. *carenar*, It. *carenare*, f. F. *carène*, Sp. or It. *carena* keel:—L. *carīna* keel.

(The precise source of the vb. does not appear; it may even have been f. the sb.: the Fr., Sp., It. verb is not in Cotgr., Minsheu, Florio.)]

1. *trans.* To turn (a ship) over on one side for cleaning, caulking, or repairing; to clean, caulk, etc. (a ship so turned over).

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III, A fit place to carene the ship. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 56 To stay att Milo to carine and fitt her. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 28 A Fountain of Pitch .. with which they caren Vessels. 1687 B. RANDOLPH *Archipel.* 11 To carine his ship. 1747 *Col. Records Penn.* V. 71 His Sloop cou'd not go to Sea without being Careen'd. 1849 W. IRVING *Columbus* III. 25 Finding a convenient harbor..he unloaded and careened his vessels. *fig.* 1763 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) II. 189 After an Irish voyage I do not wonder you want careening.

†b. *transf.* Humorously *To careen a wig.*

1675 *Character Town Gallant* 5 He..pulls out his Comb, Carreens his Wigg. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 53 He [the beau] is two long hours careening his wig. 1702 *Poet Banter'd* 48 Swiming Line careend with Flies.

2. *absol.*

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xvi. 443 A fine small Cove .. fit to Careen in. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 227 The Commodore .. informed the Captains, that his orders were ..to careen, and refit. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. xx, He left his ship .. With orders to the people to careen. *fig.* 1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* (1807) 173 Once in seven years I'm seen At Bath or Tunbridge, to careen. 1874 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Jan. (Hoppe) We got him safe to Eskmount .. There he is at present, careening, and the ladies take the best care possible of him.

b. Said of the ship itself.

1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 145/3 Some that were driven to shore, were since forced to unlade and Carine. 1670 MARVELL *Let. Mayor Hull* Wks. I. 155 Liberty for our ships to careen and victual in any of his ports. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5827/1 The Barfleur..is now carreening.

3. *trans.* To cause (a ship) to heel over.

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xii. (1859) 281 Do you mean to careen the ship that you have all run to the starboard side? 1836 MARRYAT *Pirate* xi, The heavy blows of the seas upon the sides of the vessel careened and shook her.

4. *intr.* 'A ship is said to careen when she inclines to one side, or lies over when sailing on a wind' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Love & Hon.* 99 The fleet careen'd, the wind propitious fill'd The swelling sails. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 32 Careening as if never more to right. 1863 DICEY *Federal St.* I. 4 The ship staggered, careened, and reeled, as wave after wave came thundering on her. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* ix. 76 If the wind is strong then the yachts careen over to the very verge of safety.

Careenage (kărī·nédʒ), [f. CAREEN *v.* + -AGE; cf. F. *carénage*.] a. The careening of a ship; *ellipt.* the expense of this. b. A careening-place (cf. *anchorage*).

In sense b the Fr. *carénage* is much used, esp. in W. Indies, and parts of N. America.

1794 SIR J. JERVIS in *Naval. Chron.* X. 462 The Asia and Zebra were appointed..to enter the careenage. 1829 *Lond. Encycl.* V. 161 Careenage is the place where the operation is performed, and also the money given for careening. 1841 ORDERSON *Creoleana* v. 45 The whole line of the carenage being .. one continuous sloping bank of slime.

attrib. 1877 KINGLAKE *Crimea* V. ii. 372 [He] crossed the Careenage Ravine.

Careening, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CAREEN.

1668 in WILKINS *Real. Char.* 283. 1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* xvi. 76 *Careening*, is bringing a Ship to lye down on one side while they trim and caulk the other. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic.* vi. 141 They were greatly heeled-to on one side, or in the position called careening.

attrib. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. iii. 38 A good careening place. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 52 The careening-wharfs, etc. are entirely decayed.

Career (kărī·r), *sb.* Forms: 6–7 **carriere, careere,** (6 **carire, -eire, carrire**), 6–8 **carier(e, carrier, -eer,** 7 **carrere, carere,** (**carrear, -eere, -eir, careir**), 6– **career.** [a. F. *carrière* race-course; also career, in various senses; = It., Pr. *carriera*, Sp. *carrera* road, career:—late L. *carrāria* (*via*) carriage-road, road, f. *carr-us* wagon.

The normal Central Fr. repr. of late L. *carraria* is OF. *charriere*, still usual in the dialects; it is not clear whether *carrière* is northern, or influenced by It. or Pr.]

†1. The ground on which a race is run, a race-course; also, the space within the barrier at a tournament. b. *transf.* The course over which any person or thing passes; road, path, way. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 286 It was fit for him to go to the other end of the Career. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 46 In the carrere to Her mines. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 6 Rowse Memmon's mother.. That she thy [Phœbus'] career may with roses spread. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 39 Since the Portuguais found out the carreer to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Career*, or *Carier*, in the manage, a place inclosed with a barrier, wherein they run the ring.

†2. Of a horse: A short gallop at full speed (often in phr. *to pass a career*). Also a charge, encounter (at a tournament or in battle). *Obs.*

1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 139 Seven tall men .. made sundry Carreers and brave Turnaments. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xxxviii. 35 (N.) To stop, to start, to pass carier. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 142 The Lanciers .. ought to know how to manage well a horse, run a good carrier, etc. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. 203 To passe a Cariere, is but to runne with strength and courage such a conuenient course as is meete for his ability. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 766 Mortal combat or carreer with Lance. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Career*..is also used for the race, or course of the horse itself, provided it do not exceed two hundred paces. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* xxvii. vi. 284 Horses..walking in state and running in full career.

†b. 'The short turning of a nimble horse, now this way, nowe that way' (Baret *Alvearie*); *transf.* a frisk, gambol. *Obs.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 809/1 Manie a horsse raised on high with carrier, gallop, turne, and stop. 1594 *2nd Rep. Faustus* in Thoms *Pr. Rom.* (1858) III. 338 Careers and gambalds. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. i. 132 The king is a good king, but .. he passes some humors, and carreeres.

3. By extension: A running, course (usually implying swift motion); formerly [like Fr. *carrière*] applied *spec.* to the course of the sun or a star through the heavens. Also *abstr.* Full speed, impetus: chiefly in phrases like *in full career*; † *to take, give (oneself or some thing) career*, etc., which were originally terms of horsemanship (see 2).

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 55 Theie .. tooke privilie there carier abowte, and violentlie assailed the tents of there adversaries. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins Time* xvi, As ye see fell Boreas..To stop his wearie cariere suddenly. 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 31 Dolphins..leape and bound with full carrere in the tumultuous waues. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 353 The Sun..was hasting now with prone carreer To th' Ocean Iles. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 35 Sooner may we..stop the Sun in his carriere. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 258 Vast torrents force a terrible career. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xiii, Stretch onward on thy fleet career! 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xvi. 137 Away we went in full career with the waves and the wind.

b. *Hawking.* (See quot.)

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Career*, in falconry, is a flight or tour of the bird, about one hundred and twenty yards.

4. *fig.* (from 2 and 3) Rapid and continuous 'course of action, uninterrupted procedure' (J.); formerly also, The height, 'full swing' of a person's activity.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 250 Shall quips and sentences..awe a man from the careere of his humour? 1611 — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 286 Stopping the Cariere Of Laughter, with a sigh. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. ix. (1632) 15 He

takes a hundred times more cariere and libertie unto himselfe, than hee did for others. 1643 W. BURTON *Beloved City* 57 Antichrist, in the full course and carrére of his happynesse. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 35 Swift as light Thoughts their empty Carriere run. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xxv. 389 Quickly stopt in his careir of vertue. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 174 Not to permit the reins to our passions, or give them their full carreer. 1767 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Women* II. viii. 29 A .. beauty .. in the career of her conquests. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 599 In the full career of success.

5. A person's course or progress through life (or a distinct portion of life), *esp.* when publicly conspicuous, or abounding in remarkable incidents; similarly with reference to a nation, a political party, etc. **b.** In mod. language (after Fr. *carrière*) freq. used for; A course of professional life or employment, which affords opportunity for progress or advancement in the world.

1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* II. 424 A more difficult negotiation than you have ever had in your diplomatic career. 1815 *Scribbleomania* 200 That great statesman's public career. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 7 A history .. which records the career of France, Prussia, etc. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* 20 Harold must go and make a career for himself. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* XLVI. 99 An artist, even in the humblest rank, had a career before him.

Career (kărī·r), *v.* For forms see the sb.

†**1.** *intr.* To take a short gallop, to 'pass a career'; to charge (at a tournament); to turn this way and that in running (said of a horse); also *fig.* Also *trans.* with cognate object. *Obs.*

1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* Fij, Shamelesse Callets..That..can carire the whores rebound, To straine at first, and after yeeld. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. 52 His horse of a fierce courage carrierd as he went. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* (1714) 87 How we Tilt and Career.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To gallop, run or move at full speed. (Also *to career it.*)

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 87 If's tongue doth not career't above his wit. 1679 *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 248 Episcopie must quit the cause, And let old Jack carrear boys. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 368 When Desolation royally careers Over thy wretched country. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* v, The little Julian was careering about the room for the amusement of his infant friend. 1851 *Househ. Narrative* 13 Two heavy seas..careered towards one another. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III. 331 Sap..Careering through a tree.

3. *trans.* To make (a horse) career.

1829 W. IRVING *Cong. Granada* lxxxiii. (1856) 450 A Moor is born .. to career the steed..and launch the javelin.

4. To move swiftly over. (Cf. *'run the streets'.*)

1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* I. 47 In living clouds careering the expanse, These fleck the firmament.

Hence **Caree·rer, Caree·ring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, **Caree·ringly** *adv.*

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* 691 Careerers of the skies! 1627 BP. HALL *Heav. vpon Earth* vii. 80 All .. fall to plunging and careering. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* (1862) 66 The mad careering of the storm. 1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 48 The careeringest billow. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 756 Careering Fires. 1838 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* XIV. 295 Huge careering leaps. 1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* 272, I came down waveringly, careeringly, flourishingly.

Carefox, obs. form of CARFAX.

Careful (kēə·rful), *a.* Forms: 1 **carfull, cearful,** 3, 5 **karefull,** 4–5 **carful,** 6 *Sc.* **cairfull,** 3– **careful.** [OE. *carful, cearful,* f. *caru* care + -FUL.]

†**1.** Full of grief; mournful, sorrowful; also (of cries, etc.), expressing sorrow. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Soul's Address* 15 Cleopaþ þonne swa cearful .. se gæst to ðam duste. *c* 1205 LAY. 16761 Duden of claðes karefulle cnihtes. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 441 þey crieden alle o cry a carefull note. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* (1816) I. 161 A careful widow wringing her hands and making great sorrow. *c* 1505 DUNBAR *Tua mariit Wem.* 418 My clokis thai ar caerfull in colour of sabill. 1592 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond,* Her Tears upon her Cheeks (poor careful Girl!). 1599 *Parismus* II. (1661) 26 To.. ease her careful heart.

2. Full of care, trouble, anxiety, or concern; anxious, troubled, solicitous, concerned. *arch.*

a 1000 *Guthlac* 549 (Gr.) Cwæðon cearfulle Criste laðe to Guðlace. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23116 Þaa care-ful eth sal be to kene. *c* 1400 *Rowland & Ot.* 1066 He crakkede full many a carefull croun. 1535 COVERDALE *Tobias* v. 12 That I make the not carefull, I am Azarias. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* vi. 34 Be not careful therefore for the morrovv. 1606 MARSTON *Fawne* III. Wks. (1856) 63 Necessarie as sleepe To carefull man. 1714 STEELE *Arriv. Ulysses,* The King arose, and beat his careful Breast. 1814 BYRON *Lara* I. xx, It is a sight the careful brow might smooth.

3. Full of care or concern *for,* attentive to the interests *of,* taking good care *of.*

a 1000 *Lambeth Ps.* xxxix. 18 (Bosw.) Drihten carful oððe ymhydig is mines. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* xv. 19 They that were in the cite, were most carefull for those which were to fight. 1553 BALE *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 357 A woman .. which was to me a carefull creature. 1590 SHAKS. *Err.* I. i. 79 My wife more carefull for the latter-borne. 1594 — *Rich. III,* II. ii. 96 Bethinke you like a carefull Mother Of the young Prince your sonne. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 13 Then careful Heav'n supply'd two sorts of men. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 47 She .. stretch'd forth her careful hands To ease the burthen. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vi. 38 Be careful of the horses, Sam..don't ride them too fast.

4. Applying care, solicitous attention, or pains to what one has to do; heedful, painstaking, attentive to one's work; circumspect, watchful, cautious.

c 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 172 *Curiosus,* carful. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxii. 129 That they should be the earnester and carefuller in teaching their children. 1588 SHAKS. *Titus A.* IV. iii. 21 Goe get you gone, and pray be carefull all, And leaue you not a man of warre vnsearcht. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* I. vii. 29 The carefullest Ambassador may perhaps swerve from his message. 1845 GRAVES in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) II. 752/1 Dionysius of Halicarnassus, a careful and learned antiquary. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 22. 155, I felt just sufficient fear to render me careful. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* 192 None the less careful, minute, patient, systematic, in examining a policy.

b. Const. *to do* a thing, *that* a thing be done, or with relative clause.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 144 The master would be more carefull what he did teach. 1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 40 Careful to maintain the ancient usage. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 48 Be very careful that the Spindle stand exactly Perpendicular. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlviii. 252 He was careful not to assume any of those powers. 1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 431 Be careful that they are neither thrown about nor changed. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* 290 Both males and females are careful to ornament their persons with paint.

†**5.** Applying care to avoid; on one's guard against, cautious, wary. *Obs.*

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 446 Not disdainefull to conferre, but careful to offende. 1666 SPURSTOWE *Spir. Chym.* (1668) 217 Be more careful of doing anything to lose your Peace. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 118 ₱2 Orestilla is .. particularly careful of new Acquaintance. 1728 R. MORRIS *Anc. Archit.* 91 Ever careful of acting so indiscreetly.

†**6.** Causing trouble or fear, dreadful. *Obs.*

c 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 158 Careful cocodrillus..þe king lette. *c* 1505 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 243 So carefull was the crak. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5747 Herode..With mony vther cairfull Kyng. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 133 The carefull cold hath nypt my rugged rynde.

7. a. Of things: Fraught or attended with sorrow, trouble, or anxiety. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 171 On þe careful dai þan he cumeð al middeneard to demen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3632 Ar þat he deied in car-ful bedd. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* II. xliv. (1859) 50 Alas! the careful tyme that euer we were conceyued. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 633 He casteth him..into a careful and miserable exile. 1634 FORD *Perkin Warb.* III. ii, Paths which lead..to a careful throne. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XV, He upon his careful couch.

b. Showing care, done or performed with care.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxii. 198 By wise..interpretation, and carefull ratiocination. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 245 After a careful survey of this place. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 59 A careful examination of the specimin. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 617 Careful watch was kept all night. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Fl.* I. 32 His drawing was careful.

Carefully (kēə·rfuli), *adv.* [OE. *carful-lice*: see prec. and -LY 2.] In a careful manner; with care: in various senses of the adj.; now chiefly, Heedfully, attentively, circumspectly, cautiously.

a 1000 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 360 Se sacerd sceal don carfullice Godes þenunga. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* p. 989. 333 Ful carfully me-think þe þis way ȝe walk. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XXIII. 201 For drede gan ich quaken, And criede carfully. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 147 Whome they see depart from his life carefullie and agaynst his will. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 7, I began carefully to muse. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. ii. 8 Let it be your charge..To attend the Emperours person carefully. 1710–11 SWIFT *Lett.* (1766–8) III. 95, I walkt plaguy carefully, for fear of sliding. *a* 1726 COLLIER (J.) Envy, how carefully does it look? how meagre and ill-complexioned? 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 429 The parliament, in asserting the freedom of England, carefully chose their language. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 160 We must examine carefully the character of his proposals.

Carefulness (kēə·rfulnės). [OE. *carfulnys*: see CAREFUL and -NESS.] The quality or state of being careful.

a. Solicitude, anxiety, concern. *arch.* **b.** Heedfulness, vigilance, attentiveness, exactness, caution.

a 1000 in Thorpe *Hom.* II. 280 (Bosw.) Godes cwydas sind to smeagenne mid micelre carfulnysse. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 210 Briwas niman ȝestreon miȝ carfulnysse ȝetacnaþ. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 Miȝ carfulnesse haldan þas bebodan. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* CXXVI[i]. 2 Eate the bred of carefulnesse. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 13 It is harde to haue a carefulnesse ouer other mens matters. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. i. § 3 (1873) 8 There groweth carefulness and trouble of mind. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* 1 Cor. vii. 32 Carefulness about the World is so bad a thing. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 213 The face..full of thought and carefulness. 1863 FR. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 16 You may rely upon the carefulness of my observation. 1865 MONSELL *Hymn,* 'O Worship the Lord' ii, Low at His feet lay thy burden of carefulness.

Carein(e, obs. form of CARRION.

Careing: see under CARE SUNDAY.

1785 *Newark Fair* in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1870) I. 67 Careing Fair will be held on Friday before Careing Sunday.

Carek, obs. form of CARRACK.

Carel, -eld, obs. form of CAROL, CARRELL.

Careless (kēə·rlės), *a.* [OE. *carléas,* repr. OTeut. type **karalaus*: see CARE *sb.* and -LESS.] The opposite of CAREFUL in its various senses.

†**1.** Free from care, anxiety, or apprehension. (Since *c* 1650 *arch., poetic,* or *nonce-word.*)

a 1000 *Rule Ben.* 2 (Bosw.) He on ðam dome freoh and carleas biþ. *c* 1205 LAY. 12478 Nu we maȝen to ȝere careles wunien here. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 246 þe kastel is wel kareleas aȝean his unwines. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* ix. 6 Depart in peace with a quyet and careles mynde. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* xviii. 7 They dwelt carelesse, after the maner of the Zidonians, quiet and secure. [1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 299 In corporal pleasure he, and careless ease. 1705 POPE *Ep. Miss Blount* 11 Thus wisely careless, innocently gay. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. i. 352 That book, With whose worn leaves the careless infant plays. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown,* The may-fly is the carelessest fly that dances..by English rivers.]

2. Unconcerned; not caring or troubling oneself; not solicitous, regardless; having no care *of, about,* or †*to.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 151 (Gr.) Wulfas sungon, carleasan deor. *c* 1205 LAY. 19658 Þenne weoren heo care-læse of Costantines cunne. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 144 Seeing the father carelesse what they learne, he is also secure what he teacheth. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 148 A governor like to Moses..not careless to be zealous in God's cause. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. ii. 79 And come to Padua carelesse of your life. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. ii. (1668) 10 Cingle the..stirrops about his ears, to make him careless of the noise. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 504 'Tis Aristæus ..Who to his careless Mother makes his Moan. 1727 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* (1841) I. vii. 48 Careless of the event of things. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 161 Careless their merits or their faults to scan. 1800 WORDSW. *Michael* 28, I was yet a Boy Careless of books. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 859 Careless what he said. 1847 tr. *J. De Vega's Yrnl. Tour* iii. 18 Quite resigned and careless about the loss. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Fl.* II. 202 'Not at all' ..said Frank, in one of his most careless tones.

3. Not taking due care, not paying due attention to what one does, inattentive, negligent, thoughtless; inaccurate.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 195 As farre be they carelesse from honour as they be from awe. 1579 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 6 By oure carelesse .. printers of Englande. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* v. § 25 It is natural for careless writers to run into faults they never think of. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* XIII. (1851) 276 Souls that appear to have no depth at all To careless eyes. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 29 Writers so acutely careless as Montaigne.

4. Of things:

†**a.** Uncared for, untended (*obs.*); **b.** Arranged or uttered without art; artless, unstudied, *négligé* (*arch.*); **c.** (*esp.* in mod. use) Done, caused, or said heedlessly, thoughtlessly, negligently.

1590 MARLOWE *Hero & L.* I, A country maid, Whose careless hair..Glistered with dew. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iv. 38 Their many wounds and carelesse harmes. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. iv. 11 To throw away the dearest thing he ow'd As 'twere a carelesse Trifle. 1669 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 32/2 Causing a careless rupture in the State. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* I. (1747) 12 My Sword .. does it hang careless? 1706 POPE *Lett.* Wks. 1736 V. 52, I have seen.. women..look better in a careless night-gown..than Mademoiselle Spanheim drest for a ball. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Wks.* (1764) I. 128 My limbs with careless ease recl.n'd. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* II. vi, One evening, as he framed the careless rhyme. 1798 S. ROGERS *Ep. to Friend* 190 Careless my course, yet not without design. *Mod.* Nothing could show better the contrast between careful and careless work.

5. quasi-*adv.*

1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* II. 447 The dripping sail is careless tied Around the painted mast. 1855 TENNYSON *To Maurice* 15, A careless-order'd garden.

Carelessly (kēə·rlėsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a careless manner, without care; without apprehension (*obs.*); without attention, art, or study; (now *esp.*) heedlessly, thoughtlessly, negligently.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xviii. (1634) 711 Evill men..more carelesly follow their owne lusts. 1592 GREENE *Groatsw. Wit* (1617) 39 The one carelesly skiping, the other carefully prying. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxxix. 6 Among them that dwell carelesly in the yles. — *Zeph.* ii. 15 This is the reioycing citie that dwelt carelessely. 1667 OLDENBURG in *Phil. Trans.* II. 432 Course Hemp, carelesly twisted. 1726 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* ii. 46 Leaning carelessly on a pillar. 1747 BERKELEY *Let.* Wks. 1871 IV. 315 Things hastily and carelessly written. 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* (1851) I. 7 Looking at everything so carelessly that they see nothing truly. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxxvii. 130 Many a carelessly-begotten son of man.

Carelessness (kēə·rlėsnės). [OE. *carl.asnes*: see CARELESS and -NESS.] The quality or state of being void of care, or of taking no care; freedom from trouble or anxiety (*obs.*); heedlessness, inattention, thoughtlessness, negligence, indifference.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 172 *Securitas,* karleasnes. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 204 Consider how great is our carelenesse, or drowsinesse, or sluggishnesse. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxviii. § 9 Carelessness to whom we impart the mysteries of Christ. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Securitie,* carelesnesse, feare of nothing. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 148 The Stoicks..patience .. was .. onely a .. wretched carelessnesse. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 97 Men do indeed resent what is occasioned through carelessness. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 211 With what ineffable carelessness would he twirl his gold chain! 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* V. § ix. 144 Accidental carelessnesses of measurement or of execution.

Carelesswise, *adv.* In a careless way.

1880 EMMA MARSHALL *Mem. Troubl. Times* 15 With a violet velvet cloak thrown carelesswise over his shoulder.

Caren, obs. form of CARRION.

Carenage: see CAREENAGE.

†**Carenayre.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *carēnāria* vessel for making *carēnum*: see CARENE 1.]

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VIII. 129 In carenayres naked children goo And glocke it oures v to and froo.

†**Carency.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. med.L. *carentia,* f. *carēre* to lack; cf. Fr. *carence,* It. *carenzia.*] The state of being without; wantingness, want.

1655 BP. RICHARDSON *Observ. O. T.* 185 (L.) This sense of dereliction and carency of Divine favour.

† Care·ne [1]. *Obs. rare⁻¹.* [ad. L. *carænum*, a. Gr. *κάρϊνον*.] A sweet wine boiled down.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 484 Defrut, carene, and sape, in oon manere of must is made.

† Carene [2]. *Obs. rare⁻¹.* [ad. med.L. *carēna* a forty days' fast, also a remission of such fast; according to Du Cange formed from *quadragēna* or *quarantena*. Cf. QUADRAGESIMA, QUARANTINE.] A forty days' fast; a remission or indulgence from forty days of fasting. ? = CARENTANE.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* I. iv. § 4 (R.) Were you well advis'd? it may be your Quadragenes are not Carenes, that is, are not a quitting the severest penances of fasting so long on bread and water.

† Carene [3]. *Obs. rare⁻¹.* [a. F. *carène* keel :—L. *carīna*.] (See quot.)

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 31 Carene, the bottom or keel of a shell, when in its natural situation, as that part of the Nautilus, on which it swims.

Carene, obs. form of CAREEN.

† Carentane. *Obs.* [Cf. It. *quarantana, -ena, -ina*, Pr. *quarantena, carantena*, F. *quarantaine*, med.L. *quarantena* collection of 40, space of 40 days; f. Romanic *quaranta* (:—L. *quadraginta*) forty + *-ana*, F. *-aine* (see *dozen*).] A group of 40; a space of forty days; a forty days' indulgence.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* I. § 3 (R.) In the church of Sancta Maria de Popolo there are for every day in the year 2800 years of pardon, besides 14,014 Carentanes, which in one year amount to more than 1,000,000.

Carer (kē·rəɹ). [f. CARE *v.*] One who cares.

1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 185 The immoderate Carers for the World. 1850 BROWNING *Christm. Eve* 166 A carer for none of it, a Gallio?

Carerie, var. of CAREER: perh. erroneous.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (1841) 123 Giue roome and let us have this hot carerie.

Caresay, obs. f. KERSEY, a cloth.

† Ca·resome, *a. Obs.* In 6 *Sc.* **cairsum.** [f. CARE *sb.* + -SOME.] Troublesome, burdensome.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 588 He fell in sic trubill war cairsum for to tell.

Caress (kăre·s), *sb.* Also 7 **carresse, caresse,** (**charesse**). [a. F. *caresse*, 16th c. ad. It. *carezza* :—late L. **cāritia*, f. *cārus* dear.] An action of endearment, a fondling touch or action, a blandishment.

[1611 COTGR., *Caresse*, a cheering, cherishing .. hugging .. making much of.] 1652 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* x. xiv. (R.) All the caresses and sweetness of love. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 56 Solve high dispute With conjugal Caresses. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 52 The goat .. easily attaches itself to man, and seems sensible of his caresses. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xxxii. (1880) I. 386 She felt his caress no more than if he had kissed a mask.

b. *fig.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. II. 98 The Scots made all the Caresses to many of the English. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch. Hen. V*, cclxxi, 'T wer in vaine To frame Carresses of Discourse. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 77 ¶ 2 When the gifts and caresses of mankind shall recompense the toils of study. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxx. 233 The caresses of faction, and the allurements of popularity.

Caress (kăre·s), *v.* [a. F. *caresse-r* to caress, fondle, ad. It. *carezzare*, f. *carezza*; see prec.]

1. *trans.* To treat affectionately or blandishingly, to touch, stroke, or pat endearingly; to fondle.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 359 (*heading*) The natives caress them. 1716–8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xiii. 46 She caressed me as if I had been her daughter. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* VI. *Cott. Odenwald*, My very hands seem to caress her. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 141 Isabell was caressing the fawn.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 161 Fondly caressing this little flower. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* XIV. (1855) 128 Acacia-boughs caresssed its panes. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. (1873) 195 Its prolonged echoes caress the ear.

2. *fig.* To treat with kindness or favour, pet, make much of. *arch.*

1658 MILTON *Lett. State* Wks. 1738 II. 230 For the Sweetness of his Disposition caress'd by all Men. 1682 *Addr. fr. Chester in Lond. Gaz.* No. 1764/4 [We] do further resolve and promise not to Caress or Encourage any person who shall obstinately persist in courses disliked by Your Majesty. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 287 Sultan Suliman highly caressed a Person, concerning whom he had heard so much. 1740 JOHNSON *Blake* Wks. IV. 359 Without being much countenanced or caressed by his superiors. 1771 R. HENRY *Hist. Gt. Brit.* II. 5 The poets of the north were .. greatly caressed by our Anglo-Saxon kings. 1804 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* II. 227. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 128 William was thus busy in half caressing, half coercing, his English subjects.

† b. *fig.* To 'treat'. *Obs.*

1670 HOBBES *Behemoth* (1840) 409 Lambert .. caressed his soldiers with an entertainment at his own house. 1699 T. COCKMAN *Tully's Offices* (1706) 199 Sums .. daily thrown away to Caress the People.

3. *absol.*

1683 D. A. *Art of Converse* 96 To treat with your Friend as a Serpent caressing with the Tail. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 200 ¶ 15 Some .. offend when they design to caress. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. v. 214 She slept while we were caressing.

Care·ssable, *a. rare⁻¹.* [f. CARESS *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be caressed.

1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* i. (1685) 16 The most caressable of opinions.

Caressant (kăre·sănt), *a. rare* and *poetic.* [a. F. *caressant*, pr. pple.] Caressing, fondling.

1861 TEMPLE & TREVOR *Tannhäuser* 12 The caressant airs of Heaven. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* XXV. 10 Those tender hands caressant.

Care·sser. [see -ER [1].] One who caresses.

1822 BEDDOES *Brides' Trag.* III. v, Close to my heart, dear caresser, you creep.

Care·ssing, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* [f. CARESS *v.*]

A. *vbl. sb.* The action of the verb CARESS.

B. *ppl. a.* That caresses; fondling, endearing.

1665 J. SPENCER *Prophecies* 69 In caressing of Christ by some pretty attributes. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Rom.* (1775) I. 153 The same civility and caressing expressions. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 441 His caressing manners.

Hence **Care·ssingly** *adv.*, in a caressing manner.

1834 MRS. HEMANS in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 634 A bright rill wound Caressingly about the holy ground. *a* 1845 HOOD *Cupid Greyb.*, Passing his hand caressingly over her curls.

Care·ssive, *a.* [f. CARESS *v.* + -IVE; formed after words like *express-ive.*] Habitually caressing; of the nature of a caress.

1801 *Monthly Mag.* XII. 98 Diminutives easily acquire a caressive character. 1880 *Harper's Mag.* 909 Much caressive handling.

Care Sunday. *Sc.* Also **cair-.** [German has the corresp. *kar-freitag* (in MHG. *karvrîtac, kartac*) Good Friday, and *karwoche* (also in MHG.) Passion week; *kar-sonntag* appears not to be in use. OHG. *chara*, OE. *caru*, CARE in its earlier sense of 'sorrow, trouble, grief'.]

'According to Bellenden, Sunday immediately preceding Good Friday; but now generally used for the fifth in Lent' (Jamieson).

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 497 Thus entrit Prince James in Scotland; and come, on Care Sonday, in Lentern, to Edinburgh [BOETH. *dominicæ passionis obviam.* 1538 *Aberd. Reg.* V. 16 (Jam.) Betuixt this & Cair Sonday. *a* 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 23 Lestit quhill caris sonday in Lentrone. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 415 Care, or Carle Sunday is the fifth Sunday in Lent.

† Caresweet. *Obs.* An old name for Gentian.

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (*Anecd. Oxon.*) 22 *Gentiana*, baldemoyne, careswete, idem.

Caresye, obs. f. KERSEY, a cloth.

Caret (kæ·rĕt, kē·rĕt). [L. *caret* (there) is wanting, f. *carēre* to be in want of.]

A mark (∧) placed in writing below the line, to indicate that something (written above or in the margin) has been omitted in that place.

1710 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* (1727) 38 That which is called Caret (that is to say in English, it is wanting) markt with a Latine Circumflex, thus (∧) which is to shew where a Word forgotten..and placed above the Line, is to come in. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. viii. 218 Should a letter have been omitted, a caret is put at the place. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 301 Like the *carets* on a proof-sheet.

Caret, obs. form of CARROT.

Ca·re-ta·ker. [f. CARE *sb.* + TAKER, f. TAKE *v.*] One who takes care of a thing, place, or person; one put in charge of anything.

1858 M. PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 17 The souter's wife .. was servant to Gilbert Brown .. and .. acted as nurse and care-taker to Agnes his daughter. 1859 W. G. WILLS *Life's Foreshad.* II. xvii. 203 The caretaker of the house met them, hat in hand. 1869 *Daily News* 19 July, The votes of Parliament to the caretakers of the parks.

b. *esp.* in Ireland, a person put in charge of a farm from which the tenant has been evicted.

1868 *Times* 24 June 12 (Irish Correspt.) Three companions assaulted the caretaker. 1887 *Illust. Lond. News* 29 Jan. 113 The evicted tenants were readmitted as caretakers.

Ca·re-ta·king, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING [1].]

† a. Anxiety (*obs.*). b. Taking care *of.*

1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* IV. viii. 266 Shee was very ill, both by caretaking and sickneese. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. xx, The want of caretaking of me.

So **Care-taking** *ppl. a.*, that takes care, careful.

1825 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 12 Industrious and care-taking creatures reduced to beggary by bank-paper.

Carete, -ette, obs. ff. CART *sb.*[2], CARTE, CARAT.

Careway, obs. form of CARAWAY.

Carew, var. of CARUE, *Obs.*, a measure of land.

† Care-worm. *Obs.* [? error for EAREWORM.]

1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten's Voy.* (1864) 222 They can hardly keepe any Paper or Bookes from wormes, which are like care wormes, but they doe often spoile and consume many Papers and euidences of great importance.

‖ **Carex** (kē·rĕks). *Bot.* Pl. **carices** (kē·risiz). [L. *cārex* sedge.] A large genus, N.O. *Cyperaceæ*, comprising various grassy-looking plants; a sedge.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. XXXV. (1495) 624 Carix, Sedge is an herbe moost harde and sharpe. 1833 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 305 Narrow haughs edged with carexes. 1834 MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) II. 27 Carex, and stunted rushes. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iii. (1878) 56 Not counting grasses and carices.

Careyn(e, obs. form of CARRION.

† Carf. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* In 1 **cyrf,** 4 **kyrf, kerfe,** 4–7 **carfe,** 5 **carffe.** [OE. had *cyrf* fem. repr. OTeut. *kurbjô-* from ablaut stem of CARVE *v.* Cf. MHG. *kerbe*, MLG. and MDu. *kerve*, Du. *kerf* fem. Thence ME. *kyrf, kerfe*; the later form may be modified after the vb., in OE. *ceorfan*; cf. LG. *karf.*]

1. Cutting, a cut, incision; a wound; a fissure.

a 1000 *Rule St. Benet* 28 (Bosw.) Cyrf *abscissio.* *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 372 Kepe þe cosyn..þat þou on kyrf sette. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 152 With sondry kerfe and portreture. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2714 And whene þe carfes ware clene, þay clede them a3ayne. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 64 A thin borde with a slitt or carfe in the midst cut out overthwarth. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1593) 205 The bloud came spinning from the carfe. 1639 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, For sawinge of a carfe in a peice of timber, ijd. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Carf*, the breadth of one cutting in a rick of hay. *Kent.* 1879 JAMIESON, *Carf*, a cut in timber, for admitting another piece. *Dumfr.*

2. ? The cut part at the end of a piece of wood.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 97 Iiij fote of assise be syde the carf. 1542–3 *Act* 34–5 *Hen. VIII*, iii, Euerie shyde of talwood to conteyne in length .iiii. foote of assise at least, beside the carfe. 1799 S. FREEMAN *Town Off.* 151 All cord wood for sale shall be four feet long, including half of the carf.

Carf, obs. pa. t. of CARVE *v.*

Carfax, -fox (kā·ɹfæks, -fɒks). Forms: 4 **carfuks, carfouk,** 5 **carfowgh, carfoukes,** 6–7 **carfox,** 7 **carfoix, carefox,** 8 **cairfax,** 5– **carfax.** [ME. *carfuks, -fouk*, repr. an earlier *carrefor(c)s, -furcs*, corresp. to Pr. *carrefore*, OF. *carrefor(s, -four* (mod.F. *carrefour*) :— L. *quadrifurc-us* four-forked, f. *quadri-* = *quatuor* four + *furca* fork.

As the F. had lost the final *c* before the 12th c., it is not quite clear how this came into Eng.;—possibly from the Latin form—it could hardly be from the Provençal. The total absence of the *r* in Eng. is also notable, esp. as *fork* was a well-known word from OE. times. But notwithstanding these and other obscure points in the phonetic history, the derivation itself appears to be beyond doubt.]

1. A place where four roads or streets meet. (Sometimes extended to more than *four.*)

1357 *London City Rec., Lett. Bk.* G 72 Item qe nul Pulter nautre denzein de la Citee nestoise as Carfuks del ledenhalle ouesqz conyns volatil nautre Pulletrie pur vendre. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 62 Cartehowse [*v. r.* Carfax, or Carfaus], *quadrivium.* *c* 1450 *Merlin* xvii. 273 Thei enbusshed hem a-gein a carfowgh [? carfowrgh] of vj weyes. *c* 1500 *Partenay* 1819 No place ther had, neither carfoukes [Fr. *carrefours*] non. 1662 PHILLIPS, *Carefox, quasi, quatrefour*, or a place parted into four wayes, a market place in Oxford. [*ed.* 1678 Carfax.] 1886 C. W. BARDSLEY *Jim's Psalm* 17 He comes to a country carfax. Four roads meet.

2. Hence, the proper name of a place formed by the intersection of two principal streets in various towns, as at Oxford and Exeter.

1527 *Will of W. Secoll of Stanton Harcourt* (Somerset Ho.) My house in Eynesham before the Carfaxe. 1580 VOWELL *Exeter* (1765) 6 The Conduit at Quatrefois or Carfox. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 107 (1810) 104 Four ..streets .. do all meet in the midst of the city, called corruptly Carfox. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Carefox*, a market place in Oxford so called. 1673 *Will of H. Ellis of Horsham* (Somerset Ho.) Scarfolkes. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Bks. of O. & N. T.* I. 429 Carfax..the place where Four Ways meet in Oxford. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 24 July, Ad quadrivium, vulgo Cairfax. 1751 S. WHATLEY *Eng. Gazeteer* Exeter (Devon), Here are 4 principal streets..all centering in the middle of the City, which is therefore called Carfox. 1880 *Sussex Gloss.* (E. D. S.) The Carfax at Horsham. 1886 T. NORTHY *Hist. Exeter* xiii. 66 They were taken to Exeter and executed at the Carfoix.

† **3.** (In form *carfouk*): Used to render med.L. *quadrivium*, in the academic sense of the four 'arts', arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy (cf. ART 7). *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* VI. xiv. Rolls Ser. VII. 69 þat carfouk ich leve [*illud quadrivium omitto*], but he [Gerebertus] drank þerof þat he passed al obere.

† Carfe. *Obs.* [? error for CARSE.]

1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.*, *Carfe*, signifies Ground unbroken in Husbandry. 1721 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Carfe, *sb.*: see CARF.

Carferal (kā·ɹfĕrăl). [f. the first syllables of *car-bon, fer-rum* (iron), and *al-umina*, of which substances it is compounded.] (See quots.)

1881 *Nature* XXV. 62 The powers of carferal, well known as a filtering medium in the removal of ammonia from sewage. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 65/1 *Carferal*, a new .. filtering material compounded of alumina, iron and carbon.

† Ca·rfle, *v. Obs. rare⁻¹.* A verb applied to one of the operations in preparing flax for spinning.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xcvii. (Tollemache MS.) It [flax] is knokked and bete, breyed and carfled [*ed.* 1495 carflyd], rodded and gnodded, ribbed and hecchelid.

Carfoix, -ouk(es, -owgh, -ox: see CARFAX.

† Ca·rfour, carrefour. *Obs.* In 5 **quare-, quarfour,** 6 **quare-, quarrefoure,** 6–8 **carfour,** 6– **carrefour, carri-.** [a. F. *carrefour*, in 13th c. *quarrefour*: see CARFAX.] A place where four ways meet, a 'carfax'. (Formerly quite naturalized, but now treated only as French.)

1477 CAXTON *Jason* 28 In alle the quarefours of the cyte. 1490 — *Eneydos* XXVII. 100 By the grete quarfours and by wayes. 1502 *Ord. Crystem Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. ii. 362 In a quarefoure of a towne. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVII. iv. 628 Neere unto the carrefour or crosse waie [*compitum*] of Anagnia. *Ibid.* XXXVIII. XXXVI. 1005 In all quarrefours or crosse streets of the citie. 1601 — *Pliny* I. 59 Rome..containeth.. 265 crosse streets or carfours. 1652 EVELYN *State France* Misc. (1805) 93 You walk the Streets and public Carfours. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 22 It [Glasgow] has a spacious *carrifour*, where stands the cross. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. ¶ 86. 572 Their Seat was in a Sort of Carfour at Chancery-Lane End.

Carfuffle, variant of CURFUFFLE, *Sc.*

‖ Ca·rga[1]. In 8 **cargo, cargau.** [Sp. *carga* load, cogn. with F. *charge*, It. *carica*, f. *caricare*, in late L. *carricāre* to load: see CHARGE, CARGO.] A 'load' as a measure of weight (see quots.).

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 26 They account also by Cargaos of 400ˡᵇ smal weight. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Weight*, At Antwerp .. The carga, or charge, 400 l., which is two Bales of 200 l. each, for an Horse to carry. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* (1718) 199 Each Cargau 81 Pound weight. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Cargo* also denotes a weight used in Spain and Turky, amounting to about 300 English pounds. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 103 Two hundred cargas, or loads of gold.

‖ Ca·rga[2]. *Obs.* [Sp. *carga* charge.] (See quot.)

1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 60 [Of] the Sounds and Commands of the Trumpet .. (which we generally call Poynts of Warre) there are sixe: .. The fift is Carga, Carga, or an alarum, Charge, Charge which sounded, every man (like Lightning) flyes vpon his enemie.

† Ca·rgason, cargazon. *Obs.* Forms: 6-7 (9) **cargason, 7 cargazon, cargosoon, car(r)agasoune, (cargaison).** [a. Sp. *cargazon* 'load of a ship, cargo', double augm. (*-azo, -on*) of *carga, cargo* load: cf. F. *cargaison.*]

1. The cargo or freight of a ship.

1583 J. NEWBERY *Let.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 172 There should come in euery ship the fourth part of her cargason in money. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 2 The Cape-merchant and Purser hath the charge of all the Caragasoune or Merchandize. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* III. vi, Her cargazon of broad cloth. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 8 That part of the Cargosoon that was consign'd for that place. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 315 We will not fail to..bring money enough for any cargaison. 1882 MYERS *Renew. Youth* 65 They lade thy bark for nought, they pile thereon With vain largess the golden cargason.

b. *fig.*

1625 DONNE *Serm.* Wks. 1839 VI. 67 Discretion is the ballast of our ship..but zeal is the very freight, the cargason, the merchandise itself. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 67 A cargazon of Complements and Cringes. *c* 1645 — *Lett.* I. xi, My body is but a Cargazon of corrupt humours.

2. An inventory of goods shipped, a bill of lading. [So F. *cargaison.*]

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 217 These Marchants as soone as they are come on land, do give the cargason of all their goods to that Broker that they will haue to do their businesse for them, with the marks of all the fardles and packs.

Carge, obs. Sc. form of CHARGE *sb.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 396 He had leuer haiff had him at his large .. than off fyne gold to carge [*ed.* 1570 charge] Mor than in Troy was fund.

Carged, carging: see CARGUED.

Cargo[1] (kā·rgo). Also 8 **cargoe.** Pl. **cargoes.** [17th c. a. Sp. *cargo* loading, burthen, or perhaps *carga* load, freight, cargo, in It. *carico, carica,* med.L. *carricum, carrica* load, f. late L. *carricāre* to load, f. *carrus* CAR: see CHARGE.]

1. The freight or lading of a ship, a ship-load.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 8 As we had Cause to suspect him for the Cask, so wee had for the Cargo. 1697 POLLEXFEN *Disc. Trade & Coyn* 116 The Ships Adventure and Bristol, whose Cargoes cost in England about 60000*l.* 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4151/4 The Catharine Maurice .. with her Cargo of Brown Sugar and Ginger. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 7 We had a very rich cargo on board. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 321 The specie was leaving the country in cargoes. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxii. 67 Having discharged her cargo and taken in ballast.

† b. A bill of lading. *Obs.*—° (Cf. CARGASON 2.)

1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, A cargo or Bill of lading or list of goods, *mercium catalogus.* 1721 BAILEY, *Cargo..* Also a Bill of Lading, or List of the Goods of a Ship.

2. *transf.* (cf. *load*). **† b.** *slang.* (see quot. 1690.)

1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cargo,* a good round Sum of Money about a Man. 1714 H. GROVE *Spect.* No. 558 ₱ 5 Advancing towards the Heap, with a larger Cargo than ordinary upon his Back. *a* 1762 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* xciv. 155, I am promised a cargo of lampoons from Bath. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. xxxi, A cargo of novels. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xv, Six were intended for riding, and four for carrying cargoes.

3. *Comb.*, chiefly *attrib.*, as *cargo-boat, -book, liner, -port* (an opening in the side of a ship for delivering cargo), *-ship, -steamer.*

1859 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* (1860) VII. 8 Cargo boats conveying goods to Canton from Ships. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Cargo-book,* shows the mark, number, quality, and (if measurement goods) the dimensions of such packages of a ship's cargo. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 10 Apr. 5/1 The owners of cargoships and steamers.

¶ See also CARGA.

† Ca·rgo[2]. *Obs.* [Both of the following uses seem explicable from the senses of the Sp. *cargo, carga* burden, load, weight, bundle, fardle, truss, etc.; but they appear earlier than the prec., and have no contact with it in Eng.

There is however no evidence that *cargo* was so used in Sp. The suggestion that the exclamation was meant for the Sp. *carāʒo,* appears phonetically out of the question, as does that of its being for It. *coraggio* (kora·ddʒo).]

1. A contemptuous term applied to a person.

1602 B. JONSON *Poetast.* v. iii, A couple of condemn'd caitiue calumnious Cargo's.

2. As an exclamation or imprecation.

1607 G. WILKINS *Miseries Enf. Marr.* IV. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 533 But cargo! my fiddlestick cannot play without rosin. 1615 *Albumaz.* in *Dodsley* (1780) VII. 251 Twenty pound a year For three good lives? Cargo! hai Trincalo!

Ca·rgoose. [app. f. CARR *sb.*[2] + GOOSE: the bird breeds in meres and fens: cf. *carr swallow.*] A name for the Crested Grebe.

1677 CHARLETON *Exerc. de Nomin. Animal.* 107 Avis quædam anate paulo major .. agri Cestrensis incolis (ubi frequens est) a *Cargoos* dicta. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 232 Why there are no .. cargeese upon these lakes nobody informs me. 1879 JOHNS *Brit. Birds* 609/2.

† Cargued, carged, *a. Naut. Obs.* [? cf. F. *carguer* to charge, lade (Cotgr.).] In *High-cargued* or *-carged*; which is found also in the form *high-charged,* and appears to be the same as *high-carved.* The original form and sense are unknown.

High-caged (*-cadged*) has been suggested: cf. CAGE 4 c, CAGE-WORK 2.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 105 The Persian galleys, being high cargued, heavy, and not yare of stereage. 1591 RALEIGH *Last Fight Rev.* (Arb.) 19 So huge and high carged was the Spanish Ship.

So **(high) Cargeing** *vbl. sb.*

1618 RALEIGH *Lett.* (1651) 131 The high Cargeing of Ships, is that that brings many ill qualities.

† Cariacare. *Obs.* Put for the Vulgate *cæricarum* 'of dried figs' (1 *Sam.* XXV. 18). [L. *cārica.*]

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 67/1, ii C masses of cariacares.

Carian, obs. form of CARRION.

† Ca·riate, *v. Obs.* [f. CARI-ES + -ATE, prob. after F. *carier*: see -ATE.] *trans.* To affect with caries or decay.

Hence **Ca·riated** *ppl. a.*, decayed, carious.

1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 24 Light cariated dusts of Vegetables. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* x. 139 And cariate the very bones. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 20 The Hole of the Cariated Alveol.

Caria·tic, *a.*: for CARYATIDIC.

1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 107 Cariatic columns in any temple would have been ridiculous.

Cariatid, -al, etc.: see CARYATID.

Carib (kæ·rib). In 6 pl. **caribèis, caribes, cariues.** [a. Sp. *caribe*: see CANNIBAL.] One of the native race which occupied the southern islands of the West Indies at their discovery: in earlier times often used with the connotation of *cannibal.*

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. I. (Arb.) 66 The wylde and mysclieuous people called *Canibales* or *Caribes,* whiche were accustomed to eate mannes flesche. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 4 Others .. looking for death, and to be eaten of the Cariues. 1602 *Metamorph. Tabacco* (Collier) 10 Which at the Caribes banquet gouern'st all, And gently rul'st the sturdiest Caniball. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. xlii. 259 The oppressed and enslaved Caribs.

Hence **Ca·ribal** *a.* (after *cannibal*); **Caribbe·an** *a.* and *sb.*, applied to certain of the West Indian isles, and to the sea between them and the mainland; **Caribee·** (= CARIB).

1849 CARLYLE *Disc. Nigger Question* 37 Under the incompetent Caribal (what we call 'Cannibal') possessors. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1858) 319 Their battles with the Caribbeans. *Ibid.* (1858) 320 How 300 Caribbees came and invaded them. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 449 A Caribbean canoe. *Ibid.* II. 450 The Caribbees still use two distinct languages.

Caribou, cariboo (kæribū·). Also **carr-.** [Canadian F. *caribou*: prob. of native American origin.] The North-American Reindeer.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. II. v. 336 The North Americans also hunt the rein-deer under the name of the caribou. 1848 THOREAU *Maine W.* i. (1864) 11 Deer and carribou, or reindeer, are taken here in the winter. 1879 LD. DUNRAVEN in *19th C.* July 63 The American Cariboo is identical with the reindeer of Europe.

‖ Carica·do. *Obs.* Also **carr-.** [prob. f. It. *caricare* to load, *caricata* a loading: see -ADO.] A movement in fencing.

1595 SAVIOLO *Practice* Lij a, You maie vse a caricado. 1599 MARSTON *Sat.* 227 The carricado, with th' enbrocata.

† Caricatu·ra. *Obs.* Also 8 **carri-, carra-,** 8-9 **cara-.** [It.; lit. 'charge', 'loading', f. *caricare* to charge, load, exaggerate. Superseded in English by *caricature.*]

1. = CARICATURE 1.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Misc. Tracts* 207 Pieces and Draughts in Caricatura. 1690 *Sir T. Browne's Let. to Friend* § 10 *note,* When men's faces are drawn with resemblance to some other animals, the Italians call it, to be drawn in Caricatura. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* IV, I shall be stuck up in caricatura in all the print shops. 1829 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* I. 187 Heidegger .. had a face beyond the reach of caricatura.

2. = CARICATURE 2.

1712 HUGHES *Spect.* No. 537 ₱ 2 Those burlesque Pictures, which the Italians call *Caracatura's*; where the Art consists in preserving, amidst distorted Proportions and aggravated Features, some distinguishing Likeness of the Person. 1751 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 10 May, Rembrandt paints caricaturas. 1814 J. CAULFIELD *Calcograph.* Pref., The multiplicity of caracaturas of my person already appeared.

b. = CARICATURE 2 b.

1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* v. § 20 Nothing is easier than to make a Caricatura (as the Painters call it) of any Profession upon Earth. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* II. viii. 42 A caricatura of Cowley. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 172 Their plays being mere extravagant caricaturas.

3. = CARICATURE 3.

1752 (*title*) Lusus Naturæ, or Carracaturas of the present Age. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 313 Every thing appears to me a caricatura of London. 1809 *Q. Rev.* I. 347 Who can believe such a caricatura .. ever existed?

4. *attrib.*

1680 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. to Friend* § 10 What Caricatura Draughts Death makes upon pined Faces. 1682 — *Chr. Mor.* iii. 14 Caricatura representations.

Caricatural (kæ·rikătiūə·răl), *a.* [f. CARICATURE + -AL.] Of the nature of caricature, resembling a caricature.

1881 *Daily News* 4 May 5/4 This caricatural biography of Lord Beaconsfield. 1882 *Illustr. Lond. News* 25 Mar. 278 To adorn the boulevards by their caricatural presence.

Caricature (kæ·rikătiūə·), *sb.* [a. F. *caricature,* ad. It. *caricatura,* which it has superseded in English. The stress was, and is often still, on *u,* esp. in the verb and derivatives *caricaturing,* etc.]

1. In *Art.* Grotesque or ludicrous representation of persons or things by exaggeration of their most characteristic and striking features.

1827 MACAULAY *Machiav., Ess.* (1851) I. 50 The best portraits are perhaps those in which there is a slight mixture of caricature. 1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 13. 4 A thorough destruction of beauty and regularity by exaggerated characterizing is caricature. 1865 WRIGHT (*title*) History of Caricature and Grotesque in Literature and Art.

b. *transf.* of literary description, etc.

1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. i. 5 Stories .. which .. illustrate, if only by caricature, some real feature in his character.

2. A portrait or other artistic representation, in which the characteristic features of the original are exaggerated with ludicrous effect.

1748 H. WALPOLE *Let. G. Montagu* 25 July, They look like caricatures done to expose them. 1788 STORER in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1861) II. 207 A pleasant caricature of Lady Archer is lately come out. 1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 88/1 You may draw caricatures of your intimate friends. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 128 His marked features stood out so strongly that it made his face seem almost like a caricature of himself.

b. *transf.* of literary or ideal representation.

1756 *Connoisseur* No. 114 Their ideal caricatures have perhaps often represented me lodged at least three stories from the ground. 1841-44 EMERSON *Ess. Nom. & Realism* Wks. (Bohn) I. 254 If you criticise a fine genius, the odds are that you are .. censuring your own caricature of him. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 245 An early Puritan comes down to us as a distorted caricature, known only as misrepresented in the next century by profligate wits and unscrupulous enemies.

3. An exaggerated or debased likeness, imitation, or copy, naturally or unintentionally ludicrous.

1767 SIR T. MEREDITH in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) I. 129 You are a caricature of St. Thomas, not to believe, till you saw, what I could do in an election. 1839 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 166 Where they were served with a caricature of French cookery. 1860 SMILES *Self-Help* ix. 251 The monkey, that caricature of our species.

4. *attrib.*

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vii. (1879) 139 A caricature-likeness of the Common Swallow. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xl. 365 A rough caricature drawing by one of the men.

Caricature (see prec.), *v.* [f. the sb. Cf. F. *caricaturer.*]

trans. To represent or portray in caricature; to make a grotesque likeness of.

1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* IV. iv. (R.) In revenge for this epistle, Hogarth caricatured Churchill under the form of a canonical bear. 1760 LYTTELTON *Dial. Dead* iv, He could draw an ill face, or caricature a good one, with a masterly hand. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 398 The appointed fate of the Renaissance architects, to caricature whatever they imitated.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To burlesque.

1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Bl.* 431 It would be caricaturing the peerage to confer it on me. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* IV. vii. (1873) 307 The Faith once given to the saints is grievously caricatured.

Henee (from sb. and vb.) **Caricatu·rable** *a.*; **Caricatured** *ppl. a.*; **† Caricaturely** *adv.*; **† Caricaturer** (= CARICATURIST); **Caricaturing** *vbl. sb.*: **Caricaturish** *a.* (For pronunc. see the sb.)

1886 *Sat. Rev.* 31 July 170 A grotesque and caricaturable ugliness. 1813 *Examiner* 5 Apr. 223/1 Those caricatured rogues which give eclat to celebrated plays. 1865 *Public Opin.* 28 Jan. 104 It is the caricatured crinolines that have brought their originals into disfavour. 1759 MACKLIN *Love à la Mode* I. i. (1793) 10 His manner .. has something so caricaturely risible in it. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 319 The most eminent Caracaturers of these times. *Ibid.* All the humourous effects of the fashionable manner of Caracaturing. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. xiv, With beer-drinking, pipe-smoking, song-roaring, and infinite caricaturing of woe. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 401 Either that .. they are rude or weak, caricaturish or insufficient.

Ca·ricatu·rist. [f. CARICATURE + -IST; or a. F. *caricaturiste.*] One who practises caricature.

1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* i. 8 Exaggeration is also the art of caricaturists. 1865 WRIGHT *Hist. Caricature* xxviii. (1875) 480 Gillray was, beyond all others, the great political caricaturist of his age. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. ix. 156 Aristophanes..was a brilliant caricaturist.

Carices, plural of CAREX, sedge.

Carick(e, carik(e, obs. forms of CARRACK.

Carico·graphy. [f. CAREX, *caric-* + -(O)GRAPHY, after pure Gr. compounds.] A description of the genus Carex and its species.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1864 WEBSTER cites DEWEY.

Caricous (kæ·rikəs), *a.* [f. L. *cārica* a kind of dry fig + -OUS.] Resembling a fig.

1730-6 Bailey, *Caricous Tumour* (with Surgeons) a swelling resembling the figure of a fig. 1751 in Chambers *Cycl.* 1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Carie.** *Obs.* perhaps = Carry *sb.* load.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6695 With besaunes, a thousand camailes; Y wol geve the gymmes, and byghes, Ten thousand caries.

Carie(n, obs. form of Carry *v.*, Care *v.*

Ca·ried, *ppl. a. rare*⁻¹. [f. Caries + -ed. Cf. F. *carié.*] Affected with caries, decayed.

1884 Vern. Lee *Euphor.* I. 181 Unfleshed, caried carcases.

Carien, obs. form of Carrion.

Caries (kē·ri,īz). [L. *cariēs.* Cf. F. *carie.*]

a. *Pathol.* Decay of the bones or teeth. **b.** *Bot.* Decay of vegetable tissue.

1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* xix. 27 The excrementitious humours..to wit the matter of the *Caries.* 1655 Culpepper *Riverius* II. xv. 89 A Caries or foulness of the Bone. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 746/1 Caries..attacks the cranium in common with the rest of the osseous system. 1859 J. Tomes *Dental Surg.* 305 The enamel and the dentine are the tissues..affected by caries.

Hence † **Ca·ries'd** *ppl. a.*

1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* xxix. (1678) 689 His leg all ulcered, and all the bones cariez'd and rotten.

‖ **Carillon** (ka·ri,lyŏn, -,lyon). [Fr.; f. 'med.L. *quadriliōn-em* a quaternary, because carillons were formerly rung on four bells' (Littré); cf. It. *quadriglio* 'a crue, troupe, companie' (Florio); but some think the *carillon* was orig. the melody.]

1. 'A set of bells so hung and arranged as to be capable of being played upon either by manual action or by machinery' (Grove).

1836 *Fam. Tour S. Holland* III A fine set of carillons, which emit pleasing silvery tones. 1854 Badham *Halieut.* 377 Adjust to each a little carillon of bells. 1872 Ellacombe *Bells of Ch.* x. 349 There are in the tower of Notre Dame at Antwerp two Carillons..accords or harmonies of four and six notes can be played on them.

2. An air or melody played on the bells.

1803 Rees *Cycl., Carillons,* a species of chimes frequent in the Low Countries, played on a number of bells. 1873 Longf. *Elizabeth* Pref. 81 When ceased the little carillon To herald from its wooden tower The important transit of the hour. 1879 Dowden *Southey* iv. 85 Flanders..where the carillons ripple from old spires.

3. A musical instrument, or appendage to one, to imitate a peal of bells.

1819 Rees *Cycl.* VI, *Carillon,* is likewise the name of a small keyed instrument to imitate a peal of hand bells. 1876 Hiles *Catech. Organ* x. (1878) 98 The Carillon [in the organ] is a series of sonorous steel bars. 1881 C. A. Edwards *Organs* 68 In Mr. Holmes' organ the echo, the solo, and the carillon are all three commanded from the fourth clavier.

Hence ‖ **Carillonneu·r.** [Fr.]

1772 Burney *Pres. St, Mus.* 15 The Carillonneur was literally at work, and hard work indeed it must be. 1871 Haweis *Music & Mor.* III. iii. 472 The best living carillonneurs. 1879 Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 593 As carilloneur his duties were to play..to keep the chimes in tune and to set fresh tunes..on the drum of the carillon.

‖ **Carina** (kărəi·nă). *Zool.* and *Bot.* [L. *carīna* keel.] Applied to various structures of the form of a keel or ridge; esp. **a.** the two petals forming the base of a papilionaceous corolla; **b.** the median ridge on the mericarp of an umbelliferous fruit; **c.** the median ridge on the sternum of birds; **d.** the dorsal single plate of the shell of Cirripedes; **e.** the vertebral column of an embryo. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn., Carina,* is a Term used.. by the Anatomists for the first Rudiments of the intire Vertebræ, as they appear in a Chicken's Embryo..because it is crooked in the form of the Keel of a Ship. 1774 Garden in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 104 This carina, or keel, is very distinguishable..by its thinness, its apparent laxness. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 187 Dorsal carina prolonged and pointed. 1842 Gray *Struct. Bot.* (1880) 185 In a Papilionaceous Corolla..the two anterior [petals]..partly cohering to form a prow-shaped body, the Carina or Keel. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 151 The compartment at the end of the shell where the animal thrusts out its cirrated limbs, is called the 'carina'. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* App. 304 Alæ roundish, converging, shorter than the compressed, curved carina.

Carinal (kărəi·năl), *a. Zool.* and *Bot.* [f. prec. + -al.] Pertaining to the carina; see prec.

1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 151 The carinal Margin. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 181 The carinal ridges are opposite to the stamens. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 292 The carinal and the rostral compartments.

‖ **Carinaria** (kærinē·riă). *Zool.* [f. L. *carīna* keel.] A genus of Heteropodous Molluscs, having the heart and liver protected by a small and delicate shell of glassy translucency, known to collectors as Glass Nautilus and Venus's Slipper.

1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 901. 1873 Dawson *Earth and Man* iv. 76 Those singular molluscous swimmers by fin or float known to zoologists as..Carinarias.

Carinate (kæ·rinĕt), *a. Zool.* and *Bot.* [ad. L. *carīnāt-us,* f. *carīnā-re*: see next, and -ate².] Furnished with a Carina or ridge; keeled.

1781 Kerr in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 374 The back is carinate; the belly flat. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 391 Leaves linear, smooth, channeled above, carinate below.

Hence **Carina·to-,** comb. f. L. *carīnātus.*

1846 Dana *Zoöph.* (1848) 327 Lobes carinato-angular. *Ibid.* 166 Exterior often..finely carinato-striate.

Carinate (kæ·rinĕt), *v. Zool.* and *Bot.* [f. L. *carīnāt-* ppl. stem of *carīnāre* to furnish with a keel (or shell), f. *carīna* keel: see -ate³.] *trans.* To furnish with a carina, keel, or central ridge.

Hence **Ca·rinated** *ppl. a.*, keeled, ridged; = Carinate *a.*; **Ca·rinating** *ppl. a.*, ? forming a carina; **Carina·tion,** a keel-like formation, ridging resembling a keel.

1698 J. Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 324 The Stalk is round and carinated. 1880 Watson in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 84, 228 Two threads whose prominence slightly carinates each whorl. 1788 Gray in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 28 Carinated scales..a character of venomous Serpents. 1846 Dana *Zooph.* 384 The twelve large carinating lamellæ. 1880 Watson in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 82. 117 Each whorl.. projects in an angular carination. 1881 — *ibid.* No. 87. 411 The line of the tubercles forms a rather acute carination.

† **Carine.** *Obs.* [a. F. *carine*:—L. *carīna.*] Keel.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Carine,* the keel or bottom of a ship. *Howel.* 1678 in Phillips.

Carine, obs. form of Careen.

Caring (kē·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Care *v.* + -ing¹.] The action of the verb Care.

1553 Grimalde *Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 87 No painfulnesse, no diligence, no caring. 1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 318 A caring and studying to prooue what is the good will of God. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* VI. xxxv, Daintie joyes laugh at white-headed caring. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Lett.* I. 39 (L.) If the god of indolence is a mightier deity with you than the god of caring for one.

Carino-, comb. form of Carina, keel.

1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 151 The one nearest the carina, 'carino-lateral'.

Carioch, obs. form of Caroche.

Carion, obs. form of Carrion.

† **Ca·rio·se,** *a. Obs.*, *rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *cariōs-us,* f. *cariēs.*] = Carious.

1762 Wollaston in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 585 The os calcis, and astragalus, are both of them carióse.

Cariosity (kæri,ŏ·sĭti). *Pathol.* [ad. mod.L. *cariōsitāt-em,* f. *cariōsus* rotten, carious.] Carious state or condition; a carious formation.

1638 A. Read *Chirurg.* xviii. 130 Moist medicaments are not to bee applied to bones, because they cause cariositie. 1746 Amyand in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 199 A..Cariosity in the Body of the Os Humeri.

Carious (kē·riəs), *a.* [ad. F. *carieux* (16th c. in Paré), or L. *cariōs-us,* f. *cariēs*: see -ous.]

1. *Pathol.* Of bones, teeth, etc.: Affected with caries, decayed.

1676 Wiseman *Chirurg. Treat.* IV. iv. 309 Finding the bone carious. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* 357 A rotten or carious tooth. 1831 Youatt *Horse* viii. (1847) 202 Carious or hollow teeth are occasionally..seen.

2. *transf.* Decayed; rotten with dry rot.

1530 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) 295 My carioune bodye to be beride in the Trenyte qweir. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 49 The..carious grains are..often housed with the sound grain. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 286 Fire racing along the old carious timbers. 1848 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* I. Pref. 37 The earth yields and crumbles beneath his foot..for its substance is white, hollow, and carious.

Hence **Cariousness.**

1818 *Art Preserv. Feet* 116 A cariousness which has rendered the amputation of one or more toes..necessary.

† **Caritably,** *adv. Obs.* = Charitably.

1533 More *Debell. Salem* Wks. 973/1 To do otherwise truly and caritably their duty. [Perh. only a misprint.]

Caritative (kæ·ritĕtiv), *a.* [f. L. *cāritāt-em* charity + -ive.] Of charitable or benevolent tendency. Cf. Charitative.

1884 M. Kaufmann in *Gd. Words* 617 Thus by a 'caritative system'—a term first introduced into text books of political economists by Wagner—to secure social peace.

† **Ca·rity.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *cāritās, -ātem,* f. *cārus* dear. Cf. Charity, Cherty.] Dearness, dearth.

1530 *St. Papers Hen. VIII,* I. 367 A gret carystye in Italye of all maner of grayn. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* iii. 56 Notwithstanding the raritie and caritie of it. 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Carity,* dearth, scarcity, dearness.

Cariune, obs. form of Carrion.

Cark (kăk), *sb. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 4–5 **carke, kark(e.** [a. AF. *karke, kark,* a northern F. form of *carche, charche,* bearing the same relation to *karkier, carchier, charchier* (see next), that *charge* does to *chargier.*

The pretended OE. '*cearc, carc,* care' and its derivatives in Bosworth are baseless figments. There is no word of this form in Teutonic.]

† **1.** (?) A load; a weight of 3 or 4 cwt. *Obs.*

a 1300 [Riley *Lib. Alb.* (1859) 223 *De Scawinga,* Qe toutz les avers des queux serra prys custume par karke, doit le karke poysera iiii centaines..kark du grein iii centaines.] 1473 *Acta Audit.* 31 (Jam.), Ii tun of wad, a cark of alum, a pok of madyr. *a* 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 99 A karke of peper. A kark of gynger. *Ibid.* 99 The kark therof shal wey iij. C. *c* 1550 Sir J. Balfour *Practicks* (1754) 87 (Jam.) For ane hundreth carkes of kelles at the entrie ij, at the furtheoming ii. [1637 Cowell *Interpr., Carke* seemeth to be a quantity of wooll whereof thirtie make a Sarpler, 27 H VI. cap. 2. [Some error—the word there is *sackes.*] Hence in *Termes de la Ley,* Blount, Phillips, Bailey, etc.]

† **2.** Charge, burden of responsibility. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20790 (Cott.) He wil noght tak þe cark [*MS. F.* charge] on him. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3952 This ich seuen saunfail, The cark hadde of the batayl. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 760, I see that al the cark schal fallen on myn heed. 1580 Babington *Exp. Lord's Prayer* (1596) 148 Them that haue any great cark vpon their hands.

3. That which burdens the spirit, trouble; *hence,* troubled state of mind, distress, anxiety; anxious solicitude, labour, or toil. (In later use generally coupled with *care.*) *arch.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 4 Fayre formez myȝt he fynde in for[þ]ering his speche & in þe contare, kark & combraunce huge. *Ibid.* C. 265 He knew vche a cace [? care] and kark þat hym lymped. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 135 He quath..fiue thousand to þe hospitale, for þei were in karke. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. xv. 377 This seid cark and caring & attendaunce is miche more in a man for that he hath wijf & children. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* v. (1870) 240 Euer in carcke & care, for his purse wyll euer be bare. 1567 Drant *Horace Epist.* II. ii, Mongst so much toyle, and such a coyle, such soking carke, and spyte. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 44 Downe did lay His heavie head, devoide of careful carke. 1626 Massinger *Rom. Actor* II. i, What then follows all your carke & caring? 1639 H. Ainsworth *Annot. Ps.* x. 3 He woundeth himselfe with his greedy carke. 1841-6 Longf. *Nuremberg* xxii, The swart mechanic comes to drown his cark and care.

† **4.** Care, heed, pains. *Obs.*

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 78 The gret carke that they had of her riches..and imoderate carke of her kynnefolke. 1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Par. Phil.* iii. 1, I haue with muche carke and care oftentymes warned you. 1576 Woolton *Chr. Man.* 66 The cark & care which Gods Spirit..taketh that justice may overcome. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. xxiv. (1632) 61 The carke and care men tooke about good husbandry.

Cark (kāk), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [ME. *carke-n, karke-n,* is identical in form with ONF. *carkier, karkier, carquier, qarkier,* later (and mod. Pic.) *carker* (in other dials. *carcier, carchier, charchier*) to load, burden:—late L. *carcāre,* contr. f. *carricāre* to load (whence came the OF. duplicate form *chargier,* in ONF. *carguer, cargier,* to Charge).]

† **1.** *trans.* To load, burden; *also,* to charge or impose as a charge upon. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8253 (Gött.) It was sua karkid [*F.* karked, *C.* cherged, *T.* charged], ilka bow, wid lef, and flour, and fruit, enow. *Ibid.* 23002 Þai sal haue na might vp to win, Sua heui carked of þair sin. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 110 Anoþer oth..þe clergie did him karke. 1340 *Ayenb.* 138 Þe ilke..þet nazt ne heþ bote þane nhicke y-carked mid zenne dyadlich. *Ibid.* 142 Þe milde herten y-carked mid þornes of ssarpnesse of penonce. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 472 Shal noþer kyng ne knyȝt..Ouer-cark þe comune.

2. To burden *with care,* burden as care does; to worry, harass, vex, trouble. (Mostly in pa. pple.) *Obs.* or *arch.*; but see Carking *ppl. a.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5654 þan þai ware carked [*v. r.* fillud] in þat land [Egypt] wit care. *Ibid.* 23994 (Gött.) Bot carked [*C.* charked, *F.* carkid] sua i was wid care. *Ibid.* 24233 Þou cark þe noght sa fast wit car. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4464 The king Cradelman Was soure carked and alle his man. 1830 Tennyson *Dirge* 8 Thee nor carketh care nor slander.

3. *intr.* To be anxious, be full of anxious thought, fret oneself; to labour anxiously, to toil and moil. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1400 in Wright *Lyric P.* xvi. 54 For hire love y carke ant care. 1530 Palsgr. 476, I carke, I care, I take thought, *Je chagrine.* 1556 Abp. Parker *Psalter* xxxvi. Argt., How he careth and carkth for his lytheir gayne. 1580 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 209 To carke [*ed.* 1573 carp] and care, and euer bare..What life it is. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* xix. x. 136 Constantius..sat carking [L. *curantem*] and musing upon the matter. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 79 He need neither Moyle nor Carke as he did before. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 54 A covetous man..carking about his bags. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* ii. § 20 Old Bubalion in the city is carking, starving, and cheating, that his son may drink, game, and keep mistresses. 1848 Kingsley *Alt. Locke's Song* 9 Why for sluggards cark and moil?

† **4.** In weakened sense (cf. Care *v.*): To take thought or care, busy oneself. *Obs.*

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 30 Þei carke for here herbarwe. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 702 For boles eke now tyme is forto kark. 1602 *2nd Pt. Returne fr. Pernass.* III. v. (Arb.) 47 Our doting sires, Carked and cared to haue vs lettered. 1603 *Engl. Mourn. Garm.* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 207 To cark for sheep and lambs, that cannot tend themselves.

† **5.** ? (Morris explains 'to produce'.) *Obs. rare.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 230 A donghel þet ne carkeþ..bote þornes and netlen.

Cark- in various words: see Carc-.

Carke-cloth: see Care-cloth.

† **Ca·rket.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 **carcat, -kat.** [Contracted f. Carcanet, *carknet.*] = Carcanet.

15.. *Songs Costume* (1849) 92 Thair collars, carcats, and hals beidis. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Collier & autre bague pendant au col,* a coller or carket. 1603 *Philotus* xxviii, For to decoir ane Carkat craif That cumlie Collour bane. 1814 *Discipline* III. 26 (Jam.) There's a glen where we used to make carkets when we were herds.

† **Ca·rkful,** *a. Obs.* [f. Cark *sb.* + -ful.] Full of care or trouble; anxious.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III, xv. 377 Ouer thoustful and ouer carkful. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 60 Ouer carkefulle of hys bodely helþe.

Ca·rking, *vbl. sb. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. Cark *v.* + -ing¹.] The action of the verb Cark; grieving, being anxious; trouble, solicitude; anxious toil.

1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* cxxxvii. 844 They which are maried..must needes be giuen ouer to many cares and carkings. *a* 1639 W. Whateley *Prototypes* I. vi. (1640) 73 Without any further carking and perplexity of mind. 1659 *Gentl. Call.* v. 414 Those carkings and solicitudes to which needier persons are exposed. 1691 E. Taylor *Behmen's Threef. Life* xvii. 312 Distrustful carking and toiling. 1861 P. Young *Daily Read.* ccxvi. 75 With all our carking and caring, we cannot increase our stature.

Carking (kā·rkiŋ), *ppl. a. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That carks.

1. An attribute of *care*, or the like: Burdening, distressing, grieving, wearing, fretting.

c 1565 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* lxviii, Solace in her brest no place can finde, For carking care doth all delights together binde. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. i, Ate up with carking care & penurie. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxiv, Some carking care that would not be driven away.

2. Of persons: a. Fretting, anxious; b. Toiling, moiling; c. Miserly, niggardly.

1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* ii. C iij, Duke Nestor, sillie carking segge. 1579 TWYNE *Physicke agst. Fort.* II. lxxxiii. 266 a, A labouryng and carkyng man, whose lyfe ought to be a patterne of all quietnesse. 1600 HEYWOOD 1 *Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 21 Whose recreant limbs are notcht with gaping scars, Thicker than any carking craftsmans score. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xv. 402 Who are so extremely carking and caring about this Life. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. lxxi. 331 Immensely rich and immensely carking. 1750 BERKELEY *Patriotism* § 22 Ibycus is a carking, griping, closefisted fellow. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 62 (Jam.) List'ning to the chirp O' wandring mouse, or moudy's carkin hoke.

† **Ca·rkingly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] Anxiously, fretfully, solicitously.

1611 COTGR., *Chagrinement*, pensiuely, heauily, sadly, carkingly. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 11 Be ye not anxiously, distrustfully, carkingly careful for the things of this life. 1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* xvi. 193 Neither immoderately desire riches, or carkingly heap them up. 1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 326 Your .. faise Translations ye are so carkingly careful of.

Carl, carle (kārl), *sb.*1 Also 4–7 **karl**(e, 5 **karll**, 6 **carril, cairle, carll.** [a. ON. *karl* (Sw. Da. *karl*) man, male, freeman, man of the people; found in OE., from the time of the Danish kings, in *hús-carl*, later also in *butse-carl*, and *carlman*, but not as a separate word. ON. *karl*=OHG. *charal, karl*, MHG. *karl*:—OTeut. type **karlo-z.* OHG. had also *charlo*, MHG. *charle, karle*:—OTeut. type **karlon-*. Besides these the LG. dialects have an ablaut form tepr. an OTeut. type **kerlo-z*, viz. OE. *ceorl* (from *cerl*), MDu. *kĕrel, kerle*, Du. *kerel*, MLG. *kerle* (whence mod.G. *kerl*), Fris. *tzerl*: see CHURL. The form *karl* appears as the proper name *Karl*, OE. *Carl*, L. *Carolus*, Fr. and Eng. *Charles*; cf. CHARLES' WAIN.]

1. A man of the common people; more particularly a countryman, a husbandman. *arch.*

[1000 See HOUSE-CARL, BUS-CARL, CARMAN 2].

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 226 Stalwart karlis .. and wycht. *Ibid.* X. 158 He wes a stout carle and a sture. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 545 The Mellere was a stout carl for the nones. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xi. 90 Thai sparyt nowther carl na page. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 62 Carle or chorle, *rusticus*. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xi. 167 They saugh come a grete karl thourgh the medowes. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 159 Fye rurall carles, awake I say and rise. *c* 1550 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* 510 (Jam.) Cairles, and men of mean conditioun. 1552 HULOET, Churle or carle of the countrey, *rusticus*. 1757 DYER *Fleece* II. 435 They clothe the mountain carl or mariner. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvii, It seems as if you had fallen asleep a carle, and awakened a gentleman. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Malcom's Heir* xii. 2 By lord and by carle forgot. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* II. 87 And kings of the carles are these.

† b. *esp.* A bondman, a villain; cf. CHURL. *Obs.* (after 1500 blending with prec.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29444 þe toper .. es woman, carl o feild, and child þat es wit-in eild. *c* 1400 *Cato's Morals* 313 in *Cursor M.* p. 1673 If þou haue carlis boȝt to serue þe in þi hoȝt. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 62 Carle or chorle, bondeman or woman, *servus nativus, serva nativa*. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xi. 191 We are harde halden here als carls vndir þe kyng. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 148/2 He tormented a nylayn or a carle for the couetyse of hys good. 1530 PALSGR. 203/1 Carle, chorle, *vilain*. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 144 The discriptione of ane vilaine (quhilk ve cal ane carl in our scottis langage). [1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* x. (1862) 140 The oath of a..king's thane, being of equal avail with that of six carles or peasants.]

2. Hence, A fellow of low birth or rude manners; a base fellow; a churl. In later times, passing into a vague term of disparagement or contempt, and chiefly with appropriate epithets. *Sc.* (kerl) or *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13808 'þou carl, qui brekes þou vr lau.' *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 876 An out-comlyng, a carle, we kyte of þyn heued. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 559 The karl of Kaymes kyn. 1476 SIR J. PASTON *Lett.* 776 III. 163 They weer ffrowarde karlys. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1844 A knave and a carl, and all of one kynd. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* xvii. 146 Thai that var vicius & couuardis, var reput for vilainis ande carlis. 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* v. i. 1479 Farewell, base carle clothed in a sattin sute. 1728 THOMSON *Hymn to May* (R.), I deem that carl, by beauty's pow'r unmov'd Hated of heav'n. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvii, 'Ye donnard carle'. 1829 — *Demonol.* iv. 123 Wrinkled carles and odious hags. 1882 MISS FOTHERGILL *Kith & K.* xiii, A rough-hewn, cross-grained carle like him.

b. *spec.* One who is churlish or mean in money matters; a grabber; a niggard. Now only *Sc.*

1542 BRINKLOW *Compl.* ii. (1874) 9 Another rich covetos carl. 1564 BECON *Jewell of Joye* Wks. II. 15 Those riche carles and couetouse churles. 1593 T. NASHE *Christ's T.* 53 None is so much the thieues mark as the myser and the Carle. 1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* II. iv. 34 The liberal man should liue, and carle should die. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 354, I will not say, as a Carle lately did, of great wealth, I shall dye a beggar. 1730–6 BAILEY s.v., An old Carle, an old doting, covetous hunks, a surly niggard. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xxxvi. 341 Mercantile carle. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 90 He was a carle in his day, And siccar bargains he could mak.

3. Without any specific reference to rank or manners, but usually including the notion of sturdiness or strength, and sometimes of roughness; = Fellow. *Sc.* [Cf. 1375–86 in 1.]

a 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* xxi, The carlis with clubbis coud udir quell. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xxxi. 74 If he be a lusty Carle. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 84 The night was cauld, the carle was wat. 1794 BURNS *The Carles of Dysart*, Up wi' the carles o' Dysart, And the lads o' Buckhaven. 1798 WORDSW. *P. Bell* I. xvii, He was a carl as wild and rude As ever hue-and-cry pursued. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii, The town hold me a hot-headed carle. 1857 J. WILSON *Chr. North* I. 156 A rosy-cheeked carle, upwards of six feet high. 1858 M. PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 7 A blither cantier carl.

b. Sc. *To play carl again*: 'to return a stroke, to give as much as one receives' (Jamieson).

1862 in Hislop *Prov. Scotl.* 161 Play carle wi' me again.

4. = CARL HEMP, q. v.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. *simple attrib.* or in apposition: That is or acts as a carl; knavish.

c 1450 *Erle of Tolous* 1081 Thou carle monke, wyth all thy gynne.. Hur sorowe schalt thou not cees. 1593 PEELE *Order Garter* Wks. 1829 II. 238 The carl Oblivion stol'n from Lethes lake.

b. In sense of 'male', as *carl cat, carl crab*; **carl doddie**, a flowering stalk of ribgrass, scabious, etc. (cf. *curl doddy*); also CARL HEMP, CARMAN 2.

(The asserted occurrence of *carl-catt, carl-fuzol*, etc. in OE. appears to be an error: they have not been found by us even in ME.)

c 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 670 Carle cats weepe vinegar with their eine. 1691 RAY *N. C. Wds.* (E. D. S.) *Carl-cat*, a boar or he-cat. 1803 SIR R. SIBBALD *Fife* 132 (Jam.) The common sea-crab..the male they call the Carle crab. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 65 'He kneipit their heids thegither, as gin they hed been twa carldoddies'.

Carl, *sb.*2 *dial.* [Cf. CARL *v.*2]

1. = CARLING 2.

1875 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Carlings* or *Carls*, are gray peas steeped in water and fried the next day in butter or fat..They are eaten on the second Sunday before Easter, formerly called 'Care Sunday'.

2. **Carl Sunday** = Carling or Care Sunday.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 130/1 The 5 Sunday in Lent called Carle Sunday. 1788 MARSHALL *E. Yorksh.* (E. D. S.) s. v. *Carlings*, The Sunday next but one before Easter, which is called Carl-Sunday.

Carl, *v.*1 [? f. CARL *sb.*1]

† 1. *intr.* (?) To act or behave like a carl; to talk with a gruff, snarling voice, to snarl. Still *dial.*

1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* v. iv. (Arb.) 72 Nought can great Furor do, but barke and howle, And snarle and grin, and carle, and towze the world, Like a great swine. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. v. (1651) 60 They Carle many times as they sit, and talk to themselves, they are angry, waspish. 1875 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss. Carl*, to snarl.

2. *trans.* To provide or suit with a male. *Sc.*

1807 KNICKBIE *Wayside Cott.* 177 (Jam.) If she could get herself but carl'd..She wi' her din ne'er deav'd the warld.

Carl, *v.*2 *dial.* [Of uncertain origin. (Perh. a back-formation from CARLING 2 'parched peas', taken as a participial form.)]

trans. To prepare as carlings; to parch (peas); to birsle or bristle. Hence **Carled** *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR. s. v. *Groule, Febves groulées*, parched or carled Beanes. 1862 *Leeds Dial.* 263 *Carled peas*, grey peas steeped all night in water and fried the following day with butter. 1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, The sun carls the hay and makes it crackly. *Ibid.*, T'ground is sumpy underneath, but carled on top.

Carlage, obs. Sc. var. of CARLISH *a.*

Carlet. [ad. F. *carrelet*, in same sense, dim. of *carrel, carreau* file:—Romanic **quadrello*, dim. of *quadro*:—L. *quadrum* square.] A file of triangular section, two sides being single-cut, and one smooth; used by comb-makers.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 383/2 Combmakers Tools .. a Carlett..three square, whereof the smooth side is up, and one of the Teeth side seen. 1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*; and in mod. Dicts.

[**Carlet** in Richardson, etc., a mistake for *Carlel*, i. e. (the earl of) Carlisle, in the following: 1630 DRAYTON *Barons Warres* iv. 7 That craftie Carlel closely apprehended.]

Carl hemp. Also 6 **churle hempe, charle hemp.** [from CARL *sb.*1 in sense 'male'; but the name was actually given in 16th *c.* to what is now known to be the *female* plant (being the robuster and coarser).

(So in med.L., and other langs.; the popular error was pointed out by RAY *Hist.* (1686) I. 159 'Mas robustior (*haec nobis foemina dicitur quia prolifica*)', also by LINNÆUS *Amœnitates* (1746) I. 329; and fully discussed by BLAIR, *Botan. Essays* (1730) 246.)]

1. The female or seed-bearing hemp plant, which is of stronger growth, and produces a coarser fibre.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 146 Thy female hempe must be pulled from the churle hempe, for that beareth no sede.. The churle hempe beareth sede..the hemp therof is not soo good as the female hempe. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 32 Karle hempe, left greene, now pluck vp cleene. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ccxxvii. 572 The male is called Charle Hempe, and Winter Hempe. The female Barren Hempe, and Sommer Hempe. 1691 RAY *N. C. Wds.* (E. D. S.) s.v., Nostrates dicunt karl-cat pro fele masculo, et karl-hemp pro cannabo majori vel masculo. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) The carl or male hemp was used for ropes, sackcloth, and other coarse manufactures; the fimble, or female hemp, was applied to .. domestic purposes.

fig. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 373 (Jam.) You have a stalk of carle hemp in you;—spoken to sturdy and stubborn boys. 1789 BURNS *To Blacklock*, Come Firm Resolve, take thou the van, Thou stalk o' carl-hemp in man.

2. Also called shortly **carl.**

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 113 The fimble to spin and the karl for hir seede. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 39 b, The female or firble Hempe is first pulled up, afterward the male or the carle, when his seede is ripe, is plucked up. (In mod. Trade and other Dicts.)

Ca·rlie. *Sc.* [f. CARL *sb.*1 + -IE = -Y 4.] A little carl, a man short of stature.

1697 CLELAND *Poems* 68 (Jam.) Some peevish clownish carlie. 1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* I. 40 (Jam.) Andrew settled into a little gash carlie, remarkable chiefly for a straightforward simplicity.

† **Ca·rlin.** *Obs.* Also **carline.** [a. F. *carlin*, ad. It. *carlino*, f. *Carlo* Charles, the name of several rulers, esp. Carlo I, 1266.] 'A small silver coin current in Naples and Sicily, equivalent to about four-pence English' (Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*), or, in later times, twopence.

1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-Cr.* II. i, 7 The Pardon will cost .. a Dukat and 5 Gross or .. 5 Carlins. 1799 SIR T. TROUBRIDGE in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) III. 329 Sailors..all driven into the gun-boats without a carline. 1818 HOBHOUSE *Hist. Illust. Ch. Harold* 541, 26 pence of the ancient small money (now, worth a carline).

Carline 1**, -ing** (kā·rlin). Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 4 **kerling, -lyng,** 6 **carlyng,** 6–9 **carling, carlin, carline.** [Northern ME. *kerling*, a. ON. *kerling* woman, esp. old woman, fem. of *Karl* (with umlaut and *-ing*, Norse form of *-in*, -EN). *Carlin* is assimilated to CARL, and in the ending follows the Sc. pronunciation of -ING as *-in*, as in *mornin', flittin'*, etc. In Sc. commonly (kɐ·rlin).]

A woman, esp. an old one; often implying contempt or disparagement, like CARL *sb.*1 2.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11056 þe tan was leuedi maiden ying, þe toþer hir hand-womman kerling. *c* 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Theodera* 21 Thru flatry Of kerlyngis, þat in mony wyse ȝung mene betresis oft-syse. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* 1042 Vnto the nimphe I maid a busteous braid, Carling [*v. r.* Carline] (quod I) quhat was ȝone. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* v. i, Why .. sold'st him then to me .. for ten shillings, carlin? 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iv, [*Peg* says] There's no living with that old carline his mother. 1787 BURNS *To J. Smith*, That auld, capricious carlin, Nature. 1810 TANNAHILL *When John and me were married*, My minnie, cankert carling, Would gi'e us nocht ava. 1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canong.* Introd. (1863) 242 It was but about a young cateran and an auld carline. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 56 Goodwife .. Thou art a sturdy carline yet.

b. Applied particularly to a witch or one charged with being such.

1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 45 Off the reid Etin and the gyir carlyng. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 514 How King Duffois was witchit be .. ane Witche Carling that duelt in Forres. *a* 1700 in *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 44 A witches son, shame fa' his face Sa carling lyke. 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter*, The carlin caught her by the rump, And left poor Maggie scarce a stump. *a* 1835 HOGG *Witch of Fife* lix, The kerlynge drank of the bishop's wyne Quhill they scentit the morning wynde.

Carline 2 (kā·rlin). [a. F. *carline*, Sp., It., and med.L. *carlina*, reputed to be for *Carolina*, from the emperor Karl or Carolus Magnus (Charlemagne)—'Herba quam Carolinam vocant, quod Magno quondam Carolo divinitus ostensa fuerit, adversus pestiferam luem salutaris' (Ruelle *c* 1525 in Du Cange).]

A genus of Composite plants, closely allied to the thistles, and hence generally called Carline Thistle. The common species (*Carlina vulgaris*) grows on dry soil, and is conspicuous for the straw-coloured, hygrometric involucre which surrounds the dull purple disk of the flower.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lxvii. 529 Carline Thistel .. White Caroline Thistel. *Ibid.* 530 They call it Carlina, or Carolina, bycause of Charlemaigne Emperour of the Romaynes, vnto whom an Angel first shewed this Thistel, as they say when his armie was striken with the pestilence. *Ibid.*, The ropte of Carline boyled in wyne, is very good .. against the Sciatica. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 177 The rootes of angelica, of the Carline-thistle. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 182 Carline-thistle. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* xi. 36 The heads of the common carline .. present a sort of thicket, which must offer an almost impenetrable barrier to ants,

Carline 3, *a.* and *sb.* Also **Caroline.** Applied to one of the balls in a particular game at billiards; also to the game in which this is used.

1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 372 The Caroline or Carline game is played either on a round or square table with five balls, two white, one red, another blue, and the caroline ball yellow. 1863 PARDON *Hoyle's Games* 408 The carline holed in a centre pocket scores six.

Carling 1**, carline** (kā·rliŋ, -lin). [Of uncertain etymology: in mod. F. *carlingue* 'the step of a mast, the peece of timber whereinto the foot thereof enters' (Cotgr.), (according to Littré from English); Pg., Sp., It. *carlinga*. Icel. *kerling* (in the *þulur*), as if the same word as CARLINE 1.]

1. *Naut.* One of the pieces of timber about 5 inches square in section, lying fore and aft under the deck of a ship, with their ends let culvertail-wise into the beams. 'On and athwart these the ledges rest, whereon the planks of the deck and other portions of carpentry are made fast' (Smyth *Word-bk.*).

1611 COTGR. s. v. *Aileurs,* Our Ship-wrights name them Comings or Carlings. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 7 Carlings .. lieth along the ship from beame to beame. 1775 FALCH *Day's Diving Vess.* 5 These stanchions were again supported with cross beams or carlings in the middle of the chamber. 1804 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* II. 325 The first explosion .. struck them against the carlings of the upper deck, so as to stun them. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxi. 119 The water dropping from the beams and carlines. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 103 The carlings by the side of, and for the support of the mast .. are much larger than the rest. 1863 *Times* 19 Mar. 14/2 Iron carlines.

2. *dial.* (see quot.).

1875 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Carlin,* or *Carelin,* the portable beam beneath a hatchway in the floor, for giving cross-support to the hatch-lid.

3. **Carling-knee**, a piece of timber lying transversely from the ship's side to the hatchway, serving to sustain the deck between the two.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 30 Carling-knees, for the Dauid. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 7 The Carling knees..comes thwart the ship from the sides of the Hatches way. 1704 in J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* 1867 in SMYTH.

Carling^{2} (kā·ɹliŋ). In 6 **carline**, 7 **carlin**.

[Possibly f. *care* in CARE-SUNDAY + -LING. Peas, parched, or otherwise prepared, appear to have been long associated with Lent: see Brand 'Mid-Lent Sunday', and PALSGRAVE 652, 'I parche pesyn, as folkes use in Lent, *je grasle des poys.*' This being so, CARL *v.*^{2} would be from *carling.*]

1. (See quots.)

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 93 a, The perched or burstled peasen which ar called in Northumberland Carlines. *a* 1724 in Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 90 There lads and lasses ..Will feast .. On sybows, and rifarts and carlings. *c* 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Dial.* Gloss., *Carlings,* peas boiled on Care-Sunday. 1875 [see CARL *sb.*^{2} 1].

2. **Carling Sunday**, the fifth Sunday in Lent, on which it was customary to eat parched peas.

c 1680 in Law *Mem.* 191 *note,* [Protest of the Gibbites] They solemnly renounce..'old wives fables and bye words, as Palm-Sunday, Carlin-Sunday..etc.' 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1849) I. 112. 1786 *Gentleman's Mag.,* In Northumberland the day is called Carling Sunday. The yeomanry .. steep peas, and afterwards parch them, and eat them on the afternoon of that day, calling them carlings. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 378 Care Sunday is the fifth Sunday from Shrove Tuesday .. It is also called *Carle* Sunday, and in some parts *Carling* Sunday.

Carling^{3}, var. of CARLINE.

† **Carlip.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. ? A species of fire-arm.

1659 *Unhappy Marksman* in *Harl. Misc.* (1812) IV. 7 (D.) The carlip is but short, wanting some inches of a yard in the barrel.

Carlish (kā·ɹliʃ), *a.* Also 3 **karl-**. [f. CARL *sb.*^{1} + -ISH^{1}.] Of or pertaining to a carl or carls; churlish, clownish, vulgar, coarse; rude, mean. Hence **Ca·rlishness.**

a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 273 Ne þole me neauer mi luue nohwer to sette o karlische þinges. *c* 1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* I. 86 Hyme lykis erare to be Carlyche þane curtase. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 77 Chorlysche or carlysche, *rusticanus.* *a* 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* II. 513 (Jam.) This carlage man, this foirsaid Colkelbe. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 179 b, At suche a carlishe aunswer. 1552 HULOET, Carlishnes or churlyshnes, *rusticitas.* *a* 1624 BP. M. SMYTH *Serm.* 245 When a poore Dauid, as it were, would borrow a sheep of carlish Nabal. 1803 W. S. ROSE tr. *Amadis de G.* 78 Two carlish knights stood by.

Carlism (kā·ɹliz'm). [a. F. *carlisme,* Sp. *carlismo,* f. *Carlos* Charles + -ISM.] Attachment to Don Carlos, second son of Charles IV of Spain, and his heirs, as the legitimate successors of Ferdinand VII (died 1833), to the exclusion of the daughter of the latter, and her heirs; Spanish legitimism. So **Carlist** *sb.,* an adherent of Don Carlos; *adj.,* pertaining to Carlism.

1830 *Ann. Reg.* 287 The Carlists were in fact the party of the Church. 1834 *Gentl. Mag.* CIV. I. 97 Vittoria, the seat of Carlism. 1836 GEN. THOMPSON *Brit. Legion* v. 130 Lest the eloquence of the Carlist had been of a nature to induce the Christino to desert. 1873 *Spectator* 23 Aug. 1061/2 The delinquencies of some foolish partisans of Carlism.

† **Carllein.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? for *carling,* f. CARL *sb.*^{1} + -LING, or ? -ING.] A little carl.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 146 *Herod.* Shuld a carllein, a knafe, bot of oone yere age, Thus make me to rafe?

Carloc, -lock, -lok(e, obs. ff. of CHARLOCK.

Carlock (kā·ɹlǫk). [a. Russ. *karlúk* isinglass; in F. also *carlock.*] Isinglass from the bladder of the sturgeon, imported from Russia.

1768 in E. BUYS *Dict. Terms of Art.* 1819 in *Pantologia;* and in mod. Dicts.

† **Ca·rlot.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CARL *sb.*^{1} + -OT.] A churl, carl, peasant.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 108 He hath bought the Cottage and the bounds That the old Carlot once was Master of.

Carlovingian (kāɹlovi·ndʒiăn), *a.* [ad. F. *carlovingien,* for *carlingian,* after *Merovingian* (f. *Mérovée* + *-ing*). Another form is CAROLINGIAN.] Belonging to the second dynasty of French kings, founded by Carl or Karl the Great (Charlemagne).

1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix, The Carlovingian Sceptre was transmitted .. in a lineal descent of four generations. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 45 The weakness of the Carlovingian monarchs.

Carlsbad twins. 'Large felspar crystals which are porphyritically embodied in a regularly constituted rock, as in the granite of Carlsbad in Bohemia, and the granite of some parts of Cornwall' (Ure *Dict. Arts*).

Carlylism (kaɹlai·liz'm). [f. the name of Thomas Carlyle (1795–1881) + -ISM.] **a.** The characteristic literary manner or teachings of Carlyle. **b.** A mannerism of Carlyle (chiefly in language or style).

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 722 It is Carlyleism in manner, but not in matter. 1881 *Athenæum* 9 Apr. 488/3 Fighting the good fight of liberty against tyranny, Christian kindness against Carlylism. 1881 *N. Y. Nation* XXXII. 231 The emptiness, or, to use a Carlylism, the 'putrescent cant' of most of the talk.

So also **Carly·lean, -ei·an, -ian** *a.,* of, pertaining to, or like Carlyle; *sb.,* an admirer or imitator of Carlyle. **Carlyle·se,** the literary style or dialect of Carlyle. **Carlyle·sque** *a.,* **Carlylia·na, Carly·lite,** etc.

1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* 188 Two conspicuous qualities of Carlylean doctrine. 1884 *Illust. Lond. News,* 3 Sept. 243/2 Thence the Carlyleian gigmanity. 1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 104 Carlylians are good guides, if there are no better. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 414/1 The Quarterly will .. talk Kingsleyism, and the Edinburgh Carlylese. 1886 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* 181 The finest Carlylese is never equal to the finest English. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 414 His letters..took a curiously Carlylesque tone. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Nov. 607 The Carlylites retort that Mr. Disraeli is 'a Jew'.

‖ **Carmagnole** (karmanʸo·l). [Fr. *carmagnole* a kind of dress much worn in France during the Revolution of 1789; also in senses given below.]

1. Name of a lively song and dance, popular among the French revolutionists in 1793.

1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* Prose Wks. 1835 II. 99 *note.* 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1857) II. II. v. xi. 82 Duke Brunswick is not dancing carmagnoles, but has his drill-sergeants ready. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* v. 189 That liberty which has for her lullaby the carmagnole.

2. A nickname for a soldier in the French revolutionary army; applied by Burns to the devil, as the author of mischief or ruin.

1796 BURNS *Poem on Life,* That curst carmagnole, auld Satan. 1823 GALT *Entail* III. xii. 115 Switching away the heads of the thistles .. as if they had been Parisian carmagnols.

3. The bombastic style adopted in reporting the successes of the French revolutionary army.

1860 *Times* 16 Apr. 10/2 A fair specimen of the style called the Carmagnole, so much cultivated by the newspaper and pamphlet writers of the first Revolution.

† **Carmalle.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. ? Carmelite.

c 1528 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* II. 429 Be they not carnalles, And lordes infernalles? Yea gredy carmalles, As any carmarante.

Carman^{1} (kā·ɹmăn). [f. CAR *sb.* + MAN.] A man who drives a car; a carter, carrier. Also name of one of the London City Companies.

1580 BARET *Alv.* C 146 A carman or carter. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. ii, Serue..in Thames-street, or at Custome-house key, in a ciuill warre against the carmen. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 26 That no Car-men turne or tumble down their Bricks. 1735 in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 141, I promise .. to send the paper by the carman. 1880 *Times* 15 Nov. 6/2 The carman who drove me..to Ballinroe. 1887 *Whitaker's Alm.* 309 The fee for taking up freedom by purchase in the Carmen's Company is £9 15*s.*

† **Ca·rman**^{2}. *Obs.* Also 2 **carlman**, 4 **carmanne, careman.** [a. ON. *karmann,* var. of *karlmann* (in nom. *karmaðr*) male, man, f. *karl* man, male + *mann* man.] A man, an adult male.

1135 *O. E. Chron.,* Þa namen hi þa men..carl men and wimen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27166 Quar he carman be, woman, or barn. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 156 Simeon hiht the carmanne And the womman was cald dam Anne. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 957 Carefulle caremane, thow carpez to lowde.

Carmasal, var. CARAMOUSSAL, *Obs.*

† **Carme,** *sb.* and *a.* *Obs.* Also 4 **karme.** [a. F. *carme*:—*Carmel.*] = CARMELITE.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 353 Carmes seien þat þei weren bifore þe tyme þat Crist was born. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 340 Two frere karmes wiþ a full coppe. 1479 *Will of Stoughton* (Somerset Ho.) Freres mynors, freres carmes. 1535 *Compl. too late Maryed* (N.) A grey friar, Jacobin, or a Carm. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 139 This Order of Carmes, or Carmelites. 1797 *Archaeol.* XIII. 272 Discalced Carmes at Tongres.

Ca·rmele. *Sc.* Also **carameile.** [a. Gael. *cairmeal, corra-meille,* Ir. *cara meala,* 'heath-pea, wild licorice'.] The Heath Pea (*Lathyrus macrorrhizus*), a leguminous British plant with an edible tuberous root.

1771 SHAW in Pennant *Tour Scotl.* (1769) App. 310 (Jam.) One root..which we call carmele..grows in heaths and birch woods to the bigness of a large nut .. I have often seen it dried, and kept for journeys through hills where no provisions could be had. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.,* Carameile.

† **Ca·rmelin,** *a.* and *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [a. OFr. *carmelin,* ad. L. *carmelīn-us.*] = CARMELITE. Hence also **Ca·rmeliness.** *rare.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 139 There were likewise Carmelin or Carmelinesse Nunnes here in England. 1655 *Francion* VI. 14.

† **Ca·rmelitan,** *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* = next.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 67 The Carmelitans and Augustines. 1736 J. SERCES *Popery Enemy Script.* 50 *note,* A Carmelitan Monk.

Carmelite (kā·ɹmĕlәit), *sb.* and *a.* [a. F. *carmélite*:—L. *Carmēlītēs, -a* inhabitant of Carmel.]

1. A member of an order of mendicant friars (called also, from the white cloak which forms part of their dress, *White Friars*), who derive their origin from a colony founded on Mount Carmel by Berthold, a Calabrian, in the 12th century. Also *attrib.,* or as *adj.*

The order was introduced into Europe in the 13th c., and in the 16th divided into several branches, one of which, the *bare-footed Carmelites,* were distinguished by the severity of their rule.

c 1500 DUNBAR *Freiris of Berwik* 25 The Jacobene freiris of the quhyt hew, The Carmeleitis and the monkis eik. 1505 *Test. Ebor.* (1869) IV. 239 To the Freerres Carmelites a certayne of bookes. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art Peace* (1851) 572 Most grave and reverend Carmelites. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 81 The above-mentioned Carmelite church. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 281 The church of the White-friars, or Carmelites, stood on the south side of Fleet-street. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 501 Pallavicino, a carmelite friar.

† **2.** A variety of pear. *Obs.*

1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb., Carmelite,* is a large flat Pear, one side gray, and on the other a little tinged with red..It is ripe in March. 1755 in JOHNSON.

3. A fine woollen stuff, generally of a grey or other obscure colour: perh. = Fr. *carmeline* 'wool of the *vicugna*' (a species of llama), Littré.

1828 J. T. SMITH *Nollekins* I. 19 Among her dresses was one of a fashionable Carmelite, a rich purple brown. 1859 *Lady's Tour Monte Rosa* 7 Every lady..should have a dress of some light woollen material such as carmelite or alpaca. 1873 MISS BRADDON *Str. & Pilgr.* I. vii. 77 [She] put on her Puritan hat, and sober gray carmelite gown.

Ca·rmeli·tess. A female Carmelite.

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xxx. 183 The life of St. Ann, a Carmelitess.

† **Ca·rminate,** *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *cārmināt-* ppl. stem of *cārmin-āre* to card (wool), f. *cārmen* a card for wool + -ATE^{3}. Cf. It. *carminare* 'to card or teazell wool, also to make grosse humors fine and thin' (Florio). Cf. CARMINATIVE.]

trans. Of medicines: To expel (wind) from the stomach or bowels.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXVI. viii, To carminate or dissolve ventosities. *Ibid.* (1634) Gloss., To Carminat, is to make more fine and thin the grosse humours..a terme..borrowed from those that card wooll. 1655 *Phys. Dict.* s. v., Carminating medicines, are such as do break wind.

¶ To card wool, etc. (Only in Dicts.)

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Carminate,* to card wool, or deuide. 1623 COCKERAM, *Carminate,* to spin. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Carminate,* to card wool, or hatchel flax, to sever the good from the bad.

† **Carmina·tion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [noun of action, f. *carmināre* to make verses, f. *carmen* verse, song.] Charming, incantation.

1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 80 Seducing and blinding the ignorant..by Incantations, Carminations, Annual Observations.

Carminative (kā·ɹmineɪtiv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *cārmināt-* ppl. stem of *cārmināre* to card + -IVE.

'A medical term from the old theory of humours. The object of carminatives is to expel wind, but the theory was that they dilute and relax the gross humours from whence the wind arises, combing them out like the knots in wool.' Wedgwood.]

A. *adj.* Of medicines, etc.: Having the quality of expelling flatulence.

1655 in *Phys. Dict.* 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 224 ¶ 8 The Carminitive Wind-expelling Pills. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 555 Fennel .. The seeds .. supposed to be stomachic and carminative. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 291 Chloroform ..exerts..a stimulant carminative action.

B. *sb.* A carminative medicine or agent.

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xvi. 366 Carminatives are such as by a heating, rare and Anodyne quality expell winde. 1731 SWIFT *Strephon & C.,* Carminative and Diuretick, Will damp all Passion Sympathetick. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 560 Peppermint water is well known as a carminative.

Carmine (kā·ɹmin), *sb.* and *a.* [a. F. or Sp. *carmin,* in med.L. *carmīn-us,* contracted from *carmesīn-us,* f. Sp. *carmesí* CRIMSON, a. Arab قرمزی *qirmazī* 'crimson', f. *qirmiz,* KERMES, ALKERMES, the scarlet grain insect.]

1. A beautiful red or crimson pigment obtained from cochineal. **b.** *Chem.* The colouring matter of cochineal; = CARMINIC *acid.*

[*c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon) 93 Lacca..de qua et urina humana fit carminum.] 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* It is of no other use that I know of .. but to make Carmine. 1756 *Connoisseur* No. 110 Fixing a high duty upon rouge and carmine. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. III. iii. 180 Carmine is the lake obtained from cochineal by means of alum. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 39 Weak acetic solution of carmine [has] no power of colouring living protoplasm.

2. *transf.* As the name of a colour.

1799 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud Nat.* I. 583 The azure insect deposited in a goblet of carmine. 1808 SOUTHEY *Ep. Cunningham,* To give his cheeks that deep carmine engrain'd. 1870 EMMA MARSHALL *C. Kingscote* 30 A sky where amber melted into the softest carmine.

3. a. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of this colour; deep crimson. *Carmine Spar* = CARMINITE. b. in *comb.*, qualifying other adjs. of colour, as *carmine-crimson, -purple*, etc.

1737–59 P. MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, Anchusa..2.. Perennial wild Borage with a Carmine Flower. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* i. (1873) 14 A most beautiful carmine-red fibrous matter. 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 210/1 The fine bright carmine flowers of this plant. *Ibid.* 21 Oct. 354/1 Bracts of a bright carmine-crimson colour. 14 Oct. 347/2 Dahlias..rich carmine-purple.

Carminic (kaːmiːnik), *a. Chem.* [f. prec. + -IC.] *Carminic acid*: the colouring matter of cochineal; = CARMINE 1 b.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 791 The latter is called carmine, cochinellin, or carminic acid. 1880 *Academy* 20 Nov. 368/3 Carminic acid and Tyrian purple.

Carminite. *Min.* An arsenate of lead and iron of a colour varying from carmine to tile-red.

1854 in DANA *Min.* 410.

Carmizale, carmousal, var. CARAMOUSSAL.

†**Carmot.** *Alch.* Name for the substance of which the 'philosopher's stone' was supposed to consist. 1851 in MAYNE; and in recent Dicts.

Carmuiche, -usche, obs. Sc. ff. SKIRMISH. [Fr. *écarmouche.*]

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 243 With countering and with carmuiches also. *Ibid.* II. 610 With greit scrymmyng and carmusche euerie da.

Carmusol, var. CARAMOUSSAL, *Obs.*

Carn, carne, var. of CAIRN.

‖ **Carnac** (kāːnæk). *rare.* [in F. *cornac*, Pg. *cornáca*, supposed to be of Indian origin, but not now found in any Indian vernacular. (Dr. Rost, quoted in Yule, suggests Singhalese *kūrawa* elephant-stud + *nāyaka* leader; others propose, for the first part, Skr. *karī* elephant.)] The driver of an elephant, a mahout.

1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 825/2 Old Elephants.. oftentimes kill their *Carnak* or Guides. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xli. 110 Going to the River to be washed, with his Carnack, or Rider on his Back. *a* 1832 in LYELL *Princ. Geol.* xxxv. II. 43 The elephant only allows himself to be led by the carnac whom he has adopted. 1884 C. BOCK *Temples & Eleph.* 22 The carnac or driver was quite unable to control the beast.

†**Carnadine.** *Obs.* Also **carnatine, carnardine.** [ad. It. *carnadino* 'a carnation colour' (Florio); cf. *carnato* 'the hue or colour of one's skin and flesh' (Florio), 'complexion' (Baretti), f. *carne* flesh: *carne, carnat-o, carnat-in-o*, constitute a regular series. Cf. INCARNADINE.]

'Red, or carnation colour; or a stuff of that colour' (Nares).

1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 74 How ill fits you this Ribbon Carnatine. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Any Thing for Q. Life* Com. (N.) Grograms, sattins, velvet fine, The rosy coloured carnardine. [1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Carnadine*, the carnation.]

Carnage (kāːnėdʒ). [a. F. *carnage* (16th c. in Littré), ad. It. *carnaggio* 'carnage, slaughter, murther; also all manner of flesh meate' (Florio 1611):—late L. *carnāticum* flesh-meat, also, the flesh-meat supplied by tenants to their feudal lords.

OFr. had the corresp. word *charnage*, ONF. *carnage*, 'flesh of animals, meat, feast of flesh, season or day during which flesh is eaten'; it stills exists dialectally.]

†1. (See quots.) *Obs.* (only in Dicts.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Carnage*, flesh-time, or the season wherein 'tis lawful to eat flesh. Also a term in Venery, signifying that flesh which is given the dogs after hunting. 1662 so in PHILLIPS. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Carnage*, Flesh that is given to Dogs after the Chace.

2. Carcases collectively; a heap of dead bodies, *esp.* of men slain in battle. ? *Obs.* (or confused with next).

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 268 Such a sent I [Death] draw Of carnage, prey innumerable. 1714 GAY *Trivia* II. 471 As vultures o'er a camp.. Snuff up the future carnage of the fight. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 124 The animals of the forest.. mostly live upon accidental carnage. 1842 BARHAM *Ingold. Leg.*, *Black Mousquetaire*, Where those, who scorn'd to fly or yield In one promiscuous carnage lie.

3. The slaughter of a great number, esp. of men; butchery, massacre.

Frequent in HOLLAND, then rare till late in the 18th c.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. 26 The carnage and execution was no lesse after the conflict than during the fight. 1601 — *Pliny* VII. vii, Such as delight only in carnage and bloudshed. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Carnage*, a great slaughter. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xiii. 281 A slight resistance was followed by a dreadful carnage. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* II. xx, Mark! where his carnage and his conquests cease! He makes a solitude, and calls it—peace!

b. Slaughter personified.

1814 BYRON *Lara* II. x, Carnage smiled upon her daily dead. 1816 WORDSW. *Thanksgiv. Ode* viii, Yea, Carnage is Thy daughter.

4. *Comb.*, as *carnage-field, -lover; carnage-coloured, -covered, -loving* adjs.

1721 CIBBER *Refusal* II, These Carnage Lovers have such a Meanness in their Souls. 1800 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* 92 Carnage-cover'd fields. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* I. II. 90 The dragon, carnage-coloured, signifies Rome. *Ibid.* II. VI. 131 The carnage-loving character of the infidel Antichrist. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1857) III. II. VI. VIII. 121 One of those Carnage-fields, such as you read of by the name 'Glorious Victory'.

Carnaged (kāːnėdʒd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED 2.] Strewn with carnage or slaughtered bodies.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IX. (D.) Look yonder to that carnaged plain. 1852 D. MOIR *Castle of Time* XVI, Death's vultures crowd o'er carnaged Ascalon.

Carnaill, obs. Sc. form of CARNAL *a.*

†**Carnal,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [Presumably for F. *corneille* crow: but there may be some connexion or association with *carnal* adj.] ? A crow.

17.. *'Carnal & Crane'* i. in Child *Ballads* II. iv, (1885) 8/1 In argument I chanced to hear A Carnal and a Crane.

†**Carnal,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* A perversion of *cardinal.*

a 1528 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* II. 429 Be they not carnalles, And lordes infernalles? 1543 BECON *Pol. Warre* Pref., One..an Englishe man borne daunceth now like a Traytoure in a Carnalles wede at Rome. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 51 This Cardinall..or rather Carnall and his Brother were both extremely in love with one woman.

Carnal (kāːnăl), *a.* Forms: 5 *Sc.* carnaill, 5–6 carnell, 6 karnale, 5–7 carnall, 5– carnal. [ad. L. *carnāl-is* fleshly (in Tertullian and other Christian writers), and frequent in med.L. as an attribute of relationship, as *frater* or *soror carnalis*, brother or sister by blood, in which use it appears in Eng. in 15th c. The theological sense appears equally early, but app. not in Wyclif. The Fr. repr. is *charnel*: see CHARNEL.]

†1. Of or pertaining to the flesh or body; bodily, corporeal. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 1348 Bot Inglissmen him seruit of carnaill fud. 1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xliv. 125 Look not you for it with carnal eyes. 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 745 The Lutheranes admitte the carnall presence. 1638 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* i. 22 Carnal Interrment or burying. 1847 tr. *St. Aug. on Psalm* xlv. III. 240 The Church which coming from the Gentiles did not consent to carnal circumcision.

†2. Related 'in blood', 'according to the flesh'.

c 1450 *Merlin* vii. 117 Noble knyghtes.. many of hem carnell frendes. 1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 8 His wyf, his chyldren, & his frendes carnall. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 181 Christ our Sauiour.. His carnall mother benignly did honour. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 66 Two carnall brothers.

3. Pertaining to the body as the seat of passions or appetites; fleshly, sensual.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 84 Myghty soferauns of carnal temptacion. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 148 b, Blynded with sensualite & carnall pleasure. 1670 WALTON *Hooker* 33 The visible carnal sins of gluttony and drunkenness, and the like. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* iv, To carnal wishes would it [Heaven] turn The mortified intent?

b. Sexual.

c 1450 *Merlin* i. 17 That myght have childe with-owte carnall knowynge of man. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 25 b, Without wedlocke and carnal copulation. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1013 That false fruit..Carnal desire inflaming. 1686 *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 176 He was accused of having Carnall Knowledge of his Brother-in Law's woman Servant.

4. Not spiritual, in a negative sense; material, temporal, secular. *arch.*

1483 [see CHARNEL]. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) D ij a, Suche one in carnell troubles can no displeasour finde. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* xv. 27 Their duetie is also to minister vnto them in carnall things. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXVIII. § 5 III. 80 Judge whether Martin was supported by the aid of miraculous powers, or of carnal weapons. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 207 [Wesley] began to doubt the utility, and even the lawfulness of carnal studies.

†b. as *sb.* in *pl.* 'Carnal things', temporal or worldly goods. [Rendering *τὰ σαρκικά*, or Vulg. *carnalia*, in *Rom.* xv. 27. 1 *Cor.* ix. 11.] *Obs.*

1607 S. COLLINS *Serm.* (1608) 89 They haue aduanced.. the spirtualls of other men, with the loss..of their own carnalls. 1625 BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 10 Euery man.. that is made partaker of the Minister's Spirituals, must render Carnals. *Ibid.* 14 Spirituals doe well deserue carnals.

5. Not spiritual, in a privative sense; unregenerate, unsanctified, worldly.

c 1510 MORE *Picus* Ded., All faithfull people are rather spirituall then carnall. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* vii. 14 The lawe is spirituall, but I am carnall [WYCLIF fleischli]. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* viii. 7 The carnall minde is enmitie against God. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 212 Had not doubt And carnal fear that day dimm'd Adams eye. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 494 ¶ 1 To abstain from all Appearances of Mirth and Pleasantry, which were looked upon as the Marks of a Carnal Mind. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* iii. 65 To a carnal imagination an invisible world is a contradiction in terms—another world besides the whole world.

†6. Carnivorous; *fig.* bloody, murderous. *Obs.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 56 This carnall curre Preyes on the issue of his mothers body.

7. *Comb.*, as *carnal-minded* adj., *-mindedness*; **carnal securitan** [f. carnal security; sense 5], etc.

1664 H. MORE *Antid. Idol.* x. 123 Abusing the credulous and *carnal-minded. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 105 This must needes condemne our *carnall mindednesse. 1849 HARE *Par. Serm.* (1849) II. 30 Spiritual pride.. is apt to settle down into carnalmindedness. 1627 BERNARD *Isle of Man* 18 One Mr. Outside, in the inside a *carnall Securitan, a fellow that will come to his Church. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. 112 A most *carnall-spirituall exposition. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Mid.* xii, This *carnal-witted scholar, as he had in his pride termed Butler.

†**Ca·rnal,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. CARNAL *a.*] a. *trans.* To make carnal, fill with sensuality. b. *intr.* To have carnal intercourse *with.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 7 This was the Temper of that Lecher that carnal'd with a Statua. *a* 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* iii. 90 The Lust of Tyrants.. carnalls the world at Will.

Ca·rnalism. *rare.* [f. CARNAL + -ISM.] The practice of what is carnal; sensualism.

1864 *Times* 17 Aug. 6 There is a degree..of carnalism, so to speak, in all this. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 119 To avoid the Charybdis of carnalism, there is no need to seek the Scylla of Quietism.

†**Ca·rnalist.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -IST; cf. *sensualist.*] A habitual follower of carnal things; a 'fleshly-minded' or unspiritual man.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. II. i. (1651) 685 Meer carnalists, fleshly minded men. 1659 *Eng. Univ. Distract.* 21 Shallow-headed, narrow-hearted Carnalists are pusled in it. 1829 *Lond. Encycl.* V. 172 A Carnalite is a worldly-minded man; a carnalist seems to be some shades darker in character.

†**Ca·rnalite.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] = prec.

1573 ANDERSON *Exp. Benedictus* 7 b (L.), We feare not what the pope or any other carnalite can do against us.

Carnality (kaːnæ·lĭti). [ad. L. *carnālitās* (Augustine), f. *carnāl-is.* Cf. F. *charnalité.*]

1. The state of being flesh; fleshly condition, fleshliness; fleshiness.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 114 Parfyte God and parfyte man, Havyng alle schape of chyldly carnalite. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 82 b, This vertue toke from Hely the prophete all carnalite, and made hym apte..to be lyfted up to god in the fyry chare. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. v. 240 His carnallity and corporall existence. 1881 *Daily News* 31 Jan. 2/1 The carnality of Nana's beauty, which would have been to the taste of Rubens.

2. a. Sensuality, indulgence of the 'flesh' or body with its appetites. b. Carnal intercourse.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xlvi. 158 Thow hast slepte to longe in the slepe of carnalite. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* Diij, In carnalitees and in many vyces delectable and swete to the persone. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. ix. 200 He may give up himself to lewd carnality. 1720 GAY *Equivocation*, Marriage at best Is but carnality profest. 1866 J. MURPHY *Comm. Ex.* XXIII. 24 To bury all moral feeling in the grave of carnality.

3. a. The state of being unspiritual or unregenerate; unspirituality, worldliness. b. *concr.* A carnal thing, action, etc.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 129/1 Many doo almesses that abyde in theyr carnalytees. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xix, 154 b, The carnalitie of the lawe. 1660 INGELO *Bentivolio* I. (1682) 90 He exploded Reason as a meer Carnality. 1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 252 Spirituality is the genius of the Gospel, as carnality was of the law. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. iii. § 2. 234 Mankind..tending ever from Carnality to Spirituality. 1752 BP. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Method. & Papists Comp.* (1754) II. 155 The most infamous Carnalities. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* x. (1857) 153 The deadness and carnality of the church at this..time. 1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seek & F.* 254 Christ saw that great company approach whom he fed by a miracle.. and whom later he rebuked for carnality.

Carnalize (kāːnălәiz), *v.* [f. CARNAL *a.* + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make carnal; to rob of spirituality; to sensualize. Hence **Ca·rnalized** *ppl. a.*

1685 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* I. § 2 A sensual and carnalized spirit. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* vi. (1757) IV. 264 We are so carnalized by our lusts. 1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* (1852) 21 A tendency to carnalize the Divine character by representing it in symbol. 1884 MISS COBBE in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 803 It will not merely belittle life, it will carnalize it, to take Religion out of it.

†2 *intr.* To act carnally, have carnal intercourse. *Obs.*

1706 T. BAKER *Tunbr. Walks* II. i, Tell him you are sorry you shou'd carnalize without his consent.

Ca·rnallite. *Min.* [Named (by H. Ross 1856) after *Von Carnall* of the Prussian mines (Dana).] A hydrous chloride of potassium and magnesium, occurring as a milk-white mineral (but often reddish from admixture of oxide of iron and organic matter) in the salt mines in Prussia and Persia. It is now an important source of potash.

1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xvi. 305 A series of saliferous strata..carnallite, kieserite, etc. 1882 PLAYFAIR in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 335 Potash..now found in the minerals carnallit and kainit, in such inexhaustible quantity.

Carnally (kāːnăli), *adv.* [f. CARNAL *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. Corporeally, bodily; 'in the flesh'.

1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 43 That Christe..shall reygne with all his sayntes here in erthe carnally. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 25 Men do not beleue that God is among them, vnlesse he shew himself carnally present. 1607 DEKKER *Northw. Hoe* IV. i. Wks. 1873 III. 49 What saies the deuill..for Ime sure thou art carnally possest with him. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* Wks. III. 21 Gross men, carnally deaf from eating garlic and onions.

2. In the way of carnal intercourse.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 114 He knewe hys doughters carnelly. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, xii, To the whiche prince Arthur, the said lady Catherine was lawfully maried, and by him carnallie knowen. *c* 1610 *Female Saints* (1886) 180 Some may thinke perhaps that..he vsed her carnallie. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xviii. 20. 1686 *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 176 Being Carnally Concerned with a Woman Servant.

3. In an unspiritual manner; as a 'carnal' or unregenerate person; 'according to the flesh'.

1527 TINDALE *Doct. Treat.* (1848) 43 Because either of us looked carnally for him. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. xi. (1634) 38 They carnally worshipped God in stocks and stones. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* viii. 6 To be carnally minded, is death.

1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. Mark* xii. 24 Carnal Men think carnally of things Heavenly. 1714 NELSON *Bp. Bull* xxxvi, Either spiritually or carnally.

Ca·rnalness. [f. CARNAL *a.* + -NESS.] Carnal quality or state; unspirituality; sensuality.

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Rom.* viii. 10 Ye haue forsaken your carnalnes, and begunne now to be spirituall. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Cov.* I. 20 The carnalnesse and licentiousnesse of the lives of Christians.

Carnardine, erron. form of CARNADINE.

† Carnary (kā·ɹnări). *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *carnārium* in same sense, in ancient L. a place for flesh, a larder, etc., neut. of *carnārius* belonging to flesh, f. *caro, carn-em* flesh. In F. *charnier.*]

A charnel or charnel-house; also *attrib.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* III. 59 The Carnarie Chapelle in the Cimitery. *Ibid.* 100 A fair Chapelle on the North side of S. Mary Abbay Chirch..under it is a Vault for a Carnarie.

Carnassial (kaɹnæ·siăl), *a.* (*sb.*) *Comparative Anat.* [f. F. *carnassier* carnivorous = Pr. *carnacier*, med.L. *carnacerius* butcher, bourreau, f. L. type **carnāce-us* of or pertaining to flesh, f. *carn-em* flesh + -AL.]

A. *adj.* 'Relating to flesh eating' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); used of certain teeth of carnivorous animals, specially adapted for tearing flesh. **B.** as *sb.* A tooth adapted for eating flesh.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 907/1 The tooth..has a..carnassial modification of form. *Ibid.* 911/2 The fourth premolar is the carnassial tooth. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1863) II. 109/2 The lower carnassials of the lion. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 78 The carnassial apparatus of these predaceous marsupials.

Carnatine, var. CARNADINE, carnation-colour.

† Carna·tion[1]. *Obs.* [a. OF. *carnation, -acion* = *incarnation* (perh. aphetic form).] = Incarnation.

c 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* iii. (Gibbs MS.) Þe secund Adame cryste god and man reformed his ymage in his carnacioun. 1570-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 395 He was slain the year of the carnation 1057. 1710 HOPKINS *Wks.* 716 (R.) The..temporal carnation of the Son of God.

Carnation[2] (kaɹnē·ʃən), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *carnātiōn-em* (in Cælius Aurelianus *c* 420 in sense 'fleshiness, corpulence'), f. *carn-em* flesh; cf. F. *carnation*, and It. *carnagione* 'the hew or colour of ones skin and flesh' (Florio).]

A. *sb.* **1.** † **a.** The colour of human 'flesh' or skin; flesh-colour (*obs.*); **b.** a light rosy pink, but sometimes used for a deeper crimson colour as in the carnation flower.

c 1535 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 921 Carnatyon, *carnation.* 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 67 Some of them glitter..with a deepe purple, and some with a passing beautifull Carnation. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iii. 35 A could neuer abide Carnation, 'twas a Colour he neuer lik'd. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* xiii. 129 Flesh-colours or Carnations for the face and complexion. 1662 PHILLIPS, *Carnation*, a kind of colour resembling raw flesh. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* iii, Her complexion of the most delicate carnation. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* III. viii. 108 The pink-blossom tint of her cheeks was intensified into vivid carnation.

2. *pl.* 'Flesh tints' in a painting; those parts of a painting which represent the naked skin.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Carnation*, is a Term in Painting, signifying such Parts of an Human Body as are drawn naked..or what express the bare Flesh; and when this is done Natural, Bold, and Strong, and is well coloured, they say of the Painter, that his Carnation is very good. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xxxiv, What attitudes, carnations, and draperies! 1818 *Examiner* 25 May 327/1 He has been..less happy than usual in his carnations.

3. Name of a variety of cherry.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 210 Cherries: Carnations, Morella. 1767 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man own Gard.* (1803) 674/1 Cherries, early May, Carnation, Amber. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 163.

B. *adj.* [attrib. use of the *sb.* in sense 1.] † **a.** Flesh-coloured (*obs.*); **b.** rose pink. See A. 1.

1565-78 COOPER *Thesaur., Carnosus candor*, a carnation whitenesse. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lvi. 217 [The flowers of the orchis are]..of a carnation or fleshly colour like the colour of mans body. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 146 How much Carnation Ribbon may a man buy? 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 13 A certain four-footed beast of a yellowish-carnation colour. *Ibid.* 232 [Of Horses] the chief colours are these; bay, white, carnation, golden, russet, mouse-colour, flea-bitten, spotted, pale and black. 1653 H. COGAN *Pinto's Trav.* li. § 1. 202 In a Carnation Satin Suit. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvi, Hanging garters of carnation silk. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xvi. xciii, Juan grew carnation with vexation.

fig. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 86 To sugar your papers with Carnation phrases.

C. *Comb.*, as *carnation-coloured, -painted* adjs.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 64 When these Italionate carnation painted horses tayles were in fashion. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* 99 His superb carnation-coloured tent.

Carnation[3] (kaɹnē·ʃən). Also 6 **incarnacyon, coron-, cornation.** [Some 16th c. authors give one form of the name as *coronation*, apparently from its 16th c. specific name, *Betonica coronaria*, in allusion to its use in chaplets (cf. CAMPION), or from 'the floures..dented or toothed aboue..like to a littell crownet' (Lyte). On the other hand, Turner calls the plant *an incarnacyon*, Lyte has *carnation* as well as *coronation*, and Gerarde expressly identifies it with the colour 'carnation'. Prior takes *coronation* as the original form, and Britten and Holland think his opinion 'probably correct'.

One or other name must have been due to popular mistake; *carnation* is alone found after 1600, and has apparently even modified the later application of 'carnation' as a colour-name: the flower, however, is not always of this colour; as Lyte says, 'some be of colour white, some carnation or of a liuely flesshe colour, some be of a cleare or bright redde, some of a darke or deepe redde, and some speckled'.]

The general name for the cultivated varieties of the Clove-pink (*Dianthus caryophyllus*).

1538 TURNER *Libellus* Aiij, Betonica altilis siue coronaria, que a quibusdam uocatur cariophillatum, est herba quam uernacula lingua uocamus a Gelofer, aut a Clowgelofer aut an Incarnacyon. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. vii. 156 In English garden Gillofers, Cloaue gillofers, and the greatest and brauest sorte of them are called Coronations or Cornations. *Ibid.* 154 Vetonica altilis, Carnations, and the double cloaue Gillofers. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 138 Bring Coronations, and Sops in wine, Worne of Paramoures. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. clxxii. 473 The great Carnation Gilloflower..flowers of an excellent sweete smell, and pleasant Carnation colour, whereof it tooke his name. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 82 Carnations, and streak'd Gilly-vors. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. ii, The striped Carnation, and the guarded rose. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* I. 757 Carnations, once Prized for surpassing beauty. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 207 Clove-Pink, Carnation, or Clove-Gilly-flower.

attrib. 1631 MILTON *Epit. Mch'ness Winchester* 37 The pride of her carnation train. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 107 Basilicons, with a carnation smell, exhaled the sweetest of perfumes.

Carnationed (kaɹnē·ʃənd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED[2].] † **a.** Flesh-coloured (*obs.*); **b.** reddened, made ruddy.

1649 LOVELACE *Lucasta* 12 (L.) Court gentle zephyr, court and fan Her softer breasts carnation'd wan. 1823 BYRON *Manfr.* II. ii. 18 Carnation'd like a sleeping infant's cheek. 1876 T. HARDY *Hand Ethelb.* II. xxxv. 76 Her hair getting frizzed and her cheeks carnationed by the wind.

Carnaval, obs. var. of CARNIVAL.

† Carne·ity. *Obs rare*[−1]. [f. L. *carne-us* of flesh + -ITY.] The state or quality of being flesh.

1691 G. KEITH *2nd Narr. Proc. Turner's Hall* 31 Flesh is a Substance, Carneity is but a Mode or Quality of it.

† Ca·rnel. *Obs.* Also 4 **karnel.** [a. ONF. *carnel* (Cotgr. *carneau*), var. of *kernel*, in OF. *crenel*: see KERNEL.] An early variant of the word KERNEL, CRENELL, battlement, embrasure.

c 1320 *Cast. Loue* 695 Þe carnels so stondeþ vp-riht, Wel i-planed and feir i-diht. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1382 With koynt carneles aboue, coruen ful clene. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1035 Þey wyþynne stode in karneles, Wyþ arblastes schotten ageyn quarels. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* (Trin. & Laud MSS.) Þis castel..with carneles is hit set ful wele. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vi. 78 Þe carnels beþ of Cristendom..brutaget with þe bileeue.

Carnel, obs. f. KERNEL (of fruit).

[Carnel, carnel-work, error for *caruel,* CARVEL, CARVEL-WORK, in Phillips, whence copied by Blount, Harris, Bailey, Chambers, Webster, etc.]

† Carneled, *a. Obs.* [f. CARNEL + -ED[2]. Cf. F. '*carnelé* imbattled, having battlements' (Cotgr.) and CARNILATE.] Embattled.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14646 Castels aboute þe toun dide make, Bretaxed & carneled.

Carnelian (kaɹnē·liăn). Forms: 7-8 **carnelion,** 9 **carnelian.** [A variant of CORNELIAN, altered under the influence of med.L. *carneolus* CARNEOL, or otherwise etymologized from L. *carn-em* flesh, with the notion of expressing 'flesh-coloured'.] CORNELIAN; a flesh-coloured, deep red, or reddish-white variety of chalcedony.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (T.) The common carnelion has its name from its flesh colour..which is, in some of these stones, paler, when it is called the female carnelion; in others deeper, called the male. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 335 Carnelions much amaze one in so northern a latitude. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 463 The carnelion is an agate nearly transparent, of different shades. 1861 C. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 5 The Carnelian is a semi-transparent quartz of a dull red colour, arranged often in different shades.

† Ca·rnell. *Sc. Obs.* [According to Jamieson, dim. of *carn* heap.] 'A heap' (Jamieson).

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Introd. 40 Ane carnell of stanis, liand togidder in maner of ane croun.

† Ca·rneol[1]. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *carneol-us* cornelian; dim. of L. *carneus* fleshy, with the sense of 'slightly flesh-coloured'; but perh. an alteration of the forms in *corn-* under the influence of this supposed derivation.] = CORNELIAN.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xxxiii. (1495) 563 Carneolus is a red stoon and dymme..yf it is hanged aboute a mannys necke..in stryfes it alayth wrathes. 1708 KERSEY, *Carneol*, a precious Stone. 1731 in BAILEY, vol. II.

† Ca·rneol[2]. *Obs.* Some (? fleshy-leaved) plant.

1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict., Carneol*, an herb, *acesi.* 1708 KERSEY, *Carneol*, a kind of Herb. [Hence in BAILEY, 1731.]

Carneous (kāɹnĭəs), *a.* [f. L. *carne-us* fleshy (f. *carn-em* flesh) + -OUS.]

1. Consisting of flesh, fleshy.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 45a, Of carneous and Musculous substance. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* III. 98 All their [carps'] mouths are Tongues, as filled with a Carneous substance. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 575/1 The carneous parts of the fishes.

† 2. Flesh-coloured, pale red. *Obs.*

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 466 The one with a carneous, the other with a blew flower. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 401.

Carney, *sb.* ? *Obs.* [perh. connected in some way with L. *caro, carn-em* flesh: F. *acharné* would be in ONF. *acarné*, but evidence is wanting.] (See quot.)

1678 PHILLIPS, *Carney*, a disease in Horses, whereby their mouth becomes furred and clammy that they cannot eat. Hence in BAILEY, CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, and mod. Dicts.

Carney, *v.*: see CARNY.

Carniferous (kaɹnĭ·fĕrəs), *a. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *carn-em* flesh + -FEROUS.] Flesh-bearing.

1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 27 There is also a milk tree; but we nowhere find a carniferous, a flesh-bearing tree.

‖ Carnifex (kā·ɹnifeks). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [L. *carnifex, carnific-em*, f. *carn-em* flesh + *-fex, -ficem*, maker, f. *fac-* (in comb. *-fic-*) make, making; in ancient L. 'executioner', but in med.L. often 'butcher' (the trade), e. g.

1521 *Crt. Rolls of Northall, Middx.* [Presentment] quod Johannes Swycote est carnifex et vendit carnem corruptam. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1840) 497.]

An executioner.

1561 *Godly Q. Hester* (1873) 40 Auoide the murder of this carnifex Aman. 1617 MIDDLETON *Fair Quar.* IV. iv, Let the carnifexes scour their throats. 1823 SCOTT *Nigel* V, The carnifex, or executioner there. 1882 J. MARTINEAU *Spinoza* 21 The chief carnifex undertaking the high-born folks.

† Carni·ficate. *Obs.* [f. L. *carnific-āre* to execute: see prec.] 'To hang' (Cockeram 1623).

Carnification (kā·ɹnifikē·ʃən). [sb. of action f. CARNIFY: see -FICATION.]

† 1. The formation of flesh or sarcose tissue. *Obs.*

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* III. 224 If a wound was..come to carnification.

2. *Pathol.* Alteration of certain tissues so that they become like flesh; esp. fleshy condition of the lung, as in the fœtus.

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 351 The Carnification of the Bone. 1834 J. FORBES tr. *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 183 The lung has entirely lost its crepitous feel under the finger, and has acquired a consistence and weight altogether resembling those of liver..modern anatomists have named this condition of the organ hepatization or carnification. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Carnification of the lung*, a term applied by Laennec to simple condensation of the lung, without inflammation, in which it becomes tough, leathery, inelastic, and having the appearance of muscle; it is the condition which is found in the fœtal lung, etc.

3. The conversion of bread into flesh by transubstantiation.

1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 418 Giving their sanction to miracles of carnification. 1827 *Q. Rev.* XXXVI. 341 A famous wafer in which the miracle of carnification had been manifested.

† Ca·rnifice. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. **carnificium* execution, butchery, f. *carnifex, -ficem*: cf. *officium, office*, etc.] Butchery, murder, torture.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 470 It..were carnifice to adhibite sixty of them [Spanish Flies].

Carnificial (kāɹnifi·ʃăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Belonging to an executioner, or to a butcher; butcherly.

1632 LITHGOW *Totall Disc.* B ij a, I bequeath thee to a Carnificiall reward. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxx, By the blow of my adversary's weapon..and not by any carnificial knife. 1863 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. IV. 482 The carnificial curiosity of Selwyn and Boswell. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Dec. 2 The carnificial view of the uses of the Cattle Show.

† Carnificine, *sb.* and *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *carnificīna* the executioner's office, **carnificīnus* adj., f. *carnifex, -icem*: see above.]

A. *sb.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Carnificine*, the place of execution, the office of hangman. 1678 in PHILLIPS.

B. *adj.* Of the executioner; butcherly.

1681 BAXTER *Apol. Nonconf. Min.* 201 Set up this Carnificine trade.

Carnify (kā·ɹnifəi), *v.* [On type of F. **carnifie-r*, L. *carnificā-re* to execute: see CARNIFEX.] Hence **Ca·rnified, Ca·rnifying** *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*

1. *trans.* To make or convert into flesh.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 37. 89 All these creatures..are but the herbs of the field digested into flesh in them, or more remotely carnified in our selves. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 415 The miraculous image, or carnified and bleeding host.

b. *Pathol.* To alter (bone or other tissue) so that it becomes of the structure of flesh: cf. CARNIFICATION 2. Chiefly *passive.* Also *intr.* To undergo this alteration.

1746 AMYAND in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 205 The Bone is carnified, that is, turned into Flesh. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 158 The nails soften, carnify, become imperfect horny tissue. 1862 H. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* II The lung is carnified and reduced to a small inelastic mass.

† 2. *trans.* and *intr.* To generate flesh. *Obs.*

1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horseman* (1656) 341 That the carnifying flesh may heale the better. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (J.) In inferiour faculties I walk, I see, I hear, I digest, I sanguify, I carnify. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Burnings*, Heal the Sore with your carnifying and healing Salves. 1829 *Lond. Encycl.* V. 174 To Carnify is to generate flesh.

† 3. 'To quarter or cut in pieces..., to torment'. Blount *Glossogr.* 1656. [Only a Latinism.]

†Carnilate, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *kernellāre, quernellāre* (KERNELLATE); cf. F. *carnelé* 'imbattled, having battlements' (Cotgr.): see CARNEL, and CRENELLATE.] To KERNEL, CRENELLATE, or furnish with battlements.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xix. (1878) I. 310 It is not lawfull for anie subject to carnilate, that is, build stone houses.

Carnival (kā·nivăl). Forms: 6 **carnoval, carnevale,** 7 **carnevall, carnivall,** 7–8 **carnaval,** 7– **carnival.** [a. It. *carnevale, carnovale* (whence F. *carnaval*), evidently related to the med.L. (11–12th c.) names *carnelevārium, carnilevāria, carnilevāmen*, cited by Carpentier in additions to Du Cange. These appear to originate in a L. **carnem levāre*, or It. **carne levare* (with infinitive used subst. as in *il levar del sole* sunrise), meaning 'the putting away or removal of flesh (as food)', the name being originally proper to the eve of Ash Wednesday. The actual It. *carnevale* appears to have come through the intermediate *carnelevale*, cited by Carpentier from a document of 1130.

The history of the word is illustrated by the parallel med. L. name *carnem laxare* (cited by Carpentier from a charter of 1050), corresp. to It. **carne lasciare* 'leaving or forsaking flesh', whence, app. by contraction, the modern *carnasciale* = *carnevale. Carnem laxare, *carne lasciare, *carnelasciale, carnasciale*, form a series exactly parallel to **carnem levare, *carne levare, carnelevale, carnevale.* Other names having a similar reference are, for Shrove Tuesday, *carnicapium* 'flesh-taking', and *carnivora [dies]*; for Lent or its beginning, *carniprivium, carnisprivium, privicarnium*, f. *privare* to deprive. In all these, 'flesh' means *meat*, and that it was understood to mean the same in *carnelevare* is shown by many early quotations in Du Cange; e. g. in a MS. of beg. of 13th c. 'De ludo Carnelevar. In Dominica dimissionis carnis,' etc. Also 'Dominica ad vel ante carnes tollendas'; with which compare the Spanish *carnes tolendas*, 'shrove-tide'. We must therefore entirely reject the suggestion founded on another sense of *levare*, 'to relieve, ease', that *carnelevarium* meant 'the solace of the flesh (i. e. body)' before the austerities of Lent. The explanations 'farewell flesh, farewell to flesh' (from L. *vale*) found already in Florio, and 'down with flesh!' (from F. *aval*), belong to the domain of popular etymology. (Cf. Dr. Chance in *N. & Q.* s. 7 IV. 82.)]

1. The season immediately preceding Lent, devoted in Italy and other Roman Catholic countries to revelry and riotous amusement, Shrove-tide; the festivity of this season. *High Carnival*: the revelry of the Carnival at its height.

Originally (according to Tommaseo and Bellini) 'the day preceding the first of Lent'; commonly extended to the last three days or the whole week before Lent; in France it comprises *Jeudi gras, Dimanche gras, Lundi gras* and *Mardi gras*, i. e. Thursday before Quinquagesima, Quinquagesima Sunday, Monday, and Shrove Tuesday; in a still wider sense it includes 'the time of entertainments intervening between 'Twelfth-day' (or Boxing Day) and Ash Wednesday' (Littré).

Mid Lent Carnival (*Carnaval de la mi-carême*): a festivity held on the middle Thursday of Lent, to celebrate the fact that the first half of that season is at an end.

1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 85a, In theyr Carnoual time (whiche we call shroftide). 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* Wks. (1609) 4 The Italians .. contrary to the Portuise, call the first weeke in Lent the Carneuale. 1632 MASSINGER *City Mad.* IV. iv, After a carnival Lent ever follows. 1646 EVELYN *Diary* Jan., Shrovetide, when all the world repaire to Venice, to see the folly and madnesse of the Carnevall. 1739 GRAY *Let. to West* 16 Nov., This Carnival lasts only from Christmas to Lent; one half of the remaining part of the year is past in remembering the last, the other in expecting the future Carnival. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Italy* III. 88 The carnival is the season devoted intirely to pleasure, and begins the second holiday after Christmas. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* 202 The Carnaval is, in many Circumstances, almost a Transcript of the ancient Saturnalia of Rome. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* vi. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. 208 Like distracted masks in high carnival. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Apr. 10/2 A tragical finale to the gaieties of the Mid-Lenten Carnival .. The Carnival of the Mi-Carême .. is the great festival of the Parisian blanchisseuses.

2. *fig.* Any season or course of feasting, riotous revelry, or indulgence.

1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 102 The Carnouale of my sweet Loue is past, Now comes the Lent of my long Hate. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. xii. 93 To avoid .. freer revellings, carnivals and balls. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xxvii, During that carnival of sporting. 1816 BYRON *Siege of Cor.* xvi, He saw the lean dogs .. Hold o'er the dead their carnival. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 348 It was a carnival of intellect without faith.

3. *attrib.*

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* IV. ii. (1616) 498 For your carniuale concupiscence [cf. COTGR. *Carnavalée*]. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 315 Carnival Shows in Italy like Shrove-Tuesday ones in England .. Their Carnituall day .. is obserued amongst them in the same manner as our Shroue-tuesday with vs in England. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 94 ¶ 2 Both of them were at a Play in a Carnival Evening. 1800 COLERIDGE *Wallenst.* IV. ii, This is a carnival night.

Hence **Carnivale·sque** *a.*, characteristic, or of the style, of the carnival.

1791 H. WALPOLE in *Jrnls. & Corr. Miss Berry* (1866) I. 289 Your [letter] whets no reply, being merely carnivalesque. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 374 This unique and carnivalesque drama. 1866 *Reader* 1 Sept. 760 [The Lord Mayor] in grand carnivalesque pomp.

‖Carnivora (kaɪnī·vŏră), *sb. pl. Zool.* [L. *carnivora* (sc. *animalia*) flesh-eating (animals); see CARNIVOROUS.]

A large order of flesh-eating Mammalia, including among others the feline, canine, and ursine families. (For a singular, see CARNIVORE.) Also, sometimes applied to orders or groups of other animals, e. g. to a large family of pentamerous beetles.

1830 BENNETT *Gardens Zool. Soc.* 99 The most typical group of the Carnivora. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 645 The aquatic Carnivora [Beetles] .. live during their larva and perfect states in water. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 7/2 In a land like Hindostan .. what a veritable power the great carnivora are.

Carnivora·city. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *carni-* flesh + VORACITY: cf. *carnivorous.*] Appetite for flesh.

1730 POPE *Let. Gay* 18 Aug., Wondring at the superior carni-voracity of our friend.

Carnivore (kā·nivōəɪ). [a. F. *carnivore*, ad. L. *carnivor-us* flesh-eating.] A carnivorous animal; one of the Carnivora. Also, a carnivorous plant.

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (1865) II. 86/1 The .. talons .., enable the carnivore to seize the prey. 1881 G. ALLEN *Vignettes* I. 5 Fighting with their teeth, like carnivores. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 14 July 5 Great tropical carnivores like the beautiful Sarracenias, with their ingeniously devised traps for luring unhappy insects to their living tomb.

Carnivorous (kaɪnī·vŏrəs), *a.* [f. L. *carnivor-us* (f. *carni-* flesh + *-vorus* devouring) + -OUS.]

1. Eating or feeding on flesh; applied to those animals which naturally prey on other animals, and *spec.* to the order CARNIVORA.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. x, Many there are .. which eate no salt at all, as all carnivorous animals. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 6 In all Flyes, more conspicuously in Carnivorous or Flesh-Flyes. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. Introd. 9 Birds may be distinguished, like quadrupeds, into granivorous and carnivorous. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bd.*, Poems (1850) I. 187 Zeus's winged hound, The strong carnivorous eagle. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* i. (1852) 34 The carnivorous beetles or Carabidæ. 1879 WALLACE *Australasia* iii. 56 Carnivorous marsupials preying upon the other groups.

2. *Bot.* Applied to those plants which absorb and digest animal substances as food.

1868 *Sci. Opinion* i. 16 The highly interesting carnivorous plants. 1878 M°NAB *Bot.* iv. (1883) 95 Some plants .. obtain a part of [their nitrogenous food] in a peculiar manner. These are the so-called carnivorous plants.

3. *Med.* Applied to caustics as destructive of flesh. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Carni·vorously** *adv.*, **Carni·vorousness.**

1837 MARRYAT *Dog-Fiend* xxxviii, The sow .. was carnivorously inclined. 1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* II. 446 He dined carnivorously. 1866 *Chamb. Jrnl.* V. 133 Carnivorousness is an aberration of humanity, and a semi-return to the diet of beasts.

†Carnoggin. *Obs.* [a. Welsh *cyrniogyn* a piggin, dim. of *cyrniawg* horned (Owen Pughe); perh. in reference to the longer stave left projecting as a handle.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Carnogan* (Brit.), a little kind of a wooden dish with hoops, a Piggin. [Hence in PHILLIPS, KERSEY, & BAILEY.] 1682 *Wit & Drollery* 203 (N.) That country [Wales] yeilds flannel, carnoggins, Store of Methеglin in thy waggons.

Carnose (kaɪnōu·s), *a.* [ad. L. *carnōs-us* abounding in flesh, fleshy, f. *caro, carn-em* flesh.] Consisting of or resembling flesh; fleshy.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 59a, Ye Cypres tre and the Tamarisk haue carnose or flesshy leues. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 122 The mortification of some carnose part. 1731 MASSEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 217 Two short carnose Antennæ. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 77 Cartilaginous fish .. are carnose in fibre and difficult to digest.

Carnosity (kaɪnɒ·sĭti). [a. F. *carnosité* (14th c. in Littré, with parallel forms in Pr., Sp., It.), f. L. *carnōs-us* fleshy: see -ITY.]

†1. Fleshiness; pulpiness; flesh or pulp. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* I. 2 Carnositie or fleshynes, etc. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XV. iii. I. 431 They erre .. that they suppose an Oliue the more grown it is in carnositie, to be the fuller of oile. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 670 Their [Golden Apples'] carnosity is very sapid and sweet.

2. A morbid fleshy growth, a caruncle.

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 280 If an eye be diseased with bleredness .. or any swelling carnosity bred upon it. 1618 FLETCHER *Chances* III. i, What's good for a Carnosity in the bladder? 1751 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 328 Strictures and carnosities of the urethra. 1810 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 4) V. 189 Carnosities are very difficult of cure.

†b. *fig. Obs.*

1613 SPELMAN *De non temer. Eccl.* (1668) 105 Overgrown with so hard a carnosity, as it requireth strong and potent corrosives to make an entrance. 1689 N. LEE *Princ. Cleve* IV. i, Your thoughts are swell'd with a Carnosity.

Carnoso- (kaɪnōu·sō), combining form of L. *carnōsus*, used in sense 'carnose and ..', 'with carnous modification'; as in *carnoso-fibrous, carnoso-suberose*, etc.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* 644 Carnoso-tuberose. 1866 BERKELEY in *Intell. Observ.* No. 50. 96 The carnoso-fibrous stem.

Carnous (kā·nəs), *a.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *carnōs-us* fleshy, f. *carn-* flesh: see -OUS.]

1. Consisting of or abounding in flesh; fleshy.

1577 VICARY *Englishm. Treas.* Kj, A carnous pannicle. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Misc. Tracts* (1684) 17 A fair and carnous state of Body. 1694 J. TURNER in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 17 Much more like a Sceleton than a carnous Substance. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 24 All the Parts, both carnous and osseous. 1783 POTT *Chirurg.* II. 63.

2. Of fruits, roots, etc.: Pulpy, fleshy.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XV. iii, [The] stones and carnous matter [of olives]. *Ibid.* II. 19 The roots of some be carnous and fleshie .. namely of the Beet. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 199 Such [Herbs] as have a carnous substance, and will never become lignous.

†Carnou·se. *Obs.* Also 7 **-nooze, -nose.** 'The base-ring about the breech of a gun' (Kersey).

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 32 Her carnooze or base ring at her britch. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 65 Carnouse .. is the greatest circle about her britch. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Carnose.* 1708 in KERSEY. 1731 in BAILEY.

Carny, carney (kā·ni). *v. dial.* and *colloq.* [Widely diffused in midland and southern dialects, from Whitby to Cornwall, but origin unknown. (There have been numerous conjectures, e.g. referring to *caro, carnem* flesh, or *cāra* dear, but no evidence. Cf. *blarney.*)]

a. *intr.* To act in a wheedling or coaxing manner. **b.** *trans.* To wheedle, coax, cajole. Hence **Carnying** *ppl. a.*; also CARNY *sb.* 'soft, hypocritical language' (*Slang Dict.* 1874).

1811 WILLAN *West Riding Wds.* (E. D. S.) *Carny*, to flatter, to coax. 1836–49 SMART, *Carny* v. n., to interlard discourse with hypocritical terms or tones of endearment. (*Colloq.*) 1851 *Household Wds.*, That carneying old woman .. who is pulling Mr. S. by the arm. 1867 A. SKETCHLEY in *Cassell's Mag.* I. 479/2 Them 'umbugs that carneys over good ladies and gets reglar supported. 1870 READE *Put yourself*, II. v. 91 'Well, sir,' said Cole, in a carneying voice.

Caroach, obs. form of CAROCHE.

Carob (kæ·rŏb). Forms: 6-7 **carobe, carrob,** 7 **carabe,** 9 **carubbe, caroub,** 6– **carob.** [a. F. *carobe, carrobe* (also *carroube, carrube*) Cotgr. (now *caroube*), corresp. to It. *carrubo*, Sp. *garrobo, algarrobo*, a. Arab. الخَرُّوبَة (*al*) *kharrūbah*, in Pers. خرنوب *khirnūb*, 'bean-pods, carobs'.]

1. The fruit of an evergreen leguminous tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*), Carob-tree, a native of the Levant: a long flat horn-like pod containing numerous hard seeds embedded in pulp. Also called *carob-bean, carob-pod.*

Generally identified with the 'husks' eaten by the prodigal in the parable, *Luke* xv. 16; and by some taken to be the 'locusts' eaten by John the Baptist, whence the names *Locust-pods*, and *St. John's Bread.*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* s.v. *Siliqua*, It may be called in english a Carobe tree, and the fruite Carobes or Carobbeanes. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Algarroua*, Carobes, or S. Johns bread. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 172 As for those Carobs or Cods of Syria. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* VI. 424 Ægina hath .. abundance of Almonds, and Keratia, or Carobs. 1880 V. L. CAMERON *Our Future Highw.* I. ii. 28 The carob harvest was going on as well as the olive gathering. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains Ind.* 170 Carob pods are 6 inches to 1 foot in length, and about 1 inch broad.

2. The tree, more fully called *carob-tree.*

1548 [see 1]. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 20 The leafe is lyke unto Carobe, or saint Johannis breadis tre. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. Luke* XV. 15 They would not let him fill his Belly with the Cods of the Carabe Tree, which was the swines meat. 1842 L. S. COSTELLO *Pilgr. Auvergne* I. 45 Where the tall carob's branches spread. *c* 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 146 The large dark-leaved, wide-spread tree called the 'Carob', common apparently in the forests of Galilee. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains Ind.* 173 The carob tree was introduced into India about the year 1840.

Caroce, obs. form of CAROSSE: cf. next.

Caro·che, *sb. arch.* Forms: 6-7 **carroch(e,** 7 **caroch(e, carosch, carioch,** 9 **carroche, carroch.** [a. 16th c. F. *carroche*, ad. It. *carroccio, -ia*, augmentatives of *carro* chariot:—L. *carrus*; see CAR. Cf. the parallel word CAROSSE.]

The 17th c. name of a coach or chariot of a stately or luxurious kind; the representative of the modern 'carriage' for town use. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Carrucha*, a carroch, a coche. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sins* II. (Arb.) 20 They harnessed the Grand Signiors Caroach. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 42 To ride in a Carroch, or hanging Coach. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 85 Seven or eight stately Carochs of great personages. 1614 COOK *Tu Quoque* in *Dodsley* VII. 28 The keeping of a coach For country, and a carroch for London. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 213 He did in .. 1666 prohibit the Duke of Newcastles Footmen the wearing of black Velvet Caps whilst they attend his Caroch. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 211 To mount two wheel'd Carroches. [1822 SCOTT *Nigel* i, The court ladies .. when visiting his shop in their caroches. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* ii, When the caroches of the nobles had set down their owners.]

b. Used to represent It. *carroccio*, the car of state which accompanied the army of an Italian republic and bore the standard.

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* I. 263 We shut .. in .. all noises but The carroch's booming.

c. *attrib.* (trade name of a kind of tricycle).

1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1274/3, 46 *in.* Caroche Gem, central gear, front steerer .. 44 in. Caroche tricycle, rear steerer.

†Caro·che, *v. Obs.* [f. the sb.; or ad. It. *carrocciare, carozzare*, F. *carrosser* 'to ride in a caroch'.] **a.** *intr.* To ride or travel in a caroche. **b.** *trans.* To convey in a caroche. Hence **Caro·ched** *ppl. a.*, seated or driven in a caroche.

1618 WITHER *Motto* (1633) 560 If but he and 's whore Carrocht a Furlong are, the Coach man may For sennight

after let his Horses play. 1619 Bp. Williams *Serm. Apparell* (1620) 11 To Caroach it abroad, to go out and see. 1636 Heywood *Challenge* I. i. Wks. 1874 V. 12 Came hee on horse-backe or Caroach't? 1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 30, I speedily caroatcht thither.

Caroigne, obs. form of Carrion.

Carol (kæ·rəl), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **karol**(e, **karolle, carole**, 4–7 **caroll**(e, 4–9 **carrol**(l, 5 (**carel**d), **caroul**, 5–6 **caral**(le, **carowl**, 6 **carralle, caril, caryl, carrell, karrel**, 7 **karil**, (**carrold**), 4– **carol**. [a. OF. *carole*, also *kar-, char-, quar-, quer-, kerole, -olle*, in all the senses in which it occurs in Eng. (exc. 3); still in French dialects. (Marne *carole* dance, fête, joy; Swiss Rom. *coraula, coraulo*, round dance, dance-song, *coraul* ball, round dance (Godef.), Pr. and It. *carola*; Old Pr. also *corola*. The ulterior etymology of OF. *carole* and its accompanying vb. *caroler*, is uncertain; nor is it clear whether the vb. or the sb. takes priority etymologically. There are many indications that the first syllable had originally *co-* (see Diez, 1878, p. 539, and cf. the Swiss and Breton forms); hence Romanic etymologists generally agree with Diez, in seeking the etymology in the Gr.-L. *chorus*, and its derivatives *chorĕa, choraules*, etc.: cf. esp. 'corolar *vel* coreiar, *coreas ducere*' quoted by Diez from Faidit *Gram. Prov.*, of 13th c. Wackernagel would take the vb. (coraulare '*conculcare*' to tread, dance, Ugutio) as a derivative of the sb. *coraula, choraula, choraules*, the fluteplayer who accompanied the chorus dance, and the sb. as a derivative of the vb. Another conjecture, assuming 'ring' to be the original sense of the sb., has proposed as its source L. *corolla* 'little crown, coronet, garland'. In any case, a Celtic origin is out of the question: Welsh *carol* (Christmas) carol, and vb. *caroli* to sing carols, are from English (Rhŷs), and Breton *koroll* dance, *korolli* to dance, *koroller* dancer, are from French. The arrangement of the senses here followed is tentative.]

I. A ring-dance, and derived senses.

†**1.** A ring-dance with accompaniment of song; ? a ring of men or women holding hands and moving round in dancing step. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7601 O þair karol suilk was þe sang. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 1845 Faire is carole of maide gent, Bothe in halle and eke in tent. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 3460 Wymmen..þat borwe clopes yn carol to go. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1722 Miri time it is in may..Damisels carols ledeth. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 123 He saw a mayden .. daunsynge in a carrole among oþer maydouns. 1394 Gower *Conf.* III. 365 With harpe and lute and with citole, The love daunce and the carole .. A softe pas they daunce and trede. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1022 And daunceden with a caralle þe chirche about. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 54 A Caralle, *corea, chorus, pecten.* 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xi, In carrolds as they course. 1616 Bullokar, *Carol*, a song, sometimes a dance. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* vi. 115 The circles of upright stones..have suggested the idea of a ring-dance, and the story has shaped itself..that such a ring was a party of girls who were turned into stone for dancing carols on a Sunday. 1866 Engel *Nat. Mus.* viii. 273 We learn that the term Carole was applied by the Trouvères to a dance in which the performers moved slowly round in a circle, singing at the time. 1867 Longf. *Dante's Parad.* xxiv. 16 Those carols dancing in different measure.

†**b.** Diversion or merry-making of which such dances formed a leading feature. *Obs.* [So in mod.F. dial. = 'fête, joie'.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28146 Caroles, iolites, and plaies, ic haue be-haldyn and ledde in ways. 1340 *Ayenb.* 71 Oure blisse is ywent in-to wop, oure karoles into zorȝe. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 43 Iusted ful Iolile þise gentyle knyȝtes, Syþen kayred to þe court, caroles to make. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* Cij, To be att feestes, Joustes, and carolles.

†**c.** A company or band of singers, a choir. (? Or simply 'assembly, company' as in Godefroy 'assemblée, cercle, réunion'.) *Obs.*

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 253/1 Thassembles of martirs, the Couentes of Confessours, the Carolles of Virgyns.

2. A song; originally, that to which they danced. Now usually, a song of a joyous strain; often *transf.* to the joyous warbling of birds.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 9043 Þys ys þe karolle þat þey sunge. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 133 And eke he can carolles make, Roundel, balade and virelay. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 92 Caral, songe [*P.* caroll], *palinodium* [*K.* Psalmodium]. ..Caroolyn, or synge carowlys. 1595 Spenser *Epithal.* 259 The whiles the maydens doe theyr carroll sing. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* v. iii. 27 This Carroll they began that houre, With a hey and a ho, & a hey nonino. *c* 1750 Shenstone *Elegy* ix, To sing soft carrols to your lovely dames. 1800 Wordsw. *Hart-leap Well* II. xv, He heard the birds their morning carols sing. *a* 1824 Campbell *Dead Eagle* 99 The fife-like carol of the lark.

3. a. A song or hymn of religious joy.

a 1547 Surrey *Æneid* II. 300 Children, and maides, that holly carolles sang. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Adversity* (Arb.) 505 Yet, euen in the old Testament, if you Listen to Dauids Harpe, you shall heare as many Herselike Ayres, as Carols. 1830 Tennyson *Dream Fair Wom.* 245 'Glory to God' she sang, and past afar..Losing her carol I stood pensively.

b. *esp.* A song or hymn of joy sung at Christmas in celebration of the Nativity. Rarely applied to hymns on certain other festal occasions.

1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 83 Item to Cornishe for setting of a carralle upon Cristmas day. 1521 W. de Worde (*title*), Christmasse Carolles. 1530 Palsgr. 203/1 Carole a song, *chancon de noel.* 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 70 A Christmas Caroll of the birth of Christ vpon the tune of King Salamon. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. i. 102 No night is now with hymne or caroll blest. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* III. 175 The Dity of that hymne, or Caroll, [was] Peace on earth. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 367. 1774 T. Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxviii. (1840) II. 397 These coronation carols were customary. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) ii. 29 Screaming and bellowing Christmas carols under your window. 1845 S. Austin tr. *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 371 Singing hymns before the doors of houses, and new year's carols in the villages.

II. A ring, and related senses. (perh. ought to be I.)

†**4.** A ring or circle, *e. g.* of standing stones.

1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* in Hearne Pref. R. B. 194 Þis Bretons rerged about þe feld, þe karole of the stones beheld, Many tyme zede þam about. *Ibid.* 195 Whan he had gon alle aboute Within þe karole & withoute. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* lxx. x, Within [the] Giauntes Carole, that so ther hight, The [Stone hengles] that nowe so named been. [All these instances refer to Stonehenge, also called the *Giants' Dance*; cf. quot. 1865 in sense 1; but Du Cange has instances of a very different kind, e.g. 'Unum annulum cum saphyro magno, et karola in circuitu 7 lapidum et 8 perlarum'.]

¶ A precinct, a space enclosed by rails, etc. See Du Cange.

†**5.** A small enclosure or 'study' in a cloister.

[See numerous OF. examples in Godefroy, and quot. from Premonstrat. Statutes in Du Cange 'in claustro carolæ vel hujusmodi scriptoria'.]

1593 *Descr. Monuments, &c. Ch. Durham* § 41 (1842) 70 In every wyndowe three Pewes or Carrells, where every one of the old monks had his carrell, severall by himselfe, that when they had dyned they dyd resorte to that place of Cloister, and there studyed upon there books, every one in his carrell all the after nonne. 1721 Bailey, *Carrel*, a Closet or Pen in a Monastery. 1820 *Acc. Gloucester Cath.*, The ten divisions for the windows in the south cloister are divided into twenty carrols; two carrols in each window;—their width four feet.

b. *Carol-window*: ? a bay-window.

c 1600 Jupp *Acc. Comp. Carpenters* 223 In 1572 the Carpenters Company of the City of London ordered a carroll-window to be made in the place wher the window now standethe in the gallerie.

†**6.** A chain. [So F. *quarole*, two examples in Godef.: see also Du Cange.]

c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2885 Scho putte ilke resche in other, And made a karole in a stounde, The ton hende touched to grounde, And the othir scho helde on heygh.

7. *Comb.* and *attrib.*, as *carol-song, carol-wise; carol-chanting* ppl. adj.

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 201 (Camb. MS.) And songyn as it were in carolewyse. 1583 T. Watson *Poems* (Arb.) 137 Let those lament who lust, Ile sing a carroll song for obsequy. 1601 Chester *Love's Mart.* (1878) 5 And carroll-chanting birds are sudden mute.

Carol (kæ·rŏl, -əl), *v.* For forms see prec. [a. OF. *caroler*, f. *carole*; see prec. The derivative forms in *-ed, -ing, -er*, are now most commonly spelt (in England) with *ll* (*carolled*, etc.) though for no good reason: cf. F. *caroler, carolant, caroleur.*]

†**1.** *intr.* To dance in a ring to the accompaniment of song; to dance and sing, make merry. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7600 [þar] karold [*Gött.* dauncid] wimmen þe wai. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 9041 Þese wommen ȝede and tollede here oute Wyþ hem to karolle þe cherche aboute. *Ibid.* 9138 Þese men þat ȝede so karol-lande Alle þat ȝere hande yn hande. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 810, I wolde have karoled right fayn, As man that was to daunce right blithe. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 327 Ladyes and damoyselles did carowle and sing.

2. To sing, *orig.* in accompaniment to a dance. Now usually: To sing a lively or joyous strain. (Chiefly *poet.*)

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 848, I sawe her daunce so comely, Carol and sing so swetely. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 30 If she carole upon a songe, Whan I it here, I am so fed. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 62 Caroolyn, or synge carowlys [*P.* carallyn], *psalmodio.* 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Feb., Tho wouldest thou learne to caroll of love. 1633 P. Fletcher *Pisc. Ecl.* xi, i, And carol lowd of love, and loves delight. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XVIII. 712 Carolling to it with a slender voice. 1853 De Quincey *Sp. Mil. Nun* viii. 17 Juvenal's qualification for carolling gaily through a forest full of robbers.

b. *ironically.*

1440 J. Shirley *Dethe K. James* (1818) 18 Sirs the spows is foundon, wherfore we bene cumne, and all this nyght haf carold here.

c. *transf.* of the warbling of birds, etc.

1595 Spenser *Epithal.* 79 Hark, how the cheerfull birds do chaunt..And carroll of Loves praise. 1768 Beattie *Minstr.* I. v, Where the grey linnets carol from the hill. 1830 Tennyson *Sea-Fairies*, Merrily merrily carol the gales.

3. *trans.* **a.** with cognate object.

1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 60 Then carroll I vp a song withall. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 37 To carroll out this roundelay. 1718 Prior *2nd Hymn Callimachus* (R.) Hovering swans .. carol sounds harmonious. 1797 *Philanthrope* No. 25 Many a feather'd warbler..Carrol'd the melodious lay. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 700 Carolling as he went A true-love ballad.

b. To sing of, celebrate in song.

1634 Milton *Comus* 849 The shepherds..Carol her goodness loud in rustic lays. 1683 Chalkhill *Thealma & Cl.* 40 Shepherds Swains still Carol out her Fame. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 374 The Muse That carrol'd Sir John Hill!

Caro·lathine. *Min.* [f. *Karolath* in Silesia.] A variety of Allophane, found in rounded balls of a honey-yellow colour at Zabize in Upper Silesia.

1858 in Dana *Min.* 500.

Caroler, -oller (kæ·rŏlər). [f. Carol *v.* + -er[1].] One who carols; a carol-singer; a singer, bard.

1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* ii. (1826) 29 'Sunt et mihi carmina'..says the caroller. 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1877) III. xxxiii. 345 Coming down with some alms for the carollers.

†**Ca·rolet.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [dim. of Carol *sb.*; see -et.] A little carol or song.

1593 Drayton *Sheph. Garl.* vii, Repeat a carowlet in rime.

‖ **Carolin** (kæ·rŏlin). [Ger. *Karolin*, f. L. *Carolus* Charles.] The name of a gold coin formerly current in Bavaria and in Würtemburg; the Bavarain carolin was worth 20*s.* 4·23*d.* sterling, that of Würtemburg 20*s.* 1·47*d.*

1821 in Kelly *Cambist.* 1847 in M'Culloch *Dict. Comm.* 326.

Carolina (kærŏlai·nă). The name (after Charles II.) of a North American colony, now forming two states (North C. and South C.) of the American Union; hence applied to the Sweet Potato (see quot.), and used in the names of various plants and animals, as *Carolina ash, osprey, whiting*; also **Carolina Allspice**, the flowering shrub *Calycanthus floridus*; **Carolina Pink**, *Spigelia Marilandica*, also called Indian Pink, of which the root is an active anthelmintic. See also Caroline *a.* 2.

1734 Mortimer *Nat. Hist. Carolina* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 317 *Alburnus Americanus*, the Carolina-Whiting. 1884 *Century Mag.* Jan. 442/1 The sweet potato was adopted from the aborigines in all the Southern colonies, and it is yet known in the market as the 'Carolina'. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 203 Carolina Allspice or Sweet-scented shrub.

Ca·roline, *sb.* [see Carolin, Carlin.] A name of coins of various countries and of different values; sometimes = Carline, or Carolin.

1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 195 A rounde plate of syluer as brode as the coyne cauled a Corolyne. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4571/2 (*Naples*) A Captain is to receive five Carolines a Day. 1717 Berkeley in Fraser *Life* (1871) 578 The clergy of Ischia get each a Caroline a mass. 1783 W. F. Martyn *Geog. Mag.* II. 78 (*Sweden*) A caroline, (about one shilling and two-pence value). 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1953. 448/2 The forty golden carolines with which the Grand-Duke .. repaid the dedication.

Caroline (kæ·rŏlain), *a.* [f. *Carol-us* Charles.]

1. Of or pertaining to Charles: *esp.* **a.** of Charles the Great (Charlemagne); **b.** of Charles I. and II. of England, or their period.

1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 322 Under the Caroline kings. 1805 W. Saunders *Min. Waters* 314 The village of Carlsbad .. as well as .. the Caroline Waters [named after] the emperor Charles IV. in 1370. 1839 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. v. § 22. 234 Waller has a more uniform elegance .. than any [other] of the Caroline era. 1874 F. Hall in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXIX. 310 Our Caroline divines. 1884 Courthope *Addison* i. 20 The Caroline dramatists.

†**2.** Applied in end of 17th c. to a fashion of hat.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2246/4, 25 black Hats, commonly called Caroline. 1695 *Ibid.* No. 3119/4 A Young Man, aged about 17..wears..a Carolina Hat.

Caroling, -olling (kæ·rŏliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Carol *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Carol.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 1045 At theo feste was trumpyng .. Carolyng, and turneieyng. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 792 Was never..lady lustier in carolynge. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxix. 279 On a Sonday after dyner .. ther was great daunsyng and karolynge. 1596 Spenser *Heav. Beauty* 265 Carolings Of Gods high praise. *a* 1834 Coleridge *Lit. Rem.* I. 82 (L.) The sweet carolings of *As you like it.* 1853 C. Brontë *Villette* xxiv. (1876) 256.

Caroling, -olling, *ppl. a.* That carols.

1867 Miss Braddon *R. Godwin* I. i. 5 Carolling music of birds. 1880 *Atlantic Monthly* Sept. 329 The singer's carol-ing lips are dust.

Caroli·ngian, *a.* = Carlovingian, q.v.

1881 *Athenæum* No. 2803. 86/2 The accessories preserve something that is Carolingian. 1882–3 Schaff *Relig. Encycl.* III. 1777 Ornaments of the Carolingian period.

Caroli·nian, *a.* [f. med. L. *Carolīnus* of Charles; and its derivative *Carolina.*]

a. Belonging to Charles the Great. **b.** Belonging to one or both of the Carolinas in U. S. Also *sb.*

1847 *Secret Soc. Mid. Ages* 321 The Fehm-Gerichte .. named .. Carolinian Tribunals, as having been (as was believed) instituted by Charles the Great. 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 226 Sharp and cold to a Carolinian. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* IV. xlvii. 228 It became the pride of native Carolinians not to accept a seat in [the king's council].

Caroli·tic, *a. Arch.* Erroneous f. Corollitic.

1842–76 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Carolitic column*, one with a foliated shaft.

Carolus (kæ·rŏlŏs). [f. *Carolus*, Latinized form of Karl, Charles.] A gold piece struck in the reign of Charles I.; originally valued at 20*s.*, but afterwards at 23*s.* The name has been given to various other coins bearing 'Carolus' as the name of the monarch; e. g. a *Carolus dollar.*

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2258/4 A Boy about 18 years old .. Run away with..5 Carolus pieces of Gold. 1753 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) II. xx. 216, 120 Carolus's were also in this purse. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 490 Every trader had his own strong box..and..told down the crowns and Caroluses on his own counter.

Carom, carrom (kæ·rəm). An abbreviation of CARAMBOLE, applied to the stroke so called in Billiards; now corrupted to CANNON *sb.*[1] 7.

A. *sb.*

1779 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 260 Which stroke is called a Carambole, or for shortness, a Carrom. 1826 *Hoyle Impr.* 396 A carombole or carom. 1850 BOHN *Handbk. Games* 519 A canon (formerly *carom* or *carombole*). 1872 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. Abr.* xii. 84 We accomplished very little in the way of caroms.

B. *vb.* (*transf.* in quots.)

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* 67 She glanced from every human contact, and 'caromed' from one relation to another. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 494/2 A single stone was made to 'carom'.

Caromel, variant of CARAMEL.

Ca·rony bark. 'A synonym of true *Angustura bark*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1853 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxv. 2 *note*, The trade carried on .. in the Carony bark, which is the beneficial bark of the Bonplandia trifoliata.

†Caroo·n[1], **carroo·n, caroo·me.** *Obs.* [Etymol. obscure. Derivation from CAR or F. *carre* has been conjectured; cf. also OF. *carron* paving tile: was the impost originally levied to defray paving?] 'A licence by the Lord Mayor of London to keep a cart' (Wharton *Law Lex.* 1860).

1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. xviii. 389/1 If the yearly Rent of 17*s.* 4*d.* a piece be not paid to the said President and governors, the Caroon, that is, the License of such person so wanting or refusing shall be forthwith suspended. 1730-6 BAILEY, *Carroon*, a Rent received for the Privilege of driving a car or cart in the city of London. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* xl. 331 To regulate and control Carroons or privileged Carts. 1832 E. V. WILLIAMS *Executors & Adm.* I. 531 A caroome, or a license by the Mayor of London to keep a cart.

Caroon[2] (kărū·n). [Etymol. unknown. (Mahn compares Ir. *caor*, dim. *caoran*, the rowan-tree berry; but there is no connexion.)] A species of cherry.

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.*

Caross, var. KAROSS, an African cloak of skins.

†Caro·sse. *Obs.* Also in 7 **caroce.** [a. F. *carosse* (now *carrosse*), ad. It. *carozza*, augmentative of *carro* chariot, etc.: cf. the parallel CAROCHE.] A carriage, a CAROCHE.

1598 FLORIO, *Carroccia* .. a caroce, a coche, a chariot. 1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Trag.* Plays (1873) II. 297 The Carosse of the Marquis of Rhosny Conducted him along to th' Arcenall. 1657 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* 89 And when ye travel in carosses, Ye will salute the high-way crosses.

‖ Carotee·l, -e·l. [possibly ad. Arab. قرطال *qirṭāl*, collective of *qirṭālat*, *qartillat* ass's burden, basket, fruit-basket.] 'The commercial name for a tierce or cask, in which dried fruit and some other commodities are packed, which usually averages about 7 cwt.' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade*).

1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.*, Caroteel of Cloves 4 to 5 C. Weight; Currants 5 to 9 C.; Malt about 3 C. 1721 BAILEY, *Caroteel*, a quantity of some Commodities; as of Cloves, from 4 to 5 Hundred Weight.

Carotic (kărǫ·tik), *a. Pathol.* and *Phys.* [ad. Gr. *καρωτικός* stupefying, soporific, f. *καροῦν* to stupefy. Cf. F. *carotique.*]

1. a. 'Having power to stupefy or produce stupefaction' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **b.** Of the nature of or pertaining to stupor or carus; in a state of carus.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xvi. 567 He was thought to be carotick, but he was not so; for at length he awaked. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Carotic sleep*, profound drowsiness.

2. = CAROTID. (*rare.*)

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 53 The temporal muscle, and the Carotick Arteries. 1843 J. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. ii. 85 The cranial or carotic blood.

Carotid (kărǫ·tid), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *καρωτίδ-ες*, f. *καροῦν* 'to plunge into deep sleep, to stupefy', because compression of these arteries is said to produce carus or stupor. (Galen.)]

A. *adj.* Epithet of the two great arteries, one on either side of the neck, which supply blood to the head.

Each of the two primitive carotid arteries afterwards divides into two branches, called the external and internal respectively. 1667 E. KING in *Phil. Trans.* II. 450 Which made me open the Carotid Artery. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 193 It had passed beneath, and torn the internal carotid artery. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 649 They ascend .. to the upper part of the larynx, where they divide into the external carotid and the internal carotid arteries.

b. Pertaining to or adjoining the carotid arteries; e. g. *carotid canal*, the tunnel through the temporal bone which gives passage to the internal carotid, and its plexus of nerves (*carotid plexus*).

1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 26 Nearer to the apex of the bone is a large oval opening, the carotid foramen. 1877 BURNET *Ear* 88 The carotid canal is the simplest in structure .. of the canals in or about the tympanum.

B. *sb.* A carotid artery.

1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 90 The Arteries derived from the external Carotids. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 477 After the incision into the carotid of a horse. 1862 CALVERLEY *Verses & Tr.* 46 With vest blood-spotted, and cut carotid.

†Caro·tidal, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 66 The carotidal Arteries. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery* (1763) 83 The Blood which is brought to the Brain by the Carotidal and the Vertebral Arteries.

Carotidean (kærotı·diăn), *a.* [f. as prec. + -EAN. Cf. F. *carotidien.*] = prec.

1836-39 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 285/2 He would exclude the Vidian nerve, or at least its carotidean branch.

Carou·ba (karū·ba). A variant of CAROB (tree), following the Arabic form of the word.

1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* (1885) 330 A few olives and caroubas. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* ix. 233 The so-called 'Forest' of Carmel .. with dwarf oak, bay, carouba. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* 209/1 Looking at the carouba-trees.

Caroul, obs. form of CAROL.

Carousal (kărau·zăl). [f. CAROUSE *v.* + -AL; but the formation may have been aided by the misunderstanding of *carousel*, and its association with CAROUSE *v.*] A fit of carousing, a drinking-feast or carouse; revelry in drinking.

1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xliii. (R.) The swains were preparing for a carousal. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VI. xxviii, Sounds of carousal came, and song. 1814 BYRON *Lara* I. vii, Join'd the carousals of the great and gay. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 124 The Germans were celebrated for their hospitality .. and their carousals.

¶ Erroneously put for CAROUSEL q. v.

†Carou·se, *adv. Obs.* Also **garaus, carous.** [a. Ger. *gar aus*, in *gar-aus trinken* to drink 'all out', to empty the bowl. Cf. ALL OUT, the English phrase in same sense. In 16th c. F., Rabelais has *boire carrous et allus.*] In the phrase *To drink, quaff* (*pledge one*) *carouse*: i. e. to the bottom, to drink a full bumper to his health.

1567 DRANT *Horace Ep.* i. 18 The tiplinge sottes at midnight which to quaffe carowse do vse. 1586 T. B. tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 193 Rather than they wil refuse to drink carouse. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* (1874) 43 His hostesse pledg'd him not carouse [*rime* house]. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXVII. i, Some againe drinking garaus. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. (1684) 40.

Carouse (kărau·z), *sb.* Forms: (6 **garouse**), 6–7 **carous, car(r)owse, -ouse,** 7 **car(r)ousse, carrouze, (caraus, garaus, -ausse, karausse),** 7–9 **carouze,** 6– **carouse.** [The prec. adv. in phrase *to drink carouse*, taken for obj. of the vb.: cf. F. *une carrousse*, Sp. *carauz*, also from Ger. The word formerly rimed with *house, mouse*; the pronunciation (-auz) appeared first in the vb., *c* 1660 (cf. *grass, graze, advice, advise*, etc.), and subsequently spread to sense 3 of the sb., taken as a deriv. of the vb.]

†1. The action or fashion of 'drinking carouse'.

1559 *Mirr. Mag.* 610 (R.) Lyæus fruitful cup with full carowse Went round about. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* vii. (1874) 13 Drinke .. I will drinke a healths carouse. 1611 COTGR., *Carous*, a carousse of drinke. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. II. iii. 86 All which garausses he must drinke. 1674 MILTON *Moscov.* Wks. 1738 II. 145 The Emperor standing up, drank a deep Carouse to the Queen's Health. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. vii, Quaff the full carouze.

3. A drinking bout; a carousal; carousing.

1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 228 Bassus at the Thracian carowse. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 480 The early feast and late carouse. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* i. 8 To go to the Spread-eagle and have a carouse. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.*, *Refectory* ad fin., What means this revel and carouse?

Carouse (kărau·z), *v.* Forms: 6 **karous, garouse, carous,** 6-7 **carrouse, car(r)owse,** 7 **garousse, carrowze, -ouze,** 7–8 **carowze, -ouze,** 6– **carouse.** [f. CAROUSE *adv.*: cf. F. *carousser* 'to quaff, swill, carouse it' (Cotgr.).]

1. *intr.* To drink 'all out', drink freely and repeatedly. So *to carouse it.*

1567 DRANT *Horace Ep.* xiv, I that in tune and out of time, karoust it without measure. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* (1848) 64 Some .. garoused of his wine till they were reasonable pleasant. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 349 To quaffe and carouse again vpon it more lustily. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Carouse* .. to drink all out. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xv. 173 To procure Wine and carouze with him, which they did, and he got beastly drunk. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Thomson* Wks. IV. 167 Thomson .. carousing with lord Hertford and his friends. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T.* IV, Drinking from the well of life, And yet carousing in the cup of death. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. vi. 102.

b. To drink a bumper *to* (any one), to drink health or success *to.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1877) I. 107 Swilling, gulling and carousing from one to another. 1594 LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* II. i. 92, I carouse to Prisius, and brinch you mas Sperantius. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 300 (2nd Qo.) The Queene Carowses [1st Qo. drinkes] to thy fortune Hamlet.

†2. *trans.* To drink off or up, to drain, to quaff, to swill; to drink (a health). *Obs.*

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 432 The Glasses wher-in you carouse your wine. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 55 Roderigo .. To Desdemona hath to night Carrows'd Potations, pottle-deepe. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 162 Some Gentlewomen were so free in this excesse, as they would .. garousse health, after health with men. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 168 To Carrouze strong Drink, Brandy, Wine. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* V. 545 Egypt's wanton queen, Carousing gems.

b. *fig.*

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 23 Carrouse vp your owne quarrels in the cup. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* I. 20 Why doe we thus .. carouse full Bowles Of boyling anguish? 1660 W. SECKER *Nonsuch Prof.* 11 If the Cup be lawful we must not carouze it.

Carousel (karuze·l). Also 9 **carrousel.** [a. F. *carrousel*, ad. It. *carosello, garosello* 'a kind of joust or feat on horseback'. Littré takes It. *carosello* or *garosello* as dim. of *garoso*, quarrelsome, contentious, f. *gara* quarrel, strife; but this is doubtful, and possibly the etymological form was *carrosello*, from *carro* chariot.)]

'A tournament in which knights, divided into companies (quadrilles) distinguished by their liveries and dresses, engaged in various plays and exercises; to this were often added chariot races, and other shows and entertainments' (Littré).

1650 MARVELL *Death Ld. Hastings*, Before the Crystal Palace where he dwells The Armed Angels hold their Carousels. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2117/4 A great carousel is preparing here [Paris] against Easter. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* V. (1806) III. 131 This Game, these Carousels Ascanius taught. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. XC. 424 The carousel, the expence of which amounted to seventy thousand crowns. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, III. 27 Those carousels and mock-fights. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. XVI. vi. 187 Carrousel .. is, in fact, a kind of superb betailored running at the ring.

¶ **Many writers employing the word historically, have erroneously identified it with *carousal.***

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 33 ₱ 10 A Carousal, wherein many of the Youth of the first Quality .. ran for the Prize. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. l. 35 His fine taste in dress, festivals, and carousals. 1774 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. 28 A royal carousal given by Charles the Fifth of France to the Emperor. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 23 The young king loitered for weeks at Calais, spending his time in carousals and entertainments. 1858 PLANCHÉ *D'Aulnoy's Fairy T.* 440 After which, there were ballets, carousals, and a thousand other things.

Carouser (kărau·zəi). One who carouses.

1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* (1848) 64 The greatest garousers and drunkards of the world. 1598 R. BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* I. (1603) 24 Carowsers that will match Nero. 1732 LD. LANSDOWNE *To Garth* (R.) The bold carouser and advent'rous dame. 1849 W. IRVING *Mahomed* viii. (1853) 27 The noise brought the carousers from their tents.

Carousing (kărau·zĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* The action of the verb CAROUSE. Often *attrib.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 81 They kept a myrry carousing. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 23 b, Downe to ye bottome of his carrowsing cups. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. II. 87 Which kind of karoussing they call the crowning of the Emperor. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 137 Drowned in carowsing bowls. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Germ.* II. 208 At Vienna, Their chief diversion is feasting and carousing. 1862 RAMSAY *Remin.* iii. 62.

Carou·sing, *ppl. a.* That carouses. Hence **Carou·singly** *adv.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. ii. (1634) 288 Our carowsing tospot German souldiers. 1704 ROWE *Ulysses* II. i. 955 These Carousing Lovers. 1848 CRAIG, *Carousingly.* 1875 MYERS *Poems* 58.

Carowaye, -weie, obs. ff. CARAWAY.

Carowl, carowse, obs. f. CAROL, CAROUSE.

Caroygne, -oyne, obs. ff. CARRION.

Carp (kāıp), *sb.*[1] Also 5–7 **carpe.** Pl. **carp,** formerly **carps.** [a. OF. *carpe* (Sp. *carpa*):—late L. *carpa* (Brachet cites Cassiodorus *a* 575 'destinet carpam Danubius'). The same name (modified in termination, etc.) appears in Romanic, Celtic, Teutonic, and Slavonic: cf. esp. OHG. *charpho*, MLG. *karpe* masc. pointing to a possible WGer. **karpo*. But the original source is unknown.]

1. A freshwater fish, *Cyprinus carpio*, the type of the family *Cyprinidæ*; introduced into England as early as the 14th c., and commonly bred in ponds.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 62 Carpe, fysche, *carpus.* 1462 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 361 My master putte into the said ponde, in gret carpes, xxj. 1584 R. SCOT *Disc. Witchcr.* XIII. X. 248 A bone taken out of a carps head, stancheth bloud. 1653 WALTON *Angler* I. ix, The Carp is the Queen of Rivers: a stately, a good, and a very subtle fish. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* liv. II. 80 In the fish ponds are kept tame Carp, said to be, some of them, eighty years of age. 1770 WHITE *Selborne* xl. 103 In this water are many carps. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 257 That singular fleshy palate which is popularly but incorrectly known all over the world as carp's tongue. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iii. (1880) 84 In rivers carp bite more boldly than in ponds.

2. Applied to other species of the genus *Cyprinus*, or family *Cyprinidæ*, to which belong the Gold and Silver Fish, the Prussian or Crucian Carp (*C. gibelio*), the Norwegian Carp (*Scarpæna norvegica*), and others.

1786 WHITE *Selborne* xcviii, Gold and silver fishes .. Linnæus ranks .. under the genus of *cyprinus* or carp. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 567 The *Cyprinidæ* or Carp tribe. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 107 Collection of Stuffed .. Carp, Crucian Carp, Gold Carp.

3. *Comb.*

1678-1706 PHILLIPS, *Carp-stone*, a triangular stone found in the chop of a carp, white without and yellow within.

† Carp, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. CARP *v.*[1]]

a. Discourse. b. Power of speech. c. Carping speech, cavil (with play on CARP *sb.*[1]).

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 882 In sounande notez a gentyl carpe. *Ibid.* B. 23 Kryst kydde hit hymself in a carp onez. *Ibid.* B. 1327 Þat he ful clanly bi-cuv-er his carp bi þe laste. 1618 MYNSHUL *Ess. Prison* 1st Ep. Ded. i, Carpes haue bin good cheap this Lent, for I haue had more than I desired for nothing.

¶ Associated with CARK.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* viii. 57 a, Their vayne and superfluous carpe and care.

Carp (kāːp), *v.*[1] Also 4 **karp**, 5 **karpe**, 4–7 **carpe**. [Senses 1–3, chiefly in northern poetry (especially in alliterative verse), were probably a. ON. *karpa* to brag; but the later prose senses 4–6 appear to be derived from, or influenced by, L. *carpĕre* to pluck, *fig.* to slander, calumniate. The ulterior history of the ON. word is uncertain.]

† 1. *intr.* To speak, talk. *Obs.*

a 1340 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 287 Carpe toward ihesu and seie þise wordes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* App. *Resurrect.* 388 Als þai come narre þe castelle, to-geder carpand. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 829 The Kyng þan full curtesly karpes agayne. 1420 *Siege Rouen* 1235 in *Archæol.* XXII. 381 Vnnethe thay myȝt brethe or carpe. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* Prem. x, Leonell .. that wedded .. The erles daughter of Vister, as man do Karpe. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 33/3 To carpe, talke, *colloqui, confabulari.* 1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Falconrie* Epil. Aa iij, To carpe it fine with those that haue no guile.

† b. To discourse *of*, in speech or writing. *Obs.*

1350 *Will. Palerne* 216 Þe kowherdes bestes i carped of bi-fore. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXII. 199 Thus conscience of crist and of þe croys carpede. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* III. Prol. 26 (Jam.) Of thame .. Carpe we bot lityl. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 578 Of his conditions to carp for a while.

† 2. *trans.* To speak, utter, say, tell. *Obs.*

1350 *Will. Palerne* 503 To karp þe soþe. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 325 To carpe Proverbes and demaundes sligh. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4610 When Calcas his counsell had carpit to the end. 1515 *Sc. Field* 73 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 216 Our Knight full [of] courage carpeth these words.

† 3. *intr.* To sing or recite (as a minstrel); to sing (as a bird). *Obs.*

c 1425 *Thomas of Erceld.* 313 'To harpe or carpe, whareso þou gose, Thomas, þou sall hafe þe chose sothely': And he saide 'harpynge kepe I none, For tonge es chefe of mynstralsye'. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) C iv/2 In goodly ditie or balade for to carpe. *a* 1528 SKELTON *Agst. comely Coyst.* 13 In his gamut carp he can. *c* 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 8 Many was the bird did sweetly carpe Among the thornes. 1802 *Lochmaben Harper* vii. in Scott *Minstr. Scott. Bord.* (1869) 94 Then aye he harped, and aye he carped Till a' the lordlings footed the floor.

† 4. *Vituperatively*: To talk much, to prate, chatter. Cf. CARPER. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 69 Clerkes..carpen of god faste, and haue [him] moche in þe mouthe. *a* 1528 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 549 Some .. Clatter & carpe Of that heresy. 1530 PALSGR. 476/1, I carpe (Lydgate), *Je carquette*..This is a farre northen verbe. 1557 *Praise Maistr. Ryce* in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 202 Came Curiousness and carped out of frame.

5. *spec.* To talk querulously, censoriously, or captiously; to find fault, cavil. (The current sense.) (*Certain* examples of this before the 16th c. are wanting: the early ones may have merely the sense of 1 with contextual colouring. Cf. CARPER.)

[1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 286 Abasshed To blame yow or to greve, And carpen noght as they carpe now, Ne calle yow dumbe houndes. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 77 Thou carpist also of oure coveitise, and sparist the sothe. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* i. (1570) A j, Some in Satyres against vices dare carpe.] 1548 *Soul John-Nobody* in Strype *Cranmer* (1694) App. 139 They will currishly carp. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. xiii. (1634) 49 Servetto carpeth, that God did beare the person of an Angell. 1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 377 The King..carpeth upon the marriage. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm. Malice of Soc.*, In carping and harshly censuring .. their neighbours. 1785 BURNS *2nd Ep. Lapraik*, Ne'er grudge an' carp, Tho' fortune use you hard an' sharp. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xv. 386 The bulk of society did not assemble to carp and to cavil.

b. Const. *at.*

1586 THYNNE *Contn. Holinshed* Pref., Curiouslie carping at my barrennes in writing. 1794 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 235 That faction and malice may not be able to carp at it. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Falkland* Mixed Ess. 207 We will not carp at this great writer.

† 6. *trans.* To find fault with, reprehend, take exception to. *Obs.*

1550 CRANMER *Sacrament* 100 a, Whiche my saiyng diuers ignorant persones .. did carpe and reprehende. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* vii. *marg.*, The Pharisees did alwaies carpe Christ. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus Ann.* v. ii. (1622) 117 Couertly carping the Consull Fufius. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 230 Carping whatsoever hath been done or said heretofore. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* iii. § vii. 87 Our Adversaries shall have nothing from thence to carp.

† 7. *intr.* (?) To censure; to judge, discriminate.

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 21 Any one that knoweth how to carpe, Will scarcely iudge us both one countrey borne.

† 8. (?) To contend, fight. *Obs. rare.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 606 With brandis bricht that scherand wer and scharp So cruellie togidder did tha carp.

¶ Associated with CARK, q. v.

c 1465 *Chevy Chace* II. 135 Tivydale may carpe off care. 1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 267 Ever he is carping of care. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 49 Poor drudgeing..Priests that carp and moyl all day long. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 312 Carping for the unprofitable goods of this world.

Carp, *v.*[2] [? ad. L. *carpĕre* to pluck, card.] (See quot.) Hence **Carper, Carping** *vbl. sb.*

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 202 The business to which children are first put in this business is carping; that is, preparing thistle-teasels for the workman, who fits them into the rods and handles for dressing the cloth. The little carpers sit at this easy work.

† Carpa·cious, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Lat. *carpĕre*, taken in sense of Eng. CARP: after *loquacious, rapacious*, etc.: see -ACIOUS.] Given to carping.

1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* (1578) 62 Corrupt and hastye Judges..carpacious Controllers, and..impudent Scoffers.

Carpal (kāːrpăl), *a. Anat.* [ad. mod.L. *carpālis*, f. *carpus* wrist.] Of or pertaining to the carpus or wrist.

1743 BEVAN in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 489 Several Anchylosses's formed in the small Joints, viz. carpal and metacarpal Bones. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 402 The posterior carpal artery is very small. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 416 The articulation between the carpal and metacarpal bones. 1856 YARRELL *Hist. Birds* I. 390 From the carpal joint to the end of the wing.

b. *sb. pl.* = Carpal bones.

1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 15 The row of short bones joined with these are the 'carpals'.

Carpar, -are, obs. f. CARPER.

Carpel (kāːrpĕl). *Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. *καρπ-ός* fruit, on type of mod.L. dim. **carpellum*; see -EL, and cf. F. *carpelle*.] One of the divisions or cells of a compound pistil or fruit; or the single cell of which a simple pistil or fruit consists.

[1817 DUNAL *Monogr. des Anonacées* 13 Il serait utile et commode d'avoir un mot particulier pour exprimer dans un fruit multiple, le fruit partiel résultant de chaque ovaire féconde et développé; je propose ici celui de *carpelle, carpellum*.] 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 372 Carpels are modified leaves. 1869 GRAY *Bot.* § 547 It is convenient to have a name which shall designate a single pistil-leaf, whether occurring as a distinct simple pistil, or as an element of a compound pistil. For this purpose the name of Carpel has been devised. 1881 G. ALLEN in *Knowledge* No. 4. 65 A little central boss or cushion, supporting several carpels or unripe fruitlets.

† Carpell. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1593 PEELE *Edw. I* (1829) 155 'God save her grace, & give our young prince [Edw. II] a carpell in their kind.'

Carpellary (kāːrpĕlări), *a. Bot.* [f. CARPEL; see -ARY, and cf. F. *carpellaire*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a carpel.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 216 The two carpellary leaves of which the fruit is formed. 1835 — *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 372 The carpellary theory of structure.

† Carpencloth, carpyncloth. *Obs.* [Cf. *carpent* obs. f. CARPET.] Probably carpet-cloth; table-cloth or bed-covering of carpet.

1577 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) I. 414, Beddinge, iij carpenclothes of tappestarye iiij*l.* xs.—iiij grene carpynclothes.

† Carpenel. *Obs.* Some kind of fabric; ? = CARPMEAL.

1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, xi, Clothes called carpenel whites, commonly made for lining of hosen.

Carpent (kāːrpĕnt), *v. rare.* [ad. med. L. *carpent-āre* to cut or make as a carpenter; cf. F. *charpenter*, in the senses here given.] *trans.* To make as a carpenter; *fig.* to put together, construct mechanically. Hence **Ca·rpented** *ppl. a.*

1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* II. xiii. 231 Extended upon the Crosse, made and carpented of Oake. 1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 75 With carpented 'Columbiads', unfortunately he [Poe] condemned poetry not founded at all on the tour de force plan of little ambitious prosaic spirits.

Carpent(e, obs. (erroneous) f. CARPET.

† Ca·rpentage. *Obs.* [f. CARPENT + -AGE.] Carpenter's work, carpentry.

1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict., Barckoener*, a certaine Beame of carpentage.

Carpentarie, -ary, obs. f. CARPENTRY.

† Carpentaries. *Obs.* perh. pl. of *carpentarie, -ary*, as a variant form of CARPENTER; perh. for *carpentaris*, pl. of form *carpentar*: see -AR[2].

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* [j b, Carpentaries and makeris of howses.

Carpenter (kaːrpĕntəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 3 **carpenter,** (4 **carpanter,** 5 **-pentour, -pynter,** 6 **-pintor,** (*Sc.*) **charpenteir**). [a. AngloFr. *carpenter*, ONF. *carpentier* (F. *charpentier* = Pr. *carpentier*, Sp. *carpentero*, It. *carpentiero*):—late L. *carpentāri-us* originally 'carriage-maker', f. *carpent-um* two-wheeled chariot, wagon.

L. *carpent-um* was app. a. OCelt. **carpentom*, whence OIr. *carpat*, mod. Ir. & Gael. *carbad* carriage, chariot, litter, bier; prob. related to OCelt. **carr-om*: see CAR. Isidore XIX. XIX. 1 says 'Lignarius generaliter ligni opifex appellatur. Carpentarius speciale nomen est. Carpentum enim solum facit.']

1. 'An artificer in wood' (J.); as distinguished from a joiner, cabinet-maker, etc., one who does the heavier and stronger work in wood, as the framework of houses, ships, etc.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 5934 My fadyr n'as mason, ne carpentere. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 367 Of Dedalus þe carpunter. *a* 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 30 Þat holi tre was fairest þo..þe carpenters it let[e] adoun. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1597 Carpentours, cotelers, coucheours fyn. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, xxii. § 1 A maister Ship Carpenter..havyng men undre hym. 1548 *Compl. Scot.* 10 Ane merchant, ane cordinar, charpenteir. 1564 BULLEYN *Dialogue* (1886) 8 Suche Carpenter, suche chips. 1567 DRANT *Horace Ep.* xiv, The carpintor dothe grudge. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* vi. 3 Is not this the carpenter, the sonne of Mary? 1665–9 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 376 Like the Carpenters that toyl'd to build the Ark to save Noah from the Deluge, themselves perisht in. 1835 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. iii. 31 Captain Gore is..a capital working carpenter. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 381 The trade which of all manual trades has been most honoured; be for once a carpenter.

2. *fig.* cf. '*builder, constructor.*'

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 410 Carpenters vnder criste holy kirke to make. 1597 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Pernass.* IV. ii. 1722 The chiefe Carpenter of Sonets.

3. *Naut.* 'An officer appointed to examine and keep in order the hull of a wooden ship, and all her appurtenances' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*). Hence *carpenter's crew, mate, yeoman*, etc.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* viii. 35 The Carpenter and his Mate. 1708 *Royal Procl.* 20 May in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4440/1 Trumpeters, Quarter-Gunners, Carpenters Crews. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The carpenter has a mate under him, and a crew or gang to command on necessary occasions. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xvii, The captain.. sent for Mr. Muddle, the Carpenter.

4. Short for *carpenter-ant, carpenter-bee*, etc.

1883 *Knowledge* 13 July 20/1 [One species of tree-ants] bore into the trunk of the tree itself, by reason of which .. they are designated Carpenters.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *carpenter-fashion, -shop, -theory.* In possessive case, frequently designating varieties of tools and instruments specially used by carpenters, as *carpenter's axe, chisel, clamp, gauge, level, plane, square*, etc. **Carpenter-ant** (see 4); **carpenter-bee,** a genus of solitary bees, *Xylocopa*, the females of which excavate cells in decaying wood in which to deposit their eggs; **† carpenter-grass,** common Yarrow, *Achillea Millefolium*; **carpenter's herb,** common Self-heal, *Prunella vulgaris*; erroneously, bugle and yarrow; **carpenter's measure,** tonnage as measured by the cubic foot; **carpenter's** or **carpenter-scene** (*Theat.*), a. a scene introduced on the front of the stage to give the stage-carpenters time to arrange complicated scenery behind for the next act; b. the painted scene which forms the background of this, and shuts off the part of the stage behind, where the stage-carpenters are at work.

1844 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 635/1 The wings of the..*carpenter-bees are most frequently black, with a fine purple or violet gloss. 1857 SEARS *Athan.* xii. (1858) 102 The idea of the universe as a building which .. God put up *carpenter-fashion. 1526 *Gt. Herball* (Britten & H.) In some places is called *Carpenter-grasse, it is good to reioyne, and soudre woundes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. XC. 133 Brunella, in English Prunell, *Carpenters herbe, Selfe heale & Hooke heale. 1611 COTGR., *Herbe au charpentier*..Carpenters-hearbe, Sickle-worte, Hooke-heale, Selfe-heale. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* (1807) II. 119 He should go search for some millefoil, commonly called the carpenter's herb. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 176. 1768 *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 312 Secured in a tube from the wind, in the manner of *carpenters levels. 1756 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 147 A bounty of ten shillings a ton..of*Carpenter's measure. 1860 *Cornhill Mag.* Dec. 750 (Hoppe) The dialogue of a front-scene (known technically as a *carpenter's scene) when your play requires a complicated view to be arranged behind it. 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1928, 506/2 Carpenter-scenes. 1874 *Graphic* 31 Jan. 111/2 A Carpenter's Scene is generally a flat in the first grooves consisting of some murky picture or other. 1882 FREEMAN in *Longm. Mag.* I. 88 'Barber-shop', '*carpenter-shop'. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III, ix. § 13 A Joyners Rule..and a *Carpenters Square. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. v. § 33 (1875) 120 He declines to accept the *carpenter theory of creation as the most worthy.

Ca·rpenter, *v.* [f. prec.]

intr. To do carpenter's work. *trans.* To make by carpentry; to do carpenter's work; to put together mechanically.

c 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* (1833) I. xi. 301 He drew, he varnished, he carpentered. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 582 The man who ploughs or carpenters sees a satisfactory fruit of his labours.

Hence **Ca·rpentered** *ppl. a.*, **Ca·rpentering** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*).

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. IV. iii. (D.) The Salle des Menus is all new carpentered. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* liii, Here he took to gardening, planting, fishing, carpentering. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* vii, He succeeded to..the carpentering business. 1844 W. G. WILLS in *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 4/1 A playwright may take a month..and only produce a carpentered thing at last. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shaks.* xxviii, She even tried her hand at carpentering.

Carpentership. [see -SHIP.] The art or occupation of a carpenter; *fig.* workmanship.

1574 WITHALS 30 Carpentership, *architectura.* 1885 *Blackw. Mag.* July 98/2 One man gave up his carpentership.

Carpentry (kāːrpĕntri). Also 4 **carpentarie.** [a. ONF. *carpenterie* = F. *charpenterie* (= Pr. *carpentaria*, Sp. *carpinteria*):—L. *carpentāria* (sc. *fabrica*) carriage-maker's workshop; cf. -RY.]

1. The trade or art of a carpenter; the art of cutting, working, and joining timber into structures.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 178 Tooles of carpentrie. 1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* XXXV. 33 Werkis of carpentarye. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CXX. 144 Two connyng men maisters in carpentre. 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 72 Carpentarie..dealeth with wood. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 117 It had been more proper for me in these Exercises to have introduced

Carpentry before Joinery. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Spirit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 166 Idealism is a hypothesis to account for nature by other principles than those of carpentry and chemistry. 1873 ROORKEE *Civil Engineer.* I. iii. § 241 Carpentry is the art of combining pieces of Timber for the support of any considerable weight or pressure.

2. Timber-work constructed by the carpenter; 'an assemblage of pieces of timber connected by framing, or letting them into each other, as are the pieces of a roof, floor, centre, etc.' (Gwilt).

1555 *Fardle Facions* I. iv. 46 The chiefe citie..stondeth not by building of masonrie, & carpentrie as ours. 1616 MARKHAM *Countr. Farm* 333 Borne vp with carpentrie or frames of timber. 1770 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 VI. 335 The carpentry of the roof..is sheeted or covered with deals. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VII. iii, Solid well-painted carpentry.

3. *attrib.*

1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 832 Carpentry Wood .. brought here from Lower Saxony. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 542 The inward carpentry-work.

Carper [1] (kā·ɹpəɹ). [f. CARP *v.* + -ER [1].] One who carps. †**a.** A talker, prattler. *Obs.* **b.** A fault-finder, a caviller, a captious critic.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 62 Carpare, *fabulator, garulator.* 1547 RECORDE *Judic. Ur.* A ii b, The besye brabling of curyouse carpers. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (1841) 36 Every Duns will bee a carper. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 501 A carper of other mens faultes. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* Ep. Ded. 9 He will meet with very many Carpers and Cavilers. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1752) 51 That audacious carper at the works of God. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 1007 Carpers abound in this misjudging world.

Carper [2]. One who prepares teasels: see CARP *v.*[4]

†**Carpese.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. 16th c. F. *carpase*, ad. L. *carpasum*, a. Gr. κάρπασον.] A plant with narcotic juice mentioned by ancient authors.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. I. III. 161 The stifning Carpese, th' eyes—foe Hemlock stinking. [1611 COTGR., *Carpase.*]

Carpet (kā·ɹpĕt), *sb.* Also 4 **karpete**, (6 **carpente**), 5–6 **carpette**, **-pyte**, 6 **carpett**, **-pete**, 6–7 **carpit**. [ME. *carpete*, varying with *carpette*, and in 16th c. *carpyte*: from F. or med.L., and this from It. OF. had *carpite* (13th c.), sort of coarse cloth (mod. F. *carpette* rug, small (Turkish) carpet is app. from Eng.). Med.L. had *carpita, carpeta*, explained by Carpentier in Du Cange as 'a kind of villose or thickish cloth, and a garment of that cloth'; also *carpetta*. Florio has It. *carpetta* 'a carpet for a table'; mod. Ital. dicts. *carpita* a coarse carpet; La Crusca says 'a coarse hanging for a table, made of rough woollen materials, and of patches, of motley colours'.

Carpita is etymologically identical with F. *charpie* (Pic. *carpie*, Latinized *carpia* 13th c.) 'lint (for surgical purposes) procured by the unravelling of old linen,' the pa. pple. fem. of OF. *charpir* to card wool, to unravel cloth & reduce it to threads, to tear to shreds, corresp. to It. *carpire*, pa. pple. *carpito*, representing (with change of conjugation) L. *carpĕre* to card, pick, pluck, tear, pull in pieces. The name *carpita* may have been originally given to a fabric formed of unravelled cloth, or of shreds of cloth patched together. The variants *carpeta, carpetta* also occur in later med.L., doubtless from Italian *carpetta*, which assumes the form of a diminutive.]

I. As a simple sb.

¶ In med.Lat. use, 'A kind of villose or thickish cloth, and a garment of that cloth'. Carpentier cites, *inter alia*,

1291 *Carmelite Rule*, Habeat unusquisque frater unam Carpitam, quod est nostræ Religionis signum, non de petiis consutam sed contextam [a carpet which is the distinctive dress of our order, not sewed together of pieces (or patches) but woven together]. 1295 Unam carpitam de panno serico velluto [a carpet of silk velvet cloth].

†**1.** A thick fabric, commonly of wool, used to cover tables, beds, etc.; a table-cloth. *Obs.*

1345 *Sacrist's Roll Lichfield Cathed.* (*Derbysh. Archæol. Trans.*) 9 Item unus pannus qui vocatur Karpete. 1434 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* IV. 577. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 283 Laye carpentes about the bedde. 1527 *Inv. Sir H. Guildford's Goods* (MS.), A carpet of grene cloth for a lytill foulding table. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* an. 1555 Oct., The carpet or cloth, which lay upon the table whereat M. Ridley stood, was remoued. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. x. 287 A Communion-table will not catch cold with wanting a rich carpet. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3851/4 One green Cloth Carpet, with a small Fringe round it, for the Communion Table. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Carpet*, a sort of covering ..to be spread on a table, trunk, an estrade, or even a passage, or floor. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended*, To adorn their beds and tables with rich furniture and carpets.

b. *On the carpet* (i.e. of the council table): under consideration or discussion. [cf. F. *sur le tapis.*]

1726 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 255 The great cry made for the people's powers in election..which is the case now upon the carpet. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* Pref. 21 These three brothers, whose lives are upon the carpet before me. 1773 R. GRAVES *Spirit. Quix.* X. xi. (D.) He..contrived to bring another subject upon the carpet. 1800 WEEMS *Washington* xii. (1877) 187 A question of importance being on the carpet. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* IV. iii. (1866) 604.

2. A similar fabric, generally worked in a pattern of divers colours, used to spread on a floor or the ground, for standing, sitting, or kneeling on, or (now usually) to cover a floor, or stair. Also the material, as in 'a piece of carpet',

1438–60 *Lib. de Antiq. Legib.* ccvi, Duas vestes vocatas Carpette sternendas coram fontem ecclesiæ. 14.. *MS. Addit.* 61131. 106a in *Dom. Archit.* III. 107, Iij chambres of pleasaunce .. all the floures covered with carpettes. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1641) 439 On a carpit in a Ladies chamber. 1548 HALL *Edw. IV*, 234 (R.) A prelate, more mete for a ladyes carpet, than for an ecclesiasticall pulpet. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 144 A carpet of Turky, *Polymeta phrygia.* 1682 DRYDEN *Mac Fl.* 91 No Persian carpets spread th' imperial way. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 289 P 9 The Dervise..laid down his Wallet, and spread his Carpet after the Manner of the Eastern Nations. 1839 tr. *Lamartine's Trav. East* 155/1 [In] the mosques .. I found a small number of Turks, seated cross-legged, or kneeling on the carpets. 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 61 A dirty carpet..infects the [sick] room.

b. Being, at first, chiefly a luxury of a lady's chamber, it became an attribute of luxury and effeminacy (see esp. 6); also of the chamber, drawing room, or court, as opposed to the camp or field.

1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discip.* To Rdr. 2 Whereby we maie not be reputed sleepers, or followers too much of the carpet. 1630 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 32 For the times began to be quick and active, and fitter for stronger motions, than those of the Carpet. *Ibid.* 40 They were of the Court and Carpet, not led by the genius of the Camp.

†**c.** *Knight of the carpet*: see quotations; also = CARPET-KNIGHT. *Obs.*

?1547 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. App. E, The Knights of the Carpet dubbed by the King on Shrove Tuesday. [These were evidently *Knights Bachelors*; the list follows that of the *Knights of the Bath* made at same time.] 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 105 A Knight .. may be dubbed .. in the time of peace vpon the Carpet .. he is called a Knight of the carpet, bycause that the King sitteth in his regall chaire of estate and the Gentleman..kneeleth before his Soueraigne vpon the carpet or cloth vsually spred .. for the Soueraignes footestoole. 1630 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 47 A worse Christian than he was, & a better knight of the carpet than he should be. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 57/2 Knights of the Carpet, or Knights of the Green Cloth; to distinguish them from Knights that are Dubbed as Soldiers are in the Field.

d. *To walk the carpet*: said of a servant summoned before the master or mistress for a reprimand. (Cf. CARPET *v.* 4.)

1823 GALT *Entail* III. xxix. 278 Making .. her servants 'walk the carpet'.

3. *fig.* Applied to a covering or expanse, as of grass or flowers, resembling a carpet in smoothness, softness, or varied colouring.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 50 Vpon the Grassie Carpet of this Plaine. 1670 EVELYN *Diary* 22 July, At either end of the towne, upon the very carpet where the sports are celebrated. 1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 26 They..The close-wov'n carpet graze. *c* 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 122 The carpet of flowers..on the bankes of the Chebar.

4. Short for *carpet-moth*; see 5.

1856 R. SHIELD *Pract. Hints* 108 Those beautifully marked Geometræ called 'carpets' by collectors. 1859 STAINTON *Butterf. & Moths* II. 73 In the month of May the 'Carpets' enter on the scene. 1866 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Butterf. & Moths* 64 The Satin Carpet .. the Ringed Carpet.

II. In combination or attributively.

5. *Comb.* **a.** attributive (pertaining to a carpet, or made of carpet), as *carpet-cloth, -shoe, -web, -work*; **b.** objective, as *carpet-beater, -beating, -dusting, -maker, -planner*; **c.** instrumental, as *carpet-covered* adj.; **d.** similative (resembling a carpet of smooth turf), as †*carpet-grass*, †*-ground*, †*-hill*, †*-walk*, †*-way*; also *carpet-smooth, -woven* adjs. Spec. combs. as **carpet-bed** (*Gardening*), a bed in which dwarf foliage-plants of different colours are arranged so as to form a pattern like that of a carpet; so *carpet-bedding, -garden*; **carpet-broom, -brush**, one used for sweeping a carpet; **carpet-dance**, a dance on the carpet, an informal dance (the carpet being taken up for dancing on great occasions); **carpet-moth**, a name for several species of Geometer moths, from their variegated colouring; **carpet-rod**, a metal rod to keep a stair-carpet in its place, a stair-rod; **carpet-snake**, a large Australian snake (*Morelia variegata*) with a variegated skin; see also quot. from Whitworth; **carpet-weed**, the genus *Mollugo* (N. O. *Caryophyllaceæ*). see also CARPET-BAG, -KNIGHT.

1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 44/1 A jobbing-man—*carpet-beater* and so forth. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 4/1 The *'carpet beds', where some intricate pattern is worked out in a variety of colours. Here no flower is allowed, the effect being due entirely to the colours of the leaves. 1615 *Churchw. Acc. Gt. Wigstone, Leicestersh.* (Nichols 1797) 149 New *Carpet-cloth for the communion table. 1835 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* I. v. 84 Hard *carpet-covered benches. 1861 T. PEACOCK *Gryll Gr.* xxiii. 198 On these occasions, it was of course a *carpet-dance. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* (Hoppe), A well-conducted automaton to come and play quadrilles for a carpet-dance. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 26 Fine *carpet-grass. 1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* V. (1706) 30 He will tread as boldly on Stones as on *Carpet-ground. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 144 An ambling muse running on a carpet-ground. 1732 MRS. PENDARVES in *Mrs. Delaney's Autobiog* (1861) I. 376 This house lies on the top of a *carpet hill. *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 9 Brouderers, .. and *carpyte makers. 1863 TRAFFORD *World in Ch.* I. 90 Another corridor .. reduced upholsterers and *carpet planners to despair. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* iii, She looked for one instant in his face, and then down at the *carpet rods. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lost Bower* xviii, *Carpet-smooth with grass and moss. 1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III. 115 The Diamond Snake..[and] The *Carpet Snake .. are variable in their colouring. 1864 *Glasgow Herald* 12 Apr., An enormous carpet snake which .. was found to measure 12 feet 6 inches in length. 1885 G. C. WHITWORTH *Anglo-Ind. Dict., Carpet snake*..Loosely applied to any kind of snake found in a dwelling house, other than a cobra or a dhâman..most commonly the *lycodon aulicus.* 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 201 Mow *Carpet-walks. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 549 To keep rank and file..not to break order though all be not *Carpet-way. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *The Times* 31 We .. Must not expect a Carpet way. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah* 128 A *carpet-web I saw once leave the loom. 1611 W. BARKSTED *Hirem* (1876) 81 All the floore with *Carpet-worke was strawn. 1816 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. x. 72 If I give up music, I shall take up carpet-work. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 414 The *carpet-woven grass that beautifies our lawns.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* arising out of sense 2 b, as *carpet-consideration, courtship, friend, gentry, toy*; †**carpet-man**, †**carpet-monger**, one who frequents ladies' boudoirs or carpeted chambers, one who deals in 'carpet-trade'; †**carpet-trade**, the occupations and amusements of the chamber or boudoir. Also CARPET-KNIGHT (q. v.), and many appellations akin to it (in which *carpet* implies haunting the chamber or boudoir), as *carpet captain, champion* (champion of the dames), *coward, peer, shield, squire* (= squire of dames), or modelled on it (with the sense of dilettantism, shirking of practical work, difficulty, or danger), as *carpet geologist, poet, soldier*, etc.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 153 Like a *Carpet capitaine he .. removed his Campe & fled to Crespy. 1623 COCKERAM III, *Paris*, a Carpet Captaine, rather than a Warriour. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XVI. xxxii. 286 A *Carpet champion for a wanton dame. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 258 He is knight dubb'd with vnhatch'd Rapier, and on *carpet consideration. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lov.* I. i, You are not to be won By carpet-courtship, but the sword. 1605 *Play Stucley* in *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) 201, I am a soldier And hate the name of *carpet-coward. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Valent.* IV. ii, Have I lived Only to be a *carpet-friend, for pleasure? 1572 FORTESCUE *Forest of Hist.* 153 b, The daintie coward and *carpette man. 1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* Ded., Any other *carpet-munger or primerose knight of Primero. 1592 — *P. Penilesse* (N.) The..insinuating curtesie of a *carpet-peere. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 167 Your *carpet poets, who are content to amuse. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 470 No *carpet soldiers, but hardy troops. 1605 *Play Stucley* in *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) 188, I shall be thought .. a coward, A sleepy dormouse, and a *carpet squire. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 68 Adorned with rich Clothes, precious Jewels, and *Carpet toyes. 1581 RICH *Farew. Milit. Profess.* (N.) This noble duke had no maner of skill in carpet-trade.

b. Sometimes passing into an adjective:

a 1639 WARD *Serm.* 119 (D.) Our strait-buttoned, carpet, and effeminate gentry. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 20 Apr. 4 The carpet markmanship which is the special fruit of Wimbledon.

Carpet (kā·ɹpĕt), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To cover or spread with a carpet. Hence **Carpeted** *ppl. a.*

a 1626 BACON *New Atl.*, A fair Chamber richly hanged and carpeted under Foot. 1811 *Lett. fr. Engl.* I. xiv. 161 The room is carpeted. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* x. 142 She noiselessly paced..the carpeted floor. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 348 A sumptuous ship has floored and carpeted for him the stormy Atlantic.

2. *transf.* To cover or strew as with a carpet.

1728 RAMSAY *Ep. Somerville*, These delightful flowers, Which carpet the poetic fields. 1817 J. F. PENNIE *Royal Minstr.* v. 339 The yellow leaves That carpet autumn's groves. 1865 GOSSE *Land and Sea* (1874) 216 Clumps of pale primroses are carpeting the hollows.

3. To place on a carpet. *rare.* (Cf. *pillow.*)

1821 BYRON *Juan* III. lxvii, Haidee and Juan carpeted their feet On crimson satin.

4. *colloq.* To call (a servant) into the parlour, etc., to be reprimanded; to reprimand, 'call over the coals'. (Cf. CARPET *sb.* 2 d.)

1840 H. COCKTON *Val. Vox* xli, They had done nothing! Why were they carpeted? 1871 *Daily News* 23 Sept., When they [Colonel Burnaby and Captain Annesley] were 'carpeted' [by the Jockey Club] to account for the suspicious running of the mare Tarragona with Michel Grove.

Carpet-bag. A travelling bag, properly one made of carpet.

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. v. (R.) Coningsby .. had lost the key of his carpet-bag. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 1 Our dozen trunks and half-dozen carpet-bags, being already packed and labelled.

b. *attrib.*, as in *carpet-bag adventurer, government, rule* (U. S. slang): see next.

1874 *Fraser's Mag.* Aug. 155 The double curse of negro and carpet-bag rule. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 279 A ring composed of carpet-bag adventurers. 1886 DICEY *Engl. Case agst. Home Rule* 108 The so-called Carpet Bag Governments, that is .. the rule of Northern adventurers who were kept in office throughout the South by the Negro Vote.

Carpet-bagger. *U.S. Political slang.* [f. CARPET-BAG + -ER.] A scornful appellation applied, after the American Civil War of 1861–5, to immigrants from the Northern into the Southern States, whose 'property qualification' consisted merely of the contents of the carpet-bag which they had brought with them. Hence, applied opprobriously to all Northerners who went south and tried, by the Negro vote or otherwise, to obtain

political influence; and generally to any one interfering with the politics of a locality with which he is thought to have no permanent or genuine connexion.

Hence **Carpet-ba·ggery, Carpet-ba·ggism.**

1868 *Daily News* 18 Sept., All 'carpetbaggers' and 'scalawags' are whites. The carpet baggers are immigrants from the North who have thrown themselves into local politics, and through their influence with the negroes obtained office. 1872 *Spectator* 21 Sept. 1194 At the elections which took place in June, 1868, 'Carpet-baggers' and other adventurers who put themselves forward as the friends of the freedmen were everywhere successful. 1880 GEN. GRANT in *New York Her.* 26 Oct., See the prosperity and the thrift that has been brought to these new States by these carpet baggers! 1881 *Philada. Record* No. 3459. 2 The 'solid south' is a protest against carpetbagism..in the form of Northern men going down in person to take charge of Southern politics. 1884 *Milnor* (Dakota) *Teller* 30 July, To abolish this infamous system of territorial carpet-baggery, and to require all appointees to territorial offices to have been two years residents of the territory. *Mod. Eng. Newsp.* The electors have preferred the local man to a carpet-bagger from London.

Carpeting (kā·rpĕtiŋ), *sb.* [f. CARPET *sb.* or *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of covering (as) with carpet.

2. Material for carpets.

1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* ii. ix, This [is] carpeting compared with what follows. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 22 Feb. 114/1 Matting and carpeting have done much for the stone floor. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 139 In Wilton carpeting, there is both a linen warp and a worsted warp.

3. *transf.* A carpet-like covering.

1883 *Century Mag.* Dec. 174/1 Its rich carpeting of wild flowers. 1885 S. O. JEWETT *March Island* xiv, The frayed whitish carpeting of their last year's leaves.

4. See CARPET *v.* 4.

Mod. colloq. 'She received from her mistress a thorough good carpeting.'

Ca·rpet-knight. [f. CARPET *sb.* 2 b + KNIGHT.] Originally, perhaps = *Knight of the Carpet* (see CARPET 2 c); but, usually, a contemptuous term for a knight whose achievements belong to 'the carpet' (i. e. the lady's boudoir, or carpeted chamber) instead of to the field of battle; a stay-at-home soldier. In modern use with less reference to the lady's boudoir, and more to the drawing-room with its avoidance of practical work.

1576 WHETSTONE *Rock of Regard* 55 He consults with carpet knights about curious masks. 1580 H. GIFFORD *Gilloflowers* (1875) 85 Yee curious Carpet knights that spend the time in sport & play. 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 956 Those which serue abhominable and filthy idlenesse, and as we vse to call them carpet knightes. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Couchette, Mignon de couchette*, a Carpet-Knight, one that euer loues to be in womens chambers. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. ii. (1651) 75 As much valor is to be found in feasting, as in fighting, and some of our City Captains and Carpet Knights will make this good. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) IV. 276 Brave Carpet Knights in Cupid's fights. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. xiv, I..hold your valour light As that of some vain carpet-knight. 1860 A. L. WINDSOR *Ethica* vi. 297 Their authors had been no carpet-knights, but had lived and acted the lives of their heroes.

Ca·rpetless, *a.* Without a carpet.

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 631 In spite of carpetless floors. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xiv. (C. D. ed.) 100 The common stairs of this mansion were bare and carpetless.

Carpholite (kā·rfŏləit). *Min.* [Ger. *karpholith* (Werner 1819), f. Gr. *κάρφος* straw + *λίθος* stone.] A hydrous silicate of alumina and manganese, occurring in silky fibres of a straw-yellow colour, in the tin mines of Schlackenwald.

1844 PHILLIPS *Min.* 18. 1868 DANA *Min.* 419.

Carphology (kaɪfɒ·lŏdʒi). *Med.* Also in L. form **carphologia.** [ad. Gr. *καρφολογία* (Galen), f. *κάρφος* twig, straw, bit of wool + *λέγειν* to collect.] The movements of delirious patients, as if searching for or grasping at imaginary objects, or picking the bed-clothes; floccilation.

1851 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 703 Subsultus, carphologia, and fumbling with the bed-clothes are frequent symptoms. 1880 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* Jan., When carphology has given place to a mere trembling of the fingers.

Carphosi·derite. *Min.* [f. Gr. *κάρφος* straw + *σίδηρος* iron + -ITE.] A hydrous sulphate of iron with sand and gypsum, occurring as a straw-coloured mineral, found in reniform masses and incrustations, in Labrador.

1850 DANA *Min.* 452.

Carpid (kā·rpid). *Bot.* [In mod.L. *carpidium*, dim. (on Gr. type) of *καρπός* fruit.] A synonym of CARPEL. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 401.

Carping (kā·rpiŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 The action of the verb CARP: †a. Speaking or saying; speech, talk; faculty of speech. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1550 Sone so þe kynge for his care carping myȝt wynne. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 7 Ryghte sayeyng and carpyng of þe wordes. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 166 Suche a carpynge is unknowe.

b. Censorious speech: cavilling, fault-finding, captious criticism.

c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 127 This kene karping of Syr Kay. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. i. 71 Such carping is not commendable. 1697-1712 LESLIE *Short Method w. Deists, &c.* iii, All those little carpings..that are made as to the passage through the Red Sea. 1868 NETTLESHIP *Browning* i. 49 The alloy of harsh criticism, of ungrateful carping.

Carping, *vbl. sb.*2 The preparing of teasels: see CARP *v.*2

Ca·rping, *ppl. a.* That carps; fault-finding, censorious, captious.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 48 Their carping disprayse. *c* 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 90 With enuious carping tongue. 1730 LD. LANSDOWNE *To Mem. Waller* 20 No carping critic interrupts his praise. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xi. 120 That carping spirit in which she had been wont to judge of his actions.

¶ Confused with CARKING *ppl. a.*

1580 T. MARSHALL in Farr's *S. P.* (1845) II. 312 With carpyng cares did call and crie. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Luke xii. 30 By our carping care.

Hence **Ca·rpingly** *adv.*, in a carping way.

1579 J. ROGERS (*title*), An answer unto a wicked .. Libel made by Christopher Vitell..carpingly answering to certain points. 1577-86 HOLINSHED *Chron. Irel.* (1808) VI. 13 Through his procurement carpinglie published. 1755 in JOHNSON.

Carpit(e, obs. form of CARPET.

†**Carples.** *Obs. rare*−1. [? Cf. CARPELL.]

1537 *Will of W. Walwyn* (Somerset Ho.) A carplese of olde wole.

†**Carpmeal, Carptmeal.** *Obs.* [from *Cartmel* on Morecambe Bay.] (See quot.)

1620 *Act 7 Jas. I*, xvi. § 2 All Cogware, Kendalles, course Cottons, and Carptmeales..made within the said Counties of Cumberland and Westmerland, or within the said Townes and Parishes of Carptmeale, Hawkeshead, and Broughton, in the said Countie of Lancaster. 1677-1692 COLES, *Carpemeals.* 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb., Carpmeals*, a coarse kind of Cloth made in the North of England, and formerly mentioned. I know not whether the Name continues still. 1799 STRUTT *Dress & Habits* II. 195.

Carpo-1, combining form of Gr. *καρπός*, CARPUS, wrist, as in **Carpo·cerite** [Gr. *κέρας* horn]. **Ca·rpometaca·rpal** *a.*, 'relating to the carpus and metacarpus'. **Carpope·dal** *a.*, 'relating to the hand and the foot' (in *carpopedal spasm* 'a term applied to the local convulsions which affect the hands and feet of children'). **Carpo·podite,** 'the fifth basal joint of the hinder antennæ of certain Arthropods'. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 314 To its inner portion the ischiocerite is connected, bearing a merocerite and carpocerite, while the last segment, or procerite, consists of a long multi-articulate filament. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 510 The carpo-metacarpal joint of the thumb enjoys motion forwards, backwards, inwards, and outwards. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 362 Carpopedal contractions. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 94 The fifth segment is known as the Carpopodite.

Carpo-2, combining form of Gr. *καρπός* fruit, as in **Ca·rpogone, Carpogo·nium** *Bot.* [cf. *archegonium*], the female reproductive organ of Thallophytes which produces a sporocarp or spore-fruit; hence **Carpogo·nial** *a.*, relating to the carpogonium. **Carpo·phagous** *a. Zool.* [Gr. *-φαγος* eating], fruit-eating. **Ca·rpophore** *Bot.* [Gr. *-φορος* bearing, f. *φέρειν* to bear], a prolongation of the axis of a flower, raising the pistil above the stamens, as in *Geraniaceæ* and *Umbelliferæ*; also, in Thallophytes, the stalk of a sporocarp or spore-fruit. **Ca·rpophyll** *Bot.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf], 'the modified leaf which by its folding produces a carpel' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Ca·rpospore** *Bot.* [Gr. *σπόρος* sowing, seed], in Thallophytes, the spore formed in a sporocarp or spore-fruit; hence **Carpospo·rous** *a.*, applied to Algæ which produce sporocarps or spore-fruits with carpospores.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 236 The female organ [of Thallophytes] .. may be designated by the general term Carpogonium. *Ibid.* 292 The true fertile carpogonial branches. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 302/1 The Carpophagous Phalangers. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 298 The axis is prolonged in the form of a columella or carpophore. 1871 M. COOKE *Fungi* (1874) 168 A germ-like tube, which, without originating a proper mycelium, develops at the expense of the nutritive material stored in the zygospore into a carpophore, or fruit-bearer. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 401 *Carpophyll*, literally fruit-leaf; synonym of Carpel. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 267 The carpospores are here precisely like the ordinary non-sexual conidia. 1887 *Nature* 21 Apr. 577/2 The carposporous forms of Algæ.

Carpocra·tian. A follower of Carpocrates of Alexandria (A.D. 120), who asserted the mortality of Christ's body and the creation of the world by angels. Also †**Carpo·cratite.**

1585-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 65. 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 138 The filthy Carpocratians, who taught that men must sin and do the will of all the devils. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* II. 880 The Antinomianism of the Carpocratians. 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 590 The Gnostikes and Carpocratites haue Images painted in collours.

Carpolite (kā·rpŏləit). Also **-lithe.** [f. Gr. *καρπο-* fruit + *λίθος* stone: see -LITE.] A fossil or petrified fruit.

1847 CRAIG, *Carpolite.* 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* 196 *Carpolithes.*

Carpology (kaɪpɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *καρπο-* fruit + *-λογια*: see -LOGY.] The part of botany which is concerned with the study of fruits. Hence **Carpolo·gical** *a.*, **Carpolo·gically** *adv.*, **Carpo·logist.**

1806 *Edin. Rev.* VIII. 66 Those botanists..are..aware of the necessity of the study of carpology. *Ibid.* 67 A carpological tour in France, England and Holland. 1869 in *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 370/2 Carpological specimens. 1819 COLEBROOKE in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. (1822) 46 That eminent carpologist.

¶ **Carpus** (kā·rpŭs). *Anat.* [mod.L. *carpus*, a. Gr. *καρπός* wrist.] The part of the skeleton which unites the hand to the fore-arm, consisting in the higher vertebrates of eight small bones, in birds of two. In man it forms the *wrist*; in the horse, the *knee.*

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 295 From the Carpus to the end of the middle finger. 1726 MONRO *Anat.* (1741) 259 The Hand is..divided into the Carpus, Metacarpus and Fingers. 1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* (1834) 91 The carpus, forming [in the horse] what by a sort of license is called the knee. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 417 Other small arteries are given off to the carpus and hand.

Carquan, Carquenet, obs. ff. CARCAN, -ET.

Carr1 (kāɪ). *dial.* [Old Northumbrian *carr* rock.] A rock: now especially applied to insulated rocks off the Northumbrian and Scottish coasts.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 24 Se ðe getimbres hus his ofer carr. *Ibid.* Mark xv. 46 Byrȝen þæt wæs geheawen of carre. 1856 *Berwick Nat. Club* III. 223 *Farne Islands*—The *Utt Carres*, modernized into *Out Carres*, are not far from Monkshouse.

Carr2**, car** (kāɪ). *local.* Also 4 **kerr,** 5 **ker,** 6-7 **carre.** [From ON. Cf. Da. *kær, kjær* pool, pond (e. g. *gade-kær* village pond), Sw. *kærr* fen, morass, marsh, moor, Norw. *kjær, kjerr* pool, marsh, wet copse, Icel. *kjarr* copse-wood, brushwood, *kjarr-mýrr* marsh grown with brushwood.]

1. A pond or pool; a bog or fen; now, usually, wet boggy ground; a meadow recovered by draining from the bog.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14574 Sire Thadok, þe erchebischop of ȝork, He liued in kerres, as dob þe stork. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 53 This Fenne..hath many Carres of Waters in it. *Ibid.* V. 122 There is a praty Car or Pole in Bishops Dale. 1556 *Scotter Crt. Roll* in E. Peacock *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s. v., Euery inhabytant of Scotter shall put ther geyse in the carre. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 46 Which pastures may be either high woods, commons, carres, or such like spacious pieces of ground. 1691 RAY *N. C. Wds., Carre*, a hollow place where water stands. 1843 *Jrnl. Roy. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 293 These redeemed meadows, or carrs [Lincolnshire)..consist of an unctuous peat. 1880 *Times* 17 Sept. 8/5 In the carrs and marishes both corn and turnips are under water. 1881 *Archæol.* XLVI. 378 There are lands called cars in most of the neighbouring parishes. 1887 *York Herald* 16 Apr. 2/1 Agistments in Everingham Carr. Horses and Cattle may be Pastured on the above Carr from 10th May to Old Michaelmas Day, 1887.

2. A fen or bog grown up with low bushes, willows, alders, etc.; a boggy or fenny copse.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 272 Ker, where treys growyn be a watur or a fenn, *cardetum*; ker for aldyr, *alnetum.* 1681 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb., Carre*, woody moist boggy ground. 1691 RAY *S. & E. C. Wds., Carre*, a wood of alder, or other trees in a moist boggy place. 1865 W. WHITE *East. Eng.* II. 98 The larger islets are known as 'carrs', and 'alder carrs' to denote those on which the water-side tree grows thickly. 1874 *N. & Q.* Ser. v. I. 132 In Norfolk .. osier or alder carrs. One is called the bird-carr from the fact of the black-headed gull breeding there. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xv. (1884) 111 In the upper marshes, low copses, locally called 'carrs,' are numerous.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **carr fir, oak, wood,** timber and trees dug up in carrs; †**carr-grave, -graver,** an officer appointed to attend to the carrs; †**carr-sick** (see quot.): **carr swallow,** a local name of the Black Tern (*Sterna nigra*). Also CARGOOSE.

1691 RAY *N. C. Wds., Car-sick*, the kennel, a word used in Sheffield. 1802 MONTAGUE *Ornith. Dict.* II, It is found in the fenny parts of Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire, and is called at this last place Car-Swallow.

Carr3**, car** (kāɪ). *local.* [perh. identical with prec.] (See quot.)

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 146 Whether they can find any coal water, i. e. an acid water having a Car, or yellow sediment. 1880 R. HOLLAND in *O. C. & F. Words* (E. D. S.) 77 The brown sediment (humate of iron) deposited in water from boggy ground is called carr in Cheshire.

Hence **Carr-water, Carry** *a.*

1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* 70 *Carr-water*, red peaty water. *Carry*, red, peaty. 1888 *N. & Q.* VII. V. 135.

Carr, var. of CAR.

Carrabin, Carrat, etc.: see CARA-.

Carracature, obs. form of CARICATURE.

†**Carrack, carack** (kæ·răk). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 5-6 **caryk(e,** 5 **carikke, careke, karik, carrik(ke, carryk(e, carrake, carryg,** 5-7 **carak, carack(e, carrike, carricke,** 6 **carake, caryck, (caracte, carect), carrek(e,** 6-7 **carike, carick(e, careck(e, carracke, carreck(e, carrick, carrak,** 7 **(carract), carraque,** 7-8 **(caract),** 7-9 **caraqk, carrack.** [a. OF. *carraque, caraque* = med.L. *carraca, carrica, carica*, Sp., Pg. *carraca*, It. *caracca* (whence also MDu. *karâ·ke*, now *kraak*), of uncertain origin; see Diez.]

A large ship of burden, also fitted for warfare, such as those formerly used by the Portuguese in trading with the East Indies; a galleon.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 24 Brodder than of a carryk [*MSS.*, carrik², carik, carike, caryke] is the sayl. *a* 1422 HEN. V. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. 31 I. 72 Maistres for owr grete shippes, carrakes, barges, and balyngers. *a* 1422 TOMA *ibid.* I. 72 *note*, Ther be twey new Carrakas of makyng at Bartholem. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliii, With 3 carrickes [*v. r.* carrikkes, FABYAN carykes] of Jene. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, viii. Preamb., In Caraks, Galeis, and Shippes. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, v. Preamb., Carrykis .. of other regions and Cuntreies. 1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, xx. § 1 Any Carrek or Galey. 1512 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 7 A carike of France. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxvii. 41 Shyppes, carreckes, and galyes. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 250 Toke .iii. of the greattest of theyr Caryckes. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) U v *b*, In greate carrackes. 1579 NORTH *Plutarch* 338 (R.) One of the greatest carects or hulkes of the king. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 459 A great Carrick would be skarce able to beare them all. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 140 Spaine, who sent whole Armadoes of Carrects. 1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 146 The hugest mightiest Carickes that ever came on the water. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* VII. 1045 The Carraks, and the Argosies of Spaine. 1655 HEYWOOD *Fort. by Land* IV. i. Wks. 1874 VI. 414 With any Carract that do's trade for Spain. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. IX. 441 The wrack of the Carricks. 1703 DE FOE *Sp. Descent* Misc. 130 Here a vast Carrack flies, while none pursue. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. xvi. 283 Drake .. fell in with one of those famous Spanish East Indiamen, called carracks.

Carract, obs. form of CARAT.

Carrageen, -gheen (kæ·răgēn). Properly **Carragheen moss.** [From *Carragheen* near Waterford in Ireland, where it grows abundantly.] A kind of seaweed (*Chrondus crispus*), also called *Irish moss*, common on the British coasts, of a cartilaginous texture and a purplish colour, becoming yellowish-white when dried. It yields on boiling a nutritive demulcent jelly, used for food and in medicine. Introduced into medical use by Mr. Todhunter of Dublin. (See Reece's *Monthly Gazette of Health*, Jan. 1831.)

1834 ESTHER COPLEY *Housekpr's Guide* 57 Carraghan moss .. in the time of the dreadful destitution in Ireland, in 1831, was the means of preserving many families from starving. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 323 *Carrageen*, commonly called Irish moss, introduced from Ireland as an article of food within the last ten years. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 156 Carrageen moss..is frequently employed instead of isinglass for the manufacture of blanc-mange and jellies.

Hence **Carrageenin** (*Chem.*), the form of PECTIN found in Carragheen.

Carraine, carran, carren, obs. ff. CARRION.

Carralle, -ell, obs. forms of CAROL.

Carrat, Carraway: see CARAT, CARAWAY.

Carrawitchet: see CARRI-.

Carreck(e, carrek(e, obs. ff. CARRACK.

† **Carre-crow.** *Obs.* = CARRION CROW.

1611 COTGR., *Corbin*, (carrion, or carre) crow.

Carrect, carret, obs. forms of CARAT.

Carreen(e, Carrell, etc.: see CARE-.

Carrefour: see CARFOUR.

† **Carrel.** *Obs.* Also **carele.** A fabric mentioned in the 16th and 17th c.

1570 *Bk. of Drapery* in Beck *Draper's Dict.* (1882) *Carrells, Currelles*, [mentioned with bays, fustians, and mockadoes; as] works mixed with silk, saietrie, or linen yarn. 1611 *Bk. of Rates* (Jam.) Carrels, the peece, conteining 15 elnes, viij *l.* 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. ix. 266/1 There were Carells, Fustians, Blankets.

Carriable, carryable (kæ·riăb'l), *a.* [f. CARRY + -ABLE.] That may be carried.

1611 COTGR., *Portatisse*, portatiue, portable, carryable. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 10 June 10/1 A simple motion, carryable by a simple majority.

Carriage (kæ·ridʒ). Forms: 4–7 **cariage**, 5 **karyage**, 5–6 **caryage**, 5–7 **carryage**, (*Sc.* 5–7 **carage**, 6 **carraige**), 6– **carriage**. [a. ONF. *cariage*, in mod.F. *charriage*, Picard *carriage* action of conveying in a vehicle, f. *carier*, mod.F. *charrier* to carry (in a cart, etc.): see -AGE.]

I. The action of carrying.

1. Carrying or bearing from one place to another; conveyance.

1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xlv. 19 That thei take waynes .. to the cariage [1382 kariying] of her litle children. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 62 Caryage, *vectura, portagium*, etc. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) F b, The horse, that hathe .. passed his course of caryage, shoulde reste hym. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 193 The carriage of the Sounds. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. lii. 422 Their Carriages by Wains and Carts of the Wines. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 299 Mules or horses for carriage. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* III. v. 284 For the expences of carriage as for those of production.

b. with *obj. genitive*, or special reference to the object: = 'being carried'.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iv. 190 Least .. I be suspected of Your carriage from the Court. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xx. 359 Trees, which..lay there for carriage. 1826 SIR J. SEBRIGHT *Observ. Hawking* (1828) 35 By constant carriage, not only by day, but also .. during a part of the night.

2. *esp.* Conveyance of merchandise; commercial transport; traffic of transport; carrying trade.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 128 The erthe swelleth & bolneth .. with treadynge, and specyally with caryage. 1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, v. § 5 The cariage or conveyaunce of anny horses .. into Scotelande. 1684 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* 73 The Streets are made very convenient for all Carriage. 1727 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* xxvi. (1841) I. 260 Our river navigation is not to be named for carriage with the vast bulk of carriage by packhorses and by wagons. *a* 1797 BURKE *Late State Nation* (R.) The largest proportion of carriage had been engrossed by neutral nations. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xxiii. (1862) 52 The whole carriage of the northern counties .. was performed by pack-horses.

† **3.** An impost on the transport of goods through a country or territory; a customs duty, toll, or carrier's licence. *Obs.*

[*c* 1200 in Dugdale *Monast.* I. 310 Soluta et quieta de omnibus Geldis .. et lastagio et stallagio et carriagio.] 1771 *Antiq. Sarish.* 80 Free from Toll, Pontage, Passage, Pasture, Lestage, Stallage, Carriage and every other Custom.

† **4.** An obsolete service of carrying, or a payment in lieu of the same, due by a tenant to his landlord or feudal superior, or imposed by authority. Cf. AVERAGE *sb.*[1] *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 677 Distreyned by taylages, custumes, and cariages. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxii. 214 Touchyng vitails and also of caryages. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 125, I am maid ane slaue of my body to ryn and rashe in arrage & carraige. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. viii. (1633) 102 The Irish imposition of Coyne, Livery, Cartings, carriages, loadings. 1611 BIBLE *Prof.* 2 He [Solomon] had .. troubled them with some cariages. 1703 in Keble *Bp. T. Wilson* (1863) 194 To leave all such carriages, Boones and services on the same foot as already provided for by Law. 1755 in *United Presbyter. Mag.* Apr. (1884) 156 To answer all carriages and days' dargs exacted by the laird. 1754–1835 [see AVERAGE *sb.*[1]].

5. (*ellipt.* or *contextually*) The price, expense, or cost of carrying.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Carriage*, also denotes the money or hire paid to a carrier, or other bearer of goods. The carriage of letters is called postage. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 504 Sometimes the carriage is given as a separate item.

† **6.** (*contextually*) Power, ability, or capacity for carrying; (in quot. 1588 quibblingly). *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 74 Sampson .. was a man of good carriage, great carriage; for hee carried the Townegates on his backe like a porter. 1740 PINEDA *Eng. Span. Dict.* s.v., A Beast of Carriage, a Ship of Carriage.

7. *Arith.* See CARRY 7.

1847 DE MORGAN *Arithmet. Bks.* Introd. 22 Proceed with each figure, and carriage.

† **8.** 'Bearing', course, direction. *Obs.*

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. vi. 10 The insertion of many Nerves, and the oblique carriage of many fibres. *Ibid.* 12 The carriage of Fibres.

9. The carrying of a fortress, etc.; also *carriage away*: cf. CARRY 16, 46.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1631) 610 Solyman .. resolued forthwith to besiege Vienna, the chiefe citie of Austria, in good hope that by the carriage away of that, the other cities .. would without any resistance be yeelded vnto him.

10. Action of conducting, carrying out; execution; conduct, management, administration.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 82 The whole Government and carriage of affaires. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* X. i. (1632) 1241 A Proclamation against all griping Monopolies..and Protections .. as also against other abuses in other inferiour carriages. 1650 B. *Discollim.* 21 The carriages or miscarriages of these affaires. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* Ep. Ded. 18 The carriage and conduct of this noble Enterprise. 1876 *Belfast News* 22 Nov. 3/3 Messrs. —— solicitors, had the carriage of the sale. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* 26 Apr. 246/1 The carriage of the order [for winding up a company] is given to the first petitioner.

11. The carrying (of a motion).

1879 O'CONNOR *Beaconsfield* 397 The consequence of the carriage of the motion would be the expulsion of Lord John Russell from power.

II. Manner of carrying; conduct, behaviour.

12. Manner or way of carrying or bearing (e.g. anything in the hand, the body, or any part of it).

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. III. iii. (1651) 470 'Tis not the eye, but carriage of it. 1653 WALTON *Angler* I. v, The ill carriage of the line .. makes you lose your labour. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 150/1 A good Graver..[must] have a curious & exact carriage of the Hand. 1721 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 67 ¶ 11 An handsome carriage of the body. 1821 DE QUINCEY in Page *Life* I. v. 97 A peculiar and graceful carriage of her head.

13. Manner of carrying one's body; bodily deportment, bearing, mien.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 466 A goodly portly man .. of a most noble Carriage. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxviii. § 3. 153 A stately carriage, far different from that he was wont to have. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 45 A free and easie Carriage. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* ix. (1878) 135 He had the carriage of a military man.

14. Manner of conducting oneself socially; demeanour; deportment, behaviour. (Referring to *manners*.) *arch.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 14 Teach sinne the carriage of a holy Saint. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxi. 211 Others have so scornfull a carriage. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* xiii. (1698) 372 A pretty ingenious young man .. of a very civil carriage and behaviour. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. vii. 6 Her husbands peevishness and churlish carriage. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. lxvi, Her very prudent carriage.

b. Manner of acting *to* or *towards* others; treatment of others. *arch.*

1598 BACON *Hypocrites, Ess.* (Arb.) 117 Their..honest carriage towardes men. 1612 — *Faction* ibid. 83 The even carriage betweene two factions, proceedeth not alwaies of moderation. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. (1686) 30 Who can but laugh at the carriage of Ammon unto Alexander? 1692 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 125 We have treated of men's carriage to Christ in this world. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 158 The affectionate carriage of this poor woman to her infant. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV. xii. 171 Lucretia's carriage towards her gave her little discomfort. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* vi. *Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 48 Nothing can be more delicate .. than the courtship and mutual carriage of the sexes.

† **c.** (with *pl.*) An act of behaviour towards another. *Obs.*

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* I. ix, In all which mutuall carriages, we ought to be guided by those respects which we could wish tendered to ourselves in the like occasions. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 338 After some mutual carriages of love. 1684 — *Pilgr.* II. 6 All her unkind, unnatural, and ungodly carriages to her dear Friend.

15. Habitual conduct or behaviour. (Referring to *morals* or *character*.)

1588 THYNNE *Let.* in *Animadv.* (1865) Introd. 92 Makinge my actions the towchestone of the honest cariage of myself. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Epit. sober Matron*, With blamelesse carriage I liv'd here. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 480 ¶ 2 Something of their own Carriage they would exempt from Examination. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) I. vii. 14 A person of decent carriage. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. i. 50 That irregular and unsettled carriage of public men which so perplexed the nation.

b. Conduct or action *in* given circumstances.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1402/2 His fidelitie and good carriage in small things. 1634–46 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 217 His cariage in relation to Gowrie's Conspiracie. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* C iv a, Negotiations .. wherein your Lordships carriage hath justly deserved the respects of those. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 409 Harold's energetic carriage in the Welsh campaign.

† **c.** Short for 'good carriage'. (Also in sense 13.)

1618 FLETCHER *Island Princess* II. i, One without cariage or common sense. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (1870) 106 Protested his innocencye and carryage in that place. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Sept., She is poor in clothes, and not bred to any carriage.

† **16.** A piece of conduct; action; proceeding.

1609 TOURNEUR *Fun. Poems* 120 His former carriages. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 244 All her actions & carriages are full of honor. 1696 STILLINGFL. *Serm.* iv. 159 Men, sober, just, humble and meek in all their carriages.

† **17.** Manner or way of conducting or managing (an affair). *Obs.*

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, &c.* (1747) 9 Touching the carriage of the Martiall affaires from the seventeenth year, etc. 1698 BP. REYNOLDS *Lord's Supp.* xvii, To leave every man in the external carriages of his worship unto the conduct of his private fancy. 1683 EVELYN *Diary* 13 July, Some dislike of the present carriage of matters at Court.

III. That which is carried.

† **18.** Something carried; a burden, a load. *Obs.*

1458 *MS. Christ's Hosp., Abingdon* in *Dom. Archit.* III. 41 For cartis with cariage may goo & come. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lv, Their horses with caryages entred in: and the two that came last [were] laden with coles. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* (1590) 339 The pismire..whose many little cariages..make a great heape at last. 1598 BARET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 27 The musket is a heauie cariage, and painfull to be handled. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* Ded. 5 When our backs be broak, they must take up the carriage. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. *Saddle*, To keep the Portmanteau, or other Carriage off the Riders back.

b. A load, as a quantity definite or indefinite.

1596–7 S. FINCHE in *App. Hist. Croydon* (1783) 152 We get in carriages of stone and bricke. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v., Carage of Lime is 64 Bushels. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* I. 519 Bringing..carriages of lime.

c. *fig.* Burden, load.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. ii, *Mery* Doth not love lade you? *Cust.* I feele no such cariage. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* V. i. 3 Time Goes vpright with his carriage.

† **19.** Baggage. (Originally *collect.*; later often in *pl.*) *Obs.* **a.** The portable equipment of an army, L. *impedimenta*; = BAGGAGE 2. Sometimes including the whole baggage-train.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 275 The cariage .. Behynd hym levyt he all still. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2282 They kaire to the karyage and take whate them likes. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 313 In the tyme of the batail al her cariage was stole be the Frenschmen. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 84/1 The cariage was dragging after the armie, and slenderlie manned. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* I. xi. (1622) 21 The carriages inclosed in the middest [*mediis impedimentis*]. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. iv. 43 The King .. had sent his maine Army to conduct the Carriages. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xvii. 22 Dauid left his cariage in the hand of the keeper of the cariage. 1644 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 130 His carriage could not pass. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 116 To burn their Carriages and Tents.

b. Movable or portable property; baggage or luggage carried with one on a journey, etc.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xix. (1495) 778 The camell is..gode..to bere charge and caryage of men. *c* 1425 *Three Kings Cologne* 40 Euery kyng .. had with hym his cariage, þat is to seye beestys, as oxen and schepe and oþer beestis þat longeth to mannys lyuyng and sustynaunce. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) 988 This Cardinall [Wolsey] .. hauing in his cariage lxxx wagons. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 94 Constrained at euery baite to take downe my carriages and lift them up againe on sundry horses backs. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxi. 15 We tooke vp our cariages, & went vp to Hierusalem. 1655 *Francion* IX. 2 A little waggon .. to be made here, to put my Carriages in it, which is too heavy for my Sumpter-horse. 1743 R. POOLE *Journ. France & Holl.* (1744) I. 200, I would greatly have lessen'd my Carriage, and my expence also thereby.

† **20.** Leaves and branches carried away by a stag with his antlers when passing through a thicket or wood. *Obs.*

1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farm* 684 If the Hart be tall and large, the cariages will also be somewhat large.

† **21.** Meaning carried by words; burden, import, purport, bearing. *Obs.*

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. i. 94 By the same cov'nant And carriage of the article design'd. 1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 367 This was the question, as appeareth by the whole carriage of the former chapter. 16.. *Time's Store-ho.* 112 (L.) The Hebrew text hath no other carriage.

IV. Means of carrying.

* *In general use.*

† **22.** *collect.* Means of conveyance. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* x. 144 On the tother side come all the cariage of the londe, and brought vitaile. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* Introd. 16 Knowing languages to be the carryage of knowledge. 1710 *Act* 9 *Anne* xi.[x.] § 6 Letters and Packets, passing or repassing by the Carriage called the Penny-Post. 1800 Wellington *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 104 To proceed with that quantity for which they have at present carriage.

† **23.** A vehicle or means of conveyance of any kind. *Obs.* exc. in *wheel carriage*; = next.

15.. *Dk. Northumb. Household Bk.* xlix. (1827) 386 Ther shall be a Caryage apontide at every Remevall for the Cariage of my Lordes Childre Stuff. 1665 G. Havers *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 90 One of those Carriages which the Portugals call Rete..a net of cords ty'd at the head and feet, and hanging down from a great Indian Cane. 1740 Johnson *Drake* Wks. IV. 441 The most useful animals of this country .. serving as carriages over rocks and mountains. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 23 Apr., The poor chairmen and their carriages. *Ibid.* 26 Apr., Coaches, chaises, chairs, and other carriages. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* (1869) II. v. i. 307 A high way, a bridge, a navigable canal, may .. be .. made and maintained by a small toll upon the carriages that make use of them. 1786 Burns *Inventory*, Wheel carriages I hae but few, Three carts .. ae auld wheelbarrow. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. 94 No wheel-carriage rolls this morning in these streets.

† **24.** A wheeled vehicle generally. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1560 Whitehorne *Arte Warre* (1588) 41 Euery ten men of armes, should haue fiue carriages. 1611 Cotgr., *Charroy*, a cart, or other cariage. 1693 *Pittington Vestry Bk.* (Surtees) 210 For mending the church gate that carriages comes in at, *2s. 6d.* 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4935/4 Wheels of all manner of Carriages. 1741 *Act* 14 *George II*, xlii. § 5 Carts, waggons, or other carriages, employed only about Husbandry, or carrying of only Cheese, Butter, Hay, Straw, Corn. 1757 *Gentl. Mag.* 528 Laws .. for .. regulating the drivers of carriages within this city [London].

25. A wheeled vehicle for conveying persons, as distinct from one for the transport of goods. Often in comb., as *hackney-carriage, railway-carriage, travelling-carriage*, etc.

1706 Phillips, *Carriage*, also a kind of cover'd or close waggon. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* xi, The master of the waggon .. fearing the captain and his lady would take umbrage and leave his carriage, etc. 1751 — *Per. Pic.* lii. (*heading*), The whole company set out for Ghent in the Diligence .. Our Hero is captivated by a Lady in that Carriage. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. iv. v, Monsieur in a commonplace travelling carriage is off Northwards. 1875 *Echo* 29 Oct., The Supervisor of Excise .. said that the word 'carriage' as defined by the Act of Parliament, meant any vehicle not used for carrying merchandise or any kind of goods. 1884 Miss Braddon *Ishmael* xxix, Lolling in the corner of a railway carriage.

26. *spec.* A wheeled vehicle kept for private use for driving in; especially an elegant four-wheeled vehicle having accommodation for four persons inside, and drawn by two or more horses. *Carriage and pair*: one drawn by a pair of horses.

This use began about the middle of the 18th c.; *coach* was the word in earlier use.

[1741 *Act* 14 *Geo. II*, xlii. § 5 The covered Carriages of noblemen and Gentlemen for their private use.] 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 24 May, The postilion behind, endeavouring to stop the carriage. 1794 W. Felton (*title*), A Treatise on Carriages, comprehending Coaches, Chariots, Phætons, Curricles, Gigs, Whiskies, etc. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* viii, A carriage and four splendid horses. 1879 *Times* 27 Aug., The party drove off in a carriage and pair. 1884 Miss Braddon *Ishmael* xxix, I wonder that you can drive in an open carriage in such weather.

** *In technical use.*

27. The wheeled support on which a piece of ordnance is mounted; a *gun-carriage*.

1560 Whitehorne *Arte Warre* (1588) 97 To make the carriage of the artillery, with the spokes of y° wheele crooked. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (J.), He commanded the great ordnance to be laid upon carriages, which before lay bound in great unweildy timber. 1706 Phillips, *Carriages* for Pieces of Ordinance, a kind of long, narrow Carts, each made to the proportion of the Gun it is to carry. 1776 W. Heath in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 278, I should be glad to have the carriages for the four pounders sent forward. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, s. v. *Cannon*, The gun is mounted on a steel carriage weighing 15 tons.

28. *Carriage-building.* The wheeled framework which supports the body of a coach or similar vehicle (see quot. 1794).

1761 *Official Descr. Royal State Coach*, The whole of the carriage and body is richly ornamented. 1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) I. 39 Its [carriage's] meaning is frequently confined to the under part only, on which the body is placed. *Ibid.* 40 All four-wheeled carriages are divided into two parts—the upper and under carriage. The upper is the main one, on which the body is hung; the under carriage is the conductor, and turns by means of a lever .. The hind wheels are placed on the upper part; the fore wheels on the under.

29. Applied to various mechanical contrivances which move and carry some part of a machine.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. iii. 114/1 (*Several Parts of a Press*) The Carriage, is the sliding Plank on which the Marble Stone is laid. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metals* II. 229 The type carriage is caused to move steadily along. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 395/2 From seven hundred to nine hundred spindles..arranged upon the 'carriage', or movable part of the mule.

30. † **a.** The loop attached to the sword-belt, through which one passed his sword. *Obs.* (Perh. only an affectation.)

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. ii. 161 *Ham.* What call you the Carriages? *Osr.* The Carriages, Sir, are the hangers. *Ham.* The phrase would bee more Germaine to the matter; If we could carry Cannon by our sides.

b. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Carriage*, a belt which carries a whetstone behind a mower. (*Var. dial.*) 1879 in Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*

31. *Agric.* An artificial channel for conveying water for irrigation, drainage, etc. *Obs.* or *dial.* (Cf. Carrier 5.)

1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* iii. § 2 (1681) 22 Let the main Carriage narrow by degrees, and so let it narrow till the end, that the Water may press into the lesser Carriages, that issue all along from the main. 1679 Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 356 Smaller carriages or trenches 40 or 50 yards asunder. 1704 Worlidge *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Drains*, The lesser Drains must be made among the Carriages in the lowest places. 1885 *Hampsh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Carriage*, a drain, water carriage.

32. = Bearing *sb.* 12. **b.** A rail-chair.

1788 Smeaton in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 3 A piece of brass, or brass carriage, made to fit upon the vertical part of the meridian .. This piece of brass carries the spindle. 1816 *Specif. Losh & Stephenson's Patent* No. 4067. 6 The half lap joinings of the rails *c*, *c* placed in their carriages.

c. *Arch.* 'The timber framework on which the steps of a wooden staircase are supported' (Gwilt).

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 188 This additional wood-work, which is necessary to the firmness and durability of the construction, is called the carriage of the stairs.

† **33.** = Portage. *Obs.*

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Carriage* is also used to denote a space of ground, over which the inhabitants of New France, and other colonies of North America..are obliged to carry their boats and provisions.

IV. *Attributively*, and in *Combination.*

34. General: † **a.** (used for carrying), as *carriage-beast, -bier, -bullock, cattle*, etc.; † **b.** (concerned with the baggage), as *carriage-man, -master*; **c.** (referring to vehicles, senses 23–26, esp. 26), as *carriage-blind, -break, -builder, -building, -clock, -door, -exercise, -frame, -head, -ladder, -lamp, -road, -spring, -tax, -top, -wheel, -window.*

1548 Thomas *Ital. Gram., Giumente*, any *cariage beastes. 1623 Bingham *Xenophon* 28 Lay your baggage vpon the carriage-beasts. *a* 1825 *Gay Goshawk* xi. in Child *Ballads* IV. xcvi. (1886) 362/2 Rise up..And make her *carriage-bier. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. i. iv. 33 Pull up your *carriage-blinds. 1803 Wellington *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 399 Every *carriage Bullock..should have a saddle. 1884 F. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 113 Used for striking the hours on in..*carriage clocks. 1860 W. G. Clark *Vacat. Tour* 53 Like a *carriage-lamp. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* VIII. 275 The *cariage-men and the pouerale. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* IV. iii. 110 The *cariage-maister is to furnish him with cartes and cariages. 1798 Southey *Eng. Eclog.* I, A *carriage road That sweeps conveniently from gate to gate. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* viii. 208 Wide enough for a broad carriage-road. 1869 Nicholson *Zool.* xliii. (1880) 390 In many Brachiopods the arms are supported upon a more or less complicated internal calcareous framework or skeleton..sometimes called the 'carriage-spring apparatus'. 1887 *Spectator* 5 Mar. 318/1 Carriage-builders and others interested in the *Carriage-tax. 1853 Douglas *Milit. Bridges* vii. 359 A very good substitute for a capstan may be formed of a carriage wheel. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 70 Two centuries ago..the carriage wheels ran on wooden axles.

35. Special comb.: **carriage-bridge**, a military bridge running on wheels; **carriage-company**, people who keep private carriages; **carriage-coupling**, the coupling for uniting the fore and hind carriages of a four-wheeled vehicle, or for connecting the fore-carriage with the body; **carriage dog**, a coach-dog, a Dalmatian dog; **carriage-drive**, the roadway for carriages in private grounds, parks, etc.; **carriage-free** *a.*, free of charge for conveyance; **carriage-guard**, a guard to prevent the fore-wheels of a carriage from rubbing against the body in turning sharp round; † **carriage-gun**, a gun mounted on a carriage; **carriage-horse**, † (*a.*) a horse used for carrying purposes; (*b.*) one that runs in a carriage; **carriage-house**, a coach-house; **carriage-lady** (cf. *carriage-company*); **carriage-lock**, a brake for a carriage; **carriage-lubricator**, a self-acting contrivance for oiling a carriage wheel-box and axle; **carriage-piece**, one of the slanting pieces forming the support of the steps of a wooden stair-case, a string-piece (see 32 c); **carriage-step**, a step or set of folding steps fixed below the door of a carriage; † **carriage-trade**, the trade of conveyance, carrying-trade; **carriage-way**, that part of roads, etc. open to, or intended for, vehicular traffic.

1853 Douglas *Milit. Bridges* vi. 277 Neither bateaux, pontoons, nor *carriage-bridges can be conveyed. 1833 *Chamb. Jrnl.* No. 72. 155 Affluent merchants and tradesmen .. vulgarly denominated *carriage company. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* ix. (D.) No phrase more elegant and to my taste than that in which people are described as 'seeing a great deal of carriage-company'. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 221 The very *carriage-dog, Sancho, was individualized. 1863 Miss Braddon *J. Marchmont* (Hoppe), A wretched equestrian making his way along the *carriage-drive. 1742 Woodroofe in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xvii. 76 The ship .. having six *carriage guns of three pounders. 1804 A. Duncan *Trident* I. 261 A French privateer .. mounted 10 carriage guns and 9 swivels. 1596 Danett tr. *Comines* 333 Their Estradiots tooke all our *carriage horses. 1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* lvii. 381 The Carriage-Horse attending the Army seem serviceable. 1883 Roe in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 43/1 The drive passed to an old-fashioned *carriage-house. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. v. (D.) No *carriage-lady .. but must dismount in the mud roads..and walk. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* III. 211 (Hoppe), I put up the *carriage-steps. 1719 T. Gordon *Cordial Low Spir.* 274 These advantages .. will give us all the *carriage trade of the Mediterranean. 1833 *Act* 3–4 *Will. IV*, xlvi. § 116 Whenever the width of the *carriageway in such street ..will allow thereof. 1875 Poste *Gaius* IV. § 3 A right of horse-way or carriage-way through his land.

Hence **Ca'rriageful**, as much or as many as a carriage will hold. **Ca'rriageless** *a.*, without carriage. **Ca'rriagewards** *adv.*, towards a carriage.

1837 Marryat *Olla Podr.* xxxii, A carriagefull of children. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xviii. 244 A carriageful of luggage. 1861 Trafford *City & Suburb.* I. 284 Accordingly, carriageless John Perman was..fain to hand his sister..into a Tottenham omnibus. 1871 *Daily News* 23 Feb., Some men hurrying carriagewards.

Carriageable (kæ·ridʒăb'l), *a.* [f. prec.: see -able, and cf. *marriageable.*]

1. Capable of being carried; portable. *rare.*

1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* II. (1852) App. 196 What billets of wood were..carriageable for them. 1857 Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art* ii. (1868) 101 Works of carriageable art.

2. Practicable for wheeled carriages.

1813 Wellington *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* XI. 44 There are only two carriageable roads across it. 1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 699. 1884 J. Colborne *Hicks Pasha* 276 Carriageable roads might be made all over the country with little labour.

Carriaged (kæ·ridʒd), *a.* [f. Carriage + -ed.]

† **a.** Having a carriage, deportment, bearing; behaved, mannered (*obs.*); **b.** furnished with carriages. Only with qualifying adv., as *handsome-, ill-, many-, well-carriaged.*

1633 Ames *Agst. Cerem.* I. 131 A well cariaged man outwardly. 1650 W. Fenner *Christ's Alarm* 57 Any fine-carriaged man under heaven. 1664 Pepys *Diary* 14 June (D.) A fine lady .. and very well-carriaged, and mighty discreet. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4674/8 A brown bay Gelding ..handsome carriaged. 1883 *Daily News* 1 Mar. 5/3 A .. many-carriaged excursion train. 1887 *County Gentl.* 25 June, The Queen's guests were certainly well carriaged.

Ca'rrick be'nd. *Naut.* [See Bend *sb.*1 3. *Carrick* was a frequent variant of Carrack ship of burden; and may have that sense here.]

A knot for splicing two ropes together, formed by looping the two ends to be joined, and interlacing them, each going at every intersection, now over, now under, the other.

1819 Rees *Cycl.* s. v. *Bend*, For a carick bend, lay the end of a rope or hawser across its standing part, etc. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 2 Or a carrick bend, or a bowline knot.

Ca'rrick bi'tts. *Naut.* [app. f. *carrick* = Carrack ship of burden (cf. prec.) + Bitt(s, q. v.]

1847 in Craig. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 103 *Carrick-bitts*, the upright pieces of timber near the ends of the windlass, in which are the gudgeons for the spindles to work on: they are also called 'windlass-bitts'.

Carrick, carrik, obs. forms of Carrack.

Carried (kæ·rid), *ppl. a.* [f. Carry *v.* + -ed.] In various senses of Carry *v.*; esp.

1. *Mil.* Of arms: Held in the position described in Carry *v.* 36.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 28 Standing steady with carried arms. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 265 Remain with their arms carried.

2. *Sc.* 'Transported' or 'carried away' in mind; rapt, abstracted; not 'collected'.

1825–79 Jamieson s. v., Jenny's gotten an heirscaip left her, and she's just carryit about it. 1825 E. Irving *Let.* in Mrs. Oliphant *Life* 285 Sarah Evans..was somewhat carried in her mind if you remember. 1832 *Gloss. Waverley Novels, Carried*, in nubibus: having the mind fixed upon something different from the business in hand; having the wits gone 'a wool-gathering'.

Carrien, carrine, -ing, obs. ff. Carrion.

Carrier (kæ·riəɹ). Forms: 5 **caryare, -our,** 5–6 **-er,** 6 **cariar, -ier, carryar,** 6–7 **-er,** 6– **carrier.** [f. Carry *v.* + -er1.]

1. One who or that which carries, in various senses of the verb; a bearer.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. lxi. (1495) 178 A veyne is berer and caryer of blode. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 62 Caryare, *vector, vectitor.* 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiv. 16 The sonne as the cheef caryer thereof [*i. e.* of light]. 1580 Baret *Alv.* C 129 A carier of letters. 1592 *Let. Univ. Cambridge* in Payne Collier *Annals Stage* I. 292 The most ordinary carriers and dispensers of the infection of the plague. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 13 Winds..will drive The loaded Carriers from their Ev'ning Hive. 1844–57 G. Bird *Urin. Deposits* 99 Blood-discs, the reputed carriers of oxygen. 1884 *Spectator* 12 July 913/1 To obtain carriers for the dead.

† b. A bearer of a message, letter, etc.

1583 Shaks. *Tit. A.* iv. iii. 86 What sayes Iupiter I aske thee? Why villaine art not thou the Carrier? 1598 — *Merry W.* ii. ii. 141 This Puncke is one of Cupid's Carriers. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. iii, The very carrier that comes from him to her is a most welcome guest, if he bring a letter. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* iv. viii, These birds are employed..as the most expeditious carriers. 18.. Thackeray *Fatal Boots* xi, Being a letter-carrier.

c. *slang.* (See quot.)

1725 *New Cant. Dict., Carriers*, a Sett of Rogues .. employ'd to look out, and watch upon the Roads, at Inns, &c., in order to carry Information to their respective Gangs, of a booty in Prospect.

d. *Techn.* Applied to particular parts of instruments and machines which act as bearers and transmittors; in *Mech.* esp. a piece of iron in a lathe by which what is being turned is carried round in the machine.

1858 Greener *Gunnery* 201 A carrier is then secured on a part of the plug that projects out of the breech-end of the barrel, and then put into the face-plate of the lathe, which carries it round. 1870 Tyndall *Heat* iv. § 114 As long as the rocker is able to communicate sufficient heat to the Carrier on which it rests. 1881 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* I. 295 The moveable conductors are called Carriers.

2. One whose occupation it is to carry loads, a porter. Also in comb., as *water-carrier*, etc.

c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 35/2 Cariers that go with the olyphantes, and cary our harneys and vitales. 1528 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Paid for .. the hay makers & cariars. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 72/1 A Bearer or Carrier .. attend Merchants Cellars and Grocers Shops, to carry their Goods..on their Backs or Shoulders. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Nov., His carriers, thirty Malays, are following.

3. *spec.* One who undertakes for hire the conveyance of goods and parcels (usually on certain routes, and at fixed times). The most familiar current sense.

In the legal sense the term *carrier* or *common carrier*, includes any person or association of persons undertaking, for payment, the transport of goods by land or water, as stage coach proprietors, railway companies, parcel delivery companies, owners and masters of ships, etc.

1471 *Will* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 154 Rog. Brounfeld de Ebor', caryour. *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 10 Carryers, carters, and horskepers. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, viii, The poore cariers .. repairynge wekely and monthely to your citee of London. 1592 Greene *Art Conny-catch.* III. 8, I haue .. a Cheese from my Vncle .. which I receiued of the Carrier. 1642 *Declar. Lords and Comm.* 31 Dec. 3 The robbing of the common Carriers and Trawnters. 1746 Berkeley *Let.* Wks. 1871 IV. 308 My wife..sends you a present by the Cork carrier. 1774 Johnson *Let.* 29 Jan. in *Boswell*, If anything is too bulky for the post, let me have it by the carrier. *Mod.* Inscription on Vans, etc.: 'The North Western Railway Company, carriers.'

fig. 1583 Babington *Commandm.* (1590) 455 Our senses, the common carriers of conceits unto us.

b. Applied to a nation or community who conduct the commerce between distant parts of the world.

1673 Temple *Observ. Unit. Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 60 Their Sea-men being, as they have properly been call'd, the common Carriers of the World. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* iv. ii, The Dutch were .. the great carriers of Europe. 1861 Goschen *For. Exch.* 18 The country which becomes the carrier for others. 1875 Merivale *Gen. Hist. Rome* xvii. (1877) 98 The Carthaginians made themselves the common carriers of this vast population.

4. A Carrier-pigeon; also the breed of these, though not used for carrying purposes.

1641 Wilkins *Mercury* xvi. (1707) 68 A smaller sort of Pigeon, of a light Body, and swift Flight .. called by the Name of Carriers. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 512 The Carriers [are valuable] for their swift Return home, if carried to a Distance. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* xi. (1873) 306 Varieties between the rock-pigeon and the carrier. 1862 Huxley *Lect. Wrkg. Men* 105 'Homing' birds..used as carriers are not 'carriers' in the fancy sense. 1867 Tegetmeier *Pigeons* vii. 75.

5. A conduit or drain for water, etc. Cf. Carriage 31.

1797 A. Young *Agric. Suffolk* 157 A carrier or master drain, into which all the single drains empty themselves .. I strongly recommend these carrier ditches to be open. 1872 *Daily News* 12 Oct., Liquid flows gently from the delivering carriers. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Oct. 4/2 This liquid .. is lifted by a sludge pump into an underground carrier and deposited in earth tanks.

6. With advbs., as *carrier about, on*; cf. Carry *v.*

1556 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. (1561) N iij b, No carier about of trifling newes. *c* 1661 *Argyle's Last Will, &c.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 30/2 A most indefatigable Carrier on of his Designs. 1884 in *Law Times Rep.* 8 Mar. 45/2 The carriers on of the business.

7. *Comb.*, as *carrier-block, -pin*; **carrier-bird**, applied to the pelican, the carrier-pigeon; **carrier-shell, -trochus**, a genus of molluscs, remarkable for the habit of attaching pieces of stone, coral, etc., to their shells.

1802 Southey *Thalaba* v. iv, And journeying onward, blest the *Carrier Bird. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xxv, But this it was that made me move As light as carrier-birds in air. 1881 Greener *Gun* 162 To throw the cartridges upon a *carrier-block in the rear. 1884 F. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 104 Holes .. to receive the *carrier pin. 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* (1856) 15 The *carrier-trochus cements shells and corals to the margin of its habitation.

Carrier-pigeon. [see prec. 4.] A breed of pigeons in which the instinct for finding the way home is very strongly developed, used for bearing communications or letters. Also *fig.*

1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 66 Letters brought by carryer-pidgeons. 1650 — *Strada's Low-C. Warres* vii. 79 The antient invention of Carrier-Pidgeons. 1840 Bp. E. Stanley *Birds* v, Carrier Pigeons. These are a particular breed, which can be so trained, that when carried to great distances from the place of their usual abode, and turned out, they will find their way back. 1871 Tegetmeier *(title)* Homing, or Carrier Pigeon. *a* 1856 Longf. *Childr. Lord's Supper* 157 Prayer..the carrier-pigeon of heaven.

Carrine, obs. form of Careen.

Carriole (kæ·riˌōul). Also **cariole.** [a. F. *carriole* small covered carriage, = Pr. *carriol, carriola*, Sp. *carriola*, It. *carriuola*, med.L. *carriola* vehicula feminarum (Papias, in Du Cange), dim. of med.L. *carra* Car.]

1. a. A small open carriage with a seat for a single person. b. A covered light cart.

1834 Beckford *Italy* I. 65 These goddesses stepping into a car, vulgarly called a cariole. 1860 *All V. Round* No. 64. 334 Obliged to burn his carriole, or covered cart. 1868 Hawthorne *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 41 Through the curtain of the cariole. 1878 Black *Green Past.* xxxii. 257 The people shot by us in the light little carrioles.

2. A kind of sledge used in Canada.

1808 Pike *Sources Mississ.* I. 68, I rode in a cariole, for one person, constructed in the following manner. 1820 Silliman *Tour Quebec* 337 The Carriole..gaily careers over the frost-bound river. 1833 *Chamb. Jrnl.* No. 67 118 When 'beautified' with a little paint and a few trifling ornaments the sledge assumes the name of cariole.

Hence **Carrioling** *vbl. sb.*, riding in a carriole.

1884 *Sat. Rev.* LVII. 636 All carioling is not of this agreeable character. The tourist may now and again have to drive for many hours together through pine-woods, gloomy, monotonous, and empty of sound.

Carrion (kæ·rĭən), *sb.* (and *a.*) Forms: *a.* 3 caroine, caronye, (charoine), 4–5 caroigne, -oygne, -oyne, 5 karoyne, -oigne; *β.* 4 caraing, 4–5 careyn(e, kareyne, 4–6 carayne, 5 caranye, 5–6 careine, 6 caraine, carrayne, -eyne, karreine, 6–7 carraine; *γ.* 4 karyn, 4–6 caren, caryn(e, 6 carrine, 6–7 carren, carring, 7 carran; *δ.* 4 karyun, 4–6 cariune, caryon(e, 4–8 carion, 5 caryonne, 5–6 caryen, carien, carrien, carryon, cariong, 6–7 carian, 6– carrion. [ME. *caronye, caroine*, a. ONF. *caronië*, later *caroine, caroigne*, in central OF. *charoigne* (mod. F. *charogne*, and in other sense *carogne*, Picard *carone, carongne*) = Pr. *caronha*, It. *carogna*, Sp. *carroña*, pointing to a Romanic type **carōnia*, supposed to be a deriv. of *caro* flesh, but not regularly formed on the stem *carn-*. The phonetic history of the English *β.* and *δ.* forms is obscure.]

A. *sb.*

†1. A dead body; a corpse or carcass. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 84 Þe bachitare .. bekeð mid his blake bile o cwike charoines as þe þet is þes deofles corbin of helle. 1297 R. Glouc. 265 [They] slowe .. eyȝte hondred & fourty men, & her caronyes [*v. r.* caroines] to drowe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22906 Ded þar gun his [a lion's] caroigne [*v. r.* carion, caroyne, careyn] lik *c* 1308 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 203 A vilir caraing nis ther non. 1382 Wyclif *Hebr.* iii. 17 Whos careyns ben cast down in desert. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knts. T.* 1157 The careyne [*v. r.* careyn, caroyne, karoigne, caroigne] in the busk with throte ycorue. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 61 Caranye or careyn, *cadaver.* 1494 Fabyan v. cxxiv. 102 Ye cource of the riuer was let by the multitude of the caryens or dede bodyes. 1590 L. Lloyd *Diall Daies* Oct. 51 The raven..returned not, but fed upon the carrens. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. i. xx, Dogs which .. eat the Carrens. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 47. 342 The Raven .. stay'd to prey upon the Carrions of the Dead. 1763 C. Johnston *Reverie* II. 235 They all flocked about him, croaking like so many ravens about a carrion.

† b. = Applied to a dead man or corpse that 'walks' or returns to earth. *Obs.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (1840) 143 Blissid Austyn the careyn gan compelle, 'In Jhesu name .. What that thu art trewly for to telle'. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 174/3 Thenne the caryon brought hym thyder to the graue.

2. Dead putrefying flesh of man or beast; flesh unfit for food, from putrefaction or inherently.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6544 Þo ne vond he atte laste No3t of hom bote caroyne. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxlvi. 10 Þe deuyl..fedis þaim wiþ karyun. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1972 Caste vnto curres as caren to ete. 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. vii, Whan a beast is tourned to careine. *c* 1510 More *Picus* Wks. 25 Vile carein and wretched wormes meate. 1557 North *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* (1619) 698/2 The wormes in carring. 1791 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Remonstr.* Wks. 1812 II. 457 Like flies in Carrion. 1837 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* II. 127 The vulture .. feeds on putrid carrion.

† b. ? = Death. *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* iv. xxxiii, Þerof cometh tweie manere of careyns, for we beeþ i-slowe wiþ wepoun, oþer we beeþ adreent. [Hence 1494 in Fabyan.] 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. v. 18 They come the sooner to their ende and to carayne.

3. *transf.* Used (contemptuously) of a living human body; cf. Carcass (? *obs.*). † b. The fleshly nature of man, 'the flesh' in the Pauline sense (*obs.*).

1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xiv. 331 Ne noyther sherte ne shone .. To keure my caroigne. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* xxvii. (1868) 39 To aorne suche a carion as is youre body. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) I. xxxv. 31 a, To leue thy careyne and folowe Ihesu Cryste. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* xvii. 154 Our carions ande corporal natur .. is bayth vile ande infekkit. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. i. 38 *Shy.* My owne flesh and blood to rebell. *Sol.* Out vpon it old carrion, rebels it at these yeeres. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Demerara* ii. 27 Much good may your tender mercies do your carrion.

†4. Used (contemptuously) of a living person, as no better than carrion. *Obs.*

1547–64 Bauldwin *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) x. § 1 It were better for a woman to be barren Than to bring forth a vile wicked carren. 1602 Shaks. *Jul. C.* II. i. 130 Priests and Cowards, and men Cautelous, Old feeble Carrions. 1661 Pepys *Diary* 15 Sept., Pegg Kite..will be..a troublesome carrion to us executors.

†5. Used of animals: sometimes app. in sense 'noxious beast', 'vermin'; sometimes merely 'poor, wretched, or worthless beast'. *Obs.*

1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 142 The euill creatures ben wors than serpentes, lyons or caraynes. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 119 Daws ar carren. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* xvi. (1878) 35 Let carren & barren be shifted awaie, For best is the best, whatsoever you paie. 1634 W. Wood *New Eng. Prosp.* I. vi, The beasts of offence be Squunckes, Ferrets, Foxes. *Ibid.* I. viii, Having shewed you the most offensive carrions that belong to our Wildernesse. *a* 1639 W. Whateley *Prototypes* I. xix. (1640) 227 They [dogs and monkeys] be paltry carrions.

6. *fig.* Anything vile or corrupt; † corrupt mass; 'garbage', 'filth'.

1524 S. Fish *Supplic. Begg.* 18 Declaring suche an horrible carayn of euyll ageinst the ministres of iniquite. 1597 *1st Pt. Return Parnass.* v. i. 1455, I woulde prove it upon that carrion of thy witt. 1845 Carlyle *Cromwell* (1873) I. 21 Flunkyism, falsity and other carrion ought to be buried! 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Sol., Courage* Wks. (Bohn) III. 113 Melancholy sceptics with a taste for carrion, who batten on the hideous facts in history. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xxiii. 402 *note*, Roman fashionable society hated Cæsar, and any carrion was welcome to them which would taint his reputation.

B. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*

7. Consisting of, or pertaining to, corrupting flesh. (Usually with some notion of contempt.)

a 1535 More *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 101 No man findeth fault, but carrieth his carien corse into ye quere, and.. burieth ye body boldly at the hie alter. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 77 A stincking Foule carrayne sauoure. *c* 1613 Rowlands *More Knaves* 30 Some carion beast, Whereon the Rauens and the crowes doe feast. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 454 The carrion-remains should be entombed only in the bowels of vultures and dogs.

† b. As an epithet of Death personified; also of Charon. *Obs.*

1566 Adlington *Apuleius* 62 Deliver to carraine Charon one of the halfepens, which thou bearest, for thy passage. 1587 *Mirr. Mag. Q. Cordila* xlvii. 4 By hir elbowe carian death for me did watch. 1576 *Parad. Daynty Dev.* (N.) Seeing no man then can death escape..We ought not feare his carraine shape. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. vii. 63 A carrion death, Within whose emptie eye there is a written scroule.

8. Applied in contempt to the living human body, as no better than carrion (cf. 3).

1537 *Surr. Northampton Priory* in Prance *Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* (1679) 36 In continual ingurgitations and farcyngs of our carayne Bodies. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Excess Appar.* (1859) 316 Why pamperest thou that carreyne flesh so hye? 1577 Stanyhurst *Desc. Irel.* in *Holinshed* VI. 14 By the imbalming of their carian soules with the sweet and sacred flowers of holie writ. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. i. 71 For euery scruple Of her contaminated carrion weight.

9. † a. Carrion-lean, skeleton-like. *Obs.* b. Rotten; vile, loathsome; expressing disgust.

1565 Harding *Confut. Apol.*, Ye will haue your spiritual Bankets so leane and Carrien. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong., Eslance*, as *chevaux eslancez*, carren horses. 1645–6 Evelyn *Diary* 28 Jan., My base, unlucky, stiffnecked trotting carrion mule. 1653 H. Cogan *Pinto's Trav.* xxii. § 3. 79 Mounted on horses, or to say better, on lean carrion Tits that were nothing but skin and bone. 1828 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 82 The foul, the stinking, the carrion baseness, of the fellows that call themselves 'country gentlemen'. 1867 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. XI. 32/2 Then she called me all sorts o' carrion names.

C. *Comb.* a. attributive with sense 'having to do with, feeding on carrion', as *carrion-bird, -chafer, -fly, -hawk, -kite, -raven, -vulture*; b. objective and instrumental, as *carrion-feeder, -nosing* ppl. adj., *-strewn* pa. pple.; c. similative, as *carrion-like* adj. or adv., *-scented* ppl. adj. Also **carrion-flower**, a name for the genus *Stapelia*, also for *Smilax herbacea*, from the scent of their blossoms; † **carrion-lean** *a.*, lean as a wasting corpse or skeleton; *fig.* meagre, very deficient; † **carrion-row**, a place where inferior meat or offal was sold. Also Carrion crow.

1839 Thirlwall *Greece* III. 137 Neither dogs, nor *carrion-birds, would touch them .. so long as the pestilence lasted. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xxiv. 386 The *carrion-chafers, and others of the lamellicorn beetles. 1855 J. Johnston *Chem. Com. Life* I. 332 The Stapelias are called *carrion-flowers because of the disagreeable putrid odours they exhale. 1852 Thoreau *Summer* (1884) 1/23 The Smilax herbacea, carrion flower, a rank green vine. It smells exactly like a dead rat in the wall, and apparently attracts flies like carrion. 1787 Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 114 The Oak Ask, Woodcock, *Carion or Down hill fly comes on about the sixteenth of May. 1796 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Sat.* Wks. 1812 III. 395 Court-sycophants, the Carrion-flies. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. iv. i. 241 Larvæ of the carrion fly. 1581 T. Howell *Deuises* (1879) 234 Art thou so fond, with *carren kyte to haunt. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apophth.* 245 b, Because it was so *caren leane. 1554 J. Procter tr.

Vincentius To Rdr., How owgle and carrion-lean ye are to se. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 135 So carrion leane in the knowledge of Scriptures. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 74 It is better to haue a declaration too copious then carion-leane. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. 18. 2/1 He is so Carrion-lean. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 189 It maketh them *carran-like leane. 1878 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* IV. iii. 171 The *carrion-nosing mongrel. 1589 COOPER *Admon.* 140 As *carren Rauens flye..to stinking carcasses. 1728 SWIFT *Answ. Memorial* Wks. 1755 V. II. 173 The district in the several markets, called *carrion-row. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* ii, The huge *carrion vulture floated past him.

Carrion crow. [see prec.] A species of Crow (*Corvus Corone*) smaller and more common than the Raven, and rather larger than the Rook, which feeds on carrion, small animals, poultry, etc. It is the 'Crow' of most parts of England, and the 'Corbie' of Scotland.

1528 MORE *Heresyes* III. Wks. 225/2 We fare as doo the rauens and the carein crowes y' neuer medle with any quicke flesh. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. 122 The Carrion Crow is less favored by mankind. *a* 1811 J. LEYDEN *Ld. Soulis* xliii, And they heard the cry, from the branches high, Of the hungry carrion crow.

b. Applied by Dampier, Sloane, etc., to a Vulture.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II. 67 Carrion Crows are blackish Fowls, about the bigness of Ravens; they have bald Heads, and redish bald Necks like Turkeys; and..are often mistaken for such. *Ibid.* Some of the Carrion Crows are all over white.. The Logwood-Cutters call the white ones King Carrion Crows. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 28 The Carrion Vulture.. Synonyms. Vultur Aura. Linn...Carrion Crow. Sloane.

† **Carrione're.** *Obs.* ? *nonce-wd.* [cf. F. *salière* saltcellar, *poivrière* pepper-box, etc.] A holder or dispenser of carrion, or of that which stinks like it.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (Grosart) II. 184 Fie, quoth my lady, what a stink is here? When 'twas her breath that was the carrionere.

† **Ca'rrionize,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CARRION + -IZE.] *trans.* To turn into carrion, to corrupt.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 43 Her Heart, her Lungs.. al are carioniz'd and contaminated with surfets of selfe-will. 1623 COCKERAM, *Carionized*, stinking.

† **Ca'rrionly,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* Also 6 **carrenly.** [f. CARRION + -LY.]

A. *adj.* Of the nature of carrion; corrupt, vile, loathsome. **B.** *adv.* Like carrion.

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) viii. § 6 Pampering his carrionly carkasse. *Ibid.* 7 The rumor of no vice stinketh more carrionly, then the name of lechery. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 52 Such pestilent smell of a carrenly thing. 1609 BP. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 68 A Carrionly Curre.

Carritch, -es (kæ·rɪtʃ, -ɪz). *Sc.* [*Carritches* is a corruption of CATECHIZE *sb.* F. *catéchèse*, which has been treated as a plural, with sing. *carritch.*] = CATECHISM.

1761 *Mem. Magopico* 5 (Jam.) A blind woman..taught him the A, B, C, and the Mother's Carritch. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1789) II. 112 (Jam.). 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvi, I can say the single carritch, and the double carritch, and justification, and effectual calling. *Mod. Sc.* He knows the carritches thoroughly.

b. *To give carritch*: to take to task.

1776 HERD *Sc. Songs* II. 219 (Jam.) The very first night the strife began, And she gae me my carriage.

Hence **Ca'rritch** *v. trans.*, to catechize.

1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 83 The Minister.. duly carritchin' the bairns.

Carriwi'tchet, carwi'tchet. Forms: 7 **carwhichet, -whitchet, -wichet, corwhichet,** 7–9 **carwitchet,** 8 **carrawitchet, carry-which-it, carry witchet,** 9 **carwhichit, carriwitchet.** [Derivation unknown. Dr. Fitzedward Hall in *Mod. Eng.* asks 'can it be a corruption of F. *colifichet*?']

A pun, quibble; a hoaxing question or conundrum.

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* v. i. (1631) 69 All the fowle i' the Fayre, I meane, all the dirt in Smithfield, (that's one of Master Littlewit's Carwhitchets now). 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.) Devices.. of planting the Ile of Dogs with whiblins, corwhichets, mushromes and tobacco. 1662 DRYDEN *Wild Gall.* I. i, A bare Clinch will serve the turn; a Carwichet, a Quarterquibble, or a Punn. 1669 BUTLER *Rem.* II. 120 Carwitchets, Clenches and Quibbles. *a* 1743 SAVAGE *Author to be let* § 4, I..deal in clinches, puns..and carry-which-its. *c* 1750 ARBUTHNOT *Dissert. Dumpling* (N.) Conundrums, and carrawitchets,—at which the king laughed till his sides crackt. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xiii, Mortally wounded with a quibble or a carwitchet at the Mermaid. 1874 *Slang D. Carriwitchet*, a hoaxing, puzzling question.. as 'How far is it from the first of July to London Bridge?'

Carrob, Carroch(e: see CAROB, CAROCHE.

Carrogh, erroneous f. CURRAGH, coracle.

Carrol(l, -old, obs. ff. CAROL.

Carrollite (kæ·rɒlaɪt). *Min.* [Named from Carroll Co. Maryland, where found.] A variety of cobalt pyrites containing copper.

1887 DANA *Man. Min.* 181.

Carrom, var. of CAROM, CARAMBOLE.

Carronade (kærŏnē·d). *Mil.* [f. Carron, near Falkirk in Scotland (where originally cast) + -ADE.] A short piece of ordnance, usually of large calibre, having a chamber for the powder like a mortar: chiefly used on shipboard.

(Said in *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. II, 247 (1855) to be the invention of Gen. Robt. Melville.)

1779 *Admiralty Minute* 16 July (*MS. Record Off.*), Experiments having lately been made.. of the utility of small pieces of cannon called carronades, and the Comptroller of the Navy.. having recommended the use of them. 1781 *Gentl. Mag.* LI. 485 Trials were made of an hundred pound carronade, mounted on a battery at Leith. 1809 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* IV. 439 You have omitted to require carriages for the carronades. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 131 Our large boats had carronades mounted in their bows. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 67 Carronades.. short.. ordnance without trunnions, but fastened by a loop under the reinforce. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 61 The manufacture of carronades or 'smashers' at the Carron works.

attrib. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 52 To take a seat upon the carronade slides.

Carron oil. [From Carron ironworks, where much used.] A liniment composed of equal parts of linseed oil and lime water (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1884 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 4 Oct. 655/2 The best thing to apply to a burned or scalded part is Carron oil spread on lint.

Carroon, variant of CAROON[1].

Carrot (kæ·rət). Forms: 6 **caret, carete, carette, carot, carote, carotte,** 6–7 **carret,** 7 **carrat, carroote,** 7– **carrot.** [a. F. *carotte*:—L. *carōta*; ad. Gr. *καρωτόν* ? f. *κάρā* head, top. (Cf. *κεφαλωτόν*, headed, said of plants, as garlic.)]

1. An umbelliferous plant (*Daucus Carota*) having a large, tapering root, which in cultivation is bright red, fleshy, sweet, and edible.

1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Daucus creticus.. mihi uidetur anglis esse, *Wylde carot.* 1548 — *Names of Herbes* 60 Carettes growe in al countreis in plentie. 1565–78 COOPER *Thesaur.*, *Carota*.. the wilde caret. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvii. 232 Carrot has a large winged involucre. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 237 Unsuccessful attempts to change by culture the wild carrot into the esculent one.

2. Usually, the edible root itself.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 28 Parsnepes and carettes..do nourishe with better iuyce than the other rootes. 1634 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 26 Parsenipps and carrootes. 1776 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1887) II. 439 You would not value the finest head cut upon a carrot. 1783 COWPER *Epit. Hare*, Slic'd carrot pleas'd him well. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 244 The quantity of nutritive matter..in the whole weight of carrot, being 98 parts in 1000.

b. Something shaped like a carrot; a plug.

1646 SIR J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebell.* 196 The Rebels.. put a gag or carret in the said Master Bingham's mouth. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* I. 17, I..presented him with two carrots of tobacco.

3. *pl.* Applied humorously or derisively to 'red' or 'carroty' hair, or to one who has such hair. (In the latter case used like a proper name.)

c 1685 *Yng. Man's Counsellour, Roxb. Ball.* II. 559 The Carrots I'd like to forgot, which is the worst colour of all. 1685 S. WESLEY *Maggots* 57 The Ancients.. Pure Carrots call'd pure threads of beaten gold. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Carrots*, Red hair'd People. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. i, Jack Gauge, the exciseman, has ta'en to his carrots. 1876 MRS. MOLESWORTH (*title*) 'Carrots,' Just a little boy.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = CARROTY. ? *Obs.*

1671 GLANVILL *Disc. M. Stubbe* 28 If I had said your head was Red, I had not been such a Liar neither; it was direct Carrot. *c* 1680 *Roxburgh Ball.* (1886) VI. 219 The Carrot pate be sure you hate, for she'l be true to no man. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 114 To picture Judas with.. a squint eye.. a carrot beard. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 95 The roving Scythian, with his carrot curls.

5. *Comb.*, as *carrot-coloured, -eating, -headed, -pated* adjs., *carrot-fly, -poultice, -root, -seed*; **carrot-tree,** an umbelliferous shrub (*Monizia edulis*) with an edible root, found in Deserta Grande, an uninhabited island S.E. of Madeira.

a 1659 CLEVELAND *Smectymn.* 63 Robson and French.. May tire their *Carret-Bunch. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1935/4 A *Carrot coloured Beard and Hair. 1672 DAVENANT *News fr. Plymouth* (1673) 13 These *Carrot-eating Dutch. 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 219/1 The *Carrot fly (*Psila rosæ*) is one of the true flies. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* II. 323 Confound the *Carrot Pated Jade. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 349 The *carrot poultice..would perhaps be useful. 1595 *Househ. Bk. Earl Cumbrld.* in Whitaker *Hist. Craven* (1812) 320 Pd. for vi cabishes, and some *caret roots bought at Hull, 11s. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 187 Carrot Root..has been employed in decoction as a stimulant. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 242 *Carrot-seed is raised..in Essex. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* II. 750 The *Carrot-tree, has a crooked woody stem one to four feet high..The orchil-gatherers and fishermen..eat the roots.

Ca'rrotiness. [f. CARROTY + -NESS.] Carroty quality or colour, 'redness of hair' (J.).

1730–6 BAILEY, *Carotiness.* 1755 in JOHNSON.

Ca'rroting, *vbl. sb.* (See quot.)

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VII. 357 Furs intended for felting..are treated with a solution of nitrate of mercury, an operation called carroting or secretage.

Carroty (kæ·rŏti), *a.* [f. CARROT + -Y[1].] Like a carrot in colour, red; said of hair. Also, of persons: red-haired.

1696 TUTCHIN *Pind. Ode* v. 18 Long was his Chin, and carotty his Beard. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iv. 106, I have never met with any North-Briton, Dane, or any other, more carotty and freckled. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xiv. (1804) 77, I had parted with those carroty locks. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. i. 276 Long, carroty hair.

b. *Comb.* as *carroty-haired, -headed, -polled.*

1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Hair Powder* Wks. 1812 III. 285 Poor Carroty-polled Phyllis. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* viii, A carroty-headed boy. 1856 THACKERAY *Christmas Bks.* 251 That carroty-haired Angelica.

Carrouse, -ouze, -owse, obs. ff. CAROUSE.

† **Ca'rrow.** *Obs. Ireland.* [app. a corrupt form of some Irish word.

The adj. *carach* 'tricky, shifty, deceitful' has been suggested; but evidence is wanting.] (See quots.)

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 45/1 A brotherhood of karrowes, that proffer to plaie at cards all the yeare long. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (1862) 527/1 There is another..much more lewd and dishonest, and that is, of their Carrows, which is a kinde of people that wander up and downe to Gentle-mens houses, living onely upon cardes and dice. 1829 SCOTT *Antiq.* Introd. 8 In the character of the Irish itinerant gambler, called in that country a carrow.

Carry (kæ·ri), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **carie, carye, cary,** 5–6 **carrie,** 5– **carry.** [a. ONF. *carie-r*, mod.Pic. *carrie-r* = Central F. *charier, charrier* :—late L. *carricāre* to cart, convey in a car, f. *carr-us* CAR.

An earlier L. *carricare* in sense of 'load', became *carcare, cargare*, whence OF. *charchier, chargier*: see CHARGE. After this, was formed a new *carricāre* in sense of 'transport in a cart', which gave OF. *carier, charier.* Ultimately therefore *carry* has the same etymology as CARK, CHARGE, and CARGO.]

From the radical meaning which includes at once 'to remove or transport', and 'to support or bear up', arise two main divisions, in one of which (I.) 'removal' is the chief notion, and 'support' may be eliminated, as in 4, 5, and several of the fig. senses; while in the other (II.) 'support' is the prominent notion, and 'motion' (though usually retained) may entirely disappear. Cf. 'Do not leave the carpet-bag here; carry it up stairs', with 'Do not drag it along the floor; carry it'. For the former *take* is now largely substituted.

I. To transport, convey while bearing up.

* *Of literal motion or transference in space.*

1. *trans.* To convey, originally by cart or wagon, hence in any vehicle, by ship, on horseback, etc.

[*c* 1320 in Dugdale *Monast.* (1661) II. 102 De libero transitu cum plaustris carectis & equis.. cariandi decimas suas et alia bona sua.] 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (Rolls) 13987 He.. dide þem carie to þer contres, & byried þem at here cites. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xiv, Vpon cartis he shal doo carye wyth hym. 1538 STARKEY *England* 65 To the hole destructyon.. of al other caryd in theyr schyp. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xlii. 19 Carry corne for the famine of your houses. — *2 Kings* ix. 28 His seruants caried him in a charet to Ierusalem. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. ii. 18, I carried about 40*l.* in..toys.

spec. **a.** To bear a corpse to burial. **b.** To carry corn from the harvest field to the stackyard.

1466 *J. Paston's Funeral* in *Let.* II. 268 Geven to Martyn Savage..awaytyng upon my master at London be vii. dayes before that he was caryed, *iis. xd.* [1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 23 After that he..repeth it, byndeth it, shocketh it, and at the last caryeth it home to his barne.] 1801 BP. OF LINCOLN in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) I. 427 Our wheat is all carried. 1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 170 It is a field of wheat, but it has been cut and carried.

c. *absol.* Said e. g. of a carrier.

c 1621 MILTON *On Univ. Carrier* ii. 28 If I mayn't carry, sure I'll ne'er be fetched. *Mod.* The common carrier who carries between London and Totteridge.

2. To bear from one place to another by bodily effort; to go bearing up or supporting. So *to fetch and carry. To carry Coals* (fig.); see COAL.

c 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 725 3e..carien by costum corn to hure temple. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1280 Y saugh him carien a wyndmelle. *c* 1386 — *Prol.* 130 Wel coude she carie a morsel. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. vi. 30 His apostlis..wolden aftirward carie fischis in paniers. 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 32/2 He [gryffon] wyll well cary in his neste an oxe. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 90 Hee will carry this Island home in his pocket. *Ibid.* III. i. 25 Ile beare your Logges.. Ile carry it to the pile. 1611 BIBLE *1 Kings* xxi. 10 Carie him out, and stone him. — *Isa.* xl. 11 He shall gather the lambes with his arme, and carrie them in his bosome. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 41 ¶ 6 Honeycomb.. carried off his Handkerchief full of Brushes. 1792 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* iv. (1809) 83 A horse.. which does not carry me at all in the same way he did the man I bought him of. 1826 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxiii, 'Dumple could carry six folk; if his back was lang eneugh.' 1884 MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* iv, The lad.. carried the youngest on his shoulder across the sands.

b. *Falconry.* To bear a hawk upon the fist.

1826 SIR J. SEBRIGHT *Observ. Hawking* (1828) 35 The passage-hawk, when first taken, must be carried all day upon the fist, and fed at night by candle-light. 1881 E. B. MICHELL *Falconry in Min.* in *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 39 He [the young hawk] is 'carried' for some hours amongst men, children, dogs, and horses, so as to become accustomed to their presence.

c. *absol.* † *To carry double*: said of a horse with saddle and pillion. See also quot. 1677.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 813/1 They were put to carie and draw. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 274 Shee can fetch and carry: why a horse can doe no more; nay a horse cannot fetch, but onely carry. 1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat., Hunting* (1706) 17 When a Hare runs on rotten Ground, or in a Frost sometimes, and then it sticks to her Feet, we say, she *Carryeth.* 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. I. 569 A Beast..Which carries double. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Alma* III. To go and come, to fetch and carry. 1862 HUXLEY *Lect. Wrkg. Men* 305 The Carrier [pigeon], I learn..does not 'carry'.

3. Also said of a cart, wagon, railway train, ship, bicycle, or other vehicle; so running water carries bodies floating on it, or suspended in it, wind carries leaves, balloons, slates, etc.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 326 A carte hyȝte cristendome to carie Pieres sheues. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 88 And floating straight, obedient to the streame, Was carried towards Corinth. 1652 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Mar., Flinging it into a rapid streame, it..carried away the sand, etc. 1803

Med. Jrnl. X. 363 Blood carries with it the basis of nutrition. *Mod.* This tricycle has carried me five thousand miles.

4. To bear or take (a letter, message, report, news, and the like). (Without reference to weight).

c 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 184 And bad him in haste To þe king..carien his sonde. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* I. i. 112 Nay Sir, lesse then a pound shall serue me for carrying your Letter. 1641 Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camd.) I. 53 He being dessigned to carry that newes. 1670 Milton *P. L.* v. 870 These tidings carrie to th' anointed King. 1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 467 On such complaint being carried to any one of the stewards. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. v. 600 The news..had been carried to the Earl of Pembroke.

5. To conduct, escort, lead, 'take' (a person) with one, without reference to the mode of transit; to 'take' (a horse, a ship) *to* a place, a given distance, etc. Now *arch.* and *dial.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* xiii. i. 57 The Troianis..by power of hie Jove ar hiddir cary. 1584 Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* 79 Carieng with them the Archbishop. 1611 Bible 2 *Kings* ix. 2 Look out there Jehu..and carry him to an inner Chamber. 1659–60 Pepys *Diary* 27 Feb., My landlord carried us through a very old hospital. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 2 He that can carry a ship to Lisbon may with the same ease carry it round the world. 1750 Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 795 The Japonese Pilots..come aboard and carry the Vessel into Port. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 6 ¶ 9 The lady carried her horse a thousand miles in a thousand hours. 1771 Franklin *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 7 My father carried his wife with three children to New England. 1828 *E. Burt's Lett. N. Scotl.* I. 66 *note*, The Scots..talk of..getting on the back of a cart-horse, and carrying him to grass. 1822 J. Flint *Lett. Amer.* 264 (Americanisms) Carry the horse to water. 1861 Ramsay *Remin.* Ser. II. iv. 51 'Carry any ladies that call up stairs.' 1886 Burton *Arab. Nts.* (abridged ed.) I. 286 As soon as it was dusk, the slave-girl came to him and carried him to the house.

b. *esp.* To take by force, as a prisoner or captive.

1584 Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* 93 Caried him towards the ships. 1588 *Pittington Vestry Bk.* (Surtees) 27 Nicolas Yonger was caried to Littleburne about the rogge monie. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. v. 97 Go carry Sir Iohn Falstaffe to the Fleete. 1665 Pepys *Diary* 10 Aug., My she-cosen Porter.. to tell me that her husband was carried to the Tower. 1799 S. Freeman *Town Off.* 99 Apprehend and carry him before a justice. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 423 A body of constables..carried off the actors to prison.

c. in *Backgammon.*

1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 294 Directions how to carry your men home. *Ibid.* 296 Six and five, a man to be carried from your adversary's ace-point, as far as he can go, for a gammon, or hit.

6. *To carry all before one*: (i. e.) like a body moving with irresistible force and carrying away or propelling everything in its course.

1672 R. Wild *Poet. Licent.* 35 Some men there be that carry all before 'em. 1848 L. Hunt *Jar Honey* vii. 81 That, indeed, carries everything, even truth itself, before it. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* viii. 169 The Irreconcilables carried everything their own way.

b. To shoot down, 'bring to the ground'.

1653 H. Cogan *Pinto's Trav.* xlix. § 1. 190 Having discovered this game [wild boars], we got as near to them as we could, and discharging amongst them, we carried two of them to the ground.

7. To transfer (a number, cipher, or remainder) to the next column or unit's place before or after, in the elementary operations of arithmetic.

1798 Hutton *Course Math.* (1806) I. 23 To carry as many to the next figure as were borrowed before. *Ibid.* (1827) I. 161 The 1 to carry from the decimals is set down. 1825 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 35 You are to put down the 4 and carry 2.

b. To transfer (entries) from one account book to another.

1745 *De Foe's Engl. Tradesm.* (1841) II. 41 This carrying things from the journal..to the ledger..is called posting.

8. A channel, drain, pipe, etc. is said to *carry* water or other liquid or fluid, sound, etc.

1601 Holland *Pliny* VI. xxvii, When it begins once to carry a more forcible streame it is called Tigris. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 389 The voice of a man carryed in a trunk, reed or hollow thing. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* I. iv, A constant cascade not carried down a regular flight of steps. 1750 Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 733 The Canal..serves to carry the water..to this city. 1878 Holbrook *Hyg. Brain* 55 The nerve filaments carry the will. 1886 *Law Times* LXXXI. 59/2 A 9-inch sewer, which carried the drainage from the houses into the main brick sewer.

9. A bow, a gun, or the like is said to *carry* an arrow, a ball, or other missile to a specified distance or in a specified way. Usually *absol.*; and *transf.* or *fig.*

1636 Healey *Theophrast.* 19 Hee, that saluteth a man as farre off as his eye can carry levell. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* ii. § 3 Scholars are men of Peace, but..their pens carry farther, and give a lowder report than thunder. 1644 Nye *Gunnery* (1670) 4 After you have made one shot, and find the Peece carry just over the Mark. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* viii. 226 About as high as a crossbow can carry. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 377 A fine, telling phrase that will carry true.

10. The wind is said to *carry* a ship along, which it drives or impels over the sea.

1526 Tindale *Acts* xxvii. 17 We let doune a vessell and soo were caryed. 1565–78 Cooper *Thesaur.* s.v. *Nauis*, The shippe fleeteth beyng caryed with winde and sale. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* I. i. 110 Her part..Was carried with more speed before the winde. 1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* v. 99 The wind, which carries one into the port, drives another back to sea. 1737 Pope *Horace's Epist.* I. vi. 70 Where winds can carry, or where waves can roll.

11. To cause to go or come.

a. The impelling moral cause or motive is said to *carry* one to a place.

1876 Green *Short Hist.* v. § 1 (1882) 213 A mission carried him [Chaucer] in early life to Italy.

b. A march, journey, a space traversed, is said to *carry* one to a point.

1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 240 The great march which carried Harold from London to Stamford bridge.

12. Provision, or money, which lasts out till one reaches a distant point of space or time, is said to *carry* one to that point.

1703 Burchett *Naval Trans.* IV. xxi. (1720) 553 They intended to take in Provisions, being so much streighten'd that they had not enough to carry them to the Havana. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 695 A scanty stock of silver, which..was to carry the nation through the summer.

13. *fig.* To continue to have with or beside one, as one moves on; to 'take with' one.

1777 W. Dalrymple *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xxxv, A hollow way, which we carried with us to Aranjuez. *Ibid.* lxxxiii, We carried a mountainous country along with us, on the left hand. 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* xlvii, We made sail, carrying with us three-fourths of the flood. 1857 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* (1858) V. 9, I carried a steady Trade [wind], all sail set.

14. To extend or continue (a line, a piece of work) in the same direction to a specified distance, or in a given direction.

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 112 Ne yet the mone, that she carie Her cours alonge upon the heven. 1704 Worlidge *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. *Lapis Calam.*, They should carry Air-shafts with them, as in Lead-Mines. 1715 Desaguliers *Fires Impr.* 32 Such a Pipe may be carried into a Bed and warm it. 1772 *Hist. Rochester* 28 [They] did not carry this tower to the height it now is. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 154 The defences were not carried down to the water. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 424 The man who..could carry a wall from sea to sea.

b. *fig.* of things immaterial: as in *to carry to excess, too far*, etc.

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 119 ¶ 5 This kind of Good-manners was perhaps carried to an Excess. 1728 T. Sheridan *Persius* v. (1739) 67 The highest, and most generous Notions of Friendship. How high does Cicero carry it in his first Book of Laws. 1878 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 194 He carries the process a step further.

** *With notion of taking away by force.*

15. To take as the result of effort, to win (as a prize), succeed in obtaining: also *to carry off.* (F. *emporter.*) Cf. 17.

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. i. 254 He would misse it [the consulship], rather then carry it But by the suite of the Gentry to him. 1611 Cotgr., *Enchere*..any Portsale, Outrope..wherein he that bids most for a thing is to carrie it. 1625 Bacon *Friendsh., Ess.* (Arb.) 169 He had carried the Consulship, for a Frend of his. 1647 W. Browne *Polex.* I. 69 He alwaies fights alone, and alone carries the victory. *a* 1716 South 12 *Serm.* (1717) VI. 379 Consider..what the Issue may be, if the Tempter should carry thy Choice. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) V. xiv. 312 He had carried the prize at the Olympic games. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1871) V. xlii. 169 He strove to carry with his own hand the victory.

b. Hence *To carry it*: to gain the advantage, win the contest, 'win the day', 'bear the palm'.

1580 North *Plutarch* 621 Cæsar carried it by much. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. ii. 70. 1602 — *All's W.* IV. i. 30 It must bee a very plausiue inuention that carries it. 1647 W. Browne *Polex.* II. 98 Love carried it from Jealousie. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* IV. xviii. § 8 Revelation..must carry it against the probable Conjectures of Reason. 1779 Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 181 The name Selangan carries it generally over the other [name]. 1870 Goulburn *Cathedral Syst.* I. 7 Where the two come into collision, the second must carry it over the first.

c. So *To carry the day.*

a 1685 N. Lockyer in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xciv. 15 He returns, and then his people carry the day. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 429 The French King had..said that the last piece of gold would carry the day. 1879 McCarthy *Own Times* II. xix. 59 The phrase had carried the day.

16. To take away or win from the enemy by military assault (a town, position, ship, etc.).

1601 Shaks. *All's W.* III. vii. 19 The Count..Layes downe his wanton Siedge before her beautie, Resolue to carrie her. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, Wks. 1857–62 VI. 129 The town would have been carried in the end. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 101 Dying of pure indignation that he could not carry the Town. 1703 Burchett *Naval Trans.* III. xix. (1720) 384 Lawson..pressed so hard upon De Ruyter, that he had like to have carried him. 1797 Sir J. Jervis in A. Duncan *Nelson* (1806) 46 Boarded and carried two of the enemy's gun-boats. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* V. x. 444 Horne directed eight regiments..to carry this position.

b. *fig.* and *transf.* (Often with mixture of senses.)

1622 Sparrow *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., To court the affections and..by their help, to carry the understanding. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 340 They were words which at once carried the whole assembly with them. 1884 Reade *Perilous Secr.* xiii, Always kept his temper and carried everybody, especially the chaplain.

17. To gain victory for, to be victorious or successful against opposition with (a matter or measure for which one contends). Hence such phrases as *to carry one's candidate*; *to carry* (=win) *an election*, etc.

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* I. i. § 5. 7 Arguments..sufficient to carry the matter. 1715 Burnet *Own Time* II. 9 If the King would have acted with the spirit that he sometimes puts on, they might have carried their business. 1723 Wodrow *Corr.* (1843) III. 9 Several of the elders..have carried a call for Mr. John Hepburn. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 125 The government had been unable to carry its measures. 1870 Stanhope *Hist. Eng.* II. xiii. 178 They carried their candidates in the centres of popular election.

b. frequent in phrase *To carry one's point*; cf. 16.

1699 Bentley *Phal.* 429 If I can carry this Single Point. 1759 Franklin *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 416 The surest way of carrying his point. 1885 Mrs. Macquoid *Louisa* III. ii. 21 She had carried her point with her husband.

18. *esp.* To carry *a motion* in a meeting, *a bill* in a legislative assembly, etc.: to get it passed or adopted by the whole or a majority of the votes.

1666 Marvell *Corr.* lix. Wks. 1872–5 II. 198 Upon division of the House..'twas caryed for the provisos being committed. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. 147 Let faithful tellers take the Poll, and note The Ay's and Noe's; And if we carry't, then Sir! Down goes the Innovation, once agen Sir! 1837 Thirlwall *Greece* IV. xxx. 135 This motion was carried, probably by a very small majority. 1863 H. Cox *Institt.* I. viii. 100 The second Reform Bill was carried by a large majority. *Mod.* The remaining clauses were carried unanimously.

*** *Of figurative transference.*

19. In a variety of figurative uses taken from 1 or 2, the subject, or object, or both, being things immaterial, or the motion not in space, but from or into a sphere of thought or action = take, conduct, transport, transfer, cause to go.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 29 b, But at his ende caryenge it out of this worlde with hym, he shall neuer dye. 1713 Berkeley *Wks.* III. 189 If we carry our thoughts from the corporeal to the moral world. 1754 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 257 Heritable rights may be carried from the debtor to the creditor either by, etc. 1818 Cruise *Digest* III. 45 It does not appear that this case was ever carried to the House of Lords. 1857 Buckle *Civilis.* I. ix. 589 [Private judgment] carried into politics, over-turned the government. 1885 *Act.* 48 & 49 *Vict.* I. § 25 All sums received..shall be carried to the consolidated loans fund.

1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect 4th Sund. after Epiph.*, Such strength and protection as shall..carry us through all temptations. *a* 1778 Chatham *Lett. Nephew* i. 3, I will recommend to Mr. Leech to carry you quite through Virgil's Æneid. 1781 Burke *Corr.* (1844) II. 438 The grand principles of justice and policy are not dear enough to us to carry us through the difficulties which we should encounter. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xviii. 280 The perfect independence of that gentle young lady..might carry her too far.

20. To impel or lead away as passion does, or by influencing the mind or feelings; to incline, move, urge, sway, influence. Now usually *carry away*; cf. 46 b.

1577 *St. Aug. Manuell* (Longmans) 62 The soule..is caried with desirousnes, drawen with longyng. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. iv. 34 Caried with fervent zeale. 1601 F. Godwin *Bps. of Eng.* 335 Subiect to flatterers, who carried him to their pleasure. 1608 Golding *Epit. Frossard's Chron.* III. 152 The king..was altogether carryed by this man, in such sorte as he both neglected and hated his vncles in respect of him. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. vi. i. (1651) 291 We should moderate our selves, but we are furiously carryed. 1715 Burnet *Own Time* I. 556 That idleness to which youth is naturally carried. *a* 1844 Campbell *'How delicious is the winning'* iii, Just as fate or fancy carries.

21. *To be carried*: to be rapt, to be moved from sobermindedness, to have the head turned. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. ix. § 1 They are not caried with such giddinesse [*tantâ vertigine raptari*]. 1827 Scott *Surg. Dau.* iii, If their heads were not carried with the notice which the foolish people..took of them.

**** *To conduct (a business).*

22. To conduct, manage (a business or affair), *arch.* Now usually *to carry on.*

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 240 This sport, well carried, shall be chronicled. 1599 — *Much Ado* IV. i. 212 This wel carried, shall..Change slander to remorse. 1607–12 Bacon *Ess., Seditions, &c.* (Arb.) 395 When Discordes, and quarrells..are carryed openly. 1612 — *Vain-glory* ibid. 462 If they haue neuer so little Hand in it, they thinke it is they that carry it. 1715 Burnet *Own Time* II. 193 The elections were carried with great heat. 1845 Browning *Soul's Tragedy* (1868) 23 So will you carry matters, that the rest of the world must at length unite and put down, etc.

†**b.** Hence *To carry it*: to conduct matters, behave, act. *Obs.*

1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 150 We may carry it thus for our pleasure. 1625–6 Shirley *Maid's Rev.* III. i, She will carry it so, that Velasco shall be suspected. 1671 Flavel *Fount. Life* iv. 9 The Lord seemed to carry it as one at a distance from his Son. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 306 Sir Jacob carried it mighty stiff and formal.

c. with extension *To carry into effect, execution, practice*, etc. (Cf. next.)

1731–59 Miller *Gard. Dict.* Pref., Carrying this into practice. 1769 Goldsm. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 483 [They] were appointed to carry it into execution. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* iv, He would find it difficult to carry it into execution. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 123 He did not tarry long in carrying his purpose into effect.

***** *intr. or absolute uses implying motion.*

†**23.** To drive, ride, move with energy or speed.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 28 Coueyte not in cuntre to carien [*some* B. *MSS. have* kairen] aboute. *Ibid.* iv. 22 Thanne Conscience on his capul carieth forth faste. 1399 — *Rich. Redeless* III. 301 Whanne realles remeveth and ridith thoru tounes, And carieth ouer contre. *c* 1450 Henryson *Mor. Fabl.* 58, I tuke my club and homeward could I carie, So ferlying as I had seene ane Fary. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. iv. 100 In haist Hercules com at hand Wyth furius mynd careing ouyr the land. *Ibid.* XII. xi. 236 Lat ws follow that way, and thiddir cary.

24. *Falconry.* To fly away with the game or quarry. [so Fr. *charrier.*]

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 14 Affirming that Doves will make Haggards carry: which is not so, for this is idlenesse and want of skill in their keepers, that causes them to Carry. 1677 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* (1706) II. 49 Should she be guilty of Carrying, yet by this means she will be reclaimed, and forget that Error. 1826 Sir J. SEBRIGHT *Observ. Hawking* (1828) 8 Less disposed to carry, *i. e.* to fly away with the game; a fault to which all hawks are more or less inclined.

II. To support, sustain.

* *With more reference to motion.*

25. To hold, hold up, sustain, while moving on or marching; to bear. *To carry weight* (in *Horse-racing*): i.e. such additional weight as equalises the competitors.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) 73 The myracles of the foresayde Helenus..how he caried burning coales in his lap. 1782 COWPER *John Gilpin* 115 'He carries weight!' 'He rides a race!' 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* iii, 'You ride four stone lighter than I.' 'Very well; but I am content to carry weight.' 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* 6 Warriors carry the warrior's pall.

26. To bear, wear, hold up, or sustain, as one moves about; habitually to bear about with one (e. g. any ornament, ensign, personal adjunct; also a name or other distinction).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 266 Carie a swerd in a scaberge. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXVII. vii, Rubies of India ..which carry the name also of Carchedonij. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 149 Deacons, for a difference from the Priests, carried a round wreath of white cloth. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* v. § 11. 421 More fit..to carrie a bush-bill rather then a battell-axe. 1703 BURCHETT *Naval Trans.* III. xix. (1720) 389 The victorious Fleet..under the Command of the Earl of Sandwich, who carried the Standard. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 46 We do not know whether they are to carry arms. *Mod.* He carries a snuff-box.

b. To bear within one, contain.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. vii, My sadde body my hevy hert did cary. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* lxvii, A sailor having drunk more new rum than he could carry. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 3 Dec., Valuable carbonates of lead, which carry silver.

c. To be pregnant with.

1776 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) III. 458 Mrs. Thrale is big, and fancies that she carries a boy. 1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 361 The mother supposed to be now carrying a third child.

27. To bear about (mentally); to have or keep in the mind.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* 315 O let us carrie some greater care to observe His will. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 107/1, I carried once a purpose, to build a little woodden banqueting house. 1709 BERKELEY *Ess. Vision* § 91 We ought to carry that distinction in our thoughts. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 195 To carry ever with us the unmarked, yet living tradition.

28. To bear as a character, mark, attribute, or property; to exhibit, display: **a.** to the senses.

1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* ix. § 2 Whiche Coulers, althoughe they carrye a Shew of a good, true and perfitte Coulgr. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 46 That Lady trew, Whose semblance she did carrie under feigned hew. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* Isa. xi. 15 That baye..carries the forme of a tongue. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1073 His habit carries peace, his brow defiance. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. *Foal*, The same Shape he carries at a Month, he will carry at six Years old. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 30 Any writer who has carried marks of a deranged understanding. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnic.* xv. 236 Both carried grave faces.

b. to the mind.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 279 Rude and vnciuill speaches carry a marueilous great indecencie. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 76 Make your descant carrie some forme of relation to the plaine song. *Ibid.* 114 These waies of double descant carie some difficultie. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 45 Something that carries a kind of analogy to Sense. 1693 *Mem. Ct. Teckely* Ep. Ded. 6 At this Day they carry the highest Value. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* II. 576 The liability..may at first sight carry the air of hardship.

† **c.** To bear (affection, respect, etc.) *to, towards.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 19 He ought to carie great respect vnto the Sergeant Maior. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* v. (1628) 147 The naturall affection they carried vnto the Country-men. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 112 ¶ 2 To carry an universal Benevolence towards every Thing that has Life. *a* 1718 PENN *Wks.* (1726) I. 538 The Over-fondness some carry to their Opinion.

d. So, *To carry weight, authority*, and the like. In *to carry conviction* there is a mixture of notions.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 233 Words cannot carrie Authority so weighty. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vii. § 2 Such as do not carry an immutable obligation along with them. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 13 The Navy Officers, with whom it carries so much weight. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* iii. Wks. 1874 II. 33 Conscience..carries with it's own authority with it. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 192 The voice almost carried conviction.

29. To bear or convey (a meaning, sense, etc.).

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 207 The sense they [words] carry in the Scripture. 1881 TYLOR *Anthrop.* vi. 162 The root, which carries the sense..is followed by suffixes strung on to modify it.

30. To bear implicitly or as a consequence; to involve.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vi. § 5 Those predictions which have seemed to carry the greatest improbabilities with them. 1717 *Col. Rec. Penn.* III. 39 Understood to Carry their assent along with it. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iv. 168 The determination of [these questions] carries..the question of ecclesiastical polity. 1877 E. CONDER *Bas. Faith* ii. 66 A positive judgment carrying immense consequences.

31. A loan, etc. is said to *carry interest*, a bill to *carry grace.*

1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 313 Corn carries a price, *Annona cara est.* 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4870/4 Notes carrying 6 per Cent. Interest. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxx, A contract, which carries interest. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. People*, These little farms carry twenty shillings..an acre. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* v. 104 Bills or notes on demand carry no grace.

* * *With chief reference to manner.*

32. To hold (the body, head, etc.) up in a certain way.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* (1590) 352 Till hee and his counsell have brought his maintainers to carie but a small port. 1619 R. WEST *Bk. Demean.* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 295 To carry up the body faire, is decent. 1723 S. MORLAND *Spec. Lat. Dict.* 12 His coming to an Estate makes him carry his Head so high. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6258/3 Stolen ..a Mare..does not carry her Tail well.

b. said of a ship.

1796 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. Introd. 223* The Captain gets on..and carries a good helm. 1836 MARRYAT *Pirate* iii, 'How does she carry her helm, Matthew?' inquired Oswald..'Spoke a-weather'.

c. *absol.*

1829 *Lond. Encycl.* V. 194 A horse is said to carry well, when his neck is arched, and he holds his head high.

33. *refl.* To comport, demean, behave oneself. Also of conduct.

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 253 To carrie himselfe for a Presbyter. 1653 H. COGAN *Pinto's Trav.* xv. § 3. 49 Let us carry ourselves in such sort, as they may not perceive we fear them as Enemies. 1719 *Col. Rec. Penn.* III. 86 Carrying themselves very rudely. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. iii. 43 The way in which sheep carry themselves on abrupt and saltatory occasions. 1876 G. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xxxvi. 331 She carried herself with a wonderful air.

b. of conduct or behaviour *to* or *towards* others. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. *Seneca*, How to cary our selues towardes our neighbours. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 4 Nov., The Duke of York do..carry himself wonderfull submissive to the King. 1714 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* 74 My Sisters..carried themselves very kindly to me.

† **c.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) To behave. *Obs.*

1634-46 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 95 He craved the advise of the Assemblie how to carie in the mater. 1673 O. WALKER *Education* 285 It is an action of very great Prudence to carry even between adulation and sowreness. 1726 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 269, I hope the youth will carry so as he may not be ashamed of the God of his fathers.

† **34.** *To carry a hand* (*over, upon, to*): to treat in a specified way; so *to carry an eye on*: to watch, oversee. *Obs.*

1596 J. NORDEN *Progr. Pietie* (1847) 22 We must carry a very short hand over our affections. 1622 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Lawes* II. ii, I'll carry an even hand to all the world. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xxi. (1821) 215 To carrie a strict hand upon the Commissaries. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. viii. 30 If any man..shall carry a wary eye on..many other. 1723 S. MORLAND *Spec. Lat. Dict.* 12 To Carry a severe Hand over any one.

† **35.** To wield; *to carry a* (*great*) *stroke*, to wield or have great influence. *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 22 The Lieutenant.., in the absence of his Captaine, carieth his roome, charge and command. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* Dan. xi. 4 To carry that sway and greatnesse wth that great monarch bore before them. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1678) 205 My Lord Wentworth..carries a mighty stroke at Court. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. x, Though Sulphur seem to carry the master stroak. 1651 CULPEPPER *Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* (1658) 6 The time of the year carries a great stroke in this businesse.

36. *Mil.* To hold a weapon in the position for saluting.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 239 Carry swords! Eyes—right! 1833 *Ibid.* I. 60 The men remain at 'Carry Swords', till ordered to 'Slope'. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 265 Reliefs are to carry their Arms when passing Officers who are dressed in their Uniforms. 1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 152 The officers recover and carry swords.

* * * *With chief reference to sustaining.*

37. *To carry sail*: said of a ship, or of those who work it. [F. *charrier de la voile.*]

1631 MASSINGER *Emperor of E.* IV. iii, You carry too much sail for your small bark. 1703 BURCHETT *Naval Trans.* V. xiii. (1720) 641 The Adventure..stood away with all the Sail she could carry. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxvi. 103 'I fear, sir, we cannot carry the mainsail much longer.' 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxi. 119 No one could say that he was slow to carry sail.

38. To support, sustain the weight of, bear.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 530 Carry Camomile, or Wilde Thyme..upon sticks, as you do Hops upon Poles. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* x. 93 An armed natural loadstone, which could carry 1½ Roman pounds. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. i. 30 Main arches..carried by..pillars. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-Bk.* 59 The thick skin which carries the hair.

b. said of plants.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 425 They will put forth many, and so carry more Shoots vpon a Stemme. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 2 This Plant..carries its Seed in little Bunches or Clusters on its Top. 1828 STEUART *Planter's G.* 368 The Trees of the present year..all carried a healthy leaf.

† **39.** To bear, endure, 'take' (anything grievous).

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* (1590) 431 He is a slave to the thing that he gapeth for, and to make up his mouth he will cary any thing. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. ii. 48 Mans Nature cannot carry Thaffliction nor the feare. 1679-1715 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* 351 Queen Anne did not carry her death so decently.

40. To bear as a crop; to sustain, support (cattle).

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 166 The foot of every brook..carries amazing crops of lint. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) II. xvi. 395 The cold central plain did not carry the olive. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 12 Sept. 7/4 A grazing farm ..which is said to carry 600 head of cattle.

41. To support (an inference, analogous case, etc.); to give validity to.

1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* vii. 298 The end being of infinite moment carries all means and makes all lawful. 1885 G. DENMAN in *Law Times' Rep.* LIII. 785/1 It is impossible to say that any one case is so in point as to carry this case.

42. *Cards.* To retain the cards of one suit in one's hand, while those of another are thrown out.

1744 HOYLE *Piquet* ii. 9 Which of these suits are you to carry? 1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 121 (*Piquet*), Suppose elder-hand, that you have the ace, queen, seven, eight and ten of clubs, also the ace, knave, seven, eight and ten of diamonds, etc., carry the ace, knave, etc.

† **43.** To have (specified dimensions). *Obs.* [So F. *porter*, 'avoir telle dimension'.]

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 574 Another Obeliske, which carried in length a hundred foot wanting one. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 382 The height of the West arched roofe ..carrieth an hundred and two foot. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* (1695) II. 60 The walls shew you what compass it carried.

III. Combined with adverbs.

See also the preceding senses and the adverbs for non-specialized combinations.

44. Carry about.

a. See senses 1–3, and ABOUT.

Mod. It is too valuable to carry about with you.

b. *trans.* To move or drive hither and thither.

1539 BIBLE (Great) *Ephes.* iv. 14 Caryed aboute with euery wynde of doctrine. 1611 — *Hebr.* xiii. 9 Be not caried about with diuers and strange doctrines.

† **c.** To cause to revolve, set in motion. *Obs.*

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 180 Wheels turn'd with Wind, Water, or Horses, to carry the Work about.

45. Carry along. See senses of CARRY and ALONG.

1833 *Chamb. Jrnl.* No. 70. 141 A stone bridge carrying along the road from Peebles to Selkirk.

46. Carry away.

a. *trans.* = *carry off*, a.

[*c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxiv, When that fell arrest Without all bail shall carry me away.] 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 432 A popular sickenesse..carried away an infinite number of persons.

b. To move forcibly from the firm footing of reason and judgement.

1570 HULOET, This thing raiushed or caried me awaye, whether I would or no. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Pref. 1 Their reason is caried awaie and ouermaisters by the course of the world. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 151 ¶ 2 Woman-kind..are carried away with every Thing that is showy. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xvii. 275 Carried away by the general enthusiasm for liberty.

c. To break off and remove by force. Also, to lose by breakage; and *intr.* Chiefly *Naut.*

1537 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 61 Carriinge a parte of the house awaye with him. 1703 BURCHETT *Naval Trans.* v. xxii. (1720) 723 The best Bower Ancher carried away with a Shot. *c* 1750 *Narrative Byron's Voy.* 4 (L.) We carried away our mizen-mast. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xv. 41 Her jib-boom ran between our..masts, carrying away some of our rigging. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* iii. (1856) 27 We ran into an iceberg..and carried away our jib-boom. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., That ship has carried away her fore top-mast. 1881 *Daily News* 9 June 5/4 Something may carry away on board the leading boat.

† **d.** To win, gain for oneself, or as one would have it. *Obs.*

1581 NOWELL & DAY in *Confer.* I. (1584) C iiij, His wordes.. were [not] of sufficient credite to carry away such a matter. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* Hebr. ii. 2 Every transgression ..carryed away a terrible judgement from the just hand of God. 1677 EARL ORRERY *Art of War* 157 Whoever keeps in Reserve a Body of Men..rarely misses to carry away the victory.

† **e.** *To carry it away*: to have the advantage, carry the day. *Obs.*

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XIII. vi. (1622) 187 This opinion carried it away. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 377 Do the Boyes carry it away? 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* Matt. xxvi. 25 Doe not thinke that either thy secrecy or impudence can carry it away without notice.

47. Carry back.

trans. To take back in time by process of thought or retrospective action.

1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 221 None knows how far to carry that back, or where to stop. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 7 (1882) 95 The legend..carries us back to the times of our own Ælfred.

48. Carry forth. See simple senses and FORTH.

49. Carry forward.

trans. To transfer from one column, page, or book to its successor, or to the next account.

1839 *Reply Lockhart's Pamph.* 97 Carry forward £41,478 15*s.* 5*d.*

50. Carry in. See senses 1–5, and IN *adv.*

51. Carry off.

a. *trans.* To remove from this life, be the death of.

c 1680 TEMPLE *Health & Long L.* Wks. 1770 III. 275 Old Parr..might have..gone further, if the change of country diet and air for that of the town had not carried him off.

1710 Addison *Tatler* No. 221 ₱2 A Fever, which .. at last carried him off. 1878 Seeley *Stein* III. 559 A serious cold, which in seven days carried him off.

b. To win (the prize, honours, etc.: cf. 15); so *to carry it off*.

1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* vi, Some of those who think they carry it off through the height of their plumed bonnets. 1882 Peabody *Eng. Journalism* vii. 57 The North Briton carried off the palm.

c. To cause to pass; to take away the adverse effect of; to render passable.

1715 Burnet *Own Time* II. 177 They promised..to carry off his impeachment with a mild censure. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* I. iii, A rapid intellect and ready eloquence may carry off a little impudence. 1879 Miss Braddon *Vixen* III. 152, I have not enough diamonds to carry off black velvet.

d. To bear it out, face or brave it out.

a 1704 R. L'Estrange (J.) If a man carries it off, there is so much money saved. 1886 Stevenson *Dr. Jekyll* i. (ed. 2) 8 Frightened too..but carrying it off, sir, really like Satan.

52. Carry on.

a. *trans.* To continue or advance (a proceeding) from the stage already attained.

1649 Milton *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 377 To carry on the solemn jest. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* I. 374 Which .. assisted to carry on the mistake. 1858 Trench *Parables* i. (1877) 68 They did but carry on the work which he had ..begun. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 5 (1882) 511 Poetic Satire had become fashionable in Hall .. and had been carried on vigorously by George Wither.

b. To maintain, keep up, prevent from stopping.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 174 He .. carries on the streame of his dispose, Without obseruance or respect of any. 1707 Floyer *Pulse-Watch* 32 The Circulation will be carry'd on more rarely. 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* I. viii, They carry on no connexion of argument. 1813 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* xii. 232 The conversation was carried on. 1856 Brewster *Mart. Sc.* II. ii. (ed. 3) 125 We at the same time carried on a regular series of observations. 1877 Brockett *Cross & Cr.* 34 The conflict which has been carried on for nearly three hundred years.

c. To practise continuously or habitually; to conduct, manage, work at, prosecute.

1644 Slingsby *Diary* (1836) 127 Carrying on his business with so much success. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 305 ₱5 The last War, which had been carried on so successfully. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. v. (ed. 2) 61 Besides the battery mentioned above, there are three other forts carrying on for the defence of the harbour. 1791 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 101 Plan for carrying on the works. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. 217 His trial must be carried on in open day. 1884 Ld. Coleridge in *Law Times Rep.* 8 Mar. 45/1 Brickmaking, which is undoubtedly a business, was being carried on.

d. *intr.* (*Naut.*) To continue one's course, move on.

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 643 Carry on, carry on; reef none, boy, none. 1840 R. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxxiii. 125 As we were going before it [the gale], we could carry on. 1853 De Quincey *Sp. Mil. Nun* Wks. III. 35 She carried on, as sailors say, under easy sail.

e. To continue a course of conduct or relations; *esp.* (colloq.) to behave or 'go on' in some conspicuous way which one does not more minutely characterize.

1856 Whyte-Melville *Kate Cov.* iii, How Lady Carmine's eldest daughter is carrying on with young Thriftless. 1863 Bates *Nat. Amazon* vii. (1864) 195 More drinking is then necessary..and thus they carry on for many days in succession. 1886 Stevenson *Dr. Jekyll* iv. (ed. 2) 37 Stamping with his foot .. and carrying on (as the maid described it) like a madman.

53. Carry out. (See senses 1–5, and Out.)

†a. *trans.* To transport (the mind) in ecstasy or devotion. *Obs.*

1599 Davies *Immort. Soul* xxxv. (L.) These things transport and carry out the mind. 1639 Harvey in Carlyle *Cromwell* (1872) V. x. 154 His requests, wherein his heart was so carried out for God and His People.

b. To conduct duly to completion or conclusion; to carry into practice or to logical consequences or inferences.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* v. i. 61 Hardly shall I carry out my side, Her husband being aliue. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 317 His jackass brother..'carried out', as the phrase now is, the principle so far that it drove him from the throne. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 117 Henry .. proceeded to carry out his father's ultimate intentions. 1875 Jowett *Plato's Crito* (ed. 2) I. 391 The law which requires a sentence to be carried out. 1885 Sir H. Cotton in *Law Rep.* 30 Chanc. 13, I do not think that the cases .. carry out the proposition for which he has cited them.

c. *To carry out one's bat* (in Cricket): to leave the wickets (esp. at the close of the game) without being 'out'.

1859 *All Y. Round* No. 13. 306 We had made our 80 runs in less than two hours, and carried out our bats.

d. *trans.* To bear out (a corpse) for burial.

1526 Tindale *Acts* v. 6 And the yonge men roose vp .., and caryed him out, and buryed him [so 1611]. 1832 Tennyson *May Q., New Year's Eve* 42 When I have said good-night for evermore, And you see me carried out from the threshold of the door.

54. Carry over.

a. *trans.* To influence (any one) to pass over to the other side.

1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 64 To carry over a regiment or two would do more harm than good. *Ibid.* xxii, Marlborough had promised to carry over the army, Russell to carry over the fleet.

b. To carry to a new account; to keep over to the next settling day on the Stock Exchange; to allow an account to remain open over the day when its settlement is due; also said of the debtors.

1745 *De Foe's Engl. Tradesm.* (1841) II. 19 Carried over £10 14*s.* 2*d.* 1839 *Reply Lockhart's Pamph.* 13 Balance carried over .. £2932 4*s.* 4*d.* 1880 *Standard* 15 Dec, The charge for 'carrying over' English Railways advanced in the later hours. 1887 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 6 The smaller brokers and dealers were 'carried over' on sufferance.

55. Carry through.

trans. To conduct or bring safely through difficulties, or a crisis; to prosecute to the natural end.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. iv. 3 My good intent May carry through it selfe to that full issue For which I raiz'd my likenesse. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 67/2 It is by similar means that conservative meetings..may be carried through in every part of the country. 1863 tr. *V. Hugo's Miserables* viii. (ed. 7) 163 Impudence had carried him through before now. 1874 *Act* 37 & 38 *Vic.* xciv. § 10 Such petition shall be presented, published and carried through.

56. Carry up.

a. *trans.* To continue (building, etc.) to a given height.

1705 Stanhope *Paraph.* I. 80 For carrying up his Spiritual House. 1747 *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 61 So much of the Buildings as was carried up before such Notice. 1876 Gwilt *Archit.* 566 Where walls..are to be carried up.

b. To bring up (one portion of a series or subject) so as to preserve its due relation to the rest.

1630 Wadsworth *Sp. Pilg.* iii. 17 Wee march forth .. by two and two, Father Thunder himselfe carrying vp the reare. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. iii. 392 Unable to carry up its payment to the level of the taxation.

c. To trace back in time.

1677 Hall *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ii, He carries up the Egyptian Dynasties before the Flood. 1862 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. iv. 64 The feud .. is carried up by them to the feud between Joseph and his brethren.

†d. To bear, holding up; to hold up. *Obs.*

1563 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 66/2 She was caried up from drowning. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 51 She that carries vp the Traine. 1685 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 340 These six persons following carried up the pall.

e. = *Carry over* or *forward* to the top of a new column, in accounts.

Carry (kæ·ri), *sb.* [f. prec. in various unconnected applications, of dialectal or technical origin.]

1. A means of transport; a vehicle. b. *spec.* 'A two-wheeled barrow' (Jamieson). *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1605 Stowe *Ann.* 1272 On the last of March, Henry Barrow and John Grenewood were brought to Tyborne in a carry. 1820 *Caledonian Merc.* 20 July, Alexander then asked the loan of her carrie. 1863 Atkinson *Danby Provinc., Carry*, a kind of waggon with solid floor but unplanked sides .. Used for carting stone, wood, etc., and in hay and harvest time. 1887 *Scott. Leader* 20 May 4 One of the..horses..started, violently throwing Wilson on to the front of the 'carry'.

c. (See quot.)

1881 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Carry*, a weir or mill-lead.

†2. *Falconry.* Manner of carrying. *Obs.*

1618 Latham *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 90 Shee is a buzzard; shee is of a bad carry, he can make her do nothing.

3. The position required by the command to 'carry arms'; cf. Carry *v.* 36.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 170 The lance to be brought to the 'Carry'.

4. The range (of a gun); cf. Carry *v.* 9.

1858 Mayne Reid *Oceola* lxxxiii, Our position was beyond the 'carry' of their guns.

5. A portage between navigable rivers or channels. *U. S.* and *Canada.* Cf. Carriage.

1860 *All Y. Round* No. 75. 588 We crossed the carry at day-break. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 125/1 Boats came to St. Louis from Montreal with but few 'portages 'or 'carries'.

6. The drift of the clouds as they are carried along by the wind. *Sc.*

1819 H. Busk *Vestriad* v. 870 Still towering, till the faithless currents change, And adverse carries floating hopes derange. 1828 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 292 The clouds are driving fast aloft in a carry from the sea. 1857 R. White *Madeira* 170 The direction of the wind .. registered from the 'carry' of the lower strata of clouds.

b. The clouds collectively, firmament, sky.

1788 Picken *Poems* 60 (Jam.), I min'..sin' he used to speel Aboon the carry. 1807–10 Tannahill *Sleeping, Maggie*, Mirk and rainy is the night, No a starn in a' the carry.

Carry-all, carryall (kæ·ri,ɔl). *U. S.* [f. Carry *v.* + All: app. altered by 'popular etymology' from Carriole.] A light carriage for one horse, usually four-wheeled and capable of holding several persons.

1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* (1839) I. 276 We mounted our carry-all, a carriage which holds four. 1851 Hawthorne *Twice-told T.* I. xvi. 249 A four wheeled carryall, peopled with a round half dozen of pretty girls. 1882 Howells in *Longm. Mag.* I. 45 The neighbouring farmer-folks in buggies and carryalls.

b. In Canada applied to a sleigh (Bartlett). Cf. Carriole 2.

c. *transf.* That which carries everything one has.

1884 J. Habberton *My Friend Moses* 216 A haversack; could he find one of these carry-alls.

†**Carry-castle.** *Obs.* A descriptive term for an elephant, which carries a castle.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. vi. (1605) 193 The scalie Dragon, being else too low For th' Elephant, vp a thicke Tree doth goe .. To watch the Carrie-Castell. 1599 T. M[ouffet] *Silkewormes & Flies* 34 To see a Norway whale, or Libian cat, A Carry-castle or a Crocodile.

Carryg, obs. var. of Carrack.

Carrying (kæ·ri,iŋ), *vbl. sb.*

1. The action of the vb. Carry in various senses.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 62 Caryynge. 1521 in *Bury Wills* (1850) 123 Item for carieng of tymber. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 13 The sheathing, furring, carrying, washing, and breaming. *a* 1719 Addison (J.), In the carrying of our main point. 1769 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 220 The slave carrying and limitation Bills. *c* 1865 *Circ. Sc.* 435/1 In subtraction the carrying can never amount to more than 1.

2. with advb.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxv. § 3 The carrying him forth upon a bier. 1612 Bible *Matt.* i. 17 Vntill the carrying away into Babylon. 1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 43 There are many things .. worth the carying away. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 73 ₱5 The carrying on of Traffick, the Administration of Justice. 1729 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 87 The carrying on the building.

3. An act of carrying; that which is carried. *Carryings-on* (pl.): questionable or *outré* proceedings, flirtations, frolics; cf. Carry *v.* 52 e.

1663 Butler *Hud.* I. II. 556 Is this the end To which these Carryings-on did tend? 1821 Byron *Foscari* II. i. 305 Your midnight carryings off and drownings. 18.. *Peter Cram* in *Knickerbocker Mag.* (Bartlett) Wherever there were singin' schools, there would be carryings-on. *c* 1865 *Circ. Sc.* I. 510/2 The carryings from the rejected decimals are to be taken account of.

4. *attrib.*, as in *carrying corporation, horse, power, vessel*; **carrying-place,** a place where goods, etc. have to be carried overland in inland navigation (cf. Carriage, Carry *sb.*); **carrying trade,** the trade or business of carrying goods, *esp.* over sea between different countries.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 62 Caryynge vesselle, or instrument of caryynge. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. II. v. 377 The coal trade .. employs more shipping than all the carrying trade of England. 1786 W. Grayson in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 133 The navigable waters and the carrying-places between them are made common highways. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* V. liii. 124 The shortest carrying-place from the Kennebec to the Dead River. 1878 F. Williams *Midl. Railw.* 157 A monopoly of the carrying trade of the district. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 133 If a river has a steep bed it generally possesses great carrying power. 1887 *Manch. Guard.* 2 Apr. 7 Business of a carrying corporation.

¶ Examples of the passage of the vbl. sb. into a gerund, and its subsequent apparent use as a passive pple., through omission of preceding preposition *a*, as in 'the ark was a building'.

1684 *J. Peter's Siege of Vienna* 4 The Fortifications.. which were vigorously carrying on by Count Staremberg.. 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. iv. 186 A mysterious Oeconomy, which has been carrying on from the Time the World came into, etc. 1742 Jarvis *Quix.* I. III. viii. (*heading*) Several unfortunate persons, who were carrying, much against their wills, to a place they did not like. 1777 Sheridan *Trip Scarb.* II. i, I met a wounded peer carrying off. 1816 Jane Austen *Emma* II. xviii. 266 Tea was carrying round. 1849 Grote *Greece* (1862) V. lxi. 338 The operations now carrying on in Chios.

Ca·rrying, *ppl. a.* That carries: see Carry *v.*

1627 Feltham *Resolves* I. liii, The carrying stream is greater, than the bringing one. 1887 *Scotsman* 19 Mar., Fourteen high-class weight-carrying hunters.

Carryke, obs. variant of Carrack.

†**Carry-knave.** *Obs.* A common prostitute.

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.) Our hyreling hackney carry knaves, and hurry-whores.

Carryon, obs. form of Carrion.

†**Ca·rry-tale.** *Obs.* A tale-bearer, a tell-tale.

1577 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1062/1 By reason of carietales and flatterers, the loue continued not long. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 463 Some carry-tale, some please-man. 1619 Sclater *Expos.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 131 We haue our carry-tales .. to acquaint vs with their priuate actions & speeches. *a* 1652 Brome *Queen* II. vi. Wks. 1873 II. 35, I can be here no carry-Tale. 1824 *Lond. Encycl.* V. 192.

Carsay, carsey, obs. ff. of Kersey.

Carse (kās, Sc. kɛrs). *Sc.* Forms: 4 **kerss,** 6 **cars,** 7– **carse.** [Of uncertain derivation, but perhaps the same word as *carres, carrs, cars*, pl. of Carr *sb.*[2] fen, low wet land.

This suits the sense: the early quotations speak of the *kerss* as full of pools and mires: Trivet describes the Carse of Falkirk in time of Edwd. I. as *loca palustria* (Jam.). The suppression of the vowel of the plural is phonetically regular, and the retention of the (s) sound instead of its change to (z) is seen also in *pence, dice, mice, truce* (the latter also, like *carse*, made into a singular). Cf. also the change of *Pieres, Peres* to *Piers, Pierce*. The difficulty is that no early examples of *kerris* or *carres* are found in Sc.; in Barbour the word is already *kerss*. The Welsh *cors* 'marsh' suits the sense, but presents a difficulty in the vowel, as well as in the geographical localization of the word.]

The stretch of low alluvial land along the banks of some Scottish rivers:

'Thus all the flat lands, on the north side of Tay, between Perth and Dundee, are called *the Carse of Gowrie*; those on the Forth, *the Carse of Stirling*, and *the Carse of Falkirk*' (Jam.). The name appears to have originally referred to their wet femmy character, but is now associated with their rich fertility.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 392 Thai herbryit thame that nycht Doune in the kerss .. in the kerss pollis [=pools] ther war. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 554 Into the cars of Gowrie quhair tha la. 1657 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* 100 When mires grew hard, like toasted bread, That men might through the Carses ride. 1787 BURNS *Let. G. Hamilton* 28 Aug., The windings of Forth through the rich carse of Stirling, and skirting the equally rich carse of Falkirk. 1822 SOUTHEY *After King's Visit Scotl.* i, Highland and lowland, glen and fertile carse. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* I. iii. 83 The haughs or carses on the borders of the rivers.

b. *attrib.*

1797 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XIX. 448 What lies next the river is carse clay. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* III. 52 The soil..formed by the slime deposited in floods, is of the nature of carse-ground. 1873 GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* xxii. 287 The great carse-lands of the estuaries. 1881 *Aloa Advertiser* No. 1617. 2/1 Carse farmers have..got their fallow wheat sown.

Cart (kāt), *sb.* Forms: 3–7 **carte**, (3 **karte**, 3–4 **kart**), 6 (**charte**), *Sc.* **cairt**, 3– **cart**. [OE. had *cræt* neut., pl. *cratu*, app. related to Du. *krat* neut. 'hind part of a cart' (which is, however, only mod. Du. and suspected to be of recent adoption). Some compare OHG. *cratto*, *crezzo*, masc., MHG. *kratte*, *kretze* (m. and f.) basket, hamper, panier, mod.G. dial. *krätze* fem., basket (cf. CRATE), and suppose that OE. *cræt* was prop. a cart of basket-work, but of this there is no actual evidence. ON. had *kart-r* masc. 'cart', generally considered to be cognate with the OE. word; and since the ME. was always *cart(e*, and never *crat*, its direct source appears to have been the ON., rather than the OE. word.

If ME. *carte* had merely arisen by metathesis of *r* from OE. *cræt*, we should expect some overlapping of forms as in the case of *brid, bird*; one may note, however, that OE. *cræt-wæn* exists in mod. Welsh as *cartwen*. *Cart* has entered from Eng. into most of the Celtic langs.; but is there palpably a foreign word.]

† **1.** A carriage of any kind; a chariot, car. *Obs.*

[*a* 800 *Corpus Gloss., Carruca* (MS. *carcura*), cræt. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* l. 9 He hæfde..cratu and ridende men. *c* 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 426/6 *In carruca* on cræte.]

c 1200 ORMIN 48 Alls iff þe33 karrte wærenn off wheless fowwre. *c* 1205 *Lay.* 11396 Mid carte he [Aldolf] for to Lundene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6220 He .. cuppel did his cartes all. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxvii. 18 Þe kart of god is ten thowsand manyfald. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* Prol., They ben as foure whelis in the foure horsid carte of the lord. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 943 Pheton wolde lede Algate hys Fader Carte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 62 Cart, *biga, reda, quadriga.* 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 72/2 Salamon had xl M. Packes for the horses of his cartes, chases, and curres. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. viii. 34 On every side of his embatteld cart. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 165 Full thirtie Times hath Phoebus Cart gon round Neptunes salt Wash, and Tellus Orbed ground.

2. *spec.* A strong vehicle with two wheels, and without springs, used in farming operations, and for carrying heavy goods of various kinds. (Distinguished from a *wagon*, which has four wheels.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 189 So gret charge .. Of mules, of cartes, and of hors mydde alle gode. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* 1259 To cayre at þe kart & þe kuy mylke. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nonnes Pr. T.* 200 A carte ful of donge ther shalt thou see. *c* 1450 *Merlin* ii. 37 This erthe may be hadde a-wey..in cartes. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 19 Any wodde, cole, or tymbre to cary .. with thy charte or wayne. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. VII. (1651) 350 As good horses draw in carts as coaches. 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *World on Wheeles* (1630) 235 A Cart is the Embleme of a Man, and a Coach is the Figure of a Beast: for as man hath two legges, a cart hath two wheeles. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Monadnoc*, Their talismans are ploughs and carts. 1877 PAGE *De Quincey* I. vii. 128 A common farmer's cart was brought.

b. With various sbs. indicating its use, as *baggage-, dung-, dust-, harvest-, hay-, luggage-cart*, etc., or the animal that draws it, as *donkey-cart*.

1642 in Thornbury *Haunted London* (1865) 385 Paid to the same for the night-cart and cover .. £7 9*s*. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 26. 3/2, I..was Poyson'd with Night-Carts. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* v. (1809) 89 On a hay, pea, or dust cart. *Ibid.* xv. 126 Some Mackerel carts on the road. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 52 Conveyed here on the baggage cart. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. ii. (1866) 23 Wheat, dropped by a harvest cart upon a road.

† c. Formerly used for conveying convicts to the gallows, and instead of a drop; also for the public exposure and chastisement of offenders, esp. lewd women. Cf. CART *v.* 2, CART'S-TAIL. *Obs.*

1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* v. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, They will spitt at us and doom us Unto the post and cart. 1682 DRYDEN *Loyal Bro.* Prol. 34 Like thief and parson in a Tyburn-cart. 1708 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 81 That Marg[t] Justice be whipt next day att a cart's arse, and..Jane Justice be carryed in the cart at the same time from the Exchange to Jane Justice's house. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* I. xii, Your windows and balconies all forestall'd To see him on the executioner's cart. 1861 THACKERAY *Lovel* 263 (Hoppe) She was always fitting the halter and traversing the cart..but she for ever declined to drop the handkerchief and have the business over.

3. A two-wheeled vehicle of lighter or more elegant make, with springs, drawn by one horse at a rapid pace. Often specified as *spring-cart* (which varies least from 2), *mail cart, village cart*; also DOG-CART, TAX(ED) CART, q.v.

1823 *Act* 4 *Geo. IV*, XCV. § 19 Any .. chaise, curricle, gig, chair, or taxed cart. 1835 SIR G. STEPHEN *Adv. in Search Horse* ii. 34 Tradesmen who require light carts for the conveyance of their goods. 1848 THACKERAY *Let.* 1 Nov., A party of us drove in an Oxford Cart to Blenheim. *Mod.* He met me at the station with his village cart.

† **4.** Some kind of transport vessel. (? error.)

1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* i. 26 After the third Navy came the carts [τὰς ἱππηγους] and foists in which their horses were transported.

5. *Proverbs* and *Phrases. To set* or *put the cart before the horse*: to reverse the natural or proper order. † *To be left out of the cart's tail*: (see quot.). † *To keep cart on wheels*: ? 'to keep straight', or 'to keep things going'.

[1340 *Ayenb.* 243 Moche uolk of religion zetteþ þe zuol3 be-uore þe oksen.] 1520 WHITTINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 2 That techer setteth the carte before the horse that preferreth imitacyon before preceptes. *a* 1541 WYATT *Defence* 265 It is a common proverb, 'I am left out of the carts tail,' and it is taken upon packing gear together for carriage, that it is evil taken heed to, or negligently, slips out of the cart, and is lost. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Q. Cordila* v. 5 Lest I set the horse behinde the cart. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 181 We call it in English prouerbe, the cart before the horse, the Greeks call it Histeron proteron, we name it the Preposterous. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 244 May not an Asse know, when the Cart drawes the Horse? 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Oye*, The cart leads the horse; the young instruct the old. 1662 NEWCOME *Diary* (1849) 56, I must walke closer with God or I cannot keep cart on wheeles.

6. *Comb.*, as *cart-driver* (formerly also = charioteer), *-filler, -gelding, -grease, -harness, -horse, -jade, -maker, -pitch, -road, -room, -rope, -shed, -thill, -track* (*-tract*); **cart-aver** (*Sc.*) a cart-horse (see AVER *sb.* 3); † **cart-band**, ? the tire of a cart-wheel; **cart-body**, that part of a cart which holds the load (see BODY *sb.* 8 b); † **cart-bote, -boot** (*Feudal Syst.*), an allowance of wood to a tenant for making and repairing carts (see BOOT *sb.*1 5 b); † **cart-bread** (see quot.); † **cart-clout**, an iron plate to protect the axle-tree from wear; † **cart-gate** = CART-WAY; † **cart-gun**, ? a cannon mounted on a carriage; **cart-head**, the front of a cart (cf. CART'S-TAIL); **cart-ladder** (**-leather**), a rack or framework at the front, back, or sides of a cart, to increase its carrying capacity; called also *lead-trees*; **cart-man**, a man who drives a cart; † **cart-nave**, ? the nave of a cart-wheel; † **cart-piece**, ? = *cart-gun*; † **cart-ritt** = *cart-rut*; **cart-road** = CART-WAY; **cart-ruck, -rut**, the deep rut cut in soft ground by the wheels of a cart; hence **cart-rutted** *a.*; **cart-saddle**, the small saddle placed on the back of a cart- or carriage-horse to support the shafts; also † as *v. trans.*, to put a cart-saddle on, to yoke; † **cart-spur, -spirn**, a cart-track [OE. *spor* track; cf. SPOOR]; † **cart-staff**, the shaft of a cart; also applied to other parts of a cart; † **cart-taker**, the officer who impressed carts for the king's service; so † **cart-taking**; **cart-tire**, the tire of a cart-wheel; **cart-track**, a track along which a cart has gone; a cart-rut; **cart-warping** (see quot.). See also CART-FUL, -HORSE, -HOUSE, -LOAD, -TAIL, -WAY, -WHEEL, -WHIP, -WRIGHT.

1822 SCOTT *Pirate* iv, The carles and the *cart-avers..make it all; and the carles and the cart-avers eat it all. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 54 A *carte band, *crusta*. 1594 WEST *Symbol.* ii. *Chancerie* § 88 Surrender..the said tenement and premisses .. with sufficient *cartbote, heybote, and hedgebote. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 506 If a man cuts Trees for..Cartboot, Ploughboot and Fireboot. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 149 Bread solde in markets in London; *cart bread. 1446 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) I. 95, J carecta cum rotis iiij hopis et viij *cartecloutez. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* III. x. 119 Nailes for Tyers, and all other purposes..Spunges, Chaines, Cart-clouts, Weights. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. viii, A Prince? nay an Incendiary..a Stage-plaier, a *Cart-driuer. *c* 1505 DUNBAR *Compl. to King* 25 Chaff-midden churls cuming off *cart-fillaris. 1594 *Manch. Crt. Leet Rec.* (1885) II. 89 There hath bene a *Cartgate .. betwixte the landes. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 644 *Cart-grease must be used. 1550 HALL *Chron.* 18 *Hen. VIII*, 156 The Cardinal .. had there *cart gonnes ready charged. 1818 SCOTT *Ht. Midl.* xviii, Mending his *cart-harness. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* ix, On his *cart-head, sits the goodman. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 174 With al his clownes, hoist vpon such *cart-jades, so furnished, etc. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 5 And a *carte ladder behinde whan he shall carye eyther corne or kyddes or such other .. Theyr waynes haue carte ladders bothe behynde and before. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s.v. *Cart*, The Cart-Leathers. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Cart, Cart-ladders*, the crooked pieces set over the wheels to keep hay and straw loaden off them. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 138 *Cart-makers .. Sadlers, Coller-makers. 1719-54 W. SEWEL *Eng.-Dutch Dict.* s.v. *Sleeper*, The *Cart-men at London. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 212 A cartman driving full-tilt through Broadway. 1881 *Echo* 28 Jan. 4/3 Embezzlement by a Cartman. 1882 *Atlantic Monthly* XLIX. 678 Nearly all the cartmen and porters are negroes. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 628 *Timpana* *cartenave. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I*, 14 May, Thair cam..tua uther iron *cart peices to the schoir. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 255 Well smeared with *cart-pitch and tar. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, CLXXXV, Revenue run's faire..The other *Cart-Ritt holds but for a while. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* XXX. 157 A *cart-road which plunged deep into a wood. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. v. (1863) 445 A miniature farm-yard, with stabling for two, *cart-room for one. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* v. 18 Wo vnto vayne personnes, that drawe .. synne as it were with a *cart rope. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* I. iii, A cart-rope Shall not bind me at home. 1659 GAUDEN *Brownrig* (1660) 162 He drew all .. not by the cart-ropes of rigor and imperiousness. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xi, I will have his meaning from him..if I should drag it out with cart-ropes. 1823 LAMB *Elia, Oxford in Vac.* 319 The .. quill, that has plodded .. among the *cart-rucks of figures and ciphers. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 351 The earth taken from a *cart-rut where a wheele hath gon. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. XXXV. 233 To pull the coaches out of the cart-rotes. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 135 The cart-rut rippled down With the burden of the rain. 1881 POYNTER *Among Hills* I. 153 A steep, *cart-rutted lane. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 179 *Cartesadel the comissarie, Oure cart shal he lede. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2777/4 A black punch Gelding..gall'd with the Cart-Saddle on the off side. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 55 A *carte spurre, *orbita*. 1528 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 496 It haith chaunced me .. to take a fall of my horse, and to breke my left arme, overthuart a cartspirn. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2198 Ze beþ men bet iteiȝt to ssofle & to ssade To *cartstaf & to ploustaf. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Cart, Cartstaves*, those that hold the cart and the raers together. 1455 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 24 *Carte Takers—Richard Rede, etc. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I*, 11 Purveyors, cart-takers, and such insolent officers. 1782 S. PEGGE *Cur. Misc.* (1818) 33 The King's Cart-takers, a post which is now in being though out of use. 1671 F. PHILIPPS *Reg. Necess.* 46 To be freed from Pourveyance and *Cart-taking. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 493 The French white Ash..will bend well for *cart-thills and fellies. *Ibid.* II. 365 Snailes (such ..as are found betweene two *cart-tracts). 1827 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 60 The roads through the coppice ..have the appearance of mere cart-tracks. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 43 Another method by which the sediment of the Trent water is made highly beneficial to the adjoining land ..is termed "cart warping", the alluvial soil being led on the land during a hard frost or in very dry weather.

Cart (kāt), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To carry or convey in a cart; also *fig.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 62 Cartyn or lede wythe a carte, *carruco*. 1663 *Aron-bimn.* 7 When the Ark was to be Carted to the City of David. 1807 DE QUINCEY in Page *Life* I. vii. 129 We were all carted to the little town. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 31, I hereby cart away as so much rubbish, the impertinences, with which the Pamphlet swarms.

† **b.** To mount on a cart or carriage. *Obs.*

1550 HALL *Chron.* 5 *Hen. VIII*, 27 The pece of ordinaunce was raysed & carted, and furthe was it caried.

† **2.** *spec.* To carry in a cart through the streets, by way of punishment or public exposure (esp. as the punishment of a bawd). *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 55 Leaue shall you haue to court her at your pleasure. *Gre.* To cart her rather. She's to rough for mee. 1607 DEKKER, &c. *Northw. Hoe* I. iii., Wks. 1873 III. 13, I was neuer Carted (but in haruest) neuer whipt but at Schoole. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. I. 81 Democritus ne'er laugh'd so loud, To see Bawds carted through the crowd. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* I. 150 Vice..lifts her scarlet head, And sees pale Virtue carted in her stead. 1812 CRABBE *T. of Hall* I. (D.) Suspected, tried, condemned, and carted in a day.

3. *intr.* or *absol.* To work with a cart; to use a cart.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 62 Hit by-comeþ for..knaues vncrouned to cart and to worche. 1463 MARG. PASTON *Lett.* 480 II. 143 Your grey hors..nowthyr ryght good to plowe nor to carte. 1707 J. MORTIMER *Husb.* (L.) Oxen are not so good..where you have occasion to cart much.

Ca·rtable, *a.* [f. CART *sb.* or *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be carted; that can be traversed by carts.

1684 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 744 Above Twenty Miles from Keswick, and none of the way Cartable.

Cartaceous: see CHARTACEOUS *a.* papery.

† **Cartafila·go, -phila·go.** *Obs.* Given by Turner as an English name of *Gnaphalium sylvaticum* or *Filago germanica*.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) I j b, Centunculus [cudweed] ..in englyshe in some places cartaphilago. 1562 *Ibid.* II. 11 b, Cottenweede .. I thinke that the herbe which is called in Englande Cartafilago is a certain kynde of the same herbe. 1578 LYTE I. lxii. 90 Called of Turner..Cartaphilago.

Cartage (kā·rtédʒ). [f. CART *sb.* or *v.* + -AGE.] The process of conveying by cart; the price paid for this.

1428 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 6 For chalke and stoon and cartage £18 11*s*. 5*d*. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 327 Cartage of the Sugars from the Keys to the Warehouse. 1878 F. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 297 The proposed line would free the streets..from an enormous amount of cartage.

Cartage, obs. form of CARTRIDGE.

Cartail, obs. form of CARTEL.

Carte[1] (kāt, kart). Forms: 4– **carte**, 6 **cart**, (**carete**), *Sc.* **cairt**. [a. F. *carte* card:—L. *carta*, *charta* paper: adopted at two different times; first in ME. in branch I; secondly, after this had become obs. (exc. perhaps in Sc. *cartes* 'playing-cards'), from mod.Fr. in branch II.]

I. † **1.** ? A treatise, exposition of a science. (? *spec.* of astrology). *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 130 As it is written in the carte, Complexion he [*i. e.* Canis Minor] taketh of Marte. 1560 ed. of *Chaucer's Astrol.* 249/2 In any carts [*ed. Skeat* tretis] of the Astrolabie that I have yseene, there ben some conclusions, that, etc.

† **2.** A chart, map, plan, diagram. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) Introd. 15 The Copye of a Carete cumpasyng the Circuet of the Worlde. 1558 *Treas. Acc.* in Lauder *Tractate* (1864) Pref. 8 For paynting of the vii Planetis, of the kart, with the rest of the convoy xvi *li.* 1578 *Invent.* (1815) 237 (Jam.) Tua litle cairtis of the yle of

Malt. 1669 Marvell *Wks.* 1872–5 II. 273 A cart of the flats and sands that we meet with at Court. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* II. VII. 333 Very expert in the Geographical Cart. 1683 *Weekly Memorial* 85 Having referred his readers to the common Sea-carts..for the situation of the island.

†**3.** A charter; a legal 'paper' or document. *Obs.*

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 402 Cartis or chartouris conteyning the formes of ȝeuyng the seid greet endewing. 1640 Fuller *Joseph's Coat* v. (1867) 155 Though these outlandish sins have of late been naturalized and made free denizens of England; yet our ancientest carte is for gluttony.

4. *Sc.* A playing-card; *pl.* the game of cards.

1497 *Sc. Treas. Acc.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 117 Augt. 7. Item, giffen to þe king to play at þe Cartis with þe Spanyartis, at Noreme, xx Vnicornis. *a* 1555 Lyndesay *Tragedy* 81 Playng at cartis, and Dyse. 1785 Burns *Epist. Davie* viii, Tent me, Davie, ace o' hearts! (To say aught less wad wrang the cartes). 1816 Scott *Antig.* xv, 'Take a hand at the cartes till the gudeman comes hame.'

‖ **II. 5.** A bill of fare.

1818 Moore *Fudge Fam. Paris* iii. 6 The Carte at old Véry's. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xlvi, The carte was examined on the wall, and Fanny was asked to choose her favourite dish. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 387 Our carte is comprised in three lines—bread, beef, pork.

6. Short for Carte-de-visite.

1861 Dickens *Lett.* (ed. 2) II. 148, I think the 'cartes' are all liked. 1867 Yates *Black Sheep* II. 292 (Hoppe) Mr. Felton had some letters yesterday .. and there was a carte of his son in 'em.

Carte [2] (kāt). *Fencing.* [(Also written Quart(e): a. F. *quarte*, ad. It. *quarta* fourth.

First introduced in the form *quarte*; in 18th c. naturalized as *carte*; recent writers, using French authorities, show a tendency to revert to *quarte*.]

A position in fencing; one of the eight parries and two usual guards of the small-sword. See quot. 1861.

1707 Sir W. Hope *Method of Fencing* 15 The only sure defence and preservative upon the ordinary Quart and Tierce Guards. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 26 P 11 Questions about the Words Cart and Terce, and other Terms of Fencers. 1809 Roland *Fencing* 37 In parrying either carte or tierce the same edge of your blade will parry both parades, provided you turn your wrist in its proper position for each parade. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Tragedy* iv, He thrust carte and tierce Uncommonly fierce. 1861 G. Chapman *Foil Practice* 11 Quarte—The hand turning to the left, the point raised and inclined to the left, the finger-nails turned up (slightly). 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* 137 No carte-and-tierce Observes the grinning fencer.

b. as *vb.* (nonce-word).

1765 *Universal Mag.* XXXVII. 41/1 I'll carte and terce you, you scoundrel.

‖ **Carte blanche** (kart blāñʃ). Also 8 **chart blanch, charte blanche.** [Fr. (formerly *charte blanche*): =blank paper.]

1. A blank paper given to any one on which to write his own conditions.

1707 Ld. Raby in Hearne *Collect.* (1886) II. 43 Who sent Chart Blanch to make a Peace. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 299 P 2, I threw her a *Charte Blanche*, as our News Papers call it, desiring her to write upon it her own Terms. 1864 Kirk *Chas. Bold* II. III. ii. 154 Louis .. returned a carte blanche which was filled up with the government of Guienne and a long list of inferior posts and emoluments.

b. *lit.* Blank paper.

1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 285, I cannot conceive how any man can..consider his country as nothing but carte blanche, upon which he may scribble whatever he pleases.

2. Hence *fig.* Full discretionary power granted.

1766 Chesterf. *Lett.* cccc. (1792) IV. 235 Mr. Pitt, who had *carte blanche* given him, named every one of them. 1809 Windham *Let.* in *Speeches Parl.* (1812) I. 114 Unless I can have *carte blanche* as to my military plans. 1861 A. B. Hope *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 185, I may venture to assume carte blanche in arguing the impossibility of basilican revival. 1879 *Lond. Soc.* Christm. No. 47/1 Our good easy vicar gave me carte blanche to use this organ.

3. *Piquet.* A hand containing no picture-cards. (The French is *avoir cartes blanches* to have blank cards; the earlier Eng. was *blank* or *blanche*.)

[1651 *Royal Game Picquet* 6 If he .. find that he hath never a Coat Card in his hand, he saies..I have a Blanche. 1659 *Shuffling, Cutting, & Deal.* 7, I am blanck. 1676 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* vi. 88 (*Picket*) He that hath a Blank .. his Blank shall hinder the other Picy .. and Repicy.] 1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 112 *Carte Blanche*, means a hand without a court card in the twelve dealt, which counts for ten. 1850 Bohn's *Handbk. Games* 200. 1882 *Laws of Piquet* Law xviii, Carte blanche .. scores first, and consequently saves a pique or a repique.

Carted (kā·ɹtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Cart *v.* + -ed [1].] Carried in a cart; *spec.* as a punishment.

1683 Soame & Dryden tr. *Boileau's Art Poetry* (L.) Thespis .. with his carted actors. 1692 Southerne *Wives Excuse* II. i, Like a carted bawd justly punish'd for the sins of the people. *c* 1730 Swift *Clad in Brown* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 263 Old carted bawds such garments wear.

‖ **Carte-de-visite** (ka·ɹtˌdəˌvizi·t). Pl. **cartes-de-visite.** [Fr.; =visiting card.] A small photographic portrait mounted on a card, 3½ by 2¼ inches: so called from the purpose for which they were first proposed.

1861 *N. & Q.* Ser. II. XII. 322/2 A carte de visite in old times. In these days of *cartes de visite*, etc. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 328/2 The former style of cartes-de-visite. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* iv. 36 The collodion process .. acquired an immense impetus through the introduction of cartes de visite. *Ibid.* vi. 53 The Carte de visite was introduced at Paris by Disderi in 1858 .., and has been diffused over the whole earth.

Cartel (kāˑɹtĕl), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 6–7 cartell, 7 -all, 7– -el. *β.* 6 chartale, -ell, 6–7 -el. [a. F. *cartel*, ad. It. *cartello* (=Sp. *cartel*, med.L. *cartellus*), dim. of *carta* paper, letter, bill. (The fem. dim. *cartella* has a different sense.)]

1. A written challenge, a letter of defiance.

1560 Sir T. Chaloner *Let.* 15 Jan. in Froude *Hist. Eng.* VI. 313 Our professed enemies..instead of cartels of defiance, will send us solemn letters of congratulation. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. v. 89, I should send him a chartel presently. 1650 Jer. Taylor *Holy Dying* iii. § 8 Xerxes .. sent a chartel of Defiance against the Mount Athos. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V* (1813) V. 431 He .. sent back the herald with a *cartel* of defiance. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 454 To the unknown libeller .. Sir Philip Sidney .. designed to send a cartel of defiance. 1880 S. Cox *Comm. Job* 213 Job breaks out into this brief cartel of defiance.

†**2.** A slanderous writing, a libel. *Obs.*

1590 Davidson *Reply Bancroft* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* 516 That calumnious chartale, fraughted with as many lies almost as it hath lines. 1600 O. E. *Reply Libel* Ep. Ded. 5 One of our friends doth only term it a chartell or libell.

3. A written agreement relating to the exchange or ransom of prisoners, etc.; such exchange itself.

1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* ix. 335 The agreements of the Cartel do expire of their own accord when the Peace is concluded. 1715 Burnet *Own Time* an. 1659 (R.) By a cartel that had been settled between the two armies, all prisoners were to be redeemed at a set price. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 483 A cartel being soon after established for the exchange of prisoners. 1809 Wellington *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* V. 69, I shall endeavor to establish a cartel of exchange as soon as possible. 1832 W. Irving *Alhambra* II. 184.

b. =*cartel-ship*: see quot. 1769.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Cartel*, a ship commissioned in time of war to exchange the prisoners of any two hostile powers; also to carry any particular proposal from one to another. 1795 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) II. 38 Three Cartels are expected from Toulon with sick prisoners. 1813 *Examiner* 10 May 304/2 He was coming home in the cartel.

4. *gen.* A paper or card, bearing writing or printing; a tablet.

1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. viii. 68 Covering them with Husks..Films, Cartels, Shells..Rinds. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 210 He ordered a cartel with some Greek verses .. to be affixed to the frame [of a portrait]. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Poems* II. 324 Wipe such visionings From the Fancy's cartel. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 584 To send in a cartel or report of the number of knights' fees.

5. *attrib.*, as in *cartel ship*, a ship employed in exchanging prisoners; see 3, 3 b.

1757 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) II. 425 Some hundred English, who had been prisoners in France, were landed at Penzance, by a cartel ship. 1826 Kent *Comm.* 69 The same interdiction of trade applies to ships of truce, or cartel ships.

Hence †**Cartel** *v. trans.*, to serve with a challenge; †**Carteller, Cartelist,** one who challenges; **Carˑtelling** *vbl. sb.*, making of cartels, exchanging of prisoners.

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. iv, Come hither, you shall chartel him. 1611 Florio, *Cartellante*, a challenger, a carteller. *a* 1679 Earl Orrery *Guzman* III, The Mode of fighting Duels with single Rapier, which .. has been call'd, by the Cartelists, *à la Bouteville*. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* V. xix. ix. 628 No more exchanging or cartelling.

Carter [1] (kāˑɹtəɹ). Also 3–6 **cartare,** 4 **karter,** 5 **cartere,** 6–8 **cartar.** [f. Cart *sb.* + -er [1]. (Littré and Cotgr. have F. *chartier* in this sense in 16–17th c.)]

†**1.** The driver of a chariot; a charioteer. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21287 þe carter self is iesus crist. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. iv. 163 As men seen þe karter worken in þe tournynge .. of hys kartes or chariottes. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. viii. 60 Metiscus the cartar, That Turnus chayr had for to rewle on hand. 1551 Recorde *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 264 This constellation is also named Auriga the Cartar. 1580 Baret *Alv.* C 150 A chariot man, a carter.

2. One who drives a cart.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1184 Drah to the cwaþ þe cartare. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 226 The carteris that browt hame the sayd tryn. 1549 Olde *Erasm. Par. Ephes.* Prol. C ij, As vnmete for this..as a carter of husbandry to be a caruer at a noble mans table. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) I. 432 A piece of Buffaloe-hide, shaped like our Carters Frocks. 1840 Hood *Up Rhine* 194 The carters drive along the streets smacking a tune with their whips.

b. As a type of low birth or breeding; a rude, uncultured man, a clown. (Common in 16th c.)

1509 Barclay *Ship of Fooles* Pref., Why are they [poets] dyspysed of many rude carters of nowe a dayes whiche vnderstonde nat them? 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Qsor.* 3 b, There is no Carter but knoweth it. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xx. (Arb.) 57 Continence in a king is of greater merit, then in a carter. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. (1849) I. 322 A man with the deportment, the vocabulary, and the accent of a carter.

†**3.** ? Some kind of missile. *Obs.*

1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. ii. 8 Heaving .. round and doubleheaded partridges, crows, and carters.

4. More fully **Carter-fish**: a kind of flat-fish (*Pleuronectes megastoma*), otherwise called Whiff.

1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 18 Jan. 6/1 The carter, etc... belong to that strange family of fish.

†**Carˑter** [2], *Sc. Obs.* Also **cairtar.** [f. Carte [1] 4 + -er [1].] A card-player.

1566 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 345 Tables, whairof sum..used to serue for drunkardis, dysaris, and carteris.

Carter, obs. form of ChartER.

Carter-cap (Nashe): =Cater-cap, collegian.

†**Carˑterlike,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* [f. Carter [1] + Like *a.*] Like a carter; rude(ly, clownish(ly.

1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. I iij, Rude and cartarlyke singing. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong., Roturiérement*, carters like. 1678 Flamsteed in Baily *Acc. Flamsteed* 117 That you should think me of that carter-like temper that I cannot move without a goad.

†**Carˑterly,** *a.* & *adv. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ly.]

A. *adj.* Like or befitting a carter; clownish, boorish, rude, ill-bred.

1519 Horman *Vulg.* 280 A carterly or a rebaud songe. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 40 Diogenes a philosopher, yet who more carterly? 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Charterie*, A carterlie, or churlish tricke. 1644 Sir E. Dering *Prop. Sacr.* E iiij b, This is carterly language.

B. *adv.* In a rude or boorish manner.

1553 Grimalde *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 57 We must..take hede .. that .. nothing blockishly or carterly wee do. 1593 Nashe *Lett. Comfut.* 57 Not the most exquisite thing that is, but the Counsel Table Asse Richard Clarke, may so Carterly deride. 1598 Florio, *Villanamente*..clounishlie, carterly, basely, inciuilie.

Cartesian (kaɹtīˑziăn, -ʒiăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. mod.L. *Cartesiānus*, f. *Carteṣius*, latinized form of the name of *René Descartes*, the famous French philosopher and mathematician (1596–1650).]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to Descartes, or to his philosophy or mathematical methods.

1656 H. More *Antid. Ath.* Gen. Pref. 18 So perfectly agreeable to the Cartesian Philosophy. 1692–8 Norris *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 128 When I happen to fall into that Cartesian doubt and perplexity. 1837 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. § 86 *Cogito; Ergo sum*, this famous enthymem of the Cartesian philosophy. 1854 Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 73 Varying the form of lenses from sections of spheres to sections of certain ovals, which, from the name of Descartes, are termed the Cartesian ovals. 1882 Minchin *Unipl. Kinemat.* 20 The Cartesian equation of the curve.

b. **Cartesian devil, C. diver:** a philosophical toy, consisting of a hollow figure, partly filled with water and partly with air, and made to float in a vessel nearly filled with water, having an air-tight elastic covering. This covering being pressed down, the air inside the vessel is compressed, and more water forced through a small aperture into the figure, which consequently sinks, to rise again when the external pressure is removed.

1731 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 79 The Glass for shewing the Experiment with the Cartesian Devils.

B. *sb.* A follower of Descartes; one who accepts the philosophy of Descartes.

1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* Digress. 347 Divers of the new Philosophers, Cartesians, and others. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* 59 The Cartesians and some others .. have asserted that brutes are meer machins and automata. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 10 P 4 The Cartesian who denies that his horse feels the spur. 1837 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. § 86 *note*, This word [Ego], introduced by the Germans, or originally perhaps by the old Cartesians.

Carteˑsianism, the philosophy of Descartes.

1656 H. More *Antid. Ath.* Gen. Pref. 17 Not only Platonism, but that which now deserves to be called Cartesianism, for Des-Cartes his so happily recovering it again into view. 1870 *Athenæum* 3 Dec. 716 Cartesianism, if logically followed into its conclusions, surely lands us in Spinozism.

Cartful (kāˑɹtful). [see -ful.] As much or as many as a cart will hold.

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* II. 158 Cau3te of the kytes a cartfull at ones. 1453 Marg. Paston *Lett.* I. 256 This day I have had inne ij. cartfull of hey. 1465 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 316 Payd for a cartfolle of charcolle vjs. 1651 *Relig. Wotton.* 614 (R.) Wood..at twenty-five crowns the cart-full. 1863 J. Brown *Horæ Subs.* (ed. 3) 143 A cartful of irrepressible youngsters.

‖ **Carthamus** (kāˑɹþămŭs). Also 7 **cartamus,** 8 **carthame.** [mod.L. *carthamus* (in F. *carthame*), ad. Arab. قرطم *qarṭum, qirṭim*, in same sense.]

A small genus of annual composite plants; esp. *C. tinctorius* (Safflower or Bastard Saffron), cultivated from southern Europe to China, the flowers of which yield red and yellow dyes. b. The florets used in the mass as a dye, and as a drug.

1548 Turner *Names of Herbes, Cnecus*..is called..in englishe Bastarde saffron or mocke-saffron..The Poticaries call thys herbe carthamus. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* I. 317 No precious drug is more adulterated [than Saffron] with Cartamus. 1750 Beawes *Lex Mercat.* 806 Commodities of the Country's [Java's] Growth..Carthame (or Bastard Saffron). 1814 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* 146 The Carthamus contains a red and a yellow colouring matter.. from the red, rouge is prepared.

Hence **Cartha·mic** *a.*, as in *Carthamic acid*, the same as **Caˑrthamin,** the red colouring matter of safflower, $C_{14}H_{18}O_7$.

1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 405 Carthamin. This .. Dobereiner considers as an acid, to which he has given the name of carthamic acid. 1863–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 808 The carthamin is precipitated in red flocks.

†**Cartholic.** *Obs.* A derisive perversion of Catholic.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xi. Annot. 324 Some Heretikes of this time call them Cartholikes and cacolikes.

Cart-horse. A horse used to draw a cart. (In first quot. transl. *bigalis* 'horse drawing two-wheeled chariot'. Now, a large thick-set horse used for heavy work.)

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xli. (1495) 802 Charyotte horse were ordeyned and halowed to the sonne, and

carte horse were halowyd to the mone. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 55 A carte hors; *veredus, caballus.* 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* iv. 26 Sālomon had fortye thousande cart horses, and twolue thousande horsmen. 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *World on Wheeles* Wks. II. 235/2 Scarse any Coachhorse in the world doth know any letter in the Booke, when as euery Carthorse doth know the letter G very vnderstandingly. 1813 MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 48, I will work like a cart-horse.

†Carthoun. *Obs.* [=Ger. *kartaune, kartane,* ad. It. and med.L. *quartana,* which, as well as the former Ger. transl. *viertelsbüchse* 'quarter-gun', designated originally 'a 25-pounder cannon in relation to the largest siege-pieces of 100 lbs.' (Kluge). Also CARTOW, CURTALL.

A kind of cannon, also called a quarter-cannon; recent writers identify it (app. through some error) with the *cannon-royal.* See also CARTOW, CURTALL.

1849 *Mem. Kirkaldy Gr.* xxviii. 335 These consisted of one cannon-royal or carthoun (a 48 pounder), two sakers, etc. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Carthoun,* the ancient cannon royal, carrying a 66 lb. ball. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 446 Cannon royal or carthoun 48 pounds.

Cart-house (kāːrt,hɑus).

1. A shed or outhouse in which carts are kept.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 54 A Carte hows, *carectarea.* 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 230 The barn, cart-house, and granary [formed] the third side.

†2. (kāːrt,hɑuːs) A house on wheels. *Obs.*

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 161 Moving houses, built upon wheels like a shepperds cottage .. they plant these cart-houses verie orderlie in a ranke.

Carthouse, obs. corrupt f. CARTOUCHE.

Carthusian (kaɪ|θiūːziăn, -ʒiăn), *a.* and *sb.* Earlier forms were **Charthous, Chartous, Cartusier.** [ad. L. *Cartusiān-us, Cartusiensis,* 'from the *Catursiani montes,* or from *Catorissium, Caturissium, Chatrousse,* a village in Dauphiné, near which their first monastery was founded' (Littré). In F. *chartreux,* OF. *charteus, -ous.*

Most English dictionaries erroneously explain their name, from la Grande-Chartreuse, their chief convent, near Grenoble; but this is really named after the order: see CHARTER-HOUSE.]

1. a. *adj.* Of or belonging to an order of monks founded in Dauphiné, by St. Bruno, in the year 1086, remarkable for the severity of their rule. b. *sb.* A monk of this order.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 674 Monkes ne preistes, Chanons ne Charthous þat in chirche serueth. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 26 b, The order of the cartusiensys. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 299 He..deit a chartour [? -ous] monk. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 375 The house of the Carthusian monks. 1605 STOW *Ann.* 559 The religion of the the Cartusiers. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* III. i, Live, like a Carthusian, on poor-John. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXV, In the Carthusian convent. 1847 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.* (1850) 113 The Carthusians with their self-immolations.

2. a. *adj.* Of the 'Charterhouse' School, founded on the site of a Carthusian monastery in London. b. *sb.* A scholar of the Charterhouse School.

1860 *All Y. Round* No. 66. 367 There is plenty of space for the Carthusians to play in. 1864 *Blackw. Mag.* XCVI. 449 (Hoppe) Carthusians regard their old school with loyalty and gratitude.

Cartilage (kāːrtilēdʒ). [a. F. *cartilage* (16th c. in Littré), ad. L. *cartilāgo* gristle.]

1. A firm elastic flexible tissue, of a whitish translucent colour, in vertebrate animals; gristle.

Temporary cartilage is that which occurs only in very early life, and subsequently ossifies or changes to bone; *permanent cartilage* is that which permanently retains its character, e. g. the *articular cartilage* which coats the ends of bones at the joints, and the *membraniform cartilage* which occurs in the walls of cavities.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.,* What is cartylage? .. It is a substaunce as it were of the kynde of bones, but it is softer or sowpler than the bone is. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* IV. 44 *note,* The winde-pipe..is framed partly of cartilage, or grisly matter. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. iii. 15 What at first was cartilage .. gradually becomes bone. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ii. 24 The adjacent surfaces of bones are coated with smooth cartilage.

b. A structure or formation consisting of cartilage, a gristly part; as the *cartilages of the ribs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.,* The bones, grystles, or cartilages, the synewes. 1827 F. COOPER *Prairie* II. i. 5 Ornaments .. pendant from the cartilages of his ears.

†2. Applied to the coats of an onion. *Obs.*

1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 131 The..number of cartilages, with the which the bodie [of an onion] is included.

3. *Comb.,* as *cartilage-corpuscle, -like* adj.

1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 518/1 The cartilage-like tendon. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 154 Bone and cartilage-corpuscles.

Cartilagi·nean. *rare.* A cartilaginous fish.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxi. 388 Cartilagineans in which [the skeleton] is cartilaginous.

†Cartilagi·neous, *a. Obs.* Also 7 **-ious.** [f. L. *cartilāgine-us* (f. *cartilāgin-em* cartilage) + -OUS.] = CARTILAGINOUS.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xix, The Lamprey hath ..for the spine or back-bone, a cartilagineous substance. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 930 Cartilagineous Fishes.

Cartilagini·fication (kāːrtilădʒiːnifikāːʃən). [So in mod.Fr.: f. L. *cartilāgini-* stem of *cartilāgo* cartilage; see -FICATION. Cf. *ossification.*] The formation of or conversion into cartilage.

1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 5 The semi-opaque jelly becomes dense, transparent, and homogeneous, the change..constituting cartilaginification. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 131/1 Some alterations of texture..(the so-called cartilaginification and ossification).

Cartilaginiform (kāːrtilădʒiːnifōɹm), *a.* [f. as prec.; see -FORM.] Resembling cartilage.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 238 Cartilaginiform ligamentous organs. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 249/1 This remarkable structure .. called by the older anatomists .. cartilaginiform ligament.

Cartilaginoid (kāːrtĭlæːdʒinoid), *a.* [f. as prec.; see -OID.] Of the form or nature of cartilage.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 517/1 A cartilaginoid thickening of the periosteum. 1881 E. R. LANKESTER in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 131 A homogeneous cartilaginoid substance.

Cartilaginous (kāːrtilæːdʒinəs), *a.* [ad. F. *cartilagineux,* or L. *cartilāgināōs-us,* f. *cartilāgin-em* cartilage: see -OUS.]

1. Of the nature of, or consisting of, cartilage.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.,* The places about the lachrymall..and the palpebres neyghbours cartylagynouses. 1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 260 P 5 The Gristle or Cartilaginous Substance. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 278 In the Sturgeon the skeleton is cartilaginous.

b. *Zool. Cartilaginous fishes:* an order of fishes having a cartilaginous skeleton.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* VI. (1723) 271 Fish..of the cartilaginous and squammose..kinds. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 57 Many of the cartilaginous fish are viviparous. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 579.

2. *Bot.* Of the texture of cartilage.

1677 GREW *Anat. Seeds* iv. § 22 The Inner Cover [of the Seed] is also Cartilaginous or Horney. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 137 Albumen..between horny and cartilaginous. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 80 [Holly] leaves glossy .. with waved spinous cartilaginous margins.

Carting (kāːrtiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. CART *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of conveying in a CART. In specific senses: a. exposure to public ignominy in a cart; b. the transport of coal underground to the shaft.

1554 MARTIN *Marriage of Priestes* LL ij b (L.) In carting, and ploughing. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xii. (1617) 188 Haddest thou once shamed him by the pillory or by carting. 1642 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* II. iv. 57 Scarce a monthely Sessions .. without hanging and carting. 1645 *Mercurius Anti-Brit.* 21 Aug. 11 Have you ever, at a Carting, seen People throw rotten eggs?

†Ca·rting, *vbl. sb.*[2] *Sc. Obs.* [f. CARTE[1] 4 + -ING[1].] Card-playing.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 345 Sic carting, dysing, hurdome, and harlatrie. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* II. 167 The young men..followit dising and carting.

Ca·rt-load. The load which a cart can carry.

a 1300 *Havelok* 895 A carte lode Of segges, laxes, of playces brode, Of grete laumprees, and of eles. 1626 BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 165 David..that gaue..3300 Cartload of Treasure for the building of the Temple. 1641 S. MARSHALL *Peace-Offering* 48 Above three and thirtie thousand cart-load of silver. 1757 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 322 The many thousand cart-loads of earth or sand, taken out of the catacombs. 1870 EMERSON *Farming* Wks. (Bohn) III. 61 See what the farmer accomplishes by a cartload of tiles.

b. Often *fig.* for a large quantity, 'load,' 'heap'.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 123 Whole cart lodes of complaints and greevances. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1647) 158 The Anabaptists brought Cart-loads of lyes to maintaine their..opinions. 1789 J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Expost. Ode* vii. Wks. 1812 II. 230 Of fun you rob him of cart-loads.

Cartographer (kaɪtɒ·grăfəɹ). Also **charto-.** [f. F. *carte* card, chart, or L. *charta, carta* (a. Gr. χάρτη, χάρτης), leaf of paper + Gr. *-γράφ-os* writer + -ER[1]; cf. *geographer.* The *ch-* spelling is in accordance with the ultimate etymology (the Gr. would be *χαρτογράφος); but the other is commoner, and perh. preferred, as not suggesting the pronunciation of *ch-* in *chart.*]

One who makes or compiles charts or maps.

1863 *Reader* 12 Dec. 705/3 Each cartographer only delineated one lake. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 308 The speculations of chartographers. 1885 *Athenæum* 29 Aug. 274/2 No cartographer since the 15th century had ventured to indicate it.

Cartographic (kāːtogræːfik), *a.* Also **charto-.** [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to cartography. So **Cartogra·phical,** of, belonging to, or dealing with cartography.

1885 *Academy* 19 Sept., A good specimen of..cartographic work. 1880 *Ibid.* 11 Dec. 428 The cartographical art being only in its infancy. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. No. 607. 150 Valuable chartographical matter.

Cartography (kaɪtɒ·grăfi). Also **charto-.** [f. as prec. + Gr. *-γραφία* writing; as if ad. Gr. *χαρτογραφία.] The drawing of charts or maps.

1859 R. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 28 The circlets which in cartography denote cities or towns. 1859 J. R. JACKSON (*title*), A Manual of Geographical Science ..Part I .. Chartography. 1884 *Bookseller* 6 Nov. 1177/1 A clever piece of cartography.

Cartomancy (kāːrtomæːnsi). [f. It. *carta* in sense 'playing-card' + Gr. *μαντεία* divination.] Divination by playing-cards.

1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 114 Cartomancy, the art of fortune-telling with packs of cards. 1886 *Newcastle Weekly Chron.* 29 May 3/1 It is said that the earliest work on cartomancy was written or compiled by Francesco Marcolini, and printed at Venice, in 1540..Cartomancy was very fashionable in England during the eighteenth century. Numbers of young ladies used to consult the cards to know whom, when, and where they would marry.

Carton (kāːrtən). [app. a. F. *carton* papier-mâché, pasteboard, f. *carte*: see CARTOON.] In rifle practice: A white disc or circle within the bull's-eye of a target; also a shot which strikes this; *attrib.* as in *carton-target.*

1864 *Daily Tel.* 15 July, Captain Heaton, out of 27 shots ..made 26 bull's-eyes, of which 13 were cartons .. These Swiss carton targets, at which the Vernon prizes are shot for, were..crowded during the day.

Cartoon (kaɪtūːn), *sb.* Also 8 carton, cartone. [a. F. *carton* or (its source) It. *cartone,* augm. of *carta* paper.]

1. A drawing on stout paper, made as a design for a painting of the same size to be executed in fresco or oil, or for a work in tapestry, mosaic, stained glass, or the like.

1671 EVELYN *Diary* 18 Jan., I perceived him [Gibbon], carving that large cartoon, or crucifix, of Tintoretto. 1683 *Ibid.* 9 May, To ask whether he [the Duke of Norfolk] would part with any of his cartoons and other drawings of Raphael. 1697 C. HATTON *Corr.* (1878) II. 229 But ye sight best pleased me was ye cartoons by Raphael, wch are far beyond all ye paintings I ever saw. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 226 P 1 The Cartons in Her Majesty's Gallery at Hampton-Court. *a* 1721 PRIOR *Alma* III. 440 When Rarus shows you his Cartone, He always tells you, with a groan, etc. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 240. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 24 The set of cartoons for the tapestries of the Sistine Chapel. 1867 *Even. Standard* 14 Feb., Coloured cartoons for church windows in stained glass.

2. A full-page illustration in a paper or periodical; *esp.* applied to those in the comic papers relating to current events.

1863 Miss BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* xl, One of Mr. Leech's most genial cartoons. 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXIX. 8 The cartoons bearing on colonial politics.

Cartoo·n, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To design, as a cartoon (sense 1); to make a preparatory sketch or tracing of.

1887 *Athenæum* 12 Mar. 348/1 The mental cartooning that foreshadowed those masterpieces. *Ibid.* 348/3 Rossetti was greatly struck by this story, and immediately the subject for 'Michael Scott's Wooing' was 'mentally cartooned'.

2. To represent by a cartoon (sense 2); to caricature, or hold up to ridicule.

1884 A. A. PUTNAM 10 *Yrs. Police Judge* xxii. 194 They make bold to cartoon..the goodly profession of the law.

Cartoo·nist. An artist who draws cartoons.

1880 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 3/1. 1883 *Glasgow Her.* 12 *July,* The cartoonist of the comic papers.

†Cartoo·se. *Obs.* 1. var. of CARTOUSE.

2. Of doubtful meaning; cf. CARTOUSE and CARTOUSH.

1607 DEKKER, etc. *Northw. Hoe* III. i. Wks. 1873 III. 37 A close sleeue with a cartoose collar.

Cartouche (kaɪtūːʃ). Also (7 **catouche, carthouse,** 8 **catooch**), 7-9 **cartoutch.** See also CARTOUSE, CARTRIDGE. [a. F. *cartouche* fem. 'the cornet of paper wherein .. grocers put the parcels they retaile; also, a Cartouch, or full charge, for a pistoll put vp within a little paper to be the readier for vse, etc.' (Cotgr.). Also = 'Cartoche, a cartridge, or roll (in Architecture)' (Cotgr.): the latter is in mod.Fr. *cartouche,* masc. a. It. *cartoccio* 'a coffin of paper' (Florio), a 'cornet' of paper, augmentative f. *carta*:—med.L. *carta,* L. *charta* paper; see CARTE[1], CHART.]

I. = Fr. *cartouche* fem.

1. a. *Mil.* A roll or case of paper, parchment, etc., containing the charge of powder and shot for a gun or pistol; a cartridge. ? *Obs.* Also, in *Pyrotechnics,* the case containing the inflammable materials in some fireworks.

1611 COTGR. (see above). 1625 J. GLANVILL *Voy. Cadis* 20 To fill Carthouses of powder. 1662 PHILLIPS, *Cartouch* (Fr.), a charge of powder and shot, made ready in a paper, called also a Carthrage [*ed.* 1678: also sometimes mistakenly used for Carthrage]. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Cartouche,* the same with Cartridge. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* II. xxi. § 24 A little Cartouch or Case, of that kind which they use in making Squibs in common Fire-Works. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 257 A harquebuss..with cartouches, powder and ball. 1850 MAZZINI *Roy. & Repub. Italy* 37 Women were rivals in the enthusiasm..they prepared cartouches.

† b. A case of wood, pasteboard, etc., containing iron balls, to be fired from a cannon or howitzer.

1611 COTGR., *Cartouche,* also, a peece of pastboord or thick paper stuffed (in a round or pudding like forme) with bullets, etc., and to be shot out of a great peece. 1693 *Paris Rel. Batt. Landen* 19 Whose Cannon play'd upon them with Cartouches. 1768 SIMES *Mil. Medley, Cartouch,* a case of wood..holding about four hundred musquet-balls, besides six or eight balls of iron.

c. = *Cartridge-box.*

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VII. 595 No cramm'd cartouch their belted back attires.

¶ 'A ticket of leave or dismission given to a soldier.' (In mod. Dicts., but app. purely Fr.)

II. = Fr. *cartouche* masc.

2. *Arch.* a. A corbel, mutule, or modillion. The earlier form was CARTOUSE, q. v. ? *Obs.*

a 1726 R. Neve *Builder's Dict.* (1736) *Cartooses, Cartouzes,* or as some call 'em *Cartouches* are the same as Modilions .. under the cornice at the Eaves of a House .. ornaments representing scrolls of paper: But most commonly are flat Members with Wavings for a device. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 50 Three cartouches to support the balcony. 1850 Parker *Gloss. Archit.* [see 2 c].

b. Any ornament in the form of a scroll, as the volute of an Ionic capital.

1611 Cotgr., *Volute*.. the writhen circle, or curle tuft that ..sticks out of the chapter of a piller, etc., and is tearmed by our workmen, a Rowle, Cartridge, or Carthouse. 1662 Phillips, *Cartouch* (F.).. a Roll, with which they adorn the Cornish of a Pillar. 1708 *New View Lond.* II. 489/2 A white marble monument adorn'd with Cartouches. 1789 P. Smyth tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 105 Twisted columns, which are called cartouches.

c. A tablet for an inscription or for ornament, representing a sheet of paper with the ends rolled up; a drawing or figure of the same, for the title of a map, or the like; a drawn framing of an engraving, etc. Often *attrib.*

a 1776 J. Granger *Lett.* (1805) 69 The roof of this church is painted in cartouches or compartments. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* I. 540 The print itself has a large cartouche oval frame, with pinks and gillyflowers issuing from the four corners. 1850 Parker *Gloss. Archit., Cartouch, Cartouche*, F., a term adopted from the French for a tablet, either for ornament or to receive an inscription, formed in the resemblance of a sheet of paper with the edges rolled up. 1875 Fortnum *Maiolica* xiii. 146 Panels edged with cartouche ornament.

3. *Her.* The oval escutcheon of the Pope and 'churchmen of noble descent'.

1828 Berry *Dict. Heraldry* (1830) *Cartouche*, is an oval shield in which the Popes and churchmen of noble descent in Italy place their armorial bearings.

4. *Archæol.* Name given to the oval or oblong figures in Egyptian hieroglyphics, inclosing characters expressing royal or divine names or titles.

1830 *Q. Rev.* May 118 (*Egypt. Antiq.*) It was soon found that royal names were inclosed in a sort of oval ring, called by Champollion a cartouche. 1850 Layard *Nineveh* x. 246 Between the figures is a cartouche containing a name in hieroglyphics.

III. *Comb.* (from sense 1) as **cartouche-box** = *Cartridge-box.*

1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 231 Some.. that had not waxt up their Cartrage or Catouche Boxes, wet all their Powder. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4850/3, 3 Chests Catooch Boxes. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. vii. xciii. 429. 1808 *Regul. Service at Sea* vii. ii. § 28. 223 He.. is to be very careful that there are not any cartridges left in the cartouch-boxes.

†Cartou'se. *Obs.* Also 7–8-**oose**, **-ouze**, **-oese**. [A variant of Cartouche, or ad. It. *cartoccio*; formerly appropriated to the architectural sense.]

1. A modillion or corbel; = Cartouche 2 a.

1611 Cotgr., *Modillon*, a cartridge or cartoose, a foulding bracket or corbell. 1624 Wotton in *Reliq.* (1672) 25 In the Cornice both Dentelli and Modiglioni (our artizans call them Teeth and Cartouzes). 1660 Bloome *Archit.* A a, *Mutils*, that which we commonly call in English a cartouse. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 43 Masons put stone Cartoeses in the top of the inside walls, which are bearers to the Summers. 1726 [see Cartouche 2].

2. A volute; see Cartouche 2 b.

Cartou'sh. *dial. Sc.* [According to Jamieson f. F. *courte* short, and *housse* 'a short mantle of course cloth worne in all weather by countrey women about their head and shoulders' (Cotgr.). Du Cange has *houcia curta* of date 1360.]

A kind of 'bed-gown' worn by working women in parts of Scotland, e. g. Fife. (Jamieson.)

†Cartow'. *Sc. Obs.* [app. ad. 16th c. Flem. *kartouwe* 'genus bombardæ maioris, vulgo *cartuna* et *quartana*, Ger. *cartaun*, It. *courtaun*' (Kilian); meaning 'quarter-cannon' (Carthoun).

The Flemish word and the form *curtall* 'a great gun' mentioned by Hall, suggest F. *quartaut*, in the 16th c. *quartault*, the measure of a fourth of a bushel, which Littré refers to med.L. *quartāle*: but no evidence of the application of the F. word to a gun has been found. *Cartow* was apparently sometimes associated in the 17th c. with *cart*, as if the same as *cart-piece*, i. e. carriage-gun.]

A kind of cannon, also called a quarter-cannon, which threw a ball of a quarter of a hundredweight. See also Carthoun.

1650 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 519 June 15.. The Covenanters Lords..had..with them two great cartowes and some lesser field-peeces. *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1830) I. 109 Two cartowis or quarter canons, haveing the bullet to about 24 pound weight each. *Ibid.* II. 228 On Tuysday 14 of May, the tua Cartowis wes brocht about fra Montrois to Aberdene be sea: bot thair wheilles wes hakit and hewin by the Gordouns, as ye have hard. Thair cam also tua uther iron cart peices to the schoir.

Cartre, obs. form of Charter.

Cartridge (kā·rtrid͡ʒ). Forms: 6–7 **cartage**, 7 **cartrage**, **-redge**, **-rege**, **carthaxidge**, (**cartalage**), **cartruce**, 7–8 **carthrage**, 8 **cartrouche**, 7– **cartridge**. [A corruption of Cartouche, q. v. for other forms and examples.]

1. *Mil.* The case in which the exact charge of powder for fire-arms is made up; of paper, parchment, pasteboard, flannel, serge, metal, etc., according to its use. Generally, for small-arms, the cartridge contains the bullet as well as the powder (called distinctively a *ball-cartridge*); if it contains no ball, it is a *blank cartridge.*

1579 Digges *Stratiot.* 116 Cases of Haileshot in manner of Cartages. 1611 Florio, *Scarnuzzo*, a cartage so called of gunners. 1625 Markham *Souldiers Accid.* 42 Cartalages ..for this or any other peece on horsebacke. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 2 The Maister Gunner hath the charge of the.. Spunges, Cartrages, Armes. 1644 Nye *Gunnery* i. (1647) 38 Canvas or strong paper, to make Cartredges. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Cartouche* (Fr.), a charge of powder and shot ready made up in a paper; we corruptly call it a *cartage.* 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 84 A Cartridge full of Gunpowder. 1677 Earl Orrery *Art of War* 58 If the Powder in the Cartruce be wet. 1678 Phillips, *Carthrage*..a bag of Canvas.. of such a depth as to contain just so much Powder as the Charge of the Piece: Also a Charge of Powder and Shot made ready in a Paper for any smaller Gun. 1702 E. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* (ed. 20) 369 Ordnance..with cartrouches and ball for service. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* § 630 a, 90 rounds of ball Cartridge and 60 rounds of blank Cartridge. 1887 *Murray's Mag.* Aug. 181 The famous buckshot-cartridges were ordered by the Government that preceded him [Mr. Forster].

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1673 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* II. 182 'Tis pity that you..did not.. fill the cartridges or distribute them to each magistrate according to his calibre. 1679 Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 221 Pellets or Cartrages of the same forme..made not of the leaves of the same tree..but plainly of the Rose. 1826 Sheridan in *Sheridaniana*, Every line is a cartridge of wit in itself. 1872 Lever *Ld. Kilgobbin* lxvii, What rare wisdom it is not to fire away one's last cartridge.

†c. = *Cartridge-box. Obs.*

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 66 They haue also Cartrages or rather cases for Cartrages made of Lattin to keepe the Cartrages in. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* s.v., There are also Tin Cartridges, in which the Paper or Parchment ones are both formed and carried.

†2. *Arch.* a. A modillion or corbel; b. The volute of an Ionic capital; c. A tablet representing a sheet of paper with the ends rolled up; = Cartouche 2 a, b, c. *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Cartoche* as *cartouche*; also a Cartridge or roll (in architecture). 1756 Nugent *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 90 The cartridges in the cieling are also by [Le Brun].

3. (See quot.)

1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* E 1 b, When the Miner haums a Pick, there is always some of the Haum comes through the Eye on the other Side.. that part he calls the Cartridge.

4. *attrib.* and in *comb.*, as **cartridge-bag**, a flannel bag, etc., containing the charge of powder for a cannon; **cartridge-belt**, a belt having pockets for cartridges; **cartridge-box**, a box for storing or carrying cartridges; the case in which a soldier carries his supply of cartridges; also see quot. 1867; **cartridge-case**, (*a.*) = *cartridge-box*; (*b.*) the paper which contains the powder of a cartridge; **cartridge-filler**, (*a.*) one who fills cartridges; (*b.*) an appliance for charging cartridge-cases with the proper quantity of powder; **cartridge-paper**, a strong kind of paper, used for making cartridges, and also for rough drawings, etc.; **cartridge-shot**, shot contained in cartridges.

1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. I. iv. 70 The Soldiers have each a *Cartage Box, covered with leather. 1802 Home *Hist. Reb.* iv, A musket, bayonet, and cartridge-box, were delivered to each volunteer. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Cartridge-box*, a cylindrical wooden box..just containing one cartridge, and used for its safe conveyance from the magazine to the gun..The term is loosely applied to the ammunition-pouch. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Lanterne*..a *cartridge-case, to carry the cartridges from the ship's magazine to the artillery. 1858 J. B. Norton *Topics* 7 The *cartridge-cry ..did not originate with the sepoys. 1871 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* vi. 8 Every collier and *cartridge-filler is as fit for Elysium as any heathen could be. 1712 *Act* 10 *Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5018/3 Paper called..*Cartridge Paper. 1739 Beighton in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 750 Fine Paper pasted on Cartridge-paper, or Two Papers pasted together. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2544/3 Major la Borde was kill'd with *Carthrage-shot from the last Cannon that was fired. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) II. 396 *note*, These [swivel guns or harquebuses] carried cartridge-shot to a great distance.

Cart's-tail. Rarely cart-tail. The hinder part of a cart, to which offenders were tied to be whipped through the streets. Hence **Cart's-tailing** *vbl. sb.*, **Cart's-tailable** *a. nonce-wds.*

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 1868/1 They..should be tyed to a Carts tayle, and be whipped three market dayes through the City. 1642 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1721) IV. 559 b, He shall be whipped from thence at a Cart's-Tayl. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Cart*, Bawds and other malefactors are whipped at the Cart's tail. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* i. (L.) The rough remedy of the cart-tail.

1808 Southey *Let.* 22 Nov., Your phrase of 'eking out' is cart's-tailable without benefit of clergy. *Ibid.* I am not quite sure which deserves the severest cart's-tailing.

†Ca'rtuary, cha'rtuary. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *cartuarium* = *cartularium.*] = next.

1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* (1539) Pref., The other small bokes, as court-baron, court hundred, and chartuary. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II. I. ii. (1743) 311 The cartuary of Kelsoe. *a* 1754 Carte in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 77 Entered into Cartuaryes or Registers.

Cartulary (kā·rtiu͡lări). Also spelt Chartulary, q. v. [ad. med.L. *cart-, chartulārium*, f. L. *cartula, chartula*, dim. of *carta, charta*, a paper, writing, charter; see Chart and -ary. Cf. F. *cartulaire* (14th c. in Littré).]

'A place where papers or records are kept'. (J.); whence the whole collection of records (belonging to a monastery, etc.); or the book in which they are entered; a register.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Formul.* Tij, Taken at the cartulary of mayster Peter [of Bonaco]. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* xiv. 99 Those cartularies, by which Saxon princes endowed their sacred structures. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* x. I. 217 An action..in which..the King of France's cartulary and records..were taken. 1848 H. Miller *First Impr.* iii. (1857) 37 The Cartulary of Moray—contains the Constitutiones Lyncolnienses. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 528 The cartulary of Saint Michael's Mount contains two charters in which Eadward is called 'rex'.

†Ca'rtware. *Obs.* [see Ware.] A team of horses; used by Harrison 1577 also in the sense of Carucate (L. *jugum*).

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 142 There cumth, a carteweare, of good hors by. 1563 Golding *Ovid's Met.* II. (1593) 32 Which when the cart-ware did perceive, they left the beaten way. 1577 Harrison in Holinshed *Descr. Brit.* I. x. *marg.*, For Hide they used the word Carucate or Cartware, or Teme. — *England* II. xix. (1877) I. 309 So manie hundred acres .. called in some places of the realme, carrucats or cartwares.

Cart-way (kā·rtwē). A way along which a cart can be driven; sometimes = highway, as in the phrase 'common as the cart-way'; but now usually a rough road on a farm or in a wood, passable by a heavy cart, but not by a carriage or other spring-vehicle.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. III. 127 Heo is..As Comuyn as þe Cart-wei to knaues and to alle. 1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, v, Any common high way, cartway, horseway, or foteway. 1590 H. Swinburn *Testaments* 162 Albeit the wife were as common as the Cart-waie. 1673 in Ansted *Channel Isl.* I. iv. (1862) 78 There is a cartway cut by art down to the sea. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Copse*, Where the Woods are large, it is best to have a Cart-way along the Middle of them. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* (1793) 442 Every cartway leading to any market-town must be made twenty feet wide at the least. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 46 Cross-roads, mere cart-ways, leading to the little farms.

Ca'rt-wheel.

1. The wheel of a cart.

c 1386 Chaucer *Somp. T.* 549 Twelf spokes hath a cart whel comunly. 1585 Parsons *Chr. Exerc.* II. i. 152 A drye cart wheel..cryeth and complayneth, vnder a small burden. 1858 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 342 Armed men, with a clouted shoe and a cart-wheel for their standards.

2. *humourously* said of a large coin, as a crown or dollar.

1867 A. Sketchley in *Cassell's Mag.* 327/1 He .. says 'This 'ere cart wheel's a duffer'. 1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 195 The old Spanish doubloons..by irreverent travellers from the United States termed 'cartwheels'.

3. *To turn cart-wheels*: to execute a succession of lateral summersaults, as if the feet and hands were spokes of a wheel; also *Catherine-wheels.* (Street-boys do this by the side of a moving omnibus, etc., for chance coppers thrown to them.)

1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 23 Dec., I saw a little..blackguard boy turning 'cartwheels' in front of the Clifton House.

Ca'rt-whip. A whip used in driving a cart, a long heavy horse-whip.

1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5144/10 Carters are to ride with long Cart Whips. 1823 Canning in *Ann. Reg.* (1824) 129/1 Driving the slaves, by means of a cart-whip.

Hence **Cart-whip** *v.*, to flog with a cart-whip.

1788 Dibdin *Mus. Tour* liv. 222 They are cart-whipt and treated with much other cruelty. 1811 *Edin. Rev.* XIX. 141 After a cart-whipping..he was carried to a sick-house.

Cartwright (kā·rtˌrəit). [f. Cart *sb.* + Wright.] A carpenter who makes carts.

14.. *York Myst.* Introd. 26. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 55 A Cartewright, *caractareus.* 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* Biij b, Be a ship-wright, cart-wright, or tiburn-wright. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. i. § 8. 193 Some, Housewrights; some, Shipwrights; some, Cartwrights; and some, the Ioyners of smaller workes. 1829 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 268 As essential..as the millwright or cartwright.

Hence **Ca'rtwrighting**, doing cartwright's work.

1850 Marg. Fuller *Life without & within* (1860) 124 The blacksmithing, cartwrighting .. and grain-grinding.

Carty, *a. fam.* [f. Cart *sb.*1 + -y.] Of the breed and build of a cart horse.

1863 *Reader* 7 Nov. 529 The early illuminators' variations of a few podgy fat-calved knights, and the carty fetlocked horses they should have ridden. 1875 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* II. III. i. 521 Well-bred but very strong and carty.

†Ca'ruage. *Old Law.* (erron. spelt **carvage**). [a. ONF. *caruage*, in mod.F. *charruage*, on L. type **carrūcāticum*; but actually made in med.L. *carrucāgium*, and *car(r)uāgium.*]

1. Ploughing.

1610 Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. vii. 14 This Deluage is distinguishable into Caruage and Scaphage. Caruage comprehends all sorts of plowing of Grounds. *Ibid.* x. 24 Crust-clung and Soale-bound soyles craue Caruage. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 333/2 Carvage is Plowing of Ground.

2. = Carucage.

[1664 Spelman *Gloss.* 126 *Carucagium*, alias *caruagium*, est tributi genus quod singulis aratris..imponitur.]

1610 Folkingham *Art of Surdey* III. iv. 72 Incoffing with Toll, implies Freedome from Custome, etc. With Caruage, from taxation by Carues. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 47 A priviledge by which a man is freed from Carvage. 1670 Blount *Law Dict.* s.v. *Carrucate.* 1700 Tyrrell *Hist. Eng.* II. 711 The late unreasonable Carvage or Tax in his Diocese. 1846 *Dugdale's Monast.* III. 103/1 He desired

the convent to lend him their annual carucatage, carucagium, or carvage.

Carucage, carrucage (kæ·riukédʒ). *Feudal Syst.* (Also 6 **charugage**.) [ad. med.L. *car(r)ūcāgium* (=ONF. *caruage*, F. *charruage*), f. med. L. *carrūca* plough. (If of Latin age, the type would have been **carrūcāticum*; but the word was of later origin, after F. *-age*, med.L. *-āgium*, had become familiar formatives: see -AGE.)]

A tax levied on each plough or carucate of land.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron., John* an. 1200 (R.) The dutie called charugage, that was, three shillings of euerie plough-land. 1592 STOW *Annals* 271 The same time King Henry [III] tooke Carucage, that is two Marks of Silver of every Knights Fee, towards the Marriage of His Sister Isabell to the Emperour. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. 68 After the taking of Bedford, he had Carrucage, that is, two shillings vpon euery Ploughland. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 851 The King had granted him .. a Carucage of Two Shillings on each Plough-Land. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xi. 382 [Danegeld] was in very nearly the same form reproduced under the title of Carucage by the ministers of Richard I.

†Carucate, carrucate (kæ·riukeit). *Feudal Syst.* [ad. med.L. *car(r)ūcāta* plough-gate plough-land, f. *car(r)ūca* plough (see CARUE). The ONF. regular repr. of *carrūcāta* was *çar(r)uée*, central F. *char(r)uée*: see -ATE[1].

L. *carrūca* (f. *carr-us* CAR) was originally 'a sort of state coach or chariot'; this sense is still found anno 700 'carruca in qua sedere consuevi' (see Diez); but in Gaul it was early applied to the wheel-plough, in which sense *carruca, carruga, carrua* appear in the Salic and Allemannic Laws. Cf. the s.w. Eng. *plough*='wagon'.]

A measure of land, varying with the nature of the soil, etc., being as much as could be tilled with one plough (with its team of 8 oxen) in a year; a plough-land.

The acreage of the carucate varied according to the system of tillage. If the land lay in three arable common fields the carucate, according to *Fleta*, contained 180 acres; 60 for fallow, 60 for winter corn, and 60 for spring corn. If the land lay in 2 fields the carucate consisted of 160 acres, 80 for fallow, and 80 for tillage. Commonly only the land under plough in any one year was reckoned, the fallow being thrown into common pasturage. Hence in ancient deeds the normal carucate is either 120 acres or 80 acres by the Norman number (5 score to the hundred) and 144 acres or 96 acres by the English number (6 score to the hundred).—*Rev. I. Taylor.*

[1086 *Domesday Bk. Hampsh.* (Du Cange) In dominio sunt 2 carucatæ. *c* 1190 *Chart. Rich. I* (Du Cange) Viginti carrucatas terræ scilicet unicuique carrucatæ sexaginta acras terræ.] 1432-50 tr. *Higden* I. xlix. (Rolls) II. 91 Which alle William Conquerour kynge of Englonde causede to be describede, and the hides and carucates of londe to be measurede [*et per hydas seu carucatas dimetiri*]. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xix. (1877) I. 309 So manie hundred acres or families (or as they haue been alwaies called in some places of the realme, carrucats or cartwares). 1614 STOW *Annales Will. I*, an. 1080. 118 How many carucates of lande, how many plough-lands. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 295 (1810) 305 Some hold a hide and a carucate to be all one, but not of any certain content, commonly said to be so much land as a plough can..plough in a year. 1788 KELHAM *Domesday Bk.* 168 (T.) Twelve carucates of land make one hide. 1841 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1879) I. 284 A bovate..contained eighteen acres; a carucate contained eight bovates; and eight carucates made a knight's fee. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. x. 302 The old English hide was cut down to the acreage of the Norman carucate.

†Ca·ruck. *Obs. rare*[—1]. [ad. med.L. *car(r)ūca*, as occasionally used for *carucāta*, like mod.F. *charrue* in sense of *charruée*.] =CARUCATE.

1627 SPEED *England Abr.* xxviii. § 3 These Parishes are measured by Hides, and Carucks, or Plough-lands.

†Carue. *Old Law.* Also 6 **carewe**, (7–*erron.* **carve**). [a. ONF. *carue* (mod.F. *charrue* =Pr. *carruga*, It. *carruca*):—L. *carrūca* (med.L. *carrūca, carrūga, carrūa*), used already in the Salic Law in the sense 'plough'. See note to CARUCATE. Mod.F. *charrue* is both plough and plough-land (or carucate), whence the Eng. use.

The spelling *carve* is a blunder of transcription, after the differentiation of *u* and *v*, owing to the fact that *v* was right before *e* in most words, e. g. *carve, starve, serve.*]

A plough-land or CARUCATE.

[1292 BRITTON III. xxi. § 1 Une carue de terre ove les apurtenaunces (one carucate of lande with the appurtunences.)] 1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit. M'sex* I. 5 The vsuall account of lande at this day in Englande is by acres, yardes, carewes, hydes, knightes fees, cantreds, baronies and counties. 1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. vii. 60 A Plow-land or Carue of land is said to containe 4 Yard-land at 30 acres to the Yard-land. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 173 b, If a man bee seised in fee of a carue of Land by iust title. 1642 W. BIRD *Mag. Hon.* 155 A Carve of land, or Plow land. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Carrucate* or *Carve of Land.*

Caruncle (kăr·ŋk'l, kæ·rŋk'l). Also 9 **carunculе**, and 8–9 in Lat. form **caruncula**. [ad. 16th c. F. *caruncule* 'a little peece of flesh', Cotgr. (mod.F. *caroncule*), ad. L. *caruncula*, dim. of *caro, carnem* flesh.]

1. A small fleshy excrescence: applied in Anatomy to certain natural formations, as the lachrymal and urethral caruncles, the wattles of the turkey-cock, etc. In *Pathol.* formerly applied to a stricture.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 143 Caruncles or teats, with very fine perforations .. opening into the .. pipes of the Vreters. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., A caruncle like a tongue. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 306/1 The Caruncles [are] knotty pieces of flesh, hanging about the Bill .. as in Turky-cocks. 1720 BECKET in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 51 A Caruncle in the Urethra. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvii. 255 At the inner corner of the eye..stands a caruncle. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xii. 13 The fleshy caruncles on the heads of certain birds.

2. *Bot.* 'An excrescence at or about the hilum of certain seeds' (Gray).

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 144 Having a remarkable tumour, called a caruncula, at one end of the seeds. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 328 Cuticle brown, caruncle large.

Hence **Caruncled** *a.* =CARUNCULATE.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 366 Seeds caruncled.

Caruncular (kăra·ŋkiʔlăi), *a.* [on type of L. **caruncul-ār-is*, F. *caroncul-aire*: see prec. and -AR.] Of the nature of or resembling a caruncle.

1847 in CRAIG.

Caru·ncule, *a.* [ad. mod.L. *caruncul-ātus*, f. *caruncula* (see prec. and -ATE[2] 2): cf. F. *caroncul-é*.] Having a caruncle or caruncles.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 31 The umbilicus .. is said to be..carunculate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 326 Euphorbiaceæ..seeds carunculate.

Caru·ncul-ated, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] =prec.

1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) II. 285 A naked, red, warty, or carunculated skin. 1868 DARWIN *Animals & Pl.* I. v. 139 The skin over the nostrils swollen and often carunculated or wattled.

Caru·nculous, *a.* [=F. *caronculeux*, on L. type **caruncul-ōs-us*.] =prec. 1847 in CRAIG.

‖Carus (kē·rŭs). *Med.* [med. L. *carus*, L. *caros*, a. Gr. *κάρος* heavy sleep, torpor.] A term applied to various forms of profound sleep or insensibility; *esp.* 'the fourth and extremest degree of insensibility, the others being sopor, coma, and lethargy' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1678 PHILLIPS, *Caros*, a disease in the Head which is caused by an over full stomach and want of concoction. 1696 — *Caros*, or *Carus*, a Sleep wherein the person affected being pull'd, pinch'd and call'd, scarce shews any sign of hearing or feeling. 1782 HEBERDEN *Comm.* lxix. (1806) 340 Paralytic debility of the senses and intellect .. as carus, coma, lethargy.

Caruway, obs. form of CARAWAY.

Carvage, bad spelling of CARUAGE, ploughing.

Carve (kāiv), *v.* Forms: 1 **ceorfan**, 2 **keruen**, 2–3 **keoruen**, 3 **keorfen**, (**curuen**), 4 **cerue**, 4–6 **kerue**, 5–7 **kerve**, 6–7 **karve**, 5– **carve**. *Pa. t. a.* 1 **cearf**, 3–5 **carf**, 3 **kerf**, (*subj.* **kurue**), 4 **karf, karue, carue, corue**, 4–5 **carfe**, 5 **kerue, carff**; *pl.* 1 **curfon**, 3–4 **corue**(n, 4 **corwen**. *β.* 4 **keruet**, 5 **carft**, 5– **carved**. *Pa. pple. a.* 1 **corfen**, 3–4 **i-coruen**, 3–6 **coruen**, 4 **coruun, koruun, ykoruen, corn, caruen, kerue**, 4–5 (**y**)**corue**, (**y**) **coruyn**, 5 **coruene**, 6 **keruen**, 6, 9 **carven**; *β.* 5 **keruyd**, 6 **kerued**, 6– **carved**. [Common Teut.: OE. str. vb. *ceorfan, cearf*, pl. *curfon, corven*, corresp. to OFris. *kerva*, MDu. and Du. *kerven*, MHG. and mod.G. *kerben*, to notch, carve, (pa. pple. *gekurben* occurs in MHG., in Niederrheinisch); not known in OHG. or Gothic: OTeut. type **kerfan, karf*, pl. *kurbum, korban*. Cf. also Icel. *kyrfa* to carve, Da. *karve* to notch, indent, Sw. *karfwa* to notch, carve. The Teut. word is generally held to be cognate with Gr. *γράφ-ειν* to write, orig. to scratch or engrave; pointing to an Aryan *grph-*. The original strong conjugation has become weak as in all the mod. langs, but the pa. pple. *carven* is still used as an archaic form.

The normal mod. repr. of *ceorf-* would be *cherve*: *c* was prob. retained here by influence of *curfon, corven*. The *ar* for earlier *er* is as in ARBOUR, *bark*, etc.]

I. †1. *trans.* To CUT: formerly the ordinary word for that action in all its varieties.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark v. 5 Hine sylfne mid stanum ceorfende. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 To keruen þat fel biforen on his strenende lime. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7241 Quils sampson slepped..His hare sco kerf. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 40 Quen corne is coruen with crokez kene. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prioresses T.* 159 Ther he with throte ykoruen lay. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 40 Kerve appuls overtwert and cast þerin. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 765 in *Babees Bk.*, With brede y-coruyn. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 45 They wolde .. pricke and kerue her owne bodyes. 1560 ed. of *Chaucer's Boeth.* I. 198 b/2 They..corven and renten my clothes.

†b. With various extensions, as *of kerven*, to cut off; *to carve* (a limb) *from* any one; *to carve asunder, in two, in* or *to pieces*; *to carve* (a knight) *out of* his armour. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lev.* viii. 20 Hiȝ curfon ðone ram eall to sticceon. *c* 1025 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1014 He cearf of heora handa and heora nosa. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1810) 560 Sir Willam Mautrauers Carf him of fet & honde. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 757 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 301 Hys legges hy corven of anon. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 244 þe dede body þe[i] britten on four quarters corn. 1382 WYCLIF *Hosea* xiv. 1 Wymmen with chijld of it ben coruen out. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1838 Tho was he corven out of his harneys. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9468 He karve hit of cleane. *Ibid.* 9832 He kylles our knightes, kerues hom in sonder. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4223 Laces and stringes he kerue on twoo, 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 222 He carf hym asondre in the myddes.

†c. *fig. Obs.* (with influence of other senses).

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 Þeo þat habbiþ fram ham icoruen flesches lustes. 138. WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 231 A sworde sharpe .. to kerve awey synne, *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monkes T.* 467 His estate fortune fro him carf.

†d. *intr.* or *absol. Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 384 Gif eax ne kurue, ne þe spade ne dulue..hwo kepte ham uorte holden? *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 4066 Thai corwen þurch liuer and þurch lunge. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6674 He .. Corve euyn at the kyng with a kene sword. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, Ye lyue yt carueth through the centre. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. v. 217 Onto hys chyn the edge did carvin doun.

†2. *trans.* To cleave (as by cutting). *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1547 As a coltour in clay cerues þo forȝes. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 21 No ship yit karf the wawes grene. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xvii. (1554) 56 a, A great hyl .. carf on twain, Not farre asyde from the towne. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 2. 170 The filing of iron..almost all men..abhorre to heare..for that the aire so carued, punisheth and fretteth the heart.

†3. a. To circumcise. **b.** To castrate (a cock).

c 1420 *Circumcision* (*Tundale's Vis.* 86) The chylde was corve therwith. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxxix. 252 Generally of fowle the carued is better than the other..of beastes the gelded have preferment. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 280 If they be once carued and made capons they crow no more. 1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, To carve as cockrels are carved.

4. To cut (a way or passage). Also *fig.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXVII. 97 The shippes .. carfe waie in the water. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* XXXV, To such let others carve their way.. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* II. xxiii. 232 The axe was indispensable to carve our path through the hummocks. 1865 HOLLAND *Plain T.* iii. 115 It is by work that man carves his way to that measure of power.

II. To cut artistically or ornamentally.

5. *trans.* **a.** To hew, cut, or sculpture (any solid figure, an image, *out of* stone, *in* ivory, etc.); to make or shape artistically by cutting.

a 1000 *Rood* 66 (Gr.) Curfon hie ðæt moldern of beorhtan stane. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 292 He..carff welle ymagus and peynted bothe. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xl. 20 Morouer shal the ymage maker..carue therout an ymage. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.) And carv'd in iv'ry such a maid so fair. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. viii, An angel watching an urn Wept over her, carved in stone. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 207 Each column has been carved out of a single block of green marble.

b. To fashion (a material) *into* some shape by cutting, chiselling, or sculpturing.

1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* xiii. 13 He carueth it [wood] diligently .. and .. fashioneth it after the similitude of a man. 17.. BENTLEY (J.) Had Democrates really carved mount Athos into a statue of Alexander the Great.

6. To cut or engrave figures, either in relief or intaglio, *on* (*in, into*) a surface.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2700 He carf in two gumines of pris Two likenesses. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Milleres T.* 132 With Powles wyndowes corven on his schoos. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 219/1 Thistory of her was .. entayled & coruen in the sepulcre. 1542 UDALL tr. *Erasm. Apoph.* 332 b, An other [chaire of estate] with whippes kerued in it. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 9 Carue on euery Tree, The faire, the chaste, and vnexpressiue shee. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. vi. (1851) 77 To carve into his flesh the mark of that strict and pure covenant. *c* 1800 SOUTHEY *Retrospect*, Some idle hind Carves his rude name within a sapling's rind. 1807 WOLFE *Bur. Sir J. Moore* viii, We carved not a line and we raised not a stone.

b. to cover or adorn (wood, stone, etc.) with figures so cut on or in the surface.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1295 Which [gate] that so wel corven was. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 161 þe pileres weren.. queynteli i-coruen wiþ curiouse knottes. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 34/21 To carve wood, *insculpere*. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* vi. 29 Hee carued all the walles of the house round about with carued figures of Cherubims. 1698 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 632 Nor Box .. smooth-grained .. which curious Hands may kerve. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 77 Carv'd in such a manner, as to resemble a piece of wainscot. 1832 TENNYSON *Pal. Art* 138 A million wrinkles carved his skin. 1875 LONGF. *Masq. Pandora* v, Yon oaken chest, carven with figures. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Fl.* II. 84 Sarcophagi carved with old Christian emblems.

7. *intr.* or *absol.* To cut figures or designs; to practise the sculptor's or engraver's art.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 12 b, Kaman the stone .. is easie to be engrauen and carued in. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* II. xxxiii, He that carves and drawes with equall praise. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Art* Wks. (Bohn) I. 147 We carve and paint, or we behold what is carved and painted. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 14 Where other poets sketch, Homer draws; and where they draw he carves.

III. 8. *intr.* To cut up meat at table. **†** *To carve to*: to serve, 'help' (any one at a meal).

a 1300 *K. Horn* 233 Tech him..Biuore me to kerue, And of the cupe serue. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 100 He..carf biforn his fader at the table. 1484 CAXTON *Chyualry* 17 Euery man that wylle come to knyghthode hym behoueth to lerne in his yougthe to kerue at the table. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 283 There Gouernar carued to the lady ryght goodly with his knyfe. 1625 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) I. 133 Give them from your own, but do not carve them from another's trencher. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* III. v. (1675) 152 Upon his being Carv'd to at a Feast. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iii. 122 A bit of meat .. out of which I carved for myself. 1751 CHESTERF. *Lett.* ccxi, A man who tells you gravely that he cannot carve. 1868 Q. VICTORIA *Life Highl.* 148 General Grey and Lady Churchill carved.

b. *trans.* e. g. *To carve a fowl, a joint*, etc.

c 1529 FRITH *Antith.* (1829) 301 Men to carve his [Pope's] morsels. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* V. i. 157 A calues head

and a Capon, the which if I doe not carue most curiously, say my knife's naught. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IX. (R.) Till I had..carued thee tendrest meate. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xxiv. 286 Captain Aylmer..would have carved the roast fowl with much more skill.

9. *fig.* a. *intr.* To help or serve (oneself or others) at one's own discretion, to do at one's pleasure, indulge oneself.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 20 Hee may not, as vnuallued persons doe, Carue for himselfe. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. li. (1612) 232 Which of the Patriarks, Prophets, or Gods people.. vnto their owne Affections caru'd. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 581 They shall carve themselves of your punishment, and their owne advancement at their pleasure. 1649 — *Cases Consc.* II. x. (1654) 159 Thus to carve himselfe of Justice, is .. to violate lawfull authority. 1691 LOCKE *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 35 When some common and great Distress..emboldens them to carve to their wants with armed Force.

† b. *trans.* To apportion at discretion, to assign as one's portion or lot, to take at one's pleasure.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 51 Be sapient therfore Reader..not captious in caruing a fault. 1650 HOBBES *De Corp. Pol.* 35 Where every man carveth out his own right, it hath the same effect, as if there were no right at all. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. iv. 18 Carving a good portion of honour to themselves. 1742 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. I. 33 Licence being indulged to an insolent army of carving for themselves what fortunes they pleased. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* ii. (1757) IV. 159 God's promises are better than anything we can carve for ourselves,

10. To cut up or subdivide.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1737) III. 112 Our second head we shou'd again subdivide into firsts and seconds, but that this manner of carving is of late days grown much out of fashion. 1818 CRUISE *Digest.* VI. 379 The testator .. has carved the whole fee in particular estates. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. I. 25 All the rest was carved into small portions. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. v. 97 The Country was carved into equal districts.

11. The alliterative phrase *cut and carve* goes back to the 14th c. when the two words were equivalent, and *cut* was beginning to take the place of *carve*: it is still used, though mostly *fig.*, and prob. *carve* is now usually taken in the preceding or some of the extant senses.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lxiv. (1495) 181 The skynne is callyd cutis in latyn, for it..is ofte kytte and coruen. *Ibid.* xvii. cii. 667 Bowes of mirra ben kerue and kytte and slytte. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1887 This arwe was kene grounde, As ony rasour that is founde, To kutte and kerve. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Divinitie* ii, Which with the edge of wit they cut and carve. 1799 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (ed. 2) I. Introd. 8 Mr. L. T. Rede.. proceeds to cut and carve me down into..a careful abridgement. 1812 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Picturesque* XIX. 72 To the last he'd cut and carve.

12. *To carve out*; a. (in *Legal lang.*) To cut a smaller or subordinate estate out of a larger one.

1625 BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 21 To carue out his whole maintenance out of their estates. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 107 The fee-simple..is generally vested and resides in some person or other; though divers inferior estates may be carved out of it. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* V. § 2. 215 The estate of tenant in tail was, according to the metaphorical expression of the lawyers, 'carved out of', that is, less than an estate in fee simple and different from it. 1879 CASTLE *Law Rating* 66 The interests carved out or subordinate to his occupation. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 255 A lease ..carved out of a term created by a lease of the 27th of June, 1797.

b. *transf.* (Sometimes also in other senses, esp. 1 and 4.)

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. ii. 19 Braue Macbeth .. with his brandisht Steele .. caru'd out his passage. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* VII. 579 The valiant .. carve out to themselves propitious Fate. 1716-7 BENTLEY *Serm.* xi. 374 Carving out his own satisfaction in every object of Desire. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 465 Roger now sought to carve out a dominion for himself. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 77 Persistency will carve out a way to unexpected success. 1875 MCLAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. viii. 144 No matter what honour they have carved out for themselves with their swords.

† **13.** *fig.* (with reference to speech) Schmidt suggests 'To show great courtesy and affability'. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 323 He can carue too, and lispe: Why this is he That kist away his hand in courtesie. 1598 — *Merry W.* I. iii. 49 Shee discourses: shee carues: she giues the leere of inuitation.

Carve, *sb.* [f. the vb.] An act or stroke of Carving. See also CARF.

Mod. Give it a carve,

Carve, erroneous spelling of CABUE ploughland.

Carved (kāːvd, -ĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. CARVE *v.* + -ED 1.] Cut, sculptured, engraved; see the vb.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 192 b, No kerued ne grauen ydoll. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 152 A payre of carued Saints. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxxiv. 6 They breake downe the carued worke thereof. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 188 The carved chapel of Wainscot. 1822 PROCTER (B. Cornwall) *Flood of Thess.* II. 102 Phidias — whose carved thoughts Threw beauty o'er the years of Pericles. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. III. 100 At rest on his carved couch.

b. *Naut. High-carved*: app. = *high-cargued*; see CARGUED, and CARVING.

a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 374/2 The difference in the Built of Ships, betwixt a flush Deck and high Carv'd. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 170/4 Two great Frenchmen of War, being high carved ships.

Carvel (kāːrvĕl). *Naut.* Forms: 5 **kervel, -yle**; 5 **caruyll**, 5-7 **carvell**, 6 **caruile, karuell**, 6-7 **carvill**, 7 **carvile, -eile, karval**, 6-7, 9 **carvel**; see also CARAVEL. [a. OF. *caruelle, kirvelle* (16th c. in Littré): see CARAVEL. *Carvel* was the vernacular Eng. form from 15th to 17th c., and still continues to be so, so far as the word is truly at home, as in the comb. *carvel-built*, etc.]

The ordinary name from the 15th to the 17th c., of a somewhat small, light, and fast ship, chiefly of Spain and Portugal, but also mentioned as French and English. (Rarely mentioned after 1650 exc. as a thing of history, and then usually written *caravel*, after mod.F. *caravelle*, Pg. *caravela*.)

1462 *Rep. Fr. Prisoners* in *Paston Lett.* II. 93 In to Scotland ward in a kervyle of Depe. 1494 FABYAN VII. 447 Of ye Englyshe men..ii. barkys, and a caruyll: the whiche thre small shyppys escaped by theyr delyuer Saylynge. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. ii. 61 The payntit carvellis fleting throu the flude. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 13 Hoounds harroing after [the deer], az they had bin a number of skiphs too the spoyle of a karuell. 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix. 262 Rich Alexandria drugs, Fetch'd by carvels from Ægypt's richest streights. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* VIII. ii. 729 Thus Columbus is set forth with three Caruels at the King's charges. 1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 29 An infinite number of karvals and small Boats. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* IX. 40 A Caruell whose sailes stand like a paire of Tailers sheeres. 1631 HEYWOOD *Fair Maid of W.* I. IV. i. Wks. 1874 II. 313 It did me good To see the Spanish Carveile vaile her top Vnto my Maiden Flag. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2201/1 Besides .. they have 9 or 10 Carvels or small Frigats, from 18 to 6 Guns. 1830 JAMES *Darnley* XXXV. 154 From the biggest man-of-war to the meanest carvel. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* iii. (1857) 42 All sorts of barques and carvels..correctly drawn on the slate.

† **2.** a. The Paper Nautilus or Argonaut. b. The floating mollusc *Ianthina*. c. A jelly-fish (*Medusa*). *Obs.*

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 6 This little Fish, the Carvill, riseth to the top of the sea..and there..raises up his Maine Mast, spreads his sayles, which he makes of his own sinews, and begins his voyage. 1688 J. CLAYTON *Virginia* in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 783 In the Sea I saw many little things which the Seamen call Carvels..they Swim like a small Sheeps Bladder above the Water, downwards there are long Fibrous Strings, some whereof I have found near half a yard long. 1690 J. BANISTER *Virginia* ibid. 671 The Nautilus or Carvil (as the Sailors call it). [1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 7 When we were in about 46 degrees of Northern Latitude, I first saw what seamen call a Caraval or Portuguese Man of War.]

3. *Comb.* **carvel-built**, (*Naut.*) applied to a vessel 'the planks of which are all flush and smooth, the edges laid close to each other .. in contradistinction to clinker-built, where they overlap each other' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*). So **carvel-planked** *a.*, **carvel-work.**

1678 PHILLIPS [erroneously] *Carnel-work*, the building of ships first with their Timbers, and after bring on their planks. 1798 CAPT. MILLER in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* VII. clix, The pains I had taken to get carver-built boats. 1805 *Mariner's Dict., Carvel Work*, in contradistinction to clincher work; is the common method of planking vessels by laying the edges close to each other, and caulking them to make them water tight. 1859 MCCLINTOCK *Voy. Fox* (1881) 249 She had been originally 'carvel' built. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* xi. 252 The heavy carvel-planked boats of the French, Spaniards, or Italians.

Carven (kāːrvn), *ppl. a.* [Strong pa. pple. of CARVE *v.*: in ME. *corven*; *carven* occurs in 16th c., but its present use is a 19th c. revival, orig. poetical, but now frequent in rhetorical prose.] = CARVED.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 336 Of arte he had be maistrie, he mad a coruen kyng. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, The corue knottes. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xix. 114 Graued werk or coruun werk. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 117/2 Hys ymage painted or caruen. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* XXIV, Garlanded with carven imageries. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* IV. 1004 A screen of carven ivory. 1879 DOWDEN *Southey* 32 A miracle of carven tracery branches overhead.

Carvene (kāːrvīn). *Chem.* A hydro-carbon $C_{10}H_{16}$ found in oil of Caraway.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 578 Carvene boils at 343°.

Carver (kāːrvəɹ). [f. CARVE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. *gen.* One who carves or cuts.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 320 Clipperis and purse-kerveris. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xx. (1495) 125 Of the teeth some ben keruers. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learning* (1873) 56 A carver or a divider of cummin seed.

2. *spec.* One who carves wood, ivory, stone, etc.; a sculptor: most frequently (when not otherwise qualified) applied to one who carves in wood.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Kntˢ. T.* 1041 Ne portreyour, ne kerver of ymages. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, xxii. § 1 A Freemason .. Tyler, Plommer, Glasier, Kerver nor Joyner. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 311 The painter or keruers craft. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* IV. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 336 A cunning Carver had cut out thy shape .. in white alabaster. 1754 DODSLEY *Agric.* ii. (R.) Smooth linden best obeys The carver's chissel. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 604 The carver, the gilder, and the paper-hanger. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Death* xvii, Its foreman, a carver and gilder.

† b. *attrib.* (A tree) used for carving.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. I. 9 The carver holme, the maple seldom inly sound.

3. One who carves at table.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 435 Whom the kynges kerver hurte soore. *a* 1450 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 446 To bere his swerd & be his keruere tofore him. 1509-10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, xiv, Hys Cuppe berers Carvours and Sewers. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 16 Several carvers cut up all the meat at a side table. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4672/1 First Carver, and Brother to the Empress. *Mod.* An expert carver.

b. A carving knife. *A pair of carvers*: a carving knife and fork.

1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* ii, You had got the carver out of her hand.

† **4.** *fig.* One who assigns any one his 'portion'. † *To be one's own carver*: to take or choose for oneself at one's own discretion. *Obs.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 55 In this poynte I meane not to be mine owne caruer. 1598 — *Moth. Bombie* (Halliw.) Neither father nor mother, kith nor kinne shall bee her carver in a husband. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* 343 That everie souldier should be his owne carver and take what he can get. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* V. v. § 7. II. 595 Plainly told them, that the Romans would be their owne Carvers, and take what they thought good. 1645 BP. HALL *Contentation* 39 Wee are ill carvers for our selves; hee that made us, knows what is fit for us. *a* 1714 ABP. J. SHARP *Serm.* I. i. (R.) He himself, were he to be the carver of his fortunes .. would chuse for himself. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* li. (ed. 2) 250 Peter .. has .. been the carver of his own fortune.

Carvership. [see -SHIP.] The office of carver (to the king).

1830 NICOLAS in *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. York* 192/1 He was..protected in the enjoyment of the carvership.

Carvery. *nonce-wd.* [see -ERY.] a. Meat to be carved. b. Carved or sculptured work.

1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 129 The tin was lifted from his share of the carvery. 1845 T. COOPER *Purgat. Suicides* (1877) 23 O' ercanopied with perforated carvery.

Carvey, -vie, var. of Sc. CARVY.

Carving (kāːrviŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CARVE *v.*]

1. The action of the verb CARVE, in various senses.

In senses 5-7 of the vb., *carving* is now usually restricted to work in wood, ivory, etc., *sculpture* being used of work in stone, and *chasing* of work in metal.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 344 Of keorfunge, oðer of hurtunge. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 207 In umbe keoruunge. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 264 Kervynge of mete. 1530 ELYOT *Gov.* I. viii, He shulde be..enstructed in painting or keruinge. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 26 Caruing and painting are the giftes of God. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Charac., Very woman*, Her wrie little finger bewraies carving. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* (1851) 118 To say Episcopacy is partly of divine institution, and partly of mans own carving. 1768 *Priv. Lett. 1st Ld. Malmesbury* I. 168 Ladies here never interfere with carving, etc. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Hist.* Wks. I. 5 The value which is given to wood by carving.

2. Carved work; a carved figure or design.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1302 More to tellen .. Ne of compasses ne of kervynges. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sion* i, Wood..embellished with flowers and carvings. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* i, The carving on the reading-desk. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Impress. Spain* 20 The choir .. is very rich in carving.

3. *Naut. High-carving*: see CARVED b.

a 1642 MONSON *Naval Tracts* (Churchill) III. 322/1 A ship that carries her ordnance low, and her hull high built, has a great advantage of a galley..if she [sc. the galley] be desperately forced to board the same ship, she will not be able to enter her, in respect of her heighth and high carving.

4. *attrib.* and in *comb.*, as *carving-board, -fork, -knife, -machine, -machinery, -table, -tool*, etc.

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 673 in *Babeet Bk.*, Two keruyng knyfes. 1503 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 96 A payre of carving knyves. 1673-4 GREW *Anat. Trunks* vii. § 3 Shoomakers..make use of it [sallow] for their Carving-boards. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1332/4, 1 silver carving fork. 1680 *Ibid.* No. 1487/4 A great Carving Spoon. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 739 The most perfect carving machine..made for strictly artistic works. *Ibid.* The carving machinery ..invented by Mr. Jordan and patented in 1845.

Carving, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That carves or cuts; cutting, sharp.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 212 Scherpe & keoruinde wordes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8640 Hit was keruond & kene. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* III. i. (1483) 50 Sharp keruyng rasours.

† **Carvist.** *Obs. Falconry.* A hawk in its first year, of proper age to be carried on the fist.

1677 N. COX *Gent. Recreat.* II. (1706) 21 The fourth [Falcon] is termed Murzarolt (the latest term is Carvist, as much as to say, *Carry on the Fist*) they are so called January, February, March, April, and till the middle of May, during which time they must be kept on the Fist. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. 1720-1800 in BAILEY.

Carvy (kāːrvi). Also 7 **carvi**, 7- **carvie**, 9 **carvey**. Sc. form of CARRAWAY, esp. (in *pl.*) in sense 2, small confections containing carraway seeds.

a 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1671) 149 If you shew a few carvi comfits on the top, it will not be amiss. 1689 A. HAY tr. *St. Germain's R. Physic* 58 (Jam.) Seeds of the four greater hot seeds, viz. Annise, Carvie, Cumin, Fennel. 1802 *Agric. Surv. Peebles* 397 (Jam.) A small handful of camomile flowers, two tea-spoonfuls of anise-seeds, and as much carvey-seeds. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 14 (Jam.) She had preserved, since the great tea-drinking..the remainder of the two ounces of carvey, bought for that memorable occasion.

Carway, obs. form of CARAWAY.

Carwhichet, -witchet, var. CARRIWITCHET.

Carwi'dgeon. ? = CARRIWITCHET.

a 1626 MIDDLETON *Mayor of Queenb.* V. i, *2nd Player.* The Whirligig, the Whibble, the Carwidgeon. *Simon.* Heyday! what names are these? *2nd. Pl.* New names of late.

† **Cary.** *Obs.* Some textile fabric. Cf. CARE *sb.*2

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 422 His cote was of a cloute þat cary y-called.

Caryatid (kærĭ,æ·tid). *Arch.* Pl. usually in L. form **caryatides**; also **caryatids**, and (*erron.*) 8 **careatides**, 9 **caryatidæ**. [ad. L. *caryātid-es*, a. Gr. *καρυᾱτίδες*, pl. of *Caryātis*, *Καρυᾶτις* a priestess of Artemis at Caryae (*Καρύαι* a village in Laconia), also a female figure as below.]

A female figure used as a column to support an entablature. Also *attrib.*, as in *caryatid figures*.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Biij a, Ymages, figured like women.. named Cariatides..for pillers. 1679 *Confinement, a Poem* 9 Alas, the Order solely is, That of the captiv'd Cariatides. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 86 The entablature is supported by women, called caryatides. The Greeks .. destroyed Carya, a city which had favoured the common enemy, cut off the males, and carried into captivity the women, whom they compelled to retain their dress .. in a state of servitude. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 351 To place like caryatids our perfection in our supportance. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VII. viii. 275 Caryatides carved in dark oak. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* II. 39 Caryatid figures. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 183 Two great statues, Art And Science, Caryatids, lifted up A weight of emblem.

Hence **Caryatidal, Caryatidean, Caryatidic** adjs., like, or of the nature of, a Caryatid.

1835 *Gentl. Mag.* III. 192/2 Cariatidal statues. 1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fort.* I. 143 Caryatidean attitudes. 1881 O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* XXXVII. (1882) II. 126 Caryatidic appendages of the architecture of my residence.

Carycke, caryk(e, obs. ff. CARRACK.

Caryen, caryne, caryon, obs. ff. CARRION.

Caryinite (kărəi·inəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *καρύιν-ος* nut-brown.] A lead-manganese-calcium arsenate.

1887 DANA *Man. Min.* 234.

Caryophyllaceous (kæ:riofilē·ĭ·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *Caryophyllāceæ*, f. *caryophyllus* (ad. Gr. *καρύφυλλον*), the clove-pink.]

a. Belonging to the N.O. *Caryophyllaceæ*. **b.** Applied to a corolla having five petals with long claws, as in the clove-pink.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 335 A caryophyllaceous [corolla] has long, narrow, distant claws.

† **Caryophyllate,** *v. Obs.*$^{-1}$ [f. as prec. + -ATE.] To flavour with cloves. Hence **Caryophyllated** *ppl. a.*

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iv. (1651) 99 On this pour Spirit of Wine Caryophyllated.

Caryophylleous, *a. Bot.* = CARYOPHYLLACEOUS, **a.**

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xix. 272 Caryophylleous plants.

‖ **Caryopsis** (kærĭo·psis). *Bot.* Pl. -ides (-idīz). [mod.L., f. Gr. *κάρυ-ον* nut + *ὄψις* appearance.] A small one-seeded dry indehiscent fruit, whose pericarp adheres to the seed throughout so as to form one body with it, as in wheat and other kinds of corn.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 6 Dry nuts or caryopsides. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 278 In Barley and Oats, the pale, or the pale and flowering glume, adhere to the caryopsis, after the time of flowering.

Cas, obs. form of CASE *sb.*

† **Cas.** ? Overthrow, fallen mass. (But in the passage quoted the Ellesmere and two other MSS. have *tas* heap.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 147 (Harl., Corpus, Petw, Lansd.) To ransake in the caas of þe bodies dede [so ll. 151 162; *here Harl. has* chaas].

Ca. sa. (kā sā). *Law.* The usual abbreviation of *capias ad satisfaciendum* (see CAPIAS).

1796 J. ANSTEY *Pleader's G.* (1803) 70 [He] conceives that *Ca' Sa's* are vexatious, And shudders at a Fieri facias. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 30 Aug., The bankrupt had not only been arrested on a ca. sa. but on a capias, and the proper course would be to apply to a judge at chambers. 1865 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* I. 562 I've got a ca. sa. against you, Captain.

Casakene, obs. form of CASSAKIN.

Casal (kē·săl), *a.* [f. CASE + -AL.] Of or belonging to grammatical case,

1834 J. M. M^{c}CULLOCH *Eng. Gram.* 57 *note*, The casal termination of the Saxon possessive.

‖ **Casal, casale.** [It. *casale*, f. *casa* house.] A hamlet (in Italy, Malta).

1506 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (1851) 56 We landed .. and wente to suche casales as we founde, and refresshed us. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 321 A venerable old man, belonging to one of the distant casals. 1834 F. F. HEAD *Bubbles of Brunnen* 190 People who had come from the most remote casals [in Malta] to see the execution.

Casamat(e, obs. form of CASEMATE.

Casamunar, var. CASSUMUNAR a medical root.

† **Casard.** *Obs.* = CASINGS.

1499 PYNSON *Promp. Parv.*, Casard netes donge [1516 W. de W. casan], *bozetum*.

Casareep, casava: see CASS-.

† **Casbald.** *Obs.* A term of reproach (addressed in places quoted to Mary Magdalene).

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiv. 194 Go home, casbalde with þi clowte. *c* 1450 *Towneley Myst.* 213 Go home, thou casbald, with that clowte.

Cascabel (kɑ·skăbel). Forms: 7 **caskable, casacabel**(1, 9 **cascable**, 7– **cascabel**. [a. Sp. *cascabel* little round bell, child's rattle, rattlesnake; which has been conjectured to be connected with L. *scabellum* a kind of castanet played with the foot: see Diez.]

1. *Gunnery.* Formerly the knob or pommel at the rear end of a cannon; now the whole rear part behind the base ring, including knob and base.

1639 R. WARD *Animadv. Warre* 129 The Center of the pummell or Caskable of the Peece. 1672 W. P. *Compl. Gunner* iv. 5 The Pumel or Button at her Coyl or Britch-end is called the Casacabel. 1795 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 439 A circular cavity .. to receive the cascabel of the gun. 1797 RUMFORD *ibid.* LXXXVII. 240 A cannon of metal.. placed vertically upon its cascabel. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 9 Furnished with trunnions, cascable, and touchhole. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 25 May, The knob of the cascable.

† **b.** called also *cascabel-deck. Obs.*

1669 S. STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xi. 48 (*On engraving of a Gun*) Casacabell deck. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Cascabel*, the Pummel or hindermost round Knob at the Breach of a great Gun, by some called the Cascabel-deck.

‖ **2.** A rattle-snake; also its rattle. [Sp.]

1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy. S. Amer.* I. vii. 60 The cascabel or rattle-snake..at the end of its tail is the cascabel or rattle. 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. iv. 152 The Cascabel, or rattle-snake, the Coral, and other vipers.

Cascade (kæskē·d), *sb.* Also 7 **cascata, cascate, caskade.** [a. F. *cascade*, ad. It. *cascata* fall, f. *cascare* to fall: see -ADE.]

1. a. Usually, a small waterfall; *esp.* one of a series of small falls, formed by water in its descent over rocks, or in the artificial works of the kind introduced in landscape gardening.

1641 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Oct., Divers springs of water, artificial Cascades. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 315 The fountains, the *Cascatas*, the *Grottas*, the *Girandolas*, and the other rare water works. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 11 The underwork of an artificial cascade. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* I. App. 50 Springs which form small cascades as they tumble over the cliffs. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. and Mere* xiii. 101 For a quarter of a mile the water comes down in a series of small cascades.

† **b.** Formerly in a wider sense.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2151 On this side of the Cascata's of the Nile. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 105 A great Cascate or Catarract of the river Rhene. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 99 Great spouts or caskades of water. 1718 ROWE *Ode King's Birth-D.* vi, Volga tumbling in Cascades.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 2. 20 The ice cascade. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 70 Forming a most beautiful and uncommon cascade [of red-hot ashes, etc.]. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 389 Anti-social force that sweeps you down The world in one cascade of molecules.

b. A pyrotechnic device imitating a fall of water.

c. A loose wavy fall or ruffle of lace, etc.

1882 *World* 21 June 18/1 [The jacket] had a sailor collar ..and cascade of lace down the front. 1885 *New York Weekly Sun* 13 May 6/5 Morning dresses are made dressy with profuse use of ribbons in bows, flots, cascades.

d. *Electr. Charge by cascade*: a method of charging a series of insulated Leyden jars by connecting the outer coating of the first with the knob of the next, and so on; the last outer coating being connected with the ground.

1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 89 Called the charge by cascade.

3. *Comb.*, as *cascade-garden.*

a 1667 COWLEY *Greatness* (1684) 123 Nor vast Parks, nor Fountain, or Cascade-Gardens.

Cascade (kæskē·d), *v.* [f. the sb.]

1. *intr.* To fall or pour in a cascade.

1702 S. P[ARKER] tr. *Tully's De Finibus* 70 Wines..Cascading from a mighty Goblet. 1732-48 DE FOE, &c. *Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 218 (D.) In the middle of a large octagon piece of water stands an obelisk of near seventy feet, for a *Jet-d'-Eau* to cascade from the top of it. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 100 The waves cascade through this gap. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. II. xxvi. 34 A much more copious stream of melted matter, had cascaded down the same height and overflowed the plain below. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 123 A vigorous mountain torrent cascading its way between rocky walls.

b. *transf.* (Cf. CASCADE *sb.* 2 c.)

1861 THACKERAY *Philip* xix. 258 Who wore a large high black-satin stock cascading over a figured silk waist-coat.

c. *vulgar.* To vomit. ? *Obs.*

[1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* III. 4 Oct. iii, She cascaded in his urn.] 1805 *Naval Chron.* XV. 35, I had cascaded two or three times. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Cascade*, to vomit. *Var. dial.* [Webster says: *colloq.* or *vulgar* in Amer.]

2. *trans.* To pour, like a cascade. *nonce-use.*

? 1796 COLERIDGE *Lett. to Estlin* (1884) 27 The Monthly has *cataracted* panegyric on my poems, the Critical has *cascaded* it.

Hence **Cascading** *vbl. sb.*

1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 100 The cascading of the water through the gully before mentioned.

† **Cascan.** [a. obs. F. *cascane.*] (See quots.)

1696 PHILLIPS, *Cascans*, in Fortification, Wells digg'd to clear the Mines from Water. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.*, *Cascan*..is a certain Hole or Hollow-place in form of a well, from whence a Gallery dug in like manner under Ground is convey'd, to give Air to the Enemies Mine. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

‖ **Cascara** (kɑ·skăra). [Sp. *cáscara* bark.] A bark canoe (in Spanish America).

1882 *Athenæum* 4 Feb. 155/2 Birch-bark canoes, dug-outs, cedar canoes, balsas, woodskins, and cascaras. 1882 *Standard* 10 Feb. 5/3 The cascara of the Caripuna..or the coracle of the Mandans and the Welsh.

Cascarilla (kæskări·lă). [a. Sp. *cascarilla*, dim. of *cascara* rind, bark. In F. *cascarille.*] The bitter aromatic bark of the plant *Croton eleuteria*, used as a tonic. Also called *cascarilla bark.*

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2186/1, 200 thousand pounds of the Bark of Trees, called Cascarilla. 1759 B. STILLINGFL. tr. *Beyerstein's Physic* in *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 210 They use the cascarilla, which is certainly a very good medicine in shiverings. 1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 191 The cascarilla bark and castor oil are obtained from plants poisonous in some part or other. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 234.

Hence **Cascarillin,** a bitter substance ($C_{12}H_{18}O_4$) obtained from cascarilla bark.

1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 83 Cascarillin, a neutral, bitter, crystallizable principle.

† **Casceis.** *Sc. Obs.* Some article of attire.

1578 *Invent.* (1815) 231 (Jam.) Ane white casceis pasmentit with silvir.

† **Caschielawis.** *Sc. pl. Obs.* Also **cashelawes.**

[Cosmo Innes, *Sketches of Early Sc. Hist.* compares *glaslavis* = Gael. *glas-lamh* handcuff; this has suggested the possibility of formation from Gael. *caisg* (kaſk) restrain + *lamh* (lav) hand, or that the derivation includes *cas* foot (genitive *coise*, *ko·ſe*) and *lamh*. But these are merely conjectures. The torture, however, appears to have been allied to that called 'the three smalls,' in Gaelic folk-lore.]

An instrument of torture, said to have been invented by the 'Master of Orkney' in 1596. Its action appears to have been forcibly to draw together the body and limbs of the victim, and hold him in this cramped position.

(An unlucky 'shot' at a derivation, hazarded by Dr. Jamieson ['It might be deduced from Teut. *kausse*, *kousse* (Fr. *chausse*) a stocking, and *lauw* tepidus q. the warm hose'], although absolutely pre-scientific and worthless, is the sole foundation for the imaginary description of this 'frightful machine', adopted by Mr. Lecky, *Hist. Rat.* (1865) I. 142. The assumption that it was in legal use is equally baseless; all the references are to legal proceedings *against* those who were charged with applying this cruel torture.)

1596 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. II. 375 The said Alesoun was, be vehement tortour of the caschielawis quhairin sche was kepit be the space of fourtie-aucht houris, compellit to mak the said pretendit Confessioune. *Ibid.* I. 376 He being kepit in the caschielawis ellewin dayis and ellewin nychtis; tuyise in the day, be the space of fourtene dayis, callit in the buites. [1607 *Indictment of Master of Orkney* in *Sc. Acts* (1816) IV. 396/2 Novo et inusitato crudelitatis tormento a se invento vulgo lie caschelawes.] 1599 (11 Oct.) *Regr. of Privy Council of Scotl.* VI. 49 Without ony offens or fault committit be him [he] patt him to tortour in ane instrument nameit the caschielawis, and held him thairin the space of twa houris, drawing his body, nek, armes, and feit togidder within the boundis of ane span.

‖ **Caschrom** (ka·sxrom). Also **cascrome, -croim, casschron.** [Gael. *cas* foot, *crom*, *chrom*, crooked.] An instrument of tillage formerly used in the Scottish Highlands, called also 'foot-plough'.

1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* 513 The cascroim or crooked spade is almost the only utensil used by the common class of tenants in labouring the ground. 1808 J. WALKER *Hist. Hebrides & Highl. Scot.* I. 170 The cascrome, or crook spade. 1824 M^{c}CULLOCH *Highl. & W. Ist. Scotl.* IV. 297 Dugald who drives at the Caschrom. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 375 An instrument called the cas-chrom—literally the 'crooked-foot'.. was almost the only tool employed in tillage.

‖ **Casco.** [Sp. *casco* hull, hulk.] **a.** The hull of a ship. **b.** A kind of boat used at Manila in lading and unlading ships.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 211 Upon the Casco as it is call'd or the Hull of the Ship.

Case (kēs), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3-5 **cas,** (4 **cais, caice, cass**), 4-5 **caas, caace,** 4-6 **cace, kace,** 6 *Sc.* **caice,** 4– **case.** [ME. *cās, caas*; a. OF. *cas* in same sense:—L. *cāsu-s, cassu-s* fall, chance, occurrence, case, f. stem *cas-* of *cadĕre* to fall.]

† **1.** A thing that befalls or happens to any one; an event, occurrence, hap, or chance.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 340 Swuch cas and swuch auenture bitimeð to summe monne. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1810) 24 Þar fore me clepude þat Water þo Homber..for þe cas þat Homber .. þer ynne a-dreynt was. *c* 1334 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1698 In lasse while þan þat was Might falle mani wonder cas. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 592 The Erle off the leuenax was, I can nocht tell 3ow throw quhat cass, Lewyt behynd. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame*, 254 How Eneas tolde Dido every caas That hym was tyd upon the see. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 38 For doute of sodeyn Casys, which mowe fal to hym. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 26, I you recount a ruefull cace.

† **b.** A deed, a thing. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1810) 282 Þys gode kyng and he dude þys gode cas. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1497 (*Fairf.*) Quen caym had done þat sari cas [*G.* & *T.* dede, *C.* plight]. *c* 1532 LD. BERNERS *Huon* clxiv. (1883) 646 Such a kyng traytoure that hathe done suche a case [*ed.* 1601 deede].

† **2.** Chance, hazard, hap. *Obs.*

1340-70 *Alisaunder* 24 Case fell, þat this Kyng Was with siknes of-sought. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 24 He tauld hys brodyr halyly..how he chapyt wes throw cass. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lii. 230 (Harl. MS.) Fel cas, that ther was a knyȝt namid andronicus. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 237/3 And thus by caase of fortune..she toke the body of the prothomartir.

† **b.** Chiefly in phrases: *by* (*be, bi*) *case, of case, on, upon case* = 'perchance, perhaps'; so PERCASE.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1810) 140 Gorlois, erl of Cornewail, þerfor3 com bi cas. *c* 1340 *Ayenb.* 70 And be cas hit is þet Salomon zayþ. *c* 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Andreas* 249 Syne eftir hapnyt of case. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 13 On cas [*forsan*] despised of envious men and proude. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 220 Upon a day hit fell by case. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. vi. 99 The schippis that on caice war redy thair. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 692 In argument I and that gentill man Fell heir on case.

3. An instance or example of the occurrence or existence of a thing (fact, circumstance, etc.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26679 In þat case man most nede sceu quam wit he did þat foli. *c* 1340 *Ayenb.* 42 Þet hi ham loki uram þise zenne ine þri cas. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 79 In þis cas he schal not be cursid. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 243 In manye Caasis. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 297 The case shall bee this: My .. neighbour .. is so oppressed with povertie, that he is not able to paie. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xli. 265 In a certain case that rarely happens. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xvi. 70 Some ease or cases, strictly in point, must be produced. 1872 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* i. (1875) 15 The most recent case within my knowledge.

4. *The case*: The actual state or position of matters; the fact. *It is not the case*: it is not the fact, it is not what actually is or happens.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12025 Euer the couenand to kepe, as þe cas was, þat bertat hom þe toun. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 29, I wil the seid iijs. iiij*d*. go therto, or part therof, as the case requireth. *a* 1626 BACON (J.) Here was the case; an army of English, wasted and tired with a long winter's siege, engaged an army of a greater number than themselves .. fresh and in vigour. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (J.) He hath no need to use them, as the case now stands. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* i. 4 This is the case not only with men of years, but with infants of a day old. 1830 MACAULAY *Let.* in Trevelyan *Life* II. vii. 8 The case with me is the reverse. 1888 SIR L. W. CAVE in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 627/2 A short consideration of the different sections will show that this is not the case.

b. A state of matters relating to a particular person or thing.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 42 Delicacy in loves cas Withoute reson is and was. *a* 1586 SIDNEY (J.) Well do I find each man most wise in his own case. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* (1692) 30 What sense this noble Lord had of their Case when he came at last seriously to reflect upon his own. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 108 ₱ 7 Will Wimble's is the Case of many a younger Brother of a great Family. 1726 GAY *Fables, Hare & many Friends* 41 And when a lady's in the case, You know all other things give place. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 178 But .. he regarded the case of the Church of Rome as an exception to all ordinary rules.

† **c.** *All a case*: all one. *Obs.*

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* 341 He that swears by Heaven, or by the Earth, by the Temple, or by the Gold, it is all a case. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* ₱ 313 Believe or disbelieve me in this, all is as a case to me. *a* 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.) Taken or not taken, tis all a case to me.

5. Condition, state (of circumstances external or internal), plight. *In good case*: well off.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4428 With sweord ryden he dud amere In this strong fyghtyng cas, He mette with Dalmadas. 1482 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlix. 319 Our embassatours came home ageyne in werse caas than they wente. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* i. Wks. 1140/1 He .. neuer leaueth his seruantes in case of a coumfortlesse Orphanes. 1535 COVERDALE *Hosea* iv. 3 Therfore shal the londe be in a miserable case. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Gen.* xl. 14 When thou art in good case show mercie unto me. 1611 — *Ex.* v. 19 And the officers of the children of Israel did see that they were in euill case. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. 80 Thereby leaving their old enemies in case of much contempt and disabilitie. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 315 In good case for estate, *beatus*. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* xlviii, But stop and eat, for well you may Be in a hungry case. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 281 And now I know not what virtue is, and you seem to be in the same case.

b. *esp.* Physical condition, as *in good case* (arch.); also simply, *in case, out of case* (? obs.).

1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 60 Ordaines .. that William keip the horss in good caice. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 121/1 By this means their Horses are the better in Case, but the worse for Service. 1674 *Diary of W. Cunningham* (1887) 3 The houses are out of case. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 315 In good case for flesh, *pinguis*. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 231 Their Horses large, but extreamely out of Case. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Jockey* .. one that brings Horses into Case. 1755 JOHNSON s. v., In ludicrous language, *In case* is *lusty* or *fat*. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xxi, Our Norham vicar .. Is all too well in case to ride.

c. *In case to* or *for*: in a condition or position *to* or *for*; prepared, ready. *arch.*

[1461 *Paston Lett.* 430 II. 77 Sche is in the cas to have the lyf in stede of damages.] 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxx. 157 We be nat in case to do any great dede of armes. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 29, I am in case to iustle a Constable. 1653 H. COGAN *Pinto's Trav.* viii. § 2. 23 When thou art in better case to hear me I will tell thee. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 745 Quoth Ralph, I should not, if I were In Case for Action, now be here. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 70 Even if they escaped hanging for that exploit, I should greatly doubt their being in case to attempt another. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VII. XVIII. ix. 261 Breslau; which is in no case to resist and be bombarded.

6. *Law.* 'The state of facts juridically considered' (J.). **a.** A cause or suit brought into court for decision. **b.** A statement of the facts of any matter *sub judice*, drawn up for the consideration of a higher court. **c.** A cause which has been decided: *leading case*, one that has settled some important point and is frequently cited as a precedent.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxvi. 510 The pope gaue the duke full puyssance .. reseruyng certayne cases papall, the which he myght nat gyue. 1552 HULOET s. v. *Preiudice*, As the ruled cases and matters of the lawe be called bokecases. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 108 Why might not that bee the Scull of a Lawyer? Where be his Quiddits now? his Quillets? his Cases? 1621-31 LAUD *Serm.* (1847) 204 This .. is a great leading case for Kings. 1689 *Tryal Bps.* 26 This being a Case of the greatest Consequence, peradventure, that ever was in the Westminster Hall. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* ii. 42 Precedents and judged Cases have ever had the like authority. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. ix. 524 If the justices refuse to state a case, application may be made to the Queen's Bench for a rule commanding them to do so. 1877 (*title*) Leading Cases done into English. 1886 *Daily News* 17 July 2/1 There is a very strong Bar engaged in the case.

d. The case as presented or 'put' to the Court by one of the parties in a suit; hence, the sum of the grounds on which he rests his claim. Also *fig.* as in *to make out one's case, a case.*

[1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 52 And othir sum nyt all that cass And said that he thair king suld be That war in als ner degre.] 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iv. 40 My doubtfull Case to plead. 1602 *and Pt. Returne fr. Pernass.* iv. ii. 1647 Till at length, *per varios casus*, by putting the case so often, they make their client so lanke, that, etc. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* Introd. 7 This is a breviate of our case. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvi. 391 Shakespeare has made out a strong case for Shylock. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 407/2 A litigant without a case. 1885 *Law Rep. 29 Chanc. Div.* 452 If he abandoned the point it must be assumed that he had no case. *Mod.* This concluded the case for the prosecution. 'That is our case, my lord.'

e. A form of procedure in the Common Law: see quots. *Obs.* in England.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. ii. 42. 1591 LAMBARDE *Arch.* (1635) 61 Suits at the Common Law, for remedie in Cases, where no proper helpe was formerly knowne .. called the Action or Writ upon the Case. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* (1617) 656 We should shortly have no actions upon the case, nor of trespass, but all should be pleas of the crown. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (1886) 77 The plaintiff had brought an action of the case against Rickby. 1768 BLACKSTONE III. 122 *Action upon the case*, This action of trespass, or trangression, on the case, is an universal remedy given for all personal wrongs and injuries without force .. so called because the plaintiff's whole case or cause of complaint is set forth at length in the original writ. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. ix. 523 Action of trespass on the *Case*, so called from the words *in consimili casu* .. in the Statute of Westminster the Second, which authorizes such actions .. Injuries caused by negligence are usually remediable by action on the case.

7. *Case of Conscience*: A practical question concerning which conscience may be in doubt; a question as to the application of recognized principles of faith and obedience to one's duty in a particular case or set of circumstances.

A transl. of L. *casus conscientiæ* (F. *cas de conscience*), according to Ames (1576-1633), 'called *casus*, because it is wont to happen or occur (*cadere*) in life; and *casus conscientiæ*, because when it happens, conscience ought to give a judgement with the greatest carefulness'. These cases or questions are divided into two classes, (1) those which concern a man's state before God, (2) those which concern his actions in that state. It is mainly to the second of these, or cases of conduct, that CASUISTRY is understood to refer.

[*a* 1400 ASTEXANUS *Summa de casibus Conscientiæ* (1469).] 1592 W. PERKINS (*title*), A Case of Conscience, the greatest that euer was; How a Man may knowe whether he be the Child of God or no: resolued by the Worde of God. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxv. § 21 In this part I commend much the deducing of the law of God to cases of conscience. [1655 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 309 IV. 5 *note*, He [Cromwell] hoped .. to have had some clearing of the Case as to his conscience: but instead of that they had made the matter more doubtful .. than it was before.] 1660 JER. TAYLOR (*title*), Ductor Dubitantium; or the Rule of Conscience in all her general measures; serving as a great instrument for the determination of cases of conscience. 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. xii. I. 81 This epistle [1st to Corinthians] is one of Christian Casuistry, or the application of Christian principles to the various circumstances and cases of conscience which arise continually in the daily life of a highly .. artificial community.

8. *Med.* **a.** The condition of disease in a person.

1709 *Tatler* No. 121 ₱ 1 It is the general fault of physicians, they are so in haste, that they never hear out the case. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VI. § 9 A patient must have full liberty to explain his case, and tell all his symptoms. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 441 The fourteen doctors who deliberated on the king's case.

b. An instance of disease, or other condition requiring medical treatment; 'a record of the progress of disease in an individual' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 256 [They] are hurtful in Cases where the Blood is too much dissolv'd. 1758 GOOCH (*title*), Cases and Practical Remarks in Surgery. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* (*title*), A classification of Tumours, with cases to illustrate the history of each species. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* xxiii. (1872) 207 At Deal they shipped a case of small-pox. 1864 MISS YONGE *Trial* II. 325 Nothing else could teach him that patients are not cases but persons. 1881 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 18 June, About two hundred cases of ulcerated legs pass through my wards annually.

c. *U.S. slang.* of persons: A 'specimen', 'cure'.

1848-60 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Case*, a character, a queer one; as 'That Sol Haddock is a case'. 'What a hard case he is', meaning a reckless scapegrace, *mawvais sujet*. 1884 P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* May 922/2 There was a little wheat in all that chaff of a man .. But the wife is a case.

9. *Grammar.* [L. *cāsus* used to translate Gr. πτῶσις lit. 'falling, fall'.

By Aristotle πτῶσις was applied to any derived, inflected, or extended form of the simple ὄνομα or ῥῆμα (i.e. the nominative of nouns, the present indicative of verbs), such as the oblique cases of nouns, the variations of adjectives due to gender and comparison, also the derived adverb (e.g. δικαίως was a πτῶσις of δίκαιος), the other tenses and moods of the verb, including also its interrogative form. The grammarians, following the Stoics, restricted πτῶσις to nouns, and included the nominative under the designation.]

a. In inflected languages, one of the varied forms of a substantive, adjective, or pronoun, which express the varied relations in which it may stand to some other word in the sentence, *e.g.* as subject or object of a verb, attribute to another noun, object of a preposition, etc. **b.** But as many modern languages have nearly or quite lost these variations of form, *case* is sometimes loosely used for the *relation* itself, whether indicated by distinct form or not.

Thus, by a mixture of the two notions, in modern English, substantives are commonly said to have three cases, *nominative, objective*, and *possessive*; the two former being merely relations, and the latter entirely formal; in modern French to have two (or three) cases, *cas-sujet* and *cas-régime* (the latter subdivided into *direct* and *indirect*), which are in the noun merely relations, while of the pronouns some retain only one case-form, some have four (e.g. *ils, les, leur, eux*). Thus also, in quot. 1824, 'nominative' case is loosely used for *subject*.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 339 [As] adiectif and substantyf vnite asken Acordaunce in kynde in cas and in numbre. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xci. 416 (Add. MS.) And so we han the nominatif case. 1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 30 But thre cases, nominatyve, accusatyve and oblique as *je, me, moy*. 1581 SIDNEY *Def. Poesie* (Arb.) 70 Those cumbersome differences of Cases, Genders, Moodes, and Tenses. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. i. 46 Well: what is your Accusatiue-case? 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 5 What is a Case? Every severall ending of a Noun in the declining of it. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* II. iii. (1786) 273 Whatever we may be told of Cases in modern Languages, there are in fact no such things. 1824 L. MURRAY *Gram.* I. 341 *To err*, is the infinitive mood, and the nominative case to the verb 'is'. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 965 A complete list Of the prepositions each with proper case.

II. *Phrases.*

† **10.** *In case*: **a.** *in the* event, in fact (cf. 3). (See also 5, 5 b, for a different sense.)

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 228 For more may hit in cas 3ou menske þan greue. *c* 1384 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 377 In veyn preyers of ypocrites, þat in caas ben dampned devels. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 11. xiv. 231 Thou3 in caas it can not be founde speciali witnessid bi Holi Scripture. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 Except in case whan you vnderstande not yᵗ ye rede therin. 1629 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 2 *Thess.* 75.

b. as conjunction (with sentence): in the event or contingency that, if it should prove or happen that, if.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. xviii. 191 In cas that he had ony Werre a3enst ony other Kyng aboute him. 1418 *E. E. Wills* 25 Yn case I deye. 1554 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (1842) 327 In case one sudden chance .. had not interrupted me. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 12, I would tell you in case you would not challenge me anon. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 324 In case his leg be set, he flings, flounces .. unjointing it again by his misemployed mettle. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 195 To be in readiness in case anything should happen to the present Board of Admiralty. 1864 D. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 76 In case his papers were not all right.

c. lest, in provision against the case that.

1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* 152 Thou sall pay him the price of his labour .. incaice he cry to God agains the. *Mod.* Take your umbrella, in case it should rain.

d. *In case of*: in the event of.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 70 Obnoxious to it [punishment] in case of a discovery. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 65 All the Ships had Orders .. in case of not meeting there, to make the best of their way to Macao. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 90 More apt to trust to the length of his legs than the strength of his arms, in case of attack.

† **11.** *If case be that*: if it should prove or happen that, if perchance. So *if case. Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxi. 38 But yf case be that my londe crie agaynst me. — *Jer.* xxxviii. 17 Yf case be, that thou wilt go forth vnto the kynge off Babilons prynces. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, It ought nat to be applyed, but yf case be that the pacyente were fayntе herted. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 34 If case some one of you would flye from vs. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.) If case a begger be old, weake or ill.

12. *To put* or *set the case*, formerly *to put* or *set case*, (*that*): to propound a hypothetical instance or illustration, to suppose.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2932 With Sossyngs, & Sotelte, Settyng of cases, *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1058, I putte cas .. Thow were yfalle in indigent povert. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* iv. 10 (Harl MS.), I sette cas, þat a thefe make an hole in a hous. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 142/2 Let vs put the case that nothing is sought for. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* Ep. Ded., Put case the Turke should invade Italy. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) III. 39 Either there is a future state, or there is not. Put the case that there is not. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* XXXV, O me, what profits it to put An idle case?

13. *In any case*: by any means (*obs.*); at all events, anyhow. *In* († *by*, † *for*) *no case*: by no means (? *obs.* in this sense).

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1362 How he migt couir in any cas to come to þe cite. *Ibid.* 2350 Þat þai suld cerde be na cas vnto þe kingis hestis. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 355 But she kowde wete for no case Whens he come ne what he was. 1577 B. GOOGE tr. *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 12 *b*, Varro wyll in any case haue two courtes. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. ii. 25 Let not Harry know In any case, the offer of the King. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* v. 20 Yee shall in no case enter into the kingdome of heauen. *Mod.* In any case you had better hear what he has to say.

III. 14. *Comb.*, as *case-ending, -form* (sense 8); **case-book**, a book containing an account of legal or medical cases; † **case-divinity**, casuistry; **case-law**, the law settled by decided cases; † **case-putter**, one who puts cases or the (legal) case;

so †**case-putting**, stating of a legal case, the making of hypotheses.

1762 CANNING in *Poet. Register* (1807) 459 Now adieu, my friend Jacob—I'll close up my *case-book. 1862 BURTON *Bk.-hunter* II. 129, I know not whether 'lay gents'.. can feel any pleasure in wandering over the case-books. 1628 BP. HALL *Righteous Mamm.* 721 That which law and *case-diuinity speakes of life. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. x. 90 In Case-divinity Protestants are defective. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vii. 286 The so called *case-ending in *-a*. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iii. 41 A *case-form of a compounded adjective. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* (1870) 13 English *case-law is sometimes spoken of as unwritten. 1871 MARKBY *Elem. Law* (1885) 58 English case law does for us what the Roman law does for the rest of Western Europe. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 153/1 The unwieldy mass of case-law which now cumbers every practitioner's shelves. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* II. i, He's a tatter'd worm-eaten *case-putter; some call him Lawyer. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 159 Some heroick magistrat, whose mind .. dares lead him both to know and to do without their frivolous *case-putting. 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Diss.* 21 The Case-putting-Humour goes on still too; though the Author succeeds no Better in his Third Supposition.

Case (kēis), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4– **case**; also 4 **cas, caas, kase**, 4-6 **cass**, 5 **kace**, 5–6 **casse**, 6 (*Sc.*) **cais**. [a. ONF. *casse*, in central OF. *chasce, chasse*, mod.F. *châsse* (=It. *cassa*):—L. *capsa* case, receptacle, f. *cap-ĕre* to take, hold.]

1. A thing fitted to contain or enclose something else; a receptacle or holder; a box, chest, bag, sheath, covering, etc.; *spec.* in very early use (as in OF.) a reliquary.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21617 And ilk paskes .. wit-vten case.. þis cros was men þan wont to se. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XX. 304 Ane cass of siluir fyne. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kuts. T.* 1500 The arwes in the caas. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXVI. (1495) 686 Of russhes ben made..cuppys and casses and baskettes to kepe in lettres and other thynges. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 269/1 Kace, or casse for pynnys, *capcella*. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 351 The Case of a Treble Hoeboy was a Mansion for him. *a* 1639 WOTTON (J.), A fair case for books. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 973 Full meekly rose the maid, Stript off the case, and gave the naked shield. 1872 E. YATES *Castaway* I. 12 (Hoppe) Lighting a cigar and handing his case to his friend.

b. with various substantives or adjs. indicating special use or purpose; e. g. *book-case, card-case, cigar-case*, etc. (for which see their first element).

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxii. 6 And Elam toc an arewe caas. 1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Staffs.* 46 Ij corporas casys of sylke with ij corporases. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 45 A paire of bootes that haue beene candle-cases. *Mod.* A collector of plants with his botanical case.

c. A box or frame in which choice or delicate plants are grown, e. g. fern-case, Wardian case.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 205 The least size of Cases ought to be of sixteen Inches..supported from the Ground with Knobs or Feet four Inches. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Fir*, Sow the Seeds in Beds or Cases..during March. 1842 TENNYSON *Amphion* xi, Squares of tropic summer shut And warm'd in crystal cases.

2. The outer protective or covering part of anything, as the case of a watch, a fire-work, a sausage; a natural outer covering, sheath, or receptacle; *e. g.* a seed-vessel, the 'case' of a pupa or chrysalis, of a case-worm, etc.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xl. (1495) 155 The blood sholde be brent but yf the superfluyte therof had place within the caas of the galle. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 147 *Lear.* Read. *Glou.* What, with the Case of eyes? 1611 — *Wint. T.* v. ii. 14. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 178 All the kindes of poppey, with their cases which containe the seed. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* xxvii. 306 We took a Watch, whose Case we open'd. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 89 This Insect leaves two Coats..in the Theca or Case. 1691 RAY *Creation* (J.), Other caterpillars produced maggots, that immediately made themselves up in cases. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. vi. 70 This solid case of nine-foot ice. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 41 The care which covers the seed of the tree under tough husks and stony cases.

b. So in comb., as *clock-case, pillow-case, watch-case; seed-case, pupa-case*: see CLOCK, etc.

1848 C. A. JOHNS *Wk. at Lizard* 298 The unusual hardness of the seed-case.

c. *spec.*

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 354/1 Galls are of two kinds, called respectively *galls* and *cases*. *Galls* are more or less solid or ligneous, and contain *one* insect. *Cases* are hollow and horny, comprising a *colony* of insects.

d. *Book-binding.* (=BOOK CASE.) The boards and back, cloth-covered or otherwise, in which books are 'cased' or 'bound in cloth', and which are often prepared and issued to the public for the annual volumes of magazines, etc. Also a cover of a similar kind made to hold separate pamphlets, etc., without binding, so that they can be arranged among books in a library.

1858 E. ARBER (*Prospectus of Eng. Reprints*), Handsome cases, in best roan and cloth, Roxburghe style, to contain six of the 'Reprints'. One shilling each. *Mod.* Cloth cases, gilt-lettered, for binding the volume will be issued with the December number.

3. *fig.* The body (as enclosing the soul, etc.).

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) ii. 6 The body .. the case & sepulchre of the soule. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xv. 89 This case of that huge Spirit now is cold. 1883 J. GILMOUR *Mongols* xviii. 214 The body is merely the case or shell in which the soul lives.

†**b.** The exterior (of a man). *Obs.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. i. § 26 On the inside thereof walked the proper case of a man well habited.

†**4.** The skin or hide of an animal. *Obs.*

a 1569 KINGESMYLL *Man's Est.* vi. (1580) 31 Every mans skinne is the case of a sinner. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* lxxii. 198 His [Raynard's] case will serue to fur the cape of master huntsmans gowne. 1633 *Costlie Whore* II. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, For Hares and Asses weare the lion's case. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. *Wild-Cat*, Tho her case be not so good as that of the Martern, yet it is very warm.

b. Applied to clothes or garments. *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 73 b, Our garments (which are cases and couers for our bodies). 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. i. 370 Then he steps, and bringes out Signior Barbarisme in a case of nightcapps, in a case of headpeeces all-to-be-wrought. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. xi. § 21 [Samson] bestowed their corps on the earth, and their cases on their fellow countrymen. 1667 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* II. ii, A Man of bearded Face, His Limbs all cover'd with a shining Case.

5. The frame in which a door or window is set; cf. STAIR-CASE.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* (1664) 44 That doore cases..be made as high again as they are wide, and so must well proportioned window cases be. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xiv. 248, I made a formal framed door-case, and a door to it of boards. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 25 Affixed to the outer door-case. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Case of a Stair*, the wall surrounding a staircase.

6. 'The outer part of a house or building' (J.); the shell or carcass.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 75 That case or Scleton of the World. *Ibid.* 76 The case or Fabrick of the House. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Oak*, The rough-grain'd body of a stubbed Oak, is fittest for the Case of a Cyder-Mill, and such Engines. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* 147 The Case of the Holy House is nobly design'd. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Case*.. is also a term used to denote the carcass of a house.

b. *Masonry.* 'An outside facing of a building, of material superior to that of the backing' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1874).

c. In the following some have suggested influence of It. *casa* house.

a 1678 MARVELL *Wks.* (1875) III. 497 A net..That Charles himself might chase To Caresbrook's narrow case. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Case*, a House, Shop, or Warehouse. 1730-6 BAILEY, *Case*..a house where thieves, pick-pockets, whores, house-breakers, highway-men, and all the loose, idle, furacious crew meet and drink..and revel.

7. A box or chest with its proper contents; often of definite character (e.g. a case of surgical instruments, a dressing-case); or of determinate quantity, as a case of glass. † *Case of drawers*: chest of drawers (*obs.*).

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, xiv, For euery case of veluet conteinyng xiiii. pieces of veluet v.s. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2118/4 Looking-Glasses, Screwtores, Cases of Drawers. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.*, *Case*; this of Normandy-Glass is 120 Foot. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 58 Cases of Spanish Brandies and Wines. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 556 Cases of arms from Holland. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 217 Nail set cases, dressing cases..work cases, writing cases.

b. Hence (or from 8), A set.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. ii. 5 The knocks are too hot: and for mine owne part, I haue not a Case of Liues. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xvii, Cicely..displayed a case of teeth which might have rivalled ivory.

8. *A case of pistols* (*dags*): a couple, brace. So † *a case of rapiers*. Also *transf.* A brace, a pair.

1579 *Lanc. Wills* (1860) II. 126 One case of pystolles .. a case [of] dagges. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* vi, I have run up and down the world with this case of rapiers. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* Pref. 82 An inseparable case of coxcombs, city-borne; The Gemini or Twins of foppery. 1667 EARL ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) II. 118 A hundred case of pistols. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 304 [He] discharged in the act a case of pistols.

†**b.** ? One of a pair, the fellow to another.

1623 FLETCHER *Maid of Mill* II. ii, The other is the case of this.

9. *Printing.* The receptacle or frame in which the compositor has his types, divided into compartments for the various letters, figures, and spaces.

In ordinary printing the compositor has two such cases before him on a slanting stand, the upper case containing the capitals, etc., the lower the small letters, ordinary spaces, etc.

1588 *Marprel. Ep.* (Arb.) 22 His Letters melted, with cases and other tooles defaced. 1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* 11 July § 23 That no Master-printer shall imploy either to worke at the Case, or the Presse [any but Freemen]. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. i. 9 The compositor is materially retarded by moving from one case to another. 1880 *Printing Trades Jrnl.* No. 32. 25 Many eminent journalists began life at a compositor's case.

10. *Mil.* Short for *case-shot*.

1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 160/4 Being all laden below with double and barrs, and above with Case and Baggs. 1810 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* VI. 151 Let there be 20 rounds of Case for each gun. 1879 *Athenæum* 1 Nov. 556/3 The fire of case from the Russian batteries.

11. *Mining.* (see quot.)

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Case*, a small fissure, admitting water into the workings.

12. *Comb.*, as *case-maker, -plant, -spring, -tree, -wing*; **case-bay**, in *Building* (see quot.); **case-man** (*Printing*), one who works at the case, a compositor; **case-paper**, ? a corruption of CASSE-paper; †**case-pepper**, a species of Capsicum (prob. *C. baccatum*); **case-rack**, the wooden frame in which printers' cases are kept; **case-room**, the compositors' room; **case-work**, 'a book glued on the back and stuck into a "case" previously prepared' (Knight). Also CASE-BOTTLE, -WORM, etc.

1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., **Case Bays*, the joists framed between a pair of girders in naked flooring .. The extent of the case-bays should not exceed ten feet. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 688 *Hic cassarius*, a *casmaker. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 36 Thence to my case-maker for my stone case. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Case-maker*, a carpenter who makes wooden packing-cases for shipping goods. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. i. (1668) 26 Seven corns of *case pepper. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 45 Exoticks and choicer *Case Plants. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch. & Clockm.* 47 [He] fixes the *case springs in a thin brass ring between the movement and the case. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 139 To shelter Orange and other tender *Case-trees from the parching Sun. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) III. 100 The elytra, or *case wings are of a reddish brown colour.

Case, *sb.*[3] Also **case-char**. A fish of the family *Salmonidæ*.

1751 S. WHATLEY *Engl. Gazetteer* (*Winander Meer*) There is a fish very much like it [the char] (but of another species, supposed to be the case) called *torgoch*, or *red-belly*. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 260 The jaws in the Case Charr are perfectly even.

Case, *sb.*[4] (See quot.)

1854 *Chamb. Jrnl.* I. 53 The greater part of the head of the sperm-whale is composed of soft parts, called junk and case. The junk is oily fat; and the case is a delicate fluid, yielding spermaceti in large proportion.

†**Case**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. CASE *sb.*[1] 12.] **a.** *trans.* To put or bring forward as a supposition. **b.** *intr.* = *To put cases* (see CASE *sb.*[1] 12).

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 52 Good Casuists would case it, and case it, part it, and part it; now it, and then it, punctually. 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Diss.* 21 For this way of Casing a Matter, has the Force of Asserting it. *a* 1704 — (J.) They fell presently to reasoning and casing upon the matter with him, and laying distinctions before him.

Case (kēis), *v.*[2] [f. CASE *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To enclose in a case; to put up in a case or box; to incase, surround *with*.

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 161 When he hath armed or cased the hearons tronke with a cane or reed. 1608 SHAKS. *Pericles* v. i. 112 Her eyes as iewell-like, and cast as richly. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 30 Long wings, like those of Flyes, which lye folded up, and cased within the former. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. viii. 111 A great quantity of snow and sleet, which cased our rigging, and froze our sails. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1524 The felloes are cased in brass. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiii. 309 Bones of seals, walrus, and whales—all now cased in ice. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* ix. (ed. 4) 161, I procured the whole of them myself, preserved them and cased them.

b. with *up, over*.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 163 Like a cunning Instrument cas'd vp. 1713 *Guardian* No. 95. 1741-3 WESLEY *Jrnl.* (1749) 95 The sleet..froze as it fell, and cased us over presently. 1815 SIR W. GRANT in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 522 He insisted on having them cased up, and sent back.

c. To cover or clothe with the hide of an animal, etc. (Chiefly said with reference to armour.)

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 66 With lion his yellow darck skyn my carcase I cased. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 55 Case ye, case ye; on with your vizards. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 129 Yet I ere night will case me in his skin. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXIV. 535 They case their limbs in brass; to arms they run. 1854 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* I. iii. 5. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* iii. 40 Men cased in iron from head to foot.

d. *fig.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 187 If thou would'st not entombe thy selfe aliue, And case thy reputation in thy Tent. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 127 A people..cased in the hard panoply of unreasoned tradition.

2. Technical uses.

a. *Building.* To cover the outside of a building with a facing of different material.

1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* lxiii. 235 It is a Building Cased with great Free-Stone. 1734 *Builder's Dict.*, *Casing* of Timber-Work, is the Plaistering a House all over on the Outside with Mortar, and then striking it wet by a Ruler, with the Corner of a Trowel..to make it resemble the Joints of Freestone. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), Then they began to case their houses with marble. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. s.v., A brick wall is said to be cased with stone, or with a brick superior in quality.

b. *Book-binding.* To glue (a book), after sewing, into its 'case' or cover.

c. To line (a shaft, tube, etc.).

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 337/1 The shaft is sunk as in ordinary mines, cased with timber.

d. *Glass-making.* (See quots.)

1849 PELLATT *Curios. Glass-making* 74 The modern practice of casing flint glass with one or more thin coatings of intensely coloured glass. *Ibid.* 114 The principle of casing a layer of colour upon flint crystal glass.

e. *dial.* (See quot.)

1813 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* I. 261 The whole was clover; part of it was what is called cased, in June, that is, made a bastard fallow; tempered as they call it in Norfolk; and the operations of this casing were, first to clean plough it shallow; then it was roved across; then stitched up, and ploughed once more.

3. To furnish or fit with cases (cf. *shelved*).

1884 *Athenæum* 5 Jan. 23/3 The narrow gallery beyond (not yet completely cased) will contain, when arranged, a good stratigraphical series.

†**4.** To strip of the case or skin; to skin. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. vi. 111 Weele make you some sport with the Foxe ere we case him. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT

Trav. 212 The Bats, some case like Rabbets. 1796 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* vi. 126 Take a full grown hare and let it hang four or five days before you case it. 1803 Rees *Cycl.* s.v. *Casing*, They say, flay a deer, case a hare.

† Ca·seable, *a. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 caiceable, 7 casible. [f. Case *sb.*[1] + -able. Cf. *chanceable.*] Able or liable to happen, possible; natural in the case.

c 1565 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 115 No man can say, it is bot caiceable to ane man to fall in ane offence. *a* 1662 R. Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 185 (Jam.) Of this symptom, very caseable, more din was made by our people than I could have wished. 1671 *True Non-Conf.* 97 As is very casible.

Caseate (kē·siˌēt). *Chem.* [f. L. *case-us* cheese + -ate[4].] A salt of caseic acid.

1840 Henry *Elem. Chem.* II. 448 Caseate of ammonia has a sharpe saline bitter taste mixed with that of cheese.

Caseation (kē·siˌē·ʃən). [f. L. *caseāt-us*, treated with cheese: see -ation.] a. The coagulation of milk, conversion into cheese. b. *Pathol.* 'A form of fatty degeneration of morbid products . . in which the structure . . is converted into a soft yellowish cheesy material' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 162 Caseation of the products of lobar pneumonitis. 1876 Bristowe *The. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) 64 A tendency to . . that form of degeneration which is termed caseation.

Case-bottle (kē·sbɒt'l). [f. Case *sb.*[2]] a. A bottle, often square, made to fit into a case with others. b. A bottle protected by a case.

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. vi. 108, I filled a large square case-bottle with water. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxiv, A case-bottle of brandy. 1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* v. (1858) 244 Under their arms, sword, hanger, and case-bottle.

Cased (kēst, *poet.* kē·sĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Case *v.* + -ed.] Enclosed in or furnished with a case, put into a case, etc. (see the verb).

1595 Shaks. *John* III. i. 259 Thou maist hold..A casèd Lion by the mortall paw. 1634 Brereton *Trav.* (1844) 11 Adorned over mantle-tree with birds cased. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 38 The Armadillo is cased over the Body with a shell. 1849 Pellatt *Curios. Glass-making* 115 Cased coloured glass for windows. 1876 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Cased Sash Frames*, those which have their interior vertical sides hollow, to admit the weights.

Case-harden (kē·sˌhā:d'n), *v.* [f. Case *sb.*[2] (in locative constr.) + Harden *v.*] *trans.*

1. To harden on the surface; *spec.* to convert iron superficially into steel by partial cementation.

1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 56 Rasps have formerly been made of Iron and Case-hardned, because it makes the outside of them hard. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 11 Aug., Till the ship-men find some way of case-hardening their plates. 1881 Greener *Gun*, 253 Some work is case-hardened by plunging when at a red heat into a solution of prussiate of potass.

2. *fig.* To harden in constitution or spirit, so as to render insensible to external impressions.

1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 95 § 15 Adieu, old fellow..e'en get thyself case-harden'd. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* III. 26 Oct., In order to case-harden the constitution. 1871 R. H. Hutton *Ess.* (1877) I. 100 He can so easily case-harden his spirit against the supernatural pain.

Ca·se-hardened, *ppl. a.* Hardened on the surface. a. *lit.*

1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2624/4 A small screwed Case-hardened Lock. 1831 J. Holland *Manuf. Metals* I. 288 The method will succeed well with case-hardened goods.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) Aaa2, A case-hardened or weather-beaten tar. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* v, Eventually, I cared nothing for a flogging. I had become case-hardened. 1863 Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* xiii. 328 The callous and case-hardened of the old world.

Ca·se-hardening, *vbl. sb.* The process expressed by the verb Case-harden. a. *lit.*

1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 54 The manner of case-hardening is this. Take cow-horn or hoof, etc. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 8 The depth of the steel induced by case-hardening. 1866 Livingstone *Jrnl.* iv. (1873) I. 89 They are unacquainted with the process of case-hardening.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 60 Absolutely necessary for the further case-hardening our hero. 1813 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1839) IV. 128 A few years of . . oppression would bring us back to the same case-hardening in body and sentiment.

Caseic (kəsī·ik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *case-us* cheese + -ic.] In *Caseic acid*, a synonym of *Lactic acid*; also (*obs.*) = *Caproic acid.*

1840 Henry *Elem. Chem.* II. 448 Caseic acid is of the colour and consistence of syrup . . and has an acid bitter taste mixed with that of cheese. *c* 1865 J. Wylde in *Circ. Sc.* I. 333/1 Caseic, sudoric, and capric acids.

Caseiform (kē·siˌifɒ:m), *a.* [f. L. *case-us* cheese; see -form.] Having the form of cheese.

1847-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 107/2 [Tuberculous matter] of two materials, the one soft, friable, and caseiform.

Casein (kē·siˌin). *Chem.* (Incorrectly -ine.) [f. L. *case-us* cheese + -in.] A substance belonging to the class of Proteids or Albuminoids, forming one of the chief constituents of milk; chemically identical with the Legumin (also called *vegetable casein*), of the seeds of leguminous plants. Casein is coagulated by acids, and forms the basis of cheese.

1841 *Lond. Edin. & Dub. Jrnl.* Dec. No. 126 Vegetable Caseine. 1845-6 G. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 55 However much the nutriment of the mother may vary, no great influence is thereby exerted on the relative quantities of casein and sugar. 1863 Wynter *Subt. Brains & Liss. Fing.* 157 Casein, or cheese, exists more abundantly in peas and beans than it does in milk itself. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 434 Casein is the nitrogenous substance contained in milk and cheese.

b. Jocularly for 'the cheese', 'the correct thing'.

1856 Kingsley *Let.* May (D.) Horn minnow looks like a gudgeon, which is the pure caseine.

Case-knife (kē·sˌnəif). [f. Case *sb.*[2] + Knife.]

a. A knife carried in a case or sheath; a hunter's knife. b. 'A large kitchen or table knife' (Craig).

1704 Addison *Italy* Wks. 1721 II. 34 The King always acts with a great case-knife stuck in his girdle. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* (1727) 106 He pulled out a case-knife.. and threatened to cut his own throat. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metals* II. 5 The description of knife . . used for cutting food, or a case-knife, as it was long afterwards called, from being fitted with a sheath. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 126 A dagger or case-knife is . . now more commonly worn.

Ca·seless, *a.* Without a case.

1884 A. A. Putnam in *Yrs. Pol. Judge* xii. 70 A caseless day. What better condition of a court than to be without business?

Casemate (kē·sˌmē·t). Forms: 6-7 casamat(t, casamate, (6 cassamate, 7 casemat, cazimate), 6- casemate. [The actual form is a. F. *casemate* (in 16th c. also *chasmate, casmate, -matte*); the earlier forms were ad. Sp. *casamata*, It. *casamatta*. Of these the first element is app. Sp. and It. *casa* house, but the second is uncertain. Diez mentions It. *matta* in dial. sense 'pseudo-', also Sicilian *matta* dark. Wedgwood, comparing the Eng. equivalent 'slaughter-house', suggests Sp. *matar* 'to kill, slaughter', but it is difficult on this theory to account for the form of the word.]

1. *Fortif.* A vaulted chamber built in the thickness of the ramparts of a fortress, with embrasures for the defence of the place; 'a bomb-proof vault, generally under the ramparts of a fortress, used as a barrack, or a battery, or for both purposes' (Stocqueler 1853). † b. An embrasure (*obs.*).

The original sense is thus given by Barret *Theor. Warres* (1598) Gloss.: '*Casamatta*, a Spanish word, doth signifie a slaughter-house, and is a place built low vnder the wall or bulwarke, not arriuing vnto the height of the ditch, seruing to scowre the ditch, annoying the enemy when he entreth into the ditch to skale the wall.' The Sp. and It. is explained in the same words by Percivall and Florio; the latter adds as an English equivalent *canonrie*, i. e. Cannonery, loop-hole, embrasure.

1575 Gascoigne in Turberv. *Venerie* Pref. A iv, Plotformes, Loopes and Casamats, deuised by warlike men. 1589 Ive *Fortif.* 26 Casemate..any..edifice that may be made in the ditch to defend the ditch by. 1591 Garrard *Art Warre* 160 As curtaines or bulwarkes with their casamates do flancke a fortresse. 1600 Dymmok *Ireland* (1843) 38 Their correspondency hindered by the cassamates in the ditch. 1620 Dekker *Dreame* (1860) 12 Forts, gabions, palizadoes, cazimates. 1647-8 Cotterell *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 527 Raising new Forts, and making new Casamats. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Casemate.* 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* App. 138 The fort has good casemates. 1859 F. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 248 Casemates, or vaulted batteries, are made bomb-proof. 1877 W. Thomson *Cruise Challenger* i. 19 Galleries in the solid rock, forming a kind of casemate.

† c. *fig.* ? Batteries.

1635 Heywood *Hierarch.* VII. 441 Of Thunder, Tempest, Meteors, Lightning, Snow, Chasemates, Trajections, of Haile, Raine.

2. *Arch.* 'A hollow moulding, such as the *cavetto*' (Gwilt); = Casement 1.

1611 Cotgr., *Nasselle* . . a hollow in a piller, etc., called, a Casemate.

Hence **Ca·semated** *a.*, provided with casemates; *transf.* strongly fortified.

1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* xvii, Casemated as he was, the instrument cut sheer even to the bone [of his skull]. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Eng.* iv. 18 Casemated Barracks, and Hospitals. 1870 *Daily News* 5 Oct., A perpendicular rock, like Gibraltar, 200 feet high, casemated, and nearly impregnable.

Casement (kē·smĕnt, kē·z-). Also 5 casment, 6 casemund, cazement, 7 kesment. [app. ad. med.L. *casamentum*, in It. *casamento* a building or house-frame; cf. OF. *enchacement* 'cadre'; or ? of Eng. formation, from Case *sb.*[2] or *v.*[2] Sense 1 is perh. a distinct word.]

1. *Arch.* A hollow moulding, a cavetto, not exceeding a quarter-round; = Casemate 2.

1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, The ryche coyning, the lusty tablementes, Uinettes ronning in casementes. *a* 1490 Botoner *in* Gwilt *Archit.* 928 [Names of mouldings on sketch], A cors wythoute; a casement, a bowtelle . . a casement wyth Levys . . a casment wyth trayler of Levys. 1660 Bloome *Archit.* Aa, *Scotia*, a hollow casement. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 268 A Cavetto, or Casement. 1875 Gwilt *Archit.* § 2531 The cavetto . . By workmen it is frequently called a casement.

2. A frame or sash forming a window or part of a window, opening on hinges attached to the upright side of the frame in which it is fixed. (The usual sense.) From the early pronunciation popular etymology made a form *gase-gazement.*

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & Fl.* xcvii. 5 Ech copweb..she full defaces: No-wem seene in casemunds, nor casemund cases. 1575 Turberv. *Venerie* xxxv. 91 Where casements neede not opened be. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. i. 57 Why then may you leaue a casement of the great chamber window open. 1595 Barnfield *Cassandra* iii, Through her light cazements cleare, He [Phœbus] stole a kisse. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* Introd. 5. 1662 J. Bargrave *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 132 The kesment being taken away, or a pannel of glass broken. 1704 Worlidge *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. *Green-Houses*, Some use Glass-doors, Casements, or Chases. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1884) 138, I seldom opened the Casements. 1822 W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* i. 5 When I throw open my jingling casement. 1879 Sir W. G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. 229 If a window were beyond the width of a single casement, a small pillar was often interposed.

† b. App. used by Gerbier for *window-frame.*

1662 Gerbier *Princ.* 18 Windows to be fitted in woodden Casements. 1663 — *Counsel* 95 Shutters . . framed . . to the width and height of the stone casement of the window.

c. *fig.* (cf. *window.*)

1642 R. Carpenter *Experiences* VI. vii. 182 Hee that hath set the Casements of his curious eyes wide open to vanitie. 1691 Ray *Creation* II. (R.) By these casements enter in adulterous thoughts in the mind. 1696 J. Edwards *Existence & Provid. God* II. 29 The clear and pellucid casements of the body to let light in.

3. † a. ? = Case *sb.*[2] 1. *Obs.*

1668 *Lanc. Wills* (1884) 165, I give to my Grand-child . . one great Cupboard and a little one w[ch] wee call a casement.

b. Casing, covering.

1689 Swift *Ode to Temple*, Some ('tis said) for their defence Have worn a casement o'er their skin. 1862 Lytton. *Str. Story* 13 The mailed knight..in his casement of iron.

4. *Fortif.* ? Corruption of Casemate.

1772 Simes *Mil. Guide*, *Casement*, is a bomb-proof work made under the rampart.

5. *attrib.*

1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* II. 120 We have got the little casement windows clean. 1805 Wordsw. *Waggoner* I. 76 Those casement panes.

Hence **Ca·semented** *a.*, furnished with casements.

1841 Hor. Smith *Moneyed Man* I. iii. 51 Its panelled rooms, and casemented windows. 1885 T. Mozley *Remin. Towns, Vill. & Schools* 343 A large irregular room . . with little casemented windows.

Caseous (kē·siˌəs), *a.* [f. L. *case-us* cheese + -ous.]

1. Of the nature of cheese, cheesy.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 3 The Asses [milk] having more serum and lesse of the caseous, or cheesy matter. 1781 Kerr in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 380 [It] forms a coagulum with the caseous part of the milk. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 23 Feb., Not Parmesan, but some inexpensive and wholesome caseous product.

b. *humorously.* Abounding in cheese; fond of cheese.

1807-8 Syd. Smith *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 168/1 A universal state of disaffection among that caseous and wrathful people [the Welsh]. 1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 271 Parma, in which caseous Italian city, etc.

2. *Pathol.* Resembling cheese in appearance.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Cataracts are by some divided into milky, and caseous, differing only in the degree of hardness or consistence. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Observ.* I. 43 Cysts..containing a kind of caseous substance. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 5 The formation of caseous deposits . . in the bones, joints, skin, or lungs.

† **Caser.** *Obs.*

1585 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) 112, j caser, j chair and a launce, 12*d.*

Casern, -e (kăzə:n). *Mil.* Also cazern. [a. F. *caserne*, ad. Sp. (and Pg.) *caserna*, f. *casa* house: Littré compares *cava, caverna.*] One of a series of small (temporary) buildings between the ramparts and houses of a fortified town for the accommodation of troops; also a barrack.

1696 Phillips *Caserns.* 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3913/2 They set fire to their Caserns. 1716 *Prot. Mercury* 3 Aug. 3 To build Cazernes or Barracks in Hide Park. 1858 Beveridge *Hist. India* I. III. xi. 638 All the tents and temporary caserns were blown to pieces. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) IV. xiii. 314 The fronting walls of the cazern . . were in some places destroyed. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Casernes* . . correctly small lodgments erected between the ramparts and houses of a fortified town, to ease the inhabitants by quartering soldiers there.

Case-shot (kē·sˌʃɒ:t). *Mil.* [f. Case *sb.*[2] + Shot.] A collection of small projectiles put up in cases to fire from a cannon; canister shot. Its composition and fashion have changed from time to time. Also, a shrapnel-shell, or spherical iron case containing a number of bullets.

1625-8 *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* an. 1601 (R.) A continuall storm . . of chain-shot and case-shot. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 66 A Case is made of two peeces of hollow wood ioyned together like two halfe Cartrages fit to put into the bore of a Peece, and a case shot is any kinde of small Bullets, Nailes, old iron, or the like to put into the case to shoot out of the Ordnances. 1692 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) M m b, Case-shot..is formed by putting a great quantity of musket-bullets into a cylindrical tin-box called a canister. 1877 Clery *Min. Tact.* xi. 134 Case-shot is serviceable against troops under the same conditions.

Caseway, var. of Causeway.

Ca·se-weed. Also 6 casse-weede, 7 cass-weed. [f. Case *sb.*[2] + Weed.] An old name for Shepherd's Purse (*Capsella Bursa pastoris*).

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lv. 81 In English Shepherds purse, Scrippe, or Pouche: and of some Casseweede. 1597 Gerard *Herbal* xxiii. § 2. 215 Called..in the North part of England..Caseweede. 1879 Prior *Plant-n.*, *Case-weed*, or *casse-weed*, in allusion to its little purse-like capsules.

Ca·se-worm. [f. Case *sb.*[2] + Worm *sb.*] A caddis-worm; see Caddis[2]. Hence, *case-worm fly* = *caddis-fly*, phryganea.

1606 S. Gardiner *Angling* 95 The case-worme, the deweworme, the gentile. 1681 Chetham *Angler's Vade-m.* iv.

§ 11 (1689) 40 Cod-bait, Cadis-worm, Cad-bait or Case-worm, are all one and the same Bait. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xxiii. 300 Those caseworm-flies that are remarkable for their long antennæ. 1836–39 TODD *Cycl.* II. 865/1.

Cash (kæʃ), *sb.*[1] [ad. F. *casse* 'a box, case, chest, to carrie or kepe wares in, also a Marchants cash or counter' (Cotgr.), or its source It. *cassa* 'a chest, . . also, a merchants cashe or counter' (Florio 1598):—L. *capsa* coffer, CASE. Mod.F. has *caisse*, Sp. *caxa*, Pg. *caixa*: the phonetic history of the Eng. word is not clear; the earliest known instances have *cash*; the sense 'money' also occurs notably early, seeing that it is not in the other langs.]

†1. A chest or box for money; a cash-box, till.

1598 FLORIO, and 1611 COTGR. [see above] a Marchants cash, or counter. *a* 1617 WINWOOD *Memorials* III. 281 (T.) 20,000*l.* are known to be in her cash. 1673 TEMPLE *United Prov.* ii. (R.) This bank is properly a general cash, where every man lodges his mony. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xli. 342 They had . . emptied their own Cashes and Coffers of . . Coin. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* III. 387 He always carried a cash on purpose for them [the beggars].

†b. A sum of money. *Obs.*

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 20 As the Land and Personal Security is at this day, no living man . . can take a great Cash into his hands, and pay six in the hundred for it. 1707 C. N. *Poem on Union* 19 A flowing Cash, an Universal Trade. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 327 There was a considerable cash in his hands, partly for the pay of his men. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 372 No merchant thinks it necessary to keep by him any considerable cash.

2. Money; in the form of coin, ready money.

a. Formerly in literary and general use; but now only commercial (see b), or consciously used as a sort of commercial slang.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 106 He put his hand in his pocket but . . not to pluck out anie cash. 1661 NEEDHAM *Hist. Eng. Rebellion* 48 For a twelve months cash. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 188. 1686 BURNET *Trav.* ii. (1750) 95 There was great store of Cash and many Jewels in the House. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1735 V. II. 55 Very near as much as the current cash of the kingdom in those days. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlv. 149 Bees-wax is the current Cash in that Country. 1782 Miss BURNEY *Cecilia* II. iii. (1783) 187 Where's the cash? who's to pay the piper? 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* III. xv. 124 The quantity of circulating cash in different nations. 1810 SIR A. BOSWELL *Edinburgh* 155 Those who have cash, come here to spend. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 231 Let but some individual, with the head and the cash, try the experiment.

b. As a term of banking and commerce, used to signify, in its strictest sense, specie; also, less strictly, bank-notes which can at once be converted into specie, and are therefore taken as 'cash', in opposition to bills or other securities. Also in the phrases *hard cash*, *ready cash*, *cash in hand*.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. i. 120 *Nym.* I shall haue my Noble? *Pist.* In cash, most iustly payd. 1641 *Jrnls. Ho. Commons* II. 235 Three hundred Pounds ready Cash. 1696 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 100 Only bills or notes, and not cash. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Oct. 512/1 He had then but little cash in hand. 1782 T. PICKERING in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 512 These notes are not received there as cash, but only as pledges. 1817 *Parl. Debates* 1528 On and after the 1st October next, the Bank will be ready to pay cash for their notes of every description, dated prior to the 1st Jan. 1817. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 38 He required hard cash in return for some corn, 1852 MCCULLOCH *Comm. Dict.*, *Cash*, in commerce, means the ready money, bills, drafts, bonds, and all immediately negotiable paper in an individual's possession. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 July 5/2 To pay down the price in ready cash.

fig. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 266 He had the most learning in ready cash of any he ever knew.

†c. Minted coin, current coin. *Obs.*

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banq.* 205 To buy leaden trash, with golden cash. 1691 LOCKE *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 92 The current Cash being . . computed . . to want half its Standard Weight. — *Lower. Interest* 93 Clipping had left none but light running cash. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xv. (1737) 60 A few cropt Pieces of White Cash.

d. It is also the regular term for 'money' in Book-keeping. See *cash account* in 3.

1651 in *Index Royalists* (Index Soc.) 18 The said treasurers or their clerk of the cash. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. § 131 The entry of a person as debtor to cash does not constitute an obligation, but is evidence of an obligation.

e. Phrases. *Out of cash*, *in cash*.

1593 PEELE *Edw. I* (1830) 57 Now the Friar is out of cash five nobles, God knows how he shall come into cash again. 1609 ROWLANDS *Doctor Merrie-m.* 23 If once I doe begin perceiue That out of cash they bee. 1752 W. STEWART in *Scots Mag.* (1753) Sept. 445/2 He was not in cash, and could not send the five pounds. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 157 With his credit when he is out of cash. 1848 THACKERAY *Snobs* XXXVI. He bets . . freely when he is in cash.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cash-box*, *-chest*, *-remittance*; **cash-account** (see quot.); **cash-book**, in *Book-keeping*, a book in which is entered a record of cash paid and received; **cash-boy**, in large shops, a boy who carries the money received by the salesman from a customer to the cashier, and brings back the change; **cash-credit** (see quot.); †**cash-house**, a counting-house; **cash-keeper**, one who has charge of cash, a treasurer, a cashier; **cash-payment**, payment in ready money, *spec.* the payment of cash for government paper money or bank-notes; **cash-price**, the price at which an article is sold for ready money; **cash-sale**, a sale for ready money; † **cash-weight** (see quot.).

1852 MCCULLOCH *Comm. Dict.*, **Cash account*, in book-keeping, an account to which nothing but cash is carried on the one hand, and from which all the disbursements of the concern are drawn on the other. . . *Cash account*, in banking, is the name given to the account of the advances made by a banker in Scotland, to an individual who has given security for their repayment. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 371 To keepe an orderly *Cash Booke of all the moneys receiued and payed out. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. 410 The Roman account-book, he supposes, was essentially a Cash-book. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 85 That on the *cash-box watchful sits. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, ccxcviii, *Cash-catchers is a Trade to ravish Clownes. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 335 It [money] must lie dead in the *Cash-Chest. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* iii. 76 Overdrawn accounts, or, as they are sometimes called, *'cash-credits'. 1879 *Birmingh. Weekly Post* 8 Feb. 1/4 The same discount that most tradesmen will gladly allow to a *cash customer. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 11 The oppressor doth more hurt sitting silently in his *cash house. 1626 *Raleigh's Ghost* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 539 Gondomar . . chief *cash-keeper for the order of Alcantara. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* I. ii, Her Cash-Keeper's out of humour, he says he has no money. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 102 The statute of 1797 for stopping the *cash-payments. 1852 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. xi. 380/1 When the currency recovered its value, and cash payments were resumed. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 35 Iron money could not be used in cash payments at the present day. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* vii. 143 The employment of bills in the discharge of debts, whereby *cash remittances are avoided. 1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 874 Genoa has . . Cash Weights, for Plate and Coin.

Cash (kæʃ), *sb.*[2] [ad. (ultimately) Tamil *kāsu* ('or perhaps some Konkani form of it'), name of a small coin, or weight of money:—Skr. *karsha* 'a weight of silver or gold equal to $\frac{1}{400}$ of a tulā' (Williams); Singhalese *kāsi* coin. The early Portuguese writers represented the native word by *cas*, *casse*, *caxa*, the Fr. by *cas*, the Eng. by *cass*: the existing Pg. *caixa* and Eng. *cash* are due to a natural confusion with CASH *sb.*[1] From an early date the Portuguese applied *caixa* (probably on the same analogy) to the small money of other foreign nations, such as that of the Malay Islands, and especially the Chinese, which was also naturally made into *cash* in English. (Yule.)]

A name applied by Europeans to various coins of low value in the East Indies and China; esp.

a. The basis of the monetary system which prevailed in Southern India up to 1818; in this system 80 cash = 1 fanam, 42 fanams = 1 star pagoda (about 7*s.* 8*d.*).

b. The Chinese *le* and *tsien*, coins made of an alloy of copper and lead, with a square hole in the centre whereby they are strung on cords; of these 1000 made a tael or liang.

1598 tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* 34 (Y.) Certaine copper mynt called Caixa . . in the middle whereof is a hole to hang it on a string. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. 1. iv. 72 A fine Coat, or about 1000 Cash, as 'tis called, which is a summ about the value of a Dollar. *Ibid.* vii. 131 The Money-changers . . here [Achin], as at Tonquin . . sit in the markets . . with leaden Money called Cash, which is a name that is generally given to small money in all these Countreys: but the Cash here is . . Lead, or Block Tin. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xli. 109 At Atcheen they have a small Coin of Leaden Money called Cash.

a. 1711 LOCKYER *Trade in India* 8 (Y.) Doodos and Cash are Copper Coins. 1718 *Propag. Gospel in East* II. 52 (Y.) *Cass*, a very small coin; eighty whereof make one Fano. 1766 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Ind.* I. 282 (Y.) 80 casches make a fanam or 3*d.* sterling. 1790 CORNWALLIS *Let. to E. J. Holland* (Y.), I think that every Cash . . of that ill-judged saving may cost the Company a crore of rupees. 1871 MATEER *Travancore* 109 The smallest coin in use is the copper Kasu, called by Europeans 'cash', equal in value to one nineteenth of a penny.

b. 1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 793 The Caches (a Copper Money) of Hainam and Canton. 1771 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Osbeck's Voy.* I. 262 Kas, which the Chinese call Lai, is the only current coin which is struck in China. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 280 The China cash at Magindano . . have holes as in China. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 58 The Chinese cash are well known to be round disks of a kind of brass, with a square hole in the centre.

† **Cash,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. CASH *v.*[1]] A dismissal or disbanding of troops.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. III. i. 241 His Company of foote, reduced lately in a general cash to 150.

† **Cash,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [var. of CASS *v.*] *trans.* To disband, dismiss, etc. = CASHIER 1.

1564 GOLDING *Justine* (1570) 63 He cashed the old souldiers, and supplied their roumes with yong beginners. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 20 If the Companie be dissolued or casht. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 177 The cashed soldier is ever ready to follow any faction. 1632 LE GRYS *Velleius* 202 That both Cæsar and Pompey should cast [*corrected in Errata to* 'cash'] of their armies. 1829 *Lond. Encycl.* V. 214 *Cash* or *Cashier*. . is now mostly used to express the breaking of an officer.

Cash (kæʃ), *v.*[2] [f. CASH *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To give or obtain the cash for (a note, cheque, draft, money order, etc.); to convert into cash.

1811 MOORE *Let. J. Corry* 4 Nov., Get two bills upon Power in Dublin cashed for me. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the B.* I. i. 14 Anybody in London whom she could ask to get it cashed for her. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. ix. (1876) 415 D. gets his bill cashed by taking it to a discount-house in France. *Mod.* Will you cash me a cheque for a few pounds?

Cashee: see CASSIA[2].

‖ **Cashel** (kæ·shĕl). *Irish Antiq.* [= Irish *caiseal* bulwark, wall, prob. ad. L. *castell-um* fortlet.] (See quot.)

1845 PETRIE *Eccl. Archit. Irel.* 421 All separate edifices, surrounded by a cashel, or circular wall. 1885 STOKES in *Contemp. Rev.* May 742 In Ireland alone does he find in the West cashels such as he finds in Egypt. A cashel is a strong fence or ring-wall enclosing a group of churches with their annexed monastic buildings, e.g. at Glendalough.

Casher, var. of COSHER (*Irish Hist.*).

† **Cashet.** *Sc. Obs.* Also **casset.** [a. F. *cachet* seal.] A seal; = CACHET.

1609 *Sc. Acts* 20 *Jas. VI*, xiv, Past his Heighnes Cashet, Register and ordinare seales. *a* 1662 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 364 (Jam.) Lanerk had sent letters under the cashet to many noblemen. 1706 *Act* 6 *Anne* xi. Art. xxiv, The privy seal signet, casset signet of the Justiciary Court, etc.

Cashew (kăʃū·). Also 8 **casheu,** 9 **cashoe, caju**; also ACAJOU, q.v. [ad. F. *acajou*, ad. Brazilian *acajoba* (Littré).]

1. *Cashew-tree*, a large tree (*Anacardium occidentale*) cultivated in the West Indies and other tropical countries, bearing a kidney-shaped fruit (*cashew-nut*) placed on the end of a thickened fleshy pear-shaped receptacle (*cashew-apple*), popularly taken for the 'fruit'.

The shell of the nut consists of three layers, of which the middle one contains an extremely acrid black oil, which is rendered harmless by roasting the nuts before eating. The oil is sometimes used in India to protect floors from the attacks of white ants. The receptacle has an acid flavour.

1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. *New Holland* 68 The Cashew is a Fruit as big as a Pippin, pretty long, and bigger near the Stemb than at the other end. . The Seed of this Fruit grows at the end of it; 'tis of an Olive Colour shaped like a Bean. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 226 The Cashew Tree . . The almond or kernel is of a delicate taste. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxii. 139 The real acajow or cashew nuts. 1852 F. A. NEALE *Resid. Siam* xii, 194 The cashoe-nut and apple. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 106/1 Caju apple oil.

2. **Cashew-bird,** the name given in the West Indies to an insessorial bird, *Tanagra zena*.

1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xviii. 172 The curassaos and cashew-birds . . going down several times a-day to the river to allay their thirst.

Cashiclaws, misreading of CASCHIELAWS.

Cashier (kæʃĭə·ɹ), *sb.* Also 7 **cassier, casheer, -ire.** [ad. F. *caissier* treasurer (Cotgr.); in Du. *cassier*: see CASH and -IER.] One who has charge of the cash of a bank or mercantile firm, paying and receiving money, and keeping the cash account.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 97 The Cashiers or Prouiditores for lame Souldiours. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. i, I haue made him my Cashier, And giu'n him, who had none, a surname, Cash. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. II. iv. 95 They tooke young youths of that Nation [the Dutch] to be their Cassiers. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* I. ii, Go to my Cashier, let him give you six and fifty pound. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. (L.) To accept the place of cashier of the excise.

†b. A money-dealer. *Obs.*

1643 T. VIOLET *Declar. Bullion* 9 Many Gold-smiths and Casheers of London. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* IX. (1691) 110 It was observed by the general consent of Cashiers.

Hence **Cashie·rship.**

1884 *Graphic* 25 Oct. 422/2.

Cashier (kăʃĭə·ɹ), *v.* Forms: 6 **casseir,** 6–7 **casseer**(e, **casheer**(e, **cashiere,** 7 **cassir, -ier**(e, **-ere, caszier, casier, cachier, cashieere, cashe**r(e, 7–8 **cashire, casheir**(e, 6– **cashier.** [16th c. a. Flem. or Du. *casser-en*, in same sense: Kilian has *kasseren de krieghslieden*, exauctorare milites, to disband soldiers, and *kasseren een testament*, rescindere testamentum, to rescind a will; cf. Ger. *kassiren*; and, for the sense, CASS *v.*, CASH *v.*[1] Fr. verbs adopted in Du. and Ger. frequently retain the inf. *-er*, *-ir*, as part of the stem, but few of these have been adopted in Eng. *Cashier* probably dates to the campaign in the Netherlands of 1585. The instance quoted by Richardson from Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. *App.* EE. of 1549 has no existence: see CASS *a.*]

1. *trans.* To dismiss from service or fellowship.

†a. *Mil.* To discharge, break up, disband (troops).

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 63 Our men must not . . depart and casseir their bandes, or separate themselues asunder. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 923 He could not abide very fat men, but cashiered a whole band of them for that cause onely. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 188 He hath casziered and dismissed about 600 men. 1625 CHAS. I. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 319 III. 211 To casier my Monsers. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. v. (1715) 53 Power to cashire any of the Common Soldiers. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VI. xv. § 17. 291 He returns suddenly into his tent, cashiers his old gard,

b. *generally. Obs.* (exc. as in 2 b).

1592 GREENE *Groatsw. Wit* 28 Hee was casseerde by Lamilia that had coosened him of all. 1610 *Histrio-m.* iii. 85 All the Lords have now cashierd their traines. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 472 Those points . . which . . quite casseere them from the communion and fellowship of the faithfull. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* iv. (Bohn) 351 By him nicknamed and cashiered for a mongrel parliament. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 11 (1751) 65 The Ladies . . have already cashiered several of their Followers. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XIX. 405 That man shall be cashiered Hence instant.

2. To dismiss from a position of command or authority; to depose. (In the army and navy involving disgrace and permanent exclusion from the service.) a. *Mil.*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 131 The Pope .. it is thought will cashiere some worthy authours who .. holde ranke among them. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 381. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* IX. 442 The King .. not onely cashiered them from their commaunds, but banished them his kingdome. 1763 *Act 4 Geo. III*, ii. § 22 Such Military Officer shall .. be deemed and taken to be ipso facto cashired. 1830 E. CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc., Cashiered*, when an Officer is ordered by His Majesty, or sentenced by a Court-Martial, to be dismissed the Service, he is said to be cashiered. 1879 SEGUIN *Black For.* xiii. 225 All the officers who took part in the capitulation, were cashiered or otherwise punished.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 3 But if they [bees] have many Princes, as when two fly away with one swarm .. they will not be quiet till one of them be cassiered. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xix. (1640) 227 When pride is thus cashiered by the entering in of true humiliation, there it no longer raigneth. *c* 1640 in *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 126 That Lad who late rewl'd all, Now cashier'd goes, most like to catch a fall. 1650 A. A[SCHAM] *Reply Sanderson* 13 If he had a King to day, he would go neer to cachier him to morrow. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* II. xl. 503 The people have a right to cashier their Governors for misconduct. 1793 LD. SHEFFIELD in *Corr. Ld. Auckland* (1861) II. 496 When a majority of the people thought another kind of Government preferable they undoubtedly had a right to cashier the King. 1839 SYD. SMITH *Let. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 267/2 You are cashiered and confiscated before you can look about you.

3. To discard, get rid of, cast off, put away, lay aside, dismiss, banish (a thing).

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 28 Let them cassier those old Monuments of Ethnick prophane learning. 1628 PRYNNE *Love Lockes* 16 To casheere their Ruffianly Haire. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* II. (1851) 56 To cashier, and cut away from the publick body the noysum, and diseased tumor of Prelacie. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Hebr.* x. 26 Others .. have .. cashiered this Epistle out of the canon. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, I shall .. cashier the hunting-frock. 1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1878) I. vi. 282 All reject .. some dialogues (though .. they are not quite agreed .. which they are to cashier).

†4. To make void, annul, do away with. *Obs.*

1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* I. 58 They see the very ground of all their hope, cashierde, & quasht. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. Eng.* 174 As for the election .. he caused the same to be cassired and made void. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* IV. xii. (1662) 772 This Argument would certainly cashier all Spiritual obedience.

5. To deprive *of*. (*rare.*)

1668 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) Pref. 26 How it comes to pass that the Dutch low interest has not cashiered us of these trades. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* IV. 156 To cashier the ministers of religion of all dignity and power.

¶ 'In the slang of Bardolph it seems to mean: to ease a person of his cash' (Schmidt).

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 184, I say the Gentleman .. being fap, sir, was (as they say) casheerd.

Hence **Cashie·red** *ppl. a.*, **Cashie·ring** *vbl. sb.*

c 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* III. v. 325 Hath re-united all his cashier'd troops. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Flatterer* 68 Makes him doubt his casheering. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xxi. (1821) 214 The casheering of fiue hundred Foot. 1634 HEYWOOD *Mayden-head lost* I. i. Wks. 1874 IV. 105 He return'd me home A Cashierd Captaine. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 326 From the first cashiering of my blue ribands. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VI. viii. 248 The cause of fallen dynasties and a cashiered nobility.

Cashierer (kăʃīə·rəɹ). [f. prec. vb. + -ER1.] One who cashiers or dismisses from office.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 98 The heroic band of cashierers of monarchs. 1807 *Ann. Rev.* V. 186 The cashierers of their dynasties.

Cashierment (kăʃīə·rmĕnt). [f. CASHIER *v.* + -MENT.] The action of cashiering; dismissal.

1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 766 By the cashierment of the son. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk.* X. xxi. vii. 145 Friedrich .. continued his salutary cashierment of the wigged Gentlemen.

Cashless (kæ·ʃlĕs), *a.* [f. CASH *sb.*1 + -LESS.] Without cash, penniless, impecunious.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. IX. iv. 432 Friedrich .. being totally cashless. 1874 MASSON *Chatterton* I. ii. 28 Drawn up by Chatterton in a cashless moment.

†**Cashma·rie.** *Sc. Obs.* [ad. F. *chasse-marée* a rippier (Cotgr.), f. *chasser* to drive in haste (in ONF. *cacher*) + *marée* tide, fresh fish.] A rippier; one who brings fish from the sea-coast to market in the inland country. (Jamieson.)

a 1600 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* in *Sc. Poems 16th C.* (1801) 328 (Jam.) Lyk a court of auld cashmaries Or cadyers coming to ane fair.

Cashmere (kæ·ʃmīəɹ, kæʃmīə·ɹ). Also **cashmeer, cachemire, -mere.** [*Cashmere* or *Kăshmīr*, name of a kingdom in the Western Himalayas, used attrib.]

a. More fully *Cashmere shawl*: A costly shawl made of fine soft wool obtained from the Cashmere goat and the wild goat of Tibet. b. The material of which Cashmere shawls are made. c. Also applied to a woollen fabric made in France and England in imitation of the true cashmere.

1822 J. W. CROKER *Diary* 11 Jan., She .. and Lady Eliz. were dressed in rich cashmeres .. the wide borders of the shawls making the flounce of the gown. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* (L.) If you can bring me a Cachemire shawl .. Perhaps you could get my old friend Madame de —— to choose the Cachemire. *a* 1845 HOOD *Desert-Born* ii, In yellow folds voluminous she wore her long cachemere. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* i. *Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 311 You may as well ask a loom which weaves huckaback, why it does not make cashmere. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 35/1 Kashmir (a substitute for flannel).

Cashmerette (kæ·ʃmĕre·t). [f. prec. + -ETTE.] A fabric made in imitation of cashmere, with a soft and glossy surface, for ladies' dresses.

1886 *York Herald* 10 Aug. 3/1 All-Wool French Cashmerettes.

Cashou, cashu, obs. ff. CACHOU.

1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1800/4 The best Spanish Lozenges and Cashu, to be eaten. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 P 2 Cashu and Carraway Comfits.

Casible, Casica, obs. ff. CASEABLE, CACIQUE.

Casimire, -inet, var. CASSIMERE, CASSINETTE.

Ca·sing, *sb. north. dial.* Usually in pl.; also 6 **casen, 9 cazzan, cassons, cazzons.** (See quots.)

1516 *Promp. Parv.* (W. de W.), Casen [1499 casard, netes donge], *bozetum.* 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 323 *Casings* or *Cowblakes*, Cow-dung dryed and used for fewel as it is in many places where other fewel is scarce. 1734 D. WATERLAND *Scripture Vind.* iii. 94 (T.) Dried casings, to bake his bread with. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 105 Stackin' peats and cassons aback o' th' laithe. 1875 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Cazzons*, cattle-dung. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Cazzan*, a dried cow's dung, formerly used for fuel.

Casing (kē·sĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CASE *v.*2 + -ING1.]

1. The action of the verb to CASE.

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 239 Turne his skinne over his eares all alongst the bodie .. this is called casing. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 249 By skilful reproduction of earlier forms or by no less skilful casing of an earlier shell.

2. *concr.* Something that encases.

1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 49 The valve is enclosed in a valve casing of cast iron. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. vi. 70 Allow the winds to break up its iron casing [of ice]. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 195 The fly throws off yet another complete casing.

b. *Building.* (cf. CASE *v.*2 2 a.)

1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 47 We must suppose that the outside casing had been then begun from the rock. *c* 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 99 Wells .. deeply built with marble casings round their mouths.

c. in various technical uses (see quots.).

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Casing* (*Metal-working*), the middle wall of a blast-furnace .. (*Shipbuilding.*) The cylindrical curb around a steamboat funnel, protecting the deck from the heat .. (*Blasting*) A wooden tunnel for powder hose in blasting. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Casing* (Cornwall) 1. A partition or brattice, made of casing-plank, in a shaft. 2. (Pacific slope) Casings are zones of material altered by vein-action, and lying between the unaltered country rock and the vein.

Ca·sing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING2.] That encases or incloses.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* III. iv. 23 As broad, and generall as the casing ayre. 1812 S. ROGERS *Columbus* VI. 44 High-hung in forests to the casing snows.

Casino (kăsī·no). [a. It. *casino* small house, dim. of *casa* house :—L. *casa* cottage.]

‖ 1. A pleasure-house, a summer-house (in Italy).

1832 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* I. ix. 375 An old acquaintance of many years' standing, who possesses a casino in a delightful situation out of the town. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 372 It is separated from the sea only by a casino of the king's.

2. A public room used for social meetings; a club-house; *esp.* a public music or dancing saloon.

1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 160 The nightly rendezvous, the coffee-house, and casino. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germany* 205 In all the principal German towns, Societies corresponding nearly with a London club, and known by such names as the Casino, Museum, Harmonie, or the like, are to be found. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* (L.) That kind of company .. which nightly fills casinos and dancing rooms. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 94 This poor hireling of the streets and casinos.

3. A game of cards; see CASSINO.

†**Ca·sitive,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. Having cases.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 201 Each casitive or personal part of speech is endued with all the numbers.

Cask (kask), *sb.* Also 6–7 **caske.** [app. a. F. *casque* masc. 'the head-peece tearmed a caske' (Cotgr.), ad. Sp. *casco* 'a caske or burganet, also a head, a pate, a skonce, an earthen pot, sheard or galley cup' (Minsheu), which Diez thinks derived from *cascar* to break into pieces, with the original sense of 'something broken, sherd'. The meaning 'head-piece, burgonet' coincides with sense 4 (in later times also spelt *casque*, as in French); but sense 1 appears only in Eng., and its origin is not clear. Cf. also CASKET.]

1. The general term for a wooden vessel of a cylindrical form, usually bulging in the middle, and of greater length than breadth, formed of curved staves bound together by hoops, with flat ends or 'heads'; a barrel. Cf. BARREL *sb.* 1.

[1526–56 cited in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 167/1. 574/4. 1548 cited from Procl. Edw. VI, in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. 193.] 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 153 New wine will search to finde a vent, Although the caske be neuer so strong. 1633 T. JAMES' *Voy.* 80 With our Caske to Buoy her off. 1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1697) 583 Empty Casks, that ever sound the loudest among their shallow Waters. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cider* II. (R.) Entertained With foreign vintage from his cider cask. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 824 This cask must have a bung about an inch and a half from the bottom. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Mil. Bridges* 246 Let the bung diameter of a cask be 34 inches, its head diameter 27 inches, and its length 50 inches.

†b. *collect.* Casks collectively; 'the commodity or provision of casks' (J.). *Obs.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 300 (R.) Because we be not sure what timber they shall find there to make caske, we have laden in these ships 140 tunnes emptie caske, that is 94 tunnes shaken caske, and 46 tunnes whole. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3109/3 Having thrown over-board her Boat, Guns, and several Cask. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 28 We righted her by shifting some of our full Cask and Iron Ballast.

c. A cask and its contents; hence as a measure of capacity, varying according to place, time, and commodity.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A cask of almonds is about three hundred weight. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* I. (1749) 117 To broach his mellow Cask. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 228 Negroes .. sell .. their wives and mistresses, for a cask of brandy. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* (E. D. S.) Cask of cider, usually 110 gallons. 1887 *Whitaker's Almanack* 408 In 1885 British Guiana exported of molasses 10,349 casks.

2. *fig.*

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 45 Philosophy Hauing so well fore-season'd thy minds caske. ?*c* 1600 *Distracted Emp.* IV. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 237 A verye windye caske of emptynes. 1857 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* (1869) 216 Ye binding hoops that bind the cask o' the soul.

†3. a. = CASKET. b. Case, shell. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 409 A Jewell lockt into the wofullst Caske That euer did containe a thing of worth. 1646 R. BAILLIE *Anabapt.* (1647) 150 Not denying the shell and the cask to them who enjoy the kirnell and the pearl. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 28 Continually putting up English-women into Out-landish caskes [= garments]. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. iv. 10 Wax, the cask of honey. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxiv. 296 The Fibres of the Cask that environs the Nut.

†4. A head-piece or helmet: = CASQUE. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. 325 A strong caske .. with which he covered his head. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. ii. 142 A strong cask with his open visier. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V. ii. 169. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V.* Wks. (1711) 105 Their casks, corslets, and vantbraces. 1696 [see CASQUE]. 1776 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. (1870) 4 The infantry should have casks and cuirasses made of strong leather.

†b. as a type of military life or authority.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. vii. 43 Nature .. not mooving From th' Caske to th' Cushion.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cask-maker*; *cask-like* adj.

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 64 Empty caske like minds. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvii. 209 Old cask-staves. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 2/1 The ordinary cask butter from Cork market.

Cask (kask), *v.*1 *trans.* [f. prec.] To put into a cask (or *obs.* a casket, box).

1562 *Act 5 Eliz.* v. § 6 Any Herring, being not sufficiently salted, packed and casked. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 204 Doctor Perne is caskt vp in lead, and cannot arise to plead for himselfe. 1749 *Wealth Gt. Britain* 55 They are .. casking .. the fish. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 86 Casking this costly drink for men.

Hence **Casked** *ppl. a.* **Casking** *vbl. sb.* (also casks collectively; in *pl.* wines in casks.)

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. xi. 86 Searching our casked corne. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 206 What quantity of casking would hold a given quantity of burnt lime was a matter untried.

†**Cask,** *v.*2 *Obs. rare*−1. [? ad. Sp. *cascar.*] ? To crack, break in pieces.

1600 *Weakest to the Wall* (1618) (N.) This hand Now shaking with the palsie, caske the bever Of my proud foe.

Caskable, obs. form of CASCABEL.

Caskade, obs. form of CASCADE.

†**Caskanet,** *Obs.* Also **cascanet, -kenet, -kinet, casknet.** [Made up by some confusion of *casket* and *carkanet, carcanet*: perh. orig. a misprint for the latter, mistaken for a genuine word.]

A word common in the 17th c., which some appear to have identified with CARCANET, others to have used in the sense CASKET.

1607 *Lingua* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 426 Such stir with sticks and combs, cascanets, dressings .. necklaces, carcanets, rebatoes. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. iv. i. (1651) 520 A chain of Pearl, a cascanet of Jewels. 1623 WEBSTER *Devils Law Case* I. ii, Reach me the caskanet. 1638 *Lanc. Wills* (1861) III. 200 A caskenett wth red stones in it. 1641 W. CARTWRIGHT *Siege* II. vi, The sea yields pearls unto thy Caskinet. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 108 Wheras you please to call it the cabinet that holds the jewell of our times, you may rather term it a wicker casknet that keeps a jet ring. 1651 — *Venice* 134 Onely women might weare a small Casknet about their necks. 1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* xxxii. 198 The Diamond that is true Brilliant .. needs nothing of the Golden Caskanett, to set it off, or adorn it.

Casket (ka·skĕt), *sb.*1 Also 6 **caskytt, 7 cascate, 9 casquet.** [Of uncertain etymology: the form suggests a dim. of CASK; but *casket* in fact occurs earlier than *cask*, and is without precedent as to meaning in Fr. or other lang.

F. *casquet* is quoted by Littré only of 16th c. in sense 'light helmet', which is also the sense of Sp. *casquete.* Skeat conjectures that *casket* may have been corrupted from Fr. *cassette* 'small casket, chest, cabinet', etc., dim. of *casse* box, chest, CASE; this would give the sense, but evidence of, or analogy for, the corruption is wanting. Moreover Littré has F. *cassette* only from 16th c., when it may have

been adopted from It. *cassetta*: there is no trace of it in Eng. in 15th or 16th c.]

1. A small box or chest for jewels, letters, or other things of value, itself often of valuable material and richly ornamented.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 379 The same quayer to be put in a boxe called a Casket. 1471 J. Paston *Lett.* 670 III. 7 Syche othyr wryghtynges and stuff as was in my kasket. 1530 Palsgr. 203/1 Casket or hamper, *escrayn*. 1570 in Arnot *Hist. Edinburgh* 30 The confident of the Earl of Bothwell .. delivered to the Earls servant his Casket of letters. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. vii. 18. 1712 Pope *Rape Lock* I. 133 This casket India's glowing gems unlocks. 1876 Humphrey *Coin Coll. Man.* i. 6 A richly carved casket of ivory.

† b. Money-box or 'chest' (? pseudo-*arch*).

1832 L. Hunt *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 357 An order on the King's casket for a thousand pounds.

2. *fig.*

1595 Shaks. *John* v. i. 40 They found him dead .. An empty Casket, where the Iewell of life..was rob'd and tane away. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* A iij b, Ransack this Cascate (therefore) where you'l find Plenty of Jewels to adorn the Mind. 1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* v. (1850) 113 A volume .. Poor earthly Casket of immortal verse. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* II. x. 223, I unlock the casket of memory.

b. Sometimes used as the title of a selection of musical or literary 'gems'.

1850 (*title*) Casket of Modern and Popular Songs. 1871 (*title*) Casquet of Gems for the Pianoforte. 1877 (*title*) Casquet of Literature.

3. A coffin. *U. S.*

1870 *Corresp. in New York*, In America a coffin is called a casket. 1881 *Times* 24 Sept. 6 (*New York Corresp.*) Here the casket will be placed on the train for Cleveland. 1885 — 6 Aug. 5 Members .. mounted guard and stood around the casket in the funeral coach.

Casket, *sb.*[2], obs. form of Casquet, a helmet.

Casket, *sb.*[3], another form of Gasket.

Ca·sket, *v.* [f. Casket *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To enclose or put up in a casket. Hence **Ca·sketed** *ppl. a.*

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. v. 26, I have writ my letters, casketted my treasure. 1603 Harsnet *Pop. Impost.* 82 The Priests themselves doe full devoutly Casket up as homelie & brayed wares as these. 1636 Heywood *Challenge* v. i. Wks. 1874 V. 77 This Mirrour, which Ile casket, As my best jewell. 1822 W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* (1845) 32 The beauties casketed like gems within these walls.

Casle, var. of Casule *Obs.*, chasuble.

Casque (kask). [a. F. *casque*, ad. Sp. *casco* in same sense: see Cask *sb.*]

1. A piece of armour to cover the head; a helmet. A term applied very loosely to all kinds of military head-pieces, and now only historical, poetical, or foreign. Formerly written Cask.

1580–1649 [see Cask *sb.*4]. 1696 Phillips, *Casque*, a helmet. 1714 Gay *Trivia* III. 363 The fireman sweats beneath his crooked arms, A leathern casque his vent'rous head defends. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* III. 375 They shook them in a brazen casque. 1842 Tennyson *Galahad* 1 My good blade carves the casques of men. 1877 *Daily News* 24 Dec. 5/4 The mitre-like casques of the Pauloff Guard regiment.

2. *transf.* a. *Bot.* The upper lip of the corolla of certain *Labiatæ*; also the upper division of the perigone of orchids. b. *Zool.* A helmet-like structure, as in the cassowary, the toucans.

1790 R. Bland in *Med. Commun.* II. 456 A very small part of the bony casque. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* iv. 43 The casque or upper lip arched in order to cover the rest of the flower. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* II. xiii. 72 In *Buceros corrugatus*, the whole beak and immense casque are coloured more conspicuously in the male.

† 3. (See quot.)

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Casque*, in natural history, a name given to a kind of murex, called the helmet-shell.

Casqued, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed[2].] Having a casque on.

1816 Scott *Antiq.* vi, Clothed in a dragoon's dress, belted and casqued.

Casquet (kɑ·skĕt, kɑske). Also 7 **casket**. [a. F. *casquet*, dim. of *casque*: see Casque, Cask *sb.*] A light and open helmet or casque.

1611 Cotgr., *Casque*, the head-peece tearmed a caske, or casket. *Casquet*, the same; or, a little one. 1649 Lovelace *Poems* (1659) 89 He tooke A Sword and Casket. 1854 Burton *Scot Abr.* I. ii. 85 A spread eagle argent, membered and beaked, poised on a casquet of the same.

Casquet, var. of Casket, a box.

Casquetel (kaskĕte·l). [f. Casquet + dim. suff. -el. App. not in Fr.] 'A small open helmet of a light kind, without beaver or visor, having a projecting umbril, and flexible plates to cover the neck behind' (Fairholt).

1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* IX. 230 With a light and unplumed casquetel She helm'd her head. 1834 Planché *Brit. Costume* 195 Casquetels or steel caps..are seen in the illuminations of this reign [Hen. VI].

‖ **Casquette** (kaske·t). [Fr.; fem. of *casquet*, dim. of *casque* Casque.] A head-dress resembling a casque.

1840 L. S. Costello *Summ. amongst Bocages* II. 206 His long tresses were confined by an eastern-looking casquette.

Cass *sb.*, short for Cassino, q.v.

† **Cass**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *cassus* empty, void, vain. Cf. Cass *v.* The word in quot. 1549 may be meant for F. *cassé*.] a. Dismissed, cashiered. b. Void, null.

1549 Ld. Prot. Somerset to *Sir F. Hoby* 24 Aug. (cf. Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. App. EE), The Ruffens among them and Souldyeres Cases wh. be the chefe doeres. *a* 1651 Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* 1843) II. 228 The sentence pronounced by the said Bishop of Rosse against the said James, in pœna contumaciæ, to be casse and null.

† **Cass**, *v. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* [a. F. *casser* to break, annul, cashier, the form of which can be derived only from L. *quassāre* to dash or break in pieces, which appears also to have in later times annexed the senses of L. *cassāre* to bring to nought, annul, f. *cassus* empty, void, vain. The latter would have given, in F., *chasser*. Also in form Cash; see Quash, and cf. Cashier, also Cast *v.*]

1. To make void, annul, quash. (Now chiefly in *Sc. Law.*)

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 153 Whan this eleccion came to the Pope, he cassed it. 1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, xix. Preamb., His lettres patentes .. cassed and made voyde. 1559–66 *Hist. Estate Scot.* in *Misc. Wodrow Soc.* (1844) 57 That court wes cast. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 57 That brieve is nulle, and may be cassen. 1687 *Royal Proclam.* 12 Feb. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2221/4 We .. Do therefore, with Advice and Consent aforesaid, Cass, Annul and Discharge all Oaths whatsoever. *c* 1700 in *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 185 Young Stairs .. the King entic'd To cass the laws. 1851 *Orig. Paroch. Scot.* I. 333 Pope Benedict XIII..had cassed and annulled all annexations of churches.

2. To discharge, dismiss; disband, cashier.

(In this sense the pa. pple. *cassed* was completely confused with *cast* from Cast *v.* 27.)

1550 [see Cassing below]. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* 200 When he casseth any gouernor of his prouince. *a* 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Valentin.* II. iii, Pontius, you are cast. 1622–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* 111. (1673) 136/1 Constantine the Great had cassed the Prætorian Souldiers. 1709 Strype *A. R.* Introd. § 2. 20 To discharge and casse many others.

Hence **Cassed** *ppl. a.*, **Cassing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1550 *Prol.* 4 *Edw. VI* in *N. & Q.* 11 Oct. (1856) 287 Vntill the daie of their cassyng and dismission. 1611 Cotgr., *Malandrin*, a cassed souldior. 1638 in *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 32 Cassing acts of Parlament. 1844 Outram *Lyrics* (1874) 14 An evendown cassin' o' the bargain.

Cass, obs. form of Case *sb.*

Cassada. Also 7 **cassawder**. A variant of Cassava.

a 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* iv. (1704) 450/2 We shall not want a sufficient quantity of Maiz and Cassado. 1661 Hickeringill *Jamaica* 74 His Bread and drink both made of one root are, *Cassawder* call'd, cook'd by the womens care. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 349 Cassava, Cassada, or Cassadar. 1772 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. II. 125 The insipid bread made of the cassada-root. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 149 A kind of bread .. called cassada, or cassavi. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* x. (1828) I. 337 The larvæ..feed on the indigo and cassada. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vic.* lxxxviii. Sched. i, An extraordinary quantity of .. manioc, or cassada, commonly called farinha.

attrib. 1750 G. Hughes *Barbados* 249 The poisonous Cassado juice. 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* 59 The Cassada-Plant unprepared poisoneth.

† **Cassade.** *Obs. rare*—[1].

1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii, Some wolde haue ..An hawberion of late wrought cassade That with weight he be not ouer lade.

Cassadone: see Cassidoine.

† **Cassakin.** *Obs.* Also **casakene**. [a. F. *casaquin* (in It. *casacchino* 'a jerkin, a mandillion', Florio) dim. of *casaque* (or according to Lagarde, its source): see Cassock.] = Cassock 1, 2.

1560 *Aberdeen Regist.* V. 24 (Jam.) Ane casakene of dammass with pesmentis of siluir & lang buttownis of the samen. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* XIV. (1599) 674 He caused his people to put vpon their cassakins the red crosse. 1615 Sylvester *St. Lewis* 544 (D.) To turn the skins to Cassakins of Gold.

† **Cassall.** *Obs. rare.* [Derivation uncertain: cf. Cat. *caxal*, Pr. dials. *caissal*, *caysal* tooth, grinder.] ? A wisdom-tooth.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* (1579) 18 Howe many tethe ought euery persone to haue? .. two douales, two quadruples .viij. molares, and two cassalles [L. *caysales*]. 1548 Vicary *Anat. Man.* (1577) F iij b, Two Cannines, eyght Morales, and two Cansales [? causales].

Cassamate, obs. form of Casemate.

† **Cassan.** *Obs. Thieves' cant.* [cf. L. *caseus*, Du. *kaas*, MDu. *kâse*.] Cheese.

1567 Harman *Caveat* 83 *Cassan*, cheese. 1641 Brome *Jov. Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 388 Here's Ruffpeck and Casson, and all of the best.

‖ **Cassant,** *a. Obs. rare.* [F. *cassant* breaking: Littré has *poires cassantes*.] Brittle; friable.

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pear*, the Pulp is Sugary and Juicy, has a vinous Taste, and is cassant.

‖ **Cassareep** (kæ·sărīp). Also **casserepo, cassaripa, -ripe, -reb.** [Of Carib origin: Martius *Gloss. Brésil* 391, gives Galibi (Island Carib) *cassiripó*, 'radix Manihot raspata', *cassiri*, *caxiri*, *cachiri*, 'potus e radice fermentata Manihot Aypi' (the sweet manihot).] 'The inspissated juice of the cassava, which is highly antiseptic, and forms the basis of the West Indian pepper-pot' (*Treas. Bot.*).

1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 155 The juice of bitter cassava .. boiled with meat and seasoned .. forms a favourite soup, called by the Brazilians casserepo. 1853 Whateley in *Life* (1866) II. 290 The inspissated juice of the Cassava is called Cassaripa. 1859 *All Y. Round* No. 32. 125 Casareep..being also a powerful antiseptic. 1882 *Standard* 14 Dec. 5/3 The cassareb .. the chief ingredient in the famous 'pepper pot'.

† **Cassate,** *pa. pple.* and *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *cassātus*, pa. pple. of *cassāre*: see next.] = Cassed.

1519 Horman *Vulg.* 204 b, This testament is cassat and annulled. 1654 Hammond *Answ. Animadv. Ignat.* ii. § 1. 27 A voyd or cassate hope. 1659 — *On Ps.* lxxvii. 10 God's mercies were forgotten, and his promises cassate.

† **Ca·ssate,** *v. Obs.* Also 6–7 **cassat**. [f. L. *cassāt-* ppl. stem of *cassā-re*; see Cass *v.* and -ate[3].] = Cass *v.*

1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, xiv. Preamb., The said late noble Kyng .. reversed adnulled repelled cassated and made voyde, etc. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1632) 584 The Pope .. did cassate his Election. *a* 1619 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 142 Why should he not cassat those Charters? 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. xii. 64 This I hope doth not cassate what we have said, but rather corroborate. 1744 J. Lewis *Pecocke* 254 That he would cassate his bull of restitution.

Hence **Cassating** *vbl. sb.*

1656 Trapp *Comm. Hebr.* vii. 18 For there is verily a disannulling .. an outing, cassating, expunging.

Cassation (kæsē·ʃən). [ad. late L. *cassātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *cassāre*; see Cass *v.* So in F.]

1. The action of making null or void; cancellation, abrogation.

Court of Cassation [Fr. *Cour de cassation*], in France, the appellation of the supreme court of appeal, as having the power in the last resort to alter, or cancel, or quash (*casser*) decisions of the other courts which are wrong in form or law.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IX. xxiii. 70 Quhen of þir Electiownys Twa fell sic Cassatiownys. 1611 Cotgr., *Cassation*, a cassation, a quashing, cassing, breaking. *a* 1619 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 112 There was no cassation of the first [election]. 1750 Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 369 Under penalty of Cassation and being mulct. 1850 Alison *Hist. Europe* II. vi. § 29. 28 A new Tribunal, entitled the Court of Cassation, was established at Paris to revise the sentences of inferior tribunals. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* I. ii. (1866) 81 By a general cassation of all their constitutions.

† 2. Dismissal of a soldier; cashiering. *Obs.*

1602 Segar *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* xxv. 32 Cassation causary or reasonable, in consideration of sicknesse or disability, etc. ..Cassation ignominious, was for some offence, etc.

Cassava (kăsā·vă). Forms: α. 6–7 **casavi**, 7–9 **cassavi, cassavy, -vie, -via**, (**cacavi**); β. 7 **cazava**, 7–9 **cassava**, 8–9 **cassave**; see also Cassada. [In F. *cassave*, Pg. *cassave*, Sp. *casabe, cazabe*, all from the Taino language of Hayti, where it is variously given as *caçábi, casávi, cazábbi, casáve* (see Peter Martyr). Several of these forms have been at times used in English.]

1. A plant, called also by its Brazilian name Mandioc, *Manihot utilissima* (N.O. *Euphorbiaceæ*), two varieties (or species) of which are extensively cultivated in the West Indies and tropical America, as also in Africa, for their fleshy tuberous roots, which 'yield the greatest portion of the daily food of the natives of tropical America'.

The root of the Sweet Cassava (*M. Aipi*) is wholesome and is commonly prepared as a vegetable, the root of the Bitter Cassava contains a most virulent poisonous juice, which is however highly volatile, and is expelled by heat.

1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* I. VII. (Arb.) 93 They had only *Cazibi*, that is suche rootes whereof they make theyr breade. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* 1. 10 Cassavia growes in Marishes. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 31 [Bread] made of the flower of Mayes and Cassavie mixed together. 1711 in A. Duncan *Mariner's Chron.* (1803) III. 315 Sweet cassave and green plantain roasted. 1796 Stedman *Surinam* II. xviii, Plantains and sweet cassavas roasted. *a* 1818 M. G. Lewis *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 212 The bitter cassava, unless the juice is carefully pressed out of it, is a deadly poison.

2. The nutritious starch or flour obtained from the roots of the Mandioc by grating them, and pressing out the juice; the bread made from this.

A prepared form of cassava flour is Tapioca.

1577 Frampton *Joyfull Newes* 103 The Casaui is the bread .. made of an Hearbe that the Indians dooe call Yuca. 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III. 462 Cassaui, a kinde of breade made of roots. 1613 Purchas *Pilgr.* I. VIII. ii. 616 Bread of a great roote called Yuca, which they name Cacavi. 1633 *Gerard's Herbal* 1543 (L.) The Indian bread called Cazava. 1750 Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 754 Manioc of whose Roots Cassave is made. 1828 W. Irving *Columbus* (1848) I. 160 A kind of bread called cassava.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 430 The inhabitants .. had none but Cassava bread. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 159/1 Cassave Bread. 1796 Stedman *Surinam* II. xx. 96 We passed through two old cassava fields. 1836 Macgillivray tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xviii. 257 Occupied in preparing cassava-flour. 1837 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* II. 325 The sweet cassava plant is free from any noxious property. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. vii. 116, I searched for the cassave root.

Cassaware, etc., obs. ff. Cassowary.

Cassaydown, cassedon(ne, var. Cassidoine.

† **Casse.** *Obs. rare.* [cf. OF. *casse* oak.]

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 130 Dyuers apple trees that haue knottes in the bowes as casses or wydes.

Casse, obs. form of Case *sb.*

Cassegrainian (kæsĭgrē·niăn), *a.* Applied to a modification of the Gregorian reflecting telescope suggested in 1672 by M. Cassegrain.

1813 Kater in *Phil. Trans.* No. 206 (*title*) On the light of the Cassegrainian Telescope, compared with that of the Gregorian. 1831 Brewster *Optics* xlii. 352 The Casse-

grainian telescope... differs from the Gregorian only in having its small speculum..convex instead of concave.

Casseer(e, casseir, obs. ff. CASHIER.

Casse paper, cassie-. [perh. repr. a Fr. *papier cassé* broken paper.] The paper of the two outside quires of a ream.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 120/1 Cassie Quires, are the two out side Quires in a Ream, called also Cording Quires. Cassie Paper, are Quires made up by Paper-makers of Torn, Wrinkled, Stained or otherwise naughty Sheets. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1139. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Casse-paper,* broken or damaged paper.

†**Casser.** *Obs.*-° [f. CASS *v.* + -ER 1.] One who 'casses'.

1611 COTGR., *Quasseur,* squasher, casser, canceller.

Casserian (kăsĭ·rĭăn), *a.* [According to *Syd. Soc. Lex.* from Giulio Casserio of Piacenza, 1545–1616.] *Casserian* (or *Gasserian*) *ganglion*: the ganglion of the larger root of the fifth nerve.

1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade Mec.* 407 It arises from the upper angle of the Casserian ganglion.

‖**Casserole** (kæsĕrōu·l). [Fr. = It. *casserola,* Sp. *cacerola*; the radical form is app. seen in Sp. *cazo,* F. *casse* 'an open-mouthed pan fit to boil things in' (Cotgr.); but its actual history is obscure; cf. F. *cassole,* It. *cazzuola,* Sp. *cazuela,* mentioned under CASSOLETTE.]

1. A kind of stew-pan.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Roach,* Roaches may..be dress'd in a Casserole. 1849 CURZON *Visits Monast.* 342 Not a scrap of furniture, not even a pipkin or a Casserole.

2. The edging or outer portion of certain dressed dishes.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Casserole* .. a Loaf stuff'd with a Hash of roasted Pullets, Chickens, etc., and dress'd in a Stew-Pan of the same Bigness with the Loaf; also a kind of Soop or Potage of Rice, etc. with a Ragoo. 1730–6 in BAILEY. 1852 *New Syst. Cookery* 126 Casserol or Rice Edging for a Currie or Fricassee. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Casserolle* .. a bordering of rice to a dish. *Mod. Dicts.* have A mould (in the shape of a hollow vessel) of boiled rice, or of mashed potato, baked, in which meats are served at table. Such meats are said to be served '*en casserole*'.

‖**Cassette** (kase·t). [Fr., dim. of *casse* or *caisse* (cf. CASE), ad. It. *cassetta.*] A casket.

1793 SOUTHEY *Life & Corr.* (1849) I. 196 In very bad weather, take out my casette and write to you. 1807 — *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) I. 83 One purchase I ventured to make, that of a travelling caissette. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* June 926 The robbery of Baroness Von Meyerdorff's Cassette.

b. *Photogr.* (see quot.).

1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* v. 42 For the purpose of transporting the plate..the photographer employs a little flat box called the cassette.

Cassey. Pavement: see CAUSEY.

c 1711 BLACKWELL in Burton *Hist. Scot.* II. 42, I shall be free of the cassey stones of London.

†**Casshe.** *Obs.* Also **Caxes.** [See KEX.] The wild chervil, *Anthriscus sylvestris*; also vaguely applied to other Umbelliferous plants.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 54 *Myrrhis,* is called in Cambrygeshyre casshes, in other places mockecheruel. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. liii. 616 Of Myrrhis Casshes or Caxes. This herbe is called..in Englishe, as Turner sayth, Casshes, or Caxes, bycause Spinsters use the stemmes .. for quilles and Caxes, to winde yarne upon. 1640 PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* (Br. & Holl.), Caxes or Kicsies is hemlock.

Casshe, obs. form of CACHE.

Cassia 1 (kæ·sia). Also (4 **chasee**), 4–7 **casia.** [a. L. *casia* (*cassia*), a. Gr. κασία, ad. Heb. קְצִיעָה *q'tsīʿāh* 'a bark resembling cinnamon, but less aromatic, so called from being stripped off (f. קָצַע *qātsaʿ* to cut off, strip off bark)', Gesenius. Wyclif's word points to an OF. form with *ch.*]

1. An inferior kind of cinnamon, esp. the bark obtained from *Cinnamomum Cassia*; thicker, coarser, less delicate in flavour, and cheaper than the true cinnamon. More fully *Cassia-bark.*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xliv. 10[xlv. 8] Myrre, and gutta, and cassia dropiað of þinum cladum. 1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxx. 24 Tak to thee swete smellynge thingis..of chasee [1388 casia] fyve hundryd sicles. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. XXVIII. (1495) 621 Though men vse to wryte and to sowne Cassia wyth dowble S yet it sholde be wryten and sowned wyth oo syngle S.—Casia and not Cassia. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 15 Spyces..as ginger, pepper, mirabolanes, Cardamome, Cassia. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xlv. 8 All thy garments smell of myrrhe, and aloes, and cassia. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 620 Cassia, which is now the substitute of Cinnamon. 1693 SIR T. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 41 You may call the thicker Bark Cassia, and the thinner Cinnamon. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* § 41. 162 The spectrum..obtained from oil of cassia.

b. Also distinguished from 4, as *cassia lignea.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. XXVII. (1495) 620 That one manere Cassia is callyd Cassia fistula and the other Cassia lignea..Cassia lignea is the rynde of a lytyll tree. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4146/4 Fine Cinnamon 12 Bales, Ordinary Cinnamon or Cassia Ligna 153 Bales. 1883 *Daily News* 11 Oct. 2/7 Of 1,600 boxes Cassia Lignea offered.

2. The tree itself, *Cinnamomum Cassia.*

1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 8 A great wood of Precious trees, some of Cinomome & Cassia. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 373 Casia or Canell, a plant it is, which groweth neer to the plains from whence the Cinamon comes. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 347 Cassia .. is a native of .. the south of Asia..The bark and buds are known in commerce as cassia lignea and cassia buds.

3. *poet.* A fragrant shrub or plant. This is partly a rhetorical use of the word from the Bible (*Ps.* xlv. 8), partly a reference to the *casia* of Vergil and Ovid, explained by Lewis and Short as 'a fragrant, shrub-like plant, mezereon', thought by some to be *Osyris alba* Linn., by Prof. Daubeny to be *Daphne Gnidium.*

1594 GREENE *Look. Glasse* (1861) 135 This offering of .. myrrh and cassia, freely I do yield. 1616 BULLOKAR, s.v. *Casia,* Poets understand often by it some sweet-smelling herbe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 293 Through Groves of Myrrhe, And flouring Odours, Cassia, Nard, and Balme, A Wilderness of sweets. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 430 Beneath his Body, broken Boughs and Thyme, And pleasing Casia just renew'd in prime. *a* 1821 KEATS *Epist.* 271 And intertwined the cassia's arms unite, With its own drooping buds.

4. *Bot.* A genus of trees, shrubs, or herbs (N.O. *Leguminosæ*) distributed in numerous species over the warmer regions of the earth. The leaflets of several species constitute what are known in medicine as *Senna leaves.* The name *Cassia fistula* was given already in the Middle Ages, to one species, the Pudding Pipe tree, a native of India, but cultivated in Northern Africa, the West Indies, etc., which produces the *cassia pods* containing a pulp used as a laxative. Thence botanists have extended the name to the genus.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. XXVIII. (1495) 621 Cassia fistula is the fruyte of an certen tree that beryth longe sede .. the mery within is blacke and moyst and swete and is medlyd wyth certen whyte greynes. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* H v, Lentyl, roses, Licorise & a lytle of Cassia-fistula. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 97/1 Cassia .. the Flowers are yellow, many growing together on a long stalk. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3940/3 Their Cargo's, consisting of .. Lignum Vitæ, Molosses, Cashia Fistula, Shruff, etc. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 545 Some manna and pulp of cassia may be dissolved in boiling water. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl.* ix. I. 235 Cassias and another tree..are now in flower.

b. Any medicinal product obtained from this.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* IX. 256 Purge the norice with cassia or manna. 1673 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. LXXXIII. 726 Gently purge with Cassia mixed with turpentine. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Cassia of the islands .. is sent from the Antilles; where it is produced in such abundance, that the vessels, in their home voyages, use it as ballast. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. XXV. 225 The cassia, a shining hard yellow seed inclosed in a woody shell near sixteen inches long .. with a black soft pulp as sweet as honey: this is considered as a very safe laxative.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as **cassia-bark,** lignea (see above, 1); **cassia fistula** (see 4); **cassia-buds,** the unexpanded buds of several species of cinnamon, esp. *Cinnamomum aromaticum,* used like cinnamon or cloves; **cassia-oil,** common oil of cinnamon; **cassia-pods, -pulp,** the fruit of *Cassia fistula* (see 4); **cassia-stick tree,** a name of *C. fistula*; **cassia-tree** (see 2).

1851–9 HOOKER in *Manual Sc. Enq.* 426 An inferior kind of *Cassia Buds known as Lovengoopor is found at Madras. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 222 The *Cassia-stick Tree .. The pulp that surrounds the seeds .. is an easy gentle laxative. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 266 On the hills we saw a great many *cassia trees. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 225 The *cassia tree is a native of Malabar, Ceylon, Sumatra, and Java.

†**Cassia** 2. *Obs.* Also **cashee.** (See quots.)

1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 572 Mr. Wightman .. has cast 2 cassia brass guns of 7 foot long, to throw bombs of 10 inches diameter. *Ibid.* III. 28 A tryall of some Cassia guns to shoot granadoes..before his majestie in Hyde park. *Ibid.* III. 93, 6 brass cashee pieces .. to shoot granado's thro' the side of a ship, then breaks and setts fire to the same.

Cassideous (kæsi·dĭəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *cassid-em* helmet + -EOUS.] Helmet-shaped, helmet-like.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 335 If the corolla is very irregular with one petal very large and helmet-shaped it is sometimes called cassideous. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.*

Cassidiform (kæsi·dĭfōm), *a.* [on L. type *cassidiform-is*: see prec.] Helmet-shaped.

1866 *Intell. Observ.* 134 The large cassidiform Thymalus.

†**Cassidoine, -done, -dony** 1. *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 4 cassidoin, casydoyn, 7 cassidoin(e; *β.* 5 **cassedon(ne, 5–6 cassidon, 6 cassaydown, cassa-, cassidone, -en**; *γ.* 7 **cassidonie,** 8 **cassidony**; *δ.* 6 **casyldon, cassilden.** [a. OF. *cassidoine,* a semi-popular form of *calcidoine, calcedoine,* ad. L. *chalcedōnius* (*lapis*) a stone of Chalcedon: see CHALCEDONY.] = CHALCEDONY.

a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 286 Suþþe riche cassidoines, And Jacinctes and topaces. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1471 Casydoynes, & crysolytes, & clere rubies. 1488 *Inv. Jas. III,* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 392 A collar of cassedonis. 1500 *Inv.* in *Ann. Reg.* (1768) 135 A pair of beads ten stones, cassidens. 1503 *Will of Both* (Somerset Ho.), A peyre of bedes of Casyldon. *c* 1530 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 297 A garnysshing for a Salte for a Cassadone. 1534 in *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 195 Item x bedes of lambre & ij cassildens with a stryng of silk. 1548 *Will of Dame M. Kingston* (Somerset Ho.), A paire of beades of Cassaydown. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 454 We digged into the same earth for Cassidonie and Crystall. *Ibid.* 605 In these crystals as well as in Cassidoins. 1611 COTGR., *Cassidonie,* a cassidonie; a base, and brittle stone, of small value, though it shine like fire. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Cassidony,* a name given by the Italians and Germans to a sort of beads made of the yellow and red chalcedony.

attrib. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 603 These rich Cassidoine vessels [called in Latine Murrhina] from out of the Leuant.

Cassidony 2 (kæ·sidŏni). *Bot.* [Of uncertain etymology: suggestions are that it is the same word as prec., or of the same derivation.

(Skinner's guess that it might be a corruption of **Stœchas sidonius* labours under the fatal objection that no such name is known.)]

1. The plant *Lavandula Stœchas,* French lavender.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. LXXXVII. 266 It is called .. in English French Lauender, Cassidonie, and of some Lauender gentle. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* (1633) 586 (L.) In English .. Cassidonie; and some simple people, imitating the same name do call it 'Cast me down'. 1629 PARKINSON *Kitchen Gard.* I. vii. 471 Cassidonie is a small kinde of Lauender, but differing both in forme & qualitie. 1713 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 43 Cassidony or French Lavander. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App., and in mod. Dicts.

2. '*Mountain* or *Golden Cassidony*': names used for the Gnaphalium of authors', Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* App. (*Gnaphalium Stœchas* Treas. Bot.)

Cassie, -y (kæ·si). *dial.* Also **cazzie, cosie.** [= Icel. '*kass,* mod. *kassi* a case, large box, creel'.] A kind of basket made of straw, used in Orkney and Caithness.

1693 WALLACE *Orkney* 34 A sort of Vessel made of Straw, called Cassies, in which they keep and transport their Corn. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VII. 524 Straw cazzies which were used as sacks for carrying Victual. *Ibid.* X. 23 (Jam.) Straw creels called cassies, made very compactly of long oat straw. 1880 *Times* 30 Sept., A peculiar basket made of plaited straw and called a 'cassy'. The 'cassy' is strapped to the shoulders in such a way as to leave the hands free.

Cassier(e, cassir, obs. ff. CASHIER *v.*

Cassilden: see CASSIDOINE.

Cassimere (kæ·simĭəɹ). Also 8 **kassimere,** 9 **casimire.** [in F. *casimir* ('mot récent'), Sp. *casimiro,* Ger. *kasimir.* Another form of CASHMERE; the country was called *Keshimur* by Marco Polo, *Quexinir* by Barros, *Kachemire* by Bernier, *Cassimer* by Herbert 1665.]

A thin fine twilled woollen cloth used for men's clothes. Cf. KERSEYMERE.

[1704 DRYDEN *Aurungz.* III. i. (Y.) The Queen of Cassimere, 1784 in Seton-Karr *Sel. Calcutta Gaz.* I. 47 (Y.) For sale —superfine cambrics and edgings .. scarlet and blue Kassimeres. 1814 J. FORBES *Orient. Mem.* III. 177 (Y.) The shawls of Cassimer and the silks of Iran.]

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 259 The favourite Riding-Dress is a light-coloured Cassimere, lined with different coloured silks. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1826) 77 His white cassimere small clothes. 1822 BYRON *Juan* IX. XLIII, Brilliant breeches .. Of yellow casimire. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 421 Coatings, cassimeres, hosiery. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pres.* (1858) 203 Of fustian, of cassimere, of Scotch-plaid.

Cassin, obs. Sc. f. CASTEN *pa. pple.* of CAST *v.*

‖**Cassine.** *Obs.* [F. *cassine* (16th c. in Littré), repr. late L. *cassina* hut, farm-house (dim. of *cassa, casa* cottage); cf. It. *casino.*]

'In the military language, a farm-house, where a number of soldiers have posted themselves, in order to make a stand against the approaches of an enemy' (Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753).

1708 KERSEY, *Cassine,* a Country Farm-House in Italy, such as are occasionally fortify'd to maintain a particular Post, etc. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5915/1 The Moors entring the Cassine set up their Colours there .. a Cassine before a Half-Moon that covered our Centre.

Cassinette (kæsine·t). Also **casinet.** [? A factitious name suggested by *cassimere.*] A light mixed cloth, a modification of cassimere, with the warp of cotton, and the weft of very fine wool, or wool and silk.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1863 DICEY *Federal St.* I. 255 Casinet pants, and yellow gauntlet gloves. 1881 *Echo* 2 Feb. 1/5 Scarlet woollen blankets pay 5*l* per cent. on their value .. cassinetts, 13*s* per cent.

Cassing: see CASS *v.*

Cassinian (kæsi·nĭăn), *a.* [f. proper name *Cassini* + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to G. D. Cassini (1625–1712), or his descendants, a celebrated family of French astronomers, or to their scientific researches. *Cassinian oval:* = CASSINOID.

1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 394 This Cassinian Hypothesis..has this Physical Disadvantage. 1886 *Academy* 10 July 29/2 The curve of sines, the cassinian oval, the catenary, and such like curves. 1882 MINCHIN *Unifl. Kinemat.* 204 One of the Cassinian ellipses.

Cassinite. *Min.* A variety of orthoclase containing barium.

1875 *Min. of Pa.* 93 The more laminate..bluish green feldspar, the cassinite, is found at Blue Hill, Delaware Co. (Pa.)

Cassino (kăsī·no). Also **casino.** [Another form of CASINO.] A game at cards in which the ten of diamonds, called *great cassino* (or *great cass*) counts two points, and the two of spades, called *little cassino* (or *little cass*) counts one; eleven points constituting the game. Also *attrib.,* as *cassino table.*

1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) I. 250 A large party at Faro and Cassino was made..at a great house in Piccadilly. 1800 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) I. 245 A whist and a casino table. 1811 — *Sense & Sens.* II. i. 122 Lady Middleton proposed a rubber of Cassino to the others. 1811 E. NARES *Thinks I to myself* (1816) II. 132 (D.) Two whist, cassino, or

quadrille tables will dispose of four couple .. Great cass, little cass, and the spades, Ma'am.

Cassinoid (kæ·sinoid). *Geom.* [a. F. *cassinoide*: see CASSINIAN and -OID.] A curve which Cassini wished to substitute for the ellipse, in explanation of the planetary movements: an oval having two foci, such that the product of the focal radii of any point on the curve is constant (instead of their sum being constant as in the ellipse).

Cassioberry (kæ·siˌobe·ri). The fruit of *Viburnum lævigatum*, the *Cassioberry-bush*.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App., *Cassioberry-tree*, in botany, the name of a genus of plants called by Linnæus *Cassine*. 1864 in WEBSTER. 1884 in MILLER *Plant-n.*

Cassiope·ian, *a.* Of Cassiopeia, one of the northern constellations. (In this constellation a brilliant new star appeared in 1572, which subsequently disappeared again.)

c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 55 And if perhaps no Cassiopeian spark (Which in the north did thy first rising mark) Shine o're thy hearse.

Cassique, obs. form of CACIQUE. Also, a name of the Mocking Bird of Guiana.

1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* II. (1887) 167 The Cassique is gregarious .. he goes by no other name than that of mocking-bird amongst the colonists. 1826 SYD. SMITH Wks. (1859) II. 78 The cassique, in size, is larger than the starling; he courts the society of man.

Cassit: see CHASED.

Cassiterite (kăsi·tĕrəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *κασσίτερος* tin + -ITE.] Native stannic dioxide, the most common ore of tin, occurring in various forms, as tin stone, wood tin, toad's-eye tin, stream tin.

1858 SHEPARD *Min.* 264 Wood-tin of the Cornish miners is only a variety of cassiterite. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 445 Dioxide, or Stannic Oxide, occurs native as tin-stone or cassiterite. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 148.

Cassiterotantalite. *Min.* [f. as prec. + TANTALITE.] A variety of tantalite in which part of the tantalic acid is replaced by stannic acid.

1850 DANA *Min.* 403 The tantalite from Finbo .. (cassiterotantalite) contains much oxide of tin.

Cassius (kæ·siŭs). Name of a German physician of 17th c.; whence *Purple of Cassius*, a splendid purple pigment: see quot.

c 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 373/2 The purple powder, produced by precipitating a solution of chloride of gold by means of the chloride of tin, is employed for the purpose of colouring China ware. It is termed in the arts, the 'purple powder of Cassius'. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 252 A splendid purple colour called purple of cassius.

Cassock (kæ·sŏk), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 6–7 **cassacke**, 7 **cassack**, (**cass-**, **casaque**); *β.* 6 **cassoke**, **cassocke**, (8–9 **cassoc**), 6– **cassock**. [a. F. *casaque* 'a cassocke, mandilion, long coat', 16th c. in Littré, (corresp. to Sp. and Pg. *casaca* 'a souldiers cassocke, a frock, a horsemans coat', Minsheu, It. *casacca* 'a frocke, a horse-mans cote, a long cote; also a habitation or dwelling' Florio). The military use is the original; the ecclesiastical use appears to have arisen in English, in the 17th century.

If the It. is the original, and *casacca* 'cassock' the same word as *casacca* 'dwelling' (see above), then it is a deriv. of *casa* house (as if 'a garment that covers like a house': cf. CASULE, CHASUBLE); but the identification is doubtful. The *Dict. de Trevoux* suggests that *casaque* is a variant of *Cosaque* Cossack, from whom the military cassock might take its name. Lagarde (*Götting. Gelehrte Anzeiger*, 15 Apr. 1887, 238) maintains that F. *casaque* is a back-formation from *casaquin* (by incorrectly viewing the latter as a dimin. form), and that *casaquin*, It. *casacchino*, was a corruption of Arab. كزغند *kazāyand*, ad. Pers. كزغند *kazhāyand*, a padded jerkin, or acton, f. كژ *kazh* = كج *kaj* raw silk, silk floss + الغند *āyand* stuffed. The word *kasagân* actually occurs in MHG. as 'riding-cloak' ('reitrock' Schade), and *gasygan* in OF. as padded jerkin or vest' (Godef.), but the relation of these to *casaquin* and *casaque* has yet to be settled.]

† **1.** A cloak or long coat worn by some soldiers in 16–17th c.; also that of a horseman or rider in the 17th c. ('A name given to the cloaks worn by musketeers and gardes du corps', Littré.) *Obs.*

1574 *Lanc. Lieutenancy* II. (1859) 137 Also a Cassocke of the same motley. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 164 A cassocke: also a souldiours cloke, *sagum*. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. v, He will neuer come within..the sight of a cassock, or a musket-rest againe. [Cf. F. *rendre le casaque*.] 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 191. 1609 TOURNEUR *Fun. Poeme* Wks. 1878 I. 199 Brave Vere was by his scarlet cassock known. 1638 SHIRLEY *Mart. Soldier* II. 1 in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 190 A Soldado Cassacke of Scarlet. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. iv. (1743) 173 Upon a Cloak, Coat, or Riding Cassock. 1699 LUDLOW *Mem.* (1771) 384 Monk's army was..thought to deserve the fool's coat rather than the soldier's casaque. [1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* III. xi. 318 The coarse frieze-cassock of the private soldier.]

† **2.** A kind of long loose coat or gown. (Fairholt.) Originally applied to garments worn by both sexes.

a. as worn by women. (App. not after 1600.)

c 1550 C. BARNSLEY *Pride & Abuse of Women* 119 A caped cassock much like a players gown. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* (Arb.) 35 We shall go in our frenche hoodes euery day. In our silke cassocks fresh and gay. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 290 A ridiculous thing to see a Lady in her milke-house with a velvet gowne, and at a bridall in her cassock of mockado. 1590 GREENE *Poems* (1600) 112 Her taffata cassock might you see Tuckèd up aboue her knee.

b. as worn by men: mentioned as worn by rustics, shepherds, sailors; also by usurers, poor scholars, etc.

1590 GREENE *Neuer too late* (1600) 93 Corydon in his gray cassocke and Manalcas .. in his shepheardes cloake. 1598 BARNFIELD *Conscience & Covet.* 12 Clad in a Cassock, lyke a Vsurer. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXIV. vi. II. 491 [The statue] of Romulus is without any coat or cassocke at all [est sine tunica]. 1603 — *Const. & Canons Eccl.* § 74 Persons ecclesiastical may use any comely and scholar-like apparel, provided that it be not cut or pinkt; and that in publick they go not in their doublet and hose, without coats or cassocks. 1612 DEKKER *If not good Pl.* Wks. 1873 III. 276 Greater Schollers languish in beggery: And in thin thred-bare cassacks weare out their age. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 231 Two or three old Iron things ..bound vp in a Sailers canuase Cassocke. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* IV. 1765 Those many silken-Doctors, who did here In shining satten Cassocks late appeare. [1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xxiii, The cassock of chamois which he wore under his armour.]

3. A garment worn by clergymen.

a. A long close-fitting frock or tunic worn by Anglican clergymen, originally along with and under the gown; but, in recent times, also under the shortened surplice, and sometimes by 'High-Church' clergymen, like the *soutane* of Roman Catholic priests, apart from these vestments, as a kind of ecclesiastical garb. Also, sometimes worn by vergers, choristers, and others engaged in ecclesiastical functions. See quots.

In this sense, which appears to date from the Restoration, it seems to be the continuation of the scholar's cassock, in sense 2; it had probably some reference to the canon of 60 years before, requiring clergymen not to appear in public 'without coats or cassocks' (see sense 2).

1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wedding* (Fairh.) He was so poor and despicable, he could not avow his calling for want of a cassock. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Sept., I .. to speak for a cloak and cassock for my brother .. and I will have him in a canonical dress. 1708 SWIFT *Baucis & Phil.* 121 His waistcoat to a cassoc grew And both assum'd a sable hue. 1710-20 C. WHEATLEY *On Bk. Com. Prayer* (1720) 110 Made fit and close to the Body like a Cassock. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* iii. (1840) 24 If the Devil should put on the gown and Cassock, or the black cloak, or the Coat and the Cord. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 326 Gave him the cassock, surcingle, and vest. 1755 JOHNSON, *Cassock*, a close garment; now, generally, that which clergymen wear under their gowns. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 862 He knew no better than his cassock which. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. vi. § 9 The old English cassock differed in its shape very little, if anything, from the same kind of robe still worn by the Catholic priesthood. 1854 HOOK *Church Direct., Cassock* .. the under dress of all orders of the clergy: it resembles a long coat, with a single upright collar. 1866 *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 3) 352 *Cassock*, the garment worn by ecclesiastics under their official vestments: usually black, and for Bishops purple. 1866 C. WALKER *Ritual, Reason Why* 35 The Cassock is a long coat buttoning over the breast, and reaching to the feet. It is confined at the waist by a broad sash called the cincture. The collar is made to fasten right round the throat. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* v. 13 One or two curates in cassocks.

b. Used to render F. *soutane*, L. *subtaneum*, the 'frock' of a Roman Catholic ecclesiastic.

1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 136 A tall man dressed in a blue cassock .. an ecclesiastical missionary of the island. 1824 HEBER *Jrnl.* (1828) I. iii. 76 A tall stout ecclesiastic, with..a long black cassoc. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* vi. 69 A short stout man..dressed in cassock, bands, and cocked hat.

c. A short, light, double-breasted coat or jacket, usually of black silk, varying in length, but generally reaching down to the thighs, worn under the Geneva gown by presbyterian and other ministers.

Scotch Newspaper. He has been presented by the ladies of his congregation with a pulpit gown and cassock.

4. a. As a mark of the clerical office, esp. that of a clergyman of the Church of England.

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 232 And quit the cassock for the canting coat. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, VI. VI. 124 During the war, he laid aside the cassoc. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 217 The scarf and cassock could hardly appear there without calling forth sneers.

b. A wearer of a cassock; *esp.* a clergyman.

1628 BP. EARLE *Microcosm.* (Fairholt) A vulgar-spirited man..one that thinks the gravest cassock the best scholar. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, cccxliii, But the Gray Cassock makes a double noyse. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* v, [He] had a suspicion of all cassocks, and said he would never have any controversy with a clergyman but upon backgammon.

5. *attrib.*

1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 317/1 Yeomen..apparelled in cassocke coats, and venetian hose of crimson velvet.

Ca·ssock, *v.* [f. prec. 3.] To dress in a cassock. Hence **Cassocked** (kæ·sŏkt), *ppl. a.*

1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 111 A cassocked huntsman, and a fiddling priest. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Neckan* xii, A cassock'd priest rode by. 1883 *Ch. Times* 855/3 The occasion was taken advantage of to cassock and surplice the choir.

† **Cassole.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. 16th c. F. *cassole* 'coffin, box', Cotgr., prob. ad. Prov. *cassolo*, dim. of *cassa* case. (Not the same as mod.F. *cassolle* 'little pan': see next.)] A box or case.

1590 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 343/2 We must applye thereon a freshe playster, and must sett the Legge in a Cassole, or case..and let it rest therin.

Cassolette (kæsŏle·t). Also **7 casolette**, 7–9 **cassolet**. [a. F. *cassolette* dim. of *cassole, -olle*, 'little pan', dim. of *casse* 'pan.' Cat. *cassa*, It. *cazza*, fire pan (Florio). Cp. Sp. *cazo*, *cazuela*, *cazoleta*; med.L. *caza*, *cazia*, *cazola*, *cazeola*. See Diez, Littré, and Du Cange.]

1. A vessel in which perfumes are burned.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 213 Put in a brasen or silver pot which the Vulgar call a cassolet. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Cassolet*, a small Vessel us'd in the Burning of Pastils or other odours. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 43 Silver braziers and cassolettes diffusing a very pleasant perfume. *a* 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* IV. xxiii. 45 Cassolettes, which, being now lighted up, exhaled all the perfumes of the East.

2. A box for perfumes with a perforated cover to allow of their diffusion.

1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.*, Boudoir essences and cassolette perfumes. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 94/1 Aromatic Ozonized Pocket Cassolette.

† **Casson.** *Obs.* [a. 16th c. F. *casson*, now *caisson* chest: see CAISSON.] A chest.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. 607 Twelve Cassons or Chests.

Casson, var. of CASING.

† **Cassonade.** *Obs.* [a. F. *cassonade*, f. *casson* chest, case: cf. CASSONS.] Unrefined cane-sugar imported in boxes or casks; brown or moist sugar.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 224 Another kind of Sugar ..which the vulgar call Cassonade or Castonade. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sugar*, The Cassonade is nothing but Muscovadoe that has been purify'd with the Whites of Eggs and Lime-Water. 1810 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 4) V. 239 *Cassonade*, in commerce, cask-sugar, or sugar put into casks or chests, after the first purification, but which has not yet been refined.

† **Cassons, cassyns.** *Obs.* [perh. a. F. *casson* 'shapeless loaf of fine sugar' (Littré), f. *casson* case, chest: cf. prec.] ? Sugar in some form.

[1443 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* 526/3 Cassons 6 lb. at /8.] 1469 *Ord. Dk. Clarence* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 103 Item, Cassyns 300 lb. at ii *d.*

Cassoon (kăsū·n). [ad. It. *casone*, or OF. *casson* large chest, mod.F. *caisson*.] An occasional variant of CAISSON: **a.** an ammunition chest; **b.** *Arch.* a sunken panel. (=CAISSON 1 a, 3.)

1799 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 3/1 Twelve brass field pieces three pounders with their cassoons. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 53. 27 The ornamental forms of the cassoons (*φατνώματα*, lacunaria).

Cassowary (kæ·sŏwĕri). Forms: *α.* 7 **casso-**, **cassaware**, 9 **cassowar**; *β.* 7 **cassawarway**, **-waraway**, **cassa-**, **cassiowary**, 8 **cassuary**, (**casuari**), 7– **cassowary**. [a. Malay *kasuārī* or *kasavārī* (Yule). In F. *casoar*, It. *casuario*, mod. L. *casuārius*. The earliest Eng. form was app. through Du. or F.]

1. A genus of large cursorial birds, related to the Ostrich, inhabiting the islands in the Indian Archipelago as far as New Guinea. They stand about five feet high; the wings are of no use for flight, but are furnished with stiff featherless quills, like spines, which serve for combat or defence.

'Named *Emeu* by the early Portuguese navigators. It is the *Emeu* vulgo *Casoaris* (the latter appearing to be the Malay appellation) of Bontius.' *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 142/2. (See EMEU.)

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* Pref. Verses, Saint James his Ginney-hens the Cassawarway moreover..(*Margin.* An East Indian bird at St. James in the keeping of Mr. Walker). 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gt. Eater Kent* 11 From the tit-mouse to the estrich or cassawaraway. 1656 MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xi. (1712) 74 In the Cassoware or Emeu. 1690 LOCKE (J.), The relation between dam and chick, between the two cassiowaries in St. James's Park. 1729 *Dampier's Voy.* IV. I. 266 The Cassawaris is about the bigness of a large Virginia Turkey. 1772 *Weekly Mag.* 25 June 386/1 The casuari is black, and in size equal to an ostrich. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. 39 The Cassowary is a bird which was first brought .. into Europe by the Dutch from Java. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VII. xviii, Large as the hairy Cassowar was that o'ershadowing Bird. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 263 Papua is the proper centre of the Cassowaries.

2. *New Holland Cassowary*: the EMEU.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 142 British naturalists .. now apply the term Emeu to the New Holland Cassowary.

‖ **Cassumu·nar.** *Med.* Also **casumunar**, **-muniar**, **casmunar**. [app. a corruption of some eastern name.] The tuberous root of an East Indian plant (apparently *Curcuma aromatica* Salisb., *C. Zedoaria* Roxb.); it is warm, bitter and aromatic, smells like ginger, and is used in hysterical, epileptic and paralytic affections. (Cf. ZEDOARY.)

1693 PECHEY (*title*) Some Observations made upon the Root Casmunar, brought from the East Indies. 1700 SLOANE in *Phil. Trans.* XXII. 580 A root .. made great use of..in Epileptic, Convulsive and Head diseases..called Cassumuniar. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 92 Casamunar is lately come into use. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App., *Cassumniar*..a root approaching to the nature of zeodary. 1885 DYMOCK *Veg. Mat. Med. of Ind.* 770 Identical with the Cassumunar described by Pereira.

Cass-weed: see CASE-WEED.

Cast (kast), *sb.* [f. the vb.]

I. The act of casting or throwing (simply).

1. A throw of a missile, a bowl, or other object.

1382 WYCLIF *Numb.* xxxv. 17 If a stoon he throwe, and with the cast [1388 strook] sleeth. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxxii. 140 The fyrst kast that it [the engyne] kest, bot ane, It hyt the towre a mery strak. 1565-78 COOPER *Thesaur., Iactus*, a throwe .. or cast. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* I. (1623) Cij, One or other spying him.. will haue a cast at him. 1756 *Connoisseur* No. 129 At bowls, if any one is near winning the game, he never fails, in the next cast, to mistake his bias. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Power* Wks. (Bohn) II. 332 The opponent has the sun and wind, and, in every cast, the choice of weapon and mark. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., Counting a cast with the right hand and another with left as one throw.

b. Considered, as a performance, with reference to its quality. *A measuring cast*: a competitive throw at a mark in which the results are so close as to require measurement.

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2603 The shotte, the caste was so stronge Syr Bryer was slayn there. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 46 They coulde not agree vpon a caste. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 96 Is it a measuring cast whether it be lawful or no? 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* VII. 407 Yet was their precedencie no measuring cast, but clear in the view of any unpartiall eye. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl.-Dealer* I. i. 4 My Brother and I were quarrelling about a Cast. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* (1879) II. 110 The disputed cast was a drawn one. *fig.* 1660 INGELO *Bentivolio & Urania* II. (1682) 20 It is a cast beyond Laughter to see..how proud they grow.

c. The distance which anything can be thrown.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (1865) I. 215 Pilers as hi3 as a stones cast. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. VIII. 92 A Stones cast fro that Chapelle, is another Chapelle. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* XXII. 41 He was withdrawen from them about a stones cast. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2102 Sinking from cast to cast, (*i.e.* as high as a man can conveniently throw up the Ore with a shovel). 1870 BRYANT *Homer* II. XXIII. 344 He fell as far behind As a quoit's cast.

d. Manner or way of throwing (e. g. seed).

1677 PLOT *Nat. Hist. Oxfordsh.* 246 In Sowing they have their several methods, viz., the single Cast, the double Cast. 1707 J. MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.) Some .. sow wheat or rye..with a broad cast, some only with a single cast.

†**2.** The delivery of a blow, a stroke. *Obs.*

[Cf. 1382 in 1.] *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* XLVIII, With a cast of the car-honde. 1530 PALSGR. 563/1 He had thought to gyue me a caste with a horse combe.

3. *spec.* A throw of dice; the achievement of the throw. Phrase, *To set, stake upon a cast.*

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 109 That playeth for money..And on his felowes caste taketh onely heede. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iv. 9. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. XVIII. (1632) 916 Here is a gay goodly cast, foule cast away for hast. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* I. (1851) 32 'Tis no winning cast. 1648 — *Observ. Art. Peace* (1851) 579. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 187 Their clothes, their arms, are staked..upon a single cast. 1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 303 To hit the one, that cast [of dice] must be eight.

b. *fig.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25480 On domesdai be-for iustise, þar all es casten on a cast. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* V. 164 It would be absurd to ascribe the formation of Human Bodies to a Cast of this Chance. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. 59, I was my father's last stake..he had been unfortunate in his three first great casts for me. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 423 Neither Rosen nor Schomberg wished to put every thing on a cast. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XXV. 430 It was the last cast of the dice for the old party of the aristocracy.

4. A throw or stroke of fortune; *hence*, fortune, chance, opportunity; lot, fate. *Obs.* or *dial.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6205 Him suld þan reu his cast þat þis folk was fra him past. *c* 1450 *Erle Tolous* 452 To reste hym there he toke hys caste. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. v. 14 Glaid of this cast, seand thair tyme maste gane. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 340 Cauld be her cast. 1722 W. HAMILTON *Wallace* 323 (Jam.) Black be their cast! great rogues. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* IV, Before the death of Walter Avenel, haly be his cast! 1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* 2038 Now that one cast of fortune changes all!

†**b.** Hence (or from 3), *At the last cast*: at the last shift, in extremities, near to death or ruin.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 338 Into tyme he be at his last Caste. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* CXIX (1583) 93 Thou hast my lyfe restor'd When I was at last cast. 1615 BP. M. SMYTH *Pref. Babington's Wks.*, Having the plague about him, and being at the last cast. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* 540, I returne to him, who is now at his last casts. 1700 J. WELLWOOD *Mem.* 251 As the last Cast for their Liberty they applied to the Prince of Orange.

5. A throw of the sounding-lead, of a fishing-line, net, dredge, etc.

1616 B. JONSON *Forest* Poems 92 And Pikes (run into thy net) As loth the second draught or cast to stay. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 442 The next cast shall be no less than fourteen or fifteen fathom water. 1805 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* III. 290 We had less water every cast of the lead. 1824 SCOTT *Red-gauntlet* Let. vi, He couldna help taking a cast [with the fishing rod]. 1848 *Life Normandy* (1863) II. 205 He had not made above half a dozen casts before he called out 'I have one!' 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. ii. 99 The right to a cast of a net was a feudal privilege. 1868 CARPENTER in *Sci. Opin.* (1869) 6 Jan. 175/1 A cast of the dredge was therefore taken at this point.

b. That which is so cast, or used in casting; now *spec.* in *Angling.*

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & Fl.* (N.) In eche weake place is woven a weaving cast. 1883 *Century Mag.* 378 Very killing flies, and a cast admirably suited to the state of the water. 1887 *Illust. Lond. News* 2 July 27/1 It is a mistake to coil up the fly casts in the tackle book.

c. *Angling.* A spot suited for casting the line.

1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xi, He chose..with an angler's eye, the most promising casts. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 41 It is so easy to pass good casts.

6. A throwing or turning of the eye in any direction; a glance, a look, expression. ? *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 768 He conueyen hym con with cast of his y3e. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 41. 66 Passion will soone manifest itselfe..by a fierce cast of his eyes. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 43 With a sad, leaden, downward cast. 1661 *Origen's Opin.* in *Phœnix* (1721) I. 5 A direct View of him without so oblique a Cast upon his Opinions. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 161, I had given a cast with my eye into half a dozen shops.

7. A 'lift' in a conveyance, given to one to put him forward on his way. Also *fig.*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.), I o'r the water will giue thee a cast. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 88 If..you are for the Village, I'll give you a Cast. 1787 *Gentl. Mag.* Sept. 819/2 They met with some good-natured waggoners, who gave them a cast. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 103, I should get a cast to Newbury by one of the mails. 1885 L. B. WALFORD *Nan & other St.* II. 26 So you can't give a cast to this lassie? Well, I must take her on myself.

†**8.** *Cast of the hand*: a helping turn. *Sc. Obs.*

1637 S. RUTHERFORD *Lett.* CXXIX. (1881) 238 A right cast of his holy and gracious hand. 1775 *Guthrie's Trial* 82 To delay their soul-business, hoping for such a cast of Christ's hand in the end.

9. *fig.* 'A stroke, a touch' (J.), specimen, 'taste'. esp. *A cast of one's office.*

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* (Arb.) 19 Shall I go call your folkes, that ye may shewe a cast? 1575 LANEHAM in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* I. 418 Bringing with them a cast of their office, by courtly mean. 1589 GREENE *Arcadia* (1616) 32 Shew vs a cast of your cunning. 1625 SANDERSON *Serm. Ps.* CVI. 30 Do not show a cast of thy office for the promise or hope of a reward. 1673 *Answ. Season. Disc.* 4 This Dutchman has scribled and thrown amongst us (as a cast of his office) this bone of Division. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* IV. i. (1678) 53 If you hate Verses, I'll give you a cast of my Politics in Prose. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 360 To receive this as a Cast of his Rhetoric. 1749 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IX. 12 Now, Sir, give us a cast of your office. 1832 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 248 Whose only cast of surgery is blood-letting.

†**10.** Said of a bow: ? Casting power, ? elasticity, ? flexibility. *Obs.* Cf. CASTING *ppl. a.* 1 a.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 28 Two bowes that I haue, wherof the one is quicke of cast, tricke, and trimme both for pleasure and profyte; the other is a lugge slowe of cast, folowing the string. *Ibid.* II. 116 A faste and harde woode ..stronge and myghtye of cast.

II. The act of throwing down, off, etc.

11. A throw in wrestling; a fall; an overthrow or defeat. *arch.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 321 He thoucht 3eit to cowir his cast. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 248 Shal it be holde for a cast? 1530 PALSGR. 179 *Sombresault*, a tumblyng caste. *a* 1607 *Descr. Cleveland* in *Topog. & Geneal.* (1853) II. 410 Not without hazard of a breaknecke tumblinge caste.

†**12.** Bringing forth young, laying of eggs. ? *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 149 After the first cast, there remaine successive conceptions.

III. What is thrown; the quantity thrown.

13. A throwing (*of* anything); the quantity thrown.

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 305 þay schyn haue two cast of hay. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* VIII. (Arb.) 16 Bruyn receyued of hem many a caste of stones. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 11 How many castes of corne euery lande ought to haue. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 86 A cast of scatter'd dust. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Cast*, among wax-chandlers, denotes a laddleful of melted wax, poured on the wicks of candles made by the laddle. 1797 W. MACRO in A. Young *Agric. Suffolk* 46 Drawing the land over with a heavy harrow when only one cast, or half the seed is sown.

14. *Hawking.* The number of hawks cast off at a time; a couple; also of other birds.

c 1470 *Hors, Shepe, & G.* (1822) 31 A caste of hawkes of the tour. 1530 PALSGR. 203/3 Caste of haukes, *niee doiseaux.* 1562 PILKINGTON *Exp. Obadiah* V. Wks. (1842) 255 A kennel of hounds or a cast of hawks. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVI. 406 As, on some far-looking rock, a cast of vultures fight. 1615 — *Odyss.* XXII. 390 A cast Of hill-bred eagles, cast off at some game. 1826 SIR J. SEBRIGHT *Observ. Hawking* (1828) 41 A cast of falcons is always flown at a rook. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in V. Indus* V. 60 The sport is better with single birds than with 'casts'. 1881 E. B. MICHELL in *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 41 An exceptionally good cast of female merlins.

15. The quantity of bread or ale made at one time (*obs.*); a certain quantity of clay made into flower-pots.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. XIV, Two cast of bread, with fat venison baked, and dainty fowls. 1538 BALE *Comedie of Nat.* (N.) If the bruar please me nat, The cast shall fall down flat And never haue any strength. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. VI. (1877) I. 154 Of the flower of one bushell .. they make fortie cast of manchet. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* IX. 163 An elephant, in 1630..was every day allowed twelve cast of bread, twenty quarts of Canary sack, besides nuts and almonds. 1802 W. FORSYTH *Fruit Trees* VIII. (1824) 210 [Flower] pots are denominated by the number contained in what the potters call a cast.

16. So many (herrings, etc.) as are thrown into a vessel at once, a 'warp'; a set of three or four.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 914/2 A cast of red herrings. 1808 JAMIESON s. v., A cast of herrings, haddocks, oysters, etc.; four in number. S. 1884 F. POLLOCK in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* 159/1 Three fish = one cast (as much as can be held in one hand).

†**17.** A set or suit of other things. *Obs.* (exc. as in 5 b).

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 140 With courtlie cast of cotarmour abufe. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Sartal de cuentos*, a cast of counters. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Surv. World* VI, A cast of Lackeys, and a Lady-bird.

†**b.** (?) A standard size or quantity of wood in a billet. *Obs.*

1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, III, Euerie byllette to be onely of one cast and not aboue. 1553 *Act* 7 *Edw. VI*, VII. § 2 Every Billet named to be a Cast, to contain ten Inches about, and every billet named of two cast, to containe fourteene inches about.

IV. That which is thrown off or out.

18. A second swarm of bees thrown off by a hive in one season.

1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. 22 Though only old Stocks of Bees were kept, without either Casts or Swarmes. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 207 Look to your Bees for Swarms and Casts. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* I. 36 The Swarm, that hived in Plato's mouth .. was a Cast of the School of the Prophets. 1777 *Terrier* in Briscoe *Old Nottinghamsh.* I. 37 Every swarm of Bees sixpence, and every Cast..threepence. 1825 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 647. 1875 J. HUNTER *Man. Bee-keeping* (ed. 2) 92 If lighter..they would probably be casts or second swarms.

19. What is thrown up from the crop by a hawk or other bird of prey. Also, the convoluted earth thrown out by an earthworm; or sand on the sea-shore by the lug-worm.

1793 WHITE *Selborne* (1853) 382 Earth-worms make their casts most in mild weather. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 849 Where the two contrived their daughter's good Lies the hawk's cast. 1880 HUXLEY *Cray-Fish* ii. 67 As a hawk or an owl rejects his casts.

20. a. The number of lambs produced in a season. **b.** The yield of corn (? *obs.*).

1787 MARSHALL *E. Norfolk* (E. D. S.) *Cast*, yield; applied to corn crops. 1887 *Scott. Leader* 10 Aug. 4 To estimate what the result of the year's cast [of lambs] will amount to.

V. †**21.** A burden cast or laid upon people; an impost, a charge. *Obs.*

1597 *Cartmel Ch. Acc.* in Stockdale *Ann. Cartmel* 36 A caste or laye should bee forthwith had throughout all the parish to the value of twenty marks. 1619 in *N. Riding Rec.* (1884) II. 209 Paying castes imposed on him by the parishe for .. the poore. 1696 *Let. W. Cunningham* in *Diary* (1887) Introd. 36 Not putting you to the pains of a Cast or Act of Imposition.

VI. 22. Calculation, reckoning; an act of calculation; *techn.* the addition of the columns of an account.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 56 By great cast & cost. *Mod.* If the account does not balance now, there must be an error in the cast.

b. Conjecture, forecast.

1519 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 4 Lettres devised by the prudent caste of Your Grace. 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 221 That..must be taken into account in any casts a-head.

VII. Mental revolving, contrivance, device.

†**23.** Device, purpose, design, aim. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1162 Out of þat caste I watz by-calt. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1406 Thus then ys my caste. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 20 Thair is na sege for na schame that schrinkis at short, May he cum to his cast. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Dk. Albany* 101 Such trechery .. Is all your cast. 1532 HERVET *Xenophon's Housek.* (1768) 61 Teche me the very point and cast of husbandry.

†**24.** A contrivance; device, artifice, trick. *Obs.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* LXXXIX. 19 Ydell & swykil kastes about erthly thynge. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1610 The derke tresoun, and the castes olde. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. XX. (1495) 48 The preuy werkes and false castes of Sathanas. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V. 740 He was full sle, and ek had mony cast. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 255 Quent and curious castis poeticall, Perfyte similitudes and examplis all. 1530 PALSGR. 658, I playe a caste of fegyer demayne. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XIV. XI. 26 Subtile sleights and juggling casts [*præstigiis*].

†**b.** Skill, art. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* 2105 (W.) We beth mazouns queinte of cast.

VIII. Form into which a thing is thrown; disposition, arrangement.

†**25.** Plan, design; shape, conformation, of a building, etc. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 338 To makie a tur after þis cast. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8735 He dide masons diuise a cast What werk myghte lengest last. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1178 The caste, crafte, and curiositie Ne can I not to you devise. 1509 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 270 His buyldynges ..after the newest cast. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 24 My onely endeuour shalbe to show you that in a rough cast.

26. *Theat.* The assignment of the parts in a play to the several actors; the part assigned to any actor (*obs.*); the set of actors to whom the parts of a particular play are assigned.

1631 BRATHWAIT (*title*), Whimzies: or a new Cast of Characters. 1732 T. FULLER *Gnomol.* 115 If thy Cast be bad, mend it with good Play. 1795 T. WILKINSON *Wand. Patentee* I. 61 Played several characters .. but did not please in the lovers, in which cast I wanted Mr. Kniveton. 1798 *Epitaph* in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 390 To play a comic cast of characters in this great theatre—the World. 1876 *World* V. No. 116. 3 The best representatives for the complete cast of a comedy. 1880 *Dramatic List* 219 The cast included the following admirable players. 1880 *Manch. Guard.* 20 Dec, He had brought together 'an unusually powerful cast'.

†**b.** Hence, *To speak in a man's cast*; to speak during his part; to interrupt. *Obs.*

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 274 If I may speak in your cast, quoth Issida. *Ibid.* 412 The Lady Flauia speaking in his cast, proceeded in this manner. 1611 COTGR., *Entreparlement*, an interruption, a speaking in a mans cast. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 46 As when the minde is filled with businesse, all that is spoken is, as it were, spoken in a mans cast.

27. *Painting.* The adjustment of draperies in art.

1784 J. Barry *Lect. Art* v. (1848) 187 The several textures ..afford an extensive variety in the cast and manner of their several foldings. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 201 The 'cast' or adjustment of draperies is made the object of a special course of study.

28. The form into which any work is thrown.

1775 T. Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. ii. 34 Some of Aldhelm's verses are exactly in this cast. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* iv. (1875) 152 The turn of the phrase..the happy cast and flow of the sentence. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* Pref. 7 The compendious cast of the work.

IX. Casting metal, etc.; mould; model.

†**29.** Casting or founding (of cannon, etc.). *Obs.*

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. i. 73 And why such dayly Cast of Brazon Cannon.

30. A model made by running some liquid or forcing some soft substance into a mould or shape. Sometimes applied to the negative impression taken from the original; more usually to the copy of the original moulded in this.

1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 240 Plouer roosted, un caste de gely florisshyd, creues deudose. 1645 Evelyn *Diary* (Chandos) 175 My purchases of books, pictures, castes. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Lett.* cvii, A most excellent figure, and I shall wish much to get a good cast of it. 1777 Johnson in Boswell (1831) IV. 63 Direction to send you a cast of my head. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* ii. 38 A cast in plaster of Paris. 1872 Ellacombe *Bells of Ch.* i. 9 *note*, Taking therefrom a cast to constitute the outer mould for the bell. 1875 Fortnum *Maiolica* ix. 77 The Alhambra vase was copied..after a cast and photographs.

b. A model of a fossil organism formed by mineral matter which has filled up the cavity originally occupied by the organism itself.

1873 Dawson *Earth & Man* iii. 38 Casts of sponges or fucoids. 1881 Lubbock in *Nature* No. 618. 408 The green sands of the geologist are largely made up of casts of foraminifera. 1881 Huxley *ibid.* No. 619. 453 Their solid substance may be dissolved away entirely, or replaced by mineral matter, until nothing is left of the original but a cast, an impression.

c. *Path.* 'A mould of an interior, specially applied to casts of the urinary tubules in kidney disease, or of the respiratory tubes in croup,' etc. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* I. iii. 223 Urinary deposits (as casts, epithelium, crystals). 1880 Webster *Suppl.* s. v., *Renal casts* (Med.), microscopic bodies found in the urine of persons affected with disease of the kidneys.

†**31.** (See quots.)

1726 R. Neve *Builder's Dict.*, These casts are Pipes of Wax .. proportion'd to the Bigness of the Work. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Cast*, among plumbers, denotes a little brazen funnel, at one end of a mould, for casting pipes without soldering, by means of which the melted metal is poured into the mould. *Ibid.*, Cast also denotes a cylindrical piece of brass or copper, slit in two lengthwise, used by the founders in sand to form a canal or conduit in their moulds, whereby the metal may be conveyed to the different pieces intended to be cast.

32. *fig.* Mould.

1709 *Tatler* No. 28 ¶ 3 The true Cast or Mould in which you may be sure to know him. 1761 Churchill *Rosciad* Poems (1769) I. 47 In whate'er cast his character was laid, Self still, like oil, upon the surface play'd.

X. A twist, or turn.

33. A permanent twist or turn, esp. to one side; a warp. *Cast of the eye*: a slight squint.

1505 F. Marsin, etc. *Mem. Hen. VII* (1858) 278 He hathea litell caste with his lefte eye. 1635 Glapthorne *Lady Mother* II. i. My lady has got a cast of her eye. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1251/4 Trots all, and hath a Cast in her Gallop with her Off leg before. *Ibid.* No. 1183/4 Very small Eyes, with a squint or cast with one of them. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 120 ¶ 4 Her eyes .. had odd Casts in them. 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* III. iv, Which gi'es their sauls a cast, That turns them downright beggars at the last. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* iv, A cast of eye which, without being actually oblique, approached nearly to a squint. 1825 Waterton *Wand. S. Amer.* I. (1887) 100 Seldom placing it [the blowpipe] in an oblique position, lest it should receive a cast.

34. A bearing in some direction; inclination of one's route.

1768 Ross *Helenore* 79 (Jam.) Gang east, but ay some northward hald your cast.

XI. Dash or shade of colour.

[It is difficult to say whether the original notion was that of dashing in an admixture or 'eye' of some colour, or associated with casting a shade.]

35. A 'dash' of some colour, thrown into or over, or interspersed with another; tinge, hue; shade.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. i. 85 Thus the natiue hew of Resolution Is sicklied or'e with the pale Cast of Thought. 1712 *Spect.* No. 425 ¶ 5 A Robe..of a yellowish Cast. 1772 *Hist. Rochester* 66 Of a gray colour with a cast of green. 1791 Hamilton *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. iv. i. 264 The effect .. is to give the colour a gold cast. 1822 Wordsw. *Scen. Lakes* iii. (1823) 70 The colour of the house ought..to have a cast or shade of the colour of the soil. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* II. lviii. (1844) 227 The teeth of the Indians .. are not white, having a yellowish cast.

b. *fig.* Hue, tinge, shade, of guilt, conduct, etc.

1655 Fellowes tr. *Milton's 2nd Def.* 245 What follows is of a more shocking and atrocious cast. 1762 *New Dial. of Dead* 30 The crime was of such a deep and malignant cast. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* (1816) I. Introd. 4 Of a dark uncharitable cast. 1815 *Scribbleomania* 118 b, His thoughts were of the sombre cast. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 341 His countenance assumed a deeper cast of dejection.

36. A 'dash' of some ingredient or quality.

1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 499 This mungrel name seemeth to have in it an eye or cast of Greek and Latin.

1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 102 La Fleur had a small cast of the coxcomb. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* i, A countenance in which habitual gravity was enlightened by a cast of ironical humour. 1823 — *Peveril* xiii, Julian, who had in his disposition some cast of the romantic. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iv. iv. 270 The wild cast of religious adventure in his life.

XII. Sort, kind, style, quality, stamp, type, as determined by characteristics.

This section, which is of modern use, and chiefly since 1700, appears to blend figurative uses of many of the foregoing senses, VIII.–XI., one or more of these being prominent, according to the feeling of the moment. Thus the notions of *conformation, mould, turn, inclination, colouring, complexion, quality*, appear all to contribute vaguely to the result.

37. in reference to outward form, configuration, *tournure*, esp. in phrase *cast of features*, which sometimes chiefly refers to facial expression.

1653 Walton *Angler* xi. 198 This fish is of a fine cast and handsome shape. 1727 Pope, &c., *Art Sinking* 93 The figures must be so turned, as to manifest that intricate and wonderful cast of head, which distinguishes all writers of this kind. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* i, His countenance was of the true Scottish cast. 1816 J. Scott *Vis. Paris* 36 The general cast of feature is the same. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* (1863) 139 An officer, with a very sinister cast of countenance. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* III. i. 160 A cast of features delicately moulded. 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* ii. 27 The pictures of Mephistopheles owe much of their devilish cast to the twitching upwards of the external angles of the lid.

38. in reference to the mind or character.

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 106 ¶ 6 This Cast of Mind.. renders his Conversation highly agreeable. 1764 Reid *Inquiry* vi. § 1 He must have a very strange cast of understanding who can seriously doubt, etc. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne* iii. 62 Nothing is more seductive..to minds of this cast. 1805 Foster *Ess.* I. ii. 21 A strongly individual cast of character. 1865 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiii. 2 His character was not of the severe and antique cast. 1836 I. Taylor *Phys. The. Another Life* 6 Minds of philosophic cast. 1879 M. Arnold *Mixed Ess.* 148 The professions so naturally share..the cast of ideas of the aristocracy.

b. with the notion of 'bent' or 'turn' emphasized.

1711 Budgell *Spect.* No. 197 ¶ 2 The business men are chiefly conversant in, does not only give a certain cast or turn to their minds. 1711 Addison *ibid.* No. 163 ¶ 10 The Mind that hath any Cast towards Devotion. 1745 J. Mason *Self-Knowl.* I. vii. (1853) 51 Every Man hath something peculiar in the Turn or Cast of his Mind. 1782 Paine *Let. Abbé Raynel* (1791) 44 The present condition of the world.. has given a new cast to the mind of man.

c. with the notion of 'tinge' or 'colouring' emphasized.

1779 Cowper *Lett.* 14 Nov., My mind has always a melancholy cast, and is like some pools .. which though filled with a black and putrid water, will nevertheless on a bright day reflect the sunbeams.

39. in reference to actions.

1750 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 99 ¶ 16 A cast of talk, peculiar to their own fraternity. *Ibid.* No. 181 ¶ 10, I had now wholly changed the cast of my behaviour. 1789 Belsham *Ess.* I. ii. 23 His language has acquired a certain obsolete cast. 1817 *Monthly Rev.* LXXXIII. 499 Certainly a loose cast prevailed in the literature of the times. 1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* II. II. vii. § 36. 311 The reflections are usually of a moral cast.

40. Kind, sort, style; 'stamp, type': a. of persons. App. there has here often been vague association with Caste (formerly spelt *cast*).

1673 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* II. 361 The design of you and those of your cast has been..against all the forraign Churches. 1713 Berkeley *Hylas & P.* iii, I am of a vulgar cast, simple enough to believe my senses. 1728 Young *Love Fame* iii. (1757) 101 As if men now were of another cast, They meanly live on alms of ages past. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 216 Better than twenty humble Servants of Mr. Murray's Cast. 1776 Gibbon *Decline & F.* I. ix. 180 Heroines of such a cast may claim our admiration. 1829 Scott in *Croker P.* (1884) II. xiv. 30 Strict Presbyterian and Whig of the old Scottish cast. 1842 J. H. Newman *Ess.* (1871) II. 376 Here is a man of the cast of Hooker and Butler.

b. of animals, or things.

1772–84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1290 Farther up the hills, it [the soil] is of a grey tough cast. 1785 Burke *Nab. Arcot's debts* Wks. 1842 I. 318 Crimes of the same blood, family, and cast. 1802 Huntington *Bank of Faith* 73 A dapple-grey, very spotted, and of the tabby cast.

XIII. 41. *Hunting.* The spreading out of the hounds in different directions in search of a lost scent.

c 1830 C. Wicksted in R. Eg.-Warburton *Hunt. Songs* (1883) 226 Those sons of old Bedford .. So quick at a cast, and so ready to turn. 1846 R. Eg.-Warburton *Hunt. Songs* (1883) 4 Friends, gentlemen, foxhunters, pray now, Hold hard, let 'em make their own cast. 1861 G. Berkeley *Sportsm. W. Prairies* xviii. 311 No cast that I could make, or the hound in his sagacity imagine, could recover her line again. 1885 Dk. Beaufort & M. Morris *Hunting* (Badm. Libr.) ii. 87 Always allow your hounds to make their own cast before you make yours.

b. *fig.*

1846 R. Eg.-Warburton *Hunt. Songs* (1883) No. xx. v. 53 How his Muse o'er the field made each season a cast.

XIV. 42. *Comb.* (in some cases perh. the verb stem): as *cast-maker*; **cast-fly**, a fly for angling; **cast-hole** (see quot.); **cast-house** (see quot.).

1681 Chetham *Angler's Vade-m.* ii. § 11 (1689) 12 Your line for Dub-fly, Cast-fly or Artificial fly. 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* E ij, Cutting a Square Hole, about a Yard every way, throwing out the Earth as far as he can with his Spade, which will be .. about three Yards Deep, and this is called a *Cast-hole*. 1877 Symonds in *Academy* 3 Nov. 419/2 As a cast-maker uses plaster of Paris. 1880 *Times* 10 Sept. 9/4 The hops when..swept from the floors of the cast-houses are packed in sacks by the pressure of machinery. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Cast-house*, the building in which pigs or ingots are cast.

Cast (kast), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **cast.**

Forms: *Infinitive* 3–5 **casten**, (5 **castin, -yn**), **kaste(n, keste(n, 6 caste**, 3– **cast.** *Pa. t.* 3–5 **caste, kast(e**, 3–7 **kest(e**, (5, 6 **cest, kiste, keist, kyste**), 7 *Sc.* **cuist**, 8 *Sc.* **coost**, 3– **cast**; also 4–7 **casted**, 4–5 **-id(e.** *Pa. pple.* 3–8 *north.* **casten, -in, -yn**, 4–6 **caste, kast(e, kest(e**, (4 **icast**), 6 *Sc.* **cassin, -yn, caissen**, 4– **cast**; also 4–6 **castid.** [ME. *cast-en*, a. ON. *kasta* wk. vb. to cast, throw (Icel. and Sw. *kasta*, Da. *kaste*, North Fris. *kastin*): cf. *kös* (*kasu*), *köstr* (:—*kastuz*), pile, heap thrown up, which has been compared with L. *gerĕre* (*ges-*) *gestus*. It took in ME. the place of OE. *weorpan* (see Warp), and has now in turn been largely superseded in ordinary language and in the simple literal sense by Throw, q. v. '*Cast* it into the pond' has an archaic effect in comparison with '*throw* it into the pond'. But it is in ordinary use in various figurative and specific senses, and in many adverbial combinations, as *cast about*.]

General arrangement: I. To throw. II. To throw down, overthrow, defeat, convict, condemn. III. To throw off so as to get quit of, to shed, vomit, discard. IV. To throw up (earth) with a spade, dig (peats, a ditch, etc.). V. To put or place with haste or force, throw into prison, into a state of rage, sleep, etc. VI. To reckon, calculate, forecast. VII. To revolve in the mind, devise, contrive, purpose. VIII. To dispose, arrange, allot the parts in a play. IX. To cast metal, etc. X. To turn, twist, warp, veer, incline. XI. To plaster, daub. XII. *Hunting* and *Hawking* senses, those of doubtful position, and phrases. XIII. Adverbial combinations.

I. The simple action: To throw.

1. *trans.* To project (anything) with a force of the nature of a jerk, from the hand, the arms, a vessel, or the like; to Throw (which is now the ordinary equivalent); to fling, hurl, pitch, toss.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 41 Ha [pride] cast hire fader sone se ha iboren wes fram þe hehste heuene in to helle grunde. *c* 1275 Lay. 1919 Corineus..caste hine adun mid þe cleue. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20962 His hand .. he schok and in þe fir hir [þe neder] kest. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 19461 (Fairf.) Þe witnes sulde be-gyn þe first stane for to caste. *c* 1450 *Merlin* iii. 42 Pendragon caste in fier, and brente vp Vortiger. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 101 Certayn men beyng at a wyndow keste water vpon him. 1595 Shaks. *John* v. i. 39 They found him dead, and cast into the streets. 1611 Bible *John* viii. 7 Hee that is without sinne among you, let him first cast a stone at her. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 195 Never cast Water on things newly planted. 1678 N. Wanley *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 86. 473/1 He would cast a Horse-man's Mace..farther than any other of his Court. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* s. v. *Baile*, Casting the water by hand out of a Boat. 1829 Hood *Eug. Aram* xxi, I took the dreary body up And cast it in a stream. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. I. 300 Men fell to play at casting of the stone; And strong men cast it mighty of their hands. 1887 *Cornh. Mag., Gaverocks* i. 7 'Take my rein' said the girl.. casting the reins towards him.

†b. *absol.* Also, To aim, deliver a blow. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1901 Þe wy3e..braydez out þe bry3t bronde, & at þe best castez.

c. *fig.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* 498 Þan kest behynd þi bake all my synnys. *a* 1541 Wyatt *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 83 From my heart I cest That, I had first determin'd for the best. 1642 T. Taylor *God's Judg.* I. I. xv. 49 Hee..doth..cast behind his backe the grace of God's spirit. 1704 Pope *Windsor For.* 173 Lodona's fate, in long oblivion cast.

d. † *To cast seed.* Now chiefly *fig.*

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 24 b, Neither can it be certaynely appoynted, howe muche seede is generally to be cast uppon an acre. 1611 Bible *Eccles.* xi. 1 Cast thy bread vpon the waters. 1861 T. Trollope *La Beata* II. 73 (Hoppe) These hints had not been cast on barren ground. 1864 Tennyson *Flower*, Once in a golden hour I cast to earth a seed.

e. To throw (dice) from the box. Also *absol.* Hence † *To cast a chance* (*obs.*).

1458 *MS. Christ's Hosp. Abingd.* in *Dom. Archit.* III. 42 They cockid for cartes, & cast for her chisyng. 1565–78 Cooper *Thesaur.*, *Fritillus*, a little boxe to cast dice on the table. 1595 Southwell *Tri. Death* 22 God casteth the dice, and giueth vs our chaunce. *a* 1628 F. Greville *Sidney* (1652) 58 He might..cast a chance for all our goodes, lives, and liberties. 1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 362 Any throw which the caster may be going to cast.

f. To deposit (a voting paper or ticket); to give (a vote).

1871 Smiles *Charac.* x. (1876) 273 The immense majority of votes would be cast in favour of Plutarch. 1885 *Contemp. Rev.* June 886 Inability .. to read the ballot they are expected to cast.

†g. *To cast cross and pile*: to toss up a coin as a way of casting lots. *Obs.*

1637 T. Brian *Pisse-proph.* (1679) 164 He should notwithstanding cast cross and pile which of these [remedies] he should appoint. *c* 1645 *Vox Turturis* 23 They had a Custome, when buyer and seller could not agree, to draw Cutts (as we do) or cast crosse and pile.

h. *To cast lots*: see Lot.

i. *fig.* To cause to fall or happen.

1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* 46 Pray ye that this flight of yours..be not cast upon such a time.

†2. Formerly said also of military engines, bows, and the like, which throw or shoot projectiles; often *absol.* (like *to shoot*). Also of the general or soldiers. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9890 þis castel..it es hei sett a-pon þe crag..þan na maner engine o were Mai cast þar-til it for to dere.. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 4116 The engyne was bente..A gret ston into the toun was keste. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 165 Bothe day & nyght unto þe toure he kast. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Kings* xiii. 17 Helise seyde, kast an arowe; and he kest. 1544 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 117 So that he be.. spedye ynough for far casting. 1599 Thynne *Animadv.* (1865) 41 The trepeget must nedes also be one instrumente to cast stones. 1609 Bible (Douay) 1 *Macc.* vi. 51 Arbalists and engins, and instruments to cast fyre.

3. Said of the sea, waves, wind, or the like: esp. in *cast ashore*. Cf. *cast away*, 72 e.

1611 Bible *Acts* xxvii. 26 Howbeit we must be cast vpon a certaine Iland. 1618 M. Baret *Horsemanship* I. 4 Aristippus trauailing to Rhodes by Sea, was cast a-land by shipwracke. 1634 Herbert *Trav.* 21 The wind blowing strongly, we were cast upon the shoales..of Mezambique.

4. Said of any similar motion however produced. *arch.* (In quot. used *absol.*)

1349 *Ayenb.* 66 Ase þe wyȝte þet ualþ ine hot weter þet kest hyer and þer, and scoldeþ alle þo þet byeþ þer aboute.

5. *refl.* To throw oneself. (not colloq.)

1330 R. Brunne (1810) 274 Þam to kest smertly to þe assaute. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 203/2 Not shewing themselues too muche, nor casting themselues at randome. 1611 Bible *Pref.* 2 He casteth himselfe headlong vpon pikes. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* viii. § 2. 23, I cast myself at the feet of the Elephant whereupon the King rode. 1693 *Mem. Ct. Teckely* II. 121 To cast themselves on any other side upon the Emperor's Lands. 1714 Ellwood *Autobiog.* 14 At length I found Means to cast my self into the Company of the Daughter. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) IV. s. v. *Alcyone*, Alcyone..hearing of her husband's death, cast herself into the sea. 1832 Tennyson *Mariana in S.* 27 Low on her knees herself she cast.

†b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) *Obs.*

c 1300 *St. Brandan* 517 Ther-over [A..rock] the see caste i-lome.

6. To throw forth (a net, fishing line, hook, or the like, also the sounding lead, an anchor).

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1014 Hi strike seil, And ankere gunne caste. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 133 b, He casteth his nettes in vayne before them yᵗ be as byrdes full flygge. 1535 Coverdale *Acts* xxvii. 28 They cast out the leade & founde it twentye feddoms. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* II. i, The Temple Church, there I have cast my angle. 1681–7 T. Barker *Art of Angling* (1820) 6 You can cast your flye. Be sure you be casting alwayes down the stream. 1674 Evelyn *Navig. & Comm.* § 54. 101 Those of Flanders, who never presum'd to cast a Net without Permission. 1798 Capt. Berry in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) III. 51 Hauling the braces, etc., preparatory to our casting anchor. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 353 Some angler casting his fly on the foam of the river. 1860 Pusey *Min., Proph.* 413 Shall he..cast his emptied net, unceasingly.

b. *Hawking. To cast a lure.*

1682 Dryden *Epilogue King & Queen* (Globe) 457 Methinks some vizard mask I see Cast out her lure from the mid gallery. 1704 Worlidge *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Faulcon*, Cast the Lure so near her, that she may catch it within the length of her lease.

c. *intr.* (for *refl.*) of an anchor.

1646 H. Lawrence *Comm. Angels* 171 Our anchor casts deepe in heaven.

7. *To cast an eye, glance, look*, etc. Still in common use.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 56 To kesten kang eien upon ȝunge wummen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15952 [Jesus] þan turnd him a-bute on petre his hei he kest. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1852 As she felle adoun she kaste hir loke. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 57 For a leude loke that he kiste on Barsaba. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 124 Horses..if they cast their looke upon their belly. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. vi. 13 How fearefull And dizie 'tis to cast ones eyes so low. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* Ded. 2 Cast your eye on the matter contained in it. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 708 Th' unwary Lover cast his Eyes behind. 1732 Lediard *Sethos* II. IX. 302 My family have cast their eyes on an excellent person. 1812 J. Wilson *Isle of Palms* III. 866 They cast their eyes around the isle. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xliv, I have sometimes thought that you have cast your eyes upon Miss Wardour. 1863 G. Eliot *Romola* I. vi. (1880) I. 97 He cast a keen glance of surprise at the group before him.

†b. Formerly, also, *To cast a thought, a reflection upon*; *to cast one's heart, affections*, etc. (now, *to set*); also, *to cast love, favour, a fancy unto. Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (1810) 151 Þe kyng in hys syde ys herte al up hym caste. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1878 Ther as they kaste hir hert, there it dwelleth. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* (1816) I. 36 The king cast great love unto her. 1540 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) M iv, Men never cast any favor to a woman but for some good profite. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 64 An harlot that Anniball cast a fancie vnto. *c* 1665 Mrs. Hutchinson *Mem. Col. H.* 9 A rich widow..cast her affections on him. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. iii. 64 Who casts a transient reflection upon the Subject.

†8. To emit, give out, send forth (light, darkness, fire, heat, cold, an odour). *Obs.* (exc. as in 9).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23218 Euer it brennes dai and night, bot neuermare it castes light. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2001 Clowdes kesten kenly þe colde to þe erthe. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XIII. Prol. 68 Hornyt Lucyne castand bot dym lycht. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* clxxxi. (1862) I. 436 How soon can he with his flint cast fire. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 183 Voyd of light Save what the glimmering of these livid flames Casts pale and dreadful. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* (J.) This..casts a sulphureous smell. 1704 Worlidge *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *England*, Coal..casts a greater heat, and is more lasting. 1742 Pope *Dunc.* IV. 539 Turned to the sun, she casts a thousand dyes.

9. To throw or cause to fall (light, etc.) *on* or *over* any object, or in some particular direction. Now chiefly in *cast a shadow* (*on*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9925 It castes lem ouer al sa bright, þat reches to þe dunjon light. *Ibid.* 10060 Þe grace þat of hir brestis Ouer all þis world þat grace it kestis. 1535 Coverdale *Judith* ix. 8 Castinge a thick darcknes before them. 1634 Bp. Hall *Occas. Medit.* Wks. (1808) 109 The sun darkens the full moon, in casting the shadow of the earth upon her opposed face. *Ibid.* xxxii. 134 On the sight of a dark lantern..he can discern another man, by that light, which is cast before him. 1738 Pope *Epil. Sat.* ii. 97 Or round a quaker's beaver cast a glory. 1752 J. Gill *Trinity* iii. 72 Though they do not prove the doctrine of the Trinity, yet they cast some light upon it. 1801 Campbell *Lochiel* 56 Coming events cast their shadows before. 1830 Tennyson *Poems* 79 There is no bright form Doth not cast a shade. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. VI. iv. 33 Every shadow which one casts on the next. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 16. 106 A pine-fire was..casting its red light upon the surrounding objects.

†b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) *Obs.*

1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. 154, I..find..the Shadow of the top of the Tower to cast at D. 1704 Worlidge *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Low Bell*, The light will cast a great distance before you very broad.

c. *To cast* (a thing) *into the shade*: usually *fig.*

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 2 May 4/7 Internal taxation..is so excessive..as to cast even an illiberal tariff into the shade.

†10. To toss (the head), to shrug (the shoulders).

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1351 Þe keiser kaste his heaued, as wod mon, of wreðde. *c* 1430 *How Gd. Wijf* 61 in *Babees Bk.* (1869) 39 Braundische not with þin heed, þi schuldris þou ne caste. *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 8 Than Cocke cast a syde his hede. 1792 Burns *Duncan Gray* Maggie coost her heed fu' heigh.

11. To throw down, overthrow, defeat.

11. To throw down, throw on the ground.

1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 3 The wulf caste his glove to fight with the foxe. 1755 Johnson *Dict.* s. v., The king was cast from his throne. 1861 Thackeray *Four Georges* iii. 176 Low he lies..who was cast lower than the poorest.

12. To throw (a beast) on its back or side. The pa. pple. is used of a sheep or other beast that has got upon its back, and is unable to rise.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 133 For kibed heeles, take and cast him, and binde his legges fast together. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 313 Cast the Horse..and with that Oyl rub the Splent. 1810 *Treat. Choice, Buying, &c., Live Stock* 63 The animal is first cast, or thrown, and his legs bound. 1882 Romanes *Anim. Intell.* 448 A collie which..would run off to seek any sheep that might be cast, and..assist it to rise. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 327 Granted..that it is a triumph of ingenuity [for a horse] to get cast in a loose box half as big as a barn.

13. To throw to the ground, *esp.* in wrestling; *fig.* to overthrow (an antagonist). *arch.* or *dial.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25671 Þe feindes fraistes me ful fast, wele i hope i sal þaim cast. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 245 And kaste him on the lefte syde that thre ribbes tobrak. *c* 1489 Caxton *S. Aymon* I. 55 Guenes..casted hym ded to the erth. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 158 Either she should sit fast, or else I should cast her. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* II. iii. 46 Though he tooke vp my Legges sometime, yet I made a shift to cast him. *a* 1615 *Brieue Cron. Erlis of Ross* (1850) 1 He had sic craft in wrasling, that he cuist all men that assiłzeit him. 1887 *Cornh. Mag., Gaverocks* I. 6 His father..tripped up his heels, and cast him sprawling on his back.

14. To defeat in an action at law.

1542 Brinklow *Compl.* viii. (1874) 22 The promoter payth no charges though he be cast. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. 20 Their cause thereby was cast by their own confession. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* li. 4 What ever suite thou wagest against me, thou art sure to cast me. 1730 Fielding *Temple Beau* Wks. 1755 I. 119, I have resolved never to go to law with a beggar or a lord: the one will never be cast, and the other you will get nothing by casting. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* I. II. iv. 144 A punishment seems to be inflicted on the defendant in all actions for debt wherein he is cast. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* xxii. (1857) 495 The magistrates were cast in damages.

†15. To defeat in competition. Chiefly in *passive. Obs.* or *dial.*

1610 Healey *St. Aug. City of God* 6 Shee [*i. e.* Juno] was cast, in the contention of beauty, by the judgement of Paris. 1628 Feltham *Resolves* I. lxxii. Wks. (1677) 111 Juno was content with her beauty, till the Trojan Youth cast her, by advancing Venus. 1686 Burnet *Trav.* I. (1750) 56 A Man may have more than two thirds sure, and yet be cast in a Competition.

†16. To find or declare guilty; to convict. *Obs.*

1536 Sir J. Russell *Let.* 12 May in *Lisle Papers* VII. 35 This day, Mr. Norris and such other as you know are cast; and the Queen shall go to her judgment on Monday next. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* 15 The Commons by farr the greater number cast him: the Lords agreed to the Sentence. 1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 90/2 Socrates was cast by 281 voices. *a* 1714 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I. 33 When it went to the vote seven acquitted but eight cast him. 1849 Grote *Greece* II. lxvii. VIII. 463 There was no man..who might not be cast or condemned, or fail in his own suit, even with right on his side.

†17. To condemn. Const. *for* (the penalty).

1567 Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 107 Thinke you, he would determine matters, before he knew them: So might he cast Christ, and quit Barabbas. 1649 Lovelace *Poems* (1659) 155 As a prisoner new cast Who sleeps in chaines that night his last. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xv. 192 Strangways and his crew..were..all cast to suffer death. *a* 1714 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) II. 49 He was cast; and he prepared himself very seriously for death. 1772 Mackenzie *Man World* II. xxii. (1823) 495, I was tried for the crime, & was cast for transportation. 1816 J. H. Vaux in Knapp & Baldw. *Newgate Cal., Cast for death* for privately stealing.

b. *fig.* and *transf.* To condemn.

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 117 'What, mon?' quaþ þe kyng 'þou castest þiseluen.' 1567 Harman *Caveat* 88 The learned lawes do quite or do cast, Such suttile searchers. 1606 Dekker *Sev. Sins* I. (Arb.) 15 Thy last will, at the last day, will be an Inditement to cast thee. 1669 Penn *No Cross* I. § 10 (1682) 17 That..thy unsutable & un-Christ-like life may not cast thee at that great assize of the world.

III. To throw off, out, away: with stress on the notion of getting quit of or losing.

18. To throw off. Of a horse: *To cast his rider* (arch. or dial.), *to cast a shoe* (the ordinary phrase).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27067 Quen man has casten his birthing o sin þat on him forwit lai. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 64 Like the hors that castethe his maistre. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. iv. 30 To stumble, that his rider nigh he cast. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* II. xxiii. (1739) 108 Having once won the Saddle, he is loth to be cast. *a* 1700 *Trooper's Proph.* in *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 271 Sir Presbyter, ye spur Your speavie mear too fast..Your covenant she'll cast. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* i, One of the horses had cast a fore-foot shoe. 1822 Bewick *Mem.* 24 One may soon get what one will never cast. 1840 Thackeray *Catherine* vii, The horse had cast a shoe.

†b. Of a pen, etc.: To shed (ink, colour).

1639 Fuller *Holy War* II. xxvi. (1647) 76 His penne will seldom cast ink when he meeteth with the corruption of the Romish court. 1716 Horneck *Crucif. Jesus* 597 If the Pencil in his Hand should..cast no Colour.

19. To throw off (clothes). Now chiefly *dial.* (esp. *Sc.*), except where it has the sense of 'discard', = throw off for good or for the season, cease to wear. Cf. *cast off* (79 b).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21527 Of he kest al to his serk. 16.. Dryden (J.), When I begin, In virtue clothed, to cast the rags of sin. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 98 ᴘ 1 They have cast their Head-dresses in order to surprise us. 1787 Burns *Amer. War*, Till Suthrons raise, an' coost their claise Behind him in a raw, man. 1845 Hood *Mermaid of Marg.* i, The widow comes..to cast her weeds. *Old maxim.* Cast not a clout till May be out.

20. To throw off in process of growth (*esp.* the skin, as reptiles, caterpillars); also (somewhat *arch.* or *dial.*) to shed (hair, horns, teeth, leaves).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iv b, At saynt andrew day his hornys he will cast. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron. Irel.* (1808) VI. 331 As the woolfe which often casteth his haires but neuer changeth his conditions. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 732 The Creatures that cast their Skin are, the Snake, the Viper, the Grashopper, the Lizard, the Silk-worm, etc. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* I. xlvii. (1739) 77 The Eagle had cast its Feathers, and could towre no more. 1676 *Walton's Angler* iv. (1864) 62 Some hollies or oaks are longer before they cast their leaves. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. II. 649. 1704 Worlidge *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Oxen*, He will cast his two foremost Teeth in ten Months of his first Year. 1789 White *Selborne* II. xlvi, A skin or coat, which must be cast before the insect can arrive at its perfect state. 1801 Strutt *Sports & P.* I. ii. 33 At the moulting time, when they cast their feathers.

†b. To give birth to, bear (young); to lay (eggs), deposit (spawn). *Obs.* or *dial.*

1587 Turberv. *Trag. T.* (1837) 161 Shee was the fairest hewde..that ever kinde had cast. 1653 Walton *Angler* i. 26 There be divers fishes that cast their spawne on flags and stones. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 120 ᴘ 5 Some Creatures cast their Eggs as Chance directs them. 1769 Herd *Coll. Sc. Songs* II. 7 Four-and-twenty gude milk kye..a' cast in ae year. 1774 Goldsm. *Anim. Nat.* (1776) IV. 174 They make a second departure in March to cast their young.

†c. To void (excrements). *Obs.*

1704 Worlidge *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Badger*, One [sort] casteth his Fiants long like a Fox. *Ibid.* s. v. *Wolf-Hunting*, The Bitch casteth her Fiaunts commonly in the midst of the High-way.

d. To 'yield' (as corn). *dial.*

1879 Miss Jackson *Shropshire Word-bk*, 'Ow did that w'eat cast as yo' wun thrashin'? Middlin' like..it dunna cast like it did last 'ear.

21. *esp.* To throw off, or shed, or drop, out of due season; to give birth to or bear prematurely. (In common use of animals, fruit-trees.)

1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem.* (1652) 71 A Mare woll cast her Foale. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 69 Lesse hurte..to haue his cowe caste her calfe, thanne an ewe to caste her lambe. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. 1 Cor.* xv. 8 An vnseasonable borne apostle..lyke an vnperfite chyld, rather caste, than wel borne. 1587 Harrison *England* II. xxi, The spring maketh him that drinketh it to cast all his teeth. 1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* III. v. (Arb.) 46 It was a terrible feare that made vs cast our haire. 1611 Bible *Rev.* vi. 13 As a figge tree casteth her vntimely figs when she is shaken of a mighty winde. 1617 J. Moore *Mappe Mans Mortal.* III. iii. 199 The Elephant (being coursed) casteth her precious tooth and so escapeth. 1658 Ussher *Ann.* vi. 220 Darius his wife..cast the child of which she went, and died. 1882 *Garden* 168/3 Nature may..relieve herself by casting the whole of the crop.

22. Of bees: To throw off (a swarm); generally *absol.* to swarm. (The ordinary term in Sc.)

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 122 At the tyme that they shall cast the swarme. *Ibid.* In June and July they do moost comynly cast. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 188 b, From the fifth Ides of May, till the tenth, or the twelfth of June, they use to cast theyr swarmes. 1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* v. (1623) I iv, A good stocke doth..vsually cast twise, a prime swarme, and an after swarme. 1747 Maxwell *Bee Master* 34 (Jam.) A hive, which to appearance was ready to cast.

†23. Of plants: To throw out (branches or shoots). *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 31 Þis zenne his a to kuead rote þet kest uele kueade boȝes. 1631 Markham *Weald of Kent* II. i. (1668) 12 The former Marle..is but a dead Clod..nor casteth any profitable grass at all.

24. *To cast colour*: to lose colour, become pale, fade, esp. by the action of light. Also *absol.* in mod. dial. use.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 881 He cast al his colour and bi-com pale. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 118 The kynge keste colours..with crouelle lates. *Mod. Sc.* A very good colour, if it do not cast.

25. To throw up from within; to vomit. *To cast the gorge*: to vomit violently, or make violent attempts to vomit. Now, only of hawks or other birds (exc. *dial.*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26783 þai þaim to þair filthes fest als hund to þat he forwit kest. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xciii. (1495) 661 The sede of clete helpith theym whyche castyth blood. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vij, Ye se yowre hawke nesyng and Castyng wat thorogh her Nostrellis. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4355 Till scho had castin ane cuppill of quarts. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 40. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 18. 483 Somewhat that shall make him cast his gorge. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 56 (Jam.) Gut and ga' she keest wi' braking strange. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 324/2 The undigestible parts of the prey of the Owl.. are regularly cast or regurgitated from the stomach.

b. *absol.* Also *fig.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 63 Castyn or brakyn [*K.* as man owt the stomack]. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 52 He might not receyue yᵉ sacrament for castynge. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 278 These feathers will make him to cast immediately at the nose. 1623 HART *Arraignm. Ur.* v. 110. 1735 POPE *Donne's Sat.* iv. 157 Like a big wife, at sight of loathsome meat Ready to cast., 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* 557 The swallow casts after the fashion of a hawk or owl.

fig. 1632 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* xxiii. (1862) I. 91 Let your soul..cast at all things and disdain them, except one only. *a* 1665 W. GUTHRIE *Serm. Mark* viii. (1709) 25 (Jam.) They have broken the covenant, casten at his ordinances.

c. Said also of the sea, a volcano, etc.

1592 *No-body & Some-b.* (1878) 296 All the chimneyes shall cast smoake at once. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 106 The hill Chimæra, which casteth flames of fire euery night. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 251 We all were sea-swallow'd, though some cast againe.

† 26. To ejaculate, utter (words), heave (a sigh).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10464 Wit the bolnning of hir hert, Sco kest sum wordes son ouerthuert. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 295 þe kest all suilk a crie, þat men not here a myle. *c* 1450 *Sir Beues* (MS. M.) 2740 The dragon had of ham a smell And he keste vp a gret yell. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* (1885) 485 Whan the byshop turpyn sawe this, he casted a grete sighe. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 157 Not louder shouts to pitying Heav'n are cast.

27. To throw or set aside, reject, discard; *esp.* to set aside as disqualified; to reject (horses) as unfit; to dismiss (soldiers, etc.).

[In this sense the pa. pple. ran together with that of CASS *v.* (sense 2), so that about 1600 *cast* may be either.]

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 703 Forte cristene þe folk, and casten þe false. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 52 No more must all Cupidos knyghtes be cast because of some. [1604 E. GRIMSTON *Siege of Ostend* 80 He hath cast and dismist so many olde experimented Captaines.] 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. i. 150 The State..Cannot with safetie cast him. [1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iv. § 5. 523 Many Companies .. of forrein Auxiliaries are presently cast.] 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vi. § 26 This Child..was..near being excluded..and 'tis certain a Figure a little more oddly turn'd had cast him. 1715 in *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 78 If that [Revelation] be once casten, we shall fall upon no other. 1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* II. 103 The number of horses cast from the cavalry. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* vi. (1857) 114 He determined that Cousin George should be cast in the examination. 1872 *Anteros* ii. 9 No more thought of rejecting him as a suitor, than a trainer would of casting a colt for showing temper.

¶ Improperly for CASS, to make void.

1717 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 331 It is nothing..less..than a total casting and making void the patrons' power in all time coming.

IV. To throw up with a spade or shovel.

28. To throw up (earth, etc.) whence the current northern use in *to cast sods, turf, peat*: to dig them up. Also in ploughing.

1497 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 364 To the monk that castis the gardin. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 13 Let him caste his barley-erthe, and shortly after rygge it agayne. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 307 It being vsed to be cast and tilled with thicker raisings of the earth. 1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) I. 166 (Jam.) Peats and fire was very scarce, through want of servants to cast and win them. *Ibid.* 216 The servants, who should have casten the peats. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 131 To be preserved always in the same form, by casting, that is, by ploughing two ridges together, beginning at the furrow that separates them, and ploughing round and round, till the two ridges be finished. 1860 J. F. CAMPBELL *Tales W. Highl.* II. 36 The Laird was getting his peats cast. *Mod. Sc.* Casting divots on the edge of the common.

b. To shovel coal from the keels into the collier (vessels); see CASTER 2 b.

1882 J. GREEN *Tales & Ballads Wearside* (1885) 223 He had commenced to cast at two o'clock in the morning.

† 29. To dig or clear out (a ditch or the like), throwing the soil up on the edges. *Obs.*

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 21 For casting the poondes at Wysnowe vj.*s.* viij.*d.* 1522 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Paied for castyng of xxj roddis of dykyng. 1576 *Act* 18 *Eliz.* x. § 7 No Person..shall cast or scour any Ditch and throw or lay the Soil thereof into the Highway. 1579 TWYNE *Phis. agst. Fort.* I. xc. 111 b, Thou hast planted trees, thou hast cast ryuers, thou hast plashed hedges. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* A iij a, I will not draine the fenne, or stand casting the ponde. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. vi. § 7 A newe ditch lately cast by Perseus.

† 30. To form by throwing up, to raise (a mound, bank, earthwork, or the like). *Obs.* See *Cast up* (83 e).

1593 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 36 Payde for casting the causey iijs. *jd.* 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 526 He commanded..the broken passages to be cast euen. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. i. 100 The blind Mole cast Copt hills toward heauen. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* xix. 32 The king of Assyria shall not come into this city..nor cast [COVERDALE dygge] a bank against it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 675 Pioneers..to trench a field Or cast a rampart.

V. To put, or place, with haste, violence, force, or power, so that the effect resembles throwing.

31. To lay, place, put, with an action of force, decisiveness, or haste. (Now usually *throw.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3152 þe child he kest a-pon an ass. *Ibid.* 5441 He kest a-boute þam aiþer arm. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 2448 [They] keste him on a scabbed mere. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* XXVI. 12 She casted this oyntment on my body. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* xii. 8 Cast thy mantle aboute the, and folowe me. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 87 Against that man who hath cast a Dam or Pile into the Sea an Interdict is allowed him who .. may be endamaged thereby. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 286 His ponderous shield behind him cast. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* III. v. 117 To be cast on the world, and to see life..is a variety. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1609 She cast her Arms about him. 1861 S. WILBERFORCE *Agathos, Tent in Pl.* (1865) 151 My guide cast on my shoulders a beautiful mantle.

b. *fig.* Of care, blame, or the like.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 82 Who..þat in þe last our of his deþ kastiþ not al his bisines & his affeccoun in to God. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F vij, Sentence of dethe was cast on her. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 7 b, Businesse .. which they would be lothe to beare themselves, they cast all uppon his backe. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 253 Casting ungratefully on Moses all their misadventures. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) II. ii. 34 Let us cast our cares upon him. 1842 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. ix. 137 Do not fancy .. that I cast the slightest blame on my..father. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 *Queen's B.* 593 The imputation cast upon Mr. M. was altogether unfounded.

32. To throw or put *into prison.*

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 4 Ant het hire casten into cwarterne. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 1784 þe oþre shal ich kesten In feteres. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13072 In prisoun heroude dud him cast. 1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 383 The ane was escaipit, and the uthir in vyle preassoun cassin. 1608 GOLDING *Epit. Frossard's Chron.* I. 34 The Pope..cast this fryer in prison. 1611 BIBLE *John* iii. 24 John was not yet cast into prison. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 513 They were being taken away to be cast into hell.

† 33. To put, or cause to fall, *into* (a state or condition, *e.g.* sleep, rage). *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10100 þis caitif casten in care. *Ibid.* 12941 In glotoni he wend him cast. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11311 The kyng at his karping cast was in ire. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xvi. 36 Be they kyngis or knyghtis, in care 3e þaim cast. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 289 Being cast in love with a wanton maid. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxxvi. 6 Both the chariot and horse are cast into a dead sleepe. 1650 T. VAUGHAN *Anthrop. Theom.* 37 His Fall.. did cast asleep his Intellectuall Faculties. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xix. 500 Our continuing wet for the last two days, cast us all into Fevers. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 79 ¶ 1 This cast him into such a rage, that he threw down the table.

† b. To deliver, set free, bring out *of* (a state).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5289 He has me cast of al mi care. *Ibid.* 25705 Has kyd þi merci mare To man-kind for to cast o care.

† 34. To set (a person) *to* (*upon*) some action. Also *refl.* To set oneself with resolution. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* P 624 He that .. casteth hym to no bisynesse..shal falle in-to pouerte. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Chichev. & Bycorne*, Bycorne castith hym to devoure Alle humble men. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* (1816) II. 371, I cast me never to be married. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 48 In time of pece, he kest him to find occasioun of weir. *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot., Jas. II*, The Earl of Douglas cast himself for to be stark against the King. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 189 To this this Oake cast him to replie Well as hee couth. 1662 MORE *Antid. Atheism* II. vi. (1712) 57 It cast them with more courage upon attempting the virtue of those (plants).

† 35. To add, throw in, as an addition *to. Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 274 þis childhede is betere 3if vertues be castid þerto. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* v. viii. 528 A religion caste to the lawe of kinde. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* II. Wks. 197/2 All other thinges..shal be cast vnto vs. 1554 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (1842) 365 Not so bold that he would cast anything to the institution of Christ.

36. To bestow, confer, allot. *arch.* or *obs.*

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 285 God .. wil cast learning vpon them so far as shall be good. *a* 1626 BACON *Use Com. Law* (1635) 25 Leaving it to goe (as the law casteth it) upon the heire. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v. *Descent*, An heir is he upon whom the law casts the estate immediately on the death of his ancestor.

VI. To reckon, calculate.

37. To count or reckon, so as to ascertain the sum of various numbers, orig. by means of counters, to the manipulation of which the word probably refers.

a. *intr.* Formerly in the phrases *to cast in* or *at accounts.* Now, To add a column of figures.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 135 If any man in dede wille keste in a countes. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* App. (Edinb. MS.) 20834 Qua wel can caste sal finde it euin. *a* 1360 *Song Yesterday* 66 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 135 And in vr hertes acountes cast Day bi day. 1381. *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 138 To cast at þe countes. 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Crt.* 43 Who would cast and balance at a desk? 1884 *Law Times* 25 Oct. 419/2 A resort to the court in order that..a mistake in casting be corrected.

b. *trans.* To reckon up, sum up; now technically, to add up a (column of figures or amounts).

c 1305 *St. Edmund* 223 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 77 His figours drouȝ aldai & his numbre caste. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 248 þei .. Examend þam & cast ilk amountment. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 22062 (Fairf.) To be laused atte þe laste quen þa þousande ȝere ware caste. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xxv. 62/1 They that calculen & casten yeres dayes & monethes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 133 The marchaunt..vseth euery nyght to cast his boke. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Jew Malta* I. ii, This ten years tribute .. we have cast, but cannot compass it. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* xii. 161 Review it, and cast it ouer againe. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 240 Archangels fail'd to cast the mighty sum. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIV. 341 The books were cast and..adjusted. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 165/2 Every column cast before the bill is left for taxation.

c. esp. in *to cast accounts*, originally to sum up or reckon accounts (so *to cast reckonings*); now, to perform the ordinary operations of arithmetic.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 279 Caste all þe countis þat þe kyng holdith. 1529 MORE *Supplic. Soules* Wks. 294/1 Folke that will learn to cast accoumpt. 1530 PALSGR. 477/1, I caste an accomptes, after the comen maner, with counters, *je compte par ject.* 1565-78 COOPER *Thesaur., Abaculus*.. a counter or other like thing, that men doe use to cast reckenings with. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Ep.* (1584) 85 The count being wel cast, the wood costes as deare as the dressing. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 44 b, You cast your accomptes amisse in your numbryng. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* 26/1 Counters used in casting accounts .. sometimes stand for a great number, sometimes for a lesser. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xi. (1857) 66 They can read, write, and cast accounts. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* iv. 3 To be taught to read, and write, and cast accounts.

† 38. To reckon, calculate, estimate. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8775 þe king did cast wit scantliun, And did mak al þe timber bun. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 39 After as it may be cast it was .cc.iiij^{xx}xj. yere. 1542-75 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* 78 Then will I caste the whole charge of one monethes commons at Oxforde. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Iustine* 2 a, Wisely casting the inconuenience that might redound hereby vpon himself. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 341/2 He must be .. perfect in Casting the Tides. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 29 Oct.

† b. *absol. Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1313 Of fiue and twenty yeer his age I caste. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 48 Yoor iewellers by their Carrets let them cast. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. i. 115 It is as proper to our Age To cast beyond our selves in our Opinions. 1633 FORD *'Tis pity* I. ii, You need not cast upon the dearth of flesh.

39. To calculate astrologically, as *to cast a figure, horoscope, nativity*, etc.; also *absol.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 25 [He] cast, and knew in good plyte was the Mone To do viage. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, She gan anone to casten and deuyse When that the moone on heauen would aryse. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 511 Or cast a figure for a bishoprick. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. (1676) 36/1 For casting a Nativity. 1667 DRYDEN *Sir M. Mar-all* Epil., We by tomorrow will our Fortune cast. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 257 Casting figures and preventing the butter from coming when they churn. 1841 BREWSTER *Mart. Sc.* III. ii. (1856) 181 Drawing an income from casting nativities. 1855 E. SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 312 Cardan..has cast the horoscope of our Saviour.

† b. To interpret (a dream). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xli. 15, I sawȝ sweuens, ne there is that opnith, the which I haue herd the most wiseli to caste.

† 40. *To cast water*: to diagnose disease by the inspection of (urine). Also *fig. Obs.* or *dial.*

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 296 An Italian [physician]..casting my water..commaunded the chamber to be voyded. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 35 Able to cast his disease without his water. 1599 W. GODDARD *Mastiff-Whelp* xlvi. D ij b, Your vrine..I'le truly cast, and tell you your disease. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* V. iii. 50 If thou could'st Doctor, cast The Water of my Land, finde her Disease. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* (T.), I had it of a Jew, and a great rabbi, Who every morning cast his cup of white-wine With sugar. 1647 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 2 It casts the water of the State, ever since it staled bloud. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* (1883) I. 189, I don't cast Water now, but Accounts. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s. v., A person is said to cast another's water who pretends to discover diseases by the inspection of urine.

† 41. To calculate or conjecture as to the future; to anticipate, FORECAST: **a.** *intr.* (sometimes with *subord. cl.*) *To cast beyond the moon*: to conjecture wildly; to indulge in wild conjectures.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1148 Thoo gan I in myn hert cast That they were molte awey with hete. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 137 As fer forþ as we conne caste. 1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 92 As far as may be cast or imagined. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* 529 Beyond the moone when I began to cast .. what place might be procur'd. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 158 He casth beyonde the moone . great diuersitie Betweene far castyng and wise castyng, may be. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 8 [She] began to cast beeyond the moone .. which way she should offend her husband. 1599 MONTGOMERIE *Cherry & Sl.* 524 He sall nevir schaip to sayle the se, That for all perrils castis. 1607 HEYWOOD *Woman kild* Wks. 1874 II. 138 But oh, I talke of things impossible, And cast beyond the moone. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* 309 Every man cast in his mind, that Eumenes would be all in all.

† b. *trans.*, as in *to cast danger, peril, the worst.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 259 He..the kynges couetous cast not before. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xi. 53 Thanne perel is castid. 1494 FABYAN VI. clxxxii. 181 The kynge, castyng no parell, thanked hym of his kynde request. 1530 PALSGR. 476/2 It is wysdome to cast afore what may come after. 1532 HERVET *Xenophon's Househ.* (1768) 22 Man can not caste theym afore hande. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 9 To caste

the worste, yf they should perishe in this viage. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II*, 126 With a world of melancholy thought he casts the danger.

VII. To resolve in the mind, devise, contrive, purpose, plan.

†**42.** To revolve in one's mind, debate with oneself, consider, ponder, deliberate. *Obs.* or *dial.*

a. *intr.* often with subordinate clause.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xiii. 2 Þai kast & studis how þai moght doe in dede þat þai haf wickedly thoght. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 161 He caste and hath compassed ofte, How he his prince might plese. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* v. vi. 518 Thei schulen desire and caste and .. be constreyned to abide. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxiii. 199 They caste .. how they myght breng hym out of prison. 1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Par. Phil.* i. 23, I haue cast what is best for me. 1600 Holland *Livy* x. xlv. 385 Men began to cast in their minds .. how they should do. *a* 1634 Chapman *Alphons.* Wks. 1873 III. 202 They ward, they watch, they cast, and they conspire. 1678 Wanley *Wond. Lit. World* vi. xxvii. § 4. 611/2, I lay still..casting and discoursing with my self, whether I waked or was in a dream.

†**b.** *trans. Obs.* or *dial.*

1530 Palsgr. 477/2, I have caste many thynges in my mynde, sythe the mater began. 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 168 The Judge, casting doubts with himselfe. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faust.* v. 26 Cast no more doubts. *a* 1719 Addison (J.), I have lately been casting in my thoughts the several unhappinesses of life.

43. To machinate, contrive, devise, scheme.

†**a.** *intr.* Const. with *inf.* (or *clause*). *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1455 To compas and kest to haf hem clene wroȝt. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 439 Antecrist haþ cast to be knyttid wiþ kyngis. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. I. 143 [Thei] Caste þat þe comune sholde hure comunes fynde. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* lvi. 150 Oure londis they casten to wasten ful pleyn. 1590 Marlowe *Edw. II*, v. ii, Edmund casts to work his liberty. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 77, I thought I should haue gone madde, with casting and deuising. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *King & No K.* III. 48 A strange Land, where mothers cast to poyson Their only Sons. 1612–5 Hall *Contempl. O. T.* xx. *Athaliah & Y.* 16 She straight casts for the kingdom of Judah. 1653 Walton *Angler* iv. 109 Before you begin to angle, cast to have the wind on your back.

b. *trans.* To contrive or devise (an action, etc.).

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xlii. 11 Ne thi seruauntis eny thing casten [1388 ymaginen] of evil. *c* 1420 — *Esther* Prol. (MS. M.) He [Aman] castide the deeth of Mardochee. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 2181 Be hyt nevyr so slylye caste. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Jew Malta* v. ii, I'll set Malta free; And thus we cast it. 1613 Beaum. & Fl. *Captain* II. ii, To cast A cheape way how they may be all destroyed. 1833 Mrs. Browning *Prometh. Bd.* Poems (1850) I. 184 Do not cast Ambiguous paths, Prometheus, for my feet.

†**c.** Phrase. *To cast counsel.*

c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 224 After ward more counselle among vs shall [be] caste. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* 1 Good plottes devised, & wise Councels cast already.

†**44.** To design, purpose, intend, determine (*to do* a thing). *Obs.*

138. Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 104 No man doiþ ouȝt in hiddis and ȝit he castiþ to be in apert. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xv. xii. (Tollemache MS.), I wonder þat þou castes [1535 purposeste] to fyȝte with women. *c* 1430 *Hymn Virg.* (1867) 106 He þat casteþ, wiþ conscience clere, To kepe, wel Cristes Comaundement. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1444 Whan I am more of elde I cast my armes forto welde. 1567 Drant *Horace's Epist.* I. ii. C v, That owner..hauing riches competent, doth cast to vse theim well. 1653 Walton *Angler* iii. 70 That has made me and my friend cast to lodge here too. 1660 Lassels *Voy. Italy* I. 67 We cast to be there at the solemne entry, which this Duke made for his new Spouse. 1808 Scott *Marm.* IV. xvii, The marshall and myself had cast To stop him.

†**b.** *To cast oneself, one's advice*: to form a design, purpose. *Obs.*

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* (1817) II. 61 As yet I caste me not to marye in this countrey. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccccxlvii. 789 This lorde of Destornay dyde cast his aduyce to get agayne Andwarpe.

VIII. To put 'into shape' or into order; to dispose, arrange.

(Some senses originally belonging here, have prob. been subsequently influenced by IX since that became a leading sense of the vb.)

†**45.** To put into shape, dispose, arrange, or order; to lay out in order, plan, devise: **a.** a piece of ground, piece of work, or other thing material.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9947 A tron of ȝuor graid, Craftili casten wit compass. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 4610 A faire chapel of marbel fin, þat was ikast wiþ queint engin. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 807 Þreo bayles .. i-cast wt cumpas and walled abouten. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* 1170 Ne coude casten no compace Swich another for to make. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 63 Caste warke or dysposyn, *dispono.* 1563 Shute *Archit.* B iij b, Ye must furst haue knowlaige how to cast your ground plotte. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 162 b, Let your nestes and lodginges, both for laiyng and brooding, be orderly cast. 1596–7 S. Finche in *Hist. Croydon* App. (1783) 153 The measure of the ground .. that the plotte might be caste square. 1611 Bible *Pref.* 8 They did not cast the streets, nor proportion the houses in such comely fashion. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 276.

* *

†**b.** things not material. (Cf. 52.) *Obs.*

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 1976 Þan byhoved us our lyf ȝwa cast Als ilk day of our lif war þe last. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2310 So thei can here iournes cast. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 18 The sermon is not yet cast. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 151 Ye musicke is so to be cast as the point bee not offensiue.

46. a. To dispose or arrange in divisions; to divide or 'throw' *into* divisions.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 432 Alle mans lyfe casten may be .. in þis partes thre. 1622–52 Heylin *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 62/1 Constantine cast it into three provinces. 1689 Burnet *Tracts* I. 69 They were cast into little States, according to the different Valleys which they inhabited. 1710 Steele & Add. *Tatler* No. 253 ¶ 4, I shall cast what I have to say under Two principal Heads. 1835 T. Walker *Original* ii. (1887) 21 By casting them into other distinctions to abolish the first and great distinction.

b. To 'throw' *into* a (particular) form.

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 5 ¶ 6 Casting into an Opera the Story of Whittington and his Cat. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* xx. (1857) 437 Casting my facts .. into a series of letters.

47 *Painting.* †**a.** To arrange or dispose (colours). *Obs.*

1567 Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 274 M. Harding casteth his colours to shadow that thing, that will not bee hidde. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 37 Cunning Painters who for the whitest worke, cast the blackest ground. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vii. 1 Cast her colours To seeme like Truth. 1633 T. Adams *Comm. 2 Peter* i. 5 Some painters are so skilful in casting their colours, and can paint a fire so lively, that at the first blush you would think it to be a fire indeed.

b. To dispose (the draperies in a painting).

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 30 To set or cast a Drapery. 1813 *Examiner* 8 Feb. 90/2 The draperies are cast with much ease.

48. *Theat.* To allot (the parts of a play) *to* the actors; to appoint (actors) *for* the parts.

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 219 ¶ 12 Our parts in the other world will be new cast. 1737 Fielding *Hist. Reg.* III, *Apollo.* Is there anything to be done? *Prompter.* Yes, Sir, this play to be cast. 1809 Malkin *Gil. Bl.* (Rtldg.) 372 They .. wanting a boy .. to personate the young King of Leon, cast me for the part. 1864 *Realm* 30 Mar. 8 The piece is very strongly cast, and .. was most creditably performed. 1866 Mark Lemon *Wait for End* xxviii. 365 She had been cast (as it is called in the language of the stage) a most interesting mother. 1875 Macready *Remin.* 125 The part of Hermione was cast to Mrs. Egerton.

b. ? *transf.*

1763 Chesterfield *Lett.* cccixxii. IV. 192 You will have known..from the office, that the departments are not cast as you wished.

IX. To cast (molten) metal; to found. Now one of the most used literal senses.

†**49.** To throw (anything plastic or fluid) into a particular shape. *Obs.* in general sense.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22941 Þe potter .. whenne he fordoþ his new vessel he casteþ soone al in a bal a bettre for to make. 1693 J. Beaumont *On Burnet's The. Earth* I. 23 A fluid mass always casts it self into a smooth and spherical Surface.

50. To form (metal, or the like) *into* a shape, by pouring it when melted or soft into a mould, where it is allowed to cool or harden.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, viii. § 7 Untrue or deceivable Metal .. of Tin or Pewter .. wheresoever it be cast .. or wrought. 1546 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 182 For takyng doune the leade .. and castyng hit into sowes. 1553 Eden *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 29 They .. melte it & caste it fyrste into masses or wedges. 1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* viii. § 2 Every Piece of Wax .. so melted and cast. 1728 Woodward *Fossils* (J.), It .. will not run thin, so as to cast and mould. 1750 Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 694 The several Species of Metals, cast and wrought here. 1814 *Lett. fr. England* III. lxxv. 341 A large collection..have.. been cast into candlesticks and warming pans.

51. To form (an object) by running molten metal, etc. into a mould; to found.

1496 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 285 To the man that castis the chameris to the brassin gun. 1535 Coverdale *Ex.* xxv. 12 Cast foure rynges of golde. 15.. Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* 112 Seven Canons, called the Seven Sisters, casten by Robert Borthwick, the Master-Gunner. 1668–9 Pepys *Diary* 1 Mar., Did bring home a piece of my face cast in plaister. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 35 You must Cast a Nut of Brass upon the Spindle. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* 10 A figure cast in soft wax. 1834 Lytton *Pompeii* I. ii, Buckets of bronze, cast in the most graceful shapes. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. ii. 345 A mould of serpentine..and another of granite intended to cast ornamented celts of two sizes.

52. *fig.*

1593 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. ii. § 8 All cast according to that mould which Calvin had made. 1606 Day *Isle of Gulls* III. i. 24 Let's cast our inventions in a new mould. 1671 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 230 Hereafter to cast it into other languages. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 40 ¶ 1 Several of the celebrated Tragedies of Antiquity, are cast in the same Form. 1844 Emerson *Ess. Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 28 Is the parent better than the child into whom he has cast his ripened being? 1876 — *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* III. 158 Our habit of casting our facts into rhyme to remember them the better.

X. To turn, twist. [Parallel to *warp*:—OE. *weorpan* to throw, and *throw*:—OE. *þrāwan* to twist, turn.]

53. Of timber, etc.: To warp. **a.** *intr.*

1544 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 28 My goode bowe clene cast on the one side. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 112 When oake cometh to dry, it will shrink, cast, drawe a nayle. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 239 If you lay them in the Sun or Wind, they chap, or shrink, or cast. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 110 Stuff is said to Cast, or Warp, when by its own Droughth or Moisture..or other Accident, it alters its flatness and straightness. 1881 *Eng. Mechanic* 23 Dec. 368 In consequence of the liability of this wood to cast.

b. ? *trans.* (only in *pa. pple.*)

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 122 To prevent them [their pikes] from beinge casten. 1717 Tabor in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 551 They [bricks] were very firm, and not in the least Warp'd or Cast in Burning. 1726 R. Neve *Builder's Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v., A Piece of Timber ..is said to Cast or to be Cast when .. it alters its Flatness. 1824 Carlyle in Froude *Life* (1882) I. 237 The old tile roof is cast by age, and twisted into all varieties of curvature. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 497 *Cast*, warped—said of sprung timber.

†**54.** *intr.* To turn in one's course. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 336 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 309 Noþer to harme chylde ne best, With castyng, turnyng west ne est. 1600 *Roxb. Ball.* (1887) VI. 404 The birds of Heauen the nearest way haue flowne, And under earth the moules doe cast aright.

b. *Naut.* To veer, turn.

1671 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 580/2 Which causing a mistake at Helm, the ship cast a contrary way. 1798 Capt. Miller in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. Introd. 159 We cast so as to open the view of our broadside to her. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 199 Prepare for casting to port. 1885 W. C. Russell *Strange Voy.* I. xiv. 208 The wind has so got hold of her that she won't cast one way or the other.

c. *trans.* To bring (a ship) round.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Jib*.. It's effort in casting the ship, or turning her head to leeward is very powerful. 1836 Marryat *Three Cutt.* i, Her foresail is loose, all ready to cast her.

55. To turn (the scale or balance). *Obs.* or *arch.* Cf. *casting-vote.*

1597–8 Bacon *Fuction, Ess.* (Arb.) 83 When matters have stuck long in ballancinge, the Wynning of some one man casteth them. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* ccliii. (1862) I. 355 One grain-weight less would have casten the balance. 1667 *Naphtali* (1761) 139 Such advantages do preponderate and cast the scales. 1676 Marvell *Mr. Smirke* sig. I, He cast the Scales against Arrius. 1837 J. H. Newman *Proph. Office Ch.* 112 Nor can we cast the balance between the outward advantages and disadvantages.

†**56.** *intr.* To have an inclination; to incline, slope, slant; to lie away. *Obs.*

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 193 Their Countries casting so much as they doe towards the North are out of his way. 1787 Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 66 After some sudden rain, or breaking up of a great snow in winter, you will plainly see which way the ground casts.

XI. †**57.** To cover by casting (mortar, or the like) on; to plaster, daub. *Obs.* Cf. Rough-cast.

1577 Harrison *England* II. xii. (1877) I. 233 They..cast it all ouer with [thicke] claie to keepe out the wind. 1663 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I*, II. 63 (Jam.) Our minister..kest with lime that part where the back of the altar stood, that it should not be kent.

XII. Senses of doubtful position, and phrases.

†**58.** To tie or make (a knot): also to catch (in a cord, etc.), to entangle. *Obs.*

1591 Drayton in Farr's *S. P.* (1845) I. 133 The bar'd steed with his rider..Whose foot in his caparison is cast. *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Sonn.* xxxvii, I can not chuse; my kinsh is not to cast. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 320 Of hurts in the legs, that cometh by casting in the halter or collar. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* cxxii. (1862) I. 304 When Christ casteth a knot, all the world cannot loose it. 1691 Ray *Creation* II. (1704) 316 Cast a strait Ligature upon that part of the Artery. 1825 Jamieson *Dict. s. v. Kinsch, To cast a kinsch*, to cast a single knot on the end of a rope, or of a web; a term commonly used by weavers.

59. *Hawking. To cast a hawk*: in various senses: cf. V, III, and see quots.

c 1430 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 296 Ye shull say cast your hawke thereto [to her game], and say not lete flee. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A ij b, Bere thi hawke home on thi fiste and cast hir on a perch. *Ibid.* A vj b, Ye shall say cast yowre hawke to the perch, and not set youre hawke vppon the perch. *Ibid.* B vj, Whan she is cast to a fowle, she fleith a wayward as thogh she knewe nott the fowle. 1615 Latham *Falconry* Gloss., To *cast* a Hawke, is to take her in your hands before the pinions of her wings, and to hold her from bating or striuing, when you administer any thing vnto her. 1623 Fletcher *Maid in Mill* III. ii, If you had..handled her as men do unman'd hawks, Cast her, and mail'd her up in good clean linen. 1704 Worlidge *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Eyess*, It will be proper to shew how to Seel a Hawk..Casting your Hawk, take her by the Beak, and put the needle through her Eye-lid.

60. *Hunting. intr.* Of dogs (or huntsmen): To spread out and search in different directions for a lost scent. Cf. *cast about.*

1704 Worlidge *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Hare-hunting*, So will they [Greyhounds] soon learn to cast for it at a doubling or default. 1846 R. Eg.-Warburton *Hunt. Songs* xiii. (1883) 36 Whenever check'd, whenever crost, Still never deem the quarry lost; Cast forward first..Cast far and near, cast all around, Leave not untried one inch of ground. *Ibid.* xliv. 129, I can only backwards cast, or blow my horn and take 'em home. 1863 Whyte-Melville *Gladiators* I. 233 Like a hound..casting forward upon a vague speculation. 1885 Dk. Beaufort & M. Morris *Hunting* (Badm. Libr.) ii. 80 When they [harriers] come to a check..let them swing and cast;..only when they are utterly non-plussed should the huntsman go to their assistance. *Ibid.* 87 In casting, do not be afraid to cast forward in the first instance.

b. *transf.* and *fig. To cast about one*: to look about (mentally).

1823 Scott *Peveril* vii, I cast round the thicket. 1825 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 292, I remember the old squire and his sporting chaplain casting home on spent horses. 1867 Howells *Ital. Journ.* 277 Spinabello cast about him to find a suitable husband for her. 1879 Browning *Pheidipp.* 28 Gravely they turned to take counsel, to cast for excuses. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 190/1 He casts about him for the wherewithal to meet the ..expenditure.

61. *trans. To cast hounds*: to 'throw off', put on the scent.

1781 P. Beckford *Hunting* (1802) 163 When he casts his hounds, let him begin by making a small circle.

62. *intr.* (*Sc.*) Of the sky: To clear of clouds. Cf. *overcast.*

1768 Ross *Helenore* 58 (Jam.) The sky now casts an' syne wi' thrapples clear, The birds about begin to mak their cheer.

63. *trans. To cast loose*: to unfasten or let loose with force or decisiveness, set adrift; said esp. of a boat, or the like; also *to cast adrift.* Also *fig.*

1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 85 All the people were cassin sa louse, and were become of sic dissoluit myndis. 1660 J. Guthrie in *Life* (1846) 249 The Lords Day disregarded and casten loose. 1751 Adm. Hawke in *Naval Chron.* VII. 464 Instead of daring to cast the squadron loose. 1805 A. Duncan *Mariner's Chron.* III. 353 The captain ordered the boat to be cast loose. *Ibid.* 354 The boat .. turned bottom upwards, her lashings being cast loose. *Ibid.* IV. 27 The boat was veered astern, and soon after cast adrift. 1856 Dove *Logic Ch. Faith* v. i. ii. 284 The smallest possibility of error on the part of God would cast the universe loose from its moral obligation. 1884 *Mehalah* ii. 27 She..cast loose, and began to row.

†**64.** *To cast clean*: to cleanse. *To cast open*: to open suddenly, 'throw open'; also to open a way through. *Obs.*

1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 256 From sloth clean you cast. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* 474 Therefore will I cast open the frontiers of Moab. 1663 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) I. 126 (Jam.) The watchword..being heard, the gates are casten open.

65. † *To cast* (*any one*) *in the teeth*: to reproach or upbraid him (*with, that*) *obs.*; later construction *to cast* (*a thing*) *in one's teeth.*

1526 Tindale *James* i. 5 Which geveth to all men..withouten doublenes, and casteth no man in the teth [1611 upbraideth not]. 1530 Palsgr. 764/2, I caste him in the tethe or in the nose. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Repentance* III. (1859) 346 That we shall never be cast in the teeth with them. 1578 Timme *Calvin on Gen.* 254 He casteth the Jews in the teeth that their fathers served strange Gods. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 30 He cast them in the teeth with their former injurious casting him out.

b. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 36 Deuiseth to cast in my teeth Checks. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 125 The trecheries of his parents .. will be cast in his teeth. 1611 Bible *Matt.* xxvii. 44. 1675 Brooks *Golden Key* Wks. 1867 V. 328 God .. will never hit him in the teeth with his former enormities, nor never cast in his dish his old wickednesses. 1716 Horneck *Crucif. Jesus* 33 Strangers cast it in his Teeth so often, Where is now thy God? 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 101, I would not have you cast in my teeth that I am a haughty Aexonian.

†**66.** *To cast one's wits*: to exercise or apply one's wits. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11428 þan þai comynd in the cas, castyn hor wittes. 15.. Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.*, Cast his ingine to set a remedy thereto. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 236/2 If the enterprise bee great, he must cast all his wit yᵗ way.

†**67.** *To cast their heads* (*together*): to unite in consultation. *Obs.*; now *put, lay heads together.*

1535 Coverdale *Prol. Bible*, Occasion to cast their heads together, and to make provision for the poor. 1577 Paterickе *Agst. Machiavell* 318 They of the nobilitie all casting their heads, and employing their abilities for their gentleman.

68. *To cast eggs*: **a.** to beat them up; **b.** 'to drop them for the purpose of divination' (Jam.).

a 1825 *MS. Poem* (Jam.) By..casting eggs, They think for to divine their lot. *Receipts Cookery* 7 (Jam.) Mix with it ten eggs well cast. *Ibid.* 8 Cast nine eggs and mix them with a chopin of sweet milk.

69. *To cast a clod between* (Sc.); to widen the breach between. † *To cast galmoundis* (Sc.): to cut capers. *To cast a* (*point of*) *traverse*: (see quots.). † *To cast stones against the wind*: to labour in vain. Also *To cast ambs-ace, anchor, a bone, cantraips, cavel, a damp, damper, an essoin* (excuse), *lots, a spell*; for which see those words.

1529 Lyndesay *Compl. King* 181 Castand galmoundis with bendis and beckis. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 43, I grew weary of casting stones against the wind. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn., Cast a Point of Traverse*, in Navigation, signifies, to prick down on a chart the Point of a Compass any Land bears from you, or to find on what Point the Ship bears at any instant, or what way the Ship has made. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 105 (Jam.) Betweesh them sae by casting of a clod. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., To cast a traverse*, to calculate and lay off the courses and distances run over upon a chart.

XIII. In combination with adverbs.

70. Cast about.

a. *trans.* See simple senses and About *adv.*

1648 Herrick *Hesper.* (1885) 36 Sighs numberless he cast about. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* iv. 73 Begin..to cast about Thy Infant Eyes. 1789 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Paint.* 69 She cast about her eyes in thought profound.

b. *intr.* To turn about. *Naut.* To change the course, to go on the other tack. Cf. 54.

1591 Raleigh *Last Fight Rev.* (Arb.) 19 Perswaded .. to cut his maine saile, and cast about. 1611 Bible *Jer.* xli. 14 The people .. cast about and returned, and went into Johanan. 1635 Ld. Lindsey in Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 335/1 If I cast about in the night, I will shoot a Piece of Ordnance. *a* 1716 *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 277 Prone to cast about to th' other shore.

c. To go this way and that in search for game, a lost scent, etc., *orig.* a hunting locution. Cf. 60.

1575 Turbery. *Venerie* xl. 120 Huntesmen may caste about in the moste conuenient moyst places, and .. vnder some bushe or shade. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 111 Dogs .. will cast about for the game, as a disputant doth for the truth. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. vii, There is nothing for it but to cast about for the scent. 1879 Stevenson *Trav. Cevennes* 166, I began to cast about for a place to camp in.

d. *fig.*

1677 Hales *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 22, I cast about for all circumstances that may revive my Memory. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* vi. § 32 They who cast about for difficulties will be sure to find or make them. 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* III. xix. (1878) 252 Casting about for some explanation of the Atonement.

e. To consider, contrive, devise means, lay plans. Const. with *inf.* or *clause.* Cf. 42, 43.

c 1590 Marlowe *Jew Malta* II. ii, Like a cunning Jew so cast about, That ☞ be both made sure. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 428 The Turkes being mo in number, cast about to han encloased them. 1677 Yarranton *Engl. Improv.* 18 Now he casts about how to preserve himself from the Storm. 1704 Swift *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 248 She cast about to change her Shape. 1712 *Spect.* No. 524 ₱ 9, I was casting about within myself what I should do. 1861 S. Wilberforce *Agathos, Tent in Pl.* (1865) 141, I cast about in my mind how I should speak to him.

71. Cast aside.

a. *trans.* See simple senses and Aside.

1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 803 For on entering He had cast the curtains of their seat aside.

b. To throw aside from use, discard.

a 1420 Occleve *De Reg. Princ.* 319 He .. cast our holy cristen feithe aside. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* I. vii. 35 Worne now in their newest glosse Not cast aside so soone. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 664 A Snake .. has cast his Slough aside. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 11 Nov. 3/3 Purchased for railway reading and then carelessly cast aside.

72. Cast away.

a. *trans.* See simple senses and Away.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1954 Lok þai cast a way þe blod. 1388 Wyclif *Gen.* xxi. 15 Sche castide awei the child vndur a tre. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* iii. 28 The file..is vorne ande cassin auaye. 1885 Stevenson *Dynamiter* 125 To cast the bag away from him.

b. esp. *fig.* To put from one, part with forcibly, dismiss, reject.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25675 (Gött.) Mi soru i cast away. 1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* xvi. 45 Thi modir, which castide a wei hir husboond and hir sones. 1535 Coverdale *Jer.* xxxiii. 24 Two kynreddes had the Lorde chosen and those same two hath he cast awaye. 1613 *Answ. Uncasing of Machiav.* Fb, All Cards and Dice .. discard and cast away. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 1 ₱ 10 Hope is not wholly to be cast away. 1812 Landor *Ct. Julian* II. iv. 27 Egilona .. casts away, Indifferent or estranged the marriage-bond.

†**c.** To thrust, push, turn or drive away. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5688 Come hirdes and awai þam kest. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 14332 (Trin.) Þe graue lid awey þei kist. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* vi. 9 Her husbonde kiste away his herte from his wyff.

d. To throw away, i. e. in waste or loss; to spend uselessly, waste wantonly, squander, ruin.

1530 Palsgr. 477/1 Thou wylte caste away thyselfe and need nat. 1595 Shaks. *John* II. 334 France, hast thou yet more blood to cast away? 1629 Shirley *Wedding* v. ii, What d'ye mean To cast yourself away? 1713 Addison *Cato* v. ii, Our father will not cast away a life So needful to us all. 1885 Wingfield *B. Philpot* I. iii. 43 Never with my consent shall you thus be cast away.

e. To wreck (a ship); to throw upon the shore, to strand. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. i. 105 Anthonio .. Hath an Argosie cast away comming from Tripolis. 16.. Sackville (J.) Our fears tempestuous grow, And cast our hopes away. 1667 E. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* (1684) 141 Goods floating on the Sea, and Goods cast away by the Sea on the Shore. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1988/1 The Capitana of the Gallies of Naples .. was in a great storm cast away. 1727 *Act 4 Geo. I*, xii, If any owner .. shall .. wilfully cast away burn or otherwise destroy the ship. 1779 Arnot *Hist. Edinb.* 98 The very next day, the vessel was cast away in the Forth. 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 474 Our fatigue has been very great, being cast away on a barren place. 1840 R. Dana *Bef. Mast* xvii. 47 The small Mexican brig which had been cast away in a south-easter, and which now lay up, high and dry. 1864 Tennyson *En. Arden* 714 Enoch, poor man, was cast away and lost.

73. Cast back.

a. *trans.* See simple senses and Back. †**b.** ? To put or thrust back, repulse, defeat (*obs.*); ? to leave behind. †**c.** To throw behind, hold or drag back, impede (*obs.*). **d.** *intr.* To go back over the same course, revert.

c 1450 *Boctus, Laud MS.* 559 fol. 9, ij..That in here lawe were holden wys For to despute with Sidrak, But he caste hem all a bakke And ouercome all here reasoun. 1622 R. Preston *Godly Man's Inquis.* II. 47 Crooked wayes, and crooked feete will cast backward. 1671 Milton *Samson* 337 Mine [feet], cast back with age, Came lagging after. 1862 Mrs. Riddle *City & Suburb* 197 (Hoppe) You cast back for hundreds of years, and rake up every bit of pleasure I ever had in my life. *Ibid.* 202, I think there must have been a dreadful misalliance somewhere in our genealogy, and that you have cast back to it.

74. Cast behind.

a. *trans.* See simple senses and Behind. **b.** 'To leave behind in a race' (J.).

16.. Dryden (J.) You cast our fleetest wits a mile behind. 1714 Ellwood *Autobiog.* (1765) 85 We were so far cast behind the Trooper that we had lost both sight and hearing of him. 1735 Somerville *Chase* III. 464 Tho' far he cast the ling'ring Pack behind. 1850 Browning *Easter Day* xxvii, The mind So miserably cast behind To gain what had been wisely lost.

†**75. Cast by.** To throw aside from use. *Obs.*

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 100 Verona's ancient Citizens Cast by their Graue beseeming Ornament. 1647 W. Browne *Polex.* II. 319 That great heart..cast by the scepter of Gheneoa. 1690 Locke (J.) Men .. cast by the votes and opinions of the rest of mankind as not worthy of reckoning.

76. Cast down.

a. See senses 11–13 and Down.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23720 Dame fortune turnes þan hir quele And castes vs dun. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxx. 3 Pride kastes men down. 1530 Palsgr. 477/1 Who wolde have thought that so lytell a felowe coulde have caste him downe. 1535 Coverdale *Lament.* ii. 1 As for the honore of Israel, he hath casten it downe from heauen. 1565–78 Cooper *Thesaur* s.v. *Abjiceo*, He .. cast himselfe downe a long in the grasse. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 15. 101 The blocks which had been cast down from the summit. 1885 Creighton *Age of Eliz.* 22 Henry VIII delighted to show that he could cast down and could raise up.

b. *trans.* To overthrow, demolish (a building).

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 And warpeð eauer toward tis tur for to kasten hit adun. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16705 Þou said þat þou suld cast it [þe temple] dun and ras it þe thrid dai. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VII. viii. 90 The castelle than on Twedmouth made..Wes tretyd to be castyn down. 1572 *Lament. Lady Scotl.* in *Sc. Poems* 16th *C.* II. 247, I se þour tempills cassin downe. 1637 S. Rutherford *Lett.* cxlv. (1881) 267 Bulwarks are often Casten down.

c. To bend and turn downward (the head, face, the gaze of the eyes).

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. i. 7 Þus þis compaygnie of muses I-blamed casten wrþely þe chere adounward to þe erþe. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* li. 172 Huon .. spake no worde but cast downe his hede. 1752 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 190 ₱ 1 Every eye was cast down before him. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* iv. 60 Sheila cast down her eyes, and said nothing.

d. To deject in spirits, disappoint, dispirit. Chiefly in *pa. pple.* = downcast.

1382 Wyclif *Job* xl. 28 And alle men seende he shal ben kast down. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* v. iii. 6 For the oppressed king I am cast downe. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 256 ₱ 8 How often is the Ambitious Man cast down and disappointed, if he receives no Praise where he expected it? 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* v. iii, Come, Mrs. Malaprop, don't be cast down. 1853 G. Rawson *Hymn 'In the dark & cloudy Day'*, Comfort me, I am cast down.

77. Cast forth.

a. *trans.* See simple senses and Forth.

1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 889 The gates..like a Furnace mouth cast forth redounding smoak and ruddy flame. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 114, I caused the Lead to be cast forth, but could not get ground at eighty Fathom. 1704 Worlidge *Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Withering*, This will not only cause her to cast forth her latter Burden, but dead Calf.

b. To throw or put out of doors, company, etc., expel, eject.

1382 Wyclif *Jer.* xxxvi. 30 His careyn shal be cast forth at the hete bi the dai. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 157 To be cast forth in the common ayre. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. xii. 15 That litle Infant..which forth she kest. 1611 Bible *Nehem.* xiii. 8, I cast foorth all the houshold stuffe of Tobiah out of the chamber.

†**c.** To throw out (roots, branches). *Obs.*

1611 Bible *Hosea* xiv. 5 Hee shall grow as the lillie, and cast foorth his rootes as Lebanon.

78. Cast in.

a. *trans.* See simple senses and In. **b.** *fig.* To throw in (as an addition, or something extra).

1688 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* II. i. 86 We shall treat of the Dugs of Women, casting in between while, wherein those of Men differ therefrom. 1682 Dryden *Relig. Laici* 283 'Twere worth both Testaments, and cast in the creed.

c. *To cast in one's lot among* or *with*: to become a partner with, to share the fortunes of.

1535 Coverdale *Prov.* i. 14 Cast in thy lott amonge us. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xx, Numbers of these men..prepared to cast in their lot with the victors of Loudon-hill. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. (L.) Baxter cast in his lot with his proscribed friends, refused the mitre of Hereford, quitted the parsonage of Kidderminster.

†**d.** To choose partners at cards. *Obs.*

1741 Richardson *Pamela* II. 259 We cast in, and Miss Boroughs and my master were together.

79. Cast off.

a. *trans.* See simple senses and Off. **b.** To throw off (clothes or anything worn).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12661 Palomydon .. cast of his clothis cantly & wele. *c* 1400 Maundev. v. 41 A woman myghte wel passe there, withouten castynge of of hire Clothes. 1609 Bp. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 274 Them hee casteth off as the fellow..did his spectacles. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. vii. 165 In a weeks time the Tree casts off her old Robes.

c. *fig.* To throw off as clothes, a yoke, etc.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxviii. § 6 The Christian religion they had not utterly cast off. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 786 To cast off this Yoke. 1690 Locke (J.) Disown and cast off a rule. 1751 Jortin *Serm.* (1771) V. i. 11 Casting of the belief of the true God. *a* 1876 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* I. i. iv. 179 National habits and opinions cannot be cast off at will without miracle.

d. *fig.* To put from one, discard, abandon, disown.

1535 Coverdale *Ezek.* xvi. 45 Thy mother..that hath cast of hir houszbonde and hir children. 1611 Bible *Ps.* lxxi. 9 Cast me not off in the time of old age. 16.. Dryden (J.) To cast off my father when I am great. 1713 Addison *Cato* III. vii, When I have gone thus far, I'd cast her off. 1850 Ht. Martineau *Hist. Eng. Peace* II. v. xvii. 455 [The Prince] did make the other [Brummell] the fashion, and then cast him off. 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* I. viii. (1878) 72 To be cast off by God may be to perish.

e. *Hawking* and *Hunting.* To throw off (the couplings of hounds); to slip (dogs); to let fly (hawks).

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. (Arb.) 32 Another company of houndes .. had their couples cast off. 1611 Cotgr., *Ajetter un oiseau*, to cast, or whistle, off a hawke;

to .. let her flie. 1677 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1706) 42 You may then cast off your young Hounds. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round W.* (1840) 274 Just as a huntsman casts off his hounds. 1774 Goldsm. *Retal.* 107 He cast off his friends, as a huntsman his pack, For he knew when he pleas'd he could whistle them back. 1826 Sir J. Sebright *Observ. Hawking* (1828) 26 When a magpie is seen at a distance, a hawk is immediately to be cast off.

†**f.** To throw off, as vapour, or the like; to run off melted metal. *Obs.*

1674 Ray *Smelt. Silver* 115 The Lead .. is cast off by the blowing of the bellows. 1692 — *Discourses* XI. (1732) 80 The ocean doth evaporate and cast off to the dry Land. 1704 Worlidge *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. *Calaminaris*, They cast not off above twice in 24 hours.

g. *Naut.* To loosen and throw off (a rope, sail, etc.), to let go, let loose; to loosen (a vessel) from a mooring. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 17 It is like to overblow..cast off the Top-sail Sheets. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 146 On the 2d there being little Wind and variable, we cast off the Gloucester, and the next Day took her again in Tow. 1779 Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 252 Cast off, and rowed down the river. 1805 A. Duncan *Mariner's Chron.* IV. 29 One of the crew..jumped on shore and cast off the stern-fast of the boat. 1806 — *Nelson* 30 La Minerve .. cast off the prize. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xvi. (1856) 124 We cast off again about 7 A.M. 1855 Russell *War* 47 The gaskets cast off the fore topsail.

h. *Dancing.*

1760 Goldsm. *Cit. World* xxviii, She .. makes one in a country dance, with..one of the chairs for a partner, casts off round a joint stool, and sets to a corner-cupboard.

i. *Knitting.* To take the work off the wires, closing the loops and forming a selvedge. Cf. 58.

1880 *Plain knitting, &c.* 11 To cast off which is done by knitting two loops and pulling the first made loop over the last. 1887 *Fancy Work-basket* No. 4. 62 Cast off 5 stitches in the usual way.

80. Cast on.

a. *trans.* To throw on (a plaid, or shawl); to put on (clothes).

1813 W. Beattie *Fruits of Time* (1871) 25 The young man now cast on his plaid.

b. To make the initial loops or stitches on the wires in knitting. Cf. 58.

1840 in *Westmrld. Gloss.* 1887 *Fancy Work-basket* No. 4. 62 Cast on 83 stitches. *Mod.* Will you cast on a stocking for me?

81. Cast out.

a. *trans.* See simple senses and Out.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 Þe se flouweð þe hi casteð ut þat water of hire stede into þat lond. 1535 Coverdale *Lament.* i. 17 Sion casteth out hir hondes, and there is no man to comforte her. 1674 Ray *Allom Work Whitby* 139 After the second water is drawn off they cast out the Mine. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. iii. 64 When we see them..we cast out a Line and Hook. *a* 1719 Addison (J.) Why dost thou cast out such ungenerous terms against the lords.

b. To drive out forcibly, to expel, make an outcast. *lit.* and *fig.*

1297 R. Glouc. 375 He caste oute of hom & hous of hys men gret route. *c* 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 17 When all vayne lufe and drede, vayne joy and sorowe es casten owte of þe herte. 138. Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 67 Þei token Crist and kesten him out of Jerusalem. 1382 — *Mark* ix. 37 Maistir, we sygen sum oon for to caste out fendis in thi name. 1488 Caxton *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 42 Yf thou cast us out sende us in to a herde of hogges. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* lxxxv. (1862) I. 217 Christ now casten out of His inheritance. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 37 His Pride Had cast him out from Heav'n. 1884 *Chr. World* 9 Oct. 766/3 Fear casts out love, just as constantly as love casts out fear.

c. To throw out of one's house, one's keeping or preservation; to fling away; to thrust out of doors, society, etc.

1388 Wyclif *Matt.* v. 13 To no thing it is worth ouere, no but that it be cast out. 1535 Coverdale *Jer.* xxxvi. 30 His deed corse shalbe cast out. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxiv. § 5 Whom the cruelty of unnatural parents casteth out. 1730 Thomson *Autumn* 47 Raiser of human kind! by Nature cast Naked, and helpless out amid the Woods. 1887 *Academy* 4 June 391 A sorceress..cast out by her own father for her infamous conduct.

†**d.** To set forth by power, set free, deliver. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Fall & Pass.* 96 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 15 Of þe pit vte he ham cast an broȝt ham to heuen lyȝt. *c* 1400 Mandev. *Voy.* xxi. 225 God..wolde casten hem out of servage. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 226 Good lorde..that dydest cast danyell out fro the lyons.

e. To eject from the mouth, to vomit. Also *transf.* and *absol.* Cf. 25. *arch.*

1388 Wyclif *Job* xx. 15 He schal caste [*v. r.* spue] out the richessis, which he deuouride. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 306/3 What he ete or dranke alweye he vomyted and casted oute. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 15a, He that hath a drye cough and doth not caste out. 1611 Bible *Isa.* xxvi. 19 The earth shall cast out the dead. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Casting*, In the morning she [the hawk] will have cast them [pellets of cotton] out.

f. *intr.* To disagree, quarrel, fall out. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1730 A. Ramsay *Mercury in Q. Peace*, The gods coost out, as story gaes. 1851 Mrs. Oliphant *Marg. Maitland* 180 To be together but one week..and to cast out in the time. 1861 Ramsay *Remin.* vi. (ed. 18) 213 He's gane to mak four men agree Wha ne'er cast out. 1877 E. Peacock *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) They cast out wi' one another six year sin'.

82. Cast over. See simple senses and Over.

a. *trans.* To turn over in one's thought. *dial.*

1877 E. Peacock *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) I've been castin' ower i' my heäd what you said.

83. Cast up.

a. *trans.* See simple senses and Up.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1192 Ho..stel to his bedde Kest vp þe cortyn & creped with-inne. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lix. [lx.] 4 A token..yᵗ they maye cast it vp in the treuth. *Ibid. Ruth* iii. 2 Boos oure kynsman .. casteth up barly now this night in his barne. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 181 b, A little dust cast up on hie.

†**b.** To vomit. Cf. 25. *Obs.* or *dial.* (*To cast up one's accounts* is used humorously in this sense.)

1484 Caxton *Curial* 6 We ete so gredyly..that otherwhyle we caste it vp agayn. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 96. 1629 Earle *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 80 [He] in a nauseeating stomacke, where there is nothing to cast vp. 1633 Rogers *Treat. Sacraments* ii. 12 A penitentiall triall, by which a beleever..searches himselfe and casts up his gorge that he might..return to God. 1704 Worlidge *Dict.* s.v. *Bear*, Which she eats and casts up again to her young ones, and so feeds them. 1735 M. Poole *Dial.* 128 The very Body of Christ..may be cast up by Vomit. 1808 R. Anderson *Cumbrld. Ball.* 26 The breyde she kest up her accounts In Rachel's lap.

c. Said of the action of the sea.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xlvii. (1495) 569 Some precyous stones ben cast vp out of the grete see. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 46 Grete men and women of Spany-ardes .. ware drownyd and lost and gast up. 1611 Bible *Isa.* lvii. 20 The troubled sea, when it cannot rest, whose waters cast vp myre and dirt. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 18 Oct. 4/7 Yesterday the body of a man..was cast up at Southport.

d. To throw, turn up or raise suddenly (the eyes, the head; formerly also, the nose, arms, etc.).

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* 935 Now quod he thoo cast vp thyn ye. 1535 Coverdale *Ezek.* viij. 17 Purposely to cast vp their noses vpon me. 1590 Lodge *Euphues Gold. Leg.* (1887) 21 Casting up his hand he felt hair on his face. 1704 Worlidge *Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Bridle*, To make him Rein well and not cast up his Head. 1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* 39 His eyes..cast up to count the peaches on the wall.

e. To throw up (with a shovel), to form by this means, to raise (a ridge, mound, rampart, etc.).

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 737 To cast up new fortifications within. 1611 Bible *Isa.* lvii. 14 Cast yee vp, cast yee vp; prepare the way. 1618 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. 17 The way..was cast up by the Patriarchs. 1721 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 99 Two hundred [men] had orders to cast up a large ravelin. 1783 Watson *Philip III* (1839) 67 Casting up entrenchments to secure his troops. 1881 Russell *Haigs* ii. 35 To cast up a barrier between them and the aggressive inhabitants.

†**f.** To dig up, to dig. *Obs.*

1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 100 This he onely did by casting up their nests.

†**g.** To shake or toss up. *Obs.*

1557 F. Seager *Sch. Vertue* 62 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 338 To cast vp thy bed It shalbe thy parte, Els may they say that beastly thou art. 1563 Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 75 The hearb sodden with oyle, and after cast vp in glister forme, doth put away the paines.

†**h.** To 'throw up'; give up, abandon. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 478/2 She hath ben his soverayne lady, this tenne yeres, and nowe he casteth her up. 1540 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) N j, Men have dispised & cast them [mistresses] up. 1663 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) II. 115 (Jam.) His wife cast up all labouring.

i. To rake up and utter as a reproach; to cast in one's teeth. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* (or in lit. Eng. by northern writers).

1604 *Glasgow Kirk Sess. Rec.* in *Hist. Glasgow* xvii. (1881) 149 To speak ill of the dead or to cast up their demerits. 1609 Bp. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 12 To cast vp such a disastrous example in his Maiesties teeth. 1725 Ramsay *Gentl. Sheph.* III. ii, Unless ye may cast up that she's but poor. 1823 *Ann. Reg.* 21 Mar., No one shall cast up to me, that I killed my father. 1848 Mrs. Gaskell *M. Barton* xxv, But we shall ne'er cast it up against you. 1864 Tennyson *North. Farmer (Old Style)*, But a cost oop, thot a did, 'boot Bessy Marris's barne. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* II. xxxi. 274 It was to be hoped that he would never cast it up to her that she had been going out as a governess.

j. To add up, reckon up, calculate.

1539 *Househ. Ord.* in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) Introd. 33 The Clerke of the Greencloth shall..cast up all the particular Breifments of the House. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxxiii. xlvii. 850 After he had cast up the bookes. 1660 Pepys *Diary* 10 Dec., Did go to cast up how my cash stands. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Abacus*, sometimes signifies..a Table of Numbers for casting up Accounts. 1849 Grote *Greece* II. lxviii. (1862) VI. 149 An arithmetician, may..cast-up incorrectly, by design. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vic.* lxxi. § 30 The returning officer .. shall .. cast up and ascertain the number of valid votes given to each person.

k. *intr.* To 'turn up'; emerge into view; to come up as it were accidentally. *Sc.* and *north.*

1723 Wodrow. *Corr.* (1843) III. 16 It will be strengthening to our brethren to have our sentiments on what casts up among them. 1753 *Stewarts' Trial* App. 128 If Allan Breck did not soon cast up in the country. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* Let. xi, If the money cast up. 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* II. ii. 183 Another countryman, and Jesuit priest now casts up.

l. Of the weather, the day: To clear up (cf. 62); also, Of clouds: To gather for a storm, etc. *Sc.*

1825 Jamieson s. v., *It's castin' up*, the sky is beginning to clear, after rain. *Mod.* It's casting up for a storm.

Cast (kast), *ppl. a.* [see Cast *v.*]

1. Thrown, that has been thrown. See the vb.

1621 Quarles *Argalus & P.* (1678) 24 Her liveless hands did, by degrees, Raise her cast body. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 196 An eclipse is a vast cast shadow.

†**2.** Condemned; beaten in a law suit. *Obs.*

1577 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 865/2 About foure of the clocke he was brought as a cast man to the Tower. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 258 Sitting..upon his poore cast adversaries both as a Judge and Party.

3. Cashiered, dismissed from office (*obs.*); discarded, cast off. (*Cast captain* was app. orig. *cassed captain*; this led to other uses.)

1607 Dekker *Northw. Hoe* v. Wks. 1873 III. 74 A new trade come up for cast gentlewomen. 1622 Fletcher *Span. Cur.* I. i. 25 The Sonne Of a poore cast-Captain. 1636 Healey *Theophrast.* 33 Some cast Captaine, or cassierd Souldier. 1672 Dryden *Secret Love* I. ii, If thou should'st prove one of my cast mistresses. 1755 Walpole *Corr.* (1837) I. 258 It is sung by some cast singers.

4. Of horses, etc.: Rejected, as unfit for service, broken down.

1580 North *Plutarch* 291 To keep cast Horses. 1653 H. Cogan *Pinto's Trav.* x. § 1. 30 Put a grasing like a cast horse. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 376 The sale of Cast Horses.

5. Of garments: Thrown aside, discarded, no longer worn. Now usually Cast-off.

1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. i. 967 A moste lousie caste sute of his. 1611 *Jer.* xxxviii. 11 Old cast cloutes. *a* 1719 Addison *Drummer* I. i, A wardrobe for my Lady's cast cloaths. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxx, It is not for Rothsay to wear your cast garments, Sir John.

6. *gen.* Thrown off, disused, worn out, abandoned, forsaken. Now usually Cast-off.

1597 Bp. Hall *Sat.* VI. i, In Margent of some old cast bill. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 23 With casted slough, and fresh legeritie. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* III. iv. 17 A paire of cast lips of Diana.

7. Thrown up with the spade.

1487 *Newminster Cartul.* (1878) 263 An olde casten dike. 1593 *Tell-trothe's N. Y. Gift* 42 Fortified with deepe cast-rauelinges.

8. Of metal, etc.: Made by melting, and leaving to harden in a mould. See also Cast-iron.

1535 Coverdale *Isa.* xlviii. 5 My carued or cast ymage. 1544 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camd.) 19 Item, for xx li. of cast lede..xx *d.* 1692 in Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* II. xiv. 111 A Cast-Bullet of Iron. 1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 84/1 Cast copper or brass. 1794 *Rigging & Seamansh.* I. 154 Sheaves are made of cast metal. 1824 W. Irving *Salmag.* 203 His learned distinctions between wrought scissors and those of cast-steel. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* (1858) 20 Proposal for a Cast-metal King. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 18 (Hoppe) Before cast glass was so common.

9. *Cookery.* 'Whipped', curded.

1597 *Bk. Cookerie* 46 How to make caste creame.

†**10.** Calculated, planned. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10448 He .. Neuer kyld no kyng..but with cast treson.

11. Like the verb, it may be used with many adverbs. See also Castaway, Cast-by, Cast-off.

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 321 With smiling and cast-vp looke. 1645 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 183 A cast-down mourner. 1653 H. Cogan *Pinto's Trav.* li. § 1. 201 With cast down looks, and tears in their eyes. 1834 Marryat *Jac. Faithf.* iii, Cast up wrecks.

†**Cast,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *cast-us.*]. Chaste.

c 1430 Lydg. *Lyfe St. Albon* (1534) C ij, To serue Diana that was the cast goddesse That Venus had with them non intraunce.

Castable (kɑ·stăb'l), *sb. rare.* [f. Cast *v.*] The projection of waste metal on cast articles.

1821 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXXIX. 101 (Of an improved bullet mould and nipper for bullets)..When the castable is removed by means of the common cutter .. a portion of the castable will be left behind.

Castagnet, obs. form of Castanet.

†**Casta·ldick, casta·ldy.** *Obs.*–°. [ad. med. L. *castaldic-um, castaldia*, variants of *gastaldicum, gastaldia*, office of the *gastaldus* or *castaldus* (It. *castaldo*) manager, bailiff, steward, ad. Goth. *gastald-s* (found in comp.) occupying, administering. Common in the Laws of the Longobards, etc., but never in English use.]

1623 Cockeram, *Castaldy*, Stewardship. 1678–96 Phillips, *Castaldy*, or *Castaldick*, a Stewardship; from *Castaldius*, a word received for Latin. 1721–1800 Bailey, *Castaldick, Castaldy*, a Stewardship. *Old Word.*

Castalia (kæstē·liă), **Castalie, -ly** (kæ·stăli). [L. *Castalia*, Gr. Κασταλία, pr. name.] Proper name of a spring on Mount Parnassus, sacred to the Muses; often used allusively.

1591 Spenser *Virg. Gnat.* 23 The..waues of..Castaly. 1600 Tourneur *Transf. Metamorph.* lxxxvii. (1878) 172 Conuert each riuer to pure Castalie. 1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* II. xxi, And brought them to another Castalie. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* IV. 275, I led you then to all the Castalies.

Casta·lian, *a.* [f. L. *Castali-us* + -AN], of Castalia or the Muses. Hence †**Casta·lianist.**

1602 *Metamorph. Tobacco* (Collier) 44 The Castalian Muses. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 274 Th' inspir'd Castalian Spring. 1783 Cowper *Task* III. 251 Lips wet with Castalian dews. 1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* 53 This made the Castalianist or poet of yore, to be esteemed.

†**Castane, -anie, -ayne.** *Obs.* Also 4 casteyn(e, kasteyne, 5 castany, 6 kastainy. [a. ONF. *castanie, castaine* (mod.F. *châtaigne*) :— L. *castanea* chestnut.] A chestnut.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxxviii. (Tollemache MS.) Kasteynes [1535 Casteyns] bredeþ swellynge yf men eteþ to many þerof. *Ibid.* xvii. lxxxviii. (1495) 656 The casteyne tree is a grete tree and an highe..Suche trees ben callyd Castanie. *Ibid.* cxxii. 684 The colour of a castane. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 73, *Castany* [1499 chesteyne], frute or tre. 1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* XIII. xv, Thou shalt have also castaynes grete plente. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 48 The Kastainy is a tree of good high growth.

Casta·nean, *a.* In 8 -ian. [f. as next + -AN.] Of or pertaining to the chestnut.

1728 YOUNG *Love of Fame* (1741) 65 Since apes can roast the choice castanian nut.

Castaneous (kæstēⁱ·niəs), *a.* [f. L. *castane-us* (f. *castanea*) + -OUS.] Chestnut-coloured.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 311/2. 1848 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 336 Legs..dirty castaneous white.

Castanet (kɑ·stănėt, -ane·t). Also (7 **castannetta, castanieta, castinetta**), 7–8 **castagnet,** 9 **castinet,** (**castagnette**). [ad. Sp. *castañeta* (or its Fr. adaptation *castagnette*), dim. of *castaña* :—L. *castanea* chestnut. See quot. 1647.]

An instrument consisting of a small concave shell of ivory or hard wood, used by the Spaniards, Moors, and others, to produce a rattling sound as an accompaniment to dancing; a pair of them, fastened to the thumb, are held in the palm of the hand, and struck with the middle finger.

1647 STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 240, *Castinettas*, knackers, of the form of chesnuts used..by the Spaniards in their dances. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xi. (1655) 37 Dancing with their Castannettas, or knockers on their fingers. 1665 DRYDEN *Indian Emp.* IV. iii, Two Spaniards..dance a saraband with castanietas. 1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 21 They play admirable well on the Castagnets. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* IV. i, They had gone together by the ears like a pair of castanets. *a* 1754 FIELDING *Pleas. of Town* Wks. 1775 I. 214 A Blackamore lady, who comes to present you with a Saraband and castanets. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II. s.v. *Testa*, Like the Spanish castagnets. 1828 MOORE *Maltese Air* i, Gaily sounds the castanet, Beating time to bounding feet. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 181 The tinkling of innumerable guitars, and the clicking of castañets. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* liii, The chink of the castanet and the proud step of the fandago echoed around us. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 425 *note*, A young maiden dancing in light dress with castagnettes.

† **Castar.** *Obs.* [? for CASTER in some sense.]

1570 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 341, X mylke skelues vs. a castar for lyinge cheases of ijs.

Castaway (kɑ·stăweⁱ), *a.* and *sb.* [f. CAST *v.* + AWAY.]

A. *adj.* Thrown away, cast off, rejected; reprobate; 'useless, of no value' (J.).

1542 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xvi. 41 Masterles and castaway courtyers. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 57 Certaine castaway vowes, how much he would doe for her sake. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* (J.) We..only remember, at our castaway leisure, the imprisoned immortal soul. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxi, If I had minded..I had never been the cast-away creature that I am. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xx. 413 Castaway bones of the deer, bear, and wild-ox.

b. Cast adrift, stranded.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Cast away*, the state of a ship which is lost..on a lee-shore, bank, or shallow. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 75 A young lady and a mass of baggage standing castaway at midnight on the streets of London.

B. *sb.* One who or that which is cast away or rejected; a reprobate.

1526 TINDALE *2 Cor.* xiii. 5 Knowe ye not..how that Jesus Christ is in you excepte ye be castawayes [CRANMER cast a wayes, COVERD. cast awayes, *Rhem.* & 1611 reprobates]. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Passion* II. (1859) 419 Plaine reprobates and castawaies, being perpetually damned to the everlasting paines of hell-fire. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, II. ii. 6 Why do you..call vs Orphans, Wretches, Castawayes. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* ix. 27. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* ii, 'Dost thou..For ever pledge thyself to me?'..'I do; so help me, Satan!' said The wilful castaway. 1871 E. BURR *Ad Fidem* xi. 220 Castaways from God.

b. *esp.* One cast adrift at sea; a shipwrecked man. Also *fig.* (from both senses) One cast adrift upon the world, or by society, an outcast.

1799 COWPER (*title*), The Castaway. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. iii. 92 A lone castaway upon the sea. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xviii, Those who..leave it [youth] to drift about the world, have to answer for the cast-away. 1865 SWINBURNE *Felise* 80 [Such things] As the sea feeds on, wreck and stray and castaway. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. i. 36 The moral wellbeing of the castaways of Society. 1870 *Times* 27 Aug. 4/4 The visit of Her Majesty's ship Blanche to the Auckland Islands in search of the castaways of the Motoaka.

Castayne, var. of CASTANE *Obs.*, chestnut.

Ca·st-by, *sb.* A person or thing cast aside and neglected.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xx, Wha could tak interest in sic a cast-bye as I am now. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), These ritualists are bringing in all sorts of old things which I thought had been cast-bys ever since Popery was done away with.

Caste (kɑst). Forms: 6–9 **cast,** 6, 8– **caste.** [ad. Sp. and Pg. *casta* 'race, lineage, breed' (Minsheu); orig. according to Diez 'pure or unmixed (stock or breed)', f. *casta* fem. of *casto* :—L. *castus -a* pure, unpolluted (see CHASTE). App. at first from Sp.; but in its Indian application from the Portuguese, who had so applied it about the middle of the 16th c. (Garcia 1563). The current spelling (after F. *caste*, which appears in the Academie's Dict. of 1740), is hardly found before 1800; it was previously written *cast*, and app. often assumed to be merely a particular application of CAST *sb.*]

† **1.** A race, stock, or breed (of men). *Obs.* in general sense.

1555 *Fardle Facions* II. i. 118 The Nabatheens..Their caste is wittye in winning of substaunce. 1596 RALEIGH *Disc. Guiana* (1887) 134 One sort of people called Tinitiuas, but of two casts as they term them. 1615 BEDWELL *Arab. Trudg.*, *Beni*, A family, nation, kinred, or *cast* as they call it. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 5/1 Who are a cast of Men that are their Doctors. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* vi. § 2 All the various casts or sects of the sons of men have each their faith and their religious system. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 328 There is a cast of Indians, who are disciples of Bontas.

b. For Spanish *casta*, applied in South America, to the several mixed breeds between Europeans, Indians, and Negroes.

1760 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy. S. Amer.* (1772) I. I. iv. 29 The inhabitants may be divided into different casts or tribes, who derive their origin from a coalition of Whites, Negroes, and Indians. *Ibid.* II. VII. v. 53 The inhabitants of Lima are composed of whites or Spaniards, Negroes, Indians, Mestizos, and other casts, proceeding from the mixture of all three. *Ibid.* II. VIII. viii. 266 Between fifty and sixty families, most of them Mestizos, though their cast is not at all perceivable by their complexion.

c. Breed of animals.

1799 CORSE in *Phil. Trans.* 205 (*Elephants*) Both males and females are divided into two casts, by the natives of Bengal, viz. the *koomareah* and the *merghee*.

2. *spec.* One of the several hereditary classes into which society in India has from time immemorial been divided; the members of each caste being socially equal, having the same religious rites, and generally following the same occupation or profession; those of one caste have no social intercourse with those of another.

The original casts were four: 1st, *Brahmans* or priestly caste; 2nd, the *Kshatriyas* or military caste; 3rd, the *Vaisyas* or merchants; 4th, the *Sudras*, or artisans and labourers. These have in the course of ages been subdivided into an immense multitude, almost every occupation or variety of occupation having now its special caste.

This is now the leading sense, which influences all others.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. 485 (Y.) The Banians kill nothing: There are thirtie and odd severall casts of these. 1630 LORD *Banians* 72 (Y.) The common Bramane hath eighty-two Casts or Tribes. 1766 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Ind.* I. 201 (Y.) The distinction of the Gentoos into their tribes or casts. 1782 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 7 The illustrious and sacred *caste* to which you belong. 1796 HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 792 Her mother..had lately been burnt alive with the body of her father, conformably to the practice of her caste. 1800 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 125 They are of the cast of the old Rajahs. *c* 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Ayah & Lady* Gloss. s. v., The natives of India are divided into various ranks, called casts. 1818 JAS. MILL *British India* I. II. ii. 182 The Hindus were thus divided into four orders or castes. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* viii. 244 The problem of the origin of castes.

b. *transf.* A hereditary class resembling those of India. *fig.* A class who keep themselves socially distinct, or inherit exclusive privileges.

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 468 The peasant's mind should never be inspired with a desire to amend his circumstances by the quitting of his cast. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* Introd. 18 Likely to unite the learned casts against him and provoke classic hostility. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady Clara* v, Her manners had not that repose Which stamps the caste of Vere de Vere. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 119 An ancient priestly caste. 1852 DISRAELI *Ld. G. Bentinck* xxiv. 497 The peculiar and chosen race touch the hands of all the scum and low castes of Europe. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* Wks. (Bohn) II. 136 The feudal system survives in..the social barriers which confine patronage and promotion to a caste.

c. *transf.* Applied to the different classes in a community of social insects, as ants.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ii. (1873) 36 The castes are connected together by finely graduated varieties. *Ibid.* viii. (1873) 230 The castes, moreover, do not commonly graduate into each other.

3. The system or basis of this division among the Hindoos; also the position it confers, as in *To lose*, or *renounce caste*.

[1796 in *Ann. Rev.* (1803) I. 212/1 (Low as it was) he should lose his cast.] 1811 MRS. SHERWOOD *Henry & Bearer* 63 He has lost caste for becoming a Christian. 1858 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xxvii. 302 In India caste, in one form or other, has existed from the earliest times. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 181 The stationary institutions of India, especially that of caste.

b. *gen.* and *fig.* A system of rigid social distinctions in a community; *to lose caste*: to lose social rank, to descend in the social scale.

1816 *Times* in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 918 Loss of cast in society. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 65 A natural fear of losing *caste* among her neighbours. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. 423 [Christianity] exorcises the spirit of caste. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit. Civiliz.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 9 The diffusion of knowledge, overrunning all the old barriers of caste. 1882 HINSDALE *Garfield & Educ.* II. 240 In this country there are no classes in the British sense of that word,—no impassable barriers of caste.

4. *attrib.* and in *comb.*, as *caste feeling, system*; *caste-ridden* adj. See also HALF-CASTE.

1840 ARNOLD *Let.* in *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. ix. 200 The caste system is an insuperable difficulty. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 4. 73 By the abolition of the rank of 'nobleman'..the last remnant of the caste system will be swept away. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* VIII. i. 279 The caste-feeling in one class or another.

Hence **Castehood,** the condition of belonging to a caste; **Castism,** a system resembling caste; **Casteless** *a.*, devoid of castes.

1862 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 464 Even the outcasts—those who had fallen or been expelled from castehood—band themselves together in castes of their own. 1881 J. KERR (*title*), Essays on Castism and Sectism. 1886 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 103 The dominion of a busy, roving, casteless nation.

† **Caste,** *v. Obs. rare.* [A doublet of CHASTE *v.*; a. ONF. *castier* (mod.F. *châtier* :—L. *castigāre*.] To chasten, chastise.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 137 Mid softnesse he castede þe sinfulle.

† **Ca·sted,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [see CAST *v.*] An earlier form of CAST.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 23 With casted slough, and fresh legeritie.

Casteel, -el, -ell(e, obs. ff. CASTLE.

Castelan, var. CASTILIAN 2 *Obs.*, a coin.

Castelet, variant of CASTELLET.

Castellan (kɑ·stĕlăn). Forms: 4–5 **castellin, -elleyn,** 4–7 **castellaine,** 5–7 **castelane,** 7, 9 **castellane, castelyn, castelain, castelan,** 7– **castellan.** See also CHATELAIN. [ME. *castelain* a. ONF. *castelain* (mod.F. *châtelain* = Pr. and Sp. *castellan*, It. *castellano*) :—L. *castellan-us*, f. *castellum* castle, the current form is refashioned after L. or Sp.] The governor or constable of a castle.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 184 Of this castell was castellaine Elda the kinges chamberlaine. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2735 The Castelleyn That of the prison was wardeyn. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 48 It is not lawful for the *Castellane* to leave his Castle. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 47. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1286/2 The Comptroller and Castelyn of the Princes Hof to continue. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* i. 5 His Father being James Sobiesky Castellan of Cracovia. 1827 F. COOPER *Prairie* I. xii. 178 Obliged to constitute the girl herself castellain. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* (1845) I. 173 The castellans of the forts of Kalinjar and Ajaygerh. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 1 (1882) 129 The piety of the Norman Castellans rebuilt almost all the parish churches of the city [Oxford].

Hence **Castellanship.**

1885 J. H. Round in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IV. 33/1 He was..restored to his shrievalty and castellanship.

Castellany (kɑ·stĕlăni). [ad. med.L. (Pr., It., Sp.) *castellania*, f. *castellān-us*: see above. (In mod.F. *châtellenie*.)] The office or jurisdiction of a castellan; the lordship of a castle, or the district belonging to a castle.

[1357 in Sir T. D. Hardy *Syllab. Rymer's Fœdera* I. 392 The castelanny of Reule shall be committed only to Englishmen.] 1696 PHILLIPS, *Castellany*, the Lordship of a Castle, and the extent of his Land and Jurisdiction. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Netherl.* I. 292 The country round about Ipres, called the castellany, or castleward, and containing about thirty villages, depends upon the government of the town. 1788 KELHAM *Domesday Bk.* 147 (T.) Earl Allan has within his castellany..200 manors. 1849 tr. *V. Hugo's Hunchback* 162 The seven castellanies of the viscounty of Paris.

Castellar (kæste·lăɪ), *a.* [f. L. *castell-um* castle + -AR. (L. had *castellāri-us*.)] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a castle.

1789 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* IV. 480 (D.) Ancient castellar dungeons. 1881 PALGRAVE *Vis. of Eng.* 153 The entire disappearance of the castellar element from our country-houses.

† **Ca·stellate,** *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. med.L. *castellāt-us* 'castellaniæ districtus' (Du Cange).] The district belonging to a castle.

1809 BAWDWEN tr. *Domesday Bk.* 230 In the Castellate of Roger of Poictou.

Ca·stellate, *a. rare.* [ad. med.L. *castellāt-us*, fortified as a castle: see next.] = CASTELLATED.

1830 W. PHILLIPS *Sinai* I. 212 The living porphyry, in towers around Grotesquely castellate. 1834 DISRAELI *Rev. Epick* II. xix, Heights castellate.

Castellate (kæ·stĕleⁱt), *v.* [f. med.L. *castellāre* to build or fortify as a castle, f. *castellum* CASTLE: see -ATE 3.] **a.** *trans.* To build in the manner of a castle; to build with battlements. **b.** *intr.* (*nonce-use.*) To grow into a castle.

1831 J. WILSON *Unimore* i. 77 Clouds slowly castellating in a calm. 1840 H. TAYLOR *Autobiog.* (1885) I. xx. 321 The citizen who castellates a Villa at Richmond.

Castellated (kæ·stĕleⁱtėd), *ppl. a.* [f. med.L. *castellāt-us* (see above) + -ED. (Earlier than the vb.)]

1. Built like a castle; having battlements.

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 448 A Castellated mansion. 1829 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 165 Large additions..in the castellated style. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV. v. (L.) It was a castellated building, immense and magnificent. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* (1878) II. xv. 173 On the top of Hadrian's castellated tomb.

b. *transf.* Formed like a castle, castle-like.

1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 140 Rocks and precipices and castellated mountains. 1839–40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 271 Stately dames, with castellated locks and towering plumes. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* vii. 171 The somewhat conical shape of Zakavuma ..and the more castellated form of Morumbwa.

† **2.** 'Inclosed within a building, as a fountain or cistern.' *Obs.* [cf. L. *castellum* reservoir for water.]

1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) I. I. v. 26/1 The first cistern of Lead castellated with stone in the city of London was called the great conduit in West cheap. *Ibid.* II. viii. 459/2 A fair Conduit of sweet water Castellated in the midst of that Ward and street. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 66 It [a conduit] was castellated with stone and cisterned with lead.

3. Furnished or dotted with castles, 'castled'.
1808 R. Porter *Trav. Sk. Russ. & Swed.* (1813) I. iv. 36 This castellated island. 1823 Byron *Juan* x. lxi, The castellated Rhine. 1862 S. Lucas *Secularia* 78 History, like the Rhine, passes through a castellated region.

4. Lodged or ensconced in a castle. *rare.*
1837 Landor *Wks.* (1846) II. 317 His unbiassed justice.. struck horror into the heart of every castellated felon.

Castellation (kæstĕlē·ɪ·ʃən). [ad. med. L. *castellātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *castellā-re*: see above and -ATION.] The building of castles; the furnishing of a house with battlements; *concr.* a fortified or castellated structure; a battlement.
1818 in Todd. 1853 H. Jenkins *Colchest. Castle*, The whole system of Norman castellation. 1858 *Lond. Rev.* Oct. 123 We are treading, as it were, upon the battlements of this immense natural castellation [Snowdon]. 1861 Miss Beaufort *Egypt. Sepulchres* II. xx. 176 The castellations and battlements of this [the Damascus Gate of Jerusalem] are so quaint as to be quite ludicrous.

Ca·stellet, -elet. [a. ONF. *castelet* (mod.F. *châtelet*), dim. of *castel* (*château*) castle. See also Chatelet.] A small castle.
c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2754 With seuen Soudans biset, Wal and gate and castelet. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 7010 Ryghte off Jaffa castellette. 1538 Leland *Itin.* II. 35 A strong Pile or Castelet. 1772 Pennant *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 68 The battlemented top of their castelet. 1841 *Archæol.* XXIX. 30 (D.) The erection of a castellet at this point would then become desirable. 1846 D. W. Pughe *Harlech Castle* 29 Tradition notes the spot as the site of a castelet.

† **Castellion,** obs. form of Castellan.
c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3128 Tho the castellion he cleped ner And bad haue him to the tour ageyn.

Ca·stellite. *Min.* A silicate containing titanic acid and near to titanite and sphene. (Dana.)

Castelry: see Castlery.

† **Casten,** *ppl. a. Obs. exc. dial.* Also *dial.* **cassen.** A by-form of Cast pa. pple. after strong pples. like *washen*.
1493 *Will of Franke* (Somerset Ho.) A casten kercher. 1535 Coverdale *Nahum* i. 14 The carued and casten ymages. *a* 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* II. 307 They will me call ane cassin Courticiane. 1825 Brockett *N. Country Gloss.* 38, *Cassen*, cast off; as 'cassen clothes'.

Caster (kɑ·stəɪ). [f. Cast *v.* + -er 1.]
1. One who casts, in various senses of the verb.
1382 Wyclif *Prov.* xxiii. 7 In licnesse of a deuynour and of a fals castere. 1552 Huloet, Brayder or caster in teeth. 1553 *Act* 1 *Mary* Sess. 3 viii. § 1 Forcers of Wools, Casters of Wools, and Sorters of Wools. 1580 Baret *Alv.* C 171 A caster of lottes, *sortitor*. 1598 Florio, *Abbachiere*, caster of accountes. 1611 Cotgr., *Mathematicien*, a caster of Natiuities. 1623 Bingham *Xenophon* 117 The caster of the first stone. 1669 Etheredge *Love in Tub* II. iii, The Caster wins if he fling above Ten with Doublets upon three dice. *a* 1719 Addison (J.), Set up for a caster of fortunate figures. 1840 Thackeray *Catherine* iii, Three to two against the caster [of dice]. 1856 R. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. viii. iii. 49 Casters of horoscopes and makers of cunning toys. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* 776/1 The caster stands on a platform. 1887 *Athenæum* 414 Artificial casters of the evil eye.
b. also with adverb following.
c 1340 *Cursor M.* 16703 (Trin.) Heil þou temple caster doun. 1601 Deacon & Walker *Spirits and Dev.* To Rdr. 16 A coniurour or caster foorth of spirits and diuels. 1617 S. Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* 304 They are made to be casters on of the perfume. 1836 E. Howard *R. Reefer* xxvi, The caster-up of sums.
2. *spec.* a. One who casts metal; a founder.
1535 Coverdale *Jer.* x. 14 Confunded be all casters of ymages. 1662 Gerbier *Princ.* 31 Architect, Sculptor, and Caster in Brass. 1865 Mr. Cowper in *Parlt.* 12 May, The model of the first lion is completed, and now in the hands of the casters. 1884 W. M. Fenn *Sweet Mace* III. vi. 84 Woe to the caster of cannon.
b. One employed in shovelling or 'casting' coals from the keels into the ships (on the Wear).
1815 J. Sykes *Local Records* (1832–57) A number of misguided persons, principally keelmen and casters on the River Wear. 1846 M'Culloch *Acc. Brit. Emp.* (1854) I. 601 Keel-men, coal-boatmen, casters, and trimmers. 1861 *Act* 24 & 25 *Vict.* c. § 40 Whosoever shall .., prevent any seaman, keelman, or caster from working at his lawful trade. 1882 J. Green *Tales & Ballads of Wearside* (1885) 229 The first coal staiths .. erected at Sunderland .. 1815; but the keelmen and casters .. pulled them to the ground. 1888 *Sunderland Daily Echo* 22 Mar. 2/5 Casters and trimmers .. their work was to cast the coals from the keels into the ships.
3. *Cant.* 'A cloke' (Harman). ? *Obs.*
1567 Harman *Caveat* 77 For want of their Casters and Togemans. 1609 Dekker *Lanthorne & Candle-L.* Wks. 1885 III. 199. 1640 W. M. *Wandering Jew* (1857) 22 A poore Alehouse is your Inne..a Plimouth cloake your Caster. 1690 in B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*
4. *colloq.* [f. Cast *ppl. a.* + -er 1, as in *deader*.] = Cast one.
1859 Lang *Wand. India* 144 The horse which drew the buggy had been a caster .. a horse considered no longer fit for the cavalry or horse artillery, and sold by public auction, after being branded with the letter R on the near shoulder.
5. See Castor.

Casteyn(e, var. of Castane *Obs.*, chestnut.

† **Castical,** *Obs.* [? for *castifical.*] 'Making chaste, pure or continent' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

† **Castifica·tion.** *Obs. rare*−1. [as if ad. L. **castificātiōn-em*, f. L. *castificāre* to purify, f. *castus* chaste.] A making chaste, purification; chastity.
1653 Jer. Taylor *Serm. at Gold. Grove* (1678) 226 Let no impure spirit defile the virgin purities and castifications of the soul.

† **Ca·stigable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [see next and -able.] To be chastised, deserving of chastisement.
1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 144 How censurable and castigable soever.

Castigate (kæ·stigē·t), *v.* [f. L. *castīgāt-* ppl. stem of *castīgā-re* to chastise, correct, reprove (f. *castus* pure, chaste) + -ate 3. See Chastise.]
1. *trans.* To chastise, correct, inflict corrective punishment *on*; to subdue by punishment or discipline, to chasten; now usually, to punish or rebuke severely.
1607 Shaks. *Timon* IV. iii. 240 If thou didst put this soure cold habit on To castigate thy pride, 'twere well. 1665 Glanvill *Sceps. Sci.* 167 He .. that cannot castigate his passions. 1865 Mozley *Mirac.* vii. 291 It has only..castigated and educated the belief, and not destroyed it. 1873 H. Spencer *Stud. Sociol.* vii. 170 Daily we castigate the political idol with a hundred pens. 1878 S. Cox *Salv. Mundi* vi. (ed. 3) 142 Discipline by which they should be castigated for their sins.
2. To correct, revise, and emend (a literary work).
1666 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 190 Seneca's tragedies.. have..been castigated abroad by several learned hands. *a* 1742 Bentley *Lett.* 237 He had adjusted and castigated the then Latin Vulgate to the best Greek exemplars.
† 3. *transf.* To chasten or subdue (in intensity).
1653 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 174 Morning is .. a parcel of that full Day which was first created, and is castigated and mitigated by its conjunction with the dark Matter into a moderate Matutine Splendour. 1662 Glanvill *Lux Orient.* xiv. (T.) Being so castigated, they are duly attempered to the more easy body of air again. 1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 112 If the narcotick Sulphur was castigated.
Hence **Ca·stigated** *ppl. a.*, chastened.
1728 Young *Love Fame* v. (1757) 136 The modest look, the castigated grace. 1784 J. Barry *Lect. Art* vi. (1848) 228 This happily castigated style of design. 1787 Burns *Unco Guid* iv, When your castigated pulse Gies now and then a wallop.

† **Castigate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *castīgāt-us*, pa. pple. of *castīgāre*: see prec. vb. and -ate 2.] Subdued, chastened, moderated; revised and emended.
1640 H. More *Antipsychop.* Pref., Being suppresst or very much castigate and kept under. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 673 Seeming more cautious and castigate. 1837 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* III. iv. § 14 The later editions..are castigate.
Hence † **Castigately** *adv.*
1707 Humfrey *Justif. Baxter.* 8 They have spoken many times..not castigately as they ought.

Castigation (kæstigē·ɪ·ʃən). [ad. L. *castīgātiōn-em* correction, chastisement, n. of action f. *castīgā-re*; see Castigate *v.*]
† 1. Chastisement, corrective punishment or discipline, correction, chastening. *Obs.*
c 1397 Chaucer *Lack Stedf.* 26 Shewe forþe þy swerde of castigacioune. 1509 Hawes *Conv. Swearers* 35 Blessyd be ye of my castycacyon. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. (1632) 413 He also inuested them .. with the power of the holy Ghost for castigation and relaxation of sin. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 35 Carroon is not yet sensible of those castigations. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 143 Castigation is defined the curation of the soul from sin.
b. In modern use: Severe punishment or rebuke, chastisement, 'flagellation'.
1640 Bp. Hall *Episc.* II. § 20. 201 It is enough for me to leave him to the castigation of Bellarmine. 1759 Dilworth *Pope* 77 The most complete piece of poetical castigation in our language. 1831 Mrq. Londonderry *Sp. Ho. Lords* 21 May, He has given a well-merited castigation to the Noble Lords on that side of the House. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* (1845) I. 71 Holkar then occupied himself in the castigation of the Raja of Bundi. 1876 Grant *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. v. 207 Smart castigation is in our opinion much preferable to fool's cap, imprisonment, etc.
2. Correction, emendation (of a book, etc.).
c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* I. (R.) To oppose his arrogant and ignorant castigations. 1641 *Vind. Smectymnuus* 32 A castigation of the Liturgie, 1673 J. Howell (*title*), French and English Dictionary, with another English and French..with accurate castigations throughout the whole work. 1756 Johnson in *Boswell* (1831) I. 307 He submitted that work to my castigation; and I remember I blotted a great many lines. 1882 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 76 The Breviary of the old Sarum use underwent a considerable castigation.
† 3. Purification. *Obs. rare.*
1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 325 [The air in the lungs] vndergoeth a peculiar Castigation before it bee admitted to the heart.
† 4. Correction, subduing, moderating. *Obs. rare.*
1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 222 Floods and Conflagrations .. either for the Castigation of the Excesses of Generation..or to the total Dissolution thereof.

Ca·stigative, *a. rare.* [f. L. *castīgāt-*; see above, and -ative.] = Castigatory.
1641 Sir F. Wortley *Truth Asserted* II. A coercive and castigative power.

Castigator (kæ·stigeɪtəɪ). [a. L. *eastīgātor*, agent-noun f. *castīgāre*; see Castigate.]
One who castigates; see the verb.
1618 R. Houlder *Barnevelt's Apol.* Fij b (T.) The Latin castigator hath observed that the Dutch copy is corrupted and faulty here. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* iv. 108 A sincere castigator of crime, extravagance, and folly. 1878 J. H. Gray *China* II. xviii. 60 The beggar received his punishment without a murmur, his castigator being .. the head of his clan. 1885 H. Morley *Introd. Montaigne's Ess.* (Rtldg.) 20 The Pope's castigator of books.

Castigatory (kæ·stigətəri), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *castigātōrius*, f. *castigātor*: see prec. and -ory.]
A. *adj.* Pertaining to a castigator or to castigation; chastising, corrective, punitive.
1613 T. Godwin *Rom. Antiq.* (1625) 187 The corporall punishments are either .. Capitall .. or Castigatory, such corrections as serued for the humbling and reforming of the offender. 1675 Baxter *Cath. Theol.* I. l. 108 The sin itself is castigatory, and hath such like effects. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Mar. 11 The castigatory measures in which our soldiers and sailors..were subsequently employed.
† B. *sb.* An instrument of chastisement. *Obs.*
c 1640 J. Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 201 Stocks, cage, tumbrell, pillory, Cuckingstoole, and other Judittialls and castigatories. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. xiii. (R.) A certain engine of correction called the trebucket, castigatory, or cucking stool.

Castile soap (kăstī·l sōup). Formerly **castle-soap.** [from *Castile*, a province of Spain, in which the soap was originally made.]
A fine hard soap made with olive-oil and soda. There are two kinds, the white and the mottled. Called also *Spanish soap*.
1616 B. Jonson *Devil an Ass* v. iii, Foam at the mouth. A little castle-soap Will do't to rub your lips. 1641 French *Distill.* (1652) v. 153 You may make candles of Castle-sope. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4674/7 Castile marbled Soap. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 458 P 1 A word or two upon the present Duties on Castle-soap. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 86 White soap in hard cakes, called Castile soap. 1866 Mrs. Riddell *Race for W.* xxix, Like Castile soap..generally mottled.

† **Casti·lian,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* Also **-illian.** [A variant or doublet of Castellan: cf. next; also med.L. '*castellanus*, castelli incola' (Du Cange).] One living in or belonging to a castle; one of the garrison of a castle. Applied *e. g.* to those who held the Castle of St. Andrews in 1547, and frequent during the civil war of the 17th c.
1570–87 Holinshed *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 389 In which action also the adverse part forgot not to requite the castillians. 1828–41 Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 51 The Castilians sent an envoy to Henry the Eighth .. declaring that their only object was to gain time to revictual the castle. 1649 *Jrnl. Siege of Pontefract Cast.* 106 We were upon treaty with the castillians. *c* 1665 Mrs. Hutchinson *Mem.* (1838) 79/1 Now the name of cavalier was no more remembered, Castilian being the term of reproach with which they branded all the governor's friends.

Castilian (kăstī·liăn), *a.* and *sb.*2 [in sense 1, ad. Sp. *Castellano* pertaining to the Spanish province of Castile (*Castella*, so called from the numerous forts erected by Alfonso I for its defence)].
1. Of or pertaining to Castile; a native of Castile; the language of that province, *hence*, standard Spanish, as distinct from any provincial dialect.
1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 393 The old Castilians are laborious. 1822 K. Digby *Broadst. Hon.* I. 229 Willing to adopt the Castilian maxim, that 'every man is the son of his own works'. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 68, 419 The Castilian is driving all the provincial idioms of Spain from the field. 1867 Lady Herbert *Impress. Spain* 122 Whose pure Castilian accent made his Spanish perfectly intelligible.
† 2. A Spanish gold coin worth about 5*s.* sterling. *Obs.*
1526 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 238 Barres of golde.. of such byggenesse that sum of them way more then two hundreth Castilians [*ed.* 1577 Castelan] or ducades of golde. [1846 Prescott *Ferd.* II. ix. 463 Two hundred thousand castellanos of gold went down in the ships with Bobadilla.]
3. **Castilian furnace**: a lead-smelting furnace first used in Spain (but invented by an Englishman named Goundry), which is specially adapted for the treatment of ores of low produce. It is arranged so as to run off a constant stream of slag into cast-iron wagons which succeed each other as they are filled.
1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* III. 62. *Ibid.* 74 The slag-hearth .. might in many cases be advantageously exchanged for the Castilian furnace.

Cas·tillite. *Min.* [from proper name *Castillo*.] A sulphide of copper, zinc, and lead from Mexico. Dana *Min.* 1868.

† **Ca·stimony.** *Obs. rare*−1. [ad. L. *castimōnia* purity, chastity; ceremonial purity, f. *cast-us* chaste; see -mony.] Chastity, purity.
1490 Caxton *Eneydos* ix. 37 To make foul the holy purpose of thy castymonye by thuntrue note of lykryke and slypper luxurye.

Casting (kɑ·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Cast *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Cast in various senses.
1. *trans.* Throwing, throwing up; ejection, vomiting; calculation; swarming (of bees); arranging, etc.
1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxxiii. (1495) 690 Juys of leke to drynke ayenst castynge of blood. 1493 [see Cast *v.* 25 b]. 1540 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 289 Pamennt of viij *li.* .. for castynge and makyng of ye thyrd bell. 1542 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden Soc.) 11 The castynge of a new peise for the clocke. 1557 Recorde *Whetst.* R iv b, Trust not to my castynge. 1615 Latham *Falconry* (1633) 23 So great casting and long fasting maketh her to dye. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* (J.) Every casting of the skin. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* cxvi. 167 [Whortle-berries]..do somewhat bind the belly, and stay castings and loathings. 1668 Markham *Way to Wealth* 77 In the time of casting [of

bees]. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, The casting of a deer's head. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. ii. 68 Casting of the bar is..one part of an hero's education. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 172 A scheme to teach the casting of nativities. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* (1875) 36 A new casting of that story. 1872 YOUATT *Horse* (ed. W. Watson) xxii. 456 We are no friends to the casting of horses, if it can possibly be prevented.

b. with adverbs.

1340 *Ayenb.* 15 Þe zixte kestinge out of the ilke boȝe is wypstondinge. 1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* ii. 16 Casting up of yuel fame vpon thi glorie. 1549 LATIMER *Serm.* v. (Arb.) 157 A casting away of God. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Delaissement*, a forsaking, a casting off. 1742 R. BLAIR *Grave* 550 Nor anxious casting-up of what might be. 1769 *Wilkes' Corr.* (1805) I. 265 The casting up of the books..by the sheriffs. 1845-6 TRENCH *Hulsean Lect.* Ser. II. v. 220 A casting off of its old and wrinkled skin. 1871 WALFORD *Insurance Cycl.* I. 460 Casting away of ships—an offence of very frequent occurrence.

2. *intr.* Also with adv.

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* xl. 120 If they cannot make it out at the first casting about. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. ii, All Reasoning is search, and casting about. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 247 *Casting*, the motion of falling off, so as to bring the direction of the wind on either side of the ship. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 221 *Casting or Warping*, the bending of the surfaces of a piece of wood. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. v. § 13 The casting about for sources of interest in senseless fiction.

3. *concr.* **a.** Any product of casting in a mould; an object in cast metal. **b.** The convoluted earth cast up by worms. **c.** Vomit; *esp.* the excrementitious substances cast up by hawks and the like; also in *Falconry*, 'anything given to a hawk to cleanse and purge her gorge, whether it be flannel, thrummes, feathers, or such like' (Latham *Falconry* 1615).

1388 WYCLIF 2 *Pet.* ii. 22 The hound turnede aȝen to his castyng. *c* 1430 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 297 An hawke that hath casting, and may not cast. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A iij b, Looke that hir castyng be plumage. 1558 BP. WATSON *Seven Sacram.* x. 58 A dogge turneth back to eate agayne his castynge. 1565-78 COOPER *Thesaur.* s.v. *Crusta*, Covered with..the playster of a wall or rough casting. 1618 BEAUM. & FL. *Loyal Subj.* III. v, The onely casting for a crazie conscience. 1657 RUMSEY *Org. Salutis* iv. (1659) 24 All manner of Hawks cast their castings every morning. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. *Gerfaulcon*, Since they are crafty Birds..instead of cotton, give 'em a Casting of Tow. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 274/2 The best castings are seldom or never made in an open mould. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 282 In the 'castings' of this species have been found the remains of mice. 1881 DARWIN *Veg. Mould* 9 Earth-worms abound..Their castings may be seen in extraordinary numbers on commons. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 536/2 Means by which the owners of the foundry can remove their castings.

4. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *casting-darts, -house, -line, -net, -shovel, -time*, etc.; also **casting-box**, † (*a.*) a dice-box (*obs.*); (*b.*) a box used in taking a cast for stereotyping; † **casting-counters** *pl.*, counters used in calculation or reckoning; † **casting-sheet** (see quot.); † **casting-top**, a peg-top.

1616 HOLYDAY *Persius* 311 Cogging forth a die Out of the small-neck'd *casting-box. 1880 *Print. Times* 15 Mar. 61/1 The matrix must be allowed to dry without the application of heat, or the blocks will split. The casting-box, slightly heated, is generally used in such cases. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Vox populi*, Thes are the vpstart gentylmen With *castinge cownteres and ther pen. 1612 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Script.* IV. 1 Vsing them, as Merchants doe their casting counters, sometimes they stand for pounds, sometimes for shillings, sometimes for pence. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 199 They would not bring him in amongst the Kings Casting-Counters. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 30 June 3/2 Morice's bronze statue of the Republic..was transported last night..from the *casting-house. 1872 *Echo* 30 Sept., Busy..renovating *casting lines, assorting hooks. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 52 Threw *Casting-nets, with equal Cunning at her [the moon] To catch her with, and pull her out o' th' Water. 1859 LANG *Wand. Ind.* 310 A clear stream called the Ram Gunga, in which we caught a quantity of fish with a casting-net. 1644 *Bury Wills* (1850) 186, I doe give with my owne hands vnto Alice my wife, my *castinge sheet. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 299 To have the grain cleaned by means of the *casting-shovel. 1668 MARKHAM *Way to Wealth* 77 Too little hives procure bees, in *casting time..to cast before they be ripe. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* 169 The fruit is in forme like a *casting-Top.

5. Casting-bottle, a bottle for sprinkling perfumed waters; a vinaigrette. So † **casting-glass.**

c 1530 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 342 A Cheyne and Howke for twoo casting Bottellis. 1544 *Privy Purse Exp. Pcess Mary* (1830) 144 Item my lady Buttler a Casting-glasse and a Smoke. 1602 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out Hum.* IV. (N.) His civet and his casting-glass Have helpt him to a place among the rest. 1638 FORD *Fancies* I. ii. 127 Enter Secco, sprinkling his hat and face with a casting bottle. 1883 J. PAYNE 1001 *Nts.* VI. 211 A casting-bottle full of rose water.

Casting (kɑ·stiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. CAST *v.* + -ING².]

1. That casts, in various senses of the vb.

a. *trans.* Of a bow, etc.: Throwing, shooting (see also quot. 1483). **b.** *intr.* Of bees: Swarming.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26020 Þis reuth es like a castand gin. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 55 Castynge as a bowe, *flexibilis*. 1485 CAXTON *Higden* V. xiv. (1527) 201 A wonder fell man and ferre casting. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 29 Except they be..vnbent like a good casting bowe. 1565-78 COOPER *Thesaur. Acer arcus*, a strong or quicke casting bowe. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 28 Like casting Bees that they arise in swarmes.

2. That turns the scale, deciding, decisive (see CAST *v.* 55), as in *casting voice, vote, weight.*

1622 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 101 There can be in a Court but one casting voyce or ball. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 231 Which..containe within themselves the casting act, and a power to command the conclusion. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iv. 141 Even the Herbs of the Field give a casting vote against Atheism. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 17 ¶ 3 The President to have the casting Voice. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 177 That casting-weight pride adds to emptiness. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. vi. 160 The alliance of England was a casting weight in the government of the world. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 783 The question was decided by the casting vote of the Chancellor.

Cast iron, cast-iron. *[see CAST *ppl. a.*]

1. Iron run in a molten state into moulds where it has cooled and hardened.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 232 The..Pipes..should they be of the best Cast Iron. 1665 D. DUDLEY *Metallum Martis* 31 Give me leave to mention that there be three sorts of cast iron. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 164 For the back of chimneys..they use a sort of cast-iron. 1788 ALDERSON *Ess. Fevers* 49 If the ingenious workers of Cast Iron would turn their thoughts to this Article, Iron Bedsteads might be supplied. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 392 The process for reducing cast iron into malleable iron called blooming. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 240 Cast iron is manufactured..chiefly from clay ironstone.

2. *attrib.* (*commonly hyphened.*)

1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xiv. 110 A Cast Iron-Bullet of 4 Inches Diameter. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 104, I took a..shallow cast iron pot. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. II. 424 We have Cast-Iron Bridges, Cast-Iron Boats, Cast-Iron Roads. 1881 *Metal World* 21 May 28/2 Cast iron fences of much elaboration of pattern.

b. *fig.* Hard, insensible to fatigue; rigid, stern, unbending; 'hard-and-fast', unyielding, wanting in pliancy or adaptiveness. (*hyphened.*)

1830 A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Admin.* II. 27 He [Wellington] was esteemed a cast-iron Statesman. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 19 His look..of that cast-iron gravity frequent enough among our own Chancery suitors. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xii, Those eupeptic studying mills, the cast-iron men. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 159 He laid down..no cast-iron theorem, to which circumstances must be fitted as they rose. 1876 LUBBOCK in *Contemp. Rev.* June 80 It is very undesirable to lay down cast-iron rules of this kind. 1886 C. D. WARNER *Summer in Garden* 51 What a man needs in gardening is a cast-iron back, with a hinge in it.

Castle (kɑ·s'l), *sb.* Forms: 1-6 **castel**, (4 **castill, caastel, kastell, castele**, 4-5 **castelle**), 4-7 **castell**, (5 **castylle, -ille, caystelle**), 6- **castle.** [Taken into Eng. at two different times: (1) bef. 1000, *castel* neut. (pl. *castel(l, castelu*), ad. L. *castell-um* in the Vulgate, rendering *κώμη* 'village' of the Greek; (2) *c* 1050-1070 *castel* masc. (pl. *castelas*) a. ONF. *castel* (mod.F. *château*) 'castle':—L. *castellum* in sense 'fort, fortress'. (Under the influence of this, *castel* village also became masc. by 12th c.) L. *castellum* was dim. of *castrum* fort; for the later sense 'village' Du Cange quotes an ancient glossary '*Castellum, municipium, κώμη*'; compare the later use of *castrum, castra* for 'town': cf. CHESTER.]

I. From Latin.

† **1.** Used to render L. *castellum* of the Vulgate (Gr. *κώμη*), village. *Obs.*

This continued in Bible translations and quotations till the 16th c., but was probably often understood in sense 3. Thus the author of *Cursor Mundi* evidently thought that Bethany 'the *castel* of Mary and her sister Martha' was like the castle of an English feudal lord.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 2 Faraþ on þæt castel [*Hatton* to þam castelle]. — Mark vi. 6 He þa castel be-ferde. — Luke ix. 12 Þæt hiȝ farun on þas castelu & on þas tunas [*Hatton* on þas castelles]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 God in þane castel. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14132 Þis lazarus..Had sisters..A castel was bath his and þairs. 138. WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 197 Jesus wente aboute..boþ to more places and lesse, as citees and castellis..Castels ben undirstonden litil touns. 1382 — *Luke* xix. 30 Go ȝe in to the castel, which is aȝens ȝou. 1515 W. DE WORDE *Inform. Pylgrymes* E vij, Fro Kames is xij myles to the castell of Emaus. *a* 1564 BECON *Christ's Chron.* (1844) 547 He entered into a certain castle, where a certain woman called Martha made him a dinner.

† **2.** *pl.* Used to render L. *castra* camp. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxvii. 28 In mid þar kastelles fellen þai. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi. 5 If castels be set agaynes me..Kastels are conspiracyons of oure foes. 1388 WYCLIF *Lev.* xxiv. 14 Lede out the blasfemere without the castels [1382 tentis]. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 58/2 The Angel of god wente to fore the castellis of Israhel.

II. From French.

3. A large building or set of buildings fortified for defence against an enemy; a fortress, stronghold. Retained as a name for large mansions or country houses, which were formerly feudal castles, but not, like F. *château*, transferred to this sense.

a 1075 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1048 Þa hæfdon þa welisce men gewroht æenne castel on Herefordscire. *Ibid.* an. 1069 Se eorl Waldeof..and Eadgar æðeling..þa castelas gewunnan. *a* 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1140 He beset heom til hi aiauen up here castles. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 62 Þeo hwile þæt me..wiðuten asailed þene castel. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1810) 540 Tho the barons adde the toun, and the castel the king. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 477 A castel al of lime and ston. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 184 Of this castell was castellaine Elda the kinges chamberlaine. 1424 *Paston Lett.* I. 15 At the comyng of..the Duc of Norfolk fro his Castell of Framyngham. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 3 The cities, townes, Castels and villages. 1597 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 52 This castles tatter'd battlements. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Chron.* xi. 7 Dauid dwelt in the castell. 1638 DR. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (1880) 12 Itt is imposabill to put ani of itt in to Ed[in]bur[gh] Castell. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 496 The old castle of Pisa. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 72 New men prove an overmatch for the landowner, and the mill buys out the castle. *Mod.* The Round Tower of Windsor Castle. Dover Castle is still a fortress.

b. A model or similitude of a castle, made in any material; a castle-like pile of anything. (Applied by boys to four cherry-stones placed like a pyramid.)

1627 MASSINGER *Gt. Duke Flor.* IV. ii, Sit down and eat some sugar-plums. Here's a castle Of march-pane too. 1641 *G. Cavendish's Life Wolsey* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 103 The officers brought into the house a casteel of fine manchet. *Mod.* The whole collapsed like a castle of cards.

c. Loosely applied to a large building.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Aug. 10/2 The Duchess of Teck..opened a 'Babies' Castle' at Hawkhurst yesterday, in connection with Dr. Barnardo's homes.

d. *The Castle*, in reference to Ireland, means specifically *Dublin Castle*, as the seat of the vice-regal court and administration; hence, in politics, the authority centred at Dublin Castle, the officials who administer the government of Ireland. Also *attrib.* as in *Castle influence, Castle government*, etc. So also *Castleism*, the officialism of Dublin Castle.

1735 MRS. SICAN in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 129 Our Irish ladies made a fine appearance the birth-day at the castle. *c* 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 321 The constant meddling of the bishops and the clergy with the Castle, and of the Castle with them, will infallibly set them ill with their own body. 1800 GRATTAN *Speech* in Irish Ho. Comm. 5 Feb., Whether you will go, with the Castle at your head, to the tomb of Charlemont..and erase his epitaph. 1813 O'CONNELL *Speech* 24 Dec., A newspaper in the pay of the Castle. 1843 MADDEN *United Irishm.* II. xvii. 367 Hired spies, informers, and witnesses kept in the pay of the Castle. 1880 A. M. SULLIVAN *New Irel.* xxii. 267 The Castle raised a petty squabble with the prison board as to the expense. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Sept. 4/1 So long as the whole machinery of Castle government is..anti-popular..such elements of popular government as exist will be anti-Castle. 1887 R. WALLACE *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 7 June, The unauthorised tyranny which was the animating spirit of Dublin Castleism.

e. Phrase. *An (English)man's house his castle.*

[1567 STAUNFORDE *Plees del Coron* 14 b, Ma meason est a moy come mon castel hors de quel le ley ne moy arta a fuer.] 1588 LAMBARD *Eiren.* II. vii. 257 Our law calleth a man's house, his castle, meaning that he may defend himselfe therein. 1600-16 COKE 5 *Rep.* 91 b, The house of every man is to him as his Castle and Fortresse, as well for his defence against injury and violence, as for his repose. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 73 The house is a castle which the King cannot enter. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 128 An Englishman's house is his castle.

4. *fig.* (or *allegorical*). 'Stronghold, fortress'.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 9881 Þis castel es o hue and grace. *c* 1320 (*title*), Her byginet a tretys þat is yclept Castel off loue. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 64 Suffisaunce is a castell that kepeth wyse men from euyl werkis. 1533 ELYOT (*title*), The Castel of Helth. 1551 RECORDE (*title*), The Castle of Knowledge. 1783 COWPER *Task* V. 525 Seeing the old castle of the state so assail'd. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xxvi. (1865) 211 Shake not the castles of his pride.

5. *poet.* or *rhetorical* for: A large ship (esp. of war); usually with some attribute.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 46 Great Britaine..having so many invincible castles in motion (I meane Her Ships). 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* V. 224 The floating Castles dance upon the Tide. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 24 Our winged-castles [fly] from their merchant ships. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* viii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 63 These sea-kings may take once again to their floating castles.

6. A small wooden tower used for defence in warfare; a tower borne on the back of an elephant.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3252 To þe castel þat was ymad of treo al þat host he broȝte. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xviii. 191 The Castelles of Tree..that craftily ben sett up on the Olifantes Bakkes, for to fyghten aȝen hire Enemyes. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xxiv. 77 The girdell that helde vp the castell vpon theyre backes. 1593 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* ix. 167 Syttynge in a castell..On an olyphauntes backe. 1843 MACAULAY *Proph. of Capys* xxiv, The beast on whom the Castle With all its guards doth stand. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. 624 The temporary towers..used in the military art of the time..sometimes called castles.

b. A tower in general.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 77 There is a Castle in the grand Caire in Egypt called the Niloscope, where there stands a Pillar.

7. *Naut.* A tower or elevated structure on the deck of a ship. Cf. FORECASTLE. *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3617 The toppe-castelles he stuffede with toyelys. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 27 The helme and the castelle also wille I [Noah] take. 1521 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. III. (Arb.) 76 The watche men lokinge owte of the toppe castell of the shyppe. 1611 COTGR., *Gaillard*, the round house, or hinder castle, of a ship.

8. Applied (in proper names) to ancient British or Roman earthworks, as *Abbotsbury Castle* between Weymouth and Bridport, *Maiden Castle* at Dorchester, *Round Castle* near Oxford, *Yarnbury Castle*, etc.

9. *Chess.* One of the pieces, made to represent a castle; also called a ROOK.

[1610 GUILLIM *Heraldrie* IV. xiii. (1611) 222 They [the Rooks] stand in the vttermost corners of the Chesbord, as frontier Castles.] *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Fam. Ep.* Wks. (1711) 146 Here is a king defended by a lady, two bishops, two knights, at the end of the lists, with two rooks, fortresses, or castles. 1847 STAUNTON *Chess-pl. Handbk.* 5 The Rook, or Castle is next in power to the Queen.

†**10.** 'A kind of close helmet' (Nares): but perh. only a *fig.* use. *Obs.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 815 Then..entred Sir Thomas Kneuet, in a castell of cole black, and ouer the castell was written The dolorous castell. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 187 Stand fast, and weare a Castle on thy head.

11. Castle in the air, visionary project or scheme, day-dream, idle fancy. Common since 1575, varied occasionally with *castle in the skies*, and the like; *castle in Spain* [=F. *château en Espagne*] is found 1400–1600, and occasionally as a Gallicism in modern writers. *Castle* alone is also used where the allusion is obvious: cf. CASTLE-BUILDER, -BUILDING.

[As to the Fr. *faire des châteaux en Espagne* (found in 13th c.) see Littré; since it varied with *châteaux en Asie, en Albanie*, it appears that the phrase at bottom meant only to build castles in a foreign country where one had no standing-ground, Spain being finally taken as the nearest Moorish country to Christendom, or perhaps with some reference to the arms of Castile.]

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2573 Thou shalt make castels thanne in Spayne, And dreme of joye, alle but in vayne. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 19 He began to make castellis in Spaygne as louers doo. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Steel Gl.* 55 (Arb.) Things are thought, which neuer yet were wrought, And castels buylt aboue in lofty skies. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 171 They built Castles in the air, and thought to do great wonders. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. (1594) 18*a* Some .. haue their wittes a wool-gathering, and as wee use commonly to say, are building of castles in Spaine. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 16 In conceite builde castles in the skie. 1611 COTGR., *Faire des chasteaux en Espaigne*, to build castles in the aire (say we). 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. I. ii. (1651) 187 That castle in the ayr, that crochet, that whimsie. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 42. 2 Strange castles builded in the skies. 1738 KEILL *Anim. Oecon.* Pref. 27 To explain Nature by Theories .. is only building Castles in the Air. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Odes* (1765) 237 To plan frail castles in the skies. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xvi, I built castles till bed-time. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* IV. 282 The explosion of the Gunpowder Plot blowing the castles in Spain into the air. 1867 MAURICE *Patriarchs & Lawg.* vi. (ed. 4) 120 In looking back to the castles of earliest boyhood. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* II. vii. 203 We have all had our castles in Spain.

12. *Comb.*, as *castle-battlement, -court, -ditch, -gate, -guardian, -wall; castle-born, -buttressed, -crowned* adjs.: also †**castle-boon**, an unpaid service due to a castle from neighbouring owners or tenants; see BOON *sb.*[1] 6; †**castle-bote**, the keeping of a castle in repair, a contribution levied for this purpose; **Castle-chamber** (Court of), the Irish analogue of the Court of Star-chamber, under the Tudors and Stuarts; †**castle-cloud**, a castle-like cloud, a cumulus: †**castle-come-down**, used by Foxe for ruin, total destruction; **castle-garth**, ? a yard or enclosure belonging to a castle; †**castle-gilliflower**, the plant *Matthiola incana*; †**castle-hunter**, one who builds castles in the air; †**castle-monger**, one who builds or owns castles; †**castle-soap**, see CASTILE SOAP; †**castle-stead** (see quot.); **castle-top**, a tall humming top (still in *north. dial.*); **castle-town**, a town defended by a castle; also (*Sc.*) a collection of houses lying near or under a castle; **castlewards** *adv.*, towards the castle; **castle-wick** = CASTLESHIP; **castle-work** (see quot.). See also CASTLE-BUILDER, -GUARD, -WARD, -WISE.

[15.. *Plumpton Corr.* Introd. 20 They and their tenants were to be quit of *Castell-boone and of drink-money for the foresters, upon payment of a rent of four shillings a year.] 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* II. iii, The *castle-born brat is a senator born, Or a saint, if religion's in vogue. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 127 a, Bote signifieth amerciament or compensation, or sometimes freedom from the same, as *castle-bote. 1648 *Art. of Peace betw. Ormond & Irish* xxi, Persons..authoriz'd by Commission under the Great Seal to regulate the Court of *Castle-chamber. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. ii. 160 Hot and dry, misty air, *castle clouds. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1902/1 Her high buildinges of such ioyes and felicities, came all to a Castle Comedowne. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xxvii, Man and guard the *castle-court. 1610 *Mirr. Mag.* 776 That ancient *castle-crowned hill. *c* 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 784. 19 *Hec listia*, a *castylledyche. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. ii. 1 Wee'll couch i'th Castle-ditch. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xi. 6 Seuen of the name against the *castle-gate..he did closely place. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 567 Isembard's *castlegarth now constitutes a suburb of Saint Valory. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. iv. 152 The great *Castell or stocke Gillofer. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* cxiv. 373 Castle Gilloflower. 1752 BERKELEY *Lett.* in *Wks.* IV. 334 We have not the transports of your *castle-hunters; but our lives are calm and serene. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. ii. 53 (D.) The Bishops (being the greatest *castle-mongers in that age), very stubborn, and not easily to be ordered. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 274 A deep tragedy of the *Castle-Spectre sort. 1678-1706 PHILLIPS, **Castlesteed*..anciently used for any Fortress or Bulwark. [Also in KERSEY, and BAILEY 1721-1800]. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 633 The kites, and marbles, and *castle tops he was fond of then. 1665 *Select. Jr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 169 This was a *castle-town, and of great strength. 1864 *Glasgow Her.* 16 May, These cothouses were often called the Castletoun, because they belonged to or lay near the castle. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 141 Alse an *castel wal. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. viii, That lovely lady sate and wept Upon the castle-wall. 1831 J. WILSON *Unimore* vi. 313 He moves *Castle-wards. 1611 COTGR., *Chastellenie*, a *Castle-wicke, a castleship. 1448 R. GLOUC. (1810) 450 (*MS. College of Arms*) That suche *castellwerk was nat semyng to Religion. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* I. v. 195 Grievously they oppressed the miserable people of the land with their castle-works.

Castle (kɑ·s'l), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To inclose or place in, or as in, a castle; also *fig.* †**b.** To inclose (a cistern, etc.) within a building (*obs.*; cf. CASTELLATED 2). Also *castle up*, etc.

1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 1354/1 The conducting of Thames water, cesterning the same in lead, and castelling with stone. 1611 FLORIO, *Castellare*, to encastle, to Castle. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* Introd. iv. § 1 (1669) 13/2 Castle me in the arms of thy everlasting strength. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 449 The first Cistern Castled with Stone was the great Conduit in West-Cheap. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 30 After having castled himself up, as it were, in his own exclusive spirit. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 116 Some fierce tribe, castled on the mountain peak.

†**2.** To ornament with battlements or in imitation of a castle. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 371 Bake metes and dish metes ..peynted and castelled with papir.

3. *Chess.* **a.** *intr.* To bring the castle or rook up to the square next the king, and move the king to the other side of the castle. Also said of the king.

1656 BEALE *Chess* 8 He [the king] may change (or Castle) with this Rooke, that is, he may goe two draughts at once towards this Rooke..causing the Rooke to stand next to him on either side. 1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 210 If you have your choice on which side to castle. 1847 STAUNTON *Chess-pl. handbk.* 19 If he castle on the Queen's side, he plays his King to Q. B.'s square, and Q.'s rook to Q.'s sq. The object of this compound move is generally to place the royal Piece in safety, and at the same time bring the Rook ..into better play. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle, Chess* 38 He can move only one square at a time except when he castles, which he may do once during each game.

b. *trans.*

1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 202 Castle your king as soon as convenient. 1868 C. R. MARKHAM in *Macm. Mag.* No. 103. 87/2 The Abyssinian is allowed time to castle his king and take the pieces.

Hence **Ca·stling** *vbl. sb.*

1813 *Monthly Rev.* LXXII. 355 His games are drawn up as if Castling was not in use. 1880 *Boy's own Bk.* 586 Castling is a compound move of king and castle.

Ca·stle-builder. One who builds castles; commonly, one who builds castles in the air (see CASTLE *sb.* 11), a day-dreamer, a visionary schemer.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 167 ¶ 3 One of that Species of Men..denominated Castle-Builders, who scorn to be beholden to the Earth for a Foundation. 1822 IRVING *Braceb. Hall* II. 36, I have been always something of a castle-builder. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xi. 376 All day-dreamers and castle-builders.

So **Ca·stle-building** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Ca·stle-built** *ppl. a.*

1740 CHEYNE *Regim.* Pref. 7 Enthusiasm, Romanceing, and Castle-building. 1750 *Student* I. 223 (T.) Castle-building, or the science of aerial architecture. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the B.* I. i. 11 The castle-building father bestowed almost all his thoughts for the next half-hour on the new rector. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxiii. (1859) II. 272 Reverie or Castle-building, is a kind of waking dream. 1841 ORDERSON *Creol.* xx. 242 Castle-built schemes. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxvi. 191 As I lay castle-building.

Castled (kɑ·s'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. CASTLE + -ED.]

1. Furnished with a castle or castles.

1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 282 John of Killingworth, born in that castelled village. 1676 DRYDEN *Aureng-z.* I. i. 119 Castl'd Elephants o'erlook the town. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. i, Day set on Norham's castled steep. 1839 LONGF. *Flowers* i, One who dwelleth by the castled Rhine.

2. Built in the style of a castle, castellated.

1789 MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1812) I. 82 [Thou] view'st sublime her castled towers. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Youth of Man* Poems II. 160 In the castled house..Which sheltered their childhood.

3. Inclosed or placed in a castle.

1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg., Wallace* xlviii, Rush'd Stirling's castled warriors to the plain.

Castle-guard. Also 6–7 **-gard(e.**

1. The guard of a castle.

2. *Feudal Syst.* A kind of knight-service, whereby a feudal tenant was bound, when required, to defend the lord's castle; the tenure of such service.

1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 140 The service of Castlegarde [at Dover]..was with the assent of King Henrie the third converted into a paiment of money. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 345 Lands in Kent .. to be held in Castle-gard. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 87 a, The tenant ought by himselfe or by another to doe Castle-gard. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 815 No Constable shall distrein any Knight to give Money for Castle-Guard, if he will perform it in his own Person. *a* 1779 LD. LYTTELTON (T.) One species of knight-service was castle-guard.

3. A tax originally in commutation of this service; also the territory chargeable therewith.

1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 140. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 48 Castlegard is an imposition layd upon such.. as dwell within a certain compasse of any Castle, to the maintenance of such as watch and ward the Castle. It is sometimes vsed for the circuit itselfe, which is inhabited by such as are subject to this seruice. 1888 *Archæol. Rev.* I. 57 In Pevensey Rape much of the land round the Castle was wardable, i. e. paid Castle-guard or Castle-ward.

attrib. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb., Castle-guard-rents*; are Rents paid by those that dwell within the Precincts of any Castle, towards the Maintenance of such as Watch and Ward the same. 1888 *Archæol. Rev.* I. 57 A large number of manors in Hastings Rape were held by *Castle-guard* tenure. The Earl of Chichester, as owner of Hastings Castle, still receives Castle-guard rents in the Hundreds of Baldslow, etc.

Ca·stle-like, *a.* and *adv.*

A. *adj.* **1.** Like a castle. **2.** Of or pertaining to a castle, castellar.

1611 COTGR., *Chastelain*, the Lord .. of a territorie, vnto which Castle-like Jurisdiction and Royalties belong.

B. *adv.* After the manner of a castle.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 769 A stately house built Castlelike.

†**Ca·stlery, castelry.** *Obs.* [f. *castel*, CASTLE *sb.* + -ERY; or ad. OF. *castelerie, chastelerie* territory belonging to a castle, med.L. *castellaria* in same sense.] The government or jurisdiction of a castle; the territory subject to it.

1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 116 The Castelry which he and his ancestors have of Baynards Castle. 1877 G. T. CLARK in *Archæol. Cambr.* 121 Both are mentioned..as the seats of a Castelry, a sort of honour or superior lordship attached to the castle.

†**Ca·stleship.** *Obs.* = prec.

1598 FLORIO, *Castellania*, a castleship, the privileges or territories of a castle. 1611 COTGR., *Chastellenie*, a Castle-wicke, a Castleship, the Tenure or Honour of a Castleship.

Castle-soap, obs. f. CASTILE SOAP.

†**Ca·stlet.** *Obs.* [A var. of CASTELLET, assimilated to CASTLE: see -ET.] A small castle.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* (T.) There was in it a castlet of stone and brick. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 587 It hath in this Moreland Carswell a Castlet situate upon it.

Ca·stleward.

†**1.** The warden of a castle. *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. XXXVIII. 129 (Jam.) The Castelwartis on the Marche herde say, etc.

2. *Feudal Syst.* = CASTLE-GUARD 2, 3.

1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 140 The lande beeing charged with tenne shillings (called Castlewards) for every Warder that it was bound to finde. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Chastelain*, Castlewicke or castleward. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Castleward*, a payment made by some dwelling within a certaine compasse of a Castle for the maintenance of those that do watch and ward the Castle. Also the Circuite of land which oweth this Seruice. 1704 in WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* 1756 [see CASTELLANY]. 1888 [see CASTLE-GUARD 3].

†**3.** *fig.* ? Defence. *Obs.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 40 The main Castleward to shrowd these weaklings from blows and qualmes.

Ca·stlewise, *adv.* In the manner of a castle.

c 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 55 An auntient howse castlewise buylded. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 478 Clouds..piled..about him castlewise.

†**Castling** (kɑ·stliŋ), *sb. Obs.* [f. CAST *ppl. a.* or *sb.* + dim. suffix -LING.]

1. The offspring of an untimely birth, an abortion.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Avorton*, that which is brought forth before the tyme, a castling. 1611 COTGR., *Cadel*, a castling, a starueling. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 84 We should rather relie upon the urine in a Castlings bladder. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. II. 539 Castling Foles of Bal'am's Ass. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Wet-Glover*, Castling skins..are slender, thin, and gentle.

2. The second (or third) swarm which leaves a hive in the season; = CAST *sb.* 18. Also *transf.*

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 5, 17 [queen bees], whereof one went forth with the prime swarm, 5 were brought out dead fowr days before the Castling rose, other five came forth with the Castling. 1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* (1674) Introd. 6/1 Those Countries were of an elder Plantation, than to be a second or third Castling of some other Swarm. 1630 J. LEVETT *Order. Bees* (1634) 27 When you have a second swarme or castling (as some call it). 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. § 11. 562 Not to have been that ancient people but rather some latter Castlings.

Castling (kɑ·sliŋ), *vbl. sb.*: see CASTLE *v.*

†**Cast-me-down.** *Obs.* A popular corruption of CASSIDONY (*Lavandula stœchas*).

1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. clxxx. 470 Some simple people imitating the said name doe call it Castte me downe. 1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, Cassidony, vulg. cast-me-down, or French lavender, *Stœchas*.

Castock (kɑ·stɔk). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 4 **caule stok, 5 cale stok, caustocke,** 5–6 **calstok,** 6 **calstock(e.** [f. *cal*, KALE + STOCK: the vowel being shortened and the *l* at length lost before the consonant group: in mod. Sc. further reduced to *casto', casta*. Uncombined, it remains *kale-stock, kail-stock.*] The stalk or stem of a cabbage.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xxii. (MS.), Men may graffe on a bete stok, as men doþ on a caule stok [1495 caustocke]. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 644 *Hoc magudere*, calstok. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 51 A cale stok, *magueris*. 1522 SKELTON *Why Nat to Court* 350 Nat worth a shyttel-cocke, Nat worth a sowre calstocke. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 72 The Killings, Herrings, Castocks. 1785 *Jrnl. Lond. to Portsmouth* in *Poems Buchan Dial.* 5 (Jam.) As freugh as kaill-castacks. 1808-79 JAMIESON, *Castock, castack, custoc*; often *kail-castock.*

Ca·st-off, *ppl. a.* and *sb.*[1] [f. Cast *ppl. a.*]

A. *ppl. a.* Thrown off, rejected from use, discarded: as clothes, a favourite, a lover, etc.

1746 W. Thompson *R. N. Advoc.* (1757) 40 Cast-off Hunters, turn'd upon the Road for Post Chaise Service. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 80 A cast-off suit of my wife's. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 139 To strut at his heels, wear his cast-off clothes. 1840 Mill *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) I. 235 The cast-off extravagances of Goethe and Schiller. 1844 Stanley *Arnold* (1858) I. iv. 169 The worn and cast-off skin. 1853 Rogers *Ecl. Faith* 44 To array your thoughts in the tatters of the cast-off Bible.

B. *sb.* A person or thing that is cast-off or abandoned as worthless or useless. (For the plural *cast-offs* is more according to analogy.)

1741 Richardson *Pamela* I. 49 And how..must they have look'd, like old Cast-offs. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* I. 82 Thou shalt be From the city of the free Thyself a cast-off. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Cast-offs*, landsmen's clothes. 1872 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxvii. 7 The objects of his contemptuous reprobation, *his* everlasting cast-offs. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 607 Our horses, casts-off from the flat.

Cast-off, *sb.*[2] *Gunnery.* [f. Cast *sb.* + Off.] The 'twist' of a gun-stock, the extent to which the stock is thrown laterally out of the line of the longitudinal axis of the barrel.

1881 Greener *Gun* 249 He adjusts the bend or crook of the gun, and the amount of cast-off. *Ibid.* 432 The object of the cast-off is to bring the centre of the barrels in a line with the shooter's eye.

Castor[1] (ka·stəɹ). Also 6 **castour,** 7 **-er.** [a. F. *castor* (16th c.) and L. *castor*, a. Gr. *κάστωρ* beaver, prob. a foreign word. Cf. Skr. *kastūrī* musk.]

1. The beaver. (Now rarely used).

[1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxix. (1495) 789 The Castor hyght Fyber also.] 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* vi. 141 Ther [in Norway] be many castours and whyte beares. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* vi. 87 Cleere Tivy..Which of thy Castors once, but now canst onlie boast The Salmons. 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* xxv, Like hunted castors conscious of their store. 1750 Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 822 Skins, especially Castor. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* s.v., The sacs are cut off from the castors when they are killed.

2. A reddish-brown unctuous substance, having a strong smell and nauseous bitter taste, obtained from two sacs in the inguinal region of the beaver; used in medicine and in perfumery; castoreum.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 430 Two drams..is thought to be a sufficient dose of Castor. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 150. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 935 Castor he proves to be the Scent-bags adjoyning to the Intestinum Rectum, and not the Testicles of the Beaver, as some assert. 1750 Mrs. Delany *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) II. 550 Your letters..have been my castor, pearl cordial, and sal volatile. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 91 Bezoar, civet, and castor, are the diseases of animals. 1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 385 Musk and castor..give more speedy relief. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* s.v., Chemists..have examined castor, and found it to be composed of a resin, a fatty substance, a volatile oil, an extractive matter, benzoic acid, and some salts.

3. A hat, orig. either of beaver's fur, or intended to be taken as such; in the end of the 17th and beginning of 18th c. distinguished from 'beaver', and said to be of rabbit's fur; at that time also usually spelt *caster*. Now mostly *colloq.* or *slang*. Cf. Beaver 3. (So in Fr.)

1640 in Entick *London* II. 175 Bever hats, Demi-casters. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* To Rdr. Aiija, In London many of the Tradesmen have new Dialects..The Haberdasher is ready to furnish you with a Vigone, Codevec, or Castor. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1031/4 A parcel of Hats, being Mens, Womens, and Boyes, Castors. 1680 *Ibid.* No. 1513/4 A thick short boy..with a .. gray caster hat. 1688 *Ibid.* No. 2363/4, 2 black Hats, one a Beaver, the other a new Caster. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* iii. 129/1 Of Hats .. the Caster .. is made of Coney Wooll mixt with Polony Wooll. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 46 ¶ 1 His Imperial Castor, which he always wears cock'd in Front. 1750 Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 578 The Manufactures of this Shire [Derby] are .. some Felt, Castor, and Beaver Hats. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1774) I. 133. 1827 Scott *Chron. Can.* Ser. i. Introd. iii, A white castor on my head. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xxv. 1849 C. Brontë *Shirley* xiii. 193 His coat and castor having been detained at the public-house in pledge.

4. 'A heavy quality of broadcloth used for overcoats' (Webster).

5. *Oil of castor.* (Littré has *huile de castor* in sense of *castoreum* from Paré *c* 1550.)

1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Castoreum*, They draw an oil from it called *Oil of Castor.*

Castor[2] (ka·stəɹ). Also **caster.** [A variant of Caster, f. Cast *v.* (in sense 1 'to throw', and 54 'to turn or veer') + -er. The spelling in *-or* prob. arose primarily from confusion, and from missing the actual derivation; but it is now predominant, though one might write *pepper-caster*.]

1. A small vessel with a perforated top, from which to cast or sprinkle pepper, sugar, or the like, in the form of powder; extended to other vessels used to contain condiments at table, as in 'a set of castors', *i. e.* the castors and cruets usual in a cruet-stand.

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1079/4 Stole .. Six Salts. A Sugar Castar. A Pepper Caster. A Mustard Pot. 1681 *Ibid.* No. 1591/4 One Sett of Casters. 1801 Jekyll *Tears of Cruets*, The Sugar Castor Wilberforce supplied. 1809 R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 84 A Silver Set of Castors. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* ix, Put before our hero a tin bread-basket .. and the pepper-castor. 1861 Dickens in *All Y. Round* IV. 461 The table-cloth and spoons and castors.

2. A small solid wheel and swivel attached to the foot of each leg of a piece of furniture, so that it may be turned in any direction without lifting.

1748 Mrs. Montagu in Doran *Lady of last Cent.* (1873) Like a slate-bed running on castors. 1800 Sir W. Herschel in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 491 An arrangement of twelve bricks, placed on a stand, with casters. 1833 Brewster *Nat. Magic* xi. 269 The machine runs on casters. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xxv. 345 You can't have castors on old oak chairs. 1873 J. Richards *Wood-working Factories* 42 Trucks with casters.

Hence **Ca·storless** *a.*, and comb. *castor-maker*, etc.

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2539/4 Charles Mansell, a Caster-maker. 1883 J. Payn *Thicker than Water* II. xx. 29 Chairs rickety and castorless.

Ca·stor[3]. In Greek mythology, name of one of the twin sons (Castor and Pollux) of Tyndarus and Leda, brothers of Helena; represented in the constellation Gemini or the Twins, of which Castor is the first, and Pollux the second star.

1526 Tindale *Acts* xxviii. 11 A ship of Alexandry, which had wyntred in the Yle, whose badge was Castor and Pollux. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 38 Truth and Peace are the Castor and Pollux of the Gospell. 1868 Lockyer *Heavens* (ed. 3) 350 *note*, Castor is a binary system to which..doubtless belongs a third star, which participates in the proper movement of the two others.

2. A name given to the phenomenon called also Corposant or St. Elmo's Fire. On the appearance of two at once they were called Castor and Pollux, and were thought to portend the cessation of a storm.

1708 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xviii. (1737) 77 He had seen Castor at the Main-yard-arm. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Feu Saint-Elme*, a corposant, sometimes called Castor and Pollux.

Castor[4] (ka·stəɹ). [perh. some corruption of Castane, or L. *castanea* chestnut, in F. *chataigne*.] (See quot. and cf. Chestnut.)

1888 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 25 Feb., The singular patch of hard integument known as the castor on the inside of the foreleg of the horse. 1888 *Veterinarian* May 304 Another organ in process of disappearance is that piece of horn inside the fore-arm, where it is termed the chestnut, and that inside the hock, where it is termed the castor; it corresponds to the finger-nail of the thumb of our hand, and of the foot of the five-toed ancestor of the horse.

Castor[5]. *Min.* See Castorite.

‖ **Castoreum** (kæstōᵊ·riŭm). [L. *castoreum*, f. *castor* beaver. Also Fr. *castoréum*.] = Castor[1] 2.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxix. (1495) 791 Castorium helpyth ayenst many syknesses. 1585 Lloyd *Treas. Health* C iv, Anoynte the eares, eyes and nodle with myrth, storax, Castoreum. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 692 The parts of Beasts putrified (as Castoreum and Musk). 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6136 The art of driving away and sinking Whales by Castoreum. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 404 The castoreum contained in a gland of the beaver.

Hence *castoreum oil*, *resin*, chemical products of castoreum.

1863-72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 815.

Casto·rial, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Castor[1] 3.] Pertaining to a hat (*jocose*).

1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 1 A graduated arc .. by which he meted out to each his rightful share of castorial consideration.

Ca·storin. *Chem.* [f. Castor[1] + -in.] A crystalline substance obtained from castoreum.

1831 J. Davies *Manual Mat. Med.* 292 Castorine is, according to M. Bizio, the active principle of castor. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* ii. iii. ii. 121. 1872 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 815 The mother liquor deposits crystals of castorin.

Ca·storite. *Min.* [This mineral and another closely associated with it were at first fancifully named *Castor* and *Pollux*.] A variety of Petalite occurring in distinct transparent crystals.

1868 Dana *Min.* 230 Petalite occurs..on Elba (castorite) in detached crystals.

Castor oil (ka·stəɹ oi·l). [Origin of name uncertain: it has been suggested that this oil actually took the place of the drug *castor*, or perh. of *oil of castor* (see Castor[1] 5), in use in midwifery, etc., and thus popularly assumed its name. So 'Castor oil pills' is now a popular name for certain pills which have the same laxative effect but contain no castor oil.]

A pale yellow oil obtained from the seeds of *Ricinus communis* or Palma Christi (N.O. *Euphorbiaceæ*), having a nauseous slightly acrid taste; used in medicine as a purgative, and in some parts of the world in lamps.

1746 P. Canvane (*title*), Dissertation on the Oleum Palmæ Christi..commonly called Castor Oil. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 468 A very useful medicine, where the stomach will bear it, is castor oil. 1803 *Ibid.* X. 492 His bowels to be kept open by castor oil. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 205 Castor-oil is obtained by expression from the seeds without heat, hence it is called 'cold-drawn castor oil'. *fig.* 1873 Tristram *Moab* xv. 281 The canebrake tops .. are 'castor-oil to camels' stomachs'.

b. *attrib.*, as in *castor-oil plant* or *tree*.

1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* xxi. (1852) 492 An occasional green castor-oil plant .. may be met with. 1857 Livingstone *Trav.* xv. 272 The Palma-Christi, or castor-oil-plant.

† **Ca·story.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *castoreum* in OF. *castoire, castore*.] = Castoreum. Also 'a colour extracted from castoreum'. (Godef.)

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* vii. xiv. (1495) 233 The pacyent shall vse sage and castory .. to helpe the palsey. 1586 Cogan *Haven Health* xxxix. (1636) 56 Castory (that is, the stones of the beast Castoreum). 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* ii. ix. 41 Overlayd with fayre vermillion or pure castory. 1634 Harington *Salerne Regim.* 132 Castorie hath many Vertues. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* ix, Sage, Castory, Lavender..cure members infected with the Palsie.

Castral (kæ·străl), *a.* [f. L. *castra* camp (pl. of *castrum* fort) + -al.] Belonging to the camp.

1844 Kinglake *Eöthen* xxiii. (1878) 308 The castral life of the Arabs.

Castrametation (kæ:strămĭtēⁱ·ʃən). [a. F. *castramétation* (16th c.), f. L. *castra mētā-ri* to measure or lay out a camp.]

a. The art or science of laying out a camp. **b.** *concr.* The outline of a camp traced out (*obs.*).

1679 Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 404 Choul's discourse of the Castrametation of the Romans. *Ibid.* 406 That entrenchment .. has been one of these Roman Castrametations. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* i, Discussion concerning urns, votive altars, Roman camps and the rules of castrametation. 1842 W. Ramsay in *Smith's Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* (1848) 244/2 A technical memoir on the art of castrametation.

Castrate (kæ·streⁱt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *castrāt-us* pa. pple. of *castrāre*; see the vb.]

A. *adj.* Castrated. *Obs.* exc. in *Bot.*

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.*, *Androgynus*, an Hermaphrodite, or one who is Castrate or Effeminate. 1754 Watson in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 873 But the castrate fish .. were always in season. 1880 Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* 401 *Castrate*, said of a stamen which wants the anther.

† **B.** *sb.* A castrated man, a eunuch. *Obs.* (= F. *castrat*, It. *castrato*.)

1639 G. Daniel *Ecclus.* xxx. 61 The Imperfect Castrate. 1691 T. Heyrick *Misc. Poems* 31 The Castrate's sneaking looks.

Castrate (kæ·streⁱt), *v.* [f. L. *castrāt-* ppl. stem of *castrāre* to castrate, prune, expurgate, deprive of vigour, etc.: see -ate 3.]

1. *trans.* To remove the testicles of; to geld, emasculate.

1613 [see Castrated]. 1633 Bp. Morton *Discharge Imput. Romish Party* 138 (T.) Origen—having read that scripture, 'There be some that castrate themselves for the kingdom of God'..he did castrate himself. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 113 To eunuchate or castrate themselves. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & Fall* II. 90. 1831 Youatt *Horse* ii. (1847) 19 The Barb.—They are never castrated, for a Mussulman would not mutilate..the beast of the Prophet.

b. *Bot.* To remove the anthers (or the pistil) of (a flower) before fecundation. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* ix. (1873) 236 A plant, to be hybridised, must be castrated.

† **2.** *Gardening.* To prune, remove superfluous suckers from. *Obs.*

1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 255 When your strawberries shoot their strings, you must castrate them. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Castrating* .. in speaking of melons and cucumbers..signifies the same with pruning or pinching.

† **3.** *transf.* and *fig.* To deprive of vigour, force, or vitality; to mortify. *Obs.*

1554 T. Martin *Marriage of Priestes* Y i b (T.) Ye castrate the desires of the flesh. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* ii. (1692) 181 Every subsequent action of that Parliament did castrate their hope. 1670 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Ess.* 123 Whether they [mineral waters] do not .. sooner precipitate an Ocre to the bottom, nor sooner become castrated thereby.

† **b.** To mutilate, 'cut down'. *Obs.*

1728 Morgan *Algiers* I. iii. 56 The noble kingdom of Numidia was so castrated, that it dwindled away to the Eastern Province of the Algerines.

4. To mutilate (a book, etc.) by removing a sheet or portion of it; *esp.* to remove obscene or objectionable passages from; to expurgate.

1627 *Let.* in *Crt. & Times Chas. I.* (1848) I. 295 An Oxford man..had his sermon perused and castrated before he came there. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 179 ¶ 5 The following letter, which I have castrated in some places. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Castrating a book.* 1753 Warburton *Lett. Late Prelate* (1809) 136 The letter..is castrated of one of its most curious anecdotes. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* (1816) III. 210 Talking of Rochester's Poems, he said, he had given them to Mr. Steevens to castrate for the edition of the poets. 1816 Southey *Lett.* (1856) III. 33 Gifford is at his old work of castrating my reviews. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* xi. 344 The monk Planudes amended, castrated..and remodelled..the Greek Anthology of Cephalas.

Hence **Ca·strated** *ppl. a.* (in *lit.* and *fig.* senses).

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Castrated*, gelded, diminished. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 124 Castrated animals..are longer lived. 1791-1824 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.*, *Bible prohib.*, This castrated copy of the Bible. 1828 Southey *Ess.* (1832) II. 417. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* II. xvii. 247 The horns are not developed..in the castrated male.

Castration (kæstrēⁱ·ʃən). [a. F. *castration*, or ad. L. *castrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *castrāre* to castrate.] The action of castrating, in various senses.

1. The removing of the testicles; gelding.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* vi. 92 Now .. is goode castracion Of litel boles. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 37. 1714 Mandeville *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 102 That castration preserves and strengthens the voice. 1875 Blake *Zool.* 30 Castration produces diminution in size of the horns.

†2. The act of taking away a portion of the honey from the hive. *Obs.* [Cf. L. *castrāre alveāria* (Palladius); Fr. *châtrer une ruche.*]

*c*1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 267 Castracion the been have efte this moone. 1623 BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* X. (1623) V j, Exsection or castration .. is the cutting out of part of the Combes, part being left for the Bees prouision.

†3. Mutilation, 'cutting down'. *Obs.*

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. *List Subscribers*, Near 100 .. have desired to be excused, and accordingly they are erased. .. I almost repent my consenting to so great a Castration.

4. The removal of objectionable parts from a literary work; expurgation. Also *concr.*

1791–1824 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1859) II. 448 A partial suppression, or castration of passages..fatal to the cause of truth. 1806 in *Holinshed's Scot. Chron.* I. 7 In this second edition, several sheets..were castrated for containing some passages disagreeable to Queen Elizabeth..but the castrations have since been printed apart.

‖ **Castrato** (kastrā·to). Pl. **castrati.** [Ital.; pa. pple. of *castrare* used substantively:—L. *castrāre* to castrate.] A male singer castrated in boyhood so as to retain a soprano or alto voice.

1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. 63 An Italian Castrato (who hath laboured at this Refinement through his whole Life). 1879 E. GOSSE *Lit. N. Europe* 147 The Italian Opera ..with its gang of castrati.

Castrator (kæstrē·tər). [a. L. *castrātor*, f. *castrāre.*] One who castrates; see the vb.

1818 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 93 The reviewal of 'Evelyn's Memoirs' (part of which goes to the grand castrator with this letter).

Castrel, another form of KESTREL, a hawk.

†**Castre·nsial,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *castrensi-s* belonging to a camp (f. *castra* camp) + -AL.] = next.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii. 44 According unto military marches, or castrensiall mansions.

Castrensian (kæstre·nsiăn), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] Of or pertaining to a camp: camp-.

1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 261 Castrensian or Camp Feavers. 1776 *Kentish Trav. Compan.* 144 The castrensian amphitheatre. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. iv. 125 No castrensian remains. 1832–4 DE QUINCEY *Caesars* Wks. IX. 102 A mere military title..purely castrensian.

Castro·meter. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *castra* camp + Gr. *-μέτρης*, in L. *-metra*, measurer.] A surveyor of (ancient) camps.

1857 J. RAINE *Mem. J. Hodgson* I. 138 Not merely as an archæologist or castrometer, but as an agriculturist.

Casual (kæ·ʒiuăl, kæ·ziuăl), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 4–5 **casuel,** 5–7 **-all.** [a. F. *casuel*, ad. L. *cāsuāl-is* depending on chance, f. *cāsu-s*: see CASE *sb.*1]

1. Subject to, depending on, or produced by chance; accidental, fortuitous.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 301 It is but casuel plesaunce. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 40 (Harl. MS.) By a casuel happe or by chaunce I was ny dreynt. 1590 SWINBURN *Testaments* 132 Of conditions..Some be casuall, such as are not in the power of that man to whome they are imposed, but either in the power of some other thing, or person, so that the euent thereof is to vs vncertaine. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* (J.) That which seemeth most casual and subject to fortune, is yet disposed by the ordinance of God. 1670 DRYDEN *Tyran. Love* III. i, Him who thought A casual World was from wild Atoms wrought. 1672 *Covent Gard. Drollery* 231* His words like casual Atoms made a thought. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 497 How casual soever things..may appear, yet there is One who ruleth over all. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* vi. 113 The Improvement..was not casual, but the Result of a natural Progression. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* ii. 52 Are these differences merely casual and accidental, or have they a meaning and a purpose?

†b. Non-essential; = ACCIDENTAL 3. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. iv. (1495) 84 Some proprytees..ben secundary and casuall. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 196/1 It is Principle of the Platonists, that every created thing hath a three-fold being; Casual, Formal, participated.

†c. Used, like *accidental*, of untoward events.

c 1386 [cf. CASUALLY 1 b.]. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 130/1 In Ethelberts time the citie of Canturburie was burned by casuall fire. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxiii. (1636) 222 Naturall death, which few attaine unto, but are prevented by death casuall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 566 Where casual fire Had wasted woods. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 4 ¶ 9 Who, by a casual hurt .. lie pining in want and anguish.

2. Occurring or coming at uncertain times; not to be calculated on, uncertain, unsettled.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 47 The Kyngs Extraordynary chargys ar so casuel, that no Man may knowe them in certeynte. *c* 1525–30 MORE *De Quat. Noviss.* Wks. 80/2 We call no sicknes by that name, but such as be casual and come and goe. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. i. 5 Both the known and casual Revenue. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* IV. xxi. 231 The accounts of the royal revenue, whether certain or casual. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* III. 437 An escheat is a casual profit, *quod accidit domino ex eventu et ex insperato.* 1876 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* v. 174 Not for a casual period, but for a complete lifetime.

3. Occurring or brought about without design or premeditation; coming up or presenting itself 'as it chances'.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 223 What wonder if..object new Casual discourse draw on. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (J.) The commissioners entertained themselves..in general and casual discourses. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 245 They talked of casual things. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 97 Anaxagoras..would seem to have had more than a casual glimpse of truth. 1863 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 17 A mere casual spectator. 1864 D. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 70, I made some casual remark about the weather. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* xii. 263 I'll mix with 'em in a casual way.

†4. Liable to happen; incidental *to. Obs.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 275 (Harl. MS.) Of such men it is to dred, for casuall vengeaunce. *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 46 It is but casual to a man to fall in an offence. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 284 When they dissent, which in all persons is casuall. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* I. viii. 14 Tell me whether any thing be casuall vnto the good, that tendeth not to their good. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 121.

†5. Subject to chance or accident; frail, uncertain, precarious. *Obs.* †b. Liable *to. Obs.*

(Cf. mod.F. use of *casuel* for *fragile*, censured by Littré.)

1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1219/1 Landes seme not so casual as money is or plate. 1568 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (1853) 325, I carry about me such a casual body. 15.. VAUX *Content. Mind* in *Parad. Dainty Devices* (1576) The body .. to a million of mishaps Is casual every hour. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iv. 100 Your brace of vnprizeable Estimations, the one is but fraile, and the other Casuall. 1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* (1625) 127 Of all Graine it [Oats] is least casuall. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 200 In case..the weather prove casual. 1727 SWIFT *State Irel.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 166 A trade casual, corrupted and at mercy. 1729 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 272 If the security is casual.

6. Of persons or their actions: Not to be depended on, uncertain, unmethodical, haphazard, 'happy-go-lucky'. *colloq.* or *slang.*

[1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife*, &c. III. Wks. 1778 III. 457 *Sanc.* Wilt thou lend me any? *Cac.* Not a farthing, captain; Captains are casual things.] 1883 *Durham Univ. Jrnl.* 24 Mar., A 'casual' man is one whose manner of life is altogether the sport of chance. 1886 W. HOOPER *Sk. Academic Life* 10 He takes his meals in a casual sort of way, without any attempt at regulation.

†7. Casuistic. *Obs. rare.*

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 114 The Casual Divinity of the Jesuites. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Osiander ..has published a system of *casual theology*, containing the solution of dubious questions, and cases of conscience.

¶ 8. Confused with CAUSAL. *Obs.*

1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 314 We must put in the casuall word Fear not Abram: *bycause* I am thy buckler. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 28 It is not at all casual of this blessedness, but is that which the..Lawgiver thought meet..to make requisite thereto.

9. In such phrases as *casual labourer*, one who does casual or occasional jobs, but has no fixed employment; *casual poor*, those occasionally in a state of poverty; those not receiving regular or systematic relief, *esp.* those not permanently inmates of workhouses, etc., but admitted for occasional relief (cf. B. 3 b); *casual ward*, a ward reserved for such occasional relief.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 85 a, If wee cannot keepe and cherrish the casuall poore amongst vs. 1849 BRIGHT *Irel., Sp.* (1876) 164 For the support of the Irish casual poor. 1860 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 382 (Hoppe) He considered a casual ward necessary in every union. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 17 The bulk of its population consisted of casual labourers. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 1/2 The casual wards in the central parts of the metropolis.

10. *Law. Casual ejector*, the defendant in the fictitious action formerly allowed for the purpose of determining a title to land.

The casual ejector, a fictitious person, was stated to have ejected the plaintiff from the land, which (as was stated) he held on lease of the person actually claiming the land. The action involved the proving of the lessor's right to grant the lease, and so incidentally determined his title to the land.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 202 The lessee is entitled to his action of ejectment against the tenant, or this casual ejector, whichever it was that ousted him.

B. *sb.*

†1. A casual event, a chance. (Chiefly in *pl.*)

1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* v. Civ, To sterte up in astrologie the casuals of men. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 162 Providence is in the ordering of casuals as well as fatals.

2. A casual revenue or income; see sense 2 above.

1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 103 The tithes and casuals of the Clergy.

3. *colloq.* A casual workman; a casual visitor, etc.

1860 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 246 (Hoppe) The casuals being mostly paid by the day, and the regular hands..once or twice a week. 1878 *Hallberger's Ill. Mag.* 32 (Hoppe) The family, tradespeople, visitors and casuals [not to mention run-away knocks]. 1880 BLACKMORE *Erema* li. (Hoppe), Not a farthing did his lordship ever pay .. to support his casual [bastard].

b. A casual pauper; a casual ward. See sense 9 above.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 11 The guardians of Marylebone had to admit 800 or 900 casuals a week into their workhouse. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. 69. 1866 J. GREENWOOD in *Pall Mall G.* Feb., A night in a workhouse, by an amateur casual. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 1/2 The accommodation in casuals and workhouses. *Ibid.* This ward .. holds ninety —about the usual number for a London casual.

4. *Mil.* Cf. CASUALTY 2 b.

1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.* 53 *Casuals*, or *Casualties*, a term..signifying men that are dead (since first enlisted), or have been discharged, or have deserted.

C. *Comb.* †casual-wise *adv.*, casually.

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* cxlviii, If any happen casuall-wise to dye.

Ca·sualism. [f. CASUAL + -ISM.] a. A state of things in which chance reigns. b. The doctrine that all things exist or happen by chance.

1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 187 The most arbitrary casualism in place of the orderliness of law. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* III. 1949 From infidelity and scepticism sprung materialism..sensualism, and casualism.

Ca·sualist. [f. as prec. + -IST.]

†1. = CASUIST. *Obs.*

1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* App. 39 Divers interpretations out of the Casualists.

2. One who holds the doctrine of casualism.

†**Casua·lity.** *Obs.* [a. F. *casualité*:—med.L. *cāsuālitas*, f. *cāsuālis*; see CASUAL. The form now used is CASUALTY.]

1. Chance; the state of being 'casual'; a chance or casual occurrence, contingency; *esp.* an unfortunate occurrence, accident, casualty.

1540 RAYNALD *Birth Man.* I. ii. (1634) 19 By cutting or apostumation, or by other casuality. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 16 Nothing happeneth by casualitie. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Royal Navy* 19 More subject to casualitie and danger. 1679 HOBBES *Behemoth* Wks. (1840) VI. 246 Mere contingency, casuality, and fortune. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 7 (1794) I. 86 Superior to common casualities.

2. A casual or incidental charge or source of income; = CASUALTY 4.

c 1568 MURRAY in *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* App. (1824) 211 The intromissioun or disponyng upoun hir propertie, casualities, or quhatsumever thing pertening, or that ony wayis might pertene, to hir. 1607 DAVIES *1st Let. Earl Salisbury* (1787) 242 An allowance out of the fines and casualities of that county. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V* Wks. (1711) 96 His partner and fellow-governour in distribution of casualities and ruling the country.

Ca·sually (see CASUAL), *adv.* Also 4–5 **casuelly,** 5 **caswelly.** [f. CASUAL + -LY 2.]

1. By chance; accidentally:

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 679 And moo loves casuelly That betyde no man wote why. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 174 He homward ayen..Hys journe took, and caswelly To the hyl he neyhyd. 1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, xii, By chance negligently or casually. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* ii. 9 The Monument of Childerick..casually discovered three years past. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 4 That Matter barely put into Motion, and then left to itself should Casually constitute this beautiful and orderly world. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 102 If the Clouds moved casually.

†b. Accidentally (= by a mischance). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nonne Pr. T.* 281 Casuelly the schippes bothom rent. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 151 In a fire that casuallie consumed the Popes owne chamber. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 38 Basilius .. was ..casually killed by a Stag.

2. Without design or previous intention; as it happens or happened; by mere chance.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 205 Casually going over the bredge .. I dyd mete with ix Englyshe .. parsons. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* II. 24 With whom Lisander casnally being. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. IV. 294 All men, who.. had been casually present in the Hall. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. (1865) 245 He casually looketh in about dinner-time.

3. Incidentally, by the way, in a chance way.

1697 *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 366 The Joint Answers of the Quakes..is not only Casually mention'd, but particularly insisted upon. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* I. iii. (1817) 53 Grounds of argument .. casually and undesignedly disclosed. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. ii. § 14 A word casually spoken..will often revive a stream of recollections. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xvii. 328 Shiloh is casually mentioned.

¶? Causally.

1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* i. 5 The Papacy..is become.. in a great part actually, and altogether casually, guilty..of ..all the greater schismes in Christendome.

Ca·sualness. *rare.* [f. CASUAL + -NESS.] Casual state or quality. (See CASUAL 5, 6.)

1882 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1393. 45 Stacks of umbrellas and bales of neglected great coats which in Scotland Yard await their owners, and mutely reproach the casualness of man.

Casualty (kæ·ʒiuălti, kæ·ziuălti). Also 5 **caswelte.** [ad. L. *casuālitas*, on model of forms like *royalty, fealty, penalty*; the fuller form was CASUALITY: cf. *speciality, special-ty*; see -TY.]

1. Chance, accident (as a state of things). ? *Obs.*

1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* xxii, Were it causit throu hevinly Influence Off goddis will, or othir casualtee. *c* 1500 *Merch. & Son* in Halliw. *Nugæ P.* 23, I have seyn men bothe ryse and falle, hyt ys but caswelte! 1548 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1877) II. 6 Sainct Annes church .. brente by casualtie of fire. 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* III. xxxix. (1640) 34 Sometimes by meere casualty almost they light upon a very good servant. 1779 JOHNSON *Pope* Wks. IV. 17 Combinations of skilful genius with happy casualty. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. 398 Of too much worth to be left to casualty.

2. A chance occurrence, an accident; *esp.* an unfortunate occurrence, a mishap; now, generally, a fatal or serious accident or event, a disaster. b. *Mil.* Used of the losses sustained by a body of men in the field or on service, by death, desertion, etc.

1494 FABYAN VII. 336 By syknesse and other casueltyes, he loste moche of his people. 1530 WOLSEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. II. 30 If any casueltie of deth..chaunced unto hym. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 16 Betwene the cuppe and the lyppes maye come many casualties. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* V. i. 94. 1612 ROWLANDS *Knaue Harts* 29 Losses on Land, and casualties at Seas. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 20 Many sad casualties were caused by these meetings .. Arms and legs were often broken, as well as spears. 1727 SWIFT *Country Post* Wks. 1755 III. i. 178 Several casualties have happened this week, and the bill of mortality is very much increased. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P.* Wks. 1816 XI. 73 He that runs against Time has an antagonist not subject to casualties. 1810 WELLINGTON *Let.* in *Gurw. Disp.* VI.

480 Not enough to provide for the casualties of the service. 1861 *Lond. Rev.* 16 Feb. 168 The annual loss of property from casualties on our coast.

† 3. State of subjection to chance (see CASUAL 5); liability to accident; precariousness, uncertainty.

1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, xxv. Preamb., The casueltie of this worlde is suche & lyfe as uncertayne, etc. 1558 BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* xvi. 104 The casualtie of oure frayle life. 1668 MARVELL *Corr.* civ. Wks. 1872-5 II. 260 Because of the distance of our lodgings and the casualty of finding one another. 1812 *Monthly Rev.* LXVII. 529 The casualty of public office, its distribution by accidental allotment .. tended to form a gambling spirit.

† b. *concr.* A thing subject to chance. *Obs.*

1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 6 Mines..in England, are for the most part very great casualties.

4. A casual or incidental charge or payment; *spec.* in *Sc. Law*, a payment due from a tenant or vassal on the occurrence of certain casual events. *Casualty of Wards*: feudal incidents accruing to superiors in ward holdings.

1529 W. FRANKELEYN in Fiddes *Wolsey* (1726) II. 166 Worthe two hundrethe markes a yere of standyng rents by-sids casualties. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* II. 57 The Chauncellor..alleaging that the King was much endebted, and that he had neede retaine such casualties to himselfe. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6378/3 His Majesty's Land Rents and Casualties in Scotland. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1817) 225 The King received the feudal casualties of the ward. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 2/1 This right..the casualty of composition on the estate passing to a singular successor, was so irregular in its incidence, and so arbitrary, that it has been so constantly evaded, whether rightly or wrongly, as never to constitute an appreciable addition to the value of the feudal superior's income.

5. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Casualty*, in the tin-mines, a word used to denote the earth and stony matter which is, by washing in the stamping-mills, etc., separated from the tin ore, before it is dried and goes to the crazing mill. [In *Phil. Trans.* (1678) XII. 952, and Bradley *Fam. Dict.* (1725) called *causalty*.]

6. *attrib.*, as in *casualty ward*, the ward in a hospital in which accidents are treated.

1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 147/1 We were conducted to the casualty ward in which she was lying. 1885 *Barthol. Hosp. Rep.* XXI. 89 The casualty department of St. Bartholomew's.

¶ Erroneous for CAUSALITY; cf. CASUAL 8.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 296 The same thing may be both a sign and a cause..And therefore when the stars are called signs, their casualty is not excluded. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 51 Its casualty is that of an objective cause..that operates only as it is apprehended.

‖ **Casuarina** (kæːsiuˌărəiːnă). *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *casuarius* cassowary, from fancied resemblance of the branches to the feathers of the bird.]

A genus of curious trees, with jointed leafless branches, having the appearance of gigantic horsetails (*Equiseta*), natives of Australia and the Indian Archipelago. The Australian species is known as *Beef-wood*, and 'Oak'.

1806 *Naval Chron.* XV. 460 Clubs made of the wood of the *casuarina*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 237 The Fiji Islanders eat human flesh with forks made of the hard wood of a casuarina. 1883 *Sunday Mag.* Sept. 547/1 Splendid date-palms..lofty Australian acacias, casuarinas, and eucalypti.

Casuist (kæːziuˌist, kæːʒiuˌist). [a. F. *casuiste* (Sp. *casuista*, It. *casista*), f. L. *cāsu-s* case: see -IST.] A theologian (or other person) who studies and resolves cases of conscience or doubtful questions regarding duty and conduct. (Often with a sinister application: see CASUISTRY.)

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* IV. v. (1616) 576 To talke with a Casuist about his diuorce. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* Pref., Like an exact casuist does he not make conscience man's keeper and judge? 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Colem. St.* III. v, Like cunning Casuists as all Lovers are. *a* 1668 DENHAM *Progr. Learning* 118 Casuists, like cocks, struck out each other's eyes. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 2 Who shall decide, when Doctors disagree And soundest Casuists doubt, like you and me? 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 359. 1836 H. ROGERS *Y. Howe* iii. (1863) 71 Provided we state a real reason..it is agreed by all casuists, that we are not bound to state every reason. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 566 Casuists willing and competent to soothe his conscience with sophisms.

Hence † **Ca·suist** *v.*, to play the casuist; **Ca·suistess**, a female casuist; † **Ca·suistly** *adv.*, according to the principles of casuists.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xx. (1851) 119 We never leave subtilizing and casuisting. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 7 Uncasuistly or unconscientiously asserted. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* v. (1875) 219 No casuistess in the gay Science.

Casuistic (kæziuˌiːstik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] = next. (Often with a sinister application: see CASUISTRY.)

1660 GAUDEN *Brownrig* 208 All points and parts of Religion, Dogmatick, Polemick, Practick, Casuistick. 1816 *Monthly Mag.* XLII. 36 Diving into the weedy pool of casuistic argument. 1872 TULLOCH *Ration. Theol.* I. vi. 353 Those casuistic tendencies which..gave complexion to his [Jeremy Taylor's] theological culture. 1875 I. G. SMITH *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* s.v. *Celibacy*, The great casuistic Epistle [1 Corinthians].

Casuistical (kæziuˌiːstikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to casuists or casuistry; relating to the solving of cases of conscience.

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 617 His Casuisticall Sermon, wherein the Prophet at large resolves the Jews in a case of conscience touching Fasting. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. iii. 293 The endless Subtleties and Intricacies of Casuistical Divinity. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) V. 201 We talked of the casuistical question, 'Whether it was allowable at any time to depart from truth?' 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiii. 143 We also see in Anselm himself the beginning of those casuistical distinctions.

Casuistically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a casuistical manner; sophistically.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 898 Themselves are necessitated..Casuistically to allow, etc. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 282 [Jeremy Taylor] obtained in that house much of that learning wherewith he was enabled to write casuistically. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* Introd. 6 A similar method may be casuistically brought to bear against theology.

Casuistry (kæːziuˌistri, kæːʒiuˌ-). [f. CASUIST + -RY. App. at first contemptuous = 'the casuist's trade'; cf. *sophistry*, *Jesuitry*, *foolery*. A term of more respectful application would prob. have been *casuism*: Fr. has *la casuistique*, as if 'casuistics'.]

The science, art, or reasoning of the casuist; that part of Ethics which resolves cases of conscience, applying the general rules of religion and morality to particular instances in which 'circumstances alter cases', or in which there appears to be a conflict of duties. Often (and perhaps originally) applied to a quibbling or evasive way of dealing with difficult cases of duty; sophistry.

1725 POPE *Rape Lock* V. 122 Cages for gnats .. and tomes of casuistry. 1736 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot.* (1749) 170 Casuistry..destroys, by distinctions and exceptions, all morality, and effaces the essential difference between right and wrong. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 359 The science of casuistry..has been termed not inaptly the 'art of quibbling with God'. 1841 EMERSON *Lect. the Times* Wks. (Bohn) II. 254 The Temperance-question..is a gymnastic training to the casuistry and conscience of the time. 1862 MILL *Utilit.* 37 Self-deception and dishonest casuistry. 1887 FOWLER *Princ. Morals* II. vi. 247 Granted that duties may clash, or that general rules may be modified by special circumstances, it is surely most important to determine beforehand, as far as we can, what those circumstances are, and, in the case of clashing duties, which should yield to the other. Now this, and this alone, is the task which 'Casuistry' or the attempt to 'resolve cases of conscience' proposes to itself.

2. A register or record of (medical) cases.

1883 J. W. LEGG in *Barthol. Hosp. Rep.* XIX. 202 Nor can I find any similar case in the casuistry of pemphigus as recorded in the year-books.

† **Ca·sule.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also in 6 **casle.** [OE. *casul*, also OF. *casule*, ad. L. *casula* (dim. of *casa* cottage), used in late L. for 'a vestment covering the whole person' ('casula est vestis cucullata, dicta per diminutionem a casa, quod totum hominem tegat, quasi minor casa', Isidore XIX. xxiv. 17).] = CHASUBLE.

a 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 196 *Byrrum*, casul. 1557 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 159 Item more a casle of geld price viij *l.* 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 207/1 His [the archbishop of York's] casule, chimer, and rochet. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*; *Casule*, or Planet, one of those attires wherewith the Priest is vested, when he says Mass. 1824 SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 211 Plucked the priestly casule from his back.

† **Ca·sure.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *cās-* ppl. stem of *cadĕre* to fall + -URE (as if ad. L. **cāsūra*).] Cadence, rhythm.

1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 298 (D.) Allured with the pleasant casure of the metre.

‖ **Ca·sus.** *Obs.* [L. *cāsus* fall, falling.] Each of the segments of the base of a triangle cut off by a perpendicular falling thereon from the vertex.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* II. xxiv. Piij b, Diuide both the Casus, that is to say, BD, and DC the distance of eyther Angle from the perpendicular.

Caswelly, -elte, obs. ff. CASUALLY, CASUALTY.

Casydoyn, casyldon: see CASSIDOINE, obs. var. of CHALCEDONY.

Cat (kæt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **catte, catt,** 2-7 **catt,** 4-6 **catte,** (3-7 **kat,** 6 **katte**), 1- **cat.** [The ME. and mod. *cat* corresponds at once to OE. *cat* and ONF. *cat*. The name is common European of unknown origin: found in Lat. and Gr. in 1-4th c., and in the modern langs. generally, as far back as their records go. Byzantine Gr. had *κάττα* (in Cæsarius *c* 350) and later *κάττος*, as familiar terms = *αἴλουρος*; mod.Gr. has *γάτα* from Ital. Latin had *catta* in Martial *a* 100, and in the Old Latin Bible version ('*Itala*'), where it renders *αἴλουρος*. Palladius, ? *c* 350, has *catus*, elsewhere scanned *cātus* (Lewis and Short), and prob. in both cases properly *cattus*. From *cattus*, *catta*, came all the Romanic forms, It. *gatto*, Sp., Pg. *gato*, Cat. *gat*, Pr. *cat*, ONF. *cat*, F. *chat*, with corresponding feminines *gatta*, *gata*, *cata*, *cate*, *chate*, *chatte*. The Teutonic forms recorded are OE. *cat*, *catt*, ON., *kött-r* (:—*kattuz*) masc., genit. *kattar* (Sw. *katt*, Da. *kat*); also OE. *catte* ? fem., WGer. **katta* (MLG. *katte*, MDu. *katte*, *kat*, Du. *kat*, also Sw. *katta*), OHG. *chazzâ* (MHG., mod.G. *katze*) fem.; OHG. had also *chataro*, MHG. *katero*, *kater*, mod.G. and Du. *kater*, he-cat. The OTeut. types of these would be **kattuz* masc., **kattôn-* fem., **kat(a)zon-* masc.; but as no form of the word is preserved in Gothic, it is not certain that it goes back to the OTeut. period. It was at least WGer. *c* 400-450. It is also in Celtic: OIr. *cat* masc., Gael. *cat* com., Welsh and Cornish *cath* f., Breton *kaz*, Vannes *kac'h* m. Also in Slavonic, with type *kot-*: OSlav. *kot'ka* f., Bulg. *kotka*, Slovenish *kot* m., Russ. *kot'* m., *kotchka*, *koshka* f., Pol. *kot* (*koczur* m.), Boh. *kot* m., *kotka* f., Sorabian *kotka*; also Lith. *kate*; Finnish *katti*.

(These forms indicate extensive communication of the word, but do not fix the original source. History points to Egypt as the earliest home of the domestic cat, and the name is generally sought in the same quarter; Martial's attribute might incline us to a Slavonic or Teutonic origin: *c* 75 MARTIAL xiii. 69 Pannonicas nobis nunquam dedit Umbria cattas. *a* 250 *Baruch* vi. 21 ('Itala') Noctuæ et hirundines et aves, similiter et cattæ [LXX. *καὶ οἱ αἴλουροι*].

I. The animal.

1. A well-known carnivorous quadruped (*Felis domesticus*) which has long been domesticated, being kept to destroy mice, and as a house pet.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 863 *Fellus* (*felis*), catte. *a* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 120 *Muriceps*, *uel musio*, *murilegus*, catt. *c* 1050 *Gloss.* ibid. 445 *Muriceps*, cat. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 416 Ne schulen habben no best, bute kat one. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 5275 By nighth als a cat hy seeth. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 348 Who so wolde senge the cattes skin, Than wol the cat wel dwellen in hire in. *c* 1520 ANDREWE *Noble Lyfe* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 224 The mouse hounter or catte is an onclene beste, & a poyson ennemy to all myse. 1556 *Chron. Grey Fr.* (1852) 88 Item..was a katte hongyd on the gallos in Cheppe clothed lyke a preste. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 315 The Cat will mew, and Dogge will haue his day. 1699 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v. *Mouse*, He watcht me as a Cat does a Mouse. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 188 P 12 Purring like a cat. 1832 A. FONBLANQUE *Engl. under* 7 *Admin.* (1837) II. 272 The ruffians who threw dead dogs and dead cats at the Duke.

b. The male or *he-cat* (formerly also *boar-cat*, *ram-cat*) is, now colloquially called *Tom-cat* (see TOM); formerly and still in north Engl. and Sc. *Gib-cat* (see GIB); the female or *she-cat* was formerly also *doe-cat*.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6207 Gibbe our cat That awaiteth mice and rattes to killen. *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 22 To call Phylyp agayne, Whom Gyb our cat hath slayne. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 83, I am as Melancholy as a Gyb-Cat. 1607-1797 [See BOAR-CAT]. 1611 COTGR., *Chate*, a she-cat or doe-cat. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 29 Nov., Our young gibb-cat did leap down our stairs..at two leaps. 1749 COLES *Eng. Lat. Dict.*, A gib-cat, *felis mas.* 1760 *Life & Adv. of a Cat* iv, Tom the Cat is born of poor but honest parents. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Gib cat*, a northern name for a he cat, there commonly called Gilbert. 1791 HUDDESFORD *Salmagundi* (1793) 141 Cats..of titles obsolete or yet in use, Tom, Tybert, Roger, Rutterkin, or Puss. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar), *Peter's Pension*, Clapping their dead ram-cats in holy ground. 1839 [see 13 c.] Tom-cat.

c. **Wild Cat,** *Felis Catus*, the only representative of the feline genus found native in Great Britain; it is larger and stronger than the domestic cat, and is by some considered a distinct species.

c 1400 in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 236 For hare, and foxe, and wild cattes. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 23 The church is no wylde cat: it will stande still. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 190 The Wild Cat..is now confined to Scotland, some of the woods in the North of England, the woody mountains of Wales, and some parts of Ireland.

2. *fig.* As a term of contempt for a human being; *esp.* one who scratches like a cat; a spiteful or backbiting woman.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 102 Hweðer þe cat of helle clauede euer toward hire. 1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 295 A pox upon him for me, he's more and more a Cat. 1607 — *Cor.* IV. ii. 34 'Twas you incenst the rable-Cats. 1763 MRS. BROOKE *Lady J. Mandeville* (1782) II. 72 An old cat..who is a famous proficient in scandal. 1778 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1887) III. 246 She was a speaking cat. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xii, His mother called me an old cat.

† b. *slang.* A prostitute. *Obs.*

[1401 *Pol. Poems* II. 113 Be ware of Cristis curse, and of cattis tailis.] 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 468 *Wantonnes*. Hay! as ane brydlit cat, I brank. 1670 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Cat*, a common Whore. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 217 Wrigglers, Misses, Cats, Rigs.

3. *Zool.* Extended (usually in *pl.*) to the members of the genus *Felis*, including the lion, tiger, panther, leopard, etc.; the feline animals or *cat-kind*, *cat tribe*. It enters into the name of some of these, as the *tiger-cat* of South America.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 383 Panthers, Pardals, Linxes, or Tygers, had been all of the kinde of Cats. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xviii. 51 The tyger-cat is a very lively animal, with its eyes emitting flashes like lightning. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 68 Of all the Carnaria the Cats are the most completely and powerfully armed. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 430/2 Leopards, the name by which the greater spotted cats are known.

4. With qualifications (or contextually) applied to some animals of similar appearance, as *civet-cat*, *musk-cat*, *pole-cat*, etc.; and in further extension to other animals, as **flying-cat** (*Cant*), an owl (cf. Fr. *chat-huant*); **sea-cat,** the Wolf-fish.

1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 25 In this region are founde many muske cattes. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 70

Ciuet is .. the verie vncleanly fiuxe of a cat. 1605 — *Lear* III. iv. 109 Thou ow'st..the Cat, no perfume. 1699 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v. *Flutter*, An Owl is a Flying-Cat. 1859 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (ed. 3) II. 384 The wolf-fish, sea-wolf, sea-cat, Scotland. *Ibid.* 385 The savage Sea-cat is speedily rendered incapable of doing further harm. 1870 *Every Boy's Ann.* (Rtldg.) 628 The polecat had pounced upon the bait .. Between the two [dogs] the cat was killed.

b. Short for CATFISH 1 b.

1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xviii. 60 The spotted-cat..this fish is formed not unlike a pike. 1848-60 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v. *Catfish*..is also called by the name of Horned-pout, Bull-head, Mud-pout, Minister, or simply Cat.

† 5. Short for CAT-SKIN, cat's fur. *Obs.*

1656 *Sheph. Kalendar* xxvii, Cats, Conies, Lambs, and diverse other thicke furres that be good and wholesome. 1677 HOBBES *Homer* 148 And from him then they took his cap of cat.

II. Transferred senses.

6. A movable pent-house used in early times by besiegers to protect themselves in approaching fortifications, also called *cat-house*; cf. BELFRY, SOW. In OF. *chat-chastel* (Cotgr.), med.L. *cattus*. (Caxton has *barbed cat*: otherwise little evidence appears of its use in Eng., except by modern historians translating Lat. *cattus* or Fr. *chat*.)

1489 [see BARBED-CAT]. 1605 [see *cat-house* in 18]. 1833 SOUTHEY *Naval Hist. Eng.* I. 85 Machines which, under the names of 'Cats' and 'Sows', were used in sieges. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* xliii. (D.) A strong pent-house, which they called a cat. 1885 C. W. OMAN *Art of War* 58 If the moat could be filled, and the cat brought close to the foot of the fortifications.

† b. A lofty work used in fortifications and sieges; a CAVALIER. *Obs.*

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* IV. 1304 A warlike Fort; A new rais'd Mount, or some fire-spitting Cat. 1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 524 *Cavalier*, a Mount raised on purpose to plant cannon on. Some call it a Cat. 1652 SHIRLEY *Honoria & Mam.* I. ii, Of turnpikes, flankers, cats, and counter-scarps.

7. *Naut.* Applied to different parts of the contrivance by which an anchor is raised out of the water to the deck of the ship, or suspended outside clear of the bow; chiefly = CAT-HEAD, but also used for the *cat-purchase* and the *cat-fall* (see 18).

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 12 The forecastle ..the Cat, Catshead and Cates holes. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 11 The Cat is also a short peece of timber aloft right ouer the Hawse. 1670 DRYDEN *Tempest* I. i, Haul Catt, haul Catt. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Cat*, is..a..strong tackle, or complication of pullies, to hook and draw the anchor..up to the cat-head. 1825 H. GASCOIGNE *Nav. Fame* 50 The Cat is hook'd 'Haultaught!' their weight they ply By Sticking-out more Cable they supply. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 56 The cat, for lifting the whole weight of the anchor, is rove through the foremost sheave of the cat-head, through the inner sheave of the cat-block. 1864 S. FERGUSON *Forging Anchor* vi, A shapely one he is, and strong, as e'er from cat was cast. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wd.-bk.* 173 When the cat is hooked and 'cable enough' veered and stoppered, the anchor hangs below the cat-head. 1880 *Boy's Own Bk.* 315 *Cat*, a projecting piece of wood or iron to which sheets or halyards are made fast.

8. Short for CAT-O'-NINE-TAILS.

1788 FALCONBRIDGE *Afr. Slave Tr.* 40 A cat (an instrument of correction, which consists of a handle or stem, made of a rope three inches and a half in circumference, and about eighteen inches in length, at one end of which are fastened nine branches, or tails, composed of log line, with three or more knots upon each branch). 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Paint.* Wks. 1812 II. 149 This Cat's a cousin-german to the Knout. 1824 *Order in Council* in *Ann. Reg.* (1824) 64*/2 Any whip, cat, stick, or other such like instrument. 1846 A. FONBLANQUE *Life & Labours* ii. (1874) 210 The Duke's professional prejudice makes him cling to the cat.

9. A double tripod with six legs, formed by three bars joined in the middle and so placed that it always rests on three legs, as a cat is said always to land on its feet..

1806 *Ann. Reg.* 960 A new toast-stand, or an improvement on the articles called cats or dogs, upon which things are placed before the fire. 1826 SCOTT in S. Gibson *Remin.* (1871) 17 A mahogany thing, which is called a cat, with a number of legs, so that turning which way it will it stands upright. 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD in *Life* vi. 88 There was an ebony cat standing before the fire, supporting a huge plate of toast and butter. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 24 July 9/1 There are also at least a couple of 'cats', stands for open fireplaces.

10. A term used in various games.

a. A small piece of wood tapering at each end, used in the game of tip-cat, etc.; it is hit at one end by the *cat-stick*, and made to spring from the ground, and then driven away by a side stroke.

1598 FLORIO, *Lippo*, a trap or cat, such as children play at. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Wom. beware Wom.* I. ii, Prithee, lay up my cat and cat-stick safe. *a* 1652 BROME *New Acad.* IV. i. Wks. 1873 II. 66 All my storehouse of tops, gigs, balls, cat and catsticks. 1801 STRUTT *Sports and Past.* 101 (N.) The cat is about six inches in length, and an inch and a half or two inches in diameter, and diminished from the middle to both ends, in the manner of a double cone.

b. The game itself; tip-cat.

1626 in *Windsor & Eton Gaz.* (1886) 6 Mar. 4/5 Playing at Catt in the Parke medow. 1653 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Journ. Wales* (1859) 26 The lawful and laudable games of trapp, catt, stool-ball, racket, etc. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. iii. 101. 1885 J. BROWN *Bunyan* 61 He was one Sunday in the midst of a game of cat.

† c. The cat-stick. *Obs.*

1636 *Divine Trag. lately Acted* 23 Sundry youths playing at Catt on the Lords day, two of them fell out, and the one hitting the other under the eare with his catt, he therwith fell downe for dead.

d. The stick in the game of Cat-in-the-hole. (Jamieson.)

1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 325 (Jam.) *Tine Cat, tine Game*, an allusion to a play called Cat i' the Hole, and the English Kit-Cat. Spoken when men at law have lost their principal evidence.

e. In names of games: † *Cat and trap, Cat i' the hole* (Sc.). Also CAT-AND-DOG 3.

1598 FLORIO, *Gatta orba*, a kinde of Christmas game called *blinde is the cat*. 1611 COTGR., *Martinet*..the game called Cat and Trap. 1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 442 What do you say to a game at..odd and even, wild cat and 'coon, or somethin' or another? 1825-79 JAMIESON *Dict., Cat in the Hole*, a game played by boys.

11. 'A mess of coarse meal, clay, etc., placed in dove-cotes, to allure strangers' (Halliwell). More fully *salt-cat*.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* ix. § 2 (1681) 177 A Salt-Cat .. which makes the Pigeons much affect the place: and such that casually come there, usually remain where they find such good entertainment.

III. Phrases.

12. *To turn the cat in the pan*: † **a.** to reverse the order of things so dexterously as to make them appear the very opposite of what they really are; to turn a thing right about. *Obs.*

[Origin unknown: the suggestion that cat was originally CATE does not agree with the history of that word.]

1532 *Use Dice Play* (1850) 18 These vile cheaters turned the cat in the pan, giving to divers vile, patching thefts, an honest & goodly title, calling it by the name of a law. *c* 1536-40 *Pilgr. T.* 692 in Thynne *Animadv.*, Ther was a prouerbe I knew wan, callyd 'turnyng the cate in the pane'. 1543 BECON *Invect. agst. Swearing* Wks. (1843) 353 God saith, 'Cry, cease not', but they turn cat in the pan, and say, 'Cease, cry not'. 1572 HULOET (L.) A subtile turning the catte in the panne, or wresting of a false thing to some purpose. 1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 208 Turning the Cat in the Pan, full of Leiger-du-maine. 1619 H. HUTTON *Follie's Anat.* 31 I'l, with the proverbe, Turne the cat i' th' band.

b. To change one's position, change sides, from motives of interest, etc.

1622 T. STOUGHTON *Chr. Sacrif.* vii. 91 How do they shrinke? yea, how fouly do they .. turne cat in pan, and become themselves persecuters of other? 1675 CROWNE *City Polit.* II. i, Come, Sirrah, you are a Villain, have turn'd Cat-in-pan, and are a Tory. *a* 1720 *Song, Vicar of Bray*, I turned the cat in pan once more, And so became a Whig, sir. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XXXV, 'O, this precious Basil will turn cat in pan with any man'.

13. a. *A cat may look at a king*: there are certain things which an inferior may do in presence of a superior. **b.** *Care killed the cat*: care will kill any one even though he had, like the proverbial cat, *nine lives*. **c.** *Enough to make a cat speak*: said of something very extraordinary (frequently of very good drink). **d.** *To jerk, shoot, whip the cat*: to vomit, especially from too much drink. **e.** *To see (watch) which way the cat jumps*: i. e. what direction events are taking. **f.** *To fight like Kilkenny cats*: to engage in a mutually destructive struggle. *To bell the cat, To hang the bell about the cat's neck*: see BELL *v.* and *sb.* *To let the cat out of the bag*: to disclose a guarded secret: see BAG. *To grin like a Cheshire cat* (see N. & Q. 1852 V. 402). **g.** *Cat and monkey trick* (cf. CAT'S-PAW).

a. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 57 A cat maie looke on a king, ye know. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 94 A Cat may looke at a King, and a swaines eye hath as high a reach as a Lords looke. 1730-6 BAILEY s.v., A Cat may look at a King. This is a saucy Proverb, generally made use of by pragmatical Persons.

b. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 162 A woman hath nyne lyues like a cat. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 81 Good King of Cats, nothing but one of your nine liues. 1599 — *Much Ado* v. i. 133 Though care kil'd a cat, thou hast mettle enough in thee to kill care. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. 332 Exiling fretting Care, that kills a Cat! 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. (1862) 331 He had, as they say, as many Lives as a Cat. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 322/2 That Arab cat-o'-nine-lives, Osman Digna.

c. [1600 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 86 Here is that which will giue language to you cat.] 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* III. 272 Old Liquor able to make a Cat speak. 1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xii, It's enough to make a Tom cat speak French grammar, only to see how she tosses her head.

d. 1609 ARMIN *Maids of More-cl.* (1880) 70 Ile baste their bellies and their lippes till we haue ierk't the cat with our three whippes. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Brood Cormor.* Wks. III. 5/1 You may not say hee's drunke..For though he be as drunke as any rat He hath but catcht a fox, or *whipt the Cat*. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xxxii, I'm cursedly inclined to *shoot the cat*.

e. 1827 SCOTT in *Croker Pap.* (1884) I. xi. 319 Had I time, I believe I would come to London merely to see how the cat jumped. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* 289 He..understood so well which side his bread was buttered, and which way the cat jumped. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Mar. 1/2 The Opposition is as much devoted to the cult of the jumping cat as are the Liberals.

f. 1770-1819 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) 91 (D.) Lo! like a Cheshire cat our court will grin. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xxiv. (D.), Mr. Newcome says..'That woman grins like a Cheshire cat'.

g. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 494 So successfully was this cat-and-monkey trick performed.

14. *To draw through the water with a cat*, also *to whip the cat*: to practise a practical joke, thus described by Grose:

'A trick often practised on ignorant country fellows, by laying a wager with them that they may be pulled through a pond by a cat; the bet being made, a rope is fastened round the waist of the person to be catted, and the end thrown across the pond, to which the cat is also fastened by a pack-thread, and three or four sturdy fellows are appointed to lead and whip the cat; these on a signal given, seize the end of the cord, and pretending to whip the cat, haul the astonished booby through the water.'

1614 B. JONSON *Barthol. Fair* I. iv. (N.), I'll be drawn with a good gib cat through the great pond at home. 1682 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1725/3 We hope, sir, that this Nation will be too Wise, to be drawn twice through the same Water by the very same Cat. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Canting Crew, Catting*, drawing a Fellow through a Pond with a Cat. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.* s.v. *Cat-whipping*. 1847 HALLIWELL s.v. *Whip-the-Cat*. 1876 *Times* 13 Aug., Drawing a cat through the Lea [Trial for manslaughter at Central Criminal Court 10 Aug. 1876]. 1888 *N. & Q.* Ser. VII. V. 310.

15. In many other proverbs and phrases.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 65 It is ane olde Dog..that thou begyles, Thou weines to draw the stra before the Cat. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 66 Wysdome is greate if the cat neuer touched mylke. *a* 1535 MORE *Wks.* 241 (R.) It was alway that ye cat winked whan her eye was oute. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* 47 The catte wyll fyshe eate, but she wyl not her feete wette. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 10 When all candels be out, all cats be grey. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 731 The Englishmen in those daies were cats not to be caught without mittens. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 109 If the Cat will after kinde, so be sure will Rosalinde. 1651 CULPEPPER *Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* (1658) 114 The disease will stay in one state as long as a Cat is tyed to a Pudding. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 14 Aug., The king shall not be able to whip a cat but I mean to be at the tayle of it. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. vii, As analogous as Chalk and Cheese, or a Cat and a Cartwheel! 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* II. 8 June, At London, I am pent up in frowzy lodgings, where there is not room enough to swing a cat. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 2/2 They play a cat-and-mouse game with him for some time.

IV. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*

16. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to cats; cat-like. (Often hyphened, as in next.)

1500-20 DUNBAR *Of Ane Blak-moir* 8 Quhon hir schort catt noiss vp skippis. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) I. I. xvi. 84/1 One lion, one lioness, one leopard, and two cat Lions in the said Tower. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 249 Animals of the cat kind. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 302/1 In the .. cat-tribe, there is a cæcum, though it is simple and short. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. viii, Mouldy little plantation or cat-preserve. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 366 We cannot of course, without becoming cats, perfectly understand the cat-mind.

17. General comb.: **a.** attributive, as *cat-bolt, -land, -scratch, -show, -speech*; **b.** objective, as *cat-catcher, -hauling, -killer*; **c.** parasynthetic, as *cat-eyed, -faced, -footed*; also *cat-wise* adv.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 8 Instead of thunderbolts shooteth nothing but dogbolts or *catbolts. 1799 SOUTHEY *Nondescr.* v, Rare music! I would rather hear *cat-courtship Under my bed-room window in the night. 1613 ROWLANDS *Four Knaves* ((1843) 42 Night-Raven, and such *Cat-eyed Fowle. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Lucretius* IV. (R.) If cat-ey'd, then a Pallas is their love. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VIII. 212 Some *cat-fac'd General. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 52 *Cat-footed for slie pace, and without sound. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* I. 103, I stole..Cat-footed thro' the town. 1844-7 *Chambers' Misc. Useful Tracts* cxlix. 17, I saw a slave punished by *cat-hauling. The cat was placed on the bare shoulders, and forcibly dragged by the tail down the back..of the prostrate slave. 1880 *Atlantic Monthly* June 737 It is merely a *cat-scratch. 1883 E. M. BACON *Dict. Boston, Mass.* 304 *Cat-shows, dog-shows. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Paint.* Wks. 1812 II. 187 As if with knowledge of *Cat-speech endued. *a* 1845 HOOD *Irish Schoolm.* xvi. (1871) 191 Climbeth, *catwise, on some London roof.

18. Special comb.: **cat-and-clay** (*Sc.*), straw and clay worked together into pretty large rolls and laid between the wooden posts in constructing mud-walls; **cat-back**, *Naut.* (see *cat-rope*); **cat-beam** (*Naut.*), the beak-head beam, the broadest beam in a ship (see BEAK-HEAD 3 and CAT-HEAD 1); **cat-blash** (*dial.*) = CAT-LAP; **cat-block** (*Naut.*), a two- or three-fold block forming part of the cat-tackle; **cat-brain** (*dial.*), a soil consisting of rough clay mixed with stones; **cat-brier**, an American name for *Smilax* (*Treas. Bot.*); **cat-chop**, a plant, *Mesembryanthemum felinum*; **cat-collops** (*dial.*), cat's-meat; **cat-dirt**, a kind of clay; **cat-face** (*U. S.*), a mark in lumber-wood (see quot.); **cat-fall** (*Naut.*), in the cat-tackle, the rope between the cat-block and the sheaves in the cat-head; **cat-, cat's-gold** (Ger. *katzengold*, Sw. *kattguld*), a yellowish variety of mica (cf. CAT-SILVER); **† cat-harrow** (*Sc.*), a nursery game, played by pulling crossing loops of thread, *cat-saw*; **cat-haw** (*dial.*), the fruit of the hawthorn; **cat-hook** (*Naut.*), the hook on the cat-block by which it is connected with the anchor when the latter is to be catted; **cat-house** (see 6 above); **cat-ice, cat's ice**, thin ice of a milky white appearance in shallow places, from under which the

water has receded; **cat-in-clover**, Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*; **cat-keys, cat's-keys, cats and keys** (*dial.*), the fruit of the ash-tree, culver-keys; **cat-ladder**, a kind of ladder used on the sloping roofs of houses; **† cat-leap** (see quot.); also the distance a cat leaps; **cat-mallison** (see quots.); **cat-nap**, a short nap while sitting; **cat-owl**, a North American species of owl; **† cat-pipe**, a cat-call (see CAT-CALL 1); **cat-purchase** (*Naut.*) = *cat-tackle*; **cat-rope** (*Naut.*), † (*a.*) = *cat-fall*; (*b.*) 'a line for hauling the cat-hook about; also *cat-back-rope*' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); **cat-salt**, 'a beautifully granulated kind of common salt .. formed out of the bittern or leach brine' (Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*); **cat-saw** = *cat-harrow*; **cat-scaup, -scalp** (*dial.*), an ironstone nodule (see CAT-HEAD 2); **cat-sleep** = *cat-nap*; **† cat-sloe**, the Wild Sloe; **cat-squirrel**, (*a.*) the common squirrel (*dial.*); (*b.*) the grey American squirrel; **cat-steps**, 'the projections of the stones in the slanting part of a gable' (Jamieson), crow-steps; **cat-stopper** (*Naut.*), the cat-head stopper (see CAT-HEAD 1); **† cat-succory**, the Wild Succory; **cat-tackle** (*Naut.*), the tackle to raise the anchor to the cat-head (see CAT-HEAD 1); **cat-thyme**, a species of *Teucrium*, which causes sneezing; **cat-trail** (*dial.*), the Great Valerian, or its root, used to attract cats; **cat-tree, -wood**, the Spindle-tree; **cat-whin** (*dial.*), a name of various plants as Dog-rose, Burnet-rose, etc.; **† cat-wort** = CATMINT; **† cat-wralling**: see CATER-WAULING. Also CAT-AND-DOG, CAT-CALL, etc.

1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 18 [The cottage] was built of timber stoops, and what we call *cat and clay walls. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 410 The cat-and-clay hovels .. had given place to neat..cottages. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 91 *Cat-backs..are led through leading blocks. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 95 *Cat-Beam, or Beak-Head Beam. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s v., You call this tea maybe, I call it sore *cat-blash. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) F iij, The *Cat-block is employed to draw the anchor up to the cat-head. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 68 The cat-block being as much as a man could lift. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 345 The *Cat-brain, i.e. a sort of barren clay and stone mixt. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Cat-brain*, a rough clayey kind of soil full of stone. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* iv. 117 A clump of alders, with *cat-briers. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, **Catcollop*, cat's meat, more particularly the inmeats of animals. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* E ij, *Catdirt-Clay [is] a kind of Clay that is short in cutting, and mixed with joynts that are whiter than the Clay itself. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 153 Cat-dirt, channel, &c. found in Derbyshire, are all lava. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 3 Dec., Logs that have *cat faces or burnt places .. the cat face or knots. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) L iv, A rope called the *cat-fall..communicates with the cat block. 1849 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxviii. 97 All hands tallied on to the cat-fall. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 175 The cat-fall ..is rove through a sheave in the cathead. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 42 *Cats-gold, which is semi-transparent. 1776 SEIFERTH *Gellert's Metal. Chym.* 10 Cat-gold .. So the glimmer is called by the Germans, when it has the colour of gold. 1529 LYNDESAY *Complaynt* 308 Thay gan to draw at the *cat harrow. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 329 (Jam.) They draw the Cat Harrow; that is, they thwart one another. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 206 This *cat-house answerable to the cattus mentioned by Vegetius, was used in the siege of Bedford castle in the time of King Henry the third. 1840 L. RITCHIE *Windsor Cast.* 215 The gattus or cat house, the belfry and sow .. were covered machines, used to protect soldiers in their attacks upon the gates or walls. 1884 *Daily News* 10 Nov. 5/7 The worst that would happen to him would be to break through the *cat ice in shallows. 1695 WESTMACOT *Script. Herb.* 189 The Sycomore with us..leaves an imperfect Fruit, called Pods, or *Cat-keys. 1883 *Standard* 23 Feb. 3/6 A *cat ladder, twelve feet in length [was] placed on the roof. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Chat, Sault du chat*, the *cat-leape; a certaine tricke done by Tumblers, and vaulters upon a table set aslope against a wall. 1583 *Will of Isab. Walker, Kendal* (Somerset Ho.) One doughe trough with one thinge to putt chease in, alijs *Cattmaddeson. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss. (E. D. S.) Catmallisons, the cupboards round the chimneys in the north, where they preserve their dried beef and provisions. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. iv. 54 Catching *cat-naps as I could in the day .. but carefully waking every hour. 1885 *N. Y. Weekly Sun* 13 May 2/7 Catnaps were caught in the chairs as the players sat. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* xv. (1886) 271 An unmistakable *cat-owl..with the most harsh and tremendous voice .. responded. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* clxxvi. (1714) 190 Put them [*i.e.* Songsters] out of their Road once, and they are Meer *Cat-Pipes and Dunces. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vi. 28 The *Cat rope is to hale vp the Cat. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Navy of Landsh.* Wks. I. 81/1. 1723 BROWN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 354 The Liquor..will crystalize to the Sticks, something like Sugar-candy, but in much larger Shoots; and this they call *Cat-Salt, or Salt-Cats. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 748 Lymington cat-salt. 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (J.) The nodules .. found in the rocks near Whitehaven in Cumberland, where they call them *catscaups. 1837 MISS SEDGWICK *Live & let L.* (1876) 63 Roused from her *cat-sleep by the unwonted noise. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xlvii. 721 The fruite .. growing upon the blacke thorne, is called *Catte Slose, and Snagges. 1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 124 Change .. For grapes most pure his cat sloes sower frute. 1882 *Sc. Gossip* July 161 The following is a list of names now or lately in use in the vicinity of Whitby .. *'Catswerril' squirrel. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 399 He sought refuge on the top of his master's house, and, sidling up the *cat-steps, disappeared with his prize. 1715 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 231 Blew *Cat-Succory. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xv. 40 The *cat-tackle-fall was strung along. *a* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 27 *Calamentum magis*, *catwort. *Ibid.* 125 *Nepta*, catwort.

19. Comb. with *cat's*: **a. cat's-carriage** (*Sc.*), the game of king's-cushion; **† cat's-pellet, † cat's-play**, ? tip-cat or some other game with a cat (see 10 above); **cat's-purr**, a thrill felt over the region of the heart in certain heart-diseases; **cat's-tooth** (see quot.). Also CAT'S-CRADLE, -EYE, -HAIR, -MEAT, -PAW, etc.

1609 *Manchester Crt. Leet Rec.* (1886) I. 248 A game or games vsed in the towne of Manchest' called giddye guddye or *catts pallett. 1648 *Brit. Bellman* in *Harl. Misc.* VII. 625 (D.) Who beats the boys from cat's-pellet and stool-ball? 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 179 They had been either at *Cats-play, or Cuffs. 1776 WOULFE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 620 *Cat's tooth, white lead ore, from Ireland.

b. *esp.* in plant-names: **cat's-claw**, (*a.*) Common Kidney-Vetch, *Anthyllis vulneraria*; (*b.*) = *Cat-in-clover* (18); **cat's-ear**, (*a.*) the book-name of the genus *Hypochæris*; (*b.*) Mountain Everlasting, *Antennaria dioica*; **† cat's-grass**; **cat's-milk**, a species of spurge, Sun-spurge, *Euphorbia helioscopia*; **† cat's-spear**, Reed-mace, *Typha latifolia*. Also CAT'S-EYE, -FOOT, -TAIL, etc.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 294 *Cat's claws. This little plant is frequent about Old Harbour. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week Lizard* 310 *Hippochæris maculata*, Spotted *Cat's-ear. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 38 *Centinodium*, swynegrece *uel* *cattesgres. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 5 Sun Spurge .. Country people call it .. *Cat's milk .. it is a troublesome weed.

† Cat, *sb.*[2] Also **catt.** *Obs.* exc. in *Comb.* [Originally, the same word as prec.; Du Cange has *catta* 'navis species', also *gatus* of date *c* 1175; OF. *chaz, chat, catz* (see Jal, and Godef.); but the relation between these and the Eng. word, and the reason of the name, do not appear.]

A name given to a vessel formerly used in the coal and timber trade on the north-east coast of England; see Falconer's description (quot. 1769).

1699 in *Dict. Nat. Biogr.* VIII. 305/1, I was made a lieutenant by the lords of the admiralty for boarding a cat that was laden with masts. 1747 (Dec. 4) J. GAMBIER to *Secretary Adm'lty* (MS.) Drove a new catt of near 500 tons on the Barrough Sand. 1759 ADM. SAUNDERS in *Naval Chron.* XIII. 439 Two Cats, armed and loaded with provisions. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Cat*, a ship employed in the Coal trade, formed from the Norwegian model. It is distinguished by a narrow stern, projecting quarters, a deep waist, and by having no..figure[head]. These vessels are generally built remarkably strong, and carry from four to six hundred tons. *Chatte*, a small two-masted vessel, formed like a cat or Norwegian pink. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 236 *Cat*, a vessel, used by the Northern Nations of Europe, with three masts and a bowsprit, rigged similar to an English ship; having, however, pole-masts and no top-gallant sails. *c* 1825 J. DUGDALE *New Brit. Trav.* iv. 303 Certain vessels, called Ipswich Cats of large tonnage .. formerly employed in the coal-trade here. (The name is unknown to the oldest of the Elder Brethren of Trinity House, Newcastle (aged 82), and to the oldest North Sea pilots there. One of the latter, however, remembers to have heard as a boy the joke 'Do you know when the mouse caught the cat?' (the *Mouse* being a sand-bank in the Thames); and several remember the expression *cat-built* in the early part of the century. The last 'cat-built' ship is said to have been lost more than 30 years ago.)

Hence (perh.) **cat-boat**, a kind of sailing-boat having the mast placed very forward and rigged with one sail; **cat-rig**, a rig of one fore-and-aft mainsail, used for pleasure-boats in smooth water; so *cat-rigged* adj.; *cat-built* (see above).

1867 F. LUDLOW *Little Bro.* 96 The cat-rig boat..carries a main-sail only and is a favourite on the Shrewsbury river. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 444/2 Victories of which cat-boats might be ashamed. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Jan. 11/1 Open boats of one jib and mainsail and cat varieties. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 10 Sept. 2/5 A couple of trim-looking catboats .. were dropped astern at a great rate .. The catboatman is ambitious.

Cat (kæt), *v.* [f. CAT *sb.*[1]]

1. *Naut.* (*trans.*) To raise (the anchor) from the surface of the water to the cat-head.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) To cat the Anchor, is to hook a tackle called the cat to it's ring, and thereby pull it up close to the cat-head. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* ii. (1859) 80 Lend a hand to cat the anchor. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 203 The cable..will..clear itself in catting.

b. *To cat and fish*: to raise the anchor to the cat-head and secure it to the ship's side.

1808 *Regul. Service at Sea* v. iv. § 25 Never..to give her head-way untill the anchors are catted and fished. 1881 W.C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Sweeth.* I. iii. 59 Everything was now snug forward, the anchor catted and fished, and the decks clear.

2. To 'draw through a water with a cat': see CAT 14.

3. To flog with the cat-o'-nine-tails.

1865 *Spectator* 18 Nov. 1271/1 Thirty of them were lashed to a gun, and catted with fifty lashes each.

4. *dial.* and *colloq.* To vomit. See *To shoot the cat* (CAT *sb.*[1] 13 d).

Hence **Ca·tted** *ppl. a.*; **Ca·tting** *vbl. sb.*

Cata- (kata-), **cat-, cath-.** [Gr. κατα-, κατ-, καθ-, a preposition used in comp. with the senses **a.** down (locally); **b.** down (of diminution, reduction, consumption, waste), away, entirely, 'up'; **c.** implying disparagement or abuse (= *mis-*); **d.** inferior, subsidiary; **e.** down upon, against (as blows fall); **f.** against and reflected back, *hence*, answering to, according to, alongside of, each to each; **g.** intensive, downright, thoroughly, completely; **h.** *hence*, like Eng. *be-*, making a verb transitive. All these senses occur in Eng. words into which *cata-* enters; most of these are adapted or formed from compounds already made in Greek, others follow or extend Greek analogies.]

Cataba·llitive, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. καταβάλλειν to cast down.] Tending to throw down.

1815 T. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall.* 79 A machine containing a peculiar cataballitive quality.

† Cataba·ptist. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. καταβαπτιστής 'coined by Gregory Nazianzen as opp. to βαπτιστής' (L. and S.); f. κατά down + βαπτιστής one who dips, baptizer.]

'One that abuseth or depraveth, or is an adversary to the sacrament of Baptism' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). A nickname of 16–17th c. for any one who rejected the orthodox doctrine of baptism.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xv. (1634) 648 Catabaptists, which denie that we be rightly baptised, because we were baptised by wicked men and idolaters in the Popish Kingdome. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* II. vii. 128 The receiving of Infants to holy Baptisme is a matter of so high consequence, that we justly Brand our Catabaptists with heresie, for denying it. 1642 FEATLY *Dippers Dipt* 23 (R.) They [Anabaptists] are called also Catabaptists, from the preposition κατὰ and βαπτίζω, signifying an abuser or prophaner of baptism. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* I. VI. ii. 227 The Anabaptists, whom he calls Catabaptists. 1864 *Mem. W. Bull* ii. (1865) 27 He was a Catabaptist, holding that the ordinance of baptism was to be administered only to Jews and Pagans.

So **† Cataba·ptism**; **† Catabapti·stical** *a.*; **† Cataba·ptistry** [cf. ANABAPTISTRY], the doctrine of Catabaptists.

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* III. Wks. 1851 I. 368 Neither is this any title of 'catabaptistry'. 1655 J. GOODWIN (*title*), Cata-Baptism; or new Baptism waxing old, and ready to vanish away. 1661 GAUDEN *Consid.* 12 The Liturgy..vindicates the..Catholick use of Infant Baptism against the Anabaptistical novelty and Catabaptistical perverseness.

‖ Catabasion (-bæ·ziǫn). [Gr. καταβάσιον.] A place for relics under the altar of a Greek church.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* (Also in mod. Dicts.)

Catabatic (-bæ·tik), *a. Med.* [ad. Gr. καταβατικός affording an easy descent, f. καταβαίνειν to go down.] 'Descending or declining by degrees. Applied to a fever which gradually abates in severity till its termination' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881).

‖ Catabiba·zon. *Astrol. Obs.* [Gr. καταβιβαζόν bringing down, lowering.] (See quot.)

1696 in PHILLIPS. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Catabibazon*, in Astronomy, the moon's descending node; called also Dragon's Tail.

Catacathartic: see CATOCATHARTIC.

† Cataca·tholic, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. CATA- in sense of perversion.] Catholic by a perversion of the name.

1608 BP. KING *Serm.* 25 Let..Catholique, Catacatholique cruelty be a prouerbe.

Catacaustic (kætăkǭ·stik), *a.* and *sb.* [mod. f. Gr. κατα- back, again (as in *catoptrics*) + καυστικός CAUSTIC. So F. *catacaustique*.] *Catacaustic (curve)*; a CAUSTIC curve formed by reflexion.

1708 KERSEY, *Catacaustick Curve.* 1721 BAILEY, *Catacaustick*s, causticks by Reflection. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Caustic*, Every curve has its twofold caustic: accordingly, caustics are divided into catacaustics and diacaustics. 1807 in G. GREGORY *Dict. Arts*.

Catachese, -ise, var. of CATECHESE, -IZE.

‖ Catachresis (kætăkrī·sis). Also 7 **kata-, cate-.** [a. L. *catachrēsis*, a. Gr. κατάχρησις misuse (of a word), f. καταχρῆσθαι to misuse, f. κατά with sense of perversion + χρῆσθαι to use.]

Improper use of words; application of a term to a thing which it does not properly denote; abuse or perversion of a trope or metaphor.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 190 *marg.*, Catachresis or the Figure of abuse. 1605 J. DOVE *Confut. Atheism* 81 The three famous Lakes..which are commonly by the figure catachresis called seas. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* III. 185 The general Katachresis of Good for Great (a good blow, good piece, etc.). 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) III. 221 The proverb is current by a misuse, or a catachresis at least, of both the words, fortune and fools.

Catachrestic (kætăkre·stik, -ī·stik), *a.* [ad. Gr. καταχρηστικός misused, misapplied: see prec.] Of the nature of catachresis; wrongly used, misapplied, wrested from its proper meaning.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Catachrestical, Catachrestique*, abusive, as when one word is improperly put for another. 1725 J. REYNOLDS *View of Death* x, Go Doating, fond Philosophy, With all thy Catachrestic Names. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) III. 238 The phrase is, so to say, catachrestic, not used in a proper sense.

Catachre·stical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Having to do with catachresis; also = prec.

1609 BP. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 156 This..Misbegotten Catachresticall companion. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 88 An abusive Catechresticall sence. 1695 HUMFREY *Mediocria* 35 Justification *from* a law, and not *by* it, is a Catechresticall speech. 1884 C. A. BRIGGS *Bibl. Study* 355 Hyperboles, analogies, and loose catachrestical expressions.

Catachre·stically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a catachrestic manner; by improper use of language or terms.

c 1600 *Timon* IV. iii. (1842) 67. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xviii. 375 He would catachrestically, or improperly, apply them to the partes of the Zodiacke. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* IV. ii. (1852) 49 The churches (as they were catechrestically called). 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 274 And (to speak catachrestically) they are most likely to die in the Church, who are..most prepared to leave it.

Catachthonian (kætăkθō̆nian), *a.* [f. Gr. *καταχθόνιος* subterranean, f. *κατά* down, under + *χθόνιος* of the ground, f. *χθών* ground + -IAN.] Subterranean.

1888 RHYS *Hibbert Lect.* 131 Pluto.. was always.. a chthonian or catachthonian Zeus.

So **Catachthonic** *a.*

1884 *Athenæum* 8 Mar. 314/3 In the Takashima coal-mine ..an underground, or, as he prefers to call it, a catachthonic observatory.

Cataclasm (kæ·tăklæz'm). [ad. Gr. *κατάκλασμα* breakage, f. *κατα-κλᾶν* to break down, break off.] A break or disruption.

1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 201 The cataclasms of the moral and social world. 1834 — *Doctor* CXXIII. (1862) 304 The history of the human race is but a parenthesis between two cataclasms of the globe which it inhabits. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 301 To suppose that there was any Cataclasm, any violent disruption of what is the usual course of nature.

Hence **Cataclas·mic** *a.*

1888 H. S. HOLLAND *Christ or Eccles.* 37 Something abrupt, violent, cataclasmic.

Cataclysm (kæ·tăkliz'm). Also 7 -clisme. [a. F. *cataclysme* (16th c. in Littré), ad. Gr. *κατακλυσμός* deluge (also *fig.*), f. *κατα-κλύζειν* to deluge, f. *κατά* down + *κλύζ-ειν* to wash, dash as a wave.]

A great and general flood of water, a deluge; *esp.* the Noachian deluge, the Flood.

In *Geology* resorted to by some as a hypothesis to account for various phenomena; hence used vaguely for a sudden convulsion or alteration of physical conditions.

1637 HEYWOOD *Roy. Ship* 3 More soules..then perisht in the first Vniversall Cataclisme. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 91 Mankind sinned Maliciously, before God brought the general cataclysme upon them. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 101 For the proofs of these general cataclysms we have searched in vain. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. ii. 52 The accumulated waters..will sweep through the ancient gap with the force of a cataclysm. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. iv. 77 The hypothesis usually called the Theory of Cataclysms or Catastrophes.

2. *fig.*; esp. a political or social upheaval which sweeps away the old order of things.

1633 *True Trojans* II. 1 in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 468 Ready to pour down cataclysms of blood. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 6 Heaven rained on them great cataclysms of flames. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 20 July 67 That the Indian army surgeons will be swept away in the general cataclysm. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 108 In the general upheaval of doctrine..during the Reformation cataclysm.

Cataclysmal (kætăkli·zmăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL: cf. *abysmal.*] = CATACLYSMIC.

1857 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xviii. (1876) 337 It is never cataclysmal save over the most partial and isolated tracts. 1862 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* (1864) I. iii. 50, I could detect nothing..indicating cataclysmal action.

fig. 1882 *Q. Rev.* July 275 We now know what it is the Radical party are waiting for .. It is a cataclysmal catastrophe. 1885 *Spectator* 19 Dec. 1693 [He] is too old to stand the shock of such a cataclysmal enlightenment.

Cataclysmatist (kætăkli·zmătist). *rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. *κατάκλυσμα, -ματος* (taken as = *κατακλυσμός* CATACLYSM) + -IST.] = CATACLYSMIST.

1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* XV. § 645 It is manifest, say the cataclysmatists, that though the two hemispheres do receive annually the same amount of solar heat, etc.

So **Cataclysma·tic** *a.* = CATACLYSMAL.

1883 MERIVALE *White Pilgr., Hächel,* Fast dying out are man's later appearances, Cataclysmatic geologies gone.

Cataclysmic (kætăkli·zmik), *a.* [f. CATACLYSM + -IC. Cf. F. *cataclysmique.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a cataclysm.

1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* Epil., What if the method whereon things have proceeded since the Creation were..a cataclysmic method? 1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 551 The old geologists regarded these changes..as sudden and cataclysmic.

Cataclysmist (kætăkli·zmist). [f. CATACLYSM + -IST.] One who adopts the hypothesis of cataclysms in Geology; a 'catastrophist'.

1887 *Athenæum* 24 Sept. 410/3 In 1865 the battle of the 'Uniformitarians' and 'Cataclysmists', 'Sub-aërialists' and 'Marinists', was still raging.

Cataclys·tic, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. type **κατακλυστικ-ός*, f. *κατακλύζειν* (see above).] Cataclysmic.

1864 *Reader* No. 88. 298/2 The cataclystic geology.

Catacomb (kæ·tăkōum). [a. F. *catacombe,* ad. It. *catacomba* (= Pr. *cathacumba,* Sp. *catacumba*) :—late L. *Catacumbas,* a name of which even the original application is uncertain: see below.]

1. A subterranean place for the burial of the dead, consisting of galleries or passages with recesses excavated in their sides for tombs.

a. Representing the Latin *catacumbas* (*catecumpas*), or (?) *ad catacumbas,* used as early as the 5th c. in connexion with the subterranean cemetery under the Basilica of St. Sebastian, on the Appian Way, near Rome, in or near which the bodies of the apostles Peter and Paul were said to have been deposited: this is the only sense in which the word occurs in English before the 17th c.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 193 Eal folc Romwara befeng þa lichoman on þære stowe Catacumbe þy weze þe hate Appia. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 119/1 Whan thou hast wasshed it [my body] thou shalt burye it at Cathacombes by the apostlis. *Ibid.* 205/2 The grekes .. threwe the bodyes [of the two apostles] in a pitte at catacumbas. 1636 ABP. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* (1637) 220 The famous place called Catacombe (a word of mongrell composition, half Greek, half Latin, and signifying as much as near the Tombs), a kind of vaulted Church under the earth. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 207 From this church a pair of stairs leads down into the Roman catacombs. 1854 CDL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* II. ii, The cemetery of St. Sebastian [among] other names had that of *Ad Catacumbas*: the meaning of this word is completely unknown. 1870 W. B. MARRIOTT *Test. Catacombs* 1 Catacombs—this name properly applies only to one particular cemetery beneath the church of St. Sebastian.

b. In later times applied (in the plural) to all the subterranean cemeteries lying around Rome (which, after having been long covered up and forgotten, were fortuitously discovered in 1578). In the singular applied to a single crypt or gallery.

1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 121 Ten miles, almost, round about Rome, under the vineyards and cornfields, are hollow caves, streets, rooms, chappells, finely painted, etc., which is called Rome underground, or the Catacombs. 1683-4 ROBINSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 479 Those Quarries became Catacombes. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 129 ₱ 7 There has lately been found an Humane Tooth in a Catecomb [at Rome]. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. IV. 395 It was..after the discovery of the Catacombs. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 35 Sextus, bishop of Rome, had been slain in the catacombs. 1870 W. B. MARRIOTT (*title*), Testimony of the Catacombs, and of other Monuments of Christian Art. 1876 E. VENABLES in *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* 313/2 The catacombs became places of refuge in times of persecution (..though not to the extent popularly credited). *Ibid.* 314/1 At the entrance of the Jewish Catacomb on the Via Appia.

c. Extended to similar works elsewhere, as at Naples, at Syracuse, in Egypt, etc.

1705 BERKELEY *Cave of Dunmore* Wks. 1871 IV. 508 Those artificial caves of Rome and Naples called catacombs. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlvii. 39 During his wonderful stay in the Egyptian catacombs. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. IX. 327 Bury the king's corpse in the catacombs of Utica. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 271 Under the mountains adjoining the Kiow are several catacombs. 1858 R. VAUGHAN *Ess. & Rem.* I. 5 The Necropolis, with its Catacombs. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. XV. 290.

2. In a wider sense, applied to any subterranean receptacle of dead bodies, as the catacombs of Paris, which are worked-out stone-quarries (see quot.); also *fig.* place of entombment of former races of animals, etc.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 359/2 The catacombs of Paris could not be called catacombs with any propriety until very recent times, when, by a decree of the French government, all the churchyards were emptied of their contents, and the skulls and bones sent to the spacious subterranean quarries, where they are now arranged in a manner that is grotesquely horrible. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* IV. (1879) 80 This point being a perfect catacomb for monsters of extinct races.

3. *transf.* A place arranged with crypts and recesses, like the catacombs.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 828/1 These are, indeed, catacombs of books, with lettered avenues.

b. *spec.* A compartment in a cellar with recesses for storing wine.

1795 *Edin. Advert.* 2 Jan. 2/1 One half of the sunk flat or cellars, neatly laid out and furnished with catacombs. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* IX, He ran down to the cellar at the risk of breaking his neck, to ransack some private catacomb.

[NOTE.—The name regularly applied to the Roman catacombs during the first four centuries, when they were in use, as well as during the succeeding four or five centuries, while they were still objects of attention and care, was *cæmētĕrium. Catacumbas, catecumbas,* appears in the 4th (?), 5th, and following centuries only in connexion with the name of the cemetery of St. Sebastian on the Appian Way, which is distinguished as *Cæmeterium Catacumbas,* or shortly *Catacumbas.* In other cases *Catacumbas* appears to be used as name of the locality, or perhaps of the part of the Appian Way, in which this cemetery lay. The earliest instances are:

?*a* 400 *Inscr.* in *Orelli* 4575 Comparaui..uiuus in catacum[b]as a[d] lumenarem a [f]ossore .. 411 [or ?354] *Martyrology* (Bucher *ad Canon. Pasch.* 237) *Depositio martyrum*..Decimo tertio Kalendas Februarij, Fabiani in Callisti et Sebastiani in Catacumbas. .. Tertio Kalendas Iulij, Petri in Catacumbas et Pauli Ostiense. *a* 600 (*List of Cemeteries*) Cimeterium catecumbas ad St. Sebastianum Via Appia. *a* 600 GREG. MAGN. *Epist.* IV. Ind. XII. Ep. 30 In loco qui dicitur catacumbas collocata sunt. *a* 700 *Imperia Cesarum* (Eccard *Corp. Hist. Med. Æv.* I. 31) Maxentius [A. D. 311] Termas in Palatio fecit et Circum in Catecumpas. *c* 705 BÆDA *De Sex Æt. Mund.* ad ann. 4327 Damasus..fecit basilicam..aliam in catacumbas ubi jacuerunt corpora sancta apostolorum Petri et Pauli. *a* 900 ANASTASIUS *Hadrian* I. § 343 In loco qui appellatur catacumbas ubi corpus beati Sebastiani martyris cum aliis quiescit. *a* 1300 *De Mirabil. Romæ,* Cœmeteria Calisti juxta Catacumbas.

The evidence does not settle the disputed question whether the name originally belonged to the cemetery, or (as the majority of investigators now appear to think) to the locality. Some of the other cemeteries were named from their locality, e. g. *Ostiense, Ad Septem Columbas, Ad Duas Lauros* (names of taverns), but most from a personal name as *Calisti, Domitillæ, Cyriacæ.* The word *catacumbas* was in later times treated as an acc. pl., with nom. sing. *catacumba*; but in earlier use it appears to be invariable. To account for this, some have surmised that the full name was *Ad Catacumbas,* others that it was itself a Greek phrase *κατὰ κύμβας.* The recorded meanings of Gr. *κύμβη* are 'the hollow of a vessel, a drinking vessel, cup, or bowl (whence a possibility that *κατὰ κύμβας* was the name of a tavern); a boat, L. *cymba*; a knapsack, wallet'. But the question how a Greek phrase was likely to become the name of something near Rome, when it is not known what that thing was, is manifestly futile; still more profitless are conjectures that the word might contain the Greek preposition combined with a Latin, Sabine, or Celtic word or root, which may be seen in works or articles treating of the Catacombs. There appear to be no examples of the application of the word to the other Roman subterranean cemeteries in ancient times, though *catacumba* is apparently used by Joannes Diaconus (9th c.) of those of Naples: see Du Cange. But the actual extension of the name belongs to modern times, since the discovery of 'Subterranean Rome'.]

Catacombish (kæ·tăkōomiʃ), *a. nonce-wd.* Savouring of the catacombs.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 242 The smell..is dull, dead,—almost catacombish.

Catacorolla (kæ·tăkɒrŏlă). *Bot.* [f. CATA- + COROLLA.] 'An additional corolla, either inside or outside the natural one' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Catacoustics (kæ·tăkau·stiks). [mod. f. CATA- in sense 'against and back from' + ACOUSTICS. In F. *catacoustique.* Cf. CATOPTRICS.]

1. A name for the science of reflected sounds.

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 473 Hearing may be divided into Direct, Refracted, and Reflex'd, which are yet nameless, unless we call them Acousticks, Diacousticks, and Catacousticks. 1721 in BAILEY. 1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* In all mod. Dicts.

2. (See quot.)

1803 REES *Cycl., Catacoustics* are *écoutes* or small galleries from distance to distance in front of the glacis of a fortified place.

Catacumbal (kæ·tăkʊ·mbăl), *a. rare.* [f. late L. *catacumba* (see CATACOMB) + -AL.] Of or resembling a catacomb.

1865 LITTLEDALE *North Side Altar* 8 Two distinct types of churches..(*a*) the Catacumbal form, (*b*) the Basilican.

Catadioptric (kæ·tă¡dəi¡ɒptrik), *a.* [f. CATA- in CATOPTRIC + DIOPTRIC. Cf. F. *catadioptrique.*] Pertaining to or involving both the reflexion and the refraction of light.

1723 HADLEY in *Phil. Trans.* (*title*), An Account of the Catadioptric or Reflecting Telescope, made by him. 1759 *Gentl. Mag.* 72 Mr. Dollond's new catadioptric Micrometer. 1866 *Reader* 3 Nov. 513 A catadioptric apparatus, in which lenses are combined with totally reflecting prisms.

So **Catadio·ptrics,** the science of catadioptric phenomena.

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 30 A..work on Catadioptrics, which he began about the year 1723.

Catadio·ptrical, *a.* = prec.

1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4004 An Accompt of a New Catadioptrical Telescope invented by Mr. Newton. 1696 *Ibid.* XIX. 215 Catoptrical or Dioptrical or Cata-dioptrical Machines. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* IV. 86 The apparatus..may be called the catadioptrical phantasmagoria, as it operates both by reflexion and refraction.

Catadrome (kæ·tădrōum). [ad. Gr. *κατάδρομος* (L. *catadromus*) a course for exercise, lists, a rope for rope-dancers, f. *δρόμος* race, course.]

†1. A course or lists for tilting. *Obs.*—⁰

1623 GOCKERAM, *Catadrome,* a tilt-yard. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Catadrome,* a place where they run with horses, for prize; a Tilt-yard.

2. (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Catadrome,* an engine which builders use like a Crane, in lifting up or putting down any great weight. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Catadrome.*

Catadromous (kătæ·drŏməs), *a.* [f. Gr. *κατάδρομος* (f. *κατά* down + *-δρομος* running) + -OUS. Cf. ANADROMOUS.]

1. *Zool.* Of fishes: Descending periodically from the upper to the lower reaches of the river, or to the sea, in order to spawn; as the Eel.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 97 Fresh-water fishes may be..catadromous or such as reside in fresh waters.

2. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1881 J. G. BAKER in *Nature* XXIII. 480 Milde's classification of ferns into a catadromous and anadromous series according as to whether their lowest secondary branches originate on the posterior or anterior side of the pinnæ.

†**Ca·tadupe.** *Obs.* Also 7 -doup, -dupa. [a. F. *catadoupe, catadupe,* ad. L. *catadūpa* (pl.), ad. Gr. *κατάδουποι* (pl.) the cataracts of the Nile, f. *κατά* down + *δοῦπος* thud, heavy sound of falling, *δουπέ-ειν* to sound heavy, fall with a thud. (But see Liddell and Scott.)]

1. A cataract or waterfall, *orig.* those of the Nile.

1596 LODGE *Wit's Miserie* (N.) Sien of my science in the catadupe of my knowledge, I nourish the crocodile of thy conceit. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* III. 142 In the River Caun in this County, there be two Catadupæ or Waterfalls. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* ii. § 1 (1689) 111 At Kilgarran upon the Tivy..is a Catadoup, or very high Cataract. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. XXXIV, The Catadupes of the Nile in Ethiopia. 1755 J. ISMAY in *Yorksh. N. & Q.* I. 206 The

dams across the river are in the nature of Cataracts, and are a sort of catadupes.

2. *pl.* [L. *Catadūpi.*] The dwellers by the cataracts of the Nile.

1607 Brewer *Lingua* III. vii. (R.) The Egyptian Catadupes never heard the roaring of the fall of Nilus because the noise was so familiar unto them.

Catafalque (kæ·tăfælk), **catafa·lco.** Also 8 -falch, 9 -falc, -falk. [a. mod.F. *catafalque*, ad. It. *catafalco* (which also occurs in English); in Pr. *cadafalcs, cadafaus*, OCat. *cadafal*, Sp. *cadafalso, cadahalso, cadalso*, ONF. *caafaus* (in rég. *-faut*), OF. *chaafaus* (*-faut*), *chafault, chafauld*, whence OF. *escafaut, eschafaut*, mod.F. *échafaud*, Eng. Scaffold; in med.L. variously found as *catafaltus, cadafaldus, cadaffale, cadapallus, cadaphallus, chafallus.* Of unknown derivation; even the orig. form is uncertain; F. pointing to *-fald-* or *-falt-*, It. to *-falc-*, Sp. to *-fals* (see Scaffold.)

The derivation proposed by Diez is entirely discarded (see *Romania* I. 490). M. Paul Meyer thinks the first element may be the Gr. *κατα-* which was sometimes used in med.L. in sense 'beside', 'alongside' (*Romania* II. 80). 'The *cadafals* or *chaafaus* in OF. was a wooden erection crowning walls, and projecting from them on both sides. Thence the besieged commanded assailants beneath'.]

1. 'A stage or platform, erected by way of honour in a church to receive the coffin or effigy of a deceased personage' (Littré); 'a temporary structure of carpentry, decorated with painting and sculpture, representing a tomb or cenotaph, and used in funeral ceremonies' (Gwilt).

1641 Evelyn *Diary* (1871) 36 In the middle of it was the hearse or catafalco of the late Arch-Dutchesse. 1643 — *Mem.* (1857) I. 46 In the nave of the church lies the catafalque, or hearse, of Louis XIII. 1766 *Ann. Register* 58 The supposed corpse was deposited upon a magnificent catafalco, or scaffold, erected from the bottom to the top of the church and illuminated all over with wax candles. 1760 Pocock *Tour Scotl.* (1881) 242 A sort of small wooden Catafalch placed over the tomb. 1831 Landor *Fra Rupert* Wks. 1846 II. 579 Never drops one but catafalc and canopy Are ready for him. 1834 *Gentl. Mag.* CIV. i. 104 A rich catafalque was erected in the centre, in which the remains of the Marshal were deposited during the service.

2. A movable structure of this kind; a kind of open hearse or funeral car.

1855 Browning *Statue & Bust* 57 The door she had passed was shut on her Till the final catafalk repassed. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 16 Sept., The open hearse—one of the most extraordinary catafalcoes ever seen upon wheels.

3. *transf.* (*humorous.*)

1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* i. iii, The black and yellow catafalque known as 'the best bed'.

† Cataglo·ttism. *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [a. F. *cataglottisme* 'a kisse or kissing with the tongue' (Cotgr.), ad. Gr. *καταγλώττισμα, -ισμός* 'a lascivious kiss'.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Cataglottism*, a kissing with the tongue. *Cotgr.* 1678 Phillips, *Cataglottism*, a thrusting out the tongue in kissing.

† Cataglyphic, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Gr. type **καταγλυφικ-ός*, f. *κατα-γλύφειν* to carve out, groove.] Of carving out or incising.

1708 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xli, Carv'd in Cataglyphick Work [*à ouvrage cataglyphe*].

Catagma·tic, *a.* and *sb. Med.* [a. F. *catagmatique* (Cotgr.), f. Gr. *κάταγμα, -ατος* breakage, fracture, f. *κατ-αγνύναι* to break, shatter.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to fractures or their medical treatment.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VII. 250 [The stump after amputation] being every day covered with dry thread and a catagmatick Powder. 16.. Wiseman *Surg.* (J.), I put on a catagmatick emplaster. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn., Catagmatick Medicines*, are such as are used to help to consolidate Broken Bones. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

B. quasi-*sb.* A medicine having the property of healing fractures.

1657 *Phys. Dict., Catagmaticks*, medicines to consolidate, or knit together broken bones. 1751 in Chambers *Cycl.*; and in mod. Dicts.

So **† Catagma·tical,** *a. Obs.*

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 123 Of them that apply Catagmatical Plaisters to all diseases.

† Ca·tagraph. *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [ad. Gr. *κατάγραφ-ος* drawn in outline, f. *κατα-γράφειν* to delineate.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Catagraph*, the first draught or delineation of a picture. 1721 in Bailey, etc.

† Catai·an, *a. Obs.* A variant of *Cathaian*, a man of Cathay or China; 'used also to signify a sharper, from the dexterous thieving of those people' (Nares); ? a thief, scoundrel, blackguard.

[1577 Eden & Willes *Hist. Trav.* 237 The Cathaian kyng is woont to graunt free accesse vnto .. forreiners.] 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. i. 148, I will not beleeue such a Cataian, though the Priest o' th' Towne commended him for a true man. 1601 — *Twel. N.* II. iii. 80 My Lady's a Catayan. 1630 Dekker *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 143 Ile make a wild Cataine of forty such: hang him, he's an Asse. 1649 Davenant *Love & Hon.* (N.) Hang him, bold Catalan, he indites finely.

Catal(le, obs. f. Cattle.

Catalan (kæ·tălăn), *a.* and *sb.*

Of or belonging to Catalonia, the most north-easterly province of Spain, once an independent principality. *sb.* A native of Catalonia; the language of Catalonia, a dialect of Provençal or Langue d'Oc, with affinities towards Spanish.

1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* cclvi. (1482) 334 Pope Calyxte the iij was a Catalane. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* (1861) V. 97 The Catalans had risen in rebellion.

Hence **Catalan forge,** a blast-furnace for reducing iron ores, extensively used in Catalonia and the neighbouring districts.

1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Catalan forge*, a forge with a tuyere for reducing iron ore, with charcoal, to a loup of wrought iron; a bloomary.

Catalectic (kætăle·ktik), *a. Pros.* [ad. late L. *catalēctic-us*, a. Gr. *καταληκτικός* leaving off, incomplete, f. *κατα-λήγειν* to leave off, stop. Cf. F. *catalectique.*] Of a verse: Incomplete in its syllables; wanting a syllable in the last foot.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 142 The Greekes and Latines vsed verses in the odde sillable of two sortes, which they called Catalecticke and Acatalecticke .. the catalectik or mayned verse. 1883 tr. *Ten Brink's E. E. Lit.* 155 The catalectic tetrameter, well known to antique poetry.

† Ca·talects, *sb. pl. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *catalecta* (see below), a. Gr. **κατάλεκτα*, f. *καταλέγειν* to reckon in the list of, reckon among. Cf. F. *catalectes*, and Analecta.] In sense of L. *catalecta*, name of a collection of short poems ascribed to Vergil; also, fragments or detached pieces.

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 10 That grammarian whom Virgil in his catalects so taunteth. *Ibid.* 46 Joseph Scaliger, in his Catalects, hath saved..certain verses of a most learned poet.

Catalency, corrupt. of *catalempsy*, Catalepsy.

Catalepsy (kæ·tălepsi). Also 4-6 **-lempsie, -lencie.** [ad. med.L. *catalēpsia*, f. Gr. *κατάληψις* a seizing upon (see next); the L. form *catalēpsis* was formerly in common use. In F. *catalepsie.*]

1. *Med.* A disease characterized by a seizure or trance, lasting for hours or days, with suspension of sensation and consciousness.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. x. (1495) 229 There ben thre manere of Epilency..Epilencia..Analempsia..Cathalempsia. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* lxiv. 27 b, The Catalency which is one of the kyndes of the fallynge sickenes. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 200 Apoplexies, Catalepsies, and Coma's. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 366 There is a Disease of the same kind call'd a Catalepsis. 1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 839 Catalepsy..is evidently allied to one of the forms of hysteria.

2. *Philos.* Comprehension, apprehension.

[1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 446 The old Academicks .. hold, that a man may certainly know and comprehend something, and called that Catalepsin.] 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Catalepsie*, occupation, deprehension, knowledge. 1847 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 365 The doctrine of Acatalepsy recalls to us the Stoical doctrine of Catalepsy, or Apprehension.

Cataleptic (kæ·tăle·ptik), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. late L. *catalēptic-us*, a. Gr. *καταληπτικός* cataleptic, f. *καταληπτ-ός* seized, f. *καταλαμβάνειν* to seize upon.]

A. *adj.* **1.** *Med.* **a.** Affected by catalepsy.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 86 Galen .. allows Malmsey-wine to Cataleptick persons. 1862 Lytton *Str. Story* II. 224 A cataleptic or ecstatic patient. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 379 A soulless body, a cataleptic subject mesmerized by a stronger will.

b. Of or pertaining to catalepsy.

1794-6 E. Darwin *Zoon.* (1801) I. 325 Reverie is a disease of the epileptic or cataleptic kind. 1827 Mar. Edgeworth *Love & L.* III. xliv. 171 The cataleptic rigidity of his figure relaxed. 1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* i. 7 Silas's cataleptic fit occurred during the prayer-meeting.

2. *Philos.* Pertaining to apprehension.

1847 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 356 Of true phantasms, some are cataleptic (apprehensive) and others non-cataleptic. ..The cataleptic phantasm is that which is impressed by an object that exists.

B. *sb.* One affected by catalepsy.

1851 H. Mayo *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 118 The cataleptic apprehends or perceives directly the objects around her. 1862 J. Cunningham in *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 514 There have been cataleptics..who had two distinct currents of existence.

Hence (in *Med.*) **Catale·ptiform, Catale·ptoid,** *adjs.*, resembling catalepsy.

1847-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 695/1 This contraction .. may keep it [the limb] fixed in a cataleptiform manner. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cataleptoid.*

Catallactic (kætălæ·ktik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *καταλλακτικός* (not recorded in this sense), f. *καταλλάσσειν* to change, exchange.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to exchange (see B.).

1862 Ruskin *Unto this Last* 133 The perfect operation of catallactic science .. Do away with these, and catallactic advantage becomes impossible.

B. *sb. pl.* A proposed name for Political Economy as the 'science of exchanges'.

1831 Whately *Lect. Pol. Econ.* i. (1855) 4 The name of Political Economy .. The name I should have preferred as the most descriptive, and on the whole least objectionable, is that of Catallactics, or the 'Science of Exchanges'. 1862 Ruskin *Unto this Last* 132 The Science of Exchange, or, as I hear it has been proposed to call it, of 'Catallactics', considered as one of gain, is..simply nugatory.

Hence **Catalla·ctically** *adv.*, by way of exchange.

1862 Ruskin *Unto this Last* 155 You may grow for your neighbour..grapes or grapeshot; he will also catallactically grow grapes or grapeshot for you, and you will each reap what you have sown.

Catalogic (kætălǫ·dʒik, -lǫ·gik), *a.* [f. Catalogue + -ic.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a catalogue. So **Catalo·gical** *a.*

1882 *Athenæum* 9 Sept. 331/1 The former [article] is 'pre-scientific', the latter too catalogic.

Catalogist, variant of Cataloguist.

Catalogistic (kætălodʒi·stik), *a. rare.* Of or pertaining to cataloguing.

1840 W. H. Mill *Applic. Panth. Princ.* (1861) 29 In the Sankhya or Catalogistic school of philosophy.

† Catalogize (kæ·tălǫdʒəiz, -gəiz). *Obs.* [f. Gr. *καταλογίζ-εσθαι* to count up, recount, reckon among; with the meaning partly from this, and partly from Catalogue + -ize. Cf. Cataloguize.]

1. To reckon up.

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 54 b, As the Welshmen catalogize Ap Rice, etc...vntill they end in the highest of the stock.

2. To enumerate or insert in a catalogue.

1632 W. Lithgow *Totall Disc.* 320 He deserueth to be Catalogized as founder of this kingdome. 1660 S. Fisher *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 505 Sure enough the man Catalogized all these together out of his Concordance. 1665 Moxon *Tutor to Astron.* I. (1686) 19 Which..may be Catalogised either for the memory of the Observer, or the knowledge of Posterity.

Catalogue (kæ·tălǫg), *sb.* Forms: 5 **cateloge, cathaloge, catholog, cattologue,** 7 **cathalogue,** 6, 9 **catalog,** 6– **catalogue.** [a. F. *catalogue*, and ad. late L. *catalogus*, a. Gr. *κατάλογος* register, list, catalogue, f. *καταλέγειν* to choose, pick out, enlist, enroll, reckon in a list, etc., f. *κατά* down + *λέγ-ειν* to pick, choose, reckon up, etc.]

1. A list, register, or complete enumeration; in this simple sense now *Obs. or arch.*

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 71 And than was Cyriacus Pope, but..he is not put in the Cateloge of Popes. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 295/4 He was .. set to the Cathaloge of martirs. *c* 1535 Dewes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 936 They be noted .. among the Catalogue of verbes. 1587 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 229 III. 133 That leaving a Catalog of all our names we may depart. 1630 Wadsworth *Sp. Pilgr.* vii. 72 A Catalogue of the Monasteries, Seminaries, and Nunneries in Flanders. 1660 (*title*), Englands Glory, Or, an Exact Catalogue of the Lords of His Maiesties most Honourable Privy Councel. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 74 ¶ 10 In the Catalogue of the Slain the Author has followed the Example of the greatest ancient Poets. 1839 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xi. (1847) 127 In some of the catalogues of the bishops, St. Petrock is mentioned as the first.

b. *fig.* List, roll, series, etc.

1590 Barrow & Greenwood in *Conferences* 41 Your cattologue of lyes wherof you accuse vs. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. iv. 5 Though the Catalogue of his endowments had bin tabled by his side. 1719 Young *Revenge* II. i, I have turn'd o'er the catalogue of woes. 1792 Burgess in *Corr. Ld. Auckland* (1861) II. 438 To fill up the catalogue of their calamities. 1824 Travers *Disc. Eye* 325 The frightful catalogue of disasters which the spirit of controversy promulgates.

2. Now usually distinguished from a mere list or enumeration, by systematic or methodical arrangement, alphabetical or other order, and often by the addition of brief particulars, descriptive, or aiding identification, indicative of locality, position, date, price, or the like.

1667 Pepys *Diary* (1879) IV. 227 Home, and to my chamber, and there finished my Catalogue of books. 1676 Lister in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 124, I am well pleased your Catalogue of Plants is again to be printed. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* III. iii. 196 They have made a catalogue of ten thousand fixed stars. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxxvii. (1849) 416 The first catalogue of double stars, in which their places and relative positions are given. 1870 L'Estrange *Miss Mitford* I. v. 154 [It] may apply almost as well to the Booksellers' Catalogue as to the Parish Register. *Mod.* (*title*), The London Catalogue of British Plants. The British Museum Catalogue.

Catalogue (kæ·tălǫg), *v.* [f. the sb. Cf. F. *cataloguer.*]

1. *trans.* To make a catalogue or list of; to enumerate in catalogue form.

1598 Chapman *Iliad* II. Argt., Beta..catalogues the navall knights. *a* 1612 Harington *Brief View Ch.* 80 (T.) He so cancelled, or catalogued, and scattered our books. 1705 Prowse in Hearne *Collect.* (1885) I. 10, I am .. busie in Catalogueing his Books. 1863 Miss Braddon *Eleanor's Vict.* I. i. 3, I would rather not catalogue her other features too minutely. 1884 *Law Times* 3 May 11/1 [He] had begun to lòt and catalogue the furniture. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Jan. 6/2 While engaged in cataloguing a library.

2. To inscribe or insert in a catalogue. Also *fig.*

1635 Heywood *Lond. Sinus Sal.* Wks. 1874 IV. 298 Amongst Schollars (In which number I may Catalogue your Lordship). 1762-71 H. Walpole *Anecd. Paint.* III. i. (R.) If religion is thrown into the quarrel, the most innocent acts are catalogued with sins. 1870 Miss Bridgman *R. Lynne* II. iii. 64 He had catalogued Dicky Blake as a fool. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 165/1 The book..was catalogued under the author's name only.

3. *absol.*

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* IX. xliv. (1612) 212 And here occasion apteth that we catalogue a while.

Hence **Ca·talogued** *ppl. a.*, **Ca·taloguing** *vbl. sb.*

1795 Burke *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 102 Their studied, deliberated, catalogued files of murders. 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 79 Mineralogy ceased to be .. a mere laborious cataloguing of stones and rubbish.

Cataloguer (kæ·tălǫgəɹ). [f. prec. + -er. *Cf.* F. *cataloguеur.*] One who catalogues.

1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 120 The pen of a slumbering cataloguer. 1849 E. Warwick *Poet's Pleas.* (1853) 42 An accurate cataloguer of his flowers. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 828/1 Girls..trained as cataloguers and library assistants.

Ca·talo·guish, *a. nonce-wd.* [see -ish.] Savouring of a catalogue.

1791 T. Twining *Country Clergym.* (1882) 148 Dry, prosaic and cataloguish [verses].

Ca·talo·guist. [f. Catalogue + -ist.] = Cataloguer.

1860 *All Y. Round* II. 252 Our old friend the cataloguist ..when he gets into the Chamber of Horrors. 1883 M. & F. Collins *You play me false* xii. 85 She did all her work, whether as amanuensis or cataloguist, at the famous table.

Cataloguize (kæ·tălǫgəi·z). [f. Catalogue + -ize; cf. Catalogize.] *trans.* To Catalogue.

1609 Bp. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 22 He shall be denounced an Heretike, and so Cataloguised on Holy-Thursday. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 94 Amongst which rabble may be cataloguized, the swarmes of Gnats, Flies and Snakes. 1820 Shelley *Ess. & Lett.* (1852) 522 More ..than I am able To cataloguize in this verse of mine.

‖ Catalpa (kătæ·lpă). *Bot.* [From the language of the Indians of Carolina, where Catesby discovered *C. bignonioides* in 1726.]

A genus of trees (N. O. *Bignoniaceæ*), natives of N. America, W. Indies, Japan and China, having large simple leaves, and terminal panicles of trumpet-shaped flowers. Two species, known also as Indian Bean, and St. Domingo or French Oak, are cultivated in England. Also *attrib.*

1731-48 Catesby *Nat. Hist. Florida* (1754) I. 49 The Catalpa Tree. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxii. 317 The Catalpa is a large tree with leaves remarkably simple and heart shaped. 1856 Bryant *Winds* i, Before you the catalpa's blossoms flew. 1860 Gosse *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 174 The large white blossoms of a catalpa tree..just under my window.

Catalysis (kătæ·lisis). [a. Gr. *κατάλυσις* dissolution (e. g. of a government), f. *καταλύειν* to dissolve, f. *κατά* down + *λύ-ειν* to loosen.]

†**1.** Dissolution, destruction, ruin. *Obs. rare.*

1655 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 67 In this sad catalysis and declension of piety to which we are reduced. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* I. iv, The sad catalysis did come, and swept away eleven hundred thousand of the nation.

2. *Chem.* The name given by Berzelius to the effect produced in facilitating a chemical reaction, by the presence of a substance, which itself undergoes no permanent change. Also called *contact action.*

1836 Berzelius in *Edin. New Phil. Jrnl.* XXI. 223 Many bodies..have the property of exerting on other bodies an action which is very different from chemical affinity. By means of this action they produce decomposition in bodies, and form new compounds into the composition of which they do not enter. This new power, hitherto unknown, is common both in organic and inorganic nature..I shall..call it catalytic power. I shall also call Catalysis the decomposition of bodies by this force. 1842 W. Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* Pref. 12, I am strongly disposed to consider that the facts of Catalysis depend upon voltaic action. *c* 1865 in *Circ. Sc.* I. 83/1 By means of what has been termed catalysis, alcohol is..converted into acetic acid.

Catalysotype (kætăli·sǒtəip). *Photogr.* [f. prec. + Gr. *τύπος* Type.] A picture produced by a calotype process using iodide of iron: see quot.

1853 R. Hunt *Man. Photogr.* 80 It would seem as if the salt of silver, being slightly affected by the light, sets up a catalytic action, which is extended to the salts of iron..The catalysis which then takes place has induced me to name this process..the Catalysotype. 1854 Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 85.

Catalytic (kætăli·tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *καταλυτικός* able to dissolve, f. *κατάλυσις* Catalysis.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, catalysis; having the power of acting by catalysis.

1836 [see Catalysis 2]. 1839-47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 153/2. 1842 W. Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* 86 That the increased electrolytic power of water..depends upon a catalytic effect. 1861 *Times* 26 Oct. 6/5 Bodies known as catalytic agents. 1876 tr. *Schutzenberger's Ferment.* 43 The theory of catalytic forces..maintained by Berzelius.

Hence **Catalytically** *adv.*, in a catalytic manner, by catalytic action.

1845 G. Day *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 19 Fibrin is stated to have the power of decomposing binoxide of hydrogen catalytically.

Catamaran (kæ·tămăræ·n, kătæ·mărăn). Also 7 **cattamaran**, 8 **catamoran**, **kattamaran**, 9 **catamarran.** [ad. Tamil *kaṭṭa-maram* tied tree or wood (*kaṭṭa* tie, bond; *maram* wood.]

1. A kind of raft or float, consisting of two, three or more logs tied together side by side, the middle one being longer than the others; used in the East Indies, especially on the Coromandel coast, for communication with the shore. Also applied to similar craft used in the West Indies for short voyages, and to others of much larger size used off the coast of South America; as well as to a kind of raft made of two boats fastened together side by side, used on the St. Lawrence and its tributaries.

1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. vi. 143 The smaller sort of Bark-logs ..are more governable than the other:. This sort of Floats are used in many places both in the East and West Indies. On the Coast of Coromandel..they call them Catamarans. These are but one Log, or two, sometimes of a sort of light Wood..so small, that they carry but one Man, whose legs and breech are always in the Water. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 24 (Y.) Coasting along some Cattamarans made after us. 1779 Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 263 Rafts of bamboo, like the catamarans on the coast of Coromandel. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 242 *Balsas*, or *Catamaran*, a raft made of the trunks of the balsa..lashed together, and used by the Indians..in South America. The largest have 9 trunks of 70 or 80 feet in length, are from 20 to 24 feet wide, and from 20 to 25 tons burthen. 1804 A. Duncan *Mariner's Chron.* III. 112 We saw two of the catamarans..coming towards us, with three black men on each. 1834 Caunter *Orient. Ann.* i. 4 The catamaran..is generally about ten feet long by eighteen inches broad. 1876 *Times* 25 Oct. (D.) The fan of her screw propeller came in contact with a floating catamaran.

b. *attrib.*

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 47 Tumble overboard Life-raft. Reversible Catamaran principle.

†**2.** Applied to a kind of fire-ship or instrument of naval warfare resembling the modern torpedo; *esp.* to those prepared in 1804 to resist Napoleon's intended invasion of England. *Obs.*

1804 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 419/2 This undertaking commonly known by the appellation of the Catamaran expedition. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 453 The explosion of a catamaran. 1882 Allardyce in *Athenæum* 26 Aug. 268/2 He experimented with Fulton's 'catamarans'—the prototypes of the modern fish torpedoes—against the Boulogne flotilla. *fig.* 1822 Byron in Moore *Life* V. 319 If you have any political catamarans to explode, this is your place. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 480 He is..the very catamaran of oratory, and when he explodes, etc.

3. Applied to a cross-grained or quarrelsome person, *esp.* a woman. *colloq.* [? Associated with *cat.*]

1833 Marryat *P. Simple* vi, The cursed drunken old catamaran. 1848 Lytton *Harold* iv. 168 To dress that catamaran in mail. 1868 M. Collins *Anne Page* II. 223 That old catamaran of a maiden aunt of his.

Ca·tamara·n, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. sb.] To blow up with a catamaran. Also *fig.*

1820 H. Matthews *Diary Invalid* (1835) 288 In fact, Napoleon has so catamaranned the foundations, that more than one *écroulement* has already taken place.

‖ Catamenia (kætămī·niă), *sb. pl. Phys.* [Gr. *καταμήνια* menses, properly neut. pl. of *καταμήνιος* monthly, f. *μήν* month.] The menstrual discharge.

1754-64 Smellie *Midwif.* I. 107 If the Catamenia do not flow at the stated time the patient is soon after seized with the Chlorosis. 1845 G. Day *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 271 A woman labouring under suppression of the catamenia.

Catamenial (kætămī·niăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] Pertaining to the catamenia; menstrual.

1851 Carpenter *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 314 The Catamenial discharge. 1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 662/2 The catamenial period and interval together occupy a space of one lunar month.

†**Catami·diate,** *v. Obs.* [f. Gr. *καταμειδιά-ειν* to despise.] 'To put one to open shame and punishment for some notorious offence, to scorn, to defame' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Catamite (kæ·tăməit). [ad. L. *Catamītus* corrupt form of *Ganymēdes* name of Jupiter's cup-bearer; also, a catamite.] A boy kept for unnatural purposes.

1593 Drayton *Moon-Calf* Wks. 1753 II. 484 His smooth-chin'd..catamite. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 111 Called Cinedopolis, by reason of certain Catamites and shamefull baggages that king Alexander the Great left there. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 417 Agatho himself..was a Catamite. 1795 T. Taylor *Apuleius* VIII. (1822) 185 A certain young man..a common catamite.

Hence **Ca·tamited, Ca·tamiting** *ppl. adjs.* (as if from a vb. *catamite*).

1624 Heywood *Captives* II. ii, That ould catamiting cankerworme. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* I. i. xxvi, The catamited Boy shall have no Action issued out against him.

Catamount (kæ·tămount). [Shortened from Catamountain.]

†**1.** = Catamountain; a pard or panther. *Obs.*

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 5 With clea's or tallons (like a Catamount). 1730-6 Bailey (*folio*) *Cat-a-mount*, a Mongrel, or wild Cat.

2. A common name in U. S. of the puma or cougar (*Felis concolor*), also called Panther, Painter, and Mountain (or American) Lion.

1794 S. Williams *Vermont* 86 The catamount seems to be the same animal which the ancients called Lynx. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* I. 109 A wild beast..I say! twarn't a cattermount tho', was it? 1855 O. W. Holmes *Poems* 193 The woods were full of Catamounts, And Indians red as deer. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit., Courage* Wks. (Bohn) III. 108 The hunter is not alarmed by bears, catamounts, or wolves. 1884 *Echo* 24 Nov. 4/3 In Pennsylvania, bears and catamounts are so numerous..in Pike county as to be a perfect nuisance to the farmers.

Catamountain, cat o' mountain (kætămau·ntĕn, -o,mau·ntĕn). Forms: 5-7 **cat of the mountain**, 6-7 **cat of mountain**, 7-8 **catamountain**(e, (8 **cat-amountant**), 6- **cat o' mountain**, 7- **cat-a-mountain.** [app. of English formation: it does not appear that the ME. 'cat of the mountain' was a translation from another language.]

1. A name applied originally to the leopard or panther; by Goldsmith to the Ocelot (*Felis pardalis*), and by others to species of Tiger-cat.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 159 [In Ethiopia] cattes of the mowntеyne [*pardi*]. 1526 Tindale *Rev.* xiii. 2 And the beast which I sawe was lyke a Catt off the Mountayne. 1598 G. Gifford *Disc. Relig.* 134 The black Moore cannot change his hew, nor the cat of the mountaine her spots. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3708/4 On the Third is a Cat-amountant. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* III. 262 The Catamountain, or Ocelot, is one of the fiercest..animals in the world. 1840 Ainsworth *Tower of Lond.* (1864) 163 Moustaches, bristling like the whiskers of a cat-a-mountain. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VI. xvi. vii. 211 He springs upon the throat of Hirsch like a cat-o'-mountain.

2. *transf.* A wild man from the mountains.

1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Cust. Country* I. i. 400 To a wild fellow that would worry her..To the rude claws of such a cat-o'-mountain. 1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 14 To bragg (meerly on the dependance o' these crafty Catamountaines). 1842 Lytton *Zanoni* IV. vi, These wild cats-a-mountain!

3. *attrib.*

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. ii. 27 Your Cat-a-Mountaine-lookes, your red-lattice phrases. *a* 1857 Carlyle *Misc.* I. 29 Boisterous outlaws with huge whiskers, and the most cat-o'-mountain aspect. 1878 H. M. Stanley *Dark Cont.* II. vii. 220 Animated with a ferocious cat-o-mountain spirit.

†**Catana·dromous,** *a. Obs. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *catanadromi* (Gesner), f. Gr. *κατά* down + *ανά* up + *-δρομος* running.] An epithet preferred by some early naturalists to Anadromous.

[1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Anadromous*..Some use the word *Catanadromi* in the same sense.] Hence in some mod. Dicts.

Cat and dog, cat-and-dog.

1. Referring to the proverbial enmity between the two animals: *attrib.* Full of strife; inharmonious; quarrelsome.

1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 27 He..shall see them agree like Dogges and Cattes, *a* 1745 Swift *Phyllis* (D.) They keep at Staines the old Blue Boar, Are cat and dog, and rogue and whore. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* ii, Married he was..and a cat-and-dog life she led with Tony. 1822 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 96 The fast-sinking Old Times newspaper, its cat-and-dog opponent the New Times. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Basset* I. xliii. 384 They..were gracious..and abstained from all cat-and-dog absurdities.

2. *To rain cats and dogs*: to rain very heavily. Also *attrib.*, raining heavily.

1738 Swift *Polite Conv.* II. (D.), I know Sir John will go, though he was sure it would rain cats and dogs. 1819 Shelley *Let. to Peacock* 25 Feb., It began raining cats and dogs. 1849 Thackeray in *Scribner's Mag.* I. 551/1 Pouring with rain..and the most dismal..cat and dog day.

3. A game played with a piece of wood called a cat (cf. Cat *sb.*[1] 10 a.) and a club called a dog.

1808 in Jamieson. 1884 *Public Opinion* 5 Sept. 301/2 Cat and dog is in one sense a classical game. Bunyan tells us that he was playing at it.

Hence **Cat-and-doggish** *a.*

1878 *Cornh. Mag.* XXXVIII. 648 To live under the same roof, a cat-and-doggish life.

†**Cata·ntiphra·stical,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Gr. *κατ' ἀντίφρασιν* by antiphrais: cf. Antiphrastical.] = Antiphrastic.

1645 J. Goodwin *Innocency & Tr. Triumph.* 51 It may be that this argument is figurative and cat-antiphrasticall: And so, by confusions, disorders, etc. he means peace, unitie and concord amongst men.

Catapan (kæ·tăpæn). [ad. med.L. *catapan-us cate-, cati-*; in F. *catapan*; according to Littré, f. Gr. *κατεπάνω τῶν ἀξιωμάτων* (he who is) placed over the dignities.] The officer who governed Calabria and Apulia under the Byzantine emperors.

1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Catapan* or *Catipan*, a name the later Greeks, about the twelfth century, gave the governor of their dominions in Italy. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* i. 24 From time to time..a catapan, or other magistrate, was sent. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) III. vi. ii. 428 The Greek Argyrous the last catapan, the ally of Leo IX. had retired in despair.

†**Ca·tapasm.** *Obs. Med.* [ad. Gr. *κατάπασμα* ('Paulus Ægineta vii. 13', *Syd. Soc. Lex.*), f. *καταπάσσ-ειν* to besprinkle, strew over.] 'A former term..for any dry medicine in powder, which was sprinkled on ulcers' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 201 Odoriferous Powders ..strewed upon cloaths are properly called Catapasms. 1678-96 in Phillips. 1818 in Todd. 1849 in Smart.

Catapeltic, *a.* (*sb.*) *rare*[−0]. [a. Gr. *καταπελτικός* pertaining to a Catapult.] **A.** *adj.* Pertaining to a catapult. **B.** *sb.* A catapult.

1849 in Smart (*adj.*). 1864 in Webster (*adj.* and *sb.*).

Catapetalous (kætăpe·tăləs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *κατά* each to each + *πέταλον* Petal + -ous.] Having the petals 'united only by cohesion with united stamens, as in Mallow' (Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* 401). 1847 in Craig.

‖ Catapetasma (kætăpĭtæ·zmă). [Gr. *καταπέτασμα* curtain, veil, the veil of the temple, f. *καταπεταννύ-ναι* to spread out over.] The curtain at the chancel-screen, veiling the altar from the congregation, in the Greek Church.

1798 W. Tooke *Catherine II* (ed. 2) II. v. 85 On the roof, over the catapetasma and holy doors, is a representation of the supreme being.

Catapho·nic, *a.* [f. Gr. *κατά* + *φωνή* voice, sound + -ic. Cf. Catacoustics.] Pertaining to cataphonics. In mod. Dicts.

Cataphonics (kætăfɒ·niks), *sb. pl.* The science of reflected sounds; = CATACOUSTICS.

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 473 Unless we call them Cataphonicks. 1819 REES *Cycl.*, *Cataphonics*, in Music, synonymous with catacaustics.

† **Ca·taphor.** *Obs.* [medical L. *cataphora*, coma, a. Gr. *καταφορ-ά*, a bringing down, a lethargic attack.] 'A deep or dead sleep' (Blount 1656).

Cataphract (kæ·tăfrækt). [In sense 1, ad. L. *cataphractes*, a. Gr. *καταφράκτης* coat of mail; in 2, ad. L. *cataphractus*, Gr. *κατάφρακτος* clad in full armour; f. *καταφράσσειν* to clothe in mail.]

† **1.** An ancient coat of mail. *Obs.*

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus Hist.* I. lxxix. (1591) 44 *Cataphracts*, a kind of harnish..composed of iron plates or stiffe bendlether. 1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* iv. 117 The ancient cataphract, the military habit of the patricians.

fig. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. viii, Virtue is a Cataphract: for in vain we arm one Limb, while the other is without a defence.

b. *Zool.* 'The armor of plate covering some fishes.' Webster cites Dana.

2. A soldier in full armour.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1619 Before him and behind, Archers and slingers, cataphracts and spears. 1814 H. BUSK *Fugit. Pieces* 173 Around, in panoply complete, Grim cataphracts await.

¶ Catachrestically for CATARACT.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 72 Borne so neere the dull making Cataphract of Nilus, that you cannot heare the Plannet-like Murick of Poetrie. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* To Rdr. 7 As he were borne neere the dull making cataphract of Nilus.

Hence **Ca·taphracted** *a.*, *Zool.* covered with a scaly or horny armour; **Cataphra·ctic** *a.*, 'pertaining to or resembling a cataphract' (Webster).

1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cataphracted*, covered with a horny skin, as with a scaly cuirass.

† **Ca·taphragm.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. type **καταφραγμα*, f. as prec.] Defensive covering or coating.

1656 J. SERJEANT tr. *White's Peripatet. Inst.* 380 The left side .. necessarily participates more of the Vegetative Vertue then any other member of the exteriour Cataphragm.

Cataphrygian (kætăfri·dʒi·ăn), *a.* and *sb. Ch. Hist.* One of a heretical sect in the 2nd century who followed the errors of Montanus; a Montanist; so called because they originated in Phrygia.

1585–7 ROGERS 39 *Art.* 65 The..Cataphrygians..who held how Christ not in body but in soul ascended into heaven. 1750 LARDNER *Wks.* (1838) III. 90.

Cataphyllary (kætăfi·lări), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *κατά* down, degraded + *φύλλον* leaf + -ARY.] *Cataphyllary leaves*: the colourless or brownish scales found on various parts of plants, esp. underground, regarded as modifications of foliage-leaves.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* I. iii. 193 Scale- or 'Cataphyllary-Leaves' are usually produced on underground shoots..although they also frequently occur above ground, especially as an envelope to the winter-buds of woody plants (as the horse-chestnut, oak, etc.).

† **Cataphy·sic,** *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *κατά* down, against, etc. + *φύσις* nature + -IC.] Contrary to nature. So **Cataphysics** *sb. pl.* (*nonce-wd.*); see quot.

1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* A ij, The wildnesse..of their Cataphysicks (for Metaphysicks it is not) their affirmatives and negatives are neither natural, nor above, nor besides nature, but against it. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cataphysick*, agajnst nature.

Cataphy·sical, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Against nature, unnatural; infra-natural.

1839 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 337 (D.) A visual object, falling under hyper-physical or cata-physical laws. *Ibid.* II. v. 251 Some artists..have given to Sir Walter Scott a pile of forehead which is unpleasing and cataphysical, in fact a caricature of anything..seen in nature.

Cataplasm (kæ·tăplæz'm). *Med.* [a. F. *cataplasme*, ad. L. *cataplasma*, a. Gr. *κατάπλασμα* poultice, f. *κατα-πλάσσειν* to plaster over, apply a plaster.] A poultice: formerly also a plaster.

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* I. i. 2 Cataplasmes made with the iuse of these herbes, and with floure. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 144. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 90 A Cataplasme made of bread crums, milk, and a little Saffron. 1626 COCKERAM *Cataplasme*, a plaister, compounded of certaine oyntments to cure sores. *c* 1720 GIBSON *Farriers Disp.* xiii. (1734) 261 Some make a distinction between Poultise and Cataplasm. 1866 S. THOMSON *Dict. Dom. Med.* 356 The well known mustard plaster or cataplasm.

b. *fig.*

1622 FLETCHER *Spanish Cur.* IV. v, This Cataplasm of a well-cozened Lawyer. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 135 The emollient cataplasms of robbery and confiscation. 1831 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 462 Endeavour has been made to provide a cataplasm.

Catapla·smic, *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of the nature of a cataplasm. So **Catapla·smical** *a.*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 259/2 A Cataplasmicall Satyre..very profitable to cure the impostumes of vice. 1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* II. xxviii. 84 To make it into a Cataplasmick consistence.

Cataple·ctic, *a.* [mod. ad. Gr. *καταπληκτικ-ός* fitted to strike or be stricken down: see CATAPLEXY.] Of or pertaining to cataplexy.

1883 ROMANES *Ment. Evol. Anim.* xviii. 309 Such an animal as a wood-louse or death-watch, which fall into a kataplectic state immediately on being alarmed.

Catapleiite (kætaplī·ait). *Min.* [Named 1850, f. Gr. *κατά* together with + *πλείον* more + -ITE, because it occurs along with several other minerals.] A hydrous silicate of zirconium and sodium; a hexagonal opaque mineral of light yellowish-brown colour. 1854 DANA *Min.* (1868) 401.

Cataplexy (kæ·tapleksi). [In Ger. *kataplexie*, mod. f. Gr. *κατάπληξις* (Hippocrates) stupefaction, f. *καταπλήσσ-ειν* to strike down with terror or the like.] The temporary paralysis or hypnotic state in animals when 'shamming death'.

1883 ROMANES *Ment. Evol. Anim.* xviii. 308 The researches of Professor Preyer on the hypnotism of animals .. showed that fright is a strong predisposing cause of 'Kataplexy', or mesmeric sleep in animals..He ascribes the shamming dead of insects to the exclusive influence of kataplexy.

† **Catapo·dially.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [? f. Gr. *κατὰ πόδα(s* close behind, immediately after.]

c 1600 *Timon* IV. iii. (1842) 66 The moone may bee taken 4 manner of waies; either specificatiuely, or quidditatiuely, or superficially, or catapodially.

† **Catapre·sbyter.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *κατά* against + PRESBYTER.] A presbyter catachrestically so called; or an opposition-presbyter.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 429 (D.) Various factions.. have each their Anti-Ministers, their Cata-Presbyters, or counter-preachers bandying one against the other.

† **Catapuce.** *Obs. Herb.* [a. F. *catapuce*; in It. *catapuzza*, med.L. *cataputia*: cf. L. *catapotium*, Gr. *καταπότιον* that which can be gulped down, pill, bolus (whence It. *catapotio*, Florio).] Lesser Spurge *Euphorbia Lathyris*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nonne Pr. T.* 145 Of catapus or of gaytre beriis. [1791 HUDDESFORD *Salmag.* (1793) 140 Without purge or catapotium. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XX. 284 Called Broad leaved Spurge or Catputia.]

Catapult (kæ·tăpʊlt). Forms: 6 **catapelt**, **-pulte**, 6– **catapulta** (only in sense 1), 7– **catapult**. [a. F. *catapulte* or L. *catapulta*, a. Gr. *κατα-πέλτης* catapult, prob. f. *κατά* against + *πάλλειν* to hurl, cast, poise (a missile).]

1. An ancient military engine for discharging darts, stones, or other missiles; the motive power being obtained by a strong lever working on an axis, which was tightly strained with twisted ropes and suddenly released.

The *ballista* and *catapulta* were originally distinct, the former being used for throwing stones, etc., and the latter for darts; but afterwards the names were used synonymously.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 495 The great hollow Catapelts which shoote the darts from aloft. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 41 The Ramme..farr different in forme from the magonell or catapulte. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 206 When a catapult was first seen at Lacedemon, Archimedes exclaimed: O Hercules, now manhood is come to an end. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. IX. 277 Catapulta's and battering rams. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxiv, May my brains be knock'd out by a..catapulta. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 533 The catapults Drove there their dreadful darts. 1829 W. IRVING *Granada* (1850) 338 The mangled body of the Moor was .. thrown into the City from a catapult. 1850 'BAT' *Cricket-Man.* 49 By the application of the Catapulta to peaceful purposes, the batting has been.. improved. 1878 B. SMITH *Carthage* 392 The Matrons cut off their long hair and twisted it into ropes for the catapults.

2. An instrument consisting of a forked stick with an elastic band fastened to the two prongs, used to shoot small stones, bullets, peas, etc.

1871 A. R. HOPE *Schoolboy Fr.* (1875) 227 The holes seem to have been made by a catapult. 1887 *Manch. Guard.* 7 May 9 He .. shot the bird with a catapult. *Mod.* The police have orders to seize all catapults.

Hence **Catapu·ltic** *a.*, **Catapu·ltier,** one who works a catapult (cf. *fusilier*, etc.).

1831 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 306 Balls are showered upon them .. from a hundred catapultic arms. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. I. ii. 146 Flinging the ball with catapultic force. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* xliii. (D.) The besiegers..sent forward their sappers, pioneers, catapultiers, and crossbowmen.

Catapult, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] a. *trans.* To hurl as from a catapult. b. To shoot or shoot at with a catapult. c. *intr.* To discharge a catapult; hence **Catapulting** *vbl. sb.*

1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 499 The throne itself was catapulted into the square. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 17 Feb., Lovely creatures are catapulted into the air and fall down into a net. 1881 *Chequered Career* 5 The lead .. we saved for catapulting, an amusement only indulged in by lower boys. 1883 D. PRYDE *Highways of Lit.* ii. 30 He [a boy] catapults sparrows.

† **Cataput.** *Obs.* [in med.L. and It. (Florio) *cataputia*] (See quot.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 420/2 The Catheter of some termed a Cataput, and Catapultia; it is an Instrument long, narrow and round..it is to search a deep wound, and also.. to pour or squirt in liquid Oyntments and Salves.

Cataract (kæ·tărækt), *sb.* Forms: 5 **cataracte**, (**cateracte**, **catterak**, 6 **catracte**, **catharact**, **catarrhacte**, 6–7 **catarract**(**e**, 7 **cattaract**, **chateract**, 8 **catarect**, 6– **catarack**), 7– **cataract**. [a. F. *cataracte* (in senses 1–4, 6), ad. L. *cataracta* waterfall, portcullis, floodgate, a. Gr. *καταρ(ρ)άκτης* down-rushing, a down rushing bird, a portcullis, waterfall, ? (in LXX) floodgate; f. *καταράσσ-ειν* to dash down, dash headlong, rush or fall headlong, as rain or a river, f. *κατ'* or *κατά* down + *ἀράσσ-* or *ῥάσσ-ειν* to dash. (But some think it a deriv. of *καταρρηγνύ-ναι* to break down.) The sense-development in Gr., L., and Fr.-Eng., is not in all respects clear.]

† **1.** *pl.* The 'flood-gates' of heaven, viewed as keeping back the rain (with reference to *Gen.* vii. 11, viii. 2, where Heb. has ארבת lattices, windows, LXX *καταρράκται*, Vulg. *cataractæ*, the former prob., the latter certainly, = flood-gates, sluices; hence also Fr. *cataractes du ciel*). This, the earliest use in Eng., is now *Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxiv, It semed in the high heauen The Cataractes hadden be vndo. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 32 (Mätz.) Now ar the weders cest, and cateractes knyt. 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 137 To open the Cataracts of Heaven, and pour down water continually. 1656 EARL MONM. *Adv. fr. Parnass.* 93 That he would open the Chateracts of Heaven. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 824. 1684 BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 13 The rain descended for forty days, the cataracts or floodgates of heaven being open'd.

† b. applied to waterspouts; also *transf.*

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 386 They say..that in certeyne places of the sea, they sawe certeyne stremes of water which they caule spoutes faulynge owt of the ayer into the sea..Sum phantasie that these shulde bee the catractes of heauen whiche were all opened at Noes fludde. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. ii. 2 Blow windes, and crack your cheeks; Rage, blow You Cataracts, and Hyrricano's spout. 1634 HEBBERT *Trav.* 7 A long spout of stinking raine Pyramide wise, dissolved itselfe very neere us. This hidious Cataract. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 176 What if all .. this Firmament Of Hell should spout her Cataracts of Fire.

2. A waterfall; properly one of considerable size, and falling headlong over a precipice; thus distinguished from a CASCADE.

[A rare sense in Gr., but common in L., where applied to the Cataracts of the Nile.]

1594 BP. KING *Jonas* (1618) 346 We see what catarrhactes and downe-falls there are by the rage of the water. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 98 The lowest cataract or fal of water [of the Nile]. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* vi. 88 Where Tivy falling down doth make a Cataract. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 343 A terrible noise..as of a mighty cataract, or waterfall. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* § 16 (1849) 151 The great cataracts of the Oronoco. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 185 From the steppes of Scythia to the cataracts of the Nile.

b. *transf.* A violent downpour or rush of water.

1634 HERBERT *Trav.* 54 A violent storme of raine .. caused such a sudden Deluge and Cattaract, that a Carravan of two thousand Camels perisht. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 290 From on high huge Cataracts descend. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* iii, The hollow ocean-ridges roaring into cataracts. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 1 Cataracts of water flooded the houses in the city, and turned the streets into rivers.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* (cf. *flood*).

c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 61 And Tongues..(Could ye amidst Worlds Cataracts them heare). 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 73 Cataracts of declamation thunder here. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. III. v. 164 His cataract of black beard. *Ibid.* V. XIII. iv. 44 Never came such a cataract of evil news on an Aulic Council before.

† **3.** A portcullis; also the grating of a window. *Obs.* [Prob. in Gr. earlier than sense 1; common in med.L. but rare in Eng.]

[1360–1 *MS. Vicars' Roll York*, In j cateracta facta ante hostium Will. de Preston, *6d.*] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cataract*, a Portcullis. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. Prol., Others .. assured the Port-culleys fastned the Herses, Sarasinasks and Cataracts. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.*, *Cataract*, a portcullis.

4. *Pathol.* An opacity of the crystalline lens of the eye, or of the capsule of the lens, or of both, 'producing more or less impairment of sight, but never complete blindness' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

[App. a fig. use of the sense portcullis. In Fr., the physician A. Paré (*c* 1550) has 'cataracte ou coulisse'; and Cotgr. (1611) has *coulisse* 'a portcullis .. also a web in the eye', the notion being that even when the eye is open, the cataract obstructs vision, as the portcullis does a gateway. (But if originally in med.L., it might arise from the sense window-grating' *fenestra clathrata*, Du Cange.)]

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxvi. 28 b, A Catharact, the which doth let a man to se perfytly. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 235 Ther is a Cataract, which doth light upon the eyes of a Hawke. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 54/2 For Catarracts or Pearles of the Eyes. 1611 FLORIO, *Catarátta*..called a Cataract or a pin and web. 1782 W. HEBERDEN *Comm.* lxvi. (1806) 329 A cataract is always preceded by a dimness, or blue cloudiness of objects. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 221 To understand that he would couch her gratis, if the cataract was ripe. 1822 GOOD *Study of Med.* (1844) III. 168 Simple cataract comes on without pain. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 40 Cataract is especially transmissible in the female line.

fig. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 319 Those thicke Cataracts of earthly vanities are dispersed. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 41 Your eyes thus dimly will Things Heav'nly see, Till they from sensual Cataracts are free.

† **5.** A brake for flax. *Obs. rare.*

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. l. 401 Athwart those Cataracts they break and bruise to very Trash the woody parcels.

6. *Mech.* A form of governor for single-acting steam-engines, in which the stroke is regulated by the flow of water through an opening.

1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* iii. (ed. 3) 27 Another very beautiful contrivance for regulating the number of strokes made by a steam-engine..is called the Cataract. 1861 RANKINE *Steam Eng.* 58 A pump brake of a simple kind is exemplified in the apparatus called the cataract.

†7. (See quot.) *Obs.*

?*a* 1400 *Rel. Ant.* I. 9 *Cataracta*, a catarac of the ethere, i. *via subterranea*.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cataract patient, curls, wig*, etc.; *cataract-like* adj.; *cataract-wise* adv.; **cataract-bird**, an Australian bird (see quot.); **cataract-knife, cataract-needle**, a knife and needle used in the extraction of cataract, or in couching.

1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xii. 215 The bird..is called ..the *Cataract Bird (*Origma rubricata*) because it is always found where water-courses rush through rocky ground [in Australia]. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 21 Nov., That beaming belle..with the *Cataract curls. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 12 An avalanche pours *cataract-like over a ledge. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 399/2 A *Cataract-needle..is used to draw up the Cataract off the sight of the eye while it is cuting away. 1882 GOOD *Study of Med.* (1844) III. 165 A *cataract patient sees a lighted candle as if it were involved in a cloud. 1870 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 881 Boileau Despréaux himself, in his court suit and his *cataract wig. 1879 J. HAWTHORNE *Laugh. Mill* 39 The stream fell *cataract-wise into a deep pool below.

Cataract, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

a. *trans.* To pour like a cataract, to pour copiously (*nonce-use*). b. *intr.* To fall in a cataract.

1796 COLERIDGE *Let.* in *Biogr. Lit.* App. (1847) II. 370 The Monthly has cataracted panegyric on me. 1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 125 No river should cataract larger than the Clyde. 1844 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* (1845) I. 285 The whole body of the Nile precipitates itself..cataracting very respectably.

Ca·taracted, *ppl. a.* [f. CATARACT *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Having cataracts: poured in cataracts.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 146 With rivers cataracted among the mountains. 1832 WILSON *ibid.* XXXI. 866 They look down into the cataracted abysses.

†**Catara·ctic,** *a. Obs.* [f. CATARACT + -IC.] Of the nature of a cataract (see senses 2 and 5 of the sb.). So **Catara·ctical** *a.*

1693 J. BEAUMONT *On Burnet's Th. Earth* I. 56 Cataractical Falls, and Serpentine Courses of Rivers. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. l. 401 Certain Catarractick Instruments.

Catara·ctine, *a.* [f. as prec. + -INE.] = prec.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. 335 These cataractine glaciers.

†**Cataractist.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] A surgeon or practitioner who treats cataracts.

1660 tr. *Paracelsus Archid.* II. 149 According to the prescription of the Catarractists, or blind Doctors.

Cataractous (kætăræ·ktəs), *a. Pathol.* [f. CATARACT + -OUS.] Affected with cataract.

1824 TRAVERS *Dis. Eye* (ed. 3) 319 The cataractous eye is not unfrequently amaurotic. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 743 In ordinary cataractous capsular opacity.

Catarie, var. of CATERY.

Catarrh (kătā·r), *sb.* Forms: 6 **cattar, cattarue, catarh, catterhe,** *Sc.* **caterr, catter,** 6–7 **catar, catarre, catarrhe,** 7 **catarr, cathar, catharre, cather,** 7– **catarrh.** [a. F. *catarrhe*, in 15th c. *caterre*, 16th c. *catarre* (= Pr. *catar*, Sp., It. *catarro*), ad. L. *catarrh-us*, ad. Gr. *κατάρρους* running down, rheum, f. *κατα-ρρεῖν* to flow down.]

†1. The profuse discharge from nose and eyes which generally accompanies a cold, and which was formerly supposed to run down from the brain; a 'running at the nose'. *Obs.*

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. iv. (1495) 224 Dissoluynge and shedynge thumours of the heed highte Catarrus.] 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 23 b, Egges be good ageinst Catars, or stilling out of the hed into the stomake. *Ibid.* 69 b, Catarres or reumes. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron.* 46 a (Jam.) In the nixt winter Julius Frontynus fell in gret infirmite be imoderat flux of catter. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. (1594) 364 Sodainely choked by catarrhes, which like to floods of waters, runne downewards. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 272 The catar or rhume, which, in a horse, is called the glaunders. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 425 When the secretion of these capillary glands is increased, it is termed simple catarrh.

†2. Formerly also applied to: Cerebral effusion or hæmorrhage; apoplexy. *Obs.*

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5117 Sum ar dissoluit suddantlye Be Cattarue or be Poplesye. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* III. (1599) 142 King Charles dyed..of a catterhe which the Phisitians call apoplexie. 1708 KERSEY, Catarrh of the Spinal Marrow, a Falling-out of the Marrow of the Backbone. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

3. Inflammation of a mucous membrane; usually restricted to that of the nose, throat, and bronchial tubes, causing increased flow of mucus, and often attended with sneezing, cough, and fever; constituting a common 'cold'.

Often with qualifying word, as *alcoholic, bronchial, chronic, gastric, uterine catarrh; epidemic catarrh*, influenza; *summer catarrh*, hay-asthma.

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 132 A generall sicknesse..called the Cattarre or murre. 1675 GASCOIGNE in Rigaud *Corr. Sc. Men* (1841) I. 221 The great epidemical catarrh, which hath ranged through so many countries. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphr. Cl.* (1815) 107 Rheumatisms, catarrhs, and consumptions, are caught in these nocturnal pastimes. 1782 E. GRAY in *Med. Commun.* I. 47 At Venice..the common name of the disease, Russian catarrh [influenza]. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 117 The Symptoms which attend catarrh are too generally known to require being mentioned. 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* vi. 171 Your cold, of course, is a *catarrh*. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* xii. (1847) 258 Various names..influenza, distemper, catarrhal fever, and epidemic catarrh. 1868 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 338 So oppressed am I with this American catarrh, as they call it.

Catarrh, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec.] To remove or take by catarrh.

1822 LAMB in *Life & Lett.* xii. (1837) 111 As many clerks have been coughed and catarrhed out of it [the War-Office] into their freer graves.

Catarrhacte, obs. form of CATARACT.

†**Catarrhago·gal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Implies a sb. *catarrhagogue*, f. CATARRH *sb.* + *-αγωγος* leading.] Carrying off catarrh.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 240 A catarragogall Remedy.

Catarrhal (kătā·răl), *a.* [f. CATARRH *sb.* + -AL: in mod.F. *catarrhal*.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, catarrh.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 258 Catarrhall defects. 1787 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 1020/2 Catarrhal fevers have now become more frequent. 1824 J. M'CULLOCH *Highl. Scotl.* III. 193 The catarrhal phenomenon of St. Kilda. 1848 KINGSLEY in *Fraser's Mag.* 104 A soulless, skyless, catarrhal day. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 17 *note*, A spasmodic and catarrhal affection, not unlike hay fever.

Catarrhine, catarhine (kæ·tărəin), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *κατά* alongside of + *ῥίς, ῥιν-* a nose, nostril.] Name of one of the two divisions of the order *Quadrumana*, including those apes or monkeys, which have the nostrils close together, oblique, and directed downwards, and opposable thumbs on all the limbs. It includes all the apes of the old world. b. as *sb.* A catarrhine monkey.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 422 *note*, The Catarrhines, confined to Africa and Asia, excepting one at Gibraltar. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* i. 23 The man-like apes..are what are called 'Catarrhine apes'; that is, their nostrils have a narrow partition, and look downwards. 1881 *Spectator* 25 Dec., Our common ancestor the catarrhine ape.

†**Cata·rrhish,** *a. Obs.* [f. CATARRH *sb.* + -ISH 1.] Of the nature of catarrh.

1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* III. x. 114 To purge the Brain, and all the Body of that Catarrish humour.

†**Cata·rrhopous,** *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *κατάρροπ-ος* (f. *κατά* down + *ῥοπή* downward inclination) + -OUS.] Tending or moving downwards.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* x. 92 Why the same corrosive humour should sometimes prove Anarrhopous..and otherwhiles Catarrhopous (flowing downwards).

Cata·rrhous, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. CATARRH + -OUS: app. after 16th c. F. *catarreux, catarrheux*.] Pertaining to, subject to, or of the nature of, catarrh; = CATARRHAL.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 250 To excrete the catarrhous matter. 1782 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) V. 29, I am now harassed by a catarrhous cough. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v., Cure for a catarrhous cough..the inhalation of the vapour of warm water.

† **Cataru·mpant,** (?) **-rampant,** *a. nonce-wd.* (humorous): cf. Gr. *κατά, cat* and *rampant*.

1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 49, I hope..Their Cat-like Cause, that lusty Puss is nigh To hanging; notwithstanding that she is So Catarumpant now.

†**Cataskeua·stic,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. Gr. *κατασκευαστικός* constructive (in Aristotle *Rhet.* 2. 26, 3, opposed to *λυτικός* destructive), f. *κατα-σκευάζειν* to equip, prepare, construct, f. *κατασκευή* preparation.] Constructive.

1645 J. G[OODWIN] *Innoc. & Truth Tri.* 41 No occasion to argue any thing..in a cataskeuastique or positive Way.

†**Catasophistry.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. SOPHISTRY, after Gr. *κατασοφίζεσθαι* to outwit, to evade by quibbling, f. *κατά* down, etc. + *σοφίζ-εσθαι* to quibble, etc.] Quibbling, deceit.

1609 J. MELVILL *Let.* in *Diary* (1842) 782 Greater craft..and catasophistrie wer nevir usit.

Cataspilite (kătæ·spilait). *Min.* [Named in 1867 f. Gr. *κατάσπιλος* spotted, defiled + -ITE.] A hydrous silicate of alumina, with some iron, manganese, etc.; an ash-grey pearly mineral found in Sweden. 1868 DANA *Min.* 403.

‖**Catasta.** [a. L. *catasta* scaffold, stage for selling slaves, etc., also an engine of torture. According to Lewis and Short, f. Gr. *κατάστασις* settling, putting down, fixed state, etc. (? Thence It. *catasta* funeral-pile, Pg. *catasta* stall in which slaves are set for sale).]

a. *Hist.* A block on which slaves were exposed for sale. b. *Hist.* A stage or bed of torture used in early Christian times. †c. Humorously or affectedly used for the stocks (*obs.*).

1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 12 What will not money do with a Scot (now their Catasta is in readiness). 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 238 In close Catasta shut [*ed.* 1694 401 *note*, Catasta is but a pair of Stocks in English]. 1685 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 91 How could they have sung in the midst of Flames, smiled upon Racks, triumphed upon Wheels and Catastaes. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xiii. (Hoppe) Standing an hour on the catasta to be handled from head to foot in the minimum of clothing.

Catastaltic, *a. Med.* [ad. L. *catastaltic-us*, a. Gr. *καταστaλτικός*, f. *καταστέλλειν* to repress, check.] Restraining, checking: formerly applied to astringent and styptic substances.

1851 in MAYNE.

‖**Catastasis** (kătæ·stăsis). [Gr. *κατάστασις* settling, appointment; settled condition; f. *καθ-ιστάναι* to set down, appoint, establish, settle; f. *κατά* down + *στα-* stand. In mod.F. *catastase*.]

1. (See quots.) [This sense not in Gr. or L.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Catastasis*, the third part of a Comedy, and signifies the state and full vigour of it. Tragedies and Comedies have four principal parts in respect of the matter treated of. 1. *Protasis*. 2. *Epitasis*. 3. *Catastasis*. 4. *Catastrophe*. 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* in Arb. *Garner* III. 520 Thirdly. The Catastasis or Counterturn, which destroys that expectation. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Catastasis*..the third part of the antient drama; being that wherein the intrigue is supported, carried on, and heightened till it be ripe for the unravelling in the catastrophe. 1761 STERNE *Trist. Shandy* IV. *Slawkenb. Tale*, The epitasis, wherein the action is more fully entered upon and heightened, till it arrives at its state or height, called the catastasis. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) II. VI. i. 223 No catastrophe, rather a catastasis or heightening.

2. *Rhet.* The narrative part of a speech, usually the beginning of it, in which the orator sets forth the subject to be discussed. (In mod. Dicts.)

3. *Med.* 'The state or condition of anything; constitution; habit of body'. (In mod. Dicts.)

†**Catastematic,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. Gr. *καταστηματικός* established, sedate, moderate, tranquil (in *ἡδονὴ καταστηματική* moderate pleasure, a term of the Epicurean philosophy), f. *κατάστημα* settlement, constitution, f. *καθιστάναι*; see prec.]

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 134/2 Catastematick, permanent pleasure, which consisteth in privation of Grief and a quiet void of all disturbance, which Epicurus held [to be our ultimate end].

Cataster. [ad. It. Sp., *catastro*.] = CADASTRE.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Christianity* IX. XIV. i. 18 The valuation of Pope Nicholas, the established cataster which had been acted on for above a century.

Catasterism (kătæ·stĕriz'm). [ad. Gr. *καταστερισμός* a 'placing among the stars; *Καταστερισμοί* was the name of a treatise attributed to Eratosthenes giving the legends of the different constellations' (Liddell and Scott); (ult.) f. *κατά* + *ἀστήρ* star. Cf. ASTERISM.]

a. *pl.* The treatise mentioned above. b. A constellation.

1803 G. S. FABER *Cabiri* II. 251 The remarkable assemblage of catasterisms..in the neighbourhood of the supposed ship of Jason. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. iv. § 1 (L.) The 'Catasterisms' of Eratosthenes..were an enumeration of 475 of the principal stars according to the constellations in which they are. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* Introd. 17 The catasterisms of their zodiac.

Catastrophal (kătæ·strŏfăl), *a.* [f. CATASTROPHE + -AL.] Of the nature of a catastrophe; disastrous.

1842 P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 6 The great catastrophal earthquake of Riobamba. 1882 *Daily News* 6 Feb., Mr. Proctor, after his catastrophal forebodings.

Catastrophe (kătæ·strŏfi). Also 7 **catastrophy.** [a. Gr. *καταστροφή* overturning, sudden turn, conclusion, f. *κατα-στρέφειν* to overturn, etc., f. *κατά* down + *στρέφειν* to turn.]

1. 'The change or revolution which produces the conclusion or final event of a dramatic piece' (J.); the dénouement.

1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* May, Gloss., This tale is much like to that in Aesops fables, but the catastrophe and ende is farre different. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* III. x. 44 *marg.*, A comicall catastrophe. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. (Arb.) 21 Sad is the plot, sad the Catastrophe. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* (1871) 111 Thou shalt be the protasis and catastrophe of my epistle. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 157 That happy catastrophe and last scene which is to crown the work. 1714 GAY *What d'ye call it* Pref., They deny it to be Tragical, because its Catastrophe is a Wedding. *a* 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. iii. 158 Such was the catastrophe of this long and anxious drama.

2. 'A final event; a conclusion generally unhappy' (J.); a disastrous end, finish-up, conclusion, upshot; overthrow, ruin, calamitous fate.

1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. ii. 57 On the Catastrophe and heele of pastime When it was out. 1609 ARMIN *Ital. Taylor* (1880) 194 Thinking to deuower And worke my liues Catastrophy. 1628 MEAD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 343 III. 265 This was the obscure catastrophe of that great man. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 251 The late war, and its horrid catastrophe. 1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, A *Catastrophe* or upshot of a business, *catastrophe exitus*. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iii. 256 This catastrophe had the brave Barbarossa and all his vast Designs. 1783 LD. HAILES *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* iv. 128 The catastrophe of that siege is well known. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* II. 290 This miserable catastrophe to a miserable career.

†b. *humorously.* The posteriors. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 66 Away you Scullion..Ile tickle your catastrophe.

3. An event producing a subversion of the order or system of things.

1696 *Month. Mercury* VII. 91 The Consternation and Confusion..upon such a sudden Catastrophy. 1717 DE FOE *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1844) 5 Her many Revolutions, Convulsions,

and Catastrophes. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* iii. 92 God reveals His will not by sudden catastrophes and violent revolutions.

b. *esp.* in *Geol.* A sudden and violent change in the physical order of things, such as a sudden upheaval, depression, or convulsion affecting the earth's surface, and the living beings upon it, by which some have supposed that the successive geological periods were suddenly brought to an end. (Cf. CATACLYSM, CATASTROPHISM.)

1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 89, II. 160. 1858 WHEWELL *Novum Org. Renov.* 25 (L.) There are, in the palætiological sciences, two antagonist doctrines: catastrophes and uniformity. 1887 *Spectator* 7 May 626/1 No geologist of repute now believes that mountain-ranges originated in catastrophes.

4. A sudden disaster, wide-spread, very fatal, or signal. (In the application of exaggerated language to misfortunes it is used very loosely.)

1748 ANSON *Voy.* III. ii. (ed. 4) 429 Thus were we all .. reduced to the utmost despair by this catastrophe. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 289 The public catastrophe was actually completed by the actual recall of Lord F. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) II. 270 An inundation, more tremendous than any .. recorded in those annals so prolific in such catastrophes. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xiii. 131 This fishery is fearfully hazardous; scarcely a year passes without a catastrophe. *Mod.* Our hostess was immensely relieved that dinner had gone off without any catastrophe. My luggage has not arrived: what a catastrophe!

Catastrophic (kætăstrǫ·fik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *καταστροφικ-ός*, f. *καταστροφή* CATASTROPHE.] Of the nature of, or belonging to, a catastrophe: *esp.* in the history of the earth or the universe.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) III. 512 The supposed proofs of catastrophic transition. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xx. 491 A catastrophic destruction of such animals. 1871 E. H. PLUMPTRE *Spirits in Pris.* (1884) 348 Events which are not continuous, but catastrophic .. such as the Resurrection and the Last Judgment.

Catastro·phical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Referring to, dealing with, catastrophes; also = prec.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. Pref. 24 Paragraphs circuitously approaching .. to a catastrophical climax. '1876 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVIII. 740 A. .disturbance of the laws and direction of matter and force,—sudden, and catastrophical.

Hence **Catastro·phically** *adv.*

1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 155 As soon as that repression was catastrophically removed.

Catastrophism (kătæ·strŏfiz'm). [f. CATASTROPHE 3 + -ISM.] The theory that certain geological and biological phenomena were caused by catastrophes, or sudden and violent disturbances of nature, rather than by continuous and uniform processes.

1869 HUXLEY in *Sci. Opinion* 21 Apr. 464/1 By Catastrophism I mean any form of geological speculation which .. supposes the operation of forces different in their nature .. from those which we at present see in action. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* 19 It was the Geology of Catastrophism.

fig. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 68 The Craig household .. was conducted on the theory of 'catastrophism' rather than that of 'uniform law'.

Catastrophist (kătæ·strŏfist). *Geol.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who holds the theory of catastrophism; opposed to *uniformitarian*. Also *attrib.*

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) III. 509 Geologists who had been bred up in the catastrophist creed. 1879 SPENCER *Data of Ethics* iv. § 17 For a generation after geologists had become uniformitarians in Geology, they remained catastrophists in Biology. 1879 *Lit. World* 161/1 We are still catastrophists in judging of history.

† Cata·strophize. *Obs.*—° 'To end a Comedy or the like' (Cockeram 1623).

† Catastrophonical, *a.* (A nonsense word.)

1605 MARSTON *Dutch Court.* II. i, A signe of good shaving, my catastrophonicall fine boy.

† Catastrum. *Obs.*—° [ad. Gr. *κατάστρωμα* deck.] 'The decke or hatch of a ship' (Cockeram).

† Catathle·ba. *Obs. rare*—1. [? f. Gr. *κατα-θλιβ-* to press down.] Some fabulous monster.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6564 Another best ther is, of eovel kynde .. Catathleba is hire name.

Catawampous (kætăwǫ·mpəs), *a. slang*, chiefly *U.S.* Also **catawamptious** (-ʃəs). [A humorous formation, the origin of which is lost: the first part of the word was perhaps suggested by *catamount*, or ? by words in Gr. *κατα-*.] Fierce, unsparing, destructive. (A high-sounding word with no very definite meaning.)

1856 *Househ. Words* XIII. 148 It had fallen a victim to the jaws of deadly alligator, or catawampous panther.

Hence **Catawa·mpously, Catawa·mptiously** *adv.*, 'fiercely, eagerly. To be *catawamptiously chawed up* is to be completely demolished, utterly defeated' (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*).

1852 LYTTON *My Novel* in *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 434 To be catawampously champed up [*ed.* 1853 chawed up] by a mercenary selfish cormorant of a capitalist. 1857 F. DOUGLASS *Speech* (Bartlett) To take to our heels before three hundred thousand slaveholders, for fear of being catawamptiously chawed up?

So also **Catawa·mpus** *sb.*, used vaguely for 'fierce creature, vermin', or the like.

1874 M. COLLINS *Frances* I. 162 The catawampuses you see about harvest time—they fly quite pretty in the air, but, O my gracious, don't they sting!

Catawba (kătǫ·bă). [From the river *Catawba* in S. Carolina, U.S. (named from the *Katahba* Indians), where the grape was first discovered.]

[1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 223, I begin with the Katahba, because their country is the most contiguous to Charles-Town.]

a. An American species of grape (*Vitis Labrusca*), which is largely cultivated in the central States of the American Union. **b.** The light sparkling rich-flavoured wine made from this grape (first made *c.* 1830). More fully *Catawba grape, wine.*

1857 *Rep. Commiss. Patents Washington* 433 The Catawba is the grape generally planted in vineyards for the production of wine. *c* 1857 LONGF. *Birds of Passage*, '*Catawba Wine*', For Catawba wine Has need of no sign, No tavern-bush to proclaim it. 1864 BROWNING *Sludge*, It was your own wine, sir, the good Champagne (I took it for Catawba, you're so kind). 1867 *Atlantic Monthly* Aug. 241 Five thousand gallons of the still unvexed Catawba.

Catayl(e, catayll(e, obs. ff. CATTLE.

† Cataza·ner. *Obs. rare*—1.

1632 SHIRLEY *Ball* v. 1 O the Catazaners, we turned there!

† Cat-band. *Sc. Obs.* 'A bar or iron for securing a door; a chain drawn across a street for defence' (Jam.). The exact sense is doubtful.

1650 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 507 Also the toun..made catbands of yron to hold off horses, brought the canons..within the toune, &c. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 80 To make preparations for defence..to big up their own back gates, closes, and ports, have their catbands in readiness. 1671 *Acts of Sederunt* 11 Feb. (Jam.) In case they have not sufficient catbands upon the doors of their prisons.

Catbird (kæ·tbə̄id). [See quot. 1885.] An American thrush (*Mimus Carolinensis*).

1731 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 175 *Muscicapa vertice nigro.* The Cat-Bird. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* 230, I hear the whispering voice of Spring, The thrush's trill, the cat-bird's cry. *a* 1879 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 38 The cat-bird croons in the lilac-bush. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 21 May 4/2 The 'cat-bird'..derives its name from its ordinary cry of alarm, which somewhat resembles the mew of a cat.

Catcall (kæ·tkǭl), *sb.* Also 8 **catcal.** [From the nocturnal cry or 'waul' of the cat.]

1. A squeaking instrument, or kind of whistle, used esp. in play-houses to express impatience or disapprobation. (See *Spectator* No. 361.)

1659–60 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) I. 67, I .. called on Adam Chard, and bought a cat-call there, it cost me two groats. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 361 ₱ 2, I was very much surprised with the great Consort of Cat-calls..to see so many Persons of Quality of both Sexes assembled together at a kind of Catterwawling. 1732 FIELDING *Covent Gard. Trag.* I. i, I heard a tailor sitting by my side, Play on his catcal, and cry out, 'Sad stuff!' 1753 *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 61 A shrill toned Catcall, very proper to be used at the next new Tragedy. 1865 *Lond. Rev.* 30 Dec. 687/1 That vilest of all the inventions of Jubal, the catcall.

2. The sound made by this instrument or an imitation with the voice; a shrill screaming whistle.

1749 JOHNSON *Irene* Prol., Should partial cat-calls all his hopes confound He bids no trumpet quell the fatal sound. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Author's Apol.* Wks. 1774 I. 1 Powerful catcall from the pit. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Harrington* (1833) 82. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 27 Dec., In the face of catcalls and other occasional demonstrations from the 'gods'.

3. One who uses the instrument.

1714 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 602 A notorious Rake that headed a Party of Cat-cals.

Catcall (kæ·tkǭl), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *intr.* To sound a catcall, *esp.* at a theatre or similar place of amusement.

1734 FIELDING *Univ. Gallant* Prol., 'Tis not the poet's wit affords the jest, But who can catcall, hiss, or whistle best? 1762 CANNING in *Poet. Register* (1807) 455 Let them catcall and hiss as they will. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 5 Some catcalled, and some roared 'go on'.

2. *trans.* To receive or assail with catcalls.

a 1700 DRYDEN *Prologue Pilgrim* (R.) His cant, like merry Andrew's noble vein, Cat-calls the sects to draw them in again. 1843 MACAULAY *Mad. D'Arblay, Ess.* (1854) 711/2 Better to be hissed and catcalled by her Daddy than by a whole sea of heads in the pit of Drury Lane Theatre.

Hence **Ca·tcalling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY in Macaulay *Ess.* (1887) 748 That hissing, groaning, catcalling epistle. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 9 Dec., The gods indulged in their usual habit of whistling and catcalling. 1881 LD. W. PITT LENNOX *Plays, Players, &c.* I. 77 A sound of hissing and cat-calling was now heard.

Catch (kætʃ), *sb.*1 Also 5 **cacche, kache,** *Sc.* **cach,** 5–6 *Sc.* **caich(e,** 6 **catche, cache,** 6–7 **katch,** 7 *Sc.* **caitche,** 7–9 (chiefly in sense 14) **ketch.** [f. the vb. (The senses are taken from different uses of the verb, and form no regular series among themselves.)]

1. The act or fact of catching in various senses; see the vb.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1613) 91 She would faine the catch of Strephon flie. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, lxviii, Demands To Princes made in Catch of Rebel Hands. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 203 She intended to have me, if she could catch, and it was indeed a kind of a catch. 1870 *Daily News* 20 Sept., The French captured a German schooner..and this wretched little catch called forth an uncommon deal of enthusiasm and cheering. 1884 J. PAYN *Thicker than W.* vi. 42 There was a 'catch' in her breath. 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 692 The young people .. play at catch with coloured balls.

† b. *To lie* (or *be*) *at* (*the*) *catch, to lie* (or *be*) *upon the catch*: to lie in wait; to be on the watch for an opportunity of catching or seizing something, *esp.* of catching a person's words, finding fault, making objections, etc. *Obs.*

1630 SIBBES *Bruised Reed* xv. Wks. 1862 I. 68 As one sitting at a catch for all advantages against them. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 528 As a prisoner .. always lies at the catch and opportunity to seeke his escape. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xi. § 7. 75 Scaliger lay at catch with him [Cardan] to take him tripping wherever he could. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 170, I saw he was upon the Catch, and look'd stedfastly upon me whenever I mov'd my Lips. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Lady Susan* xiv. (1879) 230 Miss M. is absolutely on the catch for a husband.

2. a. The catching of fish. **b.** The number of fish caught at one time, or during one season.

1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 473 To axe of my lord of Duram in yifte the kache of Hangeford. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 377 The expence of fishing must be paid ..after which the benefit of the catch is supposed to accrue to the proprietors. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 12 The catch depends very much upon the weather. 1884 *Stubbs' Merc. Circular* 27 Feb. 194/1 The total catch of mackerel by the New England fleet was 236,685 barrels.

3. *Cricket.* The act of catching the ball, when struck by the batsman, before it reaches the ground, and so putting him 'out'.

1770 J. LOVE *Cricket* 17 Weymark unhappily misses a Catch. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vii, At every bad attempt at a catch..he launched his personal displeasure at the head of the devoted individual in such denunciations as..'now butter-fingers'. 1886 GURNEY *Phantasms of Living* I. 561 His mental condition after just missing a catch.

b. *transf.* A player who catches well.

1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 102 H. J. Ford; a safe catch in the long-field.

† 4. *Sc.* A chase, pursuit. *Obs.*

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 83 Yee shall rew this race. What was the cause yee gaue mee sic a katch?

† 5. *Sc.* Tennis. (Cf. CACHESPEL.) *Obs.*

c 1475 *Ratis Raving* I. 1245 Ryne at baris, and at the ball, And at the caich play with all. 1496 *Treasurer's Acc.* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 261 *note*, To the king in Strivelin, to play at the cach. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 509 James Stewart .. playand..wes with his peiris all Than at the catche. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3411 Thocht I preich not, I can play at the caiche. 1599 JAMES I *Basil. Doron* III. (1603) 121 Playing at the caitche or tennise.

† 6. A trick. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Lerne or be Lewd* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 9 Warre Knavis cacches.

† 7. A catching or entangling question. *Obs.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 86 The catch is so unphilosophical, that that which gainsays it most, is most true. 1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* xii. 62 Most of their arguments .. are nothing but a few empty Catches in mere words.

8. Something intended to catch the attention, the popular fancy or demand, etc.

1781 COWPER *Lett.* 5 Mar. Wks. (1876) 66 The passage you objected to I inserted merely by way of catch. 1871 S. S. JORDAN in *Ess. & Lyrics* (1878) 204 This is a ha'penny catch.

† 9. A catching sight; a glimpse, view. *Obs.*

1775 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) III. 258 Such houses as had any catch of the river. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 610 [It] presents to the eye, through the cleft, a small catch of smooth blue horizon.

10. *concr.* That by which anything is caught and held; any contrivance for checking the motion of a piece of mechanism, a door, etc.

1520 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, Payd for a lache and a cache and a stapylle ijd. 1647 *Ibid.* 86 For a katch for my gate jd. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* (1670) 31 These catches, being either of steel or brass. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2132/4 A pair of plain Pistols with..one of the Catches broke off from the Lock. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Mechanics* II. vi. 25 (Libr. Usef. Knowl.), The ratchet-wheel and catch. 1851 *Illust. Lond. News* 42 The derrick being supported by a catch or pall. 1882 MALLOCK *Soc. Equality* viii. 203 A catch attached to the beam of the engine.

11. That which is caught or is worth catching; something gained; an acquisition.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 333 No doubt but he hath got a quiet catch. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 109 Hector shall haue a great catch, if he knocke out either of your braines; he were as good cracke a fustie nut with no kernell. 1662 DRYDEN *Wild Gall.* III. i, The Gentleman had got a great Catch of her, as they say. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* IV. ix. (1849) 174 He would be a great catch to the settlement. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* li, She .. was considered quite a catch at card-parties.

† 12. The point to be caught or seized. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIV. xxxii. 873 a, I will not use many words..but come to the very catch and point of the matter.

† 13. A fragment or scrap of anything caught up; 'a snatch; a short interval of action' (J.).

a 1626 BACON (J.) All which notions are but ignorant catches of a few things, which are most obvious to mens observations. 16.. LOCKE (J.) It has been writ by catches, with many intervals. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* i. 10 We retain a catch of these pretty stories. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 362 Down she sat, and sung a little Catch, and cry'd Hem! twice. 1830 T. HAMILTON *Cyril Thornton* (1845) 78, I made speeches, and roared catches of songs.

14. *Music.* Originally, a short composition for three or more voices, which sing the same melody, the second singer beginning the first line as the first goes on to the second line, and so with each successive singer; a ROUND. 'The catch was for each succeeding singer to take up or catch his

part in time' (Grove). Subsequently specially applied to rounds in which the words are so arranged as to produce ludicrous effects, one singer catching at the words of another. Also *attrib.* and in *comb.*, as *catch-club, catch-maker.*

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. xliii. (1632) 207 Like a singing catch, some are beginning when others are ending. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 217 The wakefull ketches on Christmas Eve. [1625 BACON *Masques & Tri., Ess.* (Arb.) 539 Seuerall Quires..taking the Voice by Catches, Antheme wise.] 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xxvii. 343 Singing as it were a catch, and taking the word one from another. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 72 ¶ 9 Several old Catches, which they sing at all Hours. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. viii. 56. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 5 Dean Aldrich, a divine now chiefly remembered by his catches.

1787 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode upon Ode* Wks. 1794 I. 385 *note*, Though not a Purcell .. a very pretty catch-maker. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 197 Straddle was..a member of a catch-club.

¶ Sense obscure.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 252 Thou Horson obscene greasie Tallow Catch.

Catch- in comb.; see after the *vb.*

†**Catch,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 5–7 **cache**, 6–7 **catch**, 7 **ketch**, 7– **Ketch**, q.v. [ME. *cache*; prob. f. CATCH *v.* or *sb.*[1] The later *ketch* is analogous to *keg* for *cag, kennel* for *cannel*, etc.

It may be the sb. CATCH[1] (in ME. *cach(e)* in sense 4 'chase, pursuit', as YACHT is Du. *jagt, jacht* 'chase, pursuit', for *jachtschip, jageschip*, in reference to its swiftness.]

A strongly-built vessel of the galiot order, usually two-masted, and of from 100 to 250 tons burden. = KETCH.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 397 Rede oker to send be watyr with the sayd hoppes, in Ferdes cache of Brekemlynsey. 1561 EDEN *Art Navig.* Pref., Fyshermen that go a trawlyng for fyshe in Catches or mongers. 1580 SIR R. BINGHAM in *Spenser's Wks.* (Grosart) I. 468 A small catch or craer of Sir William Wynters. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 23 The river..is navigable..with Catches and small Barkes 30 or 40 myles farther. 1625 J. GLANVILLE *Voy. Cadiz* (1883) 116 Catches, being short and round built, bee verie apt to turne up and downe, and usefull to goe to and fro, and to carry messages between shipp and shipp almost with anie wind. 1642 NICHOLAS *Let.* in Carte's *Coll.* (1735) 89 Sir John Hotham hath lately apprehended .. one of the King's caches. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. lii. 429 Catches, Capers, and other Vessels.

†**Catch,** *sb.*[3], obs. f. KEDGE, small anchor.

1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 143 We immediately let go another small anchor or Catch .. paying out the hawser of the catch-anchor.

†**Catch,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* = KETCH, 'Jack Ketch'.

a 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 234 When he had hanged about half an hour [he] was cut down by Catch or Ketch, and quartered under the gallows.

Catch, *a.*: see CATCH- (after the *vb.*).

Catch (kætʃ), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **caught** (kɔ̄t). Forms: 2–4 **cache(n**, 3 *Orm.* **kæchenn**, kecchen, 3–4 **cacchen**, 4 **kachen**, 4–5 **kache**, cacche, **kacche**, 4–6 **cach**, **catche**, 5 **kach**, **katche**, **cachche**, **cahch**, 5–6 **cache**, 6 *Sc.* **caucht**; (also 3–4 **kechе**, 5 **keccche**, **ceche**, 6 **ketch(e)**, 6– **catch**, (9 *dial.* **cotch**). *Pa. t. a.* 4 **cached**, **katched**, 5 **cacchid**, **-it**, **cacht**, 6– **catched**, 7–8 **catch'd**, **catcht**. *β.* 3 *Orm.* **cahhte**, 3–4 **cahte**, **cauhte**, 3–5 **caȝte**, **kaȝte**, 4–5 **cauȝte**, **kauȝte**, (**kaufte**), **caȝt**, **kaȝt**, **cauȝt**, **kauȝt**, **cawght**, 5 **caghte**, **kaghte**, **caute**, **caght**, **kaght**, **kaught**, **coght**, **cought**, 4–6 **caughte**, 5– **caught**; (also 3 **(bi)-kehte**, **keihte**, 5 **keȝte**, 6 **keight**.) *Pa. pple. a.* 3 *Orm.* **(bi)-cæchedd**, 4–5 **cached**, **-id**, **cacchit**, **katched**, 5 **cacchid**, **cachet**, 5–6 **cachit**, **kachit**, 6 **cacchide**, **catchte**), 6–9 **catcht**, **catched**, (7 **catch't**), 7–8 **catch'd**, (9 *dial.* **cotcht**, **cotch'd**). *β.* 3 **(bi)-kahht**, **icaht**, 4 **caht**, **cauht**, **ycauȝt**, **ikauȝt**, **kawht**, **cawght**, (**kight**), 4–5 **caȝt**, **cauȝt**, **cought**, 5 **caght**, **kaght**, (**caut**, **keghet**), (6 **caughte**, **y-**, **i-caught**, **caucht**), 5– **caught**. [ME. *cache-n, cacche-n*, a. ONF. *cachier* (3rd sing. pr. *cache*), = central OF. *chacier*, later *chassier*, mod.F. *chasser* (Picard *cacher*) = Pr. *cassar*, Sp. *cazar* (OSp. *cabzar*), Pg. *caçar*, It. *cacciare*:—late L. **captiāre*, f. *capt-us* 'taken captive', which took in Romanic the place of L. *captāre* 'to strive to seize, seek to catch, lie in wait for', and in late use = *venāri* 'to hunt, chase', which is the sense in all the Romanic langs. This sense was also original in Eng.; and continued in Scotch to 16th c. (see sense 1); but for this the central OF. *chacier, chace* was adopted in form *chace-n* by 1300, and *catch* was gradually confined to its present sense, which is unknown to French and the other langs., but is that of OE. *læcc(e)an*, ME. *lacchen, lachen*. With the latter, *cachen* seems to have been very early treated as synonymous, and at length entirely took its place. Hence, app. the pa. t. *cahte, cauhte, cauȝte, caught*, like *lahte, lauhte, lauȝte, laught*, which was used along with the regular *cacched, catchte, catched*, and during the present century has superseded it in literary use (though *catched, cotched* is still widely prevalent in dial. or vulgar speech).]

I. †**1.** *trans.* To chase, to drive. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 949 Gredi foueles fellen ðor-on .. abram ..kaȝte is [=them] wei. *c* 1305 *Disp. Mary & Cross* 102 in *Leg. Rood* 134 þe Jewes from þe cros me keiȝt. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 120 Mald þorgh þe Lundreis fro London is katched. 138. WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 364 þis is vois made of þe fend bi which he cacchiþ on his carte. 1440 *York Myst.* xlviii. 326 Caytiffis ȝe cacched [*Townley Myst.* chaste] me feo youre ȝate. 1499 *Promp. Parv.* 58 (Pynson) Catchyn [1440 chasyn] or dryue forth bestis, *mino.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. i. 4 Our land and see cachit [*jactatus*] with mekle pyne.

†**2.** *intr.* To chase, run, hasten; to press *on.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 629 He cached to his cob-hous & a calf bryngez. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1794 Kysse me now comly, & I schal cach heþen. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2014 þai..kachyn on kyndly, & þaire course held. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1513 Hercules .. with hys stubborne mace That made Cerberus to cache.

II. To capture, *esp.* that which tries to escape; hence, to ensnare, surprise, overtake, reach, get at.

†**3.** *trans.* To take forcible possession of, capture (a town, castle, ship, country, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 4547 Monie scipen he þer cahte. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* xiv. 7 And he cauȝte [1388 took] the place, that hatte Petra, in bateyl. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1467 To cache a castell þat was kene holdyn. *Ibid.* 9766 Carles þaire cuntre cacht as þaire aune. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* v. 12 Catch him yᵗ catched the, thou sonne of Abinoam.

4. *esp.* To capture or lay hold of (that which tries or would try to escape, as a man or animal). This may be done by superior speed and force, by surprise, by any snare or engine of capture. (The proper word for this action, which is also its main sense, and lies at the base of most of the others.)

c 1205 LAY. 31501 3if he me mihte cacchen [1275 cache] he me wolde quellen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 294 Capite nobis uulpes paruulas..kecchеð us..þe ȝunge uoxes. *c* 1325 *Pol. Songs* 152 He may scape ant we aren ever caht. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 185 They cowde nat .. Here capil cacche, it ran away so fast. — *Melibeus* ¶ 212 He..setteth a nette byfore his feet to cacchen him. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 258 As the tigre his time awaiteth In hope for to cacche his pray. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12993 He purpost hym priuely .. at his comyng to kacche hym olyue. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E viij a, Theys houndes all Bayen and cryen when thay hym ceche shall. 1593 *Tell-trothe's N. Y. Gift* 35 The siliest creatures are seldome catcht in ordinary trappes. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 65 Some dogs will catch well. 1607 — *Cor.* I. iii. 66, I saw him run after a gilded Butterfly, & when he caught it, he let it go againe, and after it againe..& catcht it again. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 375 He had fished all night and catcht nothing. 1672–5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 91 Some silly Bird..suddenly catcht in the Fowler's snare. 1713 C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 96 Till thinking Thee to've catched, Himself by thee was caught. 1716 *Let.* in *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 143 He catched four or five of the rebels that were lurking in Angus. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 14 Small birds .. caught in a singular manner. 1815 *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 435 One might almost say they would come to be catched. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* V. 105 Like tender things that being caught feign death. 1866 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. IX. 498/1 True amphibians, catching their prey in the water.

fig. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. 43 He was early catched by the Jesuits and bred many years among them.

5. *fig.* To ensnare, entrap; to deceive, 'take in'.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* iii. 19, I schal catche wyse men in her fell wysdom. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 189 Othir lordis he cacchid, or caute, with fayre wordes. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* xii. 13 To catch him in his words. 1654 CROMWELL *Sp.* 4 Sept. (Carlyle) For few have been catched by the former mistakes. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 283 To see how Error is propagated, even Petavius too was caught here. 1887 *Manch. Guard.* 8 Mar. 8 With a dollar only minted in London..someone would be 'caught'.

†**6.** *fig.* To obtain by exertion (viewed as a race or chase); to attain, get possession of. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* vi. 12 Catche euerlastyng lyf [TINDALE, COVERD. laye honde on; *Rhem.* apprehend; 1611 lay hold on]. *c* 1420 *Metr. Life St. Kath.* (Halliw.) 19 Many have there kaght ther heele. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 61 A feruent zeale to follow and catch thy saluation. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 179, I..Torment my selfe, to catch the English Crowne. 1605 — *Macb.* I. vii. 3 If th' Assassination Could..catch With his surcease, Successe.

†**b.** in a weaker sense: To gain or obtain (e.g. money) by one's own action. *Obs.* (Cf. 29, 38.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 168 For no cause to cacche siluer þere-by. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 202 Where they the profit mighten cacche. *c* 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (1838) 17 Besydes what ye cacche for halowed belles & purgatorye.

7. To overtake, come up with (an agent in motion). Now more usually *to catch up.*

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* V. i. 315 Saile, so expeditious, that shall catch Your Royall fleete farre off. 1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, To catch or overtake one, *assequor, apprehendo.* 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* xii. (1809) 115 He made a loose..and catch'd them, within twenty yards of the ending post. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* xxvii, You'll be down the river in no time, and catch Will, I'll be bound.

b. To reach, get to (a person or thing before it moves away); as in 'to catch a train, a boat, the post, etc.', where the idea of *being in time* enters in. (The opposite is *to miss, lose.*)

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. iii. 146, I was afraid my note might not have caught you. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* I. xiii. 220, I shall be able to catch the Sandgate train. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 232 The tourist may.. walk .. to the Bassenthwaite station, and there catch the train. 1879 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 5/3 The popular pastime known as 'catching a train'..The number of disappointed train-catchers..reached a daily total of ten. *Mod.* I must finish my letter in time to catch the post.

8. Said of rain, a storm, etc., which overtakes one before reaching one's destination. Most frequently in the *passive*; const. usually *in.*

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 317 ¶ 9 Caught in a Shower .. Returned home and dryed my self. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 33 ¶ 19 Catched in a shower coming back. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 111 The stone vessels, if catched by a storm..retreat into Weymouth Harbour. *Mod.* We were caught in the rain. The rain caught us just as we had reached the shoulder of the hill.

9. To come upon suddenly or unexpectedly; to surprise, detect (a person *in* or *at* some action, or *doing* something).

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* v. iii, What shall I doe? I am catch'd. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' Rest* II. (1662) Pref. 175 His Adversaries would soon have catched him in it. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 466 ¶ 3, I catched her once..at Chuck-Farthing among the Boys. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. ¶ 13. 591 They will be caught napping. 1772 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1816) II. 162, I never catched Mallet in a Scotch accent. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* vii, My sister catching him in the act. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 94, I used to catch myself saying 'Where's Frank?'

†**10.** To reach, attain, arrive at (a goal). *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 387 Till they the haven of Troie caught.

11. To reach or get at (any one) with a blow. Said also of the missile, etc. To hit (as opposed to *miss*). (The part reached is introduced by some prep.)

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clvi. 965 Wee must not thinke to escape the scourges of God .. wee shall euer bee caught by the backe if God bee against vs. 1834 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. II. 587/2 In the act of catching the Saint with the hot iron under the right ear. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Jan. 5/1 [The missile] caught him on the side of the head. *Mod.* She caught him a sounding box on the ear.

III. To seize and keep hold of.

12. To take hold of suddenly or forcibly; to grasp, seize.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 102 Hweðer þe cat of helle .. cauhte, mid his cleafres, hire heorte heaued? *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 18379 Oure lord by the hond Adam cawght. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13508 Wele his cosyn he knew, & kaght hym in armys. 1530 PALSGR. 723/2, I snappe at a thyng to catche it with my tethe. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 30 Betwixt her feeble armes her quickly keight. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xiv. 31 Iesus stretched foorth his hand, and caught him. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* II. 284 The Serpent catched her by the wing. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxi, I caught the dear forlorn wretch in my arms. 1842 TENNYSON *Day-Dream* 49 The page has caught her hand in his. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iv, He may throw him, if he catches him fairly above the waist.

13. *fig.* To seize, seize on, lay hold on, affect violently. *Obs.* exc. as in 14.

1382 WYCLIF *Micah* iv. 9 Sorewe hath cachid thee. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 13 Thai þe caȝt with covetyse. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* 10 Whan..the disease catcheth ones strength. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 127 Beyond the riuer Ganges..the people are caught with the Sun, and begin to be blackish. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 90 Perdition catch my Soule, But I do loue thee. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 216 (1810) 225 You have taken the cold, or the cold hath caught you. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Expost. Odes* iii, Perdition catch the money-grasping wretch!

†**b.** intr. *To catch to*: to seize on. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 50 Fore careful colde þat to me caȝt.

14. Of fire: To seize on, lay hold of, attack.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. II. 392 The fire catched all the engines. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxi, The flames were just catching the bed. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. XII. vi. 167 The fire caught many houses.

b. *intr.* To seize on anything; to be communicated, spread; also *fig.*

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Ex.* xxii. 6 If fire breake out, and catch in the thornes. 1634 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* xxvi, Let but some spark of heretical opinion be let fall upon some..busy spirit, it catcheth instantly. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. vi. 37 Does the sedition catch from man to man, And run among their ranks? 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 136 The Fire that may chance to catch in the Chimney. 1814 SOUTHEY *Carmen Triumph.* xv, The flame hath caught, the flame is spread!

†**15.** *intr.* To set in fairly, begin. *Obs. rare.*

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. ii. 168 Rains when they once Catch, are apt to last.

†**16.** *trans.* To fasten, attach. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1077 Cogges with cablis [they] cachyn to londe.

17. To lay hold of and detain; to grip, entangle; said of merely physical action.

1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxii. 13 A Ramme caught in a thicket by his hornes. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* (Chandos) 99 A chayre which catches any who sitts doune in it so as not to be able to stirr out. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1711) II. 43 The Ships..are often catcht between [the Ice-fields], and broken by them. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Rom. Hist.* III. 402 His arms were catched in the trunk of the trees.

b. To fasten or hold with a catch.

1881 GREENER *Gun* 160 The Vernier is .. catched under the sliding bar.

18. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be laid hold of and detained; to become entangled or fixed.

1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 12 His foot catching and hanging in the stirrup. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 84 The scythe end caught in the rigging. *Mod.* The bolt would not catch.

¶ *To catch hold*: see 45.

IV. Less forcibly: To take.

†**19.** *trans.* To take hold of, to take. Often with *off, forth*, etc. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 237 [She] ca3te of her coroun of grete tresore. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxxi. 19 Hir fingris ca3ten the spindle. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1850 Pryvely she kaught forthe a knyfe. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 291 He tho cought A yerde, which he bare on honde..and smote hem. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 18 So they called parchment which wee have catcht from the Latine *Pergamentum*. 1626 DONNE *Serm.* 37 And so the Roman Church hath catched a *Trans* and others a *Con* and a *Sub* and an *In*, and varied their poetry into a *Transubstantiation* and a *Consubstantiation* and the rest. 1667 MARVELL *Corr.* xxxvi. Wks. 1872–5 II. 82 Strange reasons..which must be catched or waived.

†**b.** In several *fig.* uses (chiefly *poetical*): *To catch leave, courage, council, the field; to catch haste. Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1118 Þay..Kysten ful comlyly, & ka3ten her leue. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1053. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* P 615 Agayns this..synne of accidie..schulden men ..manly and vertuously cacchin corrage wel to doo. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3192 Counsell was kaght of knightes & oþer. *Ibid.* 8285 Thre thousaund full þro þrang into batell.. kaghten the fild. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. x. 51 The scherp dreide maide ws so to cache haist.

20. *fig.* To take, get (rest, sleep, breath, etc.). *Obs.* in simple sense; in mod. use implying something momentary or sudden, and passing into next branch.

c 1325 *Poem temp. Edw. II* (Percy) xxviii, For to cache his rest. *c* 1330 *Pol. Songs* 331 Anon therafter he fondeth to kacche reste. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 111 That I may cacche slepe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. v. 3 The othir bestis..Ful sownd on sleip dyd cawcht thair rest. 1684 *Gt. Frost* 10 The prentices starv'd at home for want of coals To catch them a heat do flock thither in shoals. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 18 By turns we catch the vital breath, and die. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 24 Old women, overpowered by heat .. Seeking .. the mole-hill seat, To tell their tales and catch their breath awhile. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* vii, Before she could catch a wink of sleep. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. 54 Catching cat-naps as I could in the day.

V. To snatch.

21. To lay hold of forcibly and take away; to snatch, esp. in *catch away, catch up*, q. v.

c 1525 *Vox populi* 91 in Hazl. *E. E. P.* III. 271 All men.. Which can ketche any lande Out of the poore mans hande. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* III. (1558) 122 If euery one of us catche to himselfe the commodities of other. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 88 Upstart Passions catch the Government From Reason. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 236 He .. hastily caught His bundle..and went his way.

†**22.** *intr.* To make a sudden motion in order to lay hold; to make a snatch. *Obs.* exc. as in 23.

1597 J. KING *Jonas* (1618) 188 It is not for vs to catch after death. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 83 How she [a cat] beggeth, playeth, leapeth, looketh, catcheth. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* v. xviii. 315 Catching and scraping for mony. 1642 FULLER *Holy and Prof. St.* II. x. 92 Mercy is a Grace which they hold the fastest, that most catch after it.

b. *fig.* To carp, criticize. (Cf. also 5.)

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 43 He comes..not to learne, but to catch.

23. *To catch at*: to snatch at; to make a quick or eager attempt to lay hold of; often *fig.* (Also with *indirect passive.*) Cf. 25 b.

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. xxvii. (1631) 20 Fearing they would be catcht at. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* V. ii. 215 Sawcie Lictors Will catch at vs like Strumpets. 1721–33 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xx. 57 We hunted for praise from impiety, and catched at commendation from al kind of wickednes. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 198 Catching at his rein.

VI. To intercept and lay hold of a thing in its course.

24. *trans.* To seize or intercept (anything) in its passing through the air, or in falling.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 239 We do..catch the ball..before it come to the ground. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 59 They might be catcht and stopt .. in their descent. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 160 P 11 Tossing up Eggs, and catching them again without breaking them. 1734 SALE *Koran* Prelim. Disc. § 1 (Chandos) 3 To use rain-water which they catch in cisterns. 1849 *Laws Cricket* in 'Bat' *Cricket Man.* (1850) 56 A ball being caught, no run shall be reckoned. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. i. (1882) 37/3. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Quiet Neighb.* xxx. (1878) 523 Find a basin or plate..and put it to catch the drop here.

b. *fig.*

1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* xx. 33 The men did diligently obserue whether any thing would come from him, and did hastily catch it.

c. *Cricket. To catch* (*a person*) *out*, also simply *to catch*: to put (a batsman) 'out' by catching the ball when struck by his bat.

1746 in 'Bat' *Cricket Man.* (1850) 80 Newland .. 15 c[aught by] Ld. J. Sackville. 1850 *Ibid.* 46 If a striker is caught out, state the fieldsman's name. 1883 in *Daily Tel.* 15 May 2/7 Peate..caught and bowled Hearn.

25. To lay hold of (an opportunity) as it occurs.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xix. 3 Thinking that they hadde caughte nowe an occasion. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Ep. Ded., We..catched the Opportunity to write of old Things. 1734 FIELDING *Quix. in Eng.* II. iv, His design is to rob the house, if he could catch an opportunity. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Voltaire's Henriade* Wks. 1774 II. 224 The Guises..Catch'd the fair moment which his weakness gave. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 278 The first opportunity he could catch after the violent storm.

b. *intr.* with *at.* Cf. 23.

c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 202 You catch at all opportunities. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the B.* I. iii. 49 Martin caught at the idea.

26. *To catch one's breath*: to check the breath suddenly; see BREATH 5 b.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 371 A greeuous sicknesse ..That makes him gaspe, and stare, and catch the aire, Blaspheming. 1833, 1864 [see BREATH 5 b]. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xiv. iv, I .. Felt a horror .. Prickle my skin and catch my breath. 1859 — *Elaine* 620 She caught her breath.

27. To check, interrupt in speaking. (Now only with *up* (53 d); *colloq.*; cf. *take up.*)

1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. xii. 623 Not that I do (he presently caught himself) in the least confess, etc. *a* 1726 PENN *Wks.* I. App. 233 Saying one Day thus..he immediately catch'd himself, and fell into this Reflection.

28. A nail, hook, projecting corner, or the like, is said to catch anything which comes against it in passing, and is stopped or retarded by it.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) V. XIV. 380 His robe being catched by a bramble. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 250 Our stone vessels were liable to be catched by the keel in going out. 1880 BLACK *White Wings* II. i. 15 The back sweep of the oars sometimes caught the waves.

VII. To get or take a thing passively, through being in its way.

†**29.** To receive, get, obtain, derive (from or by another's action). *Obs.* exc. as in next.

c 1205 LAY. 10843 Hu he hauede þene nome icaht. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 154 Neuer þet i monne floc ne keihte he swuche biȝete. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5267 Sone þei cau3t cumfort. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* I. 134 þe cardinales at court þat cau3t han such a name. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2155 Myche comforth he caght of þaire kynd speche.

30. *esp.* To get, receive, incur (something injurious or unpleasant). Now chiefly in colloquial language, esp. in phr. *to catch one's death of cold* (cf. 42), *catch a mischief*, and *catch it* (see 41).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Heo hunteð efter þris, & kecche ð lastunge. *Ibid.* 88 Wo is me þet he, oðer heo, habbeð swuch word ikeiht. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 375 Rychard ca3te þer hys deþ. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 2455 All that thei there lafte, Grete strokes there thei caufte. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xvi, As he hade keghet scathe. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliii. 290 Ther he caught deths wounde. 1537 W. T. *Expos. St. John* 79 They be taken tardy and ketch a fall. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 148 Always climbing till we catch a fall. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 23 Fight closer, or..you'le catch a Blow. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 84 He..went by, and catcht no hurt. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 517 P 2, I am afraid he caught his Death the last County Sessions. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* IV. 40, I will not allow Bell to catch her death of cold.

31. To receive, incur, or contract, through exposure; as †*to catch heat* (obs.), *to catch the breeze.* (Cf. also *to catch cold*, 42.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 28 þer it cacheþ hete. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 781 As a white walle or a table..ys redy to cachche and take Al that men wil theryn make. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* xiii. 6 Whan the Sonne arose it caught heate. 1700 ADDISON *Lett. Italy* Wks. (1721) 133 To catch the breeze of breathing air. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *October*, Least the Carnations catch too much wet. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 47 Ye lakes, whose vessels catch the busy gale. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* xxxiv, His face had caught..the ghastly foreshadowing of Death. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 231 [The] tops [of the hills] were catching the first rays of the rising sun.

b. *ellipt.* To catch the wind (*Naut.*); to catch fire; to catch frost, begin to freeze.

1794 *Rigging & Seamansh.* II. 292 Her sails begin to catch a-back. 1825 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1378 The powder soon may catch. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life S. C.* 382 Causing the water to catch—that is, the slender, thread-like spicules form on the surface, and, joining together, finally cover it. 1886 F. C. PHILIPS *Jack & Three Jills* I. vii. 96 We arrived at the lake to find it was caught over, scantily, but with promise of skating to come.

†**32.** To conceive, become affected by or inspired with (a desire or emotion). *Obs.* exc. as in 34.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1746 [He] caughte to this lady swich desyr. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. xiv. (1554) 27 a, She caught an indignation. *c* 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 5 Love, or feare, Which any wight .. hath icaught. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XV. 439 Presumptuous Troy..catch'd new fury at the voice divine.

33. To take or contract (a disease); to take by infection (*of* or *from*). (See also *to catch cold* 42.)

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 126 If I do go barlegged, I do cach the coffe. 1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 314 Euen so quickly may one catch the plague? 1611 — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 386, I cannot name the Disease, and it is caught Of you. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 544 They .. the dire form Catcht by Contagion. 1747 BERKELEY *Tar-water in Plague* Wks. III. 480 Useful to prevent catching the small-pox. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 219 The small-pox raging here, he caught the infection from some neighbouring children.

34. *fig.* To take up as by infection; to acquire by sympathy or imitation; to become imbued or infected with (accent, tone, spirit, etc.).

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 189 My tongue should catch your tongues sweet melodie. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 409 Some ne'er advance a judgment of their own, But catch the spreading notion of the town. 1747 HERVEY *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 103 Who can forbear catching the general joy? 1778 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. II. 112 He seemed to have catched the same spirit with his subjects. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* ix, She 'caught the trick of grief, and sighed'. 1857 MAURICE *Ep. St. John* i. 3.

VIII. To seize by the senses or intellect.

35. To apprehend by the senses or intellect; to hear, see, etc., by an effort; to succeed in hearing, seeing, understanding, etc.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 70 Euery obiect that [his eye] doth catch. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 144 Cleopatra catching but the least noise of this, dies instantly. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* XX, Listening to catch the glorious sounds. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. iv. 78 You cannot from the rapidity and carelessness of his utterance catch what he says. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 24 It does not appear ..easy to catch his exact meaning. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* x. (1882) 26/2 Catching the state of the case with her quick .. eyes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 58, I only caught the words, 'Shall we let him off?'

36. To apprehend so as to adopt or appropriate; as, *e. g.* a musician 'catches' a melody, or an artist the expression of a face.

1560 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. v. 19 Thy nature .. is too full o' th' Milke of humane kindnesse, To catch the neerest way. 1753 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) I. 210 Sir Christopher Wren who built the tower of the great gate-way at Christ Church has catched the graces of it as happily as you could do. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* Introd. 87 When he caught the measure wild. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Fl.* II. 256 The attitude had evidently been caught from life.

IX. To arrest the attention, mind, fancy, etc.

37. To arrest the attention of (a person); to captivate, charm. Cf. *take, fetch.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 127 So was he caught wiþ beaute of þis mayde. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iii. 77 Beauty and Honour in her are so mingled, That they haue caught the King. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.) The soothing arts that catch the fair. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxi. 319 A concession merely to catch the people. 1850 BROWNING *Easter-Day* XXXIII, She still each method tries To catch me.

b. To arrest (a faculty or organ of sense—*attention, affection, sight; eye, ear*, etc.).

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 183 Things in motion sooner catch the eye. 1712 HUGHES *Spect.* No. 467 P 5 It is below him to catch the Sight with any Care of Dress. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. 131 Any one of a thousand objects, catching his eye. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Seven Fount.* 44 Melodious notes .. caught with sweet extasy his ravish'd heart. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 228, I hope this paper may catch his eye. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 46 The figurative style of my language caught the excited imagination of Leslie. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Homes Abr.* vii. 100 A rustle outside the door..caught her excited ear. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 24 A card, with a few leading words to catch the eye.

38. *fig.* To obtain, get (money, etc.) by attracting the popular fancy or by similar means; with a mixture of senses 5, 6 b, 24 and 37.

1377 [see 6 b]. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 17 The various devices of Smiths, to catch Money out of the Builders Purses. 1833 *Chamb. Jrnl.* No. 72. 156 Every lure is set, every trap is baited, to catch the contents of the Cockney's purse. 1886 MORLEY *Voltaire* 160 He sought to catch some crumb of praise.

X. Phrases.

39. *Catch that catch may, catch as catch can*, etc.: phrases expressing laying hold of in any way, each as he can.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 240 Was none in sight But cacche who that cacche might. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 171 Catch that catch may. 1611 COTGR., *Griffe, graffe*, by hooke or by crooke..catch that catch may. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornf. Lady* I. i. Men, women, and all woo: catch that catch may. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 197 P 3 In a world where all must catch that catch can.

40. *Catch me!* or *catch me at it!* (sense 9): a phrase expressing emphatically that one will never be found doing a thing. *colloq.*

1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* V. iv. (1849) 207 Catch me again at such costly daffin. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* I. i. 15 Catch me going to London! exclaimed Vixen. 1886 MALLOCK *Old Ord. Changes* II. 58 He never did a stroke [of work]..Catch him!

41. *To catch it*: to get a thrashing or a scolding. *colloq.*

1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* XXXVIII, We all thought Tom was about to catch it. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* XXXI, I shall catch it down stairs, I know. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* XVI. 218 He catches it if he does not bring home a fair proportion to his wife.

42. *To catch cold*: *formerly*, to become chilled by exposure to cold; *now*, to contract the ailment called a 'cold' or catarrh, to 'take cold'. Also, in this sense, *to catch a cold.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 136 Here they shall not lye, for catching cold. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 98 It was my fortune to find her [an Echo] when she had catched a cold. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 517 P 1 The old man caught a cold at the county-sessions. 1734 BERKELEY *Wks.* (1871) IV. 217, I can hardly stir abroad without catching cold. 1776 JOHNSON *Lett. Mrs. Thrale* (1788) I. 321 Mrs. Williams says that I have caught a cold this afternoon. 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 7 Never be afraid of open windows..People don't catch cold in bed.

43. A person is said *to catch the eye of* another when their eyes meet, either fortuitously, or (more usually) when the one is purposely looking and thus arrests the glance of the other.

1813 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* iii. 9 He looked for a moment at Elizabeth, till, catching her eye, etc. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* v. 48 Clara caught her cousin's eye and smiled. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Fl.* I. 11 Here he caught Pauline's eye and stopped. *Mod.* Mr. A. and Mr. B. rose together, but the latter managed to catch the Speaker's eye.

44. *To catch fire* (formerly also *to catch a fire*): to become ignited, 'take fire'; *fig.* to become inflamed or inspired (with passion, zeal, etc.).

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 219 A candel þat cauȝte hath fyre & blaseth. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 45 In Illyricum there is a cold spring, ouer which, if ye spread any clothes, they catch a fire and burne. 1734 Watts *Relig. Juv.* (1789) 160 His soul catched fire. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 480 But how comes it, that air and water, though agitated ever so much, never catch fire? 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* I. 338, I have a hyperbolical tongue: it catches fire as it goes.

45. *To catch hold of* (obs. *at, on*): to lay hold of, take hold of, seize, apprehend. Also *fig.*

1537 W. T. *Expos. St. John* 80 The deuel can ketch no hold on them. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 2 a, They will still gripe fast, what they haue once caught hold on. 1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Iustine* 103 b, Which .. caught hold at the least occasion [that] might intrap him. 1611 Bible 2 *Sam.* xviii. 9 His head caught hold of the Oke. 1692 Washington tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* ii. (1851) 44 This saying you catch'd hold of, thinking it would make for your purpose. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. xv. 251, I catched hold of Friday. 1848 Mrs. Gaskell *M. Barton* xxxii, Catching hold of some rails.

46. *To catch a glimpse, a sight of*: to get a momentary or sudden view of. *To catch sight of*: to come abruptly in view of, to see all at once.

1825 Knapp & Baldw. *Newgate Cal.* IV. 378/1 My daughter caught a sight of me. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxxvi, She.. caught sight of what was going forward. 1848 Mrs. Gaskell *M. Barton* vii, He turned to catch a look at her sweet face. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 580 If once the train-bands had caught sight of his well known face. 1851 Dixon *W. Penn* i. (1872) 2 He caught some glimpses of the pirate holds. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xxx. 406 You catch a glimmer of the blue peaks of Westmoreland. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 193, I caught a sight of him over their heads.

¶ *To catch a* Crab, *a* Tartar: see these words.

XI. combined with adverbs.

47. Catch away.

†**a.** *trans.* To chase away. *Obs.* See 1.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 151 Alle thar kache me away. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 57 Cachyn away, *abigo.*

b. To seize and take away, snatch away.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1275 Þay [Nebuchadnezzar's army] caȝt away þat condelestik. 1611 Bible *Matt.* xiii. 19 Then commeth the wicked one, and catcheth away that which was sowen. 1711 *Spect.* No. 524 ₱ 8 These would sometimes very narrowly miss being catched away.

†**48. To catch forth.** *trans.* To drive out. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2710 Caches furthe his cold wirdis.

†**49. Catch off.** *trans.* To snatch or take off. *Obs.* See 19.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xlix, Wilfulle Waynour Keȝte of hur curonalle.

50. Catch on. a. See 1 and 2.

b. *intr.* To attach or fix oneself to, join on, catch hold of. *colloq.*

1884 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Star* 27 June, Now is the time to catch on in order to keep up with the procession. 1885 *Milnor* (Dakota) *Free Press* 28 Mar. 1/5 His sagacious mind immediately recognized and caught on to the only plan of salvation in sight.

c. *U. S.* To apprehend; = 35. *colloq.*

1884 *Cambridge* (Mass.) *Tribune* 18 July, He Didn't Catch-On to the Pronunciation. 1885 J. Hawthorne *Love or Name* 97, I don't think I catch on.

d. To 'take', make its way. *colloq.*

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Mar. 1/2 A publisher never knows whether a new book will 'catch on'.

51. Catch out. See 1 and 2. **b.** *Cricket*: see 24 c.

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 331 Þe Inglis þe katched out. 1340 *Ayenb.* 171 Aȝe þet hote weter cacheþ þane hond out of þe kechene.

52. Catch over. To freeze over: see 31 b.

53. Catch up.

a. *trans.* To raise or carry suddenly aloft.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 102 Cachen vp þe crossayl, cables þay fasten. 1611 Bible 2 *Cor.* xii. 2 Caught vp to the third heauen. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. 33, I saw many catch'd up and carried away into the Clouds. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-Cap* 234 An angel caught you up and clapped you down.

b. To take up or lift suddenly.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13027 He comaund the corse cacche vp onone. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. ii. 532 A blanket in th' Alarum of feare caught vp. 1815 *Hist. Decastro & Bat* I. 112 She catched her feet up as if the floor burned her toes.

c. To take up or adopt quickly or eagerly.

1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 35 This project..was catcht up by our Prelates. 1868 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 428 The tone of irreverence..which his followers too often caught up. 1887 *Atlantic Monthly* LX. 281 Catching up a popular neologism from the newspapers.

d. To interrupt, stop, 'pull up'.

1840 Dickens *Barn. R.* xl, You catch me up so very short.

e. To overtake.

1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho* xiv. (1871) 244 If they catch us up—as they are sure to do, knowing the country better than we. 1857 Trollope 3 *Clerks* v. (1874) 55 We shall catch them up .. before they leave the park. 1883 Lloyd *Ebb & Fl.* II. 242 Come along or we shall never catch them up.

f. *U. S.* 'Among travellers across the great prairies, the phrase means, to prepare the horses and mules for the march' (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*). *trans.* and *absol.*

18.. *N. Y. Spirit of Times, Frontier Tale* (Bartlett), They ..stayed till about noon, catched up their fresh horses, etc. 18.. *Prairie Scenes* (Bartlett), We've a long march before us; so catch up, and we'll be off.

Catch-, in *comb.* and *attrib.* [Mainly the vb. used in phraseological combination, as *catch-all*, 'that can or will catch all'; or *attrib.*, as in *catch phrase*, catching phrase, 'phrase to catch'; but in sense 4 it may be the sb.]

I. With sbs., etc., in objective relation. (The resulting combination is a *sb.*, but capable also of being used *attrib.* or as *adj.*)

1. In sense 'one who or that which catches (what is expressed by the object)', as *catch-all*, †*catch-bit*, †*catch-cloak*, †*catch-coin*, †*catch-credit*, †*catch-fish*, †*catch-fool*, †*catch-plume*, *catch-shilling* (cf. Catchpenny), *catch-water* (see quots.); †**catch-dolt**, some form of cheating or swindling; †**catch-dotterel**, ? a cheat, sharper; **catch-'em-alive-o**, slang name for a 'fly-paper' for catching flies. (Primarily *sbs.* but sometimes also used *attrib.* or as *adjs.*: see *catch-all, catch-shilling, catch-water.*) See also Catchfly, Catchpenny, Catchpoll.

Few of these are found before 1600.

1866 Mrs. Stowe *Lit. Foxes* 27 The general *catch-all and menagerie..for all the family litter. 1875 Howells *Foregone Concl.* xviii. 296 A catch-all closet in the studio. 1611 Cotgr., *Tirelupin*, a *catch-bit or captious companion; a scuruie fellow. 1679 Hobbes *Dial. Com. Laws* (1840) 81 Cheaters, cutpurses, picklocks, *catchcloaks, coiners of false money. 1611 Cotgr., *Gripp argent*, a *Catch-coyne; a greedie or couetous Judge. 1629 Gaule *Holy Madn.* 86 Hath made him a new kinde of *Catch-credit, of his old couer-shame. 1592 Greene *Def. Conny-catch.* (1859) 4 At Dequoy, Mumchaunce, *Catch-dolt, Ourelebourse .. none durst euer make compare with me for excellence. 1671 Glanvill *Disc. M. Stubbe* 2 Impostors, *Catch-Dotterels, Fops, Tories. 1855 Dickens *L. Dorrit* (Hoppe) Sticky old Saints, with..such coats of varnish that every holy personage served for a fly-trap, and became what is now called in the vulgar tongue a *'catch-'em-alive-o'. 1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 163 Itinerant vendors of catch-'em-alive-o's. *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* 53 Sons of some *catch-fish, or chief fencer. 1598 E. Gilpin *Skial.* (1878) 8 For pleasant *catch-fooles..he spares not To sweare hee's careless. *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal*, The retiarius wore a feather in his crest: and so it might be render'd a *catch-plume. 1815 Southey *Lett.* (1856) II. 402 (D.) The other article is upon a catch penny or rather *catch shilling 'Life of Wellington'. 1861 Smiles *Engineers* II. 160 Intercepting or *catchwater drains. 1877 Ld. Hatherley in *Law Rep.* App. Cases II. 844 The weirs or catchwaters are used to divert the water to the lades. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* VII. 23 In catch-water meadows the water is allowed to flow on to the most elevated portion .. by means of a 'feeder'. 1869 *Echo* 9 Oct., *Catch-work, or running men, when with the threshing machines, received as much as 3s. a day.

2. In sense 'to catch, the catching of (the object)', as *catch-ball, catch-cold* (also *attrib.*); hence *catch-coldy* adj.

1631 J. Burges *Answ. Rejoined* Pref. 70 You are as good at *catch-ball .. but you strike not so well. 1881 Mrs. Holman Hunt *Childr. Jerus.* 30 Children..playing catch-ball. 1824 J. McCulloch *Highl. Scotl.* III. 192 Sufficient warranty for this *catch cold. 1825 Scott *Diary* in *Lockhart* (1839) VIII. 148 No man..has less dread than I of the catch cold. 1884 *Daily News* 14 Nov. 5/4 Catch-cold weather. 1884 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 332/1, I am not a catch-coldy person.

II. In attributive relation to a sb.

3. In sense 'that catches or for catching'; **a.** *lit.*, as †*catch-hook*, *catch-lock*; **catch-basin**, the receptacle placed beneath the grating of a sewer or other opening, to catch the dirt that is washed in; **catch-drain**, a drain or ditch, *esp.* on a hillside, to catch the surface water; also a drain by the side of a canal or conduit to catch the surplus water; **catch-meadow**, ? a meadow irrigated by means of catch-drains; **catch-pit**, a pit to catch drainage sediment in water, etc.; also = *catch-basin*; **catch plate** (*Colliery*), an iron plate for catching the safety hook of the winding rope, and preventing the load from falling back, in case of overwinding; **catch reservoir** (cf. *catch pit*); **catch siding**, a railway siding placed on steep inclines so as to catch and stop a carriage, etc. accidentally running back down the slope; **catch-work**, the method of irrigating a sloping meadow by means of catch-drains (see quot.). See also Catchweed.

1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 528 Where .. the plane of the surface ..presents a considerable descent, the *catch-drains instead of being carried straight across it, are cut in an angular direction across the line of descent. 1751 S. Whatley *Eng. Gazeteer, Higham* (*Leic.*), Great *catch-hooks and keepers of silver, with links of a great gold chain. 1863 Reade in *All Y. Round* 3 Oct. 126/2 His door..closed with a *catch-lock. 1843 Pusey in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 314 The worthless slope would be converted into *catch-meadow. 1870 *Echo* 6 May 1/4 Forming a number of large *catch pits, and passing the water on its way to the river through them. 1882 *Gard. Chron.* No. 420. 45 A slight slope to one corner, to a small catch-pit, for the purpose of collecting the drainage. 1887 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 2/7 The force with which the cage was hurled into the head gear was so great that the bolts which fasten the *catch-plate to the girders were torn away. *Ibid.* 4 July 3/4 To construct a *catch reservoir and pump into it water from the springs.

b. *fig.* in sense 'that catches or is meant to catch the eye, ear, fancy, etc.'; as *catch idea, catch-line, catch phrase, catch sound*, Catchword. (In this use, it is often treated as an independent adj. and written without hyphen.)

1884 *Chr. World* 19 June 454/1 He has..got hold of a few *catch-ideas. 1866 Dickens *Repr. Pieces* 146 What you wanted was two or three good *catch-lines for the eye to rest on. *a* 1850 Calhoun *Wks.* (1874) IV. 206 The whole scheme, with all its plausible *catch-phrases. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* I. ii. 73 Catch phrases of this kind are sufficient to satisfy the simple. 1878 Page Roberts *Law & God* 127 It is not the *catch-sound of a verse which has authority, but the divine spirit of God's revelation.

4. More loosely; as **catch-crop**, a crop got by catching or seizing an opportunity when the ground would otherwise lie fallow between two regular or main crops; hence **catch-cropping**, the raising of catch-crops; †**catch-land** (see quot.); **catch-match**, a match which is 'a catch' or great advantage to one of the parties; **catch-weight** (*Horse-racing*).

1884 Sir T. Acland in *Pall Mall G.* 25 Feb. 2/1 *Catch crops rarely pay on a farm. 1887 *Daily News* 16 July 3/8 'Catch-cropping'.. is now coming to be looked upon as a mark of skilful and thrifty farming. 1674 Ray *S. & E. Countr. Wds.* Coll. 61 **Catch-land*, land which is not certainly known to what Parish it belongeth; and the Minister that first gets the tithes of it enjoys it for that year. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* vi, She made out her *catch-match, and she was miserable. 1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 477 General rules concerning Horse-racing. *Catch Weights are, each party to appoint any person to ride without weighing. 1872 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Aug. 11 The 'catch' in 'catch weight'—which is almost synonymous with 'chance weight'—originally applied only to the weight which was 'caught' as best it might be.

Catchable (kæ·tʃăb'l), *a.* [f. Catch *v.* + -able.] That can be caught.

a 1695 Ld. Halifax (T.) The eagerness of a knave maketh him often as catchable as the ignorance of a fool. 1866 Carlyle *Remin.* (1881) II. 189 Both catchable and eligible. 1870 *Law Rep., Com. Pleas* V. 670 A migratory fish..in a catchable and marketable state.

Catchee. *nonce-wd.* [f. Catch *v.* + -ee.] One who is caught: the correlative of *catcher*.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 339 An uncomfortable 'catch'; the old god being the catchee, instead of the catcher.

Catcher (kæ·tʃəɹ). [f. Catch *v.* (and *sb.*+-er 1.]

†**1.** One who chases or drives; huntsman, driver. (Cf. Catch *v.* 1.) *Obs. rare.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1139 Penne þise cacheres þat coupe, cowpled her houndez. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 57 Cahchare or dryvare, *minator, abactor.*

2. One who or that which catches, in various current senses of the verb.

c 1400 *Test. Love* Prol., This booke..is..so drawe togider to maken the catchers [1560 cakhers] therof ben the more ready to hent sentence. 1541 Paynell *Catiline* iii. 4 A waster of his owne goodes, and a catcher of other mennes. 1553 Bale *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 329 Deliuered from the snare of the catcher. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 18 The rough net is not the best catcher of burdis. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 219 The catcher now is caught. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Rudacke* v. 6 Watchers thereon..And catchers thereat. 1635 N. R. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. an. 14. 143 What jests lewd catchers of words made. 1779 Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 137 The natives catch them with bird-lime .. the catchers kill them immediately. 1872 *Daily News* 13 July, The name of a new bowler or catcher. 1886 F. H. Burnett *Little Ld. Fauntleroy* 122 The attitudes of pitcher and catcher and batter in the real game.

b. *techn.*

1832 Ht. Martineau *Hill & Vall.* iv. 61 The roller and his catcher who stand on each side of the rolling machine. 1861 Smiles *Workmen's Earn.* 27 Rate of wages .. Rollers £5 10*s.* 0*d.*..Catchers to ditto £1 10*s.* 0*d.*

†**3.** One who sings in a catch. *Obs. rare*—1.

1641 Brome *Jov. Crew* iv. i. Wks. 1873 III. 419 Where be my Catchers? Come a Round.

4. *Comb.* **catcher-warp**, part of a loom.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 390/2 The catcher-warps ..put in to hold down the chenille by its 'back-bone'.

Catchfly (kæ·tʃfləi). [f. Catch *v.* + Fly *sb.*] A name originally given by Gerard to *Silene Armeria* (see quot.); now used for *Lychnis Viscaria* and the various species of *Silene.*

1597 Gerard *Herbal* clxxvi. § 1. 482, I have called it Catchflie, or Lime woort, The whole plant, as wel leaues as stalkes, and also the flowers, are couered ouer with a most thicke and clammie matter like vnto Birde lime. 1656 Coles *Art of Simpling* ix. 29 Some have a viscous matter adhering to it, as Catchfly. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 362 Hardy annual Flowers, as..sweet-scented Peas, Lobel's Catch-fly. *Ibid.* 373 Double Catchfly. 1776 Withering *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) II. 413 *Silene anglica*, English Catchfly. 1863 Baring Gould *Iceland* 192 Among the pebbles grows the red alpine catchfly.

Catching (kæ·tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Catch *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Catch, in various senses.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 265 So muche vyss hii ssolde hym brynge, þat ech man wondry ssal of so gret cacchynge. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2281 Why couet we combraunse, or cachyng of harme? 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xxxvii. 7 Craftines and hurtfull catchinges. 1653 Walton *Angler* ii. 48 The catching of a Trout. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xiv. 219 A quick catching of her breath.

b. *spec.* Twitching.

1744 Wall in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 218, I found him delirious, with convulsive Catchings in the Tendons. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 302 Catchings and Cramps. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 209 Profound sleep, uninterrupted by any catching or convulsion. 1870 Bennett *Baby May* 13 Catchings up of legs and arms.

Ca·tching, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. *gen.* That catches, in various senses; see the vb.

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* II. xlv. (1859) 51 Nayles, hoked, and catchyng. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 106 Couetouse and cacchynge. 1597 J. KING *Jonas* (1618) 473 Busie and catching natures. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 66 Still more catching and more combustible. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* vi. (1826) 35 A charming morsel of the picturesque.. delicious catching lights on the principal objects.

2. *spec.* Of diseases: Liable to be communicated from one person to another, infectious. Also *fig.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 186 Sicknesse is catching. 1662 FULLER *Worthies, Warwicksh.*, Bad Latin was a catching disease in that age. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 24 ¶ 25 The virtues of men are catching as well as their vices. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. VI. iii. (L.) The assassin mood proves catching. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 161/2 The mare was suffering from no catching disease.

3. In an uncertain or precarious state.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXI, Fields that haue been long time cloide With catching weather. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 114 Peace between the two kingdoms was but in a doubtful and catching condition. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 93 When .. frequent showers double his charges, his labour, his care .. in a catching harvest. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. v. (1863) 473 The weather .. was, on the contrary, of that description which is termed 'catching'.

4. *fig.* Entrapping; deceptive, 'catchy'.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 175 What to answer him vnto this his catching question. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 334 This is an exceeding catching question. 1880 MACALPIN *Money-lenders* 289 Catching bargains with 'expectant heirs' are set aside.

5. That catches the eye, the fancy, etc.; attractive, captivating, 'taking'.

1654 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. Introd. 26 These words were extremely catching to the generality of the House. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* II. 126 The objects most catching to the eye of the navigator.

Hence **Ca·tchingness,** catching quality.

1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* 37 Carelesness of coals and candles, catchingness of Papers. 1884 *Spectator* No. 2903. 221 The irresistible catchingness of Gay's ballads.

Catchment (kæ·tʃmĕnt). [f. CATCH *v.* + -MENT.] = CATCHING; appropriated to the catching and collection of the rainfall over a natural drainage area, in *catchment basin, area.*

1847 J. DWYER *Hydr. Engineer.* 19 A great portion of the catchment basin is very little raised above the level of the lake. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 34 The catchment-basin is a term applied to all that part of a river-basin from which rain is collected, and from which therefore the river is fed. 1881 *Times* 2 Feb., We have .. eleven [rivers] with catchment basins exceeding a thousand square miles. 1885 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 109/1 A vast catchment-area of encircling rock.

Catchoo, variant of CACHOU, CATECHU.

c 1760 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Ind.* I. 238 (Y.) What they call Catchoo, of a blackish granulated perfumed composition.

Catchpenny (kæ·tʃpeni), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. CATCH- I + PENNY.]

1. Something (esp. a publication) of little value, designed to attract purchasers.

1760 *Lond. Mag.* XXIX. 36 The general run of catch penny's upon the subject. 1785 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IV. 321 The late pretty tale of her being the Emperor's daughter is doubtless a mere catch-penny. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* x. 133 You know already by the title that it is no more than a catch-penny.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* Designed to attract purchasers; got up merely to sell.

1759 GOLDSM. *Butler's Rem.* Wks. 1837 IV. 467 One of those catchpenny subscription works. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* vi. (1860) 113 The catchpenny lyrics of Tom Dibdin. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xiv. 257 Full of catch-penny devices and stagey attitudinising.

Catchpole, -poll (kæ·tʃpōul). Forms: ? 1 **kæcepol, cæccepol, 2–4 cachepol, 4 cacchepol, 4–5 kachepol(l, 4–6 catchepoll, 5 cachepoll, cahchpolle, 6 catchepolle, -pole, catchipolle, catchpoule, catchpolle, 6–7 catchpol, 4– catchpoll, 6– catchpole.** [a. med.L. *cacepollus*, ONF. **cachepol* = central OF. *chacepol, chacipol, chassipol*, in med.L. also *cachepolus, chacepollus, chacipollus, chassipullus* (Du Cange), lit. 'chase-fowl', one who hunts or chases fowls. The form of the word appears to indicate that it arose in Provençal, where it would be *cassapol*, or It., where it would be *cacciapollo*. The OF. was apparently adapted from Pr. or med.L.

A charter of 1107 (St. Hugues, Grenoble) has the word as a surname, 'ego Franco *cassat pullum*', 'ego Franco de Biveu quem vocant *cassa pullum*', where the first element is the Provençal (and thence med.L.) verb *cassare* (:—L. *captiāre*) in 3rd pers. sing. Of similar names, Geraldus *Cazaporcs* 'swine driver' witnesses a charter of 1097 (St. Victor of Marseilles); Petrus *Chaceporc*, clericus regis Henrici III, witnesses a charter of 1246 (Bordeaux); *Cacheleu* appears as the older form of *Chasseloup* 'wolf-hunter'; *Cachepouil*, in 15th c. *Cachapeolls*, f. *pediculus* louse, is the name of a mill near Perigueux. (P. Meyer.)]

†**1.** A tax-gatherer, an exactor of taxes or imposts; a (Roman) publican. *Obs.*

a 1050 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 111 *Exactor*, kæcepol [*printed* hæce wol]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 Matheus þet wes cachepol þene he iwende to god-spellere. *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorelles B.* (1843) 4 Crystofer catchepoll a crystes course gaderer. *a* 1563 BECON *Fasting* in *Catechism, &c.* (1844) 536 What usurer leaveth his usury?..what catchpole his extortion? 1612–15 [see CATCHPOLESHIP]. 1652 C. STAPYLTON *Herodian* XX. 167 Then all the Catchpole Officers were slain.

2. A petty officer of justice; a sheriff's officer or sergeant, *esp.* a warrant officer who arrests for debt, a bum-bailiff. (Used in early times to render L. *lictor*; since 16th c., at least, a word of contempt.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 46 *Crucifige*, quod a cacchepolle I warante hym a wicche. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xix. 20 Saul sente catchpollis [Vulg. *lictores*] for to take David. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 76 Quikliche cam a cacchepol and craked a-two here legges. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 58 Cahchpolle or pety-seriawnte, *angarius, exceptor.* *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 21 (Harl. MS.) The Cachepollys And the mynistris of the Emperour mette with hem. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 9 As ready as any catchpoule..to torment him. 1607–72 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Catchpole*, though now it be used as a word of contempt, yet, in ancient times, it seems to have been used without reproach. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 3 Your Algouazils (or Catch poles) and your Devils are both of an order. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xcviii, The catchpole watches the man in debt. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 81, I have a mortal antipathy to catchpolls, bumbailiffs, and little great men. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess., Hastings* (1854) II. 623 Miserable catchpoles..with Impey's writs in their hands.

b. *attrib.* and in *comb.*

a 1643 BOYS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xlv. 2 The very catch-poll officers..gave this testimony. 1601 *Downf. Earl Huntington* I. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 118 Follow him, ye catchpole-bribed grooms. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 684 As fast as catchpole claws Can seize the slipp'ry prey.

Hence **Ca·tchpolery, catchpollery** [OF. *chassipollerie*, med.L. *chacipollaria*]; **Ca·tchpoleship**; **Ca·tchpoll** *v.*, **a.** *intr.* to exercise the function of a catchpole; **b.** *trans.* only in *passive*, to be seized or arrested by a catchpole; **Ca·tchpolling** *vbl. sb.*

1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 93 The fourth part of the goods, for their catchpolling, falleth to them, for their lot and share. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* xii. Wks. 1873 II. 66 A rescue (prentises) my masters catchpol'd. 1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* IV. iii. (1833) 175 This catchpole-ship of Zaccheus carried extortion in the face. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 2 A Devil catchpol'd, and not a Catchpole bedevil'd. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 171 All the duns, bums..and the other accursed components of that diabolical system called 'Catchpollery'.

† **Catchpole, -ule,** var. CACHESPELL, tennis.

1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* i. (1848) 8 The exercise of my body by archery and the catchpole.

Catchup (kæ·tʃɒp), **catsup** (kæ·tsɒp). [see KETCHUP.] A liquor extracted from mushrooms, tomatoes, walnuts, etc., used as a sauce. More commonly KETCHUP.

1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Catchup*, a high East-India Sauce. 1730 SWIFT *Paneg. on Dean* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 142 And, for our home-bred british cheer, Botargo, catsup, and caveer. 1751 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery Bk.* 309 It will taste like foreign Catchup. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 333 One..application of mushrooms is .. converting them into the sauce called Catsup. 1845 ELIZA ACTON *Mod. Cookery* v. (1850) 136 (L.) Walnut catsup. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 466 He found in mothery catsup a number of yellowish globular bodies.

Catchweed (kæ·tʃwīd). *Herb.* [f. CATCH *v.* + WEED.] Goose-grass or Cleavers (*Galium Aparine*).

1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) II. 193 Catchweed, Goosegrass, Cleavers, Clivers. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 154 Leaves, stems, and globular fruits are all bristly, and the latter often cling to the clothing .. thus it is called..Catchweed.

Catchword (kæ·tʃwɒ̄ɹd). [f. CATCH- 3 b + WORD.]

1. *Printing.* The first word of the following page inserted at the right-hand lower corner of each page of a book, below the last line. (Now rarely used.)

1730–6 in BAILEY. 1755 JOHNSON, *Catchword*, with printers, the word at the corner of the page under the last line, which is repeated at the top of the next page. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Love & L.* III. xxxvi. 22 In the last page..the catch-words at the bottom were Countess Christina. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* I. 68 Catch-words, now generally abolished, were first used at Venice, by Vindeline de Spire. 1882 GROSART in *Spenser's Wks.* IV. 3/2 Catch-word is misprinted.

2. A word so placed as to catch the eye or attention; *spec.* **a.** the word standing at the head of each article in a dictionary or the like; **b.** the rime word in verse; **c.** the last word in an actor's speech, serving as a guide to the next speaker; a cue.

c 1780 C. LLOYD *Rhyme* (R.) More demands the critic ear Than the two catchwords in the rear Which stand like watchmen in the close To keep the verse from being prose. 1863 *Reader* 28 Nov. 638 A tick at the beginning and end of [the passage] and a line under the word show of what extent the passage is to be, and what the catchword is. 1868 C. WORDSWORTH in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxxiii. 1 This Psalm is coupled with the foregoing one by the catchword with which it opens. 1879 *Directions to Readers for Dict.*, Put the word as a catchword at the upper corner of the slip. 1884 *Athenæum* 26 Jan. 124/2 The arranging of the slips collected..and the development of the various senses of every Catchword. 1885 *Law Q. Rev.* 297 The Digester should..revise every catch-word in the Reports.

3. A word caught up and repeated, *esp.* in connexion with a political or other party. (Cf. *catchphrase* under CATCH- 3 b.)

1795 WINDHAM *Speeches Parl.* (1812) I. 259 The Influence and dangerous tendency of these party catch-words. 1812 *Examiner* 25 May 332/1 Public virtue is only the catchword of knaves to delude fools. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 106 Many of his phrases have become the catchwords of party politics. 1886 W. S. LILLY *Europ. Hist.* II. 229 His [the Abbé Fauchet's] catch-word [Fraternity]..has survived him..as the third article of the Revolutionary symbol.

Catchy (kæ·tʃi), *a. colloq.* [f. CATCH *v.* + -Y[1].]

1. Adapted to catch the attention or fancy; attractive, 'taking'.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 679 A catchy, stage-like effect. 1885 *Athenæum* 9 May 593 Catchy titles. 1887 *Ayrshire Post* 4 June 5 The building is..by no means, unduly striking or 'catchy' to the eye.

2. That catches or entraps; deceptive.

1885 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Times Rep.* 482/1 The condition imposed was a catchy and not a fair condition.

3. Readily caught up.

1881 *Pall Mall Budget* 29 April 12/2 A smaller number of catchy tunes. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Sept. 4/1 The music is not particularly original, but it is tuneful, smooth, and 'catchy'.

4. Occurring in snatches, fitful, spasmodic.

1872 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. Abr.* 137 Catchy ejaculations of rapture. 1883 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 214 The wind..was very catchy.

5. *Sc.* 'Merry, jocund' (Jam.).

1804 TARRAS *Poems* 2 (Jam.) He..langs To crack wi' San', and hear his catchie glees.

† **Ca·tcluke.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. CAT *sb.*[1] + CLUKE claw.] The plant Bird's-foot Trefoil.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 116 The clavyr, catcluke, and the cammamyld. *a* 1568 in Sibbald *Chron. Sc. Poetry* (1802) III. 203 (Jam.) Ane hat..With catclukes strynklit in that steid, And fynkill grein.

Cate, usually in *pl.* **cates** (kēits), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **caittes.** [aphetized form of ACATE: the original sense being 'purchase'.]

†**1.** *pl.* Provisions or victuals bought (as distinguished from, and usually more delicate or dainty than, those of home production); in later use, sometimes merely = victuals, food. *Obs.* See ACATE 2.

1461–83 *Ord. R. Househ.* 38 Upon frydaye is made paymente for all manner of freshe cates. 1530 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 293 The vetulers howse .. wher I bought my caittes. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* vi. 48 To by them cates to eate. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 132 Purvayour for his cates at home. 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix. 237 Bid them fall unto their frugal cates. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* VI. 300 Provision enough of corn, and salt, and water, but there was no store of fresh Cates to be had. 1782 HAN. MORE *David* II. 32 Such plain cates and rural viands as suit his frugal fortune. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xii, The cates which she had provided. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. II. iii. 321 Sprinkling with flour the boiling cates.

b. Its frequent use with *delicate, dainty,* and the like, led to sense 2.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 152 For the desire of delicate cates. 1594 BARNFIELD *Aff. Sheph.* I. vi, Where daintie Cates upon the Board were set. 1637 NABBE *Microcosm.* in *Dodsley* IX. 146 All the ambrosian cates Art can devise for wanton appetite. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* I. 241 Sav'ry cates, upon clean embers cast. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 126 Well fed with every nicer Cate.

2. Choice viands; dainties, delicacies.

1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 92 The best fruits, what and how many cates and delights had he in one kind. 1594 GREENE *Look. Glass* Wks. 1831 I. 122 These curious cates are gracious in my mine eye. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 190 Kate, the prettiest Kate in Christendome, Kate of Kate-hall, my super-daintie Kate, For dainties are all Kates, and therefore Kate Take this of me, Kate of my consolation. 1652 C. STAPYLTON *Herodian* XV. 126 While he in Silks and Cates did much abound. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* 206 Whence oft with sugar'd cates she doth 'em greet. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxviii. 130 He fed her with cates as delicate as her lips.

b. occas. in *sing.*: A viand, dainty.

1634 HEYWOOD *Witches Lanc.* III. i. Wks. 1874 IV. 204 Taste of every cate. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 255 ¶ 3 The Christmas Pye, which in its very Nature is a kind of consecrated Cate. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 23 The finest wheat-corn; then a cate or luxury. 1875 F. I. SCUDAMORE *Day Dreams* 22 Though it is a toothsome cate.

3. *fig.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Blacke Devill* 22. 1624 MASSINGER *Bondman*, The pleasant taste these cates of comfort yield me. 1633 BENLOWES *Pref. Verses* in *P. Fletcher's Purple Isl.*, Let Readers judge thy book: Such Cates, should rather please the Guest, than Cook.

† **Cate,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [Pg. *cate*, prob. ad. Hindī. *kaṭh* catechu.] The same as CATECHU or CUTCH.

[1554 in NUNES; 1578 in D'ACOSTA (Yule).] 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 465 The preparation of Cate (which he takes to be the same with Catechu).

† **Cate,** *v. Obs.* [f. CATE *sb.*[1]] To dress (food).

1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 51 The same meate cated one way content the stomake, which in some other fashion would not please.

Cate, obs. f. CAT and CATTY.

† **Catechese.** *Obs. rare.* In 7 **catachese.** [a. F. *catéchèse*, ad. L. *catēchēsis.*] = next.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 419 Which words were the conclusion of his last Catachese.

‖ **Catechesis** (kætĭkī·sis). [L., a. Gr. κατήχησις instruction by word of mouth, n. of action f. κατηχεῖν to instruct orally, orig. to resound, sound amiss, 'din one's ears', f. κατά down, thoroughly, etc. + ἠχεῖν to sound, ring.]

1. Oral instruction given to catechumens; catechizing.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., In the antient church

catechesis was an instruction given, viva voce, either to children, or adult Heathens, preparatory to their receiving of baptism. 1845 R. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* vi. (ed. 2) 135 The little community shall become the Bible class and be addicted to a Bible catechesis.

2. A book for catechetical instruction, *spec.* the name of a work of St. Cyril of Jerusalem.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The catecheses of St. Cyril, are the principal work of that father. 1849 W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 597 How far he is from approving unwritten traditions, he shews plainly in the fourth Catechesis.

Catechetic (kætĭke·tik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7–8 **-tick.** [ad. L. *catēchētic-us*, a. Gr. *κατηχητικ-ός*, f. *κατηχητ-ής* oral instructor: deriv. as prec.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to catechesis; according to the manner of a catechism. See CATECHETICAL 1 and 2.

1661 FELL *Dr. Hammond* (R.) In the catechetick institution of the youth of his parish. *a* 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 243 *note*, Of such sort a Catechetic Lecture must be. 1702 ADDISON *Evid. Chr. Relig.* (1727) 302 In the year 202 the great Origen was appointed Regent of the Catechetick School in Alexandria. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* II. i. 65 Catechetick Lectures upon the Creed. 1858 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 181 Catechetic orthodoxy.

B. *sb.* mostly *pl.* **catechetics.** That part of Christian theology which treats of catechesis.

1849 J. BROWN *J. Fisher* ii. 16 He answered his catechetics and chronological questions on the last half of the 10th century. 1882 W. BLAIKIE *Minist. of Word* 296 Ample treatises on Homiletics, Liturgics, Catechetics and Poimenics. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* 417 Catechetics..corresponds to catechesis, as theory to practice.

b. Catechetic writings or treatises. (Gr. *κατηχητικά*.)

1849 W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 596 Cyril of Jerusalem..in his Catechetics.

Catechetical (kætĭke·tikăl), *a.* Also 7 **-call.** [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or connected with catechetics or catechesis; pertaining to instruction in the elementary principles of Christianity.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 43 To omit Cyril of Jerusalem his Catecheticall Sermons. 1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 515 In this city was a famous catechetical school for training persons up in divine knowledge. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 279 The great catechetical school of Alexandria, which claimed as its founder the Evangelist St. Mark.

2. Of, pertaining to, or in accordance with the catechism of a church.

1618 HALES *Let.* in *Golden Rem.* (1688) 386 There should be observed a three-fold Catechizing..A third in the Church by Catechetical Sermons. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xlix. 266 A considerable sum to buy advowsons of livings, and to maintain a catechetical lecture. 1849 J. BROWN *J. Fisher* ii. 17 *note*, To show that he preached catechetical doctrine.

3. Resembling the method of instruction by questions and answers, as in the catechism; 'consisting of questions and answers' (J.).

1691 BP. WORCESTER *Charge* 18 The true Grounds of Religion; which are easiest learn'd, and understood, and remembered in the short Catechetical Way. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* (1739) Pref. 17 To throw the whole Subject .. into a catechetical Form. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 239 ¶ 3 Socrates introduced a catechetical Method of Arguing. He would ask his Adversary Question upon Question, till he had convinced him out of his own Mouth that his Opinions were wrong. 1845 R. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* iv. (ed. 2) 65 Stout advocates of catechetical methods and forms.

Hence **Catechetically** *adv.*, in a catechetical manner; in the authoritative manner of a catechism.

1730–6 in BAILEY. *a* 1834 LAMB *Misc. Wks.* (1871) 451 To pronounce, dogmatically and catechetically, who was the richest..man that ever lived. 1842 G. S. FABER *Provincial Lett.* (1844) II. 28 All those who had been catechetically instructed and duly baptised.

Ca·techin. *Chem.* A substance obtained from catechu, etc., after the removal of the tannin; a white powder composed of very small silky needles.

1853 *Pharm. Jrnl.* XIII. 79 He has detected catechine in kino. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 641 The insoluble portion is a mass of acicular crystals, catechin or catechuic acid.

† Catechise (kæ·tĭkiz). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* In 6 **catechis.** [app. ad. F. *catéchèse* CATECHESE, confounded with the vb. CATECHIZE, in F. *catechise-r.* The Sc. corruption *carritches* rests upon a pronunciation (kɑ·tĭtʃiz); cf. F. (kateʃe·z).] = CATECHESIS, CATECHISM.

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 7 In the foure partis of this present Catechis. *Ibid.* 122 In the thrid part of this Catechis, quhilk intraittis of the sevin sacramentis. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. ii. 13 For every particular head of Catechise. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 619 No Sermons, no Prayers, no Catechises. 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. VIII, And open all thy Peoples Eyes, To read th' Assembly's Catechise. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 13 You know your catechise. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* III. 150 After the fashion of your .. Yankee, when he is .. teaching the 'catechise'. [In mod. Eng. dialects, where generally treated as a corruption of *catechism*.]

b. in *comb.*, as *catechise-point.*

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 125/1 Fundamental Truths, or, as we call them, Catechise-points.

Catechism (kæ·tĭkiz'm). Forms: 6 (?) **catechyzon, cathecysme, chatechisme,** 6–7 **catechisme,** 6– **catechism.** [ad. L. *catēchismus* (in med.L. also *cathecismus*), on Gr. type **κατηχισμός* (n. of action f. *κατηχίζ-ειν*) taken as = *κατήχησις*; see CATECHESIS. Cf. F. *catéchisme.*]

† 1. Catechetical instruction; catechesis. *Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* I. ii. (W. de W. 1506) 14 And that suffyseth as now of the exorcysme and cathecysme. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 407 The learners of Catechisme were dismissed after the Lessons that were read. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 241 To say I and no, to these particulars, is more then to answer in a Catechisme.

2. An elementary treatise for instruction in the principles of the Christian religion, in the form of question and answer; such a book accepted and issued by a church as an authoritative exposition of its teaching, as the (*Church*) *Catechism*, that of the Church of England in the Book of Common Prayer, the *Longer* and *Shorter Catechisms*, of the Westminster Assembly of Divines, used by the Presbyterian churches, etc.

1509 J. COLLET *Foundat. Stat. St. Paul's Sch.* in *Lib. Cantab.* (1855) 452/3 The maister shall..first se, that they can saye the catechyzon [?-yzm]. I will the children learne first above all the catechyzon in Englishe. [1540 CRANMER (*title*), Catechismus; that is to say, a Shorte Instruction into Christian Religion, for the synguler commoditie and profyte of Children and yong people.] 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, A Catechism, that is to say, an Instruction to be learned of every child before he be brought to be confirmed of the Bishop. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* 26 Ane Catechisme, that is ane common instruction contenand schortly and plainly thai thingis quhilk ar necessary to tham to ken and keip, to the plesour of God and thair eternal salvation. 1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* III. 354 Twoo or three hundreth of chatechismes of Jeneva's printe. 1648 (*title*) The Shorter Catechism, agreed upon by the Assembly of Divines at Westminster. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 31 That good, plain, unperplext Catechism, that is printed with the old Service Book. *a* 1711 KEN *Direct. Prayer* Wks. (1838) 339 The doctrine delivered in the Catechism. 1752 A. MAIR (*title*), Brief Explication of the Assemblie's Shorter Catechism. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess. Circles* Wks. (Bohn) I. 130 We can never see Christianity from the catechism.

3. *transf.* A book of instruction in other subjects by question and answer. (In 17th c. chiefly applied to works which parodied the preceding; its serious use and general extension came later.)

a 1637 B. JONSON *Verses on Drayton's Muse* (R.) This book! is a catechism to fight And will be bought of every lord and knight, That can but read. 1643 HEYLIN (*title*), The Rebels Catechism. 1754 (*title*), The Freethinker's Catechism; that is to say an Instructor, to be learned by every Young Fellow, before he can know the world. 1795 J. ROSE (*title*), A Constitutional Catechism, adapted to all ranks and capacities. 1806 DALBIAC (*title*), A Military Catechism for the use of young Officers. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 127 These examinations are to be..arranged in the order laid down in a 'Military Catechism' which is appended to the 'Regulations'. 18.. W. PINNOCK, Catechisms of the Arts, Sciences, History, Religion, etc.

4. *fig.* A course of question and answer; a series or form of interrogatories put to candidates, etc.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. i. 144 Honour is a meere Scutcheon, and so ends my Catechisme. 1848–55 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 327 The catechism by which the lords lieutenants had been directed to test the sentiments of the country gentlemen consisted of three questions. *Mod.* The candidate met the electors and was put through his catechism.

5. *attrib.*

1637 HEYLIN *Answ. Burton* 167 A Catechisme Lecture of some two houres long.

Catechismal (kætĭki·zmăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL: there may have been a med.L. *catēchismālis.*] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a catechism.

1819 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 64, I believe that the so-called Apostles' Creed was .. the catechismal rather than the baptismal creed. 1860 DORA GREENWELL *Ess.* 215 [She] puts her little niece through her catechismal paces.

† Catechismy. *Obs.* A variant of CATECHISM.

1578 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 279 Absis [A. B. C.'s] and Catechismies, viij*d*. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 360 Let our catechismies..beare witnesse of the same.

Catechist (kæ·tĭkist). [ad. L. *catēchista*, ad. Gr. *κατηχιστ-ής* he who catechizes, f. *κατηχίζ-ειν* to CATECHIZE. In F. *catéchiste.*] One whose duty is to catechize; a teacher of catechumens or in a catechetical school; a teacher appointed to give oral instruction in the elements of Christianity according to a catechism, or by question and answer; a native teacher in a mission church.

a 1563 BECON *New Catech.* (1844) 9 The office of the catechist was not only to instruct and teach, but also to examine. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. § 10 Catechists, Exorcists, Readers, and Singers. 1673 *Lady's Call.* II. 82, I do not say that the mistress should set up for a catechist or preacher. 1725 BERRIMAN *Hist. Acc. Trinity* 77 Clemens was the celebrated Schoolmaster and Catechist of Alexandria. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* ii. 54 In the absence of the regular clergyman the catechist conducts the worship. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Nov. 5/2 The native catechist who accompanied the Bishop on that final mission.

Catechistic (kætĭki·stik), *a.* [f. on Gr. type **κατηχιστικ-ός*; see prec. and -IC.] = next.

1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* 339 His [Cyril's] Catechistick Lectures. 1884 CRADDOCK in *Academy* 19 July 40/1 The catechistic terrors of the Last Day.

Catechistical (kætĭki·stikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the office, teaching, or method of instruction of a catechist, or of the catechism he expounds; consisting of question and answer. Cf. CATECHETICAL.

1618 HALES *Let.* in *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 386 The custom is in Catechistical Sermons..to take..a portion of the Catechism for their Text and Theme. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 432 His flock was..well bottomed on catechistical divinity. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. i. i. (1852) 259 He thrice went over the body of divinity in a catechistical way. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 641 The catechistical method.

Hence **Catechi·stically** *adv.*

1645 USSHER (*title*), A Body of Divinity, or The summe and substance of Christian Religion: Catechistically propounded and explained, by way of Question and Answer. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* VII. v. (R.) The principles of Christianity briefly and catechistically taught.

Catechizable (kæ·tĭkəi·zăb'l), *a.* [see -ABLE.] That may be catechized.

1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 352 Four thousand catechisable persons. 1867 H. SCOTT *Fasti Eccles. Scot.* II. 459 The parish contained 6 hundred and 20 catechisable persons.

Catechization (kæ·tĭkəizē·ʃən). Also 7– **-sation.** [ad. med.L. *catēchizātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *catēchizāre* to catechize; cf. F. *catéchisation.*] The action of catechizing.

16.. BURNET *Records* II. i. No. 53 (R.) The catechization of young chaplains in the rudiments of our faith. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 355 That they might be prepared for his future catechisations. 1869 *Daily News* 17 Mar., The usual catechisation of Ministers [in Parlt.].

Catechize (kæ·tĭkəiz), *v.* Forms: 5 **cathezize,** (6 **cathecyse,** 7 **catachise**), 6– **catechise,** 7– **-chize.** [ad. L. *catēchizā-re*, Tertullian (in med.L. also *catecizare, catezizare, cathezizare*, in F. *catéchiser* (16th c. in Littré), Pr. *cathezizar*, Sp. *catequizar*, It. *catechizzare*), f. Gr. *κατηχίζ-ειν* to instruct orally, a derivative of factitive form from *κατηχέ-ειν* to resound, to sound amiss, to din in, instill, teach or instruct orally, f. *κατά* down, thoroughly + *ἠχεῖν* to sound, ring. The primary vb. is in N. T.; the derivative, of later introduction, had only the technical ecclesiastical application.]

1. *trans.* To give systematic oral instruction; to instruct (the young or ignorant) in the elements of religion by repeating the instruction until it is learnt by heart, or (as always implied in modern times) by the method of formal questions and answers; to instruct by means of a catechism; in the Church of England, to teach the catechism, *esp.* in preparation for confirmation.

1449 [see CATECHIZED]. 14.. in *Anglia* VIII. 164 A chile shulde be catecized, þat is to seye enformed in þe feith atte chirchedore. [1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* I. ii. (W. de W. 1506) 13 Cathecyser is as moche to saye as to instruct or teche the fundacyons and artycles necessary of our holy fayth.] 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 907 Pastour .. catechiseth, that is to say, instructeth them that be yonglings in religion. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell., Chronol.* E j a, Constantine, being confirmed by a signe from heaven, becommeth catechized in the Faith. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxii. 6 Train up [*marg.* Catechise] a child in the way he should go. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* an. 1616 (R.) That children should be carefully catechised, and confirmed by the bishops. *a* 1711 KEN *Direct. Prayer* Wks. (1838) 341. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* iv. § 3, I .. was once upon a time catechised and tutored into the belief of a God. 1836 HOOK in *Life* I. 292 To become a good catechist you must catechise.

b. *fig.* (*ironical.*)

1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xx. (D.) Reclaimed with gentle means, not catechised with fire and fagot.

† 2. To teach orally, instill (religious instruction). *a* 1625 BOYS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* I. 312 Their voices are well understood, catechising the first elements of religion.

† 3. To instruct orally (in any subject). *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. (1676) 35/2 Such Visitor .. might .. root out atheism .. catechise gross ignorance, purge Italy of luxury and riot. 1623 COCKERAM, *Catechize*, to instruct by mouth. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 313 Whether Herodotus were rightly Catechized and instructed in the Egyptian Doctrine..may very well be questioned.

4. To examine with a catechism or in the manner of a theological catechism; to question as to belief.

1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 78 And because Prudence would see how Christiana had brought up her children, she asked leave of her to Catechise them. *Ibid.* 81 Come Matthew, shall I also Catechise you? 1869 *Daily News* 22 Dec., These gentlemen wanted Dr. Temple..to admit their right to catechise him. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. 228 He was closely catechized by a commission of members of the consistory.

5. To question or interrogate systematically or at length; *esp.* to question or examine with a view to reproof or condemnation; to take to task.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iv. 16, I will Catechize the world for him, that is, make Questions, and by them answer. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Prophecy* Wks. (1711) 181 Armed vagabonds catechising every man by the purse. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 62 God..catechised the prophet Jeremy in a potter's house, saying, O house of Israel, cannot I do with you as this potter? 1727 SWIFT *To very yng. Lady*, Catechising him where he has been. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 203 Pierce my vein, Take of the crimson stream meandring there, And catechise it well. 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* I. viii. 309 She was catechised without end; perhaps she suffered corporeal chastisement. 1863 EMERSON *Thoreau* Wks. (Bohn) III. 334 Asking questions of Indians is like catechizing beavers and rabbits.

Hence **Ca·techized** *ppl. a.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* IV. ii. 426 No man baptisid or Cathe-

ized. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* Pref. Verses, Their catechised Childe. 1858 F. PAGET *Parish & Priest* 70 He may be as heretical as he will, but he will do no mischief if he preaches to a catechized congregation.

Catechizer (kæ·tĭkəizəɹ). One who catechizes, or teaches by a catechism; a catechist; one who interrogates systematically.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* IV. ii. 427 The Baptiser and Cathezirer is a mynystre oonli undir God forto sette water on the persoon. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph. Catechiser*, that teacheth the principles of Christian religion. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 169 (R.) In 1550 he [Jewell] .. became a preacher and catechiser at Sunningwell. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Dec. 5/4 If the Tuesdays and Fridays .. were given over to the catechisers, the public loss would be less.

Catechizing (kæ·tĭkəi zĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* The action of the vb. CATECHIZE: a. in religion.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xix. (1634) 720 A Catechising, whereby children or they that were neere to the age of discretion did declare an account of their faith before the Church. *a* 1623 W. PEMBLE *Wks.* (1633) 7. 1642 FEATLY *Dippers Dipt* 36 (L.) Originally and properly catechizing [is] such a kind of teaching wherein the principles of religion, or of any art or science, are often inculcated, and by sounding and resounding beat into the ears of children or novices. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* I. lii. (R.) That particular way of instruction .. called catechising. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Nat. & Rev. Relig.* I. Pref. 24. 1858 F. PAGET *Parish & Priest* 74 The mere propounding a string of questions is not catechizing. Any fool can ask questions.

b. generally, Examination by questioning.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 79 What kinde of catechizing call you this? To make you answer truly to your name. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* in *Byron's Wks.* (1846) 582/2 We should like to have the catechising of the .. man. 1880 FOWLER *Locke* i. 8 The professorial lecture, however learned, or the tutorial catechizing, however searching.

c. *attrib.* or *ppl. a.*

1581 J. FIELDE (*title*), Exposition of the Symbols .. gathered out of the catechising Sermons of G. O. Treuir. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Jew Malta* II. ii, As it were in catechising sort, To make me mindful of my mortal sins. 1615 J. WRIGHT *Acc. Lady J. Gray* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 39 This catechising Argument between the Lady Jane and Mr. Feckenham.

Catechu (kæ·tʃu, -tʃu). [In. mod.L. *catechu* (also Ger. *katechu, kateschu*), app. ad. Malay *kachu*, (Tamil, Telugu, Canarese *kācchu, kaycchu, kāshu*) catechu (of acacia). The direct representatives of the latter are Pg. *cacho*, F. *cachou*; the exact history of the form *catechu* is obscure. See also the other names CACHOU, CASHOU, CATE 2, CUTCH.]

A name given to several astringent substances, containing from 40 to 55 per cent. of tannin, which are obtained from the bark, wood, or fruits of various Eastern trees and shrubs. They are used in medicine, and in tanning, calico printing, and dyeing.

The name was apparently first applied (in Europe) to the pale sort called also GAMBIER, obtained from the leaves and young shoots of *Uncaria* or *Nauclea Gambir*; this is the *Catechu* of Pharmacy (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*): when first brought to Europe in the 17th c. it was from its appearance believed to be an earth, and called *Terra Japonica*. The dark sort obtained from the wood of *Acacia Catechu*, is more commonly called CUTCH; of this *Pegu Catechu* is a good variety. (There is doubt whether the connexion with Japan assumed in the name *terra japonici* is not purely imaginary, and owing to the Burmese name for *Acacia Catechu, sha-pin, shabin*, or *shaben*.)

[1654 SCHRÖDER *Pharmacop. Medico-chym.* (Lyons), *Catechu .. Terra Japonica* .. genus terræ exoticæ. (Y.) 1679 HAGENDORNIUS (*title*), Tractatus Physico-Medicus de Catechu, seu Terra Japonica.] 1683 *Weekly Mem. Ingen.* 157 A history of Catechu, or Terra Japonica. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 64, 2 Drams of choice Catechu or Japan Earth. 1805 C. HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 288 Twenty grains of the common cutch or catechu being dissolved in nitric acid. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 749 Gambir Catechu .. imported under the name of Gambir, from Singapore and some of the neighbouring islands .. In the trade it is distinguished from the black catechu and cutch by the name of *Terra Japonica*.

b. **Catechu Acacia**, **-tree**; the *Acacia Catechu*.

1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 450 Catechu tree. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 640 Catechu Acacia is a small tree, with straggling thorny branches, and hard, heavy, dark-red wood.

Hence **Ca·techuta·nnic acid**, the tannic acid of catechu.

1863–75 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, Catechutannic acid softens when heated, and yields by distillation a yellow empyreumatic oil.

Catechuic (kæt(t)ʃū·ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to catechu. *Catechuic acid* = CATECHIN.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 112 Of catechuic acid. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 29 It contains kinotannic and catechuic acid.

Catechumen (kæt'kiū·mĕn). Also in 7 **catechumene, -eumen**; in L. form 6 **cathecuminus**; *pl.* 6–7 **catechumeni, -ini**, 7 **-any**; also 5 **cathecumynys**, 7 **catechumenies**. [ad. F. *catechumène*, ad. L. *catēchūmen-us*, a. Gr. *κατηχούμενος* 'one being instructed (in the rudiments of religion)', pr. pple. passive of *κατηχεῖν*: see CATECHESIS. The Latin word was long retained: the modern form, first found after 1600, was not universal till about 1700; the irregular pl. in *-ys, -ies* occurs in 15th and 17th c.]

1. A new convert under instruction before baptism. Used in reference to the ancient church and in modern missionary churches. Sometimes applied to young Christians generally, and especially to those preparing for the rite of confirmation.

14.. LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 77 (MS. O.) Rather þan to baptise barnes þat ben cathecumynys [*v. r.* catekumeling]. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* I. i. (W. de W. 1506) 9 And they that duely were cathecuminus, yᵗ is to saye instructe of the artycles of yᵉ fayth. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 246 Theie sate amonge the Cathecumeni. *c* 1615 *Lives Women-Saints* (1886) 31 A Catechumene, or learner of the faith. *c* 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV. II. vii, One of their catechumenies. 1642 J. BALL *Answ. to Can.* I. 133 Thus they make their catechumine. 1651 *Life of Colet* in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.* 100 One is for your Catechumany. 1662 GUNNING *Lent Fast* 106 Catechumens or Competentes. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* ix. 303 What brief and plain instructions S. Peter gives his catechumeni. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Wks. 1721 III. 384 He faithful care of Catechumens took. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1842) VI. xii. 186 Thousands .. who are not baptized, yet are virtually catechumens. 1878 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Ramble* II. vi. 348 He boldly presented himself, with two catechumens, at the court of the Mikado.

attrib. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* May 727 Driblets of religious teaching in catechumen classes and Sunday-schools.

2. *transf.* One who is being initiated in any set of opinions, science, art, etc.

a 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Let. Windham* (T.) The same language is still held to the catechumens in Jacobitism.

Catechumenate (kæt'kiū·mĕnĕ·lt). [f. prec. + -ATE 1; cf. F. *catéchuménat.*] a. Condition or position of a catechumen. b. A house for catechumens.

1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. viii. 218 Having passed through the state of the Catechumenate. 1865 W. STRICKLAND *Cath. Missions S. India* 204 Those who enter the catechuminates must be fed and supported for several days. 1878 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 426 The catechumenate of Scripture is that of adults. 1888–6 *Centr. Afr. Mission Rep.* 40 Confirmation, Baptism, and admission to the catechumenate.

Catechumenical (kæ·tĭkiume·nikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to catechumens.

1790 J. COURTENAY *Philos. Reflect.* 19 Have not these catechumenical lectures been translated into all languages? 1836 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doct. Elect.* (1842) 155 The whole of his catechumenical and post-catechumenical instruction.

Hence **Catechume·nically** *adv.*

1840 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doct. Regen.* 198 The Living Word of Truth delivered to him catechumenically.

Catechu·menism. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The condition of a catechumen.

1840 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doct. Regen.* 196 The preparatory stage of Catechumenism.

†**Catechu·menist.** *Obs.* [f. as CATECHUMEN + -IST.] = CATECHUMEN.

1629 LYNDE *Via tuta* 155 Holy bread giuen to the Catechumenists. 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* (1654) I. 113 They took Ambrose, who was but a Catechumenist. 1651 H. L'ESTRANGE *Smect.-mastix* 13 Let us pray earnestly for the catechymenists.

†**Catechu·menize,** *v. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To instruct as a catechumen.

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 24 Suppose .. that the [Ethiopian] Treasurer were .. in so short a time .. catechumenized.

Catechu·menship. The position of a catechumen.

1855 CDL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* 361 To pass through the three stages of catechumenship.

Catechyzon, obs. f. CATECHISM.

Catecomb, obs. f. CATACOMB.

Categorem (kæ·tĭgŏre:m, kăte·gŏrem). *Logic.* [ad. Gr. *κατηγόρημα* accusation, (in logic) predicate, f. *κατηγορεῖν* to speak against, accuse, allege, assert, predicate; cf. *κατήγορ-os* accuser, etc., f. *κατά* against + *ἀγορά* assembly, place of public speaking; cf. *ἀγορεύ-ειν* to speak in public, harangue.]

†a. = PREDICATE (*obs.*). b. A categorematic word.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Logike* I. ii. 10 b, These generall heades of argumentes .. sometimes they are called Categoremes. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) VIII. *Zeno* xx. 43 Universally negative axioms are those, which consist of an universall negative particle, and a Categorem; as, No man walketh. 1864 SHEDDEN *Elem. Logic* ii, Names are called categorematic words, or categorems.

Categorematic (kæ·tĭgŏrĭmæ·tik), *a. Logic.* [f. on Gr. type **κατηγορηματικός*, f. *κατηγόρημα*; see prec. Cf. F. *catégorématique.*] Of a word: Capable of being used by itself as a term.

1827 WHATELEY *Logic* 63 It is not every word that is categorematic, that is, capable of being employed by itself as a term. 1846 MILL *Logic* I. ii. § 2. 1863 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 2 If it be a question whether a term is categorematic, or is of a quite opposite description .. one may take up a very absolute positive position, without finding many people prepared to assail it.

†**Categorema·tical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = CATEGORICAL. Hence **Categorema·tically,** *adv.*

1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* xi. § 14 Can there possibly be two categorematical, that is, positive substantial infinites? *Ibid.* xi. § 29 That some quantitative bodies should not be in a place, or else that quantitative bodies were Categorematically infinite.

Categoric (kæt'gŏ·rik), *a.* (*sb.*) ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *catēgoricus*, a. Gr. *κατηγορικός* accusatory, affirmative, (later) categorical, f. *κατήγορ-os* accuser; see CATEGOREM and -IC.]

A. *adj.* = CATEGORICAL.

1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 162 None is more categoric and positive in this than judicious Davenant. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxviii. 317 Predicamental and Catagorick fool. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) II. vii. 240 She gave him an evasive answer. He demanded a categoric one.

B. *sb.* A categorical proposition or statement.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. Proem 12 A Dilemma .. consistes of a disjunctive syllogisme .. and two Categorics. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. ¶ 146. 407 He .. comes up to the Categoric very roundly, saying And so it was really and in Effect. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 548.

Categorical (kæt'gŏ·rikăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as prec. + -AL.]

A. *adj.*

1. *Logic.* Of a proposition: Asserting absolutely or positively; not involving a condition or hypothesis; unqualified. *Categorical syllogism*: one consisting of categorical propositions.

1598 FLORIO *Categorico*, categoricall, predicable. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Categoricall Axiome.* 1638 FEATLY *Transub.* 88 Of our simple categoricall proposition, there can bee but one true sense. 1724 WATTS *Logic* (1736) 301 Most [conjunctive Syllogisms] may be transformed into categorical Syllogisms. 1827 WHATELEY *Logic* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) 206/1 The division of Propositions according to their substance; viz. into categorical and hypothetical. 1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xvi. (1866) I. 294 As used originally by Aristotle, the term *categorical* meant merely affirmative, and was opposed to negative. By Theophrastus it was employed in the sense of absolute, .. opposed to conditional; and in this signification it has continued to be employed by all subsequent logicians.

b. *gen.* Of a statement (or him who makes it): Direct, explicit, express, unconditional.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. ix. § 1 (1622) 59 A simple and categoricall denying of it. 1657 CROMWELL *Sp.* 3 Apr., You do necessitate my answer to be categorical. 1696 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 83 On condition he give his categorical answer by the 18th instant. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary*, etc. (1842) I. 116, I could never persuade her to be categorical. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* V. i. 668 The ratification of the Ghent treaty .. was in no wise distinct and categorical, but was made dependent on a crowd of deceitful subterfuges.

c. *Categorical imperative*: in the ethics of Kant, the absolute unconditional command of the moral law, a law given by the pure reason, and binding universally on every rational will.

1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 337 [Kant] spun a new [system of ethics] .. out of his categorical imperative. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* II. § 2. 117 The categorical imperative of conscience. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* iv. 161 'The Categorical imperative' (Duty, Conscience, Thou must).

2. *Logic.* Of or belonging to the categories.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 66 [It] will apply .. to all the other eleven categorical forms.

B. *sb.* A categorical proposition or syllogism.

1619 W. SCLATER *Expos. 1 Thess.* (1630) 439 Reduce thy Hypothesis to a Categoricall; thus lies thy Proposition. 1827 WHATELEY *Logic* II. iv. § 2 (L.) A hypothetical proposition is defined to be two or more categoricals united by a copula. 1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xvi. (1866) I. 303 The proximate canons by which Deductive Categoricals are regulated.

Hence **Catego·ricalness.**

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 58 To find out the reason of his own Categoricalness. *Ibid.* I. 192 The word of Mr. Bayes's that he has made notorious is categoricalness.

Categorically (kæt'gŏrikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a categorical manner; with absolute assertion, absolutely, positively, unconditionally.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1355 Of this particle or Conjunction Ei, that is to say, If .. nothing can be made nor categorically affirmed. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 53 Not one word Categorically, plainly, and distinctly set downe, by which Purgatory is taught. *a* 1676 HALE *Let. from Dort* (R.) Warn them to lay by all other answers, and at the next sessions categorically answer, whether they would .. or no. 1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics*, The categorically imperative function. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. lxxxi. 184 That every cause be resolved categorically by an Aye or a No.

Categorist (kæ·tĭgŏrist). *rare.* [f. CATEGORIZE: see -IST.] a. One who categorizes or classifies. b. One who deals with the 'categories'.

1847 EMERSON *Repres. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 332 Swedenborg's revelation is a confounding of planes,—a capital offence in so learned a categorist. 1857 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VIII. 294 Fencing cleverly .. with a categorist.

Categorize (kæ·tĭgŏrəiz), *v.* [f. CATEGORY + -IZE; cf. F. *catégoriser.*] *trans.* To place in a category or categories; to classify.

1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 41 Priest-craft has Categorized Sacrilege as the greatest Sin, next to the Sin against the Holy Ghost. 1883 *Westm. Rev.* July 99 Propertius categorizes the penalties endured by the wicked.

Hence **Ca·tegoriza·tion,** the action of categorizing; classification.

1886 *Spectator* 6 Nov., Lit. Supp. 1506 A generation ago, botany was mainly a categorisation of plant-forms under so called natural systems.

Category (kæ·tĭgŏri). [ad. L. *catēgoria*, a. Gr. *κατηγορία* accusation, assertion, predication, abst. sb. from *κατήγορ-os* accuser, etc.: see CATEGOREM.]

1. *Logic* and *Metaph.* A term (meaning literally 'predication' or 'assertion') given to certain general classes of terms, things, or notions; the use being very different with different authors.

a. Originally used by Aristotle, the nature and meaning of whose ten categories, or predicaments (as, after the Latin translation, they are also called)

has been disputed almost from his own day till the present; some holding that they were 'a classification of all the manners in which assertions may be made of the subject', others that they were 'an enumeration of all things capable of being named, the most extensive classes into which things could be distributed', or again, that they were 'the different kinds of notions corresponding to the definite forms of existence'. Hence many criticisms of Aristotle's classification, with modifications of it, or the substitution of new 'categories,' proposed by the Stoics, and later philosophers, according as they viewed them logically or metaphysically.

The ten 'categories' or 'predicaments' of Aristotle were: 1 Substance or being (οὐσία), 2 Quantity, 3 Quality, 4 Relation (πρός τι), 5 Place, 6 Time, 7 Posture (κεῖσθαι), 8 Having or possession (ἔχειν), 9 Action, 10 Passion.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Logike* I. ii. 10 b, These generall heades of argumentes .. sometimes .. are called Categoremes, and the handling or discoursing of the same Categories. **1677** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. Proem 4 Objective Ideas or real Beings, considered in Logic, are reduced by the Aristoteleans .. to Ten Categories or Predicaments. **1724** WATTS *Logic* (1736) 25 The famous ten Ranks of Being, called the ten Predicaments or Categories of Aristotle, on which there are endless Volumes of Discourses formed by several of his Followers. **1849**. ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 97 Logicians in almost every age have endeavoured to frame schemes of classification in which things should be arranged according to their real nature. To these the name of Categories..has been given. **1858** MANSEL *Bampton Lect.* iii. (ed. 4) 49 Existence itself, that so-called highest category of thought. *c* **1866** GROTE *Aristotle* I. 144 We may illustrate the ten Categories of Aristotle by comparing them with the four Categories of the Stoics. *Ibid.* 149 Galen also recognizes five Categories; but not the same five as Plotinus. **1882** E. WALLACE tr. *Aristotle's Psychol.* 5 The first point .. is to determine in which of the higher classes soul is included, and what is its generic character—whether, in other words, it is an individual thing and real substance, or a quality, or a quantity, or any other of the categories, as they have been distinguished. **1883** LIDDELL & SCOTT *Grk. Lex.* s. v., The categories are a classification of all the manners in which assertions may be made of the subject.

b. Kant applied the term to: The pure *a priori* conceptions of the understanding, which the mind applies (as forms or frames) to the matter of knowledge received from *sense*, in order to raise it into an *intelligible* notion or object of knowledge.

1829 SIR W. HAMILTON *Disc.* (1853) 26 The Predicaments of Aristotle are .. objective, of things as understood; those of Kant subjective, of the mind as understanding..In reality, the whole Kantian Categories would be generally excluded from those of Aristotle..as determinations of thought, and not genera of real things. **1856** MEIKLEJOHN tr. *Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* 64 In this manner there arise exactly so many pure conceptions of the understanding, applying *a priori* to objects of intuition in general, as there are logical functions in all possible judgments.. These conceptions we shall, with Aristotle, call categories, our purpose being originally identical with his, notwithstanding the great difference in the execution. Table of the Categories. 1. *Of Quantity*: Unity, Plurality, Totality. 2. *Of Quality*: Reality, Negation, Limitation. 3. *Of Relation*: Of Inherence and Subsistence (*substantia et accidens*), of Causality and Dependence (cause and effect), of Community (reciprocity between the agent and patient). 4. *Of Modality*: Possibility—Impossibility, Existence—Non-existence, Necessity—Contingence. **1877** E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. viii. 342 Certain general conceptions which are principles of relation for all the manifold of sense..these are the categories.

2. A predicament; a class to which a certain predication or assertion applies.

1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* v. xxvi. 187 He that cannot hear a thing, as being necessarily absent, and he that cannot hear it, as being naturally deaf, are to be placed in the same Category. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 228 Any offender who was not in any of the categories of proscription. **1856** MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* (ed. 17) 382 Lord Ravenel's case would hardly come under this category. **1880** *Nat. Responsib. Opium Trade* 24 To place opium in the same category as alcohol and tobacco.

b. A class, or division, in any general scheme of classification.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. v, Doubts..must be derived from their several heads and categories. **1818** HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* v. (1870) 129 With him there are but two moral categories, riches and poverty. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 24 We must use the popular category..for convenience, and not as exact and final. **1871** TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* II. xiv. (1879) 349 The body..falls into the category of machines. **1883** LD. GRANVILLE *Circular* in *Pall Mall G.* 9 July 7/2 The following specimens of bad English..have been taken from despatches recently received at the Foreign Office..'category' for class.

¶ 'An accusation.' *Obs.*

1613 in R. C. *Table Alph.*, and other 17th c. Dicts.

† **Catekumeling.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [see -LING.] A (young) catechumen.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 77 To baptise barnes þat ben catekumelynges.

Catel, obs. form of CATTLE.

Catelectrode (kætɪle·ktrǫud). [f. Gr. κατά down + ELECTRODE; cf. ANELECTRODE.] The negative pole of a galvanic battery.

‖ **Catelectrotonus** (kæ:tɪlektrǫ·tǒnǒs). *Phys.* [mod. f. Gr. κατά down + ἤλεκτρον amber (see ELECTRIC) + τόνος strain, tension; cf. ANELECTROTONUS.] A state of increased irritability produced in a nerve near the negative pole of an electric current which traverses it.

1866 A. FLINT *Nerv. Syst.* iii. 116 Near the cathode, the excitability is increased, and this condition has been called catelectrotonus.

Hence **Ca·telectroto·nic** *a.*, pertaining to catelectrotonus. **1881** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Catell, obs. form of CATTLE, KETTLE.

† **Ca·telles,** *a. Obs.* [f. *catel*, CATTLE + -LESS.] Without property.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x. 68 ȝif..þei ben pore or Catelles.

Cateloge, obs. form of CATALOGUE.

‖ **Catena** (kătī·nă). [L. *catēna* chain.] A chain, a connected series:

a. (More fully *catena patrum*): A string or series of extracts from the writings of the fathers, forming a commentary on some portion of Scripture; also, a chronological series of extracts to prove the existence of a continuous tradition on some point of doctrine. Also *transf.*

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 64 For a parochiall Minister.. to finish his circuit in..a Harmony and a Catena. **1684** T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 261 The ancient glosses and catenæ upon scripture. **1858** R. VAUGHAN *Ess. & Rev.* I. 29 The authorship of many, though assigned in the catenæ to Origen, is..open to question. **1862** MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. 192 A catena of opinions in favour of an ecclesiastical system. **1882–3** SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* I. 419 The true catena consists merely of extracts from a .. number of exegetes.

b. *generally.* 'Chain, string.'

1862 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Mar. 303 The Mausoleum is mentioned as existing by a catena of writers reaching down to the 12th century of the Christian era. **1868** *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 4 Carried down in an unbroken catena of conscious observance. **1883** *Spectator* 6 Oct. 1274 His speech is but a catena of Tory platitudes writ large. **1884** F. HARRISON in *19th. Cent.* Mar. 494 One long catena of difficulty.

Catenarian (kætɪnēə·riăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *catēnāri-us* CATENARY (f. *catēna* chain) + -AN.]

1. Math. *Catenarian curve* = CATENARY. So *catenarian arch*, an arch of this shape; *catenarian principle*, the principle of constructing a suspension bridge with a chain of this shape.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 179 ⁋ 8 The properties of the catenarian curve. **1788** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 547 The catenarian arch..its nature proves it to be in equilibrio in every point. **1831** J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 107 The new bridge constructed upon the catenarian principle.

b. as *sb.* = CATENARY.

1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 477 It may be a catenarian, a cycloid, a spiral.

2. Of the nature of a chain, chainlike.

1863 *Lepsius' Stand. Alphabet* 24 The Indians, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Slavonians, and Germans form a catenarian series.

Catenary (kătī·nări), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *catēnāri-us* relating to a chain, f. *catēna* chain.]

A. *sb. Math.* [mod.L. *catenaria.*] The curve formed by a chain or rope of uniform density hanging freely from two fixed points not in the same vertical line. The *common catenary* is the curve so formed by a chain of uniform thickness.

1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 546 Every part of a catenary is in perfect equilibrium. **1798** HUTTON *Course Math.* (1828) II. 175 A heavy flexible cord or chain, left to adjust itself into a hanging catenary. **1856** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xvii. § 12 One of the most beautifully gradated natural curves—called the catenary.

B. *adj.*

1. Math. *Catenary curve* = CATENARY; see A.

1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 139 The parabolas of..waterfalls and fountains..the catenary curves of their falling festoons. **1887** HARDY *Woodlanders* I. i. 6 A hook to which the reins were hitched..forming a catenary curve.

2. Relating to a catena or series.

1855 I. TAYLOR *Restor. Belief* 221 By processes of catenary deduction.

Catenate (kæ·tɪneɪt), *v.* [f. L. *catēnāt-* ppl. stem of *catēnāre* (f. *catēna* chain); see -ATE^3.]

1. *trans.* To connect like the links of a chain, to link, to string together; to form into a catena or series. Hence **Ca·tenated,** *ppl. a.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Catennate*, to chaine. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Catenate*, to link, chain or tie. **1794–6** E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 112 If this activity be catenated with the diurnal circle of actions. *a* **1876** J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* II. v. v. 477 He fused those catenated passages into one homogeneous comment. **1876** MAUDSLEY *Phys. Mind* v. 308 A transference of energy from one to another of the catenated cells.

2. *fig.* (*humorously.*) To bind as with a chain.

178 . *Mock Ode* in Boswell *Johnson* (1816) IV. 428 This gigantic frame..*catenated* by thy charms, A captive in thy *ambient* arms.

Catenation (kætɪneɪ·ʃən). [ad. L. *catēnātiōnem*, f. *catēnāre*; see prec.]

1. A linking into a chain; connexion like that between the links of a chain; arrangement in a connected series; connected succession.

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* I. v. 21 A perfect and universall catenation of all essentials and circumstantials. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 240. **1654** 'PALÆMON' *Friendship* 24 So by this Catenation of Vices some one link of the chain would be found confessedly too heavy. **1838** *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 234 In the catenation of the objects ..constituting that universe. **1876** MAUDSLEY *Phys. Mind* iii. 164 An association or catenation of movements.

Catenulate (kătī·niuleɪt), *a.* [f. L. *catēnula*, dim. of *catēna* chain + -ATE^2 2.] **a.** *Bot.* Formed of parts united end to end like the links of a chain. **b.** *Zool.* Having on the surface a series of oblong tubercles resembling a chain.

1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 401.

† **Ca·ter,** *sb.*^{1} *Obs.* Forms: 5–7 **catour, -tor, -ter,** (5 **-tore, -tur(e, kator, -tour,** 6 **kater**). [ME. *catour*, aphetic form of *acatour*, ACATER, q.v. Superseded before 1700 by CATERER.]

A buyer of provisions or 'cates'; in large households the officer who made the necessary purchases of provisions; a CATERER.

c **1400** *Gamelyn* 321, I am oure Catour [*v. r.* Catur] and bere oure Alther purse. **1481** *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 17 My lorde toke to the Kator, for Hossolde, xxvj. *s.* iiij. *d.* **1512** *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, Rec. for iij calvys off þe cater of Crystis Cherche. **1567** MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 89 He is as good a meates man and Catour for him selfe as any thing living is. **1587** J. HARMAR tr. *Beza's Serm.* 377 (T.) Their katers, butlers, and cooks. **1598** BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* III. (1603) 203 To eate of such a Caters provision. **1613** BP. HALL *Holy Panegyr.* 29 The glutton makes God his cator, and himselfe the guest. **1621** QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 43 Th'impatient fist Of the false Cater.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* = 'Purveyor'.

c **1430** LYDGATE *Bochas* VII. x. 19 (1558) 161 b, Of his diete catour was scarsite. **1590** GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 31 The eye is loues Cator. **1612** R. CARPENTER *Soules Sent.* 27. **1665** BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 49 Many of the Beasts, and Birds, and Fishes, are but our Caters for one another.

Cater (kēɪ·təɹ, kæ·təɹ), *sb.*^{2} [ad. F. *quatre* four. See also QUATRE.]

† **1.** Four. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 86 b, The auditour..cometh in with sise sould, and cater denere, for vi.*s.* and iiii.*d.*

† **2.** Four at dice or cards; also *cater-point. Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 280 b, Cater is a very good caste. **1708** KERSEY, *Caterpoint*, the Number Four, at Dice. **1721–1800** BAILEY, *Cater-point.* **1730–6** — *Cater*, four at cards or Dice. In JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

b. *Cater-trey*: the four and the three; hence, apparently, a cant term for dice (or ? falsified dice).

? *a* **1500** *Chester Pl.* II. (1847) 56 Here is catter traye, Therfore goe thou thy waye. **1532** *Dice Play* (1850) 23 A well favoured die, that seemeth good and square, yet is the forehead longer on the cater and tray than any other way. *Ibid.* 24 Such be also called bard cater tres, because, commonly, the longer end will, of his own sway, draw downwards, and turn up to the eye sice, sinke, deuis or ace. **1589** *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 15 The quarrel was about cater-tray, and euer since he hath quarrelled about cater-caps. **1608** DEKKER *Belman Lond.* Wks. 1884–5 III. 118 A Bale of bard Cater-Treas. *c* **1620** FLETCHER & MASS. *Trag. Barnavelt* v. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 304. *a* **1700** *Songs Lond. Prentices* 152 If any gallant haue with cater-tray, Play'd the wise-acre, and made all way.

3. *Change-ringing.* (See quot. 1878.)

1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* ii. 29 The very terms of the art are enough to frighten an amateur. Hunting, dodging ..caters, cinques, etc. **1878** GROVE *Dict. Music* s. v., The name given by change ringers to changes of nine bells. The word should probably be written quaters, as it is meant to denote the fact that four couples of bells change their places in the order of ringing.

Cater (kēɪ·təɹ), *v.*^{1} [f. CATER *sb.*^{1}]

1. *intr.* To act as 'cater', caterer, or purveyor of provisions; to provide a supply of food *for*.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. iii. 44 He that doth the Rauens feede, Yea prouidently caters for the Sparrow. **1713** ADDISON *Guardian* No. 139 § 2 Androcles..lived many days in this frightful solitude, the lion catering for him with great assiduity. **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxii, You were wont to love delicate fare—behold how I have catered for you. **1853** KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xiv. 169 In order to cater for both.

b. *absol.* To buy or provide food.

1822 MAIR *Lat. Dict.*, *Obsōno*, to cater or buy in victuals. **1849** C. BRONTË *Shirley* III. i. 29 See if I don't cater judiciously.

c. *trans.*

a **1634** RANDOLPH *Poems* (1638) 4 Noe widdowes curse caters a dish of mine. *a* **1643** W. CARTWRIGHT *Siege* II. ii, And cater spiders for the queasie creature When it refuseth comfits. **1866** NEALE *Seq. & Hymns* 190 He..Catered the poorest of food.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To occupy oneself in procuring or providing (requisites, things desired, etc.) *for*.

1650 W. FENNER *Christ's Alarm* 10 To cater for heaven, to bring in custome for the Kingdome of God. **1700** CONGREVE *Way of World* III. v, What! you are..catering (says he) or ferreting for some disbanded officer. **1789** BURNS *Let. R. Ainslie* 6 Jan., I am still catering for Johnson's publication. **1838–9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. vi. § 50 He rarely caters for the populace of the theatre by such indecencies as they must understand. **1872** MINTO *Eng. Lit.* Introd. 25 He does not cater for the pleasure of his jurors.

b. occasionally const. *to.* [Cf. *pander to.*]

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1872) 134 Catering to the national taste and vanity. **1860** KINGSLEY *Misc.* II. 102 Nine years afterwards we find him..catering to the low tastes of James I. **1864** *Sat. Rev.* 10 Dec. 711/1 Machinery for catering to the wants of the profane and the dissolute.

Cater (kēɪ·təɹ), *v.*^{2} *dial.* [f. CATER *sb.*^{2} or F. *quatre* four.] To place or set rhomboidally; to cut, move, go, etc., diagonally. Hence **Ca·tering, Ca·tered,** *ppl. a.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 69 b, The trees are set checkerwise and so catred [partim in quincuncem directis], as looke which way ye will, they lye level. *Ibid.*

71 Two sortes of this catred order [quincuncialis ordinis duplicem rationem], one wherin my trees stand foure square like the chequer or Chessebord. 1873 *Silverland* 129 (Hoppe) 'Cater' across the rails [at a level crossing] ever so cleverly, you cannot escape jolt and jar. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial., Catering*, slanting, from corner to corner.

Ca·ter, *adv. dial.* [Related to prec.] Diagonally. So **Ca·tercross, Caterways, Ca·terwise,** *adv.* Also **Ca·ter-cornered.**

1874 in *N. & Q.* Ser. v. I. 361 (Surrey words) *Caterways*, catering, to cross diagonally. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial.* s. v. *Catercross*, If you goos caterwise across the field you'll find the stile. 1878 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Wd.-bk., Cater-cornered*, diagonal. A house standing diagonally to the street would be cater-cornered. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cater* and *Cater-cornered*, diagonal; diagonally. To 'cut cater' in the case of velvet, cloth, etc., is .. 'cut on the cross'. *Cater-snozzle*, to make an angle; to 'mitre'.

Cater, obs. form of CATARRH.

Cateran (kæ·tĕrăn). Forms: 6 **ketheri(n)ck, ketharin, catherein,** 8 **kettrin, (kaitrine),** 9 **catheran, katheran, cateran.** [Lowland Sc. *catherein, kettrin*, appears to represent Gael. *ceathairne* collective 'peasantry', whence *ceathairneach* 'sturdy fellow, freebooter' (McAlpine); Cormac has Ir. *ceithern*, which O'Donovan renders 'band of soldiers', thence *ceithernach* 'one of a band'.

The *th* has long been mute in Celtic, and the Ir. *ceithern* (ke·ərn) is phonetically represented by Eng. KERN. It is not easy to account for the preservation of the dental in Lowland Sc., unless perh. through the intermediation of med. L. as in Bower's *cateranos*. (Stokes refers *ceithern* to OIr. **keitern*, OCelt. *keterna*, a fem. *ā*-stem.)]

1. †**a.** *prop.* a collective sb. Common people of the Highlands in a troop or band, fighting men (*obs.*). Hence, **b.** One of a Highland band; a Highland irregular fighting man, reiver, or marauder.

1371–90 *Stat.* 12 *Robt. II* (Jam.), Of Ketharines or Sorneris. They quha travells as ketharans..etand the cuntrie and .. takand their gudis be force and violence. [*c* 1430 BOWER *Contn. Fordun* an. 1396 (Jam.) Per duos pestiferos cateranos et eorum sequaces.] *c* 1505 DUNBAR *Sir T. Norray* 13 Full many catherein hes he cheist .. Amang thai dully glennis. 15.. *Scot. Field* in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 219 There came at his commandement: ketherinckes full many from Orkney that Ile. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 120 (Jam.) Ask yon highland kettrin what they mean. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vi, Grahame of Montrose, and his Highland caterans. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* 65/2 These overgrown proprietors with their armies of catherans. 1887 DK. ARGYLL *Scotl. as it Was* II. 6 Plundering Caterans always ready to flock to those who promised booty.

2. *gen.* Brigand, freebooter, marauder.

1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 216 The statecraft of an Ithacan cateran. 1880 MRQ. SALISBURY in *Manch. Guard.* 27 Oct., They [the Montenegrins] are caterans, cattle-lifters.

†**Ca·terbrawl.** *Obs.* [f. CATER *sb.*[2] four + BRAWL *sb.*[3] a dance.] A kind of dance; a particular kind of 'brawl'.

1565–6 *Reg. Stationers' Co.*, Thomas Colwell for his lycense for prynting of a ballett intituled the Cater bralles, bothe wyty and mery. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 303 b, You may pype uppe this kynde of caterbrawle. 1584 *Handf. Pleasant Delights* (*title*), Historie of Diana and Acteon, to the Quarter Braules. 1611 J. DAVIES *Pref. Verses* in *Coryat's Crudities*, And lookes as if he danced a Caterbrall. *a* 1618 — *Extasie* Wks. (1876) 94 And foote fine horne-pipes, jigges, and caterbralls.

†**Ca·tercap.** *Obs.* [f. CATER *sb.*[2] four, referring to the four-cornered top + CAP.] The square cap worn by academics. Cf. CAP *sb.*[1] 4 e. Hence *transf.* A wearer of a catercap, a university man.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 44 You presbyter Iohn Catercap are some man in the land. 1589 NASHE *Almond for P.* 5 a, They [Sir Peter and Sir Paul] were none of these Cartercaps, Graduates, nor Doctors. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 228 He feareth neither proud Priest, Antichristian Pope, Tyrannous Prelate, nor godless Catercap.

Hence †**Ca·ter-capt,** *a.*, wearing a catercap, academic. *Obs.*

a 1669 BP. H. KING *Poems & Ps.* (1843) Pref. 50 A proud prelate .. and a most pragmaticall malignant against the parliament, as all his cater-capt companions also are.

Cater-cousin (kē·tə,ɪkʌ·z'n). [derivation and original literal meaning doubtful.

The ordinary conjecture (since Skinner) has been that *cater* is F. *quatre* four, used in the sense of *quatrième* fourth, 'from the ridiculousness of calling cousin or relation to so remote a degree' (Johnson); but etymologically this receives no support from French (where *quatre-cousin* would be absurdly impossible), nor from the Eng. use of *cater* in CATER *sb.*[2], CATER *adv.*, or CATERCAP, nor is there any trace of the word having ever been *quater, quatre*, or *quarter*; moreover Johnson's explanation seems hardly to suit early usage, however it may have influenced later use.

Fewer difficulties appear in supposing *cater* to be the Eng. CATER *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1], and taking *cater-cousins* as originally those who were 'cousins' by being catered for or boarded together, or by catering for each other; cf. *companion* lit. 'fellow bread-eater'. It would be easiest perhaps to account for such a formation from the verb, but as there is not at present evidence that this was in use so early as 1547, we must consider the possibility that the derivation was *cater* sb. + *cousin*, perh. as = 'catering cousin': cf. esp. *foster-father, -mother, -brother, -sister*, etc.]

A term formerly applied to persons on terms of 'cousinship', intimate friendship, or familiarity with each other, who, though not cousins by blood, were 'next cousins' in some respect, or perhaps called each other 'cousin' from some community of life, interests, or employments (cf. COUSIN, to CALL *cousins* 17 b.). *To be* (or *be made*) *cater cousins*: to be good friends, to be on the best of terms. It still survives as a traditional expression (chiefly from Shakspere), but without any distinct notion of its intrinsic meaning.

1547 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 425 Corrupt nature [is] against the will of God; and so to be natural may seem to be cater-cousin, or cousin-germain with to be diabolical. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 24 Of Drapers I haue little to say, sauing that I thinke them cater cosins, or cosin germans to merchants. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 139 His Maister and he (sauing your worships reuerence) are scarce catercosins. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence's Andria* v. ii, They are not now cater cousins [*inimicitia est inter eos*]. 1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 24 Not that it is sib, or catercousin to any mongrel Democratia. 1600 J. DARRELL *Detection S. Harsnet* 202 One falling out with her as she was at Meate had lyke to have been choaked..untill Alice and shee were made Cater-cousins, and then loe she was as well as might be. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. (1630) 62, I was not halfe Cater-cousins with him, because by his Meanes I had lost my Cloake. 1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 8 Cats and Dogs will sooner be cater-cosins. 1680 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* III. i. 1702 S. PARKER tr. *Tully's De Finibus* 247 The Stoicks are so far Cater-Cousins to these Philosophers, that they confine the Summum Bonum to Vertue. 1857 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 57 A Lay Rector,—a lay Abbot's cater-cousin, at the present day. 1876 BROWNING *Pacchiarotto* 52 Proving you were cater-cousins, kith and kindred, king and you!

Hence **Cater-cousinship.**

1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 102 There is something nearer than cater-cousinship in a certain impetuous audacity of temper common to them both.

Caterect, obs. form of CATARACT.

Caterer (kē·tərəɹ). [f. CATER *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1] + -ER[1]; supplanting the earlier CATER *sb.*[1] (Some words in *-erer* seem to have been formed, not on verbs, but on the earlier sbs. in *-er*, or perh. from the nouns of state in *-ery*; cf. *fruiterer, poulterer, sorcerer.*)]

1. One who caters or purveys provisions for a household, club, etc.; one who supplies the viands at an entertainment, fête, etc.

[1469 *Catourer* is printed in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 97. But the ed. is untrustworthy, and this portion of the MS. is now lost.] 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 21 a, They drawe out a dinner with sallets..and make Madona Nature their best Caterer. 1599 — *Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 83 The Popes caterer ..asked what it was he had to sell. 1630 WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* iii. 30 Sr. Gerard Kemps brother, who is a Caterer to the Colledge. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 206 ¶ 4 The succession of dishes with which their cooks and caterers supply them. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxviii, The marine officer .. was the gun-room caterer. 1872 *City Press* 20 Jan., The Tallow-chandlers' Company dined at the hall..Messrs. —— were the caterers.

b. *fig.*

1618 BRATHWAIT *Descr. Death*, Death is worm's caterer. *a* 1716 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* II. 40 Nature is their Cook, and Necessity their Caterer. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 143 All nature is our caterer. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 371 Grand caterer and dry-nurse of the church.

2. *gen.* One who caters in any way for the requirements of others.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 46 ¶ 2 A Prince is no more to be his own Caterer in his Love, than in his Food. *a* 1723 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Love at Vent.* I. i, I like no caterer in Love's market. 1877 *Manch. Guard.* 26 Feb. 7 Caterers for public amusement. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Mar. 243/1 The dress caterers have all their plans laid for the summer.

Hence **Ca·terership,** purveyorship.

1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xl, Why don't you give up the caterership?

Cateress (kē·tərĕs). [f. CATER *sb.*[1] + -ESS.] A female caterer; a woman who caters for others.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 764 She, good cateress, Means her provision only to the good. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Wks. & Rem.* (1686) 52 As if whole Nature were your Cateress. *a* 1800 COWPER *Odyss.* (ed. 2, 1802) II. 115 Food of all kinds..The cat'ress of the royal house supplied. 1885 R. BURTON 1001 *Nts.* I. 104 This dame, the cateress, hired me to carry a load.

Caterfoile, -foyle, obs. ff. QUATREFOIL.

Catering (kē·tərĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CATER *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] Purveying of food or other requisites.

1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xx, I scarce dare On such a catering trust my dizzy head. 1828 J. T. RUTT in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 163 *note*, Diligent..catering for the intellectual palates of his readers.

Caterpillar (kæ·tərpiləɹ). Forms: 5 **catyrpel,** 6 **-pyllar, catirpiller,** 7 **catterpiller,** 7–8 **-pillar,** 6– **caterpiller, -pillar.** [*Catyrpel*, in Promp. Parv., may be merely an error of the scribe for *catyrpelour* (or *-er*); Palsgr. has the full form. Generally compared with the synonymous OF. *chatepelose*, lit. 'hairy or downy cat' (cf. the Sc. name *hairy woubit* 'woolly bear'), of which the ONF. would be *catepelose*. This is a possible source, though no connexion is historically established: the final sibilant might be treated in Eng. as a pl. formative, and the supposed sing. *catepelo* would be readily associated with the well-known word *piller, pilour*, pillager, plunderer, spoiler. This is illustrated by the fact that in the fig. sense, *piller* and *caterpiller* are used synonymously in a large number of parallel passages (see sense 2). The regular earlier spelling was with *-er*; the corruption *caterpillar* (? after *pillar*), occasional in 17th c., was adopted by Johnson, and has since prevailed.

(Some think the word a direct compound of *piller*. The giving to hairy caterpillars a name derived from the cat, is seen not only in the French word cited, but also in Lombard. *gatta, gattola* (cat, kitten), Swiss *teufelskatz* (devil's cat); cf. also F. *chenille* (:—*canicula* little dog), Milan. *can, cagnon* (dog, pup) a silk-worm (Wedgwood). Cf. also *catkin*, F. *chaton*, applied to things resembling hairy caterpillars.)]

1. The larva of a butterfly or moth; sometimes extended to those of other insects, especially those of saw-flies, which are also hairy.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 63 Catyrpel, wyrm among frute, *erugo*. 1530 PALSGR. 203/2 Catyrpyllar wyrme, *chatte pelevse*. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxvii[i]. 46 He gaue their frutes vnto the catirpiller. 1597 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iv. 47 Her wholesome Hearbes Swarming with Caterpillers. 1611 BIBLE *Joel* ii. 25 The canker worme, and the caterpiller, and the palmer worme. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Catter-pillers, which turne into butter-flies. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 193 Cut off the Webs of Caterpillars. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 33 The gardener's hand Picks from the colewort a green caterpillar. 1880 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 3) 434 We know that the caterpiller and the butterfly are the same individual.

2. *fig.* A rapacious person; an extortioner; one who preys upon society. In early times distinctly transferred, and used synonymously with the earlier *piller*, but afterwards only *fig.* with conscious reference to the literal sense.

[1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 31 Pilleris, robberis, extorcioneris. 1539 BIBLE (Great) 1 *Cor.* vi. 10 Nether theues, nether couetouse..nether pyllers. 1545 JOYE *On Daniel* xi, Extortioner and pieller of the people. *a* 1570 BECON *Jewel of Joye* Wks. 1564 II. 16 b, Pollers and pyllers of the contrey.] 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) AAa iij, The Augustine friers in London .. those Caterpillers and blouddy beastes. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lord's Prayer* v. 40 The children of this worlde, as couetous persons, extorcioners, oppressours, catirpillers, userers. 1579 GOSSON (*title*), The Schoole of Abuse, Conteining a plesaunt inuectiue against Poets, Pipers, Plaiers, Iesters, and such like Caterpillers of a Commonwelth. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 417 Empson and Dudley (cater-pillers of the common-wealth, hatefull to all good people). 1631 *High Commission Cases* (1886) 259 For his saying against the officers that they are caterpillers I let that passe. 1696 PHILLIPS s. v., When we see a company of Lacqueys at the tail of a coach, we say, There goes a Bunch of Caterpillars. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xl. 211 Such nurseries of drones and caterpillars, to prey upon it. 1826 SCOTT *Lett. Mal. Malagr.* ii. 66 We have become the caterpillars of the island, instead of its pillars.

3. *Black Caterpillar*: **a.** The larva of the Turnip Saw-fly. **b.** A fly or an imitation of it used as a bait in angling.

1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 113 The black Caterpillar comes on about the beginning of May .. if winds and clouds appear, they then grow weak for want of the sun, and fall upon the waters in great quantities. The wings are made from a feather out of a jay's wing, the body of an ostrich's feather. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* II. 303 Black-caterpillar-fly. 1848 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 329 The larva of *Athalia centifoliæ*..named the nigger or black caterpillar, is an enemy ..much dreaded by the agriculturist..In 1780 it was abundant in Northumberland.

4. *Herb.* A name given to the leguminous plants of the genus *Scorpiurus* from the shape of their pods. **b.** By Gerard *Myosotis palustris*, the true Forget-me-not or Scorpion-grass, 'is included in the same chapter and under the same name' (Britten and Holland *Plant-n.*).

1597 GERARD *Herbal* i. § 10. 267 Our English gentlewomen and others do call it Caterpillers, of the similitude it hath with the shape of that canker worme called a caterpiller. 1672 W. HUGHES *Flower Gard.* (1683) 8 Snails and Caterpillers .. raised from Seed sowed in April .. cannot properly be called Flowers, but they have very pretty heads. 1713 PETIVER *Rare Plants* in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 212 Prickley Catterpillars. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 170. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Caterpillar*, a name for *Scorpiurus*.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** *simple attrib.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a caterpillar. **b. caterpillar-catcher,** a sub-family of shrikes which feed on caterpillars; **caterpillar-eater,** (*a.*) the larva of an ichneumon fly; (*b.*) = *caterpillar catcher*; **caterpillar-fly** = 3 above; **caterpillar-plant** = 4 above; **caterpillar-like** *a.*

a. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1878) 67 The caterpillar and cocoon stages. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 95 The caterpillar wooden bridges crawling with innumerable legs across the flats of Charles.

b. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 407 *Caterpillar-catchers .. abundant in the old-world tropics. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., One of the species of these *caterpillar eaters. 1611 COTGR., *Chenillé*, *Caterpiller-like. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 237 A fleshy, caterpillar-like body. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 415/1 The Ceblepyrinæ, or *Caterpillar Shrikes. 1847 EMERSON *Woodnotes* i. Wks. (Bohn) I. 220 Pondering clouds, Grass-buds, and *caterpillar-shrouds.

Hence **Ca·terpillared** *a.*, fitted with a caterpillar.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 671 The trout .. deceived with a caterpillered hook.

†**Caterquibble.** *Obs. rare*—[1].

1691 *Long Vacation* Ded. 2 Thou .. hadst such Magnificent Puns, such Exalted Clinches, such Caterquibbles and Cunundrums.

†**Cate·rve.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *caterve* (Cotgr.), ad. L. *caterva*.] A band, a company.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) III. xlv. 329 b/2 He sawe tweyne caterues & companyes of deuylles.

Caterwaul (kæ·tərwɔl), *sb.* [see next; the sb. is app. from the vb.] The cry of the cat at rutting time. Also *transf.* Any similar sound.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 73. 2/2 His softest Courtship's like his Midnight Call, You'd swear it was not Talk, but Caterwaul. 1855 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 125 The lovely caterwaul, Tart solo, sour duet, and general squall,—These are our hymn. 1880 MARK TWAIN *Tramp Abr.* I. 215 That variegated and enormous unanimous caterwaul.

Caterwaul (kæ·tərwɔl), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **caterwrawe**, 4–6 **-wawe**, 6 **katerwaue**, 6–8 **catterwawl**, **-wall**, 8 **-wowl**, 7–9 **-waul**, 7 **-waule**, **caterwaule**, **-wawl**, **catterwrall**, (**catwrall**), 8 **catterwaw**, 6– **caterwaul**. [This occurs in the various forms *caterwrawe*, *-wawe*, *-wrawl(e*, *-wawle*, *-waul*. The second element appears separately in the vb. *wrawen* used (of a cat) by Caxton, *wrawlen*, *wraule* of cats, squalling children, etc., frequent in Googe, Tusser, Holland, and others from *c* 1570 to 1625 or later; *waul* is of doubtful occurrence before 1600. The precise relation between these is not clear; all are prob. imitative of the sound, but whether the forms in *-l* are formed on the others (cf. *mew*, *mewl*, Ger. *miauen*, *miaulen*, and F. *miauler*) is doubtful.

Forms akin to *wrawe*, *wrawl* in other langs. are Da. *vraale*, Sw. *vråla*, to roar, bellow, bawl, Norw. dial. *råla*, in the north of Norway 'to cry as a cat', LG. *wralen* (Bremen Wbch.) said of a stallion in heat, also of an ill-behaved man, 'to be noisy and unruly'; cf. also Bavarian *rauen*, *rauelen* 'to howl, whine', said esp. of the cat, also Swiss *rauen*, *räulen*, the latter esp. of the cry of the cat when in heat. (*Wr-* becomes *r-* in HG.: an OE. **wreawlian*, ME. *wrawlen* would answer exactly to Bav. *rauelen*.) The sense of the Ger. words also comes near the Eng., since both in Chaucer and in the transf. use of the 16–17th c., the word was spec. applied to the cry and behaviour of the cat when 'after kind'. As to the *-waul* form, an exact LG. counterpart *katterwaulen* '(von Kindern) schreien und heulen wie streitende Katzen' is given by Schambach, *Göttingisches Grubenhagen'sches Idiotiken* 1858, but its history is uncertain; cf. also Icel. *vála* to wail.

Cater is, of course, connected with CAT, but the form is not certainly explained: some would see in it a parallel to Du. and Ger. *kater* male cat, which may once have existed in OE.; but the word appears too late to prove this. Others would take *-er* as some kind of suffix or connective merely.]

1. *intr.* Of cats: To make the noise proper to them at rutting time.

Prof. Skeat explains *Caterw(r)awet*, in Chaucer, as a verbal sb., on the type of OE. *on huntað*, a-hunting.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* (Harl.) 354 If the cattes skyn be slyk and gay, forth she wil, er eny day be dawet, To schewe hir skyn, and goon a caterwrawet [so *Corpus*: 5 texts have *-wawed*]. [1481 CAXTON *Reynard* x. (Arb.) 22 Thenne began he [Tybert the Cat] to wrawen..and made a shrewde noyse.] 1530 [see CATERWAULING]. [1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. xii. 47 Cats, that wrawling still do cry.] 1610 *Chester's Tri., Envy & L.* 51 Oh it grates my gall To hear an apish kitling catterwall. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Garret's Ghost* Wks. II. 177/1 Dead midnight came, the Cats 'gan catterwaule. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II. viii, A noise, not unlike.. in shrillness, to cats, when caterwauling. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* vi. (ed. 4) 100 Two cats.. caterwauling in the grave-yard.

2. *transf.* To utter a similar cry; to make a discordant, hideous noise; to quarrel like cats.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. x. (1676) 66/2 They will let them [children] caterwaule, sterue, begge and hang. 1651 CLEVELAND *Smectym.* 87 Thus might Religions Catterwaul and spight Which uses to Divorce, might once unite. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 311 Those that are concerned in one another's Love and Honour, are never quiet, but always catterwalling. 1721 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) I. 276 They agreed to sing a duetto.. such catterwauling was never heard and we all laughed.

3. To be in heat; to be lecherous; to behave amorously or lasciviously; to woo (*contemptuous*).

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 89 The friars and monks caterwauled, from the abbots and priors to the novices. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. I. ii. (1651) 445 She catterwauls, and must have a stallion..she must and will marry again. 1713 ROWE *Jane Shore* Prol. 1 They caterwaul'd in no Romantick Ditty, Sighing for Phillis's, or Chloe's Pity. 1730 FIELDING *Author's Farce* Wks. 1775 I. 206 So, so, very fine: always together, always caterwauling. 1870 [see CATERWAULING *vbl. sb.* 2].

Ca·terwauler. [f. prec. + -ER¹.] One that caterwauls (*transf.* in quot.).

a 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) I. 185 These two catter-wallers were accompanied by the organ.

Ca·terwauling, *vbl. sb.* Forms: see prec., also 6–7 **catterwaling**, **-wralling**, (7 **cat-wralling**). [f. as prec. + -ING¹.]

1. The cry of cats at rutting time; their rutting or heat.

1530 PALSGR. 175 *Larre des chatz*, the caterwawyng of cattes. *Ibid.* 235/2 Katerwayng. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 82 In the time of their lust (commonly called catwralling) they are wilde and fierce. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xvii, His serenade..as little regarded as the caterwauling of a cat in the gutter. 1834 MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 150 Thus, if owls were established at every farm, the caterwauling of cats..would be less necessary.

b. *To go a caterwauling*: to go 'after kind'.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 57 My cat gothe a catterwawyng. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 156 b, They goe a catterwalling about Februarie. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* III. lxxxviii. 113 The Catte..is neuer in loue or goeth a catterwallyng, but in the coldest weather. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 194. 1737 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Cataria*, When they go a Catter-wauling.

2. Going after the opposite sex; lecherous motions or pursuits.

1530 PALSGR. 829 A katerwavyng, *agars*. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 342/1 Priestes, freres, monkes and nunnes .. may runne out a caterwawing. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 275 To see old doting .. priests .. run a catterwawling. 1611 COTGR., *Aller à gars*, (a wench) to goe a caterwawling. [See also *garouage*, *iar*, etc.] 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* II. i, This new-fashioned cater-wauling, this midnight coursing in the Park! 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxix.

3. *transf.* Any hideous, discordant howling noise.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 37. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. ii, Why, you Munkies you, what a Catter-waling do you keep? 1612 DEKKER *If not Good* Plays 1873 III. 289 Welsh harpes, Irish bag-pipes, Jewes trompes, and french kitts..their dambd catter-wralling, frighted me away. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 361 ¶ 2 A kind of catter-wawling..whatever the musicians themselves might think of it. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xviii. 212 There they are at it now, with their catterwauling, squealing, all together.

4. *fig.* Whining.

1850 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* II. iv. 152 These pitiful rebellions of the flesh, These caterwaulings of the effeminate heart. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Serm.* iv. 69 Sensual caterwauling.

Ca·terwauling, *ppl. a.* That caterwauls.

a 1652 BROME *Covent Gard.* IV. i. Wks. 1873 II. 60 This may warne you out of such caterwaling company. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. II. 702 Was no dispute a-foot between The Caterwauling Brethren? 1791 G. HUDDESFORD *Salmag.* 145 Of Cats that grace a Caterwauling age. *c* 1834 tr. *Uniomachia* (1875) 23 Each caterwauling Tom consoles his spouse.

†**Ca·tery.** *Obs.* Also 5 **catarie.** [Aphetic form of ACATERY, a. OF. *acaterie*; see CATER *sb.*¹ and -Y³.] The office concerned with the supply of the provisions of the royal household.

1455 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 21 Th' office of the Catery. 1532 *Dial. Laws of Eng.* II. xlii. (1638) 136 The Serjeant of the Catery shall satisfie all the debt. 1779 KELHAM *Dict. Norman* (T.) *Serjeaunt de l'acaterie*, serjeant of the catery.

Catery, obs. form of CATTERY.

Cates, provisions, dainties: see CATE *sb.*¹

†**Catesnd** (kātᵉ·nd), *pa. pple. Obs.* [of implied vb. *catesne* = *catene*, ad. L. *catēnāre*.] Enchained.

1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* iv. B viij, Sum lyve catesnd in cupids chaines.

‖**Cate·xochen.** The Gr. phrase κατ' ἐξοχήν *par excellence*, especially.

a 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 621 Infidelitie called in holy Scripture sinne catexochen. *Ibid.* 866 And this day is termed here catexochen the day.

Cat-eyed: see CAT *sb.*¹ in *comb.*

Ca·t-fish.

1. A name given to various fishes; particularly to: a. The *Anarrhicas* or Wolf-fish. b. Several species of *Pimelodus*, North American fresh-water fish, esp. *P. catus*, the common cat-fish; † c. The *Lophius* or Fishing Frog.

1620 J. MASON *Newfoundland* (1887) 152 What should I speake of..crabbes, catfish, etc.? 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 148 The Catfish is much like a Whiting..It hath a great wide Mouth, and certain small strings pointing out from each side of it, like Cats Whiskers. 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 88 [Given as a synonym for the greater dogfish]. 1773 WILLIAMSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 96 Its head was flat and its mouth wide, like that of a cat-fish. 1803 SIBBALD *Hist. Fife* 121 (Jam.) *Lupus marinus*..our fishers call it the sea-cat, or cat-fish. 1817–8 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 286 Saw a cat-fish in the market, just caught out of the river by a hook and line, 4 feet long and eighty pounds weight. 1878 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 3/7 A large catfish..was placed in the tank, whereupon the bass immediately combined their forces and commenced an attack on the intruder.

2. The cuttle-fish or other cephalopod.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Catfish*, a sort of Fish in some parts of the West Indies, so called from the Round-head, and large glaring Eyes, by which they are discovered in the Concavities of the Rocks. 1758 BAKER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 785 Sea Polypi are frequent in the Mediterranean..A different species..came from the West Indies, where it is called a Cat-fish. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* (E. D. S.) Cat-fish, a cuttle fish, *Sepia officinalis*.

Catgut (kæ·tgʊt). Forms: 7 **cat's-guts**, 8 **cat's-gut**, 8– **catgut**. [So in Du. *kattedarm*. So far as the *name* can be traced back, it distinctly means guts or intestines of the cat, though it is not known that these were ever used for the purpose. Cf. also CATLING.

(Some have conjectured a humorous reference to the resemblance of the sound to caterwauling.)]

1. The dried and twisted intestines of sheep, also of the horse and ass; used for the strings of musical instruments; also as bands in lathes, clocks, etc.

1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* I. 9 What, yet more cats guts? oh, this filthy sound Stifles mine ears .. I'll cut your fiddle strings If you stand scraping thus to anger me! [1607 MARSTON *What you will* III. i. in *N. & Q.* (1886) 10 Apr., The musitions Hover with nimble sticks ore squeaking crowds [fiddles] Tickling the dryed gutts of a mewing cat.] 1680 COTTON in Singer *Hist. Cards* (1816) 334 Strung, or run upon cat's guts. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 357/1 Made of the Guts of Beasts as sheep, etc., though the generall name of it is Cats-Guts. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 126 With wire and catgut he concludes the day, Quavering and semiquavering care away.

1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 27 Sympathise at every twang of the cat-gut, as if he heard at that moment the wailings of the helpless animal that had been sacrificed to harmony. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 71 The effect of moisture upon catgut.

2. A violin; stringed instruments collectively.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 19. 2/2 Great Patron of Catguts. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* I. 142 Hark, from aloft his tortur'd Cat-gut squeals. 1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 30 Drowned in a roar of brass and catgut.

3. 'A coarse cloth formed of thick cord, woven widely and used in the last century for lining and stiffening dress, particularly the skirts and sleeves of a coat' (Fairholt).

1731 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) I. 282, I have not sent you any catgut for working handkerchiefs. 1823 GALT *Entail* I. i. 7 The vast head-dress of catgut and millinery.

4. *Sea catgut*: a slender cord-like sea-weed; sea-lace, *Chorda filum*.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as **catgut-scraper**, a contemptuous designation of a violinist.

1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* IV. ii, Wire-string and catgut men, and strong-breathed heautbois. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4890/4 A Cats-gut string. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6222/8 William Burridge, Catgut-spinner. 1806 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tristia* Wks. 1812 V. 267 Behold! the Cat-gut-scraper with his croud Commands at will the house of hospitality. 1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Poems* 23 Two nightly cat gut scrapers. 1833 *Manuf. Metal* II. 137 (Cabinet Cycl.) Transferring the catgut band from one groove to the other. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Catheter*, *railway*, It is introduced over a catgut bougie or guide.

Catha-, a former var. of CATA-, e. g. *cathacomb*, *cathalogue*.

Cathæretic: see CATHERETIC.

Cat-hammed (kæ·tˌhæ·md), *a.* [see HAM.] Having hams like those of the cat.

1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3120/4 Lost or stolen..a brown bay Nag..a little Cat-ham'd. 1697 *Ibid.* No. 3303/4 Lost..one white Nag .. cut Tail'd, cat Hamm'd, fallen at the Crest with the Harness. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* ii. (1847) 30. 1880 H. ST. JOHN *Wild Coasts Nipon* viii. 169 The Japanese pony is..cat-hammed as a rule, big-headed.

†**Ca·tharan.** *Obs.* Also **Catha·rian**, **Catha·re.** [f. Gr. Καθαροί, med.L. *Cathari*, 'the pure', the name assumed by the Novatian heretics, and by other sects later. Cf. F. *Cathare*.]

One who professes superior purity; a puritan; a name applied to various sects, as the Novatians, Paulicians, Waldenses; also, like CATHARIST, to the English Puritans. So **Cathari·nian.**

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* I. Wks. 1851 I. 172 Puritans or Catharans. 1585–7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 138 The Catharans..which think Gods people be regenerate into a pure and angelical state. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. v. 24 The old Waldenses before us, were also named by their adversaries, Cathares or Puritanes. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Catharians*, were a branch of the Novatian Hereticks. 1657 GAULE *Sap. Just.* 10 So [maintain] the Pighians and Catharinians.

Catharism (kæ·þăriz'm). [ad. N.-T. Gr. καθαρισμός purification, f. καθαρίζειν to make clean.]

1. The doctrine of the Catharists.

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* I. Wks. 1851 I. 174 That very perfection..which you challenge unto yourselves..well deserveth the name of Catharism. 1575 T. CARTWRIGHT *and Replie*, in *Whitgift's Wks.* 1852 II. 61 Uncharitable suspicions of papism, anabaptism, Catharism, Donatism, etc. 1832 S. MAITLAND *Facts & Documents* 362 It was reported that he had imbibed your Catharism. 1838 G. S. FABER *An Inquiry* 153 The mode wherein the Canons of Orleans were converted to Catharism.

2. *Chem.* The process of making a surface chemically clean.

1869 *Sci. Opin.* 17 Mar. 380/2 Mr. Tomlinson explained the sense in which he applied the new term Catharism.. distinguishing between 'clean' in its ordinary and its chemical sense.

Ca·tharist. [ad. med.L. *Catharist-æ* (= Gr. καθαρισταί, f. καθαρίζειν to purify). Cf. F. *Cathariste*.] A Paulician or Manichæan; also applied to similar sects; cf. CATHARAN.

1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* II. iii. 52 The Catharistes do boast much of their merits. 1616 DONNE *Serm.* Wks. 1839 VI. 103 The Catharists thought no creature of God pure, and therefore they brought in strange ceremonial purifications of those creatures. 1630 PRYNNE *Lame Giles* 12 The Novatian Catherist. 1648 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 148 Like the vermin of an Indian Catharist, which his fond religion forbids him to molest. 1832 S. MAITLAND *Facts & Documents* 431 Any Catharist..of whatever sect.

Hence **Catharistic** *a.*

1838 G. S. FABER *An Inquiry* 103 From the Paulicians of the East to their Catharistic Successors in the West.

†**Ca·tharite.** *Obs.* [see CATHARAN.] A puritan.

1555 BALE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xxxix. 108 Our holy Communion hath not the face of a popish mas, as our new Catharites have most wickedly..reported.

Catharize (kæ·þăraiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. καθαρίζ-ειν to make clean, purify, f. καθαρός clean.]

1. *trans.* To purify (by some ceremony).

1832 S. MAITLAND *Facts & Documents* 359 The unhappy person who is to be baptized or Catharized.

2. To make chemically clean (see CATHARISM 2). Hence **Ca·thariza·tion.** 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Catharm.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Gr. καθαρμός purification, purging, f. καθαίρειν to cleanse, purge, f. καθαρός clean.] A purging or purgation.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 787 Those Ancients made use of Catharms, or Purgations to the same end and purpose.

Cat-harpings: see HARPINGS.

‖ **Catharsis** (kăpā·ɹsis). *Med.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *κάθαρσις* cleansing, purging, f. *καθαίρειν* to cleanse, purge, f. *καθαρός* clean.] Purgation of the excrements of the body; *esp.* evacuation of the bowels.

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 418 Causing vomiting, catharsis, or diabetes. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 449 The production of catharsis is the surest mode of relief in general dropsy.

Cathartic (kăpā·ɹtik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *cathartic-us*, a. Gr. *καθαρτικός* fit for cleansing, purgative; see prec. Cf. F. *cathartique.*]

A. *adj.*

1. *Med.* Cleansing (the bowels), promoting evacuation, purgative.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 351 Catharticke or purging Medicines. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, The purgative faculty of Rhubarb, Senna, and other Cathartick Vegetables. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 220 An ounce of the common cathartic salts. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* 239 Honey's not sweet, commended as cathartic.

2. *gen.* (and *fig.*) Cleansing, purifying, purging.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 787 As this Earthy Body is washed by Water, so is that Spirituous Body Cleansed by Cathartick Vapours. 1795 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* (1822) 364 This philosophic death..is effected by the cathartic or purifying virtues. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Heroism* Wks. (Bohn) I. 104 We need books of this tart cathartic virtue.

B. *sb.* A medicine which has the power of purging or evacuating; a purgative. More strictly: 'a medicine which is capable of producing the second grade of purgation, of which laxative is the first and drastic the third' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err*, IV. 265 Aloes, which is such a gentle cathartick. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 147, It may be proper for jockeys and running footmen to keep themselves spare and light by cathartics. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 208 A mild cathartic.

b. *fig.*

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* v. 230 Lustrations and catharticks of the mind were sought for. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 507 ¶ 1 Plato has called mathematical demonstrations the catharticks or purgatives of the soul. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 35 Logic..is called the Cathartic of the Mind.

Catha·rtical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1712) Gen. Pref. 8 Not only to a Political degree of vertue, but Cathartical. 1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* v. 336 Scarce any Elementary Salt is in small quantity Cathartical. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 117 A leading article..To Tories and to Whigs alike cathartical.

Hence **Catha·rtically** *adv.*, **Catha·rticalness.**

1816 T. TAYLOR in *Pamphleteer* VIII. 48 Or it [the soul] lives cathartically, the exemplar of which is the Saturnian kingdom. 1730-6 BAILEY, *Catharticalness*..purging Quality. Hence in JOHNSON and in mod. Dicts.

Catha·rtin. [see -IN.] A bitter substance extracted from senna, and acting as a purgative.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 91 The active principle of Senna is called Cathartine. 1840 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 333 In examining the leaves of Senna, Lassaigne and Feneulle obtained a peculiar substance, to which they gave the name of cathartine. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 270 Cathartin.

Cat-head (kæ·tˌhed). Also 7 **cat's-head.** *Naut.* A beam projecting almost horizontally at each side of the bows of a ship, for raising the anchor from the surface of the water to the deck without touching the bows, and for carrying the anchor on its stock-end when suspended outside the ship's side; it is furnished with sheaves at the outer end, and the inner end, which is called the cat's-tail, fays down upon the cat-beam.

The anchor is catted or raised to the cat-head by means of the *cat-tackle* or *cat-purchase*, which consists of the *cat-block*, *cat-fall*, and the sheaves in the cat-head; the cat-block is furnished with a strong hook, the *cat-hook*, which is hooked to the ring of the anchor by means of the *cat-rope*, or *cat-back-rope*; when raised, the anchor is fastened by its ring to the cat-head with the *cat-head-stopper* or *cat-stopper*. See also CAT *sb.* 7 and 18.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid, Yng. Seamen* 12 The Cat, Cats head and Cats holes. 1679 *Exec. Bury* 3 The Prisoner was..shooting at the Cat-head of his own ship as a mark. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) The cat-head serves to suspend the anchor clear of the bow. 1805 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 156 *note*, She ceased firing and waved a Union Jack at her cat-head. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xv. 40 The anchor came to the cat-head pretty slowly. 1869 SIR E. REED *Ship Build.* xv. 292 In order to reduce both the weight and the cost of the catheads..box catheads have been introduced instead of solid forgings.

2. *dial.* A nodule of ironstone, containing fossil remains.

1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 63 Usually called by them Doggers, or Catsheads. 1719 STRACHEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 970 Certain Lumps of Stone..like a Caput mortuum not inflammable, called Cats-head. 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (J.) The nodules with leaves in them, called catheads, seem to consist of a sort of iron stone.

3. *Mining.* a. A small capstan (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858). b. A broad-bully hammer (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*).

Hence **Cat-head** *v.*, to cat the anchor.

1874 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 10 Oct. 651/1 (Hoppe) Let us cat-head our anchor.

Cathecyser, -ysme, obs. f. CATECHISER, -ISM.

† **Cathed**, *ppl. a. rare*⁻¹.

1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1706) 93 Give them [Coneys] not too much green juicy meat, unless you intermix therwith what is dry..otherwise they will be Cathed, or tun-belly'd.

‖ **Cathedra** (kăþī·drā, kæ·þēdrā). [L. *cathedra*, a. Gr. *καθέδρα* chair; *esp.* seat of a bishop, teacher's or professor's chair: f. *κατά* down + *ἑδ-* sit.]

1. The chair or seat of a bishop in his church; hence, the episcopal see or dignity.

1829 *Trial J. Martin* (York) 35 The curtains of the cathedra were up on Sunday. 1863 J. R. WALLRAN *Mem. Fountains Abbey* 20 When Archbishop Turstin ascended the cathedra of York in 1114. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Let. to Pusey* (ed. 2) 144 Chrysostom..was in close relations with the once Semi-arian Cathedra of Antioch.

2. Latin phr. *Ex cathedrâ*, 'from the chair', *i. e.* in the manner of one speaking from the seat of office or professorial chair, with authority; also used attrib. = officially uttered. So † *in cathedrâ.*

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. i. (1636) 23 And that he in cathedra cannot erre. 1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* Ep. A iv b, When they can neither say, that the Pope was misinformed, or that he was not *in Cathedra*. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxii, He was a great lover of form, more especially when he could dictate it ex cathedra. 1820 BYRON *Blues* I. 150 Old Botherby's spouting ex-cathedrâ tone. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 128 He, *ex cathedrâ*, was determining their several questions to them. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 4 May 5/2 The President's *ex cathedrâ* judgment.

† **Cathedra·rical**, *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. prec.: cf. *algebraical.*] = CATHEDRAL I.

1676 DEGGE *Parson's Counsellor* 284 (L.) To prove them one and the same with the cathedraical duty.

Cathedral (kăþī·drăl), *a.* [a. F. *cathédral*, or ad. (its source) med.L. *cathedrālis* of or belonging to the (bishop's) seat, f. *cathedra*: see prec. (But some adj. uses have arisen anew from the sb.)]

1. Of or pertaining to the bishop's throne or see.

a. *esp.* in *cathedral church* (formerly also *church cathedral*), the church which contains the bishop's throne, the principal church of a diocese; = CATHEDRAL *sb.* [F. *église cathédrale.*] (It has been applied loosely to a collegiate or abbey church.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 282 Atte heye chyrche of Wynchester, þer ys se was ydo, þat me clupede chyrche cathedral. *a* 1384 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 73 Þei maken men to ȝeue here nedi lifode to here cathedral chirches þat han no nede. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2906 The chapitre of a chirche cathedralle. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 25 Boniface..songe in euery Cathedrall chirche of Wales a mas. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 344 To make sacrifices in the high places, in their Cathedral Churches at Bethel and at Dan. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 37 Me thought I sate in Seate of Maiesty, In the Cathedrall Church of Westminster. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxx. § 11 Bishops and churches cathedral being sufficiently endowed with lands. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit.* (1854) II. 277 The several cathedral and collegiate churches in England and Wales.

b. *generally.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 13 Cathedral, *cathedralis*. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Cathedrall*, chiefe in the Diocesse. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XII. xv, If in this cathedral constitution he did not err. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 207 More savoury knowledge in one Lay-man, than in a dozen of Cathedrall Prelates. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 391/1 The Broad, or Cathedral Beard..because Bishops and Grave Men of the Church antiently did wear such Beards. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* III. 2305 He found his cathedral chair full of thorns.

2. Of or pertaining to the chair of office or authority; *ex cathedrâ*: a. ecclesiastically.

1638 HEYWOOD *Lucrece* I. Wks. 1874 V. 170 Heere we enthrone our selves, Cathedrall state Long since detaind us, justly we resume. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* vii. 125 To dissent from any of his [the Pope's] Cathedrall determinations is absolute heresy. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 10 July 47/1 The cathedral utterances of Leo XIII.

b. professorially.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. iii. (1632) 193 To resolve belongs to a cathedrall master [F. *cathedrant*]. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* I. ii. (1616) 455 Hood an asse with reuerend purple..And he shall passe for a cathedrall Doctor. 1618 HALES *Let.* in *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 423 The Schoolmens Conclusions and Cathedral Decisions had been received as Oracles and Articles of Faith. 1849 T. B. SHAW *Outlines Eng. Lit.* 299 The style is too uniformly didactic, cathedral, and declamatory.

† 3. (See quots.)

1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Cathedral*, old-fashioned, out of Date, Ancient. 1755 JOHNSON, *Cathedral*, in low phrase, antique, venerable, old.

¶ In some cases, e. g. *cathedral town*, it is difficult to distinguish between the original adjective, and the sb. used attributively: see next 3.

Cathedral (kăþī·drăl), *sb.* [originally *cathedral church*: see prec. F. *cathédrale.*]

1. The principal church of a diocese, containing the bishop's cathedra or throne; usually remarkable for size and architectural beauty. (It has been applied to the Abbey Church of Westminster.)

1587 HARRISON *England* II. i. (1877) I. 16 As the number of churches increased, so the repaire of the faithfull vnto the cathedrals did diminish. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* D vij a, The great Cathedralls of St. Paul, and St. Peter, in this Metropolitan City. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Let. to Pope* 28 Sept., The great Cathedral of St. John [in Lyons] is a good Gothic building. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 339 Cathedrals decorated by all the art and magnificence of the middle ages. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* ix, Lay your earthly fancies down, And in the vast cathedral leave him. 1861 A. B. HOPE (*title*), The English Cathedral.

b. Taken as a type of the Episcopal system.

1679 *Establ. Test* 11 They had..ruin'd the Monarchy, and pull'd down the old Cathedral, without Establishing..any Church at all.

2. *fig.* Chief centre of authority and teaching.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* To Parlt., Our ancient Druides, by whom this Iland was the Cathedral of Philosophy to France. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* Pref. 5, Let England then keep that honour..to be the Cathedral to other Nations.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cathedral air, chime, close, dome, family, front, man, music, service, spire, tower, town, walk* (= resembling an aisle in a cathedral); *cathedral-like, -wise* advbs.

1644 T. HILL *Right Separation* (1645) 34 This made *Cathedrall aire (for the most part) so impure. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* s. v. *Salisbury*, There is in the *cathedral close a college or almshouse for ten clergymen's widows. 1877 BRYANT *Lit. People of Snow* 155 Like some vast *cathedral-dome. 1740 in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 264 When there is a place vacant in your family..I mean your *cathedral family. 1864 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 211 Huge *cathedral fronts of every age. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 628 This Church is spatious, beautifull, and built *Cathedrall-like. 1694 *Providence of God* 67 As ready and perfect in their Responses, as any *Cathedral-man whatever. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.*, *Cathedral Music*, music composed for use in English Cathedral Service since the Reformation. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.) His constant and regular assisting at the *cathedral service. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dau.* 213 The gray *cathedral towers Reveal'd their shining windows. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1861) V. 157 Visions of..closes in old *cathedral towns. 17.. POPE *Imitat. Cowley* 13 Here aged trees *Cathedral walks compose. *a* 1780 BLACKSTONE *Farewell Muse* 22 Aged elms..In long cathedral walks extend. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 80 (1756) I. 354 The service was performed *cathedral-wise.

Hence **Cathe·dral-esque, Cathedra·lic, Cathe·dralish**, *adjs.*, like a cathedral; **Cathe·dralized** *a.*, converted into a cathedral; **Cathe·dralism**, the cathedral system.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Jan. 2/2 Such magnificent minsters and cathedralesque churches as Tewkesbury, Malvern, Wimborne. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 206 Almost cathedralic in its dimensions. 1840 TUPPER *Let.* in *My life as Author* (1886) 43 A large cathedralish church. 1885 G. N. BOARDMAN in *Advance* (Chicago) 3 Dec. 777 One large element of English religious character..is, if I may coin a word, Cathedralism. 1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 178 The cathedralised abbey churches.

Cathedraled (kăþī·drăld), *a.* [f. CATHEDRAL *sb.* + -ED 2.] In various nonce-uses, as † a. Seated on a cathedra or throne; b. Vaulted like a cathedral; c. Adorned with or having a cathedral.

1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 37 The cittadell Where the Cathedral'd Saturne is enthron'd. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 125 Cathedralled caverns of thick ribbed gold. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 126 Cathedraled Bristol, castled Nottingham. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* III. xxi. 106 Florence lay clear and cathedralled before us.

† **Cathe·dralist.** *Obs.* [see -IST.] A supporter of the cathedral or episcopal system; one of the clergy of a cathedral.

1644 *Jus Populi* 12 We need not doubt this promissor was some Cathedralist within orders, he does so shuffle Priests and Princes together. 1644 JESSOP *Angel of Eph.* 30 Our Cathedralists pretend the Church but meane the Bishops and themselves. 1661 PRYNNE *Exub. in Com. Prayer* 23 Sober, judicious Protestants, Prelates and Cathedralists.

Cathedra·rian, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *cathedrāri-us* (f. *cathedra*) + -AN.] Of or belonging to a cathedra or chair (*pedantic*).

1830 LYTTON *Eugene A.* i. 5 The traveller taking advantage of Peter's hasty abandonment of his cathedrarian accommodation, seized the vacant chair.

† **Cathedrate**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. CATHEDRA + -ATE 2.] Containing a cathedra or bishop's seat.

1536 in Atterbury *Addit. 1st ed. Rights Convoc.* (1701) App. 43 You our said Bishops..in your Cathedrate Churches.

So † **Cathedrated** *ppl. a.*, enthroned on the bishop's seat; installed in the professorial chair.

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 128 At length wee finde him [Antichrist] a Bishop Cathedrated in the Church. 1654 R. WHITLOCK *Observ. Manners Eng.* 385 (T.) With the cathedrated authority of a prælector or publick reader.

Cathedra·tic, *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *cathedrāticus*, f. *cathedra.* Cf. F. *cathédratique.*]

1. *Law.* Pertaining to the bishop's seat; belonging to the episcopal see; in *cathedratic payment, imposition, right.*

1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 85 This Cathedratick payment to the Bishop from the beneficed Clergie within his Diœcess. *Ibid.* 97 This Cathedratick imposition. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* I. II. iii. 41 They gave the Bishop the Third Part of these Oblations, which was called the Right Cathedratick [*droit cathédratique*].

2. Pronounced *ex cathedrâ*, or from the chair, authoritative.

18.. *Fraser's Mag.* (O.) There is the prestige of antiquity which adds the authority of venerability to cathedratic precepts. 1872 T. A. TROLLOPE *Durnton Abb.* II. xvii. 281 'Nothing is a matter of course!' said Mr. Burrows, in a very cathedratic manner.

B. quasi-*sb.* = *cathedratic payment* in 1. Also in the L. form *cathedrāticum* (see Du Cange).

1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Cathedratick* (*Cathedraticum*) is a Sum of 2*s.* paid to the Bishop by the Inferior Clergy, in Argumentum subjectionis and ob honorem Cathedræ. 1721 in BAILEY. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 203 The cathedreticum, synodales, and the procurations of the apostolic see. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854)

II. 305 The emoluments of a [Roman Catholic] bishop arise from his parish, from licenses, and from the cathedraticum.

Cathedra·tical, *a.* and *sb.* = prec.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 54 When you do not pay your procurations only, but your cathedraticals and synodals also.

Hence **Cathedra·tically** *adv.*, authoritatively.

1828 *Edin. Rev.* XLVIII. 505 The wisdom of this world cannot tolerate the idea that so little is left for it cathedratically to perform, with dogmatic certainty.

† **Cather, cayther.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? a. Welsh *cader* chair, cradle, wooden frame.] A cradle; a scaffolding.

1568 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 129 Paid for poles and bordes to make the cather for the steple. [Cf. 130 For makinge of a cradelle to goe about the steple.] 1750 J. COLLIER *Wks.* 66 (*Lanc. Gloss.*) Th' barn ot wur i' th' keather. 1859 E. WAUGH (*ibid.*) Keep th' keyther stirrin' gently.

Catheran, catherein: see CATERAN.

Catheretic (kæþĕre·tik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* Sometimes written **cathæretic.** [ad. Gr. *καθαρετικός* (in Galen) destructive, consuming, f. *καθαιρεῖν* to take down, reduce, destroy (f. *κατά* down + *αἱρεῖν* to take). Cf. F. *cathérétique.*] Having power to destroy, reduce or consume; corrosive. As *sb.*: An agent for consuming superfluous flesh; a name given to the milder caustics.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XXVI. xviii. (1678) 640 Some [Pyroticks] are termed Catheretick or corroding, for that they waste the proud flesh of an ulcerated..part. 1723 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (1743) 299 A hot pungent, acrid Matter, of a catheretic Nature, insomuch that, if applied Plaister-wise to the Skin, it will raise a Blister. 1887 HOBLYN *Med. Dict., Cathæretics,* the milder caustics, as iodine, creasote, etc., also remedies which reduce superfluous flesh.

So † **Cathere·tical** *a.* = prec.

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* ix. 66 Cathereticall medicaments.

Catherine (kæ·þerin). Also **Catharine, Kath-.** [F. *Catherine,* mod.L. *Catharīna,* earlier *Katerina,* repr. Gr. *Αἰκατερίνα* name of the saint, subseq. assimilated in spelling to *καθαρός* pure.] The name of a legendary Saint and Martyr of Alexandria; whence a female Christian name.

The name of a kind of carriage.

1861 AINSLIE *Remin. Sc. Gentleman* 172, I accompanied Miss Baillie to the review in her catherine, a carriage nearly similar to a gig, but with a roof raised on rods, to give protection from the sun. [This was in Jamaica.]

Catherine pear. A small and early variety of pear. Also a variety of plum.

1641 SUCKLING *Ballad on Wedding* Wks. (1709) 31 Streaks of red were mingled there, Such as are on a Katherine Pear, The Side that's next the Sun. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 233 Catalogue of..excellent Fruit Trees, Plums ..Damasq, Violet, Date, Catherine. 1720 GAY *Pastorals* iii, Catherine pears adorn my ruddy cheek. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* x. 599 'Twas not the lighter red, that partly streaks The Catherine pear, that brighten'd o'er her cheeks.

Catherine wheel.

1. The figure of a wheel with spikes projecting from its circumference (in reference to the legend of St. Catherine's martyrdom). *esp.* in Heraldry.

[*a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1942 Hat ȝarkin fowr hweoles, ant let þurhdriuen þrefter þe spaken ant te felien mid irnene gadien.] 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XII. xv. 206 Others likewise have (as they brag) a Katharine wheel upon their bodies. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 17 Though they turn their Rowels into Katherine-wheeles till they have over-taken their Ends. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3906/4 The Coat 2 Spread Eagles quarter'd with Catharine Wheels. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxi. (ed. 3) 360 A Catherine wheel or.

attrib. 1607 WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* III. i, A short Dutch waist, with a round Catherine-Wheel Fardingale.

2. *Arch.* (Also *Catherine-wheel window.*) 'A window or compartment of a window of a circular form with radiating divisions or spokes' (Gwilt).

1848 RICKMAN *Goth. Archit.* XXXVIII. A circular window filled with fine flowing tracery, of the character often called a 'Catherine wheel'.

3. A kind of firework which rotates, while burning, in the manner of a wheel. (Also called *pinwheel.*)

1760 WILSON in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 906 In the same manner that a Catherine-wheel is made to turn round in a direction contrary to that in which the small rockets affixed to its periphery discharge themselves. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xvi, A noble Catherine wheel had just begun to fizz. 1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 188/2 A noise like the first indication a catherine-wheel gives of..its going off.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* (chiefly from 3). Also *attrib. To turn Catherine-wheels*: to turn lateral summersaults (= CART-WHEEL 3).

1861 *Times* 29 July, The Catherine wheel is busy throwing out sparks and fiery flashes all round the world. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 79 Catharine-wheel republics, always in revolution while the powder lasts. 1881 E. J. WORBOISE *Sissie* xxiv, I have seen that boy put down his basket of medicine and turn 'Catherine wheels' in the street. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 16 July 100/1 [Mr. Gale] admits that the 'Catherine Wheel' style of bowling has enabled bowlers to acquire a double break.

† **Cathering.** *Obs.* = CATHETER.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therap.* 2 H iij, Ye can nat wel vse a syring of bras yᵗ the grekes call Cathering, but yf ye knowe parfytely the posycyon..of all the bladder.

Ca·thern. [Corruption of CATHERINE. Cf.; 1669 DRYDEN *Epil. Tyrannic Love* 30 Here Nelly lies, who, though she lived a slattern, Yet died a princess, acting *in St. Catherine.*]

A festival or merry-making on St. Catherine's day (Nov. 25). So **Catherning** *vbl. sb.*

1596 FORMAN *Diary* 27 § 3 At 4 I went first to see the garden catherne. 1730 LAMOTTE *Ess. Poetry & Paint.* 126 (Brand) Young women meeting on the 25th of November, and making merry together, which they call Catherning.

attrib. [1476 *Will of Scotton* (Somerset Ho.) A flatte pece of siluur called a Kateryn cupp.] 1849 HALLIWELL *Pop. Rhymes* (Brand), The Dean of Worcester informs me that the Chapter have a practice of preparing a rich bowl of wine and spices, called 'The Cathern Bowl', for the inhabitants of the college precincts upon that day [Nov. 25].

Cathern, obs. form of CAULDRON.

Cathetal (kæ·þĭtăl), *a.* Also k-. [f. CATHETUS + -AL.] Pertaining to a cathetus; perpendicular.

1874 tr. *Lommel's Light* 64 The rays which fall perpendicularly upon the kathetal surface pass without deflection through the glass. 1880 WEBSTER *Supp.*

Catheter (kæ·þĭtəɹ). *Med.* [a. L. *cathetēr,* a. Gr. *καθετήρ* anything let down into, a catheter, f. *καθιέναι* to send or let down.] A long tubular instrument, of metal or caoutchouc, more or less curved at the end, for passing into the bladder in order to draw off urine, etc.; a similar tube for use with other canals (*e. g.* the Eustachian catheter).

1601 MANNINGHAM *Diary* Feb. 23 A crooked instrument concaued at the one ende called a catheter. 1684 R. JOHNSON *Enchirid. Med.* III. xxiv. 275 Draw away the Urine with a Catheter. 1844 DUFTON *Deafness* 43 Warm water..may be injected, by means of a catheter introduced into the Eustachian tube, into the meatus. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 35.

Ca·theterism. *Med.* [ad. L. *cathetērism-us* (in Kersey 1708-21), a. Gr. *καθετηρισμός,* f. *καθετήρ* (see prec.).] The employment of a catheter.

1721 BAILEY *Catheterism,* the Operation of injecting any thing into the Bladder by a Catheter. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 924/1. 1844 DUFTON *Deafness* 71 The application of catheterism to the Eustachian tube.

So **Ca·theterize** *v.* [cf. F. *cathétériser*], to employ a catheter; **Ca·theteriza·tion.**

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1260/1 The patient..had been frequently the subject of catheterization. 1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* 38 Restoration of hearing by means of catheterization of the tube through the nose. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex. Catheterise,* to introduce a catheter.

Cathetometer (kæþĭtǫ·mĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. *κάθετος* CATHETUS + -METER. Cf. F. *cathétomètre.*] An instrument for measuring vertical distances, *esp.* small differences of level of liquid columns in tubes.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 63 The difference of level between the surface of mercury in the two tubes was read by means of a cathetometer. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 429 The Cathetometer is used for the accurate determination of differences of level.

‖ **Cathetus** (kæ·þĭtŭs). Also **kath-.** [a. L. *cathetus,* a. Gr. *κάθετος* (sc. *γραμμή*) a perpendicular line, *κάθετος* adj. 'let down, perpendicular', f. *καθιέναι* to let down.] A straight line falling perpendicularly on another straight line or surface.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. Def. 20 It shal be named the Axis or Kathetus of that body. 1622 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xi. (1634) 38. 1676 BAKER in Rigaud *Corr. Sc. Men* (1841) II. 13 Having the cathetus of the first and the common hypotenuse given, to find the cathetus of the simple angle. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Cathetus of Incidence* ..a right line drawn from a radiant point, perpendicular to the reflecting line, or the plane of the speculum, or mirror. *Cathetus of Reflexion,* etc. 1817 COLEBROOKE *Algebra* 59 The cóti or upright is the cathetus. 1875 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. *Cathetus,* a perpendicular line passing through the centre of a cylindrical body as a baluster or a column. It is also a line falling perpendicularly, and passing through the centre or eye of the volute of the Ionic capital.

Cathodal (kæ·þǫdăl), *a.* Also **kath-.** [f. Gr. *κάθοδος* way down (see next) + -AL.]

1. *Electr.* Belonging to the cathode.

1882 *Athenæum* 8 July 50/3 The character (anodal or kathodal) of the electric charge.

2. *Bot.* = CATHODIC 2.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 366 In Fontinalis the branch arises beneath the median line of the leaf; but in Sphagnum beneath its cathodal half.

Cathode (kæ·þōud). *Electr.* Also **kath-.** [ad. Gr. *κάθοδος* a going down, way down, f. *κατά* down + *ὁδός* way.] **a.** The path by which an electric current leaves the electrolyte and passes into the negative pole; the point or surface in contact with the negative pole; in electro-metallurgy the object to be electro-plated. **b.** The negative pole. Opposed to *anode*: see ELECTRODE.

1834 FARADAY *Res. Electr.* (1839) § 663 The cathode is that surface at which the current leaves the decomposing body, and is its positive extremity. 1839 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* I. 100 The lower electrode formed the cathode. 1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 161 The poles..are called electrodes..the – pole being called the cathode. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 219 The deposit was formed in twenty-four hours upon the whole of the cathode. 1881 *Metal World* No. 9. 131 The object to be coppered is to be..attached as a cathode..when it will become rapidly coated with an adherent film of metallic copper. 1883 E. H. GORDON *Electr. & Magn.* (ed. 2) II. 1 The electrode attached to the zinc of the battery is called the cathode, and the other, the anode.

Cathodic (kăþǫ·dik), *a.* Also **kath-.** [f. as prec. + -IC.]

1. *Phys.* Of nerve force; Proceeding from a nerve-centre; efferent.

1852 M. HALL *Diastaltic Nervous Syst.* (Mayne).

2. *Bot.* (Of leaves arranged on the axis spirally.) See quots.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 190 If the spiral winds from right to left, the right edge of the leaves (as you ascend) is called the Kathodic, the left edge the anodic. *Ibid.* 199 So that..all the segments are broader on the anodic than on the kathodic side. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 238 Between the median and descending, or kathodic lateral bundle.

Cat-hole, *sb.* Forms: 1 catthola, 7 cat's-hole, 7– cat-hole.

† **1.** The hole or den of the wild cat. *Obs.*

854 *Chart. Æthelwolf* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 105 Of ðam wogan hlince on ða catthola; of ðan cattholan on Wenbeorhge.

2. A hole in a wall, door, etc., large enough to let a cat through.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* III. ii, Is there ne'er a cat-hole Where I may creep through? 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 145 (Jam.) 'He has left the key in the cat hole' to signify that a man has run away from his creditors. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 120 A large round ball..which rolled along the floor of the room until it came to a cat-hole in the door.

3. *Naut.* One of the two holes at the stern of the ship, through which a cable or hawser can be passed for steadying or heaving the ship astern, etc.

a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 346/1 Cat-holes are over the Ports in the Gun-Room, right with the Capstain, to heave the Ship a stern by a Cable, or Hause.

4. A deep pool in a river.

1883 *Century Mag.* 378 He seated himself at the edge of a deep pool, or 'cat-hole'.

Catholic (kæ·þŏlik), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *catholique* (13th c. in Littré) ad. late L. *catholic-us,* a. Gr. *καθολικός* general, universal, f. *καθόλου* (i.e. *καθ' ὅλου*) on the whole, in general, as a whole, generally, universally, f. *κατά* concerning, in respect of, according to + *ὅλος* whole. (If immed. derived from L. or Gr., the Eng. word would, according to the regular analogy of words in -IC, have been accented *cathō·lic*).]

I. In non-ecclesiastical use.

1. *gen.* Universal.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* I b, Catholike being a greeke word signifieth nothing in English but universall or common. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Catholicke,* vniuersall or generall. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* (1682) 11, The Indisputable Commands of a Catholick Dictator in knowledge. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 11 Sept. 7/1 Science is truly catholic, and is bounded only by the universe.

† **2.** In specific uses: **a.** Universally prevalent: said *e.g.* of substances, actions, laws, principles, customs, conditions, etc. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 248 This is to be holden for a catholike principle. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 418 It is a Catholicke principle, Euery thing is preserued and refreshed with his like. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 95 This is a common, but no catholique custome [among bees] for I have often observed the contrary. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 79 The universal and catholick order of all bulbous plants, is..that about St. James' tyde they be taken out of the ground. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 14 The Catholick Laws of nature which appear in the world. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 192 All Bodies are made of one Catholick matter common to them all. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 10 There is but one Catholick homogeneous, fluid matter. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 112 This Catholick Principle of Gravitation. 1696 EDWARDS *Exist. & Provid. God* I. 3 A great proof of the catholick degeneracy of this present age.

† **b.** Universally applicable or efficient; *spec.* of medicines, remedies. *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 43 It hath the prime place, for a Catholick medicine in exulcerations. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. v. I. v. (1651) 393 There is no Catholike medicine to be had: that which helps one is pernitious to another. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* IV. ii. 309 A Catholick Plaister, used for all wounds and stabs. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xlix. 559 A noble Extract, and a catholick purge. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 115 Fire..which is the only Catholick Dissolvent. 1693 SLARE in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 906 The Spirit of Wine be a very Catholick Menstruum. 1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (1743) 261 [Water] is the only Catholick Nourishment of all Vegetables, Animals, and Minerals. 1752 HUME *Ess.* (1777) II. 21 Accurate and just reasoning is the only Catholic remedy.

† **c.** More loosely: Common, prevalent. *Obs.*

1607 DEKKER *Northw. Hoe* V. Wks. 1873 III. 74 What is more catholick i' the city than for husbands daily for to forgive the nightly sins of their bedfellows? 1631 MASSINGER *Emper. of East* IV. iv, The pox, sir..Is the more catholic sickness. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 130 Hot beds are the most general and catholick help.

† **d.** Entire, without exception. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 19 Deep interring of Roots is amongst the Catholick Mistakes. 1671 DRYDEN *Even. Love* IV. i, *Alon.* And, how fares my Son-in-law that lives there? *Mel.* In Catholick Health, Sir.

3. In current use: **a.** Of universal human interest or use; touching the needs, interests, or sympathies of all men.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxvi. (1640) So are there some.. Catholique, universal Psalmes, that apply themselves to all necessities. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit* (1711) 279 All my Writings..for universal Nature, and Mankind in general. And of such Catholick Use I esteem this present Disquisition. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. v. § 4 Catholic poetry, by which I mean that which is good in all ages and countries. 1844 EMERSON *Lect. New Eng. Ref.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 264 A grand phalanx of the best of the human race, banded for some catholic object. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud.* 363 What was of catholic rather than national interest.

b. Having sympathies with, or embracing, all: said of men, their feelings, tastes, etc.; also *fig.* of things. (Closely connected with 8.)

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* iv. 16 The stomach becommeth the most Catholicke part in all the bodie, carying a more indifferent affection to what soever is receiued then anie part beside. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. iv. 73 Others more catholic in their taste. 1620 J. PARKINSON *Paradisus* xxvi. 215 Such as are Catholicke obseruers of all natures store. 1833 LAMB *Elia, Books & Read.*, I bless my stars for a taste so catholic, so unexcluding. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. iv. (1872) 31 Of these two Universities, Cambridge is decidedly the more catholic (not Roman catholic, but Human catholic). 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.*, On these different manifestations, the sun poured its clear and catholic looks. 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* xxxviii. 271 A man of unusually broad and catholic feeling.

4. *Catholic Epistle*: a name originally given to the 'general' epistles of James, Peter, and Jude, and the first of John, as not being addressed to particular churches or persons. The second and third epistles of John are now conventionally included among the number.

It is not certain that this was the original sense of ἐπιστολὴ καθολική, since some early writers appear to use it in the sense 'genuine and accepted' (see CANONICAL): but the attribute has been understood in the sense 'encyclical' or 'general' since the 10th or 11th c.

1582 N. T. (*Rhem.*) *James* (*heading*) The Catholic Epistle of St. James the apostle. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* I. v. 69 The Encyclick, Circular, or Catholick Letters, were address'd to all Churches, or to all the Faithful. 1855 WESTCOTT *Canon N. T.* (1881) 395 It may be inferred that the seven Catholic Epistles were formed into a collection at the close of the third century.

II. In ecclesiastical use.

The earlier history of this lies outside English, and may be found in such works as Smith's *Dict. Christian Antiq.* or in Lightfoot's *Ignatius* I. 398–400, 605–607; II. 310–312. Ἡ καθολικὴ ἐκκλησία 'the catholic church' or 'church universal', was first applied to the whole body of believers as distinguished from an individual congregation or 'particular body of Christians'. But to the primary idea of extension 'the ideas of doctrine and unity' were superadded; and so the term came to connote the Church first as orthodox, in opposition to heretics, next as one historically, in opposition to schismatics. Out of this widest qualitative sense arose a variety of subordinate senses; it was applied to the faith the Church held, to particular communities or even individual members belonging to it, and especially in the East, to cathedrals as distinguished *from* parish churches, then later to parish churches as opposed to oratories or monastic chapels. After the separation of East and West 'Catholic' was assumed as its descriptive epithet by the Western or Latin Church, as 'Orthodox' was by the Eastern or Greek. At the Reformation the term 'Catholic' was claimed as its exclusive right by the body remaining under the Roman obedience, in opposition to the 'Protestant' or 'Reformed' National Churches. These, however, also retained the term, giving it, for the most part, a wider and more ideal or absolute sense, as the attribute of no single community, but only of the whole communion of the saved and saintly in all churches and ages. In England, it was claimed that the Church, even as Reformed, was the national branch of the 'Catholic Church' in its proper historical sense. As a consequence, in order to distinguish the unreformed Latin Church, its chosen epithet of 'Catholic' was further qualified by 'Roman'; but see sense 7. On this analogy ANGLO-CATHOLIC has been used by some, since about 1835, of the Anglican Church.

5. *Catholic Church, Church Catholic*: the Church universal, the whole body of Christians.

1559 *Injunctions by Queens Majestie* D iv, Ye shall praye for Christes holy Chatholique church, that is, for the whole congregation of Christian people, dispearsed throughout the whole worlde, and specially for the Church of England and Irelande. 1560–61 *Scotch Conf. Faith* xvi, Whiche Kirk is Catholik, that is universall, becaus it conteanes the Elect of all aiges, all realmes, nationis, and tounges, be thai of the Jewis or be thai of the Gentiles, who have communioun and societie with God the Father, and with his Sone Christ Jesus. 1670 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 129 There is a holy Catholicke Church, to wit, the whole company of Gods Elect. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 187 The Catholick Church, that is, God's whole or universall Assembly. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 304, I hope this learned man doth not take the particular Romane Church, for the Catholick Church. 1685 KEN *Ch. Catech.*, *'Holy Cath. Ch.'* 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xi. (1847) 110 As members of the church catholic. *Mod.* In this sense many accept the article of the Creed, 'I believe in the holy catholic church'.

b. Of or belonging to the church universal, universal Christian.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 94 He can neuer prooue his reseruation to be catholike or vniversally allowed and practised of the Church. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 10 That Church whose Doctrine is most Catholick and universall must be the Catholick Church. 1657 CROMWELL *Sp.* 3 Apr., Such a Catholic interest of the people of God. 1777 FLETCHER *Reconcil.* Wks. 1795 IV. 211 A great friend to a catholic gospel. 1807 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 370 A catholic liturgy must be formed on a catholic plan; that is, from a harmony of those dispersed and vital truths, which in different ages, different countries, and different churches, were popularly, and effectually embodied, in established liturgies. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 250 Christianity in all Churches was, and ever must be, in its essence Catholic —one and indivisible.

6. As an epithet, applied to the Ancient Church, as it existed undivided, prior to the separation of East and West, and of a church or churches standing in historical continuity therewith, and claiming to be identical with it in doctrine, discipline, orders, and sacraments. (*a.*) After the separation, assumed by the Western or Latin Church, and so commonly applied historically. (*b.*) After the Reformation in the 16th c. claimed as its exclusive title by that part of the Western Church which remained under the Roman obedience (see 7); but (*c.*) held by Anglicans not to be so limited, but to include the Church of England, as the proper continuation in England, alike of the Ancient and the Western Church.

(Whatever the application, the implied sense is 'the Church or Churches which now truly represent the ancient undivided Church of Christendom'.)

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 690/1 The very name he sayth of catholike, yᵗ is to sai vniuersal, gaue to ward yᵉ getting of hys credence yᵉ catholike church gret autorityе. *c* 1534 ABP. LEE in Lingard *Hist. Eng.* (1855) V. i. 18/1 *note*, So that .. the unitie of the faiethe and of the Catholique Chyrche [be] saved. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 47 Quhilk catholike kirk is trewly represented in all general counsellis. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* Wks. 1839 III. 517 The Christians of that time [before Constantine], except a few, in respect of whose paucity the rest were called the Catholic Church and others heretics. *c* 1670 JER. TAYLOR *Duty of Clergy* ii. 4 The Catholic Church hath been too much and too soon divided.. but in things simply necessary, God hath preserved us still unbroken: all nations and all ages recite the Creed..and all Churches have been governed by Bishops. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* vii. (1730) 538 The ancientest Fathers of the Catholick Church. 1834 *Tracts for Times* No. 61, We [English Church] are a branch of the Church Catholic. 1854 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* s.v. *Creed*, There are three creeds recognized by the catholic church. *Ibid.* s.v. *Tradition*, The great deference paid by the Church of England as a branch of the Catholic Church to tradition. 1866 LD. ROMILLY in *Law Rep.* 3 Eq. 29 The Catholic Church of Christ, of which the Church of England is a branch. 1872 FREEMAN *Gen. Sketch* vi. 111 The people of the Oriental provinces..putting forth or adopting doctrines which the Catholic Church, both of the Old and of the New Rome, looked on as heretical.

Hence, Of or belonging to this Church; of the true apostolic Church, orthodox:

a. Of belief, doctrine, etc.

c 1500 *Melusine* (1888) 31 My byleue is as a Catholique byleue oughte for to be. *a* 1556 CRANMER *Wks.* (1844) I. 9 An explication and assertion of the true catholic faith in the matter of the sacrament. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Athan. Crede*, And the Catholike faithe is this: That we worship one God in trinitie, and trinitie in unitie. 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 112 The Catholique faith is the foundation on which he erects Religion. 1840 *Tracts for Times* No. 85 vi, The Catholic or Church system of doctrine and worship. 1854 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* s.v. *Image worship*, Protesting against Roman corruptions of the Catholic Faith.

b. Of persons: Holding the faith of this Church; rightly believing, orthodox. (This and a. appear to be the earliest uses in English. The sb. is in 1425.)

c 1500 *Melusine* (1888) 32 A man very catholoque & of good feith. 1531 ELYOT *Govt.* III. xxiii, Wherein no good catholyke man wyll any thynge doute, though they be meruaylous. 1552 HULOET, Catholyke or perfect Christian, *orthodoxus*. 1854 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* s.v., In ecclesiastical history..a *catholic* Christian denotes an *orthodox* Christian. 1881 FREEMAN *Hist. Geog. Eur.* I. iv. 101 The lands ruled either by the Catholic Frank or by the Arian Goth.

c. Of the writers, fathers, or antiquity, of the ancient undivided church, or accepted by the orthodox historical church.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 14 Whatsoeuer in any catholike wryter is conteyned. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* xi, What Presbytery the primitiue Churches and Catholike fathers did acknowledge. 1842 *Tracts for Times* No. 86 v. § 3 What is popularity when it is opposed to Catholic Antiquity?

d. Of a particular body: Forming part of, or in communion with, this church. (Cf. ANGLO-CATHOLIC.)

1833 CRUSE *Eusebius* VI. xliii. 265 One bishop in a catholic church. 1854 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* s.v. *Lights*, We of the Anglo-Catholic Church. *Ibid.* s.v. *Catholic*, A Catholic Church means a branch of this one great society, as the Church of England is said to be *a* Catholic Church: *the* Catholic Church includes all the Churches in the world under their legitimate Bishops.

7. As applied (since the Reformation) to the Church of Rome (*Ecclesia apostolica catholica Romana*) = ROMAN CATHOLIC, q.v. (Opposed to *Protestant, Reformed, Evangelical, Lutheran, Calvinistic*, etc.)

ROMAN CATHOLIC is the designation known to English law; but 'Catholic' is that in ordinary use on the continent of Europe, especially in the Latin countries; hence historians frequently contrast 'Catholic' and 'Protestant', especially in reference to the continent; and, in familiar non-controversial use, 'Catholic' is often said instead of Roman Catholic.

1554 (March) *Q. Mary's Injunct.* in Wilkins *Concilia* (1737) IV. 90 To remove them, and place catholic men in their rooms. *a* 1555 J. BRADFORD in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1647 This Latine seruice is a playne marke of antichrists Catholike Synagoge. 1563 *Ibid.* 1844 The Catholike prelates of the Popes band. 1588 ALLEN *Admon.* in Lingard *Hist. Eng.* (1855) VI. 358 She [Q. Eliz.] hath abolished the Catholic religion. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 71 a, A matter practised .. as well by the reformed as Catholike Switzers. 1620 FR. HUNT (*title*), Appeal to the King, proving that our Saviour was Author of the Catholic Roman Faith. 1622 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 287 His Majesties *Roman* Catholick-Subjects. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 215 If the Pope would be Head of the Catholique Church, the King would be Head of the Church of England. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 60 Whether .. the catholick heir [gave way] when the protestant was preferred. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 513 What was begun by the evangelical governments, was carried on in an analogous manner by the catholic. 1845 BRIGHT *Sp. Maynooth Grant* 16 Apr., A Protestant soldiery, who, at the beck and command of a Protestant priest, have butchered and killed a Catholic peasant. 1872 FREEMAN *Gen. Sketch* xiii. 252 That the government of each German state might set up which religion it pleased, Catholic or Protestant. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. 229 A Catholic country like France.

† b. *Catholic Seat*: = APOSTOLIC *See. Obs.*

In ancient times the καθολικοὶ θρόνοι or catholic sees, were those of Rome, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) 798 The proud, cruell, and bloudy rage of the Catholique Seat.

c. *Catholic King, his Catholic Majesty*: a title given to the kings of Spain.

(In much earlier times the title belonged to the kings of France, Pipin being so called A.D. 767.)

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* To Rdr. (Arb.) 50 By the moste catholyke & puissaunt kynge Ferdinando. *Ibid.* 288 Wheruppon I wente into Spayne to the Catholyke kynge. 1588 ALLEN (*title*), Admonition to the Nobility and People of England .. by the high and mightie kinge Catholike of Spaine. 1627 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 281 He that .. hath better title to the stile of most catholick king than any that ever yet bare it .. I mean the devil, the prince of this world. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* IV. i. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3987/3 To wait upon his Catholick Majesty. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 280 Does not his Catholic majesty claim a title to the possession of it?

d. See also B.

8. Recognizing, or having sympathies with, all Christians; broadly charitable in religious matters. (Cf. 3 b. which differs only in not being restricted to things ecclesiastical or religious.)

1658 BAXTER in H. Rogers *J. Howe* iii. (1863) 59 The Lord Protector is noted as a man of a catholic spirit, desirous of the unity and peace of all the servants of Christ. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. vii. 158 If such a temper was universal, we might be all Catholic Christians, whatever church or particular profession we joined to, or joined in. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Fww.* (1789) 155 To see all the disciples of Christ grown up into such a catholic spirit, as to be ready to worship God their common Father .. in the same assembly. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 80 A spirit of deep and catholic piety.

† 9. *transf.* Orthodox (applied *e.g.* to orthodox Mohammedans). *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* VII. vii. 575 They are not all Catholike Mahumetans. 1625 — *Pilgrimes* VI. i. § 3 By some they are accounted Catholique or true Mahumetans, and by others they are holden for heretiks.

10. *Catholic (and) Apostolic Church*: the religious body otherwise called Irvingites. (See quots. 1861, 1867.)

[1837 *Testimony to Bps., etc.* 32 That no section of the baptized bears the character of the one Holy Catholic Apostolic Church.] 1861 NORTON *Restor. Apostles and Proph. in Cath. Apostolic Ch.* 159 In assuming, as our only title and name, that of 'the Catholic and Apostolic Church'—we arrogate to ourselves nothing, for we do not appropriate it in any exclusive sense. 1867 *Address* in Miller *Irvingism* I. 5 Catholic and Apostolic Churches, a name which we have not assumed, and to which we have no exclusive right .. But it is the only name by which we can, without protest, suffer ourselves to be called. 1888 *Whitaker's Almanac, Relig. Sects*, Places .. certified to the Registrar-General on behalf of persons described as..Catholic Apostolic Church.

B. *sb.*

1. A member of a church recognized or claiming to be 'Catholic' in sense A. 6; *e.g.* an orthodox member of the Church before the disruption of East and West, as opposed to an Arian or other 'heretic'; of the Latin Church as opposed to the Greek or any separating sect or community (*e.g.* the Lollards); of a church or churches now taken to represent the primitive Church.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xxvi. 63 He was a constant Catholike All Lollard he hatyt and Heretike. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. § 5 Let the Church of Rome be what it will, .. hold them for Catholics, or hold them for Heretics, it is not a thing .. in this present question greatly material. 1597 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* Ded., It is .. of the faithfull, Christian, and Catholike certainly beleeued. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Proemial Annot.*, Some of these bookes .. were sometimes doubted of by some Catholiques, and called Apochryphal. 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 241 An Edict bearing date the 27th of February (380)..That those who would profess it should be called Catholics, and the others Hereticks. 1854 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* s.v., Let the member of the Church of England assert his right to the name of Catholic, since he is the only person in England who has a right to that name. The English Romanist is a Roman Schismatic, and not a Catholic. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 39, I must again remind my readers of the distinction between Catholic and Papist. Three quarters of the English people were Catholics; that is, they were attached to the hereditary and traditionary doctrines of the Church. 1872 FREEMAN *Gen. Sketch* v. 102 He [Chlodwig] became..not only a Christian but a Catholic..all the other Teutonic Kings were Arians.

2. *spec.* A member of the Roman Church.

1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* IV. (1880) 60 Accounting here for Catholickes, themselves & all their traine. 1581 (*title*) A Checke or Reproofe of M. Howlet .. with an answere to the Reasons why Catholikes (as they are called) refuse to goe to Church. 1588 ALLEN *Admon.* in Lingard *Hist. Eng.* (1855) VI. 358/1 Not tolerable to the masters of her [Q. Eliz.] own sect, and to all Catholics in the world most ridiculous. 1602 BP. J. RIDER (*title*), A caveat to Irish Catholicks. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlix. (1612) 226 Euen Catholiques (that erred name doth please the Papists). 1611 BIBLE *Pref.*

The Catholicks (*meaning* Popish Romanists). 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xxxiv. 483 Other of the Pope his stoutest champions .. [say] we are sirnamed catholikes, therefore we are so. 1650 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (1886) I. 180 That which has been proposed concerninge the Catholics. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. vi. 155, I am a Catholic of the Roman Church. 1845 BRIGHT *Sp.* 16 Apr., The Irish Catholics would thank you infinitely more if you were to wipe out that foul blot. 1872 FREEMAN *Gen. Sketch* xiii. 254 The religious wars between the Catholics and Protestants within the country [France]. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 4 The last hopes of the English Catholics were dispelled by the Queen's refusal to take part in the Council of Trent.

3. Defined or limited by a word prefixed, as † *English Catholic*, † *Popish Catholic*, ANGLO-CATHOLIC, ROMAN CATHOLIC, q. v.

(See a different use of *English Catholics*, in sense 2 quot. 1876.)

1577 FULKE (*title*), Two Treatises..Answere of the Christian Protestant to the proud challenge of a Popish Catholicke. 1585 SIR W. HARBERT (*title*), Letter to a Roman pretended Catholike. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 597 Many rebels against her maiestie and popish catholiques. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1840) III. xiv, The Holy Church throughout all the world is broken into many fragments .. we are the English Catholics, abroad are the Roman Catholics .. elsewhere are the Greek Catholics, and so on. 1854 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* s.v. *Protestant*, We tell the Papist that with respect to him we are Protestant; we tell the Protestant Dissenter that in respect to him we are Catholics; and we may be called Protestant or Protesting Catholics, or as some of our writers describe us, Anglo-Catholics.

b. *German Catholic, Old Catholic*: names taken by religious parties who separated from the Roman Catholic communion in Germany, the former under Ronge in 1845 (reunited 1848), the latter after the Vatican Council in 1870–71.

1871 *Sunday Mag.* Nov. 84/1 The Old Catholics have great hopes of support from the High Church party in England.

† 4 = CATHOLICOS. *Obs.*

1612 BRERWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xxiv. 213 The Catholick of Armenia. *Ibid.* 210 They acknowledge obedience .. to two Patriarchs of their own: whom they term Catholicks. 1735 JOHNSON tr. *Lobo's Abyssinia* 307 Catholick like Patriarch is no more than an empty Title without the Power.

C. *attrib.* Of, relating to, affecting, or on the side of (Roman) Catholics. In *Catholic Emancipation*, etc. [In construction not distinct from the adj.]

1791 J. MILNER (*title*), A short Pamphlet on the Catholic Question. 1795 DUIGENAN (*title*), Speech on the Catholic Bill in the Irish House of Commons. 1805 LD. HAWKESBURY (*title*), Speech in the House of Lords, 10th of May on the Catholic Petition. 1809 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) II. 301 For these people Catholic Emancipation can do nothing. 1878 SPENCER WALPOLE *Hist. Eng.* II. vii. 145 The anti-Catholic members of the Cabinet [in 1826] were as much opposed to their Catholic colleagues as to their regular opponents. *Ibid.* note, Persons in favour of emancipation were classed as Catholic statesmen.

† **Catho·lical,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or belonging to all, general, universal; *esp.* belonging to the universal faith = CATHOLIC 5 b, 6 a, etc.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 186 Yᵉ catholicall or generall fayth of yᵉ chirche. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 540 The Potent Kyng of kyngis all Preserue all Prencis Catholycall. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 5 The Church Apostolicall and Catholicall. 1674 HORTON *Serm. Rom.* viii. 277 The comforts of Religion and Christianity .. are Catholical and Universall.

b. of medicines: = CATHOLIC 2.

1626 W. FENNER *Hidden Manna* Wks. II. 377 But, like an Apothecaries drug, Catholical. 1644 N. JOCELINE (*title*), Parliament Physick for a Sin-Sick Nation .. containing a Catholicall Medicine for all Natures and Nations.

Catholically (kăþǫ·likăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a catholic manner.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 197 They .. that in a true herte catholycally byleueth the same. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 153 He did catholically dread the very name of what they called reform. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* I. 304 To consent that his niece should live Catholically after the marriage. 1887 *Times* 7 Apr. 3/5 The Conservatives .. were more catholically minded.

So **Catho·licalness.**

1731 BAILEY II, *Catholicalness* .. being of a catholick spirit, universalness.

† **Catho·lican,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. = CATHOLIC 7 c.

1518 *Dispatch* in Ld. Berners *Froiss.* Pref. 15 Whiche the king Catholicans Cownsell goothe faste abowte to lette.

Catho·licate, *rare.* [ad. med.L. *catholicāt-us.*] The jurisdiction of an Armenian *catholicus.*

1878 STUBBS *Lect. Study of Hist.* (1886) 159 The Armenian Catholicos .. took refuge at Sis and founded there an independent or national Catholicate.

Catholicism (kăþǫ·lisiz'm, kæ·þŏlisiz'm). [f. CATHOLIC + -ISM. Cf. F. *catholicisme.*]

1. The system, faith, and practice of the Catholic Church; adherence to the Catholic Church.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Catholicisme*..the orthodox Faith of the Catholick Church. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr.* Rom. xi. Annot., Much less will God ever confine the Church and Covenant of peculiarity to the Jewish Nation, and take it from the Gentiles, and cease Catholicism.

b. usually of the Roman Catholic Church.

1613–7 PURCHAS *Pilgr., Descr. India* (1864) 131 Thomæan Christians. These Thomæans are now, as the Iesuites report, reduced to their Catholicisme. 1779 SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* xxix. (T.) All the gipsies that I have conversed with assured me of their sound catholicism. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 1 We may think of Voltairism .. as we think of Catholicism or the Renaissance or Calvinism.

c. so *Roman Catholicism.*

1870 *Daily News* 5 Dec., Mrs. Craik can do justice to the earnest and beautiful side of Roman Catholicism. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. xiii. 412 The object .. being no doubt to ridicule Roman Catholicism.

d. A trait, note, or act of a good Catholic.

1609 T. MORTON *Answ. Higgons* 2 Who hold it a Catholicisme to brand me with only an imaginarie imputation. 1842 G. S. FABER *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) II. 286 Censure of what..we have been led to deem genuine Catholicisms.

† 2. = CATHOLICITY 4. *Obs.*

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* II. ii. Introd. (R.) This broken consent is not an infallible testimony of the catholicism of the Doctrine.

3. = CATHOLICITY 1. *rare.*

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 454 All religions..are tolerated and a spirit of liberality and catholicism is increasing.

Catholicist (kăþǫ·lisist). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] An adherent or partisan of catholicism.

1812 *Monthly Mag.* XXXIII. 133 We reproach a man by terming him a Deist, Methodist, Catholicist.

Catholicity (kæþŏli·siti). [f. as prec. + -ITY; cf. F. *catholicité.*] Catholic quality or character.

1. The quality of being comprehensive in feeling, taste, sympathy, etc.; freedom from sectarian exclusiveness or narrowness.

1843 *Edin. Rev.* Dec. 274 One of the greatest and most attractive characteristics of his mind—its catholicity. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* ii. (1878) 55 It is important to cultivate a true catholicity of taste. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xxxi, Royalty itself could not compete with Lady Mayfair in the brilliant catholicity of her entertainments.

b. of religious feeling.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. 435 This great principle of Christian Brotherhood..a stronger feeling of the true Catholicity of Christianity. 1868 MRS. BALFOUR *Wrkg. Women* (ed. 3) 173 True Christian catholicity of spirit. 1882 FARRAR in *Contemp. Rev.* XLII. 813 The lessons of catholicity and toleration.

2. Universal prevalence; universality.

1868 HUXLEY *Phys. Basis Life* 137, I share this catholicity of assimilation with other animals.

3. Of a church or doctrine: The character of being universally recognized or diffused.

1843 tr. *Mariotti's Italy Past & Pr.* (1848) I. 113 Universality of dominion was now to be cemented by catholicity of faith and worship. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* Introd. (L.) An appeal to the catholicity of the church, in proof that its doctrines are true, is an appeal to the voice of the multitude upon a dispute as to truth. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 7 Oct. 3/1 Thus will the catholicity of our Church be at length realized.

4. The character of belonging to, or in accordance with, the Catholic Church.

1830 COLERIDGE *Table Talk* 6 June, In the first century, catholicity was the test of a book or epistle..being canonical. 1842 PUSEY *Crisis Eng. Ch.* 139 They wish to claim for the English Church the character of Catholicity. 1868 G. HARDY in *Guardian* 29 Apr. 494 A sincere and faithful trust in the Catholicity of the Church of England.

b. *spec.* of the Church of Rome: The doctrine or faith of that Church, catholicism.

1847 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 175 The Swiss radicals .. know what Catholicity is. 1849 SOUTHEY *Comm.-Pl. Bk.* Ser. II. 80 When the professors of Catholicity arrogate to themselves political command.

Catholicize (kăþǫ·lisəiz, kæ·þŏlisəiz), *v.* In 7 -ickise, -ikize. [f. as prec. + -IZE: in its earlier form f. *Catholick.*]

1. *trans.* To make catholic or Catholic (in various senses of the adjective).

1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 126 Doth not the Pope monopolize and Catholickise (as I may so say) the Church of Rome .. as the onely Catholick Church over the earth? 1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXVIII. 570 To catholicise the phraseology of natural history. 1809 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 535 They will yet by their writings, serve to catholicise the romanists. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 281 It seemed .. before these secessions that..nothing but time was needed to Catholicize England. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 333 To liberalise the [Papal] Church, to catholicise Liberalism.

2. *intr.* To become, or behave as, a Catholic.

1611 COTGR., *Catholizer*, to catholikize it .. become a Catholicke. 1853 W. HAZLITT tr. *Monston's Israel of Alps* xxvii. 194 All protestant foreigners settled in Piedmont are ordered to catholicize or to quit the country.

Hence **Catholicized** *ppl. a.*, **Catholicizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1826 C. BUTLER *Life Grotius* App. 256 He is said to have had in view the catholicising, as it was termed, the Northern Part of Germany. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 5. 299 The collision which is impending between the Catholic, or catholicising party, and the liberal party in Oxford. 1870 *Daily News* 3 Oct., The forcible abduction and catholicizing of the little Mortara boy. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 337 A catholicised liberalism.

Catholicly (kæ·þŏlikli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.]

1. Universally, with universal application. ? *Obs.*

1631 SIR L. CARY *Elegy on Donne* (T.) No druggist of the soul bestow'd on all So catholicly a curing cordial. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 170 That Mariage is indissoluble, is not Catholickly true; wee know it dissoluble for Adultery and for desertion.

2. In accordance with the faith or teaching of the Catholic Church.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xl. (1870) 302 That the sycke person may synysshe his lyfe Catholyckely in the fayth of Iesu Cryste. 1583 W. FULKE *Defence* 63 The late new English Testament catholicly translated and printed at Rheims. 1679 EVERARD *Popish Plot* 1, I was one of her privatest Friends, and Catholickly affected. 1853 CDL. WISEMAN *Ess.* II. 377 We own we do not see it, if viewed Catholicly.

b. so *Roman Catholicly.*

1793 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. lxviii. 250 You are either run Roman Catholicly devout or take me to be so.

† **Catholicness.** ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Catholic quality, catholicity.

1605 A. WOTTON *Answ. Pop. Articles* 34 Neither can you reasonably thinke, that the catholicknesse of the Church requires a continuall being in all places at once. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 6 The catholicness of their doctrine. 1664 MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 284 Their..pretence to Catholickness or Universality. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 10 (R.) Thus one may judg of the catholikness, which Romanists brag of.

Catho·lico-. Combining form of CATHOLIC.

1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* II. i. 69 To advance the Catholico-Pontifical interest in Great Britain.

Catholicon (kăþǫ·likǫn). [a. 16th c. F. *catholicon, -cum*, a. L. *catholicum*, or Gr. *καθολικόν* adj., neut. sing., universal.]

1. An electuary supposed to be capable of evacuating all humours; a universal remedy or prophylactic; panacea. *arch.* [Used in Fr., in 16th c. by Ambrose Paré; its earlier history does not appear.]

1611 BIBLE *Pref.* 3 Men talke much .. of Catholicon the drugge, that it is in stead of all purges. 1642 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 9 Death is the cure of all diseases. There is no Catholicon or universal remedy I know but this. 1732–69 DE FOE, etc. *Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 364 A Catholicon, and good for every thing. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 338 Nor do I mean to assert, that it is such a catholicon as to exclude other adjuvants. 1833 *Chamb. Jrnl.* No. 62. 73 A little plaister is his catholicon for all evils.

b. *fig.*

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 66. 109 The spirituall Catholicon, that generall remedy which is fit for any malady, prayer. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (1654) II. 29 A good wife is a Catholicon, or universal remedy for all the evils that happen in life. *a* 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Kpr. Guildford* (1742) I. 224 He..so made his Wit a Catholicon, or Shield, to cover all his weak Places and Infirmities. 1832 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 274 The panacea for all moral and political evils—the true and only catholicon. 1859 JOWETT *Ep. Romans, Atonement & Satisf.* § 3 To assume revelation or inspiration, as a sort of shield or Catholicon, under which the weak points of theology may receive protection.

† 2. a. A universal formula. *Obs.* b. A comprehensive treatise.

In the latter sense applied by Johannes de Balbis de Janua, as the title of his celebrated Latin Grammar and Dictionary, the *Catholicon* or *Summa*, made in 1286; whence in later times given to various vocabularies of Latin and some vernacular, e.g. the *Catholicon Anglicum*, an English-Latin Vocabulary dated 1483. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* vii. 131 Neither one sense nor other can be obtruded for an Article of Faith, much lesse as a Catholicon instead of all. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. i. § 90. 79 The Catholicon of John Balbi, a Genoese monk ..consists of a Latin grammar, followed by a dictionary. 1865 WAY *Promp. Parv.* Pref. 23 The student of mediaeval antiquities will find in the *Catholicon* an auxiliary rarely to be consulted without advantage and instruction. *Ibid.* 64 The valuable English-Latin Dictionary, frequently cited as the 'Catholicon Anglicum'.

‖ **Catholicos** (kăþǫ·likǫs). [a. Gr. *καθολικός*: see CATHOLIC *sb.* 4.] The Patriarch of Armenia.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1269 The Armenians .. hauing a Primate of their owne whom they calle a Catholicon. 1878 STUBBS 17 *Lect. Study of Hist.* (1886) 159 The Armenian Catholicos..took refuge at Sis. 1883 *Daily News* 20 July 5/3 Certain rights affecting the election of the Catholicos.

† **Catholicship.** *Obs.* [f. CATHOLIC + -SHIP.] = CATHOLICITY.

1653 CHISENHALE *Cath. Hist.* 10 The Doctors Arguments ..concerning Romes Catholiqueship. 1674 STAVELEY *Rom. Horseleach* Ep. Ded., The true marks and signs of the Catholicship thereof.

Catholog, obs. form of CATALOGUE.

Cathood (kæ·thud). [f. CAT + -HOOD, after *manhood*, etc.] The state of a (full) grown cat.

1791 HUDDESFORD *Salmag.* 140 Sent .. In prime of Cathood to the Catacomb. 1834–43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* XXV. (D.) My kitten should never attain to cathood.

Ca'-thro'. *Sc.* [f. *ca'*, CALL, in sense 'drive' + THROUGH *prep.*] 'A great disturbance' (Jamieson).

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiv, There was siccan a ca'-thro', as the like was never seen. 1818 — *Hrt. Mid.* xvi, Ye never saw sic a ca'throw.

Catif, caitiffe, obs. ff. CAITIFF.

Catiline, *a.* [ad. L. *Catilīna.*] The name of a Roman who conspired against his country B.C. 63: sometimes taken as the type of a profligate conspirator. Hence **Catilina·rian,** † **Catili·nary** *sb.* and *a.*, † **Ca·tilinism.**

1592 G. HARVEY in Nashe *Strange News* Wks. 1883 II. 263. 1594 BP. KING *Jonas* (1618) 190 The..vncompassionate style of these Catilinary dispositions. 1611 COTGR., *Catilinisme*, Catilinisme, conspiracie. 1774 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* (1775) 71/1 Catalines at home who ought to be dragged forth to public disgrace and punishment. 1798 G. ELLIS in *Anti-Jacobin* 12 Feb. 65 The Catiline of modern times [Fox]. 1875 SYMONDS *Renaiss. in Italy* I. vi. 319 The Catilinarian riots of Tiburzio.

† **Catillate,** *v. Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. L. *catillāt-* ppl. stem of *catillā-re* to lick a plate, f. *catillus* dish, plate.] 'To licke dishes' (Cockeram 1623).

Cation (kæ·tiǫn). *Electr.* [a. Gr. *κατιόν* (a thing) going down, neut. of pr. pple. of *κατ-ένα-ι* to go down, f. *κατά* down + *ἰ-* go.] The name

given by Faraday to an electro-positive element, which in electro-chemical decompositions is evolved at the cathode. Opposed to *anion*.

1834 FARADAY *Res. Electr.* (1839) § 655, I require a term to express those bodies which can pass to the electrodes, or, as they are usually called, the poles..I propose to distinguish such bodies by calling those *anions* which go to the anode of the decomposing body; and those passing to the cathode, *cations*. 1839 GROVE in *Corr. Phys. Forces* 238 The cations of the electrolytes. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Elect. & Magnt.* I. 231.

Catkin (kæ·tkin). *Bot.* Also 6 **catteken, catken**, 8-9 **katkin**. [Taken by Lyte from Du. *katteken* 'kitten' and 'catkin' of hazel, willow, etc. (in Dodoens), dim. of *katte* cat. The 16th c. L. *catulus*, F. *chaton* (f. *chat*), and Ger. *kätzchen*, have the same two senses; the *catkin* being named from its soft downy appearance: cf. CATLING 4.]

A unisexual inflorescence, consisting of rows of apetalous flowers ranged in circles along a slender stalk; the whole forming a cylindrical, downy-looking, and generally pendant part, which falls off in a single piece after flowering or ripening; as in the willow, birch, poplar, pine, hazel, etc.; a deciduous spike; an amentum. (Called by Turner 1568 *tagge*, and by various 16–17th c. writers *aglet*.)

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lvii. 733 Leaues spring foorth after the Catkins, agglettes, or blowinges. *Ibid.* lxvii. 743 Withy .. his flower or blossom is lyke a fine throm or thicke set velvet heaped vp togither about a little stemme, the which when it openeth is soft in handling, and lyke downe or Cotton, and therefore the whole flower is called a Chatton, Kitekin or Catteken. 1611 COTGR., *Chattons*, the Catkins, Cattails, aglet-like blowings, or bloomings, of nut-trees, etc. 1731-7 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (J.) The pine tree hath amentaceous flowers or katkins. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 131 Golden catkins deck the sallow tree. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 6 The willows..are gay with their pendant catkins.

Hence **Catkined** *ppl. a.*

1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* 2 The bushy hedgerows .. shrouded the grassy borders .. with catkined hazels. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 78 Catkined trees, whose blossoms are only tufts and dust.

Cat-lap (kæ·tlæp). *slang.* or *dial.* [Cf. Shaks. *Temp.* II. i. 288 'They'll take suggestion as the cat laps milk'.] Stuff fit for a cat to lap: contemptuously applied to tea or other weak drink.

1785 CAPT. GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Cat-Lap*, tea, called also scandal broth. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xiii, We have tea and coffee aboard..You are at the age to like such catlap. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Sir Jasper* xxvii. 282 The clerk only muttered, 'Oh, d——n! nobody wants your catlap!'

Catless (kæ·tlĕs), *a.* [f. CAT *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no cat. (*playful.*)

1758 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) III. 503, I, alas! am catless! 1858 *Chamb. Jrnl.* IX. 338 We returned to a catless fireside.

Cat-like, *a.* (*adv.*) Like a cat, or that of a cat; *esp.* stealthy, noiseless of tread.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 116 A Lyonnesse..Lay couching head on ground, with catlike watch. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Painters* 18 Hugging her husband in her cat-like clutches. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (1859) II. 384 A ferocious-looking, cat-like head. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 222 With stealthy, cat-like steps.

Catling (kæ·tlin). Also 7 **catlin**. [f. CAT *sb.* + -LING, dim. suffix. The connexion of sense 3 does not appear: perh. it is a distinct word.]

1. A little cat; a kitten.

c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 50 Never cat nor catling I shall find. 1791 HUDDESFORD *Salmag.* 134 Cats and Catlings of ignoble line. 1866 LD. OSBORNE *Educ. Children* 23 The fate of the brother and sister catlings.

2. Catgut for a violin, lute, or the like; 'the smallest-sized lute-strings' (Stainer & Barrett).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. v. 132 (*To Musician*) What say you Simon Catling?] 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 306 Vnlesse the Fidler Apollo get his sinewes to make catlings on. 1708 KERSEY, *Catlings* or *Catlins*, a sort of small Cat-gut Strings for Musical Instruments. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 284 Lutestrings, Catlings, Minikings. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* 53 Catlings are small strings for fiddles and other musical instruments. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, lvi, Catlings, the Gross, containing 12 Dozen Knots.

b. *transf.* (*pl.*) Stringed instruments.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* III. li, Still Tort'ring the deep mouth'd Catlins, till Hoarse-thundring Diapasons should the whole room fill.

3. *Surg.* 'A long, narrow, double-edged, sharp-pointed, straight knife for performing amputations' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 2 Of the dismembring knife, and of the Catling .. Whatsoever the Catling or dismembring knife cannot come at by reason of their greatnesse, etc. 1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* II. i. 25 With your Catling divide the Vessels between the bones. 1824 *Ann. Reg. Chron.* 16 Jan. 9/1 Sir Astley [Cooper]..with the limb in one hand, and the catling in the other, commenced the operation.

†4. = CATKIN. (But possibly a misprint.) *Obs.*

1665-76 RAY *Flora* 221 The flowers [of mulberry] are downy Catlins, which turn into berries. 1704 HARRIS (J.), *Catling*, The down or moss growing about walnut-trees, resembling the hair of a cat. Hence in KERSEY, BAILEY, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts.

Catlinite. *Min.* [Named by C. T. Jackson, 1839, after Geo. Catlin, the famous delineator of the American Indians.] The sacred pipe-stone of the American Indians, a kind of indurated red clay occurring in a bed of considerable extent in the region of the Upper Missouri, referred by Hayden to the Cretaceous formation. (Dana.)

1858 DANA *Min.* 252. 1883 BARTER in *Amer. Naturalist* July, Catlinite: its antiquity as a material for Tobacco pipes.

Catmint (kæ·tmint). Also **cats-mint**, **7 catamint**. [f. CAT + MINT; cf. med.L. *herba catti, cataria*, F. *herbe du chat*, G. *katzenmünze*, Du. *kattekruid*. See quot. 1776.] A labiate plant, *Nepeta Cataria*, a native of Britain and the continent of Europe, naturalized in North America. Also taken as the English name of the genus.

c 1265 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 557 *Nepta*, kattesminte. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxvi. 248 The third kinde [of Calamynte] is now called in English Neppe, and Cat mynte. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* ccxvi. § 1. 553 Cat Mint or Nep groweth high. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 206 The cat .. is excessively fond of some plants, such as valerian, marum, and cat-mint; against these it rubs, smells them at a distance, and at last .. wears them out. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 645 Aromatics are also exceedingly useful, and particularly the infusion of cat-mint. 1882 GR. ALLEN *Colours Flowers* ii. 55 Ground-ivy..is bright blue; catmint..pale blue.

Catnache. *rare.* Apparently a corruption of *catananche* (*C. cærulea*), the Blue Succory, a perennial herbaceous plant, of the south of Europe.

1803 *Wheat & Weeds* in *Poet. Monitor* 113 With star-like rays, and sky-like blue .. The catnache blue may serve to name The proud, conceited, flirting dame.

Cat-nip. [f. CAT + NEP.] The common name in U. S. of CATMINT.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 189 (Medicinal plants in New England) Catmint or catnip. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 144 The healing qualities of hoarhound, catnip and pennyroyal. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* I. iv. 66 A decoction of catnip. 1861 MRS. STOWE *Pearl Orr's Isl.* 20 A .. tea-pot, which fumed strongly of catnip-tea.

‖ **Catoblepas.** *Zool.* [L. *catŏblepas*, Gr. *κατώβλεψ*, f. *κάτω* downwards + *βλέπ-ειν* to look; see quots.] In ancient authors, some African animal, 'perhaps a species of buffalo, or the gnu, a species of antelope' (Lewis & Short, s. v.). Now made the name of a genus including the GNU.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xvi. (1495) 776 A wylde beest that hyghte Catoblefas and hath a lytyll body and nyce in all membres and a grete heed hangynge alway towarde the erth. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvi. 299 Ye eye of the beast of Ægipt which killeth those whom it looketh vpon. *Marg.* The catopleb and also the cockatryce. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VIII. xxi, A wild beast, called Catoblepes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. vi. i. 467 The Catoblepas is said to bee of like venemous nature. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Catoblepa*, a strange beast .. some thinke it to bee the Basiliske, or Cockatrice. 1785 POPE *Odyss.* XI. 777, *note* (ed. 1753), In the same region the Catoblepon is found, a creature like a bull, whose eyes are so fixed as chiefly to look downward.

Catocathartic (kæ·tǒkăpā·rtik), *a.* and *sb.* [mod. f. Gr. *κάτω* downwards + *καθαρτικός* CATHARTIC; cf. ANOCATHARTIC. Also formerly *cata-*.]

A. *adj.* Causing evacuation of the bowels, purgative. B. *sb.* A purgative medicine.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, Catacatharticks, are Medicines that purge downwards .. *Cato-cathartick Medicines*, are such as work downwards. 1721 BAILEY, *Catacathartic*.

‖ **Catoche** (kæ·tǒki). *Med. Obs.* [Gr. *κατοχή* catalepsy (Galen), f. *κατέχειν* to hold down, take possession of, seize.] = next.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 53 It differs..from a Catoche, because in Carus the eyes are shut. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 129 The Pulse in the Catoche remain'd entire.

‖ **Catochus** (kæ·tǒkŭs). *Med.* [Gr. *κάτοχος* (Galen) = *κατοχή*; see prec.] 'An old term for catalepsy. Also, for an affection similar to catalepsy, but with rigidity of the limbs; also, for coma-vigil' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. xi. (1712) 35 The Nerves .. have no sense, as is demonstrable from a Catalepsis or Catochus. 1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 81 A second [kind of spasm] is catochus.

‖ **Catogan.** [F.] = CADOGAN.

1885 *N. Y. Weekly Sun* 29 Apr. 3/5 To dress the hair on the top of the head and form it into a catogan loop in the nape of the neck, as ultra-fashionable women are arranging their coiffure at this moment.

Catogenic (kæt*ŏ*,dʒe·nik), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. *κάτω* downwards + *γένος* race, kind, sort + -IC.] Pertaining to decomposition.

1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 336 Regarding the red hematites as products of catogenic transmutation from brown hematite.

Cat o'mountain: see CATAMOUNTAIN.

†**Caton.** *Obs.* Also **cathon**. [a. F. *Caton*, ad. L. *Catōn-em, Cato*.] The *Disticha de moribus* attributed to Dionysius Cato, a book of ethics in Latin verse, of the 3rd or 4th c., much esteemed in the middle ages as a manual of instruction.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 94 It semys by youre Laton Ye have lerd youre Caton. 1481-3 CAXTON *Bk. for Trav.* in *Promp. Parv.* 63 George the booke sellar hath doctrinals, catons, etc. oures of our Lady, Donettis, partis, accidents. 1484 — *Cato* (ad fin.) Here fynyssheth this present book whiche is sayd or called Cathon.

Catonian (kătō·uniăn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Catōniān-us*, f. *Cato* name of several celebrated Romans, *esp.* Cato the Censor, and his descendant Cato of Utica, both remarkable for the severity of their manners.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling Cato; severe, stern, austere. B. *sb.* A follower of Cato.

1534 LD BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B ij, Catoniens, Peripaticiens, Academiens. 1676 R. DIXON *Two Test.* 246 Be not..morose, sullen..nor of Catonian or lyrical Spirits. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* ii. (1871) 9 Her brother had a more catonian look.

So **Cato·nic** *a.*, **Cato·nically** *adv.*, **Ca·tonism**; also **Ca·toism.**

1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 21 'I am weary of conjectures'—but I do not mean to end them Catonically [*i.e.* by suicide]. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Ballot* Wks. 1859 II. 309/2 All the penalties of austerity and Catonism. 1850 JAMES *Old Oak Chest* I. 119 The age of Catoism is passed away. 1883 AUSTIN DOBSON *Fielding* v. 131 The Catonic Thwackum drinks considerably more.

Cat-o'-nine-tails, *sb.* Also 8 **cataninetails, cat-and-nine-tails**, 8-9 **cat-of-nine-tails**, (9 **cat with nine tails**). [see CAT 8: prob. the name was originally one of grim humour, in reference to its 'scratching' the back.]

1. A whip with nine knotted lashes; till 1881 an authorized instrument of punishment in the British navy and army.

1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* (L.) If you should give such language at sea, you'd have a cat-o'-nine-tails laid cross your shoulders. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 208 He hung up the Catanine-tails. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxvii, To whip him up with the Cat-and-nine-tails. 1763 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 90/2 The plaintiff received 300 lashes with a cat o' nine tails. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XII. xxv, You would joyfully submit to the cat-and-nine-tails by way of a flapper to your dormant excitability. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Esp.* Ser. I. 97 The disgusting operation of flaying a man alive with a cat-o'-nine-tails. 1879 *Daily News* 14 Aug. 5/2 A fac-simile of a cat-o'-nine-tails..was exhibited.

fig. a 1726 VANBRUGH *False Friend* Prol. (T.) You awful cat-o'-nine-tails to the stage.

attrib. 1834 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) III. 99 What is your cat-of-nine-tails man, in a battle or a storm?

2. A bulrush. (U. S.).

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.* (1883) 246 It swayed back and forward like a cat-o'-nine-tails (bulrush) with a bobolink on it. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 100/1 A mossy bank with overhanging ferns and cat-o'-nine-tails.

Hence **Cat-o'-nine-tail,** *v.* (*humorous*).

1796 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1849) I. 272 Must man be cat-a-ninetailed by care, until he shields himself in a shroud?

Catopleb: see CATOBLEPAS.

†**Catoptic.** *Obs. rare.* [? f. Gr. *κάτοπτος* to be seen, visible + -IC.] ? One skilled in optics.

1605 Z. JONES *Loyer's Spectres* 27 This do the Catoptikes themselves teach. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr. Catopticks*, professors of the Opticks or art speculative.

Catoptric (kătǫ·ptrik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. Gr. *κατοπτρικός* of or in a mirror, f. *κάτοπτρον* mirror, f. *κατά* against + *ὀπ-* see + *-τρον* suffix of instrument.]

A. *adj.* Relating to a mirror or reflector, or to optical reflexion.

a 1774 GOLDSM. *Exper. Phil.* (1776) II. 340 There have been catoptric instruments formed for the amusement of philosophers. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 425 The telescope to which the catoptric micrometer is applied. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xli. 338 This catoptric lens, as it may be called. 1838 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* I. 97 The catoptric examination of the eye. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. ii. 33 The light-houses each having a catoptric light of the first order. 1867-77 G. CHAMBERS *Astron.* VII. i. 606.

B. *sb.* 1. *pl.* **Catoptrics** (formerly in *sing.*): That part of Optics which treats of reflexion.

1570 DEE *Math. Præf.* 20 That part hereof, which dealeth with Glasses..is called Catoptrike. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxv. 447 He must gather together the Beames of the Skie in a mirrour, which they call Alchemusie, according to the rules of Catoptrik. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 626 The Catoptricks, that have for their object, Rays Reflected. 1700 GREGORY in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 321 Catoptricks and Dioptricks. Where the effects of Mirrors and glasses are shewed. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. i. 126.

†2. An instrument or apparatus for producing effects by reflexion. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. III. (1651) 211 'Tis ordinarie to see strange uncouth figures by Catoptricks. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Nov., With Dutch patience, he shew'd us his perpetual motions, catoptrics, magnetical experiments.

Catoptrical (kătǫ·ptrikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Relating to a mirror or to reflexion; = prec. Hence **Catoptrically** *adv.*

1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 215 The Power of Catoptrical or Dioptrical or Cata-dioptrical Machines. 1754 *Ibid.* XLVIII. 622 Philosophers began to increase their catoptrical experiments. 1819 H. BUSK *Tea* 63 By catoptrical devise survey Stars. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 501/3 It may be used catoptrically.

Catoptromancy (kătǫ·ptrŏmænsi). [f. Gr. *κάτοπτρον* mirror + *μαντεία* divination; see -MANCY.] Divination by means of a mirror.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. IV. v. 310 Catoptromancie received those resemblances in cleare glasses. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxv. 207 Catoptromancy .. held in such account by the Emperor Didius Julianus. 1758 *Ann. Reg., Charac.* 275/2 He..understands all the mysteries of..catoptromanchy, he having a magical glass to be consulted upon some extraordinary occasions. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult. Sci.* 321 *Catoptromancy*, a species of divination by the mirror.

Hence **Catoptroma·ntic** *a.*

† **Cator(e, -tour,** var. of CATER, *Obs.*

Cat's-cradle. Also **cat-cradle.** [Origin probably fanciful: the guess that it 'may have been' *cratch-cradle* is not founded on facts.]

A children's game in which two players alternately take from each other's fingers an intertwined cord so as always to produce a symmetrical figure.

1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 388 An ingenious play they call cat's cradle; one ties the two ends of a packthread together, and then winds it about his fingers, another with both hands takes it off perhaps in the shape of a gridiron, the first takes it from him again in another form, and so on alternately changing the packthread into a multitude of figures whose names I forget, it being so many years since I played at it myself. 1823 LAMB *Elia, Christ's Hosp.* 326 Weaving those ingenious parentheses called cat-cradles. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lxvii. 246 Old Mr. Harding..was in bed playing cat's-cradle with Posy.

attrib. 1824 *Edin. Rev.* XL. 84 One of those cats-cradle reasoners who never see a decided advantage in any thing but indecision. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 3/2 The senseless accidents, and cat's-cradle plots of old romance.

Cat's-eye. [In sense 2, prob. a translation: cf. F. *œil de chat*, It. *occhi de gatti*, Pg. *olhos de gatos*, Ger. *katzenauge*, etc.]

1. The eye of a cat; a cat-like eye.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 266 Stones lyke vnto cattes eyes. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Chat, Oeil de chat*..a cat-eye, or sight that is as good by night as in the day.

2. A precious stone, a variety of chalcedonic quartz, very hard and transparent, which, when cut *en cabochon*, displays, on being held to the light, a peculiar floating lustre, resembling the contracted pupil of a cat's eye, supposed to be caused by small parallel fibres of asbestos. The finest come from Ceylon and Malabar.

[1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 265 They bore a fine hole in these [diamonds] throughe the myddest, wherby they appere lyke the eyes of a catte.] *a* 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 226 It [Ceylon] bringeth foorth great store of Christall Cats eyes, or Ochi de Gati. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 657/1 Called Olhos de Gatos, i.e. Cats-eyes, by the Portugueses. 1798 GREVILLE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 414 Reflection of light, which, in a polished state, gives varieties to the cat's eye, star-stone, sun-stone, etc. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 70 Confined his purchases to a large cat's-eye ring. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. i. i. 37 The Cat's-eye is one of the jewels of which the Singhalese are especially proud.

3. A rural name of the Germander Speedwell, *Veronica Chamædrys*; also of the Forget-me-not, and various other small bright flowers.

1817 KEATS *Calidore*, The glow Of the wild cat's eyes. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 96.

Cat's-foot.

1. The foot of a cat; †used *lit.* in reference to the fable or tale of a monkey (or a fox) using the foot or paw of a cat to rake roasted chestnuts out of the burning coals.

(The story is told by some of a monkey belonging to Pope Julius II., 1503–13; see *N. & Q.* Ser. VI. VII. 286.)

[1623 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 167 To take the Cat by the foote, and therewith to rake the coales out of the Ouen.] *c* 1661 *Argyle's Last Will* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 30/1 Like the Monkey, that took the Cat's Foot to pull the Chesnut out of the Fire. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 6 June, My Lord Brouncker, which I make use of as a monkey do the cat's foot. *c* 1680 *Humane Prudence* (1717) 214 The polite man makes use of others as the Fox did of the Cat's Foot, to pull the Apple out of the Fire.

† 2. Hence *fig.* = CAT'S-PAW 2. *Obs.*

1675 PENN *Eng. Pres. Interest Disc.* 40 It is the Interest of Governours .. not to be the Cat's Foot. 1693 T. PITTS *West. Martyrol.* (1705) 7. 1699 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Tool*..the Creature of any Cause..or Cat's Foot.

3. A plant: a. Ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma.* b. Mountain Cudweed, *Antennaria dioica.*

1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. ccc. 705 In English ground Iuie.. Tunehoofe, and Cats foote. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 122 An Infusion made with the Head of white Poppies, Cat's-foot, Colt's-foot, and Maiden-hair. 1775 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1777) I. 470 Mountain Cudweed or Cats-Foot. 1878 in BRITTEN & HOLL. *Plant-n.* [Still used in both senses.]

Cat's hair, cat-hair. [f. CAT + HAIR, in Fr. *poil de chat* (Cotgr.).]

† 1. A kind of tumour or sore. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Cattes heere .. *furunculus.* 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. (1568) 64 b, Cresses..drieuth furth..sores such as one is called Cattis hare. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* T iv, The sore yᵗ is called a cattes heare & brekinge out in the fingers. 1611 COTGR., *Poil de chat*, a Cats haire. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 116 Hard swellings, whether they be called cat-haires or cornes.

2. *Sc.* a. 'The down on the face of boys, before the beard grows'. b. 'The thin hair that often grows on the bodies of persons in bad health' (Jamieson).

Cat's-head. 1. 'A kind of apple' (J.).

1617 RIDER, A Cats head, *Pomum decumanum.* 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 207 The Cats head, by some called the Go-no-further, is a very large Apple. 1767 ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man own Gard.* (1803) 671/2 List of Fruit Trees, Apples..French rennet, Cat's head, Leather-coat russet.

2. An ornament in Norman architecture.

1848 RICKMAN *Goth. Archit.* (ed. 5) xxiii, The doorway.. combines the zigzag, and cat's-head with the tooth ornament. 1853 *A. P. S. Dict. of Arch.* I, *Bird's Head ornament*, sometimes called *Bird's beak head*, and *Cat's head* molding .. decoration consisting of conventional heads of monsters generally terminating in a beard formed of one or more other heads, of foliage, or of beaks.

3. See CAT-HEAD.

† **Cat-silver.** *Obs.* [In Ger. *Katzensilber*, Sw. *kattsilfver*. Mod.L. *argentum felium*; perh. with reference to its shining when it is nearly dark.] Mica with a silvery appearance.

1583 J. HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* (N.) Hujus species est et..mica..Cat silver. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 72 Whence I rather concluded it to be *argentum felium*, or Cat-silver, but that it would not shine in the dark. 1729 WOODWARD *Fossils* (J.) Catsilver..is of three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black. 1776 SEIFERTH *Gellert's Metal. Chym.* 10 Cat-silver, so the glimmer is called by the Germans, when it has the colour of..silver.

Catskin, cat-skin (kæ·tskin).

1. The skin of the cat (wild or tame), used for fur, etc. Chiefly *attrib.*

1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2805/4, 2 Purses, one a Catskin, and the other a colour'd Purse. 1805 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart Life* (1839) II. 249 If Mrs. Ellis takes a fancy for cat-skin fur, now is the time. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 228 We want no more wars for cat-skins.

2. † a. Short for a catskin bag (*obs.*). b. *slang.* An inferior kind of silk-hat.

1600 HEYWOOD 2 *Edw. IV*, III. iii, (Enter Jockie, loden.) Heres her cat-skin till she come. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. v, Tom is arrayed..in a regulation cat-skin at seven-and-sixpence.

Cat's-meat (kæ·tsmīt). The flesh of horses, etc., prepared and sold by street dealers as food for domestic cats. Also *attrib.*, as in *Cat's-meat-man.*

1593 NASHE *Strange News* Ep. Ded. Wks. 1883–4 II. 180 We haue cattes meate and dogges meate inough for these mungrels. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* III. i, I will cry broom, or cat's-meat, in Palermo. 1826 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 861, I saw her pass with her cats-meat barrow. 1836 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiii, Purveyor of cat's-meat to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* lvi, A parcel of..dogs..following the catsmeat-man's barrow.

† **Ca·tso.** *slang. Obs.* Also **catzo.** [a. It. *cazzo*, membrum virile, also word of exclamation: Florio says 'also as *Cazzica*, interjection, "what! gods me! god forbid! tush!"'] Frequent in 17th c. in the Italian senses; also = Rogue, scamp. Cf. the later GADSO.

1602 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out Hum.* II. i, Nimble-spirited Catso's, that ha' their euasions at pleasure. 1606 *Wily beguiled* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 285 Cunningly temporise with this cunning Catso. 1650 WELDON *Crt. Jas. I*, 99 Catzo. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. 39 Catso. 1671 *Haymarket Hectors* in *Roxb. Ballads* (1883) IV. 521 Catzo. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. viii. Cat-so! let us..drink.

Cat's paw, ca·t's-paw.

1. The paw of a cat; *fig.* that which comes down like the paw of a cat upon its victim.

1821 KEATS *Isabel* xvii, These Florentines .. In hungry pride and gainful cowardice .. Quick cat's-paws on the generous stray-away.

2. A person used as a tool by another to accomplish a purpose; see the earlier CAT'S-FOOT.

[1657 M. HAWKE *Killing is Murder*, These he useth as the Monkey did the Cat's paw to scrape the nuts out of the fire.] 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T., Tool*, cat's paw. 1817 in *Churchyard's Chippes* 165 *note*, Bothwell was merely the cat's-paw of Murray, Morton, and Maitland. 1837 RICHARDSON s.v. *Cat, Cat's-paw*, common in vulgar speech, but not in writing. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 105, I am not going to be made a cat's paw of. 1883 *American* VI. 245 Making themselves mere catspaws to secure chestnuts for those publishers.

3. *Naut.* A slight and local breeze, which shows itself by rippling the surface of the sea.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Cats-paw*, a light air of wind perceived .. by the impression made on the surface of the sea, which it sweeps very lightly, and then decays. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xxxix, Cat's-paws of wind, as they call them, flew across the water here and there, ruffling its smooth surface. 1851 LONGF. *Gol. Leg.* v. *At Sea*, Sudden flaws Struck the sea with their cat's-paws.

4. *Naut.* 'A twisting hitch, made in the bight of a rope, so as to induce two small bights, in order to hook a tackle on them both' (Smyth).

1794 [implied in vb., q.v.]. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxiii. 125 When the mate came to shake the catspaw out of the down-haul. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 34 Make a cat's-paw in the fall of the luff.

Ca·t's-paw, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

Naut. a. Of the wind: To ruffle slightly and in part the surface of water. b. To make a catspaw in the bight of a rope; to join by a cat's-paw.

1794 *Rigging & Seamansh.* I. 217 A luff-tackle is catspawed to the other end of the sheet. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* ix. (1856) 69 The surface of the sea at this time was cat's-pawed as far as could be seen.

Cat's tail, ca·t's-tail. Also **cat-tail.**

1. The tail of a cat; a fur for the neck, so called.

1550 LEVER *Serm.* (Arb.) 131 Bryngynge home sylkes and sables, cat-tayls, and folyshe fethers to fil the realm full of such baggage. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lvi. 730 Yellowe ragged things compact of certayne scales, hanging vpon the tree, like smal Cattes tayles. 1731–7 MILLER *Gard. Dict., Catkins*..join'd together in Form of a Rope or Cat's-tail.

2. A name given to several plants from the resemblance of parts to the tail of a cat.

† a. ? The Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus.*

c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 68 Flosmus .. tapsus barbatus .. angl. feltwort uel cattestayl. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 55 A Cattyle [*v.r.* Catalle], *lanugo, herba est.*

b. The Reed-Mace, *Typha latifolia*; from the long cylindrical furry spikes which form its fruit.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 79 It is called in englishe cattes tayle or reed-mace. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. liii. 512 Typha palustris, Reede Mace, Cattes tayle, or Water torche. *Ibid.* 513 This plant yeeldeth his cattes tayles. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* (1633) 46 (L.). 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XX, Cattails .. which from the sedge doth grow. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxviii. 430 The greater, or broad-leaved Cat's-tail, otherwise called Reed-Mace. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 109 The tall cat's tails, and all the flags, stand absolutely motionless.

c. The Horse-tail, *Equisetum.*

1552 HULOET, Cattes tayle, herbe, which some cal horse taile, *cauda equina, equisetum.* 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 26 So bad and boggy it was that .. it bore nothing but Cattayles. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* 25 She pulled the 'cat's-tails', as she learned to call the horse-tails, to see the stem part at the joints.

† d. Viper's Bugloss, *Echium vulgare.* e. Monk's-hood, *Aconitum Napellus.* f. Horse-tail Rush, *Eriophorum vaginatum.* g. = Cat's-tail grass (see 3).

1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Cattes tayle, *cirsion.* 1551 — *Herbal* I. (1568) 29 Thys herbe is called in some places of Englande cattys tayles, in other places wylde buglose. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Poems* 10 (Jam.) The cat-tails whiten through the verdant bog: All vivifying Nature does her work. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 229 Slopes all flourishing with cat's-tail and poppy. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 329. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 63 Alpine Cat's-tail.

3. *Cat's-tail grass*: the name of the genus *Phleum*; esp. *P. pratense*, one of the earliest and most productive of British grasses, Timothy Grass.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. viii. 11 Great Cats-taile Grasse hath very small roots. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. 133 [Of] Cat's-tail grass .. the spike .. seems rough. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 242 Among the marshes I found the alpine catstail grass.

4. A catkin.

[Cf. 1578 in 1.] 1611 COTGR., *Minons*, Cat-tailes, or Cat-kins: the long aglet-like buds of nut-trees. 1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 119 In the Hazel the Cats-tail [breaketh out] before the budding. 1721 BAILEY, *Cats-tail*, a Substance, growing upon Nut-trees, Pines, etc. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial., Cats Tails*, the male blossom of hazel or willow.

5. *Naut.* The inner end of the CAT-HEAD (sense 1).

Cat-stick. A stick or bat used in the games of tip-cat and trap-ball.

a 1626 MASSINGER *Women beware W.* I. ii, Prithee, lay up my cat and cat-stick safe. *a* 1652 BROME *New Acad.* III. ii. Wks. 1873 II. 61 That gall their hands with stool-balls, or their Cat-sticks. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Catstick*, used by Boies at Trap-ball. 1721 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Perpl. Lovers* III, E'gad my legs are fall'n away to catsticks! 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. iv. 16 Armed with prongs, pitchforks, clubs, and catsticks.

Catsup = CATCHUP and KETCHUP.

† **Cattelmute.** *Sc. Law. Obs.* See CAPILMUTE.

Catter, catterhe, obs. Sc. forms of CATARRH.

Catterpillar, -wall, -waul, etc.: see CATER-.

Ca·ttery (kæ·təri). Also 8 **catery.** [f. CAT + -ERY.] An establishment of cats.

1791 HUDDESFORD *Salmag., Death Dick* 133 Enshrin'd celestial Cateries among, the sable Matron. 1830 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 171 All the royal Cattery of Cats' Eden. 1834–43 — *Doctor* 684 (D.) An evil fortune attended all our attempts at re-establishing a cattery.

† **Ca·tting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* Also 7 **cating, cateing.** [as if f. vb. *cat.*] Caterwauling; going after the opposite sex (*contemptuously*).

1681 COLVIL *Whig's Suppl.* (1695) 116 The language us'd by Catts, When in the Night they go a Cating. *c* 1684 *Elegy Lady Stair* in Law *Mem.* (1818) 228 (Jam.) A strange unluckie fate..Which sent her [a cat] thus a-cateing into hell. 1725 *New Cant. Dict., Catting*, Whoring.

¶ Also in other senses of CAT *v.*, q.v.

Cattish (kæ·tiʃ), *a.* [f. CAT *sb.*[1] + -ISH[1].] Belonging to or resembling a cat; feline.

1598 FLORIO, *Gattino*, of a cat kinde, cattish. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Phillis on Death of Sparrow* Wks. (1711) 50 Vengeance falling on the cattish race. 1818 LAMB *Prince Dorus* 5 All her cattish gestures plainly spoke. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 95 Flaring cattish eyes.

Cattle (kæ·t'l), *sb.* Forms: 3–5 (occas. 6) **catel,** (4 **cadel, catil, catele, cathel, katel, -ell, ketele,** 4–5 (occas. 6–7) **catell, catelle,** 4–6 **catayl,** 5 **catail, catayll(e, catal, -ale,** 5–8 **-all**); 6–8 **cattel, cattell,** (6–7 **cattal, -all, cattaile,** 6 **cattayle**); 7– **cattle.** See also CHATTEL. [ME. *catel*, a. ONF. *catel* (= central OF. *chatel*, Pr. *captal, capdal*):—late L. *captāle*, L. *capitāle*, neuter of the adj. *capitālis* head-, principal, CAPITAL, used subst. in mediæval times in the sense 'principal sum of money, capital, wealth, property'; cf. mod. Eng. CAPITAL = stock in trade. Thus Papias has '*capitale*, caput pecuniæ, capitis summa', the Catholicon '*capitale*, pecunia'. Under the feudal system the application was confined to movable property or wealth, as being the only 'personal' property, and in English it was more and more identified with 'beast held in possession, live stock', which was almost the only use after 1500, exc. in the technical phrase 'goods and catells (cattals)' which survived till the 17th c. In legal

Anglo-French, the Norman *catel* was superseded at an early period by the Parisian *chatel*; this continued to be used in the earlier and wider sense (subject however to legal definition), and has in modern times passed into a certain current use as CHATTEL, so that the phrase just cited is now also since 16th c. 'goods and chattels'. Down to 1500 the typical spelling was *catel*; in the 16th c. this became *cattel, cattell*; only since 1600, and chiefly since 1700, spelt *cattle*. As this spelling is never found in earlier use, and, hence, never in the earlier sense, it would be possible to treat this sense as a separate word *Catel*, property; but on the other hand the modern sense has all the forms *catel, cattel(l, cattle*, according to date, and the history is better elucidated by treating the word as a historical whole. CHATTEL, however, as a distinct modern form and sense, is dealt with in its own place.

OF. (besides the *ch-* forms, for which see CHATTEL) had, according to dialect and date, the forms *catel, katel, cathel, cateul, cateil*. Hence the ME. variants *cathel, catail, -ayl*. The Norman word was again latinized as *catellum, catallum*, the latter esp. current in English law-Latin, whence the forms *catall(, cattal(*, so frequent in 15–16th c., esp. in the legal phrase 'goods and cattals'.]

† **I.** Property, article of property, chattel. *Obs.* (Forms *catel, cattel(l.)*

† **1.** Property, substance; strictly personal property or estate, wealth, goods. *Obs.*

c 1275 LAY. 30673 He nam tonnes [gode] and þat catel [1205 æhte] dude [þer] ine. *a* 1300 *Sarmun* 46 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 6 Sib þat þe world nis no3t and catel nis bot vanite. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27934 It wastes bodi and als catel [*v. r.* ketele]. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* (1862) 131 An unseli knafe That wald gladli katel have. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* VI. ix, Clerkes..spende the catayle of holy chyrche in other places at theyr owne wille. ?*a* 1400 *Manuale Sarisb., Sponsalia* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* (1882) I. 58 With all my worldely cathel I the endowe. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 6 Robes or reches or oþer catell. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 63 Catelle [*K.* catal], *catalum, census*. 1495 W. DE WORDE ed. *Barth. De P. R.* III. iii. 57 By loue of worldly catall.

† **b.** Money; *esp.* capital, as distinct from interest. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1855 Al her catel than was spent Saue tweif pans. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xiv. 6 He þat gaf noght his katel til oky*re*. 1340 *Ayenb.* 36 þet hi habbe huet cas yualle: hire catel sauf. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 267/1 Fader I haue wonne nothyng but haue lost your catayll.

† **c.** *fig.* *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* XXX. 15 No catel is aboue the catel [1382 monee] of helthe of bodi. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. Prol. 2 More precious Catelle, ne gretter Ransoum ne myghte he put for us then his blessede body.

† **d.** Sometimes used in conjunction with other terms for 'property': see 3.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 229 þey þat .. gadereþ money and corn and catel of oþer men. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 128 Of golde, of catel, or of londe. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 116 Oþer catell oþer cloþ to coveren wiþ our bones.

e. *fig.* Rubbish, trash. (But cf. 1 *Cor.* ix. 9.)

1643 MILTON *Divorce* iv. (1851) 28 Certainly not the meere motion of carnall lust, not the meer goad of a sensitive desire; God does not principally take care for such cattell.

† **2.** As an *individual sing.* = CHATTEL, with *collective pl.* originally in association with 'goods' or other pl. noun. *Obs.*

This use was evidently derived from law-Latin, in which *catalum, catalla* were so used. Cf. *cum suis catallis omnibus mobilibus*, cited by Du Cange, from *Leg. Edw. Conf.* p. 894, and the phrase *melius catallum* the best chattel, *droit de meilleur catel*, the heriot, *ibid.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 68 Sapience .. can not be lost as other catalles and wordely goodes may. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 245 The residew of alle my goodis, catellis, and dettis. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 49 Catals comprehend in it selfe all goods mooveable & immooveable, except such as are in nature of freehold..Catals are either reall or personall. 1644 *Jus Populi* 37 The condition of a slave is worse than of a beast or any inanimate Catells. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. xxvi. 457/1 That they ought not to be taxed of their rents and Catalls.

† **b.** *fig.* (see 1 c.) *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. xv. 203 They setten in aduenture so dere a catell as is..the lyffe. 1567 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) I. 273 Superstitions and feyned cattells onlye deuised to illud the symple and vnlerned.

3. Often used in the phrase *Goods and cattel*; later more frequently *goods and cattels*, of which the extant form is *goods and chattels*: see CHATTEL.

As in this sense the form *cattals* is specially prevalent, it looks like a translation of a legal Anglo-Lat. *bona et catalla*. Du Cange quotes from *Leg. Edw. Conf.* c. 35 Cum decimis omnium terrarum, ac bonorum aliorum sive catallorum.

c 1430 *Freemasonry* 468 Take here goodes and here cattelle Unto the kynges hond, everydelle. 1436 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 76 Y^e^ residewe of all my godes and my catell. 1464 in *Paston Lett.* 493 II. 167 The administracion of the goods and catell. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, xlv, Londes, tenementes, godes, catail, and all other the premysses.

1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 35 The Residue of alle my Godes and my Catallys mebles. 1450 in *Paston Lett.* 107 I. 144 Whiche riotous peple..bare awey alle the goodes and catalx. 1454 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 38 I. 121 And toke godes and catals. 1528 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 61 Y^e^ goods or catells of ye said schollers. 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. i. 185 It's all the goods and cattels thy father lefte thee. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 211 All contributions to the see of Rome .. were forbidden upon pain of forfeiture of all the goods and cattals for ever.

¶ The transition to sense 4 is seen in the following:

1529 FRITH *Pistle to Chr. Reader* 10 Commaunded to destroye the kynge of Amelech and all his goodes, howbeit he spared the kinges liffe & ye fayrest goodes & catelles, makinge sacrifice with them. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Falling from God* 1, Y^t^ he should kyl al the amalechites, and destroye them clerely with their goodes and cattals: yet he..saued..all the chief of their cattall [*ed.* 1574 *has* cattel, cattell], therwith to make sacrifice.

II. Live stock. (Forms *catel, cattel(l, cattle.*)

4. A collective name for live animals held as property, or reared to serve as food, or for the sake of their milk, skin, wool, etc.

The application of the term has varied greatly, according to the circumstances of time and place, and has included camels, horses, asses, mules, oxen, cows, calves, sheep, lambs, goats, swine, etc. The tendency in recent times has been to restrict the term to the bovine genus, but the wider meaning is still found locally, and in many combinations. As this sense was originally comprised under 1, distinct instances before 1500 are scarce.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6002 Hors, asse, mule, ox, camell, Dun þan deid all þair catell. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII. 274 Bot cattell haf thai fundyn nane, Outane a kow that wes haltand. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. xiii. 8 And tyl all catale pasture gwde. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 37 Shepe in myne opynyon is the mooste profytablest cattell that any man can haue. 1535 FISHER *Wks.* I. (1876) 391 When hee goeth to hys pastures to see hys Cattayle. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 125 b, The Camel is cheefly used in ye east parts, which some suppose to be the serviceablest cattell for man that is. *Ibid.* 153 b, The Dogge (though the Lawyer alloweth him not in the number of cattel) and though he yeeldes of himselfe no profite, yet is he..to be esteemed. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. 400 Blithe were the common cattell of the field. 1604 E. G[RIMSTON] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xvi. 170 There are great numbers of cattell, especially swine. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 183 The goatherds of the countrey do give thereof to their cattel. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. ii. 80 How came the Gadarens, being undoubtedly Jews..to keep such a company of useless cattell [=swine]? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 590 Is Wool thy Care? Let not thy Cattle go..where Burs and Thistles grow. 1741–2 *Act* 15 & 16 *Geo. II*, XXXIV, By cattle, in this act, is to be understood any bull, cow, ox, steer, bullock, heifer, calf, sheep, and lamb, and no other cattle whatever. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. People* 297 Cattle of no kind will thrive but in the master's eye. *a* 1856 LONGF. *Psalm of Life*, Be not like dumb driven cattle, Be a hero in the strife. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 89 The former use of cattle as a medium of exchange.

† **b.** Extended to fowls, bees, etc. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1057 So made that lysardes may not ascende, Ne wicked worme this catell [bees] for to offende. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 163 I wilnot refuse to shew you somwhat also of my feathered cattel. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 17 Take heed, thine owne Cattaile sting thee not. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* I. 139 In breeding of Cattell, as Pigs, Hens, and Chickens, and the like. 1830 CARLYLE *Misc.* 1857) II. 129 Among all manner of bovine, swinish and feathered cattle.

c. Now usually confined to, or understood of, bovine animals.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. x. (Arb.) 104 Neat or cattall becoome of bygger stature. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 55 Cattel, *boves, jumenta*. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 1 Replenished with cattell both tame and wilde. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 57 Their Horse and Cattel. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 73 Fair for the sale of black cattle once a fortnight..There is belonging to Chillingham Castle a large park where there is a kind of wild cattle which are all white. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 378/2 In the usual acceptation of the word [cattle] it is confined to the ox. 1887 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 2/4 A fair demand for both cattle and sheep.

d. In the language of the stable, applied to horses.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 224 Such as a Carrier makes his Cattle wear, And hangs for Pendents in a Horse's Ear. 1733 FIELDING *Quix. in Eng.* I. iii, Your worship's cattle are saddled. 1750 COVENTRY *Pompey Litt.* II. iv. (1785) 58/1 He kept a phaeton chaise, and four 'bay cattle'. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* XXXII. 1835 SIR G. STEPHEN *Search of Horse* ii. 34 All the disabled cattle of the summer stages to Brighton, Southampton, and so forth. 1886 J. S. WINTER *In Quarters*, To cast reflections unfavorable to..the color of their uniform, the class of their cattle.

e. Applied by slaveholders to their slaves.

1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XXXIII, What have any of you cussed cattle to do with thinking what's right?

5. Used also as an ordinary plural of number.

† **b.** *rarely* as a singular = beast, ox, etc.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 123 We found there in all one hundred twentie eight cattell. 1725 *Minute Bk. Soc. Antiq.* (Brand s.v. *Funerals*), A hundred black cattle are killed. 1796 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) I. 158 A cattle, when it goes into a drinking pit..throws the chief part of its weight upon its fore feet.

6. With attributes; *Neat catile, horned cattle*: oxen, bovine animals. *Black cattle*: 'oxen, bulls, and cows' (J.); prob. at first properly applied to the black breeds found in the highlands of Scotland, Wales, and other districts, to which it is still by some restricted, but as other colours appear in the progeny of these, the name has come to have a general application.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* iv. 23 Ten fat oxen, and twenty small catell, and an hundreth shepe. 1701 *Col. Rec. Penn.* II. 27 That there shall be no neat Cattle kill'd. 1725 *Min. Book Soc. Antiq.* 21 July (Brand), After the body [of a Highland chief] is interred, a hundred black cattle and two or three hundred sheep are killed for the entertainment of the company. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Cattle*, Black Cattle more particularly denotes the cow kind. These are also denominated neat cattle. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xlii. 555 Their sheep and horned cattle were large and numerous. 1803 J. BRISTED *Pedest. Tour* II. 450 We now turned due west over the mountains, and..met some black-cattle drovers. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iv, Green pastures, tenanted chiefly by herds of black cattle, then the staple commodity of the country. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 378/2 [Cattle] In the usual acceptation..is confined to the ox, or what is called black cattle or horned cattle. But as many varieties are not black, and several have no horns, the name neat cattle is more appropriate. 1864 D. MITCHELL *Wet Days at Edgew.* 257 Known for his stock of neat cattle. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 209 The horned cattle, horses, and sheep are remarkably fine.

7. In various extended uses; mostly contemptuous: **a.** of vermin, insects, and the like. ? *Obs.*

1616 SURFLET & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 170 In the holes of this wicked cattell [Rats]. *Ibid.* 318 Lizards and serpents, and other noysome cattell. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Invis. World* III. iii, Doth he fetch frogs out of Nilus?.. they can store Egypt with loathsome cattle as well as he. 1659 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 100 It hath caused the Horse to voyd many of these bad Cattle [worms]. 1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* II. vii. 169 Flies, Wasps, and such little Cattel. 1685 R. BURTON *Eng. Emp. Amer.* iv. 86 Tame Cattel they have none except lice.

b. of men and women, with reference to various preceding senses. *arch.*

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 27 We haue infinite Poets, and Pipers, and suche peeuishe cattel among vs in Englande, that liue by merrie begging. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 435 Boyes and women are..cattle of this colour. 1682 EVELYN *Diary* 24 Jan., The Dutchess of Portsmouth, Nelly, ..concubines, and cattell of that sort, as splendid as jewells .. could make them. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Sad Cattle*, Impudent Lewd Women. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 11 To have consulted astrologers and such like cattle. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* XX, To sweep this north country of such like cattle [priests].

III. *Attrib.* and *Comb.* (all belonging to branch II, and referring mainly to bovine animals).

8. General relations: **a.** objective or obj. gen. with verbal sb. or agent noun, as *cattle-breeder, -breeding, -dealer, -driving, -drover, -farming, -hougher, -houghing, -killing, -rearing, -stealing.*

*1827 WHATELY *Logic* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) 234/1 Bakewell, the celebrated *cattle-breeder. 1877 tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 17 Without neglecting *cattle-breeding and agriculture. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 103 A rich and liberal *cattle-dealer in the neighbourhood. 1876 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 60 If *cattle-driving was to be interpreted as levying war. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* IV. 260 The object of *cattle-farming is chiefly breeding. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 8 May 1/1 Executing the just judgment of offended Heaven upon *cattle-houghers, traitors, and assassins. 1831 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 217 B—..is literally a *cattle jobber. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 37 *Cattle-rearing formed an important branch of Egyptian agriculture. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 404 The renown of *cattle-stealers.

b. attrib., as *cattle-cabbage, -close, -culture, -dropping, -farm, -feed, -food, -herd, -market, -park, -pen, -show, -trade, -trough*, etc.; (connected with the transport of cattle), as *cattle siding, -steamer, -train, -truck, -wagon*, etc.; **c.** instrumental and parasynthetic, as *cattle-specked, -sprent*, etc.; **d.** *cattle-farm* vb. (*rare*).

1865 MISS CARY *Ball. & Lyrics* 5 She..found him In the dusty *cattle-close. 1886 *Bazaar* 18 Oct. 415 We devote the greatest attention to oyster-culture, bee-culture, *cattle-culture. 1810 F. CLATER (*title*), Every Man his own *Cattle Doctor. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* XXXIV. (1884) 267 In a place where *cattle-droppings were abundant. 1881 MRS. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. 51 He *cattle-farms a few thousand acres. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* iii. 34 We have the *cattle-feed to gather. 1821 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 29 My..system of *cattle-food husbandry. 1844 MARG. FULLER *Woman* 19th C. (1862) 45 Penelope is no more meant for a baker or a weaver solely than Ulysses for a *cattle-herd. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* XVI, Pens for beasts: and other indications of a *cattle-market. 1813 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* X. 428 If..our *Cattle parks are to be plundered with impunity. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. ii, Hurled in thither as into *cattle-pens. 1870 *Daily News* 23 Apr., The *cattle sidings have been lately set apart for goods waggons. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* VIII. lxiv. 574 She saw the *cattle-specked fields. 1800 HURDIS *Favourite Vill.* 195 Its *cattle-sprent enclosures. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Aug. 188 If the *cattle-truck and *cattle-steamer had not brought some inveterate plague. 1887 *Whitaker's Almanack* 98 On 1st June 1886 there were in London 633 *cattle-troughs and 594 drinking-fountains. 1860 W. G. CLARK in *Vacat. Tour.* 62, I found a train of empty trucks and *cattle waggons just starting.

9. Special combs.: **cattle-bell**, a bell borne by the leader of a herd of cattle; **cattle-feeder**, a mechanical arrangement for regulating the supply of food to cattle; **cattle-gate**, a 'walk' or pasture for one's cattle, beast-gate; **cattle-leader**, a nose-ring to lead dangerous cattle; **cattle-lifter**, a marauder or robber who practises the stealing of cattle; so *cattle-lifting*; **cattle-piece**, a painting representing cattle; **cattle-post, -ranche, -range, -run, station**, a district, tract of country, etc., occupied for the pasturing of cattle; **cattle-pump**, a contrivance by which cattle coming to drink, are made to raise the water out of the well; **cattle-raik** (*Sc.*), 'a common, or extensive pasture, where cattle feed at large' (Jam.); **cattle-trail**, a trail or path made by cattle. Also CATTLE-GUARD, -MAN, -PLAGUE.

1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* vii. 154 Judging from .. its size, may it not be considered to have been a *cattle bell? 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 663 Ejectment for 10 acres of pasture and *cattlegates, with their appurtenances, in a close, called, etc. in Yorkshire. 1880 J. WILLIAMS *Rights Common* 83 The phrase cattle gate or beast gate was a popular mode of expressing the ownership of an undivided share in the soil .. by putting thereon so many cattle in common with the cattle of the other owners. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 195 The services of the mountain *cattle-lifter were made valuable to Exeter. 1860 G. H. K. in *Vacat. Tour.* 158 His every tradition pointed to *cattle-lifting as an honourable pursuit. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. vi. 264 From that time *cattle-pieces become frequent..Cuyp's are the best. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xi. 223 Moselekatse's principal *cattle-posts. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Feb. 11/2 The *cattle ranche business has been almost destroyed. 1887 *Spectator* 10 Sept. 1220 Going West to hold *cattle-runs. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xii. 220 Numbers of *cattle-stations..are dotted over the landscape. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* xiii. 100 Riding along a *cattle-trail on the high-lying and golden-yellow plains of Colorado.

Cattle-guard. A wide and deep trench cut across a railway (under the rails), on each side of a level crossing, to prevent cattle from straying along the line; a 'cow-pit'. (In *U. S.*)

1843 in Edwards' *Chancery Cases* III. 489 The first cattle guards he saw were in one thousand eight hundred and thirty six. 1881 *Chicago Times* 14 May, The night was..dark, and in groping along the track the negro fell into a cattle-guard.

Ca·ttleist. A cattle-painter.

1834 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 11 In company with Hills the celebrated cattleist.

Ca·ttleless, *a.* Devoid of cattle. Cf. CATELLES.

1851 MECHI *2nd Paper on Brit. Agric.* 40 Poverty-stricken and cattleless districts.

Ca·ttleman. A man who attends to cattle; a rearer of cattle on a ranche or run.

1878 E. C. G. MURRAY *Round about France* 298 You promised me one, answered the cattleman. 1885 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 26 July 2/3 His proclamation ordering the removal of the cattlemen. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Feb. 11/2 The cattle men cannot legally keep the sheep men off their ranges. Under these circumstances, the cattle ranche business has been almost destroyed in many parts of the United States.

Ca·ttle-pla·gue. A highly contagious disease affecting cattle, characterized by running from the eyes, nose, and mouth, fever, cessation of rumination, constipation, then diarrhœa, and emphysema before death; rinderpest.

1866 *Times* 1 Jan. *Summary* 1865 The appearance of the cattle plague in Great Britain .. Down to the middle of December 50,000 reported cases of cattle disease had in the great majority of cases ended fatally. 1866 BRIGHT *Sp. Reform* 13 March, [He] said that I, even in the matter of the cattle plague, set class against class.

Ca·ttlish, *a.* Pertaining to cattle.

1877 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXI. 503 Fresh hay, clover, or some other cattlish delicacy.

Cattologue, obs. var. of CATALOGUE.

Catty (kæ·ti). Also 7 **catte, cate,** 8 **katty.** [Malay-Javanese *kātī, katī*: see CADDY.] A weight used in China and the Eastern Archipelago, equal to 16 taels, i.e. 1⅓ lb. avoird., or 625 grammes.

[1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 259 They receaued in Cambie .. For xvii. Cathyls of quicke syluer, one Bahar.] 1598 W. PHILLIPS tr. *Linschoten's Trav. Ind.* 34 (Y.) Everie Catte is as much as 20 Portingall ounces. 1604 CAPT. J. DAVIS in *Purchas* I. 123 (Y.) Their pound they call a Cate. 1609 KEELING *ibid.* I. 199 (Y.) One cattie of spice. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* viii. § 1 He gave me two Cates of Gold. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. 1. vii. 132, 100 Catty make a Pecul, which is 132 *l.* English weight. 1771 J. R. FORSTER *P. Osbeck's Voy.* I. 262 A Katty or Chinese Kann is 1 lb. 12⅓⅛ of half ounce. 1813 W. MILBURN *Orient. Comm.* II. 496 Bringals 3 candareen per catty. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* 399 Water at the rate of six-hundred copper cash .. for 1000 Catties.

‖ **Catur.** *Obs.* [Original language unknown: Portuguese writers call them *catures*: Capt. Burton has suggested identity with Arab. '*katīreh*, a small craft,' but this seems phonetically unlikely; moreover Jal identifies the *catur* of Calicut with the Arab. ALMADIA. Some would see in *catur* the source of CUTTER.]

'A light rowing vessel used on the coast of Malabar in the early days of the Portuguese' (Yule); according to Jal, a vessel 60 to 65 feet long, sharp at both ends and curving back, having both sails and oars.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* vi. § 1. Meanwhile a Catur arrived from the Town of Din with a Letter. 1686 DRYDEN *Life Xavier* IV. (1821) 200 They found a good bark of those they call catur, besides seven old foysts.

Cature, var. of CATER.

Catvall, var. COTWAL, police officer (in India).

Ca·t-witted, *a.* Small-minded, obstinate, and spiteful.

1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 76 Catwitted, dissolute, foolish. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumbrld. Ball.* 84 A silly proud catwitted fuil. 1862 *Leis. Hours in Town* 18 Multitudes of men are what in Scotland is called catwitted..It implies a combination of littleness of nature, small self-conceit, readiness to take offence, determination in little things to have one's own way, and general impracticability. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 260 Very cat-witted woman.

† **Catzerie.** *Obs. rare.* [? f. CATSO + -ERY.]

1592 MARLOWE *Jew Malta* IV. v, Who .. looks Like one that is imploy'd in Catzerie and crosbiting.

‖ **Caubeen.** [Ir. *caipín* dim. of *cap*; or ? dim. of Ir. *cába* cap, head-covering.] An Irish hat.

1831-4 LOVER *Leg. & Stories* 306 Pull off your caubeen and sit down. 1859 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout* 73 A huge black crape round his 'caubeen'. 1877 A. M. SULLIVAN *New Irel.* xi. 128 English men and women who think all Irishmen wear 'Caubeens' with pipes stuck in the rim.

Caucasian (kǫkē·ʃiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Caucasus*, name of a mountain range between the Black Sea and the Caspian + -IAN.] Of or belonging to the region of the Caucasus; a name given by Blumenbach (*a* 1800) to the 'white' race of mankind, which he derived from the region of the Caucasus. Hence *sb.* A member of this family, an Indo-European. (Now practically discarded.)

1807 W. LAWRENCE *Short Syst. Compar. Anat.* 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 141 Those nations (commonly termed Caucasian) which in the form of their skulls and other physical characters resemble Europeans. 1861 HULME *Moquin-Tandon* L vi. 36 Three varieties or principal races —Caucasian, Mongolian, and Ethiopian.

Caucht, obs. Sc. f. CATCH, CAUGHT.

Caucion, -cioun, -cyon, obs. ff. CAUTION.

Caucus (kǫ·kəs). [Arose in New England: origin obscure.

Alleged to have been used in Boston U. S. before 1724; quotations go back to 1763. Already in 1774 Gordon (*Hist. Amer. Rev.*) could obtain no 'satisfactory account of the origin of the name'. Mr. Pickering, in 1816, as a mere guess, thought it 'not improbable that *caucus* might be a corruption of *caulkers*', the word "meetings" being understood'. For this, and the more detailed statement quoted in Webster, there is absolutely no evidence beyond the similarity of sound; and the word was actually in use before the date (1770) of the event mentioned in Webster. Dr. J. H. Trumbull (*Proc. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* 1872) has suggested possible derivation from an Algonkin word *caut-cau-as'u*, which occurs in Capt. Smith's *Virginia* 23, as *Caw-cawaassough* 'one who advises, urges, encourages', from a vb. meaning primarily 'to talk to', hence 'to give counsel, advise, encourage', and 'to urge, promote, incite to action'. For such a derivation there is claimed the general suitability of the form and sense, and it is stated that Indian names were commonly taken by clubs and secret associations in New England; but there appears to be no direct evidence.]

1. In *U. S.* A private meeting of the leaders or representatives of a political party, previous to an election or to a general meeting of the party, to select candidates for office, or to concert other measures for the furthering of party interests; opprobriously, a meeting of 'wire-pullers'.

1763 J. ADAMS *Diary* Feb. Wks. II. 144 (Bartlett) This day learned that the caucus club meets, at certain times, in the garret of Tom Dawes. 1788 W. GORDON *Hist. Amer. Rev.* I. 240 (Bartlett) More than fifty years ago, Mr. Samuel Adams's father, and twenty others .. used to meet, make a caucus, and lay their plan for introducing certain persons into places of trust and power. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. xv. 174 A caucus is a political, and what is in practice the same thing, a party meeting; but it is not a popular meeting .. It is in caucuses that it is decided, for whom the people shall be instructed to vote, and by what course of politics the party may be secured. 1818 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1869) 271 Caucus, the cant word of the Americans. 1847 in CRAIG. *a* 1850 CALHOUN *Wks.* I. 41 Party organization, and party caucuses. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* XII. xii. (D.), I think of taking a hint from..America, and establishing secret caucuses: nothing like 'em. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* I. 360 The meeting was, in fact, what we should call a caucus, rather than a general gathering. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. (1873) 98 In the Greek epic, the gods are partisans, they hold caucuses, they lobby and log-roll for their candidates.

b. in reference to other countries.

1886 *New Zealand Her.* 1 June 4/5 The Auckland members are to have a caucus this morning, to consider what action should be taken in connection with the appropriation.

2. In English newspapers since 1878, generally misused, and applied opprobriously to a committee or organization charged with seeking to manage the elections and dictate to the constituencies, but which is, in fact, usually a representative committee popularly elected for the purpose of securing concerted political action in a constituency.

It was first applied in 1878, by Lord Beaconsfield and the *Times* newspaper, to the organization of the Birmingham Liberal 'Six Hundred', and thence to those which were speedily formed on its model elsewhere; the implication being that this was an introduction of 'the American system' into English politics, which deserved to be branded with an American name. But the name was grotesquely misapplied: in American use, *a caucus* is a meeting; English newspapers apply *the caucus* to an organization or system. Such organizations have since been, in one form or another, adopted by all parties; and *caucus* is now a term which partizans fling at the organizations of their opponents, and disclaim for their own.

1878 *Times* 31 July 10/4 The policy of the politicians of the Midland capital will bring upon us the 'caucus' with all its evils..The introduction and progress of the 'caucus' system among us. J. CHAMBERLAIN *Let. ibid.* 1 Aug. 8/1 The 'Birmingham system'..I observe that you, in common with the Prime Minister [Ld. Beaconsfield] have adopted the word 'caucus' to designate our organization. *Correspondent, ibid.*, To secure their election as members of a 'caucus'. 1879 *Times* 30 Jan. 9/2 The Southwark Caucus. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Apr., When he has made it impossible for any man to obtain a seat in Parliament except by dint of the Caucus. *Ibid.* 27 May, 'Government by Caucus.' The English Liberal Associations with their ruling committees.. *Ibid.* 21 Oct., Mr. Davitt represents Communism and the Caucus. 1883 *Birmingh. Weekly Post* 14 Apr. 4/7 A history of the Tory Caucus..would go a long way back. 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* June 831 The Caucus, as it is now adopted by the Tories, is a species of organization fundamentally different from that..employed by the Liberals.

3. *attrib.* and *comb.*

1763 [see 1]. 1879 CAMPBELL *White & Bl. in U. S.* 63 The caucus system which prevails in America in regard to elections. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* xvi. 128 He was accustomed to much recondite diplomacy, caucus meetings, private influence. 1882 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 56 The Caucus-mongers have not given any reflection to this point. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 9/1 Whatever the real feeling .. it is .. obvious that the Caucus-mongers are going the precise way to obscure it.

Cau·cus, *v.* [f. the sb.] **a.** *intr.* To hold a caucus; **b.** *trans.* To control or 'work' by caucuses.

1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* I. 24 Men that sit idly caucusing and ballotboxing on the graves of their heroic ancestors. 1883 *Philada. Times* No. 2894. 2 They, too, had conferred or caucused. 1885 *St. James's Gaz.* 27 Nov. 3 They were to be caucussed, gerrymandered and bullied into silence by a pack of provincial wirepullers.

Hence **Cau·cusing,** *vbl. sb.*

1788 W. GORDON *Hist. Amer. Rev.* 216 *note*, Caucusing means electioneering. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxi. 64 Instead of caucusing, paragraphing..promising, and lying, as with us. 1868 *Daily News* 2 Dec., They [Conservatives] have recently been wheedled by caucusing into household suffrage. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Mar. 410/2 To take to class-baiting and to Caucussing.

Also (in the abusive vocabulary of English party politics), **Cau·cusable** *a.*, **Cau·cusdom, Cau·cusee·r, Cau·cuser, Caucu·sian, Cau·cusified.**

1885 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Mar. 329/1 Counties, now hardly by any means caucusable, are to be brought under the operation of the Caucus. *Ibid.* 24 Jan. 101/2 Gnashing of teeth in Caucusdom. 1884 *Ibid.* No. 1476. 169/1 Their own placemen and Caucuseers. 1888 *Ibid.* 18 Feb. 203 A thoroughgoing Caucuser, a machine politician. 1886 *Ibid.* No. 1597. 773/2 Peace and good-will even among Caucussians. 1888 *Ibid.* 21 Mar. 375/2 Nothing Caucusian is alien from Mr. Chamberlain. 1885 EARL WEMYSS *Sp. Ho. Lords* 18 May, They [the Peers] did not inhale the mephitic and caucusified atmosphere which elsewhere numbed the senses and paralyzed independent action.

Caudal (kǫ·dăl), *a. Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *caudāl-is*, f. *cauda* tail.] Of or belonging to the tail; situated in or near the tail; of the nature of a tail.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 30 Three drops of the bloud out of the caudale veine of a boor Cat. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 126 It wanted the pectoral, ventral, and caudal fins. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 445 Its body is round, having as yet no appearance of caudal appendages. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xii. 303 The superior and inferior spines of the caudal vertebræ. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. viii. 269 The male..bird, remarkable for his caudal plumes. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 312 The caudal fin or tail.

b. quasi-*sb.* (=*caudal fin, vertebra*, etc.)

1834 M'MURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 202 The ventrals and caudal are wanting. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (1865) II. 63/1 It continues marking off the anterior third of the centrum in all the other caudals.

Caudally (kǫ·dăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In caudal fashion; in the manner of a tail.

1881 *Athenæum* 10 Dec. 782/3 The centres whence are derived and caudally continued the homologues of the vertebrate myelon.

Caudate (kǫ·dēt), *a.* [ad. L. *caudāt-us*, f. *cauda* tail; see -ATE.]

1. Having a tail, tailed.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIV. xliv. 259 How comate, crinite, caudate starres are fram'd. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Birds .. black, ceruleous, caudate, cristate. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* iv. (1844) 180 A caudate variety of the human species.

2. Furnished with a structure or appendage resembling a tail: **a.** *Zool.*

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 647/2 Caudate nerve-vesicles. 1847-9 *Ibid.* IV. 120 The caudate cell is held to arise from the prolongation of opposite points of the wall of a spherical cell. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 283 The caudate species of Trigonia.

b. *Bot.*

1830 in LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 1851 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* (1864) 66 The very much attenuated apices of the fronds and their pinnæ, which are..what is called caudate. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 401 *Caudate*, furnished with .. a slender tip or appendage resembling a tail.

Cau·dated, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] = prec.

1829 E. JESSE *Jrnl. Nat.* 114 Its caudated seeds.

Cauda·tion. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *cauda* tail + -ATION.] The furnishing of a tail; tailed condition.

1857 READE *Never too late* lxxvi. (D.) For a single moment he really suspected premature caudation had been inflicted on him for his crimes.

† **Caude.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *cauda*.] A tail.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 41 b, The Caude, or Taile of this Prelate his Lyon, is..of a bright blewe colour.

[Caude in Peele's *Eclogue* 1589 (Nares): Dyce reads *laudes*.]

† **Caudebeck.** *Obs.* In 7 **cawdebink.** [a. F. *caudebec*, a kind of woollen *chapeau*, so called from Caudebec in Normandy (Littré).] (See quots.)

1680 W. CUNNINGHAM *Diary* 30 July (1887) 116 For a black Cawdebink hat £06 0 0 [Scots]. 1708 KERSEY *Caudebec* (F.), a sort of light Hat, first made at Caudebec, a Town of Normandy in France. 1730-6 BAILEY, *Caudebeck.* 1755 JOHNSON, *Caudebeck* (cites Phillips). 1847-78 HALLIWELL *Dict.*, *Caudebec*, a French hat, worn in England about 1700.

Cauderoun, etc. obs. ff. CAULDRON.

‖ **Caudex** (kǫ·deks). *Bot.* Pl. **caudices** (kǫ·disīz). [L. *caudex, codex* trunk or stem of a

tree.] 'The axis of a plant, consisting of stem and root' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866): esp. applied to the stem of palms, ferns, and the like.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 280 Some [Palms] have a low caudex..others exhibit a towering stem. 1851 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* (1864) 7 The stem of a Fern forms either an upright stock, called a caudex,..or it extends horizontally ..and forms what is called a rhizome.

Caudicle (kɔ̄·dik'l). *Bot.* [ad. L. **caudiculus*, dim. of *caudex*; see prec. Also in the erroneous L. form.] The small stalk-like appendage to the *pollinia* or pollen-masses of orchids.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 265 Pollen masses with a caudicula. 1842 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. iv. (1880) 234 Caudicle or stalk. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. (1878) 195 A mass of pollen-grains attached to an elastic foot-stalk or caudicle.

† **Caudie.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 251 Why what a caudie deale of curtesie, This fawning Grey-hound then did proffer me [*Mod. edd. read* candy].

Caudie, variant of CADDIE.

Caudiform (kɔ̄·difɔ̄m), *a. Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *caudiformis*, f. *cauda* tail; see -FORM.] Tail-shaped, resembling a tail.

1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 699/1 A caudiform prolongation of the upper portion. 1856–8 W. CLARKE *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 642 *Branchipus*, abdomen caudiform.

Caudle (kɔ̄·d'l), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 **caudel**, 4–7 **cawdel**(l, 5 **cawdelle, cawdille**, 5–6 **caudelle**, 5–7 **caudell**, (6 **cadle, cawdale**), 7–8 **cawdle**, (8 *Sc.* **caddel**), 6– **caudle**. [a. ONF. *caudèl* (= central OF. *chaudel*, mod.F. *chaudeau*):—med.L. *caldellum*, dim. of *caldum, calidum* (neut. of *caldus, calidus* warm) 'a hot drink'.]

1. A warm drink consisting of thin gruel, mixed with wine or ale, sweetened and spiced, given chiefly to sick people, esp. women in childbed; also to their visitors.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1824) 561 As me seiþ, wan ich am ded, make me a caudel. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 205 Glotoun was a gret cherl .. and cowhede vp a cawdel in clementes lappe. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 431 Sit and ete þe cawdell .. þat was made With sugir and with swete wyne. ? 1483 CAXTON *Bk. for Trav.*, Potages, caudell for the seke, *chaudel*. 1540 RAYNALD *Byrth Man* II. x. (1634) 152 It is a common vsage to give often to women in theyr childbed, caudels of Otemeale. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 9 A cadle, *potiuncula ouacea*. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 164 A comfortable Caudle made with some Wine, Spices, Sugar, and the yolk of an egge. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxi. 137 They cast out of their ship .. much suger, and packs of spices, making a caudle of the sea round about. 1659–60 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) I. 85 Went to bed and got a caudle made me, and sleep upon it very well. 1765 *London Chron.* 29 Aug. 202 The resort of different ranks of people at St. James's to receive the Queen's Caudle is now very great. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 90 She went to see the grocer's wife on an interesting occasion, and won the heart of the family by tasting their caudle.

† **b.** *Caudle of hemp-seed, hempen caudle* (ironically): = hanging. *Obs.*

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (1845) 22 He hath prooued you to haue deserued a cawdell of Hempseed, and a playster of neckweed. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 95 Ye shall haue a hempen Caudle then, and the help of hatchet.

2. *Comb.* **caudle-cup.**

1657 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 153 One Cawdell Cupp with a top. 1672 DAVENANT *News fr. Plymouth* (1673) 14. 1743 FIELDING *Jon. Wild* III. vii, A pint silver caudle-cup, the gift of her grandmother. 1820 D. TURNER *Tour Normandy* II. 150 The odd mixture of caudle-cup, compliment and courtly flattery.

Caudle (kɔ̄·d'l), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To administer a caudle to.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 226 Will the cold brooke Candied with Ice, cawdle thy Morning taste. 1672 DAVENANT *Love & Hon.* (1673) 256 Cawdled like a Haberdashers Wife That lies in of her first Child. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 458 [They] have caudled and beflannelled themselves.

2. To mix, as in a caudle.

1790 H. BOYD in *Poet. Register* (1808) 133 Blessings unsophisticate and pure; Not caudled for our taste with dregs terrene. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) V. 44 His Highness has inextricably caudled the two together.

3. To talk over, lecture (a husband). [A nonce-use from '*Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures*'.]

1845 *Tait's Mag.* XII. 482 The mother is easily convinced ..she must Caudle her husband into the same conviction.

Caudo- (kɔ̄·do), combining form from L. *cauda* tail, as in **Caudo-fe·moral** *a.* pertaining to the tail and the thigh (of a bat; see quot.).

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (1865) II. 86/1 An..appendage .. which helps to sustain the caudo-femoral membrane.

Caudren, -dron, etc., obs. ff. CAULDRON.

Cauel(l)acion, -tion: obs. ff. CAVILLATION.

† **Cauf.** *Obs.* [Prob. illiterate form of CORF, basket.] (See quot.)

? 1662 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (1670) *Cauf*, a little trunk or chest with holes in it, wherein Fishermen keep Fish alive in the water, ready for use. (Hence in COLES, PHILLIPS, KERSEY, BAILEY, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts.)

Cauf, Sc. f. CALF¹, CHAFF; dial. f. CORF.

1862 in Hislop *Prov. Scot.* 28 A wamefu's a wamefu' wer't but o' bare cauf.

Caufee, obs. form of COFFEE.

Caufle, variant of COFFLE.

Caufte, cauȝt, cauht, obs. ff. CAUGHT.

Caught (kɔ̄t), pa. t. and pa. pple. of CATCH *v.*

Cauilero: see CAVALIER.

Cauk (kɔ̄k), *sb. Obs.* and *dial.* Also 5–6 **calk**(e, 7–8 **cauke**, (8 **calk, 9 caulk, cawk**). [Cf. Du. *kalk*, MDu. *calc*; OHG. *chalch*, MHG. *calch, calc*, mod.G. *kalk*; also OE. *cealc* (:—**cælc, *calc*); see CHALK. It is not clear whether *calk, cauk* is simply the northern form of CHALK, or adopted independently from Du. or Low German.]

1. = CHALK (*dial.*). † **2.** Lime. *Obs.* **3.** ? Calc spar. **4.** Barytes, or heavy spar: see CAWK.

(The quotations cannot easily be separated, but 1653–1729 are app. in sense 4.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 58 Calke or chalke, erye, *calx, creta*. *c* 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 769 *Hec cals*, a calkestone. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 51 Calke, *creta, calx*. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Introd. 19 This Ile wes callit Albion.. fra the quhit montanis thairof, full of calk. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 154 Take very strong lime, such as the dyers use, and call cauke. 1653 MANLOVE *Lead-mines* 265 (E. D. S.) Cauke, Sparr, Lid-Stones, Twitches, Daulings and Pees. 1684–5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* 21 Other Ingredient as Spar, Cauke, Sulphur, Orpiment, Arsenick. 1699 DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 212 Four-squair bitts of brick, slate and cauk, set in curious figueres. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 87 Wi' cauk and keel I'll win your bread. 1729 MARTYN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 31 Cauk .. Dr. Woodward says is a coarse talky Spar. 1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 10 A singular variety .. is there called red caulk. 1851 TAPPING *Gloss. Manlove's Chron.* (E. D. S.) *Calk, calc, cauke*, or calcareous spar, is the base mineral constituting with brownhen, etc. the deads or rubbish of a quick vein.

† **Cauk,** *v.*¹ *Obs.* Also 5 **kauke**, 6–7 **cawk**. [a ONF. *caukier, cauquer* (mod.Picard *coker*, F. *côcher*):—L. *calcāre* to tread.] *intr.* To tread, to copulate as birds. Hence **Cau·king** *vbl. sb.*

(Quots. 1486–1575 are difficult: cf. CAWK *v.* to call as some birds.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 350 Some bryddes at þe bille þorwgh brethynge conceyued; And some kauked. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xv. 162 He [kynde] tauhte þe tortle to trede, þe pokok to cauke. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A ij a, Hawkis..in the tyme of their loue call and not kauke. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 21 When the Eagle beginneth to growe to lyking neare cawking or calling time. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 466 Her natural male dares not sit by her [the Peregrine falcon] ..but only in cawking time. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb. Cawking-time*, by this in the Art of Faulconry is meant Hawk's treading-time.

Cauk, cawk, *v.*² *Sc.* To CHALK.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* IV. i, I'll cawk my face..and shake my head. 1862 in Hislop *Prov. Scot.* 223 Ye're cawking the claith, ere the wab be in the loom.

Cauk, variant of CALK *v.*², to rough-shoe.

Caukin, -en, obs. forms of CALKIN.

1572 MASCAL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 157 Make the outside of the shooe alwayes with a caukin. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* VI. 61 If he be for the .. draught, chiefly in paued streets, then, instead of thick spunges, deep caukens are more commodious. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 324/2 A Patten Shooe..hath both Caukins to secure sore Heels.

Cauking, caulking (kɔ̄·kiŋ), *vbl. sb. Archit.* and *Carp.* Also **cocking.** [Cf. COCK *v.*², COCKET.]

1721–42 BAILEY, *Cauking*, in Architecture, signifies Dove-tailing a Cross [1782–90 a-cross]. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 506 *Cauking* (Joinery), a dovetail, tenon, and mortise-joint by which cross-timbers are secured together. Used for fitting down tie-beams or other timbers upon wall-plates. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Caulking* or *Cocking*, the mode of fixing the tie-beams of a roof or the binding joists of a floor down to the wall-plates.

Cauky, var. of CAWKY *a.*

Caul (kɔ̄l), *sb.*¹ Forms: 4–6 **calle**, 6 **caull**(e, 6–7 **call, cal, kall, caule, cawle**, 7 **kal, kaull, kawle**, 7–9 **cawl**, 7– **caul.** See also KELL. [a. F. *cale* a kind of small cap or head-dress.]

1. A kind of close-fitting cap, worn by women: a net for the hair; a netted cap or head-dress, often richly ornamented. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

a 1327 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 158 Heo .. scrynketh for shome, ant shometh for men, Un-comely under calle. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 725 And makyn hym a howe [hood] above a calle. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* I. § 19 A maner krokede strikes..like to the werk of a womanes calle. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 607 *Reticulum*, a calle. 1530 PALSGR. 202/2 Call for Maydens, *retz de soye*. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 201 On her head a caule of gold she ware. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 524 Feathers, and cals of net worke. 1697 DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 125 Having opend a coffin they found a skelliton, and, about the skull, an antient caul, which was a sort of cap or cornet that women wore formerly on their heads. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Prop. etc.* 92 With paralytic Hands she pulls the Caul From Head as naked as the Billiard-ball. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 114 The hair..gathered up behind into a caul of golden network.

† **b.** The netted substructure of a wig. *Obs.*

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2897/4 A..Perriwig..with a Seal on the Caul almost worn of. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxxiii, He..inserted his hand .., between his head and the cawl of his wig. 1786 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Bozzy & P.* Wks. 1812 I. 363 To the foretop of his Wig .. Down to the very net-work, named the Caul.

c. The hinder portion of a woman's cap.

1740–61 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 400 Her cap..had a very good effect with a pompon; and behind, where you may suppose the bottom of the caul, a knot of diamonds. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* I. 177, I took the liberty a few days ago of asking your black velvet bonnet to lend me its cawl. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* I. 387 Net for making caps and 'cauls', which are the plain portion at the back, to be trimmed or edged according to the purchaser's taste. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib. Troub.* I. xii. 61 The peculiar net cap, with its high caul and neat little border.

† **2.** *gen.* A net for wrapping something in; any ornamental network. *Obs.*

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 339 Item for iij. callis ffijd. ob. 1552 *Inv. Churches of Surrey* 73 A calle for the pyx. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lvii. 732 A greene thicke huske ..under the same..certayne thinne skinnes, lyke to cawles or nettes. 1634 HERBERT *Trav.* 199 The women ..weare a large long cawle or sack, lik net-worke, which as a garment hides them wholy. 1681 GREW *Museum* (J.) An Indian Mantle of Feathers, and the Feathers wrought into a caul of pack-thread.

† **3.** A spider's web. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 462 Like a Spyder that daily weaveth when hys Calle is torne. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. (1641) 104/1 The low-rooft broken wals (Instead of Arras) hung with Spiders cauls. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Almanack-maker*, His shelves..are subtilly inter-woven with spiders caules.

fig. 1594 W. PERCY *Cælia* iv. in Arb. *Garner* VI. 141 What be mens sighs but cauls of guilefulness?

† **4.** *Anat.* Any investing membrane or structure, as the membranes of the brain. *Caul of the heart*: app. the pericardium; also *fig.* (from *Hosea* xiii. 8; cf. *Joel* ii. 13). *Obs.* in general sense.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. iii. (1495) 107 A merueylous calle in whiche calle the brayne is wounded and by-clypped. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 12 Calles betwixt the uttermoste skinne and the fleshe. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* IV. i. (1639) 216 The plure or kall that girdeth in the ribbes. 1611 BIBLE *Hosea* xiii. 8, I..will rent the kall of their heart. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 112 Worms are bred in the heart and in its Caul.

fig. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 63 Who so is blinded with the caule of beautie. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* ii. 26 Custome in sinne hath drawne a kall over my conscience. 1643 S. MARSHALL *Let.* 15 Their long conversing with *God-dammee's* hath .. drawn such a kawl over their hearts, that to them damnation is ridiculous.

5. *spec.* **a.** The fatty membrane investing the intestines; the epiploön or omentum.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxix. 13 The calle of the mawe, and the two kydneers. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 442 Wynde hom in the calle of the swyne. 1611 COTGR., *Alzatin*, the fat cawle, or kell, wherein the bowels are lapt. 1713 CHESELDEN *Anat.* III. iv. (1726) 159 Omentum, or Caul, is a fine membrane larded with fat, somewhat like network. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xi. The omentum, epiploon, or cawl, is an apron, tucked up, or doubling upon itself, at its lowest part.

b. The amnion or inner membrane inclosing the fœtus before birth; *esp.* this or a portion of it sometimes enveloping the head of the child at birth, superstitiously regarded as of good omen, and supposed to be a preservative against drowning.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cccxix. 103 b, A skyn or a call in the whiche a chylde doth lye in the mothers bely. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. ii. (1616) 613 Yo' were borne with a caule o' your head. 1798 MORTON *Secr. worth know.* i. 9 (L.) Was he not born with a caul? 1826 HOOD *Sea-Spell*, In his pouch confidingly He wore a baby's caul. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* i, I was born with a caul, which was advertised for sale, in the newspapers, at the low price of fifteen guineas.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (senses 1 and 2) *caul fringe, silk, work*; † *caul-visarded* adj.; (sense 5 a) *caul fat.*

1882 *Daily Tel.* 29 Aug. 5/1 When oleomargarine is made from *caul fat. 1653 H. COGAN *Pinto's Trav.* xxxii. (1663) 129 A cloth of state of white damask .. with a deep *cawl frenge of green silk and gold. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, x. § 1 Laces, *calle sylk or coleyn silk throwen or wrought. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 146 Masker-like *cawle-visarded. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xv. (1877) I. 272 Some ladies exercise their fingers..in *caulworke. 1830 JAMES *Darnley* XXV. 114/1 Here stood a frame for caul work.

† **Caul,** *sb.*² *Obs.* [ad. L. *caulis*, in Gr. καυλός stem, stalk, esp. cabbage-stalk, cabbage. Already in OE. in sense 1, in forms *caul, cawl, cawel*: see also CAWEL, COLE, KALE.]

1. A cabbage. Also in comb. *caul-stock*, a cabbage-stalk, CASTOCK.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 240 Genim þysse wyrte croppas þe man brassicam siluaticam, & oðrum naman caul nemneþ. *a* 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 323 (Plant Names) *Caula, vel magudaris*, caul. *c* 1265 *Voc.* ibid. 559 *Caulus*, cholet, kaul. 1398 [see CASTOCK]. 1590 R. PAYNE *Descr. Irel.* (1841) 9 The profite of the swine, winter milke, caules. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cabbage*, Cauls and Sprouts.

2. Stem, stalk.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 381 Take leef, or roote, or caule of malowe agrest.

† **Caul,** *sb.*³ *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *caulæ* opening, sheepfold.] A sheepfold.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 56 A Caule, *caula*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 43 A caule, pen, *caula*. 1691 RAY *N. C. Wds.* (E. D. S.) Cawel, *chors* [*cohors*].

Caul, *sb.*⁴ [? a. F. *cale*, thin piece of wood, stone, or the like, inserted under an object to level it or steady it: of uncertain origin; cf. L. *cāla* piece or billet of wood, and see Littré.] (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 506 *Caul*, a heated board used in laying down large veneers. Its heat keeps up the fluidity of the glue until all that is superfluous has been pressed out at the edges. 1881 *Mechanic* § 596. 277 An instrument the shape of the curve..called a 'caul'.

Cauld (kɔ̄ld), *sb. Sc.* Also **caul.** A weir on a river to divert the water into a mill-lead.

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. xiii. *note*, He commanded him to build a cauld or dam-head across the Tweed at

Kelso. 1818 *Law-case* (Jam.), Right to fish from the head of the Black Pool, down to the caul or dam-dyke of Milnbie. 1859 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 104 The whole of the water was..diverted into the mill-lead by means of a cauld or weir.

Cauld, *v. Sc.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To provide with a cauld; to dam.

1886 J. Russell *Remin. Yarrow* ix. 294 The stones were handy for caulding the river.

Cauld, Sc. form of Cold, *a.* and *sb.*

Cauldrife (kǭ·ldrif), *a. Sc.* [f. *cauld* cold + -rife, q.v.]

1. Having a tendency to cold, chilly. **a.** Of things: Causing the sensation of cold. **b.** Of persons: Susceptible to cold.

1768 Ross *Helenore* 142 (Jam.) 'T has been a cauldriffe day. *a* 1774 Fergusson *Poems* (1845) 5 Auld Reekie..bield for mony a cauldrife soul. 1837 R. Nicoll *Poems* (1842) 108 Through it the blast sae cauldrife does gae.

2. *fig.* Cold or chilling in feeling or manner.

a 1774 Fergusson *Poems* (1789) II. 75 (Jam.) She tholes.. the taunt o' cauldrife joes. 1825 Ld. Cockburn *Mem.* 238 [Church patronage] gave us cauldrife preachers.

Hence **Cau·ldrifeness.**

a 1662 R. Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 442 (Jam.) We were looked upon for our coldrifeness, with a strange eye.

Cauldron, caldron (kǭ·ldrən). Forms: 3 caudroun, 4 cauderoun, cawdroun, caudren, (gaudroun), 4–5 cawdrone, -run, 4–7 caudron, 5 cawdren, -derowne, -durne, -tron, caudryn, calderon, 5–6 caldrone, 5–7 cawdron, 6 caud-, cauld-, cautherne, 5– caldron, 6-cauldron. See also Chaldron. [ME. *caud(e)ron, -oun,* a. AF. and ONF. *caud(e)ron, -oun,* corresp. to central OF. *chaud(e)ron,* Sp. *calderon,* It. *calderone,* augmentative of **caldario,* **calderio*:—L. *caldārium* hot-bath, of which the pl. *caldāria* exists in It. *caldaja,* Pg. *caldeira,* Sp. *caldera,* Pr. *caudiera,* NF. *caudiere,* F. *chaudière* kettle. The *l* is a later insertion of the Renascence, in imitation of Latin, which has gradually been recognised in pronunciation: Sc. has still *caudron, cauдron.* The spelling *cauldron* decidedly preponderates in modern use, though the dictionaries from Johnson downward have favoured *caldron.*]

1. A large kettle or boiler.

c 1300 *St. Brandan* 158 Hi..soden hem fisch in a caudroun. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2460 A gret boiland cauderoun. 1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xiii. 3 What shal comune the caudron to the pot? 1387 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 2 þe gaudroun in þe kechyn. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxviii. (1495) 933 A caudren is a vessel of kechen. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 662, *Hoc caldarium,* caldron. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 433 Sethe it in a pot..or in a cawdron. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 381 (Add. MS.) A Cawderowne full of wellyng piche and brymstone. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Sam.* ii. 14 The Cauldron, or ketell, or panne, or pot. 1556 *Inv.* in French *Shaks. Geneal.* (1869) 471 In the kitchen .. ij. cathernes. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 30 Thys yere [1521] was a man soddyne in a cautherne in Smythfelde..because he wold a poyssynd dyvers persons. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* iv. i. 11 Double, double, toile and trouble, Fire burne, and Cauldron bubble. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xii. (1632) 686 Fiue hundred Cawdrons made of beasts skins. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* i. 280 Some steep their Seed, and some in Cauldrons boil. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xv. 151 These will the caldron, these the tripod give. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. 289 For the poisoners of the soul there was the stake, for the poisoners of the body, the boiling cauldron. 1875 B. Taylor *Faust* I. vi. 100 A great caldron, under which a fire is burning.

fig. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* (C. D. ed.) 173 Chance contributions that fell into the slow cauldron of their talk. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 193 When the great caldron of war is seething.

2. *transf.* A natural formation suggesting a cauldron, in shape, or by the agitation of a contained fluid.

[1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* iii. x. (1483) 56 This is cleped the Caudron and the pytte of helle.] *a* 1763 Shenstone *Wks.* (1764) I. 23 Vesuvio's horrid cauldrons roar. 1787 Burns *Fall of Fyers,* Still thro' the gap the struggling river toils, And still, below, the horrid caldron boils. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* xvii. (1852) 375 Deluges of..lava which have flowed..over the ruins of the great caldrons. 1872 Blackie *Lays Highl.* 9 The cauldron of the sea.

Cau·ldron, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To put or enclose in (or as in) a cauldron.

1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* i. 129 Where..Cauldron'd in rock, innocuous Lava burns. 1808 J. Barlow *Columb.* iii. 252 Dark fiend that..cauldrons in his cave that fiery flood.

Caul(e, obs. form of Call.

†**Cauled,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Caul *sb.*[1] + -ed[2].] Having or adorned with a caul.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xvii. 351 In riche robes rapest he walketh, Y-called and ycrymyled.

Cauler, obs. Sc. var. of Caller *a.*

Caulescent (kǭle·sĕnt), *a.* [f. L. *caul-is* stalk, after *arborescent,* etc.] Acquiring or growing to a stem or stalk; *spec.* in *Bot.* having an obvious stem growing above the ground.

1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 405 Dog Violet is one of the caulescent or stalky kind. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 154 Half-shrubby caulescent plants. 1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 494 Caulescent ramose, subdichotomous and lobate. 1881 Baker in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVIII. 280 A bulbous caulescent herb.

Caulf, -ed, obs. forms of Calf[1], Calved.

Caulgarthe, var. of Calgarth.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 34 The caulgarthe, *herbarium.*

Caulicle (kǭ·lik'l). *Bot.* [ad. L. *cauliculus,* dim. of *caulis* stalk.] A little stalk or stem; *spec.* **a.** 'the initial stalk or stem in an embryo, the radicle' (Gray); **b.** a small stem proceeding from a bud formed at the neck of a root, without the previous production of a leaf; **c.** the stipe of certain fungals.

1657 *Physl. Dict., Cauliculs,* little stalks. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* ii. 10 Caulicle or Radicle. *Ibid.* iii. 40 The initial stem, the caulicle. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 448 The foot (caulicle) of the young plant [Salvinia].

Caulicole (kǭ·likǫul), *Arch.* [a. F. *caulicole,* ad. It. *caulicolo,* ad. L. *cauliculus,* all in same sense; see next.] *pl.* 'The eight lesser branches or stalks in the Corinthian capital springing out from the four greater or principal caules or stalks' (Gwilt).

1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 179 These volutes spring out of small twisted husks placed between the leaves of the second row, called caulicoles. 1848 Rickman *Archit.* 39 The small space left of the bell is filled by caulicoles.

Caulicolous (kǭli·kŏləs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *caul-is* stem + *-cola* inhabitant + -ous.] 'Applied to parasitical phanerogamous plants that draw their nourishment by means of lateral suckers on their stems', as the Dodder (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881).

Caulicule (kǭ·likiul). *Bot.* [a. F. *caulicule,* ad. L. *cauliculus*; see next.] (See quot.)

1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 61 The imaginary line of division between the radicle and the cotyledons is the caulicule. 1870 Bentley *Bot.* 335 The point of union of the base of the plumule with the radicle and cotyledons, is called the caulicule or tigelle.

‖ **Cauliculus** (kǭli·kiŭləs). [L. dim. of *caulis* stem.] in *Bot.* = Caulicle, Cauliculе; in *Archit.* = Caulicole.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 116 Embryo very large .. with a long 2-edged cauliculus, having two small cotyledons at the top. 1879 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. 84 Points of resemblance to the Corinthian capital, as the cauliculi.

Cauliferous (kǭli·fĕrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *cauli-s* stem + *-fer* bearing + -ous.] Producing or having a stem or stalk.

1708–21 Kersey, *Cauliferous Plants* are such as have a true Stalk, which a great many have not. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Perfectly cauliferous, as cabbage. 1755 in Johnson; and in subseq. Dicts.

Cauliflorous (kǭliflō·rəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *caul-is* stem + *-flōr-us* flowering + -ous.] Having flowers on the stem. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Cauliflower (kǫ·liflauəɹ), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 6 coliefloric, 6–7 cole-flory, -florie, 7 coly-flory, coley-florey, colliflory. *β.* 7 coleflower, collyflowre, coly-, cauly-, caully-, cawly-flower, 7–8 collyflower, colliflower, 8– cauliflower. [The 16th c. *cole-florye, colie-florie,* was app. corrupted from the mod.L. *cauli-flōra* or F. *chou-flori, chou-fleuri,* assimilated to Eng. Cole. (The L. and F. both mean 'flowered cole or cabbage': cf. Ger. *blumenkohl,* Du. *bloemkool* 'flower-cole'. Cf. also It. *cavolfiore,* pl. *cavoli* (*caoli*) *fiori,* Sp. *coliflor.* The later *colly-flower* and *cauliflower* are assimilated to *flower,* and to the L. *cauliflora.* So mod.F. has made *chou-fleuri* into *chou-fleur* 'cole-flower'.]

1. One of the cultivated varieties of the cabbage (*Brassica oleracea botrytis cauliflora*), the young inflorescence of which forms a close fleshy white edible head.

a. 1597 Gerard *Herbal* xxxvi. 246 Cole Florie, or after some Coliefloric. *Ibid.* 316 Cole-flory is called in Latin Cauliflora. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 26 There grow out of the same coleworte other fine colliflories (if I may so say). 1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* i. xi. 37 The Coley-florey, Rape-cole, Muske-melon. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* (1650) 186 Cole-florie exceedeth all the other kinds of Coleworts. 1621–6 Bacon *Sylva* § 484 Lettuce, or Coleflory, or Artichoake. 1659 R. Lovell *Herbal* 104 Cole-florie.

β. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* viii. (1626) 167 Her husband gathers coleflowrs, with their leaues. 1634 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 24 For 20 collyflowres 00 13 00. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 70 What smells oth' lampe dawbes thy pale colyflowers. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 190 Early Cauly-flower. *Ibid.* 212 Sow..Cawly-flowers for Winter Plants. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 64/2 The Cole-flower or Colliflower. 1734 Mrs. Pendarves in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* (1861) I. 478 For dinner..boiled leg of lamb and loin fried, collyflowers and carrots. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* (L.) They scarce know a crab from a cauliflower. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 353 Take the closest and whitest collyflowers you can get. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 265 The Cauliflower..brought into England from the island of Cyprus.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as **cauliflower excrescence, growth** (*Pathol.*), terms applied to natural or morbid growths that are developed in the form of a stem with branches and branchlets all closely applied to each other or crowded, *e.g.* acinous glands, villous tumours, etc.; **cauliflower wig,** a wig supposed to resemble a cauliflower.

1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 266 Cauliflower seed obtained from England is the most esteemed in Holland. 1753 *London Mag.* (Fairholt), [Names of wigs] The pigeon's wing, the comet, the cauliflower, etc. 1833 A. Fonblanque *Eng. under 7 Admin.* (1837) II. 382 He [a Bishop] had cauliflower wig, apron, shovel hat. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 6 Sept. 5/4 Under the good Queen Anne the 'cauliflower' wig came into clerical fashion. *Ibid.* 10 Oct. 5/4 This gave the porter a fine frothy or cauliflower head.

Cau·liflower, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* ? To powder (a wig).

1799 Southey *Nondescr.* vi, Some Barber's leathern powder-bag Wherewith he feathers, frosts, or cauliflowers Spruce Beau, or Lady fair, or Doctor grave. 1845 Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) III. lii. 249 To trim the whole Chapter and to cauliflower their wigs.

Cauliform (kǭ·lifǭɹm), *a.* [f. L. *caul-is* stem + -form.] Stem-shaped, stem-like.

1847 in Craig.

Caulin (kǭ·lin). *Chem.* [f. L. *caul-is* cabbage + -in.] The colouring principle of red cabbage.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Cau·linar, -ary, *a.* [Bad formations.] = next.

1851 Richardson *Geol.* vii. 203 They are caulinar, borne on the stem. 1870 Bentley *Bot.* 171 When they remain as little leaflets on each side of the base of the petiole, but quite distinct from it, they are called caulinary.

Cauline (kǭ·ləin), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *caulīnus,* f. *caulis* stalk.] Of or belonging to the stem.

1756 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 835 Cauline leaves. 1807 J. E. Smith *Phys. Bot.* 130 The Flower-stalk is .. cauline, when it grows immediately out of the main stem. 1842 Gray *Struct. Bot.* iii. (1880) 86 Whatever is produced in the axil of a leaf is cauline. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 21 Cauline leaves sessile auricled. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 340 The vascular elements running into the leaf here abut on the cauline vessels.

‖ **Caulis** (kǭ·lis). Pl. **caules** (kǭ·liz). [Lat., stem, stalk; in Gr. καυλός.]

1. *Arch.* Each of the four principal stalks which support the volutes and helices in a Corinthian capital.

1563 Shute *Archit.* D iij b, Voluta .. which goeth out of Caulis. 1876 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Caulicolæ,* the eight lesser branches or stalks in the Corinthian capital springing out from the four greater or principal caules or stalks.

2. *Bot.* The stalk or stem of a plant, *esp.* of a herbaceous plant in its natural state.

1870 Bentley *Bot.* 101 It is called a caulis in plants which are herbaceous, or die down annually.

Caulk (kǭk), *sb. Naut. slang.* [? f. Caulk *v.*] A dram, a 'drop' of liquor; = Caulker 3.

1833 Marryat *P. Simple* (1863) 265, I had no time to take a caulk if I was inclined. 1880 Mrs. Parr *Adam & E.* xxxii. 443 I've a had a bit o' a caulk, but not a drap more.

Caulk, var. of Cauk chalk, Cawk barytes.

Caulk, calk (kǭk), *v.* Forms: 5 caulke, kalke, 5–7 calke, 7 calck(e, kauk, (chalk), 8 cawke, 7– caulk; calk. [In 15th c. *calke, caulke* (the same word as Cauk *v.*), a. OF. *cauquer* to tread, to press or squeeze in with force, to tent a wound:—L. *calcāre* to tread, stamp, press close together, press in. The prevailing spelling for a century back has been *caulk,* though dictionaries retain *calk* from Johnson.]

1. *trans.* To stop up the seams of (a ship, etc.) by driving in oakum, or the like, melted pitch or resin being afterwards poured on, so as to prevent leaking.

? *a* 1500 *Chester Plays* i. (1843) 47, I will goe gaither slyche The shippe for to caulke and pyche. 1552 Huloet, Botes or shyppes calked with towgh. 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* iv. viii. (Arb.) 174 To calke shyppes. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 313 The Vergantines were calked with Towe and Cotten Wooll. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Scornf. Lady* iii. i, You smell as if you were new calk'd. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Royal Navy* 27 Ocum wherewith they Calke the seams of the Ships. 1638–48 G. Daniel *Eclog.* v. 334 How kauk'd & trim'd ye Ship may be. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1698) I. x. 295 In the South Seas the Spaniards do make Oakam to chalk their Ships, with the husk of the Coco-nut. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 24 Like as a Ship or Vessel is Cawked on the Ocean. 1718 Steele *Fish-pool* 181 Were her hold.. well caulked down. 1779 Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 283 The vessel wanting to be fresh calked. 1801 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) IV. 417 They have been caulked and fitted for service. 1840 R. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxvi. 87. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xxv. 247 They were to be calked and swelled. 1869 Sir E. Reed *Ship-build.* ii. 45 The butts of the plates can be efficiently caulked before the angle-iron is secured to the bottom.

2. To stop up the crevices of (windows, etc.).

1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Wom.* i. i, The windores close shut, and calk'd. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Fruitery,* Windows..ought to have very good double Sashes made of Paper and well caulk'd. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 73 The windows are caulked up against winter. 1884 Gilmour *Mongols* iv. 41 These houses .. are log-built, the seams being caulked with moss.

fig. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* ii. ii, The widow Ochre caulks her wrinkles.

3. *Naut. slang.* **a.** *trans.* To stop, 'shut up'. **b.** *intr.* To sleep.

1836 E. Howard *R. Reefer* lxx, I can't sleep, Rattlin, and tarnation glad am I to see that you can't caulk either. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 173 *Caulk,* to lie down on deck and sleep, with clothes on. 1881 W. C. Russell *Ocean Free L.* II. 131 To caulk his banter, I asked him, etc.

Caulkage (kǭ·kėdʒ). *rare*—[1]. [f. Caulk *v.* + -age; cf. *cordage.*] Material for caulking a ship.

1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 171 From the Husk covering the Shell of the Nut..they make Caulkage.

Caulken, var. of CALKIN.

1883 CRANE *Smithy & Forge* 47 Caulkens..general on the hind shoes in London, and many parts, for heavy work.

Caulker (kɔ̄·kəɹ). Forms: 5– calker, 6 cawker, 7– caulker. [f. CAULK *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One whose work it is to caulk ships.

1495 *Act.* 11 *Hen. VII*, xxii. § 1 A maister Calker by the day iiijd. 1552 HULOET, Calkers betle, or malle to dryue in towe. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxvii. 9, 27. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xvi. 55 One was a ship wright, and the other a Caulker. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 107 Old cordage fit for caulker's use. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VII. 370 The..caulkers continued at their work.

† 2. A tool for caulking, ? a caulking-iron. *Obs.*

1543 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 43 Iij payre of pynsowrs, *vid.* .. ij cawkers, ij*d.* 1779 *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 203 It .. shivered two caulkers to pieces.

3. *slang.* A dram, a 'drop' of liquor. [? something 'to keep out the wet'.]

1808 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* 89 (Jam.) The magistrates wi' loyal din, Tak aff their cau'kers. 1832–53 *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. III. 89 Wi' here tak' a caulker, and there tak' a horn. *a* 1854 J. WILSON *Trees*, Neither you nor I.. can be much the worse..of a caulker of whiskey.

4. *slang.* Anything surprising or incredible; cf. *crammer*.

Caulker, var. of CALKER[2].

Caulking (kɔ̄·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CAULK *v.*]

1. The action of the verb CAULK. Also *fig.*

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 70 To the Spanyard for kalkyng iiij*d.* 1577 EDEN & WILLES *Hist. Trav.* 224 b, Lycour..lyke vnto pytche..very commodious for the calkyng of shyppes. 1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 76 *Caulking*, is driving of Ockham, Span-hair, and the like into all the seams of the Ship, to keep out Water. 1884 *Law Times* 10 May 26/2 Repairs of caulking.

2. *attrib.* and in *comb.*, as **caulking-chisel**, a chisel for closing the seams between iron plates; **caulking-iron**, an instrument resembling a chisel used for driving the oakum into the seams of ships; **caulking-mallet**, a mallet for driving this.

1627 Capt. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 13 A calking Iron and a Mallet. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cxlvi, Their left-hand does the calking-iron guide. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1861) V. 75 [Peter the Great] wielded with his own hand the caulking iron and the mallet. 1879 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 41 Docks, timber yards, calking basins, and shipbuilders' yards.

Caulking: see also CAUKING.

Caully-flower, obs. var. of CAULIFLOWER.

Caulm, var. of CALM *sb.*[2] mould.

Caulme, obs. form of CALM *sb.*[1] ? Heat of the day or weather.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 44 The Caulme, *sudum, cauma.*

Caulo- (kɔ̄·lo), combining form of Gr. *καυλός* (or L. *caulis*) stem of a plant, forming first element in various technical terms of Botany, as **Cau·lobulb**, a leaf-bearing or floriferous stem swollen at the base, as in *Ranunculus bulbosus*, and many orchids. **Cauloca·rpic, Cauloca·rpous** *a.* [Gr. *καρπός* fruit], producing flowers and fruit on its stem and branches many years without perishing, as ordinary shrubs and trees. **Caulorhi·zous** *a.* [Gr. *ῥίζα* root], sending forth roots from the stem. **Cau·losarc** = *caulobulb*. **Caulota·xis** [Gr. *τάξις* arrangement (after *phyllotaxis*)], (see quot.).

1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 401 Caulocarpic, applied to plants which live to flower and fructify more than once or indefinitely. 1835–61 HENSLOW (cited by Webster for *caulocarpous*.) 1882 T. HICK in *Jrnl. Bot.* 297 The arrangement and relation of the central and lateral axes of a plant ..for these the term caulotaxis will be found convenient.

Caulome (kɔ̄·lōm). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *καυλός* stem, after *rhizome*, Gr. *ῥίζωμα* (f. *ῥιζό-ειν* to strike root); see -OME. Also in Græco-Latin form *cauloma*.] The general name for the leaf-bearing axis of a plant; a stem or branch, or any member morphologically corresponding to these.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* I. iii. 129 Applying a common name to all those parts which bear leaves; they may be termed Stem-structures (Caulomes) or simply Axes. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 492 A central axis or caulome.

Hence **Caulo·mic** *a.*, belonging to a caulome.

1880 *Nature* XXIII. 159 The bundles..belonging to the roots spring partly out of the caulomic vascular ring.

Caulp, var. of CAUP *sb. Obs.*

† **Cau·ly**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. CAUL *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].] Of the nature of a caul.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 94 Immediately vnder these Cipresse wings..or Cauly cobwebs, appeareth the Maze or labyrinth of the guts.

Cauly flower, obs. var. of CAULIFLOWER.

Caum, var. of CALM and CAME *sb.*

Caum, *v. Sc.* 'To whiten with CAMSTONE' (Jamieson).

‖ **Cauma** (kɔ̄·ma). *Med.* [L., a. Gr. *καῦμα* burning heat.] The burning heat of a fever.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Caumatic (kɔ̄mæ·tik). *Med.* [f. Gr. *καῦμα, καύματ-* burning heat + -IC.] Relating to the burning heat of a fever.

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Caumbre, obs. form of CHAMBER.

Caum stane, var. of CAMSTONE.

1831 in Hone *Year Bk.* 1127 A multifarious variety of articles, such as..sand, caum stane, herrings.

Caun-: see CAN-; **Caunged**, see CHANGED.

Caunter. *dial.* and *Mining.* [app. a deriv. of CANT *sb.*[1] or *v.*[2]; but the value of the -ER is doubtful. App. diffused in Mining use from Cornwall.]

A. as *sb.* (or ? *absol.* use of *adj.*): **a.** (also **caunter-lode**), a lode crossing the general direction of the veins in a mine, a cross-vein.

1810 J. T. in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* p. xiii, Besides the east and west veins, others are found which run either north or south, or on points of the compass between these; they are called by the miner cross lodes, cross courses, or caunters. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Caunter-lode*, a lode which inclines at a considerable angle to the other contiguous veins. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*

b. (See quot.)

1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss., Caunter*, a cross-handed blow.

B. *adj.* (or ? *attrib.*) Crossing, cross, transverse.

1880 *Prospectus of W. Frontino & Bolivia Gold Mining Co.* 3 The several lodes .. have a strike..crossed by a great number of caunter branches, or feeders.

† **Cauntercotte.** *Obs.* [Cf. CANTEL-COPE, CANTORCOPE.] A kind of ecclesiastical vestment.

1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 26 Itm. v. albes, ij cauntercottes, iiij alterclothes.

† **Caup, caulp.** *Sc. Obs.* [Of doubtful derivation: ON. *kaup* stipulation, wages, pay, suits the form, and perhaps the sense; but a Celtic origin would *a priori* be expected.] (See quot. 1597.)

1489 *Act Jas. IV* (1597) § 18 Certaine Gentlemen..heads of kin in Galloway hes vsed to take Caupes. 1597 SKENE *De verb. signif., Caupes, Calpes*, in Galloway and Carrict, signifies ane gift, sik as horse, or vther thing, quhilk ane man in his awin life-time, & liege poustie giues to his Maister, or to onie vther man, that is greatest in power and authoritie, and speciallie to the head & chiefe of the clan, for his maintenance & protection, like as for the samin effect and cause, sindrie persons payis Black-maill to thieues, or mainteiners of thieues, contrair the laws of this realme. Bot in the Iles and Hie-lande of this Realme, the Calpes are presentlie payed be him, quha oblishis him theirfore, after his decease. Swa the Hereȝelde is payed be provision of the Law: and Calpe is given be speciall paction and obligation, baith the ane and the vther, after the decease of the debtor. Ane notable oppression is vsed in taking vp of the Caupe. 1609 — *Reg. Maj.* xxiii. 137 Caupes sould not be taken be gentlemen, and heads of the kin in Galloway, and Carrick, vnder the paine of oppression. 1617 *Act Jas. VI*, xxi, The Vnlawfull taking from them, after their deceisse, vnder the name of Caulpes, of their best aucht, whether it be Oxe, Meare, Horse, or Cowe. 1885 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 326 Caulpes which were fines on the death of a Vassal or a tenant.

Caup, var. of CAP *sb.*[3], a bowl.

Cauphe, cauph-house: see COFFEE,.HOUSE.

Cauple, variant of CAPLE, *Obs.*, a horse.

† **Cau·ponate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *caupōnāt-* ppl. stem of *caupōnāri* to traffic or trade in, f. *caupōnem* retail tradesman, huckster, innkeeper.]

1. *intr.* To sell liquor or victuals, keep a victualling-house.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*; 1721 in BAILEY; 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

2. *trans.* To deal like a huckster with; to traffic in for the sake of gain. *fig.* [so L. *caupōnāri.*]

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 195 By cauponating Religion, and handling the Scriptures deceitfully. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v., To cauponate a war, to make war for money. 1715 BENTLEY *Serm.* x. 360 All the Privileges of the gospel truck'd and cauponated by Popery.

† **Caupona·tion.** *Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ATION.] Petty dealing or trafficking; tricky or unfair dealing; mixing of liquors, adulteration.

a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 348 Some would preach the truth of God .. without cauponation, and adulteration of the Word. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) Pref. 9 Falsification or (to vse the Apostles Wordes) cauponation and adulteration of Gods word. 1675 R. VAUGHAN *Coinage* 2 A second use of Cauponation. 1715 BENTLEY *Serm.* x. 346 Expose their corruptions and cauponations of the Gospel.

† **Cau·ponize**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *caupōn-em* (see CAUPONATE) + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To act as victualler, huckster, or sutler.

1765 WARBURTON *Lett. late Prelate* (1808) No. 171 The wealth of our rich rogues, who cauponised to the Armies in Germany in this last war.

2. *trans.* To traffic in like a retail dealer or tavern-keeper; to mix and adulterate for gain.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* To Rdr., To the great dishonouring of God .. despising of the Spirit, cauponizing of the Word. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 459 We do not cauponize, mix, adulterate, or soften it [the word of God].

Caure. *Sc.* Bad spelling of *ca'er*, for *cauver, calver*, calves: see CALF.

1806 R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* I. 286 (Jam.) The caure did haig, the queis low. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 41 Wha ever heard o' caure at this time o' the year?

Caurie, caury, obs. forms of COWRY.

Caursin, -yn, var. of CAORSIN.

† **Caury-maury.** *Obs.* Also **cawry-mawry, cauri-mauri.** ? A kind of coarse, rough material.

1287 in Rogers *Hist. Agric. & Prices* II. 536/4 [Linen and Clothing] Ti? Claursmaurs. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 62, I-clobed in A Caurimauri [*v.r.* caury maury, cawrymawry, kaurymaury] I coube him not discreue. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Elynour Rum.* 149 Some loke strawry, Some cawry-mawry.

‖ **Cau·sa.** The L. word for CAUSE, occas. used in Eng., *esp.* in the phrases *causa causans* a causing cause, i. e. a primary or original cause; *causa causata* a caused cause, a secondary or intermediate cause; *vera causa* a true or real cause.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 428 For he was causa of his brotheris deythe. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 461 Among the Logicians there are two causes; there is Causa causans, and Causa Causata. The Causa causans .. is not the Warrant from the Lords of the Council, for that is Causa causata.

Causable (kɔ̄·zăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. CAUSE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be caused.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi, That..which is naturally causable. *Ibid.* VII. vi, The Deluge .. being not possibly causable from naturall showres above, or watery eruptions below. 1794–6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 43 The fibrous contractions became causable by volition.

Hence **Causabi·lity.**

1881 *Nature* No. 616. 372 The causability of tubercle.

Causal (kɔ̄·zăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *causālis* relating to a cause, f. *causa* cause: cf. F. *causal.*]

1. Of or relating to a cause or causes.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. def. xii. 316 A causall definition geuen by the Cause efficient. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 268 The independence of the Divine Essence as to al causes and causal limitation. 1858 WHEWELL *Novum Org. Renov.* 121 (L.) Aiming at the formation of a causal section in each science of phenomena.

2. Of the nature of a cause; acting as a cause.

1642 *View of Privat. Book int. Observat.* 12 This peoples election .. hath no causall influx .. into the Regall power conveyed. 1672 H. MORE *Brief Reply* 262 As being a means to this end, and, therefore, Causal thereto. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xvii. (1700) 162 The Certainty of the Prescience is not antecedent or causal, but subsequent and eventual. 1858 MANSEL *Bampton Lect.* ii. (ed. 4) 34 The condition of causal activity. 1881 P. BROOKS *Candle of Lord* 101 One supreme causal God.

3. Of the nature of cause and effect.

1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. iii. (1712) 91 Any causal connexion betwixt those ceremonies and the ensuing Tempests. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* 225 The links of all the causal chain. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. IV. vii. 463 The causal connexions among those traits were obscured by other connexions. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 109 That..the term cause and effect was loosely or gratuitously applied to what we know only as consecutive, not at all as causal.

4. *Gram.* and *Logic.* Expressing a cause. *Causal proposition*: see quot. 1724.

c 1530 MORE *Answ. Frith* Wks. 840/2 Thoughe I woulde graunt this causale proposicion. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* I. xix. (1672) 70 A causal or conditional Conjunction. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. § 2 (1669) 59/1 The words are coupled to the precedent with that causal particle *For.* 1724 WATTS *Logic* 167 Causal propositions are, where two propositions are joined by causal particles; as, houses were not built, that they might be destroyed. 1870 JEBB *Sophocles' Electra* (ed. 2) 8/2 Γήρᾳ and *χρόνῳ*..are causal datives.

B. as *sb.* **a.** A causal conjunction or particle.

1530 PALSGR. 148 Some [conjunctions] be causales & serve to bring in a sentence whereby the cause of a mater spoken of before is expressed. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* ii. (1786) 245 Causals subjoin causes to effects.

b. A thing implying a cause.

1652 W. SCLATER *Civil Magist.* (1653)[*]25 Causalls they are .. casual they are not.

Causality (kɔ̄zæ·lĭti). [mod. f. on L. type **causālitās*, f. *causāl-is* CAUSAL + -ITY.]

1. Causal quality, character, efficiency, or agency; fact or state of being or acting as a cause.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* ii. 69 When they are called signes, their causalitie is not excluded. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Life Christ* II. x. vii. ¶ 6 Faith is the beginning grace, and hath influence and causality in the production of the other. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 750 A Power or Causality, whereby that which was Not before, was afterwards Made to Be. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. i. ¶ 16. 67 To ascribe a real Causality to Free-will. 1875 GRINDON *Life* ii. 14 Nature has no independent activity, no causality of its own.

2. The operation or relation of cause and effect; 'the law of mind which makes it necessary to recognise power adequate to account for every occurrence' (*Fleming's Vocab. Philos.* 1887).

1642 O. SEDGWICKE *England's Preserv.* 10 By way of order only, and not by causality. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 62 The law of causality holds only between homogeneous things. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxix. (1859) II. 376 The nature and genealogy of the notion of Causality. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* ii. (1861) 34 A belief in causality, or strict connection between every trifle and the principle of being .. characterizes all valuable minds. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* x. 333 The necessary laws of Causality and Time.

3. *Phrenology.* The mental faculty of tracing effects to causes.

1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 6 The quality of mind, which .. phrenologists call causality.

¶ 4. An excuse. (? Not Eng.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Causality, Causation*, an excuse, essoyning or pretence.

Causally (kɔ̄·zăli), *adv.* [f. CAUSAL + -LY[2].] In a causal way, with causal force; in the manner of, or as being the cause; by way of cause and effect.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* I. xxiv. (1672) 91 Καὶ is .. to be taken here [Luke ii. 14] for a conjunction causal .. Or both causally and gratulatorily. 1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) 22 It cannot be said to be causally perishing. 1640–4 SIR S. D'EWES in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 314 The..Elector of Saxony is causally guilty .. of those Calamities and Slaughters. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 523 From the death

of Patroclus to the death of Hector is an entirely new movement, though causally bound .. to that antecedent. *a* 1847 CHALMERS *Posth. Wks.* (1847) I. 22 He was appeased causally and efficiently by God, yet proximately and intermediately by the presents ..laid before him.

† Cau·sant, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *causans*, pr. pple. of *causāre* to cause.] Causing, acting as a cause.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 464 Every second cause, whether causant or conservant.

† Cau·sarily, *adv. Obs.* [f. CAUSARY + -LY 2.] By reason of a legally recognized cause.

1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 38 There is also a Guardian simply and originally so called, and a Guardian by accident, from the cause of custody .. Causarily, is he who for that he hath the custody of his own Tenant being yet an Infant hath upon that score the custody of another who is Tenant to his Ward.

† Cau·sary, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *causāri-us* discharged because of ill-health, invalid, f. *causa* cause, reason. In med. L. used more widely.] Having good and sufficient cause. *Causary dismission* (L. *causaria missio*): orig. a dismissal from military service on account of ill-health.

1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* I. viii. 11 Dioclesianus and Maximianus ordained, That vnto euery Veteran hauing honestly serued..twentie yeeres, an honourable or causarie dismission [*causaria missio*] should be granted.

† Cau·sate, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Also **caussate.** [ad. med L. *causāt-us*, pa. pple. of *causāre* to CAUSE.]

A. *adj.* Caused, due to a cause. **B.** *sb.* A thing caused, an effect.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 103 A conscientionall, accidentall event .. but no appropriate, causate, and observate experiment. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* A vij b, The Caussate, ..depends upon the Cause, as having its being thence.

Causa·te, *v. rare.* [f. med.L. *causāt-* ppl. stem of *causāre*; see -ATE 3.] **a.** *trans.* To cause, originate. **b.** *intr.* To originate.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 535 That Divinity .. Wherein all things authentic do causate. 1855 — *Mystic* 135 When .. unnumbered times .. Have passed, shall God .. another world causate.

Causation (kɔ̄zē·ʃən). [ad. L. *causātiōn-em* excuse, pretext, used in med.L. in sense 'action of causing', f. med.L. *causāre*. Cf. F. *causation*.]

1. The action of causing; production of an effect.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. xi, Ascribing effects thereunto [to the stars] of independent causations. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* III. xi. 59 Albertus Magnus .. says it [Astrology] teaches us to consider the Causation of Causes, in the Causes of things. *c* 1790 REID *Let.* in Wks. I. 76/1 The thing most essential to causation in its proper meaning —to wit, efficiency—is wanting. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 293 It sometimes happens that we are punished for our faults by incidents, in the causation of which these faults had no share. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. i. 1 The causation of any particular movement or the origin of any particular measure.

b. The operation of causal energy; the relation of cause and effect.

1739 HUME *Human Nat.* I. iv, Cousins in the fourth degree are connected by causation. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 13 To detect .. some latent chain of causation. 1831 BLAKEY *Free-Will* 198 All that we know of physical causation is, that one thing precedes another in a regular order of sequence. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fates* (1861) 29 A man..looks like a piece of luck, but is a piece of causation. 1883 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempiric* 85 The broad relation.. between noumena and their phenomena, seems most reasonably conceived as one of Efficient Causation, not the mere sequence of phenomena which we call physical causation.

¶ **2.** An excuse. (L. *causatio*; ? not Eng.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Causation*, an excuse, essoyning or pretence. 1662 PHILLIPS, *Causation* (Lat.), an excusing, or alleadging of a cause.

Hence **Causa·tionism,** the theory or principle of universal causation; **Causa·tionist,** one who believes in this theory or principle.

1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 345 We are natural conservers and causationists, and reject a sour dumpish unbelief. 1860 — *Cond. Life* ii. All successful men have agreed in one thing—they were causationists. They believed that things went not by luck but by law.

Causative (kɔ̄·zătiv), *a.* Also 5 **-ife.** [a. F. *causatif*, ad. L. *causātīvus*; see CAUSE *v.* and -IVE.]

1. Effective as a cause, productive *of* (an effect).

a 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3848 It of his dethe was verray causatife. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xxvii. 255 The Proces Causative That eftyr folowit effective. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 1 That, that is causative in nature of a number of effects. 1830 COLERIDGE *Rem.* (1836) III. 1 That which is essentially causative of all being must be causative of its own. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 321 A superhuman causative agency.

b. *ellipt.* Of causation, of the existence of a causative agency.

1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 9 Hypothetical currents were supposed, for the purpose of carrying out the causative view.

2. *Gram.* Expressing a cause or causation; = CAUSAL 4. Also as *sb.*, a causative word.

c 1600 SWINBURN *Spousals* (1686) 149 These words .. are to be understood causative. 1750-1 *Student* II. 308 (T.) Let any Hebrew reader judge whether *hiphel* .. can properly be said, in general .. to be causative. 1824 J. GILCHRIST *Etymol. Interp.* 150 Lay is manifestly the causative of Lie. 1879 WHITNEY *Skr. Gram.* § 540 The secondary or derivative conjugations are..the passive, the intensive, the desiderative, the causative. *Ibid.* 607 This stem.. has to a great extent a causative value.

Hence **Cau·sativeness, Causati·vity,** the fact of being causative, causative quality.

1846 O. BROWNSON *Wks.* VI. 107 He is the causativeness of all and of each. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* 67 The egg comes first in relation to the causativity of the chick, and the chick comes first in relation to the causativity of the egg. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 208 Its causativity is accounted for by erroneous imputation.

Causatively (kɔ̄·zătivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a causative manner; by way of causation, by acting as a cause. **b.** *Gram.* In a causative sense, as expressing cause.

1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 45 Christ hath causatively removed by his death the guilt of sin. 1750-1 *Student* II. 308 (T.) Several conjugations .. whether they are to be taken actively, passively, causatively, or absolutely. 1824 DE QUINCEY *Pol. Econ. Dial.* v. (1860) 553 Gravitation has causatively impressed that direction on its course.

‖ Causa·tor. *Obs.* [med.L. *causātor*, f. *causāre* to CAUSE.] One who causes, a causer.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x, The indivisible condition of the first causator.

‖ Causa·trix. *Obs.* [fem. of prec.; see -TRIX.] A female causer.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 14 Nature..the prime and proxime Causatrix of all Sanation.

‖ **Causa·tum.** [med.L.] That which is caused; the product of causation.

1879 LEWES *Study Psychol.* 24 An effect is the causatum, the incorporation of the causes or co-operant conditions.

Cause (kɔ̄z), *sb.* Also 4–6 **cawse,** 4–7 *Sc.* **causs,** 5–6 *Sc.* **caus,** 5 *Sc.* **caws,** 6 **causse,** 6–7 **caus.** [a. F. *cause* (= Pr., Sp., It. *causa*), ad. L. *causa, caussa.* The latter came down in living use as It., Sp., Pr. *cosa,* ONF. *cose,* F. *chose* matter, thing (a sense which *causa* has in the Salic Law, in Gregory of Tours, and the Capitularies). At a later period the med.L. *causa,* of philosophy and the law-courts, was taken into the living languages, in the form *causa, cause*; in Fr. from the 13th c.]

I. General senses.

1. That which produces an effect; that which gives rise to any action, phenomenon, or condition. *Cause* and *effect* are correlative terms.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 117 Cause of alle thyse dignyte .. Was Godes owene grace. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxv. (1495) 362 The cause of nyghte is shadowe of the erthe that is bytwene vs and the sonne. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 285/2 Every cause of a cause is cause of thing caused. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* (1801) 234 The philosophour sais that the cause of ane thing is of mair efficacite nor is the thyng that procedis fra the cause. 1639 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* x. (1702) 143 To produce effects beyond the cause; which is indeed to make something out of nothing. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 570 Proteus only knows The secret Cause, and Cure of all thy Woes. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 141 P 1 The greatest events may be often traced back to slender causes. 1827 POLLOK *Course of T.* v, These were the occasion, not the cause, of joy. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* iii. 83 The Sun's heat and the Earth's rotation are, in the main, the causes of all atmospheric disturbances.

b. as philosophically defined.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* II. ix. (1839) 121 A cause simply, or an entire cause, is the aggregate of all the accidents both of the agents how many soever they be, and of the patient, put together; which when they are all supposed to be present, it cannot be understood but that the effect is produced at the same instant. *c* 1790 REID *Wks.* I. 76/1 We have no ground to ascribe efficiency to natural causes, or even necessary connection with the effect. But we still call them causes, including nothing under the name but priority and constant conjunction. *Ibid.* 77/1 In the strict philosophical sense, I take a cause to be that which has the relation to the effect which I have to my voluntary and deliberate actions. 1846 MILL *Logic* (1856) III. v. § 5 We may define.. the cause of a phenomenon, to be the antecedent or the concurrence of antecedents, on which it is invariably and unconditionally consequent. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xxviii. 239 By the Cause of an event we mean the circumstances which must have preceded in order that the event should happen.

2. A person or other agent who brings about or occasions something, with or without intention. (Often in bad sense: one who occasions, or is to blame for mischief, misfortune, etc.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 257 Paughe þat yee þus Causelesse þe Cause be Of my dedely aduersitee. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* (1708) 28, I am, sayth he, the veray cause of raysynge of the Body, and I am also the veray Cause of lyfe unto the Soule. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Gv, Howe much mischiefe such women bee cause of. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Chron.* XXI. 3 Why will hee bee a cause of trespasse to Israel? 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 73 The Mind is the disposer and cause of all things. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 92 The Laws Imposed by Nature, and by Nature's Cause. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & P.* ii, God is the supreme and universal Cause of all things. 1830 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* 104 'My youth', she said, 'was blasted with a curse: This woman was the cause.' 1859 — *Enid* 87 Am I the cause, I the poor cause that men Reproach you?

3. A fact, condition of matters, or consideration, moving a person to action; ground of action; reason for action, motive.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 320 Cause is hwi þu hit dudest, oðer hulpe þerto, oðer þuruh hwon hit bigon. 1340 *Ayenb.* 42 Huanne þe seruises byeþ y-do uor onclenliche cause. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 67 Movyd therto by non other Cause, save only drede of his Rebellion. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 The cause why we name this treatyse ye pilgrymage of perfeccion. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 3 Az I haue good cauz to think. 1592 WEST *Symbol.* I. § 55 (1632) The consideration of instruments is the motiue cause, for which the Instruments are made. 1655 *Comp. Clark* 310 The said F. R. as well for the considerations aforesaid as also..for divers other good causes and considerations .. doth for himself and his Heirs covenant. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* (1837) I. 77 To give just cause of suspicion. 1785 REID *Let.* in *Wks.* I. 65/2 A reason .. is often called a cause 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 4 (1882) 129 The causes which drew students and teachers within the walls of Oxford.

b. In a pregnant sense: Good, proper, or adequate ground of action; esp. in *to have cause, have no cause, with cause, without cause*; so to *show cause*, esp. in Eng. Law, to argue against the confirmation of a 'rule nisi' or other provisionally granted order or judgement.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 25, I had gret causs hym for to slay. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* III. vii, They .. kepen hit withouten ony cause. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xvi. 49 For fadir, vnkyndnes 3e kythe þem no cause. 1520 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 26 To..shew a cause why he ought not to be .. disfranchised. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, If any of you know cause, or just impediment, why these two persons should not be joined together. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. xvii. § 1 Modesty, that wee draw not God to yeeld cause of his doings. 1611 BIBLE *Pref.* 9 To amend it where he saw cause. 1747 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 88 The Government of Pennsylvania had not seen cause yet to contribute something towards it. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 265 Upon good cause shewn to the court. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. II. vi. 84 The Order got into its wider troubles ..with Christian neighbours..who did not love it, and for cause. 1867 *Law Rep.* 2 Q. B. 360 A rule was obtained.. to enter the verdict for the plaintiff..Hayes, Serjt., and Beasley, shewed cause. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 347 If a man has cause of offence against another. • 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 *Queen's B.* 507 The plaintiff has been defamed, and has primâ facie a cause of action.

c. *Cause why*: 'reason why', reason. Sometimes used interrogatively, or conjunctively: Why, for the reason that, for this reason. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3526 God wate wele þe cause why. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqrs. T.* 177 And cause why? for they kan nat the craft. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* viii. 21 (Harl. MS.) He is gilty of my dethe, and I shalle telle you cause why. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xiii. 222 Cause whi God wole 3eue his gracis .. is this. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* v. 42 There is no cause why to cut off these membres. 1581 CAMPION in *Confer.* I. (1584) C b, You must consider.. the cause why. 1856 KINGSLEY *Let.* in *Life* xiv. (1879) II. 21 Such a view .. as tourist never saw, nor will see, 'case why, he can't find it. [Cf. CAUSE *conj.*]

† **4.** The object of action; purpose, end. *Obs.* exc. in **b.** *Final cause*: a term introduced into philosophical language by the schoolmen as a transl. of Aristotle's fourth cause, τὸ οὗ ἕνεκα or τέλος, the end or purpose for which a thing is done, viewed as the cause of the act; *esp.* applied in Natural Theology to the design, purpose, or end of the arrangements of the universe.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 386 This Markys hath hire spoused with a ryng Broght for the same cause. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm* (1847) p. xlix, Then all be fooles .. Which with glad mindes use courting for such cause. 1595 HUNNIS *Joseph* 59 For to sojourne in the land, is cause we come to thee.

b. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* x. 149 Let us consequently see the final cause: that is to wit, how and to what ende he guydeth it. *c* 1660 BOYLE *Disguis. Final Causes* § 1 Those that would exclude final causes from the consideration of the naturalist..either that, with Epicurus, they think..it is improper and vain to seek for final causes in the effects of chance: or .. with Descartes, that .. it is rash for men to think, that they know, or can investigate, what ends [God] proposed to Himself in His actings about His creatures. 1692 RAY *Creation* I. (1701) 49 The Continuation of these two Motions of the Earth .. upon Axes not parallel, is resolvable into nothing but a final and mental Cause, or the τὸ βέλτιστον, because it was best it should be so. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 24 The efficient as well as the final causes of travelling. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. viii. 541 Descartes..was, of course, led to abandon the study of final causes. 1881 B. SANDERSON in *Nature* No. 619. 439 The final cause of an animal .. is muscular action, because it is by means of its muscles that it maintains its external relations.

5. In the preceding senses, with various defining attributes.

The *four causes* of Aristotle were the *efficient cause*, the force, instrument, or agency by which a thing is produced; the *formal* (see quot. 1678); the *material*, the elements or matter from which it is produced; the *final*, the purpose or end for which it is produced (see 4 b). The *First Cause*, the original cause or Creator of the Universe; *secondary causes*, those derived from a primary or first cause. *Occasional causes* in Cartesian philosophy: see OCCASIONAL, -ISM.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 87 He clepeth god the firste cause. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xvii. (1495) 61 The cause efficient of the syghte is the vertue of the soule that hyghte animalis. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Introd. (1835) 1 The fyrste is what, the secunde is why, In wych two wurdys, .. The foure causys comprehended be. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 667 The Philosophers propound fower causes of everie thing, The efficient, the materiall, the formall, and the finall cause. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Commun. Angels* 31 His [God's] essence (which is the efficient, finall, and exemplary cause of all things). 1656 BEN ISRAEL *Vind. Jud.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 409 The Knowledg of the one first Cause. 1678 HOBBES *Decameron ii.* 15 Another they call the Formal Cause, or simply the *form* or essence of the thing caused: as when they say, Four equal Angles and four equal Sides are the Cause of a Square Figure. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 147 There are seven Causes consider'd in

Judgment, viz. the Material, Efficient, and Formal Cause; and likewise a Natural, Substantial, and Accidental Cause; and lastly a Final Cause. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 1 The Universal Cause Acts to one end, but acts by various laws. 1742 — *Dunciad* IV. 644 Philosophy, that lean'd on heaven before, Shrinks to her second cause, and is no more. 1845 CORRIE *Theol.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 858/1 The main object of Theology is to ascertain the attributes and perfections of this First Great Cause. 1858 MANSEL *Bampton Lect.* ii. (ed. 4) 30 By the First Cause is meant that which produces all things, and is itself produced of none. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. ii. § 12 (1875) 37 We are not only obliged to suppose some Cause, but also a first Cause.

6. From the general senses arise various phrases:

†**a.** *By the cause that*: for the reason that; with the purpose that, to the end that, in order that; *by the cause of*: by reason of, on account of. *Obs.* Hence *bi-cause*, BECAUSE, q.v.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 2488 Be þe cause þat þei scholde rise Erly..Vnto her reste went þei att nihte. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 2 Thei had in hem no shame nor drede by the cause thei were so used. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 138 Which by the Cause therof lyvyn in the gretter penurye.

†**b.** *For cause that*: for the reason that (= BECAUSE A. 1, B. 1). *For cause of*: by reason of, on account of (= BECAUSE A. 2 a); for the sake of (= BECAUSE A. 2 b). *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. vii. 205 For caws þat he past til Twlows. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 67 Callid god of bataill for cause of many batailles that he had. 1480 — *Chron. Eng.* CCXXII. 214 And al he did for cause of spences and for to gadre tresour. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 334 For caus that tha no wald Resist the wrang. 1578 *Sc. Poems 16th C.* II. 154 For cause his faith was constantly In Christes blude.

†**c.** *For my* (*his*, etc.) *cause*: on my (his, etc.) account, for my (his, etc.) sake. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 15 Ye shull neuer be Juged to deth for my cause. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3395, I wald not.. for my causs, that such o knycht suld dee. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 134 I have described and set him out in this manner .. which I did for use and customs cause. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* VII. 12 I did it not for his cause that had done the wrong.

¶ See also CAUSE *conj.*

II. In legal, and related senses.

(In the *Digest*, 'causa' sometimes means 'the facts of the case.')

7. *Law.* The matter about which a person goes to law; the case of one party in a suit. Hence *to plead a cause.* (Cf. 1883 in 3 b.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9362 Þe riȝte of is cause. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1043 To bringe this cause of holi churche tofore the Pope. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xvi. 172 Bothe partyes writen here Causes in 2 Billes. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 27 Pletyng of a cause for his client. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 6 The judges before whom .. the determinacion of his cause resteth. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* XXII. 9 The cause of both parties shall come before the Iudges. 1760 GOLDSMITH *Cit. W.* XCVIII, He that has most opinions is most likely to carry his cause. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 218 Would to heaven my son could have..such a trial! And.. that I might plead his cause!

b. *fig.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XXVI. 545 Ye can speke shrewdly wythoute a cause lawfull. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Ps.* XXXV. 1 Pleade thou my cause O Lord. 1611 BIBLE *Pref.* 6 This seemeth to argue a bad cause.

8. *Law.* A subject of litigation; a matter before a court for decision; an action, process, suit; = CASE *sb.*[1] 6.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 701 To corte .. þer alle oure causez schal be tryed. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 128 In alle manere cause he sought þe right in skille. 1399 LANGL. *Rich Redeles* III. 318 To ben of conceill for causis that in the court hangit. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, XXIV. § 1 In any accion or cause personell. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme Hist. Fr.* (1811) 73 He was in all cawsis so indyfferent. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 5 This caus could not by any pretens bee brought into judgment. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 201 P 11 He was summoned as an evidence in a cause of great importance. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 302 The governing power, which, in the midst of a cause, or on the prospect of it, may wholly change the rule of decision. 1879 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* II. X. 436 Further proceedings having been taken in a cause which he had heard some years previously.

b. Hence (Sc.) *Day* or *hour of cause*: i.e. of trial; also *fig.* and *transf.*

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* XXIV, Whispering to Plumdamas that he would meet him at Mac Croskie's .. in the hour of cause. 1822 — *Nigel* XXXVII, I will be with you in the hour of cause.

c. *fig.* Matter in dispute, an affair to be decided.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 1495 Ther god hyme-self hath ton the causs on hond. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 289 What counsaile giue you in this weightie cause? 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warrs* 283 Ready to decide the cause by Battel.

†**9.** Contextually, and in translating L. *causa* or Gr. *αἰτία*, it sometimes has or approaches the sense 'charge, accusation, blame'. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 16681 (Laud) The cawse of his deth they wroght Abovyn his hed. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* XXV. 27 For to sende a boundun man, and not to signifie the cause of him. 1494 FABYAN VII. 494 Many .. whiche laye there [in the prisons] for great causes and crymes. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* XXIII. 37 þei set his caus in writing over his hed. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. VI. 111, I pardon that mans life. What was thy cause? Adultery?

†**b.** *To be in cause*: to be to blame. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 25 Prelats mai sore drede, þat her vniust & iuilwilly cursing be in cause whi þe puple dredi þ not cursing. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4525 Who was in cause .. But hir silfe? 1625 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. iv. 38 Shee herselfe is in cause that I cannot satisfie her.

†**10.** *gen.* A matter of concern, an affair, business; the case as it concerns any one (cf. CASE *sb.*[1] 1). *Obs.* (exc. *dial.*)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 302 His causs ȝeid fra ill to wer. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 85 Wisdom is .. Above all other thing to knowe In loves cause and elles where. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 100 His frendys by sybbe Herd of that cause that hym bytydde. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 65 Committe alle thy causes to god. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1295 The cause craves haste. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 65 Pericles .. could easily reduce the exercise of his mind from secret abstrusive things to publick popular causes. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cause*, case. 'If that's the cause I must work later.'

b. Phrases. *If cause were, in cause. Obs.* exc. *dial.* (Cf. CASE *sb.*[1] 3, 10, 11.)

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5295 He .. shulde it fulfille .. Except oonly in cause twoo. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 10 b, In that cause the lorde of the honer or manere may take a distresse for his rentes homages. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* (1812) I. 314 We are bounde to ayde him, in cause that he requyre .. vs so to do. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* II. lxiv. 402 If cause were that they had to do with Sir Launcelot. 1696 STILLINGFL. 12 *Serm.* I. 7, I may say .. as our Saviour doth in another cause.

c. *Seal of cause*: charter of incorporation.

1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* III. 260 The incorporation of Fleshers [of Glasgow] obtained their charter or seal of cause in 1580.

11. That side of a question or controversy which is espoused, advocated, and upheld by a person or party; a movement which calls forth the efforts of its supporters. (Spec. applied in Commonwealth times to the Puritan 'cause'.)

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* III. XXV. (1591) 129 It was the .. publicke act of the cause. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 36 Terming the cause by the name of Anabaptisterie. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. IV. 12 Such temperate order in so fierce a cause. 1660 *Bibl. Fanatica* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 71/1 A pious Brother, and a real Assertor of the good old Cause. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. II. 545 Zeal .. made the Church and State and Laws Submit t' old Iron and the Cause. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* Ded., Their Hopes or Fears for the Common Cause rose or fell with Your Lordship's Interest and Authority. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. iii, I shall ever esteem it the cause of my sex to rescue any woman, etc. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 472 No cause in the world can..be more clear in my eyes..than that of the Poles. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. X. 275 The good old cause, as the commonwealth's men affected to style the interests of their little faction. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 148 In some good cause .. To perish. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/7 We should be traitors to the cause we profess to have taken in hand.

b. Hence *To make common cause* (*with*): to join in behalf of a common object.

1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* (1845) I. 209 Before they made common cause with either French or English. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 101 The two parties..united their strength in a common cause. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* II. XIV. 114 Epirus will make common cause with Thessaly.

c. Hence applied colloquially in some religious bodies, to their 'cause' as embodied in a particular local organization, enterprise, mission, or church.

Mod. Several new causes have been started in the county during the year. The Baptists have a flourishing cause in the village.

†**12.** Disease, sickness. *Obs.* [A sense, simply transferred from late L., as to the origin of which see the Latin Dicts. In Eng. often vaguely associated with other senses, and used accordingly.]

[1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 2 What some euer mater or cause be layd to him .. he oughte to suffre and receyue it pacyently. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVIII. xvii, I your cause can nothing remedy.] 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. XXVI. 353 Hellebor may not be ministred except in desperate causes. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* F iij, In a hote cause, lettis made in a playster is much worth. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. I. 114 Toucht With that malignant cause. 1607 — *Cor.* III. I. 235 Leaue vs to cure this Cause.

III. *Comb.*, as *cause-monger*, *-renderer*, *-seeking* adj., *causewise* adv.; **cause-book**, a book in which legal causes are entered; **cause-list**, a list of causes to be tried.

1885 *Law Times' Rep.* LII. 574/2 The cause was re-entered in the *cause-book. 1837 *Edin. Rev.* LXIV. 491 These *cause-mongers go also to the storehouse of their fancy. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram., For*, a *cause-renderer, hath sometime the force of a severing one. 1877 TYNDALL in *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/4 He has been described by the German Lichtenberg as 'das rastlose Ursachenthier' —the restless *cause-seeking animal. 1869 *Act* 32 & 33 *Vict.* c. 91 Sched. I. 1./2 Accounts of various suitors kept *cause-wise.

Cause (kɔz), *v.*[1] Also 5 **cawse**, **cawes**, 6 **causse**. [ad. med.L. *causāre*, as used, by the Schoolmen, in sense 'efficere'. (Classical L. had only *causāri* (later *causāre*) to plead causes, give reasons or excuses. Hence also It. *causare*, Sp. *causar*, F. *causer*, all in same sense as Eng.]

1. *trans.* To be the cause of; to effect, bring about, produce, induce, make.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* VIII. 17 A fantasye caused of trubblyng of þe brayne. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 107 They [the stars] causen many a wonder To the climats, that stond hem under. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 39 His moder..þat cawsed moche sorowe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 b, That .. oftentymes causeth heresyes & errours. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 763 A Drench of Wine..the Patient's Death did cause. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 430 How small of all that human hearts endure, That part which laws or kings can cause or cure. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 55 The ruin of their empire .. was caused by the loss of freedom and the growth of despotism.

b. Const. *object* and *inf.* with (formerly also without) *to*.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 114 It causeth..A man to be subtil of wit. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 543 How durst thou ..to be so bold To cawse hym dy? 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 34 It sall cause the cum in great dangeir. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii, Take heed, you doe not cause the blessing leaue you. 1611 BIBLE *Amos* VIII. 9, I will cause the Sunne to go downe at noone. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. IV. 73, I caused him bleed oftner then once. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 216 Out of the fertil ground he caus'd to grow All trees. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 10 It is the gravitation of the water which causes it to flow.

c. with *obj.* and *inf. pass.*

1494 FABYAN I. iii. 10 They..caused great fyres to be made. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* civ. [cv.] 20 Then sent the kinge and caused him be delyuered. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 42 She caused them be led..Into a bowre. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 84. 472/2 He..caused his five Brethren to be all strangled in his presence. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. 127 To cause a statement in writing..to be hung up in some conspicuous place.

†**d.** with *inf.* simply, as *to cause make*, to have or get (something) made, cause (it) to be made. (Cf. F. *faire faire*, etc.) *Obs.* ? exc. *Sc.*

1535 COVERDALE I *Kings* ii. 36 The kynge sent, and caused for to call Semei. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. I*, Wks. (1711) 5 The king .. caused abolish the indictment. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xliv. 358 She caused kill them. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Feb. 91/2 The directors had caused prepare the draught. 1820 MAIR *Tyro's Dict.* (ed. 10) 5 Numa caused make eleven more [shields] of the same form.

e. with *obj. sentence. arch.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 108 That causeth why that some passe Her due cours to-fore another. *c* 1510 *Virgilius* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* 23 She caused workemen shulde make the walles ageyne. 1611 BIBLE *John* XI. 37 Could not this man .. haue caused that euen this man should not haue died? 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 93 This caus'd, that many died frequently..in the Streets suddenly.

†**2.** To actuate, move, force, drive (an agent) *to* (some action or emotion). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13402 What causet the kyng to his cleane yre. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 641 Grete nede cawsyth hur therto.

†**3.** As vb. of incomplete predication: To make or render (a thing something). (Cf. L. *efficere*.)

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 90 a, If oftener it shall be dystilled, it is then caused the effectuouser. *Ibid.* 113 a, It causeth them also most white. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 188 An honest life will cause it a pleasaunt lyuing.

†**4.** To give reasons or excuses [= L. *causāri*].

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ix. 26 He, to shifte their curious request, Gan causen why she could not come in place.

Cause, *v.*[2] *rare*—[1]. [a. F. *cause-r* to talk, chat.] To speak familiarly, converse, talk, chat.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* XXVII. (1848) 321, I have caused face to face with elements.

†**Cause,** *v.*[3] *Obs. rare.* ? To cast or shed.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 862 Thaire myddel teeth aboue at two yere age Thai cause, at yeres IIII an other gage. Ere yeres six gothe the gomes stronge, The caused first at yeres VI are even.

Cause, 'cause, *conj. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [An elliptic use of prec. sb. for *because* (dial. *a-cause*).]

†**1.** (with *of*) = BECAUSE of, on account of.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* (1848) 184 Churches..were gyuen To god and saynt Werburge cause of deuocion.

2. = BECAUSE. Since *c* 1600 often written *'cause*; now only *dial.*, or *vulgar*; also spelt *cos*, *coz*, *cuz*, *case*, etc.

1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 295 Ȝe suld not chuse thame cause ȝe lufe thame. 1592 MARLOWE *Jew Malta* IV. ii. 1535 Do you mean to strangle me? Yes, cause you use to confess. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 169 It was the more terrible, cause hee had seene Mecha, and never after lied. 1653 in Walton *Angler* xi. 218, I cannot hate thee [Musick], 'cause the Angels love thee. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. Argt., 'Cause he had left her in the Lurch. 1711 E. WARD *Vulgus Brit.* XI. 121 'Cause none will credit what they say. 18.. PROUT in Burrowes *Rem.* 267 All for what? 'Kase his courage was good. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 411/2 Jason pitied her 'cause she was lonesome.

Cau·sed, *ppl. a.* Affected by causes.

1875 HOLYOAKE *Co-oper. Eng.* I. 333 No mad, devil-born will, but a caused will, obedient to the laws of evidence.

Causedness (kɔ̄·zẽdnés). *rare.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] (See quot.)

1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* II. xiv. (1869) 43 In abstract discourse effect [means] the same as would be meant by causedness.

Causeful (kɔ̄·zfŭl), *a. rare.* [f. CAUSE *sb.* + -FUL.] †**a.** Showing or yielding a cause or reason. *Obs.* **b.** Having (good) cause or reason, well founded, well-grounded. **c.** That is a cause *of*, productive, fruitful *of*.

c 1400 *Test. Love* III. (1560) 298/2 Withouten causefull evidence, mistrust in jealousie should not be weued. 1586 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* (1622) 575 Yet waile thy selfe, and waile with causefull teares. 1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 7 His causefull indignation. 1849 D. JERROLD *Man of Money* Wks. 1864 IV. 95 More causeful of blood and tears than the hammer of Thor.

†**Cau·sefully,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] With (good) cause, with reason.

1615 T. Adams *Black Devil* 68 If we thrive not in..Godlines, wee may causefully call our sanctity into question.

Causeless (kɑ̄·zlĕs), *a.* [f. Cause *sb.* + -less.]

1. Having no antecedent cause: a. fortuitous; b. not to be explained by any natural cause; c. antecedent to all causes.

c 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 731 Grete God above That knoweth that none act is causeles. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. iii. 3 They say miracles are past, and we haue our Philosophicall persons, to make moderne and familiar things supernaturall and causelesse. 1712 Blackmore *Creation* I. 18 His causeless power, the cause of all things known.

2. Of persons: That has no cause or excuse for his action (*obs.*); that has no cause at law.

c 1374 Chaucer *Anel. & Arc.* 229 Nowe is he Fals, ellas! and Causelesse, And of my woo he is so rewthelesse. 1598 Drayton *Heroic. Epist.* vii. 161 Love causelesse still, doth aggravate his cause. 1607 Bp. Hall *Ps.* vii, If I..Doe good unto my causeless foe That thirsted for my overthrow.

3. Of acts, etc.: Without cause; for which there is no justifying cause or reason; groundless.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* 27472 Condampnit for ane causles cryme, But ony falt. 1587 Turberv. *Trag. T.* (1837) 29 The causelesse rigour of the cruell Dame. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxv. § 16 And so delivered them from causeless blame. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 387 A causeless and most unjust Civil War. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 348 He ne're inflicts a causeless Pain. 1852 Hawthorne *Tanglewood T., Dragon's Teeth*, The strangest spectacle of causeless wrath.

B. As *adv.* or in quasi-adverbial construction. (Often capable of being explained as an adj. in sense 2, qualifying the subject or object of the vb.)

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 779 What may this be, That thou dispaired art, thus causelesse? *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3190 Than kest þam twa of his knigtis him causeles to spill. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 4923 He hath betrayed me Causeles. 1533 More *Debell. Salem* i. Wks. 934/2 My selfe was not causelesse there moued to fynde fawte. *a* 1555 Lyndesay *Trag.* 11 Murdreist at Rome, causles and creuellie. 1606 G. W[oodcocke] tr. *Ivstine's Hist.* 93 b, The causles banished men. 1611 Bible I *Sam.* xxv. 31 Either that thou hast shed blood causelesse. 1671 Milton *Samson* 701 [They] causeless suffering The punishment of dissolute days.

Cau·selessly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a causeless way; without cause or reason.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. xviii. § 1 Who dare say that men are caried causelessely with blinde motion while God..sitteth stil? *Ibid.* IV. vi. § 16 Our aduersaries doe no lesse causelesly & falsly boast of the consent. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 433 If an honest man..become insoluent .. casually and causelesly in himselfe. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* v. 97 Words..which as causelessly come to be looked askance at and avoided. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* I. § 53 Any one causelessly killing his slave.

Cau·selessness. Causeless quality or nature.

a 1660 Hammond *Wks.* (1674) I. 196 By your discerning and acknowledging the causelessness of your exceptions.

† **Cau·sely,** *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. ? Causally.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* IV. ix. 474 Ther of cometh causeli nedis ful myche yuel.

Causer [1] (kɑ̄·zəɹ). Also 5–6 **cawser.** [f. Cause *v.*[1] + -er [1].] He who or that which causes; the agent by whom or which an effect is produced. † *First Causer*: God. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Mother of God* 12 Causer of pees, stynter of wo & stryf. *c* 1420 Occleve *To Dk. York* 62 Out upon pryde, causer of my wo! 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 2 b, Who was þe fyrst causer of all thynges. 1538 Leland *Itin.* VIII. 30 Olde Erle Thomas..was Cawser that new Quier of the Collegiate Churche..was newly reedified. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 190 b, It is a causer of sweete and pleasant sleepes. 1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 1 Neither are Tartarous humours the causers or Patrons of infirmities. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VII. lxxxix. 383 Thou the causer of all these shocking scenes! 1821 Byron *Sardan.* II. i. 309 *Bel.* I trust there is no cause. *Sar.* No cause, perhaps, But many causers. 1866 J. Murphy *Comm. Ex.* xv. 2 Jehovah is .. the constant Causer of all effects.

† **Causer** [2], **cawser.** *Obs.* [Can this be f. *cause*, Causey, as if a paviour's hammer or mall? The W. Cornwall Gloss. has '*cos'send, cos'sened*, hammered into shape'; but it is difficult to see any connexion.]

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 589, *Incussorium*, a causer, quidam malleolus est. *c* 1450 *Metr. Voc.* ibid. 627, *Incussoria*, cawser.

† **Cau·seress.** *Obs.* A female causer.

1631 *Celestina* IV. 54 Thou false Witch, thou Causeresse of secret errors.

‖ **Causeuse** (kozëˑz). [F., fem. of *causeur* fond of talking or conversation.] A small sofa on which two persons can sit.

1883 A. G. Hardy *But yet a Wom.* 165 She sat down on the low causeuse in the window.

Causeway (kɑ̄·zwē), *sb.* Forms: 5 **cawce wey, cawcy wey,** 6–8 **causey-way; 6– causeway, causeway;** also 6–7 **causway,** 7 **cawsway, cowsway, (caused-, cawsedway), casseway, caseway,** *Sc.* **caulsway.** [In 15th c. *çaucé-wey, caucy-wey,* f. *caucé, caucy* Causey + Way. The compound has to a great extent taken the place of the simple *causey*, which, where it survives in local use, is apt to be treated as a corruption of this. On the other hand, etymologists have erroneously guessed that *causeway* was merely a corruption of *causey*.]

1. A road formed on a 'causey' or mound; a raised road across a low or wet place, or piece of water; formerly also applied to a mole or landing-pier running into the sea or a river; = Causey 2.

The Giant's Causeway (or *Causey*): a natural formation in county Antrim, Ireland, consisting of a collection of basaltic columns extending like a mole or pier into the sea.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 64 Cawcewey [*K. H.* cavuce, 1499 cawcy wey], *calcetum.* 1571 Campion *Hist. Irel.* XI. v. (1633) 81 Edified sundry Castles, cawswayes, and bridges. *a* 1619 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1621) 28 Finding the caseway long and the bridge narrow. 1643 Evelyn *Diary* 12 Nov., To crosse a vally by a causeway and a bridge built over a small river. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Course Serm.* I. viii. 95 Dig down the Causeywayes. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* I. 34 Builders of Bridges..and makers of Caused-waies, or Causways (which are Bridges over dirt). 1666 Pepys *Diary* 5 Jan., The..running out of causeways into the river. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 425 Narrow causeways are raised a foot and a half on each side, for..foot passengers. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 244 A narrow paved causeway which ran across the bog. 1853 Phillips *Rivers Yorksh.* ix. 244 Roman roads..traversing the..marshy ground by causeways.

fig. 1642 S. Ash *Refuge most Oppressed* 25 The Lord our Saviour hath cast up such a caus-way to Heaven.

2. A highway; usually a paved way, such as existed before the introduction of macadamization. Now historical, or forming part of the name of ancient ways, *esp.* the Roman roads, the military roads of the 17th c., etc.; = Causey 3, 4.

1611 Coryat *Crudities* 53 Betwixt Nevers and Moulins was a goodly faire pitched casse-way. 1611 Speed *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xxii. (1614) 43/2 That ancient causey-way, which is called Watling Street. 1708 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* 30 Sept., To encamp on the causey ways of Dovay and Arras. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 36 ₱ 6 The Confederate Army extends ..on the Causeway between Tournay and Lisle, to Epain. 1726 Swift *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 596 Gallop a foundered horse ten miles upon a causeway and get home safe. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iii. ii. 55 The Roman road popularly styled the Fishwives' causeway. 1860 Froude *H. E.* VI. 177 The road or causeway on which Wyatt was expected to advance, ran nearly on the site of Piccadilly.

b. *fig.*

1597 Bp. Hall *Sat.* III. v. 22 Much I mervailed, To see so large a caus-way in his head. 1646 J. Hall *Horæ Vac.* 56 These are Cause-wayes of ambition as well as fame. 1649 J. H. *Motion to Parl.* 14 What directer caus-way could you finde to the aggrandization of your owne glory? 1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 76 Who hath paved a broad Causway with Mortal Virtue thorow his kingdom.

3. Put for Causey in other senses.

1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* ii, I..care not which side of the causeway my daughter and I walk upon, so we may keep our road in peace and quietness. 1853 Reade *Chr. Johnstone* 175 She drew near enough to the wall to allow room for another on the causeway. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 170 A causeway has been erected on the beach to arrest the progress of the sea. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* IX. viii. (1849) 433 A woful thing to have heard as causeway talk.

Causeway (kɑ̄·zwē), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To pave with cobbles or pebbles. Chiefly as a (supposed) anglicizing of Causey *v.*

1740 Williams in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 468 A Circle of Two Feet Diameter .. causwayed with small stones laid edge-ways. 1814 Scott in *Lockhart* (1839) IV. 191 The streets flagged instead of being causewayed. 1848 H. Miller *First Impr.* xi. (1857) 175 Quartz pebbles, used in causewaying footways. 1854 — *Sch. & Schm.* xii. (1858) 267 A few loads of water-rolled pebbles for causewaying a floor.

2. To fill up, or cross, with a raised causeway.

1870 *Daily News* 24 Sept., They were causewaying the approaches to the timber platform with grassy sods. 1887 E. D. Morgan in *Proc. R. Geog. Soc.* IX. 237 The worst parts had been roughly bridged or causewayed.

Hence **Cau·sewayed** *ppl. a.*, **Cau·sewaying** *vbl. sb.* (Mostly for *causeyed, -ing.*)

1865 *Daily Tel.* 28 Nov. 7/3 Ten miles along the causewayed track. 1876 Page *Advd. Text-bk. Geol.* vii. 136 Their extensive use in causewaying and macadamising. 1882 R. Munro *Sc. Lake Dwellings* 22 What may be called a rough, loose causewaying of stones.

Causey (kɑ̄·zĕ, -zi, kɑ̄·sĕ), *sb.* Forms: 4 **cauce, kauce, cause, cauci,** 4–6 **causei,** 4–7 **cawse,** 5 **caulce, calse,** 5–7 **causy,** 5–8 **cawsey,** 6 **caucey, caucie, causie, cawsey, causay, calsey, causeie,** 6–7 **cawsy, calcey, calceis,** *Sc.* **calsay,** 7 **causey, cawsie,** *Sc.* **casey,** 6– **causey.** Also 5 **cauchie, cawchie; chaucie.** [ME. *caucé*, a. ONF. (Norman) *caucie*, earlier *cauciée* (Picard *cauchie* from *cauchiée*, Parisian *chauciée* occas. *chaucie*, now *chaussée* = Pr. *caussada*, Sp. *calzada*:— late L. *calceāta, calciāta*, in Du Cange (who has also *'via calciata, littus calciatum, cheminus calciatus*; prob. f. a late L. *calciāre* 'to stamp with the heels, to tread', recorded by Du Cange. The meaning would then be a mound or dam made firm by stamping or treading down.

This is strengthened by the fact that *calciāre* in med.L. interchanges with *calcāre* to 'tread, stamp', and that *calcāta, calcātum* are actually found instead of *calciāta, calciātum*; also *calcāgium* for the *droit de chaussée* or road-toll. The Romanic forms are (necessarily) identical with those derived from L. *calceāre* to shoe (It. *calzare*, Sp. *calzar*, Cat. *calsar*, Pr. *caussar*, OF. *cauchier, caucier, chaucier*, F. *chausser*), whence some have suggested the meaning 'shod way', whatever this might be. Diez and others have conjectured a vb. of type **calceāre*, or **calciāre*, from *calx, calcem* 'lime', and taken *calceāta* as something built or formed with lime; but there is no trace of such a sense in any language. Other med.L. forms were *calcea* mound, high way, paved way, also *calceia, calcetum, calceta*; all app. formed on the French. The OF. forms in *-ie* (from end of 12th c.), represent earlier ones in *-iée*; the Anglo-F. would be *caucée, caucé.*]

† 1. A mound, embankment or dam, to retain the water of a river or pond. *Obs.*

[*c* 1170 *Charter Hen. II*, in Dugdale *Monast.* (1683) I. 914 Terra quam vivaria sua et calciæ suæ occupabunt.] *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7756 Opon a cauci bi a broke. 1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, ix. Preamb., A Cawsey extendyng a Myle..ynclosyth the Water of themys from the Kinges hygh Waye. 1601 Holland *Pliny* VI. xxvii. I. 139 Spasines..opposed mightie dams and causies [*oppositis molibus*] against those riuers. 1611 Cotgr., *Chaussée*, the causey, banke, or damme of a pond or of a riuer. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 187 These Causeys..are of no little Use, both to keep in the Waters of these Canals, and for those to walk on who drag the Boats along. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vi. 480 This dike, or causey, is sometimes ten..feet thick, at the foundation.

2. A raised way formed on a mound, across a hollow, *esp.* low wet ground, a bog, marsh, lake, arm of the sea, etc.; a raised footway by the side of a carriage road liable to be submerged in wet weather. More fully called *causeyway*, now Causeway; *causey* being now less used.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3088 Þorow myres, hylles & vales He made brugges and causes. — *Chron. Langt.* (1810) 183 Was þer non entre..Bot a streite kauce, at þe end a drauht brigge. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 380, At the foote of the castell was a maras..and thereto was noon entre saf a litill cawchie that was narrowe and straite. *Ibid.* 604 Aboue this marasse was a chaucie..of the brede of a spere lengthe made of chalke and sand. 1577 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 830 He..made a continuall causie of timber ouer the marshes from Walthamstow to Locke bridge. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* I. xiii. (1622) 25 Hauing..cast bridges and causeyes [*pontesque et aggeres*] ouer the moist and deceitfull passages of the bogs. 1604 E. G[rimston] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xiii. 362 There was in the midst of the Lake where the Cittie of Mexico is built, foure large cawseies in crosse. 1611 Bible *Prov.* xv. 19 The way of the righteous is made plaine, *Marg.* Hebr. is raised vp as a causey. 1622 Callis *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 66 A Calcey or Calsway is a passage made by art of Earth, Gravel, Stones and such like..through surrounded grounds. 1643 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. II. 509 A Stone-Causey thorow a Bogg. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* Pisa 268 Castel d'Ovo, built on a rock in the Sea, having an artificial Caussey or Mole leading to it from the shore. *c* 1710 Hearne *Gloss, Langtoft's Chron., Kauce*, causey..commonly taken with us for a High way, or Bank, raised in Marshy Ground for Foot passage, tho' even sometimes the Ways for Horse Passage are also known by this name, such as that beyond Friar Bacon's Study in Oxford [Abingdon Road]. 1853 Bryant *Let.* 16 June, A noble causey, with parapets and a pavement of hewn stone, has been lately made over the low grounds..as the new Appian way. 1860 J. P. Kennedy *Horse Shoe R.* xii. 139 A swamp..rendered passable by a causey of timber. 1877 E. Peacock *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.*

† b. The solid mounding at the ends of a bridge.

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccccxiii. 721 He and his men were by the bridge on the causey, raynging on bothe sydes.

† c. Sometimes applied to an arched viaduct.

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* II. 127 Athwart the plaine there extendeth a caussey supported with arches.

† d. Sometimes app. a row of stepping stones.

1598 Yong *Diana* III. 71 Vpon a fine causey of stones most artificiallie laide in order, they passed all ouer into the iland [*vnas piedras..puestas in orden*].

† e. *The Giant's Causey*: see Causeway. *Obs.*

1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* II. 301 That kind of earthy lime-stone, which appears under the Giant's causey in Ireland.

† 3. Hence, A highway (as originally raised and paved). Applied esp. to the Roman roads, and still given as a proper name to some considered Roman, as the *Devil's Causey* (or *Causeway*) in Northumberland. Otherwise *Obs.*

1495 *Will of Bp. of Llandaff* (Somerset Ho.), Vie Regvulgariter Cawsey. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, xvii, The causey or hygh way leading from Algate to White chapel church. 1577 Eden & Willes *Hist. Trav.* 254 They determined also to make three causeys or hygh wayes by land. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 19 To make a cawsie or high-way, form the Adriatick Sea, by the ridge or side of the Apennine hill. 1670 Milton *P. L.* x. 416 Satan went down The causey to Hell-gate. 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 372 The Cawsey, called Via Appia. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II. i. ii. (1743) 305 Evident footsteps of a Roman Causey, or Military Way. 1713 Steele *Englishman* No. 31. 202 A new Causey from Lisle to Dunkirk.

b. *fig.*

1574 Whitgift *Def. Aunstu.* III. Wks. 1851 I. 322 To walk in the broad and beaten way, as it were the common causey of the commandment, rather than an outpath of the example.

4. *esp.* A paved way; the paved part of a way. Still *dial.*

1430 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 85 To the causy atte Wyke, iiij*d.* 1527 *Test. Ebor* (Surtees) V. 228 To the amendyng of Friston hie waye and caucey. 1530 Palsgr. 203/2 Causey in a hye way, *chaussee.* 1572 Huloet, A caucie or a waye paued, *agger solidus, chemin paue de pieres, chaucee.* 1577 Hellowes *Gueuara's Chron.* 29 He made a paued Calsey, being a broad high waye that lasted two leagues and halfe. 1581 Savile *Tacitus' Hist.* III. xxi. (1591) 12 b, He commanded the third Legion to make stand vpon the cawsey of the Posthumian way [*in ipso aggere viæ Postumianæ*]. 1659 *Louth Ch. Acc.* iv. 286 (Peacock *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.*) For paving the causey in the church-yard. 1768 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 634 To turn her upon the flowery turf of reward, rather than the rocky-pointed causey of punishment. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Cawsey*, a raised and paved side-walk, or one across a fold-yard, but often any foot path. 1877 E. Peacock *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Causey*, a footpath, especially when made of flag-stones or paved with cobbles.

5. *esp.* A street, or part of a street, paved with cobbles or small boulders (or blocks of trap or granite), as distinguished from flag-stones for a street pavement. Chiefly *Sc.*

The whole street may be a causey; or the road-way may be causey, while the side walks are flagged, or the side walks causey and the centre macadamized.

Crown of the causey: the centre or highest part of the pavement, as most public, conspicuous, or honourable.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 561 Throw all the toun, Quhair on the stairis and all the calsay wnder, Rycht mony stude that tyme on him to wunder. *c* 1538 LYNDESAY *Agst. Syde Tailis* 30 Quhare euer thay go it may be sene How kirk and calsay thay soup clene. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 423 The streete commonly called the great Cawsy. 1584 J. CARMICHAEL *Lett.* in *Misc. Wodr. Soc.* (1844) 435 A great bragging between them in the calsay of Edinburgh. 1587 in *Northern N. & Q.* I. 83 Fraynch Calsay Makers to repair Calsayes in the Kowgaitt. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Chron.* xxvi. 16 By the causey of the going vp [1568 The paved streate that goeth vpwarde]. 1635 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 149 Truth will yet keep the crown of the causey in Scotland. 1650 ROW *Hist. Kirk* 511 The croun, scepter, and sword of honour..which..the Noblemen themselves carried up the casey of Edinburgh. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Election* Poems (1845) 42 Glower round the cawsey, up and down. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xvii. 1823 GALT *Entail* III. x. 95 It could ne'er be expected that I would let them be married on the crown-o'-the-causey. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* v. Wks. II. 398 This companion slips On the smooth causey. 1848 S. BAMFORD *Early Days* ix. (1859) 98 A neatly paved footpath and a causey for carts.

6. A piece of pavement of cobbles, as distinguished from flags), a paved area. Chiefly *Sc.*

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 505 To Robt. Bukton for the makyng of the causey at the stabill dore. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 60 We made a Hearth or Causie in the middle of the house. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 98 Rogues have taken up the causey or pavement before a doore. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cawsey, Cassy*, the paved or hard-beaten place in front of or round about a farmhouse.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *causey-cleaner, -crown* (see 5), *-lamp, -maker, -making, -saint, -side*; **†calsay-paiker** (*Sc.*), a street-walker.

1786 BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* 157 To whom our moderns are but *causey-cleaners. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 105 He keeps the *causey-crown. 1578 *Glasgow Town Council Proc. in Hist. Glasgow* (1881) 133 The expense of the *calsay-making. *a* 1555 LYNDESAY *Trag.* 378 Off *calsay-paikaris, nor of publycanis. 1862 in Hislop's *Prov. Scot.* 83 He's a *causey saint and a house deil. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 41 By a *Causey side in the middle of a field by Paddington.

Cau·sey, *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* and *dial.* [f. the sb.] To pave with small stones. Hence **Cau·seying** *vbl. sb.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 126 Martin Bridge..well causied with Stone at both Endes. 1596 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) II. 341 To the mendinge and cawsiinge with stonnes, of heighe-wayes. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1852) III. 496 By clearing the fennes .. and soe comprehending cawsing, paving, drayning, etc. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 631 Where the bottom is clay, or where it is causeyed. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* iii, These London kirkyards are causeyed with through stanes. 1877 PEACOCK *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Causey*, to pave. 'We mun hev our court-yard causied'.

†Causidic. *Obs.* [see next.] 'A lawyer, atturney, aduocate, or procter' (Cockeram 1623).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Causidick*, a lawyer, a pleader, an advocate or counsellor.

Hence **Causidicade** (as title of a poem).

1743 (*title*) Causidicade. A Panegyri-Satiré-..Poem.

Causidical (kɔ̄zi·dikăl), *a.* [f. L. *causidic-us* pleader, counsel, (f. *causa* cause + *-dicus* saying, telling) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a pleader of legal causes.

a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) I. xvi. 241 His foul tongue and causidical boldness .. offered him as a proper tool to [the] Court. 1796 J. ANSTEY *Pleader's Guide* (1803) 86 A bold Causidical appearance. 1840 G. S. FABER *Christ's Disc. Capernaum* Introd. 29 Causidical dexterity ..employed..to make..the worse appear the better cause.

Causing (kɔ̄·ziŋ), *vbl. sb.* The action of the vb. CAUSE. (Now chiefly gerundial.)

1651 HOBBES *Leviath* I. xii. 53 Things that have no part at all in the causing of it.

Cau·sing, *ppl. a.* That causes.

1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* xiv. § 2 (1869) 43 'Cause' in these cases is a short name for 'causing object'. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 878 The causing cause of the building.

Hence **Cau·singness.**

1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* xiv. § 2 (1869) 43 Cause and Effect are often used in the abstract sense, in which case Cause means the same thing as would be expressed by Causingness.

Causion, obs. form of CAUTION.

†Cau·son. *Obs.* [a. med.L. *causōn* burning fever (Du Cange), a. Gr. *καύσων* burning heat, f. *και-*: see CAUSTIC.] ? Inflammation, ? heartburn.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* (W. de W.) VII. xli. 254 Somtyme Colera hyghte Causon, for it brennyth and kyndlyth the spyrytuall membres. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 202 Some apply it against the heart, to help causons, and heate.

Caustic (kɔ̄·stik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *caustic-us* a. Gr. *καυστικός* capable of burning, caustic, f. *καυστ-ός* burnt, burnable, f. *καυ-* (future *καυσ-*) to burn. Cf. F. *caustique.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Burning, corrosive, destructive of organic tissue.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 229 Albeit the water of the sea haue a certeyne caustike qualitie ageynst poyson. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* I. vii. 5 Causticke medicynes which doe remoue, and take away fylthines in vlcers. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. vi. 25 Causticke and burning simples. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s.v. *Gourdy legs*, This Stone..from its .. caustick or burning Quality, alone destroys Warts. 1863-72 WATTS *Chem. Dict.* I. 818 In the old language of surgery, caustics were divided into the actual, such as red-hot iron and *moxa*, and the potential, such as strong alkalis, acids, nitrate of silver.

b. *Caustic bougie*: a bougie armed with a piece of caustic.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 480 Caustic bougies, applied to the urethra under pretence of removing strictures. 1805 *Ibid.* XIV. 474 The superiority of the caustic over the common bougie.

c. *Chem. Caustic alkali*: a name given to the hydrates of potassium and sodium, called *caustic potash* (KHO) and *caustic soda* (NaHO) respectively; *caustic volatile alkali* or *caustic ammonia*, ammonia as a gas or in solution; *caustic lime*, quick lime (CaO).

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 143 These flies, thus dried..yield a great deal of volatile caustic-salt. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. v. 80 Caustic alkali tinges the infusion of galls of a dark red. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 564 Take .. water of caustic kali, nine fluid ounces. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 21 Lime applied in its Caustic state acquires its hardness and durability, by absorbing the aerial acid. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 102 Add solution of caustic ammonia. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 200 Potassium hydroxide or Caustic potash .. is a white substance soluble in half its weight of water, and acts as a powerful cautery, destroying the skin. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 147 Caustic Soda.

d. *gen.* Burning. (*rare.*)

1863 *Possibil. Creation* 148 At the tops of mountains .. the sun's rays are capable of producing very caustic results.

2. *fig.* That makes the mind to smart: said of language, wit, humour, and, by extension, of persons; sharp, bitter, cutting, biting, sarcastic.

[Not in JOHNSON 1755.] 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (L.) And mirth he has a particular knack in extracting from his guests, let their humour be never so caustic or refractory. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* iv, His shrewd, caustic, and somewhat satirical remarks. 1842 MACAULAY *Fredk. Gt., Ess.* (1877) 677 Those who smarted under his caustic jokes. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xviii. 147 Well, ma, I think you are more caustic than Amy.

3. *Math.* Epithet of a curved surface formed by the ultimate intersection of luminous rays proceeding from a single point and reflected or refracted from a curved surface; also of the curve formed by a plane section of a caustic surface. A caustic by reflexion is called a *catacaustic*, that by refraction a *diacaustic*. So *caustic line, surface.*

[So called because the intensity of the light, and consequently of the heat, is in general greater at a point on this surface than at neighbouring points not on it, and at special points may become sufficiently intense to initiate combustion in a body there placed. The *focus* of a concave mirror is the cusp of its caustic for incident parallel rays.]

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Caustic curve*, in the higher geometry, a curve formed by the concourse or coincidence of the rays of light reflected or refracted from some other curve. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes on Light* § 101 The interior surface of a common drinking-glass is a curved reflector. Let the glass be nearly filled with milk, and a lighted candle placed beside it, a caustic curve will be drawn on the surface of the milk. *Ibid.* § 166 Spherical lenses have their caustic curves and surfaces formed by the intersection of the refracted rays.

B. *sb.*

1. *Med.* A substance which burns and destroys living tissue when brought in contact with it. *Common* or *Lunar caustic*: nitrate of silver prepared in sticks for surgical use.

1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.*, I. vii. 8 Costicke .. beeyng laid on the sore doeth mortefie it. *c* 1600 B. JONSON *Elegy Lady Pawlet* (R.) Put Your hottest causticks to, burne, lance, or cut. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 111 They burnt them with Causticks. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (L.) He applied caustic to the wart. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 290 The application of lunar caustic to strictures. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* v. 52 Quick-lime acts as a powerful caustic.

b. *fig.*

1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 197 With his Causticks of Repentance, he charitably burnt out, and purged the corruptions of Mens consciences. 1817 SCOTT *Wav.* xx, Pride..applies its caustic as an useful though severe remedy. 1832 L. HUNT *Bacchus in Tusc.* 221, I should like to see a snake .. fasten with all his teeth and caustic upon that sordid villain.

2. *Math.* = *Caustic curve* or *surface*: cf. A. 3.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Every curve has its twofold caustic. 1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 343 In the next place, the Caustics, by Reflexion and Refraction, are determined. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes on Light* § 100 When a large fraction of the spherical surface is employed as a mirror, the rays are not all collected to a point; their intersections..form a luminous surface..called a caustic (German, *Brennfläche*).

†Cau·stical, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of caustic nature or operation.

c 1660 WISEMAN *Surg.* (J.) If extirpation be safe, the best way will be by caustical medicines or escaroticks. 1702 E. BAYNARD *Cold Baths* II. (1709) 237 The Caustical Salts.

Caustically (kɔ̄·stikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a caustic manner.

1850 'BAT' *Cricket Man.* 100 A writer..caustically remarked. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* v. 201 Their divergences of opinion have been caustically likened .. to the foxes which Samson bound, which, though united at their tails, were wide apart in their bodies, and widest of all at their heads.

Cau·sticate, *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CAUSTIC + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To render caustic; = CAUSTICIZE. Hence **Cau·sticated** *ppl. a.*

1790 WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 313 Salt of tartar causticated by quicklime.

So **Cau·sticator,** one who applies, or advocates the application of, caustic.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 480 When radical cures have been confidently promised by the causticators.

Causticity (kɔ̄sti·siti). [f. CAUSTIC + -ITY. Cf. F. *causticité.*]

1. Caustic quality; burning pungent taste; the property of destroying or corroding organic tissue.

1772 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 254 Free from causticity. 1791 MACIE *ibid.* LXXXI. 375 This solution had an alkaline taste, but seemingly with little, if any, causticity. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Huttom. The.* 523 The causticity produced in limestone by exposure to fire. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 7 Acridity, causticity, and poison, are the general characters of this suspicious order.

2. *fig.* of speech or humour.

1785 H. WALPOLE *Lett. C'tess Ossory* II. 220, I..endeavoured to repair my causticity. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xiii, With his usual dry causticity of humour. 1866 FREER *Regency Anne of A.* I. i. 20 The duke was witty, and famous for the causticity of his tongue.

Causticize (kɔ̄·stisəiz), *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To render caustic.

1881 *Nature* XXIII. 236 On causticising sodium carbonate solutions with lime.

Causticly (kɔ̄·stikli), *adv. rare.* [f. CAUSTIC *a.* + -LY 2.] In a caustic manner.

1870 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 878 He touched causticly the immoralities, excesses, and crimes of the dwellers in Antioch.

Cau·sticness. *rare.* = CAUSTICITY.

1731 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Caustive, Caustok, obs. ff. COSTIVE, CÁSTOCK.

Causy, variant form of CAUSEY.

† Caut, *v. Obs.* See quot.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 134/2 A Panther Cauteth, which word is taken from the sound of his voice.

Caut(e, obs. f. *caught*: see CATCH *v.*

† Cau·tel, *sb. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 4 **cautell,** (*north.* **cawteile**), 4-7 **cautil(e,** 5 **cauteel, cawtele,** 5-6 **cawtel(le,** 5-7 **cautell(e,** 6 **cautill,** (*Sc.* **cauteil**), 4-7 **cautele,** 4-7 (9) **cautel.** [a. F. *cautèle* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *cautēla* (whence also Pr., Sp., It. *cautela*) precaution, f. *caut-* ppl. stem of *cavēre* to take heed.]

1. A crafty device, artifice, stratagem; a trick, sleight, deceit.

1382 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 6 Make knowe to þe peple the cautelis of Anticrist. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* II. lx. (1859) 57 Techinge me for to caste sleyghtes and cauteles. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiv. 118 Be ane subtile cauteil thai gart pausanias seruitur pas to the tempil. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxi. § 9 The fraudes, cautels, impostures, and vices of euery profession. 1611 COTGR., *Cautelle*, a wile, cautell, sleight.

b. Applied to things material.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 123 (Harl. MS.) What dude he but yede, and purveyde him of iij cautils; scil. of an honest Garlonde of Rede Rosys. 1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, vii, No .. person .. with any deuise or engine made of heare, canuas, or with any other cautele shall .. take any frie, spawne, or broode of yeles.

2. Cunning, craftiness, wiliness, trickery.

c 1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* II. 114 A, what to þe wys mane ryght wele It geynes to haue þe cawteile That he be not the forspekere. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 303 But knewen men her cautel & her queynt wordes, þei wolde worchypen hem nou3t but a litel. 1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, xxiv. § 1 Thieves, which .. by Craft and Cautele do escape from the same without Punishment. *c* 1580 HATTON in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) II. xlv. 289 Be free from cawtell.

3. Caution, wariness, heedfulness.

1511 ELYOT *Gov.* I. iv, There is required to be therein [in their hearts] moche cautele and sobrenesse. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 186 With great cautele least any parte of their legges or feete bee seene. 1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 78 As I would preserue my selfe with more cautel heereafter. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 170 To entertain them in mutual cautele and suspicion.

4. A precaution; in *Law*, etc., an exception, restriction, or reservation made for precaution's sake.

1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 37 One meruailouse cautell he vsed, that is to saie, one man was not oftentymes in that truste of espial. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 202/2 Without cautels & exceptions. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 53 Revlis and cautelis to be obseruit and eschewit in Scottis Poesie. 1586 FULKE *Agst. Allen* 418 (T.) For cautele and provision against the like sins. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. viii. 191 Which negative Excommunication, is .. either a bare punishment, or a cautell and animadversion. 1861 C. W. GOODWIN *Mosaic Cosmog.* in *Ess. & Rev.* 209 With such limitations, cautels and equivocations.

b. *Eccl.* A caution or direction for the proper administration of the sacraments; *esp.* in *cautels of the Mass.*

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 308/2 Why doe not by this reason your owne priestes abstayne from the wine, seeing that this perill may also chaunce to them, as your cautelles of ye Masse doe graunt. 1638 FEATLY *Strict. Lyndom.* I. 61 The cautels of the Masse appoint what is to bee done in case the Priest, being drunk before, cast up the host. 1641 R. B. K. *Parallel Liturgy w. Mass-bk.* 59 As we may see in these two

cautels of the Masse. 1880 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 286 The reception on the part of certain Ritualists of the Roman 'Cautels' for the celebration of the Mass.

¶ As *adj.* = CAUTELOUS.

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Ivstine's Hist.* 108 Mistrusting himselfe to be deceiued by some cautel treason. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Cautele*, warie, circumspect. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xii. 31 Be circumspect and Cautele to thy foe.

†**Cau·tel,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. sb.; cf. OF. *cauteler, cauteller* 'to deceiue, beguile, cousen' (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To devise cunningly or craftily.

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 62 It was wisely cauteled by the penner of these savoury Miracles .. why Sara..should be more Devil-haunted then any of the possessed Men.

†**Cautelayre.** *Obs.* [Formation obscure: cf. CAUTER and CULTELER.] A knife-shaped instrument for cautery.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* (1579) 49 They be applyed to the lachrymalls to consume the superfluous flesh, and [it] is done with a small actuall cautelayre. Lykewise to the temples with a cautelayre to close the veynes.

†**Cau·telous,** *a. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6–7 cautilous, 7– ulous. [a. F. *cauteleux* (Pr. *cautelos*, Sp. *cauteloso*), on L. type **cautēlōsus*, f. *cautēla*; see prec. and -OUS.]

1. Full of cautels; deceitful, crafty, artful, wily.

1382 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 223 Ypocritis ben cautelous for to take men in wordis. *c* 1430 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 16 The Foxe seemes craftie and cautelous. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 13 By falshood liuing, and by wayes cautelous. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. i. 33 Your Sonne .. caught With cautelous baits and practice. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* II. iii. 36 An Adder or Snake..signifying his cautulous devises and deceivable policies. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* IV. 364 Cautelous Old Redbeard.

2. Cautious, wary, heedful, circumspect.

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Ep.* (1584) 308, I doe..approve, that men with their wives be cautelous. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 239 That they be exceeding cautelous and warie in the inward use of all Mineral medicines. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* III. 52 This makes all dealing with them very nice and cautelous. 1829 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* Proleg., I have been cautelous in quoting mine authorities.

b. Const. *of, inf.*, or *clause.*

1625 *King's Instr. E. Drummond* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 162 You must be cautelous not to proceed any further in this business. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxiii. Wks. (1677) 48 To be more cautelous of him. 1639 R. VERNEY in *V. Papers* (1853) 225 They are very cautelous how they let any thinge of this nature passe. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch.-Div.* 343 To be cautelous what wife we choose. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 283 We are to be cautelous of meddling with controversies.

†**Cau·telously,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a cautelous manner.

1. Craftily, deceitfully, artfully.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 87 Your uncle hath sent you hether cautelously..to thende that he might obteyne your royame. 1509 *Act 1 Hen. VIII*, v. § 5 As much Money as the Goods ..(so cautelously customed) amounted unto. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Mart.* x. 264 Falsely and cautelously insinuated.

2. Cautiously, warily, circumspectly.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* Pref., I have beene so sparing and cautelously forecasting in my coniectures. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. x. 16 Be wise to carry your selves inoffensively and cautelously. 1692 *Covt. Grace Conditional* 49 He expresseth himself very cautelously.

†**Cau·telousness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Cautelous quality: a. craftiness; b. wariness.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XV. xlii. 395 Be they with never so much cautelousnesse and subtill circumspection clouded. *a* 1624 BP. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 156 For cautelousnesse to looke ere we leape. 1657 BAXTER *Present Th.* 39 A very great cautelousness..would be necessary.

†**Cau·telty, cauti·lity.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *cautilité*, f. *cautèle*: see CAUTEL and -ITY. For the contracted form cf. *subtility, subtlety.*] = CAUTELOUSNESS.

1554 BALE *Declar. Bonner's Articles* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. I. xvi. 139 Such covered cautelty. 1567 *Trial. Treas.* (1850) 22 Circes, the witche, with her craftie cautilitie.

Cauter (kɔ̄·tər). Also 6–7 **cautere.** [a. F. *cautère* (Pr. *cauteri*, Sp. and It. *cauterio*), ad. L. *cautērium*, a. Gr. *καυτήριον* branding iron; or a. Gr. *καυτήρ* branding iron, f. *καί-ειν* to burn.] = CAUTERY 1 (to which 1534 may really belong).

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Svj, The fistula, where against thou hast giuen cautere. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* (1579) 50 How many be there of actual cauters..? 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 140 Having their conscience cauterised or marqued with a cauter. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 3 Aug., The liberal appliance of the actual cauter, i. e. the red-hot iron. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cauter*, an instrument for applying the actual cautery. Also, a liniment or application of a caustic character.

Cauterant (kɔ̄·tĕrănt), *sb.* and *a.* [as if f. a Fr. **cautérer* to cauter: cf. CAUTERING.]

A. *sb.* A cauterizing substance.

1846 WORCESTER cites LOUDON.

B. *adj.* 'Relating to a cautery or to caustic, or having the properties of either' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

†**Cauterification.** *Obs.* = CAUTERIZATION.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* (1579) 48 What is cauterification?..It is an operation made with fire artificially.

†**Cau·tering,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. as CAUTERANT + -ING 1.] = CAUTERIZING. (Also *attrib.* or *ppl. a.*)

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Cauterisation*, the searing vp of a wounde, called by the Surgions Cautering.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 324/2 The second is termed a Cauting Iron, or a Cautering Iron, or Searing Iron.

†**Cau·terism.** *Obs.* [f. after CAUTERIZE: see -ISM.] The application of cautery.

1640 CHILMEAD tr. *Ferrand's Love Melanch.* 262 (T.) Some use the cauterisms on the legs. 1688 H. WHARTON *Enthus. Ch. of Rome* 91 Necessitated to admit a Cauterism.

†**Cau·terizate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. late L. *cautērizāre*: see -ATE 3.] = CAUTERIZE.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 204 a, If it toucheth the fleshe, it doth cauterizate or burne.

Cauterization (kɔ̄·tĕrəizē·ʃən). In 6 **cauterysacyon.** [n. of action f. CAUTERIZE *v.*: see -ATION. Cf. F. *cautérisation.*] The action of cauterizing, the application of cautery.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Cauterysacyon..is an operacyon made w^t fyre artyfycyally in y^ body of man for certayne vtylytees. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 333 Of Cauterization, or giving the fire, as well actual as potential. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 53 Cauterization with the solid nitrate of silver.

Cauterize (kɔ̄·tĕrəiz), *v.* Also -ise. [= F. *cautériser*, ad. late L. *cautērizāre* to burn or brand with a hot iron, f. *cautērium*, ad. Gr. *καυτήριον* branding-iron.]

1. *Med. trans.* To burn or sear with a hot iron or a caustic.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, After that they be cauterised ye must apply on the sayd places oyle of Roses. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* I. iii, Old festered sores Must be lanced to the quick, and cauterized. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 283. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 340 The acetic acid .. is .. so caustic, that it corrodes and cauterizes the skin. 1865 *Public Opinion* 28 Jan. 96 The boy's wound was cauterized and he is doing well.

fig. 1824–9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 222 The unsoundness of doctrine is not cut off or cauterised. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 39 To suppose that he could cauterize out heresy.

b. *absol.*

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 77 Thys water .. wyl cauterise like an whote yron. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xxvi. 263 Whether he cauterize or foment, he is the same Physitian.

†**2.** To brand with a hot iron. *Obs.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Cauterizado*, marked with a hot yron, or cauterised. 1684 *Contempl. State of Man* II. vi. (1699) 191 Fugitive Slaves are Marked and Cauterized with Burning Irons.

fig. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Warres* VIII. lxxxiii, Now he must Bring home his Reputation Cauteris'd With th' idle Mark of serving Others Lust. 1619 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Sco. Baseness* Wks. II. 36, I will Satyrize, cauterize, and stigmatize all the whole kennell of curres.

3. *fig.* To 'sear', deaden, render insensible (the conscience, feelings, etc.). In allusion to 1 Tim. IV. 2 *κεκαυτηριασμένων τὴν ἰδίαν συνείδησιν* 'having their conscience seared with a hot iron'.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 117/1 His conscience was so cauterised. 1625 BACON *Ess. Atheism*, Hypocrites; which are euer Handling Holy Things, but without Feeling. So as they must needs be cauterized in the End. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 141 When once conscience is by frequent repetition of sins, cauterised, dispirited, and made senselesse. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) II. 103 Custom soon cauterizes human sympathy. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 139 The true conscience, untill it is cauterised, will .. rebel against the false.

Cauterized (kɔ̄·tĕrəizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Burnt by cautery; seared.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. v. (1632) 203 A guiltie-cauterized conscience. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 243 The cauterized or wounded part. 1655 R. YOUNGE *Agst. Drunkards* 6 An habituated, infatuated, incorrigible, cauterized Drunkard.

Cauterizing (kɔ̄·tĕrəiziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] Burning with a hot iron or a caustic. (Now chiefly gerundial.)

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* (Baker 1579) 50 To be kept open after the cauterising. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* II. IV. (Arb.) 119 By cauterising with hotte Irons. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* V. i. 136. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. lvi. (1738) 212 Cauterizing is performed by an Instrument made hot, or by corrosive or burning Medicines. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 435/2 No pain is excited by..cauterizing a bone.

b. *attrib.*, as in *cauterizing iron.*

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 261 With a cauterizing yron. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s. v. *Cauterizing instr.*, A cauterizing Button, to burn and sear the Head. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomed's Success.* xliii. (1853) 193 The sight of the fire and cauterising irons again deterred him.

Cauterizing, *ppl. a.* That cauterizes.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 729 No marvel though Cantharides have such a Corrosive and Cauterizing quality.

Cautery (kɔ̄·tĕri). [ad. L. *cautērium* branding-iron, cautery, ad. Gr. *καυτήριον* branding-iron: see CAUTER.]

1. A heated metallic instrument used for burning or searing organic tissue; also a caustic drug or medicine for the same purpose. The former is called an *actual*, the latter a *potential*, cautery.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg., Ulcers* 141 Let the bone be bored through, with a quadrate pointed cauterie. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 312/1 A little knobbe or tumor, which then with a glowing siluer Cauterye we must Cauterise. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 326 Let the Chirurgion hold a great actual Cautery in his hand. 1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* II. i. 26 Apply Buttons armed with .. your Potential Cautry. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xlvi, Bramwell prescribed the actual cautery, and put the poker in the fire. 1878 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. iv. 123 The mad bite Must have the cautery. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., Practically the term cautery is confined to the actual; a heated metallic instrument.

2. The operation of cauterizing, the application of a cauterizing agent. [cf. abst. sbs. in -ERY.]

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 282 Cawterie to be bestowed upon hawkes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 333 The potential cautery is done by applying unto the grieved place some medicine corrosive, putrifactive, or caustick. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. III. (1676) 238/1 Cauteries or searings with hot yrons. 1758 J. S. *Le Drun's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 19 To consume the Excrescence..both by Potential and Actual Cautery. 1861 READE *Cloister & H.* I. 343 To lay out blood and money, in flebotomy and cautery.

fig. a 1834 COLERIDGE, Who..With actual cautery staunch'd the Church's wounds. 1853 CDL. WISEMAN *Ess.* III. 5 To apply this actual cautery to the body of the Spanish Church.

†**3.** An eschar made by cauterizing. [So Gr.]

1652 N. BIGGS *New Disp.* P 239 Cauteries or permanent wounds are thought to be..related to it.

‖**Cauth, caut.** [Hind. *kāth* catechu.] One of the Indian names of CUTCH or CATECHU, occasionally used in commerce.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Cauth*, a name in Canara for the Terra Japonica of commerce.

Cautherne, obs. form of CAULDRON.

Cautie, var. of CAUTY. *Obs.*

Cautil(e, Cautility, Cautilous, variants of CAUTEL, -TY, -OUS.

Cau·ting-iron. Shortened form of *cautering-iron* (see CAUTERING). = *cauterizing-iron.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 324/2 A Cauting Iron, or a Cautering Iron. 1708 KERSEY, *Cauting-Iron*, a Farrier's Iron to Cauterize. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG.

Caution (kɔ̄·ʃən), *sb.* Forms: 3 **kaucyon,** 3–6 **caucion,** 4 **caucioun,** 5 **cawcion,** 5–6 **caucyon,** 6 **cawcyon, cawsion,** *Sc.* **cautioun,** 7 **cawtion,** 6– **caution.** [a. F. *caution* security, surety:—L. *cautiōn-em* taking heed, heedfulness, caution; bond, security, f. *cautus* ppl. stem of *cavēre* to beware, take heed. The earlier uses were as in French; it was only in 16–17th c. that the original L. sense, as a quality, was introduced.]

1. Security given for the performance of some engagement; bail; a guarantee, a pledge. Still in Sc. Law, in U.S., and in *caution-money*: see 6.

Bond of caution (Sc. Law): a security given by one person for another that he shall pay a certain sum or perform a certain act.

1297 R. GLOUC. *Chron.* (1810) 506 The kyng..suor vpe the boc, and caucion vond gód, That he al clanliche to the popes loking stod. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 2811 Kaucyon they nolde geve, no bidde. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xvii. (1859) 18 He ne may..oblyge hym self, ne ley caucyon to pursue forth his accyon. 1531 in Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 99 To put yn cawcyon or gage that he schall not sewe the scoller. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 1284 Sufficient recognizance or caution sealed with his owne hand. 1651 HOBBES *Liberty* i. Wks. (1841) II. 13 The conqueror may..compel the conquered..to give caution of his future obedience. *a* 1718 PENN *Wks.* (1726) I. 668 Our Caution is as large as the Man that Swears. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 25 He..ought to give Caution by the Means of Sureties, that he will persevere in the Prosecution. 1798 in Dallas *Amer. Law Rep.* I. 107 These views are answered here..with as good caution as in England. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. iii. 132 To remain in ward until he find caution not to contravene the act of council.

b. The person who becomes security, a surety. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

1586 *Let. Earle Leycester* 23 By Othe, Bonds or Hostages, as cautions for her good and loyal demeanour. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1584/2 Release of the bonds & hostages that should be giuen for cautions in that behalfe. 1627 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* i. (1862) I. 35 [Christ] becomes caution to His Father for all such as resolve and promise to serve Him. 1656 COWLEY *Pind. Odes* (1687) 3 What God (alas) will Caution be, For living Man's Securitie. 1685 COTTON *Montaigne* vi. 154 Any for whose intentions they would become absolute caution. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 214 For whom you had been caution.

†c. An obligation, a bond. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 22 Take þi caucioun and sette soone and wryte fifty barellis. [So 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* xvi. 6; 1382 *has* obligacioun.]

d. = Caution-money: see 6.

1830 BP. MONK *Life Bentley* (1833) II. 107 For some time after his degradation the disputations in theology were entirely dispensed with, on the payment of caution.

†**2.** A saving clause; a proviso. *Obs.*

a 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 5 We pray for health, and wealth, and honour..and life, with a caution, If it be Gods will. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvi. § 6 It standeth therefore with these cautions firm and true. 1616 SIR H. DOCWRA in *Fortesc. Papers* (1871) 18 The office shold be divided in twoe, but with this speciall cawtion, that our charges shold be kepte aparte. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 513. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 8, I advance nothing from any Observation that was not made with this Caution.

3. A word of warning; a caveat, monition; a hint or advice to anyone to take heed.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 73 What ere thou art, for thy good caution thanks. 1623 COCKERAM, *Caution=Caueat*, a warning. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. 13 Not by way of censure, but of caution. 1791 (*title*) A Caution to Gentlemen who use Sheridan's Dictionary. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 659 Measures for conveying to his rival a caution which perhaps might still arrive in time.

b. *Mil.* An explanation previous to the word of command; a preliminary word of command.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 103 The squadron leader will give a loud caution that the doubling is to be made either successively, or by the whole squadron at once. 1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 30 The commanding officer will give the caution, *form company squares.*

c. An occurrence, act, or fact, which conveys a warning. (Somewhat *colloq.*: cf. '*warning*'.)

1878 FR. KEMBLE *Rec. Girlhood* I. i. 14 The totally different character imparted by a helmet, or á garland of roses, to the same set of features, is a 'caution' to irregular beauties.

d. *slang.* (Of U. S. origin.) Anything that staggers, or excites alarm or astonishment; an extraordinary thing or person.

1835 C. F. HOFFMAN *Winter West* 234 (Bartlett) The way the icy blast would come down the bleak shore was a caution. 1859 *All Y. Round* No. 22. 520 One man .., whose performance was what the Americans call 'a caution'. 1868 H. C. JOHNSON *Argent. Alps* 93 The first fifteen leagues we got over cheerily enough, but the last five were a caution. 1870 M. COLLINS *Vivian* III. ii. 26 His wife was what the Yankees call a 'caution'.

4. The taking of heed; 'provident care, wariness against evil' (J.), as a kind or quality of conduct; cautiousness, heedfulness, circumspectness, prudence in regard to danger.

1651 *Reliq. Wotton.* 11 Solicitudes..which kept the Earle in extream and continuall caution. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 197 Uncover..your choicest Plants, but with Caution. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 703 By little Caution, and much Love betray'd. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* v. ii, A rage In which the wise with caution will engage. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. Pref. 7 Caution to avoid being mistaken. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. VI. iii. 453 Godfrey.. had learned caution by his eventful life; it had degenerated into craft. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* vi. 139 Caution is not always good policy. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6 (1882) 405 The caution and hesitation of Philip.

†**5.** (with *pl.*). A taking of heed, a cautious action or mode of proceeding; a precaution. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. vi. 44 That .. might Aduise him to a Caution t' hold what distance His wisedome can prouide. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* I. xlvii. (1682) 161. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 26 The neglect of ordinary Cautions. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 21 [Something] which, whether a prudent caution or not, was the first overt act of the new reign. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 157 By due attention to those cautions in the practice, which have been so fully pointed out.

6. *attrib.*, as **caution money**, money deposited as a security for good conduct, *esp.* by a student on entering a college, or an Inn of Court; †**caution town** = CAUTIONARY town.

1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 140 They delivered us the Caution-Towns we had taken. 1842 ARNOLD in *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. x. 305 The Colleges take care to secure themselves by requiring caution money. 1848 tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 631 No freedom of the press, except in favour of those who can deposit an exorbitant sum of caution money.

Caution (kɔ̄·ʃən), *v.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. F. *cautionner*, med.L. *cautiōnāre*.]

†**1.** *intr.* To give a caution or warning. *Obs.*

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 166 It was cautioned in the Law not to yoake an Oxe, and an Asse together. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref., We have Caution'd concerning it, in the Book it self.

†**2.** To provide with a 'caution' or saving clause; to guard. *Obs.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. iv. § 4 Such Prophesyings..might be.. discreetly cautioned and moderated. 1681 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* II. 7 It was added, to caution this, that the person .. should do nothing ..without the advice and consent of the greater part of the rest.

3. To advise or charge (a person) to take heed; to warn. *To caution oneself*: to take heed, take precautions. Usual const. *against*, or *to* with *inf.*

1683 LORRAIN *Muret's Rites Fun.* To Rdr. 4 In..cautioning us against a too late expectation of finding it. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Wks.* I. v. (R.) Cautioning us to take heed least we be overcharged with surfeiting and drunkenness. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 113 If a Man .. do not caution himself against the Snares, etc. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 28 Don Quixote cautions Sancho to be moderate in his food. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xiv. 535 He cautions his readers against the common error of looking to antiquity for knowledge.

Hence **Cautioned**, **Cautioning**, *ppl. adjs.*

c 1720 PRIOR (J.) To our caution'd soul. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxviii. 284 More of the cautioning friend, than of the satirizing observer. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. xxi, Romola's belief in him had submerged all cautioning doubts.

†**Cautional**, *a. Obs.* [f. CAUTION *sb.* + -AL.] Of the nature of a caution; warning, cautionary.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cautional, Cautionary*, pertaining to caution, pledge or wariness. 1660 WITHER (*title*), Speculum Speculativum..with Cautional Expressions made thereupon. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* IX. v. (R.) With this cautional observation.

†**Cautionarily**, *adv. Obs.* [f. next + -LY 2.] In a cautionary manner; as a caution.

1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 44 This is cautionarily intended, without purposing ought in opposition to what is believed by others. 1758 *Herald* II. 173 We surely should be cautionarily guarded against the practices.

Cautionary (kɔ̄·ʃənări), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. type **cautiōnāri-us*: see CAUTION *sb.* and -ARY 1; cf. F. *cautionnaire.*]

1. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of a pledge or security; held in pledge, or as a security or hostage. Now chiefly *Hist.* or *Sc.*

1597 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* (1657) 70 The ordinary Garrison of the cautionary towns. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1632) 556 That..all his cautionary Lords should be released. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 3 The Town of Flushing, the Castle of Ramakins in Zealand, and Brill in Holland, which were held by way of caution from the United Provinces, to insure their dependency upon England, the King resolved to render up, as being meerly cautionary. 1696 SOUTHERNE *Oroonoko* IV. ii, And I am made the cautionary pledge, The gage and hostage of your keeping it. 1829 SOUTHEY *More* (1831) II. 95 As a nation withdraws its cautionary troops from fortresses..in a friendly territory. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 140 To bring Affghanistan within the general system of cautionary ties. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. iv. 131 The cautionary towns were to be restored. 1883 *Scotsman* 9 May 6/7 Cautionary obligations undertaken.

†**2.** Marked by caution, cautious. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* (1873) II. xxi. § 5 Doctrines .. more fearful and cautionary than the nature of things requireth. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. vi. (1739) 34 The Prelates cautionary way of proceeding. 1806-31 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 79 This cautionary conduct.

3. Of the nature of, or conveying, a caution or admonition; warning, admonitory.

1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* x. (1702) 137 An Applicatory and Cautionary Chapter. 1711 STEELE *Tatler* No. 273 Many cautionary precepts for my future conduct. 1806 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 255 A long cautionary letter against the pernicious influence of philosophy and poetry. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* v. (1860) 107 It had a cautionary effect. 1884 *Cyclists' Tour. Club Gaz.* Dec. 362/1 Cautionary as well as danger-boards should be prepared.

†**4.** Of the nature of a provision against evil or danger; precautionary. *Obs.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 33. 520 Cicero..makes a Law for them..but with a cautionary provision, that, etc. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 1980 Cautionary severity is ever invidious. 1826 R. PETERS in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* I. 88 He pursued such cautionary measures.

† **b.** Furnished with precautions. *Obs.*

1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 65 These ways are made cautionary enough..by these Posts and Ditch and Chain.

† **B.** *sb.* **a.** A security. **b.** A personal security, a surety. *Obs.*

1655 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I*, 121 Two his Head Towns should be left to the King as Cautionaries for performing the Covenants. 1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 370 The Duke..would become cautionary for the due observation of the same.

Cautionary, var. of CAUTIONRY.

†**Cautionate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. med. L. *cautionāt-us* (see next).] Cautious, cautionary.

1616 W. SCLATER *Serm.* 28 To make you cautionate how yee fall by example of like iniustice. *a* 1626 — *Three Serm.* (1629) 32 With cautionate distinction affirmed.

Hence † **Cautionately** *a.*, † **Cautionateness.**

1619 W. SCLATER *Expos. 1 Thess.* (1630) 33 No sinnes should be more cautionately watched against. 1619 — *Ibid.* 569 This cautionatenes in God's children. 1626 — *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 81 Adiuring them to cautionatenesse. 1653 W. SCLATER (Son) *Fun. Serm.* (1654) 23 Though it be (cautionately understood) thus possible.

†**Cautionate**, *v. Obs.* [f. med.L. *cautionāt-*, ppl. stem of *cautionāre*, F. *cautionner*: see -ATE 2.] To take or apply precautions; to furnish or guard with 'cautions' or provisos. Hence **Cautionated**, **Cautionating** *ppl. adjs.*

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623)-176 Practising freely, yea teaching lawfulnesse of cautionated vsurie. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* XXXIII. 1 That cautionating counsel of Bernard. 1655 — *Marrow Gd. Auth.* (1868) 842/2 It is cautionated by the duke of Russia, that there be no schools. 1658-9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 143 To cautionate any prejudice that can be upon our rights and liberties, by a general question. *Ibid.* 200 If you cautionate it so that the previous vote shall be upon what is debated.

Cautioner (kɔ̄·ʃənəɹ). Also 7 *Sc.* **catiounar** (usually kā·ʃənəɹ). [f. CAUTION *sb.* and *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. *Sc. Law.* One who gives or becomes security for another; a surety; = CAUTION *sb.*1 b.

c 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 8 He became cautioner that such enormities .. should not be committed in time coming. 1631 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* xix. (1862) I. 79 Jesus, as the Cautioner, is bound for us. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* (1671) 299 (D.) That no Presbyter should hereafter become surety or cautioner for any person whatsoever. 1846 LAING in *Knox's Wks.* I. 345 *note*, Patrick Murray .. became cautioner for William Harlaw, and was amerciated for his non-appearance to underly the law. 1846 T. CHALMERS *On Romans* xxi, Should an able Cautioner liquidate the whole. 1884 SIR E. E. KAY in *Law Times Rep.* LI. 21/1 The case of a cautioner to the bank for one of their agents.

2. One who cautions or warns.

In mod. Dicts.

†**Cautionist.** *Obs. rare*−1. [f. CAUTION + -IST.] One who affects caution.

a 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1659) 33 Like some over-provident Cautionists.

†**Cautionize**, *v. Obs.* ? 'To promote caution in anything' (Latham); ? to take 'caution' or security of, to render cautionary (cf. CAUTIONARY 1).

But it may be a misprint for *cantonize*, the reading in ed. 1638: ed. 1631 (the first ed. of the *Continuation*), and ed. 1687, II. 974, however, have *cautionize.*

1631 *Contn. Knolles' Hist. Turks* 1414 The captain of the Ianizaries rose and slew the Bassa, burnt the Mufti and all his kin, and gaue his daughter in mariage to one Aslan Begh, a pretender to the antient inheritance of a bordering prouince, to cautionize that part.

Cautionless, *a.* [f. CAUTION *sb.* + -LESS.] Without caution.

1792-7 GEDDES *Judges* xviii. 7 (R.) The people .. dwelled careless, quiet and cautionless. 1859 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XI. 315 Playing a wild game, in a reckless, cautionless way.

Cautionment (kɔ̄·ʃənmĕnt). [a. F. *cautionnement*: see -MENT.] = CAUTION I.

1815 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 415 French subjects .. who have paid sums under the head of cautionments, deposits, or consignments, into their respective treasuries.

Cautionry (kɔ̄·ʃənri). *Sc. Law.* Also **-ary, erie.** [f. CAUTIONER + -Y: see -ERY, -RY.] The position of a cautioner, suretyship. *Bond of cautionry*: = *bond of caution*; see CAUTION *sb.* I.

1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* lix. (1862) I. 159 Christ's act of cautionary. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 74 Johne Makmollan .. cautioner for David Makmollan .. presentit the said David and protests to be liberatit of his cautionerie. 1630 *Acts Chas. I* (1814) VI. 167 (Jam.) Their just and true ingagements, and cautionries. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 297 Bonds of cautionary.

Cautious (kɔ̄·ʃəs), *a.* [f. CAUTION (as if from L. **cautiōs-us*, not used): see -TIOUS.]

Distinguished or marked by caution; heedful, wary, careful, circumspect: said of persons, their conduct, and acts. (In quot. 1640 perh. 'Fearful, over-prudent, timorous'.)

a 1640 MASSINGER (W.) You shall be received at a postern door, if you be not cautious, by one whose touch would make old Nestor young. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 52 Where deep and enquiring spirits differ, I judge I have reason to be cautious. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 757 With more cautious and instructed skill. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 20. 137 Our old cautious English Proverb allows us to Trust every Man so far as we can see Him. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 18 Urging on their way with cautious speed. 1833-48 H. COLERIDGE *N. Worthies* (1852) I. 9 He seems to have been a much more cautious man. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Works* 1842 I. 22 Further than a cautious policy would warrant. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 67 Patient and cautious interrogation of experience.

b. Const. *of* (obs.), *how, lest, to* with *inf.* (*Cautious to* was formerly used where *cautious not to* is now in use: cf. CAREFUL.)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 59 By Night he fled, and at Midnight return'd..cautious of day. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (1886) II. 241 The late Opposition .. has made me cautious how I enter upon new Experiments. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 207 Cautious to let the gushing grief appear, His purple garment veil'd the falling tear. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 208 P 9 Cautious lest this offence should be .. committed. 1772 *Hist. Rochester* 28 Cautious not to exceed it. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 71, I was very cautious of touching upon what had happened that morning. 1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 5 Be cautious how you trump out. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 119 The act..is cautious not to tie them down to too close a measure.

Cautiously (kɔ̄·ʃəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a cautious manner, with caution; warily, heedfully, carefully, circumspectly.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 196 Uncover also Artichoaks cautiously, and by degrees. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 131 He cautiously says, that he *often* uses the *Excerpta.* 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 137 He cautiously suppressed his grief and resentment. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 3 (1882) 488 Cautiously and tentatively they were introducing Roman doctrine. 1877 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* xiv. (1878) 243 Opening the curtains cautiously.

Cautiousness (kɔ̄·ʃəsnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being cautious; wariness, heedfulness, caution.

1648 *Eikon Bas.* (1824) 64, I could not but approve their generous constancy and cautiousnesse. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 399 P 7 We should always act with great Cautiousness and Circumspection. 1887 *Law Times* LXXXII. 205/2 A cautiousness which is hardly distinguishable from timidity.

‖ **Cautor.** *Obs.*−° [Lat.] 'He that foreseeth or bewareth' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Cautulous, obs. form of CAUTELOUS.

†**Cauty**, *a. Obs. rare.* Also **cautie.** [app. f. F. *caut, caute* (= It. Sp. *cauto*), or L. *caut-us* cautious, heedful, wary, prop. pa. pple. of *cavēre* to beware; with Eng. ending -Y.] Cautious, wary.

1579 E. HAKE *Newes Powles Churchy.* Hj, O cawty cutthroate. *Ibid.* E vij b, Our cawtie countrey Gentlemen. 1610 *Mirr. Mag.* 754 (R.) With cautie observation.

Cauve, dial. form of CALVE, CALF.

Cauyll, obs. form of CAVIL.

Cauzee, cauzy, var. f. KAZI, Mohammedan judge in India, Indian CADI.

Cava, var. of KAVA, an intoxicating drink used in Polynesia.

‖ **Cava.** *Phys.* Short for *Vena cava.*

[1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Cava vena*, the great liver-vein going thorow the body.] 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 270 The ascending and descending cava gorged with blood. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* ii. (1869) 57 Will reach the right auricle by the superior cava.

Cavajar, obs. form of CAVIARE.

Cavalcade (kævălkē·d), *sb.* Also 6 **cavalgada, 7 cavalcado, cavalcata, cavelcade,** (8 *erron.* **calvacade**). [a. F. *cavalcade* (16th c. in Littré), ad. Pr. *cavalcada* or It. *cavalcata* (= Sp. *cabalgada*, Pg. *cavalgata*), f. *cavalcar*:—late L. *caballicāre* to ride on horseback, f. *caballus* horse: see -ADE. The native F. form of the word was *chevauchée*, whence also ME. CHIVACHIE.]

†**1.** A ride, a march or raid on horseback. *Obs.*

1591 UNTON *Corr.* (1847) 257, I am nowe attendinge uppon the Kinge in this cavalcade he maketh towards the Duke

of Parma. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 141 To make Caualgadas, or great marches, for any sudden surprisall. 1604 Jas. I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 110 To make some sudden Caualcado vpon your enemies. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. II. 215 He had with some Troops, made a Cavalcade or two into the West.

fig: 1697 *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 289 Being thrown into Gaol for that his Blasphemous Cavelcade.

2. A procession on horseback, *esp.* on a festive or solemn occasion. Also loosely used for a procession of carriages. *arch.* or ? *Obs.*

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 102 Desirous of being present at the cavalcade of the new Pope. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 260 His Majesty .. made a Glorious and Splendid Cavalcade from the Tower to Westminster. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2250/3 Cardinal Medici made a Cavalcata .. wherein he was Accompanied by 14 of the Sacred Colledge on Mules. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 97 The king's cavalcade through the gates of the city the day before his coronation.

3. *concr.* A company of riders on the march or in procession.

a 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 540 The following cavalcade .. Proceed by titles marshal'd in degree. 1703-14 *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 347 He and his noble Cavalcade design To right their native Country. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 25 The cavalcade set forward. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1871) II. xix. 206 From Chester the Cavalcade set out for London. 1869 HOOK *Lives Abps.* II. ii. 93 He evidently expected to meet a large cavalcade.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* 'Procession'.

1670 *Caveat Conventiclers* 9, I desired him to raise this Devil before me; which he courteously did, together with the whole procession of the Cavalcade. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xiii, He made a Cavalcade of his Devils .. through the Town. 1855 J. FORBES *Tour Mont Blanc* 117 The cows were taken to the valley .. and I regretted extremely that I missed the opportunity of witnessing so singular a cavalcade.

Cavalca·de, *v.* [f. prec. sb.; in F. *cavalcader.*] *intr.* To ride in a cavalcade, *esp.* in procession or in company with others. Hence **Cavalca·ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1710 *Map of Trav. High Ch. Apostle* 6 His mighty great Cavalcading. 1771 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* I. 113 The hero .. cavalcaded it through a large breach made in the walls, in an open chariot. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* II. 1 A large party of horse men was cavalcading .. in celebration of a wedding. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. I. III. vi. 71 Tumult of charioteering and cavalcading. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* 175 The host .. homeward with his nobles cavalcaded.

†**Cavalet.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *cavalletto* 'a stay, a prop, a tressell' (Florio), dim. of *cavallo* horse. *Cavalet* was also in 16–17th c. French in sense of 'a long hollow sticke, through which they vse in some places, to blow the fire, in stead of bellowes' (Cotgr.). The native Fr. form of the word is *chevalet.*] (See quot.)

1662 MERRET tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* 243 [In an annealing furnace] there's a round hole through which the flame and heat passeth into the tower; this hole is call'd *Occhio* or *Lumella*, having an Iron ring encircling it call'd the Cavalet or Crown. *Ibid.* xvi, Neer the occhio or the cavalet.

Cavalier (kævălī·ə·1), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 6 **caullere,** (**cabbaleer, caueelere**), 6–7 **cavallier,** 7 **cavaliere, -leer**(**e, cavaglier,** (by perversion) **caviler,** *Sc.* **cavaleire, cavelleir,** 6– **cavalier.** Also (from Spanish) 6 **cavallero, cauilero, caualeiro,** 6–7 **cavalero,** 7 **cavalero, 8 cavalliero.** [Originally adopted in the form *cavallero, cavaliero,* etc. from Sp., with occasional use of the It. and Pg. forms. The actual form *cavalier* is a. F. *cavalier* (16th c. in Littré), ad. It. *cavaliere,* f. *cavallo* horse +*-iere,* a termination often occurring in Italian for L. *-ārius.* The late L. *caballārius* (*-e·rius*) 'horseman' gave Sp. *caballero* (OSp. *cav-*), Pg. *cavalleiro,* Pr. *cavallier,* ONF. *cavailler, cavaler,* OF. and F. *chevalier,* whence also Eng. CHEVALIER.]

A. *sb.*

1. A horseman, *esp.* a horse-soldier; a knight.

[*c* 1470 *Hors, Shepe, & G.* (1822) 3 In duche a rider is called a Knyght, Aragon tonge doth also specyfye Caualero, which in that partie Is named of worship & toke begynnyng Of spores of gold and chiefly of rydyng. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 249 *Cauaglere,* an Italian word .. signifieth a Gentleman seruing on horsebacke.] 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 691 That so many cavalleros should all faile in this one attempt. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 51 That all brave cavaleires will tak the business to hart. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Cavalier, Cavalero,* a knight or gentleman, serving on horseback, a man of arms. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 326 Of our cavaliers, or of our foot-soldiers. 1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 2 July, I returned .. decked with mud; but as my horse was seen to fall I did not appear as a dishonoured cavalier. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. III. 97 A mute wonder held The Trojan cavaliers.

2. A gentleman trained to arms, 'a gay sprightly military man' (J.); *gen.* a courtly gentleman, a gallant. (Like *gallant,* also applied about 1600, to a roistering swaggering fellow.)

1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* A iij, How now Caualiero, are you come to Scripture? 1593 *Prodigal Son* III. 103 Our guest is a free-handed Cavalier. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV,* v. iii. 62 Ile drinke to M. Bardolfe, and to all the Cauileroes about London. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* II. 589 Some swaggering, swearing, drunken, desperate Dicke. Call we them Cabbaleers? masse, they be Canniballes. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* 3 Humours is late crown'd king of Caueeleres. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 175 The tidings .. brought not to cavalliers, but to quiet and simple Shepherds. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 25 Signor Alphonso Antonini a Cavaglier of the most sublime vertues. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. IV. 700 Some little dispute .. which had oblig'd him to seek the satisfaction of a Cavalier. 1777 GARRICK *Prol. Sheridan's Sch. Scand.,* He'll fight—that's write—a cavalliero true. 1867 EMERSON *May-day* Wks. (Bohn) III. 413 To greet staid ancient cavaliers.

b. A gentleman attending upon or escorting a lady, a 'gallant', a 'squire' (cf. 5); a lady's partner in a dance.

1752 MRS. LENNOX *Fem. Quix.* II. IX. ii. 213 The rest of the cavaliers and ladies. 1765 STERNE *Tristr. Shandy* VII. xliii, I'll take a dance, said I .. we want a cavalier, said she, holding out both her hands, as if to offer them. 1825 LYTTON *Zicci* 34 He wants to be your cavalier, not your husband. 1829 — *Disowned* 99 Do come, Mr. Linden will be our cavalier. [1847 THACKERAY *Mrs. Perkins's Ball, Cavalier seul,* This is my friend Bob Hely, performing the Cavalier seul in a quadrille.]

c. As a title or term of address.

1589 NASHE (*title*), The Return of the Renowned Caualiero Pasquill, etc. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. iii. 77 Caualeiro Slender, goe you through the Towne to Frogmore.

3. A name given to those who fought on the side of Charles I in the war between him and the Parliament; a 17th c. Royalist.

Originally reproachful, and applied to the swash-bucklers on the king's side, who hailed the prospect of war; cf. CAVALIERISH, -ISM.

1641-2 [see quot. 1651]. 1642 D'EWES *MS. Journ.* 10 Jan. 1641 (*Harl. MS.* 162 lf. 312 b) Certain Hamletters .. informed vs of some of the Ingeneers in the Tower to be dangerous men and that some caualiers had gone in thither. 1642 *Ld. Kimbolton's Sp. in Parl.* 4 (not authentic) Ill affected cavaleers and commanders about the Court. 1642 (June 10) *Propositions of Parlt.* in Clarendon v. (1702) I. 504 Several sorts of malignant Men, who were about the King; some whereof, under the name of Cavaliers, without having respect to the Laws of the Land, or any fear either of God or Man, were ready to commit all manner of Outrage and Violence. 1642 *Petition Lords & Com.* 17 June in Rushw. *Coll.* III. (1721) I. 631 That your Majesty .. would please to dismiss your extraordinary Guards, and the Cavaliers and others of that Quality, who seem to have little Interest or Affection to the publick Good, their Language and Behaviour speaking nothing but Division and War. 1642 CHAS. I *Answ. Petition* 17 June 13 The language and behaviour of the *Cavaliers* (a word by what mistake soever it seemes much in disfavour). 1642 *Catal. Pamphlets Harl. Libr.* XXIII. 101/1 No. 325 A Perfect Declaration of the barbarous and cruel Practices committed by Prince Robert, the Cavalliers, and others in his Majesty's Army. 1651 LILLY *Monarchy* 107 [Speaking of what he witnessed during Christmas of 1641-2] The Courtiers againe, wearing long Haire and locks, and alwayes Sworded, at last were called by these men [the Puritans] Cavaliers; and so after this broken language had been used a while, all that adhered unto the Parlament were termed Round-heads; all that tooke part or appeared for his Majestie, Cavaliers, few of the vulgar knowing the sence of the word *Cavalier.* 1656 CROMWELL *Sp.* 17 Sept., Your old enemies, the Papists and Cavaliers. 1656 R. LANE in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 14 The poore cavilers are by proclamation banished the towne. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 125 ¶ 1 When the Feuds ran high between the Round-heads and the Cavaliers. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 62 The Puritans, disapproving of the long curls of the Cavaliers, as of their principles.

4. *Fortification.* 'A work generally raised within the body of the place, ten or twelve feet higher than the rest of the works ... to command all the adjacent works and country round' (Stocqueler).

1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldours* (1573) 18 b, Cavaliers or platformes. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* II. iv. 102 Raise cavalieros higher than the clouds, And with the cannon break the frame of heaven. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 126 These Caualleres ought in no wise to be made within the bulwarkes. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. I. 23 He rais'd by the industry of an Italian Engineer, a Cavalier. 1799 BAIRD in Owen *Disp. Wellesley* 127 The whole of the ramparts, and every cavalier in the fort, were .. in the possession of our troops. 1860 *Times* 3 Nov. 7/6 In the centre of the front face .. is a high cavalier mounting two large brass guns.

‖ **5.** *Cavalier-servant,* or in It. form *cavaliere-servente* (F. *cavalier-servant*): a man who devotes himself wholly to attendance on a lady as her professed slave, either from love or from gratitude. Hence *cavalier servitude, cavaliere-serventism* (nonce-formations).

1817 BYRON *Beppo* xl. 1820 — *Let.* Wks. (1846) 153/1 The conventual education, the cavalier servitude. 1823 — *Juan* IX. li, Which hovers oft about some married beauties, Called 'Cavalier Servente'. 1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 38 Neither married life nor conventional cavaliere-serventism was prolific of inspiration.

B. *attrib.* or *adj.* †**1.** Gallant. *Obs.*

a 1641 SUCKLING *Fragm. Aurea* (1648) 94 The people are naturally not valiant, and not much cavalier.

†**b.** Of things: Fine, 'brave', 'gallant'. *Obs.*

1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 130 One of the most cavalier curiositys a man can see in Italy.

2. a. Careless in manner, off-hand, free and easy. **b.** Haughty, disdainful, supercilious.

1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* To Rdr., Cavalier and nimble wits. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. XXXVII. 25 This cavalier declaration of the young man. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ormond* XIV. (1832) 149 Very cavalier, indeed, to go out to walk, without waiting to see us. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. XVI. XV. 314 This cavalier tone from an unknown person .. did not please me.

3. In reference to the 17th c.: Royalist.

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. iii. (L.) An old Cavalier family. 1868 *Q. Rev.* 259 Robert South was the very type of a Cavalier preacher in the proper sense of the term.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *cavalier riding habit,* **cavalier-hat,** a hat with a feather worn by ladies in imitation of those worn by the Royalists in the time of Charles I; **cavalier-poet** (applied to Lovelace).

1666 EVELYN *Diary* 13 Sept., The Queene was now in her cavalier riding habite, hat and feather, and horseman's coate. 1860 SALA *Make Your Game* 151 (Hoppe) Ladies with ravishing bonnets and cavalier-hats. 1879 M'CARTHY *Own Times* (Hoppe) The fine lines of the cavalier-poet, which remind his mistress that he could not love her so much, loved he not honour more.

Hence **Cavalie·ress** (*nonce-wd.*); **Cavalie·rship.**

1872 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. at Home* xxi. (Hoppe) Every street was .. packed with charging cavaliers and cavalieresses. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. 1883-4 V. 60 Did I cashier the new vocation of my caualiership? 1596 — *Saffron-Walden* Wks. 1883-4 III. 153 His Caualiership .. is lewder by nine score times than his Poetry.

Cavalie·r, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] **a.** *intr.* To play the cavalier. **b.** *trans.* To act as cavalier or escort to (a lady). Hence **Cavalie·ring** *vbl. sb.*

1594 NASHE *Terrors Night* Wks. 1883-4 III. 279 Bridewell or Newgate prooue the ende of your caueleering. 1693 SHADWELL *Volunteers* I. i, I must fly from the University forsooth to run a cavaliering. 1748-61 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 171 Cavaliering it here over half a dozen persons of distinction. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvi. 427 From his cavaliering the ladies Percy and Mortimer.

Cavalie·ring, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING 2.] Playing the cavalier; haughty, domineering.

1642 J. GOODWIN (*title*), Anti-Cavalierism .. for the suppressing of that butcherly brood of Cavaliering incendiaries. 1647 J. HARE *St. Edw. Ghost* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 91/2 An haughty and cavaliering Nation. 1680 *Hon. Cavalier* 11 A bold Cavaliering Gentleman. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XXVII, Some old cavaliering Baron.

Cavalie·rish, *a.* [f. CAVALIER *sb.* + -ISH 1.] **a.** Like a cavalier. **b.** *spec.* Of the cavaliers of Charles I. Hence **Cavalie·rishness.**

1647 *Myst. Two Juntos* 15 The Countrey .. fearing these Cavaliers are kept on free-quarter by a Cavaleerish party for some Cavaleerish Designe. 1657-8 SCOTT in Burton's *Diary* (1828) II. 383, I hope I shall never be suspected to be Cavalierish. 1698 LUDLOW *Mem.* II. 168 (R.) The cavalierish party, who were very numerous. 1860 *All Y. Round* 438 The rollicking cavalierishness of that highwayman.

Cavalie·rism. [f. CAVALIER *sb.* + -ISM.] The practice or principles of cavaliers, *esp.* of the adherents of Charles I; an expression characteristic of the Cavalier party.

1642 BRIDGE *Serm. Norfolk Volunteers* 6 There is a vaunting, bragging, boasting Cavalierisme, which hath no true courage; such a Cavalier was Rabshakeh. 1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 4 Both Houses of Parliament are cal'd .. Rebels and Traytors (the ordinary cavaleerismes of the times). 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* viii, When wine and cavalierism predominated in his upper story. 1791-1824 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 287/2 Various kinds of ranting cavalierism.

Cavalierly (kævălī·əɹli), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LY 1.] Characteristic of a cavalier; knightly; haughty.

1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* II. vi. 88 With a cavalierly charm in the sullen brows she lifted. *Ibid.* III. xi. 196 Tuckham's figure was .. neither cavalierly nor kingly. 1879 — *Egoist* I. ix. 154 He had a cavalierly style.

Cavalie·rly, *adv.* [f. CAVALIER *a.* + -LY 2.]

†**1.** Finely, magnificently, 'bravely'. *Obs.*

1670 LASSELS *Italy* (1698) I. 24 A stately room, than which nothing can be more cavalierly furnished.

2. With haughty carelessness, disdainfully.

1718 *Free-thinker* No. 76. 147 Pamphilus .. engages in Friendships, and in Enmities, very Cavalierly. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* IV. i, You treat me very cavalierly. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. v. 10 He bowed cavalierly to Mr. Dallas. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 377 Those who cavalierly reject the Theory of Evolution.

Cavaliero, -ship: see CAVALIER.

Cavallard (kɑvălā·ɪd). *U. S. dial.* Also **caviarde.** [corruption of *cavallade,* ad. Sp. *caballada* (kabhalʸādhă), in Texas and New Mexico.] 'A term used, in Louisiana and Texas, by the caravans which cross the prairies, to denote a band of horses or mules' (Bartlett).

18.. *Scenes in Rocky Mtns.* 80 (Bartl.) Our whole cavallard, consisting of ten head of horses and mules. 18.. *Stray Yankee in Texas* 97 (Bartl.) The caviarde of horses.

Cavallarie, -erie, -ery, obs. ff. CAVALRY.

†**Cavallerice.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *cavallerizza,* (Sp. *caballeriza*) riding-school, f. *cavallo* horse. (Du Cange has med.L. *caballeritia* service with a horse.)] Horsemanship.

1607 MARKHAM (*title*), Cavelarice or the English Horseman. *Ibid.* I. (1617) 41 Least .. some other man might come and deny my Cavallarice.

†**Cava·llerize.** *Obs. rare*−1. [ad. It. *cavallerizzo* (Sp. *caballerizo*) riding-master.] A riding-master, professor of horsemanship.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. XXIII, The cavallerize [Fr. *voltigeur*] of Ferrara was but as an Ape compared to him.

Cavally (kăvæ·li). Also 7–9 **cavallo, 8 cavalle, cavaly.** [ad. Sp. and Pg. *cavalla,* It. *cavallo* mackerel; also applied to the horse-mackerel of various tropical seas. Cf. the specific names *Caranx caballus, Cybium caballa* given to species of horse-mackerel.]

A name given by the 17th c. navigators to various species of tropical fish, known also as horse-mackerel.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 213 The rest are Breame, Tench, Trowte .. Cavalloes. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 12 Fish..of various kinds..Snappers, grey and red; Cavallos, Carpians, etc. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I, The chiefest Fish are Bonetas, Snooks, Cavally's. 1772-84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) V. 1695 We also caught .. a great quantity of fish, principally consisting of cavallies. 1803 T. Winterbottom *Sierra Leone* I. iv. 69 They have .. snappers, mullets, cavallies. 1847 Sir J. Ross *Voy. Antarctic Reg.* II. 117 A kind of mackarel, called yellow tail, and sometimes cavallo. 1887 *Nat. Hist. Notes* (fr. *Leisure Ho.*) No. 15, 131 The Kukukina, or young cavally, when caught on the hook .. utters an imperfect guttural sound like 'Ak, ak'.

Cavalry (kæ·vălri). Forms: 6-7 **cavallerie, -arie, 7 cavallery, cavalary, chavallery, cavellerie, cavelrie, 7- cavalry.** [In 16–17th c. *cavallery*, a. F. *cavallerie* (16th c. in Littré), ad. It. *cavalleria* (= Pr. *cavalaria*, Sp. *caballeria*):—Romanic type *caballari'a*, f. L. *caballārius* horseman. See -ERY. (The native Fr. form of the word was *chevalerie*, whence Eng. *chivalry*.) Massinger (1632) accented *cava·llery*, but other spellings appear to indicate *ca·vallery*, whence also *ca·valry* in the middle of the 17th c. (See also CHAVALLERY, CHIVALRY.)]

†**1.** Horsemanship; chivalry. *Obs.*

1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* 266 *note*, The likest to him for armes and cavallarie (as we terme it). 1625 Markham *Souldier's Accid.* i, The Cavallarie or Formes of Trayning of Horse-Troopes. 1644 Milton *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 101 All the Art of Cavalry. 1670 Lassels *Voy. Italy* (1698) II. 265 They tilt and use other sports of cavalry.

†**2.** Knighthood; an order of chivalry. *Obs.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 460 Cicero .. re-established the Knighthood and Cauallerie of Rome in their former estate and place. 1616 Sir N. Brent tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent* (1676) 366 To institute a Religion of an hundred persons, like unto a Cavalary. 1625 Fletcher *Fair Maid* III. i. 37 To keep off the Cavelrie and Gentry. 1632 Brome *Court Begg.* II. i. Wks. 1873 I. 207 All The cavalry of Court.

3. The collective name for horse-soldiers; that part of a military force which consists of mounted troops. Opposed to *infantry*.

(Usually construed with plural vb., exc. *a cavalry*, which has pl. *cavalries*.)

1591 Garrard *Art Warre* 225 The companies of the couragious Cavallerie. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. i. 141. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1245 The cavallery of the Thebanes. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, 74 You may haue a good Cauallerie, but neuer good stable Bands of Foot. 1632 Massinger *Maid of Hon.* II. iii, I, in mine own person, With part of the cavallery. 1644 Milton *Educ.* (1738) 137 Two Troops of Cavalry. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low-C. Warrs* 355 The Cavallery belonging to the United States. *a* 1714 Burnet *Own Time* an. 1694 (R.) They sent away their cavalry with so much haste. 1834 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) III. 127 A struggle between the opposing cavalries, which shall keep itself in condition for action longest. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 592 The cavalry were about a thousand in number.

b. *transf.* Horses, horsemen, etc., collectively.

1684 *Dk. Beaufort's Progr. Wales* (1864) 17 Leading horses to supply accidents and defects in the coach-cavalry. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 11 A traveller so weak in cavalry as myself. 1870 Disraeli *Lothair*, Troops of social cavalry cantered..in morning rides. 1881 Duffield *Don Quix.* II. 550 Donkeys .. the ordinary Cavalry of Country Maids.

c. (See quot.)

1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 347 A variation of Draughts entitled Constitutional Checkers. *Ibid.* 348 The pieces with the turrets to be considered as Cavalry, and the flat pieces as Infantry. *Ibid.*, A king may not be taken backwards by Cavalry or Infantry unless they have been to king.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1799 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 266 The principles of all cavalry evolutions. 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* III. 144 On cavalry days, when guests are invited to dine with the regiment. 1852 Grote *Greece* II. lxxvi. X. 77 A cavalry-soldier..was reckoned as equivalent to four hoplites. 1860 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. cxix. 61 Cavalry-men on both sides. 1861 *Times* 22 Oct., A blue cavalry jacket. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 163 A daring cavalry-charge.

Cavash, -ass = Kavass, Turkish police officer.

†**Cavated,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *cavāt-us* hollowed + -ED: cf. *excavated*.] Hollowed.

1731-7 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Cotyledon*, The Leaves ..are cavated.

‖ **Cavatina** (kavătī·nă). *Mus.* [Ital.] A short song of simple character, properly one without a second strain and repeat; 'frequently applied to a smooth melodious air, forming part of a grand scena or movement' (Grove).

1836 Dickens *Sk. Boz* (C. D. ed.) 205 The popular cavatina 'Bid me discourse'. 1845 E. Holmes *Mozart* 26 An Italian Cavatina which she knew by heart.

†**Cava·tion.** *Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. L. *cavātiōn-em*, f. *cavāre* to hollow.] (See quot.)

1721 Bailey, *Cavation*, a hollowing the Ground for Cellarage. [1731-1800 *Cavation*, a making hollow.]

Cavayer, obs. form of Caviare.

†**Cava·zion.** *Arch. Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. It. *cavazione* (= *cavamento, il cavare*) hollowing. Phillips' entry is derived from a passage in Palladio *Quattro Lib. d. Architett.* I. vii. (where, however, ed. 1601 has *cauatione*). Bailey, 1721, has both *cavation* and *cavazion*; in 1731-42 the latter is also entered as *cavation*, but in 1761 and later edd. it is again made *cavazion*. The folios 1730 and 1736 have only *cavazion*, in which they are followed by Johnson.] (See quot.)

1658 Phillips, *Cavazion*, a Term in Art Architecture, being the hollowing, or underdigging of the earth for cellarage, allowed to be the sixth part of the highth of the whole Fabrick. 1721-1800 Bailey, *Cavazion*, in Architecture, is the digging away the Earth for the Foundation of a Building. [Hence in Johnson and mod. Dicts.; not in Gwilt.]

Cave (kēiv), *sb.*¹ Also 4 **kaave**, 4-5 **kave**. [a. F. *cave*:—L. *cava*, pl. of *cavum* a hollow (place), neuter of *cavus* hollow.]

1. A hollow place opening more or less horizontally under the ground; a cavern, den, habitation in the earth.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 251 Caue 3e [the ant] haueð to crepen in. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2915 In a caue he [Lot] hid him þare And his dohutris. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 12341 (Trin.) To þe leones caue [*Cott., Gött.* coue] he 3ode. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 25 Þat litel child listely lorked out of his caue. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2307 And to a kaave pryvyly hym spedde. 1494 Fabyan IV. lxxv. 52 The Picts and Scottes beganne to breke out of theyr Dennes and Caues. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Sam.* xxii. 1 Dauid..fled vnto the caue of Adullam. 1560 Jewell *Serm. Paul's Cross* A iv, The Temple..was become a cave of theues. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 454 A murmuring sound Of waters issu'd from a Cave. 1823 W. Buckland *Relig. Diluv.* 5 Caves in limestone are usually connected with fissures of the rock.

b. *Idols of the Cave* (*idola specus*): see Idol.

†**2.** *gen.* A hollow place of any kind, a cavity.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. v. § 3 Are not the Organs of the sences of one kinde with the Organs of Reflexion..the Eare with a Caue or Straight determined and bounded? 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 172 Some creep into the caves of hollow trees. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 272 The Caue of the Eare doth hold off the Sound a little from the Organ. *Ibid.* § 282 So is the Eare a sinuous Caue.

3. *Glass-making.* The ash-pit of a glass-furnace.

1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 656 The furnace is thrown over an ash-pit, or cave as it is called.

4. *Political slang.* The secession of a small body of politicians from their party on some special question; the malcontent body so seceding: suggested by Mr. Bright's use of 'cave of Adullam' in reference to the secession from the Liberal party in 1866; see Adullamite.

1866 Bright *Sp.* (1876) 349 The right hon. gentleman..has retired into what may be called his political Cave of Adullam, and he has called about him 'every one that was in distress and every one that was discontented'. 1884 *Daily News* 19 Feb., There is no expectation of what Mr. Bright has taught all English politicians to call a 'Cave'. 1887 *Standard* 30 Mar. 5/7 There are rumours of an Anti-coercion Cave in the Conservative ranks. 1887 Sir W. Harcourt in *Daily News* 21 Oct. 6/1 They [the Dissentient Liberals] are a cave, as it used to be called, and the danger of a cave was long ago pointed out that all the footsteps led into the cave, and none out of it.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cave-keeper; cave-guarded, -keeping, -like, -lodged, -loving* adjs.; **cave-breccia** (*Geol.*), breccia deposited in caves; **cave-deposit** (*Geol.*), any geological formation deposited in caves; **cave-dweller**, one who dwells in a cave, a troglodyte; *spec.* applied to (*a.*) those races of prehistoric men who dwelt in natural caves; (*b.*) the Bohemian Brethren, a religious sect formed from the remains of the Hussites in the 15th c., so called because they hid in caves to escape persecution; **cave-earth** (*Geol.*), a layer of earth forming the old floor of a cave before the deposition of stalagmite; **cave-fish**, a (blind) fish inhabiting subterraneous streams or lakes in caves; **cave-man** = *cave-dweller*; **cave-rat**, a kind of rat that lives underground; **cave-spider**, the spider *Segestria cellaris* Latr.; **cave-swallow**, a West-Indian species of swallow (*Hirundo pocciloma*) which suspends its nest from the roofs of caves. Also in names of extinct animals whose remains are found in caves, as *cave-bear, -hyena, -lion, -tiger*.

1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* 237 The remains of the *cave-bear are abundant in Central Europe. 1866 Laing *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 64 Men..contemporaries of the cave-bear and tiger. 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* 1 The occasional occurrence ..of the bones of man .. in *cave-breccias and stalactites. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* 243 The animal was essentially a *cave-dweller. 1873 Geikie *Gt. Ice Age* xxix. 411 This ancient deposit rests upon a second *cave-earth or breccia. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* 244 To question..the value of what may be called *cave-evidence. 1871 Browning *Pr. Hohenst.* 145 Found like those famed *cave-fish to lack eye And organ for the upper magnitudes. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 527 The blind cave-fish being..probably the descendants of species which once lived above ground. 1874 Dawkins (*title*), *Cave Hunting. *c* 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 298, I thought I was a *Caue-keeper. 1593 — *Lucr.* 1250 *Caue-keeping euils that obscurely sleepe. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 380 This *cave-like abode. *c* 1630 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 33 *Cave-loving Eccho, daughter of the air. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* x. 255 These ancient *Cave-men. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* v. (1878) 110 One of the blind animals, namely, the *cave-rat. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* 257 These *cave-researches appear to have been conducted with care. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* 196 The Drift series of stone implements passes into the *Cave series. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. v. ii. 260 The *Cave-Spider..is very common in France and Italy. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* 238 The cave-hyæna, and *cave-tiger, are found associated with the *Ursus spelæus* in the caverns.

†**Cave,** *sb.*² *Obs.* [? for *cavie, cavey*, Cavy.] Colloquial abbreviation of Cavalier.

1661 A. Brome *Songs* 139 Then the Roundheads and Caves agree.

†**Cave,** *sb.*³ *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. Cave *v.*²] An unwieldy toss of the head, or of a limb.

1808 Jamieson, *Cave*, a stroke, a push; a toss—as signifying to throw up the head. It is applied to the action of an ox or cow. *Ibid.*, *Kaive*, a tossing of the fore legs, rearing; when followed by prep. *up*, it denotes climbing.

†**Cave,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *cave* hollow, ad. L. *cavus*.] Hollow, concave. Of the moon: Waning (L. *luna cava* Plin.). Of a month: Having less than the usual number of days (late L. *mensis cavus*).

1540-64 Raynald *Byrth Mank.* 61 Stooles..made..caue or holowe in the middes. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 356 The .. great veine called the cave or hollow veine. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 264 Its flowers are albid and cave like a scale. 1670 Flamsteed in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 97 As if the parallax caused the moon to be really cave. 1677 R. Cary *Chronol.* I. I. vii. 19 If the Month were Cave or Lame of 29 Days only.

Cave (kēiv), *v.*¹ [f. Cave *sb.*¹ in various casual applications.] Hence **Caved** *ppl. a.*

1. *trans.* To hollow, hollow out, excavate, make into a cave. Cf. Cave (*in*) *v.*³

1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap.* 2 D j, Is it possyble .. that an vlcere caued may growe togyther .. To cure caued vlceres. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. v. 33 Vnder a steepe hilles side..where the mouldred earth had cav'd the banke. 1861 Holme Lee *Tuflongo* 35 As if the ground were caved full of hollow galleries.

2. *intr.* To lodge or lurk in a cave.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 138 Such as wee Caue heere, hunt heere. 1828 D. Moir in *Blackw. Mag.* 368 In the same lair the tame beast and the wild Together caved.

3. *trans.* To place or inclose as in a cave.

1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* III. lxxxiii, They Who in oppression's darkness caved had dwelt.

4. *intr.* To form a political 'cave' or cabal.

1881 *L'pool Mercury* 13 Jan. 5/4 The feeling that (to use a new verb, now heard constantly in the lobby) to 'cave' would be ungenerous.

Cave (kēiv), *v.*² Also 6 *Sc.* **caue, cawe**, 9 *dial.* **keave, keve, kaive, kayve.** [This includes several senses of uncertain origin, the connexion of some of which is perhaps only apparent. They are taken here chronologically.]

1. *intr.* To fall as a thing does when overturned; to fall clumsily or helplessly. Usually with *over, back over*. *Sc.* (Cf. Cave *v.*³)

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. xiii. 43 He cawis our [*ed.* 1553 cauis ouer], furth bokand stremys of blude. *a* 1614). Melvill *Diary* 32 (Jam.) Sitting down on a bedside, he caves back over so that his feet stack out stiff and dead.

2. *trans.* To tilt and overturn; to upset.

1854 Bampton *Lanc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Kayve*, to upset, to turn over. 'He's keyvt his cart.' 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Cave*, to turn over; to tilt up, so as to empty. 'Now then, look afore yo', or yo'n cave that bouk o'er an' sheed all the milk.' 1882 *Lanc. Gloss.* 171 *Kayve*, to overturn, to upset. *Kayvt*, upset, turned over.

3. To stick up in a tilted position.

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 45 To sette nine of the sheaues with..theire toppes cauen vp soe that they stande just fower square, hauinge three sheaues on euery side, and one in the midst.

4. To toss or push (any part of the body) in a ponderous awkward way.

1808 Jamieson, *Cave, keve*, to push, to drive backward and forward. *To cave the head*, to toss it in a haughty or awkward way (like a horse or cow). *Ibid.*, *Kaive*, to toss the fore leg, to rear (as a horse, a goat). *Banffsh.*

5. *intr.* (in same sense.)

1697 W. Cleland *Poems* 66 (Jam.) Up starts a priest .. And did not ceese to cave and paut While clyred back was prickt and gald. 1802 R. Anderson *Cumbrld. Ball.* 25 Sawney .. A whornpeype danc'd, and keav'd and pranc'd. — 81 The laird's daft son..keaves as he wad wurry me. 1847-78 Halliwell, *Keave*, to plunge, to struggle. *Cumbld.*

Cave (kēiv), *v.*³ [Usually *cave in*: in meaning identical with the dial. Calve *in* (q. v.), and perh. phonetically descended from it (cf. *hā'penny* from *half-penny*); but even if so, it has certainly been associated with other senses of *cave*; cf. esp. Cave *v.*¹ 'to hollow', Cave *v.*² 'to fall all of a heap'.

(All the earliest instances of *cave in*, in print, are from America, and its literary use appears to have arisen there: but, as the word is given as East Anglian by Forby, 1830, and is widely used in Eng. dialects, it is generally conjectured to have reached the U.S. from East Anglia. Its history requires further investigation.)]

1. *To cave in*: to fall in over a hollow, as the earth on the side of a pit or cutting; to fall in in a concave form, as when the front of a vertical section of earth or soil becomes concave in falling forward, from the greater weight or momentum of the higher part. Chiefly *colloq.*

1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 398 The cellars are walled with brick .. to prevent the loose sand from caving in. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 196 As some labourers were digging to make an adjoining vault, the earth caved in, so as to leave a vacant space almost like an arch. 1848 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (1860), *To cave in*, said of the earth which falls down when digging into a bank. 1863 Kingsley *Water Bab.* viii. 312 The roof caved in bodily. 1883 *Manch.*

Guard. 18 Oct. 4/7 Two brothers..were at work..dismantling an old pit shaft, when a portion of the sides caved in and one of the men was partially buried.

2. *fig. colloq.* To yield to pressure from above, or from being morally or physically undermined; to break down, give way, give in, submit, collapse.

1837-40 HALLIBURTON *Sam Slick, Hum. Nat.* 55 (Bartlett) He was a plucky fellow, and warn't a goin' to cave in that way. 1848 *New York Tribune* 4 Mar. (Bartl.), [They] will cave in..though they talk loud against it now. 1851 T. PARKER *Wks.* (1863-71) VII. 372 Politician after politician 'caved in' and collapsed. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. ix. 94 He felt so much better that he got up at six: but he caved in soon after. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xxviii. (D.), A puppy, three weeks old, joins the chase with heart and soul, but caves in at about fifty yards. 1880 J. MARTINEAU *Hours Th.* II. 268 The Romans..found their empire cave in for want of inward moral tension. 1887 *Punch* 12 Mar. 132/1 In the end Government caved in, and unconditionally agreed to inquiry.

b. without *in.* *slang.*

1863 READE *Hard Cash* I. 287 'Now I cave.'

¶ **3.** *trans.* (*causal.*) To smash or 'bash' in. *rare.*

1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. v. 115, I should like to cave his head in.

Hence **Cave-in** *sb.*

1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 6 Sept., The most extensive cave-in that has occurred in this region for years, nearly one hundred acres of ground settling from four to six feet. ['Common in Suffolk.' F. Hall.]

† **Cave** (kēˑv), *v.*[4] Also *dial.* **keave, keeave.** Obs. and dial. form of CHAVE, to separate chaff and empty ears from the corn.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 996 A place high, plain and pure When nede is therto cave upon thi corne. 1530 PALSGR. 479, I cave corne, *Jescoux le grain.* 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 323 *To Cave*, or *Chave*, is with a large Rake, or such like Instrument, to divide the greater from the lesser; as the larger Chaff from the Corn or smaller Chaff. Also larger coals from the lesser. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, *To Keave*, to rake the short straws and ears from wheat on the barn floor.

Hence **Caving** *vbl. sb.*, the action of separating the chaff, etc., from corn; *cavings*, the chaff or ears thus separated. Comb. *caving-rake, -riddle.*

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* 121 They [young trees] will serve for flayle-hande-staffes, cavinge-rake-shaftes..and such other like uses. 1807 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 298 The short chaffy substance thus separated, is in some districts termed cavings. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 33 In the Midland districts, ears of corn when thrashed are..'cavvins'. 1877 PEACOCK *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cavings*, refuse bits of straw and dirt mixed with small corn, after threshing. *Caving-rake*, a rake used for separating the long bits of straw from corn before dressing. *Caving-riddle*, a riddle used after threshing for separating the corn from the bits of short straw which have come down the machine with it.

Caveach (kăvīˑtʃ), *sb.* [a. Sp. *escabeche* (Minsheu *escaveche*) pickle for fish.] Mackerel pickled, in a certain way; so called in the West Indies.

1822 *Female Instructor* 422 *Caveach*, mackarel, cut up, seasoned with spices and salt inserted in the pieces, fried brown in oil, and when cold covered up in a jar.

Caveaˑch, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] To pickle mackerel or other fish according to a West Indian method.

1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housewife* 96 Mackrel to caveache. 1778 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* 50 To caveach Soles.

Cavear, -re, -ree, -ri, -ry, obs. ff. CAVIARE.

Caveat (kēiˑviˌæt), *sb.* Also 6 **caviate,** 6–7 **caveate.** [L. *caveat* let him beware, 3rd sing. pres. subj. of *cavēre* to beware.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 118 If he be tame, and haue ben rydden vpon, than *Caueat emptor*, beware the byer.]

1. *Law.* A process in court (originally in ecclesiastical courts) to suspend proceedings; a notice given by some party to the proper officer not to take a certain step until the party giving the notice has been heard in opposition. Phrase, *To enter* or *put in a caveat*: also *fig.* see 2 b.

1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 45 A Caveat they found entred in the Bishops Office, by a Gentleman, one of the Petti-Bag, who pretended a Title. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Caveat*, used among the Proctors, when a person is dead, and a competition ariseth for the Executorship, or Administratorship, the party concerned enters a Caveat, to prevent or admonish others from intermedling. 1667 MARVELL *Corr.* cxiv. Wks. 1872-5 II. 273, I entered caveats both at Mr. Atturny's and Mr. Sollicitor's. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 145 A Caveat in Law..is an Intimation given to some Ordinary or Ecclesiastical Judge..notifying to him that he ought to beware how he acts in such or such an Affair. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* V. 95 1884 *Law Rep.* 9 *Probate Div.* 23 The..defendant, one of the next of kin, entered a caveat.

2. *transf.* A warning, admonition, caution.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Y iij b, A caueat, to be ware of to moche confidence. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 85 Such od caueats, as I to the frendlye can vtter. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 50 A Caveat to you how you live. 1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* IV. 248 Those Caveats, whereof Astrologers do every year warn the people. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 365 ¶ 1, I design this Paper as a Caveat to the Fair Sex. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) IV. 448 A caveat against ostentatious bounty and favour to negroes. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. v. iii. 531 With this caveat let us now pass..to more complex cases.

b. *To put in* or *enter a caveat* (in senses 2 & 3).

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 405 It pleased the goodnesse of God by giuing the law to put in a caueat..for the tranquilitie of mankinde. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVI. xxiv. 602 They should put in a caveat, that he might have no libertie to warre upon the Ætolians. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. xii. 37 She enters a silent caveat by a blush. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* I. Wks. 1757 IV. 116 Putting in a caveat against the ridicule of infidels. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* II. x. (1878) 108 To enter a caveat against a misconception.

† **3.** A condition previously laid down; a proviso, reservation; = CAUTION *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 370 M. Heskins fombleth out the matter with a foolish caueat, that..he suffreth not violence. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xxi. (1655) 196 Some were offered me for nothing, with this caveat, that..I must, etc.

† **4.** A precaution; = CAUTION *sb.* 5. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (1862) 539/1 The chiefest caveat and provision in the reformation of the North must be to keep out those Scottes. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 54 Let them vse this caueat especially; that they take but little at a time. 1643 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* ix. (1652) 310 God laid in a caveat and provision for the encouragement of them.

5. *U.S. Patent Laws.* 'A description of some invention, designed to be patented, lodged in the office before the patent right is taken out, operating as a bar to applications respecting the same invention, from any other quarter' (Webster).

1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 256 A caveat, describing this invention, was filed by Gray.

Caveat (kēiˑviˌæt), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

† **1.** *trans.* **a.** To enter a caveat or caution against. **b.** To serve with a caveat. *Obs.*

1661 MRQ. ARGYLE *Last Sp.* 27 May in *Naphtali* 288, I would caveat this. 1707 *Col. Rec. Penn.* II. 347 Charged or Caveated the Mr. of the Rolls that he should make out no Exemplification or Coppy thereof.

2. *intr.* To enter a caveat.

In mod. Dicts.

3. *Fencing.* (*intr.*) To shift one's sword from one side to the other of one's adversary's sword, to 'disengage'. Hence **Caveating** *vbl. sb.*

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 274 In case the adversary after a *finda*, going to the *parade*, discover his breast to *caveat.* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Caveating*, or *Disengaging*, slipping the Adversary's Sword, when 'tis going to bind or secure one's own. 1707 HOPE *New Method Fencing* 82 This Contre-Caveating..is a Circular Parade, that is, a Man in performing it, forms with his Sword not only one, but sometimes (according as his Adversary shall Caveat or shun it) two or three Circles. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Caveating* is so necessary a motion in fencing, that without it, there could be scarce any offensive part.

Caveator (kēiˑviˌeiˑtəɹ). [f. CAVEAT + -OR.] One who enters a caveat; see CAVEAT *sb.* 1, 5.

1881 *Sci. American* Circular, After a Caveat has been filed the Patent Office will not issue a patent for the same invention to any other person without giving notice to the Caveator. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 331/1 Fourteen days' notice is given to the caveator.

Caveer, obs. form of CAVIARE.

Caˑvel, *sb.*[1] *north. dial.* Forms: 4–8 **cavil, cavel,** 5 **kevelle,** *Sc. pl.* **caflis,** 6 *Sc.* **cauill, -yll, -eill,** 7 **cavell,** *Sc.* **kavil,** ? 8 *Sc.* **kevel, kevil,** 8 *Sc.* **kavel,** 9 *north. dial.* **kyeval, -el,** etc. [Identical with Du. *kavel* lot, parcel (*kavelen* to cast lots, parcel out by lot), MDu. *cāvele* lot, MLG. and MG. *kavele* 'little stick (inscribed with runes) for casting lots' Franck. Usually identified with ON. *kafli* piece cut off, piece, bit, *kefli* cylinder, stick, piece of wood; but the connexion is not fully traced.]

1. A lot (that is cast). Now applied in the Northumberland collieries to the lots which are cast from time to time to determine in which 'bord' each miner shall hew till the next cavelling.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18907, Þan kest þai cauel [*Gött.* caueles; *Fairf.* lottis; *Trin.* lottes] þam emell. *Ibid.* 21157 Als þe cauel on him fell. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 142 Sone kevelles did thay caste. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. viii. 27 Be cut or cavil that pleid sone partid was. 1533 GAU *Richt Way* (1887) 41 And thay suld cast cauels apone his kot [= coat]. *a* 1783 *Gil Brenton* xlviii. in Child *Ballads* I. 69/1 The cavil it did on me fa. 1852 *Mining Gloss.* 123, *Kavels*, lots cast by the men at stated periods for the different working places.

b. The response of an oracle [transl. Lat. *sors*].

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. vii. 31 The kavillis of Licia.

c. *fig.* One's lot in life or in marriage. *dial.*

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 128 (Jam.), I should be right content For the kind cavel that to me was lent. 1826 T. WILSON *Pitman's Pay.* I. xlviii, To please ma dowly cavel. *Ibid.* III. lxvi, When Sall was for ma kyeval drawn.

† **2.** Lot or share, in any joint privilege, liability, or the like. *Obs.* or ? *Sc.*

c 1400 tr. *Leges Quatuor Burgorum* xiii, He sall not have lot nor cavill equallie with burgessis dwelland within the burgh. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table 82 Lot, cut, and cavill, hes place in ane half dacker of hides.

3. A division or share of property made by lot; an allotment of land.

1652 in Stonehouse *Axholme* (1839) 93 Part of the cavells of 91 acres under Epworth. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) I. 230/1 (Jam.) 40 chalders of victual and silver rent out of the bishops kavil. 1700 DE LA PRYME *Diary* (1869) 316 A larg map having every field, ing, close, mested, croft, cavel, intack, etc., in the whole parish in it. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 62 The first deviation from run-rig was by dividing the farms into kavels or kenches, by which every field..was split down into as many lots as there were tenants. 1805 *State, Leslie of Powis, etc.* 17 (Jam.) The Town and Bishop feued out this fishing in shares, six of them called the King's cavil, and the other six the Bishop's cavil. 1856 *Best's Farm. Bks.* 128 *note.*

† **Caˑvel,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 5 **kevell.** [Of uncertain derivation: Jamieson suggests that it is the ON. *kefli* (the same word as in prec.) used first in the literal sense of 'stick, piece of wood', and then applied contemptuously to a man, 'as the vulgar call a raw-boned fellow *a lang rung*, a stiff old man *an auld stock*'.]

1. Perhaps, a stick or stout staff.

(But it may be in sense 2.)

a 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* vii, The kensy cleikit to the cavell, But, lord, than how thay luggit.

2. 'A low fellow' (Jamieson).

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 152 A kevell, corpulent of stature. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2217 Ye, wilte thou, hangman? I say, thou cavell. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2863 Ane cavell quhilk was never at the scule. 1706-11 in Watson's *Coll. Sc. Poems* iii. 50 (Jam.) The Bride about the Ring she skipped, Till out starts Carle and Cavel.

† **Caˑvel,** *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. CAVEL *sb.*[1]]

a. *intr.* To cast lots. **b.** *trans.* To allot, apportion. Hence **Caˑvelling** *vbl. sb.*

c 1375 BARBOUR *St. Georgis* 101 Quhene þe maste party Of þe folk distroyt war vtrely Be sic cuttis and cawelynge. 1652 in Stonehouse *Axholme* (1839) 91 Lands lying in the Isle of Axholme..which..were cavelled out, and allotted to every Participant. 1805 *State, Leslie of Powis, etc.* 123 (Jam.) After the cavelling of the water in April. 1850 *N. & Q.* Ser. I. I. 473/2. 1887 R. O. HESLOP in *letter* 2 Aug., Each collier draws his cavel, and the number on his ticket is the number of the 'bord' at which he must hew for a stated period, till another cavelling, takes place.

Cavel, -ell, obs. forms of CAVIL.

Cavel, cavil, var. of KEVEL (in a ship).

Cavelet (kēiˑvlėt). *rare.* A miniature cave.

1864 *Linnet's Trial* II. III. iii. 4 The aperture of one of those supplemental cavelets. 1885 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 314 Openings in the rocks to tiny cavelets.

Caveling, obs. f. CAVILLING.

Cavelleir, obs. f. CAVALIER.

Cavellerie, cavelry, obs. ff. CAVALRY.

† **Cavenard.** *Obs.* Perhaps the same as CAYNARD (? error for *cayenard*).

c 1300 *Havelok* 2389 Hede cauenard! Wat dos thu here at this pathe?

Cavendish (kæˑvĕndiʃ). [see quot. 1844.]

1. Tobacco softened and pressed into solid cakes.

1839 (in a file of prices of Messrs. Grant, Chambers, & Co., London, of this date. It is not in their circular of 1824). 1843 *Hints to Freshmen* (Oxford) 8 He has smoked Cavendish tobacco under the steadfast impression that it was the mildest Turkey. 1844 ANSTIE in *Rep. Comm.* (Ho. of Commons) *Tobacco Trade Q.* 33 'Cavendish' is a species of tobacco reckoned by the Excise under the general denomination of Roll..I suppose the name is taken from the name of the maker in America. I know of no other reason for the name. 1879 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 70 Men..read it..daily, just as they smoke cavendish. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 19 June 6/1 The cakes are..submitted to hydraulic pressure, and in the end a substance is obtained of great solidity, and which cuts like black marble. This is the cavendish which army men, artists, and others affect.

2. Assumed name of the author (H. Jones) of a treatise on Whist (1862); often used allusively.

1878 H. H. GIBBS in B. Price *Pract. Pol. Econ.*, Like a man having his Cavendish at his fingers' ends, who sits down to play a rubber without seeing his cards.

Caver (kēiˑvəɹ). *Mining.* ? *Obs.* [App. f. CAVE.] One who goes 'about the mines to beg or steal ore from the miners' coes, or to steal their stowes' (Tapping *Gloss. Manlove's Chron.*).

1653 MANLOVE *Lead Mines* 117 To keep in awe Such as be cavers, or do rob men's Coes. 1678-96 PHILLIPS, *Cavers* (a word used by Miners), thieves that steal Oar out of the Mines. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.*, S j, Sauntle [is] the first pee or bit of Ore that the Cavers find in a Morning by Purchassing.

Cavere, obs. form of CAVIARE.

Cavern (kæˑvəɹn), *sb.* Also 4–7 **cauerne,** 5–6 **kauerne.** [a. F. *caverne* cave, ad. L. *caverna* cave, den, cavity, f. *cav-us* hollow: see -ERN.]

1. A hollow place under ground; a subterranean (or submarine) cavity; a cave.

The Fr. *caverne* is the exact equivalent of Eng. *cave*; F. *cave* is a subterranean hollow generally, a cellar, etc. In Eng., *cave* is the ordinary commonplace term, *cavern* is vaguer and more rhetorical, usually with associations of vastness, or indefiniteness of extent or limits.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. ix. 82 Þe crikes and þe cauernes of þe see yhidd in þe floodes. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. lvi. (1495) 487 In cauernes myes and crepynge wormes make theyr dennes and nestes. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxi, In rochys harde, and in kauernes lowe. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 80 Where wilt thou [conspiracie] finde a Cauerne darke enough To maske thy monstrous Visage? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 268 In hollow Caverns Vermine make abode. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 33 ¶ 5, I will teach you to..bring out from the caverns of the mountains metals. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 23 Mountains of the earth, the caverns of the ocean. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 293 A spacious cavern, hewn amid The entrails of the earth. 1815 MOORE *Lalla R.* viii, Terrific caverns gave Dark welcome to each stormy wave. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* I. xv. 300 Vast caverns open in the mountain side.

† **2.** Applied to the cavity of the ear, the frontal sinus, etc.; also to interstices between particles. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 263 The cauerne and structure of the Eare. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* II. 108 Being reduced to a fine Meal, it [Gunpowder] loses all its little Caverns or Pores. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 463 The small spungy bones of the upper jaw, the caverns of the forehead.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cavern-door, -house, -pagoda, -temple, -well;* **cavernhold**, *nonce-wd.* after *household*; **cavern-limestone**, 'the carboniferous limestone of Kentucky, so called from the innumerable caves which its hard strata contain' (Bartlett); **cavern-like** *a.*

1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* 181 The theoretical conclusions that have been deduced from *cavern bones. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 22 [They] croud the *cavern-door. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* IX. 434 Like whelps against his *cavern-floor he dashed them. 1873 M. COLLINS *Miranda* I. 185 The various rude household or *cavernhold implements which the Troglodyte had used. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 30 A *cavern-like gloom. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xvi. Wks. (Bohn) II. 123 The gates of the old *cavern temples.

Cavern (kæ·vəɹn), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To enclose or ensconce as in a cavern.

c 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 215 (1810) 225 The river is gathered into such a streight..that it seemeth to cavern itself. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* xiii, Now the child From light and life is cavern'd. 1822 BYRON *Werner* II. ii. 351 Sickness sits cavern'd in his hollow eye.

2. To hollow out, so as to form a cavern.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlvii. (1856) 438 The sharpness and boldness of the lines where they were caverned and cloven down. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* vii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 421 The dungeons .. dug and caverned out by grumbling..people. 1887 *Scribner's Mag.* II. 452 Places of exit of the caverning streams.

3. *intr.* To lurk in a cavern; to den.

1860 S. DOBELL in *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 326 Where the last deadliest rout Of furies cavern, to cast out those Dæmons.

Cave·rnal, *a. rare.* [f. L. *caverna* cavern + -AL.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a cavern.

1803 G. S. FABER *Cabiri* II. 266 Hades may be the cavernal space immediately beneath the shell of the earth. 1816 — *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. p. lxx, The two-peaked mountain and sacred cavernal door.

Caverned (kæ·vəɹnd), *ppl. a.* [f. CAVERN.]

1. Having caverns; hollowed out into caverns.

1715-20 POPE *Iliad* II. 852 Antron's watry dens, and cavern'd ground. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* IV. 1161 Blind recesses of the caverned rocks.

2. Formed as or like a cavern.

1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* VI. vii, Stealing into the caverned chamber.

3. Enclosed or ensconced in a cavern.

1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 42 No cavern'd Hermit rests self-satisfied. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xi. 140 There is rest on the surface of the caverned lake.

Cavernous (kæ·vəɹnəs), *a.* [ad. L. *cavernōsus* (in It. *cavernoso*, Pr. *cavernos*, F. *caverneux*), in same sense, f. *caverna*: see CAVERN and -OUS.]

1. Abounding in caverns.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 108 This hyl is craggy and eke cavernous. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 158 These Countryes being all Mountainous and Cavernous. 1750 WARBURTON *Julian* II. vi. (R.) The town and temple of Delphi were seated on a bare and cavernous rock. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* iii. 111 The mountains are thoroughly cavernous.

2. Full of, or characterized by, cavities or interstices; having a porous texture; hollow in the middle. (Cf. CAVERN *sb.* 2.)

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 116 It [cancer] is hard, unequall, and cavernous, or hollow. 1731 BAILEY, *Cavernous Ulcer* is an Ulcer whose Entrance is straight, and the Bottom broad, wherein are many Holes filled with malignant Matter. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 403 The cavernous pumice-stone of Lipari. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* 302 The Human Spleen has no true cavernous structure. 1876 T. HARDY *Hand of Ethelberta* I. 118 Till the fire had grown haggard and cavernous.

3. Of the nature of or resembling a cavern; hollow.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 261 Some huge cavernous apertures into which the sea flows. 1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fort.* III. 75 His thick eyebrows casting deep shadows on his cavernous eyes. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxiv. (1856) 193 The cavernous recess of its cliffs.

4. Of or pertaining to a cavern.

1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* iv. 84 This cavernous inspiration. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 142 Cavernous darkness.

Hence **Ca·vernously** *adv.*, in a cavernous way.

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 420 A rock that was cavernously hollow at the base. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* II. xii. 277 The Fates..were then beginning cavernously their performance of the part of the villain.

Cavernulated (kăvə̄·ɹniŭleˈtėd), *a.* [f. as next + -ATE [3] + -ED [1].] Formed into a minute cavity; also = next.

1875 QUAIN *Anat.* II. 102 The newly formed bone and.. its cavernulated structure.

Cavernulous (kăvə̄·ɹniŭləs), *a.* [f. L. *cavernula*, dim. of *caverna* cavern, cavity + -OUS.] Characterized by minute cavities, porous.

1757 LEWIS in *Phil. Trans.* I. 154 The mass..turned out cavernulous and brittle. 1803 J. BLACK *Lect. Chem.* III. 326 (L.) Copper will not cast either solid or tenacious, but is cavernulous and weak.

Cavery, obs. form of CAVIARE.

Cavesson (kæ·vėsən). Forms: 6 **cauetzan**, 7 **cavezan; cavechin**; 7–9 **caveson**, 8 **cavezon**, (**cavesion**, 9 **cavason**), 7– **cavesson**. [a. F. *caveçon*, ad. It. *cavezzone*, augmentative of *cavezza* halter (cf. Sp. *cabezon* shirt-collar). Ital. had another derivative form, *cavezzana*, whence the earlier Eng. form *cavezan*. Diez associates It. *cavezza*, OF. *chevece*, with Sp. *cabeza*, Pr. *cabeissa* head, repr. L. *capitia*, from *capitium* 'head-covering', later 'the opening in a tunic for the head'.]

A kind of nose-band of iron, leather, or wood, 'fixed to the nostrils of a horse, to eurb or render him manageable through the pain it occasions' (Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl.*).

1598 FLORIO, *Cauczzana*, a cauetzan or headstraine. 1611 COTGR., *Camorre*, a sharpe and double-edged Cavesson of yron, for an vnruly horses nose. — *Caveçon*, a cauechin, or cauesson, for a horses nose. 1618 M. BARET *Horsemanship* Cures 38 Extreame commanding bits and tormenting cauezans. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Author 17 That Pegasus..which others rather chuse to ride rather in a Caveson. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s.v. *Colt*, The Cavesion being placed upon the tender Gristle of his Nose. 1840 BLAIN *Encycl. Rur. Sports* 287 The cavesson is the first active restraint applied to all saddle horses. 1863 *Gambler's Dream* III. 201 No more chance with them than a colt in a cavason. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. I. viii. 451.

‖ **Cavetto** (kave·tto). *Arch.* [It. *cavetto*, dim. of *cavo*, f. L. *cav-us* hollow: see CAVE.] 'A hollowed moulding, whose profile is the quadrant of a circle. It is principally used in cornices' (Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.*).

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 268 We will describe a Cavetto. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 174 The bedmould should consist of an ovolo, fillet, and cavetto. 1876 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* 805 The *cavetto*, *mouth*, or *hollow* is chiefly used as a crowning moulding .. By workmen it is frequently called a *casement*.

Cavey, Cavialy, var. of CAVIE, CAVIARE.

Cavezan, -zon, obs. ff. CAVESSON.

Caviar, caviare (see below). Forms: 6 **chauiale**, 7 **cavialy**; 6 **cavery**, 7 **caveari**, **caveary**, (**caueareе**), **cauiarie**, 7–8 **caviary**; **cavear(e**, **caveer**, (7 **gaueare**, **cavere**, **cavajar**, **cavayer**, 8 **cavier**, **kavia**); 7– **caviare**, **caviar**. [Of uncertain origin, found in Turkish as خاويار *khāvyār*; in Italian in 16th c. as *caviale* (whence 16th c. F. *cavial*, Sp. *cavial*, 16th c. Eng. *cavialy*), also as *caviaro*, whence F. and Pg. *caviar*.

('It has no root in Turkish, and has not the look of a Turkish word. Redhouse in his MS. Thesaurus marks it as Italian-Turkish, looking upon it as borrowed from Italian.' Prof. Ch. Rieu.)

In English occurring with great variety of spelling and pronunciation, after Italian and French, with various native modifications. Originally, *caviā·ly*, *-ā·le*, *-ā·rie*, *-ā·re* was of 4 syllables, with accent on the penult, as in Italian, but was sometimes reduced to 3 syllables, by slurring *-iā-*, as *-yā-*, and later with the accent shifted to the first syllable. As early as 1625, the final *-e*, in *caviare*, *caveare*, was often dropped in speech, and later also in writing, giving *caviar*, *cavear* (cf. F. *caviar*), pronounced (kɑvi,ā·ɹ, -ēᵊ·ɹ), sometimes (kɑv,yā·ɹ, -yēᵊ·ɹ), and perh. also with accent shifted (kɑ·viaɹ, -iəɹ, -yəɹ). About 1700, prevalent forms were *cavea·r*, *cavee·r*, riming with *prepare*, and *cheer*; the latter pronunciation appears to have been the only one in common use in the end of the 18th c., for Walker, 1797, who spells *caviare* and pronounces (kăvīᵊ·ɹ), says,

'Either the spelling or the pronunciation of this word should be altered..the ancient spelling seems to have been *Caviare*; though Buchánan and Bailey, in compliance with pronunciation, spell it *Caveer*, W. Johnston *Cavear*, and Ash, as a less usual spelling, *Cavier*.'

Smart (1846) pronounces (kɑv,yēᵊ·ɹ), Webster has the accent on first syllable (kæ·vi,āɹ); prevalent pronunciations in England at present are kɑvi,ā·ɹ, kɑv,yā·ɹ, which are etymologically the best, also (kɑvi,ēᵊ·ɹ), and as in Smart. Shakspere's *cavia·rie*, and Swift's *cavee·r*, are recognized archaic forms.]

1. The roe of the sturgeon and other large fish obtained from lakes and rivers of the east of Europe, pressed and salted, and eaten as a relish.

α. *cavialy, caviarie*, and allied forms:

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (1857) 12 Of Ickary or cavery, a great quantitie is made upon the river of Volgha. 1598 *Epulario* H ij, To dresse a kind of meat of the spawne of Sturgions, called Chauiale. *a* 1612 HARINGTON *Epigr.* III. (1633) 33 Yet eatst thou Ringoes and potato Rootes And Gaueare, but it litle bootes. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Passion. Madm.* v. 353 (N.) Laugh—wide—loud—and vary—..One that ne'er tasted caveare. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Caueare*e, strange meate like blacke sope. 1620 SKELTON *Quix.* IV. xiii. 103 Black Meat called Caviary, made of Fishes Eggs. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 835 Red-Herrings, Caueary, Parmizan, &c. 1639 NABBES *Spring's Glory*, Anchoves & Caveary. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 264 As for Cavialy..the Italian Proverb will euer be true..He that eateth of Cavialies, Eateth Salt, Dung, and Flies. 1702 W. J. tr. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xlii. 170 They eat it .. like Caviary. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Ca·viary* [1731–61 also *Cavee·r*].

β. *caviare, caviar*, etc., of 3 or 2 syllables.

1620 E. BLOUNT *Observ. & Disc.* (N.), That the only delicacies be mushrooms, caveare, or snails. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 211 Cauiare and Puttargo. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* I. 345 Caveär, and twenty such like bables. 1663 R. HEAD *Hic et Ubique* 24 Potargo, Cavere, Olives and such like. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low-C.* II. 353 The red Cavear ..made of the eggs or roe..of the Cyprinus. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 62 Oyl and Cavayer about Volga. *Ibid.* 77 Three or 400 weight of Caveer. 1698 J. CRULL *Muscovy* 163 (N.) Caviare, or cavajar (by the Russians called ikary). 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xviii, Pots of Cavier. 1708 W. KING *Cookery* (1807) 73 What lord of old, would bid his cook prepare Mangoes, potargo, champignons, caveare? 1730 SWIFT *Panegyr. Dean*, And, for our home-bred British Cheer, Botargo, Catsup, and Caveer. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* I. xxxii. 74 A sort of Edible which they call Cavear, or Kavia. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. I. vi. 267 A kind of cavier. 1782 P. H. BRUCE *Mem.* VII. 236 What the Russians call Ikari, and we caviar. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 189 The roe is made into a caviare. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 217 Caviar of an inferior quality. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 325 Russian caviare.

b. The circumstance that *caviar* is generally unpalatable to those who have not acquired a taste for it, is referred to by Shakspere in a phrase which has become one of the commonplaces of literary quotation and allusion.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 457 For the Play I remember pleas'd not the Million, 'twas Cauiarie to the Generall: but it was..an excellent Play. 1822 HAZLITT *Men & Mann.* Ser. II. iii. (1869) 77 Nothing goes down with them but what is caviare to the multitude. 1827 SCOTT *Two Drovers* i, His own legends of clanfights and creaghs..would have been caviare to his companion. 1847 BARHAM *Ingold. Leg.*, *St. Dunstan*, The fare to which I allude, With as good table-beer as ever was brewed, Was all 'caviare to the multitude'. 1880 *Literary World* 13 Feb. 100/2 They .. will be considered caviare to the general public.

Cavicorn (kæ·vikǭɹn). *Zool.* [f. L. *cavus* hollow + *cornu* horn.] A quadruped having hollow horns: one of a family (*Cavicornia*) of Ruminants.

Cavie (kēˈ·vi). *Sc.* Also **cavey, cavy.** [app. a. MDu. *kēvie*, Du. or Flem. *kevie*, 16th c. Flem. also *kavie* (Plantin 1573), cage, coop, corresp. to OHG. *chevia*, MHG. *kevje*, Ger. *käfig*, *käfich* cage:— WGer. *kavia* str. fem., a. late L. **cavia*, for *cavea* cage, coop, den, etc., f. *cavus* hollow.]

A hen-coop; a house for fowls.

1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* v. (1884) 142 It is just like a cavy full of men, instead of hens. 1805 J. NICOL *Poems* II. 90 (Jam.) Nor duck, nor turkie-cavie enter'd. 1808 MAYNE *Siller Gun* 56 (Jam.) Croose as a cock in his ain cavie. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxv, Cooped up in a convent, like a kain-hen in a cavey.

Cavier, obs. form of CAVIARE.

Cavil (kæ·vil), *sb.* [f. the verb.]

1. A captious, quibbling, or frivolous objection.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 124 A cauill, *calumnia.* 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 336/2, I come now to the other part of your cavill, which is in all respectes as untrue and frivolous. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 392 That's but a cauill. 1656 HOBBES *Six Less.* Wks. 1845 VII. 227 The ninth objection is an egregious cavil. 1735 BERKELEY *Free-thinking in Math.* § 50 Whether there may not be fair objections as well as cavils. 1850 GLADSTONE *Glean.* V. xliv. 200 To meet this technical cavil on the wording of the Statutes.

2. The raising of frivolous objections; cavilling.

a 1600 HOOKER (J.), Wiser men consider how subject the best things have been unto cavil. 1611 BIBLE *Pref.* init., If there be any hole left for cauill to enter (and cauill, if it doe not finde a hole, will make one). 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. Pref. 9 The first seems .. the least liable to cavil and dispute. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. v. 144 His measures were sure to be the subject of perpetual cavil. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 183 There was no candidate whose claims were altogether without cavil.

† **3.** [cf. L. *cavilla.*] A flout, gibe, jeer. *Obs.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XXII. 235 Eumæus on his just infliction pass'd This pleasureable cavil.

4. *Comb.*, as *cavil-proof* adj.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. viii. § 11 James..granted them a new Corporation Cavill-proof against all exceptions.

Cavil (kæ·vil), *v.* Also 6–7 **cavel(l**. [a. OF. *cavill-er* (14th c. in Godef.) to mock, jest, rail, 'to cauill, wrangle, reason crossely, speake ouer thwartly' (Cotgr.), ad. L. *cavillāri* (whence also It. *cavillare*, Sp. *cavilar*, Pg. *cavillar*), to practise jeering or mocking, satirize, jest, reason captiously, f. *cavilla* a jeering, scoffing, raillery.]

1. *intr.* 'To raise captious and frivolous objections' (J.); to object, dispute, or find fault unfairly or without good reason. Const. *at*, *about* (formerly also *against*, *with*, *on*).

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* ii. 19 b, Wheras ye can not thwarte and cauyll in the thynges you see doen before your iyes. 1564 *Brief Exam.* ***** iij b, Men dyd not cauill agaynst theyr whyte vestures. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. i. 140 But in the way of Bargaine .. Ile cauill on the ninth part of a hayre. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 28 Let no man cauil at my doing in that I have chaunged my opinion. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* i. § 3 (1643) 14 After this manner, such mockers reasoned and cavilled with S. Peter. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 8 He .. who cavelled against the Prophet. 1750 WARBURTON *Lett. late Prelate* (1809) 61 Without finding anything considerable to cavil with you upon. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 88 When the harvest is over they cavil about losses. *a* 1852 WEBSTER *Wks.* (1877) VI. 163 Those who do not value Christianity..cavil about sects and schisms. 1871 ROSSETTI *Dante at Ver.* liii, To cavil in the weight of bread And to see purse-thieves gibbeted. 1884 SIR W. BRETT in *Law Times Rep.* LI. 530/1 The rule exists, and I have not the smallest intention of cavilling at it.

† **b.** with object-clause. *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. ix. 19 He may cauill that the hed of the equilater triangle shall not fall betwene the two right lines. 1714 GAY *What d' ye call it* Pref., They cavil at it as a Comedy, that I had partly a View to Pastoral.

2. *trans.* To object to or find fault with captiously.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 232/2 This were perhappes not altogether from the purpose, that is cavilled. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 422 Nor can you cauill him for leauing out the word. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 759 Wilt thou enjoy the good, Then cavil the conditions? 1750 WARBURTON *Wks.* (1811) VIII. 96 The testimony of Amm. Marcellinus, decisive as it is, hath been cavilled. 1875 H. E. MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* ix. 256 There are men whose intellectual pride cavils and perverts .. every truth of the revelation of God.

† b. with *away*, *out*: To do away with, bring out, by cavilling.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 294 His seventh section labours to cavill out the flawes which were found in the Remonstrants logick. 1645 W. JENKYN *Serm.* 28 'Tis this which doth cavill away our peace and holinesse.

† 3. in sense of L. *cavillāri*. *Obs.*—◦

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 126 Cauil, *calumniari*, *cauillari*. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Cauill*, to iest, scoffe, or reason subtilly. 1616 in BULLOKAR.

Cavil, variant of KEVEL (in a ship).

Cavil(l, var. of CAVEL, lot.

Cavillation (kævilē'ɪ·ʃən). Forms: 4 **kauelacion**, 4-6 **cauel(l)acion**, (-**acyoun**, etc.), 4-7 **cau-**, **cavil(l)-**, **cavyl(l)acion**, 6 **cauel(l)ation**, 7 **cavilation**, 5- **cavillation**. [a. F. *cavillation* (13th c. *cavillacion* in Littré), ad. L. *cavillātiōn-em* a jeering, scoffing, in med.L. a legal subterfuge, chicane, f. *cavillāri* (see CAVIL *v.*).] Cavilling.

1. † a. In early use, *esp.* The making of captious, frivolous, quibbling, or unfair objections, arguments, or charges, in legal proceedings; the use of legal quibbles, or taking advantage of technical flaws, so as to overreach or defraud; hence, chicanery, trickery, overreaching sophistry. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2275 Nawþer fyked I, ne flaze, freke, quen þou myntest, Ne kest no kauelacion. 1388 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 198 Ne cavyllacion ne procuratour schal be þere. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. XXIX. (1859) 62 Yf lawes be keped stably withoute ony cauyllacions, or fals fauoure of persones. *a* 1500 *Songs & Carols* (Wright) 66 (Mātz.) Was not Adam..Arystotyll, Vergyll, by a womans cavylacion Browt to iniquyte and to mych woo? 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 167 Aye inuentand cauillatione and vrang titilis to hef ther nychtbours heretagis. 1631 BP. WEBBE *Quietn.* (1657) 190 If these accusations..are mere surmises or forged cavilations. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* XXIX. 373 Bribery and forged cavillations [haunt] the courts of justice.

b. = CAVILLING.

c 1540 *Life of Fisher* Wks. II. (1887) Introd. 41 Lest some cavillacion might in time arise about this matter. 1671 *True Non-Conf.* 120 Those who have cleared this point above cavillation. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. ¶ 132 We have instead of a Narration, a World of Cavillation. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. iii. § 16. 112 A good deal more follows in the same sophistical style of cavillation.

c. = CAVIL *sb.* 1. *arch.*

1532 MORE *Answ. Frith* Wks. 835/2 To trifle out the trouth of Goddes wordes; with cauillacions grounded vpon goddes other wordes. 1540 RAYNALD *Byrth Man* (1634) Prol. 9 With diuers other such like cauillations and reasons. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1688) IV. 468 Left-handed Arguments, approaching the nature of cavillations. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* VI. ij. 797 Provided it were interpreted healthily, and not dislocated by cavillations and sinister interpolations.

† 2. = L. *cavillatio*, a jeering, scoffing. *Obs.*—◦

1623 COCKERAM II, Merry Taunts, *Cauillations*. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cavillation*, a mock or jest.

† **Ca·villato·ry**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **cavillātōri-us* of a *cavillātor* CAVILLER (agent sb. f. *cavillāri*): see -ORY.] Of the nature of cavilling.

1641 *Answ. to Vind. Smectymnuus* Pref. 10 The contradiction they would raise .. is meerly cavillatory. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* IV. 14 These Cavillatory Objections against the Parliaments proceedings.

Caviller (kæ·vilər). [f. CAVIL *v.* + -ER.] One who cavils; a captious or frivolous objector, a quibbling disputant.

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Aunsw.* 429 (R.) You are but a shifting cauiller. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 505 Of greater moment than perhaps Detractors and Cavillers imagine. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* XXX, That it is doubted by single cavillers, can very little weaken the general evidence. 1869 SPURGEON *J. Ploughm. Talk* 17 Cavillers .. find fault for the sake of showing off their deep knowledge.

Cavilling (kæ·vilɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb to CAVIL; captious objection or frivolous fault-finding.

1565-78 COOPER *Thesaur.*, *Captio in verbis*, captious cavilling in wordes. 1656 *Artif. Handsomeness* 66 These ..fall to cavillings and menacings. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 361 Bottomless cavillings and questionings about written laws. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. 751 It is not such petty cavilling which can destroy an European reputation.

Ca·villing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That cavils, captious; *also*, fraudulent, sophistical (*obs.*).

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 63 To shunne..the cauelyng tauntes of straungers. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* II. 204 The caueling aduersarie, the enimie of mankind. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* iii. (1821) 258 They did use to buy old caveling titles. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 239 An Ignorant Grammarian or a Cavelling Logician. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iv. 116. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. xxxix. 18 The most cavilling mind must applaud their devoted sense of duty.

Hence **Cavillingly** *adv.*, in a cavilling manner; **Cavillingness**, the disposition to cavil.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 46/1 Nero and Domitian.. cauillinglie obiected against our doctrine. 1642 J. EATON *Free Justif.* 273 As they likewise cavillingly object. 1818 TODD *Cavillingness*.

† **Ca·villous**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *cavillōs-us* (f. *cavilla*: see CAVIL and -OUS); or ad. OF. *cavilleus*, *-eux* in same sense.] Full of cavils or cavilling; (of persons) apt to cavil.

1572 BUCHANAN *Detect. Mary* in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* 140 Though we would shift it off by cavillous expounding. 1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 330 Bassian was .. also more cauillous and troublesome. 1645 DIGBY *Man's Soul* viii. (1657) 78 Cavillous scruples, and wild doubts. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 56 Cavillous and unfaithful Advocates, by whose Fraud and Iniquity, Justice is destroy'd. 1851 GALLENGA tr. *Marriotti's Italy* 354 The war-ministry were lukewarm, cavillous, impracticable.

Hence † **Ca·villously** *adv.*; **Cavillousness**.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. xiii. (1634) 59 Falsly and cavillously they ascribe unto us a device of their owne braine. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* (1851) 559 By the Covenant it self, since that so cavillously is urg'd against us.

[**Cavilon**, mistake for *cavison* = CAVESSON.

a 1641 SUCKLING *Brennoralt* III. i, Rid with Cavilons, and with harsh curbs.]

† **Ca·vilsome**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. CAVIL + -SOME.] Of the nature of cavil, cavilling.

1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 270 In despight of all cauilsome premisses. 1621 — *Tythes* (1623) 1 None except cauilsome contradiction.

Cavin (kæ·vin). *Mil.* [a. F. *cavin*:—OF. *cavain*, f. L. *cavus* hollow.] A hollow way or natural hollow, sufficiently capacious to hold a body of troops, and facilitate their approach to a fortress.

1708 in KERSEY; in BAILEY, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts.

Caving (kē·vɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. CAVE *v.*[1] + -ING 1.] The action of CAVE *v.*[1]

1867 JEAN INGELOW *Story of Doom* VI. 23 The moon hath grown again in heaven, After her caving.

Ca·ving, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. CAVE *v.*[3] + -ING 1.] The action of CAVE *v.*[3], *lit.* and *fig.*; usually *caving in*.

1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* xiv. 330, Stakes or palisades are driven in along the cuttings, to prevent the earth from caving. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 18 Oct. 7/4 There will be such a caving-in and bulging-out of worthless party walls. 1870 *Echo* 11 Nov., The public regard it suspiciously. They seem to think it the prelude to 'caving in'.

Caving, -ings, caving-rake: see CAVE *v.*[4]

Ca·ving, *ppl. a.* [f. CAVE *v.* + -ING 2.] Forming caves, overhanging. Also, Falling in, through being hollowed out beneath.

1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 214 A caving bank on one side, and an advancing sand-bar .. on the other. *a* 1877 OUIDA *Tricotrin* I. 350 The deep slopes of caving cliffs.

Cavish: see under CAVY *sb.*[1]

Cavitary (kæ·vitări), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *cavitas* hollow, cavity + -ARY; cf. *voluntas*, *voluntary*.]

† 1. Having a cavity: used as an epithet of those intestinal worms which have a distinct mouth and anus. (Adaptation of Cuvier's term, *vers cavitaires*, in his division of intestinal worms.) Also as *sb. Obs.*

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. xi. 319 The Infusories and Polypes, and the Cavitaries of that author (Cuvier). 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 117/1 A third order of Cavitary Entozoa. 1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 751/2 The cavitary intestinal worms (*cælelmintha*).

2. Of the nature of, or belonging to, a cavity.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. VII. xiii. 397 A small cavitary vesicle. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 51 The hollow cavitary system which forms the hæmal passages.

Cavitied (kæ·vitid), *ppl. a.* [f. next + -ED.] Having cavities.

a 1864 OWEN is cited by WEBSTER.

Cavity (kæ·viti). Also 6 **cauyte**, **cauitie**. [a. F. *cavité*, in 13th c. *caveté*, (= It. *cavità*, Sp. *cavidad*), on L. type **cavitāt-em* (prob. in late L. or Romanic), f. *cav-us* hollow: see -ITY.]

† 1. Hollowness. *Obs. rare.*

a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* III. 565 (R.) The fire of an oven .. into which fire is put to heat it, and the heat made more intense by the cavity or hollowness of the place.

2. A hollow place; a void or empty space within a solid body.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 Dj, Before that the cauyte be replete with flesshe. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1022 The cavities as well of the mouth as of the stomacke. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) I. 24 Within or without the Shell, in its Cavity or upon its Convexity. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 3 Creatures whose hearts are divided into four cavities—Mammalia and Birds. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. viii. 159 'The well', the deep cavity sunk in the earth by the art of man.' 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 192 Little cavities, or vesicles, in this scoria, or cellular lava.

3. 'In naval architecture, the displacement formed in the water by the immersed bottom and sides of the vessel' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 104 *Centre of Cavity*, or of *Displacement*, the centre of that part of the ship's body which is immersed, and which is also the centre of the vertical force that the water exerts to support the vessel.

Cavolinite (kævoli·nəit). *Min.* [Named 1826, after *Cavolini*, an Italian naturalist: see -ITE.] A variety of nephelite, found on Vesuvius, characterized by a silky lustre.

1826 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XI. 260.

‖ **Cavo-rilie·vo.** [It. (kā·vo rilyē·vo) = hollow relief.] A style of relief in which the highest portions of the figures are on a level with the general surface; much used in Egyptian sculpture.

Cavort (kăvō·ɹt), *v. U. S. vulgar.* [Etymology uncertain. Bartlett says, a corruption of *curvet*.

The *Slang Dict.* 1874 has '*Cavaulting*, in vulgar phrase equivalent to "horsing"; Lingua Franca *cavolta*. From this comes the Americanism "cavorting" running or riding around in a heedless or purposeless manner'. But these statements require verification. Webster (Suppl.) conjectures Sp. *cavar* to dig, excavate, paw as a horse; which has nothing to recommend it.]

intr. To curvet, prance, caper about, frisk, bound': said of a horse, or rider, and hence *transf.*

a 1848 *Major Jones's Courtsh.* 41 (Bartlett) A whole gang ..came ridin' up, and reinin' in, and prancin' and cavortin'. — *Georgia Scenes* ibid., On horseback .. he cavorted most magnanimously. 1843-4 HALIBURTON *Sam Slick Eng.* XV. (Hoppe) Old Clay in a pastur' .. snortin', cavortin', attitudinizin' of himself. 1873 BAILEY *Life in Danbury* 58 For one whole hour you have been cavorting around on that bed. *Ibid.* 110 A snapping and cracking, and general cavorting of hemlock timber, new shingles, window glass. 1883 B. HARTE *Carq. Woods* I. 9 Cavorting round this yer spot for the last half-hour.

† **Ca·vous**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *cavōs-us*, f. *cav-us*, *-um*, hollow: see -OUS.] Hollow, concave.

1698 MOLYNEUX in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 217 One of the joints of the Causway .. is Cavous, both at Top and Bottom. 1717 J. FOX *Wanderer* No. 14 What Snout was ever so cavous..unless that of a Death's Head? 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 58 Large cavous Icicles, which hung down.

† **Ca·vy, -ey**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* A familiar or contemptuous abbreviation of CAVALIER. (Cf. CAB, *sb.*[2], CAVE *sb.*[2].) Hence **Ca·vish** *a.*

1645 *Relat. Defeat to Skellum Greenvile* 4 (D.) In the meane while .. were at least sixty great gunnes shot off, which beat up the dirt bravely about the Cavies eares. 1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 15 The Cavies being at that time ready to turn anything, except Roundhead, for some money to be chirpingly drunk. 1664 A. BROME *Poems* 124 The Roundheads and Caveys no more shall be named. 1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 29 The Cavish Remora's of this Nation shall have their bellies full of rebelling and jarres.

Cavy (kē·ɪvi), *sb.*[2] [modification of CABIAI, the Galibi name in French Guiana. (Perh. through Sp. or Pg.) Also Fr. *cavié*, mod.L. *cavia*.]

A rodent of the genus *Cavia* or family *Caviidæ*, all natives of America, of which the Guinea-pig and the Capybara are the chief species.

1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxii. 153 The long-nosed Cavy ..or Indian Coney, is also very common in Surinam. 1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* I. 356 Of the Cavy tribe. The Cavies have, in each jaw, two wedge-shaped front teeth, and eight grinders. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 95 The Javan Cavy..is not found in Java, but inhabits Surinam. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 480/2 Guinea Pig, Restless Cavy.

Ca·vy, *sb.*[3] *dial.* Corruption of PECCAVI.

1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, She begged cavy, and he forgave her.

† **Ca·vy**, *a. Obs.* [f. CAVE *sb.*[1] + -Y 1.] Of the nature of a cave.

1614 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IX. 57 Divine Calypso, in her cavy house.

Cavy, variant of CAVIE, hen-coop.

Caw (kō), *int.* and *sb.* Also 7 **kaw**. [Imitative.]

1. A representation of the cry of a rook or crow.

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* V. ii. (1684) 80 Methinks I hear the hateful noise Of Rooks already—Kaw—Kaw—Kaw. *c* 1780 COWPER *Jackdaw* V, Church, army, physic, law .. Is no concern at all of his, And says—what says he? —caw. 1797 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins*, *Maid of Moor* ii, The hoarse crow croaked caw! caw! caw!

attrib. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 138 A monotonous, caw-caw repetition of the same lie.

2. *sb.* The cry or call of a rook, crow, raven, etc.

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* 87 The dastard crow .. With her loud kaws her craven kind does bring. 1820 KEATS *Fancy* 45 Rooks, with busy caw, Foraging for sticks and straw. 1878 J. BULLER *New Zeal.* I. *Introd.* 17 The song of the lark, the caw of the rook.

Caw (kō), *v.* Also 7 **kaw**.

1. *intr.* Of rooks, crows, ravens, etc.: To utter their natural cry.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 22 Russed-pated choughes.. (Rising and cawing at the guns report). 16.. LOCKE (J.), Jackdaws kawing and fluttering about the nests. *a* 1800 COLERIDGE *Raven*, Round and round flew the Raven, and cawed to the blast. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 195 The rooks cawed from the .. tree tops.

2. *transf.* Of persons: To make a similar sound, or one contemptuously likened to it.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* E ij b, Like dawes, you will be cawing a bout Churches. 1756 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 381 He cawed and cawed, but could utter nothing, hardly three words together.

3. trans. *To caw out*: to utter with cawing.

1616 HOLYDAY *Persius* 323 [Thou] Hoarsly crow-like caw'st out some idle thing.

Hence **Caw·ing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. v, The early rising Crow with clam'rous kawing. 1670 J. CLARIDGE *Sheph. of Banbury's Rules* iii, The cawing of ravens. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 203 Cawing rooks, and kites that swim sublime. *a* 1861 CLOUGH *Lond. Idyll* 19 The cawing birds above.

Caw, var. of COE, the rot in sheep.

Caw, var. of *ca'*, Sc. form of CALL *v.*

Caw me, caw thee: see KA *v.*; cf. CLAW *v.*

Cawation, humorous for *cawing*: see -ATION.

Cawcion, cawdel, etc: see CAU-.

Cawdie, -dy, obs. ff. of CADDIE.

Cawed, var. of COED, affected with sheep-rot.

† **Cawel.** *Obs.* [OE. *cawel, cawl, caul,* ad. L. *caul-is* cabbage: see CAUL, COLE, KALE.] Cabbage, cole, kale. Also in *comb.*, † **cawel-hert,** a name applied to the hare; † **cawel-wurm,** a caterpillar, kaleworm.

a 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 202 *Caulus*, cawel. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* ibid. 121 *Gurgulio*, cawelwurm. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 336 Sele him etan gesodenne cawel. *Ibid.* II. 240 Wild cawel. *Ibid.* I. 106 Ón cawles [*v. r.* caules] leaf. *a* 1325 *Names Hare* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 134 In the worshipe of the hare..The cawel-hert, the worttroppere.

Cawel: see also CAWL, fish-creel.

Cawepys: see CHAVEPYS, *Obs.*

Cawes, obs. form of CAUSE.

Cawf, Sc. form of CALF [1], CHAFF.

Cawght, etc.: see CAU-.

Cawk, *sb.*[1] Also **cawke,** (8 **calk,** 9 **cauk, caulk**). [A variant spelling of CAUK.]

1. 'A miner's term for native sulphate of barium' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*), or heavy spar.

1653 [see CAUK]. 1676 J. BEAUMONT in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 731 The Stones..move in Vinegar..sending forth bubbles, as I find Cawk will very freely. 1722 *Phil. Trans. Abr.* II. 553 Cawk is a ponderous white Stone found in the Lead Mines. 1783 WITHERING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 307 *Terra ponderosa Vitriolata*, Calk or Cauk. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* 398 In a matrix of sulphate of barytes or cawk. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 574 The .. cauk-spar, since called barytes. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 289 The matrix .. is caulk or the sulphat of barytes. 1877 OUIDA *Puck* III. 25, I picked him out an atom of cawke and a morsel or two of Blue-John.

2. = CAUK, chalk.

Cawk (kǭk), *sb.*[2] [Imitative.] The cry of some birds, rooks, divers, etc.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxi. 269 These last flew very high, emitting at regular intervals their reed-like 'kawk'. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 276 Those [rooks] that are diving utter a gurgling sound like the usual cawk prolonged—'caw-wouk'.

Hence **Cawk** *v.*

1761 *Life J. Churchman* (1780) 297, I thought I saw also the raven fly, cawking, to and fro, but he did not return.

Cawk, var. of CAUK, CAULK.

Cawker, variant of CAULKER; also of CALKER [2].

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxxiv, The shoe was made by old Eckie..I would swear to the curve of the cawker.

Cawkin, obs. f. CALKIN.

Cawky (kǭ·ki), *a.* Also **cauky, caukey.** [f. CAWK *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Containing cawk, barytous. (Perhaps also = CHALKY.)

1676 J. BEAUMONT in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 730 A white Cawky stone. 1729 WOODWARD *Fossils* (J.), A white opaque cauky spar, shot or pointed. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Sj, Caukey ore. *Ibid.* s. v. *Brassil*, Veins that are Caukey.

† **Cawl** (kǭl). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* In 1 **cawel,** (**couel, ceawl**), 6–9 **cawell,** (9 **cowel(l, -all**), 1–9 **cawl.** [OE. *cawl, ceawl,* basket.] A basket; in modern Cornish dialect, a fish-basket or creel.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 305 *Corvis* (*corbis*), couel. *a* 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 513 *Corbus* (*-is*), cauuel. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. viii. § 4 Pæt folc .. heora cawlas afyllede hæfdon. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 20 Tuoelf ceawlas ðæra screadunga fullo [Mark vi. 43 ceaulas]. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 365 *Coruis*, cawel. 1568 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 285 One almerye and a cawell wth a cownter [Here the meaning is doubtful]. 1865 ESQUIROS *Cornwall* 136 Women, with bent backs, loaded with a dorser called a cowel .. bear the enormous loads of fish from the boats to the beach. 1880 MISS COURTNEY *W. Cornw. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cowall, Cawell*, a basket to hold fish, carried by the fish-wives. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 293 A Lamprey Cawl. A Lamprey Basket.

Cawl(e, obs. form of CAUL [1] and [2], CAWEL.

Cawlewort: perh. var. of COLEWORT, q. v.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formul.* Y iij, Plasters of mountpyller of red cawleworts soden w[t] lye of asshes.

Cawm(e, obs. form of CALM.

‖ **Cawney, cawny** (kǭ·ni). [a. Tamil *kāni* property, land (Yule).] A measure of land used in the Madras Presidency: about 1⅓ acre. The systematic spelling is *kāni*.

1807 E. BUCHANAN *Mysore*, etc. I. 6 (Y.) The proper canay would only contain 43,778 feet. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 224, 17,673 cawnies consisted of irrigated land.

‖ **Cawquaw** (kǭ·kwǭ). [Native name in Cree.] The Urson or Canadian Porcupine *Erethizon dorsatum*, whose spines are used by the Indians as ornaments.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 415/2 The .. Canada Porcupine of Forster .. Cawquaw of the Cree Indians; and Ooketook of the Esquimaux.

Cawr-, caws-, cawt-: see CAU-.

‖ **Caxa, caxee,** obs. ff. CASH *sb.*[2]; cf. Pg. *caixa.*

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Old caxas..nearly the same with the caches of China, and the cassies of Japan. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 503 The caxee .. is made of a white metal of about the size of our farthing, with a small square hole driven through the middle.

† **Caxon** [1] (kæ·ksən). [? from the personal surname Caxon.] A kind of wig, now obsolete.

1756 CAWTHORN *Poems* (1771) 77 Though that trim artist, barber Jackson, Spent a whole hour about your caxon. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 233 I've let my hair grow, and have thrown off my caxon. 1791 HUDDESFORD *Salmag.* 111 The worthies at Rag Fair old caxons who barter. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 34 The caxon worn by the then Archbishop of Canterbury. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxii. (1862) 270 A wig which, with all proper respect, ..I cannot but honestly denominate a caxon.

‖ **Caxon** [2]. ? *Obs.* [OSp. *caxon*, now *cajon* (kaχo·n), augm. of *caxa*, now *caja* CASE, chest; cf. Fr. *caisson* CAISSON, It. *casone* CASSOON.] A case or chest of ores prepared to be refined.

1669 EARL SANDWICH tr. *Barba's Art Mettals* II. xii. 37 He shall certainly know what Silver the Caxon contains. *Ibid.* 40 How much materials they are to put into a Caxon or Chest. 1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 212 What he is to do before he incorporates the Caxon for refining. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. technical Dicts.

¶ A misprint of this as *caxou* in Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753, is copied by Todd and later Dicts.

Caxton (kæ·kstən). [f. the proper name.]

1. *ellipt.* A book printed by William Caxton (died 1492), the first English printer.

1811 DIBDIN *Bibliom.* (ed. 2) 502 From so many Caxtons.. it would be difficult to select a few, which, etc. 1870 W. BLADES (*title*) How to tell a Caxton.

2. A variety of printing-type, imitating that first used in England by Caxton, introduced by Vincent Figgins in 1855 (for his reprint of the Chess book).

Hence **Caxto·nian** *a.*, of or pertaining to Caxton.

1811 DIBDIN *Bibliom.* (ed. 2) 499 The love of black-letter lore and Caxtonian typography.

† **Ca·xy.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. (?) A dim. of CAXON [1].

1729 *Dulcinead* 8 His Caxy's powder'd ev'ry Day.

Cay (kē[i], kī). Also KEY [2], q. v. [ad. Sp. *cayo* shoal, rock, barrier-reef, OF. *cay, caye* sand bank or bar, in med.L. *caium*. Diez cites from the pseudo-Isidore Gl. *kai* 'cancellæ', *kaij* 'cancelli', bars, barriers; and refers it to Celtic *cae*, pl. *caiou* 'munimenta' in Oxf. glosses. Cf. Welsh *cae* hedge, Breton *kaé* embankment. The sense with which it was applied to the reefs, was thus that of 'bars, barriers'. Orig. the same word as QUAY, q. v. In 17th c. Eng., *key* was pronounced *kay* (kē[i]), whence, by assimilation, *cay* was also written *key*, spelling now usual in the West Indies.

A low insular bank of sand, mud, rock, coral, etc.; a sandbank; a range of low-lying reefs or rocks; orig. applied to such islets around the coast and islands of Spanish America.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. Introd. 86 Called by the Spaniards Cayos, whence by corruption comes the English word Keys. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Cates*, a ridge of rocks, or sand-banks; called in the West Indies, keys. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 134 The misfortune to lose the Tyger on a cayo near the island of Tortuga. 1858 in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 159 The Light on Bush Cay [Florida]. 1860 *Ibid.* VII. 71 A beacon..has been erected on this Cay [in Australia]. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 6 Preamb., The islands and cays commonly known and designated as the 'Caicos Islands'. 1884 *Littell's Living Age* 674 The entrance..is protected by cays or coral reefs.

Cayak, var. of KAYAK, Esquimaux canoe.

Cayenne (kē[i]e·n, kai[i]e·n). Forms: 8 **cayan, kayan, kian, kyan**; also **chian, chyan.** [In its actual form, referred to Cayenne, the chief town of French Guiana (founded 1634); but this is app. only popular etymology, as the name in Tupi (Brazilian) is given by Martini, p. 419, as *kyýnha, quiýnha*, also *quiya*. Gul. Piso, *De Indiæ utriusque Re Nat. et Med.* (1658) has '*qviya* sive *Piper Brasiliensis*. The name *Cayenne Pepper* is unknown to French, and the Ger. *Cayenne-pfeffer* is prob. from Eng. (The somewhat archaic pronunc. (kəi·an·) survives from the earlier form.)]

(Also called *Cayenne pepper*). A very pungent powder obtained from the dried and ground pods and seeds of various species of *Capsicum*, esp. *C. annuum* and *C. frutescens*, of South America; used as a condiment in cookery and as a stimulant in medicine; formerly called Guinea pepper.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 177 The Cayan pepper or butter of the West Indies. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 447 Her mouth had been so heated with Chian. 1782 *European Mag.* II. 68 His temper hot as Kayan, taste uncouth. 1782 SCHOTTE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 93 Seasoned with Cayenne pepper. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* iii. 28 Put to it..chyan, salt .. and a little lemon juice. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 87 Hideous crimes, which, like cayenne in cookery, do give a pungency and flavour to the dull detail of history. 1823 BYRON *Don Juan* x. lxxii, Leavening his blood as cayenne doth a curry.

b. *fig.*

1784 *New Spect.* VII. 4/2 If you season it with a little Kyan of Scandal. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 216 Jokes—the cayenne of conversation and the salt of life. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 328/2 The cayenne pepper of incendiary speeches.

Caye·nned, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Seasoned with cayenne; *fig.* spiced, hot.

1803 LAMB in *Final Mem.* Wks. (1865) 225, I have left off cayenned eggs. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L. 290 The panegyric is very handsomely cayenned. 1872 E. YATES *Castaway* (Hoppe), There were devilled biscuits and cayenned legs of poultry.

Cayer, obs. form of QUIRE (of a book).

Cayle, obs. form of KALE, cabbage.

Cayles, obs. form of KAYLES, ninepins.

Caylewey, var. form of CALEWEY, *Obs.*, a pear.

Cayleyan (kē[i]·li,ăn), *a.* & *sb. Math.* [Named after Prof. Cayley of Cambridge.] Name of a certain curve of the third or higher order.

1852 SALMON *Higher Pl. Curves* v. (1879) 151 The Cayleyan may also be considered as the envelope of lines which are cut in involution by the polar conics of a cubic.

Caym, obs. form of CAIN.

Cayman, caiman (kē[i]·măn). Forms: 7 **caimain,** 9 **kay-, kaiman.** [In Sp. and Pg. *caiman*, F. *caïman*, app. from Carib. Martini, *Galibi* (Mainland Carib) *Dict.* has '*cayman* crocodilus'; Rochefort (*c* 1660) *Iles Antilles* 225 'le crocodile que les insulaires nomment *cayeman*. Littré cites Carib *Acayoúman* 'crocodile', from *Dict. Fr. Caraïbe* of P. Raymond Breton, 1661.

Very positive statements, however, assert the word to be African, from Congo; Pigafetta 1598 (*trans.* in Yule) says 'In this river (Zaire or Congo)..mighty great crocodiles, which the country people there call *caiman*.' And Cuvier *Règne Animal, Sauri* (transl.) IX. 196 says 'The slaves on their arrival from Africa, at sight of a crocodile, gave it immediately the name of *cayman*. It would appear from this that it was the negroes who spread the name throughout America'. But as Bontius 1631 (cited by Yule) says Cayman is the name 'per totam Indiam' (i.e. the East Indies), the name appears to be one of those like *anaconda* and *bom, boma*, which the Portuguese or Spaniards very early caught up in one part of the world, and naturalized in another.]

A name applied to some large saurians of the crocodile family. **a.** The genus of these confined to America, and distinguished from the true crocodiles mainly by the shortness and roundness of the muzzle, and the inferior development of the webs between the toes; also called ALLIGATOR. **b.** *esp.* The species of this genus found in the tropics of South America, chiefly *A. palpebrosus* and *trigonatus*, as distinguished from *A. Lucius*, the North American species, to which the term *alligator* is more particularly applied. **c.** Loosely applied to all large American saurians, some of which are true crocodiles; and sometimes extended even to those of Africa or Asia.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyfull Newes* II. (1596) 73 b, Caimanes, that are called Lagartos [in New Granada]. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. (1655) 45 The great Lisarts, or Caimains [*on same page*, Caymanes]. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 703 The Stone in the Stomach of a Cayman or Crocodile. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. ii. 75 At the Isle Grand Caymanes, there are Crocodiles, but no Alligators. At Pines by Cuba, there are abundance of Crocodiles, but I cannot say there are no Alligators .. Both kinds are called Caymanes by the Spaniards. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 67 The crocodile, properly so called, and the cayman or alligator. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. vii. 345 The alligator or cayman (as called by the natives and negroes). *Ibid.* 146 That [name] which the Indians called them by, viz. the cayman. 1831 TYERMAN & BENNET *Voy.* II. liii. 523 They [native fishermen in Madagascar] frequently have to dispute with a kayman (the alligator) for their property. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxiii. 324 He cannot bathe on account of the caymans. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 159 See, where the caiman lies ready to devour us.

† **Cay·nard.** *Obs.* [a. F. *cagnard* sluggard (according to Littré, f. It. *cagna* bitch, fem. of *cane* dog): see -ARD.] A lazy fellow, a sluggard: a term of reproach.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8300 A kaynarde ande a olde folle. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxix. (1842) 110 This croked caynard sore he is a-dred. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wyf's Prol.* 235 See, olde caynard, is this thin array?

† **Cayolac, cayelac, cayolaque.** *Obs.* [Malay *kayu* wood, *laka* the wood of *Myristica iners* (or ? *Tanarius major*) used as incense (Crawford).] (See quots.)

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's China* 41 Euerie morning and euening they do offer vnto their Idolles frankensence, beniamin, wood of aguila, and cayolaque. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* III. 177 (Y.) A sweet wood which they call Cayolaque. 1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 794 [Cargoes on return from Siam to Canton carry] Caye-lac .. for burning before their Pagods. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Cayelac*, an aromatic wood obtained in Siam.

Cayr(e, var. CAIR *v.* *Obs.* to turn, go.

Cayro: see COIR.

† **Caysel.** *Obs.* Some plant.

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 13 *Brasica*, caysel secundum quosdam. *Ibid.* 26 *Kannus*, caysel.

Cayser, obs. var. of KAISER.

Caytef, -tif, etc., obs. ff. CAITIFF.

Cayuse (kā[i]yū·s). *U.S. local.* [Said to be from the language of the Chinook Indians of Oregon.] 'A common Indian pony' (*Scribner's Mag.* II. 510).

1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 768, I stopped to let the old cayuse rest. 1885 *Century Mag.* Nov. 33 As firm a seat .. as any cowboy that ever put leg over a cayuse.

Caz. *Thieves' cant.* [cf. Du. *kaas*, MDu. *kâse*, L. *caseus*.] Cheese. Cf. CASSAN.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Caz*, cheeze; *As good as caz*, is a phrase signifying that any projected fraud or robbery may be easily and certainly accomplished.

Cazee, cazy, var. KAZI, Indian CADI or judge.

Cazern, var. of CASERN.

Cazibi, obs. form of CASSAVA.

Cazimate, obs. form of CASEMATE.

‖ **Ca·zimi.** *Astrol. Obs.* 'Among the Arabian astronomers the center or middle of the sun' (Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*). *In cazimi*: said of a planet when distant not more than 17 minutes, or half its apparent diameter, from the sun.

1614 TOMKIS *Albumazar* in *Dodsley* VII. 171 (N.) I'll find the cuspe and Alfridaria, And know what planet is in Cazimi. 1632 MASSINGER *City Mad.* II. ii, Saturn out of all dignities .. and Venus in the south angle elevated above him, in cazini of the sun, declare rule, preëminence, and absolute sovereignty, in women. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xix. 113 A Planet is .. in the heart of the Sunne, or in Cazimi, when he is not removed from him 17 min. [Hence in PHILLIPS, KERSEY, BAILEY, etc.]

Cazique, var. of CACIQUE.

Cazzan, cazzons: see CASING.

Ce- in OE. words, has become CH- or K-, q. v. No modern word in *ce-* is of Old English origin.

Ce (sī), name of the letter C. Cf. CEE.

Ce, obs. spelling of SEA, SEE, and in many words for SE- q. v.

Ceace, obs. form of CEASE *v.*

Ceal, obs. form of SEAL, CEIL.

‖ **Ceanothus** (si,ănō^{u}·þŭs). [mod.L., ad. Gr. κεάνωθος 'a kind of thistle' (Liddell and Scott).] Red-root; a genus of flowering shrubs, belonging to the order *Rhamnaceæ*. The species *C. americanus*, cultivated in English gardens, is known in America as 'New Jersey Tea'.

1882 *Garden* 25 Feb. 129/2 The plant .. grew against a south wall mingled with the dense growth of a Ceanothus.

Cear, Ceare, Cearment, obs. ff. SEAR, CERE, CEREMENT.

Cearge, var. of CIERGE, *Obs.*, wax candle.

Cearse, var. of SEARCE, *Obs.*, sieve.

† **Cea·sable.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 **-yble.** [f. CEASE *v.* + -ABLE.] Liable to ceasing. *Never ceasable*: unceasing.

1510–20 *Compl. too late maryed* (1862) 7 Agenst the ryght canon of the holy byble Offens [have I] done to God never ceasyble.

Cease (sīs), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **cess-en, cese,** 4–6 **cesse,** 6– **cease.** Also 4 **sesse, ceesse, cece, sees, sesce,** 4–5 **ces(e, sesse,** 4–6 **ses(e,** 5 **sece, cecyn, ceysse, seace, seasse, seece, sees(e, seysse, secyn, sesyn,** *Sc.* **ceiss, seiss,** 5–6 **ceasse,** 6 **ceace, seas(e, seyse.** [ME. *cesse-n*, a. F. *cesse-r* (= Pr. *cessar, sessar*, Sp. *cesar*, Pg. *cessar*, It. *cessare*) :—L. *cēssāre* to give over, stop, freq. of *cēdĕre, cēss-um* to yield. Some of the obs. senses and constructions appear to be after L. *cēssāre*.]

I. Intransitive.

1. Of persons and other agents: To stop, give over, discontinue, desist (*from*, formerly *of*, an action); to come to the end or to an intermission of a state or condition of 'being, doing, or suffering'. Formerly, *cease off* was used, like *leave off*.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 316 Þe kyng .. teld his barons how, þat nede behoued him ses. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 10 Þat we sesse of all vyces. 138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 302 Bi þis amortysyng þei wolen nevere cesse. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxii. 155 Sees of thy sawes, þou Sathanas. 1509 FISHER *Wks.* I. (1876) 59 He .. neuer seaseth tyll it comes vnto the hyest parte of the soule. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1874) I. 97 Cease of your Foly. 1611 BIBLE *Jonah* i. 15 The sea ceased from her raging. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxviii. 165 Are either Enemies, or else they have ceased from being so. 1761 GRAY *Fatal Sisters* 52 Sisters, cease; the work is done. 1832 TENNYSON *Lotos-eaters* 65 Fold our wings, And cease from wanderings.

b. Const. *inf.* with *to*.

138. WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 139 þei wolen not .. ceesse to anoye hem silf in bilding of hye housis. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 232 They seaced not to fyght. 1584 GREENE *Arbasto* i, Cease off to inquire farther in the case. 1702 POPE *Sapho* 259 I'll .. either cease to live, or cease to love! 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 2. (1882) 120 An excommunicate king had ceased to be a Christian.

c. with pr. pple. expressing the action, after late L. *cessare agens*, used in the Vulgate in imitation of the construction of Gr. παύομαι. This construction coincides in form with 6 b, which see.

† **2.** = *Cease from action*: to rest, take rest, be or remain at rest. *Obs.* Cf. CEASING *vbl. sb.*

1382 WYCLIF *Joshua* xiv. 15 The loond ceesside fro bataylis. 1483 *Vulg. abs Terentio* 13 b, Thow sesyste no tyme nor takist no hede to thy selfe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. i. 59 The nycht come, and all thing levand seisst. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdr.* xv. 22 My swerde shal not ceasse ouer them, that shed the innocent bloude. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 326/2 Matter .. will cease if none move it.

3. Of actions, feelings, phenomena, etc.: To come to an end, be at an end. Formerly often conjugated with the auxiliary *be*; but some of the examples may be rather *passive* of 5, 6, or 7.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6032 Prai for me now, moyses þi lauerd to do þis thoner ses. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 434 But cesyd cause, aie cecith malady. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* II. xli. (1859) 46 Now is al theyr noious labour secyd. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxxiv[v]. 3 O God oure Sauioure .. let thine anger ceasse from vs. 1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 91. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 67 It must be so; for Miracles are ceast. 1620 tr. *Boccaccio's Decameron* 77 The modest murmure of the Assistants was ceased. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 418 The tomb of his adversary will cease to be honoured. 1819 *Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 30 The noise was ceas'd Of all the angelic ring. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiv. 211 The influx of Germans on the Rhine must cease.

† **4.** = *Cease to exist*: to come to an end, fail, become extinct, pass away. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxxiv. 25, I shal make for to ceese the werst beestis fro the erthe. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 189 All moral vertu ceseth. 1586 THYNNE in *Animadv.* (1865) Introd. 74 Concerning the high constables of England, which office ceassed and tooke end at the duke of Buckingham. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xv. 11 The poore shall neuer cease out of the land. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* i. 20 When this Priesthood ceased, the Law .. must cease also.

II. Transitive.

† **5.** To put a stop to (the action of others, a state or condition of things), to stop. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 9 Thus was cessed the debate Of love. *c* 1399 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 6 He myghte oure dedly werre cesse. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlv. 265 Sese this tempest and this torment That we ben now inne, Lord. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1300/2 The Pharisies wouldе haue had hym ceace ye voice of the people hymself. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. xxxix. (1639) 62 Sapa .. doth cease paine much more then sweet wine. 1629 MILTON *Ode Nativity* 45 He, her fears to cease, Sent down the meek-eyed Peace. 1691 E. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Threefold Life* xviii. 313 A dead man's sence is ceased.

6. To leave off, discontinue (one's own action; formerly also, one's anger or other passions).

c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 297 Sese your angrye mode! 1528 *Impeach. Wolsey* 178 in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 357 Seas thyne insaciat covetous mynde. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 4 a, God of his mercie was willing to ceasse his wrath and vengeaunce. 1604 E. GRIMSTON *Siege of Ostend* 199 Whereby he might be constrayned .. to cease the dayly alarmes which hee gaue. 1728 GAY *Begg. Op.* II, Cease your funning. *a* 1744 POPE *Dying Chr. to Soul* v. 5 Cease, fond Nature, cease thy strife. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 127 ¶ 6 Others have ceased their curiosity. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* 3 To cease, for a little while, our endeavours.

b. with *vbl. sb.* as obj.

The vbl. sb. represents an earlier pr. pple.; see 1 c.

1382 WYCLIF *Ephes.* i. 16, I .. ceesse not doynge thankyngis [Vulg. *non cesso gratias agens*] for you. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 34 (Harl. MS.), þei cessid neuer drinking by þe space of iij. days or iiij. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xciii. 361 Desyre of hym in my name to sease fyghtynge. 1611 BIBLE *Numb.* viii. 25 From the age of fiftie yeeres they shall cease waiting upon the service thereof. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* 215 Throughout the entire measurement the snow never ceased falling.

c. *Mil. Cease fire*: a word of command.

1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 87 The fire is continued until the bugle sounds the *Cease*. *Ibid.* 89 The *Cease firing* has sounded. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 56 At the conclusion of the practice .. the bugler is to sound the 'cease fire'. 1884 *Daily News* 14 Mar. 6/3 'Cease-fire' presently sounded.

† **7.** To cause (an agent) to leave off (*of* an action); to appease, bring to rest, quiet. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* 781 (W.) The grehound wolde nowt sessed be. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 391 Sesez childer of her sok, soghe hem so neuer. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 66 b, Ysiphile .. cessed herself of her lamentacions. 1480 — *Chron. Eng.* ccxlii. 282 They wold haue done moche harme .. nadde the maire .. seced hem with fayre wordes. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xix. 35 When the toune clarcke had ceased the people. *a* 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 5 Eolus .. ceissit swyith the small foulis of their sang. 1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 61 The .. Lord of our tranquillity hath ceased the waves of the sea.

Cease (sīs), *sb.* Also 4 **ses,** 5 **ceasse.** [a. OF. *ces*, f. *cesser*: see prec.] = CEASING, CESSATION. *Obs.* exc. in the still occasional *Without cease*, without end, incessantly. (Cf. F. *sans cesse*.)

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3188 Of swiche bataile nas no ses To the night fram arnemorwe. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 64 The other he made to watche without ceasse. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 57 They brought the world into a woonderfull perplexitie and cease. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iii. 15 The cease of Maiestie dies not alone. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 99. 163 Which instantly hath caused cease of pain. 1798 *Log Vanguard* 2 Aug. in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) III. 54, 55 minutes past 2, a total cease of firing. 1877 E. CONDER *Bas. Faith* ii. 65 We .. think of space as .. extending without cease in all directions. 1880 A. MITCHELL *What is Civilis.* 183 It is without cease and everywhere undergoing change.

Cease, obs. f. of CESS, SEIZE.

† **Ceased,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. CEASE *v.* + -ED.] That has come to an end.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 81 The stinges of ceased libertie bee sharper than of libertie continued. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* III. xv, With never ceas'd dissension.

Ceaseless (sī·slĕs), *a.* [f. CEASE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without ceasing, unceasing, uninterrupted.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. j, Make our Souls resolve in ceaseless tears. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 967 Thou ceaseless lackey to eternity. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 9 With ceaseless pain. 1843 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* III. 145 We .. listen to their deep and ceaseless roar. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 314 Ceaseless beating of the spray.

Hence **Cea·selessly** *adv.*, without ceasing, incessantly; **Cea·selessness,** ceaseless quality.

1593 DRAYTON *Eclog.* x. 16 And me with hate, yet ceaselessly pursue. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 125 Every sort of damage was ceaselessly inflicted on the country around. 1877 LEGGE *Confucius* 309 To entire sincerity there belongs ceaselessness.

† **Cea·ser.** *Obs.* In 6 **seaser, -our.** [f. CEASE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who stops or puts a stop to.

1509 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* xi. 195 O kynge of loue, and seaser of debate. *Ibid.* xiii. 249 O amyable kynge, seasour of debate.

Ceasing (sī·sĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CEASE *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb CEASE, in its various senses; cessation. *Without ceasing*: incessantly.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxliv. [cxlv.] 2 Ilk day wiþouten cessynge .. i sall loue þe. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxxvi. 126 Thenne gaffe the kynge seassyng to hys wordes. 1592 GREENE *Art Conny-catch.* III. 19 The time of ceissing betweene the seuerall toyes and fancies hee plaied. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Thess.* v. 17 Pray without ceasing. 1745 WARBURTON *Remarks Occas. Refl.* II. (R.) Spencer .. did not mean by abrogation a ceasing, but an alteration. 1862 TRENCH *Poems, Justin Mart.* 11 The ceasing of this painful breath.

2. *Comb.* † **ceasing-day,** day of rest, sabbath.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xxiii. 4 Thes ben the holy cesyng daies of the Lord.

Ceasyble: see CEASABLE.

Cebacic, Cebal, obs. ff. SEBACIC, SABLE.

Cebadilla: see CEVADILLA.

† **Cebe·ll.** *Music. Obs.* or *Hist.* See quot.

1776 SIR J. HAWKINS *Hist. Music* (1853) II. 706 We meet also among the compositions of the English masters of the violin who lived in the time of Charles II, with an air called the Cebell .. it appears to have been an air in duple time of four bars or measures, only repeated in division at the will of the composer .. the several strains are alternately in the grave and the acute series of notes in the musical scale.

Cebine (sī·bəin), *a.* [f. CEB-US + -INE: in mod. L. *cebīnus*: see below.] Of, or pertaining to, the family of monkeys of which the Cebus is the type.

1863 HUXLEY *Man's Pl. Nat.* ii. 80 Some of the Cebine apes.

Cebocephalic (sī·bo$_{1}$sĭfæ·lik), *a.* [f. Gr. κῆβο-ς monkey + κεφαλή head + -IC.] Monkey-headed.

1881 *Nature* XXIII. 235 A cebocephalic caprine monster.

† **Cebratane.** *Obs.* [ad. Sp. *cebratana, cerbatana* of same meaning, app. ad. Arab. (and Pers.) زبطانة *zabaṭāna*, سبطانة *sabaṭāna* blowing tube for shooting birds (for which Piedro de Alcala has *zarbatāna*, Dozy); also found in Pg. *sarabatana*, It. *cerbottana*, Fr. *sarbatane, sarbacane*.]

A blow-pipe for shooting with.

1671 in SKINNER II. [who says it occurs only in a Dict.]. 1708–20 KERSEY, *Cebratan*, a Trunk to shoot at Birds with Clay-pellets. 1775 in ASH.

‖ **Cebus** (sī·bŭs). [mod.L. a. Gr. κῆβος.] A genus of long-tailed monkeys, inhabiting the forests of S. America, including the Sapajous.

1863 BATES *Nat. Amazons* ix. (1864) 253, The White Cebus .. inhabited the forests on the opposite side of the river. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* (1885) 70 Thus Renegger observed an American Monkey (a Cebus) carefully driving away the flies which plagued her infant.

Cec, Cecchin, obs. forms of SICK, SEQUIN.

Cece, obs. form of CEASE.

† **Ce·ceril.** *Obs.* [? f. CE = C + *ceril* = CERILLA, CEDILLA.] The letter C with a cedilla (ç).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Cedilla*, The cedilla is called by some of our printers ceceril.

Ceche, Cechelle, obs. ff. CATCH *v.*, SATCHEL.

Cecias, var. of CÆCIAS, north-east wind.

Cecils (se·silz), 'A name for hashed beef' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade*). Minced meat, crumbs of bread, onions, chopped parsley, etc., with seasoning, made up into balls, sprinkled with bread-crumbs, and fried.

1819 *New Syst. Dom. Cookery* (Murray) 39 To dress .. Cecils, Mince any kind of meat, crumbs of bread, a good deal of onion, some anchovies, etc. .. make them into balls of the size and shape of a turkey's egg, with an egg; sprinkle them with fine crumbs, and fry them of a yellow brown. 1831 *New Syst. Cookery* 51 To dress the same [cold beef] called Cecils.

Cecily, obs. form of CICELY.

Cecions, obs. form of SESSIONS.

Cecity (sī·sĭti). *arch.* Also 6 **cecite, -tie,** 6–9 **cæcity.** [ad. L. *cæcitās*, f. *cæcus* blind; cf. F. *cécité*. See -ITY.] Blindness. (Usually *fig.*)

1528 ROY *Sat.* (1845), To leade men in blynde cecite. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Serm.* iii. Wks. 1845 III. 749 Unreasonable cecity and blindness. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 355 The cecity of superstition. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 64 His cecity was perhaps no absolute impediment to the discharge of his pastoral duties. 1882 M. ARNOLD *Ode Westm. Abbey*, After light's term, a term of cecity.

Cecograph (sī·kŏgrɑf). [f. L. *cæcus* blind + Gr. γράφειν to write.] A writing apparatus for the blind.

1851 *Catalogue of Exhib.* III. 1187 Two pieces of apparatus called 'cecographo' for writing in black characters and small hand. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Cecograph*, the French writing-apparatus for the blind; a chiragon.

Cecum, var. of CÆCUM, the blind-gut.

Cecutiency (sĭkiū·ʃĭənsi). [f. L. *cæcūtient-* pr. ppl. stem of *cæcūtīre* to be blind, f. *cæcus* blind. See -ENCY.] A tendency to blindness; partial blindness.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xviii. 152 There is in them [moles] no cecity, yet more then a cecutiency. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1755 in JOHNSON. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Cecutiency*, dimness of vision.

† **Cecu·tient,** *a. Obs.*—° [*f.* as prec.] Partially blind, dim-sighted. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

Ced, obs. form of SEED.

Cedar (sī·dəɹ). Forms: 1 ceder, -or, 3–6 cedre, (4 cedri), 4–5 cedir, -ur, -yr, (cyder, -yr, sydyr), 6 ceder, 6– cedar. [ME. *cedre*, a. OF. *cedre*, ad. L. *cedrus*, ad. Gr. *κέδρος*; (the OF. repr. of *cedrus* would have been *cierre*). OE. *ceder* was directly ad. Lat.]

1. A well-known evergreen conifer, the *Pinus Cedrus* of Linnæus, *Abies Cedrus*, *Cedrus Libani* of other botanists, called Cedar of Lebanon from its most famous early locality.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xxviii[ix]. 5 Se God brycð þa hean ceder on Libano. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1379 Þe fader in cedre þou sal take, A tre of heght, þat has no make. *a* 1300 *E. E. Ps.* ciii. 16 Þe cedres of Yban Whilk he planted with his hand. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxiii. (Tollem. MS.) The cedre is moste hyȝe tre, lady and quene of all tren. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 282 Cedre, is a tree.. so durable that yt rotteth neuer. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Song of Solomon* i. 17 The beames of our house are cedars and our rafters of firre. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iii. 45 Marcus we are but shrubs, no Cedars we. 1725 BERKELEY *Prop.* Wks. III. 222 Tall cedars that sheltered their orange trees from the north wind. *c* 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 140 To them the cedar was a portent, a grand and awful work of God.

b. The wood of this tree.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8007 Wandis..Of cydyr, pyne, and of cypress. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. ii. 10 Cedre may not, in Erthe ne in Watre, rote. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, The tymbre.. Was halfe of Cedre as I reherse can. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 626 With Smoak of burning Cedar scent thy Walls. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Cedar* is of so dry a nature, that it will not endure to be fastened with iron nails. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 331 In halls Of Lebanonian cedar.

2. Applied to the genus *Cedrus*, or subgenus of *Abies*, which contains beside the Cedar of Lebanon, the Mount Atlas or Silvery Cedar (*A.* or *C. atlantica*) and the Deodara or Indian Cedar (*A.* or *C. Deodara*). The distinguishing character of the cedars consists in the evergreen leaves disposed, many together, in fascicles, and the erect cones with their carpels separating from the axis.

3. Applied, with or without distinguishing epithet, to various trees more or less resembling the true cedar: including species of *Cedrela*, *Juniperus*, *Thuja*, *Cupressus*, *Pinus*, *etc.*: e. g. *Barbadoes*, *Bermuda*, *Canary*, *Pencil-wood*, *Prickly*, *Virginia Red*, *White Cedar*, which are species of Juniper; *Barbadoes Bastard*, *Brazilian*, *Chinese*, *East Indian*, *Falsa*, *Honduras*, *Jamaica*, *Red Australian*, *Singapore*, *West Indian Cedar*, which are species of Cedrela; *British Columbian*, *Californian*, *White Cedar*, which are Thujas; *Bussaco*, *Goa*, *Oregon White*, *Port Orford White Cedar*, which are Cypresses. **Bastard Cedar**, in different countries, applied to species of *Cedrela*, *Dysoxylon*, *Guazuma*, *Icica*. The 'cedar' used for black lead pencils is the wood of *Juniperus bermudiana* and *virginiana*, which also yield *Oil of Cedar*. Also **Cape Cedar**, *Widdringtonia juniperoides*; **Dominica C.**, *Bignonia Leucoxylon*; **Incense C.**, *Libocedrus*; **Japan C.**, *Cryptomeria japonica*; **Queensland C.**, *Pentaceras australis*; **Red Californian C.**, *Libocedrus decurrens*; **Russian C.**, *Pinus Cembra*; **Water C.**, *Chamæcy-paris.*

1703 *Art's Improv.* I. 26 Above all, is commended, the Oil of Cedar, or that of Juniper. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 128 Cedar Tree [*Juniperus Barbadensis*]..It has a reddish, not close but lax, odoriferous wood. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The cedar brought from Barbadoes and Jamaica is a spurious sort. Cedar cups..are made out of the wood of the bastard cedar. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 13 The cedar [*Cedrela odorata*] and mahogany..may be raised with little care in all the waste hilly lands. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxix. 459 Bermuda Cedar is..imported for encasing black lead in pencils. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 151 The main production [of the Great Dismal Swamp] has been of cypress and juniper, the latter commonly known as white cedar, at the North. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 247 The wood of *Juniperus virginiana* is commonly used for 'lead pencils', under the name of Red Cedar. 1880 'SILVER & Co.' *S. Africa* (ed. 3) 125 They are patches of Cape Cedar..and this is the only locality in which the tree is found.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cedar beam* (OE. = *tree*), *forest*, *-nut*, *parlour*, *-pencil*, *pillar*, *-rail*, *shade*, *-swamp*, *top*, *-tree*, *-wood*; *cedar-coloured*, *-like* adjs.; also **cedar-bird**, the American Wax-wing, *Ampelis carolinensis*, a species of Chatterer haunting cedar-trees; **cedar-nut**, the seed of *Pinus Cembra*.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* ciii[iv]. 16 Cwice *ceder-beamas, þa ðu cuðlice sylfa gesettest. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* vii. 2 With Cedar beames upon the pillars. 1871 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 7 A flock of *cedar-birds comes. 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 686/2 Three nests of the cedar-bird..in a single orchard. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 154 A *cedar canoe. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 36 A *cedar-coloured soil equally well-stapled. 1802 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* I. xxii, The woodman's axe Open'd the *cedar-forest to the sun. 1631 B. JONSON *New Inn* III. i. (R.) His tall And growing gravity so *Cedar-like. 1863 MRS. ATKINSON *Tartar Steppes* 57 Each lady having a plate in her hand filled with *cedar nuts, which she was occupied in cracking and eating. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* II. 48 The atmosphere of the *cedar-parlour. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* vii. 2 Foure rowes of *Cedar pillars. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 151 Rough poles of the juniper, under the name of *'cedar-rails', are sent to New York. *a* 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Graves of Househ.*, The Indian knows his place of rest, Far in the *cedar shade. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiv. 267 The pine-barrens and *cedar-swamps of America. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 858 *Cedar tops and hills seem burnished gold. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xxviii[ix]. 5 Þæs Godes word brycþ *cedor-treowu. 1611 BIBLE *Numb.* xxiv. 6 As Cedar trees beside the waters. — *Ezra* iii. 7 Cedar trees from Lebanon. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xvi. 272, I pitched upon a .. cedar-tree. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Chron.* xxii. 4 They of Tyre, brought much *Cedar wood to Dauid. 1887 *Whitaker's Almanack* 442 Among the chief exports of Costa Rica are tortoise-shell and cedar-wood.

Cedared (sī·dəɹd), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. CEDAR + -ED².] Furnished with cedars.

1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxx, Cedar'd Lebanon. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 146 Cedared solitudes.

† **Ce·darly,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. Cedar-like.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 18 Cedarly tallness.

Cedarn (sī·dəɹn), *a. poet.* [f. CEDAR + -EN.] Of or pertaining to cedar-trees; made of cedar.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 988 West winds .. About the cedarn alleys fling..cassia's balmy smells. 1816 COLERIDGE *Kubla Khan*, Down the green hill athwart a cedarn cover. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* v. 510 He cut his cedarn poems, fine As sketchers do their pencils. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 136 Moving toward a cedarn cabinet.

† **Ce·dary,** *a.* In 7 cedry. [f. CEDAR + -Y¹; cf. *sugary*, *watery*.] Having the colour or properties of cedar.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* II. iii. § 2 (T.) That which comes from Bergen being..of a yellow or more cedry colour, is esteemed much before the white. 1847 in CRAIG, *Cedry.*

Cede (sīd), *v.* Also 7 ced. [a. F. *céde-r* (16th c. in Littré), ad. L. *cēdĕre* to give way, yield, retreat. (? or directly from L.)]

† **1.** *intr.* To give way, give place, yield *to.*

1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* 42 It is a great gift of God to seek God: It is second to no gift, because it is the first; It succeedeth no grace, which hath no precedent, and cedeth to none that hath the perfection of all. 1673 O. WALKER *Education* 266 In controversies let the master sometimes cede to his servant. *c* 1675 *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 184 He only ceds to him [his father] in pedantrie. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 264 [Let] private concerns always cede to the common good.

† **2.** Of possessions: To pass over *to. Obs.*

1756 SHENSTONE *Ruin'd Abbey* Wks. 1764 I. 317 This fair domain Had well nigh ceded to the slothful hands Of monks libidinous.

3. *trans.* To give up, grant; to yield, surrender: *esp.* to give up a portion of territory.

1754 A. DRUMMOND *Trav.* 256 (T.) That honour was entirely ceded to the Parthian royal race. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 316 This copy has been ceded to me as a favor. 1798 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 8 The provinces which Ld. Cornwallis had compelled him to cede to the Company. 1823 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 269 His most Christian Majesty ceded to the Queen of Great Britain, all Nova Scotia, etc.

Hence **Ce·ded** *ppl. a.*

1844 WILSON *Brit. India* II. II. xii. 545 The Ceded and Conquered provinces. 1886 YULE *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.*, *Ceded Districts*, a name applied familiarly at the beginning of this century to the territory south of the Tungabhadra river, which was ceded to the Company by the Nizam in 1800, after the defeat and death of Tippoo Sultan.

Cedent (sī·dĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *cēdent-em*, pr. pple. of *cēdĕre* to CEDE.]

† **A.** as *adj.* 'Giving place, departing, yielding'. *Obs. rare*—°. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

B. *sb. Rom. & Sc. Law.* One who assigns property to another.

1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 145 The cedent remainis Rebelle and at the Horne. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 345 Letters of diligence, which have been issued in the name of the cedent, cannot be executed by the messenger in the assignee's name. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Oblig. & Contracts* I. 210 The right passes.., from the cedent to the cessionary. [1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* xix. § 9 Cession in court ..is accomplished by cooperation of three persons,—the cedent, the vindicant, and the addicent.]

Ceder (sī·dəɹ). *rare.* [f. CEDE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who cedes (territory or possession).

1887 *Daily News* 11 May 5/3 Ceder of the infinitely more important position at Zulficar.

Cedilla (sĭdi·lă). [a. Sp. *cedilla* = It. *zediglia*, on L. type **zētĭcula*, dim. of *zēta* the letter *z*; see quot. 1878.] A mark (¸) derived from the letter *z*, written, especially in French and Portuguese (formerly also in Spanish) words, under *c*, to show that it has the 'soft' sound of the letter in positions in which the 'hard' sound would be normal, as before *a*, *o*, *u*. An earlier form was CERILLA.

CHAMBERS 1753 takes *cedilla* as the letter *c* with the subscript mark; printers still sometimes use it in this sense.

1599 MINSHEU *Span. Gram.* 6 Marked with a dash vnder it thus, ç, called ç Cerilla, or ç Cedilla, is proper to the Arabique tongue, from whence it was first taken. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Cedilla*.. denotes a sort of small *c*, to the bottom of which is affixed a kind of virgula, as ç.. The cedilla is called by some of our printers a ceceril. 1878 KITCHIN tr. *Brachet's Fr. Dict.* s. v., The cedilla was a *z*, placed first by the side of, afterwards underneath the letter affected.

‖ **Ce·dmata,** *sb. pl.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *κέδματα* sb. pl.] (See quots.) Hence † **Ce·dmatous** *a. Obs.*

1715 KERSEY, *Cedmata* (G.), humours falling down upon the joynts, especially about the Hips. 1736 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cedmata*, old name for chronic pains of the joints, particularly the hip-joint.

Cedr-, repr. L. *cedr-us* cedar, forming terms of chemistry, etc. **Ce·drene,** a liquid hydrocarbon ($C_{12}H_{21}$) found in the resin of the cedar of Lebanon. † **Ce·dria,** a name applied sometimes to the oil of cedar, sometimes to the pitch or resin, but properly to the crude tears of the cedar. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*) **Cedriret,** a product obtained by Reichenbach from the tar of beechwood, said to crystallize in fine needles. **Ce·drium** = *cedria.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 926 Thai thurle a nutte, & stuffe it so withinne With brymstoon, chaf, & cedria. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 127 Cedria, the liquor of Cedar swageth toothach being put therein. 1847 CRAIG, *Cedriret* crystallises into a kind of net-work, composed of red crystals. 1708–15 KERSEY, *Cedrium.*

Cedrat, -ate (sī·drĕt). [a. F. *cédrat*, ad. It. *cedrato*, f. *cedro* (:—L. *citrus*) citron.] A variety of the citron or lemon.

1781 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* 399 The cedrats are so large as sometimes to weigh more than six pounds. 1783 HAMILTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 195 The agrume (the general name of all kind of orange, lemon, cedrate, and bergamot-trees). 1847 CRAIG, *Cedrate Lemon*, a variety.. with round smooth fruit, having a long acute point.

† **Cedrated,** *ppl. a. Obs.*—° [f. mod.L. *cedrāt-us* + -ED.] 'Anointed with juice or oil of cedar-trees' (Bailey 1736).

1775 in ASH.

‖ **Ce·dre.** *Obs.* [Fr., ad. It. *cedro* citron.] = CEDRAT.

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 150 That which bears the Name of the Cedre or Bourgamot. 1708–15 KERSEY, *Cedre* (F.), a kind of Citron, or Lemon.

‖ **Cedrela** (sĭdrī·lă). [mod.L., a. Sp. *cedrela*, dim. of *cedro*, *cedra* CEDAR. In F. *cédrel.*] A genus of large trees, common in the West Indies, Hindostan, and Australia, species of which are called *Cedar* or *Bastard Cedar.*

1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xiv. 169 The thick forest abounding in Cedrelas. 1871 MATEER *Travancore* 98 Febrifuges, such as the bark..of Cedrela.

Cedrelaceous (sĭdrĭlē·ĭ·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *cedrela* + -ACEOUS.] Of, or pertaining to, the *Cedrelaceæ*, or Cedrela order, which includes the cedar of Australia, and the mahogany-tree of the Spanish Main.

‖ **Cedrelate.** *Obs. rare.* [L. *cedrelatē*, Gr. *κεδρελάτη*, f. *κέδρ-os* cedar + *ἐλάτη* pine-tree.] (See quots.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 388 Of the greater Cedar there bee two kindes.. Some cal this Cedar, Cedrelate: whereof cometh the best Rosin. 1736 BAILEY, *Cedrelate*, the large sort of cedar, which grows as big as a fir-tree, and yields rosin or pitch as that does. 1775 in ASH.

Ce·drin. *Chem.* The crystalline active principle of cedron seeds.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s. v., The fruit [of Cedron] after exhaustion with ether, yields to alcohol a crystallisable substance cedrin.

Cedrine (sī·drin, -əin), *a.* [ad. L. *cedrin-us* of cedar.] Of or pertaining to cedar.

1736 BAILEY, *Cedrine*. *a* 1794 SIR W. JONES *Tales* (1807) 179 Ivʼry roofs, and cedrine floors.

Ce·dron. **a.** A small tree of New Granada (*Simaba Cedron*, N. O. *Simarubaceæ*). **b.** The fruit of this tree. Also *attrib.*

1859 MARCY *Prairie Trav.* iv. 131 Cedron..is a nut that grows on the Isthmus of Panama,.. said to be an infallible antidote to serpent-bites. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1059 The Cedron of commerce which looks like a blanched almond, but is larger, is the kernel of this fruit. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Cedron seeds .. are employed as a remedy for the bites of serpents, for hydrophobia, and for intermittent fevers.

Cedry, obs. f. CEDARY.

‖ **Ce·dula.** *Obs.* [Sp. *cédula* (þe·ðula), SCHEDULE, q. v.] A permit or order issued by the Spanish government; also applied to securities issued by some of the S. American governments.

1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6323/2 The King of Spain's Cedula for the South Sea Company's annual Ship. 1739 *King's Declar. War agst. Spain* in Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* (1790) I. App. 10 Notwithstanding the many promises made, and cedulas issued, signed by the said King [of Spain].

Cedule, early spelling of SCHEDULE.

† **Ce·duous,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *cæduus*, f. *cæd-ĕre* to fell: see -UOUS.] Suitable for felling.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 2 These [trees] we shall divide into the greater and more ceduous, fruticant, and shrubby. 1736 BAILEY, *Ceduous*, as ceduous trees, such as are us'd to be cut or lopp'd. 1847 in CRAIG, etc.

Cedyr, obs. form of CIDER.

Cee (sī). Name of the letter C. **a.** See quot. 1542. **b.** A term formerly current in the Universities for a certain quantity of beer.

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* A vj b, C, a cee, the xvj. part of a penny. q, a kewe, the viij. [part]. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 38 Hee [old College Butler] domineers ouer Fresh-men.. and puzzles them with strange language of

Cues, and Cees, and some broken Latine. 1635 *1st Pt. Jeronimo* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 367 Hast thou .. suck'd Philosophy, ate cues, drank cees?

Cee, obs. form of SEA, SEE.

Cee spring, C-spring. *Coach-building.* A spring, shaped like the letter C, used to support the body of a carriage.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 72 Named according to their shape .. the S, the C, the .. grasshopper spring. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1525 The springs .. differ not from the present fashionable C spring. 1878 MRS. EDWARDES *Jet* xiii. 568 Her ambition is bounded by a brougham on C springs. 1884 *Times* 30 Oct. (Advt.) 13/5 An elegant light patent landau, brougham, patent cee-spring Princess Victoria and mail phaeton.

Ceede, obs. form of CEDE, SEED.

Ceekenesse, obs. form of SICKNESS.

Ceel(e, obs. ff. CEIL *v.*, CELL, SEAL, SELE, time.

Ceeldam, celdom, obs. ff. SELDOM.

Ceeler, var. of CELURE, *Obs.*

Ceem, obs. f. SEAM, SEEM.

Ceene, var. of SENE[2], *Obs.*, synod.

Ceerche, Ceercle, obs. ff. SEARCH, CIRCLE.

Ceere, obs. form of CERE *v.*

Ceese, ceesse, obs. ff. CEASE, SEIZE.

Cege, Cegge, obs. ff. SIEGE, SEDGE.

‖ Ceiba (sēi·bă). [Sp. (θei·ba); possibly of native West Indian origin.] The God-tree, Silk-Cotton-tree of the W. Indies, *Eriodendron anfractuosum* (*Bombax Ceiba*). (Miller.)

1812 S. ROGERS *Columbus* x. 157 Ceiba, and Indian fig, and plane sublime. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* II. iv. (1864) 92 He gave three cuts with his sword on a large ceiba tree which grew in the place. 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvi. 3 The ceiba with its large yellow flowers. 1879 BODDAM-WHETTHAM *Roraima* 63 One who .. kneels before an oak as the wild Indian does before his ceiba.

Ceil (sīl), *sb. poet. rare.* [f. next.] = CEILING. (Cf. the earlier CYLL.)

1840 GALT *Demon Dest.* VII. 48 The awning clouds were as a cavern's ceil. 1861 *Bentley Ballads* 47 As the figures we see in an arabesque .. In Gothic vaulted ceils.

Ceil, ciel (sīl), *v.* Forms: 5 ceel-yn, selyn, 6 seele, sele, cele, cyle, syle, (*Sc.* syill), 6–7 seel(e, 7 seil(e, siel, ceal, seal, 7– ciel, ceil. [Of *ceil* v. (recorded of date 1428) and the derived *ceiling* (1380), *ceiled*, with the cognate sb. found as CYLL in sense of 'canopy' *c* 1500, *celure*, found as *syllure, sylure* ? *a* 1400, the derivation is doubtful. The group is not very old in Eng., and traces of it in French are scanty.

Three sources have been suggested: (1) L. *cēlāre*, F. *celer* (11th c. in Littré) to hide, conceal, cover up; (2) L. *cælāre* to carve, engrave in relief; (3) L. *cælum* sky, vault of heaven. If L. *cēlāre* could be shown to have acquired in late L. or Romanic the simple sense of 'cover', it would suitably explain the Eng. words in all their uses; but such is not the case, and in particular, F. *celer* does not appear to approach the required sense. In favour of L. *cælāre* (cf. *cieler* Godef.) there are certainly early quotations (see sense 1, and CEILING 1) in which 'carve', 'carving', is a possible sense; but nothing of the kind occurs under CELURE, and if *ceil* ever meant 'carve' this sense evidently soon entirely gave way to one congruous with that of CELURE. On the other hand we have the known fact that med.L. *cælum*, It. *cielo*, F. *ciel*, acquired the sense of 'canopy, vault, roof, tester of a bed, etc.'; and there are traces of a derived vb. *cælāre* to canopy or vault, whence *cælātum, cælātūra*, in senses identical with or derived from *cælum*. Difficulties are that while *ceil* v. and *celure* were so common in 15–16th c. English, and can hardly be connected with L. exc. through Fr., their occurrence in OF. itself is extremely rare: a single instance of *cielee* pa. pple. (with variants *celee, chelee, couverte*) has been noted in Chrestien de Troyes, Ywain (ed. Förster 964). It is possible that **celeūre, *celure*:—L. *cælātūra* was common in Anglo-French, and thence passed into English, but the whole subject remains for the present beset with conflicting difficulties; the apparently certain point being that we cannot separate the Eng. words from *cælum, ciel*, canopy. See CELURE.]

†1. *trans.* ? To furnish with a canopy, hangings, or a screen. *Obs.* Cf. CELURE.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 65 Ceelyn wythe syllure, *celo. Ibid.* 452 Selyn wythe sylure, *celo.*

†2. To cover with a lining of woodwork, sometimes of plaster, etc. (the interior roof or walls of a house or apartment); to wainscot. *Obs.*

1428 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 6 The seide parlore .. lattizid, glazid and selyd. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* in *Promp. Parv.* 65 These wallys shal be celyd with cypruese. The rofe shall be celed vautwyse and with cheker work. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* iii. 5 The greate house syled he with Pyne tre, and ouerlayed it with the best golde. [WYCLIF covered; 1611 sieled; Vulg. *texit*; Heb. has same word חִפָּה for both *syled* and *ouerlayed.*] 1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 87 Fine greynyd Okes, apte to sele Howses. 1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict., Enyessar*, to seele or plaister houses. ? *a* 1600 *Aberd. Reg.* (Jam. s.v. *Sile*), To syill the kirk. 1611 COTGR., *Plancher*, to seele or close, with boards.

fig. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. (1641) 18/2 This proud Palace where we rule and dwel .. had fall'n long since, Had't not been siel'd-round with moist Elements. 1615 WITHER *Sheph. Hunt., Juvenil.* (1633) 419 A Bower .. Seil'd so close, with boughes all greene Tytan cannot pry betweene.

b. To overlay (with gold, marble, etc.).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 571 Slitting marble into thin plates, therewith to couer and seel as it were the outsides of walls. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* 181 Their Palaces they seele and trim with gold.

3. *esp.* To line the roof of, provide or construct an inner roof for (a building or apartment); *usually*, to plaster the roof. Cf. CEILING 5.

1519 [see 2]. 1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 346 The Church is very Lofty, and Cealed with Irish Oak. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Germany* II. 333 The rooms are wainscoted and cieled with ash of Poland. 1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXVIII. 517 Every apartment is floored with sandal, and ceiled with nacre. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* iii. 27 The nave has just been ceiled in wood.

fig. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* xxxiv. 317 Enormous precipices wall it in; the clear blue ceils it over.

4. *Naut.* To line (a ship, or a compartment in a ship). Cf. CEILING 4 b.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 85 The Bread-room .. being seeled with Lead [on p. 84 the words used are 'lined with lead'].

Ceile, var. of SELE, *Obs.*, time, happiness.

Ceiled, cieled (sīld), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

†1. Having the interior (roof or walls) overlaid or lined with wood, etc.; wainscoted. *Obs.* exc. *Naut.*; see CEIL *v.* 4.

1539 BIBLE (Taverner) *Haggai* i. 4 Ye your selues can fynd tyme to dwell in syled houses. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 179 Walles, Som seeld, some hangd. *a* 1617 HIERON *Wks.* I. 640 The .. large chambers, sieled with ceder, and painted with vermilion. 1611 BIBLE *Haggai* i. 4 Is it time for you, O yee, to dwell in your sieled [1633 cieled] houses? 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* ii. (1856) 20 The entire interior was lined, ceiled, with cork.

2. Having the roof covered or plastered internally, so as to conceal the rafters, etc.; provided with a ceiling.

1872 BRET HARTE *Prose & P.* I. 159 The dark platform, which led to another low-ceiled room. 1872 *Daily News* 3 Oct. 5 The kitchen is a ceiled, papered, and carpeted room.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Covered, overlaid; studded.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. v. (1554) 169 a, With plate of gold cyled, yt shone full shene. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1608) 232 The arches starry seeld, Where th' all-creator hath disposed well The Sun and Moon.

Ceiler, variant of CELURE, *Obs.*

Ceiling, cieling (sī·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms: 4 celyng, (6 sel-, sil-, syling), 6–7 seeling, 7 ceeling, 7–8 siel(e)ing, 6– cieling, 7– ceiling. [f. prec. + -ING[1].]

I. The action of the verb CEIL.

†1. The action of lining (the roof or walls of) an apartment with boards, or (more rarely) with plaster, etc. *Obs.* exc. *Naut.*

(The sense 'carving' is possible in the two earliest quots.)

1497 *Acc. Ld. Treas.* I. 357 (Jam. s.v. *Siling*) Item, to the kervour that tuk in task the siling of the chapel, in part of payment, ij *lib.* xiiijs. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 243 Vautynge, and celynge, with cunnyng caruynge and peyntynge .. ornatteth wondersly lordys howsis. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 13 There remaines nothing .. but onely seeling the Cabins. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 140/2 Seileing is House Painting where Plaister Walls are made to look like Wainscate or outlandish Timber.

2. *esp.* The lining of the roof of a room with woodwork, plaster, or the like; now, usually, with lath and plaster.

1764 HARMER *Observ.* iii. 90 Their cieling their rooms with wood and neatly painting, and sometimes gilding them. 1801 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1828) II. 88 Plasterers' work .. namely, ceiling, which is plastering on laths.

II. *concretely.*

†3. A screen of tapestry, a curtain. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 626 Celynge, *velamen.* 1548 HALL *Chron.* (14 *Edw. IV*) I. 232 b, The Frenche kyng .. caused the lord of Countay .. with the lord of Argenton .. to stande secretly behynd a selyng or a hangyng in his chamber .. so that what soever were purposed to hym, they standing behind the clothe, might easely se, and facile heare the same. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 342 He is the curtaine and seeling, the rafter and ornament of his church. 1632 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* 343 Creepeth in betweene the walls and seelings.

†4. The wooden lining of the roof or walls of a room; panelling; wainscoting. *Obs.* Cf. CEIL *v.* 2.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1231 Þe celynge with-inne was siluer plat & with red gold ful wel yguld. 1555 *Fardle Facions* II. i. 117 They haue—cielinges, voultinges, dores and gates couered with siluer. 1598 FLORIO, *Cielo*, the seeling, vpperface or rooffe of a house. 1612 BACON *Ess. Vain-glory* (Arb.) 464 Varnish, that makes Seelings not onely Shine, but Last. 1632 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 187 Five yeards and a halfe of square sealing to the orgaine frame. 1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 67 They go out into the room about three-quarters of a yard, and are faced with some neat sieleing.

b. *Naut.* The inside planking of a ship's bottom, carried up to the lowest deck; = FOOT-WALING.

1633 T. JAMES *Voyage* 50 In the runne of her .. he cut away the sealing. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 117 Their ceiling was dammed up with a certain kind of mortar to dead the shot. 1688 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 783 Cutting .. the Seeling of the Ship, they immediately stopt the Leak. 1749 WADDELL *ibid.* XLVI. 112 Another Part of it went through the Starboard Side, without any Hurt to the Ceiling (or inside Plank). 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 203 Between the inside lining of the ship's bottom, which is called the cieling, and the outside planking, there is a space of about seventeen or eighteen inches. 1869 SIR E. REED *Ship Build.* xix. 424 The Liverpool rule .. states that the ceiling in the flat of hold is to be laid in hatches.

5. *esp.* The undercovering of a roof or floor, concealing the timbers; the plaster of the top of a room.

1535 COVERDALE *Song of Sol.* i. 17 Yᵉ sylinges of oure house are of Cedre tre, & oure balkes of Cypresse. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* IV. xv. (1622) 133 Betweene the roofe and the seeling, the three Senators .. hid themselues. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.*, It [my cottage] doth adore thee with the seeling low. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Builder* 67 Every hundred of Laths cover six yards of Ceeling or Partitioning. 1716–8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxvi. 136 The ceiling is always of wood .. inlaid or painted with flowers. 1731 FIELDING *Grub St. Op.* 1. xi, Do'st thou not expect the cieling to fall down on thy head for so notorious a lie? 1874 PARKER *Illust. Gothic Archit.* I. iii. 53 At Canterbury .. the choir itself had a flat boarded ceiling. 1878 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 172 The water had found its way through the ceiling into the room beneath.

6. *transf.* and *fig.*

1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* I. 344 The Brow of Heav'n .. The gorgeous Seeling of th' immortall Frame. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banq.* 315 You that haue neglected heauen, which God hath made your more glorious seeling. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 322 Those boundless bounds where stars do move, The cieling of the chrystal round above. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 205 The rose's blushing bloom, Loveliest cieling of the bower.

7. *Comb.*, mostly *attrib.*, as *ceiling-board, -joist, -relievo, -sky, -work*; also *ceiling-wards* adv.

c 1520 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 202 Johanni Henryson .. sawyng seylyng bordes per iij dies et di., 21*d.* 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxiii. [lxxiv.] 6 They cutt downe all the sylinge worke of yᵉ Sanctuary with bylles & axes. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 68 Seeling Joyses on Cellaring. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A covering of plaster over laths nailed, where there is no upper room, on joists for the purpose: hence called ceiling joists. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg* li. 4 Nothing but gold! .. On the walls .. the ceiling-sky. 1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 402. 537 A Nereid .. in a ceiling-relievo at Palmyra. 1879 *Daily News* 21 Aug. 3/1 These princesses who piously fold their hands and look ceiling-wards.

Ceilinged (sī·liŋd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Having a ceiling; also **ceilinged-off,** cut off by a cieling.

18.. WORDSW. *Miscell. Sonn.* I. xv, Cell .. with purpureal shell Ceilinged and roofed. 1862 *Owen* I. 80 A low, black, ceilinged room. 1884 W. URWICK *Nonconf. in Herts* 190 The massive roof of solid oak beams, ceilinged off.

†Ceinte. *Obs.* Also 4 seynt, 5 ceynte; also SAINT, SAIN, q.v. [a. OF. *ceint, ceinct*:—L. *cinctus* in same sense f. *cingĕre* to gird.] A girdle; the woven portion of a girdle.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 793 (Add. MS.) Abowte hure myddel a seynt sche sought. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 329 Girt with a ceint of silk with barres smale. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* v. v. (1859) 76 These Aungels ledden thre spirites whiche were .. gyrd with ceyntes of gold. 1530 PALSGR. 268/2 Seynt of a gyrdell, *tissu.*

‖ Ceintu·re. *rare.* [F. *ceinture* (sɛ̃tüʀ):—L. *cinctūra*, f. *cingĕre* to gird.] = CINCTURE.

1856 THACKERAY *Christm. Bks.* (1872) 8 A simple white muslin dress and blue ceinture.

Ceiss, ceize, obs. forms of CEASE, SEIZE.

Cek, obs. form of SACK, SICK.

Cekyn, obs. form of SEEK.

Cekyr, obs. form of SICKER, sure.

† Cela·de, cela·te, obs. ff. SALADE, helmet.

1611 FLORIO, *Bacinetto*, a skull or celate [1598 sallet] or such head-piece. *Celata*, a morion, a celade [1598 sallat].

Celadine, obs. and dial. var. of CELANDINE.

Celadon (se·lădɒn). [a. F. *celadon*; according to Littré the colour was named after Celadon, a character in D'Urfé's romance of *Astrée.*] The name of a pale shade of green resembling that of the willow. Also *attrib.* and as *adj.*

1768 E. BUYS *Dict. Terms of Art, Celadon*, a Sea-green Colour. 1857 LOCKER *Lond. Lyrics, My Neighb. Rose* iii, I doat upon Frail jars, turquoise and celadon. 1876 R. BURTON *Gorilla L.* I. 125 A cool green-blue, a celadon tint that reposed the eye and the brain. 1877 LONGF. in *Harper's Mag.* Dec., A sky Just washed by gentle April rains, And beautiful with celadon.

Ce·ladonite. *Min.* [Named 1847, f. prec. and -ITE.] Green earth of Verona (Dana); a hydrous silicate of iron and potassium.

1868 DANA *Min.* (1880) 463 Celadonite, colour deep-olive-green, celandine-green, apple-green.

Celandine (se·lăndəin). Forms: 4 celydoine, -oyne, 5 celydon, -oun, celidoyne, 6 celidone, celandyne, selandine, 5–7 celondine, sellondine, salandine, sal-, sall-, selendyne, -ine, solydyne, 6–7 celendine, 8, 9 *dial.* celadine, 6– celandine. See also CELIDONY[1]. [ME. *celydoine*, a. OF. *celidoine*:—late L. *celidonia*, Lat. *chelidonia* (*-onium*), ad. Gr. χελιδόνιον, f. χελιδών swallow.

In reference to the name, ancient writers stated that the flower appeared at the time of the arrival of the swallows, and withered at their departure. The story of the use made of the juice by swallows (see quot. 1601 in 1 a) was probably suggested by the name. For the intrusive *n* cf. *messenger, passenger.*]

1. The name of two distinct plants, bearing yellow flowers; by the old herbalists regarded as species of the same plant, and identified (probably correctly) with the 'greater and lesser *chelidonia*' of ancient writers.

a. Common or Greater Celandine, *Chelidonium majus* (N.O. *Papaveraceæ*); called by Lyte *swallow-wort.* Its thick yellow juice was formerly supposed to be a powerful remedy for weak sight.

a 1310 in Wright's *Lyric P.* 26 With celydoyne ant sauge. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 131 His [*i.e.* Ariel's] herbe also..Is celidoine freshe and grene. *c* 1430 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 297 Take the jus of salendyne. *c* 1450 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 712, *Hec celidonia*, celydoun. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B iv b, Take the Juce of Salandyne and wete a morcell of flesh therin. 1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Celendyne. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 67, I sau celidone, that is gude to help the sycht of the ene. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 15 b, The iuice of Selendine .. maketh the eysight clere. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 224 The great Celendine, called in Greek Chelidonia, for that the old Swallows with the helpe of this hearb helpe their young ones to see again. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 79 Celandin weepeth a golden juice. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 135 The juice of Common Celandine is of a bright orange colour.

b. Small or Lesser Celandine, the Pilewort or Figwort, *Ranunculus Ficaria.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xx. 32 The small Celandyne was so called, bycause that it beginneth to spring and to floure, at the comming of the Swallowes. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 197 The small Celandine, otherwise called Pilewort. 1775 ASH, *Celadine*, the name of a plant, pilewort, chelidonium. 1803 WORDSW. *To Small Celandine*, There's a flower that shall be mine, 'Tis the little Celandine. 1859 LEWES *Sea-side Stud.* 189 The dog-violet and the celandine are gay with colour.

† **2. Brave Celandine**: applied by Lyte to the Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris. Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xx. 31 There is another herbe much like to small Celandyne in leaues and floures, the which we may call Marsh Marygolde, or Brave Celandyne.

3. Tree-celandine; *Bocconia frutescens* of the W. Indies. (*Treas. Bot.*)

Celarent (sĭlē·rĕnt). *Logic.* [A Latin word (='they might hide') taken as a mnemonic.] A term designating the second mood of the first figure of syllogisms, in which the major premiss and the conclusion are universal negatives, and the minor premiss a universal affirmative.

1551 T. WILSON *Logique* G vij b, In Celarent we se twise E, whereby we are taught that the argument .. must haue two vniuersall negatives, and one vniuersall affirmative. 1589 *Marprel. Epit.* E iiij b, The moode answereth unto Celarent, elder daughter to Barbara. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* E b, You shall not finde such reasons, they bee all in celarent, and dare not shewe their heads. 1882 MALLOCK *Soc. Equality* vi. 138 We cannot prove it in Barbara, Celarent, or Bocardo.

Celate: see CELADE.

Celation (sĭlē·ĭʃən). Also 6 *Sc.* **-ioune.** [f. L. *celāre* to conceal: see **-ATION.**] Concealment; esp. in *Law*, concealment of birth or pregnancy.

1567 *Sc. Acts* (1814) 573 (Jam.) In occultatioun and celatioune of the premissis. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Celation*, the concealment of pregnancy or parturition.

Celature (sĭ·lătiŭr). Also 7 **cælature.** [ad. L. *cælatūra*, f. *cælā-re* to emboss, engrave.] **a.** Embossing. **b.** *concr.* Embossed work, an embossed figure.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxviii, With craftye archys reysed wonder clene..So merueylous was the celature. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 372 These celatures in their drinking cups were so fram'd, that they might put them on or take them off at pleasure. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* x. § 17 They admitted even in the utensils of the Church some celatures and engravings. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. v. 367 Nor was all this flouretry, and other celature of the cedar, lost labour. [In BAILEY, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts.]

Celde, obs. pa. t. of SELL.

Celder, -re, Celdom, obs. ff. CHALDER, SELDOM.

† **Cele,** *sb. Med. Obs.* [mod.L., a. Gr. κήλη; cf. BUBONOCELE, ENTEROCELE, etc.] (See quots.)

1708–15 KERSEY, *Cele*, a swelling in any part of the Body, especially the Groin. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Cele*, in a general sense, denotes any tumour, but more particularly that proceeding from a rupture or hernia. 1775 in ASH. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Cele*, a tumour caused by the protrusion of any soft part. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Cele,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *celer*:—L. *celāre.*] *trans.* To hide, conceal, keep secret.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H v b, None ought to cele or hyde nothynge fro his frend yf it be his prouffyte and honour. *a* 1550 *Form. Jurament* in Balfour *Practicks* (1754) 23 (Jam.) Your counsall celand that ye schaw me.

Cele, var. of CEIL, SEAL, SELE, *Obs.*, happiness.

Cele, obs. form of CHILL *sb.*

† **Celeberrimous,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Humorously f. L. *celeberrim-us*, superl. of *celeber* celebrated.] Very or most celebrated.

1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 475 The celeberrimous doctor has made the thing as clear as the sun.

† **Ce·lebrable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *célébrable*, ad. L. *celebrābilis*, f. *celebrāre* to celebrate.] Worthy to be made famous.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. ix. 84, I mot graunten..þat þis þing be ryȝt celebrable by clernesse of renoun and noblesse. IV. vii. 147 Hercules is celebrable for hys hard trauaile.

Celebrant (se·lĭbrănt). [a. F. *célébrant*, or L. *celebrant-em*, pr. pple. of *celebrāre.*] One who celebrates, or who performs a solemn rite; *esp.* the priest who officiates at the eucharist.

1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 226 The piscina should be situated near the celebrant. 1863 J. C. MORISON *St. Bernard* II. v. 255 They..answered the prayers recited by the celebrant. 1883 *Ch. Times* 9 Nov. 807/1 There cannot be more than one celebrant or one chief consecrator.

† **Ce·lebrate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 5 **-at.** [ad. L. *celebrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *celebrā-re* to CELEBRATE, f. L. *celebr-em* honoured by a great assembly, etc., renowned.]

1. Performed with due rites; observed with due formality; solemnly held. (Chiefly as pa. pple.; cf. CELEBRATE *v.*)

1472 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 148 Nor thy Conjunccion of them [be] perfytly celebrat. 1520 SIR R. ELYOT *Will* in *Elyot's Gov.* (1883) App. A, After hir marriage celebrate. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cliii. 183 The same day that the fraternyte of Saynt Owen was celebrate, thenglysshmen toke the towne of Guynes. 1564 *Brief Exam.* ***** iij, Who brought in mariages to be celebrate in Churches?

2. Extolled, celebrated.

1538 STARKEY *England* 212 Whose vertuese are celebrate in our..tempullys. 1574–7 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 28 Numantia and Sagunto were .. muche renoumed and celebrate in Spaine. 1680 HICKES *Spirit of Popery* 35 Vicar was a most Zealous, and Celebrate Professor.

3. Consecrated, dedicated. (Cf. CELEBRATE *v.* 2.)

1632 W. LITHGOW *Totall Disc.* 57 Mount Pindus, celebrate to Apollo and the Muses.

Hence † **Ce·lebrateness.**

1731–6 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Celebrate (se·lĭbrēt), *v.* [f. prec., or on analogy of vbs. so formed. See **-ATE**^{3}.]

(1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Celebrate*, to frequent, to solemnize with an Assembly of men, to make famous, also to keep a festival day or other time with great solemnity.)

1. *trans.* To perform publicly and in due form (any religious ceremony, a marriage, a funeral, etc.); to hold (a church council); to solemnize.

1564 (*title*), A godly and necessary admonition of the decrees and canons of the Council of Trent, celebrated under Pius IV. 1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 115 What form is to be kept in celebrating the divine mysteries. 1574 *Life 70th Abp. Canterbury* B j b, The Archbisshopp himselfe..celebratinge the holy communion. 1662 *Office Holy Commun., 2nd Exhort.* (1844) § 345, I intend, by God's grace, to celebrate the Lord's Supper. 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 300 A couple were in pursuit of him, in order to have their nuptials celebrated. 1840 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. 346 Fabius celebrated his funeral, and pronounced his funeral oration.

b. *absol.* (with the eucharist as implied object).

1534 in Picton *L'pool. Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 26 The foundation of John, Duke of Lancaster, to celebrate there for the soules of him and his ancestors. 1628 P. SMART *Vanitie Popish Cerem.* 33 No side at which any Minister can stand to celebrate. 1862 KINGTON *Fredk. II*, II. xvi. 349 Had forced priests to celebrate in his presence.

† **c.** *transf.* To execute, enter into (a contract; cf. Sp. *celebrar un contrato*); to perform (an operation; cf. quot. 1471 s.v. CELEBRATE *ppl. a.*). *Obs.*

1592 WEST *Symbol.* I. i. § 13 The thing .. may be in one place, and the contract celebrated and perfected in another. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVIII. 646 Bleeding must .. be celebrated in an Inflammation of the parts.

† **2.** To consecrate by religious rites. *Obs.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* IV. viii. 65 Virgine parchment, celebrated and holied by a popish priest.

3. To observe with solemn rites (a day, festival, season); to honour with religious ceremonies, festivities, or other observances (an event, occasion).

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Lev.* xxiii. 32 From euen to euen shall ye celebrate [WYCL. halowe, COVERD. kepe] your Sabbath. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* I. vi. 14 Feast and banquet in the open streets, To celebrate the ioy that God hath giuen vs. 1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. i, With Pomp and Sports my Love I celebrate. 1697 — *Virg. Georg.* I. 466 Celebrate the mighty Mother's Day. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* IX. (1840) I. 376 The Feast of Tabernacles being then celebrating. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 71 The Minor Festival.. is celebrated with more rejoicing than the other.

4. To make publicly known, proclaim, publish abroad.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxviii. § 8 Whose name .. we celebrate with due honour. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* (1714) Pref. 2 As it is commonly cited and celebrated by all men. 1738 WESLEY *Hymn, When to the Temple* ii, The stones themselves would find a Voice, To celebrate his Praise. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IX. 360 His praise the song had ceased to celebrate. 1856 BRYANT *Hymn to Death* 72 And celebrates his shame in open day.

5. To speak the praises of, extol, publish the fame of.

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxxviii. 18 Death cannot celebrate thee. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 241 Could we Stand in his presence.. to celebrate his Throne With warbl'd Hymns? 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* VI. vi. (1733) 139 Neither did the People forget to celebrate themselves all this while. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 513 P 6 There is a noble Hymn in French, which Monsieur Bayle has celebrated for a very fine one. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* III. 699 He celebrated the surrounding mountains for their number and size and beauty.

Celebrated (se·lĭbrētĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec + **-ED.**]

1. Performed with customary rites.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. i. ad. fin., Our celebrated rites of marriage.

2. Much talked about, famed, renowned.

1665–9 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) Ded., Those Celebrated Ladies..taught their Children to Sway those Rulers of the World. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlvi. 33 This is a dull imperfect description of this celebrated building. 1827 SOUTHEY *Inscript.* xliii, In many a celebrated fight With Rodney [he] had his part. 1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xviii. (1860) § 768 Neither India, nor the East coasts of Africa .. are celebrated for their fish. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 30 Who prosper, like the celebrated schoolmaster, by being only one lesson ahead of the pupil.

Hence † **Ce·lebratedness.**

1731–6 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Ce·lebrating, *vbl. sb.* [f. CELEBRATE *v.* + **-ING**^{1}.] **a.** Observing with due ceremony, solemn observance. **b.** Praising or extolling.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Celebracion*, celebrating. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* v. 26 Hee slewe all them that were gone to the celebrating of the Sabbath. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* VI. 108. 1671 L. ADDISON *West Barbary* in Southey *Com.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 96 They divine of the success of their tillage from..the due celebrating of their Easter.

Celebration (selĭbrē·ĭʃən). [ad. L. *celebrātiōn-em*, noun of action f. *celebrā-re* to CELEBRATE.]

1. The performance of a solemn ceremony; *spec.* the action of celebrating the eucharist.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (J.), He laboured .. to hasten the celebration of their marriage. 1662 *Office Holy Commun. Rubric 3rd Exhort.* (1844) § 346 The Celebration of the Communion. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. iii. § 9. 474/1 Telesphorus .. instituted .. the celebration of three Masses the night of our Saviour's birth. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 393 Epitaph on a lady who dropt down dead, during the celebration of her nuptials. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* iv, The Church hath been prepared For spousal celebration. *Mod.* She has gone to early celebration.

2. The observing of a feast, day, or special season; the honouring or recognizing of an event by religious ceremonies, festivities, etc.

1529 MORE *Supplic. Souls* Wks. 318/2 Our sauiour hymself went to the celebracion of that same feast. *c* 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 10 They are euer forward In Celebration of this day. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 377 The Jews do still retain the celebration of the seventh day of the week. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess. Art* Wks. (Bohn) I. 151 Picture and sculpture are the celebrations and festivities of form. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Saxon Ch.* (1858) I. i. 46 Celebration of Easter.

3. Making famous, publicly praising, extolling; in *pl.* laudatory speeches.

a 1674 CLARENDON (J.) His memory deserving a particular celebration. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 104 P 10 Have never been denied any celebrations which they were willing to purchase. 1779 — *L. P., Prior* Wks. III. 132 The Carmen Seculare, in which he exhausts all his powers of celebration.

† **4.** = CELEBRITY; renown. *Obs.*

1710 PALMER *Proverbs* viii, The vulgar have a title .. to convey the honour of celebration to a saying. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 44 That house at Twickenham to which his residence afterwards procured so much celebration.

Cele·brative (se·lĭbrētiv), *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CELEBRATE *v.* + **-IVE.**] Pertaining to celebration.

1834 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 707 Walking in ..procession on the day celebrative of Reform.

Celebrator (se·lĭbrētəɹ). In 7–8 **-ter.** [a. L. *celebrā-tor*, agent-n. f. *celebrā-re*; formerly in **-ER**, as an English agent-n. f. CELEBRATE *v.*]

One who celebrates (see senses of CELEBRATE *v.*).

1609 B. JONSON *Masq. Queens*, ad fin., I know no worthier way of epilogue, than the celebration of who were the celebraters. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619–20) II. 340 He will set himselfe to bee a publisher and a celebrater of his righteousnesse. 1624 A. DARCIE *Birth Heresies* iii. 12 To demand of the Celebrater some flesh. 17.. POPE *Let. Mrs. Fermor*, I am really more a well-wisher to your felicity than a celebrater of your beauty. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* ii. (1860) 30 The birthplace of Marlowe .. and of my friend Horne, his congenial celebrator.

† **Ce·lebre,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. F. *célèbre*, or ad. L. *celeber*, *-brem.*] Well-known, public.

1539 HEN. VIII. *Let. to Wyatt* (R.) Barking preachers so slaunderously defaming us in so celebre a place.

† **Ce·lebre, -er,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *célébrer*, ad. L. *celebrāre.*] To CELEBRATE.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 76 The mystery of the flees of golde shal hyely be celebrerd. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 422/2 The solempnyte of thys glorious Saynt is celebred the xvii day of the kalendys of auguste. *Ibid.* 432/4 Whan he was preest he celebred as dayly.

Celebrious (sĭle·briəs), *a.* [f. L. *celebri-s* + **-OUS**; cf. *alacrious.* (Accounted *obs.* by Johnson.)]

† **1.** Of a place or assembly: Thronged, frequented; hence, of a ceremony, festival, etc.: Attended or observed by throngs; festive. *Obs.*

1555 CRANMER in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. i. xxx. 236, I have defrauded the souls of the dead of this daily and most celebrious sacrifice. 1627 J. CARTER *Exp. Serm. on Mount* 54 The most celebrious places of the Citie, as the Synagogues, or streets. *a* 1638 MEDE *To Twiss* Wks. IV. lxvi. 841, I see no reason why the Lord's-day should not be a celebrious Day when the Lord reigneth. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 407 A grave and weighty Oration pronounced .. before this celebrious and renowned Assembly.

2. Well-known, famous, renowned. *arch.* or *dial.*

1608 BP. J. KING *Serm. St. Maries, Oxf.* 15 Make his death .. renowned and celebrious to the world. 1674 EVELYN *Navig. & Comm.* Misc. Writ. 638 The most celebrious expeditions that have been made. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. P 1. 31 Men, celebrious in public Affairs. *c* 1860 *Imp. Gazetteer Scotl.* I. 341 The manufacture of wooden snuff boxes..rendered Cumnock not a little celebrious.

Hence † **Cele·briously** *adv.*, in a celebrious or famous manner; with great celebration. † **Cele·briousness,** renown, fame (J.).

1622 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* X. i. § 10 The day for the Coronation .. was celebriously kept. 1755 JOHNSON, *Celebriously, -ness*; and in later Dicts.

Celebrity (sĭle·brĭti). [ad. L. *celebrĭtāt-em*, f. *celebr-em* famous, thronged; cf. F. *célébrité.*]

†1. Due observance of rites and ceremonies; pomp, solemnity. *Obs.*

1612 Brerewood *Lang. & Relig.* Pref. 6 Their general synods .. they have frequently held with great celebrity. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 585 Whose body .. was removed with all celebritie, and enshrined.

†2. A solemn rite or ceremony, a celebration.

1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell. Chronol.* Civa, As touching this celebrity of Sports, see Capitolinus. 1640 Br. Hall *Chr. Moder.* 9/2 Small cheer in comparison of that which he prepared for the celebrity of his son Isaac's weaning. 1655 L'Estrange *Chas. I*, 6 The celebrities of his Fathers Funerall would be over. 1661 S. Stone (*title*) Sermon at St. Paul's, 20 Oct... At the first Celebrity of Divine Service with the Organ and Choristers. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* I. 61 It generally shewed itself at times, when a celebrity was held.

3. The condition of being much extolled or talked about; famousness, notoriety.

1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VII. viii. § 8 The dignity and celebrity of mother cities should be respected. 1751 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 165 P 6, I did not find myself yet enriched in proportion to my celebrity. 1838 Arnold *Hist. Rome* I. 332 Recommended to public notice by the celebrity of their family. 1863 M. Arnold in *Macm. Mag.* 7 Jan. 255 They [Spinoza's successors] had celebrity, Spinoza has fame.

4. *concr.* A person of celebrity; a celebrated person; a public character.

1849 Miss Mulock *Ogilvies* ii, Did you see any of those 'celebrities,' as you call them? 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits* xi. Wks. (Bohn) II. 86 One of the celebrities of wealth and fashion confessed .. that, etc. 1876 M. Davies *Unorth. Lond.* 99 Thronged with the spiritual celebrities of London.

†Ce·lebrous, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *celebr-em* + -ous. Cf. Celebrious.] Famous, well-known.

1624 Darcie *Birth of Heresies* To Rdr., A people at this day celebrous and famous for their Gouernement. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 317 The vulgar [Balm] is most celebrous. 1678 *Pref. Rob. Hood* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) II. Celebrous for the yielding of excellent whetstones.

Celection, obs. form of Selection.

Celendyne, obs. form of Celandine.

Celer, var. Celure, and Soler, upper room.

Celerer, obs. form of Cellarer.

Celeriac (sɪle·riæk). [Derivative of Celery; the last syllable has not been explained; the word does not appear to be known outside of English.] A turnip-rooted variety of the garden celery.

1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. Advt., Italian Brocoli, Spanish Cardoon, Celeriac, Finochi, and other foreign Kitchen Vegetables. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* xv. (1813) 232 Celeriac requires a rich soil. 1861 Delamer *Kitch. Gard.* 82 Celeriac is easier and less expensive of culture than celery. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 20 Dec. 5/2 There is likewise, though far too little known, the celeriac.

†Cele·rious, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *celeri-s*, swift + -ous. Cf. *celebrious.*] Swift, fleet.

1632 W. Lithgow *Totall Disc.* 357 The most celerious in flying or following, of all the cursares in Turkey.

†Celeripedean, *sb.* and *a. Obs.*⁻° [f. L. *celeriped-em* swift-footed (*f. celer* swift + *ped-em* foot) + -ean.] 'A swift footman' (Cockeram).

1623 in Cockeram. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Celeripedean*, swift footed, nimble heel'd.

Celerity (sɪle·rɪti). Also 5–6 cel-, selerite, 6 celeryte, cel-, seleritie. [ME. *celerite*, a. F. *célérité*, ad. L. *celeritāt-em*, f. *celer* swift.]

1. Swiftness, speed. Now chiefly (as distinguished from *velocity*) with reference to the movements or actions of living beings.

1483 Rich. III in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 39 I. 123 The same with all celerite entendeth for to ordeigne and provide .. for his sayd cousyn. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xxii, The mean .. between sloth and celerity, commonly called speediness. 1591 Horsey *Trav.* (1857) 229, I speed my bussynes with as much seleritie as I can. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 82 The cats followed with the same celerity and agility. 1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1704) 72 Whirl'd round about the Earth daily with incredible celerity. 1751 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 177 P 3 My quickness of apprehension, and celerity of reply. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxviii. (1849) 323 A wheel revolving with celerity sufficient to render its spokes invisible. *Mod.* The celerity of the squirrel's movements.

†2. A particular rate of speed. (In physical science the word now used is *velocity*.) *Obs.*

1734 Berkeley *Analyst* § 4 The fluxions are celerities, not proportional to the finite increments. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 383 To that center..there is supposed a descent, in various celerities.

Celery (se·lĕri). Also 7 cellery, 7–8 selleri, -y, 8 sallary, -ery, celeri. [a. F. *céleri* (not in Cotgr.), according to Littré a. dial. It. *sellari*, pl. of *sellaro* (Brescian *se·leno*, literary It. *se·dano*), repr. Gr. *σέλινον* parsley.]

An umbelliferous plant (*Apium graveolens*) cultivated for the use of its blanched stalks as a salad and vegetable; in its wild form (Smallage) indigenous in some parts of England.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1669) 34 February, Sow in the beginning..Sellery. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 406 (*Italian food*) Selleri .. the young shoots whereof they eat raw with oyl and pepper. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 256 Parsley and Celery both contain a pungent Salt and Oil. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. IV. lvii. 263 Poor devotees, who .. subsist upon wild sallary. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 190 Celery..in its wild state..known by the name of smallage. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 183 Celery .. is only wholesome when blanched.

attrib.

1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* 203 We earth our Cellery Plants quite up, with Earth taken from the high-rais'd Path-ways. 1858 Wood *Homes without H.* xiv. 299 Of the Diptera the Celery Fly (*Tephritis onopordinis*) is a good example. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 23/3 For beauty of barring the Celery fly may compare with most.

†Cele·st, *a. Obs.* [a. F. *céleste*, or ad. L. *cælestis*, f. *cælum* heaven.] Heavenly, celestial.

1. Of or pertaining to the sky; = Celestial 1.

†*Blue celest*: sky-blue [Fr. *bleu céleste*] (*obs.*).

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 89 The circulatioun of the sone celes[t]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 47 Considir the circlis of the spere celest. 1584 T. Hudson *Judith*, Her utmost robe was colour blew celest.

2. Of or pertaining to heaven; = Celestial 2, 3.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 455 Licoure of grace above, a thyng celest. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 65 Eftir this sueit celest armonye, tha began to dance. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 145 Augustin observed in Paul.. a celeste Eloquence.

Celeste (sɪle·st). [mod. a. F. *céleste*: see prec.]

1. The name of a colour, sky-blue: see prec.

1881 *Porcelain Wks. Worcester* 35 The..mauve, Celeste, and other enamels present an interesting series.

2. a. (short for *voix celeste*): The name of a stop on the organ or harmonium. b. A name for a certain form of the soft pedal on a piano.

1880 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 683/1 The use of the celeste pedal was indicated by Hummel with a special sign. 1886 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 7/2 All of the following are reed stops..Diapason, melodia, viola, celeste.

Celestial (sɪle·stiăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5–7 -tiall(e, -tyal(le, 6–8 cœl-, cælestial(l, (7 celestall, selestiall). [a. OF. *celestial*, *-el* (= It. *celestiale*, Sp. *celestial*), f. L. *cælesti-s* of same meaning, f. *cælum* sky, heaven; see -al.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the sky or material heavens. *Celestial globe, map*: one representing the heavens. †*Celestial water*: solution of copper sulphate, used in opthalmia (see quot. 1758).

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 2 To know the altitude of the sonne or of othre celestial bodies. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* III. xxiii. 184 This heuene Celestyall, whyche is aboue alle the other. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxix. § 2 Years, days, hours, minutes .. all grow from celestial motion. 1664 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 120 The influence of the cælestial luminaries .. is suspended. *a* 1721 Keill tr. *Maupertuis' Diss.* (1734) 61 The Cœlestial Bodies that turn about an Axis. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) A a iv, Sky-coloured, or celestial Water..For Distempers in the Eyes it must be well diluted. 1879 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* IV. xxvi. 145 The celestial sphere—the name given to the apparent vault of the sky.

2. Of or pertaining to heaven, as the abode of God (or of the heathen gods), of angels, and of glorified spirits.

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* I. 460 Of the goddys celestials. *c* 1386 — *Prioresse's T.* 129 Folwyng ever in oon The white lomb celestial. 1494 Fabyan 6 To the lorde that is Celestyall, I wyll nowe crye. 1526 Tindale *Luke* xi. 13 Howe moche more shall youre Father celestiall. 1651 C. Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* I. 252 Some by Angell there understand not a cælestiall spirit, but a messenger. 1751 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 168 P 10 His celestial protectress thought him not sufficiently secured. 1862 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. V. 93 Not in any outward form, human or celestial.

b. In *comb.* (nonce-wds.)

a 1743 Savage *Wks.* II. 100 (Jod.) Celestial-hinted thoughts gay hopes inspir'd. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* (1858) 92 Alive and miraculous, celestial-infernal.

3. Of a divine or heavenly nature.

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* I ij, To whome he gaf celestyals and erthely goodes. 1538 Starkey *England* 207 He [Christ] cam to make perfayt man..by Hys celestyal and dyvyne doctryne. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* 306 Desire of Pow'r..is of Cœlestial Seed. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 449 The celestial dew of knowledge. 1866 Neale *Sequences & H.* 127 To fortify the parting soul with that celestial Food.

b. Divinely excellent or beautiful, divine, heavenly; also in *comb.*, as quasi-*adv.*

1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. xiii, So heauenly fayre and so celestyall. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Celestiall*, heauenly, diuine, passing excellent. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Sat. Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 24 The celestial beauties, which we find in the writings of these incomparable men. 1713 *Guardian* No. 4 P 5 A new sort of Stile..which is above the sublime, and may be called the Celestial. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* I. 149 His bloomy face Glowing cœlestial-sweet.

4. *The Celestial Empire*: a translation of one of the native names for China. So *Celestial Emperor*; and humorously *celestial* = Chinese.

1824–9 Landor *Wks.* (1868) II. 117 England was devising schemes..to the detriment of the Celestial Empire.

5. Jocularly applied to a 'pug' nose, which turns up at the tip.

6. quasi-*sb.* (in *pl.*) Heavenly objects, bodies, attributes.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Hebr.* ix. 23 It is necessarie therfore that the examplers of the cælestials be cleansed with these. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 122 Inferior things doe obey their celestials. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 399 Never was..goddess so easily stript of her celestials!

B. *sb.*

1. An inhabitant of heaven.

1573 Twyne *Æneid* x. (R.) King Ioue from golden throne vprose, Whom home to heauenly court celestials garding al did close. 1713 *Guardian* No. 7 P 1 Diana .. or any other Celestial who owes her being to poetry. 1750 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 22 P 1 Of age to be received into the apartments of the other celestials. 1869 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xix. 3.

b. *fig.* A heavenly being.

1874 Blackie *Self-Cult.* 27 You will require steps to mount up to shake hands with these Celestials. 1885 *19th Cent.* July 48 From the parson's daughter up to the celestials behind Spiers and Pond's counters.

2. A subject of the Celestial Empire; a Chinese.

1863 Russell *Diary India* II. 171 (Hoppe) The China-patterned lands which connect India with the country of the Celestials. 1884 *Christm. Graphic* 7/2 The Celestial inclined his head in grave courtesy.

Cele·stialite. *Min.* [f. Celestial + -ite.] 'A sulph-hydrocarbon found in certain meteorites' (Dana *Min.* (1884) App. iii.).

Celestiality (sɪ̆le·sti¸æ·lĭti). [f. as prec. + -ity.]

1. Heavenly quality; heavenliness.

1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 96 But, throw off hate's celestiality. 1884 F. A. Paley *Ch. Restorer* 56 The celestiality of countenance has never been equalled.

2. A Celestial (Chinese) dignitary. *humorous.*

1824–9 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks. (1846) II. 118 His celestiality then waved his hand. [So often in L.]

Celestialize (sɪ̆le·stiălə̆iz), *v.* [f. Celestial + -ize.] *trans.* To make celestial. Hence **Cele·stialized** *ppl. a.*

1826 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 390 Celestialized humanity. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 863 Was there ever a face in this world so celestialized by smiles?

Celestially (sɪ̆le·stiăli), *adv.* [-ly 2.] a. In a heavenly manner. b. As from a heavenly source. c. After the manner of celestial beings.

1494 Fabyan IV. lxxv. 54 Thou [Quene celestyall] Art to the hyghest loyned celestyally. 1529 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. 1171/2 A certain holy father in makyng of a sermon, spake of heauen .. so celestially, that muche of his audyence with the swete sounde therof, beganne to..fal a slepe. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* II. (1617) 62 That supernaturall and celestially reuealed Truth. 1658 Flecknoe *Epigr.* (1670) 71 They seem to be celestially inspir'd. 1848 Thackeray *Let.* 1 Nov., These pretty brats..sing..celestially. 1860 Ld. Lytton *Lucile* II. I. § 1. 5 Celestially naked, —new queen of the world..Summer stands.

Cele·stialness. [see -ness.] Heavenliness.

1731 in Bailey. 1775 in Ash; and in mod. Dicts.

†Cele·stian. *Obs.* = Celestine *sb.*2 a.

1532 More *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 798/2 Austine spake ..against..heretikes called Pelagianes, and Celestianes.

†Cele·stical, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *cælesti-s* + -ical; cf. *agrestical.*] Celestial, heavenly.

c 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 197 Hie and mighty King of Paradise celestical! 1609 Bible (Douay) 204 The celestical God, maker of the whole world. 1695 Tryon *Dreams* x. 194 All celestical vertues.

†Celestien, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *celestien*:—L. type *cælesti-ānus*, f. *cælest-is*: see Celest.] = Celestial.

c 1330 *Owain Miles* 146 That is paradis celestien; Ther-in com bot Cristen men.

†Cele·stify, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *cælesti-s* + -fy; cf. OF. *celestifier*.] *trans.* To make heavenly.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 231 That heaven were but earth celestified. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Celestify*, to make celestial, heavenly or excellent. 1768 E. Buys *Dict. Terms of Art, Celestify*, to communicate or endue with the Properties of Heaven.

†Ce·lestine, *a.* and *sb.*1 *Obs.* [a. OF. *celestin*, ad. L. *cælestīn-us*, f. *cælest-is* heavenly: see -ine.] = Celestial *a.* and *sb.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (1840) 62 A bright hevenly sterre, Monge celestynes reigneng. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxvi. xi, Lyke Dyane clere in her spere celestyne. 1509 — *Conv. Swearers* 41 Both god and man in ioy celestyne.

Celestine (se·lĕstəin, -tin, sɪ̆le·stin), *sb.*2 [ad. L. *Cælestīnus*, f. the proper names *Cœlestius* and *Cælestīnus*.]

a. One of a sect (called also *Celestians*) named after Cœlestius, an associate of Pelagius, in the 5th c. b. One of a reformed branch of the Benedictines, founded by Celestine V. in the 13th c.

1530 Palsgr. 203/2 Celestyn a man of religion, *celestin.* 1577 Vautroullier *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 165 No Monke, no Carthusian, no Celestine bruseth the head of the Serpent. 1686 Serjeant *Hist. Monast. Conventions* 27 The Celestines [wear] Skie Colour or Blew. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 21/1 Buonafede..entered the order of the Celestines .. was elected general..in 1777.

Celestine (se·lĕstin), *sb.*3 *Min.* Also cœlestine, -in. [named 1798: ? ad. It. *celestino* sky-blue; cf. Celeste.] A mineral: the same as Celestite. Also, formerly applied to a blue alabaster.

1804 R. Jameson *Syst. Min.* I. 606 Celestine has also been found crystallized. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* I. 502 The alabaster called *anydrous* is of several colours, white, rose, grey, and even blue, which is called celestine, a name now strictly belonging to a kind of strontian. 1815 W. Phillips *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 25 Strontian combined with sulphuric acid..has obtained the name of cœlestine from its delicate tint of light blue colour.

†Cele·stine·t(te. *Obs. rare.* (See quot.)

1774 H. Walpole *Let. Sir W. Hamilton* 19 June, I heard a new instrument yesterday..It is a copulation of a harpsicord and a violin; one hand strikes the keys and the other draws the bow..The instrument is so small it stands on a table, and is called a Celestinette.

† Cele·stious, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *cælesti-s* + -OUS.] = CELESTIAL.

1542 *Primer Hen. VIII*, In the heart ravishment celestious. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* II. 257 (R.) A book, ennobled by its author with many celestious lights.

Celestite (se·lĕstəit, sɛ·lestəit). *Min.* [Altered by Dana from CELESTINE: see -ITE.] A mineral; native-sulphate of strontia, Sr O. SO_3, so called from the sky-blue colour it sometimes presents.

Baryto-celestite, *Calcio-celestite*, are varieties containing baryta and lime respectively.

1854 DANA *Min.* (1880) 620 Wittstein finds that the blue colour of the celestite of Jena is due to a trace of phosphate of iron .. Celestite is usually associated with limestone.

Cele·stitude. [f. CÆLESTIS + -TUDE, after *altitude*, etc.] = CELESTIALITY 2. *humorous.*

1824-9 LANDOR *Wks.* (1868) I. 492 Would your Celestitude [King of Ava] believe it! the whole company wept.

† Cele·stly, *a. Obs.* = CELEST *a.* 2.

1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 103 Thou .. makyst hym desyre thyngys celestly.

Cele·stobarite. *Min.* [see CELESTITE and BARITE.] A variety of BARITE containing much sulphate of strontia. 1868 DANA *Min.* (1880) 617.

† Ce·lestrine, celstine. *Obs.* [app. ad. It. *cilestrino*, *celestino* a garment of sky-blue cloth (Tommaseo).] A kind of blue cloth.

1435-6 *Warden's Acc.* in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 419 The clothing murrey and plunket celstyne. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III*, c. 8 § 18 Cloth called *Vervise*, otherwise called *Plonkets*, *Turkins*, or *Celestrines*.

† Cele·tomy, bad form of CELOTOMY.

‖ Celeu·sma. *Obs. rare.* [late L. *celeusma*, a. Gr. κέλευσμα, f. κελεύ-ειν to order.] A watchword, battle-cry; the call of the signalman who gives the time to rowers.

1680 *Hon. Cavalier* 17 Curse ye Meroz, or such like *Celeusma's*. 1684 *Def. Case of Consc. conc. Symbol. with Rome* 11, I cannot but wonder, at your adventuring into the World this other Celeusma. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Hymns and psalms were sung in vessels by way of celeusma, in which the words *amen* and *hallelujah* were frequently repeated.

Celiac, var. of CŒLIAC.

Celibacy (se·libăsi). Also 7 **cœlebacy.** [f. L. *cælibātus* in same sense, f. *cælebs*, *cælib-em* unmarried, single: see -ACY 3. (*Cælebs*, and its noun of state *cælibātus*, are the only cognate words found in Latin).] The state of living unmarried.

1663 *Aron-bimn.* 54 St. Paul's advice for cœlebacy, or single life. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* ii, The celibacy of priests was introduced into the English System by Dunstan. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. xxiv. 387 Even ill assorted marriages were preferable to cheerless celibacy. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 681 Celibacy may suit an individual, but never a corps. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. III. vii. 149 With Gregory celibacy was the perfection of human nature.

Celibatair(e (se·libătɛ·ɹ). *rare.* [a. F. *célibataire*, f. *célibat* = CELIBATE *sb.*[1] + *-aire*, repr. L. *-ārius*: see -ARY.] A bachelor; one who is vowed to celibacy.

1817 W. GODWIN *Mandeville* II. 268 (D.) While the despairing celibataire descanted on his 'whole course of love.' 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipapopr.* XV. § 3. 317 If the priesthood individually incline to celibate, let them be celibataires.

Celibatarian (se·libătɛ·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. CELIBATE *sb.*[1] + *-arian*; cf. F. *célibataire.*]

A. *adj.* Characterized by, or characteristic of, celibacy; inclined to, or favouring, celibacy.

1839 DARLEY *Introd. Beaum. & Fl. Wks.* I. 10 An act so little in accord with the Queen's celibatarian prejudices. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 137 He had vegetated twenty years in the celibatarian dignities of his fellowship. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* III. 183 Let me offer a single and celibatarian phrase.

B. *sb.* One who lives in or advocates celibacy.

1863 SALA in *Temple Bar* VII. 546 Her chin, like a wavering celibatarian, seemed scarcely to have made up its mind. 1867 H. C. LEA *Sacerd. Celibacy* 168 So ardent a celibatarian as Aldhelm.

Celibate (se·libɛit), *sb.*[1] *arch.* Also 7 **cœlibate, cœlibat.** [ad. F. *célibat*, ad. L. *cælibātus*: see above.] State of celibacy; order of celibates.

1614 J. KING *Vitis Palat.* 21 Solitude and celibate, a single monasticke life agreeath not to it. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C., Malta* 319 Hildebrand..the great introducer of the Celibate of Priests. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 238 Despairing, I in Celibate would live. 1869 J. ROGERS *Antipapopr.* XV. § 1 Has taken care of the celibate of the clergy. 1874 H. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iii. § 2. 183.

fig. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xlii. 173 The long celibate of German intelligence may seem designed by a superior Wisdom to crown it with inexhaustible fertility.

Hence **Celiba·tic** *a.*, of or pertaining to celibacy; **Ce·libatist,** a professed supporter of celibacy; **Ce·libatory** (*rare*) = CELIBATARIAN.

1881 *Echo* 11 Apr. 1/6 The remnant of 'celibatic superstition' which even now hangs around some of our academical establishments. 1885 JEAFFRESON *Real Shelley* I. 20 Compensation for the loss of celibatic freedom. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 758 Elizabeth..was herself a celibatist. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* II. (1864) 5 A lone lodger, a celibatory.

Celibate (se·libɛt), *a.* and *sb.*[2] [f. L. *cælib-em* unmarried + -ATE (not on L. analogy): see -ATE[2] 2.]

A. *adj.* Unmarried, single; bound not to marry.

1829 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 148 If celibate, to lay by sufficient for his old age. 1863 J. M. LUDLOW *Sisterhood* in *Gd. Words* 493 The celibate girls..would scarcely fail to become..a community. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 5. 205 The present anomalous position of the celibate tutor-fellow. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 505 He [Jesus] never breathed one word to exalt the celibate over the wedded life.

B. *sb.* One who leads a single life, a confirmed bachelor or spinster; one bound not to marry.

1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 26 The proof may be very convincing to celibates. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 619 App., An order of female celibates or youthful nuns.

Hence **Ce·libateness, Ce·libateship,** = CELIBACY. 1775 in ASH.

Ce·libate, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To restrain from marriage, compel to celibacy.

1659 EVELYN *Gold. Bk. St. Chrysostom* Misc. Writ. 114 That thou shouldst cœlibat him..and make him a monk.

† Ce·lic, *a. Obs.* In 6 cœlick. [ad. late L. *cælic-us*, f. *cælum* heaven.] = next.

1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 341 Yet all their cælick strains would fall too low.

† Ce·lical, *a. Obs.* Also 6 -icall, -ycalle. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Heavenly, celestial.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 42 Phebus .. defundand from hys sege etheriall Glaid influent aspectis celicall. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* (1848) 213 Euer contynuynge in doctrine celicall. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 89 By stars..by the ayre, by the celical houshold.

Celidography (selidɒ·grăfi). [f. Gr. κηλίς κηλίδο-ς spot + -γραφία writing. In F. *célidographie.*] A description of the spots in the sun or planets.

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* has *Celidographia* from Bianchini 1729.] 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

† Ce·lidony[1]. *Obs.* Forms: 1 **celeþonie, cyleþenie,** 5 **cely-, seladony, celidoyne, celydoine, -doun,** 6 **celedonie.** [ad. med.L. *celedonia* (in Pliny *chelīdonia*) and OF. *celidoine*: cf. CELANDINE.] = CELANDINE.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 41 Nim..celeþonian moran. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xlvi. (Tollem. MS.) By-þe iuce of celidony swalowes y3en turneþ a3en to þe firste state, yf þey ben hurte or put oute. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 65/2 Celydony, herbe, *celidonia*. *a* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 36 *Celidonia*..gall. et angl. celidoyne. *c* 1450 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 712 *Hec celidonia*, celydoun. *c* 1475 *Voc.* ibid. 786 *Hec seladonia*, a seladony. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 37 Celedonie .. beareth a Saffron coloured flower. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 278 To bloud-shotten eyes it is good..to wash them with the juyce of celidony.

† Ce·lidony[2]. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *celidonius* (in Pliny *chelīdonius*), ad. Gr. χελιδόνιος (λίθος), f. χελιδών swallow: see quot. 1621.] A stone fabled to be found in the belly of a swallow: see quots. Cf. Fr. *chélidoine* 'pierre precieuse: petits cailloux appartenant aux agates: on dit aussi pierres d'hirondelle' (Littré).

[1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. 1. iv. 232/2 In the belly of a swallow, there is a stone found called Celidonius, which if it be lapped in a faire cloath, and tied to the right arme, will cure lunaticks and mad men.] 1651 *Sir H. Vane's Politicks* 9 The Celedonie Stone, whose property it is to lose all its power and vertue, unless it be rub'd with gold.

Celine, *a.* [irregularly f. Gr. κοιλία belly: cf. CŒLIAC.] 'Belonging to the belly.'

In mod. Dicts.

† Celi·vagous, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. after F. *celivage* (Rabelais), on L. type **cælivag-us*, f. *cæl-um* sky + *vag-us* wandering + -OUS.] Straying heavenwards.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxii, By two celivagous Filopendulums.

Cell (sel), *sb.*[1] Forms: 2 **cell** (*pl.* **-as**), 3-6 **celle,** (4-6 **sell(e,** 7 **cel**), 5- **cell.** [ME. *celle*, a. OF. *celle*:—L. *cella* a small apartment, *esp.* one of several such in the same building, used *e.g.* for a store-closet, slave's room, prison cell; also cell of a honeycomb; in late L. also a monk's or hermit's cell. The late OE. *cell* pl. *cellas* may have been directly ad. L. *cella.*

The adoption of old and development of new senses in English, have proceeded along many lines, and the logical and chronological orders do not agree. Sense 2 appears to be the earliest, while 7 and 8, already used in Latin, appear comparatively late.

(Some would connect L. *cella* with *cera* wax, regarding 'cell of a honeycomb' as the original sense.)]

I. A small apartment, room, or dwelling.

† 1. A store-closet. (In early quots. after *cella* of the Vulg.). *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 152 He scheawede þe celles of his aromaz. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxix. 2 He shewed to them the selle of spices. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 45 [They]..carieng it into their celles, and garners at home, keep it.

2. A monastery or nunnery, generally of small size, dependent on some larger house. [A frequent med.L. sense of *cella* (see Du Cange).]

In the first quot. app. = 'monastery' in general.

a 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1129 Þa priores, muneces and canonias þa wæron on ealle þa cellas on Engla land. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 233 In þe cyty of Bangor a gret hous þer was, þat were vnder seue cellen [*v. r.* vii celles]. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 267 A monke of a celle bare him wele þat tide. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 314 We maden oure celles To ben in cyties y-set to stygtle þe people. 1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 8 There be diuers celles apperteining to monasteries and priories. 1651 N. BACON *Contn. Hist. Disc.* xvii. 147 The Norman and French Cells were in his Predecessor's time seised under this colour. 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 61 The house was once a cell to the Abby. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 680 There was a priory of Lapley, which was a cell to Saint Remigius.

3. A dwelling consisting of a single chamber inhabited by a hermit or other solitary.

c 1305 *Life St. Dunstan* 60 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 36 A priuei smyþþe bi his celle he gan him biseo. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 28 Ancres and Hermytes þat holdeþ hem in heore Celles. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XVIII. 7 Suche eremites..in here selles lyueden Wiþ-oute borwynge oþer beggynge bote of god one. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 65 Celle or stodyynge howse [1499 cell or stody howe], *cella*. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 193 She shall at Frier Lawrence Cell Be shriu'd and married. *a* 1764 R. LLOYD *Ode Oblivion*, Thou who delightest still to dwell By some hoar and moss-grown cell. 1875 H. E. MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* vii. 186 Whose homes are more bare and empty than the cell of an anchorite.

† **b.** *fig.*

1450-1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 275 Aue christi cella, Hayle celle of cryste. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 881 In thy shady cell, where none may spy him, Sits sin. 1645 WALLER *Div. Love* vi. (R.) The soul contending to that light to fly From her dark cell. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 109 [Reason] retires Into her private Cell when Nature rests. 1757 GRAY *Epitaph Mrs. Clarke*, A Heart, within whose sacred cell The peaceful Virtues lov'd to dwell.

c. *poet.* A small and humble dwelling, a cottage. Also, a lonely nook; the den of a wild beast.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 11 What meaneth this Cell..at the entrance? This is syr, my Bayliffes lodging, I lay him by the Gate, that he may see who goeth in and out. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Sonn.*, See how kings' courts surmount poore shepheards' cels. 1647 HERRICK *Thanksgiving to God*, Lord, thou hast given me a cell Wherein to dwell. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 222 All the Race Carnivorous .. retire Into their darksome Cells. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxvii, Like hunted stag, in mountain cell.

d. Applied in poetry to the grave (often with some notion of sense 4).

1750 GRAY *Elegy* iv, Each in his narrow cell for ever laid The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep. 1843 NEALE *Hymns for Sick* 49 Nor dreaming of the narrow cell. 1877 BRYANT *Among Trees* 49 Their last rest, Their little cells within the burial-place.

4. One of a number of small apartments in a building, serving as the dwelling of a single person:

a. in a monastery, nunnery, or the like. Formerly, also in an almshouse.

1340 *Ayenb.* 267 Þer byeþ Monekes uor claustres and uor strayte cellen. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 60 Þei..[lurken] in her selles, [And] wynnen werldliche god. 1462 *Hull Trinity House Rec.*, Paide for xliii sawne board boght for th' makyng of the Celles of th' said Trenyte House..iiijs. ijd. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 56 A Celle, *cella*, *cellula*, *conclaue*. 1522 *Hull Trinity House Rec.*, Ye praisels In Agnes Brekhan's Sel prassyd by John Wyssby, etc. ..iiijs. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 179 b, Some aduysed her to brenne incence in her cell. 1644 *Hull Corporation Bks.* 13 Apr., All such goodes and household stuffe as they should .. use in their seuerall cells or rooms. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 70 The Chartreux wants the warning of a Bell To call him to the duties of his Cell. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xiii. 220 In passing along..I saw the cells of the sisterhood.

b. in a prison; formerly, also in a madhouse. *Condemned cell*: a cell occupied by one who is condemned to death.

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 166 The cells in Newgate. 1777 J. HOWARD *State of Pris.* (1792) 213 The rooms and cells [of Old Newgate] were so close, as to be almost constant seats of disease. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xxiii, Here separate cells awhile in misery keep Two doom'd to suffer. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 234 Tasso pines in the cell of a madhouse. 1884 GRIFFITHS *Chron. Newgate* 360 Hence there was a terrible accumulation of prisoners in the condemned cells.

† 5. A small private room. *Obs. rare.*

1340-70 *Alisaunder* 525 Nectanabus..passed in his Paleis too a priuie sell. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 128 Serue hit [ypocras] forth with wafurs bothe in chambur & celle.

6. *Archit.* = CELLA (see also 9 a).

1842-75 GWILT *Archit.*, Gloss. *Cell*, in ancient architecture the part of a temple within the walls.

II. One of the compartments into which anything is divided.

7. *generally.* e. g. a compartment of a dove-cot or the like (so in Lat.), of a drawer or cabinet, a pigeon-hole. *arch.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 169 For the tame Pigions..they make..certaine hollowe roomes, and celles for them. 1727 POPE *Art Sinking* 115 Cells resembling those of cabinets for rarities.

8. One of the compartments in the comb of wax made by bees. [So L. *cella.*]

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 175 b, Their Coames that they make are wrought full of holes, which holes..are their Celles .. these Celles they doe all fill with Honie. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 57 This Com conteineth about six Cels of ðe bignes and fashion of ðe Bees Cels. 1720 WATTS *Hymn, How doth the little busy bee*, How skilfully she builds her cell, How neat she spreads the wax. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 70 The cells of the bees are perfect hexagons. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 368. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 106 A bee-keeper would cut out the cells of drones.

9. One of a number of spaces into which a surface is divided by linear partitions: *spec.*

a. in *Archit.* (see quot.)

1850 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 5) I. 116 The term vaulting cell is applied by Mr. Whewell to the hollow space between the principal ribs of a vaulted roof.

b. *Entom.* 'The space between the nerves of the wings of insects.' 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

10. *Electr.* Originally, one of the compartments of the wooden trough of Cruickshank's voltaic battery; afterwards applied to the vessel (in Daniell's or similar batteries) containing one pair of plates of divers metals immersed in fluid. Now, usually, a simple voltaic apparatus, containing only one pair of metallic elements; when several *cells* are united they constitute a *battery*.

1828 *Oxf. Cycl.* III. 521 The plates [in Children's battery] are..immersed in the cells of a trough. 1848 WALKER *Man. Electr.* 329 A single cell of this battery is represented in fig. 142. It consists essentially of a copper cell A, etc. 1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 425 In Daniell's battery, each cell consists of a copper cylinder. *Ibid.* 428 The two liquids in each cell being separated by a porous diaphragm.

III. An enclosed space, cavity, or sac, in organized bodies, or (*transf.*) in mineral products.

11. *generally.* **a.** Applied to various larger cavities having functions, as the ventricles of the heart, the loculi of the ovary in plants, etc. (In modern scientific language seldom used.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xcix. (1495) 665 The greynes of pomegarnades ben ordenyd in theyr owne selles. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xxiii. 174 After them certayne hollow little huskes or Celles. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 110 They [bitches] bring forth many at a time—sometime five, seven, nine, or twelve; for so many cels hath the female in her womb. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 85/1 The Cell is the hollow places in puds, husks, or coars .. in the Fruit. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Coniferous*, In which Cone are many Seeds, and when they are ripe the several Cells or Partitions in the Cone gape or open, and the Seed drops out. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, The name is also given, by botanists, to the partitions in the husks or pods, where the seeds of plants lie. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) I. 320 Capsule roundish, with as many cells as there are styles. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 36 The interior of the ovary is called the *cell*.

b. Applied to minute cavities or interstices in the structure of any tissue, mineral substance, etc.

1819 *Pantologia* s.v., *Cellular membrane* .. by means of the communication of the cells of this membrane .. the butchers blow up their veal. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xxi. (1852) 493 The central part is coarsely cellular, the cells decreasing in size towards the exterior .. the outside crust of finely cellular lava. 1856 WOODWARD *Fossil Shells* 39 Horizontal sections exhibit a cellular net-work, with here and there a dark cell, which is empty. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. I. 41 Cellular or areolar tissue is composed of numerous lamellæ, which by their interlacement intercept a number of open spaces termed cells.

c. *Cells of the brain*: the imaginary cavities or compartments in that organ, formerly supposed to be the seats of particular mental faculties, or to serve as 'pigeon-holes' for the reception of knowledge. (More scientifically, the ventricles of the brain were called *cells*.) *Obs.* exc. *fig.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 176 Of a man The wit .. Is in the celles of the brain. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. ii, So feble was his celle retentife. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Howe many celles hath the brayne after his length. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. iii. § 5 History .. answereth to one of the cells, domiciles, or offices of the mind of man; which is that of the memory. *c* 1720 PRIOR (J.) The brain contains ten thousand cells, In each some active fancy dwells. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 11 It [the sound] opens all the cells Where Mem'ry slept. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* vii. (1857) 88 The corresponding cells of understanding and memory.

12. In modern *Biology*: The ultimate element in organic structures; a minute portion of protoplasm, enclosed usually in a membranous investment. Often with a defining word prefixed, as *blood-cell*.

The history of this sense appears to begin with Grew, who observed and described the cells of plants. (See the 17–18th c. quots. that follow.) But the determination of the relation of these cells to the living organism belongs to the present century.

1672–3 GREW *Anat. Plants* (1682) 64 The Microscope .. shews that these Pores are all, in a manner, Spherical, in most Plants; and this Part an infinite Mass of little Cells or Bladders. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Cells*, in anatomy, are little bags, or bladders, where fluids, or other matters, are lodged; called also *loculi*, *cellulæ*, etc. 1770 SIR J. HILL *Constr. Timber* 68 We see that cell in its true nature: it is an oval Bladder or Bleb.

1845 DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 212 The general action of the hepatic cells. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 7 We shall hereafter see that a cell, or closed vesicle, formed of a membranous wall, and containing fluid, may be regarded as the simplest form of a living body. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 4 The countless millions of nerve cells. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. I. 40 They are accordingly true vesicles; and on that account..the name of 'blood cells' is to be preferred. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 39 The modern conception of a cell is based, not upon its etymological significance, but upon the presence in it of living matter or protoplasm. Even formless clumps of protoplasm are sometimes called cells. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. xii. 264 The yeast-plant..is an assemblage of living cells. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* § 45 These component parts .. take one common name, that of Cells.

13. The cup-like cavity occupied by an individual polype in a compound polypidom, in the Zoophytes and Polyzoa. Also, a simple shell of one of the Foraminifera.

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 1053 This horny tube is enlarged at certain points into sheaths or cells for the protection of the Polypes; within these the individuals can retract themselves. *Ibid.* 1054 The cells are arranged upon the sides of these [branched stems] like the minute leaflets of mosses. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 73 Each polype cell is edged with whip-like spines. 1855 GOSSE *Man. Marine Zool.* I. 11 *Lagena*: Cell calcareous, single, globular, with a long external tubular neck. *Ibid.* 21 *Sertularia*: Corallum plant-like..cells vase-like..alternate, or in pairs.

IV. Applied to various hollow receptacles or containing cavities.

14. **a.** *generally.*

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. liv. 287 Wells of Fire, that continually burn in their own Cells.

† **b.** The brass socket in which the lenses of a microscope, etc. are mounted. *Obs.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Microscope*, Object-Glasses..fix'd in Brass Cells ready to screw on. 1784 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 44 Unscrewing the object-glass or speculum a little in its cell.

c. *Microscopy.* A cavity hollowed out of, or built up upon, a glass slide, for the purpose of receiving an object for microscopical observation.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881 CARPENTER *Microscope* v. (ed. 6) 216 Where large shallow cells with flat bottoms are required (as for mounting Zoophytes, small Medusæ, etc.).

V. 15. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** (in senses 3, 4) as *cell-gallery*, *-grating*; *cell-bred* adj.; **b.** (in sense 12), as *cell-action*, *-aggregate*, *-body*, *-cavity*, *-cleavage*, *-division*, *-evolution*, *-fibre*, *-form*, *-formation*, *-fusion*, *-genesis*, *-germ*, *-growth*, *-life*, *-mass*, *-membrane*, *-multiplication*, *-nucleus*, *-pigment*, *-plate*, *-proliferation*, *-sap*, *-stage*, *-substance*, *-wall*.

1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 101/2 *Cell-action then must have some influence as the cause of the chemical changes. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 16 A subordinate part of the *cell-body. 1728 POPE *Dunciad* II. 356 A low-born, *cell-bred, selfish, servile band. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 442/1 Between the cell-wall and the *cell-cavity. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 762 The fresh formation of parts connected with *cell-division is in general independent of light. *Ibid.* 16 This mode of *cell-formation consists almost invariably in the bipartition of a mother-cell. 1878 AITKEN *Sc. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 6) II. 1054 Other *cell-forms occur in the urine. 1791 BENTHAM *Panopt.* I. 17 Postsc., The *Cell-Galleries are..perfectly commanded by every station in the Inspection-part. *Ibid.* 55 Postsc., The other [party] immediately within the *Cell-grating. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 9/1 Minute cells are formed .. which may be called reproductive *cell-germs. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 19 The *cell-membrane of young cells is very thin. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 34 *Cell-nuclei occur in all classes and orders of plants. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 117/1 The only true black *cell-pigment. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 18 A row of granules now makes its appearance..this is the *cell-plate.. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 45 The first tendency is to the active production of cells,—*cell-proliferation or germination as it is termed. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 102/1 The *cell-wall must be the seat of endosmosis and exosmosis. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 3 Older wood and cork thus consist of a mere framework of cell-walls.

† **Cell,** *sb.*2 *Obs. rare*—1. Erroneous f. CAUL.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 498 The fat of sheep which is gathered from the caul or cell.

† **Cell,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. CELL *sb.*1] **a.** *trans.* To shut up in a cell. **b.** *intr.* To dwell in a cell.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. (R.) A recluse from the world, And celled under ground. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 96 An Abbey strong .. Wherein there celd a Monke of enuious moode.

Cell, obs. form of SELL, SILL.

‖ **Cella** (se·lă). [Lat.] The body of the temple, as distinct from the portico and other external structures; = CELL 6.

1676 F. VERNON in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 578 The length of its cella is but 73 feet, the breadth, 26. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* I. 24 It consisted of a cella, flanked by a double row of pillars. 1878 B. TAYLOR in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 118 The cella of the temple was nearly seventy feet wide.

Cellæform, erron. form of CELLIFORM.

Cellar (se·lər), *sb.* Forms: 3–5 celer(e, 4–6 seler, 4–7 celler, (5 celar), 5–7 seller, 6–7 sellar, (7 sellor), 7– cellar. [ME. *celer*, a. Anglo-F. *celer*, OF. *celier* (mod.F. *cellier*) :—L. *cellārium* set of cells, receptacle for food, f. *cella* CELL.]

† **1.** A store-house or store-room, whether above or below ground, for provisions; a granary, buttery, or pantry. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* in *fish-cellar*; see quot. 1848; cf. also *coal-cellar*, *wine-cellar*.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 214 He stikeð euer iðe celere, oðer iðe kuchene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4676 Siben commanded [ioseph] him-selue Depe selers for to delue. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxliii. 15 Paire celers ful riftand. *c* 1375 *O. E. Prayers* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 40 The kyng hath led me in to a wyn-celer. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xii. 24 Biholde 3e crowis .. to whiche is no celer, nether beerne, and God fedith hem. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 33 Kepe hit fro ayre .. In cofer, or huche or seler merke. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 56 A Celler, *cellarium*..etc. *vbi* a butry. 1483 CAXTON *Esope* 2 b, He fonde the celer open .. and hath eten al the fygges. *c* 1535 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1031 Brynge this gentilman to the seller & make him good chere. 1598 FLORIO, *Cella* .. a seller or butterie. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 131 Sellars and Granaries in vain we fill, With all the bounteous Summers store. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 41 Here is a fish-cellar .. a place for salting, keeping, and storing away pilchards.

† **b.** *fig. Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lv. 12 Of þe awtere of my hert and þe celere of my consyens cumes all þat i kyndel in þi luf. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 77 Paradys .. was þe celer and place of all fairenesse. 1480 *Cambriæ Epit.* 64 in *Map's Poems* (1841) App., God .. Made that lond .. To be selere of all hele. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 393 A man..being brought by God into his inward cellers, may from thence obtaine the true vnderstanding, and interpretation of the Holy Scriptures.

2. An underground room or vault.

This sense occurs contextually in some of the earlier quots.; it is impossible to determine at what period the notion of 'store-room' began to give place to that of 'underground chamber'. Cotgr. 1611 has it as the transl. of Fr. *cave*, and Minsheu 1617 gives as its equivalents Fr. *cave* and Lat. *hypogæum*.

[1331 *Literæ Cautuar.* (Rolls) I. 400 Nostre celer de nostre novele meson de piere en Chepe.] *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls.) 2068 In Londone he dide hure kepe Vnder erthe in a seler depe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 125 In roches or in seleres under erthe. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 29 In a moyst seller, vnderneath the grounde. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* viii. (1821) 572 They were constrayned to retyre into the Sellors. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* (1830) 123 A fine piece of mosaic, still on its bed, forms the floor of a cellar. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. 41 After .. six weeks .. passed in the garret or cellar of his rude patroness. 1877 BRYANT *Song of Tower* vii, In..the damp cellar's stifling air.

† **b.** *transf.* Applied to the grave. *Obs.*

c 1550 LACY *Wyl Bucke's Test.*, I bequeth mi body to the colde seler.

c. With defining words prefixed, as *beer-*, *coal-*, *wine-cellar*, which see under their initial element.

3. Often for *wine-cellar*; hence, *transf.* the contents of the wine-cellar, a person's stock of wines.

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12. § 10 The sergeant of the sellar .. shall also be than and there redy with a pot of redde wine. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 137 My Cellar is in a rocke by th' sea-side. 1706–7 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* I. i, I have now in my Cellar Ten Tun of the best Ale in Staffordshire. 1841 EMERSON *Lect. Conserv.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 274 O conservatism! your pantry is full of meats and your cellar of wines. *Mod.* He gives very good dinners, but I don't think much of his cellar.

† **4.** A box, a case; *esp.* for holding bottles; a case of bottles. (For SALT-CELLAR cf. SALER, of which *-cellar* is a corruption.) *Obs.*

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* III. i. (D.) Run for the cellar of strong waters quickly. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 61 Boy fetch my cellar of bottles. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 1 Apr., His wife afterwards did..give me a cellar of waters of her own distilling.

¶ **5.** for SOLER, upper-room.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15208 He þam lent .. A celer in at ete. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 285 Goenge to a hie parte of the seller [*solarii*] or chamber.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cellar-bin*, *-door*, *-keeper*, etc.; *cellarless* adj.; also **cellar-book**, a book containing an account of the stock of wines, etc. in a cellar; **cellar-flap**, a flap on hinges, level with the surface of the ground, opening into a cellar; **cellar-kitchen**, a kitchen below the ground-floor, a basement kitchen; **cellar-physic**, wine; **cellar-plate**, an iron plate in the pavement covering the entrance-hole of a coal-cellar; **cellar-slug**, a large striped slug found in cellars; **cellar-way**, a passage through, or as if through, cellars.

1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Fl.* I. 2 Its *cellar-bins—some one else's patent. 18.. THACKERAY (O.) He overhauled the butler's *cellar-book. 1684 *Gt. Frost* (1844) 14 Their carelessly leaving open *sellar door. 1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 193 It is as big as a Cellar-door key. 1884 T. W. HIME *Public Health* 57 Prohibition of occupying of *Cellar Dwellings. 1883 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 6/7 Injuries received .. in falling over the *cellar-flap. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Cillero*, a *celler-keeper. 1864 E. BURRITT *Walk John O'Gr.* 310 All the damp low *cellarless cottages. 1793 J. BERESFORD in *Looker-on* No. 54 Cow-heel and such *cellar-messes. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 542 Fine Air .. good Kitchin and *Cellar Physick. 1883 *Daily News* 22 Apr. 2/6 The defendant was legally liable in having his *cellar plate unfastened. 1882 *Garden* 30 Dec. 579/2 A fine example of the *cellar slug. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 47 The effect of the buildings vaulted above the sidewalks is that of a continuous *cellarway.

Cellar (se·lər), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To put into a cellar; to store up as in a cellar. Also, *To cellar in*, and *fig.*

16.. COTTON, There underground a magazine Of sovereign juice is cellared in. 1677 R. CARY *Chronol.* I. I. I. vii. 23 They had ended their Vintage .. and were ready to Seller their Wine. 1873 W. S. MAYO *Never Again* II. 17 His sympathies..cellared in the depths of his own mind. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 191/1 A pipe of port wine, which was cellared for the plaintiffs. 1886 *Athenæum* 3 July 18/2.

Cellar, var. of CELURE, *Obs.*

Cellarage (se·lərēdʒ). Also 6–7 -idge, seleredge, 7 selleredge, -idge. [f. CELLAR *sb.* + -AGE.]

1. Provision of cellars; cellar accommodation; cellars collectively.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 151 Come one, you here this fellow in the selleredge Consent to sweare. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* (1665) 36 Nor ought the Kitchin or other Offices and Selleridge .. to be so placed as they may prove prejudiciall to the Court. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s.v. *Building*, A good Ascent .. makes a House wholesome, and yields Conveniency for good Cellarage. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* 407/2 The old house had had famous cellerage.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1865 E. Burritt *Walk Land's E.* 349 Cornwall .. has almost everything in its cellarage except coal. 1878 Bayne *Purit. Rev.* v. 165 Counting in its ranks Coke and Selden, each with extensive cellarage of brain. [Cf. Cell 11 c.]

2. †**a.** A feudal or seignorial duty upon wine when placed in the cellar (*obs.*) **b.** Charge for the use of a cellar or storehouse. †**c.** Money collected from banqueters at a Lord Mayor's Feast: see quot. 1825.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 10 The Bailiwike of Toppsam with the Selerage and Cranage and the Warren of Cones within the same. 1526 *Ord. R. Househ.* (1790) 195 Cellaridge, Cranage, Sponage, Romage, and Carriage of Wine. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 666 The excise and toll is collected by the King's officers, but the cellerage there by the magistrate to whom it belongs. 1809 R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 122 Paid cellerage £3 5s. 1825 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 1335 This was termed cellarage, and was divided between the yeoman of the cellar and the butler.

Cellared (se·ləɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. Cellar *sb.* and *v.* + -ed.] That is stored or housed in a cellar. *Cellared fish*: fish prepared in a fish-cellar; cf. quot. 1848 in Cellar *sb.* 1.

1848 C. A. Johns *Week at Lizard* 54 The greater part of the cellared fish are exported. 1855 I. Taylor *Restor. Belief* (1856) 298 Cellared wretchedness, and disease.

Cellarer (se·lərəɹ). *Hist.* Forms: 4–6 cell-, celerer(e, 6 selerer, 7 cellerar, 6– cellarer. [ME. *celerer, cellerer,* a. Anglo-Fr. *celerer,* for OF. *celerier,* f. *celier* Cellar.]

The officer in a monastery, or similar establishment, who had charge of the cellar and provisions.

a 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 59 Ac weste hit houre cellerer, He wolde rone after the gonge. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Monkes Prol.* 48 Thou art .. Som worthy sexteyn, or som Celerer. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 149/1 He comanded yet to the celerer to gyue it [the oil] to a poure man. 1521 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 131 Laurence Clerke, maister sellerar of th'abbay of Whalley. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) I. 236 Bred a monk in Bury Abbey, and the Cellerar thereof. 1820 Scott *Monast.* x, The cellarer will bestow on each a grace-cup and a morsel as ye pass the buttery. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xxv. 627.

Cellaress (se·lərɛs). *Hist.* [f. prec.: see -ess.] A woman (*e.g.* nun) who had charge of the cellar.

1802 Fosbroke *Brit. Monach.* x. (1843) 118 The Cellaress of the Gilbertine Nuns. 1825 Scott *Betrothed* xvii, The Venerable Mother might be seen..now giving orders to her gardener, now to her cellaress.

Cellaret (selərɛ·t). [f. Cellar *sb.* + -et.]

a. A case of cabinet-work made to hold wine-bottles, etc. **b.** A sideboard with compartments for the same purpose.

1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* xx. (1826) 243 With venturous hands At the cellaret stands, Where she picks out so handy Rum, Hollands, and Brandy. 1825 T. Cosnett *Footman's Direct.* 67 Keep proper corks in the cellaret. 1837 Thackeray *Ravenswing* vii, Under the sideboard stands a cellaret. 1870 Disraeli *Lothair* xxxii.

Ce·llarhood. *nonce-wd.* [see -hood.] The condition of being a cellar.

1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 361 How it [Evans's supper-room] emerged from a state of brawling night cellarhood, to the dignity of a harmonic meeting.

Cellaring (se·lərin), *sb.* [f. Cellar *sb.* and *v.* + -ing[1].] **1.** = Cellarage 1.

1632 Spelman *Hist. Sacrilege* (1846) 200 Sir Roger having digged the cellaring of his new house. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 158 A wine press and ample cellaring. 1798 T. Morton *Secr. worth Know.* iii. 4 (L.) Roomy cellaring and commodious attics.

2. *vbl. sb.* Placing in a cellar.

1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 191/1 In the careless cellaring of a pipe of port wine.

†**Ce·llarist.** *Obs.*—[o] [f. Cellar *sb.* + -ist.] He who keeps the cellar or buttery; the butler in a religious house or monastery.

1721–1800 in Bailey. Hence in Johnson, Webster, etc.

Cellarity. *nonce-wd.* The condition of living in a cellar.

1847 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 618 Cellarity, when long pent up, is inimical to Life.

Cellarman (se·ləɹmæn). A man who has charge of a cellar; *spec.* the keeper of the Cellar-tavern in old Newgate. Also *transf.*

1658 Rowland *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 920 The Greek Poets make them [drones] to be the Bees cellarmen, or waterbearers. 1772 Jackson in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 11 Through the inattention of the cellarman. 1857 Stanley *Mem. Canterb.* ii. 58 One of the cellarmen of the Priory. 1870 *Daily News* 27 Dec., The wine in bottle, I was told by the cellarman, is not for sale. 1884 Griffiths *Chron. Newgate* 5 The 'cellarmen' were selected prisoners who could sell candles at their own prices, and got a percentage upon the liquors consumed.

Ce·llarous, *a. humorous.* Of or pertaining to a cellar.

1860 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* ix. (1861) 133 A little side door .. stood open, and disclosed certain cellarous steps. 1867 — *All Y. Round, Christm. No., No Thoroughf.* 15 Vendale..went down for a cellarous stroll.

†**Ce·llat,** obs. form of Salade, sort of helmet.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* iii. i. 32 Armed with a skull or close Cellat for the head. (See also Celade.)

Cellate (se·lɛit), *a.* [f. on L. type *cellāt-us,* f. *cella*: cf. *caudāt-us* tailed, f. *cauda.*] Celled, having cells. Chiefly in comb., as *unicellate* one-celled, *multicellate* many-celled.

Cellated (se·lēitèd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed; cf. *crenated, serrated,* etc.] Made in the form of cells; furnished with or divided into cells; celled.

1847 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 451/1 The cellated cavities of the placenta. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 71/2 The ovens for these kitcheners are cellated.

Celled (seld), *ppl. a.* [f. Cell + -ed.]

1. Furnished with cells; arranged or constructed in the form of cells. Often with some defining word prefixed, as *single-, one-, two-celled.* Also *fig.*

1776 Withering *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) II. 397 Lychnis Caps[ule] 1–3, or 5-celled. 1843–6 Owen *Lect. Comp. Anat.* iv. (L.) The single-celled plant. 1854 S. Thomson *Wild Fl.* i. (ed. 4) 65 Anthers .. one-celled. 1855 Bailey *Mystic* 8 Heaven's azure world-hive, celled with stars.

2. Enclosed or ensconced in a cell.

1650 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 58 The spirits .. seem scattered over their whole bodie, rather than Celled. 1820 Keats *Fancy,* Thou shalt see the field-mouse peep Meagre from its celled sleep. 1850 D. Moir *Hour of Thought* v, The monk in hood, With book and rood, And nun in cell'd contrition.

Cellendre: see Coriander.

Cellepore (se·lĭpōəɹ). [ad. mod.L. *cellepora* (Linnæus), f. *cella* Cell, after *madrepora* Madrepore.] A genus of *Polyzoa*, consisting of a group of vase-like chambers with a beak on one or both sides. Also *attrib.*

Hence †**Celleporite** (see quot.).

1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* I. 435 Zoophytes..abound in common limestone..Among them may also be classed the milleporite, the celleporite. 1852 Th. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Travels* I. v. 184 Their interior is filled with fossil madrepores and cellepores. 1855 Kingsley *Glaucus* (1878) 123 There are a few other true cellepore corals round the coast.

Celler, cellery, var. Cellar, Celure, Celery.

Celli, obs. var. of Selly, Silly.

Celli·colous, *a.* [f. *celli-* comb. form of L. *cella* + *-cola* inhabitant + -ous.] 'Living in cells or cavities' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881).

Celliferous (seli·fĕrəs), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ferous.] Bearing or producing cells.

1754 Ellis in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 633 Those .. coral-lines, which I call celliferous, from their having rows of cells dispos'd in plant-like ramifications.

Celliform (se·lifɔɹm), *a.* Erroneously **cellæ-.** [f. as prec. + -form.] Cell-shaped.

1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 503/2 Cellæform termination of a nervous twig. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. An.* ii. 90 Cellæform bodies of a bright yellow colour.

Ce·ll-keeper. *Obs.* [f. Cell *sb.*[1] I.] A cellar-keeper or cellarer.

1598 Florio, *Cellaro,* a butler, or cell keeper.

'Cello (tʃe·lo). [shortened f. Violoncello.]

1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 435 In less than a quarter of an hour two 'cellos made their appearance. 1882 *Athenæum* 9 Dec. 782/3 Handel's Concerto Grosso..in seven parts (four violins, viola, cello, and harpsichord) published in 1739.

Celloid (se·loid), *a.* [f. Cell + -oid.] Having the appearance of a cell, cell-like.

1849–52 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1108/1 The epithelium consisted of small imperfect celloid particles. 1861 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 136 There are certain nuclean or celloid bodies.

Cellular (se·liŭlăɹ), *a.* (& *sb.*). [ad. mod.L. *cellulāris,* f. *cellula* little cell (dim. of *cella*); or perh. ad. F. *cellulaire*: in F. *cellule* has entirely taken the place of *celle,* and its derivatives take the place of those of *cella* both in Fr. and Eng.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by cells or small apartments for single occupants.

1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. xi. (1865) 308 A poor Carthusian, from strict cellular discipline. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 139 The cellular vans employed for the transport of criminals. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* IX. 1200 Leave these [gauds] for cellular seclusion. 1872 *Daily News* 13 July, The cellular system [of convict discipline] as it is established in Belgium.

2. Containing a number of cells, small compartments, or cavities; porous. *Cellular pyrites*: a variety of Marcasite; *Cellular quartz,* etc.

1816 Accum *Chem. Tests* (1818) 166 Calcareous cellular stones. 1834 Sir C. Bell *Hand* 292 The skull of the giraffe ..is cellular and thin and light as a paper case. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* IX. (1879) 180, I had noticed the presence of a few small pebbles of a very cellular basalt. 1868 Dana *Min.* 75 Marcasite..in cellular specimens.

3. *Phys.* Characterized by or consisting of cells (see Cell *sb.*[1], 11–13). As an epithet of vegetable tissues, opposed to *vascular.* See also **B.**

* *Cellular tissue,* in Animal Physiology, a synonym of *areolar* or *connective tissue*; also formerly called *cellular membrane*; hence *cellular-membranous* adj. *Cellular pathology*: a term introduced by Virchow in 1858; 'the doctrine of the origin of disease in a perturbation of action, or, an alteration of structure, of some or other of the ultimate cells of which the body is composed' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); the study of morbid changes in the cells or ultimate elements of organic tissues.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Cellular,* or *Cellulose,* an appellation given by Ruysch, to the second coat of the intestines; in which fat is often found. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 345 A twisted worm, sometimes six feet long, which introduces itself into the skin, and lodges in the cellular membrane. 1799 Southey *Nondescr.* iii, My very cellular membrane will be changed, I shall be negrofied. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 15 Vegetables which have no flowers..are..Cellular. 1861 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 134 Virchow—Cellular Pathology and Physiological Therapeutics. 1875 Dawson *Dawn of Life* ii. 33 Cellular plants, as, for example, mosses and lichens. 1876 Quain *Anat.* (ed. 8) II. 53 If we make a cut through the skin and proceed to raise it from the subjacent parts, we observe that it is loosely connected to them by a soft filamentous substance of considerable tenacity and elasticity .. This is the substance known by the names of 'cellular', 'areolar', 'filamentous', 'connective', and 'reticular' tissue; it used formerly to be commonly called 'cellular membrane'. 1876 Bryant *Pract. Surgery* (ed. 2) I. 33 The deep cellular-membranous syphilitic sore.

b. Of or pertaining to cells.

1805 W. Saunders *Min. Waters,* This cellular effusion soon disappears. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 510/1 A very thin albuminous fluid..often termed the cellular serosity.

B. *sb. pl.* Cellular plants (in Lat. form *Cellulares*); those having no distinct stem or leaves, but consisting of a cellular expansion of various kinds, which bears the reproductive organs. Applied to Cryptogams, in reference to their markedly cellular structure; but only the humblest orders of these are entirely cellular.

[1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 1 The presence of flowers, of spiral-vessels, and of cuticular stomata, will at all times distinguish these [*Vasculares*] from *Cellulares,* or flowerless plants.] 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 54 The least organised plants are termed cellulars.

Cellularity (seliŭlæ·rĭti). [f. Cellular + -ity.] Cellular quality or condition.

1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 358 Mirbel however disputes the cellularity of the extine. 1851–9 Darwin in *Adm. Man. Sc. Enq.* 291 The composition, thickness, and degree of cellularity of any lava-stream.

†**Ce·llulary,** ? *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *cellula* (cf. Cellule) + -ary.] ? Of the nature of a cell.

1597 Daniel *Civ. Wars* VIII. cii, The good father, with an humble thought, Bred in a cellulary, low retire.

Cellulate (se·liŭlĕit), *a.* [f. L. *cellula,* Cellule + -ate[2] 2.] Composed of or containing cells. Hence **Ce·llulate** *v. trans.,* to furnish with cells; to render cellular. **Ce·llulated** *ppl. a.* = Cellulate; **Cellula·tion,** development of cells.

a 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. i, Matrixes..Architectonically cellulated. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 761/1 A vertical section..exhibited a mass..cellulated or porous. 1839–47 *Ibid.* III. 568/1 A section of it, as it thus cellulates the neck. 1854 J. Hogg *Microsc.* II. ii. (1867) 382 *Melosira cribosa,* marine, orbicular, cellulate. 1859 *Ibid.* V. 474/2 A process of..cellulation takes place.

Cellule (se·liŭl). Also 7 **cellul.** [ad. L. *cellula,* dim. of *cella* Cell *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** A small compartment; a pigeon-hole. Also *fig.*; cf. Cell *sb.*[1] 11 c. *Obs.*

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 293, I could have firreted out of topick celluls such variety of arguments. *a* 1693 — *Rabelais* III. xxxiii. 240 The Celluls of his Brain. 1764 Foote *Patron* II. i, A kind of bureau; where, in separate cellules, my different knowledge..is stor'd. 1818 J. Brown *Psyche* 212 So liquor aids myself—like rain, It opes the cellules of the brain. 1819 H. Busk *Banquet* III. 209 Unlock the cellules, closets of the brain.

2. *Phys.* A minute cell (Cell *sb.*[1] 11) or cavity.

(In Fr. the dim. *cellule* is used in sense of Cell *sb.*[1] 12.)

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 237 Cellular tissue, which..offers an instance of reticulated cellules. 1857 H. Miller *Test. Rocks* xi. 493 Both possess discs on the side of their cellules. 1869 Gillmore *Rept. & Birds* Introd. 2 In birds, the lungs are spongy, the cavity of the air-bags becoming obliterated by the multiplication of vascular cellules.

3. *Zool.* (See quot.)

1848 Dana *Zoöph.* ii. 16 *note,* By cellule, as hereafter used, the minute pores of the corallum will be referred to.

Cellulic (seliŭ·lik), *a.* [f. Cellule + -ic.] Of or pertaining to cellules or cells. *Cellulic acid*: a name given by Fremy to an acid supposed to be produced by the action of acids or alkalis on cell walls of vegetables. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

Celluliferous (seliŭli·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *cellula* + -ferous.] Bearing or producing cellules.

1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 436 Expansions flattened ..celluliferous on the external surface. 1849 Murchison *Siluria* ix. 187 Two or four very broad celluliferous plants.

Cellulin (se·liŭlin). *Chem.* [f. Cellule + -in.]

a. = Cellulose. **b.** *esp.* The form of cellulose found in animal bodies.

1854 J. Hogg *Microsc.* II. i. (1867) 257 Composed of cellulin, a material allied to the cellulose of vegetable tissues. 1870 Bentley *Bot.* 18 The membrane..consists of the substance called cellulose or cellulin. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 712 Cotton is almost pure cellulin.

‖ **Cellulitis** (seliŭlə·itis). *Med.* [mod.L. f. L. *cellula* = Cellule + -itis.] Inflammation of the cellular or areolar tissue. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1861 Bumstead *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 690 Orbital cellulitis. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 50 No attempt is made to distinguish between it [erysipelas] and cellulitis.

Ce·llulo-, used as a comb. form of CELLULE, L. *cellula* (for the form cf. BULBO-) forming principally adjs. used in physiology, which in sense are practically compounds of CELLULAR: e.g. *cellulo-adipose*, (tissue) partly cellular partly adipose; similarly *cellulo-fibrous*, *-muscular*, *-tendinous*, *-vascular*; *cellulo-cutaneous*, pertaining jointly to the skin and subcutaneous connective tissue; *cellulo-membranous*, pertaining to the 'cellular membrane'; *cellulo-serous*, pertaining jointly to the 'cellular' and 'serous' membranes.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 140 The disorganised cellulo-vascular structure. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 12/2 A fibrous or cellulo-fibrous expansion. 1836 *Ibid.* I. 178/2 A middle cellulo-tendinous raphé before and behind that intestine. 1847-9 *Ibid.* IV. 126/1 The cellulo-muscular structures of the limbs. 1857 BULLOCK tr. *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 40 A very thick layer of cellulo-adipose tissue. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 27 Sores or ulcers..of a cellulo-membranous kind. *Ibid.* I. 51 Cellulo-cutaneous forms of the disease.

Celluloid (se·liŭloid), *a.* [f. L. *cellula* (see above) + -OID.] Having the form or appearance of cells.

Celluloid (se·liŭloid), *sb.* [loosely f. CELLUL-OSE *sb.* + -OID.]

An artificial substance composed chiefly of cellulose, and much used as a substitute for ivory, bone, coral, etc., in the manufacture of knife-handles, piano-keys, billiard-balls, etc.

Invented in America, and first patented in Gt. Britain in April 1871, as a material for dental plates. In its manufacture the cellulose is first reduced by acids to pyroxyline (gun-cotton), camphor is then added, and the mixture subjected to immense hydraulic pressure. It may then be moulded by heat and pressure to any shape, and it becomes hard, elastic, and capable of taking on a fine finish. (The Specification of Hyatt's first British patent (1871, No. 1025) does not contain the name.)

1871 *Brit. Jrnl. Dental Sc.* XIV. 364 The material is named the celluloid base, so called from the material of which it is composed. 1872 *Specif. Hyatt's Patent* No. 3101 The..manufacture of pyroxyline or soluble cotton into a solid (which is herein denominated 'celluloid'). 1881 *Chamb. Jrnl.* No. 909. 349 Celluloid..is an imitation ivory composed of collodion and camphor. 1882 *Whitaker's Almanack* 375/2 One of the most recent uses of the celluloid is for making type and engravers' blocks for printing from.

Cellulose (se·liŭlōus), *a.* & *sb.* [ad. mod. L. *cellulōs-us*, f. *cellula*, CELLULE.]

A. *adj.* Consisting of an aggregate of 'cells' or small cavities; full of minute cavities.

1753 [see CELLULAR 3.] 1755 MANDUIT in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 206 The base is of a stiffer and more cellulose texture. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 241 One small modiola makes its hole in the cellulose tunic of Ascidians.

B. *sb.* [a.F. *cellulose.*] One of the AMYLOSES. A substance, also called *lignin*, which constitutes the essential part of the solid framework of plants, and occurs to some extent in the animal body. It is amorphous, tasteless, inodorous, absolutely innutritious, insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, dilute acids, and alkalis. The name, introduced by Payen, has become the type of the other chemical terms in -OSE. Also *attrib.*, as in *cellulose wall.*

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 6 The organic basis of the elementary organs is called cellulose. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1874) 403 Gun Cotton..is a substitution product, being cellulose in which three atoms of hydrogen are replaced by NO_2, and is called *trinitro-cellulose.* 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 125 The gastric juice of animals does not attack cellulose. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 207 Cellulose..in fine linen and cotton, which are almost entirely composed of it. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 13 In the cell-plates cellulose walls are now formed.

Hence **Cellulo·sic,** of the nature of cellulose.

1881 *Nature* XXV. 168 Cellulosic substances in their different isomeric states.

Cellulo·sity. [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being cellulose; also *concr.* a cellulose structure.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 1002/1 The eye is simply supported on the orbit by a quantity of loose cellulosity. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (1865) II. 72/1 The cut surfaces will demonstrate the..cellulosity of the divided bones.

Cellulous (se·liŭləs), *a.* [f. CELLULE + -OUS. Cf. Fr. *celluleux.*] = CELLULOSE *a.*; consisting of a single cell or an aggregate of cells.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 276 To know whether the most solid, compact..stony part of a bone were cellulous. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 253/1 Cellulous hydatids are simple bags containing fluid. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 164 Hand and carpus with a cellulous surface.

Celo·logy (sīlǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. κήλη tumour + -(O)LOGY.] That part of medical science which treats of hernia. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Celondine, obs. form of CELANDINE.

†Celo·stomy. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. κοιλοστομία, f. κοῖλος hollow + στόμα mouth.] Hollowness of voice; speaking with the mouth hollow.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Celostomy*, when one speaks hollow in the mouth.

Celo·tomy. *Surg.* Also **ke-.** [ad. Gr. κηλοτομία, f. κήλη rupture + -τομία cutting.] The operation for strangulated hernia by cutting down and dividing the stricture. So **Ce·lotome,** 'the knife or instrument for performing celotomy'.

1847 in CRAIG. 1878 BRYANT *Surgery*, Kelotomy.

Celour, var. of CELURE, *Obs.*

†Celse, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *cels-us* lofty.] Lofty, exalted.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 233 Ample Munificence, and Office celse.

†Celsitude (se·lsitiud). *Obs.* (exc. *humorous*). Also 6 selcitud, 7 celc-, celsitud. [a. F. *celsitude*, ad. L. *celsitūdo* lofty carriage, also in late L. a title of honour, f. *celsus* lofty.]

1. Lofty position, high rank; dignity, eminence.

c 1450 *Crt. of Love* lxxxviii, Honour to thee..Goddess of love, and to thy celsitude. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Gladethe thoue Queyne* 7 Joy be and grace onto thi Selcitud! 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 16/2 This celsitude and regalitie of the pope. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxii. § 15 See what Celsitud of honor Plinius secundus attributeth to Traiane. 1680 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni* (1689) 63 It doth over-shadow them all with the Top of its Celsitude.

b. As a title or form of address; = HIGHNESS.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 177, I beseik, he said, thi celsitude, Exerce thi strenth. 1685 F. SPENCE *Ho. Medici* 265 His Celsitude gave him men to guard him.

2. Loftiness, exaltation; exalted character.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 294 Whose..celsitude of mind no man may sufficiently express. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* 185 Such a celsitude of spirit. *a* 1761 W. LAW *Behmen's Wks.* (1765) 14 Sensibility, Finding, and Celsitude.

3. Height, tallness. (Now *humorous.*)

1678 PHILLIPS, *Celsitude*, tallness, heighth. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Celsitude*, Highness, Height, Talness. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. i, Peter Peebles, in his usual plenitude of wig and celsitude of hat.

†Ce·lsity. *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. L. *cels-us* + -ITY.] = prec. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Celt[1] (selt). Also **Kelt** (kelt). [a. F. *Celte*, ad. L. *Celta*, sing. of *Celtæ*, in Gr. Κελτοί. (A later Gr. Κέλται, in Strabo, etc., was probably from L. *Celtæ*.) For conjectures as to a possible derivation, see Rhŷs, *Celtic Britain* (1884) 2.]

1. *Hist.* Applied to the ancient peoples of Western Europe, called by the Greeks Κελτοί, Κέλται, and by the Romans *Celtæ.*

The Κελτοί of the Greeks, also called Γαλάται, *Galatæ*, appear to have been the Gauls and their (continental) kin as a whole; by Cæsar the name *Celtæ* was restricted to the people of middle Gaul (*Gallia Celtica*), but most other Roman writers used it of all the Galli or Gauls, including the peoples in Spain and Upper Italy believed to be of the same language and race; the ancients apparently never extended the name to the Britons.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 251 The Indians were wont to use no bridles, like the Græcians and Celts. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Celt*, one born in Gaul. 1782 WARTON *Hist. Kiddington* 67 (T.) This obstinate war between the insular Britons and the continental Celts. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 411 The Celts advanced within five or six days' march of his camp.

2. A general name applied in modern times to peoples speaking languages akin to those of the ancient Galli, including the Bretons in France, the Cornish, Welsh, Irish, Manx, and Gaelic of the British Isles.

This modern use began in French, and in reference to the language and people of Brittany, as the presumed representatives of the ancient Gauls: with the recognition of linguistic affinities it was extended to the Cornish and Welsh, and so to the Irish, Manx, and Scottish Gaelic. CELTIC has thus become a name for one of the great branches of the Aryan family of languages (see CELTIC); and the name Celt has come to be applied to any one who speaks (or is descended from those who spoke) any Celtic language. But it is not certain that these constitute one race ethnologically; it is generally held that they represent at least two 'races', markedly differing in physical characteristics. Popular notions, however, associate 'race' with language, and it is common to speak of the 'Celts' and 'Celtic race' as an ethnological unity having certain supposed physical and moral characteristics, especially as distinguished from 'Saxon' or 'Teuton'.

[1703 PEZRON (*title*), Antiquité de la Nation et de la langue des Celtes. 1706 JONES (*tr. of Pezron*), Antiquities of Nations, more particularly of the Celtæ or Gauls, taken to be originally the same people as our ancient Britains. 1757 TINDAL tr. *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* Introd. 7 Great Britain was peopled by the Celtæ or Gauls.] 1773 M'QUEEN in Boswell *Johnson* Sept. 18, As they [Scythians] were the ancestors of the Celts, the same religion might be in Asia Minor and Skye. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 185 This race, who had probably been expelled by the Italian nations and the Celts from Italy and Gaul. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. i. 182 The Celts of Britain are apparently the oldest among the Aryan races. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 21 If that be true..that Celts love unity of power, and Saxons the representative principle.

Hence **Ce·ltified** *ppl. a.* (*nonce-wd.*), made Celtic in fashion or garb. **Ce·ltish** *a.*, Celt-like, somewhat Celtic. **Ce·ltism,** the distinctive character of the Celt. **Ce·ltist,** one who studies the Celtic languages. **Celtiza·tion,** a making Celtic; conversion to being Celtic.

1837 LOCKHART *Scott* xx. 459 Sir Walter's Celtified pageantry. 1866 M. ARNOLD in *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 289 A more attentive and impartial study of Celtism than it has yet ever received from us. *Ibid.* May 547 Celtism is..everywhere manifest still in the French nation. *Ibid.* Mar. 289 This is a very different matter from the political and social Celtization of which certain enthusiasts dream. 1885 *Athenæum* 17 Jan. 86/1 The name of a French Celtist.

Celt[2] (selt). [ad. (reputed) Lat. *celt-es* (or ? *celte*, ? *celtis*) 'stone-chisel, sculptor's chisel'.

The received or Clementine text of the Vulgate has in *Job* xix. 24 *Stylo ferreo, et plumbi lamina, vel celte sculpantur in silice*; but, though this is the reading of some MSS., the Codex Amiatinus and others read *certe* 'surely'. Some hold *certe* to be the original reading (representing עד of the Heb., 'for ever' of the Eng., which is not expressed by the LXX), and take *celte* as an erroneous alteration of some kind; others think *celte* a genuine word, and suppose that it was originally a marginal gloss on *stylo*, which was erroneously taken into the text, and subsequently altered to *certe* by some one to whom it was perhaps unfamiliar. But the independent evidence for a word *celtes* or *celte* is slender. The 'vetus inscriptio Romæ', cited by Du Cange, is a late forgery, and *celte* in it is app. from the Vulgate. One of the miscellaneous undated glosses in the Glossarium C. Labbæi (Stephens' *Thesaurus*) is 'Λυφεῖον *Celte*', but this is prob. later than the Vulgate variant reading, and may be founded on it. Later also than the Vulgate is the gloss on Sidonius *Epist.* vii. 3 (*Anecd. Oxon., Class. Ser.* I. v. p. xi. and 50) '*Hoc caelum*, ut *hoc celte, celtis*, instrumentum est quo caelatur,' which shows the ordinary explanation of the word in the Middle Ages. *Celtes* occurs however in two charters given in Lacomblet *Urkundenbuch für die Geschichte des Niederrheins*, II. 331 (anno 1267) 'meatum seu transitum .. ex fovea capituli Coloniensis, ad educendum celtes seu fracmina lapidum per viam eandem', and II. 382 (anno 1319) 'quod nulli frangentes lapides seu alii quicumque proicient seu mittent celtes seu alia fragmenta in ipsam foveam'. Here the meaning is 'pieces or fragments, ?chips', of stone; the relation of this to the Vulgate word is uncertain. In Welsh, *maen cellt*, with the assumed meaning 'flint stone', occurs in the *Triads of Wisdom* (16-17th c.), in *Myv. Arch.* III. 246; and *cellt* is also said to be (or to have been) known in Breconshire, in the sense of 'shell' of a nut, etc.; but the status of the word is altogether obscure, and its alleged senses help the question little. In any case, *celtes*, whatever its orgin and character, was assumed, on the authority of the Vulgate, to be a genuine word; and, as such, the term was admitted into the technical vocabulary of Archæology, about 1700. 'In Beger's *Thesaurus Brandenburgicus* 1696 a bronze celt adapted for insertion in its haft is described under the name of *celtes*' (Ll. Jewitt *Half-hours among Eng. Antiq.* 1877, p. 32). Apparently the general adoption of the word by antiquaries was influenced by a fancied etymological connexion with CELT[1]: thus the *Grand Dict.* of Larousse explains it as 'sorte de hache *gauloise* en bronze'.]

An implement with chisel-shaped edge, of bronze or stone (but sometimes of iron), found among the remains of prehistoric man. It appears to have served for a variety of purposes, as a hoe, chisel, or axe, and perhaps as a weapon of war. Some specimens in bronze are flat, others flanged, others winged, others have sockets to receive a handle, and one, or two, ear-like *ansæ* or loops.

1715 A. PENNECUIK *Descr. Tweeddale* 203 *note* (Jam.), Supposed to be the ancient weapon called the stone celt. 1732-69 DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 309 In the great long Barrow, farthest North from Stone-henge..was found one of those Brass Instruments called Celts. 1796 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 428 Most probably celts were originally chopping tools. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. i. 3 The..stone hatchets, called Celts, found in our peat bogs. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. iv. 383 The Bronze celt..is found in various sizes and degrees of ornament. 1866 LAING *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 40 The hammers or celts are almost all natural stones from the beach. 1878 W. H. DALL *Later Preh. Man* 8 A skeleton interred in the earth, together with the remains of a small iron celt.

b. *Comb.*, as *celt-maker.*

1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 17 The celt-makers never cast their axes as we do ours, with a transverse hole, through which the handle might pass.

†Ce·lter. *Obs.* A woollen fabric.

1597 in Jeaffreson *Middlesex County Rec.* I. 240.

Celtic (se·ltik), *a.* Also **Keltic** (ke·ltik). [a. F. *celtique* or ad. L. *celtic-us* of the Celts.]

1. *Hist.* & *Archæol.* Of or belonging to the ancient Celtæ and their presumed congeners.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Celtique*, pertaining to the people of Gaul. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 521 Who..ore the Celtic [Fields] roam'd the utmost Isles. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. Introd. xo Fragments of Celtic idols lately discovered in the cathedral at Paris. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 3 Drawing a Celtic sword from beneath his garments. 1880 BOYD DAWKINS *Early Man in Britain* xii. 344 Various carvings in spirals, concentric circles, flamboyants and zigzags, forming part of the prehistoric series defined by Mr. Franks as the late Celtic. 1884 RHYS *Celtic Brit.* 2 Britain was considered to be outside the Celtic world.

2. Epithet of the languages and peoples akin to the ancient Celtic; particularly, of the great branch of the Aryan family of languages which includes Breton, Welsh, Irish, Manx, Scotch Gaelic, the extinct Cornish, and the ancient languages which they represent. Also absol. = *Celtic tongue.*

1707 E. LLUYD *Archæol. Brit.* Pref. C, The Latin-Celtic or Comparative Vocabulary [cf. p. 290]. 1739 D. MALCOLM (*title*), Collection of Letters..in which the usefulness of the Celtic is instanced in illustrating the antiquities of the British Isles. 1764 ROWL. JONES (*title*), An English, Celtic, Greek, and Latin-English Lexicon. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 78 Beneath them [Norsemen] were the Celtic princes. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold's Life & Corr.* I. v. 245 *note*, Feudality is especially Keltic and barbarian. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 317 The people..being of Scandinavian, and not Celtic origin. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. II. iii. 366 Bronze weapons..of a bright yellow colour, like brass or gilded metal—to these the term celtic brass is often applied. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* i. 1

[The peasant-girl] relates the Celtic fairy-tale, or the mediæval legend. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 40 The keeping up of an old Keltic art. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. iv. 351 The Norman-Irish and Celtic-Irish were drawn nearer to one another by common sorrows. 1886 W. STOKES in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 202 The Neo-Celtic verb substantive. *Ibid.* 218 In Old-Celtic *bató*, 219 The forms must in proto-celtic have ended in vowels. 242 Both forms in Celtic are toneless proclitics.

Hence **Ce·ltically** *adv.*, in Celtic fashion. † **Ce·ltican** *a.* = CELTIC; *spec.* of Gallia Celtica. **Ce·lticism,** (*a.*) a Celtic custom or expression; (*b.*) devotion to Celtic customs. **Celti·city,** Celtic quality or character. **Ce·lticize** *v.*, **a.** *trans.* to put into a Celtic form; to adapt to Celtic use; **b.** *intr.* to adopt Celtic fashions or usages.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 162, I wrote these things, and dedicated the Celtican spoils. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 556 Fin Mac Cowl, or, to spell him more Celtically, Fioun Mac Cumhail. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. vii. 225 *note*, His Celticism appears from his obstinate adherence to the ancient British usage about Easter. 1882 G. ALLEN in *Nature Studies* 175 This element [Euskarian] was Celticized, but not exterminated, by the Aryan Celts. 1885–6 WHITLEY STOKES *Celtic Decl.* 43 The Novara inscription, the celticity of which cannot possibly be doubted.

Celtified, Celtish, etc.: see CELT *sb.*[1]

Celto-, combining form of CELT[1] [after Greek analogies], as in **Celto·logist, Ce·ltologue,** a student of the Celtic languages or of Celtic ethnology and antiquities. **Celtoma·niac,** one who is crazy on Celtic matters; *esp.* one who pretends to derive all languages from Celtic. **Ce·ltophil,** a friend of the Celts and Celtic studies. **Celto-Roman,** relating to a mixture of Celtic and Roman; etc.

1887 *Athenæum* 3 Sept. 305/2 The issue of these facsimiles [of Irish MSS.] has vastly lightened the labours of Celtologists. 1886 *Academy* 27 Mar. 223/2 The most rising of the French Celtologues. 1883 *American* VII. 6 The Celtomaniac..wanted to identify some American language with the Welsh. 1886 *Life Sir R. Christison* II. xvii. 453 A Celtophil whom no-born Gaul surpasses for Celtic lore and zeal.

† **Ce·lure.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 celure, selure, cylour, 4–5 sylure, 5 celour, -ar, seler, selowyr, silour, sylour, syllure, sillour, siller, 5–6 selour, 6 celler, cellar, seller, ceiler. [The derivation presents many points of obscurity, some of which are touched on under the related CEIL *v.*, while others attach to the history of this particular derivative. *Celure* presupposes an OF. or AF. **celeüre*, **celure*, answering to L. *cæ-*, *cēlātūra*; *celour*, if a genuine form, might answer to an OF. **celeoir*, **celoir* = L. *cēlātōrium*; both these L. forms occur in med.L., chiefly in sense 'canopy', and both are in ME. Vocabularies glossed by *celure*; but of the required OF. words no examples have yet been found. The L. words were of course derivatives of *cælāre* or *cēlāre*: see CEIL.]

A canopy covering a bed, dais, altar, etc., or carried above the Host during a procession. Also the hangings of a bed, the tapestry of a wall, a screen of drapery. *Rood celure*: a canopy over the rood.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 76 Guenore..Dressed on þe dere des..a selure hir ouer. 1418 *E. E. Wills* 36 A bed of Lyn wit a hool silour and Couerlet..also a bed of red and grene dimi Selour. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1474 Hur bede was off aszure With testur and celure. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 456 Sylure, of valle [*v.r.* of a walle] or a nother thynge, *celatura, celamen.* *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 571 *Celatorium*, a celour or a coverlet. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 445 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 313 Two beddys..þat henget shalle be with hole sylour. *c* 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 776 *Hoc supralectum*, a selowyr. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 340 A Sylour, *anabatrum* ['anabatrum, *cortina*' (curtain) Gloss. in Du Cange, ed. 1883]. 1494 *Will of Sclatter* (Somerset Ho.), Two celars of ooke oon of them to be sette ouer the aulter. *c* 1494 *Art. Hen. VII* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 126 The font to bee hanged with a riche siller over. 1520 *Lanc. Wills* I. 38, I bequethe unto the roode seller off Manchester xls. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clvii. [cliii.] 434 The lytter had a celler of a thynne fyne clothe of sylke. 1527 *Ibid.* I. 33 My body to be buryed in the Churche off Croston under the rode celler afore the chancel. 1530 PALSGR. 203/2 Cellar for a bedde, *ciel de lit.* 1553 *Lanc. Wills* I. 105 One seller & tester of reede and greene seye wth curtens of the same.

¶ ? = CEILING 4, 5.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 201 As a greet chirche..wiþ semlich selure y-set on lofte. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xxii. 239 Of gold & Sylver..he maketh cylours, Pyleres, & Paumentes, in his Palays.

Hence † **Ce·lured** *ppl. a.*, canopied; overarched. † **Ce·luring,** (*sillering*) = CELURE 1.

c 1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* viii, Celured eke alofte With bowys grene. 1558 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) I. 184 Another pressoure with a portall and y[e] sillering in the parler.

Celwylly, var. of SELWYLLY. *Obs.*

Cely, var. of SELY *a. Obs.* blessed.

Celycalle, var. of CELICAL *a. Obs.*

Celydoine, -don, -doun, var. ff. CELIDONY.

Cembalist (se·mbălist). *Mus. rare.* [f. It. *cembalo*, properly cymbal or dulcimer, but used in musical scores (abbreviated from *clavicembalo*) for the harpsichord or pianoforte part: see -IST.] One who plays the pianoforte in an orchestra.

1871 E. GRAEME *Beethoven* ii. (1876) 21 Ludwig was appointed cembalist at the orchestra, i.e. to preside at the pianoforte. 1878 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 37 Organist to the cathedral and cembalist to the court at Salzburg.

Ceme, obs. form of SEAM, measure of corn.

Ceme, -yn, cemely, -nesse, obs. ff. SEEM-.

Cemelyn, obs. var. of SEMBLE *v. Obs.*

Cemenary, obs. var. of SEMINARY.

Cement (sĭme·nt, se·mĕnt), *sb.* Forms: 3–5 syment, 4 siment, 5–7 cy-, sement, 5 scyment, symonde, 6 sciment, symunt, 6–7 ciment, 7 seiment, symond, cemente, ccement, 8 scement, 6– cement. [ME. *cyment*, a. OF. *ciment* (= Pr. *cimen*, Sp., Pg. *cimento*) :—L. *cæment-um* (in late L. *cimentum*), contr. for *cædimentum* rough unhewn stone, chip, lit. 'cutting', 'produce of cutting or chipping', f. *cædĕre* to cut. In 16th c. altered to *cement* after the L. form. The pronunciation *ce·ment* is found from 14th c., but is now almost superseded by *seme·nt*, after the vb.

The name appears to have been given to broken or pounded stone, tiles, etc. mixed with lime to form a setting mortar, and at length to the mortar or plaster so formed, whence it passed into the modern sense of strong setting mortar, or of mortar generally, however made.]

1. A substance used to bind the stones or bricks of a building firmly together, to cover floors, to form walls, terraces, etc., which being applied in a soft and pasty state, afterwards hardens into a stony consistency; *esp.* a strong mortar, produced by the calcination of a natural or artificial mixture of calcareous and argillaceous matter.

Hydraulic cements harden under water, and are used for piers, dock-walls, etc. *Roman cement*, like all the hydraulic cements, is an argillaceous lime. *Portland cement* is so called because it resembles in colour the Portland stone. It is prepared by calcining a mixture of the clayey mud of the Thames with a proper proportion of chalk (Ure).

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6177 A clay..Strong so yren, ston, or syment. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2125 The fir..falsed the siment, and the ston. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xxiv. (Tollem. MS.), Lyme..is a ston brente; by medlynge þerof with sonde and water sement is made. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 190 This scyment, bryk, stoon, cley togeder drie. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* viii. 102 Sadly sette it with symonde fyne. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H vj, With diuers stones and one ciment. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 20 Their Lime..composed a Seiment, which joyned with Stone (or Brick) made an inseparable union. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* I. 230 For want of cement strong enough to bind The structure fast. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 172 Nothing in the way of Cement would answer our end, but what would adhere to a moist surface, and become hard. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 329 Cement, or mortar, is a preparation of lime and sand, mixed with water. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* 361 Ovate nodules of argillaceous limestone..named *septaria*..extensively used for cement. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* I. 15 Setting like a cement hard and dry in a few minutes' time.

2. *gen.* Any substance applied in a soft or glutinous state to the surfaces of solid bodies to make them cohere firmly.

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 85 a, Whan stone pottes be broken, what is better to glew them againe..like the Symunt made of Cheese. 1641 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 191 Wax, rossel, and stone pitch to make symond for mending the fount stone broken by the Scotts. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 97 No Air could pierce the Cement, that luted the Glass and Lead-Pipe together. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 3 The fluids of the animal itself furnish the cement. 1839–60 URE *Dict. Arts* s.v. (L.), The diamond cement..which is sold as a secret at an absurdly dear price, is composed of isinglass soaked in water..to which a little gum resin, ammoniac, or galbanum, and resin mastic are added. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 48 The cement generally used by engravers..to fit their work is composed of four parts of pitch, two of plaster of Paris, and one of resin.

b. Any uniting medium or substance. *rare.*

1604 E. G[RIMSTON] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. iii. 11 Any other ciment or uniting to the earth then the Element of water. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 466 The quantity of air discharged from metals, is supposed to be the cement or principle, which unites all the parts together.

c. *fig.* A principle of union.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. ii. 29 The peece of Vertue which is set Betwixt vs, as the Cyment of our loue To keepe it builded. 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Amb.* (1613) K iij b, But Friendship is the Sement of two mindes. 1742 R. BLAIR *Grave* 88 Friendship! mysterious cement of the soul! 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* I. III. 246 Faith is the cement of all domestic and social union. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 184 Custom was in early days the cement of society.

3. *transf.* A substance resembling cement, used for some other purpose; *e.g.* for stopping teeth.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxv. 152 Staues of drye wode all holowe withinne and full of fyre of cyment of oyle and of towe. 1625 *W. Beale's Patent* in *Abridgm. Specif.* (1862) 1 Certen compounded stuffes and waters called..cement or dressing for shippes. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Cement*, a term applied to certain soft compounds used for stopping of carious teeth.

4. *Phys.* The bony tissue forming the outer crust of the fang of the tooth.

1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 865/1 'Cement' always closely corresponds in texture with the osseous tissue. 1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 104. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 250 The cement invests the fang.

5. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Cement* (Australia and Pacific), gravel firmly held in a silicious matrix, or the matrix itself.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cement-covered, -forming* adjs.; **cement-cell,** a CELL (14 c) formed of a ring of cement; **cement-copper** (see quot.); **cement-duct** (*Zool.*), a duct in Cirripeds which conveys through the antenna the 'cement' by which the animal attaches itself; **cement-gland,** the gland at the base of each antenna which secretes this cement; **cement-gold, -silver, -steel** (see quots.); **cement-stone,** a nodule of argillaceous limestone occurring embedded in clay, from which cement is made; **cement wall, cement-water** (see quots.).

1881 CARPENTER *Microscope* 214 A '*cement-cell' answers this purpose very well. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., *Cement-copper*, copper precipitated from solution. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 896/2 The *cement-covered cylindrical base of the tooth. 1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 292 The enamel organ and *cement-forming capsule. 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 498 In each of the antennæ there is situated a duct, derived from a large glandular body (the *cement-gland). 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., *Cement-gold*, gold precipitated in fine particles from solution. *Ibid.* *Cement-silver, silver precipitated from solution, usually by copper. *Ibid.* s.v. *Steel*, Blister or *cement-steel is made by carburizing wrought iron bars by packing them in charcoal powder and heating without access of air. 1863 A. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* XXXV. (1878) 611 *Cement stones are also found..in the Eocene strata. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 824 The Blue Lias cement-stones are considered the strongest water-limes of this country. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 459/1 A *Cement Wall..is a wall made of River Pebbles, or Marble Stones split in the middle. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 50 *Cement-Waters, that contain the vitriolic copper; and on laying clean iron in them they corrode its particles, and substitute others of copper.

Hence **Ceme·ntless** *a.*, devoid of cement.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xix. § 12 Rough with cementless and jagged brick.

Cement (sĭme·nt), *v.* Forms: 4 syment, 4–7 cyment, 7 ciment, simment, 7– cement. [f. prec. sb. Cf. F. *cimenter*.]

1. *trans.* To unite (solid bodies) with cement.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 9068 Alle manere of precyouse stanes sere, Cymented with gold. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xxvi. 268 Of grete Stones and passynge huge, wel symented. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* II. 92 The pallace of Cyrus..the stones of which were simmented together with gold. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 80 Large stones..firmly cemented with lead and iron. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 24 Bricks..cemented with bitumen.

b. *transf.* To unite as with cement; to cause to cohere firmly.

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 71 That the buds..may be fast cemented before frosts return. 1727 SWIFT *City Shower*, Dust cemented by the rain. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 190 The molten matter..cements the loose ashes and cinders into a compact mass.

c. *Alchemy.* (See CEMENTING *vbl. sb.*)

2. *fig.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. i. 48 How the feare of vs May Ciment their diuisions. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warrs* 677 The Common-wealth, which had been built and cemented with the blood of their Fathers and Kinred. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 39 The kingdoms of the Heptarchy..seemed to be firmly cemented into one state under Egbert. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 455 The alliance was cemented by a treaty of marriage.

3. To apply cement to (a surface); to coat or line with cement, so as to make water-tight.

1886 *Law Times* LXXXI. 60/1 To cleanse, level, and cement the bottom of the pool.

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*). To cohere firmly by the application of cement; to stick.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 259 Morter doth not Cement so strongly to the Bricks when it dries hastily. *a* 1709 ATKINS *Parl. & Pol. Tracts* (1734) 191 Iron mixed with Clay, that can never cleave one to another, nor cement. 1739 SHARP *Surg.* (J.), [The parts of a wound] will..cement like one branch of a tree ingrafted on another.

fig. 1660 BONDE *Scut. Reg.* 368 So these knaves cemented together again, like a Snakes tail. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxvi. 47 The allies..were not likely to cement soon in any new confederacy. 1801 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) III. 465 They will..cement and form one mass with us.

Cemental (sĭme·ntăl), *a. Phys.* [f. CEMENT *sb.* + -AL.] Relating to the cement of the teeth.

1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 927/2 The cemental tubuli.

† **Cementary.** *Obs.* [f. L. *cæmentārī-us* stone-mason: see CEMENT and -ARY.] (See quot.)

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 72 Architecture..deuideth it selfe..into two kindes: the first, called Cementarie, or masonrie (conuersant in the working of stone): the other Carpentarie. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 68/1.

Cementation (sĭmĕntē·ı̆·ʃən). [f. CEMENT *v.* + -ATION.]

1. The action or process of cementing or producing cohesion; the state of cohesion thus produced. Also *fig.*

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 69 Strengthen those that are weak with a stick tyed above and below the grafted place..till the cementation be made and confirmed. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 109 Earthy substances acquire a stony hardness..from..concretion, cementation. 1818 SCORESBY in *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 543 The cementation..of the pieces of a closely aggregated pack [of ice]. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* XXXVII, To this inequality..society owes its firmest cementation.

2. 'The process by which one solid is made to penetrate and combine with another at a high temperature so as to change the properties of one of them, without liquefaction taking place' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 86 Cementations, Blaunchers, and Citrinations. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 61 Their colours may be taken away by cementation and reuerberation. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 101. 165 Make a good fire of Charcole about it, which is called a Wheel-fire of cementation. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Cementation*, in Chymistry it is used for the purifying of Gold, by laying plates of Gold in the midst of Pouders made of Brick and Vitriol, enclos'd in a close stop'd Vessel, and set in a Fire of Reverberation. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 593 Gold..could not be separated from the Platina..either by Cementation, or by the more ordinary Operations with Lead and Antimony. 1818 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xvi. (1820) 65 An attempt..to procure the alloy of steel with silver by cementation: a small piece of steel wrapped in silver leaf..was put into a crucible.

b. *spec.* 'The conversion of iron into steel by absorption of carbon ... from a mass of ground charcoal in which it lies embedded while exposed to strong ignition' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

1780 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* (1781) 142 Steel is made by fusion or cementation. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 4 If the cementation be continued too long, the steel becomes porous .. and incapable of being welded. 1862 TIMBS *Year-bk. Facts* 189 The theory of Cementation, or conversion of iron into steel, has undergone a thorough investigation.

3. The process of encasing or lining with cement.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 3/2 Cementation as a substitute for cremation..Encase the body in cement..and you remove sanitary objections, and observe the formalities of the ritual.

Cemeˈntatory, *a.* [f. on analogy of prec. as if from a L. vb. **cæmentāre*: see -ORY.] Of cementing quality; pertaining to cementation.

1828–32 WEBSTER, *Cementatory*, cementing; having the quality of uniting firmly.

Cementer (sĭmeˈntəɹ). [f. CEMENT *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which cements.

a 1755 LOCKE (J.) Language which was to be the great instrument and cementer of society [but the accepted reading in *Hum. Und.* III. i. *init.* is 'common tie']. 1816 J. LAWRENCE in *Monthly Mag.* XLII. 296 Salts, the .. cementers of all elementary bodies. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 242 The cementers and melters affect more or less mystery in their methods.

Cemeˈnting, *vbl. sb.* [f. CEMENT *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of uniting with or as with cement.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 241 The Cementing or joining of Tiles, as well as Bricks together. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. viii. 122 The cementing of an old friendship.

2. *Alchemy.* = CEMENTATION 2.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 264 Oure cementynge and fermentacioun. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIV. i, Mysticall termes of art; as (for a tast) their subliming, amalgaming .. cementing. 1684 BOYLE *Porousn. Bod.* vii. 108 [Copper] put into a Crucible or Cementing Pot.

Cemeˈnting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That cements or unites firmly; *lit.* and *fig.*

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. The.* 27 Without the help of any cementing substances. 1858 ROBERTSON *Lectures* ii. 50 The cementing principle of society.

Cementitious (sĭmentiˈʃəs), *a. rare.* [Answering in form to L. *cæmentīcius* of the nature of unhewn stones; but referred in sense to the modern CEMENT.] Of the nature of cement.

1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1883 *Times* 24 Oct. 3 With its cementitious matter.

‖ **Cementum.** Lat. form of CEMENT; occas. used in some senses, esp. 4.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 268 Cementum is a mineral matter like lute..wherewith metals spred over are reverberated to cement. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 53 The cortical substance, or cementum..of the tooth. 1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* (1873) 40 The cementum or the enamel forming the common investment.

Cemeterial (semɪtĭəˈrĭăl), *a.* Also 7 cemiterial(l, cœmeterial. [f. on L. type **cœmētērĭāl-is*, f. *cœmētēri-um* CEMETERY: see -AL.] Belonging or relating to a cemetery.

1606 W. BIRNIE (*title*), The Blame of Kirk-Buriall, tending to perswade Cemiteriall Civilitie. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 40 The Cemiteriall Cels of ancient Christians. 1833 D. ROCK *Hierurg.* (1851) 555 The cemeterial chapels in the catacombs. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. iii. 67 Cemeterial tumuli.

Cemetery (seˈmɪtĕri). Forms: 5 cymytery, -torye, cymitory, cymetorye, cimiteri, 6 cimitorie, -tory, cemitorie, cœmiteri, 6–7 cemiterie, 7 cemitory, cyme-, cimitery, scemeterie, cyme-, cymitier, 7–8 cœme-, cœmitery, 8 cemitery, ceme-, cœmitary, 8– cemetery. [ad. L. *cæmētērium*, ad. Gr. κοιμητήριον dormitory, (in Christian writers) burial-ground.]

A place, usually a ground, set apart for the burial of the dead.

a. Originally applied to the Roman underground cemeteries or CATACOMBS.

[1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 65 A chirche hawe at Rome ..hatte cimitorium calixty.] 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 67 Anicetus..was biried in the cymytery of Kalixt. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 37/2 He ordeyned the Cimiteri where many a thousande martyrs is buryed. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* III. (1672) 679 Had the Christians long before used to keep their Assemblies at the Cœmiteries and Monuments of their Martyrs. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 37 Beyond which there extend, in every one of the cemeteries, galleries choked up. 1855 CDL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* II. ii, The very name of cemetery suggests that it is only a place where many lie, as in a dormitory, slumbering for a while.

† b. The consecrated enclosure round a church; a churchyard. *Obs.*

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 243 Two cymytoyres or chircheyerdes. 1530–1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII*, c. 14 Any parishe churche, Cimitorie, or other lyke halowed place. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 321 [He] was buried in the Cemitory or churchyard of his owne church. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 73 About this cathedral is a very spacious cemetery. 1771 *Antiq. Sarisb.* 74. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* 172 The place on which the buildings of the Parliament Square stand was formerly the cemetery of St. Giles.

c. A burial-ground generally; now esp. a large public park or ground laid out expressly for the interment of the dead, and not being the 'yard' of any church.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr. I.* v. vii. 411, I saw a certaine Cœmiterium or burying-place, then which I had never seene a fairer sight. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 90 ₱ 2 It is for this Reason (says Plato) that the Souls of the Dead appear frequently in Cœmiteries. 1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 337 A public coemetery..was highly requisite. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 71 The women often stay all the days of the festival in the cemeteries. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Fl.* II. 119, I should have been in the Protestant Cemetery at Puerto Blanco. *Mod.* He was buried in Abney Park Cemetery.

d. *fig.*

1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.*, It is with libraries as with other cœmeteries. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet. Breakf. T.* ii. 70 The old folios that fill the shelves all round the great cemetery of past transactions of which he is the sexton. 1886 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxlv. 7 That the goodness of the living God should be buried in the cemetery of silence.

Cemiterie, obs. form of SCIMITAR.

Cemmed, ME. form of *kembed*, combed.

Cemster, var. of KEMPSTER, *Obs.*

Cemy, var. of SEMY, *Obs.*

Cenacle (seˈnăk'l). [a. F. *cénacle*, ad. L. *cēnāculum* dining-room, f. *cēna* the mid-day or afternoon meal, 'dinner', 'supper'; in the Vulgate used of the 'upper room' in which the Last Supper was eaten, whence its chief use in the modern langs. Also used in Latin form.]

A supping room; an upper chamber; *esp.* the upper room in which the Last Supper was held, and in which the apostles met after the Ascension.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 17 In Hierusalem were gaderyd xij opynly To the Cenacle. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 328/3 A fayr Cenacle honestly arayed with al maner of deyntes. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) III. xix. (1495) 322 b/2 Danyell the prophete..was thre tymes in the cenacle and prayed god deuoutly. 1858 FABER *Xavier* 220 A new tongue.. added to the many ancient ones which..had first found expression in the Cenacle of Judea.

Cenanthy (sĕnæˈnθi). *Bot.* [as if ad. Gr. **κενανθία*, f. κενός empty + ἄνθος flower.] The absence of stamens and pistils in a flower.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Cenaˈtion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *cēnātiōn-em* dining-room (etymologically, noun of action from *cēnāre* to dine, sup.)] Dining, supping.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 42/2 Your cenatione must be moderate and sober, and your sleepe sufficiente. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vii. 309 The roomes of cœnation in the Summer.

† **Ceˈnatory,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [ad. L. *cēnātōrius* pertaining to dinner.] Relating or pertaining to dinner or supper.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. vi. 206 The Romans washed, were anointed and wore a cenatory garment.

Cence, var. of CENSE *sb.*2 *Obs.*, census, tribute.

† **Ceˈnchrine, cenchris.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. κεγχρίνης, κεγχρίς, L. *cenchris*, f. κέγχρος millet.] A kind of snake mentioned by the ancients: 'a serpent with millet-like protuberances on the skin' (Liddell & Scott). (Hence, in mod. Zool., *Cenchrina*, a genus of the Rattlesnake family.)

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 743 Of the Millet or Cenchrine. 1627 MAY *Lucan* IX. 819 The Cenchris..Whose speckled belly with nine spots is dect.

Cend, obs. form of SEND.

Cendal, -el, var. of SENDAL, a silken stuff.

† **Cendiary.** *Obs. rare.* Short for INCENDIARY.

1624 T. SCOTT *2nd Pt. Vox Pop.* 16 The onely Boutefeu and Cendiarie of the world.

Cendleing, obs. form of KINDLING.

a 1547 EARL SURREY *Æneid* II. 919 (Virg. II. 697), Which full bright cendleing a furrow, shone, By a long tract appointing us the way.

‖ **Cendre.** [F. *cendre* cinder, ash, *cendré* ash-coloured, as in *bleu-cendré*.] Ash-.

1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 383 Produces a fine cendre blue.

Cendyn, -ynge, obs. form of SEND, -ING.

† **Cene.** *Obs.* [a. F. *cène* the Last Supper, the Communion:—L. *cēna* mid-day or afternoon meal, dinner, supper.]

The Last Supper; also = *Cene Thursday*, the day on which the Last Supper was eaten, Maundy Thursday.

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 1111 Certys, sayd petyr, þys ny3t at þe cene. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* Prol., That in the cene on his brest he shulde lyn. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxx. (1495) 364 Lente lastyth to the Cene of our lord that is Shere thursdaye. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 329/4 He had be wasshen of the kynges honde on Cenethursdaye. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlii. 70 b/1 The daye of the Cene comen..Zozimas..tooke a chalys.

Cene, obs. f. of SEEN, and var. SENE *Obs.*, synod.

† **Cenefeˈctory,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [corrupt ad. L. *scēnofactōrius* (Vulg.) pertaining to tent-making, f. Gr. σκηνή tent: see FACTORY.] Tent-making; also app. as *sb.* tent-maker.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xviii. 3 Thei weren of cenefectorie [*v. r.* cenefectoryes] craft [1388 of roopmakeris craft; Vulg. *scenofactoriæ artis*] that is, to make hilingis to trauelinge men.

Cenereous, -itious, erron. ff. of CIN-.

Ceneth, obs. form of ZENITH.

† **Cengle.** *Obs. rare*−1. [a. OF. *cengle*:—L. *cingulum* girdle, f. *cing-ĕre* to gird.] A girdle.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) 19 Gyrde with a cengle..He made cengles and coverynges of leves of palme woven after the custome of the countree.

Cengylle, obs. form of SINGLE.

† **Cenkanter,** *a. Obs.*

c 1540 *Pilgrim's T.* 708 in *Thynne's Animadv.* App. (1865) 97 And leuis the slechy podell, full of frogis, to the old cenkanter phariziecall dogis.

Cenobite, -itic, cenobium: see CŒ-.

Cenogamy, community of wives; see CŒNO-.

† **Cenophe** (-*ofe*). *Obs.* Corrupt ad. late L. *scēnopēgia*, a. Gr. σκηνοπηγία pitching of tents, (in LXX.) the Feast of Tabernacles.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14563 Þan heild þe Juus..A fest man clepes cenophe. [1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxxiii. (1495) 369 Cenophegia is a feest amonge the Ebrewes..callyd Pytchynge of tentes.]

Cenotaph (seˈnŏtaf). In 7– aphe. [ad. F. *cenotaphe* (16th c.) ad. L. *cenotaphium*, or its original, Gr. κενοτάφιον, f. κενός empty + τάφος tomb. The L. & Gr. pl. *cenotaphia* has also been used in Eng.] An empty tomb; a sepulchral monument erected in honour of a deceased person whose body is elsewhere.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1244 Their Cenotaphe or imaginary tombe which was erected in Isthmus. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 254 (1810) 262 Sir John Sully..hath here a cenotaphe. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 794 To Agamemnon's name A Cenotaph I raise of deathless fame. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 74 Some of Goldsmith's friends.. honoured him with a cenotaph in Westminster Abbey.

b. In etymological sense of 'empty sepulchre' (whence one has risen). Also *fig.*

1642 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 19 To see him [Christ] in his glory, rather than to contemplate him in his Cœnotaphe, or Sepulchre. 1820 SHELLEY *Cloud* 81, I silently laugh at my own cenotaph. 1878 G. MACDONALD *St. George & St. M.* 5 Turning her back on the cenotaph of their former greatness.

Cenotaphic (senŏtæˈfik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a cenotaph.

1872 J. FERGUSSON *Rude Stone Mon.* ii. 49 The larger circles were cenotaphic.

Cenozoic, var. spelling of CÆNO-, CAINOZOIC.

Censar(e, obs. form of CENSER.

† **Cense,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* Also 4 cens, 4–5 sense, 4–6 sence. [Shortened form of ME. *encens*, INCENSE.] Incense.

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 290 With sencers .. and a viole of sence. 1382 WYCLIF *Song of Sol.* IV. 6 The hil of cens [1388 encense]. 14.. *Masse* (*Tyndale's Vis.* 150), iij. kyngis .. There offorde golde, sense, and myrrre. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 66 Cense or incense or rychelle. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. viii. 95 On the altaris birnand full of sence The sacrifice scho offerit. 1540 *Inv. Worcester Priory* in Greene *Hist. Worcester* II. App. 5 A navett to putt cense yn.

† **Cense,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* Also 6–8 cens, 7 cence. [a. OF. *cense* (mod.F. *cens*):—L. *census* registration of citizens, property, etc., census, f. *censēre* to estimate, rate, assess, etc.]

1. A tax or tribute; = CENSUS 2.

1524 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 374 The pention and cense, which the Frenche King payd before the warris. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xvii. 25 The kings of the earth of whom receive they tribute or cense? 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 76 A Cense, or Tribute in money payd to the Bishop ..from the inferiour Clergie. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* i. 3 Which .. yielded no Cens, Rent, or Service in Money. 1763 BURN *Eccl. Law* (1797) III. 120.

2. = CENSUS 1, 3.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. (1822) 316 Mony yeris eftir thare wes na cens, that is to say, estimacioun of men, be thare gudis. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. xlii. 30 He [Servius Tullius] devised and ordained the Cense. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) I. i. 3/1 In the year 1636..Sir Edward Bromfield then Mayor took occasion..to make a Cense or Computation of the people who were..found to be 700,000.

b. An enumeration or list (of things).

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 279 In all the Cense of Hereditary diseases.

3. Rating, taken as determining position or rank; 'rate'; income.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lii. (1677) 264 More resplendent in their robes, than others of a larger cense. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* (1692) 713/1 A man whose estate and cense..you are familiar with. 1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 298 A person of cense and possession.

Cense (sens), *v.*1 Forms: 4 synse, 4–6 sense, 5 scence, 5–6 sence, 5– cense. [f. CENSE *sb.*1,

or shortened (in Eng. or Fr.) from ENCENSE, F. *encenser*.]

1. *trans.* To perfume with odours from burning incense; to burn incense before, offer incense to; *esp.* by way of worship or honour.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Milleres T.* 155 This Absolon..Goth with a senser on the haly day, Sensing the wyves of the parisch fast. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 49 In the temple.. hem to scence bothe clene and pure. 1536 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 59 With .. sensers to sense the Kinge and Queene as they rode by them. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 309 b, To cense them with Frankencense. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* I. 17 He was censed in his Cratch by the Wise-men of the East. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XII. 362 The Salii sing, and cense his altars round With Saban smoke. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. XXXVII. 141 Two Slaves kneeling censed my hair, clothes, and handkerchief. 1811 H. MARTYN in Sargent *Life* (1881) 289 The priest .. at the time of incense censed me four times. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) IV. xvii. 189.

fig. 1881 E. PURCELL in *Academy* 22 Jan. 56 The reverent adulation with which the authoress censes her she-Ritualist.

b. *transf.* To fill as with the smoke of incense.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 4/2 Clouds waving, dreamily cense the air continually.

† **2.** *intr.* To burn or offer incense. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 66 Censyn or caste þe sensere, *thurifico*. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 169 It is not leeful and expedient that men .. cense bifore hem. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 171/2 That they shold sacrefyse and sence tofore the goddes. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 279/1. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. XII. 617 The man that cens'd at Vespers. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 34 Censing and kneeling before them [images] is allowed.

† **Cense,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [ad. L. *censēre* to estimate, rate, assess, be of opinion, etc. Cf. CENSE *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To judge, estimate, reckon.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. To Rdr., And most—what but for Nods doe cense Saints, senselesse of more Recompence. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* ii. 21 The Saracens who likewise are to be censed among the Barbarous.

2. To take a census of, assess.

a 1719 ADDISON *Evid. Chr. Relig.* II. ii, Augustus Caesar had ordered the whole Empire to be censed or taxed.

Censer (se·nsəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4-5 **censere,** 4-6 **senser, sencer,** 5 **censour, censare, senscer, sensure,** 5-6 **censure,** 6 **censar, senssour,** 6-7 **sensor,** 7-8 **censor,** 4- **censer.** [In sense 1, a. OF. *censier* (*senser*), shortened from *encensier* ENCENSER :—L. type *incensārium*, f. *incens-um* INCENSE. (Mod. F. has *encensoir* :—L. type *incensōrium*.) In Eng. the word would coincide with an agent-noun from CENSE *v.* = F. *encenseur*.]

1. A vessel in which incense is burnt; a thurible.

a 1250 *Meid Maregrete* lxxv, Cherubim ant serafin..Mid tapres ant mid sensers. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* viii. 3 Another aungel..hauynge a golden censer. *c* 1386 [see CENSE *v.*[1] 1]. 1449 *Churchw. Acc. St. George, Stamford* (Nichols 1797) 132 To the said chirch I bequethe a peyre of censours of sylver .. for frankincense. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 330 A Sensure, *batillus, thuribulum*. 1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 5 A sensor of brasse. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 17 The Prieste taketh his senser with burning coles. 1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 97 Though he haue no censure, no odours. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xi. § 4 (1662) 116 Who maketh..his Caldron, his Sensor. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 24 Prayers..in this Golden Censer, mixt With Incense. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. XXXVII. 146 Four fair slaves..with Silver Censers in their hands. 1842 TENNYSON *Sir Galahad* iii, The shrill bell rings, the censer swings, And solemn chaunts resound between. 1888 *Church Times* 8 June 507 Then let the priest receive the Censer from the Gospeller.

fig. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xviii. 242 The flower .. was swinging its tiny censers with their fragrant perfumes.

b. app. = CASSOLETTE. (The commentators are not agreed as to what exactly is referred to.)

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 91 Heers snip, and nip, and cut, and slish and slash, Like to a Censor in a barbers shoppe. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, v. iv. 20.

2. One who perfumes with incense.

1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. XII. 617 The Censor was soon aware of the accident.

3. *Comb.*, as *censer-box, -pot*; *censerless* adj.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 229 The Priest's Clarke..perfumeth the people with his Censor-boxe. 1827 W. G. S. *Excurs. Village Curate* 142 No incense now breathed over its censerless altar. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xlvi. 246 If Popery were only just the sign of the cross, and music, and censer-pots..I'd be free to leave them alone.

† **Censer** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. CENSE *sb.*[2] + -ER : cf. CENSURE 7 b ; and *Censarii*, villeins paying cense, in Domesday, and in Du Cange from various sources.] One who pays cense or 'censure'.

1691-1713 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s. v. *Censure*, in divers Manors in Cornwall and Devon, the calling of all Resiants therein above the Age of sixteen, to swear Fealty to the Lord, to pay iiid per Poll, and *id* per. An. ever after, as Cert-money or Common Fine: and these thus sworn are called Censers. [1729- See CENSURE *sb.* 7 b.]

† **Censer,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 7 **censor.** [f. prec. sb.] = CENSE *v.*[1] 2.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrimes* II. 1416 The Priest went round about the Altar three times. The first time hee censored.

Censers, obs. form of CENSURE.

† **Ce·nserie.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *censerie*, f. *censer* to pay *cens* or rent: see -ERY.] Assessment, rating.

a 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 Hi læiden gæildes o[n] the tunes æureumwile & clepeden it censerie [printed *tenserie*].

Censery (se·nsĕri). *rare*—[1]. [f. CENSER ; see -ERY.] Incense.

1823 BEDDOES *Rom. Lily* (1851) 147 Echo..Soft spreading her wild harmony, Like a tress of smoking censery.

Censing (se·nsiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. CENSE *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The burning or offering of incense.

138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 203 þis here synsynge and criynge þat men usen now. 1499 *Promp. Parv.* (Pynson) Censinge, *thurificatio*. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 56 Item this same yere [1548] was put downe..the sensyng at Powles at Wytsontyde. 1627 BP. HALL *Epist.* I. i. 275. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. IV. XX. 333 There were no Censings, nor any Peace given at the Mass.

comb. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fl.* II. x. (1883) 188 Posterity will continue to wave the censing-pot and send up wreaths of spicy smoke.

† **Ce·nsing,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. CENSE *v.*[2] + -ING [1].] Estimating, rating, assessing.

1692 O. WALKER *Hist. Illust.* 149 Servius Tullius .. was the first that ordain'd the censing or valuing of the People.

† **Cension.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *censiōn-em* taxing, f. *censēre* ; see CENSE *v.*[2]] Assessment, rating.

1612 BP. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* I. iii, God intended this cension..that Christ might be born where he should.

Censive (se·nsiv), *a.* [ad. med.L. *censīvus* subject to taxation, (Du Cange gives *censiva terra*), f. *census* assessed, rated, f. *censēre*.] (See quot.)

1878 G. R. MARRIOTT tr. *Laveleye's Prim. Property* 227 In the feudal system, there were..military tenure and censive tenure .. 'censive' tenure was that of the cultivator, who owed his superior payments in kind or in labour.

Censor (se·nsŏɹ, -əɹ), *sb.* Forms: 5-6 **sensour,** 6 **sensor,** 6-7 **censour,** 6- **censor.** [a. L. *censor*, f. *censēre* : see CENSE *v.*[2]]

1. The title of two magistrates in ancient Rome, who drew up the register or census of the citizens, etc., and had the supervision of public morals.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. (1822) 323 In this yere began the office of censouris. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 252 Twice being Censor. 1742 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. 117 These Censors were the guardians of the discipline and manners of the City. 1838-43 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* III. xliv. 172 Censors, to whom the duty of making out the roll of the senate..belonged.

2. *transf.* One who exercises official or officious supervision over morals and conduct.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 224 A severe sensor to such as offend the law. 1622 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* v. i, Cleanthes .. for his manifest virtues, we make such judge and censor of youth. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xx. 564 The bishop was the perpetual censor of the morals of his people. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxiv, Regarding his father as a rigid censor. 1871 J. DUNCAN *Colloquia Perip.* 118 Punch is a censor, but not censorious.

b. *spec.* An official in some countries whose duty it is to inspect all books, journals, dramatic pieces, etc., before publication, to secure that they shall contain nothing immoral, heretical, or offensive to the government.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 56 He .. must appear in print like a punie with his guardian, and his censors hand on the back of his title, to be his bayl and suretye that he is no idiot or seducer. 1732 FIELDING *Covent Gard. Jrnl.* No. 3 A record in the censor's office. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 607, I prevailed so far as to have it submitted to the inspection of a Censor. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 103 Information .. received with caution by the censors of the press. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 140 A man of letters whose life was tormented by censors of the press.

c. In Universities and Colleges, the title of various officials.

At Oxford and Cambridge it is the title of the official Head of the Non-collegiate or 'Unattached' Students; in the Royal College of Physicians, the officers who grant licenses.

1692 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 359 Intolerably impudent, saucy and refractory to the Censor. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. iv. 146 The providing of Censors and examiners. 1885 *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 281 The [Non-collegiate] Students are under the supervision of the Censor, who is charged with the care of their conduct and studies. 1885 *Med. Directory* s. v. *Coll. of Physicians*, All other candidates for Membership shall be examined on the subjects of General Education by the President and Censors of the College.

d. *U. S.* (See quot.)

[1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. xv. 257 The Censors and moderators to decide controuersies in matters of state.] 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 349 A council of censors, to consist of thirteen persons to be elected by the people every seventh year. The duty assigned to them is to inquire whether the constitution has been preserved inviolate. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. xxii. 577 Once in seven years an elective council of censors was to take care that freedom and the constitution were preserved in purity.

3. † **a.** One who judges or criticizes (*obs.*). **b.** *esp.* One who censures or blames; an adverse critic; one given to fault-finding.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vi. 199 Hence, thou misiudging Censor. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 502 Referred or brought hereunto as vnto their Iudge and Censor. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* v. Ded. 406 Baited by the differing censures of diverse censors. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 172 ₱ 5 Nor can the most .. steady rectitude escape blame from censors, who have no inclination to approve. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 661 Not..understood either by eulogists or by censors. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 4 A defence of the Universities against their censors.

Ce·nsor, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To act as censor to ; see CENSOR *sb.* 2 b.

1882 H. FOLEY *Rec. Eng. Society of Jesus* VII. Introd. 35 The Fathers were constantly engaged by the Inquisitors in censoring books infected with heresy.

Censor, obs. form of CENSER.

Censorate (se·nsŏrĕt). [f. CENSOR *sb.* + -ATE[1].] The institution of censors.

1863 ALCOCK *Capit. Tycoon* I. 66 The justly lauded censorate of China.

Censorer, obs. form of CENSURER.

Censoress (se·nsŏrès). A female censor.

1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1842) I. 157, I am to pass for a censoress now.

Censorial (sensō·riăl), *a.* [f. L. *censōri-us* of or pertaining to the CENSOR + -AL : só in F.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a censor (see CENSOR 1, 2).

1772 *Junius Lett.* Pref., While this censorial power is maintained. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. 1842 I. 525 The censorial inspection of the publick eye. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 265. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxvii. 301 The fathers listened with censorial gravity. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 226 *note*, A citizen, whose fortune was estimated in the censorial register at 100,000 *asses*.

† **2.** Of persons : Like a censor; censorious. *Obs.*

1592 NASHE *Str. Newes* C iij, If in his Epistle he had not been so arrogantly censoriall. 1596 — *Saffron Walden* Ep. Ded., The .. censoriall animaduertiser of vagrant moustachios.

Censorian (sensō·riăn), *a.* Also 7-9 **-ean.** [f. as prec. + -AN.] = prec.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* ii. 142, I dull-sprighted fat Boetian Boore, Doe farre off honour that Censorian seate. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 59 Fabricius, using Censorian severity. 1742 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. 118 This Censorian animadversion. 1852 LD. COCKBURN *Jeffrey* I. 180 It exercises..a censorian and corrective authority over all the evils, and all affairs, of the church.

† **b.** as *sb.* = CENSOR. *Obs.*

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* iv. 154 When pitty Priscians Will needs step vp to be Censorians.

† **Censo·rical,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. as prec. + -ICAL, after Greek derivatives like *historical, rhetorical* : cf. *oratorical*.] = prec.

1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* B iiij b, They think..to carrie all away with censoricall lookes, with gogling the eye.

Censorious (sensō·riəs), *a.* [f. L. *censōri-us* pertaining to a censor (f. *censor*; see CENSOR) + -OUS : cf. OF. *censorieux*.]

1. Addicted to censure; severely critical; fault-finding. Const. *of* ; † *on, upon* (obs.).

1536 *St. Trials, Anne Boleyn* (Harl. MS.) (R.), I intreate him to judge favourably..and not rashly to admit any censorious conceit. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 5 Which you must not reade with a censorious eye. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 288 Those who are most indulgent to their own, are most censorious of others' sins. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp. I.* 199 'Tis possible that the Nonconformists ..may be too censorious of others. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 53 ₱ 5 At a Loss to acquit themselves to a Censorious World. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 133 Such is the mode of these censorious days, The art is lost of knowing how to praise. 1766 ANSTEY *Bath Guide* xii. 6 Bath is a very censorious Place. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 161 He is not censorious and does not censure him.

† **2.** Befitting a censor ; grave, severe. *Obs.*

1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* ix. (1692) 183 His [Bacon's] language (where he could spare or pass by a jest) was nobly censorious. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* IV. 614 (R.) To take upon them..a solemn censorious majestick garb.

Censo·riously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a censorious manner.

1679 L. ADDISON *Mahomet* 128 (T.) To animadvert too censoriously upon their carriage. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* II. 304 (R.) Vain pretenders, who speak arrogantly and censoriously both of God and men.

Censoriousness (sensō·riəsnès). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being censorious or severely critical ; disposition to censure or find fault.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 281. 1653 — *Chr. Concord* 103 God will cause men to abhorre that censoriousness of their Brethren. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 102 ₱ 5 All Females addicted to Censoriousness and Detraction. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 50 ₱ 12 Another vice of age .., is severity and censoriousness. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1841) I. iii. 300 The bold censoriousness of republican historians.

Censorium, obs. erroneous form of SENSORIUM.

Ce·nsorize, *v. rare.* [f. CENSOR + -IZE.] *trans.* To act as censor over.

1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 144/2 Thinks that God's cause is helped by insulting women..and censorizing clergymen.

Censorship (se·nsŏɹʃip). [see -SHIP.]

1. The office of a Roman censor (or its period).

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 264 (R.) To stand for a censorship. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 361 The dignity of the censorship was..lessened by the Æmilian law.

2. *gen.* The office or function of a censor (see CENSOR *sb.* 2) ; official supervision.

1592 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Censura*, the censorship or iudgement. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 157 Other thing then a Christian censorship. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 292 There was no censorship upon speech. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 42 If I were a lawgiver, I would exercise a censorship over the poets.

b. *spec.* of the press : see CENSOR *sb.* 2 b.

1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xv. 166 Even during the existence of a censorship, a host of unlicensed publications..bore witness to the inefficacy of its restrictions. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 80 In the middle of 1806, a decree of the viceroy declared, that no literary censorship should be instituted. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.*

IV. 540 The law which subjected the press to a censorship. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 5 (1882) 514 The censorship struck fiercer blows at the Puritan press.

c. as a university or college office.

1880 T. Fowler *Locke* ii. 12 The Censorship of Natural Philosophy..he appears never to have held.

Censour, obs. f. Censer, Censor, Censure.

Censual (se·nsiuăl), *a.* [ad. late L. *censuālis*, f. *census* : see Census.]

1. Of or relating to a census.

1613 in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 153 He caused the whole realm to be described in a censual roll [Domesday]. 1711 J. Gale *Reft. Wall's Inf. Baptism* 470 The censual rolls of Augustus. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 135 The..systematic investigator into censual truth.

† 2. ? Subject to tax or tribute; see Cense *sb.*2

1741 T. Robinson *Gavelkind* i. 3 Censual or Rent-Service Land.

† **Censur.** *Obs.* [app. corruption of F. *sangsure*, Picard form of *sangsue*.] A leech.

1597 Lowe *Chirurg.* (1634) 155 Applying of censurs or bloud-suckers.

Censurable (se·nsiŭrab'l, -ʃiŭrăb'l), *a.* [f. Censure *v.* + -able.] Subject to formal censure; worthy of censure; blamable, culpable; to be found fault with.

1635 Wentworth in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 276 III. 286, I doubte he will lose his place, and be found deeply censurable in the Castle-Chamber. 1644 Bp. Maxwell *Prerog. Chr. Kings* i. 12 The Pope was deposable (not onely censurable) by a Councell. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 35 Ready to censure what is not justly censureable. 1751 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 173 ₱ 13 There is no kind of impertinence more justly censurable. 1810 Bentham *Packing* (1821) 264 On the declared ground of censurable misconduct.

Hence **Ce·nsurablene·ss, Ce·nsurabi·lity,** the quality of being censurable; **Ce·nsurably** *adv.*, in a censurable manner.

1654 R. Whitlock *Mann. of English* 493 (T.) This and divers other are alike in their censurableness by the unskilfull. 1819 *Abeillard & Hel.* 321 Its uncharitableness Is full of censurableness. 1884 *Philadelphia Public Ledger* 17 Apr., The fact .. adds to their censurability. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, I. vi. 186 That Charles I. was censurably remiss in not hanging all these priests. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 July 5/1 No one was..censurably responsible.

Ce·nsural, *a. rare.* [f. Censure 7 + -al.]

1708 Kersey, *Censural*, belonging to Valuations, or Assessments. 1721–1800 in Bailey; 1731 vol. II. *Censural Book*, a register of taxations.

Ce·nsurate. [f. Censure 5 + ate 1.] A censorial body.

1803 *Ann. Reg.* 643 The Censurate is a committee of twenty-one members, nominated by the colleges .. It shall reside at Cremona.

Censure (se·nsiŭɪ, se·nʃiŭɪ), *sb.* Also 4–7 sensure, 5 sensour, 6 censoure, censer. [a. F. *censure*, ad. L. *censūra* (so in It., Pr., Sp., Pg.) censorship, judgement, f. *cens-* ppl. stem of *censē-re*.]

† 1. A judicial sentence; *esp.* a condemnatory judgement. *Obs.*

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* clxiii. iii, He should it haue by execucion due, By sensours of theyr churche and hole sentence. 1547–64 Bauldwin *Mor. Philos.* iii. (Palfr.) 6 According to the infallible censure of God. 1637 Laud (*title*), Speech in the Starr-Chamber at the Censure of Bastwick, Burton and Prinn. 1647 May *Hist. Parl.* II. vi. 115 He was brought to..the House of Lords to receive his Censure. 1712 Bp. T. Wilson in Keble *Life* ix. (1863) 295 A person.. is ordered to be dragged after a boat at Douglas .. and the Governor is desired to give his order for soldiers and a boat to execute this censure. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* I. vii. 82 The council thought the loss of your eyes too easy a censure.

b. *spec.* 'A spiritual punishment inflicted by some ecclesiastical judge.' Ayliffe. (The earliest recorded sense.)

138. Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 361 Censures þat þe fend blowiþ, as ben suspendingis, enterditingis, cursingis, and reisingis of croiserie. 1494 Fabyan vi. clxvi. 161 He purchasyd agayne hym the censures of holy churche, & accursed the sayde Bawdewyn. *a* 1694 Tillotson *Serm.* I. xxv. (R.) The publick censures of the church. 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 155. 1845 Graves in *Encycl. Metrop.* 784/1 The deprivation of spiritual advantages, and the censures of the Church.

† 2. A formal judgement or opinion (of an expert, referee, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 81 Reasons .. to underprop..the Censures .. of the said universities. 1625 Ussher *Answ. Jesuit* 305 The Interlinearie Bible approued by the Censure of the Vniversitie of Louain.

† 3. *gen.* Judgement; opinion, *esp.* expressed opinion; criticism. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1576 Raleigh *Pref. Verses Gascoigne's Steel Gl.*, To write my censure of this booke. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, II. ii. 144. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xiii. 655 But, for me, I'll relate Only my censure what's our best. 1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* v. 251 Give me thy free and true censure. 1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.* Pref., Though unworthy to pass my censure on such a subject. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* III. 288 Our ears refute the censure of our eyes. 1805 Foster *Ess.* ii. iv. 164 The collective censure of mankind.

4. *spec.* An adverse judgement, unfavourable opinion, hostile criticism; blaming, finding fault with, or condemning as wrong; expression of disapproval or condemnation. (The usual sense.)

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 197 No might nor greatnesse in mortality can censure scape. 1606–33 Bp. Hall *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 15 They, that, upon the hearing of one part, rashly pass their sentence, whether of acquittal or censure. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 23 An author ought to receive with an equal modesty both the Praise and censure of other People. 1713 Swift *On Himself*, Vices of the graver sort, Tobacco, censure..pride and port. 1748 Anson *Voy.* II. x. (ed. 4) 334 The whole conduct of this navigation seems liable to very great censure. 1844 Emerson *Lect. Yng. Amer.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 306 Our sensitiveness to foreign and especially English censure.

5. Censorship; the office or action of a censor.

a. Of the ancient Roman censors (=L. *censūra*): also *concr.* (*obs.*).

1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C iij, The Censure, whoe gouerned Rome. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* (1631) 609 Plinie said to his master Trajan—the life of a Prince is a censure, that is to say, the rule, the square, the line and the forme of an honest life. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxiii. 86 The censure of Camillus .. was celebrated. *Ibid.* xxxv. 200 The censure or prefecture of manners.

b. Of any official supervisor, *e.g.* of the censor of the press.

1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 48 The Clarke of the works, ought to be subject to the censure of the Surveyor. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Nov. 14/1 It is..not easy to get one's papers sent on without censure.

6. Correction; *esp.* critical recension or revision of a literary work. *rare.*

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Censure*, correction, or reformation. 1837–8 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* (1855) I. 386 So arduous a task as the thorough censure of the Vulgate text.

† 7. An assessment, a tax. *Obs.* (Cf. Cense *sb.*2)

1641 *Sched. Grievances* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 221 By reason..of extream Usage and Censures, Merchants are beggar'd.

b. (See quot.) ? *Obs.*

a 1547 *Cust. Manors Braunton* (MS. penes R. Dymond, Esq.), Tenants having ther chyldern in howshold with theym under their governaunce and charge not to be presented for a Censur tyll tyme that they do be of full age by statute and put owte in huys from theem for wagys or otherwise to be maried then after that they be presented for censur. 1691–1713 Blount *Law Dict.* 1729–62 G. Jacob *Law Dict.*, *Censure*, a custom called by this name, observed in divers manors in Cornwall and Devon, where all persons residing therein above the age of sixteen are cited to swear fealty to the lord, and to pay iid. per poll, and id. per ann. ever after; and these thus sworn are called censers. 1768 E. Buys *Dict. Terms of Art.* 1797 Tomlins *Law Dict.*

Censure (se·nsiŭɪ, se·nʃiŭɪ), *v.* [a. F. *censure-r* (16th c. in Littré), f. *censure* sb.]

† 1. *trans.* To form or give a 'censure' or opinion of; to estimate, judge of, pass judgement on, criticize, judge. *Obs.*

1590 Greene *Never too late* (1600) 32 No further euidence came to censure the allegation. 1592 *No-body & Some-b.* (1878) 280 Peruse our evidence and censure it According to your wisdome. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 16. 1642 R. Carpenter *Experience* 1. xiii. 56 The mouth .. censuring all that passes, by the taste. 1729 Franklin *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 276 As this essay is wrote and published with haste .. I hope I shall be censured with candor.

† 2. With complemental adj. or phrase: To judge (an object) to be (*of such a kind*). *Obs.*

1597 Sir R. Cecil in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 234, I am contented in this to be censured idle. 1610 *Histriom.* vi. 137 We censure thy advice as oracles. 1619 *Let. in Eng. & Germ.* (1865), I..censure this for no more then a wild imagination. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* v. 704 They censure me unkinde or impudent. 1646 Fuller *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 288 Eli..censured Hannah .. to be drunk with wine. 1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* v. 283 Censuring it to be done by the Instinct of the Devil.

† 3. To form or give an opinion; to judge, estimate. *Obs.* a. *intr.* with *of* or (rarely) *on*.

1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxiv. (1612) 167 Too yong were ye to censure of your vncles tyrauie. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 19. 1607 Heywood *Wom. Kilde w. Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 104 Most severely censur'd on. 1618 Latham *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 148 Censure better of me. 1682 Otway *Venice Pres.* III. i, Oh thou too rashly censur'st of my loue!

† b. with *subord. cl.* (or pron.) as object.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. II. (1641) 90/2 To censure how this change befell Our wits come short. 1609 Heywood *Brit. Troy* III. xii, Hard it were to censure which were fairer. 1623 Webster *Duch. Malfey* III. i, Your graver heads .. what censure they? 1652 H. Bell tr. *Luther's Colloq.* 208 We ought to censure and hold that we are justified by faith.

† c. *absol. Obs.*

1613 Heywood *Silver Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 162 Come we hither To trifle or to censure? 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 6 Ten censure wrong, for one who writes amiss.

† 4. To pronounce judicial sentence on; to sentence *to. Obs.*

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 29 When I, that censure him, do so offend, Let mine owne Iudgement patterne out my death. 1618 Bolton *Florus* (1636) 261 Cato censured them to death for their treason. 1621 Slingsby *Diary* (1836) 316 My lord chancellor [Bacon] was this daie censured to go to the tower duringe the Kinges pleasure. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* v. 193 Some were censured to the whipping post. 1682 *Enq. Elect. Sheriffs* 27 He was censured .. to be degraded of all Honours and Titles.

† b. To adjudge *to be. Obs.*

1640 Yorke *Union Hon.* an. 1215 King Johns covenant was censured to be void.

5. To pronounce an adverse judgement on, express disapproval of, criticize unfavourably; to find fault with, blame, condemn. (The current sense.)

1596 Drayton *Legends* I. 409 Duke Robert iustly censured stood, For Disobedience and unnaturall Pride. 1625 Bacon *Ess. Followers & Fr.* (Arb.) 39 Would not Censure, or Speake ill of a Man. *c* 1710 Swift *Wks.* (1841) II. 24 Discourses..which instead of being censured, were universally approved. 1779 Johnson *L. P.* Wks. 1816 X. 138 He was censured as covetous. 1828 Whately *Rhet.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 296/1 Their ill-success will probably lead them to censure the proposed method.

† b. With *of*: To charge (a person) with (some fault). *Obs.*

1634 Jackson *Creed* VII. xxvii, This .. writer sometimes censures the seventy interpreters of ignorance in the Hebrew tongue. 1653 Ashwell *Fides Apost.* 58 [He] might be not undeservedly censured of Arrogancy.

c. With *subord. clause. rare.*

1853 F. W. Newman *Odes Horace* 18 We rather lament than censure that he had no inward strength to combat circumstances so unfavourable.

d. *absol.*

1702 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II. II. iii. (1743) 356 They..proceed accordingly to censure or commend, as they find cause. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Wks.* (1764) I. 54 The souls ..That never flatter'd, injur'd, censur'd, strove.

† 6. *trans.* To exercise censorship over. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. Censure *sb.* 5.)

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 49 How the practice, profession, and erudition of law is to be censured and governed.

Censure, obs. form of Censer.

Ce·nsureless, *a. rare.* [f. Censure *sb.* + -less.] Without censure.

1683 Pordage *Myst. Div.* To Rdr. 6 Let me therefore beseech you to be censureless, till the Day of the Lord cometh.

Censurer (se·nsiŭrəɪ, -ʃiŭrəɪ). Also 6 censorer. [f. Censure *v.* + -er 1.] One who censures.

† 1. = Censor *sb.* 1, 2. *Obs.*

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 206 Cato, being the Censurer of the election. 1621 *Bk. Discip. Ch. Scot.* 89 Some to be censurers of the manners of the people.

† 2. A judge, a critic. *Obs.*

1575–85 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (1841) 106 To be favourable censurers of our brethren. 1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* IX. 454 How can I..bee a just and equall censurer of such divine beauties? 1661 *Origen's Opin. in Phœnix* (1721) I. 81 As candid and equal a Censurer as you are.

3. One who finds fault, blames, or condemns.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* To Rdr., Like to malicious censorers. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* (1720) III. XI. 184 A free Speaker and Censurer of their affected behaviour. 1724 Swift *Riddle*, I'm too profuse, some cens'rers cry. 1751 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 165 ₱ 7 My opponents and censurers tacitly confessing their despair. 1882 A. W. Ward *Dickens* vii. 205 That Dickens had such a manner his most supercilious censurer will readily allow.

Ce·nsureship. = Censorship.

1606 Holland *Sueton.* 50 Hee had not the honourable title of Censureship. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. § 54 To begin his vsurped censureship and dictature. 1835 Reeve tr. *De Tocqueville's Democr. in Amer.* I. vi. 138 The censureship of the laws.

Ce·nsuring, *vbl. sb.* [f. Censure *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Censure.

1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* 166 Each quaint fashion-monger..Tainting thy lines with his lewd censuring. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* (1662) 2 The secret censurings or backbiting whispers of some. 1685 J. Scott *Chr. Life* vii. (1747) III. 443 The Power of censuring.

Ce·nsuring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That censures.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 57 The showting Varlotarie Of censuring Rome. 1638 Brome *Antipodes* Introd. Verses, To censuring Criticks. 1728 R. Morris *Ess. Anc. Archit.* p. xiii, The censuring Part of Mankind.

† **Censu·rious,** *a. Obs.* = Censorious.

1604 T. Wright *Passions* IV. ii. § 8. 143 Araigned at the tribunall of euery..censurious Aristarchs vnderstanding. 1684 Baxter *Answ. Theol. Dial.* 22 Censurious disputes.

† **Ce·nsurist.** *Obs.* [f. Censure + -ist.] A professed or systematic censurer.

1627–8 Feltham *Resolves*, The captious and critical censurist. 1641 I. H. *Petit. agst. Pocklington* 5 He censures the Censurist for bold and impious. 1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* 29.

† **Ce·nsury.** *Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *censūra*, or F. *censure*, with the ending of *injury*, *perjury*, etc.] = Censure *sb.* 1 b.

1494 Fabyan VII. 363 He thretened hym with the censuries of the Churche. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxlii. 358 That he shulde constreyne by censuries of the Churche.

Census (se·nsŭs), *sb.* [L. *census* registering of Roman citizens and their property, registered property, wealth, f. *censēre* to rate, assess, estimate.]

1. The registration of citizens and their property in ancient Rome for purposes of taxation.

1634 Preston *New Covt.* 337 If there should be a Census of men, as one may so say..as there was wont to be among the Romans. 1646 J. Benbrigge *Vsura Acc.* 28 The first worke of the Census was to value every mans estate. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* II. 63 An accurate census, or survey, was the only equitable mode of ascertaining the proportion which every citizen should be obliged to contribute for the public service. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* 469 Entry of the name of a slave, by his owner's authority, in the census..was one of the Civil modes of freeing him.

† 2. Applied to certain taxes, *esp.* a capitation or poll-tax. *Obs.*

1613 Purchas *Pilgr.* I. IV. xvi. 373 What is properly called Census, the poll-money of his subjects. 1756 Nugent *Montesquieu's Spir. Laws* (1758) II. xxx. xv. 370 What they called census at that time was a tax raised upon the bondmen. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 326 He paid a capitation tax or census to the state. 1828–64 Tytler *Hist. Scot.* I. 270 Pensions from the census of their burgesses.

3. An official enumeration of the population of a country or district, with various statistics relating to them. Also *attrib.*

A census of the population has been taken every tenth year since 1790 in the United States of America, since 1791 in France, and since 1801 in Great Britain. In Ireland the earliest census was in 1813, since which it has been taken simultaneously with that of Great Britain.

1769 GOLDSM. *Rom. Hist.* (1786) II. 115 The census, or numbering the people. **1789** *Constit. U. S.* i. § 9 No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration [of inhabitants] hereinbefore directed to be taken. **1820** J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 213 A census exhibiting the numbers of the respective states. **1846** MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 448 Summary Account of the Population .. at the periods at which Censuses have been taken. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 3 A rough census was taken at the time of the Armada.

b. *attrib.*, as in *census return*; **census-paper**, a paper left at each house, to be filled up with the names, ages, etc., of the inmates, and returned to the enumerators on the day of taking the census.

1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 611 The number given in the census returns.

Ce·nsus, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To take a census of, enumerate in a census.

1881 *Times* 11 Apr., The visitors were called to be censused.

Cent[1] (sent). [a. F. *cent* hundred, or ad. L. *centum* or It. *cento*. (The etymology does not justify senses 3, 4, exc. as *cent* may be a contraction of *centime, centesimum*, or other equivalent of 'hundredth'.)]

†**1.** ? A hundred. [a. F. *cent.*] *Obs.*

a **1400** *Octouian* 1463 Hy[s] massengers..broght with hem many stout cent Of greet lordynges.

2. *Per cent*: for (in, to) every hundred; used in stating a proportion; *esp.* of the rate of interest.

[Perh. at first in the It. form *per cento* 'for a hundred'; then pseudo-latinized as *per centum* (which could not have been used in Latin). Whether *per cent.* is merely an abbreviation of this, or is more or less due to the French *pour cent*, 'for a hundred', is not clear.]

1568 GRESHAM in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 182 II. 314 Th' interest of xij. per cent by the yeare. **1583** J. NEWBERY *Let.* in Purchas *Pilgr.* II. (1625) 1643 The exchange .. is sixtie per cento. **1635** AUSTIN *Medit.* 240 Not as heere ten or fifteene per Centum. **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* 65 These Deales are ..sold from foure pound per. Cent. to six pound per. Cent. **1667** PEPYS *Diary* 30 Aug., By that means my 10 per cent will continue to me the longer. *a* **1687** PETTY *Pol. Arith.* vi. (1691) 99 The Interest thereof was within this fifty years, at 10*l.* per Cent. forty years ago, at 8*l.* and now at 6*l.* **1720** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5825/3 The Interest of one Penny per Centum per Diem. **1843** J. A. SMITH *Product. Farming* 153 The ash of the turnip bulb contains 16½ per cent. of soda. **1846** MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 403 During the 10 years ending with 1850, the entire population increased at the rate of 13 per cent. **1878** JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 54 People fancy that, if they get 25 per cent. more money wages, they must be 25 per cent. more wealthy. **1888** *Resol. Ho. Comm.* 6 July, That the Consolidated Three Pounds per Centum Annuities and the Reduced Three Pounds per Centum Annuities shall be redeemable, etc.

b. *Three (four, five,* etc.) *per cents* = three (etc.) per cent stocks, *i.e.* public securities bearing that rate of interest. Also *attrib.*

1822 BYRON *Juan* XI. lxxvii, Where are those martyred saints the five per cents? **1828** SOUTHEY *Ep. A. Cunningham*, Of loans, of omnium, and of three per cents. **1844** W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xiv. (1855) 128 Her four-per-cents. were conveyed to her nephew. **1888** J. MORLEY *Burke* 291 A charge on the four and a half per cent. fund.

c. *Cent per cent*: a hundred for every hundred; interest equal in amount to the principal; loosely, a proportion which approaches this.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 71 To gaine no more, but Cento por cento. *c* **1677** MARVELL *Growth Popery* 38 Pay Cent. per Cent. more than the things are worth. **1705** MRS. CENTLIVRE *Gamester* I, O, impudence, she calls Cent per Cent fair dealing. **1709** E. W. *Life Donna Rosina* 36 The Cargo he had brought home at Cent per Cent profit. **17..** BURNS *Cure for all Care* iii, There centum per centum, the cit with his purse. **1822** T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 127 Hence with your registers, your cents-per-cent. **1884** *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 Aug. 15/2 A score or so of sheep, which he had sold for nearly cent. per cent. in Scotland.

3. A hundredth. ? *Obs.*

1685 J. WARNER in Boyle *Hist. Air* xvii. (1692) 134 The Mercury subsided 9 Cents of an Inch.

4. In various monetary systems the term used for the hundredth part of a standard unit.

a. In United States of America (also in Canada, British Guiana, and many other British colonies): The hundredth part of a dollar; a copper (or nickel) coin of this value, nearly equal to a half-penny of Great Britain. (Often taken as the type of the smallest current coin; whence such expressions as 'I don't care a cent for'.)

Apparently the first mention of *cent* occurs in the letter of Robert Morris to the U.S. Congress in 1782, suggesting that the American monetary unit should be the $\frac{1}{1440}$ of a dollar, and that a coin equal to 100 of these or $\frac{5}{72}$ of a dollar (about 3½*d.* Eng.) should be made, and called a *cent.* This proposal was not taken up; but it may have suggested the name 'cent' for the coin = $\frac{1}{100}$ of a dollar, ordained by the Continental Congress on 8 August 1786 (see quot.). There exists, however, an American copper token, commonly called the *Washington cent*, bearing on one side a head in a wreath with the legend 'Washington and Independence', and date '1783'; on the other the words 'One Cent', and the exergue $\frac{1}{100}$. But it is not certain that 1783 represents the date of issue; this token was probably struck as late as 1789, the date 1783 being merely that of the conclusion of the War of Independence. Previously to the coining of the cent, or $\frac{1}{100}$ of a dollar, and down to 1789, accounts were kept in dollars and ninetieths, a relic of the time when the Spanish piastre or piece of eight reals, called by the colonists 'dollar', was worth 7*s.* 6*d.* (90 pence) of the money of account of Maryland and Pennsylvania. (From notes communicated by the late Prof. J. W. Andrews of Marietta Coll., Ohio.)

1782 MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 275 One hundred [units] would be the lowest silver coin, and might be called a Cent. **1786** *Ord. Continent. Congress. U.S.* 8 Aug., Mills, Cents, Dimes, Dollars. **1804** MITCHELL in *Naval Chron.* XIII. 160 Seamen pay twenty Cents. **1837** W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 45 To pause at any paltry consideration of dollars and cents. **1863** FR. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 40, I will give a cent to every little boy or girl. **1872** RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 335 Potatoes, 6 cents. per pound; sugar, 20 to 30 cents.

b. The hundredth part of the florin of the Netherlands.

c. A (French) centime.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 302, 47 francs 20 cents. **1851** J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.* III A chair without cushion, two cents; a chair with cushion, four cents.

†**Cent**[2]. *Obs.* Forms: 6–7 saunt, saint, cente, 7 sent, 6– cent. ['Called *cent*, because 100 was the game' (Nares). If so, the word is, originally, the same as prec., but prob. taken independently from some Romanic lang. No evidence of such a name in Fr., Sp., or It., has however been produced, and the matter remains at present merely a conjecture.]

1. An old game at cards, said to have been of Spanish origin, and to have resembled piquet, with one hundred as the point that won the game. (See Nares, and Singer *Hist. Playing Cards* 267.)

1532 *Dice Play* (1850) 12 Because I alleged ignorance [of dice]..we fell to saunt, five games a crown. **1576** *Househ. Bk. Ld. North* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* II. 244 Lost at Saint..15*s.* **1577** NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 9 To play—post, cente, glebe, or such other games. **1594** CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 112 Playing at Cent, and at Triumph, though not so far forth as the Primero of Almaigne. **1600** ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* iii. 58 He hath Cardes for any kind of game, Primero, Saunt; or whatsoeuer name. **1608** MACHIN & MARKH. *Dumb Knight* in *Dodsley* IV. 483 (N.) It is not saint, but cent, taken from hundreds. **1611** COTGR., *Mariage*..a game at cards resembling (somewhat) our Saint. **1636** DAVENANT *Wits* in *Dodsley* (1780) VIII. 419 Whilst their glad sons are left seven for their chance At hazard, hundred, and all made at sent. **1636** W. DENNY in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 16 Cent for those Gentry, who their states have marr'd, That Game befitts them, for they must discard.

2. A particular counter used in playing Ombre.

1768 BELLECOUR *Acad. of Play* 90 You are first to distribute twenty Counters and nine Fish to each Player; and remember that each Fish is worth twenty Counters, and is called a Cent. You will then agree on the value of the Fish whether it shall be five, ten, twenty or thirty pence. **1878** H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 8 The larger round counters which used to be called Cents count as twenty points.

3. *Comb.* † **cent-foot**, a game at cards.

[**1579** GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 35 Suche playing at foote Saunt without Cardes.] **1640** BRATHWAIT *Boulster Lect.* 163 Playes at Cent-foot purposely to discouer the pregnancy of her conceit. *c* **1650** — *Barnabees Jrnl.* (1818) 53 At Cent-foot I often moved her to love me whom I loved.

Centage (se·ntēdʒ). [f. CENT[1] + -AGE.] Rate by the hundred; = PER-CENTAGE (which is now the usual term).

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 271 It is proper to add this centage to the aggregate sum of the rent. **1807** SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) II. 69 He stipulated for a centage upon the clear increase of revenue above a certain sum. **1809** R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 130 Brokerage, centage or sum paid to a broker. **1832** CHALMERS *Pol. Econ.* viii. 245 There is scarcely any centage of taxation, however great, that would discourage cultivation.

†**Centaine, -ayne.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *centaine*, OF. *centeine* (Pr. & Sp. *centena*):—L. *centēna* neut. pl., a hundred things each.] A company of a hundred.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 281 b, He should ayde hym..with certen centaynes of horsemen.

Cental (se·ntăl). [f. L. *cent-um* a hundred, ? after *quintal*, or perh. *dual, plural.*] A weight of one hundred pounds avoirdupois, first introduced into the Liverpool cornmarket on 1 Feb. 1859 and legalized by an Order in Council issued 4 Feb. 1879.

(The name was proposed by Mr. Danson, a barrister.)

1870 *Athenæum* 8 Oct. 470/1 Some years ago the corn trade of Liverpool became convinced that a great improvement would be effected by the adoption of one common measure. The result was that the cental of 100 lb. avoirdupois was unanimously agreed to in that town. **1883** *Times* 9 Mar., A short Bill which has been introduced this session .. to render the use of the cental compulsory in all dealings in corn and the dry products thereof. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 5 Aug. 7/1 The price having reached the abnormal figure of 2 dols. 17 c. per cental.

Centapee, -pie, obs. var. of CENTIPEDE.

Centaur (se·ntɔ̄r). Forms: (4–5 *pl.* centauros, -rus, 4 centaury), 4–5 sentawre, 5–7 centaure, 6 centure, 5– centaur. [ad. L. *centaurus*, a. Gr. *κένταυρος* in same sense; of unsettled origin: see Liddell & Scott.]

1. *Mythol.* A fabulous creature, with the head, trunk, and arms of a man, joined to the body and legs of a horse. In early Greek literature the name appears as that of a savage race of Thessaly, supposed by some to have been the first expert riders the Greeks were acquainted with, and hence to have given rise to the subsequent fables.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 109 Off Hercules..He of Centauros leyde the boost adoun. **1475** CAXTON *Jason* 8 These Centaurs were an C men that alway helde hem in armes for to kepe the countreye of thessaylle. **1475** *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 21 He made tame the proude beestis clepid Centaurus, that be halfe man and halfe best. **1578** T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 44 Thinking that he hadde bin a Centaure and that the Horse and man was all one incorporate. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 189 The Thessalians called Centaures, inhabiting neere to the mountain Pelius, were the first that fought on horseback. **1616** BULLOKAR, *Centaures*, People of Thessalie. **1680** H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 88 Such monsters as are usually called Centaures. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 177 Many..have held the mammouth to be as fabulous as the centaur. **1885** *Mag. of Art* Sept. 443/1 The shaggy centaur, all beast in mood and well-nigh all beast in form.

2. *fig.* **a.** An unnatural hybrid creation. **b.** An intimate union of two diverse natures.

1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sins* VII. (Arb.) 49 Sixe of these Centuares (that are halfe man, halfe beast, and halfe diuell). **1641** MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 243 Make our selves rather the Bastards, or the Centaurs of their spirituall fornications. **1820** BYRON *Juan* V. clviii, Why don't they knead two virtuous souls for life, Into that moral centaur, man and wife? **1883** W. J. STILLMAN in *Century Mag.* Oct. 826 Master and servant..a kind of social Centaur, a single brain and a double body.

3. One of the southern constellations.

[**1551** RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 270 There standeth the centaure Chiron..he hath in him 37 starres.] **1667** MILTON *P. L.* X. 328 Satan in likeness of an Angel bright Betwixt the Centaure and the Scorpion stearing. **1836** *Penny Cycl.* VI. 414/2 From Ptolemy's catalogue, it is evident that he considered the Centaur as holding the wolf ..in one hand, and a thyrsus in the other.

†**4.** A kind of ship. *Obs.*

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 173 To describe the diuersitie of ships, as Carracks, Galleons, Galeasses, Galleys, Centaureis, ships of Warre, Flyboats, Busses, and all other kind of ships and vessells.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *centaur-power*; *centaur-like* adj.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 115 As if Centaur-like he had beene one peece with the horse. **1759** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. x, The horse was as good as the rider deserved .. they were—centaur-like—both of a piece. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. vii. 123 The thrill of social vanities and centaur-power which belong to human kind.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-words*) **Ce·ntaurdom,** the estate of centaurs (cf. quot. 1883 in 2 b). **Centaure·sque** *a.*, in the style of a centaur. **Ce·ntauress,** a female centaur. **Centau·rial** *a.*, pertaining to centaurs. **Centau·rian** *a.*, **Centau·ric** *a.*, of the nature of a centaur. **Ce·ntaurize** *v.*, to behave brutally like a centaur.

1883 W. J. STILLMAN in *Century Mag.* Oct. 826 Refusing to recognize Centaurdom as the highest human good. **1842** MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 160 Something centaur-esque and of twofold nature. **1754** YOUNG *Centaur* Ded., All but Centauresses are prudes with you. **1841–4** ANTHON *Classic. Dict.* s.v. *Centauri*, [Buttmann] supposes Hippodamia to have been a Centauress, married to the prince of the Lapithæ. **1883** W. J. STILLMAN in *Century Mag.* Oct. 826 The bluest blood being that of him whose remote forefathers did but follow the original centaurial proposition of taking all they wanted wherever they found it. *Ibid.* 827 This very class which I have in no disparaging sense termed Centauric, the aristocracy, where social independence has reached its highest. **1846** MOZLEY *Ess.* (1878) I. 246 Common sense rejects his..centaurian image of an evangelising sceptic. **1816** G. S. FABER *Orig. Pag. Idol.* II. 491 The centauric form of Chivan. **1755** YOUNG *Centaur* ii, Time was, when to centaurize was less ridiculous.

Centaury (se·ntŏri, -ɔri). Forms: (1 centaurie, 4–5 centauria), 4–5 centaure, -ture, sentaurye, 5 centary(e, -torye, 6 sentorye, centuary, 6–7 centorie, centaurie, (7 centry), 6–9 centory, 6– centaury. [ad. med.L. *centaurēa, -ia*, for L. *centaurēum*, or *centaurion*, a. Gr. *κενταύρειον*, or *κενταύριον*, f. *κένταυρος* CENTAUR.]

1. A plant, of which the medicinal properties were said to have been discovered by Chiron the centaur; two species were distinguished, *Centaurion majus*, and *C. minus* (also *lepton*). The herbalists identified these (probably correctly) with two Gentianaceous plants, More or Yellow Centaury (*Chlora perfoliata*), and Common or Lesser Centaury (*Erythræa Centaureum*). Hence *Centaury* is sometimes used as the book-name for all the species of *Erythræa*.

[*c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 186 Nim centaurian þæt is felterre sume hataþ..eorþ geallan.] *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Nonne Pr. T.* 143 Take youre laxatyues Of lawriol Centaure [*v. r.* sentaurye, Centure] and ffumetere. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 56 Centary, *centauria, felterre.* **1542** LINACRE *Macer's Herbal* in Prior *Plant-n.* s.v., More Centory or Earthgall hath..yelowe flowers. **1551** TURNER *Herbal* I. 1 j a, Centaurium minus, that is the les centaury .. our common centory in england, is an herbe lyke vnto organe, or wyld marierum, or saynt Johnes worte. **1599** A. M. tr.

Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke 138/1 Boyle Sentorye in wine, & drinck therof warme. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXV. vi, The greater Centaury is that famous herbe wherewith Chiron the Centaure (as the report goeth) was cured. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 97/2 Yellow Centory hath the leaves seven or eight on a side. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 114 Centaury, lesser centaury or gentian, is an extream bitter plant. 1861 Miss PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 8 Common Centaury .. a pretty and frequent plant on heaths.

attrib. 1647 Sir R. FANSHAWE tr. *Guarini's Pastor Fido* (1676) 190 Squeesing out The juice, and mingling it with Centry root.

2. By 16th c. herbalists, *Great Centaury* was (by some confusion) applied to a composite plant or plants; and to the genus containing these the name *Centaurea* was appropriated by Linnæus. *Great Centaury* of Turner was *C. Rhapontica*, of Lyte and his successors, *C. Scabiosa*, and 'Centaury' has since been extended as a book-name to all the species, as *Australian, Black, Corn, Erect, Mealy, Mountain Centaury.*

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. I j a, Great centaury other wyse called ruponticum .. the seed is like wyld safforne wrapped in certayn flockes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. ix. 325 The great Centorie .. The flowers be of small hearie threddes or thrommes, of a lyght blewe purple colour, and they growe out of the scalye knoppes at the toppes of the braunches. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 386. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 401 The Great or Officinal Centaury .. the scales of the calyx are ovate.

3. *American Centaury*: a name for *Sabbatia*, a genus of North American herbs of the Gentian family, esp. *S. angularis*.

1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 116 American Centaury. This plant is a pure bitter, justly held in estimation as a valuable tonic and febrifuge.

Hence **Ce·ntaurin, Ce·ntaurite,** names proposed for the bitter substance existing in the leaves of *Erythræa Centaureum*; formerly also for the CNICIN or bitter principle of many *Compositæ*.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 707 Centaurite may be given to the bitter substance which exists in the leaves of the centaurea benedicta.

Centena·rial, *a. rare.* [f. as next + AL.] Of or pertaining to a centenary.

1847 *Illust. Lond. News* 18 Dec. 408/3 In 1788, the centennarial day was kept up with great pomp.

Centenarian (sentĭnē·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *centēnāri-us* containing a hundred, of a hundred years old (f. *centēnī* a hundred each, f. *centum* a hundred) + AN.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of the age of a hundred years.

1849 Miss MULOCK *Ogilvies* xii. (1875) 90 The shroud of its centenarian fabricator. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 276 The almost centenarian Bishop of Chichester. 1871 *Echo* 15 Aug., Tales of centenarian longevity.

2. Of or belonging to a centenary celebration.

1864 *Realm* 13 Apr. 7 One of Burns' centenarian bards.

B. *sb.* A person a hundred years old.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 210/1 Two-thirds of these centenarians being women. 1877 WALLACE *Russia* viii. 123 From the new born babe to the centenarian.

Hence **Centena·rianism,** the condition or fact of being a centenarian.

1872 *Around Oxford* 104 Several cases of centenarianism have been known at Woodstock. 1881 *Pop. Science Monthly* XX. 100 Facts concerning centenarianism are..abundant.

†**Centena·rious,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. as CENTENARIAN + -OUS.] = CENTENARY *adj.*

1730–6 BAILEY *Centenarious*, belonging to 100 years. 1775 in ASH.

Cente·narize, *v.* To honour with a centenary celebration. Hence **Cente·narized** *ppl. a.*

1866 *Pall Mall G.* 25 July 9 We shall soon have as many centenarized heroes as..canonized saints.

Centenary (see below), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 centenaire, 7 centinary. [ad. L. *centēnāri-us* 'consisting of' or 'containing a hundred', hence 'of a hundred years old' (a sense not actually recorded in ancient Lat., though the corresp. sense occurs with the other words of the same class, from *vīcēnārius* of twenty years, to *nōnāgēnārius* of ninety years old); f. *centēnī* a hundred each, f. *centum* hundred. In F. *centenaire.*

The regularly analogous pronunciation is (se·ntĭnări); cf. *millenary, culinary, promontory*; but some say (sentī·nări); cf. *catenary*; others, with less reason, (sente·nări), as if the word were *centennary*, and connected with *centennium*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the space of a hundred years.

1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 92 Centenary years returned but seldom. 1688 *Answ. Talon's Plea* 30 The Centinary possession, as they call it, or the enjoyment for many Ages can make no prescription against Sovereignty. *c* 1811 FUSELI *Lect. Art* iv. (1848) 452 During the course of nearly a centenary practice. 1830 BP. MONK *Life Bentley* (1833) I. 190 The University of Frankfort .. having resolved to celebrate the centenary anniversary of its foundation. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* x. 410 Dividing the total thickness of the bed by the centenary elevation.

2. *gen.* Of or belonging to a hundred.

1768 E. BUYS *Dict. Terms of Art, Centenary*, belonging to an Hundred. 1824 HEBER *Jrnl.* ix. (ed. 2) I. 267 The centenary and millesimal way in which the Hindoos express themselves.

3. Relating to the division of a county called a 'hundred'.

1837 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* ii. (1844) 53 Marco ascertained that they were the 'sworn centenary deputies', a phrase by which I suppose he means the jurors who answered for and represented the several Hundreds. 1879 GREEN *Read. Eng. Hist.* xxiii. 115.

B. *sb.*

†**1.** A weight of a hundred pounds. *Obs.* [= late L. *centēnārium.*]

[*c* 636 ISIDORE *Orig.* xvi. xxv. 23 Centenarium numeri nomen est, eo quod centum librarum ponderis sit. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXX. (1495) 939 Centenarium is the name of a nombre for it conteyneth an hundryd pounde.] 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 134, 300 Centenaires of lead. 1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 536 A hundred pound make a Centenary, or hundred-pound waight. 1712 *Perquisite-Monger* 7 The Loan of only ten Gold Centenaries. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1846) V. liii. 256 Their pay..computed at thirty-four centenaries of gold.

2. A space, duration, or age of one hundred years; a centennium or century.

1607 R. C. tr. *H. Estienne's World Wonders* 229 We haue seene sundry strange things in this last centenary of the world. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* iv. 49 If we should allow but one inch of decrease in the growth of men for every Centenary. 1865 DE MORGAN *Paradoxes* (1872) 11 [The editorial system] has grown up in the last *centenary*—a word I may use to signify the hundred years new ending, and to avoid the ambiguity of *century*. 1884 *Birmingh. Weekly Post* 6 Dec. 3/4 Mr. John Hogben .. on Sunday completed his centenary.

3. A centennial anniversary; the celebration of the accomplishment of a centennium.

1788 *Ann. Reg.* 220 Among the clubs of London who celebrated the centenary of the glorious revolution. 1839 T. JACKSON (*title*), The Centenary of Wesleyan Methodism. 1859 *Times* Jan. 26 The Burns centenary was celebrated last night. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 20 June 3/2 The [Handel] festival is one full year before its time, owing to the present rage for centenaries. This is the second centenary of Handel's birth.

4. A centenarian. *rare.* [= L. **centēnārius*, F. *centenaire.*]

1834–43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* CXXXII, Centenaries, he thought, must have been ravens and tortoises.

5. (See quot.)

1700 Sir H. CHAUNCY *Hist. Antiq. Herts.* (1826) I. 52 Every Hundred was govern'd by a particular officer, called a Centenary or a Hundredary.

Hence **Centenary** *v.*

1888 *Scottish Leader* 9 Apr. 4 Those who had already monuments enough might be centenaried, while one whose centenary was not available might have a new monument.

Centence, obs. form of SENTENCE.

Centenier (se·ntēnĭəi). Forms: 4 **centener,** 6 **centenyer, sentener,** 6–7 **centiner, -ere,** 7 **centinier,** 6– **centenier.** [a. F. *centenier*:—L. *centēnārius* (see CENTENARY), in 4th c. used for 'a centurion'.]

†**1.** A centurion. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19907 A centener, Cornelius. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxlix. 559 He .. ordayned and made secretely capitayns of the whyte hattes, as Senteners, and Muquateners. 1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Gold. Ep.* 178 Pilate..sent..a Centenier to discouer a truth. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 961 Cornelius the Centiner, chief of this Legation. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. XXXIV. (1632) 415 His [Cæsar's] Centeniers offered him .. to find him a man at Armes.

†**2.** = CENTURIAN. *Obs.*

Time's Store House 19 (L.) They are an hundred, chosen out of every town and village, and thereon were termed centeniers or centurians.

3. A police-officer in Jersey.

1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. XXIII. (ed. 2) 521 Each parish has also two centeniers, except St. Helier's, where there are six. 1880 *Jersey Weekly Express* 13 Nov. 3/2 Charged by Centenier George C. Godfray with having been picked up dead drunk in the Royal Hall, Peter-street.

Centennial (sente·niăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. (after *biennial*, etc.) on L. type **centennium* (f. *centum* a hundred + *annus* year) + -AL.]

Of or relating to a space of one hundred years, or to its completion; of a hundred years' standing; a hundred years old; completing a hundred years; of or relating to the hundredth anniversary. *Centennial State* (U. S.): appellation of Colorado, admitted as a state in the centennial year of the existence of the United States (1876).

a 1797 MASON *Palinodia* x. (R.) To her alone I rais'd my strain, On her centennial day. 1816 *Monthly Rev.* LXXX. 304 The deciduous willow, and the centennial oak. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. I. ii, The blossom is so brief; as of some centennial cactus-flower, which after a century of waiting shines out for hours. 1872 LONGF. *Div. Trag.* III. iv, This ancient olive-tree, that spreads its broad centennial branches. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* II. xiii. 104 With a centennial hatred of Spain. 1881 GEIKIE in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 233 (Wyoming) But for the protrusion of this wedge the 'Centennial State' would have been a quiet pastoral or agricultural territory. 1882 HINSDALE *Garfield & Educ.* II. 411 That I would meet her in the Centennial summer.

° **B.** as *sb.* A hundredth anniversary or its celebration; a centenary.

1876 HOWELLS, The Centennial is what every one calls the great fair now open at Philadelphia. 1876 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 5/2 America has been of late very much centennialised—that is the word in use now since the great celebration of this year. Centennials have been got up all over the States.

Hence **Cente·nnialize** *v. nonce-wd.*; see prec.

Cente·nnium. [f. (on L. analogy) L. *cent-um* hundred + *annus* year: cf. *biennium, millennium.*] A space of a hundred years, a century.

Center: see CENTRE.

Center, var. of CENTURE, CINCTURE.

Centerie, obs. form of SANCTUARY.

1600 C. SUTTON *Disce Mori* xiii. (1846) 104 *note*, In time of need no surer centerie.

Centering, centreing (se·ntərĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also **centring.** [f. *center*, CENTRE *v.* + -ING[1]; the spelling on the analogy of *settle*, etc. would be *centring*, but as the word is of 3 syllables, *centering* (more rarely *centreing*) is generally used, esp. in technical senses.]

1. See CENTRING.

2. A placing in the centre or making central; the bringing of two or more centres into coincidence; *spec.* the setting of lenses so that their axes are in the same straight line.

1768 E. BUYS *Dict. Terms of Art*, Centering of an Optick-glass, is the grinding it so that the thickest part is exactly in the Middle. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xliii. 358 The..risk of imperfect centering, or of the axes of the three lenses not being in the same straight line. 1881 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 537 Mr. Carter recommends that people should look to the centreing of their spectacles for themselves. 1883 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 2/1 When the ring rotates at high speed, any slight error of centring tends to injure the ring.

3. *Arch.* 'The temporary woodwork or framing, whereon any vaulted work is constructed' (Gwilt).

a 1766 *Parentalia* in Entick *London* (1766) IV. 206 Both centering and scaffolding. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 182 The centering upon which the arches of the bridge were built. 1879 Sir G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 194 The use of continuous timber centering. 1885 RUSKIN *Præter.* iii, Well-made centreings .. made this model..attractive.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *centering motion, punch* (sense 2), *stone* (sense 3).

1856 I. TAYLOR *Restor. Belief* 138 A centering-stone of that structure which in the age of the Antonines had arched over the Roman world. 1883 *Knowledge* 27 Apr. 1, Secondary stage with centering motion [in a microscope]. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 148 Another spring .. carrying a fine centreing punch.

Centesimal (sente·simăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *centēsimus* hundredth, *centēsima* (*pars*) hundredth (part), f. *centum* hundred + -AL. Cf. *decimal.*]

A. *adj.* †**1.** Hundred-fold. *Obs.*

a 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 40 This centessimal increase [*Matt.* xiii. 23]..this centessimal fructification.

2. Relating to division into hundredths. *Centesimal thermometer* = CENTIGRADE thermometer.

1809 TROUGHTON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 135 The centesimal division of the quadrant. 1812–6 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 247 When the centesimal thermometer is used. 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. i. 23 At great depths the thermometer marks 7 or 8 centesimal degrees.

3. Relating to fractions of a hundred; calculated according to percentage.

1829 C. WELCH *Wesl. Polity* 234 The centesimal ratio of increase.

B. *sb.* A hundredth part; the second figure after the decimal point. ? *Obs.*

1698 DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 47 The Height of the Mercury in the Barometer, in Inches and Centesimals. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *Anc. Coins, &c.* (J.) The neglect of a few centesimals in the side of the cube.

Centesimally (sente·simăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].]

Into hundredths, in fractions of a hundred.

1832 *Nat. Philos.* II. *Thermom. & Pyrom.* i. 9 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) Celsius..divided centesimally the thermometer known..by his name. 1869 *Daily News* 13 Sept., I have ..given the result of my examination in ounces and also centesimally.

Centesimate (sente·simĕit), *v.* [f. L. *centēsimāre* (f. *centēsimus* hundredth): see -ATE[3]. Cf. *decimate.*] To select every hundredth person for punishment. So **Cente·simation.**

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* ii. 122 (L.) Sometimes the criminals were decimated by lot, as appears in .. Julius Capitolinus, who also mentions a centesimation. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Macrinus sometimes decimated and sometimes centesimated the soldiers. 1768 E. BUYS *Dict. Terms of Art, Centesimation*, a milder Kind of military Punishment..when only every hundredth Man is executed. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1862) VII. 270 Elsewhere, we decimate, or even centesimate.

†**Ce·ntesm.** *Obs.* Also 5 **centysme,** 7 **centesme**; also 8 in Lat. form **centesima.** [a. OF. *centiesme* (prob. in Anglo-F. *centesme, centisme*), mod.F. *centième, centime*:—L. *centēsim-um* hundredth.] A hundredth part.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 427/3 The centysme of the goodes of the forsayd bysshop. 1635 GELLIBRAND *Variation Magn. Needle* 2 The Horizon..divided into 360 parts, and each part subdivided into Centesmes or Millesmes. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 150 Mr. Briggs also computed the Logarithms of the sines, tangents, and secants, to every degree, and centesm, or 100th part of a degree.

Centessence. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *centum* hundred + ESSENCE, after *quintessence* (the proper analogue of which would be *centesimessence*).]

The hundredth essence, the essence a hundred times distilled.

1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* II. vi. 161 The—quintessence, shall I say?—no, the centessence of nightmare.

† Ce·ntgrave. *Obs.* [ad. Ger. *centgraf, zentgraf*, f. MHG. *zente*, a district originally of 100 hamlets, ad. late L. *centa*, It. *cinta*, in same sense: see Du Cange. The Centgraf was the president of the Centgerichte, which administered the criminal law in these districts.] Used by Selden as translation of OE. *hundredes ealdor* the presiding officer of the court of the hundred; also, to render Ger. *Centgraf, Zentgraf.*

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. xxv, He was (per eminentiam), called the Centgrave or Lord of the Hundred. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 474 Over which is..a Centgrave whose business it is to look to the criminal jurisdiction.

Centi-, combining form of L. *centum* hundred, used in the French Metric system of weights and measures to denote the hundredth part of the unit, as *centiare*, $\frac{1}{100}$ of an are, etc.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 301 Centiar, square meter. *Ibid.*, Centistere = 0·2920 cubic feet.

Centici·pitous, *a. rare*—°. [f. L. *centicipit-* (f. *centum* + *caput* head) + -OUS.] Hundred-headed.

1730-6 in BAILEY; 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

Centi·fidous, *a. rare*—°. [f. L. *centifid-us* (f. *centum* + *findĕre* to split, divide) + -OUS.]

'Divided into an hundred parts or ways.'

1730-6 in BAILEY; 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

Centifo·lious, *a. rare*—°. [f. L. *centifoli-us* (as in *Rosa centifolia* the hundred-leaved or cabbage rose) + -OUS.] Hundred-leaved.

1730-6 in BAILEY; 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Centigrade (se·ntigre͡id), *a.* [a. F. *centigrade*, f. L. *centum* + *gradus* step, degree.] Having a hundred degrees; usually applied to Celsius's thermometer, in which the space between the freezing and boiling points of water is divided into 100 degrees. (Symbolized by C., as 40° C.)

1812 *Edin. Rev.* XX. 196 This thermometer is exactly the same with what has been since called in France the Centigrade. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 43. 391 A temperature of 120°..centigrade. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 151 The centigrade scale is now frequently used in scientific investigations in this country. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 476 The Centigrade Photometer, a new optical instrument for determining the intensity of any source of light.

Centigramme (se·ntigræm, Fr. sɑ̃tigram). [F. *centigramme*: see CENTI- and GRAMME.] In the Metric system, a weight equal to $\frac{1}{100}$ of a gramme, or ·1543248 of a grain troy.

1801 DUPRÉ *Neolog. Fr. Dict.* 73 *Décigramme*.. equal to ten centigrammes. 1833 *Manuf. Metal* II. 123 (Cab. Cycl.) One centigramme of bruised gunpowder.

Ce·ntilingued, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *centum* + *lingua* tongue + -ED.] Hundred-tongued.

1859 SALA *Gaslight & D.* ix. 105 Centilingued Rumour.

Centilitre (se·ntilītəɹ, Fr. sɑ̃tilitr). [F. *centilitre*: see CENTI- and LITRE.] In the Metric system, a measure of capacity equal to $\frac{1}{100}$ of a litre, or ·61028 of a cubic inch.

1801 DUPRÉ *Neolog. Fr. Dict.* 42 *Centilitre*.. is the hundredth part of the litre. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Oct. 4/1 How many bottles of 70 centilitres capacity can be filled out of 4 hectolitres and 34 litres of wine?

Centillion (senti·lyən). [f. L. *centum* hundred + the termination of *million*: cf. BILLION.] The hundredth power of a million; a number which would be denoted by 1 followed by 600 ciphers. Hence **Centi·llionth.**

1852 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 473 There existed not a centillionth of the blessing.

Centi·loquy. [ad. L. **centiloquium*, f. *centum* + *loqui* to speak.] Name of a work attributed to Ptolemy, consisting of a hundred aphorisms of astrology.

1588 J[OHN] H[ARVEY] *Disc. Probleme* 113 This is the true ..doctrine of Ptolomey as may appear..by his Aphoristicall Centiloquie. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. I. iii. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* II. 69 Hali the Jew his commentary, upon the centiloquy of Ptolomee.

‖ Centime (sɑ̃ti·m). [Fr.:—OF. *centisme, centiesme*:—L. *centēsimus* hundredth; see CENTESM.] A French coin of the value of $\frac{1}{100}$ of a franc.

1801 DUPRÉ *Neolog. Fr. Dict.* 42 A piece of five centimes is equal to a sou. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* 99 A centime, or the tenth part of a halfpenny. 1868 Miss MULOCK in *Macm. Mag.* No. 103. 44/2 Champagne at four francs fifty centimes the bottle.

b. *transf.* Any coin whose value is $\frac{1}{100}$ of that of the standard.

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* vi. 79 The soldo being the centime of the florin.

Centimetre (se·ntimītəɹ, Fr. sɑ̃timɛ̃tr). [F. *centimètre*: see CENTI- and METRE.] In the Metric system, a measure of length equal to $\frac{1}{100}$ of a metre, or ·3937 (nearly $\frac{2}{5}$) of an inch.

1801 DUPRÉ *Neolog. Fr. Dict.* 43 *Centimètre*..is the hundredth part of the mètre. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 363 Its..diameter did not exceed a centimetre. 1865 *Reader* 11 Feb. 162/3 It amounts to about eighty cubic centimetres.

Centinary, obs. form of CENTENARY.

Centinel, -er, obs. ff. SENTINEL, CENTENIER.

† Centinody. *Obs.* [ad. L. *centinōdia* (*herba*) some unknown plant, f. *centum* hundred + *nodus* knot. Cf. F. *centinode*.] The plant Knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*).

[1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxvii. 98 Knot grasse..The first kinde is called..in Shoppes Centumnodia.] 1611 COTGR., *Herbe nouée*, Centinodie, Knotgrasse.

Centipedal (senti·pĭdăl), *a.* [f. L. *centum* + *ped-* foot + -AL.] Of one hundred (metrical) feet.

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. vi. 136 Your uncertainty .. would only be extended were the line centipedal. 1882 WASHBURN *Early Eng. Lit.* vii. 153 Conversation made up of all the largest centipedal words in Webster.

Centipede (se·ntipīd). Also 7 **centapee**, 8 **centapie, centipes**, 8–9 **centipee**, 9 (in Dicts.) **centiped.** [ad. L. *centipeda* centipede, f. *centum* + *pes* (*ped-*) foot. The actual form is perhaps a. F. *centipède*; *centipie, centapee*, in W. Indies and early navigators was prob. from Sp.]

A name given to wingless vermiform articulated animals having many feet, constituting the order *Cheilopoda* of the class *Myriapoda*. Those of tropical countries are very venomous.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 381 There be Latine writers who call this worme Centipeda, as if it had an hundred feet. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 141 Some .. with many legs, even to the number of an hundred, as Juli Scolopendræ, or such as are termed centipedes. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 320 Centapees, call'd by the English 40 Legs .. Their Sting or Bite is more raging than a Scorpion. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxix. 89 [He] was bit in the Calf of the Leg by a Centipee. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 426 The Centapie is reckoned very venomous. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 261, I once saw a worm ..and observed a centipes hanging at its tail. 1799 G. HAMILTON in *Asiatic Res.* II. 339 Stung by a scorpion, or centipee. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 67 A specimen of the giant centipede .. more than a foot long. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 823 The Centipede and other carnivorous Myriapods, possessing strong and active limbs, varying in number from fifteen to twenty-one pairs.

attrib. 1875 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. of Med.* III. 539 In the case of Centipede bites.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1866 THOREAU *Yankee in Canada* i. 16 They made on me the impression, not of many individuals, but of one vast centipede of a man. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vii. (1880) 262 The line will make 'centipedes' on the water.

Centiplume (se·ntiplūm), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *centum* + *plūma* feather.] Having a hundred feathers; applied to a moth whose wings are cut up into many narrow plume-like segments.

1875 BLACKMORE *Alice Lorr.* I. xviii. 196 Like a centiplume moth in a spider's web.

† Ce·ntireli·gious, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + RELIGIOUS.] Of a hundred religions.

1650 B. *Discollim.* 28, I could demonstrate it to be Heterogeneous .. Pluranimous, Versipellous, Centireligious

Centner (se·ntnəɹ). [a. Ger. *centner*, ad. L. *centēnārius* relating to a hundred.]

1. A measure of weight used in Germany.

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 190 A centner or hundred weight. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. vii. lxxxviii. 208, 120 [Pounds] a centner. 1861 *Leeds Mercury* 2 Nov., The Furstenberg works use about 10,000 centners of cast iron .. and produce yearly from 80,000 to 100,000 centners of raw iron. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 756 The Zollverein Centner contains 110·231 English lbs. avoirdupois.

† 2. Proposed as a name for what was at length called the CENTAL. *Obs.*

1862 *Rep. Sel. Parl. Comm. Weights & Meas.* (Evidence of Prof. Leone Levi) § 37.

3. *Metallurgy.* (See quot.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Hundred*, Centner in metallurgy and assaying is a weight divisible first into an hundred and thence into a great number of other smaller parts..The centner of the metallurgists contains an hundred pounds, the centner of the assayers is really no more than one dram, to which the other parts are proportioned.

Cênto (se·ntō). Also 7 **centon.** [a. L. *cento, centōn-em*, pl. *centōnes*, garment of patchwork, also the title of a poem (as the *cento nuptialis* of Ausonius) made up of various verses. In It. *centone*, F. *centon.* Orig. with L. pl. *centones*; afterwards *centoes*, now usually *centos*; the F. and It. forms of the sing. have also been used.]

† 1. A piece of patchwork; a patched garment.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* (1620) 605 Centones are peeces of cloath of diuerse colours; vsed anyway, on the back, or on the bed. 1628 SHIRLEY *Witty Fair* II. ii, His apparel is a cento. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* ii. § 13 There is under these Centoes and miserable outsides ..a soule of the same alloy with our owne.

2. 'A composition formed by joining scraps from other authors' (J.).

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1614) 14 Quilted .. out of shreds of diuers Poets, such as Schollers do call a Cento. 1646 JER. TAYLOR *Apol. Liturgy* Pref. § 16 A very Cento composed out of the Massbook, Pontifical, Breviaries, Manuals, and Portuises of the Roman Church. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 95 They affected a kind of Medley or Cento. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 554 A cento of Scripture phrases.

b. *more loosely*: cf. 'string', 'rigmarole'.

1780 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 264 Henry's map of Virginia .. is a mere cento of blunders. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. viii. 194 A cento of sounding common-places.

3. *transf.* (of persons, etc.) *Obs.*

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 158 Amongst the many Centones of reuolters of Poperie. 1647 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 217 The Moabites and the Agarens, Gebal and Ammon..a cento and a rhapsody of uncircumcised nations.

Hence **Ce·ntonism** (also **Ce·ntonism**); **Cento·nical** *a.*, of the nature of a cento; **Ce·ntoize** *v.*, to make into a cento.

c 1618 E. BOLTON *Hypercr.* in Haslewood *Anc. Crit. Ess.* (1811) II. 237 The vast vulgar Tomes procured for the most part by the husbandry of Printers..in their tumultuary and centonical writings, do seem to resemble some huge disproportionable Temple. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. iii. § 80 Not too ambitiously chosen, nor in the manner called centonism. *Ibid.* viii. § 2 Tassoni has ridiculed its centonism, or studious incorporation of lines from Petrarch. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Gr. Chr. Poets* 24 The tragedy is..a specimen of centoism, which is the adaptation of the phraseology of one work to the construction of another. *Ibid.* 54 Eudocia.. thought good to extend her sceptre..over Homer's poems, and cento-ize them into an epic on the Saviour's life. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 257/1 Warton seems to have imagined the text of Comus, Lycidas, etc., to have been little more than a centonism of borrowed thoughts.

† Cento·culated, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. late L. *centocul-us* (f. *centum* + *oculus* eye) + -ATE[3] + -ED[1].] Hundred-eyed.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. i, The Centoculated Argus. 1660 *Charac. Italy* 3 His Bastards that closed the Eyelids of centoculated Argus.

† Ce·ntoner. *Obs.* [A variant of *centener*, CENTENIER.]

1610 HOLLAND tr. *Camden's Brit.* I. 275 Every of them hath their severall Centoner, as one would say Centurion. 1659 E. LEIGH *Eng. Descr.* 85 The whole country [Isle of Wight] is divided into eleven parts, and every of them hath their several Centoner or Centurion.

Centorie, -tory, obs. ff. CENTAURY.

Ce·ntrad, *adv. Phys.* [as if ad. Gr. **κέντραδε* to the centre, f. *κέντρον* centre, after *οἴκαδε* homewards, f. *οἶκος* home.] To or towards the centre.

1803 J. BARCLAY *New Anat. Nomencl.* 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 720/2 The change travels no further centrad than the same point.

Central (se·ntrăl), *a.* [ad. L. *centrāl-is* central, f. *centrum* CENTRE: cf. F. *central.*]

1. Of or pertaining to the centre or middle; situated in, proceeding from, containing or constituting the centre.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. iii, Or else his inward life And Centrall rains do fairly him compell Within himself. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* (1736) Introd. 1 Even such as hope to rise again, would not be content with central Interment. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 2 Leaving that central spot in the middle of the flea-biting, where the probe entred. *a* 1720 J. HUGHES *Ecstasy* (R.) Around the central sun in circling eddies roll'd. 1837 EMERSON *Addr. Amer. Schol.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 186 One central fire..flaming now out of the lips of Etna. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 15. 310 The quicker central flow [of a glacier].

b. Applied to a city, quarter, building, etc., situated in the heart of its district, where population is densest or trade busiest.

1675 OGILBY *Brit.* Pref. 2 Roads to the less central Cities. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* VIII. 221 Palmyra, central in the desert. 1861 SWINHOE *N. China Camp.* 7 The island .. from its central position would form a good depôt for troops. *Mod.* The point of departure was the Central Station, Manchester. To let, convenient business premises in a good central position.

c. Belonging to the party that holds a position midway between the two extremes (cf. CENTRE 15).

1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 75 The ultra-faction among the Protestants became now powerless. The central multitude, whose belief was undefined, etc.

2. *fig.* Belonging to the centre as the chief and most significant point or part, which lies at the heart, or dominates the rest; *hence*, chief, principal, leading, dominant.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* IV. xlvi, The most profound and centrall energie, The very selfnesse of the soul. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. i. vii, 60 The natural price..is, as it were, the central price, to which the prices of all commodities are continually gravitating. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 800 Every turn still brought me nearer to the central truth. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 423 Odysseus is the central figure of the one poem. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 438 Love is the very central command of Christianity.

b. Of a governing body, association, etc.: Controlling all branches of the organization from one common centre; opposed to *local.*

1809 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* V. 3, I am very sensible of the value of the approbation of the Central Junta. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 313 In 1811 the different district societies were incorporated as members of a central association. 1863 BRIGHT *Sp. Amer.* 30 June, The continent would still be united under one central Government. 1888 GLADSTONE in *Spect.* 562/1 To commence not with local but with central institutions.

3. *Phys.* Of or pertaining to a nerve-centre; in *Pathol.* applied to affections of parts of the body caused by lesions or diseases of the brain or spinal cord, as distinguished from affections of the same parts produced by local disease or lesion.

1865 *New Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 88 (*title*) On Central Paralysis. 1872 W. AITKEN *Sci. & Pr. Med.* (ed. 6) II. 360 Reflex symptoms may be present in central anæsthesia, but they are entirely absent in peripheral anæsthesia. 1875 GANGEE tr. *Hermann's Physiol.* xi. 467 The central end-organs of nerve-fibres are contained in certain structures, which are

called 'the central organs of the nervous system'. 1877 FOSTER *Physiol.* iii. 75 A sensitive cell on the surface of the body connected by means of a sensory nerve with the internal automatic central nervous cell.

4. In various phrases:

Math., etc.: *Central curve* (*conic*), a curve having a centre; *central eclipse*, an eclipse in which the centres of the sun and moon are in a line with the spectator; *central force*, a force attracting to or repelling from a centre; so *central orbit* (see quot.); †*central rule* (see quot.); *central section*, a section passing through the centre.

1684 T. BARKER *Geometr. Key* 6 The central rule. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Central-Rule*, is a rule found out..by..Mr. Tho. Baker..whereby he finds the Center of a Circle designed to cut the Parabola in as many Points as an Equation to be constructed hath real Roots. 1801 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1828) II. 224 The subject of central forces. 1846 J. JOYCE *Sci. Dialog.* xv, A central eclipse. 1860 SALMON *Conic Sect.* x. (1879) 143 The ellipse and hyperbola are hence often classed together as central curves, while the parabola is called a non-central curve. 1865 P. T. MAIN *Introd. Plane Astron.* i. (1879) 5 Every central section of a sphere is called a great circle. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 63 Central Orbit..an orbit described by a moving point whose resultant acceleration is in every position directed to a fixed point or centre.

5. *Central fire*: applied *attrib.* to a cap or cartridge in which the fulminate occupies a central position, instead of being disposed around the periphery of the flanged capsule.

1881 GREENER *Gun* 202 The employment of a central-fire cap. *Ibid.* 204 The central-fire cartridge. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 18 Jan. 5/1 Exploded by central-fire action.

‖ **Centrale** (sentrē·lī). *Anat.* [Latin.] Short for *os centrale*, one of the bones of the carpus.

1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 169 The centrale may form a very large and conspicuous part of the carpus. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 482 A centrale, also, is not unfrequently present.

Centralism (se·ntrăliz'm). [f. CENTRAL + -ISM.] A centralizing system, centralization.

1837 CALHOUN *Wks.* II. 638 The tendency of our system to centralism, with its ruinous consequences. *Ibid.* 650. 1886 *Athenæum* 2 Jan. 16 The power of the provinces..destined to put an end to the centralism of the capital. 1870 *Daily News* 3 Nov., Under the influence of Imperial centralism.

Centralist (se·ntrălist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] An upholder of centralization. Also *attrib.*

1864 *Realm* 13 July 4 The Austrian centralists. 1871 *Daily News* 21 Sept., The Emperor..would gladly..content both the Centralists and the Separatists. 1870 *Observer* 9 Oct., The Constitutional, centralist party.

Hence **Centrali·stic** *a. rare.*

1864 *Realm* 15 June 3 The strangely-centralistic speech of the Hungarian magnate.

Centrality (sentræ·lĭti). [f. CENTRAL + -ITY; in mod.F. *centralité*.]

1. The quality or fact of being central; central nature or position; situation in or at the centre or middle. *Line of centrality*: line (on the earth's surface) along which an eclipse is central.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* IV. xv, If there be but one centrality Of th' Universall soul which doth invade All humane shapes. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 213 The centrality of the sun. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 364 The centrality of its position..made it a great commercial emporium. 1882 *Athenæum* 2 Dec. 789 The line of centrality is confined to the South Pacific Ocean.

b. *fig.*

1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 129 That Centrality of the Divine Nature, whereby he is fully satisfied in himself. 1844 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. iii. 85 Character is centrality, the impossibility of being displaced or overset. 1862 W. M. ROSSETTI in *Fraser's Mag.* Aug. 195 Clear grasp of ideas, centrality of purpose.

2. *Phys.* [so F. *centralité*.] 'A term applied to describe the inherent action of the nervous centres as distinct from those of the peripheric nerves; it is used in contradistinction to conductivity' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Centralization (se·ntrălaizē·ʃən, -izē·ʃən). [f. CENTRALIZE + -ATION, or ad. F. *centralisation*.]

1. The action of centralizing or fact of being centralized; gathering to a centre.

1801 DUPRÉ *Neolog. Fr. Dict.* 44 Such is the effect of the centralization of government. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 763/2 This tendency to centralization is still more conspicuous in the Phyllosoma. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vi. § 2. 164 It is as the centralisation and protectress of this sacred influence that Architecture is to be regarded. 1869 MILL *Liberty* 204 The greatest possible centralization of information, and diffusion of it from the centre.

2. *esp.* The concentration of administrative power in the hands of a central authority, to which all inferior departments, local branches, etc. are directly responsible.

[See 1801 in 1.] 1822 *Ann. Reg.* II. 793 Centralization—that ferocious hydra which has preyed upon..Europe for a century. 1836 BP. OF EXETER *Charge* 33 The vice of modern legislation..'centralization' as it is called; a word not more strange to our language, than the practice..is foreign to our ancient habits and feelings. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* I. 38 To combine happily the principles of local self-government and centralisation.

Centralize (se·ntrălaiz), *v.* Also -ise. [f. CENTRAL + -IZE, or ad. F. *centraliser*.]

1. *intr.* To come together at a centre; to form a centre; to concentrate.

1800 *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 598 A new Popery, or Catholic Patriarchate..which is now to centralise at Mohilow, or Petersburg. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 72/1 Art has a tendency to centralize. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 764 The eyes..flamed as if the life of the man had centralized and focussed within them.

2. *trans.* To bring to a centre, locate in a centre, make central; *esp.* to concentrate (administrative powers) in a single head or centre, instead of distributing them among local departments; to subject to centralization.

1801 DUPRÉ *Neolog. Fr. Dict.* 44 To centralize the welfare by depurating the committees of false patriots. 1834 ARNOLD *Let.* in *Life & Corr.* (1844) I. vii. 381 If ever the question of National education comes definitely before the government, I am very desirous of their not 'centralizing' too much, but availing themselves of the existing machinery. 1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* 30/1 Draw to thy soul, And centralize the rays which are around Of the Divinity. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iv. 59 Business always tends to centralize itself. 1884 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 238 England was centralised earlier than any other European nation. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 July 5/1 The functions that are now centralised in the Government departments in London.

3. To give or assign a centre to.

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. i. 22 The transitional style of the Venetian work is centralised by the date 1180.

Centralized (se·ntrălaizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Made central, referred to a centre.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 270/1 A centralised system of government. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* i. 11 The formation of strong centralised governments concentrating in themselves the public force of the community. 1885 *Athenæum* 18 Apr. 503/3 In these days of centralized administration.

Centralizer (se·ntrălaizəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who centralizes or promotes centralization.

1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 421 The centralizers 'only wait the word' to establish such a system. 1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* 360 As strong a centralizer as Jefferson.

Centralizing (se·ntrălaizing), *vbl. sb.* The action of the verb CENTRALIZE. Also *attrib.*

1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* 171 The centralising process by which the See of St. Peter became the Head of Christendom. 1883 J. SIME *All-Israel* 544 The centralizing shadowed out in these new arrangements.

Ce·ntralizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That centralizes.

1846 GROTE *Greece* II. iii. II. 399 Destitute of any centralising city. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* III. v. 280 The will is the grand centralizing element.

Centrallassite (sentrălæ·səit). *Min.* [Named 1859; f. Gr. *κέντρον* centre + *ἀλλάσσ-ειν* to change + -ITE, because the change of colour to white begins at the centre.] A hydrous silicate of lime, in composition near Okenite.

1861 H. W. BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.* 68.

Centrally (se·ntrăli), *adv.* [f. CENTRAL + -LY[2].] In a central manner or position; in or with regard to the centre.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. II. XXXIII, Sith all forms in our soul be counite And centrally lie there. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Sept. 457/2 The sun will be centrally and totally eclipsed. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 3 Situated somewhat centrally. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 274 An octahedron or double pyramid, whose solid angles meet the inner faces of the prism centrally.

Centralness (se·ntrălnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Central position, centrality.

1881 P. BROOKS *Candle of Lord* 5 Certain philosophies..would depreciate the importance of man in the world, and rob him of his centralness. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Feb. 6/1 Sites..mainly determined by centralness of situation.

†**Centra·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *centrātio*.] Centering; placing in the centre.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. III. II. viii, What needs that numerous clos'd centration, Like wastefull sand ytost with boisterous inundation? 1730-6 BAILEY, *Centration* (with Paracelsians) the principal root or foundation of any Thing; as God is the Centre of the Universe.

Centre, center (se·ntəɹ), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 4-5 sentre, 6 centur, (**centure**, **centrie**, **centry**), 6- **center**, 4- **centre**. [a. F. *centre* (It., Sp. *centro*), ad. L. *centr-um*: see CENTRUM below.

The prevalent spelling from 16th to 18th c. was *center*, in Shakspere, Milton, Boyle, Pope, Addison, etc.; so the early dictionaries, Cotgr. ('*centre*, F., a center'), Cockeram, Phillips, Kersey, and all the thirty editions of Bailey 1721-1802; but the technical volume of Bailey (Vol. II.) 1727-31 and the folio 1730-36, have *centre*; 'an interleaved copy of the folio of 1730 was the foundation of Johnson's Dictionary', which followed it in spelling *centre*; this has been generally adopted in Great Britain, while *center* is the prevalent spelling in the United States.

I. The centre of a circle, of revolution, of centripetal attraction; and connected uses.

1. The point round which a circle is described; the middle point of a circle or sphere, equally distant from all points on the circumference.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. v. 132 Þe sterres of arctour ytourned neye to þe souereyne centre or point. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* I. § 4. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xvii. 185 Aboute the poynt of the gret Compas, that is clept the Centre..Alle the Lynes meeten at the Centre. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. iii. (1483) 4 The Centre of the erthe was wonder derck. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. xiv. 316 The centre of a Sphere is that poynt which is also the centre of the semicircle. 1591 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 18 His signe is a whole cirkle with a prick or point in the center or middle, thus ⊙. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Centre*, middest of any round thing or circle. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xlvi. 375 The center of the Earth is the place of Rest. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 91 From the Center to the Circumference. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 23 The Lines..will intersect each other in..the Center of the Circle. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 15 They are all drawn towards the center of the earth. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* vii. xli. 239 A circle is a figure bounded by a curved line, all the points in which are the same distance from a point within the circle called the centre.

b. *fig.*

1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxlvi, Poore soule the center of my sinfull earth. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 7 This bed thy center is, these wals thy spheare. 1836 EMERSON *Nature* v. Wks. (Bohn) II. 157 The moral law lies at the centre of nature, and radiates to the circumference.

2. *ellipt.* a. The centre of the earth.

138. WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 356 As þe sentre is lowest of alle þingis.. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 159, I will finde Where truth is hid, though it were hid indeede Within the Center. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* IV. iii, I will search the Center but Ile find out the murderer. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xvi, With the feeling of an English freeholder, that all betwixt sky and centre was my own.

b. The earth itself, as the supposed centre of the universe.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 85 The Heauens themselues, the Planets, and this Center, Obserue degree, priority, and place. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 74 As far remov'd from God and light of Heav'n As from the Center thrice to th' utmost Pole.

†**3.** The prick or dot in the middle of a circle; the hole pricked by the stationary point of a pair of compasses. [cf. Gr. *κέντρον*.] *Obs.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 18 The centre þat standith a-Middes the narwest cercle is cleped the senyth. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Def., When a pricke standeth in the middell of a circle (as no circle can be made by compasse without it) then is it called a centre. — *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 10 Although the earthe in it selfe haue a greate and notable quantity, yet in comparison to the firmament, it is to bee esteemed but as a centre or little pricke.

†b. *Astrol.* The sharp point or extremity of the metal tongue representing a star in the 'rete' of an astrolabe. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 549 Ne hise rootes ne hise othere geeris As been his centris and hise Argumentz. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* I. § 21 Of whiche sterres the smale poynt is cleped the Centre. *Ibid.* II. § 19 Set the Sentre of the sterre vp-on the est Orisonte.

4. The point, pivot, axis, or line round which a body turns or revolves; the fixed or unmoving centre of rotation or revolution.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Squieres T.* 14 Of his corage as any Centre stable. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 534 As a rock Of adamant, and as a centre, firm. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exer.* (1703) 177 The Pole may move upon that Nail, or Pin, as on a Center. 1717 S. CLARKE *Leibnitz's 3rd Paper* § 17 If God would cause a Body to move free in the Æther round about a certain fixed Centre. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mech.* 777 Gudgeon, the centres or pivots of a water-wheel. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. V. V. 197 Not even an Anarchy but must have a centre to revolve round.

5. A particular form of bearing adjustable in the direction of its length and having a conical point entering into a corresponding depression in the end of the revolving object which it supports. In the lathe, long works are supported either at one or both ends upon 'centres'.

[1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* No. x. 180 Upon the points of this Screw [*i.e.* the 'centre'] and Pike the centers of the Work are pitcht.] 1797 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XV. 273 The treadle moveable at the end of the platform..between two centers. 1879 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* IV. 47 The crank [shaft] has been made to run in bearings, on centers. *Ibid.* IV. 91 The distance at which the axis of the lathe mandrel stands above the surface of the bed or bearers..called the height of center is used as the term to designate the dimensions of all lathes. *Ibid.* IV. 99 The five-inch centre lathe.

6. *fig.* a. The point round which things group themselves or revolve, or that forms a nucleus or point of concentration for its surroundings.

1685 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (1875) 146 We live here remote from ye center of affairs. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 474 § 1 The Center of Business and Pleasure. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 492 The centre of all the powers of the kingdom. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* i. 1 The great centres of old Italian life, Rome and Venice and Florence. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* XXXII. 366 The officers at the nearest military centres.

b. A point towards which things tend, move, or are attracted.

[1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. ii. 110 The strong base and building of my loue Is as the very Center of the earth, Drawing all things to it.] 1626 DONNE *Serm.* iv. 31 A center of Reverence..to which all reverence flowed. 1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 63 Viewing the Silver streams glide silently towards their center, the tempestuous Sea. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* v, Centre to which all being gravitates. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxiv, The centre of a world's desire.

c. A point from which things, influences, etc. emanate, proceed, or originate. *Esp.* in biology, etc. (see also 7).

1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* VI. 250 The center of corruption. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 195 The light..proceeds in right lines or rays from the luminous body as a center. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xii. (1885) 322 The question of

single or multiple centres of creation. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* i. 10 Diffused from a single geographical centre. 1872 W. AITKEN *Sci. & Pr. Med.* (ed. 6) II. 60 All new cells proceed from 'centres of nutrition', from other cells, or from the nuclei of them. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ix. 188 Sick lives are centres of improving and refining influence.

7. a. Short for *nerve-centre*.

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 998 A number of ganglia or distinct centres of nervous action. From these diverging filaments are sent off, which are distributed to the various organs. 1869 HUXLEY *Phys.* xi. 297 The grey matter of the upper part of the cord is .. a vaso-motor centre for the head and face. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Centre, visual*, Destruction of this centre on one side causes complete, but temporary, blindness of the opposite eye.

b. Short for *centre of ossification* (see 16).

1876 QUAIN *Anat.* (ed. 8) I. 19 The lateral centres [for each vertebra] appear about the 7th week.

8. The name given to a leader of the Fenian organization, the chief being called *head-centre*.

1865 *Ann. Reg.* 178 In the language of the party he was termed the 'Head Centre' of the Fenians in Ireland.

9. The part of a target between the 'bull's-eye' and the 'outer'. **b.** *ellipt.* The hitting of this.

1887 *Whitaker's Almanack* 540 In this case a bull's-eye counts four points, a centre three, and an outer two.

II. Of other things, the middle point.

10. *Geom.* The point at equal distances from the extremities of a line, of any regular surface or solid, or at a mean distance from all points in the periphery of an irregular surface or body (centre of magnitude); the central or middle point.

So the centre of a regular polygon, quadrilateral figure, triangle, cube, cylinder, etc. *Centre of a conic section*: the point which bisects any diameter, or in which all diameters intersect each other; the *centre of an ellipse* or *hyperbola*, is the point midway between the two foci; that of a *parabola* is at infinity; *centre of a higher curve*, the point in which two diameters meet; *centre of a dial*, the part in which the gnomon intersects the plane of the dial.

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 262 Centre or center, a point equally remote from the extremes of a line, plane, or solid; or a middle point dividing them so that some certain effects are equal on all sides of it. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 91 Lines drawn from the centre to the angles of the polygon.

11. *gen.* The middle point or part, the middle or midst of anything.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. ii. 6 The Market-Place, The middle Centure of this cursed Towne. *c*1645 HOWELL *Lett.* vi. 86 Though they dwelt in the center of Spain not far from Toledo. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* I. vi, Full in the center of the grove. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) I. 205 Florets all fertile, those of the center smaller. 1781 COWPER *Verses A. Selkirk* 3 From the centre all round to the sea. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vii, Near the centre of a deep but narrow bay. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* 175 The puniness of man in the centre of a cruel and frowning universe. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* June 221 The centers of the great gummy logs.

b. *fig.* (or of things not material).

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 169 Predication is the very Center, and life of Logicke. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 317 If the Disorder happen near the Center of Life. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* Wks. I. 71 There is an inmost centre in us all, Where truth abides in fulness. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. Introd. 27 Those dismal scenes of faction which convulsed the little commonwealths to their centre.

c. *Centre of a bastion*: 'a point in the middle of the gorge of the bastion, from whence the capital line commences, and which is generally at the inner polygon of the figure' (C. James).

12. The point or position of equilibrium of a body. Also *fig.* See also *Centre of gravity, of inertia* in 16.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 2 Hit [the ring] disturbeth nat the instrument to hangen afrur his rihte centre. 1668 TEMPLE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 127 Things drawn out of their center are not to be moved without much force, or skill, or time; but, to make their return to their center again, there is required but little of either. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 230 By his own unhappy Weight and Tendency towards his Center. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* Wks. (Bohn) II. 384 If the man is off his centre, the eyes show it.

13. *Archit.* A temporary framework supporting any superstructure; now *spec.* the wooden support and 'mould' upon which an arch or dome is supported while building.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. i. 102 In those Foundations which I build vpon, The Centre is not bigge enough to beare A Schoole-Boyes Top. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 113 This..is the onely center vpon which the whole fabricke is erected. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 338 Centres, the frame of timber-work for supporting arches during their erection. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 182 The centres spanning the..width of the arch were composed of eight ribs.

14. *Mil.* **a.** The main body of troops occupying the space between the two wings. **b.** 'The division of a fleet between the van and the rear of the line of battle, and between the weather and lee divisions in the order of sailing' (Adm. Smyth).

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 250 *Centre*, a French word, is the middle of a battell, or other things. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 210 ₱ 8 One [body] to be commanded by himself in the Center. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. xii. 386 Brought some pieces of cannon to bear upon their center. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. (1876) 17 At the combat of Vera, when the Spanish centre was broken.

c. The middle man of any rank of soldiers, or an imaginary point in the middle of any body of soldiers. '*Centre of a battalion on parade*: the middle, where an interval is left for the colours; of an encampment, it is the main street; and on a march, is an interval for the baggage; when it is so placed' (C. James).

1672 VENN *Mil. & Mar. Discipline* I. 127 Secondly, wheelings on the midst (or Center). I shall not use the word Center, for it is more proper to a circular body than to a square. 1796 *Instr. Cavalry* (1813) 226 The squadron will receive the word Center Dress. 1832 *Prop. Reg. Instr. Cavalry* II. 33 Their Centres and Lefts move up.

15. *Politics.* In the French Chamber (which is arranged in the form of an amphitheatre), the deputies of moderate opinions who occupy the central benches in front of the president, between the extreme parties who sit to the right and left. *Right centre, left centre*: divisions of this party inclining towards the opinions of the right and left respectively, and sitting adjacent to them. Also transferred to the political opinions so indicated; and to the politics of other countries. In Germany the *Centre* is the Catholic or Ultramontane party.

(This use originated in the French National Assembly of 1789, in which the nobles as a body took the position of honour on the President's right, and the Third Estate sat on his left. The significance of these positions, which was at first merely ceremonial, soon became political.)

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* VI. ii, Answered, from Right side, from Centre and Left, by inextinguishable laughter. 1874 *Times Summ. of Year*, The Left Centre has withdrawn in some degree from its alliance with the Left, and overtures are from day to day on both sides tendered and rejected by the two divisions which form the Centre. *Ibid.* The party which is known in [the German] Parliament as the Catholic Centre. 1884 BERTHA M. GARDINER *Fr. Rev.* iii. 52.

III. 16. Phrases.

Centre of attack (*Mil.*): 'when a considerable front is taken before a besieged place, and the lines of attack are carried upon three capitals, the capital in the middle, which usually leads to the half-moon, is styled the center of attack' (C. James).

Centre of attraction (*Physics*): the point to which bodies tend by gravity, or by the action of centripetal force; (*fig.*) the object or point which attracts attention, interest, or curiosity.

Centre of buoyancy, of cavity, of displacement, of immersion: the mean centre of that part of a ship or floating body, which is immersed in the water.

Centre of conversion: the point in a body about which it turns or tends to turn when force is applied at a given point.

Centre of curvature: see CURVATURE.

Centre of friction: that point in the base of a body on which it revolves when put in rapid rotation, *e.g.* the point of the peg of a top.

Centre of gravity orig. = *centre of attraction*; afterwards, and still popularly (see quot. 1879) = *centre of mass*: in the case of a single body or a system of bodies rigidly connected, the point about which all the parts exactly balance each other, and which being supported, the body or system will remain at rest in any position.

Centre of gyration: the point at which if the whole mass of a revolving body were collected, the rotatory motion would remain the same.

Centre of inertia: = *centre of gravity* or *mass*.

Centre of magnitude: = sense 10.

Centre of mass: that point in relation to a body or system of bodies so situated that any plane whatever that passes through it divides the body or system into two parts of which the masses or weights are exactly equal.

Centre of motion: the point which remains at rest while all the other parts move round it.

Centre of oscillation: the point of a body suspended by an axis at which, if all the matter were concentrated, the oscillations would be performed in the time actually taken.

Centre of ossification: the point (or points) in the cartilage or fibrous membrane of an immature bone in which the bone salts are first deposited, and from which they extend until the whole bone is ossified.

Centre of percussion: in a moving body, that point where the percussion or stroke is greatest, in which the whole percutient force of the body is supposed to be collected.

Centre of pressure: the point at which the whole amount of pressure may be applied with the same effect as when distributed.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Center of Gravitation* or **Attraction*. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Centre of *Conversion*, a term first used by M. Parent. 1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 4 They fall towards their centre of *gravity in the Water. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* s.v. *Earth*, The Earth doth not describe an Orbit round the Sun properly by her own Centre, but by the Common Centre of Gravity of the Earth and the Moon. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 449 The centre of gravity is that point in which the weight of a body may be supposed to be collected. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 150 The casting of this pebble from my hand alters the centre-of-gravity of the Universe. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 269 The distance of the centre of *gyration, from the point of suspension, is a mean proportional between those of gravity and oscillation. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Hydraulics* iii. 28 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.), The point of percussion, or of greatest effect, (which, in revolving bodies, is called the centre of gyration). 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 230 The Centre of *Inertia or Mass is thus a perfectly definite point in every body, or group of bodies. The term Centre of Gravity is often very inconveniently used for it. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 267 *Centre of *magnitude* is .. the same as the centre of gravity in homogeneal bodies, as in a cylinder or any other prism. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., If the weights P and Q revolve about the point N, so that when P descends, Q ascends, N is said to be the *Center of *Motion*. *Ibid.* He found, in this case, the distance of the centre of *oscillation, from the axis in a circle, to be ⅔ of the diameter. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 267 *Centre of oscillation* .. in a compound pendulum, its distance from the point of suspension is equal to the length of a simple pendulum whose oscillations are isochronal with those of the compound ones. 1867 J. MARSHALL *Physiol.* II. 651 The cranial bones begin by one or more flat radiating centres of *ossification. 1869 HUXLEY *Physiol.* xii. 321 A long bone has usually, at fewest, three centres of ossification. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The *center of *percussion* is the same with the center of gravity, if all the parts of the percutient body be carried with a parallel motion. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 269 When the percutient body revolves about a fixed point, the centre of percussion is the same with the centre of oscillation. *Ibid.* The *centre of *pressure* of a fluid against a plane, is that point against which a force being applied equal and contrary to the whole pressure, it will just sustain it.

IV. *attrib.* and in *comb.*

17. *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.* Of or pertaining to the centre, central. Hence CENTREMOST.

1791 BENTHAM *Panopt.* I. *Postcr.* 99 The center one of the 5 uppermost Cells. 1796 *Instr. & Regul. Cavalry* (1813) 233 Trumpeters and music are behind the center interval. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ix. 219 The centre illusion of the system. 1860 J. KENNEDY *Horse Shoe R.* lvii. 586 The centre division of the assailing army. 1879 R. K. DOUGLAS *Confucianism* iv. 92 The centre figures of his philosophy.

18. Obvious combinations: as *centre-arbor, -line, -pin, -pinion, -point, -table, -truth*, etc. Also *centre-ward, centre-wise* advs.

1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 266 The *centre arbor ..turns once in an hour. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 202 The distance between the *centre-pin and blade. 1807–26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* 303 In order to fix the centre-pin of the trephine. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 266 The teeth round the barrel drive the *centre-pinion. 1648 BP. HALL *Sel. Th.* § 22 What a mere *centrepoint the earth is in comparison of the vast circumference of heaven. 1866 LIDDON *Bampton Lect.* v. (1875) 253 Christ is the centre-point of the history and hopes of man. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* xxxvi. 195 He..remained standing by the *centre-table. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* II. xi. 245 The *centre-truth in his system of doctrines. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* I. ii, At all moments it is moving *centreward. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xvii. (1856) 126 It contracts itself *centrewise, and rounds itself endwise.

19. Special combs.: **centre-chisel**, a pointed cold-chisel; **centre-chuck**, a kind of chuck for a lathe; **centre-drill**, 'a small drill used for making a short hole in the ends of a shaft about to be turned, for the entrance of the lathe-centres' (Weale); **centre-fire** = *central fire* (see CENTRAL 4); also *attrib.*, as in *centre-fire cartridge*; † **centre-fish**, a mollusc allied to the limpet; **centre-lathe**, a turning-lathe in which the work is supported or held by centres (sense 5); **centre-piece**, a piece in the centre of anything; *spec.* an ornamental piece of plate or glass for the centre of a table, etc., an épergne; **centre-punch**, a punch with a conical point for marking the centre of work to be turned in the lathe, or the centre of a hole to be drilled; **centre-rail**, a third or middle rail, sometimes used on railway lines, in connexion with a cogged wheel or other device on the engine, for the ascent or descent of steep inclines; also *attrib.*; **centre-saw**, a kind of circular saw which cuts round timber in sections meeting in the centre, for spokes, pick-handles, etc.; **centre-second(s)**, applied to a seconds hand on a clock or watch mounted on the centre arbor, and completing its revolution in one minute; also to a clock, etc. having such a seconds hand; **centre-split** (see quot.); **centre-valve**, in gas-works, a rotating valve by which the gas is distributed to several sets of purifiers; **centre-velic**, see VELIC; **centre-wheel**, the third wheel of a watch in some kinds of movements.

1863 SMILES *Indust. Biog.* 247 His self-adjusting double driving *centre-chuck, for which the Society of Arts awarded him their silver medal in 1828. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. § 2. 130 Univalvs; having but one Shell .. being unmoved .. 1 Limpet, *Center fish. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Turning*, Lathes are..called *centre lathes, where the work is supported at both ends. 1879 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* iv. 99. 1836 DISRAELI *H. Temple* vi. vi. (Hoppe) A bouquet which might have served for the *centre-piece of a dinner table. 1854 *Illust. Lond. News* 18 Mar. 259/1 The .. testimonial is a silver centre-piece consisting of a column encircled by two gracefully-formed figures representing Peace, etc. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 100 With screws..and a silver centre-piece. 1879 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* iv. 192 A steel *center punch is driven into the flat end. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., Another form of *center-rail railway. *Ibid.* s.v., The largest *centre-second clock .. is the turret-clock for the Bombay Harbour Board [with] a dial 8½ feet in diameter. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 49 [A] Centre Seconds..[is] a long seconds hand moving from the centre of a watch dial. 1886 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 5/6 They are made of '*centre splits'. Good, honest hides .. are skilfully split into three skins, and the centre one, having no grain, and being of a soft, flimsy substance, is nevertheless capable of being made to assume the guise of serviceable leather. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 266 The *centre wheel drives the third wheel pinion.

Centre, center (se·ntəɹ), *v.* [f. CENTRE *sb.* or a. F. *centre-r*. In 17th and 18th c. often spelt *center*, still prevalent in U. S. Cf. CENTERING.]

I. *intr.*

† **1.** To rest as on a fixed centre or pivot; to re-

pose. *Obs.* (as a distinct sense, though it often colours 2).

1622 BACON *Cæsar* Wks. (Bohn) 503 He .. admitted none to his intimacies, but such whose whole expectations centered upon him. 1664 *Decay Chr. Piety* (J.) Where there is no visible truth wherein to centre. 1669 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* 97 Here centreth Luke the Evangelist, here centreth Jude. 1708 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 268 He assures me he intends to centre with us, and end his days in that country. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 144 We have a Balance .. to the value of 1,750,000*l.* which centers and remains among us.

†b. To unite, agree. *Obs.*

1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* To Rdr., I wondred how they could all center upon the same Proposal. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 5 Let us both center together in this qualification.

2. To find or have their (or its) centre; to be concentrated as at a centre; 'to be collected to a point' (J.), to gather or collect as round a centre; to be placed as at a centre; to move or turn round as a centre. Often with a mixture of notions, including that of sense 1.

1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 186 He that makes himself his End, that Centers and Terminates in himself. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. 365 Whom all the prophecies referred to, and in whom they should center. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 424 That bliss which only centres in the mind. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 208 In his person also centered the right of the Saxon monarchs. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. VII. 272 The supreme authority centered at last in a single person. 1781 COWPER *Convers.* 134 His sole opinion..Centering at last in having none at all. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 173 The trade, wealth and power of America, may, at some future period, depend, and perhaps centre upon the Missisippi. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* VI. 550 If the whole property should center in one person. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 20 All three tubes afterwards centre in one. 1867 HALES in *Percy Folio* I. 143 The rare adventure on which the tale centres. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 262 It is around the King .. that the main storm of battle is made to centre. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 4 (1882) 246 The hopes of the peasants centred in the young sovereign.

†3. To converge (*on*) as a centre. *Obs.*

1789 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* viii. 65 All those mortifications centering on a constitution evidently tending to dissolution.

II. *trans.*

4. To place or fix in the centre; to provide or mark with a centre.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* (R.) Where the sun centres himself by right. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 228 In his hand He took the golden Compasses .. One foot he center'd, and the other turn'd. 1887 KNOX LITTLE *Broken Vows* 9 A plot of smooth green grass..centred by a basin in which there is a continual plash of falling water.

†5. To fix *to*, repose *upon*, as a fixed centre or pivot. *Obs.* (But often colouring 6.)

1623 AILESBURY *Serm.* (1624) 2 Man..doth center his restlesse motions vpon nothing but the Almighties fruition. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, XXXV, Men cent'red to Selfe-Interest and lock't To their wild Causes. 1721 BERKELEY *Prev. Ruin Gt. Brit.* Wks. III. 205 Centering all our cares upon private interest.

6. To place or put as in a centre; to collect, bring, or direct, as to a centre; to concentrate *in, on*. *To be centred in* or *on* has often a shade of sense 5.

1702 POPE *Sapho* 50 Once in her arms you center'd all your joy. 1776 GOLDSM. *Haunch of Ven.*, While thus I debated, in reverie centred. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 291 Each of these centered in himself a variety of occupations. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxii. 179 All his hopes were henceforth centred in Antigonus. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 606 The process of centering the administration of justice in the hands of the itinerant justices. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* XXXVII. 295 As if her whole thoughts had been centred on the Falls.

7. In various technical uses: To place or fix in the (exact) centre; to find the centre of; to grind (a lens) so that the thickest part is in the centre.

1793 SIR G. SHUCKBURGH in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 109 If this [the object glass] be not correctly centered .. that is, if its axis be not concentric with the axis of the cell, in which it is fixed. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 289 Cassini the younger has a discourse expressly on the necessity of well centring the object glass of a large telescope. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xli. 339 When the aperture was well centered. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 518 It is of the last importance..that it should be correctly centred,—that is that the centre of movement should be also the centre of graduation.

Ce·ntre-bit. [see BIT *sb.*1 6.] An instrument turning on a projecting centre-point, used for making cylindrical holes. (Noted as a burglar's tool.)

1794 *Rigging & Seamansh.* I. 150 *Centre-bit*, a bit, having in the middle of its end a small steel point, with a sharp edge on one side to cut horizontally, and a sharp tooth on the opposite side to cut vertically. 1833 A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. und.* 7 *Admin.* (1837) II. 315 There are picklocks, files, and centre-bits available for robbery. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xix, 'None,' said Sikes. ''Cept a centre-bit and a boy.' 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xviii. (1852) 409 [He] then rapidly turns the curved part, like a carpenter's centre-bit. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. I. xi, And Sleep must lie down arm'd, for the villainous centre-bits Grind on the wakeful ear in the hush of the moonless nights. 1857 READE *Never too late* ii. (D.) His intelligence bored like a centre-bit into the deep heart of his enemy.

Centre-board (se·ntəɹbōəɹd). In a flat-bottomed sailing-boat, a movable board or plate of iron, which can be lowered through the keel in deep water to prevent lee-way and increase the stability under canvas, and in shallow water can be lifted up within the boat; often *attrib.* as in *centre-board boat, cutter*. b. Short for *centre-board boat*.

1867 J. MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone Rob Roy* (1868) 93 All rigs and all sizes there were even to a great centre board cutter. 1881 *Times* 19 Jan. 8/2 Mr. Young went..to cross the bay in a centre-board boat. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 443/2 Two keels are being laid down to every centre-board designed. *Ibid.* 449/1 The centre-board is generally lowered. 1886 *Times* 25 Oct. 13 (*Article*) A week in a Centre-board.

Centred, centered (se·ntəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. CENTRE *v.* or *sb.* + -ED.]

1. Placed at the centre or in a central position.

1590 SPENSER *Muiopot.* 19 Betwixt the centred earth, and azure skies. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 403 They were..easie of Access from all Parts; center'd between Spain and Sweden. 1829 TENNYSON *Timbuctoo*, A center'd glory-circled memory, Divinest Atalantis.

2. Fixed on a centre as a point of support or equilibrium; furnished with a centre.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, CCXCVII, Soe may a Cent'red Rocke Bee made a Tennis-ball. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 309 Plato is so centred, that he can well spare all his dogmas. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lix, My centred passion cannot move, Nor will it lessen from to-day.

3. Brought together to a centre, concentrated.

1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* xxii, There to collect their strength, and thence with centered numbers urge the war.

4. Having a centre: also in *comb.*, as in *deep-centred*, etc.

†Centre·ity. [app. formed after words like *corporeity, spontaneity*, which rest upon L. adjs. in *-eus*; but there was no L. *centreus.*] The fact of being the centre; central quality.

1642-7 MORE *Song of Soul, Psychathan.* III. II. XX, In every thing compost Each part of th' essence its centreity Keeps to it self. *Ibid.* II. App. xiv, So do these Atomes change their energies, Themselves unchanged, into new Centreities. *Ibid.* II. II. iii. xiv. *Ibid.* II. III. II. xx, Trees..they want their fixed centreities.

Ce·ntreless, *a.* [see -LESS.] Without a centre.

1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* IV. xviii. 138 A centreless circle is absolutely incogitable in itself.

Ce·ntrement. *nonce-wd.* [see -MENT.] The action of centring; that in or about which anything is centred.

18.. STEVENSON *Cornh. Mag., Falling in Love*, That state in which another person becomes to us the very gist and centrement of God's creation.

Ce·ntremost, *a. rare.* [a superlative form from CENTRE 17; cf. *middlemost, topmost.*] Most central; midmost.

1866 NEALE *Sequences & H.* 146 The spice-fields .. that girdle the centremost mountain. 1871 JOAQUIN MILLER *Songs of Italy* (1878) 53 In the centremost star Of all whirling stars.

Centress (se·ntrĕs). [f. CENTRE *sb.* (sense 8) + -ESS.] A female '(head) centre'.

1866 *Morning Star* 6 Mar. 6/1 Head centress of the Fenian Sisterhood.

Centric (se·ntrik), *a.* [mod. ad. Gr. *κεντρικ-ός* pertaining to the centre, f. *κέντρον*: see CENTRUM.]

1. That is in or at the centre, central.

*c*1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* vi, The substance of this centric earth. 1594 *1st Pt. Contention* iv. 18 To pierce the bowels of this Centricke earth. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 33 Some that have deeper digg'd Loves Mine than I, Say, where his centrique happinesse doth lie. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. xvi, Centrick all like one pellucid Sun. 1802 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Elder Bro.* i, Centric in London noise..Proud Covent Garden blooms.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by a centre.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* II. (R.) Orbs centric and excentrick he prepares. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Dead Pan* iv, Stung to life by centric forces. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 406 In the first type, which may be called the centric, the chlorophyll-parenchyma is uniformly distributed around the entire organ.

3. *Phys.* Of or pertaining to a nerve centre.

1871 SIR T. WATSON *Princ. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 5) I. 570 When the irritating cause operates directly on the spinal cord itself, he calls the disease centric tetanus. 1873 F. E. ANSTIE in E. H. Clarke *Sex in Educ.* 110 A non-inflammatory centric atrophy. 1879 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 73. 77 Movements..simply centric, depending upon an excited condition of the ganglionic centres.

B. quasi-*sb.* A circle or circular orbit with the earth in its centre.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 83 How gird the Sphear With Centric and Eccentric scribl'd o're, Cycle and Epicycle. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Wks.* (1774) II. 154 Talk of words little understood, Centric, eccentric, epicycle.

Centrical (se·ntrikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Situated at or in the centre or middle; central; = CENTRIC 1.

1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 42 In the Centrical Part of the optic Nerve. 1768 WHITEFIELD *Let. Gov. Wright* 27 The late addition of the two Floridas renders Georgia more centrical. 1803 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* II. 208 To leave the infantry in a centrical situation. 1864 GUTHRIE in *Gd. Words* 510 Situated in a centrical part of the town. *fig. a* 1659 OSBORN *Ess.* iii. (1673) 566 It is not unlikely to have been the Primary and Centrical Sin.

2. Of or pertaining to a centre.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* II. VI. ii. § 2. 30 A certain extension of the centrical medium. 1876 F. BRODIE in G. Chambers *Astron.* 325 The second centrical envelope [of the comet] just embraced both these eccentric envelopes.

Centrica·lity. *rare.* [f. prec. + -ITY.] Central position; centrality.

1777 H. WALPOLE *Lett. C'tess Ossory* I. 261 Its centricality made it very agreeable.

Centrically (se·ntrikăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a central position; centrally.

1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 445 The bone is seldom fractured, unless the ball strikes centrically. 1810 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* VI. 297 In the pine wood..where they will be more centrically situated. 1817 *Edin. Rev.* XXIX. 50 Centrically and commodiously situated.

2. On or with the centre or centres.

1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* IV. II. 507 A pile of balls standing exactly centrically one upon the other, an arrangement which seems hardly possible.

Ce·ntricalness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] 'Situation in the centre' (Craig 1847).

Centricity (sentri·sĭti). [mod. f. CENTRIC + -ITY; cf. *eccentricity*.] Centric quality or position; relation to a centre.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entom.* (1828) IV. XXXVII. 6 Gives a decided character of centricity to the whole nervous system. 1854 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. iii. (1867) 164 First, their centricity, and secondly the fittest condensation of the light to be employed. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* vii. 57 In order to get proper centricity in the movement.

Centrifugal (sentri·fiŭgăl), *a.* [f. mod.L. *centrifug-us* (Newton, f. *centrum* centre + *-fugus* fleeing, avoiding) + -AL. (Cf. CENTRIPETAL). In mod.F. *centrifuge*.]

1. Flying or tending to fly off from the centre as

a. *Centrifugal force*, also *centrifugal tendency*: the force with which a body moving round a centre tends to fly off from that centre; the tendency which a revolving body has to do this. ('Centrifugal force' is really Inertia.)

[1687 NEWTON *Principia* Sect. II. Prop. IV. *Schol.*, Hæc est vis centrifuga, qua corpus urget circulum; et huic æqualis est vis contraria.] *a* 1721 KEILL *Maupertuis' Diss.* (1734) 5 It is under the Equator that the Centrifugal Force is greatest. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Hist.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 2 As the poise of my body depends on the equilibrium of centrifugal and centripetal forces. 1856 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* i. (1860) 3 At the height of 26,000 miles from the earth, the centrifugal force would counteract gravity. 1866 AIRY *Pop. Astron.* 241 The centrifugal tendency is powerfully in operation at the equator, but not at all at the poles. 1876 ROUTLEDGE *Discov.* 7 If .. the velocity of the engine increases, the balls diverge from increased centrifugal force.

b. *fig.* or *transf.*

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. XII. 275. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 93 A process of evolution, a centrifugal movement in the Divine Nature. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 21 So strong are the centrifugal forces in Spain.

c. *Centrifugal current*: 'applied to that arrangement of a battery in galvanizing an animal body, in which the positive pole is the nearer to the centre,..of the nervous system' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

2. Applied to machines or parts of mechanism in which centrifugal force is employed: as **†centrifugal bellows**, a fan or blowing machine; **centrifugal filter**, a sugar-filter in which a porous cylinder rotates rapidly so as to drive off liquid from the sugar; **centrifugal gun**, a kind of machine-cannon with a rotating chambered disk whence balls are driven tangentially; **centrifugal machine**, *gen.* any machine in which centrifugal force is employed; *spec.* a machine, also called a *hydro-extractor*, for drying yarn, cloth, sugar, or other substance, this being placed in a rapidly revolving cage, whence the moisture is thrown off by centrifugal force; **centrifugal mill**, Barker's mill; **centrifugal pump**, a rotary pump in which the fluid is driven outward and upward from a centre; there are many forms of it; *centrifugal dresser*, etc.

1765 *Gentl. Mag.* 555 This centrifugal machine. 1803 BANKS *Power Machines* 41 Centrifugal machine or Erskine's centrifugal pump. 1807 T. YOUNG *Nat. Philos.* I. 781 The centrifugal bellows. By the revolution of the fly the air is caused to enter at A and is discharged at B. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 514 Le Demour's centrifugal pump is supposed to have been the first of its kind. *Ibid.* 515 Andrew's centrifugal pump resembles a helix or snail's shell. 1884 *Bath Herald* 27 Dec. 6/5 After being carried through .. detachers, the wheat passes through centrifugal dressers.

3. *Bot.* a. Of inflorescence, in which the terminal flower opens first and the lateral ones successively after; inflorescence terminal or definite. b. Of an embryo: Having the radicle turned toward the sides of the fruit. c. Said of the order of cell division.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 134 Flowers often with a centrifugal inflorescence. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 277 Labiatæ .. Flowers solitary or in axillary opposite centrifugal cymes. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 545 In the course of the tangential divisions in an initial cell and the radial row derived from it, two extreme forms may in the first instance be distinguished..termed the centripetal and centrifugal forms.

4. *Phys.* Of nerve-fibres: Conveying impulses from a 'centre' (see CENTRE *sb.* 7 a); efferent.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. v. vi. 568 The centre..from which issue through centrifugal nerves motor impulses. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 20 The properties of centrifugal fibres.

Centri·fugalize, *v.* [f. prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To impart a centrifugal motion to.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 395/2 Would not that ocean..be also centrifugalised or driven outwards?

Centri·fugally, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a centrifugal manner; from the interior or centre towards the exterior.

1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* IV. 955 Hemm'd skirts centrifugally through Concentric orbits, glitter'd as they flew. 1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* Prelim. Disc. (1874) 17 The nervous agency which excites the muscles proceeds outwardly from the brain, or centrifugally. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. vi. 76 The British Association then..pushes knowledge centrifugally outwards. 1876 *Daily News* 27 Oct. 5/6 When a shell explodes the splinters fly centrifugally upwards.

Centri·fugate, *v. rare.* [f. as CENTRIFUGAL + -ATE 3: cf. L. vbs. in *-ficāre* from *-ficus*. Cf. mod.F. *centrifuger* in same sense.] *intr.* To move away from the centre; to disperse.

1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* vii. 88 To meet again at the great focus, before we centrifugated off again upon our diverse tracks.

Ce·ntrifuge, *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *centrifuge* centrifugal.]

A. *adj.* = CENTRIFUGAL.

1801 FUSELI *Lect. Art* iii. (1848) 408 The projectile and centrifuge qualities of the system.

B. *sb.* A centrifugal machine; *spec.* one for separating cream from milk by rotary motion.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Sept. 2/2 Two of the Danish centrifuges, which have a rotary motion equal to 4,000 revolutions a minute. They..effect an instantaneous partition of the cream from the milk. 1887 *Scot. Leader* 29 Sept. 4 His dairymaids are Danish centrifuges.

Centri·fugence, -fu·gience. *rare.* [f. L. **centrifug-us*: cf. *beneficentia* f. *benefic-us*.]

1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men* i. *Uses Gt. Men* Wks. (Bohn) I. 285 The centripetence augments the centrifugence. 1870 — *Soc. & Solit.* vi. 120 A hoarding to check the spending; a centripetence equal to the centrifugence. 1883 S. WAINWRIGHT *Sci. Sophisms* vii. 114 As congelation is a property of water, or centrifugience of gas.

†Centri·fugous, *a. Obs.* [f. mod.L. *centrifug-us* (see above) + -OUS.] = CENTRIFUGAL.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 77. 3/1 Their Centripetous Motion..detracts from their Centrifugous Motion.

†Ce·ntrine. *Obs.* [a. F. *centrine*, ad. Gr. *κεντρίνης* in same sense.] The Spiny Shark or Ray.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 233 Flesh .. like that of a Centrine, the hardest of all fishes, and of evil juyce.

Centrinel, -onel, obs. variants of SENTINEL.

a 1593 MARLOWE *Dido* II. i. 323 These milk-white doves shall be his centronels. 1598 YONG *Diana* 120 The gate .. was opened to them out of hand by the Centrinels, who had notice of that was past and what they shuld do.

Centring, -ering, -reing (se·ntəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CENTRE *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb CENTRE; placing in the centre, convergence to the centre.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 109 As God in Heav'n Is Center, yet extends to all, so thou [Earth] Centring receav'st from all those Orbs. *a* 1732 ATTERBURY (J.) The visible centring of all the old prophecies in the person of Christ.

2–3. See CENTERING.

Ce·ntring, -ering, -reing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That centres.

1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 157 All-circling point, all cent'ring sphere, The world's one, round, eternal year.

Centripetal (sentri·pĭtăl), *a.* [f. mod.L. *centripet-us* (Newton) centre-seeking + -AL. With mod.L. *centrifugus, centripetus*, cf. *Isid.* XII. viii. 9 'musca lucipeta, blatta lucifuga est'; *heredipeta, lucripeta* also occur in L. Cf. mod.F. *centripète*.]

1. Tending toward the centre; the opposite of *centrifugal*.

a. *Centripetal force*: a force which draws or impels a body toward some point as a centre, and thus acts as a counterpoise to the centrifugal tendency in circular motion; for this the name *centripetal tendency* is substituted by some.

[1687 NEWTON *Principia* Defin. v, Vim conatui illi contrariam .. Centripetam appello.] 1709 *Tatler* No. 43 P 7 Thus the Tangential and Centripetal Forces, by their Counter-struggle, make the Celestial Bodies describe an exact Ellipsis. 1764 REID *Inquiry* ii. § 9 Centripetal force is put for the cause, which we conceive to be some power or virtue in the centre or central body. 1841–4 [see CENTRIFUGAL 1]. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 306 Were the centrifugal tendency to cease, the centripetal force would be uncontrolled, and the body would fall upon the attracting mass.

b. *fig.* and *transf.*

a 1711 KEN *Sion* Wks. 1721 IV. 419 They Unwing'd, as swiftly flew the spacious way, By their centripetal connat'ral Force, To their Triune, co-amiable Source. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* 112 Indolence is a kind of centripetal force. 1870 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. vi. 202 While centripetal and centrifugal forces are thus engaged in mortal tug.

2. Applied to machines or parts of mechanism which employ centripetal action: as **centripetal press, centripetal pump.**

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Centripetal pump* .. in one form it is the exact converse of the Barker Mill.

3. *Bot.* Tending or developing from without toward the centre. *Centripetal inflorescence*, that in which the lowest or outermost flowers blossom first, as in spikes and umbels; also called *indeterminate* or *indefinite*.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 184 Compositæ .. Inflorescence a centripetal head of many small flowers. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* v. 145 The Indefinite or Indeterminate type of inflorescence has been called Centripetal, because .. the evolution is seen to proceed from circumference to centre. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 536 The acropetal or centripetal order of succession of the floral leaves.

4. *Biol.* **a.** Proceeding from the exterior to the interior or centre. **b.** Of nerves: Conveying an impulse from the periphery to the 'centre'; afferent.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 763/1 The law of centripetal development. 1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 131 As the centripetal calcification proceeds, the caps are converted into horn-shaped cones. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 52 The centripetal or sensory nerves.

Centri·petally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a centripetal manner or direction; from the exterior towards the interior or centre.

1854 R. OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (1865) II. 57/2 Ossification .. proceeds centripetally. 1881 *Pennsylv. Sch. Jrnl.* XXX. 86 While the adult may be educated centrifugally, the child must be educated centripetally. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 362 The development .. begins at the periphery of the ring, and in general proceeds centripetally.

Centri·petence. [f. on L. type **centripetentia*; cf. *centrifugence*. In mod.F. *centripétence*.] Centripetal motion or action.

1847 [see CENTRIFUGENCE]. 1867 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* vii. (1875) 179, I shall never believe that centrifugence and centripetence balance, unless mind heats and meliorates, as well as the surface and soil of the globe.

Centri·petency. [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] Tendency toward the centre.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Monthly Rev.*

†Centripetous, *a. Obs.* [f. mod.L. *centripet-us* (see CENTRIPETAL) + -OUS.] = CENTRIPETAL.

1709 [see CENTRIFUGOUS].

Centrique, obs. form of CENTRIC.

Centrist (se·ntrist). [a. F. *centriste*, f. *centre* CENTRE: see -IST.] *Polit.* A member of the Centre Party (in France).

1872 *Daily News* 31 July, That weak-kneed congregation who sit in the middle of the House, and call themselves 'Centrists'. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Jan., A close game was then being played between the Centrists and M. Gambetta.

Centro- (sentro), Stem of L. *centrum* and Gr. *κέντρον*, used as a combining form, with senses 'centre, central, centrally': as **Centroa·cinar** *a.*, of or belonging to the centre of an acinus (of the pancreas). **Centrocli·nal** *a.* (*Geol.*), see quots. **Centrodo·rsal** *a.*, of or belonging to the centre of the back. **Centroli·neal** (*Geom.*), see quots. **Centroli·neal** *a.*, applied to a series of lines converging to a centre. **Centrosta·ltic** *a.* (*Med.*), 'applied by Hall to the action of the vis nervosa in the spinal centre' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Centrosto·matous** *a.* (*Zool.*), having the mouth perfectly central, as a star-fish. **Centrosymme·trical** *a.* (*Crystall.*), having **Centrosy·mmetry,** symmetry to a point or centre.

1881 *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 115 The centroacinar cells of Langerhaus. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* iv. 83 When strata dip .. to a common centre, they are said to be centroclinal. 1877 GREEN *Phys. Geol.* ix. § 3. 347 They have a centroclinal dip or form a basin. 1878 tr. *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 218 The centro-dorsal plate. 1880 CARPENTER in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 193 A specimen with a more regular centrodorsal and pointed muscle-plates. 1824 P. NICHOLSON in *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXXII. 67 An instrument of my invention called a centro-lineal, for drawing lines to inaccessible vanishing points in perspective. 1878 STANLEY *Drawing Instr.* 169 The centrolinead was invented by Peter Nicholson, a man of great geometrical ingenuity. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 40 In the Anorthic system .. a holohedral form can only be centro-symmetrical. *Ibid.* 36 The crystal can only possess symmetry to a point or centro-symmetry.

Centrobaric (sentrobæ·rik), *a.* [f. CENTRO- + Gr. *βάρ-os* weight + -IC.]

1. Of or relating to the centre of gravity, or to the process of finding it.

Centrobaric method (*Math.*): a method of determining the area of a surface, or the volume of a solid, generated by the revolution of a line or surface respectively about a fixed axis, on the principle that the superficies or solid so formed is equal to the product of the generating line or surface and the length of the path of its centre of gravity; sometimes called the *theorem of Pappus*.

1727–51 in Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Centrobaryc Method.* 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict., Centrobaric method.*

2. See quot.

1867 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Philos.* (1883) § 534 If the action of .. gravity on a rigid body is reducible to a single force in a line passing always through one point fixed relatively to the body..that point is called its centre of gravity, and the body is called a centrobaric body. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. The. Electr. & Magn.* I. 64 A body which has the same potential at all points outside of itself, as if its mass were collected at a point *O* within it, is a centrobaric body, and *O* its centre. It follows..that if a body be centrobaric, its centre is its centre of inertia.

So **Centroba·rical** *a.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Centrobarycal*, is what relates to the Center of Gravity. 1768 E. BUYS *Dict. Terms of Art, Centrobarical.*

Centrode (se·ntrōud). *Math.* [f. Gr. *κέντρον* or L. *centrum* CENTRE + *ὁδός* path. (The earlier proposed name was CENTROID.)] (See quot.)

1878 CLIFFORD *Elements of Dynamic* I. 136. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 39 A locus traced out by the successive positions of an instantaneous centre of pure rotation has received the special name of a centrode .. We shall have therefore, in all cases, both a body centrode and a space centrode. 1884 *Athenæum* 15 Sept. 339/2 Instantaneous centres and centrodes are not introduced till a late stage, link work and teeth of wheels being discussed without their aid.

Centrodo·ntous, *a.* [f. Gr. *κέντρον* sharp point + *ὀδοντ-* tooth + -OUS.] 'Having sharp and subulate teeth' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Centroid (se·ntroid). *Math.* [f. CENTRE (or its source) + -OID.]

1. = CENTRODE. [In this sense introduced by Prof. A. B. W. Kennedy, 1876, on the analogy of *cycloid* and other names of curves, but subsequently abandoned for *centrode*.]

1876 A. B. W. KENNEDY tr. *Reuleaux's Theoret. Kinemat.* 1876 *S. Kens. Mus. Catal.* No. 563 Sinoidic cams. Cardioids. With second disc and centroid. 1884 *Athenæum* 13 Sept. 339/2 The author erroneously calls the loci of the instantaneous centre 'centroids', a term which has become appropriated in a very different sense. 1886 A. B. W. KENNEDY *Mech. of Machin.* 49 (*note*).

2. Centre of mass, or of gravity.

1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 96 To find..the position of the Centroid ('centre of gravity') of any plane area.

†Ce·ntron, *sb. Obs.* ? The plant centaury.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 163 Centron, *centaurum.*

Centronel: see CENTRINEL.

Centronote (se·ntrono·ut). [a. F. *centronote*, ad. mod.L. *centronōtus*, f. Gr. *κέντρον* sharp point, spine + *νῶτος* back.] A genus of fishes (*Centronotus*) having a spur-like prickle pointing forwards in the back.

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 306 The thorny lophoderme of a centronote or stickleback.

‖Centrum (se·ntrŏm). [L. *centrum* CENTRE of rotation, etc., a. Gr. *κέντρον* sharp point, a goad, a peg, the stationary point of a pair of compasses; f. same root as *κεντέ-ειν* to prick, goad, stab, etc.] The Latin word for centre, used technically in *Animal Phys.*: The body of a vertebra; the solid part to which the arches and processes are attached.

1854 R. OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (1865) II. 62/2 The centrums coalesce. 1869 GILLMORE *Rept. & Birds* Introd. 5 Free vertebræ, forming a series of separate centrums, deeply cupped at both ends. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 5 The articulate ends of their centra. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. i. 29.

†Centry, *sb. Obs.* [f. CENTRE; the ending is not explained.]

1. Centre, middle, midst.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 5 This country is scituate as it were in the centrie, or midst of others. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. ii. 11 This foule Swine Is now euen in the Centry of this Isle.

2. The centre or centering of a bridge.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* (1678) 143 Pleasure is but like centries or wooden Frames, set under Arches, till they be strong by their own weight and consolidation to stand alone. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* I. 342 Centries .. put under the arches of a bridge, to remain no longer than until the latter are consolidated.

†Centry, *a. Her.* Also **sentry.** [a. F. *centré* centred.]

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B iv b, A Cootarmure..sentry of dyuerse colowris.

Centry, obs. form of SENTRY, CENTAURY.

Centuary, obs. var. CENTAURY.

‖Centum. [L.] A hundred: see CENT.

‖Centu·mvir. *Rom. Antiq.* pl. **Centu·mviri.** [L. *centum* hundred, *viri* men.] (In *pl.*) A body of judges appointed by the prætor to decide common causes among the Roman people. They were elected out of the thirty-five tribes, three from each tribe, which made the number one hundred and five, though for the sake of conciseness called 'the Hundred Men', which name they retained even when increased under the emperors to 180.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* (T.) Thou art one of the centumviri, old boy, art not?

Centumviral (sentv·mvirăl), *a.* [f. L. *centumvirāl-is*, f. prec.: see -AL.] Of or pertaining to the centumviri.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxix, That Centumviral Court. 1821 LOCKHART *Valerius* I. v. 75 The appearance he had made the day before in the Centumviral Court. 1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Gaius* IV. § 15 *note.*

Centumvirate (sentv·mvirĕt). [f. on L. type **centumvirāt-us* (cf. *triumvirātus*), f. *centumvir*: see above, and -ATE 1.]

1. The office of the Roman centumviri, or the body of these collectively.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Centumvirate*, among the Romans, a court of one hundred magistrates or judges. 1765 C. SMART *Phædrus* III. ix. (Bohn) 503 Th' accusers take the woman straight, And drag to the centumvirate.

2. *gen.* A body of 100 men.

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xx, Finding food and raiment all that term for a centumvirate of the profession.

Centupla·tion. [n. of action f. CENTUPLE: see -ATION.] Multiplication a hundred-fold.

1641 W. GASCOIGNE in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 47 The decuplation, or, if need be, centuplation of the bars.

Centuple (se·ntiup'l), *a.* [a. F. *centuple*, ad. L. *centŭp-lus*, in late use for *centuplex*, f. *centum* hundred + *-plic-* fold. Cf. *double, treble, quadruple.*] A hundred-fold.

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* II. i, It were a vengeance centuple. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat.* I. i, I wish his strength were centuple. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Royal Soc.* 109 Of Centuple value. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 10 To more than centuple that sum. 1844 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. i. (1876) 12 The quadruple, or the centuple, or much more manifold meaning, of every sensuous fact.

Centuple (se·ntiup'l), *v.* [a. F. *centuple-r*, or f. on L. type **centuplāre* = *centuplicāre* on analogy of *quadruplāre*, f. *centupl-us*: see prec.] *trans.* To multiply or increase a hundredfold. Hence **Centupled** *ppl. a.*

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Amb.* Plays (1873) II. 27 And shall your royall bountie Centuple. 1614 in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxvi. 5 All that you have lost shall be centupled to you. 1636 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Ps.* lxix, Behold, and centuple their joyes. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 2 The same Land being built upon may centuple the Rent. 1812 *Examiner* 19 Oct. 666/1 Which .. would more than centuple the ministerial majority. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 72 Every stroke of the steam-piston .. doubles, quadruples, centuples the Duke's capital.

Centuplicate (sentiū·plikĕt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *centuplicāt-us, -um* pa. pple.: see next.] Hundred-fold. (Cf. *duplicate* a. and sb.)

1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 579 He received his richly-adorned ass-skin copy, with .. a big patent centuplicate lock. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* LIII. 585 Ready for telegraphic transmission in centuplicate.

Centu·plicate, *v.* [f. L. *centuplicāt-* ppl. stem of *centuplicāre*, f. *centuplic-* (*centuplex*) a hundred fold: see above.] = CENTUPLE *v.* Hence, **Centu·plicated** *ppl. a.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. ii, I perform'd the civilities you enjoyn'd me to your frends here, who return you the like centuplicated. 1654 COKAINE *Dianea* II. 135 Their kisses were centuplicated. 1768 E. BUYS *Dict. Terms of Art, Centuplicated*, made an Hundredfold.

Centu·plica·tion. [n. of action, f. L. *centuplicāre*.] Multiplication a hundred fold.

1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* in *Gd. Words* May 291 When a man is in a hurry .. every little thing that can converge to a confluence of tangles turns its whole vitality to that centuplication [*printed* centumplication].

†**Ce·ntuply,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *centuplicā-re*, on analogy of *multiply*, etc.] = CENTUPLICATE.

1622 FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* I. ii, Though my wants Were centuplied upon myself, I could be patient.

Centu·ply, *adv.* [f. CENTUPLE *a.* + -LY 2.] A hundred-fold.

1876 BROWNING *Pacchiarotto* 99 Like the gem Centuply-angled o'er a diadem.

†**Ce·nture, ce·nter.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *centura*, or F. *ceinture*.] A waist-belt, girdle, or CINCTURE.

1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. iii. 155 Now happy he, whose cloake and center can Hold out this tempest! 1624 A. DARCIE *Birth Heresies* xii. 51 The Stole, Ephod, Zone, or Centure.

Centurial (sentiū·riăl), *a.* [ad. L. *centuriāl-is*, f. *centuria*: see CENTURY and -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a century (senses 1, 2).

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* 81 The kings being casheered out of Rome by the great Centuriall Parliament. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 185 The Suffrage in the Centurial Assemblys. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. III. ii. 42 Legionary or centurial tablets and other Roman inscriptions. 1880 *Athenæum* 11 Dec. 781.

2. Of or pertaining to a century or hundred years.

1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 71 Quadrangles mossy with centurial associations. 1877 BP. S. BUTCHER *Eccl. Calendar* xxx. 36 In any two consecutive centurial years, the 1st of January in the one year will be 6 week-days apart from January 1 in the other.

†**Centurian.** *Obs.* [f. on L. type **centuriān-us*, f. *centuria* century: see -AN.] **a.** An officer appointed over each hundred. **b.** (?) A hundred (a division of a county).

1641 in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 47 Those earls .. divided them [each county] into centurians or hundreds; and in every hundred was appointed a centurian or constable.

¶ See also CENTURION.

†**Centu·riate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *centuriāt-us* pa. pple. of *centuriā-re*: see next.] In *centuriate assemblies*, translating L. *comitia centuriata*, a meeting in which all the Roman people voted by centuries (see CENTURY 2).

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VI. xli. 247 In the Centuriate assemblies holden by degrees, and Curiat-meetings by the wardes and parishes.

†**Centuriate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *centuriāt-* ppl. stem of *centuriā-re*, to divide into centuries, f. *centuria* CENTURY.] 'To divide into bands of hundreds' (Bailey 1721).

Centuriator (sentiū·rie·ităr). [a. L. *centuriātor*, n. of action f. *centuriāre* to CENTURIATE.] *pl.* (usually *Centuriators of Magdeburg*): A name given to a number of Protestant divines who in the 16th c. compiled a Church History in thirteen volumes, each volume embracing a century. Formerly called CENTURISTS.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii, The innumerable errors in the matter which have been observed by the centuriators of Magdeburg. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. v. 93 He particularly answers the Objections of the Centuriators. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 1/2 The painstaking criticism of the Magdeburg Centuriators.

Centurie, obs. f. SANCTUARY, CENTURY.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. ii. *Prime Officers* § 17 Sanctuarium, or the Centurie, wherein Debtours taking refuge from their Creditours .. lived .. in all security.

Centuried (se·ntiŭrid), *a.* [f. CENTURY + -ED 2.] Established for centuries; centuries old.

1820 BYRON *Proph. Dante* III. 62 This centuried eclipse of woe. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 226 Its centuried roots gave way.

†**Ce·nturine.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *centurino* 'a little girdle or waist band' (Florio), dim. of *centura* belt, girdle:—L. *cinctūra* CINCTURE] A waist-belt formerly worn.

1721 CIBBER *Love's Last Shift* II, The Cravat string, the Garter, the Sword-knot, the Centurine, Bardash .. the long Sleeve, the Plume, and full Peruke, were all created .. by me.

Centurion (sentiū·riən). Also 4 -ioun, -ien, -yone, centorioun, 6 centurian. [a. F. *centurion* (12th c. in Littré) or ad. L. *centurio, -ōnem*, f. *centuria* CENTURY. The L. *centurio* is found unchanged in the Wycliffite versions, and other works of 13th-15th c.]

1. The commander of a century in the Roman army.

c 1275 *Passion our Lord* in *O. E. Misc.* 485 Þet iseyh centurio Þat Þer bisydes stod. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxi. 32 Knyztis takun to, and centuriouns [1388 centuriens]. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 2 Corneli centurio, 3et vncristund, is clensid wiþ Þe Hooli Goost. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lviii. 241 (Harl. MS.) The Emperoure .. seide to his centurio, Þat he shulde feche that knyzt. 1525 TINDALE *Matt.* viii. 5 *marg. note*, Whom I call sometime a centurion, but for the most part a hundercaptain. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. iii. 47 The Centurions .. to be on foot at an houres warning. 1838-43 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. xiii. 223 To seize and execute every centurion whose century had fled.

2. *transf.* Any officer in command of 100 men.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* i. 15, I haue ordeynd hem princes, and tribunes, and centuriouns, and quynquagenaryes, and denes. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. II. (Arb.) 72 He sent forth dyuers other Centurians with their hundrethes. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) II. 24 One of the centurions, or captains of a hundred is said to strip his other tenants of their best plaids wherewith to clothe his soldiers.

†**Centurist.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *centuria* + -IST.] = CENTURIATOR.

1636 *Unbishop. Timothy & Tit.* 15 Making the Succession of Bishops .. as questionable as the Centurists orders. 1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 81 The centurists acknowledge this gesture the most ancient. 1686 *Catholic Representer* II. 87 These Fathers are rejected by the Centurists.

Century (se·ntiŭri). Also 6-7 -ie. [a. F. *centurie* or ad. L. *centuria*, an assemblage or division of one hundred things, a company of 100 men, one of the 193 orders into which Servius Tullius divided the Roman people.]

1. *Rom. Hist.* A division of the Roman army, constituting half of a maniple, and probably consisting originally of 100 men; but in historical times the number appears to have varied according to the size and subdivision of the legion.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 24 The first centurie of thir horsmen war namit Ramnenses. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. xiii. 11 Three centuries of gentlemen or knights. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. vii. 3 If I do send, dispatch Those Centuries to our ayd. 1613 T. GODWIN *Exp. Rom. Antiq.* (1658) 257 Every cohors containing 3 maniples, every maniple two centuries, every century an hundred soldiers. 1838-43 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. i. 25 The thirty centuries which made up the legion. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* II. xv. 199 The whole body of the legionaries, century by century.

b. *transf.* Any body of 100 men or soldiers.

1612-5 HALL *Contempl. O. T.* XIX. i, As many centuries of Syrians, as Israel had single souldiers. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Casuistry* Wks. VIII. 267 Forty-two centuries of armed men .. firing from windows, must have made prodigious havoc.

2. *Hist.* One of the 193 political divisions of the Roman people instituted by Servius Tullius, by which they voted in the *comitia centuriata*.

1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* II. 3 The people being deuided first into their Tribes, and then into their classes and centuries. 1631 HEYWOOD *London's Jus. Hon.* Ded., Censors .. set a rate vpon euery mans estate, registring their names, and placing them in a fit century. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxii. 4 Assembled in their centuries, the Roman citizens appointed to all the higher magistracies of the republic.

transf. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 647 None could ever fail in distinguishing the classes [the good and the wicked], however they might mistake in the particular centuries under each.

3. A group of a hundred things; a hundred. *arch.*

1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 104 A Centurie of sowltyring passions. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 391 When with wild wood-leaues and weeds I ha' strew'd his graue And on it said a Century of prayers. 1672 MANLEY *Cowel's Interpr.* Pref., Some Centuries of words therein totally omitted. 1737-40 H. CAREY (*title*), The Musical Century in One Hundred English Ballads. 1855 BROWNING *One Word More*, Rafael made a century of sonnets. 1867 BOYD *Oakw. Old* III, Printing centuries of copies, In the usual pamphlet-form.

b. A hundred 'points' in the score of a game.

1884 *York Herald* 23 Aug. 7/6 At 4.15 the third century was reached, Pullen having made exactly half the number. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 29 May 5/2 Mr. W. G. Grace and Barnes each scored upwards of a century in the same innings.

4. A period of 100 years; originally expressed in full a 'century of years'.

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 109 In as few centuries of yeeres after the floud. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 6 About the latter end of the last century of yeers. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. § 9 By that proportion .. it would amount to many thousands within a Century. *a* 1691 BOYLE (J.), Though our joys, after some centuries of years, may seem to have grown older. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. Introd. 19 One intire Century would be too short a Time to learn them all. 1849-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* I. i. § 71. 115 Not years, but centuries must elapse during the apprenticeship to liberty.

5. Each of the successive periods of 100 years, reckoning from a received chronological epoch, *esp.* from the assumed date of the birth of Christ: thus the hundred years from that date to the year A.D. 100 were the *first century* of the Christian Era; those from 1801 to 1900 inclusive are the *nineteenth century*.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* II. i. (R.) Through every one of the first three centuries. 1649 S. CLARK *Marrow Eccl. Hist.* Ep. Chr. Rdr., Here [the Learned, etc.] shall see in what Centuries, Ages and Places the famousest Lights of the Church .. have flourished. 1771 *Junius' Lett.* liv. 284 The rebellion in the last century. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* (1841) 471 Soon after the end of the sixth century, Latin ceased to be spoken at Rome. 1846 KNIGHT *Pass. Working Life* I. § 1. 18 The learned had settled, after a vast deal of popular controversy, that the century had its beginning on the 1st of January, 1801, and not on the 1st of January, 1800. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* 142 Thro' the centuries let a people's voice .. Attest their great commander's claim. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 4 Voltaire may stand for the name of the Renaissance of the eighteenth century.

†**6.** A 'hundred', as a division of a county. *rare.*

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* ii. 3/2 Elfred .. ordained Centuries, which they terme Hundreds.

†**7.** A hundred *in* numeration; one of the figures expressing 'the hundreds'. *Obs.*

1773 HORSLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 299 Collect the corrections for the units, decades, and centuries of fathom in the approximate height.

8. *pl.* The Church History of the CENTURIATORS of Magdeburg, divided into centuries.

1606 EARL NORTHAMPTON in *True & Perf. Relation* Viij b, The iudgement of the Centuries in this circumstance concerning Childericke.

9. *Comb.* as **century-plant**, the AGAVE or American Aloe; **century-writer** = CENTURIATOR; *century-clock, century-circled* adj.

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 202 In euery age inclinations of doctrine are wel obserued by the century-writers. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. iv. 79 The Centurie-writers make out of Dionysius .. his Epistle .. that the Custome of the Church of Alexandria .. was, etc. 1684 BAXTER *Cath. Communion* 36 Noted Divines and Century Writers. 18.. WHITTIER *Ship-builders* iii, The century-circled oak. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Sol.* xii. 255 Not know that the century-clock had struck seventy instead of twenty. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 193/2 The great gray-blue swords of the century-plant.

Hence **centuryism,** as in *nineteenth-centuryism*, a characteristic of the 19th century.

1882 *Athenæum* No. 2836. 277 The vapid eighteenth centuryisms of Le Bailly.

Century, obs. var. of SENTRY.

1649 *Lanc. Tracts Civil Wars* 223 Walk to the Deansgate, and from thence to the other Centuries, using his best encouragements to prop up their hearts. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* I. II. 87 Having placed Centuries at door of the Cardinals apartment.

Century, obs. form of CENTAURY.

Ceny. *Obs.* [ad. F. *signe*, SIGN.] = SIGN.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 66 Ceny, or tokyn, *signum. Ibid.* Ceny, or tokyn of an in or ostrye, *texera.*

Cenyth, obs. form of ZENITH.

Ceol, the OE. original of KEEL, q.v.

Ceorl (kʲeorl, tʃeorl), the OE. original of CHURL; often retained by historical writers, to avoid the associations of the later form: An Old English freeman of the lowest class, opposed on one side to a *thane* or nobleman, on the other to the servile classes.

a 1000 *Laws of Eth.* vii. 21 (Thorpe I. 334) We witan ðæt þurh Godes gyfe, þræl wearþ to þegene, and ceorl wearþ to eorle. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* ii. (1614 4/1 Ceorle or Churle of their yeomanly condition. 1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 85 Every ceorle or husbandman. 1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *Parties* 193 The Ceorles were Freemen to all Intents and Purposes. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. App. i. 95 If the person killed be a clown or ceorle. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) I. iii. 97 The ceorl was .. sinking into the villain. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* VIII. 132 In England all who did not become thanes were classed as ceorls.

Cepa·ceous, cē-, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *cæpa, cēpa*, onion; see -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of an onion.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 305 Scilla is cæpacious.

Cephalalgic (sefălæ·ldʒik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. next + -IC.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with head-ache. **B.** *sb.* A medicine for head-ache.

1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. vi. 216 Administer to each of them..cephalalgics. (In mod. Dicts.)

Cephalalgy (sĕfălældʒi). Forms: 6 cephalarge, 7 -algæ, 7-8 -algie, 8-9 -algy. Also 7- **cephalalgia.** [ad. L. *cephalalgia*, a. Gr. κεφαλαλγία (found also as *cephalargia*, κεφαλαργία), f. κεφαλή head + -αλγία pain, ache, f. ἄλγος pain; cf. F. *cephalalgie*. Now usually, as a medical term, in L. form.] Head-ache.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxviii. 29 Cephalarge or an universal peyne in the head. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 61 He is troubled with a Cephalalgie; that is, a pain in his head. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 75 Spasms, Convulsions, Cephalalgia's. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., Cephalalge, the head-ach. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 110 Dividing their discourses into heads .. which always afflicts me with a Cephalalgy. 1878 HABERSHON *Dis. Abdomen* 5 In indigestion, we find cephalalgia.

‖ **Cephala·nthium.** *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. κεφαλή + ἄνθος flower.] 'Name by L. C. Richard for the compound flower of Linnæus, the head or capitulum of modern botanists' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 401 Cephalanthium..A synonym of ANTHODIUM.

Hence **Cephala·nthous,** *a. Bot.* having flowers united in heads, as in the *Compositæ*.

Cephala·rtic, *a.*, [? shortened from CEPHALOCATHARTIC.] 'Having power to purge or clear the head' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

‖ **Cephala·spis.** *Palæont.* [mod.L., f. Gr. κεφαλή + ἀσπίς shield, buckler.] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes found in the Old Red Sandstone, having a large buckler-shaped plate attached to the head: also called *buckler-heads*.

1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* vii. (ed. 2) 161 The Cephalaspis is one of the most curious ichthyolites of the system.

Hence **Cephala·spean, Cephalaspi·dean** *adjs.*

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxiv. (1857) 527 The Cephalaspean genera, too..greatly puzzled me. 1872 W. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* vi. 202 The little Cephalaspidean fish.

Cephalate (sĕfălēt). *Zool.* [f. Gr. κεφαλή + -ATE[2]. Cf. F. *céphalé* adj.] A mollusc having a distinct head, or belonging to the Encephalous division (*Cephalata*).

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 155 The ordinary Mollusks are usually divided into..The Cephalates, having a head.

Cephaleonomancy, improp. form for **Cephalo·nomancy.** [f. CEPHALO- + Gr. ὄνο-ς ass + μαντεία divination.] = *Cephalomancy* (in CEPHALO-): see quot.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 165 Cephaleonomancy, [pretending to divine] by broyling of an Asses head. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) III. 28 Cephaleonomancy, or the art of divination by an ass's head, is a species of art magic which still flourishes in England.

Cephalic (sĭfæ·lik), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *céphalique*, ad. L. *cephalicus*, a. Gr. κεφαλικός belonging to the head, f. κεφαλή head.]

1. Of or pertaining to the head, situated in the head; of the nature of a head.

a. *Phys.* and *Biol.*

Cephalic artery: the common carotid artery on either side. *Cephalic ganglia*: the anterior ganglia of the nervous chord in Arthropoda and Mollusca, answering to the brain of higher animals. *Cephalic index*: a number indicating the ratio of the transverse to the longitudinal diameter of the skull. *Cephalic-median* (or *median cephalic*) *vein*: 'the outer .. division of the median vein which joins with the radial vein to form the cephalic vein' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Cephalic vein*: the principal vein of the arm, so called because the opening of this vein was anciently supposed to relieve disorders of the head.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 1/2 The Cephalick vayne on the hande, behinde the thumbe. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., Cephalic arterie consists of two branches which, springing out of the great artery, ascend up into the head. 1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* v. 401 Order reigns in each cephalick cell. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 763/1 Each pair is a counterpart of..every other pair, without even excepting the cephalic ganglion. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 34 There is sometimes a cephalic segment. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 83 The cephalic index. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. x. 370 A single cephalic horn. 1872 W. R. GREG *Enigmas* ii. 85 *note*, Barren marriages..so frequent among persons of preponderatingly cephalic temperaments.

b. in general sense. (Chiefly *humorous*.)

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* i. (1653) 2 The first Cephalique Fashion-mongers .. so called, because there were found many Macrocephali, that is, such Long Heads, as no other Nation had the like. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. Singleton*, The objection of certain cephalic animalcula to the use of small-tooth combs. 1844 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) II. 382 The Cephalic Teraphim of the Rabbins. *a*1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1876) 370 Spinning away on his cephalic pivot.

2. Curing or relieving disorders of the head.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 169 With Cephalick powders. 1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* III. i, Shall I send to your Mother, Child, for a little of her Cephalick Plaister to put to the Soals of your Feet? 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) I. 270 The plants .. are odoriferous, cephalic, and resolvent. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* I. xx. 351 He ordered some cephalic snuff to be administered.

B. *sb.* **1.** A cephalic remedy.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 56 Conserve of Roses .. mingled with hot Cephalicks. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 117 It is a gentle cephalic and diaphoretic.

2. Short for *cephalic snuff*.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 182 Take a pinch of cephalic from the little agate box. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 165 A pinch of her best cephalic.

† **Cepha·lical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec., in various senses.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 54/1 Phlebotomize also the Cephalicalle vayne. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* III. vi. 234 The medicine must be Cephalical.

Hence **Cepha·lically** *adv.*, in relation to the head.

1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1412 Number of annuli cephalically absorbed. 1874 — *Text-Bk. Geol.* 342 Improvement in the ..organs of the head, that is, cephalically.

Cephali·stic, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. κεφαλή + -IST + -IC.] Pertaining to the head. Improper synonym of CEPHALIC.

18.. I. TAYLOR (in Ogilvie) A cranium, the cephalistic head-quarters of sensation.

‖ **Cephalitis** (sefălə·itis). *Med.* [f. Gr. κεφαλή + -ITIS.] 'Inflammation of the brain and its membranes; all inflammatory conditions of the central nervous system' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1888 F. VACHET *Infanticide* 4 Deaths..ascribed to convulsions, cephalitis, meningitis.

Cephalization (sĕfălaizē·ʃən). *Biol.* [f. as if from a vb. **cephalize* (f. Gr. κεφαλή + -IZE) + -ATION: cf. *specialization*.] A term introduced by Dana to express the degree to which the head is developed and dominates over the rest of the body.

1864 *Q. Jrnl. Sc.* I. 523 Mr. James D. Dana has continued the publication of his memoir on the classification of animals, based on the principle of Cephalization. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* III. 632 Degrees of cephalization may be illustrated by the subdivisions of the mammalia.

So **Ce·phalized** *a.*, organized with a head, having the head developed.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 596 Cephalized species.

Cephalo- (sĕ·fălo), combining form of Gr. κεφαλή head, used as the first element in many technical words:

a. in combinations, such as **ce·phalo-bra·nchiate** *a.* [see BRANCHIATE], having gills upon the head; **ce·phalo-catha·rtic** *a.*, 'purging the head' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **cep·halo-extra·ctor,** an instrument for extracting a fœtus by the head; **ce·phalo-hu·meral** *a.* [see HUMERAL], name of a muscle in the horse and other animals, analogous to the cleido-mastoid part of the sterno-cleido-mastoid in man; **ce·phalo-o·rbital** *a.* [see ORBITAL], see quot.; **ce·phalo-phary·ngeal** *a.* [see PHARYNGEAL], relating to the head and pharynx; **ce·phalo-rhachi·dian** *a.* [Gr. ῥάχις spine], belonging to the head and the spine, cerebro-spinal; **ce·phalo-spi·nal** *a.*, bad synonym of prec.

b. in derivative formations, as **Ce·phalocele** [see CELE], a tumour in the head. **Ce·phalograph** [Gr. -γραφος writer], an instrument by which the contour of the head may be reproduced on paper. **Cephalo·graphy** [Gr. -γραφία writing], a description of the head. **Ce·phalohæmo·meter** [Gr. αἷμα blood + μέτρον measure], an instrument for measuring variations of blood-pressure in the head. **Cephalo·logy,** 'a treatise on the head' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). † **Ce·phaloma·ncy** [Gr. μαντεία divination], divination by means of a head (see quot.). **Ce·phalomant** [Gr. μάντις diviner], a professor of cephalomancy. **Cephalo·meter** [Gr. μέτρον measure], 'an instrument formerly used for ascertaining the size of the fœtal head during parturition; also, an instrument used in the measurement of the different angles of the skull' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Cephalo·phorous** *a.* [Gr. -φορος bearing], having a distinct head, applied to the Cephalates among molluscs. **Cephalo·pterous** *a.* [Gr. πτέρον wing], having a winged or feathered head. **Ce·phalosta·t** [Gr. στατός standing], a head-rest; an instrument for fixing the head during an operation. **Cephalo·stegite** [Gr. στέγειν to cover closely + -ITE], 'the anterior division of the large calcified dorsal shield of *Podophthalmia*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Ce·phalota·xus** [L. *taxus* yew], *Bot.*, a genus of Conifers, called *Cluster-flowered Yew*, natives of N. China and Japan. **Ce·phaloto·me** [Gr. -τομος adj., cutting], 'an instrument for cutting or breaking down the head of the fœtus in the operation of embryotomy' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Cephalo·tomist** [see -IST], one skilled in cephalotomy. **Cephalo·tomy** [Gr. -τομία sb., cutting], the dissection of the head; also, the operation mentioned under *cephalotome*. **Ce·phalotra·ctor,** a term for the midwifery forceps. **Ce·phalotri·be** [Gr. τρίβειν to rub, bruise], an instrument used in cephalotripsy. **Ce·phalotri·psy** [Gr. τρῖψις rubbing, bruising], the operation of crushing the head of the fœtus with a cephalotribe, in cases of difficult delivery.

1871 W. A. HAMMOND *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* 56 Experiments with the *cephalo-hæmometer. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 137 The origin of the *cephalo-humeral. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxv, *Cephalomancy, often practised amongst the High Germans in their boiling of an Asses Head upon burning Coals. 1860 READE *Eighth Commandm.* 202 The *cephalomant is he who opposes a priori reasoning, or mere assumption, to direct evidence, present or accessible. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. iii. 296 A special *cephalometer. *Ibid.* II. ii. 232 The sum of the volume of both orbits thus obtained he compares with the cerebral capacity. This is the *cephalo-orbital index. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 945/2 This aponeurosis, named *cephalo-pharyngeal. *Ibid.* V. 106/1 The *cephalorachidian fluid. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 91 The anterior portion of the carapace is called the *cephalostegite. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 726/2 A *cephalotaxus—a yew-like Japanese plant—with very light foliage. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 19 Mar. 577/2 A *cephalotomist and neurologist. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 332/2 The necessity of performing *cephalotomy. 1860 CHURCHILL *Midwifery* 366 M. Baudeloque junr. has invented an instrument which he calls a '*cephalotribe'. 1876 LEISHMAN *Midwifery* xxxii, *Cephalotripsy.

Cephaloid (se·făloid), *a.* [a. Gr. κεφαλοειδής head-shaped: see -OID.] Shaped like a head; 'in *Bot.* having the appearance of a *capitulum*'.

1847 in CRAIG.

Cephalopod (se·fălŏpɒd). [prob. a. mod.F. *cephalopode*, *-es*, ad. mod.L. *cephalopoda*: see next.] An animal of the class *Cephalopoda*.

1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xlv. 243 The Cephalopods have no smell. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 519/2 Cephalopods resembling the Nautilus. 1881 *Modern Rev.* II. No. 5. 45 The habits of a cephalopod.

‖ **Cephalopoda** (sefălo·pŏdă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. κεφαλή head + πούς (ποδ-) foot. For the sing. *cephalopod* or *cephalopodan* is used.] The most highly organized class of *Mollusca*, characterized by a distinct head with 'arms' or tentacles attached to it; comprising Cuttle-fishes, the Nautilus, etc., and numerous fossil species.

1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 372 The cuttlefish, one of the cephalopoda. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 230 The Cephalopoda have .. their locomotive organs arranged round the head, in the form of eight or more arms or tentacula.

Hence **Cephalo·podal, Ce·phalopo·dic** *adjs.* = next.; **Cephalo·podan** *a.*, in same sense; *sb.* = CEPHALOPOD.

1885 A. STEWART *Twixt Ben Nevis & Gl.* iii. 25 Arrived at the years of Cephalopodal discretion. 1854 HUXLEY in Woodward *Mollusca* (1856) 447 It takes on the cephalopodic form. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1872) 390 The cephalopodic character.

Cephalopodous (sefălo·pŏdəs), *a.* [f. prec. + -OUS.] Belonging to the *Cephalopoda*; pertaining to or characteristic of a cephalopod.

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 392. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* viii. 528 The apparent resemblances between the cephalodous and the vertebrate eye.

Cephalot, -ote (se·fălŏt, *-out*). *Chem.* [in F. *cephalote*, f. Gr. κεφαλή head.] 'A name applied by Couerbe to a yellow elastic fatty substance, insoluble in alcohol, but soluble in ether, which he obtained from the brain' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

Cephalothorax (se·fălŏpō·ræks). *Zool.* [f. Gr. κεφαλή head + THORAX; see quot. 1835.] The anterior division of the body, consisting of the coalesced head and thorax, in certain *Arachnida* and *Crustacea* (as common spiders and crabs).

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* The head and trunk .. forming together what he [Latreille] names a cephalothorax. 1861 J. BLACKWALL *Hist. Spiders* I. Introd. 1 Spiders, with few exceptions, have a cephalo-thorax. 1880 HUXLEY *Cray-Fish* 19 The fore part is termed the Cephalothorax.

Hence **Ce·phalothora·cic** *a.*

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 260 The King-Crabs .. have the body covered with a large cephalo-thoracic shield. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 299/1 The cephalo-thoracic division.

Cephalous (se·făləs), *a.* [f. Gr. κεφαλ-ή head + -OUS.] = CEPHALATE.

1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. (1879) 49 In the Cephalous Mollusks, we always find a pair of ganglia situated in the head.

† **Ce·phen.** *Obs.* [a. Gr. κηφήν drone-bee.] A drone-bee.

[1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 318 The Drones at the beginning be termed Sirenes or Cephenes.] 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* I. (1623) C iij, They will..call out the Drones, yea and pull out the Cephens that are shut vp in the cells. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 21 They lay their Cephen-seeds in a wide comb by themselves.

Cepi·vorous, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *cēpa* onion + *-vor-us* devouring + -OUS.] Feeding on onions.

1864 WEBSTER cites STERLING for *cepevorous*.

Cepotaph (sī·pŏtɑf). *rare.* [ad. Gr. κηποτάφιον, f. κῆπος garden + τάφος tomb.] (See quot.)

1846 C. MAITLAND *Ch. in Catacombs* iii. 67 The word cepotaph is derived from the Greek κηποτάφιον, a tomb in a garden. As the cinerary urns occupied but little space..the ashes of the dead were generally deposited in the garden or courtyard of the house.

† **Ce·pous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *cæpa*, *cēpa* onion + -OUS.] Like an onion; bulbous.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 265 Its root is cepous, crass and white.

† **Ce·ptionable,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. Shortened form of EXCEPTIONABLE.

1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 23 Judges in their own case, being suspected of Partiality, are therefore ceptionable.

Cepture, -tyr, obs. forms of SCEPTRE.

Ceraceous (sĭrēⁱ·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *cēra* wax + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of wax, waxy.

1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 389 Ceraceous injections. 1796 DE SERRA in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 502 An aggregate of solid parts, of a ceraceous appearance.

Cera·ginous, *a.* [? f. next.]

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 407 Pliny mentions another sort..which he refers to ceraginous honey.

Cerago (sĭrēⁱ·go). [f. L. *cēra* wax.] Bee-bread.

1839 in CRABB; also in later Dicts.

Cerain (sīᵊ·re|in). *Chem.* [f. L. *cēra* wax + -IN.] 'A name applied by Boudet and Boissenot to the portion of beeswax which is sparingly soluble in alcohol, and, according to their statement, is not saponified by potash. It appears to be chiefly impure myricin' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

Ceral (sīᵊ·răl), *a.* [f. (in sense 1) CERE, or (in sense 2) L. *cēr-a* + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to the CERE of a bird's bill.

1874 COUES *Birds N.-W.* 605 Ceral longer than the ungual portion of the bill.

2. Relating to wax.

1883 S. WAINWRIGHT *Sci. Sophisms* ix. 181 Had Mr. Darwin lived two thousand years ago, his ceral experiments might have furnished a target for the shafts of Aristophanes.

Cerame·an, *a.* *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. κεραμεύς a potter + -AN.] Of or pertaining to a potter.

1783 BURNEY in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VII. 386, I praised Potter's Ode exceedingly, even when I had been stark mad at his pompous, saucy, ceramean criticisms.

Ceramic (sĭræ·mik), *a.* (*sb.*) Also **keramic.** [ad. Gr. κεραμικός of or for pottery, κεραμική (τέχνη) the potter's art, pottery, f. κέραμος potter's earth, pottery. Cf. F. *céramique.*]

1. Of or pertaining to pottery, *esp.* as an art.

[Not in CRAIG 1847.] 1850 J. MARRYAT *Pottery & Porc.* Introd., The Plastic or Keramic [*ed.* 1868 Ceramic] Art. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 245 About 1775 Mr. Wedgwood ..began to introduce high art into ceramic manufacture. 1879 *Academy* 38 Imitations of ancient ceramic work.

2. As *sb.* in *pl.* The ceramic art, the art of making pottery.

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 30 Writers on ceramics. 1879 *Academy* 38 (*Article*) Recent Ceramics.

Ceramist (se·rămist). Also **keramist.** [f. CERAM-IC + -IST.] One skilled in making pottery; a ceramic artist.

1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* viii. 287 The Keramists of Pesaro. 1865 E. METEYARD *Wedgwood* I. 63 The Italian ceramists. 1875 FORTNUM *Maiolica* xi. 109 An accomplished ceramist of Urbania.

† **Ce·ramite.** *Obs.* [a. F. *ceramite* (Cotgr.), in both senses, ad. Gr. κεραμῖτις, f. κέραμος (see above).]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ceramite*, a precious stone of the colour of Tyle. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. v, A kind of Potters Earth, which is called *Ceramite*.

Ceramo·graphy. [f. Gr. κέραμος + -γραφία writing: see -GRAPHY.] The historical description of pottery.

1853 C. T. NEWTON *Ess. Archæol.* 53 Ceramography presents to the student of art another and special interest.

Cerargyrite (sĭrā·ɪdʒirəit). *Min.* [improperly f. Gr. κέρας (κερατ-) horn + ἄργυρος silver + -ITE.] Native chloride of silver, horn silver.

1868 DANA *Min.* 115 Ceratargyrite, the proper derivative, being contracted to cerargyrite.

Cerasin (se·răsin). *Chem.* [f. L. *cerasus* cherry-tree + -IN.] The insoluble portion of the gum which exudes from the cherry, and other trees.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 677 Probably arabin was originally in the same state with cerasin. 1854 BALFOUR *Bot.* 29.

† **Ce·rasine.** *Min.* *Obs.*

1852 C. SHEPARD *Min.* 441 An old name for both mendipite and phosgenite, which were formerly not separated.

Ce·rasite. *Min.* Another form of CERASINE.

1844 DANA *Min.* 275.

† **Cerast(e.** *Obs.* [a. F. *céraste* (Cotgr.), ad. L. *cerastēs*, a. Gr. κεράστης.] = next.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 62 b, O. beareth sable, a ceraste nowey d'Argent. This is an horned Serpente, as Isidore saithe. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 732 Cerasts and lean Hæmorrhs are ever lame.

‖ **Cerastes** (sĭræ·stīz). *Zool.* [L. *cerastēs*, a. Gr. κεράστης horned, a horned serpent, f. κέρας horn.] A genus of venomous serpents found in Africa and some parts of Asia, having a projecting scale or 'horn' above each eye; the horned viper. Early and poetic uses are drawn vaguely from Pliny, and other ancient writers, who probably meant a species of the same genus.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xxxi. 794 Cerastes is an hornid serpent. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. (1641) 51/1 Th' horned Cerastes, th' Alexandrian Skink. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. iii. 10 Like the new-horn'd Cerastes, violent. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 525 Cerastes hornd, Hydrus, and Ellops drear. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnoth.* Wks. 1721 III. 20 As horn'd Cerastes wont to..watch for Mischief in a beaten Road. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* IX. 42 Adders and cerastes crept Instead of hair, and their fierce temples bound. 1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* iii. 107 The true Cerastes or Horned Viper is a native of Northern Africa.

Cerate (sīᵊ·rĕt). *Med.* Also 7 **cerat.** [ad. L. *cērātum* cerate, neut. pa. pple. of *cērāre* to cover with wax, which seems to have in use varied with *cērōtum*, a. Gr. κηρωτόν cerate, neut. of κηρωτός waxed, covered with wax, f. κηροῦν to cover with wax. Cf. F. *cérat* (in Cotgr.), in 16th c. *cérot.*]

A kind of stiff ointment composed of wax together with lard or oil and other ingredients.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* VIII. 199 The description of Oyntments, Cerates, Playsters, etc. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 916 It [wax] is also the ground of all Cerats and Plaisters.. 1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1840) II. 294 Fixed oils unite with wax, and form..cerates.

Ce·rated, *a.* [f. L. *cerāt-us* waxed (see prec.) + -ED.] 'Waxed, covered with wax' (J.).

1730–6 in BAILEY; thence in JOHNSON and later Dicts.

† **Ce·ratine,** *a.* *Obs.*—⁰ [ad. L. *ceratina*, or Gr. κερατίνης 'the fallacy called the HORNS, thus stated in Diog. L. VII. 187, εἴ τι οὐκ ἀπέβαλες, τοῦτο ἔχεις· κέρατα δὲ οὐκ ἀπέβαλες· κέρατα ἄρα ἔχεις', If you have not cast a thing (away), you have it: but you have not cast horns; therefore you have horns.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ceratine*, as ceratine arguments, sophistical and intricate arguments. 1678–96 PHILLIPS, *Ceratine*, Horny, as Ceratine Arguments, Horny and subtile Arguments. 1721–1800 BAILEY (from Blount).

Ceratinous (sĭræ·tinəs), *a.* [f. Gr. κεράτινος of horn, horny (f. κέρας horn) + -OUS.] Of horny structure or nature.

1881 *Athenæum* 18 June 818/1 The existence of ceratinous material in the skeleton.

† **Ceration.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *cērātiōn-em*, in F. *cération*, noun of action f. L. *cērāre* to smear with wax, to wax.] 'Alchemical term for the action of covering anything with wax, or of softening a hard substance..not capable of being liquefied; also, the fixation of mercury' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v, Name the vexations, and the martyrizations of mettalls in the worke..Putrefaction, Solution, Ablution..Calcination, Ceration, and Fixation. 1678 R. R[USSELL] *Geber* II. I. 4. xviii. 139 Ceration is the mollification of an hard Thing not fusible unto Liquefaction. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Ceration*, among Chymists, the making of a Substance fit to be dissolved, or melted. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Ceration*, in chymistry, the operation of waxing.

Ceratite (se·rătəit). [f. Gr. κέρας, κερατ- horn + -ITE.] A fossil Cephalopod, with a discoidal shell having lobed sutures, with the lobes oviculated.

1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* vii. 119 Among the cuttle-fish.. there is a curious example..known as the Ceratite.

‖ **Ceratium** (sĭrēⁱ·ʃiŏm). *Bot.* [L. *ceratium* = *siliqua*, a. Gr. κεράτιον carob-bean, *lit.* little horn, dim. of κέρας horn: the application is modern.]

A long slender one-celled many-seeded superior fruit, shaped like a *siliqua*, but having placentæ alternate with the lobes of the stigma.

1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 402 Ceratium, a siliquiform capsule, such as that of Corydalis, Cleome, etc.

† **Cerative,** *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *cerāt-* ppl. stem of *cerāre* to wax: see -IVE.] That causes ceration. Also as *sb.* a cerative substance.

1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* 51 Oil it self, the cerative of all Elements. 1678 R. R[USSELL] tr. *Geber* IV. xxiii. 269 Our other Philosophical Cerative Water.

Cerato- (se·răto), combining form of Gr. κέρας, κερατ- horn, used chiefly to denote relation to a cornu or horn, as of the hyoid bone, or to the cornea; as in **Cerato-branchial** (-bræ·ŋkiăl), *a.* *Anat.* [Gr. βράγχια gills], epithet of one of the main portions of permanent branchial cartilage in fishes and Amphibia; where there are only two segments the lower is the cerato-branchial. **Ceratocele** (-sīl), *Pathol.* [Gr. κήλη tumour, rupture], a hernia of the cornea of the eye. **Cerato-glossal** (-glǫ·săl), *a.* *Anat.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue], pertaining to the cerato-glossus muscle. **Cerato-glossus** (-glǫ·sǒs), 'that part of the hyoglossus muscle which arises from the cornu of the hyoid bone' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Cerato-hyal** (-həi·ăl), *a.* [see HYOID], the part of the hyoid arch in mammals below the styloid process. **Cerato-hyoid** (-həi·oid), *a.*, epithet of a bundle of muscular fibres (see quot.). **Ceratophy·llous,** *a.* [Gr. φύλλον leaf], horn-leaved; having simple, linear, subulate leaves. **Ce·ratophyte** (-fəit), *Zool.* [Gr. φυτόν plant; cf. *zoophyte*], a kind of coral polyp, the internal axis of which has the appearance of wood or horn. **Ce·ratoplasty** (-plæ:sti), *Med.* [Gr. πλάσσειν to form, mould], 'the artificial restoration of the cornea'. **Ce·ratostome** (-stōᵘm), *Bot.* [Gr. στόμα mouth], 'a perithecium with an elongated and firm-walled neck'. **Ce·ratotome** (-tōᵘm), [Gr. -τομος cutting], 'a knife for dividing the cornea' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1144/2 Each arch..consists of a short inferior piece..surmounted by a long, curved piece, the cerato-branchial. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 58 The next much longer one, the ceratobranchial. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1150/2, I would suggest the name of Cerato-glossal for it. *Ibid.* 1133/1 The cerato-glossus arising from the greater cornua. *Ibid.* 1144/1 Two long and stout cylindrical pieces, the cerato-hyals. 1854 R. OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c.* 1865) II. 52/1 The ceratohyal part of the hæmapophysis. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1150/2 A cerato-hyoid passing from the posterior cornua to the uro-hyal.

Ce·rature. ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *cērātūra* a waxing, f. *cērāre* to wax.] The application of a cerate.

1730–6 BAILEY, *Cerature*, a dressing.

Ceraunics (sĭrǭ·niks), *sb. pl.* *rare.* [f. Gr. κεραυνός thunderbolt + -ICS: see -IC.] That branch of physics which treats of heat and electricity.

In mod. Dicts.

† **Ceraunite** (sĭrǭ·nəit). *Obs.* [ad. Gr. κεραυνίτης (λίθος), f. κεραυνός thunderbolt.] 'Thunderstone': applied by some early mineralogists to a meteorite or to meteoric iron; by others to belemnites, and to flint arrow-heads of prehistoric times viewed as 'thunder-bolts'.

1814 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomen.* 10 Ceraunite (used as a synonym of meteoric iron or stone). 1822 P. CLEVELAND *Min.* 269 Ceraunite, or thunderstone often belongs to jasper.

Ceraunoscope (sĭrǭ·nǒskōᵘp). [ad. Gr. κεραυνοσκοπεῖον a machine for producing stage-thunder.] An apparatus used by the ancients in their mysteries to imitate thunder and lightning.

1827 MOORE *Epicurean* (1839) 220 *note*, Imitations of the noise of earthquake and thunder..by means of the Ceraunoscope, and other such contrivances.

‖ **Cerbas.** *Obs.* A supposed tree of vast circumference, formerly rumoured to grow in the West Indies.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. I. (1641) 86/1 Yet envying all the massie Cerbas fame, Sith fifty pases can but clasp the same. 1623 COCKERAM III, *Cerbas*, an Indean tree fifteene fathom about.

Cerberean (səɪbīᵊ·riăn), *a.* Improp. **-ian.** [L. *Cerbere-us*, f. CERBERUS.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling Cerberus. So **Cerberic.**

1628 M. LAYMON *Syon's Plea* 24 Such Cerberean Porters; as shut the gates upon Christs Friends, and intertain his foes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 655 A cry of Hell Hounds never ceasing bark'd With wide Cerberean mouths. 1731 SWIFT *Cassinus & P.*, But hark, The loud Cerberian triple bark. 1787 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1842) III. 410 By no means so much disconcerted as by a similar *Cerberic* detection. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* x. (1870) 90 Cerberean whelps of feud and slander.

Cerberus (sə̄·ɪbĕrǒs). [Lat., a. Gr. Κέρβερος.] In Greek and Latin mythology the proper name of the watch-dog which guarded the entrance of the infernal regions, represented as having three heads. Used allusively, esp. in phrase, *to give a sop to Cerberus* (so as to stop his mouths for the moment: cf. *Æneid* VI. 417).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monkes T.* 112 He drow out Cerberus, the hound of helle. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. vi. 69 Cerberus, the hidduus hund..Quham til the prophetes..A sop stepit intill hunny..gan cast. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 2 Melancholy, of Cerberus and blackest Midnight born. 1640 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 14 Dec. v. 14 A three-fold Chimæra, a monster to our Lawes, a Cerberus to our Religion. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* I. iv. 17 If I can give that Cerberus a sop, I shall be at rest for one Day. 1773 FOOTE *Nabob* I, There is but one way of managing here; I must give the Cerberus a sop, I suppose. 1825 HOR. SMITH *Gaities & Grav.*, I will throw down a napoleon, as a sop to Cerberus.

b. *attrib.*

1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 6 We keep more than a Cerberus Watch over the golden rules of female delicacy.

‖ **Cercaria** (sərkēᵊ·riă). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. κέρκος tail.] A kind of trematode worm or fluke in its second larval stage, shaped like a tadpole, found as a parasite in the bodies of molluscs. Formerly supposed to be a genus of Infusoria.

1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 159 In these yellow worms, which are about 2 lines long..the Cercariæ, which are the larvæ of the actual Flukes, are developed. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Ann.* iv. 204 The Cercaria has a long tail with lateral membranous expansions.

Hence **Cerca·rial, Cerca·rian, Cerca·riform** *adjs.*

1876 BENEDEN *Anim. Parasites* 45 This trematode passes its cercarial life freely in the sea. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 113/2 The Cercarian tribe. 1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* xxiv. (1880) 237 In many cases the larvæ are 'cercariiform' or 'tailed'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* iv. 205 Having undergone no Cercarian metamorphosis. *Ibid.* xii. 675 The Trematoda, with their cercariform larvae.

Cerce, obs. f. SEARCE to sift.

† **Cerceaus.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [a. OF. *cerceau-s*:— L. *circellus*, dim. of *circus*, *circulus* anything bent into a ring or arch, a hoop.] A hoop.

1340 *Ayenb.* 159 Hi went ayen ase deþ þe cerceaus.

‖ **Cercelle.** *Obs.* [OF. *cercelle* (mod.F. *sarcelle*), med.L. *cercella*:—L. *querquedula.*] The teal duck.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* I. 371 Seynt Colman his briddes.. beeþ i-cleped cercelles [Higden *cercellæ*] and comeþ homeliche to manis honde.

Cercle, obs. form of CIRCLE.

Cercomonad (sə̄ɪkomǫ·năd). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *cercomonas*, f. Gr. κέρκος tail + μονάς: see MONAD.] An infusorial entozoon of the genus *Cercomonas*.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. VII. 407 The Cercomonads are extremely active.

‖ **Cercopithecus** (sə̄ɪkopiþī·kǒs). *Zool.* [L. *cercopithēcus*, a. Gr. κερκοπίθηκος a long-tailed monkey, f. κέρκος tail + πίθηκος ape.] A genus

of long-tailed monkeys found in Africa, having cheek-pouches, and callosities on the buttocks. Hence **Cercopithe·coid** *a.*, akin to this genus.

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 48 Twoo Apes Cercopetikes combattante. 1883 *New York Nation* 29 Mar. 281/1 A cercopithecoid monkey.

Cerd. Cf. Caird, L. *cerdo.*

1885 M'Crie *Sketches & Stud.* 30 The family furnished cerds or artificers to the monastery.

Cere (sīəɹ), *sb. Ornith.* Also 5, 7, 9 sere, 9 sear. [a. F. *cire* wax, cere :—L. *cēra* wax; also in med.L. in this sense.]

The naked wax-like membrane at the base of the beak in certain birds, in which the nostrils are pierced. It is supposed to be an organ of touch.

[*c* 1230 Fridericus II, *De Falconibus* II. (Du Cange), Pars illa corii..ubi sunt nares, quam vocamus ceram.] 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A viij a, The skynne abowt your hawkys leggis & her fete is callyd the Serys of her leggis & here fete. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xx. (1660) 223 The Yollow between the Beak and the Eys [of a Hawk] is called the Sere. 1767 G. White *Selborne* 9 Sept., With regard to the falco .. its cere and feet were yellow. 1852 Burton *Falconry Indus* viii. 76 A splendid goshawk .. with .. bright yellow sear. 1875 Blake *Zool.* 98 The nostrils are placed at the anterior margin of the cere.

Cere (sīəɹ), *v.* Forms: 5–7 sere, 6 ceare, ceere, (cerre), 6–7 sear, 7 seare, 4– cere. [a. F. *cirer* :—L. *cērāre* to wax, f. *cēra* wax.]

†**1.** *trans.* To smear or cover with wax, to wax.

c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 173 Mawgys..toke a threde of sylke and cered it well. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Bougier,* to ceare veluet, or any silk cloth. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 425 If the vessells be sered with wax.

2. a. To wrap in a cerecloth. †**b.** To anoint with spices, etc.; also (app.) to embalm (*obs.*).

c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (1856) 21 He leet close and sere him in lynne cloth alle save the visage. 1494 Fabyan 160 Ye corps .. to be seryd and enoynted with ryche and precyous bawmys. 1555 *Fardle Facions* I. v. 78 Then do thei ceare it [the bodye] ouer with mirrhe and cinamome. 1557 *K. Arthur* (W. Copland) v. viii, Ceere them in thre score folde of ceered cloth. *c* 1580 J. Hooker *Sir P. Carew in Archæol.* XXVIII. 144 His body beinge unbowelled and throughtlye seared, he was then chested. 1608 Tourneur *Rev. Trag.* i. ii, The bowel'd Corps May be seard in. 1790 Pennant *Tour Scotl.* III. 284 The body..was embalmed, cered and wrapped in lead.

†**c.** To shut up (a corpse in a coffin); to seal up (in lead, or the like). *Obs.*

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. ccxxvi[xxii]. 706 His body was enbaumed and seared in lead and couered.

d. *fig.*

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. i. 116 Seare vp my embracements from a next, With bonds of death. 1818 Shelley *Julian & Mad.* 437 Let the silent years Be closed and cered over their memory.

Cere, obs. form of Sere.

Cereal (sīəɹrĭ,ăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Cereālis* pertaining to Ceres, the goddess of agriculture: cf. mod.F. *céréale.*]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to corn or edible grain.

1818 Colebrooke *Import. Colon. Corn* 20 Wheat .. is, of all the cereal seeds, the best adapted to the making of bread. 1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 19 The sylvan and cereal grounds of Blanerne. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 276 Corn-producing or Cereal Grasses, called Cereals.

B. *sb.* (usually in *pl.*; also in Lat. form *cerealia.*) A name given to those plants of the order *Graminaceæ* or grasses which are cultivated for their seed as human food; commonly comprised under the name *corn* or *grain.* (Sometimes extended to cultivated leguminous plants.)

1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 10 The chief corn-plants, or cerealia, are wheat, rye, barley, oats, millet, rice, and maize. 1868 Darwin *Anim. & Pl.* I. ix. 318 The slow and gradual improvement of our cereals. 1872 Baker *Nile Tribut.* iv. 54 The cultivation of this cereal.

¶ Used to render L. *Cerealia,* ancient Roman games in honour of Ceres.

1600 Holland *Livy* xxx. xxxix. 768 The Dictatour and Generall .. exhibited the games called Cereales .. to the honour of Ceres.

Hence **Cerea·lian, Cerea·lic** *adjs.*; **Ce·realism** (after *vegetarianism*).

1849 Thoreau *Week Concord Riv.* 235 These cerealian blossoms expanded. 1881 *Academy* 1 Oct. 252 A vast cerealic and frugiferous region. 1888 G. J. Holyoake in *Co-operative News* 14 Apr. 337 The progress which vegetarianism, or rather cerealism, is making everywhere.

Cerealin (sīəɹrĭălin). *Chem.* [mod. f. prec. + -IN.] A nitrogenous substance found in bran, closely resembling diastase.

1861 *Times* 26 Oct. 6/5 The internal coat of the wheaten grain..is an infinitely more important alimentary substance than its mere bulk would indicate .. This substance, which has been named by the discoverer [M. Mège Mouries] 'cerealine', has a most powerful solvent action in the presence of warmth and moisture in gluten and starch. 1883 *Knowledge* 10 Aug. 93/2 Cerealin shares with some of the other albuminoids this peculiar property [sweetness].

†**Cerealious,** *a. Obs.* = Cereal *a.*

a 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* (1686) 16 Any edulious or cerealious Grains.

†**Ce·rebel.** *Obs. Phys.* Also -ell. [ad. L. *cerebellum* (cf. OF. *cervel,* F. *cerveau*).] = Cerebellum.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. i. II. iv, The Cerebell or little braine and marrowe of the back-bone. 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* (1727) 320 The Base of the Brain and Cerebell. 1819 H. Busk *Tea* 28 Whose unctuous fumes by sovereign power dispel All other vapours from the cerebel. 1836 A. Walker *Beauty in Wom.* 158 The thinking organs, namely, the organs of sense, cerebrum and cerebel.

Cerebellar (serēbe·lăɹ), *a. Phys.* [f. next + -AR.] Of or pertaining to the cerebellum.

1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 752 The inferior cerebellar veins. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. iv. § 11 The other movements may be cerebellar.

So **Cerebe·llic** *a.*

1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 279/1 The cerebellic prominence.

‖ **Cerebellum** (serĭbe·lŏm). *Phys.* [L. *cerebellum,* dim. of *cerebrum* brain; in ancient Lat. used only in sense 'small brain', and in Romanic substituted for the lost primitive *cerebrum*: cf. It. *cervello,* Cat. *cervell,* Pr. *cervel,* OF. *cervel* mod.F. *cerveau,* also (from pl. *cerebella*), OF. *cervele,* mod.F. *cervelle,* brain. But the mediæval translators of Galen and Aristotle used *cerebellum* to render the *παρεγκεφαλίς,* as distinguished from the *ἐγκέφαλον* or *cerebrum.* For this sense the Romanic langs. have formed a secondary dim. F. *cervelet,* It. *cervelletto.*

Galen, *περὶ ἀνατ. ἐπιγερ.* (Kühn 714) has *ὀπίσθιον δὲ λέγειν ἐγκεφαλον ἢ ἐγκράνιον ἢ παρεγκεφάλιδα διαφέρει οὐδέν,* which the Old Latin transl. renders 'posterius cerebrum, vocesne cerebellum, Encranium, vel parencephalidem, nihil interest'.]

The little or hinder brain; the mass of nervous matter forming the posterior part of the brain, situated behind and below the cerebrum, and above the medulla oblongata, and divided, like the cerebrum, into two 'hemispheres', one on each side.

1565 J. Hall *Anat.* III. i, The fourth [ventricle] is behynde, in an other lyttle brayne called also in Latyne by diminution Cerebellum, and of the Grecians Parencephalis. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 432 The Cerebellum that is, the backeward or after-braine. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 302 His placing the Spirits to serve to voluntary actions in the Cerebrum, and those that serve Involuntary in the Cerebellum, is a noble and useful discovery. 1778 *Anatom. Dial.* ii. (1785) 57 Wounds in the Cerebellum .. are mortal. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* I. II. § 18 The cerebellum is looked upon as the centre of the higher order of combined actions.

Cerebral (se·rĭbrăl), *a.* (and *sb.*) [a. F. *cérébral,* f. on L. type **cerebrālis,* f. *cerebrum*: see -AL.]

1. Pertaining or relating to the brain, or to the cerebrum; of the nature of or analogous to a brain, *e.g.* a *cerebral ganglion. Cerebral hemispheres*: the two great divisions of the cerebrum. *Cerebral nerves*: the twelve pairs of nerve-trunks which arise from the brain.

1816 W. Lawrence *Comp. Anat.* 500 (L.) If the nobler attributes of man reside in the cerebral hemispheres. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf. T.* xii. 116 Written under cerebral excitement. 1871 W. A. Hammond *Dis. Nervous Syst.* 33 Cerebral congestion. *Ibid.* 74 Cerebral hæmorrhage. 1875 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. III. xliii. 491 Man's superior cerebral development.

2. *Cerebral letters*: a name given by some to a class of consonants recognized in Sanskrit and other Indian languages, developed from the dentals by retracting the tongue and applying its tip to the palate. Also as *sb.*

1805 Colebrook *Gram. Sanskr. Lang.* 24 A dental consonant..being contiguous to a cerebral, or following (not preceding) ष is changed to the corresponding cerebral. 1857 Monier Williams *Sanskr. Gram.* i. 9 The..cerebrals should be..produced by turning back the tip of the tongue towards the palate, or top of the head (*cerebrum*). 1879 Whitney *Sanskr. Gram.* § 45 Lingual series..They are called by the grammarians *mūrdhanya,* literally 'head sounds, capitals, cephalics'; which term is in many European grammars rendered by 'cerebrals'.

Hence **Ce·rebralism,** the theory that mental operations arise from the action of the brain; **Ce·rebralist,** one who holds this theory. **Ce·rebraliza·tion,** a making a consonant 'cerebral' (cf. *labializātion, palatalization*).

1881 N. Potter in *Trans. Victoria Inst.* XIV. 63 Bain's gross physiological cerebralism.

†**Cerebrand.** *Obs.* Corruption of Saraband.

1677 E. Ravenscroft *Wrangling Lov.* (N.) The song ended, a cerebrand is danc'd.

Cerebrate (se·rĭbrēit), *sb. Chem.* A salt of cerebric acid.

1872 J. H. Bennett *Text-bk. Physiol.* III. 494 We have now Cerebrate of Soda mixed with phosphate of lime, etc.

Ce·rebrate, *v. rare.* [app. f. next.] To perform by 'cerebration'; to subject to brain-action (esp. unconscious or mechanical).

1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIV. 205 To say that a man cerebrates a thing more quickly than he could calculate it.

Cerebration (serĭbrē·ʃən). [f. L. *cerebrum* brain + -ATION.] Brain-action. First used by Dr. W. B. Carpenter in the phrase *unconscious cerebration,* to express that action of the brain which, though unaccompanied by consciousness, produces results which might have been produced by thought.

1853 Carpenter *Phys.* (ed. 4) § 819 It is difficult to find an appropriate term for this class of operations..The designation unconscious cerebration is perhaps less objectionable than any other. 1866 Argyll *Reign Law* vi. (1871) 282 There are philosophers who appear to think..that thought is in some measure explained when it is called Cerebration. 1869 *Daily News* 15 July, An example of what physiologists call reflex cerebration.

Hence **Cerebra·tional** *a.*

1874 *Contemp. Rev.* 206 The cerebrational assumption.

Cerebric (sĕre·brik), *a.* [f. L. *cerebrum* + -IC.] Pertaining to the brain; esp. in *Cerebric acid* (*Chem.*), a fatty acid obtained from the brain.

1839–47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 587/2 Cerebric acid, when purified, is white, and is in the form of crystalline grains. 1883 *American* VI. 410 The English naturalists defined identity as a cerebric habit.

Cerebriform (sĕre·brifōɹm), *a.* [f. L. *cerebrum* + -FORM: cf. F. *cérébriforme.*] Resembling the brain in form or texture; encephaloid.

1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 365 Their penetration of the cerebriform matter. 1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 616 The cerebriform hemispherical surface.

Cerebri·fugal, *a.* [f. as prec. + L. *-fug-us* fleeing + -AL.] An epithet of nerve-fibres which run from the brain to the spinal cord, and convey cerebral impulses outward.

So **Cerebri·petal** *a.*, epithet of the nerve fibres which run in the opposite direction, and convey sensations from the outer parts to the brain.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Cerebrin (se·rĭbrin). *Chem.* Also -ine. [f. as prec. + -IN.] A name that has been applied to several substances obtained from brain; *esp.* a light white hygroscopic powder, obtained by the action of baryta and heat on brain-tissue. (See Watts *Chem. Dict.*, and *Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1830 R. Knox *Béclard's Anat.* 332 M. Chevreul has found in the blood a characteristic ingredient of the nervous substance, which is named cerebrine. 1878 Kingzett *Anim. Chem.* 267 Kuhn gave to one of the principles of the brain the name of cerebrine.

‖ **Cerebritis** (serĭbrəi·tis). *Path.* [f. L. *cerebrum* + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the substance of the brain.

1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 717. 1878 A. Hamilton *Nerv. Dis.* 105 During a cerebritis..a number of serious muscular distortions of a permanent character may ensue.

Cerebro- (se·rĭbro), combining form of L. *cerebrum* brain; as in **cerebro-ca·rdiac** *a.*, relating to the brain and heart; **cerebro-ocular,** relating to the brain and the eye; **cerebro-thoracic,** relating to the brain and thorax; **cerebro-visceral,** relating to the brain and viscera. Also Cerebro-spinal. b. Also used to form several hybrid derivatives, of which the second element is Greek; as **Cerebrology** (-ρ·lŏdʒi), [see -logy], *nonce-wd.*, the science or discussion of brains. **Cerebrometer** (-ρ·mĭtəɹ), [see -meter], an instrument for recording cerebral pulsations. **Cerebropathy** (-ρ·păpi), [Gr. *-πάθεια* suffering], 'the series of hypochrondriacal and other symptoms of like nature accompanying overwork of the brain' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Cere·broscope** (-skōup), *nonce-wd.*, after *horoscope* (see quot.). **Cerebro·scopy** (-ρ·skŏpi), [Gr. *-σκοπια* examination, f. *σκοπεῖν* to look, examine], the use of the ophthalmoscope to determine the state of the retina and deduce the condition of the brain. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1881 *Sci. American* XLV. No. 3. 36 Cerebrology of criminals. 1875 H. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 278 By means of a cerebrometer set into the skull of the dog. 1849–52 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1459/2 The cerebro-ocular congestion. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 658 A material ingredient in casting the cerebroscope. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 206/2 The [first] ganglion..may be termed cerebro-thoracic. 1831 Youatt *Horse* xiii. (1847) 287 The cerebro-visceral nerve.

Cerebroid (se·rĭbroid), *a.* [f. L. *cerebr-um* + -OID.] Resembling or akin to brain; brainlike.

1854 Woodward *Mollusca* II. 182 The labial nerve, which comes from the front margin of the cerebroid. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 53 A .. Cord is seen to connect the cerebroid mass with the..ganglion.

Cerebrol (se·rĭbrol). *Chem.* [a. mod.F. *cérébrol,* f. L. *cerebrum* brain.] 'An oily reddish substance .. obtained by Couerbe from brain' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*). 1872 [see Cerebrot].

Cerebro·se, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *cerebrōsus* headstrong, passionate, f. *cerebrum* brain.] 'Brain-sick, mad-brained, wilful, stubborn' (Bailey 1727).

Hence †**Cerebro·sity.**

a 1586 Sidney *Wanst. Play* Wks. (1674) 622 (D.) Till I have endoctrinated your plumbeous cerebrosities. 1647–8 Wood *Life* (1848) 36 To admit .. a meer frog of Helicon to croak the cataracts of his plumbeous cerebrosity before your sagacious ingenuities. 1656 Heylin *Extraneus Vap.* 38.

Cerebro-spinal (se·rĭbro,spəi·năl), *a.* [f. Cerebro- (see above) + Spinal.] Relating to the brain and spinal cord.

Cerebro-spinal axis: the brain and spinal cord as together constituting the central or main part of the *cerebro-spinal system,* the chief of the two great nerve-systems of vertebrates. *Cerebro-spinal fluid*: a serous fluid occupying the space between the arachnoid membrane and *pia mater.*

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xxxvii. 4 In the cerebro-spinal the nervous tree may be said to be double. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 723/2 The cerebro-spinal axis. 1866 Huxley *Phys.* xi. (1869) 283 The nervous apparatus

consists of two sets of nerves and nerve-centres..These are the cerebro-spinal system and the sympathetic system.

Cerebrot, -ote (se·rĭbrǫt, -oᵘt). *Chem.* [a. mod.F. *cérébrote*, f. L. *cerebrum* brain, after *céphalote.*] 'Brain-fat': 'a substance containing sulphur and phosphorus, which Couerbe obtained by treating the deposit which separates the alcoholic and ethereal extracts of the brain with ether. According to Frémy it is merely a mixture of cerebric acid with small quantities of cerebrate of potassium and brain-albumin' (Watts). Cf. CEPHALOT.

1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 643/2 The following constituents [of the brain] are enumerated .. 3. cholesterim; 4. cerebrote. 1845 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 188 The brain-fat, denominated cerebrot by Couerbe. 1872 J. H. BENNETT *Text-bk. Physiol.* III. 495 Other substances have been found in Brain, termed cerebrin, cerebrol, and cerebrote, but it is probable they are one and the same substance.

‖ **Cerebrum** (se·rĭbrŏm). *Anat.* [L. *cerebrum* brain.] The brain proper; the convoluted mass of nervous matter forming the anterior, and, in the higher vertebrates, largest part of the brain; in man it overlaps all the rest and fills nearly the whole cavity of the skull.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 475 It filleth almost the whole Scull; and this is properly called Cerebrum or the Braine. 1718 PRIOR *Alma* III. 155 Surprise my readers, whilst I tell 'em Of cerebrum and *Cerebellum.* 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. 62 *note,* The cerebrum is generally recognised as the chief organ of mind. 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Brain* ii. 10 Enveloped within three membranes, is the brain proper, or cerebrum.

† **Cere-candle.** *Obs.* [see CERE *sb.*] A wax candle.

1632 T. RANDOLPH *Jealous Lov.* V. vi, Who in thy Temple Will light a Cere-Candle.

Cerecloth (sīᵊ·ɹklǭþ), *sb.* Also 6–8 **sear(e-, 7 cear(e-.** [App. originally *cered cloth*: see CERED.] Cloth smeared or impregnated with wax or some glutinous matter:

1. used for wrapping a dead body in; a waxed winding-sheet or a winding-sheet in general.

[1475–1608 see CERED.] 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 27 Inuoluinge with cere clothe & pouderinge with spyces the body. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vii. 51. 1678 WYCHERLEY *Pl.-Dealer* II. i, Thou Bag of Mummy, that wou'dst fall asunder, if 'twere not for thy Cere-cloaths. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* iii. 142 The wax of the king's cerecloth renewed.

fig. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* Introd. xiv. 46 The monastic..spirit which now kept..all learning..wrapped in the ancient cerecloths.

† 2. used as a plaster in surgery; a CERATE.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xlvii. 22 b, For aches and peyne in the armes use seare clothes. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* x. (1623) Z iij, A Cere-cloth to refresh the wearied Sinewes and tired Muscles. 1625 DONNE *Serm.* 663 A Sear-Cloth that Souples all bruises. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 14 July, I.. did sprain my right foot .. To bed, & there had a cerecloth laid to my foot. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) I. 121, I am at present more fit for a searcloth than such conversation. 1818 *Art Preserv. Feet* 148 Fix the cere-cloth close to the surrounding skin.

3. for various other uses, *esp.* as a waterproof or protective material.

1540 WYATT *Let.* Wks. (1816) 371 Out of his bosom he took a bag of a cerecloth with writings therein. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 106 Cerecloth to cover the clefts of your trees. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* V. v. 213 A thing like an horse litter..covered all over with sear-cloth. 1844 PUGIN *Gloss. Eccl. Ornament* 53 *Cerecloath,* a waxed cloth fixed over a consecrated altar-stone to protect it from desecration.

† **Ce·recloth,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.]

trans. **a.** To apply a 'cerecloth' or cerate to. **b.** To wrap in a cerecloth.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. liii, I must seare-cloth myself: for I beleeve all my Ribs are bruised. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* ii. 31 The body of the Marquis of Dorset seemed sound and handsomely cereclothed. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cxlviii, Some .. sear-cloth Masts with strong Tarpawling coats.

Cered (sīᵊɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. CERE *v.*] Smeared, anointed, saturated, or rendered waterproof, with wax, *esp.* in *Cered cloth*: = CERECLOTH.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 255 Ceride poketes, sal peter, and vitriol. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* (1477) 114 b, Her epistle which she rapped in a cered cloth. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12. § 12 Seared clothes, sufficient for the surgeon to occupie about the same execucion. 1608 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. ii, The faults of great men through their searde clothes breake. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* (1816) I. 169 He did sew them in threescore folds of seered cloth of Sendale, and then laid them in chests of lead. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.*, *Colum.* lxii, His cered corse lies here.

Cereiore, -owre, obs. forms of SEARCHER.

Cereless (sīᵊ·ɹlės), *a.* [f. CERE *sb.* + -LESS.] Of birds: Without a cere.

1866 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* (1874) 283 The Passeres, distinguished by their cere-less and pointed beak.

Cerement (sīᵊ·ɹmĕnt). Forms: 7 **cerment,** 9 **cerement, cearment, searment.** [a. F. *cirement* 'a waxing, a searing; a dressing, closing, covering, or mingling with wax' (Cotgr.), f. *cirer* to wax: cf. also CERE *v.* in sense 2, to wrap (a corpse) in a waxed cloth or shroud. Always concretely in Eng.: cf. *covering, wrap, wrapping, shroud,* and similar vbl. sbs. (Sometimes erroneously pronounced se·rĭ- after *ceremony.*)]

Almost always in *pl.*: Waxed wrappings for the dead; *loosely*, grave-clothes generally. Rarely in *sing.* = cerecloth; winding-sheet, shroud. (App. caught up by modern writers from Shakspere, and used in the same loose rhetorical way as *urn, ashes,* etc.)

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iv. 48 Tell Why thy Canoniz'd bones Hearsed in death, Haue burst their cerments. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xliii, The ghost of Athelstane himself would burst his bloody cerements. 1825 — *Talism.* iv, Like a voice proceeding from the cearments of a corpse. *a* 1845 HOOD *Bridge Sighs* 10 Look at her garments Clinging like cerements. 1836 MRS. BROWNING *Poet's Vow,* Nor wore the dead a stiller face Beneath the cerement's roll. 1856 CAPERN *Poems* 144 In her cerements enfolded Pale and beautiful she slept.

attrib. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Nile* iv. 76 Shreds of cerement cloths.

b. *fig.* (Chiefly in reference to 'bursting cerements' or similar notions.)

1804 W. AUSTIN *Lett. fr. London* 87 Prior..the only one who burst the cearments of servitude and rose to eminence. 1821 BYRON *Two Fosc.* III. i. 81 Just men's groans Will burst all cerement, even a living grave's. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 5 The man who loosed Christianity from the cerements of Judaism.

2. The action of 'cering' a dead body or its covering; the wax used. *rare.*

1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* iii. 142 The renewal of the cerement ceased. (Cf. CERECLOTH 1, 1868.)

3. Waxy coating generally. *rare.*

1860 *All Y. Round* No. 47. 493 The very lips seemed stiff with cerement, and the skins that were not hard red, were of a ghastly cosmeticised whiteness.

Hence **Cerement** *v.*, to wrap in cerements.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 308/1 Ceremented in inodorous fallacies.

Ceremonial (se·rĭmōᵘ·niăl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 **cerimonial, -yal, cerymonial, (sermonyal),** 5 **ceremonyalle, cerymonyal,** 5–7 **ceremoniall,** 6 **ceremonyall, cerimoniall,** 5– **ceremonial.** [ad. L. *cærimōniāl-is* (3rd c.), f. *cærimōnia*: see -AL. So mod.F. *cérémonial* (16th c. in Littré).]

A. *adj.*

1. Relating to, consisting of, or characterized by ceremonies; of the nature of a ceremony or rite; ritual; formal.

138. WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 57 Kepyng of þe Sabot was sumwhat a comandement and sumwhat cerymonial, to figure þat Christ shuld reste in þe tombe al þe satirdai. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 392/1 To accomplysshe the commaundementes ceremonyalles of the feythe. 1545 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 87 A vayne supersticious cerimoniall Masse. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 6 The ceremoniall rites of marriage. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 288 A curate that will keep the ceremonial law. 1755 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 106 Speaking certain old ceremonial words. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* IV. xix. (1876) 248 The ceremonial law, which constrains life by customs. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxvi. 316 The head lama..in his most imposing ceremonial costume.

b. Relating to or involving the formalities of social intercourse.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 145 Ther vas no ceremonial reuerens nor stait, quha suld pas befor or behynd. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 1 ¶ 2 Such ceremonial modes of entrance. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* xxiv. (1872) 214 Laying on one side all ceremonial manners.

† 2. Of persons: Addicted to ceremony or ritual; precise in observance of forms of politeness; formal, ceremonious. *Obs.*

1579 FULKE *Conf. Sanders* 550 A ceremoniall and superstitious man. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 152 Very magnificall and ceremoniall in his outward comportement. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 357 They quote Ambrose, Augustin, and some other ceremonial Doctors.

B. *sb.*

† 1. A ceremonial commandment or ordinance.

1382 WYCLIF *Prol. Bible* ii, The old testament is departid ..in to moral comaundementis, iudicials, and cerimonyals. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* V. viii. 526 God ordeyned the ceremonialis and the iudicialis..to the Iewis. 1621 R. JOHNSON *Way to Glory* 35 If, then, tythes be neither ceremonials nor judicials, they must needes be morals.

2. A prescribed system of ceremonies; a series of rites or formalities observed on any occasion; a ritual. *rarely*, A rite or ceremony.

1672–9 TEMPLE *Mem.* ii, I remember no other points of the ceremonial, that seem to have been established by the course of this assembly. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 78. ¶ 6 To adjust the ceremonial of death. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. x. 214 The ceremonial prescribed in the Anglican service. 1840 G. S. FABER *Regen.* 150 The use of water is not a mere empty ceremonial. 1880 MᶜCARTHY *Own Times* IV. lix. 308 No ceremonial could be at once more useless and more mischievous.

3. A usage of formal courtesy or politeness; the observance of conventional forms in social intercourse; = CEREMONY 2, 3.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVI. viii, The two ladies..after very short previous ceremonials, fell to business. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 23 Apr., Maintaining a ceremonial more stiff, formal, and oppressive than the etiquette of a German Elector. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* II. II. 69 We do not hear a great deal respecting mere ceremonial among the Olympian divinities.

† 4. A robe or garment worn on some ceremonial occasion; = CEREMONY 4. *Obs.*

c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1827) 122 The ceremony [the installation of Lord Robert Dudley as Earl of Leicester] took place at Westminster, herself [Elizabeth] helping to put on his ceremonial.

5. *R. C. Ch.* The order for rites and ceremonies, or a book containing this.

1612 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *Matthieu's Heroyk Life* I. 31 This is a History, not a Ceremoniall. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The Roman ceremonial was first published by the bishop of Corcyra in 1516.

Ceremonialism (serĭmōᵘ·niăliz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.] Addiction to or fondness for external ceremonies in religion; ritualism.

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 269 A priesthood, submission to ecclesiastical supremacy, and an imposing ceremonialism. 1859 JOWETT *Ep. St. Paul* (ed. 2) II. 385 The ceremonialism of the age..passed by a sort of contagion from one race to another, from Paganism or Judaism to Christianity. 1879 A. B. HOPE in *Trans. St. Paul's Eccl. Soc.* (1885) I. 1 That newer movement..called Ritualism, but which ought more properly to be called Ceremonialism.

Ceremonialist (serĭmōᵘ·niălist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One addicted to external ceremonies in religion; a ritualist.

1682 *2nd Plea for Nonconf.* 69 The Ceremonialists, that preached Circumcision. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* XLII. 680 The ceremonialist in his church is the enthusiast in his parish.

† **Ceremonia·lity.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ITY.] Ceremonial character or quality.

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) Some accessories of Caeremonialitie and iudicialitie also perhaps annexed thereto. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii, The whole ceremoniality of it is confessedly gone.

Ceremo·nialize, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To render ceremonial or ritualistic.

1858 MASSON *Milton* I. 346 To ceremonialise the Church to the full extent of his [Laud's] wishes.

Ceremonially (serĭmōᵘ·niăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In a ceremonial manner; in relation to ceremonies or the ceremonial law.

1643 MILTON *Doctr. Divorce* v, David..did eat the Shewbread..which was ceremonially unlawful. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* IV. IV. 168 (R.) Persons clean or unclean ceremonially. 1872 J. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* vi. 11 Ceremonially or essentially holy.

† **Ceremo·nialness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Ceremonial quality, ceremoniality.

a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* IV. IV. 166 (R.) The Circumcision and the Passover, had assuredly, besides the ceremonialness annexed to them, the institution of typifying Christ to come.

† **Ceremo·niary.** *Obs.* [on L. type *cærimōniārium*: see -ARY[1] B. 2, and cf. *antiphonary, breviary,* etc.] A directory or rule of ceremony.

1567 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 593 Your owne Ceremoniarie of Rome telleth you, that Abbats haue right .. to determine and subscribe in Councell, as well as Bishops.

† **Ceremo·niate,** *v. Obs.* [f. CEREMONY + -ATE[3]; perh. after L. *cæremōniāri, -ātus,* to treat with ceremony, worship.] *trans.* To celebrate with a ceremony; to observe as a ceremony.

1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 2 To ceremoniate his dismission agreeable to his reception. *Ibid.* 20 Ceremoniated as it [Coronation] is, with such formalities, it representeth itself a serious vanity. 1659 — *Alliance Div. Off.* 451 The rites wherewith they are ceremoniated.

† **Ceremo·nical,** *a. Obs. rare.* = CEREMONIAL.

a 1626 W. SCLATER *Expôs. Rom.* iv. (1650) 3 Abraham obtained not righteousness, by any work Ceremonicall. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.* (1860) 55 Zealous sacrificers in their ceremonicall works.

† **Ce·remoniless,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. CEREMONY + -LESS.] Devoid of ceremony.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xiii. (1632) 619 That .. masculine and ceremonilesse maner of life.

Ceremonious (serĭmōᵘ·niəs), *a.* [ad. F. *cérémonieux*, or L. *cærimōniōsus*, f. *cærimōnia* CEREMONY: see -OUS.]

1. Pertaining to, or consisting of, ceremonies or outward forms and rites; = CEREMONIAL, formal.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 57 The ceremonious lawe of Moises. 1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* III. xlvii. § 1. 182 When he should haue been anointed with the holy oile, there was none found in the ceremonious Horne. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 34 Ceremonious rites due to the Coronation. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 53 Ty'd in Hymen's ceremonious chain. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 443 Ceremonious Observances.

2. Full of ceremony; accompanied with rites, religious or showy.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. i. 7 O, the Sacrifice, How ceremonious, solemne, and vn-earthly It was i' th' offring. 1658 MANTON *Exp. Jude* 3 A ceremonious ritual religion. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* v, The pomp of ceremonious woe. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Dec. 5/2 A statue has been raised to him..and there was a ceremonious unveiling.

3. According to prescribed or customary formalities or punctilios.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 50 Let vs take a ceremonious leaue..of our seuerall friends. ? 1650 *Don Bellianis* 36 Words of ceremonious thanks. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 50 ¶ 10 Either in friendly or ceremonious condolence. 1780 COWPER *Lett.* 12 July, To enter a room .. with a most ceremonious bow. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xi, His..somewhat ceremonious politeness.

† 4. According to the Ceremonial Law. *Obs.*

1656 S. WINTER *Serm.* 120 The holiness of children, which some say was ceremonious.

5. Of persons: Addicted to ritual observances (*obs.*); given to ceremony; punctilious in observance

of formalities, *esp.* those of intercourse between ranks or persons.

1553 Bale *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 337 [The earlier monks and hermits] were sumwhat ceremoniouse, but these [later corrupt monks]' altogether superstitiouse. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iv. vii, Wholly ceremonious about titles, degrees, inscriptions. 1667–8 Pepys *Diary* 1 Jan., To see the different humours of the gamesters to change their luck when it is bad, how ceremonious they are to call for new dice, to shift their places, etc. 1829 K. Digby *Broadst. Hon.* I. 223 The ceremonious and ungrateful courtiers of Vienna.

Ceremo·niously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a ceremonious manner; formally, in due form; with strict observance of formalities; † in accordance with the Ceremonial Law (*obs.*).

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* v. i. 37 Ceremoniously let vs prepare Some welcome for the Mistresse of the house. 1621 W. Sclater *Tythes* (1623) 225 Tithes..caeremoniously, not morally, payable. 1655 Fuller *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 217 It was never ceremoniously consecrated. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* (1831) I. 21 Scrupulously and ceremoniously attentive not to offend them.

Ceremo·niousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Ceremonious quality; addiction to ceremonies; strict observance of formalities.

1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xlviii. 286 This consisteth not in bare ceremoniousnesse but it lyeth altogether in the heart. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 11 July, The Ceremoniousnesse of the King of Spayne. 1783 W. F. Martyn *Geog. Mag.* II. 177 The general characteristics of the Hamburghers are complaisance, ceremoniousness, and frugality. 1843 Borrow *Bible in Sp.* xlviii. (1872) 278 With much stiffness and ceremoniousness. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 7 June 4/6 The excessive ceremoniousness and warmth of the reception.

† **Ce·remonize,** *v. Obs.* [f. Ceremony + -IZE.] *intr.* To practise or observe ceremonies.

1633 Ames *Agst. Cerem.* II. 380 We must ceremonize [trans. *ceremoniandum est*] according to God's Word onely. 1663 Sparke *Prim. Devot.* (ed. 3) 542 Without staying to.. ceremonize with his relations.

Ceremony (se·rĭməni). Forms: 4 **ceri-, cery-, ceremoyn(e, cerymone,** *pl.* **-nis**; 4–5 **sermony**(e, **-ie, serimonie,** 4–6 **ceri-, cery-, sery-, seri-, seremony**(e, **-ie,** 5 **ceri-, cery-, serymonij,** 6 **cerimonie,** 6–7 **ceremonye, -ie,** 6– **ceremony,** *pl.* **-ies**; earlier **-yes.** (*Sc.* 6 **seremons**). [ME. *cerymonye, sery-,* prob. a. OF. *cerymonie, serimonie,* ? *cerimoine,* ad. L. *cærimōnia* sacredness, sanctity; awe, reverence; exhibition of reverence or veneration, religious rite, ceremony: for conjectures as to derivation of which see the Lat. Dicts. and Skeat. The ME. forms in *-moyne* prob. represent Anglo-Fr. variants: cf. the F. ending *-moin* from L. *-mōnium,* and pairs like *glorie, gloire,* etc., and see -MONY. In med.L. often spelt *cere-*; since 16th c. this spelling has been established in Fr. and Eng.]

1. An outward rite or observance, religious or held sacred; the performance of some solemn act according to prescribed form; a solemnity.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 431 And cerimonyes of ye olde lawe, betere þan þes, ben tauht to be left bi lore of Poul. 1382 Bible *Gen.* xxvi. 5 That Abraham .. wolde holde my seremonyes and lawis. .— *Deut.* iv. 8 Ceremoyns and ryȝtwis domis. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (1835) 11 It was doon in ful solemne wyse And with many a cerymonye. *c* 1535 Dewes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1067 The ceremonyes of the Masse. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ded. 7 Ensens to mak the seremons of his sacrefeis. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. i. 55 Some Satire..Not sorting with a nuptiall ceremonie. 1611 Bible *Numb.* ix. 3 According to all the ceremonies thereof shall ye keepe it. 1641 'Smectymnuus' *Vind. Answ.* § 13. 163 It is ordinarily said, No Ceremony, no Bishop. 1710 *Answ. Sacheverell's Serm.* 7 Old antiquated Ceremonies. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 161/2 The vestals remained a considerable time at Cære..and hence those rites were called *Ceremonies.* 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits* Wks. (Bohn) II. 49 They repeated the ceremonies of the eleventh century in the coronation of the present Queen.

b. *disparagingly.* A rite or observance regarded as merely formal or external; an empty form. † Sometimes regarded as symbolic or typical.

a 1533 Firth *Purgatory* II. Wks. (1573) 38 Shal we become Jewes and go backe to the shadow and ceremonie, sith we haue the body and signification whiche is Christ? 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. II. (1676) 197/1 It is *non ens,* a meer flash, a ceremony, a toy, a thing of nought. 1631 J. Burges *Answ. Rejoined* 29 A Ceremony is an outward action designed or purposely observed and done in reference to some other thing to the substance whereof it doth not belong. 1693 *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 420 There is no obligation to use the seal. It is onlie a Ceremonie. 1841 Thirlwall *Greece* (1844) VIII. lxii. 141 The custom had probably been long a mere ceremony.

c. *loosely.* Applied to a thing done in a formal or ceremonious way; a stately formality.

1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. i. 5 Thank God, the ceremony of dinner is over.

2. A formal act or observance, expressive of deference or respect to superiors in rank, or established by custom in social intercourse; a usage of courtesy, politeness, or civility.

c 1386 Chaucer *Squire's T.* 507 This god of loue..Doeth so hise cerymonyes and obeisances. 1528 More *Heresyes* I. Wks. 107/2 Without any strayning of curtesie, whereof the serimonyes in disputacion marreth much of the matter. 1597–8 Bacon *Ess. Cerem. & Resp.* (Arb.) 26/1 Ceremonies ..be not to bee omitted to straungers and strange natures. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* vii, I seldom use the ceremony of waiting for answers.

3. (without *a* or *pl.*) Formal observances or usages collectively, or as an order of things: a. in reference to matters of religion or state: Performance of rites, ceremonial observance.

1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* I. iv. 266 Intrusted with matters of mere ceremony alone. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lv. 273 A true and hearty christian, in substance, not in ceremony. 1836 Hor. Smith *Tin Trump.* (1876) 76 Ceremony .. all that is considered necessary by many in religion and friendship. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits* xiii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 97 The national temperament deeply enjoys the unbroken order and tradition of its church; the liturgy, ceremony, architecture.

b. Precise observance of conventional forms of deference or respect; formality, ceremoniousness. *Without ceremony*: off-hand, unceremoniously. *To stand upon ceremony*: to insist upon the punctilious observances of formalities or refuse to go on without them. (Cf. Shakspere's use in 5.)

1603 Jas. I. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. 243 III. 78 Not with that ceremonie as towardis straingeris. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* III. iv. 36 The sawce to meate is Ceremony. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 21 ₱ 8 Without further Ceremony, I will go on to relate a singular Adventure. 1798 Jane Austen *Northang. Ab.* viii, I never stand upon ceremony with such people. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Loom & Lugg.* II. vi. 113 Without ceremony the two young ladies ran out of the room. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxv. (1878) 436, I was shown with much ceremony .. into the presence of two ladies.

† c. Ceremonious respect or regard.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 264 The Romans had the Equestrial Statues in great reverence and ceremony. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Wks.* (1675) 255 Oliveretto having paid his ceremony fell in with the rest.

d. Ceremonial display, pomp, state. *arch.*

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V,* IV. i. 256 What haue Kings, that Priuates haue not too, Saue ceremonie. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4742/2 He was brought in Ceremony from the Princess-Royal's Apartment. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 297 His dress a suit of fray'd magnificence, Once fit for feasts of ceremony.

† 4. *concr.* An external accessory or symbolical 'attribute' of worship, state, or pomp. *Obs.*

1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 47 Æneas .. carrying away his religious ceremonies. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. i. 70 Disrobe the Images If you do finde them deckt with Ceremonies. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 59. 1605 *Journ. Earl Nottingh.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 553 Dukes of especial name bearing divers ceremonies .. as the Salera or salt borne by one, the taper of wax by another, the chrism by another. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* xliv. 454 The ceremonies of cap and surplice.

† 5. A portent, omen: (drawn from the performance of some rite). *Obs.*

1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* II. i. 197 He is Superstitious growne of late, Quite from the maine Opinion he held once, Of Fantasie, of Dreames, and Ceremonies. *Ibid.* II. ii. 13, I neuer stood on Ceremonies, Yet now they fright me.

6. *Master of the ceremonies*: the person who superintends the ceremonies observed in a place of state or on some public occasion.

1662 Gerbier *Princ.* (1665) Ded., My place of Master of the Ceremonies, which the King confirmed unto me during my life. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* Iv, Mr. Nash..commonly attends in this place..as master of the ceremonies. 1798 Jane Austen *Northang. Ab.* I. iii, The master of the ceremonies introduced to her a very gentlemanlike young man as a partner. 1888 *Court Guide,* H. M. Household, Master of Ceremonies. General Sir F. Seymour.

7. *Comb.,* as *ceremony-monger.*

1681 in *Roxb. Bal.* (1886) VI. 3 A Ceremony-Monger, who rails at Dissenters, And damns Non-Conformists in the Pulpit he enters. 1710 *Answ. Sacheverell's Serm.* 6 The rigid Ceremony-mongers did hate the Religious part of the Nation.

† **Ce·remony,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To sanctify or treat with ceremony.

1635 Quarles *Embl.* v. viii. (1718) 278 If..Hymen's bands Have ceremonied your unequal hands. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 36 Call'd and ceremony'd like a King.

† **Ce·reole.** *Obs.* [? f. L. *cēra* wax + *oleum* oil; or ? ad. L. *cereol-us* wax-coloured.] A cerate of wax and oil.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 123 Whence it is called ceratum or more properly cereole.

Cereolite. *Min.* obs. var. of Cerolite.

1814 Allan *Min. Nomen.* 10. 1835 Shepard *Min.* 120.

Cereous (sī·rĭəs), *a.* [f. L. *cēre-us* waxen + -ous.] Of the nature of wax, waxen, waxy.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 135 That cereous substance Propolis. 1654 Gayton *Fest. Notes* II. v. 52 What is worth his observation, goes into his cereous tables. 1679 Sir T. Browne *Wks.* (1852) III. 459 The bones of a dead body cereous or somewhat soft like wax. 1803–4 Syd. Smith in *Athenæum* (1884) 18 Oct. 490/3 The room .. is lighted up ..and in this cereous galaxy, etc.

Ce·rer. [f. Cere *v.*] One who ceres (a corpse).

1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxii. 339 The Cearer of dead folks.

Cererite, Cererium; see Cerite, Cerium. (The former name is used in the *Brit. Mus. Catal. of Minerals.*)

‖ **Cereus** (sī·rĭŭs). *Bot.* [L. *cēreus* waxen, resembling wax, f. *cēra* wax.] A large genus of cactuses, natives of tropical America, remarkable for their singularity of form and the beauty of their flowers; the Torch-thistle.

1730 Stack in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 462 This Cereus.. exposed in open air all Summer, grew without pushing forth Branches. 1767 J. Abercrombie *Ev. Man own Gard.* (1803) 382 The tenderer sorts of cereuses. 1844 Tupper *Heart* iv. 38 Lustrous to look upon, even as the night-blowing Cereus. 1872 Reade *Put yourself, &c.* II. xi. 173.

Cereuse, obs. form of Cerusе.

Cerevi·sial, *a.* [f. L. *cerevisia* beer + -al.] Of or pertaining to beer.

17.., 1862 [see Cervisial].

Cerevi·sious, *a. nonce-wd.* = prec.

1841 *Fras. Mag.* XXIV. 26 Those flasks of Falernian, and cans cerevicious.

† **Ce·rfoil.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *cerfoil,* F. *cerfeuil,* ad. L. *cærefolium* (Pliny), Latinized form of Gr. χαιρέφυλλον (which Columella has as *chærephyllum*).] = Chervil, q.v.

[*c* 1265 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 557, *Cerfolium* (Anglo-Fr.), cerfoil, villen.] 14.. *Med. Receipts* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 55 Tak confery ...cerfoyle, herbe Robert, ambrose, etc. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* x. 158 Parsnepe and cerfoile also forth may stande. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 37 Cerfolie is an herbe in operation and working in a maner fiery.

Cerge, variant of Cierge, *Obs.,* taper.

Cergyn, obs. form of Search.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 67/1 Cergyn, *scrutor, rimor.*

Ceriatly, var. of Seriatly *adv. Obs.* in order.

Ceriawnt, obs. form of Sergeant, Serjeant.

Ceric (sī·rik), *a.*[1] *Chem.* [f. Cer-ium + -ic.] Of or belonging to cerium; applied to compounds in which cerium combines as a tetrad, as in *Ceric oxide,* CeO_2, *ceric* (or *cerium*) *salts.*

1863–79 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 834 Ceric fluoride .. is a yellow precipitate. 1879 *Ibid. 3rd Supp.* 421 Normal and basic ceric salts. 1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* 380 The ceric compounds, in which it is apparently trivalent.

Ceric (sī·rik), *a.*[2] *Chem.* [f. L. *cēra,* Gr. κηρός wax + -ic.] Chemically related to wax; as in *Ceric acid,* a brownish diaphanous waxy mass obtained by treating cerin with nitric acid.

1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 1045 An acid .. to which we may give the name of ceric acid.

Ceriferous (sĭri·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. type **cērifer* (f. *cēra* + *-fer* bearing) + -ous; cf. F. *cérifère.*] Producing wax.

Cerigerous (sĭri·dʒĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *cēr-a* Cere + *-ger* bearing + -ous; cf. F. *cérigère.*] Of the beak of a bird: Furnished with a cere.

1856–8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 423 Bill .. thick, cerigerous at the base.

† **Cerigo, -gon.** *Obs. rare.* [see quot. 1753; and cf. F. *sarigue* opossum, from Brazilian *çarigueya* (Littré). Florio has It. *cerigone* (explained as in Kersey), which in form looks like an augmentative of *cerigo* 'clerk, shaveling'.] The opossum.

1708 Kersey, *Cerigon,* an American wild Beast having a Skin under the Belly like a Sack, which serves to carry its Young Ones. 1721–1800 in Bailey. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The Americans in some places call this animal in their language carigueya; and it is probable that this name cerigo is only a corruption of that word, though it be received generally in the world as a proper name.

† **Ceri·lla.** *Obs.* [Sp. *cerilla,* variant of *cedilla,* due to interchange of *d* and *r*; also in 17th c. F. *cerille* (Cotgr.).] = Cedilla.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Gram.,* C before a o u like k ..if the nature of the word require any other pronunciation, it is noted with a little taile, as ç, and is called Cerilla, sounding almost as the Italian *z.* *a* 1646 J. Gregory *Terrest. Globe* in *Posthuma* (1650) 268 The Açores, or Azores, for so the cerilla will endure to bee pronounced. 1708 Kersey, *Cerilla* (in the Art of Printing), a Mark set under the Letter ç in French and Spanish, to shew that it is to be pronounc'd as an *s.* 1863 Miss Sewell *Chr. Names* i. 32 The mark is called a cedilla or cerilla.

Cerimony, -moyn, -monial, etc., obs. ff. Ceremony, Ceremonial.

Cerin (sī·rin). *Chem.* [f. L. *cēra* wax + -in.]

1. 'A waxy substance extracted by alcohol or ether from grated cork. (Cork contains from 1·8 to 2·5 per cent. of waxy matter.) Watts *Dict. Chem.*

† 2. 'A name applied by John to the portion of beeswax which is readily soluble in alcohol; according to Brodie, ..merely impure cerotic acid'.

1850 Daubeny *Atom. The.* viii. 258 Pure bees-wax is composed of two vegetable principles, the one .. most readily dissolved being called cerin, that less so, myricin. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. iii. 210 Wax contains three distinct principles—viz. cerine, myricine, and ceroleine. The cerine, or cerotic acid, forms the greatest part. *c* 1865 Letheby in *Circ. Sc.* I. 98/1 About twenty-two per cent. of a peculiar fatty acid (cerotic)..formerly named *cerine.*

Cerine (sī·rəin). *Min.* [f. Cer-ium + -ine; named (in Swedish) by Hisinger in 1815.] A variety of the mineral Allanite or cerium-epidote.

1814 Allan *Min. Nomen.* s. v. *Cerium,* Brown Oxide, Allanite, Cerin. 1868 Dana *Min.* (1880) 286 s.v. *Allanite, Cerine* is the same thing..subtranslucent in thin splinters. *Ibid.* 289 Cerine occurs at Bastnäs in Sweden.

Cering (sī·rĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Cere *v.* + -ing 1.]

1. Waxing, covering with wax.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 125 For rede threde, ceringe, sowing. 1565–78 Cooper *Thesaur., Ceratura,* a dressing with waxe, searing.

2. *attrib.,* as in *cering-candle, cering-cloth.*

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 121 For ceryng can-

dell' at ii tymes v*d*. **1502** *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 83 Searing candelles for the awter clothys. **1530** PALSGR. 479/2, I ceare a garment of sylke or velvet, as a taylour doth with a ceryng candell, *Jencire*. **1545** ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 109 Take a searynge cloth made of fine virgin waxe and Deres sewet, and put nexte your fynger. **1686** tr. *Chardin's Trav.* 154 A little Searing Candle.

Cerinin (sīᵊ·rinin). *Chem.* [f. Gr. κήριν-ος waxy + -IN.] 'A waxy fat which forms about 18 per cent. of the lignite of Garstewitz near Merseberg' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

Ce·rinite. *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ITE: named 1859.] An amorphous silicate of alumina, a yellowish white mineral with a waxy lustre.

1861 H. W. BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.* 69.

Cerinthian (sĭri·nþiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Cerinthus* + -IAN.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the teaching of Cerinthus, one of the earliest heresiarchs of the Christian Church (*c* A.D. 88), who attempted to unite Christianity with a mixture of Gnosticism and Judaism, the main peculiarity being the assumption that Jesus was a man and the Christ an æon who entered into Jesus. **B.** *sb.* An adherent of the teaching of Cerinthus.

1576 HANMER *Aunc. Eccl. Hist.* (1585) 57 Cerinthus, founder of the Cerinthian heresie. **1585–7** T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 48 They .. which either deny or impugn the Deity of our Saviour, as did the Cerinthians. **1879** FARRAR *St. Paul* (1882) 766 Any Cerinthian attempt to distinguish between Jesus the man of sorrows and Christ the risen Lord.

Ceriore, -iowre, obs. ff. of SEARCHER.

Ceriph (se·rif). [Deriv. obscure. A writer in *N. & Q.* 8 May '69 suggests Du. and Flem. *schreef* line, stroke (*schreve* 'linea; norma, et terminus' Kilian), which fairly suits sense and form; but historical evidence is wanting, and the quasi-French form of *sans-ceriph* is not accounted for.]

One of the fine lines of a letter, *esp.* the fine 'hair-line' at the top or bottom of capitals, as of I; hence *sans-ceriph* a name for the block type that has no hair-lines, as in THIS.

1830 in FIGGINS *Spec. Printing Types*, Sans-cerif. **1833** in BLAKE & STEPHENSON *Printing Types*, Nonpareil sans-surryphs. **1841** SAVAGE *Dict. Print.* 163. **1876** *Phonetic Jrnl.* 20 Sept. 454/1 The capital C in sans-ceriph type is too much like G.

‖**Cerise** (səri·z), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *cerise* cherry, *rouge-cerise* cherry-red.] Name of a light bright clear red, resembling that of some cherries.

1858 *Times* 30 Nov. 10/2 Well-dressed beauties..in all the glowing grandeur of cerise and blue. **1865** *Pall Mall G.* 25 Oct. 10 Gladiateur's colours are blue and red, and Nu's are cerise (which is very like red) and blue. **1882** *Garden* 3 June 395/1 The colours are..cerise, maroon, orange, rose.

Cerite[1] (sīᵊ·rəit). *Min.* [Named 1804: f. as CERIUM + -ITE.] A very rare mineral, the hydrated silicate of Cerium (of which it is the chief source).

Found as yet only in an abandoned copper mine at Bastnäs near Riddarhyttan in Westmannland, Sweden, in compact fine-grained masses of indistinct blackish-red colour, and also in short six-sided prisms. It contains also the rare metals Lanthanum and Didymium, and generally a small quantity of Yttrium. Called by Klaproth *ochroite*.

1804 W. NICHOLSON *Jrnl. Nat. Phil.* XII. 105 (*title*) Experiments on a Mineral formerly called false Tungsten, now Cerite, in which a new Metal has been found. **1812** SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 433 There is a mineral found at Ridderhytta in Sweden, very like tungsten, of a reddish colour, and which has been called cerite. **1837–68** in DANA *Min.* **1885** ERNI *Min.* 317 Color of cerite, reddish-gray.

b. *Cerite metals*: cerium, didymium, and lanthanum (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Supp. 418).

Ce·rite[2]. *Palæont.* [a. F. *cérite*, ad. mod.L. *cerithium*, name of the genus.] A genus of fossil brachiopod molluscs. Also *attrib.*

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 497 Some of the marl beds contain cardites .. cerites or screws. **1852** TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. v. 184 The cerite limestone of the banks of the Seine is sometimes mixed with sandstone.

Cerium (sīᵊ·riŏm). *Chem.* [Named by Hisinger and Berzelius, along with its source *cerite*, after the planet CERES, whose discovery (in 1801) was then one of the most striking facts in physical science. The ending is as in *potassium* and other names of metals. Klaproth, in 1807, changed the names to *cererium* and *cererite* 'lest they should appear to be derived from *cēra*, κηρός wax', but the change was not accepted (Dana).]

One of the chemical elements: a rare metal, discovered in the mineral called CERITE; it has the colour and lustre of iron, and takes a high polish, which it retains in dry air, but in moist air it becomes covered with coloured films like heated steel; it is malleable and ductile, of specific gravity 6·63 to 6·73. Atomic weight 138; symbol Ce.

1804 W. NICHOLSON *Jrnl. Nat. Phil.* IX. 290 (*title*) Account of Cerium, a New Metal found in a Mineral Substance from Bastnas in Sweden. **1808** HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (ed. 5) 266 From the planet Ceres, discovered about the same period, it has been called Cerium; and the mineral that contains it is termed Cerite. **1812** SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 433 Cerium had not been obtained in the metallic form till I succeeded in reducing some oxide sent me by M. Berzelius, by means of potassium .. [forming] a deep gray metallic powder, which became brown by oxidation. **1844–68** DANA *Min.* 414 In 1839 Mosander proved that the oxyd of cerium contained the new metal *lanthanum*, and in 1842 another new metal *didymium*. **1865** A. H. CHURCH in *Chem. News* XII. 121 A new British mineral containing cerium. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* I. 757 Cerium has also been detected by Prof. Church in a Cornish mineral.

b. *attrib.*: in *cerium compounds*, *group* (of metals), *salts*, etc. = CERIC[1].

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 2nd Supp. 273 Preparation of pure cerium salts. *Ibid.* 3rd Supp. 420 A piece of cerium wire burns with even greater brilliancy than magnesium. **1886** ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 166 Class VI, Cerium Group.

Cerke, variant of SERK, *Obs.*, a shirt.

c **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 2449 Al naked..saf hir cerke.

Cermocination, -trix, etc.: see SER-.

Cern (sɜ̄ɹn), *v.*[1] [ad. L. *cern-ĕre* 'to separate, to decide', in judicial language 'to resolve to enter upon an inheritance', 'to make known this determination', 'to enter upon an inheritance' (Lewis and Short).] Used in translation of Roman law-books for: To declare acceptance of an inheritance. Hence **Ce·rning** *vbl. sb.*

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 166 If the individual so instituted desire to be heir, he must cern within the time for cretion... I enter upon and cern to his inheritance. — *Ulpian* xxii. § 25 A stranger heir, if he be instituted with cretion, becomes heir by cerning.

So **Ce·rniture,** formal declaration of the acceptance of an inheritance. [Not formed on L. analogies: the L. is *crētio*.]

1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* xxii. § 28 To cern is to recite the words of cerniture in this way. — *Gaius* II. § 482 Cerniture in compliance with the cretion-clause.

†**Cern,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. Short for CONCERN.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 77 What cernes it you, if I weare Pearle and gold.

†**Cerne,** *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *cerne* circle:—L. *circin-us* circle, deriv. of *circus* circle.] A circle; an enceinte.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 46 With Cernes bothe square and rounde He traceth ofte upon the grounde, Makend his invocation. *c* **1450** *Merlin* 309 Merlin..made a cerne with a yerde in myddell of the launde.

Cerne (sɜ̄ɹn), *v. rare.* [a. F. *cerne-r* to encircle, surround:—L. *circināre*, f. *circin-us*: see the sb.] *trans.* To surround, invest.

1857 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 548 The cavalry occupied the undulating valleys..and they cerned the lofty fortress on all sides.

†**Ce·rnicle.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *cerniculum* sieve, f. *cernĕre* to sift.] A sieve.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 559 Dates .. must be brayed..then trajected through a cernicle.

Cernuous (sɜ̄·rniuˌəs), *a.* [f. L. *cernu-us* inclined forwards + -OUS.] Bowing downwards; in *Bot.* of a flower: Having the top bent downwards; drooping, nodding.

1653 J. HALL *Paradoxes* 48 That very weight which sinks us downe from our erect constitution, into the cernuous lownesse of beasts.. **1836** *Penny Cycl.* V. 252 (*Bot. Terms*) *Cernuous*, drooping. **1853** G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 42 The flowers are cernuous after their blow.

Cero- comb. form of L. *cera* or Gr. κηρός wax; as in **cero-mastic, cero-mimene, cero-resin.** Also the first element in many derivatives.

1804 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 215 Lac may be denominated a cero-resin. **1828** S. F. GRAY *Operat. Chem.* 805 Ceromimene, or prepared stearine, is brilliant, white, and semi-transparent. **1884** A. J. BUTLER *Coptic Ch. Egypt* II. i. 28 Mixed with ceromastic.

Ce·rofer. *rare.* [repr. Gr. κηροφόρος wax-taper-bearer, and med.L. *cēriforus* and *cēroferārius* formed on the Gr., with influence of L. *fer-re*, *-fer*: the pure L. form would be *cerifer*.] A wax-taper-bearer; an acolyte.

1884 W. H. R. JONES *Register S. Osmund* ii. Gloss. 197 An engraving of cerofers in rochets holding their tapers.

Ceroferary (sĭrǫ·fĕrări). *rare.* Also **cerophorary.** **a.** = CEROFER [in F. *céroferaire*.] **b.** A candlestick, candelabrum [= L. *cēroferārium*].

[ISIDORE *Orig.* VII. xii. 29 Acolythi Græce, Latine ceroferarii dicuntur, a deportandis cereis, quando legendum est Evangelium, aut sacrificium offerendum. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. lxi. (1495) 898 They that serue in chyrches of wexe candyls ben callyd *Ceroferarii*.] *c* **1650** FULLER is cited by Webster for sense a; sense b is given without quotation in mod. Dicts.

Cerography (sĭrǫ·grăfi). [ad. Gr. κηρογραφία painting with wax, encaustic painting, f. κηρός wax + -γραφία writing.] Writing or painting on or in wax. **a.** Applied to the encaustic painting of the ancients. **b.** 'Engraving on wax spread on a sheet of copper, from which a stereotype plate is taken' (Webster, 1856).

So **Ce·rograph,** a writing or engraving on wax; an encaustic painting. **Cerogra·phic, -ical,** *a.*, pertaining to cerography. **Cero·graphist,** one skilled in cerography.

1593 B. BARNES *Parthen. & P.* in Arb. *Garner* V. 465 Which Cerography In unknown character of Victory, Nature hath set. **1731** BAILEY Vol. II, *Cerography*, a painting or writing in wax. **1846** S. E. MORSE *Geography* Title, Illustrated with more than fifty cerographic maps. *Ibid.* Pref. 5 The new art of Cerography is applied for the first time to the illustration of a work of this kind.

Cerolein (sīrōu·lī,in). *Chem.* [f. L. *cēra* wax + OLEIN.] A soft substance containing carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, obtained by treating bees-wax with boiling alcohol.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 210. **1876** HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 793 Cerolein forms about 5 per cent. of wax, and gives to it the appropriate colour and odour.

Cerolite (sīᵊ·rŏləit). *Min.* Also **kerolite.** [ad. *kerolith* (Breithaupt 1823), f. Gr. κηρός wax + λίθος stone: see -LITE.] A hydrous silicate of aluminum, having a somewhat waxy lustre and greasy feel.

1868 DANA *Min.* (1880) 470 Breithaupt unites deweylite to cerolite.

‖**Ceroma** (sĭrōu·mă). [Lat. *cērōma* ointment for wrestlers, place for wrestling, etc., a. Gr. κήρωμα anything made of wax, ointment for wrestlers, f. κηρο to wax.] 'An apartment in the Gymnasia and baths of the ancients, where the bathers and wrestlers were anointed' (Gwilt).

Ceromancy (sīᵊ·rŏmænsi). [a. F. *céromancie*, med.L. *cēromantia*, f. Gr. κηρός wax + μαντεία divination.] Divination from the figures produced by dropping melted wax into water.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 165–6. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ceromanty*, divination or sooth-saying by wax put into water. *a* **1693** URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxv, By ceromancy, where, by the means of wax dissolved into water, thou shalt see the..lively representation of thy future wife.

Ceromel (sīᵊ·rŏmel). [a. F. *céromel*, f. L. *cēra* wax + *mel* honey.] A mixture of wax and honey, 'used as an application to wounds and ulcers in hot climates, where ointments soon turn rancid' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

†**Cero·neous,** *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *ceroneum* an ointment chiefly composed of wax.] Consisting of or containing wax.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 123 They admit of wax as many Plaisters which are therefore..called ceroneous.

Ceroo·n. 'The American mode of spelling SEROON, a bale or package made of skins' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

Cerophorary: see CEROFERARY.

Ceroplast (sīᵊ·roplæst). *rare.* [ad. Gr. κηρόπλαστος moulded in wax; see next.] A mould in wax, etc.; also *attrib.*

1872 DE MORGAN *Budg. Paradoxes* 149 He spread a thick block of putty over a wooden chair and sat in it until it had taken a ceroplast copy of the proper seat.

Ceroplastic (sīᵊroplæ·stik), *a.* [a. Gr. κηροπλαστικός relating to modelling in wax, f. κηρός wax + πλάσσειν to form, mould, πλαστός moulded.]

1. Of or relating to modelling in wax.

1801 *Monthly Mag.* XII. 423 The first application of ceroplastic to anatomical science. **1855** tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* i. 37 The ceroplastic art. **1882** *Daily Tel.* 27 Mar., A ceroplastic panorama of the Men..of the Time.

2. Ceroplastics *sb.*, the art of modelling in wax; *concr.* waxworks.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 27 Mar., A permanent Museum of Ceroplastics, or in plainer English, a waxwork exhibition. **1884** *Ibid.* 14 July 5/4 The unrivalled collection of ceroplastics in Baker street.

So **Ce·roplasty,** 'the making of anatomical models in wax' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Cerosin (sīᵊ·rŏsin). *Chem.* [f. L. **cerōs-us* waxy + -IN.] A wax-like substance obtained by scraping the surface of some kinds of sugar-cane.

c **1865** LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 97/2 A wax-like substance, named *cerosine* by Dumas, is..obtained from the surface of many species of sugar-cane.

Ceroso-. *Chem.* Combining form of CEROUS *a.*[1]

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 834 *Ceroso-ceric Oxide* .. may be regarded as a compound of cerous and ceric oxide. **1873** — *Fownes' Chem.* 380 The ceroso-ceric compounds, of intermediate composition. **1879** — *Dict. Chem.*, *3rd Supp.* 421 The brown-red hexagonal [sulphur] salt remains also a ceroso-ceric salt according to the new atomic weight.

†**Cerote.** *Obs.* Also **cerot.** [ad. L. *cērōtum*, a. Gr. κηρωτόν waxed, f. κηρο- to wax.] = CERATE.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 30 b, The roote .. is good for brused places and wyth a cerote or treat made of waxe. **1562** BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 64 b, Sondrie oyntementes and Cerots. **1602** HOLLAND *Pliny* 'Wds. of Art', Cerote is of a middle nature between an ointment and a plastre, not so hard as the one nor so soft as the other. **1669** W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 364 Added to cerots and plaisters.

Cerotic (sĭrǫ·tik). *Chem.* [f. Gr. κηρωτ-όν (see prec.) + -IC.] In *Cerotic acid*, $C_{27}H_{54}O_2$, 'the essential constituent of that portion of beeswax which is soluble in boiling alcohol' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*). See CERIN. Its salts are called **Ce·rotates.**

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* viii. 258 As cerin forms a soap with potass, Brodie regards it as an acid, which he therefore calls the cerotic. **1873** WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 695 Cerotic Acid is the essential constituent of cerin.

So **Ce·rotene,** an olefine ($C_{27}H_{54}$) obtained by the dry distillation of Chinese wax; **Ce·rotin,** hydrate of ceryl, $C_{27}H_{56}O$; **Ce·rotyl,** = CERYL.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* viii. 258 Mr. Brodie..also detected in a species of wax from China a substance..which he calls cerotin. *c* **1865** LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 98/1 Chinese wax .. is made up of cerotic acid and an alcohol named

oxide of cerotyl. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 334 Cerotyl Alcohol, is contained in Chinese wax.

Cerous (sī·rəs), *a.*[1] *Chem.* [f. Cer-ium + -ous.] Of the nature of Cerium; applied to chemical compounds in which cerium combines as a triad, as in *cerous salts*; *Cerous chloride*, $CeCl_3$, *Cerous oxide*, Ce_2O_3. *Cerous silicate*, $Ce_2Si_3O_{12}$.

1863-72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 834 Cerous fluoride is obtained as a white precipitate by adding an alkaline fluoride to a cerous salt. *Ibid.* 835 Cerous silicate exists in nature as Cerite; the phosphate as Monazite, Edwardsite, Cryptolite, and Phosphocerite; the carbonate in Parisite.

Cerous (sī·rəs), *a.*[2] *Ornith.* [f. Cere *sb.*, or L. *cēra* + -ous.] Of the nature of a cere.

1869 Gillmore *Rept. & Birds* Introd. 190 In the Goose, we find the bill..covered at the base with a cerous skin.

Cerre, obs. form of Cere *v.*

† **Cerre-tree.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *cerrus*, a kind of oak + Tree.] A species of oak: the Turkey Oak (*Quercus Cerris*), or the Holm Oak (*Q. Ilex*).

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 102 b, An other Mast bearing Oke there is .. a kinde whereof some thinke the Cerre tree to be, called in Latine Cerrus.

† **Cerrial,** *a. Obs.* Also cerial, serriale. [a. Olt. *cereale*, f. *cerro* (*cero*) evergreen oak, L. *cerrus* Turkey or bitter oak; see -al.] Of or pertaining to evergreen oak.

c 1386 Chaucer *Knts. T.* 1432 A coroune of a grene ook cerial [*v.r.* serial; Boccaccio *Teseide*, Corona di querzia cereale]. *a* 1500 *Flower & Leaf* xxx, Chapelets fresh of okes serrial, Newly sprong. [*a* 1700 Dryden *Flower & Leaf* 284 Branches..Of palm, of laurel, or of cerrial-oak.]

† **Cerse,** cers, cerss, *v. Sc. Obs.* [cf. OF. *cercer*, dial. var. of *cercher* (Search), *chercher*.] An obsolete variant of Search *v.*

1503 *Acts Jas. IV* (1814) 242 (Jam.), To cerss the salaris and passaris furth of the Realme. 1516 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 265* To cerse and seik George Howme. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* v. (1822) 414 The two men sall cers the bukis of Sibilla.

Cerse, obs. f. Search to sift.

† **Cert,** *adv. Obs.* [a. OF. *cert* adj. and adv.:—L. *cert-us* sure, settled, determined, *certē* surely, certainly. The adj. use does not appear in Eng. (exc. as in 2), and prob. the adverbial use is mixed up with that of Certes.]

1. Certainly, certes, of a truth.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5803 So hy ben delited in that art That wery ne ben hy neuere, cert. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3569 Thir while the knightes cert Were y-went into desert.

2. Phrase. *In cert*: of a certainty, in truth.

c 1440 *Launfal* 297, I dar well say yn sert.

Certain (sə·rtėn, -t'n), *a.*, *sb.*, and *adv.* Forms: *a.* 3-6 certein, -eyn, (-eine, -eyne), 4-7 certen, 4-6 certayn(e, 4-7 certaine, 4- certain; (also 4-5 certan, 4-6 -tane, 5-6 certyn, 7 certaint, certien); *β.* 4-6 serteyn(e, 5-6 serten, 4-5 sertan, -tain, -tayn, 5-6 sertayne, 6 sarteyn, -tayne, 8 *dial.* sartan. [a. OF. *certain* (= Pr. *certan*, Sp. and It. *certano*), repr. late L. or Romanic type *certān-us*, *certān-o*, f. *cert-us* determined, settled, sure, orig. pa. pple. of *cern-ĕre* to decide, determine, etc. The sense-development had taken place already with L. *certus*. The comparative and superlative, *certainer*, *certainest*, are of common occurrence up to the middle of 18th c., but are now seldom used.]

I. 1. Determined, fixed, settled; not variable or fluctuating; unfailing. To avoid ambiguity from confusion with sense 7, the adj. is sometimes put after its sb., as *a certain day, a day certain.*

Certain price: in Foreign Exchanges, the fixed sum in one currency, of which the value is expressed by a varying sum in another.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 378 To a man to bere þeruore a certeyn rente by þe 3ere. 1461-83 *Lib. Niger Edw. IV* in *Ord. R. Househ.* (1790) 18 A formal and convenient custume more certayne than was used byfore his tyme. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 6 Musicke is included in no certaine bounds. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 5 That which produceth any certain effect. 1611 Bible 1 *Cor.* iv. 11 We .. haue no certaine dwelling place. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 384 The number of them hath not beene certaine in our dayes: at this time there are about sixty and eight..in former ages, they were but twelue. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* II. 500 Wandering up and down without certain seat. 1741 T. Robinson *Gavelkind* v. 79 A Fair or Market with Toll certain. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* II. 669 Apartments were taken 'for 12 months certain, and six months' notice afterwards'. 1845 Stephen *Laws Eng.* II. 111 Payment of money on a day certain. 1866 Crump *Banking* vii. 146 Paris is said to give to London the 'uncertain' for the 'certain' price, when a [varying] number of francs and cents are exchanged for the £ sterling.

b. Definite, exact, precise. *arch.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 143 So that his word be .. so certeine, That in him be no double speche. *a* 1541 Wyatt *Let.* in *Wks.* (1861) Introd. 22 The certain time how long I tarried after..I remember not. 1676 Marvell *Gen. Counc.* Wks. 1875 IV. 152 The answer is now much shorter and certainer. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. i. Wks. 1874 I. 21 No means of determining..what is the certain bulk of the living being each man calls himself. 1788 J. Powell *Devises* (1827) II. 75 It is of more importance that rules of this description should be certain.

2. Sure, unerring, not liable to fail; to be depended upon; wholly trustworthy or reliable.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12785 To bring fra iohn certan tiþand. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 900 His stede That certeyne was and gode at nede. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 3028 Rychard bad his men seche For some wys clerk and sertayn leche .. For to loke hys uryn. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. 12 The righter and certainer mark to know him by. 1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low-C. Warres* VII. 40, I have no more, nor no certainer Intelligence then others. 1752 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 203 P 2 To repose upon real facts, and certain experience. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xv. (1849) 141 A certain indication of a coming tempest.

b. Sure to come or follow; inevitable.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23732 Es nathing certainur þan dede, Ne vncertainner þan es þe tide. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 24 Fearfull more of shame Then of the certeine perill he stood in. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 29 Those certaine tortures, he had doubtlesse received, had he stood upon his Justification. 1669 Shadwell *Royal Sheph.* v, Such .. Do on themselves the certain'st ruin bring. 1884 Gustafson *Found. Death* Pref. 6 Truth's laborious but certain advance.

c. Sure in its operation or effects; 'unfailing; that always produces the expected effect' (J.).

1636 E. Dacres tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* II. 593 There is no truer nor certainer way, than to make them doe some foule act against him. *a* 1754 R. Mead (J.), I have often wished that I knew as certain a remedy for any other distemper. 1771 *Lett. Junius* lxi. 317 The abuse of a valuable privilege is the certain means to lose it. 1809 Roland *Fencing* 80 To give any certain directions to deceive the adversary would be impossible.

3. Established as a truth or fact to be absolutely received, depended, or relied upon; not to be doubted, disputed, or called in question; indubitable, sure.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2273 Hit semes more certain, sothely, to me..Hit may negh vs with noy. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* xiii. 29 It is muche certayner that that day shall cum, then it is certayne that summer followeth after wynter. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* II. iv. 15 Duncans Horses, (A thing most strange, and certaine)..Turn'd wilde in nature. 1611 Bible *Deut.* xiii. 14 Then shalt thou enquire..and..if it be trueth, and the thing certaine, etc. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* IV. xviii. § 4 Whatsoever Truth we come to the clear discovery of, from the .. Contemplation of our own Ideas, will always be certainer to us, than those which are convey'd to us by Traditional Revelation. 1705 S. Clarke *Being & Attrib. of God* (R.), One of the certainest and most evident truths in the world. 1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 199 It is certain that effects must have a cause. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* III. xlvi. 13 A fact as certain as it appears incredible. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* Introd. § 2. 3 We can conceive nothing more absolutely certain than that we exist. 1877 E. Conder *Bas. Faith* iv. 175 It appears to me not only conceivable, but probable, if not certain.

4. Of persons: Fully confident upon the ground of knowledge, or other evidence believed to be infallible; having no doubt; assured; sure (='subjectively certain'). Const. *of* a thing, *that* it is so.

Morally certain: so sure that one is morally justified in acting upon the conviction.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. III. 77 Þei timbrede not so hye, Ne bouȝte none Borgages, beo ȝe certeyne. 138. Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 362 We ben certein þat crist may not axe oþir obedience. 1382 — *Rom.* xv. 14, I my silf am certeyn of ȝou, for and ȝe ȝou silf ben ful of loue. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 57, I know you could not lacke, I am certaine on't. 1645 Earl Glamorgan *Let.* 28 Nov. in *Carte MSS.*, I am morally certain a total assent from the Nuncio shall be declared to the propositions for peace. 1679 Penn *Addr. Prot.* II. 146 A man can never be Certain of that, about which he has not the Liberty of Examining, Understanding, or Judging: Confident (I confess) he may be; but that's quite another thing than being Certain. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 6 We are certain, at least, of the existence of those beings. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* (1871) II. IV. vii. 148 Besides one is not sure, only morally-certain. 1864 Tennyson *Grandmother* xxi, I am not always certain if they be alive or dead.

† **5.** Blending senses 1 and 4. *Obs.*

a. Confirmed by experience or practice; well-founded, well-grounded; fully established.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 19507 (Fairf.), Walcande fra stede to stede in mare certain faiþ þen þai ware are. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 180 Whan they ben of the feith certein, They gone to Barbarie ayein. *Ibid.* III. 303 He taught her till she was certeine Of harpe, citole and of riote. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 159/1 He was certeyn in the doctryne of the gospel.

† **b.** Self-determined, resolved; steadfast. (Cf. L. *certus mori.*) *Obs.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 953 However I with thee have fixt my Lot, Certain to undergoe like doom, if Death Consort with thee. 1672 Marvell *Corr.* ccvii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 408 He doth still continue certain to the former resolutions. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. § 48 The certainer such Determination is, the greater is the Perfection.

6. By a change of construction, a person or agent is said to be *certain to do* a thing, when the fact that he will do it is certain. The use thus attaches itself logically to 1, and in such a sentence as 'the town is certain to be taken', *certain* might be referred to that sense.

1653 Walton *Angler* ii. 49 I'l be as certain to make him a good dish of meat, as I was to catch him. 1868 E. Edwards *Raleigh* I. xxiii. 537 The truth that honest and unselfish labour is just as certain to grow as it is to live. *Mod.* We are certain to meet him in the course of our rambles.

II. 7. Used to define things which the mind definitely individualizes or particularizes from the general mass, but which may be left without further identification in description; thus often used to indicate that the speaker does not choose further to identify or specify them: in *sing.* = a particular, in *pl.* = some particular, some definite.

Different as this seems to be from sense 1, it is hardly separable from it in a large number of examples: thus, in the first which follows, the *hour* was quite 'certain' or 'fixed', but it is not communicated to the reader; to him it remains, so far as his knowledge is concerned, quite indefinite; it may have been, *as far as he knows*, at any hour; though, *as a fact*, it was at a particular hour. (The absolute uses are in B 4-6.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8933 Ilk dai a certain hore! þar lighted dun of heuen ture Angels. 138. Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 220 How religious men shoulde kepe certayne Articles. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 16 A certain ile, which Paphos Men clepe. 1483 Caxton *G. L.* 242/1 Saynt domynyk spak to the pryour ..of certeyne mater. 1526 Tindale *John* xi. 1 A certayne man was sicke, named Lazarus. 1536 Wriothesley *Chron.* (1875) I. 61 In Aprill 1536, certen comyssions were sente into the weste countrye. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. v. 152 The rootes be..covered with certayne scales. 1600 F. Walker *Sp. Mandeville* 18 b, Theyr garments are made of a certaine fine woll, like Bombast. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 129 For certaine words he spake against your Grace. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xix. 94 Not every one but Certain men distinguished from the rest. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 173 P 3 There are certain faces for certain Painters, as well as certain Subjects for certain Poets. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 37 P 1 A Letter..directed to a certain Lady whom I shall here call by the Name of Leonora. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 1 In certain parts of America, Tarwater is made. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 437 The Reports which certain public associations have circulated. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. vi. § 1 Everything that is natural is, within certain limits, right. 1875 Jevons *Money* (1878) 5 If a certain quantity of beef be given for a certain quantity of corn. 1879 M. Arnold *Equality, Mixed Ess.* 65 Certain races and nations, are on certain lines pre-eminent and representative. 1887 (Police Notice) 'Whereas certain persons unknown did, on the night of .., feloniously enter', etc.

† **b.** *Some certain*: some particular, some ... which might be particularized. *Obs.*

1561 Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1577) T viij b, In case some certayne Circe should tourne into wilde beastes al the French Kings subiectes. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. v. 6 A man is .. neuer welcome to a place, till some certain shot be paid. 1599 — *Hen. V*, I. i. 87 His true Titles to some certaine Dukedomes, And generally, to the Crowne and Seat of France. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* II. 189 Lust, thro' some certain strainers well refin'd, Is gentle love.

† **c.** With *pl. sb.*, often (like *some*) referring to number; usually: Some definitely, some at least, a restricted or limited number of.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10947 There þai fourmyt a fest..Serten dayes by-dene duly to hold. 1582 G. Martin in Fulke *Defence* (1843) 229 You abuse the people for certain years with false translations. 1635 N. R. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* 1 The death of Queen Mary having been certaine hours concealed. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 192 In Rome .. he was certain months in the character of Ambassador.

d. Of positive yet restricted (or of positive even *if* restricted) quantity, amount, or degree; of *some* extent at least.

1538 Starkey *England* 13 Ther ys a certyn equyte and justyce among al natyonys and pepul. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 106 P 6 His Virtues..are as it were tinged by a certain Extravagance. 1763 Fr. Brooke *Lady Mandeville* in Barbauld *Brit. Novelists* (1820) XXVII. 22 A prodigious passion for people of a certain rank, a phrase of which she is peculiarly fond. *Ibid.* 63, I knew her rage for title, tinsel, and 'people of a certain rank'. 1810 G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 476 Mr. Perceval..found a *certain* improvement in him. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 131 He kept up a certain degree of intercourse..with the Gonfaloniere Capponi. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. 123 The ice is disintegrated to a certain depth. 1875 Jevons *Money* (1878) 117 The bank makes a certain profit out of the business.

e. Sometimes euphemistically: Which it is not polite or necessary further to define. *A certain age*: an age when one is no longer young, but which politeness forbids to be specified too minutely: usually, referring to some age between forty and sixty. (Mostly said of women.)

1748 Lady Featherstonhaugh in Lady Chatterton *Mem. Ld. Gambier* (1861) I. ii. 25 Some very handsome ladies of a certain sort, who always make part of his suite. 1803 Jane Porter *Thaddeus* xxviii, At the epoch, called a certain age, she found herself an old maid. 1817 Byron *Beppo* xxii, She was not old, nor young, nor at the years Which certain people call a *certain age*, Which yet the most uncertain age appears. 1822 — *Juan* VI. lxix, A lady of a 'certain age', which means Certainly aged. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* i, A very old house, perhaps as old as it claimed to be, and perhaps older, which will sometimes happen with houses of an uncertain, as with ladies of a certain, age. 1882 Howells *Out of Question*, His feet are set rather wide apart in the fashion of gentlemen approaching a certain weight.

f. With a proper name, it implies that the person so indicated is presumed to be unknown except by name = 'a certain person called' or 'calling himself'; hence often conveying a slight shade of disdain.

1785 Cowper *Let.* 5 Feb., A certain lord Archibald Hamilton has hired the house of Mr. Small .. for a hunting seat. 1833 Southey *Lett.* (1856) IV. 348 A certain Benjamin Franklin French writes to me from New Orleans. 1870

L'Estrange *Miss Mitford* I. v. 139 Mrs. Raggett brought with her a certain Miss Lucy.

B. quasi-*sb.* or *ellipt.* What is certain.

I. †**1.** Fixed, settled, or appointed condition, order, etc.; certainty. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. vi. 153 It is an vnresonable Religioun þat hath riȝte nouȝte of certeyne. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 251 But every time hath his certain. 1631 T. Powell *Tom All Trades* 146 Having no such pensions in certaine.

†**2.** Certain state of matters, fact, or account; that which may be relied on; certainty. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27001 Sant paule sais of vr last dai, Es nan mai certain þer-of sai. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* (1816) II. 362 That knight that hurt him knew the very certain that he had hurt Sir Launcelot. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* cxliii. 530 He sent out his spyes to knowe the sartayne which waye the emperours nephue shulde come. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. i. 16, That's the certaine of it. 1607 C. Lever in Farr's *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 169 Honour, beautie, nor desire of golde, Cannot the certaine of their death withhold.

b. *For certain, in certain,* etc.: see 7–10 below.

†**3.** The state of mental certainty, certitude. *Obs.*

1388. Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 339 But as God wole of þre þingis, þat we knowun hem not in certein. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 348 I hove In none certein betwene the two. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* (1817) II. 290 Than they were at certayne that they were of naturel colours withoute paynтynge. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxxxiii. 326 As than they were nat in certayne yf they shulde passe that way. *Ibid.* (1812) I. 464 It is of certayne that we shall conquere you.

II. †**4.** A definite quantity or amount (*of*). *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 471 Biseching him to lene him a certeyn Of gold. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. xiii. 358 He ȝaf a certein of possessioun. 1522 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Paied for a certen of bryk by the lumpe. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Germanie* iii. (1622) 264 To pay a certaine of corne, or cattell, or apparell.

†**b.** *ellipt.* A fixed or definite sum of money.

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 39 For þes he þam bisouht, to gyf þam a certeyn. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 81 Ne non suffragies selle for a certeyn bi ȝere. 1505 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 135 A perpetual serteyn .. to be distribute to xij powre persons on seynt Brices day. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 180/2 The preests paieng a certeine to the King.

†**5.** A definite (restricted) number (*of* things).

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 547 She to-soper come..With a certeyn of her owne men. 1462 J. Daubeney in *Paston Lett.* 452 II. 102 Ye wolle late me have a serteyn of your bulloks for the vetelyng of the Barge. 1547 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. App. D 24 A certen of the wysest..men. 1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Peter* iii. 20 Put of for a certayn of yeares. 1621 *Bk. Discip. Ch. Scot.* 9 A certaine of the nobilitie were convened.

†**b.** Occasionally without *of*: cf. A. 7. *Obs.*

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xiv. 13 A certayne noble knightis..she kept styl about her. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 119 b, After I haue taried a certayne dayes among them.

†**c.** *ellipt.* A fixed number of prayers or masses. [1431 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 278 His certeyntee [1448 certeyn] of messes.] 1466 *Fun. Y. Paston* in *Lett.* II. 271 To the said parson for a certeyn unto Mighelmesse next after the said yere day, viiis. viiid. 1496 *Will of Y. Burgh* (Somerset Ho.), I bequeith xxxs. iiijd. for to have a certeyn rehersed in the church. 1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* III. viii. 126.

†**d.** *ellipt.* A restricted number of persons; some. *Obs.*

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 611/1 God chooseth a certayne whome he lyketh. 1541 Paynell *Catiline* xxvii. 47 They chose out a certayne, whiche shulde besyege Pompeys house.

6. Closely related to this is the current (though somewhat archaic) use without *a*, both followed by *of* and absolutely, which may also be treated as a pronominal or absolute use of sense 7 in A.

a. of persons.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1709 Ector .. and certen hym with. 1450 W. Somner in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 3 He sente..certyn letters to certyn of his trustid men. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xii. 1 To vexe certayne [Wyclif sum men] of the congregacion. 1538 Starkey *England* 54 Polytyke rule .. may be other vnder a prynce, commyn conseyl of certayn, or vnder the hole multytude. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 122, I haue mou'd already Some certaine of the Noblest minded Romans. 1611 Bible *Pref.* 1 Certaine, which would be counted pillars of the State.

b. of things.

1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* III. § 17. 62 Certain of the Psalms. 1855 Dickens *Dorrit* iii, Mrs. Clennam dipped certain of the rusks and ate them; while the old woman buttered certain other of the rusks.

III. *Phrases.*

7. *For certain*; formerly (and still *dial.*) also *for a certain*: as a certainty, assuredly. [=F. *pour certain*, Littré.]

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2901 Sir, for sertayn, That wald I here and that ful fayn. 1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B iij, For certaine al the fruites cometh not togither. 1607 Topsell *Serpents* 625 It was reported for a certain, that a Viper entring into a Mans mouth, etc. 1611 Bible *Jer.* xxvi. 15 But know ye for certaine, That, etc. 1646 Cromwell *Let.* 10 Aug., I hear for certain that Ormond has concluded a peace with the Rebels. 1707 E. Ward *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) II. v, He meant the Butcher, for a certain. 1718 Hickes & Nelson *Y. Kettlewell* I. § 16. 39 He was for certain a most useful Member. 18.. Southey *Roprecht* iv, Roprecht for certain is not dead!

†**8.** *In certain*: in truth, certainly, truly. *Obs.* [Cf. OF. *à certain*, Dewes.]

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 11577 (Laud), This was þe somme in certayn Of the childryn þat were slayne. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* G iij, For in certayne he hath leyd thre egges.

c 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 52 In certeyn the duke of Aygremounte is ryght wyghty. 1493 *Petronilla* 57 (Pynson), And she fulfylled his byddynge in certeyn Withoute grutchinge of virgynall mekenesse.

9. *Of a certain* (arch.), formerly *of certain*: as a matter of certainty, certainly, assuredly. [=OF. *de certain*, Dewes.] To this may belong Caxton's *a certain*; but this may be from Fr. (cf. 8).

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) ii. 229, I know of a certayn. 1488 Caxton *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 46 Yf we knew a certen that suche men deyed wythout repentaunce. 1575 *Brieff Disc. Troub. Franckford* 97 It began to be muttred off certeyne that the Magistrate, etc. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. iv. 112 They..who of certain report, that, etc. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* iv, Of a certain, those whingers are pretty toys.

C. *adv.* **1.** Certainly, of a truth, assuredly. (Mostly *parenthetic* = Certainly 4.)

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 82 My boke sais certayn, þat he gaf neuer þat rede. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 375 And elles certeyn hadde thei ben to blame. ? *a* 1400 *Arthur* 501 Þus worschup god dude certeyn To Englond, þat þo was Bretayn. 1509 Hawes *Examp. Virt.* x. 191 It breneth hote lyke fyre certeyn. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. vi. 29 Lorenzo certaine, and my loue indeed. 1704 Rowe *Ulyss.* IV. i. 1768 She is lost—most certain—gone irrevocable.

2. With certainty, surely.

1382 Wyclif *Acts* xxiii. 20 As thei ben to sekinge sum thing certeynere [*v.r.* and 1388 more certeynly of him]. *a* 1734 North *Lives* II. 346 There is no place..in which an ingenious person comes sooner and certainer to preferment, than in the Turkish Court.

†**3.** Emphasizing *sooth, true, sure. Obs.* or *dial.*

a 1500 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 205 Certain sothe. *a* 1593 H. Smith *Wks.* (1867) II. 401 Being most undoubted and certain true. 1804 Southey in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 482 You will, I am certain-sure, be well pleased. 1875 Parish *Sussex Dial., Certain Sure*, the superlative of certainly.

†**Certain,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.; cf. OF. *certainer*, and Ascertain.] *trans.* To make certain; to certify. Hence **Certaining** *vbl. sb.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26973 Bot if þat it be suilk a thing þat þou wat of na certanyng. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cclxx. 401 He certeyned them how he wolde ryde forthe.

Certainly (sɔ̄·ɪtĕnli), *adv.* [f. Certain *a.* + -ly 2.]

1. In a manner that is certain; in a way that may be surely depended on; with certainty.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16232 (Gött.), Gode men quat es þan þur dome, sais me sertainli [*Cott.* certanli]. 1599 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxiv. viii, Nor yet the handes fele nothyng certaynly. 1649 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* 17 Those things are certainlyer knowne to us. 1793 Wollaston in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 150 This was made more certainly steady. 1863 Fr. Kemble *Resid. Georgia* 37, I can not ascertain very certainly. 1875 Jevons *Money* (1878) 44 The earliest tin coinage of which any thing is certainly known.

b. With certainty as to quality, amount, etc.; definitely, precisely, exactly. ? *Obs.*

c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 44 The Kyngs Werks [fortifications], of which the yerely Expensis may not certeynly be estemyd. 1588 Lambarde *Eiren.* II. ii. 110 To take sufficient Suertie, in a summe certainly prescribed. *a* 1626 Bacon *Use Com. Law* 12 Except the punishment be certainly appointed by speciali Statutes.

2. Without fail, unfailingly, infallibly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9270 (Gött.), 'Jesse', he said, 'of his rotyng Certaynly a wand suld spring.' *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. 2 (Harl. MS.), If thou do not, certenly thy ymage shalle be smytene, and thou bothe. 1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 189 The Lord will ..certenly recompence them their sinne into their bosome. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 155 ¶ 5 Merchants ..who call in as certainly as they go to 'Change. 1813 Southey *March Moscow* 4 Morbleu! Parbleu! And he'll certainly march to Moscow!

b. Fixedly, so as not to be altered.

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 37 Therefore are we certainly resolu'd, To draw conditions of a friendly peace. 1704 Rowe *Ulyss.* v. i. 2041 'Tis certainly decreed, Fix'd as that Law by which Imperial Jove Ordains .. to Good or Evil.

3. With subjective certitude, with assurance, surely.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5834 And certainli þou vnderstand Al that þou draus vte o þat flod It sal be turnd al in-to blod. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xii. 483 How knowest thou this so certeinly? 1622 Sparrow *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 10 What he Commands he accepts most certainly. *c* 1680 Beveridge *Serm.* (1729) I. 364 There is nothing that we know more certainly in this world, than that we know nothing certainly of the other, but what we are taught by God himself. *Mod.* You ought not to speak so certainly about it.

4. Parenthetically, or as an assurance or admission of the truth of an assertion as a whole: Without doubt; in truth and fact; of a certainty; assuredly, undoubtedly, unquestionably. *Certainly there are drawbacks* = we may say certainly that, (or, it is certain that) there are drawbacks. Sometimes it expresses an admission of an opponent's contention, to be followed by 'but', etc. Often it conveys a strong assent or affirmative reply, as in 'You were present?' 'Certainly.' 'Can you recommend him?' 'Certainly.'

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17495 3a, sertainli, þat soth it es. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2653 But sertenli on bope sides was slayn muche puple. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xxxi. 152 3it was that schipe .. Anoured with diuers iowellis certeinle. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. i. 126 Anthonio is certainely vndone. 1644 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 191 Snow .. certainly rots, and bursts your early-set Anemonies. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 405 ¶ 3 If the Gods were to talk with Men, they would certainly speak in Plato's Stile. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 91 Machiavel was certainly a great genius. 1781 *Trial of Ld. G. Gordon* 8 One of Lord George's Counsel applied to the Court .. to permit the prisoner to sit down. Lord Mansfield answered, 'Yes! Certainly'! 1801 Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 129, I have certainly learnt much. 1875 Jevons *Money* (1878) 16 We might certainly employ one substance as a medium of exchange.

†**Certainness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Certain + -ness.] The quality or fact of being certain.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* lxii. 12 He commendeth the certeinnes therof. 1599–1623 Minsheu, *Certeza*, certainty or certainnesse, assurance, surety.

Certainty (sɔ̄·ɪtĕnti). Forms: 4 **certaynte,** 4–5 **-teynte, -tante,** 5 **certeyntee, -tente, -tainte,** 6 **certaynete, sertente, -tinty, scertayntie, certentie, -teynty, -tie, certeintie, -tayntie, -taynetye, -tainety,** 6–7 **certaintie, (certainetie, -ty),** 7 **certenty, teinty,** 6– **certainty.** [a. Anglo-Fr. *certeinté,* OF. *certaineté* (= Pr. *certanetat,* OSp. *certanedad*), on L. or Rom. type *certānitāt-e(m*: see Certain and -ty.]

1. That which is certain; the certain state of matters, the fact, the truth; a certain account. ? *Obs.*

[1292 Britton IV. viii. § 2 Et si ele dedie par la affirmative ou la negative, sourd une doute dount la certeinté fet a enquere del ordinarie.] 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 25 Right story can me not ken, þe certeynte what spellis. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. xxi. 65 As we may be infourmed and knowe the certeynte therof. 1565 Grafton *Chron. Edw. I*, an. 8 (R.), The king .. woulde therevnto geue no credite vntill he had sent thether, and receyued the certaintie. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* I. ii. § 10 We have then no certainty at all .. of any certain Records .. unless they be contained in those sacred inscriptions from whence Manetho took his history.

2. A fact or thing certain or sure (with *pl.*)

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. vi. 96 For Certainties Either are past remedies; or timely knowing, The remedy then borne. 1684 *Contempl. State Man* I. vii. (1699) 75 It being not then a suspicion, but an apparent certainty that Death will come. 1711 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* lxxxii. 135, I would not advise you to neglect a certainty for an uncertainty. 1775 Strahan in Boswell *Johnson* xlviii, Small certainties are the bane of men of talents. *Mod.* To surrender a certainty for a mere prospect.

†**3.** Assurance, surety, pledge. *Obs.*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 8218 He hadde seyde hym hys certeynte. 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 69 My broþer delyner þou me, my neuow þou me grante, & hold þi certeynte, and salle hold couenante. 1425 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1596) § 62 Bot gif that man haue ane letter or certainetie of the Lord of that land..for quhat cause he cummis in this Realme.

4. The quality or fact of being (objectively) certain.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 7837 Þare es ay blysfulle certaynté. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 91 The Starres .. without whose ayme there is no certaintie. 1738 Keill *Anim. Œcon.* Pref. 26 Geometry, which truly boasts the Beauty of Certainty. 1880 E. White *Cert. Relig.* 3 The Evangelist distinguishes between what we now term certitude—or the belief of the mind—and certainty, or the solid reality of the facts or truths believed in.

5. The quality or state of being subjectively certain; assurance, confidence; absence of doubt or hesitation; = Certitude. *Moral certainty*: see Certain 4.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* vi. 1 The seven psalmes..bygynnys all in sorrow..and bitternes of forthynkynge, and þai end in certaynte of pardoun. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 43 For love is blinde and may nought se, Forthy may no certeinte Be sette upon his jugement. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. i. 172 Vpon thy certainty and confidence, What dar'st thou venter? 1646 *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 276 That this is truth, I am as much assur'd of, as moral Certainty can assure any Man of moral Truth. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 101 ¶ 7 This is all we can affirm with any Certainty of his Person and Character. 1837 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. § 93 The soul's progress from opinion to doubt, and from doubt to certainty. 1838 De Morgan *Ess. Probab.* 3 (Cab. Cycl. Nat. Philos.), Our moral certainty of the fact.

b. with *pl.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 8 If a man will begin with certainties, hee shall end in doubts.

†**6.** A certain or definite number or quantity. *Obs.*

1431 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 278 The vicarye..schal haue iiijs. and iiijd. for his certeyntee of messes. 1601 F. Tate *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 11 (1876) 11 Setting downe the certenti of the price. *Ibid.* § 51. 35 By reson of the certenty which is theron assesed. 1603 Daniel *Def. Rhime* Poems (1717) 14 Nature, that desires a Certainty, and comports not with what is infinite.

7. *For,* (*in, at* obs.), *of, to* (*a*) *certainty*: as a matter of certainty, beyond doubt, assuredly.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5435 They wene to have in certeynte Of hertly freendis so grete noumbre. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 47 The Kyngs Extraordynary chargys ar so casuel, that no Man may knowe them in certeynte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 No persone may knowe for certeynty, whether he haue it or not. 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 26 It is of certainty that her proper name was Nicostrata. 1611 Bible *Joshua* xxiii. 13 Know for a certainety, that the Lord your God, etc. — *Dan.* ii. 8, I know of certeinty that ye would gaine the time. *a* 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 24 This will be of certainty —that, etc. 1665 Marvell *Corr.* li. Wks. 1872–5 II. 287 But pray tell us once more in certainty whether it must consequently make 600 *li* a Yeare. 1789 *Trifler* No. 33. 420 Since music has become the rage, all our ladies must at a certainty, learn this sweet language. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xix, Thou restless boy—Thou hast quicksilver in the veins of thee to a certainty. 1873 Mrs. Oliphant *Innocent* ix, One or other will fall in love with her to a certainty.

† Certa·tion. *Obs.* [ad. L. *certātiōn-em*, f. *certāre* to contend, etc.] Contention, strife.

1572 FORREST *Theoph.* 916 Man..Shall have assiste in that certation. 1623 COCKERAM, *Certation*, strife.

¶ In the following it appears to be = Certification.

c 1500 *Blowbol's Test.* in Halliw. *Nugæ P.* 2 He gaf me many a good certacion, With right and holsom predicacion.

[**Certelle**, erron. f. CERCELLE, teal.]

Certes (sə·ɹtēz), *adv. arch.* Forms: 4–5 **sertes, sertis**, 4–7 **certis**, 4–5 **certys**, 5 **certus**, 6 **certeyse, certesse**, (5)–7 **certs**, 3– **certes**. [ME. *certes*, a. OF. *certes*, more fully *a certes*, according to Littré:—L. **a certis* from certain (grounds), certainly. Cf. OSp. *certas*, Cat. *certes*.

In French now pronounced (sert'): in Eng. usually dissyllabic, but, from 1300, occasionally found as a monosyllable, spelt *cert* or *certs*, or shown by the rime or rhythm to be so pronounced when written *certes*. See CERT.]

Of a truth, of a certainty, certainly, assuredly. Used to confirm a statement. ('An old word' (J.); used chiefly in poetry or archaic prose.)

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1769 Certes cwaþ þe ule þat is soþ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4907 'Sertes', said þai, 'leue lauerdinges, Haue we noght þan o þe kinges. 1338. WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 6 Certis noon but the lord of þis feeste. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 64 ffor certes [*v. r.* certus] lord ther is noon of vs alle, That she ne hath been a duchesse or a queene. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. ii. 8 Wherfore certis if eny man can be sikir, etc. *c* 1557 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 121 Many a man certesse. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* I. iii. 29 Then certes was the famous Corduban Never but half so high tragedian. 1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* xxxiii, Yet certis, if the naked truth I say. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) II. xix. 240 Then certes the soul does not inhabit there. 1802 WORDSW. *Stanzas in Castle Indolence* vi, And certes not in vain; he had inventions rare. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 47 Certes, we might have gathered wealth untold.

† *β. monosyllabic. Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 1359 He thonkid alle therof, certes, And starf anon withoute smert. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 13 Certs to þis I sey þei owe boþe to curse & wari. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 48 As you guesse: One certes, that promises no Element. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat, David's Sin* (1867) 213 This, certs, I know. *Ibid. David's Pun.* 237 But certs I know that such mistake their ground.

Certie, certy (sə·ɹti, *Sc.* se·ɹti). *Sc.* [In *my certies*, which is in use as well as *my certie*, the word may be identical with *certes*, taken as a plural sb., of which *certie* would be the assumed singular. But the history of the phrase is not clear; and it is difficult to say whether *by my certy* (*certes*) is genuine, or merely a literary 'improvement'.]

Chiefly in phrase, *my certie*, as an ejaculation: By my faith, in good troth.

[Some have suggested a corruption of the F. *mais certes* 'but certainly'; of this there is no evidence.]

1814 *Saxon & Gael* I. 80 (Jam.) By my certy ye shake your fit wi' the youngest o' them. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxv, 'My certie! few ever wrought for siccan a day's wage.' 1820 — *Abbot* xvii, By my certes, I will warrant her a blithe dancer either in reel or revel. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* IV. ii. 112 Certie, we were in luck. 1870 BLACKMORE *Maid of Sk.* 156 My certy, no low curiosity is this.

Certifiable (sə·ɹtifəi·äb'l), *a.* [f. CERTIFY + -ABLE.] Capable of being certified.

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xviii. I. 646 Ordinary and certifiable history. 1859 MILL *Dissert & Disc.* II. 543 To arrive at so considerable an amount of positive and certifiable results.

Certi·ficate, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *certificāt-us*, pa. pple.: see next.] Certified, assured.

1547 *Homilies* I. *Faith* I. (1859) 38 A certificate and sure looking for them. 1560 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 175 Chryst.. Which is our brother by proue certyficate.

Certificate (sə·ɹti·fikĕt), *sb.* Also 5-8 **-at**, 5 **cert-, sertyfycate**. [a. F. *certificat*, or ad. med.L. *certificātum* thing certified, a subst. use of pa. pple. of *certificāre* to CERTIFY. In sense 1 it appears to answer to a L. sb. in *-ātus* (4th decl.)]

† **1.** The action or fact of certifying or giving assurance; certification. *Obs.*

c 1480 *St. Ursula* (Roxb.) A j, Wastynge the church with force and cruelte So sayeth the cronycles for our certyfycate. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 259 For the better certificat therof he consyderd the stations of the moone.

† **2.** The action whereby a responsible person or persons attest a fact within their knowledge; certification, attestation. *Obs.*

1472 MARG. PASTON *Lett.* 705 III. 63 Send for the shereffes debute to wete how thei be disposid for certificate of the knyghtes. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 10 § 1 Upon certificat of the delyvere of the seid Writtes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 95 a, Before they make certificat home to their cities. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Repentance* I. (1859) 534 For a certificate, and assurance thereof. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 30 Since the Certificate of their value into the Exchequer about the 26 of H. 8.

3. A document wherein a fact is formally certified or attested.

[1447 in *Paston Lett.* I. 64 Comme il apparest par le certificat a eulx par nous donné.] 1489-90 *Plumpton Corr.* 91 Send up the sayd wrytts with his sertyfycat. 1592 GREENE *Art Conny-catch.* II. 5 Who buyeth a horse without this certificat or proofe, shalbe within the nature of fellony. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 182 Six men brought a certificate that they had liued an hundred yeares apiece. 1642 *Two Ord. Lords & Comm.* 3 Dec. 3 A true and exact Certificate .. of the quantity of Gunpowder. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 9 To get Passes and Certificates of Health .. for, without these, there was no being admitted to pass thro' the Towns. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 174 No cyder and perry, exceeding six gallons, shall be removed, etc., without a certificate. 1790 J. HUNTINGFORD (*title*), The Forging and counterfeiting of Certificates of Servants' Characters. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* XXV, My father's contract of marriage, my own certificate of baptism. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* s. v., A certificate of origin is a Custom-House document, testifying to particular articles being the growth of a British colony. 1887 *Whitaker's Almanack* 368 A certificate of birth, marriage, or death costs one penny.

b. *esp.* A document certifying the status or acquirements of the bearer, or his fulfilment of conditions which authorize him to act or practise in a specified way; hence, often equal to *licence*.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 95 Nane of them sal cum vithi in the mane cuntre of ingland vithi out ane certificat fra the sc[h]eref. 1593 NASHE *Foure Lett. Confut.* 19 A Certificate (such as rogues haue) from the head men of the Parish. 1615 tr. *De Montfart's Surv. E. Indies* 8 [He] must bring back a good certificat from the Captaine of the Carauan. 1816 *Trial Berkeley Poachers* 29 Allen makes no secret of his shooting; he takes out a certificate. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* (Hoppe), I am now admitted..on the roll of attorneys, and have taken out my certificate. 1863 *Illust. Lond. News* 21 Nov. (Hoppe) The suspension of Captain Stone's certificate for six months. 1874 *Sat. Rev.* Apr. 499 (Hoppe) The vessel was licensed to carry only twenty passengers; but it seems that the restrictions of the certificate did not apply to trade between Mediterranean ports.

c. In a more general sense: Anything which has the force or effect of the preceding; a certification.

1718 *Free-thinker* No. 76. 146 Admit no Opinions but such as come recommended with proper Certificates. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 68 The Englishman has pure pride in his wealth, and esteems it a final certificate. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 191 Bills of exchange, which are signs or certificates of debt.

d. *Bankrupt's certificate*: (see quot. 1858).

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4341/4 His Certificate will be confirmed as the Act directs. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* s.v., A bankrupt's certificate is the legal document issued by the Commissioner of the Bankruptcy Court, certifying that he has surrendered his estate, passed the examinations and forms required, and..is permitted to recommence his trading operations.

4. *Law.* A writing made in one court, by which notice of its proceedings is given to another, usually by way of transcript. *Trial by certificate*: a form of trial in which the testimony of facts as certified by another court, or by any proper authority, decides the point at issue.

1607-72 COWELL *Interpr.*, A Certificate of the Cause of Attaint is a transcript made briefly, and in few words, by the Clerk of the Crown, etc. to the Court of the King's Bench, containing the tenor and effect of every Indictment. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 333 When the issue is whether a person was absent in the army, this is tried by the certificate of the proper officer, in writing, under his seal. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* II. 300 The Judges certified that Mr. Bromfield took a vested estate in fee simple .. The Master of the Rolls decreed in conformity to this certificate.

5. *attrib.*, as in *certificate goods* (see 3, quot. 1858).

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4674 An Act..for better preventing Frauds in Drawbacks upon Certificate Goods. 1710 *Act* 8 *Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4701/2 Persons, who..cause..to be re-landed such Tobacco, and other Certificate-Goods.

Certificate (sə·ɹti·fikēt), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To attest (a fact) by a certificate.

2. To furnish (a person) with a certificate. (*To certificate out of*: cf. ARGUE *v.* 8, 9.)

1818 TODD, *Certificate*, a word of very recent date, signifying to give a certificate to a person, that he has passed a particular examination, or that he is justly entitled to some claim. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. 256 The homely stock of love that had never been examined or certificated out of her. 1870 *Daily News* 12 Nov., To register and certificate midwives. 1881 *New Eng. Jrnl. Education* XIV. 345 The teacher .. was certificated for one of the lower grades.

3. To license or authorize by certificate.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 9 Sept. 5/3 Few of the excursionists know how many people the boat is certificated to carry.

Hence **Certi·ficated, Certi·ficating.**

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ix. 365 Apprentice or servant to such certificated person. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Certificated Bankrupt*, one who is freed from his liabilities, and holds a certificate from the Bankruptcy Court. 1864 *Bp. of Lincoln's Charge* 6 A smaller supply of trained and certificated teachers. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 12 It does not parade this certificating character upon its title-page.

Certification (sə·ɹtifikē·ʃən). [a. F. *certification*, or ad. med.L. *certificātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *certificāre*: see CERTIFY *v.* and -ATION.] The action of certifying or fact of being certified; the form in which this is embodied.

1. Information making one certain of a fact, etc.; certain notification or notice.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlv. 174 (Harl. MS.) Of the whiche ridinge that othere knizt had certificacione. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 99 (Style it what you please) Revelation, Manifestation, Inspiration, Communication, Certification, Declaration, or if you wil Information.

2. *Sc. Law.* Notice to a party of what is demanded of him, certifying him of the consequences of his non-compliance.

1634-46 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 42 That such..be admonished to return to his Majestie's obedience; with certification, if they contemptouslie refuise, the spirituall sword shall be used aganis them. 1679 *Roy. Proclam. Edinb.* 4 May in Hickes *Spir. Popery* (1680) 62 With Certification to such of the said Tenants, Cottars and Servants as shall be absent, they shall be reputed as accessory to the said Crime. 1679-1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.*, With this certification that if he appeared not, they would proceed.

3. The action of certifying or guaranteeing the truth of anything; attestation.

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 801/2 The tradicyon of the fathers..is for the certificacion of a trouth a sure vndoubted authoritie. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* iv. 81 That final certification of these great truths which will be given in another world. 1881 J. H. INGRAM in *Poe's Wks.* I. Mem. 20 He obtained a certification of the fact from several companions.

† **b.** = CERTIFICATE 4. *Obs.*

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 22 a, It shalbee tried by the certificacion of the constable of the kings host.

† **4.** *Law.* A process of obtaining an examination or alteration of a judicial decision, when the omission of important evidence or other oversight is alleged. *Obs.*

[1292 BRITTON IV. ix. § 9 Meutz remedie par certificacioun qe par atteynte.] 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 49 Certification of Assise of Novel disseisin, etc. is a writ awarded to re-examine or review a matter passed by Assise before any Justices.

5. The action of making (a person) certain or sure; assurance.

a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 364, I read in scripture of two certifications: one to the Romans, Justificati ex fide, pacem habemus. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 35 They call that πληροφόρημα, which we call a certification, as when a thing by perswasions is so beate into our minds, that after that we neuer doubt anye more. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* I. iii. 309 This Assurance or Certification .. comes in the third place, not in the first.

6. The action of providing with a legal certificate.

1881 *Philada. Record* No. 3470. 1 $15000 to be expended for the certification of the health of cattle shipments. 1885 in *19th Cent.* May 859 Defence of the present system of certification. *Mod.* The certification of elementary teachers.

† **7.** A certified statement, a certificate. *Obs.*

a 1563 BALE *Sel. Wks.* (1849) 90 This certification..is untruly forged against him. 1630 WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* iv. 33 Hauing taken a false certification from the gouernor of Callis, that the ship .. belonged thereunto. 1772 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* (1844) I. 79 As soon as the Certifications can be signed and exchanged between the Courts.

Certificator (sə·ɹti·fikēˈtəɹ). [Agent-noun, in L. form, f. *certificāre*: see CERTIFY and -TOR. In F. *certificateur* (16th c.).] The giver of a certificate; a CERTIFIER.

1796 *Monthly Rev.* XXI. 480 We hastily copied the name of the certificator for that of the inventor.

† **Certi·ficato·rial,** *a. Obs.* = next.

1702 *Hist. Convoc. Canterbury* 30 These Certificatorial Letters from the Bishop.

Certificatory (sə·ɹti·fikătəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *certificātōrius*, f. *certificātor*: see -ORY.]

A. *adj.* Having the function of certifying; of the nature of a certificate. *Letter certificatory* (transl. of med.L. *certificatoria littera*): a certificate, a written testimonial.

1520 SIR R. WINGFIELD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 59 I. 167 The manner of the delivery..of the Kyngs Lettres certificatory. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 227/2 The king .. sent abrode his letters certificatorie. 1627 J. CARTER *Expos. Serm. Mount* 66 He maketh our forgiving of others .. the certificatory cause (if I may so speake). 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. III. v, Every Citizen must produce his certificatory *Carte de Civisme*, signed by Section-President.

† **B.** *sb.* Short for *letter certificatory. Obs.*

1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* ix. 647 To return their Certificatories before they had duely publish'd their Citations. 1702 *Hist. Convoc. Canterbury* 29 The Bishop of London presented his Certificatory or Return, upon Execution of the Archbishop's Mandate.

Certified (sə·ɹtifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. CERTIFY *v.*] Made certain; assured; certainly informed; attested by certificate; furnished with a certificate.

1611 COTGR., *Certifié*, certified, assured, ascertained. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* ii. 9, I must refer you to the Registrar of the District .. for the certified cause of death. 1879 M^CCARTHY *Own Times* lii. (Hoppe) A minister of religion, a lawyer, a doctor, a certified schoolmaster. 1880 WEBSTER *Supp., Certified check*, a bank-check, the validity of which is certified by the bank on which it is drawn. 1883 J. RUSSELL *New Educ. Code* 37 An elementary teacher..in.. Certified Industrial Schools or Certified Reformatories.

Certifier (sə·ɹtifəiəɹ). [f. CERTIFY *v.* + -ER 1.] One who certifies; the giver of a certificate.

1598 FLORIO, *Certificatore*, an assurer, a certifier. 1687 A. FARMER in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 73 Mr. Brabourne, the other Certifier. 1885 in *19th Cent.* May 858 Each certificate must set forth the facts, observed by the certifier himself.

Certify (sə·ɹtifəi), *v.* Forms: 4–7 **certifie, -fye**, 4–6 **certyfye**, 5–6 **certefie, -fye**, 6 **certyfie**, 7 **certefy**, (5 **sertefye**, 7 **sertifie**), 6– **certify**. [a. F. *certifie-r*, in 13th c. *certefier*, ad. med.L. *certificāre*, f. *cert-us* certain + *-ficāre*: see -FY.]

1. *trans.* To make (a thing) certain; to guarantee as certain, attest in an authoritative manner; to give certain information of. (Often with *clause* as object.)

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 249 Þis was certified & sikere. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 192 Though we such thing .. Upon our trouthe certifie. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12715 He certifiet sothely in his sad lettur, þat Agamynon had goten to his gay spouse, Of Priam a prise doghter. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 46 Nowe saye itt save may ye saffely For I will certefie þe same. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 32 To certefye this thinge, sende for the damoysell; and than shal ye know, by her owne mouthe. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 282 (R.) [To] certifie that Arion was alive and safe. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Observ.* 29 To certify this remark I may mention the case of a man. 1860 J. Kennedy *Rob of Bowl* xi. 110 We may certify what we have seen to his Lordship.

2. To declare or attest by a formal or legal certificate. (Often with *compl. inf.*, or object *clause*.)

1461 R. Calle in *Paston Lett.* 420 II. 58 Jenney and Velverton hathe certified up in to the Kynges Benche inssurrecions [and] congregacions ayenste me. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 7 § 2 The said Justices .. to certify the same Proclamation to the Kings Justices of the Common Pleas. 1651 N. Bacon *Cont. Hist. Disc.* xxii. 180 In case of sickness, or other good cause, certified and allowed by the Captain. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 214 Unless the judge shall certify under his hand that the freehold or title of the land came chiefly in question. 1788 Franklin *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 222 The proper officers, comparing every article with its voucher, certified them to be right. 1801 in *Med. Jrnl.* (1804) XII. 444 This is to certify, that Drs. Marshall and Walker attended at the hospital at Malta, etc. 1818 Cruise *Digest* VI. 120 It was certified by the Court of King's Bench to the Court of Chancery, in a modern case. 1885 *Law Times* 16 May 38/1 The magistrate confidently reversed the previous medical opinion, and certified the man as not insane.

b. *U.S. Banking.* *To certify a cheque*: see quot.

1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 16 July, In lieu of our protective system of 'crossing', there is a process known as 'certifying' a cheque. The teller puts his initials in one corner, thus warranting the genuineness of the instrument and the fact of the drawer having sufficient funds in the hands of the bank to meet it. 1880 [see Certified].

3. To make (a person) certain or sure (*of* a matter); to assure, inform certainly; to give (a person) legal or formal attestation (*of*).

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 6846 Pilat sent til Tyberius .. to certifie hym of þis cas. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlv. 175 (Harl. MS.) Was certifijd of the dethe of the cockes. 1535 Coverdale *Job* xii. 8 Speake .. to the fyshes of the see, and they shal certifie the. 1581 B. Riche *Farew. Militarie Prof.* 58 Certifying his mother the truthe which he had learned. 1675 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 32 These are to Certifye all whom it may concerne. 1765 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1861) IV. 334 The next post will probably certify you of his death. 1797 Southey in *Life* (1849) I. 317 As to what is the cause of the incalculable wretchedness of society .. I have long felt certified in my own mind.

b. with *clause* as second object.

14.. *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 564, I .. sertefynge 30we I was late .. a monge ryte worschepeful folke. 1526 Tindale *Rom.* viii. 16 The same sprete certifieth oure sprete that we are the Sonnes of God. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 32, I goe to certifie her Talbot's here. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 237 The Sheriff is to make his return, and certefy the Justices, whether the party have sufficient Goods and Chattells. 1878 Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* I. 56 The following letter certified Cecil that .. White was not to inherit all.

c. *refl.* To make oneself certain, inform oneself certainly; to ascertain.

1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III. 470 After hee had fully certified himselfe of the riches aboue sayd. 1858 Maxwell *Let.* in *Life* x. (1882) 308, I hope to certify myself ere long what sort of 'friend's wife' I am to have.

4. *intr.* To make certification; to testify *to*, vouch *for*.

1625 Bacon *Plantations, Ess.* (Arb.) 531 They will .. be Lazie .. and spend Victuals, and be quickly weary, and then Certifie ouer to their Country, to the Discredit of the Plantation.

1829 Southey in *For. Rev. & Cont. Misc.* III. 49 Those for whom the priests would certify might remain. 1874 A. S. Taylor *Med. Jurispr.* lxii. (ed. 9) 707 One of the medical men certifying to the insanity of a gentleman.

Hence **Certifying** *vbl. sb.*, certification.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 43 By .. certefienge of cheueteynes of londes, it was i-founde.

† **Certionate**, *v. Obs.* [Du Cange has *certionare* 'securum reddere': but the word looks like a mistake for *certiorate*.] = Certiorate.

1558 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 522 The partie defendar aucht and suld be warnit of the said continewatioun, and certionat of the last day affixit be vertew thairof.

Certiorari (sɔ̄ːtʃiˌorēˈrəi). *Law.* [L. *certiōrāri* 'to be certified, informed, apprized, shown', which occurs in the original Latin of the words of the writ, 'we, being desirous for certain reasons, that the said record should by you *be certified* to us'.]

A writ, issuing from a superior court, upon the complaint of a party that he has not received justice in an inferior court, or cannot have an impartial trial, by which the records of the cause are called up for trial in the superior court.

1523 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 38 By no wryt of error of certiorare. 1641 *Jrnls. Ho. Commons* II. 162 Upon what Grounds they issued forth those Certioraries. 1649 Fuller *Just Man's Fun.* 16 If one conceive himself wronged in the Hundred .. he may by a *certiorari*, or an *accedas ad curiam*, remove it to the King's-Bench or Common-Pleas. 1693 Congreve *Doub. Dealer* II. iv, I'll firk him with a certiorari. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* (1727) 9 He talks of nothing but .. *replevins, supersedeas's, certiorari's, writs of error*, etc. 1881 *Times* (weekly ed.) 11 June 3/4 The Court granted the rule *nisi* for the removal here by writ of *certiorari*.

Certiorate (sɔ̄ːʃiorēit), *v.* [f. L. *certiōrā-re* to certify (= *certiōrem facĕre*): see -ate.] *trans.* To certify, inform authoritatively.

1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. B iij, We certiorate you .. that .. you have wrapped your selves in a very evill snare. 1820 Byron in Moore *Life* 442, I .. should like to be certiorated of its safety in leaving Venice. 1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIII. 133 The juveniles .. are wont to certiorate mamma when the footstalks are tall enough for tartlets.

† **Certioration.** *Obs.* [noun of action f. L. *certiōrāre*: see prec. and -ation.] A making certain or sure; certification.

1653 Manton *Exp. James* ii. 21 Fittest to receive the witness and certioration of the Spirit. 1680 J. C. *Vind. Oaths* (ed. 2) 3 An oath then is for confirmation, and certioration.

Certitude (sɔ̄ːtitiūd). [a. F. *certitude* certainty, objective or subjective f. late L. *certitūdinem* (in S. Gregory, Boethius, etc.), f. L. *cert-us* certain.]

1. Subjective certainty; the state of being certain or sure of anything; assured conviction of the mind that the facts are so and so; absence of doubt or hesitation; assurance, confidence. (There has been a growing tendency since the time of Hobbes to restrict the word to this sense; which, though not etymologically founded, is practically useful.)

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 183 Whiche childer .. not knowenge their faders in certitude. 1554 Knox *Godly Let.* A iij, You wolde knowe the tyme, and what certitude I haue here off. 1656 Hobbes *Liberty, Necess. & Ch.* (1841) 247 An infallible certitude of the understanding in that which it knows to be, or that it shall be. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 359 Moral Certitude Absolute, is that in which the Mind of Man entirely acquiesces, requiring no further Assurance. 1727 Chambers *Cycl., Certitude*, is properly a quality of the judgment, importing an adhesion of the mind to the proposition we affirm, or the strength wherewith we adhere to it. 1864 J. H. Newman *Apol.* 80 My argument is .. that certitude was a habit of mind, that certainty was a quality of propositions. 1880 E. White *Cert. Relig.* 3 The Evangelist distinguishes between what we now term certitude—or the belief of the mind—and certainty, or the solid reality of the fact or truths believed in. 1883 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. ii. v. 298 The truths of faith must be held with absolute certitude.

b. A feeling of certainty in a particular case; the opposite of a doubt. With *a* and *pl.*

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. § 89 To sound the truth of the Electors and Peoples affections, which they found entire, and with that certitude returne. 1617 Donne *Serm.* CXXXVIII. V. 476 Delude themselves with imaginary Certitudes of Salvation. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) III. 4 Heaven .. wher Desires turn to Fruition, Doubts to Certitudes.

2. Objective certainty. ? *Obs.*

1538 Bale *God's Promises* in *Dodsley* (1780) I. 9 They come that thereof wyll shewe the certytude. *c* 1540 *Pilgr. Tale* 50 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) App. i, For a-mongst an hundreth—this is of certitude. 1655–60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 180/2 Science .. hath Certitude and Stability as being conversant in things certain and stable. 1790 Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 110 It will be very long before political subjects will be reduced to geometric certitude. 1856 P. E. Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* Introd. 3 We have evidence of the utmost conceivable certitude.

† **b.** Fixedness, permanency; invariableness. *Obs.*

1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Mm vj b, Thou sawest neuer certitude in the loue of a woman. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 37 That there is an Orthotes or certitude of names among all Nations.

c. Sureness of action, execution, or event; unfailing quality.

1597 Lowe *Chirurg.* (1634) 139 The excellency of it [the eye] is knowne in the certitude of the actions. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 375 That certitude which it hath in effecting any thing. 1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* (1769) 107 A method, how, by a constant and regular certitude, one may express to the eye, etc. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* iv. 91 Expressed with masterly certitude. 1886 Swinburne in *Athenæum* 10 July 49/1 Trust in the certitude of compensatory justice.

† **Cert-money.** *Law. Obs.* [Cowel says 'quasi *certa moneta*'; but *cert* appears to be from *certum letæ* or *pro certo letæ*, as in the quotations.]

A common fine, paid yearly by the residents and tenants of a manor to the lord or the hundred, *pro certo Letæ*, for the certain keeping of the Leet.

1607–1672 in Cowel *Interpr.* 1670 Blount *Law Dict.* s.v., The Mannor of Hook, in Dorsetshire, pays Cert-money to the Hundred of Egerdon. This in ancient Records is called *Certum Letæ*. 1708 in Kersey; in Bailey, etc.

Certs, obs. var. of Certes.

Certy, var. of Certie *sb.*

Ceruce, obs. form of Ceruse.

Cerule (sīəˈrĭul), *a.* Also cæ-. [ad. L. *cærul-us* = *cæruleus* blue: see Cerulean.] A poetical equivalent of Cerulean.

1591 Spenser *Virg. Gnat* 164 A foord Whose cærule streame .. Crept under mosse as greene as any goord. 1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. iii. 5 Pellucid Onyx, cerule Tarqueis. 1757 Dyer *Fleece* II. 66 The bark That silently adown the cerule stream Glides with white sails. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 165 Those fir-clad hills, so softly pencilled 'gainst the cerule sky!

b. quasi-*sb.* (in quot. accented *ceru'le*).

1830 W. Phillips *Mt. Sinai* IV. 336 The Eternal .. Dispersed his pillar through the deep cerule Of heaven.

† **Ceru'leal,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [see -al.] = next.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 196 They paint themselues from top to toe with a cæruleall colour.

Cerulean (sĭrūˈlĭăn), *a.* Also cæ-. [f. L. *cærule-us* dark blue, dark green, applied to the sky, the sea (Mediterranean), but occas. to leaves, fields; cf. Welsh *glas*. In the mod. langs. always taken as deep blue.] Of the colour of the cloudless sky, pure deep blue, azure. Chiefly poetic.

1667 Primatt *City & C. Build.* 71 For Painting the best Cerulian or Blew colour in Oyl 1*s.* 6*d.* a yard. 1677 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 129 (T.) Mosques and hummums with their cerulean tiles and gilded vanes. 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* IV. 83 He spread the pure Cerulean Fields on high. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* VIII. 284 We .. through cærulian billows plough the way. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* II. 545 Her eyes cerulean rolled. 1847 Emerson *Threnody* Wks. (Bohn) I. 487 Within the air's cerulean round.

b. *humorous* = Blue *a.* 7.

1831 *Cat's Tail* 28 Being cerulean (which so much the *ton* is).

B. quasi-*sb.* (ellipt.).

1. Cerulean colour or hue.

1756 *Gentl. Mag.* 39 Tinctured with a bright cerulean, then with a fine azure. 1835 *New Monthly Mag.* 299 The sky was clear and of the milky cerulean of chrysoprase.

2. *humorous.* A blue-stocking, a 'blue'.

1821 Byron *Juan* IV. cviii, O ye, who make the fortunes of all books! Benign Ceruleans of the second sex!

† **Ceru'leated,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. L. *cærule-us* + -ate + -ed.] Made cerulean, coloured blue.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 119 Azure paint wherewith they are ceruleated. 1680 Morden *Geog. Rect., Persia* (1685) 385 Cupoloes curiously cæruleated with a feigned Turquoise.

Cerulein (sĭrūˈlĭin), **Cerulin** (sīəˈrūlin). Also cæ-. [f. L. *cærule-us* blue + -in.] † **a.** An intensely blue substance obtained from indigo. **b.** A deep blue substance contained in many essential oils, also called azulene.

1810 Henry *Elem. Chem.* (1840) II. 281 Cerulin appeared to consist of 1 atom of indigo + 4 atoms of water. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 200 He gave the name of cerulin, from its blue colour, to the soluble indigo contained in it, and that of ceruleo-sulphates to the salts. 1872 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 185 An oily compound of a very deep blue colour called cærulein. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Cærulein*, same as Azulene.

Ceru'leo-, combining form of L. *cærule-us*, in the names of various chemical compounds, as *ceruleo-sulphuric acid*; *ceruleo-lactin*, etc.

1810 Henry *Elem. Chem.* (1840) II. 281 Ceruleo-sulphate of Potassa. 1838 Ceruleo-sulphate [see Cerulein]. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 906 s.v. *Indigo*, A peculiar acid, to which the names of indigo-sulphuric, sulphindigotic, sulphindylic, or cæruleo-sulphuric acid have been applied [Watts (III. 258) calls this Sulphocærulic acid]. 1879 Watts *Dict. Chem., 2nd Supp.* 276 *Ceruleolactin*, a hydrated aluminium phosphate .. found in botryoïdal and reniform masses.

b. *Ceruleo-nasal*: humorous for Blue-nose 2.

1858 O. W. Holmes *De Sauty*, Tell me, O Provincial; speak, Ceruleo-nasal.

† **Ceru'leous,** *a. Obs.* Also **cæruleous,** 8 **-lous.** [f. L. *cærule-us* Cerulean + -ous.] = Cerulean.

1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 10 A Poet .. in a long ceruleoous garment. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 7 The heavens are pure, bright, ceruleous. 1680 Boyle *Experi. Chem. Princ.* II. 100. 1717 *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 569 The Pyrmont Waters excell all .. in its bright Cærulious Lustre.

Cerulescent (sĭərŭˈlĕsĕnt), *a.* Also cæ-. [as if ad. L. **cærulēscent-em* pr. pple., becoming blue, f. *cæruleus*.] Tending to cerulean.

1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Cærulescent*, sky blue. 1881 *Jrnl. Bot.* X. 113 The gelatina-hymenea is cærulescent, then slightly tawny with iodine.

‖ **Ceruleum,** cæ- (sĭrūˈlĭŭm). [neut. of L. *cæruleus*.] (See quots.)

1859 *Times* 28 Dec. 2/2 (*Advt.*) *Cæruleum*, a new permanent colour, prepared for the use of artists. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 570 *Cæruleum* .. consisting of stannate of protoxide of cobalt, mixed with stannic acid and sulphate of lime.

Ceru'lic, *a. Chem.* Also cæ-. [f. L. *cærul-us* blue + -ic.] In *cerulic acid* (see quot.).

1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Cærulic acid*, an acid of coffee, by some regarded as an oxidation product of caffetannic acid.

† **Ceruli'fic,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [as if ad. L. **cærulific-us* making blue, f. *cærul-us* blue + *-ficus* making.] 'Having the power to produce a blue colour' (J.).

1701 Grew *Cosm. Sacr.* II. ii. (R.), The several species of rays, as the rubifick, cerulifick, and others.

Cerulin; see Cerulein.

† **Ce'rulous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *cærul-us* = *cæruleus* blue + -ous.] = Cerulean.

1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 44 [Flowers] cerulous or blewish. 1717 Slare in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 565 A Cerulous azure Blue.

Cerumen (sĭrūˈmĕn). [a. mod. (or ? med.) L. *cērūmen*, f. L. *cēra* wax, or ad. Gr. κηρούμενος formed of wax. Also mod. F. *cérumen*.] The yellow wax-like secretion in the external canal of the ear.

1741 Monro *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 25 The *Cerumen* of the Ears is of a watry Consistence. 1844 Dufton *Deafness* 87 A pellet of hardened cerumen.

Cerumini'ferous, *a.* [f. mod.L. *cērūmen, -inis* (see prec.) + -ferous.] Producing cerumen.

Ceruminous (sĭrūˈminəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *cērūmin-* stem of *cērūmen* (see prec.) + -ous.] Of, or of the nature of, cerumen; chiefly in *ceruminous glands*, the glands which secrete the wax of the ear.

1801 Cooper in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 447 A discharge from

the ceruminous glands. 1834 MASON GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 105 [The discharge] then ceases and is succeeded by a copious ceruminous secretion.

Ceruse (sĭə·rus, sĭrūˑs). Forms: 4, 7 ceruce, 4, 6 seruse, 6 cereuse, 6–9 cerusse, 7–9 ceruss, (7 cerus), 5– ceruse. [a. F. *céruse* (Pr. *ceruza*, Sp. *cerusa*, It. *cerussa*), or ad. L. *cērussa* ceruse, according to Vossius perh. for a possible Gr. *κηρόσσα* (contr. f. *κηρόεσσα*) waxy, f. *κηρός* wax.]

1. A name for WHITE LEAD, a mixture or compound of carbonate and hydrate of lead (usually 2 $PbCO_3 + Pb H_2O_2$); largely used as a white paint, formerly also in medicine for ointments, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 630 Boras, Ceruce [*v. r.* seruse], ne oille of Tartre noon..That hym myghte helpen. *a* 1500 in *E. E. Misc.* (1855) 72 To temper ceruse. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* F j, Cerusse dropped into thyne eyes taketh away the paine and cleareth the eyes. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. I. i, Galen hath taken exceptions at such waters, which run through leaden pipes..for that unctuous ceruse, which causeth dysenteries and fluxes. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 107 A Phial coated within and without with Ceruse, *i. e.* the Calx of Lead. 1808 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* 308 The insolubility of the cerusse in boiling distilled vinegar. 1873 A. W. WILLIAMSON *Chem.* § 168 Until a thick crust of ceruse is formed over the surface of the lead.

b. *esp.* as a paint or cosmetic for the skin: often used vaguely.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 169 They whyte theyr face, necke, and pappis with cerusse. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* II. i, 'Tis the sun, Hath given some little taint unto the ceruse: You should have used of the white oil I gave you. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* v. ii, Your ladyship looks pale; But I, your doctor, have a ceruse for you. 1653 MANTON *Exp. James* i. 23 The artificial cerusse and varnish of the face. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 608 Others make Posies of her Cheeks..In which the Lilly, and the Rose, For Indian Lake, and Ceruse goes. 1754 *Connoisseur* No. 5 At Paris the face of every lady you meet is besmeared with unguent, ceruss, and plaister. 1822 BYRON *Juan* XI. xlviii, Youth, ceruse, Against his heart preferr'd their usual claims. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Biog. Johnson* 84 Johnson..whose eye-sight was too weak to distinguish ceruse from natural bloom.

2. The native carbonate of lead; = CERUSSITE.

†**3.** *Ceruse of antimony*: 'a preparation of the regulus of that mineral, powdered, mixed with spirit of nitre, and distilled in a retort till no more fumes will rise' (Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753).

1692 BOYLE *Hist. Air* XXXVIII. 233 A Parcel of his own Ceruss of Antimony. 1754 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII.

†**Ceruse,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To paint (the face) with ceruse. Hence **Cerused** *ppl. a.*

1622 FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* v. i, I dare tell you To your new ceruz'd [*1st folio*, cerviz'd] face, what I have spoken Freely behind your back. 1622 — *Sea Voy.* (T.), What ladies cheek, Though cerus'd over, comes near it. 1667 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* IV. viii, Vermilion this mans guilt, ceruse his fears.

†**Ceru·ssal,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *cērussa*, CERUSE + -AL.] Of or pertaining to ceruse.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 120 The distill'd waters in the leaden stills..partake of a saturnine cerussal quality.

Cerussite, cerusite (sĭə·rŭsəit). *Min.* [f. L. *cērussa* CERUSE + -ITE. (Named 1845.)] Native carbonate of lead, white lead ore.

1850 DANA *Min.* 498 Cerusite isomorph with aragonite. 1885 ERNI *Min.* 262 Color of cerussite, white.

Ceruyce, ceruyn, etc., obs. ff. SERVICE, SERVE.

Cervalet: see CERVELAT.

Cerva·nthropy. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *cerv-us* stag + Gr. *ἄνθρωπ-ος* man, after *lycanthropy*.]

1839 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 499/1 It shewed itself by cervanthropy, for he [Actæon] fancied himself turned into a stag.

Cervantic (səɪvæ·ntik), *a.* [f. the name of Cervantes, author of Don Quixote.] Characteristic of or resembling the style of Cervantes. So **Cerva·ntist,** a student or admirer of Cervantes.

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) I. xii. 48 It was uttered with something of a Cervantic tone. 1882 TRAILL *Sterne* iv. 36 Mr. Shandy is of course the Cervantic centre of the whole. 1881 *Athenæum* 19 Nov. 665/2 Lockhart was by no means abreast of the Cervantists of his time.

Cervantite (səɪvæ·ntəit). *Min.* [Named 1856, from *Cervantes* (in Galicia, Spain) + -ITE.] A native tetroxide of antimony (Sb_2O_4), or combination of antimonious and antimonic oxides, called also *Antimony ochre*, found as a crust or powder, or in pale yellow acicular crystals.

1868 in DANA.

Cervawnte, obs. f. SERVANT.

‖ **Cervelat** (sɛrvəla). Also **cervelas, cervalet.** [OF. *cervelat* (mod.F. *cervelas*), a kind of short thick sausage, hence applied to the musical instrument, ad. It. *cervellata* sausage.]

1. (See quots.)

1708 KERSEY, *Cervelas* (F.), a large kind of sausage. 1730–6 BAILEY, *Cervelas, Cervelat* (in Cookery) a large sort of Sausage, eaten cold, or in Slices. 1775 so ASH.

2. (Also *cervalet.*) A short reed musical instrument, resembling the bassoon in tone.

1864 WEBSTER cites WARREN.

Cervical (sə·rvikăl, səɪrvəi·kăl), *a. Phys.* [f. L. type **cervīcāl-is* (cf. *cervīcāl* bolster), pertaining to the neck, f. *cervix, -īcis*; cf. F. *cervical.*]

1. Of or belonging to the cervix or neck.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Cervical*, belonging to the neck. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 2) 106 They serve for the Passage of the cervical Veins. 1834 J. FORBES tr. *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 327 The mesenteric or cervical glands. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 109 A horse's skull with its upper cervical vertebræ.

b. Used in regard to other structures: see CERVIX.

1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* ii. 54 A plug of viscid cervical mucus.

2. as *sb.* = Cervical nerve, vertebra, etc.

1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 369 The phrenic nerve is derived from the cervicals. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 2 The cervicals are 7 in number.

Cervice, obs. form of SERVICE.

Cervicide (sə·rvisəid). *rare.* [ad. med. L. *cervicīda*, f. L. *cerv-us* stag: see -CIDE.] The killing of a deer.

[Cf. *c* 1196 W. NOVOBURG *Hist. Rer. Anglic.* I. iii. (Rolls) I. 30 [Hen. I]. in publicis animadversionibus cervicidas ab homicidis parum discernebat.] 1864 WEBSTER cites B. TAYLOR.

Cervico- (səɪvəi·ko). *Phys.* Assumed combining form of L. *cervix, -īcis* neck, as in **cervi·co-bra·chial** *a.*, belonging to the neck and arm; **cervi·co-bra·nchial** *a.*, belonging to the branchiæ and the neck; **cervi·co-fa·cial** *a.*, belonging to the neck and face; **cervi·co-sca·pular** *a.*, belonging to the neck and the shoulder-bone, etc.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 292/1 A branch of the inferior or cervico-facial division. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 401 The Cervico-facial divides into a number of branches. 1872 W. AITKEN *Sci. & Pr. Med.* (ed. 6) II. 354 Cervico-brachial Neuralgia is located among the sensory twigs of the brachial plexus.

Cervicose (sə·rvikōus), *a. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *cervīcōs-us* obstinate, f. *cervix, -īcis* neck; see -OSE.] 'Having a hard, strong neck' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881).

Cervicula·te (səɪvi·kiŭlĕt), *a. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *cervīcul-a*, dim. of *cervix* + -ATE 2.] 'Having a little or a short neck.' Also, having a goitre' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881).

Cervine (sə·rvəin), *a.* [ad. L. *cervīn-us*, f. *cervus, cerva* deer. In F. *cervin.*] Of or belonging to deer, or to the family *Cervidæ*; of the nature of or resembling deer. Also *absol.* = cervine animal.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 149 The solitary exception in favour of the cervines is at the Easter hunt. 1858 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I. Introd. 11 The Nepal stag, and many other varieties of the cervine tribe. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* iv. 88 The cervine antler..becomes more complex.

b. Of a deep tawny colour (see quot.).

1866 *Treas. Bot., Cervine*, deep tawny, such as the dark part of a lion's hide.

Cervise, obs. form of SERVICE.

Cervi·sial, *a. humorous.* [f. L. *cervisia* (*cerevisia*) beer + -AL.] Of or pertaining to beer.

17.. *Mock Ode* in Boswell *Johnson* (1816) IV. 428 Cervisial coctor's viduate dame. 1862 *Temple Bar* IV. 472 Differences..anent sundry cervisial shortcomings between her husband and the vexed landlord of the Blue Posts.

‖ **Cervix** (sə·rviks). *Phys.* [L.] The neck, *esp.* the back part of the neck. Hence applied to a similar part in various organs, as the neck of the womb (*cervix uteri*), of the bladder (*cervix vesicæ*), of the thigh-bone (*cervix femoris*), and of a tooth (*cervix dentis*, 'the line of junction between the crown and the fang').

1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 278 The *Cervix* of the *Os Femoris* has a great many large Holes. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 387/1 The cervix of the bladder is of a compressed conical form. 1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* ii. 78.

Cervyce, cervyse, obs. ff. SERVICE.

†**Cervylle,** *v. Obs.*⁻⁰ [cf. OF. *escerveler*, f. *cervelle* the brains.] To remove or knock out the brains; hence **Cervyller,** one who does this.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 57 To Ceruylle, *excerebrare*. *Ibid.* A Ceruyller, *excerebrator.*

Ceryl (sĭə·ril). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *κηρός* wax + -YL.] The hypothetic radical ($C_{27} H_{55}$) of *Ceryl* or *Cerotyl alcohol* or cerotin, $C_{27} H_{55} O$, a white solid waxy substance, melting at 79° C., obtained from ceryl cerotate or Chinese wax. Hence **Ce·rylene** [see -ENE], the same as CEROTENE ($C_{27} H_{54}$); **Cery·lic** *a.*, of ceryl.

1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 610 Ceryl Alcohol is obtained from Chinese wax..This wax consists mainly of ceryl cerotate. *Ibid.* (1877) II. 303 Ceryl cerotate..yields cerotic acid and cerylene by dry distillation. 1879 — *Dict. Chem.* I. 838 A solution of cerotate of potassium is obtained holding cerylic alcohol in suspension..The hydrate of ceryl.. forms a waxy substance melting at 79°C.

Cerymony, -moyn, etc., obs. ff. CEREMONY.

Ceryn, Ceryows, obs. ff. SEAR, SERIOUS.

Cesar, -ean, etc.: see CÆ-.

Cesare (sĭ·zări). *Logic.* [med.L.] A mnemonic term for the first mood of the second figure of syllogisms, in which the major premiss and the conclusion are universal negatives, and the minor a universal affirmative.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* 105 b. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* XXII. I. 434 In the Second Figure the first mood is Cesare, of which the formula is:—No P is M; But all S are M; Therefore, no S is P.

Cesare, obs. f. SICER, strong drink.

Cesarowitz, var. of CZAROWITZ.

Cese, cesse, obs. ff. of CEASE.

Ceserera, var. of SISERARA, a hard blow.

†**Cesil.** *Obs.* Some kind of fur.

1492 *Will of Borne* (Somerset Ho.) Gowne..furrid w^t Cesill wombes.

Cesment, var. of CESSMENT, *Obs.*

†**Cesolfa.** *Obs.* [f. *C, sol, fa*, names of musical notes: cf. *Effaut.*] The name of a musical note, the treble C, which was *sol* of the 6th hexachord and *fa* of the 7th. Cf. A RE.

a 1325 *Old Eng. Song* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 291 The song of the cesolfa dos me syken sare.

Cesone, obs. form of SEASON, SEISIN.

†**Ce·spitate.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. med.L. *cespitāre* to stumble, 'said esp. of a horse' (Du Cange); f. L. *cæspit-em* turf.] (See quots.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Cespitate*, to stumble. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Cespitate*, to stumble, as it were to hit ones foot against a Turf.

†**Cespita·tion.** *Obs.* [f. as prec.; see -ATION.] Stumbling; sudden stoppage in a course.

1653 R. BAILLIE *Dissuasive Vind.* (1655) 1 Mr. Cottons clear cespitation on the threshold. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* xxiii. 3 Wherein I may walk..without cessation or cespitation. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 128 An instantaneous Asthma, together with a cespitation of the animal Spirits.

Cespititious (sespiti·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *cæspitīci-us* made of turf + -OUS.] Made of turf, turfen.

17.. GOUGH (T.) Height and breadth of the cespititious ramparts. 1867 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* (1873) I. i. 33 It is called a cespititious wall. 1880 — *Reign Q. Anne* III. xiv, 50 Redoubts or bastions, called 'cæspititious', as made out of the materials available on the spot.

Cespitose (se·spitōus), *a.* Also CÆSPITOSE, q.v. Turfy, growing in dense tufts or clumps.

1793 T. MARTYN *Lang. Botany* s. v. *Cespitosa planta*, A cespitose or turfy plant has many stems from the same root, usually forming a close thick carpet. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 432 Cespitose; branches short, erect, thick. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv. (1848) 71 Crowded cespitose clumps. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 380 Small cespitose Mosses which are very leafy and much branched.

Cespito·so-, cæspito·so-, combining f. of prec. = in a cespitose manner, cespitose and —.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 470 Arborescent or cespitoso-arborescent. *Ibid.* 452 Between the proper cespitose Madrepores, and the cespitoso-arboriform. *Ibid.* 325 Cespitoso-hemispherical. *Ibid.* 504 Cespitoso-ramose.

Cespitous (se·spitəs), *a.* [f. L. *cæspit-em* turf + -OUS: cf. mod.F. *cespiteux, -euse* in same sense.] Turfy, cæspitose.

1832 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Cess (ses), *sb.*¹ Also SESS(E. [The etymological spelling is SESS, aphetic f. ASSESS *sb.* in same sense: the spelling *cess*, due app. to mistaken notion of the etymology, has been more or less established in some senses.]

1. An assessment, tax, or levy: in various *spec.* applications.

a. A rate levied by local authority and for local purposes. Now superseded in general English use by *rate*, but frequent *dial.*; in Ireland it is still the official term. *Church cess*: see quot. 1868.

1531 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 1 Diuers and sundry Cesses, Scots, and Taxes. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 73 To appoint..what time the Sess should continue. 1642 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 104 Received more for a cease of 2d. pound, 19*s. 1d.* ob. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 49 Unless when the parish cess was gathered. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 374 A cess or permanent composition for every plough-land. 1847 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 206 There's the rent and the rates and the sesses. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. iv. ix. 35 The Tories were disposed to uphold the dues of the Church, even to the last penny of Church-cess. 1863 *Possibil. Creation* 93 We have our world lit up regularly without any lamp-cess being levied. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 3/1 The Act of the 3 and 4 Will. IV, c. 37..abolished..the church vestry cess, as church rates in Ireland were then called. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cess*, a parochial or municipal rate.

b. *Scotland.* The land tax.

1662 *Sc. Acts* (1820) VII. 409 Act in favour of [the Earls of Queensberry and Annandale] for payment of a moneths Cesse advanced by them for the Shire of Dumfreis. 1678 *Ibid.* VIII. 221. 1701 J. LAW *Counc. Trade* 133 All extraordinary taxes as cess, pole, hearth-money, and such like grievous and unequal dutys. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3824/2 An Act [Scotland] for a Supply of Ten Months and half's Cess upon Land-Rents, received the Royal Assent. *c* 1706 in *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 388 From paying us our Darien Costs, By laying on cess, and new imposts. 1746–7 *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 50 § 2 Their respective proportions of His Majesty's cess or land tax.

c. *India.* A tax levied for a specific object; often with prefixed word defining the object.

1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. i. 309 With regard to the cesses or arbitrary taxes. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* 133 Various taxes and cesses, some falling directly on the land, and others more or less circuitously affecting the cultivator. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 584 Imposing additional taxes..such as the road cess, the irrigation cess, the public works cess, and the education cess.

†**2.** *Ireland.* The obligation to supply the soldiers and the household of the lord deputy with provisions at prices 'assessed' or fixed by govern-

ment; hence loosely used for military exactions generally. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1571 CAMPION *Hist. Ireland* II. x. (1633) 126 With sesse and souldiours. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 144/2 Cesse is .. a prerogatiue of the prince, to impose vpon the countrie a certeine proportion of all kind of vittels for men and horsse, to be deliuered at a reasonable price called the queen's price, to all and euerie such souldiors as she is contented to be at charge withall, and so much as is thought competent for the lord deputies house. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 56. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, &c.* (1787) 20 By their continual cess and extortion [p. 159 sess of soldiers]. 1628 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. (1688) 219 Ceass.. is an Exaction of Victuals at a certain Rate or Price .. for the Maintenance of the Lord Deputie's Houshold and Garrison-souldiers. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict., Cesse* or *cease* in Ireland..for soldiers in garrison.

†**3.** Assessment, valuation, estimation. In phrase *out of all cesse*. *Obs.*

1588 *Marprel. Epit.* 49 This..ouerthroweth the puritans out of all cesse. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. i. 8 The poore Iade is wrung in the withers, out of all cesse.

4. *Comb.*, as *cess-gatherer*, *-payer*; **cess-tax** = 2.

1877 E. PEACOCK *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cess-getherer*, one who gathers a local tax. 'John Lockwood, th' cess-getherer's been for th' Court o' Sewers rate.' 1880 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 135 (*Ireland*) The associated cess-payers are not chosen by election. 1882 J. TAYLOR *Sc. Covenanters* 180 Renwick was brought to trial for teaching that it was unlawful to pay the cess-tax.

†**Cess,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* = DECEASE, q.v.

1419 *Will of Thomas* (Somerset Ho.) After þe cesse of her.

†**Cess,** *sb.*3 *Obs.* [var. of CEASE: cf. CESS *v.*2]

1. Cessation, interruption.

1703 DE FOE *Orig. Power People* Misc. 135 If Power at any time meets with a Cess, if Government and Thrones become Vacant, to this Original all Power .. returns.

2. = CESSER 3.

1689 *Proposals* in *7th Coll. Papers Pres. Juncture of Affairs* 1 This is a Cess of that nature that requires a Judgment to be made upon it.

†**Cess,** *sb.*4 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Etymology uncertain.]

1. A peat-bog; also a piece of peat, a turf.

1636 R. JAMES *Iter Lanc.* 308 Yº deepe Lowe spongie mosses yet remembrance keepe Of Noah's flood: on numbers infinite Of firre trees swaines doe in their cesses light. 1847 *Jrnl. Agric. Soc.* VIII. I. 100 This substance..is dug and dried into small sods called 'turfs' or 'cesses' for fuel.

2. 'A space of ground lying between a drain or river and the foot of its bank' (E. Peacock *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.*, E. D. S.); a haugh. **b.** 'The foreshore of a drain or river' (*Ibid.*).

1874 *Ancholme Navigation Notice* in E. Peacock *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., The occupiers of the land adjoining the cesses of the Navigation .. are authorized to discharge all persons trespassing thereon.

Cess (ses), *sb.*5 *Anglo-Irish.* [? for *success*, or from CESS 1 sense 2.] In phrase *bad cess to* = 'bad luck to, evil befall'.

1859 *Punch* 17 Dec. Carlisle and Russell—bad cess to their clan! 1860 LOVER *Leg. & Stories* (ed. 10) 313 Bad cess to you, can't you say what you're bid.

†**Cess** (ses), *v.*1 *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 5–8 SESS, 6 cease, ceasse. [Etymologically spelt SESS, aphetic f. ASSESS; see CESS *sb.*1.]

1. *trans.* To determine the amount of (a tax, fine, or contribution; also of rent, and the prices at which articles are to be sold); = ASSESS *v.* 1.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxxvii. 663 As soone as the kyng was departed fro Paris, the commons rose in harnesse, and slewe all those that had ceassed the aydes. 1531-2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 § 5 The same rates and prices to be named and cessed by them and euery of them by their discrecions. *c* 1590 in *Secr. Mem. Earl Leicester* (1706) 74 Compelling the tenant to pay him new rent & what he cesseth. *c* 1613 *Social Condit. People Anglesey* (1860) 21 In some parts of the countrey, this mite was never cessed; in other parts it was cessed, but never leavied. 1764 R. BURN *Hist. Poor Laws* 73 To sess, tax, and limit upon every such obstinate person, what sum the said person shall pay weekly.

2. To impose (taxation, a fine, etc.) *upon* (a person or community); = ASSESS *v.* 2.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, iv, Suche fynes and amerciamentis as upon them shalbe cessid. 1612 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 171 Diverse fynes and Amerciaments cessed upon him in Mr. Maior's Court.

3. *Ireland.* To impose (soldiers) upon a community who are to support them at a fixed rate.

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, &c.* (1787) 142 There was no means to maintain the army but by cessing the soldiers upon the subject, as the Irish were wont to impose their bonaught. 1880 BURTON *Reign Q. Anne* II. xvii. 178 None .. shall cosher, lodge, or cess themselves upon the inhabitants.

4. To subject (a person, community, or property) to a contribution, tax, or fine; to rate, to tax; = ASSESS *v.* 3. Also (*Ireland*) To subject to military exactions or requisitions; cf. CESS *sb.*1 2.

1494 FABYAN VII. 344 He prysonyd theym, and after sessyd theym at greuouse fynys. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ci. 121 Yf I wolde sore cease you, ye shulde pay me xxx. or xl. M. scutes. *Ibid.* I. cccIxxxvii. 664 With their owne good wylles they ceased theymselfe to paye wekely a tenne thousande florence. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* IV. ii, A man of two thousand a-year is not cess'd at so many weapons as he has on. 1652 T. MAY *Old Couple* in *Dodsley* (1780) X. 504, I shall be..sess'd More to the poor. 1738 *Hist. View Crt. Excheq.* ii. 21 If he did not come at all, then he was cessed for all the Lands he held. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. vii. (L.) The English garrisons cessed and pillaged the farmers of Meath and Dublin.

5. To estimate officially the taxable value of (property, land, etc.); to rate; = ASSESS *v.* 4.

1598 STOW *Surv.* xv. (1603) 130 To the fifteene it is cessed at foure pound ten shillings.

†**Cess,** *v.*2 *Obs.* Also 6 sese. [Variant of CEASE *v.*; after special senses of OF. *cesser*.]

1. *intr.* To cease to perform a legal duty; cf. CESSAVIT.

1555 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* v. § 374 (1642) 162 If there bee Lord Mesne and Tenant and the Tenant doth cesse. *Ibid.* § 389. 168 If..the Tenant take a wife and afterwards cesseth. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v. *Cessor*, Where it is said the Tenant cesseth..the Tenant ceaseth to do what he ought. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* II. vi. 253 If a Tenant cessed to pay his Rent for two Years.

2. *trans.* To cede, give up, surrender.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxii. 259 They [are] to transport, cesse, and leaue eche kyng to other perpetuelly, al the right that they ought to haue in all these sayd thynges. *Ibid.* 258 We transport and sese all the right that we might have in any of these thynges.

†**Ce·ssant,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *cessānt-em*, pr. pple. of *cessāre* to CEASE.] That ceases to act; characterized by cessation or intermission. Hence **Ce·ssantly** *adv.*, intermittently, at intervals.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* Ep. Ded., Such a way as renders even this cessant state in some sort active. 1701 HOWE *Occas. Conformity* Wks. (1834) 183/1 As the cessant or diminished weight of such reasons shall allow. 1746 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 44, I personally knew a Gentleman..who cessantly winked with one Eye.

†**Ce·ssate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *cessāt-*, ppl. stem of *cessāre* to CEASE.] *trans.* To make to cease; to put an end to.

1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 33 That Variety of Barbarous Nations, their taking Rome, Cessating the Western Empire.

Cessation (sesē·ʃən). [ad. L. *cessātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *cessāre* to CEASE. Practically treated as n. of action from Eng. *cease*; see -ATION.]

1. Ceasing, discontinuance, stoppage; either permanent or temporary.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 107 Withowte cessacion They crye. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 985 The Cessation of the Oracles. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 7 The cessation of trafficke with the Mahometans. 1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 128 These are, as it were cessations from Armes, with which sometimes wee doe beguile our common griefs. 1641 BAKER *Chron. Hen. VI* an. 1450 (R.) Jack Cade affirming no cessation of arms, unless the King in person would hear the grievances of the subject. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xx. 387 A long cessation of discourse ensu'd. 1748 ANSON *Voyage* III. i. 301 The cessation of the storm. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. v. 182 Cessation from work in all the schools.

†**b.** ellipt. = *Cessation of* or *from arms* (see in prec.): suspension of hostilities; armistice, truce: also in *comb.* as *cessation-breaker*. *Obs.*

1645 *King's Cab. Opened* in *Select. Harleian Misc.* (1793) 353 The eminent inevitable necessity, which caused me to make the Irish cessation. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 46 They gave Hostages for observing the Cessation. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 285 To join with general Preston for suppressing and reducing the cessation-breakers. 1755 — *Hist. Eng.* IV. 479 After the cessation for that county [Cheshire] and Lancashire had been annulled.

†**2.** A ceasing to hold office. *Obs.*

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 272 On Mihelmesse day, the Kyng ..red the Act of his Cessacion before these lordis. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* II. § 12 If any Bishop .. shall there keep him against this decreed Cessation, Let him .. be barred from Communion.

†**3.** Desistence from action; inactivity, idleness.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. x. (1632) 576 They accuse my cessation, when as all the world was convicted of too much doing. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.*, *Cessation*, rest, idleness. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 109 The spent Earth may gather heart again; And, better'd by Cessation, bear the Grain.

‖ **Cessavit** (sesē·vit). [Lat. 3rd sing. perf. of *cessāre* = CEASE *v.*, CESS *v.*2 1.] A writ so called, originating in Stat. 6 Edw. I. and abolished by 3 and 4 Wm. IV. (See quot. and cf. CESS *v.*2, CESSER.)

1555 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* v. § 389 The Lord bringeth a Cessavit and doth recover. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 50. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 232 The writ of cessavit: which lies, by the statutes of Glocester ..and of Westm. 2 .. when a man who holds lands of a lord by rent or other services, neglects or ceases to perform his services for two years together. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v., If the lord distrains pending the writ of cessavit against his tenant, the writ shall abate.

Cesse, obs. form of CEASE, SEISE.

Cessement, var. of CESSMENT. *Obs.*

Cesser (se·səɹ). Also 6 ceasser, 6, 9 (incorrectly) cessor. [a. F. *cesser* to cease; the infin. being used subst. as in *trover*, *misnomer*.]

1. *Law.* Ceasing (of a tenant) to pay rent, or perform legal duties, for the space of two years.

1531 *Dial. Laws of Eng.* II. xxxiv. (1638) 122 The sufferance of the Abbot onely may disherit the house, as by his ceasser. 1555 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* v. § 389 (1642) 168 The cessor doth not lye in any act done by the husband. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* IV. 42 The Lord may enter for the Cesser of his Tenant. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 21 Upon a Cesser in the king's case, no receipt for 100 years together would make it good or hinder the estate from being avoided.

2. A coming to an end; cessation, termination.

1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, *Cessure*, or *cesser*, ceasing, giving over; or departing from. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 412 If a proviso for cesser of the term should not be inserted in the deed by which it is created. 1883 J. PAYNE 1001 *Nts.* III. 172 Wherefore it is God's gift to thee, for the cesser of thine ill fortune. 1884 LD. COLERIDGE in *Law Times Rep.* 8 Mar. 48/1 There is a condition in the charter-party providing for a cesser of the liability of the charterers as soon as the cargo is on board.

†**3.** Vacation of office, abdication; = CESSION 2.

1689 *Proposals* in *7th Coll. Papers Pres. Junct. Aff.* 1 This seems to be a Cesser of this Government, and may amount to as much as if he had died. 1689 *Consid. Succession & Alleg.* 6 To comprehend all kinds of Cesser from the Government, whether by Death or otherwise.

Cesser, var. of CESSOR, SESSOR.

[Cesshery, error for COSHERY.

c 1580 J. HOOKER *Sir P. Carew* in *Archæol.* XXVIII. 134 Cessheries and cesses, and suche other Ireshe customes.]

†**Cessibi·lity.** *Obs.* [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being cessible; yieldingness.

1645 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* ix. (1658) 92 If the subject strucken be of a proportionate cessibility, it seemeth to dull and deaden the stroke. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 27 The density, and figure, of the descending body acting upon the cessibility of the medium.

†**Ce·ssible,** *a. Obs. rare.* [as if ad. L. **cessibilis*, f. *cess-us*, pa. pple. of *cēdĕre* to yield; see -IBLE. Cf. 16th c. F. *cessible* 'that may be given up'.] Yielding; ready to yield or give way.

1645 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* ix. (1658) 93 If the parts of the strucken body be so easily cessible, as without difficulty the stroke can divide them, then it enters into such a body.

Cessing (se·sin), *vbl. sb.*1 *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. CESS *v.*1 + -ING 1.] The levying of a cess; rating.

1882 J. TAYLOR *Sc. Covenanters* 50 Finings and cessings for causes for which there are no warrants.

†**Ce·ssing,** *vbl. sb.*2 *Obs.* [f. CESS *v.*2 + -ING 1.]

1. The ceasing to perform legal duties; = CESSER 1.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 498 The Lord, after such a Cessing, ought .. to seeke .. whether any distresse may be found upon the Tenement, or No. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 175 By this word Gavelet the Lord shall have the land for the cessing of the Tenant.

2. Cession, surrender, abdication.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccliii. 328 The peple woundred of the cesyng and resygnyng of pope felix to nycholas.

3. Stopping, stoppage.

1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 Preamb., Oure seid holye Fader ..for the cessyng of the seid Scisme and errours hath..sent for ayde..into oure seid Sovereign Lorde.

‖ **Cessio bonorum** (L. 'cession of goods') = CESSION 3 b: in *Sc. Law*, a legal proceeding by which a debtor is entitled to be free from imprisonment, if innocent of fraud, on surrendering his whole means and estate to his creditors.

Sc. Newspr. (*heading*) Bankruptcies and Cessio Bonorum.

Cession (se·ʃən). [a. F. *cession*, ad. L. *cessiōn-em*, f. *cessus*, pa. pple. of *cēdĕre* to yield.]

†**1.** The action of giving way or yielding: **a.** to physical force or pressure. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 354 They both [Flame and Air] have quickness of Motion, and facility of Cession, much alike. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* i. 36 It is the equal pressure of the Air on all sides upon the Bodies that are in it, which causes the easie Cession of its parts. 1693 TYRRELL *Law of Nat.* 52 That Cession or giving place to each other, which is so necessary for the performance of their motions.

†**b.** to moral force, persuasion, or temptation.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. vi. 50 Certaine cessions of the godly, who yelded even to the very doing of certaine things imposed on them. 1612 BACON *Vain-glory*, *Ess.* (Arb.) 464 Excusations, cessions, modesty it selfe well gouerned, are but arts of ostentation.

†**2.** The vacating of an office either by retirement or death; a ceasing to hold office. *Obs.*

1608 BP. J. KING *Serm. S. Mary's Oxf.* 5 There are two persons, Dauid and Salomon, and accordingly two partes, first the cession or decease of the one, secondly the succession and supply of the other. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 65 By the Cession of many little Princes, these Petty Kingdoms were united, and greater Monarchies created. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* I. ix. 31 The Fellowship..vacant by the Cession of Mr. John Radcliffe. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* (1741) II. 408 The cession was in consequence of his [God's] own declaration to Samuel.

b. *Eccl. Law.* 'One manner of vacating or voiding an ecclesiastical benefice'; see quots.

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 50 When an Ecclesiasticall person is created Bishop, or when a Parson of a Parsonage taketh another Benefice without dispensation or otherwise not qualified..their first Benefices are..said to become void by cession. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, *Cession*, in the case of bishops does not take place till consecration.

3. The action of ceding, or surrendering to another, rights, property or anything to which one has a title or claim; also giving up anything in compliance with a demand; concession.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 67 Cessyone, *cessio*. *c* 1600 SWINBURN *Spousals* (1686) 179 Who .. hath no direct action .. without Cession, or grant first made by the Proctor. 1775 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) III. 106 Not..that you had personally made any cession of the rights of your house. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 458 They will make great cessions to the people, rather than small ones to the parliament. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* III. vi. (1866) II. 858 If notice of abandonment have been duly given, a deed of cession, or formal transfer, is unnecessary. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 238 Notwithstanding his former cession of his rights.

b. *Civil Law.* The voluntary surrender by a debtor of all his effects to his creditors. (L. *cessio bonorum.*)

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 429 The manner of Cedere bonis, or to make cession of goods, is verie hainous, and of wonderfull disgrace. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The Cession originally carried with it a mark of infamy, and obliged the person to wear a green cap or bonnet. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 473, I mean the law of cession, introduced by the christian emperors; whereby if a debtor ceded, or yielded up, all his fortune to his creditors, he was secured from being dragged to a gaol.

c. The ceding, giving up, or 'handing over' of a portion of territory to another ruler or state. Sometimes *concr.* a portion of territory surrendered.

1678 TEMPLE *Let. Ld. Treasurer*, Sept. (R.) To write ..about the..cession of Maestricht. 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 207 Content to make a cession of the islands to Alexander III. 1803 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 624 The troops which are hereafter to occupy the Marhatta cessions to the southward. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* App. iii. 432 All treaties for any cession or exchange of territory must be ratified by the Legislature. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* i. 9 We reluctantly consented to accept the cession of the Fiji Islands.

¶ Misused for CESSATION.

c 1800 K. WHITE *Rem.* (1837) 407 A golden age and its cession.

‖ **Cessionai·re.** [F., f. *cession* = prec.] = next 2.

1881 *Daily Tel.* 1 Feb., The party interested, his successors, cessionaires, or legal representatives.

Cessionary (se·ʃənări). [ad. med.L. *cessionāri-us*, f. L. *cessio* (*bonorum*) yielding up of goods: see -ARY.]

† 1. A bankrupt who makes *cessio bonorum.* *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Cessionnaire*, a cessionarie; one that abandons, or giues vp his goods..who though hee looseth his credit thereby, yet is hee not held so base as a bankrupt. 1632 SHERWOOD, A cessionarie Bankerout, which renounceth his goods in open court, *cessionaire.* [Similarly in BAILEY, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts. as *adj.*] 1694 FALLE *Jersey* iv. 111 The last Creditor is asked whether he will substitute, or put himself in the place of the Cessionary.

2. One to whom an assignment has been legally made; an assignee.

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 342 He who grants the assignation is called the cedent, and he who receives it, the assignee or cessionary. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Oblig. & Contracts* I. 210 The right passes..from the cedent to the cessionary. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 35 The cessionary becomes heir just as if the inheritance had devolved upon him by operation of law.

† **Ce·ssioner.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6–7 **-ar, -are.** [f. as prec.] The person to whom a cession of property is legally made; an assignee; = CESSIONARY.

1491 *Acta Domin. Audit.* 158 (Jam.) As Cessionare and assignay to Schir Andrew Purves. 1565 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 26 (Jam.) His assignay, cessionar & donatour. 1652 Z. BOYD in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 24/1 My lawful cessioners and assigneyes.

† **Ce·ssive,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *cess-* ppl. stem of *cēdĕre* to yield + -IVE.] Of a yielding quality.

1678 R. RUSSELL *Geber* III. II. I. X. 168 Softness by Sulphur is Cessive, but Softness by Argentrive is Extensive.

† **Ce·ssment.** *Obs.* Also 6 **cesm-, 7 ceas-, ceassement.** [var. spelling of SESSMENT, aphetic f. ASSESSMENT.] = ASSESSMENT.

c 1540–1660 [see SESSMENT]. 1584 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 16 Item receaved a cesment for mending the leades, xiij*s.* vj*d.* 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Cessement*, tribute. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* II. xii. 113 The Tholousans .. made a great ceassement of money, which was gathered and lenied, but with great difficultie. 1635 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 97 A ceasment of sex penns a pound. 1645 *Martin's Echo* in Prynne *Discov. New Blazing-Stars* 44 Is it not you that pay all the Taxes, Cessements, and oppressions whatsoever. 1721–33 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. I. II. ii. 261 To put their said order and cessement in writing.

† **Ce·ssor** [1]. *Obs.* Also 6 **-ar, -er.** [f. CESS *v.*[1] + -ER, -OR.] One who determines the amount of a cess; = ASSESSOR 3. a.

1565–78 COOPER *Thesaur. Censor*, a cessar; one that valueth or mustreth. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong Censeur*, a Cesser. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 221 The Sessors of the People. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 505 The corruption of victuallers, cessors and purveyors.

Cessor[2] (se·sɒr, -ɔi). *Law.* [f. CESS *v.*[2] + -OR.]

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Cessor*, in law, one dilatory, and delinquent in his duty or service, and is liable to have the writ *Cessavit* brought against him. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*

Cessor, erron. f. CESSER.

Cesspipe (se·sˌpəip). [f. *cess* in CESSPOOL + PIPE.] A pipe for carrying off the overflow from cess-pools, sinks, or drains.

Cesspit (se·sˌpit). [f. as prec. + PIT.] = A pit for the reception of night-soil and refuse; a midden.

1864 R. A. ARNOLD *Cotton Fam.* 440 The deep cesspool system is bad enough, but the middens or cesspits of the cotton districts are a very great deal worse. 1884 *Law Times Reports* 19 Apr. 230/2 The defendant, owning one well, began to use it as a cesspit. 1887 *Melbourne Daily Telegraph*, A sum..flung yearly into the cesspit of this single vice!

Cesspool (se·sˌpūl). Forms: 7 **cest-**, 9 **sus-, sess-**, 8– **cesspool.** [Of uncertain derivation.

The form *cesperalle* has suggested connexion or popular confusion, with SUSPIRAL breathing hole, air-hole, ventilator, q. v. The form *cestpool*, if genuine (compared with the dial. '*cist*, a cesspool' in Halliwell) has suggested that the initial element may be a contraction of *cestern*, CISTERN, or at least that it has at some time been associated by popular etymology with that word. Prof. Skeat compares the form *suspool* with the dial. words *suss* 'hogwash', *soss* 'anything dirty or muddy' (Halliwell); others have proposed derivation from CESS *sb.*[4] bog. More suitable is that from It. *cesso* privy (:—L. *secessus* place of retirement, privy, drain), esp. as this is also commonly used for *cessino* the solid contents of the *cesso*, 'materie grosse che si cavano dalle cloache delle case, che servano per ingrasso dei terreni' (La Crusca). The spelling *sess-pool* taken with the essential meaning of a 'pool for the retention of sediment', might indicate connexion with L. *sedēre, sess-um* in sense 'to sink, settle down'. But all these are merely suggestions, calling for further evidence.]

1. A small well or excavation made in the bottom of a drain, under a grating, to collect and retain the sand or gravel carried by the stream.

[1583 in Bacon *Annalls of Ipswiche* (1884) Cesperalle to be made for stopping of filthe by the brooke.]

1671 *Act Common Council Lond.* 27 Oct. P 5. 18 A Fall or Cestpool of convenient bigness shall be made .. to every Grate of the Common Sewer..to receive the Sand or Gravel coming to the same, so to prevent the choaking thereof. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 592/2 *Sesspool*, or *Cesspool*, a deep hole or well, under the mouth of a drain, for the reception of sediment, etc., by which the drain might be choked.

2. A well sunk to receive the soil from a water-closet, kitchen sink, etc.: properly one which retains the solid matter, and allows the liquid to escape.

It is sometimes built dry, so that the water escapes by percolation through the joints of the stone or brickwork into the surrounding soil, or it is built in mortar, and a drain formed to carry off the surplus water from near the top of it. (Gwilt.)

1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 364 We estimated the fall of the drain, from the eastern sink .. to its termination in the cess-pool..at two feet. 1815 T. FORSTER *Atmospheric Phenom.* (ed. 2) 150 The smell of drains and suspools. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* (1876) 11 The horrible stench of the cesspools. 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 98 [It will] render harmless the most offensive cesspool or drain.

b. (See quot.)

1871 *Daily News* 16 Dec., In Yorkshire effluvium-traps are frequently called cess-pools. 1883 PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 6) x. 367 The common Mason's or dip-trap and the notorious D trap both of which are simply cess-pools.

3. *fig.* (Cf. *sink, common sewer*, etc.)

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. V. i. (L.) The cesspool of agio, now in a time of paper money, works with a vivacity unexampled. 1864 *Soc. Sci. Rev.* 52 Australia refuses again to be made a moral cesspool for England. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 235 Seneca..speaks of Rome as a cesspool of iniquity.

Hence **Cesspoolage** [cf. *drainage, sewerage*]. *rare.*

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* (ed. 2) II. 491 (Hoppe) Two modes of removing the wet refuse of the Metropolis..sewerage and..cesspoolage. By the system of cesspoolage the wet refuse of a household is collected in an adjacent tank, and, when the reservoir is full, the contents are removed to some other part.

† **Ce·ssure.** *Obs. rare.* [f. CESS *v.*[2] + -URE.] a. Cessation, end. b. = CESSER.

1607 W. S. *Puritan* 1. (L.) Since the cessure of the wars, I have spent a hundred crowns out of purse. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v. *Cessavit*, In other cases the heir may not bring this writ for cessure in the time of his ancestor.

Cessyone, obs. form of SESSION.

Cest, ceste. [a. F. *ceste*, ad. L. *cestus.*] = CESTUS [1].

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 110 Of Cestes or Wedding Girdles. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Magnif.* 949 And thy brest Gird'st with a rich and odoriferous cest. 1675 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 203 Mercury..Whips me away her am'rous cest. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Cest*, a Marriage Girdle. 1746 COLLINS *Ode Poet. Character*, To whom prepar'd and bath'd in heaven, The cest of amplest power is given. 1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 80 The Graces' charm-conferring cest Seems bound around her flower-tipp'd breast.

† **Ceste.** *Obs.* [a. F. *ceste.*] = CESTUS [2].

1616 HOLYDAY *Persius* 321 They did array their arms and hands with the cestes, which were made of the hide of the buffle..fill'd with lead within.

Cestern(e, obs. form of CISTERN.

† **Cestes.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. The game of chess.

1578 FLORIO *First Fruites* 8, I can play at Cardes, at Dyse, at Tables, at Cestes [It. *scacchi*].

Cestoid (se·stoid), *a.* and *sb.* Also **cestode.** [mod. f. L. *cest-us* (see CESTUS [1]) + -OID. Cf. F. *cestoïde*, and mod.L. *Cestoidea*, given to an order of Entozoa by Zeder in 1808.]

A. *adj.* Ribbon-like: a term applied to certain intestinal worms, as the tape-worm.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 137/1 The ovaries in the most simple of the Cestoid worms..are situated in the centre of each joint. 1864 *Intell. Observ.* No. 33. 196 Cestoid parasites are not common amongst reptiles. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 137 The cestode many-jointed tapeworms.

B. *sb.* A worm of this kind. Also *attrib.* The mod.L. Cestoidea is sometimes used as plural.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 461/2 The Cestoid order of Entozoa. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 27/2 All these cestoids are complete animals. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 252 Not being developed except in the cestoid stage. 1876 BENEDEN *Anim. Parasites* 90 Different Cestoidea, or tape-worms.

† **Ce·ston.** *Obs.* [= F. *ceston* in same sense; deriv. of *ceste*, CESTUS [1].] = CESTUS [1].

1583 T. WATSON *Poems* (Arb.) 119 Venus..Posthaste to haue God Vulcan's ayde, Solde him her Gemmes, and Ceston therewithall. 1584 PEELE *Arraignm. Paris* III. vi, *Mercury.* Venus, give me your pledge. *Venus.* My ceston, or my fan, or both? *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIV. 181. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Oberon's Palace*, Citherea's ceston, which All with temptation doth bewitch.

‖ **Cestracion** (sestrēi·siɒn). *Zool.* [mod.L., invented by Cuvier; cf. Gr. *κέστρα* name of a kind of fish, also *κέστρος* sharpness, and *ἀκή* point.] A kind of shark now peculiar to Australia; the Port Jackson shark. It has sharp teeth in front, and flat pavement-like teeth behind, and has a spine in front of each dorsal fin.

1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xvii. 320 Shark-like genera resembling the cestracion of Australian seas.

Cestraciont (sestrēi·siɒnt), *sb.* and *a. Zool.* [f. prec.: cf. *anodon, -ont*, etc.] Belonging to the family of fishes of which the Cestracion is the representative. Used also as sb.

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 589 The teeth..not so much flattened as those of the Cestracionts. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 276 The Cestraciont family of sharks. 1863 A. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* xiv. 230 Many of the Placoids are Cestraciont fish.

† **Ce·stred, se·stred,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [Cf. OE. *þeostrod*, ME. *þestred* darkened: see THISTER.] Obscured, made dark.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxiii[iv]. 20 Ful-filled er þai þa þat sestrede er [Vulg. *obscurati sunt*] in mirkenes Of erthe. *Ibid.* cxxxviii[ix]. 12 For mirkenesses, alle þat be, Noght cestred sal be [*non obscurabuntur*] fra þe.

Cestren, -on, obs. ff. CISTERN.

Cestrian (se·strĭăn), *a.* [f. *Cester, Ceaster*, OE. forms of *Chester* + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to the city of Chester or to Cheshire.

1703 J. PHILIPS *Splendid Shilling*, A Cargo of famed Cestrian Cheese. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* xviii, Holy Dee Through Cestrian pastures rolls his tamer stream.

‖ **Ce·strin,** *Obs.* [F. *cestrin* 'a kind of yellow stone whereof beads are made' (Cotgr. 1611).

The original of the passage in Rabelais does not speak of it as a stone, and French writers have suggested that it may have been the resin of the Socotrine aloe, med.L. *aloes cicatrina.*]

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xxi, Her Patenotres..made of a kind of yellow stone called Cestrin.

† **Ce·stuan,** *a. Obs.* [f. CESTUS-[2] + -AN.] Of or pertaining to a boxer's cestus.

1711 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 144. 2/1 To prevent Cestuan Knocks and Bruises.

‖ **Cestui** (se·stwi). Also 6–8 **cestuy,** pl. **cestuis.** [AF., OF. *cestui* (demonstr. pron.) :—late L. *ecce istum*, with analogical final after *cui, lui*: cf. *celui.*] A person, or the person (who), he (who). Only in phrases:

Cestui que (*qui*) *trust, cestui que use*, more fully *cestui a que use* (= *al use de qui*) *le trust est créé*: the person for whose benefit or use anything is given in trust to another.

Cestui (*a*) *que vie*: he on whose life land is held, or the person for whose life lands, tenements or hereditaments are granted.

Cestui que is also used *attrib.* as *sb.*, and *cestui que use* as the name of a procedure.

1555 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* viii. § 579 When freehold or inheritance of Lands, tenements, etc..are devised by cestuy que use. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Cestui qui vie* (in true French, *Cestui a vie de qui*), is he for whose life any Land or Tenement is granted. 1714 *Act* 13 *Anne* c. 13 § 4 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 61 Such person or persons as they have reason to believe to be the cestuyque trust of the advowson. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 25 *note*, The phrase in full length would run in some such manner as this, cestuy al use de qui le trust est créé: he to whose use the trust or benefit is created. In a particular case a cestuy que trust is called by the Roman Law fidei-commissarius. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, *Cestui que use*, he to whose use any other man is enfeoffed of lands or tenements. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 20 The person for whose life the land is holden is called the *cestui que vie.* 1853 WHARTON *Penneylv. Digest* II. 781 If a trustee invest trust money in land, the *cestui qui trust* may at his option accept the land or refuse it. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xxi. 159 There are few social questions of more importance than..the relation between trustees and their cestuis que trust..or the persons for whom they are trustees. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. III. 79 A great many *cestuique* trusts.

‖ **Cestus** [1] (se·stŏs). Also **cestos.** [L. *cestus*, ad. Gr. *κεστός*; properly vbl. adj., 'stitched'.]

A belt or girdle for the waist; particularly that worn by a bride in ancient times.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 236 For Cestus signifieth the Marriage girdle which the Bride did weare. 1736 BAILEY (*Folio*), *Cestus*, a Marriage-girdle, that of old Times the Bride used to wear, and the Bridegroom unloosed on the Wedding-night. 1778 SIR N. WRAXALL *North. Courts* (*Warsaw*) The princess wore round her waist a girdle or cestus of silk, nine inches broad: it is the zone of the Greeks and is still worn in Wallachia. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. ii. 40 To complete the set of amethysts by a bandeau and tiara, a cestus for the waist.

b. *spec.* That of Aphrodite or Venus.

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 130 Like the outragious love of Jupiter to Juno, effected by the cæstus, or girdle of Venus, as it is in Homer, Iliad 18. 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 147 P 3. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 425 P 4 Venus, without any ornament but her own beauties, not so much as her own cestus. 1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 376. 474 She also appears half-draped, girding herself with the cestus, on coins of Domitian.

c. *fig.*

1651 Jer. Taylor *Holy Dying* iii. § 6 (L.) As soon as that cestus [of lust and wanton appetite], that lascivious girdle, is thrown away, then the reins chasten us. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IX. xxi. iii. 295 The brightest jewel in the cestus of Polish Liberty is this right of confederating.

‖ **Cestus** [2] (se·stŏs). [a. L. *cæstus*, commonly regarded as anomalously f. *cædĕre* to strike; perh. it was an incorrect spelling of *cestus* girdle, band, ligature: see prec.]

A contrivance consisting of thongs of bull-hide, loaded with strips of iron and lead, and wound round the hands. Used by Roman boxers as a protection and to give greater weight to the blows.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 76 The Cestus was a kind of gauntlet, or glove, made of straps of leather, and plated with brass, lead, or iron. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* xxiii. 774 For thou shalt wield The cæstus.. never again. 1807 Robinson *Archæol. Græca* iii. xx. 323 The hands and arms of the combatants were..surrounded with thongs of leather called cestus. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* II. xxiii. 369 Since thou wilt wield No more the cestus.

Cestvaen, var. of Cistvaen.

Cesun, obs. form of Season, Seisin.

Cesure: see Cæsura.

Cet-, f. L. *cētus*, Gr. κῆτος whale, is used to form names of a series of chemical substances derived from spermaceti, i.e. *sperma ceti* whale's sperm. The chief are **Cetane** (sī·tēⁱn), the paraffin of the hexdecyl or cetyl series, $C_{16}H_{34}$, a colourless liquid. **Cetene** (sī·tīn), the olefine of the same series ($C_{16}H_{32}$), formerly called *Cetylene*, a colourless oily liquid. **Ce·tic** *a.*, of the whale, or of spermaceti: applied to what was supposed to be a peculiar acid resulting from the saponification of cetin, but which has been ascertained to be only a mixture of margaric acid and cetin. **Cetin** (sī·tin), improperly *cetine*, a white crystalline fatty substance ($C_{32}H_{64}O$) forming the essential part of spermaceti, and used in the manufacture of candles. **Cetine** (sī·təin), the ethine or acetylene member of the cetyl series ($C_{16}H_{30}$) also called *Hexdecine*, and formerly *Cetenylene*, a colourless liquid lighter than water. **Cetyl** (sī·til), the hydrocarbon radical ($C_{16}H_{33}$), assumed to exist in Cetic acid, and the other members of the *Cetyl*, or *Cetylic* series: among these are *Cetyl* or *Cetylic Alcohol*, a white crystalline substance ($C_{16}H_{33}{\cdot}OH$), also called *ethal*; *cetyl hydride* = *Cetane*; *cetyl-salt* any salt of cetyl, as *cetyl-acetate*, *cetyl-palmitate*. **Ce·tylami·ne** (see quot.). **Ce·tylate,** a compound of cetyl with a base, as potassium cetylate. **Ce·tylene** = *Cetene*. **Cety·lic** *a.*, of cetyl, as in *Cetylic alcohol*, *Cetylic acid* = *Cetic acid*.

1871 Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1st Supp. 421 *Cetane or Cetyl hydride is one of the constituents of American petroleum. 1884 *Athenæum* 699/1 Cetane (boiling at 278°). 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 322 This new substance has been distinguished by Dumas and Peligot by the name of *cetene. It is a colourless oily liquid, which stains paper. 1826 Henry *Elem. Chem.* (1840) II. 405 Chevreul separated a substance, which he terms *cetic acid. It is a white solid, fusible at nearly the same point as spermaceti. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 310 One of three acids, either the oleïc, margaritic, or cetic; the first being contained in oils, the second in animal fats, the third in spermaceti. 1836–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 234/1 It deposits the purified spermaceti in white crystalline scales, and in this state, Chevreul terms it *Cetine. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 724 It has nearly the feel of cetin. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 794 Nearly pure cetin obtained, mixed with oil, from the head of the sperm whale. 1868 Royle & Headland *Mat. Med.* (ed. 5) 750 Ethal is also called Cetylic Alcohol, for it seems to be the hydrated oxide of a radical called *cetyle. 1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* 610 Cetyl alcohol, or Ethal, is a white crystalline mass, which melts at about 50°. 1850 Daubeny *Atom. The.* vii. (ed. 2) 229 Spermaceti is a compound of cetylic acid with the oxide of cetyle. 1863–79 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 840 *Cetylamines .. bases formed by the substitution of cetyl in place of hydrogen in a molecule of ammonia. 1880 *Athenæum* 27 Nov. 713/1 The authors ..have thus prepared aluminic methylate..*cetylate, etc. 1864 H. Spencer *Biol.* I. 6 *Cetylene is a liquid which boils at 527°. c 1865 Letheby in *Circ. Sc.* I. 97/2 A fatty acid (**cetylic*), which fuses at 131°.

‖ **Cetacea** (sitēⁱ·ʃiă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L., f. *cētus*, a. Gr. κῆτος whale; see -acea.]

The order of marine Mammalia containing the whales and their congeners.

1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 151 The bones of whales and other cetacea. 1833 Sir C. Bell *Hand* (ed. 3) 110 In the Cetacea..we have mammalia unprovided with hind feet. 1865 Gosse *Land & Sea* (1874) 168 [Foraminifers and Diatoms] constitute the principal sustenance of the giant Cetacea.

Cetacean (sitēⁱ·ʃiăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. prec. + -an (see -acean), forming a sing. to prec.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Cetacea*.

1850 Dana *Geol.* App. i. 722 Fragments of other cetacean bones. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. ii. 49 The cetacean remains lay above the highest tide level.

B. An animal belonging to the *Cetacea* (to which word this supplies a singular).

1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 562/2 The horizontal position of the tail-fin at once distinguishes the cetacean from the fish.

Cetaceous (sitēⁱ·ʃəs), *a. Zool.* Also 7 **cetacious,** (erron.) **setaceous.** [f. as prec.; see -aceous.] Belonging to the order *Cetacea*; of the whale kind, of the nature of the whale.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 203 Cetacious and cartilagineous fishes. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* Digress. 370 Such [fishes] as are not Setaceous..have not Respiration, properly so call'd. 1759 B. Stillingfleet *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 84 The cetaceous fish have warm blood, and they bring forth their young alive, and suckle them. 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 19 The Cetaceous Animals..Linnæus's seventh Order of Mammalia.

transf. 1862 B. Taylor *Home & Abr.* Ser. ii. 418, I suspected a huge cetaceous mirthfulness behind this repose.

† **Ce·taries,** *sb. pl. Obs.* [app. ad. L. *cētārius* pertaining to fish, *sb.* a fishmonger, f. *cētus* sea-monster, whale.] Provisions of the nature of fish.

1661 Lovell *Anim. & Min.* 196 Cows, Asses, Doggs, Dog-fishes, and all cetaries salted have made many Idiots.

Cete [1] (sīt). [a. OF. *cete*, fem., ad. L. *cētus* whale, in pl. *cētē* neut. a. Gr. κήτη, κήτεα whales: see quot. 1802.] A whale, a sea-monster.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 513 in *O. E. Misc.* 16 Ðis cete ðanne hise chaueles lukeð. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxvi. (1495) 463 The whale is callyd Cete. 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 22 Cete or Whales. 1854 Badham *Halieut.* 205 This real cete of a scomber measured thirty-two feet lengthways, and had..a girth of sixteen feet.

† **Cete.** [2] *Obs.* [possibly ad.L. *cœtus* (in med. spelling *cetus*) meeting, assembly, company.] A 'company' of badgers.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj a, A Cete of Graies. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* i. i. 19. [1886 *Standard* 13 Oct., Keeping what the old writers used to call a 'cete of badgers'.]

Cetene, *Chem.*: see Cet-.

Ceteosaur, -us (sī·ti,osǭᵉɪ, -sǭᵉ·rŏs). *Palæont.* [ad. mod.L. *cēteosaurus*, f. Gr. κῆτος (gen. κήτεο-s) whale + σαῦρος lizard.] A gigantic fossil saurian, whose remains are found in the oolite and chalk.

1872 Carpenter in *Gd. Words* 700 In..[the great Oolitic formation] we have remains of gigantic Reptiles (such as the Cetiosaurus). 1877 Le Conte *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 433 The Ceteosaur (Whale-lizard) was probably the largest reptile.. which has ever existed.

Ceterach (se·tĕræk). *Bot.* Also 6 **cetrac,** 6–7 **citterach(e,** 7 **ceteratche, cetrache.** [a. med.L. *ceterach*, *ceterah* (Du Cange), in F. *cétérac*, It. *cetracca*, *citracca*, med. Gr. κιταράκ; the origin has been variously sought in Arabic and in Celtic.]

A genus of ferns, having the back of the fronds thickly covered with scales among which the sori are hidden. One small species with simply pinnate fronds, *C. officinarum*, Scale-fern or Miltwaste (formerly *Grammitis*) is a native of Britain.

1551 Turner *Herbal* i. E v a, The leues of Ceterach .. made hote in vynegre, and dronken of..waste vp the mylt. 1565–78 Cooper *Thesaur.* s.v. *Scolopendrium*, That the Apothecaries call Cetrac. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* iii. lxvii. 408 This herbe is called..in English Scaleferne..Ceterach, and Myltewaste. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* ii. iv. i. iii, Ceteratche, Mugwort, Liuerwort. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 209/1 We searched for ferns, finding the rusty ceterach.

Cetewale, obs. form of Setwall.

† **Cethegrande.** *Obs.* [OF. *cete grande* great whale.] A whale.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 499 in *O. E. Misc.* 16 *Natura cetegrandie.* Cethegrande is a fis ðe moste ðat in water is.

Cethyn, obs. form of Seethe.

Cetic, Cetin, Cetine: see Cet-.

Ceticide (sī·tisəid). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *cētus* + -cide, slayer, as in *homicide*.] A whale-killer.

1836 Southey in *Life & Corr.* (1849–50) VI. 317 At Killerton we met Scoresby the Ceticide.

Cetology (sitǫ·lŏdʒi). *rare.* [f. L. *cētus* or Gr. κῆτος + -λογία: see -logy.] That part of zoology which treats of the whales. Hence **Cetolo·gical** *a.*, of or pertaining to cetology; **Ceto·logist,** one versed in cetology.

1851 H. Melville *Whale* xxxi. 147 To project the draught of a systematization of cetology.

Ceton, obs. form of Seton.

Cetotolite (sītǫ·tŏləit). *Palæont.* [f. Gr. κῆτος whale + οὖς(ωτ-) ear + λίθος stone (see -lite).] A name given to fossil ear-bones, found with associated cetaceous remains, in the Red Crag of Suffolk, where they are extensively used for the manufacture of superphosphate of potash.

Cetrac, obs. form of Ceterach, scale-fern.

Cetrarin (se·trărin, sī·-). *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *cetraria*, generic name of Iceland moss, f. L. *cetra* targe, small shield of leather, so called from the shape of the apothecia.] A white crystalline substance ($C_{18}H_{16}O_8$) forming the bitter principle of Iceland moss (*Cetraria islandica*). Also called **Cetraric** (sitræ·rik) **acid.**

1861 H. Macmillan *Footn. Page Nat.* 98 A peculiar astringent principle in it called cetrarin. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 362 Cetraric acid is a bitter, colourless, crystalline substance. 1886 *Lancet* 15 May 938/2 Large doses of extract of cetrarin slightly increase it [the secretion of bile].

Cette, cettyn, -ynge, obs. ff. Set, Setting.

Cetyl, cetylene, cetylic, etc.: see Cet-.

Cevadic (sivæ·dik), *a. Chem.* [f. next + -ic: cf. F. *cévadique*.] In *cevadic acid*, a volatile fatty acid found in cevadilla. Also called *sabadillic acid*.

1868 Royle & Headland *Mat. Med.* (ed. 5) 680.

‖ **Cevadi·lla, cebadi·lla.** Also Sabadilla. [a. Sp. *cebadilla*, dim. of *cebada* barley.] The seeds of *Asagræa officinalis*, a Mexican plant of N.O. *Melanthaceæ*.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Cevadilla*, in botany, a name used by some authors for .. Indian caustic barley. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 98 Cebadilla seeds were formerly used to destroy vermin. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 391 Cevadilla was known to Monardes in 1573.

Cevene, -yn, etc., obs. ff. Seven, etc.

Cevy, var. of Civy, *Obs.*, a kind of black sauce.

Cewe, ceware, obs. ff. Sew, Sewer.

Cex(e, cextene, cexty, obs. ff. Six, -teen, -ty.

Cexteyne, cextrye, obs. ff. Sexton, Sacristy.

Ceyl(e, obs. f. Sail.

Ceylle, var. of Sele, *Obs.*, bliss.

Ceylonite, ceylanite (sī·lənəit). *Min.* [a. F. *ceylanite*, f. *Ceylan*, Fr. form of *Ceylon*; see -ite.] A ferruginous variety of spinel from Ceylon; Iron-Magnesia Spinel.

1802 Bournon in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 318 The stone called Ceylanite, by Mr. La Metherie..is also sometimes found in the sand of Ceylon. 1804 R. Jameson *Syst. Min.* 79 The ceylanite which is here mentioned. 1884 Dana *Min.* 174 Ceylonite, or iron-magnesia spinel.

CH, a consonantal digraph, which in various languages (e.g. Welsh, Spanish, Bohemian) is treated as a distinct letter, placed in the Alphabet after C. In English it is not so treated formally, but in its characteristic and proper sound (tʃ) which it has in all native words, it practically adds an additional symbol to the alphabet. It has, however, in English other values; viz. those in *chyle*, and *champagne*, which might be expressed otherwise by *k* and *sh*; and that in *loch*, which occurs only in Scotch, Welsh, or foreign words.

The combination CH was foreign to native Roman spelling; it was introduced to represent the Greek aspirate or affricate Χ (as Θ, Φ, were similarly represented by TH, PH). In Latin practice, however, simple *c* was often substituted, e.g. χάρτης, *charta*, *carta*, χαιρέφυλλον, *chærephyllum*, *cærefolium*, and this represented the actual pronunciation, for in the development of the Romanic languages, *ch* in popularized words was treated precisely as *c*. But in these languages, the symbol *ch* has been laid hold of for various purposes. In Italian it is a supplemental symbol used to indicate the hard or (k) sound of *c* before the vowels *i* and *e*, where *c* itself stands for (tʃ), as in *archi* (arki) pl. of *arco*, *chi* (kī) :—L. *qui*. In very early French, it also occurs in the writing of some dialects, or some scribes, with the value of (k); but its typical OF. use was to represent the palatalized sound which Central Old French developed from original *c* (k) before *a*, as in L. *carrus*, *cārus*, *causa*, OF. *char*, *chier*, *chose*, but which Northern Old French, on the other hand, developed from *c* before *e* and *i*, as in *chertain*, *cachier*, *cherise*, where Central Old French had *c* (= ts), *certain*, *chacier*, *cerise*. The symbol *ch* was not used (or only accidentally) in OE.; for, although the sound (tʃ) was already developed in English before the 10th c., it was still written *c(e)*, as in *ceosan*, *ceaster*, *fecc(e)an*. But at the Norman Conquest, the symbol *ch* was introduced from France, and used not only for the new French words as *charite*, *richesse*, but also in the OE. words as in *cheosen*, *chester*, *fecche*, etc. This value of the digraph has ever since been retained in English, while in French the sound was at length worn down from (tʃ) to (ʃ), as in *chief*, *chef*, OF. (tʃiẹf) now (ʃẹf), Eng. *chief* (tʃīf). Where the *c* was originally double, and after a short vowel, the early writing was *cch*, but subsequently *tch*, as in OE. *wrecc(e)a*, ME. *wrecche*, now *wretch*. After a long vowel, simple *ch* is used, as in *coach*, *teach*, *brooch*; but sometimes (from various historical causes) simple *ch* occurs after a short vowel, as in *rich*, *much*, and *tch* (rarely) after a long vowel, as in *aitch*. After a consonant (preserved or lost) simple *ch* is used, as in *perch*, *which*, *such*.

The sound (tʃ) also occurs in Slavonic and many non-European languages, and is usually spelt *ch* in words thence taken into English, as in *chabouk*, *chark*, *cheetah*, *chintz*, *chouse*.

CH has the sound of (k) in words taken from Greek (or Hebrew through Greek) directly, or through Latin, Italian, or French, as in *chasm, chimera, chirography, chyle, Rechabite.* Only in a few of these, which were popular words in Romanic, e. g. *cherub, archbishop*, does the (tʃ) sound occur.

CH has the sound of *sh* (ʃ) in words from modern French; occasionally in words really from Old French, which are now erroneously treated as if from modern French, as *chivalry, champaign.*

CH has also the value of a guttural spirant (χ); but this is not a native English sound, and is only used in English in an accurate pronunciation of Scotch, Celtic, Dutch, German, Slavonic, or Oriental words, in which the sound occurs. This sound existed in OE., but was there written *h* (and *g*) as in *burh, riht*; for this the Norman scribes substituted the digraph *gh* (*burgh, right*), which is still retained, though the sound was lost in the 16–17th century. The same digraph is used to represent the Irish guttural spirant in *lough, Monaghan, curragh*; but the Celtic languages themselves use *ch* (as in Welsh *Machynlleth* and Gaelic *clachan*), and this is followed in Lowland Scotch, as in *loch, pibroch, broch, tocher.* The Old Teutonic languages generally used *h* or *hh* for this sound, as in Goth. *mahts*, OS. and OHG. *maht*, OE. *meaht*; but *ch* (rarely *kh*) was introduced initially, in Upper German, for the affricated sound of *c* (k) as *chamara* (kχa·măra), *chirihha, chalch*, whence it was extended to the spirant (χ), and gradually substituted for the earlier OHG. spelling *h, hh*; so that this is now regularly written *ch* in German and Dutch: cf. Goth. *ahtau*, OS. and OHG. *ahto*, OE. *eahta*, mod.G. and Du. *acht* eight. The same symbol is used for this sound in most Slavonic languages which use the Roman alphabet, and thus sometimes in the Romanization of Russian X (*Cherson, Astrachan*), and also of the kindred sounds in some Eastern languages (where however *kh* is more general); and from all these sources it enters to some extent into English spelling, though the mere English reader usually pronounces it as (k).

As OE. *c(e)-, c(i)-*, has regularly become *ch-*, these constitute one important section of the CH-words in modern English; another consists of the Old French words in *ch-* from L. *ca-*. Of the rest, the chief are those derived from Gr. words in χ-, directly, or through L. (Italian, French) *ch-*. The remainder consist of a few words from Slavonic or non-European languages, or of onomatopœic origin.

CH initial interchanges with C, K, SH. Since Old Northern French retained the *ca-*, which Central French changed to *cha-, che-*, French words were often adopted in English in both forms, usually first from Northern (Norman) French, and afterwards from Central French. Sometimes one, sometimes the other, sometimes both, of these have survived, see e. g. CAITIFF, CAMEL, CAMPION, CHAMPION, CANNEL, CHANNEL, CANAL, CHALICE, CHAMP, CATCH, CHASE, CHACCHE, CATTLE, CHATTEL. The Northern English also in certain cases resisted the palatalization of OE. *c*, or took the parallel *k* form of Norse or Low German: hence northern *caf*, CAUK, KIRK, CARL, KEESLEP, beside southern CHAFF, CHALK, CHURCH, CHURL, CHEESLEP. Cf. on the other hand Kentish *chalf* = CALF. Confusion between *ch, sch, sh*, was not infrequent in ME., e. g. *schin* = CHIN, *chever* = SHIVER. This was sometimes graphical, but partly also dialectal; there are varieties of northern dialect which still use initial (ʃ) for (tʃ). Variant forms like CHACO, SHAKO, CHAGRIN, SHAGREEN, *champoo*, SHAMPOO, are of more recent, and chiefly of phonetic origin.

† Ch, 'ch, *pron. dial. Obs.* Aphetic form of *ich, utch*, southern form of the first personal pronoun I, occurring before verbal forms beginning with a vowel, *h*, or *w*; chiefly with auxiliary verbs, but also with others; as in *cham* (tʃɑm), (earlier *icham*) I am, *cha, chave* (earlier *ichabbe*) I have, *chad* I had, *chard* I heard, *chill* I will, *chold, chud* I would, *chote* I wot, etc.

Found in remains of s. e. (Kentish) dial. in 16th and early 17th c., in s. w. dialect 16–18th c., and often introduced in specimens of dialect speech in the dramatists. Now obsolete; though *utchill* = I will, and *utchy* = I, were still heard in 1875, in remote parts of Somersetshire. (See Prince L. L. Bonaparte in *Phil. Soc. Trans.* 1875–6 p. 580.) *Utchy* corresponds to the 16th c. CHE; see further under ICH.

[*c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 136, I cham þe pylgrym. *Ibid.*, Do as ychave þe rede.] 1528 MORE *Heresyes* IV. Wks. 278/1 An olde sage father fole in Kente..said, ye masters, say euery man what he wil; cha marked this matter wel as som other. *Ibid.*, By my fayth maysters quod he..by the masse cholde twere a faire fish pole. *Ibid.*, Nay byr Ladye maisters, quod he, yche cannot tell you why, but chote well it hath. *c* 1530 REDFORDE *Play Wit & Sc.* (1848) 29 Oh! cham a-cold. *Ibid.*, 31 Chyll go tell my moother. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 397 Cha caute a corage of slouth. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. iii, Chad not so much, i chotte not whan: Nere since chwas born. 1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Curton* I. iii, Chwere but a noddy to venter where cha no neede. 1599 PEELE *Sir Clyom.* Wks. III. 85 Jesu! how cham berayed. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 239 Chill not let go Zir.. and 'chud ha' bin zwaggerd out of my life. 1633 B. JONSON *Tale of Tub* I. i, 'Cham no man's wife, But resolute Hilts. 1635 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* IV. v. Wks. 1873 III. 185 Then zay cha bewrai'd the house I coame on. *c* 1645 T. DAVIES *Somersetsh. Man's Compl.* 2 (Elworthy *Exmoor Scolding.*) 'Chill sell my cart. —'C ham sure that made vs slaues to be. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 4 A Western man [would speak it] thus, Chud eat more cheese an chad it. 1746 *Exmoor Courtship* (E. D. S.) 104 Now chave a-zeed ye, tes zo good as chad a-eat ye.

‖ Cha. Also **tcha, chau, chaw.** [Chinese (Mandarin) *ch'a* tea. Also in earlier It. *cia* (Florio), Russ. *tchaĭ* tea.] The name of TEA in the Mandarin dialect of Chinese, which was occasionally used in English at the first introduction of the beverage. (Some now apply it as a name to the special form of rolled tea used in Central Asia.)

1616 COCKS *Diary* I. 215 (Y.), I sent.. a silver chaw pot and a fan to Capt. China wife. 1655 tr. *Semedo's China* 19 Chá is a leaf of a tree in China, about the bigness of Mirtle. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Cha.* [Hence in PHILLIPS, KERSEY, BAILEY.] 1658 *Mercurius Polit.* 30 Sept. (*Advt.*) That excellent..drink called by the Chineans Tcha, by other nations Tay alias Tee. 1742 BAILEY, *Cha*, Tea, which the Chinese steeping in Water, use as their common Drink. 1885 OGILVIE, *Cha* (Hind.), a kind of tea, rolled up like tobacco, which goes to the interior of Asia.

Cha, *Obs.*, I have: see CH *pron.*

Chaafe, obs. form of CHAFE.

Chaalamy, var. of CALAMY[1], *Obs.*

Chaan, chaapt, obs. ff. KHAN[1], CHAPED.

Chaar, chaarmer, obs. ff. CHAIR, CHARMER.

† Chaas. *Obs.* Variant of CAS, ? overthrow, fallen mass.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 162 (Harl. MS.) Out of the chaas the pilours han hem torn [3 *MSS.* taas, 3 caas].

Chaas, obs. f. CHASE; obs. pa. t. of CHOOSE.

Chaast, obs. form of CHASTE.

Chabazite, chabasite (kæ·băzəit). *Min.* Also **chabasie, -zie.** [A blundered name, which ought to be **Chalazite**; cited by Dana as first used, in form *chabazie*, by Bosc d'Antic, *Journ. d'Hist. N.* 1780, II. 181; formed on *χαβάζιε, an erroneous spelling which stood in the text of the Greek treatise Λιθικά or Περὶ λίθων (of the pseudo-Orpheus *a* 400), up to the publication of the ed. of Tyrwhitt in 1781. The actual Gr. word is χαλάζιε, vocative of χαλάζιος, which also occurs elsewhere in the forms χαλαζίας, χαλαζίτης λίθος, in Latin *chalāzius lapis*, and *chalāzias* (Pliny); the meaning being 'hail-stone', f. Gr. χάλαζα hail; so called from its form and colour (Pliny). The erroneous form disappeared a hundred years ago from Gr. lexicons and editions, but has been retained in the vocabulary of the mineralogists.]

A colourless, or flesh-coloured, mineral occurring, widely distributed, in glassy rhombohedral, almost cubic crystals, composed chiefly of silica, alumina and lime.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 311 The chabasie [corresponds] to the Zeolytes called cubic. 1814 ALLAN *Min. Nomen.* Chabasie. Cubic zeolite. 1822 CLEAVELAND *Min.* 392 Crystals of chabazie are sometimes attached to the interior of geodes of agate. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 219 Chabazite.. extending throughout all the basaltic area. 1850 DANA *Geol.* ix. 513 Chabazite occurs in the hills..in small unmodified rhombohedrons. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* xi. 305 The beautiful natrolites and chabasites, which occupy cavities in basalt at the Giant's Causeway.

Chabbe: *I chabbe* is sometimes written in ME. southern dial. for *ichabbe* = *ich habbe*, I have.

‖ Chablis (ʃablī). Also 8 **chablee.** [Fr., f. the name of the small town *Chablis* (Yonne), near which it is made.] A celebrated white French wine.

1668 SHADWELL *Sullen Lov.* v, Have your cellar full of Champaign, Chablee, Burgundy. *c* 1678 OLDHAM *Paraphr. Horace's Odes* I. xxxi, Their Manto, Champagnes, Chablis, Frontiniacs tell. 1844 BROWNING *Gard. Fancies* II. iv, A loaf, Half a cheese, and a bottle of Chablis.

Cha·bot. *Her.* Also **chalbot.** [a. F. *chabot* (the Miller's Thumb, also *Her.*), earlier F. *cabot* (see CABOT).] The fish called Miller's Thumb.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldrie* III. xxiii. 170 He beareth Or, three Chalbots Gules..A Chalbot fish seemeth to haue the shape of a Gournard. 1688 R. HOLME *Acad. Arm.* II. xv. No. 32 He beareth Azure, a Bul-Head Fish, proper.. with us it is most known by the term.. Millers Thumb; Gull, and a Chabot. 1708 KERSEY, *Chalbot* or *Chabot* (in Heraldry), a Fish having a great Head, commonly call'd a Bull-head, or Miller's-Thumb. So 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

‖ Chabouk, -buk (tʃă·buk). [Pers. and Urdū چابك *chābuk.*] A (Persian) horse-whip. Formerly commonly anglicized as CHAWBUCK, q. v.

1815 MOORE *Lalla R., Lt. of Harem*, Concerning.. the chabuk, as connected therewith. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* xiv, Said Tippoo 'Drag forward that Fakir, and cut his robe into tatters on his back with your chabouks'.

Chacal, obs. form of JACKAL.

Chac-chac. [From the sound.] An instrument of noise used by negroes in the West Indies.

1870 KINGSLEY in *Gd. Words* May 317 The Indian shot.. which the Negro grows.. because its hard seed put into a bladder furnishes him with that detestable musical instrument the chac-chac wherewith he accompanies nightly that equally detestable instrument the tom-tom.

† Chacche, *v. Obs.* [a. south-Norman F. *chachier* (3rd sing. *chache*) = north-Norm. and Pic. *cachier*, and central OF. *chacier*; thus, a doublet of CATCH and CHASE.] **a.** = CHASE; **b.** = CATCH.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 180 And 3if 3e chacche ly3ere let him not a-skape. 1378 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 293 Charite chacchiþ men to þis iust jugement. *Ibid.* 431 Lawe & skile chacchiþ men to 3yue to trewe prestis þes dymes. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 748 Cure, for þi kene carpe chache nowe a schame. *Ibid.* 4227 We miȝt sum connynge per cas chach of 3oure wordis.

Chace, obs. f. CHASE; obs. pa. t. of CHOOSE.

Chacen, obs. form of CHASTEN.

Chack (tʃæk), *v.*[1] In 6 **chak.** [In sense 1 imitative of the sound and action; cf. *clack*; senses 2 and 3 may be distinct words.]

1. *Sc.* To snap with the teeth; to squeeze or crush with a snap of the jaws or by the sudden shutting of a window, door, drawer, or the like; also to make a noise like that of snapping teeth, to clack, clatter, click.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xii. 152 With hys wyd chaftis at hym makis a snak The byt oft falȝeis for ocht he do mycht And chakkis waist togiddir his wapynnis wycht. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 390 The cais chakkit to suddanlie, but ony motion or werk of mortall creaturis. 1697 CLELAND *Poems* 35 (Jam.) Some's teeth for cold did chack and chatter. 1801 HOGG *Scot. Pastoral* 23 (Jam.) For.. chackin' mice, and houkin' moudies, His match was never made.

2. 'Used of a horse that beats upon the hand when his head is not steady; but he tosses up his nose, and shakes it all of a sudden, to avoid the subjection of the bridle' (Bailey Vol. II. 1731; and repeated in mod. Dicts.). ? *Obs.*

Chack (tʃæk), *sb. Sc.* [f. prec., or of parallel formation.]

1. The act of chacking (in sense 1).

2. A 'bite' (of food); a snack.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXIV, '[An] invitation to come back and take part o' his family-chack, at ane preceesely.' 1824 —*Redgauntlet* Let. IX, He.. gives a bit chack of dinner to his friends. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* IV. X. (1849) 181 Take a chack of supper. 1852 CARLYLE *Let.* 20 Sept., Glad to get to the inn..and there procure some chack of dinner.

3. A local name of the Wheat-ear, also called (from its note) **Chack-bird, Chacker,** STONE-CHACKER and CHECK.

1804 TARRAS *Poems* 10 (Jam.) Death—trailt him aff i' his dank car, As dead's a chackart. 1805 BARRY *Orkney* 308 (Jam.) The White Ear—here denominated the chack.

Chack, Sc. f. CHECK *v.*

† Cha·ckstone. *Obs.* (See quot.) Cf. mod. Sc. CHUCKIESTANE.

1611 COTGR., *Cailleteau*, a chackestone, or little flintstone.

‖ Chacma (tʃæ·kmă). A kind of baboon (*Cynocephalus porcarius*) found in S. Africa.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 229/2 The Chacma, so called from the Hottentot word T'Chackamma, the aboriginal name of this baboon in South Africa.. when full grown, is equal in size, and much superior in strength, to a common English mastiff. *Ibid.* 230/1 A full-grown chacma is more than a match for two good dogs. 1855 MAYNE REID *Bush Boys* 447 Totty dispersing the Chacmas.

Chaco (ʃæ·kō). Also **chako,** and more usually SHAKO, q.v. [a. Magyar *csákó* (tʃăkō·); in Ger. *tschako*, Fr. *schako* (Littré).] A military cap of cloth and leather, formerly worn by the infantry in the British army, having the form of a truncated cone with a peak in front.

1826 *Soldier's Album* 11 Snatching up my chaco, I flew to the street. 1840 *Times* 1 Sept., The cumbersome bear-skin cap.. is to be discontinued, and replaced by a smart chaco. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* § 24. 119 The Scales of the Chaco are to be worn under the chin on all Parades and Duties under Arms. 1866 *Army & Navy G.* 29 Sept., The chaco is reported as quite unsuited to the climate and hot sun.

‖ Chaconne (ʃakō·n, tʃăkō·n). *Mus.* Also 7–8 **chacon,** 8 **chacoon,** 9 **chacona.** [Fr. *chaconne*, ad. Sp. *chacona*, according to Spanish etymologists, ad. Basque *chucun* pretty.]

An obsolete dance, or the music to which it was danced, moderately slow, and usually in 3–4 time. 'The chaconne served as finale to a ballet or an opera: it is no longer in use' (Littré).

1685 DRYDEN *Albion & A.* II, Chacon, Two Nymphs and Triton sing. 1692 SOUTHERNE *Wives Excuse* I. i, The Sonatas and the Chacons which I know. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Chaconne, chacoon*, a sort of Saraband Dance, the Measure of which is always Triple Time. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 316 A chaconne, executed by eight principal dancers with great ease and agility. 1878 *Saturday Pop. Concert Programme Bk.* 23 Feb. 1003 A pianoforte accompaniment was added to the Chaconne by Mendelssohn.

Chad, I had: see CH *pron.*

Chad, var. of SHAD, a fish.

† Chad-farthing. *Obs.* [app. from name of St. Chad, patron saint of Lichfield.] (See quot.)

c 1588 *Comm.-pl. bk. R. Columbell, Darley Hall, Derbysh.* [Diocese of Lichfield] in *Rel. Ant.* I. 255 A dewtye belonging of oulde tyme to the churches. Every house payd at Easter..j farthynge called a waxfarthinge, and another called a chaddfarthinge.. the chaddfarthinge to hallow the fonte for christining of children and for oyle and creame to anoyle sicke folkes wyth. 1806 HARWOOD *Hist. Lichfield* 109 Called Whitsun-farthings or Pentecostals, because it was usually given on Midlent or Whitsunday; and at Lichfield it was called *Chad-pennies* or *Chad-farthings*, in allusion to the founder of the cathedral.

Chad-pennies, 'pennies paid at the cathedral of Lichfield, dedicated to St. Chad, on Whit-Sunday, in aid of the repairs' (Brewer *Dict. Phr. & Fable*).

1806 [see prec.].

Chadlock, var. f. CHARLOCK.

Chæfle, early ME. f. CHAVEL, now JOWL.

Chaer, chaere, obs. ff. CHAR, CHAIR.

‖ **Chætodon** (kī·tŏdɒn). *Zool.* Also **chætodont.** [mod.L. f. Gr. χαίτη hair + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) tooth.] A Linnæan genus of spiny-finned fishes (modern family *Chætodontidæ*), remarkable for their bristle-like teeth and bright colours.

c 1750 HILL *Hist. Anim.* 275 (Jod.) The chætodon variegated with longitudinal lines and a forked tail. This is a native of the American ocean. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1790) VI. i. 302 (Jod.) The chætodon or catfish. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (1865) II. 95/1 Setiform teeth are common in the fishes thence called Chætodonts. 1887 T. MARTIN in *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 402 The prickly roach, the chaetodon with him And the hammer fish.

Chætophorous (kī·tǫfŏrəs), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. χαίτη hair, mane + -φορος bearing + -OUS: after mod.L. *chætophora.*] Bristle-bearing; applied to 'the Annelids which have bristle-bearing foot-tubercles, such as tube-worms and sand-worms; and also those which have locomotive bristles, such as earth-worms' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* v. 218 Such segmented Invertebrates as the chætophorous Annelida.

Chætopod (kī·tǫpɒd). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *chætopoda* neut. pl., f. as prec. + πούς (ποδ-) foot.] Belonging to the order *Chætopoda* of Annelids, marine worms, with bristle-bearing feet.

1864 WEBSTER s.v. *Lug-worm* cites BAIRD, A chætopod worm.

Chaf, obs. form of CHAFF *sb.*[1]

Cha·fant, *a. Her.* [f. CHAFE *v.* + -ANT [1].] Applied to a boar when represented as enraged or furious.

1847 *Gloss. Brit. Heraldry* (Parker), *Chafant,* enraged, applied to the wild boar.

Chafar(e, -ayre, obs. ff. CHAFFER.

Chafe (tʃēf), *v.* Forms: 4 **chaufe-n, chawffe,** chafen, 4–6 **chauffe,** 5 **chawfe,** 4–6 **chauf, chaffe,** 5–7 **chaufe,** 6 **chaafe, caff(e, chafen,** 6–9 **chaff,** 5– **chafe.** *Pa. t. & pple.* 4 **chauffede,** chaufid, **chefede, chauffit,** 4–6 **chaufed, chauffed,** 5 **chaufet, chauffid, chaffyd,** 6 **caffed,** chafde, chafte, **chauft,** chafid, 7 **chaft,** 5–9 **chaffed,** 5– **chafed.** [ME. *chaufe-n,* a. OF. *chaufe-r,* mod. *chauffer* to warm = Pr. *calfar,* It. *calefare*:—late L. or Rom. **calefārе,* contr. from L. *calefacĕre* to heat, make warm, f. *calēre* to be warm + *facĕre* to make. In Eng. the diphthong *au* was, as in other AF. words, reduced to long (ā), and this in regular phonetic course to (ēi): cf. *gauge, safe, Ralph, chamber.*]

I. Transitive senses.

† 1. To warm, heat. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xliv. 15 He toc of hem, and is chaufed [1388 warmed]. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxv, A schimnay of charcole, to chaufen the knyȝte. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 455 Chauf hit over the fyre. 1525 LORD BERNERS *Froissart* cxvi[xii]. 333 His bedde was wont to be chafed with a bason with hote coles. *c* 1535 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 940 To caffe or warme, *chauffer.* *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Dulce Bellum inexp.* Wks. (1587) 123 Whose grease hath molt all caffed as it was. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 108 To heat and chaufe any part of the bodie. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 331 Waxe when it is chafed will take an impression. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 86 It cannot be any vulgar furnace that hath chafed so cool a Salamander.

† 2. *fig.* To inflame (the feelings), excite, warm, heat. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 128 þat he wolde .. cherisch hem alle with his cher, & chaufen her ioye. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xv. 68 Leste cheste chaufe ous so and choppe ech man obere. 1483 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 174 The goddesse of loue whiche kyndeleth and chaufeth the amerous hertes. *c* 1500 *Melusine* (1888) 22 Raymondyn, whiche was chaffed, doubted not of hys lyf. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* Uvij, When he was chafed with drinking. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 81 Their continuing in rebellion did but chafe and heat the spirit of the Captains. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 79 The use now made of it [Dancing]..serves only to chaff the Blood. 1716 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* 9 The Heart must be prepared, the Soul chafed, the Affections warmed.

3. To rub with the hand; *esp.* to rub (a person's limbs, etc.) in order to restore warmth or sensation.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 68 Chafyn or rubbyn, *frico.* 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 10 Waxe chaufed with the handes is made softer. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxiv. (1887) 122 The vse of chafing, and rubbing the body. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xvi. 284 He took his arms .. and chafed and rubbed them with his hands. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arth.* 211 She .. laid his head upon her lap .. and chafed his hands. 1877 BRYANT *Lit. People of Snow* 290 They..bore her home, and chafed he tender limbs.

absol. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* II. v, She fell to chafing more violently. 1879 BROWNING *Ivan Iv.* 54 Chafe away, keep chafing, for she moans: She's coming to!'

4. To rub so as to abrade or injure the surface; to fret, gall.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 256 All his ioyntes were ..losed..his body so chafed. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. 535 With their [ants'] travaile chafed is eche pathe. 1602 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 136 Wiche old book was frett and chafed. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v., Seamen say.. The Cable is chafed in the Hawse, when it is fretted or begun to be worn out there. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 31 The flap of your saddle .. chafing you between the confines of the boot and breeches. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxvi. 264 All the boats were badly chafed. 1861 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 92 How easily its tender skin gets chafed.

b. With some mixture of sense 10 (to rage, fume).

1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. vii, He .. May view [the torrent] chafe her waves to spray, O'er every rock.

5. *fig.* To heat or ruffle in temper; to vex, irritate.

? *a* 1400 *Arthur* 95 Arthour was chafed & wexed wrothe. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xxiv. 75 To theym that be fyrst chaffed and angry. 1490 — *Eneydos* xxvii. 97 Whan the see was well chaffed and..ayenst them sore moeued. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 243, I chafe you if I tarrie. Let me go. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xvii. 8. 1635 N. R. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. 73 Being frustrate of his hope, and sore chafed in minde. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 313 The youth was chaffed, and with disdain Refused to touch his harp again. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lix. 267 To chafe and vex me is a part of her nature.

† 6. To scold. *Obs.*

c 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (1855) 11 For his hyre he doth me chawfe. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, vii. (Arb.) 197 We wyll..chyde, braule, fume, chaufe, and backbite them. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. vi. 104 The Parret .. being beaten and chaffed, returneth to its owne naturall voice. *c* 1677 TEMPLE in Courtenay *Mem.* (1836) I. 499 The King .. chafing us for spending him so much money, and doing nothing.

b. *slang.* (See quot.; an ironical use of 1 or 3 or other prec. sense: cf. ANOINT.)

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 36. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Chaft,* well beaten or bang'd.

II. Intransitive senses.

† 7. To become warm or hot. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVIII. 49 Then grace sholde growe ..And charite, þat child is now sholde chaufen of him-self. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 283 The day be-gan to chauffe, and the sonne was risen right high. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ciii. [xcix.] 301 The dayes chafed meruaylously, for it was about mydsomer. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 407 He so chaufeth and moyleth in sturryng the coales.

† 8. ? To spoil by heating, to undergo decomposition (? by heating or rubbing). *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2301 They bussche[d] and bawmede baire honourliche kynges, Sewed theme in sendelle sexti faulde aftire, Lappede them in lede, lesse that they schulde Chawnge or chawffe. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xcv. (1634) 169 Then laid them in chests of lead, because they should not chafe nor savour.

9. To rub; to press or strike with friction (*on, upon, against*). (Often with mixture of other notions: cf. 10 c.)

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 21 The murmuring Surge, That on th' vnnumbred idle Pebble chafes. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v., Seamen say, a Rope chafes, when it galls or frets, by rubbing against any rough and hard thing. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. xii, Is it the roar of Teviot's tide, That chafes against the scaur's red side? 1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xiv. § 599 If the currents chafe upon it. 1861 HOLLAND *Less. Life* xiii. 178 As a caged bear chafes .. against the walls of his cell.

10. *fig.* To wax warm (in temper); to be angry, to rage; now usually, to display irritation of temper and impatience of restraint or obstacles, by fuming, fretting, and worrying oneself or others.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxxiii. [cxix.] 348 If ye fynde hym harde and highe of wordes, chafe not with hym, treate hym swetely. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 32 The man began to fume and chaafe. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 26 b, Though you..chaufe and fume never so much agaynst him. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Church-Porch* liii, Calmnesse is great advantage: he that lets Another chafe, may warm him at his fire: Mark all his wandrings, and enjoy his frets. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. 93, I never chaff, but take the good and the bad as they fall in my road. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* I. 172 Let the loser chafe. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 78 The wilder adventurers .. had chafed at his advice. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* VII. i. (1864) 416 While the exasperated prelate was chafing under this affront. 1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss., Chaff,* to chafe or chaffer, to quarrel. 'They chaff'd at teean t'other varry sairly.' 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xv. 246 The aristocratic party could but chafe in impotent rage.

b. with *complement.*

a 1561 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1825) I. 220 He had an occasion greatly to chafe or fret the heart out of his belly.

c. Of the sea, etc: To fret, rage, or fume. (Sometimes with a tinge of sense 9.)

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 89, I would you did but see how it chafes, how it rages, how it takes vp the shore. 1822 PROCTER (B. Cornwall) *Flood of Thess.* I. 477 The great sea chafes And the wild horses of the Atlantic shake Their sounding manes. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. liv. 35 Their conflicting waters roared and chafed in eddies and waves. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxiii, Chafing like an angry sea, the crowd pressed after them.

Chafe (tʃēf), *sb.* Also 6 **chaufe, chauff,** 7 **chaff.** [f. prec. vb.]

1. Heat of mind or temper; rage, passion, fury; state of vexation, pet, 'temper'. *arch.*

1551 ASCHAM *Lett.* Wks. 1865 I. II. 312 The pope is in a wonderful chafe. 1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewell* iv. 105 The Emperour answered in a great chafe. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866–7) I. 176 He went away like Naaman in a chafe. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxviii. 238 A March-Hare was never in such a Chaff as I am. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Rom. xi. 15 That .. I might see them at last believe for anger, or for very shame, and go to heaven in a holy chafe. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxi, Into what an unprofitable chafe you have put yourself! 1825 *Bull-baiting* II. in *Houlston Tracts* I. xxviii, To take bulls by the nose, and put them in a bit of a chafe.

2. Rubbing, fretting, friction.

1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* I. i. 84 The chafe Comes not by wearing chains, but feeling them. 1876 R. BURTON *Gorilla L.* I. 71 Causing painful chafes and sores. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 66 They catch the chafe of the sail.

3. A chafing against restraints.

1869 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Aug. 11 His utterances are..marked already with a restlessness of spirit, and move with a chafe and impetuosity of rhythm, that seem to bode revolt.

4. *Comb.* † **chafe-gall** (see quot.); † **chafe-, chaff-halter,** cf. CHASE-. Also CHAFE-WAX, etc.

1678 A. LITTLETON *Lat. Dict., Intertrigo* .. a galling in a man or beast by going, riding, or rubbing of one thing against another; a chafegall. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* s. v. *Bridle,* Chaff-Halter, a Woman's Bridle is the same, only it's double Rained.

Chafed (tʃēft), *ppl. a.* Also **chauf(f)ed, chauft, chaf'd, chaft,** etc. [f. CHAFE *v.* + -ED [1].] Heated; rubbed, fretted; angered, irritated, vexed.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7145 Vp he lepe with chaufed blod. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (1880) 20 On coast thee chauft flud is hurled. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 33 When his [the horse's] hot rider spurd his chaufféd side. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 126 Warwicke rages like a chafed Bull. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. I. li, His chafed feet, and the long way to town. 1764 CHURCHILL *The Author* Wks. 1774 II. 180 The chaf'd blood flies mounting to his cheeks. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* III. 265 Some chafed and angry idiot. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 322 The white ridges of the chafèd sea.

Chafer [1], **chaffer** (tʃē·fəɹ, tʃæ·fəɹ). Forms: 1 **ceafor, cefer,** 5 **cheaffer, chauer,** 7– **chafer, chaffer.** [OE. *cefer* corresponds to OS. (MDu. and mod.Du.) *kever,* OHG. *chevar* (*chevaro*), MHG. *kever, kefere,* Ger. *käfer* beetle:—OTeut. type *kefro-z*; OE. *ceafor,* if from earlier **cafr,* points to OTeut. ablaut-variant **kafroz, -uz.* Possible derivations are from a stem *kaf-* to gnaw (see CHAVEL), or from that of CHAFF, an animal enclosed in scales or husks. Mod. German use applies the name to all *Coleoptera,* from the ladybird to the stag-beetle.]

A name given to certain beetles, now chiefly the COCK-CHAFER and ROSE-CHAFER; used alone, it generally means the former of these. Apparently, originally applied to species destructive to plants.

α. form *chafer.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 121 *Bruchus,* ceafor. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* civ. 30 [cv. 34] Sona ewoman gangan gærshoppan, and grame ceaferas [*bruchus*]. *c* 1400 *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) II. 211 (MS. *a*) Of hors i-roted come þe cheafers [1387 harnettes, CAXTON chauers]. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 59 These [dors]..do openly engender with their Females, as the chafers do. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xxi. 254 Take one of the common chafers or dung-beetles into your hand.

β. form *chaffer.*

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 314 The great appearances of Chaffers, or other Insects. 1770–4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) III. 99 Cock-Chaffer..called..the Chaffer ..the Jeffry-Cock, the May-bug and (in Norfolk) the Dor. 1829 E. JESSE *Jrnl. Nat.* 324 Every sparrow that flies by has a chaffer in its mouth,

Chafer [2] (tʃē·fəɹ). ? *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 **chaufour(e,** 5 **chafor, -ur, -ir, -our(e, -owre, chaufur, -yr, chawfer, chaffire, -our, chalfer,** 5–7 **chaufer, chaffer,** 6 **chaver, chauffer,** 6– **chafer.** [f. CHAFE *v.* + -ER [1]; or (in sense 1) a. F. *chauffoir* :—late L. type **calefātōrium* for *calefactōrium.* See CHAUFFER.]

† 1. A vessel for heating something: **a.** A vessel for heating water, a saucepan. **b.** A portable grate, a chafing-dish. *Obs.*

α. form *chauf(f)our, -er.*

1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 5 A chaufour of siluer. 1427 *Mem. Rip.* (1882) I. 329, j chawfer. 1434 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 101 A chaufur of bras. 1558 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) II. 162, ij fyer chauffers. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 215 Faire chaufers and goodly pots.

β. form *chafour, -er.*

1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 46 þe best of yren broches, & a chafur. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 68 Chafowre to make whote a thynge as watur, *calefactorium.* 1488 *Inv. Jewels Jas. III* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 392 A chalfer, of silver ouregilt. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* v. (*stage direction*) Re-enter Mephistophilis with a chafer of coals. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 398/1 Barbers .. carry about with them

..a small Chafer. 1721-33 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. i. i. i. 2 Basin and chavers of silver and gilt .. to wash the Prince. 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 1257 These [barbers'] chafers are no longer made in London.

γ. form *chaffer*.

c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 161 Lay þem vppon youre galantyne stondynge on a chaffire hoote. 1505 *Will of Horwood* (Somerset Ho.) A large chaffer of laton. 1629 *Inv. Hatfield Priory* in *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* New Ser. III. II. 160, j great brasse chaffer to heat water in.

†2. = Chafe-wax. *Obs.*

1577 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 920/2 A clearke of the hamper; and a chafer of the wax. 1647 Haward *Crown Rev.* 2 Chafer of Wax. Fee .. 7*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* 1805 *Lett. Patent* in *Law Times* LXXXI. 442/2 The office or place of chaffer of the wax.

3. One who chafes or fumes. ? *Obs.*

1598 Florio, *Bronfatore* .. a snorter, a huff snuff, a chafer. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* IV. ii. § 1. 127 Chafers in play are couetous, great gamesters are foolish.

Chafer, *v.* [? mispr. for *chafe*.]

a 1625 Fletcher & Mass. *Elder Bro.* IV. ii. (1679) 117 *M.* Do they chafer roundly? *A.* As they were rubb'd with Soap, Sir .. *M.* Long may they chafe, and long may we laugh at 'em.

Chafer, obs. form of Chaffer.

†Cha·fern, cha·ffern. *Obs.* [app. altered from Chafer [2], after words like *cistern, lantern*.] = Chafer [2] 1 a.

1613 *Inv.* in *Stratford-on-Avon MSS.* (N.) Five brasse pottes..and one chaferne. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 426/2 In our refined speech some call a Barbers Chaffer..a Chaffern, and a Caldafer. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 277 A brass-pot, chafern, or kettle. 1721-1800 Bailey, *Chaffern*, a Vessel to heat Water in.

Chafery (tʃē·ɪ·fəri). *Metallurgy.* [prob. coming down from an earlier **chaufferie*, a. F. *chaufferie* in same sense, f. *chauffer* to heat; see Chafe *v.* and -ery.] (See quots.)

1663 in *Trnl. Derbysh. Archæol. Soc.* X. 35 Anvil, chafery bellows and wheels. 1679 Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 163 The Forges..are of two sorts, one whereof they call the Finery, the other the Chafery. 1731 Bailey, *Chafery*, one of the Forges in an Iron-Work. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* Gloss. 774. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Chafery*, a forge fire for reheating.

†Cha·fe-wax. *Obs.* Also **chaff-wax.** [f. Chafe *v.* (sense 1) + Wax *sb.*] An officer attending on the Lord Chancellor, whose duty it was to prepare the wax for sealing documents. The office was abolished in 1852.

1607 Cowell *Interpr.*, Chafewax is an officer in chauncery, that fitteth the waxe for the sealing of the writs. 1614 Ellesmere in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) II. l. 358 The poore Sealer and Chaffewax and ther dependantes. 1673 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 750/4 The Chafe wax to the Great Seal. 1886 *Law Times* LXXXI. 442/2 The now obsolete office of chaffwax to the Lord Chancellor.

Cha·feweed, cha·ffweed. *Herb.* [According to Turner and other early writers, f. Chafe + Weed; see quot. 1551: otherwise it might be plausibly explained from Chaff *sb.*[1] and Weed, in reference to the chaffy receptacle of *Filago*.]

A name given by Turner to the plant *Gnaphalium sylvaticum*; extended by Gerard to other species of *Gnaphalium* and the allied *Filago*; applied by some especially to *F. germanica*, the Chafewort of Turner. (By Lyte erroneously applied to *Diotis maritima*, the Sea Daisy.)

1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* s.v. *Centunculus*, Centunculus named in greke Gnaphalion .. It maye be called in englishe Chafweede, it is called in Yorke shyre cudweede. 1551 — *Herbal* I. I ij, Centunculus is called .. in Northumberlande Chafwede, because it is thought to be good for chafynge of any mans fleshe wyth goynge or rydynge. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lxii. 90 This herbe [Gnaphalion] is called..in English of Turner Cudweed, Chafeweed. 1598 Florio, *Herba impia* .. we call it chaffweede or cudweede. 1853 in G. Johnston *Bot. E. Bord.* (= *Filago germanica*). 1879 Prior *Plant-n., Chafe-weed* .. as Ray expresses it in Cat. Plant. Cant., 'quoniam ad intertrigines valet'.

†Cha·fewort. *Obs.* [f. Chafe + Wort.] A name given by Turner to *Filago germanica*.

1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 83 *Cartaftilago* otherwise Ceratophilax, is called in english Cudwurt, or Chafewurte.

Chaff (tʃaf), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 ceaf, cef, 2 chæf, 2-4 chef, (2, 4 cheue, 4 chaue), 4 cheff, 3-5, 7 chaf, 4-7 chaffe, 3-4, 6- chaff; *north.* 4 caf, 5 kaf, kaff, kafe, 6 caiff, 4-7 caffe, 5-9 caff. (Occasional 4 schaf, 5 shaffe.) [OE. *ceaf*, corresp. to MDu. *caf* (Du. *kaf*), MHG., MLG., dial. Ger. *kaf* neut., related to OHG. *cheva* husk, pod, and possibly to a Teut. root *kef-* gnaw: cf. Chavel, Jowl. The southern form in ME. was *chef*, the midland *chaff*; the northern *caf*, *caff*, still extant; in Scotl. also *cauve*. Commonly collective.]

1. A collective term for the husks of corn or other grain separated by threshing or winnowing.

α. form *chef*.

c 1000 Ælfric *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 148 *Palea*, ceaf. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke iii. 17 Pæt ceaf he forbærnþ. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Þæt chæf he forbernð. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 85 Þet smal chef þet flid ford mid þe winde. *Ibid.* Of þe smal cheue. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 79 Þat dusti chef. *c* 1340 *Ayenb.* 210 Be-tuene þe cheue and þe corn [nom. *passim* chef].

β. form *chaff*.

c 1200 Ormin 1483 And sibbenn winndwesst tu þin corn, And fra þe chaff itt shædesst. *c* 1205 Lay. 29256 Þer biforen þe gon 3eoten draf and chaf and aten. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 4791 (Trin.) To fynde þe chaue Corn þere shul we fynde to haue. *Ibid.* 21113 (Fairf.) Quik þai haue his bodi flaine & waltered him in barli chaf. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 663 And so þei chewen charitie as chewen schaf houndes. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1684 Barly brede with al the chaf. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 134 b, As the flayle tryeth yᵉ corne from the chaffe. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 985 Least on the threshing floore his hopeful sheaves Prove chaff. 1715-20 Pope *Iliad* v. 613 The light chaff, before the breezes borne. *a* 1811 J. Leyden *Ld. Soulis* lxii, The barley chaff to the sifted sand They added still by handfuls nine.

γ. form *caf, caff*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4751 (Cott.) Þe caf he cast o corn sumquile In the flum þat hait þe nile. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxxiv. 21 Caf þat is light to fle wiþ þe wynd. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 51 Caffe, *acus*, *palea*. 15.. *Scot. Poems* 16th *C.* (1801) 98 (Jam.) As .. caffe before the wind. 1670 Ray *Proverbs* 285 Kings caff is worth other mens corn. 1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 334 To sleep on caff. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Caff* (N. Lanc.), chaff, refuse. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Caff*, chaff.

†b. A plural occurs in OE. and ME., *e.g.* to translate *paleæ* of the Vulgate. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 12 Þa ceafu [*Lindisf.* halmas; *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* chefu] he forbærnð on unadwæscendlicum fyre. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* iii. 12 But chaffis he shal brenne with fyr unquenchable. — *Ezek.* xiii. 10 With outen chaffis [Vulg. *absque paleis*].

†2. *transf.* The husks of pease and beans. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 110 Two basketfull of bene chaf. 1611 Cotgr., *Faval*, the chaffe, shalings, hullings, offals, or cleansing of Beanes.

3. Cut hay and straw used for feeding cattle. (It is doubtful whether the early instances of 'chaff' used in brick-making, etc., belong here. A chaff-cutting machine is described in Lewis *Hist. Thanet* 1736 Plate IV. p. 16, but not by this name, being called 'a cutting box to cut horse's meat in'.)

[*c* 1000 Ælfric *Exod.* v. 7 Ne sylle ge leng nan cef ðis Ebreiscan folc to tigel geweorce. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2889 Hem-seluen he fetchden ðe chaf ðe men ðor hem to gode gaf. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* lxv. 25 The leoun and the oxe shulu ete chaf [1388 stree]. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 44/1 In my faders hows is place ynough to lodge the & thy camels & plente of chaf & heye for them. *c* 1535 Dewes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 915 Litter or chaff, *paille*.] 1772 W. Bailey *Advancem. Arts* (1783) I. 42 Mr. Edgill's Machine for cutting chaff. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* viii. 212 If fed .. upon indifferent hay and straw, it then becomes necessary to cut it into chaff.

4. *Bot.* a. The thin dry leaves or bracts of the flower of grasses, *esp.* the inner pair now usually called *pales* or *glumelles*, distinct from the outer pair called *glumes*. b. The bracts at the base of the florets in Compositæ. (The plural is *obs.*)

1776 Withering *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) I. 195 *Eryngium* .. florets sitting, separated by chaff. *Ibid.* III. 669 *Hyoseris*, Receptacle naked: Down hair-like; encompassed by awned chaff. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. 133 [Canary-grass] the chaffs being turgid and hairy. *Ibid.* 134 The keel of the chaffs is ciliate. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 406 In the blooming season, for wheat, there are three stamens, or male portions, thrown out beyond the chaff or calyx. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* v. 142 Palets, also called Chaff, are diminutive or chaff-like bracts or bractlets on the axis (or receptacle) and among the flowers of a dense inflorescence, such as a head of Compositæ .. the name is also given to an inner series of the glumes of grasses.

5. In various fig. or allusive contexts, from sense 1. (Cf. *Matt.* iii. 12, etc.)

c 1386 Chaucer *Man Lawes T.* 603 Me lust not of the caf ne of the stree Make so long a tale, as of the corn. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 59 It were a short beyete To winne chaffe and lese whete. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 3531 Thy words war nather corne nor caiff. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 18 You may wel thinke that I sell my corne and eate Chaffe. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. i. 117 His reasons are two graines of wheate hid in two bushels of chaffe: you shall seeke all day ere you finde them, & when you haue them they are not worth the search. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* vi. § 9 You may see here [*Jer.* xxiii. 28] a distinction made between wheat and chaff, true and spurious. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* vi, Vacant chaff well meant for grain. 1882 *Athenæum* 5 Aug. 171/3 Though there is a little chaff there is also a good deal of wheat.

b. Proverb. *An old bird is not caught with chaff*; and allusions to it.

1481 Caxton *Reynard* 110, I am no byrde to be locked ne take by chaf, I know wel ynowh good corn. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Timon* IV. ii, An olde birde is not caught with chaffe. 1665-9 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* v. x. (1675) 336 The empty and Trifling Chaff, Youth is wont to be caught with. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* (L.) The doctor, being a shy cock, would not be caught with chaff. 1856 J. H. Newman *Cal. lista* (1885) 249, I am too old for chaff. 1873 Hale *In His Name* vi. 50 That's old chaff for such as we.

6. *transf.* and *fig.* Refuse, worthless matter.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1064 Caffe of creatours alle, thow curssede wriche! 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* I. VIII. (Arb.) 96 (*marg.*) Perles as common as chaffe. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. ix. 48 How much honor Pickt from the chaffe and ruine of the times. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 262 Asses, fooles, dolts, chaffe and bran. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xv, Some poor scholler, some parson chaff. 1670 Dryden *Prol. Cong. Granada* 42 Wheel-broad hats, dull humour, all that chaff, Which makes you mourn, and makes the vulgar laugh. 1799 Wordsw. *Poet's Epit.* iv, A soldier, and no man of chaff. 1842 Tennyson *Epic* 40 Twelve books of mine .. Mere chaff and draff, much better burnt.

7. a. *attrib.* Of or resembling chaff.

1636 James *Iter Lanc.* 112 Those chaffe sands which doe in mountains rize.

b. *Comb.*, as *chaff-bait, -biscuit, -bread, -heap, -house, -knife, -net, -room*; **chaff-bed,** a 'bed' or mattress stuffed with chaff instead of feathers, etc.; **chaff-cutter,** one who cuts chaff; a machine for cutting hay and straw for fodder, also called **chaff-engine**; **chaff-flower,** a name for *Alternanthera Achyrantha*; **chaff-seed,** a name for *Schwalbea americana*. Also Chaff-weed.

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, xxxii, The Birds come in To his *Chaffe-baite. 1582 *Inv. of R. Hodgson, Kendal* (Somerset Ho.), A *Caffe bed. 1663 *Inv. Ld. Gordon's Furniture*, Thair is in the bed, a caffe bed, a fethir bed, a pair blankets, and a red worset rug. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 592 Straw, or rather Chaff-Beds, with Ticks of Canvas. 1839 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxii, Salt meat and new rum, pease-pudding and *chaff-biscuits. 1611 Cotgr., *Pain de bale*, *chaffe bread..the coursest kind of bread. 1772 W. Bailey *Advancem. Arts* (1783) I. 192 A new invented *chaff cutter invented by Mr. Wm. Bailey. 1807 Vancouver *Agric...Devon* (1813) 124 Chaff-cutters are used by Mr. Fellows and other gentlemen in the county. 1854 *Illust. Lond. News* 5 Aug. 118/3 Occupations of the People. Chaffcutter. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* 323 Since the house of Jacob is now as a little corne left in a *chaffe-heape. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 670 *Hoc palare*, *chaf-house. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 51 A Caffe hows, *paliare, paliarium*. 1833 *Manuf. Metal* iii. II. 55 (Cab. Cycl.) *Chaff-knife backs, and hay-knife backs. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 68 *Chaffenette to take byrdys, *retiaculum*. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* I. ii. 34. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 99 Along the opposite side of the yard are the *chaff-room, various domestic offices, etc.

Chaff (tʃaf), *sb.*[2] *colloq.* [Of this and the related Chaff *v.*[2], the origin is not quite certain: if the sb. is earlier, it may be a fig. use of prec. (cf. senses 5, 6 there); if the vb. is the starting point, it may be a playful or light use of *chaff*, Chafe *v.*, senses 5 and 6 of which come very near to it.]

Banter, light and good-humoured raillery, or ridicule, calculated to try the temper of the person to whom it is addressed; badinage. (App. of slang origin, and still somewhat vulgar.)

(The first quot. is uncertainly placed: it may mean 'scolding': cf. Chafe *v.* 6.)

[1648 Jenkyn *Blind Guide* iv. 76 You pretend to nothing but chaffe and scoffes.] 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* (C. D. ed.) 42, 'I do', said the 'prentice. 'Honour bright. No chaff, you know.' 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* I. 286 There's enough of this chaff. I have been called names and black-guarded enough. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Aug. 127/2 Chaff, as the vulgar call it, when it is real good chaff, is an element in statecraft. 1885 *Manch. Even. News* 6 July 2/2 They got through a few overs .. amidst the chaff of a good-natured crowd.

Chaff (tʃaf), *v.*[1] [f. Chaff *sb.*[1]] Hence Chaffed *ppl. a.*, Cha·ffing *vbl. sb.*

1. *trans.* To mix with chaff; = Chave *v.*[1]

1552 Huloet, Chaffed or myxt wyth chaffe, *paleatus*.

2. To cut (hay, straw, etc.) for fodder.

1883 *Hertfordsh. Mercury* 6 Dec. 4/4 In most other cases the grass has been chaffed when put into the silo. 1887 *Times* 7 Sept. 3/3 Mr. Henry Simmonds fed .. the young stock on chaffed hay and straw. *Ibid.* [He] was in the habit of supplying winter food .. by chaffing up the straw.

Chaff (tʃaf), *v.*[2] *colloq.* [see Chaff *sb.*[2]: the relative priority of vb. and sb. is unsettled.] *trans.* To banter, rail at, or rally, in a light and non-serious manner, or without anger, but so as to try the good nature or temper of the person 'chaffed'.

(A word or sense which probably arose as cadgers' slang, and is still considered slangy, and usually apologized for by inverted commas.)

1827 [see Chaffing]. 1850 H. Greville *Leaves fr. Diary* (1883) 375 Charles was very amusing in chaffing Lady C. for her violent anti-Catholic feelings. 1857 Kingsley *Two V. Ago* xv. (D.) A dozen honest fellows grinned when their own visages appeared, and chaffed each other about the sweethearts who were to keep them while they were out at sea. 1879 M'Carthy *Own Times* II. 264 Palmerston is in the Home office, pleasantly 'chaffing' militia colonels. 1885 Dicey *Introd. Lect. Law of Const.* 174 The Regent treated the affair as a sort of joke, and, so to speak, 'chaffed' the supposed author of the satire.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

a 1845 Barham *Ingold. Leg.* (1877) 319 Not pausing to chaff or to parley.

Hence Cha·ffing *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, Cha·ffingly *adv.*

[Cf. 1575 in Chafing *vbl. sb.* 1.]

1827 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1009 Much 'chaffing' passed between them. 1861 N. A. Woods *Pr. Wales in Canada* 426 There were 'chaffing' signals too, going on between the vessels. 1876 Burnaby *Ride Khiva* vi, Being a little annoyed at the chaffing remarks of the grinning peasants. 1871 *Daily News* 24 Jan., The men took to criticising each other's performances, not chaffingly, but quite seriously. 1883 Proctor in *Knowledge* 13 July 28/1 A habit chaffingly attributed to the Missourian belles.

Chaff, var. Chaft, jaw, and obs. form of Chafe.

Chaffaire, -are, obs. forms of Chaffer.

Chaffed (tʃaft), *ppl. a.*

1. See Chaff *v.*[1] 2. See Chaff *v.*[2]

†3. ? Spoiled by heating, that has begun to decompose: see Chafe *v.* 8. *Obs.*

1734 T. Sheridan *Let.* in *Swift's Wks.* (1841) II. 724 You live upon chaffed mutton, I live upon venison.

Chaffer (tʃæ·fəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3 **chaffere**, 4 **cheapfare, chapfare, -vare**, 3–5 **cheffare**, 3–6 **chaffare** (**chaffere, chafare, chefare**), 4–7 **chaffar**, 4– **chaffer**. (Also 5 **chafar, -ir, -yr, -ayre, chaffour, chaffur, chafre, caffer**, 5–6 **chaffre**, 5–7 **chafer**, 6 **chaffayre**, 7 **chaffaire**.) [In the *Ayenbite* (1340) *cheapfare, chapfare*:—OE. type **céapfaru*, f. *céap* bargain, sale + *faru* faring, going; not recorded, but the cognate ON. *kaupfor* is extant in sense 'trading journey'. Assimilation of *pf* to *ff* gave the general ME. types *cheffare, chaffare*; with the *a* in the latter, cf. OE. *céapmonn*, ME. *chepmon* and *chapman*, now CHAPMAN. Apparently the original sb. became obs. in the 17th c., but has been formed anew from the vb., in sense 1 b.]

†**1.** Traffic, trade; buying and selling, dealing. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 418 None cheffare ne driue ȝe. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 9 Weilawei !..hwuch unwurðe chaffere. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 2062 God ȝeue it ..We hadde driue þat chefare. 1340 *Ayenb.* 36 Þe vifte manere [*sc.* of gaueninge] is ine cheapfare. *Ibid.* 45 Þe eȝtende boȝ of auarice is chapfare.. Ine uele oþre maneres me may zeneȝi ine chapfares. 1398 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 50 Sum [wenten] after chaffare of þis worldely richesse. *c* 1450 MYRC 1299 Hast thow bygylet in chafare? 1551–6 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* 63 Money, wherewith to mayneteyne their dayly occupieng and chaffayre. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Chaffar*, buying and selling. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* III. 150 By sad chaffer, they were fain to give money for water.

b. In modern use, chiefly from the vb.: Chaffering, bargaining, haggling as to price.

1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* VI. *Sch. Salerno*, What do I care for the Doctor Seraphic, With all his wordy chaffer and traffic? 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 589 The dark-eyed merchants of the southern seas In chaffer with the base Propœtides. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. XVI. 431, I was unable to purchase anything more than a few ground-nuts, because it involved such serious controversy and chaffer as sickened the hungry stomach.

†**2.** That which is bought and sold; wares, merchandise, goods for barter or sale. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1951 Fro galaad men wiþ chafare Saȝ he oðr kumen wid spices ware. 1297 R. GLOUC. 539 To late in tueie wolmongers, hor chaffare in to lede. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. V. 174 Per weore chapmen I-chose þe chaffare to preise. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 285 (Add. MS.), X. asses chargede with dyuerse chaffare. 1441 *Plumpton Corr.* Introd. 54 None of the Kings said tenants might, ne durst come att the towne of Ripon..to utter their caffer, wherewith to pay his farme. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 25 As a marchaunt sheweth his marchaundyse or chafer. *c* 1612 ROWLANDS *Four Knaves* (1843) 96 His good daies are when 's chaffer is well sold. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. iv, Gold, silver..chains, rings, with other ware and chaffer of that nature.

†b. *Good chaffer*: a good commodity in the market. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 191 Merci is guod chapuare, uor hi deþ wexe þe timliche guodes. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 271/2 The old Proverbe (Gold is good chaffer howsoever it come). 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 134 Another Island..wherein pearles are good chaffer, and yeeld gainfull trafficke. *Ibid.* 377 Those cuttings are good chaffer, and sold very well to the merchant. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* I. 186 They be very good chaffer and right welcome merchandise.

†**3.** *fig.* cf. *ware, stuff.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. XVII. 100 As thou3 Cristis seid lawe were so feble chaffare. 1567 DRANT *Horace's De Arte Poet.* B vij, He will .. ornaments superfluous from better chaffer scum. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* Ep. Ded. 3 Whoe have inriched whole reames of paper with the Indian mine, and golden chaffaire of their invention.

4. *Comb.* **chaffer-whale**, 'the round-lipped whale' (Jam.).

1809 EDMONSTON *Zetland* II. 300 (Jam.) *Delphinus Orca* (Linn.), Chaffer-whale, Grampus. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* x, He is like the greedy chaffer-whale, that will change his course and dive for the most petty coin which a fisher can cast at him. [Merely taken from Edmonston, l.c.]

Chaffer, *sb.*[3]: see CHAFER.

Chaffer (tʃæ·fəɹ), *v.*[1] Forms: 4 **chapfari**, 4–5 **cheffare(n, chaffare(n**, 5–6 **chaffare, chaffere**, 5– **chaffer**. (See also the sb.) [In the *Ayenbite* (1340) *chapfar-i*, f. *chapfare*, CHAFFER *sb.*[1]: cf. the vbs. *to trade, traffic*, also f. the sbs.]

†**1.** *intr.* To trade, buy and sell, deal in merchandise; to traffic. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1340 *Ayenb.* 162 Þe borgeys wyleþ to chapfari an to wynne. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 1210 It [Byzaunce] was chosen for cheefe to cheffaren in. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* XIX. 13 Chaffare ȝe, til Y come. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 389 (Add. MS.) He wente, ande Chaffared faste, and wanne mekille. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 94 With whom they chaffer and traffick only for a certaine precious stone..which we call a Carbuncle. 1640 H. GRIMSTON in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 122 This great Arch-bishop of Canterbury..hath most unworthily trucked and chaffered in the meanest of them.

b. passing into the sense of 2.

1692 DRYDEN *Epil. Hen. II*, 24 The play-house is a kind of market-place; One chaffers for a voice, another for a face. *a* 1700 — *Fables, Gd. Parson* 70 To chaffer for preferment with his gold, Where bishoprics and sinecures are sold. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* VII. 37 The traders Touching at times on the coast, to barter and chaffer for peltries.

†c. Const. *to.* (*Obs. rare.*)

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, clxiii, But Hee, who knew the valew of his blood, Chaffers to his Ambition.

2. Now chiefly in the sense: To treat about a bargain; to bargain, haggle about terms or price.

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 86 They were longer than ordinary in making their market. While they were thus chaffering on board, etc. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) I. IX. 21, I hate chaffering and higgling for a few guineas in a dark entry. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 78 They were chaffering about the price. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* VI. 54 Titled gentlemen, coming about me and chaffering with me for that little jewel. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* V. 1264 Having chaffered for my book's price with the publisher. 1865 W. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 155 They will chaffer half a day about a penny. 1871 *Athenæum* 30 Sept. 423 The merchants go in, not to dally and chaffer, but to buy.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* (from 1 and 2). To deal, bargain, haggle, discuss terms, bandy words.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 160 Charite..ne chaffareth nouȝte, ne chalengeth, ne craueth. *a* 1617 HIERON *Wks.* I. 60 The best course..is..not so much as to vse any speeches of chafering with him [the atheist]. 1827 SCOTT *Highl. Widow* V, Thinkest thou to chaffer with Him, who formed the earth, and spread out the heavens? 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 227 And so stand chaffering with Fate. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. II. 59 That each Province should chaffer as little as possible about details.

4. *trans.* †**a.** To buy and sell; to traffic in; to exchange, barter. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Plowman's T.* XII. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1562), [That] with pride punished the poore..With money filled many a male And chaffren churches when thei fall. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1159 He chaffred Chayres in which Churchmen were set. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. V. 127 Horsemen as well as horses were chaffered in their markets. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 182 Great Dignities and Preferments, which she chaffered for the maintaining..her own interest.

†b. *fig.* (*To chaffer words*: to exchange or bandy words.) *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. V. 3 He never staid to greete, Ne chaffar words, prowd corage to provoke. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XVI. XLIII. 289 Sworne foes sometime will talke, and chaffer words. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 89 Merchants..that chaffer Heaven and Happinesse for the reward of iniquity. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* I. XXIX, Go chaffer blisse for pleasure.

c. modified by *away, down*, † *forth*.

1530 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 307 Not to hide..but to chaffer it forth to others. 1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* ii. 77 Wicked men..chaffer and grant away their time, and strength. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II. XXI, 'Reserve thy boon, my liege,' she said, 'Thus chaffered down and limited.' 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. XI. 353 They saw with indignation that Dunkirk..had been chaffered away by Charles.

¶ **5.** '*To chaffer* is now to talk much and idly' (Trench *Select Gl.* (1859–73) 32).

Hence in WEBSTER, OGILVIE, etc.; but the statement seems doubtful; cf. however CHAFFERING *ppl. a.* 1856.

¶ **6.** ? To mingle, interchange, exchange.

1720 W. GIBSON *Diet. Horses* i. (ed. 3) 5 Horses..which have too much White on any Part of their Body, which is not mixed or chaffered with Hairs of the Horse's Colour.

Chaffer, obs. form of CHAFER.

†**Chaffered**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. CHAFFER *v.*[1] 4 + -ED[1].] Trafficked or dealt in, bartered.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 105 Tythes of vntrewe þinge ytilied or chaffared. 1597 *2nd Pt. Return Pernass.* II. III. 646 With the reuenewes of my chafred church. *Ibid.* III. II. 1265 And make Indentures of their chaffred skins.

Chafferer (tʃæ·fərəɹ). [f. CHAFFER *v.* + -ER[1].] One who chaffers; a dealer, bargainer.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* XXVI. 28 Hard is delyuered the chafferere [1388 marchaunt] fro his negligence. 1552 HULOET, Chafferer of wares, *negotiator*. 1631 SANDERSON *Serm. ad Aulam* I. (1681) II. 5 Bribing and Simoniacal Chafferers have climbed up the highest rounds of Civil and Ecclesiastical Preferments. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 258 The tongue..learned of nurses and chafferers in the market.

Chaffering (tʃæ·fərin), *vbl. sb.* The action of the vb. CHAFFER: †**a.** buying and selling, dealing, trading; **b.** bargaining, haggling; **c.** *fig.*

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* III. 14 Betere is the purchasing of it than the chaffering [1388 marchaundie] of gold and siluer. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 68 Chafferynge, *mercacio*. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. III. 16 In mennis bargenyngis and cheffaringis to gidere. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* LXXV. 463 If we fall to such Chaffering with him [God]. 1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* II. V. 14 A thousand patrons..bring Their newfalne churches to the chaffering. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 250 After some chaffering, they agreed to accept eleven guineas. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. VI. 299 Now began a series of sharp chafferings on both sides.

Chaffering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That chaffers.

1483 *General Sentence* in *Festival* (1532), Al maner of marchaundyse of chaffryng men and of men of craft. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 114 Chaffering townsmen. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 954 Near all the birds Will sing at dawn, and yet we do not take The chaffering swallow for the holy lark. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 117 In the market-place He stood and saw the chaffering folk go by.

Chaffern, variant of CHAFERN.

†**Chaffery.** *Obs. rare.* Also 6 *Sc.* **chafery.** [f. CHAFFER *sb.*[1] + -Y[3]: see -ERY.] **a.** Merchandise, wares. **b.** Buying and selling, traffic.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4495 Heir I haue bocht gude chafery. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (1862) 552/2 Merchandize and chafferie, that is, buying and selling.

Chaffinch (tʃa·finʃ). Forms: 5 **caffynche, chaffynche**, 6 **cafinche, chofinch**, 7 **chawfinch, chaffe-finch**, (8 **chaffinge**, 9 *dial.* **chaffy**), 6– **chaffinch**. [f. CHAFF *sb.*[1] + FINCH; as the species of finch which haunts the barndoor and homestead, where it may be seen picking grains of corn out of the chaff and barn-sweepings: cf. the late L. name *furfurio* (in Isidore), f. *furfur* bran.]

A very common British bird, *Fringilla cælebs*, with pretty plumage and pleasant short song.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 68 Caffynche, byrde, *furfurio*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 134 A cafinche, bird, *frugella*. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 288 A Chaffinch, a birde singing in colde weather: a spinke, *frigilla*. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* III. V. 50 The Chawfinch. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Chaffinch*..so called because it delighteth in Chaff. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 14 P 13 The Sparrows and Chaffinches at the Hay-Market fly as yet very irregularly. *a* 1793 G. WHITE *Selborne* XII. (1853) 55 Vast flocks of chaffinches have appeared in the fields. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* XVII. (1852) 379 Beaks..from one as large as that of a hawfinch to that of a chaffinch.

†**Chaffing**: see CHAFF *v.*[1] and [2].

Chaffire, obs. form of CHAFER.

Chaffless (tʃa·flės), *a. rare.* [f. CHAFF *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without or free from chaff.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. VI. 178 The loue I beare him, Made me to fan you thus, but the Gods made you (Vnlike all others) chaffelesse. 18.. WHITTIER *What of the Day*, The threshing-floor..heaped with chaffless grain!

Chaffour, obs. form of CHAFFER.

Chaffron. Also 6–7 **shaffron**, 7 **shafron(e, shaferne**, 9 **chafron**. Another form of CHAMFRON.

1547–8 *Order Hen. VIII's Funeral* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. App. A. 11 Seven great horses..on their fronts shaffrons of armes. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. (1660) Table 266 Ordained for Defence and Ornament; as the Shafrone, Cranet, Barde. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. 119 Then putting a Shaferne vppon the horses head, you shall softly..rappe him with the sworde vppon the Shaferne. 1811 MRS. GRANT *Highl. Superst.* II. 260 With a chafron of steel on each horse's head. 1835 SWAINSON *Quadrupeds* 297 A coarse dark patch of hair, like a mask or chaffron, which covers the forehead.

Chaffur, obs. form of CHAFFER.

Chaff-wax, var. of CHAFE-WAX.

Chaff-weed (tʃa·fˌwīd). [app. orig. the same as CHAFEWEED (written *chafweed* by Turner), but in later times referred to CHAFF.

Turner applied *chafweed* to his '*Centunculus*', which was *Gnaphalium sylvaticum*, and to this or the allied *Filago* the name continued to be applied. But later botanists applied *Centunculus* to an entirely different plant, to which chaffweed is now attached as an English book-name.]

†**1.** = CHAFEWEED. *Obs.*

2. *Centunculus* or Bastard Pimpernel.

1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) II. 199 Bastard Pimpernel. Pimpernel Chaffweed. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week Lizard* 290 Small Chaff-weed, frequents the gravelly banks. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLL. *Plant-n.* s.v., *Chaffweed, Centunculus minimus*, L.—With. Generally applied to this plant by authors subsequent to Withering.

Chaffy (tʃa·fi), *a.* [f. CHAFF *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].]

1. Full of or covered with chaff.

1552 HULOET, Chaffye or full of chaffe, *acerosus*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX. I, To lie and sleep upon straw-beds and chaffy couches. 1797 COLERIDGE *Kubla Khan*, Like ..chaffy grain beneath the thresher's flail. 1865 *Lisabee's Love Story* I. 80 Looking dubiously at his chaffy trowsers.

2. Consisting of, or of the nature of, chaff; *spec.* in *Bot.* paleaceous.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. II. 4 Whereupon do grow small scaly or chaffie huskes. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 201 From the Straw and Chaffy part mixed with their Oates. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 9 *note*, The chaffy scales of the calyx. 1851 GLENNY *Handbk. Fl. Gard.* 19 The flowers ..are..of the chaffy texture known as 'everlasting'.

3. Resembling chaff.

1583 STANYHURST *Poems* Ps. I. (Arb.) 126 Lyke the sand, or chaffye dust. 1792 J. ARMSTRONG *Imit. Shaks.* (R.), Winnow the chaffy snow.

4. *fig.* Light, empty, and worthless as chaff. (Said of things and persons.)

1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* 39 b, Chaffye thoughtes. 1603 CHETTLE *Eng. Mourn. Garm.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 485 Stir up the chaffy multitude. 1612 SHAKS. & FL. *Two Noble K.* III. I. 41 Thou liest, and art..a chaffy lord, Not worth the name of villain! 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* V. XIX. 331 That swelling and wordy, but chaffie, senselesse, and empty Pamphlet. 1819 J. MILNER *End Relig. Controv.* II. (ed. 2) 57 A dry and chaffy Epistle.

5. *Comb.*, as *chaffy-textured.*

1877 F. HEATH *Fern W.* 21 Covered with various-coloured, chaffy-textured scales.

Chafing (tʃē·fiŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also **chaffing**. [f. CHAFE *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb CHAFE, q.v., in its various senses.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. liv. (1495) 635 The juys of Elitropium..helpyth moche ayenst chauffyng and stoppynge of the lyuour. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 68 Chafynge, *confricacio*. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 100/3 Wythout felyng of ony hete or chauffyng. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 227 Vncessant rubbynge & chafynge. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 17 With spitefull obrayds and vncharitabl chaffings alweiz they freat. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 128 There is no harm if they play..without swearing, chafing, or couetousnesse. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Eschauffement*, chafing, warming, heating. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* VIII. 6 He keeps such a chafing with my mistress

about it. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. xxix. 62 k, There was more clamour, brawling and chafing than any hurt done. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 265 Until the part be first heated by Chafing. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* I. II. 151 The chaffing of its [the sea's] rocky and pebbled bed. 1845 R. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* x. (ed. 2) 314 The chafings of party strife. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xvi. 142 The chafing of the sheets, the rattling of the blocks, and the whistling of the gale in the shrouds.

2. *Comb.*, as **chafing-cheeks** *sb. pl.* (*Naut.*), 'a name given by old sailors to the sheaves instead of blocks on the yards in light-rigged vessels'; **chafing-gear** (*Naut.*), 'the stuff put upon the rigging and spars to prevent their being chafed' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); **chafing-mat** (see quot.); **chafing-pan** = CHAFING-DISH.

1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* iii. 5 Wherever any of the..ropes ..are chafing or wearing upon it, there 'chafing gear', as it is called, must be put on. 1867 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 30 Nov. 767/2 An improved chafing-pan..which instead of fuel, has a small lamp. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 12 Sept. 2/1 Dead-eyes to turn in, chafing gear to look after, reef-knots to point. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 941/1 Putting on chafing-mats to protect those parts of the rigging most exposed to wear.

Cha·fing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That chafes; in various senses of the vb.

1539 *St. Papers* in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1880) III. 433 He is so hawte & chafing that men be afeared to speak to him. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 27 b, Let hym eate no..chafynge or inflamynge meate. 1762 CHURCHILL *Ghost* III. Wks. 1774 II. 55 Not quite so fast as Terror rides When He the chafing winds bestrides. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 239 The miseries of a blank and chafing mind. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xii. 251 To spill us all into the chafing river.

Cha·fing-dish. Also 6 **chaffyndyche**, 6–8 **chafindish**, 7 **chaffendish, chafen-dish**, 5–9 **chaffing-dish**. [f. CHAFING *vbl. sb.* + DISH *sb.*] A vessel to hold burning charcoal or other fuel, for heating anything placed upon it; a portable grate.

1483 *Act 1 Rich. III*, c. 12 § 2 Holy-water Stopps, Chaffing-dishes, Hanging Lavers. 1538 *Bury Wills* (1850) 134, I bequethe Allso to my syster Mason a chaffyndyche. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 473 A Chafindish with Coals. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 203 Have ever ready a Chaffendish with fire..to warm clouts. 1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 58 Let him [a Chub] then be boiled gently over a Chafing-dish with wood coles. 1693 BOYLE *Med. Exp.* iii. 27 A Chafendish with Embers. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* vii, A chaffing-dish filled with charcoal. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 131 The meats were kept warm by chafing-dishes.

Chafir, -or, -our, -yr, etc., obs. ff. CHAFER, CHAFFER.

†**Chaflet.** *Obs. rare.* [Cf. OF. *chafault*, SCAFFOLD.] ? A scaffold, platform, elevated stage. (Cf. CHASELETTE.)

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* (1817) II. 436 Kynge Arthur dremed a wonderful dreme, & that was this, that hym semed he satte vpon a chaflet in a chayer, and the chayer was fast to a whele.

Chafron, var. of CHAFFRON.

Chaft (tʃɑft). *Obs.* exc. *north. dial.* In 5 **schaft**, 9 dial. **chaff**. [a. ON. **kjoft-* (in Icel. *kjoptr, kjaptr*, Sw. *käft* (pronounced *chäft*) jaw, Da. *kieft* (chops), answering to a Gothic type **kiftus*, OTeut. **keftu-z*, possibly from a stem **kef-* **kaf-* 'to make a chewing movement with the under jaw', whence also OE. *ceafl*, ME. *chavel* JOWL, and various cognate words in Ger. and Du.]

1. The jaw, chap; usually in *pl.* (Chiefly *north.*, and since 17th c. only *dial.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7510 (Cott.) A bere, a leon, bath i mete.. And scok þam be þe berdes sua þat i þair chafftes [*other MSS.* chauelis, chaulis, chaules] raue in tua. *c* 1420 *Anturs Arth.* xi, Off the schaft & the shol shaturt to the shin. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 57 A Chafte, *maxilla*. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxix. 17, I brake the chaftes of yᵉ vnrighteous. *Ibid.* xl. 12 Canst thou .. bore his chaftes thorow with an aule? 1558 Q. KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Misc. Wodr. Soc.* (1844) 160 To cry out with oppin chaftes. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 195 Debility of the nerves which moveth the chaftes. 1686 G. STUART *Joco-Ser. Disc.* 64 As slyly as thy fause chafts waggs. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* x, 'Like to gaunt our chafts aff.' 1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Chafts* or *Chaffs*, the jaws. 'Chaffs tied up', dead. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chaffs* (N. Lanc.), *Chuffs* (S. Lanc.), jaw bones.

2. *Comb.*, as *chaft-blade, -bone*; *chaft-fallen* adj.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1073 Wit þe chafte ban of a ded has .. slan he was. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lvii[i]. 6 Smyte the chaft bones of the lyons whelpes. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 140 Underneath the chaftbone. 1863 ATKINSON *Danby Provinc., N. Riding Yorksh., Chaff-bone*, the jaw-bone.

Chaft(e, obs. form of SHAFT: obs. pa. t. & pple. of CHAFE *v.*

[**Chafter** (in Levins), mispr. for CHASTER.]

‖ **Chagan** (kagā·n). *Hist.* [ad. late L. *chagānus, cagānus*, in Byz. Gr. χαγᾶνος, ad. Old Turkish خاقان *khāqān* king, sovereign; see CHAM and KHAN.] An ancient form of the word KHAN; applied (after the mediæval Latin and Greek chroniclers) to the sovereign of the Avars in the 6th and 7th centuries.

1776–81 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlii. (1875) 719 The Avars .. the chagan, the peculiar title of their king. *Ibid.* xlvi. (1875) 800 When the Roman envoys approached the presence of the chagan. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 73/2 The Khazars ..their kings were called Chagan or more correctly Khaghan, which was the name of the old Mongol kings a thousand years before the appearance of the Khazars. *Ibid.* 74/2 The Russians in 1016 .. made their khaghan Georges Tzula a prisoner.

Chagrin (ʃăgrī·n, -gri·n), *sb.* Also 7 **shagrin**, 8 **chagreen**. [a. F. *chagrin* (1) rough skin, shagreen, (2) displeasure, ill-humour, etc. The sense-development took place in French, where the word meaning 'rough and granular skin employed to rub, polish, file', became by metaphor the expression for gnawing trouble (Littré). In English the word in the original material sense is now written SHAGREEN, q.v.

In the sense *shagreen* It. has *zigrino*, Venetian *sagrin* (Diez); ad. Turkish صاغرى, سغرى, *çāghrī, çaghrī, saghrī*, rump of a horse, hence the prepared skin of this part, shagreen.]

†**I.** = SHAGREEN.

†**1.** A species of skin or leather with a rough surface: now commonly spelt SHAGREEN, q.v.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Chagrin*, .. also the rough skin of a Fish, of which Watch Cases and handles of Knives are made. 1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 151 It is cover'd with Chagrin, and nail'd with Gold Nails. 1766 *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 190 The skin, which is black, is full of small scales, resembling chagrin. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 92 It is of the tuberculated skin of the wild ass that the Levantines make the grained leather termed chagrin.

†**2.** *fig.* A shagreen-like surface. *Obs.*

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. ¶ 129. 394 Thoughts which.. had made their skin run into a Chagrin.

II. Of the mind or feelings. (Often referred to, *c* 1700, as an affected and frenchified term.)

[COTGR. (1611) explains F. *chagrin*, carke, melancholie, care, thought; perplexitie, heauinesse, anxietie, pensiuenesse, vexation, or anguish of mind; also a disease or maladie: especially, such a one as comes by melancholie.]

†**3.** That which frets or worries the mind; fretting trouble, carking care, worry, anxiety; melancholy. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Chagrin*, cark, melancholy, heaviness, anxiety, anguish of mind; also a disease coming by melancholy. 1656 COWLEY *Pind. Odes* Wks. 1710 I. 236 There are who all their Patients chagrin have, As if they took each morn worse Potions than they gave. 1677 TEMPLE *Let.* Wks. 1731 II. 426 His illness .. derived, perhaps, from the Fatigue and Chagrin of his Business. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 121 For, if he feel no Shagrin, or Remorse, His Forehead's shot-free, and he's ne'er the worse. 1712 POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 77 Hear me, and touch Belinda with chagrin;—That single act gives half the world the spleen. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 181 ¶ 7, I hid myself.. in the country, that my chagrin might fume away without observation. 1840–7 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 259 Each Saturday night when, devour'd by chagrin, he sits listening to singers.

4. *esp.* Acute vexation, annoyance, or mortification, arising from disappointment, thwarting, or failure.

1716–8 POPE in *Lady M. W. Montague's Lett.* II. xli. 4 If there be any circumstance of chagrin in the occasion..I must .. feel a part of it. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 474/1 Marius died, with the chagrin of an unfortunate wretch, who had not obtained what he wanted. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 152 Think of my chagrin at being obliged to decline the host of invitations that daily overwhelm me, merely for want of a pair of breeches! 1876 E. JENKINS *Blot on Queen's H.* 4 They managed..to..conceal their chagrin if they felt any.

b. in *plural.* Troubles; vexations.

a 1744 POPE *Letters* (L.), I grieve with the old, for so many additional inconveniences and chagrins, more than their small remain of life seemed destined to undergo. 1771 NICHOLLS in *Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 148 If I met with any chagrins, I comforted myself that I had a treasure at home. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xlvi, Mrs. Major had her own petty chagrins. 1887 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* III. 154 Whom no vexations, chagrins, nor perversities of fate could daunt from fighting the battle out.

†**Chagrin,** *a. Obs.* Also **chagreen, shaggarin**. [a. F. *chagrin* (15th c. in Littré) f. the sb.: see prec.]

†**1.** Grieved, disquieted, troubled; melancholy.

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Aug., My wife in a chagrin humour, she not being pleased with my kindnesse to either of them. 1678 EARL QUEENSBURY *Let.* in M. Napier *Life Dundee* II. 58, I know he is very high, and often shaggarin, and angry. 1691 *Islington Wells* 9 To say they've Melancholy been, Is Bar'brous; no, they are Chagrin. 1721 RAMSAY *Wks.* (1848) II. 312 Weak, frantic, clownish and chagreen. 1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* I. ii. (1840) 38, I grew chagrin and dull.

2. Chagrined; acutely vexed, mortified.

1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* VII. 149 Hell's bauk'd; the shagrin Fiends the Conquest own. 1708 J. DOWNES *Hist. Rev. Eng. Stage* 29 At which the French look'd very Shaggrin. 1711 P. H. *View late Parl.* 127 He is not a little chagrin about the Habeas Corpus Act being suspended.

Chagrin (ʃăgrī·n, -gri·n), *v.* [a. F. *chagrine-r* (16th c. in Littré), f. the sb.: see above.]

1. *trans.* To trouble, vex, worry, grieve. *arch.*

1733 FIELDING *Int. Chamberm.* II. iii, Pray remember the condition she is in, and don't do anything to chagrin her. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. 5 Which so chagrined me, that .. I waited only an Opportunity of quitting them. 1792 ABP. MOORE in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1861) II. 475 Those west winds chagrin me exceedingly, as they keep me in the dark about George. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess. Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 23 Every word they say chagrins us, and we know not where to begin to set them right.

2. *esp.* To vex acutely by disappointing or thwarting; to mortify. (Chiefly *passive.*)

1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. i. 4 Mr. Anson was extremely chagrined at the losing the command of..so desirable an enterprize. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 139 The captain .. was so chagrined at his disappointment, that he died of grief. 1826 C. BUTLER *Grotius* xii. 200 The contradictions which he met with chagrined him. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* v. 37 Surprised and chagrined by the coldness of her manner.

3. ? *intr.* To feel trouble or vexation; to 'trouble'. [= F. *se chagriner.*] *rare.*

(In quot. it may be the adj.)

1727 FIELDING *Love in sev. Masques*, I would not have your ladyship chagrin at my bride's expression.

Chagrined (ʃăgrī·nd), *ppl. a.* [f. CHAGRIN *v.* + -ED 1.] Vexed, mortified; disappointed; formerly, afflicted, troubled, melancholy.

1665 PEPYS *Diary* 15 Jan., How chagrined the Prince was the other day, when he thought he should die. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 10 The queen-mother and her party were chagrined at the cardinal, therefore the queen was under dissatisfaction. 1733 FIELDING *Int. Chamberm.* II. i, Be not chagrined, enjoy your friends, and take no notice of it. 1792 ABP. MOORE in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1861) II. 477 Mr. Pitt was in the House, evidently chagrined. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VIII. ii. 293 Mourning over his chagrined fortunes.

Chailles, obs. form of CHALICE.

Chain (tʃēin), *sb.* Forms: (4 **keigne**), 4–6 **cheyne, chayn**(e, 5–7 **chaine**, 6– **chain**, (occas. 4 **cheine, cheingne**, 4–5 **cheigne**, 6 **cheynne**); *north.* and *Sc.* 4–5 **chenye**, 4–6 **cheny**, 4–7 **chenyie**, 5–6 **chenȝei**, 7 **cheinȝie**, 9 *dial.* **chain-, chenzie**; 4–5 and 9 *dial.* **chyne, chine**, 5 **schene**, 6 **schyne, chene, cheane, chane**. [ME. *chayne, cheyne*, a. OF. *chaeine, chaaine, chaene, chaane*, in ONF. *caeine, caenne* (= Pr. & Sp. *cadena*, It. *catena*):—L. *catēna* chain. With the ME. types in *-gne*, Sc. *-nze, -nzie*, cf. mod.Picard *cagne*; mod. Sc. is *cheen* (tʃīn).]

I. General sense.

1. A connected series of links (of metal or other material) passing through each other, or otherwise jointed together, so as to move on each other more or less freely, and thus form a strong but flexible ligament or string.

Chains differ in structure according to the shape of their links and the mode in which these are united; also in material and size, in accordance with their purpose of fastening, restraint, traction, ornament, etc. Hence such qualifying attributes as *gold, iron, cable, draught, watch*, etc.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 683 His men him brought, by a chayn..a ragged colt. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 174 þe chyne in tuo he hew. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* App. i. 22054 (Edin.) An angel..wiþ a mikil keigne [*other MSS.* cheigne, cheingne, cheny, cheyne] in hande. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 623 And with ane stark cheyne [*v. r.* chenyie, stark chenȝeis] hald thame thar. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 123 A spering cheyne with staples and hookes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 63 Chine, *cathena*. 1530–50 GREGORY *Chron.* 192 Made ij stronge schynys of yryn, unto the draught brygge of London. 1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Staff.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 24 Item. ij sensors of masten, on of them hath chanes of silver. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 135 Many chaines of iron to draw the artillery. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 1051 Hanging in a golden Chain This pendent World. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1538/4 A Silver Watch..without String or Chain. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 504 ¶ 5, I am to be hang'd in chains. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4972/4 Abraham Deseser, .. Watch-chain-maker. 1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 126 No. 8 keys and unkeys the draught chain. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 50 When the timekeeper is going, the chain is drawn off the fusee on to the barrel. *Mod.* Children making daisy chains.

b. as a substance. (No plural.)

16.. in *Reliques Anc. Poetry* (1823) III. 15 He put in chaine full nine yards long, And he let goe his great gunnes shott. 1637 *MS. Abst.* in Maclaurin *Crim. Cases* xl. (Jam.), He was sentenced to be hanged in chenyie on the gallowlee till his corpse rot.

2. As employed to restrain or fetter; hence a bond or fetter generally; esp. in *pl.* fetters, bonds; *abstr.* confinement, imprisonment, captivity.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 132 They bounden him with cheines faste. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxviii. 6 Hee bringeth out those that are bound with chaines.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxvii. 2 Mac to thee bondis and cheynus [COVERD. chaynes, 1611 yokes] and thou shalt putte them in thi necke. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xii. 7 The cheynes fell of from his hondes. 1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xliv. 125 Jeremie..made a chain of wood..and [Hananiah] took the chain from his neck and brake it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 48 To bottomless perdition, there to dwell In Adamantine Chains and penal Fire. 1712 BERKELEY *Pass. Obed.* Wks. III. 129 The natural dread of slavery, chains, and fetters. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 234 Who noble ends by noble means obtains, Or failing, smiles in exile or in chains. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* iv. 40 Brought in chains to Rome.

b. *fig.* A binding or restraining force which prevents freedom of action. (Cf. *fetters, bonds.*)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 284 For either mot I haue yow in my cheyn Or with the dethe ye mot departe vs tweyn. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 57 Excepte the chaynes & bondes of synne be vtterly broken. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 142 Dusky forms in chains of slumber cast. 1787 BURNS *Streams that glide*, Streams..Never bound by winter's chains. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. iii. 62 The chain of habit. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 36 The first band of men who had shaken off their chains.

†c. A constraining force; a bond of union or sympathy; a tie. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 616 þow shalt see in þi-selue treuthe sitte in þine herte, In a cheyne of charyte as þow a childe were. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4815 Love..is a sykenesse of the thought Annexed and kned bitwixe tweyne, With male and female, with oo cheyne. 1665-6 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 186/1 There is a Divine Chain, which..maketh one of it self, and those things which are united to it.

3. A personal ornament in the form of a chain worn round the neck; sometimes an ensign of office (*chain of office*).

(The chain of a locket, a watch chain, and the like, combine senses 1 and 3.)

1397 *Will* in Fairholt *Hist. Costume* Gloss. s. v., A chain of gold of the old manner, with the name of God in each part. 1429 *Sc. Acts* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 77 Serpis, beltis, uches, and chenzies. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 154 My mastyr sold to my lord off Norfolke a schene of gold. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* i. 9 That shal brynge grace vnto thy heade, and shal be a cheyne aboute thy necke. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 433 The new found Glasse Cheynes that you weare about your neckes. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 197 What fashion will you weare the Garland off? About your necke, like an Vsurers chaine? 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* Introd. 4 Physicians at Milan .. wear Chains of Gold, as a Mark of Distinction. *Mod.* The mayor was present wearing his chain of office.

4. *fig.* A connected course, train, or series; a sequence: **a.** of action or condition.

[*a* 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1866) II. 186 Draws sin upon sin, till there be a chain of many links.] 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. vii. 30 In the chain of Discourse, wheresoever it be interrupted, there is an End for that time. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. ii. § 31 Here no chain of succession could be pleaded, where no two links followed in order. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 109 ¶ 1 Without..Care to preserve the Appearance of Chain of Thought. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* Introd. 1 This false idea..reduced the vegetable chain to a small number of interrupted links. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 31 The simplest chain of reasoning. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* i. 3 Link in a reproductive chain of being. *Mod.* The chain of proof is complete.

b. of individual facts, acts, events, or the like.

1696 WHISTON *The. Earth* II. (1722) 184 Purely Mathematical Propositions are demonstrated by a chain of deductions. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* IV. i, Day buries day; month, month; and year the year; Our life is but a chain of many deaths. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* i. § 11 A chain of proofs must have their commencement somewhere. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xx. 571 A strange chain of events. 1885 SIR R. BAGGALLAY in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 672/1 The Act provides for a complete chain of trustees.

5. A continuous linear series of material objects:

a. of objects purposely connected, or connecting points in a line.

1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* (1793) 197 The Chain of triangles from the Edystone to .. Plymouth, for ascertaining their distance trigonometrically. 1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) I. 168 Another modification of the apparatus, which may be called the Chain of Cups, was proposed by Volta. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* 464 By means of the chain of steamers now navigating the Rhine. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 132 The chain of nerve ganglia.

b. of objects naturally disposed in a linear series (with connexion actual or imagined).

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 172 The Andes, that prodigious Chain of Mountains. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 458 The Ladrones..an extensive chain of Islands. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 411 The vibrations will pass .. by the chain of bones, to the Membrana Fenestræ Ovalis. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* 57 The most extensive mountain chains have a northern and southern direction. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 87 South of the St. Lawrence and the great chain of lakes. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Fl.* II. 218 A chain of undulating hills.

c. Short for *mountain-chain* (as in b).

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 277 A submarine chain extending from Boulogne to Folkestone. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) II. i. 1 The chain called Olympus. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 152 A southerly continuation of the Humboldt chain.

d. *Ladies' chain* [Fr. *chaine des dames*]: a part of the second figure in a quadrille.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 271/3 Performing with his partner a 'ladies' chain' in their fantastic quadrille.

II. Specific uses.

6. A chain or similar construction used as a barrier to obstruct the passage of a bridge, street, river, the entrance into a harbour, etc.; a boom.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 569 For other wey is fro the gatis none, Of Dardanus, there opyn is the cheyne. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccccxxvi. 748 The chenesse of euery strete taken downe and brought into the palayes. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 19 Malpas of London drewe the cheynne of London brygge. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 223 There was a Chain of great Trees placed cross the Creek.. we were afterwards near half an hour cutting the Boom or Chain. 1720 BURCHETT *Naval Trans.* III. xix. 400 The Dutch..broke their way through, and burnt the three ships which lay to defend the Chain.

7. A chain fixed to a door-post, which serves to secure a house door within when slightly opened.

1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* liii, 'Top bolt' muttered Arthur, fastening as he spoke, 'bottom bolt—chain—bar—double-lock—and key.' 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* II. xix, Mary came down stairs, and opened the hall-door, keeping the chain fastened, and asked him what he wanted.

8. Part of a curb or bridle.

1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. 14 The Cavezan..in fashion of a Chaine, & in our English phrase commonly called the Chaine.

9. A measuring line, used in land-surveying, formed of one hundred iron rods called links jointed together by eyes at their ends.

At first chains of varying length were used or proposed; but that described by Gunter in 1624 is the one now adopted; it measures 66 feet or 4 poles, divided into 100 links.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* To Rdr. 1 The Beame and Chaine balke no Truthes, nor blaunch Vntruthes. 1624 GUNTER *Descr. Sector, &c.* in *Penny Cycl.* VI. 462/2 We may measure the length and breadth by chains, each chain being four perches in length, and divided into 100 links. 1669 STURMY *Mariners Mag.* II. v. i. 3 The Chains now used and in most esteem among Surveyors are Three. The first I will name is Mr. Rathborn's..and that of Mr. Gunter's..this year Mr. Wing hath described a chain of 20 Links in a Perch. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 312 An accurate land-surveyor, with his chain, sight, and theodolite. 1801 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1828) II. 54 Land is measured with a chain, called Gunter's Chain..of 100 equal links; and the length of each link is therefore..7·92 inches.

b. A chain's length, as a lineal measure, equal to 66 feet, or 4 poles.

An area of ten chains in length by one in breadth, or 100,000 square links = an acre.

1661 S. PARTRIDGE *Doub. Scale Prop.* 40 Let a piece of land be 36 poles broad, and the length 23 chains and an half. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Surveying*, It contains 12 Chains, 5 Links. 1850 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (ed. 2) III. 333 (Hoppe) The London and North-Western .. in its long and branching extent of 477 miles 35¾ chains.

10. *Arch.* A bar of iron, etc. built into walls to increase their cohesion; see also *chain-bond, -timber* in 19, CHAIN-PLATE 2.

1764 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 217 In edifices of this kind, for additional strength, the builders employ bars of iron, connected together in such a manner as their exigencies require; and these, though they have no links, are denominated chains. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* (1876) § 1495 There are other means [for uniting the voussoirs] .. such as dowels and cramps .. these are far better than the chains and ties of iron introduced by the moderns.

11. *Mil.* Short for CHAIN-SHOT.

1804 MONSON in *Wellesley's Disp.* 544 A most tremendous discharge of round, grape, and chain, from their guns.

†**12.** Short for CHAIN-PUMP. *Obs.*

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1750/4 An Engine that delivers .. more Water than the Chain, and with greater Ease.

13. *Weaving.* The longitudinal threads in a woven fabric; the warp. (So in F. and Ger. App. sometimes misused for woof; cf. Cotgr. '*chaine de drap*, the woofe of cloth; the thread which in weauing runs ouercrosse it'.)

1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* II. 17 All worsted Chains, and only the Shute of Woollen-Yarns. 1774 *Act* 14 *Geo. III*, c. 25 Taking the Biers out of the Chains and withholding Part of the Woof or Abb Yarn delivered to them. 1810 J. T. in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* Introd. 25 The one [yarn]..forms the chain or woof. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 1110 The longitudinal threads, which are to form the chain of the web. *Ibid.* 1113 The European loom .. [has] a warp-beam, round which the chain has been wound.

14. *Naut.* A contrivance used to carry the lower shrouds of a mast outside the ship's side, and by thus widening the basis of support to increase the firmness of the mast.

a. The part which secures the shroud to the ship's side, now commonly called CHAIN-PLATE.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 20 The Chaines are strong plates of iron fast bolted into the Ships side by the Chaine-waile. 1769 in FALCONER *Dict. Marine.* *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 105 *Chain* or *chains*, the links of iron which are connected to the bindings that surround the dead-eyes of the channels. They are secured to the ship's side by a bolt through the toe-link, called the *chain-bolt*.

b. *pl.* The assemblage of chain-wale, chain-plates, dead-eyes, etc., which form the contrivance to extend the basis of the shrouds; usually qualified, as *fore-, main-, mizen-chains*, according to the mast. *In the chains*: standing upon the chain-wale between two shrouds (whence the leadsman heaves the hand-lead).

1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 193 To 'board her [a ship]..at her fore-chains on one side. 1825 H. GASCOIGNE *Nav. Fame* 52 In each Main-chains an able seaman stands, With well coil'd line and plummet in his hands. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xiii. 45 Climbed up the fore chains, and found the deck empty.

15. The connexion in a galvanic battery.

1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 318 These phenomena, however, only take place the moment the Galvanic chain is shut, or when it is suffered to remain shut .. If the opposite action, occasioned at the moment the chain is separated, had entirely supplanted..the former.

16. The series of bubbles on the surface of the water marking the course of an otter.

1865 G. BERKELEY *Life & Recoll.* II. 317, I at once observed the 'Chain' or bubbles of an otter.

III. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*

17. *attrib.* Of chains; chain-like; of the nature of chain-mail (cf. 19).

c 1425 in *Hampole's Psalter* 1 This same sauter in all degre is the self in sothnes That lyȝt at hampole in surte .. Þar it lyȝt in cheyn bondes. 1886 RIDER HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* xv. 240 We managed to get off the chain shirts.

18. General combs., as *chain-line, -maker, -making, -shop, -verse, -way*; *chain-drooped, -swung*, adjs.

1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xl, A *chain-droop'd lamp was flickering by each door. 1880 *Athenæum* 10 Jan. 56 The position of the water-mark and the direction of the *chain-lines, which are uniformly the same in every sheet of laid paper. 1860 *Offic. Report* in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 141 *Chain-makers, shipowners. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 11/1 The 2,500 chainmakers of both sexes who went out on strike on the 7th inst. *Ibid.* *Chainmaking is only possible by skilful hand-labour. 1887 *Daily News* 18 June 3/2 Mr. Matthews..said the wages in the chainmaking trade..were probably not more on the average than 7s. per week. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 11/2 Working for some hours in the *chain-shops. 1820 KEATS *Ode Psyche* 33 No incense sweet From *chain-swung censer teeming. 1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* Postscr., Ariosto..whose *chaine-verse, to which he fettereth himselfe. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2573/4 A plain Silver *Chain Watch.

19. Special combs.: **chain-argument** (*Logic*), a sorites; **chain-armour** = *chain-mail*; **chain-belt**, (*a.*) see quot.; (*b.*) a chain adapted as a belt for transmitting power; **chain-boat** (see quot.); **chain-bolt**, (*a.*) *Naut.* one of the bolts by which chain-plates are fastened to the ship's side; (*b.*) the bolt or knob at the end of a door-chain (see 7); **chain-bond** (*Arch.*), a chain or tier of timber built in a brick-wall to increase its stability and cohesion (see 10); †**chain-bridle**, a bridle with a chain (see 8); †**chain-bullet** = CHAIN-SHOT; **chain-coupling**, a secondary coupling, consisting of chains and hooks, between railway carriages or trucks, which acts in case of any accident to the primary coupling; **chain-gang**, a gang or number of convicts chained together while at work, etc., to prevent escape; **chain-guard**, a mechanism in watches to prevent over-winding; **chain-harrow**, a harrow composed of chain-work; **chain-hook**, (*a.*) a hook fixed to a chain; (*b.*) *Naut.* 'an iron rod with a handling-eye at one end, and a hook at the other, for hauling the chain-cables about' (Smyth); †**chain-lace**, ? lace made with chain-stitch; **chain-lightning**, lightning which appears to form a long zig-zag or broken line; see also quot. 1885; **chain-locker** (*Naut.*), the receptacle for storing the chain-cable; **chain-mail**, mail or body-armour made of interlaced links or rings; **chain-man**, the bearer of the measuring chain in surveying; **chain-moulding**, an ornamental moulding imitating chains; **chain-pier**, a promenade pier, supported by chains like a chain-bridge; **chain-pin**, an iron pin or 'arrow' used in marking distances in measuring with the chain; **chain-pulley**, a pulley having depressions in its periphery to fit the links of a chain with which it is worked; **chain-rule**, a rule of arithmetic, by which is found the relation of equivalence between two numbers for which a chain of intervening equivalents is given, as in Arbitration of Exchanges; **chain-saw** (*Surg.*), a vertebrated saw forming a chain, having hook and handle at either extremity; **chain-sling** (*Naut.*), a chain fitted to encircle a large article, for hoisting or lowering; **chain-smith**, a mechanic whose trade is to make chains; **chain-snake**, a species of lizard, allied to the Slow-worm; **chain-syllogism** = *chain-argument*; **chain-timber** = *chain-bond*; **chain-towing**, a system of towing vessels in rivers, etc., by means of a chain or cable lying along the bed of the river which is wound over a drum on board the vessel; **chain-well** = *chain-locker*; **chain-wheel**, (*a.*) a wheel used with a chain for the transmission of power; (*b.*) a machine for utilizing water-power, which is an inversion of the chain-pump, the descending water pressing upon the plates or buckets and so driving the machinery. Also CHAINBRIDGE, -CABLE, -PUMP, etc.

1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* 200 The German title [for Sorites] *chain-argument (*Kettenschluss*). *a* 1797 *Walpoliana* xv. 9 The *chain, or ring armour was that used in the Middle Ages. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xlv. 293 The dolphin was drawn in chain-armor like Saladin's. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 217 The *chain-belt is a contrivance to fix round the trunk, which it locks to the platform. 1794 *Rigging & Sea.* I. 164 **Chain-boat*, a large boat fitted with a davit over its stem, and two windlasses, one forward, and the other aft, in the inside. It is used for getting up mooring-chains, anchors, etc. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 105 **Chain-bolt*, a large bolt to secure the chains of the dead-eyes, for the purpose of securing the mast by the shrouds. 1880 BLACKMORE *Erema* xxii. (Hoppe) He .. politely put the chain-bolt on the door when he retired to take advice. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. s. v. *Bond*, The term *chain bond is sometimes applied to the bond timbers formerly placed in one or more tiers in the walls of each story of a building, and serving not only to tie the walls together during their settlement, but afterwards for nailing the finishings thereto. 1690 J. MACKENZIE *Siege Londonderry* 2/2 Some of their Clergy also .. procured several *Chain-bridles to be made. 1636 HEYWOOD *Challenge Beautie* II. Wks. 1874 V. 26 My friend and I Like two *chaine-bullets, side by side, will fly Thorow the jawes of death. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, cccv, Chaine-Bulletts of his will Run through all Streets, and in the Waft, they kill. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. lxxx. 37 How nearly the felon and the *chain-gang are allied. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 49/1 Chain-gangs of convicts are brought out from the prison. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 50 [The] *Chain Hook..[is] the hook fixed at each end of the chain to attach it to the fusee and the barrel. 1578 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 279, Vij own. of *chean lace, viijs. vjd. 1598 FLORIO, *Cadenelle*, little chaines, chaine-lace or chaine-stich. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life*

I. 148 No man can report *chain lightning. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 28 Dec. 7/2 'Chain lightning' [is] a strong foreign spirit. 1822 Scott *Nigel* iii, 'It's not made of iron, I wot, nor my claithes of *chenzie-mail.' 1855 Kingsley *Heroes* iv. 137 Clothed from head to foot in steel chain-mail. 1862 Smiles *Engineers* III. 157 Accompanied by an assistant and a *chainman. *a* 1863 Thackeray *Misc.* V. 359 (Hoppe) On the *chain-pier of Brighton. 1846 Brittan tr. *Malgaigne's Surg.* x. 184 You may use the ordinary or *chain-saw. 1862 *Med. Times* II. 264 Plate of T. Matthew's chain-saw. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 402 Away went one of our *chain-slings, and she fell back. 1736 Mortimer in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 256 *Anguis annulatus*, the *Chain-Snake. 1870 Bowen *Logic* vii. 222 The complex abbreviated reasoning thus formed is called a *Chain-Syllogism, or Sorites. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 582 **Chain-timber*, in brick building, a timber of large dimensions placed in the middle of the height of a story, for imparting strength. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 521/2 The *chain-towing system was first tried in France in 1732. 1845 *Athenæum* 1 Feb. 118 The enormous chain and *chain-wheel for driving the screw.

Chain (tʃēin), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **cheyne, chyne,** 4–7 **chayne,** 5 **cheyn-yn,** 6 **cheine,** 6–7 **chaine,** 6– **chain.** [f. prec. sb. in various senses. French has *chaîner* only with the meaning 'to measure with a chain', but *enchaîner* is cited in Littré from the 11th c.; *enchain* barely appears in late ME.]

1. *trans.* To bind, fasten, secure, with a chain.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 287 Barre we þe 3ates. Cheke we and cheyne we. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 203 The rampant Beare chain'd to the ragged staffe. 1667 Milton *P. L.* i. 210 The Arch-fiend lay Chain'd on the burning Lake. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits* xii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 90 The books in Merton Library are still chained to the wall. 1882 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 305 He was chained to the stake.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

138. Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 367 Whanne that riȝtwisnesse is cheyned to God and al his creaturis. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxvi. (1495) 135 The sholders ben nedefull to bynde and cheyne togyders the bones of the breste. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* I. i. 3 Wer't not affection chaines thy tender dayes To the sweet glaunces of thy honour'd Loue. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* I. 215 A hair that chains to wretchedness The slave who dares not burst it. 1858 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 143 The mind given up to passion, or chained to self .. dwells .. in the dark and terrible abyss. 1876 Trevelyan *Macaulay* II. ix. 131.

2. To fetter or confine with a chain or chains; to put in chains.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 212 We charge you þat chorle be wele chyned. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 72 Cheynyn *or* put yn cheynys, *catheno.* 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 39, I will chayne these Legges and Armes of thine. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nights* (Rtldg.) 499 They chained him, and put handcuffs and fetters on him. 1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* x. 86 Buying men and women, and chaining them, like cattle!

b. *fig.* To fetter, confine, bind; to restrain.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. I. 192 Chastite wiþ-outen charite worth cheyned in helle. *c* 1393 Chaucer *Mariage* 14 But thilke doted foole .. hath levere Y-cheyned [*v.r.* ychyned, ychayned] be, than out of prison crepe. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 278 The payment chenys þe with-all, The thar no nodir comenaunte craue. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 900 Or free that soul which wretchedness hath chain'd. 1634 Milton *Comus* 660 If I but wave this wand, Your nerves are all chained up in alabaster. 1870 L. Morris *Epic Hades* I. (1883) 53 Horror chained My parting footsteps. 1879 Stainer *Music of Bible* 167 Until such a system came into existence music was chained up within the narrowest limits.

3. To obstruct or close with a chain.

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (J.), The admiral seeing the mouth of the haven chained .. durst not attempt to enter. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 192 (1810) 203 The haven is.. chained over when need requireth. 1674 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 286 His new intended street .. shall not be chained or obstructed against any of the towne.

†**4.** To surround like a chain; to embrace. *Obs.*

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. viii. 14 Oh thou day o' th' world, Chaine mine arm'd necke.

5. To measure with a (surveyor's) chain.

1610 W. Folkingham *Art Survey* II. v. 55 Extende lines from each station..(chayning the station all line onely).

6. To secure (a door) with the chain; *absol.* to 'put on the chain'.

1839 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* lvi, Ralph .. chained the door to prevent the possibility of his returning secretly by means of his latch key. 1886 Baring-Gould *Crt. Royal* I. v. 59 'Joanna..lock and chain after the gentleman.'

7. *Arch.* To bind (masonry) with a chain: cf. Chain *sb.* 10.

1842–75 Gwilt *Archit.* II. iii. § 18. 962 A large number of steeples would .. be found to have been well chained with timber or with metal.

†**Chai·nage.** *Obs.* [f. Chain *sb.* + -age; cf. F. *chaînage.*] **a.** A fastening with a chain; chaining. **b.** ? A fee due for the use of mooring-chains, etc., in a harbour.

1611 Cotgr., *Enchainure*, a chayning .. chaynage. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* p. 95 The Chainage of Ships belongs to the Admiral.

Chai·n-bridge. A suspension-bridge supported by chains or jointed rods of wrought iron, which hang in a curve between two elevated points of support.

1818 J. Anderson (*title*), A Design for a Chain bridge to be thrown over the Firth of Forth at Queensferry. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 413/1 The Menai or Beaumaris Chain Bridge. 1846 G. N. Wright *Cream Sci. Knowl.* 60 Suspension or chain-bridges are employed, supported by tension-rods hung from continuous suspension chains fastened into highly elevated piers built on either bank.

Chai·n-cable. A ship's cable formed of a chain. Also *attrib.*

So called on coming into more general use in the early part of this century, to distinguish it from the ordinary (hemp) cable; now that it has almost entirely superseded the latter, 'cable' alone generally means chain-cable.

1830 Marryat *King's Own* xix, His nerves were like a chain-cable. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* VI. l. 200. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* ix, Chain-cable forges.

Chained (tʃēind), *ppl. a.* [f. Chain + -ed.]

1. From the vb.: Made fast, bound, closed, connected, united, with (or as with) a chain.; fettered.

1613 Chapman *Rev. Bussy d'Amb.* iv, Chained shot. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* cciv. (1881) 345 He hath left me a chained man. 1660 Ingelo *Bentiv. & Urania* (1682) II. 181 [The assailants] set upon the chain'd-bridge. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1979/1 Chained Bullets made at Brescia. 1816 Byron *Parisina* xiii, While Hugo raised his chained hands. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. § 3. 244.

2. From the sb.: Fitted, provided, or adorned with a chain or chains.

1552 Huloet, Chayned, *torquatus.* 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 8 In great ships they use chained pumps. *a* 1796 Burns *Meg o' the Mill*, A fine pacing horse wi' a clear chained bridle. 18.. Sala *Mrs. Mellor's Diam.*, [He] was highly curled..chained, pinned, and locketed.

3. Of lightning: Having the form of a chain or jointed line.

1859 *All Y. Round* No. 17. 400 Lightning..now and then 'chained' or 'forked' was visible.

†**Chainet.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *chaînette*, dim. of *chaîne* Chain.] A small chain; a chainlet.

1623 Favine *Theat. Hon.* III. xvii. 560 From his tongue were extended forth small chainets of gold.

Chaining (tʃēi·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Chain *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Chain; putting in chains; enchainment; connexion.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 359 (Mätz.) Þe chaynyng and teienge of þe grete hound Cerberus. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxviii. (1495) 138 The ouer cheynynge of the honde hath thre bones that entre in to the holownes of the armes. 1583 *Grindal's Will* Wks. (1843) 459 Ten pounds towards the clasping, bossing and chaining of the same [books]. 1661 G. Bishope (*title*), New England Judged .. a brief relation of the Sufferings of the People called Quakers .. wherein the Cruel..Bonds and Imprisonments, Beatings and Chainings .. are shortly touched.

Chainless (tʃēi·nlès), *a.* [f. Chain *sb.* + -less.] Without chain or chains; unchained. *poetic.*

1816 Byron *Sonn. Chillon*, Eternal Spirit of the chainless Mind! 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* I. 213 Free and chainless, Wild and reinless.

Chainlet (tʃēi·nlèt). [f. Chain *sb.* + -let dim. suff.] A little chain.

1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* VI. iv, Spurs, and ringing chainlets, sound. 1881 Miss Braddon *Asph.* III. 135 The handsomest of the chains, a cluster of many slender chainlets.

Chai·n-plate.

1. *Naut.* [see Chain *sb.* 14.] One of the strong links or plates of iron fastened to the ship's side under the chainwale, to which the shrouds are secured.

1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xiv. 64 Main Chains and Chain Plaits. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Cadenes de haubans*, the chains of the shrouds, the chain-plates. 1840 R. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxix. 106 We were loaded down to the bolts of our chain-plates.

2. *Arch.* One of a series of connected plates built into the walls of a building to give it greater stability; cf. Chain *sb.* 10.

1842 Gwilt *Archit.* (1876) § 1882 The best remedy against this inconvenience [settlement of the foundation] is to tie the walls together by the means of chain plates.

Chai·n-pump. A machine for raising water by means of an endless chain; most commonly the chain passes in its upward course through a tube, and raises the water by means of disks or valves which fit the tube; sometimes the chain has simply a number of buckets or cups, by which the water is lifted to the top and there emptied out.

a 1618 Raleigh *Inv. Shipping* 16 The Chaine pumpe, which takes up twice as much water as the ordinary did. 1781 Archer in *Naval Chron.* XI. 288 The chain pump was choaked. 1830 Marryat *King's Own* xix, He requires the chain-pumps to be manned.

Chai·n-shot. A kind of shot formed of two balls, or half-balls, connected by a chain, chiefly used in naval warfare to destroy masts, rigging, and sails; a shot or discharge of this. Also *fig.*

1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 55 Thys argument..is.. indeed, a chaine-shot against all learning. 1591 Horsey *Trav.* (1857) 186 Everie shipe caries cannon and .. powder [and] cheyne-shott. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 67 Chaine shot .. contriued round as in a ball, yet will spred in flying their full length in bredth. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. vii. 73 Dilemma's, two-edged swords that cut on both sides; Sorites, chain-shot. 1660 Ingelo *Bentiv. & Urania* (1682) II. 184 A chain'd-shot .. cut off Atheophilus his main Mast in the middle. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3878/4 The Admiral .. had his Leg broke by a Chain-Shot. 1850 Prescott *Peru* II. 277 He was hit by a chain-shot from an arquebuse.

Chai·n-stitch. **1.** In needlework: A kind of ornamental stitch resembling the links of a chain; the work so produced, chain-work.

1598 Florio, *Cadenelle* .. chaine-lace or chaine-stitch. 1640 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Praise of Needle* Pref., Fine Ferne-stitch, Finny-stitch, New-stitch, and Chain-stitch. 1820 Hazlitt *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 266 His figures are wrought in chain-stitch. 1876 Rock *Text. Fabr.* 83.

2. In a sewing-machine: A stitch produced by looping the upper thread, when only one is used, into itself on the under side of the article sewn, or by using a second thread to engage the loop of the upper thread; as distinguished from the lock-stitch; also *attrib.*, as in 'a chain-stitch machine'.

1867 *Gd. Words* 419/2 The sewing-machine .. There are some which make what is termed the chain-stitch; they are useful for simpler work, such as hemming.

Chai·n-wale. *Naut.* [f. Chain *sb.* 14+Wale.] A strong piece of timber secured outside the ship's side, almost abreast but somewhat behind the mast, whose lower shrouds it serves to extend and secure; now usually corrupted into Channel *sb.*2.

1611 Cotgr., *Port 'aubans*, chaine-wales. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 6 The chaine waile is a broad timber set out amongst them, a little aboue where the chaines and shrouds are fastened together to spread the shrouds the wider the better to succour the masts. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Fishes*, The Anchor is haled up to the Ships Bow, or Chainwale. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Chains*, properly Chain-wales, or Channels.

Chai·n-work, chain work.

1. Ornamental work, in sculpture, etc., resembling chains.

1551 Bible 1 *Kings* vii. 17 And whopes of chayne-worcke for the heed peces. 1611 *ibid.*, Wreathes of chaine worke, for the chapiters. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* ii. (1840) 35 One of the bracelets [was] of chain-work. 1815 Moore *Lalla R.* (1862) 29 But a light, golden chain-work round her hair. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* II. iii. § 31 The .. archivolts enriched with studded chainwork.

2. Work consisting of metal rings or links intertwined so as to form a net-work.

1864 *Times* 5 July (L.) The efficiency of iron chain-work as a defensive armour for ships of war. 1874 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* vii. 107 The body armour is a shirt..formed of interwoven rings, or chain-work. 1886 Rider Haggard *K. Solomon's Mines* xv. 240 We examined the armour.. It was the most beautiful chain work we had ever seen.

3. A texture formed by knitting or looping with a single thread, as in the manufacture of hosiery.

1833 Brewster *Nat. Magic* xi. 289 The article Chain-work in the Edinburgh Encyclopædia. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 813 Hosiery..is composed of a single thread united or looped together in a peculiar manner, which is called stocking-stitch, and sometimes chain-work.

Chaip, obs. Sc. form of Cheap *sb.*

Chaip, var. of Chape *v. Obs.* to escape.

Chair (tʃēəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 3 **chaere,** 4 **cheiere, chaȝer,** 4–5 **chaier(e, chayer(e,** 5 **chaiare, chare, schayer, cheyer, cheare, chayr,** 5–7 **chayre,** 6 **cheyar,** 6–7 **chaire,** 7– **chair.** [ME. *chaere, chaiere*, a. OF. *chaëre* (western and Anglo-Fr.), *chaiere* (=Pr. *cadera, cadeira*, Cat. *cadira*, OSp. *cadera*, Pg. *cadeira*):—L. *cate·dra, cathedra* seat, a. Gr. *καθέδρα*, see Cathedra. *Cha-iè-re* was the regular OF. phonetic descendant of *cat-e'd-ra*; it was in Eng. also orig. of three syllables, afterward reduced to two *cha'-yer*, and finally (? under later F. influence) to one, *chair*. In the dialects it is still commonly of two, as Sc. *cha-yer* (tʃē·yər). In mod. Fr. the phonetic variant *chaise* (see Chaise) has taken the popular senses, while *chaire* is restricted to the ecclesiastical or professorial *cathedra.*]

1. A seat for one person (always implying more or less of comfort and ease); now the common name for the movable four-legged seat with a rest for the back, which constitutes, in many forms of rudeness or elegance, an ordinary article of household furniture, and is also used in gardens or wherever it is usual to sit. *To take a chair*: to take a seat, be seated.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9954 A tron of iuor graid. Was neuer yeitt king ne kaiser3 þat euer sait in sli[c] chaier [*G.* chayer, *T.* chaiere, *F.* cheiere]. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 321 Up a chaere he [Cnut] sat adoun, al vp þe see sonde. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xxi. 12 He turnyde vpsadoun the bordis of chaungeris, and the chaiers of men sellynge culueris. 1382 — *Song of Sol.* iii. 9 A chaȝer..of the trees of Liban. *c* 1400 Maundev. xxiii. 253 Men setten him in a Chayere. *c* 1450 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 723 *Hec cathedra*, a chare. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxi. 362 He sholde do sette ther a cheyer. 1553 Eden *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 40 Tables, coberdes, cofers & chayres. 1555 — *Decades W. Ind.* I. v. (Arb.) 85 Thynges necessary to bee vsed, as cheyars. 1564 Haward *Eutropius* IV. 39 In a chaire fast besides him. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. ii. 17 Like a Barbers chaire that fits all buttockes. 1704 Steele *Lying Lover* II. (1747) 36 Set chairs and the Bohea Tea and leave us. 1751 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 141 P 10 Mistaking a lady's lap for my own chair. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 36/2 She .. desired me to take a chair. 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* xlvi, Take a chair. 1870 Mrs. Gaskell *Cranford* viii. 116 The chairs were all a-row against the walls.

b. With various substantives or adjs. indicating the nature, material, purpose, etc., as *bed-, bedroom, camp, cane, compass, folding, garden, hall, kitchen, leather, library, lobby, obstetrical, office, rocking, swinging, Turkey, wheel-chair*; †**great-chair** (dial. *big-chair*), an arm-chair.

Also ARM-, BATH- (*sb.*2), CURULE-, EASY-, ELBOW-CHAIR.

1580 BARET *Alv.* C 295 A compasse chaire: halfe a circle, *hemicyclus.* 1711 STEELE *Spect.* 52 ¶ 3 An easy chair..at the upper End of the Table. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 72 ¶ 4 The great Elbow-chair which stands at the upper end of the Table. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* V. 220 Easy Leather-Chairs made .. with .. Springs. 1790 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* II. 477, I .. found him .. sitting in a great chair. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 539 Having requested the indulgence of an easy chair at the sittings of the French Academy..the King, instead of one easy chair, sent forty to the Academy. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* IV. i. (1849) 145 He sat in the swinging chair. 1841 THACKERAY *Sec. Fun. Nap.* iii, A servant passes, pushing through the crowd a shabby wheel-chair.

2. *fig.* a. Seat.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. XXXV, Yf ye wyll tell me where your herte is set. In the chayre of sorowe no great doubt it is. 1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) ix. 4 Our soules sit in a sure chaire of a certaine expectation. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxv. § 7 Imagination, the only storehouse of wit and peculiar chair of memory. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* i. 1 The Persecutor's Guilt to share Oppressive in the Scorner's Chair.

b. As an attribute of old age, when rest is the natural condition.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 51. *Ibid.* IV. v. 5 When saplesse Age, and weake vnable limbes Should bring thy Father to his drooping Chaire.

3. A seat of authority, state, or dignity; a throne, bench, judgement-seat, etc.

a 1300 [see 1].

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1218 Nabigo-de-nozar noble in his chayer. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. iv. 125 Ianus with double face In his chare hath take his place. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 400 (Add. MS.) Sette hym in the Chayere as domysman. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. (Arb.) 21 O how it greeues my vexed soule to see, Each painted asse in chayre of dignitie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 764 At the Soldans chair Defi'd the best of Panim chivalry. 1757 GRAY *Bard* II. iii, Close by the regal chair Fell Thirst and Famine scowl. 1879 MACLEAR *Celts* ix. 146 Holdelm .. was chosen by him as the seat of his episcopal chair.

b. *fig.* Place or situation of authority, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxiii. 2 Vpon the chaier of Moyses, scribis and Pharisees seeten. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6891 'Vppon the chaire of Moyses'.. That is the olde testament. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 38 Euery man may not syt in the chayre. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* iii. (1851) 82 He and Tiberius got into the Chair by the Tricks and Artifices of their Mothers. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1788 He rooted out the slothful officer ..And in their chairs set up a stronger race.

4. The seat of a bishop in his church; hence *fig.* episcopal dignity or authority. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xl. 28 Seynt peter preched in antyoche and ther he made a noble chirche in whiche he sate fyrste in his chaier. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* II. (1611) 109 Treade downe the Strumpets pride, That sits vpon the Chaire of Babylon. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 337 S. Peter would have advanc'd him to the Honour and power of the Bishops chaire. 1647 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 15 His first Chair, namely that of Antioch. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 465 Henry .. took measures, not only to humble Becket, but also to lower that Chair [of Canterbury]. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 292 Ealdhun now moved his chair to a site nobler than that occupied by any other minster in England.

†b. = SEE. *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 3 It is the chaire of an Archbishop; inhabited for the most by Grecians. 1647 [see 4 a].

†**5.** A pulpit. *Obs.*

1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 45 A charge not performed by mounting twise into the chair with a formal preachment. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-Cap* 1279 Whether he preach in chair, or print in book.

6. The seat from which a professor or other authorized teacher delivers his lectures.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. vi. 518 To be rad..in the chaier of scolis. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 506 His prudent presiding in the Professors chair. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 219 Our Saviour..should have taken the chair, and have given the Inquisitive World a clear determination concerning the Question. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnoth.* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 14 Give that small Insect you contemn, The Chair in Porch or Academ. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 4. 129 English scholars gathered in thousands round the chairs of William of Champeaux or Abelard.

b. Hence: The office or position of a professor.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxi, Fighting his way to a chair of rhetoric. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 93 Many chairs and many fellowships are made beds of ease. 1875 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* Pref. 10 *note*, The author had still the Chair of Poetry at Oxford.

7. A seat of judicial inquiry; a tribunal.

1629 CHAS. I. in H. Cox *Instit.* I. ix. (1863) 158 Now there are so many chairs erected, to make inquiry upon all sorts of men. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 348 For a Licenser is not contented now to give his single Imprimatur, but brings his chair into the Title leaf; there sits and judges up or judges down what book hee pleases.

8. The seat, and hence the office, of the chief magistrate of a corporate town; mayorship. *Past, above,* or *below the Chair* (of aldermen of the City of London): having served or not served as Lord Mayor.

1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 26 Some people..did so industriously stickle for Sir John Moor's Election to the Chair. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5261/4 The Aldermen below the Chair on Horseback in Scarlet Gowns. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Chain,* A gold chain..remains to the person after his being divested of that magistrature, as a mark that he has passed the Chair. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 263 The judges are the lord-mayor, the aldermen past the chair, and the recorder. 1885 *Whitaker's Almanack* 251 All the above have passed the Civic Chair.

9. The seat occupied by the person presiding at a meeting, from whence he directs its business; hence, the office or dignity of chairman of a meeting, or of the Speaker of the House of Commons.

In various phrases, as *To take the chair,* to assume the position of chairman, which in most cases formally opens a meeting; *to put in the chair,* to elect as chairman; *in the chair,* acting as chairman; *to leave* or *vacate the chair,* to cease acting as chairman, which marks the close of a meeting.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. (1843) 118/1 The committee of the Commons appointed Mr. Pym to sit in their chair. 1659 in Burton *Diary* (1828) IV. 462, I move that your Speaker forbear the Chair. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 536 That the thanks of this meeting be given to Dr. Brandreth, for his cool and patient attention and conduct in the Chair. 1807 CRABBE *Newspaper* 163 Pleased to guide His little club, and in the chair preside. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i, John Hampden..was put into the chair.

b. Often put for the occupant of the chair, the chairman, as invested with its dignity (as *the throne* is for the sovereign), *e. g.* in the cry *Chair! Chair!* when the authority of the chairman is appealed to, or not duly regarded; *to address the chair, support the chair,* etc.

1658-9 in Burton *Diary* 23 Mar. (1828) 243 The Chair behaves himself like a Busby amongst so many school-boys.. and takes a little too much on him. 1676-7 GREW *Salts in Water* i. § 1 (Read bef. Royal Soc.), It was referred to Me by this Honourable Chair, to examine and produce the Experiment. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* i, Cries of 'Order', 'Chair', 'Yes', 'No', 'Go on'. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 46. 475 An amiable discussion between the 'chair' and 'an ..obstinate person at the other end of the room. 1887 *Times* 5 Sept. 9/2 It can hardly be conceived that the Chair would fail to gain the support of the House.

c. *pl.* The chairman and deputy chairman of the East India Company.

1772 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 344 This seems to be the scheme most approved by the chairs. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 499 Letter from the Chairs to the Right Honourable Robert Dundas, 16th December, 1808.

†**10.** An enclosed chair or covered vehicle for one person, carried on poles by two men; a sedan.

1634 *Sir S. Duncombe's Patent for setting up Sedans* in Pegge *Curial. Misc.* 290 In many parts beyond the seas the people there are much carried in the streets in chairs that are covered. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 12 Using close chayres or sedans. 1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* II. ii, Thy Mask will cover all. There is a chair below in the Entry to carry thee. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & V.*, She .. lik'd three footmen to her chair. 1722 STEELE *Consc. Lovers* I. ii, Call a Chair! 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 195 ¶ 6 At the proper time a chair was called. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* II. i, Help the gentleman into a chair, and carry him to my house. 1836 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun,* The belle and beau, In chairs and chariots, stop the way.

†**11.** A light vehicle drawn by one horse; a chaise; also a particular kind of light chaise (see quot. 1795). *Obs.*

1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 31/2 The profits .. have enabled me to set up a one-horse chair. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxiv. 124 There is not a greater difference between a single-horse chair and madam Pompadour's *vis a vis.* 1795 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 184 A chair is a light chaise without pannels for the use of parks and gardens, and is a name commonly applied to all light Chaises. 1821 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Wife* I. 614 As I please to take the air, Command the ponies to a chair.

12. *Railways.* †a. The support or carriage of a rail (cf. CARRIAGE 32 b). *Obs.* b. An iron or steel socket with a deep notch, into which the rail is fixed, and by which it is secured to the sleeper or cross-tie.

1816 *Specif. Losh & Stephenson's Patent* No. 4067. 2 To fix both the ends of the rails .., immoveable in or upon the chairs or props by which they are supported. 1836 SIR G. HEAD *Home Tour* 204 Each of these sleepers being a heavy block of stone, having a small cradle of iron, or chair as it is called, rivetted on the top for the purpose of supporting the rails. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 131 The flat base of the chair upon which the rails rested being tilted.

13. *Min.* (See quot.)

1802 MAWE *Mineral. Derbysh.* Gloss., *Chair,* used in drawing up ore or coal.

14. Phrase. *To put in the chair.* (*slang.*)

1864 *Soc. Sc. Rev.* I. 408 Some hirers [*i. e.* drivers of cabs] ..boast of the number of owners whom they have 'put in the chair' or in polite English neglected to pay.

15. *Comb.,* as *chair-back, -bearer, -bottoming, -caner, -cover, -hire, -leg, -maker, -mare, -mending, -room, -saddle, -slumber*; *chair-ridden, -shaking,* adjs.; **chair-bed, -bedstead,** a kind of chair which can be unfolded into a bed; †**chair-boll, -bow,** a chair-back; **chair-days,** old age, when rest in a chair is the most natural condition; **chair-organ** (see quots.); **chair-rail** (see quot.); †**chair-volant,** sedan-chair. Also CHAIRMAN, etc.

1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 110 *Chair-bearers or Sedan-men. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxxiv. 20 Vpon the *cheyreboll hard beating his fist. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 57 A *chare bowe, *fultrum.* 1887 *Century Mag.* Oct. 858/2 Broom-making, *chair-bottoming, and the cobbling of shoes. 1868 *Times* 27 Feb., Described as a *chair-caner. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 227 The ornaments, the reticules, bell-ropes, ottomans, and *chair-covers. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. ii. 48 In thy Reuerence, and thy *Chaire-dayes, thus To die in Ruffian battell. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 38 The end of life is the 'sere of life'..In Yorkshire it is 'the chair-day'. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash* 10 Who spend more in *chair hire than housekeeping. 1813 *Examiner* 15 Feb. 102/1 J. Finlayson, ..*chair-maker. 1799 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) I. 221 Price sixty guineas, of which the *chair mare was taken as fifteen. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2955/4 Following the Trade of *Chairmending in the Streets. 1636-7 *Royal Warrant* in *N. & Q.* Ser. III. (1867) XI. 11/2 Our Chapell at Hampton Court, and for the making of a newe *Chaire Organ there, Conformable to those alreadie made in our Royal Chapells at Whitehall and Greenwiche. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus., Chair organ,* a corruption of Choir organ, in use in the last century, not impossibly arising from the fact that in cathedrals the choir organ often formed the back of the organist's seat. 1842-75 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., **Chair Rail,* a piece of wood fastened to the wall, *to* prevent the backs of the chairs injuring the plastering when placed against it. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 28 May 4 [There] sat the mother .. *chair-ridden by sciatica. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 14 There comes out of the *chayre-room Mrs. Stewart. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Apr. 11 A lady on a donkey in one of those *chair-saddles which supply the place of side-saddles in the south of Spain. 1819 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 1 *Chair-shaking merriment. 1667 DENHAM *Direct. Painter* I. viii. 18 Rupert, that knew no fear, but health did want, Kept state suspended in a *Chair volant.

† **Chair.** *sb.*2 *Obs.* or *arch.* [Variant of CHAR, assimilated in spelling to prec.; perhaps associated with it also in meaning.] A chariot or car.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 39 Emelye .. Faire in a chare [*Shirley MS.* chaier] of golde he with him lad. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* II. (1520) 14/1 Helyas .. was lyfted up into paradye .. in a chayre. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 617 W^t^ great apparayll of chayris and other costious ordenaunce for to conueye the forenamed lady Margarete into Englande. 1559 T. BRYCE in Farr's *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 164 When worthy Web and George Roper In Elyes' chayre to heauen were sent. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 6 Phœbus in his chair, Ensaffroning sea and air. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* x. 807 Niphæus, whom four coursers drew..They threw their master headlong from the chair. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xiv, Like a prophet's fiery chair .. travelling the realms of air.

Chair (tʃēə1), *v.* [f. CHAIR *sb.*1]

1. *trans.* To place or seat in a chair; *esp.* to install in a chair of authority.

1552 etc. [see CHAIRED below]. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 179 Chairing your speaker for the commons, when he is chosen by the house. 1850 P. CROOK *War of Hats* 52 A Guy Fawkes figure toiletted and chaired. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* I. ii. (D.) And thou Chair'd in his place.

b. To place in a chair or on a seat, and carry aloft in triumph, as an honour to a favourite, a successful competitor, and formerly often to the successful candidate at a parliamentary election.

1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 179 The practice of chairing the candidate..still, I find, obtains among you. 1812 *Examiner* 19 Oct. 670/2 Were declared duly elected, and were chaired through the principal streets. 1812 AMYOT *Windham* I. 86 *note.* 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* V. ii. 192 The day the member was chaired. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. viii, Tom..: was chaired round the quadrangle, on one of the hall benches borne aloft by the eleven.

2. To carry or wheel in a chair.

1886 J. PENDLETON *Hist. Derbysh.* 99 The bride, owing to her infirmities, had to be chaired to the altar.

3. To provide with a chair or chairs.

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* XXVII, The offices were newly chaired. 1885 [see CHAIRING below].

Hence **Chaired** *ppl. a.,* **Chair'ring** *vbl. sb.*

1552 HULOET, Chayred or stalled, *cathedratus.* 1796 COLERIDGE *Ode Depart. Year,* From the chaired gods advancing, The Spirit of the Earth made reverence meet. 1797 HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. lxii. 418 *note,* The chairing of a Westminster election. 1880 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 6/4 It was resolved .. that all chaired bards be appointed honorary members. 1885 *Leisure Hour* Jan. 48/2 Seldom is a large building erected .. without a visit to Wycombe..with a view to the chairing of it.

Chair, obs. form of CHARE.

Chair-: see CHAR-.

† **Chair'rie,** *a. Obs. rare.* [app. f. F. *chair* flesh + -Y 1.] ? Fleshy.

1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happines* 62 Like a pulpous or chairie root.

Chairman (tʃēə·rmæn).

1. The occupier of a chair of authority; *spec.* the person who is chosen to preside over a meeting, to conduct its proceedings, and who occupies the chair or seat provided for this function.

1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xxix. 25, I sate chief, and was Chair-man. 1660-1 PEPYS *Diary* 22 Jan., To come..to this place..where Sir G. Downing (my late master) was chaireman. 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 254 This day the parliament mett here, the earl of Oxford chairman. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 58 It is the duty of the chairman, immediately on taking the chair, to cause the minutes of the preceding meeting to be read.

b. The member of a corporate body appointed or elected to preside at its meetings, and in general to exercise the chief authority in the conduct of its affairs; the president.

Chairman of Committees: in either House of Parliament the member appointed to preside over it whenever it resolves itself into Committee.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Companies,* East India, The directors are twenty-four in number, including the chairman and deputy-chairman. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 291 The committee..on factory employment, of which Mr. Sadler was the mover and chairman. 1887 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* III. 306 The chairman of the Hudson's Bay Company. *Mod.* Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works

2. One whose occupation it is to carry persons in chairs or chair-like conveyances; *spec.* the two men who carried a sedan-chair.

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1683/4 A tall Blackamore..in a Green Doublet and Breeches, with a large Chairmans Coat of the same colour. 1703 *Ibid.* 3942/3 Twenty Chairmen, with Sedans. 1721 CIBBER *Lady's Last St.* v, Chair, Chair! (Enter a Chairman) Here: Who calls Chair? 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 113 ¶ 6 Disputing for sixpence with a chairman. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 113 The misbehaviour of coachmen, drivers, chairmen, carters, and porters. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 161 When ladies' chairmen jostled each other on the pavement.

b. One who wheels a Bath-chair.

1766 ANSTEY *Bath Guide* i. 115 But soft—my Chairman's at the Door. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xvi, A Bath chair-man. 1869 *Daily Tel.* 18 Aug., The invalids .. in their Bath chairs .. The chairmen .. are an honest, genial, hard-working set of fellows.

Chai·rmanship. [f. prec. + -SHIP.]

1. The office of chairman or president of a meeting, a company, corporate body, etc.

1847 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVI. 224 Elevation to the chairmanship of the Great Western. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* 72 The retirement of Mr. Sumner from the chairmanship.

2. The action of presiding as chairman; performance of a chairman's duty.

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 142 A philanthropic peer, always..to the fore with his chairmanship. 1864 *Realm* 1 June 1 A body of gentlemen sat down to dinner, under the sympathetic chairmanship of Lord Houghton.

† **Chai·rship.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [see -SHIP.] The occupancy of the (papal) chair.

1660 *Charac. Italy* 13 Alexander the Sixth, who during his Chairship scrap'd together so much wealth.

Chai·r-woman. A woman who occupies the chair of presidency at a meeting, in a committee, etc. (Hardly a recognized name.)

1699 T. BROWN in R. L'Estrange *Erasm. Colloq.* (1711) 404 We ought to have .. four chairwomen of our four committees. 1734 FIELDING *Univ. Gallant* II, She sits..chairwoman of a committee of fools, to criticize on fashions. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 8 The Duchess rose and said.. then I think the arduous duties of chairman—or shall I say chairwoman?—will cease.

Chairwoman, obs. form of CHARWOMAN.

Chaise (ʃēz). Also 8 **chaiz,** (**shazess**). [a. mod. F. *chaise* (*chaize* Cotgr.), a phonetic alteration of *chaire* (so *Pazis* for *Paris*, etc.), established in the ordinary sense 'chair', whence by extension 'sedan-chair', and by transference a wheeled vehicle for travelling in. In this later sense alone *chaise* passed into English, notwithstanding that *chair* had itself here received the same development (see CHAIR *sb.*¹ II, which however was not always an exact synonym of this word, but often used as the name of a particular sort of chaise). (*Cathedra, chàir, chaise,* are thus all forms of the same word.) The vulgar take (ʃēz) for a plural sb., and form on it a singular (ʃē) CHAY, SHAY.

(The change of lingual *r* to *z* in French is a phenomenon widely exemplified. It appears fully established at Orleans in 15th c., but did not come down beyond 1620.)]

1. A term applied to various pleasure or travelling carriages, the exact application having varied from time to time:

a. A light open carriage for one or two persons, often having a top or calash; those with four wheels resembling the phaeton, those with two the curricle; also loosely used for pleasure carts and light carriages generally.

Kersey, Bailey, Ash and Johnson explain *chaise* as 'a carriage for pleasure drawn by one horse'; Todd says this was the case formerly, before post-chaises were in request, and defines it as 'A chaise and pair; a chaise and four: the term of later days for a light vehicle, with four wheels, drawn by two or four horses'.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3700/1 The Empress .. and the Arch-Dutchesses [were] in open Chaises. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3945/4 A Leather Body-Coach..and several sorts of Shazesses. 1707 *Ibid.* No. 4390/4 Two Geldings, one a dark-brown..used to a Chaiz. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4439/4, 2 four wheel'd Chaises. *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.) Instead of the chariot he might have said the chaise of government; for a chaise is driven by the person that sits in it. 1786 *Trials John Shepherd* 40 He was in a one-horse chaise. 1794 FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 117 The Grasshopper, or three-quarter pannel Chaise, or Whiskey .. by some called Quakers' Chaises. *Ibid.* 121 The Rib chair, or Varmouth Cart. For lawns or parks these sort of chaises have been mostly used. 1825 HONE *Every-Day Bk.* I. 436 Public pony-chaises. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* (1886) 291 The wonderful one-hoss shay. *Mod. vulgarism.* The pony-shay (also *po' shay* =post chaise).

b. A carriage for travelling, having a closed body and seated for one to three persons, the driver sitting on one of the horses; more distinctively called a POST-CHAISE, q. v.

1709 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 474 The chaise he made use of (being wounded in the foot) was found broke to peices. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xvi. 52, I never went out of my chaise from Prague to this place. 1749 MRS. MONTAGU *Lett.* III. 125 We went out together in a post-chaise. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to conq.* II. i, I'll clap a pair of horses to your chaise. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltravers* 27 In little more than twenty minutes, the chaise was at the door. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 66 He was thrust into a chaise and despatched on the first stage of eight melancholy years of wandering.

c. *To take chaise*: to use a chaise as a means of conveyance. *A chaise and pair, four, six*: a chaise drawn by a pair, four, six horses.

1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1766) 23 From Genoa we took chaise for Milan. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 21. 139 That gay thing that flies along the Road in a Chaise and Six. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* I. i. 158 The poor .. run They know not whither, in a chaise and one. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 9 To-morrow is our wedding-day, And we will then repair Unto the Bell at Islington, All in a chaise and pair.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *chaise-box, -umbrella*; **chaise-cart,** a light cart suitable for driving in (cf. CART *sb.* 3); **chaise-house,** a coach-house; **chaise-undertaker, -vamper,** one who undertakes to renovate chaises, a dealer in second-hand chaises. Also **Chai·seless** *a.*

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 185 The hammer in the *chaise-box being of no great use. 1821 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1853) I. 29 Riding in a little sort of *chaise-cart. 1794 FELTON (1801) I. 129 The *chaise coach-box .. This kind..may be made to fix on a one-horse *chaise carriage. *Ibid.* 202 *Chaise Heads .. Heads to phaetons or chaises, etc., are found great conveniences for sheltering from the sun, wind or rain. 1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 533/1 It .. entered the *chaise-house. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxiv, Mrs. Bacon..as yet a *chaiseless woman. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xxix, A pert vamping *chaise-undertaker. *Ibid.* VIII. xxxvii, In selling my chaise, I had sold my remarks along with it, to the *chaise-vamper.

Chaise, *v. nonce-word.* [f. the sb.] *To chaise it*: to go by chaise.

1822 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 306, I shall follow your course to Skipton, and chaise it, solo, from thence.

Chaise, obs. form of CHASE.

† **Chaisel, cheisil.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *cheisīl, chesil*, var. of *cheincil, chensil, chansilh, cainsil'* :—late L. *camisīle, -is* (8th c, in Du Cange), f. *camisia*: see CHEMISE.]

1. A fine linen (sometimes identified with BYSS or BYSSUS). Often used *attrib.*

c 1205 LAY. 23761 Warp he an his rugge ænne cheisil scurte [*c* 1275 ane cheiselne seorte] & ænne pallene curtel. *c* 1275 *Passion* 509 in *O. E. Misc.* 51 Ioseph nom vre Louerd a-dun of þe rode And wond him on o cheysil cloþ. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 279 Theo lady lyght on hire bedde .. Yn a chaisel smok scheo lay. *c* 1300-20 *Joachim & Anne* in *Leg. Cathol.* (1840) 152 Of flex, of silk, of cheisel, Of porpre & of palle.

2. Applied to various things made of this fabric, as a chemise, smock, shirt, veil, etc.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1814 Sche hadde on a pilche of pris, And a chaisel theron, I wis.

‖ **Chaise-longue** (ʃēz,lōŋ). [F. *chaise longue* 'long chair'. In Ogilvie's Dict. called *chaise-lounge.*] A kind of sofa with a rest for the back at one end only; a 'couch', a 'lounge'.

1825 T. LISTER *Granby* vii. (1836) 45 Lady Elizabeth lay on a chaise-longue by them. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* (1868) 338 Stiff or stretching, lounging on a chaise-longue. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* 194 What are now termed chaise longues, were drawn to the sides of the table. 1852 MISS SEWELL *Exper. Life* XXXVIII. (1858) 278 The addition of a chaise longue and an ottoman.

‖ **Chaise-marine** (ʃēz,marī·n). *Obs.* [F. *chaise-marine* 'a sort of seat on board a ship so supported as to be free from the effects of rolling and pitching', but Littré has not the Eng. sense.] ? A kind of chaise, the body of which rests on suspension-straps between cee-springs.

1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 79 A chaise-marine to carry our moving wardrobe to every different play. 1763 C. TALBOT in *Lett.* I. 538, I could not help telling her of the overthrow of the Chaise marine. 1823 *Act* 4 *Geo. IV*, c. 95 § 19 Nothing in..this Act..shall extend..to any chaise marine, coach, landau, berlin.

Chaist-: see CHAST-.

Chaitif, a ME. variant form of CAITIFF.

Chak, obs. form of CHACK, CHECK.

Chaker, obs. form of CHECKER, CHEQUER.

Chakil, Chako, obs. ff. of SHACKLE, CHACO.

‖ **Chal.** The Gipsy word for 'person, man, fellow': sometimes (with the corresponding feminine *chai*) used in speaking of gipsies, by way of displaying familiarity with them and their language.

1865 *Dubl. Univ. Mag.* II. 25 Romany chals with their nomad tents upon wheels. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* I. i. 47 He..delighted the chals with tobacco. 1876 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Katerfelto* xii. 134 The Romany chal marries with the Romany chi.

Chalamine, obs. form of CALAMINE.

† **Chala·ndre.** *Obs.* Also 4 **chal-, chelaundre.** [perh. repr. OF. **chalandre,* var. of *calandre,* in Pr. *calandri*, app. (with Romanic insertion of *n*, and dissimilation of *r–r* to *l–r*) :—L. *caradrius,* ad. Gr. χαραδριός a species of bird. (See P. Meyer *Contes moralisés de Bozon* Notes 248.)]

ME. form of CALANDER, a Mediterranean species of lark, *Alauda calandra.* (To ME. writers probably only a name, known from French romances.)

c 1305 *Land Cokaygne* 97 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 159 Chalandre and wodwale, And oþer briddes wiþout tale. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 81 Than is blisful many sithe The chelaundre and the papyngay. *Ibid.* 663 Chalaundres fele sawe I there.

† **Chalandrie.** (?) [Jamieson suggested some connexion with prec.]

1596 BURELL *Entry Quene* in Watson *Coll. Sc. Poems* II. 2 (Jam.) In tapestries ye micht persaue Young ramel, wrocht like lawreil treis; With syndrie sorts of chalandrie In curious forms of carpentrie.

Chalang(e, -ans (*Sc.*), obs. ff. CHALLENGE, etc.

Chalastic (kălæ·stik), *a.* (and *sb.*) *Med.* [ad. mod.L. *chalastic-us,* a. Gr. χαλαστικός laxative, from χαλᾶν to relax. Cf. F. *chalastique.*] Having power to remove rigidity or stiffness; relaxing; laxative. Also *sb.* a chalastic medicine.

1621-78 [see CALASTIC]. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Chalastick Medicines,* are such as by their temperate and moderate Heat, do comfort and strengthen the Parts to which they are applied. 1708 KERSEY, *Chalasticks* or *Chalastick Medicines,* such as are of a loosening or soft'ning Quality. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Chalasticks.* In mod. Dicts.

Chalaunge, obs. form of CHALLENGE.

Chalays, obs. form of CHALICE.

‖ **Chalaza** (kălē·ză). *Pl.* **chalazæ.** [mod.L., a. Gr. χάλαζα hail, any small lump or knot like a hail-stone. Cf. F. *chalaze.*]

1. *Zool.* Each of the two membranous twisted strings by which the yolk-bag of an egg is bound to the lining membrane at the ends of the shell, and kept near the middle of the albumen, with the germinating point uppermost; the tread or treadle.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Chalaza,* the Treadle of an Egg; every Egg has two of them..each Chalaza consists, as it were, of so many Hailstones separated from each other by that White. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 29. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 786 An almost invisible membrane, the chalazæ, which, being twisted by the revolutions of the yelk, as it is pushed forward in the oviduct, is gathered into two delicate and spiral cords, whereby the yelk is retained *in situ.*

2. *Bot.* A spot on the seed where the nucleus joins the integuments.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 123 Raphe and chalaza usually very distinctly marked. — *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 398 This raphe..expands into a vascular disk or plate, which is called the chalaza. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 8. 277 The proper base of the ovule .. is the Chalaza .. In the simplest form of ovule, hilum and chalaza are one.

Chalazal (kălē·zăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to the chalaza.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 398 The amphitropal ovule, whose foraminal and chalazal ends are traverse with respect to the hilum. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 580 The cells at its lower (chalazal) end.

Chalaziferous (kælăzi·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -FEROUS; cf. F. *chalazifère.*] Bearing the chalaza or chalazæ: *Chalaziferous membrane,* 'the layer of albumen round the yolk of a bird's egg, to which the chalazæ are attached' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 65/1 The membrane which proceeds from the Chalazæ over the surface of the yolk has been called Chalaziferous.

‖ **Chalazion** (kălē·ziǫn). Sometimes in latinized form *chalazium.* [a. Gr. χαλάζιον, dim. of χάλαζα CHALAZA.] A small pimple or tubercule; *esp.* one on the eyelid, a stye.

1708 KERSEY *Chalazion,* a Stithe, a small Pimple, or Wart on the Eye-lid. 1731 BAILEY II, *Chalaza, Chalazion.* 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 343 A tarsal cyst sometimes degenerates into a hard fibrous little mass, feeling somewhat like a large shot beneath the skin, known as a chalazion.

Chalbot, *Her.*: see CHABOT.

† **Cha·lcanth, chalca·nthum.** *Obs.* Also **c(h)alcanthus, calcanth.** [a. F. *calcante* (Cotgr.), and L. *c(h)alcanthum, -us,* a. Gr. χάλκανθον, χάλκανθος 'a solution of blue vitriol used for ink and blacking', f. χαλκός copper + ἄνθος a flower.]

An old name for blue vitriol (sulphate of copper), and for a kind of ink made therefrom; sometimes also applied to green vitriol (sulphate of iron).

1678 PHILLIPS, *Calcanth,* a Chymical word, being the same as Vitriol. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Calcanthum,* vitriol rubified. *Chalcanthum,* vitriol or copperas. 1717 BERKELEY in Fraser *Life & Lett.* 586 A vapour sulphurous with some tincture of nitre, calcanthus, and bitumen. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 14/1 Vitriol, when all its Moisture is dry'd away, becomes Chalcanthum.

Chalcanthite (kælkæ·nþəit). *Min.* [named 1853; f. CHALCANTH-UM + -ITE.] Native blue vitriol or sulphate of copper.

1857 SHEPARD *Mineral.* 441.

† **Chalca·nthous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of the nature of ink or blacking.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 337 A Calcanthous or Atramentous quality. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Calcanthous,* pertaining to Shoomakers black or Vitriol.

† **Chalcedon.** *Herb. Obs.* One of the various plants which have the specific name *chalcedonicus,* as *Lychnis chalcedonica, Lilium chalcedonicum,* etc.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 205 Stock Gilly-Flowers, Spanish Nut, Star-flowers, Chalcedons.

† **Chalcedo·nian.** *Obs.* Also **cal-.** [f. L. *chalcedoni-us* CHALCEDONY + -AN.] = CHALCEDONY.

1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 54 Chalcedonians also of such bigness, that whole Drinking-cups are made of them. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 80 The Calcedonian pale white, and also the hardest dun.

Chalcedonic (kælsĭdɒ·nik), *a.* [f. CHALCEDON-Y + -IC.] Of or belonging to chalcedony.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1861 *Temple Bar* III. 388 Chalcedonic varieties of quartz. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xviii. 353 Successive crops of chalcedonic crystals proceed.

Chalcedony, calcedony (kælse·dəni, kæ·lsĭdəni). Forms: α. 4 **calsydoyne, calcidoine**; β. 4 **chalcedun**, 6–8 **calcedon**, 7–8 **chalcedon**; γ. (4–5 **calcedonius**), 5 **calsydony, calcideny**, (6 **calcedonium**), 7 **calchedonie, calsidonie, chalcidonye**, 5– **calcedony**, 6– **chalcedony**. See also CASSIDOINE, -DONY. [The current form *c(h)alcedony* is directly adapted from L. *c(h)alcedonius*, used in the Vulgate to render Gr. χαλκηδών, in *Rev.* xxi. 19, the name of the precious stone forming the third foundation of the New Jerusalem, but found nowhere else. Adapted forms of the same word in OF. were *calce-, calcidoine*, whence the ME. *calcidoine, calcedun*; also *cassidoine*, whence ME. CASSIDOINE and its varieties, which are separately treated. The 16th c. *chalcedon* was perh. directly from N. T. Greek.

The word is of very complicated history. The L. is commonly assumed to be the same as the adj. *chalcēdonius* of Chalcedon in Asia Minor, as if it were 'Chalcedonian stone', but this is very doubtful. In interpreting the name in the Vulgate, which has the variant form *carcedonius*, the early writers identified it with a stone mentioned by Pliny xxvii. §§ 103, 104, where MSS. have the variants *carchedonia, charcedonia, calcedonia, calchedonia, carchedonius*, said to be found in North Africa, and to be brought by way of Carthage (Καρχηδών), which, from the description, could have nothing to do with the chalcedony of the moderns. Isidore has *carchedonia*; Epiphanius *de Gemmis* iv, says it is produced ἐν Καρχηδόνι τῆς Λιβύης. The *carchedonius* or *chalcedonius* is mentioned and moralized upon by a whole catena of writers, including esp. Bæda; but to none of them was it more than a traditional name, about which there clustered notions originally derived from Pliny with an accretion of later fables. The first to try to identify it with any known stone was apparently Albertus Magnus (1205–1282), who may have had in view some form of the stone to which the name is now given. (See the exhaustive article of Schade *Altdeutsches Wbuch.* 1363.)

A precious (or semi-precious) stone, which in its various tints is largely used in lapidary work: a cryptocrystalline sub-species of quartz (a true quartz, with some disseminated opal-quartz), having the lustre nearly of wax, and being either transparent or translucent.

It is not safe to carry the modern application back before the 16th or at earliest the 15th c.; and references to earlier notions come down to the 17th. In modern lapidary work, chalcedony receives different names according to its varieties of colour and structure, as *agate, cornelian, cat's eye, chrysoprase, onyx, sard*, etc. Most of the varieties were included by Pliny under his *jaspis*. (Westropp.)

α. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1002 þe calsydoyne..withouten wemme. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 133 The calcidoine .. for his stone he underfongeth.

β. *c* 1305 *Land Cokayne* 94 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 158 Ametist and crisolite, Chalcedun and epetite. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. v. (Arb.) 158 Precious stones cauled smaragdes, calcedones & Iaspers. 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentric* 142 A Calcedon is the fifth stone, being most strong and hard by nature, instructing the Soueraigne that he exercise the cardinall vertue Fortitude. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. (1655) 53 Adorned with Emeralds, Turquies, Chalcedons. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2116/4 A great Calcedon truly Oriental of a Foot long, and half a Foot broad. 1747 DINGLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 503 Of the Beryl there are three species, the Red .. the Yellow .. and the White, commonly called the Chalcedon, of the Colour of sheer Milk.

attrib. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 98 In another [cabinet] with calcedon pillars, was a series of golden medals.

γ. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xxi. 19 The thridde, calcedonyus [1526 TINDALE, calcedony; 1557 *Genev.* chalcedony]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xxvii. (1495) 561 Calcidonius is a pale stone and sheweth dymme colour meane bytwene Berell and Iacynct and comyth and is gendred of the reyne of our lorde. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 171 Crepawdis & calcedonyes semely to se. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 41 My bedys of calsydony. 1482 MARG. PASTON *Lett.* 861 III. 287 My peir bedys of calcidenys gaudied with silver and gilt. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. 1. iv, There is a kind of Onyx called the Chalcidonye. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 40/1 The Calcedon or Calchedonie..being well chafed & warmed, will draw a Straw or a Rush to it. [From Pliny.] 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 47 Pieces of agate, jasper, oriental chalcedony. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 222 Opal calcedony, resinous silex. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* IV. 262 Arrow-heads of chalcedony, Arrow-heads of flint and jasper. 1861 C. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 7 Calcedony .. is a semi-transparent white quartz, slightly tinted with yellow or blue. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* vii. 146 Many of the older lavas yield agates, chalcedony, leucite.

Chalcedo·nyx. *Min.* [f. prec. + ONYX.] A variety of agate: see quot.

1822 CLEAVELAND *Min.* 270 When white and grey layers alternate, it is called Chalcedonyx.

† Cha·lcelet. *Her. Obs.*

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 119 b, A Chalcelet on the first quarter, Diamonde. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 256/2 The Chalcelet..is a long & black Bird.

Chalchuite (tʃæ·ltʃu,ɪəit). *Min.* [f. the Mexican name of the stone, *chalchihuitl* + -ITE.] A green variety of turquoise from Mexico.

1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 274 Four precious stones of considerable size, resembling emeralds, called by the natives chalchuites. 1883 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XXV. 197 The Green Turquois known as Chalchuite.

Chalcidian (kălsi·diăn). *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *chalcid-æ* (f. L. *chalcis* = Gr. χαλκίς a kind of lizard) + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to the family Chalcidæ or Snake Lizards.

Chalci·dic. *Arch.* [ad. L. *chalcidicum* 'chamber at the corner of a basilica, on each side of the tribunal'. More usually in the L. form.]

1730–6 BAILEY, *Chalcidick* [with ancient Architects], a large stately Hall belonging to a court of Justice. 1775 ASH, *Chalcidica, Chalcidicum.* 1832 GELL *Pompeiana* I. ii. 14 It has been thought..to justify the application of the term Chalcidicum to the edifice in question. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 155 A kind of transept, called chalcidica. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. '*Chalcidicum.*

Chalcidian (kălsi·didăn). *Entom.* [f. mod. L. *Chalcidid-æ*, f. the generic name *Chalcides*, f. Gr. χαλκός brass.] A member of a family of small hymenopterous insects, ornamented with brilliant metallic colours.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xx. 334 A minute species..belonging to the family of Chalcididans.

Chalcidony, obs. form of CHALCEDONY.

‖ Chalci·tes. [L. *chalcītes*, ad. Gr. *χαλκῖτις copper-ore.] Green vitriol (sulphate of copper).

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 696 In Furnaces of Copper and Brass, where Chalcites is often cast in, to mend the working.

Chalco- (kæ·lko). *Min.* Occas. **chalko-**. Stem and combining form of Gr. χαλκός copper, brass, used in the names of many minerals, as

Cha·lcocite [Dana's alteration of the older name *chalcosine* (see below)], native sulphide of copper, copper glance. **Cha·lcodite** [named 1851; f. Gr. χαλκώδ-ης like copper + -ITE], a hydrous silicate of iron, found in velvety coatings, having a brass-like lustre, a variety of stilpnomelane. **Cha·lcolite** [see -LITE], a synonym for Forbernite, which was erroneously supposed to be an ore of copper. **Chalcome·nite** [Gr. μήνη the moon; named with reference to *selenite*, f. σελήνη moon], a copper selenite from S. America. **Chalco·phacite** [Gr. φακός lentil], a synonym for Liroconite, a native arseniate of copper, occurring in small lentil-shaped crystals. **Chalco·phanite** [Gr. φαν- appearing, showing], a hydrous oxide of zinc and manganese, having sometimes a bronze-like lustre. **Chalcophy·llite** [Gr. φύλλον leaf: named 1847], a green, foliated arseniate of copper. **Chalcopy·rrhotite** [named 1870], a variety of PYRRHOTITE, a sulphide of iron and copper, resembling chalcopyrite. **Chalcosi·derite** [Gr. σίδηρος iron], a hydrous phosphate of copper and iron, a variety of Dufrenite. **Cha·lcosine** [badly formed on Gr. χαλκός + -INE], earlier name of *chalcocite* (see above). **Chalcostī·bite** [Gr. στίβι (στιμμι), sulphuret of antimony: named 1847], a rare sulph-antimonide of copper. **Chalco·trichite** [Gr. (θρίξ), τριχ- hair], a variety of cuprite occurring in acicular or capillary crystals, known as *plush copper-ore.*

1868 DANA *Min.* (1884) 53 Specimens referred to chalcocite. 1857 SHEPARD *Min.*, Chalcodite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (1880) 460 Brush ascertained the identity of chalcodite and stilpnomelane. 1801 tr. *Klaproth's Ess. Min.*, Werner has given it the name Chalcolite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (1884) 586 Chalcolite has since crept back again, but is no more appropriate now than it was sixty years ago. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 41 A new selenite of copper..*Chalcomenite*..occurs in the Argentine Republic. 1850 DANA *Min.* 529 Chalcophacite. 1875 *Amer. Chemist* July 1 On chalcophanite, a new mineral species. 1850 DANA *Min.* 529 Chalcophyllite. 1875 *Ibid.* App. ii. 11 Chalcopyrrhotite. 1884 *Ibid.* App. iii. 24 Chalcosiderite. 1835 SHEPARD *Min.* 123 Chalkosine. 1868 DANA *Min.* 85 Chalcostibite. 1832 SHEPARD *Min.* 123 Chalkotrichite, the capillary variety of red copper ore. 1868 DANA *Min.* 133 Capillary cuprite, chalcotrichite.

Chalcograph (kæ·lkogrɑf). [cf. next and *photograph.*] A copper-engraving.

In mod. Dicts.

Chalcographer (kælkɒ·grăfəɹ). [f. mod. Gr. χαλκογράφος (f. χαλκός copper, brass + γράφειν to scratch, write, draw, design) + -ER. Cf. F. *chalcographe.*] One who engraves on copper.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 9 Our Burnisher (another tool us'd by Chalcographers). 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 268 Mr. David Loggan, Chalcographer to the University. 1865 SALA *Diary in Amer.* II. 127 A monstrous map of the island of Cuba. It had been graven by a Spanish chalcographer.

Chalcographic (kælkogræ·fik), *a.* [f. as CHALCOGRAPHER + -IC; cf. F. *chalcographique.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of chalcography.

1815 *European Mag.* LXVIII. 111 The noblest aims of the calcographic art. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 201 Not only the infancy of xylography, but also that of the chalcographic art.

So **Chalcogra·phical** = prec.

18.. (*title*) Calcographical Memorials of Literary Personages..a collection of 234 Engravings. 1884 *Athenæum* 1 Nov. 568/2 In order to promote the study of engraving in its earlier stages, it is proposed to form an International Chalcographical Society.

Chalcographist (kælkɒ·grăfist). [f. as CHALCOGRAPHER + -IST.] = CHALCOGRAPHER.

1730–6, BAILEY, *Calcographist*, an Engraver in Brass. 1864 WEBSTER, *Chalcographist.*

Chalcography (kælkɒ·grăfi). [f. Gr. type *χαλκογραφία, f. χαλκογράφος: see above. In F. *chalcographie.*] The art of engraving on copper.

1661 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 364, I..had recommended to me the publishing what I had written of Chalcography. 1662 —(*title*) Sculptura; or, the History and Art of Chalcography and Engraving in Copper. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 93 *note*, The curious in Chalcography. 1882 SALA in *Illust. Lond. News* 15 July 55/2 The masterpiece of Mr. Hablot Browne's great capacity in chalcography.

Chalcologue (kæ·lkolɒg). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. χαλκός brass + -LOGUE: cf. *astrologue, theologue*, etc.] A student of brasses.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 22 June 647 A zealous and, at the same time, rational student of brasses—the fashion of the day might almost tempt us to say a chalcologue, or perhaps more accurately still, a chalcotribe.

Chalcomo·rphite. *Min.* [app. a bad spelling of *calcomorphite*, named 1873, f. L. *calc-* lime (see CALCO-) + Gr. μορφή form.] A hydrous silicate of calcium. 1875 DANA *Min.* App. ii. 11.

Chalcopyrite (kæ·lkoˌpəi·rəit). *Min.* [ad. mod. L. *chalcopyrites* (in Henckel 1725), f. CHALCO- + PYRITE: probably the χαλκῖτις of Aristotle, and included under the πυρίτης of Dioscorides, *chalcitis* and *pyrites* (in part) of Pliny, *pyrites ærosus, aureo colore, flavus*, of early mineralogists.]

An important ore of copper, called yellow or copper pyrites, native sulphide of copper and iron.

1835 SHEPARD *Min.* 123 Chalkopyrite. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* § 30. 64 Chalcopyrite resembles iron pyrites, but is of a deeper yellow color, much softer, being scratched with a knife. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 278 Chalcopyrite .. found in ejected blocks.

Chalcotribe (kæ·lkotrəib). *nonce-wd.* [as if ad. Gr. *χαλκοτρίβης, f. χαλκός brass + τρίβειν to rub.] One who takes rubbings of brasses.

1861 [see CHALCOLOGUE].

Chalcotript (kæ·lkotript). *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + τρίπτ-ης one who rubs, f. τρίβειν.] = prec.

1882 *Ch. Times* 7 July 462 Chalcotripts might with advantage hunt Leicestershire and Derbyshire for this purpose.

Chald: see CHEALD *a. Obs.*, cold.

Chaldaic (kældē·ik). [ad. L. *Chaldaic-us.*]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Chaldea. **B.** *sb.* The language of the Chaldeans.

So **Chalda·ical** *a.* **Cha·ldaism,** a Chaldaic idiom or mode of speech, esp. occurring in the Old Testament. **Cha·ldaize** *v.* [cf. Gr. χαλδαΐζειν], to imitate or follow the Chaldeans. **† Cha·lday** *a.*, **† Cha·ldic** *a.* = CHALDEE.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vii. § 10 This..Chaldaick superstition. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 77 It was of fine green silk, covered with Hebrew and Chaldaic characters. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 292 The Oracles, called by some Magical..but by others Chaldaical. 1812 *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 520 All those Graecisms, Syriasms, or Chaldaisms, which deform the Hebrew text. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 120 To take heed of Chaldaizing, Judaizing, etc. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 293 Those Chalday or Magick Oracles. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. T.* (1638) Pref. 11 They wrote some Caldick, some Syriack.

Chaldean (kældī·ăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Chaldæus* = Gr. Χαλδαῖος Chaldean + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Chaldea or its inhabitants; hence, to occult science or magic.

1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* vi. § 20 Whether in Daniel's prophecy of the Messiah we should compute by the Chaldean or the Julian year. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 566/1 This Chaldean imposture, the substitution of grand notions of nature for a belief in God.

B. *sb.* A native of Chaldea, *esp.* (as at Babylon) one skilled in occult learning, astrology, etc.; hence *gen.* a seer, soothsayer, astrologer. (So Gr. Χαλδαῖος, L. *Chaldæus.*)

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 77 The Chaldeans wer most renowmed in Astrologie that euer were anie. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* ii. 2. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 305 The feind therefore that told our Chaldean the contrary was a lying feind. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Fam. Ep.* Wks. (1711) 148 How can a Chaldean, by that *short* minute..in which a man is born, set down the diverse changes .. of his life. 1859 RAWLINSON *Bampton Lect.* v. 23 In Daniel the Chaldæans are a special set of persons at Babylon, having a 'learning' and a 'tongue' of their own, and classed with the magicians, astrologers, etc.

Hence **† Chalde·anizing** *ppl. a.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 278 Why might not the Chaldæanizing oracle be drawn to confesse so much?

Chaldee (kæ·ldī, kældī·), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4 **Caldey**, 6 **Chalde**, 7 **Caldie, Chaldy.**

A. *adj.* = CHALDEAN, CHALDAIC. **B.** *sb.* **a.** A native of Chaldea. **b.** The language of the Chaldeans: also the biblical 'Syriac' or Aramaic.

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* ii. 10 Eche dyuynour, and witche, and Caldey. 1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mandoza's Hist. China* 304 Martin Simion..is a Chalde borne. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Defence* 49 As wel in the Greeke text, as in the Siriac & Caldie. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 5 A Language .. which is sometimes called Syriac, and sometimes Chaldee.

So **† Chaldeish, Chaldæism** (= CHALDAISM).

c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 30/2 Some of them speketh Caldesche some Arabier. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* i. 4 To lerne for to speake Caldeish. 1684 N. S. *Crit. Eng. Edit. Bible* viii. 48 There are so many Chaldæisms in the Hebrew Text.

Chalder[1] (tʃǭ·ldəɹ). *Sc.* Also 6 **chawlder, chaudder,** 7 **chauder.** [app. a. OF. *chaudière* (also *chaudere, chaldère, caldere*) = Pr. *caudiera,* Sp. *caldera,* Pg. *caldeira*:—L. *caldāria,* f. *cald-us, calid-us* hot; but possibly a shortened form of CHALDRON, q. v. In sense 1, a med.L. *celdra* occurs in early Scottish statutes, and a corresponding vernacular form **celdre** is found.]

1. An obsolete dry measure of capacity: in Scotland 16 bolls or 64 firlots of corn, making nearly 12 quarters Winchester measure: used in the computation of the stipends of the parish ministers. For lime and coal it varied from 32 to 64 imperial bushels. (Formerly, also † *celdre.*)

[*a* 1300 *Leg.* 4 *Burg.* lxvii, Pistor habeat ad lucrum de qualibet celdra.]

a. 15.. *Chart. Aberd.* 140 (Jam.) Alsmekill land as a celdr of aits will schawe. *Ibid.,* George of Gordoun.. occupeis a celdre of atis sawyne pertenand to Dunmetht.

β. *a* 1500 *Act Will.* in Skene *Reg. Maj.* (1609) 3 Ane husband man and ane fermer, sall gif the thritten veschell of their lands of service: and maireour of ane chalder, ane firlot (for knawship). *c* 1540 *Rev. Coldingham Priory* in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 11. 62 *note,* Wheat, 6 chalders, 7 bolls, 3 firlots, 2 pecks. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 408 His Part..was thirteen Chalders of Victual. 1730–69 DE FOE, etc. *Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 151 The Quantity of Coals..supposed to be about 500,000 Chalders, every Chalder containing 36 Bushels. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 286 The [lime] shells are sold at two shillings and twopence the boll, and the raw stones at seven shillings the chalder. 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem.* vi. 63 The stipend..was five chalders of victual and 8 merks. 1813 N. CARLISLE *Topog. Dict. Scotl.* II. *Halkirk,* The stipend..was 2 chalders of meal, and 2 chalders of bear, £600 Scotch, and £30 Scotch for Communion Elements. 1812 CHALMERS *Let.* in *Life* (1851) I. 274, I had only got three chalders of augmentation where I asked and had reason to look for six.

† **2.** In England = CHALDRON, but for coal and lime varying in quantity from 32 to 40 bushels, according as the measure was stroked or heaped. (Apparently a northern word, introduced into the London market with coal.) *Obs.*

1570 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) II. 324, XV Chalders of Coales. 1582 *Ibid.* 88 A chaudder of corne. 1581 *MS. Acc. Hull Charterhouse,* For sleckinge & siftinge of half a chawlder of lyme, iiij*d.* 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 126 Of barley..they..carry but a chalder, i. e. fower quarter, or nine seckes in a waine. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 255 The publick Fires..cost the City about 200 Chalder of Coals a Week. 1778 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 161/1 Last year there was imported into London from Newcastle and Sunderland 692093¼ chalders of coals.

3. As a liquid measure. (*humorous.*)

1630 *Tincker of Turvey* 11 Whole chauders of strong ale.

Chalder[2] (tʃǭ·ldəɹ). *Naut.* A rudder-brace or gudgeon.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Chalders,* synonymous with gudgeons of the rudder.

Chaldern(e, obs. form of CHAWDRON.

Chalderon, obs. form of CHALDRON.

† **Chalde·se,** *v. Obs.* Also **caldese.** [Presumed to be f. *Chaldee* or *Chaldees,* with the notion of 'cheat as an astrologer'; but evidence is lacking.] *trans.* To cheat, trick, 'take in'.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. III. 1010 He stole your cloak and pick'd your pocket, Chows'd and Caldes'd you like a blockhead. *a* 1680 — *Rem.* (1759) I. 24 Asham'd, that Men so grave and wise Should be chaldes'd by Gnats and Flies. 1697 DENNIS *Plot & no Plot* I, I caldes'd a Judge while he was taking my Depositions.

Chaldron (tʃǭ·ldrən, tʃā·drən). Forms: 6 **chauderne,** 7 **chaudron, chawdron, chauldron, chalderon,** 7– **chaldron.** [Another form of CAULDRON; a. OF. *chauderon,* mod.F. *chaudron* (=Sp. *calderon,* It. *calderone*), augm. of *chaudère, chaudière* (=Sp. *caldera*) kettle:—L. *caldāria,* pl. of *caldārium* hot-bath, f. *cald-us, calid-us* hot. The etymological form is *chaudron*; as in *cauldron,* an *l* has been inserted in recognition of the remoter derivation, and *u* subsequently dropped.]

† **1.** An obsolete form of CAULDRON. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 223 A chauderne of water. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 259 The tunnel or mouth of the furnace must be a good way off from the lead and chawdron. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 137 Fill up the Chalderon with faire water. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 248 The juice..is boiled first in a very large copper or chaldron.

2. A dry measure of 4 quarters or 32 bushels; in recent times only used for coals (36 bushels).

1615 *Trade's Incr.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 295 Chauldron of coals. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 21 This afternoon came my great store of Coles in, being 10 Chaldron. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 73 ¶ 16 All such that shall Poll for Sir Arthur..shall have one Chaldron of good Coals.. And half a Chaldron to every one that shall not Poll against him. 1801 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1827) I. 28. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. xii. 296 Lime..from 6*s.* to 18*s.* per chaldron of 36 bushels. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* (C.D. ed.) 515 She had laid in several chaldrons of live coals and was prepared to heap them on the heads of her enemies. 1851 *Coal Tr. Terms Northumbld. & Durh.* 13 The Newcastle chaldron is a measure containing 53 cwt. of coals.. It has been found, by repeated trials, that 15 London Pool chaldrons are equal to 8 Newcastle chaldrons.

b. *Comb.,* as *chaldron-wagon.*

1851 *Coal Tr. Terms Northumbld. & Durh.* s.v. *Chaldron,* The content of the chaldron waggon..is 217,989 cubic inches. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Chaldron-wagons,* containing this quantity, convey the coal from the pit to the place of shipment.

† **3.** In sense of CHALDER[1] 1. *Obs.*

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. III. iv. 155 The Gentlemen reckon their reuenewes, not by rents of monie, but by chauldrons of victuals. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 138 Valued at three hundred chaldrons.

Chaldron, obs. form of CHAWDRON, entrails.

Chaldy, obs. form of CHALDEE.

Chaleis, -es(se, obs. forms of CHALICE.

Chalenge, obs. form of CHALLENGE.

‖ **Chalet** (ʃale). [F. *chalet* (not *châlet,* as often in English books) a Swiss word (in la Gruyère pronounced *tsalet*), supposed to have been introduced into Fr. by Rousseau (Littré *suppl.*). Perh. a dim. of *casella, cassella,* a little cottage, cot (Du Cange), itself dim. of *casa* house (or of its Romanic representative); less probably, as concerns the sense, = It. *cataletto,* F. *châlit* wooden bedstead. (Littré's suggestion of identity with *castelletum, châtelet* is phonetically untenable, because *st* becomes in la Gruyère ç, as *chastel, tsaçī.*)]

1. A hut or cabin on the Swiss mountains, where cattle are lodged in the summer, and where cheese is made; hence, the small wooden house or cottage of the Swiss peasant; *gen.* a house or villa built in the style of a Swiss cottage.

1817 BYRON *Manfred* I. ii. 121 The Chalet will be gain'd within an hour. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 88 There are many chalets in very lofty situations. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 2. 12 On the slopes were innumerable châlets. 1878 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Ramble* I. xi. 171 A poor little hut or châlet inhabited by a planter and his family.

2. = F. *chalet de nécessité,* a street lavatory, urinal, etc. (In Paris these are elegant structures.)

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 3 A protest against the proposed erection of the chalets at Ludgate-Circus. 1886 *Daily News* 17 Dec. 2/3 (*Commissioners of Sewers, London*) A large deputation of ratepayers from Ludgate-circus ..the petitioners suggesting that the chalets should be placed underground, as..at the Royal Exchange.

Chaleys, obs. form of CHALICE.

Chalf, chalfer, obs. ff. CALF[1], CHAFER.

Chali, obs. form of KALI.

Chalibeat(e, -biate, obs. ff. CHALYBEATE.

Chalice (tʃæ·lis). Forms: *a.* 1 **cel(i)c, cælc, cælic,** 1–3 **calic,** 2 **calc,** 3 **calch**; *β.* 3 **caliz, calis,** 4 **calice**; *γ.* 4–6 **chalis, -ys, -yce,** 4– **chalice,** (5 **chaleys,** 5–6 **chales,** 6 **challes, -is, -ece, -yce, chalesse, chalays, -eis, chaliche, chailles, calles,** 7 **challice**). [L. *calix, calic-em* cup, has appeared in Eng. in various forms. (1) Early OE. *cęlic,* genitive *cęlces,* corresp. to OS. *kelik* (MDu. *kelec, kelc,* Du. *kelk*), OHG. *kelihh, chelih* (MHG. and mod.G. *kelch*):—WGer. **kalik,* an early (pre-Christian) adoption of L. *calic-em.* (2) The Latin word was re-adopted in later OE., in Christian use, as *calic, cælic, cælc,* whence early ME. *calc, calch* (cf. ON. *kalk-r*). (3) These were ousted in 12th c. by the OF. *caliz, calice.* (4) Before 1350 this was in turn ousted by a central OF. form *chalice,* which gave Eng. *chalis, chalice.* While this was the case in English, in France itself *calice* was the form which came down to modern French. (OF. *caliz, calice* was of learned origin, but early enough to undergo the phonetic change to *chalice* in central F.; in the struggle between the two forms, the influence of L. *calix,* familiar in ecclesiastical use, was effective in making *calice* the ultimate victor.) Strictly, *cel(i)c, calch, calice, chalice,* are separate words; but their relations are best seen by treating them together.]

1. A drinking-cup or goblet. (Now only in poetic or elevated language.)

a. *c* 825 *Vesp. Ps.* xv. 5 Dryhten dael erfewordnisse minre and cęlces mines [*elsewhere* calices[1], calic[2].] *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. x. 42 Cælc *vel* scenc wætres caldes [*c* 975 *Rushw.* ibid., Cælc fulne wættres galdes]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) cxv. 4 Ic her hælu calic hæbbe befangen. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 26 Þæt wiðinnan ys calicys [*v. r.* -es] and discys [*Hatton G.* calices and discas]. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 268 Sele þonne cælic fulne to drincanne.

β. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 284 Þe caliz þet was imelt iðe fure.

γ. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xl. 13 Thow shalt ȝyue to hym a chalice, after thin office. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 68 Chalys, *calix.* 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vii. 11 This euen-handed Iustice Commends th' Ingredience of our poyson'd Challice To our owne lips. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Welcome to Sack* 63 Had Cassius..but tasted one Small chalice of thy frantick liquor. 1794 COLERIDGE *Chatterton* 74 Ah! dash the poisoned chalice from thy hand! 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. III. 94 With mingled wine they filled a chalice.

b. *fig.* (mostly with reference to certain scriptural passages: see the quotations.)

a. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxii. 42 Fæder, ȝif þu wylt, afyr þysne calic [Vulg. *calicem*] fram me. *c* 1275 *Passion* 158 in *O. E. Misc.* 41 Of þis ilche calche nv forber þu me.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15633 Quer i sal þis calice drinc, or i sal pass þar-bi.

γ. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xv[i]. 5 Lord is part of myn heritage & of my chalice [Vulg. *calicis mei*]. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* li. 17 That thou drunke of the hond of the Lord the chalis of his wrathe. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 16/4 This chalys is the passyon whiche lightly may appropre our lord to the. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Nelsoni Mors* 18 Tho' from the Muse's chalice I may pour No precious dews of Aganippe's well. 1882 W. B. SCOTT *Poet's Harv. Home* 83 Life is God's chalice filled with tears.

2. *spec.* The cup in which the wine is administered in the celebration of the eucharist.

a. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 27 And he ȝenam þone calic þanciende [*Lindisf., Hatton* calic, *Rushw.* cælic]. *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1102 Roden and calicen and candel sticcan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 93 Þenne understonde he þat husel and drinke of þe calice. *Ibid.* 215 Boc oðer belle calch oðer messe-ref.

β. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Ðe caliz of tin..and hire nap of mazere. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 418 Þe chirche uestimenz, ne þene caliz. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 489 The calis of the weued me ssolde ther to. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 187 The caliz, and the pateyn ok. *c* 1340 *Ayenb.* 41 Þe crouchen, þe calices, þe creyme.

γ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15237 Siþen þe chalice [*Gött.* chalis] vp he laght, And blisced als þe win. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 805 This is a fouler thefte than for to breke a chirche and stele the chalice. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Pap.* (1811) 54 He was impoysoned by venym put in his chales. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 114/2 That proper comparison betwene treen chalices and golden priestes of olde, and nowe golden chalices & treen priestes. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 31 It is..as necessary to drink the chalice as to eat the bread, and we perish if we omit either. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 368 The lightning melted one of the chalices completely. 1875 *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* I. 339/2 Pope Leo IV (847–855) lays down the rule that no one should celebrate mass in a chalice of wood, lead, or glass. 1881 GOLDW. SMITH *Lect. & Ess.* 47 Bearing the Hussite emblems of the chalice and sword.

3. *transf.* A flower-cup (cf. CHALICED).

1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low-C. Warres* I. 8 The Lilly suddenly breaking her Challice..began to blow. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. ii, The water-lily to the light Her chalice reared of silver bright.

4. *Comb.,* as *chalice-cover, -cup,* † *-piece, -veil*; **chalice-flower,** said to be an old name for the Daffodil; **chalice-moss,** *Cenomyce pyxidata.*

1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 46 A stondyng cuppe of seluer y-clepyd a *chales cuppe. *a* 1849 MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 54 Sacred Chalice-cup. 1824 H. PHILLIPS *Fl. Historica* I. 99 They were also called Chalice flowers, from the nectary being shaped like the chalice. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. ii. 38 The *Chalice or Chin-cough Mosse creeps along the barren..ditch banckes. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 199 Scarlet-headed Cup or Chalice-Moss. 1443 *Test. Ebor.* (1836) I. 132 A *chalespece of silver round covered.

Chaliced (tʃæ·list), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED[2].]

1. Of flowers: Having a cup-like blossom.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 24 His Steeds to water at those Springs on chalic'd Flowres that lyes. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1865) 78 The golden-chaliced crocus burns. 1872 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 26 The opening in heaven of the chaliced flower of dawn.

2. Contained in a chalice or cup. Also *fig.*

1836 W. FRESHNEY *Rime of Nun* 4 To sip again The bitter dregs of chalic'd pain. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 284 Better loveth he Thy chaliced wine.

‖ **Chalicosis** (kælikōu·sis). *Med.* [mod. f. Gr. χαλίξ small stone + -OSIS.] Disease of the lungs produced by the inhalation of fine siliceous particles, by stone-masons and like workers.

1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VIII. 75 The trouble originated from chalicosis. 1886 FAGGE *Princ. & Pract. Med.* I. 984 Miekel has recently proposed to term the resulting lung affection Chalicosis.

Chalilite (kæ·liləit). *Min.* [named 1836; f. Gr. χαλίξ pebble, flint + -LITE.] A variety of Thomsonite of a reddish-brown colour.

1836 T. THOMSON *Min.* I. 324 Chalilite..occurs in the Donegore mountains. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 218 Chalilite, common, in..the Sandy Braes district in County Antrim.

Chaling(e, obs. form of CHALLENGE.

Chalis, obs. form of CHALICE.

† **Chalishing.** *Obs. rare*[−1].

a 1500 *Eger & Gr.* 1116 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 390 It was euer Sir Gray-steeles desiring that for his death shold be made noe chalishing.

Chalk (tʃǭk), *sb.* Forms: 1 **calc, cealc,** 4–7 **chalke,** (5 **chaalke, shalke**), 6 **chauke, chawke,** 6–7 **chaulk(e,** 6– **chalk.** See also CAUK *sb.* [Common WGer.; OE. *cealc* (:—**ceælc,* **cælc,* **calc*) = OS. *calc* (MDu. *calk,* Du. *kalk*), OHG. *chalch* (MHG. *kalc,* mod.G. *kalk, kalch*); also Da., Sw., mod. Icel. *kalk*); a. L. *calc-em, calx* lime; this sense is retained in the Teutonic languages generally, but in English the word passed at an early period into the sense of L. *crēta,* OHG. *krîde,* F. *craie.* Cf. the quotations in which L. *calx* is translated *cealcstan* limestone, and the fact that chalk is the chief 'limestone' of the S. E. of England.]

¶ It occurs in the oldest Eng. Glossaries, as rendering L. *calculus* (? = later *cealcstan.*)

c 700 *Epinal Gl.* (also Erf. & Cott.) 165 *Calculus,* cealc. *c* 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 362/1 *Calculus,* cealc, numestan (? *read* pumestan).

† **1.** ? Lime. (Traces of this sense after the OE. period are very uncertain; quot. 1572 is doubtful.)

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* VI. xxxii. § 2 Sume niht on anum niwcilctan huse [*nuper calce illitorum*]..þa ongon se cealc mid unȝemete stincan. *c* 1050 *O. E. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 334 *Calx,* cealcstan [=limestone]. *a* 1200 *Ibid.* 551 *Calcx,*

chalceston. 1572 J. Jones *Bathes of Bath* 11. 17 b, Snow is very cold, and chalke is very hot, yet eyther of them is most whyte.

2. An opaque white soft earthy limestone, which exists in deposits of vast extent and thickness in the south-east of England, and forms high cliffs along the sea-shore.

Chemically, chalk consists of carbonate of lime with some impurities. Geologically, it is a deep-sea formation composed of fragments of shells of Foraminifera, abounding in certain important animal fossils, and interspersed with nodules of flint. It is burned for lime, and prepared for writing or marking on blackboards or other dark surfaces. In 17–18th c. it is often mentioned as eaten by young women suffering from chlorosis: cf. quot. 1811.

956 [see *Cealcpytt*, chalkpit in 7]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3047 Hir chekes .. as the chalke white. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 68 Calke or chalke, erþe, *calx, creta.* *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 576 *Creta*, chaalke. *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 3 Stele floure and put chauke therin. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Elstride* xxxiv. 7 Shee lookt as pale as chalke with wrathfull ire. 1694 *Reply Ladies' & Bachelor's Petit.* in *Harl. Misc.* IV. 438 (D.) How can any man .. believe that ten thousand green-sickness maidens .. would rather die martyrs to oatmeal, loam, and chalk than accept .. matrimony? 1700 Farquhar *Const. Couple* v. iii (D.) You might have had me once; but now, Madam, if you should by chance fall to eating chalk or gnawing the sheets, 'tis none of my fault. 1787 Winter *Syst. Husb.* 51 Chalk is an absorbent earth. 1811 Hooper *New Med. Dict., Chlorosis* .. a preternatural appetite for chalk, lime, and other absorbents .. usually attend on this disease. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 640 The robber quickly made a mark on the door with some chalk. 1857 Kingsley *Misc.* II. 372 It [chalk] was deposited as white lime mud, at a vast sea-depth. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 21 A black board and a piece of chalk .. to describe the figures. 1880 Geikie *Phys. Geog.* iv. 191 Chalk .. is formed of the broken remains of minute forms of marine animal life.

3. Applied to other earths resembling chalk. *Fuller's chalk*: ? fuller's earth. In quot. 1658 probably = Calx. *Brown chalk*: a name for umber. *French chalk*: a kind of steatite. *Red chalk*: a bed of chalk of a deep red colour in Norfolk; also applied to 'ruddle, a red argillaceous ore of iron' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 560 Sundry sorts of chaulkes for to scoure clothes, and namely the Tuckers earth. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 200 Mingled with Fullers chaulke. 1658 Rowland *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 911 The chaulk or salt of it .. is .. commended by Chymicks, and Chirurgeons, for to cure that kernell or tumour of flesh. *Mod.* The section of the Red Chalk at Hunstanton.

b. *spec.* Applied to various coloured preparations resembling chalk in texture, and used like it in the form of crayons for drawing. With *pl.* Also *attrib.* drawn with chalk, executed in chalk.

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 202 Item, in yelu okyr .. Item, in blak chalke. *c* 1790 Imison *Sch. Art* II. 55 Sketching chalk .. a composition made of whiting and tobacco-pipe clay rolled like crayons. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* 702 Chalks are .. held in a steel or brass case, called a portcrayon. 1832 G. Downes *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 161 Two heads in chalks by .. Rahn. 1883 Lloyd *Eidé & Fl.* I. 30 A beautiful chalk head of a dog. 1884 *Cassell's F. M.* 216/1 Shading in chalk from the flat.

4. In reference to the old custom at alehouses, etc., of 'ticking' or writing up with chalk a 'score' or account of credit given: transferred from the chalk used to the chalk marks or ticks on the door, etc., the 'score' entered in chalk, the reckoning or account; credit, 'tick'.

a 1529 Skelton *El. Rummyng* 613 We're fayne with a chalke To score on the balke. *c* 1570 Thynne *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 58 Your cheker man for it doth keepe no chalke. 1590 Tarleton *Newes Purgat.* (1844) 82 His score growing very great, and much chalk upon the post. 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* B j b, Hee that hath no money must goe and dine with sir John best betrust, at the signe of the chalke and the Post. 1634 S. R. *Noble Soldier* v. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 333 There's lesse chalke upon you[r] score of sinnes. 16.. *Songs Lond. Prentices* (1841) 157 When we have no mony, Wher shall we find chalk? *a* 1704 T. Brown *Sat. on Fr. King* Wks. 1730 I. 60, I trespassed most enormously in chalk. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) I. 270 This wheedling talk You fancy will rub out my Chalk.

5. A mark, line, or 'score' made with chalk; *spec.* in various games (formerly scored with chalk).

1680 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* (1816) 341 The eldest must show how many chalks he hath in his hand to set up. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* III. vii. 242 Thirty-one chalks complete the game. 1861 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. cxlvi. 135 Draw a chalk, and let those who are disposed, step over it. 1887 *Sporting Life* 24 June 1/4 Skittles .. Curry went out with 4 chalks.

b. *fig.* A scratch or scar. *slang.*

1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* vi, I got this chalk.

6. Phrases. **a.** *Chalk* and *cheese* are opposed in various proverbial expressions as things differing greatly in their qualities or value, though their appearance is not unlike, and their names alliterate.

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 17 Lo, how they feignen chalk for chese. 1541 Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 258 This deffinition agreeth as well with your key, as Chalke and Cheese. *a* 1555 Latimer in Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 413 As though I could not discern cheese from chalk. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* To Rdr., Making black of white, Chalke of Cheese. 1600 Rowlands *Lett. Humours Blood* vi. 75 Tom is no more like thee, then Chalks like Cheese. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xvi, Words .. as analogous as Chalk and Cheese! 1826 Scott *Woodst.* xxiv, This Scotch scare-crow was no more to be compared to him than chalk was to cheese.

b. (*By*) *a long chalk*, also *by long chalks*, *by chalks* (colloq.): in a great degree, by far (in allusion to the use of chalk in scoring 'points', etc.; see 4, 5). *To walk one's chalks* (slang): to go away, be off.

1837–40 Haliburton *Clockm.* (1862) 26 Your factories down east .. go ahead on the English a long chalk. 1840–5 Barham *Ingol. Leg., St. Romwold* (D.), Sir Alured's steed was by long chalks the best. *a* 1849 Mangan *Poems* (1859) 459, I could once beat all of them by chalks. *a* 1859 De Quincey *Syst. Heavens* Wks. III. 171 *note*, As regards the body of water .. the Indus ranks foremost by a long chalk. 1857 Kingsley *Two Years Ago* i. (D.) The prisoner has .. cut his stick, and walked his chalks, and is off to London.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *chalk-bank, -cliff, -country, -down, -dust, -formation, -hill, -licker, -lime, -ridge, -score* (see 4); *chalk-eating, -like*, adjs.; **chalk-bed**, a stratum of chalk; **chalk-cutter**, one who digs chalk; **chalk-drawing**, a drawing executed in chalk (see 3 b); **chalk-flint**, a flint found in the chalk: so **chalk-fossil**, etc.; **chalk-head** (*humorous*), a good head for chalking scores (see 4); **chalk-lime**, lime made from chalk; **chalk-line**, 'a cord rubbed with chalk or similar material, used by artificers for laying down straight lines on the material as a guide for a cutting instrument' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **chalk-marl**, an argillaceous stratum situated just beneath the Lower White Chalk; **chalk-pit, chalk-quarry**, a pit or quarry from which chalk is dug.

1823 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 309 You actually have a *chalk-bank to your right and a sand-bank to your left. 1802 Playfair *Illustr. Hutton. The.* 177 In the *Chalk-beds of England .. a great proportion of the petrifactions belong to the tropical seas. 1773 G. White *Selborne* xxxviii, The next church, ruin, *chalk-cliff .. may become their *hybernaculum*. 1830 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 321 The houses white and thatched, as they are in all *chalk-countries. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* i. § 3 (1882) 17 Sitting .. on the *chalk-down above Minster. *a* 1723 D'Urfey *Plague of Impert.* (D.), Discouler'd, pale, as .. *chalk-eating girl That oatmeal with it chew'd. 1823 W. Buckland *Reliq. Diluv.* 193 The diluvium contains .. fragments of chalk and *chalk-flints. 1881 Carpenter *Microsc.* (ed. 6) xxi. 826 The Ventriculites which are well known as *chalk-fossils. 1863 Mark Lemon *Wait for End* (Hoppe), 'Haven't got a *chalk-head, and can't keep score,' replied Tom [the waiter]. 1823 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 315 A great *chalk-hill. 1832 Tennyson *Miller's D.* xxxi, On the chalk-hill the bearded grass Is dry and dewless. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 431 § 3 These craving Damsels, whether .. Pipe-champers, *Chalk-lickers, Wax-nibblers, etc. 1842 E. Turner *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) 759 The white *chalk-like excrement of Serpents. 1754 Hales in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 827 *Chalk-lime .. will not preserve water from putrefaction: though stone-lime .. does preserve water in a great measure. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* I. 55 Eight or ten young women at work; not one .. stayed her needle or *chalk-line for a single moment. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xviii. 344 Bones of birds .. obtained from the *chalk-marl of England. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 653 An elegant and useful adjunct to the *chalk mixture. 956 *Chart. Eadwig* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 346 Of Deohholes hyllæ on ðonæ *cealcpyt; swa forð .. oðða ða dunæ ufewearde. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 331 The chalk-pits .. are usually unfenced. 1832 Tennyson *Miller's D.* xv, The white *chalk-quarry from the hill Gleam'd to the flying moon. 1866 Carlyle *Remin.* I. 239 Now have a *chalk-score and no money.

Chalk (tʃɔ̄k), *v.* Also 6–7 **chalke, chaulk(e, chauk(e, 7 chawke.** See also Cauk *v.*[2] [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To mix or treat with chalk.

1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 39 Mylk for theyr flawnez, not pild nor chalked. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 183 Land .. Dunged, Limed, Marled, or Chalked, or otherwise made fat and warm. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. viii. (1762) 35 It was the custom of the Britons to chalk their lands. 1875 [see Chalking *vbl. sb.*].

2. To rub, mark, or inscribe with chalk.

1592 Greene *Disput.* 11 The boyes .. shall chalke him on the backe for a Crosbite. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 207 They chalk the Flat side of it. 1679 R. Mansell *Narr. Popish Plot* Addr. c, Wisest Counsels, which by ill success have been chalkt o' th' back for Follies. 1813 Moore *Post Bag* viii. 36 Thou know'st the time .. It takes to chalk a ball-room floor. 1839 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xiv, Morleena .. had the soles of her shoes chalked.

b. *fig.* To make white or pale as by rubbing with chalk; to blanch.

1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Forerunners* vi, Let a bleak palenesse chalk the doore. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* iv. 358 Fear Stared in her eyes, and chalk'd her face.

3. To write with chalk; to draw, mark, line with chalk.

1580 G. Harvey 3 *Wittie Lett.* 38 Whom .. I recount and chaulke uppe in the Catalogue. 1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* 25 So I will chalke thy praises vp. 1709 Steele & Add. *Tatler* No. 93 ¶ 4, I have chalked out in every Figure my own Dimensions. *a* 1720 Sheffield (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 96 As painters first chalk out the future face. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 156 One chalks down nine figures. 1849 F. B. Head *Stokers & Pok.* vi. (1851) 58 Large letters were chalked on consecutive compartments.

b. *spec.* To write up in chalk (a record, *esp.* of credits given); to score. Hence *to chalk it*: to run up a score, take 'tick'. ? *Obs.*

1597 *1st Pt. Return Parnass.* I. i. 451 All my debts stande chaukt upon the poste for liquor. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Wks.* (1760) I. 182 (D.) A country parliament man that chalk'd it plentifully last winter session. 1845 *Whitehall* xliv. 306 May I never chalk another pint. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* (1863) 282 Every man I chalked up was of the same opinion as the landlord of the Cat and Fiddle.

4. Chalk out. *fig.* †a. To mark *out*, as with chalk (*obs.*). b. To delineate, *esp.* by the main features; to outline, sketch *out*, adumbrate.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xviii. 44 God did but (as it were under a dark shadowe) chalk out the .. kingdome of his sonne. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 309/2 They are chalked out as enimies. 1634 W. Wood *New Eng. Prosp.* I. viii, The Princely Eagle, and the soaring Hawke, Whom in their unknowne wayes there's none can chawke. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. Apol. This Book it chaulketh out before thine eyes The man that seeks the everlasting Prize. 1765–93 Blackstone *Comm.* (ed. 12) II. 2 We have now chalked out all the principal outlines of this vast title of the law.

c. *fig.* To trace *out*, mark out, as a course to be followed. Also occas. *chalk forth* (obs.).

1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 25 Chaulk out the way to do the like. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* v. i. 203 It is you, that haue chalk'd forth the way Which brought vs hither. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 60. 1643 Digges *Unlawf. Taking Arms* § 2 (1647) 14 That way to eternall glory, which our Saviour hath chalked out. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* I. II. 77 His Majesty being pleas'd .. to chalk him out what he would have him do. 1707 *Vulpone* 25 They have a much shorter way chalked out by this Article. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* VII. li. 259 Lay down your own plan: Chalk out your future steps. 1807 Byron *Childish Recoll.* 68 When now the boy is ripen'd into man, His careful sire chalks forth some wary plan. 1872 J. Grant *Newsp. Press* III. xi. 253 [He] pursued the course which he had from the first chalked out for himself.

Chalked (tʃɔ̄kt), *ppl. a.* Also 6 **chaukt, 7 chalkt, chalkd.** [f. prec. + -ed [1].] Marked, rubbed, mixed, etc., with chalk; see the vb.

1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. 182 Thy chalked score. 1616 Holyday *Juvenal* (1618) 15 With his chalked feet. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 243 'Tis Proverbial here .. That chalkt Land makes a rich Father but a poor Son. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 157 To draw a chalked line.

So **Cha·lker.** One who chalks, marks, mixes, etc., with chalk.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., London milkmen are known in the vocabulary of slang as 'chalkers'.

Chalkiness (tʃɔ̄·kinės). [f. Chalky + -ness.] Chalky quality.

1805 Lucock *Nat. Wool*, The chalkiness of the land. 1866 Miss Braddon *Lady's Mile* (Hoppe), Pictures were accepted, and 'skyed': critics talked about coldness, and blackness, and chalkiness.

Chalking (tʃɔ̄·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Chalk *v.* + -ing [1].] The action of the verb Chalk.

1. The manuring of land with chalk.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 596 After the chalking of the Ground. 1875 *Act* 38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 92. § 5 An improvement comprised in either of the three classes following: chalking of land, clay-burning, claying of land.

2. Marking, drawing, writing, etc., with chalk; running up an account (at an alehouse, etc.); tracing out or designing.

1613 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. iv, Let your steps be stitcht to wisdome's chalking. 1638 Brathwait *Barnabees Jrnl.* I, Till long chalking broke my credit. 1764 (*title*) Handmaid to the Arts, teaching .. means of delineation by off-tracing, chalking, etc. 1851 *Coal-tr. Terms Northumbld. & Durh.* 13 Chalking Deal, a flat board, upon which the craneman .. keeps account of the work.

†**Cha·lkish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Chalk *sb.* + -ish [1].] Somewhat chalky.

1658 W. Burton *Itin. Anton.* 218 A whitish or chalkish soil.

Chalk-stone (tʃɔ̄·kˌstōn).

†**1.** Lime, limestone: see Chalk *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

†**2.** ? A piece of chalk. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 654 Goth, walk ith forth, and brynge a chalk-stoon. 1611 Bible *Isa.* xxvii. 9 When he maketh all the stones of the Altar as chalke stones.

3. A concretion chiefly of sodium urate, resembling chalk, occurring in the tissues and joints, *esp.* of the feet and hands, in severe gout. Hence **Cha·lkstony** *a.*

1738 Birch *Milton* Milton's Wks. 1738 I. 38 His Hands and Fingers gouty, and with Chalk-Stones. 1782 W. Heberden *Comm.* ix. (1806) 35. 1836–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 152/1 Lithic acid .. is deposited in cases of chalk-stone in the textures .. surrounding the joints of the fingers and toes. 1862 Sala *Seven Sons* II. ii. 51 His hands [were] much afflicted with chalkstones. *Ibid.* v. 116 Some whose hands were stiff or chalkstony.

Cha·lk-white, *a.* White like chalk.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1026 A chargour of chalke whytt sylver. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1584 Bathe chambirlayn & chaplayne in chalk-quite wedis. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1490 ffayre schetus of sylk Chalk-why3th as the mylk. 1865 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* I. 18 Treeless chalk-white roads across the downs.

Chalky (tʃɔ̄·ki), *a.* [f. Chalk *sb.* + -y [1].]

1. Consisting of or characterized by chalk; abounding in chalk.

c 1400 *Test. Love* Prol. (1560) 271 b, Some men there been, that painten .. with coles and chalke; and yet is there good matter to the leude people of thieke chalkie purtreyture. 1580 Baret *Alv.* C 304 Chalkie or full of chalke. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 101. 1598 Yong *Diana* 485 Chalkie cliffes are steept in Brittish seas. 1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. ii. 3 Chaulkie, Clayie, Sandie Earth. 1662 J. Bargrave *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 125 Of a chauchy or brimstony matter. 1762–9 Falconer *Shipwr.* I. 38 The chalky cliffs salute their longing eyes. 1785 Cowper *Tiroc.* 307 To kneel and draw The chalky ring and knuckle down at taw. 1812 Byron *Waltz* xiii, Round the chalky floor

how well they trip. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 98 The beech-tree is..in high, chalky, and gravelly soils.

2. Resembling chalk in colour or consistence, chalk-white.

1611 Bible *Song 3 Child.* i. 22 *marg.*, Naphtha, which is a certaine kind of fat and chalkie clay. 1616 Holyday *Persius* 329 Whom candidate chaulky ambition Draws gaping to her lure. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 268 The colouring is flat and chalky. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 290 A very white, chalky appearance of the fæces. 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 223/3 Chalky white flowers.

3. *Pathol.* Of the nature of chalk, or of a Chalkstone (sense 3), or containing chalk-stones.

1782 A. Monro *Anat.* 43 It may be..chalky from the gout. 1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 351 Bony and chalky concretions. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 320 Chalky calculi consist chiefly of carbonate and phosphate of lime.

4. *Comb.*, as *chalky-faced* adj.

1807 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 293 Such a little chalky-faced puppet.

Challanc, -anss, obs. Sc. ff. Challenge.

Challece, obs. f. Chalice.

Challenge (tʃæ·lẽndʒ), *sb.* Forms: α. 4–6 **calenge**, (4 **caleng**, 6 **callenge**). β. 4 *Sc.* **challanss**, 4–5 **chalange, chalaunge**, 4–7 **chalenge**, (4 **chaleng**, 5 **challeng**), 5 *Sc.* **chalans**, (6 **chaling**), 6– **challenge**. [ME. *calenge, chalange*, a. OF. *ca-, chalenge, -lange*, orig. *-longe* (with many other forms) = Pr. *calonja*, OSp. *caloña*:—L. *calumnia*, trickery, artifice, misrepresentation, false accusation, malicious action at law; prob. f. *calvi, calvere* to devise tricks. With the phonetic development in OF. cf. that of *somnium, songe*. OE. had both the Northern F. *calenge*, and the central F. *chalenge*; the latter has (as in many other words) survived. *Challenge* is thus originally the same word as *calumny*. Some of the senses still in use go back to the ME. and OF. sb., but others are taken immediately from the vb., as in *blame*, etc., so that the sequence is not simple.]

†**1.** An accusation, charge, reproach, objection.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6714 Þe bestis lauerd sal ga quite Of alkines chalange and wite. *c* 1315 Shoreham 131 Thou hast ybroȝt ous out of cry Of calenge of the fende. 1388 Wyclif *Jer.* vii. 6 If ȝe maken not fals caleng to a comelyng, & to a fadirless child, & to a widewe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 58 A chalange, *calumpnia*. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xv. (1660) 197 Sufficient difference to prevent all causes of Challenge. *a* 1626 Bacon *Max. Com. Law* Pref. 2 The incertainty of law..is the principall and most just challenge that is made to the lawes of our nation. 1692 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 1057 He refuses the challenge of the crime, or denies he did commit it.

2. The act of calling to account; *esp.* the act of a sentry in demanding the countersign.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* VIII. 82 But challanss eschapit [he] had, Ne war ane hynt hym by the brand. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 300 b, Peter at the chalenge of a poore handmayde, for feare dyd deny the [=thee] his lorde. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* V. xliii, The creature..had subjected herself to your challenges. *Mod.* Startled by the challenge of a sentinel.

b. *Hunting.* The opening and crying of hounds at finding the scent; see Challenge *v.*

In mod. Dicts.

3. *Law.* 'An Exception taken, against either persons or things' (Blount); *spec.* an objection made to one or more of the jurymen in a trial, as in *Principal challenge, peremptory challenge, challenge to the array, to the polls, to the favour.* Also, an exception taken to a vote, etc.

[1292 Britton I. ii. § 11 Et si defendoms a touz Corouners qe nul remue jurour par chaleng de nule partie.] 1530 1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII*, c. 14 § 8 No person arrained for any pety treason, murder, or felony be..admitted to any peremytorie chalenge aboue the nombre of xx. 1607–72 *Cowell's Interpr., Challenge* principal, otherwise called peremptory, is that which the Law alloweth without cause alledged, or farther examination..peremptory being used onely in matters Criminal, and alledged without other cause than barely the Prisoners fancy; but principal in civil Actions for the most part, and with naming some such cause of exception, as being found true, the Law alloweth without farther scanning. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 32 If you will not agree in your Challenges, we must be forced to Try you severally. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 359 As the jurors appear..they shall be sworn, unless challenged by either party. Challenges are of two sorts; challenges to the array and challenges to the polls..Challenges to the array are at once an exception to the whole panel, in which the jury are arrayed. *Ibid.* 361 Challenges to the polls, *in capita*, are exceptions to particular jurors. *Ibid.* 363 Challenges to the favour, are where the party hath no principal challenge; but objects only some probable circumstances of suspicion, as acquaintance, and the like. 1853 Wharton *Pa. Digest* II. 115 Interest in a juror is a principal cause of challenge.

b. *East Indies.* (See quot.)

1858 J. B. Norton *Topics* 198 Another check..is the right of 'challenge'. Along..recognised in this district..Any ryot who imagines that his wealthier neighbour's field is more lightly assessed than his own, offers to take it at a higher rate, claiming a corresponding reduction for his poorer holding.

4. A calling in question or disputing; the state of being called in question.

1820 Scott *Monast.* xvi, Whatever schemes may be pursued for bringing her title into challenge.

†**5.** A claim; the act of demanding as a right. In early use, often, a false claim. *Obs.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* A. 5466 Swithe thai priked..Chalaunge on Herhaud to legge. 1340 *Ayenb.* 34 Of þe rote of auarice guoþ out manye smale roten..þe þridde roberye. Þe uerþe chalenge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 68 Chalaunge or cleyme, *vendicacio.* 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1862) 295 To Maude so soone as ever she made her chalenge to the Crowne. 1613 Purchas *Pilgr.* I. VII. ii. 556 They lay challenge to Jerusalem for their inheritance. 1750 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 1 ¶ 10 A publick challenge of honours and rewards.

6. An invitation or summons to a trial or contest of any kind; a defiance.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 525 When none wolde..With schafft to him make chalenge, etc. 1551 Edw. VI. *Jrnl.* in *Lit. Rem.* (1858) II. 312, I lost the chaling of shoting at roundes, and wane at rovers. 1649 Bp. Reynolds *Hosea* vii. 157 The pride and wrath of man to give a chalenge to the justice and power of God. 1722 Sewel *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. IV. 314 The Baptists sent him a letter by way of challenge, that they would discourse with him. 1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women, & B.* II. xi. 275 His whole countenance is a challenge to scrutiny. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits* xi. Wks. (Bohn) II. 80 A challenge to duty and honour. 1879 M'Carthy *Own Times* II. xxix. 387 It was a challenge to established beliefs and prejudices.

7. *spec.* A summons to fight, *esp.* to single combat or duel.

1530 Palsgr. 202/2 Calenge or provokyng to do armes, *challenge.* 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 151 He must abyde both chalenge and combate with all the rest. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 157 Heere's the Challenge, reade it. 1660–1 Marvell *Corr.* xvi. Wks. 1872–5 II. 48 Upon some words Gen. Mountagu sent a chalenge to the Duke of Buckingham. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. 167 Challenges to fight, either by word or letter..are punishable by fine and imprisonment. 1838 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xxii, It was not in Captain Tartar's nature to refuse a challenge.

8. *attrib.*

1813 Scott *Trierm.* III. x, The valiant Knight of Triermain Rung forth his challenge-blast again.

Challenge (tʃæ·lẽndʒ), *v.* Forms: α. 3 **kalange-n, kalenge-n**, 3–5 **calange**(n, 3–6 **calenge**(n. β. 3–6 **chalange**, 3–7 **chalenge**, 4 **chalaunge, -unge, -inge, -ynge, -ang, schalange**, ? **chalain**, (4–5 *Sc.* **challanss**, 6 **chaleng, chalynch, challynge**, *Sc.* **challance**, 6–7 **challeng**), 7 **challendge**, 5– **challenge**. [ME. *kalange-n, chalange-n*, a. OF. *ca-, chalonger, -langer, -lenger* (with numerous variant forms) = Pr. *calonjar*, OSp. *caloñar*:—late L. *calumniāre*, for *calumniāri* to accuse falsely, f. *calumnia*: see prec. Cf. F. *songer* from L. *somniāre.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To accuse, bring a charge against, arraign, impeach. Also *absol. Obs.* (or ? *dial.*)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 Hwarof kalenges tu me? 1340 *Ayenb.* 43 Þe zenne..of sergons þet accuseþ and calengeþ þet poure uolc. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XIX. 60 Gud schir dauid the brechyne Thai gert challanss richt stratly syne. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* v. xiv. 558 If eny man wolde chalenge a frere. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* II. 169 To be challenged of unkindness. 1593 Q. Eliz. *Sp.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 261 The king of Spain doth challenge me to be the quarreller, and the beginner of all these wars. 1649 Bp. Guthrie *Mem.* (1702) 75 The E. of Stafford was Challeng'd and made Prisoner. 1655 Fuller *Waltham Abb.* 6 Let none challenge the words of impropriety. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 321 To challenge, or accuse one.

†**b.** To lay (an offence) to one's charge, accuse one of. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 279 Seyn Dunston..kalangede her mys-dede. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lv[i]. 6 If þai myght chalange oght in vs. 1485 Caxton *Trevisa's Higden* IV. xxxiii. (1527) 180 b, Unwyse handelynge is chalenged of the.

2. To find fault with, reprove, reprehend; to call upon to answer for something, or to give account of oneself; to call to account. Now only *dial.* exc. as in b.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19148 Es it..resun þat we Calanged [*v.r.* chalaunged, schalanged, chalanged] for ur gode dede be? 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 174 [I] am chalanged in þe chapitel hous, as I a childe were. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 68 Chalengyn or vndyrtakyn, *reprehendo.* 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxiv. § 6 Why were they dumb, being thus challenged? 1642 R. Harris *Serm.* 20 If God fill not every vessell, challenge him upon that his word, Open thy mouth wide, and I will fill it. *a* 1724 Burnet *Own Time* II. 411 He was warned of it, and challenged him on it. 1855 *Scotticisms corrected* 10 His father never challenged him for lying. *Mod. Sc.* I have never been challenged for crossing these fields.

b. Said of a sentinel; and in derived *fig.* uses.

1796 Southey *Joan of Arc* VI. 50 The sentinel..with uplifted lance Challenged the darkling travellers. 1833 *Reg. Instr. Cavalry* I. 28 On any one approaching his post, he must challenge them by the words '*Who comes there*'? 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 44 In the country every unknown face was challenged and examined. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 6 No blue space in its outspread..challenged my emerging head.

c. Also said of the hounds giving mouth on finding a scent.

1677 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1706) 17 When Hounds or Beagles at first finding the Scent of their Game presently open and cry, we then say, they Challenge. 1751 in Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Hunting.* 1781 P. Beckford *Hunting* (1802) 238 It is a great pleasure, when a hound challenges, to be certain that he is right.

3. *Law.* To object or take exception to (a juryman, evidence, etc.); to take an initial exception to (any proceeding). Also *absol.*

[1292 Britton I. v. § 8 Et cum..les jurours soint venuz en court, si porunt il estre chalengez: Sire, il n' i deit estre, car mei endita, etc.] *c* 1570 Thynne *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 17 Ye may him chalenge from your jury. 1572 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 389 We may lawfully chalenge the aray, being enpanelled by..a partial shirif. 1772 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 104/2 The corporation objected to the whole jury, which in law language is called challenging the array. *c* 1781 *Trial George Gordon* 8 When the panel was called over a second time, the prisoner by his counsel, peremptorily challenged nineteen, and the Attorney-General for the Crown, challenged seven. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 87 Anybody may challenge on the ground that so and so is unfit. 1883 *Law Rep.* XI. *Queen's B. Div.* 598 The evidence of the women was accepted and not challenged.

4. To call in question, dispute.

c 1386 Chaucer *Wyf's T.* 344 Povert is..Possessioun that no wight wil chalenge. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* III. xi. 183 Whether the lordes by whos landes a kynge..muste passe may challenge hym the passage. 1625 Bp. Mountagu *App. Cæsar* 1 Whatsoever they have challenged and articled against in their accusation. 1825 Scott *Talism.* ii, I were wrong to challenge..the privilege of thy speech, since boasting is more natural to thee than truth. 1869 Huxley in *Sci. Opinion* 5 May 486/2 As a temporary measure, I do not presume to challenge its wisdom.

5. To assert one's title to, lay claim to, demand as a right, claim *for*, arrogate (*to* obs.) oneself. *arch.* or *Obs.* **a.** with simple object. *arch.*

a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 275 Þi derue deað o rode ..calenges al mi heorte. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 7512 Heo is my qwene; Y hire chalenge. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 596 Nat that I chalenge eny thing of right Of yow, my soverayn lady, but youre grace. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 31/1 To calenge the trybute whiche they did denye. 1513 More *Edw. V*, 3 [He] began not by warre, but by Law to challenge the crown. 1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Peter* i. 21 That we should therby chalenge no prayse vnto our selues. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 298 It is for the French King, who is here taken prisoner, and there are mo then .x. knights and squires that challenge the taking of him and of his sonne. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 1, I challenge no thankes for what I publish. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* I. (1736) 13 These Urns will challenge above 1300 Years. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 329 A Gentleman that challenges the Title of Honourable. 1746 Smollett *Reproof* 7 An injured friend!—who challenges the name? If you, what Title justifies the claim? 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iii. 140 Causes which led them to challenge Imperial rank.

†**b.** with inf. as object. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 7303 Ye chalangith al to habbe. 138. Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 220 Men that calengen here to be evene wiþ Crist. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 190 As thou challengest to be noble in bloud, etc. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* 483 Can yee challenge to possesse the land? 1683 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 70 Where he challenged..to have speak so.

†**c.** with object clause. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 76 Nowe clerkis..chalungen to hem þat only it pertenip to hem to punisch symony, etc. 1660 Fuller *Mixt Contempl.* i. (1841) 197 If fifth monarchy men challenge to themselves that they must be exempted from their obedience.

†**d.** with object and complement. *Obs.*

c 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xxxvii. 717 For his love that ye calangen youre lord, I schal yow socowren. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 4 b, Fendes chalengynge hym theyres as by ryght. 1559 Bp. Scot in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. II. App. vii. 15 Challynging Christe to be ther foundation. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* I. iv. § 9 The Chronicle of Westminster challengeth the same to be done in their Convent.

†**e.** *absol.*

1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. i. 54.

6. *fig.* To have a natural right or claim to; to demand, to call for. *arch.*

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 89 b, The Peare..chalengeth the nexte place, and is one of the cheefest beauties of the Orcharde. 1622 Fletcher *Sp. Curate* III. iii, Whose honest cause..Will challenge Iustice. 1648 Evelyn *Corr.* (1857) III. 10 Yours of the 6th and 9th of May received, challenges this account from me. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 4 Bruges..may well challenge place among the Cities of the second rate in Europe. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Eng. Sat.* Wks. 1730 I. 26 Horace and Juvenal..challenge a superiority above all the rest.

b. Now *esp.* To claim (some responsive action or recognition on the part of others, *e.g.* attention, regard, respect, approbation, admiration).

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 33 The Aquæduct made by the Emperour Valentinian..doth principally challeng remembrance. 1692 Ray *Creation* II. (1704) 455 Our better part challenges our greatest care and diligence. 1766 Anstey *Bath Guide* viii. 42 Men..That challenge Respect from all Persons of Birth. 1787 Bonnycastle *Astron.* I. 3 Astronomy..has challenged the admiration of all ages. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 71 Unless his merit should challenge the popular approbation. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* IV. § 32. 330 A strange thing—one sufficiently anomalous to challenge attention.

7. To summon or invite defiantly to a contest or any trial of daring or skill; to defy, dare. (Often *to do* something, or *to* an *action.*)

1513 Douglas *Æneis* V. xiii. 7 South pipand windis..Challancis to pas on burd. 1529 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1178/2 Euery man that feeleth him selfe challenged and prouoked by temptacion. 1633 P. Fletcher *Pisc. Ecl.* I. vii, I durst to challenge all my fisher-peers. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1151, I..challenge Dagon to the test. 1769 *Lett. Junius* xix. 85 We..are challenged to produce a precedent. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 368 Challenge the son of Tendal to a competition in song with you. 1855 Kingsley *Heroes, Theseus* II. 211 He challenges all comers to wrestle with him. 1866 — *Herew.* x. 151 You must not challenge me to find it out.

b. To invite (emulous, hostile, or critical action of any kind). (Cf. 6 b.)

1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treatises* 770 Wee doe utterly deny it, and challenge your proofe. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* Div a, Your Apollo's Oracle-like Arcenall, may challenge the most sublime proffers of men of parts. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 75. 142 Prudence is a real Perfection, which Challenges the nicest Observation. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 205 Such a one as might have challenged comparison with the bravest of his ancestors. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xiv. 226 They could challenge criticism with an easy confidence. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 283 Challenging controversy in every possible way.

8. *spec.* To call upon to answer an imputation by combat; to summon to fight, or to a duel.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 696 Hector will challenge him. 1601 — *Twel. N.* III. ii. 36 Challenge me the Counts youth to fight with him. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 37/1 Pittacus..challeng'd Phryno to single Combat. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 166 With the intention..of challenging him to a conflict. *Mod.* The officer challenged his rival.

b. *intr.* or *absol.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 399 Y chalenge wiþ þe to fi3t. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 125 They challenge, and encounter Breast to Breast. 1762 CHURCHILL *Ghost* I. 297 So he that challenges might write Only to those who would not fight.

†**c.** *To challenge a person the field. Obs.*

[1556 *Chron. G. Friars* (1852) 7 Roberte of Vere chalynched them in the felde and was overcome.] 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 136 To challenge him the field, and then to breake promise with him. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 477 The disagreement grew so high, that they challenged the field one of another. [*Ibid.* 601 To challenge one into the field: *in arenam provocare.*]

Hence **Cha·llenged** *ppl. a.*, **Cha·llenging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 173 Isaak a partie had mad a chalangyng. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 1280 Sithe I was not at the justynge, I will not be at the chalengynge. 1578 THYNNE *Let.* in *Animadv.* Introd. (1865) 59, I haue thought yt my chalenged dutye..by penne to desplay my inwarde mynde. 1697 [see CHALLENGER b.]. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Rew.* 20 The practice..in many schools, called challenging ..he who stands at the head of the class begins the exercise: does he make a mistake, the next to him in succession corrects him and takes his place. 1842 H. E. MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. vii. 94 The whole inmost soul is bent into a challenging array.

Challengeable (tʃæ·lĕndʒăb'l), *a.* [f. CHALLENGE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be challenged; open to accusation, criticism, or objection.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 296 A chartre is chalengeable byfor a chief iustice. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 538 Noon of hem alle is challengeable and blameable. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 262 They are partiall and for their partiality chalengable. 1671 *True Non-Conf.* 73 A fault no less challengeable in a Minister of the Gospel. 1845 R. CHAMBERS *Vest. Creation, Commenc. Org. Life*, It is a challengeable stranger upon the face of the Earth.

Challengee (tʃæ·lĕndʒī'). *rare.* [f. CHALLENGE *v.* + -EE.] One who is challenged.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* III. iii, Eyther by Chartell, Sir, or ore-tenus, Wherein the Challenger, and Challengee ..haue their seuerall courses.

Challenger (tʃæ·lĕndʒəɹ). [f. CHALLENGE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who challenges, in various senses: *spec.* †**a.** An accuser; a plaintiff, claimant. *Obs.*

[1292 BRITTON I. xvi. § 3 Et la chose soit deliveré au chalengeour.] 1382 WYCLIF *Job* XXXV. 9 For the multitude of chalengeres [1388 fals chalengeris; Vulg. *calumniatorum*] thei shul crie. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. xiv. 559 If the chalenger wole contynue in his chalenging. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. xliv. 117 The plaintife or challenger [*petitor*] declareth against her. 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* XXV. 217 The other challenger of the same dignity. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 144 If the challenger could neither ascertain his property, nor proue his accusation.

b. One who defies; one who calls upon another to fight, or to any trial or contest.

1511 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. lx. I. 181 It shall be lefull for the iiij chalengers to enter the felde the seconde daye. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 180 Haue you challeng'd Charles the Wrastler? No faire Princesse: he is the generall challenger. 1622 ROWLANDS *Good Newes & B.* 41, I..challenge thee to meet on Callis sand..This challenge past, the challenger at Douer, Imbarks for Callis. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 140 The Challenger is punished as well as the Challenged. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 187 He is the challenger, and must answer all comers.

Challenging: see after CHALLENGE *v.*

Challes, -ice, -is, obs. ff. of CHALICE.

Challis (tʃæ·lis, ‖ʃa·li). [In mod.F. *challis, chalys, chaly*: but the name is app. of Eng. origin, and not improbably from the surname Challis.]

A fine silk and worsted fabric, very pliable and without gloss, used for ladies' dresses, 'introduced at Norwich about 1832, where it speedily became fashionable' (Beck *Draper's Dict.*). Also *attrib.*

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 476 Broad cloth and silks, challis and shawls. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* I. vi. 174 She wore a flowered-challis gown. 1882 BECK *Draper's Dict., Challis* was made on a similar principle to the Norwich crape, only thinner and softer, composed of much finer materials, and instead of a glossy surface, as in Norwich crapes, the object was to produce it without gloss, and very pliable and clothy.

Hence **Challis-printer** (Simmonds, *Comm. Dict.*).

†**Challo.** *Obs.* See CHELLA, a fabric.

†**Challoir.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *chaloir* caring for, care, subst. use of infinitive *chaloir* to be of importance, to trouble = It. *calere* (e.g. *non mi cale* it does not trouble me):—L. *calēre* to be hot.] In *to put in no chaloir* (= It. *mettere in non cale*): to make of no account; not to care about.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 16 Hast thou put in no recching ner no chaloir the promesse that thou madest at that tyme.

Challybeat, Challys, obs. ff. CHALYBEATE, CHALICE.

Chalmer, -lane, obs. ff. CHAMBER, -LAIN.

†**Chalon.** *Obs.* Also 4–5 **chaloun,** 5 **-one, -un.** [app., as stated by Du Cange, from its place of manufacture, Chalons-sur-Marne, in France. *Chalon* is not in Godefroy, nor in Cotgrave. Littré has it merely as a modern commercial term 'a sort of woollen stuff', and without derivation or historical instances; but he has from Scarron *ras de Chalons* = SHALLOON.]

1. A blanket or coverlet for a bed.

1301 in *Rot. Parl.* II. 228–265 Chalons [are mentioned among the household goods of the tradespeople of Colchester]. 1374 *Will of Brokelesby* (Somerset Ho.), Vnum chalonem. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeves T.* 220 A bed With schetys and with chalouns fair i-spred. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 68 Chalun [*K. H.* or chalone], bedde clothe, *thorale, chalo.* 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XI. XX, Hys bedde was coverd with a chalon. *a* 1500 *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 626 *Lectus* bedde, *linthiamen* schete, *tapetum* chalon, *culcitra* quylte. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Chalons*, blankets, Couerings. 1868 [see CHALONER].

2. *Comb.*, as *chalon-maker, -work.*

a 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 351 þe chaloun..shal habbe in worke þre ellen to-fore þe chaloun-makyere. 1426–7 *Will of Talworth* (Somerset Ho.), Lectum de chalonwerk.

†**Cha·loner.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ER 1.] A maker of 'chalons'; frequently mentioned in 14–15th c.

1372 in *Will Index* (Somerset Ho.), Hugh Alright, Chaloner in arch: London. 1427 *Will of Everard* (Somerset Ho.), Unum coverlite operis de lez chaloners. 1868 *Athenæum* 25 July 104/2 Chaloners, or makers of chalons, the stuff being procured from the French town so called,—a town which has given its name to our modern shalloons.

‖**Chaloupe** (ʃalū·p). Also 8 **chaloup.** [F.; prob. ad. Du. *sloep* SLOOP.] A kind of French boat; = SHALLOP.

1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Colloq. Erasm.* (1711) 47 A great many People at Calis that took a Chaloup to put them aboard a great Ship. 1721 *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 248 The Chaloups that tow, are in close Fight liable to be sunk by the Enemy's Cannon. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., The gun-boats on the French coasts were frequently termed chaloupes, and carried one heavy gun, with a crew of 40 men.

†**Cha·lter,** *v. Obs. trans.* ? To bind, fetter.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 746* A store & a styf stede stal-worthy bondyn; His choll chaltird & chauelez in chynez of yren. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 894 As stiffe bounden, As þai chaltrede were choisly with chenys of yerne. *Ibid.* 9159 Thus Achilles by chaunse is chaltrid in grym, With loue of this lady, þat ledis to þe dethe.

‖**Chalumeau** (ʃalĭmō'). [Fr.:—OF. *chalemel* = Pr. *calamel*:—L. *calamell-us*, dim. of *calam-us* reed. Cf. CALUMET.] **a.** A pastoral instrument of music; a reed, pipe. **b.** The lowest register of the clarinet.

1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5106/2 Two hundred of their People riding..with Timbals and Chalumeaux. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* (Black) 658/1 Who listened to the husband's or lover's chalumeau. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 361.

Chalunge, obs. form of CHALLENGE.

Chalybean (kălibī·ăn), *a.* [f. L. *chalybēi-us* Chalybeian, of steel + -AN; f. Gr. χαλυβής, f. χάλυψ, χάλυβ-os, 'sing. of Chalybes' also 'steel'. (It is not certain whether steel was named from the Chalybes or *vice versa.*)]

Pertaining to the Chalybes, an ancient nation of Asia Minor famous for their skill in working iron.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 133 Chalybean tempered steel and frock of mail Adamantean proof.

Chalybeate (kăli·bĭĕt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **calibeate, chalybiate, chalibiate,** 7–8 **chalybeat,** 7–9 **chalibeat(e,** 8 **challybeat.** [app. ad. mod.L. *chalybeāt-us*: but the regular Lat. form would be *chalybāt-us*: cf. F. *chalybé*; f. L. *chalybs* steel, a. Gr. χάλυψ: see prec. and -ATE.]

A. *adj.* Impregnated or flavoured with iron, *esp.* as a mineral water or spring; relating to such waters or preparations.

1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* XXII. xl. (1678) 522 His drink shall be Calibeate-water. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* ix. 82 A chalybiate Course of Physick. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* x. v. 293 Chalybeat Vinegar. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 245 All acidulated and chalybeat Waters. 1753 BOND in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 184, I..found the surface ..cover'd with a thick scum, like that of a chalybeat Spa. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 385 The chalybeate waters form the best tonics. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 27 Mineral springs..some..chalybeate, others sulphureous.

B. *sb.* A chalybeate medicine or spring.

1667 N. FAIRFAX in *Phil. Trans.* II. 546 She..took Chalybeats for the Green-sickness. 1753 BOND in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 189 A strong and agreeable chalybeat. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* II. 4 July, I have received benefit both from the chalybeate and the sea. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 223 The saline chalybeate of Cheltenham.

†**Chaly·beate,** *v. Obs.* [f. as prec.: it occurs first in the ppl. adj. **Chaly·beated** = prec.: see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To impregnate with iron.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 20/2 With Chalybeated water. 1609 *Shuttleworth Acc.* (1856) I. 182 A quarte of ale calibeated. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 10 You may Chalybeate any sort of Ale by this easie process.

Chalybite (kæ·libəit). *Min.* [Named by Glöcker 1847; f. Gr. χάλυβ- steel + -ITE.] A synonym of SIDERITE, or native carbonate of iron.

1858 DANA *Min.* 445 Chalybite occurs in many of the rock strata. 1868 *Ibid.* 691 *Chalybite* should yield to Haidinger's earlier name *Siderite.*

Chalyce, -ys, obs. ff. CHALICE.

Chalydony, obs. f. CHELIDONY, CELIDONY 2.

Chalynch, obs. form of CHALLENGE.

Chalypsography. *nonce-wd.* [Bad formation on Gr. χάλυψ steel + -GRAPHY; the etymological form being *chalybography.*] Steel engraving.

1878 SALA in *Gentl. Mag.* May 565 His [Cruikshank's]..abandonment of chalcography for chalypsography.

Cham (kæm), *sb.* Also 6 **cam,** 7 **chaem:** see KHAN. [a. F. and med.L. *cham, chan, can* (also *caanus, canis*), ad. Turki خان *khān* lord, prince, KHAN, a contracted form of the earlier خاقان CHAGAN; it was assumed by Chingīz when he became supreme ruler of the Mongols and Tartars; the modified form قاآن *qā'ān* became the specific title of the successors of Chingīz Khān as emperors of China.]

An obsolete form of KHAN formerly commonly applied to the rulers of the Tartars and Mongols; and to the emperor of China. (Rarely to governors of provinces.)

[*c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xviii. 188 The grete Cane of Cathay. — xxi. 222 Whi he was clept the gret Chane.] 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 12 Vnder the dominion of the great Cham or Cane, Emperour of Tartaria. 1577 *Hist. Trav.* (ed. Willes) 265 They haue muche knowledge of the great Cam of Cathay. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 277, I will..fetch you a hayre off the great Chams beard. 1653 H. COGAN *Pinto's Trav.* xxiii. § 3. 84 One of those [chairs] wherein the principall Chaems of the Empire are usually carried. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4579/1 The Grand Signior had received an Express from the Cham of Tartary. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. World* xliii, Prodigal in the production of kings, governors, mandarins, chams, and courtiers. 1813 *Examiner* 26 Apr. 266/2 Chams are stiff gentlemen.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lviii. 254 Against this Cham [Duke of Guise] and his Beau-Peeres, inuited English goe. 1655 *Francion* v. 4, I..am the great Cham..of all the wits. 1759 SMOLLETT *Let.* in Boswell *Johnson* xiii. (ed. Napier) I. 276, I am again your petitioner, in behalf of that great Cham of literature, Samuel Johnson. 1879 W. W. SYNGE *Tom Sing.* II. iii. 32 The great cham of criticism.

†**Cham, chamm** (tʃæm), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [see CHAMP *v.*]

1. To bite, chew; = CHAMP *v.* 1–3.

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* XVII. v. 606 It is full harde and maye not be chewed and whyles men chamme theron, the bytter sauour wythin is not felte. 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* III. xiii, The priest toucheth not Christs natural body with his hands..nor chammeth it with his teeth. 1530 PALSGR. 480/2 Chamme the breed in your mouthe. 1675 HOBBES *Odyss.* XII. 263 When she my men cham'd in her ugly chaps. 1825 BRITTON *Beauties Wilts.* Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Cham*, to chew. 1881 SMITH *Isle Wight Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cham*, to chew. [1888 Heard in Oxford from a native.]

2. = CHAMP *v.* 6; to pound, mash. *dial.*

In South of Scotland, as 'to cham sand', for strewing on wet floors.

Hence **Chammed** *ppl. a.*, **Cha·mming** *vbl. sb.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 339 Glewe made of chammed whete. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* III. Wks. 242/1 Not for yᵉ reading & receiuing: but for the busy chamming therof [the scripture]. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 7 They confine them to the chamming of their beads. 1611 COTGR., *Masché*..chawed chewed, chammed, champed.

Cham, obs. and dial. f. *I am*: see CH, and I.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 90 And vor manhood, cham zure cham good. 1580 H. GIFFORD *Gilloflowers* (1875) 132 Cham zure my vurst goodman is dere.

‖**Chama** (kē·mă). *Zool.* [L. *chāma, chēma*, a. Gr. χήμη cockle, f. χα- stem of χαίνειν to gape.] A genus of bivalve molluscs found in warm and tropical seas. The shell of *C. gigas* is the largest known. Comb. *chama-shaped.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The chama is..confounded with the oister. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 287 Conchologists suppose, that the chama may require thirty years..to attain its full size. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 325 Shell inequivalve, chama-shaped.

‖**Chamade** (ʃama·d). *Mil.* [F. *chamade*, ad. Pg. *chamada*, f. *chamar*:—L. *clāmāre* to call.] A signal by beat of drum or sound of trumpet inviting to a parley.

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1936/2 The..Governor of Luxemburg, being pressed..to desire a Parley..caused the Chamade to be beat. 1711 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Marplot* III. i, There's more danger of my raising the siege, than her beating the Chamade. 1831 *Lincoln Her.* 1 July 2/6 The day in which the Irish yeomanry force shall be suppressed ..the representatives of British government may beat a chamade from what is now his Majesty's Castle of Dublin. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. IV. V. 311 Stralsund instantly beat the chamade..and all was surrender in those regions.

Chamæleon, -lion, var. of CHAMELEON.

Chamæmell, chamamil, obs. ff. CAMOMILE.

‖ **Chamærops** (kămī·rɒps). *Bot.* [L., a. Gr. χαμαίρωψ a plant mentioned by Pliny, f. χαμαί on the ground, dwarf-growing + ῥώψ shrub, bush; but the form is uncertain: the modern application was accepted by Linnæus from Pontedera.]

A northern genus of palms, including the Dwarf Fan Palm, *C. humilis*, the smallest of the order, and the only one found north of the Mediterranean, and the Chinese *C. Fortuni*, which can be grown in the south of England.

1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. i. 8 The chamærops, the date-tree.. vegetate on several spots.

Chamarre, obs. form of CHIMERE.

Chamasite (kæ·măsəit). *Min.* An alloy of iron and nickel found in meteorites.

1868 DANA *Min.* (1880) 16 Reichenbach has named the alloy of iron and nickel..*Chamasite.*

Chamayle, obs. form of CAMEL.

‖ **Cha·mbellan.** [F. :—earlier *chamberlanc, chambellanc*, a. OHG. *chamarlinc*, f. OHG. *chamara.*] The French form of CHAMBERLAIN, used as a foreign title.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4724/1 The Grand Chambellan was seized with a .. Fever. 1825 R. WARD *Tremaine* I. xxxv. 286 A stiff German chambellan, in a full suit of buckram.

Chambelot, obs. form of CAMLET.

Chamber (tʃē·ɪmbəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 3–5 **chaumbre,** 3–7 **chambre,** 4 **chaumber,** 4– **chamber.** Also **chaumbir, -bur, -byr, chawmbire, chambir, -bere, chanbur,** 5 **chambyr(e, chawmbyr, chaunber, -bour, -byr, chamer, chawmere, caumbre,** 5–6 **chambur,** 6 **chamboure,** 7 **chambor, camber.** Also *Sc.* 4–5 **chamur, chalmir,** 4–7 **chalmer,** 5–6 **chawmer,** 6 **chalmyr,** 8 **chamer,** 8–9 **chaumer.** [a. F. *chambre* (= Pr. *cambra*, Sp. *camara*, It. *camera*):—L. *camera, camara*, in Gr. καμάρα vault, vaulted chamber; prob. f. Aryan root *kam-* to curve, bend. The sense underwent progressive generalization in late L. and Romanic.]

I. A room (in a house).

1. A room or apartment in a house; usually one appropriated to the use of one person; a private room; in later use *esp.* a sleeping apartment, a bedroom. (Now, in standard English, confined chiefly to elevated style; in colloq. use replaced by *room.* Cf. BEDCHAMBER.) But in U.S. in more general use; and in some English dialects, = the 'parlour' or better room, as distinguished from the kitchen; also a sleeping apartment over a stable or the like.

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 443 To anoþer chaumbre hi beoþ agon, To blauncheflures chaumbre non. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3029 Whan þe masse was don, sche went to hire chaumber. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 287 In a chalmer prevaly, He held him and his cumpany. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4977 Led were þo lordes þro mony long chaumburs..into a proude chaumbur þere Priam was set. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 94 (Harl. MS.) A prevy caumbre. 1472 SIR J. PASTON in *Lett.* 706 III. 64 My Lady.. hathe takyn hyr chambre. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. viii. 29 Amyd the chalmer doun thaim set. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxiv. 4 Chambers .. fylled with all costly & pleasaunt riches. 1582–8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 52 Be comitting of murther in hir awin chalmer. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xliii. 30 Hee entred into his chamber, & wept there. — *Acts* ix. 37 They laid her in an vpper chamber. 1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 191 He and his lady saw me to my chamber just in the country fashion. 1731–1800 BAILEY s. v. *Camera*, Such Musick as is designed for Chambers and private Consorts. 1821 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXV. 346 He ..hardly ever slept two nights successively in one chamber. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 104 A curtain suspended before the door of a chamber.

1858 M. PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 17 In that apartment generally called the 'Chamber' of a farm house. 1863 ATKINSON *Danby Provinc., Chamber*, an upper room, (1) in a house; a bed room. (2) in a stable or other building; a loft. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 437/1 The chambers..were less ample..in the Southern houses.

b. The reception-room in a palace; called the *presence-*, or *audience-chamber.*

2. *fig.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 92 Heo is Godes chaumbre. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 115 Farewel, Goddys chawmere and his bowre. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 70 b, He maketh our soules his chambre. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 31 Malice vsurpes the best Chamber in your mindes. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* VII. 498 From forth the chambers of the main .. Arose the golden chariot of the day. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Fun. Th.* Poems 382 Echo the startled chambers of the soul.

3. *pl.* **a.** Rooms forming part of a house or tenement arranged for occupation by single persons; *esp.* rooms in the Inns of Court occupied by lawyers; also, sets of rooms in a block of buildings for offices, etc. **b.** The room in which a judge sits to hear causes and transact business not of sufficient importance to be brought into court.

1641 HARCOURT in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 288 Thine of 6 Decr. from Sarjant Glanvieelds chambers, came to my hands. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 145 ¶ 5, I have Chambers in the Temple. 1790 BOSWELL *Johnson* xiii. (ed. Napier) I. 277 He found his old master in Chambers in the Inner Temple. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 360 If the defendant is not satisfied, I will send it to be argued before the Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Justice Burnet, at their chambers. *a* 1834 LAMB *Lett.* ix. 87 When I last wrote you I was in lodgings. I am now in Chambers. 1844 DICKENS *Christm. Car.* i, He [Scrooge] lived in chambers which had once belonged to his deceased partner. 1849 — *Dav. Copperfield*, Traddles..had chambers in Gray's Inn. *Mod. Newspr. Advt.*, St. James's Park Chambers, for Gentlemen ..two rooms communicating, unfurnished. Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, London.

4. A hall appropriated to the meetings of a deliberative, legislative, or judicial body.

c 1543 in *Dom. Archit.* III. 79 The parlement chambre & paynted chambre. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5254/2 The Lords ..and others..met..in..the Painted Chamber. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 424 Judgement was..reversed in the Exchequer Chamber. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 326 The multitude that surrounded the doors of the council chamber.

b. A judicial or deliberative assembly or body; a camera. Now *esp.* one of the 'houses' or divisions of a legislative body, as the French 'chamber of deputies'; so 'the upper chamber', 'the popular chamber', phrases applied to the Houses of Lords and Commons respectively.

[*c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1586 Ho herde hym chyde to þe chambre.] *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 12 þis þat þe pope reseruiþ to himsilf, & to þe chaumbre. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. viii. (Arb.) 32 Fraunc is the Frenche king made Sangelais, Salmonius, Macrinus, and Clement Marot of his priuy Chamber. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1508/3 The Chamber of Poysons is now going to take in hand the affair of the Duke of Luxemburgh. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 135 The Imperial Chamber..had closed its sittings in June. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten. Y.* I. 387 The chambers..attempted to deal with this important problem ..The discussion in the chamber of deputies. *c* 1850 LYTTON *Misc. Prose Wks.* II. 109 (Hoppe) To implicate not individual peers, but the Upper Chamber itself as well as the Throne. 1863 H. COX *Institit.* I. vii. 88 The chamber not elected by the people.

c. *Chamber of Commerce*: a board organized to protect the interests of commerce in a town or district; so *Chamber of Agriculture*, etc.

1788 BURNS *Ep. Creech*, The brethren o' the Commerce-Chaumer. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxiv. (ed. 2) 556 There are Chambers of Commerce in both islands. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Dom. Life* Wks. (Bohn) III. 44 Not in senates, or courts, or Chambers of Commerce, but in the dwelling-house must the true character..of the time be consulted.

d. in STAR-CHAMBER, CASTLE-CHAMBER, etc.

5. The place where the funds of a government, corporation, etc. are (or were) kept, and where all moneys due to it are received; chamberlain's office; treasury. [A common sense of med.L. *camera.*]

1632 MASSINGER *City Mad.* IV. ii, My private house, in crammed abundance, Shall prove the Chamber of the City poor. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* x. iv. § 21 We mention not the large sums bequeathed by him [Thos. Sutton] to poor, to prisons, to colleges, to mending highways, to the chamber of London. 1711 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 695 There was remaining in the chamber of London of the charity mony gathered for them upwards of 2000*l*. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, The chamberlain of London keeps the city money, which is laid up in the chamber of London, an apartment in Guildhall. 1823 *Act 4 Geo. IV.* c. 50 § 107 (for rebuilding London Bridge). The monies..shall be from time to time paid into the Chamber of the City of London.

†**6.** [= med.L. *camera*, F. *chambre*] A province, city, etc., directly subject, and yielding immediate revenue to the king; more loosely: Capital, metropolis, royal residence; ? royal port or dockyard.

1555 *Fardle Facions* I. iv. 46 Garama, the chiefe citie, and as we terme it, the chambre of the king. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 421 (D.) London..the seat of the British Empire, and the kings of England's chamber. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 608 This his Citie of Maldon, then the chamber of his kingdome. 1644 HOWELL *Engl. Tears* Ded., To my Imperial Chamber, the Citie of London. *c* 1645 — *Lett.* (1650) 196 Huge fleets of Men of War ..do daily sail on our seas, and confront the Kings chambers. 1699 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 564 Those places called the king's chambers, where shipps of warr are numerous.

7. The hangings or furniture of a chamber. ? *Obs.*

1618 W. TRAVERS *Supplic. Privy Counsel*, To unfold this tapestry, and to hang up the whole chamber of it. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* II. 212 Her apparel and bedroom furniture, (called the widow's chamber) was first set aside for her own use. 1859 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* III. iii. 62 The purchase of a 'chamber', a 'halling', that is, the necessary hangings for those apartments.

b. *euphem.* for CHAMBER-POT, q.v.

II. An enclosed space, cavity, etc.

8. An enclosed space in the body of an animal or plant; as *e.g.* the ventricles of the brain; the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye; the chambers or compartments of a shell, etc.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. ix. (Tollem. MS.), In þe moste subtil chambris of þe brayne [*in subtilissimis cerebri ventriculis*]. *Ibid.* v. xxxvi. (1495) 150 In the herte of a beeste..ben two chambres. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 219 The first cavity, or chamber, of the brain, is filled with ..spermaceti. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxxv. 288 The two parts into which the iris divides the eye are called the anterior and the posterior chambers. 1866 ARGYLL *Reign Law* v. (ed. 4) 240 The nectar chambers of long tubular flowers. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 455 Hollow chambers which extend from base to apex.

9. An artificial space, cavity, or room for various purposes; an enclosed space or compartment in a piece of mechanism, etc.

E. g. An underground cavity for holding powder and bombs, called also *powder-chamber, bomb-chamber*; the space enclosed between the gates of a canal lock; the part of a pump in which the plunger or piston works; and in many specific applications in arts and manufactures.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Corps de pompe*, the chamber of a pump. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 8 Into a chamber lined with sheet lead .. water is poured. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 175 The steam is conveyed .. into the upper chamber of the upper box. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 196 Our boat won the race, and we bolted .. into the chamber of the first lock. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 74/2 These tubes terminate in a small chamber.

b. A concave part leaving a hollow space underneath.

attrib. in *open-chamber panel* in a saddle, the panel or padded part so stuffed as to allow a current of air to pass between the saddle and the horse's back.

1888 *Saddler's Price List*, Best full shaftoe, suitable for India, with open chamber panel.

10. † **a.** A detached charge piece in old ordnance to put into the breech of a gun. *Obs.*

1465 in *Paston Lett.* 978. III. 436, ij. handgonnes, iiij. chambers for gonnys .. Item, a stokke gonne with iij. chambers. 1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 23, ij. lytel broken goonys and three chambers to them. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 66 Chambers is a charge made of brasse or iron, which we use to put in at the britch of a sling or murtherer, conteining just so much powder as will driue away the case of stones or shot. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Murderer*, small pieces of ordnance which were loaded by shifting metal chambers placed in the breech.

†**b.** Name given in 16–17th c. to a piece of ordnance; *esp.* a small piece without a carriage, standing on its breech, used to fire salutes. *Obs.* [Cf. the German *büchse*, orig. the box or chamber of a gun, now the gun itself, and see HARQUEBUS.]

1540 *Sc. Ld. Treasurer's Acc.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 306 Doune-taking of xxx Chalmeris of þe Heid of Davidis Towris..with vthir Chalmeris and Munitioune. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1209/1 Robert Thomas, maister gunner of England, desirous..to honour the feast and mariage daie.. made three great traines of chambers. 1594 PEELE *Batt. Alcazar* 124 The trumpets sound, the chambers are discharged. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 57. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *World Lost* Wks. V. 190 *Stage direction*, Chambers shot off within. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 255/3 At his Entry into the Town the great Guns and Chambers were discharged. 1723 *Brice's Weekly Jrnl.* 13 Oct. 3 Guns and Chambers were fired all Day.

c. That part of the bore of a gun in which the charge is placed (in many obsolete types of ordnance, esp. mortars and howitzers, of smaller diameter than the bore, but now a space of larger diameter: see quot. 1879); in old revolvers, each of the barrels, and in new, each of the compartments of the breeching which contain the charge.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.*, xiv. 66 In a great Peece we call that her Chamber so far as the powder doth reach when she is laded. 1672 *Compl. Gunner* in *Mil. & Mar. Discipline* III. iv. 5. 1742 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 181 That the Change of the Form in the Chamber, will produce a Change of the Distance to which the Bullet is thrown. 1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 190 The bullet chamber and bore are rifled. The powder chamber is not rifled, but is of a larger diameter than the bullet chamber.. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 446/2 The great bronze gun of Moscow..Bore 36 in. diameter; chamber..19 in. diameter. 1879 *Times* (weekly ed.) 10 Jan. 14/3 The use of air-space left above and about the charge of powder in a suitable chamber, larger than the bore of the gun, has produced the most astonishing results..The 100-ton Armstrong gun..was not originally chambered..The addition of the chamber., added 6,700 foot-tons..to its striking energy. 1888 *Daily News* 26 June 10/3 A six-chambered revolver was discovered. It was loaded in five chambers, and one chamber had evidently been recently discharged.

d. The cavity in a mine for the reception of the powder.

1730–6 BAILEY *Chamber of a Mine.*

III. In *combination.*

11. Chamber of Dais. *Sc.* Also **chamber of deas, of deese, chambradeese** [Jamieson suggests a F. **chambre au dais*, room with a canopy]. A parlour; also a best bedroom. (Jam.)

a 1605 R. BANNATYNE *Jrnl.* 486 (Jam.) Adam causit bier butt the deid corps to the chalmer of davice. 1731 *Mem. Capt. Creichton* 97 (Jam.) The chamber where he lay was called the Chamber of Deese..a room where the Laird lies when he comes to a Tenant's house. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxvi, And then my mother's wardrobe, and my grandmother's forby..they are a' in the chamber of deas—Oh, Jeanie, gang up the stair and look at them! 1824 — *Redgauntlet* Let. xi, Just opposite the chamber of dais which his master occupied.

12. *attrib.* and obvious *comb.*, as *chamber-ambush, -bawd, -bell, -candle, -candlestick, -door, -groom, -hanging, -keeper, -keeping, -lamp, -physic, -ridden* adj. (cf. *bed-ridden*), *-robe,* † *-room, -servant, -sill, -soot, -sweeping, -wall, -window.* Sometimes connoting effeminacy or wantonness, as *chamber-combatant* (cf. CARPET-KNIGHT), *-critic, -delight,* † *-glew* Sc. [see GLEE], *-pleasure, -scape, -term.*

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1112 Nor in the house with *chamber-ambushes Close-banded durst [they] attack me. 1684 SOUTHERNE *Disappoint.* II. i, Thou art a praying *Chamber-bawd, And truth abhors thee. 1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* xl, Mrs. Phillips..lighted a *chamber candlestick to go to bed. 1613 WITHER *Epithal.*, *Chamber-combatants who never Wear other helmet than a hat of bever. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Epigr.* lxxii, Thou art started up A *chamber-critic, and doth dine, and sup At madam's table. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1674) 33 In the comparison thereof [hunting] he

disdained all *chamber-delights. 1516 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Stortford* (1882) 35 For a key to S^t. Johns *chamber-dore viij*d*. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 53 He dupt the chamber dore. 1850 MACINN *Homeric Ballads* 193 Eurynome, as a *chamber-groom With lamp in hand, to the nuptial room The new met partners led. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 204 Auerring notes Of *Chamber-hanging, Pictures, etc. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 52 What giv'st thou to my lord Cossus his *Chamber-keepers? 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* V. 580 A *chalmir page thar vith him ȝeid. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* Introd. 13 The *Chamber-performances of Map-sellers and Drawers, who..never saw any of the Places they delineate. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 344 Clinice. *Margin*, *Chamber Physicke. So called, because hee visited his patients lying sicke in bed. *a* 1640 MASSINGER *Bashful Lov.* V. iii. (D.) Will you..exchange your triumphs For *chamber-pleasures? *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 56/1 His *chamber-prayers, Which are pour'd 'midst sighs and tears To avert God's fearful wrath. 1627 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vowes* I. v, Satan may looke in at my doores..but he shall not haue..one *chamber-roome..to soiourne in. *a* 1618 DAVIES *Extasie* Wks. (1876) 92 (D.) The *chamber-scapes, The sinnes 'gainst Nature, and the brutish rapes. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 49 The *chamber-servants are negroes, and are accomplished in their business. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 16 Bed-making, *chamber-sweeping, and water-fetching. 1597 *1st Pt. Return Parnass.* III. i. 888 Sir Oliver, Sir Randal, base, base *chamber-tearmes! *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 120 He begins to sticke his letters in his ground *Chamber-window. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 16 The chamber-window's open.

13. Special comb., **chamber-barrister**, a barrister who confines himself to chamber-practice; **† chamber-bored** *a.*, of a piece of ordnance, having a chamber of different bore from that of the piece; **chamber-cast**, a cast of the chambers of a shell; **† chamber-child, -chiel(d**, *Sc.* 'a servant who waits in a gentleman's chamber, a valet' (Jam.); **chamber-concert**, a concert where chamber-music is performed; **chamber-counsel**, (*a.*) private counsel or business; (*b.*) opinion given by a lawyer in private chambers (see sense 3 b); (*c.*) a lawyer who gives opinions in private, not in court; **chamber-counsellor** = prec.; **chamber-horse**, ? a rocking-horse; **† chamber-letter**, one who lets rooms for hire; **chamber-man**, a bedroom attendant (cf. CHAMBERMAID); **chamber-mate**, one who shares the same room with another, a CHAMBER-FELLOW; **chamber-milliner**, a milliner who carries on business in a private house, not in a shop; **chamber-music**, that class of music specially fitted for performance in a private room, as distinguished from a concert-room, church, etc.; **chamber-organ**, a small organ suitable for a private room; **chamber-piece** = CHAMBER 10 b; **chamber-pitch** (*Mus.*), (see quot.); **chamber-practice** (*Law*), practice in chambers and not in court, the practice of a *chamber-counsel*; **† chamber-stead**, a place for a chamber; **chamber-stool**, a close-stool; **chamber-story** (*Arch.*), 'that story of a house appropriated for bed-rooms' (Gwilt); **chamber-study**, private study (see quot.); **chamber-utensil, -vessel** = CHAMBER-POT; **chamber-work**, **†** (*a.*) sexual indulgence (*obs.*); (*b.*) the work of a chamber-maid. See also CHAMBER-DEACON, -FELLOW, -LYE, -MAID, -POT.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Jan. 14/1 He believed that there were one or two ladies practising as *chamber barristers. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. v. xii. 58 To know whether your Piece be *Chamber-bored. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* vii. 185 Dr. Gümbel, observing..grains of coccolith..in crystalline calcareous marbles, considered them to be '*chamber casts' or of organic origin. 1546 J. LINDSAY *Let.* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 374 Y^e cardinal's *chalmer child. *c* 1568 MURRAY in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* App. 48 Dalgleishe, chalmer-child to my Lord Bothwell, wes takin, and the box and letteris quilk he brought out of the castell. 1836 *Musical Libr.* Suppl. III. 19 The..*Soirées Musicales* established at Paris..probably suggested the *Chamber Concerts. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 237, I haue trusted thee With all..My *Chamber-Councels. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 107 Selden..gave sometimes *Chamber-Counsel, and was good at conveyance. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxii. VIII. 25 His silent assistance in political and judicial debates, as a sort of chamber-counsel, was highly appreciated. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 ¶ 6 He is..among Divines what a *Chamber-Counsellor is among Lawyers. 1774 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 268 Those who cannot afford this [riding], may use a *chamber-horse. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl.* I. 248/2 The difference between riding a chamber-horse and a real one. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 74 The *Chamber-men..put on their Cardinalitial habits. 1884 HIGGINSON *Com. Sense about Wom.* xlii. 173 [She] has her pillow smoothed and her curtains drawn, not by a chambermaid, but by a chamberman. 1886 BRODRICK *Hist. Univ. Oxford* 22 His *chamber mates and class mates. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* Wks. (1816) 92 He was a *chamber-milliner and measured his commodities only to his friends. *a* 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. Introd. 9 *Chamber Music such as cantatas, single songs, solos, trios, etc. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* s.v. 332. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4250/5 Three *Chamber-Organs to be sold. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 32 Organs..tuned either in the so-called *chamber-pitch..or in the choir-pitch, which was a whole tone higher. 1709 STEELE & ADD. *Tatler* No. 101 ¶ 1 A Lawyer who leaves the Bar for *Chamber-Practice. *c* 1765 BURKE *Popery Laws* Wks. IX. 336 Chamber practice, and even private conveyancing..are prohibited to them. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIV. 287 Thou hast a *chamber-stead, Which Vulcan..contriv'd with all fit secrecy. 1615 — *Odyss.* XXIII. 270 The bed That stands within our bridal chamber-sted. 1585 *Nomenclator* (N.) *Chamber-stool. 1608 WITHAL *Dict.* 205 (N.) A chamberstoole or pot, *lasanum et scaphium.* 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 254 In the study of the classics..*chamber-study must always be..superior to any courses of..lectures. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 212 b, *Lasanum* is greke and latin for..a *chaumbre-vessel. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXI. iv, What he can do Of *chambre werke. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* (1624) 69. 1884 *N. Y. Herald* 27 Oct. 7/2 Girl to do chamber work and waiting.

Chamber (tʃēˑmbəɹ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *chambrer* in some of the same senses.]

1. *trans.* To place in, or as in, a chamber; to shut *up*, confine, enclose. *arch.*

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 195 To make the vermine flee downe into the lowest parts & there to chamber or angle themselves. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 149 The best blood chamber'd in his bosome. 1601 W. PARRY *Sherley's Trav.* (1863) 16 Their women are..closely chambred up. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* IV. v. Wks. 1873 III. 186 Call downe my Neece out of The melancholy mist she's chambred in. 1818 MILMAN *Samor* 346. 1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 91 Chambered..in his sleep under the open sky.

† 2. *fig.* To restrain, keep within bounds (one's tongue, words, etc.). *Obs.*

138. WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 124 Crist chaumbred his wordis and tau3te men to flee boost. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 10a, Critias..thretened hym, that onelesse he chambred his tongue, etc. 1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes' Trial* 12 To chamber up or restraine Iustice *intra Privatos Parietes.* 17.. *Will Stewart* xlv. in Child *Ballads* IV. 425/2 Chamber thy words now, I bidd thee.

3. To form into a chamber or into chambers.

1674 DURANT in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 223 A spacious Cavity, chambered with Walls and Pillars of decident lapidescent Waters. 1866 ARGYLL *Reign Law* ii. (ed. 4) 102 A structure..hollowed and chambered on the plan which engineers have so lately discovered.

4. To provide (a gun) with a chamber.

1708 KERSEY *To Chamber a Gun* is to make a chamber in her. 1879 [see CHAMBER *sb.* 10 c.]. 1885 CAPT. NOBLE in *Pall Mall G.* 13 Apr. 2/2 You must either 'chamber' or refrain from firing such large charges.

b. To furnish with a concavity, to hollow underneath. Cf. CHAMBERED 3.

† 5. *intr.* To lodge in, or as in, a chamber. *Obs.*

1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* I. i. Wks. 1874 III. 11 You shall no more..chamber vnderneath the spreading Okes.

¶ 6. 'To be wanton, indulge in lewdness' (J.).

1607 NICCOLS *Cuckow* (T.), Their chambering fortitude they did descry By their soft maiden voice and flickering eye. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii, What—chambering and wantoning in our very presence! (Cf. also CHAMBERING *vbl. sb.* 2.)

† Chamber-deacon, -deakin, -deken, -in, -on, -yn. *Obs.* [app. f. CHAMBER + DEACON, though the history of the appellation is obscure.

If sense 1 was, as it appears to be, the earlier, then the persons so called were probably really *in minor* orders, or at least preparing for such. It is probable that these often supported themselves by acting as *domestic* chaplains, or even as ordinary domestics or 'scouts' to well-to-do scholars or others willing to entertain them, and that hence arose sense 2. A University Statute quoted by Antony à Wood sub anno 1432 mentions *alicui scholari, sive alicujus scholaris servienti.* Wood's conjecture that the word was a corruption of *in camerâ degentes*, i. e. living not in any academical hall, but in lodgings (as non-collegiate students), belongs to pre-scientific 'etymology', but it is not easy to say whether the *chamber-dekyns* of sense 1 were named from living *in* their own chambers, or, as those of sense 2 were, from keeping the chambers of others.]

1. A name given to certain poor clerks, or poor scholars, chiefly from Ireland, who frequented the English universities (esp. Oxford) in the 15th c., and did not belong to any college or hall.

1413 *Act* 1 *Hen. V*, c. 8 Qe toutz Irrois et clercs Irrois mendinauntz appellez chaumberdeakyns soient voidez hors du Roialme [*transl.* Berthollet 1543 Irysh clerkes beggars called chamberdeckins]. [1422-3 *Act* 1 *Hen. VI*, c. 3 'What sort of Irishmen only may come to dwell in England', specially forbids 'scholars of Ireland which be no graduates' to repair to Oxford or Cambridge, unless they bring letters testimonials under the seal of the Lieutenant, etc.; it refers to the preceding Statute, but does not name chaumberdeakyns.] 1432 *Statute* in Anstey *Munim. Acad.* (*Oxon.*) (1868) I. 320 Quum pax hujus almæ Universitatis frequenter turbari dignoscitur per diversos, qui in forma Scholarium infra Universitatem et præcinctum ejusdem extra aulas ac sine Principalibus in locis diversis latent et expectant, qui nefando nomine chamberdekenys nuncupantur, et per dies dormiunt, ac in noctibus circa tabernas [et] lupinaria spolia homicidiaque vigilant, etc. [it is therefore enacted that scholars must reside in a hall, or college]. 1512 in WOOD, Mandatum generale..quibusdam pauperibus scholaribus qui vocantur chamberdekyns..sub pœna bannitionis ut transferrent se infra viii dies immediate sequentes in collegia sua sive aulas ubi communia habentur.

¶ In later writers it is only a historical term, at the meaning of which guesses are made.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Chamberdekins* are Irish beggars, which by the Statute of 1 H. 5. cap 8 were, etc. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. ii. § 29 The Commons' petition..that all Irish begging-priests called Chaumberdeakyns should avoid the Realm before Michaelmas next. 1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Chamberdekins*, or *Chaumberdakyns*, were Irish begging Priests, banished England. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Chamberdekins*, properly *Chamber-deacons*, were certain poor Irish Scholars, clad in poor habit, and living under no Rule, banish'd England in the reign of Hen. V. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Chamberdekins* (i. e. Chamber-Deacons), Irish Beggars, in the Habit of poor Scholars of Oxford, who often committed Robberies. 1764 BURN *Hist. Poor Laws* 24. 1831 SIR W. HAMILTON *Disc.* (1852) 412 We find..decisive measures taken in Oxford against the Chamberdekyns or scholars haunting the Schools, but of no authorized house.

2. A servant or attendant who kept the chambers of noblemen and others attending court, called also *minister of chamber.*

1461-83 *Liber Niger Edw. IV* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 38 (*Gentylmen Usshers of Chaumbre*), And eche of these usshers to have into this court ii honest servaunts..and to leve byhynde them no chaumbre-dekons in courte, but such as are appoynted by the countyng house. *Ibid.* 44 (*Henxmen*), Eueryche of theym an honest servaunt to kepe theyre chambre and harneys and to array hym in this courte, whyles theyre maisters be present in courte, or elles to have no chambre dekens. *Ibid.* 66 Item..that the chambre decons voyde with theyre maistyrs sauve Suche as are assigned here to abide. [cf. 1526 *Househ. Ord.* 148 That no such mynister or keeper of chamber be suffered..to have any ladde under him to doe his businesse.]

Chambered (tʃēˑmbəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. CHAMBER *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Furnished with a chamber or chambers. Also in comb., as *many-chambered, six-chambered. Chambered shell*: see quot. 1847.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* vi. 16 Sowpyng placis, and thre chaumbred thow shalt make in it. 1483 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 16 A thre chambred hous made of vawte stones. 1611 FLORIO s.v. *Agucchia*, To finde the thicknes of chambred peeces of the breach. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* I. iii. 55 This many-chambered palace of the Truth. 1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* viii. 140 As the [Nautilus] grows in size, it from time to time builds off a cup-shaped wall upon the soft rounded surface of the hinder part of the body, leaving as it goes a space behind it, which is occupied only by air or some gaseous substance, and acts as a float. Proceeding in this way, and building a succession of these walls, there is ultimately formed what is called a chambered shell. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 118 Although not a chambered gun, it will be seen..to be an attempt to obtain uniformity of thickness in every part of the arc. 1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 25 Feb. 11 A six-chambered revolver.

2. Shut up in a chamber.

a 1529 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* I. 413 Your closse-chambered drabbes. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 218 If they lay resty and out of their Game, chamber'd, and idle.

3. Having a cavity or hollow underneath.

1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1810/4 A Sandy grey Gelding..a black Leather Saddle..Chambred for his Back. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4746/4 A red Saddle with 4 Brass Nails, and Chamber'd just by the Chine Bone of the off Side.

† 4. = CAMBERED; bent like a bow, arched. *Obs.*

[1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 353 Þey [the Irish] dryueþ hir hors wiþ a chambre 3erde in þe ouer ende (*virgam in superiori parte cameratam*).] 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 51 They driue their horses with a chambred yerd in the ouer ende in stede of bittes. 1616 LANE *Sq. Tale* IX. 67 Well plantes the gapps with chambred-iron slinges.

Chamberer (tʃēˑmbərəɹ). *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 4 **chomberier**, 4-5 **chamberere, chambrer(e**, **chaumbrere**, 5 **chambriere, chambryer(e**, 5-6 **chaumberer**, 5-7 **chambrier**, 6 **chambirer**, 4- **chamberer**. [a. OF. *chamberier* (mod.F. *chambrier*, Pr. *cambrier*, It. *cameriere*) :—late L. *camerārius* chamberlain, f. *camera* chamber; also a. OF. *chambrière*, fem. of the same. The two genders early fell together in Eng., with loss of the significance of final *e*.]

† 1. A woman who attends to a bedchamber; a chambermaid, handmaid. *Obs.*

The first quot. may possibly belong to sense 3.

1340 *Ayenb.* 171 Þe ssrifte, þet is þe guode chomberier þet clenzeþ þet hous. 1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 6, I þequethe to Idkyne my chambrer..a bed couenable for her estat. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIV. iii, Yris, chambrier and messager of Juno. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* G viij b, The ancylle or chamberere of god. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1949/2 Foure gentlewomen that were hir chamberers. 1675 COTTON *Burlesque upon B.* Wks. (1765) 270 The Graces..Shall daily wait upon thy rising, (And never Asian Cavaliers Could boast they had such Chambriers). 1721-33 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* III. i. iv. 36 The Queen's chamberers, viz. Mrs. Dormer, etc.

† 2. A concubine. Cf. *handmaid. Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. ix. 102 Abraham hadde another sone Ysmael, that he gat upon Agar his Chambrere. *a* 1450 *Kt. de la Tour* (1868) 30 Chambreres to Englisshe men..that duellen with hem as her lemmannys.

† 3. A man who attends in the bedchamber of a nobleman or gentleman; a chamberlain, valet. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. Introd. xviii, And though thy clothing be of purple hewe, With great awaytyng of many chamberers. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 96/3 Thou hast clenly seruantes and nette chambryeres. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 920/2 He kept in his great chamber a continuall boord for the chamberers and gentlemen officers. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 71 Thomas, who was Chamberer to King Edward the first.

4. One who frequents ladies' chambers; a gallant. *arch.* (Cf. CARPET-KNIGHT.)

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 265, I..haue not those soft parts of Conuersation That Chamberers haue. 1822 BYRON *Werner* IV. i. 404 You bid me turn a chamberer, To pick up gloves, and fans. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 428 Hotspur is no chamberer.

Cha·mber-fellow. *arch.* [see FELLOW.] One who shares a room or rooms with another.

1580 BARET *Alv.* C 308 A fellowe, or companion of ones companie: a chamberfellow. 1640 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) I. 15 Come my Bro Richard from schole to my chamber-fellow at the University. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* (1885) I. 305 When he was of Wadham, being chamber Fellow of Hump-Hody. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 448 ¶ 5 Chamber-fellows in the Inner-

Temple. 1860 FORSTER *Gr. Remonstr.* 119 The daughter of his chamber-fellow in the Temple, Richard Simonds.

Chambering (tʃē'mbərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHAMBER *sb.* and *v.* + -ING 1.]

†**1. a.** The furnishing of a room. **b.** *concr.* Hangings or tapestry for a room. *Obs.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 521 What point of chaumbring, stabiling, gardeins, beddis..plesith oon gist, plesith not.an othere. 1454 *Test. Ebor.* (1836) 174, j blake bede with the chawmering of the same. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV*, (1830) 130 Chamberyng off tapicery white and grene.

†**2.** Sexual indulgence, lewdness; luxury, effeminacy. *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Rom.* xiii. 13 Let vs walke honestly .. nether in chamburynge [WYCLIF couchis, 1388 beddis] and wantannes. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Chambering*, lightnesse, and wanton behauiour in priuate places.

†**b.** *attrib.* or *adj.* Luxurious, effeminate. *Obs.*

1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 82 Andronicus Palæologus .. lived a chambering idle life within his Palace.

3. The providing (of a gun) with a chamber.

1880 *Times* 27 Dec. 9/2 The calibre and chambering of the guns.

Chamberlain (tʃē'mbəlin). Forms: 3 **chaumberling**, **-lein**, 3–4 **chamberlein**, **chaumburleyn**, 3–5 **chamberleyn**(e, 4 **chambyrleyne**, **chaumberlaine**, **-layn**, **chamburlain**(e, 4–5 **-layn**(e, 4–6 **-leyne**, **chamberlayn**(e, 5 **chawmbyrleyne**, **chambrelayne**, *Sc.* **chalmerlain**, 5–7 **chamberlaine**, 6 **chammerlayne**, **chambarlayn**, 6–7 **chamberlin**, **-len**; *Sc.* **chalmerlane**; 4– **chamberlain**. [a. OF. *chamberlain*, *-len*, *-lanc*, *-lenc*, a. Ger. **kamarling* (in OHG. *chamarling*, *-linc*, *chamerling*), f. *kamara*, *chamara* (a. L. *camara*, *camera*) CHAMBER + -LING. The German gave also the med.L. *camerlengus*, *-lingus*, It. *camarlingo*, Sp. *camarlengo*, Pr. *camarlenc*. Comparing CAMERA, and CHAMBER, we see that *chamberlain* is a Germanic formation, *kamarling*, which we have received through Romanic (i. e. OFr.); but that the basis of this Germanic formation was itself a Greek word, *καμάρα*, which German received through Latin. *Chaumberling*, in Ancren Riwle, appears to show assimilation to the native *-ling* in *darling*, etc., but it may have been influenced by the L. form in *-lingus*. (See also CHAMBELLAN.)]

1. a. A chamber attendant of a lord or king, one who waits on him in his bedchamber (*arch.*); a woman attending on a lady in her bedchamber (*obs. rare*). **b.** An officer charged with the management of the private chambers of a sovereign or nobleman.

Lord Great Chamberlain of England: a hereditary office, the main duties of which now consist in attending upon and attiring the sovereign at his coronation, the care of the ancient Palace of Westminster, the furnishing of Westminster Hall and the Houses of Parliament on state occasions, and attending upon peers and bishops at their creation or doing of homage.

Lord Chamberlain of the Household: a chief officer who shares with the Lord Steward, the Master of the Horse, and the Mistress of the Robes, the oversight of all officers of the Royal Household. He appoints the royal professional men and tradesmen, has control of the actors at the royal theatres, and is the licenser of plays.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 390 As hys chamberleyn hym brozte .. vorto werye, a peyre hose of say. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10432 Sco had a maiden hight vtaine, þat was hir priue chambur-laine. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 3094 Hys [the king's] chaumberlayn hym wrappyd warm. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxciii, Syr hugh the spencer that was the kynges chamberlayne kepte soo the kynges chambre that no man must speke with the kyng. 1539 *Househ. Ord.* in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) Introd. 33 That the Chamberlaines..shall cause like search to be made within all the Chambers. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaur.*, *Abra*..a little gyrle or mayde that attendeth on hir Maystresse, especially in hir chamber: a Chamberlayne. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 123 My good Lord Chamberlaine. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2056/4 His Majesty has been pleased to constitute the Right Honorable the Earl of Aylesbury Lord Chamberlain of his Houshold. 1795 COLERIDGE *Plot Discov.* 19 If 'the Robbers' can be legally suppressed by that thing yclept a Lord Chamberlain. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* v. 139 The Chamberlain of the Romano-German Emperors is now the German Emperor. *Mod. Newspr.* 'The Lord Chamberlain lengthened the skirts of the ballet'.

fig. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 410 Luue is his chaumberling. 138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 165 Wommen is chaumburleyn of hert of mon þat lufs hir. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 5 Riches, her chamberlaine .. beauty her bed-fellow.

2. A steward; †**a.** title of a chief officer of the kingdom of Scotland (*obs.*); **b.** an officer who receives the rents and revenues of a corporation or public office (see CHAMBER *sb.* 5); **c.** the high steward or factor of a nobleman.

1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1597) § 42 In euerie Burgh .. the Chalmerlain sall inquire in his aire 3eirlie, gif the Aldermen and Baillies, hes keiped the act. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 131 Iustices of Forests, Justices and Chamberleyns of Cuntreis, the Warden of the Ports. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 370 That the chamberleyn resceyve alle maner rentez. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* xvi. 23 Erastus the chamberlayne [οἰκονόμος] of the cite saluteth you. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. 182 Lord Marschal Steuard and Chamburleyn of England. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 162 The Kings Chalmerlane, within the Kings Burrowes. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Court Leet* 136 That you well and truly shall serve the maior, aldermen, and burgesses of this town..in the office of chamberlaine or generall receiver. 1727–51 [see CHAMBER *sb.* 5]. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 38 On the large estates, there was an officer, next in authority to the proprietor himself, who under the name of chamberlain, was at once minister, general, and manager of the estate. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 201 All officers of the old corporations, such as town clerks, bailiffs, treasurers, or chamberlains. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 10/1 His Grace says the latter made unfounded..insinuations against..his chamberlain. 1884 B. SCOTT *Lond. Roll Fame* 2 Admission to the Freedom should be made only in the Chamberlain's Court held in the Guildhall.

†**3.** An attendant at an inn, in charge of the bedchambers; a waiter or chambermaid. *Obs.*

1587 F. JAMES in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 200 Given the ostler and chamberlayne .. *2d.* 1631 MILTON *On Univ. Carrier* I. 14 [Death] In the kind office of a chamberlin Showed him his room where he must lodge that night. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 19 The merited reprobation ..of French beds and French chamberlains. 1829 HOOD *Eug. Aram* xxiv, But Guilt was my grim chamberlain That lighted me to bed.

4. *attrib.*, as in †*chamberlain ayre* or *eyre* (*Sc.*).

1805 R. FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* I. 146 He held circuits, or chamberlain ayres (as they were called), in the different boroughs, for the purpose of reviewing the decrees of the magistrates.

†**Chamberlaincy.** *Obs.* = next. (Perh. only a misprint for it.)

1584 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* 323 As if speciall letters of factory and chamerlancie were granted to them.

Cha·mberlainry. *Sc.* [f. prec. + -RY.] The office of chamberlain.

1597 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 238 All offices of heretable Chalmerlanries..to be null. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. II. iv. (1743) 376 This office of chamberlainry was possessed heritably of late by the Dukes of Lenox. 1885 *Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS. on Eglinton MS.* 18 To hold courts of Bailiery and Chamberlainry .. of the burgh of Irvine.

Chamberlainship (tʃē'mbəlinʃip). [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office of chamberlain.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 33. § 25 The Chambeleynshippe of Suthwales. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27. § 28 Any office of Stewardships chamberlaineshyppes, chauncellourshippes, or iusticeshippes, within .. Wales. 1804 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 133 Lord Salisbury to be removed from the Chamberlainship. 1884 B. SCOTT *Lond. Roll Fame* 209 This Freedom was voted during the Chamberlainship of Sir John Key.

Cha·mberlet. [f. CHAMBER + dim. suffix -LET.] A minute chamber or cavity.

1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* vii. 181 Small subordinate chamberlets.

†**Chamber-lye** (tʃē'mbəlәi, -li). ? *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **-ley**, 6–8 **-lie**, **-ly**, 7–8 **-lee**. [f. CHAMBER *sb.* + LYE. (Cf. Ger. *Kammerlauge* in Grimm.] Urine; *esp.* as used for washing, etc.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 135 b, Take Chamberly, and Salte, and seeth them to gether, and washe the places where the skinne is cut of. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. i. 23 Your Chamber-lye breeds Fleas like a Loach. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 91. 1664 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 51 She .. wash'd her hands in Chamber-lee. 1713 *Lond. & Countr. Brew.* IV. (1743) 296 That nasty, horrid, and detestable Piece of Cunning and Knavery..commonly practised in a certain famous Metropolis of putting Chamberlye, or human Urine, into their pale or Amber Twopenny Malt Drink. *c* 1842 LANCE *Cott. Farm.* 7 Refuse water from the house, particularly soap-suds, (which contain potash), chamberlye, etc. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chaymerly*, urine. Formerly preserved in tubs, for washing, to soften the water and save soap.

Chambermaid (tʃē'mbəɪmēid).

1. A female servant in a house or inn, who attends to the bedrooms. (In Theatrical phrase, an actress of a recognised line of pert comedy parts, including chambermaids, waitresses, etc.)

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxiv. 546 [Peter] he whom the Chambermaid had made amazed. *a* 1641 SUCKLING *Goblins* III. (1646) 31 Camber maides, and country wenches About thirty. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1852) II. 558 A ballad tune sung by the coarse-piped chamber maid. 1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 70 The chamber-maid came to say a gentleman was asking for me. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 216 She liked much to act chambermaid, as then she was not expected to learn her part so accurately. 1885 W. C. DAY *Behind Footlights* 120 We have the .. singing chambermaid, to whose fascination, loquacity and chronic curiosity .. the audience is indebted for no inconsiderable portion of its enjoyment.

†**2.** A lady's maid. *Obs.*

1590 GREENE *Neuer too late* (1600) 43 He vnderstood by her chambermaid yᵗ she was at home. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 55 My Neeces Chamber-maid. 1719 SWIFT *To Yng. Clergym.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 4 He used to consult one of his lady's chambermaids.

Cha·mber-master. A name given in the shoemaking trade, to a shoemaker who works in his own house, executing contracts for the shops, or disposing of the produce of his work to them.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* (ed. 2) II. 343 The chamber-master in the shoe trade making up his own materials. 1888 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 3 Feb. 284/2 Even in first grade boots, a certain amount of work..is given out by the shopkeeper to contractors, called 'chamber-masters'.

Hence **Chamber-master** *v.*, **-ing** *vbl. sb.*

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* II. 353 Now, three daughters, my wife, and myself work together in chamber-mastering.

Chamber-pot (tʃē'mbəɪpɒt). [f. as prec. + POT. (Cf. F. *pot de chambre.*)] A vessel used in a bedchamber for urine and slops. (In the crockery-trade, often euphemized as *chamber*.)

1570 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 348 Fyue chamber pottes of pouther vs. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 85. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Iordan*, a chamberpot. 1698 *Christ Exalted* 63 Hath not the Potter power over the Clay, of the same lump to make a hundred Chamber-pots and but five drinking Vessels? 1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 583. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* 114 My mamma sends her compliments, and begs the favor of you to lend her a chamber-pot full of coals.

‖ **Chambertin** (ʃaⁿbɛrtɛⁿ). [Fr.; from the name of the place where the vines are grown.] A wine, a superior kind of Burgundy.

1775 SIR E. BARRY *Wines of Ancients* 433 The Chambertin is generally preferred to any other wine in Burgundy. 1829 D. CONWAY *Norway* 80 A dinner and a bottle of chambertin.

Chamblet(t, obs. form of CAMLET.

Chambmok, obs. form of CAMMOCK 1.

Chambor, -oure, -re, -ur, obs. ff. CHAMBER.

‖ **Chambranle** (ʃaⁿbrā·nl'). *Arch.* [Fr.; formerly *chambransle*, of uncertain origin: see Littré.] 'An ornamental bordering on the sides and tops of doors, windows, and fireplaces' (Gwilt).

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Chambranle*, an Ornament in Masonry and Joyners Work, bordering the three Sides of Doors, Windows, and Chimneys. 1842–75 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss. s.v., The top of a three-sided chambranle is called the *transverse*, and the sides *ascendants*.

Chambrel (tʃæ·mbrĕl). ? *Obs.* [Another form of CAMBREL.] The bend or joint of the upper part of a horse's hind leg.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Parts of Horse's Body*, The Chambrel or Elbow. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Horse*, The after joint, or bending of the hind leg [is called] the chambrel or elbow. 1847 CRAIG, *Chamberel.*

Chambrelayne, obs. form of CHAMBERLAIN.

Chambrere, -brier, etc., obs. ff. CHAMBERER.

Chambulle, obs. form of SHAMBLE.

†**Chame.** *Obs.* [Cf. CHAUM.] A fissure, crack, chap.

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 342 Good for the chames or chinkes of the skin.

Chamel(le, obs. form of CAMEL.

Chameleon (kămī·liən). Forms: (4 **gamelos**, **camle**), 4–9 **camelion**, 6 **chamælion**, **camallian**, **chameleon**), 7 **camelian**, 6–9 **chamelion**, **cameleon**, **chamæleon**, 6– **chameleon**. See also CAMELION, CAMLE. [a. L. *chamæleon*, a. Gr. *χαμαιλέων* the chameleon, f. *χαμαί* on the ground, dwarf + *λέων* a lion. The usual spelling down to the present century was *camelion*; *cameleon* being also common after 1700; in senses 3, 4 *chamæleon* is now frequent.]

1. A saurian reptile of the genus *Chamæleo*, family *Chamæleonidæ*, small lizard-like creatures, distinguished by a prehensile tail, long tongue, eyes moving independently, and covered each with a single circular eyelid, but esp. by their power of changing the colour of the skin, 'varying through different shades of yellow, red, gray, brown, and dull inky blue' (Carpenter *Zoology* 1847). From their inanimate appearance, and power of existing for long periods without food, they were formerly supposed to live on air. These attributes made the name famous and familiar to many who knew nothing else of the animal.

1340 *Ayenb.* 62 Ase þe gamelos þet leueþ by þe eyr and naȝt ne heþ ine his roppes bote wynd, and heþ eche manere colour þet ne heþ non his oȝen. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 133 Lich unto the camelion, Whiche upon every sondry hewe That he beholt he mote newe His colour. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xxviii. 289 Manye Camles .. He may chaunge him in to alle maner of coloures that him list, saf only in to red and white. 1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) vii. 8 As a camelion hath all colors save white, so hath a flatterer all points save honestie. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 122 A straunge beast .. a kynd of Chameleon. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* xvii. 23 Can men feede like Camelions, on the ayer? 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 98 *King.* How fares our Cosin Hamlet? *Ham.* Excellent Ifaith, of the Camelions dish: I eate the Ayre promise-cramm'd. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 360 A Chamelion is a Creature about the Bignesse of an Ordinary Lizard .. His Tongue of a marvellous Length in respect of his Body. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 45 Camelions, which change with every object. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.) The thin chameleon, fed with air, receives The colour of the thing to which he cleaves. 1727 POPE *Th. on Var. Subj.* in *Swift's Wks.* 1755 II. I. 224 The camelion, who is said to feed upon nothing but air, hath of all animals the nimblest tongue. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 38 Carathis..like a chameleon, could assume all possible colours. 1820 SHELLEY *Prom. Unb.* IV. i. 483 As a lover or a cameleon Grows like what it looks upon. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* 166 The.. meagre aspect of the place would have killed a chameleon.

2. *fig.* (esp. = inconstant or variable person.)

1586 JAS. VI in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 224 III. 21, I praye you not to takk me to be a Camelion. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 178 Though the Cameleon Loue can feed on the ayre. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sins* I. (Arb.) 13 The Politick Bankrupt is .. a Cameleon, that can put himselfe into all colours. 1616 BULLOKAR s.v., Men that are inconstant and fickle are sometimes called Chameleons. 1797 GODWIN

Enquirer I. v. 33, I find myself a sort of intellectual cameleon. **1866** MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. i. 127 He was a chameleon to the hand which fed him. He coloured himself, as it were, with the King's character.

3. *Bot.* The name of two plants: **White Chameleon,** *Carlina gummifera*; **Black Chameleon,** *Cardopatium corymbosum.*

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. H iv a, It hath leues of chameleon, or blacker then the whyte thystel and thycker. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lvii. 517 Of the Thistel Chameleon..*Chamæleon* is of two sortes, the white and the blacke. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 124 The reason why this herb is named Chamæleon, is by occasion of the variable leaues which it beareth. **1673** RAY *Journ. Low C.* (1738) II. 194 The black Chamælion with its handsome blue colour'd tops. **1712** tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 41 The White Chameleon or Little Chardon.

4. *Astron.* One of the southern circumpolar constellations, lying between Apus and Mensa.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 66/2 The following is the list of Bayer's constellations..Hydrus, Chameleon, Apis.

5. *Chem. Mineral chameleon* or *chameleon mineral* [cf. F. *caméléon minéral*], a name given to manganate of potassium ($K_2 Mn O_4$), the solution of which in water changes colour, on exposure to the air, from deep green to deep purple, owing to the formation of the permanganate ($K Mn O_4$).

1816 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* (1818) 461 The cameleon is evidently formed of potash and oxide of manganese. **1869** ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 234 Hence its common name of mineral chamelion. **1873** WILLIAMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) § 194 This change of colour obtained for the salt the name mineral chameleon.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *simple attrib.*, as *chameleon fare, hue.* **b.** quasi-*adj.* Resembling the chameleon, chameleon-like.

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 788 Conscience is then your plea..But yours is much of the cameleon hue, To change the dye with every different view. **1793** HOLCROFT tr. *Lavater's Physiogn.* xxix. 143 Such cameleon minds can be at one moment great, at another contemptible. **1837** HAWTHORNE *Twice Told T.* (1842) 419 A chameleon spirit, with no hue of its own. **1840** HOOD *Kilmansegg* xxiii, Her very first draught of vital air, It was not the common chameleon fare. **1856** MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* 231 Her chameleon power of seizing and sunning herself in the delight of the moment.

c. *Comb.*, as **chameleon fly**, a dipterous insect, *Stratiomys chamæleon*; **chameleon grass**, the striped variety of *Phalaris arundinacea* or other grasses; **chameleon-like** *a.*

1598 GERARD *Herbal* I. xix. § 2. 25 *Gramen striatum*, or *Gramen pictum*: in English the Furrowed grasse, the white Chameleon grasse, or straked grasse. **1802** BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 319 The chamæleon fly..is one of our most common two-winged insects.

Chameleon, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cause to change its hue like a chameleon.

1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* I. i. 18 This lady did not 'chameleon' her pen from the colour of her audience.

Chameleonic (kămīːliˌǫ·nik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Chameleon-like; given to change, inconstant.

1821 SHELLEY *Let. Mr. & Mrs. Gisborne* 13 July, Poets—the best of them, are a very cameleonic race. **1870** *Graphic* 17 Sept. 270/3 The Parisians..chameleonic as they may be—do not tire of their rulers in four days.

Chame·leonize, *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To play the chameleon; to change colour like a chameleon.

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 51 How from white to redde you camelionized. **1623** COCKERAM, *Camelionize*, to change into many colours. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Camelionize*, to live by the Aire..or change colour.

Chame·leon-like, *a.* and *adv.* Like, or after the manner of, a chameleon.

1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* A iv, Chamælion like, capable of any faith saue the right. **1629** SYMMER *Spir. Poesie* II. vi. 39 Those that Chamœleon-like are puffed up with the winde of pride. *a* **1652** J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* viii. 397 Chameleon-like Christians. **1703** MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 12. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. II. III. vi. 334 He as usual will go wavering chameleonlike; changing colour and purpose with the colour of his environment.

Chamelet, obs. form of CAMLET.

Chamell(e, chameyle, chamelot, chamemile, chamer, obs. ff. CAMEL, CAMLET, CAMOMILE, CHAMBER.

Chamfer (tʃæ·mfəɹ), *sb.* Also 7 **chamfre.** [app. ad. F. *chanfrein*, formerly also *chamfrain*, *chanfrain*, *-frin*, 'a chanfering or a channel, furrow, hollow gutter, or streake in stone-worke, etc.' (Cotgr.), f. OF. *chanfraindre* to CHAMFER. It is possible that the Fr. *chamfrain* directly gave the Eng. CHAMFERING, and that from this, taken as a vbl. sb., *chamfer* vb. and sb. were educed.

The connexion of the two senses is unexplained; sense 1 appears to be the earlier (cf. the vb. and derivatives).

(Gwilt, *Archit.* 928, cites sense 2 from a MS. of 1475, but apparently in error.)]

†**1.** A small groove, channel, gutter, furrow, such as may be cut in wood or stone. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 442 The Alexandrine Figs are of the blacke kind, hauing a white rift or chamfre. **1609** — *Amm. Marcell.* XXIII. iv. 223 An yron full of chamfers and teeth [*multifido ferro*]. **1664** EVELYN *Silva* (1776) 197 Those pretty undulations and chamfers which we so frequently find in divers woods. **1708** KERSEY, *Chamfer* or *Chamfret*, a small Gutter, or Furrow upon a Pillar, etc.

2. The surface produced by bevelling off a square edge or corner equally on both sides; if made concave, it is called a *hollow* or *concave chamfer*.

[Not in PHILLIPS, BLOUNT, KERSEY, BAILEY, JOHNSON, or TODD.] **1842-76** GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Chamfer*, the arris of anything originally right-angled cut aslope or bevel. **1851** RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xxii. § 8 You may see the straight chamfer on most lamp-posts, and pillars at railway stations, it being the easiest to cut: the concave chamfer requires more care, and occurs generally in well finished but simple architecture. **1851** TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. ii. 30 It has a round moulding instead of the hollow chamfer. **1870** F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 82 The jambs are square, with a slight chamfer. **1881** *Mechanic* § 346.

3. (See quot.)

1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 50 The chamfering tool with which the aris is removed is often spoken of as a 'chamfer'.

Chamfer (tʃæ·mfəɹ), *v.* Also 6 **chamfure, chaunfer,** 7 **champher, chanfer.** [see prec. sb. OF. had *chanfraindre*, pa. pple. *chanfraint*; mod. F. has *chanfreiner*, to chamfer. The latter element of OF. *chanfraindre* appears to be *fraindre*:—L. *frangĕre* to break; and the whole may be *cantum frangere, chant fraindre*, to break the edge or side (less likely *champ fraindre* to break the field).]

1. *trans.* To channel, flute, furrow.

1565-73 [see CHAMFERED]. **1598** FLORIO, *Incanellare*..to chamfure or make hollow. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 385 The said stone or kernell of the Date..along the back hath a cut or deep slit chamfered in (as it were) between two pillowes. **1620** DAVIES *Past. to W. Browne*, Looke how breme Winter chamfers Earths bleeke face. **1708** KERSEY s.v., The Stalks of certain Plants are..said To be Chamfer'd, when they have Marks upon them like such Furrows. **1820** MAIR *Tyro's Dict.* (ed. 10) 374 *Strio*..to chamfer timber or stone.

2. To cut away or reduce (a square edge or arris) so as to replace it by a plane surface with two oblique angles; to bevel *away, off.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 111/1 Champher is to take the square edge of a stone off Bevile ways. **1800** HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 498 The holes..are chamferred away on the under side. **1849** FREEMAN *Archit.* 44 Beauty and convenience alike would suggest chamfering or rounding off the angles. **1851** RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xxii. § 8 An amputated corner is said to be chamfered.

Chamfered (tʃæ·mfəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

1. Channelled, fluted, furrowed, grooved. *arch.*

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaur.*, *Striatus*, chamfered, chanelled. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb., Comes the breme winter with chamfred browes, Full of wrinkles and frosty furrowes. **1657** W. COLES *Adam in Eden* ccci. 565 A stalk..straked or chamfered. **1822** *Monthly Mag.* LIII. 395 A horn, chamfered or fluted longitudinally.

2. Bevelled off (as a square angle), having the arris replaced by a plane.

c **1790** IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 21 Chisels, and other edge tools, which are chamfered only on one side. **1793** SIR G. SHUCKBURGH in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 91 All these, as well as every other adjusting screw throughout the instrument, have chamfered heads. **1862** *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 529 The solid stone piers, with chamfered angles.

Chamfering (tʃæ·mfəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [see CHAMFER *v.* and *sb.*: possibly *chamfering* is the earliest word, and directly ad. F. *chamfrein, -frin.*]

†**1.** Channelling, fluting, grooving; *concr.* = CHAMFER *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaur.*, *Strio*..to make rabates, chanels, or chamfering in stone or timber. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Caneler*, to make rabates, chanels, a chaunfering in Stone or Timber. **1611** CORYAT *Crudities* 24 The roofe ..vaulted with very sumptuous frettings or chamferings. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Corniche*, The Composite [Pillar]..with its Channels or Chamferings.

2. The bevelling of a right-angled edge; a cutting aslope; *concr.* = CHAMFER *sb.* 2.

1727-31 BAILEY II, *Cha·mfering*, *chamfrai·ning* (in *Carpentry*, etc.) is the cutting the edge or end of anything aslope or bevel. **1851** RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xvi. § 9 The splaying or chamfering of the jamb of the larger door.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *chamfering-bit, -tool.*

1580 BARET *Alv.* C 310 To make chamfering rabates, or chanels in stone or timber. **1884** F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 83 Marked..with a pointed drill or chamfering tool.

† **Cha·mfery,** *a.* or *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CHAMFER + -Y.] Chamfer-wise, channel-wise.

1583 STANYHURST *Poems* (Arb.) 137 With rent rocks chamferye sharded.

Cha·mfrain, -fron. *arch.* Also 5 **shawfron, shamfron,** 6 **chaufrayne,** 7 **-frain,** 9 **chamfrain, -fron, (champfrein)**; see also CHAFFRON and its variants. [a. OF. *chaufrain, chanfrain* (Cotgr. has both), in mod.F. *chanfrein*, of unknown origin. (Certainly quite a distinct word from *chanfrein*, CHAMFER.) The corruptions CHEVERONNE and CHIEFFRONT occur in 15th and 16th c.]

The frontlet of a barded or armed horse.

1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 287 To hym that made the shawfron, iiijs. ijd. *Ibid.* 288 shamfron. **1530** PALSGR. 204/1 *Chaufrayne*, a pece of harnesse for a horse, *chaufrain*. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* I. 4 Plumes, bards, chaufrains, caparisons. **1820** SCOTT *Ivanhoe* ii, His gallant war-horse ..fully accoutred for battle, with a chamfron or plaited head-piece upon his head. **1840-5** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 360 Grey Dolphin's chamfrain more than once dipped beneath the wave. **1884** *St. James's Gaz.* 20 June 11/2 A champfrein, chased with a combat of two horsemen.

† **Chamfrai·ning.** *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. = CHAMFERING 2, q.v. **Chamfre,** obs. variant of CHAMFER.

† **Cha·mfret,** *v. Obs.* [? derivative of CHAMFER *v.*; not in French.] = CHAMFER *v.* 2.

1611 COTGR., *Braser*, to skue or chamfret, viz. to slope the edge of a stone. *Ibid.*, *Embrasé*..skued, or chamfretted. *Ibid.*, *Embrasure*..the skuing, splaying, or chamfretting of a doore, or window.

(These quotations show the first appearance of what is now the current sense of *chamfer.*)

† **Cha·mfret,** *sb. Obs.* [see prec.] = CHAMFER *sb.* 1. (Perh. only a dictionary error.)

1708 KERSEY, *Chamfer* or *Chamfret* (in *Architect.*), a small Gutter or Furrow upon a Pillar, etc. And so, as a variant of CHAMFER *sb.*, in BAILEY 1721, etc., JOHNSON 1755, CRAIG, WEBSTER, etc.

Chaming: see KAMING.

† **Chamite.** *Obs.* [f. CHAMA and -ITE.] A fossil shell of the family *Chamaceæ.*

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* i. 245 The petrifactions found in sandstone are most commonly orthoceratites, chamites, tellinites, etc. **1811** PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 489 White shells, brittle, of the class of chamites, and screw-shells.

Chamite, -itic, = HAMITE, -ITIC.

Chamlet(t, -lot, -lyt, obs. ff. of CAMLET.

Chammed, chamming: see CHAM *v.*

Chammer, obs. f. CHAMBER, CHIMERE.

Chammerlayne, obs. f. CHAMBERLAIN.

† **Cha·mmish,** *a. Obs.* Of or pertaining to a CHAM or KHAN. *Chammish Majesty*: the Great Khan; the Emperor of China.

1813 *Examiner* 26 Apr. 266/2 We think the Chammish Majesty, and the Mandarin dignity were..libelled.

Chammydnesse, obs. form of CAMMEDNESS.

Chamœmile, -mell, obs. ff. CAMOMILE.

Chamoil, obs. form of CAMEL.

Chamois (ʃæ·moi, ʃæ·mi, ‖ ʃamwā). Forms: see below. [a. F. *chamois* (16th c. in Littré), prob. from Swiss Romanic: in Tyrolese *camozza*, *camozz*, Piedm. *camossa*, *camoss*, mod.Pr. *camous*, Rumansch *camuotsch*, *chamotsch* (Diez); It. *camozza*, *camoscio* (cf. *camoscia* chamois leather); Sp. *camuza*, *gamuza*, Pg. *camuça*, *camurça*. Presumably of the same origin as OHG. and MHG. *gamz*, mod.G. *gemse*; but the relations between the Teutonic and Romanic words have not been ascertained, and no etymology is known either in Latin or Teutonic. See Diez, Littré, Kluge.

The English form *chamoy*, *chamoi*, was doubtless partly at least due to the final *-s* being taken as a plural ending. The name of the animal is now always written *chamois*; but sense 2 is still frequently *shammy* and *shamoy.*]

1. (Forms: 6 **shamoye,** 7 **shamois(e, shammois,** 7–8 **shamoys,** 8 **shammoy, chamoi,** 6– **chamois.**) A capriform antelope (*A. rupicapra* or *Rupicapra tragus*), the only representative of the antelopes found wild in Europe; it inhabits the loftiest parts of the Alps, Pyrenees, Taurus, and other mountain ranges of Europe and Asia.

Its size is that of a full-grown goat; it is covered with brown hair, and has horns, about six inches long, which rise straight above the head, bending back so as to form complete hooks. Its agility and keenness of scent make its chase most difficult and exciting. (The 'chamois' of the English Bible is probably a moufflon.)

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Deut.* xiv. 5 The vnicorne, and the wilde oxe, and the chamois [**1535** COVERD. camelion]. **1598** FLORIO, *Muffri*, a kind of beast like a shamoye or wild goate. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 332 The wilde Shamois. **1623** COCKERAM II, A wilde Goate, *Shamoise.* **1704** *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 44/2 The Animals called Guanaco's, Chamoi's, or Wild-Goats. **1728** SCHEUCHZER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 591 A Height, which the..Shamoys themselves scarce venture to ascend. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 38 The shammoy is to be found only in rocky and mountainous places. **1783** AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, A chamoise. **1789** MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 38, I had the satisfaction of seeing a chamois at a distance. **1871** DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. iv. (1885) 100 Rabbits stamp loudly on the ground with their hind-feet as a signal! Sheep and chamois do the same with their fore-feet.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*; also *chamois-like* a. & adv.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, A Chamoise skinne. **1829** SCOTT *Anne of G.* ii, I am no chamois-hunter. **1832** G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countr.* I. 103 A chamois-hunting ditty. *a* **1835** MRS. HEMANS *Shepherd* in *Poems* (1875) 512 The courage and the grace Foster'd by the chamois-chase. **1875** B. TAYLOR *Faust* III. II. 217 Chamois-like dost thou aspire?

2. (Forms: 6 **shameuse, shamway,** 6–7 **shamoyes,** 7 **chamoyse, chamoy, chammois,** 7– **shamois, shamoy, chamois**; also SHAMMY, q.v.) Originally, a leather, prepared from the skin of the chamois; now applied to a soft, pliable leather prepared from the skins of sheep, goats, deer, calves, and the split hides of other animals. More fully *chamois-* (*shamoy-*, *shammy-*) *leather*; see quots. **a.** below.

a. **1575** TURBERV. *Falconrie* 140 Of shameuse leather or soft calves leather or such other leather as maye bee gentle and plyaunte to hir legge. **1588** R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 328 Hides and shamway skins very well dressed. **1668** ROLLE *Abridgm.* 63 He hath cozened you, and hath sold you Lamb-skins instead of Shamoys-skins. **1822** IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 347 Pieces of soft shamoy leather. **1827** FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xx. 539 Squeeze it through a piece

of shamois leather. 1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* lii, What she had kept for years in a bag of chamois-leather.

b. 1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 334 Many mantles, and shamwayes very well dressed. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. iii. (ed. 7) 533 Buffe, Shamoyes, striped Marokines. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornf. Lady* II. ii, Let thy bounty Clap him in shamois. 1633 *Batt. Lutzen* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV, The king .. forthwith called for a new sute of chammois. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 114 Shreads of Sheep's-Skin, or Shamoy. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. xi. 292/1 Rams skins and sheep skins sold for right shamoises ..to the wrong and hindrance of the buyer. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. II. iii. 307 The leather called shammoy is made also from [the skins] of the tame goat, the sheep and the deer. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* II. 231 Softer than the softest shamoy. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 20 A bit of chamois or wash-leather perfectly free from dust.

c. *attrib.* as name of a material.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 145 Plaine chamoy-jerkins. 1638 SHIRLEY *Mart. Soldier* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 190 A Shamoyes Doublet. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6255/2 Chamoy Shooes. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xvi, His war-worn shamoy doublet.

3. Of the colour of this leather, yellowish brown or fawn-coloured.

1882 *Garden* 24 June 436/1 Mdme. Serret, creamy white, suffused with chamois. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 May 13/2 It is..yellow—or, as stamp collectors might say—chamois in colour.

Hence **Chamois** (also **shamois, chamoy**) *v.* [F. *chamoiser*], to prepare leather in imitation of the chamois skin. **Chamoised** *ppl. a.*, made of, or dressed like, chamois-leather.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. v. (R.) Don Quixote..put on his chamoiz'd apparel, and his boots. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Shammy*, Manner of Shamoising, or of preparing sheep, goat, or kid-skins in oil, in imitation of Shammy. 1804 W. NICHOLSON *Jrnl. Nat. Phil.* IX. 251 (*title*) Account of a Memoir on Chamoying of Leather.

Chamois, var. CAMOIS *a. Obs.* pug(nose), pug-nosed.

Chamoisite (ʃæ·mwăzəit). [Named 1820 from *Chamoison*, in the Valais, where first found.] A hydrous silicate of iron often occurring in grains.

1832 SHEPARD *Min.* 123 Chamoisite appears to be an impure variety. 1868 DANA *Min.* 511.

Chamolet, obs. form of CAMLET.

Chamomile, -mel, variant of CAMOMILE.

† **Chamoy-nosed,** *a.* = CAMOW-, camois-nosed.

1598 FLORIO, *Silo*, he that hath a nose crooked upward, a flat chamoy nosed fellow.

† **Champ,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [a. F. *champ* in same senses:—L. *camp-um* field: cf. CAMP *sb.*[2]]

† 1. A field. *Champ clos, champ of battle*: the ground set apart and enclosed for a judicial duel, single combat, or tourney; also, a battle-field.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5553 Kyng Alisaunder his armes nam..So dude kyng Porus, saunz faile, And comen hem to chaumpe bataile. 14.. *Circumcis.* (*Tundale's Vis.* 96) In champ[c]los hardy as lyon. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 603 *Planicies*, anglice Playn *et etiam in panno anglice dicitur* Champe. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 21 b, I offre myself allone ayenst viii the best knightes..for to fyght in Champe cloos. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* IV. ix. 250 To befight hys enemye within a clos felde whiche men calle champ of bataylle. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 161 The Moors of Spain are one of the *most* extraordinary nations that ever appeared..on the face of nature, or in the *champ clos* of politics.

2. *Her.* The field of a shield.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 973 Þe champe of gold ful wel i-diȝt Wiþ fif lables of seluer briȝt. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii, His shielde..The champe of asure wrought full craftly.

3. *Tapestry.* The cloth which forms the ground on which the embroidery is worked.

a 1450 *Acts of Christ, MS. Addit.* 11307 f. 97 (Halliw.) The chaumpe it was of red camelyn. 1539 in *Inv. Roy. Wardr.* (1815) 36 (Jam.) Ane coit of quhite dammes with the champ of gold. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherry & Sl.* 334 In tirles dornik champ.

4. a. The 'ground' in painting. b. 'The field or ground on which carving is raised' (*Oxf. Gloss. Arch.*).

1573 *Art of Limming* 8 If you wil make a black vesture, take and laye firste a champe of light blacke mingled [with] white Leade.

5. = ÇAMP *sb.*[2] 14.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* (1738) II. 66 They..go to work in the streets, in the next Champ if any be near.

Champ (tʃæmp), *sb.*[2] [f. CHAMP *v.*]

1. a. The action of champing. b. *dial.* or *slang.* 'Feeding', appetite.

1604 *Friar Bacon's Proph.* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 281 Lowre, and poute, and chafe, and champe, Brings all the household in a dampe. 1816 BYRON *Siege of Cor.* xxii, White is the foam of their champ on the bit. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* li. (1878) 328 The very monotonous champ of my horse feeding beside me. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Champ*, appetite. 'You're off your champ to-day. What's matter wi' ye.' 1885 W. T. HORNADY in *Athenæum* 5 Dec. 728/1 [The elephant] winds a soft juicy piece of it up to his mouth, and begins a measured 'champ! champ! champ!'

2. *dial.* Anything champed or reduced to a pulp or soft mass; a trampled mire.

1825-79 JAMIESON, *Champ*, a mire; 'that's a perfect champ'. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Champ*, mashed potatoes.

Champ (tʃæmp), *sb.*[3] [ad. Hindī and Bengali *champa* = CHAMPAC.] The timber of the Champac tree (*Michelia Champaca*) in its varieties; also that of *Magnolia* (*Michelia*) *excelsa*. Also *champ-wood*.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 24 Magnolia excelsa has a valuable timber, called Champ. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 262 The productions are, oaks..champ, magnolia. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Champ-wood*, the timber of Michelia Champaca and M. excelsa.

Champ, *a. dial.* Firm, hard.

1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 124 There is a remarkable strait champ Foot road, or Roman way. [Martin was a Surrey man.] 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Champ*, firm, hard. 'The river has a champ bottom.'

Champ (tʃæmp), *v.* Also 6 **chaump,** 6-7 **champe,** 7 and 9 *dial.* **chomp.** [Only since 16th c. *Cham* (*chawm, chamb*), *champ*, and the dial. *chamble* (Halliwell), appear all to belong to a primary *chamb*, app. closely connected or identical with JAM (*jamb*), and *jamble*, to squeeze with violence, crush. The group is not distinctly traceable outside English: the Sw. dial. *kämsa* (tʃemsa) to chew with difficulty (Rietz in Skeat), Skr. *jambha* jaw, tooth, and Gr. *γομφίος* grinder, molar tooth, have been compared; but links are wanting. Possibly the group is an instance of recent onomatopœia: Wedgwood gives instances showing that *cham(b)*, *jam(b)*, are natural representations of the action or sound of the jaws in diverse and distant languages.

An ON. *kampa* 'to devour, used of a whiskered animal' (Vigf.) would not give Eng. *champ*; E. Müller's suggestion of derivation from F. *champ* field is devoid of basis.]

1. *trans.* To crush and chew by vigorous and noisy action of the jaws; to munch. Also with *up*.

1530 PALSGR. 480/2, I champe a thing small bytwene my tethe, *je masche*. *a* 1555 BRADFORD *Wks.* (1848) 79 You are his birds .. he will broach you and eat you, chaw you and champ you. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 738 Betel is but champed in the Mouth with a little Lime. 1638 FEATLY *Transubst.* 329, I Berengarius doe beleeve the body of our Lord Jesus Christ to be sensually..broken and champt by the teeth of the faithfull. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. xci. 92 That I might be a real ass, and champ thistles on some common. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 348 This ferocity which champs us up. 1864 TENNYSON *Spec. Transl. Iliad* 21 Champing golden grain the horses stood.

fig. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 736 Although he did well understand Latin, yet should he understand few words thereof; the Priests do so champ them and chaw them. 1644 HUME *Hist. Douglas* To Rdr. (Jam.) Clip not, nor champ not my words.

2. *trans.* To bite upon (anything hard); said especially of a horse which impatiently bites the bit in its mouth.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 115 There stamping standes the steed, and foomy bridell fierce he champes. 1621 QUARLES *Esther* (1638) 95 There stands a steed, and champs his frothy steele. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. xvi. 156 A well-mettled horse [will] champ the bit. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 205 The very horses champed their bits. 1838 D. JERROLD *Men of Char., Job Pippins* ii, Sir Scipio—speechless and champing foam. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 448 Who..had fallen In death, and with his mouth once champed the earth.

3. *intr.* or *absol.* To make a biting and chewing action or movement with the jaws and teeth.

1558 PHAËR *Æneid* IV. (R.) The palfrey..on the fomy bit of gold with teeth he champes. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 99 On byt gingled he chaumpeth. 1613 HAYWARD *Norm. Kings* 198 To swallow downe that morsel which had bene so unpleasant..to champe on. 1679 CROWNE *Amb. Statesman* III. 35 He has nothing but his bit to champ on. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. xv, The war-horse..Champs, till both bit and boss are white. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xiii, Horses..champing at the bit.

fig. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 318 He that foolishly champeth upon those griefs, which wisdom would have be swallowed. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 20 The citadel here .. serves as a shrewd curb unto her [the town] which makes her chomp upon the bit.

† 4. *trans.* To gnash (the teeth), close (the jaws) with violence and noise. *Obs.*

1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 309 They [bears] gallop up a tree, champing their teeth. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 91 The famish'd brood Clenched their sharp claws, and champ'd their beaks for blood.

5. To make (bullets) jagged by biting.

1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 55 How devilish were those men, who..first found the champing and empoisoning of bullets. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* III. 45 When the half-famished Souldier, rather for spight then hunger, will champ a bullet. 1678 *Trials Ireland* 24 Grove would have had the Bullets to be Champt for fear that..if the Bullets were Round, the Wound..might be Cured.

6. *Sc.* To crash, mash, pound with a pestle or the like (potatoes, sand, etc.); to crush or trample under foot, as men or beasts do.

1788-1805 [see CHAMPED]. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 265 Like the red arm o' a hizzie champing rumblidethumps. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. II. viii, The whole ground .. of your existence champed into a mud of sensuality. 1863 [see CHAMPING *vbl. sb.*]. *Mod. Sc.* A potato-champer to champ potatoes. The box was champit to atoms by the crowd. The cattle champ the ground round the watering trough.

Champac (tʃæ·mpăk, tʃʊ·mpʊk). Also **champaca, tsjambac, champak, chumpak, -puc.** [a. Hind. *champak*, Bengali *champaka*, Skr. *chāmpākā*, and allied Indian vernacular forms.]

A species of Magnolia (*Michelia Champaca*), a beautiful Indian tree, bearing orange-coloured highly fragrant flowers; held in high esteem by the natives of India.

c 1770 SIR W. JONES *Bot. Observ.* Wks. 1807 V. 129 The strong aromatick scent of the gold-coloured Champac is thought offensive to the bees, who are never seen on its blossoms. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 283 The champacka smells somewhat like a jonquil. 1815 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1862) 25 Blest again to hold In her full lap the champac's leaves of gold. 1819 SHELLEY *Lines to Ind. Air*, The Champak odours fail. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 290/2 In Bengal the air is often perfumed with the fragrance of the Tsjambac. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* II. (1881) 24 Pleasant at seed-time, when the champaks bud.

Champagne (ʃæmpē·ĭn). Also 7 **champane,** 7-8 **-pain -paign,** (8 **shampine**), 7-9 **-paigne.** [see CHAMPAIGN, CAMPAIGN.] The name of a province of eastern France; hence, a well-known wine of different varieties, white and red, and still or sparkling, made in this district.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. (ed. 1689) 570 Drink ev'ry Letter on't in Stum, And make it brisk Campaign [*later edd.* champaign] become. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* IV. i, Then sparkling Champaigne, Puts an end to their reign. *a* 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Poems* (1775) 159 French kick-shaws, cellery, and Champain. 1697 *Praise of Yorksh. Ale*, Other Liquors fine, Rasberry Wine..and Shampine. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 107 Sprightly young Fellows, who drink Champagne. 1795 BURKE *Scarcity* Wks. VII. 413 Wits inspired with champaign and claret. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* XX, Excellent claret and champagne were liberally distributed. 1833 C. REDDING *Hist. Mod. Wines* 72 Though in England most people understand by Champagne only wine which effervesces, this..is an error. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* II. i. 45 A young mechanical genius on whom the sight of a locomotive acted exactly like a bottle of champagne.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *champagne-bottle, -cork, -cup, -glass, -tweezers*; also *champagneless* adj.

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 101 A faint redish colour like Champane wine. 1868 ISAB. SAXON *Five Years Gold. Gate* 266 Champagne-corks flew freely. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* 17 June 762/2 Everything..is in favour of the champagne-makers.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-words*) **Champa·gne** *v.*, to drink champagne (cf. *to wine*). **Champa·gnish, Champa·gny** *adjs.*, resembling champagne or its exhilarating qualities; so **Champa·gniness.**

1814 BYRON *Let. Moore* 9 Apr., We clareted and champagned till two. *a* 1845 HOOD *Public Dinner* 115 [You] hear rather plainish A sound that's champaignish. 1857 C. BEDE *Verd. Green* II. ix, Similar champagney reasons. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 67 That peculiar champagney feel of mountain air. 1886 G. M. FENN *This Man's Wife* in *Gd. Words* 583 The light champagny atmosphere. 1884 JEFFERIES in *Pall Mall G.* 8 Aug. 4 A warm sweet air, light and brightness and champagniness.

Champaign (tʃæmpē·ĭn: see below), *sb.* & *a.* Forms: 5 **champeyn(e,** 5-7 **-ayne, -aine,** (6 **chaumpain, -ayne, champeine, -ant,** 6-7 **-eigne,** 7 **champan**), 6-9 **-aigne, -ain,** 7-9 **champagne,** 7- **champaign.** [ME. *champayne, champaigne*, a. OF. *champaigne* (= It. *campagna*, Sp. *campaña*, Pg. *campanha*): — L. *campānia* 'plain, level country', *spec.* the name of the rich and level province of Italy lying south-west of the Tiber, afterwards specially distinguished as *Campagna de Roma*; in later Latin (*e.g.* by Gregory of Tours, *c* 575) applied to many similar tracts, and as a common noun; f. *camp-us* level field.

Taken into Eng. not in the Norman or North Fr. form *campaigne*, but in that of central Fr. The pronunciation with tʃ- and stress on first syllable is exemplified already in 14th c. in alliterative verse. The same accentuation is shown by all English poets from Shakspere to Tennyson and Browning; but occasional instances with the stress on the second syllable appear in the 19th c., and some even identify the word in pronunciation with *champagne*, as if it were from modern French. Webster and Worcester have this pronunciation only.

In the 16th c. there arose a variant *champion*, CHAMPIAN, which in the 17th c. was much more frequent than the normal form. In the 17th c. the mod.F. form *campagne* was introduced, and was at length established in a differentiated military sense: see CAMPAIGN.]

A. *sb.*

1. An expanse of level, open country, a plain; a level field; a clearing.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1226 To-warde Castelle Blanke he chesez hym the waye, Thurghe a faire champayne, undyr chalke hyllis. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 125 After many journeyes and many wayes and champaynes trauersid. *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 2044 A large pleyne Under a wode, in a champeyne. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 65 With shadowie Forrests, and with Champains rich'd. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 105 A plain and pleasant champain. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* XV. 124 Who o'er Verona's champain try their speed For the green mantle. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xliv, Looking round the champaign wide. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 112 And riversundered champaign clothed with corn. 1844 EMERSON *Yng. Amer.* (1875) II. 302 These rising grounds command the champaign below.

2. (without *pl.* or *article.*) as a species of land or landscape: Flat, open country, without hills, woods, or other impediments.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 241 In champeyne eke, and nygh the sees brynke. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 46 Thens 10 Miles al by Chaumpain .. to Faringtun, standing in a stony Ground in the Decline of an Hille. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 257 Fair Champain with less rivers interveind. 1682 — *Hist.*

Mosc. i. Wks. (1851) 473 The whole Country is Champain. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* (1870) xv. 519 A hill-country is more beautiful to the eye than champaign.

3. *The champaign* (without *pl.*): a. the level, open country, in opposition to the mountains and woods; also, † b. the country, as opposed to town.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 169/1 She wente thenne into the champeyn to a cyte named Vorulana. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 99 As well of the hils .. as of the plaine and champain. 1640 SANDERSON 12 *Serm. ad Aul.* (1681) II. 172 A Wild beast or a Thief may easily be discried in the open Champain. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 39 [In the town] Bands and Cuffs are fouled more in one day, than in ten in the Champain. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* i, Where the mountains sink down upon the champaign, or more level land.

† 4. The open unenclosed land, as opposed to that partitioned into fields; the moor, fell, or down, unowned, or held in common possession; the common land; = CHAMPIAN 4. *Obs.*

1555 *Fardle Facions* Pref. 10 Thei now .. conuerted the champeine to tillage, the plaines to pasture, etc. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, 180 Mount her hedge, T' enioy the Champaigne; whilst another mournes In an enclosure. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. 34 The least turfe of hallowed glebe is with God himself of more value than all the Champaigne of Common possession.

† 5. The level open country as the chief scene of military operations; 'the field'. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. viii. 93 b, The armie of the robbers .. came downe into the champaine [*campos*], and spoyled the territories of Preneste and Gabes. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 86 Not to haue come down all the time of his invasion into the champagne. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warrs* 391 Philip, as soon as ever he was come out of the narrow wayes, into the open Champayne, was presently inclosed. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* xx. (1877) 130 Once arrived on the Italian champain, all his trials would be recompensed.

† b. Hence, A field of battle; a battle-field.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. 457 To wish any second Victory, in the naked Champans about Cannæ. 1615 HEYWOOD 4 *Prentises* I. Wks. 1874 II. 221 Your bloods these champaines shall embrue. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XVI. 959 His bounding helmet on the champain rung. 1790 COWPER *Iliad* X. 58 The bloody champain strew'd with arms. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 357 The shrill tones of a trumpet were heard to sound thrice from the champaign.

† c. A military expedition into the field; = CAMPAIGN 3. *Obs.*

1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* vi. 142 Attended his Father this Champaign, to instruct himself..in the Rudiments of War.

6. *transf.* a. Open or level expanse; cf. *field.*

1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. iv. 50 To view those Campos natantes .. that vast Champain of Water, the Ocean. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 2 All night the dreadless Angel..Through Heav'ns wide champain held his way. 1679 *Confinement* 8 The wide Champain, of the milky way. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxii. (1856) 281 A broad champaigne of undulating ice.

b. Even unruffled surface.

1836 *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* xiii. 288 The tranquil champaign of his face is seldom troubled by anything in the shape of undue warmth or excitement.

7. *fig.* 'Field' (of view, observation, research, etc.); expanse.

[1596-1631: see CHAMPIAN 6.] 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 202 To bid you the base through the wide and dusty Champaine of the Councels. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. III. iii. § 33 Sweeping round the champaign of universal science. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvi. 379 Indicating the poet's comprehension of the whole champaign, as it were, of a character. *Ibid.* xvi. 392 Slowly spreading in an inert ooze over the social champaign.

B. *adj.* (or *attrib.* use of *sb.*)

† 1. Of the open unenclosed country; of the common land. *Obs.* See CHAMPIAN B. 3.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* v. xxvi. (1554) 139 a, In departing of chaumpayne heritages Atwene the worthy and poore.

2. Of the nature of a champaign; level and open; free from hills, woods, enclosures, etc.

[1523-1736: see CHAMPIAN B. 1.] 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 118 Then he breaketh over the champaigne countries. 1582 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 185 b, You see .. howe champaine a plaine lyeth open for me. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. x. 178 A Champain Region is a space of land either altogether voide, or scarce furnished with trees. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Surveying*, To take the Plot of.. a large Champain Field. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxvii. 59 The Temple stands on an high champain Ground. 1867 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* IV. i. 33 This tract ..was, compared with Armenia, champaign and level.

3. a. Of the field or open country, field-. b. Of champaign land.

1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.* s.v. *Campál, Batálla campál*, a champaine warre. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cxciii, Not as they had fought A well-fram'd Champaigne Battle. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 821 The coursers for the champaign sports. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* I. iv. (1871) 22 The land..presents..a champaign view. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Old Home, Recoll. Gifted Wom.* (1879) 104 Glimpses of champaign scenery.

† Champain. *Obs.* Also 6 -ine, -ian. [cf. F. *champagne* field, 'the lower third of the shield' (Littré).]

1. *Her.* A broken or deflected line, sometimes on only one side of an ordinary; it is sometimes vairé, sometimes curved or enarched.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1579) 71 b, He beareth a point champine, Or, in a fielde Tenne. Who so killeth his prisoner (to him humbly yeelding) with his owne hand rebateth his honor. *Ibid.* 79 He beareth party per bend Champian, Argent and Geules. Anything set in triangle on this cote, honoureth the same, to a great increase of commendation. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* II. vii. 78 The point Champain was deservedly due to Simeon and Levi, brethren in iniquity, for in their wrath they killed their prisoners. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. iii. § 83 He beareth Argent a Pale Champaine, or enarched on the Dexter side, Vert. 1708 KERSEY, A Point Champain (in Heraldry) is a Mark of Dishonour in the Coat of one that kills a Prisoner of War, after he has cry'd Quarter.

2. *Arch.* '*Champain Line*, in ornamental carved work formed of excavations, is the line parallel to the continuous line, either ascending or descending' (Gwilt).

Champana: form of SAMPAN, a Chinese boat.

† Cha·mpany. *Obs.* Also 6 **shampanie.** [var. of CHAMPAIGN; cf. *Almaine, Almanie* from OF. *Alemaigne, Brittany* from *Bretagne*, etc.] ? The field (of combat); ? the lists: cf. CHAMP *sb.*[1]

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1822 He killez in the champanyse ehevalrous knyghttez. 15.. in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 196 Sir Henry Lees challenge before the shampanie.

‖ **Champart** (ʃaɱpar). [a. F. *champart* 'a certain portion of the produce received by the feudal lord from land held in lease from him' (Littré); in ONF. *campart*:—L. *campi pars* part of the field. Du Cange has examples of *campipars, campars, campipartum, campart, -um, campartagium, campipartitia*, etc., etc.]

1. The division of the produce of land; hence, a form of tenure or lease, in which the landlord receives a fixed share of the produce; also, a charge upon land, consisting of a part of the produce. Still in use in the Channel Islands.

[1292 BRITTON II. ii. § 4 Mes si le seignur del arbre prenge autri ees en soen arbre, et il sache a qi il sount, il iert tenuz de les rendre, ou de garder les a chaumpart pur la moyté des issues taunt cum eus dourrount. *transl.* But if the owner of the tree takes another person's bees in his tree, and knows whose they are, he will be bound to restore them, or to keep them upon terms of divided enjoyment for half the profit which they shall produce.] [1775 ASH, *Champart*, a part or portion of a large field.] *c* 1651 in Latham *Channel Isl.* 389 That camparts, likewise .. be remitted and abolished. 1862 *Ibid.* III. xvi. 388 The land was subject to both tithe and champart,—the latter being a payment of every twelfth sheaf of corn. 1880 *Jersey Weekly Press* 23 Oct. 2/6 Advocate Baudains .. produced the deed .. which did not state that it [the land] owed champart.

2. = CHAMPERTY 2. (? Only in Anglo-Fr.).

[1292 BRITTON I. xxii. § 17 Ausi de nos ministres..qi avet-ount nul plé meyntenu a champart ou en autre manere. *transl.* Concerning our officers..who have maintained any plea by champerty or in any other manner.]

Champed (tʃæmpt), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. CHAMP *v.* + -ED[1].] Chewed vigorously; *dial.* pounded, mashed.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 56 To apply raw Wheat champed or chawed a long time. 1788 PICKEN *Poems* 63 (Jam.) A cog o' champit kail. 1805 S. SCOTT *On Potatoes* Poems 154 (Jam.) A wally dish o' them weel champit.

† Champed, *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs. Sc.* **champit.** [perh. f. CHAMP in sense 'field, ground'; hence having raised figures on a ground of a distinct colour and texture; but perh. connected with prec.] Having raised figures; embossed, diapered. (Jam.)

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* 4. xlvi, Satine figures champit with flouris and bewis. 1539 *Inv. Roy. Wardr.* (1815) 32 (Jam.) Ane gowne of crammasy velvot, champit like dammes with ane braid pasment of gold. 1573 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* I. 378 Item, oone standynge cup, the bodie champt and cover partli christall. 1612 *Inv.* in M'Kay *Hist. Kilmarnock* 308 Ane stand of greine champit curteinis.

Champer[1] (tʃæ·mpəɹ). [f. CHAMP *v.* + -ER[1].] One who, or a thing which, champs, chews, or mashes. In *dial.* a kitchen tool for mashing potatoes, etc.

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 25 The foure footed rablement of herbagers and grasse champers. 1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* II. ii, I keep champers in my house can shew your lordship some pleasure. 1611 COTGR., *Mascheur*, a chawer, chewer; champer; eater. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 431 ¶ 3 Some Name for these craving Damsels .. Trash-eaters, Oatmeal-chewers, Pipe-champers, Chalk-lickers.

Cha·mper[2]. A variant of CHAMFER: in both senses.

1817 J. PUCKLE *Club* § 410. 77 The hollows above their [coursers'] brows, their champers, narrils, mouths, necks. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xiii. (1858) 277 Along the edges of their upper beds he struck off a small rude champer.

Cha·mper, *v.* = To CHAMFER.

1788 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 5 The back side of the upper end .. being champered or bevilled off.

† Cha·mpertor. *Obs.* Forms: (4 **chaumpertor**), 6 **champertour, -partor,** 7 **-parter, (-pertour),** 7– **champertor.** [a. Anglo-F. *champartour*, in OF. *champarteor*, f. *champarter* vb., f. CHAMPART.] One guilty of champerty.

[1383 *Act* 7 *Rich. II*, xv. § 1 Des meyntenors des quereles & chaumpertors.] *c* 1500 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 90 Maynteners of quarels, champertour, enbracer of questis, or other comon mysdoers. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. iv. (1588) 438 A Champartour, that is to say, one that mooueth pleas or sutes .. at his owne costes, to the end to haue part of the land or other thing in variance. 1668 ROLLE *Abridgm.* 53 Thou art a common maintainer of Suits, and a Champertor, and I will have thee thrown over the Bar next Terme. 1816 *Edin. Rev.* 354 Calling the plaintiff a champertor.

Champertous (tʃæ·mpəɹtəs), *a.* [f. CHAMPART + -OUS.] Of the nature of champerty.

1641 *Answ. Vind. Smectymnuus* Ded. 2 This champertous combination. 1868 J. T. BENJAMIN *Sales Pers. Prop.* (1884) 520 Taking a transfer of an interest in litigation as a security is not champertous.

Champerty (tʃæ·mpəɹti). Forms: 4–5 **champartie, -tye,** 5 **chaumpartye, champertye,** 5–7 **champertie,** 6–8 **champarty,** (7- **petrie**), 7– **champerty.** [Properly *champarty*: a deriv. of CHAMPART, the ending perh. due to some of the Latin forms, or to association with *part, party*.]

† 1. Division of lordship or power, partnership in power. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knight's T.* 1091 Thus may ye seen þat wysdom ne richesse, Beautee ne sleighte, strengthe, hardynesse, Ne may with Venus holde champartie [1 *later MS.* maken champartie], ffor as hir list the world than may she gye.

¶ Lydgate appears to have known the word only from Chaucer's phrase above, which he misunderstood, and took to mean 'to hold rivalry or contest, to hold the field *against*, to maintain the struggle, resist'. Some of the 16th c. archaists followed Lydgate in his error.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 131 Folk whiche .. Dare to theyr wyfes be nat contrarye .. Nor withe hem holde ne champartye. — *Chron. Troy* II. xvi, They stande full assured Agayne vs all to holde chaumpartye. — *Bochas* I. iii, Against the heauen to holden champartie. *Ibid.* I. xviii. 1532 W. WALTER *Guistard & Sism.* (1597) B ij, Yet mought my frailté gainst such occasions Make no champarty, nor no great defence.

2. *Law.* The illegal proceeding, whereby a party not naturally concerned in a suit engages to help the plaintiff or defendant to prosecute it, on condition that, if it be brought to a successful issue, he is to receive a share of the property in dispute.

a 1329 *Sc. Act* 1 *Robert I*, xxii. § 2 Nec terram seu aliquam rem aliam capiat, ad Champarte, ad defendendum, differendum, seu prolongandum jus alterius extra formam juris. 1467 *Ord. Worcester* lix. in *Eng. Guilds* (1870) 400 The attorners..to execute ther office..w'out mayntenaunce, or champertye. 1495 *Act.* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 25 Preamb., Unlaufull reteynders, mayntenaunce, embrasyng, champertie and corrupcion. 1594 WEST *Symbol.* II. § 216 Maintenance and champarty in sutes. 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 48 There is no diversitie where a man selleth land depending a writ petitorie of the same land, or doe giue it depending the writ: for in both cases there is Champertie. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 86 *note*, Sir E. Coke who being in danger of a prosecution .. for champarty and maintenance being a judge. 1881 *Standard* 1 Aug. 5/2 Champerty is a bargain either with the Plaintiff or Defendant to contribute towards the cost of litigation, the price being a share in the spoil. 1882 *Spect.* 8 Apr. 459.

b. An act or case of champerty.

1450 *Paston Lett.* 107 I. 145 To enquere .. all .. maynteanunces, champerties, embraceries..by hem..doen. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 452 [To] hear, and determine of all felonies, conspiracies, champerties, breaches of peace.

c. *fig.* A combination for an evil purpose.

1612-5 BP. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* III. v, A combination and hellish champertie in these powers of darknesse. 1645 MILTON *Reply Answ. Divorce* Wks. (1847) 221 These made the cham-party, he contributed the law, and both joined in the divinity. 1671 H. STUBBE *Reply* 21 If that the Historian had not been of the champerty, this Passage had been more plausible.

† Cha·mpery. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [on OF. type **champerie*, f. OF. *champier* 'combattre en champ clos':—late L. type **campicāre*, med.L. *campiare*, Sp. *campear* to be in the field.] Fighting or contending in the lists.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxi. 269 Now sound they to the lusts .. most brauely all their Champerie acquite.

† Champe·stre, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *champestre* (11th c. in Littré):—ad. L. *campestr-em*, f. *camp-us* field.] Pertaining to the fields, rural.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* 11 Some .. were nygh dwellers by citees, and other places in champestres.

(Cf. *Fête champêtre* a rural fête.)

† Champe·strial, *a. Obs.* [A variant of CAMPESTRIAL, influenced by OF. *champestre*.] = prec.

1612 *Pasquil's Night-Cap* (1877) 65 Rurall and champestriall men.

Champher, obs. variant of CHAMFER.

Champhire, -phor, obs. ff. CAMPHOR.

† Champian, -ion, *a.* & *sb. Obs.* In 6 **-yon,** 6-8 **-ion, -ian.** [A variant of CHAMPAIGN, -PAIN, found as an *attrib.* or *adj.* form in Ld. Berners, early in 16th c., and towards the end of that century also as a sb.; during the 17th c. it was much more frequent in both uses than *champagne. Champyon, -ion*, was the earlier form; *champian* was perh. assimilated to adjs. and sbs. in -IAN.]

1. An expanse of level open country; a plain unbroken by hills, woods, etc.; = CHAMPAIGN 1.

1589 GREENE *Menaph.* (Arb.) 23 Menaphon looking over the champion of Arcadie. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 109 It hath larger champians than Lyguria. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xi. 30 The Canaanites, which dwell in the champion. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 14 If it were a plain Champion. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. ii. 19 With some gentle risings, that make it a fine pleasant champian.

2. (without *pl.* or article) as a species of land or landscape; = CHAMPAIGN 2.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 16 In woodland, in Champion, Citie, or towne. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 173 Daylight

and champian discouers not more. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 39 Finding all open champian about the Towns there. 1702 W. J. tr. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* I. 1 The Country round about is all Champian.

3. (with *the*; without *pl.*) The level open country, as distinct from the mountains or woods, or the town; = CHAMPAIGN 3.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (1841) 20 They that never went out of the champion in Brabant will hardly conceive what rocks are in Germany. 1700 SIR H. CHAUNCY *Hist. Hertfordsh.* (1826) I. 59 Henxworth is seated in the Champion upon a rising Ground. 1704 SWIFT *Battle Bks.* (1750) 32 They cackle loud and flutter o'er the Champian.

4. The open unenclosed land as distinguished from that partitioned into fields; the moor, fell, or down on the top of a hill; land held in common; a large common; = CHAMPAIGN 4.

1611 COTGR., *Meze*, an vntilled wast, or champian, wherein many seuerall mens cattell runne. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 13 Advantages, that Enclosure yields, above the Champion and Field-Land.

b. *transf.* A farmer of such land.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 34 New fermer may enter (as champions say) on all that is fallow, at Lent ladie day.

5. The level open country as the chief scene of military operations; = CHAMPAIGN 5.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* II. (1599) 85 After the King was entred, he dispersed his men of warre into the champion. 1658 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* III. iii. § 36 (1670) 377 The plain Champion is good for the Cavalry.

b. Hence, A field of battle; the 'field'.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XII. 29 The dusty champian, where many a helm and shield .. were strew'd. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 87 And many a noble Gentleman that day, Weltring in gore, on the wilde Champion lay. 1640 GENT *Knave in Gr.* II. i, One of us twaine, or both .. On this cold earth, this very Champion, shall Offer up a crimson sacrifice of his most precious blood.

6. A 'field' of inquiry, study, etc.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 26 The abuses of customes; in which, mee seemes, you have a faire champian layde open unto you. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xii. § 5. 136 To expatiate a little into a Champian and Field of matter.

B. *adj.* (or *attrib.* use of *sb.*)

1. Of the nature of a champaign; level and open; = CHAMPAIGN *a.* 2.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 22 There about was some champyon countrey, with corne and medowes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 8 b, A holsome place .. some part of it champion, some hilly. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* I. i, And change his mountains to a champion lea. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 555 In champion countries.

2. *fig.* Level, equal.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxv. 233 That all Offices should be made champian for their profits, none higher than other.

†**3.** *Agric.* Of land: Unenclosed, common, as distinct from 'several' or 'enclosed'. *Obs.*

[1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 68 To kepe .. the damme at harde meate in the house, as they vse in the playne champyon countrey.] 1580 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 50 Good land that is seuerall, crops may haue three, in champion countrie it may not so bee. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. (1678) 8/1 Here champion, there inclosed. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Inclosures* generally maintain treble the Number of Inhabitants, or more, than the Champion Ground. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Champion*, or rather champain-Lands, are lands not inclosed.

b. Of or pertaining to unenclosed land.

1580 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 2 Of Champion husbandrie now doo I write.

Champian, -pine, obs. ff. CHAMPAIN.

Champignon, -pinion (tʃæmpi·niən, ʃæm-). Also 6 ?**champion**, 7–8 **cham-, campinion,** 8 **-pignion.** [a. Fr. *champignon* (14th c. in Littré) :—L. type **campiniōn-em*. OF. had *champigneul* = It. *campignuolo* :—L. type **campinolius*. Both forms appear to be derivatives of *camp-us* field, open country, but their structure is not clear.]

A name applied originally (as in French) to fungi, or mushrooms generally; in 18th c. to edible mushrooms, esp. *Agaricus campestris*; but, subsequently, restricted to the Fairy Ring Agaric (*A. Oreades*).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. ii. 6 Venemous Champions or Tode stooles. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 258 Scarce an inveterate tree but some kind of campinion adheres thereunto. 1681 T. DINELEY *Jrnl. Tour Irel.* in *Trans. Kilkenny Archæol. Soc.* Ser. II. I. 179 Mushrooms, toadstooles, or champinions are in great number good and fair. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.) He viler friends with doubtful mushrooms treats, Secure for you, himself champignons eats. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 78 The Champinion or Toad-stool. 1743 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 601 Although many Species of Mushrooms are eatable .. the Gardeners only propagate that Sort with red Gills, called, by way of Excellence, Champignon, a Name given by the French to all sorts of Mushrooms. 1762 HUDSON *Flor. Angl., Agaricus Oreades*, champignion. 1775 J. LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1777) II. 1021 Champignion or Fairy Agaric. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. 501 The Champignon or common eatable Mushroom. 1807 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 137 The broadest rings that I have seen were those of the common mushroom (*Ag. campestris*); the narrowest .. are those of the champignon (*Ag. oreades* of Dr. Withering). 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 334 The champignon .. grows on more moist land than the .. mushroom.

Cha·mpine, var. CHAMPAIGN, -AIN, CHAMPIAN.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Zech.* vii. 7 Toward the South, and in the champine.

Champing (tʃæ·mpiŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. CHAMP *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. CHAMP; chewing with vigorous action, mashing.

1592 LYLY *Mydas* IV. iii. 49 Give mee a pastie for a parke .. then shalt see a notable champing. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 162 This little bit, after much chomping and chewing .. goes down with him like chop'd hay. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xv. 268 When eating, they [alligators] make a loud champing noise. 1863 J. L. W. *By-gone Days* 9 The beating, or, as it was called, the 'champin'', of the potatoes was a work of strength. 1882 *19th Cent.* No. 69. 738 He .. heard the champing of the bits.

†**Cha·mping,** *vbl. sb.*2 *Obs.* = SHAMPOOING.

1698 HANS SLOANE in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 462 A kind of Instrument, called, in China, a Champing Instrument. Its use is to be rub'd or roul'd over the Muscular Flesh. 1782-3 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 262 Nor is this operation of champing .. only practised after bathing.

Cha·mping, *ppl. a.* That champs.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. xc, Corvino straight foam'd like his champing jade.

Champion (tʃæ·mpiən), *sb.*1 Forms: 3-4 **champiun,** 4–5 **champioun,** (**chaumpion, -yon, -youn, scaumpioun, schampion,** 5–6 **champyon**), 4– **champion.** [ME. *champiun, -on*, a. OF. *champiun, -on* (= Pr. *campio, -on*, Sp. *campion, -eon*, Pg. *campião, -eão*, It. *campione*) :—late L. *campio, -ōnem* combatant in the *campus* or arena, professed fighter, f. L. *campus* field of athletic or military exercise, place of combat, lists: see CAMP *sb.*1 and *sb.*2

Campio was formed on *campus*, like *tabellio* 'scrivener' on *tabella* 'written deed'. Isidore has '*campiones* gladiatores, pugnatores'; Joh. de Janua '*campio*, gladiator, *vel* in campo duellum exercens'; see Du Cange. ME. had also the doublet CAMPION from northern Fr., and see KEMP *sb.*]

1. A fighting man, a combatant; a stout fighter, a man of valour. Also *fig.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 236 Heo weren itented, & þuruh þe tentaciuns ipreoued to treowe champiuns. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 1007 With hem com mani chanbioun. *Ibid.* 1015 Champiouns, and starke laddes. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 203 A champioun is in þe place þat hath i-wrouȝt me sorwe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 60 Campyon, or champyon, *athleta, pugil, campio*. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Cor.* ix. 26 Nor play I the champion as some do, which for their pastime with their handes do beate the ayre. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. iv. 19 A stouter Champion neuer handled Sword. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv. (1660) 176 The Boare .. is counted the most absolute Champion amongst beasts. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xii. 224 The champion .. who won the ancient fortress.

2. One who fights on behalf of another, or on behalf of any cause. *techn.* One who 'does battle' for another in 'wager of battle', a duel, or the like.

[1292 BRITTON I. xxiii. § 15 Et ausi en totes batayles de champiouns.] *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 31 Or fynd a noþer man To fight with Colibrant, þat was his champion. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 104 ȝoure champion chiualer, chief knyght of ȝow alle, ȝelt hym recreaunt rennynge. 1494 FABYAN VI. ccix. 222 This Gunylda was falsely accused of spowsebrech, for tryall wherof she was put to her champion. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 104 The parties must either themselues in person, or else finde other for them, who be called in our law Champions, or Campions. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xvii. 51 When the Philistines sawe their champion was dead, they fled. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* 4 Mar., The Duke of Buckingham did bid Holmes, his champion .. go to him to do the business. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 340. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxvii, God will raise me up a champion.

b. Also, one who fights in 'wager of battle' in his own cause.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. ii. 5 The Champions are prepared, and stay for nothing but his Maiesties approach. 1672 *Cowel's Interpr.* s. v., In the Common Law, it [champion] is taken no less for him that tryeth the Combat in his own case, than for him that fighteth in the Quarrel or Place of another.

c. *Champion of the king*, or *queen, of the realm* or *England*: (see quots.).

1672 *Cowel's Dict., Champion of the King*, His Office is at the Coronation of our Kings, when the King is at Dinner, to ride armed into Westminster-hall, and by a Herald make a Challenge, That if any Person shall deny the Kings Title to the Crown, he is there ready to defend it; which done, the King drinks to him, and sends him a gilt Cup with a cover full of Wine, which he hath for his Fee. This Office ever since the Coronation of Richard the Second, hath continued in the Family of the Dymockes. 1685 *Acc. Coronation* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2028/3 The Kings Champion .. performed the usual Ceremony of the Challenge. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 17 ₱ 2 Just such a great Action as that of the Champion's on a Coronation Day. 1714 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5270/8. 1832 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xviii. *note*.

3. *fig.* and *transf.* One who in any kind of contest or conflict acts as the acknowledged defender of a person, cause, or side; one who stoutly maintains any cause. (The literal sense is sometimes distinctly in view, sometimes out of sight.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18651 Sua did iesus, vr champiun [*v. r.* scaumpioun], þof he lai ded for vr ranscun. 1387 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 289 Strong schampions and pileris of holy chirche. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 430/4 God fader .. gaf & betoke the sayd kyng champyon or deffensour of the feythe. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* II. i. 15 Bodin the champion of witchmongers. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. ii. 43 To heauen, the widdowes Champion. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 25 He hated persecution for religion, and was always a champion for all religious people against all their great oppressors. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 144 ₱ 8 No other qualification for a champion of controversy. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 544 The great champion of vaccination. 1841-44 EMERSON *Ess. Heroism* Wks. (Bohn) I. 110 Human virtue demands her champions and martyrs. 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. II. i. (1864) 10 He never was the champion of a class, because He was the champion of Humanity.

4. He who holds the first place in prize-fighting, rowing, walking, or other trial of strength or skill; one who has defeated all opponents, and is open to contend with any new competitor.

1825 [implied in CHAMPIONSHIP]. 1840 G. C. BOASE in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 331/2 On 26 Oct. 1840 he beat John Leechman, known as Brassey .. and was hailed 'champion of England'. 1887 *Ibid.* IX. 332/1 A subscription had been raised to purchase a 'champion's belt'. 1879 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 325 Gold medals .. were won by the champion and championess.

b. *transf.* The animal, plant, etc., which obtains the first prize in a general competition; also applied to a variety of vegetable, fruit, etc., for which the first excellence is claimed; *e.g.* to a variety of potato.

[*a* 1845 HOOD *Decl. Chivalry* iv, Bold Sidney, and his kidney—nay, Those 'early champions'—what are they?] 1880 *Social Notes* 20 Nov. 246/2 Five tons of Scotch Champions. 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 79/1 A vast store of Potatoes—Champions, sir; Champions!

5. *attrib.* **a.** Acting as champion. **b.** That has defeated all competitors, as *champion boxer, punter, sculler, walker*. **c.** Hence, Of the first class, excelling all others, as *champion pease, turnips*, etc.

1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxix, The office of Champion Defender had devolved, not on a Preceptor, but on a Companion of the Order. 1860 SHARPE *Hist. Egypt* xi. (L.) The case of the champion fighting-cock. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Champion lode*, a large vein of metal. 1886 *Illust. Lond. News* 16 Jan. 71 Mr. Warton, the champion 'blocker' of the late Parliament. 1887 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 331/1 Benjamin Caunt (1815–1861), champion pugilist.

6. *Comb.*, as *champion-like* adj.

1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* I. ii, He undertook Most champion-like, to win the prize at tilt. 1836 G. S. FABER *Answ. Husenbeth* 44 Let us hear his champion-depute in continuation.

Champion, *sb.*2 and *a.*: see CHAMPIAN.

Champion (tʃæ·mpiən), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

†**1.** To challenge to a contest; to bid defiance to. *rare. Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. i. 72 The Seedes of Banquo Kings. Rather then so, come Fate into the Lyst, And champion me to th'vtterance. 1821 BYRON *Juan* IV. xliii, She stood as one who champion'd human fears.

2. To fight for; to defend or protect as champion.

[Not in TODD 1818, or earlier dicts.] 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxix, Championed or unchampioned, thou diest by the stake and fagot. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 279 Who ever .. championed them [dames] more gallantly in the chivalrous tilts of the Vivarambla?

3. *fig.* To maintain the cause of, stand up for, uphold, support, back, defend, advocate.

1844 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. ii. 77 His nature .. prompted him to champion any cause in which justice had been outraged or innocence wronged. 1861 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 140 The idea must be championed, however much against hope. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvi. 402 If a friend be in adversity, Gratiano will champion him with good words and deeds.

4. To make a champion of. *rare.*

1886 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxlii. 7 They .. crowned him, and championed him.

Hence **Cha·mpioning** *ppl. a.*

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. xi, The championing little wife.

Champion, obs. f. CAMPION, and ? CHAMPIGNON.

Championage. *nonce-wd.* [see -AGE.] = CHAMPIONSHIP.

1885 R. BURTON in *Academy* 1 Aug. 69/1 Championage, when the warrior .. sallies forth to 'renown it', and gains glory by slaying one adversary or more.

Championess (tʃæ·mpiənės). [f. CHAMPION *sb.* + -ESS.] A female champion.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xii. 41 Then laid the noble championesse strong hond upon th'enchaunter. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* II. cviii, The Championesse he thought he saw and knew. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* II. 75 Calliope .. the championesse that defends the Standard of the Muses. 1728 *Daily Post* 7 July, This present Monday, being the 7th of October, will be a complete Boxing Match between the two following Championesses. 1873 *Q. Rev.* 187 The .. ablest championess of 'the Rights of Woman', Mary Wollstonecraft. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 10/2 Archery in Wiltshire. Mrs. Eyre Hussey is the championess of the year .. Mr. Clarke being the champion.

Championize (tʃæ·mpiənəiz), *v. rare.* [see -IZE. Cf. It. *campioneggiare* (Florio).]

†**1.** *intr.* To play the champion. *Obs.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Vocation*, With a Blunted blade, To Championize under a Tented shade As at your Tourneys. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dial. Man-hater* Wks. 1874 VI. 190 To championise and wrestle.

2. *trans.* To act as champion of.

1840 AGN. STRICKLAND *Queens Eng.* III. 48 Louis duke of Orleans .. undertook to championize her wrongs.

Hence **Cha·mpionism** *nonce-wd.*, action of championing; professed championship.

1877 *Academy* 10 Mar. 206 Matthew Arnold's championism of Falkland .. is just and excellent.

Cha·mpionless, *a.* Without a champion.

1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. i. 51 Louis XI is by no means championless.

Championship (tʃæ·mpiənʃip). [f. CHAMPION + -SHIP.]

1. The position or office of a champion; the acting as champion *of*; advocacy, defence.

1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 228 Markham's extempore championship of the twelve tribes. 1869 SEELEY *Ess. & Lect.* i. 7 Cæsar's championship of the provincials. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* i. 12 The most disinterested of conceivable championships, the championship of the theory of persecution without the advantage of the fact, which is now no longer possible.

2. The position of 'champion', conqueror, or superior in any contest or trial.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 427 A modern pugilist would call this a set-to for the championship. 1887 G. C. BOASE in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 332/1 He..met Bendigo..on 9 Sept. 1845, and..contested for 200*l.* and the championship.

b. *attrib.*

1874 J. HEATH *Croquet-Player* 93 The championship meeting..when 'The Championship of Croquet'.. is competed for. 1881 *Echo* 17 Jan. 4/2 The Championship Billiard Match..Quickest time on record in a championship match.

Champit, variant of CHAMPED *a.*[2] *Obs.* embossed.

Champkin. *nonce-wd.* (Cf. *bumpkin.*)

1653 BROME *Mad Coup.* i. i. Wks. 1873 I. 13 Did it tell it Kinseman that it got with Champkin.

Champoo, obs. form of SHAMPOO.

Cha·mpy, *a. Sc.* [f. CHAMP *sb.*[2] or *v.* + -Y.] Broken up and miry, by trampling of beasts, etc.

1844 *Chamb. Jrnl.* II. 355 A champy waggon-way.

Chamur, obs. form of CHAMBER.

Chan, Chanbioun, Chanbur, obs. ff. KHAN, CHAMPION, CHAMBER.

Chance (tʃɑns), *sb.* Forms: 3 **cheance,** 3–4 **cheaunce,** 4 *Sc.* **chanss,** 3–7 **chaunce,** 4 **chauns(e, chanse,** 4–5 **chawnce,** 4–6 **chans,** 4– **chance.** [ME. *chea(u)nce,* a. OF. *cheance* (= Pr. *cazensa,* It. *cadenza*) :—late L. *cadentia* falling, f. *cadent-* falling, pr. pple. of *cad-ĕre* to fall: cf. CADENCE.]

1. The falling out or happening of events; the way in which things fall out; fortune; case.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 465 To come..to helpe is moder, þat was her ofte in feble chaunce. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10690 þe biscop þam þe chauns tald, Qui he did þam sembled be. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* IV. Wks. 273/1 As he would haue made y^r contrary choyse, if he had foresene in them the contrary chaunce. 1551-6 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* 89 If chaunce be that..the stoore increase. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* XVIII. 388 The chance of war Is equal, and the slayer oft is slain.

b. A happening or occurrence of things in a particular way; a casual or fortuitous circumstance; = ACCIDENT 1 b.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XX. 58 Fesnyng of frendschip and of pess, þat neuir for na chanss suld cess. 15.. *Cokwolds Daunce* 105 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 43 That was thrusht a chans. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* vi. 9 It was a chance that happened to vs. 1614 BP. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* § 18 It is a chance, if ever riches were good to any. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugg.* II. i. 5 'Tis a curious chance that the looms should be all four quiet. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* 112 It was a chance that the late Chief-Justice and his wife..did not meet on the road.

2. (with *pl.*) A matter which falls out or happens; a fortuitous event or occurrence; often, an unfortunate event, mishap, mischance; = ACCIDENT 1 a, c. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28055 Mani sinful chances þat mai fall. *c* 1300 *Beket* 2494 Al his cheânces that he hadde By Tywesdai hi come. 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 199 If þou wolt..charite kepe in eche chaunce. 1529 MORE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 12 There shall no poore neighbour of mine bere no losse by any chance happened in my house. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion,* All the changes and chances of this mortal life. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 656 The bearing well of all calamities, All chances incident to man's frail life. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxii. 330 A lamentable chance happened. Sir Tho. Finch..taking ship at Rye..[was] lost with the ship. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1658 Ye surely have endured Strange chances.

†3. That which befalls a person; (one's) hap, fortune, luck, lot. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 14 Hym þou3te þe ymage in hys slep tolde hym hys cheance. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 345 My destinye or chaunce. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Coloss.* i. 3 It hath not yet hitherto been my chaunce to see you. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 177 If it be thy chance to kill me. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 53 It was my chance lately to be in company with three Gentlemen.

b. in the game of Hazard.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 325 Seuene is my chaunce, and thyn is cynk and treye.

4. An opportunity that comes in any one's way. (Often passing into sense 5.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 468 The king let Henri is sone, as God 3ef the cheaunce, Lowis do3ter spousi. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. iv. 132, I That haue this Golden chance, and know not why. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 254 The Cholera..gives the Patient scarce a single Chance for his Life, if those Symptoms are not speedily mitigated. 1774 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 470 A change of climate is his only chance. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 250 Thou hadst one chance, thou wilt never have another. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 3 Hitherto the moral sciences have had no fair chance. 1883 *Standard* 3 Aug. 6/5 The second half of his innings was disfigured by two chances. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Fl.* II. 153 This is the second chance Milly's thrown away.

5. A possibility or probability of anything happening: as distinct from a certainty: often in plural, with a number expressed. b. *Math.* = PROBABILITY; so also *theory* or *doctrine of chances.*

1778 T. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 153, I would know how many Chances there are upon 2 Dice..The Answer is 36. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* 626 The doctrine of chances is a branch of mathematics little more than an hundred years old. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* xix. Wks. (Bohn) I. 239 Unless the chances are a hundred to one that he will cut and harvest it. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 215 There was no chance that..the scheme..would be supported by a majority. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* i. 7 The chances against any given grain reaching the pistil of another flower are immense.

6. Absence of design or assignable cause, fortuity; often itself spoken of as the cause or determiner of events, which appear to happen without the intervention of law, ordinary causation, or providence; = ACCIDENT 2.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 144 b, In cases of chaunce or vncertaynty. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 160 b, Those whiche..doe committe the successes of thynges to happe hazard, and blynd chaunce. 1641 BROME *Jov. Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 389, I ha' not so much Wealth to weigh me down, Nor so little (I thank Chance) as to daunce naked. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 83 Chance seems to be only a term, by which we express our ignorance of the cause of any thing. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xii. § 2 (1819) 198 A conformation so happy was not the gift of chance. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* xiv. Wks. (Bohn) I. 183 The ancients, struck with this irreducibleness of the elements of human life to calculation, exalted Chance into a divinity. 1846 MILL *Logic* III. xvii. § 2 It is incorrect to say that any phenomenon is produced by chance; but we may say that two or more phenomena are conjoined by chance..meaning that they are in no way related through causation.

II. Phrases.

7. *By chance*: a. As it falls or fell out; without design; casually, accidentally, incidentally, haply.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 60 And 3ef the man other that wyf By cheaunce doumbe were. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 108 Pelleus..hade a wyfe..Tetyda she heght: þes gret in þere gamyn gate hom betwene, Achilles, by chaunce. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* i. 6, I came by chaunce vnto mount Gelboa. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Suffolk* xxiv. 4 Encountred me upon the seas by chaunce. 1571 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 122 Not *obiter* and bichance, but purposelie. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 53 Sometime by chance a blind man may catch a hare. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 126 ₱ 8 If by chance the Coachman stopped at a wrong Place. 1875 H. E. MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* ii. 41 Some book that you picked up, as you say, by chance.

†b. Perchance, perhaps, maybe. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 6 b, Thou mayst lese thy goodes..and also by chaunce the helth of thy body.

†c. At random, anyhow. *Obs.*

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. i. 29 From the given Point C, to the Line AB, draw a Line by chance.

†8. *In, through, with chance*: = by chance (see 7 a). *Of chance*: (*a.*) = by chance (7 a); (*b.*) = on the chance (10). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6771 If þis ahut be stoln in [*Fairf.* wiþ] chanse. *Ibid.* 7171 Thoru chance he fand an assban. *Ibid.* 1514 (Fairf.) Cayme he sloghe wiþ [*Trin.* bi] chance. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 59 þer fader & þei o chance togider gan mete. *Ibid.* 207 þe kyng..atires him gode nauie Tille Inglond, ochance to wynne it with maistrie.

†9. *For any chance*: for anything that might happen, in any event, anyhow, ever. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 245 (Gött.) Seldom was for ani chance Englis tong preched in france. *Ibid.* 5575 (Fairf.) May na mon for nankin chaunce for-do þat lordes puruyaunce.

10. *On the chance*: acting on the chance or possibility (*of* or *that* . . .); see sense 5.

11. *To take one's chance*: a. to take what may befall one, submit to whatever may happen; to 'risk it'. So †*to stand to one's chance* (*obs.*). b. To seize one's opportunity (see 4).

a 1300 *Land Cokaygne* 184 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 161 Ye stond to yure cheance. *c* 1325 *Lai le Freine* 107 Me is best take mi chaunce. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 86 Wishing rather to stande to thy chaunce, than to the choyce of any other. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 151 Brother, take you my land, Ile take my chance. 1596 — *Merch. V.* II. i. 38 You must take your chance. 1611 — *Cymb.* IV. ii. 382 Wilt take thy chance with me? 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 98 To take the chance of the morning's tide. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 127 We had limed ourselves With open eyes, and we must take the chance.

12. *The main chance*: †a. The chief or paramount issue, the most important eventuality. *Obs.* b. That which is of chief importance; now *esp.* the chance of enriching oneself or of getting gain, one's own interests; in such phrases as *to mind, provide for, have an eye to the main chance.* (A cant phrase in 1699, and still partaking of that character. Perhaps from the game of *Hazard*: see further under MAIN.)

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 104 Either content yourself with my choice, or lette mee stande to the maine chaunce. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV,* III. i. 83 A man may prophecie With a neere ayme, of the maine chance of things, As yet not come to Life. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (6 Jan. 1625), [Bacon] scarce left any money..which did argue no great wisdom, it being..a property of a wise man to provide for the main chance. *a* 1677 J. HARRINGTON *Syst. Politics* x. 512 The Master..that either keeps himself up to his antient bounds, or increases his Stock, looks very well to the main chance. 1699 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew,* s. v. *Eye,* Tis good to have an Eye to the main Chance. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. 79 Bubalion..thinks himself wise, and passeth for one that minds the main chance. 1832 MACAULAY *Burghley, Ess.* (1854) 221/2 He had..a constant eye to the main chance.

13. *To stand a* (*good, fair*) *chance*: see STAND.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 108 He..hardly stood a chance of becoming a beggar. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Nov. 5/1 The Ministry..stand a good chance of seeing themselves reduced to insignificance.

B. *attrib.* or as *adj.* That occurs or is by chance; happening to be such; casual, incidental. (Often unnecessarily hyphened.)

1676 *Manch. Crt. Leet Rec.* (1888) VI. 15 John Sherdley Butcher for sellinge of two chance cowes vis. viiid. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 18 My Dealings were..not by a Shop or Chance Trade. 1727 SWIFT *What passed in Lond.* Wks. 1755 III. i. 179 There were five chance auditors. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* i. 2 The chance amusements of former days. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. in White* III. i. 427, I parted with my chance companion. 1868 ISAB. SAXON 5 *Yrs. Golden Gate* 181 Chance gains. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Fl.* II. 77 A chance paragraph in a book.

C. as *adv.* By chance, perchance, haply. *arch.*

(In some of the examples *chance* may be a verb.)

1595 *Maroccus ext.* 20, I may chance of these and more leave a deeper print. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV,* II. i. 12 It may chance cost some of us our lives. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 265 If chance her Geese be scatter'd over the Common. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Harold* IV. lxvii, While, chance, some scatter'd water-lily sails. 1849 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poet. Wks. (1879) 167 Lest some mischief may chance befall them.

D. in *comb.*, usually in attrib. or adv. relation (cf. B), = by chance, casual, -ly; as *chance-comer, -hit, -hurt, -shot; chance-dropped, -meeting, -poised, -ravelled, -sown, -taken, -won,* ppl. adjs.; also **chance-bairn, -child,** an illegitimate child; **chance lot,** a lot (of land or other commodity) constituted not by design, but as an incident of other operations; **chance-wise** *adv.*, by chance, casually. See also CHANCE-MEDLEY.

1863 ATKINSON *Danby Province.,* **Chance-bairn,* an illegitimate child. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* v, No **chance*-child was he, for he could trace his genealogy all the way back to his parents. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 131 ₱ 8 A man..does not care for sacrificing an Afternoon to every **Chance*-comer. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 77 A variety of species may..thrive there and then perish, and be followed by other chance-comers like themselves. 1887 SMILES *Life & Labour* 153 By some **chance*-correct reply. 1835 TALFOURD *Ion* I. i, Liberal words *chance-dropped. 1882 W. B. SCOTT *Poet's Harv. Home* 36 Ears..**Chance*-hearing that fate-laden song. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxvii, Jeanie's last **chance*-hit..obliterated the ill impression which had arisen from the first. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1737) II. 420 A **chance*-hurt? an accident against thought, or intention? 1888 *Scotsman* 8 Feb. 3/6 **Chance*-lot Feus, convenient to Cars and N.B. and Cal. Railway. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 120 Imaginary cities raised in the sky by *chance-meeting clouds. 1667 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* I. xii. 32 A **chance*-shot sooner took him. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xix, No sapling, *chance-sown by the fountain. 1830 KINGLAKE *Eothen* 293 He lets him rave for a season, but all *chance-wise, of people, and things once dear. 1861 *Wheat & Tares* 388 If I died, sir, I should not like her to hear of it chance-wise. 1887 PROCTOR *Chance & Luck* 162 Greed for *chance-won wealth.

Chance (tʃɑns), *v.* Forms: 4-6 **chaunce, chaunse,** 4–7 **chanse,** 6– **chance.** [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To come about by chance; to happen, occur, fall out, come to pass.

a. with the event as subject, expressed either by a sb. preceding the verb, or by a clause following it, the verb being then preceded by *it,* as 'It chanced that I saw'. *arch.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 163 Flaterie passeth alle..For upon thilke lot it chaunceth To be beloved now a day. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13777 When Troylus..was turnyt to ground By Achilles, as chaunset of þat choise kyng. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* ii. 23 It chaunced that he went thorowe the corne feldes. 1535 COVERDALE *Phil.* i. 19 Yᵉ same shal chaunce to my Saluacion. 1546 *Primer Hen. VIII,* 122 Let a more plenteous fruitfulnes chaunce. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 57 All thinges that chaunce in heauen and earth. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III, This slaughter chanced on a saturdaie. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* xv. 37 Bare graine, it may chance of wheat. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XXXI, Three days ago chanced an occurrence of a nature which alarmed me. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. iii. 74 Whenever it chanced that the feelings of the people were roused.

†b. followed by an indirect obj. (dative); the event being expressed as in a, or by infinitive following *it. Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12305 Pollexena..Thurgh whom Achilles, þe choise kyng, chansit his end. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 46 Yt chaunced me to turne here and there. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 122 It chaunced him that as he passed through Oxfoorde, the schollers picked a quarrell unto his servauntes. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 6 All those things that should chance him. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 12 At last him chaunst to meete upon the way A faithlesse Sarazin. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxiii. 10 By reason of vncleannesse that chanceth him.

c. with the indirect object of b. changed into grammatical subject; followed by inf. expressing the event. (*e.g.* 'Him chanced to come', 'He chanced to come': cf. HAPPEN.) Somewhat *arch.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7701 Than Achilles with a chop chaunset to sle Philles. 1551-6 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 124 Yf anything in her body afterward should chaunce to offend and myslyke them. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 5 There chaunsed..to come to my handes, a shiete of printed paper. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 209 If she chance to nod, Ile raile and brawle. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 11 Where any discord chanced to arise. 1711 BUDGELL

Spect. No. 77 ¶ 6, I chanced the other Day to go into a Coffee-house. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. xlvi. 23 If he chanced to be at home.

2. To happen to come, come by chance (*on* or *upon*; also formerly with other prepositions). Somewhat *arch.* (Cf. *happen.*)

1536 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 139 He chaunced under an arche of ye bridge where ye water was very shallowe. 1548-63 J. BALE *Sel. Wks.* 156 But this chancellor, belike, chanced upon that blind popish work. 1551-6 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 66 Chaunsynge into the company of them. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 64 At the last chaunced upon the right key, and so opened the gate. 1630 WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* ii. 6 Wee chanced on a .. shippe .. bound for Callis. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xviii. § 10 Every one of the forms that Flaxman has chanced upon.

† **3.** To speed, have luck (of some kind). *Obs.*

(In quot. 1553 perh. = to speed badly: cf. to *mischance.*)

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Kk viij, Wryte to me .. if thy wyfe Dyorsilla chaunced welle of the flote that came out of Cetin. 1553 SIR E. MONTAGU in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* VIII. i. § 2 What was best to be done for the safeguard of his life, which was like to chance in that fury and great anger presently.

4. *trans.* To risk, venture, take one's chance of. *colloq.*

1859 FARRAR *Eric* 323 Oh! chance the towels. We can run about till we're dry. 1870 A. R. HOPE *Schoolboy Fr.* 77 Never mind; we'll chance it. 1879-80 *Rep. Attorn. Gen. of Pennsylv.*, Very few would chance the pains and penalties of perjury to save a few dollars of taxes.

¶ **5.** *How chance* was formerly used in questions for 'how chances it that', 'how is (was) it that'.

Here *chance* takes no inflexion, and almost assumes the character of an adverb. Cf. CHANCE *sb.* C.

a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 156 How chance you go not to the service upon the holy-days? 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, I. iv. 564 How chance this was not done before? 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* V. v. 230 How chance you went not with Mr. Slender? 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* III. i. 151 How chance my brother Troylus went not?

Chanceable (tʃɑ·nsăb'l), *a. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Happening by chance, subject to chance, casual, accidental, fortuitous.

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 56 Where things be measured by chanceable disorder, rather then by necessary vse. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 15 The chanceable arrival of Euarchus. 1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 14 It might be interpreted as chanceable, and not of design. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* II. 437 Foul-mouthed babblers .. [who] in a chanceable way divulge new paths for [the] pursuit [of vice].

b. Non-essential, subsidiary; = ACCIDENTAL 3, 4.

c 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xvi. 68 Reason..thinketh pleasuer a chanceable thing to honestee.

¶ quasi-*adv.*: By chance, casually.

1581 SIDNEY *Def. Poesie* (1622) 508 Wordes as they chanceable fall from the mouth. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xiv. 183 Some one pastor chanceable coming to that parish for the time.

Hence **Cha·nceableness, Cha·nceably** *adv.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 160 b, All chanceablenesse of fortune. 1672 H. MORE *Brief Reply* 65 The sudden surprisedness, or inevitable chanceableness of the mistake. 1559 W. BALDWIN in *Mirr. for Mag.* (1563) E iv b, Chanceably slayne with a piece of ordynaunce. 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel.* 732 Comming in chanceably or curiously. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 34 The king..being chanceably slain by the glaunce of an arrow.

Chanced (tʃɑnst), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. CHANCE *v.*] That has come about by chance; accidental.

1853 TALFOURD *Castilian* IV. i, Left To learn, on chanced return, what dim report Had scarce suggested.

Chanceful (tʃɑ·nsful), *a.* [f. CHANCE *sb.* + -FUL; cf. the earlier CHANCEFULLY.]

1. Dependent on chance; casual, accidental, *arch.*

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 9 This is a chauncefull case, and not placed in the choice of such as learne. 1641 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 395 All which kinds, howsoever they may seem chancefull, are yet..directed by God. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 189 Poetry is not an arbitrary and chanceful thing. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* v. 158 We can see, in what else seems so chanceful, the hand that turns the wheel of fortune.

† **b.** Exposed to chance; risky, perilous. *Obs.*

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 98 In this aduentures chancefull ieopardie. 1610 HEALEY *City of God* 410 To say somewhat in Gods defence from that chancefull rashnesse.

2. Full of chance or chances; eventful.

1849 HARE *Par. Serm.* II. 192 We may soon be carried away from him by the chanceful stream of life. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 48, I will..in plain speech my chancefull story tell. 1855 BROWNING *In Balcony* 111, We two lived A chanceful time in waiting for the prize.

3. In *comb.*

1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 221 Chanceful-falling dice.

Cha·ncefully, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a chanceful manner, accidentally; in quot., unhappily, unfortunately (*obs.*).

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10676 Chaunsfullyche hyt vaylede no3t.

Chancel (tʃɑ·nsĕl). Forms: 4 **chaunsel**, *Sc.* **chancell**, **-sell**, **chancer**, **-ser**, 4-7 **chauncell**, 5-6 **chauncel**, 6 **chauncelle**, **chawnsell**, 7 **chancell**, 6- **chancel**. [a. OF. *chancels*—late L. *cancellus* in same sense, f. L. *cancelli* bars of lattice-work: the plural name being extended from the grating or screen of lattice-work to the place which it enclosed, and then made singular. Mod.F. has *chanceau*; but usually *cancel*, assimilated to the Latin name retained in ecclesiastical use.]

[**1.** 'Used to denote a separate division of the ancient basilica, latticed off to separate the judges and council from the audience part of the place' (Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.*).

This is the original of the chancel in a church; but the sense hardly occurs in English.]

2. 'The eastern part of a church, appropriated to the use of those who officiate in the performance of the services' (Parker *Gloss. Archit.*), and separated from the other parts by a screen, railing, etc.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8806 Þe lewede man holy cherche wyl forbede To staunde yn þe chaunsel whyl men rede. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 356 Thair chancer [*v. r.* chansell] full sturdely Thai held. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 99/3 Poul entred .. within the chauncell and put hym to prayer. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* v. viii. 109 b, The vpper parte of the Church called the Chancel or Quire. 1648 LIGHTFOOT *Glean. Ex.* 38 It consisted of three parts .. as our Churches doe, of the Chancell, Church, and the Churchyard. 1697 BP. OF LINCOLN *Charge* in Southey *Comm.-Pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 68 A part of the church..prepared for the celebration of the Lord's Supper, which we call the Chancel. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* III. 44 A clerk had given a bond to the patron..to keep the rectory house and chancel in repair. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 16 Long chancels were then in great esteem.

† **3.** *transf.* Used of other buildings, as the temple at Jerusalem, heathen temples, etc. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 282/2 Poore chauncell, open holes in every side: beddes of silke with tapites going all about his chambre. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 233 (D.) The priest went into the priue chauncell, and .. came forth againe, and aunswered that Jupiter did..make him a graunt of his boune. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 340 Holie of holies..or the chauncell of the temple. 1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 112 Enter the dismall chancell of this roome.

4. *Comb.*, as *chancel-arch*, *-building* vbl. sb., *-casement*, *-screen*, *-steps*, *-window*; **chancel-table**, a communion-table.

1832 TENNYSON *May Queen, New Year's Eve* vi, Upon the chancel-casement, and upon that grave of mine. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 116 Chancel-screen and Altar stair. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 18 Many a great chancel-window. 1863 SIR G. SCOTT *Glean. Westm. Ab.* 14 The pier of the chancel-arch. 1882 *Athenæum* 5 Aug. 183/3 Wholesale 'restorations', (the leading object of many of which is chancel-building).

Chanceler(e, obs. form of CHANCELLOR.

† **Cha·ncellary.** *Obs.* [One of the forms of CHANCELLERY, of partially specific use.]

1. An office in the general register office in Edinburgh, also called *Chancery*, managed by a director and his deputies, in which are recorded all charters, patents of dignities, and writs appointed to pass the great or the quarter seal.

1676 W. ROW *Supp. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 355 The Earl of Lothian's son, Director of the Chancellary. 1687 *Royal Proclam.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2221/5 In Order whereunto, this shall be to the Directors of Our Chancellary, and their Deputs for Writing the same..a sufficient Warrand.

2. An occasional form of CHANCELLERY 2 b.

Chancelled (tʃɑ·nsĕld), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [f. CHANCEL + -ED; in first quot. as if f. a vb.] **a.** Placed in a chancel. **b.** Having a chancel.

1683 O. U. *Parish Ch. No Convent.* 12 If they .. will not be chancell'd, when they read Common-Prayer to the whole Congregation, they must be censur'd for cancelling the Laws. 1881 *Athenæum* 20 Aug. 247/2 These early chancelled churches.

Chancelleer, variant of CANCELEER.

Chanceller, -eur, obs. ff. CHANCELLOR.

Chancellery, -ory (tʃɑ·nsĕlərɪ). Forms: 3 **chancelerie**, 4 **chauncelrie**, **chauncellerie**, 7 **chancellary**, 9 **chancelry**, **chancellory**, 8- **chancellery**. Also in F. form *chancellerie* (see sense 3). [a. OF. *chancel(l)erie*, f. *chancelier* CHANCELLOR; cf. late L. and Pr. *cancellāria*, Sp. *cancelaria*, It. and Cat. *cancelleria*: see -ERY. Contracted at an early date to *chancelry*, CHANCERY; also, partly refashioned as CHANCELLARY.]

1. The office or position of a chancellor.

c 1300 *Beket* 359 Therfore ich 3ulde the up here al clene the chancelerie. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 191 Thoffice of the chauncellerie Or of the kinges tresorie. 1886 J. GILLOW *Hist. Eng. Catholics* II. 380 His *locum tenens* in the Chancellory.

2. A chancellor's court, or office, with its officials. [Cf. Ger. *kanzelei*, *kanzlei.*]

1803 SYD. SMITH *Rev. Catteau's Danois*, The chancelry of Denmark interprets all laws which concern privileges in litigation .. The German chancelry has the same powers and privileges in Sleswick and Holstein. 1876 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 3/1 Each governor will have a chancellery, and a council composed of four members.

b. The office or department of a court secretary or notary (with its formalities of drawing up documents, official style of penmanship, etc.).

1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 441 The Titles in the new Powers should be inserted..according to the usual Stile of the Chancellary of each Court. 1727 T. JENKINS tr. *Father Paul on Benefices* (1736) 142 The Commendams contracted too much of this Habit, not altogether commendable, from the Roman chancellery. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* I. 639 Became Scriptor Apostolicus in the papal chancelry in Avignon, 1371.

c. The office attached to an embassy or consulate.

1869 *Echo* 4 June, He will merely succeed the Clerk of the Chancellery, M. Farine, who has been assisting the United States' Minister in the task .. of protecting the interests of the French residents. 1877 WALLACE *Russia* xxxiii. 560 The chancelleries of the courts. 1881 *Daily News* 20 Jan. 3/4 The Chancelleries of the Great Powers consider the Turkish Note expressive of a willingness to make greater concessions.

3. The building or room occupied by the chancellor's office.

1831 *Remembrancer* 251 [Cardinal Riario] employed many of the blocks of travertine..for constructing the chancellery. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxvii, Their French rivals shut up their chancellerie. 1884 T. HUGHES in *Daily News* 3 Mar. 6/1 [The bishop] striding along one morning on his way to his chancellery. 1885 T. MOZLEY *Remin. Towns, &c.* I. 86 The friend, looking at him between the bars of his little chancellerie, asked his hotel.

Chancellor (tʃɑ·nsĕlər). Forms: 1-2 **canceler**, 1 **cancheler**, 3-4 **chaunseler**(e, 3-6 **chaunceler**, **chanceler**, 4 **chancelere**, (**chancelier**), 5 **chanceller**, (**schanchler**), 6 **chaunsler**, **chansler**, **chauncellour**, **-or**, **chauncelour**, **-or**, **chancelleur**, (*Sc.* **chanclair**), 6-7 **chancelor**, 7-8 **chancellour**, 6- **chancellor**. [ME. and AFr. *canceler*, *chanceler*, a. OF. *cancelier*, *chancelier*:—L. *cancellārius* usher of a law-court, whose station was *ad cancellos* at the bars or grating which separated the public from the judges (see CANCELLI, CHANCEL). The word appeared already in late OE. as *canceler* (occas. *cancheler*), evidently introduced by Edward the Confessor from Norman French *cancheler*; this was in 13th c. supplanted by the Central Fr. form *chanceler*; and this in late Anglo-Fr., and thence in 16th c. English, was erroneously spelt *-our*, *-or*, like other words properly in *-er*, *-re*, etc.: cf. ANCESTOR, and see -OR.]

[The early history of the sense lies outside English: in the Roman Empire, the *cancellarius* was a petty officer stationed at the *bar* (of lattice work) in a basilica or other law court (cf. CANCELLI, CHANCEL), as usher of the court; in the Eastern Empire he had risen to be a secretary or notary, who in later times was invested also with judicial functions. From the ancient Roman Empire, the name and office was transferred to the Western Empire, and Kingdoms, with a varying but generally increasing importance. It appears to have been introduced into England by Edward the Confessor, and became an important office under the Norman Kings, the chancellor as official secretary having superintendence of all charters, letters, and official writings of the sovereign, the custody of the royal seals, and important legal functions; see senses 1 a, 2 a. From the Roman Empire the office also passed into the church (whence sense 5), and into the mediæval orders of knighthood (whence 6 b).

1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (ed. 2) I. 352 The chancellor of the Karolingian sovereigns..is simply the royal notary .. Edward the Confessor, the first of our sovereigns who had a seal, is also the first who had a chancellor..The whole of the secretarial work of the household and court fell on the chancellor and chaplains.]

I. 1. General sense of secretary, official secretary. *Obs.* or *alien.* † **a.** of the king of England. *Obs.*

This office has developed into that described in 2 a, and for the sake of historical continuity the quotations are all given there, but the earliest also belong here, and the phrase the *King's Chancellor* continued in occasional use down to the 16th c.

† **b.** of the queen-consort. *Obs.*

a 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1123 Þes cwenes canceler Godefreið wæs gehaten.

c. of foreign or ancient potentates.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 1810 Darie..of-clepith his chaunselere, And hoteth him sende, fer and nere..lettres hard. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xx. 24 Josaphat, the sone of Achilud, the chaunselere [1535 COVERD. chauncelor; 1611 recorder]. 1611 BIBLE *Ezra* iv. 8 Rehum the Chancellour, and Shimshai the Scribe.

d. of a nobleman or great lord.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. i. 20 The Great Duke Came to the Bar..At which appear'd against him, his Surueyor, Sir Gilbert Pecke his Chancellour, and Iohn Car.

e. The French equivalent is sometimes applied to the chief secretary of an embassy, and the English form occurs as its representative.

1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 499 The Consuls and vice-Consuls, and persons attached to their functions, that is to say, their chancellors and secretaries. 1885 *Whitaker's Alm.* 312 [Officers of the Austrian Embassy in London] Chancellor.

II. Modern uses of the title arising out of the original sense:

2. a. *Chancellor of England*, also called *Lord Chancellor*, and *Lord High Chancellor*: the same officer who was originally the *King's Chancellor* (see 1 a), who has in course of time become the highest officer of the crown, and an important member of the cabinet.

He is the highest judicial functionary in the kingdom, and ranks above all peers spiritual and temporal, except only princes of the blood, and the archbishop of Canterbury; he is keeper of the Great Seal, is styled 'Keeper of his Majesty's conscience', and is president and prolocutor of the House of Lords; he presides in what was the Court of Chancery, but is now the Chancery Division of the Supreme Court; appoints all justices of peace; is the general guardian of infants, lunatics, and idiots; is visitor of hospitals and colleges of royal foundation, and patron of all church livings under twenty marks in value.

a 1066 *Chart. Eadweard* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 229 Stigand se

archebisceop, Harold eorl, Rengebold cancheler. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1093 [Se cyng]..betæhte..Rodbeard his cancelere þæt biscoprice on Lincolne. *a* **1154** *Ibid.* an. 1137 Þar he nam þe b' Roger of Sereburi..& te Canceler Roger his neues. **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 468 The king him made is chaunceler. *c* **1300** *Beket* 219 Seint Thomas that was Chanceler. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 128 His Chancelere Thomos of London. **138.** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 335 Oure bishopis þat pressen to be chaunseler. **1413** LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xxxiii. (1483) 81 The thyrd counceilour of the kynge is the chaunceler. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 93 Morton, cardnalle & chaunceler of Ynglond. **1584** POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 242 The bishop of Elie, the Kings Chanceler. **1591** LAMBARDE *Arch.* (1635) 51 Edward..having spent a great part of his age in Normandie, first brought the use of the Seale from thence into this Realme; and with it (as I suppose) the Name of Chancellor. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 54 In some respects, the office of the Imperial quæstor may be compared with that of a modern chancellor. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* IV. 370 It was resolved by the Chancellor, and all the Judges of England, except one. **1845** GRAVES *Rom. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 741/1 Our ancient chancellors, up to the time of Wolsey, were mostly ecclesiastics. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 269 Robert Burnell was the first great chancellor, as Hubert de Burgh was the last great justiciar.

β. Lord Chancellor.

(*Lord*, or *my Lord*, was at first no part of the title; it now distinguishes him from the Chancellor of the Exchequer.)

1485 *Plumpton Corr.* 48 My lord Schanchler publyshed in the Parlament house the same day, that, etc. **1663** COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 39 Bacon..Whom a wise King, and Nature chose Lord Chancellor of both their Lawes. **1663** *Flagellum* or *O. Cromwell* Pref. 2 A common..Sentence of my Lord Chancellours. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. I. ii. 133 The lord chancellor..sends his warrant to the clerk. **1844** LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvii. (1862) 273 The highest of all the Judges, though only clothed with a civil jurisdiction, the Lord Chancellor.

γ. Lord High Chancellor.

1589 *Hay any Work* 27 The offices of our L. high Chancellor, high Treasurer, and high Steward of Englande. **1707** (*title*), The History of the Rebellion..Written by the..Earl of Clarendon, late Lord High Chancellor of England. **1876** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 433 The Lord High Chancellor of later times, the highest Judge in Equity, the Speaker of the House of Lords, the proverbial Keeper of the King's conscience, arose from more lowly beginnings than any other of the great officers of state.

b. *Lord Chancellor of Ireland*, an officer of the Irish government, having duties analogous to those of the same officer in England.

1850 C. PHILLIPS *J. P. Curran* 408 The Irish Lord Chancellor received a hint that his resignation would not be unacceptable. *Ibid.* 409 The Irish Chancellor felt himself ..compelled to give way.

†**c.** *Chancellor of Scotland*, a similar officer before the Union of 1707, who was the head of law as well as equity in that kingdom. *Obs.*

3. *Chancellor of the Exchequer*: the highest finance minister of the British Government: historically, he is the under-treasurer of the Exchequer, whose office has become of prime importance, since that of Treasurer came to be held not by an individual, but by the Lords Commissioners of the TREASURY. (See also EXCHEQUER.)

[**1248** *Trin. Commun.* 32 *H.* 3., *Rot.* 8 b [Madox 580] Rodulphus de Leycestria de Licentia Regis remisit Regi Officium Cancellarij de Scacearia. *a* **1300** *Red book of Excheq.* 14 b (Oath) En loffice de Chanceller del Escheqer.] *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 280 To Berwik cam þe kynge Eschekere, Sir Hugh of Cressyngham he was chancelere, Walter of Admundesham he was Tresorere. **1535** *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 The Treasurer, Chancellor, Chamberlaine, and Barons of the Kings Eschequer. **1672** R. WILD *Poet. Licent.* 35 May the wise Chanc'lour of th' Exchequer be A greater Treasure than the Treasury. **1711** MADOX *Hist. Excheq.* 580 In the 18th year of K. Henry III, John Mansell was appointed to execute a certain office at the Exchequer. I cannot tell what office it was unless it was that of Chancellour. **1713** SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 12 Mar., The chancellor of the exchequer sent the author of the *Examiner* twenty guineas. **1836** *Penny Cycl.* VI. 482/1 The chancellor of the Exchequer is under-treasurer, and holds the seal of the Exchequer. **1838** *Ibid.* X. 110/2 The judges of the court of exchequer are the chancellor of the exchequer for the time being, the chief baron, and four other barons..When the court sits in equity the chancellor of the exchequer has a voice (although now rarely exercised) in giving judgment. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (ed. 2) II. 275 In the same reign [Henry III] was created the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, to whom the Exchequer seal was entrusted, and who with the Treasurer took part in the equitable jurisdiction of the Exchequer, although not in the common law jurisdiction of the barons.

transf. **1841** MARRYAT *Poacher* xxvi, For..two years Joey had filled his situation as chancellor of the exchequer to Mrs. Chopper.

4. *Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster*: originally the chancellor of the Duchy Court of Lancaster, the representative of the King as Duke of Lancaster; now one of the ministers of the crown (he may or may not be in the cabinet), who presides, personally or by deputy, in the Duchy Chamber of Lancaster, deciding on all matters of equity connected with lands held of the crown in that Duchy.

1553 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 26 Writs..shall and may from henceforth be directed..to the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. **1607** COWEL *Interpr.* s.v. *Dutchy Court*, A Court wherein all maters appertaining to the Dutchy of Lancaster are descided by the decree of the Chauncelour of that Court. **1698** *Petition* in *N. & Q.* (1885) II. 364 Thomas, Earle of Stanford, Chancellour of his Maj^tys Dutchy and County Palatine of Lancashire. **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 78. **1804** G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 133 Lord Mulgrave to be Chancellor of the Duchy. **1874** *Times Summary* 1873 The return of Mr. Bright to the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

5. *Chancellor of a bishop* or *of a diocese*: a law officer, who acts as vicar-general for the bishop, and holds courts for him, to decide on cases tried by ecclesiastical law.

c **1400** *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 968 Þoo þapostoile had his book, His chaunceler he it bitook To rede. **1536-40** *Pilgryms T.* 274 in *Thynne's Animadv.* The bisshop is not her..ner yet his chansler. *a* **1581** BP. R. COX *Injunctions*, That all Churchwardens within the dioces of Elie shal..certifie..all such matters..to the Chauncelour or his deputie vpon some court day. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 160 Chancellors or Bishops Lawyers. **1735** in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 137 In the diocese of Wells the bishop and his chancellor have quarrelled. **1888** *Whitaker's Alm.* 238 [Diocese of] London..Chancellor, Thomas H. Tristram.

6. *Chancellor of a chapter*: **a.** *of a cathedral*: one of the four chief dignitaries in the cathedrals of old foundation.

(He applies the seal, writes letters of the chapter, keeps the books, etc.)

1578 *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 167 Though thow bee archbishop or deane, Chantour, chanclair or chaplane. **1884** *Crockford's Clerical Direct.* 426 Forrister, Hon. Orlando Watkin Wild..Canon Residentiary, and Chancellor of York Cathedral 1874.

b. *of an order of knighthood*: the officer who seals the commissions and mandates of the chapter and assembly of the knights, keeps the register of their proceedings, and delivers their acts under the seal of their order.

1577 HARRISON *Eng.* II. v. (1877) I. 123 The chancellor of the order [garter] fiue yards of woollen cloth. **1688** R. HOLME *Accid. Arm.* III. 54 The Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, doth wear about his Neck in a Gold Chain, the cognizance of a Rose of Gold. **1885** *Whitaker's Alm.* 87 Knights of the most noble order of the Garter..*Chancellor*, Bishop of Oxford.

7. The titular head of a university.

In the English Universities an ancient office: in the Scotch established by the Act of 1858. The office now is mostly honorary, the actual duties being performed in the English Universities by a *Vice-Chancellor*, appointed from the Heads of Colleges. Certain important prizes are given by the Chancellor; hence *Chancellor's Prize Poem*, *Chancellor's Medal*, *Chancellor's Medallist*.

c **1305** *St. Edmund* 240 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 77 Þe Chanceler ..sede þat he schulde bigynne & rede. **1473-4** *Act* 12 & 13 *Edw. IV* in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 8 The chaunceler and Scolers of the universite. **1577** HARRISON *England* II. iii. (1877) I. 82 Over each universitie also there is a seuerall chancelor. **1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* 57 Iobertus sometimes the learned Chancellor of the Vniuersity of Mompelier in France. **1637** *Decree Star Chamb.* § 3 in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 10 The Chancellours, or Vice Chancellors of either of the Vniuersities. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Chancellor of an University, is he who seals the diplomas or letters of degrees, provision, etc. given in the university. **1875** *Edin. Univ. Calend.* 30 The Chancellor is elected for life by the General Council. He is the head of the University. [First] Chancellor Right Hon. Lord Brougham, elected 1859, died 1868. *c* **1878** TROLLOPE *Thackeray* (Eng. Men Lett.) 5 The subject which was given for the Chancellor's prize poem of that year. **1879** ESCOTT *England* II. 454 (Hoppe) A double-first, an Ireland Scholar, or a Chancellor's Medallist. **1884** *Bidding Prayer, Oxford*, The most honourable Robert marquis of Salisbury our Chancellor.

8. In *Scotland*, the foreman of a jury.

1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.*, The jury..of which the Earl of Caithness was chancellor. **1837** LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) VI. 283 That he should act as chancellor of the jury about to serve his grace heir (as the law phrase goes) to the Scottish estates of his family. **1867** CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 10 The poor foreman [of the jury], *Scotticè* chancellor.

III. In foreign countries.

9. Most of the European countries have or formerly had a chief minister with this title; it was abolished in France at the Revolution; it is retained in Austro-Hungary from the Holy Roman Empire, and is also established in the new German Empire, as title of the President of the Federal Council, who has the general conduct of the imperial administration.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Chancellor*, The Lord Chancellor is the principall Magistrat of France (as ours of England). **1838** *Penny Cycl.* XI. 192/1 The archbishop of Mainz, arch-chancellor of the empire for Germany. **1869** *Times Summary of Year*, The relations between the Austro-Hungarian Chancellor [Beust] and the Prussian Minister [Bismarck] have been for the most part unfriendly. **1870** *Ibid.*, The purpose ..of sounding the North German Chancellor on the possible conditions of peace. **1875** *Ibid.*, It may be doubted whether the Imperial Chancellor will pay the same deference to a hostile Bavarian majority, etc.

10. *U. S.* The title of certain judges of courts of chancery or equity, established by the statutes of separate states.

†**Chancellor,** *v.* *Obs.* *rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. sb.] *To chancellor it*: to act the part of a chancellor.

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 78 He being the highest Judge, is a Chancelor also; and as he may create a Chancery, so may he self-ly Chancelor it, and check the ridged letter of the Law for its intention.

Chancellorate (tʃɑ·nsĕlərēɪt). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ATE [1]. (L. analogies would give *cancellariate*.)] The office of chancellor, chancellorship.

1870 *Observer* 13 Nov., The earliest authentic records of the Irish Chancellorate.

Cha·ncelloress. *nonce-wd.* [see -ESS.] A female chancellor; also a chancellor's wife.

1748 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) I. 113 The gentleman then made the same confidence to the chancelloress. **1861** THACKERAY *Lovel the Wid.* iii, Because she has not been invited to the Lady Chancelloress's soirée.

Cha·ncellorism. [see -ISM.] The system of government by a chancellor.

1881 *American* III. 99 A system of Chancellorism [in Germany] not quite unlike French Imperialism.

Chancellorship (tʃɑ·nsĕləɹʃiːp). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The office of chancellor. (In various senses: see CHANCELLOR.)

1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 3 The Kyng put oute of the Chaunceler-schepp the Bysshope of Excetre. **1535** *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 In the office of chauncellourship of the augmentacions. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 35 In October the cardnalle was deprived of the chanslercheppe. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 275 During the time of his Chancellourship of England. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 161 No one should be admitted to a Bishops Chancellorship without good knowledge in the Civil and Canon Laws. **1809** G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 407 Mr. Percival has decided to offer Mr. Vansittart the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. **1873** *Times Summary of Year*, Prince Bismarck, who had retained his Chancellorship of the Empire, has, etc.

Chancellory, var. of CHANCELLERY.

Cha·ncelry. [A shortened form of the earlier CHANCELLERY: cf. Ger. *kanzelei, kanzlei.*]

1. An earlier form of CHANCERY, q. v.

2. A frequent form of CHANCELLERY 2, and (occasionally) 2 b.

†**Cha·ncely,** *adv.* *Obs.* [f. CHANCE *sb.* B + -LY [2].] By chance, accidentally, haply.

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 778 And he ful chauncely hatz chosen to þe chef gate. **1389** *E. E. Gilds* (1870) 4 Þ^t eny debat chaunselich falle among eny of hem.

†**Cha·ncemeal,** *adv.* *Obs.*⁻⁰ [see MEAL.] At chance times.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 71 Chauncemele [*K* chavncemely], *subtelaris.* [There is some blunder in the Latin equivalent given, which appears to belong to the next word *chauncepe* or *chaucepe.*]

Chance-medley (tʃɑ·nsˌmeˑdli). [a. AF. *chance medlée* mixed or mingled chance or casualty: see CHANCE; *medler* is a var. of *mesler* to mix, mingle: see MEDDLE. From the fact that *medley* is also a sb., and *chance medley* a possible combination in the sense of 'fortuitous medley', the meaning has often been mistaken, and the expression misused.]

1. *Law.* Accident or casualty not *purely* accidental, but of a mixed character. Chiefly in *Manslaughter by chance-medley* (for which later writers often use *chance-medley* itself): 'the casual killing of a man, not altogether without the killer's fault, though without an evil intent; homicide by misadventure; homicide mixt' (Cowel).

1494 FABYAN VII. 499 Sir Thomas de Agorne..was by Chaunce medley slayne of a Bryton knyght. **1530-1** *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, xiv, Sayntuary for that..offence of..manslaughter by chaunce medly. **1546** LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* III. viii. 74 b, That had doen any murther unware or by chauncemedly. **1577** HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 74 William Rufus..received his deaths wound by casualtie or chancemedlie. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 390 If a man had committed manslaughter by chauncemedley. **1620** J. WILKINSON *Treat. Coroners & Sherifes* 9 To put a difference betweene homicide by chaunce-medley and murder. **1631** J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Turn Fort. Wheel* (1848) Pref., Is hap turn'd haples, or is chance chance medly? **1670** BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Manslaughter*..differs from Murder, because it is not done with foregoing malice; and from Chancemedley, because it has a present intent to kill. **1742** *Lond. Mag.* 359 The Jury found it Chance Medley. **1855** BRIMLEY *Ess.* 80 Why does..Hamlet after murdering Polonius die by chancemedley?

b. *fig.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. ii. 155 If without thine intention..by chancemedly thou hittest Scripture in ordinary discourse, yet fly to the city of refuge, and pray to God to forgive thee. *a* **1745** SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 116 By mere chance-medley shot his own fortune dead with a single text.

2. Inadvertency, haphazard or random action, into which chance largely enters. (*Erroneously* put for 'pure chance', and for 'a fortuitous medley or confusion'.)

1583 FULKE *Defence* vii. 319 You make them in the case of chance medley, that have translated 'sheol' a grave. **1645** MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 213 This is true in the generall right of marriage, but not in the chance medley of every particular match. **1785** COWPER *Tirocin.* 858 Whom thou wilt chuse..Is all chance-medley and unknown to me. **1849** T. B. HEAD *Stokers & P.* viii. (1851) 72 The strange chance-medley of objects before us. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 70 Left to the guidance of unreason and chance medley.

3. *attrib.*

1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* xxvii. 247 Having been handled rather roughly..in the chance-medley affair of May-day. **1844** DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. ii. 93 Such lax, chance-medley maxims. **1853** SIR J. HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* iv. § 22 (1873) 139 By a simple chance-medley confusion.

Cha·ncer, *v.* *rare.* [? f. CHANCERY.] *trans.* To 'tax' (an account or bill of costs).

1798 Root's *Amer. Law Rep.* I. 114 Pray to have said note chancered as to the principal and interest. The Court is of

opinion that the case is within the statute and that said note be chancered to £3 15s. 3d.

Chancer, obs. Sc. form of CHANCEL.

Chancery (tʃɑ·nsĕri). Forms: 4–5 **chaunserie**, **-rye**, 4–6 **chauncerie**, **-rye**, 5 **chauncere**, **chauncre**, 5–7 **chauncery**, 6 **chaunsery**, 6–7 **chancerie**, 7 **chanserie**, 6– **chancery**. [A worn-down form of *chancelry*, *chancelery*, CHANCELLERY.]

†**1.** The office of a chancellor; chancellorship.

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 2 Seculer officis, that is, chauncerie, tresorie, privy seal, and other siche seculer offi-cis in the chekir. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., La Chancelerie*, the Chancerie. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Chancilleria*, a chauncellorshippe, the chauncerie. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Ramp.* (1687) 410 The Bishop shall give them an Account of the Profits of his Chancery.

2. The court of the Lord Chancellor of England, the highest court of judicature next to the House of Lords; but, since the Judicature Act of 1873, a division of the High Court of Justice.

It formerly consisted of two distinct tribunals, one ordinary, being a court of common law, the other extraordinary, being a court of equity. To the former belonged the issuing of writs for a new parliament, and of all original writs. The second proceeded upon rules of equity and conscience, moderating the rigour of the common law, and giving relief in cases where there was no remedy in the common-law courts. Its functions in this respect are now transferred to the Court of Appeal.

In Ireland the Court of Chancery was distinct from, but analogous in character to, the English court; but it has been similarly changed into a division of the Irish High Court of Justice.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IV. 28 In þe cheker and at þe chauncerie. [1362 *Ibid.* A. IV. 46 In Esscheker and Chauncelrie.] 1489–90 *Plumpton Corr.* 91 Whereof, I have a *dedimus potestatem* out of the Escheker, & another out of the Chauncre. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 56 b, A manne should appele from the common place to the chauncerie. 1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 300 Thomas Lord Coventry, when coming from the chancery to sit down at dinner, was wont to say, 'Surely, to-day I have dealt equally, for I have displeased both sides.' 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3724/4 S. Keck Esq.; a Master in the High Court of Chancery. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* 168 True honour is to honesty, what the court of chancery is to common law. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. IX. 189 The writ .. was issued from the chancery. 1853 DICKENS *Bleak H.* IX. 60 'There never was such an infernal cauldron as that Chancery on the face of the earth.' 1874 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* IV. 287 Gridley's real name was Ikey—he haunted Chancery. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. XXIII. 135 Under the Conqueror we see the first beginnings of that class of clerks of the King's chapel or chancery who had so large a share in the administration of the kingdom. *Mod.* The heiress is a ward in Chancery.

b. Applied to similar courts elsewhere; in U.S. 'a court of equity' (Webster).

'In imitation of the High Court of Chancery in England, various local courts of equity have sprung up in the British dominions and dependencies. Some of these are called Courts of Chancery.. In each of the counties palatine of Lancaster and Durham, and in Ireland, there is a court so named, which dispenses the same equity within the limits of its jurisdiction, as the High Court of Chancery.' *Penny Cycl.* s. v.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 272 Auditour of the courte of the Chauncerie in Valladolith. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* 20 Oct. 1632, Lubeck wher .. their prime Chancery is still. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 5 The government is vested in the chancery of Bolcheresk, which depends upon and is subject to the inspection of the chancery of Ochotsk. 1850 BURRILL (in Webster), In some of the American States, jurisdiction at law and in equity centers in the same tribunal.. In others ..the courts that administer equity are distinct tribunals, having their appropriate judicial officers, and it is to the latter, that the appellation *courts of chancery* is usually applied; but in American Law, the terms *equity* and *courts of equity* are more frequently employed.

c. *Scotland.* An office in the General Register House, Edinburgh (formerly called CHANCELLARY, q.v.), in which is kept a record of all writs relative to crown lands; also of crown charters of incorporation; commissions or gifts of office from the crown; service of heirs, general and special; and all writs appointed to pass the great or the quarter seal. From it are issued, in the sovereign's name, brieves of inquest regarding idiotcy or insanity, and letters of tutory and curatory.

(Established by James I on his return from his English captivity 1424, and apparently intended to be a court on the model of the English Chancery. But it was never completely organized, and after the complete establishment of the Court of Session (1532), the Chancery office was reduced practically to the function of issuing certain brieves, and recording certain writs. Cf. sense 3.)

1807–8 R. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* s.v. *Mod.* 'Served heir to his ancestor conform to decree of general service by the Sheriff of Chancery, dated ..., and recorded in Chancery ...' 'The Quarter Seal is kept by the Director of Chancery (the officer at the head of the Chancery Office).'

d. *fig.* (with reference to the functions of the court.)

1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 93 It is thy gracious Court of Chancery and mitigation which I flye vnto: I am afraid to appeare at the Bench of Iustice. 1634 FORD *Perkin Warb.* II. ii, We carry A Chancery of pity in our bosoms. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. V. § 8 The Propheticall office was a kind of Chancery to the Mosaick Law, wherein the Prophets did interpret the Pandects of the Law *ex æquo & bono*. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 888 His Will is not meer Will..but it is Law, Equity and Chancery. 1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1864) 213 Oh .. righteous opium that to the chancery of dreams summonest .. false witnesses.

e. *fig.* Equity, or proceedings in equity.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* VI. 1341 Whosoever came to see That peece of Chauncery, supposed me A very cheating Rascall. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* VIII. 207.

3. A court of record; an office of public records; archives; also *fig.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. XXIV. 35 The kyng caused [these letters] to be kept in his chauncery. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLIII. XVI. 1166 The Censours..shut up and locked all the offices of the Chauncerie. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) VI. VIII. 297 The accusing spirit, which flew up to Heaven's chancery with the oath, blush'd as he gave it in. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 499 The Consuls and vice-Consuls..may establish a chancery, where shall be deposited the consular determinations, acts and proceedings. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 789 Its slender chancery of written memorials. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 217 In Heaven's Chancery also there goes on a recording.

†**4.** Treasury. *Obs. rare.*

1842 DE QUINCEY *Cicero* Wks. VI. 206 To pay back into the chancery of war, as into some fund of abeyance, all his own prizes, and palms of every kind.

5. = CHANCELLERY 2.

1561 NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 45 How great difference there is betwene the popes chauncerie, and a well framed order of the Chirche. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 27 There are two chanceries, one for the Danish, and the other for the German language. 1882 C. E. TURNER *Stud. in Russ. Lit.* IX. 138 [He] offered Kriloff a place in his chancery.

6. = CHANCELLERY 3.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India*, That he should be sent prisoner to the Chancerie of Santo Domingo. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 594 Entering the Place Vendôme, on their way to the Chancery.

7. *Pugilism.* [From the tenacity and absolute control with which the Court of Chancery holds anything, and the certainty of cost and loss to property 'in chancery'.] A slang term for the position of the head when held under the opponent's left arm to be pommelled severely, the victim meanwhile being unable to retaliate effectively; hence sometimes figuratively used of an awkward fix or predicament.

1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* XVII, He'll not 'put his head in chancery', that's clear. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.* (1883) 143, I had old Time's head in chancery, and could give it him. 1877 BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulc.* I. II. 28 What a thing it is to have your head in Chancery.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *chancery-court*, *-judge*, *-man*, *-practice*, *-suit*, *-suitor*, *-ward*; **chancery-double**, a name for a kind of paper (*? obs.*); **chancery-hand**, a particular style of engrossing.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 161 The memory is as it were the register and *chancery court of all the other senses. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 328 A national chancery court. 1712 *Act* 10 *Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5018/3 For all Paper called ..*Chancery double 2s. .. per Ream. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 12 July, Mr. Kipps .. directed me to Mr. Beale to get my patent engrossed; but, he not having time to get it done in *chancery-hand, I was forced to run all up and down Chancery Lane. 1853 DICKENS *Bleak H.* Pref., A *Chancery Judge once had the kindness to inform me .. that the Court of Chancery .. was almost immaculate. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 395 A *Chauncerie man, or a practiser in the law, to drawe out writtes. 1591 LAMBARDE *Arch.* 55 The House of the Rolls..hath beene of long time, as it were, the Colledge of the Chancerie-men. 1874 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* IV. 244 [Dickens] I have heard had real effects on *Chancery practice. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* XXI. 162 A *Chancery suit, the costs of which would undoubtedly fall on the claimants. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 258 The celebrated injunction of a noble *chancery-suitor to his son.

Chancing (tʃɑ·nsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHANCE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CHANCE; †happening, befalling; fortune, luck (*obs.*).

1583 T. WATSON *Poems* (Arb.) 195 VVhy liue I wretch in hope of better chancing.

†**b.** Gambling, playing games of chance. *Obs.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 220* Cogging, dicing, or chancing.

Chanclair, obs. Sc. form of CHANCELLOR.

Chancre (ʃæ·ŋkəɹ). Also 7–8 **shanker**, **chanker**, 8 **shancre**. [a. F. *chancre* cancer, also venereal ulcer :—L. *cancer* crab. Cf. CANCER, CANKER.] An ulcer occurring in venereal diseases.

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 308 The chaud-peece, the chanker. 1657 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 50 When.. They first brought Shankers ov'r the alps. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 507 Symptomatic chancres are commonly accompanied with ulcers in the throat. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 113 Chancres about the lips, tongue, and hard palate, produced by actual contact. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, According to most modern authorities, this soft chancre or local contagious ulcer..is not a syphilitic, although a venereal, disease, the Hunterian or hard chancre being the local manifestation of syphilis.

Hence **Cha·ncred** *a.*

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 217 Shanker'd, colliflower'd..Martyrs and Confessors of Venus.

Cha·ncriform, *a.* [f. prec. + -(I)FORM.] Of the form or nature of a chancre.

1868 *N. Syd. Soc. Trans., Lancereaux's Treat. Syphilis* I. II. 83 Chancriform erosion.

Chancroid (ʃæ·ŋkroid), *sb.* [f. CHANCRE + -OID.] 'A synonym of *soft chancre*': first used by Clerc.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 339, I adopt the name of 'chancroid' to designate the 'contagious and local ulcer of the genitals'. 1875 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* III. 104 Hence in Clerc's chancroid there has been no transformation .. of the syphilitic poison.

attrib. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 720 Chancroid disease of the rectum.

Chancroi·dal, *a.* Pertaining to a chancroid.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 340 The chancroidal poison .. may be reinoculated.

Chancrous (ʃæ·ŋkrəs), *a.* [f. CHANCRE + -OUS, or ad. F. *chancreux*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of a chancre.

1751 R. BROOKES *Gen. Pract. Physic* (1758) II. 46 Chancrous Ulcerations. 1785 J. PEARSON in *Med. Commun.* II. 66 The .. true chancrous appearance. 1807–26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* 227 The chancrous ulcer.

Chancy (tʃɑ·nsi), *a.* Also 9 **chancey**. [f. CHANCE *sb.* + -Y 1.]

1. *Sc.* Lucky. **a.** Bringing good fortune, auspicious; **b.** having good fortune, fortunate, happy. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ii. 103 To the chancy wyndis [he slew in sacrifice] ane mylk quhite [beist]. *Ibid.* XII. vii. 128 Desyre to be chancy and fortunate. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Drink Eclog.* Poems (1845) 57 Ye never saw sic chancy days. 1818 MISS FERRIER *Marriage* II. 132 'Puir tead, it's no had a very chancy ootset.'

2. *Sc.* Lucky or safe to deal or meddle with; 'canny'.

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1789) II. 2 (Jam.) Some fiend or fairy, nae sae very chancy, Has driven me..To wed. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* V, 'Tak tent o' yourself, my bonny lassie, for my horse is not very chancy.' 1870 EDGAR *Runnymede* 161 Which it is not chancy to meddle with.

3. Liable to chance or sudden change, uncertain, 'casual', risky, untrustworthy. *colloq.* or *dial.*

1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* I. 166 There's never so much pleasure in wearing a bonnet the second year, especially when the crowns are so chancy—never two summers alike. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. XXV. 221 City money is always very chancy. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. XXVIII. 236 By a roundabout course even a gentleman may make of himself a chancy personage. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* 3 The crop, however, is a very 'chancey' one.

Hence **Cha·nciness**, casual quality.

1870 *Spectator* 19 Nov. 1379 The illustration is admirable, and not least admirable for the 'chanciness' of its effect.

†**Chandelabre.** *Obs. rare*—1. In 5 **chaund-**. [a. OF. *chandelabre* (mod.F. *candélabre*) ad. L. *candēlābrum* CANDELABRUM.] A candlestick, chandelier.

c 1430 LYDG. *Lyfe our Ladye* A vj/1 (R.) In figure eke the chaundelabre of golde.

Chandelar, -er, obs. ff. CHANDLER.

†**Chandelew.** *Obs. rare*—1. = CHANDLERY.

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 321 Chandelew schalle haue and alle napere.

Chandelier (ʃændĕlī·əɹ). Also 8 **-eer**. [mod. a. F. *chandelier*; see CHANDLER.]

1. An ornamental branched support or frame to hold a number of lights (originally candles), usually hung from the roof or ceiling.

1736 STUKELEY *Palæogr. Sacra* 69 (T.) Lamps, branches, or chandeliers (as we now modishly call them). 1745 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 167 Two brass branches or chandeliers..for St. Geo^s. Church. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 274 This church is illuminated by chandeliers of the most superb workmanship. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilworth* XXXI, From the oaken roof hung a superb chandelier.

2. *Mil.* 'A wooden frame, which was filled with fascines, to form a traverse in sapping' (Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl.*), and cover the sappers.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* D ja, To blow up Ditches, Estacades, and Chandeliers. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4082/3 They brought a great number of Chandeliers to cover their Workmen. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. lix. 196 Gabions and fascines and chandeliers for the redoubts.

3. ? A branched support.

1731–7 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Anil*, A kind of pretty large Pails, fasten'd to strong Poles, plac'd upon Chandeliers, by Means of which, the Negroes violently and continually raise, beat, and stir the Water.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*; **chandelier tree**, *Pandanus Candelabrum*: from its mode of branching.

1823–33 LAMB *Elia, Trag. Shaks.* (L.) By chandelier light, and in good company. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 285 The Chandelier Tree of Guinea and St. Thomas's derives its name from this peculiar tendency to branching.

Chandery, var. of CHANDRY.

Chandler (tʃɑ·ndləɹ). Forms: 4–7 **chaundeler**, 5–7 **chandeler**, 6–7 **chaundler**, 6– **chandler**; (also 5 **condler**, **candeler(e**, **chaundeller**, **chaundlar**, **chawndelere**, 6 **chandelar**, **-ellor**, **-illar**, 7 **chaundelor**, **-our**, 8 *Sc.* **chanler**). [ME. *chaundeler*, *chandeler*, a. AF. *chandeler*, OF. *chandelier* (= Pr. *candelier*, It. *candelliere*) :—L. type *candel(l)ārius*, f. *candel(l)a* CANDLE.]

†**1.** A stand or support for a candle, a candlestick; a chandelier. (Chiefly *northern*, now *Obs.*)

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1272 Þe chef chaundeler charged with þe lyȝt. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. XXIV, Candelis and oþer priketis beþ set on candelstikkis, and chaundelers. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 60 Candelere, *candelabra*. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* IX. 76 He..reft the goldin alter, the chandelaris of lycht, and al the goldin veschel. 1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 50, Ij chaundlers of woode. 1674 RAY *N.-C. Wds., Chaundler*, a candlestick. *Sheffield.* 1733 RAMSAY *Clout the Caldron* i, Have you any pots or pans Or any broken chandlers?

2. One whose trade it is to make or sell candles. (Also TALLOW-CHANDLER, WAX-CHANDLER.)

1389 *E. E. Gilds* (1870) 18 Ye shul bene at ye Chaundelers by pryme of ye day. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1596 Cokes,

condlers, coriours of ledur. 1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 160 To pay the chandeler that ffynd my lordys candyllis, xx.s. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 52 A Candeler, *candelarius*. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. iii. 52. 1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* Prol. (Arb.) 4 We haue promised the Copies to the Chandlers to wrappe his candles in. 1711 *Act* 10 *Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* 5031/6 Such Chandler or Maker of Candles. 1872 J. YEATS *Hist. Comm.* 269 The present number of chandlers in England is estimated at about 3,000.

† b. Formerly, an officer who superintended the supply of candles, etc., in a household.

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 824 in *Babees Bk.* 326 Now speke I wylle a lytulle whyle Of þo chandeler, with-outen gyle. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 15 The serjant chaundeler shal receve the wax and lights .. And the chaundelor shal make his liveree. 1860 *Our Eng. Home* 89.

3. In extended sense: a. A retail dealer in provisions, groceries, etc.: often somewhat contemptuous. b. in *comb.* = dealer, trader, as in CORN-CHANDLER, SHIP-CHANDLER.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 49 *Theod.* Be there any Chandlers there? .. What do they sell for the most part? *Amphil.* Almost all things, as namelie butter, cheese, fagots, pots, pannes, candles, and a thousand other trinkets besides. 1664 ETHEREDGE *Love in Tub* I. ii. (1723) 13 This morning the Chandler refus'd to score a quart of Scurvygrass. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6172/9 Robert Collier..Chandler of Small Wares. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* Answ. Introd. Ep., Another steps into a chandler's shop, to purchase a pound of butter. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1866) 205 The neighbours stigmatised him as a chandler. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* XXVI, Revenge is..not to be meddled with in the spirit of a chandler.

4. *Comb.*, as *chandler-shop*; **chandler-chafts** *Sc.*, lantern jaws; so **chandler-chafted**, lantern-jawed.

1714 RAMSAY *Elegy John Cowper* xii, Shame fa' ye'r *chandler-chafts, O Death! 1790 A. WILSON *Poems* 75 (Jam.) My sons wi' chanler chafts gape roun', To rive my gear, my siller frae me. 1785 *Journ. fr. London* 4 (Jam.) A *chanler-chafted auld runk carlen. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* No. 170 (1819) III. 249 The *chandlershop-keeper. 1817 COBBETT *Wks.* XXXII. 76 The ignorance of the Chandler-Shop Knights is equal to their impudence.

Chandleress (tʃɑ·ndlərés). [f. prec. + -ESS.] A female chandler.

1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6220/4 Eleanor Warren .. Tallow-Chandleress.

Chandlering (tʃɑ·ndləriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The dealing or trade of a chandler.

1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* I. 221 Families in the grocery and chandlering lines.

† **Cha·ndlerly**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. In quot. spelt **chaunlerly**. [f. as prec. + -LY[1].] Chandler-like, pertaining to a chandler or petty shop-keeper.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* II. (1851) 67 To be taxt by the poul, to be scons't our head money, our tuppences in their Chaunlerly Shop-book of Easter.

Chandlery (tʃɑ·ndləri). In 7 also **chaundelary**. [prob. in part a. OF. *chandel(l)erie*, f. *chandelier* (cf. CHANDLER and -ERY); in part f. CHANDLER + -Y, as in *bakery*, etc.]

1. A place where candles, etc., are kept.

1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 73 The offices of the panetry, Butery .. marshalsy, avenery, Chaundlery. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. xii. (1743) 109 The yeoman of the chandlery [is to bring] seared cloths. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1877) III. xxi. 531 The several departments were organised under regular officers of the buttery, the kitchen, the napery, the chandlery, etc.

2. a. Candles and other lighting materials. b. The commodities sold by a retail provision-dealer (also in pl. *chandleries*). Also *attrib.*

1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 10 He shal survey .. the liveres of Chaundelary that shalbe everi day in the warderobe. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxiii, To open a little shop in the chandlery way. 1842 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* VI. 424 A vendor of the unenumerable things called chandleries. 1886 *Law Times' Rep.* LIII. 678/2 The outstanding debts of a chandlery business.

c. With defining word, as *ship chandlery* (the business and commodities of a *ship-chandler*).

1849 FREESE *Comm. Class-bk.* 16 Trade in Naval Stores and Ship Chandlery.

† **Cha·ndling**, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare.* [f. CHANDLER: cf. *peddling, peddler.*] The business of a chandler, the manufacture of chandlery.

1589 in Wadley *Bristol Wills* (1886) 257 Implements and utensils for soapmaking and for Chaundlinge. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Hist. Eng. Thought* I. 163 The exception to his tallow-chandling was a short residence with Sir Joseph Jekyll.

‖ **Chandoo, -du** (tʃændū·). [Hindī *chandū.*] A preparation of opium used in China for smoking.

1847 in CRAIG. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.*

† **Cha·ndry**. *Obs.* Forms: 5–7 **chandery**, **chaundrie**, -y, 6–7 **chandrie**, -dry. [Contracted from *chandlery*, like *chancery* from *chancelerie.*]

1. The place where candles, etc., were kept in a household; = CHANDLERY 1..

1478 *Liber Niger* in Pegge *Cur. Misc.* 74 To pantry, buttery, or cellar, spicery, chaundry, or any other office. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 12 The yoman of the chaundrie ..shall..haue in redinesse seared clothes, sufficient for the surgeon. 1668 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 178 One of the yeomen of the chaundry to the king. 1884 *Leisure Hour* 301/2 The chaundeler .. also moulded quarions and morters in the chaundry.

2. Chandlery, small wares.

1652 DAVENANT *Gondibert* (1673) Pref. 11 The shops of Chaundry, and slight wares.

3. The feast of Candlemas.

1478 *Liber Niger* in Pegge *Cur. Misc.* 100 Two servants ..to bear the trumpets, pipes and other instruments..whilst they blow to suppers and other revels at Chaundry.

Chane, obs. form of CHAIN, KHAN.

Chanel, Chanfer, obs. ff. CHANNEL, CHAMFER.

‖ **Chanfrin** (ʃanfrẽ). [a. F. *chanfrein*; cf. CHAMFRON.] The fore-part of a horse's head.

1730–6 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Chang, *sb. north. dial.* [An echoic word: cf. *chink, clang.*] A ringing or resonant sound.

1807 STAGG *Poems* 51 An' the grove, with gladsome chang Their joy confest. 1809 in Skinner *Misc. Poet.* 180 (Jam.) To fear the chirming chang Of gosses grave.

Chang, *v. north. dial. intr.* To make a loud ringing sound; to clang or twang. Hence **Cha·nging** *vbl. sb.*

1614 G. MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* II. xxii. (1668) 79 A certain hollow changing in his mouth. 1807 STAGG *Poems* 140 Wi' merry lilts the fidlers chang, The lads and lasses bicker.

Chang, var. of CANG, *Obs.*, fool, foolish.

Change (tʃē·ndʒ), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 **chaunge**, 4 **chonge**, 4–6 **chaynge**, (5 **chounge**), 3, 6– **change**. [a. AF. *chaunge*, OF. *change* (= Pr. *camge, camje*, Sp. *cange*):—late L. *cambi-um* exchange (Laws of Lombards), f. *cambīre*, to CHANGE.]

1. The act or fact of changing (see CHANGE *v.* 1, 2); substitution of one thing for another; succession of one thing in place of another.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 132 Change worþ of bischopriches, & þe digne sege y wys Worþ ybro3t to Canterbury, þat at London now ys. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 195 Thus was there made a newe chaunge. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 61 In the Realme of Fraunce was never chaunge of their Kyng..but by the Rebellions of such mighty Subgetts. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 11 Alle Englonde .. hatyd hym, and were fulle gladde to have a chounge. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 31 *marg. note*, Chaunge of ayre is daungerous. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 136 No change of Consuls marks to him the year. 1716–8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxix. 93 Everything I see seems to me a change of scene. 1733 MISS KELLY in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 47 For God's sake try the change of air. 1832 *Prop. Reg. Instr. Cavalry* III. 46 *Change of Position* is when the Line moves altogether off its ground, at the same time advancing or retiring one of its flanks. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* (Hoppe) Said to have made a change for the better.

b. Substitution of other conditions or circumstances, variety; esp. in colloq. phr. *for a change.*

1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* Prol. 33 Our fathers did, for change, to France repair. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xi. 314 Take 6 or 7 ripe Plantains..boil them instead of a Bag-pudding..this is a very good way for a change. 1842 TENNYSON *Walking to Mail* 18 He .. sick of home went overseas for change. 1876 BURNABY *Ride Khiva* XVIII, Anything for a change .. we are bored to death here.

† c. ? A round in dancing. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 209 Then in our measure, vouchsafe but one change.

d. *spec.* The passing from life; death.

1611 BIBLE *Job* XIV. 14 All the dayes of my appointed time will I waite, till my change come. 1741–3 WESLEY *Jrnl.* (1749) 56, I went to my mother, and found her change was near..She was in her last conflict. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* lxxxiii, I fear, sir, your Aunt .. is not in such a state of mind as will fit her very well for the change which is imminent.

† e. *To put the change upon*: to deceive, mislead (a person); to make things appear to (him) other than they are. *Obs.*

1693 CONGREVE *Double Deal.* v. iv, I have put the change upon her, that she may be otherwise employed. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 51 He put the Change upon the unthinking Senate, and ordain'd a Presbyter or Elder in the room of every Parish-Priest. 1742 JARVIS *Don Quix.* II. II. ix.(D.) Those enchanters..are perpetually setting shapes before me as they really are, and presently putting the change upon me, and transforming them into whatever they please. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* iii, You cannot put the change on me so easy as you think.

† 2. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally; exchange. *In change*: in exchange. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28820 If þou had lede, & hade nede For to haue gold ne wald þou bede For to ma [= make] chaunge. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 379 Of hym..chaynge wes maid For othir that men takyn had. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqrs. T.* 527 Took his herte in chaunge for myn. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7881 þai .. made a chaunge .. of hor choise lordes, Toax..was turnyt to the grekes, For Antenor. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 155 Chaunge is no robry, but robry maketh chaunge. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 185 That I .. Maintain'd the change of words with any creature. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 27 They will almost, Giue vs a Prince of blood..In change of him.

† b. *spec.* Exchange of merchandise, commerce.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 57 þe auteris of Crist are maad þe bordis of chaungis bi couetous men. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Introd. 32 Ane riche toun .. quhair sum time wes gret change, be repair of uncouth marchandis.

3. A place where merchants meet for the transaction of business, an exchange. (Since 1800, erroneously treated as an abbreviation of *Exchange*, and written *'Change.*) Now chiefly in phr. *on 'Change*, at the Exchange.

a 1400 *Octouian* 793 As he toward the chounge yode. 1614 T. ADAMS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xii. 2 'A heart and a heart'; one for the church, another for the change. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* I. i, She saw you yesterday at the Change. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 386 P 5 If such a Man comes from Change. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 336 It is powerful on Change. 1821 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 49 Old stock-jobbers..are gone hobbling to 'Change. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 321 What good, honest, generous men at home, will be wolves and foxes on change! 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. (1882) 415 Grave merchants upon 'change.

4. The act of changing (see CHANGE *v.* 6, 7); alteration in the state or quality of anything; the fact of becoming other than it was; variation, mutation.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 166 Worldliche þinges þet beoð, ase þe mone, euer ine chaunge. 1340 *Ayenb.* 104 He [God] is zobliche..wiþ-oute enye chonge eure to yleste. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. ix. (1495) 93 Flewme is able to be ..chaunged in to blode, and whan the chaunge is full made, etc. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5441 Withoute chaunge or variaunce. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxvii. § 11 A true change both of soul and body..from death to life. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 311 Remarkable Changes that have happen'd among the Fix'd Stars. 1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patr.' Day* II. iv, *Justice.* Do you really see any change in me? *Rosy.* Change! never was man so altered. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 182 Let the great world spin for ever down the ringing grooves of change. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* ii. 20 Growth is the reconcilement of permanence and change. 1858 J. BENNET *Nutrition* i. 26 Change, constant change, is the law of organic life. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 1 (1882) 61 The change in himself was as startling as the change in his policy.

† b. *spec.* Changefulness, changing humour, caprice; 'inconstancy, fickleness' (Schmidt). *Obs.*

1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* XX, A woman's gentle heart, but not acquainted With shifting change. 1605 — *Lear* I. i. 291 You see how full of changes his age is. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. vi. 115. 1675 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* I. i. 401 You bid me fear; in that your change I know.

c. *Mus.* Variation; modulation.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. ii. 69 Harke, what fine change is in the Musique. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 332 *Change*, the word used as the short for change of key or modulation.

d. *Change of life*: (see quot.).

1834 J. M. GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 54 *note*, When menstruation is about to cease, the period is called 'the change or turn of life'. 1864 F. CHURCHILL *Dis. Women* VI. 237 The period occupied by this 'change of life' ranges from two to four years, if not longer.

5. Of the moon: a. Properly, the passage from one 'moon' (*i. e.* monthly revolution) to another, the coming of the 'new moon'; b. extended more or less widely to include also the attainment of 'full moon', and even of intermediate phases.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 109 Of flodes high and ebbes lowe, Upon his [the Moon's] chaunge it shall be knowe. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 178 To follow still the changes of the Moone With fresh suspitions. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. I. 10 A Rule to find the Change, Full, and Quarters of the Moon .. The 29th day of October is the day of her Change, or New Moon. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 551 Sacrificing at the change of every moon many victims, chiefly children, to the river Ganges. 1858 in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 365 It is high water, full and change ..at 10 h. 11 m. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 810, I still have 'em [fits] once or twice a week sometimes, always with a change in the moon.

6. That which is or may be substituted for another of the same kind; esp. in phrase *change of raiment* (*apparel*, etc.). (In this sense sometimes unchanged in the plural; see quot. 1611.)

1592 GREENE *Groatsw. Wit* (1617) 9 Mistresse Lamilia, like a cunning Angler made readie her chaunge of baytes. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* XXVII. 33 If he change it at all, then both it, and the change thereof, shall be holy. — *Judg.* XIV. 12 Thirtie sheetes, and thirtie change of garments. 1815 *Scribbleomania* 141 Who, drench'd, ne'er catch cold, though without change of smickets. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1866) 248 Four horses with clothes on—change for a coach. 1876 BURNABY *Ride Khiva* XXI, A change of clothes, a few instruments and my gun.

7. a. Money of a lower denomination given in exchange for a larger coin, a bank-note, etc.; hence generally, coins of low denomination (often with adj. *small*); also coins of one currency given in exchange for those of another. b. The balance that remains over and is returned when anything is paid for by a piece of money greater than its price.

1622 MASSINGER, &c. *Old Law* V. i, *Lysander.* Your hat is too high-crowned. *Gnotho.* I do give him two crowns for't, and that's equal change all the world over. 1691 LOCKE *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 97 These in Change will answer all the Fractions between Sixpence and a Farthing. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 177 P 7 He had just received in a handful of change, the piece that he had .. been seeking. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* I. i, Can you give me change for a guinea? 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* IV, I'll..bring back your change all right. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 25 Still used as small change. *Mod.* No change given. Passengers are requested to examine their tickets and change before leaving.

fig. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 199 A poor Anglo-Saxon must..look twice at his small change of quarters and minutes.

c. *slang.* Something given or taken in return. In such phrases as *to give* (a person) *change*, to do him a service; also ironically, to give him his deserts, 'pay him out'; *to take one's change out of*, to take one's revenge on (a person), or for (a thing); *take your change out of that!* a slang expression when a 'settler' is given in the shape of either a repartee or a blow.

1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* IV. xi. (1849) 184 Take your change out of that! 1847 DE QUINCEY *Secret Soc.* Wks. VI. 238, I should certainly have 'taken my change' out of the airs she continually gave herself. 1855 THACKERAY *Diary J. de la Pluche* (Hoppe) Whenever I see him in a very

public place, I take my change for my money. I digg him in the ribbs, or slap his padded old shoulders. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* (Hoppe) If you showed me a B. I could so far give you change for it as to answer Boffin.

8. *spec.* in *pl.* † **a.** *Math.* The different orders in which a set or series of things can be arranged; permutations (*obs.*). **b.** *Bell-ringing.* The different orders in which a peal of bells may be rung.

(The name has reference to a change from the 'usual order', viz. the diatonic scale, struck from the highest to the lowest bell; but in a wider sense, this is included as one of the changes; see GROVE *Dict. Mus.* s. v.)

1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* (J.) Four bells admit twenty-four changes in ringing. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 462/2 In..Ringing Bells .. Changes or Tunes [is] when they are rung to Immitate the airy sound of a Psalme or Song. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Changes* in arithmetic, etc., the permutations or variations of any number of quantities; with regard to their position, order, etc. 1864 JEAN INGELOW *Poems* 140 O Boston bells! Ply all your changes.

c. *To ring the changes*: (*a.*) to go through all the changes in ringing a peal of bells; *fig.* to go through all the possible variations of any process; to repeat the same words, statements, etc., in various ways. (Constr. *on, upon*; now usually *contemptuous.*) (*b.*) *slang*: see quot. 1786, 1874.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banq.* 331 Some ring the Changes of opinions. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 62 They shall only ring you over a few changes upon the three words: crying, Faith, Hope and Charity; Hope, Faith and Charity; and so on. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 36 A parcel of roaring bullies..ringing the changes on butcher's cleavers. 1786 *Remark. Trials J. Shepherd* 8 To initiate him into the art of what that gentleman stiled *ringing the changes*; that is, ingeniously substituting a worse for a better article, and decamping without a discovery. 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* lxxxvi. (D.) He could .. have astounded him by ringing changes upon Almugea, Cazimi, etc. 1874 *Slang Dict.* s.v. *Ring*, 'To ring the changes' in low life means to change bad money for good.

9. *Hunting.* Phr. *To hunt change*; see quots., and cf. COUNTER *adv.* ? *Obs.*

1677 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1706)16 When the Hounds.. take fresh scent, hunting another Chase..we say, they Hunt Change. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Buck-Hunting*, To have a care of Hunting Counter or Change, because of the plenty of Fallow Deer that use to come more directly upon the Hounds, than the red Deer doth. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Change* (among Hunters) is when a Buck, etc., met by Chance, is taken for that they were in pursuit of.

† **10.** *Surveying.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. v. i. § 2. 4 Provide ten small sticks..at the end of every one of those Chains, stick one of these..into the Ground, which let him that followeth take up..These Ten Chains if the distance be large, you call a Change, and so you may denominate every large distance by Changes, Chains and Links.

11. *Sc.* An ale-house; = CHANGE-HOUSE.

c 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 68 A gentleman that keeps a Change..They call an alehouse a change.

12. *Comb.* and *attrib.*

a. *Comb.*, as *change-day, -time* (sense 5), *change-ringer, -ringing* (sense 8 b), *change-keeper* (sense 11); **Change Alley**, a narrow street in London, scene of the gambling in South Sea and other stocks (see ALLEY); **change-broker** = exchange broker; **change-ratio** (see quot.); **change-wheel** (see quot.). See also CHANGE-HOUSE.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* VI. v, Poor sub-lieutenant Duhamel, innocent *Change-broker. 1633 T. JAMES *Voyage* 18 It flowes on the *change day, about a eleuen a clocke. 1752 in *Scots. Mag.* (1753) July 338/1 Duncan Campbell *changekeeper. 1883 A. GREY in *Nature* XXVII. 320 The multiplier .. or *change-ratio as it has been called by Professor James Thompson, is .. the number of the new units of velocity equivalent to one of the old units. 1884 *Athenæum* 18 Oct. 501/3 The *change-ringers have done far more evil than revolution and bigotry combined. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* iii. 31 *Change-ringing is pre-eminently [an art] .. which exercises the mind and body at the same time. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 526 *Change-wheels, having varying numbers of cogs of the same pitch, are used to connect the main arbor of the lathe with the feed-screw. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 266/1 The screw is driven by means of..change-wheels from the end of the lathe-spindle.

b. *attrib.* in sense 'taking the place of another, acting as substitute, exchange-, vice-'.

1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. II. i. § 3. 147 The change-horses being better at the regular hunt-stable. 1886 *Daily News* 22 July 5/1 Mr. Bonnor and Mr. Jones are also very useful change bowlers. 1884 BP. OF CHICHESTER in *Times* 20 Aug. 5 To keep a book .. in which the name of every change-preacher should be entered.

Change (tʃēindʒ), *v.* Forms: 3–4 **chaungen, chaungi**, 3 **changen, changi**, 3–7 **chaunge**, 4 **schaungen, chawnge, chong, chongi**, 5 **chonge, chawngyn, chaunch**, 6 **chaung, chaundge, chaynge**, ? **chonch**, 3– **change**. [ME. *change-n*, a. OF. *change-r* (= Pr. *camjar, cambiar*, Sp. *cangear, cambiar*, It. *cangiare, cambiāre*):—late L. *cambiāre* (in Salic Law, etc.), f. *cambi-um* exchange; used for cl. L. *cambīre* to barter, exchange: perh. cognate with Gr. *καμπ-* to bend, turn, turn back.]

1. *trans.* To put or take another (or others) instead of; to substitute another (or others) for, replace by another (or others); to give up in exchange for something else.

(Here (but not in 1 b) the 'something else' is almost always of the same kind as the thing it replaces.)

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 Þat tu naldes chaungen Þat tu liuest in for to beo cwen icrunet. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29410 He chaunges crun or wede. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1003 In þis werld es bothe wele and wa, Þat es ofte chaunged to and fra. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 109 He shall his place chaunge And seche many londes straunge. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 125 The same herbes .. were sent to the Kinges closid and sealled with their sealles, to thentent that they shulde not be chaunged. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 250 Which for a better liuing will chaung his colledge. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Warres* IV. xxxiv, Changing the Clyme, thou couldst not change thy Care. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xli. 14 He shaued himselfe, and changed his raiment. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* I. i. 155 They change their weekly barber, weekly news. 1805 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* III. 197 When I had changed my things, and taken my tea.

b. with *for* (*with* obs.) before the thing put or taken in exchange. (Now usually *exchange.*)

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 548 Mani on stilleliche hor armes a wei caste, & chaungede hom vor herigaus. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1233 And swore so depe to .. chaunge hire for no newe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7589 He may be chaungit .. for sum choise other, þat is takon of Troy. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 114 Who will not change a Rauen for a Doue? 1599 — *Hen. V*, III. vii. 12, I will not change my Horse with any that treades but on foure postures. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 234 Where Jove..Might change Olympus for a nobler hill. *a* 1875 MONSELL *Hymn*, '*When I had wandered*' iii, I..changed my hopes for fears.

c. *spec.* To give or procure money of another kind (*e.g.* foreign or smaller coin) in exchange for money of some defined kind or amount.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 129 [Ihesus] caste adown her stalles, þat .. chaungeden any moneye. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.) A shopkeeper might be able to change a guinea..when a customer comes for a crown's worth of goods. 1826 SCOTT *Diary* in *Lockhart* (1839) VIII. 382 When we change a guinea, the shillings escape as things of small account. 1876 BURNABY *Ride Khiva* xii, The Commercial Bank would change my English gold.

d. *To change oneself*: *i.e.* one's clothes. So *to change one's feet*; *i.e.* one's shoes or other covering for the feet. Now only *Sc.*

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 260 Than the kyng entred into a lytel chaumbre, and there dyd chaunge him. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Jew Malta* IV. v, I change myself twice a-day. 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* v. (ed. 18) 118 She did not change her feet when she came in from the wet.

e. *intr.* To change one's clothes. (*colloq.*)

1634 *Malory's Arthur* (1816) II. 319 A gentlewoman .. brought him a shirt of fine linen cloth; but he changed not there. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1847) II. 350 After dinner I .. washed and changed.

2. Often with plural object, in sense: To substitute one thing for another of the same kind; to quit one and take another.

Thus *to change hands*, to pass from one hand to another, from one person's possession to another's; *to change sides*, to go over from one side to the other; *to change carriages* (e. g. on a railway). (Rarely with obj. in sing. as † *to change the hand* (obs.), *to change one's side*; these cases belong properly to 1.)

1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. x. 529 The place however only chang'd the hand without going out of the Family. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 435 Their weak heads ..'Twixt sense and nonsense daily change their side. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 22 If you change ends, still the Air will rush out at the upper end. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* ii. § 2 Money changeth hands. 1755 *Game at Cricket* 7 The Bowler .. shall bowl to the Number of Four [balls] before he changes wickets. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 1 Feb. 5/3 The Simla..after changing owners, was converted into a sailing ship. *Mod.* Passengers by these trains change carriages at Didcot.

b. *intr.* or *ellipt.* To change carriages on a railway, boats on a river, etc.

18.. *Tyneside Song*, Ye mun change here for Jarrow. *Mod.* Passengers for Cambridge change at Bletchley. All change here, please!

3. *trans.* To give and receive reciprocally, exchange, interchange. (For this *exchange* is now the ordinary prose word, but *change* is still in *dial., arch.*, and *poet.* use, and in 'change places', and the like.)

Const. A and B change places, A changes places with B.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1052 Quaþ horn..We schulle chaungi wede. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 238 Will you vouchsafe with me to change a word? 1592 — *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 31 Some say, the Larke and loathed Toad change eyes. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 93 Wilt thou change Fathers? I will giue thee mine. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks*, After they had changed a few bullets [they] boarded a tall ship of the Turkes. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1826) 172 Purposing to change a pistol-shot or two with the first I met. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Wks.* (1764) I. 45 Forbid by fate to change one transient glance! 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* iii, Her attendants changed expressive looks with each other. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 42 If you..change a word with her he calls his wife. 1864 *Blackw. Mag.* XCV. 764 (Hoppe) Do you believe that the Æsculapius would change places with him? 1870 *Daily News* 16 Apr., Whose owner..by 'changing works', as the exchange of labour is called, does as much for his neighbours.

† **b.** To exchange (a thing) *with* (a person).

(Here the thing given is the sole object, that received being understood to be the corresponding thing in relation to the other person or party. The construction is thus a mixture of 1 and 3.)

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxix, I scorn to change my state with kings. 1604 — *Oth.* I. iii. 317, I would change my Humanity with a Baboone. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (J.), Those thousands, with whom thou wouldst not .. change thy fortune and condition.

† **4.** To give or bestow in exchange. *Obs. rare.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Sam.* x. 9 God changed unto him another hart.

5. *intr.* To make an exchange.

† **a.** with *for* (also *with*) before the thing given.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 13 b, In Indie, saith Isidore, there is neyther Lead nor Brasse of his owne, therefore it chaungeth for his owne Marchandise (as with Gemmes and Margarets). *a* 1637 B. JONSON '*Drink to me only*', But might I of Jove's nectar sip I would not change for thine.

b. with *for* before the thing taken in exchange.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 356 It cannot be long that Desdemona should continue her loue to the Moore .. She must change for youth. [But the sense may be different.] 1608 — *Per.* IV. vi. 174 Thou hold'st a place, for which the pained'st fiend Of hell would not in reputation change.

c. with *with* before the person, as in 3.

1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* xvii, Ere we part change with me.

6. *trans.* To make (a thing) other than it was; to render different, alter, modify, transmute.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 3 Olibrius..changede his chere. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 14 He ne myȝte hire herte change, þat heo to sore ne drow. *c* 1300 *Beket* 258 He gan to changi al his lyf: and his manere also. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 68 His forme he chaungeth sodeinly. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clii. 181 He changed his countenance. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* v. (1637) 42 So times are changed to and fro, and chaunging times have chaunged us too. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 145 No errour of a subordinate Judge, can change the Law. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Rom. i. 9 He so far changed his purpose as to go back through Macedonia. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 8 (1882) 430 A series of victories which .. changed the political aspect of the world.

b. With *into* or *to*: To turn or convert *into.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1258 Þat sumtyme wer gentyle, Now ar chaunged to chorles. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xiv. 58 The vertue that tornyth and chaungyth the substaunce of the sede in to the substaunce of al the partyes of the plante. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 126 Cambio is chang'd into Lucentio. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cvi. 20 They changed their glory, into the similitude of an oxe. 1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 123 Chang'd to a bird, and sent to flit in air. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady Clara* vi, You changed a wholesome heart to gall. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 48 They would change the patriarchal or dynastic form into aristocracy or monarchy.

c. To turn from the natural or proper state; to render acid or tainted; as, the wine is *changed*; thunder and lightning are said to *change* (or *turn*) milk. (*colloq.* or *dial.*)

7. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become different, undergo alteration, alter, vary.

c 1275 LAY. 3791 Þo changede [1205 twineden] hire þonkes. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 148 On þe fifte day changed þer wynde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 779 Tho chaungen gan here colour in here face. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxx. 156 When the french kyng sawe the englysshmen, his blode chaunged. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxxviii. 441 The flowers be .. of an incarnate ..colour changing upon blewe. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 96 Their mindes may change. 1611 BIBLE *Malachi* iii. 6, I am the Lord, I change not. 1632 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* xxiii. (1862) I. 90 Ye have not changed upon, nor wearied of your sweet Master, Christ. 1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 68 Colours that change whene'er they wave their wings. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 91 Nothing will die; All things will change.

b. To turn *into* or *to* something else.

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 306 Ha .. Chaungeþ fram water into blod. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. v. 88 Our solemne Hymnes, to sullen Dyrges change. 1601 — *All's Well* IV. iii. 5 He chang'd almost into another man. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* liv. 16 And every winter change to spring.

† **c.** With complemental adj.: To become, turn. *Obs. rare.*

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 128 Endive..by this means will change whitish.

d. Of the moon: (*a.*) To pass through her various phases. (*b.*) To pass from one monthly revolution to another, pass through the phase of 'new moon'; sometimes extended to 'full moon', and intermediate phases. Cf. CHANGE *sb.* 5.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5336 It shal chaungen .. as the moone. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVIII. 83 The minde of men chaungeth as the mone. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 110 The Moone .. That monethly changes in her circled Orbe. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 322 The moon changeth; *Luna coit, vel novatur.* 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 810 When the moon changes, I have the fits.

† **e.** *spec.* To change countenance; to turn pale, blush, etc. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 140 He changes more and more, I thinke he be angrie indeede. — *Hen. V*, II. ii. 73 Looke ye how they change: Their cheekes are paper. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. vi. 12 Change you, Madam?

f. *spec.* To turn sour or acid, become tainted; to 'turn'. (*colloq.* or *dial.*)

† **8.** *trans.* To shift, transfer (*from* one place *to* another). *rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 131 From feble lande eke chaunge hem yf thou mowe: For man and tree from feble lande to goode Who can and wol not chaunge I holde him woode.

b. *intr.* To remove to another place or into other circumstances; to be shifted or transferred. (*rare*; occas. *colloq.* with *about, over*, etc.)

c 1360 *Song of Yesterd.* 33 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 134 Hit [worldly bliss] schaungeþ so oft and so sodeynly, To day is here, to morwe a way. 1426 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 134 To forein blode that it not ne choinge, The crowne to put in non hondis straunge. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 155 When trewe mens money, chaungth into theeues purses. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 119 a. If a person or a vicar .. dieth or chaungeth. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* (Hoppe) To let us change and change about.

9. *Phrases.* [*In some of these it is uncertain*

whether the verb was originally transitive or intransitive.] *To change arms*: (*Mil.*) to shift the rifle from one shoulder to the other. *To change colour* or *hue*: to become altered in colour; *spec.* of persons, to turn pale, blush, etc. (cf. COLOUR). † *To change* (*one's*) *copy*: to change or alter one's style, manner, character. † *To change countenance* or *face* (obs.) = *to change colour*. *To change foot*: † **a.** to change sides, play the turncoat (*obs.*); **b.** (also *to change feet*) = *to change step*. *To change front*: (orig. *Mil.*) to face in another direction, to alter one's direction of standing or marching; usually *fig.* *To change hands*: see 2. *To change hand*, or *change a horse* (*Horsemanship*): see quot. † *To change one's life* (obs. rare): to die. *To change one's mind*: to alter one's opinion or purpose (see MIND). *To change one's note* or *tune*: to alter one's manner of speaking, to speak more respectfully, to change from laughter to tears (*colloq.*). *To change sides*: see 2. *To change step*: to alter the cadence of the steps in marching so that each foot falls at the instant the other would have fallen. *To chop and change*: see CHOP *v.*2.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccl. 795 With those wordes the duke a lytell chaunged *colour. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 192 Change you colour? **1634** BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 5 Mr. Thatcher .. was so apprehensive of the danger, that he changed colours. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 11. 72 One large star .. changed colour incessantly. **1525** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxiii. [cix.] 327 Chaunge your *copye, so that we haue no cause to renewe our yuell wylles agaynste you. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* 190, I shall change copie from a Duke to a King. **1640** G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 374 Howsoever we change Copy, we are embased .. thereby. **1637** HEYWOOD *Royall King* Wks. 1874 VI. 22 Why, to change *face They say in modest maides are signes of grace. *a* **1619** DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 153 Glocester .. conceiving his turning, not so to serve his turne, as he expected .. againe changed *foote. **1833** *Reg. Instr. Cavalry* I. 18 *Change Feet* .. This may be required of a man who is stepping with a different foot from the rest. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., To change a *horse, or change *hand, is to turn or beat the horse's head from one hand to the other, from the right to the left, or from the left to the right. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 4210 (Trin.) Soone bigon he chaunge *hew. **1546** LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* IV. i. 83 a, At ye same time Marye the Vyrgyne .. did chaunge her *life. **1611** BIBLE *Hebr.* xii. 17 Hee found no place of repentance [*marg.* way to change his *minde]. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. viii, Mrs. Western had changed her mind on the very point of departure. **1885** SIR H. COTTON in *Law Times* LXXX. 136/1 The lady .. afterwards changed her mind and wished to take it back. **1708** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. ix, I'll make him change his *Note presently. **1578** *Scot. Poems 16th C.* (1801) II. 185 Priestes change your *tune. **1853** LYTTON *My Novel* (Hoppe), You must not suppose .. that I can change and chop my *politics for my own purpose.

Changeability (tʃēⁱ·ndʒăbi·lĭti). Also 4 **chaungeablete.** [In its ME. form, a. OF. *changeableté*: see CHANGEABLE, and -ITY.] The quality of being changeable. **a.** = CHANGEABLENESS. **b.** Capability of being changed.

1388 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xv. 11 *marg.*, Repenting, whanne it berith chaungeablete, may not be in God. **1413** LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* II. li. (1859) 54 Chaungeabylyte of wylle. **1496** *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VI. x. 248/1 Freelte and unstabylyte and chaungeabylyte. **1785** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1842) II. 384 Her emphasis has that sort of changeability, which gives an interest to everything she utters. **1866** ARGYLL *Reign Law* vi. (1871) 319 The changeability of phenomena through human agency.

Changeable (tʃēⁱ·ndʒăb'l), *a.* Forms: 4 **chaungeabil**, etc. [a. F. *changeable*, f. *change-r* to CHANGE; see -ABLE.]

1. That may change; liable or subject to change; mutable, variable, inconstant.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxviii[ix]. 8 All ere chawngeabil & passand. **1340** — *Pr. Consc.* 1413 Þe life of þis world es ..ful variand and chaungeable. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 384 Fortune is chaungeable. **1587** GOLDING *De Mornay* iv. 44 It is certeine that he is vnchangeable, and that if he were not so the whole chaungeable nature should perish. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 431 A moonish youth [would] greeue, be effeminate, changeable, longing, and liking. *a* **1762** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* lxix. 114, I have been very near leaving this changeable world. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* s.v. *Astron.* II. 429/2 The most remarkable of these changeable stars. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 10 Sept. 5/5 The weather was very changeable.

2. Liable to be changed (by others); alterable.

1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 404 II. 30 This chaungebyll rewle. **1604** H. JACOB *Reasons* 70 It is not Changeable by man, and therefore it only is lawfull. **1830** D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. xi. 247 Their places of meeting were changeable, and only known to their own party. **1836** J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* ix. (1852) 275 A merely arbitrary determination .. changeable at pleasure.

3. Showing different colours under different aspects; 'shot', changing-coloured. *arch.*

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 116 Grene chaungeable velvet. **1550** *Inv. Ch. Goods* in *Norfolk Archæol.* (1865) VII. 34 A cope of blew changeable sylke. **1580** BARET *Alv.* C 323 Pigeons haue feathers of changeable colours. **1589** R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 12 Changeable coloured vrchins. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 76. **1624** *Inv.* in *Archæol.* XLVIII. 136 Changable taffaty curtains. **1712** BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 425 ▶ 3 A Robe of changeable Silk. *c* **1815** MOORE *Irish Melod.* Poet. Wks. II. 137 Love's wing and the peacock's are .. both of them bright, but they're changeable too.

† **b.** Variegated, parti-coloured. *Obs.*

1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 960 Each one strives who shall lay the first hand upon that changeable cote [Joseph's].

† **4.** Varying, various. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdr.* vi. 44 Floures of chaungeable coloure and smell. **1572** MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Sheep* (1627) 203 The shepheard must often driue them ouer changeable pastures and grounds whereas there is scant of feeding.

5. as *sb.* † **a.** A changeable fabric (see 3, 3 b). *Obs.* **b.** A changeable thing or person. *rare.*

1496 *Will of Byllisdon* (Somerset Ho.) Tartron or Sarsenet of Chaungeable. **1627** FELTHAM *Resolves* I. ix, First went Lying .. clad all in Changeable. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymnar.* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 35 No Change .. the Unchangeable affects, To his fix'd Glory God all Changeables directs. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 298 The changelings, or changeables, if thou like that word better.

Changeableness (tʃēⁱ·ndʒăb'lnės). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being changeable; mutability, variableness; inconstancy, fickleness.

c **1430** *Life St. Kath.* (Gibbs MS.) 106 Þe blamefull chaungeablenesse of þe queene. **1651** HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* x. § 13. 161 According to the changeablenesse of mens mindes. **1695** LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* II. 49 *note*, Considering the Changeableness of Fortune. **1709** ADDISON *Tatler* No. 121 ▶ 5 The changeableness of the Weather. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 1 (1882) 215 The old sneer of the changeableness of woman.

Changeably (tʃēⁱ·ndʒăbli), *adv.*

† **1.** By way of exchange or interchange. *Obs.*

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 109 In wytnesse herof both partyes hath chaungeably sette their seales the day and tyme before reherssed.

† **2.** Alternately in order or position. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* xv. 40 To vse chaungable [*alternis autem uti*] .. is delitable. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans, Heraldry* D ij a, So chaungeably she [Anna wyfe to kyng Rich. II.] bare theys armys [i. e. of Englond and of Fraunce and of thempor of Almayn] in xvj. quarteris.

† **3.** In a manner liable to change. *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xii. 181 God .. created man good, howbeit chaungeable good; free from euill, howbeit so as he might choose the euill.

4. In a changeable or changing manner; with constant change or variety.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. i, His several colours, he wears, wherein he flourisheth changeably, every day.

† **Cha·ngeant,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *changeant*, pr. pple. of *changer* to change: cf. CANGEANT.] Changing.

c **1620** Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 90 The changeant colour of Dove's glist'ring neck.

† **Cha·nge-church.** *Obs.* [f. CHANGE *v.* + CHURCH.] One who changes churches; who holds various ecclesiastical preferments in succession.

1662 FULLER *Worthies, Herts.* (1811) I. 429 (D.) Boso .. was a great Change-Church in Rome.

Changed (tʃēⁱndʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. CHANGE *v.* + -ED[1]. Sidney's form *caunged* is prob. after It. *cangiato* changed; cf. CANGEANT, It. *cangiante* changing, changeful.] That has undergone change; made other than it was; altered.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 116 You might well see by his caunged countenance .. that hee felt the part hee playd. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 381 Your chang'd complexions. *a* **1674** MILTON *Hor. Ode* I. v. 6 How oft shall he On faith and changed gods complain. **1883** FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. 187 Changed opinions will bring change of feelings.

Changeful (tʃē·ndʒful), *a.* [f. CHANGE *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of change, greatly given to change; changing, variable, inconstant. (Chiefly *poetic.*)

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 99 When we will tempt the frailtie of our powers, Presuming on their changefull potencie. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 565 The changeful Temper of the Skies. *a* **1704** T. BROWN *Sat. agst. Wom.* Wks. 1730 I. 55 Woman, that various and that changeful thing. **1798** SOUTHEY *To a Friend, &c.*, The changeful April day. **1852** KEBLE *Chr. Year., 6th Sund. aft. Epiph.*, The changeful year.

Hence **Cha·ngefully** *adv.*, **Cha·ngefulness.**

1857 J. LAWRENCE *Guy Livingst.* x, The gleams from the great burning logs lighted up .. the polished walnut panels so changefully. **1777** BOSWELL *Johnson* II. 582, I complained of a wretched changefulness, so that I could not preserve .. the same views. **1853** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xvii. 227 A day was coming when .. this sad world was to put off for ever its changefulness.

Cha·nge-house. *Sc.* [f. CHANGE *sb.* + HOUSE.] 'A small inn or alehouse' (Jam.). (Perhaps originally a wayside inn at which horses were or might be changed; in which sense it sometimes remains as a proper name on the old coach-roads.)

c **1620** Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 72 When men see the Ivy bush hang out, They knowe the change-house. **1700** SIR A. BALFOUR *Lett.* 52 (Jam.) A little kind of chaingehouse .. that provides meat for men and horses. **1814** SCOTT *Wav.* xi, The guests had left their horses at the small inn, or change-house, as it was called, of the village. **1848** CLOUGH *Bothie* VI. 78 These .. Went by the lochside along to the changehouse near in the clachan.

Changeless (tʃēⁱ·ndʒlės), *a.* [f. CHANGE *sb.* + -LESS. Not in Bailey or Johnson.)] Without change, unchanging, immutable.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. 215 Thus for each change my changelesse heart I fortifie. **1592** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xxxvii. (R.) Vnto the cuckooe .. she Adjudg'd a spring-time's changeles note. **1636** HEALEY *Epictetus' Man.* 101 O changelesse fate, direct mee to the end. *a* **1700** SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Letter fr. Sea*, As changeless as my mind. **1847** M. BOWLY in *Bk. Praise* 438 Free and changeless is His favour. **1875** MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* IV. 101 God alone is changeless.

Hence **Cha·ngelessly** *adv.*, **Cha·ngelessness.**

1808 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Philos.* in *Education* III. No. 6. 560 The Chinese idea of the Infinite was that of changelessness. **1840** GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 7 The changelessness .. of the church in the fundamental truths of the Gospel.

Changeling (tʃēⁱ·ndʒlin), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 6 **chaunge-.** [f. CHANGE *v.* + -LING, dim. suffix.]

A. *sb.*

1. One given to change; a fickle or inconstant person; a waverer, turncoat, renegade. *arch.*

1555 T. HAWKES in Foxe *A. & M.* (1631) III. xi. 263/2, I am no changeling, nor none will be. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, v. i. 76 Fickle Changelings, and poore Discontents. **1651** HOWELL *Venice* 45 Which have their being under that changeling the Moon. **1682** BUNYAN *Holy War* 42 They would never be Changlings, nor forsake their old Lord for a new. **1759** ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* I. vi. 459 Darnley was such a changeling. **1807** SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 28 June in *Life* (1862) II. 286 England has nought to fear from such changelings.

2. A person or thing (surreptitiously) put in exchange for another. ? *Obs.* (exc. as in 3.)

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 13 They put a stinkyng harlot in place of the holy spouse of Christe. That this puttyng in of a changelyng should not deceiue vs, etc. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 53, I .. Folded the Writ vp in forme of the other .. plac't it safely, The changeling neuer knowne. **1640** BP. HALL *Episc.* II. xx. 204 It is not St. Ambrose .. but a changling in his clothes. **1830** SCOTT *Demonol.* vi. 175 Who live as changelings ever since, For love of your domains.

3. *spec.* A child secretly substituted for another in infancy; *esp.* a child (usually stupid or ugly) supposed to have been left by fairies in exchange for one stolen. (In quot. 1590 applied to the child taken, not to that left.)

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* VII. XV. 122 They have so fraied us with .. elves, hags .. changlings, incubus, Robin goodfellow .. and such other bugs, that we are afraid of our own shadowes. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 23. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 65 Such, men do chaungelings call, so chaung'd by Faeries theft. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* viii. 24 To steal a Prince out of his cradle, and leave a Changeling in the room. **1726** GAY *Fables* I. iii. 14 Your precious babe is hence convey'd, And in its place a changeling laid. **1840** AINSWORTH *Tower of L.* 370 Yes! I am a changeling. *transf.* and *fig.* **1818** SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IV. i, That great tower .. A changeling of man's art, nursed amid nature's brood. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 530 The small pox was always present .. turning the babe into a changeling at which the mother shuddered.

attrib. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 120, I do but beg a little changeling boy, To be my Henchman. **1825** T. C. CROKER *Fairy Leg. S. Irel.* 49 *note*, A strong similarity in the traits of changeling character.

4. A half-witted person, idiot, imbecile. *arch.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xii. 182 A Changeling .. is not one child changed for another, but one child on a sudden much changed from it-self. **1667** PEPYS *Diary* 28 Dec., To think how ill she do any serious part .. just like a fool or changeling. **1845** H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) I. iii. 100 The giant becomes a dwarf—the genius a helpless changeling.

† **5.** The rhetorical figure *Hypallage*. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 182 Hipallage or the Changeling .. as, he that should say, for tell me troth and lie not, lie me troth and tell not.

† **B.** as *adj.* (attrib. use of 1). Changeable, variable, inconstant. *Obs.*

1646 BOYLE *Wks.* I. 20 Some are so studiously changling in that particular. **1691** *New Disc. Old Intreague* Introd. 4 Crouds of Thoughtless Mob with Changeling Praise. **1702** ROWE *Tamerl.* I. ii. 606 Curse on that Changeling Deity of Fools [Fortune].

Changement (tʃēⁱ·ndʒmĕnt). *rare.* [a. F. *changement* changing, change; see CHANGE *v.* and -MENT.] Change, alteration, variation.

1584 MELVIL *Let.* in Tytler *Hist. Scotl.* (1864) IV. 80 An appearance of changement of mind in him. **1677** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 208 The most notable changement which happened in Religion. **1802** STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. i. 57 Arrows, of different weights .. according to the different changements made in the distance of the ground.

Changer (tʃēⁱ·ndʒəɹ). Forms: 4 **chaungeour, changeour**, 4–6 **chaunger**, 5 **chawniore, chaungere**, 6– **changer.** [ME. *changeour*, a. OF. *changeor* (mod. F. *changeur*) :—late L. type **cambiātōr-em*; but prob. often directly f. CHANGE.]

1. One who, or that which, changes anything; see CHANGE *v.* 1, 6.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xvii. (1495) 325 The mone is chaunger of the ayre. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 52 Though chaunge be no robbry .. Yet shall that chaunge rob the chaunger of his wit. **1677** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 264 The same thing cannot be the changer and changed. **1854** W. WATERWORTH *Anglicanism* 84 Reformers .. and changers in matters of religion. **1881** P. BROOKS *Candle of Lord* 192 Christ, the changer of hearts.

† **2.** One who changes money, a money-changer.

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 14732 (Trin.) Þe chaungeours [*Cott. Gött.* moneurs; *Fairf.* moneyers] for þat gilt Her bordes [iesus] ouer kest. **1382** WYCLIF *Matt.* xxi. 12 He turnyde vpsadoun the bordis of chaungeris. **1474** CAXTON *Chesse* III. iv. (1860) 8 b, The chaungers, and they that lene money. **1611** BIBLE *John* ii. 14 Found in the Temple .. the changers of money, sitting .. Powred out the changers money.

3. One who changes or varies; an inconstant person. *rare.*

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* lxx, To be thy chiftanes changers ay thou chuisis. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxiv. 21 Medle not with them that are giuen to change [*marg.* Heb. changers].

4. *Sc.* One who keeps a CHANGE-HOUSE.

1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scott.* II. v. 177 *foot-n.*, In 1673 the Council of Paisley .. ordain that changers selling drink to scholars shall pay £10.

Changing (tʃē·ndʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. CHANGE *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb CHANGE.

1. The action of substituting one thing for another, or of giving and receiving reciprocally; exchange.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1532 Many men se ofte chaungyng Of sere maners of gys of clethyng. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 71 Chawngynge or yeuynge oone thinge for anothere, *cambium*. 1513–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 18 For confirmatioun of peace and changeing of seillis. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Paraph.* 76 b, A choppyng and chaungeyng of benefites one for an other. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 137 Change your Fauours too .. But in this changing, What is your intent? 1611 BIBLE *Pref.* 9 Neither was there this chopping and changing in the more ancient times onely.

† **b.** *concr.* A thing given in exchange. *Obs. rare.*

1538 WYCLIF *Serm.* lx. Wks. I. 184 What chaunginge shal a man 3yve for his soule.

2. The action of making a thing other than it was; alteration.

a 1225 *Anc. R.* 6 Þeos riwle .. is euer on, & schal beon, wiðute monglunge & wiðute chaungunge. 1538. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 182 For chawngynge of Cristis ordynaunce. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 271 Notable alteracyon or chaungynge of the partes. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 133 So many various shiftings and changings of modes. 1866 SHARPE *New Test.* Pref., The Translator .. has made no change for changing's sake.

† **b.** *Mus.* Variation; modulation; = CHANGE *sb.* 4 c. *Obs.*

1633 FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* VII. xix, Change when you sing, muses delight in changing. 1669 PENN *No Cross* xix. § 31 The Musick was simple, without Art of Changings.

3. The action of becoming other than it was; change, alteration, variation.

c 1330 *Kyng of Tars* 871 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 192 Bi chaungynge of his hewe. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. x, Þe rauen haþ foure and sixty chaungynges of voyse. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* ci. 38 There is no changyng foundyn in the. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* iii. 9 The chaungince of their countenaunce bewrayeth them. 1659 C. NOBLE *Moderate Answ. Immod. Queries* 6 A person given to vacillations and changings.

† **b.** Of the moon; = CHANGE *sb.* 5. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vj, Take hony at the chaungyng of the moon. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xliii. 8 The moneth is called after her name, encreasing wonderfully in her changing.

4. *attrib.* in various senses; see the vb.

1878 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 75 The appoggiatura .. in the latter case .. is .. sometimes called 'transient' or 'changing' note. 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* 200 The grave is not a goal, it is but a changing-place. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 130/1 Plan .. of Dry or Changing House where miners change their clothes.

Changing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].]

1. That changes (*intr.*); undergoing alteration; varying, inconstant; that changes colour.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1588 Suche a chaungande chaunce. 1340 *Ayenb.* 104 Alle oþre þinges byeþ chonginde. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* v. (1637) 42 So times are changed to and fro, and chaunging times have chaunged us too. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. xxxvii, Every changing scene. 1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* § xxv. (1700) 152 The changing necks of Doves. 1880 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* I. 216 The sea .. always changing, yet unchangeable. *Mod.* A changing-coloured silk.

2. That changes (*trans.*); causing alteration.

1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 27 Sept. II. 53 Time changing, sneaking People. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertrude* II. xxi, The changing hand of time.

Changing, *vbl. sb.*[2]; see CHANG *v.*

Chanh, var. CANG *a. Obs.* foolish.

Chanily, obs. form of CHANNELLY, gravelly.

† **Chank,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Shortened form of CHANCRE.

1586 LUPTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (N.) Of a marvellous virtue against blearedness of the eyes, chanks, and burning.

Chank (tʃæŋk), *sb.*[2] [a. Hindī *çankh*:—Skr. *chankha*: cf. Pg. *chanco, chanquo.*] 'A large kind of shell (*Turbinella rapa*) prized by the Hindus, and used by them for offering libations, as a horn to blow at the temples, and for cutting into armlets and other ornaments. It is found especially in the Gulf of Manaar' (Col. Yule).

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 322 (Y.) There are others they call Chanquo; the shells of which are the Mother of Pearl. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. 131 (Y.) Chonk, a Shell-fish in shape of a Periwinkle, but as large as a Man's Arm above the Elbow. 1798 T. MAURICE *Hindostan* IV. iii. (1820) II. 276 Nor armed himself with any other panoply than the sacred chank. 1863 C. R. MARKHAM in *Intell. Observ.* IV. 420 Large conch shells called chanks.

2. *Comb.* and *attrib.*, as *chank-bed, -fishery, -shell.*

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Cinn. & Pearls* i. 1 The chank beds that enrich the north-west coast of the island. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 372 The chank and pearl fisheries. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* 471 Chank-shells contributed to swell the din.

† **Chank,** *v. Obs.* App. a variant of CHAMP, or a word representing a similar action.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1593) 206 Ramping up the grasse With uglie nailes and chanking it. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. xii. 34 His tongue could not well part from the roofe without a kinde of chanking.

Chanker, obs. form of CHANCRE.

Chanler, obs. and Sc. form of CHANDLER.

Channel (tʃæ·nĕl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–7 **chanel,** 4 **chanelle,** 4–7 **chanell,** (6 **chenell**), 6–7 **channell,** 6– **channel.** [ME. *chanel,* a. OF. *chanel,* 'old form of *canal*' (Littré):—L. *canāl-em*; see CANAL, which also compare for the senses.]

I. A channel of running water, or the like.

1. The hollow bed of running waters; also, the bed of the sea or other body of water.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22563 Of hir chanel þe see sal rise. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. iii. (1495) 442 Somtyme by grete reyne .. the water in a ryuer arysith and passith the chanel and brymmes. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 7 That riuer .. leueth ofte the chanel. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Hastings* xlii, Flye from thy chanell Thames. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iv. 130 The Chanels of Rivers [will be] corroded by the Streams. 1698 KEILL *Exam. The. Earth* (1734) 129 They would fill the great Channel of the Ocean if it were empty. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 19 A River, or rather a Channel of a River, for it was now almost dry. 1789 BURNS *Mary in Heaven,* As streams their channels deeper wear. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* V. 226 The water in the second and third channels has a .. quicker flow than in the main channel.

† **2.** A rivulet, a stream. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 422/1 They came to a ruysel or chanel. *c* 1535 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 916 The broke or chenell, *le ruisseau.* 1586 R. SCOT *Hotinshed* in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) App. 87 When the flood came, the chanell did so suddenlie swell. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 24 Many drops fill the channels; and many channels swell up the brooks. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4122/3 The Navigation of the Fleet Chanel.

3. An artificial course for running water or any liquid. **a.** The watercourse in a street or by a roadway, the gutter; see esp. quot. 1876; = CANAL 2 a, KENNEL *sb.*[2] Still common locally.

[Earlier examples under form CANAL, q.v.]

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 69 Chanelle of a strete, *canalis, aquagium.* 1579 LYLY *Euphues* 38 Dronken sottes wallowing .. in every channel. 1628 BP. HALL *Quo Vadis?* § 20 Euery obscure holy-day takes the wall of it, and thrusts it into the channell. 1726 VANBRUGH *Journ. London* III. i, Overturned in the channel as we were going to the playhouse. 1876 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Channel,* a long gutter sunk below the surface of a body, as in a street. 1882 HALLIWELL-PHILLIPS *Outl. Life Shaks.* (ed. 2) 18 House slops were recklessly thrown into ill-kept channels that lined the sides of unmetalled roads. *attrib.* 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. 185 Scraping base channell roguerie.

b. *Founding.* A trough to conduct melted metal to the pig-bed or mould.

4. *Geog.* A (comparatively) narrow piece of water, wider than a mere 'strait', connecting two larger pieces, usually seas. *The Channel*: spec. the English Channel (Fr. *la Manche*). **b.** A navigable passage between shallows in an estuary etc.: e. g. the Thomas Channel, Queen's Channel, South Channel, at the mouth of the Thames.

1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 22 The sea in certaine chanels is of such heigth and depth, that no anker may come to the bottome. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI,* IV. i. 114, I go of Message from the Queene to France: I charge thee waft me safely crosse the Channell. 1727 SWIFT *Imit. Horace* Wks. 1755 III. ii. 48 Cou'd I but live on this side Trent, Nor cross the channel twice a year. 1786 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) III. 117 The island [in the Rhine] .. is separated by a narrow channel from the town. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* x. (1852) 217 This [Beagle] Channel which was discovered by Capt. Fitz Roy during the last voyage. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 89 Our gay Celtic neighbours across the Channel. *Mod.* Wreck in St. George's channel.

† **5.** An artificial waterway for boats; = CANAL.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXVI. (1748) 369 And her a channell call because she is so slow. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* (1871) 159 The Channells [at Venice] which answer to our streetes. 1683 *Weekly Mem. Ingen.* 30 The Chanel of Languedoc.

6. A tube or tubular passage, natural or artificial, usually for liquids or fluids. (Now usually less technical than CANAL.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 389 A greet pestilence of euel in þe chanelles of men at þe neþer ende. 1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 199 Certain chanels or veins of the earth. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 4 The Stings in all Bees are hollow .. so that when they prick the flesh, they do also, through that channel, transfuse the poyson into it. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Ductus Pancreaticus,* is a little Channel, which arises from the Pancreas or sweet-bread, running all along the middle of it. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* v. (1879) 96 The poison channel in its [a snake's] fangs. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* I. 266 *E,* a door for the introduction of coke through the channel *F.* 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* II. v. 498 The style .. may be penetrated by a channel consisting of a narrow elongation of the cavity of the ovary. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 189 A channel through which heated matter is erupted from below.

b. *Mining.* An air conduit or pipe in a mine.

II. *fig.* from I.

7. (from 1.) Course in which anything moves onward; line of action, thought, etc.

[1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 521 Certaine .. Mountaines, through which this Riuer passeth with a streight channel.] 1631 HEYWOOD *London's Jus Hon.* Wks. 1874 IV. 271 Keepe the even Channell, and be neither swayde, To the right hand nor left. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) II. 518 Their affections so turned into their proper channels. 1727 SWIFT *What in Lond.* Wks. 1755 III. i. 190 The world went on in the old channel. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xxix. 249 The conversation happening to turn into this channel. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* ii. 34 Turning [his] abilities .. into that channel in which he was most likely to excel.

8. That through which information, news, trade, or the like passes; a medium of transmission, conveyance, or communication; means, agency.

1537 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Convoc.* 6 A foule filthy chanel of all mischiefes. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 174 Another chanel wherein this doctrine is traditionally deriv'd from St. John. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* Introd. 12 The Preservation of the great Channels of Trade. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. § 1. 320 A pure Chanel of Conveyance for Truth. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* 277 Knowledge .. comes by another channel. 1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 98, I inquired of him the channel of his information. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. 194 No new .. channel for investment has been opened. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xi. 166 He sought it .. through the legitimate channel. 1875 H. E. MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* i. 15 Channels of grace.

III. *transferred* variously.

9. A lengthened groove or furrow on any surface; *spec.* in *Arch.* a fluting of a column; in *Masons' work,* a long groove or furrow cut in the line along which a stone is to be split.

1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 48 [Pillars with] their Fusts cut into Angles, about the breadth of an usual Channel. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xii. 174 Observe the cavetto, or channel, in a cornice. 1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 277 The external surface of the column is .. divided .. into mere channels or flutings. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 2 Each carpel is marked by five vertical ridges .. these ridges .. are separated by channels.

b. In the *Manege*: see quot; *Naut.* the rope track in a tackle-block; *Shoe-making*: see quot.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Channel,* in the manege, is used for that concavity in the middle of the lower jaw of a horse, where the tongue lies. 1874 *Harper's Mag.* 26 Sept. 802 (Hoppe) She wore English channel shoes. 1874 *Leslie's Illust. Newspr.* 10 Oct. 74 (Hoppe) What are English channel-shoes? Sewed shoes have the seam that unites the sole and upper sunk into a channel cut in the sole .. As it cannot be cut in thin poor leather, it indicates a good article.

† **10.** The neck; the throat. (An ancient sense in the parallel form *canel*; see CANNEL 5, and cf. CANNEL-BONE, CHANNEL-BONE. *Obs.*

? *c* 1450 CAPGRAVE *St. Kath.* 97 Thei wil breke my chaneles and my throte. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* I. iii. 102, I will strike And cleave him to the channel with my sword.

11. *Sc.* Gravel. [being the material of which the *channel* or bed of a river is composed.]

1743 MAXWELL *Trans. Soc. Improv. Agric.* 109 (Jam.) Having only sand and channel below it.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *channel-bed* (= sense 1), *channel-tile, -way*; (sense 4) *channel fleet, steamer, tunnel,* etc.; **channel-bill,** an Australian bird, *Scythrops Novæ Hollandiæ*; † **channel-dirt,** mud from the gutter (see 3 a); † **channel-raker,** a scavenger, a low mean fellow; = *kennel-raker*; **channel-shoe** (see 9 b); **channel-stone,** (*a.*) a stone used in paving gutters; (*b.*) (**-stane**), a stone used in the game of curling (*Sc.*); † **channel-water,** gutter-water. See also CHANNEL-BONE.

1848 AYTOUN *Danube & Eux.* 12 Glorious tokens do I bring thee From my distant *channel-bed. 1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* v. 92 A lather made of *channel dirt. 1888 *Standard* 14 Aug. 3 Of his *Channel journeys, two were to France, one to Holland. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 17/2 Neither dooth the popes monarchie lacke his *chanelrakers, etc. 1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 158 (Jam.) The *channelstane, The bracing engine of a Scottish arm. 1460–5 *Chw. Accts. St. Andrew's East Cheap* in *Brit. Mag.* XXXI. 396 For *chanel-stone, pauying-stone, etc. 1875 GLEN *Publ. Health Act* IV. (1878) 153 Channel stones. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. Introd. 28 *Channel-tiles. 1888 *Standard* 14 Aug. 3 The prospects of a *Channel trip were brighter for the rest [of the passengers]. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II,* v. iii. 27 Here's *channel water. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. vi. 68 To look for ice-cracks in the level *channel-way.

Cha·nnel, *sb.*[2] *Naut.* [corruption of CHAIN-WALE; cf. *gunwale* (*gu·nĕl*).]

1. One of the broad thick planks projecting horizontally from the ship's side, nearly abreast of the masts. They are distinguished as the fore, main, and mizen channels.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), Channels, or Chain-Wales of a ship. 1805 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 207 *note,* There being a great swell, she damaged the main channels. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xi, I took my station in the fore-channels. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxix. 105 Our unusually large cargo .. brought the ship channels down into the water.

2. *Comb.*, as **channel-board** = *channel*; **channel-bolt,** a long bolt passing through all the planks, and connecting the channel with the side; **channel-plate** = CHAIN-PLATE; **channel-wale,** one of the 'strakes worked between the gun-deck and the upper deck ports of large ships; also, the outside plank which receives the bolts of the chain-plates' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1808 *Marine Pocket-Dict.*, Channel-wale, *préceinte supérieure. c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 105 *Channel-wales,* three or four thick strakes .. for the purpose of strengthening the topside.

Channel (tʃæ·nĕl), *v.* [f. CHANNEL *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To form channels in; to wear or cut into channels; to furrow, groove, flute.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV,* I. i. 7 No more shall trenching Warre channell her fields. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 127

Four wreathed columns, partly channelled. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 174 The streaming tears Channel her cheeks. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scotl.* vi. 116 Heathery slopes channelled with brooks. 1869 GILLMORE *Rept. & Birds* Introd. 190 The sides of the mandible deeply channelled with nostrils.

b. *spec.* To provide (a street) with a channel or gutter for the conveyance of surface-water.

1875 GLEN *Public Health Act* IV. (ed. 9) 144 The Urban Authority shall .. cause all such streets to be levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, altered, and repaired.

2. To excavate or cut out as a channel.

1816 *Monthly Rev.* LXXXI. 246 That vast aqueduct .. was then channeled by Sir Hugh Middleton. 1862 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* iii. (1865) 43 The Ashley River has channeled for itself a course through the eocene and post-pliocene formations of South Carolina. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. (1876) 16 'The strong man and the waterfall' says the proverb 'channel their own path.'

3. To convey through (or as through) a channel.

1648 POWER in *Sir T. Browne's Wks.* (1852) III. 485 The urine is channelled all along, with the blood, through almost all the parenchymata of the body. 1657 R. CARPENTER *Astrol. proved harmless* 1 We know not the mysteries .. Things of God, but as they have been channel'd to us by God himself in divine Revelation. 1837 NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. xiv. 213 Gifts of mind .. are .. channelled out to the many through the few.

†**4.** *intr.* To pass by (or as by) a channel. *Obs.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 38 If you observe her [the great Black Snail] .. you shall see a little stream of clouds, channel up her belly from her tail to her head.

†**Channel-bone.** *Obs.* = CANNEL-BONE 2, the collar-bone, clavicle.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 805/1 Doublets of crimsin velvet, voided low on the backe, and before to the chanell bone. 1591 *Soliman & Pers.* I, I have broken .. my channel-bone. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVII. 266. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Lev. i. (1639) 6 The Cane (or chanell bone) of the shoulder. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Deltoides* .. proceeds from the Clavicula or Channel-Bone.

Channel coal: see CANNEL *sb.*[2] c.

†**Channelet.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. CHANNEL *sb.*[1] + -ET dim. suffix. Cf. mod.F. *chanelette*, in technical use.] A little or tiny channel.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. v. 82 Some onely counted the grand and solemn ostiaries of Nilus .. whiles others cast all his chanelets (rather cuts than courses) into the number.

Channelled, -eled (tʃæ·nĕld), *ppl. a.* [f. CHANNEL *sb.*[1] and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Having channels or grooves; furrowed, grooved, fluted; having a (street) channel or gutter; in *Bot.* = CANALICULATE.

1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* XV. E vj, The siluer channeld sande. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. viii. (1715) 31 Ionick Pillars Channelled. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 137 Two fine channel'd Pillars. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Plantain*, The Stems .. about a Foot high, are angulous and channelled. 1794 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Path. Odes* Wks. III. 382 Griev'd at thy channell'd cheek, and hoary hair. 1877–84 F. E. HULME *Wild Fl.* Introd. 8 Leaves long, linear, channelled.

2. Directed or conveyed along a channel; formed with a channel. *lit.* and *fig.*

1796 *Monthly Mag.* II. 489 Now flows along Music .. For so the master will'd To lead its channel'd course. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 259 Something more .. than had already reached us through the channeled courses of intelligence. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* 56 The deep look which shall drain Suffused thought into channelled enterprise.

¶ Situated in, or surrounded by, a channel.

1795 COLERIDGE *Ode to Sara* vii, Dark reddening from the channelled Isle [*note*, The Holmes, on the Bristol Channel] The watchfire .. Twinkles.

¶ *Half channelled over* = half seas over, half drunk.

1709 HEARNE *Coll.* 10 Nov. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 304 One w[d] think he was halfe Channelled over.

†**Channeller.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. CHANNEL *sb.*[1] + -ER[1].] A fisherman or mariner in a channel.

1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* 60 b, For them that are Channellers or occupiers amongst sandes and banks .. it is good for them to sounde the channelles.

Channelling, -eling, *vbl. sb.* [f. CHANNEL *sb.*[1] and *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. Channelled work; fluting, grooving.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Caneleure*, chamfring, chaneling. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 51 The Channellings of the Triglyphs. 1885 C. E. CRADOCK *Prophet Gt. Smoky Mount.* vii, A deep gorge .. washed by the wintry torrents into divers channelings.

2. Making of channels; providing with a 'channel' or gutter.

1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 619/1 The paving and channelling of the street. *attrib.* 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 824/1 [Marble quarrying] .. The channelling process, now familiar to mining engineers, was introduced in 1841.

3. A rude form of curling. (Cf. *channel-stone.*)

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 970 The only approach to the game [Curling] made there [in the north of England] .. being what is called 'channelling', a rude and artless amusement, with chance stones from the brook.

†**Channellize,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. CHANNEL *sb.*[1] + -IZE.] *trans.* To convey in a channel, form a channel for.

1609 DAVIES *Holy Roode* 20 (D.) His Vaines and Nerues that channellize His Blood.

Channelly, -ely, *a. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* [f. CHANNEL *sb.*[1] II + -Y[1].] Gravelly.

1615 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* (1648) 3 Some thinke the Hasell would have a chanily rocke. 1743 MAXWELL *Trans. Soc. Improv. Agric.* 91 (Jam.) The soil being light, sandy, and channelly. 1787 *Trans. Soc. Arts* V. 10 Very bad land of a channelly quality. 1791 P. BLACKFORD *Perthsh. Statist. Acc.* III. 207 Grey oats .. yield a pretty good crop upon our channelly ground, where hardly any other grain will.

Channelure (tʃæ·nĕliuɹ). [variant of CANNELURE after *channel.*] = CANNELURE, groove, fluting. Hence **Cha·nnelured** *a.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 468 Round stalkes chanellured and fluted. 1813 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 589 Between the channelures and the annulets of the Grecian Doric capital.

Cha·nner, *v. Sc.* (Also *jawner*, JAUNDER, q.v.) *intr.* To mutter, grumble, murmur, fret.

c 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Agatha* 123 Quhy channeris þu My gret god agane now? 1790 A. WILSON *Poems* 235 (Jam.) Ay channerin' and daunerin' In eager search for cole! *a* 1802 *Ballad* xi. in Child *Ballads* III. lxxxia (1885) 239/2 The cock doth craw, the day doth daw, The channerin worm doth chide.

Channon, chanon, -oun, owne, -un, obs. forms of CANON[2].

†**Chanoper.** *Obs.* Also **-eper, -yper.** A by-form of CANOPY.

1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Stafford* 66, ij pere of chanypers of brasse. *Ibid.* 67 A chaneper of brasse. *Ibid.* 68 A holy-water stocke of brasse, ij chanopers.

Chans(e, Chansell, -er, Chanserie, obs. ff. CHANCE, CHANCEL, CHANCERY.

Chansler, obs. f. CHANCELLOR.

‖ **Chanson** (ʃãnsoñ). [Fr.:—L. *cantiōn-em* song, f. *cant-* ppl. stem of *canĕre* to sing.] A song (French, or of France).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 438 The first rowe of the Pons [*edd.* pious] Chanson will shew you more. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xlvii. 27 Each his Instrument, His holy Chanzons fitted to their String. 1781 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xliv. (1840) III. 129 These [Carols] were festal chansons. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VII. x. 445 Gentle poet, would that thou hadst some chanson or courtly compliment.

‖ **Chansonnette** (ʃãnsone·t). [Fr.; dim. of prec.] A little song.

1813 S. ROGERS *Jacqueline* 92 What time the Miller's maid Colette Sung, while he supped, her chansonette. 1875 MRS. RANDOLPH *Wild Hyac.* 95 Humming .. the refrain of one of Lady Tynedale's chansonnettes.

Chanss, obs. Sc. f. CHANCE.

Chant (tʃant), *sb.* Also 8–9 **chaunt.** [prob. a. F. *chant* song:—L. *cantu-m* (4th decl.) singing, song; but possibly formed immed. from the vb., without reference to the French.)]

1. A song, melody; singing. *poetic* (also in rogues' cant.).

1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 290 Chant of tuneful birds. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Chaunt*, a song .. To throw off a rum chaunt, is to sing a good song. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 19 Oct. 5/2 To troll his jovial chaunts .. in a tavern-parlour.

2. *Music.* A short melody or phrase to which the Psalms, Canticles, etc., are sung in public worship.

The essential characteristic of a chant is the long 'reciting-note' to which an indefinite number of syllables are sung, followed by a rhythmical cadence. The modern Anglican chant (derived from the old Gregorian) is either single or double. A *single chant* is sung to one verse of a psalm, and consists of two strains, of 3 and 4 bars respectively, each beginning with a reciting-note. A *double chant* has twice the length of a single one, and is sung to two verses.

a 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. i. 280 The Chants or Canto Fermo to some of the hymns of the Romish Church. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* ii. 156 The accompanied chaunt used in the Psalter. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* i. 10 The chant peculiar to the Gallican Church. *a* 1876 NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. IV. i. 360 The influence of the Ambrosian chants when first introduced at Milan. 1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 337 Our own chants for the responses after the Creed.

b. A psalm, canticle, or dirge, so chanted.

1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* xiv. (1858) 467 The solemn chants of the Church of Basil and Chrysostom. 1860 ADLER *Fauriel's Prov. Poet.* viii. 154 Having admitted profane songs among the chants of the church. 1882 ROSSETTI *Ballads & Sonn.* 154 The slain king's corpse on bier was laid With chaunt and requiem-knell.

3. A measured monotonous song; the musical recitation of words. (Used with a vague range of meaning between 1 and 2, but usually implying something less tuneful than an air or song.)

1815 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 300 The minaret-cryer's chaunt of glee. 1827 F. COOPER *Prairie* II. xii. 198 Raising the threatening expressions of their chaunt into louder strains. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* i. 3 The exiles uplifted one of the patriotic chaunts. 1882 B. RAMSAY *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* I. iv. 73 The low monotonous chant of an Arab party.

b. A singing intonation or modulation of the voice in speech; a distinctive intonation.

1848–55 MACAULAY *Hist.* xvii, His strange face, his strange chant, his immovable hat .. were known all over the country. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *D. Deronda* xvi, The tutor, an able young Scotchman .. answered, with the clear-cut, emphatic chant which makes a truth doubly telling in Scottish utterance.

4. *slang.* (See quots.)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Chant*, a (person's) name, address, or designation; .. a cipher, initials, or mark of any kind, on a piece of plate, linen, or other article; anything so marked is said to be *chanted.* .. an advertisement in a newspaper or hand-bill, etc. 1824 *Compl. Hist. Murd. Mr. Weare* 258 'We may as well look and see if there is any chaunt about the money,'—and examined the four notes, but there were no marks upon them.

Chant (tʃant), *v.* Forms: 4-5 **chaunte(n,** 5–9 **chaunt,** 5 **chawnt,** 6– **chant.** [a. F. *chante-r* to sing:—L. *cantāre*, freq. of *can-ĕre* to sing. The frequentative force had disappeared already in Latin, and in Romanic *cantare* took the place entirely of L. *canere.*]

1. *intr.* To sing, warble. *arch.* or *poet.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 181 Herestow nat Absolon That chaunteth thus vnder oure boures wal. 1611 BIBLE *Amos* vi. 5 That chaunt [COVERD. synge] to the sound of the Viole. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Chaunt*, sing. 1790 COWPER *Odyss.* x. 281 And at her task So sweetly chaunts. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 182 Sirens .. such As chanted on the blanching bones of men.

fig. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 99 Bid .. the sea winds chaunt in the galleries.

b. of birds.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* 39 The grene serene sang sueit, quhen the gold spynk chantit. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 23 The birdes that chaunted on their braunches. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 194 The only bird which chaunts on the wing. 1830 TENNYSON *Poet's Mind* 22 In the heart of the garden the merry bird chants.

c. *transf.* of other animals; *spec.* of hounds.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 42 Keepe hog I aduise thee from medow and corne .. If dog set him chaunting he doth thee no wrong. 1846 E. JESSE *Anecd. Dogs* 268 'Good hounds' as an old writer observes 'will come chanting and trail along by the river side.' 1882 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* (ed. 2) I. ii. 43 The hounds came trailing and chanting along by the river-side.

2. *trans.* To sing, utter musically. (Often with notion of 'prolonged or drawling intonation', due to influence of sense 4.) Chiefly *poetical.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 12. 1595 — *John* V. vii. 22 This pale faint Swan, Who chaunts a dolefull hymne to his owne death. 1704 POPE *Pastorals, Summ.* 79 Your praise the birds shall chant in ev'ry grove. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* IV. 791 When she chants her evening hymn. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* i. 1 The sea .. whose hoarse music is chaunted day and night. 1842 TENNYSON *Poet's Song* 6 He .. chanted a melody loud and sweet.

3. To sing of, celebrate in song. *poet.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 17 Manhod and garbroyls I chaunt, and martial horror. 1606 *2nd Pt. Returne fr. Parnass.* V. iv. (Arb.) 70 Weel chant our woes vpon an oaten reede. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegy* xviii. 48 The soft shepherd .. Chants his proud mistress to his hoarse guitar. — *Wks.* (1764) I. 49 Poets, not inglorious, chaunt their loves.

4. *Music.* To recite musically, intone; to sing to a chant, as the Psalms, etc., in public worship (see CHANT *sb.* 2). **a.** *intr.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 71 Chawnten, *discanto, organiso.* 1796 SCOTT *Chase* xii, With pious fools go chant and pray. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 24 The priests and canons chant.

b. *trans.* (In first quot, ? to drawl out.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 158 Not skyppyng ony worde, not chauntyng nor brekyng your notes. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 24 To chant, *cantillare.* 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* iii. 68 The Jews .. do not Read, but Chant out the Hebrew Text. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* I. xv. 114 A short service was then chaunted. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 336 The 'Common Tunes' for chanting the Psalter.

5. *fig.* To talk or repeat a statement monotonously; to harp *upon* (*obs.*). **a.** *intr.*

1572 R. H. tr. *Lauaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 36 Those things which they chaunted vpon with open mouth. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. ii. (1851) 153 Let them chaunt while they will of prerogatives. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. xiv. 232 If .. a man goes chanting and chanting in servile response to a newspaper.

b. *trans.*

1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 132 Chaunting unabatedly her extreme deficiency in personal charms.

c. *To chant the praises* (or *eulogy*) *of.*

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 239 Some syren from Billingsgate, chaunting the eulogy of deceased mackerel. 1868 SEYD *Bullion* 580 Chaunting the praises of our financial institutions. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 11 June 4/7 To chant the praises of the Darwinian system.

6. *slang.* (*trans.*) To sell (a horse) fraudulently [app. 'to cry up'].

1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLIX. 305 Frauds .. in the disposal of horses .. by a gang of .. swindlers, who technically call it 'chaunting horses'. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* x. (D.) Jack Firebrace .. was here this morning chanting horses with 'em. 1861 — *Philip* XX, Horses .. are groomed, are doctored, are chanted on to the market.

Chantable (tʃɑ·ntăb'l), *a. rare.* [cf. F. *chantable*, f. *chanter* to sing: see -ABLE. *Cantābil-is* was used in L.] That may be chanted or sung.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxviii. [cxix.] 54 Chauntable [*O. E. Psalms* singendlit; *E. E. Psalter* sanglic; Vulg. *cantabiles*] weren to me thi iustefiyngus.

‖ **Chantage** (ʃãnta·ʒ, tʃɑ·ntédʒ). [a. F. *chantage* 'action de faire chanter quelqu'un, c'est-à-dire de lui extorquer de l'argent en le menaçant de révéler quelque chose de scandaleux, ou de le diffamer, etc.' (Littré).]

A mode of extorting money by threatening to make scandalous revelations or statements.

1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* xii. 367 Who extorted money from rich and quiet people by a sort of chantage. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 176/2 Literary chantage. 1883 *World* 12 Sept. 8 (*Social Chantage*). Chantage, blackmail or by whatever name the levying of pay, in one shape or another, out of the fear of the payer, is called. 1884 *Law Times* 29 Nov. 77/2 No one proposes that the laws which protect women from insult and outrage should be relaxed because they may be abused for the purpose of *chantage.*

‖ **Chantant** (ʃɑ̃ntɑ̃, tʃɑ·ntănt), *a.* [a. F. *chantant*, pr. pple. of *chanter* to sing.]

adj. Of a singing style, melodious, tuneful.

a 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. Introd. 10 Adagios are now made more chantant and interesting in themselves. 1854 J. W. MOORE *Encycl. Music, Chantant* (F.) a term, applied to instrumental music, etc.

Chantarelle, var. of CHANTERELLE [2].

Chanteclere, -eer, obs. ff. CHANTICLEER.

Chanted (tʃɑ·ntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. CHANT *v.* + -ED [1].] Sung to a chant; musically recited.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxv, The chanted Service-Book. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IX. 160 The chaunted mass, and virgin's holy hymn. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 280 A musician .. accompanying the chanted recitation. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xi. 135 One chaunted note.

‖ **Chantepleure.** *Obs.* [Fr.; f. *chanter* to sing + *pleurer* to weep. The word has several senses in mod.F., e. g. 'weep-hole', 'flood-opening' in a wall, etc., which have not entered into English.]

1. Name of a French poem of the 13th c. addressed to those who sing (*chanter*) in this world and shall weep (*pleurer*) in the next (Godef.): hence used of a mixture or alternation of joy and sorrow.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 320, I fare as doþe þe songe of Chaunte pleure For nowe I pleyne and now I playe. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, Conformyng them to the chante plure Now to synge and sodaynely to wepe. *c* 1430 — *Bochas* I. viii. (1544) 11 a, Like unto the chauntepleure: Ginning with ioy, ending in wretchednesse.

2. (See quot.)

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 38 Chante Pleures, or Woodden Gods, 02 00 per 100 Weight.

Chanter [1] (tʃɑ·ntəɹ). Forms: 4–6 **chauntour,** 5 **chawntowre, -tour,** 5–7 **chantour,** 5–8 **chauntor,** 6 **chantoure,** 4–9 **chaunter,** 7–9 **chantor,** 6– **chanter.** [ME. and AF. *chauntour* = OF. *chanteor* (mod.F. *chanteur*):—L. *cantātōr-em* singer. In sense 1, prob. aphetic f. ENCHANTER.]

†**1.** An enchanter, a magician. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 243 An chanteor [*printed* anchanteor] Edwyne adde of Spayne..þat coube hym segge of ys dedes al hou yt ssolde go þoru ys chantement. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* (Fairf.) 5897 Þen calde þe king his chauntours [*Cott.* enchaunturs].

2. One who chants or sings; a singer, musician, songster.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 349 Linus .. þe grete chauntour [*musicus*]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 71 Chawntowre, *cantor.* 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 138 If the chaunter or musicion bee very expert in his arte. 1607 *Lingua* I. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 340 The winged chanters of the wood. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 444 Jove's ethereal rays (resistless fire) The chanter's soul and raptured song inspire. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. viii. 411 When the chanter from the minaret announced the death of a Mahometan. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 158 Musical instruments were used to support the voice of the chanter.

3. *spec.* **a.** One who sings in the choir of a cathedral, etc.; a singing-man, chorister.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xl. 44 With oute the ynner ȝate, treseries of chaunters [1611 chambers of the singers]. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 16 The Chawntours eche of *them* [to haue] vj *d.* 1450-1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 34 He wolde do on a cope and stande and synge as a chantoure in myddes of the quier. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., All great chapters have chantors and chaplains to ease and assist the canons ..But the word grows obsolete in this sense, and instead thereof we use the word *chorister*, or singing-man. 1868 *Daily News* 10 Nov., Dr. Elvey and Mr. Keeton, with the chanters, assembled in the Horseshoe-cloisters.

b. The precentor, or chief singer in the choir; = CANTOR.

[1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* Prol., Asaph, the chauntour of the temple of the Lord.] 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 242/2 The freres assembled at pryme and the chauntor began *Jam lucis orto.* 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 76 b, The chaunter..made the whole quier .. to fall streight a laughyng. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 99 Simeon also, the Chanter of Durham. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. (1703) II. 91 The Bill for the utter abolishing .. of all Archbishops, Bishops ..Prebendaries, and all Chaunters..of any Cathedral, or Collegiate Church. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Chantor* is used, by way of excellence, for the præcentor, or master of the choir; which is one of the dignities of the chapter. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1848) 108 *note*, The Rev. River Jones, Chanter of Christ Church Cathedral at Oxford. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* I. i. 19 There were 4 principal persons in the Chapter of Sarum, namely the dean, Chanter, Chancellor and treasurer.

4. A priest who sings masses in a chantry.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 268/1 Whan the chantour herd hym he..shewed hym that he erred. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Berkshire* iii. 24 (L.) A certain revenue sufficient for a chanter to one chapel. 1813 COLERIDGE *Remorse* III. i, In a chapel on the shore, Shall the chaunters sad and saintly..Doleful masses chaunt for thee.

5. That pipe of a bagpipe, with finger-holes, on which the melody is played. (Also used of similar instruments; also *fig.* and *attrib.*)

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Piper* 143 Hee can pipe when hee cannot speake: so as, his chanter becomes his interpreter. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* III. 3 Sept., A broad yellow ribband, fixed to the chanter-pipe. 1782 BURNS *Death Poor Mailie* 110 Wha on Ayr your chanters tune. 1794 STEDMAN *Surinam* (1813) I. xv. 409 The god Pan playing on his chaunter. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xvi, See the proud pipers on the bow, And mark the gaudy streamers flow From their loud chanters down. 1878 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 123 Its [the bagpipe's] essential characteristics have always been, first, a combination of fixed notes or 'drones', with a melody or 'chaunter'.

6. *Hedge-chanter*: the Hedge-sparrow (*Accentor modularis*).

1865 *Morning Star* 19 July, A cuckoo..found..in the nest of a hedge-chanter.

7. *slang.* (More fully *horse-chanter*): One who sells horses fraudulently.

1836 DICKENS *Pickw.* (1847) 350/1 He was a horse chaunter. 1836 SIR G. STEPHEN *Adv. Search Horse* ii. (1841) 36 A systematic chaunter, who will swindle you both out of horse and money. 1845 THACKERAY *Leg. of Rhine* ii, He is a cogger of dice, I tell thee—a chanter of horseflesh.

†**Chanter** [2]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. F. *chantier* prop (= It. *cantiere*, Pg. *canteiro*):—L. *cantĕrius, canthērius* (1) gelding, ass, mule, (2) spar, rafter, prop, (3) as here.] 'A pole furnished with cross-pieces for supporting the vine, a trellis'.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 531 If so be it [the vine stock] rest vpon one chanter or range of perches.

‖ **Chanterelle** [1]. [a. F. *chanterelle*, It. *cantarella* treble string of a musical instrument, bird-call, call-bird, f. *cantâre* to sing.]

†**1.** A decoy bird. (*In quot.* A female partridge used as a decoy.) *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 289 Forth they goe against the foulers chanterell or watch which calleth them out.

‖ **2.** (See quot.)

1878 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 135 The chanterelle or melody-string [in the banjo] is called from its use..the thumbstring. *Ibid.* II. 176 Making thirteen strings in all [for the lute], the highest, or Chanterelle, being a single string.

Chanterelle [2] (tʃɑ·ntĕrĕ:l). Also **chantarelle.** [a. Fr. *chanterelle* : in mod.L. *cantharellus*, dim. of *cantharus* drinking-vessel.] A yellow kind of edible fungus (*Cantharellus cibarius*).

1775 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1777) II. 1008 Yellow Agaric or Chanterelle. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. 501 The Chanterelle, or little Yellow Mushroom, so common in the fairy rings on dry pastures. 1859 *All Y. Round* No. 15. 342 The beautiful yellow chantarelle, growing by the bushel. 1880 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* II. 12 Myriads of mushrooms, morels, truffles, chantarelles, champignons are wasted..because the poor do not understand their use.

†**Chanterer.** *Obs. rare.* = CHANTER [1] 3 b or 4.

c 1540 *Compl. Rod. Mors* xxii. F v, I say bisshoppes, canons and chaunterers.

Chanteress, -rie, obs. ff. CHANTRESS, CHANTRY.

†**Chanterist.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. = CHANTER [1] 4.

1548 *Bk. of Sales* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. ii. App. zzz. 92 The chanterists of the chauntry of East Kirby.

Chantership. [f. CHANTER [1] (sense 3 b) + -SHIP.] The office of a chanter or precentor.

1529 *Act 21 Hen. VIII*, c. 13. § 31 No .. Treasurership, Chantership, or Prebend in any Cathedral. 1691 BP. OF WORCESTER *Charge* 51. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 625 He gave up his Chantorship. 1809 E. CHRISTIAN in *Blackstone's Comm.* I. 392 The statute expressly excepts..chanterships, prebends, and sinecure rectories.

Chanticleer (tʃɑ·ntiklĭəɹ). Forms: 3–5 **chauntecler,** 4–6 **chaunticlere,** 5 **chantecleer,** 6 **chaunticleere,** 7 **chaunticleere, -cleare,** (**chant-it-clear**), **chaunte-, chanticle(e)re, -icler,** 8– **chanticleer.** [a. OF. *chantecler* (mod.F. *chanteclair*), proper name of the Cock in *Reynard the Fox*, f. *chante-r* to sing, crow + *cler* (mod.F. *clair*) clear.]

An appellation applied to a cock, usually in manner of a proper name; but now mostly written without a capital. (Cf. *Bruin, Grimalkin, Reynard,* etc.)

a 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 37 Be stille, ich hote, a Godes nome! Quath the vox, Sire chauntecler. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nonne Pr. T.* 29 Sche had a cok, hight Chaunticlere. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 9 So sawe they comen doun the hylle to hem chauntecler the cock. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 1 Chearefull Chaunticlere with his note shrill. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* v. 160 Poore Gallus now .. Is turned to a crowing Chaunticleere. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 30 My Lungs began to crow like Chanticleere [cf. *Temp.* I. ii. 385]. 1621 QUARLES *Esther* (1638) 94 When Chanticleere, (the Bellman of the morne) Shall summon twilight with his bugle horne. 1633 B. JONSON *T. Tub* III. v, Brave chant-it-clear, his noble heart was done. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Lake Geneva* (1839) 176 Many a chanticleer and partlet. 1858 LONGF. *Birds of Pass., Day break* vi, O chanticleer, Your clarion blow.

Hence **Chanticleer** *v. nonce-wd.*, to crow as a cock; **Chanticleering** *ppl. a.*

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIV. 713 The courageous bird..chanticleered away louder than ever. 1856 STRANG *Glasgow* 515 Voices as cheerful and chanticleering as the Cock.

‖ **Chantier.** [Canadian Fr.; cf. F. *chantier* 'place where one sleeps, place where one puts certain things to store them or to work them': see Littré.] A (Canadian) log-hut, a SHANTY.

1880 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 28 Jan., A lumberman's Chantier in the valley of the Ottawa is made of pine logs. *Ibid.*, Farms the products of which are entirely consumed by the chantier-men. 1884 S. E. DAWSON *Handbk. Canada* 26 They build themselves chantiers, of rough logs.

Chanting (tʃɑ·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHANT *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb CHANT; singing, musical recitation, etc. (In early usage, also: Incantation, enchantment.)

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* viii. 19 That sounen strongli in their chauntingus [1388 enchauntyngis; Vulg. *incantationibus*]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 71 Chawntynge, *discantus, cantus organicus.* 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* I. xxxvi. (1591) 21 Different chantings of dull flattery. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* iii. 66 The Plain Chanting of our Cathedral Service. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 338 The arrangement of the words in chanting.

Cha·nting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].]

1. That chants.

1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 174 The chaunting thrush upon the spray. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 60 The chaunting falcon. During the breeding season the male of this species is remarkable for its song. 1838 EMERSON *Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 210 These chanting poets.

2. Having the character of musical recitation.

1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 79 The chanting tone in which he spoke. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 169 In a low chanting voice.

Chantlet. *nonce-wd.* [f. CHANT *sb.* + -LET, dim. suffix.] A little song or melody.

1874 DOBELL *Snowdrops* Sel. Poems (1887) 315 All the tiny Snowbells swinging Tiny chantlets.

†**Cha·ntment.** *Obs.* In 3–5 **chauntement** (*trisyll.*). [a. OF. *chantement* singing, incantation, f. *chanter* to sing.] Incantation, enchantment.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 149 Merlyn with ys chauntement, & myd ys quoyntyse. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 312 Þurez conjureson and chauntement. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, A lawe ysette By chauntement. 1803 W. ROSE *Amadis* 128 The dread chantments of the avenging fay.

Chantor, -our, -ship, var. CHANTER, -SHIP.

Chantress (tʃɑ·ntrĕs). Forms: 5 **chanteresse,** 6 **chanteres,** 7 **-esse, chauntress,** 7– **chantress.** [a. OF. *chanteresse*, fem. of *chantere, -eor*, singer: see CHANTER [1] and -ESS.]

†**1.** A female magician, sorceress, enchantress.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, Albe she were a passynge sorceresse And chefest named of any chauntéresse.

2. A female chanter or singer; a singing woman; a songstress; also of birds, etc. *arch.* or *poet.*

1450-1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 36 Hys syster Mary was chyfe chanteres in the womens quyer. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 66 Those Chanteresses..may live long among so good provisions. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 63 Thee, chauntress, oft the woods among I woo, to hear thy even-song. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 312 She was sister to the Reverend River Jones, chanter of Christ Church Cathedral at Oxford, and Johnson used to call her the chantress. 1830 EG. WARBURTON *Hunting Songs* (1883) 3 With Chorister, Concord, and Chorus, Now Chantress commences her song.

Chantry (tʃɑ·ntri). Forms: 4–5 **chaunterie,** 4–6 **-tre,** 5 **chawnterye,** 5–6 **chauntery**(e, 6 **chauntrie, -trye, chawntory, chanterie,** (? **schawittry, schawnter**), 6–7 **chauntrey,** 7 **chantrie,** 5–9 **chauntry,** 5– **chantry.** [ME. *chaunterie*, a. OF. *chanterie*, f. *chanter* to sing: see -ERY. In med.L. *cantaria, cantuaria*, whence CANTARIE, CANTUARIE, q.v.]

†**1.** Singing or chanting (of the mass). *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 63 Þe chauntre of þe chapel cheued to an ende.

†**2.** Incantation, enchantment. *Obs.*

1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 2056 (Mätz.) How that lady bryght To a warm [= worm] was dyght Thorugh kraft of chaunterye.

3. An endowment for the maintenance of one or more priests to sing daily mass for the souls of the founders or others specified by them. Also applied to the body of priests so endowed.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 512 And ran to Londone, unto Seynte Poules, To seeken him a chaunterie for soules. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 2080 Men that..foundyd chyrchys and chantryse. 1509 *Plumpton Corr.* 206 To occupie peassiablely his poore chawntory all the profitte & commodity to the said chawntory belonging. 1545 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 86 The greate substance which ye bestowe vpon chauntries. 1775 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* II. 98 Priam founds a regular chantry of priests. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 145 The foundation of chantries, in which masses were to be sung for the departed.

b. A chapel, altar, or part of a church so endowed.

1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 27 To singe goddys seruice for my soule .. in the Chaunterie of the Chirche of Saint Leonard. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 318, I haue built two Chauntries, Where the .. Priests sing still for Richards Soule. *a* 1600 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durham* (1733) 56 In a Chantry made of most excellent blue Marble stood our Lady's Altar. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* i, It still contains some arches of the old chantry. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 31 'Chantries' were added to churches, or enclosed by screens within them, for the erection of altars.

c. *attrib.* as in *chantry-house, -door, -lands,* etc.; **chantry-priest,** a priest attached to a chantry.

1480 *Bury Wills* (1850) 62 My seid chauntry priest..wiche is assigned to pray for the seid soules. 1546 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 62 Unius cubiculi vocati le Chauntre house. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. before Edw. VI* (Arb.) 68, I woulde not that ye should do wyth chauntrye priestes, as ye dyd wyth the Abbotes. 1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 47 Having used the service book peaceably within the chantry [*printed* chanry] kirk of Ross. 1732-8 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* (1822) I. 65 The chantry-lands were sold among the laity. 1881 *Academy* 29 Oct. 334 The chantry-priests had a character of their own.

†**Chaodical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. χαώδ-ης like chaos (f. χάος) + -IC + -AL.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, chaos.

1693 J. BEAUMONT *On Burnet's The. Earth* I. 79 All

would return into a Chaodical Confusion. *Ibid.* II. 157 The Generation of the World..the Chaodical Egg.

Chaogenous, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. χάος Chaos + -γενης born + -OUS: see -GENOUS.] Chaos-born.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 272 The chaogenous hero-deities of Hesiod and other ancient mythologists.

†**Chaoize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. CHAOS + -IZE.] *trans.* To reduce to chaos or utter confusion, to make chaotic. Hence **Chaoized** *ppl. a.*

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* To Rdr. 10 As the troubled mind..Th' Idea doth confuse and chaoize. *Ibid.* Prol. ii, What chaoized conceit doth forme my feares? *Ibid.* xliii, Chaoiz'd Ideas of conceit.

Chaology. *rare*—°. [f. Gr. χάος CHAOS + -λογια discourse: see -LOGY. So F. *chaologie.*]

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Chaology,* the history or description of the chaos... Dr. Burnet likewise gives us a chaology, in his theory of the earth. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH, etc.

Chaomancy. *rare*—°. [ad. med.L. *chaomantia,* f. Gr. χάος CHAOS, in Paracelsian language = the atmosphere + μαντεία divination.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Chaomancy,* a kind of divination by the air. [1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Chaomantia,* amongst the enthusiastical chymists, is the art of making presages from observations on the air.] 1775 in ASH, etc.

Chaos (kē·ɒs). [a. L. *chaos,* a. Gr. χάος 'any vast gulf or chasm, the nether abyss, empty space, the first state of the universe', f. vb.-stem χα- to yawn, gape.]

†**1.** A gaping void, yawning gulf, chasm, or abyss: (chiefly from the Vulgate rendering of Luke xvi. 26). *Obs.* (In Greek *spec.* 'the nether abyss, infinite darkness', a use also often glanced at by English writers.)

c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. lxxvii, There is a grete chaos [1533 cause] that is to sayen a thycke derkenes betwene vs & the that we mowe not come to the ne thour tyll vs. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* xvi. 26 Betweene us and you there is fixed a great chaos [Vulg. *chaos,* Gr. χάσμα, WYCL. derke place, TIND. greate space, *Geneva* great gulfe]. 1583 FULKE *Defence* vii. 286 There is a great chaos, which signifieth an infinite distance between Abraham and the rich glutton. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 975 (Trench) What thing soever cometh within the chaos of this monster's mouth..down it goeth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 55 The Gulf Of Tartarus, which ready opens wide His fiery Chaos to receave thir fall.

2. The 'formless void' of primordial matter, the 'great deep' or 'abyss' out of which the cosmos or order of the universe was evolved.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* (1875) 3 Take awaie Ordre frome all thinges, what shulde than remaine? Certes nothing finally, except some man wold imagine eftesoones, Chaos, whiche of some is expounded, a confuse mixture. 1559 *Primer* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 101 That old confusion, which we call chaos, wherein without order, without fashion, confusedly lay the discordant seeds of things. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. § 2 The order and disposition of that Chaos or Masse, was the worke of sixe days. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. i. (1739) 8 The whole Body like a Chaos capable of any form that the next daring spirit shall brood upon it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 10 In the Beginning how the Heav'ns and Earth Rose out of Chaos. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 731 As when of old..Light uncollected thro' the chaos urg'd Its infant way. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xvi. 99 The formation of the earth, and the other planets, out of a general chaos.

b. *personified.* (By some of the Greeks *Chaos* was made the most ancient of the gods.)

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* (1839) 99 The unformed matter of the world, was a god, by the name of Chaos. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 895 Where eldest Night And Chaos, Ancestors of Nature, hold Eternal Anarchie. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 10 Dulness o'er all possess'd her antient right, Daughter of Chaos and eternal Night. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* vii. (1872) 243 If Chaos himself sat umpire, what better could he do?

3. *transf.* and *fig.* a. A state resembling that of primitive chaos; utter confusion and disorder.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 125 This Chaos, when Degree is suffocate. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. (1843) 74/1 The whole mass of their designs, as well what remained in Chaos as what was Formed. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxvi. 232 Reduce all Order..to the first Chaos of Violence, and Civill warre. 1819 ARNOLD *Life & Corr.* (1844) I. ii. 59, I stand at times quite bewildered, in a chaos where I can see no light either before or behind. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxv. 27 In Ireland all is confusion and chaos.

b. 'Anything where the parts are undistinguished' (J.); a confused mass or mixture, a conglomeration of parts or elements without order or connexion.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 53 They make their volumes no better than..a huge Chaos of foule disorder. *a* 1632 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 36 Oft did we grow To be two Chaosses. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 292 One glaring Chaos and wild heap of wit. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. xi. 118 Arranging the vast Chaos of laws and regulations. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* XXXV. 283 The vessel went plunging on through the wild chaos of green and grey mists.

†**4.** *transf.* An undigested or amorphous mass or lump. *Obs.* (Cf. the 'rudis indigestaque moles' of Ovid, applied to Chaos in sense 2.)

[1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* I. (R.) One face had nature, which they chaos nam'd, An undigested lump.]

1562 EDEN *Let.* in *1st. Eng. Bks. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 44/1, I stilled of the water from the masse or Chaos lefte of them bothe. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI,* III. ii. 161 To dispro-portion me in euery part, Like to a Chaos, or an vn-lick'd Beare-whelpe.

†**5.** ? Element; environment; space. (Among Greek senses were 'space, the expanse of air'.)

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. ii. (1676) 27/1 Paracelsus stiffely maintaines..that they [devils] have every one their severall Chaos..The water (as Paracelsus thinks) is their [Naiads'] Chaos, wherein they live. *Ibid.* II. ii. III. 155/2 Creatures, whose Chaos is the earth. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Chaos,* in the phrase of Paracelsus, imports the air. It has also some other significations amongst the alchemists.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *chaos-flood, -state; chaos-founded* adj., *chaos-like* adj. and adv.

1621 GUILLIM *Heraldrie* To Rdr., By dissoluing of this chaos-like or confused lump. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 109 Nature relapses hastily into that chaos-state. 1821 BYRON *Heaven & E.* I. iii. 815 Come, Anah! quit this chaos-founded prison. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 164 Not a few..now swim weltering in the Chaos-flood.

Chaothei·stic, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. χάο-ς CHAOS + θε-ός God + -IST-IC.] That identifies chaos or crude matter with the first principle or God.

1858 F. HALL *Bibliog. Ind. Philos. Syst.* (1859) iii, The Sánkhya, or chaotheistic, system.

Chaotic (keɪ·ɒ·tik), *a.* [f. CHAOS, app. on the analogy of other Greek-derived words in *-otic,* as *demotic, erotic, hypnotic,* where the ending has various origins. (Such a formation would have been normal from the derived Gr. vb. χαό-ειν, in passive, to be reduced to chaos; cf. *βιωτικός* f. *βιό-ειν*). In mod.F. *chaotique.*]

1. Of or pertaining to the primordial chaos; in the state of chaos.

1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* III. ii. (R.) At that time (whatever it was) when the terraqueous globe was in a chaotick state. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 259 Janus is by him supposed to be the chaotic deity. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 87 During the separation of the atmosphere and the ocean from the chaotic mass. 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* ii. § 85. 95 That the present solar system gradually condensed into its present state from a chaotic mass of nebulous material.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Resembling chaos; utterly confused or disordered.

1747 JOHNSON *Plan Eng. Dict.* Wks. IX. 191 Translators, who have formed a chaotic dialect of heterogeneous phrases. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 61 In these early and unrefined ages, the jarring parts of a certain chaotick constitution supported their several pretensions by the sword. 1837 MACAULAY *Bacon, Ess.* (1854) I. 349 Opinions were still in a state of chaotic anarchy. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. 81 The rules.. are at first sight chaotic and bewildering.

Chaotical, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. ii. 295 As by its presence in any part of the Chaotical Horizon it made Day, so by its absence there-from it caused Night. 1826 CARRINGTON *Dartmoor* Pref. 11 Beetling rocks hurled together in chaotical confusion.

Chaotically (keɪɒ·tikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.²] In a chaotic manner.

1824 BYRON *Def. Transf.* I. ii. 318 It [matter] is a stubborn substance, And thinks chaotically, as it acts. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 19 Some huge foolish Whirligig, where kings and beggars.. and stars and street-sweepings were chaotically whirled. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. II. i. 28 *note,* The life..has been..chaotically mis-narrated.

Chaoticness. *rare.* Chaotic quality.

1887 STOCKTON *Borrowed Month* 212 The chaoticness of initiatory existence.

Chap (tʃæp), *sb.*¹ [f. CHAP *v.*¹ or its source.]

1. An open fissure or crack in a surface, made by chopping or splitting.

1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 16 Theyr skinne is very rowghe & full of chappes & riftes. 1563 HYLL *Arte Garden.* (1593) 6 Ground..through the heat of Sommer full of chaps. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 659 Bark of Birch, which .. cleaveth and openeth it self into chaps. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 117 These great Chaps and Cracks ..made in the primitive earth by the strong action of the Sun. 1746 DA COSTA *Belemnites* in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 397 A Chap or Seam running their whole Length.

b. *esp.* A painful fissure or crack in the skin, descending to the flesh: chiefly caused by exposure of hands, lips, etc., to frost or cold wind.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxiv. (1495) 280 Lepra ..makyth chappes, chynnes and clyftes. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* clvii. 56 b, A chappe or chappes beynge in the lyppes, tongue, handes and fete of a man. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. xxiii. (1639) 138 Like the chaps which are made through a North wind on the lips. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Chilblain,* Chaps, on the hands; and kibes on the heels. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 185/1 The margin..of the mouth, is subject to fissures, chaps, and superficial excoriations.

c. *fig.*

a 1661 FULLER (Webster) There were many clefts and chaps in our council.

2. A stroke, knock, rap. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1785 BURNS *Scotch Drink* x, Then Burnewin comes on like death At ev'ry chaup. *a* 1803 JAMIESON *Water-Kelpie* xxiii. in Scott *Minstr. Bord.,* Lie still, ye skrae, There's Water-Kelpie's chap [at door or window]. *a* 1809 *Christmas Ba'ing* (Jam.) He did na miss the ba' a chap.

3. The act of fixing upon as one's choice; choice, selection. Cf. CHAP *v.* 8. *Sc.*

1768 Ross *Helenore* 114 (Jam.) Spare no pains nor care, For chap and choice of suits ye hae them there.

Chap (tʃæp), *sb.*² Also 6–7 **chappe.** [Found first in the middle of the 16th c.; the variant *chop* is quoted from the Scottish poet Dunbar *c* 1500, and is now more usual in certain senses. Perh. f. CHAP, CHOP *v.* (The suggestion that it is a southern corruption of the northern CHAFT, suits the sense, but no explanation of such a phonetic change appears). See also CHOP.]

1. Either of the two bones (with its covering of muscles, skin, etc.) which form the mouth; a jaw; also either half of the bill of a bird.

1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Venerie* 195 Take them with your tongs or clampes by the lower chappe. 1610 HEALEY *Aug. City of God* 335 [The Crocodile] moveth his upper Chappe. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. (1686) 85 Broad and thick chaps are required in birds that speak. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. VI. iii. 177 The stork..produces no other noise than the clacking of its under-chap against the upper. *c* 1870 J. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* xi. 18 The pelican [has].. in the under chap a pouch capable of holding many quarts.

2. *pl.* The jaws as unitedly forming the mouth; the biting and devouring apparatus. Used of animals, esp. beasts of prey; and applied contemptuously or humorously to human beings, in which sense more commonly CHOP.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 231 The hooke ouerthwarteth & catcheth hold of his chappes. 1569 GOLDING tr. *Heminge's Post.* 18 The deliverer of mankinde out of the chappes of the serpent. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 89 Open your chaps againe. 1620 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* IX. iv. 324 Being euen in the chaps of death. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Epigr. on Blanch,* To bind up her chaps when she is dead. 1673 R. LEIGH *Transp. Reh.* 39 Supping up his Coffee, and scalding his chaps for hast. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-Bk.* 6 The hounds with blood about their chaps.

3. The side of the external jaw; the cheek.

1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* II. ii, She threatned to slap my Chaps, and told me, I was her Servant, not her Governess. 1718 T. GORDON *Cordial Low Spirits* 50 Bury their faces in mighty periwigs, which inviron either chap. 1845 HOOD *Last Man* iii, The very sight of his broken orts Made a work in his wrinkled chaps. 1863 B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* iii. 40 A coarse, obese man, with heavy chaps.

b. The lower half of the cheek of the pig or other animal as an article of food, as in pickled *Bath chaps.*

1870 *Daily News* 19 Apr., The feast was chaps and eggs.

4. The lower jaw.

1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 91 The chap should be fine, indicating a disposition to feed. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 238/2 The 'chap' or under jaw, is clean, or free from flesh.

†**5.** *pl.* The fauces of Snapdragon and allied plants.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxii. 314 The chaps [of Toadflax] are orange-coloured.

†**6.** *pl. Mech.* The 'jaws' or 'cheeks' of a vice or other tool, etc., which fit together and hold something firmly between them; the jaws of the futchells in a carriage, etc. *Obs.*

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 3 Tongs, to be used for ..such thicker work, as will be held within the Returns of their Chaps. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 321/2 The Chaps..of a Vice.. are cut rough. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 50 The futchels are contracted in the front to receive the pole, which part of the futchels is called the Chaps. 1799 *Naval Chron.* II. 238 Nail up a new pair of chaps on the fore part of the pump for a new handle to be fixed in. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 201 Pinched when red hot between the chaps of a vice.

7. *Chaps of the Channel*: see CHOP *sb.*

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5813/3 Ships in the Chaps of the Channel.

8. *Comb.,* as *chap-band, -choke*; CHAP-FALLEN *a.*

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. ii. (1668) 24 Put upon his [a horse's] Head a gentle Cavezan..with a chap-band underneath. 1607 MIDDLETON *Five Gall.* III. v, Thou shalt straight to Bridewell—Sweet master! Live upon bread and water and chap-choke.

Chap (tʃæp), *sb.*³ [An abbreviation of CHAPMAN, which seems to have come into vulgar use in the end of the 16th c.: but it is rare in books, even in the dramatists, before 1700. It was not recognized by Johnson, though in Bailey (1731) in sense 1. With sense 2, cf. the colloquial use of *customer* = 'person to have to do with'; also *callant* = 'customer, lad'.]

1. A buyer, purchaser, customer. Still *dial.*

1577 BRETON *Toyes Idle Head* (Grosart) 55 (D.) Those crusty chaps I cannot love, The Diuell doo them shame! 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 450 ¶ 6 In hunting after Chaps, and in the exact Knowledge of the State of Markets. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. i. 229, I had a meeting with my Chaps, and..told them what the current Price was in Town for every Species of my Goods. 1731 BAILEY (ed. 5) A chap (*in commerce*), a chapman or customer. 1764 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) II. 66 Perhaps Mrs. Mead would buy.. but she would be a hard chap. 1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 619 The pedlar has but a faint interest in the good opinion of his chap. 1827 SCOTT *Two Drovers* ii, Harry Wakefield was lucky enough to find a chap for a part of his drove. 1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss., Chap,* a dealer, a purchaser. 'I hae some bacon to sell, can you find me a chap for 't.'

2. *colloq.* 'Customer', fellow, lad. (Todd, in 1818, said 'it usually designates a person of whom a contemptuous opinion is entertained'; but it is now merely familiar and non-dignified, being chiefly applied to a young man.

1716 M. DAVIES *Dissert. upon Physick* in *Athenæ Britann.* III. 46 The Names of those Country-Chaps be, Absyrtus, etc. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. Pref. 8 'Prithee!' returned my

scornful, choleric chap; 'Don't compare me to any of your scoundrel Barbarians!' *c* 1750 J. NELSON *Jrnl.* (1836) 89 Another [Oxford man] said, 'These chaps belong to poor Wesley'. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. x, The fishers are wild chaps. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* iii, What sad wild fellows some of the chaps were. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* I. xx, You might give a chap a civil answer.

b. *humorously* applied to a female.

1768 Ross *Helenore* 35 (Jam.) Nought would do But I maun gang, that bonny chap to woo.

Chap, *sb.*[4] Elliptical for CHAP-BOOK.

1883 *Life D. Graham* Wks. I. 72 Among the chaps..were many of a religious character.

Chap, *sb.*[5], earlier form of CHOP, *Anglo-Ind.* stamp, seal, license (Hindī *chhāp*).

Chap (tʃæp), *v.*[1] [ME. *chapp-en* (14th c.) answers in sense to later MDu. *cappen* (Du. *kappen*, also LG., and thence in mod.Ger.), MSw. *kappa*, MDa. *kappe*. But the relation of these to the ME. form is uncertain, and no trace of the word is found in the earlier stage of any of the langs.; cf. CHIP. The sense-development is not clear.]

I. †**1.** *trans.* (with *off*). To chop *off*. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 4550 Anon her hedes wer off chappyd.

[Jamieson mentions *chap aff* to strike off, and gives *chap* in some parts of Scotl. = chop, cut into small pieces. Cf. also sense 7, and CHAPPED *ppl. a.*[1]]

II. To crack, cause to crack in fissures. (To connect this with the prec., the trans. sense 3, as if 'to chop or cut the surface', ought to be the earlier.)

2. *intr.* To become fissured, burst into cracks or clefts, as if the surface or skin were chopped by cutting blows.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 339 And yf thai chappe [Lat. *crepent*], a stoone under the heed Roote is to doo. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. H, So bedawbed, that.. she had a viser on her face and dareth not laugh for making it chappe. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 333 The earth chappeth or goeth a sunder for drougth. 1677 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chym.* (ed. 3) 498 Nutmeg .. is clothed with two Barks, but when it comes to maturity, the uppermost chaps and lets the second appear. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Earth*, Claiey or stiff earth .. subject to chap during the heat of summer. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 582 Useful when the skin has a tendency to crack or to chap.

fig. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. viii. 170 Heat of passion makes our souls to chappe, and the deuil creeps in at the cranies.

3. *trans.* To fissure, cause to crack or open in chaps.

1460, 1549, etc. [see CHAPPED *ppl. a.*[1] 1.] 1597 LYLY *Euphues* D ij b, Parched with the Sunnes blaze, and chapped [1580 chipped] with the Winters blast. 1725 J. REYNOLDS *View of Death* (1735) 30 The extremely cold winds .. chap the timber, and kill the cattle. 1845 *Peter Parley's Annual* VI. 196 The earth is chapped with parching. *Mod.* The girl's fingers had been chapped by working in water during the frost.

III. To strike sharply (sometimes with reference to the sound made). *north dial.* and *Sc.*

4. *trans.* To strike. *To chap hands*: to strike each other's hand in concluding a bargain.

1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 130 And so chapped him by the host a little, and at an outside watched him. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 120 (Jam.) Syn Lindy has wi Bydby chapped hands They's hae their gear again.

5. *trans.* and *intr.* To strike, as a clock.

1652 in Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 42/1 Till the hour chap. 1814 J. BOSWELL *Justic. Opera* in Chambers *Pop. Hum. Sc. Poems* (1862) 64 The clock's chappit ten. 1822 E. IRVING *Let.* 5 Nov. in Mrs. Oliphant *Life* I. 157 Till four chaps from the Ram's Horn Kirk.

6. *intr.* To knock, rap, at a door.

1774 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha* in Chambers *Pop. Hum. Sc. Poems* (1862) 38 But Morpheus begins to chap, And bids them a' gae tak a nap. *a* 1803 *Erlington* iii. in Scott *Minstr. Bord.*, O whae is this at my bower door That chaps sae late? 1863 ATKINSON *Danby Provinc., Chap*, to knock, rap; at a door. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 38 'Wha's there?.. that neither chaps nor ca's?'

b. trans. *To chap out*: to call one out by rapping or tapping. (Cf. *knock up.*)

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 531 Chappin out, is the phrase used in many parts of Scotland to denote the slight tap at the window given by the nocturnal wooer to his mistress. *Ibid.* 532 To chap-out some of them is not worth while.

7. To chop or beat small.

a 1776 in Herd *Coll. Sc. Poems* II. 79 (Jam.) With chapped kail.

IV. *Sc.* [perh. not the same word.]

8. To choose, select, bespeak; to fix upon as one's choice. *Chaps me that!* the call of children in laying claim to anything, equivalent to the Lancashire *barley* (or *balla*) *me!* and English schoolboy's *bags I.* (Hence Galt's incorrect 'I'll chapse'.)

1720 RAMSAY *Edinb. Salut. Mrq. Carnarvon* iv, You's hae at will to chap and chuse, For few things am I scant in. *a* 1806 in R. Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* I. 299 (Jam.) 'Hech, husto!' quo' Habbie, 'I chaps ye.' 1823 GALT *Entail* I. xix. 162 'I'll chapse that place,' said Walter.

Chap, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [ME. *chapi-en* was app. a phonetic variant of *cheapien*, OE. *céapian*, owing to different treatment of the diphthong *ea* (cf. CHAPMAN); but the mod. dial. use may be from *chapman* or other derivative.] To buy; to buy and sell; to barter; to truck. Cf. CHEAP; CHOP.

a 1225 *Juliana* 63 [Þu] lettest an of þe tweolue þat tu hefdest icoren chapi þe and sullen. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 58/2 To chappe, *mercari, negociari.* 1818 TODD, *Chap*, to cheap or cheapen; to bargain or deal for a price. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.) *Chap*, to buy and sell, in a chance way.

Chapaile, obs. form of CHAPEL.

‖ **Chaparral** (tʃæpăræ·l). *U.S.* [a. Sp. *chaparral*, f. *chaparra*, *-arro* evergreen oak + *-al* a common ending for a grove, plantation, or collection of trees, as in *almendral, cafetal*, etc.]

properly, A thicket of low evergreen oaks; hence *gen.* Dense tangled brushwood, composed of low thorny shrubs, brambles, briars, etc., such as abounds on poor soil in Mexico and Texas. (The word came into use in *U.S.* during the Mexican War, *c* 1846.)

1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* x. (1862) 94 The road passed between low hills, covered with patches of chapparal. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v., This word, chapparal, has been introduced into the language since our acquisition of Texas and NewMexico, where these bushes abound. 1872 C. KING *Sierra Nev.* 47 We descended the long slope, through chaparral and forest. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 236.

b. **Chaparral Cock,** a species of cuckoo (*Geococcyx californianus*) in the west of North America.

1882 A. E. SWEET *Sketches fr.* 'Texas Siftings' 177 The American name chapparel cock is evidently the Mexican name *caporal* Americanized. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 423/1 This bird .. is .. known under several names, such as road-runner, chaparral cock.

Chap-book (tʃæ·pˌbuk). [f. *chap* in CHAPMAN + BOOK.] A modern name applied by book-collectors and others to specimens of the popular literature which was formerly circulated by itinerant dealers or chapmen, consisting chiefly of small pamphlets of popular tales, ballads, tracts, etc.

[Not in TODD 1818.] 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 238 It is a chap-book, printed in rather a neat black letter. 1832 in WEBSTER. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) I. xxxiv. 292 A hero of the popular chap-books of old times. 1882 J. ASHTON *Chap-Bks. 18th C.* in *Athenæum* 2 Sept. 302/1 A great mass of chap-books, such as 'Jack the Giant Killer', 'Long Tom', 'Mother Shipton'.

Chape (tʃēip), *sb.* (In 5 *Sc.* **chaip, schape,** 8 **cheap.**) [a. F. *chape* 'a Churchman's Cope; a Judge's Hood;.. the chape or locket of a scabbard; the top or crown on the top of a Bell; a Mill-hoope, or Mill-case' (Cotgr.); 'said in the arts of certain things which are applied over others, cover them, or envelop them' (Littré), *e. g.* the cap of a compass needle, etc.; f. late L. *capa, cappa*, hood, cap, cape. Hence, according to Diez, Sp. and Pg. *chapa* 'plate, thin piece of metal with which any thing may be plated', which may also have influenced the Eng. use.]

†**1.** A plate of metal with which anything is covered, overlaid, or ornamented. *Obs.*

1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 4 Ypouthered with chapes and scochons..of myn Auncestres armes. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2522 He bare sessenande in golde thre grayhondes of sable, With chapes & cheynes of chalke whytte sylver.

2. The metal plate or mounting of a scabbard or sheath; particularly that which covers the point. In some early quots. it may mean the scabbard or sheath itself.

The following explanations also occur in Dicts.; 'The transverse guard of a sword for a protection to the hand' (Fairholt, cited by Ogilvie). Johnson says 'the catch of any thing by which it is held in its place; as the hook of a scabbard by which it sticks in the belt; the point by which a buckle is held to the back strap' [citing *All's Well* 'the chape of his dagger']. But here the chape of a dagger appears to be confused with that of a buckle.

c 1400 *Songs Costume* (1849) 50 My baselard hath a sylver schape. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 69 Chape of a schethe, *spirula.* 1459 *Inv. Sir J. Fastolf* in *Paston Lett.* I. 478 Item, j. bollok haftyd dager .. and j. chape thertoo. 1530 PALSGR. 204/1 Chape of a shethe, *bouterolle de gayne.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 26 A chape, *ferretum.* 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 11 A whittle with a siluer chape. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 164 That had the whole theoricke of warre in the knot of his scarfe, and the practise in the chape of his dagger. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 483 Their scabberds and sheaths bee set out with siluer chapes, and their sword-girdles, hangers, and bawdricks, gingle again with thin plates of siluer. 1693 SIR T. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 295 A Sheath, without a Chape or top. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* Dict., *Chape*, the iron, brass, metal, or silver put at the end of the scabbard of cutlasses, swords, etc. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 101 Bayonet-scabbards, with brass chapes.

3. The tip of a fox's tail. [From its suggesting the tip of a scabbard.]

1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat., Hunting* (1706) 11 Terms of the Tail. Of a Fox, the Brush or Drag; and the Tip at the end is called the Chape. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Brush* of a fox..the tip or end of which is called the chape.

4. The part of a buckle by which it is fastened to a strap or belt. [So in F.]

Some buckles are made with a metal chape, e. g. a stirrup-buckle; an ordinary strap-buckle is made without, and attached by a chape of leather.

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 376 The Spurr-Buckle maker .. makes the buckle, the chape, tongue and roll. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 304/2 A Chape..holdeth the Tongue of the Buckle in its proper place. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3868/4 A Gold Buckle with a Steel Chape. 1720 *Ibid.* No 5993/4 Buckles without cheaps. 1769 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 160/2 Steel chape silver buckles. 1779 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IV. 163 The edge of another stair met my right buckle, and snapped the steel chape of it in two. 1796 FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 145 The Buckles..are all made to be sewed in the leather, having only a middle bridge and a tongue, but no chape. 1886 from *Harness-maker's Acct.*, 2 pieces leather, buckles, chapes, straps, and loops for portmanteau 2*s.* 6*d.*

b. In some places: 'The loop on harness .. or on any leather strap, close to the buckle, through which the end of the strap is passed.' Elworthy *W. Somerset Wdbk.*

Cf. Ogilvie: The sliding-loop on a belt to which a bayonet-scabbard is attached'.

Hence **Cha·pemaker,** a maker of buckle-chapes.

1886 *Birmingh. Weekly Post* 31 July 1/1 Chape makers.. a chape, or anchor is a piece of work added to the tongue (or prong) of a buckle.. Several makers in Birmingham.

Chape, *v.*[1] [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish (a scabbard, etc.) with a chape. Hence **Chaped** (tʃēipt) *ppl. a.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 366 Hir knyues were chaped noght with bras But al with siluer wroght ful clene and weel. 1530 PALSGR. 480/2, I chape a sworde or dagger. I put a chape on the shethe. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 45 With his chaapt staf speedelye running. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 3 Strong Scabards, chapt with Iron.

† **Chape, chaip,** *v.*[2] *Obs. north. dial.* [Aphetic f. A-CHAPE (*e-chape, es-chape*), a. OF. *es-chaper, ĕ-chaper, a-chaper* (mod.F. *échapper*) to ESCAPE, q. v. Very common in early Sc.] To escape.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 24 How he chapyt wes throw cas. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7904 In eschaunge of þo choise, þat chaped before. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* II. 389 This King Richard wes livand..Of Poumfret as he chapit wase. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 423 Tha will nocht chaip Siclicke ane deid. *a* 1555 LYNDESAY *Trag.* 151, I chapit frome Captyuitie.

Chape, chaper, obs. ff. JAPE, -ER.

1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 806 *Hec nuga*, a chape. *Hic nugator*, chaper.

‖ **Chapeau** (ʃapō). Also 6 **chapewe, shapeau.** [F. *chapeau*, in OF. *capel, chapel* hat, head-covering (= Pr. *capel*, Sp. *capelo*, Pg. *chapeo*, It. *cappello*) :—L. *cappellum, -us*, dim. f. *cappa* CAP.]

1. A hat or other covering for the head. The French name, formerly partly naturalized; now chiefly in *Heraldry.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* clxxxvii. (R.) Bearynge on his heed a chapewe of Montaban. *Ibid.* I. cccxix. 734 They were armed the moost partie with malles and chapeause of stele. *Ibid.* I. cccxxx. 756 With pauasses and cootes of steele, hoctons, shapeause, and bassenettes. 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 138 The heaume and Chapeau that the Duke or King doth weare. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* IV. iv. 53 A bull Saturn standing upon a Chapeau Mars, turned up Ermin. 1787 PORNY *Heraldry* Gloss., *Chapeau* .. is taken in Heraldry for an antient Cap of Dignity. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry, Hist. & Pop.* xvii. 272 The crest-coronet and also the chapeau are still retained in modern blazon.

2. Chapeau-bras (ʃapō brā). [F. *bras* arm.] A small three-cornered flat silk hat which could be carried under the arm: worn by gentlemen at court or in full dress in the 18th century.

1764 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. 1st Ld. Malmesbury* I. 114 The common *chapeau bras* cocked in the Nivernois style. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* I. ii, Give me..my chapeau [*Servant brings a dress hat*]. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. v, A *chapeau bras* and sword necessarily completed his equipment. 18.. in *Lockhart* iv. (1839) I. 169 He used to come to the Greyfriars Church in a suit of white and silver with a chapeau-bras. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 314 The chapeau-de-bras.

Chapel (tʃæ·pĕl), *sb.* Forms: 3–4 **chapele,** 4–6 **-elle,** 4–7 **-ell,** 3– **chapel**; also 4 **chapaile,** 5 **-ylle, schapell(e,** 6 **chappelle, -ylle, capell, cappell,** 6–8 **chappel**(l. [ME. *chapele*, a. OF. *chapele* (in ONF. *capele*, Pr. *capella*, It. *cappella*) :—late L. *cappella*, orig. little cloak or cape, dim. of *cappa*, cloak, cape, cope (see CAP). From the *cappella* or cloak of St. Martin, preserved by the Frankish kings as a sacred relic, which was borne before them in battle, and used to give sanctity to oaths, the name was applied to the sanctuary in which this was preserved under the care of its *cappellani* or 'chaplains', and thence generally to a sanctuary containing holy relics, attached to a palace, etc., and so to any private sanctuary or holy place, and finally to any apartment or building for orisons or worship, not being a church, the earlier name for which was *Oratorium*, ORATORY.

The chief data for the history are: the Monk of St. Gall (*Vita Car. Magn.* i. 4) 'Quo nomine Francorum reges propter capam St. Martini sancta sua appellare solebant'; a charter of Childebert A. D. 710 (Mabillon *De Re Dipl.*) containing 'in oratorio suo seu capella S. Marthini'. In the capitularies of Charles the Great (cap. v. 182) c. 800 it is used of chapels in or attached to palaces; the Laws of the Lombards (III. iii. 22) have 'ecclesiae et capellæ quæ in vestra parochia sunt'.

Cappella was generally spelt *capella* in med.L.; the true form is evidenced not only by It. *cappella*, but even more by the persistence of *-ap-* in Fr. and of *-p-* in the other langs. *Capella* would have become in F. *chevelle*; as *capillos, caprum, capistrum* become *cheveux, chevre, chevêtre.*]

1. *gen.* A sanctuary or place of Christian worship, not the church of a parish or the cathedral church of a diocese; an oratory. (In earlier times always consecrated, and having an altar; in modern use not necessarily so.)

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 20 Hwa so omi nome makeð chapele

oþer chirche. *c* 1275 LAY. 26140 He lette þar arere ane chapel [*c* 1205 chireche] mære. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27198 In kyrcgarth, chapell or kyrk. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1380 Horn let wurche Chapeles and chirche. 1485 MALORY *Arthur* (1868) XVI. i. 378/1 They entered into the chapel, and there made their orisons a great while. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 34 There was an holy chappell edifyde, Wherein the Hermite dewly wont to say His holy thinges. *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* i. (1643) 13 Where God hath His Church, we say, the Devill hath his Chapell: so on the contrary, where the Devill hath his Cathedrall, there God hath his people. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 249 The Room is a Chappel or small Church. 1644 *Direct. Publ. Worship* Ordinance 2 In any church or chappell. 1857 STANLEY *Mem. Canterb.* i. 19 The first object that would catch their view would be the little British chapel.

fig. 1340 *Ayenb.* 56 Þe tauerne ys þe scole of þe dyeule.. and his oȝene chapele þer huer me deþ his seruese.

2. *spec.* A private oratory or place of worship.

a. A room or building for private worship in or attached to a palace, nobleman's house, castle, garrison, embassy, prison, monastery, college, school, or other institution.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 472 Thulke prelat solde in is [the king's] chapele ichose be. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 2342 Sir Amis lete him ly alon, And into his chapel he went anon. 1360–80 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 65 3if þei [lordes & ladies] holden wiþ goddis tresour curatis in here worldly seruyce or chapellis. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* XXXV, Ther-inne was a schapelle, a chambur, and a halle. 1654 EVELYN *Diary* July 12 Thence we went to New College [Oxf.] where the Chapel was in its ancient garb, notwithstanding the scrupulositie of the times. *a* 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 11 He was buried..in the north part of Merton Coll. outer-chappell or church. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 20 The Chappel of the Jesuites College. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 165 Domestick Chapels..built by Noblemen and others for the private Service of God in their Families.. are not consecrated. 1764 H. WALPOLE *Castle Otr.* (1791) 3 The company was assembled in the chapel of the Castle. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* 1003 King's College Chapel, Cambridge, has no side aisles, but in lieu of them are small chapels between the buttresses. 1880 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* IX. (1883) 95 Service was sung daily in all the Chapels. 1887 MORLEY *Crit. Misc., Pattison* III. 156 He read the service in chapel when his turn came.

b. An oratory in a mausoleum, burial vault or aisle (*sepulchral*, or *mortuary chapel*), or elsewhere, having an altar at which masses might be chanted for the souls of the deceased (*chantry chapel*). Hence, a cell or compartment of a cathedral or large church (usually in the aisle, and originally often sepulchral), separately dedicated and containing its own altar. *Lady-chapel*, a chapel dedicated to the Virgin, often situated eastward of the high altar in a cathedral church. (See LADY.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 22 Þer þei fond þe hede is now a faire chapelle. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 119 A Chirche and A Chapaile with chambers a-lofte. 1428 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 80 The trinite schapell. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 39 The Chirche of the holy Sepulcre ys Rounde..and hath..Chapellys hygh and lowe, in gret nowmber. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* II. VI. (Arb.) 124 The virgin, to whom he buylded and dedicate a chapelhand an altare. 1640 SOMNER *Antig. Canterb.* 46 The high altar at St. Austin's, with the Chapells about it. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 264 On the altar of this chapel is the martyrdom of St. Sebastian, in oil colours, by Domenichino. 1842 BURN *Eccles. Law* (ed. 9) I. 295 *Chantry*, was commonly a little chapel, or particular altar in some cathedral or parochial church, endowed.. for the maintenance of a priest to pray for the souls of the founder. 1874 BARING-GOULD *Lives of Saints* 395 Upon these remains Benedict built two oratories ..and..round these chapels rose the monastery. 1875 *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* I. 343/1 Although very many churches built before A. D. 800 exist..scarcely any clear examples of chapels [forming parts of the main building] can be pointed out. *Ibid.* 344/1 In the East, as the rule that there should be only one altar in a church has always existed, chapels have rarely formed parts of churches. *Ibid.* 345/2 At what time the practice of placing an altar and of celebrating the eucharistic service in a sepulchral chapel was first introduced cannot be stated with precision. *Mod.* He is buried in Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Westminster Abbey.

3. A place of public worship of the established Church, subordinate to, or dependent upon, the church of the parish, the accommodation supplied by which it in some way supplements. These are of various kinds:

a. *Chapel of ease*: a chapel built for the convenience of parishioners who live far from the parish church. Also *fig.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 36 There was a nother Paroche Chirch yn the Towne yet standing, but now it servith but for a Chapelle of Ease. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 32 (1810) 36 Shute.. is a chapel for ease to Colliton. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 180 One of those Parish Churches hath fourteene Chappels of ease within the circumference of her limits. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 166 Chapels of Ease.. commonly built in very large Parishes, where all the people cannot come to the Mother Church. 1826 PETERSDORFF *Abr.* 433 A chapel of ease may.. have the rights of a parochial chapel by custom. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 128 Bolton Church..is considered a Chapel of Ease.

fig. 1622 MASSINGER, &c. *Old Law* III. ii, What is age But the holy place of life, chapel of ease For all men's wearied miseries? 1651 CLEVELAND *Square Cap* iv, And making a Chappel of Ease of her Lap, First he said Grace, and then he kiss'd her. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* II. 113 Sedburgh, for many years, was a sort of nursery or rural chapel-of-ease to Cambridge.

b. *Parochial chapel*: the place of worship of an ancient division of a parish attached to it by custom and repute, as e.g. in the case of the numerous divisions of the parish of Kendal, and other large parishes of the Lake district; *District chapel*, that of a modern 'district' or division of a parish constituted under the Church Building Acts, from 59 Geo. III, c. 134, onwards. To both of these the name CHURCH is now commonly given, except in remote districts or special instances.

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 2 § 11 So that thoes espousels be solempnysed in Churche, Chapell, or Oratory. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 55 This yere [1547] was Barkyng chappylle at the Towre hylle pullyd downe. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 14 Chappels had beene Churches, and poore mens cottages Princes Pallaces. *c* 1650 *Parl. Surveys of Livings, etc.* XVII. 238 The Parish [Swyne] hath belonging to it Six Chappells, and a Viccaridge House. *Ibid.* Drypoole hath a Parochiall Chappell depending upon Swyne. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 185 Concerning the Mother-Parish-Church twenty shillings; and concerning a Chappel ten shillings. 1838 *Act 2 & 3 Vict.* c. 49 § 2 In the case of any church or chapel, for or to which any district chapelry has been.. assigned.. such church or chapel.. shall be and is hereby declared to be a perpetual curacy and benefice. *c* 1840 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* 13 It is to be regretted that countenance to the assumption of the name of chapel for their place of assembly on the part of dissenters, is too often given by our designating as churches many of the new sanctuaries, which are, in fact, only chapels. 1842 BURN *Eccl. Law* (ed. 9) I. 306 The last species of chapels, those erected under the authority of the various Church-Building Acts, and usually designated District Chapels. 1855 HT. MARTINEAU *Eng. Lakes* 120 Wastdale Head..There is a chapel, the humblest of chapels, with eight pews, and three windows in three sides. 1868 A. SEDGWICK (*title*), Memorial by the Trustees of Cowgill Chapel. 1873 PHILLIMORE *Eccl. Law* II. 1824 A parochial chapel is that which has the parochial rights of christening and burying; and this differs in nothing from a church, but in the want of a rectory and endowment

c. *Free chapel*: a chapel not subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary, having been founded by the king or by a subject specially authorized by him.

1523 *Act 14 & 15 Hen.* VIII, c. 9 The Deane and Chapiter ..of the free chapell of the kynge, of Sainct Martins le graunde. 1545 *Act 37 Hen. VIII*, c. 4 There have been divers Colleges, Free Chapels, Chantries, Hospitals, Fraternities. 1672 *Cowell's Interpr., Free Chappel, Libera Capella*.. the King may Licence a Subject to found such a Chappel, and by his Charter exempt it from the Diocesans Jurisdiction. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 165. 1873 PHILLIMORE *Eccl. Law* II. 1824 The king himself visits his free chapels ..and not the ordinary.

d. *Proprietary chapel*: one that is the property of private persons.

1873 PHILLIMORE *Eccl. Law* II. 1183 Proprietary chapels .. are anomalies unknown to the ecclesiastical constitution of this kingdom, and can possess no parochial rights.. Dr. Lushington said..the ancient canon law of this country knew nothing of proprietary chapels or unconsecrated chapels at all..The necessity of the times..gave rise to the erection of chapels of this kind, and to the licensing of ministers of the Church of England to perform duty therein. *Ibid.* II. 1834 It is at any time competent to the proprietors of an unconsecrated chapel to convert it to secular purposes.

4. Applied to places of Christian worship other than those of the established church of the country: e.g. to those of Roman Catholics in Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Episcopal Church in Scotland; of the Nonconformists ejected in 1662; of Methodists since the 18th c., and, recently, of Protestant Dissenters generally (in England and Wales).

These uses go back to a time when 'church' had still its historical value of the endowed place of worship of a parish, with its beneficed rector or vicar, tithes, etc., and when no other place of worship, whatever its architecture, ritual, or communion, was thought of as the 'church'. Of R. C. chapels the earliest mentioned were those of foreign ambassadors, and Roman Catholic queens of the Stuarts (see sense 2 *a*); in the 18th c., and down to 1830-40, 'chapel' was the regular name, as it is still in Ireland. The name first used by Protestants separating from the Church of England was app. 'meeting-house'; but the places of worship founded by the non-conforming clergymen ejected in 1662 were commonly 'chapels'; after that, 'meeting-house' and 'chapel' were used more or less synonymously by Protestant Dissenters; the former became the prevailing name in the 18th c., but was mostly abandoned for 'chapel' in the first half of the 19th c. (except by Quakers). For his connexion, Wesley introduced 'preaching-house'; but Methodist Churchmen appear to have preferred 'chapel'; and it was in the sequel often used by Wesley as = 'preaching-house', and gradually took its place. During the present century, the custom of applying 'church' to the parochial and district chapels of the Church of England, has been followed by the use of 'church' for 'chapel' by Roman Catholics, Scotch Episcopalians, and many Nonconformists. (See CHURCH.) But the earlier usage has made *chapel* in Ireland the common appellation of the R. C. places of worship and service, as distinguished from those of the Protestant (Episcopal) Church; and in England and Wales of nonconformist places of worship or service, as distinguished from those of the Church of England. Hence such combinations as *chapel-goer, chapel-going, chapel-people*, etc.

a. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 21 Sept., The Queene .. going to her chappell at St. James's..I crowded after her..and saw the fine altar, ornaments, and the fryers in their habits. 1669 *Ibid.* 11 Apr., I took my wife to St. James's, and there carried her to the Queen's Chapel. *a* 1718 PENN *Life* Wks. 1726 I. 135, I have not..look'd into any Chappel of the Roman Religion. *a* 1793 J. MORRIS in *Arminian Mag.* (Feb. 1795) 72, I consented to go with her to the Catholic Chapel. 1794 Z. YEWDALL *ibid.* Aug. (1795) 371 The Episcopalians had likewise a chapel in the place [Dalkeith]. *Ibid.* He had taken the English Chapel [at Musselburgh]. *c* 1815 GRACE KENNEDY *Anna Ross* (1837) 69, I have decided on taking a pew..in one of the Church of England Chapels [in Scotland].

1836 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 421/1 About forty years ago there were only 30 Catholic chapels in Great Britain; but in 1835, we find the number increased to 510.

b. 1662–3 BAXTER *Life of Wife* (1681) 58 When she saw that I could not use the Chappel which she built, she hired another near. 1666–7 — in *Reliquæ Baxterianæ* (1696) III. 19 The churches being burnt, and the Parish ministers gone, the Nonconformists.. did keep their meetings very openly, and prepared large Rooms, and some of them plain Chappels, with Pulpits, Seats, and Galleries..The Independents also set up their Meetings more openly than before. 1694 *Trust-deed, Brook St. Chapel, Knutsford*, Indent. Mch. 7 The ground on which the said new-erected Chappell or Meeting-house now stands, together with the said Chappell or Meeting-house. 1715 HEARNE *Diary* 29 May, Last night a good part of the presbyterian Meeting-house in Oxford was pulled down.. in the evening they pulled down a good part of the Quakers' and Anabaptist Chapels. 1818 W. J. FOX *Wks.* (1865) I. 110 A Sermon preached before the Unitarian Society, at Essex-Street Chapel, on Thursday, April 16, 1818. 1836 *Gentl. Mag.* July 30/2 A red-brick structure, resembling a dissenting chapel. *c* 1840 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* 13 The places in which dissenters, whether Romish or Protestant, meet are not chapels, but meeting-houses. 1884 DALE *Manual Congregat. Princ.* App. i, A hundred years ago it was probably the universal custom of Congregationalists to call their places of worship 'meeting-houses'. 'Chapel'.. early in this century.. displaced the older and better name.

c. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. Suppl. 620 That the said Mr. J. W——y, about two years ago, preached a sermon to the Methodists at Salisbury in Mr. H——ll's chapel. [1763 in Tyerman *Life of Wesley* II. iii. 478 The people were to be warned..Against calling our society a church, or the church. Against calling our preachers ministers, our houses meeting-houses (call them plain preaching houses).] 1789 WESLEY *Will.* 25 Feb. in Coke & Moore (1792) 515, I desire my Gowns, Cassocks, Sashes, and Bands, may remain at the Chapel for the use of the Clergymen attending there. 1792 COKE & MOORE *Life of Wesley* (ed. 2) Sold..at the Chapel in the City-Road; and at all the Methodist Preaching-Houses in Town and Country. 1817 S. DREW *Life T. Coke* ix. 180 Independently of the chapels or preaching houses that had been erected in the towns.

5. A chapel service, attendance at the service in a chapel. Hence in college phrase, *to keep a chapel*, to attend chapel on a single occasion; *to keep one's chapels*, to fulfil the prescribed number of attendances; so *to miss a chapel, lose a chapel*, etc.

1662 PEPYS *Diary* 14 Dec., Walked.. up and down till chappell time. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* IX, Without danger of reprobation because chapel was missed. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* I. 168 After hall they went to Mr. Buck's to take wine; and after wine to chapel. 1882 C. KEGAN PAUL in *Century Mag.* XXIV. 275 At Oxford, the daily chapel, so often a formal observance, still had its effect on many minds. *Mod.* 'You must keep your chapels'.

b. *To hold chapel* (F. *tenir chapelle*): said of certain princes, and especially of the pope attending divine service in state; said of cardinals, when they are present at solemn religious service, without the pope's intervention.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2285/1 At some Chapels of late held by the Colledge of Cardinals.

6. *gen.* Of other than Christian worship: A lesser temple, fane, or sanctuary, having an altar to a deity (used *e. g.* to translate L. *sacellum*).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9149 As Achilles this choise in chapell beheld. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 95 He tuke purpois to distroy be augury all the remanent tempillis and chapellis [*fana sacellaque*]. 1535 COVERDALE *Amos* vii. 13 Prophecy nomore at Bethel, for it is the kynges chapel, and the kynges courte. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 77. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XL. li. 1091 Behind the church [*fanum*] of the goddesse Hope, he caused to be built the chappel [*ædem*] of Apollo the Physician. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc.* i. 47 Set vp altars, and groues, and chappels of idols. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* III. 12 And in what Chappel [*sacello*] too you plaid your Prize. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. XIVI. 54 A new chapel.. had been built at Delphi.

7. A choir or body of singers attached to a chapel (usually of a king or prince); 'now extended to mean the choir or the orchestra, or both, of a church or chapel, or other musical establishment sacred or secular' (Grove *Dict. Music*). Often in French form *chapelle*, Ger. *kapelle*, or It. *capella*.

1420 *Siege Rouen* 1295 in *Archæol.* XXII. 381 His chapelle mette hym at the dore there, And wente bifore hym alle in fere. 1515 PACE in J. S. Brewer *Reign Hen. VIII*, XI. (1884) I. 270 Surely he would have out of your chapel not children only but also men.. your Graces chapel is better than his. 1546 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. App. A. 9 The prelats censed the corps, the chappel singing 'Libera me, Domine'. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* Pref. 9 The annual allowances of the gentlemen of his Chappel.

8. The sacred vessels, etc., used for the services in a church or chapel. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 84 Every officer shulde have noo more silver vesselle but for a chapelle and a cupbourde.] 1862 HOOK *Lives Abps.* II. xi. 655 He.. gave to the church an excellent chapel, which in his testament he styled his best. (*Note.*) In the language of the period (1205) a chapel means whatever was required for the performance of divine worship.

† **9.** An alembic. [F. '*chapelle, couvercle d'un alambic*' (Littré), ? from orig. sense of *cappella*.]

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. XXIV. (1737) 103 As for the Chapel..it shall be a Chapel of Rose-water.

10. a. A printers' workshop, a printing-office. **b.** A meeting or association of the journeymen in a printing-office for promoting and enforcing order among themselves, settling disputes as to price of work, etc. It is presided over by a *father of*

the chapel annually elected. Hence *To hold a chapel.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 120/1 Every Printing-House is termed a Chappel. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, In this sense they say, the orders, or laws of the chapel, the secrets of the chapel, etc. 1771 Franklin *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 61, I proposed some reasonable alteration in their chapel laws. 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 1135 It is to be noted, as a 'custom of the *chapel*'. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* xv. (1858) 341 The petty tricks by which Franklin was annoyed were said to be played him by the chapel ghost. 1879 *Women's Suffrage Jrnl.* 1 Nov. 183/2 A circular .. to all 'fathers of chapels', i. e. trades officials in printing shops.

11. *slang* or *low colloq.* House of ease, privy.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *chapel-bell, -cell, -clerk, -door, -prayers, -service, -stead, -tent, -yard*, etc.; in sense 4, *chapel-goer, -going, -monger, -people, -society*, etc.; † **chapel-bed**, ? one with a canopy; **chapel-man**, one of the clergy or officials of a chapel; **chapel-master**, used occas. to translate F. *maître de chapelle* or Ger. *kapellmeister*, director of the music of a royal (or other) chapel (sense 7); **chapel-rate**, a rate for the support of a chapel.

1663 *Inv. Ld. J. Gordon's Furniture*, In the chamber next to the lytle chamber, a *chapell bed all of bundwork. *c*1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 171 Gynglen .. als cleere And eek as loude as dooth þe *Chapel belle. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* II. 446 The chapel-bells Call'd us. *a* 1835 Mrs. Hemans *Streams*, Ye have burst away, From your *chapel-cells to the laughing day. 1585 Jas. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 69 The cryis Of Naturis *chapell Clarkis. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 382 A chapel clerk and sexton. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* xi, Sir Amadace..rode vn-to the *chapelle dur. 1842 Miall in *Nonconf.* II. 265 What now is the great body of dissenters? *Chapel-goers, and no more. 1663 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 61 *Chapel men who have countenanced the chapel ceremonies and novations. *c* 1850 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 1018 He became *chapel-master to Cardinal Charles of Lorraine. 1880 Vern. Lee *Belcaro* v. 113 The poor chapelmaster of Hoffmann. 1812 *Religionism* 17 Muse, drop the subject, Pluralists, adieu! Next, *Chapel-mongers, hark!—a word with you. 1658 Walton *Hooker* 15 In four years he was but twice absent from the *chapel-prayers. 1850 *Carr* v. *Mostyn*, 19 *Law Jrnl.* 255 There was no necessity for *chapel-rates, as the trustees would repair. 1820 Keats *Isabella* 467 Seldom did she go to *chapel-shrift. 1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* ii. 63 Congregationalism insulates each *chapel-society. 1687 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 408 The *chappel tent at the camp was open'd this day. 1485 Malory *Arthur* (1868) VI. xv, Beyond the *chapel-yard there met him a fair damsel. 1850 *Carr* v. *Mostyn*, 19 *Law Jrnl.* 253 The inhabitants of the said townships .. might ..bury their dead in the chapelyard.

Cha·pel, *v.*[1] *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. *to church.*] *trans.* To put (bury, etc.) in a chapel.

1612 Fletcher *Two Noble K.* I. i, Giue us the bones Of our dead kings, that we may chapel them.

Cha·pel, *v.*[2] *Naut.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. F. *faire chapelle.*] (See quot.)

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Chapeling a ship*, the act of turning her round in a light breeze of wind when ..close-hauled, so as that she will lie the same way as she did before. This is commonly occasioned by the negligence of the steersman, or by a sudden change of wind. *Ibid. Faire*, or *pendre Chapelle*, to chapel a ship; to build a chapel at sea. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 248* *Chappelling.*

Chapelain, -ayn, obs. forms of Chaplain.

† **Cha·pelcy.** *Obs.* [? error.] = Chapelry 1.

1594 West *Symbol* II. *Chanc.* § 88 One mesuage or tenement in B. within the Chappelcy of B. in the Countie of Y.

† **Cha·peler.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. F. *chapelier* in same sense.] A hat-maker.

1601 F. Tate *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 65 (1876) 46 And a chappeler who shal make the Chapeux..of the household.

Chapeless (tʃē·plĕs), *a. rare.* [f. Chape *sb.* + -less.] Wanting a chape or sheath.

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 48 An olde rusty sword .. with a broken hilt, and chapelesse.

† **Cha·pelet**[1], *Obs.* In 6 **chappellet**, 7 **chappelet, chaplet.** [f. Chapel + -et. Cf. It. *capelletta*: the Fr. form would be *chapellette.*] A little chapel, oratory, or shrine.

1587 Harrison *England* II. ii. (1877) I. 56 There is..a little chappellet hard by on that common. 1636 Featly *Clavis Myst.* xvii. 223 Many private oratories or chaplets. 1653 Hammond *Paraphr. Acts* vii. 43 (R.) Ye set up a chaplet or shrine with an image in it. 1675 Cave *Antiq. Apost.* (1702) 71 There were..multitudes of silver cabinets, or chappelets, little shrines, made in fashion of the temple.

Chapelet[2] (tʃæ·pĕlĕt). Also **chapellet** (Webster). [a. F. *chapelet*, Chaplet, variously transferred.]

1. (See quot.)

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Chapelet*, in the manege, a couple of stirrup leathers, mounted each of them with a stirrup, and joining at top in a sort of leather buckle, called the head of the chapelet, by which they are made fast to the pummel of the saddle, after being adjusted to the rider's length and bore. 1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

2. *Hydraulic Engineering.* A chain pump composed of pallets, scoops, or buckets attached to an endless chain passing over two axles. So called in French from its resemblance to a rosary or string of beads; whence, also, according to Knight, known as a 'paternoster pump'.

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*

Chapelet, -eyn(e, obs. ff. Chaplet, Chaplain.

† **Cha·pelize,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [see -ize.] *trans.* To make into a chapel. Hence **Cha·pelizing.**

1659 Fuller *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 343 Bishop Andrews.. manifested the least regret at the chapelizing of this place.

Chapellage (tʃæ·pĕlĕdʒ). *rare.* [f. Chapel *sb.* + -age.] A chapel-stead, = Chapelry 4.

1802 Scott *Eve St. J.* vii, He lighted at the Chapellage.

Cha·pellany. ? *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *chapellenie* (in Cotgr. *chapelainie*) benefice of a chaplain, or of med.L. *capellānia*, the cure, living, office or estate of a *capellānus* or Chaplain; also, a small oratory or chapel, having its own chaplain, founded within a larger place of worship: see Du Cange.] = Chapelry; also Chapel 2 b.

1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 164 But a Chapellany is usually that, which does not subsist of itself, but is built and founded within some other church, and is dependant thereon.

Chapelled (tʃæ·pĕld), *ppl. a.* [f. Chapel *sb.* + -ed 2.] Placed or stationed in a chapel.

1852 *Meanderings of Memory* I. 182 The Chapelled templer.

Chapelleyn, obs. form of Chaplain.

Chapelry (tʃæ·pĕlri). [a. OF. *chapelerie*, in med.L. *capellāria*; see -ery, -ry.]

1. The district attached to a chapel; a division of a large or populous parish having its own parochial or district chapel.

1591 *Charter Jas. VI* in A. M'Kay *Hist. Kilmarnock* App., Chapelries. 1669 Woodhead *St. Teresa* II. xxxii. 212 The Chaplain living in another house of the Chappelry. 1672 *Cowel's Interpr., Chapelry* is the same thing to a Chappel, as a Parish is to a Church. 1753 [see Chapelwarden]. 1814 Wordsw. *Excurs.* VII, This remote and humble chapelry..offered to his doubtful choice By an unthought-of patron. 1870 A. Sedgwick *Supp. to Mem. Trustees Cowgill Chapel* 3 A district Chapelry was annexed to the Chapel of Cowgill in the Parochial Chapelry of Dent, in the parish of Sedbergh. 1870 F. Wilson *Ch. Lindisf.* 21 Ancroft is one of the Chapelries .. of Holy Island. 1885 *Act* 48 *Vict.* c. 15 Sched. ii. 1. No. 2 The rectory, vicarage, chapelry, or benefice to which the rentcharge belongs.

† **2.** The constituency of a Nonconformist chapel. *Obs.*

1707 *Deed of Risley Chapel, Culcheth, Indenture* Mch. 25 Whereas an edifice, Chapel, or ortary, is this year erected at the cost of .. Protestants dissenting from the Church of England .. Trustees with the consent .. of the members of that Chapelry or congregation and not otherwise nominate .. the minister.

3. A foundation for a chantry chaplain.

1877 Wraxall tr. *Hugo's Miserables* II. lxvi, The same who endowed the sixth chapelry of the Abbey of Villers.

4. A chapel with its precinct and its accessory buildings; a chapel-stead.

1817 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* 378 To seek protection in the vaulted doorway of a lone chapelry. *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 370 The neighbouring chapelry, the site of which may yet be traced.

Cha·pelwarden. One who holds the same office in a 'chapel' (of the established Church of England), as a churchwarden holds in a church: now commonly replaced by 'churchwarden'.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2375/1 The Churchwardens, Chapelwardens, and Sidesmen. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Sept. 435/1 The churchwardens and chapelwardens of every parish or chapelry. 1834 in J. Raine *Mem. J. Hodgson* (1858) II. 330 Your letter was read communicating to the chapelwardens your resignation of the living.

Chapelyn, obs. form of Chaplain.

Chaperon (ʃæ·pĕrǫn, -ōⁿn). Also 6–7 **chapperon**, 7 **chapron, chapperoon, shaparoon, shaparowne, shabbaron**, 7–9 **chaperoon.** [a. F. *chaperon* hood, a kind of dim. deriv. of *chape* cope, cape (cf. *moucheron* gnat, f. *mouche* fly); also used in sense 3 (in which English writers often erroneously spell it *chaperone*, app. under the supposition that it requires a fem. termination).]

† **1.** A hood or cap formerly worn by nobles, and, after the 16th c., by ladies. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

(Cotgr.(1611) has '*Chaperon*, a hood, or French hood (for a woman); also any hood, bonnet, or lettice cap.)

c 1380 Wyclif *Rule St. Francis* Wks. (1880) 40 Clobis of probacion, þat is to seie tweie cotis or kirtlis wiþ-outen hood and a girdil & a brech & a chaperon to þe girdel. *a* 1552 Leland *Brit. Coll.* (1774) II. 468 The Quenes Party ..causid his Chaperon and also Baldokes to be taken of, and to have on theyr Heddes Chapelettes of poignante Netles. 1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* iii. (1634) 71 The reason of her chapron with long eares. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* II. iv. (1660) 56 The more resemblance of a Chaperon or Hood. 1619 *Irish Hobbob* in *Rich's Honest. Age* (1844) Pref. 22 If she be not suted in her Shaparowne. 1620 Dekker *Dreame* (1860) 36 Gay gawdy women..tricking vp their fronts with chaperoones And powdred haire. 1623 Favine *Theat. Hon.* x. iii. 432 Their White Hoods or Chapperons. *a* 1700 *Songs Costume* (1849) 200 Her shabbarons next I'll show. 1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake* 295 To thee, who .. rear'st thy proud and thy pale chaperoon .. God of the western wind, God of the shower. 1830 James *Darnley* xxxiv. 150 Deep in the mysteries .. of chaperons and fraises. 1834 Planché *Brit. Costume* 157 Hats, caps, and high bonnets are worn as well as chaperons [*temp.* Rich. II].

† **b.** part of the full dress of Knights of the Garter.

1577 Harrison *England* II. v. (1877) I. 116 He [Edw. III] ..inuented this societie of honour..giuing them [Knights of the Garter] .. a kirtle, gown, cloke, chaperon, collar, and other solemne and magnificent apparell. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. ix. § 33 Their Purple Mantle, their Gown, Kirtle, Chaperon, and chiefly their Garter. 1696 Phillips, *Chaperon*, the Hood anciently worn by the Knights of the Garter, being part of the Habit of that Order.

† **2.** A small escutcheon placed (esp.) on the forehead of a horse drawing a hearse. *Obs.*

1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1487/4, 6 silver Forks marked with a Spread-Eagle upon a Chapperoon. 1696 Phillips, *Chaperon* .. a little Escutcheon fix'd in the forehead of the Horses that draw the Hearse at a Funeral. 1768 *Bristol Jrnl.* Oct., A chaperon with the auntient Arms of Brystowe fastende on his Forehead. 1783 R. Turner *Arts & Sc.* (1821) 297 Little shields, drawn on hearses at pompous funerals, are called chaperonnes.

3. *fig.* A person, esp. a married or elderly woman, who, for the sake of propriety, accompanies a young unmarried lady in public, as guide and protector.

[See quot. 1864; the same explanation is given by Littré.]

1720 Mrs. Delany *Autobiog.* I. 66 She ..begged I would be her chaperone when she went to public places. 1771 Mrs. Harris in *Priv. Lett. 1st Ld. Malmesbury* I. 219, I was at the Oratorio Wednesday, in character of chaperon. 1800 Mar. Edgeworth *Belinda* (1832) I. i. 15 A perfectly fit chaperon for any young lady to appear with in public. 1864 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. V. 280/2 Chaperon..when used metaphorically means that the experienced married woman shelters the youthful *débutante* as a hood shelters the face. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Jan. 49/1 Chaperones often painfully contrast with their fair protégées. 1880 Disraeli *Endym.* lxxxviii. 410 He delivered his charge to her chaperon.

b. *transf.* One who escorts; guide, conductor.

1874 R. Tyrwhitt *Sk. Club* 189 The Præses made a capital chaperon.

Hence **Chaperonee**, a young lady who is chaperoned. **Cha·peronless,** *a.*, without a chaperon. **Cha·peronship,** the office of a chaperon. (*Colloq.* and *Newspr.* words.)

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 27 May 4 Success will .. attend the chaperon's efforts, however unattractive the chaperonee, *ibid.*, Chaperonless.

Chaperon (ʃæ·pĕrǫn), *v.* [f. prec. sb. (The F. deriv. vb. (in different sense) is *chaperonner.*)] *trans.* To act as chaperon to (a young lady); to escort. Hence **Cha·peroning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1796 Jane Austen *Sense & Sens.* xx, I shall be very happy to chaperon you at any time. 1818 Todd, *To chaperon*, an affected word, of very recent introduction .. to denote a gentleman attending a lady in a publick assembly. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 69 Chaperoning matrons talk right solemnly of heat. *a* 1847 Mrs. Sherwood *Lady of Manor* IV. xxiv. 145, I chaperoned her Sunday-school children in and out of church. 1865 *Morning Star* 4 Oct., Had I the uncontrolled chaperoning of an intelligent sight-seer.

Chaperonage (ʃæ·pĕrǫnĕdʒ). [f. Chaperon *sb.* or *v.* + -age.] The action or practice of chaperoning; the attendance or protection of a chaperon.

1857 Ld. Dufferin *Lett. high Lat.* vii. (1867) 85 Sent forward..under the chaperonage of a guide. 1858 Miss Mulock *Th. ab. Wom.* 97 To offer her .. my chaperonage at the conversazione. 1884 L. Oliphant *Altiora Peto* 154 A month of the London season under my chaperonage.

Chapetyll, var. of Chapitle.

Chap-fallen (tʃæ·pˌfǫ·lĕn), *a.* Also 7 **-faln(e.** [f. Chap *sb.*[2] + Fallen. A common variant is Chop-fallen.]

1. With the chap or lower jaw hanging down, as an effect of extreme exhaustion or debility, of a wound received, or *esp.* of death.

1598 Gerard *Herbal* I. i. 3 Beasts that be chap-fallen through long standing in pound. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Her tung .. wagges within her chap-faln jawes. 1621 Fletcher *Wild-G. Chase* IV. iii, Till they be chap-fall'n, and their tongues at peace, Nail'd in their coffins. *a* 1809 Mrs. Cowley *Bold Stroke* 26 That plump face of yours will be chap-fallen I believe. 1842 Tennyson *Vis. Sin* iv. 110 Trooping from their mouldy dens The chap-fallen circle spreads.

b. Said of the mouth-piece of a helmet.

a 1700 Dryden (J.) A chapfalln beaver loosely hanging by The cloven helm.

2. *fig.* Dejected, dispirited; crest-fallen.

1608 Day *Hum. out of Br.* I. i. (1881) 6, I woulde poure Spirit of life..Into the iawes of chap-falne schollership. *a* 1652 Cleveland *To Mrs. K. T.* Poems 16 The Chapfalne Puritan. 1794 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Rights of Kings* Wks. III. 37 But, if his Nymph unfortunately frowns, Sad, chap fall'n, lo! he hangs himself, or drowns! 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. Fleet* I. iv. (1883) 37 His clerk .. stood with staring eyes and open mouth, chap-fallen and terrified.

Hence **Cha·pfa·llenly** *adv.*

1883 Miss Broughton *Belinda* I. i. vii. 112 'You would not like it, of course?' he says, chapfallenly.

Chapfare, obs. form of Chaffer.

Chapiltre, obs. form of Chapiter.

Chapin, obs. form of Chopin.

Chapin(e, chapiney, var. of Chopine.

† **Chapitel.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *chapitel* (now *chapiteau*) ad. L. *capitellum* dim. of *caput* (or rather of *capitulum*): see Capital sb.[1]] The capital of a column.

1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* I. 59 There are few Chapitels of Pillars to be seen.

Chapitel(e, obs. f. Chapitle.

Chapiter (tʃæ·pitəɹ). Forms: 5 **chapiture, -ytur(e,** 6–8 **chapter,** (6 **chaptre**), 7– **chapiter,** (7 **-tre, -tar**). [a. F. *chapitre* :—OF. *chapitle*: see next. (French no longer uses *chapitre* in sense 3, but *chapiteau* :—L. *capitellum*: see Capital, and also Chapter.]

†1. *gen.* Earlier spelling of CHAPTER.

†2. *spec.* A summary; = CAPITLE 3. *Obs.*

[1292 BRITTON 22 Des chapitres qe liveré lour serrount en escrit.] 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 58 A chapiture, *capitulum*. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.* (1672) Chapiters, *capitula*..signifies in our Common Law a Summary, or content of such matters as are to be inquired of, or presented before Justices..in their Sessions. *Chapitres* or *Capitula* be now called *Articles*. 1641 in *Termes de la Ley*. 1670 in BLOUNT *Law Dict.*

3. *Arch.* The capital of a column. (Still an occasional equivalent of CAPITAL.)

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 670/4 (*Nomina pertin. domorum*) *Hoc capitulum, A*° chapytur. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 31 Soom for great palaces doo slise from quarrye the chapters. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. XX. 1126 A certaine columne..rent and cloven from the very base to the chapter. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* vii. 16 Two Chapiters of molten brasse, to set vpon the tops of the pillars. 1653 H. COGAN *Diod. Sic.* 142 Great Pillars, whereof the chapters are either of gold or silver. 1676 F. VERNON in *Phil. Trans.* II. 580 Temples with pillars and chapitres demolish't. 1744 J. PATERSON *Comm. Milton's P. L.* 145 A moulding next above the chapiter or head of a column. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* I. i. 4 The chapiters seem to be a mixture between the Ionic and Doric orders. 1878 *Masque of Poets* 28 On bulging chapiters that enthrone Colossal lotus leaves of stone.

Chapitere, obs. form of CHAPTER.

† Cha·pitle. *Obs.* Forms: (1 **capitel, 2 captel**), 3–5 **chapitle, 4 chapitel, -til, -tele, chapytyl, 5 chapytle, chapetyll, chapyttyl, chapytylle.** [a. OF. *chapitle* (now *chapitre*), in ONF. *capitle*, early ad. L. *capitulum* little head, capital of column, 'head' of discourse, chief division of book, section of law, etc., dim. of *caput* head. Cf. CAPITLE: later forms of the same word are F. *chapitre*, Eng. CHAPITER, and CHAPTER, q. v.]

1. A chief section of a book, a CHAPTER.

[*a* 1000 *Ecgberht's Penit.* cont. I. 1 (Bosw.) Her onginþ se forma capitul. 1340–1440, see CAPITLE.] 1340 *Ayenb.* 136 Ase we habbeþ be-uore y-ssewed ine þe chapitele of prede. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* V. XXXVII, In this Chapitle I shall reherse anone. *c* 1450 *Why I can't be Nun* 345 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 147 Hyt ys wretyn in Genesye, In the fowre and thyrty Chapytylle.

2. A CHAPTER or assembly of canons, monks, etc.

[11..: *O. E. Chron.* an. 1123 Hi hæfden cosen ærcebiscop æror in here capitele æfter rihte.] 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 473 3uf eni play to chapitle were idrawe. *c* 1325 *Poem on Edw. II*, 193 in *Pol. Songs* (1839) 332 Officials and denes that chapitles sholden holde. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7837 Þat grete chapytyl [of devils]. 1456 in *Paston Lett.* 289. I. 395 To compleyn upon me at the next chapitle.

Chapitre, -ture, obs. ff. CHAPITER, CHAPTER.

Chaplain (tʃæ·plĕn). Forms: 1 **capellan**, 2 **capelein**, 3–5 **chapeleyn**(e, 4–5 **-layn, -lleyn**(e, 4–6 **chapleyn**(e, 4–7 **-layn**(e, 5 **chapyllayne, chapelen**, 5–6 **chappelayn**(e, 6 **chapelyn, chapline**, 6–7 **chappellane, chapplein, chaplin, -lein**(e, **-laine**, 7 **-lan, -len**, 7– **chaplain.** [a. OF. *chapelain* (in ONF. *capelain*, Pr. *capellan*, It. *cappellano*) :— late L. *cappellān-us*, f. *cappella* CHAPEL: see -AN. The earliest Eng. examples were directly from L. or ONF.: see sense 2.

The original *cappellani* were those who had charge of the sacred cloak of St. Martin: 'custodes illius capæ usque hodie Capellani appellantur'; Honorius in Du Cange.]

1. *gen.* The priest, clergyman or minister of a CHAPEL; in ME. a chantry priest.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 930 Chaplaynez to þe chapeles chosen þe gate. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. II. 187 Meny chapelayns aren chast ac charite hem faileþ. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 69 Chapeleyne, *capellanus*. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 18 (1876) 14 A Chief Chaplin, or deane of the Chappel. 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 71 A man seised in fee of landes deuisable, did deuise them to one for terme of his life, and that he should be a Chapplein, and that he should chaunt for his soule all his life time. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 53 Chaplein is he that performeth divine Service in a Chappell. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. XXVI, He shall dwell In Augustin the chaplain's cell. 1828 J. HUNTER *S. Yorkshire* I. 73 The Vicar of Blythe was bound to find a chaplain to celebrate in the chapel of Bawtry.

2. *spec.* A clergyman who conducts religious service in the private chapel of a sovereign, lord, or high official, of a castle, garrison, embassy, college, school, workhouse, prison, cemetery, or other institution, or in the household of a person of rank or quality, in a legislative chamber, regiment, ship, etc.

Thirty-six clergymen of the Church of England, and six of the Church of Scotland have the office and title of *Chaplain in Ordinary to her* (or *his*) *Majesty*; there are also several *Honorary Chaplains*; and among other official positions are those of *Chaplain to the Forces, Chaplain of the Fleet, Army Chaplains, Navy Chaplains*, etc., etc.

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1099 Se cyng Will'm .. Rannulfe his capellane þæt biscoprice on Dunholme geaf. *a* 1123 *Ibid.* an. 1114 Se wæs æror þæs cynges capelein. *c* 1300 *Beket* 961 Thi Chapeleyn make thu me. 138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 511 Some chapeleyns of houshold, summe chapeleyns of honour. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 26 The bisshop of Rochestre is tharchebisshops chapelayn of Caunterbury. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iii. 29 The Chaplaine of the Tower hath buried them. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xv. (1652) 131 A trencher chaplain in Gentlemans house. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 427 Bishops or Presbyters we know, and Deacons we know, but what are Chaplains? 1727 SWIFT *What passed in Lond.* Wks. 1755 III. I. 186 The chaplains of the several regiments. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 217 Chaplains to the Forces receive the Pay and Allowances of Majors in the Army. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 99 Wellington esteems a saint only as far as he can be an army chaplain. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Fl.* II. 150 As to that cemetery chaplain. 1884 *Crockford's Cler. Directory* 399 Examining Chaplain to Abp. of York.

b. A nun who recites the inferior services in the chapel of a nunnery. [Littré makes the F. *chapelaine* an *ancient* title of dignity in a nunnery.]

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 164 Anothur Nonne also with hire hadde sche, That was hire chapelleyn. 1884 *Private letter from Montreal*, In the convents of Canada the domestic Chaplain is frequently, if not always, a woman.

c. *transf.*

1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 17 *marg. note*, The deuiles chaplins. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 662 At Listra Jupiters Chaplaines wold have sacrificed unto them. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 362 What shall I say? What? as Ahabs chaplaines, 'Go, and prosper!'

d. *attrib.*

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 29 To haue changed their Princely Soueraignties into such a kind of low, and Chaplaine tenure.

3. *Chaplains of the Pope*: auditors or judges of causes in the sacred palace.

1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 131 There was a Pope .. that committed to a Chaplain of his own, Apostolical power to absolve with plenary authority.

Chaplaincy (tʃæ·plĕnsi). [f. prec. + -CY: a modern term, which probably began in the Army; cf. *captaincy*, etc.] The office or position of a chaplain; = the earlier CHAPLAINSHIP.

a 1745 SWIFT *Lett.* (T.) The chaplaincy was refused to me, and given to Dr. Lambert. 1821 FOSBROKE *Aricon.* 183, I.. was offered a Chaplaincy in the Forces. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 291 The promotion of Latimer to a royal chaplaincy. 1878 *Clergy List* 414 Foreign Chaplaincies .. are under the superintendence of the Bishop of London.

Chaplainry (tʃæ·plĕnri). Forms: 6 **chappelanry**, 7 **-lanry, -linary**, 9 **-lenary**, 8– **-lainry.** [f. as prec. + -RY.] = prec. (*Sc.* and chiefly *Hist.*)

1560 *1st Bk. Discipline* viii. (1836) 55 Chanteries, colledges, chappelanries. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Hist. Presbyt.* (1849) 297 (D.) Enabling Lay-Patrons to dispose of their Prebendaries and Chaplinaries unto Students. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 506 He might have a lieutenancy, or the chaplainry if he liked it better. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. vii. 315 There was a chaplainry of St. Ninian attached to the cathedral church of Ross.

Chaplainship (tʃæ·plĕnʃip). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The office of a chaplain; chaplaincy.

1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 42 § 1 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 13 Dimishippees, Brotherodes, Chaplenshippes. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 347 To pop into the Bethesda of som Knights Chaplainship. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 164 A secular Chaplainship or Capellania was that, which men built and founded on their own Estates, and in their own proper Houses. 1846 MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* (1880) II. 181 The Chaplainship of Chelsea Hospital.

b. *humorous.* As a title: (After *lordship*, etc.)

1589 *Pasquil's Return* D iiij, Seeing you come to his Chaplinship.

† Cha·ple. *Obs.* Also **chaplee.** [a. OF. *chaple* violent stroke, shock of combat, f. *chapler* to cut in pieces, to fight fiercely (mod.F. *chapeler* to hack, cut clumsily) :—late L. *capulāre* to cut (very common in Salic and Burgundian Laws), app. f. *capulus, capulum*, handle, hilt of a sword, f. *capĕre* to take hold of.] A fierce combat or encounter.

c 1450 *Merlin* 134 Whan the speres were broken thei leyde honde to swerdes, and be-gan the chaple so stronge and dured longe tyme. *Ibid.* 326 Ther be-gan the chaplee so mortall that neuer was seiñ more mortalite.

Chapless (tʃæ·plĕs), *a.* [f. CHAP *sb.*2 + -LESS.] Without the lower jaw or chap.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. i. 83 Yellow chappels [chappeless] sculls. 1602 — *Ham.* V. i. 97 Chaplesse, and knockt about the Mazard with a Sextons Spade. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* V. lxiv, Pale Death, the chapless and the grim. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 225 Nor .. does he .. recognise the chapless bones with wonderful sagacity..

Chaplet (tʃæ·plĕt). Forms: 4–8 **chapelet**, 5 **chapelytte, capelet**, 5–7 **chappelet**, 6 **chapellette, chapplett**, 4– **chaplet.** [ME. *chapelet*, a. OF. *chapelet* (in ONF. *capelet*), dim. of *chape*, *chapeau* head-dress, hood, hat: see -ET.]

1. A wreath for the head, usually a garland of flowers or leaves, also of gold, precious stones, etc.; a circlet, coronal.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 546 Ane rose of his chaplet Wes faldyn. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 227 The mayden .. hadde on hir heede a riche chapelet of preciouse stones. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 149 Thei sette on his hed but a chapelet, that they schulde do no prejudise to the Cherch of Cantirbyry, to whom longith to crowne the Kyng. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCIX. 192 Men set vpon hir hedes chappeletz of sharpe netteles. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 89 This Damoselle..in a scarlet peticoate, with a chaplet of flowers on her head. 1691 SWIFT *Athen. Soc.* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 230 Pluck'd a laurel branch..And made an humble chaplet for the king. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 100 ¶ 3 Crowned with Chaplets of Roses. 1794 COLERIDGE *Death Chatterton*, Poor Chatterton! farewell!..This chaplet cast I on thy unshaped tomb. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 318 The Spartans gave him a chaplet of olive leaves. 1868 MARRIOTT *Vest. Chr.* Introd. 42 St. Peter holds in his hands the chaplet which designates his martyrdom.

fig. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 175 [His] laurelled head was girt with a chaplet of all the domestic-affections. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 147 [It] fastens this gross chaplet round the memory of a great deliverer of the poet's own country.

b. *Her.* A bearing representing a garland of leaves with four flowers at equal distances.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 63/2 A Chaplet..is..4 Roses set upon a Chaplet, or Circle for the head. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry, Hist. & Pop.* XIV. § 1 (ed. 3) 168 A chaplet of rue in bend vert.

2. A string of beads.

a. *esp.* One used for counting prayers, one third of the length of a rosary. Also, the prayers recited over this.

A *rosary* has 15 decades of aves, a *chaplet* 5. *Littré.*

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* XXVI. (1663) 102 An old woman..with a Chaplet hanging down on her neck. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The orientals have a kind of chaplets ..which they use in their prayers. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* 14 The chaplet's last beads fall In naming the last saintship. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. XXXIV. 362 Parties would meet in the cabins to recite the chaplet in alternate choirs.

b. *gen.* A string of beads; a necklace.

c 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 591 Hanging a large necklace, or chaplet round his neck.

3. Anything resembling a string of beads; *e.g.* the string of eggs of the toad.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 40 The eggs of female butterflies are disposed in the body like a bed of chaplets. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 105/2 The eggs..are gradually ejected in double chaplets as in the toad. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. vi. 210 Certain male toads take the chaplets of eggs from the females and wind them round their own thighs.

4. *Arch.* A moulding of the astragal species.

1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. T.* Pref. 4 Artificiall marble ..whereof so many goodly chaplets and pillars were made in our Churches. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Chaplet*, or *chapelet*, in architecture, a little moulding cut, or carved into round beads, pearls, olives, or the like. A chaplet..is little else but a baguette enriched with sculpture. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. s.v. *Baguette*, The baguette is called a *chaplet* when ornaments are cut on it.

† 5. A kind of circular gridiron. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 25 The best Tables in France and Italy make them a service, eating them with Salt, in Wine, being first rosted on the Chapplet [*ed.* 1776 Chaplet].

6. *Founding.* One of the metal supports of the core of a hollow moulding, *e.g.* of a cylindrical pipe. Hence **chaplet-block.**

1885 *Pattern Making* (Crosby Lockwood) 192 In nearly all large hollow machine castings chaplets furnish the chief support to the cores. In their rudest form they are simply thin plates of hoop iron, into which a bit of wrought bar of the necessary length is riveted, the opposite end of the bar being steadied against a bar of the box, or a cubical wooden chaplet block embedded in the sand. These chaplets..prevent the liquid pressure of the metal from thrusting the core against the side of the mould.

7. See CHAPELET 2.

8. *Comb.*, as *chaplet-cap, -maker.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 113 The Chaplet-makers in Egypt .. sow and plant [Persoluta] in their gardens onely for to make Coronets and Guirlands. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* IV. v. 65 The imposition of a Chaplet cap with a circulet of gold.

Chaplet, var. of CHAPELET 1, *Obs.*

Chapleted (tʃæ·plĕtĕd), *a.* [f. CHAPLET + -ED 2.] Wearing a chaplet.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 59 It semiþ not chapletid men to ren among þe mytrid vncorteysly. 1845 BROWNING *Flight of Duch.* XVII, His forehead chapleted green with wreathy hop. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* XII. 399 A young man newly come from the wrestling-ground, anointed, chapleted.

Chapleyn(e, **chaplin**(e, obs. ff. CHAPLAIN.

Chapman (tʃæ·pmæn). Forms: *a.* 1 **cēap-, cepe-, cyp-, cypemann**, 2–3 **chepmon**, 3 **cæpmon**, 3–4 **chepman**; *β.* 3 **chapmon**, 3– **chapman**, (*Orm.* **chappmann**, 6 **shapman**). [OE. *cēapmann* = OHG. *choufman*, (OHG., MHG. *koufman*), Ger. *kaufmann*, MDu., Du. *koopman*, WGer. type **kaupmann*; f. *kaup*, OHG. *chouph*, OS. *cōp*, OE. *cēap* barter, business, dealing + *mann* man. OE. had also the by-forms *cȳp-, cype-, cēpemann* founded on the vb. *cīepan, cȳpan, cīpan* to sell (:—WGer. **kaupjan*); see CHEAP *v.* The normal ME. repr. of OE. *cēapmann* was *chepman* (with vowel shortened by position); but sometimes, in OE. *ea, eo, e* blended with a preceding palatal, leaving *a* or *o* as the vowel, hence the surviving form *chapman.*]

1. A man whose business is buying and selling; a merchant, trader, dealer. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a. *c* 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* II. i. Bosw.) Cypemen moniz cepeþing to ceapstowe brohte. *a* 1000 *Law Ine* § 25 in Thorpe *Laws.* I. 118 (Bosw.) Gif ceapman uppe on folce ceapie, do þæt beforan gewitnessum. *c* 1205 LAY. 13313 Her beoð chæpmen [*c* 1275 chepmen] icumen. *Ibid.* 30681 Swulc he weore a chepmon. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4186 Selle we him to 3one chepmen. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 285 Þanne schipmen [*v. r.* chepmen] wolde have i-bou3t his bisshopriche. *a* 1400 *Usages Winchester* in *Eng. Gilds* 357 Gadere þat ry3te of chepmen.

β. *c* 1200 ORMIN 15783 Ut off Godes temmple he draf chappmenn.. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4239 Þir chapmen þat haue

ioseph boght. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 247. *c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 69 Chapman, *negociator, mercator.* 1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 131 So should few honest chapmen be brought to decaie. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 247 It is not a meete thing that man should be both chapman and customer. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 476 The calling of a chapman, who is one that buys and sells any thing. 1859 *Times* 16 Apr. 9/4 Mr. Cobden .. has made for us the best bargain .. ever made by chapman. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 278 Sometimes too would the foreign chapmen come, And beach their dromond in the sandy bay.

fig. 1529 FRITH *Antith.* (1829) 301 The Pope and bishops suffer chapmen in the church, that minister the sacraments for money daily unto the common people.

† b. *pl.* People engaged in buying and selling; market people. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 52 Heo leac him efter hire endelong þe cheping chepmenne huting [*v. r.* chapmen to huting]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 262 The chapmen of such mercerie .. So many shulden beie and selle.

† c. *Petty chapman*: A retail dealer; esp. = 2.

1553 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 21 No Tinker, Pedler, or petit Chapman shall wander about from the Towne .. but such as shall be licenced by two Justices of Peace. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 182 A King to buy and sell the bodies of men, as it were a petie-chapman. 1639 HORN & ROBOTHAM *Gate Lang. Unl.* xlv. § 491 Petty chapmen buy up commodities of those that sell by whole sale; and sell them off dearer by retaile, and parcell them out. 1745 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* I. Introd. 1 Such as carry goods from market to market, or from house to house, to sell, we usually call petty chapmen. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. vi. 196 Before he was twenty he followed the army as a petty chapman.

2. An itinerant dealer who travels about from place to place selling or buying; one who keeps booths at markets, etc.; a hawker, pedlar.

1592 H. CHETTLE *Kind-Harts Dr.* (1841) 17 Chapmen, able to spred more pamphlets .. then all the bookesellers in London. 1627 DONNE *Serm.* clvii. Wks. 1839 VI. 262 Let .. Travellers [look] after fair-days, and Chapmen after market-days. 1745 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* II. xxxii. 58 The country chapman to whom the tradesman sends his goods. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 1 When chapman billies leave the street. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* 429 A general meeting of the travelling chapmen or pedlars of the three Lothians. 1831 DYCE *Life of Greene* Wks. I. Introd. 47 Sold on ballad-mongers' stalls and hawked about the country by chapmen.

† **3.** An agent in a commercial transaction; a negotiator, broker. *Obs.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 20 A chapman, *institor.* 1654 C. LYTTLETON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 12 If she please I should find her a chapman .. that may lay out her mony to y^r best advantage. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lv. 22 *annot.* 285 A Syrian merchant .. bidding his chapman weigh out his parcel.

† **4.** A purchaser; a customer. *Obs.* or *dial.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 418 Ancre þet is cheapild, heo cheapeð hire soule þe chepmon of helle. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 298 He is gone To seche .. His stone to selle and so he dede And lefte it with his chapman there. 1539 *Will of T. Everard* (Somerset Ho.) Yf none of my children will bye it I will my executours shall take ther beste chapman. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 391. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIV. (1843) 810/1 His majesty therefore writ to prince Rupert .. he should find some good chapmen to buy the ships. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2380/4 The Real Estate of the said Bankrupt will be sold to the best Chapman. 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Servants* Wks. 1745 VIII. 8 Your father sent a cow to you to sell, and you could not find a chapman till nine at night. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) III. 152 When they meet with a likely chapman, they produce other [prints] of the most obscene and mischievous kind.

5. *dial.* (See quot.)

1863 ATKINSON *Yorksh. Gloss. N. Riding, Chapman*, a distinctive name applied to horses of the Cleveland breed.

† **Cha·pmanable,** *a. Obs.* [see -ABLE.] Fit to be sold; marketable.

1594 NASHE *Terrors of Nt.* E j b, Whether he [a barreld herring] be rotten or merchant and chapmanable or no. 1599 — *Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 42 Taking and smudging it (merchant and chapmanable as it should be).

† **Cha·pmanhood, -head.** *Obs.* [f. CHAPMAN + HOOD, -HEAD.] = CHAPMANSHIP.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipm. T.* 238 Ffor eueremoore we moote stonde in drede Of hap and ffortune in oure chapmanhede. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 83 Of chapmenhode he found the wey And eke to coigne the money Of sondry metal. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VII. x. 291 Neyther in knyghthode ne in chapmanhode ne in werkmanshyp. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 106 Ne yet eauer I thralled My self too wedlock: I toe no such chapmanhed harckned.

† **Cha·pmanry.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -RY.] The employment or dealing of a chapman; mercantile business. (With quot. 1790, cf. CHAP-MONEY.)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 58/2 A chapmanry, *negociacio.* 1691 in *Archæol.* XII. 191 (D.) He is moderate in his prices .. which gets him much chapmanry. 1727-31 in BAILEY, vol. II. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Midl. Counties* Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Chapmanry*, that which is abated, or given again, by the seller, on receiving money of the buyer.

Cha·pmanship. [see -SHIP.] Performance of the functions of a chapman, trader, or dealer.

1727-31 BAILEY, vol. II, *Chapmanry, Chapmanship*, the employment or dealings of a chapman, or buyer or seller. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 52 Chapmanship is the vogue of the day. 1885 *Ch. Q. Rev.* XXI. 177 To trust the chapmanship of the children of the East.

Cha·p-money. *dial.* (See quot., and cf. CHAPMANRY, quot. 1790.)

1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Chap-money*, a small sum of money returned by the vendor to the vendee on receiving payment. The ancient form of allowing discount on the settlement of an account.

Chapolory, obs. form of SCAPULARY.

Chapon, obs. form of CAPON.

† **Chapourn.** *Her. Obs.* [Said by heraldic writers to be corruption of F. *chaperon* hood.] = CHAPOURNET. Hence **Chapourned** *a. Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. vii § 49 The point Chapourn or Champaine is also reversed, and set in any of the four points of the Escochion. *Ibid.* I. ix. § 115, He beareth Argent three Shapernes in Pale, Sable, called Chaperons, Chapourns, and Shapournetts from the resemblance they have to Hoods or Head attires after the old Fashion. *Ibid.* I. 19 If one side of an Ordinary be bowed inward it is termed invex or concave .. if the bending be outwards it is termed Shapourned, or Convexed.

Chapournet. *Her.* Also 6-7 **shapournet**(t. [dim. of *chapourn*, or corruption of F. *chaperonnet.*] In a coat of arms, a chief divided by a bow-shaped line, understood to represent a hood.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 62 b, The field is Tenne, a chief Shapournet, Or, and Ermines. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. iv. (1660) 56 The field is Tennè, a cheefe, or, charged with a Shapournet Ermine. This tearm *Shapournet* (if I mistake not) is derived from the French word *Chaperon* which signifieth a Hood, whereof this is a diminutive and beareth a resemblance. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Chapournet*, a little Hood, a bearing in Armory. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Chapournet*, a little Hood; the Figure of which Heralds take for the Bearing of a Coat of Arms.

Hence **Chapournetted, Shap-***a.* = CHAPOURNED.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. viii. § 86 He beareth .. a Fesse and a shapournett shapour[n]ed (or shapournetted or headed) of the third. *Ibid.* I. ix. § 1 He beareth Argent a [Chief] Shapournetted Reversed, Azure. (Some term it a Chiefe Shapourned).

Chapparal, -rel(le, bad sp. of CHAPARRAL.

‖ **Chappe.** *Obs.* [a. F. *chape* (in 16th c. *chappe*) :—late L. *cappa*: see CAP.] A cape or cloak.

1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xxvii, De Vaux .. then removed the chappe (*capa*), or long riding-cloak which Richard wore.

Chappe, obs. form of CHAP.

Chapped (tʃæpt), *ppl. a.*[1] Also 6-9 **chapt.** [f. CHAP *v.* and *sb.*[1] + -ED.]

1. Fissured; cracked; as clayey ground in summer, or the hands and lips by exposure to frost.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 98 My fyngers ar chappyd. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* lxv. 9 When that the earth is chapt and dry, and thirsteth more and more. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xiv. 4. 1783 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* I. 205 His hands .. were swelled and chapt. 18.. KEATS *Life* (1848) II. 137 Who waits for thee, as the chapp'd earth for rain. *Mod.* A cure for chapped lips.

b. *slang.* Parched, thirsty.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 37 *Chaf'd*, Dry, or Thirsty. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

2. Cut small or short; chopped; beaten small.

1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 404 The ragged furze; Stretch'd o'er the stony heath, the stubble chapt. *a* 1776 in Herd's *Sc. Songs* II. 79 (Jam.) With chapped kail.

Chapped (tʃæpt), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. CHAP *sb.*[2] + -ED[2].] Having a chap or jaw: chiefly in *comb.*

a 1678 MARVELL *To coy Mistress*, Rather at once our time devour Than languish in his slow chap'd power. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* 33 Yon dainty chapp'd Fellow.

Chappel(le, obs. forms of CHAPEL.

Chappellane, -ayn, obs. ff. CHAPLAIN.

Chappellet, obs. form of CHAPLET.

Chapperon, -roon, obs. ff. CHAPERON.

Chappie, -y (tʃæ·pi). *colloq.* [f. CHAP *sb.*[3] + -IE, -Y 4.] Little chap or fellow. (Used colloquially of a 'chum' or intimate friend; orig. *Sc.*)

1821 GALT *A. Wylie* III. 229 (Jam.) He was a clever chappie. 1830 — *Laurie T.* I. viii. (1849) 29 Ye're an auld farrant chappy. 1885 *Punch* 3 Jan. 4/1.

Chappin, Sc. form of CHOPIN.

Chapping (tʃæ·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHAP *v.*]

1. The fissuring or cracking of the surface; a chap or crack.

1540 RAYNALD *Byrth Man.* (1564) 53 b, Pushes, chappynges or chynes, which cause great payne. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* x. § 1 (1681) 205 Pave it very well with Flints .. which preserves the clay .. from the chapping of the Wind or Sun at such times as the Pool is empty. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 244 Hair keeps the Mortar from Cracking or Chaping. 1860 F. CHURCHILL *Midwifery* (ed. 4) xxix. 668 Excoriation or 'chapping' [of the nipple].

2. *Sc.* Striking, knocking. *Chapping stick*, a stick to strike with, a weapon of offence.

[1657 *Chopping-stick*; see CHOPPING *vbl. sb.*] 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 104 (Jam.) Fools should not have chapping sticks. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* vi. 1823 TENNANT *Cdl. Beaton* 117 (Jam.) An' I but ance tak up a chappin-stick, I'd fain knap a crown wi't, mair especially a rotten Papist's.

Cha·pping, *ppl. a.* [f. CHAP *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That chaps or breaks in chinks or clefts.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 24 Chapping grounds, chinking, or chauming with Cranies.

2. Breaking in short waves; = CHOPPING *ppl. a.*

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 32 The wind .. blowing hard .. caused a chapping sea.

‖ **Chappow** (tʃapau·) *Anglo-Ind.* [a. Pushtoo *chapā'o* raid, foray, inroad; cf. Pers. and Turki *chapū* plunder, *chapāwal* attack, charge.] A plundering expedition, a raid.

1860 MAYNE REID *Odd People* 240 Trained for a chappow, or plundering expedition. 1879 LOW *Jrnl. Gen. Abbott* ii. 150 They were determined to make a chappow on our camp at Tezeen. 1884 O'DONOVAN *Merv.* xiv, The Khan of Kuchan .. sent out a chappow of a hundred horsemen to seize whatever corn .. they could find.

Chappy (tʃæ·pi), *a.*[1] [f. CHAP *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].] Full of chaps or clefts.

1611 COTGR., *Fendu* .. gaping, chappie. 1833 LAMB *Last Ess. Newspr.* 35 *Years ago*, Whose chappy knuckles we have often yearned to amputate. 1863 LD. LYTTON *Ring Amasis* I. II. i. 216 Muttering from his chappy lip.

† **Chappy,** *a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. CHAP *sb.*[2] + -Y[1].] Given to using the chaps; talkative.

1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 193 A very chappy fellow; all tongue. *Ibid.* 1203 A chappy boy.

Chappylle, obs. form of CHAPEL.

Chappytre, obs. form of CHAPTER.

Chapron, obs. form of CHAPERON.

Chapter (tʃæ·ptəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 3 **cheapitre,** 3-5 **chapitre,** 4 **chapitere, chaptire,** 4-6 *Sc.* **chaptour,** 4-8 **chapiter,** 5 **chapytur**(e, **chappytre, chapitre, chaptur,** 5-6 **chapytre,** 6 **chapyter, chapytour, chapitour, chapiture,** ? **chapit,** *Sc.* **cheptour,** 6- **chapter.** [A later syncopated form of CHAPITER, a. OF. *chapitre*, earlier *chapitle*:—L. *capitulum.* dim. of *caput* head, used, in ancient Latin, in the senses 'little head, head of a plant, capital of a column', and later, those of 'head-dress of women, chapter of a book, section of a law'. The form *chapter* appears in Sc. in 14th c., but in Eng. is rare before the 16th; *chapiter* survived beside it till the middle of the 17th, and is still occasional in the sense 'capital of a column'. Cf. also CAPITULUM, CAPITLE, CHAPITLE, CHAPITER, all orig. the same word.]

1. A main division or section of a book (whether the latter is an entire literary work, or one of the divisions or parts of a large work). Esp. used of the main divisions of the books of the Bible. Cf. BOOK *sb.* 7.

[*a* 1000-1450 see CAPITLE, CHAPITLE.]

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 14 Þeos boc ich to dele on eihte distinctiuns .. Ipisse distinctiun beoð fif cheapitres. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nonne Pr. T.* 245 In the same book .. Right in the nexte chapitre after this. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* (W. de W.) I. 9 The chapytours of euery of thyse bokes folowyng. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 113 In the book of Deutronomye, the seven and twenty chapitre. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 15 In the last chapyter of his epystle to the Galathees. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.*, The first boke of Moses .. The first chapter. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 Sainct Agustyne .. in the ix cheptour of his seuynt beuk. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. ii. (1588) 124 In the next Chapiter of this Booke. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrimes* II. 1502 In his Chapiter, Surato-Wagra .. he bids them marry one, two, three or foure wives a man. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 13 ¶ 10 Unable to read a chapter in the bible. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 243 The preceding sections of this chapter.

b. *fig.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 242 *Ol.* Where lies your Text? *Vio.* In Orsinoes bosome. *Ol.* In his bosome? In what chapter of his bosome? 1662 EARL ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) I. 59 It is like the bills of mountebanks, where the contents promise more than in the chapter is made good. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. § 29. 317 Their [the Prophets'] lives constitute some of the noblest chapters of Jewish Chronicles. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 70 'Tis a curious chapter in modern history, the growth of the machine-shop.

c. A head or division of the Acts of Parliament of a single session.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 192 First we have granted to God, and by this our present Chapter have confirmed for us and our heirs for ever, that the Church of England shall be free. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. iv. 20 The Acts of each Session were not divided into chapters with distinct titles.

2. *fig.* Head, heading, subject, category. (Usually preceded by *on, upon.*) *arch.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 192 Avarice, In whose chapitre now we trete. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 51 Prestis are nowe in þe same chapiter. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* III. Wks. 1731 I. 342 Upon which Chapter I said a good deal. 1766 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* III. 150 There are some chapters on which I still fear we shall not agree. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. VIII. v. 39 Must lead a life clear of reproach; and more particularly on the chapter of women!

3. A short 'lesson' or passage of Scripture read in certain services of the Latin Church. (In med. L. *capitulum*; F. *chapitre* and *capitule.*)

Also b. 'An anthem in the Ambrosian rite said at Lauds after the psalms and before the antiphon, and varying with the day'. *Dict. Chr. Antiq.*

[a 1200 *Winteney Rule S. Benet* (1888) 45 Æfter þam filye þæt captel of þare apostele lare, þæt beo 3esed butan bocc. 55 On non þri capitles syn 3esungene of þam forseadan sealme.]

1450-1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 126 A chapyter ys as moche to say as a lytel hed .. yt ys alway taken of holy scripture, and often of the pystel that is redde in the masse the same daye. *Ibid.* 232 As ys writen before .. in the chapiter at lawdes. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 21 When the chaptur was ronge as the tyme requyred to calle the couent to matens, he went than to chirche as he did the daye before. 1875 *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* I. 288/1 The 'little chapter', said at all the canonical hours excepting Matins, after the psalms .. consists of one or two verses of Scripture, usually taken from the Epistles .. often from the Prophets, and occasionally from other parts of Scripture. It is recited by the officiating priest, standing.

4. A duly constituted general meeting or assembly of the canons of a collegiate or cathedral church, of the members of any monastic or religious order,

or of an order of knights, for consultation and transaction of the affairs of their order.)

[' From the last-mentioned usage (the *capitula* of a monastic rule) coupled with the practice of reading a capitulum or chapter of the Rule, or (as was St. Augustine's practice) of the Scriptures, to the assembled canons or monks, the assembled canons or monks themselves came to be called in a body the *capitulum* or chapter, and their meeting-place the chapter-house.' *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* I. 288/1; cf. Du Cange and Littré. More exactly the name *chapter* was first transferred to the *meeting*, and then to those who met. The transference was easy through such expressions as *ire* or *convenire ad capitulum*, to go to (the reading of) the capitle or chapter, thus to the meeting.]

[1123–1456 see CHAPITLE.]

c 1305 *St. Edmund* 435 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 82 Þe chapitre of salesbury amorwe was plener; Alle þe Canouns of þe queor þer come fur & ner, To consailli him of þisse þinge. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 589 That bargane callit wass The chaptour of mytoune; for thare Slayn sa mony prestis ware. 138. WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 43 Þe chesynge of his successour be maad of mynistris prouincial & custodis in þe chapitre of witsontide. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 77 He ordained that al the kings of armes, should keepe their Chapiters once euery quarter of the yere. 1679 PRANCE *Narr. Pop. Plot* 36 There being a Chapter (as they call it, that is, a General Convention) of Friars held in Somerset-House. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1606/4 This morning was held a Chapter of the most Noble Order of the Garter. 1707 *Ibid.* No. 4300/2 The King of Prussia held a Chapter of the Order of the Black Eagle. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The establishment of general chapters of religious orders is owing to the Cistercians, who held the first in 1116. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. iv, To hold A chapter of St. Benedict, For inquisition stern and strict.

† **b.** As the court for the trial and discipline of offences against ecclesiastical law. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Siriz* 243 (Mätz.) For al the world ne wold I nout That ich were to chapitre ibrout. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 61 He wolde..somne hem to the Chapitre. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 199 The word Chapter .. sometimes .. denotes the Place, where Delinquents receive Discipline and Correction according to the Orders of the Church.

† **c.** The place in which the chapter meets; = CHAPTER-HOUSE. *Obs.*

[*c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 237 In oure chapitre pray we day and night. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 242/1 He called hys bretheren in to the chappytre.] 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 199 The word Chapter is sometimes put to signify the Place where Collegiate Persons or Bodies Politick Ecclesiastical do usually meet.

5. The members of such assembly collectively as a permanent body: *esp.* The body of canons of a collegiate or cathedral church, presided over by the dean.

Of a cathedral.—1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 22 § 3 And confermed by the Chapiltre of the Cathedrall Churche. 1523 *Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII*, c. 9 The Deane and Chapiter.. of the free chapell of the kynge, of Sainct Martins le graunde. 1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlvi. 142 In the name of the whole chapter they have appealed unto th' Arches. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* I. 95. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* 11 A Cloistered Chapiter, among which are usually the very dregges of lowest men. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. I. ii. 297 The dean and chapter are..the nominal electors of a bishop. 1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 115 A body of clergy both to assist and counsel the Bishop and to serve the church itself..the Chapter as it is called.

Of Knights.—1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 180/1 The Master [of the Knights Templars]..was elected by the Chapter, or general body of the Knights..The head province was that of Jerusalem; the affairs of the order .. were for the most part directed by the chapter of this province.

6. (See quot.)

1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 199 The word Chapter is sometimes ..used to signify a Decretal Epistle.

7. = CAPITULATION 3 b, c.

1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. ii. 105 With many ceremonies and courtly rites the 'chapters', or preliminaries of the combat, are arranged.

8. *Clockmaking.* [From the use of Roman numerals to mark chapters of the Bible, etc.] (See quot.)

1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 50 [The] Chapters .. [are] the Roman characters used generally to mark the hours in watch and clock dials.

† **9.** *Arch.* The capital of a column: for this the fuller form CHAPITER is now used. *Obs.*

10. Phrases.

† **a.** *A hard chapter*: a painful lesson or experience, 'hard lines'. *Obs.*

1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 146, I dare say it was a hard Chapter that then he did read unto them. 1699 FRAMPTON in *Life of Ken.* (1854) 766 (D) An hard chapter you'll say, for me. 1696 PHILLIPS *s. v.*, We say 'tis a hard Chapter when a man suffers undeservedly. And by way of reproof, we say, he read him a Chapter in Job. 1721–33 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* III. I. x. 91 Lady Jane..had a very hard chapter to be set up to be queen, even against her will,..and soon after adjudged to be executed for being queen. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* (1877) 209 (D.) Necessity is a hard chapter.

b. *Chapter and verse*: the exact reference to a passage of Scripture; *fig.* exact authority *for*.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* xliii. (Arb.) 63 Turning downe the leafe in her Booke when shee heares nam'd Chapter and Verse. 1711 *Vind. Sacheverell* 71 Here is an ugly Story with Chapter and Verse. 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* II. xiii, She can give chapter and verse for her belief. 1870 J. A. PICTON *New The. & Old Faith* iv. 112 The early Fathers did not care nearly so much about chapter and verse.

c. *To the end of the chapter*: (*fig.*) through the whole of the subject; to the end, throughout.

a 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.) And so forward, *mutatis mutandis*, to the end of the chapter. 1843 HALIBURTON *Sam Slick Eng.* ii. (Hoppe) You always was a fool, and always will be to the end of the chapter. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* 30 Questions on which doctors will doubtless disagree to the end of the chapter.

d. *The chapter of accidents*: the unforeseen course of events. So *the chapter of possibilities.* (Cf. 2.)

1769 MRS. BROOKE *Emily Montague* (1784) II. lv. 2 Not having supposed her refusal to be in the chapter of possibilities. *a* 1773 *Beauties of Chesterfield* 46 (Hoppe) Consider how propitious the chapter of accidents is to them. 1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 160 Leaving every thing to the day and the chapter of accidents. 1871 [see ACCIDENT 1.] 1880 HUXLEY *Cray-Fish* iii. 110 It will..trust to the chapter of accidents to turn over as it darts back. *Mod. Story.* The chapter of accidents was not yet complete.

11. *Comb.* as *chapter-heading*, *-room*; **chapter-bread** (see quot.); **chapter-lands**, lands belonging to a chapter (sense 5); **chapter-quest**, an inquest or inquiry held by an ecclesiastical chapter. Also CHAPTER-HOUSE, q.v.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm*, Such is the white bread which is sold of the bakers, and *chapter bread: as also that which is wel leuened, knodden, somewhat salt, somewhat hollow, and well risen, like vnto court bread. 1876 *Contemp. Rev.* June 107 With regard to the *chapter-headings. *c* 1577 *Canon* in Mill *Manx Ord. & Stat. Laws* (1821) 53 All those which are suspected of Sorcerrie..and are presented by the *Chapter-Quest. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 277 The *chapter-room of the bishop's palace. 1727 SWIFT *To Earl of Oxford*, Suppose him [the new dean] gone through all vexations.. First-fruits, and tenths, and chapter-treats.

Chapter (tʃæ·ptəɹ), *v.* [f. prec. sb., or a. F. *chapitre-r*, 15th c. in Littré.]

1. *trans.* To divide into chapters; to arrange in chapters. Hence **Cha·ptering**, *vbl. sb.*

1485 CAXTON *K. Arthur* ad fin., xxi bookes chapytred and emprynted & finisshed. 1509 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* Prol., This boke..was .. presented to our sayd souerayne lorde chapytred and marked after this table. 1603 STOW *Surv.* 196/1, I had long since gathered notes to have chaptered. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 182 This general tradition of Langton's chaptering the Bible. 1817–8 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 105 Where I stopped in the First Part. I have, in like manner, resumed the chaptering.

2. To reprove, take to task. [Cf. CHAPTER *sb.* 4 b, and F. *chapitrer*, 'reprimander en plein chapitre; *fig.* et *fam.* adresser une reprimande'.]

1693 DRYDEN *Char. Polybius* (T.), He ..arraigns him for the inconstancy of his judgement, and chapters even his own Aratus on the same head. 1888 *Daily N.* 18 Oct. 5/1.

3. To mark with Roman numerals.

Chapter-house (tʃæ·ptəɹˌhaus). For forms see CHAPTER *sb.*; also 2 **captelhus**, 4 **chapitelhous**, **chapitele-house** (cf. CAPITLE, CHAPITLE).

A building attached to a cathedral, monastery, etc., in which meetings of the chapter are held.

a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1116 Baernde eall þæt mynstre of Burh, and eallæ þa husas butan se Captelhus and se Slæpperne. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 174 If I telle any tales .. am chalanged in þe chapitelhous. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 199 Þanne was þe chaptire-hous wrouȝt as a greet chirche. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 65 Redynge in .. the chapyter hous at collacyon. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 25 The Chapiter house of Yorke Minster. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6290/1 The three Officers of the Order went into the Chapter-House. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xix. 296 The election took place in the chapter-house of the cathedral.

† **Cha·pterist.** *Obs.* A member of a chapter.

1716 M. DAVIES *On Drama* in *Athen. Brit.* III. 4 Oratorians, Seminarists, Chapterists.

† **Cha·pterly**, *adv. Sc. Obs.* [f. CHAPTER *sb.* + -LY [2].] **1.** In full chapter; in due form and style; see quot, 1825.

1560 *1st Bk. Discipline* vii. (1836) 49 The principalls being convened with the whole regents [of the universitie] chapterly. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2251/3 A fit opportunity for their [Knights of Thistle] Meeting Chapterly at His Majesties Royal Chapel in His Palace of Holyrood-house. 1825 JAMIESON s. v., A presbytery is said to be chapterly met or convened, when all the members are present.

2. With reference to the chapter (of a book).

a 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 557, I haif schawin quhair it standis chaptourlie.

Chaptire, -tour, -tur, obs. ff. CHAPTER.

Chaptre, obs. f. CHAPITER, CHAPTER.

Chaptrel, (tʃæ·ptrĕl). *Arch.* [dim. of CHAPTER in sense of CHAPITER: see -EL.] The capital of a pier or pilaster supporting the springing of an arch; an impost.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 279 If you will add a Keystone, and Chaptrels to the Arch..make your Chaptrels the same thickness that..the Keystone is. 1751 HALFPENNY *Designs Chinese Doors* III. 3 From the lower Line of the Plinth, to the upper Line of the Chaptrel.

† **Cha·pwoman.** *Obs.* [after CHAPMAN.] A female dealer or hawker; a trafficking woman.

1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* III. ii, Is there hope, sir, He has got me a good chapwoman? *a* 1652 BROME *Mad Couple* II. i. Wks. 1873 I. 23, I being none of the wisest Chapwoman. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4343/8 Mary Swinstead, late of St. Giles's in the Fields.. Chapwoman. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xvii. 141 Methinks I would not be a petty-chapwoman, if I could help. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 261 The exhortations of chapmen and chapwomen.

Chapylle, obs. form of CHAPEL.

Chapyter, -our, -re, -ur(e, obs. ff. CHAPTER.

Chapytle, -tylle, obs. ff. CHAPITLE.

† **Char,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* or *dial.* Return, turn; turn of work: see CHARE.

† **Char,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 3 (**chiare**), 3–6 **chare**, 4–5 **chaar(e**, 4–6 **charre**, 5 **charr**, 6 *Sc.* **cher**, 7–9 CHAIR *sb.*[2] [a. F. *char* (12th c. in Littré):—L. *carrus*. But the form *charre* (and possibly *chare* in some quots.) was perh. a. OF. *charre*:—L. *carra*; see CAR *sb.*[1]]

1. A chariot, car; a cart, wagon.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9162 (Cott.) Helias was..Translated in a golden chiare [*other MSS.* chare]. *Ibid.* 4657 To ride ai quar in kinges char [*Fairf.* chare]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1292 Aboute his chaar [*so* 3 *MSS.*; char [2], chare [2]] ther wenten white alauntz. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 957 When Phebus chare hath goon aboute it twye. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliv. 294 Al the horses drawyng the chare were trapped in blak. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3 Uprisith arly in his fyre chare. *Ibid.* 734 Mony o strong chariot and cher. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccclxiii. 591 Sixe chares laded with..brede and wyne. 1677 HOBBES *Homer* 175 For all his flaming horses and his charre.

2. ? A cart-load. *Char of lead* (see quot.)

c 1550 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 87 (Jam.) For ane char of leid, that is to say, xxiiii fotinellis, iiii*d.* 1672 *Cowel's Interpr.*, *Charre* of Lead, consists of thirty pigs, each pig containing six stone wanting two pound, and every stone being twelve pound, *Assisa de ponderibus*, Rob. 3 R. Scot, cap. 22, sect. 2. 1708–21 KERSEY *Charre of Lead* (as in Cowel). (Erroneously made by BAILEY, 1721, into *Charge of Lead*, which is copied into mod. Dicts. as a current term!)

Char (tʃāɹ), *sb.*[3] *Zool.* Forms: 7 **chare**, **charre**, 7–8 **charr**, 8– **char**. [Known in books only since 17th c.; but may have been in local use long before. Etymology unknown: possibly of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. *ceara* red, blood-coloured, *cear* blood; also the W. name *torgoch* red-bellied].

1. A small fish (*Salmo salvelinus*) of the trout kind, found in the lakes of mountainous districts in the north and in Wales, and esteemed a delicacy.

1662 PHILLIPS, *Chare*, a kind of fish which breeds most peculiarly in Winandermere in Lancashire. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 141 Trout, Charr. 1674 RAY *Fresh-w. Fish* 109 There are two sorts taken in Winander-mere. The greater having a red belly they call the red Charre: and the lesser having a white belly, which they call the Gilt or Gelt Charre. 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 261 The Gelt, or Barren Charr. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 47 To pot Chars. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 100 Trout and char from the lakes supply me with food. 1882 J. PAYN *Priv. Views, Hotels* 184 Among other native delicacies, they give you fresh char cooked to a turn.

Comb. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 381 The Char-fish..which we saw in Lancashire, and also in Switzerland.

2. The Brook Trout (*Salmo fontinalis*) of U.S.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Char, *sb.*[4] [f. CHAR *v.*[2]] A charred substance.

1879 H. WARREN *Recr. Astron.* ii. 21 The sun itself will become..dead as a burned-out char. 1881 *Echo* 21 Mar. 6 The coke or char left in the retorts.

Char, dial. f. CHAIR.

Char, *v.*[1], to turn, do turns of work, work as charwoman: see CHARE.

Char (tʃāɹ), *v.*[2] Also 8 **charr**. Pples. **charred, charring.** [A comparatively modern word (or sense), taken app. from the first element of CHARCOAL: perhaps originally a 'collier's' (i. e. charcoal-burner's) term for the making of charcoal. (Immediate identity with CHAR *v.*[1], is not tenable historically; and Mahn's suggestion of connexion with 'Celtic *caor*, *gor* fire, flame', is futile.)]

1. *trans.* To reduce by burning to charcoal or carbon; to burn slightly or partially, scorch.

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 128 They have a way of Charring it [coal] (if I may so speak without a solecisme) in all particulars the same as they doe wood. The coal thus prepared they call Coaks. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* p. xliv, The ore has been carried to where the woods were charred. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xv. 174 You may .. char or burn a piece of wood to a coal. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* xi, Round the fire they char The stake-points. 1830 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 277 Nor ever lightning char thy grain.

b. To burn, scorch (liquids).

1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (1743) 184 One [Cooler] heats the other, and often charrs the Wort. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Brewing*, Will always char and sour their Liquors. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 614 Concentrated sulphuric acid chars it [spiroil].

c. To mark or delineate by charring. *rare.*

1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 2) I. ii. 48 Falling on white paper, the image chars itself out.

2. *intr.* To become reduced to charcoal.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Charcoal*, If it Charrs faster at one part than another. 1855 BROWNING *Men & Wom.*, *Heretic's Trag.* II. 200 Larch-heart that chars to a chalk-white glow.

Char, *v.*[3] [? Cf. F. *carrer* (un bloc de marbre) :—L. *quadrāre* to square.] To hew or work (stone).

1846 in PARKER *Gloss. Gothic Archit.* 62.

Char, *v.*[4] *dial.* [The form answers to OE. *ceori-an* to creak: see CHARR sb.] 'To chide, to bark at' (*Whitby Gloss.* 1855).

Char-, see CHARE *sb. Comb.*, and CHARWOMAN.

‖ **Chara** (kēᵊ·ră). *Bot.* [L. *chara* name of some unidentified plant. The mod. botanical application appears to be due to Vaillant (*d.* 1722).]

. Name of a genus of aquatic acrogenous plants, type of the N.O. *Characeæ*, having their axis covered with tubes on which calcareous matter is deposited, and emitting a fetid smell.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Chara* .. called by some hippuris. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 201 Aquatic plants, such as charæ, which absorb large quantities of carbonate of lime. 1884 *Brit. & For. Ev. Rev.* Apr. 280 In the transparent depths were suspended great green clouds of chara.

‖ **Char-à-banc** (ʃarabaŋ). [a. F. *char-à-banc* lit. 'benched carriage'.] A kind of long and light vehicle with transverse seats looking forward.

1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 61 Tourists bound for Chamouny..hire a *char-à-banc*, which resembles an outside jaunting-car bisected lengthwise. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 25 Oct., The King's waggonette, or, being out of England, let us call it his char-à-banc. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. La.* 12 Taking the char-a-banc from Ambleside to Coniston.

Characeous (kărē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. CHARA; see -ACEOUS.] Of or belonging to the aquatic order of plants *Characeæ*; see CHARA.

1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 53. 352 The characeous plant Nitella Translucens.

Characin (kæ·răsin). *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *Charac-eæ* (see prec.) + -IN.] A camphorous substance found in *Characeæ* and other algoid plants.

1880 *Nature* XXI. 220 It is characine that gives plants of the Chara genus their marshy odour; it is..a species of camphor, forming very thin pellicles on the water surface. 1881 *Philada. Rec.* No. 3455. 6 Chlorophyll and characine.

Charact (kæ·răkt). *arch.* Also 5–6 **charecte**, 6 **charect**, 6–7 **characte**; and see CARACT. [a. central OF. *characte* = ONF. *caracte*: see CARACT.]

†**1.** An engraved or impressed mark; a stamp, impress; a letter, figure, etc. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* IV. ii. (1554) 102 Charectes of his woundes. 1552 BALE *Apol.* 96 The very charactes or markes of the infernall beast. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 194 b, Those three charects (χ, ξ, ϛ). 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* VII. def. ii. 184 Figures or charactes of number vsed in Arithmetique. 1603 KNOLLES *Turks* (1621) 476 Mourning letters written in blacke paper with white charactes.

2. A cabbalistic or magical sign or emblem.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 437 b, To Christen .. with Salt, Oile, Water, Charactes and exorcismes. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 347 Written charms carried for defence are also known under the name of charcts. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 126 Inscribed with talismans and charcts.

Charact, obs. form of CARAT.

Character (kæ·răktəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **caracter**, 6 **caractere**, **carracter**, **-actre**, 7 **-ecter**; 6 **charecter**, 7 **charracter**, **characture**, (**charractker**), 6– **character**. [ME. *caracter(e*, a. F. *caractere*, ad. L. *charactēr*, a. Gr. χαρακτήρ instrument for marking or graving, impress, stamp, distinctive mark, distinctive nature, f. χαράττ-ειν to make sharp, cut furrows in, engrave; or perhaps a refashioning of the earlier F. *caracte* after this. In Eng. it was further assimilated in 16th c. by (fictitious) spelling with *ch-*. (Wyclif used both *caracte* and *caracter*; he may have taken the latter directly from Latin, as Littré cites F. *caractère* only from 15th c. In 16–17th c. often *charac·cter*.]

I. Literal senses.

1. A distinctive mark impressed, engraved, or otherwise formed; a brand, stamp.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 44 Caracter thet is prente y-cliped, Nys non of eliinge. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xiii. 16 To haue a caracter .. in her forhedis. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 264 Amongst the ancients, there was a custom to make the character of a horse in the forehead of a bondslave. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 220 What Characters are in your seale, will soon be seen by your wax. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 150 Melons..full of embroidery and characters. 1762 CHURCHILL *Ghost* IV. Wks. 1774 II. 135 On which, in Characters of fire, Shapes Antic, horrible and dire, Inwoven flam'd. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* II. IV. iv. 280 Graven characters on the walls. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 58.

b. *fig.* with distinct reference to the literal sense.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* I. ii, Thou..by characters graven on thy brows .. Deserv'st to have the leading of an host. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady-Errant* IV. i, Woman's the Gem of Heaven, in which Nature Hath carv'd the universe in less Characters. *a* 1771 GRAY *Wks.* (1807) I. 26 The characters of hell to trace. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 92 All are stamped with the character of sublimity.

2. A distinctive significant mark of any kind; a graphic sign or symbol.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 3 A Cliefe is a charecter set on a rule at the beginning of a verse. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. viii. 26 Pauses or Rests are silent Characters. 1801 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1806) I. 8 Various characters or marks used in Arithmetic.

3. *esp.* A graphic symbol standing for a sound, syllable, or notion, used in writing or in printing; one of the simple elements of a written language; e.g. a letter of the alphabet.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 25 The Fenyces were the fyrst inuentours of caracteris dyfferencing that one fro that other, bf whiche were fourmed lettres for to write. 1530 PALSGR. 11 If *i* and *u* be vowelles, they shalbe written with these caracters *y* and *v*. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 13 With whiche Carractris ys Geffry Chausyer written. 1611 BIBLE *Pref.* 6 Set forth by Potken in Syrian characters. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Ep. Ded. 4 God hath writ his Commandements in so large characters. 1712 E. T. *Shorthand* 36 Several of the Characters may signifie whole words. 1829 DICKENS in Forster *Life* (1871) I. 70 When I had .. mastered the alphabet, there appeared a procession of new horrors, called arbitrary characters. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 32 The Chinese characters or written words are symbols of ideas. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* II. IV. iv. 280 The experienced eye will discern Runic characters.

†**b.** *spec.* in *pl.* Shorthand. *Obs.*

1641 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 478 Whom his Majesty had observed to take his Speech in Characters. 1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* xxxiii. 48 Short writing called Characters though expeditious, is hard to be read by others. 1723 JON. EDWARDS *Wks.* (1834) I. lxxvi/1 [*Mem.*] When I am unfit for other business to perfect myself in writing characters.

4. *collect.* **a.** *gen.* Writing, printing.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lix, Since minde at first in carrecter was done. 1607 — *Timon* v. iii. 6 What's on this Tomb, I cannot read: the Charracter Ile take with wax. *a* 1626 FLETCHER *Law of Com.* I. ii. 52 Without the help of art or character.

b. The series of alphabetic signs, or elementary symbols, peculiar to any language; a set of letters.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 29 The Saxons Character is the same with the Irish. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* xxxii, An universal Character .. easie to be written, yet intelligible in any Language. 1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* i. 11 That Inscription .. was by the Character not of above 300 years Antiquity. 1882 *Daily News* 11 Oct. 5/4 Bismarck says that it takes him eighty minutes to read in Roman type what he can read in an hour in German character.

c. The style of writing peculiar to any individual; handwriting.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 208 Heere is the hand and Seale of the Duke: you know the Charracter I doubt not. 1638 WENTWORTH *Let.* in Carte *Coll.* (1735) 26, I write in much pain..be your Majestie therefore pleased to pardon ..the badness of the character. 1704 J. TRAPP *Abra-Mulé* III. i. 1036 Some of your Friends may by the Character Discover him who sent it. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Fl.* II. 252 Written in a rough unsteady character.

d. Kind or style of type or printed letter.

1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 29 Elzevir's printing house.. renowned for the politeness of the character and editions of what he has published through Europe. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* II. iv, Imitation of printed Roman character.

5. A cabbalistic or magical sign or emblem; the astrological symbol of a planet, etc.; = CHARACT 2.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* v. 168 A book where I might see all characters and planets of the heavens. 1608 BP. HALL *Char. Vertues & Vices* II. 90 He weares Paracelsian Characters for the tooth-ache. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 384 By what the stars Voluminous, or single characters In their conjunction met, give me to spell. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV. xv, The characters That tell beneath what aspect they were set. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* VI. xvii, On cross, and character, and talisman.

†**6.** *gen.* A symbol, emblem, figure; an expression or direct representation. *Obs.*

1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 175 Signed with the character of Christ in baptisme. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 4 Enamell'd bank, whose shining gravel bears These sad characters of my miseries! 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. IV. 186 No truths, but such as are couch'd in the worst Characters. 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 117 That the Son is..the Brightness of his Glory and Character of his Power.

7. A cipher for secret correspondence.

[1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. i. 28 There is a kinde of Character in thy life, That to th'obseruer, doth thy history Fully vnfold.] 1659–60 PEPYS *Diary* 18 Jan., I .. interpreted my Lord's letter by his character. 1664 *Ibid.* 15 July, He hath given my Lord a character, and will oblige my Lord to correspond with him. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 296 That [letter] which I copied myself in character last Sunday.

II. Figurative senses.

8. A distinctive mark, evidence, or token; a feature, trait, characteristic. *arch.* in gen. use.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* I. iii. (W. de W. 1506) 39 A spyrytuell token yᵗ these theologyens call caractere, that maye neuer be defaced. 1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evill* ix. 151 Felicitie seemeth to bee a character of the fauour..of the diuine powers. 1654 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 65 It were imprudent, and a character of much ignorance to inquire, etc. 1774 BURKE *Amer. Tax.* Wks. I. 174 Tell me, what one character of liberty the Americans have. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* 126 Complete moral insensibility and insensate readiness to evil, which were the leading characters of E. H.

b. now *esp.* in *Natural History.* One of the distinguishing features of a species or genus.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Character* of a Plant. See Genus, Characteristic, etc. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) 127 The most striking character is the 2 upright petals at the top. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* ii. 34 Dr. Hunt has discussed very fully their chemical characters. 1878 *19th C.* Dec. 1037 These attributes of structure, size, shape, and colour are what are called its 'specific characters'.

9. The aggregate of the distinctive features of any thing; essential peculiarity; nature, style; sort, kind, description.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 372 The character of the day on which our Saviour died is undeniable. 1790 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 173 Your paper has much more the character of a piece in an adverse controversy. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 234 Natural stupidity is by no means the character of Mahomet's Book. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 90 He now tried to give to the war the character of a crusade. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ii. 59 The amount and character of the deposits of English banks.

†**10.** The face or features as betokening moral qualities; personal appearance. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. ii. 51, I will beleeue thou hast a minde that suites With this thy faire and outward character. 1607 — *Cor.* V. iv. 28, I paint him in the Character. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 68 She was a widow, and wore a character of distress.

11. The sum of the moral and mental qualities which distinguish an individual or a race, viewed as a homogeneous whole; the individuality impressed by nature and habit on man or nation; mental or moral constitution.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. I. 36 The Nature, and Character, and Fortune of the Duke. 1660 C. LYTTELTON *Let.* in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 20, I heare he writt the King's charractker. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 9 Cunning, Industrious, and enur'd to Hardship..which was likewise the Character of the old Ligurians. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 158 There is greater variety of parts in what we call a character, than there are features in a face. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 74 Thorough selfishness formed the basis of Henry's character. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* ii. 52 The character is that intellectual and moral texture into which all our life long we have been weaving up the inward life that is in us.

12. Moral qualities strongly developed or strikingly displayed; distinct or distinguished character; character worth speaking of.

1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 2 Most Women have no Characters at all. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Wars* IV. xi. § 4 As the day came on, many men of character came over. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 660 Too void of character, to write anything of himself. 1859 J. S. MILL *Liberty* 108 A person whose desires and impulses are his own—are the expression of his own nature, as it has been developed and modified by his own culture—is said to have a character. One whose desires and impulses are not his own, has no character, no more than a steam-engine has a character.

b. *transf.*

1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. xlv. 500 What is usually called Character in a face, is probably excess in some of its parts. 1888 W. P. FRITH *Autobiog.* II. 213 It is an excellent picture and from its strong character must be a good likeness.

13. The estimate formed of a person's qualities; reputation: when used without qualifying epithet implying 'favourable estimate, good repute.'

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 478 ₱ 5 Till he be prov'd by Time, and established in a Character. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 566 These debts must be paid, or our character stained with infamy. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xv. 164 It pleased me to find that I had earned character with these people. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 60 An act strangely out of keeping with his character for sanctity.

b. *transf.* of things.

1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. (1852) 275 Shops of established character and respectability. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 40 Such an impression..as shall establish its character as current money of certain value.

†**c.** *By character*: by repute or report. *In (great) character*: in (good) repute. *Obs.*

1789 SAUNDERS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 82 A medicine formerly in great character. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 76 A nobleman scarce known to him, but by public character. *c* 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* (1833) I. x. 294, I had known you by character long before.

14. A description, delineation, or detailed report of a person's qualities.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. iii. 18, I heard her setting him forth one day, and giving this character of him. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 465, I name Sir George Saville last because he deserves a more copious character. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xx. 455 He went on to amuse himself by drawing the characters of the conspirators.

†**b.** *transf.* of things. *Obs.*

1651 EVELYN (*title*) A Character of England. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (J.) This subterraneous passage is much mended, since Seneca gave so bad a character of it. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 13 Believing by the Character which he had given me, that the Work was brought near to the being finish'd.

c. *esp.* A formal testimony given by an employer as to the qualities and habits of one that has been in his employ.

1693 *Col. Rec. Penn* I. 399, I have had a good character of you, Sir. 1785 R. CUMBERLAND in *Observer* No. 96 § 2 [I] took the rascal upon his word without a character. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 120 Then came..the coachman, the grooms, the sweeper. For each and all of these I had to write characters. 1878 LADY LYTTON *Shells fr. Sands of T.* 162 She got a place with a false character.

15. Recognized official rank; status; position assumed or occupied. Now influenced by sense 17.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. iii. 10 The Spaniard, when he petitions to his King, gives him no other Character but Sir. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. (1703) II. 151 Mr. Hyde was made Chancellor of the Exchequer; who, till that time..was not under any Character in the Court. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* II. 39 He had the appointments of an ambassador, but would not take the character. 1786 BURKE *Art. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 160 The East India company, not only in their political character, as a great sovereign power in India, but in their commercial character. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. vii. 335 He never really appeared but in one character, that of a philosopher. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 189 From that day the legal recognition of his royal character begins.

16. A person regarded in the abstract as the possessor of specified qualities; a personage, a personality.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. i, Eminent characters have ..played the fool. 1791 HAMPSON *Mem. Wesley* II. 29 A magistrate, who acquits himself with ability..is a respectable and useful character. 1854 LANDOR *Lett. American* 52 He [Cobbett] had more sagacity and foresight than any other public character of his time. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. ii. 53 Ælfred is the most perfect character in history.

17. A personality invested with distinctive attributes and qualities, by a novelist or dramatist; also, the personality or 'part' assumed by an actor on the stage.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. i, Whatever characters any..have for the jest-sake personated..are now thrown off. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* I. ii. 57 The comic character of Sir Trusty. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 5 In the Philebus the character of Socrates has disappeared. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* vii. 215 To no other author were his own characters ever more real.

b. *In* (or *out of*) *character*: in (*or* at variance with) the part assumed; hence *gen.* in (*or* out of) harmony, appropriate, fitting.

1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowl.* I. iv. (1853) 41 It is always Self-ignorance that leads a man to act out of character. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. i, That would be in character, I should think. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. App. 715 The matter of the answer is clearly in character.

18. *colloq.* An odd, extraordinary, or eccentric person.

1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, A very impudent fellow this! but he's a character, and I'll humour him. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 473 'Ahi lassa', added with a sigh the old man, who was a bit of a character. 1839 LD. BROUGHAM *Statesm. Geo. III* (ed. 2) 270 He was .. a character as it is called; By this is meant a mind cast in a peculiar mould.

19 *attrib.* or in *comb.*, as *character-drawing, -monger*, etc.; also **character-actor** (see quot.)

1843 MACAULAY *Mad. D'Arblay, Ess.* (1854) 710/2 His dear little Burney, his little character-monger. 1866 *Reader* 26 May 510 In comedy and character parts, such as Justice Shallow. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Aug. 5/2 His powers of plot-weaving or character-drawing. 1883 *Stage* 9 Nov., By a 'character actor' is understood one who pourtrays individualities and eccentricities, as opposed to the legitimate actor who..endeavours to create the rôle as limned by the author.

Character (kæ·rĕktəɹ). *v.* Also 7 **carractre, caracter, charracter.** [f. prec. sb. By Shakspere, and in 17th c., often accented *chara·cter.*]

1. *trans.* To engrave, imprint; to inscribe, write.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. vii. 4 The Table wherein all my thoughts Are visibly Character'd, and engrau'd. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* cviii, What's in the braine that Inck may character Which hath not figur'd to thee my true spirit? 1609 HEYWOOD *Bryt. Troy* V. xxviii, The hoofed Centaures..character deepe halfe Moones where they tread. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 823 As if in golden pomp Were character'd on ev'ry statesman's door, 'Batter'd and bankrupt fortunes mended here'. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* II. 1052 His holy ring Charactered over with the ineffable spell.

b. *fig.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 59 These few Precepts in thy memory See thou Character. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 101 Religion charactereth itselfe upon the regenerate soule in innocency. 1657 *Divine Lover* 278 Imprint, and caracter them in my Hart.

2. To represent, symbolize, portray. *arch.*

1594 GREENE *Selimus* Prol., You shall behold him character in bloud, The image of an vnplacable King. *a* 1640 DAY *Parl. Bees* ii. (1881) 17 The Author in his Russet Bee Characters Hospitalitie. 1782 PAINE *Let. Abbé Raynel* (1791) 47 Several of our passions are strongly charactered by the animal world. *a* 1834 LAMB *Final Mem.* viii. (1848) 272 The contrition so queerly charactered of a contrite sinner.

3. To describe the qualities of; to delineate, describe; = CHARACTERIZE *v.* 3.

1618 *Hist. Perkin Warbeck* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 68 Perkin, according to the Dutch phrase, who character cowardly and timorous younglings in that manner. 1627 BARGRAVE *Serm.* 8 In Sauls offence, cleerely charactерd in this chapter, two points are most remarkable. 1798 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 232 You have well charactered him. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. i. 189 There's our Count Charactered in a word.

†b. with complement. *Obs.*

1647 W. BROWNE *Polex.* II. 27 This great Prince, which his [divining] art had charactered to him for the miracle of these times. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. lxx. (1739) 187 Otherwise it can..be charactered as a trick. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. ii. 6 Charactered to be a countrey flowing with milk and honey. *Ibid.* II. xii. 254 The Canaanites..hitherto had charactered them invincible. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxi. 237 He was charactered to be a virtuous godly man.

4. To distinguish by particular marks, signs, or features; to stamp; = CHARACTERIZE *v.* 4.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* i. 26 We call that Aspect an Opposition, and character the Aspect thus ☍. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. xxi. 85 We have..charactered them with a 'Rem.' for 'Remove'. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Christmas-Day* 25 So has the year been character'd with woe. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Art.* iii, But her son Had Nature character'd so legibly, That when his tongue told fair, his face bewray'd The lurking falsehood.

5. To invest with a character, impart a character to; = CHARACTERIZE *v.* 5.

1654 [see next]. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. vii. 23 That the Days are..Character'd in their constitution, according to her accesses or recesses to the Sun or Tropick. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xvii, A warrior's impulse character'd The impassion'd gesture. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* II. vii. 369 The trusting of one's self over, sinner to Saviour, to be .. new charactered by Him.

†**Chara·cteral,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CHARACTER *sb.* + -AL.] Character-depicting, descriptive.

1656 CROMWELL *Sp.* 17 Sept., That charateral name ['man of sin'], given him .. in the epistle to the Thessalonians.

Characte·red (kæ·rĕktəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. CHARACTER *v.* or *sb.* + -ED.] Marked or inscribed with characters: invested with or possessed of character.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iii. (1628) 68 The charactred sides lying vpward. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 80 The Charactered man you speak of, gives God the glorie of those Trials of his Character. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. vi. 113 The man who was so strongly charactered. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* ii. 12 Looking at these charactered rocks.

Characterial (kæ·rĕktī·riăl), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IAL; after *ministerial*, etc.] Of or belonging to (dramatic) characters.

1881 HALLIWELL-PHILLIPS *Outlines Shaks.* (1885) 80 Shakespearian in its characterial fidelity. *Ibid.* I. (1886) 104 Shakespeare's .. unlimited power of characterial invention.

†**Characte·ric,** *a. Obs.* [ad. Gr. χαρακτηρικ-ός.] Of or pertaining to magical or astrological symbolism.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* i. 3 Characteric Astrologie, and other superstitions of the Chaldeans.

†**Characte·rical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to symbolic characters.

1634 JACKSON *Creed* VII. xiii (*heading*), Of the literall sense of Scripture, not assertive, but meerely characticall.

2. Pertaining to magical symbols or charms.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vii. § 3 (1643) 345 The observing of these signes..with characticall practises. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 504 Some Protestants practice this and characterical cures.

3. Characteristic, distinctive.

16.. E. BOLTON *Hypercritica* (1722) II. § i, Many other Qualities characterical, and proper to a most worthy Man. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* iii. § 4 Divers differences, or characterical marks, whereby Bearers of the same Coat-of-Arms are distinguished each from others.

Characterism (kæ·rĕktĕri·z'm). Also 7 **car-**. [ad. L. *charactĕrismus*, Gr. χαρακτηρισμός a marking with a distinctive sign.]

†1. Description of character; = CHARACTERIZATION 3. *Obs.*

1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 231 The Characterisme of an Honest man. 1631 B. JONSON *New Inn* Dram. Personæ, The Persons of the Play, With some short characterism of the chief actors. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 178 Bamfylde Moore Carew, the anonymous author of characterism.

†2. Characteristic quality (or qualities collectively); a CHARACTERISTIC. *Obs.*

1647 TORSHELL *Harmon. Bible* 23 The Characterismes of language peculiar to..different Ages. 1677 R. CARY *Chronol.* I. II. I. v. 60 Every single Year .. hath its proper Characterism. *a* 1742 BENTLEY *Freethinking* III. (1743) 342 Preserving this Lucanism, this characterism of an author. 1871 BREWER *Eng. Studies* (1881) 225 Times .. when individual characterism had not yet crystallized into one dull uniformity.

3. Representation by means of signs or characters, symbolization.

1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 3. 1 Artistic representation .. is a representation properly so called .. and not a characterism like language.

Characterist (kæ·rĕktĕrist). [f. CHARACTER *sb.* + -IST.] †a. One who employs magical symbols or charms; cf. CHARACTERICAL 2 (*obs.*). b. One who depicts traits of character.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 504 Some Protestants..he therefore calls..Magi-Calvinists, Characterists, etc. 1881 GRANT WHITE *Eng. Without & W.* ix. 205 Mr. Du Maurier, characterist rather than caricaturist.

Characteristic (kæ·rĕktĕri·stik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **-ick, -ique.** [ad. Gr. χαρακτηριστικός in same sense; cf. F. *caractéristique.*]

A. *adj.*

1. That serves to indicate the essential quality or nature of persons or things; displaying character; distinctive; typical. Const. *of.*

1665 J. SPENCER *Prophecies* 65 The Characteristick note between false and true Prophets. 1762 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* 1814 V. 249 The characteristic letter, and the termination of verbs. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiogn.* xxi. 110 Fleshy lips, broad chin, and large ears, I believe to be characteristic of the Dutchman. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 83 Shells characteristic of the Triassic and Jurassic periods.

b. *Math.*

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Characteristic Triangle of a Curve*, in the higher geometry, is a rectilinear right-angled triangle, whose hypothenuse makes a part of the curve, not sensibly different from a right line. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 331 The function thus determined and employed to express the solution of the kinetic problem was called the Characteristic Function.

2. Relating to or descriptive of character.

1725 H. GALLY (*title*) Theophrastus, Moral Characters, with notes and a critical essay on Characteristic Writings.

B. *sb.*

1. A distinctive mark, trait, or feature; a distinguishing or essential peculiarity or quality.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* i. 2 The most obvious circumstantial Characteristick of the Whore of Babylon. 1677 R. CARY *Chronol.* I. II. I. iv. 59 These numbers..are undoubted Characteristiques .. serving to discriminate one Year from another. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) 265 The chapel of Lincoln's-inn has none of the characteristics of that architecture. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 335 Superstition is certainly not the characteristic of this age. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 125 It was the characteristic of our English kings, to be liberal to their buffoons. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* i. 9 Color, scent, and honey are the three characteristics by which insects are attracted to flowers.

†b. ? A distinctive name or appellation. *Obs.*

1852 *Life of Ken* (1854) 53 (D.), I never use any characteristic in the prayers myself, nor am present when any is read.

†2. A system of alphabetic characters; = CHARACTER *sb.* 4 b. *Obs.*

1769 tr. *Michaelis' Opin. Lang.* (1771) Introd. 6 A characteristic of easier execution. *Ibid.* 77 The written language of the Chinese .. is rather a characteristic than a language.

3. *Math.* The whole number in a logarithm. *Characteristic of a cubic*: the invariable anharmonic ratio of the four tangents which can be drawn to a plane cubic from any one of its own points.

1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1801 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1806) I. 156 The integral part of a logarithm, usually called the Index, or Characteristic.

Chara·cteri·stical, *a.* and *sb. arch.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

A. *adj.*

†1. Engraved or inscribed with magical emblems.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iii. IV. ii. (1651) 631 A Characteristicall Seal stamped in the day and hour of Venus.

2. = CHARACTERISTIC *a.* 1.

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Wks.* I. (1633) 28 Who those characteristicall Ideas conceiues. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. ccvii. 292 He applied himself to study with his characteristical ardour. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xvii, That little characteristical touch of vanity in his narrative. 1876 W. C. RUSSELL *Is he the Man?* I. 51 In his oddness a characteristical flavour which a girl would relish.

3. Consisting of characteristic (speeches); in which the speakers speak in character.

1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1763) II. xvi. 156 What is truly the most difficult, is a characteristical dialogue upon any philosophical subject.

B. *sb.* = CHARACTERISTIC *sb.* 1.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VII. v. 300 The Characteristicals of his Person. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Characteristical*, the notes, signs or figures belonging to a character.

Chara·cteri·stically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

†1. In secret written character, in cipher. *Obs.*

1643 PRYNNE *Rome's Master-p.* (ed. 2) 6 All the inclosed Letters are written Characteristically.

2. In a characteristic manner, in a way that characterizes, betokens character or special quality; distinctively and expressively; typically.

1665 SPENCER *Prophecies* 36 (T.) The title of wise men seems to have been anciently the peculiar addition of prophets, and used characteristically. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 150 Philosophers..have, characteristically as such, a saying for everything. 1847 H. MILLER *First. Impr.* iii. The frankness struck me..as characteristically English.

Chara·cteri·sticalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being characteristic.

1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xvii. § 7 The punishment is said .. to be characteristic of the offence: Characteristicalness is therefore a fourth property. 1871 *Spectator* 22 Apr. 475 The characteristicalness of handwritings.

Chara·cteri·sticness. = prec.

1842 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 165 The extreme characteristicness of its costume.

Chara·cteri·zable, *a.* [f. as next + -ABLE.] That may be characterized.

1818 BENTHAM *Ch.-of-Englandism* 196 Under one or other of these names will the end of the system .. be found characterizable.

Characterization (kæ·rĕktĕrəizē·ʃən). [f. next; see -ATION.] The action or result of characterizing.

†1. The marking out of the precise form of anything; the form, mould, or stamp thus impressed.

1570 DEE *Math Pref.* 33 The Symmetrie .. Characterization..of any parcell of the sayd body. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Characterization or Stamp of Matter.

2. Distinction by means of peculiar features or characteristics.

1879 DE QUATREFAGES *Human Spec.* 107 It is the law of permanent characterisation which alone permits Darwin to explain the filiation of groups.

3. Description of characteristics or essential features; portrayal in words.

1814 *Monthly Rev.* LXXIV. 362 An impartial and a morally meritorious characterization are in some cases inconsistent. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 98 John the Baptist's characterisation of the Messiah. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I. ix. 137 Emerson's happy characterisation of language as fossil poetry and fossil history.

4. Creation of fictitious characters.

1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. xii. 508 A force of characterization, worthy of the genius of Shakespeare. 1870 *Athenæum* 21 May 681 Touchstone and Audrey..showing capital characterizations, dashingly and spiritedly painted. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* vii. 212 That highest part of the novelist's art, which we call characterisation.

Characterize (kæ·rĕktĕrəiz), *v.* Also 7 **car-**. [ad. med.L. *charactĕrizāre*, ad. Gr. χαρακτηρίζειν to designate by a characteristic mark, f. χαρακτήρ CHARACTER; cf. F. *caractériser.*]

†1. *trans.* To engrave, imprint, impress; to inscribe, write; to define in form or outline; also *fig.*; = CHARACTER *v.* 1. *Obs.*

1591 [see *vbl. sb.* below]. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 150 Waue-tossing windes characterizing feare On marble furrowes of the threatfull deepe. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 405 With the effigies of a male lambe characterized vpon her belly. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 60 Sentiments characterized and engraven in the Soul. 1821 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 513 A tusk of a young elephant, half petrified, but perfectly characterized.

†2. To represent, portray, figure; = CHARACTER *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (1650) 288 Desolation presignified unto Greece..numerally characterized in that word.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. vi. 73 Janus was caracterised, bifrons. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* VI. ii. (1737) III. 361 Silence shou'd be distinctly characteriz'd in Hercules.

3. To describe or delineate the character or peculiar qualities of (a person or thing).

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 10 Let me now characterize to you the man, in whose heart there is this assurance. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) IV. xxii. 98, I have no thoughts ..of characterizing the militating spirits of my country. 1848 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. I. vii. 87 *note*, I do not choose to use the expressions which alone could characterize it.

b. with compl., now introduced by *as*.

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 296 This is .. a blessed vertue: characterizing vs Gods children. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (1886) II. 360 They are .. characteriz'd to be Scholars, Men of Piety. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 81 Here is a good man expressly characterized, as distinct from a dishonest..man. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. vi. 56 Might rather be characterized as 'ravening wolves'.

4. To mark or distinguish as a character does; to be a characteristic of.

1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 191 What is it that characterizeth or differenceth the sulphurs themselves? 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* iv. 139 Every disease is characterized by a peculiar expression of the countenance. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* I. 24 That excellent taste which characterises her writings. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 4 (1882) 298 The semi-serious infidelity which characterized the group of scholars round Lorenzo the Magnificent.

5. To impart character to; also *absol.*

1807 OPIE *Lect. Art* ii. (1848) 285 To leave out all that dignifies..all that characterises. 1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 401. 534 In the forms of the Winds..ancient art displays .. its capacity for characterizing with delicacy and precision.

Hence **Cha·racteri·zed** *ppl. a.*, **Cha·racteri·zing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1732) I. 196 Their Mimes or characteriz'd Discourses were as much relish'd as their most regular Poems. 1591 FLORIO *Sec. Frutes* Ep. Ded. 2 With new caracterisings bepasting al the posts in London. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 353 All discriminating characterizing names..are nothing else but badges of faction. 1702 S. PARKER tr. *Tully's de Finibus* 54 These Illustrations and Characterizings of the Forms and Essences of Things are call'd Definitions. 1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 13 *note*, Exaggerated characterizing is caricature. 1870 GOULBURN *Cathedral Syst.* i. 14 The great characterizing idea.

Characterizer (kæ·rĕktĕrəi·zəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who characterizes; one who describes or delineates character.

1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* v. § 20 The most ingenious Characterizer of our times. 1801 *Monthly Mag.* XII. 422 As a characterizer he is inferior to our Butler.

Cha·racterless, *a.* [f. CHARACTER *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a character, in various senses; *esp.* a. without distinctive feature; b. without distinctive qualities of mind, without individuality; c. without (any testimony to) personal character.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 195 Mightie States characterlesse are grated To dustie nothing. 1830 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 12 May, Shakspeare's poetry is characterless..it does not reflect the individual Shakspeare. 1864 F. W. ROBINSON *Mattie* II. 78 Who went away characterless in a world ever ready to believe the worst. 1885 M. PATTISON *Mem.* i. 49 Surely no boy ever reached eighteen so..characterless as I was!

Hence **Cha·racterlessne·ss.**

1833 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 26 Feb., Re-introducing the characterlessness of the Greek tragedy with a chorus. 1884 SEELEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 655 A sort of cosmopolitan characterlessness marked the nation.

Charactery, rarely **-try** (kæ·rĕktĕri; in Shakspere kăræ·ktĕri). [collective noun f. CHARACTER *sb.*; see -ERY, and cf. Gr. χαρακτήριον.]

1. Expression of thought by symbols or characters; the characters or symbols collectively.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 77 Fairies vse Flowres for their characterie. 1601 — *Jul. C.* II. i. 308, I will construe to thee, All the Charractery of my sad browes. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 767 Nor mark'd with any sign or charactery. *a* 1821 — *Sonn.* '*When I have fears*', High piled books, in charactry, Hold like rich garners the full ripen'd grain. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* CXXIII. 65 Far better..Through rude charactery, than .. That lettering of your scribes! 1879 TRENCH *Poems* 99 All o'er-writ with charactery strange.

† **b.** *spec.* Shorthand; cf. CHARACTER *sb.* 3 b.

1588 T. BRIGHT (*title*) Characterie, an Arte of Short, Swifte, and Secrete Writing.

† **2.** Delineation of character. *Obs.*

1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 221 Drawing out the true lineaments of every vertue and vice .. which Art they significantly tearmed Charactery.

Characture, obs. form of CHARACTER *sb.*

Charade (ʃărā·d). Also 8 **charrade.** [a. F. *charade* (18th c.), of doubtful origin. Littré (Suppl.) derives from Pr. *charrada* long talk or chatter, f. *charrà* to chatter, babble, Norm.-Fr. *charer* (Scheler); Skeat compares Sp. *charrada* speech or action of a clown, a dance, a showy thing made without taste, f. *charro* churl, peasant.]

A kind of riddle, in which each syllable of the word to be guessed, and sometimes the word itself also, is enigmatically described, or (more recently) dramatically represented (*acted charade*). Extended also to similar sportive trials of skill, as *dumb charades, numbered charades*, etc. Also *attrib.*

1776 MRS. BOSCAWEN in *Mrs. Delany's Lett.* Ser. II. II. 238 Pray send me some *charrades* .. but I shall not guess them as you do. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* I. i, I back him at a rebus or a charade against the best rhymer in the kingdom. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* (1878) II. xvi. 173 The performers disappeared to get ready for the second charade-tableau. *Ibid.* li. (1853) 428 The amiable amusement of acting charades had come among us from France. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 87 The universe, I hold, is no charade, No acted pun, unriddled by a word.

Charat, obs. form of CARAT.

Charbocle, -oncle, -okel, -ucle, -ugle, -ukkil, obs. ff. CARBUNCLE.

‖ **Charbon** (ʃarboñ). [Fr. *charbon* charcoal, carbon; also in sense 2 below.]

1. A small black spot or mark remaining in the cavity of the corner tooth of a horse after the large spot or mark has become obliterated. ? *Obs.*

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*

2. Malignant pustule; = ANTHRAX 2.

[1834 J. M. GOOD *Study of Med.* (ed. 4) II. 554 Among the Veterinary Surgeons of France [Melanosis] has obtained the name of Charbon or maladie charbonneuse.] 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 193. 1884 E. R. TURNER in *Law Times* LXXVII. 310/2 The disease of which the calves died was anthrax or charbon.

Charced, obs. f. CHARKED; see CHARK *v.*

† **Charche,** *sb. Obs.* [a. OF. *charche*:—Romanic type *carca*: see CARK and CHARGE.] Charge.

1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 43 Thai..That have the charche of 3oure soule in here kepyng. 1534 *Hen. VIII, Liber Regis* (1786) p. v, Suche as shall have charche..to survey the same.

† **Charch(e,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *charchier* dial. var. of *karkier* to CARK, and in its origin a doublet of *chargier* to CHARGE.] = CHARGE *v.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 230 And ich man y-charchid to schoppe at his croune.

Charcher, variant of KERCHER, kerchief.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 12, I..waring a charcher, feeling mi hed sumwhat could.

Charcoal (tʃā·ɹkōul), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 **charcole,** 5 **charcolle, charkole,** 6 **chark(e cole, (colle, coole), cherke cole, charecole,** 7 **charcoll, charcoale, charecoale, char-cole, *charcoale, charr-coale,** 7–8 **char-coal,** 7– **charcoal.** [The first element is of uncertain origin; from the earliest instances it appears to be *char*; *charke, cherke*, found from beg. of 16th c., being app. due to erroneous analysis of the spoken word, and having no independent origin or meaning, though afterwards (in 17th c.) used as an independent word. A current suggestion is that *char-* is an application of CHARE *v.* or *sb.*[1], as if *turn-coal*, i. e. wood *turned* or *converted* into *coal*; but for this no actual evidence has been found.

The name 'coal' itself originally meant 'charcoal' (*collier* being a 'charcoal-burner'), and no satisfactory explanation appears of the introduction of the name *charcoal* in the same sense, esp. as there is no contemporary reference to 'earth-coal', 'stone-coal', 'pit-coal', or 'sea-coal' (as mineral coal was, for various reasons, called). See COAL.]

1. The black porous pulverizable substance, consisting (when pure) wholly of carbon, obtained as the solid residue in the imperfect combustion of wood, bones, and other vegetable or animal matter. Hence specified as *wood charcoal, vegetable charcoal, animal charcoal.* † *Pit charcoal,* coke (*obs.*).

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 875 A cheyer by-fore þe chemné, þer charcole brenned. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* XXXV, A schimnay of charcole, to chaufen the knyȝte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 69 Charcole [*Pynson* charkole], *carbo.* 1470–1 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 216 Ij skeppis carbonum vocatorum charcole. 1514 *Acc. Churchw. St. Dunstan's Canterb.* in *Archæol. Cantiana* XVII. 79 Item for ij quarters of charecole. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 4 § 6 Working .. of any .. Stone, Sea cole, stone cole, Moore cole or cherke cole. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. x. 85 Victuall, and some Char-coale for a fire. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 775 Sea-coal last longer than Char-coal; and Char-coal of Roots, being coaled into great pieces, last longer than ordinary Char-coal. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* 26 The fumes of Charcoale, that has often made men fall down dead. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vii. § 5 A picture drawn in Charcoale. 1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 214 The inside of all pieces of pit charcoal is full of cavities. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 755 Animal charcoal is a much more powerful discolouring principle than vegetable charcoal. 1864 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* 119 A figure in shovel hat Drawn in charcoal on the wall. 1865 JEVONS *Coal Quest.* (ed. 2) 299 Until the middle of the last century, however, iron was always made with charcoal, and a woody country was necessarily its seat. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 764 Animal charcoal especially .. has been much employed in the construction of filters.

† **b.** = CARBON. *Obs.*

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 57 Charcoal, the base of animal and vegetable matters, is widely diffused.

† **c.** ? = CARBONATE.

1790 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 107, I heated charcoal of copper in 41 ounce measures of dephlogisticated air.

† **2.** *collect. pl.* in sense of 1. *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxi. 135 Thre thousand sackes of charcolys made of wilowe tree. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 25 A man that made charke coles in a wood. 1557 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 76 Item, for charke cooles. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* XXV. i. (1615) 253/2 Charecoales of Brouse wood, 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 302 Croidon..is very well known..for char-coles which the townsmen make good chaffers of. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) III. 111 Those glowing Char-coals.

3. A charcoal pencil or crayon for drawing.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 144/2 Charcoals are Sallow Wood, or Withy Burnt and split into the form of Pencils, and sharpened to a Point.

4. Short for Charcoal drawing.

1884 *American* VIII. 59 A few good charcoals, but this last branch..seems to be sadly neglected by our own artists.

5. *pl.* 'The name by which the best tin plates are known; these are always made by charcoal fires' (Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 767).

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *charcoal-basket, -dust, -fire, -man, -merchant, -poultice, -powder*; **charcoal-black,** a pigment obtained from charcoal; **charcoal-burner,** one whose occupation it is to make charcoal by burning wood, etc.; so **charcoal-burning**; † **charcoal-collier** = *charcoal-burner*; **charcoal-filter,** a filter in which charcoal is used to absorb impurities; **charcoal-furnace,** a furnace in which charcoal is made by dry distillation of wood; **charcoal-iron,** iron containing a certain percentage of carbon; **charcoal-oven** = *charcoal-furnace*; **charcoal-point** (*Electr.*) = *carbon-point*; see CARBON 2, 3 c.

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 15 The Green sickness of the Mind .. A kind of *Charcoal Appetite. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xiii. (1634) 132 Shaddow it with *Char-coale blacke. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 257 A few *charcoal-burners among the brakes. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 759 If the supply of air is limited, only the more volatile ingredients [of wood] burn away, and the greater part of the carbon remains behind. This is the principle of the process of *charcoal-burning. 1636 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 78 To the *charcoal colliers uppon my lordes guift towardes the buying of their sackes 00 03 06. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 101 Add to it as much very dry *charcoal-dust. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* XXXIX. § 2 (1689) 254 A clear *Charcoal or Wood-coal Fire. 1801 N. COXE *Tour Monmouth.* I. 3 Tintern Abby, *charcoal furnace, forges, and wire-works. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 166 *Charcoal iron has .. been the only stub twist barrels they .. have ever been served with. 1861 *Lond. Rev.* 16 Feb. 167 The charcoal iron of Newland and Backbarrow, near Ulverston .. unrivalled in quality. 1870 *Daily News* 14 Apr., The rope is of charcoal iron, and two inches in circumference. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 895 With an admixture of charcoal pig-iron. 1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 245 A hundred *Charcoal-men .. provide the Wood, which is to burn those that are condemned to the Fire. 1830 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* Introd., The..romance of Rauf Colziar, in which Charlemagne is introduced as the unknown guest of a charcoal-man. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 30 His Father..exercised the trade of a *charcoal-merchant. 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 463 In the immediate vicinity of *charcoal-ovens. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 136/1 If the *charcoal-points are too close together. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 553 A *charcoal-poultice differs from an ordinary poultice in having powdered charcoal incorporated with the mass. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Cataplasma carbonis*..The charcoal poultice. For correcting the fœtor ..of ill-conditioned ulcers. 1855 J. F. JOHNSTON *Chem. Com. Life* I. 81 *Charcoal powder darkens..the flowers of the dahlia.

Charcoal, *v. trans.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. To mark, write, or blacken, with charcoal.

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1867) 387 Half a lame couplet charcoaled on the wall. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 47. 493 Brows..charcoaled with some black pigment. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 178.

2. To suffocate with the fumes of charcoal.

1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* XXXVII, Because she wouldn't shut herself up in an air-tight three-pair-of-stairs and charcoal herself to death. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 16 June 665 The novelist..drowned one character, shot another, charcoaled a third, and in some manner got rid of the entire lot.

Cha·rcoaler. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] A charcoal-burner or -seller.

1881 F. T. PALGRAVE *Vis. Eng.* 44 The charcoaler's wain.

Cha·rcoaly, *a. humorous.* [f. CHARCOAL + -Y[1].] Like charcoal; characterized by charcoal.

1848 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph. Acharn.* II. ii, My charcoally friend.

† **Chard[1], charde.** *Obs.* An intermediate form between CARD and CHART, in the sense of 'card, map, chart'.

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) Introd. 12 A Charde of the seaven sundry Kingdoms into the which this Realme was sometime divided. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. x. R iii, Now ye must set the three diameters .. vpon some charde, paper, or other playn. 1577–87 HARRISON in *Holinshed* I. ii. 2 Dividing the latest and best chards each way into two equall parts. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 283/1 A Pilot without his Chard. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. (1632) 1177 Throgmorton had plotted a chard of the Hauens and Harbours of England.

Chard[2] (tʃāɹd). [var. of CARD *sb.*[3] (Cf. F. *chardon* thistle.)] = CARD *sb.*[3] Hence *chard-beet.*

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 160 To procure the chard of artichoks. 1664 — *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 195 Transplant the Beet-chard which you sowed in August, to have most ample Chards. 1693 — *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 142 Chard-Beets..that in the middle have a large white, and thick downy Cotton-like Main shoot, and that downy Cotton-like shoot is the true Chard used in Pottages. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 252 The footstalks and midribs of the leaves [of white beet] .. are stewed and eaten under the name of Swiss chard. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* I. 372 The Chard of Artichokes, or the tender central leaf-stalk blanched.

Chardecoynes, -quynce: see CHARE *sb.*[4]

Chardon, -doon, obs. ff. CARDOON.

Chare, char (tʃēəɹ, tʃāi), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **cierr, cirr, cerr, cyrr,** 2–4 **cherre,** 3 **chærre, chearre,**

3-4 **chere**, 4-5 **charre**, 6-7 **chair**, (7 **chaer**, **chewre**, **charr**), 5- **chare**, 3- **char**; see also the variant CHORE. [OE. *cęrr*, *cięrr*, *cyrr*, masc. *i*- stem :—O. Teut. type **karri-z* or **karzi-z*: cf. CHARE *v.*[1]

(Often identified with OHG. *chēr*, MHG. *kēr*, Ger. *kehr*, MDu. *kêr*, Du. *keer*, masc.; besides which there is OHG. *chêra*, MHG. *kēre*, Ger. *kehre*, MDu. and MLG. *kēre*, LG. *kēr* str. fem.; but these represent OTeut. types **kairi-z -oz* or *kaizi-z*, *oz*, and **kairâ* or **kaizâ*, the vowel of which has no connexion with that of the OE. word. No forms cognate to either are known outside Teutonic.)

In modern English the ordinary form of the word from the 13th c. onwards was *char*: but sense 5 is now usually *chare*; *char*, *chore*, *chewre*, are dialectal; *chore* also in U.S. On the other hand the compound, which in the 17th and 18th c. was so commonly *charwoman*, *chairwoman*, is now CHARWOMAN.]

I. Obsolete senses: usually *cher*, *char*.

† **1.** The return or coming round again of a time; hence *gen.* turn, occasion, time. *Obs.*

(The literal sense 2 is not cited in OE.)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxii. 32 Æt sumum cyrre [*Lindisf.* hwile ȝicerred] ȝewend andtryme þine ȝebroðru. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxxviii. 18 Æt þam cyrre heo wearð mid cilde. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 214 Ærest þry..æt þam feorþan cyrre niȝon. *c* 1205 LAY. 6844 Makeden hine þridde chærre king. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 23 At an chere. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 3461 Allas! that ilche cherre Hii wente fro hire alto ferre.

† **2.** A turning or movement back, return, retreat; *fig.* (in *after-char*, *again-char*) repentance. *Obs.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 643 Þanne he makeð ðer-to char. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21922 Qua-sum be-for will noght be-warr, He sal find þan nan efter-char. *c* 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* xiv. 46 To late cometh the ȝeyn-char. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Graal* lii. 617 So sore to-gederis they mette..there was non geyn char.

† **b.** *On char*: on the turn, in the act of shutting; AJAR.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Done is a battell*, &c. 11 The auld kene tegir, with his teeth on char. *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* xlvi, The dure on chare it stude. 1513 — *Æneis* III. vi. 177 Quhill percace The pipand wynd blaw up the dur on char.

† **3.** A turn or movement generally. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Body & Soul* 157 (Mätz.) Bote as tou bere me aboute, ne miȝt I do the leste char. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 5172 (Trin.) [Abraham] drowȝe his swerde priuely þat þe childe were nat war Ar he had done þat char.

† **4.** A turn or stroke of work; an action, deed; a piece of work or business. *Obs.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* iv. 36 Menn þe bið abisȝod..mid oðrum cierrum [*v. r.* cirrum]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 137 Sulche monne þe him deð .. wiken and cherres. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8801 Sleyght & connyng doþ many a chare. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 96 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 302 While þou holdes mete in mouthe, be war To drynke, þat is vnhonest char. 1570 [see CHARE *v.*[1] 4]. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxiv. (1612) 306 This Chaer thus chaerd .. returnes he backe. *c* 1622 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* III. ii, Here's two chewres chewr'd. 1680 *News fr. Country* in *Roxb. Ball.* (1881) IV. 201 How pure a Charr had it been then, they not one, to ten times Ten.

II. Extant sense: now usually *chare*.

5. *esp.* An occasional turn of work, an odd job, *esp.* of household work; hence in *pl.* the household work of a domestic servant. (The regular phrase in U.S., where the word has the form CHORE, q.v.).

c 1325 *Pol. Songs* 341 Unnethe wolde eny don a char. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xiii. 32 (Gibbs MS.) Makyng þe beddes and suche oþer chares. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xv. 75 The Maid that Milkes, And doe's the meanest chares. 1608-11 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* III. (1614) 74 Many weare Gods cloth..that never did good chare in his service. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 2 Cleft out Wood, carryed Stones, and did other odd Chairs. 1832-4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. IX. 69 The peasant who does the humblest chares. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 30 Jan. 5/2 The mother will be grey, and 'past chares'. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* III. 321 Not less monotonous than the humblest chars. 1881 HUXLEY *Sc. & Cult.* ii. 34 Mere handicrafts and chares.

6. *Comb.*, in sense 5, as *chare-work*; also *charfolk*, *-parson* on analogy of CHARWOMAN, q.v.

1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 116 Who, instead of their own servants, use *Chair-folk in their houses. 1881 GOLDW. SMITH *Cowper* ii. 24 A *char-parson .. who walked sixteen miles every Sunday to serve two churches. 1613 HEYWOOD *Brazen Age* II. ii. Wks. 1874 III. 240 Woman..spinnes, Cards, and doth *chare-worke.

Chare (tʃēəɪ), *sb.*[2] Forms 3 **chihera**, 4 **chere**, 5- **chare**; also 6 **chayer**, 8 **chair**. [? The same as CHARE turning; cf. Sc. *wynd*.]

Local name for a narrow lane, alley, or wynd, in Newcastle and some neighbouring towns; also for some country lanes and field tracks, e. g. the three which converge at *Chare ends*, by the landing-place on Holy Island.

12.. *Carta Will. de Glanavilla* in Surtees *Hist. Durham* (Gateshead) Poters-chihera. *a* 1400 *Ibid.* Waldeschere. 1430 *Inquest on death of R. Thornton*, ibid., Pylot-chare. 1596 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) I. 263 In the lowe seller, in Chapmane chayer. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4293/3 A Large Dwelling-House in the Broad Chair in Newcastle upon Tyne..will be sold. 1772 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* (1790) III. 305 The lower streets and chares or alleys are extremely narrow. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 411 The queer chares and closes, the wynds and lanes of Newcastle.

Chare, *sb.*[3], chariot, car: see CHAR *sb.*[2]

† **Chare,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* [a. OF. *char* (mod.F. *chair*) :—L. *carn-em* flesh.]

1. Flesh, meat. (Only in French names of dishes.)

c 1450 *Courses of a Meal* in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 92 Graunte chare. 1461-83 *Liber Niger Edw. IV*, in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 30 For his yoman .. he taketh dayly, one payne, one messe gros chare [*elsewhere* 'gret flessh', 'great meat'].

2. 'Flesh' or pulp of fruit, as in the following:

† **Chare de quince.** *Obs.* Also 5 **chardecoynes**, **-qweyns**, **charequynses**, 6 **chardequynce**. [F. **chair de coings* (OF. *cooins*) pulp of quinces: see QUINCE.] A preserve made of the pulp of quinces.

c 1440 *Douce MS.* 55 fol. 28 b, In maner as men seth chare de quincys. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 455 A halfe pounde of chardecoynes. 1452 MARG. PASTON *Lett.* 182 I. 245, I pray yow that ye wol send me a booke wyth chardeqweyns that I may have of in the monynggs, for the eyeres be nat holsom in this town. 1469 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 95 Empty pottes of grene gynger, bagges, bookes of charequynses, boxes of comfettes. *Ibid.* 103 Charequynses, 10lb. the boke, *vs.*—*al.* 10*s.* 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 266 Loke ye haue in all seasons butter, chese, apples, peres, nottes..compost, grene gynger and chardequynce.

† **Chare de wardon.** *Obs.* A preserve made of the pulp of Warden pears.

a 1422 *Dinner to Hen. V*, in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 91. *c* 1425 *15th c. Cookery Bk.* (Harl. MS. 279) § 34 Chardewardon.—Take Pere Wardonys, sethe hem in Wyne or in fayre Water.

Chare, *sb.*[5], obs. f. CHAR *sb.*[3] a fish.

† **Chare,** *a. Obs.* [App. shortened from CHARY: ? influenced by CHERE, F. *cher* dear.]

1. = CHARY; careful.

1564 *Brief Exam.*, As the prudent and chare ouerseers iudge. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XIV. (1593) 336 My forrest Ide, of which I am most chare. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1339/1 Chare defense of faithful league.

2. Dear. Cf. CHARY 3, CHERE.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxiii. 134 He sheweth howe deare and chare our soulehealth is vnto him.

Chare, char (tʃēəɪ, tʃāɪ), *v.* Forms: 1 **ciérran**, **cerran**, **cyrran**, 2 **cherre**, 2-4 **cher**, 3 **churre**, **chearre**, 3-4 **chere**, 4 **charre**, 4-6 **charr**, 7 (**chaer**, **chewre**), 3- **chare**, 4- **char**. [OE. *cęrran* (Vesp. Ps.) W. S. *cięrran*, *cyrran* :—OTeut. type **karrjan* or **karzjan*, f. **karri-* **karzi*, OE. *cęrre*, CHARE *sb.*[1]. Senses 4 and 5 are perhaps newly formed on the sb.

(Often identified with OHG. *chêran*, *chêrran* (:—*chêrjan*) MHG. *kēren*, Ger. *kehren*, OLG. *kêrjan* (*kêrôn*), MDu. *kēren*, Du. *keeren*, OFris. *kêra*, with the same signification. But these represent an OTeut. **kairjan* or **kaizjan*, the vocalism of which is entirely different. Cf. CHARE *sb.*[1])

The modern form is generally *chare*, though *char* is not uncommon; *chore* and *chewre* are dial.]

† **1.** *trans.* To turn; *esp.* to turn aside or away (also with *by*); to lead aside; to drive away. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cxiii.[iv] 8 He..clifu cyrreð on cwicu swylce wæteres wellan. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 215 And cher me from sunne. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* (1862) 52 Satenas our wai will charre. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 850 þe lorde hym charred to a chambre. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 325 And chare awey the crowe. 1503 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xix, And stand on rowme quhair better folk bene charrit. 1513 — *Æneis* II. v. (iv) 43 As ane bull..charris by the aix with his nek wyght. 1674 RAY *N. C. Wds.* 10 *Chare*, to stop: as char the Cow, i.e. Stop or turn her. So 1721 in BAILEY.

† **b.** Inverted constr. (='to turn the rain from her'.) *Obs. rare.*

a 1500 *Prose Leg.* in *Anglia* VIII. 142 She hadde no clothes to chare hir fro þe rayne.

† **2.** *refl.* in sense of next. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Cædmon's Satan* 698 (Gr.) Cer ðe on bæcling. *c* 1205 LAY. 21266 Þis isæh Childric, & gon him to charren. [*c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8643 Achilles for the chop cherit hym not litle, Braid out of batell, bound vp his wounde.]

† **3.** *intr.* To turn; *esp.* to turn away or aside, depart; to turn back, return. *Obs.* Cf. AGAINCHARE in AGAIN- 2.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxix. [lxx.] 3 Hi on hinderlincg .. cyrrað. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Hwan ic aȝen cherre. *c* 1205 LAY. 29495 And charde aȝein sone eft into Rome. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 33 Te þreo children þe chearre nalden from þe lahen. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 85 in *O. E. Misc.* 106 Eueruyches monnes dom to his owere dure churreþ. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2390 Or ic of werlde chare. *c* 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Theodera* 121 Scho .. as scho mycht, did turne & chare.

† **b.** To turn from one bodily state, belief, etc., to another. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2260 Chear, ananriht, þæt te oðre chearren þurh þe. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15730 þe ffeuere agu ful sore hym hatte; But sone he chared [Wace *Dont cil retorne*] & wel swatte.

4. *trans.* To do, accomplish (a turn of work). *arch.* or *Obs.*

1570 *Marriage Wit & Sc.* IV. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 375 This char is char'd well. 1602 [see CHAR *sb.*[1] 4]. 1612 FLETCHER *Two Noble K.* III. ii. 21 All's chared when he is gone. *c* 1622 — *Love's Cure* III. ii, Here's two chewres chewr'd. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* vii, How now, ruffian, is thy job chared?

5. *intr.* To do odd turns or jobs, *esp.* of housework; to work in this way by the day, without continuous employment; hence *trans.* (*colloq.*) to do the cleaning work of (a house). Hence **Charing** *vbl. sb.*

1732 *Acc. Workhouses* (ed. 2) 95 If any person shall go a begging, or charing..they shall be sent to Bridewell. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1883) 230 Him, herself, and two little children, she had to maintain by washing and charing (*note*, I am ignorant whether there be any classical authority for this word, but I know no other word that expresses occasional day labour in the houses of others). 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 528 The identical lady of the mop, who occasionally chared at the house. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* (1847) 273/1 'Betsy Martin..goes out charing and washing, by the day'. 1864 H. KINGSLEY in *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 144 Look at that girl's charing; why I never see anything like it, with the exception of Mrs. Chittle, who chared Park Villa at the end of a fortnight, nursing two.

[**Chare** *v.*, in Bailey, etc. misprint for CHAVE q.v.]

Chare, obs. form of CHAIR.

Chare = *schare*, cut, obs. pa. t. of SHEAR *v.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xiii. 160 Before þe Burde..The Dukis Brede þis childe þan chare.

Charect(e, charecter, obs. ff. CARAT, CHARACT, CHARACTER.

Chare de quynce, -quynse: see CHARE *sb.*[4]

† **Charely,** *adv. Obs.* [f. CHARE *a.* + -LY[2].] = CHARILY; carefully.

1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* xii. (R.) Being al to ware, and to charely circumspecte. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par., Mark* xiv. 92 Laye ye handes upon hym, and leade hym charely. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 111 Thon fleest that vice..so charely [*rime* barely].

Charely(e, obs. form of CHARILY.

† **Charet, charette.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 **charrette**, 5-6 **charett**, 5-7 **charette**, (6 **chear-**, **chairette**), 6-7 **charet**, **charret**. [a. OF. *charrette*, (*charete*) wagon, cart, dim. of OF. *charre* CAR *sb.*[1] (prob. of Romanic age: cf. It. and med.L. *carretta*, Sp. and Pr. *carreta*). In mod. French *charrette* is a two-wheeled vehicle with two shafts, while *chariot* is four-wheeled. This distinction may be historical, and may have existed originally in Eng. also; but here, after the shifting of the stress to the first syllable, and consequent obscuration of the termination, *charet*(*te* and *chariot* were confounded and treated as synonymous; and the former became obsolete before the middle of the 17th c., though it virtually survived as a pronunciation of *chariot* till the 19th c. With six exceptions *charet* occurs uniformly in the Bible of 1611, but has been everywhere changed in later editions to *chariot*.]

1. A wheeled vehicle or conveyance: **a.** for persons or goods; a carriage, chariot, cart, wagon, etc.

? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* II. (1847) 141 Fower charrettes came anon. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xxii. 241 In a Charett with 4 Wheles..and 4 or 5 or 6 of the grettest Lordes ryden aboute this charyot. 1494 FABYAN VII. 535 So many wedgys of golde as shulde charge or lade viii. charettis. 1533 CRANMER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 114 II. 37 Riche charettes..furnysshed with diverse auncient old lades. 1606 BRYSKETT *Ctv. Life* 100 It is harder to rule two horses to guide a coach or charret then one. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* ix. 16 So Iehu rode in a charet. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iii. § 2. 7 This Imposter rode up and doun the Town in a triumphant Charret. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* xlv. 4 The Kings of the earth..have their Charrets drawn by other horses.

b. A war-chariot. (In biblical or classical use.)

1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* xi. 40 And the kinge of the north.. shall come agaynst him with charettes. — *Zech.* vi. 2 In the first charet were reade horse. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xiv. 7 Hee tooke sixe hundred chosen charets. 1650 R. GELL *Serm.* 8 Aug. 20 There were seen in the air..charets and armed men. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* III. 28 Arm'd from his charret to the ground leapt he.

2. *Comb.* and *attrib.*, as *charet-city*, *-driver*, *-horse*, *-wheel*; **charet-man**, = CHARIOTEER.

1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* i. 14 A thousand and foure hundred charets, and twelue thousand horsemen, which he placed in the *charet-cities. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* II. xciv. (1591) 108 Vitellius..builded vp stables for *charet driuers. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* viii. 4 Dauid houghed all the *charet horses. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* ix. 18 The *charetman rode to mete them. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 26/2 And those charetmen by exercise and custome were so cunning. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* xviii. 33 Hee sayd to his charetman, Turne thine hand. — 1 *Kings* vii. 33 *Charet wheele.

† **Chareter.** *Obs.* Forms: 7 **charrettier**, **chariter**. [a. OF. *charetier*, now *charrettier*, f. *charete*, *charrette* (prob. of Rom. age: cf. It. *carrettiero*, Sp. *carretero*).]

1. The driver of a 'charet'; a charioteer.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 60 The charrettiers mingled themselves with the battel of the footmen. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 14 There our chareter brought us to the ruines of an house.

2. (A horse) that draws a 'charet'. *rare*—[1]. [F. *cheval charrettier*.]

1601 F. TATE tr. *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 56 (1876) 41 A vallet herbergeour, who shal herberge the said horses, sommers, and chariters.

Chare Thursday, corrupt f. SHERE-THURSDAY.

Chareuille, obs. form of CHERVIL.

Char-folk: see CHARE *sb.*[1] 6.

Charge (tʃāɪdʒ), *sb.* Also 4 **charg**, **chaarge**, 6 **chardge**, *Sc.* **chairge**. [a. F. *charge* fem. :—Romanic *carga*, late L. *carrica* (cf. It. *carica*, Sp. *carga*), f. the vb. *carricāre*, *cargar*: see CHARGE *v.*, and cf. CARK, CHARCHE *sb.*]

I. A material load; that which can be borne, taken, or received.

† **1.** A (material) load, burden, weight. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 140 He was bute charge—& teide uor þui ane clot of heui eorðe to hire. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 416 So heuy charge of wayn. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 169 So mykelle was þat barge..& so heuy of charge. 1382

Wyclif 2 *Kings* viii. 9 Fourty chamel chaargis [1388 the burthuns of fourti camels]. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1352 Of fruyt hadde every tree his charge. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xix. xxii, The shyp was great, fyve c. tonne to charge. 1638 Heywood *Wise Wom.* II. i. Wks. 1874 V. 300 Having a charge of money about me. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 257 This charge, or weight, will be stopped, or stayed by the Inverse Arches. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Charge*, An unweildy Ship .. is a Ship of Charge.

[¶ '*Charge of Lead.*'

1721 Bailey, A charge of Lead is 36 Pigs, each containing six Stone wanting two Pound.

This is merely a mistake of Bailey's for *Charre of Lead*, used in Scotland in 14th c., explained by Cowel in his *Interpreter*, whence it passed into succeeding Law Dicts., and into Kersey 1708–21. See Char *sb.*[2] 2. Bailey's error is duly perpetuated in modern Dictionaries, as if *charge of lead* were a current expression.]

2. The action of loading a vessel, etc. ? *Obs.*

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 Any hauen, porte or rode of charge or discharge.

3. The quantity of powder, or (more loosely, with sportsmen, etc.) of powder and shot, with which a fire-arm is loaded for one discharge. See Bursting *charge, vbl. sb.* 6.

1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xli. § 2. 162 Artillery, or Cannons of wood..behind the which they put boxes of iron, that held their charge. 1669 Sturmy *Mariners Mag.* II. v. xi. § 1. 46 To tell readily how much Powder is a due Charge for any Piece. 1846 Greener *Sc. Gunnery* 327 One half of the musket charge will escape past the ball during its passage up the barrel. 1857 Livingstone *Trav.* xviii. 331 A single charge of gunpowder. 1863 Bates *Nat. Amazon* II. 57 After watching the animal for about half an hour I gave him a charge of shot.

b. So *Mining.* A quantity of gunpowder or other explosive used in blasting.

4. *gen.* The quantity of anything which a receptacle, a piece of mechanism, etc. is fitted or constructed to bear, take in, or receive; *e.g.* the quantity of coal which a gas-retort takes in, the quantity of ore, etc. put into a furnace at one heat, etc., etc.

1672 Newton in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5097 By that means the Microscope will..bear a deeper Charge. 1712–4 Pope *Rape Lock* v. 82 A charge of snuff the wily virgin threw. 1832 G. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* 165 The opening through which the charge was introduced. 1858–75 Ure *Dict. Arts* III. 55 The charge [of lead-ore] employed varies in almost every establishment. In the North smaller charges are used than in most other localities. At Newcastle, the charge varies from 12 to 14 cwts. .. in Cornwall, charges of 30 cwt. are not unfrequently worked. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Charge*, the materials introduced at one time or one round into a furnace.

5. *Electr.* An accumulation of electricity in a Leyden jar, electric battery, etc., which may be again discharged.

1782 Brook in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 387 No glass to be charged, as we call it, with electricity, will bear a greater charge than, etc. 1885 Watson & Burbury *Math. Th. Electr.* I. 89 The algebraic sum of all the electricity on the surface of a conductor is called the charge on the conductor. *fig.* 1858 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 269 [They will] accumulate fresh charges of threatening power in the intellectual atmosphere which surrounds the church.

6. *Her.* Any device 'charged' or borne upon an escutcheon; a bearing.

1599 Thynne *Animadv.* (1875) 15 Chaucers armes are not so meane, eyther for coolour, chardge, or particione as some will make them. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* II. iii. (1660) 52 A Charge is that thing whatsoever that doth occupy the field. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* I. xv. 47 This to my Elder Brother I must yield, I have the Charge, but he hath all the Field. 1876 Rock *Text. Fabr.* vi. 56 To introduce many heraldic charges.

7. *Farriery.* A thick adhesive plaster applied to the body of a horse.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 287 Then lay on this charge following. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4495/4 He had, when lost, a hot charge laid on with Deer's Hair on every Leg. 1831–72 Youatt *Horse* xvii. 382 A charge, or very strong adhesive plaster, across the haunch may be useful. *Ibid.* xxiii. 483 The following mixture makes a good charge.

II. A load of trouble, expense, responsibility, blame, etc.

* *of trouble.*

8. *fig.* A burden, load, weight (of trouble, inconvenience, etc.). *Obs.* **b.** *concr.* Anything burdensome; a source of trouble or inconvenience.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 7292 He n'ul that youre barouns..No beore charge of alle this. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xx. 12 To vs, that han born the charge of the day and hete. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* H ij b, Which shalle be in grete charge and payne to gyue a good ansuere. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 131 Folewe vertue and leue charges mundayne. 1713 *Guardian* No. 1 P 4 The charge of intelligence, the pain in compiling. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxxi, Thank God..I need not be a charge on the old mother.

** *of importance.*

†**9.** *fig.* Moral weight, importance, moment. *Obs.*

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 620 Thyng that beryth more effect & charge. *c* 1400 Maundev. xxii. 243 Thus anon hathe he hasty tydynges of ony thing, that berethe charge. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 28 Occupyed in maters of charge and weyghty. 1598 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* v. ii. 18 The Letter was not nice, but full of charge, Of deare import.

†**b.** In such phrases as *it is no charge*, it is of no importance, it does not matter; *to make, give, have no charge*, to make of no account, not to care (const. *of* or with *clause*). (Cf. Charge *v.* 20.)

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1940 Of þe chepe no charg. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xxii. 16 There is no cure, or charge, to thee of eny man [1388 thou chargist not of ony man]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Squire's T.* 359 Dreem of which ther nys no charge. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 744 For hay .. Make housyng as the list; it is noo charge [*non refert*]. *c* 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) vi, He .. makith noo charge what comyth of hymself. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. iv. 13 They retched not ne had no charge of suche goodis,

*** *Pecuniary.*

10. Pecuniary burden; expense, cost. *arch.*

c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (*heading*), Ordynaunces for the Kyngs Ordenarye Chargys. *c* 1510 More *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 90 Thou hast lytle money & much charge. 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III. 157 The Globe which M. Sanderson to his very great charge hath published. 1653 Walton *Angler* iii. 79 'Tis the company and not the charge that makes the feast. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 265 January..is the rich mans charge, and the poor mans misery. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlii. 114 The Profits can hardly bear the Charge. 1791 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 118 When the .. certain charge of the Out-fit was duly taken into consideration. 1842 Macaulay *Fredk. Gt., Ess.* (1854) II. 673/1 The whole charge of his kitchen was brought within the sum of two thousand pounds sterling a year. 1848 — *Hist. Eng.* I. 593 A small body guard of forty young men, well armed and mounted at their own charge, attended Monmouth..

b. The price required or demanded for service rendered, or (less usually) for goods supplied.

1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 388 The charge for conveying a single letter was twopence for eighty miles, and threepence for a longer distance. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* x. xx, His charges, too, are moderate. 1875 Jevons *Money* (1878) 117 The bank is always willing to do the work for fixed low charges. *Mod.* What is the charge for admittance? He declined to make a charge, but left it to us to pay what we thought proper.

c. *pl.* Expenses: often with sense scarcely or not at all distinguishable from the sing. *arch.*

1514 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 145 Atte custages and charges of the seid Maister and brethern of the seid Gilde. 1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, I. i. 61 Sent ouer of the King of Englands owne proper Cost and Charges. 1653 Walton *Angler* ii. 44 I'll bear your charges this night, and you shall beare mine to morow. 1662 Gerbier *Princ.* 25 Builders ought to calculate the Charges of their designed Building. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. xvi. 12 To defray the charges of his funeral. 1783 Bailey, *Cadet, Cadee*, one that serves as a volunteer in the wars upon his own charges. 1845 Thackeray *Cornh. to Cairo* ii, A..cathedral, built by the present bishop at his own charges.

d. *Commerce.* Expenses incidental upon business or commercial operations, especially such as do not come under other particular headings of the Profit and Loss Account.

1546 Johnson in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 143 II. 174, I have allowed for freight and charges of the same thiether. 1875 Jevons *Money* (1878) 17 Tolls, fees, and tariffs of charges. *Mod.* An analysis of the General Charges Account.

†**e.** *To be at charge* or *at charges*: to undergo (great) expense; to bear the expense or cost. So also, *to be at the charge(s of. Obs.*

1542 Brinklow *Compl.* vii. (1874) 20 Nexte terme he must be at charge to come vp. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 256 Ile be at Charges for a Looking-glasse. 1655–60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 110/2 These live sparingly, Are never at the charges of a Barber, Unguents, or Baths. 1714 Steele *Lover* i. (1723) 7 As I am a young Author .. he would not be at that Charge. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 212 That the Court should be at great Charges for this Pomp.

11. A liability to pay money laid upon a person or estate.

c 1570 Thynne *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 20 To setten downe a bill of charge. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 54 Charge is where a Man granteth a Rent issuing out of his ground .. this is called a Rent-charge. 1788 J. Powell *Devises* (1827) II. 51 They do not furnish a single case of such a charge failing in event by the death of the devisee in the devisor's life time. 1845 M'Culloch *Taxation* I. iv. (1852) 109 Whether the same proportional charge should be made on incomes of 100*l.* or 500*l.* a year, as on those of 1000*l.* or 5000*l.*? *Ibid.* II. vii. 318 A mere charge by one government department against others. 1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xxiv. 184 Limitation has..been put upon proceedings to recover charges on the estate. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 54 § 11 Any mortgage or charge duly created ..upon the profits of any benefice.

**** *Responsibility, care.*

12. A task or duty laid upon one; commission, trust, responsibility; an office entrusted to one.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 20790 (Fairf.) He wille take na charge on him. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 393. 1475 Caxton *Jason* 28 Jason thenne began to thenke on the grete honour and charge that he hadde receyued. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. § 2 Whose mere function or charge is the service of God. 1648 Milton *Tenure Kings* (1650) 45 Pastors have a dreadfull charge, not performed by a formal preachment twise a week. 1754 Chatham *Lett. Nephew* iii. 14 Your tutor..I dare say he is every way equal to such a charge. 1810 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 151 It is incumbent on those who accept great charges, to risk themselves on great occasions. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Jan. 5/2 He is now obliged by ill-health to seek a less burdensome charge, and the living becomes vacant. [Cf. 14.]

13. The duty or responsibility of taking care *of* (a person or thing); care, custody, superintendence. Phrase, *To have, take, give (the) charge of.*

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 5 He shal take þe charge al sone as he is warned þerof. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8952 A cheftan with charge of hom all. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 59 A charge, *cura*. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xc[i]. 11 He shall geue his angels charge ouer the. 1611 Bible *Acts* viii. 27 An Eunuch ..who had the charge of all her treasure. — 1 *Macc.* xiv. 42 He should take charge of the Sanctuarie. 1727 Swift *What passed in Lond.* Wks. 1755 III. i. 187 If the reverend Clergy showed more concern .. I charitably impute it to their great charge of souls. 1841 Macaulay *W. Hastings, Ess.* (1854) II. 597/1 His uncle..determined to take charge of him. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* lxvi, Under the charge of her kind..patroness.

b. *In charge* (*of*) is used both actively and passively; *e.g.* to leave children *in charge of* a nurse, or a nurse *in charge of* the children. The latter is the more recent use; thence *officer, clerk, curate in charge*, i.e. having actually the charge or care (of a place, business, etc.), 'on duty'. *To give* (an object) *in charge* (*to* a person): (*a.*) to commit (it) to his care, entrust him with it; (*b.*) to give an order or command, to charge (see sense 15, and Charge *v.* 14). *To give* (a person) *in charge*: to hand over to the custody of the police. So *to have, take in charge.*

1513 More *Rich. III* (1641) 276 Forgetting nothing given to him in charge. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 70 Where is the gold I gaue in charge to thee? 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low-C. Warrs* 349 The Earl of Bulloin having in charge matters of greater concernment. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 478 The weighty terms, That he had taken in charge. 1793 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 52, I have it in charge from the President to assure the merchants..that, etc. 1835 Marryat *Jac. Faithf.* i, I was now left almost altogether in charge of the deck. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 440 *note*, The Dutch Archives..are in the charge of gentlemen whose courtesy..cannot be too highly praised. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 78 Having the education of young girls in charge. 1861 Flor. Nightingale *Nursing* iv. 33 No one seemed to know what it is to be 'in charge', or who was in charge. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 23 May 5/4 Mr. Shaw-Lefevre..was left..in full charge of the House. 1885 Sir C. Butt in *Law Rep., Probate*, 102 The European ..was in charge of a duly licensed pilot. 1887 *Newspr.* The thief was promptly arrested and given in charge.

14. A thing or person entrusted to the care or management of any one. *spec.* The people or district committed to the care of a minister of religion.

1530 Palsgr. 157 *Vne cure*, a cure, a parsonage, or a charge. 1590 Nashe *Pasquil's Apol.* 12, I wyll not be theyr vpholder which lye sleeping and snorting in their charges. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxiii. (1612) 300 When Stafford and his double charge to Italie were come. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 6 *Dio.* How now my charge? *Cres.* Now my sweet gardian. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 220 Woe be to that Priest..That will not..preach his Charge among. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 69 He hoped her fair charge was well. 1860 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* x. (1866) 70 [The dog] has driven his charge away. 1872 E. Peacock *Mabel Heron* I. iv. 58 The Vicar..resided on the latter charge. 1873 Burton *Hist. Scot.* V. liv. 76 Instructions that the clergy should reside within their charges.

†**b.** Term for a 'company' of clergy having the cure of souls. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij a, A Dignyte of chanonys, a Charge of curatis.

***** *Mandate, admonition.*

15. A precept, injunction, mandate, order.

1138. Wyclif *Last Age Ch.* (1840) 24 The chargis of profetis tretynge þis matir. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 193 He..yaf him charge, That they ne suffre..His wife to go. 1535 Coverdale *Eccles.* viii. 2 When a kynge geueth a charge, his commaundement is mightie. 1611 Bible 2 *Sam.* xviii. 5 The king gaue all the captaines charge concerning Absalom. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 324 A charge or commandment. 1702 Pope *Sapho* 119 No charge I gave you, and no charge could give, But this, be mindful of our loves, and live. 1726 Gay *Fables* I. xlviii. 36. 1839 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* ii. (1847) 11 His parting charge.

b. *spec.* An official instruction or admonition given by a judge to a jury, by a bishop or archdeacon to his clergy, or by a member of a presbytery or senior minister to a young minister at his ordination.

1690 *Bp. of Worc.'s Charge* 11 Sept. 1 The Charge was given by the Bishop himself. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* (1816) II. 245 Johnson .. with humourous formality gave me a Charge, pointing out the conduct expected from me. 1864 *Daily News* 26 Mar., Irving's 'charge' to the young minister at London-wall is something almost terrible to read. 1881 Bp. Wordsworth in *Public Opinion* No. 1044. 395 The main portion of my charge .. delivered at our annual synod in Perth. 1888 *Falkirk Mail* 1 Sep. 3/5 Mr. Reid..ascended the pulpit and delivered the charge to the pastor and the congregation. *Mod.* In his charge to the jury, the Lord Chief Justice said, etc.

c. *Sc. Law.* The command of the sovereign's letters to perform some act, *e.g.* to enter an heir. Also, the messenger's copy of service, requiring the person to obey this command, or generally to fulfil the decrees of a court of law.

****** *Accusation.*

16. Attribution or imputation of something culpable; accusation.

1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* iii. in Ashm. 43, I pray God that this turne not me to Charge. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* D vij b, Puttyng the charge of the dede upon other. 1577 Patericke *Gontillet's Agst. Machiavel* (1602) 318 The gentleman..gave charge upon those which had taken away his betrothed wife. 1625 Bacon *Truth, Ess.* (Arb.) 501 Such a Disgrace, and such an Odious Charge. 1713 Steele *Englishman* No. 50. 324 He cannot prove these heavy Charges of Disloyalty. 1777 Priestley *Matter & Spir.* (1782) I. Pref. 34 The writer .. has well defended my hypothesis from the charge of infidelity. 1867 Mrs. Oliphant *Madonna M.* iii, That such a charge was hanging over her

head. 1880 M'Carthy *Own Times* IV. 418 He made the most startling and..the most sweeping charges.

b. Phr. *To lay to one's charge*: to impute to one as a fault, charge one with, charge upon one.

1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xxxiv. [xxxv.] 11 False witnesses .. laye to my charge thinges that I knowe not. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. ii. 139 To lay his Goatish disposition on the charge of a Starre. 1796 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* ii. (1813) 172 Two offences..you last night laid to my charge. 1872 E. Peacock *Mabel Heron* I. v. 75 Not having anything very serious to lay to the charge of the man himself.

c. *spec.* The accusation upon which a prisoner is brought up for trial; hence, in the slang of the police: A prisoner charged with an offence and brought up for trial.

1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 422 One by one the 'charges' were brought in..and set before him in that little iron-railed dock. Some were felonious charges: scowling, beetle-browed, under-hung charges, who had been there many times before, and were likely to come there many times again.

III. An impetuous attack (and allied senses).

†**17.** The position of a weapon ready for action. Cf. Charge *v.* 21. *Obs.*

1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, iv. i. 120 Their armed Staues in charge, their Beauers downe. 1635 Barriffe *Mil. Discip.* ii. (1643) 10 The Charges of the Pike are twofold, either for Defence, or Offence. 1650 R. Elton *Art. Milit.* I. v. (1668) 5.

18. *Mil.* An impetuous attack or onset; the act of bearing down impetuously upon the opposing force (see quot. 1832). Also said of the rush of a powerful animal, as a bull, an elephant, of a player at football, etc.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 275 It chaunced certeine French men and Almaynes to geve such a charge and onset of the English hoste, that perforce they opened the Archers of the Princes battaile. 1579 Digges *Stratiot.* 152 To abide a charge. 1611 Bible *2 Macc.* xi. 11 Giuing a charge vpon their enemies like lions. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. ii. 158 Of Knowledge great Either for Charge or for Retreat. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. xix. 531 The two armies rushed with equal fury to the charge. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 63 The Charge is that attack made with the greatest velocity and regularity possible, to break the order of the opposite enemy. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. viii. (1857) 137 Egmont returned to the charge, but was forced back with greater loss than before. 1855 Tennyson (*title*) Charge of the Light Brigade. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* v, The 'Bravos' of the School-house attest the pluckiest charge of all that hard-fought day. 1887 *Spectator* 16 Apr. 532/1 Reform meetings were dispersed by charges of Dragoons.

b. *fig.*; esp. in phr. *To return to the charge.*

1752 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 194 ¶ 11 He returns every day to the charge with increase of courage. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* (Hoppe) Nor, although he returned to the charge very often, could he obtain any useful intelligence.

19. *Mil.* A signal for the attack sounded on a trumpet or other instrument. (Also *fig.*)

1650 R. Elton *Art Milit.* III. xxiii. (1668) The several beats of the Drum; as first, of a Call; second, a Troop;.. a March;.. a Preparative;.. a Battle or Charge;.. a Retreat. 1682 Otway *Venice Pres.* I. i, Beats not my heart as't would alarum thine [heart] To a new charge of bliss? 1690 W. Walker *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 92 The trumpets on both sides sound the charge. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, The pipers on both sides blew their charge. 1854 J. S. C. Abbott *Napoleon* (1855) I. xix. 311 The..proclamation rang like a trumpet charge over the hills and valleys of France.

20. *Comb.*, as *charge-bearer*, *-bearing*; **charge-inspector**, an officer who inspects the charges entered in a charge-sheet; **charge-man**, the leader of a working squad; **charge-sheet**, the paper kept at a police-station on which are duly entered the names of persons brought in custody to the station, with the charge against them, etc.; **charge-ways** *adv.* (see 7), in the manner of a 'charge' or horse-plaister.

1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.*, A German souldier was observed to kill in the field some captain or *charge-bearer among the Romans. 1592 Dee *Comp. Rehears.* in *Chetham Misc.* (1851) I. 35, I have received..in money towards some of my *charges-bearing the som of, etc. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 3/1 The *charge-inspector, being trained as a criminal lawyer as well as a policeman. 1885 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 6/3, I, as a *charge man, was the oldest at the particular hammer that I worked at. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 9/1 It was the custom for the constable to give the information which appears in the *charge-sheet. *c* 1720 W. Gibson *Farriers Disp.* xvi. (1734) 304 Apply it *Charge-ways all over the part.

Charge (tʃāɪdʒ), *v.* Forms: 3– **charge**; also 4 **cherge**, **scharge**, 5 **charg**, 6– *Sc.* **chairge**. [a. OF. *charge-r*, *-ier*, 11th c. in Littré (= ONF. *carguer*, *cargier*, Pr. *cargar*, Sp., Pg. *cargar*, It. *caricare*) :—L. *carricāre* (in Jerome) to load, f. *carr-us* car, wagon: cf. *commūnicāre* to share in common, *caballicāre* to ride, etc.

(Several forms resulted in Romanic from the L. type *carricāre*. When the original vb. in sense 'load' was syncopated at an early period to *carcāre* (cf. It. *caricare*, *carcare*), this gave OF. *karkier*, *charchier* (cf. L. *caballus* horse, *caballicāre*, *cabalcāre* to ride, F. *chevaucher*); thence ME. Cark and Charche. Otherwise, *carricāre* became *carrigāre*, and was then syncopated to *cargare*, OF. *carguier*, *chargier*, Eng. Charge. After these changes had taken place, and the original verb had become Romanic *carcare*, *cargare*, a new *carricare* was formed in the sense 'to convey in a *car*', 'to cart', and this gave OF. *careyer*, *carier*, *charier* (cf. *manus* hand, *manicāre* to handle, F. *manier*); thence Eng. Carry.)]

I. To load; to cause to bear, hold, or receive. (*To charge* is, in sense, causal of *to bear*; hence in the passive *charged with* is equivalent to 'bearing', 'taking', or 'receiving' what it can bear or hold.)

†**1.** *trans.* To place a load on or in; to load (*e.g.* a vehicle, ship, beast of burden, etc.). Also, in *passive*; *charged with*: laden with, bearing. *Obs.* exc. as merged in other senses.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 13 Me chargede þre hondret schippes..þer wyþ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8253 It was so cherged [*v. r.* charged, karkid, karked] ilk a bogh. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3136 Two & þyrty grete somers y-charged alle & some Wyþ fair flour. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 967 A tre, That charged was with fruyt. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 69 Chargyn wythe byrdenys, *onero*. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xi. i. 114 Mak prayer and offerandis Chargeand the altaris oft with his awin hands. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 57 Cæsar, charging his shippes with a great number of captives. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 191 Her head, armes, necke, nose, eares, legs and toes, each charged with Amulets and Bracelets of silver. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 37 Branches, charg'd with Leaves. 1853 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 633 Ten mules charged with large hampers. 1854 Abbott *Napoleon* (1855) II. xxxv. 655 The frigate charged with the mortal remains of Napoleon.

† b. *transf.* To load with blows. *Obs.*

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 33 All those..blowes wherewith you haue charged me.

†**2.** To lay or place (goods, etc.) as a load *upon*; to lade. *Obs.*

c 1532 Ld. Berners *Huon* 423 All .iii. .. chargyd in theyr neckes mete ynowe & brought it to the shyp. 1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 There to charge and discharge the sayde goodes. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 133 They must charge and discharge their wares.

fig. 1665–9 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* II. xv. To charge no more upon a Day than the trouble that belongs to it.

†**3.** To carry as a load or lading. *Obs. rare.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 57 Merlin hem shewde the stones that were grete and longe..They..seide it was a thynge impossible to charge, they were of soche gretnesse and wight. 1660 Burney *Κέρδ. Δῶρον* (1661) 98 Fear not man..thou charges Cæsar and his Fortune.

4. To put in or on (a thing) what it can bear or is adapted to receive; to cause to take or receive to the extent of its capacity or requirements; to furnish *with* its full complement; to fill (*e.g.* a vessel *with* liquor, etc.).

In some modern phrases probably transf. from 5.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 204 Hit is iueðred [as an arrow]; þet is, icharged. 1577 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 58 A distaffe charged with flaxe. 1674 Ray *Iron Work* 126 The Furnace which is before charged with coles. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Wks.* (1764) I. 286 The trembling tears that charge thy melting eyes. 1785 Cowper *Task* VI. 570 Creeping vermin ..charged perhaps with venom. 1799 G. Smith *Laborat.* I. 9 When you charge your rocket. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 20 Charging the cylinders with dry split wood. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. iv. § 26 An organ with bellows constantly charged. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 24 The water with which the rock is charged. 1884 Browning *Ferishtah* (ed. 3) 134 The slave who charged thy pipe.

b. Construction transposed as in 2.

1882 *Engineer* 24 Feb. 133/1 These bars are cut to lengths and charged into a suitable furnace.

5. *spec.* To put into (a fire-arm) the proper charge of powder and ball; to 'load'.

1542 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 No person..shal cary..any crosse bowe bent, or gun charged or furnished with pouder fire or touch for the same. 1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 382 Their battering Canon charged to the mouthes. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* II. v. xii. § 45 When any Piece of Ordnance is Charged with such a Shot as will not be driven home unto the Powder. *Ibid.* II. v. xiii. § 4 How Granadoes are to be Charged in a Mortar, and Fired. 1670 Nye *Gunnery* 39 He should know how to charge and discharge Gunner like. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 82 ¶ 8 Did you charge these Pistols? 1803 Rees *Cycl.* s. v., Engineers have contrived a sort of cannons which are charged by the breech.

fig. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 88 What are they, That charge their breath against us?

6. *Her.* To place a bearing on (an escutcheon or another bearing). *Charged with*: bearing.

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* 12 A 'Gartiere'..maye not bee charged, but with floures or leaues. 1605 Camden *Rem.* (1637) 210 Charged with a Mullet of sixe poynts. 1808 Scott *Marm.* VI. xxxviii, He .. charged his old paternal shield With bearings won on Flodden Field. 1882 *N. & Q.* 25 Mar. 230 John, his younger brother, should charge his ancestor's crescent with another for himself.

transf. 1705 Addison *Italy* (J.) It is a pity the obelisks in Rome had not been charged with several parts of the Egyptian histories. *a* 1719 — *Medals* i. 19 Nor are they [coins] only charged with Things but with many ancient Customs.

7. To fill (any substance) *with* other matter, diffused or distributed throughout it (*e.g.* the air *with* vapour, water *with* mineral substances, etc.). Usually in pa. pple. *charged with*: containing or full of (the matter specified) in a state of diffusion or solution.

[1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 106 The riuer Glaucus, charged with the riuer of Telemessus.] 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 82 The hard waters are such as are charged with some .. metallic matter. 1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 371 A black argillaceous limestone, charged with belemnites. 1854 Brewster *More Worlds* v. 103 The air may be charged.. with aqueous vapour. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 79 Water highly charged with calcium carbonate. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 June 5/2 Old workings charged with foul gas. (Cf. 4.)

b. *Electr.* To cause to receive (electricity); to accumulate a quantity of electricity capable of being again discharged in (a Leyden jar, or any electrified body, or an 'accumulator').

1748 Franklin *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 199 The bottle being thereby discharged, the man would be charged. 1750 *Ibid.* 243 How does the phial become charged (as we term it)? 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* iii. 48 The moving clouds were highly charged with electricity. 1881 Sir W. Thomson in *Nature* No. 619. 434 One of the twenty kilogramme cells charged ..and left with its 60 candle-hours' capacity.

8. *fig.* To fill, furnish fully, render replete. Usually in pa. pple. *charged with*: = bearing.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxviii. (1887) 175 Their braines be not so much charged, neither with weight nor with multitude of matters. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 61 The harder he charges his Head with Politics, the more it recoils. 1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* i. § 15. 26 Fair fronts of variegated mosaic, charged with wild fancies. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Vis. Poets* I. 246 Soft accents clear Charged with high meanings. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* (1880) I. Introd. 3 A face charged with memories of a keen and various life. 1877 H. Page *De Quincey* I. xi. 205 The stores of fact..with which his memory was charged.

II. To load heavily; to burden, put anything onerous, troublesome, hateful upon.

†**9.** To lay too heavy a load upon; to overload, burden. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. cliv. (1495) 705 A voyde thynge of codware .. and chargyth more than it fedith. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* II. x. 89 The clustres of grapes ben so grete..that the men ben gretly charged to bere one of them only vpon a colestaff. 1658 A. Fox tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* I. iii. 11 Charge not the wound with too much stitching. 1671 tr. *Freius' Voy. Mauritania* 33, I drank five or six cups of this admirable water, with which I felt my stomach no more charged than if I had drank but one. 1692 Locke *Educ.* (J.) A fault in the ordinary method of education, is the charging of childrens memories with rules and precepts.

b. *Painting* and *Decorative Art.* To overload.

1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 182 His shades not charged, but helped by varnish. 1784 J. Barry *Lect. Art* iii. 133 Nothing is unskilfully charged for the purpose of obtaining grandeur.

†**10.** To press hard; in *pass.* to be hard pressed.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xiii. 317 And thai with speris swa him met..That he and horss..war chargit swa That bath doune to the erd can ga. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 281 The Frenche king understanding well that his men in Calyce were charged sore.

†**11.** *fig.* To burden *with* sin, guilt, care, sickness, etc. *Obs.*

c 1308 *Pol. Songs* 195 Men that..Mest i-charged beth with sinne. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 7953 Þai salle be swa hevy charged with syn. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 24233 (Fairf.) Þou charge þe [*earlier MSS.* cark þe] noȝt sa fast wiþ care. 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* 31 A lytel charged in my conscyence. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xx. 28 Kyng Robert of Scotland .. was greatly charged with the great sickenes. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Sacrifice* lii, Lo, here I hang, charg'd with a world of sinne.

†**12.** To burden with expense, tribute, exactions, etc.; to put to expense; to be burdensome to. *Obs.* (Cf. 17, 18.)

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 54 Hardeknout did charge þe lond in suilk treuwage, þat noiber erle no barone myght lyue for taliage. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* iv. 344 The pouir folk of this cuntre Ar chargit .. Of vs, that ydill lyis her. 1484–5 Caxton *Curial* 4 They knowe not of what dyspence they ben charged for to nourysshe them. 1596 Daneтt tr. *Comines* 225 He had more charged his people than euer had any of his predecessors. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. ii. 171. 1611 Bible *1 Tim.* v. 16 Let not the Church be charged. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IV. (1702) I. 250 Charging the Kingdom by Billetting of Soldiers.

13. To impose a duty, task, or responsibility upon; to burden, entrust, commission *with* (*of*, obs.).

c 1300 *Beket* 836 And thu afonge the bischopriche..That thu of non other thing ne scholdest icharged beo. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 305 He scharged hem with his message. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* 9, I shal tel him al alonge all that ye have charged me of. *c* 1550 Cheke *Matt.* iv. 6 He hath charged his angels with yow. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* v. iii. 163 What you haue charg'd me with, that haue I done. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxxi. 193 Soveraigns .. need not be charged with the Sciences Mathematicall. 1877 Brockett *Cross & Cr.* 482 He was .. charged with the supervision of all the military schools. 1881 J. C. Shairp in *Academy* 12 Feb. 111 A few poets .. who are charged with some old truth to revive.

† b. *ellipt.* To commission, put in charge (or office). *Obs.* Cf. *discharge.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7202 He chargyt was for no cheftain, ne chosyn by hym. *Ibid.* 8944 Sum clene prinse..To be charget as cheftain. 1532 Hervet tr. *Xenophon's Househ.* (1768) 13 Is there euer any other wyse man that ye trust and charge soo moche in your busines, as ye doo your wyfe. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 167 Then was he discharged, and Sir John Breton knight charged for the rest of the yere.

c. *refl. To charge oneself with*: to take upon oneself the charge or responsibility of.

1727 Arbuthnot *Coins* (J.) He charg'd himself with all the sea risk of such vessels. 1788 Ld. Auckland *Corr.* (1861) II. 89 The Venetian Ambassador has charged himself with my visitors.

14. To lay a command or injunction upon; to command, order, enjoin; to exhort authoritatively; to give charge. Const. with *inf.*, or with clause introduced by *that*; also *simply* (sometimes followed by the exact words of the command).

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 464 How þe cheuetayn hym charged þat þe kyst ȝemed. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne*

1421 Whan he was chargede þe sobe to seye. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 940 Enyas was chargit by Venus To fleen a-wey, 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 218 And chargeth hem, that they ne flee. 14.. *Epiph.* (*Tundale's Vis.* 107) He charged hem.. Homward by hym they schuld repeyre. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlii. 277 They..charged hym to lye still. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xxii. 16, I charge ye that thou saye no other thinge vnto me but the trueth, in the name of ye Lorde. 1594 MARLOWE *Dido* I. i, Charge him from me to turn his stormy powers. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. i. 49 Hold Toby, on thy life I charge thee, hold. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 200, I charg'd thee, saying: Thou shalt not eate thereof. 1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patr. Day* II. ii, Papa charged you to keep close to me. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. vii. He had charged, that his array Should southward march by break of day. 1867 MRS. H. WOOD *Orville Coll.* iii. 47, I have strictly charged them..not to speak of this.

† b. *To charge to an answer*, etc. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 151 Thou canst not (Cardinall) deuise a name So slight..To charge me to an answere, as the Pope. 1596 — *Merch. V.* v. i. 298 Charge vs there vpon intergatories, And we will answer all things faithfully.

c. To deliver an official or formal instruction or exhortation to (as a judge to the jury, a bishop to his clergy, etc.). Also *absol.* to deliver a 'charge'. Cf. CHARGE *sb.* 15 b.

1618 PULTON *Statutes* 172 (*Act* 28 *Edw. III*, ix. *marg.*) No writ shal be directed to the Sheriffe to charge a Jury to indict any. 1856 *Nat. Intelligencer* 3 Nov. (Bartlett) 'Well', said the lawyer, 'did the judge charge you'? 1870 *Echo* 19 May, The Bishop of Bath and Wells charged the clergy of his diocese at Castle Carey, yesterday. 1881 *Newspr.* The Lord Chief Justice proceeded to charge the jury.

absol. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 244 The Bishops one after another began to charge against me.

15. To lay blame upon, blame, censure; to bring an accusation against, accuse.

138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 344 þei chargen hemsilf as ypocritis. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 61 She wende to have lytelyd her synne, to have charged an other. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 21/2 The king..charged him verie deepelie and sharplie for his rash and hastie aduentures. 1611 BIBLE *Job* i. 22 In all this Iob sinned not, nor charged God foolishly. 1687 ABP. WAKE *Prep. for Death* (L.), I am so far from charging you as guilty in this matter, that, etc. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 284 For trespass of Battery..the master shall not be charged for his servant, unless he did it by his commandment. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* I. 267 The husband shall be charged in an action of waste.

b. Usual const. *To charge* (a person) *with* (a fault, crime, etc.): = to accuse of.

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence* l. 7 To charge me with offence. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. iii. 175 Charge an honest Woman with picking thy pocket? 1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. iv. ii, In charging your Unkindness with my Death. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV. xi, Thwackum, who was immediately charged by Mr. Blifil with the story. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* iii. 96 Two labourers.. were charged with creating a disturbance.

† c. Former constructions. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 87 The French Chronicle chargeth king Richard to be in great fault. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 475 [He] chargeth the Papistes of wilfull ignorance. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 271 Charged before King Henry the seventh for burning the Metropolitane Church of Cassiles in Ireland. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* Introd., To charge me for not subscribing of my name. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. v. 91 The Bishops charged the Protestants to have been the propounders of the questions. 1756 JOHNSON *K. of Prussia* Wks. IV. 550 [He] charges the English that they still retain it.

16. *To charge* (a fault, etc.) a. *on, upon,* †*against* (a person): to lay it to his charge, impute as a fault.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. (1632) 836 The poynts of his speeches were as that fellow charged vpon him in open Parliament. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. v. 11 To have all manner of evil charged on you..falsly. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* iii. (J.) Charge the crime, On native sloth, and negligence of time. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* (1765) No. 13. vii, Will they not charge my Fall on Thee? 1786 *Trials J. Shepherd* 46 I am perfectly innocent of the robbery charged against me. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. (1857) 13 The blame should rather be charged on Philip's ministers than on Philip. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 333 The inconsistency which is charged upon us.

† b. To impute or ascribe *to*. *Obs.*

1737 SWIFT *Let.* 22 May, I hear it [a certain poem] is charged to me.

c. To bring as an accusation; to state or assert in an indictment, to make a count in an indictment; to make the charge (*that*).

1785 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 38 We ought to be very careful not to charge what we are unable to prove. 1862 J. F. STEPHEN *Defence Williams* x, The second Count charged that Dr. Williams was Vicar of Broad Chalke. *Ibid.* xi, The fourth Count charged a publication in the Diocese of Salisbury. *Mod. Newspr.* (*U.S.*) It has been charged that Coleridge appropriated the ideas of Lessing. Some months ago a 'Mason', so it was charged, poisoned the archbishop of Quito.

17. To subject or make liable (a person, estate, etc.) to a pecuniary obligation or liability. Const. *with* the liability; formerly *to*.

a 1626 BACON *Use Com. Law* 29 That heire..shall be charged of his owne lands or goods..for this deed of his ancestor. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* i. § 1 (1642) 1 What things a man may grant or charge. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-Wardens* (ed. 4) 50 They [certain lands]..must be charged equally with them [the Parish] to all the Burdens of it. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* ii, He was..charged to make payment of the expenses of a long lawsuit. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* II. 185 H. Lawson..charged..all his personal estate, with the payment of his debts. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* I. iv. (1852) 138 The incomes of those charged..in schedules D and E. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* II. xxv, If the Count pay the debts, and the lady's fortune be only charged with your own.

18. *To charge* (a sum or price):

a. To impose as a liability or pecuniary charge (*on* an estate or income).

1818 CRUISE *Digest* VI. 340 The debts were not..charged upon the real estate. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* I. iv. (1852) 135 Whether it [the tax] should be charged indifferently on all incomes. 1874 *Act* 37 & 38 *Vic.* c. 3. § 9 Moneys to be charged on the revenues of India.

b. To impose, claim, demand, or state as the price or sum due *for* anything.

1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 46, I myself saw 3*s.* charged in his bill for wine. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxviii. 376 Do you think we ought to charge twopence this time? 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Fl.* II. 115 [The price] she charged for her eggs. *Mod.* How much do you charge for these?

c. *absol.* To make a (pecuniary) charge.

a 1843 SOUTHEY *Devil's Walk* 46 If he charges at this rate for all things. 1867 MRS. H. WOOD *Orville Coll.* ix. 128, I could not charge..please say no more about payment.

d. With double object (combining 17 and 18): *To charge a person a certain sum for* a service or thing sold).

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* x. (1876) 109 Charging his customers too..high prices. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 113 If every depositor of a pound were liable to be charged 2 per cent. for lightness. *Mod.* He charged me a shilling for the operation. They were charged five shillings a head for dinner.

19. *To charge* (a thing sold or offered for sale):

a. To lay the liability of payment for (a thing) on a person; to put as a charge *to* or *against* (his account).

Mod. To whom are the cigars to be charged? Charge these to my account (*or* against me).

b. To put a price on; to rate.

Mod. He charges coal at 8*d.* a cwt. (= He charges 8*d.*.. for coal; cf. 18 b).

III. To attach weight to. [A transference of the notion of *load.*]

† **20.** To attach weight or importance to; to care for, regard, reck. With *negative*, To make no account of, set at nought. *Obs.*

a. *trans.* (or with obj. clause.)

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 470 þat he nat chargeþ hym self to spyl. 138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 350 For þei chargen more þer owne statute..þan þei done þe lawe of þe gospel. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxv. 34 Esau..chargide litil that he hadde seld the riȝt of the firste gendrid child. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 69 Chargyn or gretely sett a thynge to herte, *penso.* *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 445 Nile thou [Timothy] litil charge the grace which is in thee. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 456/1 They chargen more mens traditions than thy commandment.

† b. *intr.* Const. *of.* *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxii. 16 Thou chargist not of ony man. *c* 1400 *Promp. Parv.* 70 Chargyn, rekkyn or yeve tale, *curo.* *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2453 He chargit not bot of encress and fame.

† c. *To be not* (*nought*) *to charge*: to be of no importance, to matter not. *Obs.*

138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 352 Dette is not to charge but if it turne to goostli help. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xx. 120 Childre wordis are not to charge. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld*, 12 A thyng that nought is to charge or lityl.

IV. To attack impetuously: and senses leading up to it.

[Sense 21 may be connected with 4 or 5, but the links are not clear; perhaps 21 b is the earlier, and connected with 14. Sense 22 is also in French, but Littré gives no clue to its origin. Cf. the sb. senses 17, 18.]

21. To place (a weapon) in position for action; to 'level', direct the aim of. (In *charge bayonets* it appears to have passed into sense 22.)

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXIII. xv, My spere I charged.. and to this giaunt I toke my course. *Ibid.* (1845) 193 As I gan my grete stroke to charge. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 136, I shall meete your wit in the careere, and you charge it against me. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (J.) He rode up and down gallantly mounted, and charged and discharged his lance. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 116 But when..they..gaue a shout, and charged their pikes, the enemy.. fled. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier*, Several bodies of the enemy's foot..stood with their pikes charged to keep us off. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. liii. 266 With a charged Trident in his right Hand, ready to throw at Offenders. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* s. v., *Charge bayonets!* a word of command given to infantry to advance on the enemy with bayonets fixed.

transf. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* viii, P. blundered into the middle of the apartment, with his head charged like a ram's head in the act of butting.

† b. To spur on (a war-horse) to full speed.

† c. To direct and aim (a blow or stroke). *Obs.*

c 1500 *Lancelot* 3398 His horss than can [=gan] he with his spuris charg..And in the thikest of the press is gon. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (1845) 193 Thy grete stroke to charge.

22. To rush against or upon, with all one's force, in a hostile way; to spur one's horse against at full gallop; to bear down upon, make a violent onset on, attack or assail with impetuosity. *Esp.* in military use; also said of a powerful animal rushing at any opponent, of players at football, etc.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 45 With his chaapt staf speedelye running Strong the steed [the Trojan horse] he chargeth. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 8 Lord Clifford and Lord Stafford all a-brest Charg'd our maine Battailes Front. 1605 — *Lear* II. i. 53 With his prepared Sword, he charges home My vnprouided body, latch'd mine arme. 1664 in *10th Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* App. IV. 69 Col. Ludlowe with a regiment of Wilshire horse..did charge and route 1500 of the King's forces. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 583 Then sallying forth, With such fierce onset charged them in the rear. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* v, Meet them like Englishmen, you School-house boys, and Charge them home. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. VIII. 223 On foot to charge the foe. 1882 *Daily News* 4 Mar., The Englishmen asserting that Payne charged Maclagan over before he got the ball. *Mod.* The infuriated bull charged one of the horses.

fig. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) A ij b, Constantly charged with furious onsets of his sharp diseases.

b. *intr.* or *absol.*

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 15 Richard cry'de Charge, and giue no foot of ground. 1652 WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 362 Hee, with five Horsemen more, charged into the Earl of Venavente's troop. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 902 Through thickest of his Foes he charg'd, 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xxxii, 'Charge, Chester, charge! On, Stanley, on!' Were the last words of Marmion. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. vii. (1857) 120 Orders were then given to charge, and, spurring forward their horses, the whole column came thundering on against the enemy. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Conts* I. 219 (Hoppe) As she [the canoe] charged up, bold and confident, propelled by the paddlers. 1881 *Times* 14 Feb. *Hunting*, A mob of hard-riding strangers charging across their fields and breaking through their fences. *Mod.* The elephant charged at the tree with terrific violence.

‖ **Chargé,** and more fully **Chargé d'affaires** (ʃɑ̃ːrʒe dafɛːr). [F.; = (one) 'charged' or in charge of affairs.]

1. A minister who transacts diplomatic business at a foreign court during the temporary absence of the ambassador; also, the representative of a country at a less important foreign court, to which a diplomatist of higher grade is not appointed.

1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. 547 Garnier, French chargé at London. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* II. 111 Gunning, the English chargé d'affaires.

2. *gen.* Man or officer in charge (for the time).

1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlvi, The 'Pall Mall Gazette', of which he acted as the editor and chargé-d'affaires during the temporary absence of the chief.

Chargeability (tʃɑ̃ːdʒəbiˈliti). [f. CHARGEABLE + *-bility*: see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being chargeable.

1867 W. L. NEWMAN in *Quest. for Ref. Parl.* 112 There is nothing in the Union Chargeability Act to undo the mischief that has been done. 1886 *Act* 49 & 50 *Vic.* c. 51 Concerning the chargeability of persons born in poorhouses.

Chargeable (tʃɑ̃ːdʒəbˈl), *a.* [f. CHARGE *v.* + -ABLE.]

† **I.** Of the nature of a charge or burden. *Obs.*

† **1.** Burdensome, troublesome. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 37 Labours diuers to chargeable of warke. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Ode A. Stafford* 4 Leave the chargeable noise of this great Towne.

† **2.** Weighty, grave; important. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN VI. clxv. 160 Charlys was at that tyme lettyd with chargeable busynesse. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 352 The judges shall in full chargeable and lamentable wise, charge the parties..to make true relation. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. vi. § 2. 619 His chargeable and remarkable seruice.

† **3.** Involving responsibility; responsible. *Obs.*

1532 FRITH *Mirror* (1829) 269 A chargeable office is committed unto thee. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, iv. (Arb.) 105 Supremacy [of the church]..wylbe a chargeable dygnitye whan accompte shal be asked of it.

† **4.** Burdensome (as a tax or payment); costly, expensive. *Obs.* (Formerly the most frequent meaning.)

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxiv. 255 Grete taxes, costages and raunsonnes—whiche charges were importable and to chargeable. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xiii. 25 Let vs not all go, lest we be to chargeable vnto the. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 234 Costly and chargeable apparell. 1618-29 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. App. 15 The Innes and Victuallinghouses in England are more chargeble to the Travellers, then in other Countreys. 1660 *Trial Regic.* (1679) 186 That [royalty] was a dangerous, chargeable, and useless Office. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Examp.* II. i. 20 Oxford is a chargeable Place, Sir, there is no living there without it [money]. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 417 They..furnish them with every chargeable decoration.

II. Capable of being, or liable to be, charged: in various senses and constructions of the verb.

† **5.** Liable to be called to account, answerable, responsible. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1546 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 199 Ye ministers of the Guyld be not chardgeable towardes the cure. 1613 SIR F. COTTINGTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 267 III. 109 None to speake with them but theyr chargable keepers. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 431 A master is..chargeable if any of his family casteth any thing out of his house into the street..to the damage of any individual. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* II. 56 Writing signed by the party chargeable.

6. Liable to be charged *with* (a fault, etc.).

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 7 Another thing which is chargeable with the very same difficulty in a higher degree. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 172 ¶ 11 Chargeable with all the guilt and folly of their own actions. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* xiii. 424 The faults with which it is chargeable

7. Subject to a charge, tax, or payment.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 268 If he then had a Thane..that to the King's tax..had fiue Hydes of land chargeable. 1641 SIR T. TREVOR in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 341 That he the said John Hampden..was Chargeable with the Money then in question. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 29

Chargeable by English taxation. 1817 Ld. Lascelles in *Parl. Deb.* 782 A bill to make lead mines chargeable to the Poor Rates. 1845 M'Culloch *Taxation* II. v. (1852) 236 The various duties with which it had..been chargeable.

8. Liable to be made a charge or expense (*to* the parish, etc.).

1646 *Bury Wills* (1850) 189 Widowes..not to be such as are or haue bene a charge or chargeable to the said parish of Hartest. 1721 Addison *Spect.* No. 317 ¶ 9 When an old Woman begins to grow chargeable to a Parish, she is generally turned into a Witch. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 *Queen's B. Div.* 359 Relief and employment of the chargeable poor.

9. Capable of being charged as a liability, obligation, debt, fault, offence, *upon*, *on* a person, etc.

1654 Gataker *Disc. Apol.* 47 The repair of the Bodie of the Church were no way chargable upon the Rector. 1796 Bp. Watson *Apol. Bible* 271 The blunder is not chargeable upon Matthew. 1818 Cruise *Digest* I. 510 Such debts as are chargeable on the inheritance. 1863 W. Phillips *Speeches* vi. 104 The same faults are chargeable on the leaders of all the popular movements in England.

10. Proper to be charged *to* an account.

1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. iii. ix. 497 The balance..unless this were also chargeable to territory. 1884 Sir C. Bowen in *Law Rep.*, 13 *Queen's B. Div.* 85 The question whether extraordinary expenditure after the entry is rightly chargeable to general average.

Chargeableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being chargeable: †**a.** *esp.* Burdensomeness, costliness, expense (*obs.*). **b.** The act that a thing is accountable, accountability.

1647 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 6 If the chargeableness of that course were the hinderance. 1674 Staveley *Rom. Horseleech* (1769) 203 The chargeableness and expensiveness of popery. 1682 *2nd Plea Nonconformists* 29 No respect to his Gray Hairs, [or] the chargeableness of a diseased Body. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 11 Proving the chargeableness of this evil on Lead-sheathing.

†**Chargeably,** *adv. Obs.* [f. Chargeable + -ly 2.] In a chargeable way (in various senses).

1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 13 Summes..wherwith the benefices..chargeably by this act, shal be sette, taxed, and charged. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 236 b, We haue yded you chargeablye against the French kyng and the Turk. 1571 Ascham *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 133 Not chargeable ought by him but liberallie geuen. 1652 J. Taylor *Wks.* I. 31 [Flower beds] circular, triangular, quadrangular, orbicular, oval, and every way curiously and chargeably conceited.

†**Chargeand,** *a. Obs.* [see -and.] = next.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XVI. 458 That surcharge to chargeand wass.

†**Chargeant,** *a. Obs.* Also 4–5 chargeaunt(e. [a. F. *chargeant* charging: see -ant 1, 2.]

1. Burdensome, onerous.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1604 Of þat chargeaunt chace þat were chef huntes. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 106 And if þeris ben combrouse, preestis ben wel more; or ellis telle.. Whi the toon is chargeaunt more than the tother. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 69 Charyawnt, *onerosus*. 1440 J. Shirley *Dethe K. James* (1818) 7 Imposicions upon his people, grettter and more chargeant then ever.

2. *Cookery.* ? Thick.

c 1425 *Cookery Bk.* liv. (*Harl. MS.* 279) Make it chargeaunt, and coloure it wyth safroun. *Ibid.* 21 Late it boyle wyl tille it be as chargeaunt as it may. *c* 1440 *Douce MS.* 55 fol. 67 b, Loke that he natt so chargeant butt att a þan may powre it out of the bolle. *a* 1500 *Noble Bk. Cookery* Napier 1882) 90 When it boilithe let it not be chargant.

Chargeant (tʃā·ɹdʒănt), *sb.* [see prec.] One who has a charge upon an estate; = Chargee.

1887 *Scott. Leader* 14 Sept. 4 Attempts to defraud the mortgagees and family chargeants on their estates.

†**Chargeantly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. adj. + -ly 2]. *Cookery.* ? Thickly.

c 1425 *Cookery Bk.* cxiv. (*Harl. MS.* 279) Draw hem thorw a strayner also chargeauntly as thou myȝth.

Charged (tʃāɹdʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. Charge *v.*]

1. Loaded, laden, burdened, filled, etc.; see the verb. Now *esp.* = 'Charged with electricity'.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1295 Wyth charged chariotes þe heftayne he fynde[z]. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 84 The lady is lefte charged with childe. 1588 T. Delany *Roxb. Ball.* (1887) VI. 85 With charged Cannons, they laide about them then. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exer.* (1703) 159 A piece of Timber over charg'd for its Bearing. *a* 1716 Blackall *Wks.* (1723) I. 82 Going to let off a charg'd Pistol at his Breast. 1762-9 Falconer *Shipwr.* I. 665 Round the charged bowl the sailors form a ring. *c* 1790 Imison *Sch. Arts* I. 55 Connecting one of the wires with the outside of a charged jar. 1881 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* I. 45 Methods of insulating charged conductors.

b. *Painting.* See Charge *v.* 9 b.

1784 J. Barry *Lect. Art* iii. (1848) 131 His women in general are either charged and heavy..or dry and petite. *Ibid.* 134 The heavy charged style at the Farnesina.

†**2.** *Naut.* In *High-charged*: see Cargued.

a 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 357/1 Two manner of built ships: the one with a flush deck..the other softy and high charged, with a half-deck, forecastle, and copperidge-heads.

Chargee (tʃāɹdʒī·). [f. Charge *v.* or *sb.* + -ee; on analogy of *mortgagee*.] The holder of a charge upon property, or of a security over a contract.

1884 *Law Rep.* 26 *Chanc. Div.* 625 The chargees..were entitled to a charge on 90 per cent. of the moneys payable under the contract. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 166/1 The..chargee intended to protect himself by a policy of insurance against the infants both dying under twenty-one.

†**Chargeful,** *a. Obs.* [f. Charge *sb.* + -ful.]

1. Onerous, burdensome; expensive, costly.

c 1549 Frith *Antith.* (1829) 308 Christ came to seek the poor and comfort them; he was not chargeful unto them. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 3 b, That ye may be hable to susteyne so chargefull an entrepryse. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* IV. i. 29 Chargefull fashion. 1598 Spenser *Wks.* (Grosart) I. 553 Less chargefull is the grosse accompte.

2. Full of responsibility, responsible, grave.

1553 Bale *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 342 Faithfull, studiouse, and diligent in that so chargefull a function. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. (1632) 600 So chargefull an enterprize.

Charge-house.

†**1.** A house for the charge of youth; a (boarding-) school. *Obs.*

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. i. 87 Do you not educate youth at the Charg-house on the top of the Mountaine?

2. A house or building in which cartridges are charged and made up.

Chargeless (tʃāɹdʒlĕs), *a.* [f. Charge *sb.* + -less.]

†**1.** Free from charge or cost, inexpensive. *Obs.*

1599 T. M[oufet] *Silkwormes* 71 How easie and chargelesse a thing it is to keepe silkworms. 1614 Bp. Hall *Recoll. Treat.* 1034 Worldlings..which could be content to do God chargelesse service. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 25 So certain, speedy and chargeless an Expedient. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* VII. iii. (1852) 521 The ministers have, at their own united expences, employed minister to make a chargeless tender of preaching among them.

2. Without a (clerical or pastoral) charge.

1839 Carlyle *Chartism* x. 185 Briefless lawyers, chargeless clergy. 1886 *Chicago Advance* 21 Oct. 665 Every pastorless church and chargeless pastor.

3. Not loaded. (*rare.*)

1881 Mrs. H. Hunt *Childr. Jerus.* 80 In his hand he held his father's chargeless pistol.

Chargeling (tʃāɹdʒlin), *rare.* [f. Charge *sb.* + -ling.] A young charge. (*attrib.* in quot.)

1859 G. Meredith *R. Feverel* I. xv. 217 At this period Jesuits stamp the future of their chargeling flocks.

Chargeour(e, obs. form of Charger.

†**Chargeous,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 **charjous**(e, **chargeuse, chargous,** 4–6 **chargeous,** 6 **chargious.** [a. AF. *chargeous, -jous* = OF. *chargeus*: — Rom. type **cargoso*, f. *carga* charge: see -ous.]

1. Of the nature of a load; onerous, heavy.

1382 Wyclif *Prov.* xxvii. 3 Heuy is the ston, and charious is the grauel.

2. Burdensome; expensive, costly; troublesome.

138– Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 346 Alle þes olde ordris, ben chargious to þe Chirche. 1382 — 2 *Cor.* xi. 9 Whenne I was anentis 30u, and nedide, I was chargeous to no man. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* P 277 (Harl. MS.) Ful chargeous [*v. r.* chargeaunt, -geant] and ful anoyous for to hiere. 1540 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1556) 113 In daliaunce and banketтynge..and other chargious solasyng. *a* 1563 Bale *Sel. Wks.* (1849) 105 He [St. Paul] was not chargeous unto them.

Charger[1] (tʃāɹdʒəɹ). Forms: 4, 5 **chargeour**(e, 5 **charyowre, charyooure, charioure, chargiour, chargour, chargere,** 5– **charger.** [ME. *chargeour* may represent an AF. *chargeour*, that which loads; or it may be ad. OF. **chargeoir*, on L. type **carricātōrium*, utensil for loading.]

1. A large plate or flat dish for carrying a large joint of meat; a platter.

c 1305 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 136, I was þat cheef chargeour, I bar flesch for folkes feste. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 285 Grett swannes fulle swythe in silveryne chargeours. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 21 Lay þe hare in charioure. 1422 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 49, Ij chargours of seluer. 1500 *Ortus Voc.* in *Promp. Parv.* 70 **Lanx, latus discus*, a charger. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 7 Workmanship of Tin or Pewter..in Platters, Chargers, Dishes, Saucers. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Kings* vii. 50 Flat peces, charges, basens, spones, and censours of pure golde. 1611 Bible *Matt.* xiv. 8 Giue me heere Iohn Baptists head in a charger [Wycl. disch, Tindale and *Genev.* platter, *Rhem.* dish; cf. *Mark* vi. 25 Wycl. disch, Tindale, *Genev.*, and 1611 charger, *Rhem.* platter]. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. 1738 I. 102 Why do not those goodly Flanks and Briskets march up in your stately chargers? 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Bee*, Placing a large Pewter Charger or Platter, under the Cluster of Bees. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 113 Silver chargers and christening bowls.

2. a. ? A large soup-plate or vessel for liquids. **b.** A large flat vessel for the wort in brewing. †**c.** See quot. 1496.

1496 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 293 Item for ij dowbill platis of quhit irne to be gun chargeouris. 1766 *Antiq.* in *Ann. Reg.* (1766) 147/1 A charger full of wine, which he holds with both his hands. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* viii, An immense charger of broth. 1880 *Act* 43 & 44 *Vict.* c. 24 § 25 Fermenting backs and wash chargers.

Charger[2]. [f. Charge *v.* + -er 1: cf. F. *chargeur*.]

†**1.** One who loads. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 59 A Chargere, *onerator, sarcinator.*

†**2.** One who makes a charge, an accuser. *Obs.*

1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 18 In presence of the..chargeris, viz. bischopis, preistis, blak freris and grey. 1700 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 602 Hee desired ye charge might be exhibited agt him in writing under ye charger's hand.

3. *Sc. Law.* One in whose favour a decree suspended is pronounced.

1747 *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 50 § 13 No Superior shall be obliged to give Obedience to such Charge, unless the Charger at the same Time shall pay or tender to him such Fees or Casualties. 1754 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 482 A charger, who..wants dispatch, may..apply to the Court.

4. One who has a charge on an estate or revenue.

1869 *Act* 32 & 33 *Vict.* c. 116 § 5 The charger shall..pay or tender to such superior such duties or casualties as he is by law entitled to receive. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Oct. 6/2 As long as he remained a charger on the estate.

5. A horse ridden in charging the enemy; that ridden by an officer in the field or in action.

[1712 Motteux *Don Quix.* IV. 1248 [The Knight of the White Moon] presently mounted his Charging-Horse, and leaving the City that very Day, posted homewards. (*Some later edd. have* charger.)] 1762 Smollett *Sir Lancel. Greaves* I. viii, That elegant charger who excelled him as much..as his rider Timothy was outshone by his master. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* (1846) VI. 25 The chargers saddled..were embarked in the flat palanders; and the knights stood by the side of their horses. 1801 Campbell *Hohenlinden* iii, Furious every charger neighed. 1808 Scott *Marm.* v. xii, They reached the hall-door and the charger stood near. 1818 Todd, *Charger*, the horse of a military officer; 'a charging horse'. 1877 *Field Exerc. Infantry* 413 The embarkation of the Officers' chargers.

6. An appliance for charging.

a 1711 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4) *Chargers* are either Bandaleers or Flasks that contain the Powder. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Charge*, a device for dropping into the bore of a fowling-piece from a shot-belt or pouch a gaged quantity of shot. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Charger* (Cornw.), an implement for charging horizontal bore-holes for blasting.

Chargeuse, variant of Chargeous. *Obs.*

Charging (tʃāɹdʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* The action of the verb Charge, in various senses.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 247 Charging and lading of Waggons. 1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 20 § 1 All Chargings of such Benefices..with any Pension. *c* 1610 Ralegh *Let. Prince Wales* in *Rem.* (1868) cxlv, The high charging of ships..brings many ill qualities. *a* 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 344/1 They [the guns] are easier in Charging. 1748 Franklin *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 198 We are of opinion, that there is really no more electrical fire in the phial after what is called its charging, than before, nor less after its discharging. 1784 J. Barry *Lect. Art* VI. (1848) 223 A greater degree of pastosity, or charging of colour, on those parts. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Jan. 10/1 The car..can be run for two hours with one charging of the accumulators. 1887 *Ibid.* 14 Nov. 3/2 The wild charging goes on.

Comb. †**Charging-horse** = Charger 5, q. v.

1695 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 507, 15 charging horses embarqued at Deptford. 1712-1818 in Charger 5.

Charging, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.]

1. That charges; in various senses of the verb.

1576 A. Hall *Acc. Quarrel* (1815) 21 The Mayor, with charging wordes, commaunded him. 1886 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 6/1 The 3-cell battery gives a light equal to 25 candles immediately after removal from the charging source.

2. *Charging-order*: an order from a judge binding the stocks or funds of a judgement debtor with the judgement debt.

1881 *Times* 14 Apr. 10/4 That instead of a conveyance and mortgage, there should be substituted a simple charging-order, which should be free of stamp duty.

Chargiour, -gour, obs. ff. Charger.

Chargious, -gous, var. of Chargeous. *Obs.*

†**Charientism.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *charientismus*, a. Gr. χαριεντισμός gracefulness of style, expression of an unpleasant thing in an agreeable manner; cf. F. *charientisme*.] (See quots.)

[1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 201 The Greeks call it charientismus.] 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 19. 1/1 A Charientism is that Species of an Irony, which couches a Disagreeable Sense under Agreeable Expressions.

Charily (tʃēə·rili), *adv.* Forms: 6 **charely, -lye, charilie, -lye, charyly,** 6– **charily.** [f. Chary + -ly 2.] In a chary manner; carefully; cautiously; warily, circumspectly; with preserving or saving care; sparingly.

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 1001/1 Let vs beware wee alwayes walke charily. 1582 Breton *Comparison* in *Heliconia* (1815) I. 118 So charyly keep a faithfull friend. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 72 This Polydor..Too King Treicius was sent, to be charelye noozeld. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 603 Many broken pieces of one cup which he caused to be gathered together full charily. 1640 Brome *Sparagus Gard.* IV. vi. Wks. 1873 III. 188 Set mee charily in my sickly chaire. 1692 tr. *Sallust* 226 Thy life was robb'd untimely..by him whom it behov'd most charily to have preserv'd it. 1799 Southey *Eng. Eclogues* vii, There's not a testy Squire preserves his game More charily than I. *Mod.* One must walk charily there. A man who gives charily to any benevolent object.

Chariness (tʃēə·rinĕs). [f. Chary + -ness.]

1. The quality of being chary; caution; scrupulous care; heedfulness, circumspectness; sparingness.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* lix. 6 Hee commendeth..his peculiar charines which hee beareth towards his children. 1592 Greene *Disput.* 28 Nor doo their charinesse for a moneth, warrant their chastitie for euer. *a* 1600 Hooker *Serm. Faith in Eccl. Pol.* (1617) 91 It behoueth vs with so much the greater charinesse to wade through it, taking special heed both what we build, and whereon we build. 1681 Manton *Serm. Ps.* cxix. 2 Wks. VI. 19 Keeping the word relates to our chariness and tenderness of it, when we are as chary of the word as a man would be of a precious jewel. 1849 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. I. iii. There was no fastidious over-refined chariness in the use of that name.

†**2.** One's carefulness of anything, carefully preserved state, scrupulous integrity. *Obs.*

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. i. 102, I wil consent to act any villany against him, that may not sully the charinesse of our honesty. 1794 Godwin *Cal. Williams* 250 To preserve, however, the chariness of their reputation.

Charing, *vbl. sb.*: see Chare *v.*[1] 5.

Chariot (tʃæ·riət). Forms: 4-5 **charyot**, (4 **schariot**), 4–6 **chariotte**, 5 **chariett(e, (scharyette)**, **charyett, charyott, chariet, chareot**, 6 **charryet**, 7 **charriot**, 4– **chariot**. [a. OF. *chariot* (13th c. in Littré), augm. of *char* CAR. Since the 17th c. *chariot* has also taken the place of CHARET, the two having been confused in English, though in F. *chariot* and *charrette* are quite distinct, the former being generally 4-wheeled, the latter 2-wheeled; cf. Littré's 13th c. quot.:

Hallage pour cheriot quatre sols, pour charete deux.]

1. A wheeled vehicle, coach, or conveyance.

†a. A vehicle for the conveyance of goods; a cart or wagon. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1295 Wyth charged chariotes þe cheftayne he findez. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4201 To charyotes þey drowen þe grete bales. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. v. (1495) 32 In a charyot is moche thynge caryed at ones. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxli. 271 Other Iewelles as many as viii charyettes myȝt carye. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 426, x. or xii. Chariots laden with victuall and Artillery. 1693 *Mem. Count Teckely* IV. 59 The Regiment of Dragoons of Buquoi, which convey'd 200 Chariots of Provisions.

b. A stately vehicle for the conveyance of persons; a triumphal car, a car of state, or a carriage for private use. Now chiefly *poet.*, and applied *fig.* to the car in which the sun, moon, night, etc., are represented as pursuing their course.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. iv. 39 Whan phebus þe sonne bygynneþ to spreden his clereness with rosene chariettes. 1388. WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 330 If iche lord of ynglond and his wiif haden two schariotis to lede hem. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 341 Þe firste þat brouȝte chariot [*quadrigam*] in to Grees. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* B j, Beyng wythin hys charyot of worshyp. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. i. 48 And when you saw his Chariot but appeare, Haue you not made an Vniuersall shout? 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 90 Nero had the same vanity in driving a chariot. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* VI, Chariot reined by awkward charioteer. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Fl.* II. 279 Like the sun's chariot at mid-day.

c. A car or vehicle used in ancient warfare.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 163 A Chariot was a certeine Engine of warre, made with long and sharpe pikes of yron, set in the forefront. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xlvi. 9 He burneth the chariot in the fire. 1675 HOBBES *Homer* 62 Idomeneus slew Phæstus with a thrust, As up into his charriot he went. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 221 The operations of the chariots did not extend much farther on this side. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 384 Assyrian sculptures attest how greatly their pride lay in their chariots.

d. *spec.* Applied in 18th c. to a light four-wheeled carriage with only back seats, and differing from the post-chaise in having a coach-box. *Chariot-and-four*: one drawn by four horses.

1661 PEPYS *Diary* 29 May, We had great sport to try who should drive fastest, Sir W. Butten's coach, or Sir W. Penn's chariot, they having four, and we two horses. 1673 LD. POLWARTH in *Lauderd. Papers* (1885) III. xli. 69 A handsome chariot will doe well anuffe, but nou I think on it wee will be for the most part three togither, and by any means a coach must be gott. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxi. 108, I went..the other day all round the town in an open gilt chariot. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1802) I. 8 There is no Carriage looks better than a genteel Chariot. *Ibid.* II. 51. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 113 To license..hackney coaches, landaus, chariots, or other carriages for hire. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxx, He might have been rolling at that moment in his chariot-and-four.

†2. *fig.* Vehicle. *Obs.*

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 151 There is a pipe that passeth from the middle ventricle to the last, which is as it were the chariot of the spirite, to passe from one to another. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 144 Consider of the blood ..how in the same the whaye is as a chariot or mediator. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 791 These Philosophers generally conceived the Humane Soul..to have had a Lucid and Etherial Body..as its Chariot or Vehicle.

†3. The asterism of the Wain or Plough, forming part of the Great Bear; also some asterism near the South Pole. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 218 When the starres whiche are cauled the wardens of the north starre are vnder the chariotte. *Ibid.* 280 We saw also syxe cleare brycht and great starres veryе lowe aboue the sea..We iudged them to bee the chariotte or wayne of the south.

4. *Watchmaking.* In cylinder watches, a small plate for the bearing of the foot-pivot of the cylinder.

1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 50 Slight alterations in the intersection of the cylinder and escape wheel are made by shifting the chariot.

5. *Comb.*, chiefly *attrib.*, as *chariot-course, -driver* -(*ing*), *-horse, -match, -pole, -race, -racer* (*-ing*), *-service, -shape, -shell, -side, -way, -wheel; chariot-breaking, -like*, adjs.; **chariot-man**, a driver of a chariot; **chariot-service**, the management of war chariots.

a 1811 R. CUMBERLAND tr. *Clouds* in T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* (1822) II. 136 Hard-hearted, *chariot-breaking fates! 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 409 Circus of Caracalla..is a very well-preserved specimen of the ancient-*chariot-course. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) II. 224 *Chariot-driving was his favourite pursuit. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 29 The *chariot-guiders in the meane time depart a little out of the medly. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xli. (1495) 802 *Charyotte horse were ordeyned and halowed to the sonne. 1685 H. MORE *Illustration* 80 This is a *Chariot-like Throne, as that a Throne-like Chariot. 1725-8 YOUNG *Sat.* i. 124 (Jod.) *Chariot-like, I kindle as I run. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 175 A *Chariote man ought rather to knowe howe to guide his Carte in driuing, than to drawe it himselfe. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* ix. 4. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 12 Having spent all the estate..in horse-races and *chariot-matches. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Flies*, A fly upon the *chariot pole. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) II. 224 He never missed the circus, when *chariot-races were to be exhibited there. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 425 Having gained a victory in the Olympic chariot-race. 1696 CREECH *Manilius* IV. 2 (Jod.) *Chariot-racer. 1647 N. BACON *Hist. Disc.* i. 2 Where the people..had obtained such exquisite perfection in *Chariot-service. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* II. iii, In Venus' *chariot-shell, with hues of morn, Comes Galatea. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxi. 231 A man riding by the *chariot-side. 1879 BRYANT *Iliad* I. VII. 228 An ample *chariot-way. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. i. 39 What Tributaries follow him to Rome, To grace in Captiue bonds his *Chariot Wheeles? 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 386 The chariot-wheels quiver in the rapid onset.

Chariot (tʃæ·riət), *v.* [f. prec. sb.: OF. had *chareter* in same senses.]

1. *trans.* To carry or convey in a chariot: also *fig.* Hence **Cha·rioted** *ppl. a.*

a 1659 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 48 Our thoughts are charriotted..to the furthest parts of the world. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 27 As in a fiery column charioting His god-like presence. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XVII. 596 Bright-charioted Aurora. 1819 SHELLEY *Ode West Wind*, O thou Who charioteest to their dark wintry bed The winged seeds. 1864 TENNYSON *Boadicea* 3 Standing loftily charioted.

2. *intr.* or *absol.* To drive or ride in a chariot.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xlviii. Wks. (1677) 76 The Golden Sun Chariots thorow the rounding Sky. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* 217 Charioting foremost in the envious race. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* vi. (ed. 3) 246 The charioteer charioting, and not dragged in the dust and mire at the heels of his horses.

Charioteе (tʃæ·riŏtī·). [f. CHARIOT *sb.*] A light pleasure chariot, with four wheels and two seats, covered by a calash-top.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Charioteer, (tʃæ·riŏtī·ə(r)), *sb.* Forms: 4 **charietere, charyeter, chariatour**, 5 **charyetter**, 7 **charioter**, 7– **charioteer**. [app. a mixed form f. OF. *charioteur*, and OF. *charetier* (whence CHARETER).] The driver of a chariot or car.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 21287 (Trin.) Þe charietere [*v.r.* carter] is ihesu crist. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xxii. 34 And he seide to hys charyeter, Turn thin hond. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 383 The chariatour herde þat. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* II. (1626) 29 With hands that cannot erre Hurls lightning at the audacious Charioter. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 390 On a heap Chariot and charioteer lay overturned. 1859 LEWIN *Invas. Brit.* 45 The horsemen and charioteers of the Britons..poured such a shower of javelins upon the Roman galleys.

Charioteer, *v.* Also 9 **-ier**. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To act as charioteer; to guide or manage a chariot or car; to drive.

1802 SOUTHEY *Ode Astronomy* (D.) To charioteer with wings on high, And to rein-in the Tempests of the sky. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* App. Wks. (1846) 761/1 Whom I saw charioteering over the French flag.

2. *trans.* To drive (a chariot or vehicle).

1883 *Leisure Hour* 145/1, I charioteered one of these [buggies]. 1883 *Gd. Words* 205 He compared [them] to..Phlegethon charioteering the sun.

3. *trans.* To drive (a person) in a chariot. Hence **Cha·rioteered** *ppl. a.*

1849 [W. M. CALL] *Reverberations* II. 96 Charioteered, as in an ocean car. 1862 SIR R. CHRISTISON *Let.* in *Life* II. xi. 301, I shall always remember his charioteering me through the finest part of his property.

Charioteering (tʃæ·riŏtī·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* The driving or management of a chariot.

1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xlvii. 29 Charioteering began to take the place of a state institution. 1882 *19th Cent.* No. 69. 738 The scene of his former charioteering.

Charioteership. Performance as a charioteer.

1836 LANDOR *Pericl. & Asp.* Wks. (1846) II. 370 The brave .., men whom he celebrates for charioteership. 1871 *Athenæum* 22 July 115 [Such] charioteership..could only have been displayed on turf, or sand.

Chariotry (tʃæ·riətri). [f. CHARIOT *sb.* + -RY. (There may have been a Fr. *charioterie*, in sense 1; with sense 2 cf. *cavalry, camelry*, etc.)]

†1. The art of driving a chariot. *Obs. rare*—1.

1686-7 AUBREY *Rem. Gentilisme* (1881) 120 Chariotry is one of the antiquated Modes of Chivalry.

2. The collective name for soldiers who fought from chariots. Cf. *cavalry, infantry.*

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 260 Deep ruts..indented..by the wheels of Fingal's chariotry. 1871 F. C. COOK in *Speaker's Comm. Ezek.* v. 28 I. 309/2 The entire loss of the chariotry and cavalry. *Ibid.* 463/2 Israel had no chariotry.

Chariour(e, -jour, obs. ff. CHARGER 1.

Charious(e, -jous, var. of CHARGEOUS *a. Obs.*

Charish, -isshe, obs. ff. CHERISH.

†Cha·rishness. *Obs. rare.* [Implies an adj. **Charish** f. CHARE *a.* + -ISH 1.] Carefulness.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xi. 153 Thou seest..in beastes, a charishnesse to bring up their yong..and in all folkes a regard to the maintenance of the things which they haue either made or manured.

Charism (kæ·riz'm). *Theol.* Pl. *-ata* and *-s*. [a. Gr. χάρισμα *pl. -ατα*, (*esp.* in N. T.) favour given, gift of grace, f. χαρίζ-εσθαι to show favour, f. χάρις grace, favour.] A free gift or favour specially vouchsafed by God; a grace, a talent.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 217 The Charismata of grace. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 149 Is used in the conveyance of that Charisme or miraculous gift of healing. 1852 CONYBEARE & H. *St. Paul* I. xiii. (1862) 402 The gift of prophecy was that charism which enabled its possessors to utter, with the authority of inspiration, divine strains of warning. 1862 COLENSO in *Evangel. Christendom* Oct. 475 He [St. Paul] speaks, indeed, of various charisms or graces. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 322 The charismata of the early Church.

Charismatic (kærizmæ·tik), *a.* [f. χαρισματ- (see prec.) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a charism.

1882-3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* II. 873 Church offices are..impossible without charismatic endowment. 1885 tr. *Pfleiderer's Inst. Apost. Paul* vi. 248 The Pauline spirit of evangelical freedom and individual charismatic enlightenment.

†Cha·rister. *Obs.* [a. F. *charistère*, ad. Gr. χαριστήριον thanksgiving.] A thank-offering; a song of thanksgiving.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. iv, Singing some plaisant Verses and Charisters.

Charisticary (kări·stikări). [f. Gr. χαριστικ-ός bounteous, freely given + -ARY.]

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Charisticary, Commendatary*, or *Donatary*, a person to whom is given the enjoyment of the revenues of a monastery, hospital, or benefice. The *charisticaries* among the Greeks..enjoyed all the revenues of hospitals and monasteries, without giving an account thereof to any person. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* III. 692 Charisticaries, officers (in Greek ecclesiastical history).

Charitable (tʃæ·rităb'l), *a.* Also 4–5 **charatable**, 5–6 **cherytable**, 6 **charytable**. [a. OF. *charitable, cheritable* (13th c. in Littré), f. *charité*; see -ABLE, and cf. the later *veritable, equitable*. It. has *caritatevole*; there was no L. *cāritābilis*.]

†1. Showing Christian charity or the love of God and man. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 145 And charitable, louiinde and louerede, uor hi deþ man parfitliche louie his nixte ase him-zelue. *c* 1375 WYCLIF *Comm. Luke* Prol. (MS. Bodl. 143) The meke and pore and charitable lyuyng of Crist. 1494 FABYAN VI. clxxxv. 184 Fyll to fastynge and prayer, and *contynued* therin by a certayne of tyme with parfyte and cherytable deuocyon. 1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 100a, The true lover of god (which is properly the charitable person) is under no rule; but he is lord above all lawes. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 189 See whether is more pacifique and charitable, and by consequent whether is the more Euangelicall.

†2. Tender-hearted; loving, kindly; well-disposed; benevolent. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 143 Sche was so charitable and so pitous, Sche wolde weepe if that sche sawe a mous Caught in a trappe, if it were deed or bledde. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmonde* (1708) 22 Consyderynge her gracyous and charytable mynde. 1529 WOLSEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 10 Yt wold please yow of your cherytable goodnes. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) Ded. Note, The kind acceptance of your charitable hands.

3. Full of active charity to others; *esp.* liberal in almsgiving to the poor.

? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* I. (1843) 213 With your charatable almes the poore man to comforte. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmonde* (1708) 14 Martha is magnifyed for her godly hospytalyte and charytable dealynge to her neybours. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 197 b, And buylde vpon thy fayth by charytable werkes. 1602 *Act* 43 *Eliz.* c. 4 Which lands, tenements, etc,..haue not beene imployed according to the charitable intent of the giuers and founders thereof. 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. ix. 215, I thought it the charitablest deed I could do. 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 36 He was more charitable to relieve others. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* iii. 51 The burden of relieving distress will no longer fall wholly upon the charitable.

4. Connected with or devoted to a recognized object of charity, *esp.* as defined in the various statutes on the subject; of the nature of a charity.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxix. § 1 If we convert some ..portion..to charitable uses. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. 187 The first Protestant, who erected a charitable House of that nature. *a* 1711 KEN *Prepar.* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 102 Each Grain of Charitable Gold, Is in the Book of Life enroll'd. 1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 15 The great statute of charitable uses is st. 43 El. c. 4. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 78 The old monastic institutions and charitable orders. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xxii. 174 The statutes for the better administration of Charitable Trusts. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. ix. 160 To aid some charitable object.

5. Inclined to think no evil of others, to put the most favourable construction on their actions, etc.

a 1626 BACON (J.) By a charitable construction it may be a sermon. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. v. (1647) 50 We will be more charitable then those that say that the Patriarch..did bewitch and bemad Godfrey. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 151 Such a provoking impudence, that the charitablest people in the world can't help reflecting upon it. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 46 Few men are charitable who remember not that they have sinned. 1846 J. E. RYLAND in *Life & Corr. J. Foster* (1846) II. 2 Allowed the charitable hope.

6. *Comb.*, as *charitable-minded.*

1668 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 104 Charitable-minded men will know certainly where to dispose of their charity,

Cha·ritableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being charitable.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 24 [St. Margaret] Fully replenyshed with cherytabylnesse. 1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 233 Let therefore Love abound among us; and..overflow, even to our Enemies, in Charitablenesse. 1687 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2246/2 Loyalty toward so Gracious a Prince, and Charitableness one to another. 1773 J. ALLEN *Serm. St. Mary's Oxford* 7 No purity, no forbearance, no charitableness. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* ii. (1860) 45 Notwithstanding her charitableness to the poor maid-servant.

Charitably (tʃæ·rităbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a charitable or kindly manner; with charity.

c 1400 *Wycliffite Tract* in *Wyclif's Bible* Pref. 14 *note*, Men .. þat 3yuen charitably þe greet almes of Goddis word, declaryng it ryʒtly to cristene puple. 1494 FABYAN v. cxxxii. 116 He exortyd his .ii. sones charitably to loue. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* xiv. 15 If thy brother be grieued with thy meate: now walkest thou not charitablye. 1563 ABP. PARKER *Articles*, And releaue the poore charitably. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 28 Let him first charitablie reprehend them. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 213 We then learn to think soberly, and to judg charitably. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 195 ₱ 2, I was always charitably inclined to believe the Fault lay in myself. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxiii, A supply of provisions charitably sent us by my kind parishioners. 1880 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* II. 270 Illogical people .. I charitably hope that my amiable critic is not one of them.

Charitarian. *nonce-wd.* [cf. *humanitarian.*] One who makes charity his 'hobby'.

1858 F. HALL *Bibliog. Ind. Philos. Syst.* (1859) Introd. 11 Some divine charitarian benevolently planted an eye in one of his feet.

† **Charitative,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *charitatif, -ive, caritatif, -ive,* med.L. *cāritātīv-us* charitable; see CHARITY and -IVE.]

1. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, charity.

1647 HAMMOND *Fraternal Admon.* § 5. 3 There is a double Correption or admonition, the former paternal or authoritative, the latter fraternal, or Charitative. 1652 W. SCLATER (son) *Civil Magistr.* (1653) 23 Out of the charitative love of Justice. 1673 *Ladies Calling* II. iii. § 23 The World is .. seldom guilty of the charitative [errors], does not overlook the smallest appearance of evill.

2. Of the nature of a charitable gift or donation.

1582 GRINDAL *Let.* Wks. (1843) 371 This visitation, I do mean that it shall be merely charitative, and not to burden the clergy of any procurations as yet. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In the canon law, a charitative aid, or subsidy, is a moderate allowance, which a council grants a bishop upon any urgent occasion; e. g. when his revenues will not bear his expenses to a council, etc.

Chariter, var. of CHARETER, *Obs.*

† **Charitous,** *a. Obs.* Also -euus. [a. OF. *charitos, -eus,* in med.L. *cārilōsus*: see CHARITY and -OUS; cf. *necessitous, calamitous.*] Characterized by charity; charitable.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 894 þat nis no charite uus chois so schast for to libbe. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 271 To him that wroughte charite He was ayeinward charitous.

Charity (tʃæ·rĭti). Forms: *α.* 2 **carited, karitep, -teð**; *β.* 2–6 **charite, cherite,** 4–5 **cheryte,** 4–6 **charyte, charitee,** 4–7 **charitie,** 4– **charity.** [Two early types of this word appear in Eng.: (1) *caritēð, -tep,* (2) *charité*; these are adoptions respectively of ONF. *caritedh, -tet*(*þ*), (later, and mod.Pic. *carité*), and the somewhat later central OF. *charité* (earlier *charitet*); which correspond to Pr. *caritat*, Sp. *caridad*, It. *carità*, semi-popular adaptations of L. *cāritāt-em* in its theological sense. In truly popular use L. *cāritāt-em* had already become, through pop. Lat. **cartāt-em*, Pr. *cartat*, ONF. *kierté*, OF. *chierté*, mod.F. *cherté*. But this had the general Latin senses of 'dearness (high price), fondness, affection', as well as those belonging specially to New Testament and Christian use; subsequently, to indicate the latter more distinctly, the Latin word, familiar in the language of the church, passed anew into popular use, and undergoing (from its later date) less phonetic change, gave *caritat, caritet, charitet, charité*. Mixture of the two forms gave the type *cherité*, and, in Eng. at least, the two words were not kept altogether distinct in use. See CHERTE.

The Greek word for 'love' in the N. T. (occasionally also in LXX) is ἀγάπη, from root of vb. ἀγαπά-ειν 'to treat with affectionate regard', 'to love'; in the Vulgate, ἀγάπη is sometimes rendered by *dilectio* (noun of action f. *diligere* to esteem highly, love), but most frequently by *caritas*, 'dearness, love founded on esteem' (never by *amor*). Wyclif and the Rhemish version regularly rendered the Vulgate *dilectio* by 'love', *caritas* by 'charity'. But the 16th c. Eng. versions from Tindale to 1611, while rendering ἀγάπη sometimes 'love', sometimes 'charity', did not follow the *dilectio* and *caritas* of the Vulgate, but used 'love' more often (about 86 times), confining 'charity' to 26 passages in the Pauline and certain of the Catholic Epistles (not in 1 John), and the Apocalypse, where the sense is specifically 1 c. below. In the Revised Version 1881, 'love' has been substituted in all these instances, so that it now stands as the uniform rendering of ἀγάπη, to the elimination of the distinction of *dilectio* and *caritas* introduced by the Vulgate, and of 'love' and 'charity' of the 16th c. versions.]

1. Christian love: a word representing *caritas* of the Vulgate, as a frequent rendering of ἀγάπη in N. T. Greek. With various applications: as

† a. God's love to man. (By early writers often identified with the Holy Spirit.) *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 3000, & Godess Gast iss karitep & sopfasst lufe nemmnedd; & tatt wass all þurrh karitep & þurrh sop lufe forpedd þatt Godess sune Allmahtiʒ Godd Warrþ mann of Sannte Marʒe. 138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 509 ʒoven of Crist of .. his endeles charitee to mankinde. 1382 — *Rom.* viii. 39 The charite [TINDALE, etc. love, *Rhem.* charitie] of God, that is in Jhesu Crist oure Lord. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 27 The whiche goodnes is god hymself for he ys all charyte. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 223 Be the merit of the same maist haly Passion the Charitie of God is powred forth in thair hartes. [1839 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* IV. xxi. 363 Charity is but another name for the Comforter.]

† b. Man's love of God and his neighbour, commanded as the fulfilling of the Law, Matt. xxii. 37, 39. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 Hwet is riht cherite..þet þu luuie þine drihten ofer..alle eorðliche þing..and seoðdan beoden uwilc mon swa þu waldest þet me þe bude, þis is riht cherite. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 21 Ic clepie and bidde for ðo muchele karitеð ðe is an ʒeu. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 3 That man lovye God and man, Ase charité hyt hoteth. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 27 In goodnes of charyte is a bonde of loue the whiche draeth us to god. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Charity* II. (1859) 69 Charity stretcheth itself both to God and man, friend and foe. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 42 Quhate is cherite? It is lufe, quharby we lufe God for his awin saik..and our neichbour for Gods saik, or in God. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Rev.* ii. 4 Neuerthelesse, I haue somwhat agaynst thee, because thou hast left thy fyrst charitie. [So WYCLIF, and *Rhemish*: *Geneva* 1560 'love'.] 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 14 This I think charity, to love God for himselfe, and our neighbours for God. 1846 KEBLE in *Plain Serm.* VIII. ccxli, Charity—the true love of God in Christ..ensures the practice of all other virtues.

c. *esp.* The Christian love of our fellow-men; Christian benignity of disposition expressing itself in Christ-like conduct: one of the 'three Christian graces', fully described by St. Paul, 1 Cor. xiii.

(One of the chief current senses in devotional language, though hardly otherwise without qualification as 'Christian charity', etc. In the Revised Version, the word has disappeared, and *love* has been substituted.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10043 Cherite [*v.r.* cheryte, charite] euer fordos envie. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* viii. 1 Sothli science, or kunnynge, inblowith with pride: charite edifieth. *Ibid.* xiii. 13 Nowe forsothe dwellen feith, hope, and charite, thes thre; forsoth the mooste of thes is charite. *c* 1450 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* 308 Haue cherité with herte fyne..That eche man loue wel othere. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xx. 318 Some tell vs that Religion is nothing els but charitie, that is to say, the performing of a mans duetie towards his neighbour. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 261 'Twere good you do so much for charitie. *Jew.* I cannot finde it, 'tis not in the bond. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 63 A Shee precise Hypocrite..Shee is so taken vp with Faith, shee ha's no roome for Charity. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 483 The charity of the Gospel should extend to men of every Religion.. 1845 R. JEBB in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) II. 709/1 The law of charity does not require *me to* have a greater regard for him than for myself. But, on the other hand, the same law requires that I should not have a less.

d. In this sense often personified in poetic language, painting, sculpture, etc.

c 1300 *Deus Caritas* 33 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 127 Let Charite nou a-wake, And do hit þer neode is. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* VIII. 45 Charité þe champioun chief help azein synne. 1726 THOMSON *Winter* 354 The conscious heart of Charity would warm. — 17.. HAN. MORE *Ode Charity*, O Charity, divinely wise, Thou meek-ey'd Daughter of the skies! *c* 1850 G. ROBISON *Hymn to Trinity*, Lift on us thy Light Divine: And let charity benign Breathe on us her balm.

e. *In, out of, charity*: in or out of the Christian state of charity, or love and right feeling towards one's fellow Christians.

c 138. WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 274 A symple pater noster of a plouʒman þat his in charite is betre þan a thousand massis of coueitouse prelatis. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XI. 38 He falleþ nat out of charite. 1455 E. CLERE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 5 And he seith he is in charitee with all the world. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* xxiv. 201, I can nat be in charity with hym that holdeth wrongefully from me my landis. 1633 MASSINGER *New Way* I. ii, I am out of charity With none so much as the thin-gutted squire. 1735 POPE *Donne's Sat.* iv. 3, I die in charity with fool and knave.

f. In various phrases: see the quotations.

a 1240 *Ureisun* 161 in *Cott. Hom.* 199 Nu ich þe bi-seche ine cristes cherite. *c* 1250 *Hymn Virg.* 19 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 258 Bisech þin sune par cherite þat he me sschilde from helle pin. *c* 1305 *Land Cokayne* ad fin., Prey we god so mote hit be. Amen, per seinte charite. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 324 Levys me tharfor, par cheryte. 1461 J. PASTON, jr. in *Lett.* 410 II. 39 Besechyng yow for cheryte of your dayly blyssyng. 1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* IV. ii, Helpe me to my neede, for Gods sake, and Saint Charitie. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 247 Ah deare Lord, and sweete Saint Charitee [E. K. *gloss.*, The Catholiques comen othe]. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 273 Peace, peace for shame: If not, for Charity. 1601 — *Twel. N.* V. i. 273 Of charity, what kinne are you to me? 1602 — *Ham.* IV. v. 58 By gis, and by S. Charity, Alacke, and fie for shame.

2. Without any specially Christian associations: Love, kindness, affection, natural affection: now esp. with some notion of generous or spontaneous goodness.

In Wyclif, repr. *caritas* of the Vulgate, which (like ἀγάπη, -σις) is used very generally in the O. T. In other cases influenced perhaps by OF. *chierté*, L. *caritas*, or simply with generalized sense.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 408 Cherite—þet is cherte of leoue þinge & of deore. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* ii. 2 Rewende thin waxende ʒouthe, and the charite of thi weddyng. *Ibid.* xxxi. 3 In euere lastende charite Y louede thee. — *Hosea* xi. 4 In litil boondis of Adam Y shal drawe hem, in boondis of charitee. — *Rom.* xii. 10 Louynge to gidere the charite of britherhed [Gr. τῇ φιλαδελφίᾳ]. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. ix. (1544) 17 b, The king, the quene of Corinth, the country, Had the chylde in so great charitie. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* A viij b, Tulle sayth that emonge al other charite the charite of our contre ought to be loued and preferred before al othe[r] charitees. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 216 Dwells in all Heaven charity so dear? 1728 GAY *Begg. Op.* Introd., I cannot too often acknowledge your charity in bringing it upon the stage. 1842 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 54, I am one who requires to be treated with kindness and charity.

b. *pl.* Affections; feelings or acts of affection.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 756 Relations dear, and all the Charities Of Father, Son, and Brother. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 507 Can he be strenuous in his country's cause, Who slights the charities, for whose dear sake That country, if at all, must be belov'd? 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* IX. 238 The charities that soothe, and heal, and bless, Are scattered at the feet of Man—like flowers. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 177 Cutting off her members from the charities of domestic life.

3. A disposition to judge leniently and hopefully of the character, aims, and destinies of others, to make allowance for their apparent faults and shortcomings; large-heartedness. (But often it amounts barely to fair-mindedness towards people disapproved of or disliked, this being appraised as a magnanimous virtue.)

App. a restricted sense of 1 c., founded upon one of the special characteristics ascribed to Christian charity which 'thinketh no evil' 1 *Cor.* xiii. 6; cf. also 1 *Pet.* iv. 8 'Charity shall cover the multitude of sins'.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* 3, I .. beseche alle suche that fynde faute or errour that of theyr charyte they correcte and amende hit. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, I begon after my poore maner to wryte in latyn, but your charite preuayled and letted me. 1634 PRYNNE in *Documents agst. Prynne* (1877) 42 Your Lordship therefore might have in charity forborne to quarrel with my two syllogismes .. till you had produced some better of your owne. 1682 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* 198 Charity bids hope the best. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 390 ₱ 3 She has not the least Charity for any of her Acquaintance. *a* 1718 PENN *Life* Wks. 1726 I. 137 Happy would it be, if where Unity ends, Charity did begin. 1857 T. HOOD, JR. *Pen & Penc. Pict.* 125 We all want a little charity shown us sometimes. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 157 No charity nor good-will can narrow the intellectual breach.

† b. Fairness; equity. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* Prol. v, That their ground, with parfit charitie Conveyed be to their advauntage. 1496 *Act* 12 *Hen. VII*, c. 6 [Certain foreign nations] have, contrarie to all lawe, reason, charite, right and conscience .. made an ordinaunce .. that noe Englishman resortyng to the seid Martes shall, etc. 1647 N. BACON *Hist. Disc.* iii. 8 In Charity, therefore, the English Church in those daies must be of mean repute for outward pomp.

4. Benevolence to one's neighbours, especially to the poor; the practical beneficences in which this manifests itself.

a. as a feeling or disposition; charitableness.

c 1200 ORMIN 1017 Till karitеþess hallþe mahht To wirken allmess werrkess. *Ibid.* 10120 Karitеþess mahhte Iss mikell all unnse33enndliʒ. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. XXVIII, The Jewes .. now upon the breaking up of the Chaldæan Army, repent them of their Charity. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 367 Their Temperance and Gratitude, their Justice and Fidelity, their Humanity and Charity. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 4 ₱ 1 Charity, or tenderness for the poor..is, I think, only known to those who enjoy..the light of revelation. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 78 Charity—the only thing that we can give away without losing it. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. viii. 138 Mrs. Heron took the bairn out of charity.

b. as manifested in action: *spec.* alms-giving. Applied also to the public provision for the relief of the poor, which has largely taken the place of the almsgiving of individuals.

[Some would explain quot. 1154 as hospitality, or 'agape Christianorum, convivium quo amici vel etiam pauperes excipiuntur' (Du Cange).]

1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 On al þis yuele time heold Martin abbot his abbotrice—& fand þe munekes & te gestes al þat heom behoued & heold micel carited in þe hus. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28919 When þou sall do þi charite [*v.r.* giues þi charite]..gif noght so largely till ane þat þou may gif anoþer nane. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 271 To him that wrought charite He was ageinward charitous. 1530 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 To lyue of the charitee and almes of the people. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 61 Do poore Tom some charitie. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 119 Doing his Charity effectually, but with a possible privacy. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 231 The boys and girls whom charity maintains. 1863 BRIGHT *Sp. Amer.* 16 June, A dependence upon the charity of their fellow countrymen. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 10 All that the political economist insists upon is that charity shall be really charity, and shall not injure those whom it is intended to aid. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* i. 4 The poor thing has been living on charity.

c. *plural.* Acts or works of charity to the poor.

1607 BACON *Ess. Riches* (Arb.) 240 Deferre not Charities till Death. *c* 1818 CAMPBELL *Lines on Scene in Bavaria* xiv, If the wild winds seem more drear Than man's cold charities below. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Farming* Wks. (Bohn) III. 57 He who devotes himself to charities.

5. That which is given in charity; alms.

The phrase *do one's charity*, in 4 b., easily passed into *give one's charity*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19062 He þam be-heild, bot wel wend he þai suld him giue sum charite. Petre said til him onan, 'Gold ne siluer ha we nan'. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 167 Moni Chapeleyns..Chewen heore charite and chiden after more. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. ii. 44 Your honour has through Ephesus pour'd forth Your charity. 16.. DRYDEN (J.), I never had the confidence to beg a charity. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.) She did ill then to refuse her a charity in her distress. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 217 ₱ 3 An old Woman applied herself to me for my Charity. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* viii. 222 An Archbishop..leading a panniered mule laden with charities.

6. A bequest, foundation, institution, etc., for the benefit of others, esp. of the poor or helpless.

The *term*, especially under the influence of legislative enactments, such as the statute on charitable uses 43 Eliz. c. 4, and the various modern Charitable Trusts Acts, has received a very wide application; in general now including institutions, with all manner of objects, for the help of those who are unable to help themselves, maintained by settled funds or voluntary contributions; the uses and restrictions of the term are however very arbitrary, and vary entirely according to fancy or the supposed needs of the moment; chief among the institutions included are hospitals, asylums, foundations for educational purposes, and for the periodical distribution of alms.

1697 EVELYN *Mem.* 10 Mar., I went this evening to see.. Christ's Hospital..having never seen a more noble, pious and admirable charity. 1748 BUTLER *6 Serm.* (1844) 308 In the first establishment of a public charity. 1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 15 Lord Eldon lately held that Jews were properly excluded from the Bedford charity, consisting of a grammar school, etc. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 538 Upon the recommendation of any one for relief by this Charity. *Ibid.* XV. 549 The advantages of medical charities have usually been confined in large towns. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* VII. v. (1864) 454 With a fate not too frequent in similar charities, [it] has been administered to this day on the noble principles of its foundation. 1853 *Act 16 & 17 Vict.* c. 137 To examine and inquire into all or any charities in England and Wales, and the nature and objects, administration, management, and results thereof, etc. 1862 LOW (*title*) Account of Charities in London.

7. A refreshment dispensed in a monastic establishment between meals; a bever. (App. only a modern rendering of med.L. *caritas* in sense of 'quævis extraordinaria refectio, maxime illa quæ fiebat extra prandium et cœnam in Monasterio.' Du Cange.)

1802-43 FOSBROOKE *Brit. Monachism* iv. 31 They entered the refectory to receive their charities (cups of wine), while the Collation was reading. *Ibid.* xlviii. 264 *note*, These Charities did not consist of wine only..for we find a Charity, consisting of a sallad, seasoned with honey.

8. A popular name of the plant 'Jacob's ladder', *Polemonium cæruleum*.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. i. 37 Add to your Buds Betony, Charity, Sanicle, the Tops of St. John's-wort when blown.

9. *Phrases.* **a.** *Cold as charity*: referring to the perfunctory, unfeeling manner in which acts of charity are often done, and public charities administered; (but cf. *Matt.* xxiv. 12). *Charity begins at home*: used to express the prior claims of the ties of family, friendship, etc., to a man's consideration (cf. 1 *Tim.* v. 8, etc.).

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxiv. 12 The charite of manye schal wexe coold. — *Of Prelates* xi. Wks. (1880) 78 Hou schulde he þanne here hem for oþere men, whanne charite schuld bigyne at hem-self. 1382 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xxiv. 12 The charitie of many shal vvaxe cold. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without M.* v. ii, Charity and beating begins at home. 1642 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. iv, 'Tis the general complaint of these times, and perhaps of those past, that Charity grows cold. *Ibid.*, Charity begins at home, is the voice of the world: yet is every man his greatest enemy. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 25 Though Charity should begin at home, it should not end at home. 1795 SOUTHEY *Soldier's Wife*, Cold is thy heart and as frozen as Charity! 1798 — *Eng. Eclog.* V, But charity begins at home, And, Nat, there's our own home in such a way This morning! 1865 TROLLOPE *Can you forgive her* xliii, The wind is as cold as charity. We are much more comfortable here.

b. *Brother* or *Sister of Charity*: a member of a religious organization devoted to works of charity, of which several have at various times been founded.

1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. iv. xi. 450 The Brothers of Charity were instituted by St. John de Dieu. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lvii, Sisters of Charity.. without the romance and the sentiment of sacrifice. 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* 247 The other person present was the Superior of the Sisters of Charity.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (all referring to 4–6), 'given or devoted to the furtherance of a charitable object', as *charity ball, land, money, sermon*; 'brought up in a charity-school or on a charitable foundation', as *charity-boy, -child, -girl*; *charity-bred* adj.; **charity-bob** (see BOB *sb.*4); **charity-box**, a money-box for collecting contributions to a charitable object; **Charity Commission, Commissioners**, a board created by the Charitable Trust Act of 1853 to control the administration of charitable trusts, with powers as to the management, re-organization, application, etc., of any of the funded charities; **charity-house**, a house or building devoted to a charitable object.

1882 *Life* 7 Dec. 1018/1 A grand *Charity Ball under the gracious Patronage of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. 1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* II. 72 The plate or *charity-box is held out to them. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 306 Among the *charity-boys there are abundance of bad ones that swear and curse about. *Ibid.* 306 They bring up their *charity-children to handicrafts, as well as trades. 1838-9 DICKENS *O. Twist* 21/2 A big charity-boy. 1841 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. ii. (1876) 55 Let him not..skulk up and down with the air of a charity-boy. *a* 1845 HOOD *Tale of Trump.* liv, Nay, happy the urchin—*Charity-bred. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* (Hoppe), In all Christendom there is no such sight as *Charity Children's Day [at St. Paul's]. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. (Hoppe) Solecisms and faults of spelling such as a *charity-girl would now be ashamed to commit. 1758 MASSIE (*title*) A plan for the Establishment of *Charity Houses for Exposed or Deserted Women and Girls. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Land* Wks. (Bohn) II. 16 It [England] is stuffed full..with towns, towers, churches, villas, palaces, hospitals, and charity-houses. 1887 HAZELL *Ann. Cycl.* 87/2 The secretary to the [Charity] Commission for the time being is a corporation sole, by the name of 'The Official Trustee of *Charity Lands'. 1711 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 695 There was remaining..of the *charity money gathered..upwards of 2000*l*. 1840 MALCOLM *Trav.* 32/1, I regretted to see so much charity-money bestowed on Portuguese schools. 1700 R. HOLLAND (*title*) The Good Samaritan; a *Charity Sermon. 1817 SYD. SMITH *Lett.* cxxiii, I am going to preach a charity sermon next Sunday.

Charityless, *a.* [see -LESS.] Void of charity.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* viii, People..living and flourishing in the world—Faithless, Hopeless, Charityless.

Charity-school. A school, supported by charitable bequests or voluntary contributions, for the free or cheap education of children of the poor. Also *attrib.*

1682 MARCH (*title*) Erecting a Charity School; a Charity Sermon. 1710 SMALRIDGE (*title*) An account of Charity Schools erected in Great Britain and Ireland, with the Benefactions thereto. 1715 NELSON *Addr. Pers. Qual.* 163. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* XIX. (1840) 319, I was a kind of a charity-school boy. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 422 In the township of Turton..there is a charity school in which ten or twelve boys are boarded and educated.

Charivari (ʃɑːrɪˌvɑːrɪ). [a. F. *charivari* (14th c. in Littré), Pic. *caribari*, in med.L. *c(h)arivarium, charavaria*, etc.; of unknown origin; various conjectures are mentioned by Littré.] A serenade of 'rough music', with kettles, pans, tea-trays, and the like, used in France, in mockery and derision of incongruous or unpopular marriages, and of unpopular persons generally; hence a confused, discordant medley of sounds; a babel of noise.

1735 tr. *P. Bayle's Dict.* II. 104 A Charivary, or Mock Music, given to a Woman that was married again immediately after the Death of her Husband. 1848 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xvii. (D.) We..played a charivari with the ruler and desk, the fender and fire-irons. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* Wks. (Bohn) III. 173 We..are all drawn into the charivari; we chide, lament, cavil, and recriminate. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-b.* i, Never was heard..such a noise, row, hubbub, babel, shindy, hullabaloo, stramash, charivari, and total contempt of dignity and order.

¶ From its original sense, taken as the name of a satirical journal in Paris; in imitation of which

1841 (*title*) Punch, or the London Charivari.

Chark (tʃɑːk), *sb.*1 [app. short. from *chark coal*, which appears soon after 1500, for CHARCOAL, q.v. No independent origin of the word appears. Cf. CHARK *v.*2.]

1. Wood or coal charred; charcoal; coke.

1708-15 KERSEY, *Charks* (in *Worcester-shire*) Pit-coal chark'd, or charr'd. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 38 Coals-Chark per Maund, 01 06. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* xii, I contriv'd to burn some Wood..under Turf, until it became Chark, or dry Coal. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 223 Wood burned to Chark is a real poison.

2. (See quot.) (Perh. a distinct word.)

1872 HARDWICK *Trad. Lanc.* 35 The discoverer of the Chark or 'fire-drill', an instrument for obtaining fire by artificial means.

‖ **Chark** (tʃɑːk), *sb.*2 [Russ. чарка (*charka*), dim. of чара (*chara*) glass, noggin.] A small (Russian) glass or cup.

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (1857) 146 They beginne commonly with a chark, or small cuppe, of aqua vitæ. 1686 *Diary P. Gordon* 26 Jan. (Spalding Club 1859) Receiving a charke of brandy out of the youngest his hand.

† **Chark,** *v.*1 *Obs.* or *dial.* [OE. *cearcian* to creak; found also in ME. as *cherk*, CHIRK: cf. *merk, mark*, etc.]

1. To make a grating noise with the teeth. (*Sc.*)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* XXVI. § 5 (Z.) 157 *Stridẽo oððe strido*, ic cearcige oððe gristbitige. [Somner has also cearciende téþ, *stridentes dentes.*] 1825 JAMIESON, To chark as the teeth do [In South of Scotl. pronounced *chairk*].

† **2.** To creak, as a wheel on its axle, a door on its hinges. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Amos* ii. 13 Lo! Y shal charke vndur 3ou, as a wayn chargid with hei charkith. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 102 There is no dore, which may charke. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 70/1 Charkyn as a carte or barow or opyr thynge lyke, *arguo*, VG *alii dicunt stridere.*

3. To complain continuously, be querulous. *Sc.*

1825 in JAMIESON.

Chark (tʃɑːk), *v.*2 [appears only about the middle of the 17th c.; see CHARK *sb.*1] *trans.* To burn to charcoal; to char; to coke (coals).

1662 FULLER *Worthies* III. 97 A way..to Charke Seacole in such manner, as to render it usefull for the making of Iron. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 32 Small-coal..made by charking the slenderest brush, and summities of the twigs. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 53 We are not to conceive that the earth will be onely scorcht or charkt in the last fire..it will become a molten sea mingled with fire. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) IX. v, A beefsteak..completely charked by over-dressing. 1836 SIR G. HEAD *Home Tour* 128 Fires, for the purpose of charking the coal used in smelting the metal.

Hence **Charked** *ppl. a.*; **Charking** *vbl. sb.*

1655 *Counc. Order* in Thurloe *State Pap.* (1742) III. 496 The sole exercise of their invention of charking or calcining of New Castle coals..His invention of making of iron with pitcoal charked. 1667 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* II. ii. 104 Paint..the Great Harman charkt almost to Coal. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* vi. 45 Coal..originally..was the name of charked or charred wood.

† **Chark,** *v.*3 *Obs.* Dial. var. of CARK to burden.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23994 Charked sua i was wit care.

Charke coal, obs. f. CHARCOAL.

† **Charl.** *Obs.* A variant of CARL or CHURL. [ME. *cherl* might have a phonetic variant *charl*, as well as *churl*; cf. BERNE and its variants, etc.]

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 139 The olde charle had ryght gret corage. *Ibid.* 181, I xal sle scharlys, And qwenys with therlys. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 72 Cherelle or charle (1499 *Pynson* churle or carle), *rusticus. Ibid.* 77 Choffe or chuffe, charle or chutt, *rusticus.*

Charlatan (ʃɑːlətăn, -tæn), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 7 **chiarlatan, charlitan,** (**schareleton**), 7- **charlatan.** [a. F. *charlatan* 'a mountebanke, a cousening drug-seller, a pratling quack-salver, a tatler, babler' (Cotgr.), ad. It. *ciarlatano* = *ciarlatore* babbler, patterer, mountebank; f. *ciarlare* to babble, patter, act the mountebank, f. *ciarla*, chat, prattle; cf. Sp., Pg. *charlar*, Wallachian *charrar*, ONF. *charer* (Diez) to prattle, babble. Cf. *quack* to gabble like a duck, talk like a Cheap Jack, puff patent medicines, act as a charlatan.]

A. *sb.*

† **1.** A mountebank or Cheap Jack who descants volubly to a crowd in the street; *esp.* an itinerant vendor of medicines who thus puffs his 'science' and drugs. (Now included under 2.)

[1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. ii, The Rabble of these ground Ciarlitani, that spred their Clokes on the Pavement. 1611 CORYATE *Crudities* Panegyr. Verses, Sometimes to hear the Ciarlatans.] 1618 D. BELCHIER *Hans Beer-pot* D j b, I think the Serieant is grown Mountebancke To cling by shifts, hey, passe, passe, Italian grown; a sharking Charlatan. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 11 Saltimbancoes, Quacksalvers, and Charlatans, deceive them in lower degrees. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 971 For Chiarlatans can do no good, Vntil th' are mounted in a Crowd. 1771 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. 1st Ld. Malmesbury* I. 214 At the masquerade..Mr. Banbury was a most excellent friseur, Lord Berkeley a charlatan. [1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iii. 145 He is called a charlatan, quack, and mountebank.]

† **b.** One who puffs his wares; a puffer.

1670 COTTON *Espernon* Pref., Though in the foregoing Paragraph, I have discover'd something of the Charlatan in the behalf of my Bookseller.

2. An empiric who pretends to possess wonderful secrets, esp. in the healing art; an empiric or impostor in medicine, a quack.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 197 Charlatans make Diseases fit their Medicines, and not their Medicines Diseases. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 240 ¶ 3 Ordinary Quacks and Charlatans. [1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* iii. 34 *note*, *Charlatans*, a Word with which we have none precisely correspondent in our Language: It signifies here, one who is a Pretender to Medecine by the Arts of Magic.] 1791 BURKE *Let. Memb. Nat. Assembly* Wks. 1842 I. 478 The nation is sick, very sick, by their medicines. But the charlatan tells them that what is passed cannot be helped. 1841 BREWSTER *Mart. Sc.* II. iv. (1856) 153 The charlatans, whether they deal in moral or in physical wonders, form a race which is never extinct. 1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* i. 3.

3. An assuming empty pretender to knowledge or skill; a pretentious impostor.

1809 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 193 The Alexandrian sages [Proclus, etc.]..were in fact the *charlatans* of antient philosophy. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 268 A questionable step for me..to say..that Mahomet was a true Speaker at all, and not rather an ambitious charlatan. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 363 His [Cromwell's] true creed was a hatred of charlatans. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* v. xlv. 335 A charlatan in religion is sure to like other sorts of charlatans.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a charlatan; empirical, quack.

1671 *True Non-Conf.* 376 But the schareleton tricks of a pitiful impostor. 1852 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. ii. 141 Theatrical, not to say charlatan and mountebank, politics. 1862 SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit.* xi. 472 Because I love freedom..I hesitate to apply the charlatan quackeries which may fatally hurt all that is best and most living in English liberty.

Charlatanic (ʃɑːlătæˈnik), *a.* [f. CHARLATAN *sb.* + -IC; cf. *puritanic, satanic*, etc.] Of or belonging to a charlatan or quack.

1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 244 Think not that charlatanic genius rests content with triumphs even so transcendent as these. 1854 LADY LYTTON *Behind Scenes* I. i. 129 The charlatanic shade of that great petty larcener of sentiment, Lawrence Sterne. 1872 *Daily News* 25 July, Seeking to make themselves a charlatanic fame out of their prosecutions.

Charlatanical (ʃɑːlătæˈnikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of the nature of a charlatan; related to, or of the nature of, charlatanry: charlatanish.

1663 COWLEY *Cutter Colem.-St.* Pref., A cowardly ranting Soldier, an ignorant charlatanical Doctor, a foolish Cheating Lawyer..have always been, and still are the Principal Subjects of all Comedies. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 754 Books ushered into existence by such charlatanical manœuvres.

Charlatanish (ʃɑːlătănĭʃ), *a.* [f. CHARLATAN *sb.* + -ISH 1.] Savouring of a charlatan, charlatanical.

1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LX. 121 [It] was charlatanish and contemptible. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 18 May 512 Charlatanish and generally interested eulogies of virtue.

Charlatanism (ʃɑːlătănĭzʼm). [f. as prec. + -ISM; prob. after F. *charlatanisme*.] The practice or method of a charlatan; the being a charlatan.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* V. 85 We particularly noticed the charlatanism of their amateurs. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 349 What the charlatanism of necromancy effected a thousand years ago, was now effected by the charlatanism of genius. 1848 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. VI. i. 382 One glance at it

ought to prove the complete charlatanism and trickery of the whole system. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* ii. 65 Ignorance and charlatanism in work of this kind are always trying to pass off their wares as excellent.

Charlatanry (ʃɑ̈·lătănri). [a. F. *charlatanerie*, ad. It. *ciarlatanería*: see prec. and -RY.] Action which bespeaks a charlatan; quackery, imposture. (More contemptuous than the prec., and referring more to actual practice.)

1638 *Divine & Pol. Observ. fr. Dutch* 54 The shift he useth could not have saved another man from imputation of impudency and charlatanery. 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Charlatanerie*, cousening or gulling speech, cogging, lying. 1766 H. Walpole *Corr.* (1837) II. 327, [I] do not even envy you Rousseau, who has all the charlatanerie of Count St. Germain to make himself singular and talked of. 1869 Sir J. T. Coleridge *Mem. Keble* 374 Rules like these .. to guard against direct swindling, and charlataneries.

Charlatanship. *nonce-wd.* = Charlatanism.

1836 G. S. Faber *Answ. Husenbeth* 11 The literary charlatanship of this writer.

† **Charlatism.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. = Charlatanism.

1611 Cotgr., *Charlaterie*, Charlatisme; or as *Charlatanerie*.

Charles's Wain. Forms: 1 **carles-wæn**, 4 **Cherlemaynes-wayne**, 5 **Charlmons wayn, carle wensterre, carwaynesterre, Charelwayn, Charlewayn**, 6 **Charle wane**, 6–7 **Charles wayne** or **waine**, 7 **Charles** or **Carol's wain(e, Charlemagne** or **Charles his wane, wain(e, Charle-waine, Charlmaigne Wain**, 7– **Charles's Wain.** [OE. *Carles wægn* the wain (ἅμαξα, *plaustrum*) of Carl (Charles the Great, Charlemagne). The name appears to arise out of the verbal association of the star-name *Arcturus* with *Arturus* or Arthur, and the legendary association of Arthur and Charlemagne; so that what was originally the wain of Arcturus or Boötes ('Boötes' golden wain' *Pope*), became at length the wain of Carl or Charlemagne. (The guess *churl's* or *carle's wain* has been made in ignorance of the history.)] The asterism comprising the seven bright stars in Ursa Major; known also as The Plough.

As the name *Arcturus* was formerly sometimes applied loosely to the constellation Boötes and incorrectly to the Great Bear, the name *Carlewayne-sterre* occurs, applied to the star Arcturus.

a 1000 *Ags. Man. Astron.* in Wright *Pop. Treat. Sc.* 16 Arhcton hatte an tungol on norð dæle, se hæfð seofon steorran and is ge-haten septemtrio, þone hatað læwede menn Carleswæn. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. XXXV, Arcturus is comynly clepid in Englis Cherlemaynes wayne. 1468 *Medulla Gram.* in *Cath. Angl.* 59 *Artophilaxe*, the carle wensterre. *Arturus, quoddam signum celeste: anglice*, a carwaynesterre. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 59 Charelwayn [*v.r.* Charlewayn], *arthurus plaustrum*. *a* 1491 J. Rous *Hist. Regum Angl.* (1716) 30 Ursæ majoris, vulgariter dictæ Charlmons wayn. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 151 The son, the sevin sternis, and the Charll wane, The elwand, the elementis, and Arthuris hufe. 1593 Fale *Dialling* 56 The greater Beare called also Charles Waine, and of country men, the plough. 1600 Tourneur *Transf. Met.* ii, Now are they mounted into Carols waine. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 74 The starres of the celestial beare [*marg. note*, Charlemaine his waine]. *a* 1626 Davies *Poems* (Grosart) II: 237 (A. S. Palmer) Those bright starres..Which English Shepheards, Charles his waine, do name; But more this Ile is Charles, his waine, Since Charles her royall wagoner became. 1630 J. Taylor (Water-P.) *Wks.* (N.) Charles his Cart (which we by custome call Charles his wane) is most gloriously stellifide. 1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 248 He had fixed them in their stations after the fashion of a Charlewaine. 1654 R. Vilvain *Epit. Ess.* III. 74 Sevn Stars..Which are by vulgar *Charlmaigne Wain* named. 1832 Tennyson *New-Year's Eve* 12 Till Charles's Wain came out above the tall white chimney-tops. 1876 J. F. Blake *Astron. Myths* 59 (A. S. Palmer) In England it goes by the name of 'King Charles' Wain'.

† **Charlet.** *Obs.* Also 7 **charlett.** [cf. OF. *charlet* 'sorte de vase'; also Charlotte.]

1. A kind of custard containing milk, eggs, brayed pork, and seasoning, boiled to a curd.

?*c* 1390 *Form of Cury* 27 Charlet and charlet yforced. *c* 1425 *Cookery Bk.* (Harl. MS. 279) (1888) 17 Charlette (*recipe*) ..Charlet a-forcyd ryally (*recipe*). *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 70 Charlet, dyschemete, *pepo*. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 273 Gelly, mortrus, creme almondes, blaunche manger, iussel, and charlet, cabage, and nombles of a dere, ben good; & all other potage beware of. *c* 1631 *Turnam. Totenham* 277 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 95 Chese crustis in charlett As red as any scarlette.

Charlewaine, obs. form of Charles's Wain.

Charley, Charlie (ʃɑ̈·rli). *colloq.* [a familiar variant of *Charles*.]

1. The name formerly given to a night-watchman. [The origin is unknown: some have conjectured 'because Charles I in 1640 extended and improved the watch system in the metropolis'.]

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Charley*, a watchman, *Charley-ken*, a watch-box. 1823 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 1628 No *Charlies* have they now. *a* 1845 Hood *Tale of Trump.* lv, That other old woman, the parish Charley! 1852 *Bentley's Misc.* 1 June 620 Oh, those dear old 'Charlies' of the Dogberry school! 1856 Strang *Glasgow & Clubs* 413 Boxing a Charley..was an affair of weekly occurrence.

2. A small triangular beard extending from the under lip, and ending in a point a little below the chin; well-known in the portraits of Charles I and his contemporaries.

1834 *Gentl. Mag.* Mar. I. 295/2 With white pantaloons, watch chains and Wellingtons, and a charley at their under lip. *a* 1841 Hook *Widow* x. 145 He..wore..a Charley on his under lip. 1861 Taylor *Antiq. Falkland* 43 That square, short man..wearing a moustache and Charlie is William Laud.

3. Applied as a proper name to the fox.

1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* i. (D.) A nice little gorse..where abideth poor Charley. 1859 H. Kingsley *G. Hamlyn* (D.) 'You don't know Charley, I can see,' said Halbert.

Charley-pitcher. *slang.* A thimble-rigger.

1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 160 'Charley-pitchers,' the knavish gentry who pursue the games of 'under seven or over seven', 'red, black, leather and star', or inveigle the unwary with 'three little thimbles and one small pea'. 1877 Besant & Rice *Son of Vulc.* I. ix. 100 'Charley-pitchers' who gained an honourable livelihood with the thimble and the pea.

Charling. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. ? Snarling.

1632 W. Lithgow *Totall Discourse* 108 This charling Ape, with counterfeits and lies.

Charlock (tʃɑ̈·lɒk). Forms: 1 **cerlic**, 5–6 **carlok(e**, 6–7 **carlock(e**, **charlok**, 6–8 **chadlock(e**, 7 **carloc**, (9 **cherlock**), 6– **charlock**. See also Cadlock, Kedlock. [OE. *cerlic, cyrlic* of unknown etymology, probably gave *cherlock, charlock*. The forms in *car-, ker-, cur-*, are not easy to account for phonetically, unless there was also an OE. type *carloc, cearloc*. For the forms *chadlock, chedlock, cadlock, kedlock*, (OE. *cedelc*), see Kedlock. There appears no basis for the guess that the second syllable is *léac*, 'leek'.]

Popular name of *Sinapis arvensis* or Field Mustard (N.O. *Cruciferæ*); but applied also to other gregarious field-weeds of the same order. **Jointpodded charlock**, *Raphanus Raphanistrum*.

a 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 297 & 451 *Mercurialis*, cedelc, cyrlic. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 102 Wiþ hatum omum, nim..cerlices sæd, drince on wine. *c* 1325 *Gloss.* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 80/2 Szerlok, *caroil*. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 62 Carlok, herbe, *eruca*. *a* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 153 *Rapistrum*.., anglice kennekel *uel* carlokes. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. (1568) 22 a, The herbe whiche we call in Englishe Carloke or charloke, or wild cole. 1598 Gerard *Herbal* II. ii. § 2. 179 Charlock or Chadlock — 180 Called Charlock, Kedlock, and Carlock. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Velar*, Others improperly call the Rape Chadlocke or Charlocke. *a* 1617 Bayne *On Eph.* (1658) 7 Carloc is much higher than the Barly. 1645 Ward *Serm. Ho. Comm.* 31 Whatever seed is cast in, it returns nothing but carlock and such like raffe. 1776 Withering *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) III. 82 The name Charlock, or as it is more commonly pronounced in the midland counties, Kedlock..is not confined to one plant only, but is indiscriminately applied to *Sinapis nigra, Brassica Napus, Sinapis arvensis*, and *Raphanus Raphanistrum*, as one or other of these abound more or less. 1862 Ld. Palmerston *Sp. at Romsey* 19 Dec., When a man walks over a field of turnips and sees it full of charlock, he must say there is room for some improvement. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 158 Runch, cherlock, chedlock, or Kedlock. [Still called *curlick* in Herts. by the farmers. T. Austin.]

Charlot.

1866 *Colonist* (*Belize*) 5 May 2/1 [In enumeration of a ship's cargo] Oil, charlots, and shell.

Charlotte (ʃɑ̈·lɔt). [F. *charlotte*: possibly the feminine proper name.] A dish made of apple marmalade covered with crumbs of toasted bread. Hence **Charlotte Russe**, a dish composed of custard enclosed in a kind of sponge-cake.

1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* v, He would have had jellies and Charlottes Russes, instead of mere broth, chicken and batter pudding. 1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 246 Charlottes of a thousand fruits. 1860 O. W. Holmes *Elsie V.* (1887) 90 *Charlottes*, caky externally, pulpy within.

Charlyscho, obs. form of Churlish.

Charm (tʃɑm), *sb.*¹ [ME. *charme*, a. F. *charme* charm:—L. *carmen* song, verse, oracular response, incantation.]

1. *orig.* The chanting or recitation of a verse supposed to possess magic power or occult influence; incantation, enchantment; hence, any action, process, verse, sentence, word, or material thing, credited with such properties; a magic spell; a talisman, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28521 With charm and coniurisun, wende i womman to bewile. *c* 1340 *Ayenb.* 43 Be charmes oþer be wychecreft. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knts. T.* 1854 To othere woundes, and to broken armes Somme hadden salues and somme hadden charmes. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* xx. 19 Ich haue saued wiþ þis charme Of men and of wymmen menyscore þousend. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 947 Now thies charmys and enchauntementtes are cheuit to noght. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 70 Charme, *incantacio*. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* v. (1822) 462 Quhen M. Fabius..wes sittand in his chiar, makand charmis [*præfante carmen*] of his maner to the sacrifice of Goddis. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 67 The serpent..stoppeth hir eares with hir taile, to the end she may not heare the charmes and sorceries of the inchanter. 1610 Shaks *Temp.* v. i. 31 My Charmes Ile breake, their sences Ile restore. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* Pref. (1851) 336 Any charme, though never so wisely murmur'd. 1676 Dryden *Aureng-z.* IV. i. 1955 His Name alone..Repeated as a Charm. 1817 Byron *Manfr.* I. i. 35, I call upon ye by the written charm Which gives me power upon you. 1858 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 46 A charm..denotes any material object or outward act, the possession or use of which is thought to confer safety or blessing, not by natural operation, but by occult virtues inherent in it, or mystical effects appended to it.

b. Anything worn about the person to avert evil or ensure prosperity; an amulet.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ii. 18 Cursé on that Cross..Dead long ygoe, I wote, thou haddest bin, Had not that charme from thee forwarned itt. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 86 An Amulet or Inchantment and Charm hung about one's neck or wrest against witchcraft. 1832 Hr. Martineau *Life in Wilds* vii. 84 Dame Fulton tied a charm round her neck to prevent her being wounded by any venomous reptile. 1832 Lander *Exp. Niger* I. xi. 72 The horse's head was loaded with charms and fetishes. 1838-42 Arnold *Hist. Rome* (1846) II. xi. 407 He was very much afraid of thunder and lightning and always carried about with him a seal skin, as a charm against its power.

2. *fig.* (cf. *spell*.)

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. Prol. 6 Alike bewitched by the charme of lookes. 1665-9 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* II. vii, Cards and Company will give them enough to prove a Charm against Thinking. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. iv. 59 On whom the charm of the Roman name had no power.

3. *fig.* Any quality, attribute, trait, feature, etc., which exerts a fascinating or attractive influence, exciting love or admiration. In *pl.*, esp. of female beauty, great personal attractions.

[1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. ii. 107, I never knew a woman so doate vpon a man; surely I thinke you haue charmes, la ..Not I, I assure thee; setting the attraction of my good parts aside, I haue no other charmes.] 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* III. 112 All she said and did was full of Charms. 1712-4 Pope *Rape Lock* IV. 4 Scornful virgins who their charms survive. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* I. § 1 Every thing has, in that stage of life, the charm of novelty to recommend it. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 289 Slights every borrow'd charm that dress supplies. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 29 A mole is considered an additional charm. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 75 When parted by the sea from the charms which had so strongly fascinated him. *Mod.* (Statue) Venus hiding her charms.

b. (without *pl.*) Fascinating quality; charmingness, attractiveness.

1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. vi. 111 Something of the charm of fiction is thrown into the historical composition. 1878 Morley *Diderot* I. 41 To Diderot we go not for charm of style, but for a store of fertile ideas. 1877 Mrs. Forrester *Mignon* I. 5 Her charm is chiefly dependant upon expression.

c. *Charms* (*U. S. slang*): Money.

† 4. ? A conjuration, adjuration (cf. Charm *v.* 6).

a 1734 North *Exam.* II. iv. ¶ 125 She knocked him up at Midnight, with Charms of Secrecy; for, said she, if my Friends come to know I have been with you, I am undone.

5. A small ornament or trinket worn fastened to a watch-chain or girdle. (From sense 1 b.)

1865 *Look bef. you Leap* I. 227 A small charm in the shape of a heart. 1870 Miss Bridgman *R. Lynne* I. x. 155 Rose's watch and bunch of charms.

6. *Comb.*, as *charm-reader, -ring*; *charm-bound*, pple. and adj.; *charm-built, -like, -struck*, etc. adjs.

1800 Coleridge *Piccolom.* I. ix, Inextricably.. In this name hath my destiny *charm-bound me. 1804 Leyden *Mermaid* ad fin., The charm-bound sailors. 1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* II. 69 Amid her *charm-built towers. 1868 Ld. Houghton *Select. fr. Wks.* 162 *Charm-engirdled isle. 1886 *Cornh. Mag.* July 55 The *charm-reader, the fortune-teller and the medicine man. 1877 W. Jones *Finger-ring L.* 133 In the Braybrooke Collection is a bone *charm-ring. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* iii. 115 Mountain-nymph, *charm-struck by the night.

Charm (tʃɑm), *sb.*² Also 6 **charme**. [A dialectal variant of *cherme*, a common 16th c. form of Chirm, q.v. Perhaps some fancied association with Charm *sb.*¹, or with L. *carmen*, may have contributed to give this form its literary standing; for an original *chirm* would naturally give later *cherm* and *churm*, but not *charm*, (cf. *fir, first, bird, dirt*, none of which become *ar*).]

1. The blended singing or noise of many birds; the blended voices of school-children, and the like.

[1530 Palsgr. 617/2 What a cherme these byrdes make, *comment ces oyseaux jargonnent*.] 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* (1548) 31 b, The hymne..which that same heauenly quier of Aungels..syng all together in one charme. 1580 H. Gifford *Gilloflowers* (1875) 97, I..listened..Unto the small birdes chirping charme. 1584 Peele *Arraignm. Paris* I. iii. 12 Hark, Flora, Faunus, here is melody, A charm of birds. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 642 Sweet is the breath of morn, her rising sweet, With charm of earliest Birds. 1879 Jefferies *Wild Life in S. C.* 233 Thousands of starlings, the noise of whose calling to each other is indescribable..the country folk call it a 'charm', meaning a noise made up of innumerable lesser sounds, each interfering with the other. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropshire Word-bk.* s. v., The coppy's all on a charm. — Whad a charm them childern bin makin i' school. 1886 W. Barnes *Dorset Dial. Charm*, a noise or confusion of voices, as of children or birds.

† 2. Song or singing: a. of a bird; b. of men.

1587 Churchyard *Worth. Wales* (1876) 102 The chirp and charme, and chaunt of euery bird. 1604 Drayton *Owle* 38 The small Birds warbled their harmonious Charmes. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* I. xviii. 5 If..Mævius chaunt his thoughts in brothell charm.

Charm (tʃɑm), *v.*¹ [a. F. *charmer* (13th c. in Littré), f. *charme* Charm *sb.*¹]

1. *trans.* To act upon with or as with a charm or magic, so as to influence, control, subdue, bind, etc.; to put a spell upon; to bewitch, enchant.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2411 And hymen he charmeb so, þat hy ne myȝte a-wakye noȝt. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXXIII. 288 He enchaunted and charmed oure knyghtis. 1535 Coverdale *Jer.* viii. 17. I will sende Cockatrices & serpentes amonge you which will not be charmed. 1591 Florio *Sec. Frutes* 13 It is good to drinke in a morning to charme the mist. 1794 S. Williams *Vermont* 128 Each of these animals have a power of fascinating, or charming birds. 1856 Kane

Arct. Expl. II. xxiv. 243 They wanted me to charm or cure him. *Mod.* Many people still believe in charming warts.'

b. Const. *to* and *inf.* (obs.), *from*. Also †*fig.* To persuade or induce *to*, to dissuade *from*.

1594 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix, If thou canst by magic charm The fiend..From pulling down the branches of the tree. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 129 He Charme the Ayre to giue a sound. 1607 — *Timon* IV. iii. 454 Has almost charm'd me from my Profession, by perswading me to it. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 31 As if Men could be charmed to transplant themselves from their own Native .. Country merely by Words. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 440 Nor all her hellish arts Can charm my arrows from their destin'd course.

c. With various extensions; e.g.: *To charm asleep, charm away, charm out*, etc.

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Gal.* 8 He..that..charmyng out your christian mynde hath by enchauntment cast you into this frensye. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, iv. ii. 39 This Hydra-Sonne of Warre ..Whose dangerous eyes may well be charm'd asleepe. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. vi. 117 'Tis your Graces That from my mutest Conscience, to my tongue, Charmes this report out. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* v. 20 Oh! if to dance all night, and dress all day, Charm'd the small-pox, or chas'd old-age away. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash* 26. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 232 To charm that rich prize out of the iron gripe of robbery. 1806 CANNING *Poet. Wks.* (1827) 56 'Twill charm away the fiends. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxi, When Science..charms Her secret from the latest moon. 1859 — *Vivien* 330 The charm so taught will charm us both to rest.

2. To endow with supernatural powers or virtues by means of charms; *esp.* to fortify against evil or dangers.

a 1564 BECON *Humble Supplic.* in *Prayers, etc.* (1844) 234 The bishop mumbleth a few Latin words over the child, charmeth him, crosseth him. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* vii. 56 Then charm me that I may be invisible. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. (R.) Feed not the Grecians pride; They are not charm'd against your points of steele, nor iron fram'd. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iii. 68, I, in mine owne woe charm'd, Could not finde death.

† **b.** To mark with a symbol as a charm. *Obs.*

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1338/4 A grey Mare..charm'd upon the 4 fetter-lock joints.

3. *intr.* To work charms, use enchantments or spells, practise magic.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 342 Thus charmed Neptanabus. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lviii[i]. 5 He charmys swa wisely in his crafte. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. x. (1495) 763 She heryth not the voys of the charmyng nother comyth out to hym that charmyth. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lviii[i]. 5 That she shulde not heare the voyce of the charmer, charme he neuer so wysely. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 163. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 71. 94, I do..give my enemies leave to charm against my Pill.

4. To overcome or subdue, as if by magic power; to calm, soothe, allay, assuage. † *To charm the tongue*: (formerly a very common phrase for) to keep it silent.

c 1540 *Play Wit & Sc.* (1848) 37 Fall you to kyssyng, syr ..Your mother shall charme you, go your wayes. 1547-64 BALDWIN *Mor. Philos.* xi. (Palfr.) 170 Charme thy tongue, thy belly, and thy privities. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ix. 39 A person..That well could charme his tongue, and time his speach. 1602-9 A. MUNDAY *Palm of Eng.* I. xii, Beroald.. receiving him at the point of his launce charmed his attempt. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. 254 The stench of His corps could be charmed with no embalming. 1708 POPE *Ode St. Cecilia* 118 Music the fiercest grief can charm. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* I. 285 Mercy gave, to charm the sense of woe, Ideal peace. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 670 The sound of their own language..charmed their rage for the moment.

5. *fig.* To influence, enthral, powerfully attract or engage (the mind, senses, etc.) by beauty, sweetness, or other attractive quality; to fascinate, captivate, bewitch, enchant, delight.

In Shakspere's time, still a strong metaphor from sense 1; but now, from constant use, applied without any thought of this connexion.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 70 Charmyn, begylyn or forspekyn, *fascino*. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. ii. 19 Fortune forbid my out-side haue not charm'd her. 1610 — *Temp.* IV. i. 178 So I charm'd their eares That Calfe-like they my lowing follow'd. 1665-9 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 360 The moderate Beauty they disclose to the Eye (which is sufficient to please, though not to charm it). 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 787 They.. with jocond Music charm his ear. 1710 SWIFT *Lett.* (1768) III. 17 That's something charms me mightily about London. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 279 ¶ 3 He every where charms and pleases us by the Force of his own Genius. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. x. 33, I was perfectly charmed with the empress. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 124 What always charmed him in Racine and Boileau..was that they said what they intended to say. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 491, I can tell you a charming tale..And we, Socrates..shall be charmed to listen.

b. *absol.*

1704 POPE *Spring* 76 If Sylvia smiles..vanquish'd nature seems to charm no more. 1732 — *Ess. Man.* II. 200 The fiery soul abhorr'd in Catiline, In Decius charms, in Curtius is divine. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Concl. 107 We .. sat on, So much the gathering darkness charm'd.

† **6.** To conjure, entreat (a person) in some potent name. *Obs.*

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkewormes* 16 She Pyram drencht, and then thus charmes: Speake loue, O speake, how hapned this to thee? 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 271 Vpon my knees, I charme you, by my once commended Beauty..That you vnfold to me..Why you are heauy. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. ¶ 15. 239 His learned Counsel .. made an Harangue, charming him to be free .. in answering to his Questions.

† **7.** [Prob. with some assoc. with CHARM *sb.*2] To temper, tune, play (an instrument or melody).

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 118 Here we our slender pipes may safely charme. 1595 — *Col. Clout* (T.) Charming his oaten pipe unto his peers. 1596 — *F. Q.* v. ix. 13 Like as the fouler on his guilefull pype Charmes to the birds full many a pleasant lay. 1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horn-bk.* (1812) 32 O what songs will I charm out.

b. *intr.* (of an instrument); To sound harmoniously. See CHARMING *ppl. a.* 3.

Charm *v.*2, dial. var. of CHIRM: cf. CHARM *sb.*2

1881 *Daily News* 18 Jan. 5/1 The ducks and widgeons go on 'charming'.

Charmed (tʃɑ:mɪd, in verse also tʃɑ:mèd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED[1].]

1. Influenced by magic power, bewitched, under a spell.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 70 Charmyd, *incantatus*. 1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 90/1 A farmer had a daughter .. who was seized with a lingering disorder..He..persuaded himself that his daughter was charmed. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* 112 The charmèd god began An oath.

2. Affected with a magic spell, so as to possess occult powers or qualities; enchanted.

a 1535 MORE *Wks.* 377 (R.) Anoynted wyth the holye chrisme, which he calleth charmed oyle. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 50 He beares a charmed shield, And eke enchaunted armes, that none can perce. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 51 Circe..whose charmèd cup Whoever tasted lost his upright shape. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* IV. xi, The charmed water. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring L.* 114 Apollonius .. considered the use of charmed rings..essential to quackery.

3. Of persons or lives: Fortified, protected, rendered invulnerable, etc., by a spell or charm.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. viii. 12 Let fall thy blade on vulnerable Crests, I beare a charmed Life. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 245 Hence came .. the story of Kidd's having a charmed life, and that he had to be twice hanged. 1884 *Chr. World* 9 Oct. 757/4 General Gordon believes himself to bear a charmed life.

4. Fascinated, greatly delighted.

Mod. She sang to a charmed audience.

Charmedly (tʃɑ:mɪdlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a charmed manner.

1876 J. ELLIS *Cæsar in Egypt* 359 But charmedly live on again, And never quite be dying.

Charmele, obs. var. of CARMELE, Heath-pea.

1760 POCOCK *Tour Scotl.* (1887) 89 They chew the root of an herb called charmele [*misprr.* charnicle] a..wild liquorice.

Charmer (tʃɑ:mə1). [f. CHARM *v.* + -ER[1]; or a. OF. *charmere* (nom. of *charmeur*), f. *charmer*.]

1. One who uses spells and enchantments, or who has magic powers; an enchanter.

c 1340 *Ayenb.* 69 Ase dob þise charmeres and þise wychen. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lviii[i]. 5 He lufes not charmers and venym makers. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xxviii. 3 Saul..slew3 hem that hadden chaarmers of devels in the wombe. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lviii[i]. 5. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 57 She was a Charmer, and could almost read The thoughts of people. *c* 1638 *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 56 From .. montebanks and charmers .. deliver us. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 148 Filling his barbaric court with charmers and sorcerers.

2. One who overcomes, subdues, allays, etc., as if by magic power.

1870 SPURGEON *Treas. David* Ps. xxxii. 10 Faith in God is the great charmer of life's cares.

3. One who possesses great attractiveness or powers of fascination; usually applied to a woman.

1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* II. ii, Speak sweet Charmer, Will you be always true? 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XII. 232 Thus the sweet charmers warbled o'er the main. 1728 GAY *Begg. Op.* II. XXXV, How happy could I be with either Were t'other dear charmer away. 1765 GOLDSM. *Hermit* XXXVIII, Turn, Angelina, ever dear, My charmer, turn to see Thy own, thy long-lost Edwin here. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. xi. (1876) 223 Mrs. Mountford..(a veteran charmer of fifty). 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* VIII. (1875) 346 Such a charmer of the literary sense as Voltaire.

† **4.** Applied to a kind of dance. *Obs.*

1703 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* I. ii. (D.), I don't believe there was a man of 'em but could dance a charmer.

† **Charmeress.** *Obs.* [a. F. *charmeresse*, fem. of *charmeur*: see -ESS.] A female charmer.

c 1340 *Ayenb.* 19 Þe deuines and þe wichen and þe charmeresses, þet worhep be þe dyeules crefte. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1261 Phitonesses, charmeresses, Olde wytches.

Charmful (tʃɑ:mfûl), *a.* [f. CHARM *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] Full of charms or spells, connected with magic; *fig.* full of alluring qualities, charming, delightful.

1656 COWLEY *Davideis* I. (1687) 13 Bid his charmful Lyre to bring. 1747 COLLINS *Ode Manners* 39 As Fancy breathes her potent spell, Not vain she finds the charmful task. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 151 He is charmful and endearing in his private associations. 1879 KARL BLIND in *19th Cent.* 1091 In our forefathers' weird and charmful creed.

Hence **Charmfulness.**

1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 732 There was a charmfulness about his manner.

Charming (tʃɑ:mɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. CHARM *v.*[1]]

1. The operation or using of charms; the working of spells; enchantment, incantation.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28311, I .. folud wiche-crafte and frete, and charmyng. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 9 In this comandement es forboden .. all wychecrafte and charemynge. 1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* viii. 17 The werste serpentis, to whiche is no charmyng [1382 enchaunting]. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* iii. (1880) 33 Masse .. makes their charmings vaine. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. i, The charmings of their Priests. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 214 It was supposed that serpents..had also a power of charming. 1850 *N. & Q.* Ser. I. II. 36/1 The power of curing diseases by 'charming'.

2. Fascination, charm (*obs.*); now *gerundially*, fascinating, delighting.

1720 WELTON *Suff. Son of God* II. xiv. 383 Grant that I may be Ravisht with Thy Charmings. *Mod.* She has lost none of her power of charming.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sense 1), as *charming-cup, -rod, -wand*.

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* D ij, With thy charming wand. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* v. ii, Mercury Hath travelled this way with his charming-rod. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 272 Chastity and love .. whose charming cup is only vertue. 1662 OGILBY *King's Coronation* 2 A bloody Sword in one Hand, a charming Rod in the other.

Charming, *vbl. sb.*2 ? *Obs. rare.* [f. CHARM *v.*[2] + -ING 1.] Giving tongue, 'music' (of beagles).

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiii. 107 The..charming of Beagles, gnarring of Puppies.

Charming, *ppl. a.* [f. CHARM *v.*[1] + -ING 2.]

1. Using charms; exercising magic power.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xxviii. 7 Sechith to me a womman havynge a charmynge goost. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 59 Charmynge, *incantans, carminans, fascinans*. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* xii. vii. 183 And beates downe frute with charming strokes. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 31 Now helpe ye charming Spelles. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* VII. 550 Her charming Song the Syren sings in vain.

2. Fascinating; highly pleasing or delightful to the mind or senses. (At first distinctly *fig.* from 1, but now used without any thought of that, and as a milder word than *enchanting*.)

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* A v b, A Palace, so charming as to hinder furious Mars himself to lay his destructive hands thereon. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Death very yng. Gentleman* 3 O charming youth! in the first opening page. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 89 ¶ 3 She is however in my Eye a very charming old Woman. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xix. 60, I love that charming princess, if I may use so familiar an expression. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* ii, Was not Wilkes the..charmingest..man? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 447 Children think variety charming. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 2 The Empress is looking charming.

† **3.** With a mixture of the sense of CHARM *sb.*2

1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. Pref., ad fin., To follow freely the charming pipe of him who sounded and proclaimed liberty and relief. 1671 — *P. R.* II. 363 And all the while harmonious airs were heard Of chiming strings or charming pipes.

Charmingly (tʃɑ:mɪŋlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a charming way; enchantingly; fascinatingly; delightfully.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 118 A most maiesticke vision, and Harmonious charmingly. 1611 COTGR., *Enchanteusement*, charmingly, inchauntingly. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* III. 154 *note*, Orpheus..was said to play so charmingly, that the Woods and stones moved. 17.. MRS. DELANY *Corr.* (1861) III. 359 That has a good effect, and is charmingly painted. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* i, We all behaved charmingly. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* iii. 56 Charmingly true to nature.

Charmingness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being charming; power to charm.

1730-6 in BAILEY. 1840 L. HUNT *Leg. Florence* I. iii, Be sure you make your wife well..With some transcendent charmingness.

Charmless (tʃɑ:mlès), *a.* [see -LESS.] Destitute of charms; personally unattractive.

1710 SWIFT *Lett.* (1768) III. 5 Ophy Butler's wife, who is grown a little charmless. 1856 J. F. JOHNSTON *Chem. Com. Life* II. 208 The wise woman whom the charmless female of the East consults.

Charmlike, *a.* Like or resembling a charm.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* H iij a, Certaine Magike praiers and charmelyke Rosaries. 1647 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) I. 17, Such *Charm-like observations. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* v. vi. 211 There was something charm-like and alluring in the conversation of one who was silent to all others.

Charmwise, *adv.* [see -WISE.] In the manner of a charm, in magical manner.

1647 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Ep. Ded., I could never open my mouth Charmwise, nor breath out Spells.

Charn(e, obs. form of CHURN.

† **Charneco.** *Obs.* Also -aco, -ico. [According to Steevens, from a village so called near Lisbon.] A kind of wine.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 63 Here's a Cuppe of Charneco. 1594 *First Pt. Contention* (1843) 29 There wanted neither sherry, sack nor charnaco. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* vi. 79 The vertue of three cuppes of Charnico. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without M.* II. 152. 1631 HEYWOOD *Maid of West* III. Wks. 1874 II. 301 What wine will you drink?..Canary or Charnico? [1775 ASH, *Charneco* (a cant word), any kind of strong liquor which is like to bring drunken fellows to the stocks.]

Charnel (tʃɑ:nĕl), *sb.*[1] (& *a.*[1]). [a. OF. *charnel, carnel* in same sense:—late L. *carnāle* 'flæschus' (flesh-house) (Ælfric's *Gloss.*), = *carnārium*, whence OF. *charner, charnier*.]

1. † **a.** A burial-place, cemetery (*obs.*). **b.** A mortuary chapel, a charnel house.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. vi. 50 For in charnel atte chirche cherles ben yuel to knowe, Or a knizte fram a knaue þere. 1426 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 75 Sir Iohn, preest of þe charnell. 1434 *Ibid.* 96 My body to be beryed anenest the charnell of Poules in Poules chircheyard. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 303 b, The commune charnell of the Cite. 1598 STOW *Surv.* xxxiii. (1603) 295 The carriage of those bones from the charnell. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 69 The vast charnels of bones, tombs, pyramids, and sepulchres, took up much of my time. 1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 394 Supposed to be the Charnal of the Antonine family. 1766

ENTICK *London* IV. 199 Facing this [Paul's] cross stood the charnel, in which the bones of the dead were .. piled together. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 156 A chapel..called the Charnel, from whence .. were removed cartloads of human bones.

† **2.** A skeleton. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 199 The monks whereof had caused to be curiously painted, the charnel of a man, which they termed—Death.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* in sense: **a.** 'of or pertaining to a charnel', as *charnel-chapel, -priest, -stool, -vault, -yard*; also *charnel air, breath, meteor*; **b.** 'that is or serves as a charnel', as CHARNEL-HOUSE, *charnel-cell, -dungeon, -ocean*; **c.** 'savouring or characteristic of a charnel', as *charnel-book*: some of which pass into true adjective uses as in B.

1813 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 148 As dies the lamp In *charnel airs, or cavern-damp. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 76 Some are raking in old musty *charnell-books, for old mouldy monosyllables. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men* iii. Wks. (Bohn) I. 334 A *charnel-breath so mingles with the temple incense, that boys..will shun the spot. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xxxii, Ere they left that *charnell-cell. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 42 At the West end of the Area..is a *Charnel Chapelle. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. xxxii, Ghosts that to the *charnel-dungeon throng. 1815 MOORE *Lalla R., Fire-worsh.* I. (1850) 163 Lights, like *charnel meteors, burn'd Bluely. 1655 FULLER *Waltham Ab.* (1840) 269 [The charge of an obit] to the *charnel-priest, three pence. 1451 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 554, 2 *charnel stools in chancel. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 471 Those thick and gloomy shadows damp Oft seen in *charnel-vaults and sepulchres. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* Wks. 1775 II. 131 The half-drunk clown, as he staggers through the churchyard or rather *charnel-yard, to his home.

B. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or fit for a charnel, or the remains there preserved; sepulchral; death-like, ghastly. (Not distinctly separable from prec., the use of the hyphen being unsettled.)

1824 GALT *Rothelan* III. 193 Something wildly charnel and characteristic of the tomb. 1845 HIRST *Poems* 51 Charnel figures..hurried by. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Dr. of Exile*, Shall split the charnel earth. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Wks. Fancy & Imag.* II. 147 In every charnel breast Dead conscience rises slow.

† **Charnel** (tʃā·rnĕl), *sb.*^{2} *Obs.* Also 5 **charnaill, -ale,** 6 **-elle,** 6–7 **-ell, -aylle, chernell,** 8 **charnal.** [a. OF. *charnel*, prob. :—L. *cardinālē*, neut. of *cardināl-is* of or pertaining to a hinge (*cardo, cardin-*); cf. It. *cardinale*, and Sp. *charnela* hinge.] A hinge.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 1153 On charnaill bandis nafild it full fast and sone. 1488 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 84 Item a ring with a paddok stane with a charnale. 1511 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For ij charnellis and ij barys for þe ovyn ys mowth. 1531 *Ibid.*, For ij new paire of charnellis for the pewys in the Church. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* I. (1880) 7 Charnels that are fixed fast, and beare the doore in frame. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 43 The Hinge of a Door or Window .. Tradesmen call it Charnal.

b. The hinge of a helmet, on which the beaver and visor moved.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii, Fyrst they haue hewen and to broke The mighty charnelle of his bassenet And whan his vyser after was of smet .. his face naked was and bare. 1510 *Justes at Westmtr.* in Meyrick *Anc. Armour* II. 252 Item who breaketh his spere above the charnell to be allowed ii speres well broken. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 12 *Hen. VIII* (1809) 612 The Charnell of his Hedde pece..was broken. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 120 His helme .. from the charnell vpwards ought to be of three inches at the least. [1830 JAMES *Darnley* x. 48/2 Broke his spear twice on the very charnel of his helmet.]

† **Charnel,** *a.*^{2} *Obs.* [a. F. *charnel* :—L. *carnāl-is* fleshly (Tertullian), f. *carn-em* flesh. A doublet of CARNAL.] CARNAL, non-spiritual.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 269/4, I desyre no thynges terreyn ne charnel.

† **Charnel,** *v. Obs.* [f. CHARNEL *sb.*^{2}] To hinge. Hence **Charneld,** hinged, jointed.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 674 The Duke strake the Kyng on the brow right under the defence of ye hed pece on the verye Coyffe, Scull, or bassenet pece, whereunto the Barbet for power and defence is Charneld, to which coyffe or bassenet never armourer taketh hede for it is evermore covered with the Viser Barbet and Volant pece.

Charnel-house. A house for dead bodies; a house or vault in which the bones of the dead are piled up.

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 57 This yere [1548] was put downe the chappell with the charnell howse in Powlles church yerde..and a iiij. or v. C. lode of bones carred in to the feldes and burryd there. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 206 The Charnell house, or place of dead mens sculles for remembrance of death. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. xv. 88 Golgotha, the charnell house of the city. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 101 A Charnel House. The Corpses are let down into it from the top. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 655 The sight of a human skull and bones in a charnel-house. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* iv. 40 These charnel-houses or ossuary chapels are general.

attrib. 1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxiii, Said Mrs. Crummles in the same charnel-house voice.

Charnico, var. of CHARNECO *Obs.*, a wine.

Charoin, var. of *caroine*, CARRION.

Charon (kē·rŏn). [Gr. pr. name.]

1. In Greek and Latin mythology the name of the ferryman who conveyed the shades of the departed across the Styx; often used allusively.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. v. 63 3on grislie ferriar to naim Charon hait. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 41 Which damp holes breathing out a deadly aire some call *Charoneæ Scrobes*, i. Charons ditches. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 11. 1616 J. LANE *Sqrs. Tale* IX. 304 Yowr lives for him shall goe to Carons ferrie. 1822 BYRON *Vis. Judgem.* lxxii, The other side Of Charon's ferry. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men.* iii. Wks. (Bohn) I. 329 This Charon ferries them all over in his boat.. and all gather one grimness of hue and style.

2. Ferry-man. (*humorous.*)

1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* iv. (ed. 18) 72 He had acted as Charon of the Dee at Banchory. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xviii. 361 The gentlemanly-looking Charon, whose negro slaves work the boat.

Hence **Charo·nic,** *a.*

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pag. Idol.* I. 359 The brethren of this Charonic society.

† **Cha·rope,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. Gr. χαροπ-ός glad-eyed.] Cheerful, bright.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* vii. (1653) 131 A good amiable charope Eye, not very concave nor preminent.

Charotte, obs. form of CHARET or CHARIOT.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1552 Charottez chokkefulle charegyde with golde.

Char-parson: see CHARE *sb.*^{1} 6.

‖ **Charpie** (ʃā·rpī, ʃarpī). Also **-pee.** [Fr.; pa. pple. fem. of OF. *charpir* to card: see CARPET.] Old linen unravelled into short ends of thread for surgical dressings; 'very narrow, thread-like strips of linen torn off so as to leave fringed edges'.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* s.v. *Arsenic*, He directs..dry *charpee* at each dressing. 1807–26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* 71 A bit of charpie. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 347 The dry charpee is found to irritate the surfaces of some abscesses. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 94 This deposit is detached, as by a pledget of charpie.

‖ **Charpoy** (tʃā·rpoi). *Anglo-Ind.* Also **charpai.** [a. Urdū *chārpāī*, f. Pers. چهارپای *chahār-pāī* four-footed.] The common light Indian bedstead.

1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 97 A camp-table, a camp-stool or folding-chair, a charpoy or bedstead. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 138 He attempted to rise from the charpai. 1885 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 80/2 The native bed, or charpoy, a web of netting stretched on four short legs.

‖ **Charqui** (tʃā·rki). Also **charquè.** [Quichua (Peruvian) *ccharqui* dried slice of flesh or hung beef. The corruption *jerkin* occurs in Captain J. Smith *a* 1612, and *jerk* vb. in Anson *a* 1748.]

Beef prepared for keeping by cutting into thin slices and drying in the wind and sun; 'jerked' beef (the latter being a corruption of this word).

1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* II. VIII. ix. 271 [Chili] .. supplies [Peru] with wheat .. besides sole leather .. Grassa, Charqui, and neat tongues. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xii. (1873) 260 The miners are allowed a little charqui. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* v. (Skeat) The male deer and some of the.. sheep were slaughtered..and their flesh cut into thin slices was distributed among the people, who converted it into charqui. 1871 *Gd. Words* 716 Cattle .. the flesh of which is converted into charquè, better known as jerked beef.

attrib. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 21 Nov. 7/2 An unlucky prejudice against their meat in the dry or *charqui* state.

Hence **Charqued** *a.*, 'jerked'.

1821 *Monthly Rev.* XCVI. 87 Charqued beef is, in this district, a great article of exportation.

† **Charr.** *Obs. rare.* [? Echoic: but cf. OE. *ceorian* to murmur, complain, which would give a ME. *cherr, charr.*] A term applied to some of the notes of the nightingale.

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xlviii, Sweet Philomene, with cheiping chyrris and charris.

Charr, charr-: see CHAR, CHAR-.

Charrack, charract, obs. ff. CARRACK, CARAT.

Charre, obs. f. CHAR *sb.*$^{2, 3}$, CHARE *v.*, CHARREY.

Charred (tʃāɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. CHAR *v.*^{2} + -ED^{1}.] Burnt to carbon, burnt black; also *fig.*

1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 304 Charred sawdust. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* vi. (1869) 178 Burning the wood and then scraping away the charred portion. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 592 A heart..charred with self-indulgence.

Charret, -ette, -ot, var. of CHARET.

Charrettier: see CHARIOTEER.

† **Cha·rrey, -oy.** *Obs.* Also **charry, charré, carroy.** [a. OF. *char(r)ei, char(r)oi*, f. *char(r)eyer, char(r)oyer*, variants of *char(r)ier* :—late L. or Romanic *carricare* to CARRY.] The 'carriage' or transport vehicles of an army; *rarely* a carriage, car, or chariot.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5097 His bestes..That drowen and ledden his charrey. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8067 To kepe wele hir charrois, Her astore and her harnois. *Ibid.* 4787 Carroy. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 123 So gret rowme held thar charre. 1640 *Witt's Recreat.* (Nares s.v. *Charet*) We'll pluck the wheels from th' charry of the sun.

Cha·rring, *vbl. sb.*^{1} The action of the vb. CHAR; burning to charcoal. Also *attrib.*

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. The.* 130 The charring of the coal in their vicinity. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 24 Charcoal might be started at once from its charring place to close vessels. 1878 PARKES *Man. Pract. Hygiene* i. (ed. 5) 31 The charring of the Casks was more effectual than the immersion [of pieces of charcoal].

Charring, *vbl. sb.*^{2}, var. of CHARING.

Charriot, Charry, etc: see CHAR-.

Charry (tʃā·ri), *a.* [f. CHAR *v.*^{2} or CHAR-COAL.] Of the nature of charcoal or a charred substance.

1786 C. WEBSTER *Edin. New Dispens.* (1791) 58 The residuum [of the bitumen] is a charry matter. 1792 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 49/2 Casks fired in the making, till a thin charry matter is formed over the whole internal surface of the staves, will preserve the water .. sweet. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 712 At 428° it [Berberite] swells and leaves a charry residue, having a strong metallic lustre.

Charsley, obs. form of SCARCELY.

Chart (tʃāɹt). *sb.*^{1} Also 6–7 **charte,** (**charde**). [a. OF. *charte* card, map, etc.:—L. *carta, charta* 'paper, leaf of paper', later also 'card, chart, map', etc. *Charte* was the native Fr. repr. of L. *carta*; but already in 14th c. the It. equivalent *carta* was introduced for a 'playing-card', in the adapted form *carte*, which was gradually extended by the 17th c. to all senses of the native *charte*, and at length superseded it. *Carte* gave the Eng. CARTE and *carde*, CARD (q. v.), both used in 15–17th c. in the sense of 'chart, map'; but late in the 16th c. *charte* was introduced in this sense, for which it became the accepted term. Branches II, III, represent mod.F. *carte* and L. *charta*.]

I. A map or chart.

1. A map. *Obs.* in the general sense.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxxiv. Ljb, One fayre carde or mappe. *Ibid.* xxxv. Liij b, Appoynting the lengthe of your myle according as you desire to haue your charte great or small. *Ibid.* Liiij, Diuide the circle at the myddes of your map into 32 partes, pulling out straight lines fro the centre to the vttermost bounds of the charte. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. vii. 167 The Geographicall Mappe is twofold: either the Plaine Chart or the Planispheare. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Chart*, also a Map or other Draught. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Plain Charts are those wherein the meridians and parallels are exhibited by right lines parallel to each other. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* 97 Mr. Gerrard Mercator, a Fleming, in 1556 published a similar chart..whence called Mercator's Chart.

b. *spec.* (short for *sea-chart*): A map for the use of navigators; a delineation of a portion of the sea, indicating the outline of the coasts, the position of rocks, sandbanks, channels, anchorages, etc. Also *fig.*; and in *comb.*, as *chart-box, -wright.*

1696 PHILLIPS, *Chart*, or *Cart*, a Sea-Cart. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xvi. 443, I do not find it set down on any Sea Chart. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Chart*, is a Draught projected for the use of Seamen, discovering the Sea-coasts, Sands, Rocks. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 174 ¶ 1 He .. ought to make some improvements in the chart of life, by marking the rocks on which he has been dashed. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 35 The Doctor .. was apt to be offended if any one called his work a Map: he would have it called a Chart; and yet in strictness I think it cannot be called so, since we have appropriated this word to Sea-affairs. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxi, A chart..points out..the peculiarities of his navigation. 1854 ADM. SMYTH *Mediterranean* (L.) The more recent plans..reveal the awful neglect of our modern chartwrights. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 349 Our navigation is safer for the chart. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.*, We speak of the plan of an estate, the map of a country, the chart of an ocean.

c. An outline map for other than purely geographical purposes, as a *magnetic chart, chart of temperature*; also, a plan of military operations, or the route of an expedition; an itinerary.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 307 He was not .. contented to see them [battles] drawn .. in Charts and Maps. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* Ded., These Peutingerian Military Charts .. appear too faint a Resemblance. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 56 Making maps or charts of his route. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 409 Magnetic charts .. present, at one view, the variations and dip of the needle for all parts of the world.

2. A graphical representation (by means of curves or the like) of the fluctuations of any variable magnitude, such as temperature, barometric pressure, prices, population, etc.

1880 MACCORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 228 The temperature chart, fig. 42, is interesting. *Mod.* A barometric chart.

3. A sheet bearing information of any kind arranged in a tabular form.

1840 (*title*) Gentone's Chart of Inheritance. 1846 (*title*) Historical Chart of the Sovereigns of England. 1851 (*title*) Genealogical Chart of the Descent of Queen Victoria.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 57 The screen unfolds its many coloured chart. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* II. § 2. 114 [When] we turn to the Social World of men, the pantheistic chart is folded up. 1863 BRIGHT *Sp. Amer.* 3 Feb., A chart of the condition of Europe. 1876 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 26 This rude chart of religious thought. *Mod.* 'Not a portrait, a mere chart of his face'.

II. In other senses of F. *carte*, OF. *charte.*

† **4.** *Blank chart* (= OF. *charte blanche*, mod.F. *carte blanche*): a blank paper to be filled up at discretion. *Obs.*

1707 *Chart Blanch*; 1712 *Charte Blanche* (see CARTE BLANCHE). 1711 P. H. *View 2 last Parl.* 247 The Necessity of sending, almost, a blank Chart to the Treaty.

† **5.** = CARD *sb.*^{2} in several senses: **a.** An ordinary card. **b.** A playing-card. **c.** The compass-card.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 227 And practis'd all the Tricks upon the Charts. 1704–32 *Gentleman Instruct.* 412 (D.) The discovery of the chart is but of late standing, tho' of great importance. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Compass*, The mariner's compass with a chart, is much less dangerously moved than the common compass with a bare needle. 1796 H. BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 241 One of the brightest [rays] .. fell on the chart.

III. = L. *charta* in mediæval senses.

†6. A charter, grant, title-deed; a deed or document of any kind. *Obs.*

1616 Bullokar, *Chart*, a writing, a written deed. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Chart*, paper, parchment or anything to write on; also a writing or written deed. 1673 Sir P. Leycester *Hist. Antig.* II. Proleg., Some other Chartes of this Hugh I have met withal. 1775 T. Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Dissert. ii. 2 A series of royal charts or instruments. *Ibid.* 74 Hebrew rolls and charts, relating to their estates in England..are now..in the Tower.

Chart (tʃāɹt), *v.* [f. Chart *sb.*1] *trans.* To make a chart of; to lay down in a chart; to map.

1851 Nichol *Archit. Heav.* 114 The idea of actually charting these profound regions. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xx. 254 A large indentation which they had seen and charted. 1879 *Times* 5 June, The great outlines of the ocean bed have been charted. 1885 Proctor in *Knowledge* No. 172. 119 To chart every single star..in its proper place.

b. *fig.* To figure as in a chart; to outline.

1842 Tennyson *Walk. to Mail* 97 The world .. charts us all in its coarse blacks or whites.

Hence **Cha·rted** *ppl. a.*, **Cha·rting** *vbl. sb.*

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 455 A star..that stood not in the chartings of his heaven-inquiring seer. 1857 I. Taylor *World of M.* 831 The charted pathway of direct knowledge.

‖ **Charta** (kā·rtă). [L. *charta, carta* papyrus, a leaf of papyrus, paper, a paper, writing, document, ad. Gr. χάρτης a leaf of papyrus or paper. The common med.L. for legal writing, charter.]

†1. In OE. form *carta*: Paper, letter. (Later only as Latin.) *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 202 Alecze ða sealfe on hatne claþ oððe cartan. *c* 1000 *Nicod.* xx, Hiġ hym tosendon ane cartan, seo wæs þus awriten.

2. A Charter. Also used *fig.*

1698 Norris *Treat. Sev. Subj.* 329 The Divine Law, which is her Original Charta. 1851 Mrs. Browning *Casa Guidi Wind.* line 532 And if, ne'ertheless That good day's sun delivered to the vines No charta.

b. *esp.* in Magna Charta, the Great Charter of English Liberties.

Chartaceous, cartaceous (kaɹtē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *c(h)artāce-us*, f. *charta* paper: see -aceous.] Of the nature of paper; made of paper; papery.

1655 R. Fellowes tr. *Milton's 2nd Defence* 234 Rejoice ye herrings .. Salmasius .. is preparing chartaceous jackets to invest you all. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 610 Inclosed in chartaceous bags. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Chartaceous*, having the texture of writing-paper.

Chartale, -el(l, obs. variants of Cartel.

Cha·rtaline, *a.* [factitious term f. L. *charta* paper.] Trade name for a thick paper produced as a material for blankets.

1880 *Print. Times* 15 Mar. (*Advt.*) Manufacturers of the chartaline blanket. 1883 *Newsp. Advt.* One Chartaline Blanket is as warm as two pairs of Woollen Blankets.

Charte, obs. form of Chart.

Charte(e, variant of Cherte, *Obs.*, dearness.

Charted, *pa. pple.* of Chart *v.*

Charter (tʃā·ɹtəɹ), *sb.*1 Forms: 3–6 **chartre**, (3 **cartre**), 5 **chartour**, **-yr**, (**-yre**), **-ere**, (7 **carter**), 5– **charter**. [ME. *chartre*, a. OF. *chartre*, ONF. *cartre* (for **cartle*) :—L. *cartula* charter, lit. small paper or writing, dim. of *carta, charta* paper. Cf. Chapter, F. *chapitre* :—L. *capitulum*.]

lit. A leaf of paper (in OE. called *bóc*, Book); a legal document or 'deed' written (usually) upon a single sheet of paper, parchment, or other material, by which grants, cessions, contracts, and other transactions are confirmed and ratified.

1292 Britton II. viii. *De chartres.* Quant al garnement de escrit, qe home apele chartre, fet a saver qe en moutz des maneres sount chartres.

1. A written document delivered by the sovereign or legislature:

a. granting privileges to, or recognizing rights of, the people, or of certain classes or individuals.

Great Charter, that signed by King John guaranteeing the fundamental liberties of the English people: see Magna Charta. *Charter of the Forest* (*Charta Forestæ*), a charter conceded by Henry III in 1217, and revised 1224, restraining the severity of the forest laws of previous reigns.

?*a* 1250 [*Forged*] *Charter Æðelstan* (dated 939) in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 235 Ich Æðelstan..grantye and confirmye by ðisse minre chartre. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 77 Þe emperour with god cartre, & mid ys owne cel, Hym ȝef of þe se .. þe warde .. þis false mon wende þo mid his cartre a-boute. *Ibid.* 498 Alle hor chartren ywis, That adde of is fader..Of franchise & of other thing, al clene were vndo. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 88 b/1 The Kynge made to them two charters..the great chartrye of fraunchyses, and..the charter of forest. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 71 A charter, *diploma*. 1591 Lambarde *Arch.* (1635) 65 The great Charter of England..for which the Englishmen had no lesse striven, than the Trojans for their Helena. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. i. 48 Our Substitutes at home shall haue Blanke-charters: Whereto .. They shall subscribe them for large summes of Gold. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* (1839) 276 Charters are donations of the sovereign; and not laws, but exemptions from law. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 135 The language of the great charter is, that no freeman shall be taken or imprisoned, but by the lawful judgment of his equals, or by the law of the land. 1818 Cruise *Digest* III. 163 When King Edward I created the Black Prince Duke of Cornwall, he gave him a charter, by which he granted to him the name and honour of Duke of Cornwall. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* X. i, There is but one nobility, and Nature signs its charter. 1846 Arnold *Hist. Rome* I. x. 179 The second great charter of Roman liberties. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 27 The Charter of the Forest..was a great measure of relief; the inhabitants of the counties not living within the forests are released from the duty of attending the courts except on special summons; the forests made in the last two reigns are disafforested; much of the vexatious legislation of Henry II is annulled.

†b. granting pardon. Hence *To have one's charter* = to receive pardon. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Havelok* 676 And with þi chartre make [me] fre. 1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xxxiv. (1859) 38 Oure lordes graunt and chartre of pardon. 1468 Fabyan in *Plumpton Corr.* 18 Whan they shulde have been hanged, there chartours were shewyd, & so preservyd. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* cclii. 323 Maister John hume had his chartre and was pardoned by the kyng. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 241 b, Why almyghty god sholde gyue his..charter of pardon to man. *a* 1626 Bacon *Maxims Com. Law* xi. 49 If a man be attainted and have a charter of pardon.

c. creating or incorporating a borough, university, company, or other corporation.

1474 *Act* 12 & 13 *Edw. IV*, in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* (1869) 8 Among certeyn liberties and privileges by charters ..graunted unto the Chaunceller and Scolers of the said universite. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 39 If you denie it, let the danger light Vpon your Charter, and your Cities freedome. 1680 Prideaux *Lett.* (1875) 78 The University will be at large to act according to the utmost extent of their charter. 1684 *Ibid.* 136 Y^e University concern is about ye town carter..to induce them to surrender it, ye Earle of Abington promised them ye addition of several new grants. 1725 Berkeley *Proposal etc.* Wks. III. 218 If his Majesty would graciously please to grant a Charter for a College. 1765-9 Blackstone *Comm.* (1793) 204 The king's charter either creating new or reviving old boroughs. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* II. 888 The Royal Exchange Assurance and the London Assurance Companies were established by charters, bearing date the 22d day of June, 1720. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I. 497 The main question..was the renewal of the Company's charter. 1861 Buckle *Civilis.* II. viii. 575 The earliest charter was granted to an English town in the twelfth century.

d. *People's Charter*: the name given to the famous document (published 8 May 1838) embodying the principles and demands of the Chartists.

1838 W. Lovett *Address* (issued in Mch. or Apl.) In the course of a few weeks this Bill will be prepared and printed for circulation, under the title of 'The People's Charter'. 1838 *Northern Star* (Leeds 6 Aug. 7/2 That this meeting cordially approves of the People's Charter as the outline of an Act to provide for the general representation of the people in Parliament. 1845 *Penny Cycl. 1st Supp.* I. 331/2 The 'People's Charter'. The principal points of this proposed charter are, universal suffrage, vote by ballot, annual parliaments, the division of the country into equal electoral districts, the abolition of property qualification in members, and paying them for their services. 1877 C. Mackay *Forty Years' Recoll.* II. 50 The Charter—a document exceedingly well drawn up—derived its name from the French Charter of 1830.

2. A written evidence, instrument, or contract executed between man and man: a. *gen.*

c 1270 *Saints' Lives* (Laud MS.) (1887) 290 Þe chartre he wrouȝte sone And a-selede hire with is ryng. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 122 For may no cherle chartre make ne his catel selle, With-outen leue of his lorde. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 78/1 And toke a chartre and wrote the conscrypcion of the wedlok. 1494 Fabyan VII. 545 Many blanke chartours were deuysyd and brought into the cytie, whiche many of the moost substancyall men of the same were fayne to seale to theyr payne and charge. *c* 1530 Lo. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Brytt.* (1814) 26 Ye shall gyue to Perron your wyfe this nyght ye charter of her endowry. 1786 Burns *A Dream* xiii, But first hang out, that she 'll discern Your hymeneal charter. 1847 C. G. Addison *Law Contracts* I. i. 19 The Normans .. caused the ancient Saxon contracts and writings to be sealed..and gave them the name of charters or Deeds.

b. applied *esp.* to the documents or deeds relating to conveyance of landed property.

c 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 929 Min heritage, toun and tour, I give it yow, makith chartres as yow leste. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 55 Charters of lands are writings, deeds, evidences, and instruments, made from one man to an other, upon some estate conveyed or passed between them of lands or tenements. 1656 H. Phillips *Purch. Pattern* (1676) 2 Make thy Charter run To thee, thine Heirs. 1818 Cruise *Digest* I. 259 In Madox's collection of ancient charters there are some leases..which considerably exceed that period. 1885 L. Goodeve *Real Prop.* 286 A record of the gift or alienation [of land], called the Charter of Feoffment.

c. *spec.* A document embodying the contract between owners and merchants for the hire of a ship and safe delivery of the cargo; more fully Charter-party. Also, the contract thus made.

1794 in Nicolas' *Disp. Nelson* (1845) I. 428 He was under no Charter. *Customary clause in Charter-parties*, The Brokerage on this Charter is at the rate of Five per cent.

3. Privilege; immunity; publicly conceded right.

1565 Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 263 Ye haue a Charter to speake what ye list, 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 48, I must haue liberty Withall, as large a Charter as the winde. — *Sonn.* lviii. 1665 Glanvill *Sceps. Sci.* xii. 67 To impose Names is part of the Peoples Charter. 1805 Wordsworth *Prelude* VI. (1850) 149 And mighty forms seizing a youthful fancy Had given charter to irregular hopes. 1839 De Quincey *Lakes* Wks. II. 167 Every man .. must grant a charter of large enthusiasm to such an occasion.

†4. As a rendering of L. *charta* taken: Paper; a paper, writing, letter, document, etc. *Obs. rare.*

1382 Wyclif *Prov.* Prol., Ioyne the epistil whom ioyneth presthood; 3he, the chartre twynne not [Vulg. *ne dividat charta*], whom the loue of Crist knytteth. — *Job* vii. 16 And the chartre taken [*accepta charta*], thei maden the conscripcioun of the wedloc.

5. *Comb.*, as *charter-beer*, *-box*, *-chest*, *-room*; **charter-bond** = Charter-party; **charter-boy**, a boy on the Charter-house foundation; **charter-brother**, an inmate and pensioner of the Charter-house; **charter-colony**, a colony founded by Royal Charter; **charter-day**, a day appointed by charter for some special purpose; **charter-exemption**, exemption from taxes, etc. by Royal Charter; **charter-government**, a government founded by Royal Charter; **charter-hold** (see Charter-land); †**charter-horn**, a horn used as a charter or instrument of conveyance; †**charter-man**, ? licentiate, ? licenser; **charter-park**, a park held by charter; †**charter-patent**, a letter-patent; **charter-system**, the system of working a mine by a Chartermaster; †**charter-tailzie**, charter of entail: see Tailzie. See also Charter-house, -land, -master, -party, -school.

1634 Brereton *Trav.* (1844) 156 A kind of beer called *Charter beer. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* 172 He would forfeit his *charter-bond. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Ability*, Wks. (Bohn) II. 36 If all remedy fails, right of revolution is at the bottom of his *charter-box. 1866 Carlyle *Inaug. Address* 181 Compiled out of all kinds of parchments, *charter-chests. 1881 J. Russell *Haigs* 11 Those in the charter-chest of the family date from 1425 onwards. 1766 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 41/1 There are several sorts of colonies in British America: the *charter-colonies, the proprietary governments, and the King's colonies. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* II. 1007 Upon an omission to elect at the *charter-day, or to do such acts as were by the charter required to be done at certain times..a forfeiture of the charter might be incurred, and the corporation dissolved. 1775 Wesley *Wks.* 1872 XI. 85 The plea of *charter-exemption drops. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 293 The *charter governments were empowered to enact laws, and no ratification by the king was necessary. 1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* iv. 203 His *Charter-hold Lands. 1774 C. Lyttelton in *Archæol.* III. 22 Account of certain *Charter-Horns in the Cathedral of Carlisle. 1683 Dryden *Vind. Dk. of Guise*, Wks. 1725 V. 333 The *Charter-man in the very Title-page. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3900/4 A *Charter-Park walled about. 1599 Greene *Alphons.* (1861) 291 I seal your *charter-patent. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxiv, There's a parchment book in the *charter-room at Knockwinnock Castle. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 26 Oct., 'Doggies' and 'butties', as they are called by the pitmen, work the mines for the owners, under terms of arrangement known as the 'charter system'. 1634 S. Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 111 I cannot but think, seeing the ends of the earth are given to Christ (and Scotland is the end of the earth, and so we are in Christ's *charter-tailzie) but our Lord will keep His possession.

†**Charter,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* Also **chartour.** [a. OF. *chartier* :—L. *c(h)artārium* place for papers, archives.] A repository for charters or deeds.

a 1600 *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.) Ane tyne [tin] chartour weyand four pund tua unsis.

Charter (tʃā·ɹtəɹ), *v. trans.* [f. Charter *sb.*1]

1. *trans.* To grant a charter to; to bestow or establish by charter.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IX. xxiii. 210 Þe thred Robert, charterit, and sesit eftyrwart..þat Lady. 1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* I. 5 The Russia Company..was chartered ..in 1555. 1859 C. Barker *Assoc. Princ. Mid. Ages* II. 48 Early in the reign of Edward III:..we find the Goldsmiths' Company chartered.

2. To privilege, license.

1542 Udall tr. *Erasm. Apoph.* 255 b, He was..chartreed or priuileged from bearyng almaner offices of charge. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* X. 719 If discipline be utterly Relax'd, Vice charter'd, Wickedness let loose. 1879 Geo. Eliot *Coll. Breakf. P.* 795 With spreading lands Where pleasure charters all.

3. To hire (a ship) by charter-party. Hence *collog.* to hire (a vehicle, etc.).

1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* 217/1 They had no vessels of their own, but chartered vessels from Whitehaven, Bristol. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* III. 215 It was impossible to charter a ship for the purpose. 1869 W. Bradwood *The O. V. H.* (1870) 191 To charter a dogcart for the afternoon. 1875 J. Bennet *Winter Medit.* IV. xxi. 638 A carriage may be chartered for a given journey at a certain price.

Hence **Cha·rtering,** vbl. sb.

1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. IV. i. 7 The Company preferred the hiring of ships, called chartering. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 9 July 5/2 Chartering limited to sailing vessels.

Charterable (tʃā·ɹtərăb'l), *a.* [f. Charter *sb.*1 or *v.* + -able.] Capable of being chartered.

In mod. Dicts.

Charterage (tʃā·ɹtərēdʒ). *rare.* [Charter *v.* + -age.] The practice of chartering.

1806 W. Taylor in Robberds' *Life* (1843) II. 246 Roscoe ..proposes in parliamentary reform the very step to which the adversary could now with least inconvenience accede, so in slave-trade, so in charterage.

†**Cha·rteral,** *a. Obs.* [f. Charter *sb.*1 + -al1.] In accordance with a charter.

1700 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 609 Onlie present 19 persons, q^as the Charteral number should have been 24.

Hence **Cha·rterally** *adv.*

1696 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 505, I could not even by it have acted more Charterallie than I did.

Chartered (tʃā·ɹtəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. Charter *v.*]

1. Founded, privileged, or protected by charter.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VII. vi. 113 Þai gert þe Chanownis be Chartryd. 1780 Cowper *Table-t.* 259 Britain's chartered land. 1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* viii. 257 The Governors..of the different Chartered Companies. 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* xxxi, There was a foundation or chartered school.

1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 4 (1882) 239 The fugitive bondsmen found freedom in a flight to chartered towns.

2. *fig.* Privileged; licensed.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 48 When he speakes, The Ayre, a Charter'd Libertine, is still. 1783–94 BLAKE *Songs Exper., London* 3 Near where the charter'd Thames does flow. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. liv. 472 A certain sense of decorum..still preserved its sway over the chartered libertines of Rome. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 25 The sworn and chartered foes of light.

3. Hired under a charter-party.

1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 130 Chartered, hired for a voyage. 1866 *Harvard Mem. Biog.* I. 320 The gunboats in the river; the chartered transports..lying at the levee.

b. *fig.* Freighted, charged.

1823 T. ROSCOE *Sismondi's Lit. S. Europe* (Bohn) I. 375 The moment chartered with Clorinda's doom.

Charterer (tʃā·ɹtərəɹ). [f. CHARTER *sb.* and *v.*1]

1. a. One who holds land by charter; a freeholder. b. A freeman of a chartered borough.

1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xxiii. (1615) 217 A Bookeland man, which at this day is taken for a Charterar or a freeholder. 1669 in Picton *L'pool. Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 276 The Aldermen and such of the charterers of this towne as he shall think meet. 1698 *Ibid.* I. 283 The Lord of Derby is a Charterer. 1708–21 KERSEY, *Charterer*, (in Cheshire) a Free-holder.

2. One who hires a vessel under a charter-party.

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xxii, I was assured by the..charterer, that it would be all right. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pock. Bk.* vi. 224 The Charter-party is the written contract by which a Vessel is let, in whole or in part; the person hiring being called the Charterer. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 15 June 7/1 The charterers of the Swedish steamer Bifrost.

†**Charter friar.** *Obs.* [see next.] A Carthusian.

1686 J. SERJEANT *Hist. Monast. Conventions* 42 The Order of the..Charter-Fryers, instituted by one Bruno.

Charterhouse (tʃā·ɹtəɹhɑus). Also (in sense 3) 7 **chartrous.** [An alteration, by popular etymology, of AF. *chartrouse* = F. *chartreuse*, i.e. *maison chartreuse* Carthusian house. (But, in sense 3 really corresp. to the masc. F. *chartreux*, AF. *chartrous*, which is preserved in quot. 1641.) OF. *chartreus*, *-euse* (AF. *-ous*, *-ouse*) was itself a corruption of an earlier form *charteus*, *-euse* (AF. *chartous*, *-charthous*, *-ouse*, cf. It. *certosa*) repr. L. *cartusius*, *carthusius*: see CARTHUSIAN. This earlier form was also used in Eng. as *chartous*, CHARTHOUS, q. v.

The popular understanding of *chartrouse* as *chart(e)r(h)ouse*, was of course helped by the fact that the meaning was Carthusian 'house', *maison chartreuse*. The earlier corruption of *charteus*, *-ous* to *chartreus*, *-rous*, was app. one of French popular etymology, and probably due to association with *chartre* prison, suggested by the rigid confinement and severe discipline of the order.]

1. A Carthusian monastery. *arch.*

[*a* 1500 *Siege of Rouen* 7 in *Collect. Lond. Cit.* (Camd. Soc. 1877) With [inne] a howse of Chartere There loggyd hym oure kynge.] 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1323/1 As one myghte saye that looked for too dye, or that were entring into the charter house, I wyll neuer eate fleshe more in thys worlde. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 38 Draune from the tower unto Tyborne the iij. priors of the Charterhowses [London, Beauvale, and Hexham], and there hongyd, heddyd, and qwarterd. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1236/1 Buried in the charterhouse at Hull. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* Wks. IV. 249 Think not heaven a Charter-house, where Men..must not speak to one another. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. II* Wks. (1711) 105 Margaret the old queen..was buried in the charterhouse of St. Johnston. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 251 Buxheim, a considerable charterhouse, situate one hour's distance from Memmingen. 1839 MAR. HACK *Eng. Stories Olden T.* 183 He took lodgings near the Charter-house, among the Carthusians.

2. Hence: Name of a charitable institution or 'hospital' founded in London, in 1611, upon the site of the Carthusian monastery, which has since become one of the great English public schools. (Now removed to the neighbourhood of Godalming.)

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* x. iv. § 15 (an. 1611) Richard Sutton, the Phœnix of our age, and sole founder of Charter House Hospital..Children not yet come to, and old men already past, helping of themselves, have in this hospital their souls and bodies provided for. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 325 The course of classical study in the Charterhouse is similar to that at other public schools.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.* [cf. CHARTHOUS.] Carthusian.

1577 VAUTROULLIER *Luther on Gal.* 198 The Turke thinketh the selfe same thing that the Charterhouse monke doth. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 201 Dionyse the Charterhouse Monke. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1274/2 Being of the charterhouse order. 1641 R. HARRIS *Abners Funerall* 12 Call your selves Sinners; els we (with that Chartrous Monk in story) Saint all who will see and supple us.

†**Charterism.** *Obs.* [f. CHARTER + -ISM.] Adherence to the 'People's Charter'; Chartism.

1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 368 Charterism is extending upwards. Meaning always by Charterism, an attachment to the great principles of popular government..embodied in what was called 'the People's Charter'.

Charterist. *Hist.* [f. CHARTER *sb.* + -IST.]

†1. *Eccl. Hist.*

1579 J. FIELD *Calvin's Serm.* Ded., The..olde Charterists, and new Anabaptists, and such as are of the Family of Love.

2. *Eng. Hist.* = CHARTIST.

1888 E. PEACOCK in *N. & Q.* Ser. VII. VI. 273 Charterist and Charterism were the words commonly used by those with whom I came in contact, in or about the year 1840.

Charter-land. Land held by charter; freehold land. (In OE. *bócland*, BOOKLAND.)

1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 13 Lands and tenements..to the yearly value of XX.s. of Charter land or freehold. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 13 b, There maye be in one manere a lordshyp bothe charter lande and copye lande. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 54 Charter-land..which otherwise is called freehold. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 90 Book-land, or charter-land. 1860 C. INNES *Scotl. in Mid. Ages* ii. 54 Bocland or Charter-land was such as was severed by an act of government, that is, by the King with the consent of his parliament, from the public land.

Charterless, *a.* Without a charter (in various senses of that word).

a 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* p. 114 And chartirles gothe this man fulle of drede. *Mod.* The borough forfeited its charter, and still remains charterless.

Chartermaster. [f. CHARTER *sb.*1 2; *i.e.* a 'masterman' who works by 'charter' or written contract.] 'In the mining districts, one who raises coal or ironstone at a contract price' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

1881 in RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*

Charter-party (tʃā·ɹtəɹˌpā·ɹti). Forms: 6 (? **chartwrpartte**), **chartparte**, **chartipartie**; 6–7 **charter-partie**, 7 **charter-party.** [In 16th c. *charte-, chartipartie*, a. F. *charte partie*, in med. L. *charta partīta* (also called *charta divisa*) a divided 'charter' or legal instrument, *i.e.* one written out in duplicate, and then divided through a rubric or title, half being given to each party to the transaction; an indenture.]

†1. *gen.* An indenture; a contract written out in duplicate on a single sheet, and then divided so as to yield two counter-parts, fitting each other with their indented edges, or by the division being made through a rubric, title, or alphabet, written between the two. *Obs.*

[RYMER *Fœdera* XIII. 43/2 (Du Cange) Contractus per chartas partitas. DUGDALE *Monast. Angl.* II. 94 (Du Cange) Tenent etiam totam terram de Stelden per Cartas Divisas.]

2. In modern use confined to: The charter or deed made between owners and merchants for hire of a ship, and safe delivery of the cargo.

It contains the name and burden of the vessel, the names of the master and freighters, the price or rate of the freight, the place and time of lading and unlading, and stipulations as to demurrage.

1539 T. PERY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. II. 142 As larger will apere by the sayde chartwrpartte. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 The chart parte to be made betwen the said owner or maister and the marchantes. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Contrapoliça*, the counterpane of a chartipartie, *antigraphum*. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 272 It is requisite that the same be declared in the charter partie. 1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 37 Those which hire ships for that purpose are bound by conditions vnder hand and Seale, which we call Charter parties. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 55 Charter partie. 1658 MILTON *Lett. State* Wks. 1738 II. 219 He hir'd out his Ship by a Charter-party Agreement, to one Joseph Arman, an Italian. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 101 When the..Charter-Party is signed, the contracting Parties shall be reciprocally bound one to another, to observe the conditions stipulated therein. 1804 in Nicolas' *Disp. Nelson* (1845) V. 356 Whether their Vessels are found agreeably to their Charter Parties which they are hereby directed to produce. 1849 FREESE *Comm. Class-bk.* 43 A Charter-Party is an insurable interest or property.

Charter School. The name given to schools established in Ireland by the Charter Society founded in 1733, to provide Protestant education for the Catholic poor. In 1745 a special tax was devoted by parliament to their support.

1763 DK. NORTHUMB. *Sp. Irish Parlt.* in *Ann. Reg.* 197/1 For this purpose your protestant Charter schools were established. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 206 [Galway] has..a charter-school, and an hospital. 1881 FROUDE *Eng. in Irel.* I. 573 The long celebrated Charter Schools so fiercely condemned by the Catholic priests. 1883 LECKY *Hist. 18th Cent.* II. 200.

†**Charthous.** *Obs.* Also **chartous.** [Earlier form of CHARTERHOUSE; a. AF. *chart(h)eus* = OF. *charteus*:—L. *Carthusius*: see CARTHUSIAN.] Carthusian, -s.

c 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 305 Aboute that tyme bygan the ordre of the Charthous in Calabria. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 674 Monkes ne preistes, Chanouns ne charthous þat in chirche serveth.

Charting *vbl. sb.*: see under CHART *v.*

Chartism (tʃā·ɹtiz'm). *Eng. Hist.* [f. L. *charta* in sense 'CHARTER' + -ISM.] The democratic movement and principles of the Chartists, 1838–48.

1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVII. 536 A sort of intellectual Chartism, very sublime and beautiful in theory, but very useless in practice. 1839 CARLYLE (*title*) Chartism. 1859 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* II. 189 The democratic movement among the operative classes, commonly known as Chartism, was the first open separation of interest, feeling, and opinion, between the labouring portion of the commonwealth and all above them. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xviii. 18 Chartism did not die of its own excesses; it became an anachronism.

Chartist (tʃā·ɹtist). [f. L. *charta*, in sense CHARTER + -IST.] One of the body of political reformers (chiefly of the working classes) who arose in 1837–8, and whose principles were embodied in the document called the 'People's Charter' (CHARTER *sb.* 1 d). (The organization came to an end after 1848.)

'Not found in their organ, the *Northern Star*, before August 1838.' (*N. & Q.* 7 S. VI. 433.)

1838 *Ann. Reg.* XV. 310–11 A public meeting of the 'Chartists' was convened in the day time at Palace Yard, Westminster. 1850–1 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. v. v. 263 The body soon to be called *Chartists*—as soon as their political ideas had resolved themselves into the form of a charter which the people might demand. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 22 A country of extremes—dukes and chartists, Bishops of Durham and naked heathen colliers. 1882 W. J. LINTON in *Century Mag.* XXIII. 423/1 The very name of the People's Charter helped the opponents to a nickname: Chartist became a word of reproach.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* Introd. 2 The Chartist outbreaks. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 219 Chartist doctrines..made such progress in South Wales, as to give rise to dangerous commotions. 1848 *Illust. Lond. News* 17 June 391/2 Failure of the Chartist Demonstrations.

Chartless, *a.* Without a chart.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 56 O'er the chartless main. 1871 JOAQ. MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 98 Chartless strange and most uncommon seas.

Chartographer (kaɪtɒ·grăfəɹ). Also CART-. [f. L. *charta*, *carta*, in med. sense 'chart', 'map' (a. Gr. χάρτης) + Gr. -γραφος writing, writer + -ER: in mod.F. *chartographe*.] One who draws charts or maps. Cf. CARTOGRAPHER.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* 23 July (L.) We should have thought it better for a chartographer to admit his ignorance. 1878 HOOKER & BALL *Marocco* 379 The chartographer has spoiled his map.

So **Chartogra·phic, -al,** *a.*, **Charto·graphist, Charto·graphy,** all which are also written CART-.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* 23 July (L.) The careful delineation..showing a considerable advance in chartographic certainty. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 323/1 The chartographic prints of the cadastral survey. 1884 *Academy* 22 Mar. 207 Mr. Cust..obliged the chartographist to adhere to Fred Müller's classification. 1851 J. R. JACKSON (*title*) Chartography. 1883 *Gd. Words* 241 Columbus turned his attention to chartography.

†**Cha·rtomancy.** *Obs.* [f. Gr. χάρτης paper + -MANCY.] (See quot.)

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 165 Chartomancy [divining] by writing in papers.

Chartour, -tre, obs. forms of CHARTER.

Chartous, var. CHARTHOUS, *Obs.*, Carthusian.

†**Cha·rtre.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *chartre* (12th c. in Littré):—L. *carcer-em* prison, dungeon.] A prison.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2043 Him ðe chartre haueð bitazt. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* L ij, The prysoners which were in the prysons and chartres.

‖ **Chartreuse** (ʃartrø·z). [Fr.; fem. of *Chartreux*: see next and CHARTERHOUSE.]

1. A liqueur made by the monks of La Grande-Chartreuse (the head monastery of the Carthusians, near Grenoble), with aromatic herbs and brandy.

1866 SALA *Barbary* XX. 309 The absinthe and the chartreuse..should all come from France.

2. A shade of colour; a pale apple-green.

1884 *Western Daily Press* 26 Dec. 7/5 With white all pale shades are employed, such as heliotrope, citron, chartreuse.

‖ **Chartreux** (ʃartrø·). [mod.F., for earlier *charteus*:—L. *Carthusius*: see CHARTERHOUSE.]

1. A CARTHUSIAN. Also *attrib.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* (1554) 223 a Yeue me your honde with chekes dead and pale, Caused of watche and long abstinence, Sir Chartreux. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 148 Sir, a Chartreux Fryer, His Confessor. 1661 COWLEY *Cromwell* Wks. 1710 II. 655 The Chartreux wants the Warning of a Bell To call him to the Duties of his Cell. 1732 POPE *Use of Riches* I. 187 Like some lone chartreux.

2. The Charterhouse (School).

1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Addison* Wks. III. 42 I have enquired when he was sent to the Chartreux..At the school of the Chartreux..he pursued his juvenile studies under the care of Dr. Ellis.

Chartulary1 (kā·ɹtiʃlări). Also spelt CARTULARY, q.v. [ad. med.L. *chartulārium* (*cartu-*) repository of charters, *f. chartula* CHARTER: see -ARY.] A collection or set of charters; particularly, the large volume, or set of volumes, containing a duplicate copy of all charters, title-deeds, and like documents, belonging to a monastery, corporation, or other land-owner; a (private) register of charters. Also applied to a modern printed edition of such a register or collection.

(Some have erroneously confounded *chartulary* with *charter*: see Todd. Johnson's explanation 'A place where papers or records are kept' gives the radical sense of L. *chartularium*, but appears not to be in use in Eng.)

1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* (1633) Pref. 2 Diverse manuscripts, Annales and Chartularies. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 697 He brought forth five antient MSS. in folio, which were Chartularies of the Lordships and Lands first given to the Cath. Ch. of S. Paul in London. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 835 Publish'd from an Original in the Chartulary of St. Giles. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 148 M. Guerard..the learned editor of the chartulary of Chartres. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* I. xi. 369 The ecclesiastical chartularies or collections of title deeds. 1884 *Athenæum* 16 Aug. 209/1 He does not know the difference between an indenture and a chartulary, between a deed on a single membrane and a register of numerous writings.

Chartulary2, [ad. L. *chartulāri-us* keeper

of the archives, f. *chartula*: see prec.] A keeper of the archives; he who had charge of the records.
1678–1706 in PHILLIPS. 1708–21 KERSEY. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Chartulary*, a keeper of a Register-roll or Reckoning-Book. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. IV. vi. 318 Maurice the chartulary harangued the soldiers.

Charvaile, -vel, etc. obs. ff. CHERVIL.

Charwoman (tʃē·ɹ-, tʃā·ɪwumæn). Forms: 6 **charr-, charre-,** 7–8 **chare-, chairwoman,** 8–9 **charwoman.** [f. CHARE *sb.*[1] 5, *v.*[1] 5 + WOMAN.
The spellings *chare-, chair-* have now gone out, though the pronunciation indicated by them is still frequent.]
A woman hired by the day to do odd jobs of household work.
a. 1596 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* I. 116 All such yonge Wemen and others called Charr Wemen in this towne as are in noe service. 1597 DELONEY *Jacke Newb.* ix. 107 To be a charre-woman in rich mens houses. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 142 ₱ 6 Illicit correspondence with cottagers and charwomen. 1861 W. COLLINS *Dead Secr.* 66 He allowed no living soul, not even an occasional charwoman, to enter the house.
β. 1626 FLETCHER *Fair M. of Inn* IV. ii, The witches of Lapland are the devil's chairwomen. 1626 BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 198 The Chare-woman, and her daughters Pocketing and Filch. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. 22 It is no good huswifery to hire Chair-women. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6385/3 Elizabeth Maulkham..Charewoman. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 550 As a Chairwoman was cleaning out an uninhabited house in Blaney's Court.

Chary (tʃē·ɹi), *a.* Forms: 1 **cearig, -eg, ceari,** 3 **chariȝ,** 5 **charry,** (6 **chearie, cheyrye, chairie,** 7 **chairy**), 6–7 **charie,** 6– **chary.** [OE. *cearig* = OS. *carag* (in *mōdcarag*), OHG. *charag*:—OTeut. type **karag-oz*, f. *karō-* sorrow, trouble, care. With the sense-development cf. CAREFUL.
The palatalization of initial *ca-* in this word, while it remains guttural in CARE, is thus accounted for: in the sb. the original OE. type was nom. *caru*, gen. **cære*, whence *ceare* (cf. *ceaster, ceaster* etc.); so app. the derivative **cærig*, whence *cearig*, with palatal *ce-* becoming *ch-*. But the sb. retained guttural *c* in the nom. (even when by *u-* umlaut it was occasionally written *cearu*), so that no such form as *chare* is found in ME. As to sense 3 cf. CHARE *a.*]
†**1.** Causing sorrow, grievous. *Obs.*
a 1000 *Doomsday* 67 (Gr.) Wæs Meotud on beam bunden fæste cearian clomme.
†**2.** Feeling or showing sorrow; sorrowful, mournful. *Obs.*
a 1000 *Crist* 148 (Gr.) Hie bidon hwonne bearn Godes cwome to cearigum. *a* 1000 *Soul's Address* 162 (Gr.) Ne þurfon wyt beon cearie. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1274 For turrtle ledebþ chariȝ lif..fra þatt hire make iss dæd.
†**3.** Dear; precious, cherished. *Obs.*
? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2965 Ffore the charry childe so his chere chawngide, That the chillande watire one his chekes rynnyde! 1593 PEELE *Edw. I*, 200 And henceforth see you call it Charing-cross; For why, the chariest and the choicest queen, That ever did delight my royal eyes There dwells. *a* 1600 W. ELDERTON in Farr's *S. P. Eliz.* II. 514 O God, what griefe is this thye charie church should want A bishoppe of so good a grace. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 253 Things of charie price. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxix, Fill the stirrup cup .. from a butt yet charier than that which he had pierced for the former stoup.
4. Careful, cautious, circumspect, wary.
1543 UDALL tr. *Erasm. Apoph.* 221 b, I am much more charie, that it may not be lost. 1566 *Answ. Examination pretending to mayntayne Apparell, etc.* 148 Those prudent and chairie ouerseers which tythe mint and anice. 1625–8 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.*, I..have not touched them but with a light and chary hand. 1857 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 343 Yet in this concession, he was very chary. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* II. xiii. 15 Enough to madden a chary lover.
b. Fastidious, shy, particular.
1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* II. ii. H iv, Whilste theye indite, and reade theire toyes, Moste chearie and most coy. 1592 GREENE *Ciceronis Amor.*, Man having swilled in this nectar of Love is so chary that he .. admitteth no partaker of her favours. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 36 The chariest Maid is Prodigall enough, If she vnmaske her beauty to the Moone. 1834 MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 114 Another [eagle]..not quite so chary in its food as the former.
c. Const. *in, of.* Shy of, disinclined to.
1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 66 To be very chary and circumspect in opening himselfe. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. Wks. (1875) II. 253 Men ought to be chary of aspersing them [the clergy]. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi, Chary of mixing in causeless strife. 1883 *19th Cent.* May 882 Crown authorities were very chary in putting it in force. 1884 *Law Times* 16 Feb. 278/1 Tradesmen chary of allowing vessels to leave port prior to payment.
5. Careful (in preservation *of*). Const. *of*, † *over.*
1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 58 If you bee chary of your good name. 1598 GREENE *James IV* (1861) 219 With chary care I have recur'd the one. 1598 YONG *Diana* 390 Her father was so tender and charie ouer her, that few times he suffered her to be out of his sight. 1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* I. i, 'Faith, I am very Chary of my Health. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 221 The curious sea-chest of glasses ..which I shall be very chary to keep as a monument of your love. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. viii. 56 Be chary of them, and return them when perused. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxiv, In reference to your safety and comfort, of which he desires us to be chary.
6. Careful not to waste or part with, frugal, sparing (*of*).
1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 106 Cheyrye, *parcus.* 1592 GREENE *Disput.* 4 Hee that is most charie of his crownes abroad. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 154 They drank nothing but water, of which they were very chary. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii, They were more chary of their royal presence. 1868 MISS BRADDON *Dead-Sea Fr.* I. ii. 20 He had much need to be careful of shillings, and chary even of pence. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Lit.* II. vii. 478 He is rather chary than enthusiastic. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vii. 281 The primitive barbarian ..would have been extremely chary in his use of words.
†**7.** Requiring care or careful handling. *Obs.*
1581 MULCASTER *Positions* v. (1887) 28 The cheife and chariest point is, so to plie them all, as they may proceede voluntarily.
8. quasi-*adv.* Charily; carefully.
c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* vi. 175 Thanks, Mephistophilis, for this sweet book, This will I keep as chary as my life. *a* 1600 W. ELDERTON in Farr's *S. P. Eliz.* II. 513 And charie went to churche himself. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxii, Which I will keepe so chary, As tender nurse her babe. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* III. Wks. 1874 IV. 44 Let men live as charie as they can. *a* 1845 HOOD *Mary's Ghost* v, You thought that I was buried deep, Quite decent like, and chary.

Charybdis (kărī·bdĭs). [L.; a. Gr. *χάρυβδις.*] A dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Sicily (now Calofaro), opposite the Italian rock Scylla. Used allusively of anything likely to cause shipwreck of life, etc., and *esp.* in combination with Scylla, of the danger of running into one evil or peril in seeking to avoid its opposite.
1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Ev., Ess.* (Arb.) 147 And contrarie the remedy of the one euill is the occasion and commencement of an other, as in Scilla and Charybdis. 1609 *Man in Moone* (1849) 22 The very sinke of sensuality and poole of putrifaction; a Sylla to citizens, and Caribdis to countrie-men. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 72 If we consider what mighty Charybdes there are in the World. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 87. 1860 *All Y. Round* 382 In avoiding the Scylla of the mud-bank we had all but stumbled upon the Charybdis of a dredging-machine.

Charyowre, -ooure: see CHARGER.

Chas, obs. f. of CHASE *sb.*[1], *v.*[1]; Sc. f. CHESS.

Chasboll, -bow, Sc. variants of CHESBOLL.

Chase, chace (tʃēis), *sb.*[1] Also 5 **chaas, chasshe, chas,** 6 *Sc.* **chaise, chess.** [ME. *chace*, a. OF. *chace* (= Pr. *cassa*, Sp. *caza*, Pg. *caça*, It. *caccia*):—Romanic type **captia*, f. stem of **captiare*: see CHASE *v.*]
1. The action of chasing or pursuing with intent to catch; pursuit; hunting.
1297 R. GLOUC. 6 Mest plente of fysch..And mest chase.. of wylde bestes. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 199 Liouns chas..and beore baityng. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 373 Then might nought make sute and chace, Where that the game is nought provable. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. XXX. (1495) 793 Yf a hart fynde dowble wayes..that it be harder for the houndes to fynde and to folowe his chaas by odour and smell. 1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 393 The Lord Seytoun..brak a chaise upoun Alexander Quhitelaw. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V* Wks. (1711) 107 The chace and following of hereticks is more necessary than that of infidels. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 307 Three bulls .. which they killed after a long and tedious chace. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iii. (1873) 57 The Carranchas will unite in chace of large birds. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 191 The Silesians made a deliberate chase after elegant and original words. See STEEPLE-CHASE, WILD-GOOSE-CHASE.
b. *The chase*: the occupation or pastime of hunting wild animals for profit or (more usually) sport; 'hunting'.
c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 94 Þat neuer on Friday to wod þou go to chace. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E j a, Beestys of venery, or of chace. 1606 *2nd Pt. Returne fr. Pernass.* II. v. (Arb.) 31 Your speciall beasts for chase, or as we huntsmen call it, for venery. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 1 The Chace, I sing, Hounds, and their various Breed. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. IV. 268 An Asiatic, who depends for subsistence on the chace. 1790 COWPER *Iliad* X. 424 As two fleet hounds, sharp fang'd, trained to the chace. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* IX. 201 Passionately devoted to the chace. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 91 Ardently fond of the chase. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xi. 391 Like hunted beasts of the chace.
c. Pursuit of an enemy; rout. *Obs.* (exc. as in a.).
c 1325 *Coer de L.* 6801 There were a thousand prysoners and mo. The chace lested swythe longe. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 27 Þe toþer were affraied, þat þei went to þer schippes, so hard he sette his chace. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1274 Þemperours men manly made þe chace, & slowen doun bi eche side. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xli. 79 In the Chace mony there War takyn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 59 A chase, *fuga*. 1513–75 *Diurn. Occur.* (1833) 37 Thair was not many slain at this chess. 1571 H. MARLEBORROUGH in *Hamner's Chron. Irel.* (1633) 207 The chase or discomfiture of Ophaly. 1790 BURNS *Batt. Sheriff-muir* IV, The chase gaed frae the north, man. 1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* IV. 565 I have been on the pursuit, or rather chace of Soult out of Portugal.
d. In Naval warfare: The pursuit of a ship.
1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 3 Wee gave chase to a Turkish Pirat, after halfe a dayes chase, we gave him over. 1669 STURMY *Mariners Mag.* I. I. 18 With a Man of War in Chase. *Ibid.* 19 We have a stearn-Chase, but we shall be up with her presently. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v., *A Stern Chase* is when the Chaser follows the Chased a-stern, directly upon the same Point of the Compass. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) M, The admiral displayed the signal for a general chace. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* XXX, This will be a long chase; a stern chase always is.
e. Phrases: *In chase* is said both of the chaser and of the chased, as *to be in chase* (*of*), *have in chase, hold in chase. To give chase* (*to*): to pursue. † *Fair chase*, a fair field; † *free chase*, free scope, 'full fling'.
c 1400 *Vwaine & Gaw.* 3250 Thai ne war fayn of that fair chace. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1346 Where he list, Foly hath fre chace. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 143 Howbeit still all is ace, And there still a fayer chace. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 102 When a hart is in his chase, he is greatly pained in his bowels. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. vi. 19 Spies of the Volces Held me in chace. 1632 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* 496 When we have anything in chase. 1634 [see prec. sense]. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 419 What suttle and unpeaceable designs he then had in chace. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Brigantine*, is a small light Vessel.. and is either for Fighting or giving Chase. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 324 Two of the frigates gave us chase. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 60 It gives chase to small birds on the wing. 1823 BYRON *Island* III. x, And now the two canoes in chase divide .. To baffle the pursuit. *a* 1842 MACAULAY *Armada*, The tall Pinto till the noon had held her close in chase.
2. The right of hunting over a tract of country; also, that of keeping beasts of the chase therein.
c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 146 Thrughe alle sees and sandys I gyf the the *chace. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 38 A man may have a chase in another man's ground as well as his own. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* III. 253 A chace is a franchise or liberty of keeping certain kinds of wild animals within a particular and known district.
3. A hunting-ground, a tract of unenclosed land reserved for breeding and hunting wild animals; unenclosed park-land.
a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 362 Have ye nat perkus and chas? What schuld we do a this place. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiv. 53 Thenne shalle alle the hunters flee awaye fro the chasshe. 1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 A chase .. for nourishyng, generacion and feeding of beastes of venery. 1542 BRINKLOW *Compl.* iv. (1874) 16 The inclosing of parkys, forestys, and chasys. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* i. (1615) 24 In these three things, a Forest doth differ from a Chase, that is to say, in particular Lawes, in particular Officers, and in certaine Courts. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (1851) 144 Edward Sawyer, keeper of Cranburn Chace, in Windsor Forest. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* II. vi. (1806) I. 432 A part of these domains consisted of parks and chaces. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 28 It is almost the only forest in England in the hands of a subject; by whom, in strict language, only a chase is tenable. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 543 Their wide enclosed parks, and unenclosed chaces.
fig. 1849 DE QUINCEY *Eng. Mail Coach* Wks. IV. 343 That ancient watery park, that pathless chase of ocean.
4. The object of pursuit; the hunted animal.
1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 208 Fast after the chace he spedde. 1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Venerie* iii, 7 And kill at force, hart, hind .. and euery chace. 1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat., Hunting* (1706) 15 When Hounds .. find some Game or Chase, we say *They Challenge*. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peake* 6 For badgors, wolves and foxes..Or for the yet less sort of chaces. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 178 The frighted Chase leaves her late dear Abodes. 1822 BYRON *Werner* I. i. 62, I have been full oft The chase of Fortune. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Mar. 4/1 The intrepid little chase lay dead and mangled.
b. *Naut.* The ship chased.
1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 56 The shortest way to fetch vp your chase is the best. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* XXIX, It was almost dark when we came up with the sternmost chace. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Chace*, a vessel pursued by some other. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXV. 864 The chase opened fire on the Carolina.
5. Those who hunt, 'the hunt'.
1811 W. SPENCER *Poems* 80 And all the chace rode on.
6. The chase-guns of a ship (cf. BOW-CHASE, -CHASERS); the part of the ship where the chase-ports are. *Stern chase*: the chase-guns in the stern.
1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 184 The vice-admirall ..began with her chace to salute her with three or foure peeces of artillery, and so continued chasing her and gunning at her. *Ibid.* 190 Doubtlesse it is most proper for shippes to have short ordinance, except in the sterne or chase. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 55 Her Bow and chase so Gally-like contriued, should beare as many Ordnances as..she could. *Ibid.* xiii. 60 To giue her also your full chase, your weather broadside. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2251/4 Whilst our Stern Chace so galled the rest a Stern. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* III. viii. 501 The galeon returned the fire with two of her stern-chace. 1795 *Lond. Gaz.* 3 Feb., Firing at each other their bow and stern chases.
7. *Tennis.* Applied to the second impact on the floor (or in a gallery) of a ball which the opponent has failed or declined to return; the value of which is determined by the nearness of the spot of impact to the end wall. If the opponent, on sides being changed (see quot. 1653), can 'better' this stroke (*i. e.* cause his ball to rebound nearer the wall) he wins and scores it; if not, it is scored by the first player; until it is so decided, the 'chase' is a stroke in abeyance.
Since the distance of the place of impact from the wall is the point of value, the common explanation in Dictionaries is 'The place where the ball completes its first bound'.
[= F. *chasse*, It. *caccia*, Sp. *caza*, MDu. *caetse*, from ONF. *cache*, Du. *kaats*. Thence Du. *kaatsspel* i. e. 'chase-play', tennis, whence Sc. CACHESPEL, and *caich, cach*, CATCH *sb.* 5. The original meaning appeares to be 'drive', viz. the driving of the ball to such a point.]
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 68 Chace of tenys play, or obyr lyke, *sistencia, obstaculum, obiculum.* 1522 SKELTON *Why come ye* 880 Marke me that chace In the Tennys play. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 403/2 Tindall is a great marker, there is nothing with him now but mark, mark, mark. It is pitie that the man wer not made a marker of chases in some tenis play. 1541 SIR T. WYATT *Defence* 263/3 As a man should judge a chace against him at the tennis, where with he were not all the best contented. 1591 FLORIO *Sec. Frutes* 25 Boye, marke that chace. *B.* It is marked, and it is a great one [= bad one]. *Ibid.* I have two chaces. *T.* The last was not a chace, but a losse. *H.* Why is it a losse? *T.* Because you stroke it at the second rebound. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 266 (1623) 72/2 All the Courts of

France will be disturb'd With Chaces. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. lviii, After the two chases are made, he that was in the upper end of the tennis-court goeth out, and the other cometh in. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Chace* .. also in the game of Tenis, the fall of the Ball in such a certain part of the Court, beyond which the opposite Party must strike the Ball next time to gain that stroke. 1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 357 Marking the chaces.

8. *dial.* Haste, hurry.

1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Chass*, 'Tak your awn time ower 't, there's nae chass about it.'

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *chase-fight* (cf. 1 d); **chase-gun**, 'such guns as are removed to the chase-ports ahead or astern, if not pivot-guns' (Adm. Smyth); **chase-halter**, a large halter with a long rein used for breaking colts; **chase-piece** = *chase-gun*; **chase-ports** (see quot. 1850); **chase-sight**, 'where the sight is usually placed' (Adm. Smyth).

1708 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 280 A *chase fight to the northward till 7 at night. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* lxxxii, Raking *chase-guns through our sterns they send. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Chase guns*, are such whose Ports are either in the Head (and then they are used in chasing of others) or in the Stern, which are only useful when they are pursued or chased by any Ship or Ships. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* III. viii. (ed. 2) 501 He gave orders to fire upon them with the chace-guns. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. (1617) 75 Tye him downe to the manger, and take off his *chase halter. *Ibid.* II. iii. 29 Hauing .. got a chase halter made of strong Hempe, with the reine aboue three fadome long at the least. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 130 A watering snaffle, and then ouer it a strong soft chasse halter. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 60 Giue him a *chase peece with your broad side. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v. *Duckup*, When a shot is to be made by a chase Piece. *Ibid.* s.v. *Bulk heads*, The Bulk-head afore.. in which are the *Chase Port. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 106 *Chase-ports*, the ports at the bows, or through the stern of the ship. The former..are called bow-chasers.

Chase (tʃēis), *sb.*[2] [a. F. *châsse*, in OF. *chasce*, *chasse*, shrine of relics, setting of gems, casing, case :—L. *capsa* 'repository, box, case', f. *cap-ĕre* to take, receive. (It is doubtful whether sense 2 belongs here; cf. next, and L. *capsus* enclosure).]

1. The 'setting' of a gem.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *La Saillie & cabochon d'vne pierre preétieuse taillée en bosse*, the chase wherein a precious stone is enclosed.

2. *Printing.* The quadrangular iron frame in which the composed type for a page or sheet is arranged in columns or pages, and 'locked up' by the quoins or wedges, so as to be placed in the press.

1612 STURTEVAUT *Metallica* (1854) 78 A Printing Presse hath his seuerall parts..as the screw, the nut, the pear-tree, and the chase. 1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 492. 143 The Compositor..closeth them with chases, (lest they slip out). 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* II. 207 The form ..properly arranged and confined by quoins or wedges within an iron frame, denominated a chase.

Chase (tʃēis) *sb.*[3] [a. F. *chas*, orig. 'enclosure, enclosed place', needle-eye, etc. (=It. *casso*):—late L. *capsum*, thorax, hollow of the chest, 'locus conclusus'; a parallel form to L. *capsa*, *capsus*, f. *capĕre* to take, receive, contain.] *General sense*: A lengthened hollow, groove, or furrow.

†**1.** The hollow furrow or 'gutter' on a cross-bow wherein the arrow lies. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Coulisse d'un arbaleste*, the hollow furrow wherein the arrow lyes; we call it, the gutter, or chace (of a crosse-bow).

2. The cavity of a gun barrel; the part of a gun which contains the bore; the part in front of the trunnions (or, sometimes, between the trunnions and the swell of the muzzle).

1647 NYE *Gunnery* I. 47 Every Gunner ought to try his Piece, whether it be not wider in the mouth than the rest of the chase. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Ordnance*, The whole Cavity or Bore of the Piece is called her Chase. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) I iij b, The chace comprehends the ogee nearest to the second reinforce-ring; the chace-girdle and astragal; and the muzzle and astragal. *Ibid.* R riij b, The shot would..roll out of the chace. 1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* Plate (1862) 50. 1860 TENNENT *Story Guns* (1864) 213. 1876 *Daily News* 20 Oct. 3/3 Obtained by elongating the chase or barrel of the gun.

3. A groove made to receive something which lies within or passes through it: e. g. **a.** A groove cut in the face of a wall, to receive a pipe, etc. **b.** A trench cut for the reception of drain tiles. **c.** The curved water-way in which a breast-wheel rotates, so as to confine the water.

1871 *Week's News* 7 Jan. 5 It would be quite practicable to carry the pipes up in a chase by the side of the kitchen flue, and to place the cistern near the chimney stack.

4. a. *Carpentry.* 'A score cut lengthwise for a tenon to be fixed in, as the tenon at the heels of pillars, etc.' (Weale *Rudim. Navig.* 106.)

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 311 These joints should be chased or indented, and such chases filled with lead. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 144 A large pillar .. with its ..end tenoned into a chase.

b. *Shipbuilding.* A kind of joint by which the overlapping joint of clinker-built boats gradually passes at the stem and stern into a flush joint as in carvel-built boats; this is done by taking a gradually-deepening rabbet out of each edge at the lands.

5. See quot.

1794 J. CLARK *Agric. Surv. Heref.* 40 *Chase*, a stone trough used in cider-making, into which apples are thrown, and then crushed by a stone drawn by a horse into a kind of paste, provincially must.

6. *Comb.*, as **chase-hooped** *a.*, (of a gun) having the chase strengthened by hoops; so **chase-hooping**; **chase-mortice** (from 4), 'a long mortise cut lengthwise in one of a pair of parallel timbers, for the insertion of one end of a transverse timber by making the latter revolve round a centre at the other end, which is fixed in the other parallel timber' (Gwilt).

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 6/2 The other 43-ton guns were to be *chase-hooped. 1888 *Ibid.* 1 June 4/2 Alterations of designs, modifications of tests, *chase-hooping. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* II. 251 On the top of these crank shafts are moving crank heads, with a *chase mortice in each.

Chase, chace (tʃēis), *v.*[1] Forms: 4. **chace-n, chaci, chacy, chasce-n**, 4–5 **chass(e**, (5 **chas, chasy, schase**, 6 *Sc.* **chaiss**), 4–9 **chace**, 4– **chase**. [ME. a. OF. *chacie-r*, later *chascie-r*, *chasse-r*, in 11th c. *cacer* (ONF. *cacher*, Pr. *cassar*, Sp. *cazar*, Pg. *caçar*, It. *cacciare*) :—late L. **captiāre*, used instead of *captāre* (freq. of *capĕre* to take) to seize, catch, in late L. also 'to chase, hunt': see Du Cange. The ONF. form *cacher*, gave CATCH, which had at first both the senses 'chase' and 'catch,' but was at length differentiated, and confined to the latter.]

I. To pursue with a view to catching.

1. *trans.* To pursue for prey or sport; to hunt.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1206 Þe hert to chacen and þe hinde. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2741 Tristrem on huntinge rade, An hert chaci bigan. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 64 In wodde to chase the wild dere. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 37 That wont in charet chace the foming bore. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 126 The practise of hunting, chasing and taming Elephants. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* v. 24 Cats will risk the losing of their prey, to chase it over again. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* v. 464 Where I have .. Chaced the gay butterfly from flower to flower. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 406 For here we met..To chase..the hart with golden horns.

b. *fig.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. iii. 128 To rowze his Wrongs and chase them to the bay. 1596 — *Merch. V.* II. vi. 13 All things that are, Are with more spirit chased than enjoy'd. 1784 BURNS *Green grow the Rashes*, The war'ly race may riches chase. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 386 Do I chase The substance or the shadow?

†**c.** *intr.* (*absol.*) To hunt, go hunting. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 194 Þat erl swor..In þat forest he wolde chace, Þat bor to take. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. vi. 64 Thei .. chacen aftre Bestes, to eten hem. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E vj b, Iff youre houndis chase at hert or at haare. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxvii. 78 On a day he chased in the wodes.

2. To pursue (a flying enemy).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 16 Right vnto Donkastre þe Danes gan him chace. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1008 Yowr lord fled out of the place, And the tother gan hym chace Heder into his awyn halde. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxviii. 1 The vngodly flyeth no man chasynge him. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 19 His appearance .. put them to flight, and he chased them back to Olynthus with a loss of eighty men. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Jan. 5/2 A large crowd ..chased the process-server and attacked the police.

b. *esp.* To pursue (a ship) at sea.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 56 In giuing chase or chasing, or to escape being chased, there is required an infinite iudgement. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. vii. 174 We saw a small white Island which we chased, supposing it had been a Sail. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. i. 178 We were chased by two pirates, who soon overtook us. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 224 We were several times chased in our passage. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xiii. 42 The boats were constantly out, chasing the vessels along shore.

†**c.** *fig.* To persecute, harass. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6704 Þe strenthe of hungre sal þam swa chace Þat þair awen flesshe þar sal of-race. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 452 Preyeth for hem..that yow chacen and pursewen. ?*c* 1460 *Belle Dame* 287 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 61 But fervent love too sore me hath y-chaced. 1596 B. GRIFFIN *Fidessa* xxix, Griefs, chase this earth, that it may fade with anguish. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. i. 217 Though Fortune, visible an Enemie, Should chase vs.

d. *intr.* or *absol.* (Former const. *after*.)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 53 He..stintyt swagat the chassaris, That nane durst owt off batall chass. *c* 1450 *Erle Tolous* 446 Aftur hym yorne they chaste. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xvii. 53 The children of Israel returned from chasing after the Philistines. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. iv. (ed. 2) 52 We let our reefs and chased with the squadron. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xv, 'Horse! horse!' the Douglas cried, 'and chase!' 1842 TENNYSON *Captain* 33 'Chase,' he said: the ship flew forward.

3. *trans.* To pursue or run after in play.

1830 TENNYSON *Merman* ii, And then we would wander away, away .. Chasing each other merrily. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 202 Lovely shapes in marble .. chasing one another round the sides.

4. *fig.* To call upon (a person) to fill up his glass; to push the bottle towards. Cf. HUNT.

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. i, Why, when I fill this very glass of wine, cannot I push the bottle to you, and say 'Fairford, you're chased'?

†**5.** *fig. To chase forth*; to pursue (a narrative).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 285 But shortly forth this matere for to chace. *Ibid.* 337 And shortly forth this tale for to chace.

6. *intr.* To run with speed; to hurry or rush along. (Cf. CATCH *v.* 2.) Still *dial.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 31 To a iustes in iherusalem he chaced awey faste. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10436 Þen Achilles come chaseand with a choise wepyn. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iv. 29 Now chacing to and fro, Now hurtling round advantage for to take.

II. To cause to move off or depart precipitately.

7. *trans.* To drive forcibly and precipitately *from*, *out of*, *to*, *into*, etc. (a place or position).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3766 Þis esau wit his manace Oute o þe land did iacob chace. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 8003 Þai salle be chaced ogayne þair wille Tylle alle manere of thing þat es ille. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 237 Distroie synne & chasse it out of londe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man Lawes T.* 268 Chaced from oure heritage. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 113 As the smoke chaseth men out of theyr owne hous. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 134 Loue hath chas'd sleepe from my enthralled eyes. 1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* I. 191 The Principal men of the Citie being chac't out of Florence. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. 11 They have .. separated us & chased us from their communion. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 112 A..method of chacing from the earth one of its bitterest maladies. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 207 They had repeatedly chased him into banishment.

b. with advbs. *away*, *forth*, *out*, *about*, etc.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4316 He sal..chace þe wyndes about and þe ayre. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 955 Þe opre.. chacyeþ forþ Olyuere. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 94 Than is it chased sore about, Till it to fire and leit be falle. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. Prol. (1839) 3 To..chacen out alle the mysbeleeuynge men. *c* 1450 *Cri. of Love* iv, Of ignoraunce the mist to chase away. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. v. 104 Vpspryngis the brycht day, Chasand the cloudis of the nycht away. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 293 Theyr hope..chaceth awaye all euyll feares. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XVI. 61 Thy mere image [shall] chace her foes away.

8. To put to flight, scatter in flight, rout; to dispel = *chase away* in 7 b. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 1754 Y schal wynne the maistrie Of Darie, and him so chase, And his men. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol., Þe sange of psalmes chases fendis. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. XXVIII. (1495) 562 Crisolitus .. ferith fendes and chasseth them. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 29 The Danes were chased, and the Englishe men had the victory. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* V. i. 67 Their rising sences Begin to chace the ignorant fumes that mantle Their cleerer reason. 1705 POPE *Ep. Miss Blount* 37 Marriage may all those petty Tyrants chase. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 9 Whose constant vigils chase the chilling damp. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. xvii, To chase the spirits that love the night.

†**9.** To clear (a place) *of* (its inhabitants, etc., by driving them out). *Obs. rare*[−1].

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 118/2 The Lacedæmonians..chasing Scilluns of the Eleans, built a Town there.

†**10.** To drive (cattle, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. 249 Thei beren ..a lytille Whippe in hire Hondes, for to chacen with hire Hors. [*c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 58 Chasyn or drvye furþe [1499 catchyn or dryue forth bestis], *mino.*] 1620 J. WILKINSON *Courts Baron* 147 If any Tenant..bring cattell from his other farme unto his farme within this Manor .. this is called chasing and re-chasing. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Chase*..a driving Cattle to or from any place; as to chase a Distress to a Fortlet. 1863 ATKINSON *Danby Provinc.*, 'Chassin' tharro's', driving the horses which are drawing the harrows.

Chase (tʃēis), *v.*[2] [App. short for ENCHASE; French has *enchâsser*, but no *châsser*.]

1. *trans.* To adorn (metal, plate, etc.) with work embossed or engraved in relief; to engrave a surface. See also CHASED *ppl. a.*[2]

1438 [see CHASED *ppl. a.*[2]] 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Enchasser en or*, to chace in gold. 1862 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 277 The great golden statues may have been cut up into rings, and chased by Woeiriot of Lorraine. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Addit. Notes Coins* 3 This medal appears to have been chased by hand and not to have been struck from a die. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 191 Sometimes a pole which has been lying by .. is found to be curiously chased, as it were, all over the surface under the loose bark by creeping things. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 June 8/6 Apparatus .. for chasing, glazing, and embossing cloth.

2. To set *with* (gems, etc.).

1536–40 *Pilgrim's T.* 330 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) App. i. 86 Most rychestly chast with margarites euery dell.

b. To 'set' (a gem, etc.) *in*. (See ENCHASE.) Also *fig. rare.*

1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1047 And close beneath, a meadow gemlike chased In the brown wild, and mowers mowing in it.

Chase, *v.*[3] [f. CHASE *sb.*[3]] To groove, indent.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 311 These joints should be chased or indented, and such chases filled with lead. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 106 Chased about into the carlings.

Chase, obs. pa. t. of CHOOSE.

Chaseable, chasable (tʃēi·săb'l), *a.* [f. CHASE *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] Fit to be chased or hunted.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 169 Inough Of bestes, which ben chaceable. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 100 The next yeare he is called a Sanglier Chaseable. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* 373 Of all things huntable, chaseable, rundownable.

Chased (tʃēist), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. CHASE *v.*[1] + -ED.] Hunted, pursued, driven away.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 268 Like to the chaced wilde bore. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 171 The chased dere hath soile, To coole him in his het. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 297 The King .. furiously pursued the chased Turks. 1761

Frances Sheridan *Sidney Bidulph* (1777) IV. 323 My little chased fawn.

Chased (tʃēˑst), *ppl. a.*[2] Also 5 *Sc.* **cassit.** [f. Chase *v.*[2] + -ed.] Of plate, etc.: Ornamented with embossed work, engraved in relief.

1438 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 110 A cuppe..chased with Rosys. 1454 *Ibid.* 133 A stondyng cuppe gilde, with chased werk. 1488 in *Ld. Treasurer's Acc. Scotl.* I. 85 A cassit collere of gold made like suannis set in gold. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxxvii. xlvi. 972 Many vessels engraved and chased [*cælata*]. 1848 Mrs. Jameson *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 80 The carved and chased covers of old books. 1874 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* ix. 164 Shields .. constructed of chased metal.

Chased *ppl. a.*[3]: see Chase *v.*[3]

Chasee (tʃēˑsīˑ). *nonce-wd.* [f. Chase *v.*[1] + -ee.] One who is chased.

1886 Sir F. H. Doyle *Remin.* 150 As soon as the chasee had taken up his station..behind a tree.

Chasee (Wyclif *Ex.* xxx. 24): see Cassia.

Chaselette: cf. Chaflet (for which this is app. either a scribal error or misunderstanding).

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxviii, King Arthur schayer was sette O-boue in his chaselette.

Chaser[1] (tʃēˑsəɹ). In 3 **chasur,** 4 **chasour, chassar.** [a. OF. *chaceür, chaceour* (mod. F. *chasseur*), agent-noun f. *chasser* to Chase *v.*[1]]

1. One who chases or hunts; a hunter *of*.

1470-85 Malory *Arthur* viii. i, As king Meliodas rode on hunting, for he was a great chaser. 1686 *Voy. East Tartary* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 187 The poor Creatures tired with the violence of their Coursing, came and fell down at the Feet of their Chasers. 1704 Pope *Windsor For.* 81 At once the chaser and at once the prey. 1856 Bryant *Catterskill Falls* xiii, There pass the chasers of seal and whale.

† b. A horse for the chase, a hunter (*obs.*). c. A horse trained for steeple-chasing.

a 1300 *Signs bef. Judgm.* 110 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 10 Palfrei, chasur, no no stede. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A) 3210 At his in he tok a chasour. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* I. lii. (1739) 90 The Relief of an Earl, 8 horses..4 chasers, 1 Palfray, bridled and sadled. 1884 *Illust. Sporting & Dram. News* 16 Feb. 563/3 A famous trainer and rider of chasers.

2. One who pursues (*esp.* with hostile intent).

1375 Barbour *Bruce* vi. 439 The chassaris .. ourtuk sum at the last. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* v. iii. 40 Then beganne A stop i'th'Chaser; a Retyre. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xxii. 167 He in chase the chaser cannot fly. 1822 De Quincey Wks. V. 118 My chasers, that pursued when no man fled.

3. *Naut.* a. A ship which chases another. b. A Chase-gun: see Bow-chaser, Stern-chaser.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 337 Were the ship chased as good a sailer as the chaser. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 71 Firing our bow-chasers. 1822 Scott *Pirate* viii, We mounted ten guns, besides chasers.

4. *nonce-use.* = Chasseur 3.

1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IX. xx. xii. 224 He dismissed the Guard sent for him; would have nothing there but six chasers (*jäger*).

Chaser[2] (tʃēˑsəɹ). [f. Chase *v.*[2] + -er.]

1. One who chases or engraves metal.

1707 Earl Bindon in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4339/3 Engravers, Carvers, Chacers. 1762-71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 153 Enamellers and chasers of plate. 1872 Yeats *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 371 Machinery has invaded even the art of the chaser.

2. A tool used for cutting the threads of screws.

1881 Hasluck *Lathe Work* 46 The screw thread is originated by hand with the chaser.

3. *Metall.* One of the edge-wheels which revolves in a trough, to grind substances to powder.

Cha·ser[3]. *Sc.* 'A ram that has only one testicle' (Jam.).

1818 Hogg *Brownie of Bodsb.* II. 26 (Jam.) When selling my eild ewes and chasers.

Chase-work, *sb. Obs.* Chased work (Chased[2]).

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2230/4 A Tankards Chace-work.

Chasing (tʃēˑsiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Chase *v.*[1]]

1. Pursuing, hunting, etc.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* vii. 83 With his men..That litill sped in thair chassing. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 68 Chacynge awey, *fugacio.* 1808 Scott *Y. Lochinvar* There was racing, and chasing, on Cannobie Lee. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown,* The house was filled with constant chasings.

b. *attrib.* or *Comb.*, as † *chasing spear, staff.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1823 With a chasynge [*printed* chasynye] spere he choppes doune many. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 464 The chasing staues and bore-speares were of siluer. 1768 *Ann. Reg.* 49/2 Charging the boar with his chacing staff.

2. Short for Steeple-chasing.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 9/2 He..was a constant participator in both racing and chasing.

3. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Chacing,* following a vein by its range or direction.

4. *Dancing.* = Chassé.

1775 Sheridan *Rivals* III. iv, My balancing, and chasing.

5. *Workmen's slang.*

1884 Rae *Cont. Socialism* 361 This is shown .. in their prohibition of 'chasing'.. i. e. of a workman exceeding a given average standard of production.

Chasing (tʃēˑsiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Chase *v.*[2]]

1. The action or art of embossing or engraving in relief; also *attrib.*, as in *chasing-chisel, -hammer.*

1835 Marryat *Olla Podr.* xxiv, They are very clever in chasing of metals. 1846 Ellis *Elgin Marb.* I. 110 Chasing, or the art of working forms on hammered or hollowed out plates of metal. 1883 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Nov. 89/2 Chasing had degenerated into a poor kind of diaper work.

b. *concr.* The figures or design chased on metal, etc. Also *transf.*

1862 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 277 The Vase..has, in its general form and chasings, signs of exquisite taste. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* 23 The little wavelets run and climb and cross each other, and thus form a lovely chasing.

2. (See quot.)

1881 *Metal Worker* No. 2. 23/3 In bronze work the casting process presents the chief difficulty .. Next in importance comes the 'chasing', a final operation, which consists in polishing and in the removal of any small surface inequalities or imperfections, in order that the cast may bear a perfect resemblance to the model.

3. The cutting of a screw. Hence *chasing-lathe,* a screw-cutting lathe.

1881 Hasluck *Lathe Work* 46 During the process of chasing it, the thread is always cut deeper at the end.

Chasing (tʃēˑsiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Chase *v.*[1] + -ing[2].] Pursuing, following, driving.

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. i. 18 It blows a brave chaseing Gale of Wind. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* IV. Wks. (1851) 166 [He] return'd fiercely upon the chaseing Enemy.

Chasm (kæˑzm). Also 6-7 **chasma,** 7 **chasme.** [ad. L. *chasma,* a. Gr. χάσμα yawning hollow. The Gr.-L. form *chasma* was used for some time unchanged.]

† 1. A yawning or gaping, as of the sea, or of the earth in an earthquake. *Obs.*

1596 Fitz-Geffray *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 31 Earth-gaping Chasma's, that mishap aboades. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. ii. § 1 That gaping Chasma, and insatiable gulfe of the Soules appetite. 1652 French *Yorksh. Spa* ii. 31 Chasmes, and gapings of the Sea. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 91 Earthquakes, Chasmaes, and Voragoes were at his command. 1655-60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 331/1 Earthquakes, Chasma's, and the like.

† 2. An alleged meteoric phenomenon, supposed to be a rending of the firmament or vault of heaven. [So in Latin.] *Obs.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 17 The firmament also is seene to chinke and open, and this they name Chasma. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. i. 1 Halo's, Rainbows, Parelia, Paraselenæ, Chasms. 1741 Short in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 630 A list of all the Chasms or Burnings in the Heavens, recorded in our Annals.

3. A large and deep rent, cleft, or fissure in the surface of the earth or other cosmical body. In later times extended to a fissure or gap, not referred to the earth as a whole, *e. g.* in a mountain, rock, glacier, between two precipices, etc.

a 1636 Fitz-Geffray *Bless. Birthd.* (1881) 147 Thus is th' Abyssus fild, the Chasma clos'd. 1622-62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1682) 23 The open chinks or Chasmaes of the Earth. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. § I. 134 This Effort ..in some Earthquakes..tears the Earth, making Cracks or Chasmes in it some Miles in length. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* s. v., The Water of this vast Abyss .. doth communicate with that of the Ocean by means of certain Holes, Hiatus's or Chasms, passing betwixt it and the Bottom of the Ocean. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* i. (1858) 196 Iceland..with its..horrid volcanic chasms. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 7. 49 An arch of snow .. may span a chasm one hundred feet in depth. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 135 The Colorado River.. flows .. at the bottom of a profound chasm.

4. A deep gap or breach in any structure; a wide crack, cleft, or fissure. Also *fig.*

1626 W. Sclater *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 26 Heauen it selfe, and the great Chasma betwixt it and vs. 1672 Wilkins *Nat. Relig.* 107 So many chasmes or breaches must there be in the Divine Nature. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 356 The amphitheatre of Verona .. has no holes or chasms in the wall. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. v. (1762) 11 An infinite number of small chasms between them, into which the roots may glide. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* iv, This part of the castle..exhibited a great chasm, through which Mannering could observe the sea.

5. *fig.* A break marking a divergence, or a wide and profound difference of character or position, a breach of relations, feelings, interests, etc.

1641 R. Brooke *Eng. Episc.* 99 Where then is that Chasma, that great Gulf of difference? 1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* I. iv. 9 That great Chasma betwixt God and Matter will be as wide as before. 1845 S. Austin tr. *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 203 The two hierarchies, the spiritual and the temporal..were now separated by a deep and wide chasm. 1866 Liddon *Bampt. Lect.* i. (1875) 25 If Christ be not truly man, the chasm which parted earth and heaven has not been bridged over. 1875 Hamerton *Intell. Life* x. v. 390 A gulf..almost like the chasm of death.

6. *fig.* A break or void affecting the continuity of anything, as of a chain of facts, a narrative, period of time, etc.; an intervening blank, hiatus, break, interval.

1654 R. Whitlock *Zootomia* 216 Authors with many Plurima Desunts, many Chasmes and vacancys. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* 137 It is carried down from the beginning of Time..without any chasma or interval. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* Author's Apol., In the author's original Copy there were not so many Chasms as appear in the book. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 519 ¶ 7 The whole chasm of nature, from a plant to a man, is filled up with divers kinds of creatures. 1762-71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 189 The fables with which our own writers have replenished the chasms in our history. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* (1858) 109 The chasm of Seven Centuries. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 52 There is an historical chasm manifest in their modes of thinking.

7. A vacant place affecting the completeness of anything; a void, blank, gap.

1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* II. (1762) 125 Some chasms occasioned by our not having kept the drill in a parallel direction. 1838 Macaulay *Let.* in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) II. 2 The chasm Tom's departure has made. 1855 — *Hist. Eng.* III. 580 Recruits were sent to fill the chasms which pestilence had made in the English ranks.

Chasmal (kæˑzməl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] Of the nature of or belonging to a chasm.

1871 Howells *Wedd. Journ.* ix, Any commanding point was sufficiently chasmal and precipitous. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 351 A chasmal difference exists between Orleanists, Legitimists, Bonapartists, and the Opportunist Government.

† **Chasma·tical,** *a. Obs.*—[f. Gr. χασματικός, f. χάσματ- stem of χάσμα + -al.] = Chasmal; 'pertaining to a chasm, which is the gaping or opening of the earth or firmament' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). 1721-61 in Bailey. 1775 in Ash.

Chasmed (kæˑzmd), *ppl. a.* [f. Chasm + -ed.] Having chasms; cleft into chasms.

1796 *Ess. Soc. Gentlem. Exeter* 542 (T.) Yon chasmed hill..Cleft by an elemental shock. 1849 J. Grant *Mem. Kirkaldy Gr.* xxiii. 268 Jagged here and there by chasmed cliffs of impending rocks. 1880 Miss Bird *Japan* II. 148 Mountains .. chasmed, caverned, and dark with timber.

† **Cha·sment.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. = Chasm.

1654 L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 124 A terrible fire upon London-Bridge..whereof the still extant gap and chasment is a visible demonstration.

Chasmy (kæˑzmi), *a.* [f. Chasm + -y[1].]

1. Abounding with chasms; full of breaks.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* IV. 334 A strange, incongruous, chasmy compilation. 1866 Carlyle *Remin.* (1881) II. 146 A strange high-lying chasmy place.

2. Of the nature of or like a chasm.

1793 Wordsw. *Descr. Sk.* 249 They cross the chasmy torrent's foam-lit bed. 1876 Mrs. Whitney *Sights & Ins.* xxv. 248 The passage plunged again into a chasmy shaft.

3. Void, abyssal.

1855 Bailey *Mystic,* Who pours..from ample urn, The first effusion into chasmy space.

Chasoun, var. Cheson, *Obs.*, reason.

Chasour, obs. form of Chaser.

Chass(e, obs. form of Chase *v.*

Chassagne. A kind of Burgundy wine.

‖ **Chasse**[1] (ʃās). [F. *châsse*:—L. *capsa* Case: see also Chase *sb.*[2]] A shrine or case for the relics of a saint.

1670 Lassels *Voy. Italy* (1698) I. 35 In this church are to be seen relicks of S. Mary Magdalen .. her body in a gilt chasse. 1865 *Reader* 18 Mar. 219/1 A .. fine chasse of Limoges enamel of the middle of the thirteenth century.

‖ **Chasse**[2] (ʃas). [Fr.; short for *chasse-café,* lit. 'chase-coffee, coffee-chaser', f. *chasse-r* to Chase, drive away. (Now called in Fr. *pousse-café.*)] A draught or potion of some spirituous liquor, taken ostensibly to remove the taste of coffee, tobacco, or the like. The full **Chasse-café** is now less used.

1800 Mar. Edgworth *Belinda* iii. (1857) 45 She ordered coffee, and afterward chasse-café. 1841 L. Hunt *Seer* (1864) 25 For the digester itself is digested by a liqueur..called a *chasse-café* (coffee-chaser). 1857 Lawrence *Guy Liv.* vii, So one glass of cognac neat, as a chasse (to more things than good claret). 1866 Sala *Barbary* xv. 298 Tourists..who breakfast in the Valley are in the habit of..'potting' the monkeys by way of a *chasse-café.* 1871 M. Collins *Mrg. & Merch.* I. vi. 205 The coffee and *chasse* followed. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Feb. 3/2.

So ‖ **Chassé,** *pa. pple.* [Fr.] Treated, or having the taste disguised, with a chasse.

1840 Lever *H. Lorrequer* (Hoppe), Tea or coffee? there's the rum if you like it 'chassé'.

‖ **Chassé** (ʃase), *sb. Dancing.* [Fr.; lit. 'chasing, chase'.] A gliding step, in a quadrille and other dances, executed by bringing one foot behind the other while this is at the same time advanced, much as in bringing oneself into step in walking; also, the name of a figured step, containing two of these, the direction for which is *chassez croisez.*

1867 Miss Broughton *Cometh up as Fl.* (Hoppe) Who makes her steps and chassés, as the world chassé'd in the days when she was Miss Morton Harris. 1880 *Ball-room Compan.* (Routledge) 22 (Quadrille) Steps are gone quite out of fashion: even the *chassé* has been given up for some time past. *Ibid.* 74 (*Valse à deux temps*) The step contains two movements, a *glissade* and a *chassez.*

‖ **Chassé,** *v.* Also **chassez, chassey.** [parts of the F. verb *chasser* (in same sense), esp. the imperative *chassez* as a direction.]

1. *Dancing.* To execute the step or movement called a *chassé.*

1803 *Petit. agst. Tractorising Trumpery* 14 And made them rigadoon and chassée. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* (1868) 364 A husband chassezing forward to murder his wife. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Nov. 614 Lighting upon one toe at the Twickenham letter-office, turning on it while exchanging bags, and chasséing back to town. 1880 *Ball-room Compan.* (Routledge) 74 Pass left foot behind right, and *chassez* forward with it. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 406/1 She pirouetted and chasseyed at the changes of the tune.

2. *trans.* To dismiss. (*Society slang.*)

1847 Thackeray *Lords & Liv.* III, He was *chassé'd* on the spot. 1868 Yates *Rock Ahead* (Hoppe) If indeed the turf were not abandoned, and the 'confederate' chassé'd.

‖ **Chasselas** (ʃasəlā). [Fr.: named from a village near Macon.] A variety of white grape.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 220 The Chasselas, and other Grapes. 1755 in Johnson; and in subsequent Dicts.

‖ **Chasse-marée** (ʃas,marē). [Fr. = chase-tide, that which chases the tide: cf. CASHMARIE, which shows another of the French senses.] A coasting-vessel, generally lugger-rigged, used on the French side of the Channel.

1801 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 264/2 From Chasse Marées laden with salt. 1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* xxviii. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. i. (ed. 2) 17 The subjoined cut represents the Chasse marée.

‖ **Chassepot** (ʃa·spo). [From the name of the inventor.] The type of breech-loading, centre-fire needle-gun adopted as the rifle of the French army in 1866.

1869 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 13 He lies with his shoulder shattered by a chassepot. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lx, A brigade of French infantry armed with chassepots.

Chassery. (See quot.)

1715 KERSEY, *Chassery* or Besidery Sandry, a Pear that ripens in November and December. So in BAILEY, ASH, etc.

‖ **Chasseur** (ʃasör). [Fr. *chasseur* hunter:—OF. *chaceor, -eür* (It. *cacciatore*):—late L. type *captiātōr-em*: see CHASE *v.*]

1. A huntsman; a hunter.

1796 SCOTT *The Chase* Pref. note, Once, as a benighted Chasseur heard this infernal chase pass by. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* I. 154 Chasseurs in green and gold beat its woods.

2. A soldier equipped and trained for rapid movement; in the French army the designation of a body forming the élite of a battalion; later of a particular type of infantry and cavalry.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 754 Another small corps of chasseurs. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. iv. 78 *note*, A corps of European chasseurs, or rifle-men .. after the manner of the light infantry in England. 1822 BYRON *Juan* VIII. xxxvii, He found a number of Chasseurs. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 225 The vanguard was composed of chasseurs of the line, hussars, and lancers.

3. An attendant upon a person of rank or wealth, dressed in a military style. Cf. Ger. *Jäger*.

18.. W. IRVING (Webster) The great chasseur who had announced her arrival. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* 468 A servant in chasseur's livery entered.

‖ **Chassie** (ʃasĭ). *Obs.* [Fr.; in OF. *chacie*: see Littré.] (See quot.)

1742–1800 BAILEY, *Chassie*, Blear-eyedness, or the Gum of the Eyes. 1775 ASH, *Chassie* (not much used).

‖ **Chassis** (ʃa·si). [F. *châssis* frame, app. f. *chas*, late L. *capsum, -us*, 'locus inclusus'; the suffix belongs to L. type *-ĭcius*, It. *-iccio*, Sp. *-izo*. Hence *shashes, shasses*, now *sashes*: see SASH; also Sc. CHESS window-frame.]

†1. A wooden frame-work that can be fitted with paper, linen, glass, etc.; a window-frame; a SASH. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 224 Open all the Windows from ten in the Morning till three in the Afternoon: Then closing the Double-sheets, (or Chasses rather) continue a gentle Heat. 1693 — *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* 5 These Windows should also be fitted within side of the House, with Chassis of doubled Paper, that is, by glewing the Sheets on both sides of the Frame; and without this, another Chassis of Glass. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. li. 414 Chassis or Paper-Windows. 1721 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 15 The tumid bladder bounds at every kick, bursts the withstanding casements, the chassys, lanterns, and all the brittle vitrious ware.

2. The base-frame, forming the lower part of the carriage of a barbette or casemate gun, on which it can be slid backward and forward.

1869 *Times* 18 Jan., In all firing the *chassis* rails should be well sanded.

† **Chassoygnet.** *Obs. rare*[1]. (See quot.)

1477 CAXTON *Dictes* 149 A tre named chassoygnet, on whyche tre ther ben many thynges sharp and pryckyng.. and yet neuerthelesse that tre bringeth forth good dates.

† **Chast,** *sb. Obs. rare*[1]. Perh. only a bad form of CHEST; but possibly repr. F. *châsse* case, confused with *chest*. Cf. *arrow-case* = quiver.

1481–90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* 272 A chast with arowes.

Chast, obs. form of CHEST.

† **Chast,** *sb. Sc. Obs. rare*[−1]. Chastity.

1719 LADY WARDLAW *Hardy Knute* ii. 6 His Dame sae peerless anis and fair For Chast and Beauty deemed.

Chastaine, -ayne, var. of CHESTEINE, *Obs.*

Chaste (tʃēst), *a.* Forms: 3–8 **chast,** 4 **schast,** 4–6 **chest,** 5 **chaast**(e, 6 **cheste, chaist.** 3– **chaste.** [a. OF. *chaste* (13th c. in Littré), semi-popular ad. L. *cast-us, casta* morally pure, chaste, holy.]

1. Pure from unlawful sexual intercourse; continent, virtuous. (Of persons, their lives, conduct, etc.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 164 Meidenhod .. oðer, efter meidelure, chaste clennesse. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 191 Þat made, lo! þe wymmen þe chastore lyf lede. 1340 *Ayenb.* 202 He ne is na3t chast. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Somp. T.* 209 And chast [*v. r.* chaast] was man in Paradis certeyn. 1450–1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 188 Sayntes ioye of mary the cheste. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 10 All thame quhilk leivis ane chast lyfe. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low-C.* 55 None more Chast and true to their Husbands. 1742 COLLINS *Ode Simplicity* 12 O chaste unboastful Nymph! to thee I call. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. i. 153 Had the Irish peasants been less chaste, they would have been more prosperous.

b. *transf.* Pertaining to sexual purity.

1565–73 COOPER *Thesaur., Abstinentes oculi*, Chast and honest eyes. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 144 The chaste and cautious maxims in which she had, as it were, steeped her. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VII. 278 Then reign the world's great bridals, chaste and calm.

† 2. Celibate, single. *Obs.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 61 Ac 3ef eny ys ine the cas, Red ich that he be chaste. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. ii. 492 Bidden .. britheren being in the religiouns forto lyue chaast for euer. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 709 All wedding he forsuik, And euirmoir..He levit chest. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 223 She hath sworne, that she will still liue chast. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 116.

† b. Used to render *eunūchus. Obs. rare.*

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xix. 12 Ther are chaste, which were so borne..And ther are chaste, which be made of men. And ther be chaste, which have made them selves chaste for the kyngdome of hevens sake. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 167 The word Chast, signifieth, Gelded.

† 3. Morally pure, free from guilt, innocent. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxvii[i]. 1 Þe dred þat a man has to wreth god..is chaste drede. *c* 1450 *Why can't be nun* 82 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 140 That I may lyue chaste For the corupcion of synnyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Wisd. of Sol.* iv. 1 O how fayre is a chaist generacion with vertue?

4. *fig.* Undefiled, stainless, pure.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 2 Let me not name it to you, you chaste Starres. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 209 In her chaste current oft the goddess laves. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. viii. (1866) 142 The chaste clear stars.

5. Decent; free from indecency or offensiveness.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. VI. iv. (1676) 191/1 Use honest and chast sports. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. (1702) I. 160 All seem'd Chast within those Walls. 1724 WATTS *Logic* 56 Among words which signify the same principal ideas, some are clean and decent, others unclean; some chaste, others obscene. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. ix, The Hero's horse was a horse of chaste deportment.

† 6. Restrained, subdued, chastened. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Octouian* 603 The lyoun com..And be the chyld sche ley thon chaste As sche were tame.

7. *fig.* Chastened, modest, restrained from all excess: † a. of processes of thought. *Obs.*

1774 REID *Aristotle's Log.* vi. § 2 A fair and chaste interpretation of nature. 1785 — *Int. Powers* 248 Discovered by patient observation, and chaste induction.

b. of tastes, qualities, etc.

a 1797 BURKE in H. Rogers *Introd. Burke's Wks.* 71 Raising them to the level of true dignity, or of chaste self-estimation. 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 26 Her tastes, were, however, too feminine and chaste ever to render her eccentric.

8. Pure in artistic or literary style; without meretricious ornament; chastened, subdued.

1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xiv. 196 They purposely deadened their colours, and kept them what they affectedly called 'chaste'. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. v. 272 So chaste and correct a writer. 1815 *Scribbleomania* 197 A specimen of chaste biographical composition. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 45 Its chaste proportions and tasteful arrangement in detail. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 51 Chaste jewellery. 1873 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* II. x. 136 We prize our prayer book..for its chaste fervour.

9. *Chaste tree,* also † *chaste lamb* [mistranslation of L. *agnus castus*, the name of the tree being mistaken for *agnus* lamb]: the tree AGNUS CASTUS, a species of *Vitex.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 165 b, Chast tre. *Ibid.* 166 a, It is called agnos that is chaste because weomen kepinge chastite in the sacrifices of Ceres vsed to straw this bushe vpon the ground. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 39 Chastlambe or Agnus castus. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 389 Agnus Castus Ἄγνος Chast Tree. The seed..restrains lust. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 207 Chaste Lamb. This has got a Name for a Cooler. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 264.

10. *Comb.*, as *chaste-eyed, -glowing, -reserved* etc., adjs.

1631 CHAPMAN *Cæsar & P.* Wks. 1873 III. 189 The gods wills secret are, nor must we measure Their chaste-reserued deepes by our dry shallowes. 1747 COLLINS *Passions* ix, The oak-crown'd Sisters, and their chaste-ey'd Queen. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 92 Chaste-glowing, underneath their lids, With fire that draws while it repels.

† **Chaste,** *v. Obs.* [The two ME. verbs *chast-en* and *chasti-en* (CHASTY) appear both to originate from OF. *chastie-r*:—L. *castigāre* to make chaste or pure, correct, chastise, f. *cast-us* CHASTE. The OF. vb. was adopted in 12th c. Eng. as *chastien*: in early southern Eng., where the OE. weak verbs in *-igan* still retained *-ien* in the infinitive, as OE. *lufigan* (3rd s. *lufað*), ME. *luvien* (3rd s. *luveth*), later *luvi, luvy, luv-en, luv-e*, the *-ien* of *chastien* was apparently treated in the same way, giving *chast-y, chast-en, chast-e.* But in those dialects in which *lufigan* was already reduced to *luv-en, chasti-* was recognized as the stem of *chasti-en*, and gave later *chasty-e, chasty.* Hence in 13th and early 14th c., *chasti* is the infinitive of *chaste*, or the stem of *chasty*, according to dialect.]

1. *trans.* To correct or amend by discipline; to discipline, train; to bring up under restraint.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 No prest. ne no bissop ne mai him chastien ne mid forbode. ne mid scrifte. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 268 Þet tu ne schuldest nout tuhten, ne chasten þi meiden. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2475 In þat forest fede Tristrem hodain gan chast. 1340 *Ayenb.* 220 Þeruore me ssel þe children chasti, and wel teche. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 317 A wikked wyf þat wil nouȝt be chasted. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xlv, How he..chastith [1533 chastyseth] hem. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* lxix. 11 Though I doe fast my flesh to chaste. *c* 1550 *Friar & Boy* 30 in Ritson *Anc. Pop. P.* 36 He is a cursed ladde, I wolde some other man hym had, That wolde hym better chaste.

2. To reprove, rebuke.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 70 Nenne weopmen ne chasti ȝe. *Ibid.* 96 Ne chastie ȝe neuer nenne swuchne mon bute o þisse wise.

3. To inflict corrective punishment on.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 184 Þench þet he is Godes ȝerd, & tet God bet þe mid him, & chasteð, ase ueder deð his leoue child. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 428 Sparye he wolde myld men, & chasty þe proute. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 6478 He chasted heom with sweord. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 10 Toke a rodde for to chaste hym. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 40 Blaming and chasting with much crueltie. 1621 BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 22 (*an.* 33 *Hen. VI*) If any..which the said chieftayne may chaste, doe any trespasse or felony.

4. To restrain, subdue, tranquillize.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 Hwil þi wit atstond & chaisteð þi wil. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 860 Harlote with his hendelayk he hoped to chast. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* in *Engl. Studien* XI. 111 Al þat day & alle þat niȝt Noman miȝt him schast. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 729 Mi hauteyn hert bi-houes me to chast, & bere me debonureli. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. xiv. (1495) 39 [Angels] chaste euyll spyrytes that they doo not soo moche harme as they wolde.

5. ? To keep chaste. *rare.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 21 To herien hare drihtin & þonken him ȝeorne þat his mihte ham i cleanschipe chaste.

Chaste, obs. form of CHEST.

† **Cha·sted,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. CHASTE *v.* + -ED[1].] Kept or made chaste; chaste, pure.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1674) 160 (D.) Ah, chasted bed of mine, said she, which never heretofore couldest accuse me of one defiled thought. 1793 *Compl. Hist. Drama* 101 'Euripides,' says Aristotle, 'although not very exact nor chasted in the subject of his plays, etc.'

Chastein(e, var. of CHESTEINE, *Obs.*, chestnut.

Chastelain (tʃa·stĕlēn). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 5 **chastelyn, chastlayne,** 5–6 **chasteleyne,** 7 **chastellan,** 8–9 **-lain,** 9 **chastelain.** See also CASTELLAN, CHATELAIN. [In ME. *chasteleyn*, a. OF. *chastelain*:—L. *castellān-us* CASTELLAN.]

The governor or keeper of a castle; = CASTELLAN.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6330 Now am I knyght, now chasteleyne. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1520 Furth in his waye goth now the Chastelyn. 1494 FABYAN VII. 463 The chasteleyne of Beauuays. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 249 In the Territorie of Cracow, the Chastellan is before the Palatin. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan Arc* X. 277 Chastellains. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1876) II. ii. 15 The chastelain offered to set his prisoner free.

Chastelet, earlier form of CHATELET.

† **Cha·steling.** *Obs. rare.* [f. CHASTE *a.* + -LING.] A eunuch. Cf. CHASTE *a.* 2 b.

a 1570 BECON *Summ. N. T.* Matt. xix. Wks. 1844 III. 568 Three kinds of chastelings.

Chastely (tʃē·stli), *adv.* [f. CHASTE *a.* + -LY[2].]

1. In a chaste manner; purely, continently.

1340 *Ayenb.* 225 He ssel him loki chastliche ase longe ase he is ine þe stat of wodewehod. *c* 1450 *Crt. of Love* 1117 Chastely to keepe us out of loves grace. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 100 Yf yᵘ lyue here relygyously & chastly in soule & body. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. ii. 27 Though it were as vertuous to lye, as to liue chastly. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* (R.) That fire of jealousy eternally and chastely burning. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lxxxiii, Her [Philosophy's] chastely-awful eyes. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 306/1 An implied condition that the parties should live chastely.

2. In chaste style or taste (see CHASTE *a.* 8).

1815 *Scribbleomania* 160 His prose chastely flowing. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 886 Richly and chastely colored glass. 1879 D. J. HILL *Bryant* 172 The style, always pure, clear, and forcible, and often chastely elegant.

Chastelyn, obs. var. of CHATELAIN.

† **Cha·stement.** *Obs.* [f. CHASTE *v.* + -MENT: cf. CHASTIMENT.] Chastisement.

c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1559 Ne hadde hys wyf had chastement. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 28 To chaste me onworthy in a fadyrly chastment.

Chasten (tʃē·s'n), *v.*[1] [f. CHASTE *v.* + -EN[2]: taking the place of the earlier CHASTE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To inflict disciplinary or corrective punishment on; to visit with affliction for the purpose of moral improvement; to correct, discipline, chastise. (Usually of Divine chastisement.)

1526 TINDALE *Hebr.* xii. 6 Whom the Lorde loveth, him he chasteneth. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 96 He shall by this meanes chasten the vnruly and disobedient. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* CXVIII. 18 The Lord hath chastened me sore. — *Dan.* X. 12 Thou diddest set thine heart..to chasten thy selfe before thy God. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1637 The love Wherewith we love the Heaven that chastens us.

† 2. To punish, chastise (generally). *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Luke* XXIII. 16, I will therfore chasten him and let him lowsse. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 160 He overcamme him and chastened him with crewell death. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 437 That your Majestie would cause them to be chastened, which were the causes of their vexation.

3. To render chaste or pure in character or style; to purify, refine. (Cf. CHASTE *a.* 8.)

1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Mem. Th.* I. IV. x. 190 The Ancients ..were wont to strain their Snow..to chasten their Wine. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 104 A good writer..makes haste to chasten and nerve his period by English monosyllables.

4. *fig.* To restrain from excess or intensity; to moderate, temper, subdue. (Cf. CHASTE *a.* 7.)

1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* I. xx. 246, I am not as sanguine as I was—time and experience have chastened me. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 110 The feuds of the families had been chastened, if they had not been subdued. 1884

Browning *Fershtah* (1885) 318 Reflected possibilities of pain, Forsooth, just chasten pleasure!

† **Chasten,** *v.*[2] *Obs.*, for *chasen* to Chase.

1548 G. Wishart in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 17 To resyst the deuyll..and by all meanes to chasten him away.

Chasten, var. of Chesteine, *Obs.*, chestnut.

Chastened (tʃē·s'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. Chasten *v.*[1]]

1. Corrected by disciplinary punishment.

1781 Fletcher *Lett.* Wks. 1795 VII. 234 Chastened, spared like you.

2. Refined, purified (in character, feeling, style).

1794 Southey *Lyric P., To Hymen*, Chasten'd Friendship comes. 1837 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. i. iii. 181 *note*, A poem written in the chastened tone of fine taste. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 95 The more chastened writings of Roman and Greçian lore.

3. Restrained from excess; subdued; tempered.

1844 Stanley *Arnold* (1858) II. ix. 114 The return, though in a more chastened form. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 11. 84 The chastened light told us that day was departing. 1862 — *Mountaineer.* vi. 45 A chastened hope was predominant in both our breasts.

Hence **Cha·stenedly** *adv. rare.*

1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* II. 30 I..prepare to be chastenedly and moderately glad to see them.

Chastener (tʃē·s'nəɹ). [f. Chasten *v.* + -er[1].] One who or that which chastens.

1567 Drant *Horace's Ars P.* A vj, A solemne Censor, and chastner of euery younge mans sinne. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* II. xcviii, Before the Chastener humbly let me bow. 1866 Kingsley *Herew.* ii. 66 As a wholesome chastener to the pride of success.

Chasteness (tʃē·stnės). [f. Chaste *a.* + -ness.] The quality or state of being chaste.

1. Chastity, sexual purity. *arch.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Sec. Nonnes T.* 88 Pure chaastnesse of virginitee. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 258 In her let beautie both, and chastnesse fully raigne. 1683 Cave *Ecclesiastici* 415 So great a Patron of modesty and chastness, that he prohibited the Marriages of Cousin-germans. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 108. 20 It tends..to corrupt the Sobriety and Chasteness of the People's Morals.

2. Purity of style, etc.; see Chaste *a.* 7, 8.

Mod. Nothing can surpass the chasteness of the ornamentation.

Chastening (tʃē·s'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 7 **chastning.** [f. Chasten + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Chasten; disciplinary punishment, chastisement, correction; subduing of excess or intensity.

1526 Tindale *Hebr.* xii. 5 My sonne despyse not the chastenynge of the Lorde. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Macc.* vii. 33 Though God be angrie with vs a litle whyle (for oure chastenynge & reformacion). 1643 Milton *Divorce* II. iii. (1851) 70 Whom he would correct by wholsome chastning. 1839 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* x, Striking his nose with the knuckle of his forefinger as a chastening for his forgetfulness. 1851 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* II. III. I. x. § 7 The..real power of all colour is dependent on the chastening of it.

Cha·stening, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That chastens; correcting, chastising; purifying, refining, subduing.

1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 373, I..to the hand of Heav'n submit, However chastening. 1814 Southey *Roderick* VII, A healing and a chastening grief. 1843 J. G. Deck *Hymn, 'It is Thy hand, my God'* i, I bow beneath Thy chastening rod. 1872 Liddon *Elem. Relig.* iii. 127 The most solemn, the most chastening, the most stimulating consideration.

Cha·stenment. *rare.* [f. Chasten *v.* + -ment.] Chastening; restraining from excess, etc.

1882 Traill *Sterne* 29 The restraint of one instinct..implied the over-indulgence of another which stood in..as much need of chastenment.

† **Chaster.** *Obs.*—°. Chaste-tree; see Chaste *a.* 8.

1570 Levins *Manip.*, Chaster (herbe), *vitex.*

Chastese, obs. form of Chastise.

Chasteyn, var. of Chesteine, *Obs.*, chestnut.

† **Cha·stful,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Illogical formation, from Chaste *a.* + -ful.] Chaste.

1497 Bp. Alcok *Mons Perfect* D iij, This worlde of virgyns and chastfull men. 1567 Turberv. *Ovid's Ep.* 18 b, To winne the chastfull youth to filthie lust.

† **Cha·sthede.** *Obs.* [ME. f. *chast*, Chaste *a.* + *-hede*, -head.] Chastity.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2022 For to don him chasthed for-3eten. 1340 *Ayenb.* 230 My chasthede hit ssel by me ydobbled.

† **Cha·stice.** *Obs. rare.* [app. in sense 1 f. L. type **castitia*, f. *castus* Chaste: cf. *justice, malice*, etc. (Godef. has a single example of OF. *castece.*) In sense 2, connected with Chastise *v.*]

1. Chastity.

1567 Turberv. *Ovid's Ep.* 71 b, My chastice was a wandring Rovers pray. — *To his Love, &c.*, As she from Collatinus wife of chastice bore the bell.

2. Chastisement.

1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiii. (1596) 211 The irascible is the ghastice geuer, and sword of reason.

Chastice, obs. f. Chastise, *v.*

† **Cha·stify,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* **chaistefie.** [a. OF. *chastifie-r, chestifie-r*; f. late L. *castificāre*, to make chaste: cf. *justificāre, justifier*, Justify.]

1. *trans.* To chastise.

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* II. 133 To be confiderat with the pepil that may chaistefie thame maist esaly. 1669 *ed.* of Bible *Jer.* xxxi. 18, I was chastified as a Bullock.

2. To make celibate.

1581 N. Burne *Disput.* 65 b (Jam.) He sayis thair be sum quha hes chastifeit thame selvis for the kingdome of heauen, quhairbie he declaris that thay astrict tham selvis to perpetual continencie and chastitie.

† **Cha·stiment.** *Obs.* Also 3–4 **chastiement,** 4 **castiment, chastyment.** [a. OF. *chastiement* (mod.F. *châtiment*), on L. type **castigāment-um*, f. *castigāre*: see Castigate and -ment.]

1. Chastisement, correction, punishment.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 198 Hwose..uorhoweð chastiement. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26004 (Cott.) Lauerd..ic am redi for to thol þi castiment [*Fairf.* chastiment]. 1338. Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 115 Þis is chastyment of þe felle fend and nevere chastyment of Crist.

2. Reproof, rebuke.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 72 Þurh swuch chastiement haueð sum ancre arered..a valsinde luue, oðer a much weorre. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 169. *a* 1500 *Ratis Raving* III. 419 Bettir is opine chastiment, Na luf that is hid in thin entent.

† **Cha·sting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. Chaste *v.* + -ing[1].] Chastening, castigation.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 28974 (Cotton Galba) Chastyng of flesch.

Chastise (tʃæstəi·z), *v.* Forms: 4 **chastise-n, chastis, chastizen,** 4–5 **chastyse,** 4–7 **chastice,** 5 **chastyzyn,** (**shastyse**), (6 **chaistice, -ise, chastese**), 6–9 **chastize,** 4– **chastise.** [An equivalent of the earlier Chaste and Chasty, the formation of which is not easily accounted for. There is no recorded med.L. *castizāre*, F. *chastiser*, and no OF. *chastir, chastiss-*, the usual sources of *-ise, -ize* in English verbs; the word is too early to be a simple English formation from Chaste *a.* + -ize. The stress was originally álways on the first syllable *cha·stise*, is generally so with Shakspere (7 times against 2), and also in later poets, as still in *cha·stisement*; but already in Chaucer sometimes, and Gower often, on the second, as now.

If *chastise* was in some way altered from *chasty*, the alteration has not been accounted for. If the sb. *chastice* had been more frequent or of earlier date in the language, it might have been suggested that the verb was formed on it.]

† **1.** To correct (authoritatively) the faults of; to amend, reform, improve (a person or thing). *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 28 To chastise alle oþer he tok vengeance on him. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Monk's T.* 515 ffor he fro vices wolde hym chastise Discreetly as by word and nat by dede. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 24 A woman may chastise her husbonde, and make hym do welle, with fairnesse rather than with rudenesse. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 7 He that wyl not be chastysed by fayre and sweete wordes. 1494 Fabyan VII. ccxxvi. 253 This Henry chastysed the olde vntrewe mesure, and made a yerde of the length of his owne arme. 1579 T. F. *News fr. North* in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) Introd. 134 These..large Expences..have chasticed and amended me.

† **b.** To discipline, train, break in (*e.g.* a horse or dog). *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1143 Braches bayed þerfore, & breme noyse maked, & þay chastysed, & charred, on chasyng þat went. 1486 [see Chastised below].

† **2.** To reprove, rebuke, censure. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 54 Þe cherl..chastised his dogge, bad him blinne of his berking. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 338 But I the shall chastise now. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 17 It is not honeste to chastise a man afore all folkis. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 265 After his resurrection, he chastised the dulness of his disciples. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 319 He chastises me for saying, That the Sophists affected to excell one another in writing Attic.

b. To accuse, charge. *dial.*

1875 Parish *Sussex Dial.* s.v., They've been chastising my boy of setting the faggot-stack a-fire.

3. To inflict punishment or suffering upon, with a view to amendment; also simply, to punish, to inflict punishment (esp. corporal punishment) on.

c 1325 *Cursor M.* 2612 (Gött.) Þu chastis [*Cott.* chasti, *Fairf.* chasty] hir, þu has þe wand; So chastisd Sare hir fra þat day. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 32 He chargede Chapmen to Chasten [*v. r.* chastice; *B.* chastizen, chastisen] heore children. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxv. (1495) 717 Chyldren and houndes hatyth the rodde, for they ben therwyth chastisyd. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5104 Not cherist, but chastist, by charge of his foly. 1461 Marg. Paston *Lett.* 403 II. 29 God defend yt but they be shastsyd as the lawe wolle. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xii. 179 Good Spirites..when they strike, it is to chastice men. *Ibid.* xii. 183 Not that God is not able to chaistice vs himselfe..for his Storehouse is neuer vnfurnished of roddes to scurge vs withall. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. ii. 11 Threatning to chastize me, as doth t' a chyld pertaine. 1611 Bible 1 *Kings* xii. 11 My father hath chastised you with whippes, but I will chastise you with scorpions. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 113 Why should I chastise one for the trespass of another? 1876 Burnaby *Ride Khiva* xv, He at once procured a whip, and chastised the official.

b. in military language.

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxvii. 274 How Huon..chastesyd his rebelles. 1570–87 Holinshed *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 54 The governor prepared to make a journie into the Iles to chastice the foresaid Donald. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* II. 471 A plan for chastising the intruder. 1845 S. Austin tr. *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 513 To bring an army into the field to chastise the landgrave.

c. with the offence as object.

1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 117 That Iudge..Vnder whose warrant I impeach thy wrong, And by whose helpe I meane to chastise it. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, V. II. 286 [He] was assembling an army to chastise Robert's insolence.

4. To free from faults, purify, refine; to correct, revise (a literary work); = Chasten 3. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1620 Sanderson 12 *Serm.* (1632) 96 To chastice his very method and phrase. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 4 ¶ 6 Behold the Beauty of her Person chastised by the Innocence of her Thoughts. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Mar. 459/2 To correct and chastise his productions so that they have..a sort of formal merit.

5. To restrain from passion or excess; to moderate, temper, subdue; = Chasten 4. *arch.*

1704 Steele *Lying Lov.* Epil., With Pity to chastise Delight. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XVI. 196 Then with surprise (surprise chastised with fears)..he cried. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* XV, A love chastised by awe. 1818 Hallam *Middle Ages* (1872) I. 51 Since the regularity of modern tactics has chastised its enthusiasm.

Hence **Chastised** (tʃæstəi·zd) *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 70 Chastyzed, *castigatus.* 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B iij b, A chastised hounde. 1595 Shaks. *John* v. ii. 84 Betweene this chastiz'd kingdome and my selfe. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 268 It would make a more moderate, and chastised use of it [power]. 1794 Paley *Evid.* I. ix. § 7 A recension or chastised edition of Saint Luke's Gospel. 1798 Malthus *Popul.* II. 242 To sober themselves with a little severe and chastised thinking. *a* 1847 Mrs. Sherwood *Lady of Manor* III. xxi. 313 Accents..more chastised and under control than the lamentations of Miss C.

Chastisement (tʃæ·stizmĕnt). [f. Chastise *v.* + -ment: cf. the earlier Chasti-, Chastement.]

† **1.** Authoritative correction of one who is in fault; means of amendment, discipline, training. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 17 He is ine grat peril to huam alle triacle went in to venym. Also deþ techinge and chastisement to þe proude. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 7 [Sedechias] sayd that experyence is a good chastisement. *Ibid.* 80 It is a grete chastisement to the peple to haue a rightwys lord. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 547 As for Oliues..their roots must be bared and laid open..by this manner of chastisement they will amend.

2. Corrective or disciplinary punishment, correction, chastening; also simply punishment.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 4854 Man or womman þat haþ a chylde þat wyþ vnþewes wexyþ wylde..Chastysment behoueþ þarto. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* ¶ 849 (Petw. MS.) Þe punsshment and þe chastisement and þe vengeaunce of þis outrage. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III. 212 Esay..sayth: the chasticement (or correction) of our peace was vpon him. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 69 Lord Talbot there shal..giue him chasticement for this abuse. 1779 Cowper *Olney Hymns, Welcome Cross* iii, Did I meet no trials here, No chastisement by the way. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 348/2 But bullying noblemen and gentlemen meets with instant chastisement, mental or manual as it may chance. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* VIII. 269 He was occupied with the chastisement of the Dardanians.

3. Keeping within modest bounds; restraint. **b.** Purifying or refining. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* vii. § 2. 184 If by liberty you mean chastisement of the passions.

Chastiser (tʃæstəi·zəɹ). [f. Chastise + -er[1].] One who chastises.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 70 Chastysowre, *castigator. Ibid.* Chastysowre þat beryth an instrument of chastysynge, to make pees, *castifer.* 1580 Baret *Alv.* C 381 A chasticer or correcter, *castigator.* 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 107 The mildnes and good will of the chastiser, doth fortifie the austeritie & bitternes of the chastisement. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* III. 305 The thought of death..That kind chastiser of the soul to joy! 1849 *Mem. Kirkaldy Grange* XX. 230 The chastisers chased Seaton to Leith.

Chastising (tʃæstəi·ziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Chastise; chastisement.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 4858 Better were þe chylde vnbore .þan fayle chastysyng. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Macc.* ii. 49 Chastisyng, and tyme of distruccioun. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Doctor's T.* 98 Outher by necgligence in chastisynge. 1535 Coverdale *Hebr.* xii. 11 No maner chastisynge for the present tyme semeth to be joyous. 1647 H. More *Song Soul* II. i. i. xi, With their continuall chastisings [*rime* wings.]

Chasti·sing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That chastises.

1691 Norris *Pract. Disc.* 221 There is a Chastising as well as Destroying Angel. 1807 Sir R. Wilson *Jrnl.* 15 May in *Life* (1862) II. 217, I hope she may con twice this chastising memorandum. 1878 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. App. 304 Theories of the chastising judge.

Chastity (tʃæ·stĭti). Forms: 3–5 **chastete,** 4–6 **chastite, chastyte,** 4–7 **chastitie,** 5 **chastitee, chastiti,** 6 **chastytye,** 6– **chastity.** [ME. *chastete, -etie*, a. OF. (13th c.) *chastete*, ad. L. *castitāt-em* under influence of the adj. *chaste.* The later spelling shows further assimilation to Latin; see -ity.

This was the second adaptation of the L. word in OF.; at a much earlier date it had been taken in as **castetet, *castedet*, which, under the regular operation of the phonetic laws, had passed through *chastedet* to *chasteet, chastet*, and in ONF. to *casteed*, before it was anew adapted as *chastetē.*]

The quality or state of being chaste.

1. Purity from unlawful sexual intercourse; continence.

c 1305 *St. Edmund* 83 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 73 He ne mi3te neuere fynde non of so gret chastete. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 234 Chastete, which selde where Cometh now a daies into place. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 70 Chastyte, *castitas, pudicacia.* 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 19 So she concluded that she wold kepe her chastete. 1547–64 Bauldwin *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) VII. vii, The first degree of chastity is pure virginity, and the second faithfull matrimony. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iii. 23 [Una]..the flowre of faith and chastity. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. iv. 18 Hee hath bought a paire of cast lips of Diana..the very yce of chastity is in them. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 75 And would instantly

put her to death if he but suspected her chastity. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1806) II. iv. ii. 323 The law of chastity cannot be violated without producing evil. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 149 Chastity was the supreme virtue in the eyes of the church.

†b. *fig. Obs.*

1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 124 Whose chastity standeth in this, to be dedicated to God alone. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiii. 27 Wee define the spirituall chastitie of our minde to be a stedfast abyding faith, in calling upon God, in soundnesse of hart, and in obedience to ye word. 1762-9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 317 He felt the chastity of silent woe.

2. Abstinence from all sexual intercourse; virginity, celibacy.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 6 Non ancre..ne schal makien professiun ..bute þreo þinges, þet is, obedience, chastete, & studestabeluestnesse. 138. WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 40 Frere menours ..lyuynge in obedience, wiþ-outen propre, & in chastitie. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. vi. 311 Oonli vndir counseil he [St. Paul] profrid chastite to alle men that myȝten it take. 1538 STARKEY *England* iv. 128 The law wych byndyth prestys to chastyte. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iii. 21 Vpon whose Graue thou vow'dst pure chastitie. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 33 A nun, whom love seduced from her vow of chastity.

†**3.** Ceremonial purity. (for L. *castitas.*) *Obs. rare.*

1388 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* xiv. 36 Thei..defouliden alle thingis that weren in cumpas of hooli thingis, and ȝauen greet woundé to chastite. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 39 To enter into this rowme unlesse it be of necessitie & with devout chastitie, men make it scrupulous & are affraide.

4. Exclusion of meretricious ornament; purity of style, modesty, chasteness.

1760 STERNE *Serm. Yorick* III. 90 In our own church .. there is the greatest chastity in the external parts of religion. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Odes* (1765) 218 The engaging chastity of dress. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. iii. § 37 Chastity and elegance of style.

5. Exclusion of excess or extravagance; moderation, restraint.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 480 ₱ 5 Indulge me, my Noble Master, in this Chastity of Renown.

Chastize: see CHASTISE *v.*

Chastlayne, obs. form of CHASTELAINE.

Chastment, var. of CHASTEMENT, *Obs.*

Chastner, -nesse, obs. ff. CHASTENER, -ENESS.

†Cha·ston. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *chaston*, mod. F. *chaton* = It. *castone*, in same sense: the same word as OHG. *chasto*, mod.G. *kasten* chest, coffer, box; but their mutual relations and ultimate source are uncertain.] The broad part of a ring in which the stone is set; the collet.

1604 E. G. tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. ix. 353 A looking-glasse of golde, shining and well burnished .. They called this glasse or chaston of golde 'Irlacheaya'.

†Chasty, *v. Obs.* Forms: 3 **chastien, chasti,** 5 **chastie,** *Sc.* **chaistee,** 6 *Sc.* **chestee,** 3–6 **chasty.** [a. OF. *chastie-r* (mod.F. *châtier*):—L. *castīgā-re*: see the doublet CHASTE *v.*]

(The earlier (southern) examples of *chasti, chasty,* in which the *-i, -y* is not treated as radical, are given under CHASTE.)

1. *trans.* To correct, chasten; to amend.

a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 245 Bute wit ase lauerd chasti hire þe betere. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 957 þat he and we Shul euer more chastyede be. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5869 Fadirs and modirs .. Sal yhelde acount .. Of sons and doghtirs .. þe whilk þai here chastied noght. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 122 He is happy, That be othir will him chasty. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 160. *a* 1500 *Ratis Raving* III. 417 Chaistee thi childyr quhil þow may.

2. To reprove, rebuke.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28097 Qua chastid me, me thoght hethyng, and snybbyd þam þair chastyyng. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 742 ȝe chasty me, bot ȝhe Aw bettir chastyit for till be. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6995, I, that other folk chastie, Wole not be taught fro my folie.

3. To inflict disciplinary punishment on.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16229, I rede men chasti him forþi And bete him to þe blod. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1877 He moste chasti hire ginne, For iuel blod was hire withinne. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 2612 Chasty hir, þou has þe wande. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. iv. 125 Yif no peyne of Iustice ne chastied[e] hem. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1665, I ne herde .. Old man chasty ȝong wyfe. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 19 He dois chestee them be the abstractione of that superfluite.

†Cha·stying, *vbl. sb. Obs.* Also 4 **-iing, -iyng, -yyng, -ijng.** [f. CHASTY *v.*] Chastising, chastening.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28632 Þar es tuin betyng berand mede, Þe tan in werk of almus dede, Þe toþer is chastying of fles. *Ibid.* 29025 Flexsli chastijng. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii[i]. 39 Þi chastiynge suffers me noght to erre fra þe end.

Chastyse, obs. form of CHASTISE.

Chasuble (tʃæ·siz'b'l). Forms: 4–6 **chesible**; also 4 **-eble, cheisible,** 4–5 **chesyble,** 5 **-sibil, -ciple, -siple, -sypyl, -ylle,** 5–6 **chesybyll,** 6 **chisible**; 5 **chesabyll, -pyll,** 6 **chesable, -sabell**; 5 **chesuble, chesuble,** 6 **cheasuble,** 7– **chasuble.** [ME. *chesible* was a. OF. *chesible* (cf. med.L. *cassibula*); the current form, which has taken its place since 1700, corresponds to mod.F. *chasuble* (*casuble* 13th c. in Littré), and to the med.L. *casubula* (*cassubula, casubla,* etc.); these go back respectively to late L. types **casipula, *casupula* (in It. *casipola* and *casupola* little house, poor cottage, cot, hut), popular forms used instead of the literary L. *casula,* dim. of *casa* 'cottage, house'; meaning originally 'little house, cot', but also, already in Augustine (*c* 400), the ordinary name of an outer garment, a large round sleeveless cloak with a hood, according to Isidore (XIX. xxi. 17) 'vestis cucullata, dicta per diminutionem a casa, quod totum hominem tegat, quasi minor casa'.

(*Casipula* from *casa* has been compared to *manipulus* 'little band' from *manus.* The literary *ca·sula* appears to have left no representative in mod. Romanic langs.; the OF. *chasule, casule* (*casure*), Sp. *casulla,* point to the secondary diminutive *casulula* (see Du Cange).

As an article of dress, *casula* appears to have been a popular or provincial name for the *pænula* of classical Latin, a garment consisting of a circular piece of cloth with a hole in the centre for the head, worn in cold or rainy weather, by peasants in the fields, travellers, etc.; as the most ordinary of garments, it was worn by the monks, and by the Council of Ratisbon, 742, was decreed to be the proper dress of the clergy out of doors. For the supervestment worn in sacerdotal offices, the ordinary name from 5th to 8th c. was *planeta*; 'the earliest undoubted instance of *casula* so used (in *Sacramentary of St. Gregory*) dates from the 9th c., or possibly the 8th' (*Dict. Chr. Ant.*). But it at length supplanted the earlier names *planeta, amphibolum, infula*; and in English *chasuble* has this sense only.]

1. An ecclesiastical vestment, a kind of sleeveless mantle covering the body and shoulders, worn over the alb and stole by the celebrant at Mass or the Eucharist.

a. c 1300 *Beket* 953 Tho Seint Thomas hadde his Masse ido, his Cheisible he gan of weve. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 20 And ȝe, loueli Ladies..souweþ..Chesybles for Chapeleyns and Churches to honoure. 1454 *Test. Ebor.* (1836) I. 172, i chesabyll of cloth of golde. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in WR.-Wülcker 755 *Hec casula,* a chesypyl. 1475 *Inv.* in *Hist. MSS. Commiss.* I. 554 A chesapyll .. of sylke beryng branchis of blewe purpyll. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 108/1 The whyte chesyble that saynt Thomas had said masse in. *Ibid.* 435/1 He reuesteth hym wyth the chezuble. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 16 b, Fyrst do on the amys, than the albe, than the gyrdell, than the manyple, than the stoole, than the chesybyll. 1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Staffsh.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 55, V chesabells one of grene velvet & the other iiij of dyvars colowres. 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 739 Why doth not the priest weare his chisible & other vestments at euensong? 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 292 The sepulchral monument of a priest, wearing the chesible.

β. 1611 COTGR., *Chasuble,* a chasuble. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* (1698) II. 33 The neat Chasuble of cloth of tissue. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. CXX. 63 Copes and chasubles are finding their way back into the Establishment. 1868 MARRIOTT *Vest. Chr.* Introd. 67 Till about the close of the 8th century, 'Planeta' was the name given to the supervestment .. at a later time .. known as the Chasuble. 1884 *Times* 11 Feb. 7/5 The Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, putting on a finely-embroidered red chasuble. 1884 MAX MÜLLER in *19th Cent.* June 1018 The cassock and chasuble turned out to be great-coats, worn originally by laity and clergy alike.

†**2.** Used to designate other sacerdotal garments, *e.g.* the Jewish ephod. *Obs.*

c 1430-40 *Wyclif's Bible, Ex.* XXV. 7 (MSS. *I. S.*) With ephod, that is, a chesiple.

Hence **Cha·subled** *ppl. a.,* clad in a chasuble.

1885 *Ch. Times* 1 May 349/3 He received the Holy Communion at Powderham Castle from a chasubled priest.

†Chasule. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *chasule*: see CHASUBLE.] = CHASUBLE, CASULE.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. ii. § 6 Plucking the Chasule [*some edd.* Casule] from his back.

Chasur, obs. form of CHASER *sb.*

Chat (tʃæt), *sb.*¹ Forms: 6 **chatte,** 6–7 **chatt,** (7 **chate**), 6– **chat.** [f. CHAT *v.*]

†1. Chatter; idle or frivolous talk; prating, prattle, small talk. *Obs.*

c 1530 MORE *Answ. Frith* Wks. 835/2 Yet shall shee finde chatte ynough for all an whole yere. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 266 A Chough of as deepe chat. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* III. 992 They will prate Till they tire all men with their idle chatt. 1660 MILTON *Griffith's Serm.* Wks. (1851) 394 The rest of his Preachment is meer groundless Chat. 1668 GLANVILL *Plus Ultra* 92 No more to be regarded than the little chat of Ideots and Children. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & V.* Wks. 1755 III. II. 13 Scarce list'ning to their idle chat. 1768 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 162, I have plagued you a good deal with political chat.

2. Familiar and easy talk or conversation. † *To hold one chat, with chat, in chat*: to keep one engaged in talk (*obs.*).

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 134 Insteade of drye studdy fall to gentle chatt. 1584 PEELE *Arraignm. Paris* II. i, She was a help to Jove, And held me chat, while he might court his love. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 32 Thus he held her a long while with chat. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 163 Oh how I long to haue some chat with her. 1629 FORD *Lover's Mel.* II. i, I'll keep the old man in chat, whilst thou gabblest to the girl. 1655 *Theophania* 171 Wits, who..can hold up a chat. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 92. ₱ 4 The Chat I had to Day at White's about Fame and Scandal. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1869) 241 Holding them in a Chat till they came to the Ship's side. 1798 SOUTHEY *Ballads, Cross Roads* 7 It would .. only spoil our chat. 1832 LYTTON *E. Aram* I. ii, Two old gossips..in familiar chat with the landlady. 1836 L. HUNT *Bodryddan* 81 Poems (1860) 298 In magic talk, which men call 'chat'. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl* II. 131 A chat about old times.

3. *colloq.* The thing under discussion, the question.

1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* vi. 39 Has the gentleman any right to be in this room at all, or has he not? Is he commercial, or is he—miscellaneous? That's the chat, as I take it.

4. *dial.* Impertinent talk, impudence.

Mod. Sc. 'Give us none of your chat'.

Chat (tʃæt), *sb.*² [f. CHAT *v.*, in reference to the character of their voice.] A name applied to several birds, chiefly *Sylviadæ* or Warblers: viz. to the species of *Saxicola,* the Furze-chat or Whin-chat, Stone-chat, and Wheat-ear; also to the Hay-chat or Nettle-creeper, and Sedge Warbler; b. in N. America, to other birds, *e.g.* the Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria polyglotta*) and Long-tailed Chat (*I. longicauda*).

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) III. I. 403 The Chatt has a black Tail with white Tips. 1708 W. KING *Cookery* (1807) 148 The chats come to us in April and breed and about Autumn return to Afrik. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 209 Yellow Breasted Chat, *Garrulus Australis.* 1829 E. JESSE *Jrnl. Nat.* 405 Chats, larks, and grey wagtails. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* XXVIII. 543 The Whitethroat..sometimes called the Hay chat and Nettle-creeper. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 50 The chats, who perch on the furze or on the heaps of flints.

Chat (tʃæt), *sb.*³ *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 5–6 **chatte.** [a. F. *chats* barren flowers of walnut, hazel, willows, etc., lit. 'cats', from their downy appearance; cf. the equivalent F. *chatons* kittens, Du. *katteken,* Eng. CATKIN. Sense 2 (if related) is perhaps a loose popular extension of the word.]

1. A name given to the catkin, inflorescence, or seed of various plants:

a. The downy catkin of the willow, pine, oak, hazel, etc. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. XV. 168 The long Peper .. is lyche the Chattes of Haselle, that comethe before the Lef, and it hangeth lowe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 460 The Oke called Robur, bringeth forth likewise a certaine pendant chat or catkin. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss., Chats,* the catkins of trees.

†**b.** The spikes or spikelets of grasses, carices, and the like. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Plin.* XVIII. vii, Panick .. is found with a tuft or bunch, from which depend certain small clustered chats or panicles. *Ibid.* II. 3 It commeth from a certaine fennie reed growing in marishes, I meane the tender muchets or chats thereof. *Ibid.* II. 557 Certaine chats or catkins which grow vpon many reeds and canes.

†**c.** The 'key' or samaroid seed of the ash, sycamore, and other trees. *Obs.*

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 30 a, And the coddes did grow upon clusters, like the chattes or kaies of Ashe trees. 1615 LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* III. vi. (1668) 13 Ashes, Round-trees, Burt-trees, and such like, carried in the chat, or berry, by the birds into stone walls. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 14 *Chats,* Keys of Trees, as Ashchats, Sycomore Chats, etc.

d. The scaly cone (*strobilus*) of alder, pine, etc.

1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 374 I observed about Mid-August, the Chats of the Alder to be Gummy. 1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss., Chats,* the cones of the fir-tree.

2. A small branch or twig, such as is used for kindling a fire. Also **chat-wood.** *dial.*

[1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xii. § 4. 128 Their boles and boughes, their buds and chats, their leaves and flowers, sprouting upwards.] 1670 RAY *Prov.* 42 Love of lads and fire of chats is soon in and soon out. [1670 E. TONGE in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1165 And in what forwardness their Buds and Leaves, or Chats were then shot, or broken.] 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Chat-wood,* little sticks fit for fuel. 1794 in *Ann. Reg.* 361 Even the spray-wood, here called chats .. might be made into fagots. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Chats,* small branches or twigs used for firing. 'Dick, run an' fatch tuthree dry chats to put i' the oven'.

Chat, *sb.*⁴ *dial.* A small poor potato.

1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 198 Buy inferior weak chats, and rye bread. *Ibid.* xviii, Potatoes small and waxy, such as we should call chats in England. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chat* (Mid. and E. Lanc.), a small potato. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chats,* small and diseased potatoes, unfit for market.

Chat, *sb.*⁵ *Mining.* Ore with a portion of the matrix adhering to it, forming the second portion or stratum of a mass of ore in the process of washing.

1876 *Mid.-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chat,* ore and stone together, Nidd. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Chats,* Northumb., Small pieces of stone with ore.

b. *Comb.* **chat-mill, -roller,** a special mill or roller through which the 'chats' have to go, the product being known as **chat-ore** or 'seconds'.

†Chat, *sb.*⁶ *Obs.* [Aphetic f. *achat.*] = CATE.

1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* 43 The greatest part of theyr provision consisting in choise chats and junkettinge dishes.

Chat, *sb.*⁷ *Thieves' Cant.* A louse.

1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Chatts,* lice. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Chats,* lice.

Chat (tʃæt), *v.*¹ Forms: 5–6 **chatt(e,** 6 **chate,** 5– **chat.** [app. an onomatopœic abbreviation of CHATTER, which has lost the frequentative, and to some extent the depreciative, force of that word.]

†**1.** *intr.* To talk idly and foolishly; to prate, babble, chatter. *Obs.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* XXXIII. 3, I charge ȝou as ȝour chiftan þat ȝe chatt for no chaunce. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 60 To Chatte, *garrulare.* 1494 FABYAN VII. 294 Though I shulde all day tell Or chat with my ryme dogerell. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1451 What nede you with hym thus prate & chat? 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 381 To chat like a pie or lyke a birde in a cage. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 123. 1611 COTGR., *Babillarde,* a title-tatle..a chatting or chattering Minx. 1617 *Janua Ling.* 18 Admit not thy wife to thy secrets; for she will vndoe you both by chatting.

† **2.** *trans.* To chatter, prate, or prattle (a thing); to utter familiarly; to talk in a gossiping way. *Obs.*

1483 *Vulg. abs Terentio* 30 a, While she lyueth she may chatt [*obganniat*] it at hys eere. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 12/2 A woman.. possessed with a babling spirit, that could have chatted any language saving the Irish. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 46 To what purpose do I chat such iangleryе trimtrams? 1659 HEYLIN *Animadv.* in Fuller *Appeal* (1840) 399 Bent to learn this language, for fear they should not chat it handsomely when they came to heaven. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* 1841 II. 86 To chat their scandal over an infusion of sage.

3. *intr.* To talk in a light and informal manner; to converse familiarly and pleasantly.

1556 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* (Arb.) 22, I muste commen with my wife, chatte with my children, and talke wyth my seruantes. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 51 Matter for them and others to chat of. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 27. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 87 The shepherds on the lawn .. Sat simply chatting in a rustic row. 1740 WEST *Let.* in *Gray's Poems* (1775) 98 They can chat about trifles. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Lady Susan* xxiii. (1879) 255 After chatting on indifferent subjects. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 245 Lord and Lady Burworth, and the Squire, were chatting by the fire.

† **4.** *trans.* To speak familiarly of, talk of, tell as gossip. *Obs.*

a 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* 1867 II. 406 She began to chat the same amongst her gossips. 1596 W. SMITH *Chloris* (1877) 11 When to my flocke my daily woes I chate. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 224 Your pratling Nurse Into a rapture lets her Baby crie, While she chats him [Coriolanus].

† **Chat,** *v.*² *Obs. Sc.* Generally referred to CHATE *sb.*, and explained as 'Hang': but this is quite uncertain.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 126 Quod I, Churle, ga chat the and chyd with ane vther. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* iv, He chereist hir, scho bad gae chat him.

Chate, chatte, chat. *Thieves' Cant.* ? *Obs.* [Origin uncertain: see quot. 1610.] *pl.* Gallows.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 84 *Chattes*, the gallowes. *Ibid.* 86 Tryning on the chates [gallowes]. 1610 ROWLANDS *Mart. Markall, Chates*, the Gallowes; here he mistakes.. for *chates* it should be *cheates* which word is vsed generally for things..if you will make a word for the Gallows, you must put thereto the word *treyning* .. and so *treyning cheate* is ..hanging things or the Gallows and not *chates*. 1673 R. HEAD *Cant. Acad.* 36 *Chats*, the Gallowes. *c* 1690 in B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

‖ **Château** (ʃāto͞). *Pl.* **châteaux.** [Fr. *château* :—OF. *chastel* :—L. *castellum* CASTLE.] A castle; a large mansion or country house (cf. CASTLE *sb.* 3): used only in reference to France and other parts of the Continent. (Formerly in more general use.)

1789 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* iv. 37 At a distance.. was a chateau of a considerable German nobleman. 1793 COWPER *To W. Hayley*, Dear architect of fine chateaux in air. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* 122 The mansion-house of Dalziel, attached to the old tower or *chateau* of the manor. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 341 From a love of Montaigne, he had made a pilgrimage to his chateau. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 109 He was transferred from the dungeon to the château.

Chatel, -ell, obs. ff. CHATTEL.

‖ **Chatelain** (ʃātəlæ̃n, ʃɑ·tĕlĕⁱn). Also 6 **chatelyne,** 7 **-aine.** [a. mod.F. *châtelain* :—OF. *chastelain.*] = CHASTELAIN, CASTELLAN. (*Obs.* as an Eng. title.)

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxv. 87 Therle of Mountfort entred into the castell..and receyued the feaultie of all the men of that Chatelayne. *a* 1533 — *Huon* cxxxiii. 493 Then the chatelyne of yᵉ toune came to huon. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* II. 17 The foure Chatelaines..of the Castles of Northampton, Kenelworth, Nottingham, and Scarborough. 1822 BYRON *Werner* I. i. 340 The Chatelains must keep Their Castle walls.

‖ **Chatelaine** (ʃɑ·tĕlĕⁱn). [a. F. *châtelaine*, fem. of *châtelain.*]

1. A female castellan; the mistress of a castle or country house.

1855 M. ARNOLD *Tristram & Is.*, The youngest fairest chatelaine That this realm of France can boast. 1861 LADY CHATTERTON in *Mem. Adm. Gambier* I. iv. 52 A good châtelaine and true, of an English country house.

2. An ornamental appendage worn by ladies at their waist, supposed to represent the bunch of keys, etc. of a mediæval châtelaine: it consists of a number of short chains attached to the girdle or belt, etc., bearing articles of household use and ornament, as keys, corkscrew, scissors, penknife, pin-cushion, thimble-case, watch, etc., according to taste. (Sometimes applied to a bunch of ornaments worn at a watch-chain.)

1851 *Art Jrnl. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 43/1 The modern chatelaine is but a reproduction of an article of decorative ornament, worn by ladies..more than a century and a half ago. The watch, the scissors, *etui*, pincushion, &c. were then ostentatiously appended to the dress of ladies. 1859 L. OLIPHANT *Elgin's Mission* II. 191 [They] tie bundles of charms or chatelaines to their watch-chains. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* vi. 85 The women wear a large bunch of charms as a sort of châtelaine. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 698/1 Châtelaine bags are much worn again.

Chatelainry (ʃā·tĕlĕ̆nri). [f. CHATELAIN + -RY: in OF. *chastellenerie.*] The district under a *chatelain*; CHATELLANY.

1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 495 The adjoining towns and chatellaineries.

† **Cha·telet.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 5 **chastelet.** [a. OF. *chastelet*, mod.F. *châtelet*, dim. of *chastel*, *château* CASTLE: see CASTLET, CASTELLET.] A little castle; the name of an ancient prison in Paris.

1494 FABYAN VII. 501 The kynge was kept in the castell of Lourre, and the other .ii. in the chastelet. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clvi. 189 Caryed to Parys, and put in prison, in the castell of Loure, and after into the chatelette. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. iv. 187 The little chatelet at the entrance into Paris.

Chatellany (ʃɑ·tĕlăni). Also in 7 **chastellenie.** [ad. mod.F. *châtellenie*, OF. *chastellenie*, assimilated to CASTELLANY, q.v.] = CASTELLANY.

1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 250/2 With all the extent of their Bailiwicks, Chastelenies, Territories. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4907/1 The Chattelanies of Lisle and the Tournesis. 1715 *Ibid.* No. 5354/2 The Chattellany of Tournay. 1881 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 88 The restitution of Douai, Lille and other chatellanies.

Chater(e, -ing, obs. ff. CHATTER *v.*, etc.

Chateract, obs. form of CATARACT.

† **Cha·terestre.** *Obs.* [fem. of *chaterere*, CHATTERER: see -STER.] A female chatterer.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 655 Site nu stille, chaterestre! Nere thu never i-bunde vastre.

† **Chateus, -eux.** *Obs.* Also **-tews.** [a. OF. *chateux*, pl. of *chatel* CHATTEL.] = CHATTELS.

[1292 BRITTON I. v. § 3 Si soynt ses chateus taxez, *transl.* let his chattels be appraised.] 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 113 Richesse..of chatews, and of londes al so. *Ibid.* 471 That holi churche ne solde nouȝt the chateus there lette. *Ibid.* 569 Saue euerich lif & lime, & chateus al so. 1389 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 53 To certefyen ȝou of godes & chateux.

Chathamite (tʃæ·tămait). *Min.* [Named from Chatham, Connecticut, where found.] A variety of smaltite containing much nickel.

1844 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XLVII. 351.

Chathern, obs. form of CHAWDRON; hence **Cha·thernwise** *adv.*, like a chawdron.

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.* (1860) 74 His rinckled jaws, like an old cows neck hang chathernwise, lank and loose.

† **Cha·ting,** *vbl. sb. rare*[1]. Apparently a nonce-word, formed on the hunting term RECHATING.

c 1525 SKELTON *Replyc.* 217 To hunt them into hell, With blowyng out your hornes.. With chatyng and rechatyng, And your busy pratyng.

Chatir, obs. form of CHATTER.

† **Cha·tmate.** *Obs. rare.* [f. CHAT *sb.*¹ + MATE.] A gossip.

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 68 The toothless trot her nurse, who was her only chatmate and chambermaid.

† **Cha·ton, chatton.** *Obs.* [a. F. *chaton* kitten, catkin, dim. of *chat* cat.] A catkin.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lvi. 730 [The walnut tree] bringeth foorth long tentes or yellowe ragged things.. hanging vpon the tree, like smal Cattes tayles.. longer then the Chattons of Whythie..After these tentes or Catkens, the leaues showe.

Chator. Aphetic form of *achatour*, = CATER.

1619 DALTON *Countrey Justice* cvii. (1630) 279 If any subjects Chator or other officer.

† **Chatoyant** (ʃatwayaṅ, ʃătoi·ănt), *a.* (and *sb.*) *Obs.* [F. *chatoyant* in same sense, pres. pple. of *chatoyer* (on L. type *caticā·re*): cf. *flamboyant*. Littré gives *chatoyer* in dial. of Berry, as 'to stroke or caress as a cat, to pet'.]

A. *adj.* Having a changeable, undulating, or floating lustre, like that of a cat's eye in the dark.

1816 CLEAVELAND *Min.* 257 This mineral has a crystalline structure.. It is slightly chatoyant. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* 38 The 'Moon-stone' a variety of pearly adularia presenting chatoyant rays when simply polished. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1887) 79 The..chatoyant..sea of..silks and satins.

B. *sb.* **1.** Chatoyant quality or lustre. [So in Fr.]

1798 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 414 The chatoyant or play of light, on these dark crystals, is very remarkable.

2. A chatoyant stone, as the Cat's eye, the surface and interior of which, when cut and polished, exhibit a floating lustre.

‖ **Chatoy·ement.** *rare.* [F.; see prec.] Changing or undulating lustre; play of colour.

1816 CLEAVELAND *Min.* 41 Changeable colors, or chatoyement, or play of colors; irised colors..For the former, which is the most beautiful, we have mentioned the French term *chatoyement*, because it is expressive, and because there is no word in English. *Ibid.* A mineral is said to exhibit changeable colors, or a chatoyement, when different collections of colors alternately appear and disappear.

Chatre, obs. form of CHATTER *v.*

‖ **Chatta** (tʃæ·tă, tʃā·tă). *Anglo-Ind.* [Hindī *chhātā*, Skr. *chhatra.*]

1. An umbrella (in India).

1796 *Ann. Rev.* (1803) I. 212/2 Two bearers, who.. carry a chatta. 1832 G. C. MUNDY *Pen & Pencil Sk.* II. 158, I therefore ordered my chair, my Chattah, and my telescope. 1836 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* xxvi, Gold chatta chiefs.. permitted to have a gold umbrella carried over their heads.

2. The Umbrella-tree (*Magnolia tripetala*), a native of India.

1834 CAUNTER *Orient. Ann.* v. 58 The chatta-tree is here so plentiful, that we made use of it as a standing umbrella.

Chattable (tʃæ·tăb'l), *a.* [f. CHAT *v.* + -ABLE.] Ready to chat or to be chatted with.

1867 E. YATES *Forlorn Hope* ii. 16 He finds old friends chattable and kindly. 1885 B. L. FARJEON *Sacred Nugget* III. III. i. 8 He was fond of a chattable mate.

Chatta·tion. *nonce-wd.* [f. CHAT *v.* + -ATION.] Chatting, chat.

1799 in Mad. D'Arblay's *Diary* VI. 219 An excellent dinner it was, and our chattation no disagreeable sauce.

Cha·ttative, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. CHAT *v.* + -ATIVE (cf. *talkative*).] Chatty, talkative.

1873 *St. Paul's Mag.* I. 643 They grew civil and chattative.

Chatte, obs. form of CHAT.

Chattee (tʃætī·). *nonce-wd.* [f. CHAT *v.* + -EE.] The person to whom one chats.

1886 *Spectator* 2 Jan. 11/2 Chat requires conditions not always obtainable, more especially a pleasant chattee.

Chattel (tʃæ·t'l). Forms: 3 **chatel, chetel,** 6 **chatel, -ell,** 6-7 **chattell,** 6- **chattel.** [a. OF. *chatel*, *chetel* (ONF. *catel*, Pr. *captal, capdal*) :—late L. *captāle*, L. *capitāle* principal, property, goods, etc.: see CATTLE. *Chatel*, pl. *chateux*, was the form adopted in legal Anglo-French; it appears in vernacular use in the 13th c., and the pl. *chateux* is occasional as a technical term in ME.; but the actual form adopted in Eng. was the Norman *catel*, later *cattell*, *cattle*. In the 16th c. (as shown under CATTLE) this was gradually restricted to 'live stock', and at the same time *chatel*, *chattel*, began to pass from law French into general use for the wider sense 'article of property'.]

I. Collective senses. *Obs.*

† **1.** Property; goods; money; = CATTEL 1. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 224 To dealen his feder chetel to neodfule. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 271 Aihwer wið chatel mon mai luue cheape. 1440 *Paston Lett.* 27 I. 41 All maner of chattell to the seide John Lyston apperteynyng, arn acruwyd on to the Kyng.

† **2.** Capital, principal. *Obs.*

1506 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) IV. xxi. 227 The chatell that is the somme gyuen.. and the gayne.. In puttynge the gayne & chatel in certayne.

† **3.** Live stock; = CATTLE. *Obs. rare.*

[Apparently an attempt to extend the *ch-* form to all senses of the earlier *catel*, *cattell.*]

1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 85 Nor neuer leaue till they their Chattell cleare. 1696 DE LA PRYME *Diary* 78 Chattel eats turneps in this country better than they'll do hay.

II. As an individual sb. with *plural.*

4. A movable possession; any possession or piece of property other than real estate or a freehold. (Generally in *plural*. Cf. CHATEUS.)

1549 *Will* in *Boorde's Introd. Knowl.* (1870) Introd. 73 Also I giue and bequeth all my chattelles and houses lying abowte Wynchester vnto Richard Mathew. 1592 WEST *Symbol.* I. I. § 23 All goods, chattels immouable, bondmen, and other things not being by Law prohibited may be sold. *a* 1626 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* IV. i, A rich uncle died, and left me chattels. 1642 PRYNNE *Sov. Antid.* iii. 14 So if Subsidies be granted, and the King dye before they are levyed, his Executors shall not enjoy them, though a chattle; but his Successor. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* ii, Deliver up to me the chattels of the Man Charles Stewart. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Let.* Wks. 1859 II. 263/2 It is an absolute chattel, which, like any other chattel, is part of the Archbishop's assets.. and within the memory of man such options have been publicly sold by auction. 1845 POLSON in *Encycl. Metrop.* 834/1 A sale of goods generally, as distinguished from the sale of a specific chattel. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Fl.* II. 242 Frank's sketch-book, and some other precious chattels.

b. In *Law* distinguished as *chattel personal*, and *chattel real*: see the quots.

1552 HULOET Chatelles personalles..Chatels reall. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Chattels reall* are leases or wards. *Chattels personall* are all moueable goods, as money, plate, cattell. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 199 Of chattels personals. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 26 All moveable Goods (which by us are tearmed personall Chattells) which the Wife brings.. do presently passe into the husbands Patrimony. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 386 Chattels real.. are such as concern.. the realty; as terms for years of land, wardships in chivalry ..next presentation to a church. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* v. § 1. 208 Thus leasehold interests came to be classed with personal property. Since however they are rights over things immoveable, they received the mongrel name of 'chattels real'.

c. *Goods and chattels*: a comprehensive phrase for all kinds of personal property. (Cf. CATTLE 3).

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 505 The custodie, not of the landes onely..but of the goods and chattels also. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 232, I will be master of what is mine owne, Shee is my goods, my chattels, she is my house. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 35 If you finde that he is guilty, you shall enquire, what Goods, and Chattels he had. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 314 For he in all his amorous battles, No 'dvantage finds like goods and chattels. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. viii. 174 All his goods and chattels were confiscated. 1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 99 All the residue of his goods and chattels, personal estate and effects whatsoever. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* III. ii, Part of his goods and chattels.

d. *transf.* and *fig.*

1786 COWPER *Gratitude* 50 Compassed about with the goods And chattels of leisure and ease. 1824 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* 1859 II. 194/1 Originality and vigour of mind, which are the best chattels and possessions of the world.

e. Used (chiefly rhetorically, by emancipation writers and others) of slaves or bondmen.

1649 MILTON *Tenure Kings* 11 To make the subject no better then the Kings slave, his chattell, or his possession that may be bought and sold. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (ed. 7) V. 263 Does he not by this step make me his Chattles, a piece of furniture only, to be removed.. at his pleasure. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 93 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. xv. 400 Much eloquent indignation has..been vented superficiously on the application of the term chattel to the slaves in the English colonies: seeing that the term chattel

..[imports] that the rights of the master over his slave..devolve on his intestacy to a certain class of his representatives. 1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xi. 10 To see what this intelligent chattel had been about. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* xix. 391 The chief traffic was in human chattels.

5. *Comb.*, **chattel-interest**, an interest in leasehold property.

1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 173 That by this means a remainder may be limited of a chattel interest, after a particular estate for life created in the same. 1788 J. Powell *Devises* (1827) II. 35 Where the portion of real estate left undisposed of is a chattel interest, it devolves upon the heir as personal estate. 1876 Digby *Real Prop.* v. § 1. 206 A leasehold, or, as it is often called, a chattel interest in land. *Ibid.* § 2. 216 There can be no estate tail in a chattel interest, such as a term of years.

Chattelhood (tʃæ·t'lhud). The condition or position of a chattel.

1871 *Echo* 15 Aug., The last great country in which human chattelhood exists as an institution.

Chattelism (tʃæ·tĕliz'm). [See -ism.] The system of holding human beings as chattels.

1865 W. Phillips in *Commonwealth* (Boston U.S.) 18 Feb. To grind the negro without restoring chattelism. 1879 Tourgee *Fool's Err.* xl. 295 The..spirit of the nominally defunct system of Chattelism was still alive.

Chattelization (tʃæ·tĕlәizē·ʃәn). [f. next.] The action of chattelizing, or converting (human beings or real property) into a chattel.

1888 *Guardian* 29 Feb. 309/2 What is oddly enough described as the 'chattelisation' of the land..the custom sanctioned by modern society of treating land as an object which like other objects can be bought or sold, let and hired.

Cha·ttelize, *v.* [f. Chattel + -ize.] To treat as a chattel. Hence **Cha·ttelized** *ppl. a.*

1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* 251 Chattelized humanity.

Cha·ttelship. [see -ship.] = Chattelhood.

1857 *Sat. Rev.* III. 447/1 The woman is the chattel, and must put up with the consequences of chattelship.

Chatter (tʃæ·tәr), *v.* Forms: 3 **cheater**, 3–7 **chater(e**, 4–6 **chatre**, 5 **chyter, chatir, chatere, shatur**, 6 **chytter, chattre**, 5– **chatter.** [An onomatopœic word of frequentative form: cf. Du. *koeteren* to jabber, *kwetteren* to chatter, and Eng. *twitter, jabber*, etc. See also Chitter.]

1. Of birds: To utter a rapid succession or series of short vocal sounds; now applied to sounds approaching those of the human voice, *e.g.* of starlings, magpies, etc., but originally used more widely, so as to include what is now called the 'twitter' of sparrows, swallows, etc.

(Human 'chattering' was originally transferred from the chattering of birds; but the 'chattering' of a magpie, etc., is now commonly taken as a simile from that of a human being.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 152 Sparuwe is a cheaterinde brid: cheatereð euer ant chirmeð .. so ouh ancre .. chirmen & cheateren euer hire bonen. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxiii. (1495) 131 Small byrdes crye and chatter more than grete. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (1840) 150 (Mätz) The stare wyl chatre. *c* 1535 Dewes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 917 The byrdes chermes and chattereth. 1607 Topsell *Serpents* 610 The old ones [swallows] will fly away chattering, and chirping in mournful sort. 1611 Bible *Isa.* xxxviii. 14 Like a crane or a swallow, so did I chatter; I did mourne as a doue. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. ii. ii. 66 Sometimes called Chattering Crows because they chatter like a Magpy. *c* 1810 Wordsw. *Resolution & Ind.* 6 The jay makes answer as the magpie chatters. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* x. 169.

b. *trans.*

c 1400 *Test. Love* Prol., How should then a French man borne, such termes conne iumpere in his matter, but as the Jay chatereth English. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farm* 234 An infinite number of pretie small Birds, which continually..doe chatter and chant their proper and naturall branch-songs.

2. Of human beings: To talk rapidly, incessantly, and with more sound than sense. Esp. said of children; but often applied vituperatively to speech which one does not like. Also said of apes and other animals whose voice suggests human chattering.

a. *intr.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 322 Thu chaterest so doth on Irish preost. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 226 If he chyde or chatre Hym chieueth þe worse. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 70 Chateryn, *garrio*. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 180 Þou chaterist like a churle þat can chyde. *c* 1450 *Why can't be nun* 251 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 144 Whoso chateryt lyke a py..schalle be put owte of company. 1549 Olde *Erasm. Par. 1 Tim.* v. 13 Shamefully chattring of mariage..of the naughtynes..done in other mens householdes. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. ii. 9 Like Apes, that moe and chatter at me, And after bite me. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* ii. 11 The female slaves..worked, and chattered, and quarrelled. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 174 Chattering about what he had done for the good cause.

b. *trans.*

a 1225 [see 1]. 1847 Disraeli *Tancred* III. vi, He looked in at some of his creditors to chatter charming delusions. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxix, They chatter'd trifles at the door. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 70 Even the girls Chatter half-atheism.

3. Of the teeth: To make a noise by rapidly repeated collision; to shiver, shake.

a. *intr.* (Rarely said of the person.)

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xi, The schaft and the shol, shaturt to the shin. *c* 1450 Henryson *Test. Cres.*, His tethe chatrit and shiveret with the chin. 1537 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 142, I stode..in a cold frosty mornyng, tyll that my teeth chattred in my heed. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. vi. 103 When the raine came to wet me, and the winde to make me chatter. 1665–9 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* II. ii, My Teeth chatter, and my whole Body does shake strongly enough to make the Bed it self do so. 1798 Southey *Eng. Eclog.* iv, The evening wind already Makes one's teeth chatter. 1863 Mrs. Oliphant *Salem Ch.* xvi. 289 Her very teeth chattered with anxiety and cold.

b. *causally.* To make (the teeth) chatter.

1603 Harsnet *Pop. Impost.* 119 The poore Devil chattered his teeth so sore. 1866 Sala *Barbary* vii. 131 Cowering in corners..gibbering and chattering their teeth like disconsolate pagods.

4. Applied to similar sounds: *esp.* to clatter, rattle from vibration.

1853 *Pharmaceut. Jrnl.* XIII. 125 It burned with the.. flame..of cannel coal, and 'chattered' in burning. 1879 Holtzapfel *Turning* IV. 342 The vibration causes the work and the tool to 'chatter' upon each other. 1880 *Daily News* 30 Apr. 2 [He] first heard one of the bars 'chatter' when a train was passing over the bridge. 1884 F. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 138 If the cutting edge is above the centre of the body pressure..causes it to 'chatter'.

Chatter (tʃæ·tәr), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3 **chatere**, 6– **chatter.** [f. prec. vb.]

1. The chattering of certain birds; also of apes, etc.: see the vb.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 284 Mid chavling and mid chatere. 1784–99 Cowper *Pairing-time* 15 And with much twitter, and much chatter, Began to agitate the matter. 1797 Bewick *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 123 Its note of anger is very loud and harsh, between a chatter and shriek.

2. Incessant talk of a trivial kind; prate, tattle.

1851 Longf. *Gold. Leg.* VI. *Sch. Salerno*, Your words are but idle and empty chatter. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Religion* Wks. (Bohn) II. 100 The chatter of French politics ..had quite put most of the old legends out of mind.

3. *Comb.*, as *chatter-house*; **chatter-bag**, **-basket**, dial. variants of Chatterbox, q.v.; †**chatter-chitter**, small talk, gossip (cf. *chitter-chatter*); **chatter-pie**, familiar name for the Magpie; also *fig.* = *chatterbox*; **chatter-water** (*humorous*), tea.

1888 Elworthy *W. Somerset Gloss.*, **Chatter-bag.* 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, **Chatter-basket*, an incessant talker; gen. applied to a child. 1711 *Wentworth Papers* 207 You bid me send you all the *Chatter-Chitter I heard. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xxvi. (1632) 120 A *Chatter-house for women to meet and determine of their Attires. 1721–1800 Bailey, **Chatter-pie*, a kind of bird. 1888 [Common in dial. Glossaries]. 1863 Mrs. Toogood *Yorksh. Dial.* s.v., What a time you sit over your *chatter-watter.

†**Chatter** (tʃæ·tәr), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. Chat *v.*[1] + -er[1].] One who chats; a gossip.

1556 Hoby *Courtier* (1561) Yy iv, Not to be a babbler, brauler or chatter. *a* 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) Pref. 5 He sharply reproueth such..as chatters and vnprofitable.

Chatteration (tʃætәre·ĭ·ʃәn). [See -ation.] *humorous.* Systematic or pretentious chattering.

1862 B'ness Bunsen in Hare *Life* II. vi. 318 Carlyle taxes one's patience by wilful chatteration with the pen. 1879 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXIV. 323 The noisy din, and general chatteration.

Cha·tterbox. [Perh. in origin akin to *clap-dish.*] Contemptuous or playful name for a habitual chatterer.

1814–28 in Todd. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* (C. D. ed.) 93 A set of idle chatterboxes. 1876 Hardy *Hand of Ethelb.* I. 41 One of those hostile days..when chatter-box ladies remain miserably in their homes. 1878 E. Jenkins *Haverholme* 52 A mere political chatterbox.

Chatterer (tʃæ·tәrәr). [f. Chatter *v.* + -er[1].]

1. One who chatters; an idle and petty talker, prater, babbler, tattler, prattler.

1540 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* I. xvi. (R.) They ment they were bablers and chatterers. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 193 A babbler, prater, chatterer or jangler; a man more full of words than wit. 1794 Mathias *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 77 Mere London Divines..chatterers in booksellers shops. 1881 Goldw. Smith *Lect. & Ess.* 161 A voluble and empty chatterer. 1884 J. Parker *Larger Ministry* 51 A chatterer of other-world phrases.

2. The name of birds of the family *Ampelidæ*; esp. the Bohemian Chatterer or Waxwing (*Ampelis garrula*); in N. Amer. the Cedar-bird or Chatterer of Carolina (*A. carolinensis* or *cedrorum*).

1730 Mortimer in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 431 *Garrulus Carolinensis*, the Chatterer. 1768 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* II. 508 The chatterer visits this kingdom at very uncertain times. 1863 *Spring Lapl.* 279 There is no northern bird whose breeding habits have been shrouded in such mystery as the waxwing chatterer. 1863 Bates *Nat. Amazon* iv. 71, I saw here for the first time the Sky-blue Chatterer (*Ampelis Cotinga*)..it is a dull, quiet bird.

Chattering (tʃæ·tәriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Chatter *v.* + -ing[1].] The action expressed by the verb Chatter (in its various senses).

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 560 Bute thu canst of chateringe. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. II. 84 Chateryng-oute-of-resoun. 1509 Barclay *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 38 The Pye Betrayes her birdes by her chattering and crye. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 34 Murning & chatering of teith. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 39 Neuer trouble the church with chattering. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 27 Irreverent chattering of certain Prayers. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 212 Several rigors, and regular chattering of the teeth. 1880 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 2 He had no knowledge of iron-work; but he knew sufficient to lighten the 'chattering'.

b. *attrib.*

c 1678 *Roxb. Ball.* (1882) IV. 358 He cut her Chattering-string, And he [quickly] set her Tongue on the run.

Chattering (tʃæ·tәriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Chatter *v.* + -ing[2].] That chatters (in various senses of the verb). Hence **Cha·tteringly** *adv.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 152 Sparuwe is a cheaterinde brid. 1509 Barclay *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 39 Take example by the chattering pye. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. ii. 58 To tame a shrew, and charme her chattering tongue. 1781 Cowper *Convers.* 457 Leader of a chattering train. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 223 To intrude chatteringly upon the midnight privacy of Apollo.

†**Cha·tterist.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [See -ist.] A professed or systematic chatterer.

a 1704 T. Brown *Wks.* (1760) II. 204 (D.) You are the only modern chatterist that I hear has succeeded me.

Cha·tterment. *rare.* Chattering.

In Mad. D'Arblay's *Diary* (F. Hall).

Chatterton's compound. A composition used for insulating submarine telegraph cables.

1887 *Jrnl. Soc. Telegr. Engineers* XVI. 459 This compound (which is perhaps somewhat erroneously known as 'Chatterton's compound') is usually composed of..gutta percha 3 [parts] resin 1 [part] and Stockholm tar 1 [part].

†**Cha·ttery,** *sb. Obs.* [f. Chatter *v.*, after *battery.*] Chatting, chat, chatter.

1789 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary & Corr.* V. 17 There was no lack of chattery and chatterers. 1813 *Ibid.* VII. 13 She certainly would not leave town without seeking another chattery with her old friend.

Chattery (tʃæ·tәri), *a.* [f. Chatter + -y[1].]

1. Characterized by chattering. *rare.*

1869 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 11 As chattery in the teeth as if their under jaws were loose.

2. *dial.* 'Stony or pebbly. Craven' (Halliwell).

Cha·ttiness. [f. Chatty *a.*[1] + -ness.] The quality of being chatty.

1876 Green *Short Hist.* i. v. (1882) 47 Tradition told..of his chattiness over the adventures of his life. 1885 *Bookseller* 3 Sept. 883/2 This learning, chattiness, and usefulness was eventually to be turned to good account.

Chatting (tʃæ·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Chat *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Chat (in various senses); *esp.* Easy familiar talking.

1509 Barclay *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 39 For all their chatting and plentie of language. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 289 b, He could not..awaye with the chattyng and contynual bableyng of Cicero. 1613 T. Godwin *Rom. Antiq.* (1625) 48 The Augures did divine from hearing the chatting or the crowing of the birds. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* (1810) I. 276 The impertinent chattings, which are so rife in the world. 1884 *Chr. World* 9 Oct. 762/5 An hour spent in chatting.

Chatting (tʃæ·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Chat *v.*[1] + -ing[2].] That chats (in various senses of the verb). Hence **Cha·ttingly** *adv.*

1589 Fleming *Virg. Georg.* I. 13 The chatting swallow. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Conscience* i, Listning to thy chatting fears. 1823 Galt *Entail* II. xvii. 156 The two redressers of wrongs chattingly proceeded towards Grippy. 1872 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 3 Some members have spoken chattingly and inquisitively about it.

Chattle, obs. form of Chattel.

Chatton, var. of Chaton, *Obs.*, catkin.

‖ **Chatty** (tʃa·ti), *sb. Anglo-Ind.* [Hindī chāṭī earthen vessel or pitcher.] An East Indian pot for water; *spec.* a porous earthen water-pot or jar.

1781 in *Lives of Lindsays* III. 285 (Y.) We drank his [majesty's] health in a chatty of sherbet. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* IV. 92 *note*, The chatties are vessels made of earth, of little or no value. 1839 Marryat *Phant. Ship* xxxiii, Pedro came in with a chatty of water. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* vii. 169 Earthen pots, like Indian chatties. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Oct. 11/2 Playing with wooden spoons on brass chatties.

Chatty (tʃæ·ti), *a.*[1] [f. Chat *sb.*[1] + -y.] Given to chat or light easy talk.

a 1762 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* I. 35 (T.) As chatty as your parrot. 1795 W. Seward *Anecd.* II. 260 (Jod.) He was very chatty in conversation. 1882 Pebody *Eng. Journalism* xix. 143 A chatty and readable column.

Cha·tty, *a.*[2] [f. Chat *sb.*[7] + -y.] (See quot.)

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Chatty*, lousy.

Chatyue, obs. form of Caitiff.

Chau, chaw, var. of Cha, *Obs.*, tea.

Chaubuck, var. of Chawbuck, (oriental) whip.

Chauceore, -eur, obs. form of Chaussure.

†**Chaucepe,** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *chaucepié*, mod.F. *chausse-pied.*] A shoeing-horn.

1499 *Promp. Parv.* (Pynson) Chaucepe or schoynge horne [*c* 1440 chauncepe], *parcopollex.*

Chaucerian (tʃɔ̄sl·riăn), *a.* (and *sb.*) [f. the name of the poet Chaucer + -ian. Cf. *Spenserian.*]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Chaucer or his writings.

1660 M. Parker *Hist. Arthur* sig. C, In an old Chaucerian manuscript. 1838 Emerson *Addr, Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 211 Homeric .. or Chaucerian pictures. 1850 Whipple *Ess. & Rev.* II. 364 His imagination has a Chaucerian certainty in representing a natural object in its exact form.

B. *sb.* A student or admirer of Chaucer.

1868 Furnivall *Temp. Pref. Canterb. Tales* 89 A vote of thanks to Mr. Skeat from all Chaucerians is hereby recorded. 1883 *N. & Q.* 17 Nov. 398/2 William Thynne, known to us as a Chaucerian.

Chaucerism (tʃɔ̄·sәriz'm). [f. as prec. + -ism.] An expression used by, or imitated from, Chaucer.

1593 Nashe *Strange News* Wks. 1883–4 II. 175 Newes, which if your worship (according to your wonted Chaucerisme) shall accept in good part. 1662 Fuller *Worthies*

(1811) II. 80 (D.) The many Chaucerisms used (for I will not say affected by him [Spenser]) are thought by the ignorant to be blemishes. 1851 TRENCH *Study of Words* v. 154 The employment of such 'Chaucerisms'.

Chauces, obs. form of CHAUSSES.

†Chaud, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *chaud*:—L. *calid-us* hot.]

1. *adj.* Hot. *rare.*

138. *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 130 Metes..well dizt wiþ spicerie chaud & pluse-chaud.

2. *sb.* Heat. *rare*—1.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 574 (D.) The over-hot breathings of Ministers, like the chaud of Charcoale, stifle and suffocate the vital spirits of true Religion.

Chauder, -ern, obs. ff. of CHALDER, CHALDRON.

Chaud-mellé, mella. *Sc. Law.* [a. OF. *chaude mellee* (in med.L. *calida melleia*) 'heated affray or broil'; see MÊLÉE. (By Selden and others erroneously identified with *chance medley*, from the partial coincidence of sense and form.)]

A sudden broil or affray arising from the heat of passion; hence, the wounding or killing of a man in such an affray; without premeditation.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xix. 23 Gyve ony be suddane chawdmellè Hapnyd swa slayne to be Be ony of the Thaynys kyne. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Signif., Chaud-Melle*, in Latine *Rixa*; ane hoat suddaine tuilzie, or debaite, quhilk is opponed as contrair to fore-thoucht-fellonie. *Ibid., Melletum, Medletum*, Chaud-mella is ane fault or trespasse, quhilk is committed be ane hoate suddainty, & not of set purpose, or *præcogitata malitia*. 1672 SELDEN *Notes on Hengham* in Fortescue 123 Our Chaunce medley corrupted from 'Chaud melle'. 1752 *Scots Mag.* (1753) May 231/2 The murder is not said to have been committed from sudden passion, or *chaud mella*. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 184 Chance-medley, or (as some rather chuse to write it) chaud-medley; the former of which..signifies a casual affray, the latter an affray in the heat of blood or passion. 1860 COSMO INNES *Scotl. Mid. Ages* vi. 198.

†Chaudpisse. *Obs.* In 5 **chaudpys,** 6 *Sc.* **chaudpeece.** [a. F. *chaudepisse.*] Strangury, or other urinary or venereal disease.

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 17 Diabetica passio .. dicitur chaudepisse. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 71 Cawdpys or chaudpys [*erroneously* cawepys or chavepys] or strangury, sekenesse. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 308 The snuff and the snoire, the chaud-peece, the chanker.

‖ Chaudron (ʃōdrǒn). [F. *chaudron* a cauldron, a 'copper'.] A reddish colour, somewhat resembling copper. Also *attrib.*

1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 698/2 The lining is chaudron satin. 1884 *West. Daily Press* 11 Apr. 7/6 Shades of velvet, such as chaudron, myrtle-grey, or sapphire-blue.

Chaudron, obs. form of CHALDRON.

Chaue, obs. form of CHAFF *sb.*[1]

Chauel, obs. form of JOWL.

Chauf(e, chauff(e, obs. ff. CHAFE.

†Chauffe, *a. Obs.* [f. CHAFE *v.*: perhaps the vb.-stem used adjectively or attributively.] Chafed, chafing, fuming, angry.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 76 In chauffe sea plasshye we tumble.

Chauffer (tʃǫ·fəɹ). [var. of CHAFER (formerly *chaufer*), perh. with some influence of mod.F. *chauffoir*, f. *chauffer* to heat, CHAFE. Also found as CHOFFER.] A metal basket containing fire, formerly used in light-houses; a small portable furnace usually of iron, fitted with air-holes and a grate.

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* 359 Open coal fires, placed in open chauffers, were exhibited to the mariner. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 224 The lights consisted of coal fires in chauffers. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* I. 179 In a room upstairs, where a chauffer was burning against damp.

b. *Comb.*, as *chauffer-pan.*

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 452 The workman ..carries the contents of the mortar to the first chauffer-pan, where it is heated.

†Chauffet. *Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *chaufette* chafing-dish (Cotgr.), f. *chauffer* to warm.]

A vessel containing charcoal for warming the feet.

1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 316 Not one of them will stir without a chaudpied, or chauffet, which is carried by a servant, that it may be ready to place under her feet, whenever she sits down: though few of these chauffets have fire in them.

Chaufrain, variant of CHAMFRAIN.

Chaufur, -yr, obs. ff. CHAFER.[2]

Chauiale, obs. form of CAVIARE.

Chauk(e, chaulk(e, obs. forms of CHALK.

Chauld, chaul(e, obs. forms of CHAVEL, JOWL.

Chauldron, obs. f. CHALDRON.

Chaum, *sb. Obs.* or *dial.* Also CHAME. [a phonetic variant of CHAWN *sb.*] = CHAWN.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. lxxxvi, Chawmes [ed. 1634 chawnes] and gaping gulfes. 1825 BRITTON *Beauties of Wilts.* Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Chawm.* a chasm, a crack in the ground. 1882 *W. Worcestersh. Wds.* (E. D. S.) *Chaum*, a crack in a floor or wall. 1884 *Upton-on-Severn Wds.* (E. D. S.) *Chawm*, a crevice, an earth-crack.

†Chaum, *v. Obs.* [phonetic variant of CHAWN *v.*: cf. prec.] *intr.* To chap, crack, gape in fissures.

1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 24 Chapping grounds, chinking, or chauming with Cranies. [Elsewhere also *chaun.*]

Chaumber, -lain, obs. ff. CHAMBER, -LAIN, etc.

‖ Chaumontel (ʃōmǒntɛl). [F.; from name of a village in the department Seine-et-Oise.] A large variety of pear.

1755 in JOHNSON s. v. *Pear.* 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxi. 489 The most remarkable in both islands is the chaumontel. *Ibid.* 489 Chaumontel pears of extraordinary size.

Chaump-, obs. spelling of CHAMP-.

Chaun(e, var. of CHAWN, *Obs.*

Chaun-, obs. spelling of CHAN-.

Chaunber, -bour, -byr, obs. ff. CHAMBER.

Chaunch, chaunfer, obs. ff. CHANGE, CHAMFER.

Chau·noprockt. *nonce-wd.* [ad. Gr. χαυνό-πρωκτος 'wide-breeched' (L. & S.).]

1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 145 Curse on what chaunoprockt first gained his ear.

Chauns(e, -sel, etc., obs. ff. CHANCE, CHANCEL.

†Chau·nsel. *Obs.* [a. OF. *chansilh*, var. of *cheinsil*: see CHAISEL.] = CHAISEL.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 946 He ches þur3 þe chaunsel, to cheryche þat hende.

Chaus, var. of CHOUSE.

Chaussé (ʃōse), *a. Her.* [F.; pa. pple. of *chausser* to shoe, lit. 'shod'.] (See quot.)

1730–6 BAILEY (folio) *Chausse* (in *Heraldry*) signifies *shod*, and in Blazon denotes a Section in Base.

‖ Chaussée (ʃōse). [F.:—L. type *calceāta*: see CAUSEY.] A causeway; a paved way; a high road or highway (in France, Belgium, etc.).

1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 161 To bestow on their *chaussées* a degree of solidity .. so infinitely beyond any stress to which they could ever have been subject. 1849–50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* xciv. § 3. XIV. 3 The great chaussée from Brussels to Charleroi runs through the centre of the position.

‖ Chausses. *pl. Hist.* In 5 **chauces,** 6 **chauses.** [a. OF. *chauces*, mod.F. *chausses* = Pr. *calsas, caussas*, Sp. *calzas*, Pg. *calças*, It. *calze, calzi*, med. L. *calcias*, pl. of *calcia*, clothing for the legs, trousers, breeches, pantaloons, drawers, hose, stockings; f. L. *calceus, calcius*, shoe, half-boot. Formerly naturalized (tʃɑu·séz); now usually pronounced as mod.French (ʃōs).]

Pantaloons or tight coverings for the legs and feet; *esp.* of mail, forming part of a knight's armour (in OF. *chauces de fer*).

1484 CAXTON *Chyualry* 62 Chauces of yron or legge harnoys ben gyuen to a knyght. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 14 Thus hathe the Antique recordes of Domus Regni Anglie, ca. 53..the messengers of the kinges howse..shalbe allowed for their Chauses yerely iiijs. viijd. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 55 Long stockings or pantaloons with feet to them, called by the Normans 'Chausses'. 1850 C. BOUTELL in *Gentl. Mag.* II. 45 The lower limbs have jambarts .. strapped over the mail chausses.

‖ Chaussure (ʃōsiū·r). In 4 (*erron.*) **chauceore,** 5–6 **chawcer,** 7 **chauceur.** [F. *chaussure*, in 13th c. *chauceure*, 'a hosing or shooing; also, hosen or shooes' (Cotgr.):—L. **calceātūra*, f. *calceāre* to shoe, f. *calceus* shoe. Formerly naturalized; now treated as mod. French.]

A general term for anything worn on the feet; shoes, boots, etc. (In quot. 1380 = hose of mail.)

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5631 Ac 3ut þe strok ys ferþer wente ..And ful opon ys genylliere, & bar away ys chauceore, Of yre & styl y-mad. *c* 1430 *Bennet College MS.* Mark i. 7 (R.) Of whom I am not worthi downfallande or knelande to louse the thwonge of his chawcers. 1461–83 *Liber Niger Edw. IV* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 29 Clothing and chawcers for his groomes in sojourne. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II* (1876) 26 For chauceur, the whol yere iiijs. viiid. 1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 256 Those..leave their *chaussure* at the palace gate. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXVI, The prettiest little foot .. and the prettiest little *chaussure*, too. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* ii. 29 That unfriendly *chaussure* [wooden shoes].

†Chausse-trap. *Obs.* [a. F. *chausse-trape.*] = CALTROP 2.

1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 317 Neither omit to cast Chausse traps, and Tables full of nayles.

‖ Chauvin (ʃōvɛñ). [F.; from the surname of a veteran soldier of the First Republic and Empire, Nicolas Chauvin of Rochefort, whose demonstrative patriotism and loyalty were celebrated, and at length ridiculed, by his comrades. After the fall of Napoleon, applied in ridicule to old soldiers of the Empire, who professed a sort of idolatrous admiration for his person and acts. Especially popularized as the name of one of the characters in Cogniard's famous vaudeville, *La Cocarde Tricolore*, 1831 ('je suis français, je suis Chauvin'); and now applied to any one smitten with an absurd patriotism, and enthusiasm for national glory and military ascendancy. Hence,

Chauvinism (ʃōu·viniz'm). [a. F. *chauvinisme*, orig. 'idolatrie napoléonienne' La Rousse.] Exaggerated patriotism of a bellicose sort; blind enthusiasm for national glory or military ascendancy; the French quality which finds its parallel in British 'Jingoism'.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 10 What the French may have contributed to the progress of culture within the last twenty years is nothing in comparison to the dangers caused within the same space of time by Chauvinism. 1882 *Spectator* 16 Sept. 1186 Throughout Southern Europe, including France, the journalists are much more inclined to chauvinism than the people are. 1883 *American* VII. 156 Educated men are supposed to see the difference between patriotism and Chauvinism.

So **Chau·vinist, Chauvini·stic** *a.*

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Oct. 10 'Là où Rhin nous quitte, le danger commence,' said Lavalée in his chauvinistic work on the frontiers of France. 1877 WALLACE *Russia* xxvi. 411 Among the extreme chauvinists. 1883 D. C. BOULGER in *Fortn. Rev., China & For. Powers*, The most chauvinist of Manchu statesmen. 1885 *Athenæum* 17 Oct. 504/3 The curious Chauvinistic character taken by German patriotism.

†Chavallery. *Obs.* [variant of *chevaleric, cavallery.*] **1.** = CAVALRY.

1628 BOLTON *Florus* III. xx. 238 To raise a Chavallery. *Ibid.* 71 Master of the Roman horsemen, or Chavallery.

2. The CAVALIER party or cause (in 17th c.).

1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 5 The chavaleery lately prevailed.

†Chavart. *Obs.* An alleged name for the hare.

13.. *Names of Hare in Rel. Ant.* I. 134 In the worshipe of the hare .. the chauart, The chiche, the couart.

†Chave, *v. Obs.* [f. CHAFF: cf. *half, halve.* The northern form in sense 2 is CAVE *v.*[4]]

1. *trans.* To mix or strew with chaff.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 338 Yf thou ferne it weel, or chave. *Ibid.* IV. 119 Do chaved cley therto.

2. To free (corn, etc.) from chaff and short straw; to separate the chaff from.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 179 Thrash it out of the straw; and then chave it or clense it from the straw. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* iii. § 4 (1681) 29 After you have thrashed it, and chaved it with a fine Rake. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) To *Cave* or *Chave*, to separate the larger Chaff from the Corn or small Chaff.

Hence **Chaved** *ppl. a.* (see sense 1 above), **Cha·ving** *vbl. sb.*

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 179 By chaving of it with a narrow toothed Rake. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* iii. § 4 (1681) 29 And winnowing or chaving.

Chavel, a typical ME. form of the word now written JOWL, jaw-blade, cheek. OE. **ceafl,** ME. 3–5 **chæfl, cheafle, chefle, cheuele, chewyele, chelle, chele**; **chauel, -yl(le, chaul(e, chawl(e, chauld**; **chowl(e, choul(e, choll, chol**; 6 **chall(e**; 6–7 **chawl(e**; 7 **chowle.** See JOWL.

†Cha·vel, *v. Obs.* Forms: 3 **cheofle, chefle, cheuele, chavle,** 4 **chaule,** 7 **chavell.** [f. *chavel*, JOWL, cheek.]

1. *intr.* To wag the jaws; to chatter, talk idly.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 70 Heo grint greot þe cheofleð. *Ibid.* 128 Gelstreð, ase þe uox deð .. & chefleð of idel. *a* 1307 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 240 To chaule ne to chyde.

2. *trans.* To mump or mumble (food).

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. xii. 34 He doth, as it were, chauell or chaw a little hay. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* x. Disarm'd of teeth, this chavells with his gums. 1796 MARSHALL, *E. Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Chavvle*, to chew imperfectly. 1855 *Whitby Gloss., Chavvle*, to chew imperfectly, to mumble like a toothless person.

Hence **Cha·veling** *vbl. sb.*, chattering, 'jawing'.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 100 Ved þine eien mid totunge, & tine tunge mid cheuelunge. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 284 Mid chavling and mid chatere. *Ibid.* 296.

Cha·vender. In 5 **chevender.** The same as CHEVIN, the chub (fish).

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 764 *Hec 'frisgula*, a chevender. 1653 WALTON *Angler* xii. 231 A choice bait for the Chub or Chavender. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. ii. 346 Chub (known by the Name of Chevin or Chavender).

Chavepys, erron. f. CHAUDPISSE.

Chaver, chaverell, var. CHAFER[2], CHEVEREL.

Cha·vish. *dial.* Cf. CHIRM. (See quots.)

1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 61 A Chavish, a chatting or pratling noise among a great many, *Sussex.* 1868 *Ch. News* 25 Nov., Hearing the morning 'chavish' of the birds. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial., Chavish*, a chattering or prattling noise of many persons speaking together. A noise made by a flock of birds.

Chavyl(l, var. of CHAVEL, JOWL.

†Chaw, chawe, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* (Also 6 **chcaw, chew.**) [App. a by-form of JAW, modified by association with the vb. *chew* or its by-form *chaw*; it was contemporary in origin with the latter.]

1. Usually in *pl.* Jaws, chaps, fauces.

1530 PALSGR. 507 Get me a kaye to open his chawes. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxiii. 1, I will open my mouth, and my tonge shal speake out of my chawes. 1540 EARL SURREY *Poems* 66, '*How no age*,' My withered skin How it doth shew my dented chewes..And eke my toothless chaps. 1548 OLDE *Erasm. Par. 2nd Tim.* 25, I was delyuered from the moste rageing lyons cheawes. 1557 *Primer* M ij, How swete be thy wordes to my chawes. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 64 From the chawes of the greedie lions. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 328 Any greater load than they can bite betweene their chawes. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxxviii. 4 [also xxix. 4], I will .. put hookes into thy chawes [*mod. edd.* jaws]. 1626 *Raleigh's Ghost* 116 The same little beast ..also entring into the chawes of the Crocodile.

b. rarely in *sing.* A jaw.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 30 All the poison ran about his chaw. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 337 The Camell..hath no fore-teeth in the vpper chaw.

2. *Comb.* **chaw-bone** = jaw-bone.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* III. x. 77 a, The Chaw-bone of a serpent. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 6 (1619).

663 The Lord opened a chawbone. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 144 To break the chaw-bone of the lye.

Chaw, *sb.*[2] now *vulgar.* [f. Chaw *v.*] An act of chewing; also, that which is chewed, e.g. a quid of tobacco.

1772 *Gentl. Mag.* XLII. 191 The tars..Took their chaws, hitched their trousers, and grinn'd in our faces. 1833 Marryat *Peter Simple* xiv, The boy was made to open his mouth, while the chaw of tobacco was extracted.

Chaw (tʃɔ̄), *v.* (now *vulgar*). Also 6–7 **chawe.** [A by-form of Chew (OE. *cēowan*), found since 16th c. The form is not easily accounted for, but it agrees with mod.Du. *kauwen*, Ger. *kauen*, LG. *kauen, kawen*, as distinct from MHG. *kiuwen*, OHG. *chiuwan*, MDu. *kuwen*; and it is not far phonetically from another variant *chow, chowe*, used in Eng. in 16th c., and now in Sc. and some Eng. dialects; see Chow. *Chaw* was very common in 16–17th c.; it occurs in Udall, Bradford, Levins, Golding, Marbeck, Baret, Breton, Drayton, Marston, Dekker, Topsell, Donne, Ben Jonson, Markham, Boyle, Fuller, Cogan, Harris, etc. in addition to the authors cited below. It is now esteemed vulgar, and is used of coarse or vulgar actions, as 'chawing' tobacco.

(A suggested explanation of the form is a possible passing of the OE. *cēowan, cēaw, cuwon, cowen*, into another conjugation, as *ceawan, cēow, ceawen*; but as no trace of the *chaw* form occurs before 1530, this seems unhistorical.)]

1. *trans.* To chew; now *esp.* to chew roughly, to champ; or to chew without swallowing.

1530 Palsgr. 481/2 There be mo beestes than the oxe that chawe their cudde. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* Table Script. Quots., As yet the flesh was betweene their teeth, neither as yet was chawed. 1562 Turner *Bathes* 12 Chawe your meate well. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 132 b, If they [cattle] want their digestion, or chawe not cud. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iv. 30 Malicious Envy.. still did chaw Between his cankred teeth a venemous tode. 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III. 456 When they eate, they chawe their meate but little. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Prov.* xxx. 14 A generation, that..chaweth with theyr grinding teeth. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 151 They are alwayes chawing it [opium]. 1653 Walton *Angler* viii. 172 Chaw a little white or brown bread in your mouth. 1665 Pepys *Diary* 7 June, Some roll-tobacco, to smell to and chaw. *a* 1700 Dryden *Fab. Cock & Fox* 485 Nor chaw'd the flesh of lambs but when he could. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* II. v. § 94 He has Thistles to chaw. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* ii, You must larn to chaw baccy. 1878 Mrs. Stowe *Poganuc P.* iii. 23 They've bit off more'n they can chaw.

†**b.** *spec.* To make (bullets) jagged by biting (cf. Champ *v.* 5; for quots. see Chawed). *Obs.*

c. *intr.*

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 967/1 Hauing some good morsell..giuen him to chaw upon. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 61 They doo not only forbid to eate, but also euen sclenderly to chawe. 1638 W. Gilberte *MS. Let. Abp. Ussher*, I have chawed many times upon those husks. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* xiii. 134 The women do continually chaw of these three things. 1704 Worlidge *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. *Blood-letting*, Making him [a horse] chaw and move his Chops. 1884 *Bath Jrnl.* 26 July 6/5 Two lions and a tiger..began 'chawing' away at my leg.

†**2.** *fig.* **a.** ? To corrode, fret, wear *down.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. i. 137, I am god Tybris.. Quhilk..with mony iawp and iaw Bettis thir brayis, chawing the bankis doun [*but ed.* 1874 *has* schawand, = shavand, L. *stringentem*].

b. To mouth or mumble (words).

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 736 The Priests do so champ them and chaw them [Latin words]. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, lxxi, They who in Richard's Raigne ..the gaudye word Of Tyrranie had Chaw'd.

c. To ruminate upon, brood over.

a 1558 Q. Eliz. in Hearne *Coll.* 3 June (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 256, I..chawe them by musing. 1600 Heywood 2 *Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 112 He chawes his malice. 1603 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 89 Large roomes, wherein a man may walke and chawe his melancholy for want of other repast. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Content* viii, When all thy deeds.. are chaw'd by others pen and tongue. 1845 [see Chawing].

3. *slang*, chiefly in U. S. *To chaw up*: to demolish, 'do for', 'smash'.

1844 Dickens *Martin Chuz.* xxi, The patriotic locofoco movement..in which the whigs was so chawed up. *Ibid.* There air some catawampous chawers in the small way too. 1857 F. Douglass *Speech* (Bartlett, s. v. *Catawampously*), For fear of being catawamptiously chawed up.

Chaw, var. Cha, *Obs.*, tea.

Chaw-bacon. [f. Chaw *v.* + Bacon.] A ludicrous or contemptuous designation for a country clown; a bumpkin.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 379 You live cheap with chawbacons, and see a fine flat country. 1863 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 444 His companions are all the while laughing at him as an innocent, as a greenhorn, as a chawbacon. 1880 Jefferies *Gr. Ferne F.* 70 Half a dozen grinning chawbacons watching him.

†**Chaw'buck,** *sb. Obs.* Also **chaubac, -buck.** [a. Pers. and Urdu *chābuk* horse-whip: see Chabouk.] A whip; flogging with a whip. (In India.)

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India* 98 (Y.) He has a Black Guard that by a Chawbuck, a great Whip, extorts Confession. 1756 in Long *Rec. Bengal* 79 (Y.) The Nabob..threatened their Vaquills with the Chaubac. 1784 *Song* in Seton-Karr *Sel. Calc. Gaz.* I. 18 (Y.) With Muskets and Chaubucks secure, They guard us in Bangalore Jail.

†**Chaw'buck,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To flog with a chawbuck; to whip.

1682 Hedges *MS. Diary* 2 Nov. (Y.) The next day he was beat on ye soles of his feet, ye third day..Chawbuckt. 1699 *Let. to E. India Comp.* 23 March (Y.) To be tyed up and chawbucked. 1726 in Wheeler *Hist. India* II. 410 (Y.) Another Pariah he chawbucked 25 blows.

Chawcer, obs. form of Chaussure.

Chawdmelle: see Chaud-melle.

†**Chaw'dron.** *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 5 **chaudoun, -on, -yn, -ern, -ron, chawdon,** -**wyn, chawdewyne, chaundron,** 6 **chauden,** 7 **chauder, chawdre, chawthern, chaldern**(e, 7–8 **chawdron, chaldron.** [ME. *chaudoun*, a. OF. *chaudun* (*caldun, caudun*):—L. type *caldunum*, cf. med. L. *caldūna*, ('de novem ovibus fiunt fercula quæ vocantur *caldunæ*, Du Cange'); app. a deriv. or compound of *calid-us* hot, but the latter part of the word is obscure. In MLG. *kaldûne*, mod. G. *kaldaune-n.* In later Eng. corrupted app. by form-assoc. with Chaldron. (See also Chowder.)]

†**1.** A kind of sauce, consisting of chopped entrails, spices, and other ingredients. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 9 Chaudoun for wylde digges, swannus, and piggus. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 441 Chaudern for Swannes. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 535 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 152 To signet & swann, convenyent is þe chawdoun. *Ibid.* 688 Swan with the Chawdwyn. 1469 *Ord. R. Househ.* 96 Garbages of swannes, the chaundron made sufficiently. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 680 Blamangers, jellies, chawdres, and a number of exquisit sauces. 1615 Markham *Eng. Hous-w.* (1660) 77 This is called a Chauder or Gallantine, and is a sawce almost for any Fowl whatsoever.

2. Entrails of a beast, esp. as used for food. *arch.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. xviii. 572 The second kind of Letuce hath crompled leaues..drawen togither almost like the Moquet or Chauden of a calfe. 1604 Dekker *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 40 Calves chaldrons and chitterlings. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* IV. i. 33 Adde thereto a Tigers Chawdron, For th'Ingredience of our Cawdron. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 70 The chawthern, the head, and the feet of Calves. 1611 Cotgr., *Fraise*, also, a calues chaldern. 1658 T. Mayerne *Archimag. Anglo-Gall.* No. 51. 44 To make a Pudding of Calves-Chaldrons. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Calf's Chaldron*, The Chaldron is also eaten in a Court Bouillon, or Broth. 1798 *Progr. Man* 26 in *Anti-Jacobin* 19 Feb., How Lybian tigers' chawdrons love assails.

3. *comb. Chathernwise*: see Chathern.

Chawdron, obs. form of Chaldron.

Chawed (tʃɔ̄d), *ppl. a.* (now *vulgar*). [f. Chaw *v.*[1]]

1. Chewed (but not swallowed).

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 169 They..feede them [pigeons] with chawed white bread. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, IV. ii. 50 In their pale dull mouthes the Iymold Bitt Lyes foule with chaw'd-grasse. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 328 Chewed or chawed.

†**2.** Of bullets: see Chaw *v.* 1 b.

1644 Ld. A. Capel in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 364 III. 305 We have found divers bulletts which were chawd in our wounded men. 1683 Crowne *City Pol.* v. i. 65 As venemous as a chaw'd bullet. 1689 Moyle *Sea Chyrurg.* II. v. 39 Provided the shot were round and not chaw'd or jag'd.

Chawer. *rare.* (now *vulgar*). [f. Chaw *v.* + -er[1].] One who chaws or chews.

1611 Cotgr. *Mascheur*, a chawer, chewer. 1844 [see Chaw *v.* 3].

Chawettys: see Chewet.

Chawfe, chawffe, obs. ff. Chafe.

Chawfinch, obs. form of Chaffinch.

Chawing (tʃɔ̄·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* (now *vulgar*). [f. Chaw *v.* + -ing[1].] Chewing (e. g. tobacco); *fig.* 'rumination'. Also *attrib.*

c 1535 Dewes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 903 The chawyng, *le macer.* 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Remaschement*, a chawing of the cudde. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 328 A chewing or chawing. 1845 *Whitehall* xix. 128 'Tis an observation for your chawing.

Chawke, obs. form of Chalk.

Chawl(e, obs. (14–17th c.) f. Chavel, Jowl.

Chawler, obs. form of Jowler.

Chawlfe, obs. s. e. form of Calf[1].

Chawm(e, variant of Chaum.

Chawmbyr, chawmer, -leyn, obs. ff. Chamber, -lain.

†**Chawn,** *sb. Obs.* or *dial.* Also 7 **chawne, choane, chone, chaun.** [Identical in meaning with Chine *sb.*[1], and perh. a deriv. of Chine *v.*[1], of which the pa. t. was in OE. *cán*, ME. *chane, chone*; but the form-history is by no means clear.]

A gap, cleft, chink, rift, fissure; a chine.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 37 In one place the walls of cities are laid along: in another they be swallowed vp in a deepe and wide chawne. 1609 — *Amm. Marcell.* XVII. vii. 89 The earth waxing drie..openeth very great chinkes and wide chawnes. 1611 Cotgr., *Fendasse*, a cleft, rift, chop, choane. 1627 T. Jackson *Chr. Obed.* iii. Wks. 1844 XII. 244 An earthquake..made a chaun or rift in the roof of the temple. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 82/1 An Adams Apple [hath] some rifts, chaps, or chones thereon. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. lii, I was..plagu'd with Chaps, Chawns and Piles at the Fundament. 1799 Rev. F. Leighton (Shrewsbury) *MS. Lett. to Rev. J. Boucher* 26 Feb. Shropshire word chone, meaning a chap, gap, or cut in the flesh of the fingers, from excessive cold.

†**Chawn,** *v. Obs.* Also 6–7 **chaune, 7 chawne, choane.** [Like the sb. found about 1600, and during the early part of 17th c. The vb. was probably from the sb.: cf. Chine *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]]

Hence **Chawned, Chawning,** *ppl. adjs.*

1. *intr.* To gape open.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 435 That the threshing floors should be wrought and tempered with oile lees, that they might not chawn & gape. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* I. 512 Arches.. now chinking and chawning for age. 1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. viii. 19 Salt, bitter, chauning, burnt, parched..grounds.

2. *trans.* To cleave or rive asunder; to cause to gape open.

1600 Marston *Antonio & Mell.* I. iii, O thou all-bearing earth..O chaune thy breast, And let me sinke into thee. 1611 Cotgr., *Crevasser*, to chop, chawne, chap, chinke, riue or cleaue asunder. *Ibid. Fendiller*, to..chap, choane, open.

3. *trans.* = Chine *v.*[2]

a 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xxviii. 235 Chawned cod.

Chawn, obs. form of Khan.

Chawnce, Chawndelere, Chawnge, Chawnjore, Chawnsell, Chawnt, etc., obs. ff. Chance, Chandler, Change, Changer, Chancel, Chant, etc.

Chawthern, var. Chawdron, *Obs.*, entrails.

Chaw'-stick. [f. Chaw *v.* + Stick.] A species of Gouania (*G. domingensis*, N.O. *Rhamnaceæ*), a common creeper in the West Indies and Brazil, so called in Jamaica because its thin flexible stems are chewed as an agreeable stomachic.

1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 172 The chawstick..is generally kept to rub and clean the teeth. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 545 Tooth-brushes are made by cutting pieces of chaw-stick to a convenient length, and fraying out the ends.

†**Chaw'-tooth.** *Obs.* A molar tooth, grinder.

1648 Hexham *Dutch Dict., Een Mael-tandt*, a great Chaw-tooth, or one of the Grinding teeth.

Chawylle, variant of Chavel, Jowl.

‖ **Chay, choy** (tʃē[i], tʃai, tʃoi), **chaya** (tʃai·a). Also 6 **saia,** 8 **shaii,** 9 **choya, chey, chay-root, shaya-root.** [ad. Tamil *saya*, in other Indian vernaculars *shaya, chaya.*] The root of the Indian plant *Oldenlandia umbellata* (N.O. *Cinconaceæ*), used to give a deep red dye to Indian cottons.

1598 tr. *Caesar Frederike* (*c* 1566) in Hakluyt (Y.) Died with a roote which they call saia. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. 370 (Y.) The famous dye called Shaii. 1807 *Ann. Reg.* 874 The chaya, or red dye-root of the coast. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Cinnamon & P.* v. 78 Chay-root, yielding the red dye which figures on Indian chintzes. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 373 The dye-root called chay..which furnished the durable red. 1860 Tennent *Ceylon* II. 55 Choya-roots, a substitute for Madder. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 809/1 The celebrated red turbans of Madura are dyed with chayroot.

Chay, vulgar corruption of Chaise [as if this had been a plural word *chay-s*; cf. *cherry, Chinee, pea*]; cf. also Shay.

1764 Foote *Mayor of G.* I. i, There's Mr. Sneak keeps my sister a chay. 1771 Mackenzie *Man Feel.* xxxiii. (1803) 56 The pleasure of keeping a chay of one's own. 1814 Mad. D'Arblay *Wanderer* III. 77 You know our chay-cart of old. 1839 Dickens *Tuggs's at Ramsg., Sk. Boz* 369 'How shall we go?'..'A chay?' suggested Mr. Joseph Tuggs. 'Chaise,' whispered Mr. Cymon. 'I should think one would be enough,' said Mr. Joseph. 'However, two chays, if you like.'

Chayer, -yre, Chayn, obs. ff. Chair, Chain.

Chaynge, obs. form of Change.

Chayote: see Chocho.

Chaytif, -tyf, ME. variant form of Caitiff.

†**Che** (tʃə), *pron. Obs. dial.* An expanded syllabic form of Ch, for *ich* I. (With *ch, che*, cf. the recent s.w. dial. *utch, utchy*, I.)

1568 T. Howell *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 90 Chee vore tha cham no clowne. 1594 Greene *Looking Glass* Wks. 1831 I. 97 Che trow, cha taught him his lesson. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. vi. 246 Keepe out che vor' ye.

Chea-, in many words, earlier spelling of Chee-.

Cheadle. Used by Cockayne (who took it probably from Halliwell's *cheadle-dock*) as a transl. of OE. *cedelc*; it could not however be the representative of this word, which from the Vocabulary cited appears to be = *chadlock* or *charlock.*

[*a* 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 297 *Mercurialis*, cedelc, cyrlic. *Ibid.* 451. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 186 Þas wyrte þe man mercurialis, & oðrum naman cedelc nemneð] Cockayne translates 'named mercurialis, and by another name cheadle.'

Cheadle-dock, in Halliwell as a name of *Senecio Jacobæa*, but no authority is given, and the name is otherwise unknown to Britten and Holland, and to the dialect glossaries.

Cheafle, early f. Chavel, now Jowl.

†**Cheald, chald,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 4 **cheld.** [:—OE. (Saxon) *ceald* = Anglian *cald* (whence Cold). Cf. *chalf* = *calf, chalk* = *calk*, etc.] = Cold (in early Kentish dial.).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. x. 42 Ænne drinc cealdes wæteres. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid. Ænne drinc chealdes wæteres. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8840, Thurch the hert that ysen cheld Pased, 1340 *Ayenb.* 139 Honger an þorst and chald and hot. *Ibid.* 242 Hit is hard and chald ase a ston. Alsuo byeþ þet uolk chealde ine þe loue of god.

Cheany, variant of Cheyney.

†Cheap, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 **cēap**, 2–5 **chep**, 2–7 **cheap**, 4–6 **chepe**, (5 **chype**, **schep**), 5–6 **cheep(e**, *Sc.* **chaip(e**, 6 **chiepe**, 6–7 **cheape**. [A common Teut. sb.: OE. *cēap* 'barter, buying and selling, market, price, merchandise, stock, cattle', = OFris. *kâp*, OS. *kôp* (MDu. *coop*, Du. *koop*, LG. *koop*), OHG. *chouf*, MHG. *kouf* trade, buying and selling, merchandise, gain, payment (Ger. *kauf* purchase):—WGer. **kaup*:—OTeut. **kaupo-z* masc.; cf. ON. *kaup* bargain, pay, wages (Sw. *köp*, Da. *kjöb* bargain, purchase, price), neut. :—**kaupo-m*. The original sense was 'bargaining, barter, exchange of commodities', whence, after the use of money, 'buying and selling', 'buying or selling', in later times often restricted to 'buying, purchase' alone. Beside it, the Teut. langs. have the derivative verbs, **kaupjan* (OHG. *chouffen*, OE. *ċiepan*), and **kaupôjan* (Goth. *kaupon*, OHG. *choufôn*, OE. *ċēapian*) to barter, buy and sell, etc. (see CHEAP *v.*), and OHG. an agent-sb. *choufo*, WGer. type **kaupo, -on*, trader, merchant. OE. is the only language in which the sb. has the sense 'cattle', so that there is no ground for taking that as the original sense; it was either, like the word CATTLE itself, a special application of the general sense 'merchandise, stock', or perhaps connected with the use of cattle as a medium of exchange or measure of value; cf. FEE.

The coincidence of the stem *kaup-*, and esp. the identity of the WGer. agent-sb. **kaupo, -on* 'trader, merchant, dealer', with L. *caupo, -ōn-em* 'petty tradesman, huckster, tavern keeper', has suggested that the Teut. word and its family are of Latin origin. But there are serious difficulties.

Some, taking the Goth. vb. *kaupatjan* 'to cuff' as a deriv. of the same root, suggest for *kaup-* the original sense of 'stroke, striking': compare the notion of 'striking' a bargain, 'striking hands' over a bargain, Ger. *handschlag*.]

I. As a simple sb.

1. A bargain about the bartering or exchanging of one commodity for another, or of giving money or the like for any commodity; bargaining, trade, buying and selling.

Beowulf 4822 Næs þæt yðe ceap to ȝegangenne gumena ænigum. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 68 in *Lamb. Hom.* 163 Ech mon mid þet he hauet mei buggen houene riche..Alse mid his penie alse oðer mið his punde. Þet is þe wunderlukeste chep þet eni mon efre funde. *c* 1205 LAY. 31799 No mihtest þu þurh nene chep finde neouwer na bred. *a* 1320 in Wright *Lyric P.* xi. 39 Al for on y wolde ȝeve threo, without chep.

2. The place of buying and selling; market. (Hence **b.** in place-names, as *Cheapside, Eastcheap.*)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxxii. (Z.) 201 *Ueneo*, ic gange to ceape. 1462 *Paston Lett.* 452 II. 103, I wolle..man hyr and bryng hyr downne to the Gylys of Hulle, for that ys my chype.

b. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 2654 Al so noble of riche mounde, So is chepe in this londe. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 165 A Rakere of chepe. 1596 J. NORDEN *Progr. Pietie* (1847) 115 Deservedly crowned with a halter in Cheap.

3. That which is given in exchange for a commodity; price; value.

c 1025 *Cnut's Eccl. Laws* 18 (Bosw.) Deopum ceape ȝebohte. *c* 1205 LAY. 385 Hire cheap wes þe wrse. 1424 *Sc. Act Jas. I* (1597) § 24 Bread and aile..for reasonable price, after the chaipes of the countrie. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 72 Cheep [*K.* chep or pryse, 1499 chepe], *precium.*

4. Exchangeable commodities, merchandise, goods, chattels, *esp.* (live) cattle.

897 *O. E. Chron.*, Ac hie wæron micle swiþor ȝebrocede on þæm þrim ȝearum mid ceapes cwilde and monna. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 39 Þæt we .. ageafon þone teoþan dæl þæs þe we on ceape habban. *Ibid.* Þone teoþan dæl on urum wæstmum, & on cwicum ceape. *a* 1000 *Laws King Ine* 40 (Bosw.) His neahȝebures ceap.

II. In contextual uses.

5. Bargain, purchase; qualified from the buyer's point of view as *good, great*, etc., as in the modern 'a good bargain', 'a great bargain', 'a bargain', etc. Cf. F. *faire bon marché.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 36 Þe oþre beggeþ þe þinges, huanne hi byeþ lest worþ, to greate cheape. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wyf Bathes Prol.* 523 To greet chep is holden at litel pris. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 143 [They] makeþ it as þouȝ þey wolde nouȝt þerof, to have þe bettre chepe. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 820 To no man schuld hyt be sold Half swych a chepe. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 102 Men say 'lyght chepe Letherly for-yeldys'. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxvii. 205 They toke the kynges prises for hir peny worthes at good chepe. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 49 *Marché*, a bargen or a marketstede or cheepe, as good cheepe, *bon marchie.*

b. *Niggard cheap*: close thrift, economy, niggardliness.

1463 *Paston Lett.* 478 II. 139 Summe sey þat ze kepe hym at home for negard chepe, and wyll no thing ware upon hym.

6. State of the market, qualified from the buyer's point of view as *good, dear*, etc. *Good cheap*: a state of the market good for the purchaser; low prices, abundance of commodities, plenty, cheapness. So *dear cheap*: a dear market, high prices, dearth, scarcity.

c 1325 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 341 Tho god ȝer was aȝein ic come, and god chep of corn. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xviii. 108 In a ȝeer of derth and in a ȝeer of greet cheep. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. viii. 147 Ther is plente and good chepe in one yere, In another yere it is had in grete chierte. 1481–3 —*Bk. for Travellers* in *Promp. Parv.* 72 He byeth in tyme & at hour, so that he hath not of the dere chepe [*du chier marchiet*]. 1554–9 in *Songs & Ball. Ph. & Mary* (1860) 12 Dear cheape of vittels withe the thowe hast brought. 1574 HELLOWES tr. *Gueuara's Ep.* (1577) 223 Meruell of the good cheape that was in those dayes, and of the dearth that is nowe of victualles.

b. *transf.* Plenty, abundance.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 1897 The Englishmen..slew of them so great cheaps, That there lay much folk on heaps. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. xi. 261 It is but by wordes wherof is gode chep ynoughe.

7. Hence, *cheap* alone: Abundance of commodities, plenty, cheapness; opposed to *dearth.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1974 Of chepe, of derthe, and of ruyne. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 148, I xal not spare for schep nor derthe. *c* 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 6 Concerning dearth or cheape, goodness or harme. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 111 Slack neuer thy weeding, for dearth nor for cheape.

8. quasi-*adj.* *Good cheap* was used for: That is a good bargain, that can be purchased on advantageous terms; low-priced, cheap. Compared *better cheap, best cheap.* So (rarely) *great cheap.*

(It is not clear whether the notion was 'at a good market', or 'as a good bargain'.)

c 1375 *Cato Major* I. xxix. in *Anglia* VII, þat is good chep may beo dere, And deore good chep also. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xxii. 233 Clothes of Gold and of Sylk ben gretter chep there a gret del, than ben clothes of Wolle. 1494 FABYAN VII. 343 Vytayll..was better chepe in London, than in many shyrys. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Man. Margery Mylk & A.* 25 The best chepe flessh that euyr I bought. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 104 Count best, the best-cheap, wheresoever ye dwell. 1574 HYLL *Conject. Weather* ii, Vittayles shall be reasonable good cheape. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Esdr.* xvi. 21 Behold, victuals shall be so good cheape vpon earth. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 63 Nor is that which is best cheap, alwayes the best profit. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 25 Here is very good Bread and Wine, and good cheap I believe. 1736 BAILEY, s. v. *Best*, Best is Best-cheap.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* That costs little (trouble, etc.), easily obtained; plentiful, abundant; of small value, 'cheap'.

[1340 *Ayenb.* 256 Ac ulatours and lyeȝeres byeþ to grat cheap ine hare cort.] 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Because that vertue is so deere in thee, and makst folye so great cheape. 1557 WYATT in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 83 Faire wordes..be good chepe, they cost right nought. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III, xxxvi. 258 Nothing..is better cheap.. than Compliment. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* civ. (1862) I. 264 It cost me nothing, it is good-cheap love [i. e. Christ's]. 1647 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 200 They wish us well, and pity our case (good words are good cheap), but do little or nothing for us. 1656 JEANES *Puln. Christ* 315 That advice, which delivered by a common man, is good cheape, yet comming from a counseller, serjeant, judge, are of great value.

9. quasi-*adv.* *Good cheap* was also used (cf. *to* or *at good cheap* in 5) for: On advantageous terms, at a low cost, cheaply. (Compared as in 8.)

1420 *Will & Inv. N. Counties* (1835) 63 I wille þat my brothere William haue þe landes & rentys bettir chepe þen any othir man. 1428 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 82. 1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 395 My mastyr schal have it as good chepe as any othere mane. 1528 TINDALE *Wicked Mammon* Wks. I. 122 To buy as good cheap as he can, and to sell as dear as he can. 1538 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 16 (Jam.) Settis it bettir chaip to ony wyis. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 125 As a man, that would feede vpon Acornes, whan he may eate, as good cheape, the finest wheat bread. 1606 *Choice, Chance, etc.* (1881) 21 No Tradesman should sell his ware too good cheape. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 47 The people will take him for their Minister that will do it best cheap. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xi. § 8. 324 Like sick men, who desire to die good-cheap.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* On good terms, with little effort; cheaply, easily.

1567–9 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 461 Ye might as good cheape, and as well haue wished, that all the whole people ..would learne to speake Greke. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clxviii. 1040 [They] thinke thereby to scape the better cheape before God. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 39 Hoping ..to take them all Prisoners good cheap. 1665 SPENCER *Prophecies* 108 We may ever have Prophecies from these persons very good cheap. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* XVII. xii. The Romans..came off better Cheap.

10. *Comb.* **cheap-house**, a house of merchandise. [Cf. OE. *ċēapstow* market-place.]

1606 HIERON *Truths Purch.* Wks. I. 46 This sinne of not caring to frequent Gods cheap-house, which is His church.

Cheap (tʃīp), *a.* and *adv.* Also 6 **chepe**, 6–7 **cheape**. [A comparatively recent shortening of 'good cheap', in its adjectival and adverbial uses; see prec., senses 8 and 9; not found before 16th c.]

A. *adj.* **1.** That may be bought at small cost; bearing a relatively low price; inexpensive. Opposed to *dear.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* IV. xix, Of meate and drynke there was great plenty, Nothynge I wanted, were it chepe or dere. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 24 In these Ilands, fruit is cheape and delicate. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. I. i. 8 The silks of France are better and cheaper than those of England. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 416/2 On the top of the 'cheap and nasty', did you never pass through Birmingham? 1832 in C. M. Wakefield *Life T. Attwood* XIV. (1885) 231 (List of the banners..in the procession into Birmingham, May 28, 1832) Cheap Government, Cheap Religion, and Cheap Bread. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess. Compensation* Wks. 1884 I. 49 Cheapest, say the prudent, is the dearest labour.

b. *transf.* (Applied to the price itself, the place where a commodity is sold, etc.)

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. i. (R.) He sells his reputation, at cheape market. 1656 H. PHILIPPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 4 The price of money falls cheaper, and the price of Land riseth dearer. 1721 BERKELEY *Prev. Ruin Gt. Brit.* Wks. III. 200 Manufactures..set on foot in cheap parts of the country. 1785 BURNS *Scotch Drink* xiii, The cheapest lawyer's fee. 1838 *Murray's Hand-bk. N. Germ.* 479 Heidelberg is a very cheap place of residence. 1878 B. PRICE *Pol. Econ.* ix, To buy in the cheapest market. *Mod.* Patronizing cheap shops. He is not a cheap tailor.

2. Bearing a low price in proportion to its intrinsic value; of good value in proportion to its price; well worth the price.

1611 DEKKER *Roaring Girl* I. i. Wks. 1873 III. 141 Good things are most cheape, when th' are most deere. *a* 1632 G. HERBERT *Jacula Prudentum* (1836) 141 Ill ware is never cheap. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesm.* XXXVIII. (1841) 109 Our manufactures may be cheap, though high-priced, if the substance be rich. *Ibid.* XXXVII. 100 Goods may be low-priced and not cheap. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 122 The services of a Secretary of State..well qualified for his post would have been cheap at five thousand.

3. *fig.* Costing little labour, trouble, effort, etc.; easily obtained.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 105 Twer the cheaper way. Better it were a brother dide at once, Then that a sister, by redeeming him, Should die for euer. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Church Porch* x, The cheap swearer through his open sluce Lets his soul runne for nought. *Ibid.* xii, The cheapest sinnes most dearly punisht are; Because to shun them also is so cheap. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 20 He thinks it as cheap to defie the Court, as Submit to it. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxvi. (1875) 435/2 The courage of a soldier is found to be the cheapest and most common quality of human nature. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh.* 10 My kisses ain't cheap.

4. Involving little trouble and hence of little worth; worthless, paltry.

1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 63 Take it gentle reader as cheape as you finde it. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* 22 The cheap laughter of all illiterate men. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 36 The cheap reward of empty praise. 1872 F. HALL *False Philology* 88 *note*, His cheap Latin has about the same..relevance, etc. 1884 EARL GREY in *19th Cent.* Mar. 513 To win a cheap popularity with a large class of electors

5. Accounted of small value, made little of, lightly esteemed; *esp.* brought into contempt through being made too familiar.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 41 Had I so lauish of my presence beene .. So stale and cheape to vulgar Company. *a* 1626 BACON (J.) He that is too much in any thing, so that he giveth another occasion of society, maketh himself cheap. 1668–9 PEPYS *Diary* 15 Jan., Making the king cheap and ridiculous. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 179/1 Pericles..took care not to make his person cheap among the people. 1799 in W. Jay *Mem. C. Winter* (1843) 70, I would not make my company cheap. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess. Friendship* Wks. (Bohn) I. 90 Leagues of friendship with cheap persons, where no friendship can be. 1850 MRS. H. B. STOWE *Uncle Tom* ix. 73, I shall feel rather cheap there, after all that's been said and done.

b. *To hold cheap*: to hold of small account, think little of, despise.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 21, I hold your dainties cheap, sir, and your welcom deer. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Disc. Philos. Necess.* 171 The works of the three Scotch writers, which you and I hold so cheap. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xi. 123 Possibly he [Cicero] held the Senate's intellect cheap.

6. Phr. *Dirt cheap*: as cheap as dirt, exceedingly cheap (*colloq.*). So the earlier *Dog cheap* (*colloq.*). *To be cheap of a thing* (*Sc.*): not to be over-paid in respect of, to get less than one's deserts (in the way of retribution, etc.). So *to be cheap served.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron., Descr. Irel.* iii, They afourded their wares so doggecheape, that, etc. 1786 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Farew. Odes to R. A.* xi, And though what's vulgarly baptiz'd a rep, Shall in a hundred pounds be deem'd dog-cheap. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxviii, [*Cumbrian log.*] She should hae been boorned aloive, an' cheap o't. 1818 — *Br. Lamm.* xii, 'If he loses by us a'thegither, he is e'en cheap o't.' 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxvii, I sold myself, said Mr. Bumble... I went very reasonable. Cheap, dirt cheap! 1845 *Whitehall* 271 Excommunication and public penance and cheap of it. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* xix, Oh, let that pass: he is cheap served.

B. *adverbially.* At a low price, at small expense, cheaply; with little trouble, easily,

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 355 If the Englishemen brenne our houses, we care little therefore, for we may soone make them againe cheape inough. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* D iij a, They care not..so they buy it cheape. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CX, Sold cheape what is most deare. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiii. § 1. 81 We got not this victorie so cheap, but that it cost seventeen mens lives. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 69 This work hath been done cheaper. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (R.) Poor people, who work cheap and live meanly on a little rice. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* iii. 59 You shall have them cheap. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xxv. § 3 To sell cheaper in the foreign market.

b. *Naut.* (See quot.) ? *Obs.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Cable*, Sometimes they say, Pay cheap the Cable, i. e. put or hand it out apace.

C. *substantively* in the colloquial phrase *On the cheap*: on the cheap scale, cheaply.

1888 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 5/2 The processes cannot be both rapid and good. As a consequence the prices cannot be low; you cannot do it 'on the cheap.' *Mod. colloq.* To do his philanthropy on the cheap.

D. *Comb.* **Cheap Jack** or **Cheap John**, a travelling hawker who offers bargains, usually putting up his wares at an arbitrary price and then cheapening them gradually; **cheap trip**, a public

excursion (by rail, steamer, etc.) at a specially reduced fare: see TRIP; **cheap-tripper** *(colloq.)*, one who makes a cheap trip.

1826–7 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1310 Which Cheap John is offering for next to nothing. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* vi. (D.) Making a sort of political Cheap Jack of himself. 1875 *Chamb. Jrnl.* CXXXIII. 66 A Cheap-John is retailing his rude witticisms..to induce people to purchase his Sheffield cutlery. 1858 J. RAINE *Mem. T. Hodgson* II. 274 *note*, Mobs of cheap-trippers. 1884 J. PAYN *Lit. Recoll.* iv. 116 The irruption of the cheap trippers.

† Cheap, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **céapian,** 2–3 **cheap-en,** (3 **chepin, chapi**), 3–4 **chepen,** 4–6 **chepe,** (5 **chepyn**), 5–6 **cheape,** 6–7 **cheap.** [A common Teut. vb.: OE. *céapian, -ode* to bargain, trade, chaffer, buy = OS. *côpôn* (LG. *kôpen*), OHG. *chouf̂n*, MHG. *koufen* to bargain, trade, buy and sell, buy, mod.G. *kaufen* to buy, ON. *kaupa* to bargain, barter, buy (Sw. *köpa*, Da. *kjöbe* to buy), Goth. *kaupôn* to traffic, trade, buy and sell:—OTeut. **kaupôjan*, f. **kaupo-*, OE. *céap*, CHEAP *sb.* Beside this was another vb. **kaupjan* (not in Goth.), OLG. *côpian* (LG. *köpen*, MDu. *côpen*, Du. *koopen* to buy), OHG. *chouffen* (MHG. *käufen*), OE. *ciepan, cípan, cýpan, -te*, to sell; this does not appear to have come down into ME. For the derivation, see CHEAP *sb.* This verb has now been superseded by CHEAPEN.]

1. *orig.* (*intr.*) To barter, buy and sell; to trade, deal, bargain.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 12 Ða se Hælend into þam temple eode, he adraf ut ealle þa þe ceapodun [*c* 1160 *Hatton G.* cheapeden innan þam temple]. — Luke xix. 13 Ceapiaþ oð þæt ic cume. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Cheapiaõ oõõæt ic cume.

2. *trans.* To buy. (Ger. *kaufen.*)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John iv. 8 Þætte metto ceapadon [*Rushw.* bohton, *Ags. G.* mete biczan]. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Crist* 1096 (Gr.) He lifes ceapode moncynne. *c* 1325 *Pol. Songs* 159 Such chaffare y chepe at the chapitre. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wyf's Prol.* 268 Sche wol on him lepe, Til that sche fynde som man hire to chepe.

3. *trans.* To bargain for, bid for, offer to buy, offer a price for, ask the price of, 'price'.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 290 Hwon he uor so liht wurõ.. cheapeõ þine soule. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 380 Who so cheped my chaffare chiden I wolde, But he profred to paye a-peny or twayne More þan it was worth. 1476 *Plumpton Corr.* 37 As for your cope, I have cheaped diverse, and under a hundred shillings I can by non. 1530 PALSGR. 482, I cheape, I demaunde the price of a thyng that I wolde bye, *Je marchande.* 1592 GREENE *Art Conny-catch.* 25 A Flax-wife that wanted coles.. cheped, bargaind and bought them. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* III. iv, Why.. stand heere.. cheaping of Dogges, Birds, and Babies?

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1271, & al þe wele of þe worlde were in my honde, & I schulde chepen & chose. 1598 MUNDAY & CHETTLE *Downfall Earl Huntingdon* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 161 Come, cheap for love, or buy for money. 1600 HEYWOOD 1 *Edw. IV*, iv. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 65 You come to cheape, and not to buy.

4. *trans.* To treat or bargain in order to sell, to offer for sale; also (with inf.) to offer *to sell.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 63 Þu.. lettest an of þe tweolue þat tu hefdest icoren chapi [*v. r.* chepin] þe & sullen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 206 Þes deofles best, þet he let to chepinge.. & cheapeõ hit forto sullen. *Ibid.* 418 Ancre þet is cheapild, heo cheapeõ hire soule þe chepmon of helle. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 115 in *O. E. Misc.* 40 He com to þe Gywes.. And chepte heom to sullen vre helare. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14723 Mani chapmen.. Serekin marchandis chepand. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1909 Four outlawes.. chepede me that chyld to sale, For syxty florencys. 1580 [see CHEAPING 1].

5. To fix the price of, set a price on, value.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 180 A grete ordinauns to chepe vitaile. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 62 To chepe, *taxare.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 208 To cheape, *licitari, appreciare.*

Cheap, var. of CHEEP *v.*, to squeak.

† Chea·pable, *a. Obs.*—° Valuable.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 2 Cheapable, *estimabilis.*

Cheapen (tʃī·p'n), *v.* [f. CHEAP *a.* + -EN, or modification of CHEAP *v.*, by the suffix *-en.*]

1. *trans.* To bargain for, ask the price of, bid for, offer a price for; = CHEAP *v.* 3. Also *fig. arch.* or *dial.*

1574 HELLOWES tr. *Gueuara's Ep.* (1577) 129 A Colte..the which he cheapened, bought, and brake. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. vi. 10 She would make a puritan of the devil, if he should cheapen a kiss of her. 1727 SWIFT *City Shower* Wks. 1755 III. II. 39 To shops in crowds the daggled females fly, Pretend to cheapen goods, but nothing buy. 1766 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) III. 173, I cheapened a pig..and was asked only eighteen sols. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* v. 48 As though he was cheapening pippins at an apple-stall.

b. *absol.* To bargain, chaffer.

1620 QUARLES *Pental.* (1717) 66 A great Exchange of ware, Wherein all sorts, and sexes, cheapning are. 1883 *Standard* 31 Aug. 2/3 To sell and to cheapen in the Market Square.

† 2. *trans.* (?) To chaffer, haggle about terms with (a person), or about (a bargain). *Obs.*

1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 541 His Enemies.. without any cheapening, charg'd him so roundly, that, etc. 1677 — *Art of War* 30 In..Field Engagements..where we intend not to cheapen an Enemy, but to fall on merrily. *a* 1679 — *Guzman* II, I wish, whilst you are cheapening the Bargain, that they do not clap it up.

3. *trans.* To make cheap, lower the price of.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* viii. 125 This.. lessens the cost of production, and.. would cheapen our corn. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. 113 Cheapening production. 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* II. 240 His melancholy, perhaps, might have been put on with a view of cheapening the terms..with his employers.

b. *fig.* To lower in estimation, cause to be thought little of, bring into contempt, vilify.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 426 Meannesse of Birth, or slender Havings, cheapen the richest Abilities. 1668 DRYDEN *Tyr. Love* III. i, I find my proferd love has cheapend me. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 65 Who cheapens life, abates the Fear of Death. 1879 OUIDA *C. Castlemaine* 2 She was too proud to cheapen herself with coquetry.

4. *intr.* To become cheap (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 308 Corn cheapens in the Baltic when it becomes dear in the Mediterranean. 1886 *Advance* (Chicago) 28 Jan. 49 The calm and quiet delights of home circles never cheapen.

Hence **Chea·pening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 110 Cheepenyng of a face of furre. 1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 798. 249 Contented with the moderate gain of the cheapening parties. 1773 BRYDONE *Sicily* (L.) It is only after a long series of cheapenings that a purchase can be effected. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* I. viii. (1876) 86 Labourers are benefited..by the cheapening of any article of ordinary consumption.

Cheapener (tʃī·p'nəɹ). [f. CHEAPEN + -ER 1.]

† 1. One who offers a price.; a bidder. *Obs.*

1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* Pref. 6 Many wil be comers, hearers, cheapners, until they finde that the word growes somewhat high rated. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 75 ¶ 11 Why should she think her cheapener obliged to purchase?

2. One who makes a thing cheap.

1846 MOZLEY *Ess.* (1878) I. 251 Religion has sternly revenged herself on those who made her ridiculous..she has thrown into the mire her cheapeners.

† Chea·per, *sb. Obs.* Also 6 **cheper.** [f. CHEAP *v.* + -ER 1.] One who bids a price, or inquires the price; a bidder, a purchaser.

a 1529 SKELTON *Maner of World* Poems I. 151 So many chepers, So fewe biers..Sawe I never. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1545) 67 Bycause the cheaper shulde be the more wyllynge to gyue the reasonable & due price. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* III. (1558) 140 [He] had required yᵗ yᵉ price of yᵉ ground whereof he was a cheaper [*emptor*] shold once be shewed him, and yᵉ seller had so done.

Cheapfare, obs. form of CHAFFER.

† Cheapgild. *Obs.*—° Modernized spelling (in dicts.) of OE. *céap-gyld* market-price, price of what is stolen, given in Spelman, etc.

1678–96 PHILLIPS, *Cheapgild*, a restitution made by the Hundred, or County, for any wrong done by one that was in plegio. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

† Chea·pild. *Obs., rare*—¹. [f. CHEAP *sb.* + -HILD.] A female trafficker.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 418 Ancre þet is cheapild, heo cheapeõ hire soule þe chepmon of helle.

† Chea·ping, *vbl. sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 **céaping, -ung, céping, -inc,** 3–6 **cheping**(e, (4 **sheping,** 4–5 **chepyng**(e, **chepeing**), 6 **cheaping, cheeping.** [f. CHEAP *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. Bargaining; buying and selling, marketing, mercantile dealing.

a 1000 *Laws Athelstan* I. ¶ 24 (Bosw.) Dæt nan ceaping ne sy Sunnan dæjum. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15419 To þaim þat þe cheping did. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. XX, Þe house..of chepynges [1535 marchandize]. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 403 A setting out to sale to him that will offer most: a prising; a cheaping, *licitatio.*

2. Market, a market-place.

c 1205 LAY. 16682 Samuel nom Agag..& lædde hine a þan cheping. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 88 Vrom mulne & from cheping, from smiõe.. me tiõinge bringeõ. 1385 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 99 Stondinge ydel in þe cheping to be hyred. *c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (1856) 63 Att churche, at chepyng, or at nale. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 460/1 They love..the principal Chaires in Churches, and greetings in cheeping.

3. Merchandise, ware, goods. *rare.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 Gif hit chepinge be þe me shule meten oõer weien.

4. *Comb.*, as *cheaping-booth, -place, -town.* Also in proper names of English towns, as *Chipping Barnet, Chipping Norton, Chipping Ongar*, etc. (Cf. *Market Drayton.*)

c 1200 ORMIN 16095 Ne birþ 3uw nohht mi Faderr hus Till chepinngbobe turrnenn. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1700 Til thai com to a chepeing toun. 138. WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 317 Sum men clepen it cheping toun. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 211 Julius his ymage in þe chepynge place.

Cheapish (tʃī·piʃ), *a.* Somewhat cheap.

1872 HOWELLS *Their Wedd. Journ.* 26 Cheapish boarding-houses.

Cheapitre, obs. form of CHAPTER.

Cheaply (tʃī·pli), *adv.* [f. CHEAP *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. At a low price, at a cheap rate, at small cost. *lit.* and *fig.*

1552 HULOET Cheapely, *viliter.* 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. viii. 37 So great a day as this is cheapely bought. 1659 *Gentl. Call.* (1696) 81 One may almost as cheaply and easily rig out a Ship. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. Pref. 3 The antiquary..is more cheaply pleased than a common reader. 1868 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art.* ii. 87 We ought not to get books too cheaply. 1885 PROCTOR *Whist* iv. 58 The fourth player's duty is usually but to win the trick if he can, and as cheaply as he can.

2. In low esteem, lightly, slightingly.

1822 *Q. Rev.* XXVIII. 44 Holding the Protestants thus cheaply. 1865 PUSEY *Eiren.* 95 A tendency to hold cheaply by Holy Scripture. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Apr. 6/1 St. Paul..treating rather cheaply the pretensions of this church at Jerusalem.

Cheapness (tʃī·pnés). [f. CHEAP *a.* + -NESS.] Quality of being cheap; lowness of price or cost; also *fig.* (see CHEAP *a.*)

1550 *Royal Procl.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. XXVII. (1721) II. 222 In plentiful Sort and Cheapness of Price. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 234 For lacke of money .. victuall came to such reasonable cheapnesse and price. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* VI. XXVII. 611/2 Allured with the cheapness of the Rent. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 454 ¶ 6, I resolved to walk it, out of Cheapness. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesm.* (1841) II. XXXVIII. 108 Cheapness causes consumption. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 133 The cheapness of the material.

† Cheapth. *Obs.* ? nonce-wd. [f. as prec. + -TH.] Cheapness.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XV. XC, There hucking cheapth, here hearkening dearth.

Chear-: see CHAR-.

Cheare, obs. form of CHAIR, CHEER.

Chearette, chearie, obs. ff. CHARET, CHARY.

Chearful, -ly, obs. ff. CHEERFUL, CHEERLY.

Chearish, obs. form of CHERISH.

Chearm, chearre, obs. ff. CHARM, CHARE.

Chearupping, *ppl. a.*: see CHEERUPPING.

Cheas(e, obs. f. CHEESE; obs. pa. t. CHOOSE *v.*

Cheasell, variant of CHESIL, gravel.

Cheaste, var. of CHEST *sb.*² *Obs.* strife.

Cheast(es: see CHESS ¹.

Cheasuble, obs. form of CHASUBLE.

Cheat (tʃīt), *sb.*¹ Forms: 4–6 **chet,** 4–7 **chete,** 6–7 **cheate,** 7 **cheit, chate,** 6– **cheat.** [In sense 1, ME. *chet(e*, aphetic f. *achet*, var. of *eschet*, ESCHEAT. Sense 3 is of doubtful origin; senses 4–9 appear to have been formed immed. from the vb.]

† 1. An ESCHEAT; property which falls to the lord of the fee by way of forfeit, fine, or lapse. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Mathias* 193 Pylat gef Tyberea To Judas, & hyre gud also, As chet. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IV. 175 Þorw 3oure lawe.. I lese many chetes {C-*text*, menye escheytes}. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 73 Chete for the lorde, *caducum, confiscarium, fisca.* 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 140 a, It is called Marchett, as it were a chete or fine for mariage. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. lvi. (1739) 101 It is nonsense for a Conqueror to entitle himself by a cheat, where he had an elder Title by Conquest.

† 2. Any product of conquest or robbery; booty, spoil. *Obs.* (With quot. 1592 cf. 3.)

1566 ADLINGTON *Apuleius* 41 Having lost three of our souldiours we are come home with these present cheates. 1592 GREENE *Art Conny-catch.* III. 33 A Cunning villaine ..had long time haunted this Cittizens house, and gotten many a cheat which he carried awaye safely. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXII. XX. 444 The taking off these vessels was not the best and goodliest cheate of their victorie. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* II. 144 They suppose, that a cheat or booty is sent unto them from God as his gift.

† 3. *Thieves' Cant.* According to Randall Holme, orig. A stolen thing (cf. quot. 1592 in 2); but as early as Harman's date (1567) used in general sense 'thing, article', usually preceded by some descriptive word. *The cheat* (= *nubbing-cheat, topping-cheat, treyning-cheat*): the gallows. (Cf. the Shakspere passage, 1611.) *Obs.*

1567 HARMAN *Caueat* Gij (Peddelars Frenche) A *smeling chete*, a nose, a *pratlynge chete*, a tounge..a *belly chete*, an apern, a *grunting chet*, a pyg.. *hanging chattes*, the gallowes. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* F, Cheates, which word is vsed generally for things, as Tip me that Cheate, Giue me that thing.., and so *treyning cheate* is as much to say, hanging things, or the Gallous. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 28 With Dye and drab, I purchas'd this Caparison, and my Reuennew is the silly Cheate. Gallowes, and Knocke, are too powerfull on the Highway. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* III. iii, To maund on the pad, and strike all the cheats [*explained below* To beg on the way, to rob all thou meets]. *Ibid.* v. i, *F.* Surprising a boores ken, for grunting cheates? *P.* Or cackling cheates? 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. iii. § 68 Cheat, a stollen thing; but the word cheat joined to others hath then a variable signification. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Crashing-cheats*, teeth; so 1725 *New Cant. Dict.* 1743 FIELDING *Jon. Wild* IV. ii. (D.) See what your laziness is come to; to the cheat, for thither will you go now, that's infallible. 1826 SCOTT *Woodstock* XXXVI, A make to a million, but we trine to the nubbing cheat..to-morrow.

† 4. The action of cheating or defrauding; deception, fraud. *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 186 A false Prophet taken in the.. most dangerous cheat, the cheat of soules. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 65 For what does vast Wealth bring, but cheat. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. x. § 5 'Tis plain Cheat and Abuse, when I make them [words] stand sometimes for one thing, and sometimes for another. 1696 STANHOPE *Chr. Pattern* (1711) 179 The boasted pleasures of seasual..men are only..vanity and cheat.

b. A fraud, deception, trick, imposition. *To put a cheat on*: to deceive, impose upon (*arch.*).

1648 *Eikon Bas.* 28 Which have no cloak or cheat of Religion to impose upon themselves or others. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. vii. 18 The Gibeonites (who put a new cheat on the Israelites). 1690 *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 293 Those who live by cheats and quirks. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 44 Which Cheat we saw them actually impose upon some other Travellers. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) I. lxvii. 81 He ..had been noted for several cheats and even thefts. 1823 LAMB *Elia* II. x. (1865) 300 For a man to put the cheat upon himself. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Mon. Ord.* (1863) 211 He insisted that the institution of the priesthood was a cheat.

5. Applied to a person.

¶ In the following early instance, the sense is uncertain; it may be = CHEATER 4, persons used as decoy.

a 1559 DOLMAN in *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) N j a, (Ld. Hastings says) Shore's wife was my nyce cheate, The wholye whore, and eke the wyly peate.

b. One who cheats; a swindler.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 307 Cheats to play with those still aim, Who do not understand the game. 1671 HEAD & KIRKMAN (*title*) The English Rogue Described .. a complete History of the most Eminent Cheats of both sexes. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Compensation* Wks. (Bohn) I. 49 The cheat, the defaulter, the gambler. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 403 Corinth..was a city of extortioners and cheats.

c. A deceiver, an impostor.

1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 80 Own yourself and the rest of your sisterhood to be cheats. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 546 ₱ 1, I should think myself a cheat in my way, if I should translate any thing from another tongue, and not acknowledge it. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. VI. v, If she were not a cheat, If Maud were all that she seem'd.

† d. *attrib.* (*Obs. rare.*)

1583 STANYHURST *Æneid* Ded. (Arb.) 3 As for..Horace, Iuuenal, Persius, and thee rablement of such cheate Poëtes.

† 6. Dice or ? false dice. *Obs.*

1532 *Use of Dice Play* B iv, Callinge them selues Chetors, and the dice Chetes [*printed* Cheters], borowing the terme from among our lawers, with whom all such casuals as fall vnto the Lord at the holding of his lets, as waifs, straies & such like bee called Chetes. *Ibid.* C iij, Haue in a redines to be foisted in when time shalbe, your fine Chetes of all sorts. *Ibid.* C vj, I shall lend you a payre of the same sise that his chetes be. *c* 1590 GREENE *Mihil Mumchance* 12 Haue in readines to be foysted in when time shall require your fine Cheates, and be sure you haue Bard sincke Dewces and Flat sincke Dewces.

† 7. (See quots.) *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 96/1 A..kind of Waistcoats are called Chates, because they are to be seen rich and gaudy before, when all the back part is no such thing. *Ibid.* III. 258/1 Such Gallants wear not Cheats or half Sleeves, but..their Wastcoats are the same clear throughout. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cheats,*..also Wristbands or sham Sleeves worn for true, or whole ones.

8. A game at cards, the point of which is to cheat without detection, and to detect cheating in others, failure in either attempt involving a forfeit.

9. A name given locally to certain grasses 'from resemblance to the grain among which they grow'. Britten & Holland name Darnel (*Lolium temulentum*), Corn Brome (*Bromus secalinus*), and 'Wild Oats'.

† **Cheat,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* Forms: 5 **chiete,** 5–6 **chet, chete,** 6 **chett,** 6–7 **cheate, cheat;** (8–9 *Hist.* **cheat, chete**). [Derivation uncertain. Not in actual use since 17th c.]

Wheaten bread of the second quality, made of flour more coarsely sifted than that used for MANCHET, the finest quality. Comb. *cheat-bread, -loaf.*

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* III. 452 Manchet and chet bred he shalle take. 1461–83 *Househ. Ord.* 69 To make continually of every busshell halfe chiete halfe rounde..xxvij loves. 1526 *Ibid.* 163 One chet loafe, one manchet, one gallon of ale. 1570 T. WILSON tr. *Demosthenes' Olynth.* Ep. Ded., Lyke to them that eating fine Manchet, are angry with others that feede on Cheate breade. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* VII. (1586) 26 b, The second called Siligo they used in their fynest Cheate. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 154 The second [kind of bread] is the cheat or wheaton bread, so named bicause the coloure therof resembleth the graie or yellowish wheat. 1616 CHAPMAN *Batrachom.* 3 Their purest cheat, Thrice boulted, kneaded, and subdued in past. 1655 MOUFET & BENN. *Health's Improv.* (1746) 339 Our finest Manchet is made without Leaven, which maketh Cheat-Bread to be the lighter..and also the more wholesome. [1780 ARNOT *Hist. Edin.* ii. (1816) 45, 41 kinds of wheaten bread.—the finest called Manchet the second cheat or trencher bread. 1861 *Our Eng. Home* 79.]

Cheat (tʃīt), *v.* Also 5 **chetyn,** 7 **cheate.** [ME. *chete,* aphetic f. *achete* (ACHEAT), phonetic variant of *eschete,* ESCHEAT.]

† 1. *trans.* To escheat, confiscate. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 73 Chetyn, *confiscor, fisco.*

2. To defraud; to deprive *of* by deceit.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iii. 79. 1594 — *Rich. III,* I. i. 19 Cheated of Feature by dissembling Nature. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Cheate,* to cousin, to deceiue. 1679 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (1875) 68, I am unwilling a rogue should cheat me of 5*l.* 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Lady G. B.* ix. 6 The Scaffold of its prey to cheat. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 71 If they were to be cheated of their right. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 328 You are lazy and mean to cheat us out of a whole chapter.

3. To deceive, impose upon, trick.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 155 To cheat the eye with blear illusion. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 52 All Fanatics cheat themselves with Words, mistaking them for Things. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 78 They would not by any means cheat and impose upon them. 1882 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* II. 386 Let us cheat ourselves, if it be a cheat, with this fancy.

4. *intr.* To deal fraudulently, practise deceit.

1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Discov.* iv, He would cheat for his relief. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* ii. § 20 Cleon..could cheat at cards. *Mod.* Accused of cheating in an examination.

5. *trans.* To beguile (weariness, tedium, etc.).

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 406 ₱ 6 No Lay unsung to cheat the tedious Way. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. iv, The tuneless rhyme With which the warder cheats the time. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xi. 172 Devices by which the ladies..were wont to cheat fatigue.

† 6. To obtain by cheating. *Obs.*

1727 SWIFT *Art Polit. Lying* Wks. 1755 III. I. 119 Making restitution of thousands he has cheated. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* I. vi. 93 Something which for your honour they may cheat.

Cheatable (tʃī·tăb'l), *a.* [f. CHEAT *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be cheated, liable to be cheated. Hence **Cheatableness.** *rare.*

1647 *Power of Keys* iii. 29 These incautious, cheatable men. 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* I. 272 Cheatable excursionists. 1649 HAMMOND *Serm.* Wks. IV. 554 An easy cheatableness of heart.

Cheated (tʃī·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. CHEAT *v.* + -ED 1.] Defrauded; deceived, tricked.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 14 ₱ 4 All the cheated People oppose the Man that would open their Eyes. 1812 S. ROGERS *Columbus* IX. 42 Circles of..light Charm..the cheated sight. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* III. 247 Vixen laughed merrily at the image of that cheated lady.

Cheatee (tʃītī·). *colloq.* [f. CHEAT *v.* + -EE.] One who is cheated.

1614 TOMKIS *Albumazar* in *Dodsley* (1780) VII. 133 In this city No dwellers are but cheaters and cheatees. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 307 Reineke was not only the cheater..but the cheatee. 1872 M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarice* I. v. 74 The cheater and the cheatee (to parody law-jargon) are equally enjoying themselves.

Cheater (tʃī·təɹ). *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 4 **cheitur,** 5 **chetowre,** 6 **chetor,** 6–7 **cheatour,** 7 **cheator,** 6– **cheater.** [ME. *chetour,* aphetic f. *achetour, eschetour,* ESCHEATOR.]

† 1. The officer appointed to look after the king's escheats; an escheator. (The 17th c. quots. show its passage into the later sense.) *Obs.*

c 1330 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 338 At justices, at shirreves, cheiturs, and chaunceler. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 73 Chetowre, *confiscator, caducarius.* 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living, Restit.* § 13 Cheaters of men's inheritances, unjust judges, etc. 1656 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* II. 201 As a Cheater may pick the purses of innocent people, by showing them something like the Kings broad seal, which was his own forgery.

† b. *fig. Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. i. 111, I play'd the Cheater for thy Fathers hand. 1598 — *Merry W.* I. iii. 77, I will be Cheaters to them both, and they shall bee Exchequers to mee. 1600 — *Sonn.* cli, Then gentle cheater urge not my amisse, Least guilty of my faults thy sweet selfe prove.

† 2. A dishonest gamester, a sharper. *Obs.*

1532 *Dice-Play* B iiij, They call theyr worthy arte by a newe found name, callinge themselues Chetors. 1591 FLORIO *Sec. Fruites* xii. 169 Milk-maides to daunce, and cheaters to the dice. 1637 WOTTON *Let. Prof. Reg. Div. Cambr.,* That Pack of Reverend Cheaters, among whom Religion was shuffled like a pack of Cards, and the Dice were set upon us.

3. One who cheats or deals fraudulently; a deceiver; a swindler. (A systematic or habitual *cheater* is now called a CHEAT.)

1607 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 52 Vnthrifts cheaters and the rest of their faction..were borne downe. 1614 (see CHEATEE). 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 81 It is the nature of Ambition to make men Lyars and Cheaters. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 134 Hard Texts are Nuts (I will not call them Cheaters). 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iii, It is the resource of cheaters, knaves, and cozeners. 1820 KEATS *Otho Gt.* v. v, I was the fool, she was the cheater! 1831–72 [see CHEATEE]. 1881 JEFFERIES *Wood Magic* I. vii. 201 What a cheater he is.

† 4. *Tame cheater*: ? a decoy duck or other tame animal used as a decoy. Shaks. plays on other senses, and Scott uses it with allusion to Shakspere's application of it to Pistol.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV,* II. iv. 105 Hee's no Swaggerer (Hostesse): a tame Cheater, hee: you may stroake him as gently, as a Puppie Greyhound. 1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid Inn* IV. ii, You..will be drawn into the net by this decoy-duck, this tame cheater. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. iii, Sinking from ruffling bullies into tame cheaters.

Cheater, obs. form of CHATTER.

Cheatery (tʃī·təri). Also 6 **chetory,** 8–9 *Sc.* **cheatry, cheatrie.** [f. CHEAT *v.* or CHEATER: see -ERY.] The practice of cheating; swindling, trickery.

1532 *Dice-Play* D vij, Now I vnderstand by what chetory it was woon. 1678–1712 FOUNTAINHALL *Dec. Sessions* I. 359 (Jam.) Their cheatry, falshood, and unfaithfulness to their trust. 1823 GALT *Entail* xci, Ye Goliath of cheatrie! 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* V. iii. 176 If thou only cheat five times a-day, and give a tenth of thy cheatery to the poor. 1867 STUBBS *Gesta Regis Hen. II,* II. Pref., Much room for exaction, cheatery, and litigation.

attrib. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXV, Warrants and poindings and apprizings, and a' that cheatry craft. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 150 Maids are witches—we the fools They cast their cheatrie glamour on.

Cheating (tʃī·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHEAT *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CHEAT. † a. Confiscation of an escheat (*obs.*). b. Fraud, deceit, swindling.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 73 Chetynge, *confiscacio.* 1532 *Dice-Play* B v, The first..ground of Chetinge is..a studdy to seme to be, and not to be in deede. *a* 1734 NORTH *Sir D. North* 134 Falsities, such as cheating by Weights or Measures. 1845 POLSON *Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 816/1 Cheating is the obtaining from any one, under false pretences, any chattels, money or valuable security, with intent to cheat or defraud him of the same. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* IV. iii, 'But, Bob,' said Maggie, looking serious, 'that's cheating'.

Cheating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That cheats; fraudulent, swindling, deceitful.

1532 *Dice-Play* D iij, Such cheting craftes. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. Introd. § 19 A vicious cheating knave. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. vi, That Old Lewis Baboon, it is the cheatingest, contentious Rogue, upon the Face of the Earth. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 158 The cheating tradesman..shall be deprived of his goods.

Cheaunce, obs. form of CHANCE.

Cheavin, obs. form of CHEVIN, chub.

Cheaw, obs. variant of CHAW, jaw.

Cheb: see CHEBULE.

Cheba·cco. [app. a. Pg. *xabeco* (pronounced ʃabe·ko), OSp. *xabeque,* and so the same word as CHEBEC, XEBEC. (Knight, *Pract. Dict. Mech.* gives it under the form *chebec.*)

(By Worcester and Webster conjectured to be named from *Chebacco,* old name of Essex in Massachusetts.)]

Chebacco-boat: A kind of vessel employed in the Newfoundland fisheries; called also *pinkstern.*

1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. vi. 92 Innumerable voyages aboard men-of-war and merchant-men, fishing schooners and chebacco boats.

Chebec, -ck (ʃĭbe·k). Also written *shebeck,* and now usually XEBEC. [a. F. *chebec*; in OF. *chabec,* Sp. *jabeque,* OSp. *xabeque, -veque,* Pg. *xabeco, -veco,* OPg. *enxabeque,* It. *sciabecco, zambecco, stambecco,* mod.Arab. شباك *shabbāk, shobbāk,* Turkish سنبكى *sunbekī* (Meninski, 1680). Ulterior origin uncertain. (Jal shows that the vessel was originally a fishing-boat.)]

A small three-masted vessel, used in the Mediterranean, a XEBEC; it resembles the felucca, but is rigged with square besides lateen-sails.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* II. 262 It consists..of twenty-six men of war, thirteen frigates, two packet-boats, eight chebecks. 1773 BRYDONE *Sicily,* Three of their [Turks'] chebecks ran into a small harbour..and carried off six merchant-ships. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 158 Twelve chebecks, each of two 24-pounders. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Comm. Chebec,* a kind of naval craft.

Cheboll, cheboule: see CHIBOL.

‖ **Chebule** (kĕbū·l). Also 7 **cheboule, cheb.** [a. F. *chébule,* It. *chebuli* (Pegolotti has *c.* 1303 *chebuli mirabolani*) pronounced *kebūli*; according to Thevenot, *c* 1665, ad. Urdú *Kābulī* ('les Orientaux les appellent *Cabuly*') of Cabul, it being imported thence into India. (Yule.) Florio 1598 has *chebuli,* Cotgr. 1611 *chebule.*]

The dried prune-like astringent fruit of *Terminalia Chebula,* a tree of Central Asia, etc., imported commercially under the name of myrobalan. Also *attrib.*

[1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. iv. (Arb.) 151 *Mirobalanes*..which the phisitians caule *Emblicos* and *Chebulos.*] 1599 CHAPMAN *Hum. Day's Mirth* Wks. 1873 I. 60 If there be any cheboules in your napkins. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* II. 530 Take bark of the yellow Myrobalans and of Chebs. 1860 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* 742/2 The chebule myrobalan.

Hence **Chebu·lic** *a.*, of the nature of a chebule.

1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Myrobalan,* The third, chebulic myrobalans, the size of a date, of a yellowish brown, pointed at the end. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1132/1 The principal kinds of Myrobalan are the Chebulic..and the Belleric.

Chechin, obs. form of CHEQUEEN.

Checiple, obs. form of CHASUBLE.

Check (tʃek), *int.* & *sb.* Forms: 4-6 **chek,** (4 **cheke, cheekke,** 4–5 **chekke,** 5 **chicke, chak**), 6–9 **checque,** 7–9 **cheque,** (7 **cheeque**), 4– **check.** [ME. *chek, chak,* aphetic f. **eschek, -chak,* a. OF. *eschec, -ek, -eq, eschac,* in ONF. *eskec, escac,* Pr. *escac,* It. *scacco* 'check' in chess, med. L. *scaccus, scācchus*; cf. also the parallel forms Sp. *jaque,* OSP. *xaque* 'check', Pg. *xaque* 'check' and 'shah' (of Persia). Adapted form (immed. from Arabic) of Pers. شاه *shāh* 'king', also the 'King' in chess; in this specific sense the Pers. word was taken into Arabic, where arose the phrase شاه مات *shāh māt(a,* 'the King is dead', i.e. can make no further move: see CHECKMATE. (This has been taken back into Persian in the form *shāh māt gardad* = the *shāh* becomes *māt.*) In a MS. written in Sevilla in 1283, *shāh* is made in OSp. *xaque* (*x* = *sh*), and *shāh māt(a* appears as *xaque mate.* But the adoption of the words in Romanic took place some centuries earlier, the common Romanic form taken by *shāh* being *scāc-, scacc-,* as in the med.L., It., Pr., and Fr. forms given above. Thence also the MHG. *schāch,* Ger. *schach,* Du. *skaak,* Icel. *skák,* Da. *skak,* Sw. *schack* 'check' and 'chess' (in the latter sense also *schach-spiel, skaakspel,* etc. = check-play). The general meaning in Romanic is 'check'; for the name of the game the plural is used in med.L. *scacci,* It. *scacchi,* Pr. *escacos,* F. *échecs*: see CHESS.

From its use in chess the word has been widely transferred in French and English. In the sense-extension the sb. and vb. have acted and reacted on each other, so that it is difficult to trace and exhibit the order in which special senses arose.]

A. *int.* A call at chess by which notice is given to the opponent that a move has been made which

exposes his King; one says also *Check to your King!* and even *Check to your Queen!* Also *fig.*

† *Check-rook*: the call of check when at the same time one of the rooks is threatened with capture.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) p. 426 (Zup.) Ate ches þai sett hem to playn .. Þurch a chek Fabour seyd, for sob, Sadok in hert wex wrob. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Bk. Duchesse* 669 Therewith Fortune said Checke here, And mate in the mid point of the checkere. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. ii, The kyng .. ought to take hede that he stonde not so that a knyght or another sayth chek rook: than the kyng loseth the rook. 1656 BEALE *Chesse-pl.* 8 No piece can take him [the king], but must only salute him with the word check. 1791 W. TAYLOR tr. *Lessing's Nathan* II. i. (Tauchn. 1868) 41 (*Saladin & Sittah playing chess*) *Sittah.* I move.—So.—Now then.—Check! and Check again! 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* (Warne) 45 When a player gives check, and fails to give notice by crying 'Check!' his adversary need not, unless he think proper, place his king out of check, or cover. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* xxxix, 'Check, certainly', said Flaxman to himself ruefully.. 'not mate, I hope, if one can but find out how not to be a fool in future'.

B. *sb.*

1. *Chess.* The act of threatening the King; the position of the King when he is exposed to the attack of one of the opponent's men; if there is no escape from *check*, it is *checkmate* and the game is over.

1426 AUDELAY *Poems* (1844) 23 After chec for the roke ware sore the mate. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Donner vn eschec*, to giue a check. 1592 GREENE *Groatsw. Wit* (1617) 22 Chesse.. is a game, sayde she, that the first danger is but a checke, the worst, the giuing of a mate. 1614 SAUL *Chess play* To Rdr., None of the Kings can take a man that standeth on a guard, 'Twere checke at once if he doe so. 1656 BEALE *Chesse-pl.* 5 The Knight's .. check, because it cannot be covered, the King must either remove out of check, or cause him to be taken .. [else] it is Check mate. 1848 STAUNTON *Chess Pl. Handbk.* 20 When the Piece moved does not itself give check, but unmasks another which does, it is called a discovered check. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* (Warne) 42 When your King is attacked by any piece he is said to be in check..you must then put your King out of check by,..interposing one of your own men between the checking piece and your King, thus 'covering' check, as it is termed.

† **2.** In early use, *fig.* and *transf.*, in various shades of meaning, referring in some way to the 'check' in chess. *Obs.*

a. An attack.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1238 He watz mayster of his men & myȝty him seluen, þe chef of his cheualrye his chekkes to make. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1820 þey handled bope sore þer nekkes, Chynnes, chekes, gef harde chekkes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 231 In sodeyn reses and chekkes [*incursionibus*]. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1986 ffor-thi the kynge chargez hym .. Cheftayne of the checkke, with chevalrous knyghttez. *a* 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* I. 233 (Jam.) And Fergy Flitsy yeid befoir, Chiftane of that chef chak.

b. *To win* or *achieve a check*: to succeed in inflicting a reverse or defeat on the foe; to win an advantage in a contest.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1107, & quat chek so ȝe acheue, chaunge me þer-forne. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1539 We hafe eschewede this chekke, thurghe chance of oure Lorde. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* lxxi, A noble cheke here wonn hafe ȝee. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3098 Was noȝt Sexes him-selfe þe souereynest in erth, And cheued him of cheualry chekis out of nombre.

c. An act that gives trouble, or is harmful; an evil turn or trick.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 258 Þou has broken it alle, & don him many ille chek. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 107 (Ld. Ilchester's MS.) Þair sire..chastised not his children of her euel chekkes. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 914 When Beryn passid was vii yeer, & grewe in more age He wrouȝt ful many an evill chek. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4042 It was Amalekes That hath doon him so foule chekkes.

d. Contention; quarrel; strife.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 100 In alle þis ilk chek of Roberd & Henry, Bituex þam wex contek.

† **3.** A taunting call; a bitter reproach. *Obs.*

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* II. (1570) B iv/1 Jacke with the bushe shall taunt thee with a chek. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 300 Let se, this checke if ye voide canne. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Rom.* xii. 17 Yf any man perhappes offende you, gyue not checke for checke, ne one wrong for an other. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Coming Holy Ghost* I. (1859) 458 Counted woorthy to suffer rebukes, and checkes for the Name .. of Christ Jesus. 1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* Introd., She loaded her with checks and taunts.

† **4.** A reproof, reprimand, rebuke. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1540 ELYOT *Image Gou.* (1556) 4 The terrible checke that the good maister in the gospell gaue to his idell servaunt. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 551 The Captaine .. had a great checke of the gouernour because he had not gone forwards. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 26 Sept., I was very angry, and..did give him a very great check for it, and so to bed. 1679–80 C. HATTON *Corr.* (1878) 220 His Majesty gave him a severe checke. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xxi, He became acquainted with the proctor betimes. But all the checks he received were insufficient to moderate his career.

† **b.** (without *pl.*) Reproof, censure, rebuke. *Obs.*

1582 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. ii. (1588) 113 Yet peradventure they shall not excuse our Justice of the Peace from checke and blame. 1623 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 291 III. 153 The Lord Marquess..hath had in the Spanish Court some check of late for forgetting himself so farre, etc. *a* 1718 PENN *Life* in *Wks.* (1726) I. 48 We..do intreat that we may have some Letter of Check to such Persons.

5. A sudden arrest given to the career or onward course of anything by some obstruction or opposition; a rebuff, repulse, reverse.

Quot. 1330 is doubtful: cf. 2 c.

[*c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 151 þe folk..þer ȝates ageyn him sperd, & wild not lat him in .. & for þei did þat chek, an oth he suore to gram.] 1515 *Scot. Field* 470 Then betide a chicke, that Cheshire men felden. 1625 BACON *Ess. Empire* (Arb.) 297 They must haue some Checke or Arrest in their Fortunes. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 265 A basket was sunk..to a certain depth of water, which gave a check to the boat's motion. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. (1852) 303 The check which it would give to industry. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 241 The first great check that had ever been given to the arms of Lewis.

b. *spec.* A slight military reverse or repulse.

1793 CAPT. BENTINCK in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 29 Under the supposition that we first take Condé, then carry Famars, and meet with no kind of check. 1799 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) IV. 94 We have reports of our check in Holland, September 19th, and of our complete victory on the 24th.

c. A sudden stopping of the breath; a consonant produced by this means. a stopped consonant, 'stop', or 'mute', as *k, t, p, g, d, b.*

1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* (J.) The letters have the natural production by several checks or stops, or, as they are usually called, articulations of the breath or voice.

d. *Hunting*: A stop in the progress of the hounds through failure of the scent.

1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 213 When hounds are put to a check on a high road, by the fox being headed back, etc. 1875 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Katerfelto* xxiii, The stag..sped..six miles on end without halt or hindrance, and the hounds ran him without a check.

6. *Hawking.* A false stoop, when a hawk forsakes her proper game, and pursues some baser game that crosses her flight. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. viii, Haukes, best preued, sumtime a check can make, Yet for a faute the foule is not forsake. *a* 1626 FLETCHER *Wom. Prize* I. ii, The free haggard will make an hundred checks To shew her freedom. *a* 1641 SUCKLING (J.) A young woman is a hawk upon her wings; and if she be handsome, she is the more subject to go out on check.

b. Base game, such as rooks, crows, doves, etc., which induce a hawk to 'check'.

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 110 If your hawke go out to anye checke and kill a doove or a crow or anye other checke and feede upon it. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 27 Take a fit houre at euening when all check be past. 1621 MARKHAM *Art of Fowling* (1655) 164.

c. *To fly at check*: to pursue such game. Also transf. *To run at check*: said of dogs.

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* lxxxvi, When..Some falcon .. the quarry miss'd, Straight flies at check, and clips it down the wind? *c* 1700 *Gentleman Instr.* (1732) 331 Like ill-bred Spaniels, they run at Check on a false Scent.

7. A sharp stoppage of motion; an interruption in a course, a sudden stoppage or pause.

1532 *Dice-Play* 1 And he agein at eche check in our walking caste earnest lokes vpon me. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 94 Postes like the command'ment of a King, Sans checke, to good and bad. 1829 SOUTHEY *Pilgr. Compostella* II, In they came from the yard without check.

† **b.** *To take check*: to stop short (as if checked), 'pull up'; to take offence. *Obs.*

1663 *Aron-bimn.* 51 Therefore our Consciences do take check at it, being afraid the Lord should upbraid us. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebast.* II. i, Say I should wed her, would not my wise subjects Take check, and think it strange? perhaps revolt? *c* 1700 *Gentleman Instr.* (1732) 465 Debauchees will take Check at the Freedom of these Papers. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 380 One man will be oblig'd to take cheque upon a disappointment, and retreat sooner than another.

† **8.** A stoppage of wages or a fine for non-fulfilment of duties or transgression of rules, inflicted upon servants of the royal household, etc.; the amount stopped. (See CHECK *v.* 9.) *Obs.*

1526 *Househ. Ord.* 230 The defaulkation and check of wages of all them which shall be absent. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 892/2 Yeomen of the gard, which before hauing twelue pence the daie with checke, were now allowed six pence the daie without checke. 1598 *Old Cheque Bk. of Chapel Royal* (Camd. Soc. 1872) 67 All and every checke and checkes..inflicted upon any Gentleman or other member of the Chappell by the Subdeane for breakinge of any of the statutes and orders..shalbe staied and taken by oure Clearke of the Checke..out of the offenders boord wages..and the same monye by checke or checkes soe staied and taken upp, the Clearke of oure Checke shall accounte for. 1663 *Ibid.* 82 The check for absence on ordinary weeke dayes shall be twelve pence every service. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. (1743) 212 The whole band are to attend at the four principal Feasts of the year..under penalty of the cheque.

9. Restraint upon action or conduct by a supervising or controlling power.

1579 GOSSON *Ephem.* 61 b, When loue commaundes, we must receiue the check, He rules, and euery god obayes his becke. 1603 *Househ. Ord.* 287 The Clerke of the Kitchen ..hath..a checke over all the officers in the same. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 326/1 He also keeps Checque, by calling all the Workmen twice a day to their Labour. 1665 SIR W. COVENTRY in Pepys (*Corresp.* Nov. 7.) For a neglect of keeping a good checque upon his Purser. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 320 It is better the child should stand in awe of the old man in the cupboard .. than be under no check at all. 1860 MILL *Repr. Gov.* (1865) 47/2 Its own proper work, that of superintendence and check. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 47 No reasonable man or woman..would..be capable of receiving effective check or guidance from beliefs that would have sunk..to the level of doubtful guesses.

b. *In check*: under restriction of freedom of movement or action, under control. So formerly *at one's check, out of check.*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 78 Seeing our case is out of that checke. And as our case is not checked by God's law, etc. 1579 GOSSON *Ephem.* 47 To confesse their owne weakenes which stand at his checke. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 61/1 Bearing themselues for gouernors out of checke. 1845 S. AUSTIN tr. *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 145 A powerful prince.. who could hold the Turks in check. 1851 GALLENGA tr. *Mariotti's Italy* 305 His task was .. to keep Nugent in check. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. vii. 147 The common law of the desert found itself kept in check by the statute law of Palestine.

10. Any person or thing that checks, or acts as a stop or restraint.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1712) I. 55 He [the Earl of Manchester] was unhappily too much used as a Check upon the Lord Coventry. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Oct., He was a cheque to their engrossing the whole trade of the Navy-office. 1700 DRYDEN *Pref. Fables* (Globe) 500 A satirical poet is the check of the laymen on bad priests. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 317 These imposts, if too heavy, are a check and cramp upon trade. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) I Of the checks to population. 1885 *Law Times* 16 May 38/1 The magistrate may be necessary as a check on the doctor.

b. *Mechanics.* (See quots.)

1796 J. BOYS *Agric. of Kent* (1813) 52 A strong chain..so fixed, as by means of notches (or a pin called a check) to let the whole plough out a greater length from the axle. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 37 In the inside of the stuffing box a small projecting ring, called a check, is cast, on which rests a brass ring, ground exactly to the size of the piston rod, which passes through it steam-tight.

c. *Angling.* In the reel of a fishing rod, a contrivance for marking, by the clicking of a wheel, the running out of the line.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* I. (1880) 18 The best reels for bottom-fishing are the plain reels with a light check.

d. *Music.* A part of the action of a pianoforte fixed at the back part of the key, to catch the hammer and prevent its retouching the strings.

1879 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 341/1 In cottage pianofortes or pianinos that have check actions the check is placed before the hammer, and a stud projecting from the butt of the hammer comes in contact with the check.

11. Control by which accuracy, correctness, or agreement of facts and their representation, is secured.

1786 BURKE *Art. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 142 That the said Warren Hastings, by uniting the supply and the check in the same hands, did .. disobey the company's specifick orders. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 101 The foreman on shore to take an account of every thing .. under the check of the engineer or his deputy when on shore.

12. One employed to check or control; a checker.

1774 BARCLAY *Dict. Check*..a person who examines any account. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* III. 353 (Hoppe) One gentleman told me he employed a 'ladylike,' and, as he believed, trusty woman as a 'check.'

13. A mark made against an item in an account, list, &c., to show that it has been 'checked', i. e. compared and found correct.

14. A means to ensure accuracy, correctness, security from fraud, etc.: as

† **a.** The counterfoil of a bank bill, draft, etc.

1706–1782 [see CHEQUE 1].

b. A token, usually a memorandum of receipt, a ticket, or piece of metal duly stamped or numbered, used for the purpose of identification, or as evidence of ownership or title: given, e. g. to the owner of luggage on a railway (as in U. S.), or to one who temporarily leaves luggage, cloaks, portable articles, at the cloak-room of a railway-station, place of entertainment, etc., to enable him to identify and re-claim the same; to a person temporarily leaving a theatrical performance, or going upon the platform of a railway, to allow him to pass the gate-keeper again without payment; to a purchaser in a co-operative or other store as his voucher for a share in a dividend, etc., etc.

1812 [see CHECK-TAKER]. 1847 *Illust. Lond. News* 4 Sept. 146/1 They will deny the receipt of a check, and exact the fare again. 1858 J. F. REDFIELD *Law Railw.* (1869) II. 37 Railways have made their checks evidence in regard to the delivery of baggage. 1878 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Ramble* I. iv. 32 As to your luggage, you need not trouble your head about it, as you have your 'check'.

15. A counter used in games at cards. *U. S.* Hence (*colloq.*) *To hand in one's checks*: to die.

1870 BRET HARTE *Outcasts Poker Flat* (Hoppe) Beneath this tree lies the body of J. O. who .. handed in his checks on the 7th December, 1850. 1872 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. at Home* II. (Hoppe) You see one of the boys has passed in his checks.

† **16.** Short for CHECK-ROLL, list of servants enrolled. *In check*: enrolled on a check-roll. *Obs.*

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* VI. xvi, Nine score in check attending in their court, Whom honour'd Knighthood knits in mutual bands. 1612 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. iii. (1614) 13 Thou shalt be my Knight, and bee enrolled in my Checke, with a Fee answerable to thy worth.

† **17.** *As sure as check*: (cf. *chequer-pay* in CHEQUER). *Obs.*

a 1659 OSBORN *Q. Eliz.* (1673) 464 Let the Proverb As sure as Check bayl me from the least suspicion of hyperboly.

18. *Clerk of the Check*: the title of officers in the

royal household, keeping the check-roll and having control of the yeomen of the guard and other servants, 'checking' the observance of their duties, their payment, etc.

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. xii, Retourned by the two clarkes Comptrollers, the clarkes of the Checque, and clarkes marshalles. *a* 1561 G. CAVENDISH *Life of Wolsey* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* I. 348 Then had he a Clerke of the Checke, as well upon his Chaplaines, as of his Yeomen of his Chamber. *c* 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* cxliv, To setten downe a bill of charge, There is no Auditor, ne Clerke of Check Can penne it bet then he. 1886 *Whitaker's Almanack* 83 Her Majesty's Body-guard of Yeomen of the Guard .. Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant, Lieut. Col. Francis Baring .. Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms .. Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant, Major Philip L. Tillbrook.

† b. Formerly the title of officers of control appointed in the royal ports and dockyards (also occasionally to land forces). *Obs.*

1637 HEYWOOD *R. Ship* 47 Master Francis Shelton, Clerke of the Checke, whose industry and care, in looking to the Workmen imployed in this Architecture, hath beene a great furtherance to expedite the businesse. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 23 July, Comes sudden news..from the Clerk of the Cheque at Gravesend, that there were thirty sail of Dutch men-of-war coming up into the Hope. 1705 *Royal Procl.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4166/1 The Muster-Books returned from the Clerks of the Checque of the said Ports. 1714 *Ibid.* No. 5278/8 Matthew Pennefather, Esq., to be Muster-Master-General, and Clerk of the Checque of all His Majesty's Forces and Garrisons in Ireland. 1814 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 514 The Clerk of the Cheque of the Royal Hospital [Greenwich]. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xli, To request my commission to be forwarded to the clerk of the cheque at Plymouth.

19. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *check-experiment*; *check-bitted*, *check-free* adjs.; **check-action** (see 10 d above); † **check-reel**, a reel provided with a check to control the quantity of thread wound up; **check-winch**, a winch on the reel of a fishing-rod provided with a check (cf. 10 c). Also CHECK-TAKER, etc. (For other comb. see after the vb.)

1845 W. GROVE *Contrib. Sc.* in *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 288 A *check experiment. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. 50 A fiery steed but bridled, *check-bitted by innumerable straps and considerations. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 162 *Check-free licentiousnesse. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* Pref. 22 To introduce the Practice of *Check-reels every where. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. v. iii. 345 The reel should be a large-barrelled *check-winch.

Check (tʃek), *sb.*[2] Also 7 **checque, cheque.** [Goes with CHECK *v.*[2], either as its verbal sb., or as short for *checker*, *chequer*.]

1. *Her.* and *gen.* A pattern of cross lines forming small squares, as in a chess-board.

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 189 He bare a Chek of goulis clere, An Egle of goolde abrode displayed. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 15 Cheuerons..Checkes, and suche lyke stande upon geometricall proportiones. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 389 The one half plain, the other wrought in cheque. 1772 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 73, I cut several ornaments and checks for the bills. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 617 And Jenny .. Displays a napkin of enormous check. 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* 3.

2. A fabric woven or printed with such a pattern. Also *attrib.*, as in *check kersey*; *check handkerchief*, *apron*; *check pattern*, *trade*, etc.

1614 W. PEYTON *Voy.* § 2 (1625) in Purchas *Pilgrimes* IV. xv, Indicoes of two sorts, Checques the courser. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxxi, A couple of old check shirts. 1756 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) III. 457 I should be glad of 30 yards of check. 1820 LAMB *Elia*, *Christ's Hosp.*, A large blue check handkerchief. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 June 5/6 Looms for weaving checks and trouserings.

Check, *sb.*[3] Another spelling of CHEQUE.

Check, *sb.*[4] *Sc.* = CHACK *sb.*[3], the Wheat-ear.

1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* VII. 547 The check, the linnet, and the sparrow.

Check, *sb.*[5] Var. of CHICK[2], screen. (E. Ind.)

Check (tʃek), *v.*[1] Forms: 4-6 **chek(e**, 5 **chekk-yn**, (*Sc.* **chak**), 5-6 **chek**, 6-7 **checke**, 8 **cheque**, **checque**, (*Sc.* 9 **chack**), 6- **check**. [ME. *chek-en*, aphetic f. *achek-*, **eschek-*, a. OF. *eschequier*, *eschecqu-er* (in ONF. *eskek-ier*) to play chess, give check to; also in pa. pple *eschequié*, Cotgr. *eschequé*, It. *scaccato*, med.L. *scaccātus* chequered, f. the sb. *eschec*, *eskek*, *scacco*, CHECK[1], q.v.]

1. *Chess.* To attack the opponent's King by placing a man so that he could, at his next move, take the King if the latter were an ordinary piece; to give check to, place in check. Cf. CHECK *sb.*[1] 1.

1614 SAUL *Chessplay* To Rdr., But as they [pawnes] march who so they finde doe in their colour stande, Such may they kill or checke aslope to the right or left hand. 1656 BEALE *Chess-Play* 3 So also doth he [the pawn] check, (that is give notice to) the adverse King that he can take him. 1825 MACAULAY *Misc. Poems* (1860) 390 We check and take, exult and fret. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* (Warne) 42.

b. *fig.*

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* xxx. 306 What? spek I say, thou foulyng, evyl mot thou fare! Loke up, the devyl mote the cheke! 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 149 And so perhaps she might both checke And give the foole a mate. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 9 Such dydoppers must be taken vp, els theile not stick to check the king. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 123. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. xvi. The Churchmen checked them often, but could never give them the mate.

† 2. To come into collision with, strike, hit. *Obs.*

1576 GOSSON *Spec. Hum.* iii. (Arb.) 76 The prime of youth, whose greene vnmellowde yeares With hoysed head doth checke the loftie skies. 1608 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. ii. (1878) 20 And when he rid, his Hatt would check the signes.

† b. *intr.* To clash, come into hostile contact or collision. Const. *with*. *Obs.*

1535 *Goodly Primer* To Rdr. (1834) 8 Neither is it meet to make them [saints] check with our Saviour Christ, much less then to make them checkmate. 1612 BACON *Ess. Love* (Arb.) 446 For if it [Loue] checke once with businesse, it troubleth Mens fortunes. 1632 *Stow's Chron.* 742 There checked with him at the entring thwart the Towne, sixe Gallies: but they in short time retired vnder their fortresses.

II. To stop sharply or suddenly.

3. To arrest, stop, or retard the onward motion or course of (a *person* or *thing*).

[*c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 2093 When they metten in that place, They wer a-cheked bothe two.] 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xxi. 287 Barre we þe 3ates. Cheke we and cheyne we and eche chyne stoppe. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 156 The ambitious mind of the man, that even from his youth was ever to checke at the highest. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 126 As one who checks a fiend-drawn charioteer. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 7. 51 Asperities..which incessantly check its [an avalanche's] descent. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* ii. 6 Few fortresses checked the march of [the] armies.

4. *spec.* † a. ? To challenge (a sentinel). (Cf. *check-watch*, s.v. CHECK-.) *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 817 To chak the wache Wallace and x had beyn Rydand about.

b. Naut. *To check a bowline*: to slacken it and belay it again. *To check a brace*: to ease it off when found to be too stiffly extended. *To check a cable*: to stopper it, when running out. *Check her* (a ship): stop her way. (Adm. Smyth.)

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* viii, Check her as she swings.

c. To pull (a rein).

c 1720 GAY *Apparition*, And now he checks the rein, and halts. — *Birth of Squire*, O check the foamy bit! nor tempt thy fate: Think on the murders of a five barr'd gate.

† 5. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To stop short; to stand *at*; to wince, take offence (*at*). *Obs.*

1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Lit. French Law.* III. iii, A true friend should not checke at the hazard of a life. 1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid* v. i. 49, I tamely beare Wrongs that a slave-born Muscovite would check at. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* (1718) Introd. 2 Let not the tender eye check, to see the allusion to our blessed Saviour figured in these Types. 1657 JER. TAYLOR *Let.* in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 98 That which you check at is the immortality of the soul. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xli. § 13 You may feel him check and tug at it. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* Pref. 34 No man checks or takes offence at customs or ceremonies, he sees every day.

b. *Hunting.* Of dogs: To stop through loss of scent, or to make sure of its direction.

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 255 Ah! yet once more They're check'd—hold back with speed—on either Hand They flourish round. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* III. (1868) 38 At last they struck upon the scent of the blood, and they checked for a moment to make sure.

6. *Hawking.* a. *To check at the fist*: to refuse to come to, recoil from, 'shy' *at* the fist.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Courte?* 732 Till he cheked at the fist. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 240 The hauke may check, that now comes fair to fiist. 1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 37 She will neuer vnderstand what it is to checke at the fist: but .. wil proue a certaine and bold commer.

b. See quot. 1615, 1852; and cf. CHECK *sb.* 6.

(Sir Walter Scott's archaic use appears to be erroneous, since one falcon does not 'check' at another, and Marmion would not figure himself as 'base game' crossing the path of nobler quarry.)

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 71 Like the Haggard, checke at euery Feather That comes before his eye. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* Words of Art expl., *Checke*, or to kill Checke, is when Crows, Rooks, Pies, or other birds comming in the view of the Hawke, she forsaketh her naturall flight to flie at them. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. vi, E'en such a falcon on his shield..The golden legend bore aright, Who checks at me, to death is dight. 1852 BURTON *Falconry Vall. Indus* iii. 31 She 'checked' first at one bird, then at the other .. [*footnote*, To 'check' is to forsake the quarry, and fly at any chance bird that crosses the path].

† 7. *trans.* To keep back or off *from*. *Obs.*

1597 GREENE *Poems* (1861) 313 A wreath of boughs To check the sun from her brows.

† 8. To reject, throw back. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 404 A spring boiling out of the ground with such a force, that it scorneth and checketh any thing that is throwne into it. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. i. 13 Those Easterly Monsoons always bring strong Currents with them from the Eastward, which check'd him over to the Coast of Magadoxa.

† 9. To stop (a person) from receiving a part of his wages, as a fine or penalty; to fine, mulct. *To be checked*: to have one's wages stopped. *Obs.*

1526 *Househ. Ord.* 233 To be checkt of three dayes Wages. 1539 *Ibid.* in Thynne *Animadv.* Introd. (1865) 34 The Clerkes Comptrolers .. shall dayly .. default and check the Wages of all such as he shall finde to be absent without lycence. 1618 *Cheque Bk. Chapel Royal* (1872) 75 For all these thinges..he shalbe checked the soume of forty shillinges to be staied to his Majestes use out of wages next growinge and due to him. 1705 *Royal Procl.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4166/1 All such Mariners..shall be Chequed out of Wages only from the respective Times they ought to have returned. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. iii. (1743) 211 If any Gentleman-Pensioner in Ordinary fail in his attendance, he shall be chequed with the loss of three days' wages. 1803 *Naval Chron.* XV. 61 If they do not attend their musters, they are checked of their pay.

III. To taunt, etc.

† 10. To reproach, taunt, revile. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 12 Neyther yet vp-brayde ne checke hym. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xv. 32 And they that were crucified with him, checked him also [so 1539 CRANMER, 1557 *Geneva*]. 1530 PALSGR. 482/2. 1557 N. T. (Geneva) *John* ix. 28 Then checked they hym, and sayd, Be thou his disciple: we be Moses disciples. 1590 WEBBE *Trav.* (1868) 32 With these speeches they did check me, and I said, etc. .. wherefore they did greatly reuile me. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 49.

11. To rebuke, reprove, reprimand. *arch.* or *dial.*

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandyshm.* (1847) Introd. 56 Still muste thou stande, or els shalt thou be chekt. 1556 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 38 Land-lordes by the wai checked for Rent-raisyng. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* II. xl. (1591) 77 He checked the Generals for their slacknesse. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 346 His majestie yesterday checkt a young lord for swearing within his hearing. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 75 ¶ 15 The parson made no difficulty to check me when I was pert. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* IV. 427 The little flower her vanity shall check. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xii, Young enough to be checked for speech on subjects which they had spoken mistakenly about when he was in his cradle.

† 12. intr. *To check at*: to aim reproof or censure at; to animadvert severely upon. *Obs.*

1642 *View of Print. Bk.* 4 How he checks at the King for using the word [Grace]. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 373 Tiberius hereupon sent letters to the Senate, severely checking at Caninius.

IV. To restrain, control.

13. (*fig.* from 3.) To stop (action, growth, exhibition of feeling, and the like); to stay the course of; to repress, restrain.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxviii. (1887) 108 The execution being checkt with a number of accidentarie occurrences, which art cannot comprehend. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 213 If I can checke my erring loue, I will, If not, to compasse her Ile vse my skill. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* xv, Men as plants increase, Cheared and checkt euen by the selfe-same skie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 853 Half his strength he put not forth, but check'd His Thunder in mid Volie. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 178 His fury was checked. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* x. 43 She could perceive that he was rather offended, and therefore checked her laugh. 1799 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) III. 313 The scurvy cannot be checked. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* 157 The multiplication of animals is checked only by want of food, and by the hostility of races. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xx. 149 Mr. Baldwin checked the enthusiasm of his visitors.

refl. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* x. 109 He .. was about to cover his face with his hands, but checked himself. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom* iii, She would have spoken to tell her husband her fears, but checked herself.

14. To hold in check or restraint; to curb, control; to act as a check on.

1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 138 Checke..the perniersnesse of mens wills. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxv. (1840) 164 To check this fort, the Christians built a tower on ships. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* II. (1851) 52 Have they not been bold of late to check the Common Law? 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xiv. 241 These Arts .. have a natural Tendency towards Corruption, unless checked and chastised by wholesome Institutions. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xviii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 133 In England, the strong classes check the weaker. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* viii. 172 Cases in which one train of physical consequences is checked by the operation of another.

b. To rein. *poet.*

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. vi. 12 O Phœbus! hadst thou neuer giuen consent, That Phaeton should checke thy fiery Steeds. 1632 MILTON *Il Penser.* 59 While Cynthia checks her dragon yoke Gently o'er th' accustom'd oak.

† 15. *intr.* To act as a check *upon*. *Obs. rare.*

1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* III. i, Lead to the Temple: I'll avoid his Presence; It checks too strong upon me.

16. *trans.* To control (a statement, account, etc.) by some method of comparison; to compare one account, observation, entry, etc., with another, or with certified data, with the object of ensuring accuracy and authenticity. Also *to check a person* (in his account, execution of duty, etc.).

1695 *Minutes of Court of Bank of Eng.* 15 May, Ordered that these words following vizt. 'This note to be currant onely for a Twelvemonth and may bee chequ'd att the Bank, when desired, gratis' Bee added at the Bottome of the New Bank Notes [i.e. cash notes]. *Ibid.* 21 Aug., Ordered that noe Bank Bills brought in bee either allowed or paid or changed till they bee first chequed. 1755 JOHNSON *Check*, to compare a bank note or other bill with the correspondent paper. 1758 *Let. on State of Navy* 24 The Commissioners.. are not possessed of the Books..of other Vouchers, whereby they can examine and check these Tickets. *Ibid.* 35 Dead and discharged Tickets .. are paid at the Navy-Office, without being chequed. 1768 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 164 The one observation chequed with the other, will..differ by the quantity of 31″. 1774-82 BARCLAY *Dict. Check* vb. .. in *Commerce*, to compare the flourished or ornamented part of a draught or bank-bill with that which remains in the book from whence it was cut. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 398, I have checked this account ..and find it to be correct. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 382 The .. clerks .. check the weights. 1880 *Manch. Guard.* 15 Dec., We have no means of checking all these statements.

b. *To check off*: to mark as examined and found correct; to 'tick off' as passed or duly entered.

1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xvi, Nearly every other member..pulled a written paper from his pocket, to check Mr. Pugstyles off, as he read the questions. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 46/2 The signer's name is .. checked off on the ..list by a third officer.

V. 17. *intr.* To draw a cheque (*upon* a person, *for* an amount). *U.S.*

1843 POE *Murders Rue M.* Wks. 1864 I. 190 Had checked for nothing until the third day before her death, when she took out in person the sum of 4000 francs. 1863 S. L. J. *Life in South* I. xvi. 323 To check upon him for $500.

Check (tʃek), *v.*[2] Also 8–9 **checque**, 9 **cheque**. [Goes with CHECK *sb.*[2], either as short for *checker, chequer*; or aphetic f. **escheck*, a. OF. *eschequier*, in Godefroy only in pa.pple. *eschequié, eschiqué* in same sense; in Eng. also the pa. pple. CHECKED, CHEQUED, is the part most in use.]

1. *trans.* To mark with a chess-board pattern, mark out or cut in squares (*obs.*); to mark with a pattern of crossing lines.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 72 Chekkyn [1499 checken], *scaccifico*. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 141 Whan ye þat venesoun so haue chekkid hit, with þe fore parte of youre knyfe þat ye hit owt kytt. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* ibid. 273 Custarde, cheke them inche square that your soueravne may ete therof. 1800 CANNING *Anti-Jacobin, Rovers,* Sweet kerchief, check'd with heavenly blue.

2. *transf.* To variegate with rays or bands of different colours; to chequer. *rare.*

1590 GREENE *Arcadia* (1616) 44 He .. checkt the night with the golden rayes that gleamed from his lookes. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 184 A glimpse of moonlight checq'd the plain.

†**3.** *fig.* To chequer, diversify, cloud. *Obs.*

[1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. xiv. (1840) 24 Their first setting forth..was checked with bad success.] 1790 *Town Talk* 5 The boy's countenance, that was chequed and overcast with blindness.

Check *v.*[3] var. of CHICK.

Check-, in *comb.* [from the stem of CHECK *v.*[1].] Used *attrib.* 'that serves to "check" or control', as *check-block, -list, -ligament,* †*-thong, -ticket, -valve, -weight, -wheel,* etc.; **check-book**, a book in which items of control are entered (but see also CHEQUE); **check-brace**, (see quot.); **check-bridge**, the fire-bridge of a boiler furnace; **check-clerk**, a clerk who checks accounts, lists, or any proceedings; **check-collar**, a collar used in horse-breaking; **check-key**, a latch-key; **check-lock**, a small lock for closing the key-hole of a large lock, or otherwise securing a lock, bar, bolt, etc.; **check-man**, a man who checks fares, tickets, etc.; **check-nut**, a nut screwed over another one to keep it from loosening; **check-piece**, a portion of the head-part of a rein; **check-rein**, (*a.*) a rein connecting the driving-rein of one horse to the bit of the other horse, a coupling-rein; (*b.*) a strap which prevents a horse from lowering his head; **check-ring**, a ring to fasten the check-braces to the carriage body; **check-strap**, the strap of a helmet, etc., running under the chin, by which it is held in position; **check-till**, a till with a contrivance to check the receipts; †**check-watch**, an officer who goes his rounds to challenge the sentinels so as to ensure their vigilance (cf. CHECK *v.* 4 a); **check-weigher, -weighman**, at collieries, a man who in the interest of the workmen checks the weight of the coal sent up; hence **check-weighing**.

1888 *Daily News* 26 July 5/5, 100 heavy *check-blocks were knocked away and the 20,000 tons of logs slid gracefully into the water. 1872 *(title)* The *Cheque Book of the Chapel Royal (Camden Soc.). 1794 FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 211 The *check-braces are..single straps of leather, placed at the 4 angles of the body of Chaises or phaetons, to check the motion endways. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. I. iii. 68 It is a tiresome task, and requires some degree of cruelty by means of the *check-collar and whip. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 173 These..helping to stop excessive rotation of the skull are called *check ligaments. 1885 *Boston* (Mass) *Jrnl.* 9 Mar. 1/8 Croydon's *check-list has 205 names. 1850 CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 18 A *check-lock, with a small key, which throws a hard steel plate over the large key-hole. 1737–8 *Manch. School Reg.* (1866) I. 9 Edward Coppock of Manchester, *checkman. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 356 The old checkman came with his lantern to tick off the fares. 1833 *Reg. Instr. Cavalry* I. 71 The..strap from *check-piece to check-piece, under the jaw-bone, is to keep the cavesson back from his eyes. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnic.* i. 14 The *check-rein of his leading horse. 1801 FELTON *Carriages* Gloss., **Check-ring*. 1857 J. LAWRENCE *Guy Livingst.* (Hoppe) Look at the helmet, with the clean even gap in it, cloven down to the *check-strap. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 7 Curbd with a *checkthong, as bigge as a towpenny halter. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 693 The *check ticket was a card. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 613 Apon the wall, The *chak-wachis assemblit all. 1828–41 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 112 The check-watches..were making their round and challenging the sentinels. 1885 *Weekly Notes* 64/2 A *check-weigher in a mine. 1887 *Times* 23 June 9 The rights and duties of the curious, almost unique functionary—the *check-weigher, appointed by the men to supervise the employer. 1888 *Daily News* 16 July 2/4 Matters relating to *check-weighmen and the question of rents and wayleaves for getting and carrying coal. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. iv. 79 Common sense thus acts as a *check-weight on sophistry. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* ix. 151 The reel overran itself, having no *check-wheel.

Che·ckable, *a.* That can be checked.

1877 W. BOYD *Descrip. Model Newspaper,* In each of its 2239 checkable places.

†**Checkarsey.** *Obs. rare.* A fabric; possibly *check kersey,* as understood by Ruffhead.

1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI,* c. 6 § 15 All clothes named Checkarsey and Streites [ed. *Ruffhead,* 1763, Check-Kersee and Straits].

Checked (tʃekt), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. CHECK *v.*[1]]

1. Stopped in progress; repressed; restrained.

1793 T. BEDDOES *Calcul.* 194 Which medical men attribute to checked perspiration. 1821 BYRON *Juan* v. cxxxiv, So supernatural was her passion's rise; For ne'er till now she knew a check'd desire; Even ye who know what a check'd woman is..would much fall short of this.

†**2.** *Checked paper*: see CHEQUE **2**.

1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 621 If I have an account with the Bank of England..if I have no checked paper along with me, I cannot draw for a single sixpence to buy me a little bread and cheese.

†**3.** *Half checked.* (? *half-cheeked.*)

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 57 With a halfe-chekt Bitte, & a headstall of sheepes leather.

Checked, *ppl. a.*[2] Also **chequed**. [f. CHECK *v.*[2] + -ED.] Marked with lines crossing at right angles; variegated with different colours in squares or other geometrical figures; chequered.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 147 Custard, chekkid buche, square with þe knyfe. 1536 *Wardrobe Acc. Hen. VIII,* in *Archæol.* IX. 248 Grene clothe of golde checked. 1625 B. JONSON *Paris Anniversrs.*, The checqued, and purple ringed daffodillies. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 171 Manufacturers of chequed goods in Glasgow. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* viii, Her checked apron. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* iv. 6 White duck trousers and red or checked shirts. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Sept. 4/1 The Englishman's chequed travelling cap.

Checker (tʃe·kəɹ), *sb.*[1] [f. CHECK *v.*[1] + -ER.[1]] One who checks.

1. A reprover, rebuker, fault-finder; a controller.

1535 COVERDALE *Bible* To Rdr. P 5 Not as a checker, not as a reprouer or despyser of other mens translacyons. 1611 COTGR., *Reprenuart,* a reprehender, rebuker, reprouer, carper, checker, find fault, controller.

2. One employed to check or control the calculations, accounts, time, or work of others; esp. of collectors of money for others.

1867 *Morn. Star* 9 Sept., A 'checker' employed by the proprietors, and not .. a passenger. 1869 *Daily News* 30 Oct., Another porter .. who told his checker what he had seen. 1883 *Ibid.* 10 Oct. 7/1 A checker in the grocery department of the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores.

Checker (tʃe·kəɹ), *sb.*[2]

1. A frequent variant spelling of CHEQUER, q.v., in all senses; esp. in *U.S.*

2. *spec.* in *pl.* The game of Draughts. (*U. S.*)

1825 *Bro. Jonathan* I. 385 They think I go there to play checkers with him. 1888 *Amer. Humorist* 5 May 8/1 In the Social Hall are checkers, chess, dominoes.

b. One of the 'men' used in Draughts.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vi. 88 Out of blocks, thread-spools, cards, and checkers, he will build his pyramid with the gravity of Palladio.

c. *Comb.* as **checker-board**, a chess- or draught-board; **checker-man** = 2 b.

1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 245 They played much at a kind of checker board with glass beads flat on one side. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 278/2 He had built up a little tower of checkermen. *Ibid.* 280/2 [It] made a mouse-trap from a checker-board.

3. *pl.* (*dial.*) Pebbles; = CHECK-STONES.

1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Checkers,* small stones, pebbles. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Chequers,* pebbles. They were used in the ancient game of merrils or nine men's morris, in place of the modern pegs, and were moved on the board so as to check the advance of those of the opposite side.

Hence **Che·ckery** *a. dial.*, pebble-like: '*checkery-bits,* small lumps of coal' (*N. W. Linc. Gloss.*).

Checker, *v.*: see the other spelling CHEQUER.

Che·cker-berry. [app. another spelling of CHEQUER *sb.*[3], transferred to another plant, as frequent with names of animals and plants.] The fruit of *Gaultheria procumbens,* a small trailing plant of North America, with oval evergreen leaves and drooping white flowers; hence the plant itself; the Winter-green.

1823 F. COOPER *Pioneer* ix, A bunch of checker-berries. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom* xvii. 166 Chewing some checkerberry-leaves. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* i. (1885) 10 The flora is rich in checkerberries.

¶ The Partridge-berry, *Mitchella repens* (Webster). (Partridge-berry is also a name of *Gaultheria*: hence the confusion.)

Checkered, *ppl. a.*: see the spelling CHEQUERED.

Che·ckerist. *nonce-wd.* [f. CHECKER *sb.*[2] + -IST.] A player of checkers or draughts.

1883 *Glasgow Week. Her.* 5 May 7/3 A performance that may never again be equalled by any checkerist.

†**Che·cker-roll, che·quer-roll.** *Obs.* [f. *checker,* CHEQUER *sb.*[1] + ROLL *sb.*] A roll of persons chargeable to the royal exchequer; CHECK-ROLL. *transf.* a roll or list of persons.

1461–82 *Lib. Niger Edw. IV* (Chaucer Soc. 1876) Yeomen of Chambre iv, Taking for there wages, as yomen of Crowne doe in the Checkerrole. 1486 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII,* c. 13 Any seruaunt admytted to be his seruaunte sworne, and his name put into the cheker-roll of his householde. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII,* c. 12 His maiesties seruauntes in his Chequer-roll. 1572 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiii. 2 To crosse out yᵉ misbegotten children of Abraham out of the checker roll of the godly. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 302 The king of ordinarie calleth euery second, third or fourth yere for his Checker roll, and bestoweth his *mercedes* of his owne meere motion.

†**Che·ckery,** *a. Obs.*—° [Aphetic f. OF. *eschekeré*: see CHEQUER *v.* App. associated with Eng. formations in -Y.] Chequered, checky.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 72 Chekrye as clobys and obyr thynge [1499 chekered], *scaccariatus.*

†**Che·ckery,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 5 **chekery, checory**, 5 and 9 **checkery**. [same word as prec.; F. *eschekeré* was also so used: but in sense 2 app. associated with words in -ERY, like *napery, finery.*]

†**1.** Checked cloth; a checked fabric. *Obs.*

1420 *Test. Ebor.* (1836) I. 420 A greene hake lyned with checory. 1459 *Will* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 82 Togam meam de chekery. 1472 *Plumpton Corr.* Introd. 77 Clad in a garment of green checkery.

2. Chequer-work, checked pattern. *rare.*

1837 LOCKHART *Scott* lxiii, The beautiful checkery of the clan tartans.

†**Che·ckful,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. CHECK *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] Reproachful.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xviii. 22 Suche a checkefull rebuke as was fit for suche a byschop.

Checking (tʃe·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. CHECK *v.*[1] + -ING.] The action of the vb. CHECK[1]; particularly

†**1.** Taunting speech, invective, reproof. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xx. 3, I haue sufficiently herde the checkynge & reprofe. 1559 HEYLIN *Animadv.* in Fuller *Appeal* (1840) 608 To satisfy the desires of the Commons.. and repress their checkings.

2. A controlling and verifying of accounts, etc.

1879 *Theatre* Nov. 199 What a checking and adjusting there would be.

Che·cking, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. CHECK *v.*[2]] Chequering.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 72 Chekkynge, *scaccatus.*

Che·cking, *ppl. a.* [f. CHECK *v.*[1] + -ING.] That checks; reproving, censorious (*obs.*); refusing the fist (as a hawk); restraining, controlling.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 3 *Rich. III* (1550) CC iij, Minatorie termes and checking woordes. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 2 b, A sower checkyng sermon. 1570 TURBERV. *To friend that refused him,* Such checking bussards yll deserves or bell or hood so fine. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* XXII. viii. (1620) 828, I thought it good to giue her a checking admonition. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 13/2 Checking functionaries are as corrupt or as negligent as those whom they ought to check. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* (Warne) 42 You must then put your King out of check..by taking the checking piece, etc.

Che·ckingly, *adv. rare.* In a checking manner.

a 1626 W. SCLATER *Serm. Exper.* (1638) 51 David..checkingly adviseth his soul to return thereto.

†**Checklaton.** *Obs.* A variant of CICLATON, a stuff of silk or cloth of gold.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. vii. 43 In a Iacket, qvilted richly rare Vpon checklaton he was straungely dight.

†**Che·ckle,** *v. Obs.* [App. the southern equivalent of the northern KECKLE in its sense of 'laugh giddily', as distinguished from that of 'cackle'; cf. also CHUCKLE.]

intr. To laugh violently or giddily; hence **Che·ckling,** *ppl. a.*

1627 FELTHAM *Disc. Eccl.* Wks. (1677) 348 The Ape .. checkles when he meets the Dainties of a Spider. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *May Day* iii, See where the glittring Nymphs whirl it away In Checkling Caravans as blyth as May. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. Introd. 126 Things of that Nature as to make ones fancie Checkle while his Heart doth ake.

Che·ckless, *a. rare.* [f. CHECK *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without check, unchecked.

1604 MARSTON *Malcontent* IV. v. (R.) The hollow murmer of the checkless winds. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 28 Time's sand..through its glassy strait Flowed checkless.

Checkmate (tʃe·kmēⁱt), *int.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 **chekmat**, 4–5 **chek mate**, 5–6 **chekmate**, 6 **checke-mate, checke and mate, chekemate**, 6–7 **check mate**, 7 **cheke mate**, 6–9 **check-mate**, 5– **checkmate**. [ME. *chek mat(e chekmat(e,* aphetic f. OF. *eschec mat, eschec et mat,* Pr. *escat mat,* It. *scaccomatto,* Sp. *jaque y mate,* OSp. *xaquimate,* OSp. and Pg. *xaque mate,* ad. Arabic شاه مات *shâh-mât*(a the king is dead: see CHECK *sb.*[1]]

A. *int.* Exclamation at chess by a player on putting his adversary's King into inextricable check, a move by which the game is won; orig. meaning '(your) King is dead'. (Now commonly MATE.)

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xxii. (1859) 27 A shame hath he that at the cheker pleyeth, Whan that a pown seyith to the kyng, chekmate! 1789 TWISS *Chess* I. 127 The Colonel always took care to be on his feet, to fly to the farthest corner of the room, when he said, 'Checkmate, my Lord!'

b. transf. *To say checkmate* (to any one): to say 'you are beaten', 'your game is up'; to beat in a contest; to defeat, undo.

a 1346 *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 29 In proprio climat tibi dicet aper cito chekmat. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 752 Shal nonne husbond sey to me 'chek mate'. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* Prol. 26 Princes, for they be not stable, Fortune full oft..saith to them 'Checkmate'. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburgh* (1848) 55 Whan dethe with his darte sayth to us chekemate. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 109 A milksop, taunted and retaunted with check and checkmate.

B. *sb.* **1.** This exclamation taken as a name for itself, and for the move which puts the King into

inextricable check. *To give checkmate*: to make or effect this conclusive move. (Also MATE.)

[1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 23 After chec for the roke ware fore the mate.] *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xxi. 71 (Harl. MS.) When he takith [no] kepe of God, and hathe *no* meyne, than is hit to þe man chekmate. 1562 ROWBOTHUM *Play Cheasts* C vj, If his Bishoppe take thyne, thou shalt geue checke and mate, setting thy Queene in the fourth house of his Kings Bishoppe. 1564 BULLEYN *Dial. pleasaunte & pietifull* (1888) 98 I did se..a Parate giue one of their gentlewomen a checkmate at Chesse. 1656 BEALE *Chesse-Play* 11 The maine designe of the game..is as suddenly as can be to give check mate. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle, Chess* (Warne) 42 When a checkmate is obtained, the game is at an end. *Ibid.* 45 The player who effects checkmate wins the game. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. v. 362 Bright ideas about checkmates occur only to persons who have studied chess.

b. *fig.* and *transf.*

1520 WHITTINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 33 He gaue hym..a dosen chekmates [Lat. *sanna*, a jeer] or they had done. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Dk. Albany* 384 Our mayster shall you brynge..to lowe estate, And mate you with chekmate. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 540 If he then were overcome, the game had for the Englishemen bene clerely gotten, and to the Frenchmen, a perpetuall checkmate. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 53 Loue they him called, that gaue me checkmate. 1652 L. S. *People's Liberty* x. 20 To give a check-mate to Religion. *a* 1845 HOOD *Compass* xv. His fate, Check-mate.

c. *Phrase. To play checkmate with.*

c 1500 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 260 A noble clarke of late.. Hath played with them chekmate, Theyr courage to abate. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Courte?* 585 And he wyll play checke mate With riall maieste, Counte him selfe as good as he. 1572 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 90 When deadly hate Did play checke mate With me poore pawne.

†**2.** Apparently, from erroneous analysis of the preceding phrase, *checkmate* occurs as

†**a.** Chess. *Obs. rare.*

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 223 The name of the game, checkmate, is derived..from the Hebrew.

†**b.** Of persons: An equal in a contest, a rival, match; an equal in power or rank; as if 'a mate that checks'; also variously corrupted as *Jack mate*, *chek-meat*, etc. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* vi. 73 She her selfe helde her estate In a gloryous chaumbre without chekmate. 1530 *Proper Dyaloge* (1863) 22 They resorte to lordes and great estates with whom they are dayly checke mates. 1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 12 Thou should not mack thy self chek-meat to the King. 1577 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 321 Then will all your Elders thinke you be with him Iack mate. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 18/2 All that proudly would play the checkemates against him. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxiv. iii. 854 Untill at length they be checkmates [*exæquari*] with their husbands. 1647-51 N. BACON *Hist. Disc.* lv. 156 The Clergy..in every Nation grew checkmate [with the Sovereign]: and..had..a principal part of the strength.

†**Checkma·te,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec., or ? short for *checkmated.*] In the position of a chess-player to whom *checkmate* has been given, and who is therefore defeated; beaten, undone.

? *c* 1370 *Robt. Cicyle* 54 With a draght he was checkmate. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2926 He cryed 'alas'! and felle alle chekmate. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 334 He is conuict and maid chakmeit. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. P., Agst. Dispair in Love* 12 Nou thou art chekmait.

Checkmate (tʃe·kmēɪ·t), *v.* [f. the *sb.*]

1. *Chess.* (*trans.*) To give checkmate to: see the sb. sense 1. (Now, commonly, to MATE.)

1789 TWISS *Chess* II. 165 A pawn which was hidden behind a castle checkmated me without mercy. 1847 STAUNTON *Chess-pl. Handbk.* 39 He must checkmate his adversary in fifty moves on each side at most. 1856 WHATELY *Bacon's Ess.* xxii. Annot. (ed. 2) 215 He is like a chess-player who takes several pawns, but is checkmated.

2. *transf.* To arrest or defeat utterly, discomfit. In mod. use, often: to defeat or frustrate the 'game' or scheme of (any one) by a counter-movement.

a 1400 *Octouian* 1746 There was many an hethen hounde, that they chekmatyde [*So MS. clearly*]. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Deedmans Hed* 30 Oure days be datyd To be chekmatyd With drawttys of deth. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* x. 13 He is despitefully pulled out of his throne, and after a sort checkmated. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xxxiv. (1632) 414 As an impetuous or raging torrent..shockes and checkmates what ere it meeteth withall. [1649 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* 58 At this distance he [Jas. I] contrived how to extinguish or check that mate [the Kirk] there.] 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xxvi. 665 Some..had their own reasons for checkmating the Spaniards in relation to Ralegh, if they could. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 10 To checkmate their dangerous rival instantly. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 2 May 4/7 It will need a stringent clause to checkmate the ingenuity of the local taxmasters.

†**Check-roll.** *Obs.* [App. a later variant of CHECKER-ROLL; perhaps partly phonetic, through running together of the two *r*'s in *checker-roll*, but probably established by being associated in thought with CHECK *v.* *Checker-roll* is the form first occurring in official documents; later quotations of these often change it to *check-roll.*]

1. = CHECKER-ROLL: a roll or list containing the names, etc., of persons in the service of the sovereign and chargeable to the royal exchequer; used to 'check' their payment, performance of duty, etc.

1450 *Paston Lett.* 117 I. 157 It is seid that he [K. Hen. VI] hath do wretyn to alle his men that be in the chekroll to awayte on hym atte parlement in theer best aray. 1539 *Househ. Ord.* in Thynne *Animadv.* (1865) Introd. 34 The said Clerkes-Comptrollers shall make for every Quarter in the Yeare, a roule of Parchment that shall be called the Check-Roll. 1642 W. BIRD *Mag. Honor.* 156 The Check-Roll of the King's honourable houshold [*a quot. of Statute* 1486, *which has* Cheker-roll]. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 273.

2. A list of the servants of any large household.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1257/2 His [Earl of Derby's] famous housekeeping, and eleuen score in checkroll. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Warre* v. ii. 165 So shall you..adde to the check-role of your seruants another faithfull Obseruer. 1636 J. TRUSSELL in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 7 This carefull thriving age, In which a Coach, a Foote-boy and a Page, Makes up a great mans Check-rowle.

3. *fig.* A muster-roll, call-roll; a list whereby persons or things may be checked off as present.

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 32 In the checkroule of his Ianissaries. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxiv. xviii. 520 To rase out of the publicke checkroll [*tabulis*] of the younger cittizens, the names, etc. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. iii. (1632) 462 Arte is but the Checke roule, and Register of the Productions uttered..by them [Wits]. 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 382 The Hymne of the 3 Children in the furnace, who called al creatures, as by a check-rowle, to the prayses of God. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 44 Germanus..mustered the forces, and by the Check Roll of the soldiers names, he found a third part of them to be in Carthage.

†**Che·ck-stone**[1], *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 7 **chacke-**. [Of uncertain origin: the dial. synonym *checkers* appears to show connexion with CHECK *sb.*[1]; this is strengthened by the occasional use of *chess, chesses,* for *tesseræ*, also for ἀστράγαλοι or ankle-bones, used as dice, and also in the game of 'dibs' or 'knuckle-bones': perhaps the stones were substituted for the bones, and named from them. In Scotl. called *chucks* or *chuckie-stones.*]

A small smooth round pebble; a children's game played with these. Also *fig.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xviii. 287 Yoong children, which set al their felicitie in Checkstones and pins. 1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 44 Shee [Hero] dreamed that Leander and shee were playing at checkestone with pearles in the bottome of the sea. 1611 COTGR., *Cailleteau*, a chackestone, or little flint stone. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 389 Romists..in their Checkstone trickes of beades. 1646 G. DANIEL *Wks.* (1878) I. 11 Some At Check-stones play'd, or Cherry-pit. 1666-7 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* I. xviii, But for triumphant Check-stones if, and shell For Dutchess Closet, 't hath succeeded well. 1883 EASTHER *Gloss. of Almondb. & Huddersf.* *Checkstone*..a game played by children, similar to the dibs of the south and the talus of the Romans. [See full account.]

Che·ck-stone[2]. [Cf. CHECK *sb.*[4], CHACK *sb.* 3, STONE-CHACKER.] A local name of the Stone-chat.

1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 82.

Che·ck-string. A string by which the occupant of a carriage may signal to the driver to stop.

1774 COLMAN *Man of Business* III. (D.) The young man was in the high road to destruction..it was time to pull the check-string. 1796 FELTON *Carriages* Gloss., *Check String*, a worsted line, by which the coachman has notice to stop. 1845 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 358 In passing along Brompton Road, he suddenly pulled the check-string.

Che·ck-taker. [Cf. CHECK *sb.*[1]] An official who takes or collects the checks of admission at a theatre, or other public place, in a railway-train (in *U. S.*), etc. So **Che·ck-taking** *ppl. a.*

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Theatre*, Hark! the check-taker moody silence breaks, And bawling 'Pit full', gives the check he takes. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Dover*, The Cheque-takers never would let her go through. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 43/2 The conductor or check-taker, or guard, or whatever he may be, wears no uniform. 1887 *Times* 1 Nov. 3/6 A check-taker at the Sanger's Theatre. *a* 1845 HOOD *Vauxhall* ii, The check-taking mortal I pass.

Checkwede, obs. form of CHICKWEED.

Che·ckwise, *adv.* [f. CHECK *sb.*[1] or [2] + -WISE.] = CHEQUERWISE.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 72 In setting of our fruite trees and Vines, either Checkwise, or Netwise.

Che·cky, chequee, *a.* Also 6 **checkey**, 7 **-ie, chequy**, 9 **-ey, -ee, checquey**. [orig. aphetic f. OF. *eschequié, eschequé* in same sense (see CHECK *v.*[2]), but assimilated to Eng. adjs. in -Y.] Checked, chequered: **a.** *Her.*

1486 *Bk. St. Alban's, Her.* B v a, Called checky..whan the felde is chekerd with diuerse colouris. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 782 The Crosse is chequy. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Checky*, the Herald's Term for a Bordure or Ordinary, that hath more than two Rows of Checkers. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry* (ed. 3) xv. 217 A fess checquy.

b. *gen.* Hence †*checkie-wise* adv.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ix. (1632) 543 My booke..is but uncoherent, checky, or illjoined. 1866 NEALE *Seq. & Hymns* 206 Checkie-wise falling On to the turf beneath, the sun made richest confusion Mixed with the foliage' shadows.

Checon, obs. form of CHICKEN.

Checqine, var. of CHEQUEEN.

Cheddar (tʃe·dəɪ). Also 7 **Cheder**, 8 **Chadder**, 9 **Chedder**. The name of a village near the Mendip hills in Somerset. Hence *Cheddar cheese* (or contextually *Cheddar*): see quotations.

1666 [see b]. 1684 MRS. BEHN *Bajazet to Gloriana*, Whose composition was like Cheder-Cheese, (In whose production all the Town agrees). 1721 BAILEY, *Cheddar* or *Chadder*..the most noted place in all England for making large, fine, rich, and pleasant cheese; for which purpose all the milk of the *town* cows is brought every day into one common room, where proper persons are appointed to receive it, and set down every person's quantity in a book kept for that purpose, which is put all together, and one common cheese made with it. 1879 *Echo* 18 Oct. 1/5 Fears that the makers of American cheese..would oust our home Cheddars from the position of supremacy they had so long held.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, **Cheddar-club**, a club formed by dairies for the purpose of making Cheddar cheese; **Cheddar letter** (*humorous*), a letter to which a number of persons contribute each a paragraph, as a Cheddar cheese is made by the contributions of several dairies.

1666 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 181 As the Cheddar clubs dairy to th' incorporate cheese. 1726 BOLINGBROKE in *Swift's Lett.* 22 Sept., I wrote the other day the first paragraph of that Cheddar letter which is preparing for you.

c. Cheddar Pink. A pink with solitary flowers of a pale rose colour (*Dianthus cæsius*), found on the limestone cliffs at Cheddar.

‖**Chedreux.** *Obs.* [from surname of a fashionable perruquier late in 17th c.] A peruke or wig of a particular fashion.

1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* 57 What a Bush of Bryars and Thorns is here? The Main of my Lady Squeamish's Shock is a Chedreux to it. 1682 OLDHAM *Juvenal's 3rd Sat.* (1854) 191 Their Chedreux perruques, and those vanities. [1689 SHADWELL *Bury Fair* I. ii, (*Frenchman says*) If dat foole Chedreux make de peruque like me, I vil be hangd.] 1745 W. G. (aged 87) *Let.* in *Gent. Mag.* 99 I remember plain John Dryden..in one uniform clothing of Norwich drugget. I have ate tarts with him and Madam Reeve at the Mulberry Garden, when our author advanced to a sword and Chedreux wig.

‖**Chee-chee.** *Anglo-Ind.* [Said to be from Hindī *chhī-chhī* fie! (*lit.* dirt, filth), an exclamation attributed to the Eurasians; 'but perhaps rather indicating the mincing pronunciation attributed to the class' (Yule).]

A word applied disparagingly to the 'minced English' of Eurasians or half-breeds in India, and so to the class themselves.

1781 *Hicky's Bengal Gaz.* 17 Mar. (Y.) Pretty little looking-glasses, Good and cheap for chee-chee misses. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* v. 118 *note*, Chee chee is the general designation the half-cast ladies receive in India. 1873 *Fraser's Mag.* Oct. 437 (Y.) The hybrid minced English known as chee-chee. 1880 *Sir Ali Baba* 122 (Y.) The accents of her tchi-tchi tongue.

Cheefe, obs. form of CHIEF *a.*

Cheek (tʃīk), *sb.* Forms: 1 **céce, céace,** (**ceike, ceke, ceoce**), 3 **cheoke**, 3–7 **chek(e**, 4 **chooke, choke, cheake,** (**chyke, cheche**), 4–7 **cheeke**, 5 **chik(e**, (6 *Sc.* **cheik**), 6– **cheek**. [OE. (Anglian) *céce*, (WS.) *céace* (from *ceáce, cǽce*) fem.:—WGer. type **kâkâ*; whence also MDu. *câke*, Du. *kaak*, MLG. and mod.LG. *kâke, kêke*. It is doubtful whether the late WSax. instance of *ceoke* is other than an error: if it were really *céoce*, it might agree with Frisian forms which appear to point to an OTeut. type **keukôn-*, beside the **kǣkôn-* implied by WGer. **kâkâ*. No related forms are known outside Teut.

The ME. variant *choke, chook*, may go with *ceoke*; but see CHOKE *sb.*[2]]

I. In the animal body.

†**1.** The jaw, jaw-bone; later called 'cheek-bone'. *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxi(i). 9 Cecan heara ȝeteh. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 157 *Mandibula*, ceacban, vel ceacan, vel cinban. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 70 Þe two cheoken beoð þe two grinstones. Þe tunge is þe cleppe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monkes T.* 48 And hadde no wepen but an asses cheeke.

†**b.** *pl.* (also *sing.*) The chaps, chops, or fauces; the swallow. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 48 Wiþ þara ceacna ȝeswelle. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 73 Cleued be mi tunge to mine cheken [*adhereat lingua mea faucibus meis*, etc.]. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxxi. 72 Ne opene thou out thi cheeke rathere. *c* 1450 *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 626 Cheke, *faux.*

†**c.** Used like *beard*, *teeth*, etc. in defiance, cursing. *Maugre thy* (his, etc.) *chekes*: see MAUGRE.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 37 Hou þat Wrong..Rauischede Rose Reynaldes lemmon, And Mergrete of hire Maydenhod maugre hire chekes. 1377 *Ibid.* B. VI. 158 We wil haue owre wille, maugre þi chekes. *a* 1553 UDALL *Roister Doister* v. iv Roister Doisters champion, I shrewe his best cheeke.

2. The fleshy lateral wall of the mouth; the side of the face below the eye, in man or beast.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. v. 39 Gif hua ðec slaes in suiðra ceica ðin. *c* 975 *Rushw. G.* ibid., On ðæt swiðran ceke [*Ags. G.* wenge, *Hatton G.* wænge]. *c* 1000 *Vocab.* in Wr.-Wülcker 290/25 *Male* ceocan. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 106 Me to-beot his cheoken. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24533 Bath frunt and chek [*v. r.* cheke], Muth and nese, and eien eke. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 615 Ys chyke þat swerd þo cam so neȝ [*orig. draft*, His cheche þat swerd cam ful neyȝ]. 1486 *Bk. St. Alban's* C vj b, When thou seeth thy hauke vppon his mouth and his chekis blobbed. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxxiv. 7 His..chekes were not fallen. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* viii, Throw baith the cheikis. 1615 SIR J. HARINGTON *Epigr.* No. 19 When others kisse with lip, you giue the cheeke. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 602 Care Sat on his faded cheek. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 317 ¶ 45 Mr. Nisby dined with me. First Course Marrow-bones, Second, Ox-cheek.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* liv, I signified my contempt of him, by thrusting my tongue in my cheek. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 185 The tears stole silent down her cheeks. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 599 The Cheeks form the lateral walls of the mouth. Externally they have no precise limits.

β. in form *choke, chook.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1820 Per nekkes, chynnes, chekes [*v. r.* chokes]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 239 Chookes and lippes i-schaue. *a* 1400 in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 218 Goddis sone a mayden soke, Milk ran by þe childys choke.

3. *fig.* of the sea, the heavens, night, etc., personified. (Formerly in sense 'chops' (from 1 b.), as in quot. 1432.)

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 49 The chekes and begynnenges [*fauces originales*] of those armes of the see. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 57 The cloudie Cheekes of Heauen. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 12 Ocean's cheek Reflects the tints of many a peak. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* I, Every flower of fairest cheek.

4. *colloq.* a. Insolence in speaking to any one; 'jaw'. Phr. *To give cheek*: = CHEEK *v.*

1840 E. C. BAILEY in *Haileybury Observer* II. 53. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxii, The man, who was a sulky saucy sort of chap .. gives cheek. 1848 J. MITCHELL *Jail Jrnl.* 20 July, I once asked .. what fault a man had committed who was flogged ..'For giving cheek, sir'. 1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 133 If he gives me any of his cheek I'll knock him down.

b. Cool confidence, effrontery, impudence. *To have the cheek* (to do anything): to have the 'face', audacity or effrontery.

1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* liv. (D.) On account of his having so much cheek. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* xlviii. (D.) She told him .. she wondered at his cheek. 1870 BRADWOOD *The O. V. H.* 264 He can't have the cheek to ask for more. 1885 COL. HARCOURT *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 12 May, It shows a considerable amount of cheek to bring forward this matter.

5. Cheek by jowl; earlier **† cheek by cheek.** (In 6–7 *cheek(e to jowl, by chole, jole, joll, gig(g by geoul, jowl*, 7–8 *jig(g by jowl*, 9 *cheek by chowl, for chowl, and jowl*, Sc. *cheek-for-chow*, dial. *jig-by-jow.*) Side by side; in the closest intimacy.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Langt.* (1810) 223 Vmwhile cheke bi cheke. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 352 Then they .. rode togyther cheke by cheke. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 364 Cheek by iowle with the Emperour. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. (1641) 4/2 Mercie and Justice, marching cheek by joule. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Justine* 101 a, Agathocles, sitting cheeke by cheeke with the king. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. xxxvi, In their Churches .. the Laundresse gig by geoul with her Lady. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 293 He with his Master, jig by jowl, Unto old Gillian hy'd. *a* 1734 NORTH *Ld. Keeper Guilford* (1742) 142 Every one in his Turn..came up Cheek by Joul, and talk'd with my Lord Judge. 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* viii, An' cheek-for-chow, a chuffie Vintner. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxvii, To stand cheek-for-chowl confronting us. 1861 MISS BRADDON *Trail Serpent* II. i, Destitution .. must be content often..to jog cheek by jowl with crime.

6. *To one's own cheek* (vulgar): to oneself, for one's own private use.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 131 (Hoppe) Such a thing as a moor bird..which can be eat up to a man's own cheek. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vi. (1886) 57. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* II. ix. 194 If I spent my earnings..or let Tim keep his to his own cheek. 1874 *Slang Dict., Cheek*, share or portion; 'where's my cheek?' where is my allowance?..'all to his own cheek', all to himself.

† 7. *Cheeks and ears*: 'a fantastic name for a kind of head-dress of temporary fashion' (Nares).

1605 *Lond. Prodigal* IV. iii. (N.), *Fr.* Thou canst tell how to help me to cheeks and ears..*Civ.* Ay, ay, Kester; 'tis such as they wear a' their heads.

II. Transferred and technical. Mostly in *plural.*

8. *gen.* Side. (Cf. 3.)

1555 *Fardle Facions* Pref. 8 So joyning in confederacie, [they]..framed vp cotages, one by anothers chieque, etc. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxvi. 271 Are ye to eat your meat by the cheeks of a red fire.

9. Each of the side-posts or uprights of a door, gate, etc. Also the side-pieces of a window-frame.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 229 Set evinly Betuix the chekys of the 3et. 1486 *Rec. Nottingham* III. 358 For a cheke to þe same wyndowe iiijd. 1535 COVERDALE *Amos* ix. 1 Smyte the dore cheke. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 107 Meete for the cheekes and postes of Gates. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 571 The sills, linteis, and cheeks of his dores. 1789 W. GILPIN *Observ., Picturesque Beauty* (1792) I. 125 The river makes a noble rush .. between the two cheeks of the rock, which support the bridge. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* x, To name sic a word at my door-cheek!

10. The side-pieces of a pike-head forming a kind of socket by which it was secured to the staff; also of a hammer, pick, or other tool with a similar head. † b. Also, the posture of the pike when cheeked: see CHEEK *v.* 2.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 36 A good Pike .. strongly headed, with the cheekes three foote long. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* (1821) iii. 44 Every one trayling his Pike, and holding the cheeke thereof in his hand, ready to push. 1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* ii. (1643) 9 From Comport, Cheeke, or Traile, the Pikeman may..charge to the Front, Reare, or Flanks. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* 99 *Cheeks*, extensions of the sides of the eye of a hammer or pick.

11. *Harness.* a. Of a bridle: The strap which passes down each side of the horse's head, from the head-stall to the nose-band; the cheek-strap. b. Of a bit: The ring or other part at each end of the bit proper. *To put a horse up to the cheek*: to put his reins on to the first or highest rings of the curb, so as to have the lightest leverage on the mouth.

1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. 48 The bytt doth consist not of one entyre peece, but of many, as of mouth, cheeke, curbe, and such like. *Ibid.* 68 The cheeke..I take to be but from the neathermost part of the eye of the bytt downeward, to the vtmost length of the bytt. 1801 W. FELTON *Carriages* II. 146 The Bit, which is of iron, is placed in the horse's mouth..They are of different forms, some are made to be sharper in the mouth, and for a stronger purchase than others, and are called the straight cheek, the duke, and Portsmouth bit. *Ibid.* The bit is buckled in the top loop to the cheek of the bridle. 1851 'NIMROD' *Road* 16 Put..the stallion up to the cheek. 1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 105 (*plate*). *Mod.* Ostler asks 'Do you drive in the cheek, the middle-bar, or the curb?'

12. *Mining.* The sides or walls of a vein.

1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 290 The walls or cheeks of the vein are of two different kinds of stone. 1881 in RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*

13. *Naut.*, in various senses:

a. the projections on each side of the mast on which the tressle-trees rest; b. the shell or outside wooden part of a block; c. pieces of timber upon the ship's bows to secure the beak-head or cut-water; d. the 'ears' of a ship's pump; e. the circular pieces on the aft-side of the carrick-bits.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* iii, At the top of the fore Mast and maine Mast are spliced cheeks, or thicke clamps of wood. 1644 SIR H. MANWARING *Seaman's Dict.*, The sides of the blockes are called the cheekes. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 118 A Tree to make Cheeks for the Main-mast. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v., The knees also which fasten the Beak-head to the Bows of a Ship are called Cheeks; and so are the Sides of any Block. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxii. 270 A Piece of Wood about 15 Foot high, with a Notch cut in the upper End, like the Cheeks of a Ship's Pump. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Cheville de potence de pompe*, a .. bolt which fastens the brake to the cheeks or ears of the pump. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1751 The carpenter discovered the cheeks of the foremast to be rotten. 1787 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (ed. 2) I. 207 The cheeks of her [the Ship Pegasus] head have been taken off. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 150 *Cheeks* of a block. The two sides of the shell. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 106 Cheeks are also the circular pieces on the aft side of the carrick-bitts.

14. *Mech.*, etc. A general name for those parts of machines which resemble cheeks in being arranged in lateral pairs: e. g.

The shears or bed-bars of a lathe on which the puppet slides; the side-pieces or brackets of any piece of ordnance; the side-pieces of a grate or stove; the jaws of a vice; the standards or supports in rolling-mills, printing-presses, etc.; the solid parts of timber on the sides of a mortise; the sides of a pillow-block which hold the boxing; the interior faces of an embrasure; an indent cut in a wall into which a pipe or the like is fitted; in *Founding*, one of the parts of a flask consisting of more than two parts.

1650 R. ELTON *Art Mil.* Suppl. (1668) 248 For the Traverses..that joyn these Planks together, the foremost .. must enter one half of a Diameter in length into either of the Cheeks or Planks. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 170 These Puppets..slide in the Grove between the two Cheeks. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Trunnions* of a Peece of Ordnance, are those Nobs or Bunches of the Guns Metal which bear her up upon the Cheeks of the Carriages. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Flasques*, the cheeks or sides of a gun-carriage. 1801 *Ann. Reg.* 1799 Chron. 400 The back and bottom of fire-grates, combined with cheeks. 1819 *Pantologia* III. s. v., The cheeks of a mortar, or the brackets, in artillery..are fixed to the bed by four bolts. 1830 E. CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc.* 38 Cheeks of an embrazure, the interior Faces or Sides of an Embrazure. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organ* 50 A thick piece of pine or mahogany glued firmly on the front and back .. named the sound-board cheeks. 1881 *Mechanic* § 1224 The sides or 'cheeks' of the grate.

III. 15. *Comb.*, chiefly attrib., as *cheek-band, -blade, -feather, -flap, -piece, -rose, -strap, -varnish*; *cheek-burning, -distending* adjs.; **† cheek-ball**, the rounded part of the cheek; **cheek-blade**, a jaw-blade; **cheek-block**, a block of which one side is formed by a cheek-piece fastened to an object which forms the other side; **cheek-knee** = CHEEK 13 c; **† cheek lap**, jaw, jaw-bone; **cheek-pouch**, a pouch-like enlargement of the cheek, *esp.* in certain species of monkey; hence *cheek-pouched* adj. Also CHEEK-BONE, -TOOTH.

1583 J. HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 28 *Gena, mala*, the *cheeke balle. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 502 The powder of unwashed wool..doth very effectually purge the eye-lids or cheek-bals. 1535 COVERDALE *Tob.* vi. 3 Take him by the *cheke blade and drawe him to the. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 30 On each side athwartships are *cheek-blocks. *Ibid.* 155 *Cheek-blocks*, or half-blocks, are made of elm plank. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 488 The *cheek-distending oath. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xiii. (1880) 478 *Cheek feathers, that is, short feathers. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* xvi, Slivering downward, left The *cheek-flap dangling. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Cheeks or *cheek-knees. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 29 A cokedril..hauynge the nether *cheke lap vnmeuable, and meuynge the ouere. — *Judg.* xv. 15 A foundun cheek boon, that is, the cheek-lap of an asse. 1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 621 A helmet on his head..and *cheek-pieces fastened under his chin. 1864 LD. DERBY *Iliad* IV. 166 The iv'ry cheek-piece of a warrior's steed. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 47 The Monkeys of America have..the tail long; no *cheek-pouches. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist. Mammalia* IV. 20 The true marmots [have] no cheek-pouches. 1879 WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 30 *Cheek-pouched Monkeys. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. iv. 16 Haile Virgin..as those *cheeke-Roses Proclaime you are no lesse. 1598 FLORIO, *Purpurino*..a liuely redde colour women vse for painting, called *cheeke-varnish.

Cheek (tʃīk), *v.* Also 7 **cheke.** [f. CHEEK *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To form a cheek or side to, to flank or border.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 105 To begyn this Causey, chekid on eche side. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XXIV. 699 The brass That cheek'd Eupitheus' casque. 1670 LASSELS *Italy* (1698) I. 62 The altars round about the church are cheeked with exquisite pillars.

† 2. *To cheek a pike*: to hold it by the cheeks. 'The pike-man at the command *Cheek your pike*, grasped it with the left hand below the head, where the first and second rivets are, the head to the front, blade horizontal, left foot advanced, left elbow touching the side, the right hand grasping the pole at the right thigh, the pole sloping downwards, the butt nearly at the ground' (*T. Bunyan*).

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* (1634) 250 Postures..Order your Pikes, Traile your Pikes, Cheeke your Pikes. 1625 MARKHAM *Sovldiers Accid.* 23 The sixe which are to be done marching, are—Advance your Pike, Shoulder your Pike, Levell your Pike, Sloape your Pike, Cheeke your Pike, Trayle your Pike. 1689 COTTON *To Earl of ——*, Standing at some poor sutler's tent, With his pike cheek'd, to guard the tun.

3. *colloq.* To address 'cheekily' or saucily; to speak with cool impudence to, confront audaciously. *To cheek it*: to face it out, 'carry it through'.

1840 E. C. BAYLEY *Haileybury Observer* II. 53 The various sensations of the party Cheeked. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 452 (Hoppe) They persuaded me to go and beg with them, but I couldn't cheek it. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Dec. 811/2 There are boys at every school who are never so elated as when they have 'cheeked' the master. 1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 188 But you must pluck up courage and cheek the Baillie.

b. *dial.* (See quot.)

1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cheek*, to accuse. 'I cheek'd him wi' it, an' he couldn't say a wod.'

Cheek, screen: see CHICK *sb.*[2]

Chee'k-bone. Forms: see CHEEK *sb.* and BONE.

† 1. The bone of the lower jaw, the jaw-bone.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 157 *Mandibula*, ceacban. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1073 (Trin.) Wip a cheke boon of an asse Men sayn abel slayn wasse. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5650 Al to-dryue Ys chekbon ne3 a-two. 1400 *Gamelyn* 850 Gamelyn clened his chiké bone. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 72 Chekebone..chavylbone. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* xv. 16 With the cheke bone of an asse haue I slayne a thousande men. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 115 His cheekebones would be even and small. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* iii. 7.

2. The bone above the cheek forming the lower boundary of the orbits of the eyes.

1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxvi, Little could be seen besides two brown cheek-bones. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 363/2 The Ethiopian variety .. cheek-bones prominent.

Cheeked (tʃīkt), *a.* Having a cheek or cheeks: in comb., as *blub-, cherry-, fair-, red-cheeked*, etc.

1552 HULOET *Cheeked* great, or hauynge great cheakes, *macticus.* 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* Dij b, Cherry cheeked, like a shredde of scarlet. 1647 CRASHAW *Steps Temple* 80 Of all the faircheek'd flowers. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) 1 s. v. *Cheek*, Full cheeked, or blub cheeked, *bucco.* 1861 *Times* 10 Oct., Rosy-cheeked apples. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 142 That black-eyed cherry-cheeked sister.

Cheekee, *nonce-wd.* [see -EE.] One who is 'cheeked'; see next.

Cheeker (tʃī·kəɹ). *colloq.* [f. CHEEK *v.* + -ER [1].] One who 'cheeks' or addresses impudently.

1840 E. C. BAYLEY *Haileybury Observer* II. 53 Neither is the moral constitution of the Cheekee benefited, nor is the talent and philanthropy of the Cheeker displayed.

Cheekiness (tʃī·kinés). *colloq.* [f. CHEEKY *a.* + -NESS.] 'Cheeky' quality, cool presumption, effrontery, impudence.

1847 *Illust. Lond. News* 28 Aug. 142/1 They were beat .. by their slow, loggy stroke, and by their cheekiness.

Cheekish (tʃī·kiʃ), *a. colloq.* [see -ISH [1].] Somewhat 'cheeky', saucy, impudent.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 248 Being 'cheekish' (saucy) to the beadle.

Chee'kless, *a.* Without cheeks.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 598 He was..earless, eyeless, cheekless, noseless, and chinless.

Cheek-tooth. A molar tooth or grinder.

1388 WYCLIF *Joel* i. 6 The cheek teeth therof ben as of a whelp of a lioun. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VII. CCXXVIII. 239 Al that euer were borne after that pestilence hadden ij chekteth in hir hede lesse than they had afore. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 184 Gums with flesh growing too much about the Cheek-teeth. 1880 HUXLEY in *Times* 25 Dec. 4/1 Cheek-teeth having short crowns with simple patterns.

Cheeky (tʃī·ki), *a. colloq.* [f. CHEEK *sb.* 4 + -Y [1].] Characterized by 'cheek'; insolent or audacious in address; coolly impudent or presuming.

1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xxvi, These men in this here hut are a rougher lot than you think for; very like they'll be cheeky. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* III. xv. 251 'Don't be cheeky, Jack', remonstrated the landlord. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xvii. (D.) You are the cheekiest young beggar I have the pleasure to know.

Cheekyn(e, Cheel, obs. f. CHICKEN, CHILL.

Cheep (tʃīp), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. CHEEP *v.*] A faint shrill sound, such as the voice of a young bird or a mouse.

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Sitting of Session* Poems (1845) 27 The slow-gaun wheels when dry..gie mony a cheep and cry. 1786 BURNS *Ordination*, Come screw the pegs wi' tunefu'

cheep. 1829 CUNNINGHAM *Magic Bridle, Anniversary* 139 The mouse's cheep and cricket's chirrup. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* x. (1859) 210 The cheep of the tiller rope running through the well greased leading blocks.

Cheep (tʃīp), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: ? 4, 6 chepe, cheip, cheape, 6–7 cheepe, 9 cheap, 8– cheep. [An imitative word.]

1. *intr.* To utter shrill feeble sounds like those of young birds, mice, bats, etc.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. viii. 76 Hir birdis chepand in thare nest. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 698 We sall gar cheknis cheip and geaslyngis pew. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 70 To cheepe, *pipilare.* 1606 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 71 A good conditioned Henne..after she hath once heard them cheape or chirpe vnder her. 1802 SCOTT *Minstr. Sc. Bord.* Pref. 75 The maxim of the Douglasses, that 'it was better to hear the lark sing, than the mouse cheep'. 1845 HIRST *Poems* 50 A bat affrighted cheeps In some deserted room. 1883 MRS. EWING *Jackanapes* 15.

2. *trans.* To utter with a cheeping voice.

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xii. (1859) 272 'Hold hard now', cheeps little Conchy. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 83, I would pipe and trill, And cheep and twitter twenty million loves. 1883 *Century Mag.* Aug. 487/2 They cheep a good-morning to one another in soft, cheerful voices.

Hence **Chee·ping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 774 Thy cheiping and peiping with weiping thou salt rew. 1762 J. MAN *Buchanan's Hist. Scot.* 385 *note*, This Archbald is sirnamed..cheeping Archbald from the way of his pronunciation. 1611 COTGR., *Piolement*, the .. cheeping of sparrowes or young birds. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* i. (1863) 59 Good for nothing but to raise cheeping squirrels on. 1886 *All Y. Round* 4 Sept. 103 The decks .. resounded incessantly with the noise of hammers; of cheeping blocks.

Cheeper (tʃī·pəɹ). [f. CHEEP *v.* + -ER 1.] That which cheeps, a squeaker; applied *esp.* to the chicks of partridge and grouse: also a provincial name for the Meadow Pipit, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Pioleur*, a puler, cheeper, chirper. 1863 *Spring in Lapl.* 340 When the young willow-grouse were just cheepers. 1863 ATKINSON *Provinc. Danby, Cheeper*, a young partridge or grouse .. whose cry of alarm is acuter than that of the full grown bird. 1864 — *Provinc. Names of Birds*, Moss-cheeper, Grey cheeper, the Meadow Pipit, *Anthus pratensis.* 1878 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 3/1 The general hatch of cheepers, as chick partridges are called, takes place from the 18th to 24th of June.

Cheepy (tʃī·pi), *a.* [f. CHEEP + -Y1.] Given to cheeping.

1864 CARLYLE in *Life in Lond.* II. 280. What a humiliated, broken-down, poor cheepy wretch I am.

***Cheer** (tʃiəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 3–7 chere, 4–6 cher, 4– cheer. Also 4 scher(e, chire, cheyr, 4–6 cheir, chier(e, 4–7 cheere, 5 chyr, 5–6 chyer(e, 5–7 cheare, 6–8 chear, 7 chaire. [ME. *chere*, a. OF. *chiere, chere* face (= Pr., Sp., Pg. *cara* face) :—late L. *cara* face, countenance, used in 6th c. by the African poet Corippus (*De Laud. Justini* 'Caesaris ante caram').

The origin of *cara* is uncertain; the current conjecture is that it was a. Gr. *κάρα* head; but as to this there are many difficulties: see Diez. The word seems to have come by way of Africa and Spain: it is unknown to Italian and Wallachian.]

†**1.** The face. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 210 Summe iuglurs .. makien cheres, & wrenchen mis hore muð, & schulen mid hore eien. *c* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* (1857) 143 For hire faired and for her schere. 1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* XXV. 20 The cheeres turned into the propiciatorie. — *Jer.* i. 17 To dreden the chere of them. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 72 Cheere, *vultus.* 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 18 b, His fair chiere. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 38/2 In the swete of thy chere thou shalt ete brede. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 96 All fancy sicke she is, and pale of cheere.

†**2.** The look or expression of the face; countenance, aspect, visage, mien. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 70 Of one glede chere. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1091 For be his chere he sagh him wrath. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 34 [He] schawyt him, with lauchand cher, The Endentur. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 664 His chere was so sad and sori. 1559 *Mirr. for Mag., Salisbury* xiii, Where ever I went, I met thy smyling cheare. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* II. i. (1634) 102 Piety is drawne like a Lady of Solemne cheare. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 325 Chear or countenance. 1830 TENNYSON *Poet's Mind*, The flowers would faint at your cruel cheer.

†**b.** Phrases. *To change cheer*: to change countenance, as the effect of anger, fear, shame, etc. *To make a cheer*: to assume a (specified) look or expression. *Obs.*

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 3 Olibrius..þa he þis iherde, Changede his chere. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 622 She no chiere maade of heuynesse. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 319 If my brother grucche or make foule cheere. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 265 Whan he cam to the place there he schuld deye he chaunged no cheere. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 42 The diuelish hag by chaunges of my cheare Percieu'd my thought. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Fab., Meleager & A.* 246 Pale at the sudden sight, she chang'd her cheer.

3. Disposition, frame of mind, mood, *esp.* as showing itself by external demeanour, etc. Usually with qualification as 'good', 'glad', 'joyful', or 'sorrowful', 'heavy', etc.

(In very many early quotations it is impossible to say whether the meaning is 2 or 3, or both at once.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5075 Ioseph comforth þan þere chere [*Gött.* ioseph confort þaim þar chere]. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 184 She thonked dyomede Of alle his trauaile and his gode chere. *c* 1500 *Merline* 768 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 446 The feend..begniled her with treacherye, and brought her into a dreerye cheere. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* I. (1603) 5 He was .. with heavie cheare enforced to seeke an other dwelling. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* XCVII, If they sing, 'tis with so dull a cheere. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 496 His words thir drooping chere Enlightn'd, and thir languisht hope reviv'd. 1783–94 BLAKE *Songs Innoc.* Introd. 6 So I piped with merry cheer.

b. Phrases. † *What cheer with you?* † *what cheer make you? what cheer?*: lit. 'what is your state or mood?' 'how are you?' *To be of good cheer*: to be stout of heart, cheerful, courageous. *With good cheer*: cheerfully, joyfully, with ready will.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xiv. 85 Say Marie doghtir, what chere with þe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xviii. 282 He badde his felowes to be of goode chier. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (1836) 109 A, Gylle, what chere? 1526 TINDALE *2 Cor.* v. 6 We are alwaye of good chere. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 28 What chere make you, fayre loue Jehannet. 1535 COVERDALE *Haggai* ii. 4 Be of good chere, o Zorobabel. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 2 Heere Master: What cheere? 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 313 ₱ 16 His Friend .. bade him be of good Cheer. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* I, The same strong voice more near Said cordially, My Friend, what cheer? 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* cxliii, A second voice was at mine ear .. A murmur, 'Be of better cheer'.

4. Cheerfulness, gladness, mirth, joy, gaiety. *To make cheer*: to make merry, be cheerful.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 13 This blinde boteler [i.e. Cupid] Yiveth of the trouble in stede of chere And eke the chere in stede of trouble. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 570 He cowde not make no chere but alwey mourn. — 802 His comfort and his chere is all awaye. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xvi. 9 Myrth and chere was gone out of ye felde & vynyardes. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 174 You are so sicke of late, So farre from cheere. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 955 Our sudden coming there Will double all their mirth and chere. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 325 Chear or gladness, *gaudium.* — 327 To make good chear, *genialiter agere.* 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* lxxx, Naked I go, and void of cheer.

†**5.** Kindly welcome or reception, hospitable entertainment. *To make* (*do*, or *give*) *cheer*: to give a kindly welcome, to receive and entertain. Hence BELLY-CHEER, and ironical WHIPPING CHEER, q.v.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5328 Quen iacob sagh þat hall plenar And all a-bute to mak him cher. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man Lawes T.* 904 Gret cheere doth this noble senatour To kyng Alla. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Soule* IV. XXXVIII. (1859) 63 To doo yow suche chere as to youre estate bylongeth. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. cxlix. 280 When she was come, she had all the cheer that might be done. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 12 They that dide him chere before haue him now in scorne. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 68 What occasion was here, To provide for learninge and make povertye chere? 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 89 She securely giues good cheare, And reuerend welcome to her princely guest. 1666 TEMPLE *Let.* Wks. 1731 II. 17 After I have welcomed you into the Climate with the same Chear and Kindness the Sun I know will do.

6. *concr.* What is provided by way of entertainment: fare, provisions, viands, food. *To make good* (etc.) *cheer*: to feast and make merry: cf. sense 4.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 453 That nycht thai maid thame merye cher. 1533 FRITH *Answ. More* (1829) 435 The Corinthians..came to feed their flesh, and to make carnal cheer. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xviii. 33 Make not to greate cheare of the thinge that thou hast wonne by avauntage. 1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* I. xiv. E v, Me to fede on simple cheare. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXIX. (1887) 194 Liuely cheese is lusty cheare. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 713 Their cheere was only rice and mutton. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. X. (1712) 119 This stranger not relishing his chear without salt. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 327 To make good chear, *Epulari hilariter.* 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* I. 39 Our Cheer was very indifferent..for the King's Troops had plunder'd all the Country. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* XXIII, I care not a rush for the decorations of the table so that the cheer be good. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 162 Every table was loaded with good cheer.

b. *The fewer the better cheer*: the fewer there are, the more there is for each to eat.

1649–50 NORWOOD *Voy. Virginia* in *Voy.* (1744) VI, We.. fell on without using the ceremony of calling the rest of our company .. the proverb telling us, The fewer the better chear. *c* 1720 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* ii, *Lady Smart.* Come, the more the merrier. *Sir John.* Ay, but the fewer the better cheer.

7. That which gives joy or gladness; comfort, solace; encouragement.

1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* xliii. 4 Then shall I to the altar goe of God my joy and cheare. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. lviii. (1739) 107 Their deportment then was full of chear and safety to the people. 1757 DYER *Fleece* IV. 131 The cheers of life .. but not the vices, learn to taste. 1861 MISS COBBE in *Macm. Mag.* III. 461 A little breath of cheer from the outer world. 1863 B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* I. Ded., With the cheer and encouragement which I owed to your unexpected kindness.

8. A shout of encouragement, welcome, approbation, or congratulation; *esp.* in *pl.* the loud, combined shouts (Hurrah!, Huzza!) and other expressions of applause of a company or crowd.

In the House of Commons, *Cheers* of approbation are expressed by the words *Hear! hear! Counter-cheers* are answering cheers from the opposite party as an assertion that the matter is really reason for congratulation to them.

1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* XVII. (1840) 295 We gave them a cheer, as the seamen call it. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* XXXIII, Peregrine..as he went out of the gate, was saluted with three chears by all the domestics. 1785 BURNS *Winter Night*, And hail'd the morning wi' a cheer. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mariner* VII, They answered not our cheer! 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 516 Not a cheer was heard. 1857 S. OSBORN *Quedah* VII. 91 We gave one cheer, fired our guns, and then pushed on for our lives. *Mod. Newsp., Parl. Rept.* The result of the division was received with cheers and counter-cheers. Loud and prolonged cheers, during which the honourable gentleman resumed his seat.

9. *Comb.*, as *cheer-marrer*.

1594 DANIEL *Cleopatra* Poems (1717) 298 Chear-Marrer, Care, did then such Passions breed.

Cheer (tʃiəɹ), *v.* Forms: (5 chyer), 5–6 cher(e, (6 chyr, chire), 6–7 cheere, 6–8 chear(e, 5– cheer. [f. CHEER *sb.*, in various senses related to each other only through the sb.]

†**1. a.** *refl.* To give oneself or assume a disposition or state of mind of some sort, as in *They cheered them ill*, they became of evil cheer. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXVI. 10570 For the choise kyng Achilles þai cherit hom euill, With mych dole for his dethe.

†**b.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) in same sense, as in *How cheer you?* of what cheer are you? *Obs.*

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xviii. 107 This sort [vnnaturall melancholie] .. destroyeth the braine .. & maketh both it, & the hart cheere more vncomfortably. 1594 GREENE *Looking Glasse* (1861) 126 How cheer you gentlemen? 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iv. 606 Aske Him how He cheeres. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. v. 75 How cheer'st thou Jessica? 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* 94 The Landlord himself..asks how cheer you?

2. *trans.* To make of good cheer; to comfort, console, solace.

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 240 Be glad, Sir .. We shul you chere in that we mown. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* v. 13 (Harl. MS.) Make me solas and comfort, and chere me. 1568 *Knt. Curtesy* 80 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* III. 197 To hym comforte anone he toke, And began the lady for to chere. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 184 Therefore be cheer'd, Make not your thoughts your prisons. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap, Husb.* I. i. (1668) 8 Much rubbing is comfortable, and cheareth every member. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 129 So cheard he his fair Spouse, and she was cheered. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* iv. 118 He chears the souls of his people. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. xvii. 378 The poor being cheered by these feasts of religion and charity.

b. *refl.* To comfort oneself; to take heart or pluck up courage. Mostly in imperative.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8643 Achilles for the chop cherit hym not litle. *Ibid.* 9303 Achilles was choise fayne, cherit hym the bettur, And now hatnis his hert all in hote loue. 1598 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* xiii, Yet, Bacon, cheere thee, drowne not in despaire. 1599 *George a Gr.* in *Dodsley* (1780) III. 19 Cheer thee, my boy. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* v. 8 O cheer thee, maiden! In His Name Who still'd Jairus' wail!

†**c.** *intr.* with refl. sense. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 2 She cast to bring him where he chearen might, Till he recovered had his late decayed plight.

†**3.** *trans.* ? To cure or recover. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10416 Achilles þurgh chaunse was cherit of his wond.

4. To make cheerful or joyous; to gladden, enliven.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 72 Cheryn, or make good chere, *hillaro, exhillaro, letifico.* 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Jas. I. Scotl.* xx, With the Quene my wife and children me to chere. 1611 BIBLE *Eccl.* xi. 9 Let thy heart cheere thee in the dayes of thy youth. 1785 COWPER *Task* I. 200 Ten thousand warblers chear the day, and one The live-long night. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* XXXVIII. 5 One whisper of happy thought to cheer me.

†**b.** *intr.* To grow cheerful, be cheerful; to rejoice, enjoy oneself, make merry. *Obs.*

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 61 Who hath wherewithall, may chéere when he shall: But charged man, must chéere as he can. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. XXXVIII. (1612) 189 He chats, she cheers, he courts, she coyes. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xii. (1622) 338 All, which come to heare it, doe reioyce, and cheere at it.

5. †**a.** *trans.* To entertain with feasting and 'good cheer'; to feast. *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Arthur* 276 Arthour 3af ham 3yftez grete, And chered ham wyþ drynk and Mete. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Four Sonnes Aymon* iii. 115 Their moder..fested and chered theym gretly. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 205 Into the Abbey, where they were feasted and cheered. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* v. ii. 113 What tho he chires on purer manchets crowne. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Eclog.* v. 107, I myself the Guests with friendly Bowls will chear.

†**b.** To comfort with warmth; to warm. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* I. 1088 So that the flamme upbende The celles forto chere and chaufe olofte.

c. To solace or comfort as food does.

1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesye* 95 Beif, Mutton, Veale to cheare their courage. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* ix. 13 Wine, which cheareth God and man. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 584 Their cold Stomachs with crown'd Goblets cheer. 1784 T. TYERS in *Gentl. Mag.* Dec., With tea he [Johnson] cheered himself in the morning. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 68 Wine is to cheer them now that their limbs are old.

Berkeley's expression *to cheer but not inebriate* has been popularized by Cowper's application of it to tea, and has often been the subject of sportive allusions.

1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 217 The luminous spirit lodged in the native balsam of pines .. is of a nature so mild .. as to warm without heating, to cheer but not inebriate. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 39 The cups, That cheer but not inebriate, wait on each. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* (1865) 109 Had freely partaken of the cup which cheers and likewise inebriates. 1858 RUSSELL *Diary Ind.* (1860) I. 290 (Hoppe) A cup .. which to my mind neither cheers nor inebriates.

6. To brighten up externally (the face, etc.).

1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Decay* 110 With her best Complexions Shee mends her Faces wrinkle-full defections, Her Cheek shee cherries, and her Ey shee cheers. 1662 *Prayer Bk., Veni Creator Sp.*, Anoint and cheer our soiled face With the abundance of thy grace.

7. To encourage, inspirit, animate, or incite, by

word or deed; now, *esp.* by cries or shouts. Also *to cheer on.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3781 Among his ost ful fast he rode, And chered his knightes. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 130 A cry more tuneable Was neuer hallowed to, nor cheer'd with horne. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 34 His Lady did so well him cheare, That hope of new good hap he gan to feele. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* III. lxxii, As to some great adventrous fight This bravo cheers these dastards all he can. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xv, Men as plants decrease, Cheered and check'd even by the self-same sky. 1699 DRYDEN *Theodore & Hon.* 123 He cheer'd the dogs to follow her who fled. 1794 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) I. 426 Captain Walter Serocold was killed by a grape-shot..as he cheered the people who were dragging the gun. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. ix, Close on the hounds the hunter came, To cheer them on the vanished game. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 221 Cheering his troops by his presence and his words.

b. The following perhaps lead the way to 8.

1558 PHAËR *Æneid* V. O j, The Troians them did chere, and did receyue with wondrous ioye. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Mowbray's Ban.* xx, And whan our frendes on eche parte had vs chearde, And that the Harolds bad vs do our lust.

8. To salute with 'cheers' or shouts of applause; to applaud.

Not in Johnson, and app. modern.

1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I. vii, The ship was cheer'd, the harbour cleared. 1815 W. BURNEY *Falconer's Marine Dict., To cheer,* to salute a ship en passant, by the people all coming upon deck and huzzaing three times, called three cheers. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Vall.* iv. 54 A crowd of little children..had gathered together, to cheer the carriage. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 154 Many of the audience cheered and applauded this.

b. *intr.* To shout applause.

1804 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 146 The boys of the school cheered as he passed. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* iv. 42 A signal whether to groan or cheer. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xix. 59 The House cheered more tumultuously than ever.

†**9.** To blow (a whistle). *Obs.* [of doubtful position.]

c 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Navigatioun* 135 Our Maister soon his lyttil vhissell cheir[d;] His mariners incontinent compeird.

10. Cheer up. a. *trans.* To raise the spirits of (anyone) by cheering words; to brighten up.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV,* IV. iv. 113 My Soueraigne Lord, cheare vp your selfe, looke vp. 1605 — *Macb.* IV. i. 127 Come Sisters, cheere we vp his sprights. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Collog.* 537 The Seraphick Fraternity..chear'd up his countenance with ointment. 1883 FROUDE *Short. Stud.* IV. 72 The abbot cheered him up, laughed at his dejection.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To pluck up heart, take courage.

1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* II. i. Brother come, cheer up. 1759 GARRICK *Heart of Oak,* Come, cheer up, my lads! 'tis to glory we steer. 1840–5 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* '*Misadv. Margate*', Cheer up! cheer up! my little man.

Cheere, var. of CHERE *a. Obs.* dear.

Cheered (tʃĭəɹd), *a.* [f. CHEER *sb.* and *v.*]

1. [f. CHEER *sb.*]: Having a (certain) cheer, countenance, or demeanour. Chiefly in *Comb.*, as *glad-, heavy-, low-, well-cheered,* etc.

1175 Cott. Hom. 257 Ich iseo a sonde cumen swiðe gledd icheret. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* i. 3 God lufis wele chered gifers. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 2 Heuy chered I 3ede. 1382 WYCLIF *Ruth* iii. 7 Whanne Booz hadde eten and dronken, and was maad gladder cheryd. *c* 1407 OCCLEVE *To H. Somer* ii. 9 Glad cheerid Somer. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 123 Alwey heuy cherid and tryste. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 64 Your cheered action to install me so.

2. *ppl. a.* Encouraged, made cheerful, gladdened.

Cheerer (tʃĭəɹəɹ). [f. CHEER *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. He who or that which cheers, comforts, or inspirits; a comforter.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V,* v. ii. 41 Her Vine, the merry chearer of the heart, Vnpruned, dyes. *a* 1639 WOTTON in Walton *Angler* I. i. 33 Angling was..a rest to his mind, a cheerer of his spirits, a diverter of sadness. 1727 THOMSON *Summer* 90 Prime cheerer, Light! Of all material beings first and best! 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) III. 315 That I might not shut out that prime cheerer hope. 1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seek & Find* 34 God the Giver, cherisher, cheerer, of life.

b. *Sc.* A cheering cup or drink.

1808–24 in JAMIESON. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxiv, To draw on another cup of ale and another cheerer..of brandy and water. 1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* II. ii. (1842) 106 If you have taken a second 'cheerer' with them after supper.

2. He who cheers, applauds, hurrahs.

1855–9 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 16 With the clapping and hurrah of men, And zeal of cheerers. 1874 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 6/1 A very faint cheer, for the cheerers were few.

Cheerful (tʃĭəɹful), *a.* Forms: 5 **cher-**, 5–6 **chere-**, 6 **cheare-**, 6–7 **cheere-**, 7–8 **chearfull, (-ful, -fulle), cheerfull,** 7– **cheerful.** [f. CHEER *sb.* + -FUL.]

1. Full of cheer; of good cheer; joyous, gladsome, blithe, lively and in good spirits.

a. of persons, their disposition, looks, etc.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XVII. 7500 Þen Achilles cherfull, & his choise cosyn. 1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* ix. 17 The corne shall make the yonge men chearefull. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') 2 *Cor.* ix. 7 God loueth a cheereful[ἱλαρόν; Vulg. *hilarix*] geuer. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low. C. Warres* VI. 14 Egmont ..soone grew cheerefuller then ever. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 13 Oct., I went out..to see Major-general Harrison hanged, drawn, and quartered..he looking as cheerful as any man could do in that condition. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 192 ¶ 4 A chearful Temper joined with Innocence, will make Beauty attractive. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* viii. *Character* Wks. (Bohn) II. 57 As compared with the Americans, I think them [English] cheerful and contented.

b. *transf.* of things.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xvi. 87 Delighted with this cherefull and substanciall profession. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 1 Chearefull Chaunticlere with his note shrill. 1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* Serm. ii. 89 A full, chearfull, and voluntary action. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Eclog.* v. 90 With chearful Cries the Woods resound. 1726 GAY *Fables* I. xxxi. 14 Nor love, nor honour, wealth, nor pow'r, Can give the heart a chearful hour. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 77 Our last conversation..was far from chearful. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 7 Cheerful hope and resignation.

2. Cheering, gladdening, animating; bright, enlivening, raising the spirits.

c 1460 *Pol. Rel. & Love P.*, Love..maketh hem to obeye his ordynance by cherefulle weies. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Duke Suffolk* v. 4 Fortune..Did smile upon me with a chereful light. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. xli, As when the cheerfull sunne, elamping wide, Gladsall the world. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* 5 The Chambers were handsome and chearful Chambers. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 24/1 He died..of an Apoplexy, after a full and chearful Supper. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. 1842 I. 64 The good effects of more cheerful colours. 1824 WORDSW. *Excursion* II. 514 Forth we stepped Into the presence of the cheerful light. 1855 ANNE MANNING *Chelsea Bun-house* iv. 71, I don't care if I have a cheerful glass with you to improve our acquaintance.

Cheerfulize, *v.* [see -IZE.] *trans.* To make cheerful. Hence **Cheerfulizing.**

1833 SARAH AUSTIN *Charact. Goethe* II. 257 My journey..has cheerfullized my existence. 1845 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cr.* II. 136 A mean straggling town..surrounded with gardens..that cheerfullize it. 1860 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* v. 84 The wines of cheerfulizing pleasure are serviceable. *Ibid.* xi. 208 The flower-cup wine of comfort giveth..Wine to cheerfulize and cure.

Cheerfully (tʃĭəɹfuli), *adv.* [f. CHEERFUL + -LY[2].]

1. In a cheerful manner; with liveliness or gladness; blithely, willingly, readily, gladly, joyously.

1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 24 She..procedeth..stoutly & cherefully to the fyre. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxiv. 10, I do the more cheerefully answere for my selfe. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* xi. 17 Now I thanke god I can cherefully sing my nunc dimittis. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. II. (1765) 183 My Friend..chearfully bade me Good-Morrow. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 191 We conquer our fate when we submit to it cheerfully. 1864 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 208, I cannot write cheerfully. I am not cheerful.

2. Cheeringly, encouragingly, so as to cheer one.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V,* IV. i. 34 God a mercy old Heart, thou speak'st cheerefully. *Mod.* The fire blazing cheerfully on the hearth.

Cheerfulness (tʃĭəɹfulnĕs). [f. CHEERFUL + -NESS.] Cheerful quality or state.

1. Of persons, their dispositions, etc.: Gladsomeness, joyousness, alacrity, readiness.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* iii. 2 They..fought with cherefulnesse for Israel. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. vii. 12 There is no Christian duty that is not to be season'd and set off with cherfulnes. 1716–8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxviii. 150 The soldiers do not begin the campaign with any great cheerfulness. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1869) II. xliii. 600 The gravity of his manners was tempered by innocent cheerfulness. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xix. § 25 Cheerfulness is just as natural to the heart of a man in strong health as colour to his cheek.

b. As shown in the countenance: Liveliness.

1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 666 To show the gladness of the mind, by the chearfulness of the countenance. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V,* III. VIII. 96 Encouraged them by the chearfulness of his voice and countenance.

2. *transf.* Bright and inspiring appearance; freedom from gloom.

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. Pref. 8 The Chearfulness of clear Sky. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 272 The cheerfulness of the village with its cabins and its gardens.

Cheerily (tʃĭəɹrili), *adv.* [f. CHEERY + -LY[2].] In a cheery, lively, or enlivening manner, tone, etc.

1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Little Fr. Lawyer* v. i. (R.) Come chearily, boyes, about our business. *a* 1667 COWLEY (T.) Let's go cheerily on with the business. [1755 not in JOHNSON.] 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. iv, 'Never fear', replied Trim chearily. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* II. 18 Cheerily Tread thou the path that leads thee to the grave. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xv, 40 Instead of the lively song of 'Cheerily, men!' in which all hands join in the chorus, we pulled a long, heavy, silent pull. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 31 And from the east the wind blew cheerily.

Cheeriness (tʃĭəɹrinĕs). [f. CHEERY *a.* + -NESS.] Cheery quality or condition, lively gladsomeness.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* II. 96 'What have you two girls been talking about?' asked Joshua, with an attempt at cheeriness. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* III. 98 The cordial cheeriness of Scott's letters. 1879 D. J. HILL *Bryant* 203 He fills the mind with the breezy cheeriness of spring-time.

Cheering (tʃĭəɹriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHEER *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. CHEER in various senses: *e. g.* †entertainment, gladdening, applauding.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xiv. 371 The ouerplus..is spend..upon knyȝtis..into her honest chering and weel fare. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. v, For the cheringe of the companye. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 319 Onely at certaine great feastes and cheerings. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Carcasse,* chearing, welcomming, making much of. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 348 'Twould be some Solace yet, some little Cheering. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 135 Worthy of the Company and Chearings of three such Friends. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xvi, To us comes no cheering, To Duncan no morrow. 1861 MISS BRADDON *Trail Serpent* VI. vii, Three cheers for the happy pair! At length the cheering is over.

Cheering (tʃĭəɹriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. CHEER *v.* + -ING[2].] That cheers, in various senses of the vb.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneid* IV. 109 (Arb.) Seas ringing with cheering clamorus hoyssayle. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* (1652) 169 Springs of joy from whose all-cheering ray The fair stars fill their weakful fires. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. i. 14, I now had recourse..to a chearing glass of claret. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* IV. Wks. I. 141 A cheering promise Of better things to come. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xxvi. 449 The martial pomp, the cheering crowds. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 119 The aspect of affairs was, on the whole, cheering.

Cheeringly (tʃĭəɹriŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a cheering manner; so as to cheer one.

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 172 Speaking cheeringly, to those who are struggling upwards. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 239 The sun..shone cheeringly upon them. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* I. ix. 274 To his father..Winthrop..wrote cheeringly.

Cheerish, obs. form of CHERISH *v.*

†**Cheerishness.** Occurs in Milton's *Divorce* I. vii: in edd. of collected Wks. 1694, 1697, 1738, etc., where the original edd. of the treatise (1643, 1644, 1645) read *cheerfulness.*

1694 ed. *Milton's Wks., Divorce* I. vii, There is no Christian duty that is not to be season'd..with cheerishnesse [1643 cherfulnes].

Cheerless (tʃĭəɹlĕs), *a.* [f. CHEER *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of cheer or comfort; dull, gloomy, dreary, joyless, dispiriting.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 182 Whose voyces siluer sound To cheerefull *songs* can chaunge *my* cherelesse cryes. 1596 — *F. Q.* I. iii. 27 My chearefull day is turnd to chearelesse night. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 290 All's cheerlesse, darke, and deadly. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 169 Eden itself, after such a vision, would appear a cheerless desert. 1842 PUSEY *Crisis Eng. Ch.* 78 It has been thought that our teaching..would be 'gloomy and cheerless'.

Cheerlessly (tʃĭəɹlĕsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a cheerless manner; drearily.

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 409 The loneliness..the night, the uncertainty..all affected him cheerlessly.

Cheerlessness. [f. CHEERLESS + -NESS.] Cheerless quality or condition; dreariness.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 196 The one thing which the born blind want most is to have their cheerlessness removed. 1886 *Spectator* 6 Mar. 307 The dark cold cheerlessness of the weather.

Cheerliche, var. of CHEERELY.

†**Cheerliness.** *Obs.* [f. CHEERLY *a.* + -NESS.] The state of being cheerly; cheeriness.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxi. 14 Hee pyned away for greefe & was bereft of all cheerlyness. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* 195 The..guest will take more content in the chearlinesse of your countenance, than in your meate.

Cheerly (tʃĭəɹli), *a.* and *adv.* For forms see CHEER. [f. CHEER *sb.* + -LY[1] and [2].]

A. *adj.* Characterized by cheer or cheerfulness; blithe, cheerful, lively, cheery. *arch.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xviii. 33 To be foreward and cheerly in mynd. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. lxiv. (1739) 131 The King himself also standing with a chearly countenance. 1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 373 Cheerly shelters raise. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 72 The merry 'water-cock'..the cheerliest fisher of the streams. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. xvii. 233 The cheerly cries of the seamen.

B. *adv.*

1. In a cheerly manner; blithely, cheerily. *arch.*

1558 PHAËR *Æneid.* I. 15 Behold the flocke of six and six that yonder cherly flyes Of Swannes. 1591 SPENSER *Tears Muses* 321 They cherelie chaunt and rymes at randon fling. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vi. 14. 1607 DEKKER *Hist. Sir T. Wyatt* 83 How fares the King, my Lord? speaks he cheerely? 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 53 Oft listening how the hounds and horn Cheerly rouse the slumbering morn. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Pcess Eliz.* Wks. 1764 I. 323 Hark to yonder milk-maid singing Chearly o'er the brimming pail. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady Shalott* I. iv, A song that echoes cheerly From the river winding clearly.

b. *spec.* as a cry of encouragement among sailors: Heartily, with a will.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 6 Heigh my hearts, cheerely, cheerely my harts: yare, yare. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. i. 20 Cheerly my Mates, the day will be ours. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Chearly,* a phrase which usually implies heartily, chearfully, or quickly, as row chearly in the boats! lower away chearly! i. e. row heartily, lower speedily. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* v. *At Sea,* Cheerly, my hearties! yo heave ho!

2. In a way that cheers or enlivens; cheeringly.

1794 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* I, The sun would shine as cheerly. 1811 W. SPENCER *Poems* 78 Cheerly smil'd the morn. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* iii, Alighting cheerly to inspire The soldier slackening in his fire.

Cheerte(e, var. of CHERTE, *Obs.*

Cheer-upping, chear-, in *cheer-upping cup,* var. of CHIRRUPING-*cup,* taken as from *cheer-up.*

.. *Greenland Voy.* (N.), Come turn up the boats, let's put on our coats, And to Ben's, there's a cheerupping cup. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* III. iv. (1734) 328 They..retired to comfort themselves with a cheer-upping Cup. 1766 in Dodsley *Collect. Poems* VI. 280 Colin's good dame..Had taken too freely the cheeruping cup. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 3 Sept., When the Lowlanders want to drink a cheerupping cup, they go to the public house, called the change-house, and call for a choppin of twopenny.

Cheery (tʃīəːri), *a.* [f. CHEER *sb.* + -Y[1]. More colloquial than CHEERFUL: in Johnson's opinion 'a ludicrous word'.]

1. Abounding in cheerfulness; in excellent spirits, lively.

1611 COTGR., s. v. *Lie*, To say a thing with a merrie countenance, cheerie visage, looke full of glee. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Apr., I find him pretty cheery over what he was yesterday. 1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) III. 209 The Corporal, with cheery eye. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 89 She had .. a stout cheery farmer for a husband. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew, etc.* xxvi. (1878) 144 Endeavouring to speak .. in a cheery voice. 1875 MRS. RANDOLPH *W. Hyacinth* I. 95 You will be in a cheerier mood to-morrow.

2. Such as to cheer or enliven; cheering.

c 1720 GAY *Pastoral* v, Come, let us hie, and quaff a cheery bowl. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* III. 175 She was .. a kind of cheery sunshine in those otherwise Egyptian days.

Chees, obs. pa. t. of *chesen*, CHOOSE.

Chees, obs. form of CHESS[1].

Cheese (tʃīz), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **cese, cyse,** 2 **cease, ceese,** 5 **schese,** 6 **chease, cheise, chiese, ches,** 2–6 **chese,** 4, 6– **cheese.** [OE. (Anglian) *cése*, (WSax.) **ċíese, ċýse* (with *i-* umlaut from *ċēasi, ċēsi*) = OHG. *châsi* (MHG. *kæse*, Ger. *käse*), OLG. *kâsi, kêsi* (MDu. *kâse*, Du. *kaas*) :—WGer. **kâsi*, ad. L. *cāse-us* cheese (bef. 5th c.).]

1. A substance used as food, consisting of the curd of milk (coagulated by rennet) separated from the whey and pressed into a solid mass.

a 1000 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 23 *Formaticus*, cese. *a* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloquy*, ibid. 91 And cyse and buteran ic do. *a* 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1131 Þa scyrte ða flescmete and se ceose and se butere. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 þenne þe mon wule tilden his musestoch he bindeð uppon þa swike chese. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 643 Bred an chese, butere and milk. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* v. 93 A weye of essex chese. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 123 Hard chese .. wille a stomak kepe .. open. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 147 Tis time I were choak'd with a peece of toasted Cheese. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 538 ₱ 3 Such who could indeed bear the sight of cheese, but not the taste. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* III. 349 Hung cheese..It is called hung when the curds are tied up in a cloth or net, to get quit of the whey..instead of being put under the press. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 284 The rich flavour of Parmesan cheese is owing to the aromatic plants which abound in the Italian pastures.

b. (with *pl.*) A mass of this substance, as made in the mould or press, of a definite size and shape (usually wheel-shaped, cylindrical, or globular), and covered with its hardened outer layer or 'rind'.

1382 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 268 Twey grene cheeses. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xvii. 18 And ten chesis thes thou shalt bere to the tribune. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* II. I. (Arb.) 109 Twelue barels of meale with a fewe chieses. 1711 J. DISTAFF *Char. Don Sacheverellio* 6 The richness of a Cheese is discovered by the multiplicity of its Mites. 1739 GRAY *Lett. West* 21 Nov., Parma,—The happy country where huge cheeses grow. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *'Ghost,'* The Castle was a huge and antique mound, Resembling .. A well-scoop'd, mouldy Stilton cheese—but taller.

c. For the names of special kinds of cheese, see CREAM-CHEESE, CHEDDAR, CHESHIRE, PARMESAN, STILTON, etc.

2. Phrases. **a.** *Green cheese*: fresh cheese, not thoroughly dried; esp. in the expression *to believe (to persuade any one,* etc.) *that the moon is made of green cheese.* **b.** *Bread and cheese*: see BREAD *sb.* 2 d. **c.** *Chalk and cheese*: see CHALK *sb.* 6 a.

c 1425 *Chester Pl.* I. 123 Greene cheese that will greese your cheekes. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xiii. (1870) 266 There is .iiii. sortes of .. chese .. grene chese, softe chese, harde chese, and spermyse. Grene chese is not called grene by the reason of colour, but for the newnes of it, for the whey is not halfe pressed out of it. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xxv. 177 A yong Catt, wherevnto I haue giuen of these floures to eate, very finely pound with greene or fresh Cheese. *a* 1589 FRITH *Antith.* (1829) 315 They would make men believe .. that the moon is made of green cheese. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Arain*, (Wee say of such an Idiot) hee thinkes the Moone is made of greene cheese. 1638 WILKINS *New World* I. (1684) 13 You may as soon perswade some Country Peasants, that the Moon is made of Green-Cheese (as we say) as that 'tis bigger than his Cart-Wheel. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I. s. v. *Moon*, Tell me the moon is made of green cheese! 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* iv. 195.

3. *To make cheeses* [F. *faire des fromages*]: a school-girl's amusement, consisting in turning rapidly round and then suddenly sinking down, so that the petticoats are inflated all round somewhat in the form of a cheese. Hence, applied sometimes to a deep curtseying.

1857–9 THACKERAY *Virginians* xxii (D.), It was such a deep ceremonial curtsey as you never see at present: she and her sister both made these 'cheeses' in compliment to the new-comer, and with much stately agility. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* vi. (D.), What more reasonable thing could she do than amuse herself with making cheeses? 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* II. iv. (1883) 150 Spinning round like a school-girl when she makes cheeses. 1883 L. WINGFIELD *A. Rowe* II. vi. 157 Miss Knight performed a cheese worthy almost of Caroline, and swept away.

4. *transf.* (in *Cider-making*) A mass of pomace or crushed apples pressed together in the form of a cheese.

1796 MARSHALL *W. England* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Cheese*, the pile of pomage, in making cider. 1843 FALKNER in *Jrnl. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 402 The cheese of pommey is then removed, to make way for another charge of the press. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* II. ix. 149.

5. The fruit of the common Mallow (*Malva silvestris*), of a flattened cheese-like shape. (Cf. F. *fromageon.*)

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* D ij b, Water of malva .. the beste parte & tyme of his dystyllacyon is the rote and the stalke whan it bereth cheses and floures. [1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xxiv. 581 The great wilde Mallow .. the seede .. is rounde and flat, made lyke litle cheeses.] *c* 1820 J. CLARE in Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., Picking from mallows, sport to please, The crumpled seed we call a cheese. 1861 MRS. LANKESTER *Wild Flowers* 41.

6. *Comb.*, as *cheese-basket, -chamber, -chandler, -cover, -curd, -factor, -grater, -loft, -maker, -making, -room, -scraper, -shelf, -trencher, -tub*; *cheese-like* adj.

c 1632 FULLER in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 226 Cheshire for the *cheesechamber, Northumberland for the colehouse. 1740 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) II. 120, I must now..go see what's doing in the cheese-chamber and the apple-loft. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 29 [He] breakes open the dairy house, eats and spoils new *cheesecurds. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for Love* III. vii, I an't Calf enough to lick your chalk'd Face, you Cheese-Curd you. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4347/4 John Lee .. *Cheese-Factor. 1848 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 143 *note*, With brazen *cheesegrater grated cheese. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 329 Encysted tumors, containing a *cheese-like matter. 1629 *Inv.* in *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* (New Ser.) III. II. 174 In the *Cheese Lofte. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 221 The apple-room, the pear-bin, the *cheese-loft. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 201 Process of *Cheese-making. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 14/2 The *cheese-room is always very cool, and little light is admitted. 1629 *Inv.* in *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* (New Ser.) III. II. 173 In the Dayrie .. ij *cheese tubbes. *Ibid.*, 3 *cheese shelves wth 3 stories. 1607 DEKKER *Northw. Hoe* III. i. Wks. 1873 III. 38 A dozen of *cheese trenchers. 1879 in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 247/1 A cheese-tub large enough to hold all the milk of the cows.

7. Special comb.: **cheese and bread,** is used in north. dial. for the literary *bread and cheese*; **cheese-bail** [see BAIL *sb.*[2]] = CHEESE-HOOP; **cheese-board,** †**-bred,** the cover of a cheese-vat; **cheese-borer?** = *cheese-scoop*; **cheese-bug,** local name (Kent) of the wood-louse: cf. CHEESELIP; **cheese-cement** (see quot.); **cheese-cloth,** †**-clout,** the cloth in which the curds are pressed; **cheese-cratch, -crate** = *cheese-rack*; **cheese-cutter,** (*a.*) an instrument with a broad curved blade used for cutting cheese; (*b.*) *slang* (see quot.); **cheese-fly,** a small black fly (*Piophila casei*) bred in cheese (see *cheese-hopper*); **cheese-hake** (*Sc.*), †**-heck** = *cheese-rack*; **cheese-hoop,** a broad hoop, usually of wood, in which the curds are pressed in cheese-making; **cheese-hopper,** the maggot of the cheese-fly, which makes long jerky leaps; also the fly; **cheese-knife?** = *cheese-cutter*; **cheese-maggot** = *cheese-hopper*; **cheese-mite,** the minute arachnid (*Acarus domesticus*) which infests old cheese; †**cheese-moat** = CHEESE-VAT; **cheese-mould,** (*a.*) a mould or form in which cheese is pressed, a *chessel*; (*b.*) the blue mould which forms on cheese; **cheese-pale** = *cheese-taster*; **cheese-plate,** a small plate, 5 or 6 inches in diameter, used for cheese at the end of dinner; hence *cheese-plate button* (or simply *cheese-plate*), humorous name for a large flat coat-button; **cheese-rack,** a frame for drying new-made cheeses; **cheese-scoop, cheese-taster,** an instrument with a small scoop for piercing cheese and withdrawing a small portion to be tasted; **cheese-toaster,** a fork for toasting cheese; hence *humorously*, a sword; †**cheese-water,** a water distilled from cheese; **cheese-wring** = CHEESE-PRESS.

1888 *Sussex Archæol. Coll.* XXXVI. 120 A *cheesebail is the Hoop that encompasses and gives form to the cheese in the press. 1552 HULOET *Chease bourde, *Albeolus, Albeus, Alcanna.* 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. vi. (1668) 151 Lay upon the top of the curd your hard Cheese-board. 1629 *Inv.* in *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* (New Ser.) III. II. 173 In the Dayrie .. i *cheese bread. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 12 A strong Iron Screw, something like an Augur or *Cheese-borer. 1847 CRAIG, **Cheese Cement*, a kind of glue, particularly serviceable in joining broken china, wood that is exposed to wet, painter's panel boards, etc. [cf. BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* (1562) 85 a, Whan stone pottes be broken, what is better to glew them againe..like the Symunt made of Cheese.] 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 124 Then lay a *Cheese-cloth in your lesser Cheese Fat. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 14/2 The whey runs out through the..cheese-cloth woven with wide interstices. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 303 Cheese vates, *cheese clouts and other perticulars. 1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 346. 97 Shee drieth the cheeses in a *chees-cratch, or chees-rack. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1887) I. 119 Redolent of new wine, of the *cheese-crate. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, **Cheesecutter*, a prominent and aquiline nose. Also a large square peak to a cap. Caps fitted with square peaks are called cheesecutter caps. 1886 BARNES *Dorset Dial., Cheesecutter*, a cap with a straight peak. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 5 No caterpillars nor grubs, except the maggot of the small *cheese fly..can jump. 1611 COTGR., *Chasiere*, a *cheese-hecke; the long and round racke whereon cheese is dried. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 152 Throughly dry, and fit to go into the Cheese-heck. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 949/1 The maggot of the *Cheese-hopper. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* Instead of being straight, his shins curve like a *cheese-knife. 1694 LEUWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 199, I put some *Cheese-Maggots in a Glass Tube in my Pocket. 1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* III. 352 The *cheese-mite. To the naked eye, these minute creatures appear little more than moving particles of dust. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 269. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. IV. ii. 180 The attire of the Irish women's heads is more flat in the top, and broader on the sides, not much vnlike a *cheese mot. 1629 *Inv. Hatfield Priory* in *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* (New Ser.) III. II. 173 In the Dayrie .. 4 cheesemoates i wicker cheesemoate. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* I. 44 A white upper coat ornamented with *cheese-plate buttons. 18.. — *Night's Pleas.* Wks. 1883 IX. IV. 290 A bang-up white coat, covered with mother-of-pearl cheese-plates. 1865 *Reader* 18 *Nov.* 573 With tonsures as large as cheese-plates. 1530 PALSGR. 204/2 *Chese rake, *caisier a frommages.* 1789 R. FERGUSSON *Poems* II. 3 (Jam.) My cheese-rack toom that ne'er was toom before. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* 52 Pocketing the *cheese-taster. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 15 Mar. 5/2 Testing it [the earth's] interior composition as a grocer tries a Dutch cheese with a cheese-taster. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 ₱ 2 A Silver *Cheese-Toaster with Three Tongues. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* x. (D.) I'll drive my cheese-toaster through his body. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 254/2 Wash yourselfe with the *cheese-water mixed with the Camphir. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Wdbk.*, *Cheese-wring*, a cheese-press, found in every dairy. A rock at Lynton is called [from its shape] 'the Devil's Cheese-wring'.

Cheese (tʃīz), *sb.*[2] *slang.* [Of doubtful origin; but prob. a. Pers. and Urdū چیز *chīz* 'thing'. Yule says such expressions used to be common among young Anglo-Indians as 'My new Arab is the real *chīz*', i.e. 'the real thing'.] The right or correct thing: applied to anything good, first-rate in quality, genuine, pleasant, or advantageous.

1818 *Lond. Guide* (cited in *Slang Dict.* 1873). 1847 ALB. SMITH *Man in Moon* I. 201 Admired 'Pets of the Ballet' .. in a print-shop window. Thought them the cheese as works of art. *c* 1850 THACKERAY *Codlingsby* iii, 'You look like a Prince in it, Mr. Lint'.. 'It *is* the cheese', replied Mr. Lint.

Cheese, *v.*[1] *rare.* [f. the sb.] *intr.* To become cheese. Hence **Chee·sing** *vbl. sb. rare.*

1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 111 The coagulation, curdling, or cheesing of milk.

Cheese, *v.*[2] *Thieves' slang.* To stop, give up, leave off. *Cheese it!* = have done! run away!

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Cheese it*, the same as *Stow it.* 1866 *Even. Standard* 27 July, As soon as he went up the prisoner Blagin said, 'Cheese it (run away), here's the bobby coming'. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Cheese* or *Cheese it* (evidently a corruption of *cease*) leave off, or have done: 'Cheese your barrikin', hold your noise. Term very common. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xxxiii, 'Cheese it, mates! 'ere comes the bobbies!'

Cheese-bowl: see CHESBOLL.

Chee·se-cake. A cake or tart of light pastry, orig. containing cheese; now filled with a yellow butter-like compound of milk-curds, sugar, and butter, or a preparation of whipped egg and sugar.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 73 Chesekake, *ortacius.* 1530 PALSGR. 204/2 Chese cake, *gasteau, torteau.* 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 40 The dogg flies at the B[ishop] and took of his corner capp (he thought belike it had bene a cheese cake). 1611 COTGR., *Talmouse*, a Cheese-cake; a Tart made of egges, and cheese. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 11 Aug., We .. eat some of the best cheese-cakes that ever I eat in my life. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. XXX. (1737) 125 Like three corner'd Cheese-Cakes. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxi. 318 This we call saffron cheesecakes; the other, without currants, almond cheesecakes. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 292 A sort of cheese-cake, made of cheese, eggs, and butter.

b. *attrib.*

1644 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 15 Your [Laud's] cheese-cake cap and magpie gown. *a* 1718 PRIOR *Alma* III, Effeminate he sat, and quiet; Strange product of a cheese-cake diet. 1741 LADY POMFRET *Corr. w. C'tess Hartford* III. 232 Not sculking like a modern hero in a cheescake house. 1788 MARSHALL *E. Yorksh.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), Cheese-cake-grass, *Lotus corniculatus*, birds-foot trefoil. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.)

Cheese-fat, obs. form of CHEESE-VAT.

Cheeseford: see CHESFORD.

Chee·seling, *rare*[−1]. [f. CHEESE *sb.*[1] + -LING.] ? A small cheese.

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* II. 224 Supposing the cheeseling to be made in the morning, it now remains in the press, untouched, until the evening.

Chee·selip, -lep[1]. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 **cese-, ces-, cis-, cyslyb,** 5 **cheslepe, -lypp, -leb,** 5–7 **cheslep,** 6 **ches-, cheselope,** 7 **cheslop,** 7–8 **cheeslep, -lip,** 7–9 **cheslip,** 8–9 **keslop,** 9 **cheeselop, caislip,** *Sc.* **keeslip.** [OE. *cēselyb(*b, neut., = OHG. *châsi-, chêsi-luppa*, MHG. *chêsluppe, kæseluppe* fem., in same sense; f. CHEESE (in its various forms) + a word which appears in Goth. as *lubjā-* (? fem.) in *lubjaleisei* witchcraft, ? poison-herb-lore, OE. *lybb* neut. poison, ON. *lyf* fem. 'medicinal herb, simple', OHG. *luppi* neut. deadly juice, mod.G. dial. *lüpp* rennet. Hence the original rennet appears to have been some herb juice.

Beside this, MHG. has *kæselab*, mod.G. *käselab*, the second element of which is *laab, lab* rennet, MHG. *lab* sour fluid, OHG. *lab* neut. broth, decoction. Du. has also *leb, lebbe*, MDu. & LG. *lebbe* rennet:—*labjō-*, and MDu. *libbe, lip*, MLG. *lip*, mod.G. dial. *lippe* neut.:—*libjo^m*. The original relations between these words are uncertain.]

1. Rennet, for curdling milk in cheese-making.
a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 560 *Coagolum* ceselyb. *c* 1000 *ibid. Coagulum* ceslyb. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 18 þa meolc ȝeren mid cyslybbe. *c* 1050 *Glosses* in Wr.-Wülcker 365/30 *Coagulum* cyslyb. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 2 As runnynge or chese lope maketh mylke runne together into cruddes. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 435 The running or chese lope, *coagulum.* 1586 LUPTON 1000 *Notable Th.* (1675) 22 Snails .. stamped and mixed..with Cheslep or Rennet do draw out thorns. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Keslop*, cheese-rennet.

2. *spec.* The dried stomach of a calf (or, formerly of other animals, *e. g.* a hare) used for this purpose. (Formerly also called *cheeselep-bag.*)
c 1000 *Medicina de Quadrup.* in Sax. Leechd. I. 346 Haran cyslybb. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 666 *Hec lactis* .. cheslypp. *a* 1500 *Nominale* ibid. 703 *Hec lactis*, a cheslepe. *a* 1500 *Voc.* ibid. 591 *Lactis*, a chesleb. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. vi. (1668) 149 The Cheslep-bag, or Runnet, is the stomack bag of a young sucking calf. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cheeselp-Bag.* 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour Caves* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Keslop*, a calves stomach, sometimes called runnet. 1788 MARSHALL *E. Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chesłp-skin*, the calf's bag, used in making yerning. 1801 *Ord. Butchers' Guild* in Ferguson & Manson *Munic. Rec. Carlisle* (1887) 259 No brother .. shall buy any calf, to return the caislip in any State whatever. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N.W. Linc. Gloss. Cheeselop*, the dried stomach of a calf used for curdling milk for cheese.

b. The following inaccurate explanation is found in Dicts.
1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 323 *Chees-lip*, the bag wherein House-wives prepare and keep their Runnet or Rennet for their Cheese. [So without essential change in PHILLIPS, RAY, BAILEY, WEBSTER, etc.]

† Chee·selip, -lep.[2] *Obs.* or ? *dial.* Forms: 6 **chesloppe, cheeselypp, -lippe,** 6–8 **cheselip,** 7 **cheslop, chislep,** 7–8 **cheese-, chees-, cheslip.** [Etymol. unknown.
Has been conjectured to be the same word as prec., the animal having possibly been in repute as a rennet. Against this is the consideration that this word belongs (now at least) to the southern dialects, while *cheeselip*, rennet, is more especially northern. Cf. also the equivalent CHESLOCK, and dialectal *chesil-, chissel-bob, cheese-bug.* (It seems hardly possible that the second part could be *lop* flea.)
The common wood-louse; also (in 16–17th c. authors more commonly) the allied Armadillo wood-louse, or the similar pill-millipede.
1530 PALSGR. 204/2 Chesloppe, a worme, *cloporte.* 1552 HULOET, Cheeselypp worme, otherwyse called Robyn-goodfelowe his lowse, *tylus.* 1573 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Tylus*, a vermin liyng vnder stones and tyles, somewhat blacke and scaled, which when it is touched turneth himselfe round like a pease. It is commonly called a Cheselip. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 138 It [barley-meal] is very good for the biting of the cheeslips or many-feet worms, called Multipedes. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 786 Cheeselips, or those creeping vermin with many feet called of some 'sowes'. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xviii. 152 Cheeslip Killimbobs, which being touched gather themselves round like a ball. 1611 COTGR., *Porcelet de S. Anthoine*, the vermine called a Ches-lop, or Wood-louse. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1048 When the Chislep rols himself up into a round body. 1727 *Dict. Rust.*, *Cheeselip*, an insect, the same as the sow or hog louse. *Cheselip*, a kind of small vermin that lie under stones and tiles. 1721 BAILEY, *Cheeslip*, and *Cheslip.*

Chee·semonger. [see MONGER.] One who sells or deals in cheese.
c 1510 *Cocke Lorelles B.* 9 Fruyters, chese mongers, and mynstrelles. 1662 *Act* 14 *Chas. II*, c. 26 § 3 No Cheese mohger..shall repack for sale any Butter in any Kinderkin, Firkin, etc. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. World* CX. They make cheesemongers and pastrycooks knights. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 318/2 The business of a grocer and cheesemonger.
Hence **Chee·semongering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (*fig.* in quot.), **Chee·semongerly** *a.* (often contemptuous); **Chee·semongery,** the commodities sold by a cheesemonger.
1839 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Tuggs's at Ramsgate*, Mr. Tuggs attended to the grocery department; Mrs. Tuggs to the cheesemongery. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 21 This hind-counter, cheesemongerly, Newmarket, cock-fighting figment. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 489/2 A cheesemongering estimate of Parliamentary qualifications. 1883 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 1/5 Contracts for Butcher's Meat, Cheesemongery, and Flour.

Chee·se-pa·ring. [f. CHEESE *sb.*[1] + PARING *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*]
A. *sb.* A paring of the rind of cheese; an object of no value save in the eyes of a miserly economist.
1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 332, I doe remember him at Clements Inne, like a man made after Supper, of a Cheeseparing. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 28 Apr., I won't loose a cheese-paring. 1821 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 331 That their candle-ends and cheese-parings are no longer safe.
b. *fig.*
1813 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* II. 475, I am told the king of Saxony is to be re-established if he consents to give some cheese-parings to his neighbours. 1831 J. WILSON *Noctes Ambr.* lvii. in *Blackwood's Mag.* Aug. 413 Such a tallow-faced cheeseparing of a beardless, bucktoothed ninny.
B. *vbl. sb.* The paring of cheese. *fig.* Niggardly economizing, parsimonious saving..
1871 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 40 (Hoppe) To supply the deficiencies which the wretched cheeseparings of the two previous years had made in our means [of defence]. 1873 *Spectator* 9 Aug. 1005/2 The discontent with the Government, much of it caused by cheeseparing.
C. *ppl. a.* Niggardly, miserly, parsimonious.
1867 *Cape Natal News* 1 Jan., The more rigid and cheeseparing school of economists.

Chee·se-press. [see PRESS.] An apparatus for pressing the curds in cheese-making.
1485 *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 371, j chespresse cum vj chese fattes. 1557 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) I. 159 A chespresse & a rakinge croke. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country F.* 63 Cheese-presses, and other implements. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Wedn. 41 The cleanly cheese-press she could never turn.

Chee·se-re·nnet. In 7 -runnet. [see RENNET.] A name for *Galium verum*, Lady's Bedstraw, from its property of coagulating milk.
1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 285 *marg.*, Chees-runnett. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* I. 92 Herbs .. except Docks and Cheesrunnet. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 145. 1861 MRS. LANKESTER *Wild Flowers* 72 Yellow Bedstraw.. Ladies' Bedstraw, or Cheese-rennet.

Chee·se-room. 1. See CHEESE *sb.* 6.
2. 'The common name in some parts of the country for *Agaricus arvensis*, or Horse Mushroom' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). [Not in BRITTEN & HOLLAND].

† Chee·se-running. *Obs.* Also 6–8 **ren(n)ing.** [OE. *rynning* coagulum: see RUNNING.] = CHEESE-RENNET.
1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lxxv. 539 Gallion .. we may also name it .. Chese running, or our Ladies bedstraw. 1597 GERARD *Herball* II. cccIxiv. 1126 Ladies Bed straw or Cheese Renning. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 80. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 502 Among several things that will coagulate milk .. the plant call'd Cheeserening, or Yellow Ladies Bed-straw, is used commonly about Nantwich.

Cheesery (tʃī·zĕri). [f. CHEESE *sb.*[1] + -ERY. Cf. *buttery, grocery.*] A cheese-factory.
1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 692/2 From the upper stories of these cheeseries were long gutters leading to the ships.

Chee·se-vat, † Chee·se-fat. [see VAT.] The vessel or mould in which the curds are pressed and the cheese shaped in cheese-making.
1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. lxxiv. (1495) 904 Chese is wronge other pressyd in a chese fatte. 1401 *Pol. Poems* II. 99 Thi tong likkith the chesefat, and the garner also. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 793 *Hec sissma*, a schesfatte. 1577 B. GOOGE tr. *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 147 The Milke commeth to a Curd, which is straightwaies put into Formes, or Cheesefattes, and pressed. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* 121 Turn it out of that Cheese-fat.
c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 303 Cheesevates, cheeseclouts and other perticulars. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* x. iv. 155 Baskets made of rushes, or palm, are the cheese-vats of Barbary. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 247/1 Cheese vats or moulds turned out of solid elm wood.

Cheesine. [f. CHEESE, after *butterine*, etc.] An artificial imitation of cheese.
1888 *The Grocer* 6 Oct. 584 I bought some lots of cheesine under the impression that it was cheese; it was unsaleable. — *Scott. Leader* 18 Oct. 3 Cheesine..comes from America, and is sold at a low price.

Cheesiness (tʃī·zinĕs). [f. CHEESY + -NESS.] Cheesy quality.
1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* (C. D. ed.) 226 (Hoppe) [Cream being] rather sour. Beginning to border on cheesiness. 1875 M'COSH *Scott. Philos.* liii. 398 At first there was a flabbiness, a sort of cheesiness about his look.

Cheeslep, -lip, obs. forms of CHEESELIP.

Cheeste, var. of CHEST *sb.*[2] *Obs.* strife.

† Chee-stone. *Obs.* Cf. A-JEE; also *char, ajar.*
1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* E. ij b, *Chee-Stone* [is] a stone that by reason of some Joynt, slips farther into the side than ordinary, and by and by, with some slant Joynt turns in again to the Sticking.

Cheesy (tʃī·zi), *a.* [f. CHEESE *sb.*[1] + -Y.]
1. Of or belonging to cheese; consisting of, or of the nature of, cheese; abounding in cheese.
1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* XIX. lxxiii. (1495) 904 Wheye that is thynne and watry wyth chesy party synketh downe to the grounde. 1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. iv. 7 Eyther thicke and cheesie, or watry and whayey. 1677 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chym.* (1686) 30 The Butter and Cheesy part of Milk. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 81 Like to a maggot in her cheesy sphere.
2. Resembling cheese in appearance, consistence, etc.; esp. in *Pathol.* = CASEOUS 2.
1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (J.), Acids mixed with them precipitate a tophaceous chalky matter, but not a cheesy substance. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 196 Cheesy plugs often occlude the bronchial tubes. 1877 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* XVI. 783 The beginning of cheesy degeneration.
¶ 3. *slang.* 'Fine or showy' [prob. f. CHEESE *sb.*[2]]
1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xlviii. 211 To see him at Tattersall's sucking his cane, his cheesy hat well down on his nose.

† Cheesyl, obs. f. CHISEL[2], bran, whole meal.
1577 B. GOOGE tr. *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 32 Indian Millet..being well drest with Cheesyl and Milke, it maketh indifferent good meate.

Cheet (tʃīt), *int. Sc.* and *north. dial.* 'The call directed to a cat, when one wishes her to approach. It is generally doubled' (Jam.). = *puss, puss!* So **Cheetie** = pussy.
1806 *Falls Clyde* 169 (Jam.), Cheat! cheat! waesucks, I doubt poor thing she's dead.

Cheet, *v. dial.* To cheep. Hence **Cheeter.**
1883 *Gloss. Almondb. & Huddersf.* 24 Birds *cheet*, and it is said specially of a robin as winter approaches .. If shoes *cheet*, they are supposed not to have been paid for. Young pigeons are ..called *cheeters* in Yorkshire. [Erroneously attributed by Webster, and others from him, to Tennyson, who uses *cheep.*]

Cheetah (tʃī·tă). Also 8 **chittah,** 9 **cheeta, chetah.** [a. Hind. *chītā*, f. Skr. *chitraka* speckled, variegated.]
The Hunting Leopard, *Felis jubata*, which is tamed and used for hunting deer in India.
[1704 tr. *Caveri's Trav.* in *Churchill's Coll.* IV. 198 There are three sorts of Tigers, called Bibo, Cito, and the Royal.] 1781 *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 2 The hunting Leopard, or Indian Chittah. 1823 *Sport. Mag.* LXII. 282 The cheeta resembles the panther, but is taller and lightly made. 1881 HUNTER *Gaz. Ind.* IV. 619 The cheetah or hunting leopard must be carefully distinguished from the leopard proper.
¶ It has been suggested that this animal is referred to by SHAKS. (2 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 105) as 'tame Cheater'; but apart from the fact that this phrase elsewhere has a clear meaning, no channel is known through which Shakspere could have heard of the Cheetah.

Cheeve, var. of CHEVE *v.*

Cheewink, chewink (tʃī·wiŋk). *U.S.* Also 8 **cheeweeh.** [From its note; whence also *towhee.*] A North American bird (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*), also called Ground-robin.
1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 210 Towhe Bird, Pewee, Cheeweeh. 1848–60 in BARTLETT. 18.. LOWELL *Beaver Brook*, From 'neath the arching barberry-stems My footstep scares the shy chewink. 1884 BURROUGHS *Birds & Flowers* 134 The cheewink is a shy bird also.

Cheezil, obs. form of CHISEL.

‖ Chef (ʃef). [Fr.; = 'head, chief'; used absolutely for *chef d'office* or *chef de cuisine.*] The man who presides over the kitchen of a large household; a head cook.
1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., St. Romwold*, The chef's peace of mind was restored, And in due time a banquet was placed on the board. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXVII, The angry little chef of Sir Francis Clavering's culinary establishment. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 74, 567 You have .. finally decided on the menu with your chef.

Chef(f, chefare, obs. ff. CHAFF, CHAFFER.

‖ Chef d'œuvre (ʃēdœ·vr). *Pl.* **chefs-d'œuvre.** [Fr.: *lit.* 'chief (piece) of work'.] A masterpiece.
1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 80 In 1721 Arlaud brought this chef d'œuvre to London, but would not sell it. 1813 MOORE *Post-bag* viii. 68 While some chefs-d'œuvre live to weary one. 1831 SCOTT *Diary* 26 Mar. in Lockhart's *Life*, A rare collection of chefs d'œuvre. 1882 T. MOZLEY *Remin.* Ser. I. I. ix, A house of some architectural pretensions, his *chef d'œuvre*, people said.

† Chefe. *Obs. rare.* [perh. f. CHEVE *v.*] Hap, 1499 PYNSON *Promp. Parv.*, Cheefe or hap, *fortuna, eventus* [*c* 1440 has *chep*, evidently error for *chef.*]

Chefe, obs. form of CHAFE, CHIEF.

Cheffare, chefferie, obs. ff. CHAFFER, -RY.

Chefferie, obs. form of CHIEFERY.

Cheffonier; see CHIFFONIER.

Chefle, early form of CHAVEL, now JOWL.

Chego, obs. form of CHIGOE.

† Cheho', *v. nonce-wd.* [Echoic.] *intr.* To sneeze.
1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. VII. 20 And made me so Cheho and Snivel, As if I'd got the Sneezing Evil.

Cheif, Cheigne, obs. ff. CHIEF, CHAIN.

Cheik, obs. spelling of SHEIK.

Cheil-, cheilo-, repr. Gr. χειλο- lip, used in scientific terms, but more commonly in the Latinized spelling *chil-*, CHILO-, q.v.

Cheine, -ie, Cheir, obs. ff. CHAIN, CHEER.

Cheir-, cheiro-, repr. Gr. χειρ(ο-, combining form of χείρ hand, frequent in the generic names of Natural History. In words that have come through Latin, written *chir-*, CHIRO-, q.v.

Cheiropod, -ped. *Zool.* [(In mod.L. *cheiropoda* pl., f. Gr. χειρο- hand- + -ποδος footed, *lit.* hand-footed (animals).] A name applied by Ogilby to the mammals possessed of hands, including the Bimana (man), and Quadrumana (monkeys, lemurs), of other naturalists.
1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 521 A modern zoologist (Ogilby) has, not inaptly, applied the term Cheiropeds or hand-footed animals to this group. 1864 WEBSTER *Chiropod.*

‖ Cheiroptera (kəirŏ·ptĕră), *sb. pl. Zool.* Rarely **chir-.** [mod.L. (Cuvier), f. Gr. χείρο- hand- + -πτερος winged. (**Cheiropter** [= F. *chiroptère*] has been used as a singular.)] An order of Mammalia, distinguished by greatly elongated finger-bones supporting a membrane or 'wing' attached to the posterior limbs and the side of the body, and adapted for flight; the Bats.
1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 156 Bats and vampyres .. are denominated Cheiroptera, or hand-winged. 1878 L. WINGFIELD *Lady Grizel* III. iii. 4 A hectoring bat, a blustering cheiropter. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 437 They agree with most of the chiroptera.
Hence **Cheiro·pteran** *a.*, belonging to the Cheiroptera; as *sb.* a member of the Cheiroptera. **Cheiro·pterous** *a.*, of or belonging to the Cheiroptera; having winged 'hands'.
1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiv. 487 One tribe .. the Cheiropterans..seems rather to form an Osculant Order between it [the Predaceans] and the Quadrumanes. 1866 *Athenæum* No. 2004. 402/1 The little-known chiropteran genus Aello.

‖ Cheirotherium (kəiərŏpĭ·riŭm). *Palæont.* [mod.L., f. Gr. χείρ hand + θηρίον beast.] A large extinct four-footed animal, whose footprints (found in the Upper New Red Sandstone) resemble a human hand; considered by Prof. Owen to be the same as the LABYRINTHODON, a large Batrachian

reptile. Hence **Cheirothe·rian** *a.*, of or belonging to the Cheirotherium.

1855 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* xxii. (ed. 5) 339 A large unknown quadruped, provisionally named Cheirotherium by Prof. Kaup. *Ibid.* 341 The..Labyrinthodon having existed at the period when the Cheirotherian footsteps were made.

Cheis, obs. form of CHOOSE *v.*

Cheise, obs. form of CHEESE.

Cheisible, -sil, obs. ff. CHASUBLE, CHAISEL.

Cheist, obs. form of CHEST.

Cheit, Cheitefe, obs. ff. CHEAT, CAITIFF.

† Chekasyde. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. i. e. '*Cheek-aside*': applied to the groats coined in the 18th year of Henry VII., when the king's head was, for the first time in English coinage, represented in profile.

1543 *Richmond. Wills & Inv.* (1853) 50, I gyff to the sayd George..ij hole angells of gold, and xx^{d} of hold groyts cawlyd chekasydes, and my leyse of my fermold.

Cheke, obs. form of CHEEK, CHICK, CHOKE.

Chekeen, Chekin, obs. ff. CHEQUEEN.

Chekefull: see CHOKE-full.

Chekeleu, var. of CHOKELEW *a. Obs.* choking.

Cheken, -on, -yn, -ynge, obs. ff. CHICKEN.

Chekkel-bone, obs. f. SHACKLE-BONE, *Sc.*, wrist.

† Chel. *Obs. rare.* Also 3 **cheole.** [app. identical with OE. *ceole* wk. fem. 'throat', corresp. to OLG. *kela* (MDu. *kele*, Du. *keel*), OHG. *chela*, (MHG. *kele*, Ger. *kehle*):—OTeut. **kelôn-*.] Throat.

c 1000 *Ags. Psalms* cxiii[i] 16 Ne cleopiȝaþ hi, ðeah ðe hi ceolan habban. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 48 Þy-læs seo ceole sie aswollen. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 362 (*Egerton MS.*) Ne scal þer beo fou ne grei..ne martres cheole [*Trinity Coll. MS.* methes-chele]. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3194 And herte him so þer on þe chel, þat he was nei3 y-slayn.

‖ **Chela**[1] (kī·lă). *Zool.* In 7 **chely.** *Pl.* **chelæ** (kī·lī). [ad. L. *chēlē* or its orig. Gr. χηλή crab's claw.] A term for the prehensile claws of crabs and lobsters; also, of scorpions.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. v, It happeneth often ..that a Lobster hath the chely or great claw of one side longer then the other. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 14 The Field Spider had before, two Claws..just like a Crab's claws, with two black tips, like the chely's in Crabs. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 93 The chela of the scorpion. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. ix. 330 In the higher crustaceans the anterior legs form a pair of chelæ or pincers.

‖ **Chela**[2] (tʃē·lă). [Hindī *chēlā* slave, servant, pupil, disciple:—Pāli *chēṭō*, Skr. *chēṭa*, *chēṭaka* slave, servant.] In esoteric Buddhism, a novice qualifying himself for initiation. Hence **Chelaship.**

1883 SINNETT *Esoteric Buddhism* i. 15 The chela, or pupil of occultism. *Ibid.* 169 In the East, such a resolution in the highest degree leads to chelaship, to the pursuit of truth. 1887 *L'pool Daily Post* 14 Feb. 5/4 He went through the various degrees of chelaship till he became a mahatma, or adept.

Chelate (kī·lēt), *a. Zool.* [f. CHELA[1] + -ATE[2].] Having chelæ or prehensile claws.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xlvii. 397 Mandibles chelate. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 910 The chelate organs of Crustacea and Arachnida. 1880 HUXLEY *Cray-Fish* 22.

Chelaundre, var. CHALANDRE, *Obs.*, a bird.

† Chelde, *sb. Obs.* [OE. (late WSax.) *chylder* from *cielder* (Anglian) *ċeldu*:—WGer. type **kaldî*, **keldî*, f. *kald* cold. (Or it may have been analogically formed in OE., after *yldu*, *ġeldu*, *strengu*, and the other abstracts of this class.)] Cold.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloq.* P 12 Hás for cylde and hreame. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 5501 He.. had on.. for the chelde, Twoo thik mantels, y-furred with grys.

Chele, obs. form of CHILL; see also CHEL, CHAVEL.

Chele·rythrine. *Chem.* [f. L. *chel(idonium)* celandine + Gr. ἐρυθρός red + -INE.] An alkaloid forming orange-red salts, obtained from *Chelidonium*, and other plants. Watts *Dict. Chem.*

Cheleu·tite. *Min.* [fr. Gr. χηλευτός netted, plaited + -ITE.] A variety of Smaltite or gray cobalt ore.

Chelicer, -cere (ke·lisəɪ, -sīəɪ). Also in L. form, *pl.* **cheli·ceræ** (-rī). [a. F. *chélicère*, mod.L. *chelicera*, f. Gr. χηλή (see CHELA[1]) + κέρας horn.] A term for the prehensile claws which arm the proboscis of scorpions and spiders.

Hence **Cheli·ceral** *a.*

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xv. 38 Claws..like the mandibles or cheliceres of spiders. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. v. ii. 261 Nature has provided the Spiders with two chelicers or antennæ, terminating in a pair of claws.. these constitute the poison apparatus. 1870 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 198 In the Scorpions the mandibles are short, and terminate in strong pincers, or 'cheliceræ'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vii. 384 Two horny hooks [are developed] from the cheliceral portion [of the proboscis].

† Chelideret. *Sc. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. A variant of CHELYDRE. (Perh. bad spelling of *chelydric* adj.)

a 1600 BUREL *Pilg.* in Watson's *Coll.* II. 21 (Jam.) Thair wes the Viper, and th' Aspect [=aspic], With the serpent Chelideret, Quhois ſtink is felt afar.

† Chelido·nian, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *chelidonius* (a. Gr. χελιδόνιος pertaining to a swallow, f. χελιδών swallow) + -AN; in senses 2–3, f. Gr. χελιδονίας.]

1. [transl. L. *chelidonius.*] (A fig) Of a reddish-brown colour, like the swallow's throat.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 442 The Chelidonian Figges be the last: and ripen against Winter.

2. Of a kind of serpent called χελιδονίας.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 631 The Chersæan asps..grow to the length of five cubits; the Chelidonian, not above one.

3. Of the spring wind, called in Gr. χελιδονίας.

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. vi. 102 Such winds are called Chelidonian because they arise at the first-comming of the Swallowes. 1884 *Brit. Almanac* Comp. 56 An ancient name for the spring winds was the Chelidonian winds.

Chelidonic (kelidɒ·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *chelidonium*, a. Gr. χελιδόνιον the plant CELANDINE or Swallow-wort + -IC.] In *Chelidonic acid*, $C_7H_4O_8$, obtained from the juice of the Greater Celandine. Its salts are **Cheli·donates,** which are very numerous. **Cheli·donine,** an alkaloid contained in all parts of the same plant. **Chelidoni·nic,** epithet of another acid obtained from Celandine. **Chelidona·nthin,** a yellow very bitter substance contained in the juice of Celandine.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 847 Chelidonic acid is tribasic, and forms three classes of salts..the dimetallic chelidonates..the monometallic salts..the trimetallic salts. The acid chelidonates crystallize from the solutions of the dimetallic salts. *Ibid.*, Chelidonates of Iron, etc. *Ibid.* 850 Chelidonine crystallizes in small colourless tablets.

Cheli·donize, *v.* Used by Stainer and Barrett to anglicize Gr. χελιδονίζ-ειν to sing the swallow song (done by boys in ancient Rhodes), *lit.* to twitter like a swallow.

† Chelidony. *Obs.* Forms: 6 **chalydony,** 7 **chelydoin.** [ad. L. *chīlidonius* (*lapis*), F. *chelidoine.*] The same as CELIDONY[2].

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxxix. 257. The chalydony, or swallowe stone, found in the mawes of young swallowes. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* (1661) 171 Diamond, Agate, or Chelydoin.

Chelidre, early form of CHELYDRE.

‖ **Chelifer** (ke·lifəɪ, kī·li-). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. CHELA[1] + L. *-fer* bearing.] A genus of Arachnids or Spiders having the appearance of small tailless scorpions, called also *Book-scorpion.*

1865 *Reader* No. 142. 326/2 Chelifers on the legs of the house-fly.

Cheliferous (kīli·fĕrəs), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Bearing chelæ or prehensile claws.

1758 ELLIS *Barnacles* in *Phil. Trans.* L. 846 Six of the hinder [claws] on each side..are cheliferous. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 117 The cheliferous appendage.

Cheliform (ke·lifɔm, kī·li-), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + FORM.] Having the form of a chela.

1798 tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* V. 126 Four..feelers..two of which are..cheliform. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 8 Anterior thoracic feet..cheliform.

‖ **Cheli·ngo, -a.** [In mod.F. *chelingue*; quoted by Yule from Valentijn as *chialeng*, and by him identified with Arabic شلندية *shalandî*, which is app. the mediæval *chelandium*, χελάνδιον: see Du Cange. (But this is not certain.)]

A kind of large boat used on the Coromandel Coast; see quot. 1790.

1761 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 55 *note*, Send us chelingoes upon chelingoes loaded with rice. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 203 A snow and 7 chelingas (a sort of large boats used for landing of goods, people, &c.).

† Chelle. *Obs.* [Rimes with *wille*, and so prob. ought to be *chille*:—OE. *cylle*, *cyll*, leather bag, flagon, vessel, in ON. *kyllir*, OHG. *kiulla*, *chiulla* bag, pouch:—WGer. **kullja-*, ad. L. *culleus* leather bag for liquids, etc.] A vessel.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. iv. § 7 On anne cylle se wæs afylled monnes blodes. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* 45 in *Cott. Hom.* 193 Mid guldene chelle.

Chell, -e, ? early var. of CHAVEL, now JOWL.

c 1325 *Pol. Songs* 154 In helle With develes he [=they] shule duelle, For the clogges that cleveth by here chelle.

† Chello. *Obs.* Also **chilla, challo.** Some Indian fabric commonly used in the 18th c.

1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5051/3 Chints, Challoes, Carradarres. 1725 *Ibid.* No. 6388/2 The following Goods, viz..Bejutapants, Chelloes, Lemanees. *Ibid.*, Coopees, Chillaes. 1788 CLARKSON *Impol. Slave Tr.* 104 Callicoes, Cushtaes, Chintz, Chelloes, Nicamees.

Che·lmsfordite. *Min.* [f. *Chelmsford* + -ITE.] A variety of Wernerite found near Chelmsford, Massachusetts.

1818 J. F. & S. L. DANA *Mineral. Boston* 21 It occurs in small quantity disseminated in Chelmsfordite.

Chelodine (ke·lədəin). [ad. mod.L. *chelodina*, formed with vague reference to Gr. χελώνη tortoise.] A genus (*Chelodina*) of river tortoises, with very long neck and flat head.

1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* i. 9 The carnivorous chelodines of America.

Cheloid (kī·loid). *Med.* Also (irreg.) **keloid.** [a. mod.F. *chéloïde*, badly *kéloïde*, according to Littré f. Gr. χήλη crab's claw + -OID.]

A disease of the skin; see quots. Also *attrib.*, as in *cheloid scar, tumour,* etc.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 383 Keloid is a formation of the skin similar to a hypertrophic cicatrix. 1854 DR. ADDISON *Wks.* (1868) 177 What I have ventured to call 'true Keloid'. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 159 The true cheloid. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Cheloid..* a skin disease..named by Alibert on account of the peculiar processes which radiate from its extremities, and appear like to the claws of a crab.

Chelo·niad. *rare.* [f. mod.L. *Chelonia* (see next) + -AD.] A chelonian reptile.

1881 *Academy* 27 Aug. 163/1 Among reptiles..two cheloniads, the leathery and the hawk's bill turtle.

Chelonian (kĭlō·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *Chelōnia* (cf. Gr. χελώνη tortoise) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to the order of Reptiles called *Chelonia*, distinguished by having the body inclosed in a double shell, and comprising the various species of tortoises and turtles.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 44, I allude to the Chelonian reptiles. 1881 P. M. DUNCAN in *Academy* 23 Apr. 303 The head is less sauropsidian and more chelonian.

B. *sb.* An animal belonging to the order *Chelonia.*

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 382 Four Orders, viz.: Chelonians, Saurians, Ophidians, Batrachians. 1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* iii. (ed. 2) 71 Intermediate..between the fish and the chelonian.

† Che·lonite. *Obs.* [f. Gr. χελώνη tortoise + -ITE.] An obsolete name for fossile Echinites.

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* ii. 25,

Chely, obs. form of CHELA[1], JELLY.

Chelydoin: see CHELIDONY.

† Chelydre. *Obs.* In 4 **chelidre,** 7 **chelyder.** [a. OF. *chelidre, -ydre*, 'a most venomous and stinking snake' Cotgr., ad. L. *chelydrus*, a. Gr. χέλυδρος a kind of fetid amphibious serpent, f. χέλυ-ς tortoise + ὕδρος water-serpent, f. ὕδωρ water.]

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 265 Chelidre her yafe her aldres skin. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 716 Drive away strong smelling Chelyders..by Galbanum. [1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 122 Clay, by dun chelydri channelled out.]

Chelynge, obs. form of KEELING.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-Bk.* 182 *Chelynge*, an early name of the cod-fish.

Chemeis, obs. Sc. form of CHEMISE.

Chemene, -eney, -enye, obs. ff. CHIMNEY.

Chemer, -eyr, obs. ff. CHIMERE.

Chemiatric (kemi,æ·trik), *a.* [f. med.L. *chemiatria*, Paracelsian term (f. Gr. χημία, alchemy, chemistry + ἰατρεία medical treatment) + -IC.]

Relating to a theory of medicine adopted by Paracelsus and others, according to which the conditions and functions of the body in health and in disease were explained by the chemical doctrines of the time; morbid conditions being referred to disturbances of fermentations, effervescence of humours, and such like, and being treated accordingly. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*) Also as *sb.* One who held this theory.

Only a term of modern literature; in 16–17th c. *chemic, chemical* were used.

1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. viii. § 38 Sylvius..is reckoned the founder of what was called the chemiatric school. *Ibid.* (1847) III. 599 Willis..was a partisan of the chemiatrics. 1881 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 409 In the Renaissance, the chemiatric school..said that diseases are derangements of a fermentative process in the body.

Chemic (ke·mik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: α. 6–7 **chymick(e, chimick(e,** 7 **chymique, -ike,** 8–9 **chymic.** β. 7–8 (also in 9 in sense B. 4) **chemick,** 8– **chemic.** [a. F. *chimique*, or mod.L. *chim-, chymic-us*, for med.L. *alchimic-us*: see ALCHEMIC. *Chymic-us* began to take the place of the earlier word, after the Renascence, under the influence of etymological studies and recognition of the Greek words (χῡμός juice, χυμικ-ός of or concerning juices, χυμεία infusion) considered to be the etymological source, it being held that chemistry was really ἡ χῡμικὴ (τέχνη) 'the infusory art'. The modern spelling *che-* in this word-group is based on the fact that χημία, χημεία is actually found in Greek *c* 300: see ALCHEMY.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to alchemy; alchemic.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 6 a, The chymicke Authors. 1613 HEYWOOD *Braz. Age* II. ii. Wks. 1874 III. 221 The Art of making gold By Chimicke skill. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem.* Proleg. 11 The Grecians that brought the Chemick Learning..out of Ægipt. 1718 PRIOR *Alma* III. 61 How could our Chymic Friends go on, To find the Philosophic Stone. 1815 WORDSW. *White Doe* I. Wks. IV. 58 Close toil with chemic fire; In quest belike of transmutations.

† b. Of alchemy metal, *i. e.* counterfeit gold.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. v. (1718) 83 Thy base And chymick metal. 1675 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* IV. i, I'm tir'd with waiting for this Chimick Gold, Which fools us young, and beggars us when old. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. ccxvii, A chymic treasure Is glittering youth, which I have spent betimes.

† 2. Relating to the Paracelsian theory or practice of medicine. *Obs.* (Cf. CHEMIATRIC.)

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 224 Chymick medicines are to fooles like swords in mad mens hands. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Wks. & Lett.* (1768) II. 187 The..difference.. seems to be that of chemic and galenic medicines.

3. Of or belonging to chemistry. (*poet.* and *rhet.* for CHEMICAL.)

1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (1870) 130 You by a chaste chimicke art, Calcine fraile love to pietie. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.*

241 With chymic art..draws the aromatick souls of flowers. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* vi. § 14 Extract this essential oil by chemic art. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 163 You [Nature] form with chemic hands the airy surge. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* v. 37 The mystic store of chemic force, which nobody understood. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 20 The wicked broth Confused the chemic labour of the blood.

B. *sb.* †1. An ALCHEMIST. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Alchimista*, a chimicke. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems, Love's Alchemy*, As no chymique yet the Elixar got. 1673 B. OLEY *Pref. Jackson's Wks.* I. 17 The chymicks (which spend much gold only upon hope of getting more).

†2. A Paracelsian or CHEMIATRIC physician. *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 253 Fixing or perfecting. This is that all good Chymickes desire. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1635) III. viii. § 5 Galen mentions..three sects of Physitians..we have now a fourth that goe under the name of Chymikes, Hermetiques, or Paracelsians. 1660 HOWELL *Lex. Tetragl.*, The Chymick sayes in stones, in herbs, in words, Nature for every thing a cure affords.

†3. A chemist. *Obs.*

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Vanitie* iii, The subtil Chymick can devest And strip the creature naked, till he find The callow principles within their nest. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 50 Some of our Chymicks facetiously affirm, that at the last fire all shall be crystallized and reverberated into glasse. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* I. vi. 70 On which his chemics & distillers wrought.

†b. An apothecary or druggist. *Obs.*

1646 SUCKLING *Acc. Relig.* 117 Every petty Chymick in his little shop.

4. A bleacher's name for chloride of lime as a chemical bleaching agent. (Cf. CHEMIC *v.* 2.)

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 379 Chloride of lime..is universally called *chemick* in the manufactories.

Che·mic, *v.* In 7 **chimick, 8 chymick, 9 chemick.** [f. prec.]

†1. *trans.* To transmute by or as by alchemy.

1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) A ij, They haue ..Melted the earth, and Chimickt into gold. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. Pref., Chymick'd into a Strange Shape.

2. *Bleaching.* To treat (cotton or linen) with solution of chloride of lime (see CHEMIC *sb.* 4). Hence **Che·micking** *vbl. sb.*

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 388 [Cotton cloth is] passed through chloride of lime, or chemicked. *Ibid.* 390 Directions [for bleaching linen]..7. Wash well. 8. Chemick..12. Chemick again. 1884 *Times* 15 Apr. 8 The goods are submitted to the 'chemicking' process. 1886 *Ibid.* 26 Jan. 3 [The cloth] then passes through the chemicking vat.

Chemical (ke·mikăl), *a.* Forms: 6–7 **chimicall, 7 chimical, chymicall, chemicall, 7–9 chymical, 8– chemical.** [f. as CHEMIC *a.* + -AL, or perh. f. *chemic-us* CHEMIC as sb. + -AL.]

†1. Of the alchemist, alchemical. *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. § 99 Distillatorie vessels, furnaces, and other chimicall instrumentes. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 33 The Chimicall philosophers defyne the fermente to bee 'animam' the sowle or lyfe of the philosophers stoone. 1638 FEATLY *Strict. Lyndom.* II. 9 The fire of Purgatory is rightly termed..chymicall, because by means of this fire, they extract much gold. 1747 JOHNSON *Plan Eng. Dict.*, The jargon of Geber and his chymical followers.

†2. Relating to the Paracelsian theory or practice of medicine, as opposed to the 'Galenical'. (Cf. CHEMIATRIC.) *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. i. IV. i, Paracelsus is so stiff for those chimical medicines..deriding..Hippocrates, Galen, and all their followers. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* xvii. § 3 (1801) 145 Whether chymical or galenical preparations. 1782 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 8 May, I am of the chymical sect, which holds phlebotomy in abhorrence.

3. Relating or belonging to the practice of chemistry; (of substances) obtained by the operations of chemistry. *Chemical works*: manufactories where chemical processes are carried on for commercial purposes, such as alkali works, etc.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* Pref., The vertues of medicines by chimicall distillation, are made..of more efficacie. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. ix. 37 The chymicall salte. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 66 The Chymical examination of these Waters. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 120 ¶ 14 A Chymical Operation. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 42 Stall-feeding..converts the stable to a chemical factory. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 36 The microscope and the chemical balance. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* i, The chemical telegraph was invented by Coxe.

4. Of, pertaining to, or relating to the science of chemistry, or to the substances and phenomena of which it treats. *Chemical affinity, analysis, attraction, combination, equivalent, formula,* etc.: see AFFINITY, ANALYSIS, etc.

1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* (1793) § 217 To act on either material, so as to alter their chymical action on one another. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* i. (1814) 10 The chemical composition of plants. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* ii. (ed. 2) 69 The combining proportions..are termed chemical equivalents. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 2. 240 Beyond the violet end of the spectrum we have obscure rays capable of producing chemical changes. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 76 The discovery of the chemical composition of the atmosphere.

5. Of persons: Engaged in the practice or study of chemistry; versed in chemistry.

c 1615 RALEIGH *Last Speech* (1651) 148 A Chimical Frenchman. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* (1793) § 192 How to analyze limestones..my chemical friends will be at no loss. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* i. (1814) 10 The experiments of a number of chemical philosophers.

6. as *sb.* (Chiefly in *pl.*) A substance obtained or used in chemical operations.

1747 J. WESLEY *Prim. Physick* (1762) Pref. 11 Chymicals such as they neither had Skill nor Fortune nor Time to prepare. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 30 Chemicals of various kinds were stored in other parts. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 145/1 His chemicals are as the colours of the painter.

Chemically (ke·mikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

†1. By alchemy. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel,* II. II. iv. (1676) 179 A lamp to be made of mans blood..which Chymically prepared forty dayes..shall shew all the accidents of this life. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 121/1 He..chimically turnes his coyne to liquor.

2. In a chemical manner, by a chemical process; in relation to chemistry.

1663 P. SKIPPON *Journ.* in *Voy. & Trav.* (1746) VI. 547 Four hundred glass bottles filled with the Materia Medica, chymically prepared. 1782 A. MONRO *Anat.* 13 Chemically analysed. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 50 The substance ..is..precipitated..chemically speaking, in an unaltered state. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. iv. 102 The more refrangible rays are the most chemically active. 1883 *Standard* 27 Apr. 6/1 The nitric [acid] was commercially pure. There is another chemically pure.

Chemicking: see CHEMIC *v.*

Chemico- (ke·miko), combining form of CHEMIC *a.* used in compound adjs. in sense 'chemical', 'relating to chemistry in connexion with . . . '; as in *chemico-agricultural, -electric, -medical, -nutritive, -physical, -physiological, -vital,* and the like.

1881 in *Nature* XXIII. 456 *Chemico-agricultural subjects. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* Introd. 18 The *chemico-medical publications of Shaw, Hoffman, and Lucas. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 5 Internal *chemico-nutritive changes. 1856 F. PAGET *Owlet Owlst.* 126 The *chemico-philosophico-politico-economico-botanical discussions of this happy family. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 329/2 These mutual actions between the nutritious juices and atmospheric air are purely *chemico-physical. 1855 J. JOHNSTON *Chem. Com. Life* I. 345 *Chemico-physiological points in connection with this subject. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* II. VIII. vii. 80 His arbitrary *chemico-theological terminology. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 302 Those *chemico-vital actions which end in the production of vegetable secretions.

Cheminey, obs. f. CHIMNEY.

†**Chemis.** *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5–6 (9) **chemis,** 6 **chymmis, -ys, -es, chymes, chemyis, chemise,** 7 **chemys.** [a. late OF. *chymois, chemois,* from earlier OF. *chef mez, chef més* 'chief country house or dwelling, mansion house' = Pr. *capmas* :—late L. *caput mansus, caput mansi* (Du Cange), f. *caput* head, *mansus* abode, dwelling, mansion.

(Med.L. forms from Romanic were *capmansus, -masus, -masius*: OF. forms such as *chief-, chef-meis, -mais, -mois, chymois, chemois* (Godef.), *chefmoîs* (Cotgr.), show a further development of *-és* to *-eis, -ais, -ois*; cf. *remés* :—*remansus*).]

The chief manor-house, mansion house.

1488 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 7* The cheif chemis of Bothuile. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. vi. 126 The mychty gret Enee Wythin his narrow chymmis leidis he. *Ibid.* XI. vi. 22 Chargeand thai suld in his palice convene Onto the riall chymmys. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 38 Dunbar wes sum time the cheif chemis of the Erlis of Marche. *c* 1550 BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 109 (Jam.) The chemise or principall messuage sould not be devidit. 1883 TUDOR *Orkney & Shetland* 18 The eldest son could claim the head Bail or Chemis place, i.e. the chief manor or farm.

Chemise (ʃimī·z). Forms: *α.* 1 **cemes,** 4 **kemes, kemse**; *β.* 2, 6, 8–9 **chemise.** [Two types of this word appear in Eng., both ultimately derived from late L.: (1) OE. *cemes* (? fem.), early ME. *kemes, kemse* :—prehistoric OE. type **camisja-*, from the late L. word; (2) *chemise,* a. O. and mod.F. *chemise* (ONF. *camise, quemise, kemise,* Pr. and Sp. *camisa,* Pg. *camiza,* It. *camiscia, camicia*) :—late L. *camisia, camisa* shirt, surplice (see Du Cange).

L. *camisia* appears first in Jerome *c* 400 (*Ep. Vest. Mul.* 64 n. 11 'volo pro legentis facilitate abuti sermone vulgato; solent militantes habere lineas, quas camisias vocant'). It is also in Salic Law (lviii. 4 *camisia,* and *camisa*), Isidore (XIX. xxi. 1, xxii. 29 'Camisias (*v. r.* camisas) vocari, quod in his dormimus in camis, id est stratis nostris'). Beside it is found the deriv. *camistle, -is, campstle,* OF. *cainsil, chainsil* fine linen, alb, etc. (see CHAISEL); also an uncertainly related *camix,* It. *camice,* OF. *cainse, chainse,* 'alb'.

The ulterior history and origin of *camisia* are uncertain. German etymologists incline to consider it adopted from Teutonic, and related to OE. *ham* shirt, and Ger. *hemd,* OHG. *hemidi,* Gothic type **hamiþi,* f. root *ham* to cover, clothe. Kluge supposes a derivative **hamisjâ-*, which, if it existed, might perh. give a Romanic *camisia,* as German *h* gave *c* in OFrench, through Frankish *ch.* But besides other difficulties, no traces of the required word are actually found in any Teutonic lang., the nearest thing being ON. *hams* masc. (:—*hamiso-z*) snake's slough. The Irish *caimmse,* Cornish *cams,* Bret. *kamps* an alb, and MCorn. *camse* an article of female clothing, are all adopted from L. or French.]

1. A garment: the name has been variously applied at different times; perh. originally (as still in French and other Romanic languages) the undergarment, usually of linen, both of men and women, a shirt; but now restricted to that worn by females, formerly called 'smock' and 'shift'. † Formerly also applied to some under garment distinct from the 'smock', as well as to a priest's alb or surplice (so med.L. *camisa*), the robe of a herald, etc.

a. c 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 362 *Camisa,* ham, cemes. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 124 His moder dremid..Al the mikel water of Temis Rin in the bosem of hir kemes. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 122 In þe snowe for syght scho [Matilda] 3ede out in hir smok, Quere þe water of Temse, þat frosen was iys, Withouten kirtelle or kemse, saue kouerchef alle bare vis.

β. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Hire chemise smal and hwit..and hire smoc hwit. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 133 b, The Herehaught..in a chemise blanke, powdred and spotted with mullets sable. 1789 *Bath Jrnl.* 29 June, A chemise of very clean gauze, put over a dress of rose taffety. 1808 R. PORTER *Trav. Sk. Russ. & Swed.* (1813) II. xl. 167 A standard made of a shift that belonged to one of the ancient queens ..She would hardly make a present of so rough a chemise to her lover Broderson. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 392 Each [girl] is provided with fine flannel chemises by the proprietors. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Witches' Frolic,* He or She seizes what He or She pleases, Trunk-hosen or kirtles, and shirts or chemises. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* III. xxiv. 218 That harmless expression [shift]..has been set aside in favour of the French word 'chemise'.

¶ Vulgarly corrupted to SHIMMEY: *chemise* being mistaken for a plural; cf. *chay, shay.*

2. In various senses from mod.Fr. †a. Mil. *Fire chemise* (F. *chemise à feu*): (see quot.). *Obs.*

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Fire chemise* is a piece of linen cloth, steeped in a composition of..combustible matters; used at sea, to set fire to an enemy's vessel.

b. in *Fortification.* (See quots.)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Chemise,* in Fortification, is a Wall with which a Bastion, or any other Bulwark of Earth is lined for its greater Support and Strength; or it is the Solidity of the Wall from the Talus to the Stone row. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* 57 *Chemise.* in mediæval fortification, an additional escarp or counter-guard wall, covering the lower part of the escarp.

‖ c. The lower part of a furnace.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 34 The anterior part of the furnace..in French *la Chemise*..A stone, called the Zinc-plate, placed at the bottom of the chemise in the furnace.

d. The iron lining or core on which a gun barrel is welded.

1881 GREENER *Gun* 231 All the better quality Damascus barrels are welded upon a 'chemise', or plain iron lining, which is bored out after the barrels are welded.

Chemisette (ʃemize·t). [a. F. *chemisette,* dim. of *chemise*; applied to a kind of (women's) bodice, and to a detached 'shirt-front' worn by men.]

1. A bodice, more or less like the upper part of a chemise, worn by women, in some countries.

1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* in *Life* (1862) II. 239 She [a Polish girl] had a chemisette with a high and stiff frill. 1881 GOLDW. SMITH *Lect. & Ess.* 185 A white puffed-out Russian chemisette. 1888 H. LANSDELL *Through Siberia* I. 210 Madame Peacock wore..a magenta chemisette.

2. An ornamental article of dress, usually of lace or muslin made to fill in the open front and neck of a woman's dress.

1844 KINGLAKE *Eöthen* 89 'Dress', and 'frock', and 'boddice', and 'collar', and 'habit-shirt', and sweet 'chemisette'. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* III. iv. (1861) 95 She had a chemisette in her hand, the frill of which was laced through with ribbon. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 487 She..loosened the fastenings of her dress..removed the studs from the chemisette beneath it. 1883 MRS. LEACH *Dressmaker's Dict., Chemisette,* the lace or muslin which fills up the V, square, or heart-shaped opening of a dress.

Chemism (ke·miz'm). *rare.* [a. F. *chemisme,* parallel to *chimiste*: see -ISM.] Chemical action, operation, activity, or force.

1851 (*title*) Reichenbach's Physico-Physiological Researches on the Dynamics of Magnetism, Electricity..and Chemism in their relation to Vital Force. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 20 Liebig draws a few crystalline threads out of the tissue of life, and holds them up to admiration as the share of chemism. 1887 A. SETH *Hegelianism* 88 Hegel passes from Mechanism to Chemism, and from Chemism to Teleology, and the notion of the organism.

Chemist (ke·mist, ki·mist). Forms: 6–7 **chimist,** 6–9 **chymist,** 8– **chemist.** [16th c. *chimist,* a. F. *chimiste,* ad. mod.L. *chimista, chymista,* used instead of the earlier *alchimista,* after the latter began to be analysed, and the Arabic *al-* separated from the rest of the word. Commonly written *chemist* since *c* 1790 (see CHEMIC), though, in sense 4, 'chymist' is still occasionally seen.]

†1. = ALCHEMIST. *Obs.*

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 69 a, The Chymistes or Distillers of Waters. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* I. i. 1 The Chymistes doe terme the same both the Chymick and chimisticke Arte. 1614 T. ADAMS *Divell's Banq.* 83 Like a Chimist, he turnes euery thing into siluer. *a* 1612 HARINGTON *Epigr.* (1633) II. 33 An Alcumist, That's all too much. Chimist you might him call And I think it were true, and leave out Al. *c* 1650 COWLEY *Reason* Misc., Like senseless Chymists their own wealth destroy, Imaginary gold t'enjoy. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 269 The starving Chymist in his golden views Supremely blest.

†2. A physician who followed the method of Paracelsus. (Cf. CHEMIATRIC.) *Obs.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. vi. ¶ 1. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Chymist,* a Physition following the method of Paracelsus.

3. One versed in the science of chemistry; one who makes chemical investigations.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 98 The industry of the Chymists..discerning by their separations, the Oily, Crude, Pure, Impure, Fine, Gross, Parts of Bodies. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 227 Strange Hermetick Powder..By skilful Chymist with great Cost Extracted from a Rotten Post. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* 16 Things to which these names are given by

the chymists. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 249 On the Experiments made by the English Chemist Mayow, towards the End of the seventeenth Century. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 433 The endeavours of all the most eminent chemists to ascertain the components of muriatic acid. 1879 RUTLEY *Rocks* 4 We can have the materials analysed by a chemist.

4. *popularly* and *commercially*. One who deals in medicinal drugs. (Not in U.S.; in Scotland also, *druggist* is the ordinary term.)

In Great Britain, the use of the terms *chemist-and-druggist* and *pharmaceutical chemist* is now regulated by the Pharmacy Acts of 1852, 1868, 1869; a *pharmaceutical chemist* (*pharmaceutist, pharmacist*) is a person who has passed the higher examination of the Pharmaceutical Society, which qualifies for membership, under the provisions of section 10 of the act of 1852; a *chemist and druggist* is a person who has passed the minor examination under the provisions of section 6 of the act of 1868, or who was actually in business when the act of 1868 was passed. No other person than these is legally entitled to use the name chemist (or druggist) in any connexion for trading purposes.

[1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesm.* iv. (1841) I. 26, I have seen ..an apothecary turn chemist.] 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 248 May not the .. practice have arisen from .. apothecaries vending drugs by retail, and so far interfering with the business of the chemist? *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Lord of Thoulouse*, The bottles of green and blue light Which you see in a chymist's shop-window at night. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. xvi, She arrived in the drug-flavoured region of Mincing Lane, with the sensation of having just opened a drawer in a chemist's shop. 1888 *Chemists' & Druggists' Diary* 142 Candidates must be either pharmaceutical chemists or chemists and druggists who were in business before the Act of 1868 was passed. *Ibid.* 102 Manufacturing, Pharmaceutical, and Analytical Chemists.

† **Chemi·stic, chimistic,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of chemists or chemistry.

1576 BAKER *Jewel of Health* I. i, The Arte of Sublyming, some..doe terme..both the Chymick and Chimistick Arte.

† **Chemi·stical,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 **chym-.** [f. as prec. + -AL.] = CHEMICAL.

1611 COTGR., *Chymistique*, Chymisticall. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. I. iv, Some skill in chymisticall [*later edd.* chemistical] distillations. *Ibid.* Paracelsus and his Chymisticall followers will cure all manner of diseases with Mineralls.

Chemistry (ke·mistri). Forms: 7 **chymistrie, chimistry,** 7–9 **chymistry,** 8– **chemistry.** [Of English formation: in 17th c. *chymistrie*, f. *chymist* (CHEMIST) + -RY, 'the art or practice of the chemist'; at first probably contemptuous, cf. *palmistry, sophistry, casuistry*, etc. For modern spelling, see CHEMIC.]

† **1.** = ALCHEMY. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. i. 3 Those phylosophers which have written of chymistrie. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 360 A certain professor of Chymistry, which is a kinde of præstigious, covetous, cheating magick, would shew hands and feet of gold, etc. 1658–9 T. WALL *Charac. Enemies Ch.* 27 The sinful sons of Adam..by a piece of the divel's chymistry turn their necessity into delight, and make their curse their blessing. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lii, The most eager search of Arabian chymistry was the transmutation of metals, and the elixir of immortal health.

† **2.** The practice of medicine after the 'Chemical' or Paracelsian, as opposed to the 'Galenical', method. *Obs.*

1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physick* 171 Perverse I say, for such as Purge and Vomit I can assure you deserve no better Name, and no little defame Chymistry. 1711 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* 85 The great Plenty of generous Medicines, which Chymistry affords us.

3. That branch of physical science and research, which deals with the several elementary substances, or forms of matter, of which all bodies are composed, the laws that regulate the combination of these elements in the formation of compound bodies, and the various phenomena that accompany their exposure to diverse physical conditions.

Chemistry is thus at once a science and an art; the latter, called *applied* or *practical chemistry*, is that referred to by the earlier authors and explained in early dictionaries.

a. as an art or process.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i, This by the art of Chymistry is separable unto the operations whereof it is lyable. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Chymistry*, is an Art that performs its Operations upon all natural Bodies. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Chymistry*, is the Anatomy of natural Bodies by Fire. 1755 JOHNSON, *Chymistry*, an art whereby sensible bodies contained in vessels .. are so changed, by means of certain instruments, and principally fire, that their several powers and virtues are thereby discovered, with a view to philosophy or medicine. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 158 It may be employed .. in the arts, in chemistry, or in medicine. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 96 The full heat of the Christianity which fermented Europe, and drew, like the chemistry of fire, a firm line between barbarism and culture.

(*b*) said of natural chemical processes.

1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 237 We make use of fermentation, and all the chymistry of nature. 1796 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 386 The cold-blooded reptile race, whose poison is exalted by the chemistry of their icy complexion. 1876 J. NORRIS *Rudim. Theol.* i. 10 Plants by their curious chemistry preparing..food.

b. as a science.

This has many subdivisions: *Inorganic chemistry* is that portion of the science which treats of inorganic bodies; *Organic chemistry* treats of the substances found only in organic structures; *Agricultural chemistry* is that portion of chemistry which bears upon agriculture.

1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. xxxvi. 265 Application to medicine, chymistry, and natural philosophy. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 70 That the end of chymistry..was to discover and to be informed of the nature of bodies, and their action one upon another. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 109 These memoirs [Lamarck's] exhibit a new theory of chemistry. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* i. (1814) 4 Agricultural Chemistry has for its objects all those changes in the arrangements of matter connected with the growth .. of plants. 1844 EMERSON *New Eng. Reformers* Wks. (Bohn) I. 261 Better than volumes of chemistry. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* xiii. (1874) 237 The fact made known to us by chymistry. 1877 THORPE *Inorg. Chem.* 19 Organic Chemistry is to-day defined to be that portion of the science which treats of..the carbon compounds.

4. *fig.* (Referring to the results attributed to alchemy or chemical action.)

a 1600 Q. ELIZ. in Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xl. 366 If the furnace of affliction produced such good effects, she should ever after have the better opinion of her chemistry. 1656 *Artif. Handsomeness* 18 How .. can [you] by the Chimistry of your wits extract from these places any drop or quintessence of a morall command? 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* III, With infernal chemistry to wring The last sweet drop from sorrow's cup of gall. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 325 The world has a sure chemistry, by which it extracts what is excellent in its children. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxviii. 210 We mortals have a strange, spiritual chemistry going on within us.

Chemitype (ke·mitəip). [f. *chemi-*, in CHEMIC etc. + TYPE.] A stereotype or plate for printing, obtained in relief from an engraved plate by a chemical process; hence *chemitype process*, **Che·mitypy.**

(That of Piil consisted in filling with a metal the lines engraved or etched on a zinc plate, and then eating away the zinc surface so as to leave the other metal standing in relief.)

1851 *Illust. Lond. News* 5 July 26/3 The process of chemitypy, as practised by Piil, of Copenhagen. 1869 *N. & Q.* Ser. IV. IV. 182 For .. obtaining casts in relief from an engraving, the process of chemitype is equally ingenious. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 535 *Chemitype*, a somewhat general term which includes a number of relief processes by which a drawing or impression from an engraved plate is obtained in relief, so as to be printed on an ordinary printing-press.

Chemne, obs. form of CHIMNEY.

Chemolysis (*kɛmɒ·lisis*). *rare.* [f. *chem-* in *chemic*, etc. + Gr. λύσις loosening; after *electrolysis*.] Chemical decomposition: 'name by Thudichum for the decomposition of organic compounds into more simple substances by merely chemical agents' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). So **Chemolyse** (ke·məlɛiz), *v.* [cf. ANALYSE], *trans.* to decompose by chemical agency; **Chemolytic** (kemoli·tik), *a.* [Gr. λυτικός loosening], relating to chemolysis.

1872 THUDICHUM *Chem. Phys.* 17 Both acids yield by chemolysis, cholic acid. *Ibid.* The liver splits up or chemolyses albuminous substances. *Ibid.* 8 The chemolytic method of research. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 369 In some chemolytic experiments upon albumin.

‖ **Chemosis** (*kimō·sis*). *Med.* [a. Gr. χήμωσις (Galen) 'an affection of the eyes, when the cornea swells like a cockle-shell (χήμη)'.]

An affection of the conjunctiva of the eye, 'in which there is effusion into the cellular substance connecting it with the eyeball; which causes it to be elevated and projected over the edge of the cornea' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1708 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Chemosis*, is the Tumor of the Albugineous Tunick that maketh the Black of the Eye appear Concave. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 43 The conjunctiva is swollen, with a vascular chemosis.

Hence **Chemo·sed** *ppl. a.* [cf. ANASTOMOSE], affected with chemosis.

1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 47 Scarification of the chemosed conjunctiva may be requisite.

‖ **Chemosmosis** (kemɒzmō·sis). [mod.L., f. *chem-* in CHEMIC, etc. + OSMOSIS.] Chemical action between two substances taking place through an intervening membrane. Hence **Chemosmotic** (-ɒ·tik), *a.* relating to chemosmosis. In mod. Dicts.

† **Che·my.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. mod.L. *chemia, chimia*; cf. mod.F. *chimie*, Ger. *chemie, chymie*, chemistry; cf. ALCHEMY.] Chemistry.

1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Nat. Relig.* ii. (L.) In philosophy, and in philosophical chemy.

‖ **Chenaille.** *Obs.* [OF. = *canaille*.] Canaille, rabble.

1340 *Ayenb.* 112 Pet bread..ne is nazt mete to gromes. ne to yeue. ne to piecaille. ne to chenaille. ne to cherles.

Chenam, var. CHUNAM, prepared lime.

‖ **Chenar** (tʃinār). Also 7 **chenawr, chinor, zinnar,** 8 **chinaur.** [Pers. چنار *chinār*.] The Persian name of the Oriental Plane-tree.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 136 (Y.) Broad-spreading Chenawrs. 1682 EVELYN *Diary* 16 Sept., At Mr. Bohun's at Lee. He shewed me the Zinnar tree or platanus. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 259 (Y.) High Chinors, or Sicamores. 1815 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1862) 7 They seem Like a chenar-tree grove. 1879 LOW *Jrnl. Gen. Abbott* iv. 324 Fine chenar trees.

Chene, Chenell: see CHINE, CHAIN, CHANNEL.

Chenevixite (ʃenevi·ksəit). [Named 1866 after the French chemist Chenevix; see -ITE.] A dark-green hydrous arsenate of iron and copper.

1868 DANA *Min.* 583.

Cheney, obs. form of CHINA, CHEYNEY.

‖ **Chenille** (ʃɛnī·l). Also 8 **cheneil.** [a. F. *chenille* in same sense, lit. hairy caterpillar (= Pr. *canilha*):—L. *canicula* little dog (from its hairy appearance).] A kind of velvety cord, having short threads or fibres of silk and wool standing out at right angles from a core of thread or wire, like the hairs of a caterpillar; used in trimming and bordering dresses and furniture. Also *attrib.*, as in *chenille-work, -carpet, -machine.*

1738–9 MRS. PENDARVES in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* 28 Lady Huntingdon's..petticoat was black velvet embroidered with chenille. *Ibid.* 424 To work a cheneil manteil for me. *Ibid.* Ser. II. (1862) I. 167, I desire you will pack up my chenilles ready for me. 1842 LOUISA COSTELLO *Pilgr. Auvergne* II. 158 This hat is..edged with velvet or chenille. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Feb. 176/2 The old process of making chenille by hand began by loosely throwing a woof of silk across a warp of thread or wire. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Apr. 4/2 The chenille outline embroidery is frequently seen on shot silk skirts.

Chenoco·prolite. *Min.* [f. Gr. χήν goose + κόπρος dung + -LITE; cf. COPROLITE.] An impure iron sinter from Germany.

1837 DANA *Min.* (1880) 798 *Ganomatite*, Goose-dung Ore, Chenocoprolite.

Chenopod (ke·nopɒd). *Bot.* In 6 **chenopode.** [ad. mod.L. *chenopodium*, f. Gr. χηνόπους, -ποδα- goose-foot.] A book-name for the plant genus *Chenopodium* or Goose-foot, N.O. *Chenopodiaceæ.*

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 294 The herbe cauled Chenopode (which sume caule goose foote).

Hence **Cheno·podal** *a.*, **Chenopodia·ceous** *a. Bot.*, pertaining to or typified by *Chenopodium*; as in Lindley's *chenopodal alliance.*

1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 52. 287 Chenopodiaceous plants.

† **Chenser.** *Obs. Law.* = CENSER *sb.*[2]

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 7. § 1 Yerely tributours or chensers.

Cheny, obs. form of CHINA, CHEYNEY.

Cheny(ie, -sie, -zie, obs. Sc. ff. CHAIN.

Cheok, obs. form of CHEEK.

† **Cheole,** obs. form of (?) CHEL throat.

Cheopine, var. of CHOPINE.

Chep (tʃep). *dial.* [prob. a. ONF. *chep*, in central F. *cep*, 'partie qui porte le soc de la charrue' Littré:—L. *cipp-us* stump of tree, stock, stake, beam; whence also OE. *cyp(p*: see CHIP. (It is less likely that *chep* is a variant of the latter.)] A piece of timber forming the sole of a turn-wrest plough; 'the piece of wood on which the share is fixed'. Boys (1796) loc. cit.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 247 Having also near the *chep* of the Plough a small fin to cut the roots of the grass. 1796 J. BOYS *Agric. of Kent* (1813) 51. 1807 R. W. DICKSON *Agric.* I. 9 The foot is tenoned to the end of the beam, and mortised at the bottom to the end of the chep. The chep, to which the share is fixed, is 5 feet long, 4 inches wide, 5 inches deep.

Hence † **Cheped** *a.*, having a chep.

1796 BOYS *Agric. Kent* (1813) 75 Furrows made with a two or three-cheped plough.

† **Chep.** *Obs.* See CHEFE.

Cheptour, obs. Sc. form of CHAPTER.

Cheque, check (tʃek). *Banking.* [*Cheque* is a differentiated spelling of *check*, which is also in use, especially in *U.S.* In meaning it belongs to CHECK *sb.*[1] sense 13.. Cf. also CHECK *v.*[1] sense 16. From being the name of the counterfoil of an Exchequer or other bill, the purpose of which was to check forgery or alteration, the name appears to have been applied to any bill, note, or draft, having a counterfoil, and thus to its present sense, where a counterfoil (though usual) is not even necessary.]

† **1.** The counterfoil of a bank bill, draft, etc. *Obs.*

1706 *Act 5 Anne* c. 13 [Enacts that Exchequer Bills be made henceforth with *two* counterfoils instead of *one*, and] That the said Governor and Company [of Bk. of Eng.] shall .. have the use and custody of the one part of all and euery the Checques, Indents, or Counterfoyls of all such Exchequer Bills .. and from which the same Exchequer Bills shall be cut. 1708 *Act 7 Anne* c. 7 Such part of the said Cheques, Indents, or Counterfoils as shall relate to the Bills so discharged or cancelled..shall be delivered back into the Receipt of Her Majesties Exchequer by the said Governor and Company. [Cf. Mr. A. W. Chisholm's Return to Ho. of Commons, ordered 11 May 1857, on National Debt.] 1755 JOHNSON, *Check*, the correspondent cipher of a bank bill. 1774–82 BARCLAY *Dict., Check* .. a counter-cypher of a bank bill; an account kept privately to examine that which is kept with a banker, or public office.

Hence *Checque-note*, a 'note' having a counterfoil.

1721 *Minutes of Court of Bank of England* 4 Jan., The affidavit of John Jocelyn of..relating to a checque note for a Dividend Warrant on Bank Stock pawned.

2. A draft form having a counterfoil. *Obs.*

1717 *Minutes of Court of Bank of Eng.* 24 Oct., Ordered..that Mr. Woolhead desire all persons who keep accounts by Drawn Notes to use cheques, who do not at present. 1765 *Ibid.* 19 Dec., Ordered that no cheques be delivered but to Persons keeping Cash with the Bank, or to their order in writing, or to their known servant, bringing with him the Bank Book; and that the servant be desired to write his Master's name and his own in a leaf of the Cheque Book, against the number of cheques delivered him, and that the Bank Officer do write the number of the said

cheques with the day when delivered signed with his own name in a spare leafe of their Bank Books .. That the name and place of abode of every person demanding payment of Bank Draughts be wrote on the Back thereof before the Draughts be paid. 1832 in Lawson *Hist. Banking* (1850) 186 Cheques are given out in books, and not in sheets as heretofore.

This was apparently the sense in which Tucker used *checked paper* (which could not mean *chequered* or patterned paper, as none such was ever used by the Bank of Eng.):

1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. *Gen. Good*, If I have an account with the Bank of England, and .. should I chance on some distant journey to be reduced low in pocket, if I have no checked paper along with me, I cannot draw for a single sixpence.

3. A written order (on a printed form or otherwise) to a banker by a person having money in the banker's hands, directing him to pay, on presentation, to bearer or to a person named the sum of money stated therein (called in Bank of England books 1717 a *Drawn Note.*) *Blank cheque*: (usually) a cheque signed by the drawer, but with the amount left blank to be filled up by the person to whom it is given.

Quot. 1774 may possibly belong to 1, or 2.

1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* III. i, A draft! A draft on his banker, I reckon.. Let me see. What is the tote? A hundred and ninety two pounds, six and—Oh! here he is, I suppose with the check. 1803 *Ann. Rev.* I. 384/1 The clerks of government might pay to the several stock-holders their interest money in checques, as they are called, or drafts to bearer on some banker. 1818 TODD, '*Check*, the corresponding cipher of a bank bill' [J.] This word is often corruptly used for the *draft itself* of the person on his banker. 1823 GALT *Entail* xcii, Milrookit gave a cheque for two hundred pounds, and retired grumbling. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xiv. (ed. 3) 126 All payments are made, through written orders called checks. 1845 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. (1852) 295 It has also been proposed to subject all checks drawn on bankers to a uniform stamp-duty of 1*d*. or 2*d*. 1858 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 46, I have safely received your cheque this morning. 1880 *Standard* 11 Dec., The Paris 'cheque' [i.e. bill of exchange on demand] is maintained at 25.32½. 1886 W. A. CROFFAT *Vanderbilts* xiii, 'Ten thousand dollars'.. He drew his check for it and handed it to her.

b. *fig.* in various uses. *To give a blank cheque to*: nearly = to give *carte blanche* to.

a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* II. 376 Sense is only fraught With cheques and tokens taken upon trust. 1881 BOYD DAWKINS in *Nature* XXIII. 309 He is drawing a cheque on our credulity which is not likely to be honoured. 1884 G. J. GOSCHEN in *Parlt.* 19 Feb. (Hansard, Ser. III. CCLXXXIV. 1420), I have the courage of my opinions, but I have not the temerity to give a political blank cheque to Lord Salisbury.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **cheque-book**, *formerly*, a book in which the Bank kept a register of 'cheques', i. e. draft forms, issued to its customers (see quot. 1765 in 2); *now*, a book containing engraved cheque forms with their counterfoils, supplied by a bank to its customers.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiii, I've shown my gratitude to Sedley..as my cheque-book can show. 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 26 His Lordship began to feel for a checque-book. 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXVIII. 16 A new method for the prevention of cheque frauds. 1882 T. MOZLEY *Remin.* Ser. I. I. xxi, Some people leave everything about; their cheque-books wide open; their tradesmen's urgent reminders.

Chequeen, chequin (tʃĭkī·n). *arch.* Forms: 6 **checkyn, chikino, (sechino), chekin**, 7 **chickin, -een(e, -en, chechin, cecchine, chiquiney, -ie, chicquin, checqine, chekeen**, 7–8 **chequin, chequeen**, 8 **shekin**. See also SEQUIN, ZECCHIN. [ad. It. *zecchino* (tsekkī·no), (tʃ) being the nearest Eng. sound to (ts); f. *zecca* the mint at Venice.

(This is the most thoroughly English form of the word, which is now however usually written in its French form *sequin*, although the old pronunciation has long survived the spelling.)]

A gold coin of Italy and Turkey, worth from about 7*s*. to 9*s*. 6*d*. in English money; a SEQUIN.

1583 *Cæsar Frederici* in *Hakluyt* II. 343 (Y.) Chickinos which be pieces of Golde woorth seuen shillings a piece sterling. 1589 T. SANDERS *Unfort. Voy. Tripoli* in Arb. *Garner* II. 14 To lend him 100 chikinos. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 152 Euery man a chekin, which is seuen shillings and two pence sterling. 1601 W. PARRY *Trav. Sir A. Sherley* 30 Feeing her with two chickins. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* I. iii. (1616) 457 When euery word..is a cecchine! 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. ii. 28 Three or four thousand Chickeens [*mod. ed.* chequins]. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 191 Chests .. full of chiquineys. 1611 CHAPMAN *May Day* Plays 1873 II. 340 Half a chickeene to cut's throat. 1632 BROME *Novella* I. ii. Wks. 1873 I. 113 Here's a thousand checqines. 1653 GREAVES *Seraglio* 91 Six hundred thousand chicquins yearly. 1655 MASSINGER *Very Woman* III. i, Fifty chekeens, Sir. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* VI. 413 This Convent payeth but one Chequin. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 91 Presenting the Guardian with two Chequeens a piece. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 249 A body of Jews .. tendered, as usual, 1000 shekins. 1794 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (ed. 2) I. 350 No objection to take your money .. 14000 chequins, 7000*l*. sterling.

Chequer, checker (tʃe·kəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–5 **chekere**, 4–7 **cheker**, 4 **scheker**, 4–5 **chekyr, chekir, checkere**, 5 **chekyre, chekur, chekker(e, chekkare**, *Sc.* **chakkere**, (**checher**), 7 *Sc.* **chaker**, 7–9 **checquer**, 6– **checker**, 4– **chequer**. [ME. *cheker*, aphetic f. ME. and AF. *escheker*, a. OF. *eschekier* (= ONF. *eskekier*, Pr. *escaquier*, It. *scacchiere*):—late L. *scaccārium* orig. a chess-board, f. *scacci, scāchi* (pl.) chess, checkers. Cf. CHECK, CHESS, EXCHEQUER.

(Although the spelling *checker* is historically better supported, and more in accordance with Eng. usage, *chequer* predominates in current use; of 20 quotations since 1750, 16 have *chequer*, 2 *checquer*, 2 *checker*.)]

I. A chess-board and connected senses.

†1. A chess-board; a square board divided into 64 small squares, coloured alternately dark and light. *Obs.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3195 Þe cheker þai oxy and þe meyne Bifor þe maiden þan pleyen he. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 309 A cheker he fond bi a cheire, He asked who wold play. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11396 Somme .. Drowe forthe meyne for þe cheker. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 660 Therewith Fortune said, checke here, And mate in the mid point of the checkere. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxi. 71 The chekir or the chesse hath viij. poyntes in eche partie. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. i, To speke of the forme and of the facion of the chequer. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 72 My trees stand foure square like the Chequer or Chesseboord. 1645 BP. HALL *Contentation* 37 Neither should any of his men either stand or move, if in any other part of that Checker, it might bee in more hope to win. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxix, To finger a man off their enemies' chequer.

b. A square of the board. *rare.* Cf. 12.

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. ii, The Polish Game requires a board with ten squares, or chequers, in each row.

†2. The game of chess. *Obs.*

At first only contextual in such phrases as *at the chequer*, orig. = 'at the chess-board'.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 192 Wyþ pleyynge at tables, oþer atte chekere. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (Caius) 3195 Than at Chequer with the meyne Before that maide pleyden they. *c* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* (1857) 351 He wil com the ner And bidde the plaien at the scheker. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1621 The chekker ..The draghtes, the dyse, and oþer dregh gaumes. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xxii, He that at the cheker pleyeth.

†b. A chess-man. *rare. Obs.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. viii, He .. dyd do make the forme of chequers of gold and siluer in humayn figure.

3. *pl.* The game of draughts. *dial.* and *U. S.* See CHECKER.

1838 HT. MARTINEAU *West. Trav.* I. 280 Mr. Webster was playing chequers with his boy. 1886 W. H. LONG *Dial. Isle of Wight* (E. D. S.) *Checquers*, the game of draughts.

4. A chess-board as the sign of an inn; hence a generic proper name for a public-house.

c 1400 *Beryn* Prol. 13 They toke hir In, and loggit hem.. Atte 'Cheker of the hope'. 1598 STOW *Surv.* (1633) 249 Now called Chequer-lane, or Chequer-Alley, of an Inne called the Chequer. 1659–60 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Feb., As far as Foulmer ..here we lay at the Chequer. 1797 CANNING *Knife-grinder*, A-drinking at the Chequers. 1843 NEALE *Ballads for People* 14 So they're down at the Chequers, and at it once more!

II. The Exchequer.

Of the origin of this application of the word various more or less conjectural explanations have been offered: the earliest is that given in the *Dialogus de Scaccario* or *Dialogue concerning the Exchequer*, written in 1178 'by Richard Bishop of London the Treasurer, son of Bishop Nigel the Treasurer, and great-nephew of the justiciar Roger of Salisbury' (Stubbs). According to this the *scaccarium* (chequer or eschequier) of the King was a quadrangular table, covered with a black cloth marked with transverse lines a foot or a palm apart, and having 'calculi' in the spaces; it was presumed to be so called from its likeness to a *chequer* or chess-board.

†5. The table which gave its name to the King's Exchequer; any table for accounts, a counter. *Obs.*

1178 *Dial. de Scaccario* in Madox *Exchequer* App., Scaccarium tabula est quadrangula. Superponitur autem scaccario superiori pannus niger virgis distinctus, distantibus a se virgis vel pedis vel palmæ extentæ spacio. In spaciis autem calculi sunt .. *Disc.* Quæ est ratio hujus nominis? *Mag.* Nulla mihi verior ad præsens occurrit, quam quod scaccarii lusilis similem habet formam. *c* 1237 ? ROGER OF WENDOVER *Chron. Maj.* an. 1231 Sedebant ad scaccarium regis, laicas causas ventilantes. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 83 þai schulle bringe þe Catel & leyn vpon þe cheker bifor þe aldirman. 1742 R. CORNES in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 128 A large Purse..tossed by the two Chamberlains, standing upon the Chequer [a large square Table in Guildhall at Bridgnorth].

†6. The Court of EXCHEQUER. *Obs.*

1178 *Dial. de Scaccario*, Licet autem' tabula talis Scaccarium dicatur, transmutatur tamen hoc nomen ut ipsa quoque Curia qua consedente scaccario est scaccarium dicatur. *c* 1260 MATT. PARIS *Hist. Angl.* an. 1209 Amotum est scacarium a Westmonasterio usque ad Northamtonam. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 312 His tresorere .. Fordos vsages olde, & lawes of þe chekere. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 91 Somme seruen þe kynge and hus seluer tellen, In þe chekkere and þe chaunceirie chalengynge hus dettes. 1423 SIR T. ROKEBY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 31. I. 98 To comande the Tresorer and Barons of the Cheker of our Lord Kyng to here his Acompt. 1506–7 in *Old City Acc. Bk.* (*Archæol. Jrnl.* XLIII) Thomas Basset presentid them Into the Cheker for takyn of hyme a fynne of iijs. iiij*d*. *a* 1618 RALEIGH in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 58 The Red Book in the Checquer. 1691 LOCKE *Toleration* Wks. 1727 II. 34 Men who..allow high Use as an Encouragement to lending to the Chequer.

†7. *transf.* The royal or national treasury or court of account. *Obs.*

1425 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1597) § 49 To make reckoning and giue compt thereof, at the Kingis Checker. 1473 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 48 Dauid Rudeman .. passand with preceptis of the parliament and the chekkere on north halue Forth. 1473–4 *Ibid.* I. 6 b, His bill..particulary examinit at the Chakkere. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* x. 44 Expenses shalbe geuen out of the kynges Checker. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* (*Act. Robt. III*) 57 The Schiref sovld compeir in the cheker. 1692 tr. *Sallust* 153 You tacitly murmur'd to see the public Chequer robb'd.

†8. A sitting of the Court of Exchequer or similar body. *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxiv. 34 The nest Compt, that that Schyrrawe thare Suld gywe, quhan haldyn the chekkare ware. 1523–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 11 The kingis grace past to Striueling, and thair held his chekker. 1621 *Bk. Discipline* 3 To conveen the time of the next chekker.

†9. *transf.* and *fig.* Treasury. Cf. 'exchequer'.

1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* xviii. 37 That Nature .. made this place the Chequer of her store. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods* 568 If the Checker be empty, so will be his Head. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. xv. (1718) 121 Makes ev'ry purse his chequer; and at pleasure, Walks forth and taxes all the world like Cæsar.

†10. ? A room or place for accounts. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[1402–3 *Bursar's Roll New Coll. Oxf.* 3rd & 4th Hen. IV. (*Heading*, Custos Scaccarii et Librariæ), Item..pro tribus virgatis..de viridi Kersey emptis pro Scaccario et domo computi.] 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 856/2 The same daie, the king..landed at Calis..His grace was receiued into the checker, and there rested. 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durham* (1842) 81 He had alwaies one tonne of wyne lyinge in the said checker [at Durham], for the use of the sayd Church. *c* 1670 *New Coll. Oxf., Plan of New Building in Garden Quad.*, Rooms are described as 'Chequer, and Common Room over it', 'Audit House' [now Bursary] 'Treasury', etc. 1887 J. SHEPPARD *Literæ Cantuar.* (Rolls) I. Introd. 21 The Serjeant of Walworth must have his accounts audited in the Cheker at Canterbury. 104 *note*, The Cheker or Audit room of the Monastery .. is here meant.

†11. ? A checker-roll. *Obs.*

1467 *Ord. Worcester* in *Eng. Gilds* 406 It ys ordeyned.. euery citezein of the old cheker pay at this tyme but vij*d*. and euery citezein of the newe cheker but xiij*d*.

III. A chequered pattern.

12. *pl.* Squares or spots like, or suggesting, those of a chess-board.

1629 PARKINSON *Garden Pleas. Flowers* vii. 43 *Fritillaria.* The flower is .. spotted in very good order, with fine small checkers. *c* 1705 BERKELEY in Fraser *Life & Lett.* (1871) 430 Blew and yellow chequers still diminishing terminate in green. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. VI. i. § 18 The shadows of the upper boughs .. resting in quiet chequers upon the glittering earth. 1872 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 85 The Netherlands are cut into chequers by canals.

13. Marking like that of a chess-board; alternation of colours; chequer-work, chequering.

1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea*, A white ensign, bordered with a checker of blue, yellow, and red. 1818 KEATS *Endymion* II. 287 Hill-flowers running wild In pink and purple chequer. 1882 *Athenæum* No. 2860. 248 The ornaments are more Asiatic than Egyptian: rosettes, chequers, antefixal ornaments, gazelles.

†14. A fabric with a chequered pattern; chequered material; also *attrib.*; cf. CHECKERY *sb.* 2.

1542 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII* in *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 185 Any hydes, fells, checkers. 1552 in E. Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 222 One alter clothe of white Cheker sylk. 1579 *Middlesex County Rec.* I. 240 Two hundred and twelve yards of woolen cloth called 'Checkers'.

15. *Arch.* in *pl.* 'In masonry, stones in the facings of walls which have all their thin joints continued in straight lines, without interruption or breaking joints' (Gwilt).

16. *attrib.* or *Comb.* **†a.** 'belonging to the exchequer or royal treasury', as *chequer-compt, -matter, -pay, -tally*; **b.** 'resembling a chess-board in appearance, of a chequered pattern', as *chequer-hedge*; *chequer-faced, -windowed* adjs.; **†chequer-bill**, a promissory bill issued by the exchequer, an exchequer-bill; **†chequer-bird**, a name of the Guinea-fowl from its marking; **chequer-course** (see quot.); **†chequer-man**, a man employed in the exchequer; a man who keeps accounts; **†chequer-note** = *chequer-bill.* Also **CHEQUER-CHAMBER, -WORK**, etc.

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3289/4 Lost..a *Chequer Bill of 20*l. No. 17991. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 20 Abundance of Pintadoes, or *Chequer Birds. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Lesson how to die* 52 Quhen he [the great Judge] thy *checker compt sall craive. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. *Brick-making*, *Chequer-course is the lower row of bricks in the Arch. 1659 *Lond. Chanticleers* xii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 351 The *checker-faced scullion. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 238 Upon turning one of the cocks at *f* rises a *chequer hedge of water, as they call it. *c* 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 58 Your *cheker man for it doth keepe no chalke. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (R.), I have heard many checquer-men say, there never was a better treasurer. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Feb., With the Chequer men to the 'Leg' in King Street; and there had wine for them. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 249/2 Certeine bishops did sit on *chequer matters belonging to the King. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* III. i, Not a penny of money in cash! nor a *chequer-note! nor a bank-bill! 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 336 To stuff the nation with this fine commodity of bank bills and chequer-notes. 1628 MEAD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 350 III. 283 In Queen Elizabeths days, when nothing on earth was surer than *Chequer pay. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 254 And all the Points, like *Chequer, tallies suit. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 253 Low, *checker-windowed houses.

Che·quer, *sb.*[2] *dial.* [app. in allusion to the chequered or spotted appearance of the fruit (Britten & Holl.). The surmises that *chequer* may be a corruption of *choker*, and that 'choker' may once have been the name, are gratuitous.]

In *pl.* The fruit or berries of the Wild Service tree, *Pyrus torminalis.* In *sing.* also the tree: short for *chequer-tree, -wood.*

1649 CULPEPPER *Phys. Direct.* 281 Services, Checkers called in Suffolk. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* x, Sorbus, the Service tree ..is rais'd of the Chequers or Berries, which being ripe (that is) rotten, about September, may be sown like Beech-Mast. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial., Chequer,* the service tree. *Pyrus torminalis.* The fruit is called chequers. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLL. *Plant-n.,* At Edenbridge, Kent, it is called 'Chequer-wood'. 1883 *Academy* 7 Apr. 242 The bright bunches of red berries with which the Chequer-trees were laden.

Chequer, checker (tʃe·kəɹ), *v.* Forms: 5 **chekyr,** 6 **cheker,** 7–9 **checquer,** 5– **checker,** 7– **chequer.** [Either formed in Eng. from CHEQUER *sb.* chess-board, chess-board pattern; or aphetic f. **escheker,* a. OF. **escheker-er,* cited by Godefroy only in pa. pple. *eschekeré, eschequeré,* checkered, chequered, f. *eschequier* chess-board, CHECKER; on L. type **scaccar(i)ātus,* f. *scaccārium.* In English also, only the *pa. pple.* or *ppl. a.* CHEQUERED, is found in early use.

Of 100 quotations since 1755, 70 have *chequer,* 21 *checker,* 9 *checquer.*]

1. *trans.* To divide or mark like a chess-board, in squares of alternately different colours.

1486 etc. [see CHEQUERED *ppl. a.* 1.] 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Church floore,* Mark you the floore? that square and speckled stone, And th' other black and grave, wherewith each one Is checker'd all along. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 228 The other..is checquered brown and black, in half-lozenges. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* ii. 24 The wall which enclosed the whole was chequered with blue and white bricks.

2. To divide or partition into squares or sections by crossing lines (without reference to colour). Const. occas. *out.*

1601 *Death Earl Huntington* I. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* VIII. 241, I scourg'd her for her pride, till her fair skin With stripes was checquer'd like a vintner's grate. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 7 The Gray, or Horse-Fly. Her eye is all latticed or chequered with dimples like Common Flyes. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 101 The grotesque branches of the almond trees..fantastically chequered the clear blue sky. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. liii. 158, I have seen the rich Louisianian chequering out his cotton and sugar plantations. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 117.

3. To diversify with a different colour or shade; to variegate, mottle.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3268 A chayere of chalke-whytte siluer, And chekyrde with charebocle chawngynge of hewes. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 16 Rhinoceros..of the coloure of boxe somwhat variable, and as it were chekered. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 2 The gray ey'd morne.. Checkring the Easterne Clouds with streakes of light. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. iii. 109 'Tis checker'd with Natural Groves and Savannahs. *c* 1720 GAY *Araminta,* She saw the morning ray Chequer the floor. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. vii. 393 Moorish villages .. chequering the green slopes. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvi. (1856) 332 To see something..checkering the waste of white snow.

b. *absol.*

1742 R. BLAIR *Grave* 57 By glimpse of moonshine chequering through the trees.

† **c.** *To checker in*: to usher in by chequering. *Obs. rare.*

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 50 The golden wyers that checkers in the day, Inferiour to the tresses of her haire.

4. *fig.* To diversify or vary with elements of a different character; to interrupt the uniformity of.

c 1632 *Poem* in *Athenæum* No. 2883. 121/2 The other Indians from the East repayre, All which with mingled Germans chequered are, And Flemings white. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 28 He is not likely to deal afterward with much Latine; unless it be to checker a sermon. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 165 ¶ 4 The Letter was very modishly chequered with this modern Military Eloquence. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 30. 214 His Religious System is chequered with Contradictions. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* (1849) 85/2 His sleep was checkered with starts and moans. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 5 Nine tolerable days fortunately checkered the uniformity of the heavy weather.

b. Often used of the vicissitudes of life.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xvii. (1840) 72 This king's reign was chequered with variety of fortune. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 163 In all the good and ill, that checker life. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 85 Its tranquil existence .. chequered by no vicissitudes. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 5. (1882) 195 A progress..chequered with darker vicissitudes.

5. To arrange or distribute chequer-wise; to intermix chequer-wise.

1677 EARL ORRERY *Art War* 191 This method of Checquering my Squadrons in the first Line of the Wing with small Battalions of Pike and Shot. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* VI. (1723) 271 The Ocean intermixing with the Land so as to checquer it into Earth and Water. 1798 EARL ST. VINCENT in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) III. 104 *note,* It will be best to chequer them in your Line of Battle two in your Starboard Division..and two in the Larboard.

† **6.** To put or place alternately. *Obs. nonce-use* (with word-play).

1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 206 In the reign of King Henry the Third, when Chancellors were chequered in and out, three times he [de Merton] discharged that office.

† **7.** To deposit in an exchequer; to treasure *up.*

a 1618 J. DAVIES *Wittes Pilgr.* (1876) 32 (D.) There..Nature chequers up all gifts of grace. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. 4 (1740) 506 For chequering the disbanding Money into the Chamber of London.

† **Chequer-chamber.** *Obs.*

1. The chamber devoted to the business of the royal exchequer; *transf.* treasury-room.

1494 FABYAN VII. 342 The Kyng..yode into the Chekyr Chaumbre, and there satte hym downe. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 449 A place where their Checker-chamber was for the safe keeping of the Roman treasure.

2. A court of appellate jurisdiction deciding cases of doubtful law; = EXCHEQUER-CHAMBER; the chamber in which this court sat.

1528 MORE *Heresyes* III. Wks. 216/1 We might..make it a cheker chamber case. 1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 46 The major part of the Judges in the Chequer-chamber. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* II. 66 That judge was one of those who delivered their judgment in the chequer-chamber against the ship-money.

Chequered, checkered (tʃe·kəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. CHEQUER *sb.* and *v.* + -ED; answering to OF. *eschequeré, eschekeré,* in sense 1, *esp.* in *Her.*]

1. Marked like a chess-board; hence, having a pattern of various colours in more or less geometrical arrangement.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* F j, They be calde armys chekkerit when they ar made of ij colouris to the maner of a chekker. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bzyt.* (1814) 497 The baner of Britaine wyth the chekered armes. 1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* 97 He had the better of the whites in this checquer'd board; now have-at the blacks. 1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 901/4 Lost..a Green Checkerd Night-Bag. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 230 And checquer'd marble pav'd the hallow'd floors. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 170 Checkered cloths. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. xxx, His chequer'd plaid. 1836 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 33.

2. Diversified in colour, variegated; marked with alternate light and shade.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* 1 The checkerd (Paunsie) or party coloured Harts ease. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro,* Dancing in the Chequer'd shade. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 17 Here waving groves a chequer'd scene display, And part admit, and part exclude the day. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 457 And mark his [the stag's] beauteous chequered sides with gore. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VII. 440 Beneath the o'er-arching forests' chequer'd shade.

3. Diversified in character; full of constant alternation (esp. for the worse).

1656 M. BEN ISRAEL *Vind. Judæorum* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 423 The chequer'd and interwoven Vicissitudes and Turns of things here below. 1721 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 239 Our weather, for this fortnight past, is chequered, a fair and a rainy day. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 190 Manœuvres of a corps retiring..must be more or less accomplished by chequered movements: one body by its numbers, or position, facing and protecting the retreat of another. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. Introd., Life's chequered scene of joy and sorrow. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* I. xii. 24 The chequered silence.

Chequering, checkering (tʃe·kəɹiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] Alternation in marking, order, etc.

1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 329 The names of Pierce ..and Richard have been..successively varied in this family for six or seven descents. Such chequering of Christian names serve heralds instead of stairs, etc. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xiv. 237 The chequering of shade predominated. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 250 The chequering is then done, and the gun stripped of all the iron-work.

Chequer-roll: see CHECKER-ROLL.

Che·quer-wise, *adv.* Like a 'chequer' or chessboard; in squares of alternate colours; with lines crossing at right angles. (Orig. *in chequer wise.*)

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, The stretes paued..In cheker wyse with stones whyte and reade. 1534 in E. Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* v. (1866) 205 Red velvett.. powtherid wt gold checker wise. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 40 Rotes of Horse radice cut checkerwyse like to dice. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 11/1 They haue made a mingle mangle..of both the languages, and haue in such medleie or checkerwise so crabbedlie iumbled them both togither. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* i. 267 To plant those Tufts Checquerwise. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 234 Battalion-columns posted..chequer-wise on the flanks of the great Redoubt.

Che·quer-work, che·cker work.

1. Work arranged after the pattern of a chessboard; work chequered in pattern. Also *attrib.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* xxix. 242 The rofe shalbe celed vautwyse, & with cheker work. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 366 The Romane coines, the checkerworke pavements. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3754/8 A Stuff Gown of Red and Blue Chequer-work. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 459 My letter, first written horizontally..then perpendicularly to form a sort of chequer-work.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Anything chequered or diversified with contrasting characters.

1618 T. ADAMS *Serm.* 14 Now joy with sorrow, checkerworke. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 8 A Checquer-work of Arguments and Oratory. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* lx. 10 The Churches prosperity, like checker-work, is intermingled with adversity. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xi. 184 How strange a Chequer-Work of Providence is the Life of Man! 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvii, One of the most striking examples which the chequer-work of life could show.

Chequin, another form of CHEQUERN, a coin.

Cherarchy, obs. form of HIERARCHY.

Cherch(e, obs. form of CHURCH.

Che·rcock. A local name of the Missel Thrush in the northern counties.

1828 *Craven Gloss.* I. 67 Chercock..which gives the cheering notes of Spring.

Chere, obs. f. CHARE *sb.*1, CHEER and CHERRY.

† **Chere,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 3–5 **chere,** 4–5 **cher, cheere,** (5 **chier**). [a. F. *cher, chère* dear, OF. *chier*:–L. *cār-um* dear. (In sense 2, there was evidently confusion with CHARY.)]

1. Dear. **a.** Of persons. Also as *sb.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 166 Þe chere men of lond. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* v. 19 A most cheere hynde and a most kindeli hert calf. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXI. 8629. ?*a* 1400 *Arthur* 306 Þis was a worthy chere. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail.* xlvi. 448 My brothir dere..of alle othere to me most chere.

b. Of things: Precious, valuable, goodly, etc.

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 203 No þyng more profytable, ne more chere. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4513 Achilles the choise was in the chere temple.

2. Loving, fond, careful (*over*). Cf. CHARY.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C XVIII. 148 Þat is charite, my leue childe, to be cher ouer thi soule. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) x. iii. 373/2 A pellycane, & of al foules he is moost chere ouer his byrdes and moost loueth them.

Chereche, obs. f. CHURCH.

Cherefelle, obs. form of CHERVIL.

† **Che·reful,** *a. Obs.* [Identical in spelling with early form of CHEERFUL; but app. associated with CHERE *a.*] Dear, loving.

c 1475 *Partenay* 2585 Pray, cause me not it refuse; Cherefull fader myne. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* A vj, Perfite in gouernawnce: and Cherefull to faythfulnes.

† **Che·refully,** *adv. Obs.* Dearly.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xii. (1495) 196 Men are stedfaste and stable and loue wymmen cherefully.

Cherelle, obs. form of CHURL.

† **Cherelly,** *Obs. rare*–1. [Orig. unknown. Some compare *bonally.*] A kind of liquor.

1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid* II. i. 351 Ile tend my Master and instantly be with you for a Cup of Cherelly this hot weather.

† **Che·rely,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 4 **cherli,** 4–5 **cherlich(e,** 5 **cheerliche, cherly, cherely.** [f. CHERE *a.* + -LY 2; but confused with CHARILY.]

1. Lovingly, affectionately; carefully, watchfully.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 62 Þe cherl ful cherli þat child tok in his armes & kest hit. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 24 A wyf kepith cherli the ryng of her weddinge for love of her husbonde. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 203 And cherliche cheriche hem, as cheff in þe halle. *c* 1430 *Pilgrimage of Lyf of Manhode* (1869) 36 This releef j wole keepe streitliche and cheerliche. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 38 My good arraye..that y helde so cherely that y wolde not were it in the..sondayes in the worshipe of God.

2. ? Sumptuously.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 582 And chereliche as a cheueteyne his chambre to holden Wiþ chymene and chapell.

Cherfill, obs. form of CHERVIL.

Cheri, -e, obs. form of CHERRY *sb.*

Cherice, cherich, obs. ff. CHERISH.

Cherif, var. of SHEREEF, an Arab title.

‖ **Cherimoya** (tʃerimoi·ă). Also **chiri-, -moyer.** [Anglicized form of the Peruvian (Quichua) name; cf. mod.F. *chérimolier.*]

1. A small tree (*Anona Cherimolia*), a native of Peru, with sweet-scented greenish flowers.

1736 *Bouguer's Voy. Peru* in Pinkerton *Voy.* XIV. 299 The tree which produces the most delicious fruit that I am acquainted with..is called Chirimoya. 1779 MRS. BOSCAWEN in *Mrs. Delany's Lett.* Ser. II. II. 488 The fragrant Chirimoya.

2. The pulpy fruit of this tree, highly esteemed on account of its delicious flavour. It is of considerable size, irregularly heart-shaped, with a scaly exterior.

1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* I. v. vii. 284 The chirimoya is universally allowed to be the most delicious of any known fruit. 1858 R. HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 28 That delicious fruit of the Peruvians called Cherimoyer. 1862 C. MARKHAM *Trav. Peru & India* 337, He who has not tasted the chirimoya has yet to learn what fruit is. 1864 *Reader* 23 Jan. 102 'Cherimoya', corrupted in the British colonies into 'Cherimoyer'. 1887 *Standard* 16 Sept. 5/2 The cherimoyer, a near relation of the sweep sop, the sour sop, and the custard apple..is..sent..from Madeira.

Cheriot, obs. Sc. form of CHARIOT.

1538 in Chambers *Dom. Ann. Scot.* I. 19.

Cherish (tʃe·riʃ), *v.* Forms: 4 **cheresch, chirisch,** 4–5 **cherisch(e, cheris(s, cherse,** 4–6 **cherice, -ych(e, -ys(he, -issh,** 5 **-eysch, -ysch(e, -ich, -issch, charisshe,** 5–6 **cheryss(h,** 6 *Sc.* **chereis, charish,** 6–7 **cherrish, cheerish,** 6–8 **chearish,** 4– **cherish.** [ME. *cheriss, -isch,* a. F. *chériss-* extended stem of *chérir* to cherish, hold dear; f. *cher* dear: see -ISH. The *-eis, -ice* form was favoured in Sc.; with the abridged form *cherse,* cf. *nourish, nurse.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To hold dear, treat with tenderness and affection; to make much of. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 333 My dyscyple whych y haue chersid, Me to betraye hym haue þey hyred. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 52 But eche of hem wolde oother wel cheryce. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 121 The Erle Amerie, Which so was louyd and cherished tho. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 We be the yongest chyldren of God, and therfore he maketh moost of vs and cheryssheth vs. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 122/2, I studie to live for them, which you will not do unless you cherish yourself. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Voy. S. Seas* 61 The Spaniards are very kind to their black Slaves, whom they cherish and encourage highly.

†b. To make too much of, pamper, pet. *Obs.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 8 And the yongger [daughter] was so cherissed that she dede what she wolde. 1483 *Vulg. abs Terentio* 32 b, I cherish or make to mykell of my selfe [*nimis michi indulgeo*].

†c. To caress, fondle; to hug; to stroke or pat endearingly. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* iv, He chereist hir, scho bad gae chat him. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. ii. (1668) 10 Take off his saddle and cherish him, and then dress him, and cloath him up for all night. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Calais* (*The Remise Door*), I could have taken her into my arms, and cherished her. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXV. 224 Look how he leans To cherish him; and how the gallant horse Curves up his stately neck.

2. To treat with fostering care, foster tenderly, nurse (children, young creatures).

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 53 Hee cherished þe childe cheefe ouer alle, þat he was woxen full weele. *c* 1450 *Merlin* i. 16 They toke the child and cherishid it. 1566 DRANT *Wail. Hierimye* i, Thynges precious or good, To cheryshe theyr so needie sowles. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Thess.* ii. 7 As a nurse cherisheth her children. 1635 N. R. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. 156 He promised to cherish her as the henne cherisheth her chickens. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. vii. 76 The young prince..was cherished during the winter by a yeoman who knew his rank.

b. To foster, tend, cultivate (plants *obs.*, hair, etc.).

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* x, Some cherisshe theyr busshis of heare with moche kymbeynge and wesshynge in lye. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 69 Angelica..is cherished in our Gardens. 1586 T. COGAN *Haven Health* xliv. (1636) 58 For their sweetnesse they [gilliflowers] are worthily cherished in Gardens. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. vi. 21 For what doth cherrish Weeds, but gentle ayre? *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Bagman's Dog*, How the Sailors, too, swear, How they cherish their hair.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 11 One of the most flourishing places..being cherished and put in a way of Trade. 1769 ROBERTSON *Charles V*, V. II. 273 He [Erasmus] first scattered the seeds, which Luther cherished and brought to maturity. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 65 That I should cherish that which bears but bitter fruit.

†3. To entertain kindly (a guest). *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8758 Joye he made for his comyng .. & cherished hym ouer alle obere of pris. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2055 3if þay for charyté cherysen a gest. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 46 The kynge of Ynglond ..had cherycyd and made moche of theme alle. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. iii. 194 Looke to thy Seruants, and cherish thy Guests. 1665 EVELYN *Let. to Wren* 4 Apr., I will charge you with some addresses to Friends of mine there, that shall exceedingly cherish you. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* I. 196 Received And hospitably cherish'd.

†4. To cheer, gladden, inspirit, encourage. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 128 Rehayte rekenly þe riche & þe poueren, & cherisch hem alle with his cher. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6131 Ne be cheryst with chere thurgh our chaunse febyll. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* xliii, Myn accusours..cherissheth hem my deth to purchase. 1649 NORWOOD *Voy. Virginia* in *Voy. & Trav.* (1744) VI, We cherish'd him the best we could, and would not have him so profoundly sad. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Juv.* (1789) 210 The verdant prospect cherishes our sight.

5. To take affectionate care of (a thing); to keep or guard carefully. *Obs.* exc. as passing into 7.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1154 Hov charged more watz his chaunce þat hem [vesselles] cherych nolde. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 22 Suche thinges wol be gretely kept, and cherissbed. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 86 Cherrish theese presents. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxvii. 415 Every memorial of so great a man .. has been preserved and cherished with peculiar veneration.

6. To keep warm; 'to give warmth, ease, or comfort to' (J.). *arch.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 144 Hennes..cherichen her chekonys ffro chele of þe wynter. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 73 Chersyn, *foveo*. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 436 Cherished as the hen doth her egges with heate. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 1068 Some better warmth to cherish Our Limbs benumm'd. 1785 BURNS *Vision* II. xv, When the deep green-mantled Earth Warm-cherished every floweret's birth.

7. To entertain in the mind, harbour fondly, encourage, cling to (a hope, feeling, design, etc.).

(The most frequent current sense.)

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 462 It was myn entente To forthere trouthe in love & it cheryse. 1406 OCCLEVE *Mis-rule* 282 Men love [trouthe] nat, men wole it not cherice. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. iii. 147 You that doe abett him in this kind, Cherish Rebellion, and are Rebels all. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 191 You cannot enough esteem and cherrish this fancy. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. xxx. 134 The hostile designs, which they had long cherished in their ferocious minds. 1798 FERRIAR *Varieties of Man* 196 Every age cherishes its favourite errors. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiv. (1878) 292 You should not cherish resentment against him. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 157 Opinions and beliefs which have been cherished among ourselves.

Cherishable (tʃe·riʃăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ABLE: cf. F. *chérissable.*] Capable or deserving of being cherished.

1651 *Fenise* 313 Devises to obtaine this cherishable permission which I have given you. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. 253. 1885 — *Diana* III. vii. 134.

Cherished (tʃe·riʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. CHERISH + -ED 1.] Held dear, tenderly cared for or fostered.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 73 Chersydde [*H.* cheryschyd], *fotus.* ?*a* 1500 *Assemble of Ladies* 134 in Urry *Chaucer*, A woman.. And wel cherished. 1726 THOMSON *Winter* 232 The cherished fields Put on their winter robe of purest white. 1789 WORDSW. *Evening Walk* 15 In cherished sadness. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 12 He may thereby risk the continuance of cherished friendships.

Cherisher (tʃe·riʃəɹ). [f. CHERISH *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which cherishes.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xvii, Apollo..Cherisher of fruite, herbe, floure, and corne. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 50 He that comforts my wife, is the cherisher of my flesh and blood. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1703) II. vii. 270 He was a great Cherisher of Wit, and Fancy, and good Parts, in any Man. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* xi. (1876) 299 Woman is the natural cherisher of infancy.

Cherishing (tʃe·riʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 4 **cheriss-**, 5 **chers-**, **chersch-**. [f. CHERISH *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. CHERISH in various senses.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12174 þan yode maria and iosep, Wit cherising to iesu spek. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 85 Cokerynge or grete cherschynge. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 119. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlii. 296 So mochel he hadde hem in chersyng. 1540 MORYSINE *Vives' Introd. Wysd.* C v b, The more cherisshynge that the carcase hath, the lesse is the soule loked upon. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. 76 So shall he..increase his cherishings. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Treason*, He acts the crime that gives it cherishing. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 568 An outside: fair, no doubt, and worthy well Thy cherishing. 1824 J. WILSON *Life* I. (1878) 19 The cherishing of my lusts.

Cherishing (tʃe·riʃiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. CHERISH *v.* + -ING 2.] That cherishes; nourishing, fostering, cheering. † *Cherishing-cup*, a refreshing and comforting draught.

1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* II. v. 42 Let [it] be applyed warm and cherishing all about the Joynt and Part. 1712 FRANCHAM *Spect.* No. 520 § 4 When I saw those cherishing Eyes begin to be ghastly. 1733 FIELDING *Quixote in Engl.* Wks. 1784 III. 100 Come, father-in-law of mine that is to be, what say you to a cherishing cup? 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. ci. 1 Cocoa is cherishing. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. 364 The cherishing benignancy.

Cherishingly (tʃe·riʃiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a cherishing manner; tenderly.

1611 COTGR., *Mignotement*, tenderly, gently, cherishingly. 1817 KEATS *Sleep & Poetry*, See..nymphs are wiping Cherishingly Diana's timorous limbs.

† **Che·rishly**, *adv. Obs. rare.* Also 6 **chirsly**. [Cf. CHERISHNESS.] Dearly, lovingly.

c 1475 *Partenay* 23 [He] full moche loued hir, chirsly can hir hold. *Ibid.* 122 Als of hys men holden ful cherishlye.

Cherishment (tʃe·riʃmĕnt). Also 6 **cherysshemente**. [f. CHERISH *v.* + -MENT.]

† 1. *pl.* Ways of cherishing, indulgences. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 28 As in clothynge, meates, drynkes, vayne trifyls or other cherysshements, to the whiche we be full prone & redy to fall.

2. The process or fact of cherishing; the bestowal of affectionate care or fostering tenderness.

1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Instit.* II. 131. 1591 SPENSER *Tears Muses* 573 With rich bountie and deare cherishment. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* II. 345 The cherishments and blandishments that God bestowes upon them. 1804 H. J. COLEBROOKE *Husbandry Bengal* (1806) 130 The relation of master and slave appears to impose the duty of protection and cherishment on the master. 1823 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 370 The cherishment of the people was our principle.

† b. *concr.* Nourishment, sustenance. *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 73 They that spoyled my house, and left me no kind of cherishment for me and my son. 1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* vii. 57 Defect of cherishment.

† **Che·rishness.** *Obs. rare*−1. [f. as if adj. *cherish* + -NESS: cf. CHARISHNESS.] Fondness, love.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 286 And for his loue had hem in gret cherysshenys.

Cherke, var. of CHIRK *v.*

Cherke-cole, obs. form of CHARCOAL.

Cherl(e, cherld, cherll(e, obs. ff. CHURL.

Cherlemaynes-wayne: see CHARLES'S WAIN.

Cherli, -lich(e, -ly, var. of CHERELY, *Obs.*

Cherloc(k, obs. form of CHARLOCK.

Cherma·dic, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. χερμάδιον, a large stone or boulder used for a missile.]

1824 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* XIII. 306 This fact of the chermadic weight attached to the good war-stone explains, etc.

Chermar, obs. f. CHARMER.

† **Chermat**, *a. Obs. rare*−1. [OF. *chère mate* downcast cheer or visage.] Downcast, chap-fallen.

c 1475 *Partenay* 5882 Thys bestly bere was passyng old and strong: Natheles tho was heuily chermat.

Cherme, obs. f. CHARM, CHIRM.

Chermes, obs. f. KERMES.

Chern, Cherne: see CHIRM, CHURN.

‖ **Cherni·tes.** [Gr. χερνίτης.] An ivory-like marble.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Chernites*, a stone like ivory used by the ancients to preserve dead bodies in. 1861 C. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 8 The 'Chernites' is described as a stone only differing from ivory in its superior hardness and density: the sarcophagus of Darius the Great was made of it.

† **Che·rogril, chœ·rogryl.** Also 4 **cirogrille**. [ad. L. *chœrogryllus* (Vulg.), ad. Gr. χοιρογρύλλιος, f. χοῖρος young pig + γρύλλος pig.] The CONEY of the Eng. Bible of 1611; a small gregarious quadruped (*Hyrax Syriacus*) of Palestine.

1388 WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 5 A cirogrille which chewith code, & departeth not the clee, is vnclene. 1609 — (Douay) *ibid.* Chorogril which cheweth the cudde, and divideth not the hoofe, is uncleane.

Cherokine (tʃe·rŏkīn). *Min.* [see quot.] A whitish variety of pyromorphite.

1868 DANA *Min.* (1880) 536 Cherokine..occurs in slightly acuminated prisms, and also botryoidal and massive..from the Canton mine, Cherokee Co., Georgia.

Cheroot (ʃĭrūt, tʃ-). Forms: 8 **cherute, chiroot, sharute**, 8–9 **sharoot**, 8– **cheroot**. [ad. F. *cheroute*, representing the Tamil name *shuruṭṭu* roll (sc. of tobacco). An Eng. phonetic form *sharoot* was frequent *c* 1800.]

A cigar made in Southern India or Manilla. This sort being truncated at both ends, the name was extended to all cigars with the two extremities cut off square, as distinguished from the ordinary cigar, which has one end pointed.

1669–79 T. B. *Asia* fol. 46 (*MS. in possession of Col. S. L. Howard, Dorset*) The Poore Sort of Inhabitants viz' y' Gentues, Mallabars, etc., Smoke theire tobacco after a very meane, but I judge Original manner, Onely y' leafed rowled up, and light one end, holdinge y' other between their lips.. this is called a bunko, and by y' Portugal's a Cheroota. 1759 in Long *Rec. Bengal* (1870) 194 (Y.) 60 lbs. of Masulipatam cheroots. 1781 *India Gaz.* 24 Feb. (Y.) Chewing Beetle and smoking Cherutes. 1800 *Month. Mag.* VIII. 727 One hand moves to and fro the warm sharute. 1807 *Ann. Rev.* V. 267 He who wants to purchase a segar in the East, must ask for a sharoot. 1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* xxxii, Their Manilla cheroots. *a* 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* V. xxxi. 248 Monsieur withdrew to smoke his cherout. 1859 FAIRHOLT *Tobacco* (1876) 219 Cheroots are peculiar in their manufacture, not made by hand but wound on a wire, both ends being cut flat.

Cherp, obs. f. of CHIRP.

Cherre, obs. f. CHERRY *sb.*, CHARE *sb.*1, *v.*1.

Che·rried, *ppl. a.* [f. CHERRY *v.*1 + -ED 1.] Coloured red like a cherry, cherry-coloured.

1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. World* xlvi, The cherried lip, the polished forehead, and speaking blush.

Cherrish, obs. form of CHERISH.

Cherry (tʃe·ri), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1 **cyrs, ciris**; *β.* 4 **chiri**(e, 4–7 **chery**(e, 5 **cheri, chere, cherree, chiry**, 6 **chirrie**, (**cheryse**), 6–7 **cherie, cherrie**, 6– **cherry**. [The OE. name *ciris, cyrs* (known only in comb.) was cogn. with OHG. *chirsa, chersa* (MHG. *kirse, kerse*, mod.G. *kirsche*), OLG. **kirsa* (MDu. *kerse*, Du. *kers*, Fl. *keerze*), all repr. earlier (? WGer.) **kirissa*:—**keresjâ*, adoption of a pop. L. **ceresia, *ceresea*, which was also the progenitor of the Romanic forms It. *ciriegia*, Sp. *cereza*, Pg. *cereja*, Pr. *cereisa, cereira*, F. *cerise* (cf. med.L. *ciresum*). The ME. *chery, chiri* is not known till 14th c.; it was probably derived from ONF. *cherise* (still used in Northern France), inferred to have given an early ME. *cherise, cheris*, which was subseq. mistaken for a plural in *-s*, and a singular *cheri* educed from it: cf. *pea, chay, riches*. It is hardly possible that the OE. *ciris* itself gave the ME. word.

Classical L. had *cerasus* cherry-tree, *cerasum* cherry, corresp. to Gr. κερασός (also κερασέα, κερασία) cherry-tree, κεράσιον cherry; according to the Roman writers, so called because brought by Lucullus from Cerasus in Pontus (though some refer the Gr. to κέρας, horn). L. **Ceresea*, to which the Romanic and Teutonic names alike go back, was prob. an adj. form: its phonology is not evidenced; perh. there was a popular **cerĕsus* for *cerāsus*, whence **cereseus* for *ceraseus*. The sequence of forms in WGer. was app. *keresja, kerisja, kirisja, kirissa*, whence OE. *cirisse, ciris, cirs*. All the Celtic names are either from Romanic, as Breton *geres* (Rostrennen) *kerez* (Le Gonidec), Welsh *ceirioes, ceiroes* (Davies) *ceirios* (Pughe); or from O. or ME., as Irish *siris* (= *shirish*) (O'Reilly), Gaelic *siris, sirist*, Manx *shillish*. The fact that there is no native name in Celtic or Teutonic confirms the opinion of botanists that the tree is not indigenous to Britain or Western Europe.]

I. 1. A well-known stone-fruit; the pulpy drupe of certain species (or a sub-genus) of Prunus (N. O. *Rosaceæ*). When used without qualification it usually means the fruit of the cultivated tree (*Prunus Cerasus* or *Cerasus vulgaris*); of this, two forms are now also found wild in Britain; the more distinct of these, the common Wild Cherry or Gean, is sometimes considered a separate species (*P. Avium*).

[*c* 1000 *Ags. Vocab.* in Wr.-W. 269/18 *Cerasius*, cirisbeam. 1236 *Pipe Roll* 20 *Hen. III, Suffolk, Honour of Clare*, Et de lxvi. *s.* et de v. *d.* de pomis et cicera et cerasis venditis per eadem maneria.] *c* 1350 Cheriston: see CHERRY-STONE. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 281 Chibolles & cherueles and ripe chiries monye. *a* 1400 *Pistel of Susan* 93 þe chirie and þe chestein, þat chosen is of hewe. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 647 *Hoc ciresum*, chery. *c* 1425 *Disput. Mary & Cross* in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 217 Dropes rede as ripe cherrees..fro his flesshe gan laue. *c* 1425 *Cookery Bk.* (Harl. MS. 279) cxxiv, Take Chyryis & pike out þe stonys. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1763 Wyne redd as Cherye. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 118 A bob of cherys. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* R j, The cheryses that I wryte of be the comen great cheryses. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 136 The blacke sowre Cheries do strengthen the stomacke. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 41 They tooke a medicine of Cherries. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 209 We grew together, Like to a double cherry. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 56 The black hart Cherry is a very speciall fruit. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. v. 273 The only Cherries for Wine are Great Bearers, Murrey Cherries, Morello's, Black Flanders, or the John Treduskin Cherries. 1858

LONGF. *M. Standish* IX. 48 No man can gather cherries in Kent at the season of Christmas!

b. In proverbial expressions.

c 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 329, I charde not þy croyse .. þe valwe of a cheryе. 1587 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* 85 That old love now was scarcely worth a cherry. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxviii, By Jingo, I believe he wou'd make three bits [1737 bites] of a cherry. 1869 in Hazlitt *Eng. Prov.* 39 A woman and a cherry are painted for their own harm. *Prov.* It is no use making two bites of a cherry.

2. Short for CHERRY-TREE.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 593 Those that bear Flowers and no Fruit, are few, as the Double Cherry. 1861 DELAMER *Kitchen Garden* 147 The Cherry..A tree of handsome stature.. which furnishes a useful wood. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* i. 16 To the Roman invaders we are indebted for the cherry, which Lucullus brought to Rome from Pontus.

b. for **cherry-wood** (see 10).

1793 SOUTHEY *Nondescripts* i, This Windsor-chair! (Of polish'd cherry, elbow'd, saddle-seated). 1888 *Amer. Humorist* 5 May 8/2 The reading room is..finished in polished cherry.

3. With qualifying words, applied **a.** to many species (and varieties) of the genus *Prunus* (and subgenus *Cerasus*), of which about 40 are named by Miller, 1884: among these are BIRD C., CHOKE C., GROUND C., etc., q.v.; **Black C.**, a formerly prevalent name of the Wild Cherry (*P. Avium*); **Canadian, Dwarf,** or **Sand C.** (*P. pumila*); **American Bird C.** or **Wild Red C.** (*P. pennsylvanica*); **American Wild Black C.** (*P. serotina*); **Evergreen C.** (*P. caroliniana*).

1530 PALSGR. 198/2 Blacke chery, *merise*. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* ii. (1651) 52 Take of Black-cherries..a gallon. 1682 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* i. (1851) 481 Black-cherry or divers other Berries.

b. Extended to many trees resembling the cherry-tree in fruit, quality of wood, etc. See BARBADOES C., BIRCH C., BRUSH C., CLAMMY C., CORNELIAN C., COWHAGE C., WINTER C., WOODEN C., etc. **Australian C.** (*Exocarpus cupressiformis*); **Beech C.** = BRUSH Cherry; **Black C.**, a local name of Deadly Nightshade; **Broad-leaved C.**, of W. Indies (*Cordia macrophylla*); **Cayenne C.** (*Eugenia Michelii*); **Hottentot C.** (*Cassine Maurocenia*); **Jamaica C.** (*Ficus pedunculata*); **Jerusalem C.** (*Solanum pseudo-capsicum*); **N. S. Wales C.** (*Nelitris ingens*).

4. 'A cordial composed of cherry-juice and spirit, sweetened and diluted' (Webster). Cf. CHERRY-BRANDY.

5. *fig.* **a.** Applied to the lips, etc.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* 2 Shee spake to vs all, opening the cherrie of her lips. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 3 Pale look the roses, The rubies pale, when mouth's sweet cherry closes.

b. Applied to a person.

1500–20 (?) DUNBAR *In secreit Place* 52 Wylcum! my golk of maireland, My chirrie and my maikles munȝoun.

6. The cherry-like berry of the coffee shrub.

(So called on plantations.)

7. *Mech.* A spherical bur or reaming-tool.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Cherry*, a spherical bur used especially in reaming out the cavities of bullet-molds.

II. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*

8. *simple attrib.* or as *adj.* Cherry-coloured, red.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* 14 Hyr chyry chekys .. Hyr lyppys rosy. 1570 TURBERV. *To his Ladie* i, Thy chirrie lippe doth bleede. 1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 88 Is there no Paradise in Cherry-cheek. 1727 SWIFT *Tom Clinch*, A new cherry ribbon. 1728 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6068/8 Lined with Cherry Silk. 1862 B. TAYLOR *Poet's Jrnl.* (1866) 54, I thought the sun was dead, But yonder burn his beacons cherry.

9. General comb.: **a.** attrib., as *cherry-bloom, -blossom, -dye, -feast, -fruit, -garden, -gum, -kernel, -orchard, -pie, -tart, -time, -stick, -stock, -yard*; **b.** similative, as *cherry-cheek, -colour*; *-crimson, -rose* adjs.; **c.** parasynthetic, as *cherry-cheeked, -coloured, -lipped* adjs. Also *cherry-like* adj.

1858 LONGF. *Birds of Passage, Day of Sunsh.* vi. The snow-flakes of the *cherry-blooms. 1761 FRANCES SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* II. 262 Dolly, who is a pretty little *cherry-cheek, and her father's great favourite. 1586 W. WEBB *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 78 Thou fine *chery cheekt child. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 127 A cherry-cheeked, blue-eyed country lass. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5842/2 *Cherry-Colour Sattin. 1695 *Ibid.* No. 3112/4 *Cherry coloured Sattin. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* vii. 172 Rich cherry-coloured amber. *a* 1790 WARTON *Maid. Garl.* (R.) Lips of *Cherry-dye. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 31 And that [i.e. hope] endureth but a throwe, Right as it were a *chery feste. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6030/3 A *Cherry-Garden near Newington Green. 1633 *Gerarde's Herbal* II. lxxxii. 391 [It] maketh young wenches to look faire and *cherrie like. 1595 BARNFIELD *Sonn.* xvii, *Cherry-lipt Adonis. 1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 149/2 Long *cherry stick pipes. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 161 For she had childe in *chirityme. 1598 *Epulario* F iij b, To make garlike sauce in..Cherry time. 1636 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 76 Weedeing & settinge strawberryes in the *cherry yarde.

10. Special comb.: **cherry-apple,** the Siberian Crab-apple (*Pyrus baccata*); **† cherry-bag,** a kind of purse for holding gold; **cherry-bay** = *cherry-laurel*; **cherry-bird,** the American Wax-Wing or Cedar-bird (*Ampelis Carolinensis*); **cherry-blossom,** the blossom of the cherry; also its colour; **cherry-bob,** two cherries with stalks united used by children for earrings and in games; **cherry-breeches,** a nickname of the 11th Hussars, from their crimson trousers; **cherry-chopper, cherry snipe, cherry-sucker,** popular names of the Spotted Fly-catcher; **cherry-clack, cherry-clapper,** a rattle driven by the wind for scaring birds from cherry-trees; **cherry-coal,** a soft coal with a shiny resinous lustre, which ignites readily and burns without caking; **† cherry-cob** = CHERRY-STONE; **cherry-crab** = *cherry-apple*; **† cherry-cracker,** the Hawfinch or Grosbeak; **cherry-finch** = *cherry-cracker*; **cherry-laurel,** the common Laurel (*Cerasus Laurocerasus*); **cherry-pepper,** a species of Capsicum (*C. cerasiforme*); **cherry-pie,** popular name of the Great Hairy Willow-herb (*Epilobium hirsutum*) and of the garden *Heliotropium peruvianum*; **cherry-ripe,** *a.*, ripe like a cherry; also a mode of crying 'ripe cherries'; **cherry-rum,** rum in which cherries have been steeped; **cherry-stoner,** an instrument for forcing cherry-stones from the pulp; **cherry-water,** a kind of drink made from cherries; **cherry-wine,** wine made from cherries, *esp.* MARASCHINO, made from the Marasco Cherry; **cherry-wood,** the wood of the cherry-tree; also a popular name for the Wild Guelder-rose (*Viburnum Opulus*). See also CHERRY-BOUNCE, CHERRY-TREE, etc.

1858 R. HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 308 The small *Cherry Apple or Scarlet Siberian Crab .. used for making quasar punch. 1539 *Will of Mary Hancoke* (Somerset Ho.) A *cherry bagg of golde. 16.. *Tom Thumbe* 67 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 179 Nimbly he Would diue into the Cherry-baggs. 1633 *Gerarde's Herbal* App. 1602 *Cherry bay (so called from having leaues like the laurel and fruit like the cherry). 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 205 Oleasters, Cherry-bay. 1869 J. BURROUGHS in *Galaxy Mag.* Aug., The *cherry-bird. 1884 E. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 616 The Carolina wax-wing, alias cedar or cherry bird. 1868 *Daily News* 18 July, A fine white and *cherry blossom in the cow-class. 1871 FORBES *Exper. War Fr. & Ger.* II. 149 (Hoppe) When he [Lord Cardigan] commanded the '*cherry breeches'. 1888 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 380 Bee bird and *Cherry chopper are expressive enough, though the inference implied by the latter is absolutely false. 1824 T. FORSTER *Perenn. Cal.* in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 877 The noisy *cherry clack .. drives its..windsails round. 1763 G. COLMAN *Terræfilius* I, My words, however big and sonorous, are as innocent as the noise of a *cherry-clapper. 1835 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* (1850) I. v. 92 So long as his breath lasted, his tongue would wag as a cherry clapper does while the wind blows. 1853 *Pharmaceut. Jrnl.* XIII. 122 Bituminous coal is divided into *cherry coals, splint coals, caking coals. 1877 A. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* ii. § 6. 80 A very beautiful variety [of coal] known as Cherry Coal in Scotland and Branch Coal in Yorkshire. 1682 H. MORE *Lett. on Several Subj.* (1694) Stickling to get the most Counters and *Cherry-cobs. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1586) I. 223 Bulfinshes, goldfinshes, wash-tailes, *chericrackers, yellow hamers, felfares. 1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 42. 424 A species of *cherry-finch. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* 227 [Plants] not perishing but in excessive colds..Laurels, *Cherry Laurel. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 251/2 The Cherry-laurel or Common laurel.. was introduced from the Levant in the 16th century.. *Cherry-laurel water* is a watery solution of the volatile oil of this plant; it contains prussic acid. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Sept. 7/1 Baron Kremer.. mentioned that the wild chestnut, the cherry laurel, and the tulip had been introduced into Vienna by Imperial Ambassadors from Constantinople, and from Vienna had made their way to all the rest of Europe. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 314 *Cherry Pepper..native of..West Indies,..shape of the pods..somewhat the form of a cherry. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (1861) 225 Some village child will show you it [the great hairy willow-herb] under the name of '*cherry-pie'. 1882 *Garden* 16 Dec. 541/3 Some splendid trusses of Heliotrope White Lady, the finest variety of all the Cherry Pies. *c* 1450 *Women* 22 in *Wright's Chaste Wife* 24 Some be browne, and some be whit .. And some of theym be *chiry ripe. 1606 R. ALISON *Recreation* (Hoppe) There cherries grow that none may buy Till cherry ripe themselves do cry. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Cherrie-ripe* (1869) 17 Cherrie-ripe, ripe, ripe, I cry, Full and faire ones; come and buy. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 116. 192 Commonly sold for black *cherry-water. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster*, xliv, Negus and cherry-water were added to tea. *a* 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open* (1669) 127 The Countess of Newport's *Cherry Wine. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, *Cherry-wood, in Jacob's Pl. Faversh, the water-elder, from its bright red fruit.

† Che'rry, *v.*[1] *nonce-wd.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To impart a cherry-like colour to; to redden.

c 1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Decay* 110 Her cheek shee cherries, and her eye shee cheers.

† Che'rry, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. F. *chérir* (pa. pple. *chéri*) to cherish.] *trans.* To cheer, delight.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. x. 22 Mylde Euphrosyne; Next faire Aglaia, last Thalia merry; Sweete Goddesses all three, which me in mirth do cherry!

Cherry-bou'nce. Also 7 -bouncer.

1. Colloq. for CHERRY-BRANDY.

[Said by Latham to be a term coined in order to sell the spirit without paying duty; but he gives no authority.]

1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 369 Any mingled drink; as punch, cherrybouncer, etc. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin Rev., Rovers* II. ii, This cherry-bounce, this loved noyau, My drink for ever be. 1808 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 368 A glass of cherry-bounce, or raspberry-brandy. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xiv. (1855) 128 A glass of cherry-bounce was insisted upon.

2. Brandy and sugar.

1740 *Poor Robin* (N.) Brandy .. if you chuse to drink it raw, Mix sugar which it down will draw; When men together these do flounce, They call the liquor cherry-bounce.

Che'rry-bra'ndy. A liqueur of a dark red colour, made of brandy in which Morello or other cherries have been steeped for one or two months, sweetened with sugar.

1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* I. i. 31 Bottles of Cherry-Brandy. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* ix, To a pastry-cook's opposite, to eat cakes and tarts and drink cherry-brandy.

Che'rry-fair. A fair held in cherry-orchards for the sale of the fruit, 'still kept up in Worcestershire' (Halliw.); often the scene of boisterous gaiety and licence. Formerly a frequent symbol of the shortness of life and the fleeting nature of its pleasures: cf. *cherry-feast* (CHERRY *sb.* 9).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* Prol. I. 19 For al is but a chery feire This worldes good. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* clxxxv. (1860) 47 Thy lyfe, my sone, is but a chery feire. 1520 WHITTINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 23 So hasty fruytes be a pleasure .. for the tyme, but theyr time is but a chery feyre. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Edw. IV*, ii, As a chery fayre-ful of woe.

† Che'rrylet. *Obs.* [f. CHERRY *sb.* + -LET.] A little cherry; used *fig.* of a woman's lips, etc.

1611 SYLVESTER *Ode to Astræa*, Those twins thy straw-berrie teates, Curled-purled cherrielets. *a* 1674 HERRICK *Descrip. Wom.* 20 (1869) App. 434 Two smelling, swelling, bashful cherelettes.

Cherry-me'rry, *a. colloq.* or *slang.* [perh. f. *cheery* + *merry*; possibly only a jingling combination.] Merry: esp. from conviviality.

[1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt* I. i, Tricks, tricks, kerry merry buff!] 1775 *Cont. Sterne's Sent. Journ.* 219 That every convivial assistant should go home cherry-merry.

['*Cherry-merry*, a present of money. *Cherry-merry-bamboo*, a beating.—*Anglo-Indian.*' *Slang Dict.*]

Che'rry-pit.

1. A children's game which consists in throwing cherry-stones into a small pit or hole; originally the hole itself.

1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* I. 246, I can play at the cherry-pit. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 129 Tis not for grauity to play at cherrie-pit with sathan. 1632 RANDOLPH *Jealous Lovers* II. iii, Your cheeks were sunk So low and hollow, they might serve the boys For cherripits. 1658 FORD *Witch of Edmonton* III. i, I have lov'd a witch ever since I played at cherrypit.

2. *U. S. dial.* A cherry-stone.

Che'rry-re'd, *a.* Having the colour of ripe red cherries; *esp.* applied to the colour of iron, coal, etc., at a low red heat. Also *subst.*

1594 J. DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 59 Cheekes cherrie redde. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4250/8 His Hair Cherry-red. 1802 BOURNON in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 249 Red hot iron .. heated to the degree known by the term cherry red. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 7 The low red heat called cherry red. 1882 *Garden* 30 Sept. 296/3 Good and well tried roses .. most beautiful of the cherry reds.

Che'rryry. *nonce-wd.* A garden or collection of cherry-trees. Cf. *pinery, vinery*, etc.

1811 L. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* 47 The product of his graperies, pineries, peacheries, cherryries.

Che'rry-stone. See CHERRY *sb.* and STONE.

1. The stone or hard endocarp of the cherry.

c 1350 *Medical MS.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 354 Late hym take ye cheriston mete And with holy watir it drynke & ete. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 72 Cheristone, *petrilla*. 1584 R. SCOT *Disc. Witchcr.* XIII. XXVIII. 335 Take a nut, or a cheristone & burne a hole through the side of the top of the shell. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. vi. 276 Cæsar's Image drawn upon a Cherry-stone is a piece of great curiosity. 1784 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 13 June, Milton..could cut a Colossus from a rock; but..not carve heads upon cherry-stones.

b. As the type of a thing of trifling value.

[1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iii. 74 Some diuels aske but the parings of ones naile .. a pin, a nut, a cherrie-stone.] 1607 DEKKER *Wh. Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 276 Not a cherry stone of theirs was sunke. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xix, He would not give a cherry-stone to choose amongst them.

2. A game played with these stones.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* xxxii. 282 Playenge at cheriston is good for children. *c* 1520 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 331 To bryng all the see into a cheryston pit..To rule ix realmes by one mannes wytte. [1537 *Thersytes* in 4 *Old Plays* (1848) 82 The counters wherwith cherubyn did cheristones count.]

Che'rry-tree. For forms see CHERRY *sb.* and TREE. The tree which bears cherries.

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in WR.-Wülcker, *Cerasus*, cyrstreow.] *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. IV. 22 As it were of Plombtrees or of Cherietrees. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 72 Cherytre, *cerasus*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 448 Before the time that L. Lucullus defeated K. Mithridates, there were no cherrie-trees in Italy. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 240 A lovely wild cherry-tree in blossom.

Cherse, obs. form of CHERISH.

Cherset = *cherchscet*, CHURCHSCOT, q.v.

c 1300 *Battle Abbey Custumals* (1887) 60 Dare iij gallinas et j gallum ad cherset.

Chersonese (kɔ̄·ɪsŏnī·s). Also 7 **chersoness**(e, 8–9 in Lat. form **chersonesus.** [ad. L. *chersonēsus*, a. Gr. χερσόνησος peninsula, f. χέρσος dry land + νῆσος island; spec. the Thracian peninsula west of the Hellespont.]

A peninsula. (Now mostly *poetic* or *rhetorical.*)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 405 Within the Chersonese of the Rhodians. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i, Hayle's vaster mouth doth make A chersonese thereof. 1635 R. N.

tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. 176 A Byland or Chersonesse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 392 Thence To Agra and Lahor of great Mogul, Down to the golden Chersonese. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) I. 408 This little Chersonese, called The Land's End. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* I. 13 That great chersonese or peninsula .. known by the name of Arabia.

Chert (tʃɔ̈ɪt). Also 7–8 **chirt**. [App. a local term, which has been taken into geological use. Origin not ascertained. Prof. Skeat compares Kentish place-names like *Brasted Chart*; but this *chart* is explained by Parish and Shaw as 'a rough common overrun with gorse, broom, bracken, etc.', whence *charty* rough uncultivated (land).]

A variety of quartz, resembling flint, but more brittle, occurring in strata; also called *hornstone*. Also applied to various impure siliceous or calcareo-siliceous rocks, including the jaspers.

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 124 A sort of black Chalk found between the beds of Chirts, and the beds of gray Marble. 1729 MARTYN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 30 Chert, this is a kind of Flint .. called so, when it is found in thin Strata. 1734 *Phil. Trans.* (abridged) VI. II. 192 The Strata of Chert are often four Yards thick. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* E iv b, Attended with small Chirts, Cauks, etc. according to the Nature of the Vein. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 211 Seams of siliceous earth, called chert, which nearly resembles flint. 1853 LYELL *Princ. Geol.*, Gloss. *Chert*, A gradual passage from chert to limestone is not uncommon. 1868 DANA *Min.* (1880) 195.

2. *attrib.* and in *comb.*

1863 *Reader* 14 Feb., Flint and chert implements were found in much lower positions. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 3 Nov. 5/4 The 'mill-room' in which huge chertstones are shoved round by iron arms. 1888 *Jrnl. Derbysh. Archæol. Soc.*, The skeleton lay upon a bed of chert-fragments.

† Cher·rte, -tee. *Obs.* Forms: 3–5 **cherte**, 4–5 **cheerte**, **cherte**, -tee, 5 **cheertee**, **chierete**, **chyerete**, **cheretie**, -te, **charte**, 6 **cheritie**, (7 *arch.* **chiertee**). [a. OF. *chierte*, later and AF. *cherté* dearness (in ONF. *kerté*, *querté*, Pr. *cartat*) :—L. *cāritāt-em* dearness, f. *cār-us* dear. The OF. inherited form of the word which was subsequently taken anew into popular use in the form *charité* CHARITY. In Eng. the two were not always kept distinct; hence the forms *cherete, cheritie.*]

1. Dearness, tenderness, fondness, affection; *esp.* in phr. *to have* (or *hold*) *in chertee.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 408 Cherite, þet is cherte of leoue þinge. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 396 He Wende þat I hadde of hym so greet chiertee [*v. r.* chierte, cherte]. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* (1869) 37 Charitee holt in cheertee that that oothere holden in vilitee. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 141/2 He was grete with hym and had in grete chyerete. 1613 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* Wks. (1772) 11 Sonnes three, Which he had in great chiertee and great prise.

2. Dearness in price; dearth.

a 1420 OCCLEVE *Poems, Au Roy* iv. 7 Gold hath us in swich hate, That of his love and cheertee the scantnesse Wole arte us three to trotte un to Newgate. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. viii. 147 Ther is plente and good chepe in one yere, In another yere it is had in grete chierte.

3. [Connected with CHEER.] Cheerfulness.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xx. 121 Men and wommen myȝte lyue..in lasse iolite and cherte of herte. *Ibid.* II. xx. 274 The sunne passith in cleernes, cheerte, and coumfort the moone. *c* 1505 DUNBAR *Sanct Salvator* i, It grevis me both evin and morrow, Chasing fra me all cheritie.

Cherty (tʃɔ̈·ɪti), *a.* [f. CHERT + -Y 1.] Of the nature of chert; having chert as a constituent.

1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 161 The rocks are hard and cherty. 1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* ix. (ed. 2) 206 It [the limestone] abounds in masses of a cherty, siliceous substance. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 17 Cherty sandstone.

Cherub (tʃe·rɔ̈b). Pl. **cherubs, cherubim** (tʃe·rɪ*u*bim). Forms: *α.* 1 **cerubin**, -**im**, 1–8 **cherubin**, 3–7 -**ine**, 4 -**yn**, (5 **cherybin**). *β.* 4–9 **cherub**, (6–7 **cherube**). *γ.* 4–5 **cherubym**, 6–8 -**im**. *Plur.* *δ.* 3–7 **cherubins**, 4 -**ynes**, 4–6 -**yns**, (6 -**ines**, -**inis**). *ε.* 4–5 **cherubyn**, 5 -**in**. *ζ.* 6 **cherubyms**, 6 -**ims**. *η.* 7– **cherubim**. *θ.* 6 **cherubis**, -**es**, 6– **cherubs**. [OE. and ME. *cherubin*, ME. and mod. *cherub*; derived (through F., L., Gr.) from the Heb. of the OTest., where כְּרוּב *k'rūb*, pl. כְּרוּבִים *k'rūbīm*, are used as explained below. (It has no root or certain etymology in Hebrew, and its derivation is disputed.) From Heb. the word was adopted without translation by the LXX as χερούβ, χερουβίμ (-*ίν*, -*είν*), also in N.T., Heb. ix. 5, and by the Vulgate as *cherūb, cherūbīn, cherūbīm* (the latter in the Clementine text). As the plural was popularly much better known than the sing. (e. g. in the Te Deum), the Romanic forms were all fashioned on *cherubin*, viz. It. *cherubino*, pl. *-i*, Sp. *querubin, -es*, Pg. *querubin, cherubin*, F. *cherubin*, pl. *-s*.

The earliest Eng. instances are of *cerubin, cherubin*, taken over from ecclesiastical Latin apparently as a foreign word, and treated implicitly as a singular, sometimes as a proper name, at other times as a collective. From the ME. period, the popular forms were, as in French, *cherubin* sing., *cherubins* plural. *Cherubin* survived in popular use to the 18th c.; but in the Bible translations, *cherub* was introduced from the Vulgate by Wyclif, was kept up by the 16th c. translators, and gradually drove *cherubin* into the position of an illiterate form. In the plural, *cherubins* is found from the 13th c.; and although in MSS. of the earlier Wyclifite version, *cherubyn* is more frequent (after the Vulgate), the later version has always *cherubins*; this was retained in ordinary use till the 17th c. But in the 16th c., acquaintance with the Heb. led Bible translators to substitute *cherubims*: this occurs only once in Coverdale, but always in the Bishops' Bible and version of 1611. From the beginning of the 17th c., *cherubim* began to be preferred by scholars (e. g. Milton) to *cherubims*, and has gradually taken its place; the Revised Version of 1881–5 has adopted it. A native plural *cherubs* arose early in the 16th c.; in Tindale, Coverdale and later versions (but not in that of 1611) it occurs beside *cherubins, -ims*; it is now the ordinary individual plural, the Biblical *cherubim* being more or less collective.

Briefly then, *cherubin, cherubins* are the original English forms, as still in French. But, in the process of Biblical translation, *cherubin* has been supplanted by *cherub*; and *cherubins* has been 'improved' successively to *cherubims, cherubim*; while, concurrently, *cherub* has been popularly fitted with a new plural *cherubs*.

The foreign form of the plural, coupled with the vagueness of the meaning in many passages, led to curious grammatical treatment even in MSS. of the LXX: here the Heb. sing. and pl. are normally reproduced as χερούβ, χερουβίμ (the latter taken in Gen. iii. 24 as a *neuter* plural, as it is in Heb. ix. 5), yet in Ps. xviii. 10 and the duplicate passage in 2 Sam. xxii. 11, and in 2 Chron. iii. 11, the Heb. sing. כרוב (of the Masoretic text) is represented by χερουβίμ, treated as a neuter *singular* (*ἐπὶ τῷ χερουβίμ, τοῦ χερουβίμ τοῦ ἑτέρου*). In the former case the Vulgate follows the LXX with *cherubim*. Since, in the Latin, there is, in many passages, nothing to show the number of *cherubin*, it is no cause of surprise that readers often took it as singular, and it is actually used as a sing. (masc. or neuter) in many mediæval Latin hymns and litanies.]

The history of the sense, or notion attached to the word, lies outside English, though English use reflects all its varieties. In the OTest. the *cherubim* are 'living creatures' with two or four wings, but the accounts of their form are not consistent: cf. the earlier notices with those of Ezekiel's vision (Ezek. i, x). They first appear in Genesis iii. 24, as guardians of the tree of life. This name was also given to the two images overlaid with gold placed with wings expanded over the mercy-seat in the Jewish tabernacle and temple, over which the shekinah or symbol of the divine presence was manifested. A frequent expression for the Divine Being was 'he that dwelleth (or sitteth) between (or on) the cherubim'. Psalm xviii. 10 (also contained in 2 Sam. xxii. 11) says of Jehovah 'He rode upon a cherub (LXX. *cherubim*), and did fly'. It is in connexion with this class of passages that the word first appears in English, and it is difficult to know exactly how the word was construed or used. The inclusion of the cherubim among angels appears to belong to Christian Mysticism. According to the 4th c. work attributed to Dionysius the Areopagite, the heavenly beings are divided into three hierarchies, each containing three orders or choirs, viz. (according to the received order) seraphim, cherubim, thrones; dominions, virtues (*δυνάμεις*), powers; principalities, archangels, angels. *Cherubim* were thus made the second of the nine orders, having the special attribute of knowledge and contemplation of divine things. Their angelic character is that which chiefly prevails in later notions and in Christian art.

† 1. In early use: (*Cherubin, -yn, -ym*). A reproduction of the Latin form, app. treated as singular or collective, without article, and variously understood.

† a. In certain Biblical expressions describing the seat or dwelling of the Deity. *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* xvii[i] 10 Astaȝ ofer cerubim & fleh. — lxxix. 2, and xcviii[i] 1 Đu ðe sites ofer Cerubin [L. in all 3 places *Cherubin*]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xvii[i]. 10 And he astah eft ofer cherubin [*ascendit super cherubin*]. — xcviii[i]. 1 Sitteð ofer cherubin [*sedet super cherubin*]. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 111 And steh eft abuuen cherubin. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* 25 in *Cott. Hom.* 191 Heih is þi kinestol onuppe cherubine. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xviii. 11 And he stegh ouer cherubin and flegh thar. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xcviii[i]. 1 Crist is kynge þat sittys on cherubyn. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* iv. 4 The arke .. of the Lord of oostis, sittynge vpon cherubym [1388 cherubyn]. — *Ps.* xvii[i]. 11 He stei3ede vpon cherubyn, and flei3 [1388 -ym]. — *Ps.* lxxix. [lxxx.] 2 That sittest vpon cherubyn [1388 -ym].

P The form *-in, -im*, also stands in one passage in Coverdale, and Bps.' Bible; in neither of which it is (elsewhere) the plural form :—

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxxvii. 16 Thou God of Israel which dwellest vpon Cherubin. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') ed. 1573 *ibid.*, Which dwellest vpon Cherubim.

† b. Explained as 'fullness of knowledge', or 'a celestial virtue'.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii[i]. 12 He steghe abouen cherubyn, þat is he passis all manere of conynge, for cherubyn is als mykel as fulnes of conynge. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. ix. (1495) 36 Cherubyn is to vnderstonde plente of cunnynge. 1650 FRENCH *Chym. Dict.*, *Cherubin* is a celestiall vertue, and influence .. proceeding from God, and descending upon the earth, and upon all men. Of this divine glory Paracelsus speaks largely.

† c. Taken as the proper name of an individual angel; particularly of *Uriel*. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 356 Þis ilke is .. bitocned bi cherubines sweorde biuoren þe ȝeten of Parais. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1245 Now ga To paradis., Til cherubin þat es þe yateward. *Ibid.*, 22599 Þan sal quak sant cherubin, and alsua sal do seraphin. *a* 1300 *Signs bef. Judgem.* 152 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 11 Þan sal quake seraphin and cherubin, þat beþ angles two. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. ix. (1859) 7 Cherubyn, my dere broder, to whome is commytted the naked swerde for to kepe the entre of paradys. 1537 *Thersytes* in *Four Old Plays* (1848) 82 The fyue stones of Dauyd .. the wing with which seint Mychaell dyd fly to his mount, the counters wherwith cherubyn, did cheristones count. [1876 *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* I. 89/2 From the name of Uriel being little known, the fourth archangel is designated in some mediæval monuments as St. Cherubin.]

† d. Used collectively for a guard, company, or order of angels. *Obs.*

c 1367 *Eulog. Hist.* (1860) II. IV. xi. 12 Cherubin quoque, id est, Angelorum præsidium. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* iii. 24 Cherubyn, that is keping of aungels. 1535 Berthelet's ed. of TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. ix, The ij ordre hyght cherubyn, and is to vnderstonde, plente of counnynge. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Cherubin*, order of Angels.

¶ Perhaps formerly taken in sense c. or d. in the *Te Deum*: see 2.

2. In extant use: A being of a celestial or angelic order.

a. One of the 'living creatures' mentioned in the Old Testament, and figured in the Jewish Temple.

b. One of the second order of angels of the Dionysian hierarchy, reputed to excel specially in knowledge (as the seraphim in love); a conventional representation of such an angelic being in painting or sculpture.

As the Christian notion was simply super-imposed as a kind of gloss upon the Hebrew, the two are not usually separable in med.L. or Eng. Milton completely blends them, as did *e.g.* Durandus in his *Rationale Divinorum Officiorum* (1286). In early Christian art, cherubim were app. coloured red, but according to some, blue, the seraphim being red. In modern art, a cherub is usually represented as a beautiful winged child, or as consisting of a child's head with wings but no body.

† a. Sing. *cherubin.* Obs. (Cf. 1 c.)

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxv. 19 That o cherubyn [1388 cherub] be in the o syde .. and that othere in that othere. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 624 A somonour .. That hadde a fyr reed cherubynnes [*v. r.* -ynys, -ynes] face. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 70 A cherybyn of gold xii spane long. *c* 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* cciv. 30 A Vintener, His face was redd as any Cherubyn. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 319 Which like a Cherubin above them hover'd. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1658) 22 The Spirit of Chastity..in the likenesse of a fair beautifull Cherubine. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* I. ii, No more then we know how a Cherubin sings or thinks. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* Ded., God in either eye has placed a cherubin. 1708–21 KERSEY, A *Cherub* or *Cherubin*. So 1721–31 in BAILEY. [1742–1800 *Cherub* or *Cherubim* [with pl. *-ims*].]

β. Sing. *cherub.*

c 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xli. 18, & cherubyns forged & palmes; & a palme bitwix cherub & cherub, & cherub hadde two faces. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xxv. 19 And thou shalt make two Cherubyns .. yᵗ the one Cherub maye be vpon the one ende. — 2 *Sam.* xxii. 11 He sat vpon Cherub and dyd flee. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *ibid.*, He rode vpon Cerub. — *Exod.* xxxvii. 7 One Cherub on the one side, and another Cherub, etc. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. iii. 50, I see a Cherube that see's him. 1632 MILTON *Pens.* 54 With thee bring .. The Cherub Contemplation. — *P. L.* VII. 198 Cherub and Seraph, Potentates and Thrones, And Vertues, winged Spirits. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 331 A cherub's face, a reptile all the rest. *c* 1800 DIBDIN *Poor Jack*, There's a sweet little cherub that sits up aloft To keep watch for the life of poor Jack. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 431 Taking the dimensions of a cherub, placed at some angle as a diminutive ornament. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* VIII. i. (1876) 281 A cherub in the clouds of Heaven.

γ. Sing. *cherubim.* Obs. (Still *dial.* and *vulgar.*)

1568 BIBLE (Bishops') ed. 1573 *Exod.* xxv. 18–19 Thou shalt make two Cherubims of gold..the one Cherubim shalt thou make on the one ende [*elsewhere* cherub]. 1673 *Lady's Call.* II. iii. 88 The ardor of a cherubim. 1709 SWIFT & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 32 P 2 Why should she wish to be a Cherubim, when 'tis Flesh and Blood that makes her adorable? 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxxi, As he looks up at the organ, Miss Tox in the gallery shrinks behind the fat legs of a cherubim on a monument.

† δ. Plural *cherubins.* Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8282 Þe gilden oyle, þe propiciatori, Tua cherubins [*v. r.* -ynes]. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxv. 18 Two goldun cherubyns. — *Ezek* x. 20 Foure cherubyns. 1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 22 The cherubyns and the syraphyns come to thyne helpe. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xxv. 18 Two Cherubyns of beaten golde. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* xviii. 10 On Cherubs and on Cherubins full royally he rode. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 74 Feares make diuels of Cherubins. 1673 H. MORE *Appendix* 11 The Cherubins in the Ark were of this figure.

† ε. Plural *cherubin.* Obs. or arch.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxxvii. 7–8 Two cherubyn [1388 cherubins] of gold..two cherubyn in either heiȝtis. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. viii. 86, 4 Lyouns of Gold, upon the whiche thei bare Cherubyn of Gold, 12 Spannes long. [*Cherubin* in the *Te Deum* is now taken as an archaic plural: see below P.]

ζ. Plural *cherubims.* (arch. or vulgar).

1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xxvi. 1 Cherubyms shalt thou make theron of broderd worke [*elsewhere* -ins, -yns, or cherubs, -es]. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') ed. 1573 *Gen.* iii. 24 He set Cherubims and a flaming sword. — *Heb.* ix. 5 And ouer it the Cherubims of glory [*so always*]. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxv. 18 Thou shalt make two Cherubims of gold. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Life of Christ* I. iv, Inflam'd beyond the love of Seraphims..made more knowing then Cherubims. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 14/1 If there be but one in a Coat it is

called a Cherub, but if more then Cherubims. 1714 *Specf.* No. 600 ¶ 7 Rabbins tell us, that the cherubims are a Set of Angels who know most. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 207 Mural tablets with cherubims and flaming urns. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* Let. 10 June, [They] sing psalms and hymns like two cherubims.

γ. Plural *cherubim.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. 28 The first place..is giuen to the Angels of loue, which are tearmed Seraphim, the second to the Angels of *light*, which are tearmed Cherubim. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 100 Majesty Divine, enclos'd With Flaming Cherubim. *Ibid.* XI. 128 The Cohort bright Of watchful Cherubim: four faces each Had, like a double Janus: all their shape Spangl'd with eyes. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 52 The groupe of cherubim, seraphim, etc. in a marble basso-relievo. 1821 BYRON *Cain* I. i. 418, I have heard it said, The seraphs love most—cherubim know most. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* viii. 520 The Cherubim..were objects of awe. 1885 BIBLE (Revised) *Gen.* iii. 24 He placed at the east of the garden of Eden the Cherubim [*so always*].

θ. Plural *cherubs.*

1526 TINDALE *Heb.* ix. 5 The cherubis of glory [WYCLIF 1382 and 1388 cherubyns, COVERD. -ins, CRANMER -ims, *Bps.' Bible* -ims, *Geneva* -ins, *Rhem.* -ins, 1611 -ims, 1881 -im]. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* iii. 24 Before the garden of Eden he set Cherubes. — 1 *Kings* vi. 23 He made also..two Cherubins..One wynge of ether of the Cherubs had fyue cubytes. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ezek.* x. 1 Ouer the head of the Cherubs [*so throughout the Chapter*]. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Wks. 1721 III. 201 Cherubs encircling Heav'n with Swords of Flame. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* I. ad fin., That fatal Tree.. Which flaming Swords and angry Cherubs guard. 1822 BYRON *Vis. Judgm.* XXXI, The cherubs and the saints bow'd down before That archangelic hierarch.

¶ In the *Te Deum*, in 15th c., *cherubin* and *seraphin*, may have been a retention of the Latin plural; but they may also (as in some OFr. versions) have been taken as singular. They are now taken as plural, and in edd. of the Prayer-bk. of the American Episcopal Church, altered to 'cherubim and seraphim'.

c 1400 *Prymer MS.* Maskell *Mon. Rit. Eccl. Angl.* (1882) III. 151 6 To thee cherubyn and seraphym: crien with uncecynge vois. *c* 1420 *Douce MS.* 275 lf. 6 b To thee cherubyn and seraphin: crien with outen stentinge. *c* 1420 *Douce MS.* 246 lf. 16 b To the cherubyn and seraphyn cryeth with voyce withouten cessynge. 1543 *Prymer in Eng. & Lat., use of Sarum* C. v. b To the crye forth all Angels..To the thus cryeth Cherubyn, and Seraphin contynually. 1546 *Primer*, Too the Cherubin and Seraphin continually do cry. 1549–62 STERNH. & HOPK. *Ps.* (1619) To thee Cherub and Seraphin, to cry they doe not lin.

3. *transf.* Applied to persons: † **a.** (in form *cherubim*) to a divine of surpassing intellect. *Obs.*

1547 HOOPER *Decl. of Christ & his Office* iv, No mans authoritie, Be he Augustine, Tertullian, or other Cherubim or Cherabim [? Seraphim]. 1638 E. KNOT in Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. iv. § 9 S. Thomas [Aquinas] the Cherubim among Divines.

† **b.** (in form *cherubin*) to a beautiful or beloved woman (cf. *angel*). *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. ii. 63 Thou young and Rose-lip'd Cherubin. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 152. 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* I. viii. (Arb.) 21 Sing forth sweete Cherubin. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* V. i. 1756 Hadst thou been honest, thou hadst been a Cherubin.

c. (in form *cherub*, pl. *cherubs*) to a beautiful and innocent child.

1705 OTWAY *Orphan* II. ii. 446 My little Cherub what hast thou to ask me? 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* ii, The round-faced rosy cherub before him. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 18 Two little cherubs appeared in the Clapham Paradise. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* iv, The youngest .. a rosy-cheeked cherub, with golden curls.

d. *Cherubim*: a provincial name of the Barn Owl.

1864 HARRY JONES *Holiday Papers* 321 You've been and shot a cherubim. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 126 [Locality not given.]

e. *Cherubims*: a nickname of the 11th Hussars, 'by a bad pun' from their cherry-coloured trousers. Brewer, *Phr. & Fable.*

† **4.** *In the cherubins*: unsubstantial, fanciful, 'in the clouds'. *Obs. rare.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 139 (D.) Diogenes mocking soch quidificall trifles, that were al in the cherubins, said, etc.

5. *attrib.* and in *comb.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 63 This fell whore..Hath in her more destruction then thy Sword, For all her Cherubin looke. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Cherubin, Rouge comme vn Cherubin*, Red-faced, Cherubin-faced, hauing a fierie facies like a Cherubin. 1617 S. COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* 415 Seraph-like, not Cherub-like. *a* 1771 GRAY *Bard* ix, A voice, as of the Cherub-Choir. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 21 With a little cherub-like face. 1794 COLERIDGE *Death of Chatterton* 7 Assume, O Death! the cherub wings of Peace. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lxv, Ah, Vice! how soft are thy voluptuous ways..A cherub-hydra round us dost thou gape. 1821 — *Cain* I. i. 90 The cherubim-defended battlements. *Ibid.* II. ii. 139 The cherub-guarded walls of Eden. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 12 The gold-framed cherub face.

Cherubic (tʃĕrū·bik), *a.* [f. CHERUB + -IC; cf. F. *chérubique.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a cherub or cherubs; angelic.

Cherubic doctor: a title given to Thomas Aquinas. *Cherubic friar*: a Dominican. *Cherubic form* in art: a representation of the four faces of the 'living creatures' in Ezekiel's vision. *Cherubic symbols*: representations of the four 'living creatures' of Ezekiel and the Apocalypse as symbols of the four evangelists. *Cherubic hymn*: a hymn occurring in the chief eastern liturgies, beginning with '(We) who mystically represent the cherubim'.

c 1630 MILTON *At a Solemn Music* 12 The Cherubick Host in thousand quires Touch their immortal Harps. 1667 — *P. L.* V. 547 Cherubic Songs by night from neighbouring Hills. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xxiii. (1713) 229 The Cherubick or Angelick Body. 1709 KENNET Erasmus *On Folly* 121 They shall cite their doctors invincible, subtle, seraphick, cherubick, holy, irrefragable. 1826 SOUTHEY *Lett. to Butler* 514 The Seraphic and Cherubic friars. 1866 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. IX. 468/1 Plates of the Four Evangelists with the cherubic symbols. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* v. 62 A fairer Eden.. where no cherubic sword guards the way. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xx. (1878) 265 The sapphire floor of the Cherubic Car. 1876 *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* I. 89/1 Cherubic representations of the four 'Living Creatures'. *Ibid.* I. 634/1 A ..tetramorph or cherubic form bearing the evangelic symbols. *Ibid.* I. 801/1 While it is being sung, the priest says secretly a prayer called the prayer of the cherubic hymn.

b. Like a cherub represented as a child-angel; having a childish innocent face.

1860 READE *Cloister & H.* IV. 323 The innocent distress on the cherubic face.

2. as *sb.* = Cherubic friar, Dominican.

1826 SOUTHEY *Lett. to Butler* 516 A host of shaven and shorn Cherubics have followed him.

† **Cheru·bical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. Hence **Cheru·bically** *adv.*

1607 S. COLLINS *Serm.* (1608) 54 The sword Cherubicall that glitters afore Paradise. 1615 *Curry-C. for Cox-C.* iii. 138 Lyra, with the rest of your Cherubicall Expositors. 1616 R. SHELDON *Mirac. Ch. Rome* viii. 162 The cherubicall angel, which..spoke to St. Francis. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. iv, Cherubically escorted.

Cherubim, -in, *sb.* see CHERUB.

† **Cherubim,** *v.* To sing like the cherubim.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 238 We should have gone on cherubiming of it and carolling, to the end of the chapter. 1760–85 WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann.* Cherubimed and seraphimed.

Cherubi·mic, *a. rare.* [f. *cherubim* + -IC.] = CHERUBIC.

1794 J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rowl. for Oliver* II. 174 With cherubimic smiles and placid brows.

Cherubi·mical, *a.* = prec.

1731–42 BAILEY, *Cherubimical*, of or belonging to Cherubims. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 17 The cherubimical figures, that were carried on the four principal standards of Israel. 1854 LADY LYTTON *Behind the Scenes* II. 234 His face..was ruddy, round, and cherubimical. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 340 Her beauty is..fair, round and cherubimical.

† **Cherubi·nical,** *a. Obs.* [f. *cherubin* + -IC + -AL. (Cf. *rabbinical.*)] = CHERUBIC.

c 1601 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 201 No lesse Cherubinicall knowledge then Seraphical zeale. 1636 TRAPP *Comm. Coloss.* iii. 5 This is more than to have seraphical knowledge and cherubinical affections.

Cherup, obs. form of CHIRRUP.

† **Cherve,** *v. Obs.* To twist.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 73 Cherwyn, or tetyn [*H.* chervyn or fretyn, *P.* cheruen or freten], *torqueo.* — Chervynge or fretynge in þe wombe, *torcio.*

Chervil (tʃə·rvil). Forms: 1 **cærfille, cerfelle, cerfille,** 3 **chareuille,** 4 **chiruylle,** 4–6 **cheruell(e,** 5 **cherefelle,** 6 **cheruyle, -uel, -uyll, charuiel, -uel, -vyle,** 6–7 **chervill, chervile,** 7 **cherfill,** 6– **chervil.** [OE. *cærfille, cerfille, -felle,* ad. L. *chær(e)phylla* pl. of *chærephyllum,* a. Gr. χαιρέφυλλον, applied to the same plant. Cf. OHG. *kervela, kervola* wk. fem., MHG. *kervele,* f. *kervel* m., Ger. *kerbel* m., MLG. and MDu. *kervele, kervel,* Du. *kervel* fem., from the same L. word or ? its variant *cærefolium.* The second element of the Gr. is φύλλον leaf, the first possibly from the vb. χαιρ- rejoice, be glad, χαῖρε hail. Cf. CERFOIL.]

1. A garden pot-herb (*Anthriscus Cerefolium,* formerly *Chærophyllum sativum,* N.O. *Umbelliferæ*) the young leaves of which are used to impart an aromatic flavour to soups, stews, salads, etc.

a 750 *Corpus Gl.* in Wr.-Wülcker 12 *Cerefolium,* cerfelle. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 80 Wið springe..cerfillan. *c* 1265 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 558 *Herba Roberti, i.* herbe Robert, *i.* chareuille. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 281 Chibolles, cheruelys [*v.r.* & chiriuellis, B cheruelles] and ripe chiries monye. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 38 Cerfolium, *gall.* cerfoil, *angl.* cherefelle. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 27 a, Cheruyle is verye profytable unto the stomacke. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 97 Necessarie herbes to growe in the garden for Physick..Charuiel. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Cerfueil,* Charuel. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 18 Chervil, whose tender Tops..are never to be wanting in our Sallets. 1813 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xvi. (ed. 5) 265 Chervil..was formerly in much estimation for its warm taste. 1860 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 124 Chervil..is largely used, though in small quantities, chopped fine, in salads, stuffings, sauces, and omelettes.

2. With various qualifying words:

Bur Chervil, *Anthriscus vulgaris*; **Great C., Sweet C.,** *Myrrhis odorata*; **Hemlock C., Rough C.,** *Torilis Anthriscus*; **Cow C., Mock C., Wild C.,** also called Cow Parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris*; **Needle C., Wild C.,** *Scandix Pecten,* commonly called Venus' Needle.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 615 In Englishe, Shepheardes Needel, Wilde Cheruel, and Needel Cheruill. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. cccxxvi. 1039 Sweet cheruill, or sweet Cicely. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 98/1 Sweet Cisley, or Chervil..[hath]..the leaves much cut and jagged. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II. *Pecten Veneris,* a kind of herb, wild chervil. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvii. 232 Two umbellate plants ..under every hedge, called Wild Chervil and Rough Chervil. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 370 Wild Cicely, Cow weed, Cow parsley, Cow weed chervil. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* I. 21 The common Wild Chervil, *Chærophyllum sylvestre* [now *Anthriscus*].

Chery(e, obs. f. CHERRY *sb.*

Cherysshe: see CHERISH.

Cherytable, -te, obs. ff. CHARITABLE, -TY.

Ches, obs. form of CHESS *sb.*[1]

Chesabell, -able, -abyll, obs. ff. CHASUBLE.

Chesal, obs. form of CHISEL.

† **Che·sboll.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 **chesbowlle, chesebolle, chessebolle,** 5–6 **chesboll(e,** 6 **chesboull, cheseboule,** *Sc.* **chasbolle,** 6–7 **chesboule, cheesebowl(e,** *Sc.* **chesbow,** 7 **chessboll, cheesbowl, cheeseboul,** *Sc.* **chasbow.** [Cited in *Promp. Parv.* and by a number of authors as *cheesebowl*, supposed to have some reference to the form of the seed-vessel. Phonetically there is no objection to this, as *cheese,* ME. *chese,* in composition has become *ches-* as in CHESFORD, *cheslip* or CHEESELIP, and *bolle* is the ME. form of BOWL; but the reason for the name is not obvious. The word is to some extent mixed with *chibolle,* CHIBOL, *chesbolle* being given in various 15th c. Vocabularies as 'onion', and *chebole* in one as 'poppy'. (The conjecture that *chesboll* = 'ball of pebbly seeds', as if the first part were *chesil,* OE. *ceosel,* has no basis in fact.)]

A poppy; particularly the Opium Poppy (*Papaver somniferum*).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* X. 134 Chesbolles nowe beth sowe in hoote and drie. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 644 *Hec papauer,* chesbolle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 73 Chesebolle, *papaver.* 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. liv. (1822) 94 He straik of the hedis of the chesbowis ..with his club. 1544 PHAËR *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) R iij, The heades of poppie, called chesbolles. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 94 Quhar that he gat ony chasbollis that greu hie, he straik the heidis fra them. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* Ixviii. 298 Poppie is called..in English Poppie, and Cheesebowles. 1611 COTGR., *Oliette,* Poppie, Chessbolls, or Cheese-bowles. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 2/2 Beneath a sleepy chesbow. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* iii. 6 Poppy for the most part, yet in some Countries it is called Red-weed; in others.. Cheesebouls. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 67/2 Pash-Poles, or Chesboule, are double Poppies.

b. *attrib.*

c 1440 *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, fol. 9 (Halliw.) A male fulle of chesebolle sede. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. ix. 28 Sleipryfe chesbow seid. *Ibid.* IX. vii. 150 As the chesbow hedes oft we se Bow down thare knoppis.

¶ = CHIBOL, an onion.

c 1410 *Swete Susane* 105 (MS. Phillips *c* 1410) The cheruyle, þe cholet, þe chesboll, þe cheve [(Vernon MS. *a* 1400) þe chyue and þe chollet, þe chibolle, þe cheue]. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 644 *Hec sepula,* chesbolle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 62 A Chesse bolle [*v.r.* Chesbowlle], *papauer, cinolus. a* 1500 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 710 *Hec sepa,* a chesbolle.

Chese, obs. f. CHEESE, CHOOSE.

Cheseble, obs. f. CHASUBLE.

Chesel(e, -ell(e, obs. ff. CHESIL, CHISEL *sb.*[1]

Cheselip, -lope, obs. ff. CHEESELIP [1] and [2].

Chesen, variant of CHESOUN, *Obs.*, cause.

† **Che·sford.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 **chesfoord, chesseford,** 9 *dial.* **cheeseford.** [f. CHEESE + *ford,* possibly a corruption of *fat* in an unaccented syllable; but not certainly explained (can it have been mixed up with the *-hood* of CHESSART, *chizzard*?).] A cheese-vat.

1596 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) II. 271, xj chesfordes, for cheese. 1611 COTGR., *Caseret,* a cheese-fat, or chesford, to make a cheese in. *Ibid., Fromage esclissé,* formed in the Cheese-fat; or, that hath still on it the print of the Chesfoord. 1825–79 JAMIESON, *Chessford, Cheeseford,* the mould in which Cheese is made. Also *Chizzard, Kaisart.* 1881 EVANS *Leicestersh. Wds.* (E. D. S.) *Chesford,* var. pron. of 'cheese-vat'.

Cheshire (tʃe·ʃəɹ). The name of an English county. Hence the phrase [of undetermined origin] *To grin like a Cheshire cat.*

1770–1855 [see CAT 13 f]. 1837–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 49 Lavender was there..grinnin like a chessy cat. 1866 DODGSON *Alice in Wonderl.* viii.

Cheshire Cheese (a well-known kind).

1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnassus* Prol. 10 Hee never since durst name a peece of cheese, Thoughe Chessire seems to priviledge his name. 1638 T. VERNEY in *V. Papers* (1853) 197 Twenty holland cheeses, or good chessheir chees. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Trade* 82 A Cheshire Cheese..at 10*d.* p. lb.

† **Cheshire-round,** 'a rough dance' (N.).

1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* V. ii. (Hoppe) He shall box, wrestle, or dance the Cheshire-round with any man in the country. 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* II. IV. (N.) The fidlers, with their chaplets crown'd, Now gave the mob a Cheshire-round.

Chesil[1], **chisel** (tʃe·zĭl, tʃi·zĕl). Forms: 1 **cisil, cisal, cysel, ceosel,** 2 **chisel,** 4–7 **chesel(l,** 5 **chesylle, chysel, scheselle,** 6 **chesill, chisil(le, cheasell,** 7 **chisel,** 9 **chesil.** [OE. *cisil, ceosel, cysel,* corresp. to OHG. *chisil* (MHG. *kisel,* Ger. *kiesel,* MDu. *kēzel*):—OTeut. type **kesulo-, *kisilo-,* deriv. of **kiso-,* whence MHG. *kis,* Ger. *kies* gravel. As the word is now chiefly dialectal, or retained in place-names, the spelling is unfixed; *Chesil* and *Chisel* both occur in place-names. See also CHISEL bran.]

1. A collective name for small pebbles, such as those of the sea-beach; gravel, shingle. (In

early quots. also = a siliceous stone or pebble, with *pl.*)

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 461 *Glarea*, cisil. *a* 750 *Corpus Gloss.* 975 *Glarea*, cisilstan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt., vii. 26 þe ġetimbrode hys hus ofer sand-ceosel. 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid. Sand-chisel. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 137 For chisel, gravel [*printed* gravet], stones harde. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xxii. (1495) 560 A lytyll stone that hyghte Scrupulus, chesell: and is moost rough and sharpe..yf it fall betwene a mannes fote and the shoo it greuith full sore. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 56 As sond in the se..Hath cheselys many unnumerabylle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 76 Chysel, or grauel, *acerua* [*arena* P.] *sabulum*. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* III. 72 To trench the Chisil hard by Seton Toun, and ther to let in the Se. 1567 TURBERV. in Chalmers *Eng. Poets* II. 644 On the sandie Cheasell. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 28 (1810) 34 A port..now choaked with chisel and sands. *Ibid.* § 156 Seperated from the sea by a ridge of chesell.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *chesil-stone*; **Chesil-Bank** or **Beach** († the *Chesil*): see quot. **Chesil Spar**, a mineral.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 769 *Hec gloria*, a schesellestone. 1577 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* in Holinshed *Chron.* xii. 58 The head or point of the Chesill lieng northwest, which stretcheth vp from thence, about seauen miles, as a maine narrow banke. 1835 E. PEARSE in Bray *Descr. Devon* III. xxxix. 255 Specimens of chesel spar beautifully coloured. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 93/1 The island has one village, Chesilton, at the commencement of the Chesil bank ..Portland..has long been united to [the main land] by the Chesil Bank, one of the longest and most extraordinary ridges of pebbles in Europe.

Chesil [2], **chissal.** A small, smooth green variety of Pear.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 210 July, Fruits in Prime ... green Chesil Pears. 1767 ABERCROMBIE *Every M. own Gard.* (1803) 672/1 Pears, Green Chissal.

† **Chesil.**[3] *Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *chesule*; see CHASUBLE.] = CHASUBLE.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 86/2 Then he took away from him the Chesil, saying: By good right we do despoil thee of this Priestly Ornament, which signifieth Charity. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. xiii. 43 Those shavelings with their stoles and chesils.

Chesil,[4] obs. form of CHISEL, an edge-tool.

Chesil-bob. *dial.* Also **chissel-, chizzle-.** = CHEESELIP, CHESLOCK, wood-louse.

1881 SMITH *I. of Wight Gl., Chissel-Bob*, the wood-louse. 1883 COPE *Hampsh. Gl., Chesil-bob*, the wood-louse (North Hants). 1888 LOWSLEY *Berksh. Gl., Chizzle Bobs*, the bugs found under decaying wood or old bricks, etc.

Chesiun, variant of CHESOUN, *Obs.*, cause.

Chesleb, -lep(e, -lip, -lop(e, -lypp, obs. ff. CHEESELIP, rennet, and wood-louse.

† **Chesloaf.** Perh. for *chisel-loaf* = bran-loaf; but probably an error for *chet-*, CHEAT-, loaf.

1611 COTGR., *Pain de brasse*, a great houshold loafe of course bread, like our Chesloafe.

† **Che·slock.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **chestlock,** 7 **cheslok,** 9 *dial.* **cheeselog.** [Of uncertain etymology.

On one side the word appears related to the equivalent *cheslop*, CHEESELIP; on the other, the form *chest-lock* appears to be supported by an equivalent *lock-chest, lock-chester* 'wood-louse', found by J. O. Halliwell in use in Oxfordshire, and occurring in Promp. Parv. as *locchester*; also by the equivalent name CHEST-WORM.]

A woodlouse, allied animal.

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 94 The timber that is not seasoned, is spoiled with chestlockes. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 128 Ashes strewed on the outside of the Hive, will not suffer .. Earwig, Cheslok, or black Blatta to harbour there. 1888 *Gardener fr. Bucks* says 'We used to call them [wood-lice] cheeselogs.' C. B. Mount.

Chesnut, variant form of CHESTNUT.

† **Che·soun,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3–5 **cheson, -un, -oun,** (4 **-iun**), 5 **-oune, -owne, chesen,** 6 *Sc.* **chasoun, chessoun.** [Aphetic form of ACHESOUN, ENCHESOUN.]

1. Occasion, cause, reason.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3905 He was þe chesun of hir fine, Of him sco deid in gesine. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 129 þe Kyng for þat cheson wrathed with Thomas. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 10 Here es forbodene athe without tene cheson. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xxi. 29 For he is mekid bi chesoun of me [1388 for the cause of me]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 73 Chesun, or cawse [1499 chesen], *causa* [1499 *occasio*]. *c* 1480 J. WALTON *Spec. Chr.* in *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 6 And why this Cite destroied was Fals and coueitous men grete cheson was.

2. A cause or occasion of offence; ground of complaint; complaint, charge, or accusation; in *Sc.* objection, exception, demur.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10536 (Gött.) Ne sal na womman wid right resun Agaynes hir haue nan ille chesun. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 680 Anothir cheson I have goode. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 711 The lordis..maid him tutour with thair haill consent, Into that tyme without debait or chasoun. *a* 1548 *Priests of Peblis* (Jam.) To that I can, nor na man, have chessoun. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 316 All hir sawis they ratifeit but chessoun.

3. Case, condition.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2072 þan hure spak þat burde briȝt: herknyaþ my chesoun. *c* 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 4314, I may not telle, be my crowne, To no wyght my chesowne.

† **Chesoun,** *v. Obs.* In 6 *Sc.* **chessoun, chesson(e.** [f. prec. sb., after OF. *achaisoner* 'to accuse, to picke a quarrell against' (Cotgr.). Cf. med.L. *occasionare* = in jus vocare (Du Cange).]

To bring a charge against; to accuse, blame.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Flyting* 273 Scottis Lordis chiftanes he gart hald and chessone In firmance fast. *a* 1548 *Priests of Peblis*, I lufe him not in ocht that will me chessoun. 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sag.* (1837) A ij, Thairfoir my wordis, se that thou not chessoun.

† **Che·sounable,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Liable to charge or accusation, blameable.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. 168 My dedis ere..alouyd byfor þe þof men thynke þaim chesunabile.

Chess (tʃes), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–5 **ches, chees,** 4–7 **chesse,** 5 **schesse,** 4, 7– **chess**; in *Comb.* 6 **cheast,** *Sc.* **chas,** 6–7 **chest(e,** 7 **ches**; also 5–6 **chesses,** 6 **chestes, cheast(e)s,** 7 **chests.** [ME. *ches, chess*, aphetic f. AF. and OF. *eschès* (OF. also *eschecs, eschas, eschax, escas*, mod.F. *échecs* = *échè-z*) 'chequers, chess', pl. of *eschec* (*escac*, etc.) CHECK *sb.*[1] So med.L. had *scacci, scāci, scāchi*, It. *scacchi*, Pr. *escacos*, all plurals, as name of the game; Sp. and Pg., on the other hand, have preserved in Sp. *ajedrez*, Pg. *xadrez*, the Arabic name, شطرنج *shâṭ-ranj*, from OPers. *chatrang*, Skr. *châturanga* lit. 'the four *angas* or members of an army (elephants, horses, chariots, foot-soldiers)'. Cf. CHECK *sb.*[1]]

1. A game of skill played by two persons, on a chequered board divided into sixty-four squares; each player having a set of sixteen 'men', consisting of king, queen, two bishops, two knights, two castles or rooks, and eight pawns; the object of the game is to place the adversary's king in checkmate. (In early use, often *the chess.*)

[*c* 1180 A. NECKAM *De Nat. Rerum* [cap. *De Scaccis*], De scaccorum ludo..scribere non erit molestum.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* (Cott.) 28338, I hame liked..til idel gammes, chess and tablis. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 2172 They found Kyng Richard at play, At the chess in his galeye. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 172 They dauncen and they pleyen at ches [*v. r.* chesse] and tables. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 2 Vnder this kyng was this game and playe of the chesse founden. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* II. viii. 49 b, The Chesse were inuented..by a certaine wiseman called Xerxes. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 96 There is no one game which may seeme to represent the state of mans life to the full so well as the chesse. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 19 Thus the Devill playd at Chesse with mee. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. v. 102 It requires a good capacity to play well at chess.

† **b.** in form *chesses, chests.*

1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 12 As the Kyng plaid at the chesses with oone of his knyghtis. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ii. 58 As they were playnge togyder at the Chesses. 1556 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1561) Yy iv b, To be meanly seene in the play at Chestes. 1562 J. ROWBOTTOM (*title*) The Pleasaunt and Wittie Plaie of the Cheastes. *c* 1610 DONNE *Poems, 2nd Lett. to Sir H. Wootton*, Whose deepest projects, and egregious gests Are but dull morals of a game at Chests. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 181 Chests.

c. *fig.*

c 1657 *Let.* in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* XV. (1847) 857/2, I have often observed, that a desperate game at Chess has been recover'd after the loss of the Nobility, only by playing the pawns well. 1887 F. E. GRETTON *Classical Coincidences* vii. 5 Hannibal, in his famous game of chess with Fabius.

† **2.** The pieces or board used in playing; the CHESS-MEN. *Obs.* [So med.L. *scacci*, OF. *eschecs.*]

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4308 Take furþe the chesse or þe tabler. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1227 His harp, his croude was rike, His tables, his ches he bare. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1732 The Ches was al of yvery, the meyne fressh & newe. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. viii, After that it is said in the chappitres of theschessys. 1618 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1621) 35 Called him the son of a bastard and threw the chess in his face.

3. Loosely used to translate Gr. ἀστράγαλοι, πεσσοί, L. *tesseræ*, etc.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 75 Knyȝhtes of golde playenge with chesses of golde [*tesseris aureis*; TREVISA, dees of golde]. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* XXIII. 90 And Childishly the quarrel took at Chess [ἀμφ' ἀστραγάλοισι]. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 143 At Chess [πεσσοῖσι] they vie.

4. *Comb.*, as *chess-game, -king, -pawn, -player, -playing, -rook*; † **chess-maker,** one who makes chess-men, etc.; † **chess-play,** (*a.*) ? a set of materials for the game, chess-board and chess-men (see quot. 1481); (*b.*) the game of chess; **chess-table,** a small table inlaid as a chess-board. Also CHESS-BOARD, -MAN.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 13 Councillors of State sit plotting, and playing their high *chess-game, whereof the pawns are Men. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* I. 8 Like *Chess-kings brave. 1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 514 Pay[d] to the *chesmaker for ij *chesplayes viij*d*. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 296 The soldier a *chess-pawn to shoot and be shot at. 1596 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* viii. 112 *Chesse-play, is one of the things, which best discouereth the imagination. 1656 BEALE *Chess*, This most excellent and delightfull game of Chesse-play. *Ibid.* 121 (Advt.) The Stationer to the Ingenious *Chesse-player. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xi. 269 These machines .. sink into insignificance when compared with the automaton chess-player. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 989 Of *chesse pleieyng & of tablere. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xi. 272 The chess-playing machine .. was exhibited .. in Presburg, Vienna, and Paris. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* (ed. 3) XV. 197 Charged with a golden *chess-rook.

Chess, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **ches,** 6–7 **chesse**; *pl.* 5 **ches,** 7 **chess(e, (chests),** (8 **chase**), 6– **chesses.**

[Connexion with the rows of squares or men on a chessboard has been conjectured. Senses 4 and 5 may not belong here; they are however parallel layers.]

1. One tier or layer above another; a storey of a house. Now only *dial.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 27 [Of the ark] thre ches chambre, thay ar welle maide. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 126 Observe that every board lye direcktly over the board which is layde the nexte chesse beneath it save one. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) They keep 'em on trays, chess aboon chess, like cheney in a cupboard.

2. A row side by side with another. ? *Obs.*

1534 in E. Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 198, ij chesses of perle abowte every of them. 1615 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* III. vi. (1668) 12 A gutter .. set without with three or four chess of thorns. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 87 Three or four Chesse of stones. *Ibid.* 299 These Bay trees shall be planted in double chesse. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* Gloss. s. v. In planting quicksets a single chase is a single row: a double chase means another row planted below the first.

† **3.** *pl.* The parallel rows of grains in an ear of corn or grass. *Obs.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) 72 [Rice] hath comonly an Ear with ij chesses or orders of corn as barley hath. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* 154 The smutty ears are perfect in the chests. *Ibid.* 208 The chaff of the chesses is clung.

4. *Mil.* in *pl.* The parallel planks of a pontoon-bridge.

1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 488 Placing them at proper distances to fit the chesses or planks that cover the bridge. 1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man* (1862) 277 By removing the chesses over the gunnels, it may be bent. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 14 Apr., Into these saddles were dropped the balks of timber which support the 'chesses'..of the bridge.

b. Hence *Chess man*, one whose duty it is to lay the chesses in making a pontoon-bridge.

1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Mil. Bridges* (ed. 3) 68 Rafts Nos. 5 and 6.—Chess Men.—Nos. 1 of No. 5 Raft will bring up two half Chesses and lay them across the Balks.

5. One of the parallel sections into which an apple, etc., may be divided by cutting from pole to pole; 'the chess or lith of an orange, one of the divisions of it' (Jam.). (*Sc.*)

a 1800 *Popular Rhyme* in Sibbald *Sc. Poet.* IV. lix. (Jam.) I've a cherry, I've a chess; I've a bonny blue glass.

Chess, *sb.*[3] [Cf. prec.: sense 3.] A kind of grass which grows as a weed among wheat: now chiefly in *U. S.*: see quotations. Cf. *cheat, cheats.*

1736 W. ELLIS *New Experiments* 71 Chess-grass. 1744 — *Mod. Husbandman* (1750) III. I. 50 (E. D. S.) Ches-seed Weed [*Bromus secalinus*]. *Ibid.* VIII. 304 Chess. 1828 WEBSTER, *Chess*, in New-England, that weed which grows among wheat, and is supposed to be wheat degenerated or changed, as it abounds most in fields where the wheat is winter-killed. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Cheat, Cheats, or Chess, *Bromus secalinus* and *Lolium temulentum*. American C., *Bromus Kalmii.*

Chess, *sb.*[4] *Sc.* [ad. F. *châssis*, and *châsse*: in 17th c. Eng. pl. *chasses*; see CHASSIS.]

1. A window sash; = CHASSIS.

1808 in JAMIESON. [Still in common use.]

2. A printer's CHASE. (In Jamieson.)

Chess, *v. dial.* [? f. CHESS *sb.*[2]]

1828 *Dial. of Craven, Chess*, to pile up.

Chess, obs. Sc. form of CHASE *sb.*[1]

Chess, -e, obs. form of JESS.

† **Chess-apple.** ? *Obs.* [Cf. CHEQUER *sb.*[2]] The fruit of the WHITE-BEAM, *Pyrus Aria.* (Britten & Holland.)

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1420 The natives [of Westmoreland] call the berries red chesse apples and sea oulers [= alders]. [1884 in MILLER *Plant-n.*]

Chessart. Also **chizzard,** KAISART. (Jam.) [Cf. Flem. *kaeshorde* (Kilian), *keeshurde* (Plantin, 1573) in same sense.] *Sc.* = CHESFORD.

a 1800 *Agric. Surv. Ayrsh.* 453 (Jam.) The curd .. is put into the chessart or cheese-vat.

Chess-board (tʃe·sbōəɪd). The board on which chess is played.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 133 Of the chesse borde how it is maad. 1562 J. ROWBOTHAM *Chess* A viij b, Beholde here the forme of the Checker or Cheastbourde. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 248 An oracle of Hercules, constituted by a chest-board. 1656 BEALE *Chess* 2. 1718 PRIOR *Alma* III. 488 Cards are dealt, and chess-boards brought. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* IV. ii. 193 Earth her chess-board, and the men and women on it, merely pawns.

b. *attrib.*

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* xiv. (Arb.) 65 Sevill is like a chesse-bord table, having as many Moriscos as Spaniards.

Chessboll, chessebolle, var. of CHESBOLL.

Chessel. Also 8 **cheswell, chessil.** [app. f. CHEESE + WELL.] A cheese-vat.

1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 141 (Jam.) He is gone out of the cheswell that he was made in [i.e. the position in which he was born]. 1805 R. FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 157 The curds are put into the chessel or cheese-mould, which is placed under the press. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 209 The press (constructed so as to hold four chessils)..A fine round cloth, the size of the chessil bottom.

Chesse-meyne: see CHESS-MEN.

† **Che·sses.** *Obs.* An old name for the Peony.

1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* ii. 4 In English *Piony*, or *Peony*, and of some *Chesses*. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, 44.

Chessford: see CHESFORD.

Chessill, obs. form of CHISEL.

Che·ssist. [f. CHESS *sb.*[1] + -IST.] One skilled in chess; a professed chess-player.

1881 *Academy* 30 July, Some openings and end-games from the actual play of eminent Eastern chessists. 1886 *Leeds Mercury* 13 Dec., Meeting of Chessists in Dewsbury.

Che·ssite. *nonce-wd.* A partizan of CHESS.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XL. 83 The airs of superiority the chessites assume over us poor backgammonists.

Chess-men (tʃe·smen). Rarely in sing. **-man.** [The ME. *chesse-meyne* contains *meyne* a company, a. OF. *meyné* (also used for 'les pièces du jeu d'échecs', Godefroy); from this, *chess-men* (Caxton) apparently arose either by substitution or by confusion.] The pieces (eight 'pieces' proper and eight pawns on each side) with which chess is played.

[*c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 3195 The cheker thai oxy and the meynè (*rime* pleyen he). 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* I. iii, The table of the chesse borde and the chesse meyne. *Ibid.* IV. i, The formes of the chesse men and of their offices. 1552 HULOET, Chest-men, or table men, *tessaræ*. 1578 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* 238 (Jam.) Greit chas men of bane. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetry* (Arb.) 53 Wee must giue names to our Chesse-men. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xiii. § 9 The Place of each Chess-man.

† Che·ssner. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. CHESS; ? on analogy of *partner*.] A chess-player.

1624 MIDDLETON *Game Chess* IV. (N.) Yonder's my game, which, like a politic chessner, I must not seeme to see.

† Che·ssom, *a. Obs.* [Of uncertain etymology: a suggestion is that it = *cheese-some* 'of the nature of cheese', which suits the phonology, though the sense may be questioned, since cheese is of many kinds.] Of soil: Loose, friable, and free from stones or grit.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 665 The Tender, Chessome, and Mellow Earth, is the best; Being meere Mould, between the two Extreames of Clay, and Sand. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1776) 6 Mould of .. more delicate grain, tender, chessom, mellow; clear of stones and grittiness with an eye of loam and sand.

¶ Curiously mistaken by Johnson for a sb.; the error is retained in later Dicts.

Chessoun, Sc. var. of CHESOUN, *Obs.*, cause.

Che·ss-tree. *Naut.* (See quot. 1769.)

[The sense and form would fairly suit derivation from CHASE *sb.*[3], F. *chas* needle-eye, etc.; but no formal evidence in support has been found.]

1627 SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 23 Tackes are..reeued first thorow the chestres. 1644 SIR H. MANWAYRING *Seaman's Dict., Cheteres.* 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 18 Get the main Tack close down, in the Cheese-tree. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 210 Then to the chess-tree drag the unwilling tack. 1769 — *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Ches-trees*, two pieces of wood bolted perpendicularly, one on the starboard, and the other on the larboard side of the ship. They are used to confine the clue, or lower corners of the mainsail; for which purpose there is a hole in the upper part through which the rope passes that..extends the clue..to windward. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XV, A huge wave..struck us on the chess-tree, and deluged us..fore and aft.

Chessy (tʃe·si), *a. colloq.* [f. CHESS *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Characteristic of good chess-play.

1883 GUNSBERG in *Knowledge* 15 June 365/1 Q to Kt 7 would have been more chessy. 1883 *Daily News* 19 July 5/7 Such encounters..are often more productive of 'chessy' situations than match games.

Chessylite (tʃe·silәit). *Min.* [f. *Chessy*, near Lyons + -LITE.] A synonym of AZURITE, the blue carbonate of copper. Also called **Chessy Copper.**

1854 DANA 459.

Chest (tʃest), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **cest, cyst,** 3–6 **cheste,** 3–5 **chiste,** 4–7 **chist,** 5 **chast(e,** 5–6 **chyst,** (6 ? **gest**), 3– **chest.** See also KIST. [OE. *cest*, **ciest*, *cist*, *cyst* (:—**cesta*) str. fem., app. an early adoption of L. *cista*, a. Gr. κίστη box, chest. Cf. OFris. *kiste*, (MDu. *kiste*, Du. *kist*), OHG. *chista* (MHG. and Ger. *kiste*):—**kista* str. fem. ON. *kista* wk. fem. (Sw. *kista*, Da. *kiste*, was prob. a later adoption. Cf. KIST, CIST. (Some claim for OE. *cest* a native origin, connecting it with Ger. *kasten* box.)]

1. A box, a coffer; now mostly applied to a large box of strong construction, used for the safe custody of articles of value.

a 700 *Epinal & Erf. Gloss.* 231 (& *Corpus* 365) *Capsis* cest. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John xiii. 29 Sume..woendun pætte ceste hæfde Iudas. *c* 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 276 *Capsis*, cist. *a* 1100 *Ibid.* 326 *Loculus*, cyst. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 222 Ne micte men finde .. Of his in arke, ne in chiste. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wyf's Prol.* 309 Wherfor hydestow .. The keyes of thy chist away fro me? *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. xiv. (1554) 27 b, Out of her chist to take the fatell brond. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* xii. 9 Ioiada the prest toke a chest, and bored an hole aboue therin. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 456 Certeine Frenche men .. entered into the kinges campe..and there..robbed tentes, brake up chestes, and caried away Caskettes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 455 Cloths and apparels bestowed in chists and coffers. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. *Lady's Answ.* 71 Those bright guineas in our chests. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. 169 Set afloat in that monstrous wooden chest. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 206 ¶ 4 To break open the chests, or mortgage the manors of his ancestors. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 653 Keep it like a puzzle chest in chest.

b. *esp.* A box devoted to the safe custody of the personal property of a sailor, etc.; or of the tools and requisites of any craftsman, as a *carpenter's chest*, *surgeon's chest*; or of the requisites of any particular department, as a *medicine chest*, *tool chest*, etc. (Commonly including the contents.)

1615 *Britain's Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 634 Physic and Surgery helps..A Chest, with partitions, for all these things. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* xiii. (1790) 244, I found in the seaman's Chest about fifty pieces of eight. 1720 — *Capt. Singleton* x. (1840) 177 Things .. useful to furnish a surgeon's chest. *Mod.* Family medicine chests from one guinea upwards.

c. = CAISSON.

1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1457/1 The chest now sunck is of the same Dimensions. 1816 C. JAMES *Mil. Dict.* s. v. *Bridges*, *Caisson*, a kind of chest, or flat-bottomed boat, in which a pier is built.

d. *Chest of* = chest full of, chestful of.

1775 JOHNSON *Journ. West. Isl.* Wks. X. 461 The father of Ossian boasts of two chests more of ancient poetry. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims*, *Resources* Wks. (Bohn) III. 197 His [man's] body [is] a chest of tools. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. i, [He] brought forth..his chest of clothes.

2. *fig.* (With some of these, cf. sense 9.)

c 1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* xxxiii, The brest is chest of dule and drerynesse. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 127 Holde þy wordes in chaste þat none skape ferther. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* cx, Some purer chest, to close so pure a mind,

† 3. A coffin. Still *dial.*

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Beda* IV. xxx. (Bosw.) Dæt hi woldan his ban on niwe syste ʒedon. *c* 1000 *OE. Gosp.* Luke vii. 14 He..ða cyste æt-hran. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., He .. þa cheste ætran. *c* 1205 LAY. 32303 His ban beoð iloken faste i guldene cheste. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 50 Buryede with hym in hys chest. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes Prol.* 29 He is now deed, and nayled in his chest. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 96 The chest that his body laye in. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIII. xiii, One Cn. Terentius..as he digged ..light upon a chist, wherein lay the bodie of Numa. 1602 *Return. fr. Parnass.* I. ii. (Arb.) 13 Let all his faultes sleepe with his mournefull chest. 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* 180 A stone chest, formed of five flat stones. 1859 CAPERN *Ball. & Songs* 107 A shell is let down—Then, a small wooden chest.

† 4. Applied to a basket or 'ark' of rushes, etc.

a 1000 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 204 *Cistula*, *Sporta*, uel cyst. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 5617 (Trin.) In þis chist þe childe she dide. *c* 1700 ADDISON tr. *Coronis*, Minerva..the infant laid Within a chest of twining osiers made.

5. The place in which the money belonging to a public institution is kept; treasury, coffer; often used *transf.* for the fund of money itself. **† b.** A cash account (*obs.*).

1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* C ij, By Capsa is vnderstood the chyst or ready money .. And if .. the Creditor syde of your chyst..should bee founde more..than the Debitor side of your said Chist, then were there error. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 2 July, The business of the Chest at Chatham. 1699 T. C[OCKMAN] *Tully's Offices* (1706) 196 In the one Case we are beholden to the Chest, in the other to the Virtues and Abilities of the Person. 1803 *Collect. Stat. Admir., Navy, etc.* (1810) 651 A certain ancient..Institution, commonly called .. The Chest at Chatham, for the perpetual Relief of such Mariners and Seafaring Men as have been or may happen to be hurt or maimed in the Service of his Majesty..It is expedient..that the said Chest should be removed from Chatham..to the Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iv. 138 The church possessed herself of a chest; that is to say, became mistress of a disposable capital. 1839–42 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849–51) III. xiii. § 88 A military chest was formed. 1883 *19th Cent.* May 829 Starved on an annual pittance from the University Chest.

6. *Commerce.* A large box or case in which certain commodities, as tea, sugar, etc., are packed for transport; hence used as a variable measure of quantity for such commodities; now almost confined to tea chests.

1708 KERSEY, *Chest* .. also an uncertain Quantity of some Merchandizes, as of Sugar, from 10 to 15 Hundred Weight. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. ix. 98 They can yearly export 2000 Chests of Rose-Water..A Chest contains about 12 English Gallons. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A chest of sugar .. contains from ten to fifteen hundred weight: a chest of glass, from 200 to 300 feet; of Castile-soap, from 2½ to three hundred weight; of indigo, from 1½ to two hundred weight. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 170 Sheet lead, which comes to us in the way of lining round tea-chests. *Mod.* A small chest of tea as a christmas gift.

† 7. *Chest of viols*: a case containing a set of viols; the set of viols itself. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Vn ieu de violles*, a set, or chest of Viols. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* 10 Musitians and a chest of Viols kept in the house. *a* 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. 356 Viols..of which it was usual, during the last century, for most musical families to be in possession of a chest, consisting of two trebles, two tenors and two basses.

8. *Chest of drawers*: a kind of large box or frame fitted with a set of drawers; formerly used for keeping money and other valuables, now an article of bedroom furniture in which clothes are kept.

[1599 MINSHEU, *Caxón*, a great chest, or standerd with drawing chests, or boxes in it.] 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1166/4 Quilts, Chairs, Carpets..and Chests of Drawers. 1691 M. PITT *Cry of Oppressed* Pref. 30 My Lord's Chest of Drawers wherein his Money was. 1710–11 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 109 The key general of the chest of drawers with six locks. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 230 A bed by night, a chest of drawers by day. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 86 Isaac locked the door, set his candle on the chest of drawers.

9. That part of the human body inclosed by the ribs and breast-bone, forming the upper part of the trunk, and containing the heart and lungs; the thorax. Also the same part in the lower animals.

1530 PALSGR. 205/1 Chest of a man, *fovrielle*. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 57 One that had a suppuration in his chist. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 163. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v. *Costæ*, The Ribs, are those Bones which with other parts make the Chest or Thorax. *a* 1720 GAY *Dione* II. iii, The tall swan, whose proudly swelling chest Divides the wave. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 559 Inflammatory affections of the head, chest, or belly.

† b. *fig.* regarded as the seat of the emotions and passions. (Cf. *breast*, *bosom.*) *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 9 When corage first does creepe in manly chest. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. III. xiii, What rage, what sorrow boils thus in thy chest?

10. *Comb.* **a.** In sense 1, as *chestful*, *-lid*, *-lock*, *-maker*, etc. **† chest-breaker,** one who breaks open chests (cf. *house-breaker*); **chest-saw,** 'a species of hand-saw without a back' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **chest-trap** (see quot.).

b. In sense 9, as *chest-pressed* ppl. adj.; **chest-founder, -foundering,** a rheumatic affection of the muscles of the chest in horses; **chest-foundered** *a.*, affected with chest-foundering; **chest-measurer,** an instrument for measuring the capacity of the chest, or the movement of the walls of the chest in respiration, a stethometer; **chest-note,** a note produced in the lowest register of the voice (see *chest-voice*); **chest-protector,** a covering or wrap to protect the chest from cold; **chest-quake,** *humorous nonce-wd.*, after *earthquake*; **chest-voice,** the lowest register of the voice in singing or speaking.

1604 *Meeting of Gallants* 11 Hee would .. rather bee a Wood-cleauer in the Countrey, then a *chest-breaker in London. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3908/4 A black Gelding..goes stradling before, being *Chest-founder'd. *c* 1720 GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. xxvi. (1738) 90 Of *Chest-foundering .. The Disease..comes the nearest of any to that which in a Human body is called a Pleurisy. 1723 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 106 A large *chestful of Mr. Calderwood's papers. 1884 CHILD *Ballads* II. xli. 363/1 He promises red gold and chestfuls of pence. 1815 MILMAN *Fazio* (1821) 9 A huge *chestlid jealously and scantily Uplifted. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Cestero*, a *chest maker, a basket maker. 1862 H. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 26 An instrument proposed by Dr. Sibson. He has named it the *Chest-measurer. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Chest-measurer*, same as Stethometer. 1854 BUSHNAN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) I. 286/1 The notes of the natural voice—called also *chest-notes—are fuller. 1879 HAWEIS *Music & Morals* I. vii, The tenor has to come out with a high chest-note. *a* 1845 HOOD *Nocturnal Sk.* v, In a night-mare rest, *chest-press'd. 1888 *19th Cent.* Mar. 465 Most men need flannels, *chest-protectors, etc. 1855 G. MEREDITH *Shav. Shagpat* (1872) 157 *Chestquakes of irresistible laughter. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) **Chest-Traps*, a kind of Boxes or Traps, used to take Pole-cats, Fitchets, Marterns and the like Vermine. 1879 HULLAH in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 344 By '*chest-voice' is..understood the lowest sounds of a voice..in other words, the 'first register'.

† Chest, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 1 **céast,** 2–5 **cheste,** 3 **cheast,** 3–4 **cheaste,** 4 **chyste, cheeste,** (*Ayenb.*) **chyaste,** 4–5 **chest,** 5 (?) **chost.** [OE. *céast*, app. a later refashioning of the equivalent OE. *céas* (by addition of the ordinary *-t* of nouns of action: cf. OE. *hæs*, ME. *hest*). *Céas* fem. corresponds to OHG. *kôsa* point of dispute:—WGer. **kausa*, app. a. L. *caussa* cause, matter of dispute, lawsuit, etc.] Strife, contention, quarrelling.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 116 *Seditio*, folcslite, *uel* æswicung, sacu, ceast. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Þet clene wif scunað ʒitsunge and cheste ne sturað. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 200 Þe uormest is Cheaste, oðer Strif. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 29 Now pais holdith, and leteth cheste. 1340 *Ayenb.* 67 Efter þe chyaste we zetteþ þe zenne of grochinge. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 109 Ferly me þinketh But chest be bere charite shulde be. 1382 WYCLIF *James* iv. 1 Wherof bateyles and cheestes, or chidinges, among 30u? *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1638 Withoutyn ony more chest Thay dyden the emperour hest. *c* 1450 MYRC 1477 Hast þou I-lyued.. in chest [ed. chost] and stryf Wyþ þy meyne and wyþ þy wyf?

Chest (tʃest), *v.* Also 6 **chist, cheist.** [f. CHEST *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To put into a coffin. Now chiefly *dial.*

1473 WARKWORTH *Chron.* 21 On the morwe he was chestyde and brought to S. Paulys. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 159 *note*, A cophin, soche as the carkesses of noble persons ar cheisted in. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* l. (*headnote*) Joseph taketh an oath of them for his bones. He dieth and is chested. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 339 That afternoon, we chested our late slain Commander. 1849–53 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. 491 The body was chested. *Mod. Sc.* The corpse will be chested this evening.

2. To enclose in a chest or box; to stow away.

1616 R. CARPENTER *Christ's Larumbell* 48 All their mony is little enough..to chest vp in their Treasurie. 1636 R. JAMES *Iter Lanc.* (1845) Introd. 47 To cheste Eternall hatred in a mortall brest. 1657 MAY *Satir. Puppy* 14 He gaue charge his Unkles Wardrobe should be chested up, and kept as Reliques. 1824–9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 39 Serious thoughts are folded up and chested.

3. Of a horse: To come against or strike with the chest. (Cf. BREAST *v.* I.)

1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* XXV, My horse came with full force against it .. chesting the tangled branches. 1845 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* (1846) II. 216 The next moment my mare chested him, and sent him spinning and tangled in his long blue gown. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 25 Oct., His hand ..the firmest..that ever beguiled a beaten horse to rise at a stiff bit of timber which his neighbours right and left were chesting or declining to negotiate.

Hence **Che·sting** *vbl. sb.*, the putting (of a corpse) into a coffin, 'with (in Scotland) the entertainment given on this melancholy occasion' (Jamieson).

1535 *Let.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. I. xxxiii. 242 The leading and chesting was preparing. 1552 HULOET, *Chestynge* of a deade bodye in a close coffyn, or the ministration of baulmynge. 1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1625) 77 Those who had the..chesting..of the dead corps. · *Mod. Sc.* The chesting has been deferred to enable relatives at a distance to be present.

Chest(e, obs. f. CHASTE, CHESS *sb.*[1]

Chestable, obs. f. CHASUBLE.

Chestan, -ayn(e, var. CHESTEINE, *Obs.*

Chested (tʃe·stéd), *ppl. a.*

1. [f. CHEST *v.*] Inclosed in a chest or coffin.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 165 We .. haue seen their bodies how they lie embalmed and chested.

2. [f. CHEST *sb.*[1] 9.] Having a chest; chiefly in compounds, as *bare-, broad-, deep-chested.*

1662 FULLER *Worthies, Rutlandsh.*, A very proper man, broad-shouldered and chested. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3941/4 A brown-bay Horse..well Chested. 1815 L. HUNT *Chorus Seneca's Thyestes,* No need .. of vulgar force .. or chested horse. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xii. 403 Stately maidens and bare-chested youths.

Chestee, Sc. var. of CHASTY. *Obs.*

† Chesteine, chesten. *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 4–5 **chastein(e,** 5 **chasteyn(e,** 5–7 **chasten,** 6 **chastayne.** *β.* 4 **chesteine, -ene, kesteyn,** 4–7 **chesten,** 5 **chestan,** 5–6 **chesteyn(e, chestayn(e,** 5–7 **cheston,** 6 **chestin.** See also CASTANE. [ME. *chasteine* (commonly *chesteine,* etc.), a. OF. *chastaigne, -aine* (= ONF. *castaigne,* Pr. *castanha,* Cat. *castanya,* Sp. *castaña,* Pg. *castanha,* It. *castagna*) :—L. *castanea* chestnut, a. Gr. καστανέα, synonym of κάστανον, καστάνιον, καστάνειον (in full καστάνειον or καστανάϊον κάρυον, lit. 'Castanian nut', referred by some to Καστανάια a city of Pontus, by others to Castana in Magnesia (Thessaly). The word was already in OE. in the form *cisten-, cyst-béam,* corresp. to OHG. *che·stinna* (MHG. *ke·stene, kesten,* mod. Upper Ger. *keste*), pointing to a WGer. **kastinna, *kastinja* for **kastanja* (prob. by assoc. with Germanic suffix *-injô-*). It is doubtful whether this OE. form had anything to do with the change of ME. *chasteine* to *chesteine,* or whether this was merely due to the obscurity of the first syllable while the stress was still upon *-teine.* In its latest stage *chesten, nut* was added: see CHESTNUT.]

1. A chestnut-tree.

a 700 *Erfurt Gloss.* 249 (Sweet *O. E. T.*) Cistim beam. *a* 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 374 *Castanea,* cistenbeam. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 138 *Castanea,* cystel, *uel* cystbeam. *c* 1050 *Cotton Cl. Gloss.* ibid. 368 *Castaneus,* cistenbeam. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 1699 He reinede his hors to a chesteine. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 2064 Wylugh, Elm, plane, Assh, box, chasteyn [*v. r.* chestayn, chesteyn, chasteine]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xxxi. 307 Grete Forestes of Chesteynes. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 253 Chasten wol..of his seedes multiplie. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Mann.* (1570) F iij a, For Chastaynes colde places commonly choseth he. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 60 A chesten, *castanea.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 472 The Cheston, and the Walnut-trees, or Mast-trees.

2. The fruit of this tree; a chestnut.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* VII. 281 (MS. H) Chiboles, chesteyns and ripe chiries monye. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XV. xx. (1495) 496 Plente of myle and chestens. *a* 1400 *Pystel Susane* 93. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1375 Medlers, plowmes, perys, chesteyns, Cherys, of which many oon fayne is. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 283 Chasteynes..under sande asonder leyde. *c* 1450 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 715 *Hec castania,* a cheston, or the tre. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxi. (1870) 285 Chesteynes doth nowrysshe the body strongly. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 53 b, Rough without like a Chestin. 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 1305 Browne as a chesten, *phoeniceus.* 1674 CUNNINGHAM (of Craigends) *Diary* (1887) 43 Ther was no chastens gotten.

3. *Comb.*: *chesten-nut* (CHESTNUT), *chesteine-tree.*

a 1330 *Syr Degarre* 3 Hii leien hem doun..Under a chastein tre. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xliv. 14 He .. toc the kesteyn tre, and the oek. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 646 *Hec castania,* chestantre. *c* 1535 DEWES (in Palsgr. 1852, 914) Chestayne tree, *chataignier.* 1580 *Conveyance* in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 141 Quandam silvam ..voc. Chesten woode.

† Che·ster.[1] *Obs.* (exc. in comb.). [OE. *ceaster* :—**cæster* :—**cæster* :—prehist. OE. **cæstra* (5–6th c.) fem., a. L. *castra* pl. neuter, 'camp', often applied to places in Britain which had been originally Roman encampments. (For the phonology, cf. Sievers *Ags. Gram.* 1886, § 75. 1.) This is one of the best ascertained of the Latin words adopted by the Angles and Saxons during the conquest of Britain. Still existing as the proper name, or part of the name, of many places. In Cumberland, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and some counties south of these, it appears as *-caster,* without palatalization. The history of the form written *-cester,* of which only *-ster* is pronounced (in Worcester, Bicester, etc.), is obscure; the written form is perhaps of Fr. or med. L. origin.]

A city or walled town; orig. one that had been a Roman station in Britain.

a 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 491 Ælla and Cissa ymbsæton ceaster. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ii. 23 He com..& eardode on þære ceastre. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., On þare chestre. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8439 Þatt chesstre þatt te Laferrd Crist Comm till. [1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 377 Chester, denoted a walled or fortified place, being the same both in woorde and weight that the Latine (*Castrum*) is.] 1881 FREEMAN *Subj. Lands Venice* 146 It was a *chester* ready made, with its four streets, its four gates.

† Che·ster.[2] *Obs.*–[o] [f. CHEST *v.* + -ER[1].] One who puts a corpse into a coffin.

1552 HULOET, Chester of a deade corps .. *pollinctor.*

Chesterfield (tʃe·stəɹfīld). [f. the name of an Earl of Chesterfield in 19th c.] A kind of overcoat.

Chesterfie·ldian, *a.* [f. prop. name *Chesterfield* + -IAN.] Relating to, or characteristic of, the fourth Earl of Chesterfield (1694–1773), a writer on manners and etiquette. So **Che·sterfieldism.**

1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Irel.* 291 All the Chesterfieldian indecorums of laughter. 1885 *Homilet. Rev.* June 545 We are not pleading..for Chesterfieldian etiquette. 1830 *Gentl. Mag.* C. II. 135 Business is not regulated by Chesterfieldism.

Chesterlite (tʃe·stəɹləit). *Min.* [f. place name *Chester* + -LITE.] A variety of orthoclase.

1850 DANA *Min.* 678 New species, *Chesterlite.* 1868 *Ibid.* 355 *Chesterlite,* in white crystals, smooth, but feebly lustrous, implanted on dolomite in Chester Co., Penn.

Chestes, obs. form of CHESS *sb.*[1]

† Chesticore. *Obs. rare*–[1]. [app. corruption of F. *justaucorps* a closely-fitting garment reaching to the knees, associated with *chest.*]

1671 CROWNE *Juliana* I. 6 A rich chesticore with Diamond buttons.

Chestin, var. of CHESTEINE, *Obs.*, chestnut.

Chestnut, chesnut (tʃe·snʌt). Forms: 6 **chesten nut, chest nut, chestnutte,** chestnot-(tree), **chesse nut**(te, **ches-nut, chesnutte,** 6–7 **chesse-nut,** 6–8 **chest-nut,** 7 **chessenut,** 8 **chessnut,** 6– **chestnut, chesnut.** [f. *chesten,* late form of CHESTEINE + NUT. *Chesten-nut* was soon reduced to *chestenut, chestnut,* and *chesnut*: the last was the predominant form (82 per cent. of instances examined) from 1570 to *c* 1820, and is used in all the editions of Bailey; *chestnut* was adopted by Johnson, and prevails in current use.]

1. The large edible seed or 'nut' of the chestnut-tree (see 2), two or more of which are inclosed in a prickly pericarp or 'burr'.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* xvii. 165, I haue getherde chesten nuttis. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) F j a, The chestain tres bring forth the soft swete chest nut. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 195 A chesnutte, *castanea.* 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 138 Chestnuts of all wilde fruits are the best and meetest to be eaten. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 365 That will..refuse the sweete Chesnut, for that it is couered with sharpe huskes. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 442 A chesten nut. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* Introd. 2 Take .. the quantitye of a Chesse Nutte. 1714 GAY *Trivia* III. 46 Boars .. on Westphalia's fatt'ning Chest-nuts fed. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 258 Chesnuts..afford a very good Nourishment. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 238 Young chesnuts..afforded..a matter which appeared to be a combination of albuminous matter and tannin. 1861 BRYANT *Poems, Third of November* iii, Children..Gathering tawny chestnuts.

2. The tree which bears these, *Castanea vesca,* N.O. *Corylaceæ,* now growing naturally all over Southern Europe, though said to have been introduced, within the historical period, from Asia Minor. Both the tree and the 'nut' are also called **Spanish** or **Sweet Chestnut.**

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 729 The Chesnut delighteth in shadowie places. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* vii. § 1 The Chesnut of which Pliny reckons many kinds. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 263 These chesnuts ranged in corresponding lines. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 65 A chesnut, or any other tree with pointed leaves. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XV, The chesnut's fretted foliage grey. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Comic* Wks. (Bohn) III. 204 An oak or a chestnut undertakes no function it cannot execute.

b. The wood of the chestnut-tree.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 262.

3. Applied to the tree *Æsculus Hippocastanum,* or to its seed; more fully called **HORSE-CHESTNUT.**

1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* vii, Those three chestnuts near, that hung In masses thick with milky cones. 1871 *Member for Paris* II. 207 (Hoppe) The spreading chestnuts ..dotted the..sand..with white flowerlets like snow-flakes. *Mod. Newspr.* Yesterday was 'Chestnut Sunday' at Bushey Park, and the day being fine, the chestnuts were visited by admiring crowds.

† 4. *Earth chestnut*: the roundish edible tuber of *Bunium flexuosum* (including *B. Bulbocastanum*), or the plant itself; = EARTH-NUT. *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 579 The small Earth Chestnut..The roote .. in taste .. is muche lyke to the Chestnut. 1597 GERARD quoted by BRITTEN & HOLL. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.,* Earth-nut, or Earth-chestnut, *Bunium flexuosum.*

† 5. Name of a variety of apple. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 223 Apples .. Pear-Apple, Cardinal, Winter-Chestnut. *Ibid.* 232.

6. The hard knob in the skin of the horse at the inner side of the fore-legs; supposed to represent the thumb-nail of other animals. Cf. CASTOR.[4]

1859 RAREY *Taming Horses* iv. 45 To tame the horse, sometimes using the chestnut of his leg, which they dry, grind..and blow into his nostrils. 1876 STEEL *Equine Anat.* 208 The circular horny process or chestnut found opposite the inferior part of the radius. 1888 *Veterinarian* May 304 Another organ in process of disappearance is that piece of horn inside the fore-arm, where it is termed the chestnut, and that inside the hock, where it is termed the castor; it corresponds to the finger-nail of the thumb of our hand, and of the foot of the five-toed ancestor of the horse.

7. *slang.* A story that has been told before, a 'venerable' joke. Also *attrib.*

[Origin unknown; said to have arisen in U. S. The newspapers of 1886–7 contain numerous circumstantial explanations palpably invented for the purpose. A plausible account is given in the place cited in quot. 1888.]

1886 in *Dram. Rev.* 27 Mar. 86/2 Minnie Palmer will give £1,000 to any one who will submit to her an idea for legitimate advertising..Chestnut ideas not wanted. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 10 June 6/2 This story is what the Americans would call a 'chestnut'. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Oct. 467 There are, of course, good things here, and some venerable chestnuts. [1888 in J. Hatton *Remin. Toole,* 'When suddenly from the thick boughs of a cork-tree—' 'A chestnut, Captain; a chestnut.' 'Bah! booby, I say a cork-tree!' 'A chestnut,' reiterates Pablo: 'I should know as well as you, having heard you tell the tale these twenty-seven times'.]

B. as *adj.* 1. Of the colour of a chestnut; deep reddish-brown.

1656 COWLEY *Davideis* III. (1684) 98 Merab's long Hair was glossy Chestnut Brown. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1960/4 A Chesnut Sorrel Gelding. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. XXVIII, Like the mane of a chestnut steed. 1835 A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* III. 271 As much akin..as a horse chesnut proverbially is to a chesnut horse. *a* 1855 C. BRONTË *Professor* I. xi. 187 Her rich chestnut locks.

b. *absol.* = Chestnut colour.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iv. 12 His haire is of a good colour ..Your Chessenut was euer the onely colour. 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 12 My hair would be a fine chesnut still. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* II. 122 Her hair of resplendent chestnut.

c. Short for *chestnut horse.* (*colloq.*)

[See *chestnut-coloured,* 1636 in C below.] 1840 LEVER *Harry Lorrequer* (Hoppe) The horses were dark chestnuts, well matched. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. ii. 41 Mrs. Tregonell's landau .. with a pair of powerful chestnuts. 1883 A. ROBSON *Old World Idylls* 27 Jumped on his chestnut

C. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *chestnut-bloom, -bud, -burr, -colour, -husk, -muncher, -seller, shade, tree; chestnut-brown, -coloured, -crested, -red, -winged,* adjs.; **chestnut-bread,** bread made with the meal of chestnuts; **chestnut-oak,** *Quercus sessiliflora* and other species.

1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 65 That islet in the *chestnut-bloom. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XI, The *chesnut-bread was on the shelf. 1656 [see B. 1]. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 79 The hedge-chafer, or *chesnut brown beetle. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 52 Fur chesnut brown back and head. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 450 The Acorns and *Chesnut-buds. 1842 TENNYSON *Launcelot & Guin.* ii, Drooping chestnut-buds. 1874 ROE (*title*) The Opening of a *Chestnut Burr. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 338 Men are of *chestnutte colour at the ryuer of Plata. 1636 MASSINGER *Gt. Duke Flor.* III. i. (R.), I mean the roan, Sir, And the brown bay; but for the *chesnut-coloured, etc. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1804) 137 He had..chesnut-coloured hair. 1868 LD. HOUGHTON *Select. fr. Wks.* 220 The *chesnut-crested plain. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* ix. 314 The *chestnut-muncher in Macbeth. 1882 *Garden* 16 Dec. 535/1 Bright *chestnut-red. 1883 R. BURTON in *Academy* No. 577. 366/2 *Chestnut-sellers from Friuli. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* XXX. 37 Iacob toke staues of grene wyllies, hasell and of *chestnottrees. 1816 KEITH *Phys. Bot.* I. 58 Shady avenues of Chesnut-trees. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 15 July 5/1 Small *chestnut-winged butterflies.

Che·stnutting, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec.; cf. NUTTING.] The gathering of chestnuts. Also *attrib.*

1884 ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 910/2 Amy wishes to have a chestnutting party to-morrow.

Cheston. ? *Obs.* [acc. to Dicts., from resemblance to a chestnut; see CHESTEINE.] 'A species of plum' (J.).

1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Cheston, var. of CHESTEINE, *Obs.*, chestnut.

Chestree: see CHESS-TREE.

[Chest-rope. A misprint in some editions of Smith's Seaman's Grammar, and thence in Dictionaries for *ghest-rope,* GUEST-ROPE, q.v.]

Chests, obs. form of CHESS[1], [2].

† Che·stworm. *Obs.* [Cf. CHESLOCK.] A pill millipede, or wood-louse. It is doubtful whether quot. 1639 is a fig. use of this, or a distinct compound, meaning 'worm within the chest or breast'.

1544 PHAËR *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) B iv, Also the chestwormes that are founde betwene the barkes of trees, whych wyll tourne themselves together like a beade when they be touched. ? 1639 S. WARD *Serm.* 60 (D.) Universal tortures .. of which the pangs of childbirth .. gnawings of chest-worms, drinks of gall and wormwood, are but shadows. *Ibid.* 98 (D.) The..reproofs of it [conscience]..gnawing more than any chest-worm, tormenting worse than hot pincers.

Chesuble, -yble, ypyll, obs. ff. CHASUBLE.

Chesun, variant of CHESOUN, *Obs.*, cause.

Chesyl(le, var. CHESIL, gravel; obs. f. CHISEL.

Chesyn, obs. f. CHOOSE *v.*

Chet, var. of CHIT *v.*[1]; obs. f. CHEAT *sb.*[1], [2].

Chetah, var. form of CHEETAH.

† Chete. *Obs. rare*–[1]. [Possibly :—OE. *céte cýte* :—**cíete,* cot, chamber, cell.]

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* viii. 31 Alle heo lyven from last of lot, Ant are al hende ase hake in chete.

Chete, -en, -our, obs. ff. CHEAT, CHEATER.

† Chetel, -il, yl. [OE. *cietel* (*ce-, ci-, cy-*) :—**ceatil* :—*cætil,* ad. L. *catill-us*]. Obs. form of KETTLE.

c 1300 *Juliana* (Ashmole MS.) 54 A chetel wol of iwelled

bras biuore þis maide was ibro3t. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 23 That Jenette my nece haue..j. bras pot, a chetill, a panne.

Chetel, obs. f. CHATTEL.

Cheter-, chetterling, obs. ff. CHITTERLING.

Chetopod, *a. Zool.* variant of CHÆTOPOD.

1839-47 TODD *Cyc. Anat.* III. 434/2 In many chetopod Annelides, the setæ and cirrhi form..organs of progression.

Chett, var. of CHEAT *sb.*[2]

† Chevachance. *Obs.* [a. OF. *chevauchance* riding, f. *chevauchier* to ride: see next.]

1. Chivalry, chivalrous spirit.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 36 That feasts continuance Which was maintained through noble chevachance.

2. = CHEVACHEE.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 45 King Iohn informed of our chevachaunce His sommons cald.

† Chevachee. *Obs.* Forms: 4 **chivachee, -ie,** 4-5 **-ye, chyvachee, -ie, -ye, chiuache, cheuache,** 5 **chyvauche.** 6 **chevachey,** (9 **chevachie**). [a. OF. *chevauchie, chevalchié* (mod.F. *chevauchée*) :—Romanic type *cavalcata* a riding, f. pa. pple. of *cavalcare*:—late L. *caballicāre* to ride, f. *caball-us* horse. *Chevachee* is in its origin a doublet of CAVALCADE: see -ADE.]

An expedition on horseback; a raid, campaign.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1005 Þat chyuachee for to do. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 85 He hadde ben somtyme in chyvachie [*v.r.* chiuachye, chyuachie, chyuachye, cheualrie], In fflaundres, in Artoys, and Picardie. *c* 1386 —*Manciple's Prol.* 50 Down his hors him cast .. This was a faire chyuachee [*v.r.* chiuache, cheuache] of a coke. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 145 And thus was the chyuachie so privily kept. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 150 In their cheuachey a venture did befall. [1843 JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 34 He .. had distinguished himself in many of the expeditions, or chevauchées. 1875 J. VEITCH *Tweed* 139 Four knights his peers Rode, famed in chevachee.]

† Che·vage. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 5 **chyvyage,** 6 **chyvage,** (**cheifage**), 6-7 **chiefage,** 7 **cheefage,** 7, 9 **chivage,** 7-9 **chevage.** [a. F. *chevage*, also *chievage, chefvage*, etc., capitation, f. *chef, chief* (*chev-*) head + -AGE.]

Capitation or poll-money paid to a lord or superior; particularly, an annual payment due to a feudal lord by each of his villeins.

[*c* 1250 BRACTON *De Leg. Angliæ* (1569) I. x, Cheuagium soluunt (quod dicitur recognitio in signum subiectionis & dominii de capite suo). 1292 BRITTON I. xxxii. § 9 Suffist qe les seignurs..preignent..un dener par an de chefage et un jour en aust de service.] 1461-83 *Lib. Niger Edw. IV* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 23 The King offerithe or sendithe to the shryne of Seint Thomas of Caunterbury, in the name of Chyvyage, three florynes of golde..yerely. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. v. (1602) 163 One of the articles enquirable in the Kings bench, whether any persons doe take others to their Auowment & protection, & do receiue of them rents (or other giftes) yearely in the name of Chyuage (or rather Cheifage) because they seeme to take vpon them to be their Chiefes, heads, or leaders. 1607 COWEL *Interpr., Chevage* ..signifieth a summe of money paid by villeins to their Lords, in acknowledgment of their slaverie. 1626 R. HARRIS *Hezekiah's Recov.* 20 Tenants must pay their rent, a cheefage..must they not? 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 140 a. 1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 47. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Chevage, Chivage, Chiefage.* 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, The Jews while allowed to live in England, paid Chevage or poll-money: viz. three pence per head, paid at Easter. 1880 ROGERS in *Contemp. Rev.* XXXVII. 675 An annual tax, known as chivage.

fig. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cxlvi. 900 In deede I am the owner of it; but yet God hath reserued some chiefage for himselfe. 1626 R. HARRIS *Hezekiah's Recov.* 4 'Tis our profession, our promise, our cheefage and rent that is due to him.

‖ **Cheval** (ʃəva·l). Fr. for 'horse', used in comb. (as in *cheval-de-frise, cheval-glass*, and in some Fr. phrases, as *à cheval* 'on horseback', 'with one foot on each side'; in military phraseol. 'in command of two roads or lines of communication'. (Formerly somewhat naturalized as CHIVAL q.v.)

[F. *cheval* horse (= Pr. *cavalh*, Cat. *caball*, Sp. *caballo*, Pg. *cavalho*, It. *cavallo*) :- L. *caball-us* pack-horse, nag.]

1609-38 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucrece* Wks. 1874 V. 209 Then mount Chevall Brutus this night take you the charge of the army. 187- *Times* (O.), The Western Powers will assuredly never permit Russia to place herself *à cheval* between the Ottoman Empire and Persia.

‖ **Cheval de frise;** usually pl. **Chevaux de frise** (ʃəvō· də frī·z). Also 7-9 **frize, freize,** 9 **frieze.** [Fr.; lit. 'horse of Friesland'; because first employed by the Frisians in their struggles for freedom during the latter half of the 17th century to supply their want of cavalry; cf. the Du. name *Vriesse ruyters* (Frisian horsemen). In 17th c. *Horse de Freeze* occurs.]

1. A defensive appliance of war, employed chiefly to check cavalry charges, and stop breaches: see description in the quotations.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2375/3 The Count de Serini..posted his men on the other side, and covered them with Chevaux de Frise .. fastened together with Chains. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 520 Numbers of chevaux de frize were shipt, an instrument to fix in the ground to keep off a body of horse from attacking the foot. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Chevaux de Frise*, or *Friseland Horse*, in Fortification. 1708 KERSEY, *Chevaux de Frise* are large Joists, or pieces of Timber, Ten or Twelve Foot in length, with Six Sides into which are driven a great Number of wooden Pins aboue Six Foot long, crossing one another, and having their Ends armed with Iron-Points. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4675/1 The Danes..had planted themselves..behind their Chevaux de Frize. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Cheval de Frise*, a large piece of Timber, etc. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* V. 11, I shall be very glad to see the chevaux de frise. 1869 PARKMAN *Disc. Gt. West* xiv. (1875) 168 Its declivities were ..guarded by *chevaux-de-frise*. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 219/1 The main trunk seems .. to stand upon its lower branches like a *cheval-de-frise*.

2. *transf.* **a.** A line of spikes or nails similarly fixed along the top of a railing, paling, or wall. **b.** *fig.* Protective lines of spines or hairs in the corolla tube of plants; the eye-lashes, teeth, etc. † **c.** A name for jagged edges of women's dresses and caps in the 18th c.

Chevaux-de-frise is sometimes made a collective sing.

1753 *Songs Costume* (1849) 231 Your neck and your shoulder both naked should be, Was it not for Vandyke, blown with chevaux-de-frize. 1759 *Apollo or Muses Choice* xxvi. 21 Each nymp that one sees, Can teach us the use of the Chevaux de Frize. 1802 FORSYTH *Culture Fruit-trees* xxiii. (1824) 332 An oak paling..with a cheval-de-frise at top, to prevent the people's getting over it. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 79 When he laughed, there appeared from ear to ear a chevaux-de-frize of teeth. 1813 *Examiner* 26 Apr. 271/2 The top of the wall of the prison, where there is a chevaux de frieze. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xli, Bounded by a high brick wall, with iron chevaux-de-frise at the top. 1862 *Possibilities Creation* 182 Is it important that the organ of vision should be protected by a cheval-de-frise of bristle? 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* iii. 96 Sometimes..flowers are protected by chevaux de frise of spines and fine hairs pointing downwards. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 172/2 An unsightly fence with *chevaux-de-frise* of nails.

‖ **Che·valer,** *v.* [F.; f. *cheval* horse.]

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Chevaler*, A horse is said to chevaler when in passaging upon a walk, or a trot, his far fore-leg crosses or over-laps the other fore-leg every second time or motion.

Chevaleresque, var. form of CHIVALRESQUE.

‖ **Chevalet** (ʃəvale). [Fr. *chevalet*, dim. of *cheval*. Cf. It. *cavaletto*.] A trestle or framework for a bridge.

1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VI. 177 A bridge upon chevalets cannot be very strong. 1811 — VII. 144 Beams of wood..have been made with chevalets to form bridges.

b. The bridge of a stringed instrument.

Cheval-glass (ʃəva·lglɑs). [f. Fr. *cheval* 'horse', also 'support' + GLASS.] A mirror swung on a frame, and of sufficient length to reflect the whole figure.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xix, The spare bedroom was endowed with..a bed as big as a general's tent, a cheval glass, etc. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xvi. (D.) In the places of business of the great tailors, the cheval-glasses are dim and dusty for lack of being looked into. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* viii. 57 George Talboys saw his .. tall gaunt figure reflected in the cheval-glass.

Chevalier (ʃevălī·ə). Forms: 4 **chevaller,** 4, 7 **chivaler,** 5 **chyvalour, -er, cheveler(e, chevaler(e,** 5-6 **chyvaller,** 6 **chivallier, chevillere, -ailer, -alour,** (**chevelrier**), 7 (**shavileir**), **chivalier, chevaliere,** 6- **chevalier.** [ME., a. AF. *chevaler, chivaler*, OF. and mod.F. *chevalier* = Pr. *cavallier*, Sp. *caballero*, Pg. *cavalleiro*, It. *cavaliere*:—L. type *caballāri-us* horseman, f. *caballus* horse. The mod. repr. of this would have been *che·valer*, or *chi·valer* (cf. *chivalry*); but since the 16th c. the word has been refashioned after mod.Fr., whence the pronunciation as given above; it is also often pronounced as Fr. (ʃəvalye).]

1. A horseman; *esp.* a mounted soldier, a knight. (Now only *Hist.* or *archaic.*)

[1292 BRITTON I. xiii. § 1 Gentz de religioun, clercs, et chivalers, et lour fiz eynznez.] 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 99 3owre champioun chiualer, Chief knyȝt of 3ow alle. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 918 He hath with hym dyuers Chyvalours Of Norwey .. and Denmark nacioun. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xvi. 52 Knyghthes I comaunde..þas churles as cheueleres ye chastise & chase. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 15 The seyd erle made ser John Fastolfe chevaler his lieutenaunt. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Remonstr. to King* 10 Chevalouris, callandaris, and flingaris. 1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 33 Among the troupe of chyuallers, one Pelops doth arise. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 33 They saw .. The Cheualiers of Fraunce and crosse-bow-shot Make lanes of slaughtered bodies through thine hoast. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. xiv, Knights for the Shire in the Parliament .. and, if with the addition of Chivaler or Miles .. Knights by dubbing, before of that their Relation. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 164 Carried to his grave by 4 Irish chevaliers. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. iii, Sacred abbots and noble chevaliers—Normans all.

b. A member of certain orders of knighthood; and of modern French orders, as the Legion of Honour.

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 317 During the short Reign of our promising King Edward VI, the Chevaliers [Knights of St. John] could do nothing here. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) I. 37 The order of the Golden Fleece .. The Chevaliers were emperors, kings, princes, etc.

c. *The Chevalier* or *Chevalier de St. George*: a name applied to James Stuart, son of James II, the 'Old Pretender'. *The Young Chevalier*: Charles Edward Stuart, the 'Young Pretender'.

1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* (1741) 194 Of late the chevalier has been mention'd with an air of importance in our newspapers, as if he were really some-body. 17.. *Jacobite Song*, Charlie is my darling, The young Chevalier. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* iii. 25 A letter .. addressed, I think, to the Chevalier de St. George. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lvii, About the beginning of November the Young Chevalier..resolved to peril his cause on an attempt to penetrate into the centre of England. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* ch. i, He spoke sometimes of the Chevalier, but never either of the Prince, which would have been sacrificing his own principles, or of the Pretender, which would have been offensive to those of others. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. Introd. 2.

d. Applied to the cadets of the Old French noblesse, who embraced a military career.

1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 99 His house immediately became the rallying-place of all the young French chevaliers. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 53 *note*, Chevalier appears to have been a title given by courtesy to the cadets of certain great families.

2. As an appellation of honour: A chivalrous man; a lady's cavalier; a gallant.

1630 DEKKER 2nd pt. *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 159 Let who will come (my Noble Shauileir). 1711 'J. DISTAFF' *Char. Don Sacheverellio* 9 O Chevalier! worthy to be call'd St. George. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. x, A noble devout-hearted chevalier.

3. *Chevalier of industry* (F. *chevalier d'industrie*) also *Chevalier of fortune*: one who lives by his wits, an adventurer, swindler, sharper.

1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 279 Doubtful characters; particularly pimps, bailiffs, lottery-brokers, chevaliers of industry, and great men. 1867 MISS BRADDON *Trail Serpent* v. ix, A puppet in the hands of the chevalier of fortune.

4. *transf.* **a.** *Her.* A horseman armed cap-à-pie.

b. The knight in chess.

1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxx. 383 The hippocampus, or sea-horse, which I could compare to nothing better than the chevalier of a chess-board.

c. A bird: the Greenshank or Whistling Snipe (*Totanus glottis*).

[1777 PENNANT *Zool.* (1812) II. 56.] 1885 LADY BRASSEY *In the Trades* 118 The specimens included..curlews, chevaliers, rails, water-hens.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *simple attrib.* **b.** *comb.*, as **chevalier-crab:** see quot.

1824 GALT *Rothelan* III. 281 The perfidy of Rupert..sank deep into the high chevalier bosom of the Palatine. 1868 J. TIMBS *Eccentr. Anim. Creation* 294 The Chevalier crabs (so called from the celerity with which they traverse the ground). These are found in Africa, and along the borders of the Mediterranean.

Chevaline (ʃe·vălin), *a.* [a. F. *chevalin, -ine* equine, f. *cheval* horse.] Of or pertaining to horses, horse-; now chiefly in reference to the flesh of the horse as an article of food. Also *subst.* horse-flesh.

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Her.* (1877) § 163 Moyles..asses, & al other beastis chevalynes. 1864 *Times* 5 Oct., Cold horse pie, and other chevaline delicacies. 1868 A. S. BICKNELL *Hippophagy* 10 Horseflesh..or, as I propose henceforward to call it..Chevaline.

Chevalresque, -rie, -rous, -ry: see CHIV-.

Cheval-trap = CALTROP 2.

1787 in PORNY *Elem. Her.* Gloss.

† Che·vance, chie·vance. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 **chevaunce,** 5 **chy-, chevaunche,** 6-7 **chevance,** 7 **cheavance, chievance.** [a. F. *chevance* the wealth that one has acquired, f. OF. *chever* to finish, f. *chief, chef* (*chev-*) head. Cf. ACHIEVE, ACHIEVANCE.]

1. Success in acquiring wealth; fortune.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 275 Netheles men se pouerte..Full ofte make a great chevaunce And take of love his avauntage. 1482 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 28 By their auarice & cheuaunce the sciences come to nought. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 348 Such chevance made the legat..that he got togither twelve thousand marks towards his charges. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXX. xlii. 770 Those .. who happen to meet with some new good chevance [*bona fortuna*].

2. *concr.* Acquired wealth, fortune, estate.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 66 Alle my richesses and cheuaunche. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 23 Destructyue of theyr personis, honoures, goodes, and chyuaunches. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX. iv, At Rome, a good garden .. was thought a poore mans cheiuance; it went..for land and liuing. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 46 What tell you me of Pluto [= Plutus] and his chievance.

3. Raising of money. *To make chevance*: to raise money or funds. Cf. CHEVISANCE.

1538 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 400 He was not able to make provision for household; and therefore required the best mitre, the best cross, and another thing or two, to make chevance withal for provision. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) 1865 As al is gone, you would fain haue me make another cheuance with the Bishops lands. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* Wks. (Bohn) 354 Unlawful chievances and exchanges, which is bastard usury. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1662) 269 You .. would make a cheavance on Church lands, etc.

4. Accomplishment, achievement.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 527/2 What a matter of howe great cheuance it is, wherein so many and so great difficulties do lie. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 439 (R.) The vow made unto Mars for the good cheevance of that war.

Cheva·ster. *Surg.* Also **chevastre, chevestre.** [a. OF. *chevestre*, mod.F. *chevêtre*:—L. *capistrum* halter, f. *capĕre* to take hold of.] A double bandage for supporting the chin in cases of fracture of the lower jaw.

1860 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* 189/1.

† **Chevausende,** *pr. pple. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. F. *chevauchant*, pr. pple. of *chevaucher* to ride.] Riding.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, Nor to our luste fully comprehende How Phebus in his chaire is cheuausende [printed *cheuansende*].

† **Cheve, chieve,** *v. Obs.* Forms: (4 **schef**), 4–6 **cheve**, 4–7 **chieve**, 4, 7 **cheeve**, 4–5 **chefe**, (7 **chive**). [ME. *cheve*, a. OF. *cheve-r*, f. *chef* head; but in sense 6 aphetic f. Eng. ACHIEVE.]

1. *intr.* To reach an end or object, succeed; usually with adv. *well, ill*, etc., to get on, fare.

c 1300 *Beket* 856 Thanne we mi3te..The bet cheve of oure consail. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. i. 31 And summe chosen chaffare, to cheeuen þe bettre. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1841 And nowe has þow chevede soo: it es thyne awene skathe! *c* 1460 *Townley Myst.* 108 Go forth, ylle myght thou chefe. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* June 1556 One wished them ill to chieue, that should go about such an acte. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. xviii. 363 All things went well and chieved prosperously [*res prosperas esse*]. 1674 RAY *N. Country Wds.* 10 *To Chieve*, to succeed: as It chieves nought with him.. Fair chieve you, I wish you good luck.

b. To fare well; prosper, thrive, flourish.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 104 3e, cherles, & 3owre children chieue shal 3e neure. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 297 Inoculing also in hem hath cheved. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* II. xv. in Ashm. (1652) 138 If thou do contrary thy Warke may never cheve. 1611 COTGR., *Faire bonne fin*, to thriue, cheeue, increase, or prosper well.

2. *intr.* To make or win one's way, get (*to* a place); to come, go, proceed: much used in allit. verse. Also *to cheve to an end*: to come to an end.

c 1300 *St. Brandan* 408 After the schip so faste he schef that almest he com therto. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 63 þe chauntre of þe chapel cheued to an ende. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 78 Hee..cheued forthe with þe childe. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. i. (1495) 590 Yf thou sowest the seed of a tree fyrste it cheueth and spryngeth forth as an herbe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9331 Our londes haue leuyt..and chefen fro hom Vnto a cuntre vnkynd.

3. *trans.* To come into possession of; gain, acquire, win.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1271, I schulde chepen & chose, to cheue me a lorde. *Ibid.* 1390 Tas [=take] yow þere my cheuicaunce, I cheued no more. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 16 That he hadde no chylde to cheuene his londis. [1614 DAVIES *Eclogue, Willy & Wernocke*, O hou it garres old Wernock swinck with glee In that emprise that chiuen featest fame.]

4. *intr.* To fall *to*, befall, happen, come to pass.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1125 If hit cheue þe chaunce vncheryst ho worþe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 395 Hym chefet thurghe chaunse childer no mo. *Ibid.* 518 Auntres..Of chiualry & chaunce, þat cheuyt hym before. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 465 How as evere hit cheve; The knyght takes his leve.

b. *impers.* with object in dative.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 226 And if he chide or chatre, hym chieueth [*v.r.* cheueþ] þe worse. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 869 Hade I wytene of this, wele had me chefede. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5085 þurghe Achilles chiualry hom cheuyt the worse. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Kn. Burning Pestle* I. iii, Foul chive him, he is too merry. 1657 SIR A. COCKAIN *Obst. Lady* III. ii, Foul cheeve him for it!

5. *intr.* To do homage *to*. Cf. CHEVAGE.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 111 Whan wrathed Steuen with Dauid of Scotland, þat wild not tille him cheuen, no bowe vnto his hand. *Ibid.* 323 Grete was þat linage & many to þam cheued. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 156 God..Sav Caleys..That ever yt mot wel cheve Unto the crown of mery Yngland, Whils that this world wyll stand.

6. *trans.* To bring to an end or issue; to finish, accomplish, perform, achieve.

[*c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* Prol. 16 New stories ben now..Cheuyt throughe chaunce & chaungyng of peopull. *Ibid.* 947 Thies charmys & enchauntementes are cheuit to noght.] 1426 *Pol. Poems* II. 132 Gladly he chevith what so he begynne. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 597, I shall plainly do your commaundement, What-someuer cost it for to cheue. 1530 PALSGR. 483/2, I cheve, I bringe to an ende, *Je aschieve.*

Cheue, obs. form of CHAFF *sb.*[1]

† **Cheve day.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. Explained by Gairdner as 'day of the chief or patron saint'.

1461 *Paston Lett.* 425 I was at Blofeld on Sent Andruys Day wyt the person, and he understode non noder but that I cam to se is masterchepe, for it was hese cheve day.

Chevel, -ylle, early var. CHAVEL, now JOWL.

† **Chevel-bolt.** Some kind of bolt in a car.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 123 For a chevel bolt and a lymour bolte weying xvj lb.

‖ **Chevelé.** [F. *chevelé* lit. 'haired', f. OF. *chevel* hair.] (See quot.)

1731–6 BAILEY, *Chevelle* [in Heraldry] signifies streaming, i.e. a stream of light darting from a comet or blazing star, vulgarly called the Beard. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Chevelle*, used by the French heralds [of] a head, where the hair is of a different colour from the rest of the head.

‖ **Chevelure** (ʃəvĕlūr). Forms: 5 **cheveler**, 7– **chevelure**. [a. F. *chevelure*, in OF. *cheveleüre* = Pr. *cabelladura*, It. *capillatura*:—L. *capillātūra* head of hair, f. *capillāt-us* haired, f. *capillus* a hair. In ME. naturalized as *cheveler*, but in mod. use, treated as a French loan-word, and pronounced accordingly.]

1. The hair of the head, a head of hair; † a wig.

1470 in Cunningham *Brit. Paint.* (1829) I. 18 Item, longeth to the angels four chevelers. *c* 1488 *Digby Myst.* 139 (*Stage direction*) Ffyrst entreth Wysdam..vpon his hed a cheveler with browes. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 235 Majesty in his very chevelure. 1864 R. BURTON *Dahome* 49 Conspicuous..by her chevelure which looked like a closely-fitting cap of Astrachan wool. 1884 *West. Daily Press* 29 May 3/7 An abundant chevelure, drawn up from the neck.

2. *transf.* The luminous appearance surrounding the nucleus of comets; also the diffused light round certain nebulous stars. [So in French.]

1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4044 When we beheld the Comet with Telescopes, we saw about his head a chevelure of an almost equal length, without being able clearly to distinguish his tail. 1791 HERSCHEL in *Phil Trans.* LXXXI. 78 A star of about the 9th magnitude, surrounded by a milky nebulosity, or chevelure, of about 3 minutes in diameter. 1854 TOMLINSON *Arago's Astron.* 135 If the moon is an old comet, what has she done with her chevelure, or hair?

† **Chevelu·red,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 5 **chevelered**. [f. prec. + -ED.] With a wig; wigged.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* 150 (*Stage direction*) Alle iij.. chevelerede and crestyde in on sute.

Cheven, Chevender, obs. forms of CHEVIN, CHAVENDER.

Cheventayn, -eyn, etc.: see CHEVETAINE.

† **Cheveral.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [? a deriv. of *chèvre* goat: Godefroy has an OF. *cheveron* a sort of stuff into which goats' hair entered. Or can it be the next word?]

c 1517 *Wardr. Inv. Hen. VIII* (in Planché) Black and blue cloth of gold cheverall..green cloth of silver cheverall.

† **Che·verel,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 5 **chevrelle**, 5–7 **cheverell**(e, 5–8 **cheverel**, (6 **chaverell**), 6–7 **chiverel**(l, **cheveril**(l. [ME. *chevrelle*, a. OF. *chevrele, -elle* kid (Romanic type **caprella*), dim. of *chèvre*:—*capra*, she-goat; in mod.F. replaced by the synon. *chevrette*.]

1. *lit.* Kid; but always used in the sense of the full *cheverel-leather*, kid-leather. (Noted for its pliancy and capability of being stretched.)

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 241 Two doseyn poyntys of chevrelle, the aglottes of sylver feyn. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 73 Cheurelle, leddare. 1530 PALSGR. 205/1 Cheverell lether, *cheuerotin*. 1576 BP. CURTIS *Serm.* viii. (J.) The nature of cheveril leather is, that if a man take it by the sides and pull it in breadth, he may make a little point as broad as both his hands; if he take it by the ends and pull it in length, he may make it as small as a thread. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* D ij, If they make their consciences stretch like chiuerel in the raine. 1609 ARMIN *Maids of More-Cl.* (1880) 108 A gloue of warmth, Not cheuerell. 1755 JOHNSON, *Cheveril*..now obsolete.

fig. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 87 Here's a wit of cheverell, that stretches from an ynch to an ell broad.

2. *attrib.* Made of cheverel-leather.

1515 *Will of Symson* (Somerset Ho.) Cheverell purse. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* R j a, To streche out heaven, that is to saie holy writte, lyke a cheverell skynne. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 13 A sentence is but a cheu'rill glove to a good witte, how quickely the wrong side may be turn'd outward. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 734 Stretching like a cheverell glove.

b. *fig.* Of the nature of cheverel-leather; stretching, flexible, pliable, yielding, elastic; *esp.* in phrase *a cheverel conscience*.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 12 The lawiers have such chauerell consciences. 1605 T. HUTTON *Reasons for Refusal* 62 In his cheverel fancie. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iii. 32 The Capacity Of your soft Chiuerell Conscience. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* IV. 4 Cheverel-consciences, which will stretch any way for advantage. 1673 HICKERINGILL *Gregory's Father Grey-b.* 302 With wide open Mouth and Cheveril Lungs. 1705 — *Priest-Craft* II. vii. 72 Get Cheverel-Charity, that will stretch, wide, wide.

3. *Comb.*, as *cheverel-brained, -conscienced*.

1608 DAY *Law Trickes* IV. i. (1881) 58 Ile see which of my cheuerill braind immitators dares follow my fashion. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hempseed* Wks. III. 73/2 A cheuerell conscienced Vsurer.

† **Che·verel,** *sb.*[2] ? *Obs.* (See quot.)

[1721–1800 BAILEY, *Cheverillus* [*Old Law*], a young cock or cockling.] 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 450 A variety of goldfinch..called by the London bird-catchers a cheverel, from the manner in which it concludes its jerk.

† **Che·verelize,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. CHEVEREL *sb.*[1] + -IZE.] *trans.* To make capable of stretching to any extent, like cheverel-leather. Hence **Cheverelized** *ppl. a.*

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* iv. 23, I appeale unto your owne, though never so much Cheverellized consciences.

Cheverie, -ye, obs. forms of CHIEFERY.

Chevern, Chevernel, obs. forms of CHEVIN, CHEVRONEL.

Cheveron, var. form of CHEVRON.

† **Che·veronne.** *Obs. rare.* Apparently a corruption of *chaufron, shawfron*, CHAMFRAIN; perh. confused with the heraldic CHEVRON.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* XXX, His stede..was trapput to the hele. Opon his cheueronne be-forn, Stode as a vnicorn Als scharpe as a thorn An nanlas of stele.

† **Che·vesaile.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *cheveçaille, -essaile*, part of any garment which goes round the neck, collar (:—L. type **capitiāle, -ia*), f. OF. *chevece*:—L. *capitia*, pl. of *capitium*, opening for the head in a tunic, neckband, collar, f. *capit-* head: cf. CAVESSON.]

The collar of a coat, gown, or other garment; in the 14th c. often richly ornamented. (By late antiquaries, historical novelists, etc., apparently often taken for a gorget, necklace, or collar, as a separate article of attire.)

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1082 Aboute hir nekke of gentyl entayle Was shete the riche chevesaile, In which ther was fulle gret plente Of stones clere and bright to see. [1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 196 They had also about this time [Rich. II] a gorget called a Chevesail, for as yet they used no bands about their necke. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. ix, Some nowches and knackeries..indifferently well wrought, specially a chevesail. 1847–9 ROSSETTI *Bride's Prel.* ix, Around her throat the fastenings met Of chevesayle and mantelet.]

† **Chevese.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 (**cebis**), **ciefes, cifes, cefes, ceafes, cyfys, cyfese**, 3 **chivese, chevese**. [OE. *cębis* (=*ð*), *cęfes, ciefes, cifes, cyfes* str. fem., and *ciefese, cyfese* wk. fem.:—WGer. *kavis, kavisâ*, MLG. *keves, kevese*, MDu. *kefse, kevisse*, Du. *kevis*, OHG. *chebis, chebisa* (MHG. *kebes, keb*(*e*)*se*, Ger. *kebse*):—OTeut. **kabisjâ-, *kabisjôn-*. ON. has a cognate masculine *kefsir* (:—*kabisjo-z*).] A concubine, mistress, leman.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 745 *Pelices*, cebisae—Erf. [? *pellex*] caebis. *a* 800 *Corpus Gl.* 1540 *Pelices*, cebise. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* VI. XXX. § 4 His suna..ðone he haefde be Elenan his ciefese. *a* 1000 in Thorpe *Laws* I. 406 (Bosw.) Se ðe hæbbe riht wif, and eac cifese [*v.r.* ceafese, cefese]. *c* 1205 LAY. 6356 Ane chiuese [1275 lemman] him ichæs. *c* 1225 *St. Marher.* 3 Yef ha is freo wummon, ich hire wull habben ant to wif halden; yef ha theowe is, ich cheose hire to cheuese.

Cheves-born *a.*, born of a concubine, bastard.

c 1205 LAY. 4334 Ært þu þenne cheues-boren [1275 cheuis-boren].

Chevestre, var. of CHEVASTER.

‖ **Chevet** (ʃəvę). [F. *chevet* pillow, 'eastern extremity of a church, especially considered externally'. In the latter sense, French formerly used *chevès*:—L. *capitium*, f. *caput-* head. (See Littré.)] The French name of the apsidal termination (semicircular or semipolygonal) of the east end of a church; particularly applied to that of French Gothic churches, where it is sometimes surrounded by apsidal chapels.

1809 WHITTINGTON *Eccl. Antiq. France* II. iii. (1811) 132 Rebuild the upper end of the church, which is called the Chevet, or round point. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Nov. 568 The choir, chevet, and transepts of the Abbey church [of Westminster]..belong to the great rebuilding undertaken by Henry III. 1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. iii. 92 We have a further reason..for the adoption in our cathedrals of the chevet. 1888 LOFTIE *Tower of Lond.* 36.

† **Che·veteine.** *Obs.* Forms: 3–5 **cheveteyn**(e, 3, 6 **-aine**, 4–5 **-ayn**(e, 5 **-ein, -an, -un, chiveteyn, chyveteyne, -tayn**(e, 5–6 **chievetain**, 6 **chieuetaine**; 3–5 **cheventeyn**, 4 **-ayn**, 5 **eyne, -ein, -en**(e, **chevynteyn**. [ME. *chevetaine*, a. OF. *chevetaine, -aigne*, 12th c. semi-popular ad. late L. *capitāneus, capitānus*, chief, principal, f. *capit-* head: see CAPTAIN. The word underwent various corruptions in ME.; but the form *chev(e)taine* under the influence of *chef*, CHIEF, became *cheftaine*, CHIEFTAIN, which at length superseded all the others.] Earlier form of CHIEFTAIN.

c 1275 LAY. 5879 And ouer eche ferde anne cheuetaine [1205 heretoȝe]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 213 Cheueteyns he [Arture] made somme: As þe kyng of Cornwayll, etc. *Ibid.* 400 Robert Courtehese hii chose to cheuenteyne. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1696 And if so be the chieftayn [*v.r.* chiefteyn, cheuynteyn, cheuentein, chevetayn, cheftaigne, cheventen] be take. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. Prol. 3 Withouten a Cheventeyn, or a chief Lord. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 9 Whenne þe cheventeyns of the cite sawe him. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lxvi. 49 They take..the kynges broder to ben hir chyueteyne. 1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* II. i. G viij, Thee being cheuetaine [*le Principe*]. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 24 In the choise of Chieuetaines.

‖ **Cheville** (ʃəvī·l). [a. Fr. *cheville*, in many technical senses, e. g. pin, plug (in carpentry), etc., and thence in the sense of word inserted to plug up a vacant place in a sentence.]

1. A meaningless or redundant word or phrase inserted to round off a sentence or complete a verse.

1883 SIMCOX *Latin Lit.* II. v. v. 77 One finds the chevilles at the end of the line in the 'Æneid'. 1885 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 551 Cheville..is any meaningless or very watered phrase employed to strike a balance in the sound.

2. 'The peg of a violin or similar stringed instrument' (Stainer and Barrett, 1878).

Chevils, variant of KEVELS (of a ship).

Chevin (tʃe·vin). Forms: 5 **cheveyne**, 5–7 **chevyn, cheven**, (6 **chevion**), 6–7 **chevine**, (7 **chevern**), (8 **given**), 9 **chivin**, 6– **chevin**. [a. F. *chevin*; also *chevanne*, in OF. also *chevesne*, Swiss Rom. *chevenne* (Godef.): of uncertain derivation: see Littré.] A fish, the CHUB.

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 613 *Strengula, quidam piscis*, a cheveyne. 1496 *Bk. St. Alban's, Fishing* 28 The cheuyn is a stately fysshe: and his heed is a deynty morsell. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* (1852) 913 Cheuyns, *chieuennes*. 1583 PLAT *Divers New Exper.* (1594) 4 For the cheven you must make your baites as big as cherrie stones. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXVI. (1748) 371. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 59 Have you no other way to catch a chevin or chub? 1655 MOUFET & BENN. *Health's Improv.* (1746) 274 Chevins and Millers thumbs, are a kind of folt-headed Gudgeons. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Standing Water*, They put into these Pools store of Chevins. 1848 THOREAU *Maine W.* i. (1864) 53 A shoal of white chivin. 1887 BURNAND *Incompl. Angler* 44 The Pike..Is worth a dozen cheven.

† **Che·ving,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. CHEVE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. CHEVE. Ending, success, fortune: *ill, evil ch(i)eving*, ill success, bad luck.

c 1500 *Cocke Lorelles B.* 2 The people blesseth hym with evyll chevynge. 1530 PALSGR. 709 God sende you yvell chevyng, whiche is a maner of cursing. 1596 HARINGTON

Ulysses upon Ajax, You haue vsde a Doctour farre worse, and therfore look for ill chieving.

Cheviot (tʃi·viət, tʃe·v-). [Name of the mountain range on the borders of England and Scotland.]

1. *Cheviot sheep*, in plural often *Cheviots*: a hardy breed of short-wooled sheep, thriving on the Cheviot Hills and in mountainous districts, and valued on account of their heavy carcases and fine thick-set wool, *Cheviot wool*.

1815 Scott *Guy M.* ii, Highland cattle and Cheviot sheep. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 359/1 The Cheviots .. differ essentially from both the black and the dun-faced breeds by which they are surrounded, but neither history nor tradition has given the slightest clue to their origin. 1870 Miss Broughton *Red as Rose* II. 5 (Hoppe) Jack's sheep .. the Cheviots that he was so proud of.

2. A cloth made from Cheviot wool.

1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 696/2 Cheviots and Vicunas are being employed for many autumn gowns. 1887 *Daily News* 4 July 4/3 Worsteds, diagonals, twills, and cheviots.

† **Che·visance**[1]. *Obs.* Forms: 4 **chevisans, chevicaunce, chewisance, chefesaunce, chyvesaunce, chevyssauns**, 4–5 **chevissaunce, -ance**, 4–6 **chevysaunce, -ance, chevesance, -aunce**, 4–7, 9 **chevisaunce, -ance**, 5 (**chevysaunce, chevysshaunce**), **chevesauns, chevyshaunce, -ance**, (7 **chevisancie**). [a. OF. *chevisance, chevissance*, f. *chevissant*, pr. pple. of *chevir*: see Chevise *v.*]

I. 1. A bringing to an end or issue; issue, end.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 105 Whan Henry herd telle þis of þat gode cheuysance. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lx. 248 (Harl. MS.) Shamide that he ne wiste what chevisaunce he myght make.

2. Furtherance; help, assistance rendered.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6978 (Gött.) Na folk þaim miht widstand .. Quilis þai wid þaim had goddes cheuisans. *a* 1420 Occleve *De Reg. Princ.* 4911 Yf a man .. Of his gode yeve you a gode substaunce, Kunneth hym thanke of his goode chevysaunce.

3. Resource, remedy, means of helping or extricating oneself, shift; also, expedient, device, shiftiness.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 181 If þe Soudan ros opon Philip of France, & I wer þan in clos withouten cheuisance. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxiii. 16 þauh he .. can no betere cheuesaunce, Neode nymeþ hym a-non vnder his maynpryse. 1440 *Protest Dk. Gloucester* in Rymer *Foedera* (1710) X. 766 Yf .. my said Lord can find noon other meen or chevesaunce to keep ony part. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* iv. iii, Eche daye they made wyttye cheuesaunce, To helpe them selfe at their necessitee. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* (1885) 104 The foreste is soo grete, that they shall fynde some cheuysaunce. 1530 Palsgr. 267/1 Schyfte, chevesaunce, *cheuesance*. 1548 Hall *Chron.* (1809) 406 Hir craftie chevesaunce tooke none effect in Brytayne. 1650 B. *Discollim.* 39 Violated by *Leger du main*, or chevisance of wit.

4. Contribution to the supply of any want; provision; supply.

138. Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 382 What chefesaunce & costis þe clergi makiþ. 1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 67 There was then neither such number of Altars, nor such cheuisance of Masses, as hath beene sithence.

5. Provision of what is wanted for life; *concr.* provisions, substance.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* III. 402 He gat schippyne gud plente, And victalis in gret aboundance: Sa maid he nobill chewisance. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W., Phillis*, Hys wyse folke conseyle han hym yeven .. To .. make in that londe somme chevissaunce, And kepen hym fro woo. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 169 Thus moste rude ware be in here chevesaunce. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 29 The store-house of Sunnes cheuisance... Oceanus. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcel.* xxiii. iii. 221 A strong towne of defence, and for rich chevisance and quicke traffique a most delectable place. 1611 Cotgr., *Bien*, wealth, substance, chevisance, riches, possessions.

6. Booty.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1390 Tas yow þere my cheuicaunce, I cheued no more. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 332 As a thefe maketh his chevesance And robbeth mennes goodes about. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 2264 When we with Magnyfycence goodys made chevysaunce. 1530 Tindale *Pract. Prelates* xii, For him they might not slee whom they wolde, and make what cheuysaunce they lusted. 1658 W. Burton *Itin. Anton.* 149 [They] carried their pillage..to places of safety .. and full of gladnesse for their chevisance, did then come again to fetch more.

II. *spec.* The providing or raising of funds:

7. Regarded as the action of the borrower: Raising of money by some expedient, *esp.* on some surety or pledge; borrowing. *To make a chevisance*: to contract a loan; to pledge or pawn anything for ready money.

c 1386 Chaucer *Shipm. T.* 329 Chaffare is so dere, That nedes must he make a chevisance, For he was bonde in a recognisance, To payen twenty thousand sheldes anon. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 144 For he [Richd. I] purposed to go to the Holy Land, and must make chevesauns for mech money, he sent aftir the Kyng of Scottis. 1461 J. Paston *Lett.* 410 II. 41, I kowd make non othyr cheysaunce but I schuld a boruyed it of a strange man. 1474 *Ibid.* 745 III. 115 And as for the forte C. mark .. he wolde, rather than joperte sholde be, purvey it by weye off chevyshaunce at London, in so moche that .. he had for my sake leyde v. c. markes worthe of plate with Hewghe Fenne. 1530 Tindale *Pract. Prelates* xiii, The old Pope had none auctoryte to make anye soch cheuisaunce with St. Peters enheritaunce: he coude but haue the vse of it his lyfelonge.

b. Resource or shift to get money, way of 'raising the needful'. (Always in a bad sense.)

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* xxv. 243 A beggerys dowtere .. To cownterfete a jentylwoman..And yf mony lakke, this is the new chevesauns With here prevy plesawns to gett it of sum man. *c* 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) C iij, If he shame to begge..Then turneth he to fraude and crafty cheuesaunce, Of all men borowing on suertie, othe or seale. 1545 *Act* 37 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 Pream., Punyshment of Usurye ..and of other corrupte bargaynes, shiftes and chevisances. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xviii. (Arb.) 53 Pasturage was before tillage, or fishing or fowling, or any other predatory art or cheuisance.

c. Merchandise, gain (in a bad sense); esp. in *To make chevisance of*: to make merchandise, profit, or gain of.

1535 Coverdale *Deut.* xxi. 14 Then shalt thou let her go whither she wyll, and not to sell her, nor to make cheuesaunce of her. 1555 *Fardle Facions* II. vii. 161 The parentes brought to niedinesse, vse there to make cheuisaunce of their doughters bodies. *c* 1570 Thynne *Pride & Lowl.* cccxxix, And to commaund and haue the world at wyll Others for they mak of it chevisaunce. 1616 Bullokar, *Cheuisance*, merchandise, bargaining. 1623-6 so Cockeram.

8. Regarded as the action of the lender: The furnishing of funds, money-lending on security. Also, app. The lending of goods, etc., for profit; and sometimes, merely, Dealing for profit.

(Apparently commonly applied in 15–16th c. to some device by which the statutes against usury were evaded.)

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 249 Eschaunges and cheuesaunces With suche chaffare I dele. 138. Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 88 Marchauntis by usure under colour of treuþe þat þei clepyn chevysaunce. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 283 So estately was he of governaunce, With his bargayns, and with his chevysaunce. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. vii. 252 þat chaffared with my chyuesaunce, cheuede selde after. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 33 Usury and Chevesaunce, incresith the Povertie of hym that borowyth. 1487 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII*, c. 6 § 3 Ordyned..that all unlefull Chevysaunces and Usurye be dampned, and none to be used, upon payne of forfeyture of the Value of the Money or Goodez so chevysched or lent. 1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 5 Couenous and fraudulent Feoffements ..Conueyances, Bonds..to the overthrow of all true and plain dealing, bargaining and chevisance between man and man. *Ibid.* c. 7 (*Who is a Bankrupt*) Any .. Person .. using the Trade of Merchandize by way of Bargaining, Exchange, Rechange, Bartry, Chevisance or otherwise. 1588 J. Harvey *Disc.* in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) 146 Pitie, that any such knack of knauerie, or covenous chevisance.. should .. overthrow .. any well governed .. state. 1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* 48 It is held to be simonie, and corrupt cheuisance, if any valuable consideration be giuen in such regard *pacto, vel facto*. [1641 *Termes de la Ley* 56. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xxxi.]

¶ Misused by Spenser and others after him, who have erroneously confounded the word with *chevance, chivalry, chevauchee*, etc.: Enterprise, performance; chivalrous enterprise or achievement; expedition on horseback; chivalry; prowess, etc.

(Spenser app. misunderstood some passage in Gower or other old writer: modern archaists have in turn misunderstood Spenser.)

1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* May 92 They maken many a wrong cheuisaunce [*gloss.*, Cheuisaunce, sometime of Chaucer vsed for gaine: sometime of other for spoyle, or bootie, or enterprise, and sometime for chiefdome]. 1590 — *F. Q.* III. xi. 24 Shameful thing Yt were t' abandon noble chevisaunce For shewe of perill, without venturing. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* IV. lxxxi, Be it not pardie declar'd in France ..That we forsooke so faire a cheuisance, For doubt or feare that might from fight arise. 1612 *Pasquil's Night Cap* (1877) 109 None of more valour, might or cheuisance. 1624 Quarles *Div. Poems Sion's Sonn.* (1717) 377 Encreas'd in power, and high Chevisance Of Arms. 1849 Lytton *K. Arthur* VIII. xi, Frank were those times of trustful chevisaunce [*note*, chevisaunce, Spenser], And hearts when guileless open to a glance. *Ibid.* XII. cxcv, Stand forth..bold child of Christian Chevisaunce. 1882 Shorthouse *J. Inglesant* xxxii, When the northern gods.. rode on their chevisance, they went down into the deep valleys singing magic songs.

Che·visance[2]. *Obs.* [prob. the same word as prec.] An old name of some flower, not identified: Dr. Prior has suggested the Wall-flower.

(The conjecture that this is 'evidently a misprint for *cherisance*', is baseless: there is no such word.)

1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 143 The pretie Pawnce And the Chevisaunce Shall match with the fayre flowre Delice. *c* 1620 T. Robinson *M. Magd.* 317 The woody Primrose and the pretty Paunce; The Pinke, ye Daffodill and Cheuisance.

† **Che·visancer.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Chevisance *sb.*[1] 8 + -er.] A money-lender.

1598 Stow *Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. xxii. 421/1 Also, if any Usurers or false Chevesancers be dwelling within this ward. 1657 Howell *Londinop.* 392 If any false Chevesauncers, or extortioning, Usururs dwell within their Ward.

† **Che·visancing.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. as prec. + -ing [1].] Money-lending; dealing for profit.

1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 99 If such a one now, through good husbandrye, cheuisauncing, lease monging, or perhaps miserable nigardnes shall rise up to a reunew.

† **Che·vise,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 **chevesschen, chevese**, 4–5 **chevis(e, 5 -yche, -yss, -esshen, -isshe, -ice, cheveys**. [ME. *chevis-, chevish-*, a. F. *cheviss-* extended stem of *chevir, chevissant*, to bring to a head or end, finish, achieve, make an end of, carry out, succeed with, execute, manage, furnish, etc., f. *chef* (*chev-*) head.]

1. *trans.* To achieve, perform, accomplish.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8329 (Cott.) þat he ne it thoght to cheuis sua, Als þe angel brogh[t] him bodeword aa.

2. *intr.* To get on, speed, succeed.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* VII. 427 Gif that thai mycht cheviss [chewyss] swa .. That thai mycht vyn the vode agayn, His men, thai thoucht, thai suld nocht dreid. 14.. *Legenda Aurea* 64 b (in *Promp. Parv.*), And the nexte nyght after he departed in thabyte of a brother of Sympringham, and so cheuyssed yt he wente ouer see.

3. *intr.* (*refl.*) To come to an end or issue, come to terms *with*, get on *with*

1406 Occleve *Misrule* 101, I nat can with reason me chevice. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* III. xi. 191 They sawe that they conde not cheuyshe with them by loue. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) III. xiv. (1495) 321 b, They bounde hym bothe handes and feet; for otherwyse coude they not cheuysshe with hym.

4. *refl.* To furnish, provide for, help, take care of (*oneself*), provide for one's sustenance.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6409 (Cott.) 'Cheues þe,' he said, 'wit man an freck And ga fight a-pon amalec. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. x. 72 Souereyn [of] him-self his soule for to ȝeme, And Cheuesschen him from charge. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Compl. Mars* xiv, Alas! your honour and your emperise, Neigh ded for drede, ne can her not chevise. 1402 Occleve *Lett. of Cupid* in Arb. *Garner* IV. 65 O Woman! how shalt thou thyself chevice; Sith men of thee so mochil harm witness? 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* lxxxiii. 106 Rebecca loued best her sone Jacob..because he coude best cheuisshe hym selff, and was of good puruiaunce. *a* 1500 *Ratis Raving* 3874 Had scho done weill Scho had ben maryt richly: Now lat her chewys her, fore thi.

b. To occupy oneself (*for* any one).

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6427 He shal cheveys hym for me, For I trowe he can hampre thee.

5. *trans.* To provide, procure, obtain, earn.

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 966 Þof þow haue cheuesed þee a chylde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 74 Chevystyn or purveyn [*v.r.* chevyschen, cheuesshen], *provideo*. 1475 Caxton *Jason* 66 If I sawe..alle that I coude fine and cheuisshe perisshe in the..depnes of the see.

6. *trans.* To provide (funds), raise (money), borrow.

1455 Marg. Paston *Lett.* 260 I. 354 Wochesafe to chevesshe for her..xxti marke for to be payed to Mastre Ponyngs. 1469 Sir J. Paston *ibid.* 621 II. 374, I beseche you to sende me comfort with what money ye coude fynde the menys to get or chevysche uppon suerte sufficient. 1487 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII*, c. 6 § 3 Forfeyture of the Value of the Money or Goodez so chevysched or lent.

b. *intr.*

1494 Fabyan VII. ccxxv. 253 Well I knowe he must cheuich for money to perfourme yt iourney.

‖ **Chevrette** (ʃəvre·t). [F. *chevrette* (= Pr. *cabreta*, It. *capretta*, dim. of *chèvre*, L. *capra* she-goat.]

† **1.** A machine for raising guns or mortars into their carriages. *Obs.*

1731–6 in Bailey. 1772 Simes *Mil. Guide.*

2. A thin kind of goat-skin leather used for gloves.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 37 Kid and chevrette leather ..is prepared in the dressing yards at Grenoble, Fontaine, and Ottignies, near Brussels. The supplies of .. chevrette, or young goat skins, for stouter gloves, from Saxony, Bavaria, and Bohemia. 1888 *The Lady* 25 Oct. 378 Tan, chevrette, and silk gloves.

Chevron (ʃe·vrən), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 **cheffrounce**, 6 **chevorn, cheveroune**, 7 **cheverne, cheavern**, 5– **cheveron**, 6– **chevron**. [a. F. *chevron* rafter, chevron, circumflex accent (in Picard *caveron*, Pr. *cabrion*, Sp. *cabrio*, rafter, chevron):—L. type **capriōn-em* f. *caper* goat: Sp. has also *cabriol* in same sense:—L. *capreol-us*, dim. of *caper* goat, of which the pl. *capreoli* was applied to two pieces of wood inclined like rafters.]

1. A beam, or rafter; *esp.* in *pl.* the rafters or couples of the roof, which meet at an angle at the ridge.

(There is but little evidence of the actual use of this in Eng.)

[*c* 1300 *Battle Abbey Custumals* (1887) 29 Quatuor cheveruns et omnia pertinentia in parietibus. 1331 *Literæ Cantuar.* (Rolls) I. 368, Xij. cheverones et ij postes de quercu.] 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vn Chevron*, a Chevron, a rafter in the house that beareth vp the roofe. 1611 Cotgr., *Chevron*, a kid; a Chevron (of timber in building); a rafter or sparre. 1617 Minsheu, *Cheverons*. 1692 Coles, *Chevrons*, the strong rafters meeting at the house top. 1851 Turner *Dom. Archit.* I. i. 17 Its timber gable, and seven couples, or cheverons, of the roof.

b. (See quot.)

1762 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 240 Fish yards, cheverons, or other obstructions to navigation in the river.

2. *Her.* A charge or device on the escutcheon, consisting of a bar bent like two meeting rafters, thus, ∧. *Chevron couped*: one which does not touch the sides of the escutcheon; *chevron in chief*: one which rises to the top of the field; *chevron rompée*: one with the upper part displaced, as if broken off.

1395 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 4 A keuerlet of red sendel ypou-thered with Cheuerons. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B v b, The secunde pynyon is called cheffrounce, that is, a couple of sparis. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. v. (1660) 123 This Cheuron in Blazon is called Rompee, or rather Rompu. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1041/4 Stolen out of the Buttery and Butlers Chamber at New-Colledge in Oxford .. one large Silver Pot..and about eleven small ones, all markt with the Colledge Arms, viz. two Cheaverns between three Roses. 1872 Ruskin *Eagle's N.* § 235 The Chevron, a band bent at an angle (properly a right angle) .. represents the gable or roof of a house.

3. The same shape used in decorative art, etc.

1608 B. Jonson *Masque of Blackn.* (R.) The top thereof

was stuck with a chev'ron of lights. 1835 Mudie *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 208 The wings and tail are black .. the latter with a chevron of white. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* vi. 169 Incised patterns in which the chevron or herring-bone constantly reappears. 1879 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* II. 816 These chamfers..enriched with chevrons of slight depth.

4. *esp.* A distinguishing mark or badge on the sleeve of non-commissioned officers, policemen, etc.

1813 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* X. 363, I am ignorant to what purpose..5000 serjeants' chevrons..are to be applied. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 149 The Non-commissioned Officers ..are to wear Chevrons on each Arm. 1868 *Times* 3 Mar., Constables O'Brien and Mackay, who assisted in the arrest, received chevrons. 1884 Sir F. S. Roberts in *19th Cent.* June 1072 No reason why the chevron should not still be given..to mark certain periods of average good conduct.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *chevron-cloth, -form, -pattern, -shaped* adj.; **chevron-bone**, the V-shaped bone branching from the vertebral column of some animals; **chevron-moulding**, an ornamental moulding of a zigzag pattern; **chevron-work** = prec. Also **chevron-wise (-ways)** *adv.*, in the manner of a chevron.

1836 Todd *Cyc. Anat.* I. 569/1 The *chevron bones of the anterior portion of the tail. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Mar. 246/1 *Chevron cloth owes its name to the herring-bone weaving. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 138 The zigzag or *chevron moulding, which is generally used in great profusion. 1616 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. iv, The Plow-man .. Throwes up the fruitful earth in ridged hils, Betweene whose *chevron forme he leaves a balke. 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* (1856) 87 *Chevron-shaped coloured bands. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* II. vi. (1611) 58 Two lines erected *Cheuronwaies. 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xvii. § 2. 274 A line set chevron-wise.

†Che·vron, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also **cheveron.** [app. an error for Cheverel (but Cotgr. has '*chevron* kid'): *cheveron* in Old French was a stuff containing goat's hair. Sir W. Scott, in his use of the word, probably merely followed quot. 1754.] 'A glove' (Jamieson); app. meant for: Kid-glove.

1754 Sir J. Scott *Stagger. State of Sc. Statesm.* 50 (Jam.) Sir Gideon by chance letting his chevron fall to the ground, the king, altho' being both stiff and old, stooped down and gave him his glove. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* viii, A black pair o' cheverons! 1826 — *Woodst.* III. 200. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* v, I..am sorry for that poor lover who will never wear right-handed chevron again.

†Che·vron, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Chevron *sb.*[1], or ad. F. *chevronner*, to adorn or charge with chevrons.] *trans.* To fit with chevrons or things arranged chevronwise; to make with a chevron pattern.

1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* III. I. vi. 92 You must sewe of cloutes incoled or cheverned and laye them upon the wounde. 1606 B. Jonson *Hymenæi* (R.) Whose nether parts, with their bases, were of watchet cloth of silver, chev'ron'd all over with lace. 1851-3 Turner *Dom. Archit.* II. v. 227, (transl. Lib. Roll. 35 Hen. III) And cover the chamber..with shingle and chevron it [orig. *keveronari facias*].

Chevronel (ʃe·vrŏnel). *Her.* Also 6–8 **chevernel**(1, 7 **-onel**, 8 **chevronell**(e. [f. Chevron *sb.*[1] + -el [2] dim.] A bent bar on the escutcheon half the breadth of the chevron.

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* 12 A Cheuernel containeth halfe the Cheuron. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* II. vi. 1627 Drayton *Agincourt* 14 The men of Glostershire, In Gold three Bloudy Cheuernells doe bring. 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xv. 191 A differenced shield of the De Clares which charges each chevronel with three *fleurs de lys*.

Che·vronelly, *a. Her.* [see -y 3.] Charged with or bearing chevronels.

1884 *N. & Q.* 9 Aug. 112/1, I have looked .. for any coat with two chevronels, and have only found instances of chevronelly of four and six.

Chevrony (ʃe·vrŏni), *a.* [ad. F. *chevronné*, pa. pple. of *chevronner* f. *chevron*.]

1. *Her.* Charged with chevrons.

1724 *Dict.* in *Guillim's Heraldry, Cheverony* (in French, *Chevronné*), signifies a Shield laid out into several equal Partitions, Chevron-wise.

2. *gen.* Formed of chevrons, zigzag.

1887 *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* 24 Feb., A simple incised border with a chevrony pattern.

Chevrotain, -in (ʃe·vrotɛin, -tin). [a. F. *chevrotin* (*-ain*), dim. of OF. *chevrot*, itself orig. a dim. of *chèvre* she-goat.] The smaller species of Musk Deer, found in S. E. Asia and the adjacent islands.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* I. II. iii. 311 The chevrotin, or little Guinea deer..the least of all cloven-footed quadrupeds. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 277 The true Musk-Deer inhabit.. central Asia .. The other Musk-Deer to which the general name of *Chevrotains* is given, are inhabitants of Ceylon, Java, Sumatra, and Southern India. 1880 A. R. Wallace *Isl. Life* 27 The Tragulidæ are small deer-like animals, known as chevrotains or mouse-deer. 1883 Mrs. Bishop *Sk. in Malay Penin.* in *Leisure H.* 85/1 The palandok or chevrotin, the hog deer..and the sambre, may not be far off.

Chevy, chivy (tʃe·vi, tʃi·vi), *sb.* Also **chivvy.** [This and the cognate verb are modern; and probably arise out of *Chevy chase*: see below.]

1. As a hunting cry.

c 1785 O'Keefe *Hunting Song*, '*Old Towler*', With a hey, ho, chivy Hark forward, hark forward, tantivy. 18.. Shairp in Knight *S. & Friends* 12 Then, with the music of the baying pack, All the old chivalries came floating back, And mingled with the chevy and the chime. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* III. x, When you are ready, I am .. with a Hey Ho Chivey, and likewise with a Hark Forward, Tantivy.

2. A chase, pursuit, hunt.

a 1824 Capell Lofft *Self-Formation* (1837) I. 174 Running into a hare after a chevy of a full hour. 1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* v. 48 The man .. made a chevy down the south side of Leicester Square, etc. 1860 J. C. Atkinson *Playhours* I Come out man and warm your blood with a chivy. 1862 H. Marryat *Year in Sweden* II. 257 A stag hunt in full chevy. 1872 *Daily News* 3 Sept., With noisy chevies after the hares.

3. The game of prisoners' base.

1883 F. Anstey *Vice Versa* v, This particular sport 'chevy', commonly known as 'prisoners' base', being of a somewhat monotonous nature, and calling for no special skill on the part of the performers.

b. The set of players who are chased in this game.

1859 J. Payn *Foster Brothers* viii. 129 We were great at football; we were a most distinguished 'chevy'.

4. Chevy Chase: the scene of a famous Border skirmish, celebrated in a well-known ballad; hence, transferred, as in quots.

(Quot. 1665 refers possibly to a song of the name.)

1665 Locke *Letter* in Fox Bourne *Life* (1876) I. iii. 113 He that could not .. make better music with a chevy-chase over a pot of smooth ale, deserved well to pay the reckoning and go away athirst. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Chevy-chase*, a running pursuit. 1880 *West Cornw. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Chevy-chace*, a great bustle or noise. 'What's all the Chevy-chace about?'

Chevy, chivy (tʃe·vi, tʃi·vi), *v.* Also **chevey, chivey, chivvy.** [See the sb.]

1. *trans.* To chase.

1830 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Chivy*, to chace, to run and career gaily, like boys in their sports. 1840 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) V. 50 The other side are to blame, if they do not, as we should say in the dragoons 'Chevy' them back again. 1873 G. C. Davies *Mount. & Mere* xi. 85 We .. had been chevied by a diminutive black bull of exceedingly fierce aspect. 1883 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 2 Localities whence omnibuses and railways have chivied romance.

2. *intr.* To race, scamper.

1830 Forby [see 1]. 1863 J. C. Jeaffreson *Live it Down* II. 243 (Hoppe), I just caught sight of young Squire Turrett chiveying along as if the old 'un was behind him. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 4 Mar., They [the hares] had .. 'chevied' over the moonlit open so securely, that they had almost forgotten to sleep with one eye open.

Hence **Chevied, chivied** *ppl. a.*, **-ing** *vbl. sb.*

1880 Blackmore *Erema* (Hoppe) The very least child of all, too young as yet for chivying. 1886 N. Tirard in *19th Cent.*, The poor chivied outcast.

Chew (tʃiū), *v.* Forms: 1 **céowan**, 3 **cheowen, cheouwen, chewwenn** (*Orm.*), 3–5 **chewen**, 3–6 **chewe**, (4 **chyewe**, 5 **schewe**), 5– **chew.** See also variants Chaw, Chow. [OE. *céowan*, pa. t. *céaw, cuwon*, pa. pple. *cowen*, corresp. to OHG. *chiuwan, kiuwan*, pa. t. *kou, kūwun, gikūwan, kiuwan*:—OTeut. **kewwan.* The original strong pa. t. and pa. pple. appear not to have come down into ME.; an analogical pple. *chewen* occurs however in 16th c.]

1. *trans.* To crush, bruise, and grind to pulp, by the continued action of the molar teeth, with help of the tongue, cheeks, and saliva.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 510 (Bosw.) He het hine ceowan mid tổþum his fingras. *Ibid.* I. 404 Hi cuwon heora girdlas, and gærs æton. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 80 Hwose cheouweð spices. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 504 But first he cheweth greyn and lycoris, To smellen sweete. 1601 Cornwallyes *Ess.* (1632) xxiv, Barre some fellow from chewing a sticke. 1710 J. Clarke *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 175 It excites but a very small Sensation in those who chew the Wood. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 803 No astringency is perceived when a piece of it is chewed. 1839 E. D. Clarke *Trav.* 102/1 To lead a very idle life .. chewing tobacco or opium. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* xix. 398 They frequently chew the branches for the bark and the sap alone.

b. In early times often equivalent to *gnaw.*

a 1000 *Soul's Address* 72 (Gr.) Þec sculun moldwyrmas ceowan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 Iuele wurmes mote þe chewe.

2. *esp.* To perform this operation upon (food), in preparation for swallowing it; to masticate. Sometimes, To eat with chewing, devour.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 199 Let hem chewe as þei and chide we not, susteres, For hit is a botless bale þe byte þat þei eten. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 40 Bodely meate is not ryght profytable, but yf yt be wel chewyd. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* iv. iii. 102 Chewing the food of sweet and bitter fancie. 1652 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxii. 195 Pills..chewed, are for the most part cast up again without effect. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 349 These [teeth] also seem better adapted for tearing and chewing, than those of the cat kind. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xv. 247, I am chewing what I have to swallow.

b. To masticate for another.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VI. ix. (1495) 195 The moder chewyth meete in her mouth and makyth it redy to the tothlees chylde that he may the easylyar swolowe the meete. 1552 [see Chewed]. 1713 Steele *Englishm.* No. 15. 101 Chew or cut it small, that the Lion may swallow it safely.

3. *fig.* and *transf.* in many applications:

a. by simile.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. III. 140 Holy churche, and charite ȝe cheweþ and deoureþ. *Ibid.* VII. 154 (MS. F), I spak no speche it swal so my breste þat I chewed it as a cowe þat code chewith ofte. 1597 Bacon *Ess. Studies* (Arb.) 8 Some bookes are to bee tasted, others to bee swallowed, and some few to bee chewed and digested. 1696 Evelyn in Pepys *Corr.* 3 Dec., I have of late been chewing over some old stories.

b. in reference to spiritual food: To meditate on.

c 1200 Ormin 1241 Forr þe to ȝifenn bisne þatt te birrþ ummbeþennkenn a33 & chewwenn i þin heorrte Hu þu mihht cwemenn þin Drihhtin. *c* 1410 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* (Sherard MS.) Gostly chewynge in þat manere the gospell of crist. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 174 The commaundementes of god, of the whiche we must fede dayly, and chewe them in our hertes, by ofte meditacyon.

c. in reference to counsels, opinions, statements, etc.: To consider or examine deliberately (as a process preliminary to swallowing and digesting them).

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 367/1 It is good .. to haue thinges well chewed, that we may the better digest them. 1626 Sir C. Cornwallis *Disc. Prince Henry* in *Harl. Misc.* (1641) III. 522 Counsels are to be chewed not swallowed. 1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 397. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 560 Nor scrupulously chew or examine any thing.

d. in reference to plans, etc.: To meditate, devise or plan deliberately.

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. ii. 56 Capitall crimes, chew'd, swallow'd, and digested. 1682 Dryden *Duke of Guise* I. iii, If while alive, I cease to chew their ruin. 1718 Prior *To Mr. Harley* 285 He chews Revenge.

e. in reference to words: To take or retain in the mouth; to keep saying or mumbling over.

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 5 Heauen in my mouth, As if I did but onely chew his name. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xxxix, Her mother was startled when she put the question to her, and chewed it, and cursed her when she insisted upon the truth.

†f. *To chew to* (a person): (cf. 2 b); to reduce (anything) to a condition ready for another's use, to prepare (words, etc.) for another to utter. *Obs.*

1594 Carew tr. *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xi. (1616) 156 Lawyers..if the cases which the law thrusteth into their mouth bee not squared and chewed to their hands, they are to seeke what to doe. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* ii. Wks. (1847) 60/1 A minister that can not be trusted to pray in his own words without being chewed to..should as little be trusted to preach.

4. *To chew the cud*: of certain quadrupeds, to bring back into the mouth and masticate the food which has been coarsely bruised and swallowed into a first stomach; to ruminate.

In OE. the simple *céowan* is so used; the Ayenb. has *eft-chyewe.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Lev.* xi. 3 Dæt hig eton þa nytenu þe hira clawe todælede beoþ and ceowaþ. Ne ete ge þa þing þe ceowaþ, and clawe ne todælaþ. *c* 1200 Ormin 1236 Oxe chewwebþ..Hiss cude. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1958 O beist has clouen fote in tua An chewand cude, ȝee ete o þáa. 1340 *Ayenb.* 86 Efterward me ssel þesne mete eft chyewe ase þe oxe þet gers þet he heþ vorzuelȝe. 1382 Wyclif *Lev.* xi. 3 Alle that han the clee dyuydid, and chewith kude. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 16 Like so many Ginny-Pigs, munching and chewing the cud. 1834 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* (1859) 295 The cattle .. stood listlessly chewing their cuds.

b. *fig.* To 'ruminate'.

1382 Wyclif *Hosea* vii. 14 Thei chewiden cud vpon whete, and wyne, and departiden fro me. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Exhort. Holy Script.* II. (1859) 15 Let vs ruminate, and (as it were) chewe the cudde that wee maye haue the sweete iewse ..& consolation of them. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xviii. iii, Having left her a little while to chew the cud, if I may use that expression, on these first tidings. 1768 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* let. 15 July, To chew the cud of reflection. 1829 Southey *O. Newman* vii, And in all outward patience chew the while The cud of bitter thoughts. 1876 Maxwell in *Life* xiv. 1880 Miss Broughton *Sec. Thoughts* I. I. xii. 196 She is dismally chewing the cud of sour reflection.

†5. To worry with reproaches, etc.; 'to jaw' (Cockayne). *Obs. rare.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 31 Chit te & cheoweð þe & schent te schomeliche.

6. *intr.* To perform the action described in 1, 2; to exercise the jaws and teeth (*on, upon* anything); to bite, champ.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xvi. 46 Ac of þese metes þis maister myghte not wel chewe. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. ci. 287 The same chewen upon maketh one to avoyde much flegme. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, II. ii. 26 The veriest Varlet that euer chewed with a Tooth. 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. ii. 199 That mortgage sits like a snaffle upon mine inheritance and makes me chew upon iron. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xxix. 288 The cartilaginous parts of the fore-flippers were passed round to be chewed upon.

7. *fig.* To exercise the mind, meditate, ruminate *upon, on,* occas. *at.*

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 351, I haue more desire to chew vpon melancholy, then to dispute vpon Magicke. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 171. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* II. viii. (1739) 49, I shall only leave the Reader to chew upon the point. 1732 Pope *Ep. Cobham* 244 Old Politicians chew on Wisdom past And blunder on in Bus'ness to the last. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. vi. (1865) 271 To chew upon his new-blown dignities. 1883 Mark Twain *Mississippi* liii, When you come to .. chew at it and think it over.

8. *To chew up*: to demolish. Cf. Chaw *v.* 3.

1837–40 Haliburton *Clockm.* (1862) 391, I felt as if I could chew him right up.

Chew (tʃiū), *sb.* [f. prec. vb. The 12th c. *icheu* may go back to an OE. **geceow.*]

1. The action of the verb Chew.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 Ofte mid wurmene icheu. *Ibid.* 123 Hwile wurmene cheu and fele oðre þe ich telle ne mai. 1878 L. P. Meredith *Teeth* 217 After every smoke or chew, brush the teeth thoroughly.

†2. ? 'Jawing', reproach. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Chest and chew and twifold speche and ilch fliting of worde.

3. That which is chewed or for chewing; *spec.* a quid (of tobacco).

1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6387/2 Commonly has a Chew of Tobacco in his under Lip. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxxii, One of the sailors .. put a large chew of tobacco in his mouth. 1887 M. ROBERTS *West. Avernus* xx, The floors..covered with saliva, old chews, and tobacco ash.

Chewa·llop, *adv. vulgar.* U.S. [Cf. WALLOP.] 1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 368, I was on the edge of a wharf, and only one step more was over head and ears chewallop in the water.

Chewalrie, -ry, etc. obs. ff. of CHIVALRY.

Chewed (tʃi·ūd), *ppl. a.* [f. CHEW *v.* + -ED[1].] Bruised and reduced between the teeth, masticated.

1552 HULOET, *Chewed meate..*is the meate whiche a nource cheweth. 1611 COTGR., *Masché*, chowed meat, such as Nurses giue vnto their children. 1745 SWIFT *Direct. to Servants, Footman*, A bit of dirty chewed paper.

Chewen, *ppl. a. Obs.* = prec.: see CHEW *v.* 6.

Chewer (tʃi·ūəɹ). [f. CHEW *v.* + -ER[1].] One that chews; *spec.* that habitually chews tobacco.

1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. S. Martins* 6 The religious chewer of such a cudde. 1832 CARLYLE *Ess.* (1872) IV. 90 A hairy Savage and chewer of acorns. 1871 NICHOLS *Fireside Sc.* 45 To enlighten smokers and chewers upon this.

†Chew·et.[1] *Obs.* Also 5 **chewette, chawette,** 6 **chuette,** 7 **chuet(t, chewit.** [Derivation uncertain: it can hardly be referred to CHEW *v.*]

A dish made of various kinds of meat or fish, chopped fine, mixed with spices and fruits, and baked, fried, or boiled. Later also *chewet-pie.*

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 41 Chewetes on fysshe day. Chewetes on flesshe daye. *c* 1430 *15th c. Cookery. Bks.* 48 Chawettys. Take buttys of Vele, etc. 14.. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (1882) 55 To mak chewettes of beef tak beef and cutt it smalle, etc. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* II. 556 Servinge ther god, ther belly With chuettes and with gelly. 1594 *Huswifes Handm. Kitchin* 39 Make two Chewets as you would make two Tarts. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. (1668) 81 A chewet Pye. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1651) 14 Chuetts, which are likewise minced meat. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii, Chewit, or small Pie: minced or otherwise.

†Chew·et.[2] *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *chouette* 'a chough, cadesse, daw, jackdaw' (Cotgr.).]

A chough: applied to a chatterer, prater.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 56 Chatting to chiding is not woorth a chuet. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, v. i. 29 Peace, Chewet, peace.

Chewing (tʃi·ūiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHEW *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. to CHEW; mastication. Also *fig.*

c 1000 *Sup pl. Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 179 *Ruminatio*, ciwung, *uel* edroc, *uel* aceocung. 1340 *Ayenb.* 86 Vorzuelze wyþoute chewynge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 74 Chewynge of metys or oþyr þynngys, *masticacio.* 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* E iij a, You can sup of a coole cup of Sacke without any chewing. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xi. (1851) 428 If the kingdom shall tast nothing but after his chewing, what does he make of the kingdom, but a great baby. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 21 [In] chewing..there is a complicated concurrence of movements of the jaw, the tongue, and the cheeks.

†**b.** used as = Tasting. *Obs. rare*[−1].

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17018 Hering, sight, smelling and fele, cheuing er witres five.

2. The action of champing and squeezing any substance between the teeth, without reducing it to pulp, or intending to swallow it; *esp.* the habitual practice of so operating upon a quid of tobacco for the sake of the juice.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 131 The habit of chewing. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 78/1 The prevalence of those two odious practices of chewing and expectorating. 1879 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 26 Dec., Chewing is rapidly going out of fashion, but the quid has still a few votaries left.

3. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as **chewing-ball** (see quot.); **chewing-gum** (U. S.), the hardened secretion of the spruce-tree, or other insoluble substance, chewed, after the manner of tobacco, by boys and girls.

1708-15 KERSEY, *Chewing-balls*, little Balls made of several sorts of Druggs, to be chew'd by Horses, in order to recover their Appetite. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. 1871 MARK TWAIN *Sketches* (Hoppe) Your little brother's 'chawing gum'. 1882 *Chicago Advance* 6 Apr. 219 They are the 'chewing-gum of literature, offering neither savor nor nutriment, only subserving the mechanical process of mastication'. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 16 Nov., Petroleum [is used]..to make the substance known as 'chewing-gum'.

Chew·ing, *ppl. a.* That chews; ruminating.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 540 By then the chewing flocks Had ta'en their supper on the savoury herb.

Chewink, var. of CHEEWINK.

Chewre, obs. or dial. f. CHARE *sb.*[1], *v.*

Chew-stick = CHAW-STICK.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Chew-stick*, the branches and sticks of *Gouania Domingensis*, used in the West Indies for cleaning the teeth, and also powdered as a dentifrice.

Chewyele, var. CHAVEL, obs. form of JOWL.

Chewys, -ance, etc.: see CHEVISE, -ANCE, etc.

Cheyer, Cheyne, obs. ff. CHAIR, CHAIN.

†Chey·ney. *Obs.* Also 7 **cheney, cheany,** 8 **cheny.** [The same as *cheney*, variant of CHINA (rather its Persian form *chīnī*); see CHINA II. Cf. Littré, *Chiné, étoffes chinées*, f. *chiner* (with weavers) to give different colours to the threads of the warp, and arrange these so as to produce a pattern; It. 'far i drappi alla Chinese'.] A sort of worsted or woollen stuff.

[1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 41 The Bannyans..sell Callicoes, Cheney Sattins, Cheney ware.] 1668 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 161 Colchester Bayes .. Cheanyes, and some other sorts of Norwich Stuffs. *c* 1680 POLEXFEN in *Coll. Poems* 205 In stead of our Stuff, Serges, Cheyneys, and other Goods. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3701/4 All sorts of Mercery Goods, viz. Bristol Stuffs, Toys..Shaloons..Silk Shags, Chenies..will be sold by Auction. 1757 DYER *Fleece* III. 107 Every airy woof, cheyney and baize and serge.. and all the countless list Of woollen webs.

In some passages it is associated with *Philip and Cheny* (also *Philip, Hob,* and *Cheny*): a phrase found from 16th c. in the sense of 'Dick, Tom, and Harry'; see PHILIP.

a 1616 BEAUM. & FLET. *Wit at Sev. Weapons* II. i, 'Twill put a lady scarce in Philip and cheyney, With three small bugle laces, like a chambermaid. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise of Hempseed* Wks. 64 No cloth of siluer, gold or tissue here, Philip and Cheiny neuer would appeare Within our bounds. 1650 *Will of Brooke* (Somerset Ho.) My red bed of Phillipp & China.

‖ **Chia.** An early form of the word TEA. Cf. CHA. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commonw.* (1603) 216 Water mixt with a certaine precious powder which they [the Japanese] use, they account a daintie beverage: they call it Chia. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* IV. xviii. 437 They offer him 'Chia' to drinke. *Ibid.* V. xv. 524.

Chian (kəi·ăn), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7 **Chyan.** [f. L. *Chī-us* adj. (a. Gr. Χῖος adj., f. Χίος Chios) + -AN.]

Of or pertaining to the island of Chios (now Scio) in the Ægean Sea, anciently famed for its wine. *Chian earth* (*Chia terra*): an earth obtained from Chios, formerly used as an astringent and a cosmetic. Absolutely, *Chian*, an inhabitant of Chios; also short for *Chian wine.*

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* ix. 68 Let them have Chyan from Greece .. Vsquebath from Ireland. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* II. i. 945 The Chian and the Lesbian Grape. 18.. MRS. BROWNING *Wine of Cyprus* vii, Go—let others praise the Chian!

Chian, obs. f. CAYENNE.

Chiarlatan, obs. f. CHARLATAN.

Chiaroscu·rist. [f. prec. + -IST.] An artist in chiaroscuro; a painter distinguished for his chiaroscuro. Also *attrib.*

1784-98 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* V. (1848) 182 Practice adopted by the great chiaroscurists. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* vi. 159 The chiaroscurists must leave much indeterminate in mystery, or invisible in gloom. 1871 *Athenæum* Mar. No. 2262. 280 The object of the chiaroscurist school is to get sunshine and warmth without colour. 1887 *Ibid.* 15 Jan. 102/1 Correggio was the only first-class colourist and chiaroscurist from whom Van Dyck learned nothing.

‖ **Chiaroscuro** (kyā·roskū·ro). Also 7–9 **chiar-oscuro,** 8–9 **chiaro-oscuro.** (Incorrectly 7–9 **chiaro-scuro, chiaro scuro.**) [It.; f. *chiaro* (:—L. *clārus*) clear, bright + *oscuro* (:—L. *obscūrus*) dark; thence F. *clair-obscur.*]

†**1.** The style of pictorial art in which only the light and shade, and not the various colours, are represented; black-and-white, or dark brown and white. ? *Obs.*

1686 AGLIONBY *Painting Illustr.* Expl. Terms s.v., It is taken in two Senses .. Painting in Chiaro-Scuro is meant, when there are only two Colours employed. *Ibid.* 163, I have a Head of his in Chiaro Scuro. 1696 BROOKHOUSE *Temple Open.* 2 The Witnesses before stood in naked and unfinish'd Lines, in Chiar-oscuro, as the Italians call it. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 119 Two pictures in chiaro scuro. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. V*, III. vi. 81 The paintings of Vandyke for the edifice of Inigo Jones exist only in a sketch in chiaro-scuro.

b. A sketch in black and white; also *fig.*

1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 4 To print off this Chiaro oscuro of my mind.

2. The treatment or disposition of the light and shade, or brighter and darker masses, in a picture.

1686 AGLIONBY *Painting Illustr.* Expl. Terms, *Chiaro-Scuro*..Secondly..is taken for the disposing of the Lights and Shadows Skilfully; as when we say, A Painter understands well the Chiaro-Scuro. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* let. 19 May, His management of the *chiaro oscuro*, or light and shadow .. is altogether wonderful. 1807 J. OPIE *Lect. on Art* iii. (1848) 295 'Chiaroscuro' includes not only light and shadow as it affects each separate part, but the proper division and distribution of the whole surface of a picture into bright or dark masses, whether the darkness be produced by shadow, or by the proper colour of..the objects represented. 1871 *Athenæum* 27 May 661 Their colour is superb, their chiaroscuro masterly and subtle.

b. *transf.* The effect of light and shade in nature, e.g. in a landscape.

1878 H. S. WILSON *Alp. Ascents* i. 1 Hills, dusky in the after-sunset chiaroscuro of a fine summer evening.

3. *fig.* Used of poetic or literary treatment, criticism, mental complexion, etc., in various obvious senses, as mingled 'clearness and obscurity', 'cheerfulness and gloom', 'praise and blame,' etc.

1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* xi. (1870) 54 The portentous massiness of the forms, the splendid chiaro-oscuro, and shadowy horror. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. (1858) 113 Our Professor .. involves himself, now more than ever, in eye-bewildering *chiaroscuro.* 1842 Miss MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. ix. 164, I delight in the bright and the cheerful..Now, these new people have no notion of chiaroscuro. They are all oscuro. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 4 June 1 Writers..left to the chiaroscuro of the candid friend or the monochrome of undiscriminating reverence.

4. A method of producing wood-engravings.

1758 *Month. Rev.* 348 An improved method .. of printing in chiaro oscuro. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Chiaro-oscuro*, a system of printing by successive blocks of wood which carry respectively the outlines, lighter and darker shades, etc. Practised in Germany and Italy in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

5. *attrib.* **a.** *lit.* **b.** *fig.* Partly revealed and partly veiled.

1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxiv. (1849) 227 The shading of these chiar-oscuro pictures. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III. v, The singular chiaroscuro manner of procedure .. which his anonymous..thunderings in the *Times* necessitated in him. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* II. vii, Toward them he held only a chiaroscuro parentage. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* vi. 158 The Greek or chiaroscuro school.

Chi·asm. Anglicized f. CHIASMA, CHIASMUS. 1870 LIGHTFOOT *Ep. Philipp.* (1885) 89 The order of the clauses is reversed by the figure called chiasm.

‖ **Chiasma** (kəiæ·zmă). *Anat.* Also **chiasm.** [mod. L., a. Gr. χίασμα arrangement of two lines (sticks, etc.) crossed like the letter X (χῖ), decussation; χιάζ-ειν to mark with or like a *chī* (X, χ).] Intercrossing or decussation. *Optio chiasma*: the crossing or decussation of the fibres of the optic nerves at the base of the brain; the optic commissure.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 769/1 The existence of a chiasma is not general throughout the animal series. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 387 This decussation of fibres is called the optic commissure or chiasma. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 104 In Palæichthyes the two nerves are fused together, immediately after their origin, into a chiasma.

Chiasmal (kəiæ·zmăl), *a.* [f. CHIASMA or CHIASMUS or their Gr. originals + -AL.] Of the nature of chiasm or decussation.

1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xiv. 292 The chiasmal interpositions which characterise this mineral.

‖ **Chiasmus** (kəiæ·zmŭs). *Gram.* [mod.L., a. Gr. χιασμός crossing, diagonal arrangement, esp. of clauses of a sentence, f. χιάζ-ειν; see prec.] A grammatical figure by which the order of words in one of two parallel clauses is inverted in the other.

1871 A. S. WILKINS *Cicero agst. Cat.* 138 *note, Frequentia sustentatur, alitur otio.* This is a good instance of the.. figure called chiasmus..in which the order of words in the first clause is inverted in the second.

Chiastic (kəiæ·stik), *a.* [f. Gr. χιαστ-ός arranged diagonally, χιαστί crosswise (see prec.) + -IC.] Characterized by chiasmus.

1868 tr. *Delitzsch's Comm. Hebrews* I. 225 They rightly regard the structure of vers. 1–10 as chiastic.

Chiastolite (kəiæ·stŏləit). Also **-lith, -lithe.** [named in 1800 from Gr. χιαστός arranged crosswise (see CHIASMA) + -LITE.]

A variety of Andalusite, a transverse section of which often exhibits the figure of a cross.

[1804 R. JAMESON *Min.* I. 547 Karsten, on account of the resemblance of its surface to the letter X, has denominated it Chiastolith.] 1811 PINKERTON *Petralogy* I. 106 A recent discovery, chiastolite or hollow spar. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* viii. 162 Chiastolite .. occurring in long slender prisms, which cross and lie over each other in the masses of slate like the Greek letter χ.

Comb., as *chiastolite-slate* (see quot. 1855).

1849 MURCHISON *Silluria* viii. (1867) 146 Fine, glossy, chiastolite slates. 1855 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* XXXV. (ed. 5) Chiastolite-slate..includes numerous crystals of Chiastolite: in considerable thickness in Cumberland.

Chia·stre. *Surg.* [a. F. *chiastre*, f. Gr. type *χιαστρον crossing appliance, f. χιάζειν to cross.] 'A double-headed roller for securing the compress over the wound when the temporal artery has been opened' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

‖ **Chiaus** (tʃaus, tʃauʃ). Forms: 6–7 **chaus,** 7 **chiause, chiaouse,** 7–8 **chiaush,** 8 **chiauss,** 7–9 **chiaus, chiaux, chiaoux;** 9 CHOUSH. [An imperfect adaptation of Turkish چاوش *chāush* (in Pers. *chāwush*) messenger, herald, lictor, sergeant.

The proper 16–17th c. representation of this word would have been *chaush* (tʃăuʃ), but app. the nearest approaches made to this were *chaus* (whence CHOUSE, q.v.) and *chiaush*; the faults of both forms are combined in the prevailing form *chiaus.* The erroneous spelling with *chi-* seems to be borrowed from Fr., where the better 16th c. *chaoux* has been superseded by *chiaoux* (occasionally also followed by English writers). The more accurate spelling in modern French is *chaouch* (see Littré) and in English CHOUSH.]

A Turkish messenger, sergeant, or lictor.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 168 Our Ambassadour sate downe ..and the Chaus stood before him. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. ii. (1616) 611 What doe you thinke of me, That I am a Chiause?..doe you thinke I am a Turke? 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* III. iv, There's your beglerbeg, or .. your chiaus. 1652 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 18 This Chaus .. made no answer. 1653 GREAVES *Seraglio* 18 The Chiaush Bashaw ..and many other Chiaushes .. which are imployed in Ambassies, or in ordinary messages. 1666 *Oxford Gaz.* No. 57/3 Several Chiauses..have been returned with contempt..with their Noses and Ears cut off. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* vi. 134 A Turkish Chiaux present in the Polish Court. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Techeley* II. 115 Tekeli receiv'd a Chiaous from the Grand Seignior. 1775 CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 286 Headed by a chiaush, or the messenger of the aga. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1846) V. liii. 246 Chiauss, Dragoman, Domestic. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 570 The Chiaus spake, and as he said, A bullet whistled o'er his head. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, IV. 221 They bribed the chiaoux.

Chiaus, *v.*: see CHOUSE.

† **Chibe.** *Obs.* Perhaps a variant of CHIVE[1]; but possibly representing OE. *cipe* 'onion' and (?) 'shalot, scallion', the normal modern repr. of which would be *chipe*. Cf. also Sc. *ciba, sybo*, 'onion'.

[*a* 700 *Erf Gl.* 286 *Caepa*, cipae. *c* 725 *Corpus Gl.* 448 *Cepa* ynnilæc, cipe. *a* 1100 *Vocab.* in Wr.-Wülcker 296 *Ascolonia* cipe.] 1691 NICHOLSON *Gloss. Northanhymb.* in RAY *N. C. Words* 140 A Chibe, *Cepa*, AS. Cipe.

† **Chibol** (tʃi·bəl). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 **chibolle**, (**chyball**), 4–7 **chibole**, (5 **chebolle**, 5–6 **chybolle**), 6 **chiboll**, (**chibal**, **chibboll**, **chebol(e**, **cheboule**), 6–7 **chibol**, (7 **chibbal**), 7–8 **chibbol**, (8 **chiboul**, 9 *dial.* **jibbole**, **chipple**). See also CIBOULE, SYBOW. [a. **chiboule*, a northern Fr. form = central F. *ciboule*, in same sense, cognate with Sp. *cebolla*, Pg. *cebola*, It. *cipolla* onion :— L. *cē-*, *cæpulla* onion-bed, f. *cēpa*, *cæpa* onion.]

1. A species of Allium (*A. fistulosum*), known also as Stone Leek, Rock Onion, and Welsh Onion, in appearance intermediate between the onion and the leek. Now little cultivated in Britain.

(This application of the name has been certain since the 16th c.; in earlier times, as now in popular use, other species or forms of Allium may have been included.)

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 281 Chibolles [*v. r.* -is, chibols, chybolys] cheruelys, and ripe chiries monye. 1393 *Ibid.* C. IX. 311 Ac ich haue porett-plontes, perselye and scalones, Chiboles and chiruylles. *a* 1400 *Pistel of Susan* 105 Þe chyue and þe chollet, þe chibolle þe cheue. *a* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 427 Take..grene Chebolles, and hew hom small. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* XV. 12 b, They muste eat no salades, garlyke, ramsons, onyons, chybolys, or Scalyons. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 203 The roote [of Dog's-tooth] is long and slender lyke to a Chebol. 1585 PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* II. i. 168 God sent not the pleasaunt Manna..as long as theyr flower and chibals of Egypt lasted. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX. vi, As for the Chibbol, it hath in maner no distinct head at all, but only a long neck, & therfore it runs in maner all to a green blade; the order is to cut and sheare it often in manner of porret or leeks. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 158 Quarter out a bed for Leekes and Cyves, and .. two other for Onions and Chiboles. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. (1650) 139 Scallions and Chibols are much of the nature of Onions. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Appetite*, Roasted Victuals season'd with Garlick, or Onions and Chibouls, Leeks. [1778 See CIBOULE.]

2. A young or spring onion with the green stalk attached (in which stage it is much like a chibol proper). Chiefly *dial.*

1848 BARNES *Poems Dorset Dialect* Gloss., *Gibbole*, a young onion. [*In a letter the author says*, Here [S. Dorset] it is *chipple*. In the vale of Blackmore I certainly heard it as a boy in the form *jibbole*.] 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Gloss.*, *Chibbole*, a young onion with the green stalk attached; a favourite addition to salad.

‖ **Chibouk, chibouque** (tʃibu·k). Also **chiboque**, **chibbook**. [a. Turkish چبوق *chibūk*, lit. small stick, also tube of the pipe; the pipe itself. The spelling *chibouque* is French.] The long tobacco-pipe used by the Turks. Hence **Chibouk-chy, chibouquejee** [Turkish], pipe-bearer.

1813 BYRON *Corsair* II. ii, The long chibouque's dissolving cloud. 1839 J. STEPHEN *Trav. Turkey* 38/1, I..lolled half an hour on a divan, with chibouk and coffee. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* 17 He had only taken a preliminary puff of his chibouque. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* vii. 105 The long chibbook of the Turk. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* I. 10 The sponge-merchant smokes his long chibouk.

1834 MORIER *Ayesha* (1846) 66 The end of the room was crowded with chibouk-chies or pipe-men. 1869 *Guardian* 17 Mar., The Prince and Princess started..with a following ..of chibouquejees, syces, guides, cavasses, dragomans.

‖ **Chic** (ʃik), *sb.* and *a. slang.* [F. *chic*, of uncertain origin; it has been variously referred to the German *schick* tact, skill, and viewed as an abbreviation of *chicane*: see Littré.]

A. *sb.* Artistic skill and dexterity; 'style', such as gives an air of superior excellence to a person or thing.

1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 321 The French have invented a slang word..and by the expression 'Chic' have designated a certain property, by which objects assert their undoubted superiority over all their counterfeits. 1882 Miss BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. ix. 178 She had no *chic*. 1887 Sir R. H. ROBERTS *In the Shires* I. 12 There is an air of chic and high tone about him. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 4/2 Her voice is sweet and her delivery artistic, but she is wanting in what the French call 'chic'—an untranslatable word, denoting an indispensable quality.

B. *adj.* [Not so used in F.] 'Stylish', in the best fashion and best of taste.

1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXVI. 14 What they term 'Fashionable Chic Note'. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* I. 44 They are all chic, you know. 1887 *Lady* 20 Jan. 38/3 The ladies of New York .. think no form of entertainment so *chic* as a luncheon party.

‖ **Chica**[1] (tʃi·kă). [App. the name in a lang. of the Orinoco.] A red pigment obtained from the *Bignonia Chica*, a native of Guiana and Colombia, used by some native tribes for painting the skin. (Also called *carajuru*.)

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 237 Chica is a red feculent substance obtained by boiling the leaves of Bignonia Chica in water. 1860 MAYNE REID *Odd People* 253. 1882 TH. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ix. 308 His skin besmeared with annatto, chica, or some other copper-red colour.

Chica[2]: see CHICHA.

Chicane (ʃikē·n), *sb.* [a. F. *chicane*.

F. *chicane, chicaner, chicanerie, chicaneur*, are unknown to the other Romanic langs. So far as the evidence goes, *chicanerie* is considerably older than *chicane*, which latter looks like a derivative of the verb. Littré and Devic think the French derived from med. Gr. τζυκανίζ-ειν, var. of τζουκανίζ-ειν to play golf or polo (whence τζουκάνισμα the game, and τζουκανιστήριον a place for playing it, cited from Theophanas A.D. 817, by Sophocles); app. f. Pers. *chaugān* the crooked stick used in polo. But evidence actually connecting the French with the Gr. word appears not to be known.]

1. = CHICANERY 1.

1692 LOCKE *Educ.* Wks. IX. 176 Civil law .. concerns not the chicane of private cases, but the affairs..of civilized nations in general. 1698 R. FERGUSON *View Eccles.* 5 With Impertinence, Insincerity, and Chicane. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 28 Chicane in furs, and Casuistry in lawn. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, V. v. 446 All the subtleties and chicane which the court of Rome can so dexterously employ to protract or defeat any cause. 1807 JEBB *Corr.* I. 350 That church .. tried everything that chicane and bribery could do, to gain her. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 56 The whole commerce was a mass of fraud and chicane.

2. (with *pl.*) A particular instance of chicanery; a subterfuge, petty trick, quibble. *Obs.*

1676 TEMPLE *Let.* Wks. 1731 II. 369 Sir Lyonell Jenkins told me .. of a Chicane made him by Monsieur Beverning upon the Point of first Visit. 1678 — *ibid.* II. 503 A Chicane about Words, whether the French Declaration were in Form, or their Promise in Writing. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1723) II. 78 *Cleo.* There is a great Difference between that [natural] and artificial Courage. *Hor.* That's a Chicane I won't enter into. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 488 One who takes advantage of such chicanes, is not commonly regarded as an honest man.

Chicane (ʃikē·n), *v.* [a. F. *chicane-r* 'to wrangle or pettifog it; to spoyle or perplex a cause with craftie and litigious pleading; also to write a verie fast hand' (Cotgr.).]

1. *intr.* To employ chicanery; to use subterfuges and tricks in litigation, or quibbles, cavils, shifts, and petty artifices in debate or action; to quibble, cavil.

a 1672 WREN in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 252 At the Treaty of the Isle of Wight, while they stood chicaning. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. III. xviii. 250 We ought not to chicane upon the Word Worship. 1748 CHESTERFIELD *Lett.* II. 81 Give me but virtuous actions, and I will not quibble and chicane about the motives. 1793 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 360 The Courts chicane very much here. *a* 1797 WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II*, III. 116 Chicaning upon it rather than attacking it openly. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. vii. 604 Mr. Hastings..chicaning about the quality of the Rajah, or his dignity and rank. 1840 J. S. MILL *Diss. & Disc.* II. 168 Chicaning on texts instead of invoking principles.

2. *trans.* **a.** To quibble over, cavil at (a thing). **b.** To overreach by chicanery. **c.** To enter into litigation with (properly French). **d.** *To chicane away*: to get rid of by chicanery; so *to chicane* any one *into*, or *out of* a thing, etc.

1777 BURKE *Address to King* Wks. IX. 186 The very possibility of publick agency..has been evaded and chicaned away. 1824 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 408 Those who read..to understand and not to chicane it. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 359 Their ingenuity in having chicaned the landlords of the north. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. XXI. vi. 125 By way of codicil, Austria agrees not to chicane him in regard to Anspach-Baireuth. 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 31 She could not..chicane me into admitting the promise of marriage.

† **Chicaneer.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. F. *chicanier* adj. and sb. (in same sense)] = next.

1705 DE FOE *Dyet of Poland* 48 A Whoreing, Gameing, Swearing Chicaneer.

Chicaner (ʃikē·nəɹ). Forms: 7–8 **chicaneur**, 8 **chicanner**, 8– **chicaner**. [a. F. *chicaneur*, f. *chicaner* (see prec.); afterwards taken as f. CHICANE *v.* + -ER[1].]

One who practises chicanery; a pettifogging lawyer; a quibbler, caviller, shifty man.

1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* (ed. 6) 455 A Quarrelsom Plaintiff and Defendant, and a Brace of Chicaneurs. *a* 1704 LOCKE *Posth. Wks.* 16 To distinguish a logical Chicanner from a Man of Reason. 1742 NORTH *Ld. Guilford* II. 73 (D.) The knavish confederating officers, and other chicaneurs that belong to the court. 1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 288 All men are not courtiers or chicaners. 1869 *Public Opin.* 15 May (*article*) The Chicaner of the Exchequer.

Chicanery (ʃikē·nəɹi). Forms: 7 **chiquanerey**, **-ery**, **chicanrey**, **chicannery**, 7–8 **chicanry**, 7– **chicanery**. [a. F. *chicanerie*, in Littré the earliest exemplified member of the group, implying however the existence of the vb: *chicaner* and sb. *chicaneur* as its source: see -ERY. Formerly more completely anglicized as *chi·canry*.]

1. Legal trickery, pettifogging, abuse of legal forms; the use of subterfuge and trickery in debate or action; quibbling, sophistry, trickery.

a 1613 OVERBURY *Observ. State France* (1856) 241 All this chiquanerey, as they call it, is brought into France from Rome. 1665 EVELYN *Lett. Sir P. Wyche* 20 June, We have hardly any words that do so fully expresse the French *clinquant, naiveté..chicaneries*. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 151, I shall not advise this honourable House to use any chiquanery or pettifoggery with this great representation of the kingdom. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* Pref. 57 To do it with all the Tricks and Chicanery possible. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Chicanry*, is a trickish and guileful Practice of the Law. 1708 OZELL *Boileau's Lutrin* V. (1730) 53 That foul Monster, void of Ears and Eyes, Call'd Chicanry. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) IV. ii. 14 It was..by the chicanery of the lawyers..carried against him. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* II. xii. The period of lord Danby's administration .. was full of chicanery and dissimulation on the King's side. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 8. Forty days wasted in useless chicanery.

b. as a personal quality.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* let. 26 June, He carried home with him all the knavish chicanery of the lowest pettifogger. 1832 LANDER *Adv. Niger* III. xvi. 256 The artifice, chicanery and low cunning of a crafty and corrupt mind.

2. (with *pl.*) A dishonest artifice of law; a sophistry, quibble, subterfuge, trick.

1688 *Answ. Talon's Plea* 23 Pitifull Chicanneries and tricks of the Law. 1758 JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 103 These letters ..full of chicaneries about trifles. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 227 Impatient of such chicaneries.

Chicaning (ʃikē·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHICANE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CHICANE; quibbling, cavilling.

1775 J. TUCKER *Letter to Burke* 32 An effectual Stop had been put to American Chicaning. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. X. V. 644 The Hof kriegsrath..make no end of chicaning to one's clear answers.

Chica·ning, *ppl. a.* That chicanes; quibbling. 1698 PRIOR in *Lett. Eminent Lit. Men* (Camden) 266 With chicaning answers. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. V. 37 A poor Chicaning Petty Fogger. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. lxxvi. 306 A chicaning law. 1836 DISRAELI *Lett. Runnymede* 79 Your chicaning colleagues.

Chich (tʃitʃ), *sb.* Forms: 5–6 **chiche**, 6–7 **cich(e**; commonly in *pl.* 4 **chyches**, 5 **chiteches**, 6–8 **ciches**, 4–9 **chiches**. [ME. *chiche*, a. OF. *chiche* (also *cice*, both 13th c. in Littré); also 16th c. *ciche*, a. F. *ciche* (16th c.): the French forms correspond to It. *cece*, Pr. *ceze* (also *cezer*):—L. *cicer*, with same meaning.

The French name is in none of its forms an inherited word (the plant not being native, nor in early times grown in France proper), but must have been adopted from a language of the south. An allied plant, the Chicheling or CHICKLING Vetch, or Lesser Chick Pea, had in OF. a native name *ceire*:—L. *cicera*.]

The older name of the CHICK-PEA, the seed of *Cicer arietinum*. Sometimes also applied to the Lentil, *Ervum Lens*. (Now nearly *Obs.*)

α. in form *chich*.

1388 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* XVII. 28 Fried chichis [Vulg. *frixum cicer*], and hony. ?*c* 1390 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* 15 Take chyches, and wry hem in ashes all ny3t. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 857 The thridde among his wortes chitches soweth. 1547 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* I. XVIII, Tullius Appius..had on his nose a marke like a chiche, which is a kinde of pulse, called cicer. 1658 J. ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins*, 1114 Broth of black Chiches. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 117 Chiches; there are three sorts, white, red, and black. 1808 COLEBROOKE *Asiat. Res.* VIII. 523 The tame Gayáls .. eat rice, mustard, chiches.

β. in form *cich*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes, Cicer* may be named in english Cich, or ciche pease, after the frenche tonge. 1551 — *Herbal* 107 Ciche hath the longest roote of any pulse. 1591 PERCYVALL *Sp. Dict., Cizeres*, ciches. 1597 GERARD *Herball* II. iv. 182 Seedes like unto tares, or wilde ciches. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 62 Ciches are both white and black. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Cich* or *Cich-pease*, a sort of pulse. *Cichlings*, petty Ciches.

† **Chich,** *v. Obs. rare.* [cf. CHICK *v.*[1]] *trans.* To call as a hen (her chickens).

c 1420 *Pallad.* I. 661 She .. clocketh hem, but when she fynt a corne, She chicheth hem and leith it hem before.

Chich, *sb., a., v.*, earlier f. CHINCH, niggard, etc.

‖ **Chicha** (tʃi·tʃă). Also **chichi**, **chichia**, and *erroneously* **chica**. [Native name in the lang. of Hayti (Oviedo, Brasseur de Bourbourg). Carried by the Spaniards to other countries of S. America.]

A fermented liquor made from maize and other plants by the natives of South America.

1760 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (1772) I. v. v. 263 When the Indian has once got the money, he spends it all in chicha [*note*, A kind of beer or ale made of maize and very intoxicating]. *Ibid.* I. v. vii. 288 Called chica. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 114 The beverages .. known by the name of chicha. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* XIV. (1873) 296 A plant .. called by the inhabitants Chepones .. I saw the Chilotans making chichi or cider with this fruit. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 48 They did not refuse .. to quaff the sparkling chicha from golden vases. 1854 DE BONELLI *Trav. Bolivia* II. 109 We now partook of some chichia.

Chich(e)ling, obs. f. CHICKLING.

Chiche-pea, obs. f. CHICK-PEA.

† **Chi·chevache.** *Obs.* [A perversion of *chichefache*, north. Fr. form of *chicheface, chinchface* lit. 'thin-face', 'niggard-face', 'ugly face', 'une chimère dont ils font peur aux petits enfants' (see Godefroy). The perverted *chichevache* = 'ugly' or 'lean cow', is found only in Eng., and, so far as is known, first in Chaucer. (See Montaiglon, *Poésie franç.* 15e *et* 16e *siècles* (1855) II. 191.)] The proper name of a fabulous monster said to feed only on patient wives, and hence, from the scarcity of the diet, to be always lean and hungry. Cf. BYCORNE.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1132 O noble wyuys ful of prudence Let noon humilite 3oure tunge nayille .. Lest Chicheuache [*v. r.* chichi-, chyche-, chychyuache] you swolwe in hire entrayle. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Chichevache & B.* in *Dodsley* (1780) XII, Chichevache etith wymmen goode.

Chichie, Chichisbee: see CHINCHY, CICISBEO.

Chick (tʃik), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–5 **chike, chyke,** 5–6 **chyk,** 6 **chik,** (**cheke**), 6–7 **chicke,** 6– **chick.** [A shortened form of CHICKEN. Probably in its origin merely a phonetic development, the final *n* being (in some dialects) lost, as in the inflexion of nouns and verbs, and the resulting final *e* then disappearing in the ordinary way. A few examples of the intermediate *chicke* have come down; cf. also *lent* from *lenten*; *often, ofte, oft*; ME. *selden, selde, seld*, etc. *Chick* is now treated generally as a kind of diminutive of *chicken*; but in S.W. dialect, *chick* is singular, *chicken* plural; and it appears to be certain that there *chick, chicken*, are the worn-down forms of ME. *chike(n, chikene*, OE. *cicen, cicenu*, the result being to bring them apparently into the class of *ox, oxen*, and dial. *house, housen, vurze, vurzen.*]

1. A chicken; esp. a young chicken; sometimes, the young of any bird.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 541 Hir flesh tendre as is a chike. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VI. xix. in Ashm. (1652) 165 The substance of an Egg by nature ys wrought Into a Chyk. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 203 Two greate chykens, the one was a hen chik & the other a cock chyk. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 199 As the old cocke crowes so doeth the chick. 1707 SWIFT *Manner of Living* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 288 On rainy days alone I dine Upon a chick and pint of wine. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* 6 Feb. 142/2 The..courage which the hen exhibits when her chick is threatened with the foe.

2. *esp.* The young bird still in the egg or only just hatched.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* X. liii. (R.) By the twentie daie ye shall heare the chicke to peepe within the verie shell. 1672 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. vi. § 13 What the Hen by Incubation or Hovering, is to the Egg or Chick. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 120 P 14 With how much Nicety and Attention does she [the Hen] help the Chick to break its Prison? 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. The Chick within the egg sets itself free by tapping with its bill .. against the shell.

3. *transf.* Applied to human offspring; = CHICKEN 2; *esp.* in alliteration with *child*. Sometimes as a term of endearment (see quot. 1610).

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2159 He is the fendes chike. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4332 He semep ful wel þe deuels chyke, y-sprong of þe pyt of helle. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* V. i. 318 My Ariel; chicke That is thy charge. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Bremant*, Hee hath nor child nor chicke to care for. 1630 DEKKER *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 104, I haue no wife, I haue no child, haue no chick. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., For Duke of Yorke* 8 And so dresse him up with love, As to be the chick of Jove. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 280 He .. had no chick or child to bless his house.

4. *Digby chick*: a small kind of dried herring.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 72 Samples of Yarmouth Golden Digby Chicks in tins hermetically sealed. 1887 *Daily News* 2 May 2/8 Digby chicks, 6*d.* per bundle.

5. *Comb.*, as †*chick-master*, chicken-keeper; *chickpecked* (*nonce-wd.* after *hen-pecked*).

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IX. xiv. 322 The Chick-master [*pullarius*]..sendeth mee word that the birds feed right. 1880 J. B. HARWOOD *Young Ld. Penrith* I. iv. 49 Families in which..the old folks..sorely chickpecked, yield precedence to the young.

‖ **Chick, cheek,** *sb.*[2] *Anglo-Ind.* Also **check.** [Hindī *chik.*] 'A kind of screen-blind made of finely-split bamboo, laced with twine, and often painted on the outer side; hung or framed in doorways or windows' (Yule).

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 92 (Y.) Their Windows are usually folding doors, screened with Cheeks or latises. 1825 HEBER *Journ. India* (1844) I. 192 (Y.) The check of the tent. 1835 EMMA ROBERTS *Scenes Hindostan* 218 A curtain..of a sort of gauze-work, formed of bamboo split very fine, coloured green, and called *chick.* *a* 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* V. xxix. 46 Peeping through the check by which my dressing-room was screened from the verandah.

Chick (tʃik), *sb.*[3] *Anglo-Ind. colloq.* An abbreviation of *chickeen*, CHEQUEEN, the Venetian gold coin, long current on the shores of India, and there valued at four rupees.

1866 TREVELYAN *Dawk Bungalow* (Y.) Whenever master spends a chick, I keep back two rupees, Sir. 1875 *The Dilemma* x. (Y.) 'Can't do much harm by losing twenty chicks', observed the Colonel in Anglo-Indian argot. 1886 YULE *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.*, 'I'll bet you a chick'.

Chick, *sb.*[4] *Sc.* [Cf. CHICK *v.*[1] 2.] A tick.

1791 BURNS *Let. to Ainslie* (Globe) No. 236 Here must I sit .. slowly counting every chick of the clock.

†**Chick,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [Imitative of sound.]

1. Of chickens: To chirp, cheep.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 74 Chykkyn', as hennys byrdys [1499 chycke, as henne byrdes], *pipio, pululo. Ibid.* Chykkynge, or wyppynge of yonge byrdys [*K. H.* chickyng or 3ippyng of bryddys], *pupulatus, pupulacio.*

2. *Sc.* To tick as a clock or watch. (Jamieson).

†**Chick,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **chykkyn,** 7 **check.** [Onomatopœic. Closely related to prec., but denoting the sudden action of breaking which the sound there expressed often accompanies: cf. CHIP in same sense.]

1. *intr.* To sprout, shoot, germinate; to 'chip'. Hence **Chi·cking** *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 74 Chykkyn, as corne, or spyryn, or sp[r]owtyn', *pulilo. Ibid.* Chickyng, or spyryng of corne, ..*germinacio, pululatus, pululacio.* 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Chicked*, sprouted, begun to vegetate, as seed in the ground. 1830 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Chick*, to begin to germinate; as seeds in the earth, leaves from their buds, or barley on the couch in the malthouse.

2. To crack or burst as a seed does in sprouting; to split; to chap. Also *trans.*

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 15 Soone as they are peel'd we carry them into some house because the sunne shoulde not checke and rive them [willows]. *Ibid.* 104 That paste that is made of barley meale, cracketh and checketh. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 246 Put a little [Onion seed] into a Porrenger of water, and let it infuse upon the hot embers, and if it be good it will begin to Check and Speer. 1830 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Chick*, to crack, chap, chop, as the skin in frosty weather.

Chickabiddy (tʃi·kăbidi). [f. CHICK + BIDDY 2.] A nursery formation on *chick* or *chicken*; hence a term of endearment to young children.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Chickabiddy*, a chicken so called to, and by little children. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xxiv, You will be aboard of my chickabiddies. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* (1865) II. 183 Do you, sweet Rob? Do you truly, chickabiddy? 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* III. xx. (1888) 427 I'll leave it to the eldest chickabiddy. 1878 *G. Canterbury's Will* 223.

Chickadee (tʃikădī·). *U. S.* Also **chicadee.** [Named from its note.] The Black-cap Titmouse (*Parus atricapillus*) of N. America.

1854 THOREAU *Walden* iv. (1886) 124 The chicadee lisps amid the evergreens. 1884 E. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 615/1 We all know the lively black-capped chickadees.

Chick-a-diddle = CHICKABIDDY.

1826 SCOTT *Diary* 3 Oct., Lay a chick-a-diddle down with his bill upon it.

Chickaree (tʃi·kărī·). *U. S.* [From its cry.] The larger American Red Squirrel.

1849 THOREAU *Week Concord Riv.* 206 The larger red squirrel or chickaree, sometimes called the Hudson Bay squirrel. 1860 — *Lett.* (1865) 186 The jays scream, and the chickaree winds up his clock.

Chickeen(e, obs. form of CHEQUEEN.

Chi·ckell. A name of the WHEAT-EAR in Cornwall and Devon.

1802 in Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* (ed. 1833). 1806 W. BOWLES *Banwell Hill* III. 525.

Chicken (tʃi·kĕn). Forms: 1 **cicen,** (**ciken, ciccen**), 2, 4–6 **chiken,** 4– **chicken.** (4 **chykin, chekon,** 4–5 **cheken,** 4–6 **chyken,** 5 **chykyn, -on, -ynge, chycon, checon, schecon, schekyn,** 5–6 **chekyn, chikyn,** 6 **cheekyne,** 6–7 **chickin,** 7 (?) **chikin, chicking.**) *Pl.* 1 **cicenu,** 2–3 **chikene,** 4 **chikenes, -ys, chiknes, -nys,** 5– **ens.** [OE. *cicen*, pl. *cicenu*. In the same sense Du. has *kieken, kuiken*, MDu. *kieken* (*kiekijn*), *kûken*, MLG. and LG. *küken*, MHG. *küchen*; whence Ger. *küchlein*; also ON. *kjúklingr* (Sw. *kjukling*, Da. *kylling*). The relations between these words are not clear; some think that OE. *cicen* represents an earlier **ciecen*, going back, with Du. *kieken*, to an OTeut. **kiukinoⁿ*, a dim. of **kiuk-* (cf. the ON.), an ablaut-form of **kuk-*, whence *cock.*

But an OE. *ctecen* ought to have given in ME. *chicken*; and the non-palatalization of the second *c* could be accounted for only by an OE. contraction **ciecnes, *ciecnu*, etc. at a date anterior to that of palatalization. But in all the OE. and early ME. examples the word remains full and uncontracted.]

1. The young of the domestic fowl; its flesh.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 37 Suæ henne somnigas cicceno hire. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* ibid., Swa henne somnaþ ciken hiræ. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.*, in Wr.-Wülcker 132 *Pullus*, cicen. *Ibid.* 318 *Pullus*, cicen oððe brid, oððe fola. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 37 Swa seo henn hyre cicenu under hyre fyðeru gegaderað. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid. chikene. 1382 WYCLIF *Tobit* viii. 11 Aboute chykenys crowyng [Vulg. *circa pullorum cantum*]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 380 To boille the chiknes [*v. r.* chikenes, -ys] with the Marybones. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 144 As þe housbennes .. cherichen her chekonys. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 799 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 170 Boyled Chykon or capon agreable. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 14 The cok that nothyng norissheth his chekens. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 He..cherysshyth vs, as the egle her byrdes, the brood hen her chekyns. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. i. 249 To guard the Chicken from a hungry Kyte. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 96 The superstitious observation..of the flying of vultures, and the pecking of chickings. 1702 W. J. tr. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xl. 159 At Cairo..they hatch Chickens in certain Ovens. 1760 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 93 P 2 The company may..refresh themselves with cold tongue, chicken, and French rolls. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 226 The spring-chickens come to market.

†**b.** Extended to the young of any bird. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xxviii. 108 The brydde in the nest is the Holy Goste..the vij. chekenis ben the vij. werkes of mercy. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) IV, The [Turkey's] Chickens being hatched under a Henne, may be kept with the Hennes Chickens. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 470 These Halcions making their nests in the sea rocks or sands, wil sit their Egges & hatch forth their chickens. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 58 The Chickins or young ones of such Birds as build in my Trees.

c. *Chicken* sometimes occurs as a plural or collective. Still *dial.*, with CHICK as the singular.

1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 5 So our children haue beene still like Chicken of the halfe kind. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 30 In Chicken and other Fowl. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 195 There pigs and chicken quarrel for a meal. 1829 SOUTHEY *Pilgr. Compostella* IV, The chicken were her delight. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial., Chicken*, in Mid-Sussex used as the plural of chick.

2. *transf.* of human offspring: A child.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4182 The churles chekyne hade chaungyde his armes. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* IV. iii. 218. 1642 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* II. vi. 82 A chicken of the same broode was Messalina. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* X. x. (Bohn) 498 Well! my chicken, said he..are you satisfied?

3. *fig.* A youthful person; one young and inexperienced. (*To be*) *no chicken*: no longer young.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 216 P 2 You ought to consider you are now past a Chicken; this Humour, which was well enough in a Girl, is insufferable in one of your Motherly Character. 1720 SWIFT *Stella's Birth-day*, Pursue your trade of scandal-picking, Your hints that Stella is no chicken. 1809 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* 25 Mar. XV. No. 12. 421 An infant at law? A mere chicken? 1877 E. WALFORD *Gt. Families* I. 170 He must have been well forward in years—or at all events, as they say, no chicken. 1880 SPENCER WALPOLE *Hist. Eng.* III. xii. 43 [Michael Angelo Taylor, M.P.] calling himself on one occasion 'a mere chicken in the law', he was ever afterwards known as 'Chicken Taylor'.

b. Applied to one who is as timorous or defenceless as a chicken. Cf. **CHICKEN-HEARTED.**

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. iii. 42 Forthwith they flye Chickens, the way which they stopt [*Globe ed.* stoop'd] Eagles. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xix. (1821) 199 Not finding the Defendants to be Chikins, to be afraid of every cloud or kite. 1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* IV. iii. 54 *Gib.* You assure me that Scrub is a Coward. *Bou.* A Chicken, as the saying is.

4. *Mother Cary's* (or *Carey's*) *chicken*, a name given by sailors to the Stormy Petrel (*Procellaria pelagica*): also (in *pl.*) applied to falling snow.

1767 CARTERET in Hawksworth *Voy.* (1773) I. 318 The peterels, to which sailors have given the name of Mother Carey's Chickens. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* (1863) 189 All this comes from your croaking—you're a Mother Cary's chicken. 1864 *Athenæum* 558/2 'Mother Cary's Chickens', the sailors' slang for snow..'Mother Cary' being the *Mater cara*..of the Levantine sailors.

5. Short for **CHICKEN-HAZARD.**

1865 *Daily Tel.* 5 Dec. 3/4 'Don't go; let's have a little chicken'..A 'little chicken' does not mean a wing and a little weak white wine and water, but the rattling of certain ivory cubes in a little leather box.

6. *Proverbs.*

1579 GOSSON *Ephem.* 19 a, I woulde not haue him to counte his Chickens so soone before they be hatcht. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiv. § 33. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 923 To swallow gudgeons ere they're catch'd, And count their chickens ere they're hatched. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* Motto, Curses are like young chickens: they always come home to roost. 1882 HAZLITT *Eng. Prov.*, Children and chicken must ever be picking.

7. General combinations, as †*chicken-bird, -cavie, -coop, -house, -keeper, -merchant, -pie, -salad*; also in parasynthetic compounds, as *chicken-brained, -spirited* (= CHICKEN-HEARTED), *-toed*, adjs.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4984 With bathe þe chekis & þe chauyls as a *chykin bird. 1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* 24 What a *Chicken-brain'd Fellow am I grown? If I but dip my Bill I am giddy. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars*, Ahint the *chicken-cavie. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 173 St. Mark's Place is all covered over in a morning with *chicken-coops. 1789 H. WALPOLE *Reminisc.* ix. 70 The duchess carrying off the chicken-coop under her arm. 1884 E. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 288/1 They are shut up in the *chicken-house. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 140 He that kept them was called *Pullarius*, the *chickinkeeper. 1832 *Edinb. Rev.* LV. 490 Young Nick, the *chickenmerchant. 1824 SCOTT *Lett.* 3 Feb. in *Lockhart* (1839) VII. 229 Though I shall never..eat her *chicken-pies. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* XX, A timorous, *chicken-spirited, though well-meaning man. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* I. 69 The English gentry, in velvet jerkins, and *chicken-toed shoes.

8. Special combs.: **chicken-breast,** a malformed projection of the breast-bone; hence **chicken-breasted** *a.* (more usually *pigeon-breasted*); **chicken-broth,** a decoction of the flesh and bones of a chicken, used as a nutritious food for invalids; hence *v.* (*humorous*), to dose with chicken-broth; **chicken-cholera,** 'an infectious disease of chickens, which is very destructive in the poultry farms of France' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **chicken-flesh,** = *goose-flesh*; **chicken-grape,** an American species of the vine (*Vitis cordifolia*); †**chicken-knots,** the chalazæ of an egg; **chicken-pecked** *a.*, governed by a child (humorous *nonce-wd.*, after *hen-pecked*); **chicken-pepper,** the *Ranunculus abortivus* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **chicken-snake,** a species of American snake considered particularly destructive to chickens and eggs (Bartlett); **chicken stake,** a small stake (at play); **chicken thief** (*U. S. colloq.*), a petty thief, a pilferer; †**chicken-water,** = *chicken-broth*; **chickenwort,** = CHICKWEED.

1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1038/1 That deformity called '*chicken-breast' appears to be independent of the condition of the spine. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 30 *Chicken-broath is not thinner than that which is commonly offered for a piece of most .. convincing sense. 1870–4 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* III. xi. 176 Every Nestorian..would sooner die than touch a spoonful of chicken-broth during a fast. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 386 Nursing, and comforting, and chicken-brothing me to my heart's content. 1883 *Standard* 29 Sept. 3/5 The attenuation of the virus of

..*chicken cholera, by the action of oxygen. 1888 *Spectator* 5 May 595/2 M. Pasteur's proposal to kill off the Australian rabbits by Chicken-Cholera. 1887 *Month* LXI. 14, I got *'chicken flesh' all over my body. 1883 *Century Mag.* Aug. 487/2 The berries of the haw, the gum, and the *chicken-grape. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. (1668) 55 Cleanse away the little white *chicken knots, which stick unto the yelks. 1786 BURGOYNE *Heiress* III. i. (D.) What am I the better for burying a jealous wife? To be *chicken-peck'd is a new persecution more provoking than the old one. 1868 F. BOYLE *Ride across Cont.* II. 285 The boba or *chicken-snake..rarely attains a greater length than twelve feet. 1785 DAINES BARRINGTON in *Archæol.* VIII. 133*, There are also considerable heaps of gold and silver on the table, so that these dignified personages seem to have played for what would not at present be called a *chicken stake. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 674 *'Chicken thieves', the nuisance of petty traders dealing with the negroes, and encouraging them to pilfer. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 313 To make *Chicken Water. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* 541 The patient may be supported .. by clysters of beef-tea, or chicken-water. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* 486 The frequent plowing of this soil makes it run much to *chickenwort, and other creeping weeds.

Chicken, obs. form of CHEQUEEN.

Chi·ckenable, *a. nonce-wd.* [see -ABLE.] Capable of producing chickens.

1852 READE *Peg Woff.* ii. (1868) 55 Sitting upon eggs no longer chickenable.

Chi·cken-ha·zard. [*Chicken* is here, and in the earlier *chicken stake*, generally taken in the sense of 'small, comparatively harmless'. Col. Yule suggests its origination in *chickeen*, CHEQUEEN, as if a hazard or stake not exceeding that amount.] A game at dice: see HAZARD.

a 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Ld. of Thoulouse*, He was tired..Of billiards, shortwhist, chicken-hazard and punting. 1864 C. CLARKE *Box for Season* II. 220 Let's have a little chicken hazard. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Feb. 138/2 The solace of congenial companions and occasional chicken-hazard.

Chi·cken-hea·rt.

a. A 'heart' or courage as faint as a chicken's.

b. A timorous, cowardly person.

1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt* II. ii, Such chicken-hearts, and yet great quarrellers. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xii, Why, you chicken-heart. 1836 MARRYAT *Three Cutt.* iii, You must have a chicken-heart to be frightened at a blue pigeon. 1871 G. MURRAY *Member for Paris* II. 10.

Chi·cken-hea·rted, *a.* [f. prec. + -ED 2.] Timorous and cowardly as a chicken, faint-hearted.

1681 DRYDEN *Prol. Sp. Friar* 41 Where 'tis agreed by bullies chicken-hearted To fright the ladies first, and then be parted. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 117 He was himself so Chickin-hearted a Man. 1886 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* I. iv. 30 Small thanks to you big, hulking, chicken-hearted men.

Chickenhood (tʃi·kĕnhud). [see -HOOD.] The state or condition of a chicken.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 183 [They] enjoy the luxury of a natural death, in their chickenhood, from the hands of Dolly the Scullion. 1866 *Guardian* 31 Oct. (Supp.) The instinct which leads it [a parrot] in unfledged chickenhood to imitate its parent.

† Chi·cken-meat, chicken's meat, chick-meat. *Obs.* [OE. *cicena mete* 'chickens' meat'.] Food for chickens. Hence, an old name for various plants, including endive; now *dial.* for CHICKWEED.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 312 Nim..cicena mete. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 136 *Modera*, cicenamete. *c* 1265 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 558 *Intiba*, muruns, chicnemete. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 25 *Ippia minor*, chikenmete. *a* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 119 *Morsus galline*, chikemete. *a* 1500 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 712 *Hec ipia*, chekynmette. 1830 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Chicken's-meat*, the herb chick-weed.

Chi·cken-po·x. [Generally supposed to have been named from the mildness of the disease. (Fagge *Princ. & Pract. Med.* I. 234, conjectures an allusion to chick-pease.)]

The common name for Varicella, a mild eruptive disease, bearing some resemblance to small-pox, which chiefly attacks children.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Pox*, Chicken Pox, a cutaneous disease, frequent in children, wherein the skin is covered with pustules like those of the small pox. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 440 Is there not the strongest probability that the swine and the chicken pox derived their origin, at some distant period, from the animals whose names they take? 1809 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Manœuvring* i. (1831) 2, I have just heard that there is a shocking chicken-pox in the village.

b. *Chicken-pock*: the pustule of this disease.

1780 HUNTER *Small Pox* in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 134 Sometimes .. there is a pitt in consequence of a chicken pock.

Chickenweed: see CHICKWEED.

Chickenwort: see CHICKEN 8.

Chi·cker, *v.* ? *dial.* [imitative of the sound.] *intr.* To chirp as a cricket. Cf. CHITTER.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 168 While chick'ring crickets sings.

† Chicket, *a.*

1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. 335 How blithe wast thou; how Buxome, and how Chicket.

Chickhood (tʃi·khud). [see -HOOD.] The state or condition of a chick. Cf. CHICKENHOOD.

1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 287 Obliged to take to the nest again in his second chickhood. 1854 *Ibid.* XLIX. 109 [She] laid an egg in the home of her chick-hood.

Chickin, obs. form of CHICKEN, CHEQUEEN.

Chickling[1] (tʃi·klin̆). [see -LING.] A tiny chick. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Chickling[2]**, chichling** (tʃi·klin̆, tʃi·tʃlin̆). Forms: 6 **cich(e)lynge, cichelinge,** 6–8 **cichling,** 7–8 **chichling,** 8 **chicheling**; 7– **chickling.** [In 16th c. *cicheling, chicheling*, dim. of *ciche*, CHICHE, formed to represent Lat. *cicercula* as dim. of *cicera*. Altered in 18th c. to *chickling*.

(It is doubtful whether the alteration was intended, or merely due to an error; *chickling* occurs in Wilkins 1668, perh. a misprint; Kersey's Dict. 1708–21 has *chichling*; so Bailey 1721, but from 1731 onwards the edd. have *chickling*; this was app. a misprint, for Bailey's folio of 1730–36 retains *chichling*, which also occurs in writers as late as 1759. The Index to Miller's *Gardener's Dict.* 1759 has *chickling*, but the text *chichling* (about 35 times under Lathyrus). Britten and Holland adopt the form *cichling*.]

A name given by Turner to the Common cultivated Vetch (*Lathyrus sativus*), largely grown in England for fodder, but in the south of Europe as pulse. *Black Cichlynge*: Turner's name for the allied *Lathyrus Cicera*, Lesser Chick Pea, Flat-podded Vetch; the *ciere* of OF., L. *cicera*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes, Cicera* maye be called in englishe blacke cichlynge. *Ibid.* s.v. *Cicercula*, The puls maye be called in Englishe cichlynge, or litle or Petie ciche. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 476 There be two sortes of Cichelinges, the great and the small, or garden and wilde Cichelinges. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 142 The Cichling or pety Cich-pease [*cicercula*]. 1611 COTGR., *Garvences*, Fitches, Chichlings. 1713 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 209 Manured White Chichling. 1708–21 KERSEY, *Chichlings*. 1721 BAILEY, *Chichlings* [edd. 1731–1800 *Chickling*; folio ed. 1730–36 *Chichlings*].

b. Now more fully called **Chickling Vetch** (formerly also *chicheling pease*).

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxxviii. [They] had hid themselves in the garden upon the chichling pease. 1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 843 Chichling Vetch. In boggy, watery places. 1759 MILLER *Gard. Dict., Lathyrus*, Chichling Vetch. *Ibid.* (Index) Chickling Pea; see *Lathyrus*. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon (Catal. Seeds)* Vetch, Kidney, Chickling. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 138 In Switzerland..the Chickling Vetch..is cultivated.

Chick-meat: see CHICKEN-MEAT.

† Chickny pea. App. variant of CHICK-PEA.

1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. li. 408 It is more .. hurtful than..the Fitches to the Chickny Pease.

Chick-pea (tʃi·k pī). Forms: 6 **ciche-, chiche-,** 6–7 **cich-,** 7–8 **chich-,** 8– **chick-.** [In 16–17th c. *cich-pease, chich-pease*, f. *cich*, CHICH + PEASE, after F. *pois chiche* (earlier simply *chiche*); but in the 18th c. altered (by some error) to *chick-pea* (cf. *chichling*, CHICKLING).

Chick-pea is used in Lisle 1752, and is the form adopted by Johnson 1755; he names Miller as his authority; but Miller's word is *chich pease*.]

A dwarf species of pea (*Cicer arietinum*), largely used for food in the South of Europe, in Asia, and in Africa. Its earlier name was simply *cich*, CHICH.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes, Cicer* may be named in english Cich, or ciche pease, after the frenche tonge. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 28 a, Ciche-peasen sodden. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 479 The tame Ciche Peason is a smal kinde of pulse almost like to a lentil. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 570 Many sorts there be of these cich-pease. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 64 Beanes, lentill, and chich-pease. *Ibid.* 149 That little pulse which wee call..a chice peas. 1639 HORN & ROBOTHAM *Gate Lang. Unl.* xii. § 128 The red pease, the cich-pease, lupines, the vetch. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 138 As large as a Chich Pea. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 89 Of chick peas and chicklings, and peas three modii. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 136 Flour of Chich-pease or vetch. 1755 JOHNSON, *Chick peas*, a kind of degenerate pea. 1759 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 7) Cicer or Chich pease ..Chich pease with sawed leaves..Garden Chich pease, etc. 1855 J. F. JOHNSTON *Chem. Com. Life* I. 106 The chick pea, the gram of the East.

Chickweed (tʃi·kwīd), sometimes **chicken-weed.** Also 5 **chekenwede,** 5–6 **chekynwede,** 6 **chykenwede**; 6 **check-, chykwede, chikewed, -weede.** [f. CHICKEN *sb.* + WEED, as eaten by chickens. The full form *chicken-weed*, which is the earlier, is still used in Scotland.]

1. A name now usually applied to a small weedy plant, *Stellaria media* (N. O. *Caryophyllaceæ*), but formerly to many other plants more or less allied, as *Stellaria aquatica*, and species of *Arenaria*; and even to others having only a similar habit of growth, as the annual weedy species of *Veronica*.

α. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 74 Chekyn wede, herbe, *hospia*. 1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Chykenwede, *A[l]sine*. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iv, Like a hungry lion invited to a feast of chickenweed.

β. 1503 *Sheph. Kalender* (1656) xxviii, Take chick weed, clythers, ale, and oat meal, and make pottage there with. 1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Chykwede, *a[l]sine, anagallis*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 52 Chickweede, *anagallis*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 50 Chickeweede hath sundry upright, rounde, and knobby stalkes. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. cxcii. 615 The Chickweeds are green in Winter. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 208 Give them [Birds]..Beets, Groundsel, Chickweed. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* 43 Turnips among which chickweed grew luxuriously. 1873 GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* v. 60 The purple lichnis and white-starred chick-weed.

2. With various defining adjuncts: as **Bastard C.** (*Sibthorpia europæa*); **† Germander C.** (*Veronica agrestis*); **† Ivy C.** (*V. hederifolia*); **Sea C.** (*Honkenya peploides*); **Water C.** (*Montia fontana*, also sometimes *Stellaria aquatica*, and *Callitriche verna*). See also MOUSE-EAR C., etc.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. cxciii. 615 Germander Chickweed hath small tender branches. *Ibid.* I. clxxxi. 487 The great Chickweede riseth vp with stalkes a cubite high, and some time higher. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) II. 175 *Montia fontana*, Small Water Chickweed, or Blinks.

3. *Chicken-weed*: 'a name under which *Roccella tinctoria* has been sometimes imported' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Chicora·ceous, bad form of CICHORACEOUS.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 59/1 Decidedly chicoraceous coffee.

Chicory (tʃi·kŏri). Forms: 5–6 **cicoree,** 6 **cykory, -ie, sichorie,** 6–7 **cycory, -ie, cichorie,** 7 **cicory,** 7–8 **cichory,** (9 **chiccory,** 7– **chicory**). See also SUCCORY. [a. F. *cichorée* (now *chicorée*) endive, chicory (= It. *cicórea*) :—L. *cichorium, cichorĕum*, ad. Gr. *κίχορα, κιχόρεια* (neut. pl.) succory, endive.

In 16th c. French (Littré) and in Cotgrave *cichorée* is the main form, *chicorée* occasional: the former was noted and condemned by Marg. Buffet 1668, and Ménage 1672, and is now obsolete; in English also *chicory* began to supersede *cichory* in the 17–18th c.]

1. The plant *Cichorium Intybus* (N. O. *Compositæ*), with bright blue flowers, found wild in the south of England, and elsewhere in Europe and Asia, and cultivated in various parts for its root.

[1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 132 Thilke herbe also..Cicorea the boke him calleth:] *a* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 53 Eleutropia..angl. et gall. cicoree. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 28 b, Cykorie or suckorie is lyke in operation to lettise. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 142 Decoction, or powder of Cicory or Endiue. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, De la Cichorée*, Sichorie, an herb. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. vii. 140 Opium and cichory. *Ibid.* III. 172 The flowers of chicory, commonly called suckary. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 249 Cichory and Dandelion have some of the same Qualities. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 213 The most interesting circumstance of their farms is the chicory. 1806–7 — *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 8 Chicory is indigenous in every lane and on the borders of most of the fields. 1859 LOUDON *Encycl. Garden.* III. III. vii. § 3 The succory, or chiccory, is a hardy perennial not uncommon in calcareous wastes and by road sides. 1860 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 109.

2. The root of this plant ground and roasted as an addition to, or substitute for, coffee.

[1805 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 301 A sort of coffee prepared from the chicorée (I suppose endive) root .. was given me by Sir Joseph Banks.] 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 270 Chicory, or succory, is received under the mask of coffee. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 199 Chicory, the kiln-dried, and then roasted and powdered root of *Cichorium Intybus*, used extensively to mix with coffee. *Mod.* In compliance with the Adulteration Act, this is 'sold as a mixture of Chicory and Coffee'.

3. *Comb.*, as *chicory-maker, -paste, -root*.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. iii. 17 At the begynnynge of dynner he shall eate cicoree rootes and leaves sodden. 1855 J. F. JOHNSTON *Chem. Com. Life* I. 218 The chicory-maker adulterates his chicory with Venetian red. 1862 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Queen's Maries* (1866) 67 For the dessert, seven dishes of fruit, and one of chicory-paste.

Chicquin, obs. form of SEQUIN.

Chidden (tʃi·d'n), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of CHIDE, *v.*] Reproved, rebuked, scolded.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 46 If we..flye like chidden Mercurie from Ioue. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. Rom.* ii. 4 Pt. ii, The blushings of a chidden girle. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 113 As a chidden dog might steal across the room.

Chide (tʃəid), *v.* Pa. t. **chid** (tʃid); pa. pple. **chid, chidden** (tʃi·d'n). Forms: 1 **cídan,** 3–5 **chiden,** (4–6 **chyde(n,** 5 **chyte**), 4– **chide.** For inflexions see below. [OE. *cíd-an* wk. vb.: not known in the other Teutonic langs.

The original inflexions were: pa. t. OE. *cídde*, ME. *chidd(e, chid*, mod. *chid*; pa. pple. OE. *cíded, cídd, cid*, ME. *chidd(e, chid*, mod. *chid*; but in 5–6 *chode, chidden* formed on the analogy of the strong verbs (e. g. *ride*), came into partial use, and *chidden* at least is still common; *chided* is occasional in modern writers. (OE. and ME. contracted the 3rd pers. pres. indic. as *cít, chit.*)]

1. *intr.* To give loud or impassioned utterance to anger, displeasure, disapprobation, reproof.

† a. To contend with loud and angry altercation; to brawl, wrangle. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xxi. 18 Gif men cidaþ. *c* 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 347 *Altercaretur*, cidde. *c* 1205 LAY. 8149 Heo bigunnen to chiden. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2722 He sa3 chiden in ðe wey two egypcienis, modi & stromg. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 6681 (Trin.) If two chide [*earlier texts*, flite] & þat oon þe toþer smyte. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 115 We wille nawther .. Fyght nor chyte. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 63/1 To chyde, *litigare..ubi*, to flyte. 1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 4 § 1 Yf anye person..shall..by wordes onelye quarrell, chyde or brawle in any Churche or Churcheyarde. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 329 They did chide and brawl so long till they fell together by the ears.

† b. To give loud and angry expression to dissatisfaction and displeasure; to scold. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 Crist nalde flitan ne chidan. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8024 He chydde & made hym wroþ. 1340 *Ayenb.* 67 Þe ilke þet ne dar ansuerye ne chide..he begimþ to grochi betuene his teþ. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* I. 191 Chewen heore charite and chiden after more. *c* 1386 CHAUCER

Chan.-Yem. Prol. & T. 368 Whan that oure pot is broke.. Every man chyt. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 180 þou chaterist like a churle þat can ghyde. 1529 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1187/2 Other folk..had a good sporte to heare her chide. 17.. Swift *Lett.* (1766) II. 293, I am confident you came chiding into the world, and will continue so while you are in it.

c. To scold by way of rebuke or reproof; in later usage, often merely, to utter rebuke.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. iv. 224 Ich cam noȝt to chiden. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* cii[i]. 9 He wil not allwaye be chydinge. 1660 Milton *Sonn.* xiv, To serve therewith my Maker, and present My true account, lest he, returning, chide. 1764 Goldsm. *Hermit* xxxvii, The wondering fair one turned to chide. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) I. 301 To smile on me, to speak to me, to flatter or to chide.

d. *fig.* Applied to sounds which suggest angry vehemence: as the yelping of hounds in 'cry', the querulous notes of quails, 'brawling' of a torrent, angry blast of the wind, etc.

1594 *2nd Rep. Faustus* xxii. in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 397 His javelin..being denied entrance, for very anger, rent itself in forty pieces, and chid in the air. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 27 Partridges.. flie chiding about the vineyards. 1620 Melton *Astrolog.* 3 The lowdest storme that could ever chide. 1820 Keats *Eve St. Agnes* iv, The silver snarling trumpets 'gan to chide.

†2. *Const.* a. In OE. construed with dative of personal object, in sense 'to rebuke'; later, with various preps., esp. *at*; hence by levelling of dat. and acc. the *trans.* sense 3. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark i. 25 Đa cydde se hælend him. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., þa kydde se hælend hym. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 295 If..thou at any time hast chid Toward thy love. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 132 You chide at him, offending twice as much. 1591 — *Two Gent.* II. i. 78 You chidde at Sir Protheus, for going vngarter'd.

†b. with *with*: To complain aloud against (so later, *to chide against*); to quarrel or dispute angrily *with*; to have altercation *with*. *Obs.*

a 1000 Thorpe *Hom.* I. 96 (Bosw.) Cide he wiđ God. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 þe mon sorȝeđ .. and chit þenne wiđ gode. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 287 Ne lust me wit the screwen chide. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12972 (Cott.) Yeitt can þat chinche wit godd to chide. 1382 Wyclif *Judg.* xxi. 22 Whanne the faders of hem comen and aȝens ȝou bigynnen to pleyne and chiden. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 21 She .. chidde with hym afore alle the peple. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* viii. Prol. 126 Charle, ga chat the and chyd with ane vther. 1535 Coverdale *Gen.* xxxi. 36 And Iacob was wroth, and chode with Laban [so 1611]. 1611 Bible *Ex.* xvii. 2 Why chide you with mee? 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 329 To chide or quarrel with one. 1869 Spurgeon *J. Ploughm. Talk* 6 We have a stiff bit of soil to plough when we chide with sluggards.

3. *trans.* To address (a person) in terms of reproof or blame: in earlier use implying loud vehemence, to 'scold'; in later use often little more than 'reprove, rebuke'. (The main modern use, but now chiefly *literary*, and somewhat *archaic*).

This comes down directly from the OE. const. with the dative, which may still be valid for early ME. examples.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 31 Chit te & cheopeđ þe & schent te schomeliche. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1329 Ah ȝet thu, fule thing, me chist. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 13867 (Trin.) For iewes so had him chid. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 35 Þere Dunston was strongliche despised and i-ched. 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. xii, Ye shall heare anone how that he chit The quene Heleyne. 1557 *K. Arthur* (W. Copland) VII. vi, Euer she chode him and wolde not rest. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 410 Thou wilt be horrible chidde to morrow. 1629 J. Cole *Of Death* 32 Peevish children, who..are but chidden in their first schoole. 1646 Sir R. Murray in *Hamilton Papers* (Camden 1880) 108 You encourage me .. when I should rather be chid for it. 1720 Gay *Poems* (1745) II. 64 The Priest..First chid her, then her sins remitted. 1752 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 182 ₱ 5 Having chidden her for undutifulness. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* xvii. 520 He stroked them gently and as oft he chode. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* vi. 271 Kiss and be friends, like children being chid! 1848 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Monast. Ord.* Introd. (1863) 40 The monks have been sorely chidden for [this]. 1861 P. Young *Daily Readings* II. 298 Our Lord..chode them for their want of faith. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I. iv. 121 Atrides .. spake and chid them. 1879 Beerbohm *Patagonia* vi. 97, I have never seen a child chided or remonstrated with.

b. *fig.* and *transf.* To scold, rebuke, or find fault with (a thing, an action, etc.).

c 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Priest's T.* 531 The Friday for to chiden..(For on a Fryday sothly slayn was he). 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 200 Wee haue chid the hasty footed time, For parting vs. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 221 The Rauen chides blacknesse. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 150 He chid their wanderings, but relieved their pain. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. xi. 303 The emperor..chided the tardiness of the senate. 1860 Cdl. Wiseman *Past. Lett.* 25 Mar. 20 Could that power have been reproved, chided, and even corrected ..by so dependent an authority? 1865 Swinburne *Poems & Ball., Ilicet* 137 Before their eyes all life stands chidden.

c. Said of hounds, brawling streams, etc.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 1 His angry steede did chide his foming bitt. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 45 The Sea That chides the Bankes of England. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Eclog.* v. 132 Streams that .. the scarce cover'd Pebbles gently chide. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* I. viii, The baffled dogs .. Chiding the rocks that yell'd again.

4. With *adv.* or *advb. compl.*: To drive, impel, or compel by chiding.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 312 He hath chid me hence. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Church Militant* 105 He chid the Church away. 1634 Milton *Comus* 258 Scylla .. chid her barking waves into attention. 1643 Angier *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 29 This seasonable check chode us to duty. 1738 Wesley *Hymns*, '*Triumphal Notes*' ii, Thy Word bids Winds and Waves be still, And chides them into Rest. 1836 Emerson *Nature, Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 219 Be neither chided nor flattered out of your position.

• **Chide,** *sb.* [f. prec. vb. OE. had *gecíd.*]

†1. Chiding; quarrelling, wrangling. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* (1841) 342 Mid me to holde chide and cheste.

†2. An angry rebuke, a reproof. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1538 G. Browne *To Ld. Cromwell* in *Phenix* I. 123 The prior and the Dean..heed not my words: therefore send..a chide to them and their Canons. 1666 Bunyan *Grace Ab.* ₱ 174 A kind of chide for my proneness to desperation.

3. *transf.* 'Brawling' (of streams). *rare.*

1730 Thomson *Autumn* 1265 The chide of streams And hum of bees.

Chider (tʃəi·dəɹ). [f. Chide *v.* + -er 1.]

†1. A quarrelsome person, brawler, scold. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 43 Brawleres and chideres. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 371 Bawdes, scolders and chiders. *c* 1530 *Hickscorner* in T. Hawkins *Eng. Drama* I. 89 Braulers, lyers, getters, and chiders. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 227, I loue no chiders. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 278 A brawler or chider, *altercator.*

2. One who scolds or rebukes with vehemence.

c 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) G ij, In flatterers then chiders count greater ieopardy, For chiders and braulers vse vices for to blame. 1580 Baret *Alv.* C 451 A chider or rebuker, *obiurgator.* 1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. xxv, His conscience .. becomes a perpetuall chider. 1823 Lockhart *Reg. Dalton* xxxii. 293 A partaker, not a chider, of their happiness.

†**Chi·deress.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ess.] A female chider or brawler.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 150 For hir wrathe, yre, and onde..An angry wight, a chideresse. 4265 Another is a Chideresse.

†**Chi·dester.** *Obs.* [ME. *chidestere*, fem. of *chidere*, Chider; see -ster.] = prec.

c 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 291 Wher she be .. a shrewe, A chidestere [*v.r.* chidester, -ystere, -istere, chydester, *Harl. & Petw.* chidere] or wastour of thy good.

Chiding (tʃəi·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [OE. *cíding, cídung* f. Chide *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Chide.

†1. Quarrelling with angry words, contention; vehement expression of displeasure. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 30 Þer is uerst chidinge and þanne wreþe. 1388 Wyclif *Ex.* xvii. 7 For the chidyng of the sones of Israel. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 74 Chydynge, *contencio, litigacio.* 1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Cor.* 20 Nor are we ..to lyue in sedicion and chyding, but to lyue in peace and concorde. ?1656 Bramhall *Replic.* v. 199 To take away occasion of chiding from his Disciples. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) III. 141 There's no such joy as Chiding.

2. Scolding, reproof, rebuke.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* IV. xii. § 2 For his cidinge and þurh his lare. *a* 1000 *Psalms* (Spelman, Trin. MS.) ciii. 8 [civ. 7] (Bosw.) Of cydunge ðinre hi fleoþ. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* XI. 415 Shal neuere chalangynge ne chydynge chaste a man so sone As shal shame. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xvii[i]. 15 The foundacions of the round worlde were discovered at thy chiding (o Lorde). 1697 Bp. Patrick *Comm. Ex.* iv. 14 No Punishment followed his anger but only a Chiding. 1774 Mrs. Chapone *Improv. Mind* II. 74 Nothing so much weakens authority as frequent chiding. 1877 Bryant *Litt. People of Snow* 283 As they came With gentle chidings ready on their lips.

3. Brawling or angry noise: *spec.* of fox-hounds. Also *fig.* of wind, waters, etc.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 120 They bayed the Beare With hounds of Sparta; neuer did I heare Such gallant chiding. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. xii. 42 The chiding of the winds and waters. 1711 Budgell *Spect.* No. 116 ₱ 7 The Chiding of the Hounds. 1818 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xxi, The angry chidings of the inhabitants of the hive. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* v, The chiding of the sharp-tongued bell.

Chi·ding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That chides, that gives loud and vehement utterance to displeasure; brawling, scolding, rebuking.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 143 þe prude, þe fordrunkene, þe chidinde sculen beon iwarpen ine eche pine. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 279 Droppyng hous, and eek smoke, And chydyng wyves maken me to fle. 1568 Bible (Bishops') *Prov.* xxi. 19 Better to dwel in the wildernesse, then with a chiding and an angry woman. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* III. i. 32 Thou hast as chiding a nativity, As fire, air, water, earth, and heaven can make. 1648 Herrick *Hesper.* (Grosart) I. 26 Chiding streams betray small depth below. 1800 Bloomfield *Farmer's Boy, Autumn* 258 The sound Of distant sportsmen, and the chiding hound.

Hence **Chi·dingly** *adv.*, **Chi·dingness.**

1552 Huloet, *Chidingly*, or after the manner of chydynge. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 22 How often haue I..chidingly communed with thy soule? 1677 Gilpin *Dæmonol.* (1867) 202 Gregory the Great writes chidingly to Serenus, bishop of Marseilles. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* V. xxiii. 600 Mayne .. wrote chidingly to Washington. 1880 M. Betham-Edwards *Forestalled* I. i. ix. 144 Smiling on his young wife with pensive chidingness.

Chidlings, *pl.* A dial. form of Chitterlings.

1843 *P. Parley's Ann.* IV. 271 When you kill another pig .. to fry the chidlings. 1881 *Suppl. Oxfords. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), also 1888 *Berksh. Gl., Chidlins* and *chitlins*, chitterlings. 1887 *Dict. Kentish Dial., Chidlins*, chitterlings.

Chief (tʃīf), *sb.* Forms: 3–4 **chef**, (**chiue**), 4–7 **chefe, cheif**, (5 **cheyff, cheef**(f, **chif**(e, **chyfe**), 5–6 **cheffe, chyef**, 6–7 **cheefe, chiefe**, 4– **chief.** [ME. *chef, chief*, a. OF. *chef, chief* (= Pr. *cap*, Sp. *cabo*, It. *capo* head):—Rom. type **capu-m* :—L. *caput* head.]

I. Proper and transf. material senses.

†1. *lit.* The head (of the body). *Obs. rare.*

(The first quot. is doubtful.)

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9513 The ferth he tok on the chiue, And carf him ato biliue. *a* 1535 Dewes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* (1852) 901 [Membres longyng to Mannes Body], the heed or chyfe, *le chief.*

†2. The head, top, upper end (of anything). *Obs.*

c 1400 Maundev. xx. 217 At the chief of the Halle, is the Emperours throne. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1663 In the cheffe of þe choise halle..Was a grounde vp graid with gresis of Marbill. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* ix, Opon the chefe of hur cholle, A padok prykette on a polle. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Nov., Where bene the nosegayes that she dight for thee? The coloured chaplets wrought with a chiefe.

3. *Her.* The head or principal part of the escutcheon, occupying the upper third of the shield, and divided from the rest by a line which may be straight, indented, embattled, wavy, etc. *On a chief*, †*in* (*the*) *chief*: borne on this ordinary. *In chief*: borne on or occupying the upper part of the shield, within the limits of this ordinary, though no chief is marked off.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1029 He beres in cheef of azour Engrelyd with a satur With doubule tressour And treweloves bytwene. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xvii. 19 The lorde William Duglas..bare azure a cheffe syluer. *Ibid.* lx, His baner..was goules, a sheffe syluer, thre cheuorns in the sheffe. 1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 30 b, There maye be also borne in chiefe, diuerse tokens of armes, and yet the chief not altered in colour from the field. 1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* III. (1634) 143. 1808 Scott *Marm.* VI. ii, And in chief three mullets stood The cognizance of Douglas blood. 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xiv. 171 The Helm always rests upon the Chief of the Shield.

†4. A head of discourse, a heading. *Obs. rare.*

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. III. Argt., A Generall Muster of the Bodies Griefes, The Soules Diseases, vnder sundry Chiefes.

†5. An end (of a bandage). *Obs. rare.*

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, This is done with rolles of one chyef or dyuers chyefs, or armes, begynnynge vpon the hurt place.

II. Transferred and figurative senses.

6. The head of a body of men, of an organization, state, town, party, office, etc.; foremost authority, leader, ruler.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 212 Þo þe Romeyns were wyþ out chef, dyscomfortd hii were. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 57 Wan any auerous or couetous is canonizid .. or maad cheef. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3662 To chese hom a cheftayn to be chefe of þem all. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 399 She was made abbesse and chyef of al the monasterye. 1526 Tindale *Luke* xi. 15 By the power of Belzebub, the chefe of the deuyls. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 288 The king sayde to Syr Gualtier Maury, I will that ye be chiefe of this enterprise. 1611 Bible *Num.* iii. 30 The chiefe of the house of the..Kohathites shalbe Elizaphan. 1666–7 Pepys *Diary* 20 Feb., A Frenchman come to be chief of some part of the King's musique. 1791 Burke in *Corr.* (1844) III. 202 The chief of every monarchical party must be the monarch himself. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess. Nom. & Realist* Wks. (Bohn) I. 253 Hence the immense benefit of party in politics, as it reveals faults of character in a chief. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxiii, The chief of the kitchen, Monsieur Mirobolant.

b. *spec.* The head man or ruler of a clan, tribe, or small uncivilized community.

1587 *Sc. Acts* (1597) § 94 Clannes..dependis vpon the directiones of the saidis Captaines, chiefes, and chieftaines. 1695 C. Leslie *Gallienus Rediv.* 9 He gives these Directions to Collonel Hill. Till we see what is done by the Chiefs, it is not time to Receive their Tenants. 1713 Pope *Windsor For.* 405 And naked youths and painted chiefs admire Our speech, our colour, and our strange attire. 1809 Campbell *Gertr. Wyom.* ad fin., The death-song of an Indian chief! 1814 Scott *Wav.* xxii, Proud chiefs of Clan Ranald, Glengarry, and Sleat! 1841 Macaulay *Ess., W. Hastings* (1853) 95 Their chiefs, when united by a common peril, could bring eighty thousand men into the field.

c. A chief or superior officer; the head of any department; one's superior in office.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xii. 93 Farewell great Chiefe. Shall I strike now? 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 566 Warriers .. A waiting what Command their mighty Chief Had to impose. 1733 Pope *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 126 Chiefs out of war, and Statesmen out of place. 1796–7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 102 The chief of the squadron..gives the general caution..and the leaders of divisions give their words of execution. 1853 Whyte-Melville *Digby Grand* xix, Our old chief..has been appointed to a command in India. 1888 Mowbray Morris *Claverhouse* iv. 67 In the report Lord Evandale makes to his chief.

7. Of things personified.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29281 (Cott.) Hali kirke o rome..þat crist..has in erth leued o cristen-dome for cheif and heued. 1426 Audelay *Poems* 8 Thou most have fayth, hope, and charyté..then charyté he is the chif. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 102 Many lesser Faculties that serve Reason as chief.

†8. The head town or city; the Capital. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22097 (Cott.) þis tun was quilum chefe [*v.r.* chef, cheef, chief] o pers. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 164 Whan Rome was the worldes chefe. *c* 1400 Maundev. v. 35 Surrye of the whiche the cytee of Damasc was chief.

†9. The best part; the height, the prime. *Obs.* or *arch.* (Cf. Chief *a.* 7.)

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xx. xiv. (1845) 97 The chefe is gone of all thy melody, Whose beauty clere made moost swete armony. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* civ. [cv.] 35 He smote all ye first borne in their londe, euen the chefe of all their substance. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 36 Euen in the chiefe of his youth he was taken from schole into the Courte. 1572 J. Jones *Bathes of Bath* II. 12 The cheefe

of Sommer. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 270 By some corruption of the air, whereunto Rome in the chief of Summer is much subject.

†**10.** Chief position, first place, eminence, excellency.

(The meaning of the Shakspere passage is disputed.)

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 281 He wanne the chieffe at euery game, *victor palmam abstulit*. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 74 (*Qº* 1) And they of France of the chiefe rancke and station Are of a most select and generall chiefe in that. — (*Qº* 2, 3, 4) And they in Fraunce of the best ranck and station Or of a most select and generous chiefe [cheefe] in that. — (*Fol.* 1) Are of a most select and generous cheff in that.

11. Short for **chief-rent** (see 13).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 518 The lead mine named Antimonianum..which paid in old time but a chiefe of ten pound weight. 1625 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Hon., Let. to King* 2 But to the immortall and only true God of Heauen and Earth you pay no Chiefes or Acknowledgements. 1795 J. AIKIN *Manchester* 258 A 999 year lease, at the small chief of a shilling per ann. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xiv. 200 An all but universal custom in Lancashire of letting building-sites on what is called chief, that is at a perpetual ground-rent.

12. Phrase. *In chief.* **a.** *Feudal Law* [med.L. *in capite*, F. *en chief*]. Applied to a tenant holding, or tenure held, immediately from the Lord Paramount, as when a tenant held directly from the king, rendering to him personally the service belonging to the tenure. Hence, by extension, applied to tenancy by a perpetual feu-duty or ground-rent, as opposed to a lease for a limited period.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9691 No man, that of the kinge hulde ouȝt In chef, other in eni seruise. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 154 Gyff thow will hald in cheyff off me For euirmar, and thine ofspryng, I sall do swa thow sall be king. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 48 § 1 The same Castelles..be holden of your Highnes in Chief as of youre Crowne. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 § 5 Manours..holden of the kinge by knightes seruice in chiefe. 1607 DAVIES 1*st Let. Earl Salisbury* (1787) 236 He hath yet allotted to him..in demesne, and in chief, ten ballibetaghs or thereabouts. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* Ep. Ded., Proud to hold my dependence on you in chief, as I do part of my small fortune in Wiltshire.

b. In the chief or highest place or position. Often in titles, as *Commander-in-Chief*, *Colonel-in-Chief*, etc.

1607–12 BACON *Ess. Of Great Place* (Arb.) 286 Thinke it more honor, to direct in chiefe, then to be busie in all. 1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* I. 542 Call thy friend In chief one near. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 17 Sittas..commanded the Armenian Army in cheif. *c* 1670 J. GORDON *Hist. Scots Affairs* IV. xxxix, They coulde not agree who should be commander in cheefe. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Elephant in Moon* 27 When one, who for his deep belief Was Virtuoso then in chief. 1866 MRS. OLIPHANT *Madonna Mary* (Hoppe) Nelly Askell whom Will had appropriated..as his sympathizer-in-chief. 1885 *Whitaker's Almanack* 152 Department of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief..Commanding-in-Chief, Field-Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G. *Ibid.* 156, 1st Life Guards..Colonel-in-Chief, H.R.H. Prince of Wales.

c. Chiefly; mainly, principally.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* V. i. 220 Some speech of marriage..which was broke off..in chiefe For that her reputation was dis-valued In leuitie. 1855 BROWNING *Old Pictures Florence*, 'Twixt the aloes I used to lean in chief.

13. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: †**chief-pledge**, a borrow-head, head-borough; **chief-rent**, a rent paid under a tenure in chief; now = quit-rent; **chief-tenant**, a tenant in chief: cf. 12 a. See also CHIEF *a.* 1.

[1292 BRITTON I. xxx. § 4 Si touz les chefs pleges soint venuz a la veuwe; *transl.* whether all the headboroughs are come to the view.] 1619 DALTON *Country Just.* i. (1630) 3 There be other officers of much like authority to our constables, as the borsholders in Kent, the thirdborow in Warwickshire, and the tythingman and burrowhead or headborow, or chiefe-pledge in other places. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 11 The lorde may haue a fre holder that holdeth his lande of hym & payeth hym chefe rentes and other seruyce. 1617 J. MOORE *Mappe Mans Mortalitie* III. v. 209 Forgetting his homage to God, and chiefe-rent of obedience. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 42 Those of the freeholders are frequently called chief rents..and both sorts are denominated quit rents..because thereby the tenant goes quit and free of all other services.

Chief (tʃif), *a.* and quasi-*adv.* Forms: 3–4 **chef**, 4– **chief**; also 4–6 **chefe**, **cheef**, (5 **chif**, **chiff**(e, **chyf**(e, **cheyf**, **scheff**), 5–6 **cheff**(e, 5–7 **cheefe**, **cheif**, (6 **chieffe**, **chyefe**), 6–7 **cheife**, **cheiffe**, **chiefe**. [f. prec.: originally the substantive used in apposition or attributively.]

1. Of persons: That is formally the CHIEF or head; standing at the head; taking the first place; = HEAD-. Used in many official designations, etc., as *Chief Baron*, *Chief Constable*, *Chief Justice*, *Chief Rabbi*, *Chief Secretary*, etc.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 13 Sir Egbriht, our chefe kyng. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 4434 (Fairf.) Þe maister chefe iailer [*earlier MSS.* maister jailere]. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3841 I schal... mak him my chef stiward to sti3tli all my godes. 138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 36 Siche cheefe lordis þat han not above hem anoþir cheef lord. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 26 Bodrygan scheff reulere of Cornwayle. *c* 1525 *Elegy Hen. VIII's Fool* in Halliw. *Nugæ Poet.* 45 Ye as chefe moerner yn your own folys hode. 1530 PALSGR. 204 Chefe baron of the Eschequer, chefe capitayne, etc. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 172 That the king of Englande ought of right to be their chiefe head and sovereigne. 1685 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 361 Paul Ricaut, esq., chief secretary to his excellency the lord lieutenant of Ireland. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 21 The following officers shall be exempted..viz. the chief-mate, the boatswain, and carpenter. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* VI. 503 Argued before Lord Chancellor Nottingham, assisted by the Chief Justices North and Pemberton, and Lord Ch. Baron Montague. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 365 Chief-consulship, Emperorship, victory over Europe.

†**b.** Of things: Highest in rank, capital, head-.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4758 An chyrche he lete rere, In Est end of Kanterbury, þat þe chef chyrche were. *c* 1305 *St. Kenelm* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 49 Of al his lond þe chief Cite. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 10010 (Trin.) Þat are foure vertues principales Whiche men callen cardinales. Alle oþere vertues of hem han holde, þer-fore þei are for cheef Itolde. 138. WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 16 Aȝenst þe chifwerk of gostly mercy. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 23 Thre chefe chambers. *a* 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 54 Thou thyself dost cast thy beams from high From thy chief house. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 88 Vienna, which is the chiefe Citie of the Countrie. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 157 Creuznach, the chief town, is situated on both banks of the Nahe.

2. † *Chief father*: first ancestor, first parent; = ME. *form-fader*. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 684 Habraham..chosen to be chef chyldryn fader. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. iii. 92 Schyr Dardanus..Our cheif fader.

3. At the head or top in importance; most important, influential, or active; principal, foremost, greatest: **a.** of persons.

138. WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 172 Of alle wicked men weiward prestis ben chiff whanne þei turne to cursednesse. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 71 Chefe or princypale, *precipuus*. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxiii. 253 Syr bartram Cleykyn that was chefe maker and cause of the werre. 1633 MARMYON *Fine Companion* III. iii, The cheefe and only mouer of yovr loue. 1828 HAWTHORNE *Fanshawe* i. (1879) 15 A very dear friend..who in his early manhood had been his chief intimate. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 23 Archbishop Cranmer being his chief supporter.

b. of things.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 469 Holycherche chief help & chiftaigne of þe comune. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xix. 23 And my cheffe helpe is he. *c* 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* IV. ix. 97 a, To haue the chief stroke in all ceremonies. 1569 J. ROGERS *Gl. Godly Loue* 186 Children are their Parents cheefe joy. 1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* Pref. (1682) 5 It was not my cheif design. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 168 O Son, in whom my soul hath chief delight. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 203 ₱ 12 Hope is the chief blessing of man. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 51 The man who took the chief part in settling the conditions. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 133 The chief difficulty in adopting such a new metal.

4. More loosely: Belonging to the highest group or first rank; 'of the first order' (J.), prominent, leading. In this relative use, formerly often compared *chiefer*, *chiefest*; see 8.

a. of persons.

c 1440 *York Myst.* XXV. 94, I shall declare playnly his comyng To the chiffe of the Jewes. 1536 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 48 The cheiffe peeres of the realme following the Kinge. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 119 The king of Scottes did hang foure hundreth of the cheefe doers. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xl. 252 Any Aristocracy of the chief Princes of the People. *c* 1785 BURNS *Answ. Ep. of Tailor*, He's rank'd amang the chief O' lang-syne saunts. 1882 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* XXX, All the chief among the Cardinals.

b. of things.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 11 For love drunke is the mischefe Above all other the moste chefe. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxii. 200 Alwayes in the chyefe of the batayle [au plus fort de la bataille]. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. vi. 58 The first, of all your chiefe affaires. 1631–3 *High Commission Cases* (1886) 321 This goeth as a cheife story amongst them. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 71 A short account of the chief crimes they have committed. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 552 A chief object of the expedition.

†**5.** Pre-eminent in excellence; best, finest; choice. *Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 283 He hath the chieffe game, where so euer he goeth, *victor est omnium certaminum*. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, V. v. 12 The cheefe perfections of that louely Dame. 1611 BIBLE *Amos* vi. 6 Anoint themselues with the chiefe ointments. 1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv., Colet* (1867) I. 116 His chief companion was ever some chief book. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 28 The light colours are they that are chief for choice.

6. *Sc.* Intimate (as friends). Cf. the dial. *great*, *thick*. Apparently connected with the Biblical use in Prov. xvi. 28 (1611) 'A whisperer separateth chiefe friends', where the Heb. word means 'familiars, intimates'.

1530 PALSGR. 424, I am cheife a counsayle with one; I am moste aboute hym..he is cheife a counsayle with hym. 1879 JAMIESON s. v., They're very chief wi' ane anither. *Mod. Sc.* You and he are rather chief.

7. *absol.* or *elliptically*. See also CHIEF *sb.* 9.

a. *pl.* Chief people.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 131 Neither Maior, nor Alderman, nor other of the chiefe of the Citie. 1597 BACON *Coulers of Good & Evill* ii. (Arb.) 140 In the northern climate the wits of chief are greater. 1612 W. SHUTE tr. *Fougasses' Hist. Venice* 4 Divers of the cheefe of Padua. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 9 Aug., One of yᵉ chief who formerly got him turn'd by a Fellowship.

b. The main part; the most; the bulk.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xlviii, The disasters occasioned by this hurricane were very great, owing to its having taken place at night, when the chief of the inhabitants were in bed and asleep.

8. Compared as *chiefer*, *chiefest*.

As the word was weakened in force from the meaning of 'head' or 'supreme' absolutely, to that of 'leading', comparison of relative position became possible; and thus a comparative *chiefer* occurs, and much more frequently a superlative *chiefest*, the latter very common in the 16th and 17th c., and still frequent in literary use.

†**a.** *comparative.* Obs.

1553 BALE *Gardiner's Obed.* F viij, That they might be taken for chief, yea, and chiefer than the chiefest. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 269 The Master may imploy his paines principally amongst the chiefer; as the Vsher doth amongst the lower.

b. *superlative.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12418 He was chosyn..chevest of councell. 1535 COVERDALE *Mark* xii. 29 The chefest commaundement of all commaundementes is. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 72 b, The cheefest time of planting..is the end of Sommer. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 59 We giue vnto God the cheefest stroke and the cheefest rule in all things. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. ii. 12 Within their chiefest Temple. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* x. 44 Whosoeuer of you will bee the chiefest [WYCL., *Rhem.* first, TINDALE, etc. chefe]. 1689 SELDEN *Table T.* (Arb.) 82 Patience is the chiefest fruit of Study. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xiv. 387 The Chinese are the chiefest merchants. 1699 *Ibid.* II. II. iv. 112 About which they spend the chiefest of their time. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. (1743) 279 There are six penny-post offices: the chiefest is in Threadneedle Street. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xl, The Grave shall bear the chiefest prize away. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 339 Culture will instantly destroy that chiefest beauty of spontaneousness.

9. *Chief good*, † *chiefest good*: used to translate Lat. *summum bonum*.

1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 117 When Epicurus to the World had taught, That pleasure was the cheifest Good. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 493 As their chief good. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. i. 2 Desires after some one Chiefest Good. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* xiv. Wks. 1874 II. 193 Knowledge..cannot be the chief good of man. 1806 A. KNOX *Rem.* I. 31 Reason..informed the heathen sages that there was a chief good of man. 1869 M. ARNOLD *Cult. & An.* (1882) 212 A good in itself, one of the chiefest of goods.

B. as *adv.* Chiefly, principally. *arch.*

a 1553 UDALL *Roister D.* III. v. (Arb.) 57 Sweete mistresse, where as I loue you..chiefe of all For your personage, beautie, demeanour and witte. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (1880) 17 But chiefe through Iunoes long fostred deadlye reuengment. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 754 Not truly penitent, but chief to try Her husband. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XIV. 291 Me chief he sought. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* V. 407 But chief where in the town The six great avenues meet. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II. (1868) 73 And chief, that earnest April morn Of Richard's Love-court, was it time.

b. So *chiefest*.

1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 51 But first and chiefest with thee bring Him that yon soars on golden wing. 1811 HEBER *Hymn, 'Hosannah, etc.'*, But chiefest, in our cleansèd breast, Eternal, bid Thy Spirit rest.

Chiefage, variant of CHEVAGE. *Obs.*

Chiefalrie, variant of CHIVALRY, after *chief*.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 6 b, Common actes of chiefalrie. *Ibid.* Marcial chiefalrie.

Chiefdom (tʃī·fdəm). [f. CHIEF *sb.* + -DOM.] The estate, position or dominion of a chief; headship, leadership, chief place.

1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Apr., The chiefdome and soveraintie of all flowers and greene hearbes. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Answ. Darel* 146 They haue a superioritie and chiefdome ouer the kingdomes of the world. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* To Rdr. 2, I aimed both at Reason and Rhethorick; but principally the first, as first in worth and chiefdom. 1860 FORSTER *Gr. Remonstr.* 64 The sway of a feudal chiefdom..was ending. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xlix. 117 To continue in the obscure dignity of his petty chiefdom.

Chiefery, chiefry, (tʃī·fēri, tʃī·fri). Chiefly *Irish*. Also 6 **chefferie**, **cheuerie**, **-ye**, 6–7 **chiefrie**, 7 **cheifrie**, **cheeferie**. [f. CHIEF *sb.* + -ERY, -RY.]

1. The office and territory of an Irish chief.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in Holinshed II. 11/1 Rothorike..left the chefferie which he demanded. 1607 DAVIES *1st Let. Earl Salisbury* (1787) 222 It was doubtful in whom the chiefrie of that country [Cavan] rested. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* ii. 15 Every Seignory or Chiefry in these Countries. 1885 R. BAGWELL *Irel. under Tudors* I. 13 Like a lay chiefry, the abbacy was elective.

†**2.** The body of chiefs or leading people. *Obs.*

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 123 The chiefery, or greatest men of Ulster.

3. The institution of chiefs.

1887 *Athenæum* 12 Mar. 345/3 To the clan-system, indeed, to 'chiefery', and to 'Celtic feudalism', the duke [of Argyll] ascribes all the evils of the Highlands.

4. The dues belonging to the chief or tanist of a clan or district; the analogous payment of tribute to the sovereign, or of rent to the lord superior.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in Holinshed II. 55/1 The Otians..denieng to paie their accustomable cheuerie, yeelded themselues vnto the earle of Ormond. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (1862) 542/2 Able..to yeeld her Maiesty reasonable chiefrie. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1747) 169 These cheeferies..did consist cheefly in cuttings and cosheries and other Irish exactions. 1731 SWIFT *Consid. on Two Bills* Wks. (1761) III. 211 Leaving a small chiefry for the minister to pay. 1884 MARY HICKSON *Irel. in 17th Cent.* I. 93 Large tracts of land..for which they paid merely nominal chiefries to the Protestant owners in fee.

Chiefess (tʃī·fĕs). [f. CHIEF *sb.* + -ESS.] A female (ethnic) chief.

1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 18 The converted chiefess, Kapiolani. 1882 *Good Wds.* 654 The highest chiefess dared not..taste food that had been prepared for any man. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 18 June 787 No one can address a chief or chiefess without being first spoken to.

† **Chieffe**, obs. form of KEEVE, a vat.
1536 *Lett. & Papers Hen. VIII*, X. 175, 2 washing chieffes.

† **Chieffront.** *Obs.* App. a corruption of CHAUFRON, CHAMFRAIN: cf. CHEVERONNE in same sense.
1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 250 *Chieffront*, a French word, is the arming for the forehead of the horse. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* v. ii. 166 The Horses head, necke, brest, and buttocke barbed with Pectron, Trappings, Crinier and Chieffront.

Chiefless (tʃīflĕs), *a.* [f. CHIEF *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no chief.
c 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1760) II. xxiii. 221 The Chiefless Highlander was going to the place. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 617 And chiefless armies doz'd out the campaign. 1882 *Athenæum* 22 Apr. 501/2 From the lowly estate of chiefless Eskimo and almost chiefless Australians.

Chieflet. *nonce-wd.* A petty chief.
1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 22 The chief or chieflet, for he was no less, came out.

Chiefly (tʃīfli), *a.* [f. CHIEF *sb.* + -LY [1].] Properly pertaining to a chief.
1870 MEADE *New Zealand* 356 A real chiefly exercise. 1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* III. ix. (1879) 708 There is a natural relation between constant fighting and development of chiefly power. 1882 *Athenæum* 22 Apr. 502/1.

Chiefly (tʃīfli), *adv.* [f. CHIEF *a.* + -LY [2].]
1. In chief, in particular; preeminently; especially, particularly; above all, most of all. † *Chiefliest*: most particularly.
c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 850 Þe lorde hym charred to a chambre, & chefly cumaundez To delyuer hym a leude, hym lo3ly to serue. *Ibid.* 883 He .. achaufed hym, chefly, & þenne his cher mended. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 42 Crist is rich, for He haþ chefly & richli alle þingis. 14.. *Epiph.* (*Tundale's Vis.* 113) Sche answered .. With all the port of womonly clennes Hurself demenyng and chefly with mekenes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 292 Many great inconveniences followed. And chiefely the price of Corne this yere beganne greatly to be advaunced. 1611 BIBLE *Tobit* iv. 12 Beware of all whoredome .. and chiefely take a wife of the seed of thy fathers. 1645 MRS. WORCESTER in Dircks *Life* viii. (1865) 118 That which is chiefliest and earnestliest recommended you. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* iii, To make a fine gentleman several trades are required, but chiefly a barber. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 389 Not life, but a good life, is to be chiefly valued.
2. (Relatively to others.) Principally, mainly, for the most part. (Usually with the force of 'mainly but not exclusively'.)
138. WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 370 Þe material swerde wiþ his purtenance in þe persone of cesar, in whom þat tyme was chefly þis swerde. — *Sel. Wks.* I. 14 Cristis prechours shulden chevely tellen Goddis lawe. 1529 FRITH *Antithesis* (1829) 300 We will chiefly touch the head, which is the Pope. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 300, I must needes commend you very much in all your doings, chiefely for your valiantnes .. in this battaile. 1711 ADDISON *Spec.* No. 169 ¶ 9 Cæsar's Character is chiefly made up of Good-nature. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* iii. 58 The Anatomy of Melancholy .. consists chiefly of quotations. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 172 In consequence chiefly of his exertions.

† **Chiefness.** *Obs.* [f. CHIEF *a.* + -NESS.] The chief quality; supremacy, superiority.
c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 403 Þen ony state gretter nowherellys to bere, Of cheffenesse or of heyȝe governyng. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* vi. (D.) Accounted the principall; but .. their chiefnesse was *penes Regis arbitrium*.

Chiefry: see CHIEFERY.

Chiefship (tʃīfʃip). [f. CHIEF + -SHIP.] The office and function of chief.
1783 BURKE *Affairs of India* Wks. XI. 193 Mr. Nicholas Grueber, who preceded Mr. Barwell in the chiefship of Dacca. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. x. ii. 625 The chiefship of the district has been ever since in the same family. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* 206 A recognized chiefship in the ministry.

Chieftain (tʃīftĕn). Forms: 4 **cheftayne**, 5–6 **chieftayne**, 6–7 **-taine**, 7–8 **-tan**, 5– **-tain**; also 4 **chefteyn**, **chiftaigne**, **chyftan**, 5 **chefteyne**, **-tane**, **-taigne**, **-tayn**, **-tan**, **chiftene**, **chiefteyn**, **chyeftayne**, 5–7 *Sc.* **chiftan**, 6 **chefetaine**, **cheefteine**, **cheefetein**, **chiefteyne**, **-teine**, (**cheiftane**, **chiefden**), 6–7 **chiefetain**(e, **chiftain**, 7 **cheeftain**(e, (8 **cheiftan**). [ME. *chef-, chieftayne*, arose as a variant of the earlier CHEVETAINE, partly phonetic (for *chevtaine*), partly assimilated to *chef*, CHIEF, and gradually superseded all the varieties of the earlier form. *Chiefteyn, cheftain* occur occas. in Anglo-French.]
† 1. The head of a body of men, of an organization, state, town, party, office, etc.; head-man, ruler, chief. *Obs.* in *gen.* sense.
c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* (1864) B. 1295 Wyth charged chariotes þe cheftayne he fyndez. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3662 To chese hom a cheftayn to be chefe of þem all. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 97 To yeve vs a kynge and chiefteyn that may saue and maynteine holy cherche. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* (1801) 151 Inglismen tuik not God to be their cheiftane. 1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 1019/1 The magistrates and cheefeteins of the citie. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* ii. (1844) 52 Every one of these groups of peasantry .. had a species of chieftain.
2. A military leader; a captain. *arch.* and *poet.*
c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 16 Dardan hight þe cheftayn of þat company, Sadok sonne of Danmark kyng Danesry. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4790 Then Agamynon .. chargit hom as cheften all his choise pepull. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 416 The Scottes .. appoynted two Armies to invade Englande. Of the first was chiefetaine syr Thomas Halibarton. *Ibid.* II. 434 Sent to the sea Lord Edmond Holland Erle of Kent, as Chefetaine of that Crewe. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 16 These two armies conducted by their most resolute chiefetains. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVII. 172 Ah, Hector, Chieftain of excelling form. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xxiii, Brunswick's fated chieftain. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Threnody* Wks. (Bohn) I. 489 The chieftain paced beside The centre of the troop allied.
b. The captain or leader of a band of robbers.
a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. I* Wks. (1711) 6 Rather .. than render himself chiftain of thievish troops. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 134 The robber chieftain left them; the Pacha of Bosnia came to their aid.
3. The CHIEF of a clan or tribe:
a. of a Highland clan. (Attempts have been made to differentiate *chief* and *chieftain*: see quot. 1818.) Also sometimes extended to heads of Border clans and others representing the oldest branch of their family.
1587 *Sc. Acts* (1597) § 94 [erroneously printed § 96] The Captaines, chieffes, and chieftaines of all Clannes .. and the principalls of the branches of the saidis Clannes. *Ibid.* § 100 To require .. redresse thereof, at the chiefe of the Clanne, or chieftaine of the Cuntrie. 1639 *Sc. Parl., Minutes of Articles* 17 Oct., That the chieftanes of Clannes and Landislorde might be obleist to bring in all brokin men. 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 207 The islands still remained governed by powerful chieftains. 1814 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* xxxiii, Health to the Chieftain from his clansman true! 1818 — *Rob Roy* Introd., Chieftains, which in the Highland acceptation, signifies the head of a particular branch of a tribe, in opposition to Chief, who is the leader and commander of the whole name. 1842 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. ix. 160 She [Lady Willoughby] wore .. the chieftain's bonnet with two eagle's feathers. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 460 The Macdonalds, Lords of the Isles .. who claimed to be Kings as well as Chieftains.
b. of an uncivilized tribe or primitive people.
1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 165 Prevailing upon the Crow chieftain to return him his horses. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 53 Beowulf, a chieftain of the Western Danes, was the Achilles of the North. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 69 The chieftains of Rajputana, particularly the Rajas of Bundi and Jaypur.
† 4. One who takes a chief or leading part; a leader, principal, head. *Obs.*
1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1641) 292 The Chiefetaynes of the conjuration in England. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 412 The Abbot .. heeryng that the Chiefeteynes of his Felowship were taken and executed. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XL. liii. 1092 To proceed against them who had been the cheeftaines and counsellors to persuade them to passe over the Alpes. *fig.* *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 313 The deedly synnes, this is to seyn Chieftaynes of synnes .. Now been they cleped Chieftaynes for as much as they been chief.
5. *Her.* = CHIEF *sb.* 3.
1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 30 b, Here the fielde remaynethe perfecte without alteration of coloure, and abydeth onely as charged in the chefetaine.

Chieftaincy (tʃīftĕnsi). [mod. f. prec. + -CY; (cf. *captaincy*); after *infancy, lieutenancy*, etc., in which the suffix, really *-y*, is apparently *-cy*.]
The rank or position of chieftain; government by a chieftain; = the earlier CHIEFTAINRY.
1817 *Month. Rev.* LXXXVIII. 203 Edward Davis having succeeded to the chieftaincy. 1835 COLERIDGE in *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 494 The Greek chieftancies, had .. passed into Constitutions. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 459 The chieftaincies of the Celtic tribes.

Chieftainess (tʃīftĕnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS. *Cheventaynes* occurs in 15th c. and *chefetaynes* in early 16th c.; but app. the word after being long obs. was formed anew by Scott.] A female chief or chieftain; a female head of a clan or tribe.
c 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xlix. (Gibbs MS. 103) Þe lady of alle worlde & princes of holy chyrche and cheuentaynes [ed. W. de W. 1530, chefetaynes] of Godes peple. [1592 CONSTABLE *Sonn.* ii. Poems (1859) 41 Worthie dame! if I thee chieftayne call of Venus' host.] 1805 SCOTT *Let.* 21 *Mar.* in *Lockhart* (1839) II. 217, I don't know if ever you saw my lovely Chieftainess. 1818 — *Rob Roy* xxxi, The Highlanders who surrounded the chieftainess, if I may presume to call her so without offence to grammar. 1857 S. OSBORN *Quedah* x. 133 Tamelan .. under the rule of a petty chieftainess.

Chieftainry (tʃīftĕnri). [f. as prec. + -RY.]
1. The rank of chieftain, chieftaincy; the rule or territory of a chieftain.
1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 189 They were .. divided into the like petty chieftaineries as we find them to have been in Wales. 1773 JOHNSON *Lett.* I. lxxx. 144 The Laird .. has sometimes disputed the chieftainry of the clan with Macleod of Skie. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. v. 366 The .. chieftainry of Fergus descended to his son. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 326 A county of half-barbarian chieftainries.
2. A body of chieftains collectively.
1807 *Annual Rev.* V. 584 An aristocratic chieftainry. 1836 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph. Acharnians* II. iv, Not thought to hate the chieftainry.

Chieftainship (tʃīftĕnʃip). [f. CHIEFTAIN + -SHIP.] The office or position of a chieftain.
1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* let. 6 Sept., The chieftainship of the Highlanders is a very dangerous influence. 1790 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 241 A Highland gentleman .. consulted me if he could not validly purchase the chieftainship of his family from the chief. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp. Reform* 27 Oct., A Government under the chieftainship of Lord Derby. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl.* (1873) I. ix. 247.

Chieftance, obs. form of plural *chieftains*.

Chieftess (tʃīftĕs). [Abnormal f. *chief* or *chieft(ain* + -ESS.] A female chief or chieftain.
1878 SPRY *Cruise of H. M. S. Challenger* xvi. (ed. 7) 275 A small party of ladies .. amongst whom were .. Moa, Queen of Raiatea .. the Chieftess of Morea. 1883 *Mission Herald* (Boston) Jan. (1884) 37 The .. Christian woman and chieftess.

† **Chiefty.** *Obs.* [f. CHIEF + -TY.] Headship, supremacy, sovereignty; chief place, or degree.
1552 HULOET, Cheiftye, or cheife gouernaunce, or supremacy, *primatus*. Cheifty, or pryncipall rule of holy matters, *hierarchia*. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 104 To giue the soueraigntie, or chieftie of their Landes from them, to a straunger. 1616 HIERON *Wks.* II. 36 Surely, that, which hath the chieftie in a mans desire, will preuaile most in his endeuour. *a* 1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. Rom.* IV. (1650) 176 The chiefety of our hope and confidence must be placed in God. 1644 HUNTON *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* v. 39 These Titles .. import only Utmost chiefty.

Chiek, obs. form of SHEIK.

Chield (tʃīld). *Sc.* Also 6 **cheild**, 6– **chiel**. [App. a variant of CHILD.
For *Child* in its ordinary sense BAIRN is used in Sc. The chief difficulty with *chield* is phonetic: in no other word is Eng. *-ild* (-əild) represented by (-ild) in Sc. But no other origin for the word has suggested itself.]
† 1. In *chamber-chield* = valet; see CHAMBER *sb.* 13. *Obs.*
1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 703 With ane sword .. His chalmer cheild and all the laif, to deid .. he pot thame all. *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* 27 (Jam.) He called for his chamber-chiels, and caused them to light candles.
2. A familiar term for man, *esp.* young man, lad; 'fellow', 'chap'.
a 1758 RAMSAY *Poet. Wks.* (1844) 83 Twa sturdy chiels. 1786 BURNS *Dream* iv, But facts are chiels that winna ding, And downa be disputed. 1789 — *On Captain Grose* i, A chield 's amang you taking notes. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvii, She 's breaking her heart .. about this wild chield.
3. '= CHILD in Aberdeenshire' (Jamieson).
1768 Ross *Helenore* 73 (Jam.) Heard ye nae word, gin he had chiel or chare? [(?) child or dear]. 1790 SHIRREFS *Gloss.*, *Chiel*, child; *Wi' chiel*, with child.

Chier(e, obs. form of CHEER.

Chierete, chierte(e, obs. ff. of CHERTE.

Chiese, obs. form of CHEESE *sb.*[1]

Chievance, Chieve: see CHEVANCE, CHEVE.

† **Chiever.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *chièvre* :—L. *capra* she-goat.] A goat.
1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) I. vi. 10 a/1 The paas & way of the wylde bestes, as chieuers, beres & other.

Chif(fe, obs. forms of CHIEF.

Chiff-chaff (tʃi·fˌtʃɑf). Also 8 **chiff-chaf**, **chif-chaf**. [Expressive of its note.] A bird, also called Lesser Pettychaps (*Phylloscopus rufus*), of the family *Sylviinæ* or Warblers, closely akin to the Willow Wren or Willow Warbler, with which it is often confounded in dialectal nomenclature.
c 1780 G. WHITE *Observ.* (1876) I. 409 The smallest uncrested willow wren, or chiff-chaf .. utters two sharp piercing notes. 1792 — *Lett.* xi. *To Marsham*, The smallest willow-wren .. called here the Chif-Chaf from its two loud sharp notes, is always the first spring bird of passage. 1860 TRISTRAM *Gt. Sahara* vi. 100 Here are the winter-quarters of many of our familiar English birds: the chiffchaff, willow-wren, and white throat hop on every twig in the gardens.
Hence **Chi·ff-chaff** *v.*, to utter this bird's note.
1884 J. BURROUGHS in *Cent. Mag.* Mar. 779/2 The little chiffchaff was chiffchaffing in the pine woods.

Chiffney-bit. A kind of bit, invented by Chiffney, a jockey, which gives more leverage upon the curb than an ordinary bit.
1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. xviii. 44 A mouth so callous that a Chiffney-bit might have broken his jaw, but I defy it to have stopped him.

‖ **Chiffon** (ʃifŏn). [F.; = 'tout ajustement de femme ne servant qu' à la parure' (Littré), primarily piece of old cloth, paper, etc., rag; f. *chiffe* rag.] *pl.* Ornamental adjuncts of a lady's dress, 'fal-lals'; colloquially extended to matters of feminine dress considered as an object of ornament or display.
1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxxix, It would stand out well among the fashionable *chiffons*. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 18 June 3 With various chiffons here and there, perhaps a bit of Japanese silk bunched out behind or swaddled up in front into a knot or a bow. 1888 E. M. MARSH in *Gd. Words* May 339 Tea and *chiffons* become monotonous. *Mod.* 'What did you and Miss B. talk about?' 'Oh! chiffons!'

Chiffonier (ʃifŏnī·ɹ). Also **-onnier**, **-onniere**, **-oniere**, **cheffonier**. [a. F. *chiffonnier, -ière* rag-gatherer, *transf.* 'a piece of furniture with drawers in which women put away their needle-work, cuttings of cloth, etc.' (Littré).]
1. A piece of furniture, consisting of a small cupboard with the top made so as to form a side-board.
1806 C. K. SHARPE *Lett.* (1888) I. 251 Driven out into the wide world with a small helpless family of chiffoniers, writing-tables and footstools. 1831 *Cat's Tail* 28 Littered table and chiffonnière. 1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 108/1 Rosewood chiffoniers. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* (1856) II. ii. 176 The rout cakes are in the chiffonière. 1851 *Times* 2 Apr. 12/6 Cheffoniers, pier tables, rocking chairs.
‖ 2. A rag-picker; a collector of scraps. (Consciously Fr., and usually so spelt.)
1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 568/2 Play the part of political *chiffonniers*. 1861 *Ibid.* 14 Dec. 620 All kinds of odds and ends, scraps and rubbish, fished up as it were by the literary chiffonnier. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 829/1 Swarms of Chiffoniers gather around it to pick out .. scraps of value.

‖ **Chignon** (ʃiⁿyoⁿ). [a. F. *chignon* nape of the neck, chignon; in earlier F. *chaaignon* (13th c.), *chaignon du col, chinon du col, eschignon du col* (16th c.) nape of the neck, variant of *chaînon* ring or link of a chain, f. *chaîne* chain.]

A large coil or hump of hair, usually folded round a pad, which has, at various times (e. g. *c* 1780, *c* 1870), been worn by women on the nape of the neck or back of the head.

1783 *Lady's Mag.* XIV. 121 Fashionable Dresses for 1783. Full Dress.—The hair large, and the chignon low behind. 1817 MAR. EDGWORTH *Harrington* xiii, The hair behind, natural and false, plastered together to a preposterous bulk .. was [*c.* 1780] turned up in a sort of great bag, or club, or chignon. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 267 Pretty little fantastic chignons and lovelocks. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 3 July 9/1 A young gentleman was seen riding .. holding on high at the end of his cane a chignon, as those heavy humps of hair are technically called. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* II. vi. 171 These girls .. are all alike—from chignon to ankle.

Hence **Chi·gnoned** *a.*, wearing a chignon.

1869 *Daily News* 4 Mar., All the noisy world of carrotty, chignoned 'cocodettes'. 1870 W. WHITMAN in *Scott. Rev.* (1883) 291 Unhealthy forms .. padded, dyed, chignon'd.

Chigoe (tʃi·go). Also 7(?)–8 **chego**, 8 **chiego, chiger**, 8–9 **chegoe, chigre**, 9 **chigua, chigo, chigger**. Also JIGGER. [A West-Indian name: the F. form is *chique*, which Littré thinks identical with Sp. *chico* small; of this *chigo* might be a negro-corruption: evidence is wanting. *Chigger, jigger*, are corruptions by English-speaking people.]

A small species of flea (*Pulex* or *Sarcopsylla penetrans*), found in the West Indies and South America. The female burrows beneath the skin of the human feet (and sometimes of the hands) and becomes greatly distended with eggs, which are sometimes hatched there, causing itching, and painful sores. Hence † **chigoe-pated** *a.* (quot. 1691).

1691 *Reply to Vind. of Disc. on Unreasonableness of New Separation* 11 By Vertue of which .. a busie Chego-pated Priest may insolently attempt to Visit his Metropolitan. 1708 KERSEY, *Chiego*, a small Creature that gets into the Feet of those that live in the Island of Barbadoes, and makes them very uneasie. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 162 The Chego. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 418 The Chigoe or Chiger .. is very frequent and troublesome in all our sugar-colonies. 1781 SMEATHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 170 The jigger of the West Indies. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. vii. 137 Multitudes of chigoes or sand-fleas. 1810 SOUTHEY *Hist. Brazil* x. 436 The first settlers suffered terribly from the *chiguas* or jiggers. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 46 In the West Indies the juice of Mammea is employed to destroy the chiggers. 1868 F. BOYLE *Ride across Cont.* 68 'Neguas' .. better known in England by their West Indian name, 'jiggers' or 'chigos'.

Chik(e, -en, obs. form of CHICK, CHICKEN.

Chikino, var of CHEQUIN.

Chilandre: see CHILINDRE.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 74 Chylander or chylawndur, *chyndrus* [v.r. *chillindrus*]. 1530 PALSGR. 205/1 Chilandre, *chilandre*.

Chilbed, obs. form of CHILDBED.

Chilblain (tʃi·lblēn). Forms: 6 **chyll blayne, chilblaine**, 6–7 **chilblane**, (7 **child-blane, -blain**), 8 **chill-**, 7– **chilblain**. [f. CHILL + BLAIN.]

An inflammatory swelling produced by exposure to cold, affecting the hands and feet, accompanied with heat and itching, and in severe cases leading to ulceration.

1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict., Perfigedd*, chyll blayne. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 357 Wash chilblanes when they breacke with good warme wine. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 80 Child-blanes are an inflammation of the Feet by the Winter cold. 1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* I. i. (1677) 4 For fear of catching Chil-blanes. 1807–26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 91 If a limb, that is .. excessively cold, be suddenly warmed, chilblains .. are the result. 1826 SCOTT *Diary* 26 Mar., I catch chilblains on my fingers and cold in my head.

Chi·lblain, *v. trans.* [f. prec. sb.] To affect with chilblains. In mod. Dicts.

Chilblained (tʃi·lblēind), *a.* [f. CHILBLAIN + -ED.] Affected with chilblains; also *fig.*

1602 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. iii, Clumsie chil-blain'd iudgement. 1658 FLECKNOE *Enigmat. Charac.* (1665) 103 [His fingers] be so gouty and chilblain'd. 1831 *Cat's Tail* 9 Unstockinged legs and chilblained feet.

Chilblainy (tʃi·lblēini), *a.* [f. as prec. + -Y 1.] Affected with chilblains.

1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 222, With chilblainy fingers 1859 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XI. 83 A small child in a distant school —gloomy, fireless, chilblainy.

† **Chilce.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *child* after *milce*:—OE. *miltse*, f. *mild.*] Childishness, childness.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 22 Mest al þæt ic habbe ydon ys idelnesse and chilce.

Child (tʃəild), *sb. Pl.* **children** (tʃi·ldrĕn). Forms: *Sing.* 1 **cild**, 2– **child**; also 2 **cyld**, 2–6 **chyld**, (4 **childd**), 4–6 **chylde**, 4–7, 9 (*arch.* in sense 5) **childe**, (5 **schyld**); see also CHIELD. *Pl.*: see below. [OE. *cild* neut. :—OTeut. type **kilpoᵐ* (OE. *-ld* from OTeut. *-lp*) from root **kilp-*, whence also Goth. *kilþei* womb, *inkilþô* pregnant woman. Not found elsewhere: in the other WGer. langs. its place is taken by *kind*.

As the form of OHG., OS., OFris. *kind* is not satisfactorily explained from the root *ken-* (Aryan *gen-*) 'beget, bear', and is, for LG. at least, quite irregular, Prof. Sievers suggests the possibility that *kind* is a perversion of *cild, kilþ-*, by assimilation to the derivatives of root *ken-*, which may have spread from OHG. to OS. and Fris.

The OE. plural was normally *cild*; but in late OE. the word was partly assimilated to the neuter *-os* stems, making nom. pl. *cildru, -ra*, and esp. gen. pl. *cildra*. Ælfric, *Grammar* 23, gives nom. *cild*, gen. *cildra*, dat. *cildum*; but he also has nom. *cildru* (e. g. Hom. II. 324). No *r* forms occur in the earlier Vesp. Psalter nor in Northumbrian. The latter had *cild* and *cildo*; and sometimes made the word masc. with pl. *cildas*. In ME. there are rare instances of *chyld, childe* as plural; but the surviving type was OE. *cildru, cildra*, which gave ME. *childre, childer*: this was the regular northern and north midland form, and is still used in the dialects as far south as Shropsh., Leicester, and Lincolnsh. But in the south this was made *childer-en, childre-n* by conformation to the *-en* plurals: cf. *brethre, brether, brethren*, plurals of BROTHER. This has become the standard and literary form. The Old Northumbrian *cildas* is paralleled by *childes* in 15th c., which is exceptional; but the Sc. differentiated word CHIELD has always *chields* in plural.]

A. Illustration of the plural forms.

† *a.* **childe**: 1 *cildo, cild*, 2 *chyld*, 4 *childe*.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xix. 13 Þa brohte weron him cild. *c* 1000 *Ags. G.* Matt. xxi. 16 Of cilda and of sacerda muðe. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* Matt. ii. 16 Ealle þa chyld þe on Bethleem wæron. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* (Trin.) 11578 Þe childe þat were slayne.

β. **childer**: OE. *cildru, cildra*, 2–6 *childre*, (3 *childere*), 3– *childer* (still in dial.), 4 *-ire*, 4–5 *-yre*, 4–6 *-ir*, 5 *childur, -yr*, 5–6 *chylder, -ur*. *Genit.* OE. *cildra*, 2 *chyldren* (or ? *dat.*), 2–3 *childrene*, 2–7 *childre*, 4–7 *childer*, 5 *chyldyr*, 6 *chillder, childers*.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 16 Of muðe cildra & sukendra. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloq.* ad. init., We cildra biddaþ þe. *c* 1000 Thorpe's *Hom.* II. 608 (Bosw.) Cildru. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 16 Of chyldren, & of sacerda muðe. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Þa weren monie childre dede. *Ibid.*, Of milc drinkende childre muðe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 422 Childrene scole. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 715 Fader, and breðere, and childre, and wif. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2707 Childir thre. *Ibid.* 5549 Þar childer [*Trin. MS.* childre] liues. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxiii[i]. 1 Preise, 3ee childer, the Lord. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* I. xii, Techenge the childre. 1535 COVERDALE *Esther* ix. 28 Dayes .. to be kepte of childers children. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 41 Besydes women and chylder. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* (1801) 13 His propir childir. 1578 *Gude & Godlie Ballates* (1868) 114 Thy childeris children thow sall se. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. IV. 193 What childre-spell? what May-game have we here? *c* 1631 *Turnament Totenham* 154 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 89 It was no childer game. 1861 E. WAUGH *Birtle Carter's T.* 31 We're o' God Almighty's childer, mon. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Childer*, or *Childern*, var. of 'children'.

γ. **children**: 3 *childerne, -rene*, 3–5 *chyldryn*, 4 *childeren, -drin*, 4–5 *-dryn*, 4–6 *childern* (still in dial.), *chyldren*, 5 *childeryn, -dyrn*, 6 *chylderne*, 2– *children*. Exc. in 3 **childres**. *Genit.* 4–5 *chyldryn*, 6 *children, -ern*, 4–7 *childrens*, 7– *children's*.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 Feire children. *c* 1205 LAY. 12992 An of þissen children [1275 childrene]. *Ibid.* 5323 Childre swiðe hende [1275 children]. *Ibid.* 5414 Riche menne children. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 230 His leoue children. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 392 Of her chyldryn noȝt on. *c* 1300 *Beket* 79 Ȝunge childerne. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 684 Chef chyldryn fader. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. x. (1495) 229 The fallynge euyll also hyght childrens euyll. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 8 For these chyldryn sake. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 2 § 1 Their childeryn unpreferred. 1548 HALL *Chron.* an. 1533. 215 Two hundreth chyldren. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, Their chyldrens [1549 childers] children. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* 76 The men chylderne wyth the women chylderne. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xv. 26 The childrens bread [1750 children's].

† *δ.* **childs**: OE. *cildas*, 5 *childes*.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xix. 13 Lytlas cnæhtas *vel* cildas. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 152 Where so many childes Thare balys cannot bete.

† *ε.* **childres**. *rare.*

1275 LAY. 5465 Alle hire childres.

B. Signification.

I. With reference to state or age.

1. The unborn or newly born human being; fœtus, infant. App. originally always used in relation to the mother as the 'fruit of the womb'.

When the application was subsequently extended, the primitive sense was often expressed by *babe, baby, infant*; but 'child' is still the proper term, and retained in phrases, as 'with child', 'to have a child', 'child-birth', the verb *to child*, etc.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke i. 44 Se cild in innað minum. *c* 1000 *Ags. G.* ibid., Min cild on minum innope [*c* 1160 *Hatton G.*, Min chyld]. *Ibid.* Luke ii. 16 Þæt cild on binne aled. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Þæt chyld on binne aleiȝd. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6944 Wiþþ þe childess moderr. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* i. 40 The ȝonge child [*16th c. versions* babe] in hir wombe gladide. — ii. 16 A ȝong child put in a cracche [*16th c. vv.* babe layde in a manger]. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1892 Sevene chyldur she hym bare. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 208 In the same ȝere the qween had child at Gaunt. *c* 1475 *Pictorial Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 751 *Hec matrix*, a schyn that a schyld ys consevyd in. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xii. 5 If she beare a maid child. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 35 It expelleth the dead childe and the after-birth. 1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 325 A child *en ventre*..is considered as a child *in esse*, and is entitled under all the circumstances, in which a child then born would be entitled. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 9 The last living child of the Princess Anne.

b. *spec.* A female infant, a girl-baby. *dial.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 71 A very pretty barne: A boy, or a Childe I wonder? 1775 ASH, *Child*, an infant—a son or daughter..a female infant. *c* 1780 HOLE *MS. Gloss. Devonsh.* (cited by Halliw.) *Child*, a female infant. 1876 *N. & Q.* 22 Apr., A country woman [in Shropshire] said to me, *apropos* of a baby, 'Is it a lad or a child?' 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* 126 *Chiel*..2 A female infant. 'Well, what is it theeäs time, a chiel or a bwoy?'

2. A young person of either sex below the age of puberty; a boy or girl.

A gradual extension of sense 1.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 222 Him hylpð .. þæt him fæt cild ætslape. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* (1867) 7 Þa children ploȝeden in þere strete. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 422 Ancre ne schal nout .. turnen hire ancre hus to childrene scole. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prioress's T.* 49 To synge and to rede, As smale childer doon. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 300 Children and maides that holly carolles sang. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 201 When I was yet a child, no childish play To me was pleasing. 1747 BERKELEY *Tar-water in Plague* Wks. III. 484 Two children, a boy and a girl. 1804 WORDSW. *Poems on Childh.* i, The child is father of the man. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 303 A desire to lessen the labour of young children.

b. In the Bible, as rendering Heb. יֶלֶד 'child', 'bairn', extended to youths approaching or entering upon manhood.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxvii. 30 Ruben turned aȝen to the sisterne, fonde not the child [i. e. Joseph æt. 17]. — Dan. i. 17 God ȝaue to these children science and discipline. 1611 *Ibid.* As for these foure children, God gaue them knowledge and skil. — *Apocrypha* (*title*) The Song of the three holy children, which followeth in the third chapter of Daniel. *Mod.* (Canticle) *Benedicite* or the Song of the Three Children.

3. *transf.* One who has (or is considered to have) the character, manners, or attainments of a child; esp. a person of immature experience or judgement; a childish person. (See also 20.)

c 1250 *Moral Ode* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 22 Wel lange ic habbe child iben a worde & ec a dede. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xiv. 20 Britheren, nyle ȝe be maad children in wittis. 1526 TYNDALE ibid., Brethren be not children in witte. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xiv, He was a childe amonge children. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* IV. i, Men are but children of a larger growth. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 44 Your language proves you still the child. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. ix. 576 The French, always treated as children, are, in political matters, children still.

b. In contemptuous or affectionate address.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 409 Come recreant, come thou childe, Ile whip thee with a rod. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* VI. vii, Poor child, that waitest for thy love! *Ibid.* LXIX. iv, They called me fool, they call'd me child.

4. Formerly applied to all pupils at school, esp. to those at charity schools.

a 1200 *Charter of Eadwine* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 260 Ic Eadwine munek, cildremeistre on Niwan munstre. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5881 Maysters som tyme uses þe wand þat has childer to lere under þair hand. 1518 COLET *Stat. St. Pauls* in Lupton *Life of Colet* 276 All the Children in the scole knelyng in theyr Settes. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 76 Alle the men chylderne wyth the women chylderne..that perteynyd unto the howse of the powre [Christ's Hospital]. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* (1886) I. 216 [They] were all poor Children, Taberders and afterwards Fellows of Queen's College. 1720 STRYPE (*St. Paul's Sch.*) in *Stow's Surv.* I. xxv, If any Child admitted here, go to any other School to learn there, such Child for no Man's Suit be again received into the School. 1810 *Minute-bk.* of *Mill Hill Sch.*, Regul. for Dom. Superint. .. His attention shall be directed to the Morals and Conduct of the Boys .. before and after School hours. He shall not suffer the children to pass beyond the Bounds prescribed, etc.

b. *spec.* A singing boy or chorister. Still retained at the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

1510–11 *Northumbld. Househ. Bk.* 40 Gentyllmen and Childryn of the Chapell. *Ibid.* 44 Childer of the Chapell—vj. 1534 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Stortford* (1882) 41 New surplecs for the childern. 1566 TURBERV. *Poems* (*title*) Epitaph on Maister Edwards, sometime Maister of the Children of the Chappell. 1584 LYLY (*title*) Campaspe, played before the Queenes Maiestie .. by her Maiesties Children..and the Children of Paules. *a* 1717 *Cheque Bk. Chapel Royal* 28 Dr. William Croft (as Master of the Children). 1887 *Daily Tel.* 8 Apr., Mr. C. S. Jekyll, organist and composer to her Majesty's Chapel Royal, and musical instructor of the children.

† **5.** A youth of gentle birth: used in ballads, and the like, as a kind of title. *arch.* When used by modern writers, commonly archaically spelt *chylde* or *childe*, for distinction's sake.

The precise force with which *cild* was used in OE. is not certain: Mr. Freeman (*Norm. Conq.* I. v. 374 *note*) merely concludes that 'it is clear that it was a title of dignity'. In 13th and 14th c. 'child' appears to have been applied to a young noble awaiting knighthood: e. g. in the romances of Ipomydon, Sir Tryamour, Torrent of Portugal, etc.

1016–20 *Charter of Godwine* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 10 Godwines Wulfeazes sunu, and Ælfsiȝe cild, and Eadmer æt Burham. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 6032 Ac a child yong man aplight .. Berard was his right nam, Alle on he folwed Sir Gii. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1822 Oþer cherl oþer child. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 123 To whom he ordeyned child Gilbert to be tutour. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 741 And Tryamowre rode hym ageyne, Thogh he were mekylle man of mayne

The chylde broght hym downe! ' *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 143 Be he churle or childe. *c* 1525 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. v. 55 (Camb. MS.) Anchises get! heynd childe [*v.r.* heynd, kynd], curtes and gude. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 124 Than was in Rome ane nobill childe..namit Caius Mucius. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. viii. 15 The noble Childe, preventing his desire..smote him on the knee. *Ibid.* VI. ii. 36 Chyld Tristram prayd that he with him might goe. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 187 Childe Rowland to the darke Tower came. ?*a* 1700 *Child Waters* i. in Percy *Reliq.* III. ix, Childe Waters in his stable stoode. ?*a* 1700 *Child of Ell* ii. in Child *Ballads* I. vii. 103/2 Till he haue slaine the Child of Ell. 1765 PERCY *Reliq.* (1823) III. 315 Child is frequently used by our old writers, as a title. It is repeatedly given to Prince Arthur in the *Faerie Queen.* 1812 BYRON (*title*), Childe Harold. *Ibid.* I. iii, Childe Harold was he hight. *Ibid.* I. iv, Worse than adversity the Childe befel. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 267 The pious Childe began to sing.

†**6.** A lad or 'boy' in service; a page, attendant, etc. Cf. also *child-woman* in 22. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* IV. 25 By the mouth of oure fadir Dauith, thi child. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 191. 1478 *Will* in *Verney Papers* (1853) 28, I bequethe to John Jakke, child of my kichen, xs. *c* 1488 *Liber Niger Edw. IV* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 39 No man shall drawe in any office in this courte any chylde or servaunt, but he be come of clene byrthe. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* IX. 10 Saul sayde vnto his childe: Thou hast well spoken. 1555 *Will* in Maddison *Lincolnsh. Wills* (1888) 46 To Henry Scott 'sometyme my childe iijs. iiij*d*.' 1610 *Househ. Prince Hen.* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 336 Noe childe, page, scowrer, or turnebroach, to marry.

†**7.** Used familiarly or contemptuously for 'lad'; 'fellow', 'chap', 'man.' *Obs.*; but cf. Sc. CHIELD.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 128 The false and malicious circumuentions of craftie children. 1561 AWDELEY *Frat. Vacab.* 6 A Curtesy man..This child can behaue him selfe manerly. 1638 STRAFFORDE *Lett.* 28 July, They [the Scots] are shrewd Children, not won much by Courtship.

b. In U. S., esp. among negroes, 'this child' is used jocularly in speaking of oneself.

1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii, 'Be careful for the horses, Sam..don't ride them too fast'..'Let dis child alone for dat,' said Sam. 1851 RUXTON *Far West* (Bartlett) This child has felt like going West for many a month.

II. As correlative to parent.

8. The offspring, male or female, of human parents; a son or daughter. This in OE. was expressed by *bearn*, BAIRN.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* (1867) 49 Riche men..þe habbeð..feire wifes and feire children. *c* 1200 *Charter of Brihtmar* (dated 1053) in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 133 Efter his childrene daze. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 715 Fader, and brebere, and childre, and wif. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 901 *Tisbe*, Ye wrecched jelouse faders oure, We that weren whylome children youre, We prayen yow, etc. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 81 So mylde So xulde childyr to fadyr and modyr. 1526 TINDALE *Col.* iii. 20 Children [WYCLIF sones] obey youre fathers and mothers in all thinges. 1535 COVERDALE *Esther* IX. 28 Not to be forgotten, but to be kepte of childers children. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 9 Ane ordinance til excerse his propir childir. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 148 Now you speake Like a good Childe, and a true Gentleman. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 28 Is the parent better than the child into whom he has cast his ripened being? 1843 MACAULAY *Mad. D'Arblay, Ess.* (1885) 702/1 Well known as.. the father of two remarkable children.

b. It has been pointed out that *child* or *my child* is by parents used more frequently (and longer) of, and to, a girl than a boy. Shakspere nowhere uses 'my child' of or to a son, but frequently of or to a daughter.

This is possibly connected with the use in 1 b; but is perhaps more due to the facts that *girl* has a wider range of application than *boy*, and that a daughter is more dependent on parental protection.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 77, I charge thee doe, as thou art my childe. 1605 — *Lear* IV. vii. 70, I thinke this Lady To be my childe Cordelia. 1610 — *Temp.* V. i. 198 That I Must aske my childe forgiuenesse.

c. The young of an animal. (*rare.*)

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 27 A Lyonesse, did lowd require Her children deare. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 742 Her Children gone, The Mother Nightingale laments.

9. *pl.* In Biblical and derived uses: Descendants; members of the tribe or clan.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 684 He [Abraham] is chosen to be chef chyldryn fader. 1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* iii. 14 Thus thow shalt seye to the children of Israel. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 121 Canaan is a region of Syria, possessede firste of the childre of Canaan. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* iv. 6 Ten thousand men of the children of Naphtali. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 127 A Helot feeling, compounded of awe and hatred, is..discernible in the children of the vanquished.

10. Theol. *Child of God*: i.e. by creation, or by regeneration and adoption.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 19 Þeih alle men ben godes children, for þat he hem alle shop: and ches hem to sunes and to dohtres. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 230 Hwon God 3ifð him leaue on his leoue children. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6148 Commes now til me, My fadir blissed childer fre. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8 The chrysten man, as the welbeloued chylde of god. 1549 *Eng. Ch. Catechism* (1852) In my baptism, wherein I was made a member of Christ, the child of God. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 144 Which way should I become the child of God? 1846 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* iv, Marvellously does He thus run oftentimes the lives of his children parallel with the life of the Church at large. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* I. iv. (1878) 54 Man is God's child, and the sin of the man consists in perpetually living as if it were false.

11. Applied (chiefly in *pl.*) to disciples *of* a teacher and those in a similar relation. (Chiefly Biblical.)

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1300 Þe..prophetes childer. 1382 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 374 Freris..maken dissencioun bitwix curatis and hor gostly childer. 1526 TINDALE 1 *John* ii. 1 My lytell children, these thynges write I vnto you, that ye synne not. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* IX. 1 Eliseus the prophet called one of the prophetes children. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *John* xxi. 5 Children, haue ye any meate? 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* IX. 139 The phrase 'children of the prophets'..indicates men who were taught by a prophet.

12. *fig.* One of the spiritual or moral progeny of a person; one who inherits his spirit and hands down the tradition of his influence.

1382 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 351 Þei ben cayms childire. — *Sel. Wks.* III. 386 Freris also ben Scarioths childre. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* XIII. 10 O thou childe of the deuell..and enemye of all righteousnes. 1888 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 5/2 The children of Izaak Walton have multiplied beyond all reckoning..and river fishing has been falling off.

13. *fig.* Expressing origin, extraction, dependence, attachment, or natural relation to a place, time, event, circumstance of birth, ruling or characteristic quality. Orig. a Hebraism of Scripture transl.; e. g. children of the East, of the world, of the kingdom; of light, of darkness, of the day, of wrath, of disobedience, of sin, of murder, of death; of wisdom, of folly, of truth, of fancy; of nature, of fashion, of the age, of the time, of the century; of adultery, of shame; of tears, of sorrow, of prayers, etc., etc.

1340 *Ayenb.* 101 Child of yre and of helle. 1388 WYCLIF *John* XII. 36 That 3e be the children of liȝt [1382 sones]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 180 We all be borne the chylder of ire, as saynt Paule sayth. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Thess.* V. 5 Ye are all the children of light, and the children of the daye. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* VI. 32 This childe of murthure. — 1 *Sam.* XX. 31 He is a childe of death. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 171 This childe of fancie that Armado hight. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 139 This same Child of Honor and Renowne. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 106 Be a Child o' th' time. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* VI. 3 The children of the East. — *Luke* VII. 35 Wisdom is justified of all her children. — *Col.* III. 6 The children of disobedience. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 133 Sweetest Shakspeare, Fancy's Child. 1641 — *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 174 The..voice of truth and all her children. *c* 1800 WORDSW. *To a Young Lady* I, Dear child of nature. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* VII. § 3 Elizabeth ..was a child of the Italian Renascence. 1885 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 193 Thomas Carlyle..is in spirit a child of the great Revolution.

14. *fig.* That which originates from, or is produced by, something else; the 'offspring' *of*.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 97 Dreames: Which are the children of an idle braine. 1605 — *Macb.* IV. iii. 115 This Noble passion Childe of integrity. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. XXXVIII. 117 When Mischiefe is the childe of Mirthe. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 197 Baser courses, children of despair. *Ibid.* IV. 401 A hope, The child of regal compact.

†**III. 15.** Child-bearing. *Obs.* [? elliptical, or f. the vb.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11204 Sco was at hir time o child. *c* 1325 *Pope Gregory* in *Leg. Cath.* (1840) 12 The thridde day of hir childe To chirche sche 3ede. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 8 If prayers had not been..she had deyed of chylde.

IV. Phrases and Proverbs.

16. *From* (†*of*) *a child* or *children* (†*of a child little*): from childhood.

1526 TINDALE *Mark* IX. 21 How longe is it agoo, sens this hath happened him? And he sayde, of a chylde. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* XXIX. 21 He that delicately bryngeth vp his seruaunt from a childe. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Tim.* III. 15 From a childe thou hast knowen the holy Scriptures. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Eph.* VI. 11 Coriolanus had so used his weapons of a child little. 1761 FR. SHERIDAN *S. Bidulph* I. 8 It was our continual practice, from children, to keep little journals.

17. *With child*: **a.** *lit.* Pregnant. Hence *To get* (*beget* obs.) *with child*; *to go with child.*

c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* (Morris) 227 Hi..wurð mid cylde. *c* 1205 LAY. 265 Þeo wimon was mid childe [*c* 1275 Þe mayde was wid childe]. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 974 Agar..wimman wiþ childe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2605 Agar was made wit child. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* (Mätz.) What sorewe hit is with childe gon. 1340 *Ayenb.* 224 Þe elifans nele naȝt wonye mid his wyue þerhuyle þet hi is mid childe. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXLVIII. 317 She sayd that she was with child. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, V. iv. 10 If the childe I now go with, do miscarrie. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 74 For getting Madam Iulietta with childe. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* I. 18 Shee was found with childe of [COVERDALE by] the holy Ghost. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* IV. (1727) 327 Women great with child. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* 518 Such doubts and fears were common to her state, Being with child.

†**b.** *transf.* of ground, trees, ships with swelling sails. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 70 With ryshes, reede, graas..also goo it [good land] with childe. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 105 In the Spring, all Trees are as it were with child. 1606 CHAPMAN *Marlowe's Hero & L.* III, All her fleet of spirits came swelling in, With child of Sail.

†**c.** *fig.* (*a.*) Full (*of* a thing) so as to be ready to burst with it; teeming, pregnant; = BIG *a.* 5; (*b.*) Eager, longing, yearning (*to* do a thing). *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* XXIII. 8 The man had of long tyme been with chylde to haue a sight of Iesus. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 1 The noble hart that..is with childe of glorious great intent. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 116 Their countnance mery and their eyes with child Of ioy. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 14 May, I sent my boy, who, like myself, is with child to see any strange thing. *Ibid.* 9 Oct., I went to my Lord, and saw..his picture..and am with child till I get it copied out. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* 264 I'm with child to hear it.

18. *Child's play* (†*child's game*, †*childer game*, †*childer spell*): **a.** *lit.* play befitting a child, childish sport; **b.** *fig.* a piece of work easily accomplished, trivial matter, trifle.

c 1325 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 292 It is but childes game. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 286 It is no childes pley To take a wyf with-outen auysement. 14.. *Prose Leg.* in *Anglia* VIII. 128 Childer pleye. 1548 *Luther's Art. Faith* Pref. A v, Forgette all children playes. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. IV. 193 What childre-spell? What May-game have we here? *c* 1631 *Turn. Totenham* 154 It was no childer game when thei to geder mete. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* VI. 144 The..craftsman finds it no child's-play.

†**19.** *Child's part* (also in pl. *childer-parts*): child's portion or share of inheritance. *Obs.*

1509 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 10, I wit to the seid Lannslot a kist..and his hole childe parte without enny trouble. 1547 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 64 Vij *li.* overe and besydes theire childreparts. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* II. i. 39 That has no other childe's-part but her honor. 1640 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 141 Every mothers child..hath a childspart of those troubles.

20. In proverbs and proverbial phrases, as *The burnt child dreads the fire* (BURNT 3 b); *the child unborn*, as type of innocence or ignorance, etc.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1820 Brent child of fier hath mych drede. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 62 Oure common prouerbe..Children, drunkers and fooles, can not lye. 1547 DK. NORFOLK in Lingard *Hist. Eng.* (1855) V. iii. 103/1 Nor can [I] no more judge..what should be laid to my charge, than the child that was born this night. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 56 As the Prouerb is, *Senex bis puer.* An olde manne, twyse a chyld. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 69 Many kisse the childe for the nurses sake. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy*, VIII. XXVIII. She knows no more ..of it..than the child unborn.

V. Combinations.

21. General combs. **a.** appositive, as *child-angel, -girl, -heroine, -king, -man, -mother, -noble, -prince, -saint, -sweetheart, -virgin*, etc.; **b.** attributive, as *child-cheek, -kind, -labour, -life, -literature, -nature, -sacrifice, -smile, -spirit, -suffering, -world*, etc.; **c.** objective: (*a.*) direct, as *child-eater, -eating* adj., *-killer, -killing, -lover, -loving* adj., *-murder, -murderer, -stealer*, etc.; (*b.*) indirect, as *child-bereft* adj.; **d.** similative, as *child-simple* adj., etc., etc.

1853 LYTTON *My Novel* (Hoppe) The fair creature whom Leonard called his *child-angel. 18.. MRS. BROWNING *Lost Bower* lxii, The *child-cheek blushing scarlet. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* XX, I was captain in Lunsford's light horse..I was a *child-eater, Sir. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Developm. Chr. Doctr.* (L.), The calumnies of *child-eating and impurity in the christian meetings. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. ii. 112 That Clifford, that cruell *Child-killer. 1828 *Q. Rev.* XXXVII. 402 What would mankind, or womankind, or *childkind think. 1601 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 232 England felt all miseries which happen under a *Child-King. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 448 Limitation of *child-labor. 1884 *Mag. Art* Feb. 135/1 Scarcely painters of *child-life or child-character. *Ibid.* 133/2 The *child-literature of the last generation. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 190 The first Pagan Thinker..was precisely this *child-man of Plato's. 1869 FREEMAN *Old Eng. Hist. for Children* 272 That there should be some one in his College able to teach..he made the '*Childmaster' be one of the chief among the Canons [cf. 4.] 1755 BURN *Justice of Peace, Children & Infants* (L.), The offence of *child-murder. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* Aug. 162 The professional *child-murderer. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. viii, Teacher Ignorant of the fundamental facts of *child-nature. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 3 Baal and Ashtaroth, with all their abominations of consecrated *child-sacrifices. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 396 S. Rumald..was canonized..for a *Child-Saint. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 310 *Child-simple, undefiled, Frank, obedient. *Ibid.* II. 216 To erase the *child-smile from her lips. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 2) 271 The condition of entrance into the spiritual kingdom is to possess the *child-spirit. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* IV. 61 Titian's *child-virgin. 1856 WHITTIER *Brew. Soma* viii, As in that *child-world's early year.

22. Special combs.: †**child-age**, childhood; **child-bird**, (see quot.); **child-bishop** = *boy-bishop* (see BOY *sb.*[1] 7); **child-changed** *a.*, ? changed into a child, or ? changed by the conduct of his children; **child-crowing**, the disease *Laryngismus stridulus* or spasmodic croup; **child-farming** = *baby-farming* (see BABY 2); †**child-geared** *a.*, having childish manners; †**child-great** *a.*, big with child, pregnant; †**child-ill** (*Sc.*), the pains of child-bearing, labour; **child-land**, the (ideal) realm of childhood; **child-queller**, one who kills children (*obs.*); *humorously*, one who deals severely with children; **child-ridden** *a.*, overridden with children; †**child-rider**, (cf. sense 6); **child-rites** *sb. pl.*, the rites connected with the baptism of children; **childward** *a.*, directed towards children (*rare*); **child-woman**, †a girl, maid(-servant); a woman who is still a child. See also CHILD-BEARING, -BED, -BIRTH, -WIFE, -WITE.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* Pref. 4 a, In your very *chyldage there appered in you a certayne..meruelous towardenes. 1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 43 Childage, which from the birth is extended to the foureteenth or fifteenth yeare. 1745 *Ovalle's Relation Chile* XIX. (Churchill *Voy.* III.) [A] bird called the *Child-bird, because it looks like a swaddled child with its arms at liberty.. Perhaps they are the same, called Penguins. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. 1/2 XXV. 186/1 The Children every *Childermas day to go to Paul's Church and hear the *Child-Bishop Sermon. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vii. 17 This *childe-changed Father. 1861 T. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 191

The *child-crowing, though merely a spasmodic disease, is not..free from danger. 1872 Forster *Dickens* (1874) III. 257 A *child-farming that deserved the gallows. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn't.* 86 He watz so ioly of his ioyfnes & sumquat *child-gered. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iii. I. 98 A *Child-great Woman. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvi. 274 It is the layndar..That her *chyld-ill rycht now hes tane. *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 11 Mortherers, Crakers, facers, and *childerne quellers. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* viii, The castle of this ogress and child-queller was in a steep by-street. 1870 Miss Broughton *Red as Rose* I. 254 The Felton curate's fat, *childridden wife. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (1851) p. vi, Footmen 24, Child-ryders 4, Falconers 12. 1616 Chapman *Homer's Hymns* 26 Every feeble chaine of earthy *childrights flew in sunder all. 1823 Lamb *Elia* (Hoppe) An Anabaptist minister conforming to the child-rites of the Church. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* vii. 267 She [must gain] mental breadth, nor fail in *childward care. 1382 Wyclif *Judith* xiii. 4 Judit seide to hir *child womman [1388 damesele]. — *Esther* iv. 4 The childer wymmen of Ester. 1862 Lytton *Str. Story* 247 The childwoman in the childworld.

† Child (tʃəild), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To bear a child; to be delivered.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 604 Time is come the lady schal childe: Scheo bad that God beo to hire mylde. 1340 *Ayenb.* 224 Þe wyfman lyþ a chi[l]dbedde oþer nyez to childi. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 108 Whanne she hadde childed she thanked God. 1549 Latimer *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 71 Within ii dayes they chylded both. 1808 *Month. Mag.* XXVI. 453 Jeremy Taylor..says: the Virgin Mary childed on her knees, that she might bring forth her maker in the act of adoring him.

2. *trans.* To bring forth, give birth to (a child).

c 1200 Ormin 156 Þe shall Elysabæþ þin wif an sune childenn. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 978 Sche childed a selcouthe grome. 1388 Wyclif *Ezek.* xxiii. 4 Thei childiden sones and dou3tris. 1430–50 *Gregory's Chron.* 80 In the towne of Andewerpe, the quene chyldyd Sir Lyonelle. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* vi. xii. 17 A litle mayde, the which ye chylded tho. 1611 Heywood *Gold. Age* iv. i. Wks. 1874 III. 56 The Queene shall childe a daughter beautifull.

3. *fig.* To bring out, bring forth.

1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xv. 26 a/2 An vnfallible reule hit is amonge the chyldren of vanitie, to chylde the vices of theym that be vycyous. 1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. xxxviii. 116 We childe that in a loose laughter, which should be graue.

Child: see Chill *v.*, Chilled.

Chi·ld-bearing, *vbl. sb.*

1. The bringing forth of a child; parturition.

1388 Wyclif *Gen.* xxv. 24 The tyme of childberyng cam. 1611 Bible 1 *Tim.* ii. 15 She shall be saued in child-bearing, if they continue in faith and charitie. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 1051 To thee Pains onely in Child-bearing were foretold. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 89 ¶ 1 Sylvia has demurred till she is past Child-bearing. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 581 After childbearing, the veins..are often found distended with blood.

2. Gestation. (*rare.*)

1862 Lewis *Astron. Ancients* I. § 4. 21 The period of child-bearing in women..is 280 days.

Chi·ld-bearing, *ppl. a.* That bears a child or children. (Also *fig.*)

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xlix. 21 Bareyn, not child berende. *a* 1617 Bayne *On Eph.* (1658) 68 That gratifying Mother, child-bearing grace. 1655 Gouge *Comm. Heb.* (ii. 18) 255 Child-bearing women are more pitifull to others in their travails, than such women as are barren.

Childbed (tʃəi·ldbed). [f. Child *sb.* + Bed *sb.* Although instances are wanting, the literal sense 1 c is presumably the original.]

1. The state of a woman in labour; 'confinement'.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 On þre þinges. Þat on is childbed, and þat oðer chirchgang, and þe þridde þe offring. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 379 'Þe kyng', he seyde, 'of Engelond..lyþ myd hys gret wombe at Reyns a chyld bedde.' *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 237 She browte forthe a faire sone; but she dide in hir childebed. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 63 To ly in chilbed, *decubere*. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 45 That Fenyce, hys quene, should lye a childbedde at the Port Noyre. 1654 Trapp *Comm. Job* xli. 30 As for pillows, they said they were fit only for women in childbed. 1834 Macaulay *Pitt, Ess.* (1854) I. 304/1 Queens run far greater risk in childbed than private women.

† b. with *plur.* *Obs.*

1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 165 All her child-beddes are false conceptions, and her productions, abortions.

c. The bed in which a child is born. Also *fig.*

1594 Southwell *M. Magd. Fun. Teares* 115 The nest where sinne was first hatched, may bee now the child-bed of grace and mercie. 1616 Chapman *Homer's Hymns* 38 Her childbed made the mountain Cynthian.

† **2.** The womb. (Also *child's-bed.*) *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Cf. *bairn's-bed* s. v. Bairn.

1535 Coverdale 2 *Esdr.* iv. 40 Yf hir childesbed maye kepe ye byrth eny longer within her. 1863 Atkinson *Provinc. Danby, Childbed*, the matrix or womb.

3. *attrib.* (in sense 1.)

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vne Accouchée* & *gisante*, a childebed wife. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 104 The Child-bed priuiledge deny'd, which longs To Women of all fashion. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 130 An wholesome Medicine for Child-bed Women. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5425/10 A Large Trunk containing Child-bed Linnen. 1836–9 Dickens *Sk. Boz* vi, The great points about the Childbed-linen Monthly Loan Society.

Child-birth (tʃəi·ldbɔ̄ɪþ). [f. as prec. + Birth.] The bearing or birth of a child; parturition.

1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony* Rubric, This prayer folowing shalbe omitted where the woman is past chylde byrth. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 242 An olde Oke..which at 3 childbirths of Vespasia sodainly did put forth every time a several bough. 1779 Johnson *L. P., Milton*, She died .. of childbirth, or some distemper that followed it. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 1 Jane Seymour died next year in child-birth.

fig. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. vi. (Arb.) 33, I am so great in child-birth with this iest.

Childe: see Child *sb.* 5.

Childe, obs. form of Shield.

Childed (tʃəi·ldėd), *ppl. a.* [f. Child *sb.* + -ed 2.] Provided with a child or children.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* III. vi. 117 (Globe ed.) He childed as I father'd! 1615 Waltham *Complaint* in *Harl. Misc.* X. 15 She..did show in woeful wise Her childed womb. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* xi, One many-childed matron.

† **Childene,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [perh. f. Child + -en, like *wooden*, etc.; but the reading may be incorrect.] Of the nature of children, childish.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 242 To scheowe [childene *T.*, *C.*] heo beoð mid alle þet fleoð uor ane peinture.

Childer, obs. and dial. pl. of Child.

† **Chi·lderhed.** *Obs. rare*−1. [f. *childer*, pl. of Child + *-hed*, -head.] The state of being children of a certain parent; = Childhood 5.

138. Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 128 Fallen..fro kynraden and childerhed of God.

† **Chi·lderless,** *a. Obs.* [f. *childer* pl. of Child + -less.] Without children; = Childless.

1549 Chaloner *Erasm. on Folly* K ij b, Attendaunce on olde men childerlesse.

Childermas (tʃi·ldəɹmæs). *arch.* Forms: 1 **cilda-mæsse,** 4 **childerne masse, children masse,** 4–7 **childermasse,** 6 **-messe,** 6–9 **-mas.** [Repr. OE. **cildramæsse* (*cyldamæsse* is found), f. *cildra* of infants + *mæsse*, Mass.]

1. The festival of the Holy Innocents (the 28th of December), commemorating the slaughter of the children by Herod (*Matt.* ii. 16). Usually *childermas-day, -tide.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ii. 13 *rubric*, Þys god-spel sceal on cylda-mæsse dæȝ. *c* 1300 *Beket* 2009 Amorwe a childerne massedai. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 49 Þe legende þat is i-rad a children masse day. 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 117 On childermasse day yn cristemasse. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Les Innocens*, as *le jour des Innocens*, childermas day at christmasse. 1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* II. vi. (1631) 31 Hold thy hand, childe of wrath..make it not Childermasse day in thy fury. 1720 Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. I. xxv. 186/1 The children every Childermas day to go to Paul's church. 1849–53 Rock *Ch. Fathers* III. ix. 220 At Childermas-tide. 1889 *Letts's Diary* 28 Dec., Innocents' Day, Childermas.

2. 'The day of the week throughout the year, answering to the day in which the feast of the holy Innocents is solemnized' (J.).

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 32/1 That proues as ominous to the fisherman as the beginning a voyage on the day when Childermas day fell doth to the Mariner. 1745 Swift *Direct. Servants, The Cook*, Friday and Childermas are two cross days in the week, and it is impossible to have good luck on either of them.

Childern, obs. and dial. pl. of Child.

Childhead, hed(e: see Childhood.

† **Childhedi (heady),** *a.* [f. prec. + -y.] Childish.

1340 *Ayenb.* 259 Zuo childhedi..þet hi makeþ ham-zelue to by hyealde foles.

Childhood (tʃəi·ldhud): also † **childhead.** Forms: *a.* 1 **cildhád,** 2–3 **childhade,** 3–5 **-hode,** 4 **-hod,** 4–6 **chyld(e)hode,** 5 **-hodde,** 5–6 **childehode,** 6–7 **child-hood,** 7 **-hoode,** 6– **childhood.** *β.* 3–5 **childhede,** 4 **-hed,** 4–5 **childehede,** 5 **chyldehede,** 6– head, *Sc.* **child-, childheid,** (9 (*nonce-use*) **childhead**). [OE. *cildhád*, f. *cild*, Child + *hád* state, condition. For the history of the variant suffixes, see -head, -hood.]

1. The state or stage of life of a child; the time during which one is a child; the time from birth to puberty. (Formerly with *pl.*)

a. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark ix. 21 Soð he cuoeð from cildhad. 1205 Lay. 20311 He cuðen harpien wel an his child-haden. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 79 Þis meiden was bade faderles & moderles of hire childhade. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VI. i. (1495) 186 The fyrste chyldhode is wythout teeth..and durith vij monthes. 1535 Coverdale *Eccles.* xii. 1 Childehode and youth is but vanite. 1567 Mulcaster *Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* (1572) 107 Other Lords..in their childhood..are brought up in the Kings house. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (1862) 553/1 Trayned up therein from their child-hoods. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* I. i. 25. 1646 J. Hall *Horæ Vac.* 35 Others..understand the Scriptures from their Childhoods. 1872 E. Peacock *Mabel Heron* I. i. 2 They had passed an unhappy childhood.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28500 (Cott.) In mi child-hede haf i wroght many thyng þat i aght noght. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prioress's T.* 49 To synge and to rede, As smale childer doon in her childhede. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. xxii. 69 From theyre chyldhede men taughte hem the vse of armes. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 173 b, Fra my childheid pietie grew with me.

b. *fig.* (Cf. *infancy.*)

1585 Jas. I. *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 54 It [Poesie] was bot in the infancie and chyldheid. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 95 Now I haue stain'd the Childhood of our ioy. 1856 Whittier *Brew. Soma* i, In the childhood of the world.

2. *concr.* This state or age personified. Cf. *youth.*

1605 Shaks. *Macb.* II. ii. 54 'Tis the Eye of Child-hood, That feares a painted Deuill. 1742 Gray *Ode Eton Coll.* ii, Ah fields..Where once my careless childhood stray'd. 1814 Scott *Wav.* iii, The well-governed childhood of this realm. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) I. 321 Fair Childhood hard at play.

† **3.** Quality proper to a child, childishness. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* (1867) 161 Mest al þet ich habbe idon bi-fealt to child-hade. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2652 We sulen nu witen for it dede Þis witterlike, or in child-hede. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 219 She upon childehod him tolde, That Perse her litel hounde is dede. *a* 1420 Occleve *De Reg. Princ.* 74 Considerethe how that endityng..not accorde may Withe my childhode, I am so childisshe ay.

¶ For this sense app. the form *childhead* is used in the following (perh. by assoc. with *maidenhead*):

1854 S. Dobell *Balder* iii, The unconscious child—Tho', for his childhead, he be special child—Is universal man.

† b. (with *pl.*) A childish action. *Obs.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (1840) 163 Ich dede gret childhod That alto long y ther abod. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 12577 (Trin. MS.) Mony are his childehedes..Done ar he were twelue 3eer olde. 1340 *Ayenb.* 166 Þet lyeseþ hare time..ine fole plezes, ine childehedes, ine li3thedes, ine zonges.

4. *Second childhood*: the state of childishness incident to extreme old age; dotage.

[*c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 399 She..turned ageyn unto childhede.] 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* ii. 113 S. John..died in his second childhood at Ephesus. 1789 H. Walpole *Remin.* ix. 76. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xxxix, Lord Privilege..was fast verging to a state of second childhood.

† **5.** = Childship; filial relation. *Obs.*

1605 Shaks. *Lear* II. iv. 181 Thou better know'st The Offices of Nature, bond of Childhood. 1609 R. Barnerd *Sheph. Practise* 18 Many discents doe not extinguish fatherhood and childhood in consanguinitie. *a* 1626 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 27 The custome of Kent, that every male of equall degree of childhood, brotherhood, or kindred, shall inherit equally.

6. *attrib.*

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 202 All schooledaies friendship, child-hood innocence. 1869 Sir J. T. Coleridge *Mem. Keble* 312 Their childhood sports.

Childie (tʃəi·ldi). *rare.* [f. Child *sb.* + -ie, -y4, dim. suffix.] Little child; dear little child.

1863 E. B. *Drifting Clouds* I. 90 'Nonsense, childie', said Lilla, laughing. 1881 E. Coxon *Basil Plant* I. 182 'You needn't be so decided, childie', said her father.

† **Childing** (tʃəi·ldiŋ), *vbl. sb. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 4 **chiltyng, chiltting,** *Sc.* **childyne.** [f. Child *v.* + -ing 1.] Child-bearing, parturition, delivery.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11021 Elizabeth..was..noght far fra childing. *c* 1400 *Prymer* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* II. 40 In childynge of the unwemmed vyrgyn. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 205 A woman hade vij. childer at oon childenge. 1597 Gerard *Herbal* I. xxi. 27 The throwes..that women haue in their childing. 1748 tr. *R. Mead's Influence Sun & Moon* ii. 42 Women who stop'd childing early.

attrib. 1655 *Francion* IX. 22 Her childing throws did begin to grow..and she was delivered of a goodly Boy.

Chi·lding, *ppl. a. arch.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.]

1. That bears a child or children, breeding; parturient, in labour; pregnant.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chyldynge, or woman wythe chylde, *pregnans*. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 319 Þe oþer makeþ a childyng womman barayn. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 106/1 The childing or bearing woman, whie maie she not be baptised? 1637 Brian *Pisse-Prophi.* (1679) 86 Most childing women go a year..before they conceive with child again. 18.. Southey *Batt. Blenheim* viii, Many a childing mother then, and new-born infant died. 1825 — *Paraguay* I. 28 Tender care, to childing mothers due.

2. *fig.* a. Fertile, fruitful. b. Applied to some plants which produce younger or smaller florets around an older (regarded as parent) blossom; as *childing daisy, pink.*

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. i. 112 The childing Autumne. 1609 Heywood *Brit. Troy* v. xix. 111 By him (Saturn)..Childing Tellus beares. 1636 *Gerard's Herbal* II. cciii. 635 Another pretty double daisie, which..puts forth many foot-stalkes carrying also little double floures..whence they haue fitly termed it the childing Daisie. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 64/2 The Childing Pink groweth..on upright stalks. 1776 Withering *Bot. Arrangem.* (1830) II. 539 *Dianthus prolifer*, Childing or Proliferous Pink. 1879 Prior *Plant-n.*, Childing Cudweed, *Gnaphalium germanicum.*

Childir(e = *childer,* obs. pl. of Child.

Childish (tʃəi·ldiʃ), *a.* [OE. *cildisc*, f. *cild* Child: see -ish 1.]

1. Of, belonging, or proper to a child or to childhood; childlike; infantile, juvenile.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2318 (Gr.) Cildisc wesan. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 1168 Wole ye the childische jalousye countirfete? *c* 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. lxxi, Thyse ensamples arn chyldisshe. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 65 This dwelling, wheare rests thee childish Iulus. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 162 His bigge manly voice, Turning againe toward childish trebble. 1774 J. Wright in *Athenæum* (1886) 10 July 56/2 The youngest has..such a sweet childish expression. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* I. 2, I feel..my father's hand..Stroke out my childish curls.

2. Exhibiting unduly the characteristics of childhood; not befitting mature age; puerile, silly.

a 1420 Occleve *De Reg. Princ.* xxviii. (1860) 8 After thy childisshe chere and froward conceyt. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* xxxii. (Arb.) 94 Ar ye so moche childyssh that ye byleue this false and subtyl shrewe. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 38 What cannot be auoided, 'Twere childish weakenesse to lament. 1665 Glanvill *Sceps. Sci.* 23 The distinction..is not ..so childish and impertinent as our Author would have believed. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 217 The childish titles of aristocracy. 1867 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 30 Nov. 739/1 'Childish' and 'childlike' when applied to adults—the former implying censure, and the latter the reverse. 1884 *Chr. World* 30 Oct. 831/1 Child-like faith is not necessarily childish faith.

3. *Comb.* as *childish-minded, -mindedness.*

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 142, I am too childish foolish for this World. *a* 1626 Bacon (T.), I love birds, as the king does; and have some childishmindedness wherein we shall consent. 1701 Steele *Tatler* No. 83 ¶ 2 Neither Childish-young, nor Beldam-old.

Childishly (tʃəi·ldiʃli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a childish way. **a.** In a way befitting or proper to a child; in the manner of a child.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 804 My litel tonge If I discryven wold hire hevynesse, It sholde .. childisshly deface Hire heighe compleynte. *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* 263/2 Little ones, that childishly crave for some small coin. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. v, Childishly-inquiring gray eyes. 1884 Miss Braddon *Ishmael* xxvii, A crop of fluffy curls frizzling childishly all over her head.

b. In a way not befitting mature age; in a puerile, foolish, or silly manner.

1553 Eden *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) To Lactantius, childisshelye erringe denyed that, etc. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxxi. § 12 As some have childishly imagined. 1656 Trapp *Comm. Matt.* xxiv. 36 Many learned men, who have thus childishly set their wits to play in so serious a business. 1742 Fielding *Jos. Andrews* IV. viii, You talk foolishly and childishly. 1879 McCarthy *Own Times* (1880) III. xlv. 345 Childishly ignorant of many things.

Childishness (tʃəi·ldiʃnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Childish quality.

1. Quality or conduct natural to a child.

1526 Tindale 1 *Cor.* xiii. 11 I put awaye all childesshnes. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* v. iii. 157 Speake thou Boy, Perhaps thy childishnesse will moue him more Then can our Reasons. 1833 Lamb *Elia, Pop. Fallacies* xii, The children of the very poor do not prattle..there is no childishness in [their] dwellings. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* viii. 246 A sort of southern childishness and swiftness of gleeful apprehension.

2. Quality or conduct not befitting mature age; puerility, silliness.

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 9 Gentle in behavor without childishenes. 1665 J. Spencer *Prophecies* 29 From a weakness and childishness of temper. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* II. 292, I cannot bear this silly Childishness. 1883 A. Roberts *O. T. Revision* x. 214 The most stupendous mass of childishness and folly.

b. (with *pl.*) A piece of childishness. *rare.*

1587 Golding *De Mornay* ix. 120 What a childishnesse is this? 1725 Bailey *Erasm. Colloq.* Pref., Follies and Childishnesses.

†**3.** = Childhood. *rare. Obs.*

1660 Ingelo *Bentiv. & Ur.* (1682) II. 17 Those years which are esteem'd the confines of Childishness and Manhood.

4. *Second childishness*: the childishness incident to old age, 'second childhood' (see Childhood 4).

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 165 Last Scene of all .. Is second childishnesse, and meere obliuion. 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* II. xix. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 74 The old man doth not become a child by means of his second childishness. 1878 Mrs. H. Wood *Pomeroy Ab.* (ed. 3) 449 The revelation made..by Naomi in her second childishness.

Childless (tʃəi·ldlės), *a.* [f. Child *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no child or children; without offspring.

c 1200 Ormin 2312 Þatt wif þatt haffde ben A33 childlæs. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2591 Sare was childeles. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Sam.* xv. 33 Like as thy swerde hath made wemen childlesse. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrowes* i. § 71. 119 By it, parents ..have beene soone made childlesse. *a* 1721 Sheffield (Dk. Buckhm.) tr. *Verg. Georg.* IV. (L.) The sad nightingale, when childless made. 1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* 7 Being a childless widower.

Childlessness (tʃəi·ldlėsnės). [f. prec. + -NESS.] Childless condition or quality.

1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 60 Childlessness .. is the appropriate and frequent punishment of sins of the flesh. 1865 Trollope *Can you forgive her* xli, She recurred .. to her own childlessness, and to his extreme desire for an heir.

Childlike, child-like (tʃəi·ldlәik), *a.* (*adv.*) [f. as prec. + Like *a.* and *adv.*: a reconstruction of the same elements which appear in Childly.]

1. Belonging to or becoming a child; filial.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1594) I. 264 This childlike feare, which is unseparablie joined with the true love we owe to our common Father. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* III. i. 75, I thought the remnant of mine age Should haue beene cherish'd by her child-like dutie. *a* 1600 Hooker (J.), Who can owe no less than childlike obedience to her.

2. Like a child; (of qualities, actions, etc.) like those of a child, characteristic of a child. Almost always in a good sense, with reference to the innocence, meekness, etc., of children; opposed to *childish*, which is generally used in a bad sense.

1738 Wesley *Psalms* xxxii. vii, I will instruct the childlike Heart. 1825 Southey *Paraguay* I. 17 To place a child-like trust in Providence. 1840 De Quincey *Mod. Superstit.* Wks. (1854) III. 295 In no subject is the difference between the childish and the childlike more touchingly brought forward. 1866 R. Chambers *Ess.* II. 194 Mr. Fox was marked by a childlike simplicity.

B. *adv.* Like a child; childishly.

1725 Pope *Odyss.* xv. 489 Him, child-like wand'ring forth, I'll lead away. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Dec. 11 The plot .. is..simple as a nursery narrative, 'childlike easy'.

Childlikeness (tʃəi·ldlәiknės). [f. prec. + -NESS.] Childlike quality.

1814 H. C. Robinson *Diary* I. xvii. 432 Schiller says all great men have a childlikeness in their nature. 1870 Farrar *Witn. Hist.* ii. (1871) 62 The humility and childlikeness demanded by Christianity.

Childliness (tʃəi·ldlinės). *rare.* [f. Childly + -NESS.] Childly quality; childlikeness.

1851 Westcott *Introd. Study Gosp.* vii. (ed. 5) 376 Humility, childliness, and self-sacrifice .. are set forth as the conditions of entrance into the kingdom.

Childling (tʃəi·ldliŋ). *arch. rare.* [f. Child *sb.* + -LING, dim. suffix.] A little child.

1648 Goodwin in Jenkyn *Blind Guide* i. 6 Young Simplicius, childling. 1855 Bailey *Mystic* 138 The king of all the fairies to the childling thus 'gan say.

Childly (tʃəi·ldli), *a.* and *adv.* [OE. *cildlīc*, f. *cild*, Child + *līc*, -LY; cf. *manly*, *kingly*. Often used in 19th c. literature, after having been obsolete since 16th c.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of, belonging to, or natural to a child or childhood; childish.

c 890 K. Ælfred *Bæda* IV. viii. (Bosw.) For ðære cildlican yldo. *c* 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 1095 After my yong childely wit. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* 119, I thought me past al chyldly ygnoraunce. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 464 Because of their childlie age. 1818 Todd, *Childly* ..Not in use. 1827 Hare *Guesses*, Their childly brains are bewildered. 1843 Ld. Houghton *Mem. Many Scenes, Mart. St. Christina*, Beautiful-winged childly shapes. 1851 Westcott *Introd. Study Gosp.* vi. (ed. 5) 338 A perfect plan with childly simplicity. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's Field* 181 A childly way with children.

†**2.** Becoming or proper to a child (as related to parent); filial. Hence *Childly fear.*

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* ix. *Mary in Temple*, A childely fer in dede, With a longyng love in oure Lorde. 1548 R. Hutten *Sum Divinitie* G iv b, This faieth also maketh dyfference betwene seruile feare and childelye feare. *a* 1555 Latimer *Serm. 24th Sunday aft. Trin.* II. 207 [To] stir up a childly love in our hearts towards him. 1563 Nowell *Hom. Just. of God in Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 496 Chyldelie and reverent feare to his maiestie. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xlviii. 285 Ought wee not to yield him childely obedience?

B. *adv.* In a childish or childlike manner.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xii. 65 [They] glorien full veinli and ful childli and lewdeli in tho iij. textis. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 63 Childely, *pueriliter*. 18.. Mrs. Browning *Lady Geraldine* xvii, Then she smiled around right childly.

Childness (tʃəi·ldnės). *rare.* [f. Child *sb.* + -NESS.] †**a.** Childish humour, childishness (*obs.*). **b.** Child quality, being a child (cf. Breadness).

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 170 He .. with his varying child-nesse, cures in me Thoughts, that would thick my blood. 1856 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 289 Aren't you a spoiled child, without the childness. 1866 G. Macdonald *Unspoken Serm.* I. (1884) 12 Childlike enough to embrace a child for the sake of his childness.

Childre, obs. pl. of Child.

Children, plural of Child.

Childrenite (tʃəi·ldrĕnəit). *Min.* [Named 1823, after Mr. *Children*, a mineralogist: see -ITE.] A phosphate of alumina and iron found in Cornwall.

1826 in Emmons *Min.* 170. 1832 Shepard *Min.* 124 Childrenite approaches, in several of its properties .. lazulite.

†**Chi·ldrenless,** *a. Obs.* [f. *children*, pl. of Child + -LESS.] Without children; = Childless.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (1865) I. 183 [Þey] dradde also þat longe abidynge from home in werre .. schulde make hem childrenlese. 1566 Drant *Horace's Sat.* v. K iij, If thoue be ryche, and chyldrenles.

Childship (tʃəi·ldʃip). Now *rare.* [f. Child *sb.* + -SHIP; cf. *sonship*. (App. formed to render St. Paul's *υἱοθεσία*.)]

1. The relationship of child to parent; the attainment of this status, filiation, adoption.

1535 Coverdale *Rom.* viii. 23 We..grone within in oure selues for the Childshippe. 1613 T. Adams *Pract. Wks.* (1862) III. 101 God's actual choice, and our potential childship. 1662 J. Sparrow tr. *Behmen's Rem. Wks., Def. agst. Richter* 19 It attaineth not the divine Childship, or Filiation. 1765 Law tr. *Behmen's Myst. Magnum* xl. (1772) 232 The inherited Adoption or Childship. 1886 Westcott *St. John's Ep.* 17 Love is the sign of divine childship.

†**2.** *Second childship*: = 'second childhood'. *Obs.*

1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 646 Reduced to his second childship..his memory was quite decayed.

Childur, = *childer*, obs. pl. of Child.

Childwife, child-wife (see below).

†**1.** (tʃəi·ldˌwəif), A woman in childbed, or who has lately borne a child. *Obs.*

1485 *Inv.* in J. M. Cowper's *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's Canterb.*, p. xii, J candelstyke to stonde afore childwyfez. 1499 *Will of Frere* (Somerset Ho.), To the Ch. of S. Marg. Southwk ij cusshones of arras worke for childe wife to sitt & knele vppon. 1555 Bradford in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlv. 136 The kinge .. held the child-wyfes backe while she had brought forth the chylde, and was her mydwyfe. 1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* I. 7 Let vs go..to visite the childwife, and to gratulate the father. 1636 *Churchw. Acc. Cundal* (in *N. & Q.* Ser. III. XI. 138/2) A childwife pew.. 26*s.* 8*d. Note.* The childwife pew we take to be the 'some convenient place' of the rubric where the woman was to kneel in church at the time of her thanksgiving after child-birth.

†**2.** A midwife. *Obs. rare.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 425 Bi þe counsaile of a childe wyf [*obstetricis consilio*].

3. (tʃəi·ldˌwəi·f), A wife who is a child, a very young wife. (In this sense always with hyphen.)

1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1877) II. xix. 199 Mary of England, the child-wife of Montfort. 1849 Dickens *Dav. Copp.* xliv, 'Will you call me a name I want you to call me?' inquired Dora :—'Child-wife'.

†**Childwite** (tʃəi·ldwəit). *Old Law.* Also **-wit.** [OE. type **cildwīt*, f. *cild* child + *wīte* penalty, satisfaction made.] A fine paid to the lord for getting one of his bondwomen with child.

1194 *Charter Rich. I* in Rymer *Fœdera* I. 52 Concessimus, quod sint quieti de bridtol, et de childwite, et de gieres gieve. *c* 1250 *Gloss. Law Terms* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 33 *Childwite*, chalenge de serf ki serf, serve enceinte. 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* 2 That the citezens..be alle quyte of bryyghtol, and childewyte, yerisgiue and scotale. 1607 in Cowel *Interp.* s.v. *Childwit*, Within the Mannor of Writtle in Com. Essex, every reputed Father of a Bastard gotten there, pays to the Lord for a Fine three shillings four pence, and the custome is there also called Childwit. 1861 Riley *Liber Albus* 117.

Childyr(e, = *childer*, obs. pl. of Child.

Chile, obs. form of Chyle.

Chile, chili, variant forms of Chilli.

Chi·leite. *Min.* [Named 1853 from *Chile* or *Chili*, where found + -ITE.] A dark-brown vanadate of lime and copper.

1868 Dana *Min.* 612.

Chilenite. *Min.* [Named 1868 from *Chili.*] A silver-white compound of bismuth and silver.

1868 Dana *Min.* 36.

Chiliad (ki·liăd). [ad. L. *chilias*, *-ad-*, a. Gr. χιλιάς, χιλιάδ-ος, f. χίλιοι thousand. Cf. F. *chiliade.*]

1. A group of 1000 (things); a thousand.

1598 J. Dickenson *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 114 With a chiliade of crosse Fortunes. 1656 Sanderson *Serm.* (1689) 490 Decads, Centuries, Chiliads of novel Tenents, brought in in this last Age. 1773 Horsley in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 300 Chiliads of fathom. 1876 F. Douse *Grimm's L.* § 54. 126 Centuries, perhaps .. chiliads of years before Christ.

†**b.** *esp.* of logarithmic tables. *Obs.*

[1617 H. Briggs (*title*) Logarithmorum Chilias prima.] 1675 Gregory in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 268 A table of logarithms, from the first chiliad, true to more places than any yet attempted. 1695 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 61 Briggs's first Twenty Chiliads of Logarithms. 1721–1800 Bailey s. v., Tables of Logarithms are often called Chiliads.

2. A period of 1000 years.

1653 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 220 The world then in the Seventh Chiliad will be assumed up into God. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. iii. 301 After some time, some Centuries, or even Chiliads. 1868 G. Macdonald *Seaboard Parish* III. ii. 32 The scars and dints of centuries, of chiliads of stubborn resistance.

b. *esp.* The 'thousand years' mentioned in *Rev.* xx. 1–5; the millennium. *rare.*

1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* III. i. iv. (1852) 330 'Tis evident from Justin Martyr, that this doctrine of the Chiliad was in his days embraced among all orthodox Christians. 1871 G. Macdonald *Wks. Fancy & Imag.* iv. 104 Who in the chiliad sees the day, shall feel No anxious heart.

Hence **Chi·liadal, Chilia·dic** *adjs.*, of or belonging to a chiliad or thousand years.

1816 G. S. Faber *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 115 Another chiliadal repetition of the four ages. 1854 *Chamb. Jrnl.* I. 40 We .. make no pretensions to decide upon the completion of the chiliadic periods.

Chiliagon (ki·liăgŏn). [mod. ad. Gr. χιλιάγωνος, f. χίλιοι thousand + γων-ία angle. In mod. Fr. *chiliogone.*] A plane figure with a thousand angles.

1692 Norris *Curs. Refl.* 27 A Chiliagon, whose Angles we cannot represent in a distinct view, but may clearly understand it. 1724 Watts *Logic* I. iii. § 4 (1822) 46 When we speak of a chiliagonum. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* IV. iii, He brings forward, as a great discovery, the equality of the angles of a chiliagon to 1996 right angles.

Chiliahedron (ki·liăhē·drŏn). *rare.* Also **chiliaëdron.** [mod. f. Gr. χίλιοι thousand + ἕδρα seat, side.] A solid figure having a thousand sides.

1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxix. § 14 He that thinks he has a distinct Idea of the Figure of a Chiliaëdron, let him for Trial's-sake take another parcel of the same uniform Matter..and make it into a figure of 999 sides.

†**Chilia·nder,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. F. *chiliandre*, ad. Gr. χιλίανδρος, f. χίλιοι + ἀνδρ- (ἀνήρ) man.] Containing a thousand men.

a 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. li, Mighty Gallioons the large Floyts, the Chiliander and Myriander Ships.

†**Chilianism.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. = Chiliasm.

1645 Pagitt *Heresiogr.* 292 The opinion of Chilianisme.

Chiliarch (ki·liˌaɹk). [mod. ad. L. *chiliarchēs*, *-archus*, a. Gr. χιλιάρχης, *-os*, f. χίλιοι + ἀρχός ruler, f. ἄρχ-ειν to rule. In mod. Fr. *chiliarque.*] The commander of a thousand men; properly a term of Greek or Roman History.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Chiliarch*, a Collonel, Captain, or Commander of a thousand men. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* (1802) VI. xxxiii. 15 Appointing eighty chiliarchs, or commanders of thousands. 1879 C. Geikie *Christ* lx. 742 The chiliarch in command of the garrison.

Chiliarchy (ki·liˌaɹki). [ad. Gr. χιλιαρχία; cf. *monarchy, heptarchy*, etc.]

†**1.** Government by a thousand rulers. *Obs. rare.*

1650 *Exercitation conc. Usurped Powers* 18 Not an heptarchy, but a chiliarchy, or myriarchy might follow.

†**2.** A body of a thousand men. *Obs.* (So in Gr.)

1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* 195 The Chiliarchies also, or Regiments, as I may so call them, of the Lamb, being summed up in this number. 1685 — *Para. Prophet.* 358.

3. The post of chiliarch.

1840 Thirlwall *Greece* VII. lvi. 129 The chiliarchy which had been assigned to himself.

Chiliasm (ki·liˌæz'm). [ad. Gr. χιλιασμός, f. χιλιάς, χιλιάδ-ος, Chiliad.] The doctrine of the millennium; the opinion that Christ will reign in bodily presence on earth for a thousand years.

1620 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 819 This [promise] some applie to the proofe of Chiliasme. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVI. 384 Chiliasm is the rule..with the Christian writers of the second century. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* II. 166 Carnal notions of Jewish chiliasm,

Chiliast (kiˈliˌæst). [mod. ad. L. *chiliasta* (Augustine), ad. Gr. χιλιαστής. In mod.F. *chiliaste*.] One who holds that Christ will reign in person on earth for a thousand years; a believer in the millennium; a millenarian.

1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 324 Agreed on all sides, except the Chiliasts. 1641 Sir E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xiv. 64 These the new Chiliastes. 1647 *Hist. Anabaptists* 52 All Anabaptists were and are still Chiliasts, expounding literally that Kingdome of a thousand years of Revel. xx. 6 to be a temporall Kingdome. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iv. i. 171 The Talmudic Jews and..the Chiliasts of the early ages. 1858 MASSON *Milton* I. 103.

attrib. *a* 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 90 The opinion of the Jews and Chiliast Christians.

Chiliastic (kiliˌæˈstik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or holding the doctrine of the millennium; millenarian.

1675 CAVE *Antiq. Apostol.* (1702) 48 His millennary or chiliastick notions. 1710 R. WARD *Life H. More* 182 That no one may.. have any Fabulous and Chiliastick Dreams ..concerning it. 1850 S. MAITLAND *Eruvin* (ed. 2) 168 Whether Cerinthus held the Chiliastic doctrine. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XV. 292 The primitive Church..for the first two or three centuries was essentially chiliastic.

†**Chiliaˈstical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL¹.] Inclined to chiliastic doctrines.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* iv. lii. 813 Judge by this..how powerful the Chiliastical party yet was at the time of that Council.

Hence **Chiliaˈstically** *adv.*

1882 A. SETH *Kant to Hegel* 131 The coming of the Kingdom of God, which, in the sacred records, is represented chiliastically as the end of the world.

Chilifactive, chiliferous, etc.: see CHYLI-.

†**Chiliˈndre.** *Obs.* Also 5 **chylendere, chilinder, chylander, -laundre, -lawndur,** 6 **chilandre.** [ad. med.L. *chilindr-us* (in same sense) for L. *cylindrus*, a. Gr. κυλινδρος CYLINDER: cf. It. *cilindro* 'a kinde of diall' (Florio).] A kind of portable sun-dial of cylindrical form used in early times.

[See 13–14th c. treatise *De composicione chilindri*, and Hoveden's *Practica chilindri* (Chaucer Soc. pt. I, 2).]

c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipm. T.* 204 And lat us dyne as soone as þat ye may ffor by my chilyndre [*v. r.* chylendere, chilinder] it is pryme of day. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Siege Thebes* (Arundel MS. 119 lf. 18) By my chilyndre I gan anon to se, Thorgh þe sonne þat ful cler gan shyne, Of þe clok that it drogh to nyne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 74 Chylander or chylawndur. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 572 *Chilindrus*, a leuel *vel est instrumentum quo hore notantur* [a chylaundre]. 1530 PALSG. 205/1 Chilandre, *chilandre*.

Chiliogramme, -liter, -metre: see KILO-.

Chiliomb (kiˈliˌǒm). [a. Gr. χιλιόμβη (in Julian, etc.), formed in imitation of ἑκατόμβη HECATOMB.] A sacrifice of a thousand (oxen).

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. iv. (1715) 219 Chiliombs, in which were sacrificed a thousand living Creatures. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* III. iv. 209 Mention is frequently made of hecatombs .. and of chiliombs.

Chill (tʃil), *sb.* Forms: 1 **cele, ciele, cile, cyle,** 2–4 **chele,** 4 **chile,** 5 **cheele,** 7– **chill.** [OE. *cęle, cięle*, cold, coldness:—OTeut. type *kali-z* masc., f. *kal-an* to be COLD: not exemplified in the other Teut. langs. This word seems to have become obs. by 1400, after the vb. and adj. had been formed from it, its place being taken by COLD *sb.* Since *c* 1600 it has been revived, app. as a new formation from the vb., and in a modified sense evidently of verbal origin. But see note to CHILL *v.* For etymological relation of *chill, cool,* †*kele, acale, cold,* and their derivatives, see COLD.]

I. In OE. and ME. (*chile, chele, cheele.*)

†1. The former equivalent of the modern COLD, used, *e.g.*, of the coldness of the weather, frost.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxlvii. 6 Biforan ansiene celes his. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxix. 285 For ciele [*Cott.* cile] nele se slawa erian on wintra. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 59 On cyle he bið afeded. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* (1867) 33 Hunger and þurst and chele. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 226 Þurst and hunger, chele [*v. r.* chule] and hete. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1615 Wiþþ chele & þrisst & hunngerr. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 152 Þat water of Baþe..euer is iliche hot..& euere springeþ ne be þe chele so gret. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 62 Ne chile ne hete ne fonde ȝe noȝt. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 135 Scythia..haþ moche wilderynes by cause of greet colde and chele. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxiii. 236 Siithen þei chosen chile and chaytif pouerte, Let hem chewe as þei chosen. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3392, I haue cheueride for chele. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4164 A velans vale, þare was a vile cheele.

II. In modern use [f. the vb. or adj.]. (*chill.*)

2. Coldness seizing upon or pervading the body; an unnaturally lowered bodily temperature marked by shivering, etc.; the cold fit of an ague; now especially a sudden affection of physical cold, a sudden chilling of the body, which is often a first stage or symptom of illness; hence, *to catch a chill, to give* (*one*) *a chill,* etc.

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* A vj b, A cold congealed ice, a bloudlesse chill. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* (J.), To have a sort of chill about his precordia and head. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* x. 403 The death-doom'd foe..Felt such a chill run through his shivering frame. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 310 Irregular chills, fever and sweats. 1860–1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 91 You may give a baby a chill which will kill it..without giving it fresh air at all.

3. A coldness of the air, water, etc., which tends to make one shiver; a cold which has a depressing, benumbing, or penetrating effect on the body. *To take the chill off* (a liquid): to raise it to a temperate heat (*colloq.*).

1788 LD. AUCKLAND *Diary in Spain* (1861) II. 89 At about six the air..changed suddenly to a chill. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 11. 84 The chill was painful to the teeth. 1868 MISS YONGE *Pupils St. John* I. 34 The chill of early dawn. 1870 TENNYSON *Passing of Arthur* 96 A deathwhite mist .. Whereof the chill, to him who breathed it, drew Down with his blood, till all his heart was cold.

b. in *pl.* Chilling states of the atmosphere.

1832 L. HUNT *Poems* 167 No sooner have the chills withdrawn, Than the bright elm is tufted on the lawn. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* II. 19 The chills of night and the biting blasts of winter. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* I. xxvii. 58.

4. *fig.* a. A benumbing and depressing sensation or influence upon the feelings. *To cast or throw a chill over*: to damp the warmth or ardour of.

1821 BYRON *Sard.* I. ii, A chill Comes o'er my heart. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 14 The comparatively prosaic results..have thrown a chill over our political imaginations.

b. Absence of warmth of feeling or sympathy; depressing coldness or iciness of manner.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 85 We..in no instance that I remember failed to dissipate the chill by showing that we were ready to..be sociable. 1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* viii, The boys gave three feeble cheers. Such cheers! sighs of extra strength with the chill on.

5. *techn.* An iron mould, or a piece of iron in a sand mould, for making 'chilled' castings: cf. CHILL *v.* 6.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 120 Iron..which had been cast in an iron mould or 'chill'.

b. A mass of chilled material in a blast-furnace.

1874 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Min. Engineers* II. 60 Firing shots up into the chilled mass..bringing down from time to time portions of the chill.

6. *Painting.* A cloudy appearance on the surface of a picture; 'blooming.'

1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Science* II. viii. (ed. 6) 117.

Chill (tʃil), *a.* Also 5 **chele,** 6 **chyll, chil,** 6, 9 *Sc.* **schil** (1. [Mostly since 16th c.: app. f. CHILL *sb.*: cf. the use of *cold* both as adj. and sb.]

1. 'Cold; cold to the touch' (J.); now always unpleasantly, depressingly, or injuriously cold; that chills, tends to benumb, or causes to shiver.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xii. 109 They that duellis langis the schil ryuere Of Anien [*gelidumque Anienem*]. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. lvi, In winter quhen maist schill and persand stormes apperit. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 123 Chil, cold, *algidus*. 1640 MILTON *Arcades* 49 Noisom winds, and blasting vapours chill. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 394 Which [Lime] bestowed on cold and chill ground brings it to a fruitful consistency. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 1083 And humid Evening, gliding o'er the sky In her chill progress. 1797 COLERIDGE *Christabel* I, The night is chill. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* ix, A chill easterly wind was sighing among the withered leaves.

2. Depressingly affected by cold; having a pervading sensation of cold; 'creeping' or shivering with cold.

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. i. 77 My veins are chill. *a* 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Misc. Tracts* III. 101 Being frighted he grew chill, went to bed, and soon after died. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* xi, They had a fire to warm them when chill. 1821 KEATS *Isabel* 617 She kiss'd it with a lip more chill than stone. 1842 Sir T. MARTIN *My Namesake* in *Fraser's Mag.* Dec., I felt my person growing chiller and chiller.

b. Sensitive or liable to cold.

1576 TURBERV. *Bk. Venerie* 185 They are verie chyll of colde, and..where there is any fire, they will creepe so neare it that they will burne their coates. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. v. 56 The manie will be too chill and tender.

3. *To run chill* (of the blood); *to blow chill,* etc.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 244 My very Blood ran chill in my Veins. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 13 How chill and tardy runs the blood. 1832–53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. II. 42 The nicht is mirk, and the wind blaws schill.

4. *fig.* a. Said of circumstances or influences which repress warmth of feeling, enthusiasm, etc. In quot. 1400 perhaps simply 'cold, cold-blooded'.

[*c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7958 Ne neuer charite be cherisst þurghe a chele yre.] 1750 GRAY *Elegy* xiii, Chill Penury repress'd their noble rage. 1877 GLADSTONE *Gleanı.* IV. xiv. 350 The chill elevation of political philosophy. 1883 A. DOBSON in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 108 Let those who will be proud and chill.

b. Said of, or with regard to, the feelings under repressing or deadening influences.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. xxii, Oft therefore have I chid my tender Muse; Oft my chill breast beats off her fluttering wing. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* I. (1700) 4 Chill Virgins redden into Flame. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* II. xx, One of whom would presently survive in chiller loneliness. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. iii. 71 Their chill calm of changeless being.

5. *Comb.*, as *chill-fit*; *chill-looking* adj.

1813 *Evangelical Mag.* Mar., To fence against blasts and chill-fits, the Holy Ghost has directed the use of zeal as a cloke. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 1/2 A large, chill-looking room, with a polished floor and very little furniture.

Chill (tʃil), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **chyll, chil** (le, (7 **cheel**), 6– **chill.** [First found in 14th c., but not frequent before 16th; app. f. CHILL *sb.*: but evidence is deficient.

It has been suggested that the vb. may have been deduced from a pa. pple. *child* (*chilled*), short for *childed*, from a vb. *child-en* repr. OE. **cieldan*, **cildan* to make cold. If so, the whole later series of *chill* v., adj., and sb. (since 1600), would be distinct from the ME. sb.]

I. *intr.*

1. To grow or become cold; to be injuriously cold.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 368 Al chaunged her chere & chylled at [? al] þe hert. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 123 To chil with cold, *algere*. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 474 To Chill for colde: to be in great colde. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xxxiii. § 2 (1665) 385/2 The outward parts burn, but the inward chill. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 104 That the Glew Chill not (as Work-men say when it cools)..as it chills, it thickens. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Fl.* (1840) 298 My very blood chills at the mention of the name of Newgate.

†2. *esp.* To shiver or shudder with cold. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chyllyn, for colde, *frigucio*. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 374, I Chille and Chever for this Orrible chaunce. 1530 PALSGR. 483/2 My handes chyll, *mes mains me frissonnent*. 1560 A. L. tr. *Calvin's 4 Serm. Songe Eseeh.* Epist., Sometime chilling and chatering with colde. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 993 The Ape .. did nought but chill and quake.

b. Of things: ? To vibrate, quiver, thrill, shiver.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* E iij, Lay one Hand on the Rock..and strike gently, or more hard as we feel it chills, the more faint and languid the motion is that is caused by striking, the more firm and fast it shews it to be.

3. To be seized with a sudden chill.

1830 W. TAYLOR *German Poetry* I. 75 A hoarse sigh rattled up his throat, he chilled, he fell, he stiffened, and arose no more. 1883 *Daily News* 5 July 5/6 He was carried out into the park, but chilled suddenly and fainted.

II. *trans.*

4. To make cold, lower the temperature of absolutely; to affect sensibly and injuriously with cold; to give a chill to. Also *absol.*

(The first quot. is very doubtful; perh. it is *chile* or *chill* adj., but 3 MSS. have *child*, 1 *scheld*, 2 *cold*.)

1399 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xviii. 49 And charite þat child is now 'sholde chaufen of himself. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 45 Heat burnes, cold chilles. 1670 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. i, Ev'ry Lady's Blood with Fear was chill'd. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 172 Winter lingering chills the lap of May. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 153 Cold stones and other objects which have become chilled by free radiation.

b. To deaden, benumb, blight, or blast with cold.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Flower*, You must..defend your Auriculas .. from Rains that chill them. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* III, The fruits decay..by snows immod'rate chilled.

c. With advb. extension: *To chill up, down,* etc.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 41 The marmout .. has all its faculties chilled up in winter.

5. *fig.* To affect as with cold; to check, depress, or lower (warmth, ardour, etc.); to damp, deject, dispirit.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 12 Chilleth..all warmth of zeal. 1618 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 424 The promoter .. hath gotten his Charges of Sir Thomas Brookes, and Sir Thomas much cheeled. *a* 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 122 Sifting and disputing too boldly chill all warmth of our zeal. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xxvi. 51 Age had chilled the daring spirit of Athanaric. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 208 A supercilious air that chilled admiration. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. xxi. (1866) 349 Nothing chills the heart like..distrust. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 170 Their courage was chilled by the ill success of their arms.

6. *techn.* To cool molten metal suddenly so as to harden it; *esp.* in moulding, to cool and harden the surface of cast iron by allowing the molten metal in the mould to come in contact with cold iron placed at the part where the hardening is to be effected, or by casting altogether in an iron mould.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 238 Both cases usually made of cast-iron chilled on the outside to make them hard. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 297 The frozen mercury resembled..lead, recently chilled after melting. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 474 A section of the casting shows the effect of chilling.

7. To dull or deaden (a varnished surface) by cold or other agency; to 'bloom'.

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 214 Whatever varnish may be employed..a current of cold or damp air, which 'chills' or 'blooms' them [paintings] should be avoided.

8. *colloq.* To take the chill, or sensation of active cold, off (a liquid); to raise to temperate heat.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. East Anglia, Chill,* to take off extreme coldness from any sort of beverage by placing it near the fire in frosty weather. 1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1866) 275 A pint pot, the contents of which were 'chilling' on the hob. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.* s.v., I often gets my mistus to chill a drop of beer for me, when I comes home winter evenings. 1881 EVANS *Leicestersh. Gloss.* s.v., Did you chill the water for the 'osses?

Chill- in *comb.* [Various parts of speech.]

†1. **Chill-cold** [either 'as cold as chill', like *ice-cold, stone-cold*; or, as sometimes found, **chilled-cold,** like *burnt black*].

a. *adj.*, also **chilled-cold,** completely chilled, thoroughly cold.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* v. (1593) 125 A chil-cold swet my sieged limmes opprest. 1591 NASHE *Introd. Sidney's Astr. & Stella*, The earth..snatcht thee too soone into her chilled colde armes. 1594 MARLOWE *Dido* II. i. 263 Dipped it in the old King's chill-cold blood. 1602 *Downfall Earl of Huntington* II. i. Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 126 Friendship, honesty, Are chill-cold, dead with cold. 1611 BARKSTED *Hiren* (1876) 74 Tendring their spotlesse vows, in child-cold

dew, Of virgin teares. 1612 J. DAVIES *Muse's Sacrif.* 49 (D.) A chill-cold Bloud..Fleets through my veines.

b. *sb.* Chill coldness.

1693 ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 343 A chill-cold, *algor.*

2. Chill-hardening (see quot.); **chill-plough**, a plough having a share 'chilled' on the under surface: see CHILLED 2; **chill-room**, a room for chilling or refrigerating meat, etc.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Chill-hardening*, a mode of tempering steel-cutting instruments, by exposing the red-hot metal to a blast of cold air. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 298/1 The animal is hung up..and then left to cool in the chill-room .. preparatory to shipping. 1886 *York Herald* 23 Aug. 3/6 There are several imitations of the original American chill'plow in the market.

Chill, obs. and dial. f. *I will*: see CH *pron.*

Chilld, obs. form of CHILD.

Chilled (tʃild), *ppl. a.* [f. CHILL *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Made sensibly cold; injuriously or unpleasantly affected with cold.

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. (R.), He said, and Priams aged joynts with chilled feare did shake. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 140 The God fostering her chilled hand. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. i, Presenting a comfortable rampart of shoulder to the chilled figure of the man. 1877 BRYANT *Little People of Snow* 292 Strove..To make the chilled blood move.

2. *techn.* Of cast iron: Rapidly cooled, and so hardened. Cf. CHILL *v.* 6.

1831 [see CHILL *v.* 6]. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Dec., Major Palliser, whose inventions—particularly his chilled shot—have been and are productive of enormous saving to the country. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 474 Their chilled ploughshares and chilled railway chairs are cast in moulds of such a construction that the melted iron comes in contact with iron in those parts of the moulds where it is wanted to be chilled. 1883 *Birmingham Daily Post* 11 Oct., Mixing metal, annealings, casting chilled ploughshares.

3. *Painting.* Clouded or 'bloomed'.

1882 MOLLET *Art Dict., Chilled* (Fr. *chancissure*), said of a moisture on the varnish of a picture by which the defect of cloudiness called Blooming is caused.

4. With the chill taken off.

1882 *Field* 7 Oct. 505 A thirsty horse..can then be either given gruel or chilled water.

† **5.** *Chilled-cold*: = chill-cold: see CHILL-. *Obs.*

Chiller (tʃi·ləɹ). [f. CHILL *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which chills. Also in *comb.*, as *beer-chiller.*

1798 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Posth. Wks.* III. l. 149 Tormented, as I now am, by these North-east chillers .. Give me, gracious Heaven! at least, genial weather. 1836 [see BEER *sb.*[1] 4].

Chilli, chilly (tʃi·li). Forms: 7 **chille**, 7–9 **chile**, 8 **chilly**, 9 **chili**, 7– **chilli**, *Pl.* **chillies**. [In Sp. *chile, chili*, a. Mexican *chilli*, the native name in 16th c.

Simeon *Dict. Langue Nahuatl*, has '*Chilli*, piment dont on compte douze espèces principales; il sert à composer avec le maïs une boisson très-recherchée *chilli atolli, chillatolli*'. So '*chilatl* eau de chilli', etc. As early as 1631, Bontius erroneously stated that the name was from Chile in S. America 'quasi dicas *piper a Chile*'.]

1. The dried pod of species of Capsicum or Red Pepper, esp. *C. annuum fastigiatum*, and *frutescens*. The pods, which are acrid, pungent, and of a deep red colour when ripe, are largely used as a condiment, and when reduced to powder form the basis of Cayenne pepper.

1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* ii. 10 Some Pepper called Chille..was put in. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 179 Two Cods, or Pods, of Chile. *Ibid.* 184 Chile, or long Pepper. 1685 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Coffee, Tea & Choc.* 89 Some hold there are but two sorts of Chiles or Chilli, the one the Eastern which is Ginger, and the other Western, which is the Pepper of Mexico. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* iii. (1853) 18 'Try a chili with it, Miss Sharp', said Joseph, really interested. 'A chili', said Rebecca, gasping; 'oh yes!' She thought a chili was something cool, as its name imported. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 149 In tropical countries chillies are used in great quantities.

b. The shrub which bears chillies.

1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* III. vi. (1864) 169 Fields of towering maize, the juicy aloe, the chilli or Aztec pepper.

2. *Comb.*, as **chilli-vinegar**, vinegar flavoured with chillies.

1818 BYRON *Beppo* viii, Soy, Chili-vinegar, and Harvey.

Chillily (tʃi·lili), *adv.* [f. CHILLY *a.* + -LY[2].] In a chilly or chilling manner.

a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 75 Winter's blast From the north is chillily returning. 1884 *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 120. 1886 G. ALLEN *In all Shades* II. xxv. 193 Dupuy condescended..to ask chillily whether he was expecting friends.

Chilliness (tʃi·linės). [f. CHILLY *a.* + -NESS.] Chilly state or condition.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 63. 2/1 Chillyness, or sense of Cold. 1762 ACHARD in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 102 The bird .. from a chillyness in the air, did not revive to be able to fly. 1763 MACKENZIE *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 74 The pestilential fever shews itself first by a chilliness and shiverings. 1817 J. GILCHRIST *Intellect. Patrimony* 45 Cheerless chilliness of heart.

Chilling (tʃi·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHILL *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CHILL in various senses.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IX. 335 For chillynge of hir Mawe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chyllynge of tethe or oþer lyke, *frigidor*. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1720) 206 The Water endangers the chilling and rotting of the Fibres. 1861 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* ii. 13 Whenever a tendency to chilling is discovered, hot bottles..should be made use of.

b. *spec.*; see CHILL *v.* 6.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 72 To case-harden railroad plates by casting them upon a piece of cold iron.. [is] termed chilling. 1881 *Metal World* VIII. 120 The property of chilling in iron is dependent to a large extent on the absence of silicon, and to the presence of carbon in what has been called the third form.

Chilling (tʃi·liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. That chills: in various senses of the verb.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2966 The chillande watire one his chekes rynnyde. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 452 At Juill and Aust in landes chillingest [*frigidissimis*]. 1563 SACKVILLE *Myrr. Mag.* Induct. 4 His frosty face With chilling cold had pearst the tender green. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 212 A chilling sweat ore-runs my trembling ioynts. 1726 SWIFT *On Poetry*, Our chilling Climate hardly bears A Sprig of Bays in fifty years. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* V. xvi, Chilling news. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xvii. 144 Chilling suspicious manners. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 40.

2. *Comb.*, as *chilling-cold*, so cold as to chill.

1616 R. CARPENTER *Past Charge* 14 Some of them were chilling cold in charitie. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* X. xii, To the touch They are chilling cold.

Hence **Chi·llingly** *adv.*

c 1784 in MAD. D'ARBLAY (F. Hall).

1804 MOORE *Poems* I. 349 Think not the veil he so chillingly casts, Is the veil of a vestal severe. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 737 Evening's breeze blew chillingly. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 2 Next-door neighbours .. are either on terms of the closest intimacy or chillingly distant.

Chillish, *a.* [f. CHILL + -ISH[1].] Rather chill.

18.. in CHALMERS, (F. Hall).

Chillness (tʃi·lnės). [f. CHILL *a.* + -NESS.] Chill quality or condition.

1. Unpleasant coldness, chilling quality.

1598 FLORIO, *Gelidezza*, coldnesse, chilnesse, freasing, frost. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Gluss* 29 The exceeding chilnesse of the aire. 1784 JOHNSON *Lett.* 21 Apr., Not caring to venture the chillness of the evening. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 41 After so much stormy chillness.

2. The sensation of cold; the state of being unpleasantly cold and shivering.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 294/1 If it [the plague] take him with .. chillness .. cover him well that he may sweate. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 793 There followeth a chilness or Shivering in all the Body. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. vii. 47 He cannot think of it but as we do of the grave, with a chillness in the blood and a tremour in the spirits. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 639 When cold bathing occasions chilness..it ought to be discontinued. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* XXXV, The chillness of his ankles.

3. *fig.* Absence of warmth of temperament, feeling, or manner; want of zeal or interest.

1638 O. SEDGWICKE *Serm.* (1639) 93 Why that remissenesse and chilnesse to encourage..the exercise of Armes? 1701 WHITEHEAD *Truth Prevalent* 59 Under such Chilness of Zeal. 1754 JOHNSON *Life Cave* Wks. IV. 529 The same chilness of mind was observable in his conversation. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* II. iii. (1864) 68 The chillness of his moral atmosphere.

‖ **Chillum** (tʃi·ləm). [Hindī *chilam.*]

The part of the hookah containing the tobacco and charcoal balls; also applied loosely to the entire hookah, the act of smoking, and the 'fill' of tobacco.

1781 J. LINDSAY in *Lives Lindsays* III. (Y.), Dressing a hubble-bubble, per week at 3 chillums a day. 1828 *Kuzzilbash* I. ii. (Y.), Every sound was hushed but..the occasional bubbling of my *hookah*, which had just been furnished with another chillum. 1839 THACKERAY *Major Gahagan* i, It was the bitterest chillum I ever smoked.

‖ **Chillumchee.** [Hindī *chilamchī.*] A wash-hand basin of brass or tinned copper.

1715 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras* II. 246 (Y.) The chelumgie of Manilla work. 1794 *European Mag.* XXVI. 289 Sir John Kennaway got a Chillumchee made here. 1851 MAWSON *Comm. Sir C. Napier* (Y.), A chilumchee of water sans soap was provided. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 146 Empty a bottle of brandy or gin into your chillumchee.

Chilly (tʃi·li), *a.* Also 6 **chyllie**, 6–7 **chillie**. [f. CHILL *sb* + -Y[1].] Characterized by chillness.

1. That chills or produces the sensation of cold; appreciably or disagreeably cold.

1570 TURBERV. *Lover to his carefull Bed*, Ne heate .. May bate my chillie colde. 1573 TWYNE *Æneid.* XI. Hhjb, Nights chyllie shade. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XII. 435 A chilly fear congeal'd my vital blood. 1793 SOUTHEY *Tri. Woman* 124 The chilly mists of eventide. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* III. vi, It was as chilly as if it had been October.

2. Affected by a chill or by cold; feeling rather cold, coldish. **b.** Sensitive to cold, easily chilled.

1611 FLORIO, *Gricciloso*, chillie or shiuering through cold. 1727 W. PULTENEY in *Colman's Posth. Lett.* (1820) 12 By nursing herself up too much, she is so chilly that she can scarce stir abroad without catching cold. 1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* XXII, The chilly cry of the poor sweep as he crept shivering to his early toil. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 93, I..found him, sitting near a fire, for he is of a chilly nature.

3. *fig.* Void of, or adverse to, warmth of feeling.

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 143 A chilly feeling in which for a time grief is kept aloof by fear. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 33 Very chilly to general theories, loftily disdainful to the men of a principle.

4. In comb., as *chilly-fingered, -hearted*, adjs.

1818 KEATS *Endymion* IV. 971 Chilly-finger'd spring. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* XIX. 223 He was chilly-hearted, but yet quite capable of enough love to make him a good son.

Chilly (tʃi·l,li), *adv.* [f. CHILL *a.* + -LY[2].] In a chill manner, with chillness.

1640 O. SEDGWICKE *Christs Counsell* 12 Done .. coldly, chilly, carelesly. 1759 MASON *Caractacus* Ode I. (R.) The midnight air falls chilly on my breast. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Farrers* I. 1 The March wind blew in chilly.

‖ **Chilocace.** *Obs.* Also **cheilocacë**. [f. Gr. χείλος lip + κακή evil.] (See quot.).

1715 KERSEY, *Chilocace*, a canker of the mouth, a disease which often happens to young children. 1731–1800 in BAILEY. 1860 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Chilognathan (kəilǫgnăþăn), *a., sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Chilognatha* sb. pl., name of the order, f. Gr. χείλος lip + γνάθ-os jaw.] Belonging to, or a member of, an order of Myriapoda or Centipedes, with segmented bodies and heads furnished with two pairs of maxillæ, of which the second pair are united to form a lower lip.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 74 The Chilognathans, in their young state come nearest to the insect or hexapod tribes. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 244 In the Chilognatha the second and third pairs are converted into a kind of lower lip.

Chilogna·thiform, *a.* [f. prec. + -FORM.] Having the form of the *Chilognatha*: applied by Macleay and Kirby to the larvæ of those coleopterous insects which are herbivorous, elongated, and sub-cylindrical.

‖ **Chiloma** (kəilō^{u}mă). *Zool.* [mod.L., a. Gr. χείλωμα rim, edge, f. χείλος lip. Cf. Fr. *chilôme.*] The upper lip of a mammal when tumid and continued without interruption from the nose.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Chilo·nic,** *a. Obs.*—° [a. Fr. *chilonique* (Cotgr.), f. *Chilon* (Χίλων), one of the seven wise men of Greece.] (See quot.) So also **Chilo·nian** *a.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v. *Chilonick*, brief, succinct, compendious, from one of the Grecian wise men, Chilo, who in all his speeches and writings was very short. *Cotgr.* 1708–15 KERSEY, *Chilonian* or *Chilonick* .. as a Chilonick Style. 1721–1800 in BAILEY, *Chilonian, Chilonick.*

Chilopod (kəi·lǫpǫd). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *chilopoda* sb. pl. (also used as Eng.), f. Gr. χείλος lip + πούς, ποδ-ός foot. In mod.F. *chilopode.*]

A member of the *Chilopoda*, an order of Myriapoda, having segmented bodies, and two anterior pairs of legs converted into foot-jaws. The order contains the Centipedes proper.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 67/1 Chilopoda .. are carnivorous, and crawl about by night .. They conceal themselves under stones and fallen trees, and are all found in rotten wood.

Hence **Chilo·podan** *a.* and *sb.* as prec. **Chilo·podiform** *a.*, having the form of a centipede: applied to coleopterous larvæ, which are sub-hexapod, with a long, linear, depressed body. **Chilopodimo·rphous** *a.* = prec. **Chilo·podous** *a.*, of the nature of the Chilopoda.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 66 Chilopodans or Centipedes. 1838 — *Entomol.* III. xxix. 166 Those [larvæ] of the Gyronectima being the most perfect chilopodimorphous of the whole. 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 551/1 In the Chilopodous genera.

Chilostomatous (kəilostǫ·mătəs), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. χείλος lip + στόμα-τ- mouth + -OUS.] Having the cell-mouth closed with a movable lip.

1881 A. W. WATERS in *Athenæum* 7 May 626/2 On Fossil Chilostomatous Bryozoa from the Yarra-Yarra.

Chiltern (tʃi·ltəɹn). Also 6 **chylturne, chilterne**, 8 **chilturn.** [*Ciltern* occurs as a proper name in the OE. Chron. anno 1009; but also, since 16th c., applied to a kind of soil or country. This may be from the proper name, though the converse is also possible; at present no explanation of the word is known.]

1. Proper name of a range of hills, in some parts wooded, which extend from the south of Oxfordshire, near Wallingford, quite across Buckinghamshire into Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire.

a 1125 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1009 Ða æfter middan wintra hi namon þa ænne upgang ut þurh Ciltern, and swa to Oxneforda. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 483 The woodlands on the edge of Bucks and Hertfordshire, called the Chiltern.

2. *Chiltern Hundreds*: a name given to five (or more strictly four and a half) hundreds in Oxfordshire, and three in Buckinghamshire, which contain the Chiltern Hills. The manorial rights of these belonged to the Crown, which appointed over them Stewards and Bailiffs. These offices have long been obsolete or merely nominal, but that of the three Buckinghamshire hundreds (Stoke, Desborough, and Burnham) is the best known of several fictitious offices, now used for a special purpose. No member of parliament is by law at liberty to resign his seat, so long as he is duly qualified; on the other hand, a member who accepts an office of profit under the Crown must vacate his seat, subject to re-election. A member desiring to resign therefore applies for the *Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds*, or other similar appointment, which is, by a legal figment, held to be such an office; the appointment necessitates his resignation, and, having thus fulfilled its purpose, is again resigned, so as to be ready for

conferment upon the next member that wishes to make the same use of it.

The holding of an office of profit under the Crown became a disqualification in 1707. It was not till 1740 that the Stewardship of a royal manor was used in order to create a disqualification. In that year Sir Watkin Wynn took the Stewardship of H. M. Lordship and Manor of Bromfield and Yale (which was again taken in 1749). In 1742 Ld. Middlesex took the Head Stewardship of H. M. Honour of Otford in Kent. In Jan. 1750–51 John Pitt, M.P. for Wrexham, took the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, which has come to be the ordinary form, except when a second resignation takes place before this is vacant.

c 1260 *Rot. Hund.* I. 22/2 Aria hundreda Ciltrie sunt in manu domini Regis, scilicet Dosteberge, Stokes & Burnham. 1653 *Parl. Survey, Bucks* No. 4 (MS. Recd. Off.) A Survey of the Rents, issues, and profitts of the three Hundreds commonly called or knowne by the name of ye Three Hundreds of Chilturne, with y^s Courts and Bayliwick thereunto belonging..within ye county of Bucks, parcell of the possessions of Charles Stuart late King of England, made and taken by us whose names are hereunto subscribed. 1751 *Entry* in *Journal of Ho. Comm.*, Who since his election..hath accepted the Office of Steward or Bailiff of H. M.'s Three Chiltern Hundreds of Stoke, Desborough and Bonenham in the County of Buckingham. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 276 Norborne Berkley, Esq. steward of the manor of the three Chiltern Hundreds. 1781 Hatsell *Precedents* (1818) II. 55. 1817 Evans *Parl. Deb.* I. 1303 A representative of the city of London, in the room of Harvey Combe, Esq. who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. 1844 May *Parl. Practice* 340. 1883 *Ibid.* 709. 1888 *Newspr.*, 'If he doubts it, let him apply for the Chiltern Hundreds, and present himself for re-election.'

3. *a.* and *sb.* Applied to a kind of soil, and to districts having this soil: see quots.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* Bj, There be many maner of groundes and soyles. Some whyte cley, some redde cley, some grauell or chylturne. *a* 1640 Jackson *Creed* XII. x, Agar or Sinai is not such a general name of the whole mountain country in Arabia as wold or chiltern is in English. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 13 Compare such Counties and Places in England, that are for the most part upon Enclosure, with the Champion or Chilterne Counties or Places. 1750 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandman* II. i. 27 Hertfordshire in general, most part of Kent, Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Berkshire, Wiltshire, and many other counties abounding in chalky, sandy, gravelly, and loamy soils, are deservedly called Chilturn countries, as being of a short dry nature, and lying in dry situations. *Ibid.* (*title* of Vol. VI) Chiltern and Vale Farming explained.

† **Chilter-wheat.** *Obs.* [possibly connected with prec., as if grown on such land.] ? A wheat of an inferior kind or quality.

1614 Markham *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 153 One trough full of small chilter-wheat, and another with water. *Ibid.* VII. xxiv, Sprinkle into it the grains of small chilter-wheat.

† **Chi·ltonite.** *Min. Obs.* [Named by Emmons after Dr. Chilton: see -ITE.] = Prehnite.

1868 Dana *Min.* 411.

Chiltting, chiltyng, obs. f. Childing.

Chilver (tʃi·lvəɹ). [OE. *cilfer-, cilfor-lomb* ewe-lamb, corresp. to OHG. *chilburra, -ira* (MHG. *chilbere*, mod.G. Bav. dial. *kilbare, kilbere*; cf. Swiss *kilber* masc. 'young wether', Bav. *kilbern* to lamb); the stem *kilb-* is an ablaut form of *kalb-* in *kalbos-* Calf; there are many related words outside Teutonic, with the phonetic base *glbh-*, designating the young of animals.]

A ewe-lamb: commonly **chilver-lamb.** (Found in OE., and still common in southern dialects, though not evidenced in the intervening period.)

c 1000 Ælfric *Lev.* v. 6 Bringe an cilfor lamb [*offerat agnam*]. *a* 1100 *O. E. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 392 *Enixa est*, cilforlamb, oððe acennende wæs. 1815 *European Mag.* LXVIII. 337 I'll sell you a lamb that is called a Chilver [*note* or ewe lamb]. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 502 An eloquent sally on the rare wool of the chilver-hogs then present. 1825 Britten *Beauties Wilts.* Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Chilver*, an ewe-lamb. 1883 in *Standard* 21 Apr. 5/8 The chilver (or breeding lamb) might be protected from the butcher's knife for a year or two. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 15 *Chilver-lamb*, a ewe-lamb.

Chilyndre, var. of Chilindre, *Obs.*

Chimæra, variant of Chimera.

Chimæroid (kəimī·roid), *a. Zool.* Related to the genus of fishes *Chimæra*, having the tail ending in a slender thread, the head pointed, and only one spiracle. Also *sb.*

1854 Owen in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) II. 97/1 The cylindrical dental masses of the chimæroid and edaphodont fishes. 1862 Dana *Man. Geol.* 78 The Chimaeroids [have] only one gill-opening, besides other peculiarities.

Chimar, Chimbe, var. of Chimer[1], Chime.

Chimblay, -bley, -bly, dial. var. of Chimney.

Chimbora·zite. *Min.* [Named 1821 from Chimborazo, where found: see -ITE.] = Aragonite.

1868 in Dana *Min.*

Chim-cham: see Kim-kam.

Chime (tʃəim), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–4 **chymbe, chimbe,** 4–6 **chyme,** 4, 7 **chim,** 5 **chymme,** (6 **cheyme, cheime**), 4– **chime.** [This and the verb of same form are of somewhat obscure history; but they were evidently derived in some way from L. *cymbalum* Cymbal, in OE. *cimbal, cimbala*, which would naturally give a ME. **chimbel, *chimble.* Cf. also MHG. *zimbel, zimel* m. and n., *zimbele* f. 'a small bell struck with a hammer.' But while ME. *chimbe, chime, chim* agrees with the first part of *chimbel*, the loss of the latter part is not clearly accounted for (cf. however *much, lite, badde*, from *muchel, litel, bædel*). *Chimbe* may however have been from OF.: Godefroy has a single instance of *chinbe* = cymbal. As to the passages in which 'cymbal' is expressed by *chymbe belle, chymme belle*, these may indicate that a ME. **chimbel* was thus popularly understood and divided, making *chimbe* or *chim* a distinct word; but, on the other hand, if *chimbe* or *chim* already existed, the analysis of *chimbel* as *chimbe bell* would be equally natural. The following are the instances in question:

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 1852 Anon he doth his bemen blowe, v. c. [500] on a throwe. His chymbe belle he doth rynge, And doth dassche gret taborynge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 75 Ch(y)mme belle [*H. P.* chyme bell], *cimbalum*].

† **1.** A cymbal. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* Ps. cl. 5 Loves him ever in lande, In chimbes ful wele ringande [Wyclif, cymbalis wel sounende]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12193 Als a chim [*Gött.* chime, *Trin.* chymbe] or brasin bell, þat noþer can vnderstand ne tell. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11387 Fypeles, sitoles, sautreours, Belles, chymbes, and symfan. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cl. 5 Louys him in chymys wele sownand: louys him in chymys of ioiynge.

† **b.** ? Instrumental music. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (MS. Inner Temple cf. Rolls ed. 4209) He couth so mykelle musik and chyme, That the pupille said in his tyme, He was god of fithelers.

2. An apparatus or arrangement for striking a bell or set of bells so as to make it or them 'chime' or emit a musical sound.

The earliest method appears to have consisted of hammers actuated by pegs on a revolving barrel.

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 9, I wille y^t John Elys .. owyr se the chymes at Seynt Marie awter, and the chymes in ye stepyll, therto make a newe barell wiche is redy, and to make plombes of leed and newe lynes and ropys. *Ibid.* 28 To kepe the clokke, take hede to the chymes .. so that the seid chymes fail not to goo thourgh the defawte of the seid sexteyn. 1541 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* 4 Bought a roope for the cheymys. 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (1842) 34 And maide a goodly chyme to be sett on the said bells. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 159 When he speakes, 'Tis like a Chime a mending. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* II. xv, Those curious quadrants .. chims and dialls .. were first us'd by them.

3. Hence, A set of bells in a church tower, etc., so attuned as to give forth a succession of musical notes, or to be capable of playing tunes when thus struck, or when slightly swung. (See Chime *v.*[1] 2 b.) Applied also to the small set of hand-bells used in the R. C. Ch. service; the set of bells with their strikers in an organ or musical box, etc.

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 112 Should that clocke haue a chime? 1804 J. Grahame *Sabbath* 98 Almost beyond the sound of city chime. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* I. 213 Noise Of clocks and chimes. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* s.v., A set of three small bells mounted in a stand for ringing by hand, used in the Roman Catholic church service, is also called a chime, or altar chime.

4. The series of musical sounds, or tune, played on such sets of bells when struck in succession.

1530 Palsgr. 205/1 Chyme of belles, *gamme.* *c* 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 228 Wee haue heard the Chymes at mid-night. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 331 The chimes, *numeri ad quos campanæ pulsantur.* 1812 J. Wilson *Isle of Palms* IV. 647 Ring on, ye bells! most pleasant is your chime. 1829 Hood *Eug. Aram* XXVI, All night I lay in agony From weary chime to chime. 1847 A. Gatty *Bells* iv. 24 Chimes on the Continent are played by means of a barrel, like that in a hand organ, on which pegs are so arranged as to lift the levers in such harmonious succession that a tune is produced. 1876 Green *Stray Stud.* 3 The chime of a village clock falls faintly on the ear.

5. *transf.* The sequence of harmonious sounds given forth by any musical instrument; the musical sound, 'music' or 'melody' of any movement, etc.; harmony, musical concord.

1608 Machin *Dumb Knt.* II, It was as silver, as the chime of spheres. 1634 Milton *Comus* 1018 She can teach ye how to climb Higher than the sphery chime. 1667 — *P. L.* XI. 559 The sound Of Instruments that made melodious chime Was heard, of Harp and Organ. 1772 Sir W. Jones *Seven Fount.* (1777) 35 The chime of tuneful strings. 1782 Cowper *Progr. Err.* 14 Musical as the chime of tinkling rills. *fig.* 1819 Wordsw. *Waggoner* Concl. 38 Mighty Fairfield, with a chime Of echoes, to his march kept time. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* V. xl. 134 The silver chime of his melodious eloquence.

6. The rhythm, 'music', or 'ring' of verse.

a 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Char. Perfect Anagram* Wks. (1711) 231 For the use of the anagram..It may be the title or inscription of a tomb..the chyme of verses. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Eclog.* IX. 73 Now the Chime of Poetry is done. 1850 Whipple *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) II. 22 The sinewy vigor and sonorous chime which generally distinguish his style.

b. *depreciatively.* Mere rime, jingle.

a 1674 Clarendon *Surv. Leviath.* 37 Confounding..their understandings, by a chime of words. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* II. iv. P 20 (1740) 242 Nothing but an empty Chime of Words signifying nothing. *c* 1793 Southey *Devil's Walk* 39 In ding-dong chime of sing-song rhyme.

7. *fig.* A system of which all the parts are in harmony, showing a correspondence of proportion or relation.

c 1630 Milton *Solemn Musick*, Disproportion'd sin Jarr'd against natures chime, and with harsh din Broke the fair Musick. 1633 B. Jonson *Epithalam.*, The kindly season of the time..calls all creatures forth, To doe their offices in nature's chime. 1701 Grew *Cosm. Sacr.* (J.), The conceptions of things are placed in their several degrees of similitude; as in several proportions, one to another: in which harmonious chime, the voice of reason is often drowned.

8. *fig.* Accord, harmony, harmonious correspondence. Phrases, *To fall into chime with, keep chime with.*

1847 Emerson *Poems, Woodnotes* ii. Wks. (Bohn) I. 428 Primal chimes of sun and shade, Of sound and echo. 1858 Sears *Athan.* II. xi. 243 Each essential to the other and keeping chime with it. 1858 Bushnell *Serm. New Life* 167 A nature gloriously akin to God in its mold, falling freely into chime with his freedom. 1879 H. Maudsley *Pathol. Mind* viii. 410 Others have found no such happy chime of fact and theory.

9. *Comb.*, as *chime-keeper, -maker, -player*, etc.; **chime-barrel,** a barrel or cylinder (in clocks, a prolongation of the striking wheel), studded with pins placed so as to lift the tails of the bell-hammers in due succession; **chime-bell:** see above.

1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 332 A chimekeeper, *nolarum curator.* 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., By setting the names of your bells at the head of any tune, that tune may easily be transferred to the chime-barrel. 1872 Ellacombe *Bells of Ch.* ii. 21 In the last century..chime barrels..were more common than at present .. various psalm tunes were usually set in them.

Chime, chimb (tʃəim), *sb.*[2] Also 4 **chimbe,** 6 **chyme,** 9 **chimb.** [ME. *chimb(e*: cf. OE. '*cimstanas* bases of a pillar' alleged by Somner. Also Du. *kim*, MDu. *kimme* (**kembe, *kemme*, Flem. *kemme*) fem., edge of a cask, MLG. *kimme* fem., *kimm* masc., mod.G. *kimme*, edge, border (*kimmwasser* bilge-water); which appear to point to a WGer. **kimma* or **kimba* fem. App. related is OE. *cimbing*, explained as 'commissura', ? joining, jointing; cf. Ger. *kimmung* horizon, mirage, *kimmen* to notch, provide with a 'chimb'. The general sense appears to be 'edge'. In late use the word is often altered to Chine.]

1. The projecting rim at the ends of a cask, formed by the ends of the staves. (Also applied loosely by coopers to the staves themselves; quot. 1580 takes it as the 'head' of a cask.)

[*a* 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* 291 *Commissuras*, cimbing. — *Corpus Gloss.* 554 *Commisura*, cimbing. *a* 1000 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 206 *Commisura*, s. dicitur tabularum coniunctio, ȝefeȝ, cimbing, clut, uel flihteclaþ.] *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's Prol.* 41 Almoost al empty is the tonne. The streem of lyf now droppeth on the chymbe [2 *MSS.* chimbe]. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 266 Whan ye sette a pype on broche..set it foure fynger brede aboue ye nether chyme. 1691 Skinner, *Chimb*, the Vttermost part of a Barrell. 1721 Urry *Gloss. Chaucer, Chimbe*, the Rim of a Cooper's Vessel on the outside of the Head. The end of the Staves from the Grooves outward are called the Chimes. 1755 Johnson, *Chimb*, the end of a barrel or tub. 1830 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* I. 207 A cock is to be fixed in one of the staves, about an inch above the bottom chimb. 1840 R. Dana *Bef. Mast* XXV. 79 A false deck, which was rough and oily, and cut up in every direction by the chimes of oil-casks. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chime* (pron. *choime*), a stave of a cask, barrel, &c. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 5/1 Seated on the edge of the canoe, which was almost as sharp as the chime of a cask.

2. 'That part of the water-way [plank which connects the sides of a ship to the deck] which is left the thickest, so as to project above the deck-plank, and is notched or gouged hollow in front, to let the water run free' (Smyth *Sailor's Wd.-bk.*, s.v. *Chine*, to which he refers *chime*). [So Ger. *kimme* 'am schiffe der äuszere rand', Hildebrand.]

Chime (tʃəim), *v.*[1] Also 4 **chimbe**; 4–7 **chyme,** (6 **chim**). [ME. *chimbe, chyme*, belongs to *chimbe, chyme*, Chime *sb.*[1]

A corresponding verb occurs in the mod. Scandinavian langs. and dialects. In Swedish dial., Ihre 1766 has *kimba* 'to strike the bell with a quick succession of strokes' as used in Upland; it is now obs. there, but still used in part of Finland (Uleåborg). *Kimma* (*pronounced* tʃi·mə) is in Götland 'to strike a church bell with the clapper instead of ringing', and in the island of Gotland (*pron.* ki·mə) 'to strike a bell with a hammer or smooth stone'. Norwegian (Aasen) has *kime* (tʃi·mə) in same sense, and Danish *kime* (ki·mə) to ring an alarum bell, toll a bell, ring chimes. Although thus widely diffused, the word is not in ON., nor even in the lang. of the middle period bef. the Reformation in 1527; Swedish scholars think it possibly from English.]

1. *intr.* To resound when struck, give forth a musical sound, ring out; to tinkle. *arch.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* (Ps.) xi. 7, Imange all metalles nan is þat swetterly chymes þan syluere. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 13 The belle Whiche hath no clapper for to chime. 1600 *Dr. Dodypoll* III. iii. in Bullen *Old Pl.* III. 132 Chime, hollow caves, and chime you whistling reedes. 1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* 90 Their eares doe chime and tingle. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 193 Rills..chiming as they fall Upon loose pebbles.

fig. 1833 Tennyson *Poems* 121 To whom..The life before, the life behind, In the ear, from far and near, Chimeth musically clear.

b. *trans.* (with the sound or music as object). *arch.*

1613 Heywood *Silver Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 127 Thou chim'st me spheare-like musicke. 1793 Southey *Chapel*

Bell II. 143, I love the bell that calls the poor to pray, Chiming from village church its cheerful sound. **1806** A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Fun.* 20 The .. bell .. chiming a funeral peal.

2. *intr.* To produce a musical sound from a bell (or the like) by striking it (or by other means than ordinary 'ringing': see b).

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chymyn or chenken wythe bellys [**1499** clynke bell], *tintillo.* **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 124 By Chiming with a Hammer upon the outside of a Bell. **1872** ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* ii, Chiming in the regular way, i. e. swinging the bells just enough to make the clappers strike.

b. *trans.* To strike (a bell, etc.) so that a musical sound is given forth. See quot. 1880.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 252 With lifted Arms they order ev'ry Blow, And chime their sounding Hammers in a Row. **1760** GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* cxxiii, The man in black sat next his mistress, helped her plate, chimed her glass. **1880** GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 346 A bell is said to be chimed when she is swung through the smallest part of a circle possible so as to make the clapper strike, or when a separate hammer is fixed apart from her and she is struck by it. There are many different machines by which one man can chime any number of bells.

3. To ring chimes with a set of musically attuned bells. a. *intr.*

1530 PALSGR. 484/1 It is churche holyday to morowe .. in the nexte paryssh̃e, for they haue chymed there all this afternoone.

b. *trans.* (with the bells as object).

1611 COTGR., *Carillonner*, to chyme, or knowle, bels. **1639** HORN & ROBOTHAM *Gate Lang. Unl.* lix. (1643) § 629 The Sexton by chiming the bels in due measure, in the steeple or belfree, calleth the congregation together to divine service. **1768–74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 454 Eight bells are chimed for an hour together.

4. *intr.* Said of a set of bells: To ring ? harmoniously, to ring chimes. See CHIME *sb.*[1]

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Church-Porch* lxv, When the bells do chime 'Tis angels musick. **1832** TENNYSON *Palace of Art* xl, Those great bells Began to chime. **1833** J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling*, A number of little bells are attached in such a manner as to chime in harmony when the nets are moved. **1870** E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 84 The bells chimed for early morning service.

b. *trans.* To indicate (the hour) by chiming.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 112, I .. might set the clocke .. To strike and chime xij.

c. *intr.* With the hour as subject.

1867 OUIDA *C. Castlemaine* (1879) 18 The noon hours chimed from the bell-tower.

d. *fig.* (*trans.* and *intr.*)

1580–3 GREENE *Mamillia* Wks. 1881–6 II. 85 Perceiuing Gostino to craue rest and that his drowsie eyes chymed for sleepe. **1596** COLSE *Penelope* (1880) 171 How sore for sleepe my eielids chim? **1624** MASSINGER *Bondman* II. iii, If I did not .. Look on my watch when my guts chimed twelve, and wear A state beard .. degrade me! **1693** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 693 My guts chime twelve, *jam annum esurio.* **1768** *Ray's Prov.* s. v. *Belly*, Your Belly chimes, it's time to go to dinner. **1820** SCOTT *Ivanhoe* vi, My ears are chiming vespers with the strength of your good wine.

5. *trans.* To bring or put (into or out of a state or place) by chiming, summon by chiming.

1588 GREENE *Poems* (1861) 292 The clock .. chimes her fast asleep. **1589** — *Arcadia* (1616) 14 Seeing they were wearie, and that sleepe chimed on to rest. **1647** CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 4 One chimes all in, and then the other strikes up, as the Saints-Bell. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 460 Song, fashionably fruitless! .. Chiming her saints to Cytherea's fane. **1820** SOUTHEY *Life Wesley* II. 403 His enemies had the indecency to chime him out of the church. **1859** KINGSLEY *Plays & Purit.* Misc. II. 140 As God's bells chiming him home in triumph.

6. Said of the human voice: To recite or repeat in cadence or mechanically; to prate, din (into the ears). a. *intr.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Reeves Prol.* 42 The sely tonge may wel rynge and chimbe Of wrecchednes, that passed is ful yoore.

b. *trans.*

1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 186 Words which the Quakers have Chim'd over and over against us. **1768–74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 495 Both [the orthodox and free-thinkers] expect that a constant repetition of positive assertions chimed into their ears by others, should pass for proof and explanation. *Ibid.* II. 373 Continual harangues chimed always in the same strain. **1809** BYRON *Eng. Bards* 918 Let simple Wordsworth chime his childish verse. **1814** J. GILCHRIST *Reason Arbiter of Lang.* 99 A senseless baby or drivelling idiot chimes over the same word without meaning or reason.

7. *intr.* Of verses, etc.: To rime or jingle.

a **1667** COWLEY *Liberty* Wks. (1710) II. 691 In the same Tune it shall not always Chime. **1704** J. TRAPP *Abra-Mulé* Prol. 15 His Numbers rarely chime, Nor bless the Gall'ries with the Sweets of Rhime.

b. *trans.* (*causative.*)

1878 *Masque Poets* 11 Chime word with word and pipe to catch the hour.

8. *fig. intr.* To accord harmoniously, harmonize, agree.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxv, Father, and Son; Husband and Wife, and such other correlative terms .. do readily chime, and answer one another in Peoples Memories. **1693** SOUTH *Serm.* 455 Let it chime right to the humour which is at present a Gog. **1791–1824** D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Anc. Cookery*, As in a concert instruments resound, My ordered dishes in their courses chime. **1832** AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. vi. 327 The intention and expectation chime or go together.

b. Constr. *with.*

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lvii, There was a freshness in the sound .. which chimed exactly with his mood. **1870** LOWELL *Study Wind.* 158 A tendency .. which chimed with his own private desires. **1870** SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 20 How this fourth of the third eight chimes with the fourth of the fourth eight.

9. Chime in. To join in harmoniously or in unison (in music).

1681 *Ess. Peace & Truth Ch.* 9 The whole world was made an Harmonious Scheme; every Being from the least and lowest, to the greatest and highest, chiming into the Consort. **1821** BYRON *Sardan.* I. i. 32 The softening voices .. Must chime in to the echo of his revel. **1878** H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xiii. 366 Uledi, with a cry of Bismillah! .. struck his axe into the tree, and two others chimed in.

b. To strike into a conversation with a note of agreement.

1838 MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* (1876) II. 31 'He was extremely civil', Wiseman chimed in. **1863** MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* I. vii. 241 'Of course, nobody can doubt it,' chimed in gravely a highly cultivated Greek.

c. *Chime in with*: † (*a.*) To come into agreement or harmony *with*; (*b.*) To be in complete accord *with.* (= *Chime with*, 8 b, but expressing subordinate accord.)

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 5 Mrs. Bull had been pretty well tuned up by Frog, who chimed in with her learned harangue. **1713** *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (1742) 79, I must chime in with his Notion. **1820** SCOTT *Monast.* viii, 'Indeed' said Elspeth, trying to catch and chime in with the ideas of the Sub-Prior. **1861** MILL *Utilit.* 71 It would always chime in with our feelings of fitness, that acts which we deem unjust should be punished.

Chime (tʃəim), *v.*[2] [f. CHIME *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To groove or chamfer the ends of cask-staves on the inner surface, and so to form the chime.

1880 *Times* 9 Oct. 10/3 The body thus formed is then taken to the chiming, crozing, and howelling machine, and is afterwards hooped by hand. **1883** *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 83 Machine for chiming, crozing and howelling casks.

Chimed (tʃəimd), *ppl. a.* [f. CHIME *v.*[1]] Rung in harmonious succession; rimed, etc.

1630 SHIRLEY *Upon Prince's Birth* Wks. VI. 423 The Muses, that in well-chim'd verse .. do sing. **1821** JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg., Lady G. B.* xli, She heard the chim'd bells.

Chimenai, -enee, -eney, obs. ff. CHIMNEY.

Chimer[1], **chimere** (tʃi·məɪ, tʃimī·ɪ). Forms: 4 **chemer, chemeyr,** 4, 6 **chimmer,** 5–7 **chymer,** 5–8 **chymere,** 6 **chymmer, chymour, shemer, chammer, chamarre,** 6–7 **chimer,** 9 **chimar,** 7– **chimere.** [The same word as OF. *chamarre* (mod.F. *simarre*) 'a loose and light gowne' (Cotgr.). Diez mentions Sp. *chamarra, samarra, -o,* sheepskin, Sard. *acciamarra* white sheepskin coat, It. *zimarra,* Pr. *samarra,* of uncertain origin. In med.(Anglo-)L. *chimēra, chimæra,* whence perh. the Eng. form, or *vice versa.*]

A loose upper robe. a. *esp.* That worn by a bishop, to which the lawn sleeves are attached.

'Which, before and after the reformation, till Queen Elizabeth's time, was always of scarlet silk; but Bishop Hooper scrupling first at the robe itself, and then at the colour of it, as too light and gay for the episcopal gravity, it was changed for a chimere of black satin' (WHEATLEY *Common Prayer* (1710) ii. § 4).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 580 The gude bischop .. A chemeyr [*v.r.* chemer, chimmer] for till heill his veid, Aboue his armyng had. *Ibid.* 601 With that he kest of his Chemer. *c* **1430** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 2nd Prol. 30 His chymeris wes of chambelote purpour broun. **1563** FOXE *A. & M.* 1050 Hys vpper garmente was a long Shemer [*ed.* **1583** Chymere] downe to the foote, and vnder that a whyte lynnen rochet. *Ibid.* (1596) 295/2 Their [priests'] chimmers and scappillers which they weare. *a* **1586** *Maitland Poems* (1786) 188 (Jam.) Thair hudes, thair chymours, thair garnysings. **1634** CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 273 Their black chimere, or sleeveless coat, put upon the fine white rochet. **1633** *Sc. Act Chas. I* (1817) V. 21 (Jam.) A chymer .. to be worne over thair whytes at the tyme of thair consecratiouu. **1679** OLDHAM *Satires on Jesuits* (1854) 131 Albs, ammits, rochets, chimers, hoods, and cowls. **1709** STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xvi. 199 Grindal, the new Bp. of London, preached at St. Paul's Cross, in his rochet and chimere. **1732** NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 71 His upper garment was a long scarlet Chymere. **1883** BP. FRASER in *Standard* 20 Jan. 3/6 The chimere is properly a kind of cope with apertures for the arms to pass through.

b. As worn by others: variously explained.

[**1380** *Acts New College, Oxford* Rubr. 23 Quod Custos, Socii et scholares .. capis, chimeris, et tabardis longis et talaribus .. superius induantur.] *a* **1500** *Metr. Voc.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 629 *Est interula, braccæ, camisia, toga, et iupa,* [*glossed*] smokke, brechys, schyrt, gowne, a chymere. **1530** PALSGR. 558/2 Your swoorde freateth the plyghtes of your chymer [*chammare*]. *Ibid.* 637/1 Put of this chymmer, it mysbecometh you. *Ibid.* 674/1 Wyll you put on your chamarre to daye? *a* **1850** MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 304 This purple chimar which we wear.

Chimer[2] (tʃəi·məɪ). [f. CHIME *v.* + -ER[1].] One who chimes bells, or plays a set of chimes.

1611 COTGR. *Carillonneur*, a chymer, or knowler, of bels. **1693** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 331 A chimer, *campanorum pulsator ad numeros.* **1872** ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells Devon* 262 Every Ringer shall also be a chimer.

Chimera, chimæra (kimī·ră, kəi-). Forms: 4 **chymere,** 5–7 **chimere;** 4–7 **chymera,** (6 **chemera**), 7 **chymæra,** 6– **chimæra, chimera.** [ME. *chimere,* a. F. *chimère,* ad. L. *chimæra,* a. Gr. χίμαιρα she-goat or monster, f. χίμαρ-ος he-goat. Since the 16th c. the earlier form from Fr. has been supplanted by its Latin original. As *chimere* was certainly (tʃi·mer), the two spoken forms are practically distinct words.]

1. A fabled fire-breathing monster of Greek mythology, with a lion's head, a goat's body, and a serpent's tail (or according to others with the heads of a lion, a goat, and a serpent), killed by Bellerophon.

1382 WYCLIF *Bible* Prol. 31 Beestis clepid chymeres, that han a part of ech beest, and suche ben not, no but oonly in opynyoun. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Bochas* I. lv, The Chimere of Licy. *a* **1528** SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 1334 By Chemeras flames. **1600** FAIRFAX *Tasso* VIII. xviii, New Chimeres, Sphinges, or like monsters bred. **1613** HEYWOOD *Silver Age* I. i. Wks. 1874 III. 89 That monstrous beast of Cicily. Cal'd the Chimera. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* II. 628 All monstrous, all prodigious things .. worse Then fables yet have feign'd, or fear conceiv'd, Gorgons and Hydra's, and Chimera's dire. **1751** SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxiv, A convocation of chimeras breathing fire and smoke. **1831** LANDOR *Siege Ancona* Wks. 1846 II. 584 The flames and coilings of the fell Chimæra.

2. In *Painting, Arch.*, etc. A grotesque monster, formed of the parts of various animals.

[**1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. XXXVII. (1495) 879 Somtyme they .. bryngyth to lesynges as he dooth that paynteth Chymera with thre heedes.] **1634** JACKSON *Creed* VII. xi, Chimeras, or painted devices which represent no visible creature. **1636** B. JONSON *Discov.*, He complains of their painting Chimaeras, by the vulgar unaptly called grotesque. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 83 ¶ 7 The third Artist .. had an excellent Hand at a Chimera. **1876** HUMPHREY *Coin-Coll. Man.* vi. 66 The Chimæra enriching the helmet is the monster Scylla.

3. *fig.* with reference to the terrible character, the unreality, or the incongruous composition of the fabled monster: a. A horrible and fear-inspiring phantasm, a bogy.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (1847) 72 Against the Chimer here stoutly must he fight. **1601** CORNWALLYES *Ess.* xvii, Chimeræs, begotten betweene Feare, and Darknesse, which vanish with the Light. **1730** THOMSON *Autumn* 1145 Full of pale fancies and chimeras huge. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 429 The nation .. exorcised the chimæra with a few resolute words for ever.

b. An unreal creature of the imagination, a mere wild fancy; an unfounded conception. (The ordinary modern use.) See also BOMBINATE.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXV. 379 How could that Chymera haue come in any mans minde? *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* I. i. iv, That golden myne is proved a meer Chymera, an imaginary airy myne. **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iii, Exploded chimera's, the perpetuum mobile .. philosopher's stone, etc.. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 18 The sea-snake, or serpent of the ocean, is no longer counted a chimera. **1835** SIR J. ROSS *N. W. Pass.* xv. 237 The 'chimera of a north-west passage', as it has been termed.

c. An incongruous union or medley.

1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 27 The exterior of the Church .. is a chimera in architecture, being Doric below, Corinthian above, and Ionic in the middle.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1619 BP. J. WILLIAMS *Serm. Apparell* (1620) 20 For a woman .. to come vnto a Church Chimæra-like .. halfe male and halfe female. **1761** FRANCES SHERIDAN *S. Bidulph* III. 138 Our sex, said he, have not such chimæra notions.

Hence **Chime·rashIp** *nonce-wd.*

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 170 His serene Chimerashiip.

† **Chime·rian,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. CHIMERA + -IAN.] = next.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. (1682) 32 This is another of our Lady of Lorettoes Miracles .. As for any more vertue of this Chimerian image, etc.

Chimeric (kime·rik, kəi-), *a.* [f. CHIMERA + -IC.] **1.** = CHIMERICAL; imaginary, fanciful.

1653 R. BAILIE *Dissuasive Vind.* (1655) 84 Your Chimerick excommunication which your self has invented. **1732** SWIFT *Beasts' Confess.*, Rise by merit to promotion; Alas! a mere chimeric notion. **1872** BROWNING *Fifine* iii. 6 With no chimeric claim to supermundane birth.

2. Of the nature of a chimera; chimera-like.

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* V. § 21. 158 The irises of the eyes of its chimeric monsters being cut boldly into holes.

Chimerical (kime·rikăl, kəi-), *a.* Forms: 7 **chymærical, chymerical**(1, 7–8 **chimærical**(1, 7– **chimerical.** [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of the nature of a chimera; vainly or fantastically conceived, imaginary, fanciful, visionary.

1638 FEATLY *Strict. Lyndom.* II. 9 The fire of Purgatory is rightly termed .. Chymericall, because a meere fiction. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 69 ¶ 1 He can .. distinguish between Chimærical and Practical Politicks. **1763** JOHNSON in *Boswell* xv, Sir, this book .. is a pretty essay .. though much of it is chimerical. **1878** BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 178 The distant and chimerical projects of Hamilcar.

2. Prone to entertain chimeras; filled with idle fancies and wild dreams; whimsical, fanciful.

1660 *Charac. Italy* 10 Hammer'd in the impure mint of his own Chymærical Pericranium. **1718** *Freethinker* No. 95. 287 She is somewhat too scrupulous, if not a little chimerical. **1854** A. R. SCOBLE tr. *Guizot's Oliver Cromwell* I. 4 The most chimerical of the non-military republicans.

Hence **Chime·rically** *adv.*, in a chimerical way, 'vainly, wildly, fantastically', in Bailey (fol.) 1731–6, Johnson, and mod. Dicts.; **Chime·ricalness** *rare*−°, chimerical quality, 'imaginariness, whimsicalness' (Bailey (fol.) 1731–6.)

† **Chi·merize** *v. Obs.* [f. CHIMERA + -IZE.] *intr.* To indulge in chimeras, to foster wild and unfounded fancies. Hence **Chi·merizing** *ppl. a.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* VI. 316 A certayne vayne and chimerizing discoursing, by which men build Castels in the Ayre. 1626 tr. *Boccalini* 226 (T.) Sophistical dreams and chimerizing ideas. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 187, I found him chimerising within himself how he might make it possible, etc.

Chimice, obs. f. CIMICE *sb.*[1]

Chimic(ke, etc., obs. f. CHEMIC, etc.

† Chi·min. *Old Law.* [a. F. *chemin* road, in Law Lat. *cheminus, chiminus.*] A way or road.

1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 159 Hither belongeth chemin, or way ouer ones land from one certain place to another. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 56. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Chimin.*..signifies a way; which is of two sorts. The Kings High-way, and a private way.

Chi·minage. *Feudal Law.* [a. OF. *cheminage* right of way, f. *chemin* road; in Law Lat. *chiminagium.*] A toll formerly paid for liberty of passage through a forest.

[1217 *Charter of Forest* § 14 Forestarius autem de feudo firmam nobis reddens pro balliva sua capiat chiminagium.] 1594 CROMPTON *Jurisdiction* 189 Chimynage, that is toll for wayfearage. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art Survey* III. iv. 70. 1617 in J. Guest *Rotherham* (1879) 381, Aug[t] 8. Pd for Chymynage, or libertie of passage [over Rotherham Moor]. 1737 *Dict. Rust., Chiminage*, a toll for wayfaring or passage through a Forest: also, a Fee taken by Foresters throughout their Bailiwick for Timber, Bushes, etc. 1765 *Act 5 Geo. III*, c. 26 Pream., Assarts, purprestures, chiminages, piscaries. 1817 *Ann. Reg.* 1816 Chron. 303 The accounts..proved..that chiminage had anciently been levied.

Chiming (tʃəi·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHIME *v.*[1]] The action of the vb. CHIME in various senses.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Carillon*, a chimyng of bels, courfew. 1646 SHIRLEY *Friendship* Wks. VI. 453 The chiming of the Spheres. 1667 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesie* Wks. 1725 I. 74 The Rhyme is disposed carelessly, and far from often chyming. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. I. I. xxxii. 266 [Piers Plowman] is writ in metre, but much different from the manner of our modern verse, there being no rhithms or chiming of words. 1864 *Ecclesiologist* in Ellacombe *Bells of Ch.* iv. (1872) 265 In both chiming and ringing the motion of the bell is oscillatory.

b. *Comb.*, as **chiming-barrel** (see quot.).

1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 51 [The] Chiming Barrel..[is] a brass or wooden cylinder studded with pins for lifting the hammers in a chiming train.

Chiming (tʃəi·miŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That chimes, in various senses of the vb.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., To Musick* (1869) 109 Fall down.. from those thy chiming spheres To charme our soules. 1656 MORE *Antid. Ath.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 13 This Assertion ..is a mere chiming contradiction. 1726 GAY *Fables* I. xl. 13 The poet's chiming close. *a* 1870 MONSELL *Ch. Bells* in Ellacombe *Bells of Ch.* i. (1872) 20 Chiming Bells, with changeful sound, Scatter music all around.

Hence **† Chi·mingness**, chiming quality.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., Those bewitcheries of speech that flow from Gloss and Chimingness.

Chimla, -lay, -ley, -lie, dial. ff. CHIMNEY.

Chimmer, obs. form of CHIMER.[1]

Chimney (tʃi·mni), *sb.* Forms: 4 **chimenee, chymenay**, 4–5 **cheminey, chymeney**(e, 4–7 **chymney**, 5– **chimney**. Also 4 **chimenai, chymnee, chemne, chimne**, 4–5 **chymenei, -neye, chymne, chemney, chemyney**, 5 **chemeney, -enye, -ene, chymene, chymnei, -eny, -yney, chympne, schimnay**, 5–6 **chymny**(e, 6 **chim-, chameney, chyminey, chymnaye, chymmeney, chimnie, -nye, -nej**, 6–7 **chimneye**, 7–8 **chimny**, *Sc.* 6 **chim-, chymlay, chimblay**, 8 **chimla**, 8–9 (also *dial.*) **chimlie, -ley, -ly, chumley, -lay**; also *dial.* and *vulgar* **chimbly**. [ME. *chimenee*, etc., a. OF. (and mod.F.) *cheminée* fireplace, and chimney, corresp. to It. *cam(m)inata* fireplace, room with a fireplace:—late L. *camīnāta*, deriv. of L. *camīnus* 'furnace, forge, oven'. Pliny (*H. N.* XVII. xi) has *fossūra camīnāta* 'hole dug out oven-shape, wider below'. *Caminata* as sb. occurs in a Frankish document anno 584 'solarium cum caminata'. From the persistence of the medial *i* in OF. it is seen that the word was not an ancient popular word, but a very early adoption of *caminata* with subsequent phonetic evolution. As the usual sense in med.L. is 'room with a fireplace', it is assumed that this was short for *camera caminata*. The sequence of senses as seen in It., Fr., and Eng. is 'room with a fireplace', 'fireplace', 'smoke-vent over a fireplace'.]

† 1. A fireplace or hearth. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a 1330 *Syr Degarre* 352 Ase fer out of a chimenai. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 875 A cheyer by-fore þe chemné, þer charcole brenned, Watz grayþed for Syr Gawan. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2232 Þan was þer on a chymenay a gret fyr þat brente rede. 1461-83 *Ord. R. Househ.* 22 For his [the King's] own person, one chymney brenning day and night. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 111 And stretch'd out all the chimney's length Basks at the fire his hairy strength. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 79 ▶1 The Rules of Ben's Club, which are in Gold Letters over the Chimney. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxvii, 'The honest man thought it was best to gang and sit by the chimley when the reek rase'.

† b. Including the flue or vent over it. *Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* xvi, The shanke or tonel of the chymney voydeth nat the smoke. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xii. (1877) I. 239 The multitude of chimnies latelie erected, wheras in their yoong daies..ech one made his fire against a reredosse in the hall. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 29 One great chimney, whose long tonnell thence The smoke forth threw. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The parts of a chimney are the jambs, or sides .. the tube or funnel which conveys away the smoke..and the hearth, or fire-place.

† c. ? The ornamental structure of marble, wood, etc., around a fireplace; a CHIMNEY-PIECE.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) V. 79 The Chaumbre wher King Henri the vii. was borne, in Knowlege wherof a Chymmeney is new made with the Armes and Badges of King Henri the vii. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 23 Nov., And so to buy a picture for our blue-chamber chimney. 1863 ROBSON *Bards of Tyne* 313 Reed roarin' chucks on the chimley aw'll place.

† 2. Translating Gr. *κάμινος*, L. *camīnus*, furnace.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4368 His fete er like latoun bright Als in a chymné brynnand light. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xiii. 42 Y[ch] schal throw y[m] in to ye Chimnej of fijr. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Esdras* vi. 4 Or euer the chimnies in Sion were hot.

† 3. A (portable) fire-grate, fire-pan, stove. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* XXXV, A schimnay of charcole, to chaufen the knyȝte. 15.. *Burrow Lawes* c. 125 § 1 (Jam.) [Moveabill heirschip] .. ane bag to put money in .. ane chimney, ane water-pot. 1558 *Inv.* in J. Croft *Excerpta Ant.* (1697) 25 Item, one Iron chimley .. vj. viij. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 177 And so was brought ane chymlay full of burnyng coallis. 1616 in Raine *Hist. N. Durham* 243. [Cf. 1861 *Our Eng. Home* 128.]

4. The passage or flue by which the smoke from a fire or furnace ascends and escapes.

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2351 In to Floripas bour. By a Cheinney he wente inne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chymney, *fumarium.* 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1710–2) VIII. II. 66 b, One thinge I muche notyd in the Haulle of Bolton, how Chimeneys were conveyed by Tunnells made on the syds of the Wauls..and by this meanes, and by no Covers is the smoke.. wonder strangly convayed. 1582 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 424 All chymneys .. shall .. be swept fower tymes everie yeare. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Prov. Mass.* iii. 326 Like to the roaring of a chimney when on fire. 1868 *Daily News* 10 Oct., Mr. Arnold said that the legislature had used a strange expression in the phrase 'chimney on fire', which must clearly mean the soot within it.

b. The part of the flue raised like a turret above the roof of a house.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 798 Chalk whyt chymnees þer ches he in noȝe, Vpon bastel rouez, þat blenked ful quyte. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 372 That no chimneys of tre ner thached houses be suffred w[t]yn the cyte. 1494 FABYAN VII. 475 It blewe downe stronge & myghty buyldyngs, as toures, steples, houses & chymneys. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 60 The Night ha's been vnruly: Where we lay, our Chimneys were blowne downe. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 81 Hard by a Cottage chimney smokes From betwixt two aged okes. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 56 A multitude of Storks..building upon their Chimnies. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 58 Farther on, ..they can just see the chimneys of the Hall Farm.

5. a. The funnel which carries off smoke or steam from a locomotive engine, steam-boat, etc. b. A tube of glass placed over the wick of a lamp to protect the flame and promote combustion.

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 5 Furnished with a cover and chimney. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 601 They see her [river steamer] lower her chimney to pass beneath the arch. 1857 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 171/1 In some lamps.. the same effect is produced by the contraction of the cylindrical glass chimney. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 41 The clouds of steam which issue from the chimney of a locomotive engine.

6. *transf.* a. Applied to a natural vent or opening in the earth's surface, *esp.* that of a volcano.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. iv. 12 Þe vnstable mountaigne þat hyȝt Veseuus..þat wirche þ oute þoruȝ hys brokene cheminеys smokyng fires. 1684-5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* 19 Whether at or near the mouth or orifice, of the above mentioned chimneys or vents, there be found .. flowers of Brimstone. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 189 The ejected matter has fallen all round the orifice in conical layers .. sloping in all directions away from the central chimney. 1887 C. F. HOLDER *Living Lights* 13.

† b. A vent for humours or 'fumosities' of the body. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. ii. (1495) 103 The heed is the chymeneye and helynge [*caminus sive tectum sive cooperculum*] of alle the body, and therfore it takyth in itself many fumosytees that come out of al the body. 1684 BOYLE *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* iii. 15, I look upon the Windpipe as the great Chimney of the Body, in comparison of those little Chimneys in the Skin, at which the matter that is wasted by perspiration is emitted. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* v. v, Acute Distempers .. arising from a Diminution of Transpiration through the cutaneous Chimneys.

7. In an organ: A narrow tube inserted in the 'cap' or top of a stopped metal pipe, which allows a part of the air to escape and has the effect of sharpening the note.

1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* iv. (1878) 28 There are half-stopped pipes which have in the cap or stopper a small tube, or chimney, and hence called, in France, *flûte à cheminée.* 1880 HOPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 538/1.

8. A name given by mountain-climbers to a cleft in a vertical cliff by which it may be scaled, usually by pressing rigidly against the opposite sides.

1871 WHYMPER *Scrambles in the Alps* 119, I lowered myself through the chimney, however. *Mod.* The 'great Chimney' of the Pillar Rock in Ennerdale.

9. *Mining.* An ore-shoot (Raymond *Min. Gloss.*)

10. General comb., chiefly attrib.: a. lit., as *chimney-fire, -flue, -grate, -ornament, -pier, -smoke, -smutch, -tile, -vault*, etc.; *chimney-like* adj.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. 4v. App. 157 The design of a *chimney-fire being to warm a room. 1763 FERGUSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 171 The straight bars of a *chimney-grate. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. v. (ed. 2) 113 At Moye Point are two *chimney-like holes. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 196 Elegant and cheap *chimney ornaments. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 298 There are remnants of simple but well-designed *chimney-piers. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. ii. 16 Far from furnace-glare and *chimney-smoke. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XVIII. 34 Like an old hag Collied with *chimney-smutch! 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 29 The pictures on the *chimney-tiles of his nursery. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Naples* 124 The ample *chimney-vault is dun with smoke.

b. in sense 'belonging to the fire-side or chimney-corner, fireside-' (chiefly depreciatory), as *chimney-cavalier, -minstrel, -preacher, -tale, -talk.*

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. ii. (Arb.) 41 Sir Raderick keepes no *chimney Cauelere, That takes Tobacco aboue once a yeare. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Rev.* vi. 13 Rome's dunghill deities, together with their chemarims or *chimney-chaplains, the priests. 1801 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tears & Smiles* Wks. 1812 V. 70 *Chimney-minstrels, crickets call'd. 1549 BALE in *Pref. Cheke's Hurt Sedition* (1641) b, These *chimney-Preachers, and bench-Bablers. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Wks. & Rem.* (1686) 53 Old Wives, in Superstition over-grown, With *Chimny-Tales, and Stories best are won. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, CCCXLVI, But it will out; for Chronicles haue made It Common *Chimney talke. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 44 Things..that serve for chimney and market-talk.

11. Special combs.: **† chimney-bacon**, smoke-dried bacon; **chimney-back**, the back of a fire-place; **chimney bellflower**, ? = *chimney-plant*; **chimney-board**, a board used to close up a fireplace in summer; **chimney-breast**, that projecting part of the wall which is between the chimney-flue and the room; **chimney-can** = CHIMNEY-POT; **chimney-doctor**, one who cures smoking chimneys; **chimney-glass**, (*a.*) the looking-glass commonly placed over a chimney-piece; (*b.*) 'gardener's name, on the Bombay side of India, for the flower and plant *Allamanda cathartica*' (Sir G. Birdwood in Yule); **chimney-hat** = *chimney-pot hat* (see CHIMNEY-POT); **chimney-head** = CHIMNEY-TOP 1; **chimney-hook**, a hook or crook on which to suspend pots and pans over a fire, or for other purposes (see quot.); **chimney-jack**, a rotating chimney-pot or cowl; **chimney-jamb** (see quot.); **chimley-, chimla-lug** (*Sc.*), the side or 'cheek' of the fireplace; **† chimney-man**, the collector of CHIMNEY-MONEY; **† chimney-mantle**, a mantel-piece; **chimney-nook, chimley-nuik** (*Sc.*) = CHIMNEY-CORNER; **chimney-plant**, a name for *Campanula pyramidalis*, which is placed as an ornament before fireplaces in the summer (*Treas. Bot.*); **† chimney-publican**, a farmer of the CHIMNEY-MONEY; **chimney-shaft** = *chimney-stalk*; **† chimney-shank**, a flue; **chimney-side**, one of the two vertical sides of a fireplace; chimney corner, fire-side (*obs.* or *arch.*); **chimney-stack**, a group of chimney-stalks, united in one block; **chimney-stalk**, (*a.*) the part of a chimney which rises, detached, from a house-top; (*b.*) a tall chimney built to carry off the smoke from a mill, factory, etc.; **† chimney-stock**, (?) one of the upright sides of a chimney or grate; **chimney-swallow**, the common swallow, *Hirundo rustica*; **chimney-tax** = CHIMNEY-MONEY; **chimney-throat**, the narrowest part of a chimney, between the gathering and the flue; **chimney-tun** (*dial.*) = *chimney-stalk.*

1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* II. ii. F v, With better meate.. then..*chimnye bacon. 1764 H. T. CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts* s. v. *Chimney*, The mouth of the tube, or that part joined to the *chimney back. 1884 *Gardening Illustr.* 8 Nov. 426/2 A garden of Bell Worts..might include..the *Chimney Bell-flower. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busie Bod.* IV. iv. 64 Can you condescend to stand behind this *Chimney-Board, Sir George? 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* XXXVIII, She never made any bones of hiding..behind a chimney-board, on purpose to hear what we said. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* III. 10 A mirror of gigantic proportions occupied the *chimney-breast. 1824 *Ann. Reg.* 140 Edinburgh—A strong gale ..came on from the north-east, and the usual demolition of *chimney-cans, slates, etc. ensued. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. 127 A remarkable class of urns .. described in the old Statistical Reports as resembling chimney-cans. 1772 *Acc.* in Tomlinson *Doncaster* (1887) 237 Mr. Allen the *Chimney Doctor, for two chimneys. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 81 A *Chimney Glass and a pair of Sconces. 1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* XXXII, Sticking the card in the chimney-glass. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. IV. iv. (L.) As great Sol scatters his first fire-handful, tipping the hills and *chimney-heads with gold. 1726 NEVE *Builder's Dict.* (ed. 2) *Chimney hooks. These are Hooks of Steel or Brass put into the Jambs of the Chimney .. for the handle of the Fire-pan, and Tongs to rest in. *Ibid.*, *Chimney-jambs.* The sides of a Chimney..on the Extremities of which the Mantle-tree resteth. 1785 BURNS *Ep. to Davie* i, While frosty winds blaw in the drift, Ben to the *chimla lug. *a* 1695 WOOD *Life* (1848) 201 The King's revenue in customs, excise, and *chimney men. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. xi. 36 Nor could the Treasury .. restrain the chimneyman from using his powers with harshness; for the tax was farmed. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 22 The *Chimney-mantles ought to be all of Stone or Marble. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* I. ii, *Alken.* Where saw you her? *Scath.* In

the *chimney-nuik within. 1788 Burns *Friar's-Carse Hermitage* (2nd version) Seek the chimney-nook of ease. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* vii, 'Ilka auld wife in the chimley-neuck'. 1671 Butler *Rem., In mem. Duvalvi*, Th' Excise and *Chimney-Publican. 1662 Gerbier *Princ.* 9 Exorbitant *Chimney-Shafts. 1879 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. 265 With the fireplace came that other modern feature, the chimney-shaft. 1552 Huloet, *Chymney shanke, or tonel, *fumarij.* 1732 Swift *Sacr. Test.* (J.) Low offices, which some neighbours hardly think it worth stirring from their *chimney sides to obtain. 1824 Scott *Let.* 18 Feb. in *Lockhart*, An accurate sketch of the windows and chimney sides of the drawing room. 1841-44 Emerson *Ess. Heroism* Wks. (Bohn) I. 104 The nook and chimney-side of prudence. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* lxiv, Roof and *chimney-stack seemed drunk. 1862 Lytton *Str. Story* 8 Abrupt gables and lofty chimney-stacks. 1828 Scott *Tapestried Chamber*, Ancient wreathed and carved *chimney-stalks. 1866 *Athenæum* No. 2009. 566/2 Two enormous chimney-stalks. 1602 *How Choose Gd. Wife fr. Bad* III. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 54 He had a pound of soap to scour his face, And yet his brow looks like the *Chimney-stock. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 181 The crickets chirping behind the chimney-stock. 1775 White in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 258 The house-swallow, or *chimney-swallow, is..the first comer of all the British *hirundines*. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 37 An Act by which the *chimney tax was declared a badge of slavery. 1800 Hurdis *Fav. Village* 165 Perch'd on the brink of *chimney-throat profound. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 371 The chimney throat was contracted so as to lessen the draught. 1600 *Inscr. on Porch at Beaupré, Glamorgansh.* (*N. & Q.* (1871) 2 Sept.) Rycharde Basset .. Bwylt This Porch With The *Chymnye Tunnes. 1875 Jefferies *Wild Life in S. C.* 168 On the great chimney-tuns, as country folk call them, and in the ivy, tribes of birds have taken up their residence.

Chi·mney, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To furnish with a chimney or chimneys.

1833 Lamb *Elia, Old Margate Hoy*, A great sea chimera, chimneying and furnacing the deep.

Chi·mney-co·rner. [see Chimney *sb.* 1.]

1. The corner or side of an open fireplace or hearth, *i. e.* of the large projecting or retreating fireplace of olden times; 'the fireside; the seat on each end of the firegrate' (J.); familiarly treated as the place of the old, the infirm, and idle.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong., Vn Cendrier*, he that keepeth the chimney corner, a sluggard. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 40 A tale which holdeth children from play, and old men from the chimney corner. 1674 R. Godfrey *Inj. & Ab. Physic* Pref., Every one has the priviledg to speak his mind in his Chimney-Corner. 1820 Scott *Monast.* Introd. Ep., The parson would not leave the quiet of his chimney-corner. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxxiii, All but confined to the chimney-corner now.

2. *attrib.* (Cf. Chimney 10 b.)

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 300 To be made at length a Winters Tale, and Chimney-corner Discourse. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 46 A chimney-corner tale, fit for a legend. 1832-4 De Quincey *Cæsars* Wks. X. 29 *note*, A chimney-corner politician .. a mere speculator or unpractical dreamer. 1878 Emerson *Sovereignty of Ethics* in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 417 A sterile chimney-corner philosophy.

Chimneyed (tʃi·mnid), *ppl. a.* [f. Chimney *sb.* + -ed 2.] Having a chimney or chimneys.

1821 Joanna Baillie *Met. Leg., Wallace* xxxiv. 8 Whose chimney'd roofs the steep ridge cope.

Chimneyless (tʃi·mnilés), *a.* [f. Chimney *sb.* + -less.] Having no chimney or chimneys.

1662 Fuller *Worthies Merionethsh.* (R.) Two or more tipling houses, and chimmyless barns. 1881 Cowen in *Standard* 30 Aug. 3/3 An Irish peasant, reared amidst the smoke of a one-roomed and chimneyless cabin. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 80/1 The Patent..chimneyless burner.

† Chi·mney-mo·ney. *Obs.* A tax of two shillings per annum on every fire-hearth in England and Wales, imposed by Act 13 & 14 Chas. II, repealed by 1 Wm. & Mary; any similar tax.

1664 Earl Orrery *State Lett.* (1743) I. 155 The payments of hearth and chimney money. 1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 74 Chimney-money and Excise is imposed. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 15 Oct., One moved that the chimney-money might be taken from the King. 1689 *Address fr. Northumbld.* 17 July in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2483/1 Your Majesties great Clemency and unexampled Favour in freeing and easing Your Subjects from the Burthen of Chimney-Money. *a* 1714 Burnet *Own Time* v. (1734) II. 13 The King, as he had come through the Western Countries .. had been in many places moved to discharge the chimney money.

Chi·mney-piece. [Piece in the artistic sense.]

† 1. A picture, piece of sculpture, or of tapestry, placed as an ornament over a fireplace. *Obs.*

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* II. iv. 81 The Chimney Is South the Chamber, and the Chimney-peece Chaste Dian, bathing. 1622 Peacham *Compl. Gentl.* xiii. (1634) 128, I have seene many peeces of his [Hans Holbein] in oyle, and one of his owne draught with a penne a most curious chimney-peece. 1647-8 Evelyn *Mem.* 28 Jan. (1857) I. 254 A very good chimney-piece of water-colours. 1672 Sir C. Wyvill *Triple Crown* 167 A Cut (black and white) which serves for a Chimney Piece.

2. The ornamental structure, usually of stone or marble, with moulding, carving, etc., over and around the open recess of a fireplace. b. Now often used for the simple projecting slab or shelf over the fireplace, the Mantel-shelf.

1680 Evelyn *Mem.* 18 Apr., Excellent carving by Gibbons, especialy the chimney-piece of ye library. 1726 Neve *Builder's Dict.* (ed. 2) *Chimney-piece*, certain Mouldings of Wood, or Stone, standing on the fireside of the Jambs, and coming over the Mantle-tree. 1790 Gouv. Morris *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 348, I stay some time leaning on the chimney piece. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 206 Those beautiful chimney-pieces..known all over the kingdom by the name of Kilkenny marble. 1806-7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vi. 1 A little fat plaster-man on the chimney piece. 1851 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 153.

attrib. 1848 Clough *Bothie* IX. 28 Poor..chimney-piece ornaments under glass-cases.

Chi·mney-pot.

1. A cylindrical (sometimes prismatic or square-shaped) pipe of earthenware, sheet-metal, etc., fitted on the top of a chimney-shaft, to increase the up-draught and carry off the smoke: a chimney-can.

1830 Tennyson *Poems* 13 Why a church is with a steeple built; And a house with a chimneypot? 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 829/2 The painter has left his garret among the London chimney-pots.

2. *Chimney-pot hat*: a colloquial name for the cylindrical black silk hat now worn by men.

1868 *Mask* Apr. 87 The chimney-pot hat, the ugliest European head-dress known. 1885 *Graphic* 14 Feb. 165/3 Wearing a chimney-pot hat and a white rosette.

Chi·mney-sweep. [see Sweep *v.* and *sb.*]

† 1. *Phrase.* The cry of a chimney-sweeper. *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Cheminée, Haut & bas la cheminée*, chimney-sweepe; the crie of chimney-sweepers.

2. = Chimney-sweeper 1. (Now also simply Sweep.) *Chimney-sweep's cancer*: see next, 1 b.

1727 Swift *Descr. Morning*, The small-coal man was heard with cadence deep, Till drown'd in shriller notes of chimney-sweep. *a* 1845 Hood *Doves & Crows* iv, As fine as Chimney Sweeps in May. 1888 Sir M. Mackenzie *Fredk. the Noble* 41 A particular form of cancer .. formerly .. common enough in England, is now almost extinct .. 'chimney sweep's cancer'.

3. The name of a fly used in salmon-fishing.

1867 F. Francis *Angling* xii. (1880) 446 The Chimney Sweep..is the only thoroughly black fly I ever saw.

Chi·mney-swee·per.

1. One whose business it is to sweep chimneys, in order to remove the soot.

c 1500 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 11 Chymney swepers, and costerde mongers. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 266 To look like her are Chimny-sweepers blacke. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* IV. 198 A Chimny-sweeper, with his Brooms, his Poles and Shackles. 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 360 Dressed ..like..English chimney-sweepers on May-day.

b. *Chimney-sweeper's cancer*: 'epithelioma of the scrotum, caused by the irritation of soot' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

2. A stiff radiating brush fixed on a long jointed rod, used for cleaning chimneys; a sweep's brush. (Introduced in 1805 to supersede the use of climbing boys.)

3. Collector's name for a small black British moth (*Tanagra chærophyllata*).

So **Chi·mney-sweeping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1599 Nashe *Lent. Stuffe* 38 Such chimnie sweeping attributes of smoking and parching. 1650 Venner *Tobacco* 412 Attended with Chimney-sweeping Lackeys. 1836-9 Dickens *Sk. Boz, First of May*, Chimney-sweeping had become a favorite..pursuit.

Chi·mney-top.

1. The part of a chimney that rises above the roof, or more particularly the flat upper surface of this.

1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. i. 44 To Towres and Windowes? Yea, to Chimney tops. 1832 Tennyson *May Queen, New Year's Eve* iii, Till Charles's Wain came out above the tall white chimney-tops. 1876 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss. s.v. *Chimney*, The part which rises above the roof, for discharging the smoke into the air, is called a chimney-shaft, whose horizontal upper surface is termed the chimney-top.

2. In an organ: = Chimney 7.

1874 in Knight *Dict. Mechanics.*

Chimpanzee (tʃimpæ·nzi, tʃimpĕnzī·). Also 8 **chimpanze**, 9 **shimpanse**. [The native name in Angola, in W. Africa. (Cf. F. *chimpansé, -zé, -zée.*)]

A genus of African apes (*Anthropopithecus*), bearing the closest resemblance to man of any of the anthropoids. The name originally belonged to *A. Troglodytes* (formerly *T. niger*), which was long the only species recognized; but at least one other species is now known. (See *Nature* 1889, 254.)

1738 *Lond. Mag.* Sept. 465 A most surprizing creature is brought over in the Speaker, just arrived from Carolina, that was taken in a wood at Guinea. She is the Female of the Creature which the Angolans call Chimpanze, or the Mockman. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Chimpanzee*, the name of an Angolan animal..In the year 1738, we had one of these creatures brought over into England. 1788 J. Matthews *Voy. R. Sierra-Leone* iv. (1791) 41 The Japanzees, or Chimpanzees, are also natives of this country. 1874 Lubbock *Orig. & Met. Ins.* i. 6 The chimpanzee and the gorilla must certainly give place to the bee and the ant.

Chin (tʃin), *sb.* Forms: 1 **cin**, 3–6 **chyn(ne**, 3–7 **chinne**, 3– **chin**. [OE. *cin* (prob. fem., but only known in gloss.), corresp. to OFris. *kin*, OS. *kinni* neut., 'chin, jaw', (MDu. *kinne, kin*, neut., mod.Du. *kin* f.), OHG. *chinni*, (MHG. *kinne, kin*, mod.G. *kinn*) neut. :—WGer. *kinni* :—OTeut. **kinnjo^m^-* (cf. Gr. *γένειον* chin), a neuter derivative from the primitive **kinn-* (retained in ON. *kinn* 'cheek, lower jaw'), a fem. cons. stem, standing for *kinw-* (with assimilation of *nw* to *nn* in a pretonic syllable, founded on an oblique-case form with accented suffix, e. g. genitive pre-Teutonic **genwós*): cognate with Gr. *γένυς, γένυος* lower jaw, side of the face, cheek, Skr. *hanus*. (In Goth. *kinnus* fem., the word had passed into the *u* decl., like Goth. *fôtus, tunthus*.

The word has in Teut. a somewhat wide range of signification 'cheek, cheek-bone, jaw-bone, chin'; in all the examples preserved in Eng. the meaning is restricted as in modern use: traces of the wider meaning appear however in OE. *cin-bán*, mandibula (jaw-bone), Ger. *kinnbein* cheek-bone, and OE. *cin-tóþ* molar tooth, grinder, OHG. *chinnizan* cheek-tooth.]

1. The part of the face below the under-lip formed by the prominent extremity of the lower jaw.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 157 *Mentum*, cin. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Ic walde..sitten on forste & on snawe up et mine chinne. *c* 1205 Lay. 8147 Hengal smat Æuelin swiðe vuele a þane chin. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 275 And sette Constantin therinne All naked up unto the chinne. *c* 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 747 *Hic mentum*, a schyne. *a* 1568 Coverdale *Bk. Death* vi. (1579) 18 The chynne falleth downe..the deadly sweat breaketh out. 1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* IV. xx, A round and dimpled Chin. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 76 Stroke your chinnes, and sweare by your beards that I am a knaue. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 89 The Mother Cow..Her double Dew-lap from her Chin descends. 1793 Holcroft *Lavater's Physiog.* xi. 61 The pointed chin is held to be a sign of acuteness and craft. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 156 Genus *Capra*.. Horns common to both sexes..chin bearded. 1832 Tennyson *Miller's Dau.* i, I see the wealthy miller yet—His double chin, his portly size.

fig. 1581 T. Howell *Deuises* (1879) 204 Thy makers Muse in spite of enuies chinne, For wise deuise, deserued praise shall winne. 1629 Milton *Ode Nativ.* xxvi. 3 The Sun .. Pillows his Chin upon an orient Wave.

† b. The hair on the chin, the beard. *Obs.*

[*c* 1205 Lay. 18764 Swor bi his chinne þat he wuste Merlin.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18843 (Cott.) Forked fair þe chin he bare.

† c. ? Cheek.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 25491 (Fairf.) Jhesus þat .. sufferred for our synne boffetis on þi faire chynne.

d. Phrases. † *To hold up by the chin*: to keep from sinking, support. † *Of the first chin*: with the beard just beginning to grow. *Up to the chin*: reaching to the chin; deeply immersed *in*.

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 10 He must needes swym, that is holde vp by the chyn. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 222/1 Yet they remaine vnpunnished, yea they are holden vp by the chinne to harden them in their wickednesse. 1616 R. C[rowley] *Times' Whis.* v. 1706 The richer sort doe stand up to the chin In delicates. 1630 Shirley *Grateful Servant* III. iv, Your weak gallants of the first chin..will brag what ladies they have brought to their obedience. 1638 Earl Strafford *Let. to Laud* 7 Aug., A languishing purpose to hold me up by the chin..for as long as I may be of use in these affairs.

2. *Comb.*, as *chin-beard, -chopper, -chucking, -high, -piece, -tip, -tuft, -whiskers*; **chin-band, -cloth,** † **-clout**, a band or cloth passing under the chin, formerly worn by women, and still used with corpses; also *fig.*; † **chin-cushion**, a kind of cravat which was puffed out under the chin; **chin-deep** *a.*, so deep as to reach the chin; *fig.* very deep, deeply immersed *in*; **chin-music** (*U. S.*), talk, chatter; **chin-mute**, a mute applied to the violin by the action of the chin; **chin-scab**, a disease in sheep; **chin-stay**, a band for fastening a hat or cap under the chin, also a support for the chin; **chin-strap**, (*a.*) = prec.; (*b.*) *Saddlery*, a strap connecting the throat-strap and nose-band of a halter; **chin-wag** (*slang.*), chat, talk; **chin-welk**, a disease affecting the chin.

1601 Holland *Pliny* xxxiii. iii, In earings pendant at their ears, in staies, wreaths, and *chin bands. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* 7 Broken loose From chin-bands of the soul, like Lazarus. 1885 Stevenson *Dynamiter* 109 A *chin-beard in the American fashion. 1837 De Quincey in *Tait's Mag.* IV. 171 A *'chin-chopper' or Jews'-harp player .. will find himself a privileged man in comparison with the philosopher. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. Fleet* II. iii, 'More *chin-chucking, my dear', said Nancy. 1632 Sherwood, Chinne-peece of an helmet, or a (Ladies) *chin-cloth, *barbotte, mantonniere, nassel.* 1712 Misson *Travels in Eng.* 90 (D.) Upon the head they put a cap, which they fasten with a very broad chincloth. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* IX. (1882) 382 I'll get up from my grave And wear my chin-cloth for a wedding veil. 1608 Middleton *Mad World* in Dodsl. *O. Pl.* V. 362 (N.) The lower part of a gentlewoman's gown, with a mask and a *chin-clout. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* III. (N.) And from the chin-clout to the lowly slipper In Heliconian streams his praise shall dip her. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* II. 6 (D.) A King William's cravat, or some such antique *chin-cushion as by the pictures of that prince one sees was then in fashion. 1634 S. R. *Noble Soldier* v. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* I. 325 In any Noble Act Ile wade *chin-deepe with you. 1823 Lamb *Elia, Capt. Jackson*, To fancy himself all the while chin-deep in riches. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 237 Training the young top .. is done by cutting off the shoot *chin high. 1872 Mark Twain *Innoc. at Home* ii. (Hoppe) [I seek] somebody to jerk a little *chin-music for us. 1883 *Bread-winners* 77 If we have joined this order to listen to chin-music the rest of our lives. 1848 J. Bishop tr. *Otto's Violin* App. v. (1875) 85 The *Chin-mute—by means of which..the violinist is enabled..to bring the newly-designed mute into immediate contact with the bridge. 1632 Sherwood, The *chinne-peece of an helmet..*barbotte.* 1736–1800 Bailey, **Chin-scab*, a scabby Disease in sheep, which Shepherds call the Dartars. 1699 F. Bugg *Quakerism Exposed* 20 Four double Cross-cloths for a Woman, One Mantle and seven *Chin-stays. 1829 Southey *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 329 It was necessary to support his under jaw with a chin-stay. 1860 V. L. Cameron *Future Highway* I. vii. 129 A semi-military forage cap with a chin-stay. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 411 The men were

obliged to have their *chin-straps as tight as possible to keep them [shakos] on. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* (Hoppe) Young dandies with their *chin-tips. 1814 MOORE *New Cost. Ministers* ii. 312 Wig, whiskers, and *chin-tufts all right to a hair. 1879 *Punch* No. 2061. 4 I'd just like to have a bit of *chinwag with you on the quiet. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 463 The disease called *chin-welk, or mentagra, *Sycosis contagiosa*. 1883 GRANT WHITE *W. Adams* 113 That adornment known at the West as *'chin-whiskers'.

Chin (tʃin), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

†**1.** To press chin to chin. *Obs.*

1599 BRETON *Author's Dr.* 17 A troupe of faire Ladies, Everie one her Lover, Colling and Kissing, Chinning and Embracing, and looking Babies in one anothers Eyes.

2. To bring up to the chin; also with *up*.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 357/1 It is not any 'fellah' that can *chin* this kind of fiddle. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xv, He chins up his fiddle, and touches two strings.

3. *U. S. slang.* To chat, chatter.

1883 *Bread-winners* (1884) 161 You haven't done a thing but..eat pea nuts and hear Bott chin. 1887 *N. York World*, 'They chin about the best methods of relieving poverty.'

Hence **Chi·nning** *vbl. sb.*, a talk, (*slang*).

1884 *Sunday at Home* Jan. 44/2 Are you the boss who wants to give the boys a chinning to-morrow?

Chin, obs. f. CHINE *sb.*[1]

China (tʃəi·nă), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: see under II. [Not a native Chinese name, but found in Skr. as *Cīna* about the Christian era, and in various modified forms employed by other Asiatic peoples. In Marco Polo *Chin*, in Barbosa (1516) and Garcia de Orta (1563) *China*. So in Eng. in Eden 1555. (The origin of the name is still a matter of debate. See *Babylonian & Or. Recd.* I. Nos. 3 and 11.)

I. 1. The country so called, in Asia.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 260 The great China whose kyng is thought..the greatest prince in the world.

† **b.** A Chinaman, a Chinese. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. 1. ii. (1651) 644 How those witty China's..should be so gulled. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* III. (1638) 338 The Chynaes are curious in novelties.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *simple attrib.* Now generally superseded by CHINESE *a.*, exc. where this would be ambiguous, as in *China trade, trader, merchant*, etc. See also 3 a.

1589 HAKLUYT *Voy.* 551 *margin*, China ships with one saile. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 28 Sept., I did send for a cup of tee (a China drink). 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* Table 441 Concerning the China Character. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 344 The old China Books. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xiv. (1840) 245 We found the China traders. 1862 C. COLLINGWOOD (*title*) Rambles of a Naturalist on the shores and waters of the China sea.

b. in names of natural products, etc., as **China-aster** (see ASTER 3); **China-crape**, a kind of silk crape; **China-goose**, a variety of goose found in China in immense flocks during the winter, *esp.* near Canton; **China-grass**, *Bœhmeria* (*Urtica*) *nivea*, a small shrubby plant with broadly cordate leaves, native to China and Sumatra; also the strong fibre obtained from the inner bark of this shrub, used in the making of grass-cloth; **China-ink** = INDIAN-INK, a black pigment sold in bars and cakes, consisting generally of lamp-black and size (see also quots.); **China-orange**, the Sweet Orange of commerce (*Citrus Aurantium*), originally brought from China; **China-pea**, *Caragana Chamlagu*, a native of Siberia and the East; **China-pink**, *Dianthus chinensis*, a perennial flowering pink; **China-rose**, (*a.*) the Monthly Rose (*Rosa indica*) and the Red Rose (*R. semperflorens*) with their many varieties; (*b.*) *Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis* (N. O. *Malvaceæ*), a tree 20 to 30 feet high, with beautiful flowers of various colours; **China-root** (see CHINA[2]); **China-tree**, (*U. S.*) the AZEDARAC; **China-ware**, ware from China (see 3 a); **China-wax**, a white crystalline wax soluble in alcohol, the product of *Coccus sinensis*.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 24 b, Cornwall hath Doues, Geese, *China geese. 1858 R. HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 673 The excellent fibre known as *China-grass. 1884 *Weekly Scotsman* 9 Feb. 1/7 The rhea, China grass, or ramie plant, as it is variously called, is said to possess the strongest fibre in nature. 1880 BLACKMORE *Erema* xix. (Hoppe), I had not one atom of Russian twist or dyed china-grass cloth in my hair. 1782 WILSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 156, I pencilled the bottom of the hollows all over black with *China ink. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 776 It is said that the true China ink is made from the condensed smoke or soot of burned camphor. 1665-6 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Mar., I..made them welcome with wine and *china oranges (now a great rarity). 1771 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* II. 149 A hundred pounds to a China orange upon Eclipse. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II* (*Tonnage & Poundage*) Capravens, Cockared Caps, *China Pease, Citterns. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, Double *China Rose, commonly called in the West Indies, Martinico Rose. 1760 J. LEE *Botany* (1776) App. (Jod.) China rose, *hibiscus*. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 264 In the middle of a fine October, while the China-roses covered the walls. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* II. ii. 21 Shaded by *china-trees .. Stood the houses of planters. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom* xxxviii. 332 The shadows of the graceful china-trees lay minutely pencilled on the turf below.

II. *China porcelain, China-ware, china.*

[Throughout India, and the East generally, the Persian name چینی is widely diffused as *chīnī*, in the sense of 'porcelain', 'china-ware'. From India this form and use of the word was prob. introduced in the 17th c. into England, whence the spellings **7 chiney, cheny, cheney, chenea**, mod. dial. **chaney, cheenie**, and the fashionable pronunciation of last and beginning of the present century, tʃə̄·ni (see Walker), which with tʃī·ni, tʃi·ni, still survives in the dialects.]

3. A species of earthenware of a fine semi-transparent texture, originally manufactured in China, and first brought to Europe in the 16th c. by the Portuguese, who named it *porcelain*. Early in 18th c. it began to be manufactured in Europe.

a. *China-ware* (which naturally occurs earlier than *China*) had at first the literal sense of 'ware from China'. This was soon shortened to *China*, and as the shortened form became gradually the common name of the material, 'china-ware' came to be regarded as 'ware made of china or porcelain', the sense it now bears.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 41 They sell Callicoes, Cheney Sattin, Cheney ware. 1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 553 The price of china ware in London is fallen 12*s.* in the pound. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* Postscr. xv, John came with his constable's staff to..break the Esquire's China-ware. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 125 His collection of China-ware [is] valuable and tasteful. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts & Manuf.* III. 603 A fusible earthy mixture, along with an infusible, which, when combined, are susceptible of becoming semi-vitrified and translucent in the kiln ..constitute true porcelain or china-ware.

b. *china.*

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lii. 206 A Present of certain very rich Pieces of China. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* I. 17 Massy Plate, Rich Cheny. 1685 CROWNE *Sir Courtly Nice* I. 8 Women, like Cheney, shou'd be kept with care, One flaw debases her to common ware. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 281 Three trunks..in which were chenea and other fine things. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 172 Mistress of herself, tho' China fall. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 200 Calling for his Dresden China. 1823 LAMB *Elia, Old China*, I have an almost feminine partiality for old china. 1884 MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* XXX, A tea-table with Queen Anne urn and old English china.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *simple attrib.* Of china, made of china or porcelain.

[In the earliest quotations *China* prob. often bears sense 1, the transition being gradual.]

1579 *Drake's Voy.* in Hakluyt (1600) III. 736 Fine China-dishes of white earth, and great store of China-silks. 1598 FLORIO, *Porcellana*..whereof they make China dishes, called Porcellan dishes. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 97 They are not China-dishes, but very good dishes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. § 7 We are not throughly resolved concerning Porcellane or China dishes, that according to common belief they are made of Earth. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xliv. 19 The sherbet..was served in China bowls. 18.. L. HUNT *Country Lodging*, The *chaney* shepherds and shepherdesses on the mantelpiece. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* iv. (1870) 95 The fall of a china-jar.

b. *fig.*

1884 BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* 183 The mischief he will do to his neighbours' china creeds and delicate porcelain opinions, is shocking to contemplate.

c. *Comb.*, as *china-blue, -fancier, -hunter, -oven, -shop*; **china-closet**, a closet for china; **china-glaze**, a preparation for painting blue fret, composed of glass, lead, and blue calx; † **china-house**, a house where china-ware was exhibited (often alluded to as a house of assignation); **china-man** (see CHINAMAN 1); **china-paints**, pigments specially prepared for use upon china; so **china-painting**; **china-stone**, a kind of talcose granite, the felspar of which has undergone partial decomposition, used for producing a glaze in the manufacture of porcelain; † **china-tipper** (see TIP); **china-ware** (see 3 a); † **china-woman**, a woman keeping a china-house or china-shop. Also *china-like* adj. See also CHINA-CLAY, -METAL.

1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* ix, Her eyes were soft, large, and *china-blue in colour. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 348 Her *china-closet, cause of daily care. 1823 LAMB *Elia, Old China*, When I go to visit any great houses, I enquire for the china-closet. 1878 *Hallberger's Illust. Mag.* 1002 (Hoppe) To *china-fanciers he is known as the famous Maestro Giorgio. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* I. iii. (1616) 536 To watch when ladies are gone to the *China houses, or the Exchange. 1730 J. MILLER *Humours Oxford* II, For the evening, that noon of pleasure, operas, masquerade, assemblies, china-houses, play-houses. 1878 *Hallberger's Illust. Mag.* 1002 (Hoppe) To the *china-hunter, every object in his cabinet or on his brackets is a trophy. 1868 TIMBS *Eccentr. Anim. Creation* 299 Porcelain crabs, with delicate, *china-like shells. 1881 *Porcelain Works, Worcester* 26 A *china oven takes about forty hours to fire. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* Postscr. xi, How he set up a *China-shop over-against Nic. Frog. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxii, Such a bull in a china-shop I never saw. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 776 No satisfactory explanation has yet been offered of the conditions which operate on the granite to produce the *China stone. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5900/4 Henry Ward..*China-Tipper, late of Little Old Bailey. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* I. iv, His wife was the rich *China-woman that the courtiers visited so often. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 336 ₱ 3, I am, dear Sir, one of the top China-women about town..One..calls for a set of tea-dishes, another for a basin, a third for my best green tea.

III. 5. = CHEYNEY.

1790 A. WILSON *Poems, Groans fr. Loom*, And then the last boon I'll implore, Is to bless us with China so tight

China[2] (tʃəi·na). [From *China* the country, whence brought to Europe; early names were *Radix Chinæ* and *Tuber Chinæ*; the Ayeen Akb. (Pers.) calls it *chob-chīnī* 'China-wood'; cf. Pg. *raiz de China, pao de China*, (F. *bois d'eschine*). The French synonym *esquine, squine*, and mod.Lat. *schina*, point to confusion with some other word. (App. with med.L. *schinus* mastic tree: cf. Susannah (Daniel xiii.) 54 *sub schino*, LXX. ὑπὸ σχίνον.)]

1. The thick fleshy root-stock of a shrubby climbing plant (*Smilax China* L.) closely akin to Sarsaparilla, and once supposed to possess great medicinal virtues.

a. *China root.*

[1563 GARCIA DE ORTA *Simples* 177 Alguma raiz ou pao de China.] 1587 T. HARIOT *Virginia* in Hakluyt (1599) II. 272 The China root brought from the East Indies. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten's Trav. Ind.* (1864) 195 They heale them with the root China. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xv. 409 China affords Drugs in great abundance; especially China Root. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 19 Take..3 Ounces of China Roots. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1066 China root ..first introduced from China in A.D. 1535, as an infallible remedy for gout.

b. *China.*

1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* III. xlvii. 67 This China is a roote like vnto the roote of Canna, the whiche is brought vnto vs, out of India, from an Ile called China, from whence it tooke his name China. 1633 *Gerard's Herbal* App. xxv, China..to cure the French Pox. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Aristippus*, a Decoction of Sarsa, China, etc.

2. American or **Bastard China**: the root of *Smilax pseudo-China* of W. Indies and Carolina, still employed in America as an alterative medicine; **Carolina China-root**, *Smilax tamnoides*; **West Indian China-root** (*Cissus sicyoides*), a tropical plant closely resembling the vine.

1580 FRAMPTON *Joyfull Newes* 13 b, He said..that not only was there in the newe Spaine the China, but, etc. 1633 *Gerard's Herbal* App. xxv. 1617 Of China, and Bastard China. 1673 in Fox Bourne *Locke* (1876) I. vi. 326 By the last fleet I sent you a parcel of Carolina china-root. 1730 MORTIMER *Carolina* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 432 *Smilax*, the Inhabitants of Carolina..call it there China-Root. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 359 China-root is frequent in the more cool inland parts of Jamaica.

3. *Comb.*, as **China-ale**, ale flavoured with China-root, whence **China-alehouse**; **China-broth**, broth made with China-root.

1659 NEWTON in Brewster *Life* I. 18 *Otiose et frustra expensa*, sherbet and reaskes, *China ale, Beere. 1662-3 PEPYS 17 Jan., Thence with him to the *China ale-house. 1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (1743) 193 To make China-Ale. To six Gallons of Ale take ¼ lb. or more of China-root thin sliced, etc. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. ii. (1651) 75 A dyet drink in the morning, Cock-broth, China-broth.

China[3] (kəi·na, kī·na). [a variant spelling of *kina* or *quina* (see QUININE), the Peruvian word for bark, whence *kina-kina* 'bark of barks' Peruvian bark or Cinchona.]

1. 'A name of Cinchona bark' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); chiefly used in pharmacy, as *Calisaya China*, the bark of *Cinchona cardifolia*; *Huamalies China*, that of *C. pubescens*; *Huanuco China, Loxa China*, etc. (Also applied to the bark of other cinchonaceous trees.) Also a homœopathic medicine prepared from cinchona.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *China Bark*, the bark of *Buena hexandra*, an indifferent febrifuge.

2. In comb. or derivation *chin-* = QUIN-.

China-clay. [f. CHINA[1] 4 + CLAY.] A fine white potter's clay, called also kaolin, derived from the felspar of disintegrated granitic rocks, employed in the manufacture of china or porcelain.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 472/1 For the better kinds, a portion of China-clay..is added. 1879 *Manch. Guard.* 25 Jan., Mixings of size which contained among other things ..glue and China clay.

b. *attrib.*

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 810 The depth of the China-clay pits is various, extending from twenty feet to fifty feet. 1888 *Daily News* 10 July 5/1 China-clay works are the chief offenders. Many of the Cornish streams are like rivers of milk from the..fine kaolin with which they are charged.

Chi·nadom. The Chinese community or quarter (in American cities).

1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 231/1 The most curious of all the sights connected with Chinadom.

† **Chi·naist.** *Obs.* [f. CHINA + -IST.] A native of China.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Politiæ* 164 That..prodigious Wall, which the Chinaists had erected to separate themselves insocially from the Tartars.

Chinam, var. of CHUNAM.

Chinaman (tʃəi·nămăn). [f. CHINA[1] 3, 1.]

1. A dealer in porcelain.

1772 *Lond. Directory*, Brown William, China-man, 1 Aldgate. 1800 *New Ann. Direct.* 79 Fogg and Son, Chinamen. 1819 *P. O. Lond. Direct.* 123 Fogg, R., Chinaman.

2. A native of China.

1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Resources* Wks. (Bohn) III. 198 The disgust of California has not been able to drive nor kick the Chinaman back to the home. 1872 MEDHURST *Foreigner in Far Cathay* xi, John Chinaman is a most temperate creature.

3. Chinaman's hat, collectors' name for a gastropod shell, also called *Cup-and-Saucer*.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 152 The recent Trochita Sinensis—the 'Chinaman's hat' of collectors—is found on the southern shores of England.

China-mania, chinama·nia. [f. CHINA[1] 3 + MANIA.] A mania or extravagant fancy for the collection of (old) china. Hence **China-ma·niac.**

1875 *All Y. Round* XIV. 10 Like other mild forms of insanity, Chinamania has its peculiar phases. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 736/2 As a China-maniac fondles Nankin porcelain. 1886 *Daily Tel.* 30 Mar. 5/2 Sense and scholarship necessary to the making of a successful Chinamaniac.

† **Chi·na-me·tal.** *Obs.* An early name for porcelain or majolica, dating to a period when its composition was still a secret. (Cf. CHINA[1] 4 a. quot. 1646.) Hence **Chi·na-me·talled** *a.*

1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dial.* (1623) 12 If a man will serue his turne with glasse, or China mettall [*marg.* i. the fine dishes of earth painted such as are brought from Venice]. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 227 How oft have I thought my fine wits and China-mettall'd understanding too dainty for thy matters. 1673 A. WALKER *Lees Lachrymans* 13 Their Venice-glass, and Purslane and China-Metal, cracks with as slight a blow as pots of courser Clay. 1861 *Our Eng. Home* 153.

‖ **Chinampa** (tʃinæ·mpă). [Mexican: orig. 'raft'.] The native name of the floating-gardens formerly used on the lakes of Mexico, consisting of a wooden raft covered with earth.

1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 207 The form usually given to these Chinampas was quadrangular .. At first the use of these floating gardens was confined to the growth of maize and other objects of..necessity .. In time .. the owners.. applied themselves to the production of vegetable luxuries. 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xx. 250 Covered with aquatic plants, they resemble..floating meadows, the chinampas or floating gardens of the Mexican lakes.

† **Chin-bone.** *Obs.* [CHIN.] The jaw-bone.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 157 *Mandibula*, ceacban, vel ceacan, vel cinban. *c* 1050 *Ibid.* 444 *Mandibulas* cinban. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 678 *Hec sura*, a chynbone. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (1595) C ij b, Cheeks that sag like a womans dugs ouer his chin-bone.

‖ Chincapin, chinquapin (tʃi·nkăpin). Also 7 **chincopine**, 9 **chicopin, chinkapin.** [A corruption of the Indian name: see first quot.] The Dwarf Chestnut (*Castanea pumila*), a native of Virginia and the adjacent states, a shrubby tree, from 6 to 20 ft. high, with a small, very sweet nut. **Water Chincapin** (*Nelumbium luteum*); **Western Chincapin** (*Castanopsis chrysophylla*).

[1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 353 They [the Virginians] haue a small fruit growing on little trees, husked like a Chesnut, but the fruit most like a very small Acorne. This they call Chechinquamins, which they esteeme a great daintie.] 1676 T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 629 A Chincopine, which is like a Chesnut, with a Burry husk, but lesse by far. 1693 *Ibid.* XVII. 619 The Flowring Beech of Virginia, and..the Chinquapin of the same place. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 326 Look at Cornelia's face! It is as brown as a chinquapin. 1863 *Times* 16 June *U. S. Corresp.*, A thick undergrowth of chicopin. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 408/2 A thicket of chincapins.

Chinch (tʃintʃ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 7 **chince**, 7–8 **chink**, 8 **chintse**, 9 **chintz**, 7- **chinch.** See also CIMICE. [a. Sp. *chinche*, It. *cimice*:—L. *cimic-em* bug.] **1.** The bed- or house-bug. (A name now confined to *U. S.*)

a 1625 FLETCHER *Loues Pilgr.* I. i. (*in Spain*) *Theod.* Will you shew me in? *Hostess.* Yes marry will I, sir: and pray that not a flea or a chink vex you. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 29 Sept. .1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 372 We were very much troubled with Chinches. 1673 RAY *Trav.* (1738) I. 352 Chinces, or wall-lice, which are very noisome..by their bitings in the night-time. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 16 The Floor so furnished with Chinches. 1710 RAY *Hist. Insect.* 7 *Cimex*, the Chinche, or Wall-louse ..in Angliâ paucis noti. 1730 SOUTHALL *Bugs* 7 He..asked if Chintses (so Buggs are by Negroes and some others there called), had bit me? 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 434 The Chink or Bug .. very common in Jamaica. 1844 G. W. KENDALL *Texan Santa Fé Exped.* II. xi. 229 Scarcely had we touched the mattresses before we were visited by myriads of chinches! 1851 R. BURTON *Goa* 4 The impolite animal which the transatlantics delicately designate a 'chintz'.

2. *Chinch-, chink-bug* (U. S.): 'an insect or bug, resembling the bed-bug in its disgusting odour, which is very destructive to wheat and other grasses' (Webster); also *chinch-bug fly.*

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 84 The Buonavista Chink. This is a small green flattish fly..and smells, when killed, like a bug. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 137 America suffers .. in its wheat and maize from the attack of .. the chintz bug-fly. 1886 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 356 Corn destroyed by the chinch-bug. 1887 *Standard* 19 Sept. 2/2 (*Iowa*) The damage done by chinch bugs.

† **Chinch,** *a.* and *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 3–5 **chinche**, 4-5 **chynche**, 5 **chynshe**, 6 **chynch, chince**, 4 **chyche**, 4–5 **chiche.** [ME. *chiche*, a. OF. (and mod.) *chiche* parsimonious, = Cat. *xic, chic* little, of little worth, Sp. *chico* little; cf. It. *cica* small thing. In later F. it became *chinche*, by nasalization of *i* (as in various other words). In Eng. also *chinche* in later use; often written by copyists, where the rime shows that the original had *chiche*.]

A. *adj.* Niggardly, sparing, penurious, parsimonious, miserly.

a 1300 *Havelok* 1763 He..dide greybe a super riche, Also he was no [whit] chinche [*so* l. 2941]. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1244 And that other lef to pinche, Bothe he was scars and chinche. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5591 He..Lyveth more at ese, & more is riche, Than doth he that is chiche. *Ibid.* 6001 For chynche & feloun is Richesse, That so can chase hem.

B. *sb.* A niggard, miser; a wretch.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12972 (Cott.) Yeitt can þat chinche wit godd to chide. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 604 þe gentyl cheuentayn is no chyche. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* P 653 An auaricious man or chynche. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* ciii. 136 A woman shulde not be a chiche of that she hathe in gret plente. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 134 A chince, *parcus.*

† **Chinch,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. adj.] To be niggardly; to stint.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chynchyn, or sparyn mekylle [*H.* chinkinge or to mekel sparyn], *perparco.* *a* 1450 *Langl. P. Pl.* C XIII. 227 (MS. Dk. Westm.) That chafferen as chapmen and chynchen [*other MSS.* chiden] but þei geten.

Chinch *v.*, dial. form of CHINK *v.*[2]: see CHINSE.

† **Chi·ncher.** *Obs.* Also 5 **chynchyr, -are.** [f. prec. + -ER.] = CHINCH *sb.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* P 637 (Camb. MS.) That men haue ne matier ne cause to calle the neythir wreche ne chinchere [*other MSS.* chynche]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chynchyr or chynchare [*H. P.* chynche], *perparcus.*

† **Chi·ncherd.** *Obs. rare.* [Cf. F. *chichard* = *chiche* (Cotgr.).] Niggard.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2517 Not all the nygarde nor the chyncherde to play.

† **Chi·nchery.** *Obs.* Also 4–5 **chyncherie**, 4 **chyngerie**, 5 **chyncery, -chery.** [f. CHINCHER + -Y.] Miserliness, avarice.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* P 634 Bycause of his skarseté and chyncherie. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4743 Effect withe no wrecched chyncherie. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chyncery [1499 chincherye or scar(s)nesse], *parcimonia.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 63 Chinchery, *tenacitas.*

Chinchilla (tʃintʃi·lă). Also 7 **chinchille.** [Sp.; app. dim. of *chinche* bug (= OF. *cincele, chincele*); perh. from an erroneous notion that the animal had a fetid smell, or in contradistinction from a larger beast that had.] A genus of small rodent animals peculiar to South America. *Chinchilla lanigera*, a native of Peru and Chili, supplies the fine soft greyish chinchilla fur of commerce.

1604 E. G. *D'Acosta's Hist. Ind.* IV. XXXVIII, The Chinchilles is another kind of small beasts, like squirrels; they have a wonderfull smoothe and soft skinne. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* 157 He is gray; his skinne is the most delicate, soft, and curious furre that I have seene .. They call this beast chinchilla. 1824 SCHMIDTMEYER in *Penny Cycl.* VII. 86/2 The Chinchilla is a woolly field-mouse, which lives underground, and chiefly feeds on wild onions. 1852 SIR W. PARISH *Buenos Ayres* III. XVIII. 310 The beautiful little chinchilla, thousands of dozens of the skins of which are yearly collected..for exportation to Europe.

b. Short for *chinchilla fur.*

1824 SCHMIDTMEYER in *Penny Cycl.* VII. 86/2 That which comes from Upper Peru is rougher and larger than the Chinchilla of Chile, but not always so beautiful in its colour. 1882 in *Draper's Dict.* s. v.

c. *attrib.*

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 251 She also wore a chinchilly tippet. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 75 Chinchilla fur is greatly admired for winter clothing.

2. A cloth with a long nap gathered in little tufts, in imitation of this fur.

‖ **Chin chin** (tʃin tʃin), *sb. Anglo-Chinese.* [Chinese *ts'ing ts'ing.*] A phrase of salutation.

1795 SYMES *Embassy to Ava* 295 (Y.) We soon fixed them in their seats, both parties..repeating Chin Chin, Chin Chin, the Chinese term of salutation. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Apr. 4/1 On the thirty-sixth day from Charing-cross a traveller can..be making his chin-chin to a Chinese mandarin.

Hence **Chin-chin** *v.*, to salute, greet. Hence **Chin-chinning** *vbl. sb.*

1859 *All Y. Round* No. 1. 18 She 'chin-chins' the captain ..and then nods her pretty head. 1887 *Murray's Mag.* July 89 We were received with much ceremony and chin-chinning.

† **Chinching iron.** *Obs.* See CHINSE *v.*

Chinchona: see CINCHONA.

† **Chi·nchy,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 **chynchy**, 7 **chichie.** [f. CHINCH as *sb.* + -Y.] Niggard, stingy.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6005 Riche chynchy grede. 1406 OCCLEVE *Misrule* 134 Chinchy herte hath ther of but small. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. liv, Chichie sneakbil rogues.

Chincough (tʃi·nˌkɒf). *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 6 **chyne cough, chyn-, chincoughe, (chyckock), choinecouch**, 7 **choynecough.** [For *chinkcough*, in northern dialect KINKCOUGH, f. CHINK *v.*[1], KINK + COUGH. An earlier form was KINKHOST (f. HOST cough), corresp. to MLG. *kinkhôste*, LG. *kinkhost*, Du. *kinkhoest, kik-, kiekhoest*, Ger. *keich-, keuchhusten*, Da. *kighoste*, Sw. *kikhosta*, hooping-cough, all containing the stem (Saxon) *kink-*, OTeut. *kik-* to chink, kink, gasp. By popular etymology the word seems to have been connected with *chin* and *chine*, and in north dial. with *king.*]

An epidemic distemper, especially of children, characterized by a violent and convulsive cough: now more commonly called *hooping-cough.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 35 b, I am foule rayed with a chyne [? chync] cowgh. [1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 525 Thre syppes are for the hyckock And vi more for the chyckock.] 1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict., Pas pesswch*, chyncoughe. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 167 Was hee staied with the Choine-couch, and forced to breake off his tale in the midst. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* I. ii, It shall ne'er be said .. Thou diedst o' th' chin-cough. 1652 COTTERELL *Cassandra*, Not broken it of in the middle, as if you had had the Choyne cough. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 121 P 1 Poor Cupid..lies under something like a Chin-Cough. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 508 A deep sonorous hoop, exactly resembling that of chin-cough. 1823 MOORE *Fables, Holy Alliance* vi. 92 That they and theirs stood by the King, Throughout his measles, and his chin-cough. 1859 MISS MULOCK *Domest. Stories* (1862) 28 He cured Mabel of the chincough.

Chind, obs. f. CHINNED.

Chine (tʃəin), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **cine, cyne, cinu**, 4–5 **chene**, 4–6 **chyn**, 4–6, 9 **chyne**, 5–6 **chinne, chynne, chin**, 3- **chine.** [OE. *cinu, -an*, wk. fem., corresp. to MDu. *kēne*, Du. *keen* (:—*kina*) chap, germ, f. root *ki-* to burst open, split, etc.: see CHINE *v.*[1]

The phonetic history has points of doubt. The normal course was for the *i* to remain short, which is exemplified by the frequent *chynne, chinne, chyn, chin* of 15–16th c. But *chene* was the form with many (e. g. Trevisa, *Palladius*). In the middle of the 16th c. the word was superseded except in the local use, 2 b, by CHINK, in which mod. usage makes the *i* long.]

† **1.** An open fissure or crack in a surface; a cleft, crack, chink, leak. *Obs.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXV. § 3 Duru þær ðær ic ær ȝeseah ane lytle cynan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 154 (Bosw.) Gemette he ðæt fæt swa ȝehal ðæt ðær nan cinu on næs ȝesewen. 1382 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* ii. 14 In the chyne of a ston wal. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXIII. (Tollem. MS.) Schippis beþ pichid þerwiþ, and chynes [ed. 1535 chinnes] and crasyng of schippes beþ stopped. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1140 Iche hole & chene. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4259 In at the chynnes of the bordes they prye. *a* 1535 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 100 A leude master .. letteth .. his shyp fal on a leke, and than careth not yet to stop the chines. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man.* Hhi, Betwene the chines and gynks [ed. 1564 chynes and chynkes] of closely ioynyd bourdes. 1572 J. BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 72 In the holes and chynnes. 1582 BATMAN *ed. Barth. De P. R.* 179 In chinnes. — 180 In chins and walls.

† **b.** *spec.* A fissure or crack in the skin; a chap.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 14012 Where she fonde chyn or soore Wiþ oynement she anoynt þore. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. XXIII. (Tollem. MS.) þey .. hauen ofte euel drye chines in þe hynder party of þe foot. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man.* 49 Pusshes, chappyngs or chyns, which cause great payne. *Ibid.* III. iii. (1634) 170 The childes lippes .. hauing ..clefts and chines. 1562 BULLEYN *Dial. Sorenes & Chyr.* 45 a, Any clifte or chinne.

† **c.** A cut, an incision. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* VI. vi. (Tollem. MS.) In that stone.. is seen of that stroke a chynne of an elne longe. *Ibid.* (Rolls) I. 223 þe chene of his wounde [*vulneris hiatus*].

† **2.** A fissure in the surface of the earth; a crevice, chasm. *Obs.*

c 1050 *Ags. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 381 *Crypte*, cinan. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 402 In eried lond or in erðchine. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 233 þere was somtyme in þe myddel of Rome a greet chene in þe erþe; out of þat chene come smoke and brymston, and slow many man. 1480 *Cambriæ Epit.* 271 In that hither side in a chene Shall thou here wonder dene. *c* 1490 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIV. viii, By chynnes and krevays. 1577 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* x. 35 A rocke..which hath a little rift or chine upon the side.

b. *spec.* On the Isle of Wight and Hampshire coast, a deep and narrow ravine cut in soft rock strata by a stream descending steeply to the sea.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 281 One of these chines, near Boscomb, has been deepened twenty feet within a few years. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* XV, A certain point close to the Black Gang chyne. 1879 JENKINSON *I. of Wight* 69 The Shanklin Chine is the most beautiful of any on the island.

Chine (tʃəin), *sb.*[2] Also 4–7 **chyne**, (7 **chein, chaine**). [Aphetic f. **achine*, for OF. *eschine* (mod.F. *échine*) spinal column, back-bone (11th c. in Littré), corresp. to Pr. *esquina, esquena*, Sp. *esquena*, It. *schiena.*

For the Romance word Diez suggests an adoption of OHG. *scina*, MHG. *schine*, which, among other things, meant 'needle, splinter,' perh. originally 'small piece of bone or metal'. The transition of sense would be parallel to that of L. *spina*, prickle, fishbone, backbone, and Ger. *grat*; the difficulty being the want of evidence, either in German or Romanic, for this transition. (Scheler *Anhang*, to Diez quotes from an It.-Ger. Gloss. in Mussafia 'schena, *schinpein*' shinbone, which may be thought to show some approximation.)]

1. The spine, backbone, or vertebral column; more loosely 'the part of the back in which the spine is found' (J.). *arch.* and *techn.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 3977 Thow .. Me byhynde at my chyne Smotest me with thy spere. 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 468 Take a pike or a tenche, and slitte hom by the chine. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 495 The emperoure was so brused wyth hys fal, that nye the chyne of his backe was broken asonder. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 130 The chine of a beast, *spina.* 1607 DEKKER *Wh. Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 217 My backe must beare Till the chine crack. 1705 OTWAY *Orphan* II. iii. 516, I..clove the Rebel to the Chine. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. iv. (1738) 35 It is continued along the Chine downwards .. and through all that passage is term'd the Spinal Marrow. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 263 Sheep..The chine should be low and straight from the shoulders to the setting on of the tail. 1879 BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 206.

† **2.** The back. *Obs.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 5647 Well felt the strokes on the chinesse bred. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. iii. 3 Whom Calidore thus carried on his chine. 1611 COTGR., *Eschinon*, the chyne, or vpper part of the backe betweene the shoulders. 1775 *Songs Costume* (1849) 255 Then the fops are so fine, With lank-waisted chine, And a skimp bit of a hat.

† b. *To bow the chine. Obs.*
1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, And do theym bowen both in backe and chyne. — *Bochas* II. xxxi. (1554) 67 a, To that Lord bowe a down thy chine. 1443 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 211 Tofore whos face lowly they did enclyne..Ffyl doun to ground, bowyd bak and chyne.

3. *Cookery.* A 'joint' consisting of the whole or part of the backbone of an animal, with the adjoining flesh. The application varies much according to the animal; in *mutton* it is the 'saddle'; in *beef* any part of the back (ribs or sirloin).
c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1354 Syben sunder þay þe sydez swyft fro þe chyne [of a deer]. 1556 in W. H. Turner *Sel. Rec. Oxford* 260 Item, payed for a chyne of freshe salmon. 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* (1878) 289 Yeomen..Whose long backs bend with weightie chynes of biefe. *a* 1764 in Dodsley *Coll. Poems* VI. 257 Chickens and a chine of lamb. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ii. 7 In a sheep..the two loins together is called a chine or saddle of mutton. 1823 F. COOPER *Pioneers* ix, A prodigious chine of roasted bear's meat.

b. *spec.* The backbone and immediately adjoining flesh of a bacon-pig, which remains when the sides are cut off for bacon-curing.
[1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 64 Podynges and chynes of porke.] 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 269 ¶ 8 He had killed eight fat Hogs..he had dealt about his Chines very liberally amongst his Neighbours. 1788 *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* II. 208 As the person said about his friend from the country sending him a chine, that he wished he had sent the turkey too. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 647 When country cousins were not too fine to send up turkeys and chine.

4. *transf.* A ridge, crest, arête.
1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 166 And the billow now Upon its chine the ironed wheels supports. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two V. Ago* III. 99 Crawling on hands and knees along the sharp chines of the rocks. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xxix. (ed. 12) 170 Every man in his several place, keeping down the rig or chine. 1876 R. BURTON *Gorilla L.* II. 257 We then struck the roughest of descents, down broken outcrops and chines of granite.

† 5. *Mourning of the chine, mourne of the chine, mose in the chine, glanders of the chine*: a disease of horses: see MOURNE, -ING, GLANDERS. Hence, perhaps, *chine*, as name of a disease.
1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 87 Mournynge on the chyne..appereth at his nosethryll lyke oke water. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 55 Well, this Louer..began..to mourne of the chine, and to hang the lip. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 51 His horse..possest with the glanders, and like to mose in the chine. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 77 The iuice of black Chamæleon killeth young kie like the chine. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 746 The wheasing Swine With Coughs is choak'd, and labours from the Chine.

6. *Comb.* a. as † *chine-beef*; † **chine-bone**, the vertebral column; **chine-marrow**, spinal marrow.
1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 37 He took..Of good *chine-beef, and gave it to these guests. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 903 The *chyne boone, *la greue.* 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 42 If the chinebone were all of one piece, a man shoulde bee alwayes stiffe like to a pale. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The *chine or pithmarrow.

b. cf. sense 5; *chine-evil, -gall, -glanders.*
1630 MASSINGER *Picture* IV. ii, The friction with fumigation, cannot save him From the chine-evil. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 90/1 The Chinegall, the Nauelgall.. the Glanders. 1746 LANGRISH *Phys. Exper. on Brutes* 204 What the Farriers call the chine-glanders.

Chine (tʃəin), *sb.*[3] [a variant of CHIME[2], prob. altered by phonetic attraction to prec.]
1. The projecting rim at the heads of casks, etc., formed by the ends of the staves; = CHIME *sb.*[2]
c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* 121 When þow settyst a pipe abroche..iiij fyngur ouer þe nere chyne þow may percer or bore..and so shalle ye not cawse þe lies vp to ryse. 1601 *Househ. Ord.* 295 The yeoman drawer hath for his fee all the lees of wine within fowre fingers of the chine. 1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (1743) 312 Ornamenting the very Chines of his Cask by a moulding Instrument. 1883 *American* VI. 206 The old and mouldy casks had rotted away at their chines.

2. *Ship-building.* (See quot. 1850.)
1833 RICHARDSON *Mercant. Mar. Archit.* 5 The rabbet..is always the same distance from..the chine, as the thickness of the plank intended to be worked on the bottom. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 106 *Chine*, that part of the waterways which is left the thickest, and above the deck-plank. It is bearded back, that the lower seam of spirketing may be more conveniently caulked, and is gouged hollow in front to form a watercourse.

3. *Comb.*, as *chine-hoop* (of a cask).
a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Chine-hoop*, the extreme hoop which keeps the ends of the staves together.

Chine, obs. f. CHAIN.

† **Chine**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 *cínan*, 2–3 **chinen**, **chynen**, 4–6 **chynne**, 3– **chine**; *pa. t.* 2–3 **chan**, 3–4 **chane**, **chon**, 4– **chined**; *pa. pple.* 6– **chined**. [OE. *cínan*, *cán*, *cinon*, *cinen* str. vb., corresp. to OS. and OHG. *kînan*:—OTeut. *kînan*, in which *n* appears to have been orig. a present-tense formative, f. stem. *ki-*; cf. Gothic strong pa. pple. *us-kijans* sprung up, also *us-keinan* to sprout out, spring up, with change of strong inflexion to the weak inflexion of the inchoative *na-* class. (Cf. AWAKEN.) From the same root came OE. *cíp*, OS. *cîd*, OHG. *chîdi*, mod.G. dial. *keid(e* sprout. The primary meaning of the vb. root 'to burst open, split' was retained in Eng. See also the deriv. vb. *to* TO-CHINE.]
1. *intr.* To burst asunder, split open; to open in fissures; to crack, chink, etc.
a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 495 *Hiulca*, cinaendi. *a* 800 *Erfurt Gloss.*, cinendi. *a* 1000 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 221 *Dehiscens*, cinende. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 148 Gif men cine hwilc lim. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* (1867) 83 Þe sunne scineð þurh þe glesne eahþurl. þet gles ne brekeð ne chineð. *c* 1305 in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 142 His lippes to clouen and chyned. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 212 Hys wounde..gan to chine. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. ii. (1495) 599 By strengthe of hete the erthe cleuyth and chynnyth. 1530 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offices* III. (1540) 129 Whan the erthe dyd chyne and gape..he went downe in to that great chyne..and dyd se an horse of brasse.

b. To split off, separate by a fissure.
c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2228 He smot his stede in the mane, That hed fro the body chane.

2. *trans.* To burst, split.
c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7764 Tho that deth her hert chon. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* 148 After the erth be brent, chyned, and chypped by the hete of the sonne.

Chine (tʃəin), *v.*[2] Also 6 **chynne**, **chyne**. [f. CHINE *sb.*[2]; cf. F. *échiner* to break the back of.]
I. Connected with the *chine* = backbone.
1. *trans.* To cut along or across the chine or backbone; to cut the chine-piece.
1611 COTGR., *Eschiner*, to chyne; to diuide, or breake the backe of. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Hous-wife* 60 And the Pigge you shal chine [and] divide into two parts. 1636 *Divine Trag. lately Acted* 22 [He] with a hatchet chines him downe the backe, so as his bowells fell out. 1787 CANNING *Microc.* No. 28. 1843 *P. Parley's Ann.* IV. 331 Cutting out a pluck, or chining a whole sheep.

b. *spec.* To cut up (a salmon or other fish).
1513 *Bk. Keruyng* in *Babees Bk.* 265 Chyne that samon. 1651–7 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 22 You chine the Salmon. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iii, Chine or slit him through the middle, as a salt fish is usually cut. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 168.

2. To break the chine or back of. (? Also, To cleave to the chine.)
1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 13 On her horses hinder parts it [a stroke] fell..That quite it chynd his backe behind the sell. 1677 OTWAY *Cheats Scapin* II. i. 79 By all the Honour of my ancestors I'll chine the villain [FR. *je le veux échiner*]. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 250 He would chine the Man, that was his Word, who offer'd to touch his Lady.

II. Connected with *chine* = ridge.
3. *intr.* and *trans.* To ridge. (Only in one writer.)
1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* iii. (ed. 12) 18 The valleys [were] chined with shadow. 1873 — *Cradock Nowell* xi. (1881) 44 His mighty forehead would scarp and chine like the headland when the plough turns. 1880 — *Erema* XX. (Hoppe) The cliff was of chalk..where it suddenly chined away from landslope into sea-front, a long bar of shingle began.

Chined (tʃəind), *ppl. a.* [f. CHINE *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2]]
1. Having a chine; chiefly in *comb.*
1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 116 A good Horse..Double chinde upon his loines, a gutter runes withall. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornful Lady* v. i. (R.) These..steel chin'd rascals that undo us all. 1861 *Times* 27 Sept., A..well-shaped, full-chined, fine-snouted..hog.

† 2. Broken-backed. *Obs. rare.*
1611 COTGR., *Eschiné*..chyned, broken-backed.

† 3. Affected with 'mourning of the chine'; see CHINE *sb.*[2] 5.
a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Cust. Country* III. iii, He's chin'd, he's chin'd, good man; he is a mourner.

† **Chine'nses**, *sb. pl. Obs.* [f. *China*, on analogy of L. *Sinensis, -es.*] Chinese.
1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. II, The Chinenses observe the same customes. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, cvii, The wise Chinenses..soe make their Porcelane.

So † **Chine'nsian**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.*
1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 811 The Chinensian Succession in their several Families. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 233/1 A Chinensian, or a Man of China.

Chinese (tʃəinī'z), *a.* and *sb.* [f. CHINA + -ESE: in F. *chinois*. In 16th c. † **Chinish** was used.]
A. *adj.*
1. Of or pertaining to China. *Chinese compliment*: a pretended deference to the opinions of others, when one's mind is already made up.
1577 EDEN & WILLES *Hist. Trav.* 260 Whence the Chinishe nation haue theyr prouision for shyppyng. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Oct., Those of Chinese kings. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. 59 The Chinese language. 1878 J. H. GRAY *China* i, There can be..no doubt of the great antiquity of the Chinese Empire. 1882 B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* I. vii. 144 Your asking me if I take exception to any of your arrangements is only a Chinese compliment.

2. In the specific names of many natural and artificial productions obtained from China, e. g. *Chinese-bellflower, cherry, crab, gall, gelatine, glue, indigo, pear, pitcher-plant, varnish, water-lily, yam*, etc.; *esp.* **Chinese-balance** (see quot.); **Chinese-blue**, a mixture of cobalt-blue and flake white; **Chinese-capstan** (see quot.); **Chinese crescent** = *Chinese pavilion*; **Chinese fire**, in pyrotechnics, a composition consisting of gunpowder, nitre, charcoal, sulphur, and small cast-iron borings; **Chinese-grass** = CHINA-*grass*; **Chinese-lantern**, a collapsable lantern of thin coloured paper, chiefly used in illuminations; **Chinese pavilion** (see quot.); **Chinese primrose**, *Primula sinensis*, a well-known early flowering window-plant; **Chinese tumbler**, a toy figure so constructed as to regain its balance from any position; **Chinese-wax**, see CHINA-*wax*; **Chinese wheel** (see quot.); **Chinese-white**, white oxide of zinc, a valuable pigment; **Chinese-windlass** (see quot.); **Chinese-yellow**, a bright sulphuret of arsenic, formerly brought from China.
1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Chinese-balance*, a form of the steelyard having four points of suspension, and as many quadrated sides to the weight-arm of the lever. *Ibid.* s.v., **Chinese-capstan*, a differential hoisting or hauling device, having a vertical axis, and therein only differing from the differential windlass. 1882 *Garden* 21 Jan. 46/3 Among deciduous trees that flower about the end of April..one of the most beautiful is the *Chinese Crab. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 354/2 **Chinese* or *Japanese galls*..are supposed to be produced by a..species of aphis on a terebinthinous plant. 1825 in HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1027 *Chinese lanterns are hung. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 346/1 s.v., *Chinese Pavilion, Chinese Crescent..consists of a pole, with several transverse brass plates of some crescent or fantastic form, and generally terminating at top with a conical pavilion or hat..On all these parts a number of very small bells are hung which the performer causes to jingle. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 5 The common toy, the *Chinese tumbler. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *China*, The tsi-chu, or varnish tree, which produces the admirable *Chinese varnish. *Ibid.* s.v. *Chinese*, *Chinese wheel is an engine..for raising water from rivers to irrigate plantations of sugar canes. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Chinese-windlass*, a differential windlass in which the cord winds off one part of the barrel and on to the other.

B. *sb.*
1. A native of China. [The plural *Chineses* was in regular use during 17th c.: since it became obs. *Chinese* has been sing. and pl.; in modern times a sing. *Chinee* has arisen in vulgar use in U.S. (So sailors say *Maltee*, *Portuguee*.)]
1606 E. SCOTT (*title*) An exact Discourse of the East Indians as well Chyneses and Jauans. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 438 Sericana, where Chineses drive With Sails and Wind, thir canie Waggons light. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xv. 406 The Chinese in general are tall. 1703 CUNNINGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1206 Saying that the Chineses are strangers to the art of grafting. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 228 The Chinese have long been the most numerous and powerful of these nations. 1878 J. H. GRAY *China* xiv, If a Chinese feared or expected something from a foreigner.

b. sing. *Chinee.*
1871 BRET HARTE *That Heathen Chinee*, The heathen Chinee is peculiar.

c. *Comb.*, as *Chinese-owned.*
1881 in *Nature* XXV. 179 Large and well-appointed steamers, *Chinese-owned and manned.

2. The Chinese language.
1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* I. s.v., The Chinese has no analogy to any other language in the world. 1870 FARRAR *Gr. Syntax* § 6 Chinese has never possessed cases or inflections of any kind.

† **Chine'sian.** *Obs. rare.* *a.* and *sb.* Chinese.
1674 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* (1675) 392 Among the Chinesians, Indians..and Persians.

Chiney, obs. form of CHINA.

Chingle, -ly, early ff. SHINGLE, SHINGLY.

† **Chi'nian, -ean**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Chinese.
1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. IV. x. 344 In the Chinian Epistles. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 146 Chinean Rhabarb.
1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 263 The Chinians are very suspitious and doe not trust strangers. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. IV. x. 344 Of the Chinians and Cathayans.

† **Chi'ning**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. CHINE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] Cracking, fissuring; a chink or crack.
a 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 152 At many a chynnyng ..they myghten beholde And see. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 138 Than take mosse and laye thervpon for chynynge of the claye. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man* 122 Chappynge, or chynynge of the mouthe. 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as you List* III. ii, I did expect The chininge of his fork.

Chink (tʃiŋk), *sb.*[1] [f. CHINK *v.*[1]; = northern KINK.] A convulsive gasp for breath, or spasmodic losing of the breath, as in hooping-cough; a convulsive fit of coughing or laughing.
[*a* 1500 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 791 (Nom. Infirmitat.) *Hec reuma*, a chynge.] 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* iv, My Lord and Lady took such a chink of laughing, that it was some time before they could recover. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *Cranford* ix. (D.), The boys were in chinks of laughing.

Chink (tʃiŋk), *sb.*[2] Also 6 **chynk(e**, **chincke**, 7 **chinke**. [This and its verb, CHINK *v.*[2], are known only from the 16th c. There is nothing similar in Teutonic or Romanic.
In sense, *chink* is exactly equivalent to the earlier word CHINE (*sb.*[2]), and indeed its earliest known occurrence is in Berthelet's ed. of a work, where it has been substituted for *chine*, *chynne* of earlier MSS. and edd. And, although 'chynes and chynkes' occurs in 1545–64, it may be said that, generally, *chink* took the place of *chine*, between 1550 and 1580. It thus looks like a new formation on *chine*; but no satisfactory account of its origin can at present be offered. If *chinch*, CHINSE, is, as it appears to be, a variant of the verb, the whole may have to be referred to an earlier date.
Professor Skeat thinks it 'formed with an added *k* expressive of 'diminution'; but examples of this process in 15–16th c. are not known.
Wedgwood would identify it with CHINK[3], with the root notion of a sharp shrill sound, as in the chink of metal, and thence derive the sense of sudden fissure or fracture accompanied by such a sound. He compares the development of CRACK, 'sharp report' and then 'fissure', and of other words, in which actions are instinctively expressed by their associated sounds. (Cf. e. g. *bang, bomb, bum, chap, clap, pop.*) But the historical data are too scanty to establish this.]
1. A fissure caused by splitting; a cleft, rift, or crack; a crevice, gap. = CHINE *sb.*[1] 1, 2.
[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xl. (Tollem. MS.) Also in chines, holes and dennes of þe erþe. *c* 1450 *MS. Bodl.* 3738

viii. xxviii, and 1495 W. de W. *ibid.*, In chynnes holes and dennes.] 1535 ed. Berthelet viii. xl, The chinkes, holes and dennes of the erthe. 1545 Raynold *Byrth Man* Hh j, Betwene the chines and gynks [ed. 1564 chynes and chynkes] of closely ioynyd bourdes. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 77 See it be..not ful of chincks or cleftes, that the Sunne burne not the tender rootes. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 585 A city swallowed vp by a wide chinke and opening of the earth. 1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1704) 87 The Water descending..into Chinks and Veins. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 656 The chapt Earth is furrow'd o'er with Chinks. 1791 Smeaton *Edystone L.* (1793) § 26 An iron chain..fast jambed into a chink of the rock. 1865 Geikie *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* viii. 229 The cliff..is rent into endless chinks and clefts.

b. A fissure or crack in the skin; a chap.

1597 Gerard *Herbal* I. xl. 60 The chappes and chinkes of the hands. 1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 196 A sore like a Chap or Chink.

c. *fig.*

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* ix. 28 Any such chink or least crack in Religious worship. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Power* Wks. (Bohn) II. 329 There is no chink or crevice in which it [power] is not lodged.

2. A long and narrow aperture through the depth or thickness of an object; a slit, an opening in a joint between boards, etc.

1552 Huloet, Chinck, clyft, cranny, or creues of earth, stone or woode, thorowe the whiche a man maye loke. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* May, Privily he peeped out through a chinck. 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 139 The box of devotion, with..two tapers on each side to see the chinke to put money in. 1656 Cowley *Misc., Reason* vi, There through Chinks and Key-holes peep. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 96 Fire was seen..Thro' some chinks of the door., 1839-47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 111/2 The length of the chink of the glottis is very variable. 1862 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 127 Chinks and openings produced by imperfect carpentry.

fig. 1831 Landor *Andrea of Hungary* Wks. 1846 II. 540 That is the chink of time they all drop through.

Chink (tʃiŋk), *sb.*3 [An echoic word; used also as a verb, Chink *v.*3]

1. An imitation of the short, sharp sound produced by pieces of metal or glass striking one another; hence a name for this sound.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 276 b, As soone as theyr coyne shall cry chink in your boxes. 1601 Yarington *Two Lament. Traj.* v. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, And chinck of gold is such a pleasing crie. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. i. § 18 The chink of their money. 1782 Cowper *Truth* 140 At chink of bell. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* x. iii.·7 The chink of his pence. 1872 Holland *Marb. Proph.* 10 The sharp, metallic chink of grounded arms.

2. Any sound of the same kind.

a 1764 Lloyd *To Colman*, Ere Milton soar'd in thought sublime, Ere Pope refin'd the chink of rhyme. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. I. 165 Half a dozen grasshoppers..make the field ring with their importunate chink. 1879 Jefferies *Wild Life in S. C.* 299 The 'fink, chink' of the finches sounded almost as merrily as before.

†**3.** *pl.* Pieces of ready money, coins. *Obs.*

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 134 To buie it the cheaper, haue chinkes in thy purse. 1577 Holinshed *Descr. Irel.* iii, Such as had not redy chinckes, and theruppon forced to run on y' score. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 119 He that can lay hold of her, Shall haue the chincks. 1611 Cotgr., *Quinquaille*, chinkes, coyne.

4. A humorous colloquial term for money in the form of coin; ready cash.

Exceedingly common in the dramatists and in songs of the 17th c.; now rather slangy or vulgar.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 101 Til purse doe lack chinke. 1598 Florio, *Dindi*..a childish word for money, as we say chinke. 1652 C. Stapylton *Herodian* xv. 129 They shew withall their purses full of Chink. 1653 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* (1876) No. 20. 8 He pay'd the chinque, and freely gave me drink. *a* 1745 Swift *Martial* I. lxxxvi. 67 Nay, I'm so happy, most men think, To live so near a man of chink. *a* 1845 Hood *Black Job* iv, A Treasurer, of course, to keep the chink.

5. [from the sound of their note.] **a.** The Chaffinch; also called *chink-chink, chink-chaffey, chinky-chank. dial.* **b.** The Reed Bunting. *Sc.*

1797 Bewick *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 104. 1864 Atkinson *Provinc. Names Birds, Chink, chinky*, chaffinch. 1875 Buckland *Note* in *White's Selborne* 356 The chiff-chaff is also called the 'chinky-chank'.

Chink, *sb.*4 *dial.* [app. a variant of Kink, a twist: cf. the corresp. vb. Chink 4.] (See quot.)

a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Chink*, a sprain on the back or loins, seeming to imply a slight separation of the vertebræ.

Hence **Chink-backed** *a.*

1868 *Daily News* 8 Dec., The chink-backed bullock.

Chink, obs. form of Chinch *sb.*1, bug.

Chink (tʃiŋk), *v.*1 *dial.* Also Kink. [Goes back to an OE. **cincian* of which the vbl. sb. *cincung* occurs in 11th c., corresp. to LG. and Du. *kinken* to cough, to draw the breath with difficulty, app. a LG. nasalized form of **kĭk-an*, whence MHG. *kîchen*, mod.G. *keichen* to gasp, cough. In Eng. the northern dial. form *kink* is common from the 14th c.; but *chink* is known only in modern dialect writers or illustrators (Lancashire, Cheshire, etc. Cf. Chink *sb.*1, Chincough.]

intr. To gasp convulsively for breath, lose one's breath spasmodically. in coughing or laughing.

[*c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 171 *Cachinnatio*, ceahhetung *uel* cincung. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 309, I laghe that I kynke. 1607 Walkington *Opt. Glasse* 46 Hee laughes and kincks like Chrysippus.] 1853 Mrs. Gaskell *Ruth* xviii. (D.), He chinked and crowed with laughing delight. 1875 *Lancash. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chink*, to lose one's breath with coughing or laughter.' 1884 Holland *Chester Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chink*, to catch or draw the breath in laughing. When a child first begins to make a noise in laughing, it is often said 'it fairly chinks again'.

Chink (tʃiŋk), *v.*2 Also 6 **chynken, chincke,** 6–7 **chinke.** [Belongs to Chink *sb.*2, along with which it appears in the 16th c. Cf. also Chine *v.* and Chinse *v.*]

†**1.** *intr.* To open in cracks or clefts, to crack.

1552 Huloet, Chynken or gape, as the ground dooth with dryeth. 1580 Baret *Alv.* C 484 The boate chinketh. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 467 The earth aboue head chinketh, and all at once..setleth and falleth. 1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. x. 24 Chapping grounds, chinking, or chauming with Cranies. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 332 To chink, as ground doth, *rimas agere.*

†**2.** *trans.* To crack or chap. *Obs.*

1599 T. M[oufet] *Silkwormes* 11 Kissing their wal apart where it was chinckt. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 551 This kind of painting ships is so fast and sure, that neither sun will resolue..ne yet wind and weather pierce and chinke it. 1611 Cotgr., *Gercer*, to chink, chap, chawne (as the North wind does the face, hands, etc. *a* 1656 Br. Hall *Seasonable Serm.* 15 (L.) The surface..is chopped, and chinked with drought, and burnt up with heat.

3. To fill (*up*) chinks, *esp.* (*U. S.*) those between the logs in a log-house. (Cf. Chinch, Chinse.)

1822 Scott *Nigel* vii, The walls, doors, and windows, are so chinked up. 1845 G. W. Kendall *Texan Santa Fé Exped.* I. i. 25 Our log-house quarters, however, were closely 'chinked and daubed'. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* 79 While the men..build the house, the women chink the cracks.

Chink (tʃiŋk), *v.*3 [Corresponds to mod.Du. and EFris. *kinken*; a word imitating the sound expressed. See Chink *sb.*3, and note below.]

1. *intr.* To emit a short, sharp, ringing sound, as coins or glasses do in striking each other.

1589–1611 [see Chinking *vbl. sb.*2] 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Quip* iii, Then Money came..chinking still. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* I. 50 The Arrows chink as often as he jogs. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* iv. 31 'Tis time To Rise to Matins! Thus the Bells did Chink! 1798 Southey *Ballads, Surgeon's Warning* Poems VI. 190 He made the guineas chink. 1851 Carpenter *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 83 When thrown into a tumbler, they chinked like lumps of ice.

b. said of a purse, pocket, etc., containing coins.

a 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Wit at Sev. Weapons* iv. i, Enter Ruinous with a purse. *Ru.* It chinks; make haste! 1817 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXXII. 141 Our pockets chink with the sound of something real.

2. *trans.* To cause (things) to make this sound by striking them together; *esp.* coins.

1728 Pope *Dunc.* II. 189 He chinks his purse, and takes his seat of state. *a* 1764 Lloyd *Milk-Maid* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 52 Oft in her hand she chink'd the pence. 1884 Miss Braddon *Ishmael* xii, Chinking a glass against a bottle as a summons to the waiter.

[*Note.* The Harl MSS. 221 (*c* 1440) of *Promp. Parv.* has the entry '*Chymyn*' or *chenken*' wythe bellys *tintillo*', which, if genuine, carries back the evidence for this word a century earlier. Unfortunately, the reading is not supported by the other MSS., some of which, like the King's Coll. and Winchester, have not the entry, while MS. Addit. 22, 586, like Pynson's and the other printed edd., has '*chymyn* or clynke bellys, tintillo'. This and the treatment of *Clynkyn*. farther on make it possible that *chenken* is a scribal error for *clynken.*]

Chink, *v.*4 *dial.* [Goes with Chink *sb.*4: there appears to have been a Teut. vb. *kink-* to twist, entangle.] *trans.* To give a twist to (the vertebral column); to crook slightly, sprain.

a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Chink*, to cause such an injury. 'The fall chinked his back.' 1831 Youatt *Horse* x. (1843) 227 Old horses who have..some of the bones of the back or loins anchylosed—united together by bony matter and not by ligament..Such horses are said to be broken-backed or chinked in the chine. 1881 Ouida *Village Comm.* x, As a packed mule is 'chinked' on the march.

Chink, var. of Chinch *v. Obs.* to stint.

Chinkapin, var. of Chincapin.

Chinked (tʃiŋkt), *ppl. a.* [f. Chink *v.*2 and *sb.*2 + -ed.] Cracked, chapped.

1552 Huloet, Chyncked, or crannyed, *hiulcus.* 1671 J. Webster *Metallogr.* ix. 138 The Vine, with a chinked bark. 1855 M. Arnold *Balder Dead* 141 At the chinked fields of ice, the waste of snow.

†**Chi·nker**1. *Obs.* [f. Chink *v.*2 or ? *sb.*2] = Chink *sb.*2

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 312 Leave no chinker at all for Fayth, to peepe through. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 87 The chinkers or clefts which may grow must oftentimes be searched out and stopt, for feare of Rats or Mice.

Chinker2 (tʃi·ŋkəɹ). [f. Chink *v.*3 + -er1.] That which chinks; a coin, or piece of money.

1834 Sir H. Taylor *Artevelde* II. iii. i. (1849) 185 Are men like us to be entrapped and sold, And see no money down, Sir Hurly Burly?..So let us see your chinkers.

Chi·nking, *vbl. sb.*1 [f. Chink *v.*2 + -ing1.]

†**1.** Fissuring, cracking. *Obs.*

1565–78 Cooper *Thesaur., Lysis*, a chinking or opening of a wall.

2. *Chinking* and *daubing*: the process of filling the chinks of log-houses. and plastering them over with clay; cf. Chink *v.*2 3. *U. S.*

3. Material for filling up chinks. *U. S.*

a 1848 Carlton *New Purchase* I. 61 (Bartlett) The chinking being large chips and small slabs..and the daubing yellow clay. 1884 J. G. Bourke *Snake Dance of Moquis* vii. 67 Palisade, filled in with mud chinking. 1888 *Amer. Missionary* Apr. 108 She wore one of the smallest thimbles with a bit of cloth inside for 'chinking' to keep it on.

Chinking (tʃi·ŋkiŋ), *vbl. sb.*2 [f. Chink *v.*3 + -ing1.] Emission of a short sharp ringing sound.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xvi[i]. (Arb.) 192 Clinking of fetters, chinking of money. 1611 Cotgr., *Clinqualerie*, a chinking, clinking. 1884 Miss Braddon *Ishmael* xvi, The chinking of glasses and tea-spoons.

†**Chi·nking,** *ppl. a.*1 [f. Chink *v.*2] Cracking, fissuring.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 650 A clouen barke, or chinking rinde.

Chinking (tʃi·ŋkiŋ), *ppl. a.*2 [f. Chink *v.*3 + -ing2.] That chinks or jingles.

1800 Coleridge *Piccolom.* IV. v. 209 Chinking gold and silver. 1882 J. Greenwood *Tag, Rag & Co.* 117 An article of his chinking treasure..a small common horseshoe.

Chinkle (tʃi·ŋk'l), *v.* [f. Chink *v.*3 + -le, frequentative suffix.] To chink continuously, jingle, tinkle. Hence **Chi·nkling** *vbl. sb.*

1755 *Connoisseur* No. 96 (1774) III. 191 The chinkling of a tin cascade. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* II. 118 He chinkled the ginneys i' th' pockets of his breetches.

Chinky (tʃi·ŋki), *a.* [f. Chink *sb.*2 + -y1.] Characterized by, or full of, chinks.

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. xxiii. 45 Those Rayes..scorch and parch this chinky gaping soyl. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 63 Plaister thou their chinky Hives with Clay. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Exp. Phil.* (1776) I. 327 The vapours..trickle downwards into the chinky bed of the hills. 1863 Worsley *Poems & Transl.* 156 And, torn from its familiar flood, The chinky pinnace rots apace.

Chinless (tʃi·nlés), *a.* [f. Chin *sb.* + -less.] Without a chin. **b.** Without the firmness of character held to be expressed by a prominent chin.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 598 Earless, eyeless, cheekless, noseless, and chinless. 1881 *Voice* (N. York) 17 Mar. 5/4 A nation of chinless men—without opinions.

Chinne, obs. f. Chin, Chine *sb.*1

Chinned (tʃind), *a.* Having a chin: *esp.* in comb., as *broad-, double-, short-, square-chinned.*

1606 J. Raynolds *Dolarney's Prim.* (1880) 86 Some three chind foggie dame. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xxiii. 545 Would to heaven I were so young chinn'd now. 1654 Gayton *Fest. Notes* 141 He had been made so smooth chinn'd. 1874 Motley *Barneveld* I. vii. 31 The delicate-featured, double-chinned, smooth and sluggish Florentine.

†**Chinnel.** *Obs.*

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 51 When wee have a flatte of good chinnell-oates, that are large and well headed, wee usually..reserve them as choise seede for the clayes.

Chinny (tʃi·ni), *a. U. S.* [f. Chin *sb.* + -y1.] Talkative. Cf. *chin-music* s.v. Chin.

1883 *Bread-winners* 94 She was more chinny than the young one.

†**Chino,** *sb. Obs.* Also **Chinao.** [a. OSp.]

1. A Chinese.

1588 R. Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 23 The Chinos do agree to this. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* I. vii. § 10 The Chinaos account all other Nations but Salvages. 1641 R. Brooke *Episcopacy* 59 The learning of the Chinoes.

2. Chino- is now used in comb. as in *Chino-Japanese*, etc.

Chinoidine (kinoi·dəin). [f. China 3 (= *quinine*) + -oid + -ine.] A resinous substance, contained in the refuse of quinine.

1875 H. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 79 Under the name of chinoidine is sold by the manufacturers the black, intensely bitter residue left upon the evaporation of the mother-liquor after the crystallization of the alkaloids. 1883-4 *Med. Ann.* 35/1 The chinoidin has a similar action to quinine.

†**Chinois.** *Obs.* [a. F. *chinois.*] = Chinese.

1613 Purchas *Pilgr.* I. v. xvii. 460 The Chinois sometimes Lords of Zeilan. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 69 By St. Thomas the Chinoises, and Ethiopians were converted. 1667 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 19 As an Indian or Chinois would perchance do. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* 132 The Chinoys who live at the bounds of the earth. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 34 Some Runaway Chinois.

Hence ‖ **Chinoiserie** [mod.F.], Chinese conduct, a Chinese art, 'notion', etc.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 830/2 A bit of *Chinoiserie.* 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 3/1 One of those Chinoiseries that would seem to show that M. Ferry has not much to learn from the [Chinese]. 1885 Miss Braddon *Wyllard's Weird* II. 116 Japanese tea-trays, *chinoiseries*, unbreakable glass.

Chinoline (ki·nŏlein). [f. China 3 + L. *ol-eum* oil + -ine.] A tertiary amine C_9H_7N (belonging to the series $C_nH_{2n-11}N$), an oily fluid, obtained by the distillation of quinine or cinchonine with potassium hydroxide; and also by the dry distillation of coal. **Chinoline-blue,** a fine blue colour produced by dissolving in alcohol the black resinous precipitate obtained from a mixture of chinoline oil, iodide of amyl, and caustic soda.

1853 *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 134 The sulphates of..chinoline, picoline..are..insoluble. 1864 *Reader* 8 Oct. 450 Chinoline blue. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 288 Two isomerous bodies, Chinoline and Chinoleine. 1883-4 *Med. Ann.* 14/1 Chinoline..is a transparent, colourless, mobile oil.

Chinologist (tʃəinɒ·lŏdʒist). [f. China, after the more usual Sinologist.] One who makes a special study of the language and affairs of China.

1883 *American* VII. 57 A commission of competent European Chinologists.

Chinook (tʃinū·k). *U. S.* [Native name of an Indian tribe on the Columbia river, N. America, with whom early intercourse was established by the Hudson Bay colony at Vancouver.]

A jargon which originated in the intercourse of the Hudson Bay Company's servants with the Indians of Oregon and Columbia, and is used by the latter as a means of intercourse between different tribes and with the white man. *Chinook wind*: an ocean wind, warm in winter, cool in summer, which blows on the Pacific slope of the Rocky Mountains.

1840 H. Hale *Ethnog.* in *U. S. Explor. Exp.* 636 Tshinuk jargon or Trade Language. 18.. Joaquin Miller *Mem. & Rime* (1884) 134 All Indian [N. Am.] dialects, except the 'Chinook', a conglomerate published by the Hudson Bay Company for their own purposes. 1884 *Boston Jrnl.* 6 Mar., Our cold weather..is tempered by the 'Chinook' wind from the Pacific coast. 1887 *West Shore*, Snow..is frequently removed in short order by the chinook, as the warm ocean wind is called. 1887 *Governor's Rept.* in *Puget Sound Gaz.* July 1888 The Chinook is the natural enemy of the odious east wind. 1889 *Ill. Lond. N.* 2 Mar. 266 (*title*) The Chinook.

Chinquapin, var of Chincapin.

Chinse (tʃins), *v.* Also 8 **chince**, 9 **chintze**, **chinch**. [App. the typical form is *chinch*, dial. var. of Chink *v.*[2] Of this *chinse* and *chintze* are corruptions.]

1. *dial.* = Chink *v.*[2] 3.

1887 Parish & Shaw *Kent. Gloss. Chinch*, to point or fill up the interstices between bricks, tiles, etc., with mortar.

2. † To caulk; now *Naut.* to caulk slightly or temporarily; to stop seams, etc., which do not admit of regular caulking. Hence **Chinsing** *vbl. sb.*; *attrib.* in **chinsing-iron**, a caulker's tool for chinsing seams with, Smyth *Sailor's Wd.-bk.*

1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 267 Loke ye haue a chynchynge yron, addes, and lynen clothes. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 317 As .. we might go down immediately .. we had no other resource left than chincing and caulking within board. 1776 Falconer *Marine Dict., Chinse*, is to thrust oakum into a seam or chink with the point of a knife or chissel. This is used as a temporary expedient when calking cannot be safely or conveniently performed. 1804 A. Duncan *Mariner's Chron.* III. 4 The doors, etc. of the ward-room, were chinsed up to keep out the smoke. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 61 The space..must be..filled up with battens, and chintzed.

Chintse, **chintz**, var. of Chinch, bed-bug.

Chintz (tʃints). Forms: *pl.* 7–8 **chints**, 7 **chites**; *sing.* 7 **chint**, (? 7) 8–9 **chints**, 8 **chince**, **chinse**, 8– **chintz**. [Originally *chints*, plural of *chint*, a. Hindī *chīnt*; also formerly found as *chite*, F. *chite*, Pg. *chita*, a. Mahrāṭī *chīt* in same sense; both :—Skr. *chitra* variegated. The plural of this word, being more frequent in commercial use, came in course of time to be mistaken for a singular, and this to be written *chince*, *chinse*, and at length *chintz* (app. after words like *Coblentz*, *quartz*). This error was not established before the third quarter of the 18th c., although editors and press-readers have intruded it into re-editions of earlier works. Cf. the similar *baize* for *bays*.]

1. *orig.* A name for the painted or stained calicoes imported from India; *now*, a name for cotton cloths fast-printed with designs of flowers, etc., in a number of colours, generally not less than five, and usually glazed.

†α. sing. *chint*, pl. *chints* (-*z*).

1614 W. Peyton *Voy.* in Purchas *Pilgrims* IV. xv. (1625) I. 530 Callicoes white and coloured .. Pintados, Chints and Chadors. 1663 Pepys *Diary* 5 Sept., Bought my wife a chint [*so app. MS.*; *ed.* chintz], that is, a painted Indian callico, for to line her new study. 1678 J. Phillips *Tavernier's Trav.* II. i. iv. 33 There is also a great Trade for all sorts of painted Calicuts, which are called Chites. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* II. 134 Silks, Chints, Muzlins, Callicoes. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* (Index), *Chint*, a sort of Callico painted. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* 22 A quantity of .. wrought silks, muslins and Chints [*mod. edd.* chintz]. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* VIII. (1783) III. 350 Japan wares, calicoes, chintz, muslins, silks.

β. sing. *chints* (*chinse*), *chintz*, pl. *chintzes*.

1719 D'Urfey *Pills* I. 163 In Callicoe, or lowly Chinse. 1732 Pope *Ep. Cobham* 248 Let a charming Chintz [*ed.* 2 chints] and Brussels lace Wrap my cold limbs. 1746–7 Hervey *Medit., In Flower Garden*, The most admired chintses. 1755 Johnson, *Chints*, cloath of cotton made in India. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 553 A vast trade in chintzes. 1832 Webster, *Chints* (sing.). *a* 1845 Hood *To Tom Woodgate* xviii, The maids in morning chintz. 1880 Birdwood *Ind. Arts* II. 91 Masulipatam chintzes.

2. *attrib.* Of chintz; covered, etc., with chintz.

1712 Arbuthnot & Swift *John Bull* Postscr. x, How he ..could not sleep but in a Chints bed. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6068/8 One Chince Gown. 1756 Mrs. Calderwood in *Scotsman* 13 Dec. (1884) 9/6 A very pretty chince night-gown. 1768 in *Gentl. Mag.* XXXVIII. 395 Two ladies were convicted before the Lord Mayor in the penalty of £5 for wearing Chintz Gowns. 1849 Lytton *Caxtons* 13 The chintz chairs in the best drawing-room were uncovered.

Chiolite (kəi·ɒləit). *Min.* [Named 1846; f. Gr. χιών snow + -lite: the etymological formation would be *chionolite*.] A fluoride of aluminium and sodium occurring in the Ilmen mountains.

1868 Dana *Min.* (1880) 128.

Chiopin(e, **Chiorm**, obs. ff. Chopine, Chiurm.

Chip (tʃip), *sb.*[1] Also 5–6 **chyppe**, **chype**, 5–7 **chippe**, 6 **chipp**, **shyppe**. [Found since *c* 1300: immediately connected with Chip *v.*[1]; though the sense is not that of a verbal sb., as in *a cut*, *a knock*, etc.]

1. A small, and esp. thin, piece of wood, stone, or other material, separated by hewing, cutting, or breaking; a thin fragment chopped or broken off. (Unless otherwise specified, understood to be of wood, and to mean those made by the wood-cutter and carpenter in course of their work.)

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 91 Þat hewis ouer his heued, þe chip falles in his ine. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chyppe, *quisquilie*, *assula*. 1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* 291 For caryinge of ij. lodes of chippes *xd.* *a* 1528 Skelton *Col. Cloute* 245 Lyke sawdust or drye chyppes. 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* III. II. (Arb.) 144 He broke the dartes into a thousande chyppes. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 259/1 Water, wherin hath bin sodden chippes of Iuniper. 1764 Harmer *Observ.* XIV. v. 226 Lighted by chips of deal full of turpentine, burning in a round iron frame. 1837 Lytton *E. Maltrav.* (1851) 46 Dry chips .. are the things for making a blaze. 1844 *P. Parley's Ann.* V. 369 The clattering of a chip of tile from the battlements. 1873 Hale *In His Name* v. 26 Chips on the ground showed that the wood-cutters had taken out some saplings.

fig. *a* 1541 Wyatt *Poet. Wks.* (1557) 47 That weigh .. A chippe of chance more than a pounde of wit. 1575 Churchyard (*title*) The Firste Part of Churchyarde's Chippes. 1648 Herrick *Hesper.* (Grosart) II. 169 For kissing love's dissembling chips The fire scortcht my heart. 1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* xvi. § 4 (1669) 66/1 Some indeed he cuts down by Chips in Consumptive diseases, they dye by piece-meals. 1862 Max Müller (*title*) Chips from a German Workshop.

2. *spec.* † **a.** A paring of bread-crust; = Chipping *vbl. sb.* 2 **a.** *Obs.*

c 1440 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 456 With a fewe Chippes of light bred stepet in vernage. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* July 188 Theyr sheepe han crustes, and they the bread; the chippes, and they the chese.

b. *Cookery.* A thin irregular slice of a fruit, etc.

1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 233 Put salt in the water for either oranges preserved, or any kind of orange chips. *Ibid.* 243 To make Orange Chips. 1796 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* xxi. 341 Take your apricots or peaches, pare them and cut them very thin into chips.

c. *Naut.* A small quadrant-shaped piece of wood at the end of the log-line.

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* s. v., The chip is loaded at the circular edge so as to float upright, about two thirds being immersed in water..The chip or log being thrown overboard catches in the water and remains about stationary there, while the cord unwinds as the vessel proceeds.

d. A counter used in games of chance; hence, *slang.* a sovereign.

1873 *Slang Dict., Chips*, money. 1883 Miss Braddon *Phant. Fort.* xli. (1884) 355 Divers values, from the respectable 'pony' to the modest 'chip'.

3. Applied to the keys of a spinet or harpsichord (quot. 1600), chessmen (quot. 1645), etc.

c 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* cxxviii, To be so tickled they [my lips] would change their state, And situation with those dancing chips, Ore whome thy fingers walke. 1645 Bp. Hall *Contentation* 37 A skilful player will not stirre one of these Chips, but with intention of an advantage.

4. As a material: Wood (or woody fibre) split into thin strips for making hats and bonnets.

1771 [*see* 9]. 1784 Cowper *Lett.* 21 Mar., A fashionable hat .. a black one, if they are worn; otherwise chip. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 270 *Chip*, a material used for plaiting into various articles of ornament and use, and obtained from the leaves of the palm called *Thrinax argentea*. 1888 *Bow Bells* 22 June 3 Some of these [bonnets] in chip or crinoline.

5. Taken as the type of **a.** anything worthless or trifling (see also *not to care a chip*, etc., in 8.); **b.** anything without flavour, innutritious, or 'dry', dried up, scorched, parched.

a 1639 W. Whateley *Prototypes* II. xxv. (1640) 46 He takes not the chips for excellent things, but reckons of them as of chips. 1675 Brooks *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 272 All the honours, riches, greatness, and glory of this world are but chips, toys, and pebbles to these glorious pearls. 1725 Dudley North in North *Lives* II. 303 We had in the ship .. fresh mutton .. but all was chip to me. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 23 They roast every thing to a chip. 1857 Holland *Bay Path* viii. 100 Discussing some dry chip of a doctrine. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* xiv. 235 They [boots] were burned to a chip.

6. *fig.* Something forming a portion of, or derived from, a larger or more important thing, of which it retains the characteristic qualities. Usually applied to persons.

[1658 Osborn *Adv. Son* (1673) 221 As most of the small Princes beyond the Alps, are themselves, or their wives, chips of the Cross.] 1815 *Scribbleomania* 2, I rank with the Nine a true chip of Apollo. 1822 W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* xiii. 116 A dry chip of the University. 1873 *Slang Dict.* s. v. *Chip*, Brother chip, one of the same trade or profession. Originally brother carpenter, now general. 1884 *Birmingham Daily Post* 28 July 5/1 Even a Parnellite will help a brother chip when he is in distress.

b. † *Chip of the same block*: a person or thing derived from the same source or parentage. *Chip of the old block*: one that resembles his father, or reproduces the family characteristics; also applied to things.

1621 Sanderson *Serm.* I. 205. 1627 *Ibid.* 283 Am not I a child of the same Adam .. a chip of the same block, with him? 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 297 How well dost thou now appeare to be a Chip of the old block. 1655 Lestrange *Chas. I*, 126 Episcopacy, which they thought but a great chip of the old block Popery. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 266 b, One Mr. Coke (a true Chip of the old Block). 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 265 A chip of the old block, *Patris est filius*. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* lxxxiii. 1833 A. Fonblanque *Eng. under 7 Administ.* II. 318 The crab is its mother's child—a chip of the old block.

7. a. A crack or slight fracture caused by chipping. **b.** *dial.* An act of chipping, a cut with an ax, or adze.

Mod. colloq. One of the cups has got a chip on the edge. *South Scotch.* Let me take a chip at the tree.

8. Phrases. † *Chip in one's eye*, etc. (*obs.*; see quots.). *Not to care*, etc., *a chip* (sense 5). † *Such carpenters, such chips*: as is the workman, such is his work. *Chip in porridge* (*pottage*, *broth*): an addition which does neither good nor harm, a thing of no moment.

1330 [see 1]. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 279 b/2, For an old Proverbe it is ledged, He that heweth to hie, with chippes he may lese his sight. *c* 1430 Lydg. in *Anglia* IX. II. 112 Me list nat to hewe chippes ouer myn hede. *c* 1530 R. Hilles *Common-pl. Bk.* (1858) 140 Clyme not to hye lest chypys fall yn thyn eie. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & Fl.* xxxix. 52 Thei differ not a chip. 1562 — *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 14 So playde these twayne, as mery as three chipps. *Ibid.* II. vii. Suche Carpenters, suche chips. 1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* iii. in *Holinshed* VI. 17, I weigh not two chips which waie the wind bloweth. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 467 Looketh high, as one yat feareth no chips. 1603 Breton *Dignitie or Indig. of Men* 197 Who looketh hye, may have 'a Chip fall in his Eye'. 1675 Cotton *Scoffer Scoft* 115, I know, but care not of a Chip. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. xvii. 108 The Sextile is no Chip in Broth..but a very considerable Engine. 1688 *Vox Cleri Pro Rege* 56 A sort of Chip in Pottage, which (he hopes) will not do Popery much good, nor the Church of England much harm. 1868 Holme Lee *B. Godfrey* xxxi. 164 Basil did not care a chip. 1880 *Ch. Times* 25 June (D.), The Burials Bill .. is thought .. to resemble the proverbial chip in porridge, which does neither good nor harm.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *chip-bonnet* -*hat* (see 4); †**chip-box**, a small box made of thin wood. See also Chip-ax.

1759 Ellis in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 211 These seven parcels were all put into chip boxes. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 26 Apr., The ladies wear .. chip hats. 1810 *Ann. Reg.* 418 Wooden boxes called chip-boxes or pill boxes. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 51 A deep..bed of chip sand, affording very good whetstones. 1859 W. S. Coleman *Woodlands* (1862) 63 The wood of the White Willow has been extensively used in the manufacture of chip-hats.

† **Chip**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 1 **cipp**, 5 **chyppe**. [OE. *cipp*, corresp. to Du. *kip* neut. 'small strip of wood in the plough which holds fast the ploughshare', ad. L. *cippus* 'post, stake, beam of the stocks', app. also in later times in this sense; cf. Chep.] The share-beam of a plough; also, perh., (like L. *dentalis*) the share itself.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 102 *Dentale*, cipp. *a* 1500 *Metr. Voc.* ibid. 628 *Cultur*, *dentale*, *vomerque* [*glossed*] cultere, chyppe, chare.

Chip (tʃip), *sb.*[3] *Wrestling.* [f. Chip *v.*[2]]

1. The technical term for: A trip, a trick, a special mode of throwing one's opponent.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 109 He .. knows a chip or two in wrestling. 1883 in *Standard* 24 Mar. 3/7 It is amongst the lighter men that the prettiest chips are seen. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 4/1 Mr. Steadman's favourite 'chip' is the 'long leg strike'.

2. A quarrel, tiff. *dial.*

1877 *Holderness Gloss.* s. v., We've nivver had a chip sin we was wed.

Chip (tʃip), *v.*[1] [In ME. found only since the middle of 15th c., but prob. in OE. **cippian*: Lye cites *forcyppod* = 'præcisus', from gloss to *Canticum Ezechiæ*, where another gloss has *forcorfen*. EFris. has *kippen* to cut, and MDu., MLG. *kippen* to chip eggs, to hatch; implying the existence of at least an OLG. (Saxon) *kippan*. But the earlier history of the whole group is uncertain; as is also the relation of *chip* to *chap*, *chop*. In actual modern use, *chip* is in sense 2 used in Scotland = *chop*; in sense 3 it is treated in Eng. as having the same relation to *chop*, that *tip*, *drip* have to *top*, *drop*, i. e. it expresses a slighter and more delicate action.]

† **1.** *To chip bread*: to pare it by cutting away the crust. *Obs.*

1461–83 in *Househ. Ord.* 71 Them oweth to chippe bredde, but not too nye the crumme. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 266 Chyppe your soueraynes brede hote. 1554 Rhodes *Bk. Nurture* ibid. 66 In your offyce of the Pantrye, see that your bread be chipped and squared. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 259 Hee would haue made a good Pantler, hee would haue chipp'd Bread well. 1634 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 17 To Furley 4 days chipping bread 00 01 04. 1725 Bailey *Erasm. Colloq.* 193 He brings Bread, which the Guests may chip every one for themselves. 1727 Pope, etc. *Art Sinking* 113 Uncork the bottle, and chip the bread.

† **b.** So *to chip* or *chip away* the crust. *Obs.*

1586 Cogan *Haven Health* iv. (1636) 27 The utter crusts above and beneath should be chipped away. 1709 W. King *Cookery* 590 'Tis ev'n so the butler chips his crust.

2. *trans.* generally, To hew or cut with an ax or adze, or with strokes from any other cutting tool. (In South of Scotland the proper word for to cut with an ax, to 'chop'.)

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. v. 34 His mangled Myrmidons. That noselesse, handlesse, hackt and chipt, come to him. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II. ii. 57 The sap is white and the heart is red: the heart is used much for dying; therefore we chip off all the white sap, till we come to the heart. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 82 Industry .. Taught him [the savage] to chip the wood. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) s.v. *Ax*, Chipped with an ax, *dolabratus*. 1832 G. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 235 The workman..cuts, or rather chips, the pipe into pieces of the requisite size. 1883 HASLAM *Yet not I* 17 Busy chipping and cutting wood.

3. To break off (by a sharp blow with anything hard) small fragments from wood, stone, or other hard substances (especially from an edge); to reduce or shape by thus removing small portions at a time. (In this sense it is in use a kind of dim. of *chop*.) **a.** with the substance as obj.

1859 *Handbk. Turning* 9 Do not push them roughly against the wood .. or you will spoil their edge, and chip the work. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* ix. 260 Chipping, and modulating the sound of every bell. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 1 (1882) 588 Statues were chipped ruthlessly into decency.

b. with the fragments as obj. (with *off*, *from*, etc.)

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 539 Coming to the edge of a layer .. they have occasionally chipped it off. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* vii. 131 They chipped several small pieces of stone from the walls. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 261 Men who chipped bits of rock and cherished fossils.

c. with the product as obj.: To produce or make by chipping.

1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xxi. 214 As nice an epitaph as was ever chipped by stone-cutter.

d. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1753 [see CHIPPING *vbl. sb.* 1.] 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 491 It is extremely brittle, chipping on the smallest fall or shock. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 23/2 This often causes the earthy matter to 'chip' off.

† **4.** *trans.* To crack or fissure the surface of; to chap; = CHAP *v.*[1] 3. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1508 FISHER *On Ps.* cii. Wks. 148 After the erth be brent, chyned, and chypped by the hete of the sonne. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* 12 b, The beauty [of a fine face] .. parched with the Sunnes blaze, and chipped with the Winters blast.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Chip*, to chop as the lips or hands in frosty weather.

† **5.** *intr.* Of seeds or buds: To break open, burst, germinate; to break into leaf or blossom.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 124 The rois knoppis.. Gan chyp, and kyth thare vernale lippis red. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 100 When bushes budded, and trees did chip [*note*, blossom]. 1734 CURTEIS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 275, I sow the Seed pretty thick, and in forty-eight Hours it will begin to chip.

6. *trans.* Of chickens, etc.: To crack and break away (the egg-shell) in hatching.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xv. xcvii. 387 Then had Churchpride chipped Shell. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXXV, 'In comes Rashleigh and chips the shell, and out bangs the wonder amang us.' 1823 BYRON *Age Bronse* v, Thou isle!..That saw'st the unfledged eaglet chip his shell! 1823 — *Island* IV. ii, The young turtle, crawling from his shell, Steals to the deep..Chipp'd by the beam, a nursling of the day.

b. *transf.* To crack or break the shell of a nut.

1846 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1846 II. 273 The little tame squirrel that chippeth his nuts.

7. *Australia.* To harrow (ground). Cf. CHOP.

1798–1802 D. COLLINS *N. S. Wales* 24 The following prices of labour were now established: Chipping fresh ground, 12*s.* 3*d.* per acre; Chipping in wheat, 7*s.* 1818 J. HOLT in *Mem.* (1838) II. 91 Twenty shillings per acre for breaking the ground..and ten for chipping (the name used in New South Wales for harrowing).

8. *Chip in* (colloq.): to interpose smartly, 'cut in'. Cf. CHOP in.

c 1870 BRET HARTE *In the Tunnel*, Just you chip in, Say you knew Flynn. 1888 *Star* 12 Dec. 3/3 Justice Smith here chipped in with the remark that counsel..had not curtailed their cross-examination.

¶ **9.** *To chip at*: to aim a blow at, peck at, hit at, pick a quarrel with. [Of uncertain position: possibly related to next in sense c.]

1803 *Month. Mag.* XIV. 326 Geddes..has translated more of it..in a manner which it is the utmost of erudition to chip at, and of taste to criticize. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Feb. 7/2 So direct were his allusions to us that a prisoner whispered to me, 'He is chipping at you, Burns'.

Chip (tʃip). *v.*[2] Chiefly *north.* [Known in books only since the 18th c.; but perh. cognate with ON. *kippa* 'to scratch, pull', refl. 'to struggle, also to make a sudden motion, quiver convulsively', also with Du. *kippen* to seize, catch, ensnare. Relation to CHIP *v.*[1] is uncertain.]

a. *trans.* To trip up, cause to stumble (esp. in wrestling). **b.** *intr.* To step along nimbly, trip along. **c.** *intr.* To fall *out*, to quarrel.

a, b. 1788 MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* Gloss., *Chip*, to trip: as, 'to chip up the heels': or, to 'chip a fall': as in wrestling. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, To Chip up, or rather 'to be chipped up', to be tripped up, as by the foot catching a stone. 1876 ROBINSON *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Chip*, to trip or cause to stumble. 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss.*, *Chip*, to trip: a term in wrestling.

c. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Chip*, to quarrel. 'We chip'd oot.' 1878 *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Chip*, to quarrel. 'They chipped about the election for coroner, and hev never spok to one another sin.' 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Chip out*, to fall out. 'They chipped out while they were drinkin'.'

Chip-ax (tʃi·pˌæks). [f. CHIP *v.*[1] + AX *sb.*] A small ax used with one hand for cutting timber into the required shape. (Formerly, sometimes an adze.)

1407 *Test. Ebor.* (1836) I. 347 Lego Petro meo apprenticio j chipax. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1187/1 A carpenter stoode hewing with his chyppe axe vpon a pece of timber. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* lxxiii[iv.] 6 In hatchets, and chippeaxe they have cast it downe. 1611 COTGR., *Aisceau*, a Chip-axe, or one-handed plane-axe, wherewith Carpenters hew their timber smooth. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 192 A Little plaining ax or Chip-ax. 1745 *Columella's Husb.* II. ii, Let the ploughman make no less use of a chip-ax than of a plough-share. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Chip-ax*, a small, single-handed ax used in chipping or listing a block.

Chip-chop (tʃi·pˌtʃɒp), *a.* [Reduplicated formation on *chop*.] Chopping, harshly consonantal.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* 27/1 The sweet Italian and the Chip Chop Dutch. *Ibid.* (N.) Our outlandish chip-chop gibrish gabbling [i. e. as contrasted with Greek, Latin, and Italian].

Chipeener, corr. of CHOPINE, high-heeled shoe.

Chiplet. [f. CHIP *sb.*[1] + -LET.] A little chip.

1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* (ed. 2) 125 Turn we..from these chiplets to view the machine that flings them out.

† **Chiplin.** *Obs.* ? Little chip.

1672 R. WILD *Poet. Licent.* 28 Popes were Kings Chiplins first, their Chaplains next.

Chipmuck, -munk (tʃi·pmʊk, -mʊŋk). Also **-minck, -monk, -muk.** ['Prob. an Indian word' (Bartlett); though the synonym *chipping-squirrel* (unless formed from *chipmunk*) suggests that 'chipmonk' may be an English compound.]

A species of ground-squirrel, the Striped Squirrel, Hackee, or Chipping Squirrel, of North America.

1842 MRS. KIRKLAND *Forest Life* (Bartlett), Watching the vagaries of the little chipmonk, as he glanced from branch to branch. 1854 P. B. ST. JOHN *Amy Moss* 13, I would not give a chip-minck's tail for both our scalps, if we were circumvented by that noted rascal. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* i. 31 The Chipping Squirrel, or Hackee, or Chipmuck (*Tamias Lysteri*), is peculiarly conspicuous. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* xlv. 359 The merry little chipmunk. 1882 HAWTHORNE *Fortune's Fool* I. xxxiii, Hares and striped chipmonks cantered and scudded amidst the huckleberry bushes.

Chipped (tʃipt), *ppl. a.* [f. CHIP *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1]]

† **1.** Chapped. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. li. (1495) 633 Chyppid chynnes and whelkes of the lyppes. 1530 PALSGR. 307/2 Chypped as ones face or handes is with the marche wynde.

2. Cut into chips; made with chips or small pieces.

1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, *Engastár*..to make inlaied worke, as chipped worke or checker work with bone, or timber. 1611 COTGR., *Chapplé*..also, chipped; as bread.

3. Having small pieces chopped or broken off the edges or surface; broken off in small pieces; made by chipping (as prehistoric flint implements).

1863 A. TYLOR *Educ. & Manuf.* 47 The supposition of man having lived in caves, using only the most simple tools made from chipped flint. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 195 A set of chipped implements belonging to the .. period of the cromlechs.

Chippendale (tʃi·pĕndēl), *a.* [f. name of a celebrated cabinet-maker and furniture designer of the 18th c.: see first quot.] Applied to a particular style of light and elegant drawingroom furniture; also to a style of book-plates. Hence **Chippendalism.**

[1754 T. CHIPPENDALE (*title*) Gentleman and Cabinet-Makers Director.] 1876 MRS. OLIPHANT *Odd Couple* 167 (Hoppe) The chair upon which Mrs. T. sat was an elegant chippendale. 1880 WARREN *Book-plates* iv. 28 The Chippendale style, which is the leading artistic fashion on English ex-libris after 1750. *Ibid.* xiv. 162 By 1780, Chippendalism had become on book-plates practically a thing of the past. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mnt. Royal* I. i. 14 Spindle-legged Chippendale tables.

Chipper (tʃi·pəɹ), *sb.*[1] [f. CHIP *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] *gen.* On who or that which chips. **b.** *spec.* † A knife used for 'chipping' bread (*obs.*).

1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 266 One knyfe to square trenchoure loues, an other to be a chyppere. 1616 R. C[ROWLEY] *Times' Whis.* II. 775 Some bread-chipper or greasy cooke. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* E iij, *Chippers*, those that Dress the Round or Bing Ore. 1789 BURNS *To Capt. Riddel*, Our friends the reviewers, those chippers and hewers. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 129 A ship caulker, a chipper, or a carpenter..hardly knows, how the blows of the mallet or hammer are directed to..the chisels or the nails. 1880 *Academy* 15 May 366/1 No anthropoid ape at the present day..is a stone-chipper or a bone-cutter.

† **2.** Name of a bird. *Obs.*

1668 SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1882) III. 510 Two small birds: the bigger called a chipper, or *betulæ carptor*.

Chipper (tʃi·pəɹ), *sb.*[2] *dial.* and *U. S.* [f. CHIPPER *v.*] Twitter, light chatter.

1865 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 314 A mirthful chipper and laugh under the song of the soaring larks. *Ibid.* 411 The twitter and chipper of birds.

Chipper (tʃi·pəɹ), *a. U. S.* [App. the same word as northern Eng. *kipper* lively, nimble, frisky, and perh. orig. a southern or midl. Eng. form of it; but now known only in U. S., and probably associated with, and influenced by CHIPPER *v.*] Lively, brisk, cheerful; 'chirpy'.

1837–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 236 There sot Katey' ..lookin' as bloomin' as a rose, and as chipper as a canary bird. 1849 THOREAU *Week Concord Riv.* Tuesd. 234 The sparrows seem always chipper, never infirm. 1861 HOLLAND *Less. Life* i. 21 They are cheerful, and chipper, and sunshiny, and not easily moved to anger.

Chipper (tʃi·pəɹ), *v. dial.* and *U. S.* [Prob. partly a metathesis of *chirrup*; but also independently imitative of the sound indicated; the form being diminutive-frequentative, like *twitter*, *chatter*, *totter*, etc.]

1. *intr.* Of birds: To twitter, chirp; (of persons, or of streams) to babble, chatter.

18.. MARY STONE in Schaff & Gilman *Libr. Relig. Poetry* (1885) 55 On my pine-tree bough The Chipperings are hushed. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Chipper*, to chirp.. a metathesis of that word or rather of chirrup. 1861 MRS. STOWE *Pearl Orr's Isl.* 22 Always chippering and chattering to each other, like a pair of antiquated house-sparrows. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 360 The sparkling stream that chippered among the ferns.

2. *trans.* To make 'chipper' or lively, to cheer *up*. *U. S.* [f. CHIPPER *a.*]

1873 MRS. WHITNEY *Other Girls* xviii. (1876) 235 Setting «to work to 'chipper' her mother up.

† **Chippering,** *vbl. sb.*[1] *Obs. rare*[−1]. = CHIPPING *vbl. sb.* 3.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxxxviii. (1495) 695 The juys of the Cambmok helpith ayenst..the chypperynges [ed. 1582 chipperings] of the tonge.

Chippering, *vbl. sb.*[2] Twittering.

18..–61 See CHIPPER *v.* 1.

Chippine, obs. form of CHOPINE.

Chippiness (tʃi·pinés). *humorous.* [f. CHIPPY + -NESS.] State of being chippy, or 'dry as a chip'; shortness of temper.

1887 *Spectator* 26 Mar. 414 The utmost dryness..sheer chippiness of manner.

Chipping (tʃi·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHIP *v.*[1]]

1. The action of the verb CHIP; the act of chopping lightly or breaking off small pieces, of cracking or breaking the shell of an egg, etc.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Chapplis*..the chipping of bread. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Chipping*, a phrase used by the potters and China-men to express that common accident.. the flying off of small pieces, or breaking at the edges. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 17 Metals are sometimes wrought by chipping. 1836 EMERSON *Nature* i. Wks. (Bohn) II. 141 A little chipping..patching, and washing. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii, Show a vast predominance of chipping over grinding.

2. *concr.* † **a.** A paring of the crust of a loaf. (Usually in *pl.*) *Obs.*

1474 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 32 The Pantryes, Chippinges, and broken breade. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) F 19 b, Thou hast capt and kneed him..for a chipping. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. i. III. iii. (1651) 430 Poor Lazarus lies howling .. he only seeks chippings. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Duck*, [Ducks] eating such Grain or Chippings as you shall throw to them.

b. *gen.* A small piece (of wood, stone, etc.), chipped off, esp. in dressing or shaping. (Usually *pl.* Cf. *parings*, *cuttings*, etc.) Also *fig.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chyppynge of ledyr, or clothe, or other lyke, *succidia*. 1610 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 6 A little new cesterne of lead, a binge to putt the chipings in. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xli. 411 These Chippings of the world, these fragmentary and incoherent Men (who embrace no calling). 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 244 The chippings of the stone they hew at their Quarry. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* 8 j, Scafflings [is] what comes off from the Ore in dressing it .. which is called also by the name of Chippings. 1865 *Englishm. Mag.* Feb. 152 Dealing in parings and chippings of reasoning.

† **3.** Chapping (of the skin). *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man.* 116 Exulceration or chyppyng of the mouth. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 148 A dogs head made into powder..cureth..the chippings in the fingers

4. *attrib.* as **chipping-ax** = CHIP-AX; **chipping-bit** = *chipping-piece* b.; **chipping-chisel**, a cold chisel with a slightly convex face for chipping off the inequalities of cast-iron; † **chipping-knife**, a knife used for 'chipping' bread (*obs.*; see CHIP *v.*[1] 1); **chipping-machine**, 'a planing-machine for cutting dye-wood into chips' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **chipping-piece** (*Founding*), 'a. an elevated cast (or forged) surface, affording surplus metal for reduction by the tools; **b.** the projecting piece of iron cast on the face of a piece of iron-framing, where it is intended to be fitted against another' (Knight); † **chipping-time**, see quot. and CHIP *v.*[1] 5 (*obs.* ? *dial.*). So *chipping-block.*

1611 COTGR., *Epeau*, a Coopers *chipping ax. 1849 *Specif. Britten's patent* No. 12. 548 Instead of the ordinary *chipping bit..I use a set screw. 1601 *Q. Elix. Househ. Bk.* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 294 The yeomen [of the Pantry] have for their fees, all the chippings of breade .. for the which they find *chipping knives. 1610 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 8 Itm paring iron, cheeping knives, tosting forke. *c* 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* I. i. 2 If it [wheat] has a good sprouting or *shipping-time. 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. on New-Made Lord* Wks. 1812 III. 191 The Carpenters.. the men of *chipping trade.

Chipping, common var. of CHEAPING market, in place-names.

Chi·pping, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That chips; see the verb. In quot. = germinating (*obs.* ? *dial.*).

c 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* VI. ii. 5 The chipping part of the wheat, as we call it in Hertfordshire.

2. *Comb.* as **chipping-bird,** a small species of sparrow (*Zonotrichia socialis*) common in the United States; **chipping-squirrel** = CHIPMUCK.

1849 THOREAU *Week Concord Riv.* Tues. 205 The chipping or striped squirrel. 1868 [see CHIPMUCK]. 1869 BURROUGHS in *Galaxy Mag.* Aug., The chipping-bird.

Chippy (tʃi·pi), *a.* [f. CHIP *sb.*1 and *v.*1 + -Y 1.]

1. Of, or composed of, chips.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* I. (R.) Here my chill'd veins are warm'd by chippy fires.

2. Full of chaps; chapped.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 301 Eyes, nose, and mouth chippy with lamp-black and undue evaporation.

3. Resembling a chip; as dry as a chip.

1866 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Mar. 375 A few .. have passed a dry, chippy, verseless youth. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 386 Chippy and parched.

b. Vulgarly applied to the physical sensations experienced after alcoholic dissipation.

4. *colloq.* Given to chipping, ready to chip. (*fig.*)

1888 '*Poor Nellie*' 271 She won't then be quite so chippy on her chipping-block.

Chip-squirrel = CHIPMUCK.

1884 J. C. GOLDSMITH *Himself Again* i. 5 A little chip-squirrel, no thicker than one's finger.

Chip-stone. (See quot.)

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 334/2 There are also some artificial and complicated games with the peg-top, especially one called chipstone, which we never saw played.

Chiquiney, -ie, obs. ff. CHEQUEEN.

† Chi·ragon. *Obs.* [f. Gr. χείρ hand + ἄγων leading, guiding.] (See quot.)

1832 *Athenæum* 781 The Chiragon, or guide for the hand .. by the assistance of which a person who has become blind after having learned the art of writing may continue its practice without the risk of confounding words or lines together. 1851 *Catalogue Exhib.* II. 538 The chiragon, a hand guide for blind and tremulous writers.

† Chira·grical, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *chīragricus*, f. *chīragra*, Gr. χειράγρα gout in the hand + -IC + -AL.] Pertaining to, or having, gout in the hand.

[1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* G 2 Podagra, ye gout of the legges and feete, and Chiragra the goute of the fingers.] 1644 BULWER *Chirol. & Chiron.* 52 The standers by heartily wish their Hands qualified with some Chiragracall prohibition. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. iv, 186 Chiragricall persons doe suffer in this finger..sometimes first of all.

Chirapsy (kəi··ræpsi). *Med.* [ad. mod.L. *chirapsia*, a. Gr. χειραψία hand-to-hand combat, also gentle friction.] Touching or rubbing with the hand.

1828 M. RYAN *Man. Midwifery* 119 Whether the application of the mother's hand (chirapsy) to any particular part of her body..can .. induce an organic change on the same part of the fœtus. [1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Chirapsia*, Gentle friction, manipulation.]

‖ **Chirayta** (tʃirai·tă), **chiretta** (tʃire·tă). Also **chirata, chireeta.** [a. Hindī *chirāītā*, Bengālī *chirāta*, Dakhnī *chirāĉta*, Marāthī *kirāītā*:—Skr. *kirāta-tikta* butter plant of the Kirātas, an ancient forest tribe on the N.E. of Bengal.] A plant, *Ophelia* (or *Agathotes*) *Chirayta*, N. O. *Gentianaceæ*, found in northern India. b. The bitter tonic obtained from this, used like quinine.

1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 115 *Chiretta* or *Chirayta*, a perennial plant, growing in Hindostan and Bengal. 1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 277 Chirayta possesses the general properties of bitter tonics. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 511 Chiretta contains two bitter principles, chiratin and ophelic acid.

Hence **Chiray·tin, chira·tin, Chirato·genin,** *Chem.* bitter principles obtained from chirayta.

1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 277 What is .. sold as a sulphate of chiraytine is well known to be only the disulphate of quinia. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Chiratin*, $C_{28}H_{48}O_{16}$. One of the two bitter constituents of chirata .. a yellow, somewhat hygroscopic powder .. *Chiratogenin*, $C_{18}H_{24}O_3$ .. a yellowish-brown, amorphous, bitter substance.

Chirche, obs. form of CHURCH.

† Chire 1. *Obs.* Also 4 **schyre,** 5 **chyre,** 6 **chyer,** 7 **chier, cheyre.** [This appears first as a variant reading for *chipe*; subseq. *chive* appears as a variant of this. What are the precise relations between *chithe, chire, chive*, it is difficult to say; *chive* might be a phonetic corruption of *chithe* or a graphic alteration of *chire*: see CHITHE, CHIVE 2.]

A sprout, a slender blade of grass, etc.; the pistil or stamen of flowers; a fibre.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xci. (Harl. MS. 4789) In þe myddel stondeþ schyres of saffron [*Harl.* 614 chiris; *Bodl., & B. M. Addit.* 27944 chipes; *Wynkyn de Worde* 1495 (659) chyres; *Berthelet* 1535 chyues.] 1483 *Cath. Angl.*, A Chire, *genimen.* 1591 DRAYTON *Harmony, Song Solomon* ii, As lily flower excells the thorn or little chyer of grass. 1611 COTGR., *Fibres*, The small strings, or haire-like threads of roots..in Lincolne-shire they are tearmed Cheyres. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. vi. (1668) 149 Pick out of it all manner of motes, chiers of grass.

† Chire 2. *Obs.* Form of KIRE, OE. *cyre*, Choice.

The palatalization of *c* before an umlaut vowel was unknown to OE.: *chire* was doubtless influenced by the *ch* forms of the cognate vb. *cheosen*, and the increasing extension of *ch-* to the parts which had properly *k*. See CHOOSE.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 219 God..let hi..habben aȝen chire.

[Chire *v.* ? misprint for CHEW. (Halliwell explains 'to feast or make cheer'.)

1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* II. ii. 113 What tho he chires on purer manchets crowne.]

Chireche, chiriche, obs. ff. CHURCH.

Chiri(e, chirisch, obs. ff. CHERRY, CHERISH.

Chirk (tʃəɹk), *v.* Forms: (1 **cearcian**), 4–6 **chirke,** 5–6 **chyrke,** 5–7 **cherk(e,** 6 **churke,** 6– **chirk.** [In its origin, a variant of CHARK :—OE. *cearcian, strīdere*, with which sense 1 coincides. The change to *chirk* was not phonetic, but evidently a modification adapted to express a thinner sound: another (Sc.) variant CHORK, expresses a *coarser* sound.

It was in the form *chirk* that the word was applied to the voice of birds, for which the original *chark* was not used. (Here association with *chirm* may also have worked.) In this sense there further arose the variants CHIRT and CHIRP, the latter of which became the prevailing form.]

† 1. *intr.* To make a strident noise; to grate (or otherwise make a noise with) the teeth; to creak as a door; to croak. *Obs.* exc. *Sc. dial.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* XXVI. (Z.) 157 *Strideo* oððe *strido* ic cearcige oððe ic gristbitige. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T.* 531 Of hem that bileeuen in diuynailes as..by chirkynge of dores. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 159 Makiþ hir noyse wiþ grisbaytynge and chirkynge of teeþ. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. XXXVII. (1495) 565 Electrum chyrketh and chaungyth ofte in to diuers colours [ed. 1535 maketh a great chyrkynge noyse]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 76 Chyrkynge, *sibilatus. Ibid.*, Chyrkyn', *sibilo.* 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. (1682) 418 Lest the vehemency of Chirking Frogs, vex the wish'd for Repose. 1806 R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ball.* II. 338 (Jam.) The doors will chirk.

2. To chirp, chirrup (as a bird); to make a noise with the lips like a bird's chirp; to squeak (as a mouse). *arch.* and *dial.* (Not in *Sc.*)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Summoner's T.* 96 [He] kist hir swete, and chirkith as a sparwe With his lippes. 1530 PALSGR. 484, I chyrke, I make a noyse, as myse do in a house. 1533 MORE *Apology* xlvii. Wks. 922/1 A few birdes..chirking and fleing from bushe to bushe. 1565–78 COOPER *Thesaurus, Gingrio*, to churke or make a chirme as birdes doe. 1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Falconrie* 143 Chyrke wyth your voyce and use those other soundes which falconers do to their hawkes. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., Masque Q. Bersabe* 28 Ye chirk as starlings that be fed. 1885 A. DOBSON *Sign Lyre* 201 The sparrow..chirketh lustily.

† b. *trans.* To incite by 'chirking'. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B. iiij b, Cherke hir and whistyll hir [the hawk]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXV. x, A horse-rider cheering and cherking up his horse.

3. To become cheerful, cheer *up.* (*U. S. colloq.*; see CHIRK *a.*)

1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* vi. 102, I ra'ally hope..she'll chirk up, and get along comfortable.

Chirk (tʃəɹk), *a. U. S. colloq.* [perh. f. CHIRK *v.*: but prob. associated with *cheer.*] 'Lively, cheerful, in good spirits'. 'It is in popular use in New England' (Webster 1828).

1828 in WEBSTER. 18.. *Major Downing's Letters* (Bartlett) The General looked as chirk and lively as a skipper. 1876 HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* vii. 93 Be'n purty chirk this summer? 1885 *U. S. Mag.* in *Free Ch. Monthly* Aug. 244/1 He was as chirk and bright a little fellow as ever was.

Chirking, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* See CHIRK *v.*

Chirl (tʃəɹl), *v. Sc.* [Imitative of the sound: see CHIRR *v.*] To warble, to utter a long note with modulation; sometimes, to emit a low melancholy sound.

1818 *Ballad* in *Edinb. Mag.* Oct. 327 (Jam.) The laverock chirl't his cantie sang. 18.. HOGG *Hunt of Eildon* 323 (Jam.) The chirling echoes went and came. 1838 J. STRUTHERS *Poetic Tales* 78 Short syne ye took a chirlin fit.

Hence **Chirl** *sb.*

c 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* li. 3 Thy chivring chirlis, vhilks changinglie thou chants. 1850 *Zoologist* VII. 2527 [Crossbills] .. commence a fretful, unhappy chirl, not unlike the Redpole's. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* I. 3 His voice .. had a kind of musical warble ('chirl' we vernacularly called it).

Chirm (tʃəɹm), *sb. arch.* and *dial.* Forms: 1 **cirm, cyrm,** 3 **chirm,** 6 **chirme**; 5–6 **chyrme, cherme,** 6 **chearm, charme,** 6–7 **churme,** 7 **churmne**: cf. also CHARM *sb.*2 [Immediately connected with CHIRM *v.*]

1. Noise, din, chatter, vocal noise (in later times esp. of birds).

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 925 *Fragor*, suoeg, cirm. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. XXV. 6 Æt middere niht þa cirm geworden wæs. *a* 1000 in WR.-WÜLCKER 205 *Clangor, tubarum sonus* .. dyne, geþun, cyrm. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 305 Þe3 crowe bigrede him .. And goþ to him mid heore chirme. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vi. 14 That wnderstandis the .. chirme of every birdis voce on fer. 1806 TRAIN *Poetical Rev.* 79 (Jam.) A chirm she heard..out o' a hole she shot her head.

2. *esp.* The mingled din or noise of many birds or voices, the 'hum' of school children, insects, etc.

1530 PALSGR. 617 What a cherme these byrdes make [*jargonnent*]! 1547 BREND *Lett.* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 379 Words confirmed with a churme of those that stood about. 1556 HOBY tr. *Castilione's Courtyer* (1577) G iij a, Then was there heard..a cherme of loude speaking. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lv. 1 With this a chirme in mumering there fell: Amongst them [insects] all. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VI. 235 Grammer schooles ringing againe with a chirme of schollers. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 186 [Perkin] was conueighed leasurely on Horsebacke..through Cheape-side .. with the Churme of a thousand taunts and reproches. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 457 A coming tempest announces itself by the birds subduing their song to a chirm.

† 3. A company or flock (of finches). *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe, & G.* (1822) 30 A chyrme of fynches, a swarme of bees. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj, A Cherme of Goldefynches. 1688 in R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 311/1.

Chirm (tʃəɹm), *v. arch.* and *dial.* Forms: 1 **cirm-an, cyrm-an,** 3 **chirmen,** 5–6 **chirme, chyrm(e,** 6– **chirm,** (9 **churm**). [OE. *cirm-an* to cry out, shout, make a noise. Cf. Du. *kermen*, MDu. *kermen, karmen*, to mourn, lament, MLG. *kermen.* The ulterior history is uncertain.]

1. *intr.* To cry out, vociferate, roar: originally used widely; but in Middle and modern English, chiefly restricted to the melodious chatter or warbling of birds, or of human beings compared to birds.

a 1000 *Judith* 270 Hi ongunnon cirman hlude. *a* 1000 *Guthlac* (Gr.) 880 Swa wilde deor cirmdon. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 152 Sparuwe..cheatereð euer ant chirmeð. So ouh ancre .. chirmen & cheateren euer hire bonen. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 878 Briddes..meryly chirmed in the grene wod. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol.* (E. D. S.) Repr. Gloss. XIII, *Cantillo*, to chante or chirme. 1623 COCKERAM II, To Chirme like birdes, *Gingreate.* 1700 WALLACE *Acc. New Caledonia* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 417 We have a Monkey aboard that chirms like a Lark. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1845) 12 Linties, chirmin' frae the spray. 1808 R. ANDERSON *Cumbrld. Ball.* 31 Then he wad chirm and talk, And say, Ded, ded; Mam, mam, and aw. 1840 GALT *Demon Dest., etc.* 63 Admiring wonder churm'd from all the throng. 1860–80 FERGUSON *Cumbrld. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Chirm*, to chirp. 1865 A. SMITH *Summ. Skye* (1880) 345 The fairy sits..chirming and singing songs to the cows.

2. *trans.* or with cognate object.

1728 RAMSAY *Gentl. Sheph.* I. i, To hear the birds chirm o'er their pleasing rants! 1832–53 *Whistle-Binkie* Ser. I. 98 The corn-craik was chirming His sad eerie cry.

Hence **Chirming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1481 CAXTON *Old Age*, And knewe the thyngys to come by the chyrmyng and by the song and by the countenance of foulys and birddys. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymolog.* (E.D.S.) *Augur*, a gesser be the chirming of birds. 1854 *Phemie Millar* 33 A chirming .. foolish woman. 1877 OUIDA *Puck* xxix. 359 Sounds of .. stirring bees and chirming birds.

Chirne, obs. form of CHURN.

Chiro-, chir-, = Gr. χειρο- combining form of χείρ hand, appearing in Greek in a very large number of words; several of these were adopted in Latin with the spelling *chiro-*, e.g. *chirographum, chiromantia, chironomia, chirothēca, chirūrgia*, and have thus passed into the modern langs.; many more have been taken by these directly from Greek, e.g. *chirocracy, chiroscopy, chirosophy, chirotechny*, or formed from Greek elements and on Greek analogies, as *chiropodist, chirosopher.* In modern technical terms, esp. those of botany and zoology, the spelling is often *cheir-*, e.g. *cheiranthus, cheiroptera, cheirotherium.*

In words thoroughly naturalized in Latin, CH was treated as C, and had in Romanic the phonetic history of *c* before *i*: hence such medL. forms as *cirographum, cirogryllus, ciratheca, ciromancia, cirurgianus*, also written *cyro-*, and It. and OF. and Eng. forms in *ciro-, cyro-.* But, in most words, modern scholarship has restored the *ch*-spelling and *k* pronunciation: see however CHIRURGEON, SURGEON.

The more important of these derivatives follow in their alphabetical order; a few trivial ones are given here: **Chirocosme·tics** *sb. pl.* [Gr. κοσμητικός; see COSMETIC], the art of adorning the hands. **† Chi·rogram** [see -GRAM], used by Bulwer for a diagram illustrating chironomy. **Chirogy·mnast** [Gr. γυμναστής; see GYMNAST], an apparatus for exercising the fingers for pianoforte playing. **Chi·romys, cheiromys** [Gr. μῦς mouse], the AYE-AYE of Madagascar. **Chi·roplast** [Gr. πλάστης moulder, modeller], an apparatus devised by J. B. Logier in 1814 for keeping the hands in a correct position in pianoforte playing; hence **Chi·roplastic** *a.* **Chi·ropoe·tic** *a.* [Gr. ποιητικός making, f. ποιεῖν to make, do], ? surgical. **† Chiro·ponal** *a.* [Gr. πόνος toil + -AL], pertaining to or involving manual labour (*obs.*). **† Chiroscopical** *a.* [Gr. -σκοπος inspector, examiner], pertaining to palmistry.

1819 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 119 Gloves of chicken skin .. were at one time a main article in chirocosmetics. 1644 BULWER *Chirol. & Chiron.* 26 Types and Chirograms whereby this Art might be better illustrated then by words. 1845 *Mag. Sc.* VI. 137 The Chirogymnast ..ought..to cause the different parts of the hand to acquire ..dexterity. 1882 *Pop. Sc. Monthly Mag.* XX. 423 The chiromys .. may be regarded as the last survivor. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* I. 9 As for the horse, his legs stuck through the bridge, as though he had been put in a chiroplast. *Ibid.*, The horse's first lesson in chiroplastic exercise. 1864 SPOHR *Autobiog.* II. 98 His [Logier's] chiroplast, a machine by means of which the children get accustomed to a good position of the arms and hands. 1866 *Athenæum* No. 2025. 215/2 Logier with his 'cheiroplast'. 1823 H. H. WILSON *Ess.* (1864) I. 391 Operations of the chiropoietic art ..as extraction of the stone in the bladder. 1651 BIGGS

New Disp. 16 P 44 Chiroponall pyrotechny. **1652** GAULE *Magastrom.* 187 What a chyroscopical horoscope .. of jugling, legerdemain, and superstitious imposture!

† **Chirocracy.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Gr. χειρο-κρατία, f. χειρο- hand- + -κρατια rule.] Government by the strong hand or by physical force.

1677 *Govt. Venice* 300 It might rather have been called Chirocratie, all things being managed by Violence and Tumult.

Chirognomy (kəiərɒ·gnŏmi). Also **cheir-**. [f. Gr. χειρο- hand- + -γνώμη knowing, judgement, after *physiognomy*.] The alleged art or science of estimating character by inspection of the hand.

1868 W. R. CRAIG *Bk. of hand* 263 Chiromancy and chirognomy. **1885** E. H. ALLEN (*title*) A Manual of Cheirosophy; being a Complete Practical Handbook of the Twin Sciences of Cheirognomy and Cheiromancy.

Chirognomist, one who practises chirognomy.

1883 M. & F. COLLINS *You play me false* IV. 25 The skilled cheirognomist could learn a lesson from that small strong hand.

Chirograph (kəi·rɒgrɑf). Also 5 **cirographe,** 7 **chyro-**. [a. F. *chirographe*, ad. L. *chīrographum, -us*, a. Gr. χειρόγραφον, -ος (that which is) written with the hand, f. χειρο- hand- + -γραφος writing, written. It became a technical word in later L. (cf. Gaius iii. 134); its complete naturalization is shown by the prevalence of the form *cirographum*, whence OF. and Eng. forms in *ciro-, cyro-*.]

1. Applied technically to various documents formally written, engrossed, or signed.

a. An indenture; = CHARTER-PARTY 1; a deed of conveyance of land so indented. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[*c* **1280** *Charta Edw. I*, in *Rotul. Scot.* I. 1 (Du Cange) Que vous voudrez liverer par Cyrographe endenté entre vous e li.] **1727** *Cowel's Interpr.* (*augmented*), Anciently, when they made a Chirograph or Deed, which required a Counter-part, as we call it, they engrossed it twice upon one Piece of Parchment contrary-wise, leaving a Space between, in which they wrote in great Letters, the word Chirograph; and then cut the Parchment in two, sometimes even, sometimes with Indenture, thro' the Midst of the Word. **1736** GALE *Anc. Chirogr.* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 212 This Marble .. exhibiting a compleat Formula of a Chirograph, or Conveyance of one Part of a Burying-Place from one Family to another.

b. The indenture of a fine; one of the counterparts of such indenture.

1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 556 The said Gundreda had a Fine levied unto her..and thereof produced the Chirograph. **1681** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1633/4 Notice, that whereas divers Fines that were lost or burnt in the late Fire in the Temple, remain uningrossed for want of bringing in the Chyrograps, or exemplifications thereof. **1817** W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 700 The chirograph of a fine is evidence of such fine; because the chirographer is appointed to give out copies of the agreements between the parties. **1865** NICHOLS *Britton* II. 356 All general attorneys may levy fines and make chirographs.

c. An obligation or bond given in one's own handwriting.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 17/1 This dette here [*Col.* ii.14] thapostle calleth Cirographe or oblygacion. **1652** GAULE *Magastrom.* 291 The divel casting in the chirograph, he was publiquely received into the bosome of the Church. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Chirograph*, a sign Manual, a Bill of ones hand, an Obligation or hand-writing.

d. One of three forms in which the will of the Papal See is expressed in writing.

1528 *State Lett.* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. Records xxii, That..by a new Chirograph, the Popes Holiness may be so astringed. **1823** LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 197 A new chirograph of pollicitation. **1864** *Daily Rev.* 24 May, The Chirograph is frequently in Italian, and .. is considered as a private act of the Pontiff. **1868** CARTWRIGHT in *News of World* 29 Mar., A third form of Papal expression in writing, called a Chirograph..It appears indeed to have no binding force except what it may derive from personal respect for its author, and resembles in authority somewhat the minutes which at times are drawn up in our offices, or the peculiar expression of Royal wishes formerly in use in Prussia, and termed Cabinets-ordre.

2. *gen.* **a.** Any formal written document; a charter. **b.** Handwriting. (*unusual.*)

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Chirograph*, hand writing. **1844** S. MAITLAND *Dark Ages* 255 Our most beautiful chirographs, written in the Roman character.

Hence **Chiro·graphal** *a.*, **Chiro·graphary** *a.* [ad. L. *chīrographārius*], related to or given in one's own handwriting; *chirographary creditor*, one who holds an acknowledgement of debt in the debtor's handwriting; **Chiro·graphate,** to set one's hand to, sign; **Chirogra·phic** *a.*, **-gra·phical** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or in handwriting; **Chiro·graphist,** a professor of chirography (used by Pope for *chirognomist* or *chirologist*); **Chirographoso·phic** (*nonce-wd.*), skilled in, or a judge of handwriting.

1694 FALLE *Jersey* iv. 111 Few of the Debts are Chyrographal, i.e. upon Bond. **1875** POSTE *Gaius* III. (ed. 2) 352 Privileged chirographary creditors. **1623** COCKERAM II, To Write his name to a Band or so, *Chirographate*. **1885** BEVERIDGE *Culross & Tulliallan* II. xv. 7 Interesting relics .. monumental and chirographic. **1623** COCKERAM, *Chirographical*, writing, a writing of ones owne hand. *c* **1714** ARBUTHNOT & POPE *Martin. Scribl.* iii, Let the Chirographists behold his Palm. **1755** JOHNSON, *Chirographist.* This word is used [in the prec. passage] I think improperly, for one that tells fortunes, by examining the hand: the true word is *chirosophist*, or *chiromancer*. **1850** KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxiv. (D.), 'But what sort of handwriting was it?'..'Ou then—aiblins a man's, aiblins a maid's: he was no chirographosophic himsel'.'

Chirographer (kəirɒ·grăfəɹ). Also 6 **cyro-**, 6–7 **ciro-**, **chyro-**. [partly ad. F. *chirographaire*, ad. late L. *chirographārius*; partly Eng. formation like *geograph-er* and the like.]

1. *Law.* The officer appointed to 'engross fines' (chirographs), in the Court of Common Pleas. (Abolished in 1833.)

[**1285** *Act* 13 *Edw. I*, c. 44 De Cirographariis pro cirographo faciendo.] **1400** *Act* 2 *Hen. IV*, c. 8 § 1 Loffice de Cirogrofer en la Comone bank du Roi est lessez a ferme. *a* **1577** SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 64 The Cirographer .. maketh Indentures tripertite. **1581** *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 3 § 7 The Chirographer of Fynes of the Common Plees for the tyme being. **1594** WEST *Symbol.* II. § 61 Delivered to the Cyrographer of fines to be ingrossed and proclaimed. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 62/1 In the Courts of Common Pleas .. the Chyrographer doth Enter and Ingrose Fines acknowledged. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 351 There are indentures made, or engrossed, at the chirographer's office, and delivered to the cognizor and the cognizee. **1845** LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) II. xxxviii. 144 The wealthy sinecure of Chirographer of the Common Pleas.

2. 'He that exercises or professes the art or business of handwriting' (Johnson, 1755); a copying clerk.

1845 *Bachel. Albany* 216 The seedy and dilapidated appearance of the old chirographer.

Chirography (kəirɒ·grăfi). Also 7 **cheir-**. [f. same Gr. elements as CHIROGRAPH, on analogy of *geography* and the like.] Handwriting; (own) handwriting, autograph (*obs.*); style or character of writing.

1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 169 It was .. assured him that it must be the cheirography of the Lord Lowden, whereupon he was committed to the Tower. **1846** PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. II. vi. 381 Beautifully executed as to their chirography. **1882** *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 3 The extraordinary conflict of testimony among experts in chirography.

[**Chirography,** erroneously in Cockeram, etc., for CHOROGRAPHY.]

Chirologist (kəirɒ·lŏdʒist). Also **cheir-**. [f. CHIROLOGY taken in sense 'science of the hand' + -IST.] One who makes the hand a subject of study.

1834–47 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1848) 528 'Nature', says a Cheirologist, 'was a careful workman'. **1872** M. COLLINS *Two Plunges for Pearl* I. ix. 197 Cheirologists know that it takes many generations to confer patrician form upon the fingers.

Chirology (kəirɒ·lŏdʒi). Also **cheir-**. [a. F. *chirologie*, f. Gr. χειρο- hand + -λογία discourse.]

† **1.** The art of speaking by signs made with the hands or fingers. *Obs.*

[**1644** BULWER (*title*), Chirologia, or the natvrall Langvage of the Hand.] **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Chirology*, a talking or speaking with the hand, or by signs made with the hand. **1680** DALGARNO *Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor* Introd. (T.), Cheirology is interpretation by the transient motions of the fingers. *a* **1693** URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xix, Such a fine Gesticulator, and in the Practice of Chirology an Artist so compleat..that with his very Fingers he doth speak.

2. The study of the hand: see CHIROLOGIST.

Hence **Chirolo·gical** *a.*, **Chirolo·gically** *adv.*

1834–47 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1848) 528 Cheirologically speaking.

† **Chiro·machy.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Gr. χειρομαχία, f. χειρομάχος that fights with the hands.] A hand-to-hand fight.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 544 Dreadful Chiromachies, scuffings and fightings with hands and arms of flesh.

Chiromancer (kəi·rɒmænsəɹ). Also 6–7 **chyr-**, 9 **cheir-**. [f. next + -ER 1.] One who practises or professes chiromancy.

1566 GASCOIGNE *Supposes* Wks. (1587) 5 Why is Pasiphilo a chyromancer. **1652** GAULE *Magastrom.* 39 This place the chirosophers or chiromancers abuse, to proove their palmistry. **1872** M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarice* I. xvi. 246 A cheiromancer would have said the same of .. his hands.

Chiromancy (kəi·rɒmænsi). Also 6–7 **chiromancie,** 7 **-manty, -tie, chyromancy, -cie,** 7–9 **cheiro-**. [a. (prob. through F. *chiromancie*) L. *chīromantīa, -cia*, a. late Gr. χειρομαντεία, f. χειρο- hand + μαντεία divination: see -MANCY.]

Divination by the hand; the art of telling the characters and fortunes of persons by inspection of their hands; palmistry.

a **1528** SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 140 Som pseudo-propheta with chiromancy. **1610** B. JONSON *Alch.* I. iii. (1616) 616 The Thumbe, in chiromantie, we giue Venvs. **1830** SCOTT *Demonol.* x. 342 Physiognomy, Chiromancy, and other fantastic arts of prediction. **1883** FRITH & ALLEN (*title*) Chiromancy or the Science of Palmistry.

Chiromant (kəi·rɒmænt). [ad. Gr. χειρόμαντις chiromancer.] = CHIROMANCER.

1876 *Overmatched* II. v. 66 The cheiromant of old was an artist, as the augur and astrologer were. **1883** *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 5/1 He had better betake himself to a regular Chiromant and make himself miserable.

Chiromantic (kəi·rɒmæntik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -IC: cf. *Astromantic.*]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to chiromancy.

1627 DRAYTON *Elegy Sir H. Raynsford*, Some idle Chiromantick booke, Shewing the line of life, and Venus mount. **1867** VAMBERY *Sk. Centr. Asia* 11 The chiromantic feats.

† **B.** *sb.* A chiromancer. *Obs.*

1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 161 Your Chiromantiks would writhe and wrest it to their purpose. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 437/2 Chiromanticks .. take upon them to tell Fortunes by the Lines of the hand.

† **Chiroma·ntical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] Pertaining to chiromancy.

1644 BULWER *Chirol. & Chiron.* 73 This art of Chiromanticall Phisiognomie. **1701** W. SALMON (*title*) Polygraphice; or Arts of Drawing, Chiromantical Signatures, etc., etc. **1834–47** SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1848) 527 The text appears more chiromantical in the vulgate.

So † **Chiroma·ntine,** † **Chiroma·ntist** = CHIROMANCER.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 354 These Physiognomers & Chiromantines .. as friuolous and foolish as they be, yet now adaies are in credite. **1652** GAULE *Magastrom.* 240* The fatidicall chiromantist will divine all things sinisterly of me.

Chironomy (kəirɒ·nŏmi). Also 6 **chyronomie,** 9 **cheironomy.** [ad. L. *chīronomia*, a. Gr. χειρονομία management of the hands, gesticulation, f. χειρονόμος one who practises pantomimic gestures, f. χειρο- hand + -νομος managing, etc. In F. *chironomie.*] The art or science of gesticulation, or of moving the hands according to rule in oratory, pantomime, etc.

[**1644** BULWER (*title*) Chirologia..wherevnto is added Chironomia or the Art of Manual Rhetorick.] **1670** LASSELS *Voy. Italy* Pref. (1698) 26 He must have .. a chironomy or decent acting with his hands. **1847** GROTE *Greece* IV. II. xxix. 114 Cheironomy, or the decorous and expressive movement of the hands.

¶ Used by an etymological conceit for 'hand law' with allusion to *chirograph.*

1569 J. SA[NFORD] tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 121 b, A solemne Chyronomie, or hand law and prescript woordes.

So † **Chiro·nomer,** one who practises or professes chironomy; **Chirono·mic** *a.*, and (badly) † **Chironoma·tic** *a.*, of or pertaining to chironomy; **Chironomon, -ont** [L. *chīronomōn*, Gr. χειρονομῶν, *-οῦντα*] = *Chironomer.*

1644 BULWER *Chirol. & Chiron.* 13 Give me, quoth he, Royall Sir, this Chironomer. **1649** — *Pathomyot.* I. § 6. 36 To see in a Chironomer .. the Muscles of his Hand should bee directed so swiftly to the Nerves of his instrument, *a* **1693** URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xix. 159 A Chironomatick Italianising of his Demand, with various Jectigation of his Fingers. **1746** MELMOTH tr. *Pliny's Lett.* IX. Let. 34 *note* (R.), Chironomic art, so much studied by the antients. **1850** KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxi. 155 Assisting his meditations by certain mysterious chironomic signs. **1644** BULWER *Chirol. & Chiron.* 12 The first man that usurped the name of Chironomon or Pantomime among the Romans was Pylades. *Ibid.* Lipsius confounds these structores or carvers, with the Chironomonts.

Chiropod: see CHEIROPOD.

Chiropodist (kəirɒ·pŏdist). [A factitious designation, apparently assumed in 1785: see first quots. Whether the inventor put together Gr. χείρ, χειρο- hand, and ποῦς, ποδ- foot, to indicate that hands *and* feet were the objects of his attention, or whether he had in view the ready-made Gr. χειροπόδ-ης (or χειρόπους, χειρόποδ-) 'having chapped feet', does not appear. The latter would better justify his formation, the former better suit his meaning.

Gr. χειρόποδ- is founded on χειρ-άς a chap, properly of the hands (χείρ) but also of the feet (χειράδες ποδῶν).]

'One who treats diseases of the hands and feet; now usually restricted to one who treats corns and bunions' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1785 D. LOW (*title*) *Chiropodologia*, a Scientific Enquiry into the Causes of Corns, Warts, Onions [etc.]..with a detail of the most successful Methods of..removing all deformities of the Nails; and of preserving or restoring to the Feet and Hands their natural soundness and Beauty. *Ibid.* 83 A skilful Chiropodist. **1785** *Europ. Mag.* VII. 429 Classic lore..has now reached Davies Street..the residence of our Lucretian *Chiropodist* (anglicè corn-cutter). But whilst we point out the absurdity and needless affectation of learning, the coining of new-fangled derivatives on every occasion, we should be sorry, etc. **1788** V. KNOX *Winter Even.* I. ii. 24 It would not be surprising to see a barber style himself .. Chiropodist. **1818** *Art Preserv. Feet* 45 Self dubbed chiropodists or corn-doctors. **1850** THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXXI. **1861** WHYTE-MELVILLE *Good for Nothing* I. 168 Even the cunning chiropodist who did so much for Louis Napoleon.

So **Chiropo·dical** *a.*, pertaining to chiropody; **Chiro·podism, Chiro·podistry** = *Chiropody*; **Chiropodo·logy,** 'a treatise on corns, warts, bunions, and their causes' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Chiro·pody,** the art of treating corns, warts, defective nails, etc., on feet or hands, *esp.* corn-cutting.

1871 G. MACDONALD *Wilf. Cumb.* I. xvii. 170 Taking off my shoe, I found that a small chiropodical operation was necessary. **1887** FRITH *Autobiog.* II. 230 The study and practice of chiropodism. **1886** *Belgravia* LX. 164 When she had finished her chiropodistry. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 19 June 2/1 The conversation .. happened to turn upon chiropody.

Chiroptera: see CHEIROPTERA.

† **Chiro·sopher.** *Obs.* [f. Gr. χειρόσοφ-ος 'skilled with the hands, *esp.* gesticulating well' (f. χειρο- hand + σοφός skilled, wise) + -ER 1.]

1. A person learned in the subject of the hand.
1648 (*title*) Philocophus, or the Deafe and Dumbe Man's Friend..By J. B[ulwer], sirnamed the Chirosopher.
2. = CHIROMANCER.
1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 39 This place the chirosophers or chiromancers abuse, to proove their palmistry.

Chiro·sophist. [f. as prec. + -IST.]
†1. One who practises sleight of hand. *Obs.*
1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 239* Stageplayers and juglers, which..we call chirosophists, that is, slight-handed.
2. = CHIROMANCER.
1755 JOHNSON, *Chirographist.* This word is used .. improperly, for one that tells fortunes, by examining the hand: the true word is *chirosophist*, or *chiromancer*. (Hence in mod. Dicts.)

Chiro·sophy. Also cheir-. [f. as prec., after *philosophy*, etc.]
†1. The science of the hand.
1644 BULWER *Chirol. & Chiron.* 126, I could furnish a Prevaricator in Chirosophie, with some notions.
2. = CHIROGNOMY or CHIROMANCY (or both).
1885 HERON-ALLEN (*title*) A Manual of Cheirosophy.

† **Chiro·tonize,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. χειροτονία election by show of hands, appointment (f. χειροτονεῖν to stretch out the hand, to elect by show of hands, or voting) + -IZE.] To elect by vote, to vote.
1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* I. vii. (1700) 259 If they unchirotoniz'd or unvoted God of the Kingdom, then they had chirotoniz'd or voted him to the Kingdom.
So † **Chiroto·nia, Chiro·tony,** election or appointment to office by vote. (Sometimes confused with 'ordination by imposition of hands'.)
[1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* I. xii. (1700) 308 The People gave the Result of the Commonwealth by their Chirotonia, that is, by holding up their hands.] 1878 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* III. 262 It was the cheirotony of the Acts that expanded into lay assent in the subsequent history of the Church.

Chirp (tʃɜ̄ɹp), *v.* Also 5 **chyrpe, 6 churpe, shirp,** 6–7 **chirpe,** 7 **cherp.** [A late word, evidently owing its origin to the working of mimetic modification upon the earlier synonyms CHIRK and CHIRT. The labial *p* with which *chirp* ends, being more suggestive of the movements of a bird's bill (cf. *cheep, peep*, etc.), this has become the prevailing form, and the proper word for the action. (See also CHIRR.) Cf. mod.G. *zirpen*, a parallel imitative word.]
1. *intr.* To utter the short sharp thin sound proper to some small birds and certain insects.
1440 [see CHIRPING *vbl. sb.*] 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 72 The yonge larkes..peping and chirping about their mother. 1570 LEVINS *Manip. Voc.*, To churpe, *pipilare*. 1579 FULKE *Ref. Rastel* 733 In our praiers we must not chirpe like birdes, but sing like men. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 26 If the Sparrowes doe sing and chirpe beyond measure. 1629 SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* 219 The swarmes of Locusts afresh chirping amongst vs. 1773 BARRINGTON *Singing of Birds* in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 249 To chirp, is the first sound which a young bird utters..and is different in all nestlings. 1785 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* II. ii, Crickets ..chirped the live-long night. 1842 J. WILSON *Chr. North* I. 146 A few sparrows chirping..in the eaves.
b. *trans.* To utter by chirping.
1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 61 The vncleane Sparrowes, cherping the voice of Lust on the house-tops. 1794 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* I. The linnet .. Chirps her vernal song of love. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lxxxvi, Or chirps the grasshopper one good-night carol more. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xli. Snow-birds .. chirping sweet music.
2. *intr.* To make a sound imitative of, or similar to, the chirp of a bird; esp. to make a sound of suction with compressed lips by way of encouragement or greeting (now usually CHIRRUP).
1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 90 Rubbe hir feete with warme fleshe, chirping and whistling to hir. 1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 25 Vsing your voice in whistling or chirping vnto her. 1647 CRASHAW *Music's Duel* Poems 89 The high-perch'd treble chirps at this. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxxx, The tea-kettle had been .. chirping as never kettle chirped before.
b. *trans.* To greet or incite by chirping; *esp.* with adverbial extension. c. *To chirp up* (*U.S.*): to cheer up.
1838 L. HUNT *Poems, Redi's Bacchus in T.* 205 Chirp it and challenge it [wine], swallow it down. 1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* xii. 161 The Shaker chirped his reeking horses into a livelier pace. 188. J. GREENWOOD *Odd People in Odd Places* 87, I chirped her up for a time, but she did not last much longer.
3. *intr.* To speak in a manner compared in some respect to the chirping of birds.
a. To utter words feebly and faintly, to 'cheep'.
b. To talk in sprightly and lively tones, to give utterance to cheerful feelings. Also *to chirp it.*
1604 BROUGHTON *Corruption in Relig.* 68 [They] graunt them more .. then of themselues they durst euer chirp to speak for. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Upon Mrs. E. Wheeler*, He chirpt for joy, to see himself disceav'd. 1664 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 38 As when you may remember wee chirpt it sometimes in Duke Street. 1823 LAMB *Elia* I. i. (1865) 5 How would he chirp, and expand, over a muffin.. 1887 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* I. i. ii. 40 They're chirming and chirping like as many sparrows.

Chirp (tʃɜ̄ɹp), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] The short sharp shrill sound made by some small birds and certain insects; a sound made with the lips resembling this; a chirrup.
1802 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV. v, The grey Lizard's chirp. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* III. 7 Away went Mrs. P. .. bidding her dear dear friend good night, with a kiss and a chirp. 1845 DICKENS *Cricket on Hearth*, Hark! how the Cricket joins the music with its Chirp, Chirp, Chirp. 1850 TENNYSON *In Memoriam* cxix. 5, I hear a chirp of birds. 1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* viii. § 399 Even the chirp of the stormy-petrel ceases to be heard here.

Chirpation, humorous for *chirping*: see -ATION.
1638 RANDOLPH *Amyntas* I. iii. 32 Cawation, chirp-ation, hoot-ation, whistle-ation, crow-ation.

Chirper (tʃɜ̄·ɹpəɹ). [f. CHIRP *v.* + -ER 1.]
1. One who or that which chirps; a little bird.
1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 49 Away to the landes ende they trigge all the skie-bred chirpers of them. 1609 ARMIN *Ital. Taylor* Civb, To gather killing Stones For harmless chirpers. 1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* xvi. 44 The one [species of willow-wren] has a joyous, easy, laughing note, the other a harsh loud chirp .. The songster is one fifth heavier than the chirper. 1798 LAMB *Lett. to Southey* 18 Oct., The owl and little chirpers. 1806 E. RUSHTON *Poems* 104.
2. A 'chirping' cup or glass (see CHIRPING *ppl. a.* 3).
1862 G. MEREDITH *Mod. Love, Juggling Jerry* xi, Hand up the chirper! ripe ale winks in it.

Chirpiness (tʃɜ̄·ɹpinés). *colloq.* [f. CHIRPY + -NESS.] State or quality of being chirpy.
1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 248 He saluted us with a cricket-like chirpiness of manner. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 180 The chirpiness of the sparrow.

Chirping (tʃɜ̄·ɹpiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHIRP *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CHIRP.
1. *lit.* Of birds and certain insects. (Formerly used more widely.)
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 76 C[h]yrpynge or clatrynge of byrdys. 1563 HYLL *Arte Garden.* (1593) 38 Against the chirping of the frogs, which perhaps seem to disquiet the Gardner in the sommer nights. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 42 The chirping of a Wren. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 252 Its song is only a disagreeable kind of chirping. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 392 The chirping of several *Orthoptera* seems to have a similar origin..the edges of their hard pergamentaceous wings being..scraped against each other.
2. *transf.* The making of a sound like this.
1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram., Buffa*, the dispisyng blaste of the mouthe that we call shirping. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 297 A kind of whistling or chirping with the lips. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. Pref. 11 The cheerful chirpings of the lyre.

Chi·rping, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]
1. That chirps.
1611 COTGR., *Gazouillard*, singing, chirping, or warbling, as a bird. 1714 GAY *Trivia* I. 148 Chirping Sparrows. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Odes* (1765) 182 Now chirping crickets raise their tinkling voice. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ii. (1879) 26 Each time the horse put its foot on the fine siliceous sand, a gentle chirping noise was produced.
2. Merry, hilarious, lively. (Cf. CHIRPY.)
1616 B. JONSON *Masque Christmas*, [He] has been in his days a chirping boy, and a kill-pot. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Chirping-merry*, very pleasant over a Glass of good Liquor. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.* 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* viii, Drink..made him chirping and merry. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xli, A chirping, healthy..fellow.
Hence **Chirpingly** *adv.*
1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 15 To be chirpingly drunk, and sing away sorrow.
3. Producing merriment, cheering.
[The original notion here is not quite clear: perhaps the word was properly a vbl. sb. used *attrib.*, 'chirping-cup' being = cup (productive) of chirping. In later use the phrase is merely traditional, without analysis.]
c 1645 HOWELL, *Lett.* 5 July § 5 (1650) 162 The Fannian Law ..allows a chirping cup to satiat, not to surfet. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 412 To take a chirping cup: *Bibere ad hilaritatem.* 1710 W. KING *Love* x. 1480 Bacchus with his chirping cup. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 358 Sir Balaam .. takes his chirping pint and cracks his jokes. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* III. 224 Sir Dudley North loved a chirping glass in an evening. 1801 *Month. Mag.* XII. 224 That stimulation, which succeeds to a seasoned dinner and a chirping pint.

Chirpling, Little chirper; young bird, 'chick'.
1888 *Chicago Advance* 26 Apr. 257 For the joy that our chirplings will give us!

Chirpy (tʃɜ̄·ɹpi), *a. colloq.* [f. CHIRP + -Y 1.] Given to chirping; cheerful, lively, merry, hilarious. (Cf. CHIRP *v.* 3.)
1837 J. BATES in Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* III. 332 It makes me chirpy to think of Roseland. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 19 The soup and a glass of wine set Jack up; and he becomes quite chirpy. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* xx. 146 Her ladyship put quite a chirpy face upon it.

Chirr (tʃɔɪ, tʃəɹr, *dial.* and *Sc.* tʃɪr), *v.* [A modern formation naturally expressing a prolonged and somewhat sharply trilled sound: cf. *whirr, birr, burr, purr*; with *chirring* cf. the more ponderous *jarring*. As a recent onomatopœia, *chirr* was evidently largely suggested by the already existing *chirm, chirk, chirt, chirp, chirrup*, of which it retains the common phonetic element and the common kernel of meaning.
Along with the subsequently formed *chirl*, and the many derivatives of *chirp*, etc., these form a well-marked recent group or 'family' of words, which mutually illustrate and help each other's meaning. Thus *chirr* expresses continued and uniform trilled sound; in *chirk, chirt, chirp* this sound is abruptly stopped by oral action; in *chirrup*, a modulation is introduced before the stoppage; *chirl*, esp. in its northern form *chirr'l*, suggests the passing of the *chirr* into a warbling modulation; while *chirm* with its suggestions of verbal sbs. in *-m* of divers origin, e. g. *scream, bloom, blossom, rhythm, spasm*, assumes the appearance of a derivative of *chir-*. If these words, instead of being nearly all recent, were of prehistoric formation, or of Aryan standing, *chir-* would certainly be assumed as the 'root', and the other words as out-growths from it.]
intr. To make the trilled sound characteristic of grasshoppers, etc. (Often nearly equivalent to CHIRP, but properly expressing a more continuous and monotonous sound.) Hence **Chirring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
1639 GLAPTHORNE *Argalus & P.* II. i, As Swans .. who do bill, With tardy modesty, and chirring plead Their constant resolutions. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (Grosart) II. 24 The chirring Grasshopper. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* vi. 202 The chirring of the grasshopper. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 103 Drowning the snoring of the toads and chir-chir-chirring and wheetle-wheetling of the numberless noisy insects. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* VI. 461 Rustles the lizard, and the cushats chirre.. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xcv. 2 Not a cricket chirr'd. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 133 Throwing up his head, utters the chirring notes *ad libitum*. 1886 *N. & Q.* 20 Feb. 141/2 Claudian had high authority for the thin stridulous chirring which he assigns to his ghosts.

Chirr, *sb.* Also 7 **chyrr.** [f. prec. vb.] The sound described under CHIRR *v.*
c 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xlviii, Sweet Philomene, with cheiping chyrris and charris. 1883 SPALDING in Romanes *Mental Evol. Anim.* xi. 175 When a week old my turkey came on a bee right in its path..It gave the danger chirr.

Chirrie, obs. form of CHERRY.

Chirrup (tʃi·rŭp), *v.* Forms: 6 **cherip,** 7 **cherrip, cherrup,** 7–9 **cherup,** 7– **chirrup.** [Evidently formed from *chirp*, by trilling the *r*, and developing an additional syllable, to indicate a corresponding variation of sound. But it was thus brought into phonetic association with *cheer, cheerful, cheer up*, which have acted powerfully upon its sense-development, so that *chirrup* now conveys a more sprightly or cheery notion than *chirp*.]
1. *intr.* Of birds, etc.: To chirp, *esp.* with a more sustained and lively effect, approaching to twittering or warbling.
1579 [see CHIRRUPING *vbl. sb.*]. 1637 G. DANIEL *Genius of this Isle* 358 Birds cherup in the woods, And mingle notes. 1649 — *Trinarch.* To Rdr. 125 Finches are taught to Cherrip with the Quill. *Ibid., Rich. II*, 314 If the Great Ones Sing The smaller Cherrup. 1766 GOLDSM. *Hermit*, The cricket chirrups in the hearth. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* VI. 461 Cherups the contumacious grass-hopper. 1854 TENNYSON *The Grandmother* x, Whit, whit, whit, in the bush beside me chirrupt the nightingale.
b. *trans.* with cognate object.
1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 70 The poore wren Cherups what the Larke doth Sing. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* ix. 189 [The ant] chirrups a few clear and distinct notes.
2. *intr.* Of persons: To make a sharp thin sound (by suction) with the lips compressed by way of encouragement or greeting (to a horse, an infant, etc.).
a 1726 VANBRUGH *Journ. Lond.* II. (1730) 241 If I do but chirrup to her, she'll hop after me like a tame sparrow. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* vi. 93 Dr. Gilbert chirruped to the little black pony. 1879 BROWNING *Ivan* 100 Start him on the road: but chirrup, none the less.
b. *trans.* To greet or incite by chirruping.
1784 COWPER *Task* III. 9 He cherups brisk his ear-erecting steed. 1861 MRS. STOWE *Pearl Orr's Isl.*, Trotted, chirrupped in babyhood on their knees.
c. *slang.* To cheer or applaud (public performers) for a consideration. Hence **Chirruper** = F. *claqueur.*
1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Mar. 4/2 A 'chirruper'..excused himself at the Lambeth police-court yesterday by alleging that 'he thought there was no harm in it'. *Ibid.* 9 Mar. 14/1 Chirruping, As to the etymology of the word..the French *argot* for blackmail is *chantage*. Such paltry operations as those reported from the Lambeth music-hall do not merit the description of singing—they are simply twittering or 'chirrupping'. 1888 J. PAYN in *Illustr. Lond. News* 17 Mar. 268 The..singers in music-halls cannot..do without him (the 'chirruper').
3. *intr.* To speak or sing in sprightly tones.
1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, How she did chirrup at Mrs. Piano's Concert! 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit. Domest. Life* Wks. (Bohn) III. 42 All..gabble and chirrup to him.

Chirrup (tʃi·rŭp), *sb.* Also cherup. [f. prec.]
1. A lively modulated chirp (of a bird or insect).
1830 TENNYSON *Mariana* vii, The sparrow's chirrup on the roof. 1845 DICKENS *Cricket on Hearth* (1887) 8 And here..the Cricket did chime in with a Chirrup, Chirrup, Chirrup..by way of chorus. 1862 TRENCH *Poems, Monk & Bird* xxx, The merry chirrup of the grass-hopper.
2. A similar sound made by man, expressing incitement, liveliness, etc.
1788 COWPER *Dog & Water-lily* vii, With a cherup clear and strong, Dispersing all his dream. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom* xiv, He heard..the chirrup of the baby at his knee. 1872 HOLLAND *Marble Proph.* 29 Smothered his chirrup of delight.

Chirruping (tʃi·rŭpiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHIRRUP *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CHIRRUP.
1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* June, Thy rymes..Whose Echo .. taught the byrdes..Frame to thy songe their cheerefull cheriping. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 351 Except

in the very coldest weather, they [crickets] never cease their chirruping. 1871 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 660 The first attempts to speak are mere chirrupings.

Chirruping, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] **1.** That chirrups.

1826 Scott *Woodst.* xxviii, Robin-redbreast['s] chirruping song was heard. 1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom* xiii, A wholesome, whole-hearted, chirruping little woman. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* 63 The small chirruping voice .. came from a little sunny-haired girl between three and four.

2. in *chirruping cup, glass,* etc. = Chirping *cup, glass,* etc. [perh. this is *vbl. sb.*]

1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 35 This Saturnine People may sometimes drink a Cherripping Glass or two, without any danger to their Health. 1687 T. Brown *Lib. Consc.* in *Dk. Buckingham's Wks.* (1705) II. 119 He wou'd take a Cherriping Cup off in a Corner. 1694 King *Animadv. Acc. Denmark* Wks. 1776 I. 84 A chirruping dose of brandy.

Chirrupy (tʃi·rŭpi), *a. colloq.* [f. Chirrup *v.* or *sb.* + -y 1.] Given to chirrup; lively, cheery; cheerfully chatty.

1874 Burnand *My time* i. 8 A chirrupy stereotyped smile. 1884 *Christ. World* 25 Dec. 995/1 A chirrupy, garrulous old age.

Chirsly, var. of Cherishly, *Obs.*

Chirt (tʃɜ̄ıt), *v. Obs.* or *Sc.* [In branch I, a parallel form to Chirk, Chirp: see Chirr. In branch II, used to express an action accompanied by such a sound, and then transferred.]

I. *Obs.* Of sound.

†**1.** *intr.* To chirp. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Summoner's T.* 96 [He] kiste hire sweete and chirteth [4 MSS. chirketh] as a sparwe With his lyppes. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* ix. v. (Tollem. MS.) Excitep briddes and foulis to chirtynge [ed. 1495 chyrterynge, 1535 cherterynge] and to loue [*ad garritum et amores*].

II. Of an action. *Sc.*

2. *intr.* To issue or spout out with a chirping sound, as liquid when squeezed; to spirt or squirt.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* iii. ix. 72 The 3oustir tharfra chirtand and blak blud. *Ibid.* viii. iv. 169 He him in armys claspit, And so strenzeit his throtl, furth chirt his ene.

3. *trans.* 'To squeeze (liquid) through the teeth' (Ruddiman); 'to squeeze, to press out' (Jam.).

1805 G. M'Indoe *Million Potatoes* 149 John chirted out his hairy purse. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 335 All meaning is chirted out of these words. 1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. I. 259 The love o' truth chirts it out o' me.

4. *intr.* To press *in.*

1790–1813 A. Wilson *Ep. E. Picken* Poet. Wks. 107 While lads and laughin' lasses free Chirt in to hear thy sang.

Chirt (tʃɜ̄ıt), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

†**1.** A sound resembling a chirp; used by A. Hume to describe the sound of (tʃ). *Obs.*

c 1620 A. Hume *Brit. Tong.* (1865) 13 With c we spil the aspiration, turning it into an Italian chirt; as, charitie, cherrie.

2. A squeeze (which ejects liquid).

1834 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* (1863) 171 Giving his trowsers a hitch, and his quid a cruel chirt.

Chirt, obs. form of Chert.

†**Chirurge.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* Also **syrurge.** [ad. L. *chīrūrgus* (med.L. *cirurgus*) surgeon, a. Gr. χειρουργός: see next.] = Chirurgeon.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 513 Ane chirurge, the quhilk wes of maist fame. 1572 *Lady Scotl.* in *Sc. Poems 16th Cent.* II. 243 Lyke a gude medciner or gude syrurge.

Chirurgeon (kəirŭ·ɹdʒən, tʃi-). *arch.* Forms: *a.* 3 **cirurgian,** 4 **sir-,** 5 **cerurgien,** 6 **ci-, cyrurgyen, syrurgyan.** *β.* 6 **(chirurgean(e, chierurgion),** 6–7 **chi-, chyrurgian, chy-,** 6–8 **chirurgion,** (7 **shirurgion**), 6–8 **chy-,** 7–9 **chirurgeon.** [In ME., a. OF. *cirurgien* (= Sp. *cirurgiano,* Pg. *cirurgião*): — Romanic type **cirurgi-an-o* f. *cirurgia*: see Chirurgy. In later OF. *serurgien,* contracted *surgien,* whence Eng. *sirurgien, surgien,* now corruptly *surgeon.* The Renascence brought back to Fr. and Eng. (partly also to It.) the spelling *chir-,* but never to French the pronunciation with k, which has now established itself in Eng., largely because the word being no longer in popular use, the traditional pronunciation has yielded to a new one, founded immediately upon the Gr. The original ending which would normally give mod. *chirurgian,* was variously perverted in 16th c., and finally settled down in its present form: cf. Surgeon. The result of these successive re-formations and perversions is that the modern kəirŭ·ɹdʒən is, strictly, a different word from ME. sirurdʒiĕn, though it would be difficult to draw a chronological line between the two.]

One whose profession it is to cure bodily diseases and injuries by manual operation; a Surgeon.

a. 1297 R. Glouc. 566 Maister Philip Porpeis, þat was a quointe man, & hor cirurgian. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melibeus* P 45 (Harl. MS.) A sirurgien..up ros, and to Melibeus sayde, etc. [*Of 6-text, 2 MSS. have* sirurgien; 2 surgien; 1 surgeen; 1 surgeane.] 14.. John Arderne in *Rel. Ant.* I. 191 To aske counsell at all the lechez and cerurgienz that he myghte fynd. 1530 Palsg. 455, I bynde with a clothe as a cirurgyen dothe his pacyentes sore. 1541 R. Copland (*title*) *Guydon's Questyonary of Cyrurgyens, etc.* 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 129 Gif ane cirurgyen vald drau part of there blude.

β. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 64 Wes no chirurgeane of his craft so slie. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* Pref. 3 b, Chierurgions ought to be wyse, gentyll, sober. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* vi. i. (1660) 379 Bearing of the Worshipfull Company of Barber Chirurgions. 1613 Purchas *Pilgr.* I. vii. vi. 570 The Arts of the Apothecarie and Chirurgian. 1661 P. Henry *Diary* 24 Aug., Sister Mary went to Chester to a Shirurgion. 1667 E. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* i. (1684) 79 The Physicians to..use the assistance only of such Chyrurgeons as are prescribed in the Warrant. 1695 *New Light Chirurg. Put out* Introd. 10 Mr. Harris, Chirurgion to the Regiment. 1708 *Royal Proclm.* 20 May in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4440/1 Midshipmen .. Quarter-Masters Mates, Chirurgeons Mates. 1715 *Ibid.* No. 5298/3 Alexander Inglis, Esq., to be Chyrurgeon-General of his Majesty's Forces. 1760 Johnson *Lett.* 18 Oct. in *Boswell,* I am glad that the chirurgeon at Coventry gives him so much hope. 1823 Byron *Juan* viii. xciv, If there might be chirurgeons who could solder The wounds they richly merited.

b. *fig.*

15.. *Sc. Poems 16th C.* (1801) II. 160 Thou art the chirurgian sure That hailis all eirdly creature. 1631 Quarles *Samson* Div. Poems (1717) 310 Thou great Chirurgion of a bleeding soul. 1670 Baxter *Cure Ch.-Div.* Pref. i. § 1 Such excellent Chirurgeons, that they will heal Christs body by separating the members.

†**Chirurgeonly,** *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -ly 2.] Like a (properly trained) surgeon.

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. i. 140 *Gon.* You rub the sore, When you should bring the plaister. *Seb.* Very well. *Ant.* And most Chirurgeonly.

†**Chirurgerar.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* [f. Chirurgery + -ar 3 = -er 1.] A surgeon.

1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 11 Medicinaris and Chirurgeraris that begyles the seik and hurt men.

Chirurgery (kəirŭ·ɹdʒĕri). *arch.* Forms: *α.* 5 **syrurgery, cyrurgerye,** 6 **cyrurgery.** *β.* 6 **chirurgerie,** 7 **chyrurgery,** 6–9 **chirurgery.** [In ME. a. OF. *cirurgerie,* f. stem of *cirurg-ien, cirurg-ie* + *-erie,* -ery. After the Renascence altered, with the cognate words, to *chir-*.]

That part of medical science and art which is concerned with the cure of diseases or bodily injuries by manual operation; = Surgery.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* (W. de Worde) vii. vi. (1495) 227 Holpe wyth crafte of Syrurgery. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 93/1 No maistre in phisike ne in Cyrurgerye. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.* A ij, Cyrurgery is in two maners. 1563 T. Gale *Antidot.* Pref, 1 Suche medicinal instruments, as..are required in the arte of Chirurgerie. 1598 Stow *Surv.* viii. (1603) 76 There was founded a publike lecture in Chirurgerie. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 390 A Dropsy of the Breast is cur'd by Chirurgery. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxiv, The gudewife..showed some knowledge of chirurgery.

¶ *Etymological nonce-use.*

1840 J. H. Green *Vital Dynamics* 48 It was mere chirurgery, that is hand-craft, handy-work.

Chirurgic (kəirŭ·ɹdʒik), *a. arch.* Also **7 chyrurgick, chirurgick.** [ad. L. *chīrūrgic-us,* or its original, Gr. χειρουργικ-ός surgical, f. *chīrūrg-us,* χειρουργ-ός surgeon: see Chirurgy.] Of or belonging to surgery, surgical.

1655–60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 164 Medecine is of five kinds, Chyrurgick, by incision or cauterising, etc. 1741 Warburton *Div. Legat.* II. iv. § 3. 58 The three parts of medicine, the Chirurgic, the Pharmaceutic, and the Diætetic. 1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* II. ii. viii. § 40. 346 Ambrose Paré..is deemed the founder of chirurgic science.

Chirurgical (kəirŭ·ɹdʒikăl), *a. arch.* Forms: *a.* 6 **cyrurgycall.** *β.* 7 **chyrurgical(l, cheir-,** 7–9 **chirurgical.** [In earliest form, a. F. *cirurgical,* or med.L. *cirurgicāl-is* (f. *c(h)irurgic-us* see prec., and -al: cf. also 16th c. It. *cirurgico* surgeon); but in 16th c. altered with the other words of the group to *chir-*.]

Of or pertaining to surgery; skilled in, practising, or treating of, surgery; surgical.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.,* Operacyons Cyrurgycalles. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* Ded. 2 A chyrurgical hand. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) Pref. 8 By way of Apologie, to the Chirurgicall Reader. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 461 A set of chirurgical instruments. *Ibid.* xvii. The best chirurgical writers. 1806 A. Duncan *Nelson* 111 The surgeon..was performing the chirurgical operations. 1822 K. Digby *Broadst. Hon.* (1846) 286 Chirurgical and medical knowledge.

¶ *nonce-use.* [with etymological reference.] Pertaining to manual operation or handicraft.

1641 Wilkins *Math. Magick* I. ii. (1648) 9 The Cheirurgicall or Manuall [Mechanick] doth refer to the making of these instruments, and the exercising of such particular experiments.

†**Chirurgy.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **cyr-, syrurgye.** [In ME. *cirurgie, sirurgie,* a. OF. *cirurgie, sirurgie,* corresp. to It. *cirurgia, cirugia,* Sp. *cirugia,* Pg. *cirurgia*: — Romanic type *cirurgia,* repr. L. *chīrūrgia* (*cīr-*), a. Gr. χειρουργία abstr. sb. of office, f. χειρουργός surgeon. The latter was prop. an adj. (sc. ἰατρός professor of healing) 'operating with the hand' f. χειρο- hand- + -ἐργος -working. The word being fully naturalized in Lat., *ch* was treated as *c* (see Ch- and Chiro-), regularly giving *cir-* in Romanic and Eng., and in later OF. and Eng. *sir-, ser-.* But the Renascence brought back into Fr. and Eng. (partly also into It.) the Lat. spelling with *chir-*; in French, however, and formerly in Eng. pronounced with the 'soft' *ch.*] = Surgery, Chirurgery.

1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. xiv. 38 Notable leches and gode maystres of Syrurgye. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* Pref., As well the syckenesses the which doth parteyne to Chierurgy as to phisicke.

Chiruylle, obs. f. Chervil.

†**Chis, chise,** *a. Obs.* Also **chys**(e. [ME. *chīs,* OE. *cīs* fastidious, e. g. in eating. Of uncertain derivation: it is difficult to connect it with the root of *céosan* to choose, although the meaning favours this.] Fastidious, dainty as to eating; particular or nice in choosing; to be chosen; choice; fond. (The sense in ME. in some cases very uncertain.)

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 406 *Fastidium* ciisnis [*Erf.* ciinis, *Corp.* fastidium [odium] cymnis]. *c* 1000 *Herb. Apul., Sax. Leechd.* I. 98 Gif hwa on þære untrumnysse sy þæt he sy cis. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 3294 Whan note brounith in haselrys The lady is of lemon chis. *c* 1320 *Maximon* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 123 Gent ich wes ant chys, Ant mon of muche prys. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 49 A king ryche, That was chyse of þe childe, & choicelich hym kept. *a* 1400 *Hymn to Virgin* vi. (Vernon MS.) in Warton *Hist. Poetry* II. 109 Heyl cher chosen that never nas chis. *c* 1425 *Cov. Myst.* 180 (Mätz.) Knyghtys wyse, Chosyn ful chyse, Aryse, aryse.

Chisel (tʃizĕl), *sb.*1 Forms: 4–6 **chisell, chesell,** 5 **chysel, chesel(e, cheselle, sceselle, scheselle,** 5–6 **chesyl(le,** 6 **chyssell, chesil(l, chesal,** 6–8 **chisel(l,** 7 **chissell, chessill, chizil, chizzell, (cheezil, chitzell),** 8 **chessel,** 7–9 **chissel, chizzel,** 4– **chisel.** [a. ONF. *chisel* (= central OF. *cisel,* in mod.F. *ciseau,* (= OPr. *cisel,* Cat. *cisell,* Sp. *ci-n-cel,* Pg. *ci-n-zel* chisel) :— late L. type *cīsell-um* dim. f. **cisum* = *cæsum,* f. *cædĕre* to cut: cf. L. *cīsorium* cutting tool; see Scissors.

(It. *cesello* points to L. **cæsellum,* but It. has also derivatives of the **cis-um* type. See Gröber in *Archiv f. Lat. Lexicog. u. Gram.* I. 546.)]

1. A cutting tool of iron or steel with the cutting face transverse to the axis, and more or less abruptly bevelled on one or both sides; used for cutting wood, metal, or stone, and worked either by pressure, or by the blows of a mallet or hammer.

The ordinary carpenter's chisel has a wooden handle, and a plane face at right angles to the axis, bevelled on one side only; most of the stone-cutters' chisels are bevelled on both sides (or rarely on four sides); some chisels, as the gouge, have the plane of the face curved; others, used in turning, have the edge concave or convex.

1382 Wyclif *Job* xix. 24 Who ȝiueth to me, that my woordis be writen?..or with a chisell thei be grauen in flint? *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pers. T.* ¶ 344 But there is also costlewe furrynge in hir gownes, so muche pownsonynge of chisel [*Harl.* chesellis, *Selden* cheseles] to maken holes, so muche daggynge of sheres. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 76/1 Chysell, instrument, *celtis.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 64/1 A Cheselle, *celtis, celium, scalprum.* *a* 1500 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 807 *Hic cunius,* a sceselle. *Hec seltis,* a scheselle. 1539 Cranmer *Bible* Pref., As mallettes..chesylles, axes, and hatchettes be the tooles of theyr occupacyon. *a* 1577 Sir T. Smith *Commw. Eng.* (1633) 21 The Chessill and Gowge of the carpenter. 1580 Baret *Alv.* C 438 A Chesill, *celtis.* 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1247 The Lacedæmonians.. caused the said Epigram to be cut out with a chizzel. 1618 Bolton *Florus* iv. x. (1636) 312 The silver which hee had in the army was every where chipt with chizils. 1669 Boyle *Contn. New Exp.* i. (1682) 187 Fragments struck off from it with a Chizel and a Hammer. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 85. § 10 If our divines and physicians were taught the lathe and the chizzel. 1841–71 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (1871) 829 Such teeth are, in fact, chisels of most admirable construction. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II. 124 On almost every stone we found the marks of the mineralogist's hammer and chisel.

b. *esp.* as the sculptor's tool.

1631 Shaks. *Wint. T.* v. iii. 78 What fine Chizzell Could euer yet cut breath? 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* x. 61 The most exquisite turns of the chissel in the hands of a master. 1784 Cowper *Task* i. 705 Nor does the chissel occupy alone The pow'rs of sculpture, but the style as much. 1825 Macaulay *Milton, Ess.* (1851) I. 11 [The poetry] of Dante is picturesque indeed beyond any that ever was written. Its effect approaches to that produced by the pencil or the chisel. 1859 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 35 The Chisel, the architect's and sculptor's lithographic pen.

c. With various defining words prefixed, as *firmer chisel, mortise chisel, round chisel,* etc., **cold chisel,** a strong chisel entirely of iron or steel highly tempered, so as to cut cold iron (F. *ciseau à froid,* so called in contradistinction to the *ciseau à chaud,* or blacksmith's chisel for cutting hot iron, which, as it becomes itself hot in the process, is held by a withe or other temporary handle).

1662 Evelyn *Sculptura* 5 Some round cheezil or lathe perhaps it was. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* an. 1687 (R.) It was one man's work to be all day cutting out bars of iron into small pieces with a cold chisel. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 239 The Firmer Chisel is a thin broad chisel, with the sides parallel to a certain length, and then tapering, so as to become much narrower towards the shoulder. *Ibid.,* Paring chisel. 1827 Faraday *Chem. Manip.* § 1. 20 Some cold chissels, a screw driver..cutting chissels.

d. A surgical instrument of like make and use, for cutting bone. So **chisel-osteotome,** a chisel for dividing the bones in osteotomy.

1685 J. Cooke *Marrow Chirurg.* IV. II. iv. Fingers and Toes..may be removed either by fit Chizels or cutting-Mallets. 1871 T. Holmes *Syst. Surgery* (ed. 2) V. 1076 Sets of bone-cutting forceps and chisels. 1883 — (ed. 3) III.

825 With Maunder's chisel-'osteotome' there is less chance of disturbing the soft parts.

†**2.** ? A paint-brush. *Obs.*

a 1500 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 571 *Celeps*, a chesell to peynte wyth. [Cf. *Cath. Angl.*, A Brusch for paynterys, *celeps*.]

3. U. S. colloq. phr. *Full chisel*: at full speed, 'full drive'.

1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 95 The long shanks of a bittern .. a drivin away like mad full chizel arter a frog. 1878 MRS. STOWE *Poganuc P.* ix. 76 Then he'd turn and run up the narrow way, full chisel.

4. *attrib.* Resembling a chisel, chisel-shaped.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 58 The siluer scalit fyschis ..With fynnys schinand..And chesal [1874 chyssell] talis.

5. *Comb.*, as *chisel-edge*, *-mark*; *chisel-cut*, *-like*, *-pointed*, *-shaped* adjs.; **chisel-bone**, the one half of the lower jaw of the pike (fish); **chisel-draft**, a flat line, of the breadth of the chisel, cut on the edges of a stone which is to be dressed, to mark the level of the plane of the intended surface; **chisel-tooth**, a name given to the incisor teeth of rodent animals.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 214 Batrachomyomachia .. neatly described upon the *Chizel Bone of a large Pike's Jaw. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* XXX. (ed. 3) 449 Able to read dates in *chisel-cut mouldings. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* 261 *(note)* Driving a fair *chissel draft across the joints. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist. Mammalia* IV. 83 When any unnecessary branches project inward, they cut them off with their *chisel-like teeth. 1863 A. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* (1878) 612 The very *chisel-marks of the men who built the castle. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 9 The Kentish turnwrest-plough with a *chisel-pointed share. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist. Mammalia* IV. 8 [Incisors] with sharp *chisel-shaped edges. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 906/1 The long and large incisors of the Rodents have been termed..*Chisel-teeth.

Chisel, *sb.*2, another form of CHESIL, gravel.

Chisel, chissel (tʃi·z'l, tʃi·s'l), *sb.*3 Forms: 7 **chisel**(l, **cheasil**, **chizell**, **chesill**, 8 **chizzil**, 7, 9 **chissell**, **chizzel**(l. [The same word as CHESIL, GHISEL *sb.*2 gravel, applied to bran from its coarse gritty character.]

Bran (called in some localities 'sharps'); sometimes also applied to the coarsest flour in which some of the bran is left, 'whole meal'.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 95 [They eat] Grass, Oats, Cheasil, Hay, and Bread. *Ibid.* 198 Mix goats bloud with chisel steept in broath. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* v. 8 Common horse-bread..made of ordinarie Chissell, or branne. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 105. § 1 Chizell..which, hereaboutes, is called treate, in the South-country, branne. 1674 RAY *S. & E. Country Wds.* 61 Chizzell, bran. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 470 Coarse bread made of chesill. 1788 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), Chizzil, sb. bran (the common term). 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, Chizzel, bran, wheat skins from refining flour. 1877 PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Chissells*, the coarsest kind of flour. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*, When you get your corn grun, first comes the bran, then the chisel, then the fine flour.

Chisel (tʃi·zĕl), *v.*1 [f. CHISEL *sb.*1 which see for forms. Cf. F. *ciseler*. (Sense 3 is doubtfully connected.)]

1. *trans.* To cut, grave, pare, shape, etc. with a chisel. Often with *out*.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* iii. 16 A grece there was ychesyled all of stone Out of the rocke. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 297 The Stones chesseled and made smooth. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* E iij, With this and a Hammer to strike with, we Chissel the Ore out of Loughs in Pipe Works. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 129 People were at work chiselling several statues.

b. *absol.* To work with a chisel.

1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* II. 142 In these days no man will be content to chisel humbly.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiog.* xxix. 135 These all modify, repair, and chissel forth the body. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 119 It is as if there were some fine art to chisel thought.

3. *colloq.* or *slang.* To cheat, defraud. *To chisel out of*: to cheat of.

[History obscure: written evidence wanting.]

1808 JAMIESON, *Chizzel*, to cheat, to act deceitfully. [Its use at Winchester Coll. in 1821 is vouched for by the Warden of New College (the Rev. Dr. Sewell), and in 1839 by Rev. C. B. Mount. Mr. H. H. Gibbs says, 'quite a current word in England in 1835'.] 1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *To chisel*, to cheat, to swindle (comp. *To gouge*), a Western word .. 'have chiselled the people of California out of a million of dollars'. 1848 *Illust. Lond. News* 1 Apr. 220/3 We aint going to be chizzled out of it. 1856 SMYTH (U.S.) *Rom. Fam. Coins* 245 He muttered something about being 'chiselled' in the transaction. 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 31, I never can stand quiet and see people trying to chisel me.

Chisel, chizzel, *v.*2 *Sc.* [f. CHESSEL.] To press in a chessel or cheese-vat.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* July 379 (Jam.) Some ewe milk cheese ..pressed and chiselled wi' my ain hand.

Chiselled, -eled (tʃi·zĕld), *ppl. a.* [f. CHISEL *v.*1 (or *sb.*1) + -ED.]

1. Cut, shaped or wrought with a chisel.

1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 336 An exquisitely chiselled gem. 1885 *Athenæum* 9 May 606/3 To lay the bones in a chiselled space in the centre.

2. *fig.* Having clear and sharp outlines, as if cut with a chisel.

1821 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* II. i. 389 An incarnation of the poet's god In all his marble chisell'd beauty. 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 30 The broad and noble brow, and..the chiselled lip. 1830 TENNYSON *Character* v, With chiselled features clear and sleek. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 5. 39.

b. *fig.* of thought or its expression.

a 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) III. v. 331 That beautiful and chiselled style in which he habitually wrote. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* ii. (1873) 11 A more distinct and more highly chiselled notion. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* II. xiii. 222 A chiselled emphasis.

3. Shaped or edged like a chisel.

a 1737 M. GREEN *Sparrow & Diam.* iii. in *Dodsley* I. 147 With chizzled bill a spark ill set He loosen'd from the rest. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXX, A crowbar with chiseled edge.

Chiseller, -eler (tʃi·zĕlə). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who cuts or shapes with a chisel.

1883 *Times* 27 Aug. 5/6 The chiseller's and mason's skill ..seen in some .. finely-carved marble chimney-pieces.

Chiselling, -eling (tʃi·zĕlin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] Cutting or working with a chisel. Also *concr.* Chiselled work.

1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* I. xxxii. 224 His features are of the clearest Greek chiselling. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* ii. 20 His features..have..regularity in their chiseling. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* v. xlvii, Some bit of chiselling or engraving.

Chiselly (tʃi·z'li), *a.* and *adv. dial.* Also **chissely, chizzly**. [f. CHESIL, CHISEL *sb.*2 gravel.] Gravelly, gritty; grittily.

1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 208 A light mixed chissely land. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 55 Cheese made of cold Milk..is apt to cut chiselly, or that breaks or flies before the Knife. 1830 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Chizzly*, harsh and dry under the teeth. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Wd.-bk.*, *Chizzly*, gritty, sharp: said of earth or sand.

Chi·selmanship. *nonce-wd.* (See first quot.)

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. i. 28 That species of ornamental flourish, which, when it is done with a pen, is called penmanship, and when done with a chisel, should be called chiselmanship. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 86 (D.) This elaborate piece of chiselmanship.

Chisil(le, variant of CHESIL, gravel.

†**Chisly, chysly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. CHIS *a.* + -LY.2] ? Choicely, fondly.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B 543 Pat he chysly hade cherished he chastysed ful hardee.

Chissel(l, obs. form of CHISEL.

Chit (tʃit), *sb.*1 [Often identified with CHIT *sb.*3, but found more than two centuries earlier, and at a time when the latter (if it existed at all) existed as *chithe*. Seeing how this constantly renders *catulus*, we may compare it with *kitten*, *kitling*. Cf. also the Cheshire dial. *chit*, Sc. *cheet* 'puss', and *chitty*, *cheety* a cat. With sense 2 cf. *kid*, *cub*, *whelp* applied contemptuously to a child: as, however, sense 1 is obsolete, it is probable that people now often associate sense 2 with CHIT 3, as if='sprout', 'young slip'; cf. 'chit of a girl' with 'slip of a girl'.]

†**1.** The young of a beast; whelp, cub; kitten.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxiv. 15 There hadde diches the yrchoun, and nurshede out litle chittes [1388 whelpis]. *c* 1450 *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 624 *Murelegus*, *catus*, *catulus*, [glossed] catte, idem est, chytte. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 109 The lyon with his roryng awaketh his chittes. 1591 PERCYVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Gatillo*, a chit, *Catulus*. 1713 C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 129 That demure and seeming harmless Puss Herself, and mewing Chits regales with us.

2. Applied, more or less contemptuously, to a child, *esp.* a very young child (cf. *kid*); a brat.

c 1624 MIDDLETON *Game Chess* I. i, Priapus..Bacchus' and Venus' chit, is not more vicious. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* (1675) 340 But this lickerish Chit, I see, defeats her plot. 1682 DRYDEN *Satyr to Muse* 4 Scolding Wife and Starving Chits. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 474 While yet thou wast a grovelling, puling chit. 1864 H. JONES *Holiday Papers* 312 When I was a naughty little chit in a pinafore.

b. A person considered as no better than a child. 'Generally used of young persons in contempt' (J.); now, mostly of a girl or young woman.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, cccxliv, Silly Chitts they knew not what Hee mean't. 1694 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 42 When a Nation submits To be govern'd by Chits. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xi, As for the chits about town, there is no bearing them about one. 1812 CRABBE *Flirtat.* Wks. 1834 V. 267 A girl, a chit, a child! 1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xii, A little chit of a miller's daughter of eighteen. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1872) 108 To be in love with a young chit of fourteen. 1879 MACQUOID *Berksh. Lady* 193 He either marries a kitchen-wench, or some chit twenty years his junior.

3. *attrib.* (Cf. CHITTY *a.*2, CHITTYFACE.)

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* x, He was so silly as to like her good-for-little chit face.

Chit, *sb.*2 [CHICH, chick-pea, lentil, was in 16th c. corrupted to *chits*, which being taken as plural, yielded a singular *chit*. Sense 3 is entirely doubtful, and may belong to the prec. or following word.]

†**1.** = CHICH, chiches, or chick-peas. *Obs.*

a. pl. *chits.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 90 b, *Cicer*, and the pulse called in latin *ervum* (in englishe I suppose chittes). 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 90 a, Lenticula is a poultz called chittes, whiche..I translate peason. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 149/8 Chits, pulse, *lenticula*. 1578 COOPER *Thes.* s.v. *Acacia*, The seede whereof is lyke to chittes. 1620 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. xv. (1639) 124 Minister Chits wel rosted.

b. sing.

1589 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 267 A few seedes in the figure of chit or Lentil.

†**2.** A freckle or wart. *Obs.* [cf. L. *lentigo* f. *lens*.]

1552 HULOET, Chyts in the face lyke vnto wartes, which is a kynde of pulse, *lenticula*. *a* 1677 JUNIUS *Etymol.*, Chit, *idem cum* Freckle, *Lentigo*. 1755 JOHNSON, *Chit*, a freckle..Seldom used.

3. *pl.* Small rice.

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 477, 3,243 lbs. of 'broken' rice, 570 lbs. of 'chits' or 'small'. In the Carolina mills the product is divided into 'prime', 'middling' (broken), 'small' or 'chits', and 'flour' or 'douse'.

Chit (tʃit), *sb.*3 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 **chitte**, 5 **chytte**, 6 **chyt**, 6–8 **chitt**. [This and its verb of identical form appear about 1600: nothing is known of their history, but it is conjectured that the sb. may be a somehow changed descendant of ME. CHITHE, OE. *cīðe* in same sense. But the shortening of the long vowel in such a position, and the change of *ð* to *t*, are in the present state of our knowledge inexplicable.] A shoot, sprout.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIII. iv, The stone or kernell of the Date .. hath a round specke .. whereat the root or chit beginneth first to put forth. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Malt*, The Barley..will..begin to shew the Chit or Sprit at the Root-end of the Corn. 1886 *W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Chit*, the first sprout of seeds or potatoes. 'I have set him to rub off the chits.'

†**Chit,** *sb.*4 Obsolete name of a bird: the Tit, Titlark, or Meadow Pipit. [So called from its short and feeble note: cf. CHIT *v.*2 and CHEET *v.*]

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* IV. iii. 83 May-Chit, Spawe, Churre, Peeper..Sea and Land Larkes. 1611 COTGR., *Alouette de pré*, the chit, or small meddow-larke. *c* 1668 SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1852) III. 507 The..May chit is a little dark grey bird.

Chit (tʃit), *sb.*5 *Anglo-Indian.* Short for CHITTY.

1785 in SETON-KARR I. 114 (Y.) [They] may know his terms by sending a chit. 1794 H. BOYD *Ind. Observer* 147 (Y.) The petty but constant and universal manufacture of chits which prevails here. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 109 The apparently time-wasting system .. which we shall denominate the Chit-system. *a* 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* III. xxi. 294 The chit was found on Miss Crawford's dressing-table; a chit which nobody wrote, but which every body read. 1871 *Athenæum* 2 Sept. 296 In India the practice of writing chits, i.e. notes, on the smallest provocation has always been carried to excess. 1879 E. S. BRIDGES *Round World* 97 Everything [in Hong Kong] is done by what is called chits.

Chit, *sb.*6 A small *frow* or cooper's cleaving-tool used in cleaving laths (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

†**Chit** (tʃit), *v.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 **chet**. [Goes with CHIT *sb.*3, as its immed. source, or immediate derivative: cf. to *sprout*, *bud*, *seed*, etc.] *intr.* Of seed: To sprout, germinate.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 22 Dill seed will chit within foure daies, Lectuce in fiue. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* I. 280 That steeped barly sprouting and chitting againe. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* i. § 4 To Sprout and Chet the Sooner. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s.v. *Chitting*, Seed..is said to chit, when it shoots its small Roots first into the Earth. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* § 15 (1813) 239 Laying it [seed] in damp mould till it begins to chit. 1883 *Hants. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chit*, to bud, or germinate. 1886 *W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s.v., The corn has not chitted a deal. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chit*, to sprout.

†**Chit,** *v.*2 *Obs. rare.* [Imitative of the sound: cf. CHEET *v.*, CHIT *sb.*4, CHITTER *v.*] *intr.* To chirp.

a 1639 WARD *Serm.* 108 (D.) He soars like an eagle, not respecting the chitting of sparrows.

Chitch, obs. form of CHICH.

Chit-chat (tʃi·tʃ,tʃæt). [Formed by reduplication from CHAT *sb.*1; cf. *tittle-tattle*, *bibble-babble*, etc. The reduplication implies repetition or reciprocation, possibly with diminutive effect. Johnson says 'A word only used in ludicrous conversation'; it is now quite serious, though familiar.]

1. Light chat; light familiar conversation.

1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 52 'Tis the custom of foolish people ..in their chit chat to be always biting people's reputation behind their back. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 210 The dear Prattler .. began such a bewitching Chit-chat with Mrs. Jervis. *a* 1746 CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. cxii. 306 The frivolous chit-chat of idle companies. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 179, I take up a book as a companion, with whom I can have an easy cheerful chit-chat. 1847 *Man in Moon* Jan. I. 3 Trifles that may..promote chit-chat and pleasant feelings, which we hold to be the great end of a dessert.

2. Matter of current gossip or common small talk; what people are talking about.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 197 ¶ 3 If Ralph had Learning added to the common Chit-Chat of the Town. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxiv. 124 Play-wrights, and opificers of chit-chat. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xi. 74 One was sure to hear all the chit-chat and gossip of the day. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxiii, An additional scrap of local chit-chat.

b. *attrib.*

1714 *Spect.* No. 560 ¶ 4, I am a Member of a Female Society who call ourselves the Chit-Chat Club. 1819 *Month. Rev.* XC. 1 The careless chit-chat letters of eminent men.

Chit-chit-chat. *nonce-wd.* [Imitative of the sound meant: cf. CHIT *v.*2 and prec.]

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Decay* (1633) 501 Then flees the shame-less Bat Among the Birds, and with her Chit-chit-chat Shee seems to sing.

Chiter, -lin, obs. ff. CHITTER, CHITTERLING.

†Chithe. *Obs.* [OE. *cīð* young shoot, sprout, germ = OS. *kīd*, OHG. *kīdi* (MHG. *kîde*, Ger. dial. *keide*) :—OTeut. **kīþó-z* f. root *ki-* to split, sprout: see CHINE *sb.*[1], *v.*[1].]

1. A tiny shoot, sprout, or blade of grass or any plant; a glume or awn of chaff, a mote.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxiii. vi, Ðu meaht gesion lytelne cīþ on ðines brōður eagan. Ðæt is se smala ciið. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* xxxii. 2 Swa dropan ofer gærsa cīþas. — *Hom.* (Thorpe) I. 100 Hwæt eac seo eorðe cyð mid hire ciðum. *a* 1100 in Wr.-Wülcker 416 *Gramina*, cīþas.

2. Applied to the filamentous organs in flowers, *esp.* to the style or stigma: see CHIVE[2], and CHIRE.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xci. (Br. M. MS. addit. 27944) *De Lilio*, And þe flour [lilye] haþ wiþ inne, as it were, smal þrede þat conteyneþ þe seed. In þe myddil stondeþ chiþes of saffran [Pliny *stantibus in medio crocis*; MS. Bodl. chiþes; Harl. 814 chiris, Harl. 4789 schyres; ed. W. de Worde 1495 chiers: see also CHIRE, CHIVE[2]].

Chitin (kəi·tin). *Zool.* and *Chem.* Also **-ine.** [a. F. *chitine*, f. Gr. χιτών frock, tunic: see -IN. (The etymological formation would be *chitonin.*)] The organic substance which forms the elytra and integuments of insects and the carapaces of crustacea.

1836–39 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 881/2 The..substance that constitutes the hard portion of the dermo-skeleton is called chitine by Odier. 1874 SCHORLEMMER *Carbon Compds.* 467 Chitin, $C_9H_{15}NO_6$, is the principal constituent of the horny cover of beetles and crustaceans. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* i. 53 The existence of cellulose as a constituent of chitin. *fig.* 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* 331 Words are mere chitine. *attrib.* 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 113 A superficial homogenous chitin layer. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* II. i. 7 Empty..chitine sacs.

Hence **Chi·tinize** *v. trans.*, to convert into chitin; **Chi·tiniza·tion**, conversion into chitin; **Chi·tino-calca·reous** *a.*, containing chitin and lime.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 254 Chitinised tendons. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 22 Chitinised cuticles. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 133 [They] obtain considerable rigidity by chitinization. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish*, Its [the crayfish's] chitino-calcareous body-walls.

Chitinous (kəi·tinəs), *a.* [f. prec. + -OUS.] Of the nature of, or consisting of, chitin.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* App. D. 539 A flexible chitinous investment. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 324 The chitinous coats of insects.

Chitling (tʃi·tliŋ). Also **chitlin.** [See CHITTERLING.]

1. Another form of CHITTERLING: widely used in Eng. dialects, and in U. S.: cf. also CHIDLING.

1886 COLE *S. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chitlings.* 1887 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 31 Dec. 2/4 A dish of smoking sausages was flanked by a dish of chitlins. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Chitlings*.. the small intestines of the pig—usually fried as a great delicacy amongst the poor. 1888 ADDY *Sheffield Gl.* s.v., To beg the chitlings of pigs. 1888 *Oxford & Berksh. Gl.*, Chidlings or chitlings.

2. *fig.* Rags, tatters, shreds. *U. S.*

a 1848 ROBB *Squatter Life* (Bartlett), They were tearing my character all to chitlins. 1855 HALIBURTON *Hum. Nat.* (1859) 188 (Bartlett), To tear my reputation to chitlins.

‖ **Chiton** (kəi·tɒn). [a. Gr. χιτών frock, tunic; coat of mail.]

‖ **1.** The ancient Greek tunic.

1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 337 The male chiton was a woollen shirt originally without sleeves. 1885 *Athenæum* 5 Dec. 741/2 His dress, a scarlet chiton bordered with gold.

2. A genus of Molluscs having a boat-shaped shell consisting of a series of eight separate plates in contact or overlapping each other.

1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 301 The anatomy of the chiton. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ix. 266 These with the multivalve Chitons, form the Gastropods. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* viii. 503 The Chitons have existed from the Silurian epoch..with very little modification.

Chitter (tʃi·tə), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **chiter, cheter** 5 **chyter,** 6 **chydder,** 6–7 **chytter,** 6– **chitter.** [A parallel form to CHATTER, expressing a more attenuated action of the same kind: cf. *drop, drip, chop, chip, jabber, jibber*, etc. Cf. also CHIT *v.*[2]]

1. Of birds: To utter a short series of sharp thin sounds, to twitter. Formerly used also in the senses *chatter*, and *chirp*. *Obs.* or ? *dial.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 72 Of hir song, it was so lowd and yerne As eny swalwe chitering on a berne. — *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 844 They mowe wel chiteren as þat doon Iayes. 1387 TREVISA Higden (Rolls) I. 239 in *Cath. Angl.* 64 *note*, With mouth than chetereth the stare. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 40 Chyteryng as chowȝes. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 315/1 The Swalowes chyteryd and Songe. 1530 PALSGR. 484/2, I chytter, as a yonge byrde dothe before she can synge her tune. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 134 b, A Sparrow, chirping and chyttering to other Sparrowes. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 91 No music's heard the fields among; Save where the hedge-chats chittering play.

b. *trans.* (also with *out*).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 328 She.. chitereth out in her langage What falshede is in mariage. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 129 (Jam.), They chitter their farewell.

2. To shiver with cold, to tremble. *dial.* and *Sc.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.*, Se, for God avowe, for cold as I chydder. *a* 1796 BURNS *Cauld blaws the wind*, The birds sit chittering in the thorn.

3. To 'chatter' as the teeth. Now *Sc.*

1535 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 424 The coldnesse of the snow shal make their teeth for to gnashe and chytter in theyr heades. 1728 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* v. i, Your teeth they chitter, hair like bristles stan. *a* 1822 SIR A. BOSWELL *Skeldon Haughs*, Some teeth in angry fit may chitter.

Chitter (tʃi·tər), *sb.* [f. prec.]

1. Twitter.

1869 MRS. WHITNEY *Hitherto* xi. 147 The faint chitter of birds.

2. *dial.* [prob. agent-sb. f. CHIT *v.*[2]]

1887 *Dict. Kentish Dial., Chitter*, the wren.

3. *Comb.*, **chitter-pouch** *dial.* = CHATTERBAG.

1864 CAPERN *Devon Provinc., Chitter-Pooch*, a gabbler.

Chitter, chitteril, dial. var. of CHITTERLING.

Chi·tter-cha·tter. *rare.* A reduplicated extension of CHATTER: cf. CHIT-CHAT.

1712 LADY STRAFFORD in *Wentworth Papers* (1883) 283 You desired all the Chitter Chatter I heard.

Chittering (tʃi·tərin), *vbl. sb.* Also **chithering.** [f. CHITTER *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. CHITTER; twittering, shivering, chattering.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 19 The swalow Progne.. made her chiteryng. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. xix. 34 a, Of birdes.. Carus fyrste marked the chyttering. 1552 HULOET, Chytteryng, quiueryng or shakyng for cold. 1827 in Hone *Every-Day Bk.* II. 903 The chithering of grasshoppers. 1870 J. MACGREGOR *Rob Roy on Jordan*, It was only the chittering of their bills. *Mod. Sc.* He could not speak for the chittering of his teeth.

2. *Comb.*, in **chittering-bite, -crust, -piece,** (*Sc.*), a bit of bread, etc., taken to prevent shivering or chattering of the teeth; cf. *shivering-bite.*

1808 JAMIESON, Boys.. call that bit of bread, which they preserve for eating after bathing, a chittering piece. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 529 The Greeks.. appear to have begun the day with a sort of 'chittering crust' (ἀκράτισμα).

Chittering (tʃi·tərin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That chitters (in all the senses of the vb.).

1785 BURNS *Winter Night* iv, Whare wilt thou cow'r thy chittering wing. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 176 The chittering cricket. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* II. ii. 83 Wauken, at cauld-rife sax o'clock My chitterin' frame.

Chitterling (tʃi·tərliŋ) (gen. in *pl.*): Forms: 3, 6 **cheterling,** 5 **chytyr-, chiterlynge,** 6 **chyter-, chetter-, chytterlyng, chiterling,** 7 **chiter-,** 7–9 **chitterlin,** 6– **chitterling.** [Found also in the dial. forms *chidling, chitling, chitter, chitteril*; the primary form and derivation are doubtful. The Germ. *kutteln* chawdrons, MHG. *kutel*, agrees in sense, but has only a remote relation phonetically, coming nearest to the form *chidling.*]

1. The smaller intestines of beasts, as of the pig, *esp.* as an article of food prepared by frying or boiling. Sometimes filled with mince-meat or force-meat, as a kind of sausage.

c 1280 R. DE GRAYSTANES in *Hist. Dunelm. Script. tres* (1839) 57 [Women quarrelling as they wash 'inwards' at the stream] Deinde solebamus crines evellere pungnis, cum cheterlingis et monifauldes mutuo nos cedere [=cædere]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 76 Chytyrlynge, *scrutellum, scrutum.* 1530 PALSGR. 205/1 Chyterlyng, *endoile.* 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 22 a, The inwarde of beastes, as trypes and chytterlynges. 1585 J. HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator*, A haggise: some call it a chitterling: some a hogs harslet. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* I. vii. Wks. 1873 II. 40 How fare I?..as well as heart can wish, with Calves chaldrons and chitterlings. 1611 COTGR., *Andouille*, a linke, or chitterling; a big hogges gut stuffed with small guts [etc.], cut into small pieces, and seasoned with pepper and salt. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. II. 120 His warped Ear hung o'er the Strings, Which was but Souce to Chitterlings. 1747–96 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v, Fill up your Chitterlings with the stuffing. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Chitterils*, the stomach of the pig, eaten as tripes. 1878 DICKINSON *Cumberl. Gloss., Chitters*, the small entrails of the goose or sheep.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1617 MINSHEU *Doctor*, Chitterlin or fat gut, *G. le gras boyeau.* 1619 MIDDLETON *Inner Temp. Masque* Wks V. 139, I know him by his gauntness, his thin chitterlings; He would undo a tripe-wife. 1666 WHARTON *Wks.* (1683) 413 Th' Indignities once offer'd to our King, Reduce ye [Dutch] from a Cheese, t'a Chitterling. 1687 SHADWELL *Juvenal* 305.

†2. A frill, ruff, or ornamental pleating; *esp.* the frill down the breast of a shirt. *Obs.*

[It has been suggested that this use is due to the likness of such a frill to the mesentery, called by Butchers the 'frill' or 'crow': cf. Ger. *gekröse* used in same way.]

[1568 *Like Will to Like* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 310, I learn'd to make ruffs like calves chitterlings.] 1576 GASCOIGNE *Delic. Diet Droonkardes* (1786) 18 Of a French ruffe, [we make] an English Chytterling. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 120 Let..Chitterlings be worne for statute lace. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xvii. (1824) 323 Exuberant chitterlings..puffed out at the neck and bosom. 1849 SIR G. HEAD *Tour Many Days Rome* I. 70 Arranging his paper ruffles and chitterlin.

b. *attrib.*, like a chitterling, frilled in the manner of a chitterling. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1766 [C. ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* xi. (1804) 92 With a chitterlin shirt, and a buckle of stone. 1842 AKERMAN *Wiltshire Gloss.* s.v., Here comes old Warder wi' his chitterlin vrill.

3. [Treated as dim. of CHIT *sb.*[1]] A little chit.

1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 163 She was but poor ten years old, A little snotty Chitterling. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. iii. 176 'I'll soon stop thy prate, chitterling!'

Chittish (tʃi·tiʃ), *a. rare.* [f. CHIT *sb.*[1] + -ISH[1].] Somewhat of a chit.

1871 *Daily News* 29 Dec., The young chittish girl.

†Chittle, *v. Sc. Obs.* [cf. CHIT *v.*[2] and CHITTER.] To twitter, warble.

1810 CROMEK *Remains Nithsdale Song* 119 (Jam.), The lintie chittles sad in the high tower wa'.

Chitty (tʃi·ti), *sb. Anglo-Indian.* [a. Hindī *chiṭṭhī*, Mahrāṭī *chiṭṭī*:—Skr. *chitra* spot, mark, etc.] 'A letter or note; also, a certificate given to a servant, or the like; a pass' (Yule).

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* III. iv. 126, I sent my Gulleon Peon.. with his Master's Chitty, or Pass, to the Governor. 1786 *Tippoo's Let.* 284 (Y.) Every merchant from Muscat who brings you a chitty from Meer Kâzim. 1829 *Mem. of Col. Mountain* (ed. 2) 80 (Y.) He wanted a chithee or note, for this is the most note-writing country under heaven.

†Chitty, *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. CHIT *sb.*[2] + -Y[1].] Freckled or warty.

1552 HULOET, Chytty, or full of chyttes or wartes, *lentiginosus.* *c* 1729 R. DRURY *Rural Milliners* II. xi, Shall they, such chitty Jades, so happy be.

Chitty, *a.*[2] [Apparently deduced from CHITTY-FACE, q.v., but afterwards associated with CHIT *sb.*[1]] Said of the face: **a.** Lean and pinched. **b.** Puny, childish, baby-like.

1616 *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 229 A chittie, well complexion'd face; And yet it wants a beard. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. IV. i. (1651) 519 Every Lover admires his Mistress, though she..have a..lean, thin, chitty face. 1755 JOHNSON, *Chitty*, childish, like a baby.

†Chitty-face. *Obs.* Also 7 **chichie-, chits-, chit-face,** 7–8 **chittiface.** [Possibly originally F. *chicheface* thin face, pinched-face (see CHICHEVACHE), perverted by association with CHICH, with CHIT *sb.*[1] or [2], or with CHITTY.]

1. A term of reproach: thin-face, pinched-face; in later usage, baby-face.

1601 MUNDAY *Downf. R. Earl of Huntington* I iij You halfe-fac't groat, you thick [? thin] cheekt chittiface. 1602 J. COOKE *Good Wife* II. iii, That leane chittiface, that famine, that leane Enuy, that all bones. 1611 COTGR., *Chiche-face*, a chichiface, micher, sneake-bill. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, *Chittiface* proprie est facies parua et exigua. 1632 SHERWOOD, A chittie-face, or chichie-face, *Ciche-face.* 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* III, Now, now, you little Witch, now you Chitsface. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Chitti-face*, a little puiny Child. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*

2. *attrib.* = CHITTY-FACED.

1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* II. i, The peaking chitface page hit me ith' teeth with it [so ed. 1631; ed. 1779 and mod. edd. have altered it to *chitty-face*].

Chitty-faced, *a. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Having a thin pinched face; child-faced, girl-faced.

a 1622 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* III. ii, A tender, puling, nice, chitty fac'd squall 'tis. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* IV. xiii, Squabbling with yon Chitty-faced thing as he would have me marry. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 70 Brow-beaten by a chitty-faced girl? 1877 *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss., Chitty-faced*, baby-faced. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss., Chitty-faced*, with white, pinched features.

Chiule. *Hist.* [A modernization of *chiula*, the Latinized form, in Nennius, of OE. *ciol, céol*:—WGer. *kiul*, ON. *kjóll*, barge, large ship, see KEEL. In Gildas it appears as *cyula.* Used occasionally by modern historical writers.] An Old English or Norse ship of war.

c 550 GILDAS xxiii, Tribus, ut lingua ejus, exprimitur, *cyulis*, nostra lingua longis navibus. [Hence BÆDA I. xv, tribus longis navibus. OE. CHRON. anno 449 On þrim ceolum.] *a* 800 NENNIUS xxviii, Tres chiulæ. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 11 The tradition is, that they came to his aid with three chiule carrying 1600 men. 1849 LYTTON *K. Arthur* XI. xciv, Your chiules..rot within your crowded bay. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* iv. 118 The Humber .. Hither the Anglians, Danes, and Northmen directed their chiules. [18.. *Gildas* § 23 in Bohn 6 *OE. Chron.* 310 In three cyuls, as they call them.]

†Chiurm, chiorm. *Obs.* [a. F. *chiourme*, 16–18th c., also *chiorme*, ad. It. *ciurma*, Genoese *ciusma*, Sp. *chusma.* Ulterior origin doubtful: see Littré and Diez.] A crew or gang of slaves rowing a galley; also *contemptuous* 'crew', 'gang'.

[*c* 1645 HOWELL *Letters* I. i. 22 He went aboard the Cape Gallie.. passing through the Churma of slaves.] 1655 *Theophania* 85 The Chiorm.. consisted of twenty Banks, and twenty Slaves on a Bank. 1692 tr. *Sallust*, To Rdr., That insipid clutter which that impertinent and trifling Chiurm of Pedants make, that call themselves Expositors. *a* 1734 NORTH *Life Sir D. North* (1744) 59 Being well acquainted with..a Bey of a Galley, he procured of him a String of Slaves out of his *Chiurm*..to work in his building [*margin* Served by a Chiurm of Galley Slaves].

Chiuyng, var. of CHEVING, *Obs.*

Chiv, variant of CHIVE *sb.*[3]

Chivachee, -ie, var. of CHEVACHEE, *Obs.*

†Chival. *Obs.* [see CHEVAL.] A horse.

1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 148 b, I.. Upon the captive chivals came into my tents againe [In mea captivis castra revectus equis]. 1598 *Mucedorus* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 204 And raise his Chival with a lasting fame.

Chivaler, -ier, obs. f. CHEVALIER.

Chivalresque (ʃivălrĕ·sk), *a.* Also **chev-.** [cf. mod.F. *chevalresque*, It. *cavalleresco*, Cat. *caballeresc*, Sp. *caballeresco*; f. *chevalier, cavallero*, etc.: see CHEVALIER, and -ESQUE.] Wearing the garb, manners, or spirit of chivalry.

1800 *Month. Mag.* IX. 6 These stories.. received first in Armorica their chivalaresque garb. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 313 The scientific and chevaleresque race of Andalusia and Granada. *Ibid.* II. 215 The terms of the verdict seem to us somewhat chevalresque. 1817 GODWIN *Mandeville* II.

71 (D.) A strange mixture in it of the gallant and the chevaleresque. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLII. 205 His manners were..courteous and chivalresque.

Chivalric (ʃivæ·lrik, ʃi·vălrik, tʃ-), *a.* [f. CHIVALRY + -IC; cf. *geometr-ic*, etc. (The first pronunciation is that sanctioned by the poets.)] Of or pertaining to chivalry; chivalrous.

1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* (ed. 2) I. 89 The innocence of her, whom you defend with so chivalric an air. 1824 BYRON *Deform. Transf.* II. ii, 'Gainst a foe I would not warrant thy chivalric heart More than Pelides' heel. 1824 CAMPBELL *Theodric*, Some extant spirit of chivalric kind. 1836 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 422/1 [At Drury Lane] *Chevy Chase* a grand chivalric entertainment, was produced. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xxvii. 319 The spirit of the chivalric days had been restored under better auspices.

Chivalrist (ʃi·vălrist, tʃ-). *rare.* [f. CHIVALRY + -IST.] An admirer of mediæval chivalry.

1862 *All Year Round* VII. 259, I wish the pseudo-chivalrists to learn what the Sir Launcelots and the Elaines actually were, and how they lived.

Chivalriza·tion. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. assumed vb. *chivalrize* (f. CHIVALRY) + -ATION.] The action of making chivalric or chivalresque.

1800 *Month. Mag.* IX. 6 William of Britanny, Walter Chatillon and others preceded Guido Colonna and the Italian romancers in the chivalrization of ancient Epopœas.

Chivalrous (ʃi·vălrəs, tʃi·v-), *a.* Forms: 4 **chevalrouss, -rus, chevelrous, -russ,** 4–6 **chyualrous, -rus, cheuelrous(e, -rus,** 4–7 **cheualrous,** 5 **chevalerous(e, -allrus, chiualrus, -allrouse,** 6 **cheualrus, -ryous, -allorous,** 4–6, 8–9 **chivalrous.** [ME., a. OF. *chevalerous, chevaleros, -us, -eus, -eux* (not in mod.F.), f. *chevalier* CHEVALIER: see -OUS. In its original use this word became obsolete both in French and English before 1600, perhaps shortly after 1530 (Lord Berners), for in Shakspere, Spenser, and Dicts. *c* 1600, it was merely traditional. It reappears in Bailey's Dict., 1721–31, as a word of Spenser and Chaucer. Johnson 1755 has it merely as a Spenserian word 'now out of use'. But in the latter part of the 18th c. it was revived by writers on the romances of chivalry, and has become again a living word referring either to the historical or the ideal chivalry of the Middle Ages. The early pronunciation as shown copiously in alliterative verse was (as in OF.) with tʃ-; since its revival it is more generally pronounced with ʃ-, as if from modern French (where it is not found).]

I. In early use.

†1. Like, or having the characteristics of, a (mediæval) knight or man-at-arms; *esp.* doughty, valorous. (See quot. 1611.) *Obs.* exc. as forming part of sense 3.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2399 Cheualrous kny3tez. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 802 Diomede was .. Hardy, testife, strong, and cheualrous. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3651 Achilles, a choise kyng & cheuallrus in armys. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 31 No chyvalrus chiftan may chere hym. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 63 To make hym more cheualerouse than eny othre of hys tyme. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) Pref. 3 The chyualrous feates and marcyall prowesses of the vyctoryous knyghtes of tymes paste. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 81 Ile answer thee in any faire degree, Or Chiualrous designe of knightly triall. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 1, In brave poursuitt of chevalrous emprize. 1611 COTGR., *Chevalereux*, cheualrous, doughty, valorous, valiant, couragious, stout, bold.

†b. Of places: Of warlike renown. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 2 A more chyvalrous town then Troy was oon In londe was never seen. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. v. (iv.) 77 O worthy Troiane wallis cheualrus [Inclyta bello].

II. In modern (revived) use.

2. Of or pertaining to the Age of Chivalry, or to the knights of that age (as viewed historically).

1774 WARTON *Eng. Poetry* I. § 3. 148 But to sing romantic and chivalrous adventures was a very different task. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 153 The old feudal and chivalrous spirit of fealty. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* IX. ii. (1837) 511 The manners of chivalrous times do not make so fair an appearance in Monstrelet. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VII. vi, By the Crusades chivalry became more religious, religion more chivalrous. *Ibid.* The chivalrous word courtesy designates a new virtue, not ordained by our religion. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 482 The chivalrous spirit is, above all things, a class spirit. The good knight is bound to endless fantastic courtesies towards men, and still more towards women, of a certain rank; he may treat all below that rank with any degree of scorn and cruelty. *Ibid.* 483 The whole chivalrous idea, an idea quite un-English. 1882 — *Wm. Rufus* II. 173 The massacre of Limoges, the most truly chivalrous deed ever done.

3. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the ideal knight; possessing all the virtues attributed to the Age of Chivalry; characterized by pure and noble gallantry, honour, courtesy, and disinterested devotion to the cause of the weak or oppressed. Sometimes, 'gallant, or disinterestedly devoted in the service of the female sex'; sometimes, in ridicule = 'quixotic'.

1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* IX. ii, Eminent instances of chivalrous virtue. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 106 Boasting of the 'chivalrous' treatment she [woman] enjoys. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. App. 353 Certainly a most unpromising and chivalrous attempt. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 13 A chivalrous perception of the meaning of the word duty. 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 88 Positively, Granville, you are quite chivalrous in her defence. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 45 Frank is the most generous, chivalrous fellow in the world.

4. Of knightly position or rank. *rare.*

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xx, Of gentle blood and chivalrous rank.

Chivalrously (ʃi·vălrəsli, -tʃ-), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^{2}.] In a chivalrous manner: †a. Bravely, valiantly, gallantly. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 89 The king full chewalrusly, Defendyt all his cumpany. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxxi. 45 The..englysshmen assanted chyualrously. 1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram., Cauallerestamente*, cheuallorously, or valiantly.

b. In the manner of the ideal knight; with disinterested devotion and ideal courtesy.

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. xxi. 661 To his accomplices he was religiously and chivalrously faithful. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 129 His colleagues chivalrously defended him. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 7 June 4/6 It is recorded how chivalrously the Emperor kissed her hand.

Chi·valrousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Chivalrous quality or character.

1863 THORNBURY *True as Steel* III. 127 There was a certain revelling chivalrousness still left in this man.

Chivalry (ʃi·vălri, tʃi·vălri). Forms: 3–4 **chy-, chivalerye, -ie,** 4 **chevalerie, chyualrie,** 4–5 **chiualrye,** 4–6 **cheuelry(e, chevelry,** *Sc.* **chewalry,** 4–7 **chevalrie, -ry, chyualry(e, chivalrie,** 5 **cheyvalery(e, chevallry,** 6 **chevalree,** 7 **chivaldry, -altry,** 5– **chivalry.** [ME., a. OF. *chevalerie* (11th c.), *chivalerie* = Pr. *cavalaria*, Sp. *caballería*, Pg. *cavalleria*, It. *cavalleria* knighthood, horse-soldiery, cavalry, a Romanic deriv. of late L. *caballerius* (Capitularies 807):—L. *caballāri-us* rider, horseman, CAVALIER: see -ERY, -RY. (The same word has in later times come anew from It. into Fr. and Eng., as *cavalerie*, CAVALRY.) As a ME. word the proper historical pronunciation is with tʃ-; but the more frequent pronunciation at present is with ʃ-, as if the word had been received from modern French.]

1. *collect.* Knights or horsemen equipped for battle.

†a. The contemporary name for the 'men-at-arms', or mounted and fully armed fighting-men, of the Middle Ages. *Obs.* (In OF. *chevalier* translates *miles*, *chevalerie* = *militia*.)

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 1495 He schipeth into Libie, With al his faire chivalrie. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 2217 Þai wolde after vs .. Wiþ wonder-gret cheualrie, And do vs schame and vileinie. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 252 A parte of the chivalrie With him to suppe in compaignie Hath bede. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 203 With fourty thowsande chevalry Of worthy men of Were. 1485 MALORY *Arthur* I. xiv. (Globe) 39/2 The eleven kings with their chivalry never turned back. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxvii. 302 Sir John Mountfort.. had..taken all the cheualry of Bretayne.

†b. *as collective sing.* A body of men-at-arms. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 787 King Eduard..gaderit a gret cheuelry.

†c. Applied by early translators to the horsemen (ἵππος, *equitatus*, *equites*) of ancient Greece and Rome, for which CAVALRY is the modern equivalent. *Obs.*

1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 15 Lucius Tarquinius..captayn of cheualry. 1532 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 4030 Prince Tytus, with his Chewalrye. *c* 1580 SIDNEY *Psalms* XX. vi, Let trust of some men be In chariots, and some in chivalry [*hi in curribus et hi in equis*]. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 651 Hermogenes master of the Chiualrie, was slaine. 1796 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. xxvi. (1715) 181 The chivalry shall be detacht out of the most puissant and wealthy Athenians.

†d. Rarely applied to CAVALRY in the ordinary modern sense. *Obs.*

1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte of Warre* 59 a. 1693 LUTTRELL. *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 65 The elector of Bavaria had remounted his chivalry.

e. As a historical term for the mediæval men-at-arms. Occasionally applied poetically or idealistically to 'cavalry' or 'horsemen' in general, *esp.* when chivalrous gallantry is attributed.

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 13 The lordes and chevaltre of France..wolde have stoppyd [Hen. V] the kynges waye, that he shulde not passe to Callys. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* I. (1880) 5 Able .. to decke the fieldes with lustie cheualrie. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 20 And by his Light Did all the Cheualrie of England moue To do braue Acts. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 307 The Red-Sea Coast, whose waves orethrew Busiris and his Memphian Chivalrie. *Ibid.* 765 At the Soldan's Chair Defy'd the best of Panim Chivalry To mortal Combat. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xv. 518 A valorous knight, who charged at the head of the Spanish chivalry .. against the Moors. 1802 CAMPBELL *Hohenlinden*, Wave, Munich! all thy banners wave, And charge with all thy chivalry! 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 311 They met with some of the 'chivalry' of that noted pass. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* v. ii. (1864) 281 Cortez and his chivalry rode down the whole extent of the great street.

f. In more extended and complimentary sense: Gallant gentlemen.

1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xxi, There was a sound of revelry by night, And Belgium's capital had gathered then Her Beauty and her Chivalry, and bright The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 408 When Loveliness and Chivalry Were met to feast together. 1883 W. H. BREWER in *Daily Tel.* 10 July 5/3 The galloping turf was for the chivalry of the South.

†2. As at one time the 'chivalry' constituted the main strength of a mediæval army (the archers slingers, etc. being mere subordinate adjuncts), the word had sometimes the value of 'army', 'host'.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxi. 33 Phicol, the prince of his chyualrye [Vulg. *princeps exercitus ejus*]. 1388 — *Jer.* xix. 13 Thei sacrifieden to al the chyualrie [1382 kny3thed] of heuene. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 275 All the chyualry of heuen prayseth her. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 94/3 A grete companye of cheualrye of heuen.

3. The position and character of a knight, knighthood. †a. generally. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 216 Þo hii seye her kyng aslawe, flour of chyualerye! *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1818 *Lucrece*, Whi hast tow don dispit to chiualrye? Whi hast thow don this lady vilanye? 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 237 How this king in womanhede Was falle fro chivalerie. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* A iiij b, Foure vertues of cheualry. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal., To his Bk.*, To him that is the President Of Noblesse and of chevalree. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* C iiij, Great Bolingbrooke this type of chiualrie. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 249 Braue Troylus the Prince of Chiualrie. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Pal. & Arc.* 1. 101 He swore That by the faith which knights to knighthood bore, And whate'er else to chivalry belongs. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Butler* Wks. II. 185 Pedantic ostentation of knowledge which has no relation to chivalry.

†b. In early use, *esp.* Bravery or prowess in war; warlike distinction or glory. Phrase, *To do chivalry. Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 211 He bed hym sywy, trwelyche to do chyualerye. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 225 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 279 Hy weren men of Chevalerie. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 345 Thai saw Thar fayis ridand .. Willful to do chewalry. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 45 Fro þe time þat he ferst bigan To riden out, he louede chyualrye Trouthe and honour fredom and curtesye. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5985 Thurghe Achilles chiualry hom cheuyt the worse. *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 1054 He hath bene in Lombardy And done he hath great chyvalry. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXVI, So through Godde's helpe he had then the victory and bare thens a glorious chyvalrye. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. Prol. 1 Hie renowne of Martis cheuelrie. 1534 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 28 The desyre of fame by chyualry [*studium bellicæ gloriæ*]. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 203 You shall see Iustice designe the Victors Chiualrie. *Ibid.* II. i. 54 This England .. Renowned .. For Christian seruice, and true Chiualrie. 1652 BROME *Joviall Crew* Prol., No Power can redresse Th' Afflicted Wanderers, though stout Chevalry Lend all his aid for their delivery.

c. The military art (of the middle ages), knightly skill and practice in arms and martial achievements. *arch.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 76 Chyualry or knyghtehoode, *militia*. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 21 Vegecius in his boke of Chivalrie [*Institutio Rei militaris*]. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 29 It happed neuer ..that clergye cheualrye & laboures of therthe myght be well knowne by one only man. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* I. i. 1 Experte in tharte of chyualrye. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. ix. (Arb.) 157 The resydewe of the daye they passe ouer in playes and exercise of chealrye [*exercitio militaris disciplinæ*]. 1611 BIBLE Pref. 2 He excelled in feates of chiualrie. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Chivalrie*, Knighthood, the Knowledge of a Knight or Nobleman in feats of armes. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 104 Spaine, that brave martiall Countrey, ennobled for Chevalry [*viris armisque nobilem*]. 1655 *Francion* I–III. 73 My greatest pastime..was to read the feats of Chivalrie. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minst.* 8 The last of all the Bards was he, who sung of Border Chivalry.

fig. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 49 [They] þat goop to holy chevalrie [*ad sacram militiam*].

d. Knighthood as a rank or order. *arch.*

c 1450 *Merlin* xii. 186 Who so myght take ordere of chiualrye moste in eny wise be a gode knyght. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 336/4 Thenne the quene..made them alle to swere this newe chyualrye. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. ii. 29 His device, a wreath of chivalry. 1625 BACON *Ess., Greatness Kingd.* (Arb.) 491 There be now, for Martiall Encouragement, some Degrees and Orders of Chiualry; which neuerthelesse, are conferred promiscuously, vpon Soldiers, and no Soldiers. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. 18 Never bent his stubborn knee To anything but Chivalry. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 488 That an order of Chivalry might be instituted, in imitation of the Civic Crown.

†4. A feat of knightly valour; a gallant deed, exploit. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4578 He smot of is heued as liztliche as it were a stouple: þat was is laste chiualerye. *c* 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 12 How ony man sa suddandly Micht do sa gret a cheuelry. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xiv. 220 Many feire chivalryes shewed on the oo parte and on the tother. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 16 Eche of you do Valyantly hys armes and hys chyvalryes. *c* 1580 SIDNEY (J.) Acts less famous, because they were but private chivalries. 1823 LOCKHART *Span. Ball., Introd.* 13 In the .. chivalries celebrated in the Castilian Ballads.

5. The knightly system of feudal times with its attendant religious, moral, and social code, usages, and practices. *Age of chivalry*: the period during which this prevailed.

1765 PERCY *Reliq.* Prelim. Ess., K. Richard I..the great hero of Chivalry. 1774 WARTON *Eng. Poetry* I. i. 65 The ideas of chivalry, the appendage and the subject of Romance, subsisted among the Goths. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 149 The age of chivalry is gone..The unbought grace of life, the cheap defence of nations, the nurse of manly sentiment and heroick enterprise is gone! 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. xi, Cervantes smiled Spain's chivalry away. 1829 ARNOLD in *Life & Corr.* (1845) I. 255 If I were called upon to name what spirit of evil predominantly deserved the name of Antichrist, I should name the spirit of chivalry —the more detestable for the very guise of the 'Archangel

ruined', which has made it so seductive to the most generous minds. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Hist.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 12 The student interprets the age of chivalry by his own age of chivalry. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VII. vi, Chivalry..left upon European manners..a punctilious regard for honour, a generous reverence for justice, and a hatred of injustice. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. ix. 579 In the eleventh century there arose the celebrated institution of chivalry, which was to manners what feudalism was to politics. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 482 Chivalry..is in morals very much what feudalism is in law; each substitutes .. obligations devised in the interests of an exclusive class, for the more homely duties of an honest man and a good citizen.

6. The brave, honourable, and courteous character attributed to the ideal knight; disinterested bravery, honour, and courtesy; chivalrousness.

1790 BURKE [see 5]. 1822 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* (1829) 89 Chivalry is only a name for that general spirit or state of mind which disposes men to heroic and generous actions. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VII. vi, All the noble sentiments, which blended together are chivalry. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xl. (ed. 4) 289 He felt himself bound..to cling to her himself. Such was the special chivalry of the man. 1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* III. viii. § 2. 302 Generosity or Chivalry towards adversaries or competitors seems to consist in shewing as much kindness and regard for their well-being as is compatible with the ends and conditions of conflict. 1885 L. STEPHEN in *Athenæum* 28 Nov. 696/3 Chivalry of feeling, as I understand the word, means a refinement of the sense of justice—an instinctive capacity for sympathizing with every one who is the victim of oppression.

7. *Flower of Chivalry*: in various senses: **a.** Flower or fairest type of knighthood, or of feudal chivalry; **b.** The prize or highest honour of knightly prowess; **c.** the choice portion of a force of armed knights.

1297 [see 3 a]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knightes T.* 124 And in his hoost of Chiualrie the flour. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 1227 The rereward..wherin the floure Is herbowred of his Cheualrye. *Ibid.* 1902 This hethen kyng .. Which of chevalry beryth the flour Of alle the sette in hethen lay.' 1494 FABYAN VII. CCXXXIV. 269 The kynge..with the flowre of that Chyualry of Fraunce set forthward. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2181 The flour of knychthed and of chevalry. 1587 THYNNE *Holinshed* in *Animadv.* (1865) Introd. 77 Which duke [Black Prince], being the flower of Chivalrie in his time. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 26 Flowre of chevalrie. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Pal. & Arc.* I. 120 His host, the flower of Grecian chivalry. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* xii. 517 Our English swords .. Cut down the flower of all their chivalry. 1821 — *Vis. Judgem.* viii, He of the sable mail, the hero of Cressy, Flower of chivalry. 1833 LONGF. *Coplas de Manrique* XXXIX, When all the flower of chivalry Was in his train.

† **8.** *Old Law.* Tenure by knight's service (abolished in 1662, and since only *Hist.*). *Guardian* or *warden in chivalry*: The guardian of a minor holding by knight's service. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[1292 BRITTON III. ii. § 1 Plusours maneres de tenures dount touz les plus sount de chevalerie et de graunt serjaunties.] 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 10 b, And them [XX. acres of lande] hath and occupieth as warden in chivalry duringe the chyldes nonage. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 57 b, The services are all by Littleton divided into two sorts, Chivalry and Socage; the one martiall and military, the other clownish and rusticall. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. v, Incident to the tenure in chivalry. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. 607 The conversion of lands held till then [12 Car. II. cap. 24] in chivalry into lands held in common socage.

† **9.** *Court of Chivalry* (*curia militaris*): a court formerly held before the Lord High Constable and the Earl Marshal of England, having cognizance of matters relating to deeds of arms out of the realm. When deprived of its criminal jurisdiction it continued to judge civil cases concerning points of honour and family distinction. *Obs.*

1616 SELDEN tr. *Fortescue* XXXII, So as the Cognisance of it belong to the jurisdiction of the said Court of Chivalry. Note: That Court .. hath long been discontinued .. The Court of Chivalrie, wherein all matters of Armes, Treason committed beyond Sea, Warre, and the like, which could not be tried at the Common Law, were determinable. 1644 COKE *On Litt.* IV. XVII, The Honorable Court of Chivalry before the Constable and Marshall..this Court is the fountain of the Marshall law. 1863 H. COX *Institit.* II. ii. 321 footnote.

¶ **10.** *improperly.* Team of horses. [cf. *cheval.*]

1863 WORSLEY *Poems & Trans., Phaethon* 12 Nor even thus..had curbed That chivalry divine.

11. *Comb.*, as *chivalry-play, -ribbon, -romance.*

1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 52 The Sentimentalists, the Chivalry-play writers. 1839 — *Chartism* iii. 121 Chivalry-ribbons, and plebeian gallows-ropes. 1849 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. 230 The chivalry-romances are all battles.

Chivan: see CHIVEN.

[Chivancy, error for CHEVACHEE.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Chivancy*, Chivalry, riding. *Chaucer.*]

† **Chivauchier.** *Obs.* [ad. OF. *chevauchère* nom. of *chevaucheor*, rider, f. *chevaucher* to ride: see CHEVACHEE.] A rider, a courier.

1420 STOKES, etc. tr. *Hen. V* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. No. 29 We sende 30wr graciows lettres vn to the Erchebyschopys, of Mayns, Trese, and of Cologne by Hans Pruce 30wr chivauchier.

Chive[1] (tʃəiv), also **cive** (səiv). Forms: 5 **cyves, -ys,** 5–7 **cyve,** 6 **chyve,** 6, 8 **sive,** (9 **shive**), 6– **chive, cive.** [In form *cive* a. F. *cive* = Pr. *ceba*:—L. *cēpa, cæpa* onion. The form *chive* prob. represents a North Fr. *chive*. (Cf. *rive*:—*ripa*; *cire*:—*cera*.)] It is probable that sense 2 is orig. the same word, though it never appears as *cive*, and early writers who regularly used *cive* for the plant, employed *chive* in sense 2.

In OE. *cipe*, a. L. *cēpa*, still retained the sense 'onion' (also that of 'shalot' or 'scallion'); but in Romanic the name was extended and transferred to smaller species of *Allium*. In French, *cive* included (or perhaps still includes) 'several small species or varieties', besides *A. Schænoprasum*, to which the dim. *civette* (in Cat. *cebeta*) applies more exclusively. In Eng. *cive* or *chive* appears always to have meant this, *civet* being merely a rare, and now obsolete synonym. In French it is also called *ciboulette*, dim. of *ciboule* CHIBOL. Other OF. derivative forms were *civol, civon, civot*. The form *chive* is not recorded by Littré, but its existence in ONFr. may be inferred from the derivatives *chivon, chivot* (Godefroy). In Eng. *cive* and *chive* both occur from early times; but the former is the leading form, down to the present century. The phonetic corruption *siethe* used by Tusser, and interesting as exemplifying the interchange of *v* and ð, is still in familiar use in the south of Scotland. The modern prevalence of *chive* in the leading form is, perhaps, due to association with CHIVE[2], arising from the fact that it is for its slender leaves that the *chive* is cultivated. *Chived garlic* in 3 clearly points to this.]

1. The smallest cultivated species of *Allium* (*A. Schænoprasum*), which grows in tufts, with rush-like hollow leaves and small clustered bulbs. The leaves are cut for use in soups and stews. *Wild chive*: a name sometimes applied to the Wild Garlic or Ramsons (*A. ursinum*).

a 1400 *Ep. Swete Susane* 105 (Vernon MS.) Þe chyue [*MS. Phillipps c* 1410 cheruyle] and þe chollet, þe chibolle, þe cheue. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 78 Cyuys, herbe. 1530 PALSGR. 205/1 Chyve an herbe, *ciue*. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes*, Gethium is called in englishe a Syue, a chiue, or a ciuet. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 9 Chyue .. is not of yᵉ kynde of lekes, but of yᵉ kynde of an vnion. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 94 Seedes and herbes for the Kitchen: Siethes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 642 Cyves or Rushe Onyons ..have litle smal, holowe, and slender piped blades, lyke to smal Rushes. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C. 557 Ciues, *cæpulæ*. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. viii. 11 The root is thicke and clouedlike .. Ciues. 1611 COTGR., *Escurs.* the little sallade hearbe called, Ciues, or Chiues. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lx. (1737) 245 Sives, Rampions, Jew's Ears. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 90 Pastures much addicted to wild garlick, or cow-garlick, ramsons or wild chives. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 139 Here grow the humble cives. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 292 The chive .. is a hardy perennial plant. 1849 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. vii. 356 He had often gathered *shives* for the pot there. 1860 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 46 Chives or Cives..more like a cluster of miniature leeks than a tuft of onions.

2. A small bulb or bulbil; *esp.* one of the *daughter bulbs* or 'cloves' of a bulb of garlic.

(By Herrick possibly misapplied to the young leaves by confusion with CHIVE *sb.*[2])

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) K iv b, I saw the see gyrdell [*Laminaria digitata*] .. the rootes was lyke onto garleke, many chyues makyng one great hede. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Hymne to Lares*, To worship ye, the Lares, With crowns of greenest parsley, And Garlick chives not scarcely [Also *To Larr*]. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Chives* are the smaller parts of some bulbous Roots, as of Daffadil, Garlick, etc. by which they are propagated. 1692 in COLES s.v. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 36 Out of a Bulbe or Root of Garlick, chuse a Chive of a convenient Bigness.

3. *attrib.*, as **chive-** (or **chived**) **garlic** = sense 1; **chive-cheese,** cheese flavoured with chives.

1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) III. 335 Leaves cylindrical, awl-threadshaped, as long as the stalk..Chived Garlic. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 304 Chive Garlic. 1883 *Daily News* 3 Oct. 2/2 An English maker seized on the happy idea of making chive cheese.

† **Chive**[2]. *Bot. Obs.* Forms: 6 **chyve,** 6–8 **chieve,** 7 **shive,** 6– **chive.** (Mostly in *pl.*) [Occurs first in the expression 'chives of saffron', which in Berthelet's reprint (1535) of Trevisa's transl. of Bartholomæus *De Proprietatibus Rerum*, takes the place of *chithe, chire* in the 15th c. MSS., *chire* in the ed. of Wynkyn de Worde (1495). As *chithe* is app. the original word, *chive* appears to be an altered form, perhaps partly phonetic (cf. the form *siethe* in Tusser, *cīthe* in modern Scotch for *cive* = CHIVE *sb.*[1]), partly influenced by confusion with CHIVE *sb.*[1], this being an *Allium* of which only the *chithes* or slender thread-like leaves are used. The passage in *De Prop. Rerum* is a quotation from Pliny *H. N.* xxi. 5. § 11, 'stantibus in medio crocis', where 'crocis' has not the sense of 'saffron', but that of 'internal organs of other flowers analogous to saffron'; but whether the Eng. translator so understood it in rendering it 'chiues of saffron' is doubtful. In any case the sense of *chive* as thread-like organ in flowers is clear.]

1. *gen.* A general name for 'threads' or filamentous organs in flowers, *i.e.* stamens and pistils.

1535 BERTHELET 'corrected' ed. of Trevisa *Barth. De P. R*, XVII. xci, The floure [Lilye] hath within as it were smalle thredes that conteyne the sede. In the myddel standethe chyues of saffron [*stantibus in medio crocis*]. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. xxxiii. 45 Faire star-like flowers .. with certaine chiues or threds in them. 1688 R. HOLME II. vi. 115 Chives are thick, round and sharp pointed horns that stand in the middle of flowers, which in some are more slenderer than in others. Chives, tipt with pendents, is when the horn hath a seed hanging and shaking at the point of it. Chives are small pointels.

† **2.** *spec.* The thread-like style and stigma of a flower, *esp.* the stigma of the saffron crocus. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR., Chyue, of safron or suche lyke. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 80 b, By the eating of one chieue of safron. 1587 HARRISON *England* III. viii. (1877) II. 52 In everie [crocus] floure we find commonlie three chives, & three yellowes, & double the number of leaves. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* I. xxii. (1634) 69 Five or sixe shives of saffron. 1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 249 In the middle of it comes up two or three chives which grow upright together..which chives, that is the very Saffron & no maore..you may take betwixt your fingers. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 947 The best Saffron is that which consists of the thickest and shortest chives. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 112 Saffron is the Chive, or Thread of a Flower. 1728 DOUGLAS, *Saffron* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 569 They fall to picking out the Filamenti Styli, or Chives, and with them, a pretty long Portion of the Stylus itself, or string to which they are joined.

b. wrongly applied to the ovary.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Alaturnus*, At the Bottom of the Flower grows the Chive, which turns to a Fruit or Berry fill'd with three Seeds.

3. The filament or thread of the stamen, or the stamen as a whole. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 49 Out of the middle of the Flower groweth a long style or poyntel, beset round about with small chives, which are tipped with pendents. 1672 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. v. § 13 Made up of two general parts, Chives and Semets, one upon each Chive. 1754 MARTYN in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 614 It has four conspicuous chives, which sustain yellow summits, in which is great plenty of farina. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* App. 316 Chives are those slender Bodies which surround the Ovarium in the Centre of Flowers, and support the Summits. 1787 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* passim. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 270 The Stamens, formerly called Chives.

b. Misapplied by Ray, and some after him, to the anther (also *apex, pendant, semet,* or *summit*).

1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 124 The prolific seed contained in the chives or apices of the Stamina. 1707 PHILLIPS, *Chives*, the fine Threads in Flowers, or, according to some, the small Knobs that grow on the top of those Threads. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 28 Little Threads, to which the Botanists have given the name of Stamina..are terminated at their tops by small Caps or Purses call'd Apices or Chives. 1732 *Flower Gard. Displ., Apices*, Chives, the small knobs that grow on the fine Threads or Stamina.

4. A slender blade (of grass); a mote, piece of chaff, or the like; = CHITHE 1.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. XXXVIII. (1639) 60 If any chive, chip or dust skip into the eye. 1616 SURFL. *Countr. Farme* 645 A conie .. will gather vp the smallest chiue of grasse that may be. 1857 WRIGHT *Prov. Dict., Chives*, chits of grass. *Leic.*

5. One of the lamellæ or the gills forming the hymenium of an agaric. (Perhaps another word.)

1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 19 Champignion.. the Chives within side of the Cap have been by some taken for the Seed; but I do not find, with the greatest Care, they can ever be made to Germinate. 1744 PICKERING, *Mushrooms*, in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 96 The *Lamellæ* or Chives on the concave side of the Umbella. *Ibid.* 97 A .. Proof, that each distinct Chive is a Siliqua or seed-vessel.

Chive[3] (tʃiv). *Thieves' Cant.* A knife.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 12 He takes his Chive and cuts us down. 1725 *New Cant. Dict., Chive*, a Knife, File, or Saw. 1812 in J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Os-Chives*, Bone-handled Knives. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XL. 490 The dreadful clasp-knife called a chiv is exposed and used if necessary. 1873 *Slang Dict.* s.v., *Chive*, a knife..the word is pronounced as though written chiv or chivvy.

Hence **Chive** *v.*, to 'knife'.

1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, To *Chive his Darbies*, to saw asunder his Irons. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., to chiv a person is to stab or cut him with a knife. 1873 in *Slang Dict.*

† **Chivel,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. Of doubtful meaning: Prof. Skeat suggests—To shiver, to tremble.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B v. 193 As a letheren purs lolled his chekes Wel sydder þan his chyn þei chiueled [*v.r.* cheuerid] for elde. C VII. 199 Ychiueled [*v.r.* he chyuelede, i-reueled] for elde.

† **Chiven.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [perh. the same as *chivin*, CHEVIN, chub, 'a very shy fish, which hides in holes'. But cf. also CHIVIE.] Only in phrase, *to play the chiven* (Nares *chivan*): 'to run away precipitately' (Nares).

c 1660 *Robin Hood & Stranger* (Ritson II. xi. 30) 'Go play the chiven' the stranger said, 'Make haste and quickly go'.

Chiver, obs. form of SHIVER.

Chiverel(l, obs. ff. CHEVERAL, CHEVEREL.

† **Chiveret,** *Obs.* See quot. and cf. CHEVERAL, -EL.

1719 J. ROBERTS *Spinster* 346 Many woollen stuffs, and stuffs mixed with silk..such as..Sattinets and chiverets.

† **Chivet.** *Obs.* [cf. CIVET], dim. of CHIVE[1], in sense 2. See quot.

1708–21 KERSEY, *Chivets* the small Parts of the Roots of Plants, by which they are propagated. So BAILEY 1721–1800. [But this explanation comes verbally from Phillips and Coles, who give it as the meaning of *chives*: so that Kersey's *chivets* is possibly a Dictionary error.]

Chiveteyn, var. of CHEVETAIN.

Chiviatite. [Named 1853 from Chiviato, Peru, where found.] A sulphide of bismuth and lead, of a metallic lustre and grey colour.

1868 DANA *Min.* 86.

† **Chivie,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. ? Fearful, trembling.

1636 R. JAMES tr. *Minucius* 42 Pale chivie people and deserving pitty [*pallidi trepidi misericordia digni*].

Chivin, obs. variant of CHEVIN, chub.

Chivy, another form of CHEVY *sb.* and *v.*

Chizel(l, -il, chizzel(l, obs. ff. CHISEL, CHESIL.

Chizz. [From the sound.] = CHIRR.
1884 G. M. FENN *Hard to Win* lix, Then from the dry grass hard by came the shrill crisp chizz of the grasshopper.

Chladnite (klæ·dnəit). *Min.* [Named 1846 after *Chladni*, writer on meteorites: see -ITE.] A variety of the mineral Enstatite, containing little or no iron, found in meteorites. (Dana, 1850.)

Chlamydate (klæ·midēt), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. χλαμυδ- (χλαμύς) mantle: see -ATE².] Having a 'mantle'; applied to certain molluscs.

Chlamydeous (klămi·diəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *chlamyde-æ*, f. as prec. + -OUS.] Having one or more floral envelopes.

Chlamydophore, (klæ·midofō·ɹ). *Zool.* Also **chla·myphore.** [ad. mod.L. *chlamydophorus* (incorrectly *chlamyphorus*), f. Gr. χλαμύδ- (χλαμύς) mantle, cloak + -φορος bearing, wearing.]
A genus of edentate mammals consisting of a single South American species, a small burrowing animal allied to the armadillo, having the upper surface covered with a cuirass of leathery plates.
1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 46/2 The recently discovered American fossorial animal, the Chlamyphorus. 1849 *Sc. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 203 The chlamyphorus..possesses characters so exclusively its own as to render it one of the most interesting discoveries in zoology. 1876 *Encycl. Brit., Chlamydophore* .. found at Mendoza on the Eastern slope of the Cordilleras, where it is known as the Pichiciago.

‖ **Chlamys** (klæ·mis). [a. Gr. χλαμύς mantle.]
1. *Greek Antiq.* A short mantle or cloak worn by men in ancient Greece.
1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 610 His right arm .. supports a chlamys, which crossing his breast descends on both his sides. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* iv. (ed. 5) 49 Charles .. had exchanged his simple Frankish dress for the sandals and the chlamys.
2. *Bot.* The floral envelope.

Chloanthite (klo,æ·nθəit). *Min.* [(1845) f. Gr. χλοανθής budding, sprouting, f. χλόη a young green shoot.] A variety of SMALTITE containing a large proportion of nickel. (Dana, 1850.)

‖ **Chloasma** (klo,æ·zmă). *Med. Pl.* **chloa·smata.** [f. Gr. χλοάζειν to become green (as if a. Gr. *χλόασμα).] An affection of the skin, characterized by yellowish-brown or blackish patches, either accompanied with a fungous growth, or due simply to deposits of pigment in the epidermal cells. b. *pl.* These discoloured patches.
1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 41 Chloasmata .. occasioned by the presence of an excessive amount of the normal pigment. *Ibid.* 338 Chloasma is a pigmentary affection.

† **Chlonaphtha·se.** *Chem. Obs.* [f. *chlo-* in CHLORINE + NAPHTHASE, q.v.] A name proposed by Laurent for *mono-chloronaphthalene.* So **Chlonaphthese** for *di-chloronaphthalene*, etc.
1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* (ed. 2) 195.

Chlor-[1], combining form of Gr. χλωρ-ός green, used before a vowel: cf. CHLORO-[1].

Chlor-[2]. *Chem.* Combining form of *chlorine* (*chloric*, *chloride*, and *chlorous*) used (chiefly before a vowel) in forming names of chlorine compounds. Like the fuller form CHLORO-, prefixed chiefly to the names of compound bodies (with the adjectives, etc. belonging to them) in order to form the names of new compounds due to the action of chlorine upon the former. Most of these are substitution products, in which chlorine takes the place of hydrogen, the nature of which is indicated by the remainder of the word; *e.g.* **Chloracetic,** name of acids derived from Acetic acid, by substitution of 1, 2, or 3 atoms of chlorine for hydrogen, giving *mono-, di-, tri-chloracetic* acids respectively. Similarly, *chloracetal, chloracetamic, chloracetamide, chloracetate, chloracetone, chloracetonitril, chloracetyl, chloraldehyde, chloraloïd, chloraloïn, chloramide, chloramylal* (produced by the action of chlorine on amyl alcohol), *chloranil, -anilamic, -anilamide, -anilic, -aniline*, etc.; *chloranisic, chlorethane, chlorethene, chlorisamic, -isatic, -isatin*, etc.

b. Also **Chlora·cid,** 'an acid in which chlorine is supposed to play the part of acidifying principle' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Chlora·lbin,** a crystalline substance ($C_6 H_6 Cl_4$) obtained in white needles by passing chlorine through coal-tar; **Chlora·lum,** a disinfecting agent, consisting of aluminium chloride and sulphide with some impurities; **Chloralu·ric** (acid), an acid produced by the action of chlorous acid on uric acid; † **Chlora·re,** a name proposed by Mansfield, along with analogous forms in *-ere, -ire, -ore, -ure*, for a compound of chlorine with 1, 2, 3, etc. atoms of oxygen; **Chloraurate**: see CHLORO-AURATE in CHLORO-[2]; **Chlora·zol,** an oily fluid obtained by treating albumen with nitric and hydrochloric acids; **Chlorhy·drate,** a salt of **Chlorhy·dric** acid = Hydrochloric acid (H Cl); **Chlorhy·drin,** a chlorhydric ether of glycerin, analogous to bromhydrin; of these there is a long series; **Chlorhydrosulphuric** acid, SO_3 H Cl, formed by union of SO_3 with chlorhydric acid; **Chlorio·dic,** combining chlorine and iodine, as *chlorio·dic acid*, an old name for iodine chloride; **Chlori·odide,** a compound of chlorine and iodine with an organic radical, as *chloriodide of ethylene*, $C_2 H_4 I Cl$; **Chlorio·doform** (HC Cl_2 I), a transparent pale yellow fluid, intermediate between chloroform and iodoform, being chloroform in which one atom of chlorine is replaced by iodine.
1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* vii. (ed. 2) 193 Vinegar .. exposed along with dry chlorine to the action of the sun's rays, is converted into an acid called the chloracetic. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 744 Phosphorus pentachloride converts aldehydes into chloraldehydes. 1888 *Wine, Spirit & Beer* 8 Mar. 186/1 They endeavoured to bring it round by the drastic remedy of chloralum and permanganate of potash. 1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 655 *Chloramylal* .. an oily yellow liquid, the result of the action of chlorine on amyl. 1865 MANSFIELD *Salts* 143 In Hypochlorous Acid, Cl O (Chlorare). *Ibid.* 'Chlorous Acid,' Cl O_3 (Chlorite). 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 96 Acting on ammonia with chlorethylsulphurous acid. 1880 *Times* 9 Oct. 10/3 He applies to painted decorations .. chlorhydrate of ammonia. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 43. 391 He submits it to the action of chlorhydric acid. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 386 Heated with hydrochloric acid, glycerin forms compounds termed chlorhydrins. 1831 T. P. JONES *Convers. Chem.* xxiv. 252 With oxygen [iodine] produces *iodic* acid, and with chlorine chloriodic acid. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 624 Iodoform, distilled with phosphorus pentachloride is converted into chloriodoform. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* vii. (ed. 2) 193 A compound called isatine, derived from the oxidation of Indigo, and two substances called chlorisatine and bichlorisatine, produced from it by the substitution either of 1 or 2 atoms of chlorine for 1 or 2 of hydrogen.

c. *Mineralogy.* **Chloralu·minite,** 'a hydrous chloride of aluminium, discovered at Vesuvius in the lava of 1873' (Dana); **Chlora·patite,** a variety of APATITE, containing chlorine; **Chlorma·gnesite,** a native chloride of magnesium from Vesuvius.
1875 in *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. X. 481 Chloraluminite. 1868 DANA *Min.* 531 Fluor-apatite; chlor-apatite.

Chloral (klō·răl). *Chem.* [mod. f. CHLOR(INE) + AL(COHOL); formed by Liebig after *ethal.*] A thin colourless oily liquid with a pungent odour, first obtained by Liebig by the action of chlorine upon alcohol; = *trichloraldehyde* (C Cl_3 · CHO). The name is applied popularly and commercially to *chloral hydrate* (C Cl_3 · CH · 2 OH), a white crystalline substance resulting from the combination of water with chloral, and much used as a hypnotic and anæsthetic.
[1832 LIEBIG in *Annales de Chimie* XLIX. 155 Dans la complète décomposition de l'alcool, le chlore en sépare l'hydrogène et le remplace. Il se forme une combinaison ..que j'appellerai..chloral. La composition..est calquée sur celle du mot éthal.] 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 316 The most certain method of obtaining chloral. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* II. vi. 182, I took a dose of hydrate of chloral in order to secure sleep. 1874 SCHORLEMMER *Carbon Compounds* 146 Chloral hydrate..acts as a sedative and antispasmodic, producing anæsthesia and a quiet sleep. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* I. 5 [She] destroyed her nerves with .. chloral. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 641/2 Devotees to the opium and chloral habit.

Hence **Chlora·lic** *a.* (*Chem.*), of or pertaining to chloral; **Chlo·ralide** (*Chem.*), a crystalline compound formed by the action of sulphuric acid upon hydrate of chloral; **Chlo·ralism** (*Med.*), 'the morbid condition of system produced by the long-continued use of chloral hydrate' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Chlo·raliza·tion,** the pernicious action of chloral upon the system (*fig.* in quot.); **Chlo·ralize** *v.*, to bring under the influence of chloral; so **Chlo·ralized** *ppl. a.*
1879 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 13 Such magnitude has the disease produced by the hydrate attained that Dr. Richardson has given it the name of chloralism. 1885 *Ibid.* Jan. 102/1 War was a form of chloralization. 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 446 Small quantities of chloral are present in the urine of men who are chloralized. *Ibid.*, [He] could find no chloroform in either the blood or the expired air of chloralized animals.

Chloranthous (kloræ·nθəs), *a. Bot.* [f. CHLOR-[1] + Gr. ἀνθ-ος flower + -OUS.] Having green flowers.
Hence **Chlora·nthy,** a condition of regressive metamorphosis of a plant in which the coloured floral organs return to the colour and condition of leaves, as in the green rose, green flowers of *Pyrethrum*, etc.
1871 THISELTON DYER in *Jrnl. Bot.* IX. 19 A kind of corymb of chloranthous flowers.

Chlorastrolite (kloræ·strŏləit). *Min.* [Named 1837; f. Gr. χλωρ-ός green + ἀστρον star + -LITE.] A light bluish-green mineral, closely related to (or a variety of) Prehnite, of finely radiated or stellate structure and pearly lustre, sometimes used as a gem; found in rounded pebbles on the shore of Lake Superior.
1850 DANA *Min.* 307.

Chlorate (klō·rēt). *Chem.* [f. CHLOR-IC + -ATE[4]: cf. F. *chlorate.*] A salt of chloric acid, e. g. *chlorate of potash*, or *potassium chlorate*, KO_3 Cl. *Perchlorate*, a salt of perchloric acid, as *perchlorate of potash*, KO_4 Cl.
1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 65 Finely levigated chlorate, or hyperoxymuriate of potash. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* 272 The chlorates .. deflagrate violently with combustible matter .. The only important chlorate is chlorate of potash .. The perchlorate of potash .. is the only perchlorate of interest.

Chloretic, *a. Min.* = CHLORITIC.

Chloric (klō·rik), *a. Chem.* [f. CHLOR-INE + -IC; cf. F. *chlorique.*] Of or pertaining to chlorine; containing chlorine in smaller proportion, relatively to oxygen, than *chlorous* compounds; as in *chloric oxide* or *anhydride*, $Cl_2 O_5$; *chloric acid* (*hydrogen chlorate*), HO_3 Cl, a colourless syrupy liquid, having a strong acid reaction, and powerful oxidizing and bleaching qualities: its salts are *chlorates. Chloric ether*, an old name of *ethyl chloride*, $C_2 H_5$ Cl; in *Med.* sometimes applied to a solution of chloroform in alcohol.
Perchloric acid HO_4Cl, containing a still smaller proportion of chlorine, is a colourless very volatile liquid; its salts are *perchlorates.*
1810 [see CHLORINE 1.] 1818 FARADAY *Res.* xvii. (1823) 81 The compound of chlorine and olefiant gas sometimes called chloric ether. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 219 *Chloric Acid*, a third compound of chlorine and oxygen .. existing in the class of salts .. now termed chlorates. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 906 Chloric acid when oxidated at the positive pole of a voltaic battery yields perchloric acid. 1868 ROYLE & HEADLAND *Mat. Med.* (ed. 5) 724 A solution of 1 part of pure chloroform in 7 of Rectified Spirit has been much used under the fictitious name of chloric ether.

Chlo·rid, *a. rare.* [cf. *florid.*] Of a greenish tint of complexion; or ? = *Chlorotic.*
1834 GOOD *Study of Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 83 All cases marked by indigestion and a chlorid countenance.

Chloridate (klō·ridēt), *v. Photography.* [f. next + -ATE[3].] *trans.* To treat with a chloride; *e.g.* to cover (a plate) with chloride of silver, so as to render it photographically sensitive.

Chloride (klō·rid, -əid). Rarely **chlorid.** [f. CHLOR-INE + -IDE.]
1. *Chem.* A simple compound of chlorine with a metal or an organic radical. A compound analogous to one or more atoms of hydrochloric acid (H Cl), itself called on this type *hydrogen chloride.*
1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* Introd. 6 Some persons may chuse rather to use the word chloride, following the analogy of oxide. 1818 FARADAY *Res.* vii. 19 A strong solution of chloride of silver. 1849 DANA *Geol.* iii. (1850) 202 Chlorid of ammonium. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 5 Ask the chloride's name From somebody who knows!
2. Applied in the arts to a number of bleaching and disinfecting compounds, such as 'chloride of lime', 'chloride of soda', 'chloride of potash', which are not simple chlorides, or combinations of chlorine with metals. (Ure.)
It is now generally believed, that these so-called chlorides of the alkalis and alkaline earths are either compounds or mixtures of true chloride with hypochlorite (Ca". Cl. OCL.)
1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 583 The chloride of lime is thus converted by heat into chloride of calcium. 1832 MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 270 The chloride was brought since the cholera came. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxii. (1860) 235/2 Thoroughly fumigated with sulphur and Chloride-of-Lime. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 781 Chloride of lime—so called—was first employed in the liquid form as a bleaching agent in 1798. *Ibid.* In the manufacture of chloride of lime, chlorine gas is transmitted at a proper temperature through milk of lime, or over dry slaked lime, the product being thus .. a liquid or a powder. *Ibid.* 787 The property of chlorine, to destroy offensive odours and to prevent putrefaction, gives to the chlorides of lime and soda a high value. *Ibid.* Chloride of potash is known as Water of Javelle..chloride of soda as Labarraque's Liquor.
3. *Chlorides*: 'a common term [on the Pacific coast of U.S.] for ores containing chloride of silver' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*).

Chloridize (klō·ridəiz), *v.* Incorrectly **chlorodize.** [f. prec. + -IZE.]
1. *Photography.* = CHLORIDATE *v.*
2. *Mining.* 'To convert into chloride. Applied to the roasting of silver ores with salt, preparatory to amalgamation' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*).
1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 647/1 A sensible loss of copper arises by being chlorodised, and carried off by the saline vapours. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 391/2 Salt is .. used at home in chlorodizing ores.

Chlorimeter, -try: see CHLOROMETER, -TRY.

Chlorinate, *sb.* [f. CHLORINE + -ATE[4].] A product obtained by saturating a caustic alkali or its solution with chlorine; = CHLORIDE in sense 2.
1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 264 If gangrene, supervene, the wound must be syringed with weak solutions of nitric acid, tincture of myrrh, chlorinate of soda.

Chlorinate (klō·rinēt), *v.* (Chiefly in *passive.*) [f. CHLORINE + -ATE[3]]. To act upon or impregnate with chlorine; to convert lime, soda, etc. into the

so-called 'chloride' (sense 2); to treat gold or silver ore with chlorine, in order to extract the precious metal.

Hence **Chlorinated** *ppl. a.*, as *chlorinated lime*, a recent name for the so-called 'chloride of lime'.

1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* I. xv. 169 One salt-pork lamp with rusty chlorinated flame. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 178 Chlorinated Lime was first prepared .. in 1798. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 788 If the ore to be chlorinated contains finely-divided gold in quartz.

Chlorination (klōᵊrinēᴵ·ʃən). [f. as prec. + -ATION.]

a. *Chem.* Combination, treatment, saturation, etc. with chlorine. b. *Mining.* The process of extracting gold and silver from certain ores by means of chlorine.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 322 Protochloride of iron is a union of chlorine with iron in the first grade of chlorination. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 787 The chlorination-process was originally prepared by Prof. Plattner, and .. applied in 1851. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*

Chlorine (klōᵊrin, -əin), *sb. Chem.* [Named by Sir H. Davy in 1810, from its colour; f. Gr. χλωρός yellowish or light green + -INE³, Gr. -ινη, a feminine patronymic and derivative suffix. In F. *chlore*, Ger. *chlor* (without any suffix).]

1. One of the non-metallic elements; a yellowish-green heavy gas (condensable by pressure into a yellow transparent liquid), having a peculiar irritating smell, and very active chemical properties. Symbol Cl; atomic weight, 35·5.

It is not found free in nature, but is widely distributed in its compounds, chiefly in the *chloride of sodium* (common salt). The simple element was obtained by Scheele in 1774, but was at first supposed to be a compound body (*oxymuriatic acid*); its elementary nature was established by Davy in 1809–10. It has powerful bleaching and disinfectant qualities, and supports the combustion of many bodies. With *bromine*, *iodine* and *fluorine*, it forms an important group of elements resembling each other in properties and compounds.

1810 (15 Nov.) DAVY in *Trans. Royal Soc.* (1811) 32 It has been judged most proper .. to call it Chlorine, or Chloric gas. 1813 — *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 44 Chlorine may be produced by heating together a mixture of .. muriatic acid, and Manganese. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 210 Chlorine was discovered by Scheele .. and first described by him .. under the name of dephlogisticated marine acid. It was afterwards termed in the French nomenclature oxygenated or oxygenized muriatic acid, and by Dr. Pearson oxymuriatic acid. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Study Nat. Phil.* 56 The discovery of the disinfectant powers of chlorine. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 901 Chlorine, by combining with hydrogen or a metal, acts indirectly as an oxidising agent. Chlorine destroys the colour of most organic pigments. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 109 Chlorine is largely used as a bleaching agent.

fig. 1838 EMERSON *Address* Wks. (Bohn) II. 192 The religious sentiment .. is the embalmer of the world. It is myrrh and storax, and chlorine, and rosemary.

2. *attrib.*; esp. in names of compounds, where it is = *chloric, chlorous, of chlorine*; as *chlorine monoxide* (hypochlorous anhydride), Cl_2O, a pale reddish gas, with powerful bleaching properties; *chlorine tetroxide* (perchloric oxide), Cl_2O_4, a deep yellow explosive gas condensable to an exceedingly explosive yellowish liquid; *chlorine trioxide* (chlorous oxide or anhydride), Cl_2O_3, a yellowish-green explosive gas, liquefiable by extreme cold; so *chlorine sulphide, bisulphide, selenide*, etc.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 104/1 On the addition of chlorine-water. 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 97 Chlorine gas. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 186 Chlorine tetroxide has a powerful odour. *Ibid.* 198 By decomposing chlorine bisulphide. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 33 With chlorine vapour. 1881 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* No. 618. 416 With this knowledge of the molecular constitution of hydrogen and of chlorine gases.

Chlorine (klōᵊrəin), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. χλωρός light green + -INE¹.] Of the colour of foliage in spring; light green, grass-green. (In quot. 1849 *humorously* = 'green'.)

a 1849 POE *Welby* Wks. 1864 III. 204 Nothing is more clear than this proposition—although denied by the chlorine critics. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* iv. 34 Trees .. green with the first sweet chlorine foliage of April.

Chloriniferous (klōᵊrinᴵ·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. CHLORINE + -(I)FEROUS.] Yielding chlorine.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 511 Nitrohydrochloric acid being the chloriniferous fluid.

Chlorinize (klōᵊrinəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To treat with chlorine.

1881 S. JENNINGS *Gold F. Wynaad* viii. 71 The chlorine gas is admitted, beneath the pulpy mass to be chlorinized.

Chlorinous (klōᵊrinəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of the character of chlorine.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 36 A faint chlorinous odour.

Chlorite¹ (klōᵊrəit). *Min.* [ad. Gr. χλωρῖτις (Pliny), name of some green stone, f. χλωρός light green: see -ITE.] A name applied to certain green hydrous silicates of magnesia and alumina occurring in ancient rock-formations, and forming the characteristic ingredients of chlorite slate.

The name was taken as a specific one by Werner in 1789. In 1838 Von Kobell showed that Werner's name included more than one species, and restricted it to the hexagonal chlorite of St. Gothard, from which he separated *Ripidolite*: various other species have since been established, as *Penninite, Delessite, Leuchtenbergite, Clinochlore, Chloritoid*, etc., and as 'chlorite' has thus become a vague popular term, Dana has given the name of *Prochlorite* to the St. Gothard mineral on which Werner founded the species.

[1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 626 Chlorites is a stone of a grasse green colour.] 1794 KIRWAN *Min.* 194 Chlorite is found in scales either investing other stones, or heaped together .. feels greasy. 1807 CARNE in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 293 It is composed of shist, chlorite, and quartz. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 41 Chlorite .. is nearly allied to talc. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xiv. (1857) 297 It was encrusted over by a thin layer of chlorite, slippery as the mixture of soap and grease that the ship-carpenter spreads over his slips. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* v. 104.

2. *attrib.*, esp. in **chlorite schist, slate**, a green slaty rock, consisting of chlorite in foliated plates, often blended with quartz, felspar, or mica, and associated geologically with gneiss and clay-slate; **chlorite spar**, an old name of CHLORITOID.

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 12 Micaceous chlorite, hornblend, and siliceous schistus. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* iv. (1814) 194 Chlorite Schist .. consists of chlorite, a green or gray substance somewhat analogous to mica and feldspar. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* xii. (ed. 2) 411 Hydrosilicates .. Example: Chloritespar. 1854 DANA *Min.* 298 Chlorite spar. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xv. (ed. 3) 298 Three varieties of granite, besides gneiss, chlorite-slate .. serpentine. 1873 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XIII. 393 Chlorite rocks.

Chlorite² (klōᵊrəit). *Chem.* [f. CHLOR-INE + -ITE.] A salt of chlorous acid (*hydrogen chlorite*, $HClO_2$); *e.g.* chlorite of silver, silver chlorite, $AgClO_2$, having the form of yellow crystalline scales, which decompose with explosion.

Hypochlorite, a salt of hypochlorous acid.

1853 GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* 210 ClO_1, Cl_3O_{18}, and Cl_3O_{17} .. they all yield, with potash, mixtures of chlorate and chlorite. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 916 Hypochlorites, chlorites, chlorates, and perchlorates of alkali-metal, when strongly heated, are alike converted into chlorides by loss of oxygen.

Chloritic (klorᴵ·tik), *a. Min.* [f. CHLORITE¹ + -IC.] Consisting of, or containing, chlorite.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 38 Of chalk and chloritic sand. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* viii. 157 Chloritic and argillaceous slates.

Chloritoid (klōᵊritoid). *Min.* [f. as prec. + -OID. Named by Rose, 1837, from its resemblance to chlorite.] A foliated hydrous silicate of alumina and iron, varying in colour from greenish black to gray; also called *chlorite spar*.

1844 in DANA *Min.* 523. 1873 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XIII. 399 Chloritoid .. has been observed at many of the corundum localities.

Chloritous (klorəᴵ·təs), *a. Min.* [f. as prec. + -OUS: cf. F. *chloriteux*.] Of the nature of, or containing, chlorite.

1853 T. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxii. 398 *note*, Chloritous slate. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* 339 Greenish colour which it owes to a chloritous silicate of iron.

Chloro-¹ (klōᵊrə), before a vowel commonly shortened to CHLOR-. [a. Gr. χλωρο- combining form of χλωρός green, pale green, as in χλωρόκομος green-leaved, χλωρο-μέλαν pale black.]

An element in many modern scientific terms, chiefly of Botany and Mineralogy. Besides those explained in their alphabetical places, are the following:

Chlorocarpous (-kāᴵ·rpəs), *a. Bot.* [Gr. καρπός fruit: see -OUS], 'having yellow or greenish fruit' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Chlorocruᴵ·orin** (see quot.); **Chlorogeᴵ·nic acid**, *Chem.* [Gr. -γενικος producing] = *caffetannic acid* (see CAFFEIC), so called from colouring ferric salts green; **Chlorogenin** (-ᵊdʒᴵ·nin), *Chem.*, a substance obtained from madder, which forms a green powder; **Chloroᴵ·melan, Chloromeᴵ·lanite**, *Min.* [Gr. χλωρομέλαν- pale black] = CRONSTEDTITE; **Chlorophæite** (-fīᴵ·əit), *Min.* [Gr. φαιός brown], a hydrated silicate of iron, occurring in amygdaloid, of a dark green colour, changing on exposure to brown or black; **Chloᴵ·rophan** (-fæn), *Phys.* and *Chem.* [Gr. -φανης, -φανος showing], 'the greenish-yellow form of CHROMOPHAN' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Chloᴵ·rophane** (-fēᴵn), *Min.* [as prec.], a variety of fluor spar which exhibits a green phosphorescent light when heated; **Chlorophanerite** [-fæᴵnĕrəit), *Min.* [Gr. φανερός manifest + -ITE], a variety of GLAUCONITE or green earth occurring in eruptive rocks; **Chloroᴵ·phanous** *a.* [Gr. -φανος showing: see -OUS], 'of a yellow or yellowish appearance' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Chloᴵ·rophyte** [Gr. φυτόν plant], any plant having a successive evolution and green parts or expansions (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Chlorosperm** (-spəɪm), *Bot.* [Gr. σπέρμα seed], a sea-weed belonging to the division *Chlorospermæ* or *Chlorosporæ*, characterized by green spores; **Chlorospinel** (-spiᴵ·nĕl), *Min.*, a variety of SPINEL of a green colour, due to the presence of copper; **Chlorotaᴵ·nnin**, *Chem.*, 'a term for tannin when coloured with chlorophyll' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Chloᴵ·rotile**, *Min.* [Gr. τίλος fibre], 'a hydrous arseniate of copper, occurring in capillary green crystals' (Dana 1879); **Chloroxaᴵ·nthous**, *a.* [Gr. ξανθός yellow: see -OUS], 'of a green or olive and yellow colour' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Chlorocruorin*, a green substance which, according to Ray Lankester, is the cause of the green colour of the blood of some species of Sabella. 1832 SHEPARD *Min.* 124 *Chloromelan* (see Cronstedite). 1887 *Athenæum* 3 Sep. 317/3 Magnificent specimens of Oriental jade, together with chlormelanite, amber, and cattaïs. 1822 CLEVELAND *Min.* 476 Chlorophæite. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 227 Chlorophæite .. is a common mineral in the Irish trap. 1802 W. NICHOLSON *Jrnl. Nat. Philos.* I. 151 On the Chlorophane, and a supposed new Variety of Barytes. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 160 Chlorophane gives out abundantly an emerald green light by the mere heat of the hand; and after being exposed to the sun, or even to a candle, continues to shine in a dark place for some time. 1857 SHEPARD *Min.*, Chlorophanerite. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 88 Species possessing the true green of Chlorosperms and the rosy purple of Rhodosperms. 1884 *Public Opinion* 3 Oct. 426/1 The green varieties, called Chlorosperms, have their abode in shallow waters. 1850 DANA *Min.* 371 Chlorospinel is a grassgreen spinel.

Chloro-². *Chem.* Combining form of *chlorine, chloride, chloric, chlorous*, used (chiefly before a consonant) in forming names of chlorine compounds and substitution products: see CHLOR-².

a. *esp.* in names of substitution products formed by the action of chlorine on other bodies specified; *e.g.* **Chlorobeᴵ·nzene**, formed from benzene by the substitution of one or more chlorine atoms for hydrogen atoms; so *chloro-benzamide, -benzide, -benzil, -benzoic*, etc.; *chlorocyanamide, -cyanilide*; *chloro-ethane*; *chloromethane, -methyl*, etc.; *chloropropionic*, etc.; *chloroproteic*; *chloroquinone*; *chlorosalicin*; *chlorotoluene*; *chlorovaleric*, etc.

b. **Chloro-aurate**, a compound of chloride of gold with a basic chloride or a hydrochlorate; **chlorobromide**, a compound containing chlorine and bromine in union with a metal or organic radical, as chlorobromide of silver; **chlorobromiodide**, a similar compound containing chlorine, bromine, and iodine; **chlorobromoform**, a liquid ($HCCl_2Br$) intermediate between chloroform ($HCCl_3$) and bromoform ($HCBr_3$); **chlorocarbonic acid**, a synonym of Carbonyl chloride or Phosgene gas ($COCl_2$); **chlorochloric**, name given to a supposed acid, of composition Cl_6O_{15}; **chlorochromate**, a salt of **chlorochromic acid**, an oxychloride of chromium (CO_2Cl_2); **chlorocyanic acid**, early name of **cyanogen chloride**, CN Cl; **chlorohydric**, etc., **chloroiodide**: see CHLOR-²; **chloromaᴵ·nganese**, commercial name of *manganese chloride*, used as a disinfectant; **chloromeᴵ·rcurate**, a compound of mercuric chloride with a basic metallic chloride or a hydrochlorate; **chloropaᴵ·lladate**, a compound of chloride of palladium analogous to the prec.; **chloro-perchloric**, name of an acid of supposed structure Cl_6O_{17}; **chloropiᴵ·crin**, a colourless oily liquid formed by distilling picric acid with chloride of lime; **chloropla·tinate**, a compound of tetrachloride of platinum, analogous to chloroaurates; so **chloropla·tinous** *a.*; **chlorostaᴵ·nnate**, a similar compound of chloride of tin; **chlorosulphuric acid**, old name of sulphuryl chloride.

1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 417 Auric chloride combines with a number of metallic Chlorides, forming a series of double salts, called *Chloro-aurates. *Ibid.* 813 *Chlorobenzoic Acid treated with sodium amalgam and water is converted into benzoic acid. *Ibid.* 427 The *chlorobromide is prepared by treating tetrammonio-platinous chloride with bromine. 1881 *Athenæum* 15 Jan. 98/3 On some *Chlorobromiodides of Silver. 1882 — 16 Dec. 818/2 The author has detected carbon tetrabromide, bromoform, and *chlorobromoform. 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 7 Acid Gases .. hydrochloric, carbonic and *chlorocarbonic acids. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 363 Chloro-carbonic acid has an intolerably pungent odour, and excites a copious flow of tears. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 138 Euchlorine, an explosive yellow gas, composed of a mixture of chlorine and *chlorochloric acid. 1854 RONALD *Chem. Techn.* I. 371 We have heard that *chlorochromic acid has been dispensed with in the purification of the paraffine. 1871 *Schellen's Spectrum Anal.* 434 The absorption spectrum of the vapor of chlorochromic anhydride. 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 323 *Chlorocyanic acid was first observed by Berthollet, and called by him 'oxyprussic acid.' 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 579 *Chloroethane is often called Hydrochloric ether. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* II. xi. 34 A *chlorohydrated tincture. 1848 DANA *Zoph.* 714 Dissolved in *chlorohydric acid. 1853 R. HUNT *Man. Photogr.* 246 The *chloroiodide of lime may be formed in the same manner. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 63/1 *Chloromanganese .. Camphoric Antiseptico, Salicylic Acid. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 549 Chlorine and Methane, exposed to diffuse daylight, yield the compound called *chloromethane or methyl-chloride. 1843 GRAVES *Clinical Med.* 33 The *chlorure platinosopotassique* now considered as a compound of chloroplatinous acid, and the chlorobase of potassium, must then be called *chloroplatinate of potassium. 1854 *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 333 The chloroplatinate of ammonia .. is a yellow salt.

1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 422 Double salts called platino-chlorides or chloro-platinates. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 164 This substance [i. e. Chlorite of protein] is sometimes called *Chloroproteic acid. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 444 Stannic chloride forms with alkaline earth-metals, crystalline double-salts, called Stanno-chlorides or *Chlorostannates. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 401 Some chemists have .. proposed to call it the *chloro-sulphuric acid.

c. Also in some names of minerals containing chlorine; as **Chloroca·lcite** [CALCITE], a native chloride of calcium from Vesuvius; named 1872 (Dana); **Chlorothi·onite** [Gr. θεῖον sulphur], a doubtful mixture of chloride of copper and sulphate of potassium from Vesuvius; named 1873.

Chlorodyne (klō·rŏdəin). [A factitious formation from *chloroform* + *anodyne*. (Analytically, the elements are Gr. χλωρός green + ὀδύνη pain.)] A drug, popular as a narcotic and anodyne, composed of chloroform, morphia, tincture of Indian hemp, prussic acid, and other substances.

1863 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 158, I .. have been thinking of realising some chlorodyne. 1871 OUIDA *In Wint. City* iii. 49 Who could no more live without a crowd about her than she could sleep without chlorodyne. 1887 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 7/1 In the habit of taking enormous quantities of a patent medicine known as chlorodyne, which had the effect of stupefying her.

Chloroform (klō·rŏfōm), *sb.* [a. F. *chloroforme*, name given by Dumas in 1834, f. CHLORO-[2] + FORM(YL, as being a chloride of *formyl* (in its obs. sense of CH = methenyl; not in its present sense of the oxidized radical CHO of formic acid).]

The common name of a thin colourless liquid (sp. gr. 1·5), having a pleasant ethereal odour, and pungent sweetish taste, the vapour of which when inhaled produces insensibility; hence it is much used as an anæsthetic in surgical and obstetrical operations. Chemically, it is a triatomic haloid ether of the methyl series = trichloromethane, or methenyl trichloride, Cl_3CH.

[1834 J. DUMAS in *Ann. de Chimie* LVI. 120 La formule .. correspond à un chlorure d'hydrogène carboné, qui est l'équivalent de l'acide formique anhydre .. C'est ce qui m'engage à la désigner sous le nom de chloroforme.] 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* § 5. 312 Chloroform. This remarkable substance was discovered about the same time by MM. Soubeiran and Liebig [Dates 1831, 1832]. 1847 SIR J. SIMPSON *New Anæsthetic* 7, I have found, however, one infinitely more efficacious than any of the others, viz. Chloroform, or the perchloride of formyle. 1847 *Illust. Lond. News* 4 Dec. 370/2 Chloroform. This new anæsthetic agent was used most successfully last Monday. 1859 *Q. R.* Jan. 74 At the Liverpool meeting of the professors of 'Social Science' [1858] Sir James Stephen introduced .. the happy phrase of 'statistical chloroform'. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 45. 452 Had Simpson kept secret the means of abrogating pain by chloroform, what immense pecuniary benefit would have accrued to himself!

b. in *Comb.* as *chloroform-bottle, -drunkenness, -giver, -inhaler, -poisoning*, etc. **Chloroform-coagulum**: see quot.; **chloroform-narcosis**, insensibility produced by chloroform.

1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 418 When defibrinated blood and chloroform are mixed together, outside the body, there is produced a peculiar albuminous precipitate of the colour of red sealing-wax (chloroform coagulum). *Ibid.* 431 Those who divide chloroform narcosis into several clearly distinguished stages. *Ibid.* 439 There is no medicinal treatment for cases of chloroform poisoning.

Chloroform (klō·rŏfōm), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To administer chloroform to; to render insensible by means of chloroform; to apply chloroform to (a thing), soak with chloroform.

1848 SIR J. SIMPSON in *Lancet* 1 July 39/2, I had successfully chloroformed several of the lower animals. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.* xi. 107 She should be tenderly chloroformed into a better world. 1885 *Leeds Mercury* 15 Dec. 5/3 It was alleged that he chloroformed her.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To render insensible.

1849 F. B. HEAD *Stokers & Pokers* vii. (1851) 62 We now chloroform all kindly feelings. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* IV. 381 If we chloroform ourselves against the painful perception [of human sorrows]. 1882 *Chr. World Pulpit* XXI. 25 The cold chloroforming them into an unconsciousness.

Hence **Chlo·roformed** *ppl. a.*, **Chlo·roforming** *vbl. sb.*

1848 SIR J. SIMPSON in *Lancet* July 41/2 The chloroformed hand. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 10 Hold the chloroformed cloth close to his nose. 1883 *Standard* 22 Mar. 5/5 [They] had pleaded guilty of the chloroforming and robbery.

Chloroformic, *a.* [f. CHLOROFORM *sb.* + -IC; cf. F. *chloroformique*.] 'Relating to chloroform' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Chlo·roformist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who professionally administers chloroform; one versed in the use of chloroform.

1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 11 The assistance of a proficient chloroformist. 1879 J. TIMBS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 119/1 To officiate as chloroformist at her then pending accouchement. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Mar. 6/1 The conspirators may be briefly described as a League of Chloroformists and Poisoners.

Chlo·roformiza·tion. *Med.* [f. next + -ATION; cf. F. *chloroformisation*.] The occurrence or the induction of the sleep and anæsthesia caused by the inhalation of chloroform.

1849 *Lancet* I. 538/2 In some cases of chloroformization and etherization. 1887 W. JAMES in *Mind* XII. 8, I .. observed the same recession of objects during the beginning of chloroformisation.

Chlo·roformi·ze, *v.* [f. CHLOROFORM *sb.* + -IZE; cf. F. *chloroformiser*.] = CHLOROFORM *v.*

1880 R. DOWLING *Sport of F.* III. 213 He was heavily chloroformised first .. then strangled.

Chloroformyl(e, early synonym of CHLOROFORM. *c* 1851 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Chloroid (klō·roid), *a. Chem.* and *Electr.* [f. CHLOR-INE + -OID.] Akin to or resembling chlorine. *Chloroid pole* = *chlorous pole.*

Chlorometer (klorǫ·mĭtəɹ). Also **chlorimeter.** [f. CHLORO- combining form of CHLORINE + -METER; cf. F. *chloromètre*.] An instrument for measuring the amount of chlorine in chlorinated lime, soda, or potash, with a view to estimating their bleaching power, etc.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 585 Gay Lussac has contributed to render the assay of chloride of lime by indigo more certain .. by the invention of an apparatus for the purpose, which he calls a chlorometer.

Hence **Chlorome·tric** *a.*; **Chloro·metry** (also *chlorimetry*) [cf. F. *chlorométrie*], 'the name given to the process or processes by which the amount of available chlorine is estimated in substances containing it, which are employed in bleaching, or as disinfectants' (Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 792).

Chloropal (klorō·u·păl). *Min.* [f. CHLOR-[1] + OPAL.] A green or greenish-yellow hydrated silicate of iron, resembling opal in appearance.

1826 EMMONS *Min.* 170 Chloropal. 1868 DANA *Min.* (1884) 462 Chloropal is partly decomposed by muriatic acid.

Chlorophyll (klō·rŏfil). *Bot.* and *Chem.* (Also **-phyle, -phylle, -phyl.**) [a. F. *chlorophylle*, f. Gr. χλωρός green + φύλλον leaf.]

1. The colouring matter of the leaves and other green parts of plants; found in the cells usually in the form of minute granules (*chlorophyll-bodies* or *-corpuscles*). Its chemical composition is uncertain. It forms the colouring matter also of various green water-animalcules, e. g. *Hydra viridis.*

[1818 PELLETIER & CAVENTOU in *Ann. de Chimie* IX. 195 La matière verte des végétaux .. Nous proposons de lui donner le nom de chlorophyle.] 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 287 Chlorophyle is the green colouring matter of the leaves of plants. 1842 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4. (1880) 88 The characteristic contents of the cells of parenchyma are grains of chlorophyll .. to which the green color of foliage is wholly owing. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 57 When I want to know why a leaf is green, they tell me it is coloured by 'chlorophyll', which at first sounds very instructive; but if they would only say plainly that a leaf is coloured green by a thing which is called 'green leaf', we should see more precisely how far we had got.

2. *Comb.*, as *chlorophyll-body, -cell, -corpuscle, -grain, -granule.*

1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xv. (1875) 335 The upper stratum .. is composed of chlorophyll-cells. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. viii. 109 The colouring matter is limited to very minute granules lying in the colourless fluid contents. These are called the chlorophyll granules. 1882 VINES *Sachs's Bot.* 45 These green-coloured portions of protoplasm .. designated Chlorophyll-bodies. 1883 M°NAB *Bot.* (Lond. Sc. Class-bks.) I. 17 The chlorophyll granule consists of two parts; a colourless solid portion derived from the protoplasm .. and a green colouring matter, the chlorophyll, which is diffused through and colours the granule.

Hence **Chlorophylla·ceous** *a.* [-ACEOUS], containing chlorophyll; **Chlorophy·llan,** 'a substance contained in chlorophyll; probably identical with what is called crystalline chlorophyll' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Chlorophy·llian** *a.* [cf. F. *chlorophyllien*], of or pertaining to chlorophyll; **Chlorophy·llite,** †**a.** *Bot.* = CHLOROPHYLL; **b.** *Min.* A greenish mineral, a variety of FAHLUNITE, an altered form of IOLITE; **Chlorophy·llous** *a.*, characterized by, or of the nature of chlorophyll.

1882 VINES *Sachs's Bot.* 249 Forms belonging to the chlorophyllaceous series. *Ibid.* 758 The spectrum of Hoppe-Seyler's chlorophyllan is the same as that of chlorophyll. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 438 He did not succeed in demonstrating any chlorophyllian activity by the evolution of oxygen. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 425 The name chlorophyllite has been given by Pelletier and Caventou to the green colouring matter of the leaves of plants. 1841 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XII. 358 The aqueous content of the chlorophyllite. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* 311 Gloss., *Chlorophyllous*, spoken of the leaf-cells when they .. contain a .. mass, or little pellets of chlorophyll. 1871 COOKE *Fungi* (1875) 117 No pure or chlorophyllous green.

Chlorosis (klorō·u·sis). [mod.L. (in F. *chlorose*), f. Gr. χλωρός green, lit. 'a making green': see -OSIS. In sense 2 a, the etymology is lost sight of, and the notion is that of 'loss of the natural colour', which in this case is green.]

1. *Path.* A disease mostly affecting young females about the age of puberty, characterized by anæmia, suppression or irregularity of the menses, and a pale or greenish complexion; green sickness.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Chlorosis*, the green-sickness, or the virgins disease. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 523 The indolent and lazy .. are in a manner eaten up by the chlorosis, or green-sickness. 1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 13 In those cases of chlorosis where the administration of iron is sufficient to reproduce the ruddy hue. 1882 QUAIN *Dict. Med.*, Chlorosis occurs almost without exception in young women about the time of puberty, but is found occasionally in children and married women, and, very rarely, even in men. [Cf. SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 100.]

2. *Bot.* **a.** A disease or affection of plants, in which the green parts become blanched or yellow through the chlorophyll not being developed, either on account of the absence of light (= ETIOLATION), or *spec.* for want of iron in the soil. **b.** The turning green of some part normally of another colour, as in the reversion of petals to the form of green leaves.

1807 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 85 When plants become pale from want of light .. he [Wildenow] terms it Chlorosis. 1842 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (1869) Gloss., *Chlorosis*, a loss of color: a reversion of the petals, etc., of a blossom to green leaves. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 273 *Chlorosis*, one of the most formidable diseases to which plants are subject .. The most promising remedy is watering them with a very weak solution of sulphate of iron.

Chlorotic (klorǫ·tik), *a.* [f. prec.; see -OTIC. Cf. F. *chlorotique*.]

1. Pertaining to, or affected with, green sickness.

1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* IV. 150 The chlorotic fair Oft chalk prefer to the most poignant cates. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* (1826) 115 He was much emaciated .. and had a chlorotic appearance. 1873 W. S. MAYO *Never Again* xv. 199 A sickly sensitiveness that would disgrace a chlorotic girl.

fig. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVI. 987 Poor, thin, maundering,—we were going to call it chlorotic Christianism. 1881 *Standard* 7 Oct., Those who devote themselves to depicting chlorotic saints.

2. *Bot.* Affected with chlorosis (sense 2 a).

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 309 The field looks shabby, becomes chlorotic, pines away. 1870 T. L. PHIPSON *Sun* 56 A plant .. shut up in a dark place .. becomes chlorotic; its green colour disappears.

Chlorous (klō·rəs), *a. Chem.* and *Electr.* [f. CHLOR-INE + -OUS; cf. F. *chloreux*.]

1. Abounding in chlorine; *spec.* containing chlorine in greater proportion relatively to oxygen than chloric compounds, as in **chlorous oxide** or **anhydride**, Cl_2O_3, a yellowish green gas; **chlorous acid** (hydrogen chlorite), $HClO_2$, the salts of which are *chlorites.*

The compounds with a still greater proportion of chlorine are **hypochlorous oxide** or **anhydride** (Cl_2O), a pale reddish yellow gas; and **hypochlorous acid** (HClO), the salts of which are *hypochlorites.*

1845 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 41 Replaced by six atoms of chlorous acid. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 184 Hypochlorous and chlorous acids .. by direct oxidation of hydrochloric acid. *Ibid.* 186 Chlorous Oxide.

2. Of the quality of chlorine: applied to elements or radicals which unite with hydrogen to form an acid, and are relatively electro-negative. *Chlorous pole*, the negative pole of a galvanic battery, which exhibits the same attraction as a chlorous element.

1881 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* XXIV. 414 Such primary compounds were classified .. into electro-positive or basylous, and electro-negative or chlorous compounds. *Ibid.* 417 Illustrations of the greater atomic values which elements assume by combining with both chlorous and basylous atoms than with atoms of the one kind only.

Chlo·rurated, *ppl. a. Chem.* [f. F. *chloruré*, pa. pple. of *chlorurer*, f. *chlorure*: see next, and -ATED.] Combined or impregnated with chlorine.

1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 57. 239 [He] washes the wound in chlorurated water.

Chlo·ruret. *Chem.* [f. CHLOR-INE + -URET; cf. *sulphuret, phosphuret.* In F. *chlorure.*] A primary compound of chlorine with another element or a radical; now commonly CHLORIDE.

1842 TURNER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) 275 Those compounds of chlorine which are not acid, are termed chlorides or chlorurets.

Choak, obs. form of CHOKE *sb.* and *v.*

Choakee, var. of CHOKY *sb.*

Choane, var. of CHAWN, *Obs.*, a cleft.

Choanite (kōu·ănəit). *Palæont.* [f. Gr. χοάνη funnel + -ITE.] A fossil Zoophyte, generally characterized by a funnel-shaped skeleton, which forms the nucleus of many chalk flints.

1846–9 SMART *Dict. Suppl.* 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 215 The beautiful sections cut from the pebbles .. owe their exquisite markings to the fossil Choanite.

Choanoid (kōu·ănoid), *a. Phys.* [mod. f. Gr. χοάνη funnel + -OID: cf. F. *choanoïde*.] Funnel-shaped; applied to one of the muscles of the eye in many vertebrata.

1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 1002/1 The suspensory or choanoid muscle met with in Mammalia. 1881 MIVART *Cat* v. § 7 The eyeball .. is held in place by seven muscles. The first .. is the suspensor oculi, or 'choanoid' muscle.

Choar, obs. form of CORE, CHORE.

‖ **Chobdar** (tʃōu·bdāɹ). *Anglo-Ind.* Also 8 **chubdar, chobedar, chopdar,** 9 **choabdar.** [Pers. and Urdū چوبدار *chobdār*, f. چوب staff.] In India, an usher or beadle attending on persons

of consequence, who bears as his ensign of office a staff overlaid with silver; he is 'still a part of the state of the Viceroy, Governors, and Judges of the High Courts' (Col. Yule).

1701 in Wheeler *Madras in Old T.* (1861) I. 371 (Y.) He had sent four Chobdars and 25 men, as a safeguard. 1786 Burke *Art. W. Hastings* Wks. XI. 443 A person of the meanest station, called a Chubdar, at best answering to our common beadle or tipstaff. 1810–17 M. Wilks *Hist. Sk. S. India* ed. 2) II. xxxi. 110 The Chobdars and attendants were ordered.

Choca. 'A mixture of coffee and chocolate' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade*).

1859 Doran *Table Fruits* The favourite beverage of Voltaire, at the Café Procope, was choca, a mixture of Coffee with Milk and Chocolate. I do not know a draught which so perfectly soothes and revives as hot well-frothed choca.

Chochlea, -ry, obs. ff. of Cochlea, -ry.

‖ **Chocho** (tʃō·tʃo). Also **choco, chuchu.** [Native name in Brazil.] Name in the British West Indies of a cucurbitaceous plant (*Sechium edule*), cultivated for its wholesome succulent fruit.

'From Madeira its fruits are sometimes .. sold in Covent Garden Market under the name of Chayotes.'

1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 355 The Chocho Vine..is now cultivated in many places in Jamaica. 1882 *Standard* 14 Dec. 5/3 Clustering over an orange tree is the lovely chocho vine. 1887 — 16 Sept. 5/2 The chocho of Jamaica, the christophine of the French Antilles, the chuchu of Brazil .. chayota, or vegetable pear of Madeira .. is one of the most peculiar fruits of tropical America.

Chock (tʃǫk), *sb.*[1] Also 8-9 **choak,** and Chuck q. v. [*Chock* and *chuck* appear to have been originally variants of the same word, which are now somewhat differentiated. Though they appear late, they may possibly go back to ONF. **chuque, choque, chouque* (mod.Pic. *choke,* Norm. *chouque*) = OF. *çuche, zuche, çouche, souche* 'log or block of wood'; cf. It. *ciocco* a burning log, block of wood, stump; also *ciocca* bunch, cluster, tuft, etc. In Eng. the word appears to have been influenced by Choke, with which it is occas. confounded under the forms *choke, choak.*]

1. A lumpy piece of wood, esp. for burning; a block or log, *dial.* a 'clog'.

1674 [see Chuck]. 1852 W. Cooper *Gloss. Provinc. Sussex, Chucks,* large chips of wood. 1877 E. Peacock *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss., Chock, Chog,* a small log or block of wood. 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chocks,* small pieces of wood.

2. *Turning.* A contrivance for fixing the material to be turned to the mandril of the lathe; now Chuck. Also *attrib.*

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 192 Sockets, or Chocks, belonging to the Screw-Mandrel. 1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 31 A stout mandrel, or arbor, for a chock Lathe. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 150 *Chocks,* cylindrical pieces of wood or iron, screw-cut at one end, to screw into the end of a mandrel. 1803 *Ann. Reg.* 780 Being afterwards strongly cemented to a plug or chock, [it] is screwed upon the lathe. 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* II. 147 Place it on the collar at the chock end of the screw.

3. A term applied to a block of wood (usually wedge-shaped) used to stop a cask, wheel, or other body from moving. *Boat-chocks*: 'clamps of wood upon which a boat rests when stowed on a vessel's deck' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Chock,* a sort of wedge used to confine a cask or other weighty body .. when the ship is in motion. 1775 Falch *Day's Diving Vess.* 27, I secured them in proper chocks on the gunnels of the barges. 1849 Weale *Dict. Terms* 98/2 The long-boat rests upon two large chocks when it is stowed. 1861 *Windsor Express* 5 Oct., To remove the chocks or wedges connected with one of the lattice girders. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Chock* (Ship-building), a block, preferably wedge-shaped, driven behind the props of a cradle to prevent it from slipping on the ways before the ship is ready to launch. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss., Chock,* a wedge for fastening the cart to the shafts. 1876 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Chock,* a wedge to keep the window from shaking, *Chock'd,* wedged. 1877 E. Peacock *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss., Chock, Chog,* a block or stone used to chock, or scotch the wheel of a cart or waggon. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., We had only one boat, and no tackles ready to lift her out of the chocks.

4. *Mining.* See quot. 1888.

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 21 We lay Choak Deals which is Deales put in as fast, or all along, as we dig the Sand, or Earth. 1881 in Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1885 *Times* 10 July 10 A lighted candle placed against a chock in the working place of John Dyke. 1888 Addy *Sheffield Gloss., Chock,* a thick, rectangular block of wood, used in building up a strong support for the roof in coal-mining.

5. In various applications on ship-board: e.g.

a. 'Smaller pieces of wood used to make good some deficiency in the main piece, as those at the head and heels of timbers, the frame-knees,' etc. (Weale *Rudim. Navig.* 106).

b. 'Blocks of timber latterly substituted beneath the beams for knees, and wedged by iron keys' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

c. 'A piece of timber, framed into the heads and heels of ship's timber at their junctions, to act as a lap to the joint, and make up the deficiency at the inner angle' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

d. *Chocks of the rudder*: 'large accurately adapted pieces of timber kept in readiness to choak the rudder, by filling up the excavation on the side of the rudder hole in case of any accident, when a ship is likely to get strong stern-way, etc.' (Smyth).

e. *Anchor chocks*: see Anchor *sb.*[1] 7.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 160 *Chock,* a square tapering piece of elm .. used in strapping large blocks. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 479 Shipped the rudder-choaks. 1806 *Ann. Reg.* (1804) 525, 10 vessels, completely fitted with slides, chocks, iron-bolts, sweeps, etc. 1837 Marryat *Dog-fiend* xiii, He stood up on the choak to ascertain what way she was making through the water. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 26 Reeve it through the after sheeve in the chock. 1860 Gosse *Romance Nat. Hist.* 260 In attempting to throw the line clear from the chock, a turn caught his left wrist. 1863 *Scotsman* 21 Aug., Laden to the chocks with cannon and bombshells.

6. *pl.* Blocks of wood or stone placed in or upon any machine to add to its weight and steadiness; e.g. stones placed in a mangle, weights laid on a harrow, roller, etc.

7. *dial.* (See quot.) Hence **Chock-hole.**

1884 Holland *Chesh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chockhole,* the deep rutty hole to be met with in many of the bye-roads or occupation roads in the country. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chock,* an inequality, roughness in a road..also used quasi-adverbially = joltingly. 'Theer yo gon chock (*or* chick-chock) o'er a stone'.

† **Chock, -e,** *sb.*[2] Obs. form of Shock.

Chock (tʃǫk), *v.* [app. f. Chock *sb.*[1]]

† **1.** *intr. To chock in*: to fit in tightly or exactly; to wedge in. *Obs.* (Cf. Choke *v.*)

1662 Fuller *Worthies* 149 The wood-work .. exactly chocketh into the joynts again. 1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 43 A small cylinder of hard steel .. made of a size so as just to chock in betwixt the extremities of the teeth.

2. *trans.* To furnish, supply, or fit with a chock or chocks; to make fast with a chock; to wedge (a wheel, cask, etc.); also with *up.*

1854 Bartlett *Mex. Boundary* I. xii. 296 It was only by putting a shoulder to the wheels, and chocking them at every five or six feet, that these hills could be surmounted. 1859 F. Griffiths *Artil. Man* (1862) 103 Chock the wheels of the light guns. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 64 The casks are .. well chocked up with firewood. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 60 Have the waist netting well chocked and shored up.

3. To place (a boat) upon chocks.

1840 R. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxiv. 76 We got..the launch and pinnace hoisted, chocked, and griped.

Hence **Chocking** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1859 F. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 110 This is called scotching, or chocking, and the handspikes are called 'chocking handspikes'.

† **Chock,** *v.*[2] and 3, obs. form of Chuck, Shock.

Chock *a. dial.* Short for Chock-full.

1863 Robson *Bards of Tyne* 77 Ivery nuik was chock. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chock* and *Chock-full,* var. of 'choke-full' full to suffocation.

Chock, *adv.* Also **choke.** [Partly f. Chock *sb.* and *v.*[1]; but largely deduced from Chock-full.]

1. As close or tight as can be; so as to press 'dead' against, stop 'dead', etc.

1834 Sir H. Taylor *Artevelde* II. iii. i, I drew a shaft Chock to the steel, and .. Aimed it at Serjeant Laubscher's heart. 1856 Kane *Arct. Exp.* I. xxvii. 361 A newly-broken team-dog .. carried one of the runners chock against the edge of the circle. 1860 J. Kennedy *Swallow B.* xiv. 134 It is the big wheel stopped as chock as a tombstone. 1880 Mrs. Whitney *Odd or Even* xiii. 103 Seized up a great stone, and crowded it chock against the grinding, slipping wheel.

b. with adverbs, as *chock-aft, -home, -tight, -up.*

1799 J. M. in *Naval Chron.* II. 71 The small block is chock up to the truck. 1834 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* (1863) 13 Irresolute whether to run it choke up or haul it down again. 1840 R. Dana *Bef. Mast* xvii. 46 We..ran her chock up to the yard. *Ibid.* xxv. 83 The seas..washing chock aft to the taffrail. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. xiv, Drawn chock-tight round his neck. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Chock-aft, chock-full, chock-home, chock-up,* etc., denote as far aft, full, home, up, etc., as possible, or that which fits closely to one another.

c. **Chock-a-block** (*Naut.*), said of a tackle with the two blocks run close together so that they touch each other—the limit of hoisting; *transf.* jammed or crammed close together.

1840 R. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxv. 82 Hauling the reef-tackles chock-a-block. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Chock-a-block,* or *Chock and Block* is the same with *block-a-block* and *two-blocks.* 1881 W. C. Russell *Sailor's Sweeth.* II. ii. 122 They hoisted it chock a block. 1885 H. O. Forbes *Naturalist's Wand.* viii. 259 Sideways, lengthwise, crossways, choke-a-block, as if the river had swept away a village or two and stranded them there anyhow.

Chock-full, choke-full (tʃǫ·kful, tʃō·kful), *a.* Forms: 5 **chokke-fulle,** (**cheke-full**), 8 **chocque-,** 7– **choke-,** 8– **chock-, choak-, chuck-full.** [The phonetic form and spelling and the derivation are alike unsettled, the uncertainty of the latter involving that of the former. In Dictionaries, first in Todd (1818) as *choke-full* (with mention of *chuck-full* as a 'corruption'). Subsequent dictionaries have *choke-full* as main form, with *chock-full* as a recognized variant. But the American lexicographers have *chock-full* as the standard form, with *choke-full* as a cross-reference; and this appears to agree with literary usage in U.S. *Choke-full* appears to be rather the more frequent in literary use in England; but *chock-full* is almost universal in spoken use; *chuck-full,* in literary use bef. and after 1800, is now only dialectal.

The uncertainty begins with the first appearance of the word as *chokke-fulle, cheke-fulle* in the alliterative Morte Arthur, the spelling of which is very insecure. Conjectural derivations are from Choke *v.* (ME. *choke, cheke*) with sense 'full to choking', or 'choked full'; from Cheek (ME. *cheke,* Choke *sb.*[2]) or the related *chokes* = chops, fauces, with sense 'full to the chops'; from ME. Chok, *chokke*? to thrust, ram in, in sense 'crammed full'. Either of the two former derivations would give an original long *ō* (which might perhaps, however, be shortened in the combination); the third would give short *ŏ* from the beginning. Prob. there is a recent association with Chock *sb.* and *v.*, in some of their senses, but the latter are too late to be the origin; it is more likely that these senses have been developed under the influence of *chock-full*: see Chock *adv.* In Eng. dial. glossaries, *chock-full* is recorded from Lancashire, Cheshire, Sheffield, Whitby, Holderness, Leicester, Warwicksh., Worcester, Berks., Kent; and correspondents send it as the current form in Cornwall, Somerset, Wilts, Surrey, Warwicksh., Staffordsh., Derby, Notts, E. & S. Lincoln, Rossendale, Westmorland, Durham, Northumberland, Scotland, 'all parts of Ireland', and 'among all English soldiers in the army'. *Chuck-full* is in the Holderness Gloss., and is reported from Norfolk, Suffolk, E. London, Oxford, N. & E. Devon. *Choke-full* appears to have no local status. As the local pronunciation is usually entirely distinct from that of *choke* (*chōăk, chooăk, chowk,* etc.), the two words are not associated, and app. have nothing to do with each other; *choke-full* being thus merely a book-spelling founded upon a conjectural derivation.]

Filled so as to leave no vacant space; cram-full; stuffed full; full to suffocation.

a. Chock-full.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1552 Charottez chokkefulle charegyde with golde. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. ciii. 327 Stow thyself chocque-full of the best liquor in the land. 1772 Nugent tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 153 With a head chock-full of these impertinences. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* I. 106 Chock-full o' fight I guess. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* i. (1871) 6 Though you may be chock full of Science. 1863 Hawthorne *Old Home* (1879) 63 Gardens .. chockfull of flowers. 1866 Dickens *Mugby J.* 4 Chock-full of trucks of coal. 1875 Helps *Anim. & Mast.* i. 19, I hate a fellow who is always chock full of facts! 1880 *Punch* 15 Mar. 124/2 Speeches..chockful of puerile insolence.

β. Cheke-full.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3605 [Ships] Charggede evyne cheke-full of cheualrous knyghtes.

γ. Choke-full, choak-full.

1633 T. James *Voy.* 101 The Bay .. fild choke-full. 1790 Bruce *Trav. Nile* IV. 549 (T.) We filled the skins choak full. *c* 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* VI. 272 Full of visitors; choke full of them. 1831 Landor *Coronation* Wks. (1846) II. 611 Catafalcs, choak-full and mountains-high. 1836 B. D. Walsh *Aristoph. Clouds* I. iv, Choakful of water. 1856 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 296 We have a house choke full. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Night-c.* 122 Chests choakful with gold. 1880 *Punch* 9 Feb. 64/2 It is..choke-full every night.

δ. Chuck-full.

1770 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 559 He is Drunk .. Top-heavy, Chuck full, Hocky, etc. *a* 1816 Sheridan in *Sheridaniana* 280 It is literally chuck full. 1824 Dibdin *Libr. Comp.* 598 Volumes .. chuck full of droll little pieces. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 148 Chuck-full and buoyant with good humour. 1834 Crockett *Tour down East* 86 (Bartlett) To make chuck-full the 'measure of the country's glory'.

Chock-hole: see Chock *sb.* 7.

† **Chock-tooth** = Cheek-tooth. [Doubtful whether a misprint, or really to be referred to *chok,* Choke *sb.*[2]]

1591 Percyvall *Sp. Dict., Muela,* the chocke toth, *Dens molaris.* 1599 Minsheu, *Muela de baxo,* the lower chocke tooth. *Muela de encima,* the upper chock-tooth.

Chocky, *a. dial.* [f. Chock *sb.*[1] 7.] Having chocks or obstructions, which stop or impede motion.

1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss., Chocky,* of a road, uneven, full of ruts and inequalities.

Chocky, obs. form of Choky *sb.*

Chocolate (tʃǫ·kŏlĕt). Also 7 **chocolata, -latte, -letta, -lat, chocaletto, -latte, chockelet, jocolatte, jacolatt,** 8 **jocalat.** [a. F. *chocolat,* Sp. *chocolate,* ad. Mexican *chocolatl* 'an article of food made of equal parts of the seeds of cacao and those of the tree called pochotl' [*Bombax ceiba*] Siméon *Dict. de langue Nahuatl. Chocolatl* has no connexion whatever with the Mexican word *cacauatl* 'cacao', or its modern corruption *cocoa*; but is, so far as is known, a radical word of the language. It is possible, however, that Europeans confounded *chocolatl* with *cacaua-atl,* which was really a drink made from cacao.]

1. A beverage made from the seeds of the cacao-tree; now, as distinguished from *cocoa,* that made by dissolving chocolate cake (see next) in boiling water or milk.

1604 E. G[rimston] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxii. 271 The chiefe vse of this Cacao is in a drinke which they call Chocolate. 1662 H. Stubbes (*title*), The Indian Nectar, a Treatise on Chocolata. 1664 Pepys *Diary* 24 Nov., To a Coffee-house, to drink jocolatte, very good. 1682 Evelyn *Diary* 24 Jan., They also drank of a sorbet and jacolatt. 1684 *Frost of* 1683–4 (1844) 28 Wine, beer, ale, brandy, chockelet. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* II. vi. 62 Bless the Mahometan Coffee, and the Popish Spanish Chocolate. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* Let. 20 Apr., He asked if she would take a dish of chocolate. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* I. v. (1864) 43 The chocolate—from the Mexican chocolatl,—now so common a beverage throughout Europe.

2. A paste or cake composed of the seeds of the cacao-fruit roasted and ground, sweetened and flavoured with vanilla and other substances. This is used to make the beverage (sense 1), and also eaten in various comfits.

1659 LOVELL *Compl. Herball* 70 Cacao .. the confection thereof, Chocolate. 1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* Pref. 11 The best Chocolata, call'd Chocolata-Royal, will cost six shillings six pence each pound. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1750/4 Chocolatte is sold, from *2s. 6d.* to *5s.* per Pound. 1710 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 27 The chocolate is a present, madam, for Stella. 1855 J. F. JOHNSTON *Chem. Comm. Life* I. 224 The chocolate is made up into sweet cakes.

3. † Erroneously applied to the cacao-tree, its fruit or seed. *Obs.*

1755 JOHNSON, *Chocolate*, the nut of the Cacao-tree [so in mod. Dicts.]. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* 370 There are four orders .. Chocolate [*Theobroma Cacao*] is in the first.

4. Chocolate colour.

1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) IV. 167 Pileus varying from deep chocolate to chesnut. 1883 SCARTH *Rom. Brit.* xviii. 177 Stones of a variety of shades, as cream colour, grey, yellow, and chocolate.

b. as *adj.* Chocolate-coloured; dark brown.

1771 GOLDSM. *Haunch Venison* 95 'The tripe', quoth the Jew, with his chocolate cheek. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) IV. 202 Pileus with black, brown, and chocolate stripes. 1869 *Daily News* 24 Apr., A Cariboo young lady of chocolate complexion.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *chocolate-brown, -cake, -colour, -crimson, -cup, -maker, -pot, -puff, -red, -seller*; *-coloured, -confectioning*, adjs.; **chocolate-cream**, a confection made from chocolate; **chocolate-mill**, (*a*) an instrument for mixing the chocolate and milk or water in preparing the beverage; (*b*) a mill in which the roasted and crushed seeds of the cacao-tree are ground in the preparation of chocolate; **chocolate-nut**, the cacao-fruit or its seed (it bears nothing of the nature of a *nut*); **chocolate-root**, the root of a North American plant, *Geum canadense*, used as a mild tonic; also the plant itself; **chocolate-tree**, the cacao-tree, *Theobroma Cacao*. Also CHOCOLATE-HOUSE.

1879 ROOD *Chromatics* xi. 165 Good representations of olive-greens or *chocolate-browns. 1882 *Garden* 11 Nov. 417/3 The colour is a bright chocolate-brown. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 34 A deep brown, or *chocolate colour. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 15 A dark *chocolate-coloured smooth coat. 1648 GAGE *West. Ind* xv. (1655) 104 The *Chocolatte-confectioning Donnas. 1882 *Garden* 18 Nov. 451/3 Flowers..of a rich *chocolate-crimson. 1757 MILLER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 29 Ten or twelve *chocolate-cups of the water. 1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* v. 78 Ignorant *Chocolata-makers, who amass whatever is good .. to be an ingredient. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3891/3 Lackered Tea-Tables, *Chocolat-Mills. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 207 Mill them with a chocolate mill, to raise the froth, and take it off with a spoon as it rises. 1751 SIR J. HILL *Mat. Med.* (J.), The cacao or *chocolate nut is a fruit of an oblong figure. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* Wks. 1875 IV. 80 To come to church with their *chocalatte pots. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 277 To make *Chocolate Puffs. 1882 *Garden* 8 Apr. 230/1 The ground colour is yellow, that of the markings a *chocolate-red. 1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* Pref. 10 The mixture..is..confined only to the common *Chocolata-sellers. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 372 The Cacao, or *Chocolate-tree.

b. *Chocolate north, gale*: see quots.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. i. 39 The next day having a brisk N.W. Wind, which was a kind of a Chocolatta North, we arrived at Port Royal. *Ibid.* III. vi. 62 The Wind continues at N.W. blowing only a brisk Gale, which the Jamaica Seamen call a Chocolate North. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Chocolate-gale*, a brisk N.W. wind of the West Indies and Spanish main.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-wds.*) **Cho·colate** *v.*, to drink chocolate; **Chocolate·sque** *a.*, pertaining to chocolate; † **Chocola·tical** *a.*, of the nature of chocolate; ‖ **Chocolatie·r** [F.], a maker or seller of chocolate.

1850 B. TAYLOR *El dorado* xxxvii. (1862) 38 We arose in the moonlight, chocolated in the comedor, or dining-hall. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 2 Mar. 5/3 The late M. Menier, of chocolatesque fame. 1652 WADSWORTH *Chocolate* 14 As for the rest of the ingredients which make our Chocolaticall Confection. 1888 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 5/3 Sugar workers, liquorice refiners, chocolatiers, and fruit preservers.

† **Chocolate-house.** *Obs.* A house for the supply of chocolate as a beverage. Also *attrib.*

1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 341 The lord Cholmley and Mr. Bertie (vice-chamberlain) quarrelling yesterday at the chocolate house, went out to fight. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* I. i, A chocolate-house lampoon. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 49 In the common Theaters, or in the Jocalat-Houses. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6270/9 All Keepers of Coffee or Chocolate-Houses. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) III. clxi. 202 Seldom seen but at Newmarket and the chocolatehouse.

‖ **Chodchod.** A Hebrew word בַּרְקֹד *kadkōd* 'a sparkling gem, prob. ruby', left untranslated by the LXX. as χορχόρ, and by Jerome as *chodchod*, which was retained by Wyclif and the Douay version. Coverdale has 'Christall': 1611 'agate'.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxvii. 16 Bijs, and silk, and chodchod, that is, precious marchaundise [1388 cochod, ether auer de peis]. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *ibid.*, Fine linnen, and silke, and chodchod.

Chode (tʃōud), str. pa. t. of CHIDE *v.*

‖ **Chœnix** (kī·niks). [Lat., a. Gr. χοῖνιξ.] A dry measure of ancient Greece, variously estimated at one quart, and 1½ pints imperial measure.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 15 Sit not upon the measure Chœnix. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xvi. 183 If one Chœnix of wheat be sold for a penny. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 619 Pay..a chœnix of chick-peas.

Chœrogryl: see CHEROGRIL, the coney.

Choff(e, obs. f. CHOUGH, CHUFF.

Choffer (tʃǫ·fəɹ). *Sc.* [By-form of CHAFER, CHAUFFER, ad. mod.F. *chauffoir*, f. *chauffer* to heat.] A small portable furnace, or chafing dish.

1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Journ.* (1884) 130 His tea-kettle boiling on a choffer. 1860-8 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* s.v. *Balloon*, Heated by an iron choffer. 1885 SIR R. CHRISTISON *Autobiog.* I. ii. 60 We proceeded to kindle our choffer.

† **Choffing-dish.** *Sc. Obs.* A variant of CHAFING-DISH: cf. prec.

1689 A. HAY tr. *St. Germain's Physician* 223 (Jam.) Make balls, which ye shall put on coals, in a choffing-dish.

Chofinch, obs. form of CHAFFINCH.

Choghe, obs. form of CHOUGH.

Chogset (tʃǫ·gset). *U. S.* [Indian name.] A small, edible, salt-water fish, found on the eastern coast of the United States from Delaware northward; the Burgall.

1848-60 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v. *Burgall*, other names ..are..Chogset, the Indian name.

Choice (tʃois), *sb.* Forms: 3-5 **choys**, 4 **chois**, 5-7 **choyse**, 6-7 **choise**, **choyce**, 6- **choice**. [ME. *chois, choys*, a. OF. *chois* (mod.F. *choix*), f. *chois-ir* to choose. *Choisir* (ONF. *coisir*) is cognate with Pr. *causir, chausir*, whence OIt. *ciausire*, OSp. **cosir* (in *cosido* seen), Pg. **cousir* (in *cousimento* choice):—Romanic **causire* ad. Ger. *kausjan*, in Gothic, to try, test, prove, taste, deriv. of *kiusan*, pa. t. *kaus*, to try, test, prove, discern, perceive, see, CHOOSE. The Rom. vb. had also in early times the senses 'perceive, see', as well as 'discern, choose'. The Fr. word *chois* supplanted the OE. *cyre*, early ME. *kire, cure(ũ)* :—WGer. *kuri*:—OTeut. *kuzi-z*, f. *kuz-* weak grade of *keus-* to CHOOSE.

The fact that *kire, cure*, had in its phonetic development become so completely detached from any current inflexion of CHOOSE, while this French word lay phonetically so near, and so naturally suggested relationship to *choose, chose, chosen*, without doubt led to the displacement of the native by the alien word. The continuous mutual influence of the sb. and vb. is evidenced by the fact that there arose also a sb. CHOOSE and a vb. CHOISE.]

1. The act of choosing; preferential determination between things proposed; selection, election.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2415 Þe strengeste we schal bi choys and bi lot al so Chese out. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 273 Of his owne chois. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 58 Cosyn he [Octavian] was onto Julius Cesar, and, be choys, his son. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 b, Admitted as children by adopcyon or choyse. 1528 MORE *Dial. Heresyes* I. Wks. 165/1 What coulde I do further than praye for grace to gyde my choyce. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* II. xxix, Be very circumspect in the choise of thy company. *a* 1687 MORE *Antid. Ath.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 23 Being put to his choice whether he would yield to that, or the abuse of his body. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xli. 531 The choice of the people is the best and purest title to reign over them. 1872 RUSKIN *Munera Pulv.* Pref. (1880) 15 In the choice of the elements of wealth. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 10. 568 With this body too ..lay the choice of all future Protectors.

b. *To make choice of*: to choose, select. *To make a choice*: to perform the act of choosing. *To take one's choice*: perh. orig., to take after selection; but now usually, to choose what one will take or have.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 214 This law requireth that he..do therwithall make choise. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xv. 7. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* I. (1680) 50 The Colonel made choise of a thick leafed Oak. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 101 Take to thee from among the Cherubim Thy choice of flaming Warriours. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 12 As if Heaven had not already made the best choice for us. 1884 MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* xxxvi, The dancers could take their choice in the motley crowd of dames and damsels, all masked. 1887 J. RAE in *Gd. Words* 237 He made the choice then without a back-thought.

c. *By, for, of* († *in, with*) *choice*: by preference. *Without choice*: without distinction, indiscriminately.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11014 Twey men were yn choys to take. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 289 Since..his workes without choice be condemned as Heretical. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 197 Is the vse of their weapon with choice, for their calling, any blemish vnto them? 1885 *Punch* 2 May 210 a, Cutting blasts of wind, which seemed to blow from every quarter at once, but from the North and East for choice. 1886 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unl.* xxxiv, I have ties in Kilrush .. otherwise, for choice, I should infinitely prefer Chadford.

2. The power, right, or faculty of choosing; option.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8550 (Gött.) Mi lauerd has þe sent word bi me To giue þe choys of thinges thre. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. clii, This sufficeth .. For to destroye our fre choys everydele. 1413 LYDGATE *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxiii. (1483) 69 This is nought in thyn choys. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 206, I must (no choice) away of force like posting horse. 1663 COWLEY *Ess.* v. *Garden*, Happy art Thou whom God does bless With the full choice of thine own Happiness. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 82, I have given thee thy choice of the Manner in which thou wilt die.

b. † *To be at one's choice*: to act as one chooses, do as one pleases (*obs.*). *At choice*: at pleasure. *To have one's choice*: to have the right or privilege of choosing.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 246 If suche companies will not keepe the peace, let them be at their choise. 1583 T. STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* II. 34 That euery man.. maie be at his free choise so to vse them, etc. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 332 We may be at our choice; *In nostra potestate est; manu est situm.* 1810 LAMB *Lett. to Manning* 2 Jan., I have chosen that [title], if ever I should have my choice. 1817 COLEBROOKE *Algebra Hindus* 270 These, with the two coefficients..taking them at choice, furnish the values, etc. 1875 MRS. ALEXANDER *The Wooin' o't* xxxiii, I should not hesitate for a moment, had I the choice.

c. *Hobson's choice*: the option of taking the one thing offered or nothing.

Named from Tobias Hobson, the Cambridge carrier (commemorated by Milton in two Epitaphs), who let out horses, and is said to have compelled customers to take the horse which happened to be next the stable-door, or go without. See *Spectator* 1712 No. 509.

1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 128 If in this Case there be no other (as the Proverb is) then Hobson's choice..which is, chuse whether you will have this or none. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 331 The Masters were left to Hobsons choice, to choose Bennet and no body else. *a* 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* (1716) 326 (D.) Where to elect there is but one, 'Tis Hobson's choice, Take that or none. *a* 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Guildford* (1808) I. 163 (D.) They wanted a competition to make the money fly; and they said, Hobson's choice was no choice. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xliii. It was a case of Hobson's choice with them.

3. That which is specially chosen or to be chosen on account of its excellence, the preferable part of anything, the 'pick', 'flower', *élite*.

1494 FABYAN VII. 533 The sayde wyne was so plenteuouse in Englonde, that a tunne therof was solde for a marke, & xxs. the choyse. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxiii. 6 Heare vs, my Lord..in the choise of our sepulchres bury thy dead. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 191 Our enemies [were] thirteene hundred men and boyes..and those of the choice of Peru. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 313 The flower and choice of many Provinces. 1785 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) II. 375 The choice of a chosen library. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 20 What I think were..Most the choice for quiet.

b. *concr.* A choice or picked company.

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 72 A brauer choyse of dauntlesse spirits..Did neuer flote upon the swelling tide.

4. Abundance and variety to choose from; scope or field for choice.

[1486 Cf. CHOOSE *sb*, 3.] 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* vi. (1636) 29 As of Wheate, so likewise of Barley there is great choice to bee had. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 138 Faith (as you say) there's small choise in rotten apples. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. 56 In England where we have so many choyces of good foodes. 1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 314 Here is more choise of tutors to be had. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. v. 80 She had an unusual choice of cambrics and silks.

b. An abundant and well-chosen supply.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. v. 16 So Diuine So full repleate with choice of all delights. 1606-9 BP. HALL *Medit. Cant.* iii. (1808) Dedic., I offer them to you, not for that yourself are not stored with choice of better, but as, etc.

5. The person or thing chosen or selected.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III, iv. 31 *Qui.* M. Slender would speak a word with you. *An.* I come to him. This is my Fathers choice. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* x. 74 For me, the Wilds and Desarts are my Choice. 1792 SWAIN *Hymn, 'Come ye souls'* iv, His commandments Then become their happy choice.

b. A person (or thing) to be chosen. *rare.*

1806 *Temple of Truth* 342 No man..will contend that the pleasures of sense are the best Choice. 1818 MILL *Brit. India* III. i. 25 Pointed him out as a most eligible choice.

† **6.** Care in choosing, circumspection, judgment, discrimination. *With choice* (F. *avec choix*): elegantly. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 20 Therefore in my iudgement is there great choise to be made of schoolmaisters. 1625 BACON *Apophthegmes* Pref., They were collected with Iudgement, and Choice. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 415 Here he had need All circumspection, and we now no less Choice in our suffrage. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* Pref., Every Italian or Frenchman of any rank piques himself on speaking his own tongue correctly and with choice.

† **7.** Special value, estimation. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. vii. 26 This Ring he holds In most rich choice.

8. An ALTERNATIVE: used both in the exact and the loose senses of that word, i.e. of the terms between which one may choose, or a term which may be chosen.

1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. ix. § 3 (1817) 269 Death or conversion was the only choice offered to idolaters. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 146 In dealing with William the Conqueror there were only two choices, unconditional submission and resistance to the last. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 1. 217 The refusal of the French sovereign .. left no choice for him but war. 1886 *Athenæum* 30 Oct. 565/1 If a man is not orthodox he has no choice but to be rigidly scientific.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *choice-making, -picked, -worthy*; **choice-drawn**, chosen with special care; † **choice-mote**, a meeting for election.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. Prol. 24 These cull'd and *choyse-drawne Caualiers. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxviii. 104 He thought y^t God without any *choycemaking did unadvisedly outrage ageinst men. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* IV. ii. 267 In the first comitial assembly, or *choyse-moote. 1647

N. Bacon *Hist. Disc.* ii. 3 A *choice-picked place from al the earth. 1865 J. Grote *Treat. Moral Ideas* viii. (1876) 103 Ideals..of deedworthy conduct..of *choiceworthy aim.

Choice (tʃois), *a.* Forms: 4 **choys, chois, 5–7 choise, 6–7 choyse, choyce, 6– choice.** [Prob. due to association of the native adj. **Chis** with the prec. sb.]

1. Worthy of being chosen, select, exquisite, of picked quality, of special excellence.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 727 Him a chalis ful chois wiþ good chere bringen. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 400 William þat choys child in to his chaumber ledde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 490 The Knightes .. Intill a chaumber full choise chosen þere way. *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 33 Among the select and choise people of God. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxii. § 8 The one with the choicest wits, the other with the multitude. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xii. lxxiv. (1612) 308 A Choyser is not here. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xiii. 302 In discourse her words are rather fit then fine, very choice and yet not chosen. 1738 Pope *Hor. Sat.* ii. vi. 126 In a sea of folly toss'd, My choicest Hours of Life are lost. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* vi. i. 274 The secretary had..given a choice toast, sung a choice song.

b. Often in the Shaksp. phrase, *choice spirit.*

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 3 Ye choise spirits that admonish me. 1601 — *Jul. C.* iii. i. 163 The Choice and Master Spirits of this age. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxxvii, A being perfectly different from the choice spirit of the evening before. 1867 Buckle *Civilis.* III. ii, He quickly rallied round him the choicest spirits in the Church.

2. Selected with care and judgement, well-chosen, fit, appropriate.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. i. 17 A most singular and choise Epithat. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, i. ii. 162 Wishing me to permit..my Chaplaine, a choyce howre To heare from him a matter of some moment. 1669 Bunyan *Holy Citie* 138 Two choice Metaphors. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 332 Things delivered in choice words; *Electis verbis dictatæ res.* 1807 Wordsw. *Resol. & Indep.* xv, Choice word and measured phrase, above the reach Of ordinary men.

†3. Of persons: Careful or nice in choosing, selective, discriminative. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1616 *Pasquil & Kath.* iv. 287 I'le make the aire Court thy choice eare with soft delicious sounds. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Holy Living* i, § 1 He that is choice of his time, will also be choice of his company and choice of his actions. 1656 Sanderson *Serm.* Ps. xix. 13 (1689) 407 A Traveller in a deep rode will be choice of his way throughout.

b. Careful *of* (*over*), as valuing highly; making much of. Chiefly *dial.*

1840 R. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxix. 103 Many of the latest sailor songs..which they were very choice of. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s.v., 'He aint got but two brockyloes, but he's middlin' choice over them, I can tell ye.' 1881 *Shropsh. Gloss.*, 'They han but that one little lad, and they bin mighty choice and tid on him.' 1888 *W. Somerset Wd-bk.*, Terrible choice man about his things. Uncommon choice over her daughters.

c. Fastidious (as to diet); 'nice'.

1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Choice* or *Chice*, difficult to suit as regards food.

4. quasi-*adv.* Exceedingly.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9303 Achilles was choise fayne, cherit hym the bettur.

Choiceful (tʃoi·sful), *a. rare.* [f. Choice *sb.* + -ful.] Full of choice: a. Making many choices, fickle in choosing. b. Offering or affording choice, varied.

1591 Spenser *Muiopotmos* 159 None of these .. Mote please his fancie .. His choicefull sense with every change doth flit. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* ii. ii. *Colonies* 460 For costly toyes, Silk Stockings, Cambrick, Lawne, Heere's choice-full Plenty.

Choiceless (tʃoi·slés), *a. rare.* [f. Choice *sb.* + -less.] Without choice; incapable of choosing.

1654 Hammond *Fundamentals* xvi. (J.) That dead, choiceless creature. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* vi. (1845) III. 337 In that Age there was a choicelesse choice, that Monks, or none at all, should write our English Histories.

Choicely (tʃoi·sli), *adv.* Also 6 **choselie**; and see Choice *a.* [f. Choice *a.* + -ly 2.] In a choice manner: with careful choice, with special care, carefully, specially, discriminatingly; daintily, exquisitely, excellently.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1752 The posterne of that perles erber, That was to Meliors chaumber choisli a joyned. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2772 My Sister Exiona fro seruage to brynge. That shal be choisly your charge. *c* 1425 *Leg. Rood* 218 To seche a childe þat choisly chees In maydenes blode to blome. 1570 Ascham *Scholem.* (Arb.) 137 In euerie separate kinde of learning and studie .. ye must follow, choselie a few, and chiefliе some one. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* ii. vi. 12 Choycely picked out from all the rest. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* (1611) 137 Keeping them exceeding choicely. 1678 H. Vaughan *Thalia Rediv.* (1858) 221 This they do most slow Because most choicely. 1681 Chetham *Angler's Vade-mec.* iv. § 19 (1689) 50 So choicely handled, as not to be in the least bruised. 1797 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* II. 456 Our Ship..will be choicely manned. 1832 Tennyson *Palace Art* xxxvii, Below was all mosaic choicely plann'd. 1862 Ruskin *Munera Pulv.* (1880) 60 To furnish choicely his stable, or his cellar.

Choiceness (tʃoi·snés). [f. Choice *a.* + -ness.]

1. Selectness; special excellence, value, or fitness.

1636 B. Jonson *Discov.* (R.), In choiceness of phrase, round and cleane composition of sentence. 1649 Bp. Reynolds *Serm. Hosea* Epist., The Choiceness of the Auditory might require the exactest preparation. 1792 *Copper-Plate Mag.* vi, Mrs. North's .. flower-garden .. in neatness, and the choiceness of its contents. 1877 Mrs. Forrester *Mignon* I. 264 The choiceness of the cuisine.

2. Discrimination in choosing; fastidiousness.

a 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 109 Here is no matter for choiceness of wisdom to shew itself. *a* 1687 H. More *Antid. Ath.* Pref. Contents (1712) 1 His caution and choice-ness in the Managing such arguments. 1886 J. W. Sherer *Worldly Tales* 76 He won the appellation of 'Spatts', from a supposed excessive choiceness in the selection of that equipment.

Choil. *Cutlery.* The name of the indentation in a pocket-knife where the edge of the blade adjoins the 'tang' or thick part by which it is hafted; or the corresponding part of any knife where the cutting edge ends. Hence **Choil** *v.*, to make this indentation or slope in a knife; **Choiler**, an instrument for making the choil.

Choil has been used in Sheffield from before the memory of the oldest inhabitant: it is also in use in cutlery establishments in U.S. (*N. & Q.*, 7th S. VII. 197, 1889). 1888 in Addy *Sheffield Gl.* 1889 — in *N. & Q.* 9 Mch. 199 This filing cutlers call 'choiling', and they do it by means of a rather smooth three-sided file..one could not call the choil of a table-knife an indentation..it is a rounding off.

Choir, quire (kwəi·ɹ), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 3 **quer**, 3–6 **quere**, 4 **queor, queyr**, 4–6 **queer**, 5 **qwer**, 5–6 **qwere, qweer**, 6 **queare**, *north.* **qwhere, where**; 6–7 **queere.** *β.* 5–6 **quyre, queyere**, 6 **quiere, quyer**, 6–7 **quiere**, 6– **quire.** *γ.* 7– **choir**, (8 **choire**). [ME. *quer, quere*, a. OF. *cuer* choir of a church (mod.F. *chœur*):—L. *chorus* company of dancers, dance; company, band; (in med.L.) body of singers in church, place for singers in church; a. Gr. χορός dance, company of dancers or singers: cf. Chorus. The change from ME. *quēre*, to *quyer, quire*, goes exactly with that of *brere* and *frere* to *brier, friar.* The spoken word is still *quire*, though since the close of the 17th c. this has been fictitiously spelt *choir*, app. as a partial assimilation to Gr.-L. *chorus*, or F. *chœur.*

The spelling *quire* has never been altered in the English Prayer-book. Some people affect to pronounce *choir* (koi·ɹ).]

1. The organized body of singers in cathedral or church service.

†a. The clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church engaged in performing the church service: formerly more or less coextensive with Chapter. *Obs.*

c 1300 *St. Brandan* 305 Tuelf other freres of the queor. *c* 1305 *E. E. P.* (1862) 82 Alle þe Canouns of þe queor. 1518 Wriothesley *Chron.* (1875) I. 12 The Bishop of London, with all Powles quier, receaued him. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* 75 The qweer of Powles had a commandment from the dene.

b. The band of singers who perform or lead the musical part of the service in a church or chapel.

A cathedral choir consists of the vicars choral or minor canons, lay-clerks, and choristers. This body is divided into two sets of voices sitting in the south and north sides of the chancel, called respectively *decani* and *cantoris* (i. e. dean's and precentor's side) who sing antiphonally. (But in some cases the positions are reversed.)

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 192 Whanne þer ben fourty or fyfty in a queer þre or foure .. lorellis schullen knacke þe most deuout seruyce þat noman schal here þe sentence. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 76 b, The Chaunter..made the whole quier, that then was redy for syngyng, to fall streight a laughyng. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 156 To haue plaide it on the organes with a quier of singing men. 1632 Milton *Penseroso* 162 Let the pealing organ blow To the full voic'd quire below. 1795 Mason *Ch. Mus.* iii. 207 Singing Men, much less singing Women, as a separate Choir made no part in the..orders, which St. Peter and St. Paul had..appointed. 1823 Byron *Juan* xiii. lxii, The silenced quire. 1869 Ouseley *Counterp.* xiv. 91 In writing for two choirs, it is always desirable to make the harmony of each choir complete. 1880 Grove *Dict. Mus.* s.v., 'Choir' is .. used for the singers in churches of all kinds; and for the portions into which a chorus is divided when the composition is written for two, three, or any other number of 'choirs'. 1884 F. M. Crawford *Rom. Singer* I. 24 The choir answers from the organ loft.

†c. *transf.* The singers in the Jewish temple; also, in a heathen temple. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Judg.* ix. 27 The querys maad of syngers, thei wenten into the temple of her god. — *Neh.* xii. 39 Two queris of men preisende stoden in the hous of God. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* iii. xxxiii. 202 The Psalmes were written .. for the use of the Quire. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 546 The bright Quire their kindred Gods invoke.

2. That part of a church appropriated to the singers; *spec.* the part eastward of the nave, in which the services are performed, separated from the rest of the building by a screen or screens, usually of open work; the chancel. (Now so called chiefly in cathedrals and such large churches as show the cathedral or minster type.)

1297 R. Glouc. 4593 (Rolls) At glastinbury his bones suþþe me fond. & þere at-uore þe heye weued amydde þe quer ywis. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xx. 293 In a fair towme in the queyr. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 3138 In A chapelle, Amydde the quere, That bold baron they beryed thare. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 30 He went .. Towardes the quyere. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccli. 322 He lyeth worshipfully in a new chapel on the south-syde of the quyre. 1535 Fisher *Wks.* i. 366 Comming to the quire. — 367 Quyer. 1549 *Prayer Bk. Edw. VI, Morn. Pr.* Rubric, The priest beyng in the queer shall begynne wyth a loude voyce the Lordes prayer. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 256 Buried in the Quier, or upper parte of Paules Churche. 1591 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 266 The forme on the north side of the queare. 1635 Brereton *Trav.* (1844) 115 Divine service .. is performed in the quire or chancel. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Morn. & Even. Prayer* Rubric, In Quires and Places where they sing, here followeth the Anthem. 1708 Kersey, *Choir*, the Quire of a Church, that part of it where Divine Service is said or sung. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, In nunneries, the choir is a large hall, adjoining to the body of the church; separated by a grate, where the religious sing the office. 1815 Wordsw. *White Doe* i. 112 Can she be grieved for quire or shrine Crushed as if by wrath divine? 1874 Parker *Illust. Goth. Archit.* i. iv. 102 St. Hugh's choir of Lincoln Cathedral is the earliest building of the pure Gothic style.. that has been..found in Europe. 1875 — *Gloss. Archit.* s.v. *Church*, The name of chancel and choir became synonymous, but usage now generally confines the name of choir to the cathedrals or large churches. 1875 B. Taylor *Faust* iv. iii. II. 269 The rising..sun already lights the choir.

transf. 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* lxxiii, Those boughes which shake against the could Bare ruin'd quiers, where late the sweet birds sang.

†b. Phrase. *To keep one's choir* (cf. *to keep* Chapel). *Obs.* Prov. *To rob the church to mend the choir*, etc.

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 566 Fye, preest..Go home and kepe thy Qwer. *c* 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Gd. Mann.* (1570) ciij, Uncouer not the Church, therewith to mende the quere. 1514 — *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (1847) 17 Some pill the churche, therewith to leade the quere. 1516 *Will of R. Peke, Test. Ebor.* V. 74 All other clarkes that kepes daly ther where ijd. *Sc. Proverb*, He rives the kirk to theik the quire.

†c. *Lady quire*: = Lady chapel. *Obs.*

1512 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 36 To be buried .. in the Lady qwere. 1550 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 166 Ye alter in our lady gwerre..ye alter in nycholas gwerre.

†d. As a place for the Church-buckets.

1651 Cleveland *Poems, Rebell Scot*, Not all the buckets in a Countrey Quire Shall quench my rage. 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* ccxxix, Some run for buckets to the hallow'd Quire.

3. *gen.* A company of singers; *spec.* an organized body of singers who perform at concerts, etc.; a choral society or institution.

a 1553 Udall *Royster D.* v. vi. (Arb.) 86 Let me fet your quier, that we may haue a song. 1595 *Pedler's Prophecie*, We foure will make an honest quere; I will follow, if the Pedler will begin. 1663 Cowley *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 116 What Princes Quire of Musick can excell That which within this shade does dwell? 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 566/1 The choirs which the cities sent to sing the praises of Apollo. 1832 G. Downes *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 107 A choir of fair singers of Brientz usually accompanies the party. 1880 Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 261 During this winter [1827–8] Felix [Mendelssohn] .. formed a select choir of 16 voices, who met at his house on Saturday evenings.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* of angels, birds, echoes, etc.

1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 840 Still the quier of ecchoes answer. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 253 Where Eccho's come from severall Parts .. they must .. make as it were a Quire of Eccho's. 1628 Sir J. Beaumont *Bosworth F.* 115 Like bright Apollo in the Muses Quires. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xii. 366 They..by a Quire Of squadrond Angels hear his Carol sung. 1672-5 Comber *Comp. Temple* i. x. § 3 The great Mystery of the Trinity, which the Celestial Choir own by their Trisagium. 1704 Addison *Italy* (1733) 186 Feather'd Quires that warbled in the shade. 1880 E. White *Cert. Relig.* 82 As if a quire of angels filled the firmament with their songs.

4. Each of the nine orders of angels in the heavenly hierarchy.

1642 R. Carpenter *Experience* iii. iv. 17 Say..that there are nine Orders, or Quires of Angels. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iii. 666 Hath brought me [Satan] from the Quires of Cherubim Alone thus wandring. 1848 Kingsley *Saint's Trag.* iv. ii. 222 My report Shall .. win the quires of heaven To love and honour him.

5. Cf. Chorus *sb.* 1.

a. A band of dancers, or of dancers and singers (in ancient heathen worship, etc.).

1656 Cowley *Pindar. Odes* (1669) 21 Lo how the Years to come, a numerous and well-fitted Quire, All hand in hand do decently advance, And to my song with smooth and equal measure dance. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 243 How often have I led thy sportive choir With tuneless pipe, beside the murmuring Loire. 1818 Shelley *Rev. Islam* iii. xxiii, Like a quire of devils, Around me they involved a giddy dance.

†b. A dance (or ? a carol). *Obs. rare.*

1535 Coverdale *Lam.* v. 14 Our mery quere [1611 our dance] is turned in to mourninge.

6. *gen.* An organized company or collection, a band (of persons, or *fig.* of things); sometimes with the idea of rhythmical motion or regular order as of dancers. (Cf. Chorus *sb.* 2.)

1382 Wyclif *Song Sol.* vi. 13 Queres of tentes [Lat. *choros castrorum*]. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* ii. i. 55 And then the whole quire hold their hips, and loffe. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, 105 The King euer willing to put himselfe into the Consort or Quire of all religious Actions. 1692 Ray *Creation* i. 52 The Hypothesis of every fixt Stars being a Sun.. and having a Quire [1704 choire] of Planets..moving about him. *Ibid.* ii. (1704) 309 Nature which hath so skilfully ranked and disposed this Quire of our Teeth. 1855 Kingsley *Glaucus* (1878) 12 The whole choir of cosmical sciences.

7. *Comb.*, as in *choir-house, -service*; (in sense 2) *choir-aisle, -chapel, -crypt, -door, -screen, -side, -stall*; **choir-boy**, a boy who sings in a choir, a chorister; † **choir-cope**, a cope worn by a member of a choir; **choir-master**, a leader or director of a choir; **choir-pitch** (*Mus.*), see quot.; **choir-wise** *adv.*, in the manner of a choir, antiphonally. See also Choir-man, -organ.

1848 B. Webb *Cont. Ecclesiol.* 24 It is cruciform, with an apse, but has no retrochoir or *choir-aisles. 1837

THACKERAY *Ravenswing* vii, He had been a *choir-boy. *a* 1300 *Saints Lives* (1887) 227 Monekes .. yreuested faire and in *queor-copes. 1853 ROCK *Ch. Fathers* III. II. 250 All the canons and clerks .. took off the black choir-copes and arose clad in surplices. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 29 Here .. we have still remaining the *choir-crypt. 1513 *Test. Ebor.* V. 48 Afore the *quere dore in the church of Est Drayton. 1591 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 266 The seconde stall from the queare doore. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Dec. 2/1 The boys in the Abbey choir .. boarded in a *choir-house. 1860 RAMSAY *Remin.* (1874) p. xlv, Choirs have been organized with great effect by *choir-masters of musical taste and skill. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 22 Organs .. tuned either in the so-called chamber-pitch .. or in the *choir-pitch, which was a whole tone higher. 1643 CROMWELL *Lett.* 10 Jan. (Carlyle), I require you to forbear your *choir-service. 1774 T. WARTON *Eng. Poetry* (1840) III. 161 That part of our choir-service called the motet or anthem. 1661 HEYLYN *Hist. Ref.* II. v. 59 A song sung *Quire-wise .. Moses as Chanter.

Choir, quire (kwəi·ɪ), *v. poet.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To sing, as a choir; to sing in chorus.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 62 Still quiring to the young eyed Cherubins. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* IV. ii, Among whose infant leaves the joyous birds do quire. 1804 GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1839) 22/2 With sweet response harmoniously they [seraphim] choir'd.

b. *trans.*

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 18 To the sacred Sun, Spontaneous Concords quired the matin strain.

c. *intr.* To resound, as music sung by a choir.

1838 D. MOIR *Casa's Dirge* Poet. Wks. 1861 I. 29 Where the psalm and song Of angels choir abroad.

Hence **Choiring, quiring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems, Conscience* 1 No choiring warblers flutter in the sky. *a* 1843 CAMPBELL *Poems, View fr. St. Leonard's* 133 In thundering Concert with the quiring winds. 1843 E. JONES *Sens. & Event* 61 Oceanic choirings. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. iii. 60 Hark, the .. Sound of their quiring.

Choired (kwəi·ɪd, kwəi·ɪrēd), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. CHOIR *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.]

a. Assembled in a choir or company. b. Uttered in chorus.

1796 COLERIDGE *Ode Depart. Year* 73 From the choired gods advancing. 1838 S. BELLAMY *Betrayal* 44 Sweet unities..such as from quired tongues will break. 1843 E. JONES *Sens. & Event* 59 Choired cries.

Choirist. *rare.* A chorister.

1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* II. 127 You my lively Choirists have perform'd Beyond my fleetest hope.

Choirister, obs. form of CHORISTER.

Choirman, quireman (kwəi·ɪrmĕn). A man who sings in a choir; a 'singing man'.

1488 *Will of Stalworth* (Somerset Ho.) A preest of goode name .. & a goode quereman. 1502 *Bury Wills* (1850) 95, I wyll that an honest prest and a queerman shall syng for my soule. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* II. (1880) 16 Some others .. sing, whom Quier men they call. 1611 COTGR. *Chorieux*, Queeremen, singingmen, quirresters. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 109 Choirmen, to sing mass daily. 1888 S. H. LITTLE in *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 106 No choirman..should be able to consider himself a necessity to the choir.

Choir organ, chair organ. [The latter is the original name. *Choir organ*, if not a blunder to begin with, has often been wrongly substituted for *chair organ* in printing 17th c. documents; and thus, even writers of repute have erroneously alleged that it was the original. (See Hopkins and Rimbault *Hist. Organ* (passim); Hawkins, quot. 1776; Grove, *Dict. Music* s.v. *choir organ.*)] One of the aggregated organs (now usually three in number, the others being the *great organ* and the *swell organ*) which go to make up a large organ, having its row of keys the lowest of the three, and containing stops of a lighter character than the great organ; used for accompanying a choir.

a. 1606-7 *Acc.-bk.* in Carter *King's Coll. Ch.* (*Camb.* 1867), The pypes, armes and scutchins of the chayre organ. 1613 *MS. Specif. of double organs in Cathed. Ch. of Worcstr.* In the chaire organ: 1 principal of mettal, 1 diapason of wood, etc. 1666 *Organ Agreemt.* in Hopkins & Rimb. *Hist. Organ* (1877) 121 He shall set up in the choyre a double organ, consisting of great organ and chaire organ. 1683 *MS. Agreemt. w. Father Smith* (*Durham MS.*), A good, perfect, tuneable, and harmonious Great Organ and Chair Organ. 1690 — *Agreemt. for addition to Organ* (*Durham MS.*), Chear organ by artikels. 1760-88 W. BOYCE *Cath. Music* xii, It is recommended to .. play the Full Chair-Organ. 1796 V. GREEN *Hist. Worcester* I. 114 On this side the lesser or chair organ is seen.

β. 1776 HAWKINS *Hist. Music.* IV. 150 We in England call it the Choir, and by corruption, the Chair organ. 1804 W. CROTCH *Ten Anthems* 26 Choir Organ. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Organ*, The upper row is appropriated to the swell, the middle to the great or chorus organ, and the lower to the choir or soft organ. 1848 B. WEBB *Cont. Ecclesiol.* 135 There is a choir-organ at the west end of the chancel. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* (1878) i. 3 The first, or lowest Manual, which is called the Choir Organ contains pipes of a narrow measure, and a soft, delicate, and somewhat penetrating tone.

† Choise, *v. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Pa. t. and pple. **choised.** Forms: 6-9 **choise,** 6 **choyse,** 7 **choyce,** 8 **choice.** [? a. F. *chois-ir*, in same sense; or perh. rather an assimilation of CHOOSE *v.* (? in form *chose*) to the *sb. chois*, CHOICE, so that *choice, choise* would form a pair like *advice, advise, use, use, glass, glaze.* If it had been only Sc., the *oi* might have originated as the 16th c. Sc. spelling of *ō*. Cf. the use of CHOOSE, *chose*, for *choice*, adj.] = To CHOOSE.

1505 *Seal of Cause* in *Blue Blanket* (1780) 57 (Jam.) We haue power till choyse a cheplaine till do divyn service. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 357 a, That they them selues woulde choyse some experte Diuine. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 38 By certein sure signes a man mey choise a colt. *Ibid.*, To choise a good witte. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxxvii. 241 The objects onely are to be choysed. 1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* i. (1685) 10 They have chois'd to teach Principles which seem ridiculous. *a* 1700 *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 188 And choyc'd a guarden for his church and bed. 1747 MAXWELL *Bee Master* 21 (Jam.) Let such as choise straw, be sure to put it on thick. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* iv. (1884) 94 To choice a Scots name. *Ibid.* v. 442, I was resolved to see a convent and choised this.

Hence **Choised** *ppl. a.*, chosen, selected.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 133 Choised seede to be picked.

† Chok, chokke, *v. Obs.* [Of uncertain origin: possibly a. F. *choquer* to strike heavily, come against with a shock: see SHOCK *v.* (Of this *schokke* might be a simple variant (see CH); but it may be a distinct word meaning to *heap*: cf. the sb. *schokke* in *Promp. Parv.* See SHOCK *sb.*[2])] ? To thrust, push, or drive with force; *to chokke togeder*, to thrust or ram together; *to chokke thurgh*, to thrust through.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2956 With a chasyng spere he chokkes hym thurghe. *Ibid.* 3604 Thare the false mene fletyde, and one flode lengede, With chefe chaynes of chare chokkode to-gedyrs. [*c* 1400 MAUNDEV. 252 Whan thei wil fighte, thei wille schokken hem to gidre in a plomp; that 3if there be 20000 men, men schalle not wenen, that there be scant 10000.]

Chokage (tʃō·ukĕdʒ). [f. CHOKE *v.* + -AGE. Cf. *blockage, stoppage.*] A choked up state; obstruction, congestion.

1889 *Standard* 16 Feb. 3/8 The supply-pipe was choked with foul air..When the chokage was cleared, the gas was found..to be of the full quality.

Choke (tʃōuk), *sb.*[1] [f. the vb. See note on sense 5.]

1. What chokes or impedes respiration: † a. *Chokes*: the quinsy. *Obs.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 144 a, It will heale y[e] diseases of the sciatica and y[e] squynansie or chokes. *Ibid.* II. 164 a, Good for the squinancie or choukes.

b. *slang.* Prison bread.

1884 *St. Jas. Gaz.* 4 Jan. 12/2 He had no food but gruel and brown 'choke'.

2. The action and noise of choking.

1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xii, Miss Squeers..was..taken with one or two chokes and catchings of breath. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 63 Men born dumb who express by grunts and chokes the inexpressible eloquence which is not in them.

† 3. A condition in which progress is entirely obstructed; a block; a dead-lock. *Obs.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 57 As to a number beyond the numbers of Arithmetick, I..ask, Whether it will be even or odd? if it be either, we have the same choaks for it that we had before; and if it be neither, then 'tis no number. 1715 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 58 Some .. who are and will in a choak be found as hearty for King George as any in Britain. 1729 *Ibid.* III. 428 Pray for the Assembly; they are coming to a choak.

4. A constriction; the part of the paper tube of a firework where it is compressed to form a stop-page. Cf. CHOKE *v.* 13 and CHOKE-BORE.

1786 SIR B. THOMPSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 287 The tube or cylinder..was..perfectly cylindrical..without any choak. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Choke*, the nip of a rocket.

5. The mass of immature florets with their scales and down in the centre of an artichoke head.

[This use is partly at least due to popular analysis of ARTI-CHOKE (q.v.), as having in its *heart* a 'choke'.]

1736 BAILEY *Housh. Dict.* 54 If many of them [leaves] be spread from the top, then the choke is shot so much, that much of the heart of the artichoke being drawn out, the bottom will be the thinner. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* vi. 65 The choke, which we take out of the middle, is an assemblage of florets which are beginning to be formed. 1888 *Daily News* 21 June 5/8 We are stripping the artichoke very fast..we shall soon come I think to the choke.

b. *transf.* to similar things.

1886 *Mehalah* x, Roses [bearing] hips, with hard red skins outside, and choke and roughness within.

Choke, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: plural, 4 **chokes, chookes,** 5 *Sc.* **chokkeis,** 8-9 *Sc.* **chouks, chowks,** *dial.* **chokes, chucks.** [Of uncertain relations: in some cases prob. merely a variant of CHEEK; but mod.Sc. *chowk* (tʃauk) suggests ON. *kjálki* jaw-bone.] The fleshy parts about and under the jaws; the chops.

1330-1400 [see CHEEK *sb.* 2 β]. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 148 Wndir the chokkeis [? cholkeis] the grounden suerd gart glid By the gude mayle bathe hals and his crag bayne In sondyr straik. 1880 PATTERSON *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Chokes*, the sides of the neck. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Chuck*, the under part of the face; the throat. 'I like a pig's chuck.' *Mod. Sc.* Fat about the chowks.

Hence **Choke-band** *dial* and *Sc.* (See quot.)

1808 JAMIESON, *Chok-band*, the small strip of leather by which a bridle is fastened around the jaws of a horse. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Choak-band.*

Choke (tʃōuk), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **choked** (tʃōukt). Forms: 4-5 **cheke,** [**chekyn**], 5-**choke,** (6 **schoke**). Also 6-9 **choak**(e; occas. 6-9 (esp. in *mod. dial.*) **chock,** 6 **chouke,** 9 *Sc.* **chouk, chowk,** 9 *dial.* **chuck.** Rare str. pa. pple. in 7 **choaken.** [The early history is obscure, the word being comparatively rare. The ME. variation *choke* and *cheke*, also found in ACHOKE, *acheke*, points back to an OE. **céocian, acéocian,* of which the latter only is exemplified (Ælfric, *Hom.* I. 316). Possibly therefore *choke* is an aphetic form of *achoke*. No cognate verb appears elsewhere in Teutonic: but connexion with CHEEK *sb.* is perh. possible, at least if the latter had an OTeut. type **keukôn-*, since *acéocian* would also represent a stem **keuk-*. (The meaning of *céoc-ádl* in *Leechd.* II. 310 is doubtful. ? *cheek-* or *choke-* illness.)

Association between the two words is suggested by the ME. double form of both, *cheke, choke*; in mod. Sc., *chouk* to choke, and *chouks* chops, fauces, external parts about the top of the throat (see CHOKE *sb.*[2]), are always associated in sense. The possibility of such a derivation is further illustrated by the verbs ATHROAT, THROTTLE, G. *erdrosseln*, L. *jugulare*, and by *querken*, given by the Promptorium as a synonym of *choke*; 'chekyn or qwerchyn (*v.r.* querken) *suffoco*; chekenyd or qwerkenyd (chowked or querkened) *suffocatus, strangulatus.*' This *querken* to strangle or choke is a deriv. of ON. *kverk*, OHG. *querca*, the angle below the chin, in pl. throat, fauces, = Sc. chouks.

The normal ME. repr. of **céocian* was *cheke*; *choke* is explained by passage of OE. *céo-* into *cō-*; cf. *céosan*, ME. *chose*, CHOOSE. The form *Cheken* in the Promptorium (see above), appears to be a derivative with *-en* suffix, like *cheapen, threaten.*]

I. *proper.* To stop the aperture of the throat so as to prevent breathing; to kill by so doing.

1. *trans.* To suffocate by external compression of the throat; to throttle, strangle; to produce a sensation of strangling. (Still the ordinary word for this sense in Scotland.)

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3192 Now shal he me strangle and cheke, Ne shal y neuer aftyr speke. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Chekyn, or querchyn [Pynson, querken], *suffoco*. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 29 Slaine or some say Choaked by his own men. 1602 'PHILARETES' (*title*), Work for Chimney-sweepers .. or A warning for Tobacconists..Better be chokt with English hemp, then poisoned with Indian Tabacco. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* III. 352 Choakt by the Latchet underneath his chin. 1790 COWPER *Iliad* III. 447 The broider'd band That underbraced his helmet at the chin..Choak'd him. 1865 HOLLAND *Plain T.* ii. 77 Men clothed in black and choked with white cravates. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xiv. 183 The man who choked the Emir. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. III. 99 The embroidered band that held The helmet..was choking him.

2. Said of the action of anything which sticks in the throat and blocks up the windpipe or its orifices; of disease or emotion which stops the action of the respiratory organs; of an unbreathable medium, such as water, gas, fumes, smoke, dust, or the like, when it fills the lungs and produces suffocation. (The ordinary use.)

[*c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 [Adam] þar-offe bot, and wearð þar mide acheked.] *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 104 Prelatis .. ben so chokid wiþ talow of worldly goodis .. abouten hem, þat þei may not preche þe gospel. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* v. xxxv. (1495) 147 Some parte of the mete fallyth in to..the pypes of the lounge, thanne the beest coughyth, and somtyme by myshappe is strangelyd and chekyd [*Bodl. MS. c* 1450 ichoked]. 1494 FABYAN VI. ccxii. 228 As soone as he had receyued the brede, forthwith he was choked. 1526-34 TINDALE *Luke* viii. 33 The heerd..ran heedlynge into the lake, and were choked [so Cranmer, Geneva, 1611 and 1881]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 22 Welnigh choked with the deadly stinke. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 37, 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. vi. 380 Choked with the bones. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 354 They say of the dampe in Colepits, that if it come..the workemen haste them to the mouth of the pit presently, lest they be choaked. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 21 The dust began so abundantly to fly about, that Christian had almost therewith been choaked. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* 259 Bentley..half choak'd with Spleen and Rage, withdrew. 1727 — *Gulliver* II. v. 142, I was almost choaked with the filthy stuff the monkey had crammed down my throat. 1775 JOHNSON *Journ. W. Isl., Dunvegan* Wks. X. 398 Macleod choked them with smoke, and left them lying dead by families as they stood. 1863 DICKENS *Mrs. Lirriper's Lodg.* i, That I..didn't force it down his throat, and choke him dead with it.

3. Said of a temporary and partial action of the same kind, which deprives of breath, power of speech, or command of one's faculties.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 746 The wheasing Swine With Coughs is choak'd. 1705 OTWAY *Orphan* IV. vi. 1552 Grief..choaks and will not let me tell the cause. 1771 MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* xiv, He was choaked with the thought. 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 41, I felt choked with contending emotions. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* xxi. 12 The words choked her as she uttered them.

4. *refl.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. v. 87 But when to my good Lord, I proue vntrue, Ile choake my selfe. *a* 1631 DONNE *Paradoxes* ix. 28 And labour to choak himself.

5. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To suffer suffocation, complete or partial.

? *a* 1400 tr. *Chastel d'Amour* 429 The fend..choked on the godhede as fisch dos on the hoke. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneid* IV. 97 Amyd oft her parlye she chocketh. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE, *Fables* ccccxliv. (ed. 6) 482 Men are ready to Choak for want of Drink. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 195 He [the patient] really seemed choking. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 47, I must say—or choke in silence.

6. To choke the *breath, utterance, voice, speech, laughter*, the *tongue*: to stop (them) by choking.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 8 Redounding teares did choke th' end of her plaint. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 217 Impatience chokes her pleading tongue. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* xii, Sin' I began to nick the thread, And choke the breath. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* VI. ii, A laugh .. came choked and muffled through his vizard. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist.* I. iv. 501 Till the waves choked her voice. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xviii. 212. 1887 *Spectator* 4 June 758/1 Passion which almost chokes his utterance.

b. in other transferred uses.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iii. 102 Dying like men .. Leauing their earthly parts to choake your Clyme. 1607 — *Timon* V. ii. 16 Fearfull scouring Doth choake the ayre with dust. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 335 With sprinkl'd Water first the City choak. 1866 KINGSLEY *Hereward* Prelude 18 The air choked with foul brown fog.

II. To produce similar effects upon vegetable life, fire, emotion, action, or the free play of anything; to smother, stifle.

7. To kill (or injuriously affect) a plant, by depriving it of air and light. Often *fig.* (from the parable of the sower).

1526-34 TINDALE *Matt.* xiii. 7 Some fell amonge thornes, and the thornes spronge vp and chooked it [WYCLIF strangliden]. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 147 Be there not as good wittes in wealth, though oftimes choked with dissolutenes and negligence. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 61 It rampeth upon, and is ready to choak whatever grows near it. 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* § 8. 57 Being over-topt and choaken with predominant enemies in the other [ground]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 182. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxvi. 44 To choke the progress of true knowledge with formalities. 1874 S. COX *Pilgr. Ps.* v. 108 Field choked with briars.

8. To smother (a fire) by stopping the free circulation of air. Also *fig.*

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne Regim.* T iiij, The fier, without fannynge of the aier, is schoked and quenched. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 9 The irrationall and brutall part .. choakes those tender sparkes .. of reason. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 253 If any [rays] be .. reflected they are soon choaked in the black inside of the Uvea. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 369 The vestal-fire of conscience .. choked again and again with bitter ashes and foul smoke.

9. To suppress or smother any feeling, or aspiration.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 269 All pitty choak'd with custome of fell deeds. 1667 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesie* Dram. Wks. 1725 I. 54 Not capable to choak a strong belief. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 168 In whose heart many an old enmity must have been choked, before, etc.

†10. To obstruct and prevent the free play of.

[*c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. v. 47 Yif þou wilt achoken þe fulfillyng of nature wiþ superfluites.] 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. ii. 9 As two spent Swimmers, that doe cling together, And choake their Art. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 502 Else you will choake the Spreading of the Fruit.

†11. To silence or 'shut up' in argument or debate; to stop the mouth of a witness, etc. *Obs.*

1533 FRITH *Bk. Sacrament* Wks. (1572) 130 Thus doth S. Ambrose choke our sophisters. 1579 FULKE *Ref. Rastel.* 774 He will choake the Bishop and vs all with the last question. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 378 What, haue I choakt you with an Argosie? 1632 *High Commission Cases* (1886) 318 It may be some promise to choake you with a Benefice. 1649 BP. HALL *Confirm.* (1651) 78 Let no man think to choke me with the objection.

12. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become smothered.

a 1593 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* II. ii, Rather let .. nature's beauty choke with stifling clouds.

III. To stop, obstruct, any channel or receptacle; block up, fill up.

13. To close or greatly narrow (a tube, etc.), **a.** by external constriction, as in the case of the paper tubes for fireworks, or **b.** by internal obstruction.

a. 1635 J. BABINGTON *Pyrotechnia* iii. (*heading*), How you shall choak a rocket .. A small cord will not choak a great rocket for want of strength. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. v. xiii. § 11 Fill two Inches more with Pistol-Powder, then choak the end up .. put in a little of the mixture. 1786 SIR B. THOMPSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 279 Having first choaked the cylinder .. by heating it, and crowding its sides inwards towards its axis. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 19 After this choak the rocket at top.

b. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* I. (1682) 38 The cement wherewith we choak'd the upper part of the neck of the Bottle. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* 27 The bore is nearly choked .. by means of a bit of enamel or glass.

14. To obstruct or block up a channel, so as to prevent natural or proper passage; to congest: said of the obstructions.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxviii. (R.), A sullen brook .. Whose channel quite was chok'd with those that there did fall. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. v. § 3 Be sure your Barrels have great Touchholes, that the rust through time may not choak them. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 42 Thy glassy brook .. chok'd with sedges works its weedy way. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 639 All the northern avenues of the capital were choked by trains of cars. 1860 in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 247 The pumps were choked. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 27. 384 Broken ice and débris .. choking the fissures.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*).

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXI. (R.), My sweat streames choake with mortalitie Of men, slaine by thee. 1834 TENNYSON *Poems, You ask me, why, tho' ill at ease* vi, Tho' every channel of the State Should almost choke with golden sand.

15. To fill chock-full, so as to leave room for nothing else. *lit.* and *fig.*

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 507. § 2 Party-lies .. the press is chok'd with them, eminent authors live upon them. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 16 The trees .. unable to perspire .. are .. choked and stuffed with their own juice. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 131 We first attempted Belton Inn, but it was choked full by that time. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* x. 283 The interior was choked with rubbish. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xi. 128 Rome was becoming choked with impoverished citizens. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Jan. 2/1 Infamous placards choked with appeals to the memory of civil strife and religious hatreds.

16. To stop the movement of any machine by clogging or jambing. Cf. CHOCK.

1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* App. 30 Such quantities of Weeds, as will choke and bury both Cable and Anchor. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 125 The whins in rising are very apt to entangle or chock the beam, [of the plough]. 1779 CAPT. LUTTRELL in *Naval Chron.* X. 458 The .. rudder was choaked by a shot. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 164 *Choaking the Luff*, placing the bight of the leading part, or fall of a tackle, close up between the nest part and jaw of the block. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Choked*, when a running rope sticks in a block, either by slipping between the cheeks and the shiver, or any other accident, so that it cannot run.

17. To fit *in* tightly, jamb *in*, ram *in*. [Cf. CHOCK.]

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* D iv b, Made by Choaking in long stones between the two Sides. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlix. (1856) 460 The floes were choaked in around us, so as to prevent the possibility of warping from our present position. 1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 191 The cartridge is choked tightly into the groove of the socket. *Ibid.*, Made up with Boxer's lubricators choked in them.

IV. In combination with adverbs.

18. Choke back, down, †in, out. To repress, smother down, as with a choking effort.

1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebast.* III. i, Choak in that threat. 1848 C. PICKERING *Races Men* in *U. S. Exploring Exp.* IX. 23 The Chinooks .. seemed to choke out their words. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* I. viii. 85 The deck blazed .. but .. I choked it down till water could be passed from above. 1866 BRYANT *Death of Slavery* iii, Choked down, unuttered, the rebellious thought. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *Robt. Elsmere* xliii, A passionate flood of self-reproachful love was on his lips. He choked it back. *Ibid.* xlvi, Choking down a sob.

19. Choke off. To cut off, put a stop to, get rid of, as if by throttling, as bulldogs are made to loosen their hold by choking them.

1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 72 The Duke's seven mouths .. made the Whig party choak off Sheridan. 1848 *New York Expr.* 21 Feb. (Bartlett), In the House .. of .. Representatives. The operation of 'choking off' a speaker was very funny, and reminded me of the lawless conduct of fighting school-boys. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xix. 65 The Major .. was .. not easily choked off when he wanted anything. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III. xlv. 358 It was determined to .. choke off the patriotic movement.

20. Choke up. †**a.** *trans.* and *intr.* To suffocate completely (see branch I). *Obs.*

1555 *Fardle Facions* I. vi. 92 Winding the tayle of an oxe aboute their throte [they] choke vp and die. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. 359 Her words were choakt up. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* III. i, The thought quite choaks me up.

†**b.** *trans.* To enclose so as to smother. *Obs.*

1539 BIBLE (Great) *Matt.* xiii. 22 The care of this worlde, and the dissaytfulnes of riches, choke vp the worde. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iv. 44 Her fairest Flowers choakt vp. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 34 Loading and choaking him up with Blankets.

c. To block up a channel. (The usual sense.)

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 378 The Haven is almost choaked up. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 306 The Western mouths of the Lena were so choaked up with ice. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 169 To open the course of a little river .. that had been chocked up with sand. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. xx. 408 Multitudes of fugitives were choking up the bridges.

d. To fill chock-full.

1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) I. 85 Take the words 'Absolute' and 'Infinite' to mean that He to whom they are applicable chokes up the universe, mental and physical.

Choke-, in *comb.* [the stem of the vb.]

1. in attributive relation to a sb. = 'choking, that chokes': as *choke-ball, -muddle*; **choke-strap**, a strap which connects the collar with the belly-band, and keeps the former in place when a horse is backing. Also CHOKE-DAMP.

b. *esp.* with fruit- and plant-names, as **choke-apple**, the Crab-apple; **choke-berry**, the astringent fruit of *Pyrus arbutifolia*; †**choke-plum**, a plum having qualities similar to the Choke-pear; used *fig.*; †**choke-wort** = CHOKE-WEED. Also CHOKE-CHERRY, -PEAR.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 379 A kind of wild Apple, called a *Choake apple, because they are verie harsh in eating. 1646 EVANCE *Noble Ord.* 26 Lust and luxury, the only baine and *choak-ball to Honour. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xl. 305 Skin-bags filled with .. *choke-berries. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 26/1 The '*choke-muddle' shrubberies that one sees in all parts of the country. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxxvi. 1 The spiders tale .. semth a choking *choke plum Against flies. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise of Hempseed* Wks. III. 66 a/2 The name of *Choak-wort is to it assigned, Because it stops the venom of the mind.

2. with sb. in objective relation = 'what chokes (the thing in question)': as †**choke-bail**, an action, raising so great an issue as to prevent the possibility of bail being offered; **choke-dog**, *dial.* (see quot. 1886); †**choke-fitch**, an old name for Dodder, *Orobanche*; †**choke-pard** Leopard's Bane (*Doronicum*); **choke-priest**, a rendering of Ital. *strozzapreti*, a soup thickened with short pieces of a kind of pasta or macaroni.

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* v. iii, Arrest him on an action of *choke-bail. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. iii, *Bailiff.* We arrest you in the King's name. *Widow Blackacre.* How, how? In a choke-bail action? 1826 SCOTT *Diary* 14 June, Bought a little bit of Gruyere cheese, instead of our dame's *choke-dog concern. 1886 W. BARNES *Dorset Gloss., Chock-dog*, an epithet bestowed .. on hard Dorset cheese. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 71 b, Orobanche that is *chokefitche or strangletare. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. li. 408 More .. hurtful than the Strangle-weed, Choak-fitch is to the Flax. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. (1641) 27/1 The touch of *Choak-Pard Aconite [cf. LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxviii. 426 *Aconitum Pardalianches*. . Aconit that baneth Panthers]. 1848 T. GRANT *Advent. Aide-de-C.* xxxiv, A famous maker of polenta and *choke-priest.

Choke-bore (tʃōu·kˌbōəɹ). The bore of a fowling-piece which narrows towards the muzzle, thus tending to keep the shot together and increase the range of the gun. Also a fowling-piece with such a bore.

So **Choke-bored** *ppl. a.*; **Choke-boring** *vbl. sb.*

1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. I. iv. § 5. 82 The second barrel .. should .. be choke-bored. 1876 OUIDA *Moths* 76 A great duchess .. carrying her own chokebore. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Aug. 4/2 What need is there of choke-boring for ordinary game-shooting? A 10-bore choke loaded with No. 1 or 2 shot.

Choke-cherry. *U. S.* Two North American species of cherries, with astringent properties; also the trees, *Prunus borealis* and *P. hyemalis*, the latter called more fully *Black Choke Cherry.*

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 188 Dwarf or Choak Cherry (*Pr. canadensis*). 1838-44 LOUDON *Trees & Shrubs* 703 (L.) *C. borealis*. . Astringent in the mouth, and hence called choke-cherries. *Ibid.* 705 The fruit [of *Cerasus hyemalis*] .. is called by the inhabitants [of Virginia and Carolina] the black choke-cherry. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 835 The choke-cherry and the mountain ash display their red fruit.

Choked (tʃōukt), *ppl. a.* [f. CHOKE *v.* + -ED.] With the respiration stopped or impeded; suffocated; with the free passage obstructed; clogged.

1499 *Promp. Parv.* (Pynson), Chowked or querkened, *suffocatus*. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* IV. 43 His choak'd Streams. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess. Tennyson* 12 Her own choked and stagnant existence. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 341 Analysis of the air of a choked sewer.

Choke-damp (tʃōu·kˌdæmp). [f. CHOKE- + DAMP.] A miner's term for the carbonic acid gas (or air largely mixed therewith) which accumulates in old workings in coal-pits, and at the bottom of wells, quarries, and caves; after an explosion in a coal-mine, it often rises and mingling with the remaining nitrogen, steam, smoke and dust, constitutes the *after-damp*, which suffocates the survivors from the deflagration of the fire-damp.

[1642 see CHOKE *v.* 2.]

1741 BROWNRIGG in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 240 The choak-damp, or stith, found in the coal-mines. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 482 This [carbonic acid] gas, or air, is often found to occupy the lower parts of mines. It is called the choke-damp by the miners. 1812 J. HODGSON in Raine *Mem.* (1857) I. 97 This *after-damp* is called *choak-damp* and *surfeit* by the colliers. 1871 HARTWIG *Subterr. W.* xxiii. 278 The choke-damp, or black-damp, the name given by the miners to carbonic acid gas. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 192 By lowering the patient into the choke-damp of a well. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Sept. 10/1 The officials, realizing that the catastrophe was due to choke-damp, called to the visitors to run.

fig. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. English* 18 Stifled by the choke-damp of folly.

Choke-full, *a.*: see CHOCKFULL.

†Chokelew, chekelewe, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. *cheke*, CHOKE *v.* + -LĒWE, ON. *-ligr*, as in *costlewe* costly (ON. *kostligr*), *drunklewe* drunken, etc.] Choking, suffocating, strangling.

a 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* lxv, Ware hem of hempyn lane, For stelthe is meeded with a chokelewe [*v. r.* chekelew] bane.

†Chokeling. Apparently an early form of *chuckling*: see CHUCKLE *v.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 413 The Pardoner .. anoon he gan to syng .. chokelyng in his throte, ffor the tapster shulde here of his mery note.

†Cho·kely, *a. Obs.* [f. CHOKE *v.* + -LY 1.] That has a choking tendency.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xlii. 713 Wilde Peares .. rough, binding, and chokely. *Ibid.*, Sower, rough, and chokely Peares.

Choke-pear. [f. stem of CHOKE *v.* + PEAR.]

†1. A name given to rough, harsh, and unpalatable varieties of the pear, used for perry.

1530 PALSGR. 154 *Estrangvillon*, a choke peare. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 108 a, The wyld Pere tre or chouke Pere tre or worry Pear tre. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Almsdeeds* H. (1859) 391 The crab and choak-pear seem outwardly to have sometime as fair a red, and as mellow a colour, as the fruit which is good indeed. *a* 1664 BEALE *Aph. Cider* xlv. in Evelyn *Pomona*, Of such unsufferable taste that hungry swine will .. shake it out of their mouths; .. the clowns call other pears, of best liquor, Choak-pears, and will offer money to such as dare adventure to taste them. 1672 GREW *Anat. Plants* vi. § 3 (1682) 41 The Calculary (most observable in rough-tasted, or Choak-Pears).

2. *fig.* Something difficult or impossible to 'swallow', make away with, or get over; a diffi-

culty; a severe reproof; a 'settler', *arch.*; a gag (*obs.*). (Cf. F. *poire d'angoisse*, G. (*Folter*) *Birne*.)

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 8 He had givne us mani a choke pare in his dais. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 321 He gave him a choake-peare to stoppe his breath. 1592 — *Midas* IV. iii. 51. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. viii. 341 S. Austens testimonie..is a choake-peare that you cannot swallow. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 12 Who boggle so much at the Trinity, and look upon it as the choak-pear of Christianity. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* II. viii. 40, I believe I have given *her* a choak-pear. *Ibid.* (J.), Pardon me for going so low as to talk of giving choke-pears. 1846 L. HUNT *Stories fr. Ital. Poets* I. 102 A great choke-pear to the commentators. 1868 N. I. LUCAS *Germ.-Engl. Dict.*, *Birne*, ..choke-pear (as instrument of torture, forced into the mouth to prevent shrieking).

Choker (tʃō·kəɹ). [f. CHOKE *v.* + -ER.]

1. 'One that chokes or suffocates another. **b.** One that puts another to silence. **c.** Any thing that cannot be answered' (Johnson).

1552 HULOET, *Choker*, or who that choketh, *Suffocator*. *a* 1620 J. DYKE *Sel. Serm.* (1640) 87 Worldlinesse is a choaker and a quencher of the Spirit. *a* 1779 GARRICK *Lilliput* I. ii. (Jod.), That's a choker! 1848 THACKERAY *Dr. Birch* ad fin, A glass of water was *on* the table. I took it and drank it to the health of Anny Raby and her husband. It was rather a choker. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 352 She not being in the habit of pledging is a choker for them. 1859 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout* 194 I'll give that neck of yours a choker! 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Choker* or Wind-stopper, a garotter. 1883 LELAND *Snooping* vii. 83, I do not think there is any of this in this last story, and that it is either a choker or a chestnut.

2. *slang.* A large neckerchief which was worn high round the throat. *White choker*: the white neckerchief worn in evening dress, by waiters, etc., and *esp.* by clergymen; often used allusively and sometimes put for the wearer.

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* i, A sham frill, and a white choker. *Ibid.* xiv, The mother of the Rev. F. Hughes, proud of her son in his white choker. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* v, In .. grey coat, speckled choaker, etc. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 122/2 [Clergymen] once more encase themselves in the stiff respectability of a white choker, etc. 1864 *Reader* 23 Jan. 95 The platform array of stuttering nobodies in white chokers.

3. *slang.* = CHOKY 2: the lock-up, prison.

1884 *St. Jas. Gaz.* 4 Jan. 12/2 He preferred to go to 'choker'.

Hence **Chokered** *ppl. a.*, attired in a choker.

1865 *Look before you Leap* I. 46 A white-chokered young Exquisite. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 7 Apr. 388/1 A whitebait waiter is admirably chokered.

Choke-weed. A weed which chokes other plants; a species of Broomrape, *Orobanche Rapum*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes*, *Orobanche* .. it may be of his propertie called Chokeweede. 1551 — *Herbal* Pva, Chokewede .. groweth muche aboute the rootes of broome. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* I. 259 A certain chokeweed grown Since o'er the waters.

Chokey, var. of CHOKY *sb.*

Chokidar (tʃō·kidāɹ). *Anglo-Ind.* Also 7 **chocadar, 9 chokey-dar, chockedaur, chokadar, choukidar, chokeydar, chokedar.** [Urdū *chaukīdār*, f. Hindī *chaukī* watching, etc. + Pers. *-dār* possessing, lord.] A watchman, in India.

1696 OVINGTON *Voy. Suratt* 416 (Y.) The Chocadars, or Souldiers, were remov'd from before our Gates. 1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E. Ind. Vade-Mec.* I. 295 (Y.) The chokey-dar ..parading about with his spear, shield, and sword. *c* 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Ayah & Lady* vi. 35–6 Through favour of the chockedaur. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VIII. 222 Call'd loudly to a chokadar. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 120 A sufficient number of watchmen, or choukidars.

Choking (tʃō·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHOKE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. to CHOKE; obstruction of the breath; blocking up of a passage, constriction of a tube; suffocation, smothering.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 72 Chekenynge [1499 PYNSON Chowkinge] *suffocacio*. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 374 [Godwin] execrated vpon himselfe a choaking. 1635 J. BABINGTON *Pyrotechnia* iii. 4 A great cord will not serve for a small [rocket], in regard that it will make too great a choaking. *Ibid.* 8 Betweene the choaking of your Rocket and the end of the vent. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 215 Alarming sensations of suffocation or choaking. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* (1880) I. i. i. 18 The choking of the narrow inlets with mules and carts.

Choking, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That chokes; that stops respiration; that produces a feeling of choking; also *fig.* **Choking apple** = *choke apple* (see CHOKE-); **choking pear** = CHOKE-PEAR; **choking pie** (see quot. 1611).

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 36 To cast in my teeth, Checks and chokyng oysters. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 200 A choking gall. 1611 COTGR., *Chaumoufflet*, Bumbast put into a cornet of paper, then kindled, and the smoke thereof put into the nosethrils of a sleeper; we call it, a choaking pie, or cold pie. 1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* v. i. 48 Kept a choaking Peare in store for him. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 619 Out of the choking cloud of dust. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* xxi, Helpless children died in choking torture [of diphtheria].

2. Smothering, strangling.

1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* 145 Like some choaking weed.

3. Drawing together; tightly closing.

1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 191 The putting in of the braid and choking string.

4. Showing a tendency to choke as with emotion.

1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* II. ii. (1871) 109 Her tone was severe and choking. 1844 — *Coningsby* IX. iv. (L.), Said Flora, speaking in a choking voice.

Cho·kingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a choking manner; so as to choke.

c 1620 BP. HALL *Serm. 2 Pet.* i. 10 The place is so chokingly convictive, that there can be no probable elusion of it. *c* 1868 MRS. ALEXANDER *Wooin' o't* xii, Her heart beat a little chokingly. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 701 With chokingly over-crowded towns.

Chokkefulle, obs. form of CHOCKFULL.

Chokkeis: see CHOKE *sb.*2

Chokkode: see CHOK *v. Obs.*

Choky (tʃō·ki), *sb. Anglo-Ind.* Also 7 **chukey, chocky,** 7–9 **chowkie, -kee,** 9 **chokey, choakee.** [Hindī *chaukī* shed, watch-house, station, lock-up.]

1. A custom or toll station, in India (in quot. 1608 erroneously applied to the toll itself); a station for palankin-bearers, horses, etc., a guard-house; a police-station.

1608 SARIS in Purchas *Pilgr.* I. 391 (Y.) The Kings Custome called Chukey. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 100 (Y.) At every gate, stands a Chocky, or Watch to receive Toll. *Ibid.* 410 A Chowkie, i.e. a Shed where the Customer keeps a Watch to take Custom. 1810 WELLINGTON *in* Gurw. *Disp.* I. 326 Duties are levied at the different chokeys close to the Island. 1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E. Ind. Vade-Mec.* I. 297 (Y.) Chokies or patrol stations. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 192 Solitary chowkies.

2. A police 'station' or lock-up (in India).

1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl.* (1873) I. iii. 77 The idea of the great Mataka in 'chokee' made him wince. 1869 *Times of India* 4 Jan., He was taken to the chowkey close by.

b. In this sense also English *slang*, and by association with *choke*, variously misused. [Cf. CHOKE *sb.*1 1 b, CHOKER 3.]

1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Chokey* is also very vulgar slang for prison. 1877 BESANT & RICE *Son of Vul.* II. vi. 223 I'll cool his heels in chokee for a month, and warm them on the treadmill afterwards. 1884 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 3/1 Wright ..would get two or three days 'choky' (i. e. bread and water).

Choky (tʃō·ki), *a.* Now chiefly *colloq.* Also **Choaky, chocky, chokey.** [f. CHOKE *v.* + -Y 1.]

1. Apt to choke one who tries to swallow it; harsh, dry, and gritty. Said of fruit, and *transf.*

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 459 The sower, rough and choky Peares. 1638 WILKINS *New World* xi. (1707) 91 Keplar .. guesses that the Earth there is of a more choaky Soil. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.* (1860) 38 A choaky peare ..as bad and ill-savoured as ever. 1662 FULLER *Worthies, Warwickshi.* 115 The Heart but not the Core of England, having nothing Course or Choaky therein. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. x. 297 If it is kept ..it becomes dry, and eats harsh and choaky. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* 354 If milk be sour, the cheese..will always eat chocky and never eat fat.

2. Stifling, suffocating.

1690 CROWNE *Eng. Frier* III. 29 The room within is close and choaky.

3. Having or showing tendency to choking.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. iv, The allusion to his mother made Tom feel rather chokey. 1859 F. E. PAGET *Curate Cumberworth* 71 Daintily picking her way through a somewhat dark and choky shrubbery.

Chol, early form of CHOWL, JOWL.

Chol-, variant of CHOLE-, Gr. χολή bile, used bef. a vowel: as in **Chola·crol,** an oily neutral body produced by the action of nitric acid upon bile. **Cholæ·mia** (also *cholehæmia*), bile in the blood, as in jaundice; hence **Cholæ·mic** *a.* **Chola·lic acid** [CHOL- + AL(KALI) + IC], the non-azolized acid obtained by the action of alkalis on the acids of bile: see CHOLIC. **Cho·lamide,** an amide of cholic acid $C_{24}H_{41}NO_4$, obtained in silky, hygroscopic crystals. **Cho·late,** a salt of cholic acid.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 80 The presence of the essential constituents of the bile in the blood constitutes the morbid condition called cholaemia. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 555 The cholæmic attack has so to speak a psychical character. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 21 Cholalic acid is formed by the decomposition of the bile acids by acids, alkalies, or fermentation. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 89 Cholic acid is said to yield cholamide. 1845–6 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* (1846) I. 49 Most of the cholates are soluble, and possess a sweetish taste.

Cholagogue (kɒ·lăgɒg). *Med.* Also 8 **cholagog, chologogue.** [a. F. *cholagogue*, f. mod.L. *cholagōgum*, f. Gr. χολαγωγόν, f. χολ-ή bile + ἀγωγός leading.] A medicine that carries off bile.

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* 722 Purge with Cholagogues. 1702 J. YOUNG *Plumb-stone* in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1281 A strong Cholagogue taken for a Jaundice. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 201 That mercury..is a cholagogue.

Hence † **Cholago·gal** *a.*, fitted to carry off bile.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 62 Golden pils .. are cholagogall. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 73 ▶115 It's false that a cholagogall medicine will cure bilious diseases.

Chold, dial. f. *I would*: see CHOULD.

Chole, early (13–14th c.) form of CHOWL, JOWL.

Chole- (kɒ·lē) repr. Gr. χολή gall, bile; formative of medical and chemical terms; as **Cho·leate,** a salt of choleic acid. **Cholechlo·rin** [χλωρός green], the green bile pigment, biliverdin. **Cholechro·in** [χρόα colour], a green resinous substance found in bile; a mixture of biliverdin and other substances. **Chole·ic** *a.* = taurocholic (acid). **Cho·lein,** a non-nitrogenous matter obtained from bile. **Cholei·nic** *a.*, applied to taurocholic acid, or a mixture of it. **Cho·lelith,** a gall-stone (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Cholepoie·tic** *a.*, forming or secreting bile. **Cholepy·rrhin, Chole·rythrin** [Gr. πυρρός flame coloured, ἐρυθρός red], two of the bile-pigments, biliphæin and bilirubin. **Cholesteato·ma** [στεάτωμα sebaceous tumour], a fatty tumour, laminated and pearly, principally composed of crystals of cholesterine (Mayne 1852). Hence **Cholesteato·matous** *a.*

1845–6 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 26 Choleate of soda. *Ibid.* I. 164 Decomposed into choleic acid, uric acid, etc. 1854 BUSHNAN in *Circ. Sc.* II. 21/1 Bile is .. a solution of a salt of soda, formed by combination of the base with two acids—namely, the cholic acid and the choleic acid. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 3 Spoken of as choleinic acid. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* 263 Its colouring matter [cholepyrrhin, or biliverdin] is carried off in the excrements. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 197 Cholesteatoma .. occasionally present in the brain. 1847–8 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 98/2 Composed of cholesteatomatous matter.

Cholecyst (kɒ·lĭsist). *rare.* [ad. mod.L. *cholecystis*, f. Gr. χολή gall + κύστις bladder, cyst.] The gall-bladder.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Cholecysti·tis** (see quot.); **Cholecystectomy** (-ĕktŏmi), [Gr. ἐκτομία cutting out], extirpation of the gall-bladder; **Cholecystotomy** (-ɒ·tŏmi), [Gr. τομία cutting], the opening of the gall-bladder for the purpose of removing gall-stones.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 635 Ulceration of the gall-bladder .. cholecystitis, as it has been called. 1885 *Lond. Med. Rec.* 16 Feb. 39/1 Cholecystectomy is said .. to have been done six times. 1880 LAWSON TAIT in *Med. Chirurg. Trans.* LXIII. 17 Case of Cholecystotomy performed for dropsy of the Gall-Bladder.

Choledoch (kɒ·lĭdɒk), *a. Med.* Forms: 7 **choledue,** 8 **cholidoc,** 9 **cholidoch, choledoch.** [a. F. *cholédoque*, f. mod.L. *choledochus*:—Gr. χοληδόχ-os containing bile, f. χολή bile + δοχ-ός containing, receiving.] Containing or receiving bile; as *choledoch duct, canal*, the tube formed by the union of the hepatic and cystic ducts.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., Choleduc vessels, the vessels that hold and send forth the gall. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 48 The cistic and cholidoc canals. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 395/2 The orifice of the choledoch duct.

B. as *sb.* The choledoch duct.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 94/1 An excretory duct..piercing the intestine of the side of the choledoch. *Ibid.* 106/2 Now in cats the pancreatic duct joins the choledoch before it enters the intestine.

Hence † **Chole·dochal** *a.* = prec.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 232 Purging..evacuates the choledochal Vessels.

† **Choledo·graphy, choledo·logy.** *Obs.* Barbarous forms of CHOLOGRAPHY, CHOLOLOGY. [Dict. Fr. Acad. had *cholédologie*: see Littré.]

1833–57 DUNGLISON is cited by Webster.

Choler (kɒ·ləɹ), *sb.*1 Forms: 4 **colre, colrye,** (**coloure**), 4–6 **coler**(**e,** 5 **collor,** 6 **coller, -ar, cholere, -ier, -ar, color,** (**colour**), 6–7 **choller, cholor,** 6– **choler.** [ME. *colre*, and *colere, coler*, a. OF. *colre* and *colère*, inherited form, and later learned adaptation of L. *cholera* (in med.L. often *colera*), a. Gr. χολέρα, name of a disease, = CHOLERA (sense 2), and including perhaps other bilious disorders (mod.L. dicts. say 'jaundice'). App. (as stated by Celsus A.D. 50) f. χολή bile, though the formation is obscure and the derivation disputed; another sense of χολέρα was rain-pipe, gutter. With Celsus and Pliny, L. *cholera* retained the same sense as in Gr.; but in 3rd and 4th c. it was used by Lampridius and Jerome in the sense of Gr. χολή 'bile', also 'bitter anger,' and became the ordinary name of one of the 'four humours' of the physicians (*sanguis, cholera, melancolia, phlegma*), as in Isidore. In this sense alone the word survived in Romanic, It. *collera*, Pr. *colera, colra*, OF. *colre, colle, cole*, bile, anger. The last has been superseded in Fr. by *colère*, a re-adaptation of the L. word, of learned origin. Both Fr. types appear in late ME., where also the word appears to have been sometimes confused with *colour*, esp., in its association with *red*. In the 16th c. the spelling was re-fashioned after the original Latin.]

1. Bile.

a. as one of the 'four humours' of early physiology, supposed to cause irascibility of temper.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 108 Certes this dreem .. Cometh of greet superfluytee Of youre rede Colera pardee [so 4 *MSS*; 1 colere, 1 colre, 1 coloure]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 99 The complexion .. Which in a man is coler hote, Li maketh a man ben enginous And swifte of fote and eke irous. 1530 PALSGR., Colour, the complexion in a man, *colere, cole*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 71 Choler, humor, *cholera*. 1656 MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. x. (1712) 69 Mere Choler engages the Fancy to dream of firing of Guns. 1662 FULLER *Worthies, Sussex*, The Tetrarch Humour of Choler. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Shaks. Notes* (1875) 117 The four humours, choler, melancholy, phlegm, and the sanguine portion.

b. In the modern *physiological* sense.

(This only gradually disengaged itself from the prec.)

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 9a, Naturall coler is the fome of bloud, the color wherof is redde and clere, or more lyke to an orenge colour. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 186 a, Halfe a pynt of greene choller. 1682 T. GIBSON *Anat.* 23 Choler is separated by the Liver. 1715 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 230 The Seed of this Plant evacuates yellow Choler. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Choler*, Bile .. contained in the Gall Bladder. 1755– JOHNSON, *Choler*, the Bile. *fig.* 1610 *Histrio-m.* II. 16 Swarthy India .. Disgorging golden choller to the waves.

c. Bile viewed as a malady or disease; bilious disorder, biliousness.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 126, I conseille yow..That bothe of Colere [1 *MS.* colre, 1 colour, 2 coloure] and of Malencolye Ye purge yow. 1540 J. HEYWOOD *Four P's* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 365 It purgeth you clean from the Choler. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lvii. 84 Good against the dissease called choler or melancholy. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 153 Let's purge this choller without letting blood. 1624 HARINGTON *Diet & Sleep* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 257 To those that are subiect to choller, it is lawfull to feede often. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 83 Butter..ought not to be eaten in too great quantity, for then it generates Choler.

2. Anger, heat of temper, wrath; choleric disposition, irascibility. Cf. *bile, gall, spleen.*

1530 PALSGR., 207/1 Collar angre, *chavilde cole.* 1560 THROCKMORTON in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 134 The queen uttered some choler and stomach against them. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. i. (1877) I. 5 The peeres departed in choler from the Court. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. vii. 188, I doe know Fluellen valiant, And toucht with Choler, hot as Gunpowder. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 48 He must in great Choller breake out against the poore empresse. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. x. 44 Hollis, in choler, pulled him by the Nose. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xiii. 96, I found my choler rising. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. xliii. 466 Subject to violent fits of Choler. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T., Good Fr. Governess* (1832) 122 The embarrassed manner and stifled choler of Mrs. Grace. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. III. xiv. 225 A strong flame of choler burnt in all these Hohenzollerns.

†3. In Bible versions probably = cholera, diarrhœa. [Vulg. *cholera*, LXX. χολέρα.]

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxxvii. 33 Gredynesse shall neȝhen vnto colre [1388 colrye]. 1611 BIBLE *Ibid.* 30 Surfetting will turne into choler. — xxxi. 20 The paine of..choller, and pangs of the bellie are with an vnsatiable man.

b. The distemper in swine.

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 502 The Distemper, called the Choler in Swine, shews itself by the Hog's losing its Flesh. [1887 *Times* Feb., Swine-fever:—in America it was termed hog-Cholera.]

4. **Choler adust**, also **Black choler** = *black bile, atrabile, melancholy.* A supposed thick black and acrid fluid formerly believed to be secreted by the renal glands, and to be the cause of melancholy; another of the four humours of ancient physicians: see MELANCHOLY. (By the end of the 16th c., it was recognized as merely a morbid condition of Bile: so Holland, Bacon.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. xi. (1495) 96 This blacke colera is enmye of kynde. *Ibid.* (Berthelet 1535), Melancoly—Physiciens cal it colera nigra, coler black. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 377 The leaves of Sena..do scoure away fleme and choler, especially blacke choler, and Melancholie. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. Table, Choler black and adust, what purgeth downward. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Ambition* (Arb.) 222 Ambition is like Choler.. if it be stopped, and cannott have his way, it becometh Adust, and thereby maligne and venemous. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. x. 181 That humour in man, which we call Melancholy and choler-adust. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 335 Fevers and hot distempers from choler adust. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 156 Choler adust congeals our blood with fear. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Atra bilis*, black Choler, Melancholy.

5. *Comb.*, as †*choler-passage*, bile duct.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* Introd., The Gall-bladder, Choler-passage, and Piss-bladder, serve the Liver.

†B. as *adj.* = Choleric. [F. *colère* adj.] *Obs.*

1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* xxiv. 16 The several Complexions, as Sanguine, Choller, Melancholly, Flegmatick.

Choler, obs. f. COLLAR.

Cholera (kŏ·lĕră). Forms: 4 **colora**, 4, 6 **colera**, 7– **cholera.** [a. L. *cholera*:—Gr. χολέρα, used by Hippocrates, Aretæus, etc., as name of a disorder = sense 2 below. (For derivation, and history in Latin, see CHOLER). Taken into Eng. in the med.L. sense, as a variant of *choler* bile. Through the translation of Pliny and other classical L. authors, *c* 1600, the word was restored to its Gr. and earlier L. signification, as name of the disease, sense 2. This is the historical sense; the *malignant* or *Asiatic cholera*, with which the name is now specially associated, having been so called from the general resemblance of its symptoms to those of aggravated cases of the original or European cholera.]

†1. = CHOLER 1; bile. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 108 This dreem, which ye han met to-nyght, Cometh of the greet superfluytee Of youre rede Colera [*v.r.* colere]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. vi. (1495) 89 In the humours is one partye that is lyght and comyth vpwarde . and that is colera. *Ibid.* IV. x, Some colera is kyndely and somme unkyndely. 1525 DR. SAMPSON *Lett. to Wolsey* in *MS. Cott. Vesp.* iii. 56 b, When your grace is movyd with colera, such words passith yow in a fume and hast. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 1 b If the headake commeth of colera, that is of hote and dry complexion.

†b. *Black cholera*, melancholy: see CHOLER 4.

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* C iij b, The black colera, that is melancolye. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 16 a, If the perbreakinge commeth of the black Colera.

2. A disorder, attended with bilious diarrhœa, vomiting, stomach-ache, and cramps. It generally occurs in late summer and early autumn, and is rarely fatal to adults.

In early times called also the *Disease Cholera*, and *Cholera morbus*, to distinguish it from sense 1; now called *Cholera nostras, Bilious, British, English, European*, and *Summer Cholera*, to distinguish it from sense 3.

[1565–78 COOPER *Thesaurus, Cholera*..the humour called Choler. Also a sickenesse of the stomacke, with a troublous flixe and vomite .. the cholerike passyon.] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XX. viii, For the disease Cholera [Pliny has *In cholera quoque*] wherin choler is so outragious, that it purgeth vncessantly both vpward and downeward. 1667 N. FAIRFAX in *Phil. Trans.* II. 550 She falls into a right-down Cholera. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 103 A Cholera is a Convulsive Motion of the Stomach and Guts, in which the Biliose Excrements are discharg'd in great Quantities both upwards and downwards. 1745 *Gentl. Mag.* 91 A cheap and effectual medicine to cure the Cholera or Colick. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 468 Diarrhœa and dysentery have more frequently occurred than cholera. 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 33, I..have been hindered by..an attack of British cholera. 1887 HOBLYN *Dict. Med.*, The English or European form of Cholera is accompanied by bile: the Indian is without bile.

b. *Cholera morbus.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Cholera morbus*, is a depraved motion of the Ventricle and the Guts, whereby the Bilious Excrements are discharged. 1710 J. TAYLOR *Lett. H. Walpole* in *11th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* (1887) App. iv. 67 Your brother *r.* is very well recovered from his late sudden illness call'd Collero Morbus. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 566 With the symptoms of kine-pox was joined a cholera morbus. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Cholera biliosa*..or *Cholera morbus*, a common bilious disease familiarly known in most countries.

†c. Applied by ancient writers to jaundice.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 300 Two kindes of jaundise called of them 'cholera'.

3. A malignant disease (not of bilious nature), endemic in India and from time to time epidemic in other parts of the world. It is characterized by violent vomiting, purging with watery rice-coloured evacuations, severe cramps, and collapse, death often occurring in a few hours.

(A terrible outbreak of this disease began in India in 1816–17, and, extending year by year over an increasing area westward, at length reached Europe in 1831 and N. America in 1832. After rivalling the great pestilences of former ages in the mortality which it produced, it abated, or retreated back to India, after 1837.)

In earlier use, and sometimes still, distinguished as *Asiatic, Catarrhal, Epidemic, Indian, Malignant, Oriental, Serous*, and *Spasmodic Cholera*; but since its first invasion of England in 1831–2 this disease has more and more appropriated the simple name.

Cholera morbus, which originally belonged to sense 2 to distinguish it from sense 1, has also been in modern times vulgarly used to distinguish this from sense 2.

[1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 113–4 (Y.) The Diseases reign according to the Seasons.. In the extreme Heats, Cholera Morbus.] 1819 (*title*) Reports on the Epidemic Cholera (Bombay). 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 397/1 The Cholera Morbus, which has lately come across the Caucasus from Persia to St Petersburg. 1832 *Ibid.* Mar. 426/1 They .. shew all the symptoms of Malignant Cholera. 1833 CHRISTIE *Epidemic Cholera* 83 The Indian Cholera, or Cholera Asphixia of Scott, consisting of a violent discharge of the mucous membranes generally. *Ibid.* 99 May be employed in the catarrhal cholera. 1849 CLARIDGE *Cold Water & Friction-cure* (1869) 181 Asiatic Cholera.—On the first appearance of cholera symptoms, which are generally those of languor and chilliness. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* II. 172 The Cholera-morbus had come to England..In the middle of February, 1832, cases of cholera were first observed in London. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc., Ht. Martineau* (1878) 260 The times were bad; cholera was abroad. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Cholera morbus*, a synonym of malignant cholera.

4. **Chicken Cholera** (sometimes *fowl cholera*): an infectious disease of chickens, very destructive in the poultry farms of France: so called from its prevalence during a cholera epidemic, but in no way akin to either of the preceding diseases.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cholera-camp, -cell, -fluid, -hospital, -patient, -pill, -secretion*, etc.; **cholera-fever**, 'a febrile condition into which cases of choleraic diarrhœa pass'; **cholera-fungus**, the name given to certain fungi and fungoid appearances occurring in the dejections of those suffering from malignant cholera; **cholera-typhoid**, 'the secondary fever of malignant cholera' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 30 A cholera patient is denied a drop of water. 1833 CHRISTIE *Epidemic Cholera* 35 The discharges always consist entirely of a peculiar fluid, which has been very appropriately named the cholera secretion. 1843 GRAVES *Clin. Med.* 699 Used in the Cholera Hospital. 1883 *Daily News* 31 July 5/7 A cholera camp is being prepared near Mokattam. 1886 FAGGE *Princ. & Pract. Med.* I. 296 The reaction-stage of Cholera often presents a grave complication, which is known as Cholera-Typhoid.

Hence **Cholera-isa-tion**, the artificial communication of cholera to the lower animals (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Cholerapho·bia [f. Gr. *-φοβία*, f. *φόβ-ος* fear], dread of cholera. **Cholerapho·nia** [f. Gr. *φωνή* voice], the feeble, hoarse or squeaking voice which accompanies the collapse stage of Asiatic cholera.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 563 Persons..under nervous excitement, imagine that they are about to be attacked, when no symptoms of the disease are present. These have been aptly called cases of choleraphobia.

Choleraic (kŏlĕrē·ik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC: cf. *algebraic.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, cholera.

1856 *Athenæum* 5 July 835 Seized with choleraic symptoms. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 151. 5/2 Cholera or choleraic diarrhœa. 1888 T. WEMYSS REID *Life Forster* (ed. 2) I. ix. 371 Mr. Forster was seized with a sudden and violent choleraic attack.

Choleric (kŏ·lĕrik), *a.* Forms: 4 **colrik, coloryk**, 4–5 **colerik**(e, 4, 6-**yk**(e, 6 -**ycke, collerick**(e, **colloryke, colorycke, cholericke**, -**ioque**, 6–7 **cholerique, -yke, -ike, cholleric**(ke, 6–8 **cholerick**, 7 **chollericke**, 7– **choleric.** [a. F. *cholérique*, ad. L. *cholericus* bilious:—Gr. χολερικός of or relating to χολέρα CHOLERA.]

†1. Of persons: Having CHOLER as the predominant humour; of bilious 'complexion', or temperament; bilious. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 157 Þe dyevel .. asayleþ stranglakest .. þane colrik mid ire and mid discord, þane sanguinen mid jolivete, etc. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 587 The Reue was a sclendre colerik man. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. x. (1495) 95 Colerik men been generally wrathful, in yᵗ body longe & sk[l]endre & lene. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 245 Sanguyne and colorycke men. 1699 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref., [Homer and Virgil] being so different in their tempers, one choleric and sanguine, the other phlegmatic and melancholic.

b. of the 'complexion' or temperament, etc.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xiii. (1495) Mars..hath maystry ouer colera fyre and coleryk complexyon; he disposeth the soule .. to wrathe..and to other coleryke passions. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man.* 148 Colerycke and egre humours. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* vi, The Bees..with their cholerike Complexion, which their very hue bewrayeth.

†c. *transf.* Of hot or fiery nature. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqrs. T.* 43 In Aries, the colerik hoote signe. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 7 The common opinion is, that all hot, and choleric Grounds, are red or brown.

†2. Subject or liable to bilious disorder; bilious.

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 74 In ceasynge of paynes in the goute of cholericke personnes. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxiii. (1636) 224 Honey is very..unwholesome for..such as be cholerick. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* I. vi. 10 Choleric men are of a pale or yellowish color.

†b. of maladies, symptoms, etc. *Choleric passion*: old name of CHOLERA, sense 2.

1565–75 COOPER *Thesaurus, Cholera*, a troublous flixe and vomite..the choleryke passyon. 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. Cij b, But for Cholericke diseases this scorching wether. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 126 They..helpe the cholericke passion, which is a vehement purging of choler vpwards and downewards. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lxxi, It is very profitable in Cholerick Feavers. 1707 FLOYER *Pulse-Watch* 379 The Serum and choleric Blood are mix'd .. when the Vesica invades the Heart.

†c. Causing choler; or biliousness. *Obs.*

a 1535 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1071 Whan they ben rosted they ben somwhat more colloryke. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 19 What say you to a Neats foote?..I feare it is too chollericke a meate. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 59 A cholerick parcel of food it is.

3. Inclined to wrath, irascible, hot-tempered, passionate, fiery: these being the characteristics of the choleric 'complexion' or temperament.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clxxvii. 1101 The sharpest, the roughest and the cholerickest man yᵗ euer was. 1588 *Marprel. Ep.* (Arb.) 4 My L. of Winchester is very cholericke. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 302 Infirme and cholericke yeares. 1793 Gov. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 386 A choleric man beats the post which he has struck his head against. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xxxi. (1876) 353 You are patient, and I am choleric.

4. In a passion, enraged, angry, wrathful. †*To be choleric with*: to be angry with. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 68, I durst haue denied that before you vvere so chollericke. 1593 — 2 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 51 What, what, my Lord? Are you so chollericke With Elianor, for telling but her dreame? 1642 BAKER *Chron.* an. 1087 (1674) 30 Winning much money of him, Lewis grew cholerick, that he threw the chess-men at Henry's face. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. iv, Mrs. Bull you must know, was very apt to be cholerick.

b. As a characteristic of words and actions.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 61 This quick cholerick challenge hee could not abandon. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 130 That in the Captaine's but a chollericke word, Which in the Souldier is flat blasphemie. 1615 *Life Earl Essex* in *Sel. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 161 The cannon .. having discharged their cholerick errands. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. xiii. 98 An exertion of spirit, as he called a choleric excess.

5. Of or pertaining to cholera; = CHOLERAIC.

1834 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 226 The small intestines distended with an enormous quantity of choleric fluid. 1865 *Reader* No. 153. 631/3 The action of the choleric poison. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, s.v., Infantile choleric fever.

†**Cholerical**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = CHOLERIC; bilious.

1569 R. ANDROSE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* IV. II. 10 Colericall impostumations, as blytes and blastes. 1612 BENVENUTO *Pass. Dial.*, It helps yong men and persons collericall.

† Cholericly, *adv. Obs.* [f. CHOLERIC + -LY².] In a choleric manner, passionately, hotly, angrily.

1589 *Hay any Work* (1844) 74, I hope that disputation was very cholerickly performed. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. 174 Florence..cholerickly uttered these words.

† Cho·lericness. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Choleric state or quality; passionateness, irascibility, anger, peevishness.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiii. 21 He compareth his choleriknesse to Leven. 1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 295 Through pride of heart, and choleriquenes. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 779 The cholerickness of his nature.

Cho·leriform, *a.* [see -FORM.] Having the form of, or resembling, cholera.

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 19/2 M. Fauvel..declaring the disease..a form of cholerine, choleriform, or cholera nostras —of anything, in fact, but Asiatic cholera itself.

Cholerine (kŏ·lĕrəin, -in). [a. F. *cholérine*, dim. of *choléra* CHOLERA.]

1. British or Summer Cholera.

1847 E. SEYMOUR *Severe Dis.* I. 57 What used to be called cholera, and is by some now called cholerine..occurs in the height of summer from sudden chill, improper food, or travelling.

2. A mild diarrhœa which occurs extensively during the prevalence of malignant cholera; also applied to the early stage of cholera.

1850 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. v. 201 Assailed too by cholerine, by true cholera. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 16 Oct. 3/1 The cholera was decidedly better yesterday..There was, however, a great outbreak of cholerine in the barracks. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 202 In cholerine, and even to some extent in cholera, camphor is a very efficient remedy.

3. 'The zymotic cause of malignant cholera'.

1852 W. FARR *Rep.* in Aitken *Sc. & Pract. Med.* (1872) I. 653 A certain specific matter—the zymotic principle of Cholera, which he proposes to call *cholerine*.

Cho·lerized, *ppl. a.* Charged or mingled with bile; applied to the blood of the portal vein (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

Choleroid (kŏ·lĕroid), *a.* [f. CHOLERA + -OID.] Resembling cholera, choleriform.

1860 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

† Cho·lerous, *a. Obs.* [f. CHOLER + -OUS.] Pertaining to choler or bile, bilious, wrathful.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* IV. vii. (1639) 232 To mitigate the cholerous heate. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 441 They ..grow cholerous.

† Cho·lery, *a. Obs.* Having choler or bile.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 303 After that I certainly knew that there was no black choler in nature, it was easie for me..to forsake the black colery Schools.

Cholesterin (kŏle·stĕrin). *Chem.* [mod. f. Gr. χολή bile + στερ-εός stiff, solid + -IN.]

A tasteless, inodorous, fatty-looking substance ($C_{26}H_{44}O$), found in most animal liquids and solids, and in the fruit and seed of many plants. It crystallizes in white transparent scales, and in this form is the chief constituent of gall-stones.

1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* x. 253 Alcohol is applicable to the crystallization of potash, cholesterine, etc. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 376/1 Cholesterine separates in white pearly scales. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 20. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* v. 123 A remarkable crystalline substance, very fatty-looking, but not really of a fatty nature, called cholesterin. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Cholesterin disease*, a term applied to certain forms of amyloid or lardaceous degeneration.

Hence **Cholesteræ·mia** (see quot.). **Choleste·ric** *a.*, as in *Cholesteric* (also **Chole·steri·nic**) *acid* ($C_8H_{10}O_5$), produced by the action of nitric acid on cholesterin, and forming salts called **Chole·sterates. Chole·steride** (see quot.). **Choleste·rilin,** a hydrocarbon formed by the addition of sulphuric acid to cholesterin. **Chole·sterone,** a hydrocarbon formed by the addition of phosphoric acid to cholesterin. **Chole·steryl,** the radical of cholesteric acid; hence **Chole·sterylami·ne,** etc.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 81 To a morbid increase of cholesterin in the blood he applied the name cholesteræmia. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 925 The cholesterates of the heavy metals are insoluble. 1840 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. xiii. 444 Cholesteric acid separates on cooling in the form of a yellow substance. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 98/1 Several small tumours..composed in great part of cholesteric scales. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 97 Compounds termed cholesterides..resembling saccharides in their general nature. *Ibid.* 98 Three hydrocarbons of the formula H_{42}, named cholesterilin. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 31 The olefiant gas of the series is cholesterilin. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 98 Cholesteryl chloride.

Choliamb (kō·liæmb). *Pros.* [ad. L. *chōliambus*, a. Gr. χωλίαμβος, f. χωλ-ός lame, halting + ἴαμβ-ος iambus; cf. F. *choliambe.*] An iambic verse with a spondee or trochee instead of an iambus in the last (sixth) foot; a scazon.

1844 BECK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Metres* 45 Hipponactean or limping verses, scazons or choliambs.

Hence **Cholia·mbist,** a writer of choliambs.

1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) III. xxix. 83 The Choliambist Hippônax.

Choliambic (kōli,æ·mbik), *a. Pros.* [mod. ad. Gr. χωλιαμβικ-ός, f. χωλίαμβος, see prec.; cf. F. *choliambique.*] Of, or pertaining to, the choliamb.

1832 *Philol. Museum* I. 285 The ancient choliambic poetry of Hipponax. 1883 *Athenæum* 31 Mar. 400/3 The choliambic metre, as employed by Babrius.

b. *subst.* in *pl.*

1699 BENTLEY *Phal., Of Æsop's Fables* v, After him came one Babrius, that gave a new turn of the fables into choliambicks. 1882 *Athenæum* No. 2863. 340 This simple and charming writer of choliambics.

Cholic (kŏ·lik), *a.* [mod. ad. Gr. χολικ-ός, f. χολή bile.] Of or pertaining to bile. **Cholic acid,** an acid ($C_{24}H_{40}O_5$) discovered in 1838, which is produced from the nitrogenized acids of bile during its putrefaction. Sometimes called *Cholalic acid*; the name *cholic* having been formerly given to *Glycocholic acid.*

1846 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. App. 507 Ultimate composition of cholic acid. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 401/1 Decomposed in the liver into..sugar and cholic acid. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 926 Cholic acid has a bitter taste, with slight saccharine aftertaste.

Cholic\k, cholical, cholicky, var. and obs. ff. COLIC, COLICAL, etc.

Cholidoc(h, obs. f. CHOLEDOCH.

Cholier, obs., f. COLLIER.

Choline (kŏ·ləin). *Chem.* [f. Gr. χολή bile + -INE.] An organic base, identical with or akin to neurine.

1869-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 448 Strecker in 1861 obtained from pigs' bile, and afterwards from ox-bile, a base which he called choline. *Ibid.* Choline or Neurine, $C_5H_{15}NO_2$.

Hence **Choli·nic** *a.*, as in *cholinic acid*, obtained by digesting bile with dilute hydrochloric acid.

1858 THUDICHUM *Urine* 271 A mixture of the salts of cholic and cholinic acids.

Choli·tic, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. χολή bile.] Of, pertaining to, or acting on the bile.

1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 437 Hydrochlorate of ammonia, or other cholitic remedies.

Choll(e, early form of CHOWL, now JOWL.

Choller, *dial.* and *Sc.* Also **chiller, chuller, churl** (Jam.), **choler.** [perh.:—OE. *ceolur, ceolres* throat, cogn. w. OHG. *kelur* str. masc.:—OTeut. type *keluro-, kelro-*, from same root as *kelôn-*, whence OHG. *chela* (mod.G. *kehle*), OE. *ceole* (see CHEL). For the form, cf. OE. *weolur* lip, OS. *lepor* lip. The variant *chiller* might go back to the oblique form, genitive **cielr-es* (see Sievers *Ags. Gr.* 75 Anm. 3). But the late appearance of the word is an element of difficulty; and it is not impossible that it may be related to *cholle* JOWL.]

(Cf. *a* 1000 *Ps. Lamb.* cxlix. 6 (Bosw.) On ceolre oððe þrote heora [= *in gutture eorum.*])

1. The jaw, *esp.* the covering of the lower jaw when fleshy and over-hanging; hence, a flabby cheek, double chin, hanging lip of a hound, etc.

1785 *Jrnl. fr. Lond.* 2 (Jam.) The second chiel..wi' a great chuller ouer his cheeks. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Chollers, Chillers*, the sides of the neck. 1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., Ugly-looking woman—her chollers hang down like a bull-dog's.

2. in *pl.* The gills of a fish.

1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v., You can slip your vingers into the chollers o' un. (Also in Scotch.)

Choller, -ic(k, obs. ff. COLLAR, CHULLER, CHOLER, CHOLERIC.

‖ **Chollet.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. prob. = SHALOT.

a 1400 *Pistel of Susan* 105 The chyue, and the chollet, the chibolle, the cheue.

Chollick(e, -icall, obs. ff. COLIC, COLICAL.

Chollorick(e, obs. f. CHOLERIC.

Cholo-, corresp. to Gr. χολο- combining form of χολή bile: used as first element in numerous technical words, some of which have variants in CHOLE-. **Cho·lochrome** [χρῶμα colour], the general name for the colouring matters of bile; including chiefly **Cholochlo·in** or **Cholochlo·rin,** the green pigment, called also biliverdin, **Cholocy·anin,** a blue pigment, **Cholofu·lvin,** a yellow pigment, **Cholophæ·in,** the brown pigment. Hence **Cholochro·mic acid.**

Cholo·graphy, a treatise on the bile. **Cholo·lith** [λίθος stone], a gall-stone or biliary calculus. **Chololi·thic** *a.*, of or pertaining to gall-stones. **Cholo·logy,** the part of physiology and pathology which deals with the bile. **Cholo·nic acid,** produced by the action of strong acids upon glycocholic acid; its salts are **Cho·lonates.**

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 928 A dilute solution of cholochrome (either brown or green). *Ibid.* 927 *Cholophæin*, or the brown pigment..the substance to which excrements owe their colour..*Cholochloïn* or *Biliverdin*, this green pigment is produced by the oxidation of cholophæin. 1872 THUDICHUM *Chem. Phys.* 21 In disease of the bile in oxen the cholophæinate of lime predominates.

Choloid (kŏ·loid), *a.* [f. Gr. χολή bile + -OID.] Resembling bile (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

So **Choloida·nic** *acid*, a white acid, crystallizing in long hair-like prisms, formed in treating choloidic with nitric acid. **Choloi·dic** or **Choloidi·nic** *acid*, a product of the dehydration of cholic acid, and of the putrefaction of bile.

1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 282 Two fatty acids, termed the choleic and the choloidic. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 3 Demarcay succeeded in separating 3 acids, choleic [=taurocholic], choloidic, and cholic [=glycocholic].

Cholorick(e, -icque, obs. ff. CHOLERIC.

Cholt, cholter, *dial.* variants of JOLT, JOLTER in *jolt-headed, jolter-headed*, q.v.

Choltry, var. of CHOULTRY.

‖ **Cho·lum.** [Tamil.] A grass, the Indian millet or Guinea corn (*Sorghum vulgare*), largely grown for food in India and other parts of the East.

1858 DRURY *Useful Pl. of Ind.* 413. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains Ind.* 80 In Madras in 1875-76 more than 4½ million acres were under cholum.

Chomberier, obs. f. CHAMBERER.

Chomer, var. of HOMER, a Hebrew measure.

Chomp, var. (*U. S.* and *dial.*) of CHAMP *v.*

Chonch, obs. form of CHANGE.

Chondrarsenite (kɒndrā·ɪsĕnəit). *Min.* [f. *chondr-odite* + *arsen-ic* + -ITE.] A native arsenate of manganese, 'named from its similarity in occurrence, colour, and transparency to chondrodite'.

1868 in DANA *Min.* 562.

Chondre. *rare.* [ad. Gr. χόνδρος 'a groat, grit, or lump of salt'. In Ger. *chondrum*, pl. *chondren.*] One of the small rounded grains which enter into the composition of some stony meteorites.

1882 A. GEIKIE *Text Bk. Geol.* III. II. § 2 In these [deep-sea] deposits..occur..'chondres', or spherical internally radiated particles referred to bronzite.

Chondric (kɒ·ndrik), *a.* [f. Gr. χόνδρος gristle + -IC.] Cartilaginous (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Chondrifica·tion. *Physiol.* [n. of action f. next.] Formation of, or conversion into, cartilage.

1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 194 There is a slight chondrification of the same part in the Dog. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* 954 The continuous chondrification of the base of the skull.

Chondrify (kɒ·ndrifəi), *v.* [f. Gr. χόνδρος cartilage + -FY. (L. type **chondrificāre.*)]

trans. To turn into cartilage.

1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 194 In man the internal tendon ..is neither ossified nor chondrified. 1882 W. K. PARKER in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* II. III. 166 The floor also is slightly chondrified backwards from the internasal plate.

Cho·ndrigen, -glucose, = CHONDRO-.

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 331 *Chondrigen* or *Chondrogen.* 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Chondriglucose.*

Chondri·genous, *a.* [f. Gr. χόνδρος gristle + -GEN + -OUS.] Furnishing cartilage: applied to tissues. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882.)

† Chondril. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. χονδρίλη, κονδρίλλη 'a kind of endive or chicory'; in L. *c(h)ondrillē, c(h)ondrillon.*] (See quot.)

[1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 131 Chondrillon or Chondrille..hath leaues like to Endiue or Cichory [*marg.* 'gum succorie'].] 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 243 To the wild succory are referred all the sorts of chondrils.

Chondrin (kɒ·ndrin). *Chem.* (Formerly **-ine.**) [f. Gr. χόνδρ-os cartilage + -IN. Cf. F. *chondrine.*] A substance resembling gelatin, obtained from the cellular cartilages by boiling them in water. 'When dried, it is a hard, horny, diaphanous substance, which softens to a jelly in cold water, and dissolves completely in boiling water'. (Watts.)

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 214 Acetic acid..does not occasion any precipitate in a solution of albumen or gelatine, though it does in a solution of chondrin. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* § 264 It is only in the pure cellular cartilages..that Chondrine occurs. 1881 MIVART *Cat.* 290 The Cornea yields chondrin on boiling, unlike the sclerotic, which yields gelatine.

Chondri·nogen = CHONDRIGEN; **Cho·ndrinous** *a.*, consisting of cartilage (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1872 THUDICHUM *Chem. Phys.* 45 Cartilage contains peculiar cells and chondrinogen.

Cho·ndrite. *Palæont.* [f. mod.L. *chondr-us*, name of a genus of sea-weeds (a. Gr. χόνδρος cartilage) + -ITE.] A fossil marine plant of the chalk and other formations.

‖ **Chondritis** (kɒndrəi·tis). *Med.* [mod.L., f. Gr. χόνδρ-os cartilage + -ITIS (= Gr. -ῖτις).] Inflammation of cartilage.

1836-39 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 790/1 External signs of..chondritis. 1877 BURNETT *Ear* 22 The..operation of piercing it [the ear]..may give rise to serious chondritis.

Chondro- (kɒ·ndro), combining form of Gr. χόνδρο-s a grain, cartilage, used as the first element in many words, chiefly *Med.* and *Phys.*, as **Chondro-co·stal** *a.*, 'relating to the ribs and the costal cartilages' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Cho·ndrogen** [see -GEN ²] = Chondrin, or 'the tissues which yield chondrin'. **Chondroge·nesis,** the development of cartilage. **Chondroglossus** [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue] a fasciculus of muscular fibre extending from the lesser corner of the hyoid bone to the tongue; part of the hypoglossus muscle. **Chondroglu·cose** [see GLUCOSE], a sugar obtained from cartilage; also *chondriglucose.* **Chondro·graphy** [Gr. -γραφία writing], a description of cartilages. **Chondro·logy** [Gr. -λογία discourse], 'a discourse or treatise on cartilages' (Hooper *Med. Dict.*

1811). **Chondro·meter** [Gr. *μέτρον* measure], a steelyard for weighing grain. **Cho·ndrophyte** [Gr. *φυτόν* plant], 'a growth, tumour, or vegetation, arising from a cartilage' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Cho·ndroplast** [Gr. *πλαστ-ός* formed, moulded], 'a term applied to the cavities in the matrix of cartilage which contain the cartilage cells' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Chondro·podous** *a. Zool.*, applied to snakes, having the rudiment of a foot consisting in a simple cartilaginous filament (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Chondro-ske·leton**, cartilaginous skeleton. **Chondro-ste·rnal** *a.*, relating to the sternum and to the cartilages of the ribs. **Cho·ndrotome** [Gr. *-τομος* cutting, cutter], a knife for dissecting cartilage. **Chondro·tomy** [Gr. *-τομία* cutting], dissection or cutting of cartilage. **Chondroxi·phoid** *a.*, relating to the xiphoid cartilage at the bottom of the breast bone.

c 1865 in *Circ. Sc.* I. 360/2 The bones of the infant yield gelatine of cartilages or 'chondrogen'. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 333 The transformation of collagen and chondrogen into mucus or mucin. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 449 s.v. *Chondrin*, Pure rib-cartilage boiled with strong hydrochloric acid yields a sugar..De Bary..designates the sugar thus obtained as chondroglucose. 1881 P. M. DUNCAN in *Academy* 23 Apr. 303 The chondro-skeleton is now complete. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 177/2 The chondro-sternal ligaments. *Ibid.* The superior pubic ligament finds its homologue..in the chondro-xiphoid..fibres.

Chondrodite (kɒ·ndrədəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *χονδρώδ-ης* granular (f. *χόνδρος* groat, grain, granule) + -ITE.] A silicate of magnesium containing a little fluorine. It is usually of a yellowish or brownish red colour, and often occurs in imbedded grains.

1822 CLEAVELAND *Min.* 295. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 299 Chrondrodite is found in ejected blocks with mica. 1884 DANA *Min.* 365 Chondrodite occurs mostly in granular limestone.

Chondroid (kɒ·ndroid), *a.* [f. Gr. *χόνδρ-os* cartilage + -OID.] Resembling cartilage.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 138/2 Its texture .. often acquires a chondroid appearance. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 275 Chondroid or Cartilaginous.

Chondropterygian (kɒ·ndrɒptĕri·dʒiăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *chondropterygii* (f. Gr. *χόνδρο-s* cartilage + *πτερύγιον* fin) + -AN.]

A. *sb.* A member of the order *Chondropterygii*, fishes having a cartilaginous endo-skeleton, as the shark, ray, and sturgeon.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induc. Sc.* III. xvi. vii. 369 Fish form two distinct series; that of fish properly so called, and that of chondropterygians or cartilaginous fish. 1861 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* I. 3 The Cartilaginous state of the endo-skeleton of Cuvier's chondropterygians.

B. *adj.* = next.

1881 *Academy* 1 Jan. 11/3 Dr. Günther [adopts] the grouping together of the Ganoid and Chondropterygian fishes into a single sub-class, that of the Palaeichthyes.

Chondropterygious (kɒ·ndrɒptĕri·dʒəs), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Belonging to the *Chondropterygii*; having a cartilaginous endo-skeleton.

1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) II. 30 In the..chondropterygious order, the gills are cartilaginous. 1861 COUCH *Brit Fishes* I. 2 Because of the softness of the skeleton in the class of chondropterygious fishes.

Chondrose (kɒ·ndrōus). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *χόνδρ-os* cartilage + -OSE.] The same as CHONDROGLUCOSE.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Chondrosis** (kɒndrō·sis). *Phys.* [f. as prec. + -OSIS.] The formation of cartilage.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Chondrostean (kɒndrɒ·stiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *chondrostea* (f. Gr. *χόνδρ-os* cartilage + *ὀστέον* bone) + -AN.]

Belonging to the *Chondrostea*, a sub-order of ganoid fishes (mostly extinct), in which the vertebral column consists of a simple soft *chorda* not divided into separate vertebræ. Also called *Loricata*. **b.** *sb.* A member of this sub-order.

1882 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 249 There were also sturgeons, chondrosteans, possessing an archaic character.

Chone, var. of CHAWN, *Obs.*

Chong(e, obs. form of CHANGE.

Chonicrite (kɒ·nikrəit). *Min.* Also **-krite**. [Named 1834, f. Gr. *χωνεία* melting, fusion + *κριτ-ός* separated, selected, 'its fusibility distinguishing it from some allied species' (Dana).] A native silicate of aluminium and magnesium.

1835 SHEPARD *Min.* 321 Chonikrite. 1868 DANA *Min.* 494 Chonicrite..is a lime pyroxclerite.

Chooce, var. of CHOOSE *sb.*, *Obs.*

Chooke: see CHEEK, CHOKE *sb.*[2]

Choop, choup. *North. dial.* and *Sc.* The hip or fruit of the wild-rose.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 201 (Jam.) 'A hale regiment o' guid aik cudgels, every ane o' them as like my ane as ae choup is like to another.' 1847 HALLIWELL, *Choups*, hips, the fruit of briars. *North.* 1872 J. P. MORRIS *Maggie Bell* in *Lancash. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) Her cheeks were rosy as a choup. 1881 J. SHAW in *Gd. Words* Oct. 716 Choops, that is the heps of the wild rose. 1886 BRITTEN & H. *Plant-n.*

Choore, obs. form of COR.

Choose (tʃūz), *v.* Pa. t. **chose** (tʃōuz), pa. pple. **chosen** (tʃō·u·z'n). Forms: see below. [OE. *céos-an*, str. vb., belonging to the OTeut. ablaut-series *eu, au—u, u*. By reason of internal consonant-mutation (*s* to *z* and *r*), in OTeut. and WGer., and by OE. palatalization of *c*, the inflexion of this vb. presented, in the OE. and early ME. stages, various phonetic differences, which were subsequently levelled under the influence of analogy; while new phonetic or analogical influences changed the present and past stems in various directions, so that not one of its modern forms is the normal phonetic representative of the corresponding OE. form. The OTeut. inflexion was *keus-, kaus—kuzum, kuzano-* (with original *s* changed to *z* by Verner's Law), Gothic *kius-, kaus—kusum, kusans*; in WGer. with development of *z* to *r*, *kios-, kaus* (OS. and OHG. *kōs*)—*kuri—kurum, koran*, whence OE. *céosan, céas—cure—curon, coren* (with *c* palatal in *céosan, céas*, but guttural in *cur-, cor-*). Hence regularly in ME., *cheose* (*chēse*, with close *ē*), *cheas* (*chēs*, with open *ē*)—2 sing. *cure*,—pl. *curen, coren*. The first change upon this was the levelling of the consonant differences in the pa. pple. *coren*, which (though retained as *corn, core*, in s.w. dial. to 15th c.) was by 1200 assimilated to the general consonantism of the vb. as *chosen* (perh. through an intermed. *choren*: cf. *chure* in 2 s. pret.); this was subseq. often reduced to *chose*, but the full form is the survivor. By assimilation to this the pl. pret. *curen* became *chosen*, and in due course *chose*, still used. The prevalent ME. form of the pret. sing. was *chēs*; but there was also *chās*, app. repr. OE. *cēās*, for *céas*. In later ME., and esp. in north. and n. midl. dial., these were also used for the pl.; and by similar levelling the pl. *chose* was also used as sing., app. only after 1500, and is now the standard form. In the pres. stem, OE. *céose*, early ME. *chéose*, normally gave *chēse, cheese*, which survived to *c* 1500, and later in Sc. But a type *chōse* appears in the 14th c. and lasted till *c* 1575 (in More, Coverdale, Ascham); before 1550 the type *choose* is found. Probably ME. *chōse* represented OE. *cēose*, for *céose*, and regularly passed into *choose*: cf. *lose*, in later pronunciation (lūz). The chief difficulty attaches to the type *chuse*. This was no mere variant spelling of *choose*, but a much earlier form, which occurs somewhat sporadically in ME., but became very frequent in 16th c. (when it rimed with *amuse, refuse, excuse*). *Choose* and *chuse* are used indiscriminately in the Bible of 1611 and the First Folio of Shakspere: *chuse* was by far the prevailing form in 17–18th c., but has in the 19th been gradually superseded by *choose*, which Dr. Johnson, following Bailey, took as his leading Dictionary form, although in his own practice he appears to have spelt *chuse*.

(All other words in *-use*, as *abuse, accuse, amuse, refuse, ruse*, are of Fr. origin; and in some Sc. dialects *chuse* has still the sound of Fr. *u*. Of OF. *choisir*, Littré gives Picard forms *keusir*, Walloon *chûzî*, Rouchi *chusir*.)

On these various types of the present stem were formed weak types of the pa. t., *chesed, chosed, choosed, chused*, used alongside of the various strong forms already mentioned; none of them are now recognized in standard English, though some exist in the dialects. Perhaps these were in some measure due to a tendency to identify the Eng. verb with the F. *choisir*—a tendency which is distinctly marked in the rise of the by-form CHOISE, *choised*, formerly used in English, and still the ordinary word for *choose* in the South of Scotland.]

The complicated nature of these facts makes it necessary to illustrate the Forms apart from the sense-development.

A. Illustration of the Forms.

I. 1. *Present stem.*

† a. 1 ciose, céose, 2 cése, 2–3 cheose, 2–5 chese (chyese, chiese, chise, cheese, chees, chess, schese, *Sc.* cheyss, 5–6 cheise). *Obs.*

Beowulf 2376 Pæt he..þone cynedom ciosan wolde. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1867 (Gr.) He heht hine wine ceosan. *a* 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1123 Þæt hi scoldon cesen hem ærcebiscop. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Hi habben aȝen chire, to chiesen ȝief [h]y wolden..lufie. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 71 To þin aȝen us ches. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 3 Ich cheose hire to cheuese. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 664 Þe fiss þat ihc wolde cheose. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8409 (Cott.) Quam godd will chesse Kyng efter þe for-soth beess. *Ibid.* 8552 Chese [*v. r.* ches; chees, chose] quilk þou will. 1340 *Ayenb.* 86 Huer by he conne chyese þet guode. *Ibid.* 93 He..wolde chise..þe gostliche blisse *Ibid.* 626 þet..chyest al þet him may helpe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 43 To cheyss a king. 1382 WYCLIF *Phil.* I. 22 What I schal chesse [1388 chese] I know not. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 84 Land to chees eke must thou yeme. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lvi. 339 Now Mown ȝe schese. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1611 For thow shuld euer chess apone sich wyss. 1528 MORE *Dial. Heresyes* IV. Wks. 247/2 Men may..chese and hold ye right way. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 142 To doo guid and cheise yam ane right tred of lyf.

† b. 4–6 chose. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 451 To þe grene chapel þou chose. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 2462 (Fairf.) Þou chose to wone in queþer side, queþer þou choses [so always in this MS.]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12339 Chose you sum cheftane, & charge hym þerwith. 1528 MORE *Dial. Heresyes* I. Wks. 165/2 We be likely to chose wel ynoughe. 1534 TINDALE *Phil.* i. 22 What to chose I wot not [so CRANMER, and *Geneva*; *Rhemish* choose; 1611 chuse; WYCLIF 1382 cheese, 1388 chese]. 1535 COVERD. *Josh.* xxiv. 15 Chose you this daye whom ye wyll serue. 1570 ASCHAM-*Scholem.* (Arb.) 46 Ye shal not chose but speake rudelie. *Ibid.* 78 Nou chose you, you Italian English men, whether you will be angrie with vs. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Heb.* xi. 25 Rather chosing to be afflicted [WYCL. chesynge; 1611 chusing, (mod. edd. and 1881 choosing].

c. 6– choose. The existing form.

1545 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* (1548) 82 b, He cannot choose but reuiue again. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 253, I cannot choose but muse. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Zech.* ii. 12 The Lorde..shal choose [COVERD. chose] Hierusalem yet agayne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 646 The World was all before them where to choose. 1800 WORDSW. *'Tis said that some, etc.* iii, Sing another song, or choose another tree.

d. (3) **4, 6-9 chuse** *arch.* (The first quot. is of doubtful phonetic significance.)

c 1300 *St. Margarete* 103 Chus weþer þu wold..to deþe beon ibroȝt Oþer honoury our godes. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 140 Hee chused too chasen hem þere. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. 221 Who so wille not, may chuse. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1641) 404 To elect and chuse the most couragious. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* Ep. Ded. 2 How canour lives chuze but be sad. 1760 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 94 ¶ 1 At liberty to chuse their business. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* ix, Would not Mr. Waverley chuse some refreshment after his journey? 1832 *Country Houses* III. vi. 208 In chusing carriages and jewels.

II. *Past tense.*

2. 1–3 *pers. sing.* **† a. 1 céas, 2–3 cheas, chæs, 2–5 chēs** (4–5 **chees, chese, chess**).

a 1000 *Ps.* (Spelm.) cxviii[i]. 173 Þebodu ðine ic ceas. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 229 Þa aceas he him leorninchihtes. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 He..ches þere crundel to halle. *c* 1200 ORMIN 13930 Ne chæs himm nohht te lafernd crist. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 He cheas hire. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 791, I chees [*v.r.* ches, chese] loue to my first crafte. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. 1 That lond he chees. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 111 God ches and ordeyned hym.

† b. 3–4 chās, 4–5 chaas, 5–6 chase (5 **chace**, *mod. Sc.* **chaise**).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20914 (Cott.) Naild on þe rod he was, Als for-be he-self it chas [*Edin. Gött.*, Fairf., wes..ches, *Trin.* was..chas; *Cott. has* ches *in* 20532]. *a* 1400 *Cursor M.* 9875 (Laud) A clene stede he chas. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* vi. (Gibbs MS.) Cryst..chaas þat is moste harde to þe fleche. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. lxx, He chase hym to his apostle. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* xiv. 20 And thus he chace her. 1484 CAXTON *Chyvalry* i. 3 A wyse knyght..chaas to hym an heremytage. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xx, Whom God chase..to be kynge.

c. chose (the current form). [f. the plural.]

1526 TINDALE *Luke* vi. 13 Of them he chose twelve [*so all 16th c. vv.*, WYCLIF chees]. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xv. 40 Paul chose Silas, and departed. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. xix, A mortal..who chose to go where'er he had a mind.

3. *2nd pers. sing.* **† 1–2 cure, 3 chure.** (Afterwards fashioned on the 1–3 sing: now **chosest.**)

a 1225 *Juliana* 60 Þu chure..abrâam isahac & iacob.

4. *plur.* **† a. 1 curon, 2–3 curen.** (So *subj.*)

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1803 (Gr.) Him ða wic curon. *c* 1205 LAY. 6888 Þe eorles..curen heom enne king [*later text* chosen].

b. [f. pa. pple.] **3–5 chose(n, 4– chose.**

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 543 He chosen hem wiues. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 400 Roberd Courtehese hii chose to cheuenteyne. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7389 Tho schosen thai..A noble knight. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* vi. 2 Alle the whiche thei chosen [*v.r.* chesden]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 30 Of Alemaine princes seven They chose. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* vi. 5 They chose Steuen [*so all 16th c. vv.*]. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 204 [They] chose me to be colonel.

† c. [f. sing. *chēs.*] **4–5 chesen, chese, ches** (**chees, chess**). *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 267 The Inglis þerto ches. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 283 Þe Romayns chees hym afterwardes. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* xiv. 7 Thei chesen [*v. r.* chosen, chesiden] the firste seetis. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9627 Þai..Ches hym for cheftain.

† d. [f. sing. *chās(e.*] **5–6 chase.** *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

c 1440 *Generydes* 1325 They chase hym kyng. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* (1812) 31 Thei all accorded by one assent, And chase Philip. 1555 *Fardle Facions* I. i. 28 That part of Arabia, that he, and his, chase to be theirs.

5. *Weak infl.* [f. *chese*] **4–5 chesid, -ed. 4–6** *pl.* **cheseden, -iden, chesden.** *Sc.* **chesit.** [f. *chuse*] **4, 6–8 chused.** [f. *chose*] **6 chosed.** [f. *choose*] **6–8 choosed.**

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Ps. xxi. 5 Þai chesid baraban þe thefe. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 140 For þis enchesoun hee chused too chasen hem þere. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* vi. 2 Which thei chesden [*v. r.* chosen]. — *Luke* xiv. 7 Thei chesiden the firste seetis [2 *MSS.* chosen, 1388 chesen]. — *Acts* vi. 5 Thei cheesiden Stheuene [2 *MSS.* chosen, 1388 chesiden]. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 41 He chesid to be maid þe lowist. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* lxv. 12 Ye..chosed the thinge that pleased me not. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* viii, He chesit a flane. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. 130 Mean space, with all his care he choosed. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaike.* III. 143 She..chused one who seemed to excel all the rest. 1722 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 688 Which they choosed rather to do. 1788 *Lond. Mag.* 538 As many goats as they chused to take.

III. *Pa. pple.*

6. *strong.* †**a. coren, corn, koren, core.** *Obs.* (More freq. *3e-coren, icorn, ykore, icore*: see the compd. *vb.* YCHOOSE.)

a 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 656 (end) And Cuðbald wæs coren to abbot. *c* 1205 LAY. 16354 Of hir ferde coren. 1330 *Roland & V.* (1836) 16 Our kinde lord y-corn. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1431 That was so comly corn. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 415 Þei ben kindeli coren. *Ibid.* 407 Comelokur corn þan hur kynde askyþ. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 409 When he was Kyng furst y Kore. *Ibid.* 1079 Willyham Conqueror to þe Kyndam of Englond was core.

b. 3– chosen (4–5 **-in, -yn, -un**, etc.).

c 1200 ORMIN 15700 He þe33m..chosenn haffde. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10859 He has þe chosin [*v. r.* chosen]. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 62 Any of hem yt is schosyn. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* XIX. lxxiii. (1495) 900 A drope of chosen mylke. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 39 He has chosen, or intended to chuse. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 5 If any one commodity be chosen.

c. [Shortened from **b**] **chose.** Occasional in ME., but very frequent in 18th c.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3378 A stif man & a stern .. cheuetayn was chose. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 60 Poule was not chose be Crist in His lyve. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 241 We have chose to fill our Hives. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. II. xl. 53 The French King was chose of the Order. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 90, I have chose this Ionick Example. 1820 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 206 Since the armies..have chose to interfere.

7. *weak*: cf. 5.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. iii. 139 The banis walit by and naitlie chosit. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccccxiv. 725 They be chosed men of warre. 1606 CHAPMAN *M. D'Olive* Plays 1873 I. 211 In that freely choos'd obscuritie. 1631 — *Cæs. & Pomp.* ibid. III. 128 Chus'd by him, To be his blacke Guard.

B. Senses.

1. *trans.* To take by preference out of all that are available; to select; to take as that which one prefers, or in accordance with one's free will and preference.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. x. § 1 Him sædon þæt .. hie him woldon oðerra wera ceosan. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 He cheas hire bimong alle wimmen for to beon his moder. 138. *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 151 Antecrist cheseþ to hise discyples þe sotil and slyze. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. i. 278 Leuy and hise children .. God chase to be preestis. 1580 SIDNEY. *Arcadia* III. (1590) 318 Chuse thee what armes thou likest. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* xvii. 5 The mans rod whom I shall choose, shall blossome. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* III. iii. 51 Writs of Election .. for chusing new Members. 1684 EARL ROSCOM. *Ess. Transl. Verse* 96 Chuse an Author as you chuse a Friend. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xii. 251 They chuse for the combat the darkest hour of the night. 1854 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 431 If each drop of rain chose where it should fall. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 151 She had a right to choose the course which seemed the best to herself.

b. *Theol.* Of God: 'To elect for eternal happiness; to predestinate to life' (J.). Cf. CHOSEN.

c. with complement, as 'to choose a man king'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10859 Vr lauerd has chosen þe his lemman [*G.* chosin to his lemman]. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2523 Sir Aufreus thei chosen king. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, I. iii. 65, I would the Colledge of the Cardinalls Would chuse him Pope. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 37/1 How could he be chose Arbitrator? 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* II. i, Have unanimously chosen you Mayor.

2. with *infinitive obj.*: To determine in favour of a course, to decide in accordance with inclination. *To choose rather*: to resolve (*to do* one thing) in preference (to another).

a 1340 *Cursor M.* 22092 (Edin.) Criste him seluin chese be borne in bethlem for ure ese. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 41 He chesid to be maad þe lowist. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 4 Chees rather to dye than lenger to lyue. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 Some chose to go by the worlde and some by religion. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* xi. 25 Chusing rather to suffer affliction with the people of God, then to enioy the pleasures of sinne for a season. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 34 [He] chooses to forego the pleasure, rather than endure the pain. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Land* Wks. (Bohn) II. 15 A wise traveller will naturally choose to visit the best of actual nations.

3. The notion of a choice between alternatives is often left quite in the background, and the sense is little more than an emphatic equivalent of, To will, to wish, to exercise one's own pleasure in regard to a matter in which one is a free agent.

a. *esp.* with *infin.* To think fit, to be pleased (to do so and so). *Not to choose* (to do a thing): not to be pleased and therefore to forbear.

1619 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* (1635) 4 Hee chuseth to forbeare those meates. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* IV. i, He chuses to remain concealed. 1773 — *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, When I travel, I always chuse to regulate my own supper. 1794 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 253 The lot of those who will choose to go to sleep on the edge of Dover cliff. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiii. 105 He did not choose to keep a clerk, who was not in his interests. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXVI, Pendennis chose to assume a very gloomy and frowning countenance. 1853 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 269 He did not choose to speak to her in public.

b. To wish to have, to want. *vulgar.*

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxi, The landlady returned to know if we did not choose a more genteel apartment. 1788 G. COLMAN *Ways & Means* I. i, Do you chuse any refreshment, Sir? 1814 [see A. I. d.] 1871 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 453 A dish offered at table is declined with the words 'I don't choose any'.

†**c.** To take, accept, or embrace what is offered; not to refuse. (Only in OE.)

Beowulf 2376 Þæt he..þone cynedom ciosan wolde. *Ibid.* 5629 Þæt wæs þam gomelan ȝingeste word..ær he bæl cure. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2442 (Gr.) Hie on þanc curon æðlinges est.

4. *intr.* or *absol.* To exercise choice; to make a selection between different things or alternatives.

c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 To chiesen ȝief [h]y wolden hare sceappinde lufie, oðer hine ferleten. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7885 Muche of þys lond wyllede Roberd Courthese To be Kyng of Engelond, ȝyf hii myȝte chese. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. viij. 184 If God take upon him forto pointe and chese. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. vii. 2 To choose is to will one thing before another. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vii. 60 Here doe I choose, and thriue I as I may. 1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* I. i. (1840) 11 Give her leave to choose to her own liking. 18.. PRESCOTT (O.) They had only to choose between implicit obedience and open rebellion.

†**b.** To exercise one's own pleasure, do as one likes, take one's own way; esp. as an alternative to something suggested and rejected. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. xx. 221 Whoso that wole, may leve me ȝif he wille; and who so wille not, may chuse. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 51 If you will not have me, choose. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Polite Convers.* ii, *Neverout.* Miss, shall I help you to a pigeon? *Miss.* No, sir; I thank you. *Neverout.* Why, then you may choose. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* I. xxi, If Miss does not think us fine enough for her, why to be sure she may chuse. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss.* s. v., 'Ah sall choose tell him' [I shall tell him or not, as I choose].

5. *Cannot choose*: = have no alternative, cannot do otherwise, cannot help. (Also *interrog.*: see quot. 1595.) *Obs.* exc. as in **b**.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst., Abraham* 54 Alas, dere childe, I may not chese, I must nedys my swete sone kylle. 1500 *God Speed plough* (Skeat) 35 Thus be we shepe shorne, we may not chese. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 21 Without any rest, but at suche passages as they couide nat chese. 1595 A. DAY *Engl. Secret.* (1625) II. 13 How can it otherwise chuse? is not the matter plaine and evident? 1607 HIERON *Wks.* II. 499 There are some differences of opinion, as it cannot bee chosen. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 186 'Tis a good dulnesse, And giue it way: I know thou canst not chuse. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 101 We cannot choose seeing what part of the man is nearest to the earth.

b. constr. with *but.* (*arch.*)

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 272 b, Suche .. crueltee .. as could not choose afterwarde but redound to his..confusion. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 97 It cannot be chosen, but that they muste. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. i. 120 Hee cannot choose but breake. 1650 T. B[AYLEY] *Worcester's Apoph.* 82 It is done, and you could not otherwise chuse but do what you did. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. XXV, There cannot choose but be some whose interests are contrary. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 321 Who can chuse but bless you? 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I. vi, The wedding guest sat on a stone, He cannot choose but hear. 1886 FROUDE *Oceana* viii, When earth is so kind, men cannot choose but be happy.

†**6.** To 'pick up'; to take, collect, or gather at pleasure. *Obs.*

a 1300 *K. Horn* 664 Ihc wene þat ihc schal leose þe fiss þat ihc wolde cheose. *c* 1320 *Cast. Loue* 1317 Such strengþe he him þo ches þat prince of al þe world he wes. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xli. 18 Seuen oxen..the whiche in the pasture of mershe the grene leswis cheseden.

†**7.** To pick out by sight, distinguish, discern, perceive. *Obs.*

[An ancient sense; also in OHG. and in F. *choisir.*]

a 1300 *Havelok* 2147 Men Mouhte se by þe liht A peni chesen, so was it briht. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 798 Chalk whyt chymnees þer ches he in-noȝe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 86 Huerby hi conne chyese: þet guode uram þe kueade. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13509 By the chere of achilles he chese hym onone.

†**8.** *To choose one's way* or *gate*: to take one's way, proceed or go (of one's own accord). *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2736 Þo bi-thowte him moyses, and his weiȝe ðeðen ches. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 146 William..his way to Scotland ches. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 930 Chaplaynez to þe chapells chosen þe gate. *? a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1225 To-warde Castelle Blanke he chesez hym the waye. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 490 The Knightes .. Intill a chaumber..chosen þere way.

†**b.** Hence simply *To choose* in same sense. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Trist.* 2642 Into bretein he ches. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 451 To þe grene chapel þou chose. *? a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1619 To-wardez Chartris they chese, these cheualrous knyghttez. *c* 1440 *Sir Gowther* 312 Til the hegh borde he chese.

†**c.** *intr.* To 'take' or accede *to* (a course). *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 51 If he wille þe lond ȝeld, & to þe pes chese. *Ibid.* 267 Þe Inglis þerto ches. *Ibid.* 270 Vnto þat conseil ches þe kyng of Almayn.

†**9.** To resolve upon, agree to have. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Trist.* 65 A turnament thai ches Wiþ knigtes stiþe on stede.

†**10.** *refl. To choose oneself to*: to set or devote oneself to. *Obs.* [The orig. constr. is doubtful; the pronoun may have been gov. by following *to.*]

[*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 144 Moyses þat goddis folk to lede him ches.] *Ibid.* 13304 (Gött.) Þai þaim to þis lauerd ches, Alle þai forsoke þis worldes ese. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 684 Falshed of freres haþ..maid hem to leuen Here charite and chastite, & [chesen] hem to lustes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8270 Achilles, þou cheses þe fast, For to prese me with pyne.

11. Choose out. To pick out, select and take.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2415 The strengeste me schal bi choys..chese out. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xcii. 294 He chase out x. thousande of the moost valyauntes men in his company. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xvii. 9 Moses said vnto Ioshua, Choose vs out men. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 35 Chuse out the smoothest and evenest Glass Cane.

12. *Phrases. To pick and choose*: to select with careful scrutiny. † *To choose*: as a thing to choose; hence *advb.*: by choice, in preference. *Obs. Not much, not a pin* (or the like) *to choose between them*: no ground of preference or difference.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 190 They..can..picke and choose out the best. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 175, I thinke there is not halfe a kisse to choose Who loues another best. *a* 1663 SANDERSON *Wks.* (1854) II. 260 (D.) But the worthy magistrate would meet with such a lion, to choose. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 222 (D.) The Scots, to chuse, prefer a monarchy before any other government. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 1195 What made thee pick and chuse her out. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 136 (D.) 'Oh then,' said Miss Darnford, 'pray let us hear it, to choose.' 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. § 3 Contingence is blind, and does not pick and chuse for a particular sort of Events. 1887 EDNA LYALL *Knt. Errant* xxi, I can't see that there's a pin to choose between me and the man who murders in sudden anger.

†**Choose,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 **chos**, *Sc.* **choss**, 4–6 **chose**, 5 **chooce**, 6, 7 **choose**. [A variant of CHOICE treated as verbal sb. from CHOOSE, and assimilated in form to the verb. Perh. to a certain extent phonetic, *oi* being in 15–16th c. Scotch often reduced to *o*, e.g. *rejose, jone*; and conversely *oi* written for *ō* as *rois, clois.*]

1. The act of choosing, selection.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 264 Giff that thaim war set in choss, To dey, or to leyff cowartly. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii, Some will have of chose geseran. 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 105 Ye prophet prophesieth .. of the succession, chose, and acceptaunce of a new [sacrifyce]. 1570–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 237 Of whom could they better take choose than of a king their neighbour? *c* 1620 Z. BOYD in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) Introd. 23 Referring to the said revisours to make choose of such of my Workis.

2. Power, right, or privilege of choosing.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8550 (Cott.) Mi lauerd..gis þe chose [*Gött.* choys] o thinges thre. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxiii. 85 Let them be at their chose. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 144 He is an vnhappy man .. that god .. putteth hym in chose, and woll chose the worst parte.

3. Scope for choice.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D iij a, Off spare hawke bellis ther is chooce.

Chooseable, choosable (tʃūˑzăbˈl), *a. rare.* [f. CHOOSE *v.* + -ABLE.] Fit to be chosen, eligible.

1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 7 It is most choosable for the glory of it to God.

Hence **Chooseableness,** eligibility.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xvii. § 8 The true source of the nobleness and chooseableness of all things.

†**Choosed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6 **chosed**. = CHOSEN.

c 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccccxiv. 725 They that be passed ouer be chosed men of warre. 1606 CHAPMAN *M. D'Olive* Plays 1873 I. 211 In that freely choos'd obscuritie.

†**Chooseling.** *Obs.* In 4 **chosling, choseling.** [f. CHOOSE *v.* + -LING dim. suffix.] A chosen one; one of the elect.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3609 (Cott.) He to pin him-selfen did For his choslinges [*Gött.* schoslinges] on rod-tre. *Ibid.* 12717 Quen drightin gan to sprad his grace Til his aun choslings treu. *Ibid.* 17262 (Gött.) Þi choselinges.

Chooser (tʃūˑzəɹ). Forms: 4 **chesær**, 5 **chesar**, 6–8 **chuser**, 6– **chooser**. [f. CHOOSE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who chooses.

138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 413 Alle þes cheseris cannot telle wheþer þei han chose a fend. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 131 Beggers should be no choosers. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 40 The greedinesse of worldly chusers. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. vi. 11 Her selfe might be her chooser. 1678 L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 414 We cannot be the Chusers of our own Parents but of our Friends we may. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 425 Beggers must not be Chusers. 1870 SPURGEON *Tyeas. Dav.* Ps. l. 17 Pickers and choosers of God's words.

†**b.** *spec.* An elector. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 309 He [schulde be pope] þat hadde þe more partye of þe chesers assentynge to his allectioun. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. vii. 16 The eliseurs or chesars ought more to pourueye to the wele of the offyce. 1642 CHAS. I, *Answ.* 19 *Propos. Parl.* 21 The people who chuse the Chusers. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 320 None shall be Choosers or Voters, but such as can expend 40*s.* per annum. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 755 A College, or court of choosers or electors. 1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 289 The choosers vary every election.

†**Choo·seress, choseresse.** *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ESS.] A female chooser.

1388 WYCLIF *Wisd.* viii. 4 The choseresse of hise werkis.

Choosing (tʃūˑziŋ). *vbl. sb.* For forms see verb. [f. CHOOSE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. CHOOSE in various senses; selection, adoption, picking out, electing, etc.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 19 Noht after chesunge ac after strene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8566 (Cott.) Wisli þou has in chesing [*Fairf.* chosing] don. 1340 *Ayenb.* 42 Dingnetes þet me makeþ be chyezinge. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. iv, Man in hys fyrste fourmynge ..had free chesyng. 1458 *MS. Christ's Hosp. Abingdon* in *Dom. Archit.* III. 42 They cockid for cartes, and cast for her chisyng. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 17 A stryffe in the yelde halle for chesynge of the mayer. 1563 *Hom.* II. *Repentance* I. (1859) 530 A superstitious abstinency, and chosyng of meates. 1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evill* (Arb.) 150 Women that marrie husbandes of their owne choosing.

1651 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (1886) 266 A rule that there should bee noe picking and chuseing of partes of directions. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112. ¶ 2 Several Texts of his own choosing. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* I. 308 After long chusing selected a subject.

Choosing (tʃūˑzin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That chooses. Hence **Chooˑsingly** *adv.*, by choice, in preference.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* iv. § 7 If our spirits can serve God chusingly and greedily. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* 78 The love which seeks diligently, that is to say, choosingly and by preference to all things else.

Chop (tʃɒp), *sb.*[1] Also 4–7 **choppe**, 5–6 **chopp** (6 **cheoppe**). [f. CHOP *v.*[1] The senses fall into a number of groups derived from those of the verb, but having no mutual connexion.]

I. from CHOP *v.*[1] I.

1. An act of chopping, or cutting with blows of an axe, cleaver, etc.; a cutting blow or stroke.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x. 187 Han þei none children bote chestes and choppes hem bitwene. *c*1400 *Destr. Troy* 7701 Than Achilles with a chop chaunset to sle Philles. *c*1430 *Syr Tryam.* 763 Syr James had soche a chopp That he wyste not..Whethur hyt were day or nyght. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 209 § 11 He smote hym with small choppis of the axe. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1631) III. 97/2 The executioner tooke the axe, and at the first chop stroke off his head. 1879 BROWNING *Ivanovitch* 37 Now some chop athwart the bole Changed bole to billets.

2. A piece chopped off; a slice, cutlet. Also *fig.*

1461 *Paston Lett.* 428 II. 72 He had 3on [=given] 3ow and hym a choppe of xx. pownd of lond. *a* 1626 BACON (J.), Empson would have cut another chop out of him, if the king had not died. 1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* 267 Forrests were my delight, this but a chop is; I have exchang'd a Forrest for a Coppice.

b. *spec.* A slice of meat, usually mutton or pork, including generally a rib, intended to be cooked and served by itself.

a 1640 MASSINGER *City Madam* III. i, A chop of mutton, Or a pint of drum-wine. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 9 July, Had a chop of veale. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 417 A cut or chop of meat. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. ¶ 117 (1740) 93 He kept no House, but lived upon Chops. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 76 Take a neck of mutton..cut it into chops. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 29. 57 Rarely out of England is a first-rate broiled chop to be obtained.

†**c.** *Twopenny chop*: ? chopped meat in broth.

1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1630) 39 *Enter* Miles *with a messe of pottage and broth, and after him* Bacon. *Miles.* Spill sir? why, doe you thinke I neuer carried two-penny chop before in my life? 1618 MYNSHUL *Ess. Prison* 46 Feeds on twopenny chops and pottage.

3. An instrument or appliance for chopping.

1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Aug. 528/1 The cylinder in turning presses against an iron bar called the 'chop', which removes the skin of the cherry [=Coffee berry].

†**4.** *fig.* Cf. '*blow, stroke.*' *Obs.* (F. *coup.*)

1553 BALE *Gardiner's Obed.* Bjb, God hathe in this sodayne cheoppe, taken awaye the libertie of his most pure playne worde. 1567 DRANT *Horace* To Rdr., Howe..fortune through this chop or that chaunce turned their bless to baile. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 94 § 2 They [sheep] are wasters ever after such a choppe, and neaver come to theire former estate. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, A Chop by chance*, a rare Contingence [1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, rare Booty].

†**b.** *At the first chop*: at the first stroke, encounter, brush (F. *du premier coup*); immediately, at once (F. *tout à coup*).

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. I. 241 Let them..not believe them at the first chop whatsoever they say. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 11 The worlde arose at the first chop with all his force. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 863 They were deceived of their hope at the first chop. 1611 COTGR., *Prinsault*, presently..suddainely, at an instant, at the first chop. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) 49 It will bee denyed at the first chop, that..the said Elizabeth was then livinge.

†**c.** *At one* (*a*) *chop*: at one stroke, at once, (F. *tout'd'un coup*).

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 134 b, This lusty gallaunt..challengeth the field agaynst foure choise and tryed souldiours at one choppe together. *Ibid.* 477 Here be two lyes at a chopp. 1583 J. STOCKER *Tragicall Hist.* I. 47 a, Then the hangman letteth him slip at one choppe almost to the ground.

II. from CHOP *v.*[1] II. (cf. sense 9 of vb.).

†**5.** The act of suddenly striking *up* or *down*; a sudden or sharp turn.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* R ij, When Veins or Pipes take a chop up higher than ordinary into their proper Lids ..this is opposite to Troughing or Choping down.

III. from CHOP *v.*[1] III.

†**6.** A fissure, cleft, crack; a CHAP in the skin.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 301 The joyntes, or cliftes, or choppes of Cleefes and Rockes. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* G v. Choppes of ye gums and lippes. 1622–62 HEYLYN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 100 The many chops and chinks which the ardour of the Sun makes in the Sands. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* Ixx. 133 Good for Chops in the hands or feet. 1712 W. ROGERS *Cruising Voy.* App. 15 Broken in chops, as is all that coast. 1767 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 299 His tongue turned black, with large chops in it.

IV. from CHOP *v.*[1] IV.

†**7.** A stroke as of a clock; in mod.Sc. CHAP.

1619 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* (1629) 181 (Jam.) In the dumb choppe of the conscience. *Ibid.* 1203 The word without, and the dumbe choppes of his conscience within could not moue him to do well.

V. [see CHOPPING *ppl. a.*[1], [2].]

8. A short broken motion (of waves); choppiness. Also *attrib.* = *choppy*.

1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 347 The unusual swell and short chop of a sea on, led him to think that he was in shoaler water. 1868 J. SAXON *Five Years in Gold. Gate* 235 Conflict with the horrors of the Caribbean 'chop seas'.

VI. 9. *Comb. Chop-eater.* Also CHOP-HOUSE.

1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1866) 182 The chop-eater was so fatigued.

Chop (tʃɒp), *sb.*[2] Also 6–7 chopp(e. [Another form of CHAP *sb.*[2]; and the more usual one in several senses. *Choip* in the quot. of 1505 (which occurs in a printed text of 1508) is the earliest trace of the word in any form: with this exception the *chap* form is evidenced earlier. The variation may have arisen from association with the other words in which *chap* varies with *chop*.]

1. A jaw.

c 1505 DUNBAR *Flyting* 166 Thy cheik bane bair..Thy choip, thy choll, garris men for to leif chest. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 44 ¶ 5 There is a Thread on one of Punch's Chops, which draws it up, and lets it fall. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 96 His fallen chop Most eloquently tells.

b. usually *pl.* Jaws; sides of the face.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 124 The muscles of the choppes. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Thierry* III. 460 He..laies me over the chops with his club fist. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 223 Make deep scarification under the Chops. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1727) 86 To give Nic. a good slap on the chops. 1731 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 50 If thou hadst as much brains in thy skull as beard on thy chops. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* IV. ii. II. 247 His cheekbones and his chops are shattered. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chops*, the jaws. 'Ah'll slap thy chops fo' tha''.

2. *pl.* The jaws and intervening space, the cavity of the mouth, fauces, parts about the mouth; = CHAP *sb.*[2] 2. (This is the more usual form in contemptuous or humorous application to men.)

1589 *Hay any Work* (1844) 69 Whose good names can take no staine, from a bishops choppe. 1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* III. vi. 8 Downe he dips his chops deepe in the myre, And drinks. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* (1682) 421 Two Hens..changed, as they grow fat for the Priests Chops. 1655 FELLOWES tr. *Milton's 2nd Defence* 227 The sight of this egg..caused our monarchy-men..to lick their chops. 1733 FIELDING *Int. Chamberm.* I. v, My chops begin to water. 1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 37 Mixed with hot Water, and..poured down the Animal's Chops. 1849 THOREAU *Week Concord Riv.* Tuesd. 206 The nut stowed away in its chops. 1864 CAPERN *Devon Prov., Chops*, the mouth.

3. *transf.* An appellation for a person with fat or bloated cheeks.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 151 *Fal.* Ile hang you for going. *Poy.* You will, chops. 1597 — *2 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 235. 1611 COTGR., *Fafelu*, Puffed vp, fat cheeked, a chops.

4. *transf.* The mouth, opening, or entrance of an abyss, cannon, valley, channel, etc.

1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* v. 64 In the very chops of destinie, or jawes of death itselfe. 1697 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Ex.* xiv. 2 They were to enter by the Chops of Pihahiroth. 1727 SWIFT *Poems, To Delany*, He runs into a cannon's chops. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* II. xv. § 3 Which army they placed at the chops of the mountains.

b. *Chops of the Channel*: the entrance into the English Channel from the Atlantic.

1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 646 A squadron of 13 French men of warr sailed from Brest..to lye in the chops of the Channell. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. (ed. 4) 548 Cruising in the chops of the Channel. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xi, The brig was not far off from the chops of the Channel. *a* 1845 HOOD *Supper Superst.* vi, When down she went with all our hands, Right in the Channel's Chops.

5. *Mech.* The 'jaws' or 'cheeks' of a vice, etc.

1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 36 Two chops, free to slide between guides, embrace the pendulum spring.

†**6.** *Comb.*

1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* v. vi, The chops-shoot is that which springs out of the middle, between two arms of the vine, as it were, in a fork.

Chop (tʃɒp), *sb.*[3] [f. CHOP *v.*[2]]

1. An exchange, a barter.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. 187 (D.) The Duke..drew on the King hardly to make a chop with those demeasnes.

2. *Chop and change*: a change, alteration; cf. CHOP *v.*[2] 4.

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xi, Surnames..which, in a course of years, have generally undergone as many chops and changes as their owners. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xvi, At last we were all arranged..although there were several chops and changes about, until the order of precedence could be correctly observed. *a* 1845 HOOD *To Kitchener* iii, Like Fortune, full of chops and changes.

Chop, *sb.*[4] [f. CHOP *v.*[3]] A snap with the jaws or mouth. (Quot. 1693 may belong to CHOP *sb.*[1])

a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* v. 160 Give a double Choppe On the Mouth-fitting Vowel. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 124 [An apple that] requires to be Eaten greedily, and at a chop; that is to say, without Ceremony, and with its Coat all on. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. 298 'No' said Miss Wren, with a chop.

Chop (tʃɒp), *sb.*[5] Also 7 **chaup**, 8 **chap(p**, (**tiapp**), 9 **chhap**. [ad. Hindī *chhāp* impression, print, stamp, brand, etc.: see Yule. The word has been carried by European traders to China, where it is now used in senses that have become obsolete in India.]

1. In *India, China.* A seal or the impression of a seal; an official impress or stamp.

1614 MILWARD in Purchas *Pilgr.* I. 526 (Y.) The King [of Achen] sent us his Chop. 1678 *Lett. from Dacca Fact.* in *India Office* (Y.), Alledging that they came without ye Visiers Chaup to him. 1696 OVINGTON *Voy. Suratt* 251 (Y.) Upon their Chops as they call them in India, or Seals engraven, are only Characters, generally those of their Name. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. 340 Mr. Pigot is said to have seized his chop, or seal, and applied it to the paper. 1859 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Chhap*, on official mark on weights and measures, to indicate their accuracy; an eastern Custom-house stamp or seal on goods that have been examined and have paid duty.

2. A licence, passport, etc., made valid by means of such a seal; generally, a properly authenticated official document, permitting or authorizing some act; a permit.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. i. 16 The Governor or his Deputy gives his Chop or Pass to all Vessels that go up or down. 1711 LOCKYER *Acc. Trade India* 35 (Y.) This [Oath, at Acheen] is administered by the Shabander..and it is called receiving the Chop for Trade. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Voy. S. Seas* 300 Came on board a Chinese Interpreter, or Linguist, who brought with him a Chop, for our going over the Barr. 1771 FORSTER tr. *Osbeck's Trav. China* I. 181 (Y.) With Tiapp or passports. 1802 CAPT. ELMORE in *Naval Chron.* VIII. 382 The Hong merchant furnishes you with a chop to deliver your cargo. 1859 S. W. WILLIAMS *Chinese Comm. Guide, Grand chop*, a ship's port clearance.

b. Hence **chop-boat**, 'a licensed lighter employed in the transportation of goods'; **chop-house**, 'a custom-house where transient duties are levied' (Williams *Chinese Comm. Guide*).

1882 *Fankwae at Canton* 25 (Y.) On the edge of the river ..were Chop houses..to prevent smuggling.

3. *China trade.* A mark on goods to declare their nature, quality, etc.; a trade-mark; hence, a particular 'brand', sort, or class of goods bearing the same trade-mark. Also *attrib.*

1828 in WEBSTER. 1859 S. W. WILLIAMS *Chinese Comm. Guide, Chop of Tea*, a number of boxes of the same make and quality of leaf. 1859 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Chop*, a trade term in China for the entire bulk of a certain kind of tea brought to market, or the quantity made. 1861 *Guardian* 11 Nov., In China Silk..notwithstanding the continued small supply of 'classical' chops, the prices..have given way 6*d.* 1881 *Manch. Courier* 12 Jan., The only special chop in request has been 'hand and branch'.

4. Hence, *Anglo-Ind. & colloq. First* (*second*) *chop*: first (or other) rank, rate, position, quality, etc.; also *attrib.*

1823 C. W. WYNN *Let.* in Dk. Buckingham *Mem. Crt. Geo. IV* (1859) I. 478, I must make my table up with directors, military men, and such like second chop. 1837–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 7 It [a carriage] is a beautiful article —a real first chop—no mistake. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxix, We are the first-chop of the world. *Ibid.* xl, They are a sort of second-chop dandies. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xiii. (D.), You must be first chop in heaven, else you won't like it much.

5. In *China.* 'A hulk' (Y.). [Of uncertain origin.]

1859 *All Y. Round* No. 2. 38 He lives in a 'chop'—a floating house like a two-storied City barge, but larger.

Hence **Chop** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*)

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 98 (Y.) The Custom-house has a good Front, where the chief Customer appears certain Hours to chop, that is to mark, Goods outward-bound.

Chop (tʃɒp), *v.*[1] Also 4–7 **choppe**, (5–6 **schoppe**, 6 **chopp**, 7 **chope**). [Another form of CHAP *v.*[1] The evidence of the quotations as to their relative priority in date is not decisive, nor is any trace of the word in either form to be found in OE., or in the older stages of Teutonic. *Chap* coincides in sense with Du. *kappen* to chop, cut, mince, hew, lop, prune, late MDu. *cappen* to hew off, chop off, LG. (whence mod.G.) *kappen*, Da. *kappe*, Sw. *kappa* to cut, chop. But the type to which these point is **kappôn*, OTeut. **kappôjan*, and this would app. have given in OE. only **cappian*, since *a* before double stops followed by guttural vowel, did not give æ in primitive OE. This again would have given ME. and modern **cap*; while the OE. type of *chap* would be **ceappian*, **cæppian*. Thus, the relationship of the Eng. to the continental words cannot, at present, be made out.

Chop and *chap* were subsequently somewhat differentiated, *chop* becoming the proper word for branches I and II, while III and IV are left to *chap*. In some respects, the use of the *chop* forms, esp. in the sb. (sense 2), suggests influence of F. *couper*, in 13–15th c. often *coper*; but whether the latter had, or could have, any influence on the rise or currency of the form *chop* is problematical.]

I. To cut with a blow.

1. *trans.* To cut with a quick and heavy blow; now always with a hewing, hacking instrument, as an ax or cleaver; formerly also with a sword.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 253 Children and Cheorles, Chop hem to dethe. 1377 — B. XII. 127 And medle we nauȝt muche with hem to meuen any wrathe, Lest cheste chafen vs to choppe vche man other. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8230 Achilles mony choise men choppit to þe erthe. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXII. 83 Thei thre furyouse goddesses infernalle..kutten and choppen, breken and marren alle the werke. 1839 SIR C. NAPIER in Bruce *Life* IV. 132 Cavalry are only useful to bully a mob..by chopping them a little instead of destroying them by firearms.

b. To make by this action.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 543/2 The cotton-chopper

straddles the row, and chops wide gaps, leaving the plants in hills.

2. With various adverbial extensions (precisely as with CUT); as *about, away, down, off, through, from* anything, *in two, in* or *into pieces*, etc.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 64 Bote holy churche & charite choppe [*v.r.* chaste] a-doun swich shryuers. ? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (1843) I. 161, I shall choppe of his heade. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1967 I shuld..chop burghe þi chekes for chaterying so high. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xix. 201 Thei choppen alle the Body in smale peces. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 92 Wee chopt of softlye the cables. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI* v. i. 135 Chop away that factious pate of his. 1611 BIBLE *Micah* iii. 3 They breake their bones, and chop them in pieces. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 23 ¶ 4 The Pope..ordered ..both his Hands to be chopped off. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 26 Bones, chopped into small pieces. 1864 TENNYSON *Boädicea* 68 Chop the breasts from off the mother. 1885 *Mag. Art.* Sept. 448/1 [He] chopped the windows about, to fit in heavy shutters.

3. To cut (with an ax, cleaver, etc.) into pieces (usually for a purpose); to mince. This is = *chop in pieces* in 2. Also with compl., as *to chop small. Chop up*: to subdivide thoroughly by chopping; also *fig.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1026 Childre, Choppid in a chargour of chalke whytt sylver. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 44 Take..brome, croppes..and chop them very smal. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* A ij b, The herbes or leves chopt. *a* 1535 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* (1852) 939 To chope brede, *chapler.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 169 To chop herbes, *concidere.* 1714 GAY *Trivia* II. 129 The Cleaver chops the Heifer's spoil. 1840 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. v. 251 Those complicated divisions and subdivisions into which our forefathers thought proper to chop up their discourses. 1849 CLARIDGE *Cold Water & Friction-Cure* (1869) 89 Chopping or sawing wood is better exercise..than walking.

absol. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vj. § 2 (1681) 92 Good to make Dressers, and Planks to chop on. *Mod.* In chopping fire-wood we want a block to chop on.

4. *intr.* To aim a hacking or hewing blow *at.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* 22 Ich man y-charchid to schoppe at his croune. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7259 He choppit to Achilles with a chere felle. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 202 He..chops at it fiercely and hastily. *Mod.* I found him with an ax chopping at one of the trees.

5. *trans.* (*fig.*) To utter abruptly and disjointedly, with words or phrases cut short.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. ii. 278 Chopping the exclamation with that sharp little hatchet of hers. 1882 *Society* 16 Dec. 19/2 She was somewhat nervous..and chopped her words.

6. To harrow; = CHIP *v.*[1] 7. [Of doubtful connexion.]

1830 GALT *Laurie T.* II. xi. (1849) 78 Having seven acres chopped, and three of them under crop. *Ibid.* 80 That 'ere chopping, I reckon, is tarnation hard work.

II. To thrust or move with suddenness or force (as in delivering a blow).

†**7.** *trans.* To thrust with sudden force. *Obs.* (Cf. colloq. *to stick, clap.*)

1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1588) 33 b, The iust charge in pouder..may..be..put in bagges of linnen..which in a sodaine may be chopt into the mouth of a peece. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 348 b, All these toyes, (which you have chopt into the Church at this day). 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 160 (Globe) We will chop [1623 throw] him in the malmsey-butt in the next room. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. xvii. 146 A Souldier chopt his javeline into him. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Treat. Coroners & Sherifes* 15 B. lying on the ground plucketh out his knife, and A. is so hasty to kill B. that he choppeth himselfe upon the knife of B. 1652 COTTERELL *Cassandra* II. ii. (1676) 143, I chopp'd my hand suddenly into his [a lion's] throat. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 14 Have good strong wooden Plugs ready made, whilst boreing, to chop into the Bore-hole.

b. *To chop down, chop in, chop together.* (Cf. to *clap down, stick in, stick* or *clap together.*) *Chop in* (fig.): to interpolate, 'clap' or 'stick' in.

1550 LATIMER *Last Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, I. 253 This covetous fellow..interrupted the sermon, even by suddenly chopping in 'Master..speak to my brother.' 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 104 She..chopt downe emptie candelsticks two or three. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 418 A certein Gloaser, who..doth chopp in an exposition of his own. *Ibid.* Could this Lymbus be a fitt place to chopp the unbelevers and holy ones together? 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* II. 23 You chop so much vplandish in your tale, that by my troth, I scantly vnderstand the halfe of it. 1602 ROWLANDS *Greene's Cony-catchers* (1860) 29 By a fine tricke of Legerdemaine gathers it [a gold chain] vp into his hand, and chops the copper chaine in place. 1640 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* (1644) 29 You chop in the word *offer.* 1656 HOBBES *Liberty, Necess. etc.* (1841) 327 He chops in *and therefore*, and makes an absurd consequence.

c. *absol.* To cause to fall with a sudden jerk.

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 11 We have two Labourers at a time at the handle of the bore Rod, and they chop, or pounce.

†**8.** *intr.* To go or come with sudden impetus, or with violence. Of voluntary action: to 'strike', dart, swoop, bounce, pounce, force oneself. *Obs.*

a. *esp.* with *in, into,* to 'strike' in, thrust oneself in, enter forcibly, intervene, break in with a remark.

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 20 So sodenly fyercely and boldely to choppe in to any mannis conscience. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 51 b, Some..choppe in at a windowe when the doore is shut up. 1585 PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* II. iii. 252 Vnconstant menne, that nowe choppe in, and nowe runne out. 1600 J. NORDEN in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 460 A change chops in of more inconstant rate. 1631-2 *High Commission Cases* (1886) 320 It was not wont that men should choppe in and talke soe when the Court is speakinge. 1663 BP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxxiv. (1668) 422 He..made no more ado but chopt into their company. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 22 He presently orders the Musick to play grave, and chop into a Dorion. 1714 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* 254, I..chopt in upon him, and kept him at a Bay. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 204 [They] chop in with their nimble tongues. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* iii. How have I trembled, lest some passing stranger should chop in between me and the prize.

b. Also with other constructions, as *down, forth, off, out,* etc.; *to chop upon,* to pounce upon.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxv. 7 Flise at libertee in and out might chop. 1562 — *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 142 [He] as rashely, as rudely, chopt foorth. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lx. 359 They chop downe to the table lyke swyne. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 152 a, When they see any Hawke.., they choppe downe into the Snowe. *a* 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* IV. ii, Thou wilt chop out with them unseasonably, When I desire them not. *a* 1620 J. DYKE *Sel. Serm.* (1640) 108 They chop suddenly off from these duties, breake them off abruptly. *a* 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Chances* (1714) 143 Whose Chastity he chops upon, he cares not. 1691 LADY R. RUSSELL *Lett.* II. cxxi. 89 Now every thing is so soon chopped upon and gone. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 67 It would not do so well to..chop down right into a discourse about Religion.

c. Naut. *To chop to an anchor*: to come to anchor hastily.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 22 We chopt to an Anker; and sayed the pumps.

†**9.** Of involuntary action: To be precipitated, to come or go suddenly, to drop, fall, etc. With *down, in. Obs.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 261/2 There be no stumbling blocks to make vs chop out of the way. 1583-91 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866-7) I. 366 A hard thing for princes to remember death; they..chop into the earth before they be aware. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 3 If his frinds or his foes chop into it vnawares. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 124 And being gotten to the top..downe on th' other side doth chop, And to the foot came rumbling. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* (ed. 4) 55 The water's margent here goes down so steep, That at the first step, you chop in middle-deep.

†b. To fall *in with*; come *upon* suddenly and by chance; to fall *upon. Obs.*

1653 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Imp.* xxviii. 192 He shall never make a Plough to go with ease by his rules, unless he chop upon it by chance. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 503 One of our..ships..chopt upon a French privateer.. and took her. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 197 He is just chop'd in with a Paok of Dogs. 1703 FARQUHAR *Inconstant,* III. (1728) 42 What shou'd I chop upon but the very place. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xii. (1840) 217 We chopped upon a booty.

III. = CHAP *v.*[1] II.

†**10.** *intr.* To break open in clefts or cracks; to crack, cleave; now to CHAP. *Obs.*

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 27 a, The Oven must..be well playstred with fast and strong Lyme, that the same chop not. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 318 A certayne fruit like unto peares, the whiche do also chop and cleeve asunder. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 23 Soils that easily Chop in the time of great long heats. 1759 HEBERDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 216 The nipples of her breasts chopped.

11. *trans.* To make a cleft or incision in, gash.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vj. § 2 (1681) 91 If the old [Elm] Roots be chopped or slit, and slightly covered with light Mould, they will send forth plenty of Suckers. 1857 HOLLAND *Bay Path* vi. 76 That rough thread of soil, chopped by the blades of a hundred streams.

IV. = CHAP *v.*[1] III. *Sc.*

†**12.** *trans.* To strike, knock; mod.Sc. *chap.*

a 1375 in *Lay Folks Mass-bk.* 137 He chopped his Cholle, A-3eyn þe Marbel-ston. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. xii. 46 For wikkit Iuno..Choppyt by the schaft [of the spear]. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Scotland* Wks. 1846 I. 99 Thei wold chope thare familiares on the cheak with it. 1599 JAMES I Βασιλ. Δωρον (1682) 11 Conscience..choppeth..him with a feeling that he hath done wrong. *a* 1657 SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scotl.* (1824-5) II. 68 It was..his Maiesties pleasur, that they tuo should chope handes, and embrace one ane other, wich ..they werey cordially did.

†**13.** *intr.* To strike; mod.Sc. *chap.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. vi. 66 Diores, quhilderand at his bak fute hate, His tais choppand on his heill all the gait. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 206 The galayes.. eschapping a great danger, for upon the back of the sandis thei all schopped.

V. In various uses this verb and the next appear to run together, and produce senses which combine the two notions of 'striking', or suddenly moving in any direction, with that of 'turning' as in the chopping of the wind. Thus a fox is said to *chop back* and double; a mineral vein *chops up, down, back*, etc.

a 1620 J. DYKE *Sel. Serm.* (1640) 108 Such a sudden and immediate chopping from holy duties to matters of the world. 1747 [See CHOP *sb.*[1] III]. 1879 J. ARMSTRONG *Wanny Blossoms* (Hexham) 85 The fox chops back and doubles like a hare.

Chop (tʃɒp), *v.*[2] Also 5-7 **choppe.** [Appears bef. 1400 in the appellation *choppe-churche*, which implies earlier use of the vb., though the latter has been found first, in the phrase 'to choppe and change', late in the 15th c. The history is not clear, but as CHAP was of occasional earlier use in the same sense, it is not improbable that *chop* was merely a variant due to the circumstance that other words of the same form varied between *chop* and *chap*. There appears little reason to think that the Flemish *kōpen, koopen*, to sell, or its Eng. form *cope*, or the ON. *kaupa*, or its Sc. form *coup*, had anything to do with the origin of *choppe*. The difference between (kōp) and (tʃɒp) is great.]

I. To barter, give in exchange.

†**1.** *intr.* or *absol.* To barter; make an exchange *with. Obs.*

c 1485 [see *chop and change*, 4 a]. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Eschanger*, to exchange, to chop, to scorse. 1590 TARLETON *News Purgat.* (1844) 56 Will you chop with me? *voules vous troquer avec moi?* 1611 COTGR. *Changer*..to exchange, interchange, trucke, scoorse, barter, chop with. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Captain* I. ii, [A trader] in another country,..Chopping for rotten raisins. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 34 Mars chops with Saturn; Jove claims Mars's sphere.

2. *trans.* To exchange one thing for another by way of commerce; to barter. *To chop away*: to barter away; also *fig.*, to bargain away or let go for unworthy objects or motives. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1554 LATIMER *Wks.* (1845) II. 433 Shall we go about to chop away this good occasion, which God offereth us. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xl. (1887) 229 Schoole places..being in the hart of townes, might easely be chopt for some field situation. 1623 BP. HALL *Serm.* V. 157 Here one chops away the Truth, for fear or ambition. 1693 SHADWELL *Volunteers* IV. (1720) IV. 467 Horses that are jades..may be chopt away, or sold in Smithfield. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4236/4 The same Person has..chopp'd and dispos'd of several Horses. 1880-81 *E. Cornwall, Oxford, I. of Wight*, etc. *Gloss., Chop*, to barter, to exchange. *Mod. Kent. dial.* He chopped away three old hens for two young ones.

†**3.** To buy and sell, make commerce of. *Obs.*

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1738) 254 To limit it to that age, when it was in fashion to chop matrimonies.

4. To chop and change: an alliterative phrase in which, as the force of the word *chop* has become indistinct, the meaning has passed from that of 'to barter' to that of 'to change, alter'.

a. *intr.* To practise bartering; buy and sell; bargain *with.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. 641, I..choppe and chaunge with symonye, and take large yiftes. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* ii. 17 Many..which choppe and chaunge with the worde of God. 1576 T. N[ICHOLS] tr. *Cong. W. India* 197 A hundred thousand persons come thither to choppe and change. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 148 To speake with some of the Indians..to see if they would..chop and change with us.

b. *trans.* To buy and sell, exchange; also *fig.*

1549 ALLEN *Jude's Par. Rev.* 29 She hath chopped and changed it; yea she hath solde it. 1558 *Will of C. Alee* (Somerset Ho.), Shall neither give, sell, choppe nor chaunge any part. 1584 *Leicester's Commonw.* (1641) 60 He doth chop and change what lands he listeth with her Majesty. 1590 H. BARROW in *Confer.* i. 6 You buy and sell, chop and change your ecclesiasticall offices..as horses in a faire. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xxxix. 212 He was continually chopping and changing his horses.

c. *intr.* or *absol.* To change one's tactics or ways, to make frequent changes; to change about.

1540 COVERDALE *Confut. Standish* Wks. II. 419 Even as ye pervert the words of holy scripture..as ye chop and change with it. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 108 They cannot content themselues with common, and vsuall fashions, but they must chop and chaunge euerie day with the worlde. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. ix. (1718) 38 O, who would trust this world..That..chops and changes ev'ry minute. 1888 *Poor Nellie* 299 It is to be hoped he knows his own mind this time, and does not intend chopping and changing about again.

d. *trans.* To change, make different, alter.

1557 *N. T.* (Genev.) 1 *Pet.* ii. 2 *note*, [That] they be not deceaued by them which chope and change it, and gyue poyson in stede of it. 1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* iv. 63 Thus he choppeth and changeth his minde. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* iv. (1669) 254/2 [Laban] chopping and changing his wages so oft. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 222 To chop and change the whole Old Testament as he pleases.

II. Hence the meaning of 'change' passes over into *chop* alone. (As said of the wind, there was prob. some influence of CHOP *v.*[1] in the sense of 'striking' in a given direction.)

†**5.** *trans.* To change. *Obs.*

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 61 This is not to put down Prelaty, this is but to chop an Episcopacy; this is but to translate the Palace Metropolitan from one kind of dominion into another.

6. *intr.* esp. *Naut.* Of the wind: To change, veer, or shift its direction suddenly; usually with *round, about* (*up*, obs.).

a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* I. (1704) 191/2 The Wind would chop up Westerly. 1687 LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 19 It was the time of Tornado, when the winds chop about into the South. 1754 FIELDING *Amelia* III. iv, The wind, which was at first fair, soon chopped about. 1794 SOUTHEY *Bot. Bay Eclog.* iii, Then the fair wind of fortune chopt round in my face. 1805 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* III. 174 At the same moment the wind chopped from N. N. W. to west. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* i. (1860) 5 The wind chopped suddenly round, and they all set out to sea.

7. *transf.* and *fig.* To turn with, or like, the wind.

1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 13 The probablest reason why three or four tydes do chop in one day is, because the winds blowing, etc. 1711 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* Pref. When a Cough comes to last above a Month, and begins to chop in its Indications. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 395 The weathercock chopping with the wind, so pliant to move, and so stiff when fixed. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xv, The ship turned slowly to the wind, pitching and chopping as

the sails were spilling. 1860 THACKERAY *Four Georges* i, How the House of Lords and House of Commons chopped round.

8. *trans.* To exchange or bandy words; esp. in *To chop logic*: to exchange logical arguments and terms, bandy logic, reason argumentatively, argue. (In late use, often erroneously referred to CHOP *v.*[1], as if 'to mince', divide minutely, 'split hairs', or 'hash up'.)

c 1525 SKELTON *Replyc.* 118 Wolde..That wyse Harpocrates Had your mouthes stopped..Whan ye logyke chopped. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in Holinshed VI. 49 You charge me..that I presume to chop logike with you..by answering your snappish Quid with a knappish Quo. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. B. Pestle* I. 51 Harke how he chops Logick with his Mother. 1659 J. ARROWSMITH *Chain Prin.* 349 Bublings up of carnal reason against divine dispensations..which our English Proverb calls chopping Logick with God. 1661 USSHER *Power Princes* II. (1683) 142 What confusion would be brought..if a Son, or a Servant, or a Subject might have liberty to stand upon terms and chop Logick with his Father, Master, or Prince. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 25 A man must not presume to use his reason, unless he has studied the categories, and can chop logic by mode and figure. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* ii. (1858) 232 A bastard kind of Christianity..chopping barren logic merely! 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* ix, Men chopping little familiar logic on one of the profoundest mysteries of Revelation.

† **b.** *rarely* with other objects.

1685 tr. *Gracian's Courtiers Man.* 140 To chop reasons. 1746 BERKELEY *Wks.* IV. 304 We will chop politics together.

† **c.** *intr.* To bandy words, to answer back.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxviii. (1887) 181 With some Logicall helpe to chop, and some Rhetoricke to braue. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* 1619-20 II. 321 How soone came he [Jonah] to that extremity of testinesse, that he feared not (as it were) to chop with God. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 252 Echoes are, some more sudden and chop again as soone as the voice is delivered. *Ibid.* § 248 If it [an Eccho] be neare, and yet not so neare, as to make a Concurrent Eccho, it choppeth with you upon the sudden. 1625 — *Ess. Judicature* (Arb.) 457 Let not the Counsell at the Barre, chop with the Iudge..after the Iudge hath Declared his Sentence.

† **d.** *trans.* To find fault with; = ARGUE *v.* 2.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* Pref. 3, I was never afraid to be choped by my master for telling of truth.

Chop (tʃɒp), *v.*[3] Also 6–7 **choppe.** [app. f. CHOP *sb.*[2] in the sense of 'take with the chops'; but probably vaguely associated also with those senses of CHOP *v.*[1] which express sudden action.]

† **1.** *trans.* To take into the chops and eat; to snap *up*. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 350 With your fingers you handle the reall, corporall, substanciall, identicall presence of Christ, behold the same with your eyes, and choppe him uppe at a morsell. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xxviii. (1840) 230 With which [goods] the waves played a little, and then chopped them up at a morsel. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* IV. v. (1675) 195 A large Fish, espying the Fly ..having greedily chop'd it up, etc. 1701 J. COLLIER *M. Aurel.* 244 She does not chop him up at a Mouthful, like the Sphinx.

† **2.** *fig.* Applied to hurried reading or speaking in which the words are 'swallowed' or bolted. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 74 Which maketh them [Reading ministers] to gallop it ouer as fast as they can, and to chop it vp with all possible expedition, though none vnderstand them. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, To chop up Prayers*, to huddle them up, or slubber them over.

† **3.** *intr.* To snap, to bite *at*. *Obs.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 76 [The fish] seeing the mark fall so just in his mouth, chopped a-loft and snapped her up. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Chop Cherry*, Thou mad'st me chop, but yet, Another snapt the cherry. 1687 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 184 If a Dog chop at the bigger morsel. 1694 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xcvi. (1714) 111. The Common People will Chop like Trouts at an Artificial Fly.

4. *trans. Hunting.* To seize (prey) before it has time to get fairly away from cover.

a 1624 BP. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 201 While the Vrchin..creepes forth to sucke the cow, he is dogged, and chopped in. 1757 FOOTE *Author* I. 28 The Pleasure of this Play, like hunting, does not consist in immediately chopping the Prey. 1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* 141 Harefinders are of one great use: they hinder your hounds from chopping hares, which they otherwise could not fail to do. 1875 STONEHENGE *Brit. Sports* I. I. vii. § 8. 108 The spaniels will ..even chop them occasionally; but..the bird (woodcock) is very nimble in evading the jaws of his enemy. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk* s.v., Bad luck, the hounds chopped a fox in Tripp brake, and after that 'twas a blank.

† **b.** *trans.* To seize. *Obs.*

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 449 David Griffith..who was chopp'd, that is, seiz'd till the man who was guilty of the crime was deliver'd to them.

Chop, *v.*[4] *colloq.* [f. CHOP *sb.*[1] 2 b.] To eat a chop.

1841 MRS. GORE *Cecil* xx, I would rather have 'chopped' at the 'Blue Posts' as I once did, fifteen years before. 1887 SALA *Illust. Lond. News* 5 Feb. 144, I went one day ..to 'chop' at the Cock.

Chop, *v.*[5] *Anglo-Ind.*: see under CHOP *sb.*[5]

† **Chop-cherry.** *Obs.* [f. CHOP *v.*[3] + CHERRY.] A game in which one tries to catch a suspended cherry with the teeth; bob-cherry.

1561 HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1577) I 6b, Manye women..for a season played as children doe at Chopcherie. 1594 PLAT *Jewell Ho.* I. 3 How they may play at chopcherrie, when cherrie time is past. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (*title*) Chop-Cherry. 1659 C. NOBLE *Inexpediency of Exped.* 7 To see themselves Tantalized and plaid at Chop-cherry weath. 1684 H. MORE *Answer* 240 That the Tree of Life was not set in Paradise for Adam to eat of, but to play at Chop-cherry with him, and to mock him.

Chop-chop. An imitation of a natural sound.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 19 Oct. The idle flapping of a sail or the ceaseless chop-chop of a boat at her moorings.

† **Chop-church.** *Obs.* A dealer or trafficker in ecclesiastical benefices; one of 'those secular priests who drove a trade, or made an advantage by exchanging of their benefices' (Kennett); also called *church-chopper*.

1391 in Spelman *Concilia* II. 641 Litera missa omnibus Episcopis suffraganeis Domini contra Choppe-Churches. *a* 1500 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 594 *Manglisa*, a choppechurche. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. v. (1588) 488 Chopchurch, Merchaunt, Grocer..Spinster, &c. bee good Additions of misterie. But Citizen is not, because it is no misterie, arte or degree. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1818) II. 201 Those Chop-churches, against whom some late constitutions had been made in this diocese.

Chopdar, variant of CHOBDAR.

Choperloche, perversion of CHOP-LOGE, *Obs.*

Chop-fallen (tʃɒ·pˌfɔ·lĕn), *a.* Also 7 **-falne.** [f. CHOP *sb.*[2] + FALLEN.] With the lower jaw fallen, hanging down, or shrunk; *fig.*, dejected, dispirited, miserable, crest-fallen; = CHAP-FALLEN.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 212 Where be your Jibes now? Your Gambals? Your Songs?..Quite chopfalne. 1711 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 139. 3/2 Thy chop-fallen Face. 1742 R. BLAIR *Grave* 305 Alas, how chop-fallen now! 1789 J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Expost. Ode* vii. Wks. 1812 II. 530 In piteous chop-fall'n plight. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiii, Sir Arthur..looked extremely embarrassed, and, to use a vulgar but expressive phrase, chop-fallen. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. vi. i, Most chopfallen, blue, enter the National Agents.

Chop-house. [f. CHOP *sb.*[1] 2 b + HOUSE.] An eating-house where mutton-chops, beefsteaks, and the like are supplied; 'a mean house of entertainment, where provision ready dressed is sold' (J.).

c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Chop-houses*, where Both boyld and roast Mutton (in chopps) are alwayes ready. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 308 P 3, I dine at the Chop-house three Days a Week. *a* 1861 CLOUGH *Poems, Mari Magno* 577 Who friendless in a London lodging lives, Dines in a dingy chop-house.

Chopin (tʃɒ·pin), *sb.* Forms: (3 **schopin**), 4 **chopyn**, 6 **choppyne, choppen**, 7–8 **choppin, chopine**, 7– **chopin**, 8– *Sc.* **chappin.** [? a. F. *chopine* an old measure = half a pint; f. *chope* 'a kind of vessel containing about half a litre', identified by Littré with mod.Ger. *schoppen*, LG. *schopen* a liquid measure of the same amount.]

a. 'A French liquid measure containing nearly a pint of Winchester' (J.), *i.e.* half an Old French *pinte*. **b.** A Scotch liquid measure, equal to a Scotch half-pint, or about a quart of English wine-measure.

1275 *Mun. Gildhallæ, Lond.* (Rolls) III. 432 Mensuræ quæ vocantur 'schopinas' et 'gilles'. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* vii. 26 *marg.* A sextarie is as a chopyn of Pariys. 1426 *Sc. Act Jas. I* (1597) § 70 Twa gallownes and a halfe, and a choppen of the auld mette. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1880) 17 Meate was brought and layde by him, and a Choppin of Wine (for so they call it there). 1611 COTGR. *Chopine*, a chopine; or the Parisien halfe pint; almost as big as our whole one. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* vi. 59 My Landlord..brought up a chopin of Whitewine. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* III. 3 Sept., They..call for a chopine of two-penny. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth.* 215 A chopin (two English pints) of new milk. 18..GALT *R. Gilhaize* II. 217 (Jam.) On this night..they hae a chappin. 1837 in *Fifesh. Advert.* 21 Sept. (1888) 4/5 6½ bolls of meal, 3 chopins of milk. *c* 1850 G. MILLSWOOD *New Fam. Receipt Bk.* 57 One teaspoonful of this liquid to a choppin of water.

b. *attrib.*

c 1520 DUNBAR *Poems, Rycht airlie* 26 Owt of ane choppyne stowp They drank twa quartis. 1749 *Lett.* in *Soc. Life former Days* (1865) A man was to go into a chopin bottle, and there play on the fiddle. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* I. 160 Chopin bottles were sold at 4*s.* 6*d.* per dozen.

Hence † **Chopin** *v.*, ad. F. *chopiner* to tipple.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xviii, Chopining and plying the pot. *Ibid.* II. xxx, We tipled and chopined together.

Chopine, chopin (tʃɒpī·n, tʃɒ·pin), *sb. arch.* Forms: 6–7 **choppine, shoppino, chopino**, 7 **chapin(e, chapiney, cioppino, ciopine, chiop-pine, chiopin, cheopine, chippine**, (?) **chipeener**, 7– **chopin**(e. [Identical with obs. F. *chapins, chappins* 'choppins, a kinde of high slippers for low women' (Cotgr.), and Sp. *chapin* 'a woman's ..high cork shoes' (Minsheu); mod. Sp. *chapin* 'clog with a cork sole', Pg. *chapim* 'a high-soled clog made of cork'. The Eng. writers *c* 1600 persistently treated the word as Italian, even spelling it *cioppino*, pl. *cioppini*, and expressly associated it with Venice, so that, although not recorded in Italian Dicts., it was app. temporarily fashionable there. App. orig. Sp., and a deriv. of *chapa* plate of metal, etc.; hence perh. orig. a shoe with a *thin* cork sole, and gradually transferred. See Skeat in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* 1885-7, 79.]

A kind of shoe raised above the ground by means of a cork sole or the like; worn about 1600 in Spain and Italy, esp. at Venice, where they were monstrously exaggerated. There is little or no evidence of their use in England (except on the stage); but they have been treated by Sir Walter Scott, and others after him, as parts of English costume in the 17th c.

1577 EDEN & WILLES *Hist. Trav.* 252 b, He [Chinaman] goeth in woodden Choppines a foot hygh from the grounde. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xv. 49 The actors did walke vpon those high corked shoes..which now they call in Spain and Italy Shoppini. 1598 FLORIO, *Piannelloni*, great pattins or choppins. — *Zoccoli*, chopinoes that women vse to weare. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i, I do wish myself one of my mistresses choppini. 1616 — *Devil an Ass* III. iv. (N.), To say he wears cioppinos, and they do so In Spain. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 445 Byrlady your Ladiship is neerer Heauen then when I saw you last, by the altitude of a Choppine. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 261 There is one thing used of the Venetian women..that is not to be observed amongst any other women in Christendome..It is called a 'Chapiney,' which they weare vnder their shoes..by how much the nobler a woman is, by so much the higher are her Chapineys. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. i. 172 The Women of Venice weare choppines or shoos three or foure hand-bredths high. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Fam. Lett.* (1650) 99 From their high chapins. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* June, The noblemen stalking with their lady's on choppines. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* vi. 179 Raising themselves upon their Ciopines. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xv. 118 She put her Chapines into her sleeve, and lifting her long coats went as fast as she could. 17.. *Revenge, or Match Newgate* III. (D.), I do not love to endanger my back with stooping so low; if you would wear chipeeners, much might be done. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* viii, As I will but take my chopins and my cloak..and cross the street to neighbour Ramsay's. 1861 READE *Cloister & H.* III. 302 Your wooden heeled chopines to raise your little stunted limbs up.

† **Chop-living.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. CHOP *v.*[2] + LIVING *sb.*] One who traffics in ecclesiastical livings; cf. CHOP-CHURCH.

1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 100 Covetous chancellors, dignified chaplains, alias choplivings, ambitious pluralists, simoniacal patrons, alias latrons.

† **Chop-loge,** *Obs.* Also **-logue, -loche, choperloche.** A familiar perversion of CHOP-LOGIC 2.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 223 a, He..with lacke of vitailles brought those chop-logues or greate pratlers as lowe as dogge to the bow. *a* 1553 — *Royster D.* III. ii. (Arb.) 43 Well dame Custance, if he heare you thus play choploge. 1564 BECON *Acts Christ & Antich.* (1844) 530 My choploches, chaplains, and chapmen. 1623 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzm. D'Alf.* II. 17 Pointing to this Chop-loch with her finger. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Ramp.* Wks. (1687) 474 Wraw finds these Choperloches good Disciples.

† **Chop-logic.** *Obs. contemptuous.* Also 6–7 **chopt-logicke.** [cf. CHOP *v.*[2] 8.]

1. Sophistical or contentious argument.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xxvii. Wks. 893/1 All suche argumentes, and suche choppelogikes agaynste good rules. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 395 b, What kinde of chopplogick is this?..A trymm conclusion surely! 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 13 Cloth-Breeches..swore..that this chop-logick was not worth a pinne. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 254/1 Argumentation..is..termed also Demonstration, Sophistry, Chop Logick, Polemic.

2. One who chops logic; a contentious, sophistical arguer.

1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vacab.* 15 Choplogyke is he that when his mayster rebuketh him of hys fault he wyll geve hym xx wordes for one. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 209 Wranglers, Busie medlers in other mens matters..Choplogicks, and Prattlers. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 150 How now? Chopt Logicke? what is this?

3. *attrib.*

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xliv. 213 And take vpon him in chop logic lawse To controll vs.

Hence **Chop-logical** *a.*, argumentative, disputatious. Tindale uses *chopological* in derision of *tropological*.

1528 TINDALE *Doctr. Treat.* (1848) 308 The literal sense killeth..We must therefore, say they, seek out some chopological sense. *a* 1652 BROME *Queen & Conc.* IV. v, You chopological Rascal. *Ibid.* v. vii, Why thou choplogicall Fellow, dost thou not think, there are as good men hanged?

† **Chopness.** [? A fictitious word.] (See quot.)

1766 *Goody Two-Shoes* (1882) 149 Then getting a Chopness (a Thing like a Spade) and digging, he discovered a Copper-chest, full of Gold. 1830 in MAUNDER. 1846 WORCESTER *Chopness*, a kind of spade. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Chopped (tʃɒpt), *ppl. a.*[1] Also **chopt.** [f. CHOP *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] + -ED.]

1. Fissured; cracked; CHAPPED *ppl. a.*[1]

1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* lv. 9 When that the earth is chopt and dry, and thirsteth more and more. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. iv. 50 Her pretty chopt hands. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* I. i, Their skarr'd Cheeks, and chopt Hands. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 230 His Lips and his Nostrils were chopped. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 237 Chopped hands and bleeding fingers.

2. Reduced to fragments by chopping; minced.

1548 ELYOT *Thesaurus, Tucetum*, a meate made with chopped flesh. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 67 Roll a good lump of butter in chopped parsley. 1832 G. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 4 The chopped straw [in bricks]. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 63 Coarsely chopped walnuts.

3. Of waves: Broken, short and abrupt. Cf. CHOPPING *ppl. a.*[1] 2, CHOPPY *a.*[1] 2.

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-hur* I. i. (1884) 11 Here chopped waves, there long swells.

Chopped, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. CHOP *sb.*[2] + -ED.] Having chops; mouthed. Chiefly in *comb.*

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* III. xi. 148 Hercules led away the three-chopt Porter, and broke down the black Gates.

Chopper[1] (tʃɒ·pəɹ). [f. CHOP *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. One who chops or cuts into pieces.

1552 HULOET, *Chopper*, truncator. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 342 Call me Pantler, and Bread-chopper. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. vii. (1711) 173 One of them cuts the soft and tough Fat into small pieces with a long Knife; this Man they call the Chopper. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 199 'The..domestic sound' of the wood-chopper's axe.

b. *U. S. Lumber-trade.* A workman who fells and lops the trees.

1827 COOPER *Prairie* vii. 103 What will the Yankee Choppers say? 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 204 Fishers and choppers and ploughmen Shall constitute a state. 1880 *Lumberman's Gaz.* Jan. 28 A Wisconsin lumber-camp is divided into 'choppers', 'sawyers', and 'swampers.'

c. *slang.* (See quot.)

1865 in *Pall Mall G.* 4 Sept. 9/2 I was glad to get it off to a 'chopper' at last .. Dr. Letheby explained that a 'chopper' is the trade term for a sausage-maker.

2. An instrument used for cleaving or cutting up: *spec.* a large-bladed short-handled axe used for cutting up meat, wood, etc.; a butcher's cleaver.

1818 TODD *Chopper*, a butcher's cleaver; a word now used more frequently than cleaver. 1844 MACAULAY *Barère* (Misc. Wks. 1860 II. 160), The long fair hair of handsome aristocrats who had died by the national chopper [the guillotine]. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 15 Aug. 4/7 Charged..with..striking it on the head with a chopper.

3. An agricultural implement for thinning out plants in drills. Used in Great Britain for turnips; in the United States for cotton plants. (Knight *Mech. Dict.* 1874.)

Chopper[2]. [f. CHOP *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] **†a.** One who barters or exchanges, *esp.* a trafficker in ecclesiastical benefices. **b.** One who chops logic.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 271 Bowthes of Choppers and Chaungers. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 37 Those simoniacal choppers and changers, buyers and sellers. 1656 TRAPP *Comm.* 1 Pet. v. 2 Church-choppers and money-changers. 1699 LOCKE *2nd Reply Bp. Worcester* (R.), Such a dangerous chopper of logick. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 299 A chopper of Chinese logic.

†Chopper[3]. *Obs. rare.* ? A 'chopping' or strapping boy or child. Cf. CHOPPING *a.*

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1629) 241 She had brought forth two monsters .. such child-choppers, that as soone as euer they were borne, they were able to wage warre with a mighty King. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *No Wit, No Help* II. i, 'Twould have been A jolly chopper and't have liv'd till this time.

Chopper (tʃɒ·pəɹ), *sb.*[4] *Anglo-Indian.* Also 8 **chappor**, 9 **chupper**. [a. Hindī *chhappar* thatched roof.] A thatched roof. Also *attrib.*

1780 *Lett.* in Hicky *Bengal Gaz.* 6 May (Y.) Setting fire to Houses by throwing the Tickeea of his Hooka on the Choppers. 1782 PRICE *Observ.* 61 (Y.) They might erect their chappor huts in what part of the town they pleased. 1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E. Indian Vade-Mec.* I. 510 (Y.) Chuppers, or grass thatches. *c* 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* (1873) 258 (Y.) These cottages had neat choppers. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. ix. 164 [White ants] attracted by the lights, descend from the choppers in thousands.

Comb. **Chopper-cot** [Hindi *chhappar khāt*], a tent-bed.

1807 F. BUCHANAN *E. India* II. 92 (Y.) Bedsteads .. the best are called Palang, or Chhapar Khat .. they have curtains, mattrasses, pillows, and a sheet. *c* 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* xviii. 161 A very pretty chopper cot, with curtains, and everything quite complete.

Hence **Choppered** *a.*, thatched.

c 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* xxii. 224 It was thatched, or, as we should call it in this country, choppered. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. ix. 141 Bungalows are mud-walled buildings, choppered, or thatched with grass.

†Choppimors: ? = *choppinoes*: see CHOPINE.

1605 R. TRESWELL *Journ. Earl Nottingham*, The iudges ..gaue reward to the best deserued: as Scarfes, Gloues, Choppimors, Ribbens and such like.

Choppin(e, obs. ff. CHOPIN, CHOPINE.

Chopping (tʃɒ·piŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. CHOP *v.*[1]]

1. The action of CHOP *v.*[1], in various senses.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IX. 167 Many a peire .. In ialousye ioyeles and ianglyng on bedde Haue þei no children but cheste and choppyng hem bitwene. 1577 HOLINSHED *Descr. Brit.* I. xi. (R.) The sensible chopping in of three or foure tides in one naturall daie. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vii. (1681) 123 Clay well tempered with Horse-dung to keep the same from chopping. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 323 Chopping of blocks.

b. with adverb.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 46 a, In chopping of Iohns head. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 233 An adulteresse, at the chopping off of whose head seuen strokes were giuen. 1628 BOLTON *Florus* III. iv. 677 Nothing so terrifide the barbarous, as the chopping off their hands.

†2. A result or product of chopping. *Obs.*

1558 PHAËR *Æneid.* IV. L ij b, Could I not of Ascanius chopping [have] made? and dresse for meate His flesh? 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* R iij, Englishe Galangale healethe the choppynges & depe woundes. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxi. (1663) 122 The choppings they make of them.

3. Short and abrupt motion, of the sea, waves, etc.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 25 The Anker hitcht againe, and vpon the chopping of a Sea, threw the men from the Capstang. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 348 A rippling and chopping of the waves.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *chopping-block, -board, -machine, -tool*; **chopping-knife**, (*a.*) a cleaver for cutting up, a chopper; (*b.*) a knife with a handle at each end, for mincing meat, suet, etc.; **chopping-stick** (see CHAPPING *vbl. sb.* 2).

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 196 The *Chopping-block is.. made of a piece of Elm-Tree. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 388 The Chopping-block is used for reducing bricks to any required form by means of the axe. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 118 A thrush's chopping-block..birds of this family feed largely on snails, and.. carry their prey to some selected stone, against which they hammer. 1675 HOBBES *Odyss.* 210 A *chopping-board was near him. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* (Hoppe) A medley of .. chopping-boards, rolling pins, and pie-crust. 1552 HULOET, Bochers axe, or *Choppynge knyfe. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. xi. (1711) 181 They also have..a Chopping knife, to cut off the Rope. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 81 The meat is cut small with a chopping-knife. 1882 MRS. H. REEVE *Cookery & Housek.* iv. (ed. 2) 19 The *chopping-machine .. should be freed from all particles adhering after use. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 71 It is the simplest of all tricks To suffer fools have *chopping sticks.

Chopping (tʃɒ·piŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. CHOP *v.*[2]]

1. Exchanging one thing for another; now almost exclusively in the phrase *chopping and changing*.

a. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 340 b, I know not what crooked & crabbed conveyaunce, and choppyng of matters together. 1625 BACON *Ess. Riches* (Arb.) 237 As for the Chopping of Bargaines, when a Man Buies, not to Hold, but to Sell over againe. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 122 This Case is no more than Chopping of a Cold Wife for a Warm one.

b. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* vi. 77 It is a choppyng and chaungyng of benefites one for another. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Fasting* I. (1859) 285 Men..crafty and subtil in chopping and changing, using false weights. 1589 *Pasquill's Ret.* B., This chopping & changing of the Religion of the land. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 493 All the morning at my Tangier accounts, which the chopping and changing of my tallys make mighty troublesome. 1810 SOUTHEY *Lett. in Life* III. xvi. 275, I have no hope from chopping and changing while the materials must remain the same.

c. with *plural.*

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 168 While we are thus occupied about these choppings and changings. 1880 GREEN *Hist. Eng. People* IV. VIII. iv. 107 Diplomacy spent its ingenuity in countless choppings and changings of the smaller territories about the Mediterranean and elsewhere.

2. *Chopping of logic*: bandying of arguments.

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 4 No more chopping of Logick, good Mr. Conjurer. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 287 To listen to a few Protestant logic-choppings.

3. *Comb.* **† chopping-taker**, a taker of bribes.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 39 There was a chopping-taker in his family that was least suspected; but his Lordship's hands were clean.

Chopping (tʃɒ·piŋ), *a.* [f. CHOP *v.*[1]: to be compared with *strapping, thumping, bouncing, rapping, whopping.*] Big and vigorous; strapping. (Originally used more generally, but later only as an epithet of a fine, healthy, strong child.)

1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* IV. viij b, The murex fishe from Baiæ cums .. From Circes choppynge oysters newe. 1581 N. WOODES *Conflict Consc.* v. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 115 Such chopping cheer as we have made, the like hath not been seen. 1598 FLORIO *Pinchellone*, a chopping boy, a handsome striplin. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* III. i., Alcmena is delivered, brought to bed Of a fine chopping boy. 1716 CIBBER *Love Makes Man* II. i, What chopping Children his Brother shall have. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* I. 151 A chopping, strapping chambermaid. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob of Arcot's debts* Wks. (1808) IV. 319 Six great chopping bastards, each as lusty as an infant Hercules. 1823 *Month. Rev.* CII. 542 She was delivered of a chopping child. *a* 1845 HOOD *Sausage Maker's Ghost* iii.

Chopping, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. CHOP *v.*[1] + -ING[2].]

1. Interrupted by chops or breaks; in fits and starts; not continuous; jerky; abrupt; broken.

1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 17 a, Lettist me so wyth thy choppynge spekynge. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. iii. 124 The chopping French we do not vnderstand. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* Pref., Let me intreat thee, not to giue my Booke the chopping censure..Do not open it at a ventures, & by reading the broken pieces of two or three lines, iudge it. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* (1884) III. 116 The man of one idea has a short and chopping way of speaking about other people. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 46 The crew..pull a very short chopping stroke.

2. Of the sea, waves, etc.: Giving a short, jerky movement (to things floating); breaking in short, abrupt waves, the result of a strong wind blowing against a tide or current, or of a change of wind, etc.

[1622 *Chapping sea*: see CHAPPING *ppl. a.* 2.] 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. (1682) 380 We met with two contrary chopping Tides. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 25 There went a chopping short Sea. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXXV. 135 A stiff breeze .. directly against the course of the current, made an ugly, chopping sea. 1877 WALLACE *Russia* I. 20 The sledge .. bobs up and down like a boat in a chopping sea. 1879 LONG *Æneid* V. 248 Malea's chopping waves.

Cho·pping, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. CHOP *v.*[2]] That chops.

1837 LD. COCKBURN *Jeffrey* II. Lett. CXXXVII, I should like to be in town in these chopping and changing times.

Choppy (tʃɒ·pi), *a.*[1] [f. CHOP *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].]

1. Full of chops or clefts; = CHAPPY *a.*[1]

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. iii. 44 Her choppie finger laying Vpon her skinnie Lips. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. V.

2. Of the sea: = CHOPPING *ppl. a.*[1] 2.

1867 MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone* 76 There is sure to be a short choppy sea upon them.

Choppy, *a.*[2] [f. CHOP *v.*[2] + -Y[1].] Given to change or veer about like the wind; unstable.

1865 *Standard* 14 Mar., The wind was not 'choppy' down here. 1887 *Daily News* 21 July 6/1 Their interests are opposed to 'choppy' markets; what is needed is a steady breeze of opinion in favour of sustained prices.

Chopstick[1] (tʃɒ·pstik). The cross-stick (of iron wire, whale-bone, etc.) attached to a deep-sea fishing-line a short distance from the sinker, from which the short lines bearing the hooks are hung.

1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 642 Cod fishing .. A chopstick is an iron about the bigness of a curtain rod, and a yard long; and, upon this iron, is a hollow pipe of lead, eight or nine inches long. *c* 1682 J. COLLINS *Making Salt* 87 A Fisherman hath a Line of 90 fathom length or more, with a lead at the end of it called a deep Sea-lead, of about 6 or 7 pound weight to sink it, above which is a cross-stick called a *chop-stick*, with two Lines and hooks at them with baites. 1787 BUCKLAND in *Kent. Gloss.* (E. D. S. 1887) Two old umbrella iron ribs make capital chop-sticks. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Chop-stick*, a small bit of whalebone attached to a sea fishing line to keep the snood and hook clear of the sinker. 1881 *St. James' Budget* 5 Aug. 12/1 The Kentish rig—which is the familiar chopstick with the two arms bent to an angle of 60°..has a detachable lead in the middle.

Chop-stick[2] (tʃɒ·pstik). [In Chinese and in 'pigeon-English' *chop* means 'quick'; 'quick sticks' would be a kind of equivalent of the Chinese name, *k'wâi-tsze*, i.e. 'nimble boys', 'nimble ones'.] *pl.* The two small sticks or slips of bone, wood, ivory, or the like, held between the thumb and fingers of one hand by the Chinese in place of a fork for conveying food to the mouth.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. iv. 85 At their ordinary eating they use two small round sticks about the length and bigness of a Tobacco-pipe. They hold them both in the right hand, one between the fore-finger and thumb; the other between the middle-finger and fore-finger .. they are called by the English seamen Chopsticks. 1711 LOCKYER *Acc. Trade India* 174 (Y.) They take it very dexterously with a couple of small Chopsticks, which serve them instead of Forks. 1862 L. OLIPHANT *Elgin's Mission to China*, I. 215 The refined Chopstick replaced throughout the rude knife and fork of the West.

Chor, variant of CHORE, *Obs.*, choir.

Choragic (korædʒik, -ō·dʒik), *a.* [ad. Gr. χορηγικός, f. χορηγός: see CHORAGUS.] Pertaining to a choragus. *Choragic monument*: one erected in honour of a choragus.

1763 *Acct. of Books* in *Ann. Reg.* 249/1 A choragic monument, erected to sustain a prize tripod. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 11 The choragic monument of Lysicrates. 1858 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* II. 27 A tripod dedicated by that tribe for a victory in some choragic festival. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Wks. Fancy & Imag.* IV. 43 Did I lead them up choragic, To reveal their nature magic.

‖ Chora·gium. [L. *chorāgium*, ad. Gr. χορηγεῖον, χορήγιον place where a chorus was trained, etc., f. χορηγός: see next.] The space in which a choral dance is performed, dancing-ground.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Morals* 99 Acquaint thy self with the choragium of the stars, and consider the vast expansion beyond them.

‖ Choragus (korē·gŭs). Also **choregus**. *Pl.* **choragi, -egi.** [L. *chorāgus*, a. Gr. χορηγός (Att. and Dor. χορᾱγός), f. χορός CHORUS + ἄγειν to lead.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* The leader of a chorus; *spec.* at Athens, one who defrayed the cost of bringing out a chorus. (Cf. CHORUS *sb.* 1.)

1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 202 The office of choregus or chorus-master, was both honourable and expensive. Each of the ten tribes furnished one annually. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 261 Demosthenes..had..undertaken to act as choragus—to furnish a chorus—for his tribe, at one of the Dionysiac festivals. 1849 GROTE *Greece* (1862) VI. II. lxvii. 31 The comic chorus in that early time consisted of volunteers, without any choregus.

2. The title of a functionary in the University of Oxford, originally appointed (in 1626) to superintend the practice of music; he now assists the Professor of Music in musical examinations, etc.

1626 DR. HEATHER *Enactment* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* s. v. If no one shall attend the meetings in the Music School, then the Choragus himself shall sing with two boys for at least an hour. 1880 C. A. FYFFE *ibid.*, In the year 1626, Dr. William Heather, desirous to ensure the study and practice of music at Oxford in future ages, established the offices of Professor, Choragus, and Coryphæus, and endowed them with modest stipends...no Choragus has either conducted or sung in the Music School within the memory of man. 1886 *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 26 (Choragus). Charles Hubert Hastings Parry, M.A., D.Mus., Exeter.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* The leader of a chorus, or of a choir; the leader of a band of any kind.

1727 WARBURTON *Prodigies* 93 (T.) [He affirms] that in this fantastick farce of life .. the whole machinery is of human direction; and the mind the only choragus of the entertainment. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* iii. 212 Here he might be considered as the Choragus. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* viii. 167 In this .. sword-dance .. Voltaire is but one choragus, where..Arkwright is another. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* s. v. *Broad Churchmen*, Colenso was at once elevated to the post of choragus by the bulk of the Broad Churchmen.

Choral (kō·răl), *a.*[1] [ad. F. *choral* or med.L. *chorālis* belonging to a chorus or choir.]

1. Of or belonging to a choir; sung by a choir.

Choral service: a church service in which the canticles, anthem, etc., are sung by the choir; when the versicles,

responses, etc. are also sung or chanted, it is called a *full choral service*.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Choral*, belonging to the Chorus or Quire. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. lxiii, The distant echo.. harmonised by the old choral wall. 1843 J. JEBB *Choral Service Ch.* ii, The highest..mode is that which is properly called Choral or Cathedral Service. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 85 The use of organs was not essential to public worship: nor choral chanting.

b. *Choral vicar, vicar choral*: 'one of the officers of a cathedral whose duty it is to sing that portion of the music of the services which can be performed by laymen or men in minor orders. In some of the old cathedrals they formed a corporation, often jointly with the priest vicars. In many cathedrals the vicars choral were formerly in priests' orders'. (Stainer and Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms.*)

1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 1302/1 The patronage..which he gave and impropriated unto the vicars chorall of his church. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, Mr. Dugdale (in his history of S. Paul's Church, p. 172) says, There were anciently six vicars choral belonging to that Church. 1878 *Clergy List, Cathedral Establ.*, Hereford..College of Vicars Choral.

† **c.** *Choral bishop*: (see quot.) *Obs.*

1771 *Antiq. Sarisb., Lives Bishops* 177 Upon St. Nicholas's day, the 6th of December, the children of the Choir elected from among themselves a Bishop whom we shall call the Choral Bishop.

2. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of a chorus; sung in chorus; containing a chorus or choruses.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 162 With songs and choral symphonies. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IV. 154 They raised the choral hymn, 'Thee Lord we praise, our God'! 1880 ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 544 Such choral writing as his [Handel's] had not yet been heard.

† **b.** Forming a chorus or band of singers. ? *Obs.*

a 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 208 You Choral Angels at the Throne. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 2367 The song of angels, all the melodies Of choral gods.

3. *Antiq.* Pertaining to, or forming, a chorus, as in the ancient Greek religious festivals.

1669 T. LE BLANC in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. XCVII. 8 A custom of forming choral bands of maidens after a victory. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. XXX, Bounded to her song With choral step and voice, the virgin throng. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. III. 100 Who goes to mingle in the choral dance.

† **Choral,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. χώρα country + -AL: see below.] In *Choral bishop*, repr. Gr. χωρεπίσκοπος country-bishop, suffragan bishop.

1636 PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim.* (1661) 51 Popes, Patriarks, Metropolitans, Archbishops and Choral Bishops .. usually ordain Ministers. *Ibid.* 53 The Council of Hispalis .. decrees that Presbyters and Choral Bishops, which are all one.

Choral, chorale (korā·l, kō·răl; often incorrectly korā·le). *Mus.* [a. Ger. *chora·l*, in *choral-gesang*, = med.L. *cantus chorāl-is*: see CHORAL *a.* App. the *e* has been added to indicate stress on the second syllable (cf. *locale, morale*); it is often mistaken to mean a separate syllable.]

A sacred choral song characteristic of the reformed church of Germany; a metrical hymn set to a tune of simple devotional character, and usually sung in unison. Also used of the tune without reference to the words.

Well-known examples are Luther's '*Ein' feste Burg*', and Crüger's '*Nun danket alle Gott*'. '*Choral-gesang* was originally the Plain-song of the Latin church, which Luther wished to retain. It was only when German metrical hymns gradually superseded in common use the other parts of the service, that the name choral in course of time became restricted to the melodies of these hymns', J. R. M. in Grove *Appx.*

1841 LONGF. *Children Lord's Sup.* 44 David's harp in the North-land Tuned to the Choral of Luther. 1855 *Albrechtsberger's Compos.* 188 Fugues contain only the chorale in one part. 1862 LADY WALLACE *Mendelssohn's Lett.* 16 Oct. 1830, I finished..a choral in three movements for chorus and orchestra. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* i. 15 The Lutheran Choral, 'An Wasserflüssen Babylons'. 1886 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* (Ps.) CXXX. 8 This is no cry out of the depths, but a chorale in the heights.

Choral, *v. rare.* [f. CHORAL *a.*[1], or ? CHORALE. Cf. also *carol.*] To sing in chorus.

1825 HONE *Every Day Bk.* I. 1407 They choralled in tender tones 'Great God!'

Choralist (kō·rălist). [f. CHORAL *a.*[1] + -IST.] One who sings in a chorus.

1841 H. F. CHORLEY *Music & Manners* (1844) III. 289 Bodies of trained choralists. 1871 *Athenæum* 2 Dec. 727 It is a great day for the choralists when 'Israel' is given.

Chorally (kō·răli), *adv.* [f. CHORAL *a.* + -LY[2].] In a choral manner.

1782 MASON *Coll. Anthems* XXXII, A modern composer .. if he chose to set *the same* words chorally. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. i. (L.) Marseillese sing their wild 'To Arms' in chorus; which now all men .. sing chorally. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 757/1 The service is celebrated chorally.

Choranto, obs. form of CORANTO.

Chord (kɔ̄d), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **chorde.** [A 16th c. refashioning of CORD, *corde*, *sb.*[1], after L. *chorda*, Gr. χορδή; now restricted to a few special senses. This form is alone found for sense 2 b, and is now always used in senses 2, 4; for the physiological senses (3) usage varies.

Johnson says, When it signifies a rope or string in general, it is written *cord*: when its primitive signification is preserved, the *h* is retained.]

† **1.** A string or small rope. Now written CORD.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* V. 48 [They] tie a great chord about their necks. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 523 A cord that passed over the pullies. One of the assistants..pulling at the chord. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* VI. 25 A chord or fine wire with a weight attached.

2. *spec.* A string of a musical instrument, such as a harp. (Now only *poetic*; ordinarily *string*.)

1340–1830 [see CORD]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 561 The sound..Was heard, of Harp and Organ, and who moovd Thir stops and chords was seen. 1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* V. (1763) 66 The Chords of the Lyre were augmented gradually from four to forty. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* Introd. 92 He swept the sounding chords along. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* XVII, Love took up the harp of Life, and smote on all the chords with might.

fig. 1756 GRAY *Progr. Poesy, note*, Mr. Mason .. has touched the true chords..in some of his Choruses. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 115 Only once or twice [the best poets] have struck the high chord.

b. *fig.* Of the emotions, feelings, etc.: the mind being viewed as a musical instrument of which these are the strings.

1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 4 Some chord in unison with what we hear Is touch'd within us. 1830 SCOTT *Monast.* Introd. Ep., I had touched somewhat rudely upon a chord which seldom ceased to vibrate. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. iii. 414 If struck alike the coarsest chords of hope and fear, and the finest chords of compassion.

3. *Phys.* Applied to structures in an animal body resembling strings.

† **a.** A tendon; = CORD *sb.* 2 a. *Obs.*

1541–1601 [see CORD.] 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* I. i. 2 A chorde groweth oute of a muscle, and is compounded of synnowie matter, and of pellicles. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 44 The endes of Muscles are in tendons, or as we commonly say, chordes.

b. Applied to various structures; esp. the *vocal chords, spermatic chord, spinal chord*, and *umbilical chord* (see VOCAL, etc.). The last-named is now commonly *cord*, the second and third often so.

1783 P. POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 472 The spermatic chord. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 53 The spermatic chord was thickened. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 352 The vessels of the umbilical chord. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 74 Shell bivalve, adhering to marine bodies .. by means of a tendinous chord. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* VII. (1869) 203 According as the vocal chords are relaxed or tightened. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 25 Chords or tracts of cells. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 51 To protect the spinal chord.

4. *Math.* The straight line joining the extremities of an arc.

[1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., If the line goe crosse the circle, and passe beside the centre, then is it called a corde, or a stryngline.] 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* III. Introd. 81 The knowledge of chordes and arkes. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* II. (ed. 7) 302 A Chord is a right line drawne from one end of the Arch to the other end thereof. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 509 Instead of the Chords the Arcs themselves .. may be taken. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. XX. 146 The old wall, which was the chord of the arc. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 155 The altar was placed .. on the chord of the apse. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 25. 185.

Chord (kɔ̄d), *sb.*[2] Forms: 6 **corde,** 6–8 **cord,** 7 **chorde,** 8– **chord.** [Orig. *cord*, aphetic form of ACCORD *sb.*, q.v.; the 17th c. spelling *chord* arose from confusion with prec.: cf. the following.

1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Chord is also used in musick, for the note, or string to be touched or sounded: in which sense, it is applicable to all the intervals of musick.]

† **1.** = ACCORD *sb.* 4; Agreement of musical sounds; *pl.* sounds in agreement, harmonies, strains. *Obs.*

? *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 1077 With dulcet pipes of many cordes. 1592 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* II. 10 The Syrens ..sound out most heauenly melodie in such pleasing cords. 1636 HEALEY *Theophrast.* XIX. 70 When he heareth any Fidlers, he cannot hold but keepe time, and with a kind of mimicall gesticulation .. imitate their chordes.

† **2.** *Mus.* A combination of two 'according' or harmonious notes sounded together, a CONCORD.

b. *pl.* The notes added to a bass to make up a harmony or 'chord' in the mod. sense (see 3). *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* II. 71 *Phi.* What is a Concord? *Ma.* It is a mixt sound .. entring with delight in the eare, and is eyther perfect or vnperfect..a vnison, a fift, an eight ..be perfect cordes [1608 chordes.] 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. VI. 23 Perfect Cords are these, a Fifth, an Eighth, with their Compounds..Imperfect Cords are these, a Third, a Sixth, with their Compounds. 1732 PEPUSCH *Treat. Harmony* i, The Unison, the Fifth, the Fourth, and the octave of the key .. require the Common Cords, that is to say, their 3d, 5th, and 8th for their Harmony or Accompaniments..The Third, and the Sixth..require the Uncommon Cords for their Harmony, that is to say, their 3d, 6th and 8th. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Chord is sometimes ..used for accord. Thus we say the common chords to such a bass note, meaning its third, fifth, and octave.

3. *Mus.* A combination, concordant or discordant, of three or more simultaneous notes according to the rules of harmony; rarely of two notes only.

Common chord (also *perfect chord*): the combination of any note with its third (major or minor), perfect fifth, and octave. *Chord* is often used alone for *common chord*, e.g. 'the chord of C'.

1752 tr. *Rameau's Treat. Mus.* iii, A chord is the disposition of several Sounds heard together .. the perfect [chord] .. is composed of one note placed in the Bass, and of its Third, Fifth, and Octave. 1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* II. ii. 111 Many of the bases..begin with the chord of C inverted. 1864 BROWNING *Abt Vogler* xii, Give me the keys. I feel for the common chord again. 1868 SIR F. OUSELEY *Harmony* 10 A chord is the simultaneous sounding of several different notes, selected according to fixed principles and rules. *c* 1870 A. PROCTER *Leg. & Lyrics, Lost Chord*, I have sought, but I seek it vainly, That one lost chord divine. 1875 BLASERNA *Theory of Sound* VI. (1883) 102 The above chord is the most consonant that exists in music, and it is therefore called the perfect chord.

b. To *break* or *spread a chord*: to play the notes in succession instead of simultaneously.

1879 F. TAYLOR in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 87/1 *Arpeggio*..in pianoforte music, the breaking or spreading of a chord, upwards or downwards. *Ibid.* 88/1 In this case the order of breaking the chord..is left to the taste of the performer.

4. *transf.* A harmonious combination of colours.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. iii. 52 The sacred chord of colour (blue, purple, and scarlet, with white and gold) as appointed in the Tabernacle. *Ibid.* V. IX. XI. 322 The peculiar innovation of Turner was the perfection of the colour chord by means of scarlet. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* VII. 59 The larger scale of colour of the painter consists not of simple tones, but of what may be called chords of colour.

Chord, *v.*[1] *rare.* [f. prec. sb.: perh. a survival of CORD *v.*[1] short for accord.] *intr.* To accord musically; to form a chord (with); to harmonize.

1866 MRS. STOWE *Little Foxes* 3 Who should set a whole orchestra of instruments upon playing together, without the least provision or forethought as to their chording. *Mod. colloq.* It does not chord well with the other.

Chord, *v.*[2]: see CORD *v.*[2]

Chordal (kɔ̄·ădăl), *a.* [f. CHORD *sb.* + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, the strings of a musical instrument.

1619 J. BOYS *On Bk. Comm. Prayer* (Ps. XCVIII. Even. Service) All kind of musicke: Vocall, *Sing to the Lord*, Chordall, *Praise him vpon the harpe*, etc. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. VI. 239 The organs of the human voice are partly flutal, and partly chordal.

2. *Phys.* Relating to the *chorda tympani*, a branch of the facial nerve.

1872 THUDICHUM *Chem. Phys. & Chordal* saliva. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 52 Chordal saliva is secreted by the submaxillary glands on irritation of a nerve .. termed 'Chorda tympani'. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Anat.* 426 The investment .. is chordal sheath.

3. *Mus.* Relating to, or consisting of, chords.

b. *transf.* in *Painting* (see CHORD *sb.*[2] 4).

1848 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. I. VI. 50 It is only harmonious and chordal variety .. which is rightly agreeable. 1881 PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 157 The chordal combinations were .. classified according to recognized degrees of consonance and dissonance. 1884 *Noncon. & Indep.* 27 Mar. 310/2 Putting in a light chordal accompaniment.

Chorded (kɔ̄·ădĕd), *a.* [f. CHORD *sb.* + -ED[2].]

1. Having chords or strings.

1687 DRYDEN *Song St. Cecilia's Day* II, When Jubal struck the corded Shell. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 197 The chorded lyre. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 542 Hermes strung the chorded lute.

2. Combined in chords, in harmony; of sounds, and *transf.* of colours. *rare.*

1850 BROWNING *Christm. Eve, etc.* 177 A moon-rainbow.. With its seven proper colours chorded. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* II. 124 Songs with chorded voices hymning.

Chordee (kɔ̄·ădī). *Path.* Also 8 **cordee.** [ad. F. *cordée* in *chaudepisse cordée*.] A painful inflammatory downward curving of the penis.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 217 Cordees, Buboes. 1713 W. COCKBURN *Gonorrhœa* (1728) 117 This..agreeing.. with chordé in French and corded in English, the impropriety..is very great when we say that any one has *a Chordée*. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 381 Where a chordee and ardor urinæ take place. 1879 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* II. 54.

† **Chore, chor** (kō·ı), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* (corruptly in 5 **corde.**) [ad. L. *chor-us* (see CHORUS), at different times, and app. independently, viz. in OE., ME. (in Wyclif and Caxton), and prob. again in 16th c.]

1. The choir or chancel of a church; = CHOIR 3.

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1083 Þa Frencisce men bræcen þone chor. *a* 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 326/37 *Chorus*, chor. ? *a* 1200 *Ibid.* 546/43. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 158/4 The quere or chore of the lady chapel. 1638 BRATHWAIT *Barnabee's Jrnl.* IV, From Campe, chore, cottage, carpet.

2. A dance, or company of dancers [L. *chorus*].

1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* XI. 34 With tymbrys and choris [*cum tympanis et choris*]. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 58/3 Alle the wymen folowed her with tympanes and cordes [*Exod.* XV. 20]. *Ibid.* 66/2 The wymen camen out .. syngyng wyth choris and tympanes. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 28, I would Essex Ladies would lead the Chore.

3. A band, company, 'crew'; = CHOIR 6.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 108 Not for Momus or his insensate chore. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods* (ed. Bell) 197, I number these as being of the chore of contumely. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrystal* (1767) III. 172 An affair that has given our chore the deepest wound we have ever received.

4. A choir of singers; = CHOIR 2, 4.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 95 The whole Chore of Heaven..rejoycing at the conversion of a sinner. 1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* XXXIV. 38 Their Vestments, Organs, Chore, mode of Singing.

Chore (tʃō·ı), *sb.*[2] *dial.* and *U. S.* [Phonetic variant of *char*, CHARE *sb.*[1]]

1. 'A small piece of domestic work, a little job, a char' (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*); see CHARE *sb.*[1] 5.

1820 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* XXI. 264 These I must call Americanisms .. Chores .. little, odd, detached, or miscellaneous pieces of business. 1838 EMERSON *Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 214 Let us live in corners, and do chores. 1841–4 — *Ess. Art* I. 152 They despatch the day's weary chores.

1865 Mrs. Whitney *Gayworthys* 120 After sundown, when the chores were through. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* Mar. 704 To procure and cut up bait and do other like chores.

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* Gloss., *Chuer*, a chare, a Jobb of work. 1881 *I. of Wight Gloss.*, Chur. 1882 *W. Worcestersh. Gloss.*, 'When thee'st done up all the chores, thee canst go out of thee's a mind.' 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, Choor. 1886 Barnes *Dorset Gloss.*, Choor. 1888 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Chore*, a job; a piece of business, or work. Hence *chore-woman*, *chore-work*.

2. *Comb.* as *chore-girl*, *-man*, *-woman*, *-work*.

18.. Whittier *Poems*, *Telling the Bees* x, Went drearily singing the chore-girl small, Draping each hive with a shred of black. 1874 Mrs. Whitney *We Girls* vi. 134 William, the chore-man, had killed them on Saturday.

Hence **Chore** *v. intr.*, to do 'chores'.

1874 Mrs. Whitney *We Girls* vi. 127 The man .. who 'chored' for us. 1885 W. M. Thayer *Gen. Grant* v. (1887) 63 Farming, choring .. was preferable to tanning leather.

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* l. 208 Tha wut net break the Cantlebone..wi' chuering. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Choor*, *char*, to do household work in the absence of a domestic servant. 1888 Elworthy *W. Somerset Gloss.*, *Chore*, *chory*. Hence *chorer*, *choring*.

Chore, obs. f. Choree, Core.

‖ **Chorea** (kŏrī·ă). *Path.* [Short for L. *chorea Sancti Viti*, St. Vitus's dance; L. *chorēa*, a. Gr. χορεία dance, f. χορός: see Chorus.]

St. Vitus's dance, a name given to the dancing madness (*choreomania*) which spread in the 15th c. from Germany throughout Europe; an epidemic (probably hysterical) characterized by contortions, convulsions, and dancing. In 17th c. extended to the disease at present known by that name; a convulsive disorder, usually occurring in early life, and characterized by irregular involuntary contractions of the muscles, *esp.* of the face and arms; also affecting horses.

1686 Sydenham *Sched. monit.* Wks. (1695) 661 In quadam Convulsionis specie quæ Chorea Sancti Viti vulgo appellatur. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.*, *Chorea Sancti Viti*, is a sort of Madness..wherein the Person affected..ran hither and thither dancing to the last gasp, if they were not forcibly hindred. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 125 Mr. Alexander..relates three interesting cases of chorea. 1831 Youatt *Horse* vii. (1847) 154 *Chorea*, this is a convulsive twitching of some muscle or set of muscles. 1846 G. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 325 A girl aged 13 years, suffering from chorea.

Hence **Chore·al, Chorea·tic, Chore·ic** (incorrectly *choreaic*, *chorœic*) adjs., pertaining to or symptomatic of chorea, affected with chorea. **Chore·iform** (incorrectly *choreaform*) *a.*, resembling the symptoms of chorea.

1861 T. Graham *Pract. Med.* 598 The choreal have the first active symptoms of cerebral disease. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 125 Deglutition .. attended with choreatic gesticulations. 1875 H. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 340 Diminishing temporarily the choreic movements. 1878 *Rep. Smithsonian Inst.* 417 Choreaic twitchings of the left hand. 1882 *Ribot's Dis. Memory* II. 82 A young woman, aged twenty-six, hysterical and choreic. 1877 Roberts *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 231 Choreiform movements.

Choree (kŏrī·). *Pros.* Also 6 **chore.** [Corresp. to mod.F. *chorée*, ad. L. *chorēus*, a. Gr. χορεῖος *a.*, pertaining to a dance, *sb.* a choree or trochee.] The metrical foot more commonly called Trochee, consisting of a long syllable followed by a short one. Hence **Chore·ic** *a.*, characterized by chorees.

1586 W. Webbe *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 81 Thys verse consisteth of..one Chore, one spondæ, one dactyl, and two Choreis. 1883 Jebb *Œdipus Tyran.* Introd. 72 The metrical basis of the rhythm is the choree, or trochee. *Ibid.* The essential difference between choreic and logaoedic rhythm is that of ictus.

Choregy (kŏrī·dʒi, kŏ·rĕdʒi). *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. χορηγία office of a χορηγός; see Choragus. Cf. F. *chorégie*.] The function of a choragus in ancient Athens.

1847 Grote *Greece* III. II. xi. 163 The Liturgies of the state, as they were called—unpaid functions such as the trierarchy, choregy, gymnasiarchy, etc. 1869 A. W. Ward tr. *Curtius' Greece* II. 538 The provision of choirs (choregy).

Choreic: see Chorea and Choree.

Choreograph (kŏ·rĭŏgrɑf). [f. (after Choreography) Gr. χορεία + -γραφος writer. In mod.F. *chorégraphe*.] A designer or arranger of a ballet. So **Choreo·grapher.**

1876 Symonds *Grk. Poets* Ser. II. iv. 124 The whole resembles a theatrical *tableau vivant* which an enlightened choreograph .. might design to represent the Garden of Eden. 1886 B. Roosevelt *Copper Q.* II. viii. 140, I am the protector of the New York Terpsichorean Academy. I am father, mother, brother, even choreographer if need be.

Choreographic (kŏ·rĭ,ŏgræ·fik), *a.* Also (very frequently) **choregraphic.** [f. Choreograph-y + -ic. In mod.F. *chorégraphique*.] Pertaining to the art of dancing, *esp.* ballet-dancing.

1784 . Lumley *Remin. Opera* v, The indolent patrons of choreographic art. 1847 *Illust. Lond. News* 24 July 58/2 The admirable choregraphic productions at this theatre. 1866 Howells *Venet. Life* v. 73 The ballet at the Marionette is a triumph of choreographic art. 1868 *Mask* Apr. 82 The stars of the choregraphic firmament, Taglioni, Cerito, etc. 1878 Grove's *Dict. Mus.* I. 28/2 Some of the most charming melodies choreagraphic music has to show.

Choreography (kŏrĭ,ŏ·grăfi). Also **chore·graphy, choriography.** [mod. f. Gr. χορεία dancing + -γραφια writing. Cf. mod. F. *chorégraphie*, in both senses.] **a.** The written notation of dancing. ? *Obs.* **b.** The art of dancing.

a 1789 Burney *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) II. i. 50 In Choregraphy an art invented about two hundred years ago to delineate the figures and steps of dances. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 295 Why not .. elevate choriography to the rank of one of the fine arts?..since all eyes are amenable to the charm of exquisite dancing. 1847 Craig, *Choregraphy*, the art of representing dancing by signs, as singing is by notes.

Chorepiscopal (kō·rĭpi·skŏpăl), *a.* [f. late L. *chōrepiscopus* + -al; see next.] Belonging to a *chorepiscopus* or country bishop of the early church.

1839 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* viii. (1847) 83 The abbots.. are sometimes styled Bishops; and it is not improbable that they exercised chorepiscopal authority. 1879 Maclear *Celts* iv. 61 As abbot of a famous monastery he wielded chorepiscopal rights in his society.

† Chorepiscope. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. late L. *chōrepiscopus*, a. Gr. χωρεπίσκοπος country bishop, suffragan bishop, f. χώρα or χῶρος country + ἐπίσκοπος Bishop. The Latin form is now commonly used.] A country or suffragan bishop of the early church appointed to superintend churches at a distance from the city where the bishop of the diocese resided.

1660 J. Lloyd *Prim. Episc.* 56 The Churches never suffered a Presbyter, or Chorepiscope, to ordaine.

a 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VII. viii. § 4 The old Chorepiscopi. 1839 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xi. (1847) 117 Where he had lived before as chorepiscopus. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. ii. 64 At a time when there were no fixed bishoprics in Wales..there were chorepiscopi in the neighbourhood. 1844 tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* I. 30 *Chorepiscopi*, i. e. country bishops. This order held the middle rank between bishops and presbyters.

Chori- (kō·ri), before a vowel **choris-** (kō·ris), a. Gr. χώρι, χωρίς asunder, apart: used in botanical terms, as **Choripetalous** (-pe·tăləs), *a.*, having separate petals = Polypetalous; **Chorisanth·erous** (-æ·nθĕrəs) *a.*, having separate anthers; **Chorisepalous** (-se·păləs) *a.*, having separate sepals = Polysepalous.

1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 5. 244 Choripetalous is .. the most fitting name for a corolla the petals of which are separate.

Chorial (kō·rĭăl), *a. Anat.* [f. Chori-on + -al.] Of or pertaining to the chorion.

1861 Bumstead *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 782 Through the chorial covering.

Choriamb (kō·rĭæmb, kŏr-). *Pros.* [ad. L. *choriambus*, a. Gr. χοριαμβος, f. χορ-εῖος Choree + ἴαμβος Iamb. Cf. F. *choriambe*. Also used in the Latin form.] A metrical foot composed of a choree followed by an iamb, and thus consisting of four syllables, the first and last long, the two others short.

1844 Beck & Felton tr. *Munk's Metres* 129 The choriamb consists of six times, of which three are in the arsis, and three in the thesis. 1850 Hannay *Singleton Fontenoy* I. i. (L.), If you had asked him what 'religio' was, he would have replied at once that it was a choriambus.

Choriambic (kō·rĭæ·mbik, kŏr-), *a. Pros.* [ad. L. *choriambic-us*, a. Gr. χοριαμβικός, f. χοριαμβος; see prec. Cf. F. *choriambique*.] Consisting of or containing choriambs. **b.** as *sb.* (*a.*) A choriambic verse: (*b.*) a choriamb.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.*, *Coriambickes*, verses made by satyrists. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Choriambique*, a foot in Meeter..as *Flebilibus*. 1749 *Numbers in Poet. Comp.* 63 The tetrasyllable Foot called Choriambic is beautiful and very frequent in our best Poets. *e.g.* Daughter of God and Man, accomplish'd Eve. *Milton.* 1866 Felton *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. v. 371 In choriambic and dactylic measure.

Choric (kŏ·rik, kō·rik), *a.* [ad. L. *choric-us*, a. Gr. χορικός, f. χορός; see Chorus. Cf. F. *chorique*.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* Of or pertaining to a chorus (in Greek tragedy, etc.); in the style of a chorus.

1830 tr. *Aristophanes' Wasps* 155 Courageous .. in the Choric dance, and brave in fight! 1846 Grote *Greece* I. I. xvi. 521 The rhythm of his choric songs. 1867 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 168 The debateable question of choric metre.

2. Pertaining to a chorus or choir; choral. *rare.*

1882 *Trans. Victoria Inst.* 312 Perfected beings combining in choric adoration.

Hence **Chorics** *sb. pl.* (*nonce-wd.* after *heroics*, *elegiacs*, etc.), the verses of a (Greek) chorus.

1819 Lamb *Lett.* 7 June 107 The Chorics (how do you like the word?) of Samson Agonistes.

Chorical, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = prec. (sense 1.)

1699 Bentley *Phal.* 202 In Tetrametres and other Chorical Measures, fit for Dances and Songs.

‖ **Chorion** (kō·rĭŏn). [a. Gr. χόριον outer membrane of fœtus.]

1. *Anat.* The outermost membrane enveloping the fœtus before birth.

1545 Raynold *Byrth Man.* (1564) xxxiii. 32 The bastyng that is betweene the Matrix and Chorion. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. vi, In regard the cub comes forth involved in the Chorion, a thick and tough membrane. 1754–64 Smellie *Midwif.* I. 114 The External coat of the Ovum is the membrane Chorion. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 116/1 The chorion of the ova [of the Reptilia] is generally thin or coriaceous, seldom calcified or hard. 1864 F. Hall in Wilson's tr. *Vishṇu-purâṇa* I. 40 Meru was its amnion, and the other mountains were its chorion.

2. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1816 Keith *Phys. Bot.* IV. viii. § 2 The Chorion, so named by Malpighi, is the soft and pulpy substance of the primitive nucleus of the seed.

3. *Anat.* The *cutis vera* or true skin; = Corium.

1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 333 They..terminate in the chorion of the skin. 1845 Todd & Bowman *Phys. Anat.* I. 434 The chorion, or cutis, is tough.

† 4. = Choroid tunic. *Obs.*

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 73 The thin membrane Chorion, the first that covereth the Optique sinew.

Choripetalous, -sepalous, etc.: see Chori-.

Chorisis (kō·risis). *Bot.* [a. Gr. χώρισις separation, f. χωρίζειν to separate.] 'The splitting of an organ into parts, each of which is as perfect as its original, as the stamens of Hypericum.'

1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 332, I propose *chorisis* (χωρισις) to define what I have called deduplication and the adjective *choristate*, to signify unlined. 1842 Gray *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 3 (1880) 202 Deduplication or Chorisis. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* II. v. 528 Such a replacement of one stamen by two or more is termed by .. Eichler and others Collateral Chorisis.

Chorism (kō·rizm). *Bot.* [ad. Gr. χωρισμός separation, f. χωρίζειν to separate.] = Chorisis.

1889 *Athenæum* 16 Mar. 350/2 [Rev. Prof. Henslow] explained the different ways by which pedicels of umbels are formed in each class respectively. The 'chorism' and union of chords were illustrated and the effects produced.

Chorist (kŏ·rist, kō·rist). Also 6 **choriste.** [a. F. *choriste*, ad. med.L. *chorista* singer in a choir, f. *chorus* Choir; or f. Chor-us + -ist.]

† 1. A member of a choir. *Obs.*

1538 Leland *Itin.* I. 15 A Collegiate Paroche Chirch of a 3 Prestes, 2 Clerkes, and 4 Choristes. 1611 Cotgr., *Choriste*, a Chorist; a singing man in a Queere. 1669 Woodhead *St. Teresa* II. xi. 94 Two Nuns; one a Chorist; the other a Lay-sister. 1744 Lewis *Life Pecocke* 7 A Master, four fellows..Clerks, conducts, chorists, etc. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 354.

† b. *transf.* A feathered chorister. *Obs.*

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 325 Now woodland chorists sing.

2. *Gr. Antiq.* A member of the chorus in the ancient Greek drama.

1762 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* § 6 (1763) 135 The Poet's Character became quite distinct from that of Chorist, Actor, or Dancer. 1853 Grote *Greece* XI. II. lxxxiii. 38 He [Dionysius]..sent reciters and chorists, skilful as well as highly trained, to exhibit his own poetical compositions.

3. a. One who sings in a chorus. **b.** One who joins in the chorus of a song (*nonce-use*).

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 425 The emotions actuating the chorists in a good drinking-song. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1956. 558/3 The orchestra and the chorists.

Chori·state, *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. χωριστ-ός separated + -ate by assoc. with *laminate* and the like.] Formed by chorisis or deduplication.

1835 Lindley [see Chorisis]. 1848 — *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) 338 Such choristate, unlined or multiplied stamens.

Chorister (kŏ·rĭstəɹ). Forms: 4 **queristre,** querestere, 4–7 **querester,** 5 **querestur,** 6 **queryster, querrister, quirrester, queristere, coruster,** 6–8 **querister, quirister** (also *arch.* in 9), 7 **querrester, quirester, quirrister, quorister,** 7–9 **choirister,** 7– **chorister.** [ME. *querestre, -istre*, prob. ad. Anglo-Fr. *cueristre* var. of *cueriste*, ad. med.L. *chorista* after *cuer, quer* Choir: see Chorist. The older pronunciation (kwi·rĭstəɹ) came down to the present century, and may still be heard.]

1. A member of a choir of singers. **a.** of a church choir; now *spec.* a choir-boy.

c 1360 *Song Deo Gratias* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 124 Alle þe queristres in þat qwer. On þat word [Deo gracias]. fast gon þei cri. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 511 With inne þe quere .. He herde queresters full mery syng. 1563 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 42 § 1 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 12 Chapleines, Clerkes, Corusters. 1595 Spenser *Epithal.* xii, The Choristers the ioyous antheme sing. 1602 Segar *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* III. xlviii. 184 The Quoristers and instruments of Musicke made melody. 1611 Cotgr., *Enfant de cœur*, a Quirester, or singing boy. *a* 1672 Wood *Life* (1848) 133 *note*, Sung by two thousand quoristers. 1765 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* (1802) VIII. vi. 316 Like a quirister. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 11, 13 priests, and four choristers. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* 20 A melody..sung by the pure voice of a boyish chorister.

b. of an angelic choir.

1584 Constable *Poems* (1859) 61 The angel-quiristers of th' heavenly skyes. 1614 T. Adams *Devil's Banquet* 231 Angels and Cherubins, the coelestiall Choristers. 1858–62 Beveridge *Hist. India* II. IV. ii. 19 Heavenly quiristers, nymphs and demons. 1870 Rossetti *Blessed Damozel* iii, Her seemed she scarce had been a day One of God's Choristers.

c. one of a flock of singing birds.

1596 Lodge *Marg. Amer.* 115 All you winged queristers of woode. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* Pref. 4 The birds of the Air, those pretty Winged Choristers. 1814 Cary *Dante* (Chandos) 195 The feather'd quiristers.

† 2. A singer. (often *depreciative.*) *Obs.*

1589 *Marprel. Epit.* (1843) 30 Among your roring quiristers. 1602 Cornwallyes *Ess.* II. xlvi. (1631) 293, I am not mooued against Nero for anything more (excepting his Quiristers occupation). 1640 Gent *Knave in Gr.* I. i. B iiij, To say truth, I am no good Querister.

† 3. *Gr. Antiq.* A member of the chorus. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 456 Placed last in the dance by him who was the master chorister.

† **4.** (?) One of a band. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* VII. xli, Þe secounde Edward..loved strongliche oon of his queresters [*v. r.* qwysteres, whistrers; L. *unum aliquem familiarem*]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst., Iuditium* (1836) 310 *Primus Dæmon.* Now thou art myn owne querestur, I wote where thou wonnes. 1550 BALE *Image Ch.* I vij, Mahometes doctoures and the popes queristers, yea still they are aloft in their beastly beggerye.

5. *Comb.* as *chorister-bishop, -boy.*

1649 J. GREGORIE *Learned Tracts* 113 The Episcopus Choristarum was a Chorister Bishop chosen by his fellow Children upon S. Nicholas daie. *Ibid.* 117 In Case the Chorister Bishop died within the Moneth, his Exsequies were solemnized with an answerable glorious Pomp and Sadness. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* II. xxiii. 289 A hymn ..sung on the stage by the chorister boys! 1876 DARWIN *Autobiog.* in *Life & Lett.* I, At Cambridge .. I sometimes hired the chorister boys to sing in my rooms.

Hence **Choristership,** the office of a chorister; **Choristry,** the performance of choristers (*rare*).

1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 42 § 1 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 13 Chaplenshippes, Clerkeshippes, Corustershippes. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* II. i. (1864) 156 Frank had leave to try for the vacant choristership. 1851 DOBELL *Poems, Harps of Heaven,* Rolling a sea of choristry.

Choristic (kŏrĭ·stĭk), *a. rare.* [f. med.L. *chorista* or CHORISTER + -IC.] Pertaining to a choir; choric; choral. 1846 WORCESTER cites CRABB.

† **Choristical,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to choristers or to a choir.

1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 590 Ministers, Cathedrals, and a number more of such Choristical Churchgeer, and the stipends thereto pertaining.

Choristophyllous (kŏrĭstŏfĭ·lŏs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *χωριστός* separate + *φύλλον* leaf + -OUS.] 'Having separate leaves' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Chorization (kōəraizē·ʃən). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *χωρίζ-ειν* (see CHORISIS) + -ATION.] = CHORISIS.

1849 J. H. BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* 184 Produced..only a process of dilamination, or chorization. 1875 *ibid.* (ed. 5) 371 Parts of the flower are often increased by a process of deduplication, unlining, dilamination, or chorization, i. e. the separation of a lamina from organs already formed.

‖ **Chorizontes** (kōəraizŏ·ntīz), *sb. pl.* [a. Gr. *χωρίζοντες* pl. of pr. pple. of *χωρίζειν* to separate.] In ancient Greek, 'A name given to those grammarians who ascribed the Iliad and Odyssey to different authors' (Liddell and Scott). So (in this or analogous senses) the sing. **Chorizont**; also, **Chorizontal, Chorizontic** *adjs.*; **Chorizontist.**

1887 *Athenæum* 12 Feb. 218/3 We .. knew that he [Prof. Jebb] was a 'chorizont'. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* i. (1870) 13 The chorizontes, so called because they separate the authorship of the Iliad from that of the Odyssey. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Apr. 563/1 Any 'chorizontal' attempts are condemned to failure..the one thing approaching to sanity in the insane Shakspeare-Bacon craze is that it..recognizes this. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVI. 239 A 'chorizontic' or separatist position is adopted. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 401 Too much of a Chorizontist to suit his own view.

Chork, *v.* (now *Sc.*) [A variant of CHARK, with mimetic adaptation: cf. CHIRK.] To make the noise which the feet do when the shoes are full of water. (Formerly = CHARK.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 76 Cherkyn' or chorkyn' or fracchyn' as newe cartys or plowys, *strideo.* 1721 RAMSAY *To W. Starrat* 29 Aft have I wid through glens with chorking feet. *Mod. Sc.* My feet are chorking with water.

[Chorl, mistake (in some dicts.) for CHOIL.]

Chorl, -ish, -ysshe, obs. ff. of CHURL, -ISH.

Chorograph (kō·rŏgrɑf). [f. Gr. *χώρα* or *χῶρος* place, spot + *-γραφ-os*: see next.] An instrument invented by Prof. Wallace, of Edinburgh, to determine the position of a station, having given the angles made by it to three points in the same plane whose positions are known; the problem which is more quickly and roughly solved by the *Station-pointer.*

1839 W. WALLACE *Geom. Theorems,* 134, 153.

Chorographer (korǫ·grăfəɹ). Also 7 (in Burton) coro-. [f. Gr. *χωρογράφ-os* describing countries (f. *χώρα* or *χῶρος* country, district + *-γραφος*, f. *γράφειν* to write) + -ER 1; cf. *geographer, astronomer.*] One that describes, or delineates, a particular country or district.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* Pref., Christopher Saxton and John Norden most skilfull chorographers. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. 45 Cyprian Echonius, a Spanish corographer. *a* 1635 CORBET *Iter Bor.* 82 To Camdens eye, Englands chorographer. 1742 FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* III. i, The others should..be termed topographers or Chorographers .. it being the business of the latter chiefly to describe countries and cities. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* 35 The Chorographer of East Kent, Dr. Christopher Packe. 1816 *Monthly Rev.* LXXX. 50 The bridges in our roads also are commonly so narrow, etc. Wherever such public nuisances exist, the chorographer should denounce them.

Chorographic (kōərogræ·fik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *χωρογραφικ-ός*, f. *χωρογράφος*; see prec. In F. *chorographique.*] Pertaining or relating to the description or delineation of a country or district.

1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* ii. 4 An old Chorographick table. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxix. 404 The notion that the Romans had no chorographic maps.

Chorographical (kōərogræ·fikăl), *a.* Also 7 (in Burton) coro-. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.* (*title*) The first parte. An historicall and chorographicall discription of Middlesex. 1612 *Drayton's Poly-olb.* A iij, The Author .. a Chorographicall poet. 1751 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 1. 322 We drew a chorographical map of the country. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1859) II. 218 The 'Poly-olbion' is a chorographical description of England and Wales.

Chorographically (kōərogræ·fikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a chorographical manner; according to, or in relation to, chorography.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. XXXV. L j b, Chorographically to make a carde, whereby you may redily know the true distance and situation of places. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 459 Let us survey it Chorographically. 1883 C. P. SMITH in *Nature* XXVII. 315 This is interesting both chronologically and chorographically.

Chorography 1 (korǫ·grăfi). [a. F. *chorographie,* or ad. L. *chōrographia,* a. Gr. *χωρογραφία,* f. *χώρα* or *χῶρος* + *-γραφια* writing. A term, with its family of words, greatly in vogue in 17th c., but now little used, its ancient sphere being covered by *geography* and *topography* jointly.]

1. The art or practice of describing, or of delineating on a map or chart, particular regions, or districts; as distinguished from *geography,* taken as dealing with the earth in general, and (less distinctly) from *topography,* which deals with particular places, as towns, etc.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 7 Chorographie shewith the partes of th' earth diuided in themselues. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 17 Chorographie seemeth to be an underling, and a twig, of Geographie. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 299 Except there be any thing of Chorography in the Map of Oxfordshire prefixt to this Essay. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxix. 402 The curious specimen of ancient chorography called the Peutinger Table.

2. *concr.* A description or delineation of a particular region or district.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 157, I having undertaken the chorography of this shyre. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici, Eusebius* 19 The first [Book] containing a Chorography of Judæa. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* 626 A pictorial chorography and ethnography.

3. *transf.* The natural configuration and features of a region (which form the subject matter of its chorography in sense 2). (Cf. *geography.*)

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. i. i. 12 Let a Traueller obserue .. the fruitfulnesse of each Countrey..the healthfulnesse of the Aire, the Chorography, etc. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 8, I have..seene severall Countries, beheld the nature of their climes, the Chorography of their provinces, etc. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 343 Renders its chorography singularly conspicuous.

Chorography 2 (korǫ·grăfi). ? *Obs.* [f. Gr. *χορο-s* dance + *-γραφια* writing: cf. CHOREOGRAPHY.] The art of dance notation.

1710 J. ESSEX (*title*) Treatis of Chorography, or the art of dancing Country Dances after a new Character. Translated from the French of Monsieur Feuillet. 1806 *Ann. Rev.* IV. 720 Chorography, or the art of writing dances in specific characters. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* s.v. *Dance, Chorography,* or *orchesography,* the art of dancing notation.

Choroid (kō·roid), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* Also 7-8 -oide. [ad. Gr. *χοροειδής,* corrupt reading for *χοριοειδής* (χ. *χιτών* 'the choroid coat of the eye' Galen), f. *χόριον* (see CHORION) + *εἶδος* resemblance.] Applied to certain structures resembling the chorion in form and vascularity; and to structures connected with these.

1. *Choroid coat* (or *tunic*): a vascular membrane lining the eye-ball, between the sclerotic coat and the retina, continuous in front with the iris, and containing numerous dark pigment cells. *Choroid gland*: a gland-like plexus of blood-vessels of crescentic or annular form, imbedded in the choroid coat of the eye in osseous fishes. *Choroid membrane* = *choroid coat*; see also 2. *Choroid muscle*: the ciliary muscle of the eye.

1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 44 The choroid Coat on the Outside of the Retina. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 12 The ..function of the choroid membrane. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 91 There was .. a dispute .. whether the choroid coat of the eye or the retina was the immediate cause of vision. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 553/2 The so-called choroid gland in the eyes of Fishes. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 701 A vascular organ .. called the 'choroid gland' by the older anatomists..of a crescentic form, and always of a deep red colour. 1881 TYLOR *Anthrop.* 70 The black pigment lining the choroid coat at the back of the eye.

2. *Choroid membrane*: a name for the *pia mater* (Chambers *Cycl.*), and for the *velum interpositum* of the brain (Mayne *Exp. Lex.*); app. *obs.* in both senses; see also 1. *Choroid plexus*: a plexus of blood-vessels connected by a thin membrane derived from the *pia mater,* in each lateral ventricle of the brain, forming a cord-like border on each side of the *velum interpositum*; also applied to similar structures in the third and fourth ventricles. *Choroid artery, posterior ch. a.*: two arteries arising respectively from the internal carotid and the posterior cerebral arteries on each side, and contributing to form the choroid plexus. *Choroid vein*: a vein connected with the choroid plexus.

[1696 PHILLIPS, *Choroides,* the folding of the Carotid Artery in the Brain. 1731 BAILEY, *Choroides Plexus.* 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Choroides* is particularly used for the inner membrane which immediately invests the brain.] 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 493/1 After having given off the choroid artery, the internal carotid divides. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade Mec.* 377 The Choroid plexus is a vascular fringe extending obliquely across the floor of the lateral ventricle. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Choroid vein of cerebrum,* a vein in the outer border of each choroid plexus.

3. *ellipt.* as *sb.* The choroid coat or gland; see 1.

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 265 The Choroide is the seat of vision and not the retina. 1800 YOUNG *Mech. Eye Ibid.* XCI. 79 The horse-shoe-like appearance of the choroid of fishes. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade Mec.* 450 The Choroid is a vascular membrane of a rich chocolate-brown colour upon its external surface, and of a deep black colour within.

† **b.** Formerly also *choroides, choroeides.*

(App. this was also used for the choroid membrane and the choroid plexus; see 2.)

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* 183 Some call this coat Choroides, because it is woven with many veines and arteries, like the coat Chorion. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 746 Why the Uvea or Choroides is black in Men, but of divers colours in Brutes. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* (ed. Webster) I. 251 The whole of the choroides is opaque.

Hence **Choroi·dal** *a.*, † **a.** belonging to the choroid membrane of the brain (*obs.*); **b.** belonging to the choroid coat of the eye; **Choroi·dean** *a.*, pertaining to the choroid (plexus); *choroidean artery* = *choroid artery,* see 2; **Choroidi·tis,** *Path.* [see -ITIS], inflammation of the choroid coat.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Chorocidal* [mispr. *chorodeidal*], belonging to the net, like to the infoldings about the brain. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* Introd. 22 The choroidal pigment. *Ibid.* 713 Choroidal complications. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade Mec.* 282 The Choroidean is a small branch which is given off from the internal carotid. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 66 Blindness .. which was the result of suppurative choroiditis.

Chorol, bad spelling of *corol,* COROLLA.

Chorological (kōərolǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. next + -IC + -AL.] Of or pertaining to chorology.

1858 LINGARD *Anglo-Saxon Ch.* I. App. F. 349 Without entering into the chronological or chorological difficulties which the subject .. presents, I shall content myself with briefly enumerating the bishoprics known.

Chorology (korǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *χώρα, χῶρος* country, region + *-λογια* discourse; see -LOGY.] The scientific study of the geographical extent or limits of anything.

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. iv. 74 The chorology of organisms, the doctrine, that is, of the geographical and topographical distribution of animal and vegetable species. 1879 HUXLEY *Cray-fish* ii. 46 The answer to the third question 'Where is it found?' would represent what we know of its *Distribution* or *Chorology. Ibid.* 47 Facts comprised under Morphology, Physiology, and Chorology.

Chorometry (korǫ·mĕtri). [f. Gr. *χωρομετρία,* f. *χώρα* or *χῶρος* country + *-μετρια* measuring.] 'The art of surveying a country.'

1823 CRABB *Techn. Dict.*

Chortle (tʃɔ·ɹt'l), *v. intr.* A factitious word introduced by the author of *Through the Looking-Glass,* and jocularly used by others after him, app. with some suggestion of *chuckle,* and of *snort.* [Quite unconnected with CHURTLE.]

1872 L. CARROLL *Through Looking-Glass* i, 'O frabjous day! Callooh! Callay!' He chortled in his joy. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xxxii. 242 It makes the cynic and the worldly-minded man to chuckle and chortle with an open joy. 1887 *Athenæum* 3 Dec. 751/1 A means of exciting cynical 'chortling'. 1888 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 5/2 So may chortle the Anthropophagi.

Chorus (kō·rŭs), *sb.* Pl. **choruses.** [a. L. *chorus* dance, band of dancers and singers, etc. (in med.L., choir of a church), a. Gr. *χορός* dance, band of dancers, chorus (sense 1), etc. Cf. CHOIR.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* An organized band of singers and dancers in the religious festivals and dramatic performances of ancient Greece. **b.** The song sung by the chorus.

In the Attic tragedy, the chorus were 'interested spectators', sympathizing with the fortunes of the characters, and giving expression, between the 'acts', to the moral and religious sentiments evoked by the action of the play.

1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 149 He introduceth Poets to sing Himnes to their Gods, and teacheth the maner of their Chori in their sacrifices. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Introd., Intermingling her solemn scenes and acts with a sevenfold chorus of hallelujahs and harping symphonies. *a* 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. ix. 158 The great choruses, or interludes were generally four in number. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* I. xxii. 100 Fifteen persons were to constitute a tragic chorus. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xviii. 74 Æschylus .. superintended the evolutions of his chorusses.

c. In English drama, imitated or adapted from the chorus of Attic tragedy, as in *Gorboduc,* and Milton's *Samson Agonistes*; by Shakspere and other Elizabethan dramatists reduced to a single personage, who speaks the prologue, and explains or comments upon the course of events.

1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc,* Names of the Speakers *Gorboduc* .. etc. *Chorus,* foure auncient and sage men of Brittaine. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* vii. (*Enter Chorus*), What there he did, in trial of his art, I leave untold. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* III, *Cornelia.* Say gentle sisters, tell me, and

believe It grieves me that I know not why you grieve. *Chorus.* O poor Cornelia, have not we good cause. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, Prol. 32 Admit me Chorus to this Historie. **1602** — *Ham.* III. ii. 255 Y'are as good as a Chorus, my Lord. **1611** — *Wint. T.* IV. i, Enter Time, the Chorus. **1671** MILTON *Samson*, The Persons..Chorus of Danites. **1863** MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xviii. 470 He is also accustomed to introduce a character as a sort of chorus, to detail the progress of events to his audience. **1878** H. JAMES *Fr. Poets & Nov.* (1884) 231 In this tale....the poet never plays chorus; situations speak for themselves.

d. *fig.*

1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. (Arb.) 21 Sighs are the Chorus in our Tragedie. **1634** MASSINGER *Very Woman* IV. iii, But your's is pity, A noble chorus to my wretched story.

†**2.** *fig.* [L. *chorus*, Gr. χορός.] Applied to the company of planets, moving in rhythmical and regular order round the sun. (Cf. CHOIR 6.)

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 10 The True System of the Universe, which places the Sun in the Center, and the Earth in the Planetary Chorus. **1720** WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 87 The Sun, with its planetary Chorus dancing round it. **1722** WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* § 5. 80 The chorus of planets moving periodically, by uniform laws, in their several orbits about [the sun].

3. An organized band of singers, a choir; *spec.* the collective body of vocalists who sing the choral parts in an opera, oratorio, etc.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Chorus*, a Company of Singers or Dancers, a Quire. **1738** POPE *Epil. Sat.* II. 242 While Heaven's whole chorus sings. **1862** LADY WALLACE tr. *Mendelssohn's Lett.* 17 May 1831 The orchestra and chorus here are like those in our second-rate provincial towns. *Ibid.* 23 Nov. 1834 The choruses got drunk .. and rebelled against the manager. **1880** GROVE *Dict. Mus.* II. 286 [Mendelssohn's] Antigone was brought out at Covent Garden on Jan. 2, 1845 .. Musically its success was not at first great, owing to the inadequate way in which the chorus was put on the stage.

4. The simultaneous utterance of song by a number of people; anything sung by many at once.

1711 POPE *Univ. Prayer* 188 One chorus let all Being raise. **1848** LYTTON *Harold* I. i, Again broke, loud, clear, and silvery, the joyous chorus. **1862** LADY WALLACE tr. *Mendelssohn's Lett.* 21 Jan. 1832 His organ..sounded like a full chorus of old women's voices.

b. *transf.* The simultaneous utterance of any vocal sounds, as speech, laughter, etc., by a number of persons; the sounds so uttered. Also of animals, *e.g.* the 'music' of hounds in full cry.

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 249 Hark! now again the Chorus fills. **1783** JOHNSON *Lett. Mrs. Thrale* 5 July, Eight children in a small house will probably make a chorus not very diverting. **1862** LADY WALLACE tr. *Mendelssohn's Lett.* 1 Mar. 1831 [They] broke into a chorus of loud laughter. **1870** E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl* III. 97 A general chorus of bad language. **1881** GRANT *Cameronians* I. iv. 58 All the dogs..kept up a chorus of mingled whining and barking.

c. *In chorus*: with simultaneous utterance; (singing, speaking, etc.) all together.

1805 FOSTER *Ess.* II. iv. 166 If all the nation were to laugh in chorus. **1851** KINGSLEY *Yeast* xiii, [A song] of the lowest flash London school..was roared in chorus.

5. *Mus.* A vocal composition for a considerable body of singers, written in any number of parts, but most usually in four, each part being sung by a number of voices. A *double chorus* is a chorus written for two choirs, usually in eight parts.

1744 HANDEL *Lett. Jennens* 2 Oct., Would not the words, 'Tell it out among the Heathen that the Lord is King', be sufficient for our Chorus? **1862** LADY WALLACE tr. *Mendelssohn's Lett.* 16 Oct. 1830 If I were to take the first verse of 'Vom Himmel hoch' as a separate grand chorus. **1880** GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 354 Choruses for 2 choirs are called double choruses..The two choirs answer one another, and the effect is quite different from that of 8 real parts. *Ibid.* 646 The Hallelujah Chorus in the Messiah is known to every one.

6. The refrain or burden of a song, which the audience join the performer in singing.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.*, Palinode, *Amo.* From spanish shrugs..and all affected humours. *Chorus.* Good Mercury defend us. **1751** SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* ii, The commodore, the lieutenant, and landlord, joined in the chorus. **1840** LEVER *Chas. O'Malley* vi, Mr. Bodkin .. bespoke a chorus to his chaunt. **1851** KINGSLEY *Yeast* xiii, 'Coorus, boys, coorus!' and the chorus burst out, 'Then here's a curse on varmers all'. *a* **1876** G. DAWSON *Lect. Songs Shaks.* (1888) 45 The chorus of a song must be nonsense, or how could you expect the company to join in?

b. *transf.*

1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter* 50 The souter tauld his queerest stories: The landlord's laugh was ready chorus. **1845** FORD *Handbk. Spain* § 1. 20 Unextinguishable laughter forms the chorus of conversation.

7. *Comb.*, as *chorus-leading* vbl. sb., *-like* adj. and adv., *-master*, *-singer*, *-teacher*, etc.

1884 *Graphic* 13 Sept. 278/2 The '*chorus-ladies' fair and numerous. **1873** SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* v. 147 A father taught the trade of flute-playing and *chorus-leading and verse-making to his son. **1853** HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 505, I will celebrate thee with *chorus-loving odes. **1820** T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 202 The office of choregus, or *chorus-master, was both honourable and expensive. **1813** *Exam.* 10 May 297/2 The lowest order of *chorus-singers at Drury-Lane. **1873** SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* v. 147 Simonides exercised his calling of *chorus-teacher at Carthæa in Ceos.

Chorus (kōᵊ·rɒ̆s), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **chorused** (-ɒ̆st). [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To sing or speak in chorus.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VI. 228 (D.) Then they all chorus'd upon me—'Such a character as Miss Harlowe's', cried one—'A lady of so much generosity'..another. **1826** DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. iv. 9 'Down with the manager!' he cried—His Satellites chorussed.

2. *trans.* To sing or utter in chorus.

1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxxviii, All England was engaged in chorussing his favourite ditty. **1851** MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* ii, We all rose to our feet and chorused the 'Star-spangled Banner'. *c* **1875** MRS. ALEXANDER *Wooin' o't* xxx, 'Wherever did Mrs. Berry pick up such people?' chorussed the ladies of the family.

3. *trans.* To furnish with a chorus or refrain, to sing the chorus of. **b.** *fig.* To add an expression of assent, etc., to (another's utterances); to 'echo'.

1703 DE FOE *True-b. Eng.*, *Brittania* 57 Let ev'ry Song be Chorust with his Name. **1809** CRABBE *Tales* xx. *Brothers*, He seldom spoke, But sometimes sang and chorus'd—'*Hearts of Oak*'. **1836** E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xliv, When I cry chorus, chorus me standing.

Hence **Cho·ruser** (C. Lamb).

Chos, var. of CHOOSE, *sb. Obs.*

Choschinomancy: see COSCINOMANCY.

‖ **Chose** (ʃoz), *sb.* [a. F. *chose*:—L. *causa* matter, affair, thing.]

1. *Law.* A thing, chattel, piece of property (in *chose in action*, etc.: see quot. 1670, 1875).

1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Chose in action*, is a thing incorporeal and onely a right, as an annuity, obligation for Debt,—and generally all Causes of Suit for any Debt or Duty, Trespass or Wrong, are to be accounted Choses in action. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 397 Thus money due on a bond is a *chose* in action. **1853** WHARTON *Pennsylv. Digest* 168 Choses in action of the wife cannot be attached for the husband's debt. **1875** POSTE *Gaius* IV. (ed. 2) 611 Choses in possession (movables) and choses in action (obligations) may be sold after the institution of a suit.

†**2.** An excuse. *Obs.*

15.. *Plumpton Corr.* 198, I have sent to Wright of Idell for the money..and he saith he hath it not to len, and makes choses, and so I can get none nowhere.

†**3.** Thing (as a general term for a thing not more particularly named). *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 447. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* XVI. xxxix. (Tollem. MS.) And sumwhat passeþ of þe priue chose [1535 privy chose] of woman.

†**Chose,** *ppl. a.* obs. f. CHOSEN: see CHOOSE *v.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 38 A discreetly chose object. **1714** BYROM *Rem.* (1854) I. I. 23 When the new chose Fellows go from our table.

Chose, pa. t. of CHOOSE *v.*, and var. CHOOSE *sb.*

Chosed, ppl. a. = *chosen*: see CHOOSE *v.* A. 7.

Chosen (tʃōᵘ·z'n), *ppl. a.* For forms see CHOOSE *v.* Used adjectively in the senses of the verb.

1. Taken by preference, selected, picked out.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. lxxiii. (1495) 900 A drope of chosen mylke. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 64 Chosyn, *electus, selectus.* **1591** SHAKS. *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 53 A guard of chosen Shot I had. **1611** BIBLE *Ex.* xv. 4 His chosen captaines also are drowned in the red Sea. **1614** LODGE tr. *Seneca*, Life i, The most chosen Romanes. **1765** GARRICK in G. Colman *Posth. Lett.* (1820) 270 Three Vols. of the most chosen Songs in the french language. **1848** LYTTON *Harold* I. i, White seemed his chosen colour. **1871** R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 4 A chosen array, rare bloom of valorous Argos.

absol. **1819** BYRON *Juan* II. ccii, She was one Made but to love, to feel that she was his Who was her chosen.

2. *Theol.* Chosen of God; elect.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Pet.* ii. 9 ȝe ben a kynde chosun [1388 chosun kyn]. **1533** FRITH *Answ. More* (1829) 157 The holy and chosen people of God. **1535** COVERDALE *Acts* ix. 15 For this man is a chosen vessell vnto me. **1594** BP. J. KING *Jonas* (1618) 214 The best and chosenest member I haue shall doe thee seruice. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 405 ⁋ 6 Those who were stiled the chosen People. **1827** POLLOK *Course T.* VII, That warred Against the chosen saints.

b. *absol.* Elect. (mostly *pl.*)

c **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 93 Þe holie procession, þe he wile maken a domes dai mid hise chosene. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 1609 (Trin.) He him self to pyne didde For his chosen on rode tre. **1540** COVERDALE *Fruitf. Less.* Wks. (1844) v. 400 He maketh his chosen to be like-fashioned into the image of his Son. **1550** BALE *Sel. Wks.* (1849) 396 To their confusion and to the chosen's comfort. **1625** BACON *Ess. Truth* (Arb.) 500 He..inspireth Light, into the Face of his Chosen. **1814** SOUTHEY *Roderick* IV, The servant and the chosen of the Lord.

Chosling, var. of CHOOSELING. *Obs.*

Choss, var. of CHOOSE *sb. Obs.*

Chost, var. of CHEST *sb.*[2], *Obs*, strife, and JOUST.

†**Chote.** *Obs.* = I wot. (see CH *pron.*)

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* 119 b/1 [*A rustic speaks*] Ych can not tell you wel why, but chote well yt hath.

‖ **Chouan** (ʃuˌaṅ), *sb.*[1] [F.: variously conjectured to be from the name of Jean Chouan, said to be one of their leaders, and from *chouan* an older form of *chat-huant* a species of owl. Probably the coincidence suggested the appellation.]

A name given to irregular bands who maintained in the west of France a partisan war against the Republic and the first Empire, after 1793, and also appeared again in 1832; hence a polemical name for partisans of the Bourbons. Also *attrib.*

1794 *European Mag.* XXVI. 307 The Chouans .. derive their name from their first leaders, three brothers, the sons of a postmaster in Brittany. **1805** *Revolut. Plutarch* III. 115-6 The first body of Chouan troops heard of, were those assembled in the winter of 1794 between Laval and La Gravelle. **1837** *Penny Cycl.* VII. 117/2 Some of the Royalist officers .. became chiefs of Chouan parties. **1868** TIMBS *Eccentr. Anim. Creation* 339 The officer .. was surprised and killed in this room by some chouans.

Hence **Chouanize** *v.*, to play the Chouan; **Chouanizing** *vbl. sb.*

1847 T. REDHEAD tr. *Thiers' Fr. Rev.* (1860) I. xxxix. 481 Emigrants .. were very scarce .. wherever civil war raged with its dangers and horrors. They affected great disdain for this species of service, and call it Chouannising.

‖ **Chouan,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [F. *chouan*, in same sense.] The seed of *Anabasis tamariscifolia* used to mix with carmine.

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* (1725) 2 Of the Chouan in French, or carmine seed. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Chouan*..called by some also carmine seed..a very light and chaffy seed..of an acid taste, and a yellowish green colour, but is larger than worm-seed..It is called green worm seed, in our catalogues. **1764** T. H. CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts*, *Chouan* .. the Levant name for the seed of a species of santolina, known among us by that of carmine-seed, from its being often used in the preparation of that drug. **1791** HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. iii. 180. **1819** REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Cochineal*, The French add to the infusion of cochineal a small proportion of..chouan..from the Levant.

Chouder, obs. form of CHOWDER.

Chough (tʃɒf). Forms: 4 **choȝe**, 4–5 **chouȝhe**, **(s)chowhe**, 4–7 **choghe**, 5 **chowȝe**, **chowe**, **cowe**, **kowe**, 5–6 **choughe**, 6 **chowgh(e**, (7 **chugh**, **choff**, **chooffe**, **chaugh**), 5– **chough**. [ME. *choȝe*, etc.; not found in OE., which had in same sense the forms *cío*, *céo*, *ciae*, *chyae* (? for *cyhae*). Cognate with MDu. *cauwe*, Du. *kauw*, app. from a WGer. type **kâwa*, whence also ONF. *cauwe*, *cave*, OF. *choë*, *choue*, Walloon *chauwe*, *chowe*; also OHG. *châha*, *châ*, MLG. *kâ*; and ON. **ká*, **kǫ́*, whence Da. *kaa*, and north. ME. *kaa*, *ka*, mod.Sc. *kae*, occas. ME. *co*, *coo*, jackdaw. The relationship of the various types to each other is not clearly made out: Prof. Sievers suggests the existence of an OTeut. type with accent-mutation *kǣ·hwâ-*—*kǣwâ·-*. But whether the early OE. *ciae* in Erf. Gl., and *chyae* in Epinal, can be brought under these is doubted. The ME. variant *cowe*, beside *chowe*, strongly suggests for these forms adoption from OF.; but the *choȝe*, *chowhe* forms cannot be thus explained.]

1. A bird of the crow family; formerly applied somewhat widely to all the smaller chattering species, but especially to the common Jackdaw.

α. [*c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gram.* IX. (Z.) 70 Haec cornix, þeos ceo. — *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 132/4 Graeculus, vel monedula, ceo.] *c* **1305** *E. E. P.* (1862) 76 Blake monekes he seȝ As hit crowen & choȝen were. *c* **1381** CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 345 The thefe the Chowgh [*v. r.* crow(e, chough(e, choghe, chowhe, clough] and eke the iangling py. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 307 Þe chouȝhe [*monedula*] answerde nouȝt. **1401** *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 40 Chyteryng as chowȝes. **1481** CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xvi. 101 The chowe whan she fyndeth gold or syluer .. hydeth and bereth it away. **1519** HORMAN *Vulg.* 101 Chowghis and staris flee to gether in a flocke. **1530** PALSGR., Choughe a yong crowe, *corneille.* **1532-3** *Act 24 Hen. VIII*, x, Rookes, Crowes, and Choughs, doe yeerely deuoure and consume a wonderful and marueilous great quantity of corne and graine. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 222 b, If the byrdes do pluck their own fethers againe, which they gave before to the chough? **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 21 Russed-pated choughes. **1620** J. WILKINSON *Treat. Coroners & Sherifes* 118 Crowes, Rookes, Choghes, Pyes, Jeyes, Ringdoves. **1623** COCKERAM, A Chough or Iack daw. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 248/1 The Jack Daw, or Daw .. in some places is called a Caddesse, or Choff. **1857** RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 122 The rain floods your warehouse..the choughs build in it.

β. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 232 Shal bere hym on hond the Cow [*v. r.* cou, kow, kowe] is wood. *c* **1450** *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 702/3 *Hec monedula*, a kowe. **1528** ROY *Rede Me* (Arb.) 80 They canne flatter and lye, Makynge beleve the cowe is wode. **1561** AWDELAY *Frat. Vacab.* 14 A pickthanke knaue, that would make his Maister beleue that the Cowe is woode.

b. *fig.* Chatterer, prater.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 266 Lords that can prate as amply..as this Gonzallo: I my selfe could make A chough of as deepe chat.

2. Now restricted to the Red-legged Crow (*Fregillus Graculus*), which frequents the sea-cliffs in many parts of Britain, being particularly abundant in Cornwall; whence distinguished as the *Cornish Chough.*

(This may have been Shakspere's 'chough' in *Lear*; the bird, now rare at Beachy Head, was abundant on all the Sussex cliffs a century ago, and may well have been common on the Kentish coast at an earlier date.)

a. **1566** WITHALS *Dict.* 5 A cornishe chough, *pyrrhocorax.* **1602** CAREW *Cornwall* 36 a, I meane not the common Daw, but one peculiar to Cornwall .. termed a Cornish Chough, his bil is sharpe, long and red, his legs of the same colour. **1769** *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 407 That famous King of Crows..known by the Name of the Cornish Chough. **1773** G. WHITE *Selborne* xxxix, Cornish choughs abound, and breed on Beachy-head and on all the cliffs of the Sussex coast. **1875** F. BUCKLAND *Note* in *White's Selborne* 425 Numbers of Cornish choughs are sent yearly from Plymouth to London..The choughs are now very rare round Beachy Head.

b. [**1605** SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 13 The Crowes and Choughes, that wing the midway ayre.] **1611** COTGR., *Choquar*, a Chough; or, Cornish Chough. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE

Pseud. Ep. VI. x, Some Chaughes came to have red legges and bils. **1841** *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. IX. 253 The red-legged chough (*Fregilus graculus*).. finds a congenial retreat. **1858** F. W. ROBERTSON *Lect.* 121 The flock of choughs, with their red beaks and legs.

3. *Comb.*, as *chough-daw* (cf. CADAW), *-fish*.

1746 JAMES *Health Improv. Interest* 40 The Swan, or Chough-Daw. It is of no great Importance which is here meant. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXII. xi, Dracunculus.. like it is to the Chough-fish Gracculus.

Chough, *sb.*[2] obs. f. CHUFF, rustic.

Choukidar, var. of CHOKIDAR.

Chouks: see CHOKE *sb.*[2]

† Chould, chold, = *ich 'olde*, obs. dial. f. *I would*: see CH *pron.* and I.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* 119 b/1 [*A rustic speaks*] By yº masse, chold twere a fayre fyshepole. **1575** J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* III. iii, Woulde chad her by the face, Chould cracke her callet crowne. *Ibid.*, Chold yet this fray wer wel take up. **1580** H. GIFFORD *Gilloflowers* (1875) 133 If that iche durst, Chould pray thee carrie him some clothes.

† Choule, obs. form of JOWL. In quot. taken by Twyne, app. by some confusion, to translate *rota*.

1573 T. TWYNE *Æneid.* XII. N n j, A tower stronge [*turrim*] made of wood, the prince himself had built alone, And choules had vnderlayd [*Subdideratque rotas*], and ladders made to mount theron. [cf. **1562** PHAËR *Æneid.* IX. C c j, Wher their engine ioynes his iolle A huge vnweldie weight the Troyans rumbling did down rolle.]

‖ **Choultry** (tʃəu·ltri). *Anglo-Ind.* Also **choltry.** [Corruption of Telugu *chávaḍi*, or Malayālam *chávaṭi*, Dakhanī *chāori*; sometimes more accurately represented as *chawadī, chowree, chouri*.]

1. A place for the reception and accommodation of travellers; an inn, caravanserai; also used for the transaction of public business (Yule).

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 82 (Y.) Little better Tenements than Booths stiled by the name of Choultries. **1783** BURKE *Sp. Fox's E. India Bill* Wks. IV. 79 The country was full of choultries, which were inns and hospitals where the traveller and the poor were relieved. **1816** *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 637 This Choultry's ample space The way-worn traveller's resting place. **1858** J. B. NORTON *Topics* 197 Posting up a copy of this document in the choultry or most conspicuous place in each village.

2. The pillared hall or colonnade of a temple.

1772 CALL *Signs Zodiac* in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 353, I searched in my travels many other pagodas, or choultrys, for similar carvings. **1858** BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. IV. IV. 147 Another appendage of these temples is the choultry, or pillared colonnade. **1862** R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 417 In front of the temple or choultry where the idol reposes.

Chounge, obs. form of CHANGE.

Chounter, obs. form of CHUNTER *v.*

Chouse (tʃaus), *sb.* Also 7 **chiaus(e, chews, showse,** 7–8 **chowse.** [Generally taken to be the same word as CHIAUS, *chaus* (so spelt about 1600), a Turkish official messenger; but the connexion of meaning is not made out.

As to the origin of the Eng. use, Gifford (1814) in a note on the quot. from Ben Jonson says, 'In 1609, Sir Robt. Shirley sent a messenger or *chiaus* to this country as his agent from the Grand Signior and the Sophy to transact some preparatory business.' The latter 'chiaused the Turkish and Persian merchants of £4,000' and decamped. But no trace of this incident has yet been found outside of Gifford's note; it was unknown to Peter Whalley, a previous editor of Ben Jonson 1756; also to Skinner, Henshaw, Dr. Johnson, Todd, and others who discussed the history of the word. Yet most of these recognized the likeness of *chouse* to the Turkish word, which Henshaw even proposed as the etymon, on the ground that the Turkish chiaus 'is little better than a fool'. Gifford's note must therefore be taken with reserve.]

† 1. = CHIAUS, CHOUSH, q. v. *Obs.*

1632 W. LITHGOW *Trav.* 138 Accompanied with.. Bashawes, Chowses, and Hagars. *Ibid.* 202 The Showse stroke off his head. **1639** FORD *Lady's Trial* II. i. 256 Gulls or Moguls, Tag, rag, or other, hogen-mogen, vanden, Skipjacks, or chouses.

† 2. A cheat, a swindler.

(This is probably the meaning in Ben Jonson; it is certainly so in quot. 1658: possibly the vb. arose out of this sense, and sense 3 in turn out of the vb.)

[**1610** B. JONSON *Alch.* I. ii. 25 *D.* What doe you thinke of mee, That I am a Chiause? *F.* What's that? *D.* The Turk was here—As one would say, doe you think I am a Turke? *Ibid.* 29 Come, noble Doctor, pray thee lets prevaile. This is the gentleman, and he is no chiause. *Ibid.* 34 One that will thank you richly, and h' is no chiause.] **1658** tr. *Bergerac's Satyric. Char.* XXV. 91 Told our Nephews, that you were not a Chouse, since you go roundly to Worke. [Fr. *que vous n'estiez point fourbe.*]

† 3. One easily cheated, a dupe, gull, tool. *Obs.*

1649 MARQ. NEWCASTLE *The Variety*, Dramatis Personae ..*Simpleton*, a Country Chiause. **1671** SKINNER *Etymologi.*, A *Chowse*, quod *stultum* notat. **1678** BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 531 Sillier than a sottish Chews, Who when a Thief has Rob'd his house, Applies himself to Cunning men, To help him to his Goods again. *a* **1680** — *Rem.* II. 279 [A cheat] can do no feats without the co-operating assistance of the Chowse whose Credulity commonly meets the Imposter half-way. **1698** *Def. Dram. Poetry* 81–2 At no less Price than his Ruin..he buys the knowledge of finding himself a Chouse. **1755** JOHNSON, *A chouse*, a bubble: a tool: a man fit to be cheated.

4. *slang.* [f. the vb.] A trick, swindle, sham, 'sell'.

1708 KERSEY, *Chowse*, a Cheat, Trick, or Sham. **1755** JOHNSON, *Chouse*, a trick or sham. **1888** MRS. PARR in *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 639, I say, what a chouse for Adda!

Chouse (tʃaus), *v. colloq.* Forms: 7 **chiause, chiauze, chews,** 7– **chowse, chouse.** [f. CHOUSE *sb.*] *trans.* To dupe, cheat, trick; to swindle or defraud *of* or *out of*.

a **1659** SHIRLEY *Honoria & Mam.* II. iii, We are In a fair way to be ridiculous..Chiaus'd by a scholar! **1654** GAYTON *Fest. Notes* IV. xviii. 261 But our Barber..is chiauz'd, a very Pigeon..and is caught like a young Jack Daw. **1662** DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* II. i, You shall chouse him of Horses, Cloaths, and Mony. **1664** BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 1010 He stoal your Cloak, and pick'd your Pocket, Chews'd and caldes'd ye like a Block-head. **1708** MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* III. (1723) 94 To chouse a very civil..gentleman out of an hundred Pound. **1782** MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* II. iii. (1783) 188 Bristol stones won't buy stock; [he] only wants to chouse you. **1826** SCOTT *Woodst.* vii, Not to be..chousted out of my lump of loyalty. **1878** BROWNING *Poets Croisic* cliii, Had Fortune pleased posterity to chowse. **1886** *Law Rep.* 33 *Ch. Div.* 496 Is it to be said that they are to be choused of their remedy?

Hence **Choused** *ppl. a.*, **Chousing** *vbl. sb.*

1682 D'URFEY *Butler's Ghost* 104 Yet [he] gave worse Reasons for so doing, Than e're chous'd Cully did for wooing. **1881** DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* II. 562 Mingled with evil, fraud, and chousing.

Chou·ser. [f. prec. + -ER[1].] One who chouses, a swindler, cheat.

1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* II. XV. 78 The chousers and borrowers mistook him for a fool.

‖ **Chousb** (tʃauʃ). The phonetic form of the word CHIAUS, a Turkish messenger or sergeant.

1866 BAKER *Albert N'Yanza* I. 195 A powerful choush or sergeant of Ibrahim's party.

‖ **Chout** (tʃaut). [Mahrāṭī and Hindī *chauth* 'a fourth part'.] The black-mail of one-fourth of the revenue formerly exacted by the Mahrattas in India from provinces within reach of their arms, in return for immunity from plunder. Also applied to similar exactions.

1674 in Orme *Fragm.* 45 (Y.) Messengers were sent to Bassein demanding the chout of all the Portugese territory in these parts. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 539 Subject to a tribute of a Chout.. to the Berar Mahratta. **1803** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* II. 131, I wish first to know whether the Choute claimed is disputable by the Nizam's government. **1818** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. V. i. 316 The chout, or exaction, of a fourth part of all litigated property, for the benefit of the Judge, was abolished. **1841** ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 485 Sévají, for the first time, levied the chout, afterwards so celebrated in Maratta history.

Chovy, chovee. The popular name in the East of England of the June-bug, *Phyllopertha Horticola*, a small beetle, related to the common cockchafer.

1813 SIR J. CULLUM *Hawstead* (*Sussex*) *Wds.* (E. D. S. Repr. Gl. 1879, 86) *Chovee*, a small beetle, of a bright chestnut colour, and with a green gilded head and corslet. **1830** FORBY *Gloss. E. Anglia, Chovy*, a small coleopterous insect, which invades gardens and orchards in hot summers, in our sandy districts.. in such swarms as to be nearly equal to a plague of locusts. **1884** *Chr. World* 18 Sept. 697/2 The sparrow..eats 'chovies', or May bugs.

Chow (tʃau), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **chowen,** 6 **chowe,** 6– **chow.** A variant form of CHEW in all senses, formerly in general use, but now dialectal, extending from Scotland to the Midland counties.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xiv. 7 Thei chowen code [*elsewhere in the chap.* chewen]. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 77 Chowen *supra in* chewen. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 23 It is the harder to eate and chowe. *Ibid.* § 79 Euer to be chowynge on the brydell. **1556** ABP. PARKER *Psalter* 3 Verse harde in mouth while oft I chowde I spied therein no wast. *a* **1774** FERGUSSON *Hallowfair* Poems (1845) 13 What will buy her fairin To chow that day. **1786** BURNS *Scotch Drink* iv, On thee [John Barleycorn] aft Scotland chows her cood, In souple scones, the wale o' food! **1863** ATKINSON *Provinc. Dauby, Chow*, to chew. **1887** STEVENSON *Underwoods* II. i. 78 You, tae, maun chow the bitter peel. *Mod. Northampt. Dialect*, He chows tobacco always.

Chow, Sc. var. of *choul*, JOWL; or CHAW *sb.*[1]

‖ **Chow-chow** (tʃau·tʃau), *sb.* and *a. Ind.* & *China.* [According to Col. Yule, 'pigeon-English'; of uncertain origin.]

1. *sb.* A mixture or medley of any sort; *e. g.* mixed pickles or preserves.

1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* xii. (1862) 117 The grave Celestials serve up their chow-chow and curry. **1857** V'CTESS FALKLAND (*title*), Chow-Chow: a Journal kept in India. **1858** *Bombay Q. R.* Jan. 100 (Y.) The word chow-chow is suggestive, especially to the Indian reader, of a mixture of things, 'good, bad, and indifferent'. **1869** *N. & Q.* 6 Mar. 230, I got an invitation to a first-rate Chow-chow or Chinese dinner.

2. *adj.* Miscellaneous, mixed, assorted, diverse; of water, 'broken'. *Chow-chow chop*: the last lighter containing the sundry small packages to fill up a ship. (Williams, *Chinese Comm. Guide.*)

1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 321 The general or 'chow chow' Borah. **1882** *Fankwae* 63 (Y.) A 'chow-chow' cargo is an assorted cargo; a 'general shop' is a 'chow-chow' shop. **1884** *Law Rep.* 13 Q. B. Div. 652 The current was causing small whirlpools, and was of the kind known in China as 'chow-chow' water.

Chowder (tʃau·dəɹ), *sb.* Also 8 **chouder.** [App. of French origin, from *chaudière* pot. In the fishing villages of Brittany (according to a writer in *N. & Q.* 4 Ser. VII. 85) *faire la chaudière* means to supply a cauldron in which is cooked a mess of fish and biscuit with some savoury condiments, a hodge-podge contributed by the fishermen themselves, each of whom in return receives his share of the prepared dish. The Breton fishermen probably carried the custom to Newfoundland, long famous for its chowder, whence it has spread to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and New England.

Another writer in *N. & Q.* (1870) 4 Ser. V. 261, says 'I have frequently heard some of the old inhabitants [of Newfoundland] speak of Commodore John Elliot's chowder pic-nic in 1786, which was given in honour of H. R. H. Prince William Henry [William IV] in command of H. M. S. Pegasus upon the Newfoundland station'.]

1. In Newfoundland, New England, etc.: A dish made of fresh fish (esp. cod) or clams, stewed with slices of pork or bacon, onions, and biscuit. 'Cider and champagne are sometimes added' (Bartlett).

1762 SMOLLETT *L. Greaves* xvii. (D.) My head sings and simmers like a pot of chowder. **1798** *Philad. Weekly Mag.* 18 Aug. (in *Mag. Amer. Hist.* Mar. 1888, 258) A large pot of victuals was prepared. They called it Chouder. Chouder may be made of any good fish, but the ingredients of our mess were as follows:—1, fat pork; 2, flounders; 3, onions; 4, codfish; 5, biscuit. **1809** *Naval Chron.* XXI. 22 *Chowder*..is made in the following manner: a fish..skinned, cut up..and put into a kettle, under which is laid some rashers of salt pork or beef, and some broken pieces of biscuit; then the whole is..covered with water, and boiled about ten minutes. **1851** HAWTHORNE *Ho. Seven Gables* i. (1855) 5 A cod-fish of sixty pounds, caught in the bay, had been dissolved into the rich liquid of a chowder. **1859** BUSHNELL *Life* xx. 430 To tell her how to make a chowder.. a layer of fish, then one of pilot-bread, and potatoes and onions; another of fish; a little dash of lard; milk; pepper and salt; a dish for a prince. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Chowder*, the principal food in the Newfoundland bankers, or stationary trading vessels. **1882** *Standard* 26 Sept., 2/1 A picnic.. would be incomplete without.. a clam chowder, which.. may.. be considered one of the New England national dishes. **1884** *Lit. World* (Boston, U. S.) 15 Nov. 391/3 Soups.. are divisible into four groups: viz. clear, thick, purées or bisques, and chowders.

2. *Chowder beer*, 'a liquor made by boiling the black spruce in water and mixing molasses with the decoction' (Webster 1828).

Hence **Chowder** *v.*, to make a chowder.

1828 in WEBSTER.

Chowder, chowter, dial. var. of *jowder*, JOWTER, a fish-hawker.

Chowder-headed, dial. = CHOLTER-HEADED.

1819 SCOTT *Lett.* 15 Apr. in Lockhart, I hesitate a little about Raeburn..[he] has twice already made a very chowder-headed person of me. **1851** H. MELVILLE *Whale* xv. 73 What's that stultifying saying about chouder-headed people?

Chowkee, -kie, var. of CHOKY *sb.*

Chowks: see CHOKE *sb.*[2]

Chowl(e, obs. form of CHAVEL, now JOWL.

† Chowp, *v. Obs. Sc. rare*[−1]. Of uncertain meaning: perh. = 'chop and change'.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 153 Sa fer he chowpis, I am constrenit to flyte. The thre first bukis he hes ourhippit quyte.

Chowpatti, var. of CHUPATTY.

Chowre, chower, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Deriv. uncertain; also exists in form JOWER, *jour*, q. v.] To grumble, to scold.

1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 122 But when the crabbed Nurse beginnes to chide and chowre. **1888** ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.*, *Chower, chowre*, to grumble.

‖ **Chowry** (tʃau·ri). Also **chowree.** [a. Hindī *chauṅrī*, f. Skt. *chāmara* (Yule).] A whisk or fly-flapper, made of hair or feathers (prop. the bushy tail of the Tibetan Yak). 'In a costly decorated handle, it was one of the insignia of ancient Asiatic royalty'. In 17–18th c. commonly called by Englishmen *cow-tail*.

1777 STEWART *Thibet* in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 484 The tails.. are used, mounted on silver handles, for Chowras. *c* **1813** MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* XXVII. 283 A black woman..beating away the flies with a chowry. **1827** SCOTT *Surg. Dan.* xiv, A confidential servant waved the great chowry, or cow-tail, to keep off the flies. **1881** GRANT *Cameronians* I. iii. 42 No need for a chowree to whisk inside the curtains here, as in India.

Chowse, var. of CHOUSE.

† Chow·ter, *v. Obs.* [cf. CHUNTER.] 'To grumble or mutter like a froward child' (J.).

1706 in PHILLIPS, whence in KERSEY, BAILEY, JOHNSON, and later Dicts.

Choy. Another form of CHAY.

‖ **Chrei·a, chri·a.** *Obs.* [a. Gr. χρεία lit. use, service, f. χράομαι to use.] *Rhet.* 'A pregnant sentence.. borrowed from some other author, and worked out by certain rules' (Lidd. and Sc.).

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 172, I haue.. begun with Apologues or Fables, or rather with a Chreia. **1655–60** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 139/1 A Chria is a short commemoration, aptly relating the speech or action of some Person.

Chrematist (krī·mătist). *rare.* [ad. Gr. χρηματιστ-ής a trafficker, money-maker, f. χρηματίζειν; see next.] One who studies the science of wealth; a political economist.

1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 536 According to the Chrematists the wealth of a nation.. is to be measured by the excess of the value of production over its cost. *Ibid.*, All nations, under the guidance of the Chrematists, are making strenuous efforts to increase their..produce.

Chrematistic (krīmătis·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. χρηματιστικ-ός of traffic or money-making,

also, oracular (see next); f. χρηματίζειν to deal, consult, give a response as an oracle, (in middle voice) to make money, f. χρῆμα, χρήματ- thing needful, money.]

1. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or engaged in the acquisition of wealth.

1752 FIELDING *Amelia* IX. v, I am not the least versed in the chrematistic art .. I know not how to get a shilling, nor how to keep it in my pocket if I had it. 1866 FERRIER *Grk. Philos.* I. xii. 352 The *chrematistic* class, from χρήματα, the Greek for money or wealth, this being the end which they aim at. 1883 H. H. GIBBS *R. Comm. on Prec. Metals* I. 263 Ans. to Qu. 5215 The only thing of importance to our subject is the chrematistic, as opposed to the apolaustic use of land, that is to say, land bought for reproductive profit, as against land bought for enjoyment.

2. *sb.* usually **Chrematistics**, the science of the wealth of nations; political economy, or a branch thereof. [Gr. ἡ χρηματιστική (Aristotle).]

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.* They [continental writers] consider political economy as a term more properly applicable to the whole range of subjects which comprise the material welfare of states and citizens, and chrematistics .. as merely a branch of it. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 78 The phrase 'political economy'..cannot be defended on its merits. The name 'Chrematistic' has been devised in its stead. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 4 Not very much concerned about the quality of his chrematistics.

† **Chrematistical**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Oracular.

1701 BEVERLEY *Grand Apocal. Question* 40 A Name as I may call it Chrematistical: *Protestants*: Given by Oracle, as that of Christians.

Chreotechnics (krīōte·kniks). *rare.* [f. Gr. χρεία use + τέχνη an art.] 'The useful arts, especially agriculture, manufactures, and commerce'. In mod. Dicts.

Chrestomathic (krestōmæ·þik), *a.* [f. next + -IC.] Devoted to the learning of useful matters.

1819 *Q. Rev.* XXI. 169 The head of a chrestomathic school. 1834-47 SOUTHEY *Doctor* CCXXVIII. (D.), Which the said Jeremy [Bentham] proposes should form part of the course of studies in his Chrestomathic school.

b. *subst.* in *pl.*

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 197 Ethics, or Chrestomathics, or Politics, or Political Economy.

Chrestomathy (krestǫ·mǎþi). [ad. Gr. χρηστομάθεια, f. χρηστός useful + -μαθεια learning. Cf. F. *chrestomathie.*] A collection of choice passages from an author or authors, *esp.* one compiled to assist in the acquirement of a language.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 171 The chrestomathy and diamond edition of that living polyglot book of man. 1847 DORN (*title*) Chrestomathy of the Pushtu or Afghan Language. 1854 KEIGHTLEY *Mythol. Anc. Gr. & Italy* (ed. 3) 439 Fragments of the Chrestomathy of Proclus. 1881 *Academy* No. 452. 14 The texts .. have been augmented, and now form a genuine Béarnais chrestomathy. 1883 *American* VI. 10 Omitting some pieces, adding others, and constructing what we may call a Browning chrestomathy.

Chrisalet (Drayton), obs. form of CHRYSOLITE.

Chrisecoll, obs. form of CHRYSOCOLLA.

Chrism (kriz'm). Forms: 1 **crisma, crysma,** 2–6, 8 **crisme,** 3–5 **crysme,** 5 **cresme,** 6 **chresme,** 6–7 **chrisme,** 7 **chrysme,** 7– **chrism.** [Found in different forms. L. *chrisma* (Tertull.), a. Gr. χρῖσμα anointing, unction, f. χρί-ειν to anoint, regularly became in Romanic *cresma*, OF. *cresme* (= *crême*). The L. was adopted directly in OE. as *crisma* wk. masc., whence ME. *crisme.* Alongside of this, from *c* 1300, is found *creme* (also *creyme, crayme,* later *creane, cream*) and rarely *cresme*, a. OF. *cresme, crême.* In 16th c. both the Fr. and the Eng. word began to be refashioned with *ch*, after the Latin original, giving mod.F. *chrême*, and Eng. *chrism.* The other form *creme, cream* (in 16th c. occas. *chreame*), then went out of use: see CREAM *sb.*¹]

1. Oil mingled with balm, consecrated for use as an unguent in the administration of certain sacraments in the Eastern and Western Churches.

a 1000 *Ecgberht's Confess.* § 36 (Thorpe's *Laws* II. 162) Mid crysman smyreþ his breost. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2458 Cristene folc..ben smered ðor quiles he liuen Wið crisme and olie. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 71 He ordeynede þat every 3ere crisme and oyle shulde be i-halowed in holy chirche. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* IX. XXXI. (1495) 367 On Cene thursdaye Crysma is made of oyle and of Balsamo with the whyche chyldern ben cremyd and enoynted. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 20 The holy cresme. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 377/1 He had as leue..be smered with vnhalowed butter as anoynted wyth the holye chrisme. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. XV. 105 Afterwarde was added a taper with chresme. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 133 The Chrism vsd in Confirmation, and only perhaps to that purpose, by the Pope. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 176/1 Then is his head..anointed with Chrism, that is Oyle and Balsome. 1825 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* iv. 68 The Pastor..there the font beside, With holy water, chrism and salt applied, Perform'd..the rite.

b. *fig.*

1805 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 36 Who will ever again come into eminent office unanointed with this chrism. 1874 HOLLAND *Mistr. Manse* ix. 49 Strung into energy intense, At touch of an inspiring Chrism That fell on her. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* II. viii, It [dolorous love] can never be .. sweet unless it is laved with the chrism of tears.

c. with extended signif.: Unguent.

1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* (1850) I. 161 If a man Fell sick, there was no cure, nor esculent, Nor chrism, nor liquid. 1863 WORSLEY *Poems & Transl.* 10 Smeared face and hands and raiment with a chrism. 1868 PLUMPTRE tr. *Æschylus' Persians* 205, I at the altar stood .. wishing holy chrism to pour To the averting Gods.

2. A sacramental anointing; unction.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29200 In funt stane wen we crisme tak. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 314 a, By confirmation and chrisme is receiued the holy gost. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. i. § 6 That Chrisme, and other such ceremonies are not to be used in Baptisme. 1874 H. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iii. § 3. 191 Without ceremonial guarantee, without chrism, ordination, or hereditary rank.

b. *spec.* The ceremony of Confirmation, *esp.* as practised in the Eastern Church.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvi, Their Baptisme in all respects, was as frustrate as their Chrisme. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 98 They..having learn'd the Creeds and received the Crisme, may partake of the holy mysteries. 1725 [see CHRISOM 1]. 1808 R. PORTER *Trav. Sk. Russ. & Swed.* (1813) I. viii. 73 There are seven mysteries .. in the Greek church, viz. baptism, the chrism, the eucharist, etc. 1882 MRS. PITMAN *Mission L. Gr. & Pal.* 304 Chrism is an ordinance corresponding somewhat to confirmation in the English Church.

c. Extreme unction.

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 161 With us Chrisme or extreme unction, is not accounted a Sacrament.

d. *transf.* and *fig.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. xi. *Lord's Prayer* 4 Let that anointing .. descend upon us whereby we may be anointed Kings and Priests by a holy Chrisme. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 196 The reception of the Holy Ghost, sometimes called a chrism or unction. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* iii. 94. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* I. 19 To dream That the long stain of time might fade and merge In one poor chrism of blood.

3. = CHRISOM 2, 4.

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* II. xiv. Ða æfran twegen [beorn] under crisman [*primi albati adhuc*] forþgeferdon. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 286 She made also crysmys ful dylygently For pore childryn whan thai shul crystyn be. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Chrisme*, sometime it is taken for a white linnen cloth wrapped about an infant after it is newlie christened. 1623 in COCKERAM. 1704 [see CHRISOM 4 b].

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *chrism-child, -cloth, -loosing*: see CHRISOM; *chrism-liquor, -money.*

1609 BP. HALL *Dissuasive fr. Popery* (1627) 641 Balsam, pure wax, and chrismes-liquor cleere. 1787 *Archæologia* VIII. 224 The chrism money was granted by Ernulf to the monks of his priory.

† **Chrism,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **chresme.** [a. OF. *cresmer*, and med.L. *chrismāre* f. *chrisma* (see prec.).] *trans.* To anoint with chrism. Hence **Chrismed** *ppl. a.*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1065 Þow killide has þise cresmede childyre. 1537 ABP. LEE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. II. App. LXXXVIII. 230 He that is baptized shal never be a Christen man, unles he be chrismed by the confirmation of the Bishop. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. XIX. 151 They adde furthermore, that..he shall neuer be a Christian, that is not chresmed with the Bishopps Confirmation .. By this sentence ar damned al the Apostles .. whom it is moste certaine to haue neuer bene chresmed. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 384 The Messiah, that is, the chrismed or anointed.

Chrismal (kri·zmăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *chrismālis* f. *chrisma* CHRISM; see -AL.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to chrism.

1659 L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* ix. E., The Chrismal Unguent. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 316 He blows three times cross-ways over the mouth of the greater otherwise called the Chrismal Bottle. 1852 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* v. 691 Whilst Robert-Rollo wore the white Chrismal vestment. 1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* v. 43 O, that on this day He would indeed outpour upon each youthful head the chrismal fires of His sevenfold gifts.

B. *sb.* In various senses of med.L. *chrismāle*, as the chrisom-cloth, the vessel or flask for holding the chrism, a cloth for covering relics, the pyx, etc.

1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vii. 292 A white linen cap, called a chrismal. 1863 *N. & Q.* 3 Ser. III. 396 The 'high-standing pix' was the chrismal, or ciborium, as it is now called. 1883 BELLETT tr. *Pelliccia's Polity Chr. Ch.* I. I. iii. § 4 The Presbyters then began to pay sums of money to the Bishop for the Chrism,—which sums were called..'Chrismals'.

Chrismary (kri·zmări). *rare.* [ad. late L. *chrismārium*, f. *chrisma*, chrism. (In OF. *cresmier.*)] = CHRISMATORY.

1844 *Life St. Wilfrid* (*Eng. Saints*) 125 He deposited these relics in a chrismary, such as was used for carrying the holy oils .. the queen obtained the chrismary, and kept it in her chamber.

Chrismatine, *Min.*: see CHRISMATITE.

† **Chrisma·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *chrismātiōn-em* n. of action f. *chrismā-re* to CHRISM.] Application of the chrism; sacramental unction.

1537 ABP. LEE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. II. App. lxxxviii. 229 He that is baptized is but initiate, that is, entred: and that by chrysmation of the bishop he is made perfect. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Epise.* xxxiii, The case is evident that chrismation, or consigning with ointment, was us'd in baptism. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* Ampullæ were also used for holding the oil used in chrismation.

Chrismatite (kri·zmătəit). [f. Gr. χρῖσμα, χρίσματ-os ointment + -ITE. Altered by Dana from *chrismatin* given in 1849.] A slightly translucent hydrocarbon from Saxony, of butter-like or semi-fluid consistency.

[1852 SHEPARD *Min.* 366 Chrismatine is yellowish or oil green.] 1868 in DANA *Min.* 728.

Chri·smatize, *v. rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. χρίσματ- (see CHRISM) + -IZE.] = CHRISM *v.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 62 Whose very bells of his steeple are Christned and chrismatized for the chasing away the foul fiends out of the aire.

† **Chrismator.** *Obs.* = next.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 649/10 *Hoc crismatorum*, crismator.

Chrismatory (kri·zmătəri). Forms: 5–6 **cris-, crysmatory**(e, -ie, 6 **crismytery, cresmatori, chrismatary,** 6, 9 **chrysmatory,** 6– **chrismatory.** [ad. med.L. *chrismatōrium* f. *chrisma, chrismat-*: see CHRISM. The adj. corresponds to a L. type **chrismatōrius*: see -ORY.]

A. *sb.* 1. The vessel containing the chrism or consecrated oil; in R. C. Ch., a case containing three flasks of oil for baptism, confirmation, and anointing of the sick.

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 592/16 A crismatorye. 1464 *Paston Lett.* 976. III. 433 Item, one potte callid a crismatorie to put in holy creme and oyle. *c* 1530 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 337 Item oone Crismytery of silver. 1554 in Fuller *Waltham Abb.* (1840) 273 '*Item*, For a chrismatory of pewter, three shillings four pence.' This was a vessel in which the consecrated oil, used in baptism, confirmation, and extreme unction, was deposited. 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furn.* (1866) 33 Item one crysmatorie sold to a tincker, but yt was first broken in peces. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C. 520 Chrismatorie, or a little vessell out of which Princes were anointed. 1884 A. J. BUTLER *Coptic Ch. Egypt* I. 74 Pilgrim bottles which may have been used as chrismatories.

b. 'A recess, near the spot where the font originally stood, to contain the chrism.' (Gwilt.)

2. Sacramental anointing; unction.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 216/2 To consecrat bishops, to make his chrismatorie, to celebrate his synods. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 683 Their chrismatories, greasings, vowes, othes, & shauings, are signes of this marke.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to sacramental anointing or unction.

1555 *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 290 An oyle that is made to this vse, by the bisshoppe..like as the chrismatory oile is.

† **Chrismere.** *Obs.* = CHRISMAL *sb.*, CHRISMATORY.

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 572/31 *Chrismale*, a crismere. *Ibid.* 621/12 *Xrismale*, a crysmere.

Chrisned, obs. form of CHRISTENED.

Chriso-: see CHRYSO-.

Chrisole, var. CRISOL *Obs.*, crucible.

Chrisom (kri·zəm). Forms: 4–5 **crisum,** 4–7 **crisom**(e, 5 **crysume, krysome,** (**crysun**), 5–7 **crysom**(e, 6 **cresom, crisyme,** (**christome, crison**), 7 **crizum, chrissome,** 6–7 **chrisome,** 6–9 **chrysom**(e, 6– **chrisom.** See also CHRISM. [A variant of *chrism* representing a popular dissyllabic pronunciation, such as may still be heard in *prīs-um, spas-um,* and the like: cf. the earliest quot. from *Cursor Mundi.* Eventually this form was somewhat differentiated from *chrism* in the primary sense.]

1. A dissyllabic pronunciation of CHRISM, in senses 1 and 2.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 142 Coround in kyth wyth crysume enoyntede. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 17 Crisyme quhilk is the sensibil signe or mater of Confirmatioun. 1611 COTGR., *Cresme*, the Crisome, or Oyle wherewith a Baptized Child is annointed. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* I. v. 59 Confirmation has different Names..it is called Unction, Chrisom, the Sacrament of Chrisom. *Ibid.* 60 That the Oil, after Consecration, was..the Chrisom of Jesus Christ.

2. (In full, *chrisom-cloth, -robe,* etc.): A white robe, put on a child at baptism as a token of innocence: originally, perh. merely a head-cloth, with which the chrism was covered up to prevent its being rubbed off. In the event of the child's death within a month from baptism, it was used as a shroud: otherwise it, or its estimated value, was given as an offering at the mother's purification.

a. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 95 Þe crisme cloð þe þe prest biwindeð þat child mide. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25725 Þof vr life last bot a quile, vr crisum [*Gött.* crisme, *Fairf.* crisome] cloth ful son we file. 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* Wks. III. 20 The oil, salt, spittle, taper and chrisom-cloth. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 731/2 In case he died as many children doe in ye chrisome cloth or in the cradle. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc. White Apparel* xi, What if chrisom robes be sin-defiled. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) III. xii. 95 The babe in a chrysom robe costing 554*l.* was baptized by Bishop Waynflete.

b. [Cf. *c* 890 in CHRISM 3]. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 11 At the fonsston Ther we were croysid in a crysun with a carful krye. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iii. 22 The whyte robe the whiche is called the crysome. 1549 *Prayer Bk., Baptism,* The minister shall put vpon him his white vesture, commonly called the Crisome .. Then the prieste shall annoynt the infant vpon the head. *Ibid., Purification,* The woman that is purifyed, must offer her Crysome and other accustomed offeringes. 1558 BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* iv. 23 After he bee anoynted with the holye chrisme, he bathe a white vesture or Chrisome put uppon him. 1562 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) I. 176 Twentie handcarchaftes wch seemed to have byn crysoms vjs. viijd. 1639 MAYNE *City Match* IV. iii, The preacher Is sent for to a churching .. he shall lose, he says, His Chrysome else. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 247/3

The Dutchesse d'Enguyen distributing the following Honours..the Towel..the Bason and Ewer..the Salt and Chrysome to the Prince de Conti. 1825 FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antiq.* (1843) I. 131 The Chrysome, or face cloth which covered the child at its baptism.

3. The alb or surplice of a priest.

1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* I. (1880) 14 b, Thereupon he puttes a lynnen Crysome white, A vesture such as children weare, when first they come to light. 1574 J. STUDLEY tr. *Bale's Pag. Popes* Ep. Reader, Albes, vestments..surplices, tippets, coyfes, chrismes, mantel and the ringe. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vne Aube*, a crison [1593 crisom], the albe or surplesse of a priest.

4. (In full, *chrisom-child*, *-babe*, etc.): orig. A child in its chrisom-cloth; a child in its first month; an innocent babe.

a. *c* 1275 *Serving Christ* 11, in *O. E. Misc.* 90 Þer þe crysme child for sunnes sore schal dred. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. iii. 12 A made a finer end, and went away and it had beene any Christome Child. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* i. § 2 Undiscerned, as are the Phantasms that make a Chrisome-child to smile. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* vii. 69 A Mother and Chrism Child..Cam by small Pox..t'untimely fate. 1680 BUNYAN *Life Badman* 566 Mr. Badman died like a lamb; or as they call it, like a chrisom-child, quietly and without fear. 1829 SOUTHEY *O. Newman* vi, Like baptism to a chrysome babe, Something that means he knows and recks not what.

b. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* xxvi. (1678) 396 The lot of dying Chrysoms, whose portion must be among those who never glorified God with a free obedience. 1755 in JOHNSON.

b. In obituaries and the like, applied to a child that died during the first month or shortly after baptism, and was shrouded in its chrisom-cloth.

Some think that it was applied to children that died unbaptized; but indisputable evidence of this has not been found, although modern editors have so understood quot. 1601, and the like; and cf. CHRISOMER.

1542 *Par. Reg. St. Mich. Bristol*, A crisom of a strange minister..bur. 29 Dec. 1593 *Par. Reg. Twickenham*, The Cobler's crisom child, bur. 12 Mar. 1601 *Par. Reg.* in Masson *Milton* i, The 12th of May anno 1601 was buried a Chrysome Child of Mr John Mylton's of this Parish. 1619 *Par. Reg.* in Christy *Trade Signs Essex*, etc. (1887) 32 A chrisome son of Robt. Ogden..was buried the xxx day of December. 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Chrisomes*, in the Bills of Mortality are such children as die within the month of birth, because during that time they use to wear the Chrisom cloth. 1687 in J. S. Burn *Par. Reg.* (1862) 127 The Princess Anns Child, a Chrissome bu. in ye Vault, Oct. 22. 1687. 1704 COCKER *Dict.*, *Chrism*..also a Child dying before Baptism, or within a month of wearing the Chrisme Cloath. 1854 HOOK *Ch. Dict.*, By an abuse of words, the term is now used.. to denote children who die before they are baptized. 1862 SIR H. TAYLOR *St. Clement's Eve* I. ii, Strangling Chrisom babies e'er the Priest Sweating with haste could haste to christen them.

c. *gen.* Infant, babe, innocent.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 127 This turn-broach comparison of a chicken and a chrisome, with one of the most tryed Souldiours of Christendome. 1636 DAVENANT *Witts* v. i, Thou..wouldst not join thy halfpenny To send for milk for the poor chrisom. 1638 FORD *Fancies* IV. i. (1811) 187 The boy, surely..was to any man's thinking, a very chrisome in the thing you wot. *c* 1640 SHIRLEY *Capt. Underwit* III. ii. in Bullen *Old Pl.* II. 364 How do you like the novice..Is he not a pretty Chrisome?

d. *dial.* Silly person, idiot. (See quot.)

1883 *Almondsbury & Huddersf. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chrisom*, still used in the local dialect, and probably signifies a pitiable object, such as a man reduced to a skeleton. *Sheffield dial.* (S. O. Addy) Does ta think I'd marry an old chrisom like thee.

5. ? = CHRISMATORY.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 962/1 The Ladie Marie of Norfolke, bearing the Chrysome which was very rich of Pearle and Stone.

6. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *chrisom-lace*, *-pie*; **chrisom-calf** (see quot.); **chrisom-child** (see 4); **chrisom-cloth**, **-robe** (see 2 a); **chrisom-loosing** [OE. *crism-liesing*]: ? leaving off of the baptismal cloth or robe.

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., *Chrisom*, In some parts of England a calf kill'd before it is a month old, is called a *chrisom-calf. 1530 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 297 Item to hys wyff my *crysom laces. *a* 887 *O. E. Chron.* an. 878 His' [Godrum's] *crism lising wæs æt Węþmor. 1869 HOOK *Lives Abps.* I. vi. 310 Twelve days..the warriors dwelt in the Saxon camp: on the eighth the chrisom-loosing began. 1683 SHIPMAN *Carolina* 113 Must..provide a *Crisome Py.

† Chri·somer. *Obs.* [f. CHRISOM + -ER.]

1. A newly-baptized child, still wearing the chrisom or christening robe; an innocent babe; an infant that died within a month of baptism.

1574-5 *Reg. Holy Cross, Canterb.* 9 Jan., A chrisomer, ye chelde of Henry Jenkynson, bu[ried]. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1629) 241 She had brought forth two monsters Lambert and Peter..neither were they Chrysomers, but such child-choppers, that as soone as euer they were borne, they were able to wage warre with a mighty King. 1692 *Par. Reg. St. Mich. Bristol*, John Hall, chrisomer, bur. 4 June.

b. ? An 'innocent', an idiot.

1567 *Par. Reg. Herne, Kent* in *Biblioth. Topogr.* I. 99 Ould Arnold, a crysomer, buried February 8.

2. ? An unbaptized child.

1886 *N. & Q.* 7th S. II. 96 A portion of the Churchyard..which he designated Chrisomers' Hill, where, said he [sexton, *c* 1840] 'the unbaptized children be always buried'.

Christ (krəist). Forms: 1–5 **Crist**, 4 **Criste**, 5 **Cryst**, 6 **Christe**, **Chryst**, 4, 6– **Christ**. [OE. *crist* = OS. and OHG. *crist*, *krist* (OHG. also *christ*), ad. L. *Chrīst-us*, a. Gr. Χριστός Christ, sb. use of χριστός anointed (f. χρίειν to anoint), a translation of Heb. מָשִׁיחַ *māshīaχ*, MESSIAH, 'anointed', more fully *m'shīaχ yahweh* the Lord's Anointed. This word and its derivatives and cognates (including CHRISM and its derivatives) were very rarely (and perh. only. accidentally) spelt with *ch-* in ME., but this has been the regular fashion since 1500; in French it began in the preceding century.]

1. The Messiah or 'Lord's Anointed' whose advent was the subject of Jewish prophecy and expectation. (Only in versions of the N. T. and direct references to it; in the Geneva and 1611 versions often preceded by *the*.)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 24 Arises forðon wiðerwearde crist & lease witgo. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., Lease Cristes, & lease witegen. *Ibid.* Luke iii. 15 Hwæder he crist wære. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12780 Elias or christ, quęþer es he. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxiv. 24 False Cristis and false prophetis. 1557 BIBLE (Genev.) *John* x. 24 If thou be the Christe, tel vs playnly. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 425 The word Antichrist..may mean..either those who try to pass themselves off as Christs, or those who set themselves in open array against him.

2. The title given to Jesus of Nazareth, as embodying the fulfilment of Messianic prophecy and expectation; since the earliest Christian times treated as a proper name.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. i. 16 Hælend þe is genemned crist. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 50 Te soðe sunne, þet is Jesu Crist. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 118 (Cott.) How crist birth bigan to brew. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 37 For Cristes loue. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. ii. 103 Eftyr þe Resurrectyoune of Cryst and his Ascensyoune. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 23 The obedience of Isaac is farre beneth Chrystis obedience. 1881 STANLEY *Chr. Inst.* iii. 65 An antistrophic hymn to Christ as God.

b. Used as a common noun with reference to the character or office of the Christ as a divinely appointed Ruler and Saviour.

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CVI. viii, Ring in the Christ that is to be. 1855 T. PARKER *Disc. Religion* v. v. (1875) 308–9 A Christ outside the man is nothing..Each man must be his own Christ, or he is no Christian.

† 3. Used in versions of the O. T. as a rendering of L. *christus* (Heb. *māshīach*, Messiah) applied to divinely-appointed rulers; = ANOINTED 3. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxxiii[i.] 9 Oncnaw onsyne cristes þines. *a* 1310 *E. E. Psalter* civ. [cv.] 15 Nil yhe negh min cristes nou. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlv. 1 These thingus seith the Lord to my crist, Ciro [1388 to my crist, Cirus; 1535 COVERDALE, vnto Cirus his anoynted]. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Isa.* xlv, Because al kinges that reigned among the Jewes were anointed with oyle, Cyrus is called christ.

4. *Comb.*, as *Christ-consciousness*, *-dividing* adj., *-truth*, etc. (In early ME., and esp. in northern dial., *crist* was often used in the genitive without inflexion, as *crist lai*, *crist lore*, etc.) **Christ-dust** (*U. S.*), see quot.; **† Christ-maker**, an opprobrious term for the priest who consecrated the host. See also CHRIST-LIKE, -LIKENESS, -TIDE, -WARD.

1840 G. S. FABER *Regenerat.* 224 A God-bearer or a *Christ-bearer. 1833 CRUSE *Eusebius* VIII. x. 330 These *Christ-bearing martyrs. 1885 H. S. HOLLAND *Logic & Life* (ed. 3) 261 One side of the Christ-bearing Character. 1649 J. CARDELL *Morbus Epidem.* (1650) 35 Christianity is *Christ-conformity. 1858 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 101 A kind of *Christ-consciousness is opened in us. 1854 W. WATERWORTH *Eng. & Rome* 101 The decision of the Fathers against the *Christ-dividing Nestorius. 1884 LYDIA W. BALDWIN *Yankee Sch. Teacher* vii. 49 Making up some *Christ-dust for supper. (This is the common name for flour, signifying its rarity in the daily fare [of the negroes].) *a* 1711 KEN *Poet. Wks.* (1721) I. 420 'Twas sung with *Christ-enamoured Heat. *Ibid.* I. 422 Which *Christ-enamourments reviv'd. *Ibid.* I. 123 *Christ-hymning Verse. *Ibid.* I. 408 The *Christ-imitating Race. 1647 J. BIRKENHEAD *Assembly Man* (1662-3) 14 Larded with fine new words, as Savingable, Muchly, *Christ-Jesusness, etc. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 437 b This *Christe-maker taking upp..this hoste. 1659 BAXTER *Key Cath.* XXXV. 257 A *Christ-Representative, or Vicar General. 1884 *Chr. World* 21 Feb. 140/2 *Christ-truth has struggled..against various forms of wrong.

5. Possessive combs., as **† Christ's-curse**, ? a curse in the name of Christ. Esp. in names of plants, as **Christ's-eye**, *Inula Oculus-Christi*; **Christ's-hair**, *Scolopendrium vulgare*; **† Christ's herb**, the Christmas Rose; **† Christ's ladder**, the Centaury, *Erythræa Centaurium*; **Christ's thorn**, a name given to several thorny shrubs, fabled or supposed to have formed Christ's crown of thorns; **† Christ's-wort** = *Christ's herb*.

c 1500 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 2 Therfore he hath many a *crystes curse. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-n.* *Christ's Hair. *Scolopendrium vulgare.* — Guernsey, 'because of the single black fibrovascular bundle in the leaf-stalk'.—Mr. W. G. Piper. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 350 *Christes herbe hath great thicke greene leaues. cut into seuen or eyght parts. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C v. a, Take an herbe callid *cristis lardder. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, *Christ's Ladder*, an old name, for we find it as *Christis leddere* in catalogues of the fourteenth century. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 115 a Rhamnus..was called *Christes thorne, as though Christe had bene crouned with rhamnus. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 696. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 207 [*Rhamnus*] *Paliurus* or Christ's Thorn..Being very common in Palestine..is supposed to be the thorn with which our Saviour was crowned. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 837 Two common eastern plants usually bear the name of Christ's Thorn: one the *Zizyphus Spina-Christi*, and the other the [*Paliurus aculeatus*]. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-n.* Christ's Thorn. (1) *Cratægus Pyracantha..Ches.*, from a local tradition that our Saviour's crown of thorns was made from this plant. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 351 *Christes wurte flowreth al bytimes about Christmas, in Januarie and almost vntill March.

¶ The existing derivatives of *Christ* (CHRISTENDOM, CHRISTIAN, etc.) are now always written with a capital, except CHRISTEN *v.*

Christadelphian (kristădē·lfiăn), *sb.* (and *a.*). [f. late Gr. χριστάδελφος in brotherhood with Christ (f. Gr. Χριστ-ός CHRIST + ἀδελφός brother) + -IAN.] (*pl.*) A religious sect founded in the United States by Dr. Thomas in 1833; also called THOMASITES. **b.** as *adj.* Of or belonging to the Christadelphians. Hence **Christade·lphianism.**

1873 in *Whitaker's Almanack* 162. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* (*heading*) The Christadelphians..A visit or two to the Christadelphian 'Ecclesia'..The Christadelphian body..The history of Christadelphianism. 1879 *Chr. World* 28 Feb., A Christadelphian and a writer on prophecy.

Christall, obs. form of CRYSTAL.

† Christ-apostatical, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* That apostatizes from Christ.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* III. 646 Thou Christ-apostaticall Strumpet, knowest thou not the first commandment?

Christ-cross, criss-cross (kri·s,krɔs). Forms: 5 **Crist cross**, 6 **Christes crosse**, **Christe-**, 6–7 **Christ-**, **crisse-**, 7 **Christs-**, **chriss(e)-cross**, **crish-cross**, 6–9 **Christ-cross**, 7–9 **chris-**, **cris-**, **criss-cross**. [lit. *Christ's cross*; but the former word being phonetically reduced as in *Christ-mas*, and the composition thus obscured, it is commonly treated in sense 2 as a simple reduplication of *cross* (cf. *zig-zag*): see CRISS-CROSS *a.* and *v.*]

† 1. The figure of a cross (✠) formerly placed in front of the alphabet in horn-books, etc. *Obs.*

c 1430–1597 [see 3]. 1602 J. COOKE *Gd. Wife fr. Bad* III. i. (1614) E ij b, I was fiue yeare learning cris-crosse from great A, and fiue yeere longer comming to F. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 181 A Horne-book without a Christ-Crosse afore it. ? 1640 *New Serm. Newest Fashion* (1877) 37 The beginning of learning is the letters, and the beginning of the letters is..that most profane, superstitious and Antichristian Letter which they call Chriss-Crosse. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Christch. Wind.* 193 Must we forget Christs Cross, as soon as past the Alphabet?

b. The alphabet; = **CHRIST-CROSS-ROW.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1553 BECON *Relig. Rome* Wks. II. 383 A Crosse of ashes and sand, wherein ye whole alphabete or Christes Crosse shal be writen. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Militant*, Plato and Aristotle were at a losse And wheel'd about again to spell Christ-crosse. 1640 TATHAM *Fancie's Theater* (in *N. & Q.* Ser. I. III. 330), Ere they scarce can say Their Pater Noster, or their Christ-crosse A. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Crisscross* (Christ's Cross), the alphabet.

† c. *fig.* ? Beginning, or ? 'A B C', 'alphabet'.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. xii. (1818) 120 Christ's cross is the chriscross of all our happiness.

2. The figure or mark of a cross in general; *esp.* that made in 'signing' his name by a person who cannot write.

1607 W[ENTWORTH] S[MITH] *Puritaine* III. 47 The feskewe of the Diall is vpon the Chrisse-crosse of Noone. 1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 491 The round..J. O. makes with a Cris-cross in the middle of it. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* II. iii. xlii, I am even ignorant of the a, b, c; but, provided I remember my Christ-cross, I shall be sufficiently qualified. 1846 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, *Criss-cross*, the mark or signature of those who cannot write. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Christ-cross*, the signature of a person who cannot write is also so called.

† 3. *Christ's cross me speed*: a formula said before repeating the alphabet; hence used allusively.

c 1430 LYDG. *Prohemy Marriage* Poems (1840) II. 42 How long agoo lerned ye Crist Cross me spede? Haue ye no more lernyd of youre a, b, c? *a* 1528 SKELTON *Agst. Venomous Tongues* I. 133. 3 In your Crosse rowe, nor Christ crosse you spede. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* I. 36 Christes crosse be my speede, in all vertue to proceede, A, b, c, d, e, f, g. h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, & t, double w, v, x with y, ezod, & per se, con per se tittle tittle est Amen When you haue done begin againe, begin againe.

4. See further under CRISS-CROSS *sb.*

Christ-cross-row, criss-cross-row (kri·s,krɔ̇s,rōu). *arch.* and *dial.* [f. prec. + ROW *sb.*]

1. The alphabet; so called from the figure of a cross prefixed to it in horn-books. Also CROSS-ROW, q.v. *arch.* or *dial.*

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) 831 Of the same Warde he learned hys Christe-crosse-rowe. 1611 COTGR., *La croix de par Dieu*, the Christs-crosse-row; or, the hornebooke wherein a child learnes it. 1631 *Celestina* XVIII. 180, I sweare..by the crisse-crosse row, by the whole Alphabet. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* v. xlii, Four years in travelling from Christ-cross-row to Malachi [the O. Test. being the reading-book of the highest class]. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* VIII. 419 Infant-conning of the Christ-cross-row. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* ii, Twelve or fourteen neat, rosy, chubby little children, learning their Chris-cross-row.

† 2. *fig.* The whole series, the catalogue. *Obs.*

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 73 In the whole crisse-crosse rowe..of moral or intellectual vertues. *a* 1652 BROME *New Acad.* IV. ii, In your crisse-crosse-row of complement.

†b. The first elements or rudiments, the 'A B C' of any subject. *Obs.*

1684 SOUTHERNE *Disappointment* III. i. 31 God sa' me! She is not come to the Criss-cross-row of her profession yet.

Christdom (kri'stdəm). *rare.* Also 5 **crysdome**. [f. CHRIST + -DOM.]

†1. = CHRISTENDOM 3 c. *Obs.*

(Either a phonetic shortening, or a scribal abbreviation.)

1463-82 *Stans Puer* 26 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 57 Yn what lond of crysdome þat he commys Inne.

2. *nonce-wd.* 'The rule of Christ "whose service is perfect freedom"' (Davies).

a 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Cry Children* xii, They .. Are slaves, without the liberty in Christdom.

Christed, *pa. pple.* Made one with Christ, made a partaker of Christ's nature. (A word of the 'Familists' in the 17th c.)

1641 D. CAWDREY *Serm.* 69 They stick not .. to say they are as perfect as Christ, Christed with Christ. 1656 LD. PRESIDENT in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 62 Your Familists affirm that they are Christed in Christ, and Godded in God. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* xcviii. 1739 J. TRAPP *Serm. Righteous Over-m.* (1758) 62 Ridiculous jargon of being..Christed with Christ. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* (1868) 119 Their joy is to be consciously Christed, fully possessed by Christ.

†**Christen,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Forms: 1–5 **cristen**, 3–4 **-ine**, 4 **-yn**, **-ene**, **-un**, **crestin**, **-en**, 4–5 **cristin**, **crystene**, 4–6 **crysten**, **-yn(e**, 5 **cristeyn**, 6 **christin**, **chrysten**, **-un**, (*Sc.* **christing**), 6–7 **christen**, (*dial.* **cursen**). [OE. *cristen*:—WGer. *cristin* (OS. and OHG.) ad. L. *christiān-us* CHRISTIAN. In ME. occasionally influenced by the corresp. OF. *crestien*. In the 16th c. it was, like the Fr., refashioned with *ch-*, and at length entirely assimilated to the L., as CHRISTIAN.]

1. = CHRISTIAN: of persons. Cf. CHRISTENMAN.

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* II. xx. (Bosw.), Se mon wæs se cristenesta and se gelæredesta. *c* 893 — *Oros.* VI. xiii, Ælc cristen mon hæfde frið & sibbe. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 243 Se þridde is wel nieh þe cristen man. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 22 Uor alle cristene soulen. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 15 Than..biginne we, God cresten men for to be. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Laws T.* 288 Arryued been this cristen [*v.r.* cresten] folk to londe. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* A vj, A batayle of Crysten men ageynst the Sarasyne. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 381 Exchaunged for christen prisoners. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* xi, As I am a cursen man. 1623 LISLE *Anc. Sax. Mon.* (1638) Pref. to Serm., Comfort to christen mens soules. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* III. vii, By my Cursen soule. *Ibid.* IV. v, We be Cursenfolke as good as your zelfe.

2. Of things.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* VI. xii, Ane cristene boc. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1474 (Cott.) To fight al for þe cristen lay. 1485 CAXTON *Chs. Gt.* 1 The cristen feyth is affermed and corrobered. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 31 In the crysten beleue. 1553 BALE *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 336 That we shulde haue..our Christen doctryne from their unchristen byshoppes.

b. *Christen name*: the name given at christening; the *Christian name* (see CHRISTIAN *a.* 6).

1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 88 *margin*, Brybes..are callyd gentyl rewardes, but that is not theyr chrysten name. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 8 (Qq), I am sworn brother to a leash of drawers; and can call them all by their christen names. 1626 L. OWEN *Running Reg.* 7 They must change their Christen names, and their Sir names. 1679 MRS. BEHN *Feign'd Curtizan* I. ii, My Grandmother wou'd never own me if I should change the cursen name she gave me.

3. *absol.* A Christian. Only about 1500 made a true sb. with plural *-s* (? after French).

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* VI. xxx, Ealle þa cristnan. *a* 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1128 Betwenen ða Cristene and þa heðene. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 32 Ðe Cristene þet beoð ine hehinesse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19704 At fott þe cristen to prisun. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 91 Cristene and vn-cristene him cleymeþ vchone. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 5 Not oonly to cristen but also to paynems. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 511 For to hewe all the cristeyn in peces..The crystens had ben shreudly handled. 1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* Wks. (1573) 346 Tyrants did oft-tymes persecute the christen.

b. *Even christen* [OE. *emne-cristen*, ME. *em-cristen*]: fellow-Christian; often collectively, fellow-Christians. See EVEN-CHRISTIAN.

Christen (kri's'n), *v.* Forms: 1 **cristn-ian**, 3–4 **cristn-e(n**, 4–6 **cristen**, 6– **christen**. (With the usual ME. variants: **cryst-**, **-in**, **-yn**, **-on**, **-un**, (6 **crestyn**). *dial.* 6–7 **kersen**, 8–9 **kirsen**, 9 **kersun**, **kessen**, *Sc.* **kirsten**.) [OE. *cristn-ian*, f. *cristen* Christian, lit. to make Christian, Christianize. The *e* was originally elided between *t* and *n*, when a syllable followed, but inserted when the infinitive *-en*, *-e*, *-y*, was dropped; thus pa. t., 1 *cristnode*, 3 Orm. *crisstnedd*, 3–5 *cristned*, 6–7 *christned* (*chrisned*), 6– *christened*.]

†1. *trans.* To convert to Christianity, make Christian, christianize. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* ii. 14 (Bosw.) Dæt Paulinus ðær ðæt folc cristnode and fullode. *c* 1305 *St. Christopher* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 64 He gan hem so lere þat er hi come hom to þe kyng: alle icristned hi were. *c* 1450 LYDG. *Mer. Missæ* 151 Charlys..cristende spayne. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 268 This thing chanced not long before we were christened, and is written by our Apostle, S. Gregory. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 29 When the Danish Nation was first Christned. 1644 JER. TAYLOR *Apol. Liturgy* § 2 The first example in England since it was first Christened. 1880 R. OWEN *Sanct. Cathol.* 183 *note*, That holy Faith, which overcame the world, and christened it.

b. To make Christian in form, or profession.

1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 12 The powers of the world are often christened, but seldom christianized.

2. *trans.* To admit or initiate into the Christian Church by baptism; to baptize, administer baptism to. † *To christen from*: to protect by christening from (*obs.*; cf. BLESS *v.*[1] 3).

c 1200 ORMIN 13257 þatt menn hemm O Cristess name crisstneþþ. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 217 Pope Urban him cristened right there. *c* 1450 *Merlin* v. 91 Antor toke the childe..and asked yef it were cristned. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1684 He xall crestyn yow from þe fynddes power. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. i. 8 To crysten or baptem is as moche to say as to wasshe. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* i. 14 Were ye baptised in the name of Paul? I thanke God that I cristened none of you. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* i. 4 a, He shall chrysten you with the holy ghoste. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 75 The mydwyffe kersende them at home and was alowyd by the churche. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 127 They were Christened when they were Babes, and could not helpe it. 1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 207 The dean of Rochester christened the child. The child roared like a bull, and I gave Mrs. Masham joy of it. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 186 Orator Henley christening a child. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 92 When some o' her kimmers hae kirsened a wean. 1855 *Whitby Gloss., Kessen*, to christen. 1879 HESBA STRETTON *Through Needle's Eye* I. 86 To..christen the infants, and bury the dead.

b. *absol.* To administer baptism.

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* (1849) 9 Water is kendeliche cheld ..Ther-fore me mey cristni ther-inne. 1388 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 141 Crist tellip here þe fourme to Cristen. 1687 BURNET *Trav.* ii. (1750) 84 They christen discovering the whole Head. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* viii, He could marry, christen, and administer the other sacraments.

3. To give a name to (a person) at baptism; usually *pass.* to receive a name at baptism. (Often with the name as complement of predicate.)

c 1450 *Merlin* i. 15 It was cristened Merlyn. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 284 *Iaq.* I do not like her name. *Orl.* There was no thought of pleasing you when she was christen'd. 1752 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* vi, The child..was christened by the name of Peregrine. 1829 SOUTHEY *Q. Mary's Christening*, The babe is christened James. 1876 T. HARDY *Hand Ethel.* I. 1 She..began life as a baby christened Ethelberta.

†b. To give the name to, as sponsor; to stand sponsor to (a child) at baptism. *Obs.*

1515 *Will of B. Batty* (*Layman*) in *Mem. Ripon* I. 332, I will that every child that I cristyned have vjd. 1649 EVELYN *Diary* 29 Nov., I christned Sir Hugh Rilies child with Sir Geo. Radcliffe..the parents being so poore that they had provided no gossips. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 28 Aug., I..christened the child, a girl, Elizabeth, which though a girl my Lady Batten would have me to give the name.

4. *transf.* To name and dedicate (bells, ships, etc.) by a ceremony analogous to baptism.

1533 FRITH *Answ. More* Wks. (1573) 251 If you beleue that you ought to preach to fishes, and goe Christen them an other while, as ye do belles. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XVI. (1843) 908/2 That his Majesty might..new Christen those Ships which too much preserv'd the memory..of the Republick. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxi. 247 Bells..being all christned, and dedicated to some Saint ..have a specifick Power to drive away all manner of evil Spirits, except Poverty in the Laity, and Pride in the Clergy. 1888 *Glasgow Herald* 10 Sept. 10/6 The four-masted steel sailing ship Cape Horn..was successfully launched, and christened by Madame Voisin.

5. *gen.* To name, give a name to; often with complement, to call by the name of. *colloq.*

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* xxiii, The Disciples of the Glorious Nazarene were Christ'ned first in Antioch, for they had their baptisme some yeares before they had their Name. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 18 We christen effects by their most sensible..causes. 1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. 109 He reckons but one, and she a Nun, viz. Anne (as he Christens her). 1725 SWIFT *Wood, an Insect*, Chambermaids christen this worm a deathwatch. 1887 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 898/1 The United States authorities have recently christened a river in Alaska..after Mr. Frederick Whymper.

6. With various allusions, mostly humorous.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 71 Heere is the babe..The Empresse sends it thee..And bids thee christen it with thy daggers point. 1679 DRYDEN *Tr. & Cr.* Prol. 20 Weak short liv'd issues of a feeble age, Scarce living to be Christen'd on the Stage! 1785 BURNS *Ep. J. Lapraik* xix, We'se ..kirsen him wi' reekin water. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xiii, We'll christen him with the brewer (here he added a little small beer to his beverage).

b. in *Thieves' Cant.*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, Obliterating the name and number on..a stolen watch; or the crest, cipher, etc., on articles of plate, and getting others engraved, so as to prevent their being identified, is termed having them *bishop'd*, or *christen'd*. 1868 DORAN *Saints & Sinn.* II. 290 The pietist thieves..'christen' daily as soon as they have stolen a watch. This thieves' christening consists in erasing the maker's name and supplying another.

Christendie (kri's'ndi). *Sc.* Also **-dee**. [app. a modification of *christenty*, influenced by *christendom*.] Christendom.

a 1796 BURNS *Willie brewed* i, Three blyther hearts..Ye wad na find in Christendie. *a* 1849 MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 346 Our groans ring through Christendee.

Christendom (kri's'ndəm). Forms: 1–6 **cristendom**, 6– **christendom**. Also 3–6 **cristin-**, **cristyn-**, **crysten-**, etc.; with suffix, 1– **-dom**, 4 **-doom**, 4–5 **-dam**, 4–7 **-dome**; *dial.* 7– **kirsendom**. [OE. *cristendóm*, f. *cristen* Christian (CHRISTEN *a.*) + *-dóm* suffix of dignity, position, quality: see -DOM. Cf. ON. *kristindómr*, Sw. *kristendom*, Dan. *christendom*, MHG. *kristentuom*, MG. *kristintûm*.]

†1. The state or condition of being Christian; = CHRISTIANITY 3. *To take christendom*: to accept Christianity, become Christian; see also 4.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. iv, Ac heo [Rome] for hiere cristendome nuziet is ȝescild. *a* 1134 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1129 Ealle þa þet Cristendome hæfdon. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 33 Forsaken Crist and hire cristendom and rihte bileaue. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 549 Til he thurgh grace may com Til baptem and til cristendom. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (1858) 81 Whethir he wold forsake his knythod or his Cristendam. 1529 MORE *Dial. Heresy* IV. Wks. 259/2 A christen mannes euill liuing, can not be imputed to hys christendome. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. iii. 15. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* xix, Any man that would not have his Christendome suspected. 1681 BAXTER *Search Schism.* ii. 13 Admitted to Christendom by baptism.

†b. *By my christendom!* = *As I am a Christian!* (Cf. *by my halidom, faith*, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 929 Be my Crystyndham. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1906 'By þe cristendom þat y fong': quap Terry. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. i. 16 By my Christendome, I should be as merry as the day is long. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 93 The gaping rural fools..swore by their Christendoms..they never saw such a miracle.

†2. The Christian faith or religious system; Christianity. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Judith* (Grein) Epilog. 264 Se cristendom weox on heora timan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Seodþan þe cristindom wes. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1526 Seinte Peter..Pope was at rome verst cristendom to lere. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 184 She fonde No Christendome in thilke londe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* iii. 55 Seth cristendom come first in-to this Ile. 1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 334 Many crosses and many other signes and tokens of Christendome. 1649 tr. *Behmen's Ep.* xxxiv. (1886) 16 The present Christendom is merely titular and verbal.

†b. The sacraments and other ordinances of Christianity; Christian privileges. *Obs. rare.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10209 The meste was, alas! that ther nas no Cristendom. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* II. vi. (1636) 62 Englands want of Churches and Christendome.

3. a. Christians collectively; the church.

a 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1129 Nu wærð swa mycel dwyld on Cristendom swa it næfre ær ne wæs. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 29281 (Cotton Galba) Þe pape of rome..þe hele of cristendom and heuyd. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 305 To lede alle Cristyndoom to hevene. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* xiii, The successive practice of Christendom. 1866 LIDDON *Bampton Lect.* i. 1 The momentous question which..has rivetted the eye of thinking and adoring Christendom. *Ibid.* viii, The Creed of Christendom.

†b. A particular body or community of Christians. *Obs. rare.*

c 1205 LAY. 29366 And fordude al þisne cristindom. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 103 Ageyn þe paemy þe Cristendam to saue.

c. The countries professing Christianity taken collectively; the Christian domain.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 36 ȝef ony broþer..deye in straunge cuntre, in cristendom or in hethenesse. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 67 The Kyng of Spayne, one of the myghtyest Kyngs in Crystendome. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. (1573) 139 Not..a foote of grounde in christendome. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Mayor Quinb.* v. i, The king of Kirsendom Shall not be better welcome. 1669 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* II. i, One of the arrantest cowards in Christendom. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlvii. 44 Among the Turks..false witnesses are much cheaper than in Christendom. 1849 TRENCH *Mirac.* Prelim. Ess. vi, A Christendom 'commensurate and almost synonymous with the civilized world'.

†d. The Christian dispensation. *Obs. rare.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 22268 (Fairf.) Þer salle be a king..of al oþer kingis þe last..þer salle he ȝilde vp..his coroun & his kingis wande til ihesu crist..and squa salle cristen-dome take ende.

†4. Baptism, as a token of admission to the Christian church; christening. *Obs.* *To take christendom*: 'to receive baptism'. (Cf. 1.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4959 Seint oswald..is godfader was in is cristendom. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9496 The fyrst sacrament ys holy bapteme..Crystendom or crystynyng. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 280 Troianus was a trewe knyȝte and toke neuere cristendome, And he is sauf. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* vi. 4 We ben to gidere biried with him bi cristendom [1388 baptym] in to deeth. 1483 *Cath. Angl.*, A crystendam; *baptismus, baptisma*. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 17 b, I was called Wyllyam at my christendome. 1680 *Hon. Cavalier* 8 The unfortunate Infants..have no Christendom.

†b. *Allusively.* (*a.*) Washing or sprinkling; (*b.*) Giving of a name, 'christening'. *Obs.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 83 How can he maintaine his peak in true christendome of rose-water euerie morning? 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 188 A world Of pretty fond adoptious christendomes That blinking Cupid gossips.

†5. Oil for chrism or anointing. *Obs. rare.*

c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 35 That same tree, ther yat holy crestendom or olye out ronneth.

Christened (kri's'nd), *ppl. a.* For forms see CHRISTEN *v.* [f. CHRISTEN *v.* + -ED[1].] Made Christian, converted to Christianity (*obs.*); baptized: see the verb.

c 1200 ORMIN 10544 þatt flocc off cristnedd folle. 1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 16 This most christened nation. 1536 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 42. § 1 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 11 In

christoned realmes. 1564 *Brief Exam.*, *6 A halowed and christened bell. 1596 Drayton *Leg. Dk. Norm.* (1748) 188 As well in Christned as in heathen land. 1682 G. Vernon *Life Heylyn* 75 In almost all Nations Christened, the same Law has continued. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* III. 101 Till Peter's keys some christen'd Jove adorn.

Christener (kri·s'nəɹ). [f. Christen *v.* + -er 1.] One who christens or baptizes.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 83 A crystynar, *baptista*. 1549 Latimer *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 135 Christiners of belles. 1558 Bp. Watson *Sev. Sacram.* iii. 15 Let the Christener begynne to cast or poure water vpon the chyldes head.

† **Christenhead, -hood.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 *cristenhede, -hode.* [f. Christen *a.*; see -hood, -head. OE. **cristenhâd* has not been found, but cf. OS. *cristinhêd*, OHG. *christinheit*, MHG. *kristenheit*: app. the derivative in *-dóm* was more favoured in England, and that in *-haid* on the continent.]

a. Christianity; b. Christening; c. A Christian domain or estate.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xii, Convertid fro Jewry into Cristenhode. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* xcj. 3 (Selden MS.) Edwyns doughtor..At Yorke was borne; to whom men did complexe Maidons twelue to take þe cristenhede. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 543 Twenty decanates, or provincial deanries, which from old have been styled Christenhoods (Ger. *Christenheiten*).

Christening (kri·s'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* For forms see Christen *v.* [f. Christen *v.* + -ing 1.]

† **1.** Conversion to or reception of Christianity; becoming a Christian. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29257 (Cott.) Þat wiche-craft .. dos wit ani halud thing, and sua for-dos þair cristnyng. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 19728 Barnabas..made hem of his cristenyng bolde.

2. The action or ceremony of baptizing, baptism.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28331 (Cott.) Quare barne wit-vten cristening was for-farne. *c* 1315 Shoreham *Poems* (1849) 8 Wet may be the materie, Wer-inne cristninge may be mad. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 282 The crystenyng of mastyr Gorgis chylde. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 10 You must be seeing Christenings? Do you looke for Ale, and Cakes heere, you rude Raskalls? 1712 *Act* 10 *Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4981/3 The Register-Books for Christnings belonging to the respective Parishes. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 336 The pomp of the christenings and burials.

3. In various *transf.* and allusive senses.

1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. (1573) 152 The Byshops..reserued to them selues the Christenyng of Belles. 1621 Elsing *Debates Ho. Lords* (1870) 41 A Byll against the abuse of sacred things, as christening of doggs, etc. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* lxiv, They sprinkled it with turpentine..This infernal christening performed, etc. 1872 Ellacombe *Bells Ch.* v. 79 No profane christening, no conversion of the bell into a punch bowl. 1889 *Daily News* 17 Apr. 3/6 After the customary service, conducted by the dockyard chaplain, the christening and floating out were performed by Miss Gorst.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *christening-bout, -cake, -day, -dinner, -feast, -font, -water*; **christening blanket, cloak**, a blanket or cloak in which a child is christened; † **christening-book**, a book containing the baptismal service.

1755 Smollett *Quix.* (1803) IV. 299 Brought up to the business, even from their *christening blankets and swaddling clothes. *c* 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 755/15 *Hoc manuale*, a *crystynningboke. *a* 1843 Southey *Roprecht* IV, At a *christening bout. 1876 Rock *Text. Fabr.* 108 Specimens of the *christening cloaks, anciently in use. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* viii, A bridal banquet, or a *kirstening feast, or suchlike. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 256 A *Christning Font. 1631 Howes *Stow's Chron.* (Brand) For godfathers and godmothers .. to give ..*christening shirts, with little bands and cuffs, wrought either with silke or blew threed. 1874 Dasent *Tales from Field* 188 Were you gone after *Christening water, that you were gone so long?

† **Chri·stenly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. Christen *a.* + -ly 2.] In a Christian way; Christianly.

c 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 1023 This child Maurice was then Emperour Maad by the pope, and lyued cristenly [*Lansd. MS.* Cristienly]. ' 1426 Audelay *Poems* 47 Cristyn men 3if that 3e be, Then loke 3e done cristynle. 1526 Tindale *N. T.* To Rdr., Them that are learned Christenly. 1528 Roy *Sat.* (1845) If thou wilt then live christenly. 1553 Bale *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 336 S. Paull..had been christenly familiar at Rome, with Claudia Rufina.

† **Chri·stenman, cristenman.** *Obs.* Also **cristene-, cristeman.** [ME. = *cristen man*, written as one word: cf. *Englishman, gentleman*. Cf. MHG. *kristenman*.] = Christian man, Christian.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 293 in *Lamb. Hom.* 177 Vuele cristenemen. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 99 Holi husel þe ech cristeman understont. 138. Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 408 No cristeman shulde sue his prelate but in as myche as he sueþ crist. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxli. 353 Of Christenmen and of Sarazyns.

† **Christenmas.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* For forms see Christen *a.* [App. an assimilation of the proper *cristes-mass, criste-mas*, to Cristen, owing perh. to the shortening of the *i*, which separated it in sound from Christ.] = Christmas. (The ordinary form in northern dial.)

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 502 After crysten-masse com þe crabbed lentoun. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 50 The thirde daye after crystynmas daye. 1529 Rastell *Pastyme* (1811) 40 At Crystenmas. 1601 Weever *Mirr. Mart.* E vj, In Christenmas vpon Saint Thomas day. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, Kessenmas. 1879 Jamieson, *Christenmass.*

Christente, -ty, etc.: see Christianity.

Christhood (krəi·st,hud). [f. Christ + -hood.] State or condition of being Christ; Messiahship.

? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (1847) II. 33 Thy Christhoode we muste knowe. 1689 *Foxes & Firebr.* III. 208 That the Unction which the Saints are said to receive from the Holy One..is one with the Christ-hood of Christ. 1828 E. Irving *Last Days* 114 His Christhood, as the anointed with the Holy Spirit. 1881 Fairbairn *Stud. Life Christ* ix. 187 The reality of his Christhood.

Chri·stiad. *nonce-wd.* [see -ad 1 c.] An epic of Christ.

1831 W. H. Mill *Christa-sangítá* (1842) Pref. 36 The first book of the Indian Christiad.

Christian (kri·styăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **chrystyan, -ian, christien.** [ad. L. *Christiān-us*, (in Gr. χρ·στιᾱνός, Acts xi. 26), f. *Christus*, χριστός Christ. Introduced with the Renascence in taking the place of the earlier *cristen*, Christen *a.* (Cf. the Anglo-Fr. *cristien*, found from 12th c.)]

A. *adj.*

1. Of persons and communities: Believing, professing, or belonging to, the religion of Christ.

1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 38 They had in lyke maner serued other christian men. 1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 14 Likening Christian folks to dogs. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 295 These be the Christian husbands. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxvi, 150 Christian States punish those that revolt from Christian Religion. 1704 Nelson *Fest. & Fasts* vii. (1739) 92 The whole Christian Church hath distinguished him by that Character. 1827 Keble *Chr. Y., Evening* x, The Rulers of this Christian land.

b. *Most Christian*: a title of the kings of France.

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* vi. 341 O thou most Christian enemy to peace. 1751 J. Brown *Shaftesb. Charac.* 34 Religious criticism hath made but little progress among the subjects of the most Christian king. 1861 Thackeray *Four Georges* (1885) 296 His most Christian Majesty and his court.

c. In the names of various religious sects or associations, as *Christian Israelites*, † *Christian Royalists* (see quot.), *Christian Socialists* (whence *Christian Socialism*, the principles of Christian Socialists; *Christian-socialize* v. (*nonce-wd.*), to imbue with Christian Socialism).

a 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. xv. 497 These are called Christian Royalists, or Fifth-Monarchy-Men. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* v. (1857) 207 A Christian Socialist Is Romney Leigh. 1884 E. Maurice *Life F. D. Maurice* II. 41 His great wish was to Christianise Socialism, not to Christian-socialise the Universe. 1885 *Whitaker's Almanack* 198 Persons described as: Christian Army. Christian Believers. Christian Brethren. Christian Disciples. Christian Eliasites. Christian Evangelists. Christian Israelites. Christian Mission. Christian Pioneers. Christian Soldiers. Christian Teetotallers. Christian Temperance Men. Christian Unionists. Free Christian Association. United Christian Army. United Christian Church.

2. Of things: Pertaining to Christ or his religion: of or belonging to Christianity.

1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* Title-page, The Christian fayth. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. 12 That wherewith ..all Christian confessions [are] agreeable. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. i. 2 Is she to bee buried in Christian buriall? 1689 Fleetwood *Serm. 2 Cor.* ix. 12 Wks. (1737) 5 The indigestible difficulties of the Christian Creed. 1847 Ld. Lindsay *Lett. Chr. Art* Introd. 14 Claiming superiority for Christian over Classic Art. 1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* VI. iv, That Christian worship which was .. to supersede the idolatry .. of the pagan. 1866 Liddon *Bampt. Lect.* i, The central question of Christian Theology. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* I. § 3 A pagan and a Christian altar fronted one another.

† **b.** *Court Christian*: an ecclesiastical court. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1285 13 *Edw. I, Act* 4 Placita inde teneantur in curia Christianitatis. 1292 *Britton* v. x. 10 La conisaunce de matrimoigne et de testament apent a Cristiene court [Nichols *transl.* The cognizance of marriage and of testaments belongs to the Court Christian]. — Jekes autaunt qe prové soit en Court cristiene [*transl.* Until it be proved in Court Christian]. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 488 Linwood saith, That Probate of Testaments, De consuetudine Angliæ et non de jure communi, belong to Court-Christian. 1805 *East's Rep.* V. 353 The defect in the Court Christian is in the trial and not in the jurisdiction. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* II. ii. 311 In the beginning of the reign of Edward I, an Act of Parliament was made .. restricting the Courts Christian to causes relating to wills, matrimony, and pure spirituality.

† **c.** *Christian ale*: see quot. and Ale 3. *Obs.*

1642 *Virgins' Compl.* in *N. & Q.* 14 July 1866 To eat cakes and drink Christian ale on holy daies.

3. Of persons and their qualities or actions: Showing character and conduct consistent with discipleship to Christ; marked by genuine piety; following the precepts and example of Christ; Christ-like.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lvii, The mutual exercise of Christian Charity. *Ibid.* lxii. 2 The wane and declination of Christian piety. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. vi. § 57 Even the Heathen Romans were so Christian, that .. no Vestal Virgin or Flamen of Jupiter was restrained to swear. 1706 Shaftesb. *Lett. Enthus.* 6 [A] truly Christian Prelate. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* xvii, The people of Scotland were .. considerably more Christian than the larger part of their schoolmasters. 1866 Liddon *Bampt. Lect.* iii, That supply of light, of love, and of resolve, which enriches..the Christian soul.

4. Of or belonging to a Christian or Christians.

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 310 If thou dost shed One drop of Christian bloud. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 51 Some Christian Ship had been here. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* I. § 3 The enthusiasm for the Christian God, faith in whom had been bought so dearly.

5. Human as distinguished from brutal; now only *colloq.* or *humorous*. b. *mod. colloq.* or *slang.* Of things: Becoming a Christian; 'civilized', 'decent', 'respectable'. Cf. B. 3.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 156 This medecine wil also remedy a christian creature. 1682 D'Urfey *Butler's Ghost* 76 Christian breeches without hole. *Ibid.* 137 And make such wrack of Christian Food. 1818 Scott *Leg. Montrose* xiv, Had you been to fight with any Christian weapons.

6. *Christian name*: the name given at christening; the personal name, as distinguished from the family name or *surname*. (Also allusively = 'proper name'.) Hence *to Christian-name* *v.* trans. (*nonce-wd.*), to call by one's Christian name; *Christian-named* ppl. a., having a Christian name.

1549 Latimer *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 83 Nowe a dayes they call them gentle rewardes, let them leaue their colourynge, and cal them by their Christian name Brybes. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 49 That the giving of Surnames for Christian names began in the time of king Edward the sixt. 1727 Pope *Th. on Var. Subj.*, When a man is made a spiritual peer he loses his sir-name; when a temporal, his christian-name. 1775 Sheridan *Scheming Lieut.* II. iv, I never knew any good come of giving girls these heathen christian names. 1823 Lamb *Elia, Mackery End*, We.. were familiar, even to the calling each other by our Christian Names.

1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xx. (1866) 162 The girls Christian-named each other. 1866 Ruskin *Crown Wild Olive* Pref. 21 Every separately Christian-named portion of the ruinous heap [of the slain].

7. *Christian era*: the era reckoned from the accepted date of the birth of Christ, and adopted in all Christian countries.

1657 Wharton *Wks.* (1683) 49 The Greek Church numbereth from the Creation to Christ's Æra, 5508 complete years..The year 1657, current of the Christian Æra. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. i. 10 About six hundred and four years before the Christian æra. 1875 Jowett *Plato* III. 524 In the first centuries of the Christian era.

B. *sb.*

1. One who believes or professes the religion of Christ; an adherent of Christianity.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 The lyfe of euery chrystian..is as a pilgrymage. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xi. 26 So that the disciples were at Antioche first named Christians [*earlier versions* Christen; Wyclif 1388 Cristen men]. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. i. 66 If a Iew wrong a Christian, what is his humility, reuenge? 1611 Bible 1 *Pet.* iv. 16 If any man suffer as a Christian [*so* Rhem. 1582, *earlier versions* Christen]. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 273 Descent from a family of Old Christians, untainted with any mixture of Jewish or Mahometan blood. 1844 Kinglake *Eöthen* xxvii, The .. exultation with which he saw a fellow Christian stand level with the imperious Mussulmans. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* I. § 3 The Northumbrian peasantry..were..Christians only in name.

† **b.** *Even Christian*: fellow-Christian; also collectively, fellow-Christians. *Obs.* See Even-.

2. One who exhibits the spirit, and follows the precepts and example, of Christ; a believer in Christ who is characterized by genuine piety.

1529 More *Dial. Heresy* IV. Wks. 257/2 Being faithful christiens. 1611 Bp. Hall *Serm.* iii, *Impress of God*, It is reason that makes us men; but it is holiness that makes us Christians. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* iv. 788 A Christian is the highest style of man. 1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxvii, I's willin' to lay down my life .. to see mas'r a Christian. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* II. 500 To be a Christian is to act as Christ acted.

3. a. *colloq.* and *dial.* A human being, as distinguished from a brute. [A common sense in the Romanic langs.] **b.** *colloq.* or *slang.* A 'decent', 'respectable', or 'presentable' person.

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* III. i. 272 Shee hath more qualities then a Water-Spaniell, which is much in a bare Christian. 1601 — *Twel. N.* I. iii. 89 Mee thinkes..I haue no more wit then a Christian, or an ordinary man ha's. 1714 Shaftesb. *Charact.* (1732) III. 88 The very word Christian is, in common Language, us'd for Man, in opposition to Brute-beast, without leaving so much as a middle place for the poor Heathen or Pagan. *a* 1732 Gay *Reh. Goatham* i, When the Corporation feast is at our house..one would methinks appear a little like a Christian. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XII. iii, A fitter food for a horse than a Christian. 1818 Scott *Leg. Montrose* xi, [The] sagacious quadruped..walked in and out of the boat with the discretion of a Christian. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxxiv, You must take your passage like a Christian; at least, as like a Christian as a fore-cabin passenger can. 188. *Chester, Leicester, Sheffield, W. Som. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Christian*, a human being, as opposed to a dumb animal. 'That dog is as cunning as a Christian'.

4. Used as a denominational or sectarian name.

Pronounced *christian*, it was assumed as a title by a sect which arose in America. Among the names of religious societies in England and Wales certified to the Registrar General occur 'Bible Christians', 'Christians owning no name but the Lord Jesus', and 'Christians who object to be otherwise designated'.

1818 S. Luckey *Defence Doctr. Trinity* Pref. 5 A new sect of people who called themselves Chri-stians. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, *Christian* (with first *i* long), a name assumed by a sect which arose from the great revival in 1801. 1868 *Churchman* (*Hartford, Ct.*) 6 June, Baptists, Methodists, Unitarians of both schools, Christ-ians, Universalists.

† **5.** A variety of pear; ? = Bon-chrétien; also a variety of plum. *Obs.*

1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* II. vi. (1739) 32 Like a Christian, that seldom endures long after his full ripeness [*note*, He means the Pear, so called]. 1655 Moufet & C. Bennet *Health Improv.* (1746) 308 The least nourishing [Plums]..are Bullices, Christians, Prunella's, Skegs and Horse-Plums.

1885 BARNES *Dorset Dial., Cristen*, a small kind of plum. 1888 *W. Somerset Gl.*, Cristing.

C. *Comb.* **a.** Parasynthetic, as *Christian-minded* a., and derivatives as *Christian-mindedness* sb. **b. Christian-wise** *adv.*, in a Christian way.

1880 BLACKMORE *Erema* xlix. (Hoppe), A selfishness .. by no means Christian-minded. 1856 WARTER *Southey Lett.* II. 292 In what way Southey wished the Catechism taught ..not parrotwise, but Christianwise.

† Christian, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. CHRISTIAN *a.*, partly a refashioning of earlier CHRISTEN *v.*] To make Christian, to christen: *chiefly in pa. pple., ppl. a.*

1586 FULKE *Agst. Allen* 252 (T.) You allege the practice of all churches christianed to the contrary. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* ix. (1845) 104 Every thing mercied and Christianed. 1684 ed. *Foxe's A. & M.* III. 401 Them that be christianed [ed. 1583 christened].

† Christiandom. *Obs. rare.* [An attempted refashioning of CHRISTENDOM after *Christian.*]

1. Christianity; = CHRISTENDOM 1.

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* vii. 10 That it is good christiandome to lie, sweare, and forsweare.

2. = CHRISTENDOM 3.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 142 In the face of all Christiandom. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 62 The Revels of Christiandom.

Christianhood. *nonce-wd.* [f. CHRISTIAN *sb.* + -HOOD; cf. CHRISTENHEAD.] The estate or condition of a Christian, Christianity.

1887 T. W. ALLIES *Throne of Fisherm.* 360 When they had taken Christianhood into themselves.

† Christianimity. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CHRIST or CHRISTIAN + L. *anim-us* mind + -ITY: cf. *magnanimity.* Incorrectly for *christ-animity*, or *christian-animity.*] Christian-mindedness.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* IV. 2 Of this Christianimity is this people and many more.

Christianism (kri·styăniz'm). [a. F. *christianisme*, or its original, L. *christiānism-us*, a. Gr. χριστιανισμ-ός Christianity.]

1. The Christian religious system; Christianity. *Obs.* (exc. as a nonce-wd., when christianity is classed with other *-isms.*)

1576 WOOLTON *Chr. Manual* (1851) 93 The godly make no difference of meats in respect to Salvation: for they know ..that Christianism consisteth not therein. 1590 GREENWOOD *Answ. Def. Read Prayers* 35 The Church may professe *Christianisme* and *Antichristianisme*, both at a tyme. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* i, Herein the worst of Kings, professing Christianism, have..exceeded him. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 73 Converted from Judaisme to Christianisme. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 352 Philosophers, who preceded Christianism. 1801-15 FUSELI *Lect. Art* xii. (1848) 552 That Christianism was inimical to the progress of arts. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i, We inquire ..What religion they had? Was it Heathenism? ..Was it Christianism?

2. In a depreciatory or contemptuous sense: A Christianity of a sort or form.

1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 178 The Heathenish Christianism, and deceit of the Doctors. 1855 I. TAYLOR *Restor. Belief* 247 The easy, overweening, and egotistic Christianism of Christian people. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVI. 987 Poor, thin, maundering—we were going to call it chlorotic Christianism. 1883 W. H. WYNN in *Homil. Monthly* Aug. 618 Christianism—if I may invent that term—is but making a sun-picture of the love of God.

Christianite (kri·styănəit). *Min.* [See quot. 1868.] **a.** A variety of ANORTHITE. **† b.** A proposed synonym of PHILLIPSITE.

1826 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XI. 263 The color of Christianite is rarely yellow. 1868 DANA *Min.* (1880) 340 Christianite was named by Monticelli and Covelli after the prince Christian Friedrick of Denmark, who explored Vesuvius with them.

Christianite, -tie, obs. ff. CHRISTIANITY.

Christianity (kristi,æ·nĭti). Forms: *a.* 4 **cristiente,** 4-5 **-iante, -yante,** 4-6 **crystyente, -yante,** 5 **cristiantee,** 6 **christiantie.** *β.* 4-5 **cristente** (**-ante**), 5-6 **crystente,** 6 **christente, -tie, -tee, -tye,** (7 **christinty,** 9 *arch.* **-entie, -ty**). *γ.* 4-5 **crystyanyte,** 4-6 **cristianite,** 5 **-yanite,** 6 **christianite,** 6-7 **-itie,** 6- **-ity.** [Represents (originally through OF. *crestienté*), L. *chrīstiānitāt-em*, noun of state f. *chrīstiān-us* CHRISTIAN; having taken the place in whole or part of the native formations ME. *cristenhode* and *cristendom.* Apart from the merely graphic refashioning of *cr-* as *chr-* at the Renascence, the word has had three types, *cristienté* the most French, *cristentie* the most English, and *christianity* the most Latinized, which might fairly be treated as distinct words, except that, being connected by intermediate links, their relations are more clearly shown by considering them together. The type *cristienté* was a direct adoption of Anglo-Fr. *cristienté*, OF. *crestienté*: see CHRISTIAN. By further assimilation to the English *cristen, cristendom*, etc. (aided probably by the phonetic obscurity of the *-ien-*), arose *cristenté*, which was the most frequent ME. type. After 1500 both types were spelt with *ch-*. Already in the 14th c., familiarity with the Latin form as a word of the clergy, led to the occasional use of the 5-syllabic *cristianite.* With the Renascence this became *christianite, -itie, -ity*, which in the course of the 16th c. entirely supplanted the two earlier forms, though *christentie* lingered dialectally, and appears as *christendie* in Burns. *Christianity* and *Christendom* were originally synonyms, but are now differentiated.]

† 1. The whole body of Christians, the Christian part of the world, CHRISTENDOM. *Obs.*

a. cristiente, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2126 Rome..þat now es ouer all cristiante. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 192 Ne no þing suld it greue vnto þe Cristiente. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 890 There ys no man in Crystyante, More welcome. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 71 Thurgh out al Crystyente. 15.. ELDERTON *K. of Scotts & A. Browne* in Percy *Reliq.* (1823) III. 36 I will not be a traitour for all Christiantie.

β. cristentie, etc.

c. 1320 *Sir Beues* 2690 Schel hit neuer aslawe be For noman in cristente. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3925 Alle þe men of cristante. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 58 Other parties of cristente. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* 212 Rome the hede and chefe of Christentye. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 34 His lande is twyes as grete as all Crystente and Turkey. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 105 a, Saide of some publique officers of Christentee. *c* 1650 *R. Hood & Q. Katherine* 48 in *Percy Folio* I. 39 Shee wold not misse your companie for all the gold in cristinty. [1875 VEITCH *Tweed* 84 The feudal claims of all the Kings In Christenty.]

γ. Christianity (*cristianite*, etc.).

1303 (MS. *c* 1375) R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11237 Seynt Iame stable[de] hyt for to be A sacrament þurge crystyanyte [*altered from* Crystiente]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of L's. T.* 446 To Walys fledde the Cristyanytee [*v. r. 2* cristianite, 2 cristianyte(e, Cristiante, cristeante] Of olde Britons, dwellynge in this Ile. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 170 Comprehendyng .. in our prayer all the chirche of christianite. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. Q. Mary 6 To compel al cristianite tyl adhere to ther peruerst opinione. *a* 1628 LD. BROOKE *Poems, Humane Learn.* lxxxiv, To make one Church of Christianitie. 1631 HEYLIN *St. George* 349 The Guardian of the distressed affaires of Christiantie.

2. The religion of Christ; the Christian faith; the system of doctrines and precepts taught by Christ and his apostles.

α. 1303 [see *γ* below]. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iii. 36 To be baptysed and to lyue from youth in crystyente.

β. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. vi. 32 Yf ne were theyre..good prechynge and techyng, Cristente shold be exyled by errour. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 108 Bethleem betokeneth the Christentie, which in the eies of the world is little and vile, but in the eies of God is great and precious. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg.* lviii, Had, in cause of Christentie, Fought with bold Saracens.

γ. (The first quotation is altered from *crystyente.*)

1303 (MS. *c* 1375) R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11706 Yn þe begynnyng of crystyanyte þe apostoles wente aboute to preche. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 189 All y^t^ we byleue expresly and distinctly in Christianite. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* vi. P 22 Christianitie doeth not consist in lowde and shrill crying, Lord, Lord. 1601 H. TIMBERLEY in Purchas *Pilgrimes* IX. XVII, Hee maruelled that I should so much erre from Christianitie. 1611 BIBLE *Pref.* The professours and teachers of Christianitie. 1773 BURKE *Sp. Relief of Dissen.* Wks. (1826) X. 25 I am persuaded that toleration, so far from being an attack upon Christianity, becomes the best and surest support to it. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* Pref. The great sphere of Latin Christianity was Western Europe.

b. with *pl.* A Christian religious system.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. iii. What make ye of your Christianities, and Chivalries, and Reformations? 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 330 The moral sentiment, which carries innumerable christianities, humanities, divinities in its bosom. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 57 There are afloat hundreds of Christianities.

3. State or fact of being a Christian; Christian condition or quality; Christian spirit or character.

1303 (MS. *c* 1375) R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 232 Men clepyn hym god of cristianite; For 3yf he wyl hym mercy craue, Redyly mercy shal he haue. 1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discip.* (Arb.) 34 Concerning his state of Christianitie, and abilitie to that place where to he is to be called. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* 25 The head and spring of them all [his virtues] his Christianity. 1833 CRUSE *Eusebius* VIII. xiii. 376 A venerable example of genuine Christianity. 1886 *Illust. Lond. News* 27 Feb. 202/3 Englishmen whose Christianity consists in going to Church once upon a Sunday.

† b. *Upon my Christianity!* = As I am a Christian: a form of asseveration. (Cf. CHRISTENDOM 1 b, HALIDOM, etc.) *Obs.*

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* viii. (1821) 332 Upon my Christianity, I doe acknowledge him to haue deserved more.

† 4. *Eccl.* Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, as in *Court of Christianity* = Court CHRISTIAN; hence spec. applied to ruridecanal chapters, and ruridecanal jurisdictions; whence *Dean of Christianity*, orig. = Rural Dean; now retained in the title of particular rural deaneries, or *Deaneries of Christianity*, comprising the parishes of certain cities or towns, as Exeter, Lincoln, Leicester.

[*c* 1100 EADMER *Hist.* VI. (ed. Selden, 1623, 208) Omnem auctoritatem exercendæ christianitatis illi adimere cupiebat.] 1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 1009/2 In this citie [Exeter] in the yeare 1222 .. the parish churches were limited, and increased to the number of nineteene churches within the citie and suburbs, and were called by the name of the christianitie euen to this daie. 1695 KENNETT *Paroch. Antiq.* Gloss. *Christianitatis Curia*, Courts of Christianity were not only held by the Bishops in Synods, and the Archdeacons and Chancellors in Consistories. But they were also the Rural Chapters, where the Rural Dean or Dean of Christianity presided, and the Clergy were Assessors. 1786 J. BACON *Liber Regis* 411 D[eanery] Christianity, in the Archdeaconry of Lincoln. [Includes all the parishes in the City of Lincoln.] 1835 W. DANSEY *Horæ Decan. Rur.* II. 41 Our ruridecanal conventions..were acknowledged.. as rural courts of Christianity. *Ibid.* II. 54 Extensive duties of arbitration and pacification are charged on the deans of Christianity..of the diocese of Ypres. 1878 *Clergy List* 413 Diocese of Peterborough, Archdeaconry of Leicester, Deanery of Christianity, or Leicester.

Christianization (kri·styănəizē·ʃən). [f. CHRISTIANIZE + -ATION.]

1. Making Christian; conversion to Christianity.

1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man.* (1835) II. II. ii. 290 The basis of Christianization. 1835 DUFF in *Life* x. (1881) 157 The christianization of India. 1837 J. LANG *New S. Wales* II. 308 Christianization and civilization of the aboriginal inhabitants of New South Wales.

2. The giving of a Christian character or form to.

1844 STANLEY *Arnold* I. iv. 222 No full development of the Church, no full Christianization of the State, could..take place, until, etc. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 41 The habitual christianisation of heathen traditions.

Christianize (kri·styăniz), *v.* [f. CHRISTIAN *a.* + -IZE; perhaps after med.L. *christianizāre*; mod.F. has also *christianiser.*]

1. *trans.* To make Christian, convert to Christianity (persons, nations).

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 126 He which peruseth that, and yet is Diagoriz'd, will neuer be Christianiz'd. 1676 I. MATHER *Hist. War w. Indians* (1862) 48 He was Christianized and baptiz'd. 1789 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 744 The Jesuits..made great efforts to civilize and Christianize the natives. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. i. 495 Scotland and Ireland were Christianized centuries before.

2. To make Christian in character, to imbue with Christian principles or forms.

1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 49 The preaching of some men is such morality, as Seneca and other Heathens taught, only Christianised with some words. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 224 He was then accused..of wishing to Christianize the Revolution (*Christianizer la Revolution*). 1831 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life* (1844) I. vi. 274, I cannot understand what is the good of a national Church if it be not to Christianize the nation. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 339.

3. *intr.* To adopt or conform to Christianity; to play the Christian. (*rare.*)

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. II. *Colonies* Prester Iohn.. Doth in some sort deuoutly Christianize. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 206 They did no more .. but bring some Pagans to Christianize. 1823 LAMB *Elia, Imperf. Symp.* These half convertites—Jews christianizing—Christians judaizing—puzzle me.

Hence **Christianized** *ppl. a.*, **Christianizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Christianizer,** one who Christianizes (*trans.* and *intr.*).

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 50 A Jewish rabbin, or a pagan philosopher, or a Christianizer compact of them both. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount Life* IV. 10 The far greater part of the Christianised world. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Prov. Mass.* II. 137 Some of the..christianized Mohawks. 1806 *Ann. Rev.* IV. 265 The would be christianizers of Hindostan. 1806 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 370 In Germany..the clergy are philosophising Christians, or Christianising philosophers. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 201 The time of the Christianizing of the empire.

Christianlike (kri·styănləik), *a.* and *adv.* [f. CHRISTIAN *sb.* + LIKE *a.* and *adv.*]

A. *adj.* Befitting or proper to a Christian; showing a Christian spirit.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 70 Honest mirth and Christianlike ioye. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* V. ii. 381 Neighbourhood and Christian-like accord. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II. v, That sublime Christian-like disposition. 1841 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Chr.* 167 If opinion be free, and Christianlike.

B. *adv.* In the manner of a Christian, Christianly.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* III. ii. 58 He most Christian-like laments his death. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* 325, I was kindly vsed, and Christian-like intertayned.

Christianly (kri·styănli), *a.* [f. CHRISTIAN *sb.* + -LY[1].] Proper to or befitting a Christian.

1620 DONNE *Serm.* V. 520 A Christianly use of..riches. 1641 MILTON *Reform. Ch. Discip.* II. 15 Sage and Christianly admonition. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 766 A mild and christianly temper. 1841 LONGF. *Children Lord's Supp.* 48 A Christianly plainness Clothed..the old man.

Christianly, *adv.* [f. CHRISTIAN *a.* + -LY[2]. For ME. form see C(H)RISTENLY.] In a Christian manner; in a way becoming a Christian.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 64 Richard Beauchampe late Earle of Warwike..the which..deceased full Christianlye 30 Apr. 1439. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* ii. 136 Nobly and Christianly spoken. *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 709 [He] Christianly exhorted the People to consider their latter end. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* vii. (1860) 128 Young as I was and Christianly brought up.

Christianness (kri·styănnĕs). *rare.* [f. CHRISTIAN *a.* + -NESS.] Christian quality.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* I. 210 (R.) To judge the christianness of an action, by the law of natural reason.

Christiano-, combining form of L. *Christiānus* or Gr. Χριστιανός CHRISTIAN, as in *Christiano-gentilism, -paganism*; *Christiano-Platonical* adj.

† Christianography [Gr. *-γραφια* writing: see -GRAPHY], a description of Christians (title of a book by Ephraim Pagitt see quot.). **† Christianoma'stix,** a scourge of Christians.

1828 CARLYLE in *For. Rev.* I. 131 The ray of Christiano-catholico-platonic Faith. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 117

She is said to fly into the wilderness, being more safe in this Christiano-gentilism..The desart, or Christiano-paganism. 1647 — *Song of Soul* I. (*title*), A Christiano-Platonicall display of Life.

1635 PAGITT (*title*) Christianographie or the description of the multitude and sundry sorts of Christians in the world, not subject to the Pope. *a* 1647 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 422 All those varieties of Christians in the large circle of Christianography. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 273 Hierocles, the famous christianomastix.

Christic (kri·stik), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. Χριστ-ός CHRIST + -IC.] Of or pertaining to Christ.

1874 J. W. DALE (*title*), Christic and Patristic Baptism.

Christicide (kri·stisəid). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. type **Christicīdium*: see -CIDE.] A slaying of Christ.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 385 Guiltie of homicide, of parricide, of christicide, nay of deicide. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. (1632) 616. 1644 H. LESLIE *Serm. Blessing of Judah* 37.

†**Christi·colist.** *Obs.*—° [f. late L. *Christicola* (f. *Christ-us* + *-cola* worshipping) + -IST.] A worshipper of Christ.

1730–36 in BAILEY; hence in ASH and in mod. Dicts.

Christide, var. CHRIST-TIDE, *Obs.*, Christmas.

Christien, obs. form of CHRISTIAN.

Christify, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. L. type **Christificāre*: see -FY.] *trans.* To make like Christ, make a partaker of Christ's nature.

1663 FARINGDON *Serm.* (1672) 999 The soul must be *reformata et angelificata*, refined and angelified, or rather *Christificata*, Christified.

Christin, obs. form of CHRISTEN *a.* and *v.*

Christinity: see CHRISTIANITY.

Christio·logy, bad form of CHRISTOLOGY.

a 1873 LYTTON *K. Chillingly* I. x, He belonged..to what he himself called the school of Eclectical Christiology and accommodated the reasonings of Deism to the doctrines of the Church.

Christism. *nonce-wd.* [f. CHRIST + -ISM.] = CHRISTIANITY (classed with Buddhism, Brahmanism, and other *isms*).

1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men., Uses Gt. Men* Wks. (Bohn) I. 274 Our colossal theologies of Judaism, Christism, Buddhism, Mahometism.

Christless (krəi·stlės), *a.* [f. CHRIST + -LESS.] Without Christ or his spirit.

1652 WARREN *Unbelievers* (1654) 5 They were a Christlesse people. 1683 T. H. *Knock at Door of Christless Ones* 7 What, Christless, and ready to dye? that's impossible. 1816 *Q. R.* XVI. 536 He dreaded a Christless Christianity. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 June 5/1 The Christless Christian is a phenomenon but too familiar.

Hence **Christlessness,** disregard of Christ and his teachings.

1884 W. H. WARD in *Lanier's Poems* Introd. 17 The tyranny and Christlessness of war oppressed him.

Christ-like (krəi·stlәik), *a.* [f. CHRIST + LIKE *a.*; a fresh formation from the same elements as OE. *cristlīc*: see CHRISTLY.] Like Christ, or like that of Christ; exhibiting the spirit of Christ.

1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* 26 It would be far more Christ-like..to use more..tenderness towards the weak. *a* 1711 KEN *Poet. Wks.* 1721 I. 490 A Christ-like patience. *Ibid.* II. 5 The Christ-like Heroe, Martyr, Saint, and King. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 500 The most Christ-like of God's saints.

Hence **Christlikeness,** likeness to Christ.

1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seek & Find* 257 The Divine spirit, who even in the least and humblest of true Christians produces Christlikeness. 1884 J. PARKER in *Chr. World* 15 May 363/2 Christlikeness of heart.

Christliness (krəi·stlinės). [f. CHRISTLY + -NESS.] Christly quality, Christlikeness.

1882 G. R. MERRILL in *Min. Congreg. Assoc. Ohio* 49 The Christliness of such ministry.

†**Christling** (krəi·stliŋ). *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. CHRIST + -LING, dim. suffix.] A petty Christ; a representative or vicegerent of Christ.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* III. 646 Knowest thou not the first commandment of thy Christian Decalogue to be Thou shalt have none other Christs but me? What doest thou with so many Christlings?

Christly (krəi·stli), *a.* [f. CHRIST + -LY[1]. OE. had *cristlīc* of Christ, Christian, which would have given *christly*, but there is no trace of its survival in ME., and the modern word is formed anew after *godly, manly, kingly*, etc.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or relating to, Christ. *rare.*

a 1000 *Laws of Ethelbert* vi. 11 (Bosw.) Þaet æghwilc cristen man cristlice lage rihtlice healde. 1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* (1862) Pref., Supernatural redemption .. and a Christly providence.

2. Christ-like, like the ideal Christ.

1881 FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Life Christ* xii. 240 It is in His last sorrows that Christ seems most Christly. 1884 *Chr. Commonw.* 24 Jan. 348/1 The up-building of Christly character.

Christmas (kri·smăs), *sb.* Forms: 2 **Cristes mæsse,** 4 **cristesmesse, cristmasse, kryst-masse,** 4–5 **cristemes(e, cristemasse, crystmas(se,** 5 **cristmes, cristmas, crysmas,** 6 **cristimas,** 6–7 **Christmasse,** 7–8 **Christmass,** 6– **Christmas,** (*north. dial.* 8 **Kesmas,** 9 **Cursmas, Cursmis**). [Late OE. *Cristes mæsse* the mass or festival of Christ. See also the by-form CHRISTENMAS.]

1. The festival of the nativity of Christ, kept on the 25th of December. Usually extended more or less vaguely to the season immediately preceding and following this day, commonly observed as a time of festivity and rejoicing.

a 1123 *OE. Chron.* an. 1101 Her on þisum geare to Xþes. mæssan heold se cyng Heanriz his hired on Westmynstre. *a* 1134 *Ibid.* an. 1127 Þis gear heald se kyng Heanri his hird æt Cristes mæsse on Windlesoure. 1340 *Ayenb.* 213 Ine zuyche festes ase at cristesmesse. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 471 Wel by-commes such craft vpon cristmasse. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 83 At crystmasse and at ester, men ought to go vysit and see his good frende. 1489 *Plumpton Corr.* (1839) Introd. 114 The King..beganne Crysmas at Westmynster. 1495 *Act 2 Hen. VII.* c. 2 § 5 Noon apprentice..[shall] pley..at the Tenys..in no wise out of Cristmas. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 54 He went to Windsore, where he..kept his Christmas. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem. Proverbs*, Christmasse cometh but once a yeare. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 124 They also say, that a hot Christmas makes a fat churchyard. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 509 ¶ 3 The Beadles and Officers have the Impudence at Christmas to ask for their Box. 1748 H. WALPOLE *Lett., H. Mann* 26 Dec., Here am I come down to what you call Keep my Christmas. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* 189 (Hoppe) Revelry was permitted..through the twelve days of Christmas.

†**b.** transf. to any similar festivity or revelry.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. iii. 56 Privateers, who resort hither in the aforesaid months [May-Aug] purposely to keep a Christmas as they call it.

2. *dial.* & *nursery lang.* Holly and other evergreens used for decorations at Christmas.

a 1825 FORBY *Christmas*, the evergreens with which our churches and houses are still decorated at the season of Christmas. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-n.* Christmas, *Ilex Aquifolium.* Camb.; Ches.(but only so called when used for Christmas decorations); Hants; Wight; Norf.; Suff.; Suss. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* (E.D.S.) *Christmas*, evergreens used in Christmas decorations; often Kismus. [So in most dialect glossaries].

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *Christmas brand, carol* (see CAROL *sb.* 3 b), *dinner, game, -hamper, -keeper, morning, night, party, time*, etc., etc.

a 1500 *Songs & Carols 15th C.* (1847) 22 (Mätz.) Yt sprong up on cristmes nyȝt. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* IV. ii. (Arb.) 60 I shrew their best Christmasse chekes both togetherward. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 26 To..gather nuttes to make me Christmas game. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 462 Like a Christmas Comedie. 1591 GREENE *Maiden's Dreame* xxxiii, He kept no Christmas-house for once a year. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Intr. II. 141 A Christmas gambold, or a tumbling tricke. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* Prol. (Arb.) 4 Its a Christmas toy indeede. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. (1682) 475 The best, and most bountiful Christmas-keepers..that ever I saw in the Christian World. 1636 PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim. Ep.* (1661) 25 Playing the part of a Bishop, as a Christmas game-player doth of a King. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Candlem. Day*, Kindle the Christmas brand, and then Till sunset let it burn. 1799 SOUTHEY *Sonn.* XV, Watching the children at their Christmas mirth. 1824 B. HALL *Jrnl.* 31 Dec. in Lockhart *Scott*, Your Christmas and New Year's parties seem generally dull. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* I. (1863) 217 The Christmas-dinner visits of a gay..neighbourhood. 1826 in Hone *Every Day Bk.* II. 187 These Christmas bills, these Christmas bills. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXVIII, How many..dormant sympathies, does Christmas time awaken! *Ibid.* XXX, As he took his seat at the breakfast table on Christmas morning. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 305 I..heard..The clear church-bells ring in the Christmas morn. 1850 — *In Mem.* XXVIII. iii, The Christmas bells.. Answer each other. *Ibid.* XXX. ii, Did we weave..The holly round the Christmas hearth. 1859 M. LEMON (*title*), A Christmas Hamper.

4. Special combs. **Christmas book,** †**a.** 'a book in which people were accustomed to keep an account of the Christmas presents they received' (Nares); **b.** a book published at Christmas, and intended to be in some respect suitable to the season; †**Christmas candle,** a large candle formerly burnt at Christmas (see Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1870) I. 253); **Christmas-card,** an ornamental card sent by way of Christmas greeting; (the custom began in England about 1867); **Christmas Daisy,** the late flowering *Aster grandiflorus*; **Christmas-day,** the 25th of December; **Christmas-eve,** the evening before Christmas-day; **Christmas-flower,** (*a.*) the Christmas Rose, *Helleborus niger*; (*b.*) the Winter Aconite, *Eranthis hyemalis* (Britten & Holland); †**Christmas herb** (Lyte), the Christmas Rose; †**Christmas King** = *Christmas Lord*; †**Christmas-log,** a large clump of wood customarily burnt at Christmas, a YULE-LOG; †**Christmas Lord,** the 'Lord of Misrule', formerly elected to lead the revels about Christmas-time; **Christmas number,** the part of a serial publication issued at Christmas; **Christmas-pie,** a pie eaten at Christmas, esp. a MINCE-PIE; **Christmas-pride,** the plant *Ruellia paniculata* of Jamaica; †**Christmas Prince** = *Christmas Lord*; **Christmas-pudding,** the plum-pudding at the Christmas dinner; **Christmas-rose,** a species of Hellebore (*Helleborus niger*) with large white flowers, commonly cultivated in gardens, in bloom from December to February; **Christmas-tide,** the season of Christmas, Christmas-time. See also CHRISTMAS-BOX, TREE.

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* v. ii. (Arb.) 65 Looke in my *Christmas booke who brought me a present. 1875 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* V. 77 As I was looking over Christmas Books of last year. 1625 COLLINGES *Caveat for Prof.* xxvii. (1653) 112 Like our *Christmas candles. 1703 *Country Farmers' Catech.* in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1870) I. 287 My daughter don't look with sickly pale looks, like an unit Christmas Candle. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Christmas Eve*, Beside the accustomed lights, two great wax tapers, called Christmas candles..were placed on a highly polished buffet. 1712 J. JAMES *Gardening* 168 It looks like an Apple-Tree or like a Christmas-Candlestick twisted into several Branches. 1883 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* VIII. 219 There is a *Christmas card, with a picture of English 'nativity' for you. 1828 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* s. v. *Aster*, A very numerous genus of plants commonly called in England, *Christmas Daisies. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s. v. *Aster*, From their time of flowering, Asters are often called *Michaelmas* Daisies and Christmas Daisies. 138 . WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 236 On *Cristemasse day. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 470 King Henry..did in the honour of Christes birth on Christmas day refreshe all the pore people with victuall. 1655 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Dec. There was no more notice taken of Christmas day in churches. 1872 MRS. ALEXANDER *Wooin' o't* XXV, Christmas Day was all that Christmas Day should be—clear, crisp, bright. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 734 Þus..Bi contray caryez þis knyȝt, til *kryst-masse euen. 138 . WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 311 (*title*), Þis is þe gospel þat is rad on Cristemasse Evyn. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Characters, Franklin*, The wakefull ketches on Christmas Eve. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* XXX. iv, Sadly fell our Christmas-eve. 1537 in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* I. 279 In a letter of 1537 the Curate of St. Margaret's, Lothbury..says, that the people made no more of God than if he had been 'a *Christmas King.' 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Cerem. Christm.*, Bring..the *Christmas Log to the firing. *c* 1565 CHURCHYARD *Lament. Freyndshypp* in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* I. 279 Jestes and boordes, That *Christmas Lordes were wonte to speke. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* in *ibid.* I. 273 In Merton College..the Fellows annually elected, about St. Edmund's Day, in November, a Christmas Lord, or Lord of Misrule. 1643 *Plain English* 25 As easie to win a Towne..as to make a breach in the wals of a *Christmas Pie. 1661 *Relig. Hypocr. Presbyt.* in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* I. 294 Three Christmass or Minc'd Pies. 1689 SELDEN *Table T.* (Arb.) 33 The coffin of our Christmas Pies in shape long, is in imitation of the cratch. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* viii, A Yorkshire Christmas-Pye. — *Nursery Rime* (of unknown age) Little Jack Horner Sate in a Corner, eating a Christmas pie. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 267 *Christmas Pride. This plant..generally blows in the months of December and January. 1598 GILPIN *Skialeth.* in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* I. 279 A player to a *Christmas prince. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* ibid. I. 273 The Christmas Prince of St. John's College [Oxford], whom the Juniors have annually..elected. 1858 TROLLOPE *Dr. Thorne* XXI, Doomed to eat his *Christmas pudding alone. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 104/1 Hellebor, or Christmas Flower..some call..the *Christmas or New-Years Rose. 1852 D. MOIR *Poems, Birth Flowers* XV, The Christmas rose Shall blossom, though it be 'mid snows. 1626 ROPER *Life More* 3 in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* I. 274 [Sir Thomas More]..would..at *Christmas tyd sodenly sometymes stepp in among the Players. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xii. (1878) 233 After this Christmas-tide, I found myself in closer relationship to my parishioners.

Christmas (kri·smăs), *v. colloq.* [f. prec. sb.] Used in several trivial senses:

†**a.** *trans.* (*nonce-use.*) To provide with Christmas cheer (*obs.*). **b.** *trans.* To adorn with Christmas decorations. **c.** *intr.* To celebrate Christmas. Hence **Christmasing** *vbl. sb.*

1594 CHAPMAN *Hymn. in Noct.* (N.), When loves are Christmast with all pleasure's sorts. 1806 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 351 While you have been Christmassing in the country. 1829 E. JESSE *Jrnl. Naturalist* 364 'Christmassing,' as we call it, the decorating our churches, houses, and market meats with evergreens, is yet retained among us. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 141 In London a large trade is carried on in 'Christmasing,' or in the sale of holly and mistletoe, for Christmas sports and decorations. *Ibid.* Properly to Christmass St. Paul's would take 50*l.* worth at least. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 240/1 A pair of.. dolls, which were to constitute the central pivot of her Christmasings. 1884 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 5/3 Two policemen who had too obviously been 'Christmassing.'

Chri·stmas-box.

†**1.** A box, usually of earthenware, in which contributions of money were collected at Christmas, by apprentices, etc.; the box being broken when full, and the contents shared. See Box *sb.*[2] 5.

1611 COTGR. *Tirelire*, a Christmas box; a box having a cleft on the lid, or in the side, for money to enter it; used in France by begging Fryers, and here by Butlers, and Prentices. etc. 1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempt. N. T.* IV. xi, It is a shame for a rich Christian to be like a christmas-box, that receives all, and nothing can be got out till it be broken in pieces. 1642 H. BROWNE *Map of Microcosm* (N.), Like the Christmas earthen boxes of apprentices, apt to take in money, but he restores none till hee be broken, like a potter's vessel, into many shares. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* VI. (1756) 226 Peg's servants..had more than their share of the Christmas-box. 1802 FOSBROKE *Brit. Monachism* (1843) Tire-lire is the only French for Christmas-box, or money box cleft on the side.

†**2.** The *Butler's Box*, in which gamesters put part of their winnings. See BUTLER 3. *Obs.*

1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 116 When skilful Gamesters play, The Christmas Box gains often more than they. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 76 The lawyer..is like a Christmas-box, which is sure to get whosoever loseth.

3. A present or gratuity given at Christmas: in Great Britain, usually confined to gratuities given to those who are supposed to have a vague claim upon the donor for services rendered to him as one of the general public by whom they are employed and paid, or as a customer of their legal employer; the undefined theory being that as they have done offices for this person, for which he has

not directly paid them, some direct acknowledgement is becoming at Christmas.

Thus, these gratuities are asked from householders by letter-carriers, policemen, lamp-lighters, scavengers, butchers' and bakers' boys, tradesmen's carmen, etc., and from tradesmen by the servants of households that deal with them, etc. They are thus practically identical with the Christmas-box collected by apprentices from their masters' customers in sense 1, exc. that the name is now given to the individual donation; and hence, vulgarly and in dialect use it is often equivalent to 'Christmas present.'

1668-1712 [see Box² 5]. 1731 in Hone *Every Day Bk.* I. 1645 The people were come for their Christmas-box. *a* 1845 Hood *John Day* ii, And wished his box a Christmas-box To come but once a year. 1880 *Post Office Guide*, 12 The prohibition from receiving payment in addition to the postage does not, however, extend to Christmas boxes.

† Christmasly, *a. Obs.* [f. Christmas + -ly¹.] Proper to the season of Christmas.

1579 Thynne *Perf. Ambass.* Pref., Work done in the middest of my Christmasse plaies, as may appear by the Christmasly handling thereof.

Chri·stmasly, *adv. nonce-wd.* [f. Christmas + -ly², after *daily, yearly*, etc.] Every Christmas.

1830 Lamb *Lett.* xvii. 164 Christmasly at night..hath he, doth he, and shall he tell after supper the story.

Christmas-tree. A small tree, usually a fir, set up in a room, illuminated and hung with ornaments, and bearing Christmas presents; a famous feature of Christmas celebration in Germany, frequently but imperfectly imitated in England, especially since its introduction into the royal household in the early years of the reign of Queen Victoria.

[1789 Mrs. Papendick *Jrnls.* II. 158 (N. & Q.) This Christmas Mr. Papendick proposed an illuminated tree according to the German fashion. 1829 *Greville Mem.* (Xmas.) The Princess Lieren got up a little fête such as is customary all over Germany. Three trees in great pots were put upon a long table, etc.] 1835 A. J. Kempe in *Loseley MSS.* 75 We remember a German of the household of the late Queen Caroline, making what he termed a Christmas tree for a juvenile party. 1848 *Illust. Lond. News* 1 Jan. 432/1 Christmas Festivities at Windsor..the sideboards were surmounted with stately 'Christmas Trees', glittering with pendant bonbons, etc. 1853 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 238, I..had nothing to do but dress dolls for a Christmas-tree. 1869 Hazlitt Brand's *Pop. Antiq.* (1870) I. 287 But the Christmas-tree..came to us from Germany directly..and is still (1869) a flourishing institution among us.

Christmassy (kri·smăsi), *a. colloq.* [f. Christmas + -y¹.] Characteristic of, or suitable for, Christmas.

1882 *Harper's Christmas Pict. & Papers* 2 A good big Christmassy paper. 1883 T. Anstey in *Longm. Mag.* III. 253 There was something thoroughly Christmassy..about the witchlike old lady. 1884 *Graphic* 27 Dec. 678/2 Something Christmassy is expected to be seen on the walls of churches and chapels. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Dec. 2/1 Representing a Christmassy scene in the Arctic regions.

Christned, -ning, obs. ff. Christened, -ing.

Christo- (kri·stŏ), combining form of Gr. Χριστός or L. *Christus* Christ, as in **Christocentric** (-se·ntrik), *a.* [see Centric], having Christ as its centre; **† Christo-cru·cian,** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *crux, cruc-is* cross + -ian, after *Rosicrucian*], one devoted to the cross of Christ; **Christolatry** (kristŏ·lătri), worship of Christ as divine; **Christomaniac** (-mē·niăk) [see Maniac], etc.

1873 tr. *Oosterzee's Dogmatic* I. § 7 The claim that Christian Dogmatics shall be Christo-centric. 1888 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 522 Fuller could not make his theology 'Christocentric' without initiating a radical change in the Idea of God. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 566 Let Rosie-crucians be dumb..a Christocrucian (of which this Apostle was none of the meanest) is an order, etc. 1819 Coleridge *Lit. Rem.* III. 71 The progress of the Christolatry from the lowest sort of *Christodulia*. 1880 Swinburne *Study Shaks.* 213 The whole Thebaid of Christomaniacs rolled into one.

Christological (kristolŏ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. Christology + -ic + -al.] Pertaining to Christology.

1847 Buch tr. *Hagenbach's Hist. Doctr.* I. 61 Investigations of a theological and Christological nature. 1882-3 Schaff *Relig. Encycl.* III. 1772 The Epistles of the imprisonment have been aptly called 'the Christological Epistles.'

Christologist (kristŏ·lŏdʒist). [f. as prec. + -ist.] One who treats of Christology; one who holds a (special) doctrine about Christ.

1855 W. H. Mill *Applic. Panth. Princ.* (1861) 36 When arguing the principle..with Christologists such as these. 1882-3 Schaff *Relig. Encycl.* I. 466 Nearly all Christologists admit now the genuine growth and development of Christ's humanity.

Christologize (kristŏ·lŏdʒəiz), *v. rare*—¹. [f. as prec. + -ize.] *trans.* To make Christological.

1886 Prof. E. C. Smyth in *Homil. Rev.* Apr. 288 A Christologizing of Eschatology.

Christology (kristŏ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. Χριστός Christ + -λογια discourse; see -logy.] That part of theology which relates to Christ; a doctrine or theory concerning Christ.

1673 Oley *Pref. to Jackson's Wks.* I. 27 In that part of divinity which I make so bold to call Christology. 1675 Burthogge *Causa Dei* 408 Hear Hierocles concerning Natural Theologie, and perhaps Christologie. 1825 Thirlwall tr. Schleiermacher's *Crit. Ess.* 11. 1838 J. A. Stephenson (*title*) Christology of the Old and New Testaments. 1875 Lightfoot *Comm. Col. & Philem.* Introd. 111 The Christology of Cerinthus deserves attention..Cerinthus held..that Jesus was only the son of Joseph and Mary.

Christon, obs. form of Christen *v.*

Christophany (kristŏ·făni). [f. Gr. Χριστός + -φανια or -φανεια appearance.] An appearance or manifestation of Christ.

1846 Geo. Eliot tr. *Strauss' Life Jesus* III. 337 The order in which he enumerates his Christophanies..appears to be the order of time. 1874 E. D. Smith tr. *Oehler's O. T. Theol.* I. 180 Christophanies go on for some time after the ascension of our Lord. 1886 Farrar *Hist. Interp.* 173 In every Old Testament Theophany he sees a certain Christophany.

Christopher (kri·stŏfəɹ). [ad. (ult.) Gr. Χριστοφόρος Christ-bearing, which became a Christian proper name.]

† 1. A figure of St. Christopher. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 115 A cristofre on his brest of silver shene. 1488 *Will of Scotte* (Somerset Ho.) a Tabulet of goold with a cristofre. [1845 J. Saunders *Cabinet Pict. Eng. Life, Chaucer* 85 St. Christopher, as the patron of field sports, and as presiding also over the state of the weather, was of course pre-eminently the forester's guardian saint.]

† 2. A bearer, as St. Christopher was of Christ. *Obs.*

a 1563 Bale *Sel. Wks.* (1849) Such christophers of the devil.

3. *Herb Christopher*: a book-name of the Baneberry (*Actæa spicata*); also formerly of the Flowering Fern (*Osmunda regalis*); and the Flea-bane (*Pulicaria dysenterica*). *Stinking Christopher*: a book-name for *Scrophularia aquatica* and *nodosa.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. lxi. 402 We may cal it..in English Osmonde the Waterman, Waterferne, and Saint Christophers herbe. 1633 T. Johnson *Gerard's Herbal* 483 (Britt. and Holl.), In Cheape side the herbe-women call it [Pulicaria dysenterica] *Herbe Christopher.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 16 Actæa spicata..is sometimes called Herb Christopher. 1879 Prior *Brit. Plant-n.*

Christophite (kri·stŏfəit). *Min.* [a. Ger. *christophit* (Breithaupt), named 1862 from the St. Christoph mine in Saxony, where found.] A variety of blende, containing much iron.

1868 Dana *Min.* (1880) 48 The..christophite of Breithaupt, a brilliant-black blende from St. Christophe mine.

† Christ-tide. *Obs.* Also 6 Christyde, 6-7 -tide, 7 -tid. [f. Christ + Tide *sb.*] Christmas.

1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 36 I haue such hast of my worke against Christide. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 342 (1810) 352 From September until Christide. 1641 W. Cartwright *Ordinary* IV. v, Let Christ-tide be thy fast, And Lent thy good repast. 1656 *N. Riding Q. Sess. Rec.* V. 220 The Sessions next after Christyde next.

Christward (krəi·stwŭɹd), *a.* and *adv. rare.* [f. Christ + -ward.] Towards Christ.

1645 W. Jenkyn *Serm.* 4 Their affections are..ebbing heaven-ward, Christ-ward. 1886 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* (Ps.) cxxxviii. 2 The Christward position. 1888 *Advance* (Chicago) 2 Aug., Young churches..growing both Christward and manward.

Christy (kri·sti). In **Christy's** or **Christy Minstrels,** sometimes shortly **Christys.** The name of a troupe of minstrels imitating negroes, originated by one George Christy of New York; afterwards in popular use extended to any similar company with blackened faces, who sing negro melodies accompanied by the banjo and bones, and interspersed with droll jokes.

Hence **Christy minstrelsy.**

1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* III. 191 What are they?..Who are they? Are they Christy Minstrels? 1875 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* VI. 12 You have all made Artificial Blacks of yourselves, and unmelodious Christys. 1876 *Hallberger's Illust. Mag.* 664 (Hoppe) Christy minstrelsy..a rather unclassical but popular species of concert in America.

Chro·maphore. *Biol.* [In F. *chromophore.*] A variant of Chromatophore.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Chromascope (krō·mămskōup). *Optics.* [irreg. f. Gr. χρῶμα colour + -σκοπος observer.] 'An instrument invented by Lüdicke for the determination of the refractive index of coloured rays of light' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

(See *Gilbert's Annalen* XXXVI. 1810.)

Chromate (krō·mēt). *Chrom.* [f. Chromium or Chrom-ic + -ate⁴.] A salt of chromic acid; e. g. *chromate of lead,* Pb Cr O_4, much used as a yellow pigment.

The chromates containing one equivalent of the acid, are called *neutral, normal, mono-,* or *meta-chromates.* Chromates with two equivalents of the acid are called *acid, bi-,* or *di-chromates*; there are also *hyperacid* chromates or *tri-chromates.*

1819 Children *Ess. Chem. Anal.* 200 The chromate, the only one of these salts that is coloured, is yellow. 1840 Henry *Elem. Chem.* II. 121 Chromate of lead is found native in fine orange-coloured prisms. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. iv. 103 A solution of the yellow chromate of potash. 1872 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 938 Hyperacid chromate or Trichromate of Potassium.

Chromatic (krŏmæ·tik), *a.* (and *sb.*) Also 7 **cromatick,** 7-8 **chromatique.** [ad. L. *chrōmaticus* or Gr. χρωματικ-ός (chiefly in the musical sense), f. χρῶμα colour. Cf. F. *chromatique.*]

A. *adj.* **I.** Pertaining to colour.

1. Of or belonging to colour or colours; consisting of or produced by colour. (Chiefly a scientific technical term.)

1841-44 Emerson *Ess. Nom. & Realist* Wks. (Bohn) I. 251, I read for the lustres, as if one should use a fine picture in a chromatic experiment, for its rich colours. 1862 Tyndall *Mountaineer.* xii. 97 The chromatic splendours of our atmosphere. 1869 Napheys *Phys. Life Woman* IV. (1878) 322 Chromatic memory, or the memory of colors. 1870 H. Macmillan *Bible Teach.* vii. 149 Though green is the prevailing hue..yet the whole chromatic scale may be seen illustrated in the foliage of plants.

b. *Chromatic aberration*: the non-convergence of the different coloured constituents of white light to one focus, when refracted through a lens (see Aberration 6); also called *chromatic dispersion. Chromatic function*: see quot. 1879. *Chromatic printing*: printing from blocks or types inked with various colours.

1831 Brewster *Optics* ix. § 66. 80 The extreme red rays..will be found to have their focus in *R*..the extreme violet rays..will be refracted to a focus *V* much nearer the lens..The distance *VR* is called the chromatic aberration. 1837 Goring & Pritchard *Microgr.* 177 The second defect, chromatic dispersion, arising from the unequal refrangibility of the light. 1879 tr *Semper's Anim. Life* 91 Pouchet applied the term chromatic function to that adaptation of colour to the surroundings of the creature which is indirectly the result of sight. 1881 Carpenter *Microscope* i. 13 The Chromatic error is scarcely perceptible.

2. Full of colour, brightly or highly coloured.

1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 23 Dec., Magnificently varied tints, now dazzlingly chromatic, now mellow. 1876 J. Ellis *Caesar in Egypt* 30 Along the floor, Chromatic, tesselate with marbles rare. 1880 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXXI. 6 The cover still retains its rich chromatic character.

† 3. App. transl. Gr. χρωματικός, 'in *Rhetoric,* florid, elaborate, artificial' (Liddell & Scott).

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292 Figurative expressions, whether..paradiastolary, antipophoretick, cromatick, or any other way of figuring a speech by opposition.

4. See quot. [cf. Isidore x. 45 *Chromaticus, quia non confunditur, nec colorem mutat.*]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Chromatick* (chromaticus) that never blusheth, whose colour never changeth. 1678 in Phillips. 1721 in Bailey.

II. *Music.*

5. a. The name given to one of the three kinds of tetrachords in Greek music, the others being the diatonic and the enharmonic. **b.** In modern music: Pertaining to or including notes which do not belong to the diatonic scale; admitting notes which are marked with accidentals, and are not normal to the scale of the passage where they occur, but which do not cause modulation.

Chromatic scale: a scale which proceeds by semitones.

Chromatic semitone: the interval between a note and the same note flattened or sharpened; e.g A—A♯, B♭—B.

[1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* Annot., Practicall Musicke..is of three kindes: *Diatonicum, Chromaticum,* and *Enharmonicum,* 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 682 Agathon..first brought up the Chromaticke musicke. —*Gloss.*, Chromaticke Musicke, was soft, delicate and effeminate, ful of descant, fained voices and quavering, as some are of opinion. ? 1630 Milton *At Solemn Musick* MS. reading (T.), Those harsh chromatick jars Of sin that all our musick mars. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* III. 35 The second Note..made flat by the cromatick flat sign. 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 180 His wild Irish and chromatic Tones. 1693 Shadwell *Volunteers* III. (1720) IV. 440 Ah, that's fine, that's chromatick: I love chromatick musick mightily. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 72 A Ring of Bells tuned to Chromatick Intervals. 1742 Pope *Dunc.* IV. 55 Chromatic tortures soon shall drive them hence. *a* 1789 Burney *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. i. 25 The regular chromatic scale consisted of semitones and minor thirds. 1845 E. Holmes *Mozart* 116 The 'Crucifixus'..often displays chromatic harmony, wrought up to the highest pitch of the awful and sublime. 1881 Macfarren *Counterp.* iii. 5 A scale is chromatic when the seven diatonic notes are interspersed with the five inflected notes.

b. *transf.* of persons, etc.

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 29 ¶ 13 Musick is not design'd to please only Chromatick Ears, but all that are capable of distinguishing harsh from disagreeable Notes. 1774 Foote in *Westm. Mag.* II. 376 From squeaking Monarchs and Chromatic Queens..I come.

B. quasi-*sb.*

† 1. *Painting.* The art of colouring. *Obs.*

1695 Dryden tr. *Dufresnoy* (J.), The third part of painting, which is called the chromatick or colouring. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 541 Zeuxis..excelled all his cotemporaries in the chromatique, or art of colouring.

2. *Chromatics.* The science of colour.

c 1790 Imison *Sch. Art* I. 199 Optics..consist of three parts, viz. Catoptrics, Dioptrics, and Chromatics. 1870 H. Macmillan *Bible Teach.* i. 17 Sidereal chromatics have become a distinct branch of study. 1881 *Knowledge* No. 5. 98 A statement..with respect to..the solar spectrum..set forth in other similar works upon chromatics.

3. *pl.* Chromatic notes, harmonies, etc.

1708 Kersey, *Chromaticks*, a pleasant and delightful sort of Musick. 1794 J. Wolcott (P. Pindar) Wks. III. 236 The ear with harsh chromatics must be teas'd, Grown much too fashionable to be pleas'd. 1833 *Athenæum* 16 Nov. 762, I play the flute—she heeds not my chromatics.

† Chroma·tical, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = prec. adj.

1603 Holland *Plutarch* 486 (R.) Why among sundry kinds of musick, that which is called chromatical delighteth, enlargeth, and joyeth the heart, whereas the harmonical contracteth and draweth it in.

Chromatically (krōmæ·tikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a chromatic manner.

1787 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode upon Ode* Wks. 1794 I. 401 Most solemn, most chromatically wise! 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 81 The central spot is chromatically illuminated. 1863 *Possibil. Creation* 109 The frontiers of a yellow kingdom on a map are never chromatically invaded or overshadowed by the splendours of the neighbouring blue empire.

Chroma·ticism. *Music.* [f. CHROMATIC + -ISM.] A chromatic expression, modulation, etc.

1879 C. H. PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 673/2 Secular music had long displayed very free use of chromaticisms similar to the modern style of writing.

Chromati·genous, *a.*, var. form of CHROMATOGENOUS. 1860 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Chromatin (krō·u·mătin). *Biol.* [f. Gr. χρῶμα, χρώματ- colour + -IN.] Tissue which can be stained by colouring matter when immersed in it.

1882 GILBURT in *Jrnl. Quek. Cl.* Ser. II. No. 1. 32 It is proposed to call the denser element which eagerly takes the colour 'Chromatin,' and the one which refuses it 'Achromatin.' 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* I. App. 946 He is of opinion that the equatorial plate consists of chromatin and the rest of the spindle of achromatin.

Chromatism (krō·u·mătiz'm). ? *Obs.* [ad. Gr. χρωματισμός a colouring, dyeing, f. χρωματ-ίζειν to colour. Cf. F. *chromatisme.*]

1. Natural colouring.

1721 BAILEY, *Chromatism*, the natural Colour and Tincture of any thing. 1731 — II, *Chromatism* (with Physicians) the natural tincture or colour of the blood, spittle urine, etc. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. *Optics.* Chromatic dispersion or aberration.

1854 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. (1867) 44 The corrections of chromatism. 1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 123 The chromatism in one lens shall be corrected by the other.

3. = CHROMISM.

In mod. Dicts.

Chromato- (krō·u·mătō), before a vowel **chromat-**. Combining form of Gr. χρῶμα colour, as in **Chromato·cracy,** *nonce-wd.*, a ruling class of a particular colour, *e.g.* of white men. **Chromato·genous** *a. Path.*, generating or producing colour. **Chro·matome·tablepsy** [Gr. μεταβλέπειν to change one's point of view; cf. ABLEPSY], erroneous perception of colours, colour-blindness. **Chro·matopseu·dopsy** [Gr. ψευδ-ής + -οψια seeing], = prec. **Chro·matopsy** [Gr. -οψια seeing], coloured or chromatic vision. **Chro·matopto·metry** [see OPTOMETER and -METRY], 'testing the sensibility of the eye for colours' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). (See also following words.)

1852 MAURICE in *Life* (1884) II. iii. 131 It will come in illegitimately as a Plutocracy or a Chromatocracy. 1860 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Chromatogenous* .. applied to the functions of the derma. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Chromatogenous diseases*, diseases accompanied by discolorations of the skin. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1452/2 Jüngken employs indifferently the denominations of a chromatopsy, chromatopseudopsy, and chromatometablepsy. *Ibid.* IV. 1460/2 We could never discover in them any trace of chromatopseudopsy. 1879 P. SMITH *Glaucoma* 76 To ascertain whether the chromatopsy might be due to an inequality in the size of the pupils.

Chro·matograph, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. CHROMATO-, after *photograph.*] *trans.* To represent in colours.

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* viii, Having been photographed, and stereographed, and chromatographed, or done in colors.

Chromatography (krō·u·mătɒ·grăfi). [f. CHROMATO- + -GRAPHY.] Description of colours.

1731 BAILEY II, *Chromatography*, a treatise of colours; also the art of painting in colours. 1835 G. FIELD (*title*), Chromatography; or a Treatise on Colours and Pigments, and their powers in Painting.

Chromatology (krō·u·mătɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. CHROMATO- + -LOGY.] The science of colours; the scientific investigation of colouring matters by spectrum analysis, and other modes of research.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Comparative Chromatology*, the relationship between colouring matters as exhibited by the spectroscope.

Chromatometer (krō·u·mătɒ·mĭtəɹ). [f. CHROMATO- + -METER.] A measure or scale of colours.

1835 HENSLOW *Descr. & Phys. Bot.* 200 These may be arranged in a diagram termed a Chromatometer. 1858 WHEWELL *Hist. Sc. Ideas* I. 341 (L.) And thus..the prismatic spectrum of sunlight became, for certain purposes, an exact chromatometer.

Chromatophore (krō·u·măt·ŏfō·ɹ). *Physiol.* Also **-phor.** [f. CHROMATO- + Gr. -φορος bearing, bearer.] A pigment-cell, possessing contractile processes, contained in the skin of many animals. Esp. applied to those of the Cephalopoda, which by their contraction and change of shape cause a change of colour in the skin.

1864 WEBSTER cites DANA. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 89 [In Cephalopoda], The tegumentary system is distinguished .. by the presence of chromatophores. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* xii. 488 We may find (e.g. in the Chameleon) cutaneous structures termed chromatophores, which are little sacs containing pigment of various colours and each with an aperture, which when open allows the colour to appear. 1881 MIVART in *Nature* No. 615. 336 In trout which are kept alive in dark places, the black chromatophores are expanded, and consequently such specimens are very dark-coloured.

Hence **Chromato·phorous** *a.*, bearing chromatophores.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Chromato·scopy. 'The examination of the colour of bodies' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Chromatosphere (krō·u·măt·ŏsfĭ·ɹ). *Astron.* [f. CHROMATO- + SPHERE.] = CHROMOSPHERE.

1871 PROCTOR *Light Sc.* 97 The objectionable word *chromosphere* (for *chromatosphere*) should be replaced by *sierra.* 1879 PROF. YOUNG in H. Warren *Recr. Astron.* v. 87 With some bright streamers low down near the chromatosphere.

Hence **Chromatosphe·ric** *a.*

1872 PROF. YOUNG in Proctor *Orbs around us* 309 Chromatospheric matter (red hydrogen in this case).

Chromatrope (krō·u·mătroup). [irreg. f. Gr. χρῶμα colour + -τροπ-ος turning.] A magic-lantern slide consisting of two superposed circular glasses, brilliantly coloured, one of which is made to rotate in front of the other.

1860 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 64/2 Chromotropes are .. two pictures so arranged that they may revolve over each other on a common centre. 1874 tr. *Lommel's Light* 98 Phantasmagoric representation, dissolving views, chromatropes. 1876 E. W. CLARK *Life in Japan* 175 After various well-known scenes .. interspersed with curious revolving chromatropes.

Chromatro·poscope. [f. as prec. + Gr. -σκοπ-ος observer.] (See quot.)

1881 *Nature* XXIV. 120 The observer looks steadily at the central point of a disk having apertures, beyond which coloured surfaces are placed. By degrees the sensation of colour is extinguished. On suddenly putting white surfaces in place of the coloured, the complementary colours come out with great brightness, and purity. The instrument is named a chromatroposcope.

Chromatype: see CHROMOTYPE.

Chrome (krōum). *Chem.* [a. F. *chrome*, f. Gr. χρῶμα colour; so called by Vauquelin, 1797, from the brilliant colours of its compounds.]

1. The name originally given to the metal CHROMIUM.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 173 Cit. Vauquelin .. on a new metallic acid which he discovered in the red lead of Siberia .. it had the property of changing all its saline or earthy combinations to a red or orange colour. This property, and that of producing variegated and beautiful colours when combined with metals, induced him to give it the name of *chrome.* 1808 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (ed. 5) 260 The emerald derives its colour from the oxide of chrome; and the ruby from the acid. 1832 G. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 277 The protoxide of chromium may be used for producing a green colour in glass..Chrome is the natural colouring matter of the precious emerald. 1837 J. MACCULLOCH *Proofs Attrib. God* III. xlv. 182 The existence of Chrome was unsuspected. 1871 HARTWIG *Subterr. W.* xxxi. 385 Chrome, like cobalt, is used chiefly as a pigment.

2. Applied to the yellow pigment and colour obtained from chromate of lead; as *orange chrome, lemon chrome.*

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **chrome alum,** a double sulphate of chromium and an alkali-metal, isomorphous with common alum; **chrome colour,** a colour prepared from a salt of chromium; **chrome green,** (*a.*) the sesquioxide of chromium (Cr_2O_3), much used as a pigment; also (*b.*) applied to a pigment made by mixing chrome yellow with Prussian blue; **chrome iron ore** (also called *chrome iron-stone, chrome iron, chrome ore, chromate of iron, chromite*), the most abundant ore of chromium, consisting chiefly of chromic oxide (Cr_2O_3) and ferrous oxide (Fe O); **chrome ochre,** an argillaceous mineral containing chromic oxide (Cr_2O_3); **chrome orange, chrome red,** pigments prepared from the dibasic chromate of lead (2 Pb O, Cr O_3); **chrome yellow,** the neutral chromate of lead (Pb Cr O_4), used as a yellow pigment; also *attrib.*

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 934 With Prussian blue it [chrome-yellow] forms a green mixture, called *chrome-green, or green cinnabar. *Ibid.* I. 949 Chromic oxide.. forming one of the most permanent greens, called chrome-green. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 245 The chief ore is *chrome Ironstone, a compound isomorphous with Magnetic Oxide of Iron. 1805 JAMESON *Min.* II. 523 *Chrome ochre. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 738 A new and beautiful yellow pigment called *chrome yellow or chromate of lead. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 562/2 The chrome-yellow colour of the walls.

Chromic (krō·u·mik), *a. Chem.* [f. CHROME + -IC. Cf. F. *chromique.*] Of or belonging to chromium; containing chromium in chemical combination. Applied in *Chem.* to compounds in which chromium combines as a triad, as *chromic iron* = chrome iron ore; *chromic chloride* Cr_2Cl_6; *chromic oxide* Cr_2O_3; *chromic acid* or *chromic anhydride* CrO_3.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 389 The chromic acid has an orange-red colour, with a pungent and metallic taste. 1844 DANA *Min.* 445 Chromic iron occurs only in serpentine rocks. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 246 Chromium Dichloride, is obtained by passing hydrogen over heated chromic chloride. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xiv. 213 The photochemistry of chromic combinations.

Chromiferous (krōmi·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. CHROMIUM + -FEROUS.] Yielding chromium.

1881 *Nature* XXIV. 24 Two chromiferous minerals.

Chromism (krō·u·miz'm). *Bot.* [f. Gr. χρῶμ-α colour + -ISM. Cf. F. *chromisme.*] Abnormal excess of coloration in plants.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Chromite (krō·uməit). *Chem.* and *Min.* [f. CHROME or CHROM-IUM + -ITE.]

a. *Chem.* A compound of sesquioxide of chromium (Cr_2O_3) with the protoxide of another metal. Hence b. *Min.* Name for *chrome iron ore* (see CHROME 3).

1840 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 61 Dr. Thomson is disposed to consider it as a bichromite of iron. *Ibid.* II. 64 It appears to be doubtful whether any compounds exist that can properly be called chromites. 1850 DANA *Min.* 435 Chromite. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 950 Chromic oxide unites with protoxides, forming compounds of the form M″O . Cr_2O_3 or M″ Cr_2O_4, which may be called chromites. The best known of these compounds is chrome-iron ore, in which, however, part of the chromium is usually replaced by aluminium and sometimes by iron.

Chromium (krō·umiŭm). *Chem.* [Latinized form of the French name *chrome*, on the ordinary type of names of metals in -IUM.] A metallic element, symbol Cr, not occurring in the free state, discovered by Vauquelin in 1797. It is remarkable for the brilliant colours, red, yellow, or green, of its compounds.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 251 The metal called chromium. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 463 Chromium is a white brittle metal, requiring an intense heat for its fusion. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* ii. 42 Besides sodium, the sun's atmosphere contains the vapours of iron, calcium, magnesium, chromium, and other metals.

attrib. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 187 Chromium trioxide.

Chromo- (krō·u·mo).

1. *Chem.* Combining form of CHROMIUM, as in *chromo-carbon, -chloride, -cyanotype, -glucose,* etc.

1845 *Year Bk. of Facts* 234 To distinguish it from the cyanotype process of Sir John Herschell..Mr. Hunt proposed to call it Chromo-cyanotype. 1864 *Reader* 26 Mar. 393/3 The chromo-carbon prints were transferred to zinc. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xv. 261 If a pigment impression—that is a chromo-glucose-picture—is produced on glass. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 955 Tartrate of chromium and hydrogen, or chromo-tartaric acid.

2. Shortened form of CHROMATO- [f. Gr. χρῶμα, χρώματος colour, cf. Gr. ἄχρωμος, πολύχρωμος = ἀχρώματος, πολυχρώματος, etc.], as in **Chro·moblast** [Gr. βλαστός sprout, germ], 'a variety of connective tissue corpuscles found under the skin and in the parenchyma of Batrachia, Mollusca, Annelida, and some fishes. It possesses ramified processes, and contains a black pigment' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Chromo·meter** [see -METER. Cf. CHROMATO-METER], an instrument for determining by means of colour the presence of minerals in ores. **Chro·mophane** [Gr. -φανής appearing, showing], 'a generic term applied to the different colouring matters of the inner segments of the cones of the retina of animals where they are held in solution by a fat' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Chro·mophore** [Gr. -φορ-ος bearing, bearer], see quot. and cf. CHROMOGEN. **Chromophoto·graphy,** a name for the production of photographs of objects in their natural colours. **Chromopho·tolithograph,** a photolithograph produced in colours. **Chro·mophyll,** *Bot.* [Gr. φύλλον leaf, after *chlorophyll*], the colouring principles of plants other than chlorophyll. **Chromopto·meter.** [Cf. CHROMATOPTOMETRY], 'an instrument for determining the sharpness of the colour sense in man' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Chromoptome·trical** *a.*

1876 *S. Kens. Museum Catal.* No. 3720 Weber's Photo and Chromometer. 1879 *Athenæum* 5 Apr. 444/2 An instrument which he has designed for making accurate determinations of the presence of certain minerals in ores, to which he has given the name of a 'chromometer'. 1885 LANDOIS & STERLING *Human Phys.* II. 963 In the cones are the pigmented oil globules, the so-called 'chromophanes'. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. I. 696 The body whose presence, in conjunction with a salt-forming group, determines the possession of tinctorial power, may be conveniently called a chromophore. 1882 *American* III. 263 A successful chromophotolithograph of the old vellum drawing. 1882 *Academy* 4 Feb. 77 The chlorophyll .. is fading before .. those other pigments which Mr. Wallace calls collectively chromophyll. 1876 *S. Kens. Museum Catal.* No. 3721 Weber's Chromoptometrical Tables.

Chromo (krō·u·mo). Colloquial shortening of CHROMOLITHOGRAPH. (In use shortly after 1850). Also in comb.

1868 *Daily News* 27 Nov., The six chromo-facsimiles of my water-colour paintings are now lying before me. 1874 *F. Leslie's Illust. Newspr.* 10 Oct. 79 (Hoppe), Selling our new maps, pictures, chromos. 1875 *Printing Times* 15 Jan. '*Louis Prang*', Mr. Prang [born 1827] was the first to apply..the designation of 'chromos', being an abbreviation of 'chromolithographs'.

Chromogen (krō·mŏdʒen). [f. CHROMO- 2 + -GEN.] (See quots.)

1858 THUDICHUM *Urine* 328 The chromogen of indigoferous plants is a peculiar colourless substance. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. i. 696 The compound which requires only the presence of a salt-forming group to convert it into a dye-stuff may be called a chromogen (thus NO_2 is the chromophore of nitraniline and nitrophenol, and nitrobenzene is their chromogen). 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Chromogen*, a former term for a supposed vegetable colouring matter which is acted upon by acids and alkalis in producing red, yellow, or green tints.

Hence **Chromoge·nic** *a.*

Chromograph (krō·mŏgraf). [f. CHROMO- 2 + -GRAPH.]

†**1.** A picture in colour; ? a chromolithograph.

1864 *Realm* 15 June 6 Mr. Day..is about to reproduce the drawings in full size chromograph.

2. An apparatus for multiplying copies of written matter, in which aniline dye is used instead of ink.

The writing is transferred to the surface of a gelatinous substance, whence many copies can be taken on paper by pressure, without further application of the pigment.

1880 *Whitaker's Almanack* 330/2 Under the head of the 'chromograph' there has been introduced a very simple and convenient apparatus for reproducing manuscripts, plans, etc.

Hence **Chro·mograph** *v.*, to copy by means of the chromograph.

Mod. The Examination papers will be chromographed from the examiner's copy.

Chro·molith. Short for CHROMOLITHOGRAPH. [So F. *chromolithe.*]

1884 E. E. HALE *Fortunes of Rachel* iv. 37 A chromolith of the mosque at Delhi.

Hence **Chromoli·thic** *a.*

1844 *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* I. 22 (D.) An impression of a drawing on stone, printed at Paris in colours, by the process termed Chromolithic. 1879 H. WARREN *Recr. Astron.* iii. 50 The subject becomes clearer by a study of the chromolithic plate.

Chromolithograph (krō·mŏli·þŏgraf), *sb.* [f. CHROMO- 2 + LITHOGRAPH.] A picture printed in colours from stone. Also *attrib.*

1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 438/2 In future all the Chromo-lithographs will be executed in Germany. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 286 The general appearance of the solar spectrum..is seen by reference to the chromolithograph plate. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 7 Jan. 404/3 In 1850 Messrs. Hanharts produced their first chromo-lithograph. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xv. 249 If it is wished to make a chromo-lithograph of a painted picture, not only one stone, but a separate stone for almost every colour must be prepared.

So **Chromoli·thograph** *v. trans.*, to print in colours from stone; **Chromolitho·grapher**; **Chromolithogra·phic** *a.*

1845 *Art Jrnl.* Mar. 67 Chromo-lithographic illustrations. 1850 *Ibid.* Aug. 262 These prints are executed..in chromo-lithographic colouring, invented by Professor Zahn in 1818, and practically applied since 1827. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 341 It [the Téméraire] has also been chromo-lithographed. 1883 *Athenæum* 24 Nov. 674/2 A highly finished coloured plate..drawn from nature..and chromo-lithographed.

Chromolithography (krō·mŏliþŏgrăfi). [mod. f. CHROMO- 2 + LITHOGRAPHY. (Named *chromo-lithographie* by M. Godefroi Engelmann of Mülhausen in 1837.)] The art of printing in colours from stone.

1839 *Art Jrnl.* July 98 Printing successively, from several stones, the different hues requisite to produce a coloured impression; this is called chromalithography. 1845 *Ibid.* Mar. 67 The example of chromo-lithography which accompanies the article. 1868 *Daily News* 27 Nov., Arrangements..for the multiplication of a number of his pictures by chromolithography.

Chromoli·thotint. *rare.* The colouring or tinting of a chromolithograph.

1881 RUSKIN *Love's Meinie* I. iii. 91 The lithographs by Dressler, superb, but the colouring (chromo-lithotint) poor.

Chromophane, -phyll, etc. : see CHROMO- 2.

Chromosphere (krō·mŏˌsfīəɪ). *Astron.* [f. CHROMO- 2 + SPHERE.

The form of this word has been objected to in favour of *chromatosphere.* But although the latter shows the usual Greek type of compounds from sbs. in *-μα, -ματ-*, the shortened form was also used: see e. g. the compounds in *σπερμο-* for *σπερματο-*, also those in *ὑδρο-* not *ὑδατο-*.]

The red gaseous envelope round the sun, outside the photosphere.

Stellar chromosphere: the gaseous envelope supposed to exist round a star.

1868 (19 Nov.) LOCKYER in *Phil. Trans.* CLIX. 430 The continuity of this envelope, which I propose to name the Chromosphere, a name suggested by Dr. Sharpey. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 288 Hydrogen is found..surrounding the luminous portions of the sun's body as a zone of incandescent gas, termed the solar chromosphere. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xxi. 367 Above the luminous photosphere is another envelope known as the chromosphere. 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 304 The chromosphere or sierra.

Chromospheric (krōɑmoˌsfe·rik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the chromosphere.

1869 (14 Apr.) LOCKYER in *Proc. R. S.* XVII. 416 Stars..may..have their chromospheric light radiated from beyond the limb. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* App. 439 Catalogue of chromospheric lines. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* III. ii. 278 Hydrogen and other chromospheric gases.

Chromotype (krō·mŏtəip). Also **chromatype.** *Photogr.* [f. CHROMO- 1 + *τύπος* type.] A process for obtaining photographs by means of paper sensitized by a salt of chromium; a picture produced by this process. Also *attrib.*

1843 R. HUNT (at Meeting of Brit. Assoc.) in *Year Bk. of Facts* (1845) 234 The chromatype process. 1853 — *Man. Photogr.* 72 Under the general term of the Chromatype, I would propose to include all those processes which involve the use of any of the salts of chromium. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 85 Other processes..described under the names of..Chromotype, Chrysotype, Cyanotype.

Chro·motypo·graphy, Chro·motypy, printing in colours.

1851 *Repts. of Juries, Gt. Exhib.* 403 Chromotypy, or printing in colours. *Ibid.* 688 M. G. Silbermann, of Strasburg, for his Chromo-typography.

Chromous (krō·məs), *a. Chem.* [f. CHROME + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to chromium: applied to compounds in which it combines as a dyad.

1840 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 63 Deutoxide (Chromous acid). 1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* § 187 Chromous oxide is analogous in its salts to ferrous oxide. *Ibid.* § 189 Chromous chloride $Cr Cl_2$.

Chromoxylography (krō·mŏˌzəilǫ·grăfi). [f. CHROMO- 2 + XYLOGRAPHY.] Printing in colours from wooden blocks.

1887 *Q. R.* Jan. 108 Chromo-xylography, effected by a series of blocks printed in succession, was derived from China. 1887 *Athenæum* 26 Feb. 294/1 Chromo-xylography—in which the Japanese altogether surpass us to this day.

So **Chromoxy·lograph,** a picture in colours from wooden blocks.

1868 HARTWIG (*title*) The Tropical World..with 8 Chromo-xylographs and 172 Woodcuts.

†**Chro·mule.** *Obs.* [f. Gr. *χρῶμ-α* colour + *ὕλη* matter.] = CHROMOPHYLL.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 131 Chromule, which is the fluid colouring matter of plants. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 28.

Chromy (krō·mi), *a.* [f. CHROME + -Y.] Abounding in, mixed or tinged with, chrome.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 538/1 Rugs with chromy landscapes.

Chronal (krō·năl), *a. rare* [mod. f. Gr. *χρόν-ος* time + -AL.] Of or relating to time.

1875 *Eng. Surnames* II. 23 We..have said little or much, as each subject demanded, upon surnames, geographical, topographical..chronal..and historical. 1888 *Linn. Soc. Jrnl.* XX. 227 Chronal Segregation is Segregation arising from the relations in which the organism stands to times and seasons.

Chron-a·nagram. [ad. mod.L. *chron-anagramma*: see ANAGRAM, and CHRONOGRAM.] An anagram of a chronogram, expressing the same date.

1623 (*title*) Anagrammata et Chron-anagrammata Regia, nunc primum in hâc formâ in lucem emissa..Londini. Excudebat Gulielmus Stansby. 1882 J. HILTON *Chronogr.* I. 14 The next is a chron-anagram on the death of Prince Henry Frederick, son of James I, each making the amount of the date of his death—1612, his age—18, the day of November—6, and the hour—6, total 1642.

Chrone, obs. form of CRONE.

Chronic (krǫ·nik), *a.* Also 7 chronique, 7–8 chronick(e. [a. F. *chronique* ad. L. *chronicus*, a. Gr. *χρονικ-ός*, of or concerning time, f. *χρόνος* time; see also -IC. In late L., *chronicus* was extended by the physicians to qualify diseases (sense 2), for which the Gr. word was *χρόνιος*. Caelius Aurelianus wrote a work *De Morbis acutis et chronicis.*]

†**1.** Of or relating to time; chronological. *Obs.*

1605 BROUGHTON *Corruption Relig.* 26 There was no Chronique observation in record before Eratosthenes..compiled one.

2. Of diseases, etc.: Lasting a long time, long-continued, lingering, inveterate; opposed to *acute.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 391 These long diseases which be called Chronique. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* II. 193 Chronic pains, which surely kill, though slow. 1788 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* II. 174 The disease..becomes more or less acute or chronic. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 128 Chronic inflammations are found to differ from the acute, not only by the greater degree of mildness, but, in some instances, by a real or apparent absence of the constitutional symptoms or fever by which inflammation is usually accompanied. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 220 Pestilence, which had become chronic in Italy.

b. So with *invalid*, and the like.

1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 198 Chronic invalids and persons of a delicate habit of body. 1861 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit. Old Age* Wks. (Bohn) III. 131 The chronic valetudinarian.

3. *transf.* Continuous, constant.

1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 30/1 A state of chronic revolution and civil war. 1864 *Linnet's Trial* II. III. v. 44 Most women have a chronic horror of anything resembling a court of justice. 1871 E. BURR *Ad Fidem* viii. 142 Chronic doubts require chronic relieving.

4. *subst.* = Chronic invalid, sufferer, etc.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Aug. 11/2 We question whether the late donor intended his sanatorium to be filled with chronics.

†**Chro·nicable,** *a. Obs.* Only in 4 cronicable. [prob. in OF., f. *croniquier* to chronicle.] Deserving of being chronicled.

1417 *City Let.* in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 660 The noble knyghthode in your cronicable excellence aproeued.

Chronical (krǫ·nikăl), *a.* Also 7 cronical(l, **chronicall.** [f. as CHRONIC *a.* + -AL 1.]

†**1.** Of or relating to verbal tense. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 92 The frenche tonge useth never augmentation neyther chronical nor sillabical in theyr fyrst sillables.

2. Of or pertaining to time, regulated by time.

1647 TORSHELL in *Phœnix* (1721) I. 102 The continuance and Chronical method of the Scripture-history. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* v. 138 Our knowledge is chronical and successive, and cannot grasp all things at once. 1802 BENTHAM *Princ. Penal Law* Wks. 1843 I. 456 Punishments of the pecuniary or chronical class..are susceptible of being exactly measured. 1829 R. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 168 According to the people, whose greatest chronical measure is a Masika, or rainy season.

3. Of disease: = CHRONIC 2.

1601 T. WRIGHT *Climact. Years* (1604) 13 There are two sorts of diseases, sharpe and cronicall. 1694 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 184 Desperate and acute diseases, as well as chronical. 1762 GOLDSM. *Misc. Wks.* (1837) III. 309 The diseases of the poor..were mostly chronical. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 198 Afflicted with..a chronical diarrhœa, etc. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 20 The acute disease, changing into chronical.

b. *transf.*

1672–3 MARVEL *Reh. Transp.* II. 93 Chronical Negligence and Ignorance. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 35 Those seven Chronical Sleepers that slept in a Cave from Decius his time to the reign of Theodosius junior.

Chronically (krǫ·nikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a chronic manner; inveterately.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 8 Health chronically delicate. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data Ethics* vi. 86 Each savage tribe, chronically hostile to neighboring tribes. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Feb. 145 To replenish a chronically empty purse.

†**Chronicalness.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.]

1731 BAILEY *Chronicalness*, the being of long continuance. 1775 in ASH.

Chronicity (krǫni·sĭti). [f. CHRONIC + -ITY.] Chronic quality or condition (of disease).

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 673 In proportion to the chronicity of its development. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 205 The tendency..is towards chronicity.

Chronicle (krǫ·nik'l), *sb.* Forms: 4 **cronykle, -ikle, -ecle, kronykele,** 4–6 **cronycle, -icle,** 5 **cronycull, -kyl(le,** (*Sc.*) **cornykyl, cronikill, -col,** 5–6 **cronakle, -acle,** 6 **crownycle, -acle, cronickill, chronacle, -ickle,** 6– **chronicle.** [ME. *cronikle, -ykle*, a. AF. *cronicle* = OF. *cronique*, see CHRONIQUE. Here and in some other words, the non-etymological and non-phonetic *-icle* may have been due to association with words such as *article* in which this ending was etymological. The spelling with *ch* dates to the Renascence.

(Occasional spellings *crownicle, -acle* in 16th c., appear to imply a fancied connexion with *crown*, as in occasional med.L. *coronicula.* Sc. writers often had a form *cornicle.*)]

1. A detailed and continuous register of events in order of time; a historical record, *esp.* one in which the facts are narrated without philosophic treatment, or any attempt at literary style.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9239 Yn þe Kronykeles hyt ys wryte. *c* 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 248 Þei brouht þe cronykles, þat wer in Scotland. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 77 (Mätz.) Broþer Ranulf..compiled and made þis present cronicle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 104 Cronycle or cronykylle, *cronica, historia.* 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cii. 85 Abbots, Pryours, & men of relygyon wryten the lyues & the dedes of kynges..And therof made grete bokes and lete calle hem cronycles. 1530 LYNDESAY *Papyngo* 311 The Cronecklis to knaw I the exhorte. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 186/1 Out of Autenticke crownycles. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 319 As theyr crownacles make mention. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. i. 99 Recorded for ever in the chronicles of that empire. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 246 Chronicles were written when the science of true history had yet no existence. 1867 STUBBS *Benedict's Chron.* Pref. II.

b. *fig.*

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 126 The old folke (Times doting Chronicles). 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 202 Let me embrace thee [Nestor] good old Chronicle, Thou hast so long walk'd hand in hand with time. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* V. 121 The progress and improvement of society..is a chronicle of inestimable value. 1821 BYRON *Sard.* II. i. (1868) 360 The stars, Which are your chronicles.

2. spec. *Chronicles*: name of two of the historical books of the Old Testament.

1535 COVERDALE, The first boke of the Cronicles, called Paralipomenon. 1764 T. H. CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts* s.v., In effect, the..chronicles are an abridgement of sacred history to the return of the Jews from the Babylonish captivity. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 129/2 Ezra..is supposed to have died a year or two after compiling the Chronicles.

3. *gen.* A record, register, narrative, account.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 299 Lesyngis, fablis and veyn cronyclis. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 74 Ignorant Tongues, which neither know My faculties nor person, yet will be The Chronicles of my doing. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Byron* 216 The long chronicle of its manifold experiences.

b. Hence: A frequent title of newspapers, e. g. *The Daily Chronicle, Weekly Chronicle*, etc.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *chronicle-sheet, -writer.*

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 32/1 The common opinion of our chronicle-writers. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* i, Our chronicle sheet which hangs in the refectory.

Chronicle (krǫ·nik'l), *v.* [f. prec.] To enter or record in a chronicle.

a 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 1339 In Rome thys geste cronyculd ys. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1329, I wyll have cronekyllyd þe 3er and þe reynne. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXVIII. (1887) 171, I beleeue that..which is cronicled of them. 1798 SOUTHEY *Occas. Pieces* xi, Whose obscurer name No proud historian's page will chronicle. 1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* Introd. 9 We do not write the history of a nation when we have chronicled its battles and tabulated its kings.

b. *gen.* To put on record, to register.

1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 16 Now shall oure treson be cornicled for evar. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 41 He that is so yoked by a foole, Me thinkes should not be chronicled for wise. 1604 — *Oth.* II. i. 161 To suckle Fooles, and chronicle small Beere. 1781 COWPER *Lett.* 6 Oct., There is nothing agreeable..in being chronicled for a dunce. 1866 LIDDON *Bampt. Lect.* viii. (1875) 489 Christ's victory is chronicled..in the conventional standard of modern society.

Hence **Chronicled** *ppl. a.*; **Chro·nicling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii, She shall have chronicled example for it 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. i. 168 Genealogical chroniclings of earlier periods. 1862 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* i. (1865) 8 Chronicled memorials of an older ..civilisation. 1885 *Athenæum* 24 Oct. 529/1 There is quite enough candid chronicling and sharp criticism in these volumes.

Chronicler (krɒ·nikləɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4 **cronicler**, 4–5 **-yculer**, 4–6 **cronicler**, 5 **cronykler**, 6 **chronocler**, 6– **chronicler**. [f. CHRONICLE *v.* + -ER 1.] A writer or compiler of a chronicle, a recorder of events.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 5 (Mätz.) Thro the diligence of croniclers. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* (1885) 46 Germanus ..was a Croniclere of Cristis tyme. 1559 *Myrr. Mag., Worcester* v, They be unwurthy the name of Croniclers. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 105 The foolish Chroniclers of that age. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 108 Some aged chroniclers record Her hopes, her virtues, and her tomb. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 338 Plato was not, like Xenophon, a chronicler of facts.

fig. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* Introd., The peasant.. regards it at once as his chronicler and landmark. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxi. 423 The ice-belt, sorry chronicler of winter's progress.

† **Chronicler,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.] To chronicle. Hence **Chronicleringe** *ppl. a.*

1662 FULLER *Worthies, Lincolnsh.* II. 155/2 Out of an Anonymal Croniclering Manuscript.

† **Chro·niclist.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. CHRONICLE + -IST.] A chronicler.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. iv. 31 Noted by his chroniclist.

† **Chro·nique.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **cronique**, 5 **-yque**, **-yke**, 5–6 **-ike**, 6 **chronik**, 7 **chronique.** [a. OF. *cronique*, ad. med.L. *cronica, chronica, -æ* a chronicle, from L. *chronica, -orum* pl., a. Gr. χρονικά annals (*also* chronology), lit. 'things' or 'matters of time', f. χρόνος time.] A chronicle, narrative of events in order of date.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Priest's T.* 388 If a Rethor coube faire endite He in a Cronique mighte saufly write As for a souereyn notabilite. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 67, I find ensample in a cronique. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 233/4 After the cronyques he lyued lxxxviii yere. 1536 *Pilgr. Tale* 85 in Thynne *Animadv.* 79 The cronikis old from kynge Arthur he could reherse. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 298 In Chronik and Scriptour. 1671 L. ADDISON *West Barbary* 74 (Todd) The best chronique that can be now compiled.

Chronique, obs. form of CHRONIC *a.*

Chronist (krɒ·nist). *rare.* [f. Gr. χρόνος time + -IST.] A chronologer.

1870 *Athenæum* 14 May 639 The Chronists dependent on Eusebius.

Chronocler, obs. form of CHRONICLER.

‖ **Chrono·crator.** *Obs.* (In 7 **-grator.**) [Gr. χρονοκράτωρ.] *Astrol.* A ruler of time.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* clxxi. 733 The Lord of the yeer and Chronocrator, or Chronograror, are all one. 1862 LEWIS *Astron. Ancients* 374 A writer..creating or annihilating dynasties by a stroke of his magic pen; he becomes, in the language of the ancient astrologers, a chronocrator.

Chronogram (krɒ·nŏgrăm). [mod. f. Gr. χρόνος time + γράμμα a writing, f. γράφειν to write. Cf. F. *chronogramme.*] A phrase, sentence, or inscription, in which certain letters (usually distinguished by size or otherwise from the rest) express by their numerical values a date or epoch.

'Thus, in 1666, when a day of national humiliation was appointed in the expectation of an engagement between the English and Dutch navies, a pamphlet issued in reference to the fast-day, instead of bearing the imprint of the year after the usual fashion, had this seasonable sentence at the bottom of the title-page: 'LorD haVe MerCIe Vpon Vs'. It will be seen that the total sum of the figures represented by the numeral letters (printed in capitals) gives the requisite date 1666' (*Athenæum* No. 2868).

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iv. (1676) 179/2 He may .. make..Anagrams, Chronograms, Acrosticks upon his friends names. 1623 R. TISDALE (*title*), Pax Vobis. A Congratulatorie Poem..and some other Chronograms. 1640 SHIRLEY *Humorous Court.* II. iii, Now you can make chronograms. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 601 ¶ 6. 1781 HARRIS *Philol. Enquiries* (1841) 520 Chronograms..were not confined to initial letters .. the numeral letters, in whatever part of the word they stood, were distinguished from other letters by being written in capitals. 1882 J. HILTON *Chronograms* I. Pref. 5 The word Chronogram is said to have been first used in some verses addressed to the King of Poland in 1575. *Ibid.* Pref. 8 It is essential to a good chronogram that every numerical letter in the sentence must be counted.

Chronogrammatic (krɒ·nŏgrămæ·tik), *a.* [f. prec., and Gr. γραμματικός from γράμμα: see -IC.] Of or pertaining to a chronogram.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1882 J. HILTON *Chronograms* I. 458 The title-page is printed in great letters, black and red, and the first words are chronogrammatic. 1882 *Athenæum* 14 Oct. 493 Medals bearing chronogrammatic legends.

Chronogramma·tical, *a.* = prec.

a 1666 HOWELL (J.) 'Gloria lausque Deo, sæCLorVM in sæcVla sunto.' A chronogrammatical verse, which includes not only this year 1660, but numerical letters enough to reach above a thousand years farther.

Hence **Chronogramma·tically** *adv.*

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 111 (R.) These Elegies and Epitaphs are printed..some like pillars, some circular, some chrono-grammatically.

Chronogrammatist (krɒnŏgræ·mătist). [f. CHRONOGRAM, and Gr. γραμματιστής from γράμμα: see -IST.] A maker of chronograms.

1726 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* iii. 159 It is an ordinary character among them to be a great Chronogrammatist. 1791–1824 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (Routl.) 111/1 The chronogrammatis compels even Horace to give the year of our Lord.

Chronogra·mmic, *a.* [f. CHRONOGRAM + -IC.] = CHRONOGRAMMATIC.

1863 LOWNDES *Bibliogr.* s.v. R. Tisdale, Pax Vobis or Wits Changes tuned..A chronogrammic poem. 1883 *N. & Q.* 24 Feb. 159/2 Sometimes part of the composition only is chronogrammic.

Chronograph (krɒ·nŏgraf). [f. Gr. χρονο-γράφος recording time, f. χρόνος time + γράφ-ειν to write.]

† **1.** = CHRONOGRAM. *Obs.*

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 103 D. Streithagen Cannon of Hemsberg, in his Germane Flourish, hath writ down a Chronograph, or Verse of the time of this Earthly trembling. 1847 in CRAIG.

2. An instrument for recording time with extreme exactness; also, a watch or clock to which various mechanical devices are attached for the same purpose. It is used in astronomical and other observations, in the timing of races, etc.

1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 271 The transits at station A are recorded on the chronograph at stations A and B. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 51 The term Chronograph is now generally applied to those watches that have a centre seconds hand..which may be started, stopped, and caused to fly back to zero by pressing either the pendant or a knob at the side of it. 1889 CALLENDAR *Cursive Shorthand* Introd. An electric chronograph capable of recording automatically to the hundredth part of a second the time taken to form any portion of any stroke.

attrib. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 51 The Chronograph hand generally beats fifths of seconds. 1886 *York Herald* 11 Aug. 2/3 Repeating and Chronograph Watches.

Chronographer (krɒnɒ·grăfəɹ). Also 6 **-ier.** [f. CHRONOGRAPHY, or Gr. χρονογράφ-ος, F. *chronographe* + -ER.] A writer of chronography, a chronicler, chronologist.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 55 Let men reade the Chronicles and peruse our Englishe Chronographiers. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* (1560) B, Chronographers and historianes. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 940/1 Iohn Fox our ecclesiasticall chronographer. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. Pref. 15 [He] may be a chronographer, but a very imperfect or rather insipid historian. 1886 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 312 Westminster had long ago had her chronographer.

Chronographic (krɒnɒgræ·fik), *a.* [f. CHRONOGRAPH + -IC.]

1. Of, or pertaining to, a chronograph.

1867–77 G. CHAMBERS *Astron.* VIII. 777 The chronographic method of recording transits. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* No. 534. 275 By..the chronographic method, the apparatus used being called a chronograph, the observer is enabled to confine his attention to the star. 1889 *Athenæum* 4 May 563/3 By comparing the actual writing with the record on the chronographic cylinder.

2. Chronogrammatic. (CHRONOGRAPH 1.) *rare.*

[1634 (*title*) Chronographica Gratulatio in Felicissimum Adventum Serenissimi Card. Ferdinandi Hispaniarum Infantis (in Hilton)]. 1882 J. HILTON *Chronogr.* I. 449 The book is chronographic throughout..There are 1081 chronograms. *Ibid.* Pref. 11 They were occasionally constrained, by chronographic necessity, to use inelegant Latin.

Chronographical (krɒnɒgræ·fikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL 1.] Of or pertaining to chronography, chronological; of the nature of a chronographer.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 862 An ancient Latin Chronographicall Table. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIII. 294, I have to struggle against becoming chronographical, as well as autobiographical.

Chronographically (krɒnɒgræ·fikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In chronographic manner: **a.** Chronologically. **b.** Chronogrammatically. *rare.*

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 600 The progress in climate .. involved a localization of tribes in time or chronographically. 1882 J. HILTON *Chronogr.* 9 No date on the title-page beyond that which is thus chronographically expressed.

Chronography (krɒnɒ·grăfi). Also 6 **crono-.** [a. Gr. χρονογραφία abstr. sb. f. χρονογράφ-ος time-recording, a chronicler; f. χρόνος time + γράφ-ειν to write. (In this and the allied words in which *chro-* is stressless, the *o* is variously made *o* or *ɒ*, passing into *ŏ*, *ŭ*, *ə*.)]

1. 'The description of past time, the chronological arrangement of historical events' (J.).

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. IV. an. 1 (R.) In whiche cronographye, yf a kinge gaue to them possessions..he was called a saynct. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 15 My purpose..is to write a topographie, or description of places, and no chronographie, or storie of times. 1654 R. VILVAIN *Chronogr.* 1 Chronography [is] a discussion or disquisition of Times themselfs. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 124 Recorded in a kind of monkish chronography. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 115 Notes..transcribed so as to constitute complete chronographies.

† **b.** = CHRONOLOGY. *Obs.*

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 432 The Ecclesiasticall history of Eusebius..he hath illustrated with a learned chronographie. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 575 Two Tables of Vniversall Chronography. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 8, I .. may err in some points of Chronography.

† **2.** Position and relations in time. *Obs.*

1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* IV. xi, Consider the topography, the aitiology, the chronography of this miracle.

† **3.** *Rhet.* (see quot.) *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 246 If we describe the time or season of the yeare, as winter, summer ..noone, euening, or such like: we call such description the counterfait time, *cronographia.* Examples are euery where to be found. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 223 Chronographie is a Rhetorical Exornation, whereby the Orator describes any time or season for delectations sake.

4. The making of chronograms. *rare.*

1882 J. HILTON *Chronogr.* 11 Composed .. by a young aspirant to the art of chronography.

† **Chrono·graphy,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec.] To chronicle, recount.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 190 Touching which Pagod, the Singales (their Priests) Chronography That once Johna their King held this monstrous Daemon in derision.

Chronologer (krɒnɒ·lŏdʒəɹ). Also 7 **cronologer.** [f. CHRONOLOGY + -ER 1.] One who studies chronology, one who investigates the date and order in time of events; a chronologist.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Pref. (R.), The most exact chronologers tell us, that Christ was born in October, and not in December. 1616 R. C. *Times Whis.* vii. 3167 Recorded by cronologers. 1625 COOKE in *Harl. Misc.* (Malham) IV. 36 Marianus..is reputed, by your Baronius, *Nobilis Chronographus*, a worthy chronologer. 1783 HAILES *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* ii. 28 Chronologers judge the conversion of St. Paul to have happened in the very last year of Tiberius. 1857 GLADSTONE in *Oxf. Ess.* 50 A region, essentially mythical, neither approachable by the critic nor measurable by the chronologer.

Chronologic (krɒnɒlɒ·dʒik), *a.* Also 7 **-ique.** [f. CHRONOLOGY, or its sources: see -IC.] Of or belonging to chronology; relating to the determination of dates and order of time.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 6 The root of Chronologique calculation. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. vi. 69 Chronologic science. 1859 DE QUINCEY *Theban Sphinx* Wks. X. 237 Its usual chronologic date of nine centuries before Christ.

† **b.** *subst.* in *pl. Obs.*

1721–1800 BAILEY, *Chronologicks*, Books treating of Chronology.

Chronological (krɒnɒlɒ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of, belonging to, or in accordance with chronology; arranged in the order of time.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. xxii. (R.), In the chronological table. 1644–52 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* VI. xii. (1821) 288 Gantz hath summed them all up in his chronological history. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iii. 16 Settle in the mind a general chronological order and series of principal events. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* ii. (1757) IV. 150 These moderns..dip into you, as into chronological tables, to know what happened before the flood. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 747 A chronological series of our classical poets. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 3 Attempts to determine the chronological order of the Platonic writings.

2. Relating to or dealing with chronology.

a 1692 BOYLE *Wks.* VI. 616 (R.) Those so much desired chronological labours of the late worthy Bishop of Armagh. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingold. Leg.* 7 A mortal horror of chronological references. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 586 Pointing out the chronological impossibility of the tale. 1871 HARTWIG *Subterr. W.* i. 5 Every leading fossil has its fixed chronological character.

Chronologically (krɒnɒlɒ·dʒikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a chronological manner or order; in or according to order of time.

1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 213 The bishop of St. Asaph..has interpreted the prophecies of the Revelations chronologically. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 275, I could not write it chronologically as I desired. *c* 1815 FUSELI *Lect. Art* vi. (1848) 484 As critically unjust as chronologically inattentive. 1881 PROF. RAMSAY in *Nature* No. 618. 420 The fourth series chronologically .. consists of the Miocene basaltic rocks of the Inner Hebrides.

Chronologist (krɒnɒ·lŏdʒist). [a. F. *chronologiste*, in mod.L. *chronologista*: see CHRONOLOGY and -IST.] One versed in chronology; a CHRONOLOGER.

1611 COTGR., *Chronologiste*, a Chronologist or Chronicler. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 135 Touching the time of his life and writing the Chronologists agree not. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. i. (1840) 12 Satan would make a very good chronologist, settle every epoch, correct every calendar. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vii. 277 The same time which the chronologists fix for the beginning of the Ionian migration.

Chronologize (krɒnɒ·lŏdʒəiz), *v. trans.* Also 7 **crono-.** [f. CHRONOLOGY: see -IZE.]

† **1.** To chronicle, record. *Obs.*

1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* v. 2251 We will have the deed cronologiade. 1655 M. CARTER *Hon. Rediv.* (1660) The black Book of Windsor..Chronologises it on the..[date].

2. To apply chronology to, to arrange chronologically or reduce to a chronological system.

1846 GROTE *Greece* (1851) II. 75 The numerous and contradictory guesses..of the Greeks themselves in their attempts to chronologise their mythical narratives. 1884 GAIRDNER *Prof. Brewer's Hen. VIII*, Pref. 5 To catalogue and chronologize a number of miscellaneous documents.

Hence **Chrono·logizing** *vbl. sb.*

1862 *Lit. Churchman* VIII. 232/1 Most persons are driven to some imperfect chronologizing of their own.

† **Chro·nologue.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. = next.

1658 USSHER *Ann.* Age vi. 335 Eupolemus, the Historina, deduceth his Chronologue from Adam.

Chronology (krɒnɒ·lŏdʒi). Also 7 **cronology**. [ad. mod.L. *chronologia*, f. Gr. *χρόνο-s* time + *-λογία* discourse: see -LOGY. (For pronunciation of first *o* see CHRONOGRAPHY.)

App. dating only from 16th c. *Chronologia temporum in Dionysii Historia comprehensorum*, per L. Biragum, was published at Basle in 1532. Cotgr. has F. *chronologie*.]

1. The science of computing and adjusting time or periods of time, and of recording and arranging events in the order of time; computation of time, assignation of events to their correct dates.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 15 When they beganne to Rule. How long they ruled. This part of History is named Chronology. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 13 If Chronology had not contradicted it, it would have been concluded, that he had been an Auditour of Pythagoras himself. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 261 We gain a link to connect the chronology of India with that of Europe. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 46 Of chronology, the ordinary framework of history in which the succession of its events is adjusted, Homer knows nothing. 1878 STANFORD *Symb. Christ* i. 7 At variance with the dates of Hebrew chronology.

† b. = CHRONOGRAPHY 1. *Obs.*

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Chronologie*, story of times past. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Chronologie*, the knowledge of Old Stories. 1623 so COCKERAM.

2. A chronological table, list, or treatise.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 6 The testimonie of those which out of the more ancient authors haue transcribed their Chronologies. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* ii. § 1 (1643) 30 Mercator in his Chronologie seems to alledge some other reasons. 1666 DUGDALE *Orig. Jurid.* Title-p., Also a Chronologie of the Lord Chancelors and Keepers of the great Seal.

† **Chronoma·stix.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *χρόνο-s* time + *μάστιξ* a whip or scourge.] A scourge of the time.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* VII. 170 The Valiant Poet, they in scorne doe stile me. The Chronomastix.

Chronometer (krɒnɒ·mĭtəɹ, krɒ-). [f. Gr. *χρόνο-s* time + *μέτρον* measure.]

1. An instrument for measuring time; spec. applied to time-keepers adjusted to keep accurate time in all variations of temperature. They differ from watches in having a more perfect escapement and a compensation balance, and are used for determining longitude at sea, and for other exact observation. *To rate a chronometer*: to compare its daily loss or gain with the true time.

Some watches are named *half-chronometers*.

[1715 KERSEY, *Chronometrum* or *Chronoscopium Perpendiculum*, a Pendulum to measure Time with.] *a* 1735 DERHAM (*J.*), According to observation made with a pendulum chronometer. 1780 J. ARNOLD (*title*), Account..of a Pocket Chronometer, made on a new construction. 1787 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* x. 159 Method for finding the longitude of places..by means of a chronometer. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* viii. 49 The time of the transit is to be marked by a clock or chronometer. 1855 EMERSON *Misc. Fort. Repub.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 387 The sailors sail by chronometers that do not lose two or three seconds in a year.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* 'Time-measurer.'

1836 CDL. WISEMAN *Sc. Relig.* I. vi. 360 Deluc was the first..to observe and collect such data, to which he gave the name of Chronometers. 1872 YEATS *Tech. Hist. Comm.* 190 Sun and stars, whose rising and setting formed the grand chronometer of Nature.

† 2. *Mus.* An instrument for indicating the time or movement of a composition; a METRONOME.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 135/2 The musical chronometer is by no means a modern contrivance.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *chronometer-balance, -box, -maker*; **chronometer-escapement**, an escapement in which the free movement of the balance is opposed by the wheels at only one point in a complete oscillation.

1878 MARKHAM *Gt. Frozen Sea* v. 63 A *chronometer-box was picked up, but empty. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, The *chronometer escapement..is the most perfect, delicate, and satisfactory in its operation, of all the escapements. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 135/2 The most eminent *chronometer-makers in this country.

Chronometric (krɒnɒme·trik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to chronometry; relating to the measurement of time. *Chronometric* (or *chronometrical*) *Governor*: an improved form of governor for regulating the velocity of an engine.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. II. xviii. 431 To obtain a Chronometric Scale. 1838 in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* I. 54 The chronometric survey of Massachusetts. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. (ed. 2) 101 The imperfection of chronometric instruments. 1881 C. W. SIEMENS in *Nature* No. 626. 622 Another invention..the Chronometric Governor.

Chronometrical (krɒnɒme·trikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1838 in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* I. 51 Sextant constructed for the chronometrical survey of Massachusetts. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* i. (1879) 1 To carry a chain of chronometrical measurements round the world. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Prog.* 142 Our chronometrical measurements of astronomical periods.

Hence **Chronome·trically** *adv.*

1863 READE *Hard Cash* I. 225 They would find the hot fit and the cold return chronometrically, at intervals as regular as the tide's ebb and flow.

Chronometry (krɒnɒ·mĕtri). [mod. f. Gr. *χρόν-os* time + *-μετρία* measurement: see -METRY.] The art or science of accurately measuring time.

1833 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Astron.* ii. 79 Chronometry..enables us to fix the moments in which phenomena occur, with the last degree of precision. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. 6 The elements of a new historic chronometry. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 446 Conversation..turned upon chronometry and horology.

b. Measurement of time.

1837 MURRAY *Vital Princ.* 16 A compensation curb to regulate its chronometry. 1879 H. WARREN *Recr. Astron.* ii. 23 Is the celestial chronometry getting deranged?

Chrononomy (krɒnɒ·nŏmi). *rare.* [f. Gr. *χρόνο-s* time + *-νομία* arrangement, ordering: see -NOMY.] Mode of reckoning and measuring time.

1882 MAX MÜLLER *India, What can it teach us?* 151 No necessity whatever for admitting..that the Hindus went to China for their lunar chrononomy.

Chronopher (krɒ·nɒfəɹ). [f. Gr. *χρόνο-s* time + *-φορος* carrying. (Cf. *Christopher.*)] An apparatus for the distribution of electric time-signals.

1867 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XXXVIII. 98 A time-distributing apparatus, or 'chronopher', the function of which is to distribute in many directions the signals received from Greenwich. 1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 275 The hourly signal at the Post Office..is distributed by means of the Chronopher.

Chronoscope (krɒ·nɒ|skōup). [f. Gr. *χρόνο-s* time + *-σκοπος* observer.] An instrument for observing and measuring time.

† a. A chronometric pendulum. *Obs.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Chronoscope*, the same with a Pendulum to measure Time. 1731-1800 in BAILEY.

b. An instrument for measuring very short intervals of time, which has been chiefly used in determining the velocity of projectiles. It was invented by Wheatstone in 1840, and consists of wire targets placed in the line of fire. The projectile passing through these severs the wire, and the moment of severance is recorded by electricity.

1846 FARADAY *Res.* xlix. 366 Incidental to the accounts I gave of Wheatstone's electro-magnetic chronoscope.

c. (See quot.)

1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 60 [A] Chronoscope..is..a clock in which the time is shewn by figures presented through holes in the dial.

Hence **Chronosco·pic** *a.*

1876 *S. Kens. Museum Catal.* No. 1354 The instant of stimulation registered on the chronoscopic line by the current itself. *Ibid.* 3953 Chronoscopic Tuning Forks. Set of 4 tuning forks..to be used as chronoscopes.

Chronoscopy (krɒnɒ·skŏpi). [f. Gr. *χρόνο-s* time + *-σκοπία* observation.] Observation and exact estimation of time.

1882 *Pop. Science Monthly* XXI. 433 The later chronoscopy has warranted the possibility of determining the educability of the nervous system to a punctual obedience.

‖ **Chronostichon** (krɒnɒ·stikɒn). [mod. f. Gr. *χρόνο-s* time + *στίχος* row, line of verse.] (See quot.)

1859 *N. & Q.* Ser. II. VII. 284 A chronosticon is properly a poetical line which by its letters, or some of them, indicates a date. 1882 J. HILTON *Chronograms* 23 A Chronostichon of the beheading of Charles on the 30th day of January.

Chronothermal. (krɒnɒþə·ɹmăl), *a.* [f. Gr. *χρόνο-s* time + *θερμός* hot, warm: cf. THERMAL.] Relating to time and temperature.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Chrony, obs. form of CRONY.

Chroolepoid (krōlɒ·lĭpoid), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *χρώς, χροός* colour + *λεπ-ίς* a scale + -OID.] Having small yellow scales.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Chrusopasse, obs. form of CHRYSOPRASE.

Chryolite: see CRYOLITE.

Chrys- (kris), combining form, before a vowel, of Gr. *χρῡσ-ός* gold; chiefly in chemical terms; properly denoting compounds of a golden-yellow colour, as **Chry·samide** [see AMIDE], an amide ($N.H_2.C_7H(NO_2)_2O$), formed by boiling chrysammic acid with aqueous ammonia (Watts). **Chrysami·dic acid,** an acid ($NH_3.C_7H_2(NO_2)_2O_2$) forming salts called **Chrysa·midates. Chrysa·mmic, -a·mic acid,** an acid ($C_7H_3N_3O_8$) produced by the action of nitric acid upon aloes, forming salts called **Chry·sammates. Chrysa·niline,** a brilliant golden-yellow dye ($C_{20}H_{17}N_3$), obtained as a secondary product in the manufacture of rosaniline; also called *aniline yellow*. **Chrysani·sic acid,** an acid ($C_7H_5N_3O_7$) obtained, by the action of nitric acid on anisic acid, in small golden-yellow rhombic tables, forming salts called **Chrysa·nisates. Chrysa·robin,** the medullary matter of the stem and branches of *Andira Araroba* dried and powdered, Goa Powder. **Chry·sasin,** one of the *dioxy-anthraquinones* of the second group, crystallizing in golden-yellow laminæ, or red-brown highly lustrous needles; it is the basis of chrysamide and chrysammic acid, which is *tetra-nitro-chrysazin*. **Chry·sean,** a sulphur derivative of hydrocyanic acid, obtained in yellow flocks. **Chry·seone,** an orange-coloured insoluble substance obtained by digesting calcium silicide with strong hydrochloric acid. **Chry·sene,** a crystalline hydrocarbon ($C_{18}H_{12}$) of the Anthracene group, obtained in bright yellow glistening scales. **Chry·sin,** a substance obtained, in bright yellow shining plates, from the buds of *Populus nigra*; called also **Chrysi·nic acid**; its salts are **Chry·sinates.**

1842 TURNER *Elem. Chem.* 1149 With Ammonia, Chrysammic Acid forms a deep purple solution, which deposits dark green crystals. These are not Chrysammate of Ammonia, but probably an Amide. 1864 *Pop. Sc. Rev.* III. 437 A yellow aniline dye called Chrysaniline. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 187 Chrysaniline and its salts dye silks and wools a splendid golden-yellow colour. 1887 T. L. BRUNTON *Text-bk. of Pharmacol.* (ed. 3) 909 Chrysarobin Ointment. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 463 Chrysean has a very beautiful colour like that of mosaic gold. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 118/2 Among the first are..Chrysene. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 758 *Chrysene*, a solid, resinous, orange-coloured body. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VI. 75 The most powerfully fluorescent bodies known are..chrysogen, chrysene.

Chrysalid (kri·sălid). [f. L. *chrȳsal(l)id-*, Gr. *χρῡσαλλιδ-* stem of *χρῡσαλλίς* CHRYSALIS; or perhaps from the (mod.) L. pl. *chrysalid-es*, in English. Cf. F. *chrysalide*.]

1. = CHRYSALIS 1.

1777 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 75 The operations of nature in eggs, Chrysalids. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* v. 144 Like chrysalids impatient for the air. 1841-72 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 371 The chrysalid..presents very much the appearance of a small barrel.

b. *fig.* (esp. as in CHRYSALIS 2.)

1880 SWINBURNE *Study Shaks.* ii. (ed. 2) 100 The cast husk or chrysalid of the noble creature which was to arise and take shape at the transfiguring touch of Shakespeare.

2. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to a chrysalis (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1802-13 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) I. 44 In their chrysalid state they remain for some time..perfectly inanimate. 1864 *Realm* 22 June 5 We hope, when the Lord Chancellor's Bill has slept its chrysalid winter, it will come out winged with a better promise of reform.

Chrysa·lidal, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a chrysalis.

1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 620 Before it enter'd the chrysalidal State.

Chrysali·dian, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IAN.] Of or of the nature of a chrysalis.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 301 The sombre chrysalidian attire of the grave.

Chry·saline, *a.* [irreg. f. CHRYSAL-IS + -INE. This and CHRYSALOID, etc. are formed as if the stem of the Greek word were *chrysal-*, whereas it is *chrysalid-*.]

Of, or of the nature of, a chrysalis.

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* II. 353 The chrysaline coat now shewed itself a delicate silky texture. 1875 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VII. 306 In a kind of transitional or chrysaline stage.

Chrysalis (kri·sălis). Pl. **chrysalides** (krisæ·lidīz) or **chrysalises** (kri·sălisĕz); but *chrysalids* is often substituted; cf. *orchids*. [a. L. *chrȳsallis, chrȳsalis*, a. Gr. *χρῡσαλλίς* 'the gold-coloured sheath of butterflies', derlv. of *χρῡσ-ός* gold: cf. *θυαλλίς* rush-wick, f. *θρύον* a rush. The etymological form has *-allis*, but this is quite neglected in the mod. langs.]

1. The state into which the larva of most insects passes before becoming an imago or perfect insect. In this state the insect is inactive and takes no food, and is wrapped in a hard sheath or case.

1658 J. ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* Ep. Ded., Transmutations..of Catterpillers..into Chrysallides (that shine as if leaves of gold were laid upon them). 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2078 The Chrysalis or Aurelia..which shews no parts at all of the Animal to come. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 353 When the butterfly dies, we see no chrysalis left behind. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 555 Having several Chrysalises suspended to a piece of paper, 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 172 A people from whom the forms and habits by which they had moved for centuries were falling like the shell of a chrysalis. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* i. 11 When full-grown, the grubs..turn into chrysalides.

2. *fig.* (*esp.* as: the shell or case whence the perfect insect bursts.)

1791 BURNS *Wks.* 73 Men who..must..like the caterpillar, labour a whole lifetime before they reached the wished-for height, there to roost, a stupid chrysalis. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 334 She is in the real transition state, just emerging from the chrysalis. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* LXXXII. From state to state the spirit walks; And these are but the shatter'd stalks, Or ruin'd chrysalis of one.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 368 Preparatory to undergoing their change into the chrysalis state, they construct a cocoon. 1855 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 455 To get rid of walls and roofs and all the chrysalis case of humanity. 1885 H. C. M·COOK *Tenants Old Farm* 74 In the following spring the chrysalis-skin bursts open.

Hence **Chry·salism, Chry·salise** *v., nonce-wds.* [Irregularly formed: see CHRYSALINE.]

1833 HOOK *Parson's Dau.* (1847) 145 Having cast his skin, and burst from the chrysalism of a commander on half-pay into the splendid butterflyism of a baron. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Romance* III. 229 Should the Parson ever chrysalise himself into an author. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* 237 The hairy caterpillar chrysaliseth not.

Chrysaloid (kri·săloid), *a.* [irreg. f. CHRYSAL-IS + -OID: see CHRYSALINE.] Chrysalis-like.

1816 COLEBROOKE in *Asiat. Researches* XII. 539 Cotyledons two, unequal .. chrysaloid-contortuplicate. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 233 A 1-seeded drupe, with crumpled chrysaloid cotyledons. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 80 They ..emerge from the chrysaloid state of childhood.

Chrys·anthemous, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. χρῡσ-άνθεμ-ον (see next) + -OUS.] = CHRYSANTHOUS.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Chrysanthemum (krisæ·nθĭmŭm). [a. L. *chrȳsanthemum*, a. Gr. χρῡσάνθεμον the corn-marigold, f. χρῡσ-ός gold + ἄνθεμον flower, bloom; also 'camomile'.]

1. a. The herbalists' name for the Corn Marigold (now *C. segetum*), a composite plant with brilliant entirely yellow flowers: b. hence made by Linnæus the botanical name of the genus to which this belongs, having species with flowers of many colours, e.g. the Ox-eye Daisy (*C. Leucanthemum*) with yellow disk and white rays.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 187 Some..do call..it *Chrysanthemum*, that is to say, yellow Camomill. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 38 Yellow radiant Flowers, like those of the Chrysanthemum. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Ficoides*, The Crysanthemum or Corn-marigold. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* i. 22 The Common Feverfew or large white Daisy (*Chrysanthemum parthenium*).

2. In *Horticulture*, ordinarily applied to a number of cultivated species of this genus, esp. *C. sinense*, much prized for the beauty of its flowers and for blooming in November and December.

1798 C. MARSHALL *Gardening* xix. 328 Chrysanthemum; to preserve some of the finest doubles, plant cuttings, or slips, in September. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 215/1 The Chrysanthemum .. is very hardy when planted in the ground. 1860 *Ill. Lond. News* 9 Nov. 481/2 The Inner Temple Garden .. The great autumnal boast of the garden is the chrysanthemums on the northern border. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Nov. 10/2 Next year will be the centenary of the introduction of the chrysanthemum into this country.

attrib. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 20 The notes..are ornamented with the chrysanthemum crest of the Mikado. *Mod. Newspr.* Working men's chrysanthemum show.

Chrysa·nthous, *a. rare*—°. [f. Gr. χρῡσανθ-ής golden-flowered + -OUS.] Having yellow flowers.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Chryselephantine (krisˌelĭfæ·ntin), *a.* [ad. Gr. χρῡσελεφάντιν-ος of gold and ivory, f. χρῡσ-ός gold + ἐλεφάντινος of ivory, f. ἐλέφας, ἐλέφαντ- elephant, ivory.] Of gold and ivory: applied to statues overlaid with gold and ivory, such as the Olympian Zeus and Athene Parthenos of Phidias.

1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 607 The earliest productions of chryselephantine sculpture, or statuary in gold and ivory. 1852 G. BUTLER *Princ. Imitat. Art* 82 Like the other great chryselephantine statues, it .. was made of wood, overlaid with ivory and gold; the ivory being used for the flesh, the gold for the drapery.

b. *fig.*

1878 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.* Ser. II. 89 In types of clean chryselephantine verse. 1882 SYMONDS in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 323 Much of his best work .. is chryselephantine, overwrought with jewellery.

† **Chrysmall.** *Obs. Astrol.* [? irreg. f. CRISIS.] See quot.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xlvii. 291 Dayes Criticall, Decretory and Chrysmall are all one.

Chrysme, etc., obs. f. CHRISM, etc.

Chryso- (krisō), before a vowel CHRYS-, combining form of Gr. χρῡσό-s gold, in combinations already existing in Greek, and in many formed on the analogy of these.

1. In general combinations and derivatives, as **Chryso-aristo·cracy** [loosely for *chrys-*] *nonce-wd.*, an aristocracy of wealth, = *chrysocracy*. **Chry·sobull** [med.L. *chrysobulium*, med.Gr. χρυσόβουλλον], a golden bull or *bulla aurea*. **Chrysoca·rpous** *a.* [Gr. χρυσόκαρπ-ος, f. καρπός fruit], having golden or yellow fruit (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Chry·sochlore** [mod.L. *chrysochlōr-is* (f. Gr. χλωρ-ός green)], the Cape Mole, whose fur has a gold-green lustre. **Chrysochlo·rous** *a.*, of a golden or yellowish green. **Chryso·cracy** [after *aristocracy*], rule of the wealthy, plutocracy. **Chryso··graphy** [Gr. χρυσογραφία], writing in letters of gold. So **Chry·sograph** *v. trans.* **Chryso·logy** [Gr. -λογια discourse: cf. Gr. χρυσολόγος speaking of gold], the science of gold or wealth. **Chryso-magnet,** a magnet which attracts gold. ‖ **Chryso·me·la** [f. Gr. χρυσόμηλον golden apple], a genus of beetles with metallic lustre; it has been Englished **Chry·somel**; hence, also, **Chrysomeli··deous** *a.*, etc. **Chryso·philist, Chryso·philite** [Gr. χρυσόφιλ-ος gold-loving + -IST, -ITE], a lover of gold. † **Chrysopee** [late Gr. χρυσοποία, f. χρυσοποιός goldsmith, f. ποιεῖν to make; cf. F. *chrysopée*], the art of turning other metals into gold. **Chrysopoe·tic** *a.* [Gr. ποιητικ-ός making], gold-making; also quasi-*sb.* in *plur.* † **Chry·so-sperm** [Gr. σπέρμα seed: cf. Gr. χρυσόσπερμος gold-engendering], *Alch.*, a substance that is the 'seed of gold'. **Chry·sosplene,** *Chrysosplenium* or Golden Spleenwort, a small genus of plants (N.O. *Saxifragaceæ*). **Chry·sotype** [see -TYPE], a photographic process in which chloride of gold is used to develop the negative; a picture produced by this process.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1861) 167 The weak point in our *chryso-aristocracy. 1885 E. C. STEDMAN in *Cent. Mag.* XXIX. 511 Even our 'chryso-aristocracy' he thinks is bettered by the process. 1882 A. J. EVANS in *Archæol.* XLVIII. 33 A *chrysobull of the Serbian Emperor Dušan. 1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 265 Among the Insectivora may be noticed the Cape *chrysochlore. 1828 STERLING *Ess. & Tales* (1848) II. 27 The government is a *chrysocracy. 1861 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* ix, That extraordinary hybrid .. between democracy and chrysocracy, a native-born New-England serving-man. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 572 The *chrysography and other decorations of the outer walls. 1867 O. T. HILL *Eng. Monasticism* 285 The chrysography or writing in gold of the Greek manuscripts between the fifth and eighth centuries. 1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) I. x. 219 Reading his name *chrysographed on a red morocco despatch-box. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc. & Arts*, **Chrysology*..that branch of political economy which relates to the production of wealth. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 122 (Jod.) An account of the *chrysomagnet, or of the loadstone, which attracts gold. 18.. BOWLES *Valley in Andes*, The *chrysomel and purple butterfly. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazons* vii. 168 Small *chrysomelideous beetles. 1811 *Edin. Rev.* XVII. 375 All enterprizing *chrysophilists. 1823 LAMB *Elia, Char. Dram. Writers, B. Jonson* (L.), The seeing, touching, and handling pleasures of the old *chrysophilites. [1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v. (1616) 631 Is Ars sacra, Or *Chrysopœia .. A heathen language?] 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 198 The most recondite secrets of the Crysopee. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* II. vii. 315 *Chrysopoeticks, or making of Gold. 1805 SOUTHEY in Robberd *Mem. W. Taylor* II. 86 If I could write tragedy—the true chrysopoetic vein. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii. (1616) 627 Your stone, your med'cine, and your *chrysosperme. 1811 LYTTELT *Landmarks* IV. iv. 200 Lichens and golden *chrysosplene adorn the massive walls. 1842 HUNT in *Man. Photogr.* (1853) 58 A process to which I propose applying the name of *Chrysotype..I have not yet (June 10, 1842) obtained a complete command over all its details. 1843 *Year Bk. Facts* 218 The preparation of the chrysotype paper. 1845 *Athenæum* 22 Feb. 203 The Chrysotype, a beautiful process discovered by Sir John Herschel.

2. *esp.* in *Chem.* and *Min.*, as **Chry·sogen** [see -GEN], an orange-coloured hydrocarbon contained in crude anthracene (Watts). **Chrysole·pic acid** [Gr. λεπ-ίς scale], a synonym of picric acid, because it occurs in yellow scales; **Chrysolepate,** a salt of this acid. **Chry·sophan** (e [Gr. *φαν-, φαίνειν to bring into sight], *Chem.* a name given to an orange-red bitter substance contained in the alcoholic extract of rhubarb (Watts); also to *chrysophanic acid.* **Chry·sophane,** *Min.*, a synonym of CLINTONITE. **Chrysopha·nic acid** [as prec.], the yellow colouring principle of rhubarb and of the wall-lichen. **Chry·sophyll** [Gr. φύλλ-ον leaf], the yellow colouring matter of plants. **Chrysoquino·ne** [see QUINONE], a compound ($C_{18}H_{10}O_2$) obtained by the action of chromic acid on chrysene dissolved in acetic acid (Watts). **Chry·sotile** [Gr. τίλος shred, fibre], a fibrous variety of serpentine.

1842 TURNER *Elem. Chem.* 1149 Pure chrysolepic acid, in beautiful golden yellow scales of a darker colour than picric acid, which however it resembles in its properties. *Ibid.* Chrysolepate of Silver forms dark brownish-red needles. 1844 ALGER *Phillip's Min.* 645 Chrysophane. 1869–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 460 Chrysophane..resolvable by acids into chrysophanic acid and sugar. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Nature* 118 The common yellow wall-lichen .. yields a beautiful golden yellow crystallizable colouring matter called chrysophanic acid. 1850 DANA *Min.* 255 Chrysotile is fine asbestiform. 1888 *Athenæum* 10 Nov. 628/3 The Canadian asbestos..is termed by mineralogists chrysotile.

Chrysoberyl (kri·sobe·ril). *Min.* [ad. L. *chrȳsobēryll-us* (Pliny) = Gr. χρῡσοβήρυλλος a variety of beryl with a golden tinge, f. χρῡσό-s gold + βήρυλλος BERYL.]

† a. A variety of beryl, with a tinge of yellow.

b. A yellowish green gem, in composition an aluminate of glucinum. A variety with a bluish opalescence is cymophane or *chrysoberyl cat's-eye.*

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. XX. (1495) 559 Crisoberillus is a manere kynd of beryll, and pale greynes therof shine towarde colour of golde.] 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. 86 Some [stones] are green as.. chrysoberil. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Chrysoberyl*, a precious stone; being a kind of pale beryl, with a tincture of yellow. 1796 KIRWAN *Min.* (ed. 2) I. 261 Chrysoberyll. Its colour is a dilute yellowish green, but like an opal it reflects, seemingly from its inside, a mixed colour of bluish green and golden yellow. 1874 WESTROPP *Precious Stones* 67 The cymophane, or chrysoberyl cat's-eye, exhibits as it were the pupil of an eye moving about within the stone. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Dec. 10/2 'The Hindoo Lingam God' consisting of a chrysoberyl cat's-eye fixed in a topaz, and mounted in a pyramidal base studded with diamonds.

† **Chrysocoll,** (kri·sokŏl). *Obs.* Forms: 6 **chrisecoll, chrisocoll,** 7 **chrysocoll,** -**cole,** -**cholle,** -**cal.** [a. F. *chrysocolle* 'gold-solder, borax, green earthe', ad. L. *chrȳsocolla*, a. Gr. χρῡσόκολλα gold-solder, f. χρῡσό-s gold + κόλλα glue.] = CHRYSOCOLLA 1.

1590 LODGE *Euphues Gold. Leg.*, Womens eyes are made of chrisecoll, that is ever unperfect unless tempred with gold. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 89 Gold is the Chrisocoll of loue. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Magnificence* 601 (D.) Now as with Gold grows in the self-same Mine Much Chrysocholle, and also Silver fine. 1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Chrysocal*, a kind of mineral found like sand in the veins of some metals.

Chrysocolla (krisokŏ·lă). [see prec.]

† 1. A name meaning 'gold-solder', anciently given to some mineral or minerals; it may have included borax, to which the name was in later times applied; also malachite or carbonate of copper. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IV. xi. 1377 *note*, Heliogabalus .. garnished them with gold, and paved the very floore with Chrysocolla. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. 81 Some [stones] move vomiting, as chrysocolla. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 64 *Chrysocolla*, Borax. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 9 Mixing Crisocolla or Terraverd with the Sand. 1768 BUYS *Dict. Terms Art, Chrysocolla*, Gold-solder, a Mineral somewhat like Pumice stones, found in Copper-mines. 1861 C. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 15 It may be that our Malachite was the Chrysocolla of the Romans, a name given to native verdigris from its use as a solder for gold work.

2. In mod. *Min.* The name of a hydrous silicate of copper, green in colour, with a shining lustre, and often opal-like in texture.

Dana thinks that the chrysocolla of the ancients may have included this mineral.

1794 KIRWAN *Min.* II. 134 Mountain Green. Chrysocolla. 1872 R. B. SMYTH *Mining Statist.* 95 Impure clayey chrysocolla [silicate of copper] was found in .. Bloomfield's Gully, Omeo. 1884 DANA *Min.* 404 Some specimens of chrysocolla are translucent.

Chrysoidine (krisō·idəin, -oi·dəin). *Chem.* [f. Gr. χρῡσοειδ-ής like gold + -INE.] A colouring base ($C_{12}H_{12}N_4$) intermediate in composition between aniline yellow and phenylene brown. The chrysoidine of commerce is the hydrochloride, a salt of a splendid orange-yellow colour.

1878 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. I. 467–470 Chrysoïdine or Metadiamidazobenzene. 1880 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 446 Added to a solution of diamidobenzene-hydrochloride, the scarlet body produced is the sulphonic acid of chrysoidine.

Chrysolite (kri·sŏlait). Forms: 4 **crisolite, -lyte, -lide, crysolyt**(e, 6 **chrisolite,** (? **chrisa-let**), 6, 9 **crysolite,** 7 **crisolite, chrysolith,** 8 **crisolete,** 9 **chrysolithe,** 6– **chrysolite.** [ME. *crisolite*, a. OF. *crisolite*, ad. med.L. *crisolitus*, for L. *chrȳsolīth-us*, a. Gr. χρῡσόλιθος a bright yellow stone (prob. topaz), f. χρῡσό-s gold + λίθος stone: since the 16th c. refashioned after Latin.]

A name formerly given to several different gems of a green colour, such as zircon, tourmaline, topaz, and apatite. Since about 1790 restricted to the precious olivine, a silicate of magnesia and iron found in lava. Its colour varies from pale yellowish-green (the precious stone) to dark bottle-green.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5682 Jacynkte, piropes, crisolites. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1008 Þe crysolyt, Þe sevenþe gemme in fundament. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xxi. 20 The seuenthe, crisolitus [1535 COVERD., a Crysolite, 1611 Chrysolite]. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 144 One entyre and perfect Chrysolite. 1604 DEKKER *Kings' Entert.* Wks. 1873 I. 291 So did they .. shine afarre off, like crysolites. 1747 DINGLEY *Gems* in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 503 The Chrysolite is of a light-green Grass-colour, and is supposed to have been the Beryl of the Ancients. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xxvi, Here their varied hues unite In the changeful chrysolite. 1861 C. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 56 The ancient Topaz was the present Chrysolite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (1880) 258 The Chrysolithus of Pliny was probably topaz; and his topaz our chrysolite.

b. *attrib.* Of the colour or aspect of chrysolite.

1821 SOUTHEY *Vis. Judgem.* i, Green as a stream..whose pure and chrysolite waters Flow o'er a schistous bed.

2. Applied with qualifications to allied minerals. *Iron Chrysolite*: the mineral FAYALITE. *Iron manganese chrysolite*: a mineral akin to Fayalite. *Titaniferous chrysolite*: a massive reddish-brown mineral having some resemblance to Boltonite.

Chrysoll, variant of CRISOL, *Obs.*, crucible.

Chrysom(e, var. of CHRISOM.

Chryso·pal. A synonym of CHRYSOBERYL (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

Chrysoprase (kri·sŏpreiz). In N. T. (*Rev.* xxi. 20) **chrysoprasus** (krisŏ·prăsŭs). Forms: 3–5 **crisopace,** 4 **crysopase,** 6 **chrusopasse,** 7–8 **chrysopass**; 7–9 **crysoprase,** 9 **chrysopras,** 7– **chrysoprase**; also 4–5 **crisopassus,** 6 **crysoprasos, crusoprasos,** 7 **chrysoprasus,** etc. [ME. *crisopace*, a. OF. *crisopace* = It. *crisopasso*, ad. L. type *crisopass-us* = *chrȳsopassus*, found in some MSS. of Pliny, beside the etymological *chrȳsoprasus*, Gr. χρῡσόπρασος a golden-green gem, f. χρῡσό-s gold + πράσον leek. Schade quotes many med.L. examples of *chrysoprassus*, and *-passus*, also *-pastus, -parus*, and *chrysopasion, -ptasion, -pasius, -ptasius, -tapsus*, corruptions, and partly, perh., etymologizing perversions of the name.

Since the 16th c. the Eng. form has been more or less conformed to the original Gr. and Latin.]

a. The ancient name of a golden-green precious stone, now generally believed to have been a variety of the beryl, or to have included that among other stones of similar appearance. It was one of the stones to which in the Middle Ages was attributed the faculty of shining in the dark.

b. In mod. *Min.* Applied to an apple-green variety of chalcedony.

c 1275 *Luue Ron* 174 in *O. E. Misc.* 98 Smaragde, Beril, and crisopace. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1012 þe crysopase þe tenþe is tyȝt. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xxi. 20 The tenthe, crisopassus [TINDALE & COVERD., Crysoprasos; CRANMER Crusoprasos; *Geneva, Rheims*, Chrysoprasus]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xxvi. (1495) 561 Crisopassus is a stone of Ethiopia and is hyd in lyghte and seen in derknesse. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5274 Calcidoynes & crisopaces. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 5 b, The Chrusopasse..In the night time it is flamelike, in the day time yelow or wan. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 93 That the wearing of a Crysoprase [will] make one out of love with gold, as some have delivered. *a* 1721 KEN *Poet. Wks.* (1721) II. 163 The Chrysopasus with golden spots bespread. 1804 JAMESON *Min.* I. 191 May not chrysopras..stand under chalcedony? 1835 *New Monthly Mag.* 299 The sky was clear and of the milky cerulean of chrysoprase. 1873 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, Azrael* 25 The signet-ring of chrysoprase..seemed to blaze with hidden fire. 1884 DANA *Min.* 194.

c. The colour of this stone. Also *attrib.*

1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. xliii. 40 The crysoprase green of the shallows. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Vis. Poets* I. 239 The lady's face Did melt back in the chrysopras Of the orient morning sky.

† Chrysostoma·tical, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. χρῡσό-s gold + στόματ-, mouth + -ICAL.] = next.

1623 COCKERAM, *Chrisostomaticall*, golden-mouthed. 1647 R. BARON *Cyprian Acad.* 83 Come, Doris, with thy watry band, and all the Druid crew Chrysostomaticall.

Chrysosto·mic, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. χρῡσόστομος golden-mouthed, an epithet applied to favourite orators, which became a kind of surname of Dio and John Chrysostom.] Golden-mouthed.

1816 *Month. Rev.* LXXXI. 245 By the majesty of his Chrysostomic eloquence.

Chrystal, chrystalline, etc.: see CRYS-.

Chrysten, -un, etc., obs. ff. CHRISTEN.

Chthonian (kθō·niăn), *a.* [f. Gr. χθόνι-os of, in, or beneath the earth (f. χθών, χθον-ός, earth) + -AN. Cf. F. *chthonien.*] Dwelling in or beneath the surface of the earth.

1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* 481 Hermes stood in the cycle of the Chthonian gods, the powers that send up fruits and bounteous blessing from below. 1887 LANG *Myth, Rit. & Relig.* II. 95. 1888 RHYS *Hibbert Lect.* 131 Pluto.. was always..a chthonian or catachthonian Zeus.

So **Chthonic** *a.*

1885 19*th Cent.* Dec. 920 The original chthonic character of the wife of Zeus.

Chthono·graphy. [f. Gr. χθών, χθονό-s earth + -GRAPHY.] 'A history or description of soils' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881).

Chtho·nonoso·logy. [f. as prec. + NOSOLOGY.] 'The geography of diseases' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881).

Chub (tʃʊb). Forms: 5–6 **chubbe**, (9 **chubb**), 7– **chub.** [Late ME. *chubbe*, of unknown origin.

Prof. Skeat compares *kubb* block, log of a tree (which agrees in meaning with sense 3), and other similar Sw. and Da. words: but no phonetic connexion between *ku-* and *chu-* is known either in Norse or English. See other conjectures in Wedgwood and E. Müller.]

1. A river fish (*Cyprinus* or *Leuciscus cephalus*) of the Carp family (*Cyprinidæ*), also called the Chevin. It is a thick fat coarse-fleshed fish, of a dusky green colour on the upper parts and silvery-white beneath, frequenting deep holes, especially about the roots of trees, and in warm weather rising near the surface.

1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* 16 The cheuen chubbe: the breme: the tenche and the ele. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 181 A chubbe, *bruscum*. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 47 A Chub is the worst fish that swims. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. ii. (ed. 3) 346 Chub (known by the Name of Chevin or Chavender) are a strong unactive Fish. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. i. 313 Still the lazy chub did swim By inches 'gainst the stream. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xi. 89 The big chub sleep away the lazy day.

b. *U. S.* A local name for the Black Bass (*Perca huro*). Also 'a name sometimes given to the Blackfish (*Tautoga americana*)'. (Bartlett.)

1863 THOREAU *Excursions* 31 The chub is a soft fish, and tastes like brown paper salted. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* July 376/1 There are but two species of black bass..the large-mouthed bass and the small-mouthed bass..known in different sections of our country [U. S.] as bass, perch, trout, chub or salmon. 1884 *Ibid.* Apr. 908/1 A black bass..becomes a 'chub' in Virginia.

† 2. *transf.* A lazy spiritless person; a rustic, simpleton, dolt, fool; also, playfully, lad, 'fellow', 'chap'. *Obs.*

1558 PHAËR *Æneid* VII. Uij, Like fraies of countreis chubs. 1623 COCKERAM, *Gnoffe*, a churle, a foole, a chub. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 22 Fine-fingred chubs, who will be more scrupulous of fouling their hands with coals, than careful to keep a good conscience. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Chub*, a Jolt-head, or clownish Fellow; a raw, inexperienced young Fellow. *c* 1745 *Songs Costume* (1849) 223 When a young miss has a chub by her side.

b. (Cf. CHUBBY.)

1721–1800 BAILEY, *Chub*, a Jolt-head, a great-headed, full-cheeked Fellow.

3. (Cf. *chock, chunk.*) *dial.*

1796 MARSHALL *E. Yorksh.* ed. 2 (E. D. S. 1879) *Chub*, a thick, clubbed piece of firewood. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chub*, a wood-log.

4. a. *attrib.* Pertaining to the chub, chub-like.

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-mec.* ii. (1689) 17 Barbel and Chub lines must be very strong. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 306/1 Of Birds..a chub Bill [is a] thick and short Bill.

b. *Comb.*, as **† chub-cheeked, † chub-faced:** having chubby cheeks or face (from the general obese appearance of the fish); **chub-headed** (see quot.); **chub-sucker,** a sea-fish of the genus *Labeo*, also called the Horned Sucker (Bartlett).

1715 KERSEY, **Chub-cheeked*, that has full Cheeks. 1721 in BAILEY. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. ii, The *chub-faced fop Shines sleek with full-crammed fat of happiness. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 299 ¶ 2, I have a little Chub-faced Boy as like me as he can stare. 1796 MARSHALL *E. Yorksh.* ed. 2 (E. D. S. 1879) **Chub-headed*, large or thick headed; spoken of cattle or sheep.

Chubb (tʃʊb). [From the name of the inventor, a London locksmith.] In full *Chubb's lock, Chubb-lock*: a patent lock with tumblers and, in addition, a lever called a detector, which fixes the bolt immovably when one of the tumblers is raised a little too high in an attempt to pick the lock. So *Chubb-key.*

1833 LARDNER *Manuf. Metal* (Cabinet Cycl.) II. 272 Another celebrated invention, well known to the public as Chubb's Detector lock. 1861 SALA *Seven Sons Mammon* xii, A tiny little Chubb, that might have opened a lady's portfolio.

† Chubbed (tʃʊbd), *a. ? Obs.* [f. CHUB + -ED.]

1. = CHUBBY 1, 2: 'Big-headed like a chub' (J.).

1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 852/4 A chubbid fellow, hard favored. 1687 *Ibid.* No. 2285/4 Lost..a brown Mare..a thick Neck, and a chubbed Head. 1767 BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* I. 22 Eldest son to a wealthy squire, a chubbed unlucky boy.

2. Of or belonging to a chub (sense 2). *Obs.*

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. (1852) App. 632 This Chub found an opportunity, in a pretty chubbed manner, to kill a couple of principal sagamores.

Hence **Chu·bbedness** = next.

1731–1800 BAILEY, *Chubbedness*, the having full cheeks.

Chubbiness (tʃʊ·binés). [f. CHUBBY + -NESS.] Chubby state, plumpness.

1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xiv. 122 Her form was the perfection of childish beauty, without its usual chubbiness and squareness of outline. 1881 H. JAMES *Portrait Lady* xxxi, Never having known the age of chubbiness. 1883 19*th Cent.* Nov. 848 The mixture of awkwardness and chubbiness which results from a long sea voyage.

† Chu·bbingly, *a. Obs. slang.*

c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Bulchin*, a Chubbingly Boy or Lad. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

† Chu·bbish, *a. Obs.* [f. CHUB + -ISH.]

1. Of the nature of a chub; dull, clownish.

1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* A ij, The chubbyshe gnof that toyles and moyles and delveth in the downe.

2. Chub-shaped; hence *gen.* blunt and thick.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2053/4 A good large Nose the end being chubish.

Chubby (tʃʊ·bi), *a.* [f. CHUB + -Y.]

† 1. Short and thick, dumpy like a chub. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Raccourci*..compacted; chubbie, short and strong. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chubby*, thickset.

b. Applied to ground: ? = lumpy, hummocky.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 14 Cushi runs apace, but through chubby and rough grounds.

2. Round-faced; plump and well-rounded.

1722 *Daily Post* 19 Mar., A fat, chubby boy, aged about 20 or thereabouts. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* iii. 105 Health and innocence smile on their chubby cheeks. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 92 The very chubbiest and rosiest boy in the world. 1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. lxxxv. 51 A sow and her chubby pigs.

b. *transf.*

1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1866) 173 A chubby street-door knocker, half-lion half-monkey. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXIV. 645 With borders of chubby shade trees and shrubbery.

3. *Comb.*, as *chubby-faced, -headed*, adjs.

1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 346 The chubby-faced Pickle. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chubby-headed*, having a short, broad head like a bull.

Chubdar, obs. form of CHOBDAR.

Chuchu, var. of CHOCHO.

Chuck (tʃʊk), *sb.*[1] Also 4 **chuk(ke, chokke.** [Echoic.]

1. A species of cluck: e.g. that made by a cock, or a hen calling chickens, or by people in calling fowls; also that made to incite a horse.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 354 He fly doun fro the beem..and eke hise hennes alle; And with a chuk [*v. r.* chukke, chokke] he gan hem for to calle. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 391 They made the Chuck four or five times that People use to make to Chickens when they call them. *a* 1791 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) XIII. 419 The parrot made the chuck that people use to make to chickens. 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* vi. 169 Made the coachman..give a chuck to his horses.

2. A provincial name for the wheatear.

Chuck (tʃʊk), *sb.*[2] [In sense 1, taken by Dr. Johnson to be corrupted from *chick, chicken*: cf. the dialectal use in 2, also CHUCKIE.]

1. A familiar term of endearment, applied to husbands, wives, children, close companions.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 668 Sweet chuckes, beat not the bones of the buried. 1599 — *Hen. V*, III. ii. 26 Vse lenitie sweet Chuck. 1607 *Barley-Breake* (1877) 8. I tell thee, Chuck, thy Father doth disdaine, To see his child so ruffled by a knaue. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* xxxvi. 80 One that does nothing without his chuck, that is his wife. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* I. 24 Why not, chuck? 1845 E. BRONTË *Wuthering Heights* xxxiv. 279 Will you come Chuck? 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xix. 234 Little Winter, my chuck, my darling.

2. Chick, chicken, fowl. *north. dial.* Also *fig.*

1675 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 201 Such lucky chucks there's no great need on. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* ix, But up arose the martial chuck, And laid the loud uproar. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chuck*..in the Craven dialect..a hen. 1878 *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss., Chuck*, a child's name for a hen. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Chuck* or *chuckie*, a domestic fowl. A word used by children.

Chuck (tʃʊk), *sb.*[3] In 7 **chock**(e. [Goes with CHUCK *v.*[2]; in sense 1 perh. immed. f. F. *choc* (see SHOCK).]

1. A slight, sudden blow or upward tap under the chin.

1611 COTGR., *Mantonniere*, a chocke, or bob vnder the chinne. — *Haulse-bec*..a blow, or chocke vnder the chinne. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xlv. 84 He gave his antagonist a chuck under the chin. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg* cclxviii, There's a double chuck at a double chin. 1847 LE FANU *T. O'Brien* 275 A few additional chucks by the throat.

2. A short, abrupt movement, a toss, a jerk.

c 1843 SIR C. NAPIER in *Life* (1885) vi. 206, I held half my reins..designing to give Red Rover a chuck that should put his head between me and the coming blow. 1861 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* III. ix. 165 Griselda gave her head a little chuck which was produced by two different operations of her mind.

3. A toss or throw from the hand. (*colloq.*)

4. Short for CHUCK-FARTHING, and app. extended to other games of the nature of pitch-and-toss.

1711 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 127. 3/2 These two being at the Game we call Chuck. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 509 ¶ 2 To chace the lads from chuck, that the beadle might seize their copper. 1741–3 WESLEY *Jrnl.* (1749) 95 Men, women and children met together, to dance, fight, curse and swear, and play at chuck, ball, span-farthing, or whatever came next to hand. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 204 What is money good for? You cannot eat it..it is of none other use than to play at chuck, or spin upon a table to amuse a child. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 174 With chuck and marbles wearing Sunday through.

5. *Sc.* One of the small rounded quartz pebbles used in the game of check-stone or 'chuckie-stanes'; hence *chucks* a name of this game; 'a marble used at the game of taw, *Dumfr.*' (Jam.). Also *chuckstone.*

1822 SCOTT *Nigel* v, When a wise man is with fules and bairns, he maun e'en play at the chucks. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Romance* II. 115 Gravel, among which were..large bits of chuckstone, and other pebbles. 1879 JAMIESON, *Chuckie-stanes, chucks*, a game played by girls. A number of pebbles are spread on a flat stone; one of them is tossed up, and a certain number must be gathered, and the falling one caught by the same hand.

Chuck (tʃʊk), *sb.*[4] [app. originally the same as CHOCK, q.v. *Chunk* appears to be another variant.]

1. A lump; a large awkward-shaped piece of wood for burning, a CHOCK; also of bread, meat, and the like, a CHUNK. Chiefly *dial.*

1674 RAY *S. & E. Country Wds.* 61 *Chuck*, a great Chip, *Suss.*; in other Countreys they call it a *chunk.* 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.), *Chuck*..We mean more than a chip, viz. a short thick clubbed piece of wood, for burning. 1876 GOWER *Surrey Provinc.* (E. D. S.), *Chucks*, large chips of wood. Called 'chats' in the Cotswold dialect. 1882 R. BUCHANAN *God & Man* I. 20 Chucks of home-made cake. 1887 PARISH & SHAW *Kentish Dial., Chuck*, a chip; a chunk; a short, thick clubbed piece of wood; a good thick piece of bread and cheese.

2. Sec quot.

1881 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Chuck*, a cut of beef extending from the horns to the ribs, including the shoulder-piece. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 299/1 'Extra mess' is composed of chucks, plates, rumps, and flanks. 1886 *Illust. Lond. News* 9 Oct. 370/3 *Chuck-steak*, In the Midland Counties, three ribs of beef nearest to the neck, cut straight down the fore-quarter to about half way through the shoulder blade.

3. A boat-chock; = CHOCK *sb.* 3.

1789 G. VASSA *Life* (1792) 260 Two boats were washed from the booms, and the long-boat from the chucks.

4. A contrivance for holding work in a lathe, screwing machine, or drilling machine, while being operated upon: an instrument screwed into the nose of the mandrel of a lathe by which the work is held, while being turned. Formerly CHOCK.

1703–1794 [See CHOCK]. 1807 O. GREGORY *Mech.* II. 472 On the end of the spindle..is screwed occasionally a universal Chuck for holding any kind of work which is to be turned. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 60 The work..is fastened to a wooden chuck by cement, or by glue, or screwed into it. 1879 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* IV. 185 Lathe chucks may..be divided into two principal groups. *Ibid.* IV. 196 Motion is transmitted by the contact of an arm or pin, the *driver*, on the *chuck.*

Hence **chuck lathe.**

1888 *Eng. Mech.* XLVII. 341 A great quantity of articles are made in the chuck lathe by a scraping process.

Chuck, *v.*[1] [Echoic: cf. CHUCK *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To make a clucking noise like a fowl, or that used by henwives in calling fowls.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 362 He chukketh, whan he hath a corn yfounde, And to hym rennen thanne hise wiues alle. 1601 BP. BARLOW *Eagle & Body* (1609) D iij a, Others.. chucking and crying ouer the prey which they haue found dead. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 441 He chucked again, when other corns he found. 1863 N. MACLEOD in *Gd. Words* 150 Waddling about and chucking among her numerous family of poultry.

2. *with compl.* (*trans.*) To call (*together*) by making this noise.

a 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 430 Then crowing clapped his wings..To chuck his wives together i n the hall.

† **3.** *intr.* To chuckle; to laugh inwardly. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Gongolare*, to laugh at the hart till it be sore, or shoulders ake, to chuck. 1598 MARSTON *Sat.* I. 139 Who would not chuck to see such pleasing sport? 1599 — *Sco. Villanie* III. xi. 230 And then he chukes, and is as proud of this As Taphus when he got his neighbours blisse.

4. *intr.* To incite (a horse) by a well-known palatal cluck used for the purpose.

1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* XXXVII. (1878) 254, I flogged and chucked the old beast..up the rising ground.

Chuck (tʃʊk), *v.*[2] [In 16th c. *chock*; of uncertain origin; cf. F. *choquer* in sense to give a shock to, to knock; but prob. mainly onomatopœic.]

1. 'To give a gentle blow under the chin, so as to make the mouth strike together' (J.); to give 'a bob under the chin' (Cotgr.).

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lxxxvi. 532 They were stil chockt vnder the chinne. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 62 She would vse oft his company, kisse him, coll him, check him, chuck him. 1658 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* I. liii. (1670) 188 You chock them under the chin. 1692 WAGSTAFFE *Vind. Carol.* xii. 84 A prudent Father, who seldom chucks one Child more than another. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* IX. ii, The doctor smiled on the child..chucking him under the chin. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* II. iii. (1883) 137 You and I..do not want to chuck farmers' daughters under the chin.

2. To throw with the hand with little action of the arm; to throw underhand; to toss; prob. at first said of throwing or tossing money, or anything light; now used somewhat playfully or contemptuously of heavy things, as suggesting that they are thrown with ease or contempt; by workmen substituted for *throw* in all senses.

1593 *Prodigal Son* IV. 112 Yes, this old one will I give you (Chucks him old hose and doublet). 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 63 In the Tauerne, in his Cups doth rore, Chocking his Crownes. 1798 J. JEFFERSON *MS. Let.* 19 Mar. *to Rev. J. Boucher*, To chuck a stone, etc. = to throw. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Knapsack* (1832) 302 I've seen him chuck his money at those poor children. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* III. 13 They'll cut our throats..chuck us into the sea. 1846 LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) 261 He chucked the rein to the ostler. 1862 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* ii, It seemed as if he could have chucked a pebble on to the back of the woman in the red petticoat. 1862 MRS. BROWNING *Died* in *Last Poems* 70 We chuck our flattery or abuse.. I' the teeth of some dead sage or fool. 1878 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. i. 85 England now Is but a ball chuck'd between France and Spain.

b. with adverbs *away, down, over, up*, etc. *Chuck up* (*the sponge*), said of a second in a prize-fight; hence, To give in, give up, yield: see SPONGE. (*Chuck it* is also said for *chuck it up.*) *colloq.*

1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Diffic. felt by Anglicans* II. § 9 Though the minister baptized without water, though he chucked away the consecrated wine. 1866 — *Dream Geront.* iv, Chuck'd down by the sheer might of a despot's will. 1873 *Slang Dict., Chuck in*, to challenge—from the pugilistic custom of throwing a hat into the ring. *Obs. Chuck up*, to surrender, give in, from the custom of throwing up the sponge at a prize-fight in token of yielding. 1881 GRANT *Cameronians* I. vii. 100 Cut in for the girl, if you are determined to chuck yourself away. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chuck over*, to discard, to disinherit.

† **3.** *intr.* [cf. CHUCK *sb.*[3] 2.] *Obs.*

1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* II. i, Something will make your heart chuck within you.

4. *intr.* To play chuck-farthing.

1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* IV. 146 Shortly no lad shall chuck, or lady vole, But some excising Courtier will have toll. 1775 ASH, *Chock*, to play at pitching money into a hole.

5. In combination with a sb., forming names of games, as CHUCK-FARTHING; also **chuck-board** (see quot.); **chuck-button**, pitch and toss played with buttons; **chuck-halfpenny**, = CHUCK-FARTHING; **chuck-hole**, (*a.*) = CHUCK-FARTHING; (*b.*) 'a deep hole in a waggon-rut' (Webster). = *Chock-hole.*

1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* 67 In the 'tap' of an evening you might see the labourers playing at 'chuck-board', which consists in casting a small square piece of lead on to certain marked divisions of a shallow tray-like box. 1863 *Teacher's Monthly Mag.* Nov. 352 When he discovered children playing at chuck-button he knew that their next step would be toss-penny. 1801 *Strutt's Sports & Past.* IV. § 7 (1881) 493 Even or odd—Chuck-halfpenny—Duck and Drake. 1837 *Boston, Lincoln, etc. Herald* 21 Feb. 3/5 'What money?'..'Why, that what I won o' ya' at Chuck-hole!'

Chuck (tʃʊk), *v.*[3] *Turning.* [f. CHUCK *sb.*[4]] To fix on the lathe by means of a chuck, q. v.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 334/2 The wood requires to be chucked..for boring. 1881 *Metal World* No. 8. 121 Chucking work on the lathe.

Chuck, *adv.* = CHOCK; with direct impact.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. xviii. 166 Of course he must be embayed and run chuck upon a lee-shore. 1841 LEVER *Chas. O'Malley* Ixviii. 335 Running the machine chuck against a wall.

Chuck, dial. var. of CHOKE *sb.*[2]

† **Chu·ckaby.** *Obs.* [f. CHUCK *sb.*[2]] A term of endearment.

1607 DEKKER, etc. *Westw. Hoe* II. i. Wks. 1873 II. 297 Do not thy cheekes burne, sweete chuckaby, for wee are talking of thee.

Chucker[1] (tʃʊ·kəɹ). [f. CHUCK *v.*[2] + -ER[1]]

I. Of things.

1. A small pebble used in the game of checkstones or 'chucks'. (Cf. CHECKER.)

1760 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 82/1 An old labouring man.. was laying on a bench fast asleep, some boys being at play with chuckers .. one chuck'd one directly into his mouth.

2. A blow with the fist.

a 1805 ANSTEY *Pindar. Ep. Ld. Buckhorse* Poet. Wks. (1808) 155 While you with frequent fist assail'd him, With chuckers in the mazzard nail'd him.

II. Of persons: One who chucks or throws.

3. *esp.* in **Chucker-out** (*vulgar colloq.*), one who 'chucks out'; applied to **a.** A bully employed to eject fleeced victims, or persons otherwise objectionable, from a gambling-hell, tavern, or brothel.

1884 *Gd. Words* June 400/1 He had done twelve months [in prison] for crippling for life the 'chucker-out' of one of these pubs. 1885 *All Y. Round* Nov. 2226 Dens to which Brickey is attached in the capacity of chucker-out.

b. A fellow engaged to expel disturbers or opponents from a public meeting.

1884 *Times Weekly Ed.* 31 Oct. 14/1 Roughs, hired as 'chuckers-out' by the Tory party. 1887 *Guardian* 2 Mar. 343/1 Bogus meetings, where the chairman, committee, reporters, audience, and 'chuckers-out' were all subsidised.

c. *fig.*

1830 *Punch* No. 2040. 63 (Hoppe) Lord Grey was about to resume his rôle of chucker-out to the proposed measures of his own party.

Chu·ck-fa·rthing. [f. CHUCK *v.*[2] + FARTHING.] A game of combined skill and chance in which coins were pitched at a mark, and then chucked or tossed at a hole by the player who came nearest the mark, and who won all that alighted in the hole. (In modern use probably often applied to pitch and toss, or the like.)

c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Chuck farthing*, a Parish-Clerk (in the Satyr against Hypocrites) also a Play among Boies. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 466 P 3, I catched her once ..at Chuck-Farthing among the Boys. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 23 He lost his money at chuck-farthing, shuffle-cap, and all-fours. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* III. 11 Oct., He understands..games, from chess down to chuck-farthing. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* XXXVII, They presently fell to pitch and toss, chuck-farthing, etc.

b. Misapplied to the farthing chucked.

a 1834 LAMB *Lett.* iii. *To Coleridge* 25, I cannot scatter friendship like chuck-farthings.

c. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Petty, of paltry value.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 340 At war about some pitiful chuck-farthing thing or other.

d. *To play* (*at*) *chuck-farthing with*: to throw away or risk heedlessly. (Cf. 'to play ducks and drakes with'.)

1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 278/1 Playing at chuck-farthing with human happiness. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Nov., Lord Randolph .. declines to 'play chuck-farthing with the Constitution'. 1888 *Ibid.* 18 Dec. 1/1 What are our Imperialist Ministers doing?.. they are playing chuckfarthing with the Empire.

Chuck-full: see CHOCK-FULL.

Chuckie. *Sc.* [Dim. of CHUCK[3], sense 5.] Quartz pebble: also *chuckie stone* or *stane. Chuckie-stanes*: = CHUCKS, a game played with pebbles.

1793 D. URE *Hist. Rutherglen* 268 (Jam.) Quartzy nodules, or chuckie-stones..are very common. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xiv, As fizzenless as chuckie-stanes 1825 — *Diary* 22 Dec., A minute philosopher..eternally calling your attention..to look at grapes and chucky stones.

Chuckie: see CHUCKY.

† **Chucking,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. CHUCK *sb.*[2]; cf. *darling, sweeting*, etc.] A term of endearment.

1609 ARMIN *Maids of More-Cl.* (1880) 82 So my chucking, that's a good lambe, do not cry for any thing.

Chucking, *sb.*[2] See quot. 1794.

1785 *Act* 25 *Geo. III*, c. 56 § 2 Short chucking, half-clean, whale-line. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 59 Chucking is a long, stout, coarse hemp, rather foul, and used for making inferior rope. Short chucking is the foul hemp from the ends of the long chucking.

Chucking (tʃʊ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. CHUCK *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The clucking noise of certain fowls, *esp.* the common hen. Also, chuckling (*obs.*).

1598 FLORIO, *Gongolatione*, a hartie laughing or chucking. 1611 COTGR., *Cabab*, the chucking, churring, or jouking of a Partridge. 1868 TIMBS *Eccentr. Anim. Creation* 205 The chucking and cackling of a hen.

Chucking, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. CHUCK *v.*[2]] The action of the vb. CHUCK; throwing, ejecting; hence *chucking-out*, ejection.

1881 *Sportsman* 31 Jan. 3/5 We were the first to take the part of the pit against a chucking-out policy. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 11/1 Evictions in Glenbeigh .. and chuckings-out in London.

Chu·ckingly, *adv.* [f. CHUCK *v.*[1] 3.] With chucking or chuckling.

1823 GALT *Entail* I. XXV. 214 Walter laughed, and chuckingly rubbed his hands.

† **Chuckla, -lee.** *Obs.* A fabric.

1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 298 Chints, 25 Pieces; Chucklees, 1506 Pieces. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6388/2 The following Goods, viz...Chucklaes, Cherconnaes.

Chuckle (tʃʊ·k'l), *v.* [Echoic: akin to CHUCK *v.*[1], with the dim. and freq. ending -LE. Cf. also CHOKELING.]

† **1.** *intr.* 'To laugh vehemently; to laugh convulsively' (J.). Cf. CHECKLE. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Collepolarsi d'allegrezza*, to chuckle, to chuck or rouze ones selfe to gladnes and mirth. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 110 to Such Liberties of Speech as they would saucily chuckle at. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xxiv, It would be difficult to find one who has heartily chuckled at it.

2. To laugh in a suppressed manner; to laugh to oneself; to make or show inarticulate signs of exultation or triumph.

1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* 25 A man, who would .. set the house in a blaze, that he might chuckle over the splendour. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 266 A tale which some antiquaries still chuckle over. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* iii. (1876) 41 Then he lighted his pipe and chuckled away in silence. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. IV. v, We whisper, and hint, and chuckle, and grin at a brother's shame. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. iii. (1883) 16 He went off chuckling.

b. *trans.* also *chuckle out*, to utter with a chuckle.

1820 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. v. 120 Whatever you praise to Jeffrey he directly chuckles out some error which you did not perceive. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* III. 9 Ah, but they're all glad to get a husband .. chuckled the farmer.

3. To cluck or cackle as a hen; also *with compl.* (*trans.*) to call (*together*) with a chuckle.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.) If these birds are within distance, here's that will chuckle 'em together. 1833 TENNYSON *Goose* vii, It cluttered here, it chuckled there.

fig. *c* 1700 *Gentl. Instructed* (1732) 117 (D.) She chuckles together a whole covy of essences and perfumes.

4. *trans.* To express regret for by the inarticulate sound *'ts! 'ts!*

1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* II. iii, Your confessor .. must chuckle you, and moan you.

5. *nonce-use.* Applied to the gurgling sound made by water in coming out of a bottle.

1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., Two Dreams* 363 As when water slips Out of a beak-mouthed vessel with faint noise And chuckles in the narrowed throat.

6. *Curling.* See quot.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 971 To chuckle, a term used upon the Ayrshire ice, is to make a succession of in-wicks up a port to a certain object.

Chuckle (tʃʊ·k'l), *sb.*[1] [f. CHUCKLE *v.*[1]]

1. An act of chuckling; a laugh of triumph and exultation: formerly applied to a loud laugh, but now chiefly to a suppressed and inarticulate sound by which exultation is shown.

a 1754 FIELDING *Charac. Men* Wks. 1784 IX. 411 That honest, hearty, loud chuckle, which shakes the sides of aldermen and squires. 1820 KEATS *Isabel* lxii, With melodious chuckle in the strings Of her low voice. 1841 MIALL in *Nonconf.* I. 242 Enjoy your chuckle, gentlemen. 1842 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. i. 38 As different..as the innocent laugh of childhood from the malignant chuckle of a demon. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* viii. 201 She is in a perpetual chuckle of merry malice. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew, etc.* vi, With a whistle..and a little low chuckle of laughter.

b. Chuckling, exultation, glee.

1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 284/2 Viscount Melbourne, in high chuckle. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream of Leic.* 83 A great source of chuckle ..to the agriculturists of the district.

2. The call of some birds to their young; the cluck or cackle of a hen.

1773 BARRINGTON *Singing of Birds* in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 255 The nestling linnet retained the call of its own species, or what the bird-catchers call the linnet's chuckle, from some resemblance to that word when pronounced.

Chuckle (tʃʊ·k'l), *a.* and *sb.*[2] [perh. related to, or in use associated with, CHUCK *sb.*[4]: cf. -LE.]

A. *adj.* Big and clumsy (?) like a chuck of firewood, blockish: applied contemptuously to the head, and occas. to other parts.

1721 D'URFEY *Athenian Jilt* in *New Operas* 164 The Dew laps from his chuckle Chin That had with gorging pampered been. 1863 ROBSON *Bards Tyne* 343 The lubbart wi' the chuckle heed. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xiii, Her great chuckle head, and drooping hind quarters.

B. *sb.* A big hulking fellow, a chuckle-head.

1731–1800 BAILEY, *Chuckle*, a rattling, noisy, empty Fellow. 1817 FRERE *Whistlecraft's Nat. Poem* II. xlv, And thus disabled that stupendous chuckle.

C. *Comb. chuckle-pate*, block-head (also *attrib.*).

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 677 And the pence were put down by the chucklepate many.

Chu·ckle-head. Chiefly *dial.* [f. prec.] A blockhead, numbskull, dolt; a stupid lout.

1731–1800 BAILEY, *Chuckle-head.* 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1865) 18 Is not he much handsomer and better built than that great chuckle-head? 1825–79 JAMIESON, *Chucklehead*, a dolt. *Aberd.* 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 886/1 A perfect and unmitigated chuckle-head.

Chu·ckle-headed, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Having a chuckle-head; block-headed.

1764 T. BRYDGES *Homer Travest.* (1797) II. 31 You think the rock of Troy Some chuckle-headed booby boy. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 109 Many simple, chuckle-headed, open-mouthed people. 1886 G. SAINTSBURY in *Academy* 31 July 69/2 An amiable but, to tell the honest truth, rather chuckle-headed young English squire.

Hence **Chuckle-headedness** *sb.*

1880 MARK TWAIN *Tramp Abr.* I. 123 With the native chuckleheadedness of the heroine of romance, she preferred the poor and obscure lover. 1885 *Ch. Times* 498/1 The chuckleheadedness..of drawing such a parallel.

Chuckler [1] (tʃʊ·klə1). One who chuckles.

‖ **Chuckler** [2] (tʃʊ·klə1). [Corruption of Tamil and Malayal. *shakkilī* (Yule).] One of a very low caste in Southern India, the members of which are tanners or cobblers; *colloq.* a native shoemaker.

1759 IVES *Voy.* 26 (V.) Shackelays are shoemakers. 1869 SIR W. ELLIOT (in Yule). 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* June 805/2 The chucklers of the nearest village were despatched into the jungle to secure the trophies of the chase.

Chu·ckling, *sb.* [dim. of CHUCK *sb.*[2]] A little chuck or chick.

a 1845 HOOD *Drowning Ducks* ii, Pretty chucklings.

Chuckling (tʃʊ·klin), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHUCKLE *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. CHUCKLE.

1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. Introd. 148 The triumphant chucklings of a dicast over the official terrors of his situation. 1821 BYRON *Juan* v. cxxxiii, Mothers love their children's squalls and chucklings.

Chuckling (tʃʊ·klin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That chuckles, or is expressed in chuckles.

1705 ELSTOB in T. Hearne *Coll.* 30 Nov. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 108 Chuckling throats have squall'd. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 236 The chuckling linnet. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. viii. (1871) 40 With chuckling self-complacency.

Chucklingly, *adv.* [f. CHUCKLING *ppl. a.* + -LY [2].] In a chuckling manner, with a chuckle.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 233 'I'll have it,' said he, chucklingly. 1872 LYTTON *Parisians* v. i, He muttered chucklingly.

Chuckstone: see CHUCK *sb.*[3] 5.

Chuck-will's-widow. [Imitative of the bird's cry.] Popular name in U. S. of a species of Goat-sucker (*Caprimulgus carolinensis*).

1828 AUDUBON *Ornith.* I. 273 (Bartl.) About the middle of March, the forests of Louisiana are heard to echo with the well-known notes of this interesting bird. No sooner has the sun disappeared..than the sound 'Chuck-will's widow', repeated with great clearness and power six or seven times in as many seconds, strikes the ear.

Chucky (tʃʊ·ki). Also *Sc.* **chuckie.** [dim. of CHUCK *sb.*[2]]

1. Little or dear chuck.

1727 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masq.* Wks. 1775 I. 46 *Helena.* Sir, my aunt will be at home before us. *Sir Positive.* So she will, chucky. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* (1849) 321/2 Come and sit down here, will you, chuckey?

2. A chicken; a fowl generally: also in nursery lang., *chuckie-bird, -birdie.*

1789 BURNS *To Dr. Blacklock* x, I wat she is a daintie chuckie. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xlv, Our barn-door chuckies at Charlies-hope. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* ix. (1855) 92 The gilly is cutting up the chuckie. 1863 ATKINSON *Provinc. Danby, Chucky,* a chicken..of most frequent use..in speaking to children, or by children.

Chucky, var. of CHUCKIE.

† **Chud,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Echoic: cf. CHUMP.]

1611 STAFFORD *Niobe* 119 (Todd) When she rides, the horse chuds his bit so cheerfully as if he wished his burden might grow to his back.

Chud = *ich ud, ich wud,* obs. and dial. f. *I would*; see CH, and I *pron.*

‖ **Chuddar** (tʃʊ·dăr). *Anglo-Ind.* Also **chuddah, -er, -ur, chudah.** [Hindī *chadar* a square piece of cloth.] A large sheet commonly worn as a shawl or mantle by women in northern India. Also applied to the cloths spread over Mahommedan tombs. Hence *chuddah shawl.*

1614 PEYTON in Purchas *Pilgr.* I. 536 (Y.) Pentados, chints, and chadars. 1873 *Life Sir H. Laurence* I. 199 Over all the chuddur or sheet of white muslin. 1876 A. ARNOLD in *Contemp. Rev.* June 49 She is covered from head to foot in the loose *chudder* of indigo, or black-dyed cotton. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Light of Asia* IV. (1886) 89 The Chuddar fallen to her waist. 1881 ETHEL COXON *Basil. Pl.* II. 21 Gathering her soft chuddah shawl round her.

Chuet, var. of CHEWET *Obs.*

Chufa (tʃū·fă). *U. S.* The Earth Almond (*Cyperus esculentus*) a plant producing small tubers about the size of a bean. (In F. *souchet comestible* or *amande de terre.*)

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Earth Almond,* a perennial, indigenous to southern Europe, growing in the form of a rush some three feet high, producing small tubers the size of a common bean, and called by the Valencians 'Chufas'. 1879 *Louisville* (U.S.) *Home & Farm* 15 Apr., My hogs had no corn. They had abundance of chufas with the run of potato pinder and pea fields.

Chuff (tʃʊf), *sb.*[1] Also 5–7 **chuffe,** (8 **chough**). [Origin unknown. In 17th c. sometimes spelt *chough* by confusion with, or play on, the name of the bird.]

1. A rustic, boor, clown, churl.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 77/1 Choffe or chuffe, *rusticus.* 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 92 All cobbing country chuffs. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out Hum.* Pref. 54 A wretched hob-nail'd Chuffe. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Char. Pedler* 138 Hee carries his trinkilo's about him; which makes the countrey choughs esteeme him a man of prize. 1715 KERSEY, *Chuff,* a Country-clown. So 1721 in BAILEY.

2. Generally applied opprobriously, with a fitting epithet, to any person disliked; *esp.* **a.** a rude coarse churlish fellow; **b.** a miser, a close avaricious man. Cf. *boor, churl, carl, birkie,* etc.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 66 Though yee would thig, you verie Churlish chuffe. 1564 BECON *Displ. Popish Mass* (1844) 269 Ye eat up all yourselves..O cankered carls! O churlish chuffs! 1579 MUNDAY *Mirr. Mut.* in Farr's *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 230 The wealthy chuffe, that makes his gold his god. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 6 b, An old straddling usurer..a fat chuffe it was. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV,* II. ii. 93 Ye gorbellied knaues..ye Fat Chuffes. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. ii. (Arb.) 11 Where thick-skin chuffes laugh at a schollers need. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 780 The incivility of the rude chuffe, his host the citizen. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 83 There knockt at the Gate a Rich Penurious Chuff. 1694 — *Fables* 315 A less generous Chuff..would have hugg'd his bags to the last. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* viii, The father is held a close chuff. 1848 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* xii. 168 Some greedy chuff of a millionaire. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.)

† **Chuff,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [Origin unknown.] A cheek swollen or puffed with fat; also, the muzzle of beasts.

1530 PALSGR. 205/1 Chuffe, *bouffe.* 1611 COTGR., *Mourre,* the face, a part of the face about the mouth (most properly) of beasts; the muzzle or chuffe.

Chuff (tʃʊf), *a.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Belongs to CHUFF *sb.*[2]: cf. CHUFFY *a.*[2]]

1. Swollen or puffed out with fat; chubby.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXXI. ii. 399 By reason of their fat chuffe-necks they are monstrously deformed. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 427/1 Chuffe, or puff Cheeks, or blob Cheeks [are] great and swelling out. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 27 His chuff cheeks dimpling in a fondling smile. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 1887 *Kentish Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chuff,* fat, chubby.

2. Pleased satisfied, happy. *dial.*

c 1860 in *Northampton Dial.,* I saw the old man and he looked as chuff as ever, although he is between 80 and 90. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Chuff,* expressive of a state of hilarious satisfaction, whether outwardly exhibited or not..'As chuff as a cheese', 'As chuff as an apple'. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Chuff,* pleased, delighted, proud, conceited. 'The children's quite chuff to come.' 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Chuff,* proud, pleased. 'Thar rare an' chuff o' that dog o' thoine.'

Chuff, *a.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Belongs to CHUFF *sb.*[1] In Parish and Shaw *Kentish Dial.* 1887, this and the prec. are distinguished as *choff* and *chuff.*] Surly, churlish; gruff, stern, morose.

1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 289 Like a British sea-captain, rough, chuff, and headstrong,—but withal fair and honourable. *a* 1859 L. HUNT *Robin Hood* Poet. Wks. (1860) 149 Pure venison and good ale or wine, Except when luck was chuff. 1864 CAPERN *Devon Provinc., Chuff,* churlish, surly. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss., Chuff,* sullen, sulky. 1887 *Kentish Dial., Choff,* stern, morose. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Wordbk., Chuff,* surly in manner, boorish, brusque, stiff and unbending.

Chuff (tʃʊf), *v. dial.* [f. CHUFF *sb.*[2]] To swell or plump out the cheeks).

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 73 The cowboy..whose sunburnt skin, and cheeks chuff'd out with fat.

Chuff- in *comb.* [see prec. words.] † **Chuff-cat** = CHUFF *sb.*[1] 2; † **chuff-headed** *a.,* with a big fat head; † **chuff-penny** *a.,* miserly, avaricious.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* III. 745 A great chuff-headed Priest that stood by, spake. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (N.) Sparage gentlemen and chuff-headed burghomasters. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 317 An old covetous Chuff penny wretch? 1604 PARSONS *Three Convers. Eng.* III. x. 256 A great chuff-headed priest standing by. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. liv, Here enter not vile bigots, hypocrites..Fat chuffcats, smell-feast knockers, doltish gulls.

Chuffe-chaffe, *a.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 91 With chuffe chaffe wynesops lyke a gourd bourrachoe replennisht.

† **Chu·ffer.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. = CHUFF *sb.*[1] 2. [Appears to be f. the vb. *chuff* implied in CHUFFING.] (*app.*) Deceiver, cheat, impostor.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst., Crucifixio* 216 Herkyns now what shalle befalle Of this fals chuffer here [Christ].

† **Chuffily** (tʃʊ·fili), *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. CHUFFY [1] + -LY [2].] In a chuffy or surly manner.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. lv. 194 'Whose is this?' 'Mine, sir', chuffily said John.

Chuffiness (tʃʊ·finės). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Chuffy state or quality, rudeness, churlishness, clownishness.

1731–1800 BAILEY, *Chuffiness,* clownishness. 1809–12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Absentee* x. In spite of the chuffiness of his appearance and churlishness of his speech.

† **Chu·ffing,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Of unknown history: it implies a vb. *chuff*: cf. CHUFFER.] (*app.*) Cheating, deceit, falsehood.

c 1200 ORMIN 12177 Þatt wass chuffinng, & falls & flærd, & lære læh þe deofell.

Chuffy (tʃʊ·fi), *a.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. CHUFF *sb.*[1]] Clownish, churlish, rude, surly, morose.

a 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid, Story of Stellio,* A chuffy lad [*duri puer oris et audax*] was by. 1715 KERSEY, *Chuffy,* clownish, rough, rude. So 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Chuffy,* saucy. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Chuffy,* fussy, proud, conceited.

Chuffy (tʃʊ·fi), *a.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. CHUFF *sb.*[2] + -Y [1].] Fat, swollen or puffed out with fat, *esp.* of the cheeks; plump-cheeked; chubby.

1611 COTGR., *Gifflard* .. Chuffie, full-cheekt; swollen or puft vp, in the face, and throat. — *Mourru* .. Chuffie, broad, out-standing, like the face of a Lyon, muzzle of an Oxe, etc. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5274/11 A lusty brown chuffy Woman. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 93 The chuffy cit [may] his porter swill. 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* viii, A chuffie vintner. *a* 1825 FORBY *E. Anglia Voc., Chuffy* ..means fat and fleshy, particularly in the cheeks. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chuffy,* broad-faced, healthy.

b. *chuffy brick*: a brick puffed out by the escape of rarified air or steam during burning (O.).

c. *Comb. Chuffy-cheeked* adj.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. iii, Bessy Feetock's chuffy-cheeked wain [=wean]. 1879 JAMIESON, *Chuffie-cheeks,* a ludicrous designation given to a full-faced child.

Chugh, obs. form of CHOUGH.

Chuis, obs. Sc. form of CHOOSE *v.*

Chuk, chukke, obs. forms of CHUCK.

Chukey, obs. form of CHOKY *sb.*

Chukis (Jam.), bad form of *choikis* = *chokes*: see CHOKE *sb.*[2]]

† **Chull(e** = *ich'ulle, ich wulle,* I will: see ICH. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 213 To þe one ich chulle trusten. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 962, I chulle þe batayle nyme. 1578 WHETSTONE *2nd Pt. Promos & Cass.* III. ii. 21 *Rapax.* What, bytest thou, hobclunch? *John.* Yea, that chull.

† **Chulle,** *v. Obs.* [a. ONF. *chouler, choller, cheoller,* to drive a ball with the foot, play football with: in central OF. *ceouler, çouler, souler,* in med.L. *cheolare, ceolare, solere.* Still used in Fr. dial., where *chole, choule,* in North Normandy, *sole, soule* in S. Normandy, Brittany, Maine, is the name of a well-known football game: cf. SOLE *v.*[2]] To drive with the foot, as a football; to kick about, toss or bandy about.

138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 280 Cristene men ben chullid, now wiþ popis, and now with bishopis..now wiþ prelatis under bishopis: and now þei clouten þer shone wiþ censuris, as who shulde chulle a foot balle. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1444 Thane sais syr Gawayne, 'so me God helpe! We hafe bene chased to daye, and chullede as hares'. ? *a* 1400 *Of þo stode of þo World* Royal MS. 17 B. xvii. 101 a (? *c* 1425) Tho world makus a mon to ryse and falle, And chulles hym as men don a balle, That is casten fro hande to hande.

† **Chuller.** *Obs.* Also 5 **choller.** (See quot.)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 64 A Choller (MS. A. Chullere), *questor.* [*Editor cites* 'freres and chulleris' *from* 'an unpublished tract of Wyclif, in a MS. of Trin. Coll. Dublin'.]

Chum (tʃʊm), *sb.* Now *colloq.* Also 8 **chumm.** [Recorded only since *c* 1684. A well-known conjecture is that it was a familiar abbreviation of *chamber-fellow, chamber-mate,* or the like. But no historical proof or connecting link has been found.]

One who shares apartments with another or others, one who lodges or resides in the same room or rooms: 'a chamber-fellow, a term used in the universities' (J.); also, more generally, a habitual companion, an associate, an intimate friend. Now chiefly in familiar colloquial use with school-boys, fellow-students; also with criminals, convicts, etc.

1684 CREECH *Theocritus, Idyll* xii. Ded., To my chum Mr. Hody of Wadham College. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Chum,* a Chamber-fellow, or constant Companion. 1691 *Long Vacation* Ded. 1 Thou and I were Chums together at Brazenose College. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 17. 117, I..quarrel with my Chum every Night. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. xi, He had no doubt..but that his chum was certainly the thief. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 65 My college chum, Sir Reginald Bently. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin* No. 31. 188 'Co-occupants of the same room in a house let out at a small rent by the week.'—There is no single word in English which expresses so complicated a relation, except perhaps the cant term of *chum,* formerly in use at our Universities. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Chum,* a fellow prisoner in a jail, hulk, etc.; so there are new chums and old chums. 1819 — *Mem.* I. xii. 133 Our society [in Jail] was increased by several new chums before the sessions. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 90 The parson had been a chum of his father's at Oxford. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccles. Angl.* 502 The students were friends and chums, a word so nearly obsolete, that it may be proper, perhaps, to explain it, as meaning 'chamber-fellows'. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 42 He and an Indian chum of his. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 65. 346 My chum at Eton. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mnt. Royal* III. viii. 148 Leonard and she are great chums.

b. In *Australia*: *new chum,* a fresh immigrant, a 'greenhorn'; *old chum,* an old and experienced settler.

1886 P. CLARKE (*title*) The 'New Chum' in Australia..A man often means by it, 'There's a poor weak-minded ignorant fool..All that he has learnt is but of little avail to him, nay, perhaps may hinder his graduating as an old chum. He's got to be educated all over again'.

2. *Comb.* **chum-master, chum-ticket;** see quot.

1838 J. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 52 When there is more than one person to each room..the new-comers are, what is called 'chummed' on the previous inmates..When a prisoner is first confined within the walls, he is entitled to what is termed a 'chum ticket', which is a small piece of paper on which one of the officers of the prison, called the chum-master, writes the name of the party, and the number of the room in which he is to be 'chummed'.

Chum (tʃʊm), *v. colloq.* [f. prec.]

1. *intr.* To share chambers, to live together.

1730 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XII. 20 There are..some honest

fellows in College, who would be willing to chum in one of them. *a* 1867 Tom Taylor *Ten, Crown Office Row* xi. 57 Good-bye, old rooms, where we chummed years, without a single fight. 1878 E. Robertson in *Colonies & India* 24 Aug., I had adopted a common and convenient Indian fashion and was 'chumming' with a friend.

fig. 1762 Churchill *Ghost* 441 (Hoppe) Wits forced to chum with common sense.

2. *trans. To chum one person on another*: to put as an occupant of the same rooms.

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xl, You'll be chummed on somebody to-morrow. 1838 J. Grant *Sk. Lond.* 52 New-comers are what is called 'chummed' on the previous inmates. 1871 M. Collins *Mrq. & Merch.* II. v. 143 She .. found herself 'chummed' upon a young person who turned out to be..a ..slattern.

Hence **Chumming** *vbl. sb.*

1838 J. Grant *Sk. Lond.* 50 'Chumming' and other internal arrangements of the prison. 1876 *Cornhill Mag.* XXXIII. 444 Solitary study kept him from chumming with his fellows.

Chu·mble, *v. dial.* Also 9 **chamble, chimble.** [cf. Chump, Champ.] To gnaw, nibble, peck.

1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 94 Hips and haws .. That chumbled lie about their hole. *Ibid.* I. 202 The little chumbling mouse Gnarls the dead leaves for her house. 1879 *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, Dunna put the canary so much sid to chamble an' flirt about. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* s.v., 'Woon't 'e chimble a wa'nut?' 'The rots 'a bin chimblin' the hee.' *Mod. Northampton Dial.*, I saw a rat sitting chimbling rushes by the side of the brook.

Chumhood, *nonce-wd.* [f. Chum *sb.*: see -hood.] The condition or relation of a chum or chums.

1883 W. J. Smith in *19th Cent.* Nov. 849 The 'bumptiousness' observable in the early days of 'new chumhood'.

Chumlay, -ley, dial. and Sc. ff. of Chimney.

Chummage (tʃɒ·mėdʒ). [f. Chum + -age.]

1. The system of 'chumming' one person upon another; the quartering of two or more persons in one room. Hence *chummage-ticket.*

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xlii, You'll have a chummage ticket upon twenty-seven in the third, and them as is in the room will be your chums. 1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 103 The time-honoured system of 'chummage', or quartering two or more collegians in one room, and allowing the richest to pay his companions a stipulated sum to go out and find quarters elsewhere.

2. The fee demanded of a 'new chum' (*prison slang*), or that paid as described in prec. quot.

1777 Howard *Prisons Eng.* 16 A cruel custom obtains in most of our gaols, which is that of the prisoners demanding of a new comer, garnish, footing, or (as it is called in some of the London gaols) chummage. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xlii, The regular chummage is two-and-sixpence.

Chummery (tʃɒ·məri). [f. Chum + -ery.] = Chumhood; also the quarters occupied by chums.

1877 Besant & Rice *Son of Vulc.* 196 Jack and her father lived in bachelor chummery.

Chummy (tʃɒ·mi), *sb.*[1] *dial.* and *low colloq.* [f. *chumley* = Chimney.] A chimney-sweeper's boy.

1836-9 Dickens *Sk. Boz* (1866) 105 He 'ad been a chummy. 1844 Thackeray *Greenwich* Wks. 1886, XXIII. 380 The hall ..was decorated with banners and escutcheons of deceased chummies. 1859 W. Gregory *Egypt* I. 154 His shrill voice high up aloft, like a chummy's on a London summer morn.

Chummy (tʃɒ·mi), *sb.*[2] *colloq.* [f. Chum + -y[4] dim. suffix.] = Chum.

1864 Gilbert *Bab Ballads, Etiquette,* Old chummies at the Charterhouse were Robinson and he.

Chummy (tʃɒ·mi), *a. colloq.* [f. Chum + -y[1].] Intimate, sociable.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 536/2, I .. saw them form into small chummy groups. 1888 *Illust. Lond. News* Xmas No. 7/1 Be as chummy with him as you can.

Chump (tʃɒmp). [Of modern formation: app. a parallel form to Chunk, perh. influenced in form by association with *chop,* or with *lump, stump, clump.* (Prof. Skeat compares Icel. *kumbr, kubbr,* a chopping, cutting, and *kubba* to chop.)]

1. A short thick lump of wood chopped or sawn off from timber; an end-piece.

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 195 A Chump of Wood. 1831 Landor *Misc.* (1846) II. 662 While the broad chump..Strong with internal fire .. heats the chamber round from morn till night. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* II. i, She fetched a hatchet ..and showing him a chump .. asked him if he would chop that up for her. 1884 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 18 Oct. 658/1.

2. The thick blunt end of anything; also *chump-end*: esp. the thick end of a loin of mutton.

1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* I. 153 As if they had been unskilfully cut off the chump-end of something. 1880 Blackmore *Mary Anerley* I. vi. 64 The chump of the spine of the Wolds, which hulks up at last into Flamborough Head.

b. Jocosely applied to the head. *Off his chump* (*vulgar*): 'off his head', out of his senses.

1877 Besant & Rice *Son of Vulc.* II. xxiv. 377 'Master', he said, 'have gone off his chump—that's all'.

3. *fig.* A man as unintelligent as a chump of wood; a block, blockhead (cf. Block *sb.* 15).

1883 Hawley Smart *At Fault* II. i. 29 Such a long-winded old chump at telling a story. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Feb. 10/1 Frank audibly remarked: 'This man is a chump. I could go .. this minute and do better than that'. *Ibid.* 23 Aug. 3/1, I told the chumps they'd get noticed if they didn't keep out of the way.

4. Chump-chop, a chop from the chump-end.

1883 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 3/6 A splendid dish of Irish stew, with a large chump chop in it.

Chump, *v.* [f. Champ, with mimetic modification.] To champ with a duller sound; to munch.

1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* (1887) II. xiv. 164 Sir Brian reads his letters and chumps his dry toast.

Chumpish (tʃɒ·mpiʃ), *a.* [? f. Chump + -ish[1].] Blockish, sullen.

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 391 With chumpish lookes, hard words, and secret nips, Grumbling at her when she his kindnesse sought.

Chumpy (tʃɒ·mpi), *a.* [f. Chump + -y[1].] Short and stout, thickset, dumpy.

188. Jeaffreson *Real Ld. Byron* xx, This broad-breasted, full waisted, 'chumpy' girl countess. 1886 *S. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), She's a chumpy little lass.

Chumship (tʃɒ·mʃip). [f. Chum + -ship.] The state or condition of being chums.

1835 De Quincey in *Tait's Mag.* II. 367 The practice of chumship prevailed [at Oxford in 17th c.]; every set of chambers was possessed by two co-occupants; they had generally the same bedroom, and a common study; and they were called chums. 1871 *Echo* 27 Feb., I lost..various other little things, during my 'chumship' with the thief.

† **Chun.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [app. from same root as Chine; cf. esp. the 16th c. *chynne.*]

1. *Mining.* A leading of clay or other soft soil setting between two hard sides and sinking down.

1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* E iij b, There is more to be said of these Chuns, but it will fall in more Pat, when we come to Founder.

b. (See quot.)

1886 *Cheshire Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chun,* a crack in the finger or hand, from frost, or from dryness of the skin.

2. *Sc.* 'The sprouts or germs of barley, in the process of making malt; also, the shoots of potatoes beginning to spring in the heap. Gall., Dumfr.' (Jamieson). Hence **Chun** *v.*

'*To chun potatoes,* is, in turning them to prevent vegetation, to nip off the shoots which break out from what are called the een, or eyes' (Jam.).

‖ **Chunam** (tʃunɑ·m). Forms: 7– **chinam, chenam,** 8– **chunam.** [Tamil *chuṇṇam* lime, ground mortar, f. Skt. *chūrṇa* any powder, lime, f. *chūrṇ* to pulverize.] Cement or plaster largely used in India, made of shell-lime and sea-sand.

1687 *Madras Consultations* in Wheeler I. 168 (Y.) Stores of Brick, Iron, Stones, and Chenam. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* I. v. 40 The Natives chew it with Chinam (Lime of calcined Oyster-Shells). 1763 Verelst in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 266 Our new room..as strong as bricks and chunam could make it. 1799 *Naval Chron.* II. 51 The Chunam used in the East Indies to cover the bottoms of ships. 1832 Marryat *N. Forster* xxxviii, A .. hall, coated and floored with chunam. 1857 S. Osborn *Quedah* iv. 58 A small box of fine white chunam, made from the lime procured from burnt sea-shells. 1865 J. Cameron *Malay. Ind.* 76 Kept beautifully white with chenam.

b. *attrib.*

1791 Anderson *Corr.* 63 The Farmer .. has a Brick and Chunam Vat 1813 J. Forbes *Oriental Mem.* I. 208 Chunan Coverings of Temples. 1847 Mrs. Sherwood *Life* 448 On the cold chunam floor. 1859 Lang *Wand. India* 149 The head of the chunam tomb.

‖ **Chuna·m,** *v.* [f. prec.] To cover or plaster with chunam. Hence **Chuna·mmed** *ppl. a.*

1687 in Wheeler *Madras* I. 168 (Y.) To get..jars..to put wheat in, and chenam them up. 1850 T. C. Drysdale *Jrnl. Ind. Archipelago* 163 Boats payed with blacking, or even chunamed. 1865 J. Cameron *Malay. Ind.* 76 The pillars and walls are chenammed to a snowy whiteness. 1859 R. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 46 A long upper room..which opens upon a chunamed terrace.

Chunk[1] (tʃɒŋk). *colloq.* and *dial.* [app. a modification of Chuck. Esp. common in U. S.]

1. A thick, more or less cuboidal, lump, cut off anything; e. g. wood, bread, cheese, meat, etc.

1691 Ray *S. & E. Country Wds.* (E. D. S.), *Chuck,* a great chip..In other countries [=districts] they call it a chunk. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xvi. 116 Chunks of this marrow-fat are cut off. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 15 A chunk of frozen walrus-beef. 1859 *Times* 17 Feb. 9 A considerable quantity of this kind of gold .. in the state of chunks and flakes of some size. 1882 Besant *All Sorts* 83 Give him a chunk of wood to whittle. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chunks,* split pieces of firewood of more uniform thickness than chumps.

fig. *a* 1860 *New York in Slices, Theatre* (Bartl.), Now and then a small chunk of sentiment or patriotism or philanthropy is thrown in. 1876 Besant & Rice *Gold. Butterfly* xxix. 219 Pay out the information in small chunks.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *chunk firewood*; **chunk-head** (U. S.), a serpent of the rattlesnake family.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* IV. 314 Copperhead .. called 'deaf adder', and 'chunk-head'. 1888 *E. Morning News* (Hull) 25 Oct. 2/4 For sale, Chunk Firewood, 1s. per cwt.

Hence **Chunk** *v. U. S. colloq.,* 'to throw sticks or chips at one' (Bartlett).

Chunk,[2] **chu·nky.** [From *chungke* a game played by the Cherokees and other North American Indians, consisting in trundling a stone disc, and throwing a pole or dart to fall near it. See Bartram in *Trans. Amer. Ethnol. Soc.* III. I. 34 (1853), Adair *Hist. Amer. Ind.* (1775) 401.]

Chunk- or *Chunky-yard,* a name given by the traders to a square area surrounded by a bank in Creek towns, used for ceremonials and games (including that of *chungke*). *Chunk* or *chunky pole*; a pine-tree pillar on a low mound in the centre of the chunk-yard, on the top of which was placed an object to shoot at.

1773 Bartram *Trav. Florida* 518 (Bartl.) Vast tetragon terraces, chunk-yards, and obelisks or pillars of wood. 1860 Thoreau *Lett.* (1865) 189 That memorable stone 'chunk yard'. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* (1869) 259 The 'chunk-yards' .. are sometimes from 6 to 9 hundred feet in length, being largest in the older towns .. In the centre is a low mound, on which stands the chunk-pole.

Chunky (tʃɒ·ŋki), *a. U. S. colloq.* [f. Chunk[1] + -y[1].] Of broad stout build; thickset, 'stumpy'.

1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xii. 124 Their chief .. a short chunky fellow. 1884 *Century Mag.* Jan. 370/2 The chunky Dutch pilot.

Hence **Chunkiness.**

1879 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 4/7 Toughness, chunkiness, and of course 'pluck', not girlish beauty, not hair of gold and eyes that mock the violet, are the charms of Mrs. Anderson.

Chunter (tʃɒ·ntəɹ), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **chunner,** 7 **chounter,** 9 **chunder.** [App. of imitative formation.] To mutter, murmur; to grumble, find fault, complain.

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* x. 35 Your heyfer..must..wander alone and chunner out an Heathenish conceit of descending into the world of soules poetically. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Chounter,* to talk pertly, and (sometimes) angrily. 1788 Marshall *Provinc. E. Yorksh.* (E. D. S. Repr. Gloss.), *Chunter*..to express discontent about trifles. 1847-78 Halliwell, *Chunter* .. also spelt *chunner* and *chunder.* 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* II. 117 Th' capt'n went away chunterin'.

Hence **Chuntering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1832 Mrs. Toogood *Yorksh. Dial.* (1863) He is a chuntering sort of fellow, never contented. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, 'A chuntering bout', a fit of sulkiness with impertinence.

‖ **Chupatty** (tʃɒ̆pɑ·ti). *Anglo-Ind.* Also **chowpatty, -ie.** [Hindī *chapātī.*] A small cake of unleavened bread, generally made of coarse wheaten meal, flattened with the hand, and baked on a griddle. 'The usual form of native bread and the staple food of Upper India' (Yule).

1810 Williamson *E. India Vade Mec.* II. 348 (Y.) Chowpatties or bannocks. 1858 J. B. Norton *Topics* 67 The passage of the chupatties attracted little attention, and every sign seems to have been neglected. 1880 McCarthy *Own Time* III. xxxii. 65. 1883 F. M. Crawford *Mr. Isaacs* v. 87 To give him a chowpatti .. to keep his wretched old body alive.

‖ **Chuprassy** (tʃɒ̆prɑ·si). [Hindī *chaprāsī* the bearer of a *chaprās* or official badge.] A wearer of an official badge; spec. an attendant, messenger, or henchman, occupying an important position in the households of Indian landowners.

1828 Heber *Indian Jrnls.* (1861) II. xxv. 104 In our way we were met by twenty chuprasses. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 119 The .. chuprassy .. or messenger, carries letters, runs by palankeens, stands behind carriages, and is altogether a functionary of consequence. 1883 F. M. Crawford *Mr. Isaacs* i. 9, I wended my way through verandahs and corridors, preceded by a chuprassie.

‖ **Chur-,** an obs. repr. of German *kur-* in such titles as **churfurst** = *kurfürst,* electoral prince, elector, **churmark** = *kurmark,* mark governed by an elector (in place of a *markgraf*).

a 1634 Chapman *Alphonsus* Plays 1873 III. 205 Churfurst of Mentz, if thou play thy part. 1798 Malthus *Population* (1878) 249 In the churmark of Brandenburgh.

Church (tʃɒ̆ɹtʃ), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1 **cirice, cyrice,** 2–3 **chiriche, -eche, chyreche,** 3 **churiche**(*ü*), **-eche, chereche.** *β.* 1–2 **circe, cyrce,** 2 **chyrce,** (**cirke**), 2–6 **chirche,** 3–6 **chyrche, cherche,** (4–6 **chirch, chyrch, cherch**), 3–6 **churche,** 6 **church.** *Northern.* 3 *Orm.* **kirrke,** 4–5 **kirke, kyrke,** 4–6 **kyrk,** 4–5 **kirc,** 4– **kirk**: see Kirk. [*Church,* earlier *churche, cherche,* is a phonetically-spelt normal representative of ME. *chirche* (*ur* = *er* = *ir,* e. g. *birch, bird, first, chirm, churl, churn, kernel*), the regular repr. of OE. *circe*; the fuller OE. *cīrice, cirice* gave the early ME. variant *chereche, chiriche.* (The form *cyrice,* often erroneously assumed as the original, is only a later variant of *cirice* (with *y* from *i* before *r,* as in *cyrs-, fyren,* etc.); *c* before original OE. *y* (umlaut of *u*) could not give modern *ch-,* but only *k-,* as in *cyrnel, cyrtel, cýre,* kernel, kirtle, ME. *kire.*)

OE. *cīrice, circe,* corresp. to WGer. *kîrika,* OS. *kirika, kerika* (MLG. and MDu. *kerke,* Du. *kerk,* LG. *kerke, karke, kark,* with *ar* :—*er* :—*ir*); OFris. *szereke, szurke, tzierka, tziurk*; OHG. *chïrihha,* also *chiriihha, chiricha, khirihha, kirihha, kiricha,* later *chircha,* in Notker *chîlihha, chîlecha, chîlcha* (MHG. and mod.G. *kirche,* in Upper Ger. dial. *kilche, chilche*); also ON. *kirkia, kyrkja,* Sw. *kyrka,* Da. *kirke* (thence Finn. *kirkko,* Esth. *kirrik, kirk, kerk*; also OPruss. *kîrkis*). Cf. also the Slavonic forms: OSlav. црькы *crĭky,* 10th c., цръкы *crŭky* fem., later цръкъве *crŭkŭve,* цирковь *cĭrkovĭ,* Russ. церковь *cerkov',* Bulg. черкова *čerkova,* Servian црква *crkva,* Slovenish *cerkev,* Chekh *cirkev* (obs.), Pol. *cerkiew* (but only for 'Greek church'), Lusat. *cyrkej.*

The OE. oblique forms *cirican, -cean, circan, -cean,* present four types, **kirika,* **kirikja,* **kirka,* **kirkja,* but the two

last may result from later contraction, and *-can*, *-cean* may mean the same thing, viz. palatal *c*. The continental German forms point to **kirika*, **kirika*. The Alemannic forms with *l*, *chilihha*, *kilche* are on phonetic and other grounds admitted to have arisen out of the *r* type. The ON. is generally held to be derived from OE. (*in the circean* form). Although the notion has been advanced that all the continental forms originated in the OE., in connexion with the early missionary labours of Englishmen in Germany, this is philologically untenable; and the word is held on good grounds to be common WGer., and to go back at least to the 4th or 5th c. (Long before they became Christians, the Germans were naturally acquainted with, and had names for, all the striking phenomena of Christianity, as seen *in the* Roman provinces, and the missions outside.) In Slavonic, the word is generally thought to have been taken from Teutonic.

The ulterior derivation has been keenly disputed. The L. *circus*, and a Gothic word *kêlikn* 'tower, upper chamber' (app. originally Gaulish) have both been proposed (the latter suggested by the Alemannic *chilihha*), but are set aside as untenable; and there is now a general agreement among scholars in referring it to the Greek word κυριακόν, properly adj. 'of the Lord, *dominicum*, dominical' (f. κύριος lord), which occurs, from the 3rd century at least, used substantively (sc. δῶμα, or the like) ='house of the Lord', as a name of the Christian house of worship. Of this the earliest cited instances are in the *Apostolical Constitutions* (II. 59), *a* 300, the edict of Maximinus (303–13), cited by Eusebius (*Eccl. Hist.* IX. 10) *a* 324, the Councils of Ancyra 314 (Canon 15), Neo-Cæsarea 314–23 (Can. 5), and Laodicea (Can. 28). Thenceforward it appears to have been in fairly common use in the East: e.g., Constantine named several churches built by him κυριακά (Eusebius *De Laud. Const* xvii).

The chief objections to this derivation of the Teutonic (and Slavonic) name are the following. The ordinary name for 'church' in Gr. was ἐκκλησία, and this (or βασιλική, BASILICA) was the name which passed into Latin and all the Romanic langs.; also, into all the Celtic langs., OIr. *eclais*, Ir. and Gael. *eglais*, Manx *agglish*, OWelsh *ecluis*, W. *eglwys*, Cornish *eglos*, *-es*, *-is*, Breton *iliz*. Hence, an *à priori* unlikelihood that any other Greek name should have passed into the Teutonic languages. Moreover, ἐκκλησία was actually adopted in Gothic, where as *aikklêsjô* it occurs in the N.T. many times. But as the sense here is not that of the place of public worship, but of the Christian society or assembly, it forms no evidence against the coexistence of a Gothic repr. of κυριακόν, in the sense of the 'Lord's house'. Besides, Ulphilas, as a native of Cappadocia, born A.D. 318, belonged to the very region and time for which we have the most weighty evidence of the use of κυριακόν, as mentioned above. And as to the other Teutonic tribes, the fact is certain, in spite of its *à priori* unlikelihood, that *ecclesia* was *not* accepted by them. At their conversion, Latin Christianity would naturally have given to them, as to others, the name *ecclesia* (or *basilica*), if *kirika* had not already acquired too firm hold of the field.

There are points of difficulty in the form of *kirika* and its gender. Its identification with κυριακόν assumes the representation of Gr. *υ* by *i* in Teutonic. Ulphilas did not so represent *υ*; nor did he use *u*, but retained the Gothic letter corresponding in alphabetic place and form to Gr. Y, which he otherwise used for *v* or *w*. But, before the development of umlaut, and consequent evolution of *y* as a Teutonic sound, *i* was really the nearest Teutonic sound to *υ*, and in point of fact is its usual representative. The change of grammatical form and gender has been variously explained: as εὐαγγέλιον became in Gothic a weak fem. *aiwaggêljô*, *-jôn*; so κυριακόν, if adopted in Gothic, or in the corresponding stage of WGer., would in the same way become *kŸrjakô*, *-ôn*, whence regularly WGer. *-ka*, OE. *-ce*; but there are other instances in OHG. of feminines from L. *-um*, Gr. *-ον*, as *martira*, *organa*, modGer. *orgel*; and the form adopted may actually have been the Gr. pl. κύριακά. (The use of κυριακή in Gr. appears too late to affect the question.) For the rest, a word adopted in Germanic as **kirjak-* would phonetically become **kirjik-*, and this normally in WGer. *kirik-*. Possibly also **kirjika* might, by metathesis, give the **kirikja* app. required for OE. *circean*; but the OE. palatalization might simply be due to the prec. *i* as in *ic*, ME. *ich*, *I* pron.

The main objections are historical: we do not know the actual circumstances in which this less usual Gr. name became so well known to all the Germanic tribes as to become practically the native name, and like *austrôn-* EASTER, resist all the influence of Latin Christianity to supplant it; this too at so early a date as to be brought to Britain (with many words expressing the outward apparatus of Christianity) by the heathen Angles and Saxons. The question was discussed already in the 9th c. by Walafrid Strabo (ob. 849) in a noteworthy passage (*De Rebus Eccl.* vii), where, after giving the Greek derivation, he ascribes German knowledge and use of the word to the German mercenaries who engaged in military service under the Empire, and refers particularly to the Goths in the Greek provinces. Beside that of the Goths, two other possible channels are indicated by Hildebrand, one of which, connected with the early penetration of Christianity from the Rhone valley into the Upper Rhine, is important, as tallying with a statement of Irenæus, Bp. of Lyons in the 2nd c. (*Adv. Hær.* I. x. § 2), and as explaining the proved existence of place-names like *Kiricheim*, *Chiricunuillare*, in Elsasz, etc. before the days of Boniface. But it is by no means necessary that there should have been a single *kirika* in Germany itself; from 313 onward, Christian churches with their sacred vessels and ornaments were well-known objects of pillage to the German invaders of the Empire: if the first with which these made acquaintance, wherever situated, were called κυριακά, it would be quite sufficient to account for their familiarity with the word. The Angles and Saxons had seen and sacked Roman and British churches in Gaul and Britain for centuries before they had them of their own, and; we have every reason to believe, had known and spoken of them as *circan* during the whole of that period.

The Latin equivalent of κυριακόν, *dominicum*, was also in use at least from the time of Cyprian (*c* 200–258), in the sense of 'the house of God' *aedes sacra Domino*. To a certain extent it was adopted in Old Irish, where *domnach* (mod. *domhnach*) became a frequent name of churches. The parallelism of Gr. κυριακόν church, κυριακή Sunday (in 11th c. also 'church'), L. *dominicum* church, *dominica*, *dies dominicus* Sunday, Irish *domhnach* 'church' and 'Sunday', is instructive.

The case for the derivation from κυριακόν gains largely by the fact that no other conjecture offered will bear scientific statement, much less examination. For example, the suggestion that *cirice* might arise out of L. *crucea* (which actually gave OE. *crycc(e*, now *crutch*), or some other derivative of L. *crux*, *crucem* cross, is at variance with the simple facts of phonetic history.]

A. *Forms.*

a. *cirice, chiriche, chureche,* etc.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxi. 23 [xxii. 22] In midle cirican ic hergo ðe. *a* 850 *Lorica Prayer* in *O. E. T.* 174 Fore alle godes cirican. *þ* 874 *O. E. Chron.* an. 874 On Sċa Marian cirecan [*Laud MS. c* 1122 cyrican]. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 197 Seo halize cirice Michaeles..on þære cirecan. *a* 1000 *Edgar's Canons* § 26 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 250 (Bosw.) Dæt preostas cirican healdan. *þ* 1031 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. A) an. 1031 In to Xþes Cyrican on Cantware byri. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Of holie chireche. *c* 1205 LAY. 16270 Chiriches [*c* 1275 chirches] fur-barnde. *Ibid.* 22111 He rærde churechen [1275 cherches]. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 373 in *O. E. Misc.* 124 At chepynge and at chyreche. *c* 1250 *Kentish Serm.* ibid. 31 Fram holi chereche.

b. *circe, chirche, churche, church,* etc.

c 870 *Codex Aureus Inscript.* in *O. E. T.* 175 Inn to Cristes circan. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xvi. 18 On þæm stane ic ȝetimbre mine circae. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* ibid. (MS. A), Ofer þisne stan ic ȝetimbrixe mine cyrcean. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., Ich ȝetymbrie mine chyrcan. *a* 1132 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) 1127 Ofslaȝen an ane circe. *a* 1175 *An Bispel* in *Cott. Hom.* 237 Þe hafedmen .. in halie cyrce. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Þu gast to chirche. *c* 1205 LAY. 16280 Chirchen [*c* 1275 cherches] ich wulle arære. ? *a* 1250 *Chart. Eadw.* (*a* 1066) in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 204 Mid cirke and mid milne. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 41 Holi churche. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 17822 (Trin.) To her chirche þei gon hem lede. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chyrche. *c* 1450 *Merlin* XXV. 453 In to the chirche. *Ibid.* 467 At Cherche.

c. *kirrke, kirke, kirk,* etc.

960 BP. THEODRED *Will* (Thorpe 513) Into Sancte Paules Kirke. 1050 KETEL *Will* (Thorpe 581) Into þere Kyrke. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3531 And tatt iss Cristess kirrke. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8300 (Cott.) To wirke..to dright a crafti kyrke [*Gött.* and *Fairf.* kirke, *Trin.* chirche]. *Ibid.* 10248 (Cott.) I na kirck agh to cum in. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 5 Red in kirc on sundays. *c* 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 12 Nothir off the kyrk, na seculer. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 57 Wan any auerous.. is canonizid in þe kirk..þan may þe oþer chanouns of þe chirche sey, etc. 1442 in *E. E. Wills* 131 That the kirkerevys of the parish chirch of Clerkenwell haue xiijs iiijd for to spend on the onournentz of the same kirke. *c* 1550 *Chaucer's Dreme* 1296 That neither knew I kirke ne saint.

B. *Signification.*

While it results from what is stated above that *kirika*, *cirice*, was originally applied to the building, it is clear that with the conversion of the Teutonic nations, it was assumed as the naturalized equivalent of L. *ecclēsia*, and used for that word in all its senses. Naturally the first of these would be as the name of the then one great religious organization, the Catholic Church, and especially as represented by its ministers, the clergy or ecclesiastical order. The extension to other senses took place as these were practically recognized.

The history of the OE. *cirice*, or of the Teutonic *kirika*, is therefore not the history of the Church, or of its name in Christendom; this begins with the joint history of Gr. ἐκκλησία and its L. adoption *ecclēsia*; about which all that need be said here is that the Gr. word, meaning etymologically 'the body of the ἔκκλητοι or select counsellors' was the name given by Solon to the public formal assembly of the Athenian people, and hence to the similar public assemblies of other free Greek cities. By the LXX. it was used to transl. the Heb. קָהָל *qāhāl* the 'congregation' or assembly of Israel met before the Lord, or conceived in their relation to him. In the N.T. the word has a twofold sense: *α.* (after the LXX.) the whole congregation of the faithful, the Christian Society, conceived of as one organism, the body of Christ; *β.* (after classical Gr.), a particular local assembly of Christ's enfranchised met for solemn purposes: in this sense it has a plural. From these arose the later developments: the name of the assembly passed to that of the building set apart for it: the sense of 'the congregation of the faithful' sought visible embodiment in outward organization, which necessarily followed the lines of provincial, national. and linguistic distinctions. Thus arose the notion of provincial or national Churches, as parts or branches of the Church universal or Catholic; and, with widening differences, doctrinal or administrative, there came the revolt of some of these from the increasingly centralized organization of the Catholic Church, and the formation of rival churches, each claiming to be *the* church and rejecting the claim of the others. Thus arose the first great division of the Eastern and Western Church, the later separation of various national 'reformed' churches from the unreformed Western Church in the 16th c., the secession of various 'free' or 'voluntary' churches from the reformed national or 'established' churches in later times. Some of these voluntary bodies have refused the name of 'church' to any 'denomination' or organization of congregations, confining it to the two senses of the Church universal, and an individual local society. The name has even come to be used to denote types or tendencies of thought or expression, within the one communion, as in the modern High Church, Low Church, Broad Church.

I. The building, the Lord's house

1. A building for public Christian worship. (Distinguished historically from a CHAPEL or ORATORY, which, is a building in some respect private, or not public in the widest sense.)

Ancient distinctions, retained more or less in the Churches of England and Scotland, are those of CATHEDRAL, COLLEGIATE, ABBEY, and PARISH or *parochial*, church. (See also METROPOLITAN.) Any place of worship subordinate to the public church of the parish was formerly called CHAPEL (q.v.); but *parochial* and *district chapels* are now usually called 'Church'. In England the name has been only recently and partially extended to places of worship other than those of the national or 'Established' Church, as those of Roman Catholics (since *c* 1830–40) and some Nonconformist Protestants. At present, its application is partly a question of social or individual taste, or of ecclesiastical principle or theory, partly (in popular apprehension) of the size and architecture of the building. Thus, some would limit it to the historical place of worship of the parish, some extend it to all places of worship of that body which they recognize as 'The Church', and refuse it to all others; some would require the existence of certain features of ecclesiastical architecture. But, generally speaking, in England the question 'Is this a church or a chapel?' would at present be understood to mean 'Does it belong to the Church of England or to some other religious denomination?'

In Scotland, *church* is applied to all Presbyterian places of worship, alike of the Established Church, and of the various voluntary bodies which have separated from it. Recently also extended to the chapels of Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, Independents, and others generally.

In U. S. *church* is, in general use, applied to all places of worship. Episcopalians however sometimes claim it exclusively for their own; and other bodies in some cases use special names for their own buildings. In the British colonies generally, the usage of England and Scotland is combined, with more or less extension as in the U. S.

696 *Laws of K. Wihtræd* 2 Ciricean mundbyrd sie L. scill., swa cinges. *c* 900 *Laws of Ælfred* 6 Næbbe þon ma dura þonne sio cirice. 1066 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.), Þæs dæges forbearn Cristes cyrce [*Parker MS.* cyrc] on Cantwara byriȝ. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 Ich leue þat chirċhe is holi godes hus on eorðe. and is cleped on boc *kiriaca* i.e. *dominicalis*, þat is on englis louerdlich hus. *a* 1280 *Saints' Lives, St. Michael* 75 (Horstm.) To halewi churchene newe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 381 Chyrchen he let rere al so. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29296 (Cott.) Þe..man þat kirkes brinnes. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 17 To be layede in the chyrche of Paulis. *c* 1550 SIR J. CHEKE *St. Matt.* xviii. 17 Yis word church into yᵉ which we torn eccl[es]ia, is yᵉ hous wheer yᵉ outcalled do meet, and heer goddes word, and vse co[m]mun praier..it cc[m]meth of yᵉ greek κυριακόν, which word served in yᵉ p[ri]mitiv church for yᵉ co[m]mons house of praier and sacramentes, as appeareth in Eusebius, which yᵉ latins called dominicu[m]. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Right Use Ch. God* I. (1859) 154 The materiall Church..is a place appointed .. for the people of God to resort together unto. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 14 If to doe were as easie as to know what were good to doe, Chappels had beene Churches, and poore mens cottages Princes Pallaces. 1633 HERBERT *Temple, Church-porch* lxviii, Then enter thy foot enters the Church, be bare. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direc. Ch.-Wardens* (ed. 4) 81 The Nave or Body of the Church. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 12 The decent church that topp'd the neighb'ring hill. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 30, I like the silent church before the service begins, better than any preaching.

b. *Parish church; mother church,* the cathedral church of a diocese, the original or principal church of a parish; *under church, district church,* etc. (See further under these words.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 121 To the paryssh chirche .. This goode wyf went on an haliday. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 80 The belles ryngynge in every parych cherch. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1228/1 Things belonging vnto parishchurches or chappels. 1765–74 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 112 If any..great lord, had a church within his own demesnes, distinct from the mother-church, in the nature of a private chapel. 1771 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 277 The several Assistant or Under Churches or Chapels of this town. 1842 BURN *Eccl. Law* (ed. 9) I. § 5. 301 At the first there were many signs of the dependence of chapels on the mother church. *Ibid.* § 8. 306 f, Whether a church be a parish church or only a chapel of ease. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Saxon Ch.* (1858) I. iv. 147 The chief minster was the cathedral or mother-church.

c. *In church, out of church, to church, from church* (without *the*) were in early times used in this sense; but now only of the service in the building, or of the building with the service going on in it. See 10.

2. Applied to public places of worship of any religion: as †**a.** (formerly) to heathen temples, Mohammedan mosques.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. ii. § 1 Þuss ȝebletsade Romulus ..mid þara sweora blode þa cirecean. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3196 Quane he ȝeden egipte fro, It wurðe erðe-dine, and fellen ðo fele chirches and ideles mide. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11675 Kepers of the kirke [*i.e.* the Palladium]. 1526–34 TINDALE *Acts* xix. 37 Men whiche are nether robbers of churches, nor yet despisers of youre goddes. [1535 COVERD., churchrobbers. 1881 *R. V.* robbers of temples.] *a* 1547 EARL SURREY *Æneid* II. 516 Cassandra .. From Pallas church was drawn. 1569 T. UNDERDOWN tr. *Ovid's Ibis* v. 597 Lesimachus .. one of the bedels of Diana's church. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IX. xii. 321 The Fregellones within fought for their Church and chimney [*pro aris ac focis*]. 1601 — *Pliny* II. 545 This stately Church of Iuno Queen. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* 141 The Turkes haue no Bels in their Churches.

†**b.** also to the Jewish temple. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8849 Þis kirc [*v.r.* kirke, chirche] was wroght o marbel stan..was þis temple salamon. *Ibid.* 10952 Zakari..preyed in þe chirche al one.

c. In U. S., of late applied to places of meeting and religious exercise of various societies called 'churches'.

3. As an element in place names, *church, cirice,* is known from an early date.

837 BADANOTH *Will* (Sweet, O. E. T. 449), To ðere stowe æt Cristes cirican [Christchurch]. 880-85 K. ÆLFRED *Will* (Thorpe 488) Æt Hwitan cyrican [Whitchurch].

II. The (or a) Christian community, and its ecclesiastical organization.

4. The community or whole body of Christ's faithful people collectively; all who are spiritually united to Christ as 'Head of the Church'. More fully described as the *Church Universal* or *Catholic.*

(Sometimes its external organization, sometimes its spiritual nature, is chiefly considered.)

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* I. viii. § 1 Seo cirice on Breotone hwæt hwugu fæc sibbe hæfde. *Ibid.* I. xxvi, To ðære annesse ðære halgan Cristes cirican. *a* 1000 *Ags. Homilies* (Thorpe) II. 580 (Bosw.) Ealle Godes cyrcan sind getealde to anre cyrcan, and seo in gehaten gelaðung. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xvi. 18 Þu eart Petrus, and ofer þisne stan ic timbrige mine cyricean. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19498 Þat cristen kirc began to wast. 1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* v. 23 Crist is heed of the chirche. *c* 1380 — *Sel. Wks.* III. 116 Ffurst we schul trow þat þer ys general chirche of angelys and seyntys in hevyn, and of alle þat schull be savyd. 1529 MORE *Dial. Heresy* II. Wks. 185/1 The chyrch therefore must nedes bee the comen knowen multitude of christen men good and bad togither, while yᵉ church is here in erth. 1560 *Conf. Faith Scotl.* xvi, That from the begynning thair hes bein, now is, and to the end of the world salbe a Churche; that is to say, a company and multitude of men chosin of God, who rychtlie worschip and embrace him, by trew fayth in Christ Jesus, who is the only Head of the same Kirk .. which Kirk is Catholik, that is universall, because it conteanes the Elect of all aiges, all realmes, nationis, and tounges. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Repair. Ch.* (1859) 275 The Church, which is the company of Gods people. 1606 R. FIELD *Of the Church* (1628) I. i, This glorious Society of men and angels whom the most high God made capable of felicity and blisse is rightly named the Church of the living God. 1724 WATTS *Logic* (1736) 93 When one Man by the Word *Church,* shall understand all that believe in Christ; and another by the Word *Church* means only the Church of Rome; they may both assent to this Proposition, There is no Salvation out of the Church. 1837 NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* III. xvi. 245 The One Church is the whole body gathered together from all ages. 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. ii. (1863) I. 14 The Church .. is that Body of men in whom the Spirit of God dwells as the Source of their excellence, and who exist on earth for the purpose of exhibiting the Divine Life and the hidden order of Humanity. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* III. 186 The Christian Church is even more an ideal than the Republic of Plato, and farther removed from any existing institution. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* vi. 299 The Lord's Supper is an ordinance designed for the *Church,* that is, for those who have received the Lord Jesus Christ as their Saviour, and who have consecrated themselves to Him.

b. *Church militant*: the Church on earth considered as warring against the powers of evil. (Sometimes used jocularly in reference to actual warfare or polemics.) *Church triumphant*: the portion of the church which has overcome the world, and entered into glory.

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1395 Thys congregacion is the true Church mylytaunt. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 4972 Now lauboryng in to thy Kirk Militant, That we may, all, cum to thy kirk Tryumphant. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion,* Let us pray for the whole state of Christ's Church militant here in earth. 1633 HERBERT *Temple* (*title*), The Church Militant. 1817 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xx, A monk of the church militant [alluding to a knight]. 1878 *Black's Guide Hampsh.* (ed. 7) 135 Hugh Peters .. on this as on other occasions, proved his devotion to the church militant.

c. *Visible Church*: the church as visibly consisting of its professed members upon earth; contrasted with the *church invisible,* or *mystical*: see quots.

1561 *Conf. Faith Scotl.* xvi, This [the Catholik] Kirk is invisible, knowin onlie to God, who allone knoweth whome he hes chosin, and comprehendis alsweall the Elect that be departed, (commounlie called the Kirk Triumphant), as those that yit leve and feght against syne and Sathan. 1562 *Articles of Relig.* xix, The Visible Church of Christ is a congregation of faithful men, in the which the pure Word of God is preached, and the Sacraments be duly ministered according to Christ's ordinance in all those things that of necessity are requisite to the same. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. i. § 9 Observing the difference first between the Church of God Mystical and Visible, then between the Visible sound and corrupted, sometimes more, sometimes less. 1638 CHILLINGWORTH *Relig. Prot.* Ans. iv. § 53 The doctrine of Christ, the profession whereof constitutes the visible church, the belief and obedience the invisible. *Ibid.* Answ. v. § 26 The visible church .. a visible church .. are very different things: the former signifying the church catholic or the whole church; the latter, a particular church or a part of the catholic. 1848 WARDLAW *Congreg. Independency* 48 There is no such thing, in any strict propriety, as an *invisible church.* 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. ii. (1863) I. 14 There is .. a Church visible and a Church invisible; the latter consists of those spiritual persons who fulfil the notion of the Ideal Church—the former is the Church as it exists in any particular age, embracing within it all who profess Christianity. 1885 *Ch. Quart. Rev.* Jan. 271 That wholly unscriptural figment, the Invisible Church .. The only Invisible Church known to Christian theology consists of the angels and the faithful departed.

d. The *church* as a spiritual society 'separated from the world' is often opposed to the *world.*

1610 JN. ROBINSON *Wks.* (1851) II. 132 A company consisting though but of two or three, separated from the world, whether unchristian or antichristian, and gathered into the name of Christ .. is a Church. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 82 All Divines in their definition of *Church* are agreed; that it is a Society of persons separated from the World, to God, or called out of the World. 1845 PATTISON *Greg. of Tours, Ess.* (1889) I. 4 Into the dust and heat of the Church's war with the world. 1882 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* I. 135 The Church and the world are now only just waking up to a just sense of responsibility. 1888 FARRAR *Everyday Chr. Life* viii, We look round us on the so-called religious and the so-called irreligious world, on what calls itself the Church and on what is called the World.

5. A particular organized Christian society, considered either as the only true representative, or as a distinct branch, of the Church universal, separated by peculiarities of doctrine, worship, or organization, or confined to limits territorial or historical: e. g. the primitive church, the Latin Ch., Greek Ch., Orthodox Ch., Gallican Ch., Nestorian Ch., Ancient British Ch., Anglo-Saxon Ch., Lutheran Ch., Reformed Ch., Waldensian Ch., Ch. of England (see b.), of Scotland, Free Ch. of Scotland, United Presbyterian Ch., American Episcopal Ch., Methodist Episcopal Ch., etc.

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* I. xiii, Fram ðam biscope ðære Romaniscan cirician. *Ibid.* II. xx, On Norþanhymbra þeode and cirican. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 138 And þe Kirke of Scotland to Canterbirie ore se Obliged þam and band, as to þer primalte. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 30/1 Ye moost deyle is ketters and kyt of, of the holy Romes chyrche. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 8 Legatnait and primat of the kirk of Scotland. 1580 *General Conf. Faith* (Dunlop) II. 104 The trew christian faith..received believed and defendit by monie and sundrie notabil kirkis and realmes, but chiefly be the Kirke of Scotland. 1611 BIBLE *Pref.* 1 b, The Church of Rome—then a true Church. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* 62 That Antichristian Mock-Church. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. vi. § 13 A Nationall Church being a large Room, it is hard to count all the Candles God lighted therein. 1819 W. J. FOX *Lect.* ii. Wks. 1865 I. 169 The charge of persecution was applied alike to Catholic and Nonconformist Churches. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. App. 339 The British church formed an integral part of the universal church, agreeing in doctrine and discipline with the other Christian churches. 1887 HUTTON in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 485 In the hands of all the great missionary churches, Roman Catholic, Calvinist, Quaker, Wesleyan, and Unitarian. 1889 *New Ch. Mag.* May 233 A list of the Ministers of the New Church [Swedenborgian].

b. *Church of England, English or Anglican Ch.* (*ecclesia Anglicana*): the English branch of the Western Church, which at the Reformation repudiated the supremacy of the Pope, and asserted that of the Sovereign over all persons and in all causes, ecclesiastical as well as temporal, in his dominions.

[1169 BECKET in *Mat. Hist. T. Becket* (1885) VII. 33 Audivit ecclesia Gallicana vos in causa ecclesiæ Anglorum mutasse sententiam. 1213 *Promissio Comitum et Bar., etc., Lit. Cantuar.* No. 27 (Rolls) I. 21 Negocium quod inter Ecclesiam Anglicanam et ipsum Regem versatum est. 1390 in J. Malverne *Contn. Higden* (Rolls) IX. 225 Touchant lestate de seint esglise d'Engleterre.] 1532-3 *Act Restraint Appeals, 24 Hen. VIII,* c. 12 That Part of the said Body politick, called the Spirituality, now being usually called the English Church. 1534 *Act of Supremacy,* 26 *Hen. VIII,* c. 1 That the King our Sovereign Lord .. shall be taken, accepted and reputed the only supreme Head in Earth of the Church of England, called Anglicana Ecclesia. 1548 *Act Uniformity, 2 & 3 Edw. VI,* c. 1 The Book of the Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, after the Use of the Church of England. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. i. 2 We hold that there is not any man of the Church of England but the same man is also a member of the Commonwealth; nor any man a member of the Commonwealth, which is not also of the Church of England. 1661 *Corporation Act,* 13 *Chas. II,* st. 2, c. 1 § 12 The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the Rites of the Church of England. 1687 JAS. II in *Magd. Coll.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 91 Those who call themselves Church-of-England men. 1688 T. TRAMALLIER *ibid.* 256 That illegal anti-Church-of-England Court. 1688-9 *Toleration Act, 1 Will. & Mary* c. 18 § 5 Any Assembly of Persons dissenting from the Church of England. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* XVIII. (1862) 296 The Church of England consists, strictly speaking, of the lay as well as the clerical members of that communion. 1886 LD. SELBORNE (*title*), Defence of the Church of England.

c. *Established Church*: the Church as by law established in any country, as the public or state-recognized form of religion. Chiefly used of the Churches of England and Scotland respectively. So *State Church.*

1660 CHAS. II *Decl. Eccles. Affairs* 25 Oct. in Cobbett *Parl. Hist.* (1808 IV. 135 We need not profess the high affection and esteem we have for the Church of England, as it is established by law. 1700-1 *Act Settlement, 12 & 13 Will. III,* c. 2. s. 3 Shall join in Communion with the Church of England, as by Law established. 1731 E. CALAMY *Life* (1830) I. i. 72 It cannot be said of me..that I left the Established Church, because I was never joined to it. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 69 The oppressive sect which calls itself the established church. 1843 CANDLISH in *Life* xi. (1880) 303 A document which makes us .. no longer ministers of the Established Church of Scotland. 1886 LD. SELBORNE *Def. Ch. Eng.* III. xvii. 295, I should say, that Established Churches are now in much more danger of being persecuted, than of persecuting.

6. The ecclesiastical and clerical organization of Christianity, or of a great Christian society, international, national, or other; *esp.* The clergy and officers of this society collectively or as a corporation having a continuous existence, and (in former times especially) as an estate of the realm. (In this sense 'Church' is often opposed to 'State' or the political organization, the civil government.)

(In early times *Holy church* was the common phrase in this sense: see 7.)

c 696 *Laws of K. Wihtræd* Preamb. Ælc had ciricean. 805-831 *Charter of Oswulf* (O. E. T. 443), Þe hiora lond to þære cirican saldon. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 84 Þe Chirche [*B.* þe kirke] schal haue my Careyne And kepe mi Bones. *c* 1440 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xi. (1885) 135 Þe possescions off þe chirche. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 95 Assembled the barons and the prelates of the cherche, and toke counseile. 1621 *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* i, The Kirk of God .. is takin sumtymes for them that exercise spiritual function amongis the congregation .. The Kirke in this last sense hes a certaine power grantit be God. 1724 WATTS *Logic* I. iv. § 6 A church .. sometimes .. means a synod of bishops or of presbyters; and in some places it is the pope and a general council. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 167 The word Church..in these latter Days..is put for the Persons that are ordain'd for the Ministry of the Gospel, that is to say, the Clergy. *Ibid.* 169 Sometimes 'tis taken for the Prelacy thereof. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 94 Lands belonging to the church. 1837 NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* III. xvi. 246 Speaking politically, we talk of the Clergy as the Church. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 355 What we ridiculously call a separation of 'Church and State' (as if the State were not, in all Christendom, necessarily also the Church), but ought to call a separation of lay and clerical officers.

b. The clerical order or profession. Hence *to go into the Church,* to take holy orders, become a clergyman; so *to be in the Church, to leave the bar for the Church.*

1590 H. SWINBURNE *Treat. Test.* 148 If his sonne shall goe to the Church. 1591 F. SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 179 The person..was a man of the Church. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxi. 249 The Church feeds most on Fish, but not miraculously, for the poor Fishers dare sell none till the Priesthood is first served. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 93 The merchant breeds his son for the church or the bar. 1865 MRS. RIDDELL *World in Ch.* iv. 59 You have really entered the church: I mean, done duty, preached, and so forth?

7. *Holy church*: a title commonly given to the Church Catholic, regarded as a divinely instituted and guided institution, speaking with authority, through its accredited organs. In early times often = the clergy or ecclesiastical authority, as in 6.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Cura Past.* 115 He onfeng ðone ealdordom ðære halgan ciericean [*v. r.* cirican]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Gif he him nule rihtlechen for preoste na for halie chirche? *c* 1225 *Creed* in *Rel. Antiq.* I. 234, I leve on ðe hali gast, Al holi chirche stedefast. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 21 For þi was wedlac ilahet in hali chirche. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 471 That holi churche he ssolde nourt the Chateus there lette. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2139 In stedfast trouthe of haly kyrk. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 73 Holi chirche Icham .. þou ouhtest me to knowe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* XXV. 466 Acursed be the centense of holy cherche. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. vi. 37 Till holy Church incorporate two in one. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* v. § 354 Reconciled againe unto him ..without the constraint of holy Church.

8. *Mother Church*: a favourite appellation of the Catholic church and its recognized branches. In allusion to this, to *Song of Solomon,* to *Rev.* xxi. 2, etc., the Church as an institution or corporation is often personified, and spoken of poetically and rhetorically as *she.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 32 Alle men þat God ordeyneþ to blis ben ful breþeren .. sip God is þer fadir, and his Chirche is þer moder. 1382 — *Song Sol.* i. 4 *marg.* The Chirche, of hir tribulaciouns. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 255 Or let the Church our mother breathe her curse, A mothers curse, on her reuolting sonne. 1611 BIBLE *Song Sol.* vi. (*heading*), 1 The Church professeth her faith in Christ. 4 Christ sheweth .. his loue toward her. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII,* v. iii. 117. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Lent* i, The Scriptures bid us fast; the Church sayes, now: Give to thy Mother, what thou wouldst allow To ev'ry Corporation. 1656 EVELYN *Diary* 29 May, The poor Church of England breathing as it were her last. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., SS. Simon & Jude* i, The widowed Church is fain to rove .. Make haste and take her home. — *Holy Comm.* vi, To feel thy kind upholding arm, My mother Church. *c* 1833 J. H. NEWMAN, I felt affection for my Church, but not tenderness. I felt dismay at her prospects, anger and scorn at her do-nothing perplexity. 1836 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Lett. Representative* 94 If the Scottish Kirk won't behave herself with moderation..we won't look after her wants the next time she comes for a grant. 1838 J. G. DOWLING *Eccl. Hist.* iv. § 6. 233 The church has expressed her sense of their errors.

9. *High, Low, Broad Church*: see these words.

Although *church* is here practically equivalent to 'church party', 'section of the church', it has acquired this force only contextually or by unthinking analysis of phrases in which *high church-, low church-* were used attributively, as in *high church-man* and the like. *Broad church* is a modern formation on the model of the other two, starting not from their starting-point, but from their current use.

III. 10. A congregation of Christians locally organized into a society for religious worship and spiritual purposes, under the direction of one set of spiritual office-bearers.

(The early examples of this, before 16th c., are perhaps all in translations of the N.T. or references thereto.)

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* iv. 17 As I teche euerywhere in ech chirche [so *Geneva* 1560, *Rheims* 1582, 1611, 1871; TINDALE, COVERD., CRANMER 1539, *Geneva* 1557 congregations]. — *Philemon* 2 And to the chirch that is in thin hous [so *Geneva* 1557, *Rheims* 1582, 1611, and 1871; TINDALE, COVERD., and

Cranmer congregacyon]. *a* 1564 Becon *New Catech.* (1844) 41 *Father.* What meanest thou by this word 'church'? *Son.* Nothing else than a company of people gathered together, or a congregation. 1625 Jn. Robinson *Wks.* 1851 III. 16 A particular Congregation rightly instituted and ordered [is] a whole, entire and perfect Church immediately and independently, in respect of other Churches, under Christ. 1692 Locke *Toleration* Wks. 1727 II. i. 235 A Church then, I take to be a voluntary Society of men, joining themselves together of their own accord, in order to the publick worshipping of God, in such manner as they judge acceptable to him. 16.. in Coke & Moore *Wesley* i. i. (1792) 9 *Bp.* By whom were you sent? *W.* By a Church of Jesus Christ. *Bp.* What Church is that? *W.* The Church of Christ at Melcomb. 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 167 The word *Church* is also taken for any particular Congregation or Assembly of Men, as the Church which was at Corinth. 1888 *Times* 2 Oct. 7/2 The Yorkshire Association of Baptist Churches. *Ibid.* 12 Oct. 4/5 They [Congregationalists] should, he suggested, group together some of their small churches under one pastor, with lay helpers.

IV. Elliptically and in phrases.

11. Used contextually (and sometimes otherwise) for the public worship of God (in a church); divine service in a religious building. So *to attend church, go to church, be at church, in church, out of church, after church, between churches, early church, church-time,* etc.

a 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Þu gast to chirche. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28246. *a* 1375 in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 136, I rede we go to chirche. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xii. (1495) 196 Thappostle sayth I suffre not a woman to teche in chyrche. *c* 1450 *Merlin* iii. 45 The Kynge come fro chirche on a day. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* iii. ii. 128 We will perswade him To put on better ere he goe to Church. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 205 It is tedious to our old age to keepe our Church. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 503 ₱2 As soon as church was done, she immediately stepp'd out. 1722 De Foe *Rel. Courtsh.* App. (1840) 285 Whether I went to the church, the meeting-house, to the quaker's meeting, or to the mass-house. 1732 Law *Serious C.* ii. (ed. 2) 26 When he should be at Church. 1870 Dasent *Annals Eventful Life* (ed. 4) II. 287 Between the churches .. Auntie used to go down to the school and see the children. 1883 Lloyd *Ebb & Flow* I. 3 Went to church on Sundays.

12. Phrases and Proverbs. *To go to church*: see 11; *fam.* = to get married. *To talk church* (*colloq.*): cf. *to talk shop.*

a 1450 *MS. Douce* 52. 15 (N.) The nerer the chyrche the fer fro Crist. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 17 The nere to the churche, the ferther from God. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. i. 371 Counte Claudio, when meane you to goe to Church? 1644 Jessop *Angel of Eph.* 31 Hath verified the Proverbe, The neerer the Church the further from God. 1851 Newland *Erne* 217 Looking at those wretched people and talking Church.

V. In senses not distinctively Christian.

13. The congregation or company of God's people in pre-Christian times. **a.** *orig.* merely a translation of L. *ecclēsia*, Gr. ἐκκλησία, of the Vulgate and LXX., applied in its pre-Christian sense to the 'congregation' of Israel: see above. **b.** In later times, a retrospective use of the Christian sense, applied to the Israelites as God's chosen people, or to the faithful among them, and the worshippers of the true God or 'Old Testament saints' generally, as the analogue of the church under the Christian dispensation.

a. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxi[i]. 26 (25) Mid ðe lof me in cirican micelre. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* ibid., Beforan þe byð min lof on bære myclan cyrcan. *c* 1382 Wyclif *ibid.*, Anent thee my preising in the grete chirche [Coverd. in the great congregacion]. — *Numb.* xx. 4 Whi han ȝe ladde out the chirche of the Lord into wilderenes. 1609 Bible (Douay) *ibid.* Why have you brought forth the Church of our Lord into the wildernesse? 1611 Bible *Acts* vii. 38 This is he that was in yᵉ Church in the wildernesse with the Angel.

b. 1388 [See Wyclif, *Song. Sol.* i, *margin.*]

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* iii. i. § 8 Not only amongst them [Israel] God always had His Church because He had thousands which never bowed their knees unto Baal; but whose knees were bowed unto Baal, even they were also of the Visible Church of God. 1610 R. Field *Of the Church* (1628) v. i, The primitive and first Church of God in the house of Adam. *Ibid.* v. ii, Sem governed the Church in his time. 1611 Bp. Hall *Serm.* v. 52 The Church was an embryo, till Abraham's time: in swathing-bands, till Moses; in childhood, till Christ; a man, in Christ; a man full-grown, in glory. 1672 Gale (*title*), The Court of the Gentiles: or a Discourse touching the Original of Human Literature..from the Scriptures and Jewish Church. 1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* i. xi. (1840) 169 The Church of God was now reduced to two tribes. 1862 Stanley (*title*), History of the Jewish Church.

14. Applied to other (chiefly modern) religious societies and organizations (e.g. the *Church of Humanity*, the Positivists or Comtists; the *Church of the Latter-day Saints* or *Mormons*, etc.); and sometimes, more vaguely, to any 'school' or party having the bond of a common 'creed', social, æsthetical, or other, or who are combined in any movement which furnishes them with principles of life or duty.

[1382 Wyclif *Eccl.* iii. 1 The sonus of wisdam, the chirche of riȝtwis men.] 1528 More *Heresyes* ii. Wks. 178/2 Ye doo persecute them as the churche of the Paynims did. 1726 W. Penn *Maxims* in Wks. I. 842 As good, so ill men are all of a Church. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 304/2 In all that makes religion objective, as he would say, the Church of Humanity is more churchish than the Church. 1867 Hepw. Dixon *New America* I. xxv. (ed. 6) 270 The new church established in Utah, though it is called the Church of America, is free and open to all the world. *Ibid.* II. xix. (The Revolt of Woman), One school of writers, a school which is already a church .. soars into what is said to be a region of yet nobler truths. 1875 Jowett *Plato* III. 186 Plato's Republic has been said to be a church and not a state; and such an ideal of a city in the heavens has always hovered over the Christian world. 1877 Johnson *Cyclopædia* s. v. *Mormon* III. 622 The supreme power [among the Mormons] .. rests with the first presidency, elected by the whole body of the Church.

VI. *Attrib.* and in *Comb.*

15. *attrib.* There being no adjective from *church* in general use, and the genitive *church's* being restricted to the notion of possession (usually with more or less personification), as in 'the church's claims, revenues, ministrations', the place of both is supplied by using *church* attributively or with the function of an adjective, signifying 'of the church, of a church, of churches, ecclesiastical'. In such a use, the word is often hyphened, though the value of the hyphen is merely grammatical, in no way affecting the signification, and it may usually be omitted.

Church may be thus used in most of the senses above explained: in England it has specifically the sense 'of the Church of England'.

1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* xii. (1599) 590 Censures and Churchpaines. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxix. § 16 Whereas the usual saw of old was 'Glaucus his change', the proverb is now 'A Church bargain'. 1600 Holland *Livy* ii. ii. 44 They [first Consuls] went in hand with religion and church matters. 1622 T. Scott *Belg. Pismire* 58 The Pope .. hath gotten Church-Courtiers to uphold his Regalitie. 1622 Donne *Serm.* V. 88 To see who comes and to hear a Church-comedy. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Jas. IV*, Wks. (1711) 71 A stout defender of the church-patrimony. — *Consid. to Parl.* ibid. 187 That the church-race marry only among themselves, ministers sons upon ministers daughters. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* ix. vi. § 69 Conformity in the Church-behaviour of men. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 159 Let the Church-tribute of every Church be paid out of the lands of all Freemen. 1663 Butler *Hud.* i. iii. (1694) 190 The beastly rage of Church-rule. 1670 Baxter *Cure Ch. Div.* 112 Profession of Christianity is every man's Church-title. 1670 Walton *Life Hooker* 39 The regulation of church-affairs. 1692 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 354, 2 church conventicles were discovered in London where the non-juring parsons preached to their Jacobite auditory. 1701 *Ibid.* (1857) V. 111 The church party have agreed to putt up Sir William Gore. 1710 Palmer *Proverbs* 141 This is both a court and a church-game. 1719 Swift *To Yng. Clergym.* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 7 In esteem..among some church-divines. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 381 Church-ladders are not always mounted best By learned Clerks and Latinists profess'd. 1853 Rock *Ch. Fathers* III. ii. 96 For church-use at least. 1886 *Circular Comm. Church House*, Both clergy and laity often need information concerning Church societies, Church charities, Church action generally.

16. The following have somewhat more of the character of permanent combinations:

a. with sense 'of the church as an institution, ecclesiastical': *church-acts, -assembly, -association, -benefice, -betrustment* (=*-trust*), *-catechism, -censure, -censurer, -coffer, -consistory, -dignitary, -dignity, -discipline, -doctrine, -due, -expenses, -festival, -formula, -holiday, -hymn, -law, -music, -musician, -order, -preferment, -polity, -procession, -property, -rent, -revenue, -society, -song, -steward, -tippet, -vestments*, etc.

b. 'Of divine service in the church, of public worship': *church-day, -hours, -time.*

c. 'Of the material building and its precincts': *church-bench, -chime, -clock, -floor, -furniture, -gate, -glass, -hatch, -organ, -organist, -pale, -pillow, -porch, -spire, -steeple, -stile, -stool, -tower, -walk, -wall, -window*, etc.

d. To these may be added those in which the meaning is that of some actor or action in connexion with, or in reference to, the church; as *church-chatterer, -covenanting, -gesticulation, -juggler, -masker, -pluralist, -sleep, -sleeper* (cf. Ger. *kirchenschlaf, -schläfer*), *-sleeping*, etc.

1680 Allen *Peace & Unity* 87 To assemble together for publick Worship: which are the ends of particular *Church-association. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* iii. iii. 95 Let vs go sit here vpon the *Church bench till two. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Jas. III*, Wks. (1711) 47 Promoted to some *church-benefice. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* v. ii. (1852) 255 To make over *church-betrustments 'unto faithful men'. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 313 Yit of thise *kyrkchaterars here ar a menee. 1653 Baxter *Chr. Concord* 14 Those that are most against *Church-Covenantings. 1805-6 Coleridge *Three Graves* iii. xix, Ellen..kept her church All *church-days during Lent. *a* 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* viii. vii. § 7 They hold that no *church-dignity should be granted without consent of the common people. 1574 Whitgift *Def. Aunsw.* ii. Wks. 1851 I. 201 What *church-discipline would you have? 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 175 Consequences, entirely apart from theology and church discipline. *c* 1200 Ormin 9015 ȝuw birrþ uppo *kirrkeflor Beon fundenn offte. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 425 A piece of mere *church-furniture at best. 1513 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's* (1882) 33 The stondyngs at the *cherche gate letyn. 1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 85 In these kinds of *Church-gesticulations, they differ from all other people. 1633 Herbert *Temple, Church-porch* xxxiii, A herauld .. Findes his crackt name .. in the *church-glasse. 1530 Palsgr. 484/1 It is *churche holyday to morowe. 1787 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) IV. 357 You may have your service in *church-hours. 1780 Cowper *Progr. Err.* 109 A mere *church-juggler, hypocrite, and slave. *a* 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* viii. vi. § 1 Power also to make *church-laws. 1640-4 Thomas in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 285 *Church-Musick, it shall have here the first place. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* iv. (1617) 146 In defence of our *Church-orders, to bee as good as theirs. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4255/5 A *Church-Organ, containing 10 Stops in the great Organ. 1878 Newcomb *Pop. Astron.* ii. i. 126 A *church-organist and teacher of music. 1659 Milton *Civ. Power* Wks. (1851) 314 Worse then any lord prelat or *church-pluralist. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* iii. i. § 14 *Church Polity .. is a form of ordering the public spiritual affairs of the Church of God. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlvii. 200 Only the knigte in the *chirche-porche. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xiv. 13 Brought oxen and garlondes unto the Churche porche. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple*, (*title*) The Church-porch. 1632 B. Jonson *Magn. Lady* ii. i, For any *church-preferment thou hast a mind to. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 335 To go on perambulation on *Church procession. 1506 in Glasscock *Rec. St Michael's Bp. Stortford* (1882) 30 Resceyved..for the seid *chirch Rente iiijd. 1578 *2nd Bk. Discipl.* (1621) xii. § 12 As for the kirk rents in generall. 1676 Marvell *Mr. Smirke* Wks. 1875 IV. 60 These are the great Animadverters of the times, the *church-respondents in the pew. *a* 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* vii. xxiii. § 9 Making partition of *church-revenues. 1672 Cave *Prim. Chr.* iii. v. (1673) 360 Re-admitted into *Church-society. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 984 Singe..At rihte time *chirchesong. 1548-9 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Offices* 24 The priest metyng the Corps at the *Churche style. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Church-porch* lxx, Who marks in *church-time others symmetrie. *a* 1716 Blackall *Wks.* (1723) I. 159 Those that .. spend the Church-time at Home. 1843 Dickens *Mart. Chuzz.* xxvi, On Sunday morning, before church-time. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* i. xii, Some for *church-tippet, gown and hood, Draining their veins. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 418 Ne underuo ȝe þe *chirche uestimenz. 1628 Earle *Microcosm., Formall Man* (Arb.) 31 Like one that runnes to the Minster walke [ed. 1629 *Church-walk], to take a turne, or two. 1509 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's Bp. Stortford* (1882) 31 A stondyng undernethe the *Chirche wall. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* iii. iii. 144 Like god Bels priests in the old *Church window.

17. *Comb.* **a.** objective (and obj. genitive), as *church-breaker, -destroyer, -deviser, -divider, -forsaker, -founder, -reformer, -revolutionist, -tearer*, etc.; also *church-believing, -building, -looking* (=*churchlike*), *-razing, -ruinating, -spoiling*, etc., adjs.; *church-chaffering, -spoiling*, etc., sbs.

1708 Motteux *Rabelais* iv. xlviii. (1737) 192 Some Robber ..or *Church-breaker. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* ii. i. iii. (1641) 101/1 False-contracting, *Church-chaffering, Cheating, Bribing and Exacting. 1842 *Cambr. Camden Soc., Few Words to Churchw.* 1. 12 The *church-destroyers of other days. 1680 Allen *Peace & Unity* 49 The Weapons in which *Church-Dividers do usually put their trust. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. (1617) 203 Whether Emperours or Bishops .. were *Church-founders. 1822 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 93 Some *church-looking windows. 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* 97 *Church-robbing Politicians and *Church-razing Souldiers. 1826 E. Irving *Babylon* II. 392 *Church-reforming statesmen. 1824 Southey *Bk. Ch.* (1841) 414 The principles of these *church-revolutionists were hostile to monarchy. 1645 *Liberty of Consc.* Pref. A iij, Their pernicious, God-provoking, Truth-defacing, *Church-ruinating, and State-shaking toleration. 1604 Hieron *Wks.* I. 575 Men, that do *church-spoyling loue. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* 1 Peter iv. 8 The Papal *Church-tearers, that persecute all that consent not to their Canons.

b. instrumental and advb., as *church-begotten, -bidden, -commissioned*, etc.

1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* iii. 462 The Martyn..A *church-begot, and church-believing bird. 1811 W. Spencer *Poems* 136 The *church-bidden bride. 1851 Mrs. Browning *Casa Guidi W.* ii. 513 Lost breath and heart in these *church-stifled places.

18. Special combs.: **† church-acre**, a churchyard; **Church and King**, the motto of the adherents of the Stuarts in the 17th and 18th c., hence a phrase for high ecclesiastical and monarchical sympathies combined; thence *Church and Kingism, Church and King man*; **Church and State**, the ecclesiastical and political organizations, especially as united; hence *Church and Stateism*; **Church Army**, an imitation, in connexion with the Church of England, of the Salvation Army; **church-bug**, a species of wood-louse, said to be found often in churches; **† church-catholic**, in 17th c. = Church-papist; **† church-clerk**, a parish clerk; **Church Commissioner**, a member of one of the boards or commissions created to manage church matters; **† church-earth**, a churchyard; **† church-errant**, a humorous formation after *knight-errant*; hence **† church-errantry**; **Church Estates Commission, Commissioners**, a board appointed to control the management of the property of the Church of England; **church-father**, a Father of the Church; **church-festival**, a feast-day of the church, a holy-day; **† church-feuar** *Sc.*, a leasehold tenant of the church; **church-flag**, a flag hoisted on board a ship during divine service; **church-folk**, people at church, church-goers; adherents of the established church, as distinguished from 'chapel-folk'; **church-grate**, **†** (*a.*) a grated door or gate of a church or churchyard; (*b.*) a kind of apparatus for warming a church; **† church-holy**, consecration of a church; **church-lease**, a lease of church property; **church-mode**, one of the modes in

mediæval church-music; **church-office**, an office in the church: the form prescribed for the conduct of a church-service; †**church-outed** *a.*, put out of the church; **church-path**, a public, and usually ancient, footpath across fields, leading to, or shortening the way to, the parish church; **church-piece**, a piece of ground belonging to the church; **church-register**, a parish register; **church-renter**, one who holds a lease under the church; also, †one who makes a rent or division in a church; **church-ring**, a wedding-ring; **church-social** (*U. S.*), a social meeting in connexion with a church; **church-state**, status in a church; †a theocracy; †**church-strewing**, the strewing of the church-floor with rushes on particular festivals; **church-town**, the church village, the place where the parish church of a number of hamlets is situated (Sc. *kirk-town*); †in OE. (*ciricttún*) and ME., the enclosure of a church, a churchyard; †**church-tympanite**, some obsolete sect (see quot.); †**church-vassal**, a vassal of the church; †**church-wort**, Penny-royal.

1596 *Stanford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary* May (1888) 212 For earinge of the *church acre. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv, The honest Cavalier .. was to be true to *Church and King. 1803 W. Taylor *in* Robberd *Mem.* I. 459 The loyalty of it—nay worse, the *Church-and-kingism .. will divert you. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* (1885) III. 25 A staunch, unflinching *Church-and-Kingman. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* i. § 7 The combination between *Church and State, of religion by law established. 1822 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVII. 420 The Church-and-State class. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* xi. ii, Men pretending to aristocracy .. and *Church-and-Stateism. 1627 *Let. fr. Jesuit in* Rushworth *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 475 We give the honor to those which merit it, which are the *Church-Catholicks. 1535 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's Bp. Stortford* (1882) 42 Item rec. clerely for the *cherch clerkis mede..iij*s*. xj*d*. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Church-clerk*, the parish-clerk. Long in use. 1842 Tennyson *Epic* 15, I heard The parson .. Now harping on the *church commissioners, Now hawking at Geology and schism. 1672 *N. Riding Rec.* VI. 176 The fence in the *church-earth wall. 1784 *New Spect.* xx. 3/1 He..resembles a modern *church-errant in quest of a tithe pig. 1793 W. Roberts *Looker-on* No. 58 The age of *church-errantry is over; missionaries, legates, crusaders, and reformers have long gone off the stage. 1885 *Whitaker's Almanack* 137 *Church Estates Commissioners, Earl Stanhope, etc. 1856 R. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 109 The locality in which this great *church-father passed most of his days. *Ibid.* I. 112 To write a sermon .. against the next *church-festival. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits* xiii. *Relig.* Wks. (1881) II. 96 Respite from labour .. on the Sabbath, and on church festivals. 1820 Scott *Monast.* i, The habitations of the *church-feuars were not less primitive than their agriculture. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 16 Aug. 139 With one eye fixed on the *church-flag at the peak. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 155 In chirche, þer al *chirche folc ohg to ben gadered. 1871 Holme Lee *Her Title of Hon.* i, Zeal that some of the church-folk wonder at and deride. 1519 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's Bp. Stortford* (1882) 36 For tymber for the *chirche grate xiiij*d*. 1846 *Ecclesiologist* VI. 179 The church-grate consists of a light, circular, open fire-basket, raised on legs, and portable by means of an iron bar. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 75 *Chyrcheholy, *encennia*. 1727 Swift *What passed in Lond.* Wks. 1755 III. i. 185 He got a *church-lease filled up that morning. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* iii. (1617) 93 Sundry *Church-offices, Dignities, and Callings, for which they found no Commandement in the Holy Scripture. 1698 Lassels *Voy. Italy* I. 43 The ancient Church-Office here relates all this. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* ii. Introd., Thus *Church-outed by the Prelates, hence may appear the right I have to meddle in these matters. 1827 Hone *Every-Day Bk.* II. 374 Football was .. played .. and the *church-piece was the ground chosen for it. 1846 S. W. Singer in *Herrick's Wks.* (1869) Introd. 24 In the *church-register of Dean Prior. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 193 Only against such *Church-renters, and gross errors. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* vi. 665 Sets her darling down to cut His teeth upon her *church-ring. 1888 *Milnor* (Dakota) *Teller* 18 May 6/5 [To] tackle a wash-tub as quickly as a *church-social. 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 252 The Missi, whom hee compares in *Church-state to Suffragans. 1676 Owen *Worship God* 97 Thus did God take the Children of Israel into a Church-state. 1506 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's Bp. Stortford* (1882) 31 Brede and drink to the carters for the *chirch strowyng. *a* 1000 *Edgar's Canons* § 26 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 250 (Bosw.) Ne binnan *cirictune ænig hund ne cume. 1340 *Ayenb.* 41 Þet vleþ to holy Cherche, oþer into cherch tounes vor to by yboȝe. 1680 Baxter *Cath. Commun.* Pref. A ij, Even before the *Church-Tympanites, many score several Sects rose up. 1820 Scott *Abbot* i, A peasant, the son of a *church-vassal. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 130 *Origanum*, *chirchewrt. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal App.*, Church-wort, Pennyroyal.

Church (tʃəːɪtʃ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. To bring, take, or conduct to church, in order to receive its rites or ministrations. Commonly in the passive, the person concerned being said *to be churched*.

†**a.** Said of a child at baptism. *Obs.*

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 941 Huo wole a cherched child chese for hardy.

b. Said of a woman after child-birth, when thanks are publicly offered for her safe delivery, *esp.* in accordance with the prescribed service in the Book of Common Prayer; the officiating clergyman is said 'to church' her. Cf. Churching, Churching.

[1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 311, I schal offre hym a þowsand candelles when I schal go to cherche of childe [*post partum*]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Chyrchyn, or puryfyen, *Purifico*. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* cxxii. ii, Kyng Wyllyam in Gesine had lyen long, And tyme hym wer been kyrked with good songe. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 16 [William the Conqueror] sayd, when I am churched I wyll offer unto him a thousand candelles light, with the which heshall holde himselfe smally contented. *Ibid.* II. 244 The Queene who then was newly churched of a sonne called John of Gaunt. 1629 Sir R. Boyle *Diary* (1886) II. 114 In the same house my wife was churched and my daughter xtned. 1737 Byrom *Jrnl. & Lit. Rem.* (1856) II. i. 101 A lady or two were churched after prayers. 1837 Thackeray *Ravenswing* vi, Ladies are confined and churched.

c. Said (*esp.* in Scotland) of a newly-wedded pair, and particularly of the bride, on first attendance at church after marriage; also of the Judges, members of a civic corporation, and the like, when they attend church in state; also more generally of any one being taken to or appearing at church.

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 111 For seauen and thirtie weekes .. neuer stirring out of dores or being churched all that while. 1843 Bethune *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 282 That day a young and bonny bride Was 'kirkit', as they say. 1865 *Even. Standard* 24 Apr., Yesterday afternoon being the first Sunday in Easter term, her Majesty's Judges and the Corporation of London attended in state at St. Paul's Cathedral, for the purpose of taking part in the ceremony well known in civic language as 'Churching the Judges'.

†**2.** To place or set up in church. *Obs.*

1565 Jewell *Repl. Harding* (1611) 373 This Image was neither Churched, nor Adored, or Worshipped.

†**3.** To form or organize into a church. *Obs.*

1659 Gauden *Tears Ch.* 39 (D.) Strange methods of new churching men and women.

†**4.** *To church it*: to play the church. *Obs.*

1619 *Sacrilege Handl.* Ep. Ded. 2 It goeth neuer better, then when the Church Courteth it, and the Court Churcheth it.

5. *slang.* Cf. Christen *v.* 6.

1868 Doran *Saints & Sin.* II. 290 The [thieves] 'church their yacks' when they transpose the works of stolen watches to prevent identification. 1873 in *Slang Dict.*

†**Church-ale.** *Obs.* [f. Church + Ale 3.] A periodical festive gathering held in connexion with a church.

1419 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's Bp. Stortford* (1882) 27 Item of a chirch ale which was made to the use of the tabernacle v*j*s*. viij*d*. 1571 *Canon Eliz.* in *Canons Eccl.* (1603) § 88 The church-wardens..shall suffer no plays, feasts, banquets, suppers, church-ales, drinkings..to be kept, in the church, chapel, or churchyard. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* 95 *The Manner of Church-ales*. Against a Christmas, an Easter, Whitsonday, or some other time, the Churchewardens..prouide half a score or twenty quarters of mault .. which mault beeing made into very strong ale or beere, it is set to sale, either in the Church or some other place assigned to that purpose..they repaire their Churches and Chappels with it; they buy bookes for seruice. 1640 Glapthorne *Wit in Const.* II, At Churchales, When the sweet bag-pipe does draw forth the Damsells to frisque about the May poles. 1732–8 Neal *Hist. Purit.* II. 248 Church Ales are when people go from afternoon prayers on Sundays to .. some public house, where they drink and make merry. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 628 *note* 2 The later *church-ale* was a custom of collecting contributions of malt from the parishioners, with which a quantity of ale was brewed, and sold for the payment of church expenses.

Churchanity: see Churchianity.

Church-bell. The bell hung in the tower of a church, or other structure near it, and rung to call the people to worship, etc.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd* II. 136 Drenc wiþ feondseocum men of ciricbellan to drincanne. 1633 Herbert *Temple, Prayer* 13 Church-bels beyond the starres heard. 1798 Southey *Occas. Pieces, Victory*, Hark..how the church-bells with redoubling peals Stun the glad ear! 1832 Tennyson *Death Old Year* i, Toll ye the church-bell sad and slow. 1865 Whittier *Snow-bound* 97 No church-bell lent its Christian tone To the savage air.

Church-book. A book belonging to, or used in connexion with, a church; *esp.* **a.** a service-book; **b.** an official record of the proceedings of a church; **c.** a parish register.

c 1025 Wulfstan *Hom.* (Napier) xxxv. 171 Man hæfð on cyricbocum mæssan ȝesette. 1514 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's* (1882) 34 Pd to the scriviner for mendyng of the cherch bokis. 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* 221 Whiche the lymmers .. paynte on the margentes of churche bookes. 1632 Massinger *City Madam* i. i, Tho' the church-book speak her fifty, they That say she can write thirty .. offend her. 1673 S. Dugard *Marr. Cousin Germans* 58 A Name..to live no where but on a Tombstone, or in the Church Book. 1888 *Daily News* 30 Aug., The Rev. John Brown, D.D., the present minister of the church at Bunyan Meeting, Bedford, gives the following extracts from the church-book, touching..their pastor's death [31 Augt. 1688].

†**Church-bucket.** A bucket kept in the parish church for use in case of fire. Cf. Choir 2 d.

1621 Beaum. & Fl. *Philaster* v. iii, They'll flea him, and make church-buckets on's skin. 1762 Foote *Orators* i. i Concerning the new-Lettering the church-buckets.

Church-building.

a. The construction of churches or places of worship. **b.** The material edifice of the church. **c.** A building for meetings, etc., adjoining a church (U.S.).

1841 E. Miall *Nonconform.* I. 449 Church-building might be dispensed with. 1858 *2nd Suppl. Penny Cycl.* 138/1 Church Building Commissioners were first appointed by the Statute 58 Geo. III. c. 45 for building new churches in populous districts. 1888 Bryce *American Commonw.* II. 577 Its new Church Building—prosperous Churches always have a building with a set of rooms for meetings.

†**Church-chopper.** *Obs.* [f. Church *sb.* + Chopper 2.] A dealer or trafficker in ecclesiastical benefices. Cf. Chop-church.

1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 69 Stigand the Church-chopper, Archbishop of Canterbury. 1656 Trapp *Comm. 1 Pet.* v. 2 Church-choppers and money-changers.

†**Church-chopping,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + *chopping*, Chop *v.*2] Bargaining or trading in the presentation of a church living.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. xv. (1651) 138 Our Symoniacal Church-chopping Patrons.

†**Church-cloth.** **a.** Any ecclesiastical vestment (pl. *-clothes*). **b.** Any cloth used in the service of the church. **c.** The parish shroud.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Þe chirche clooes ben to-brokene, and ealde. 1585 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 20 Washinge the churche clothes, *vd.* 1632 Chapman *Ball* ii. i, Thou mayst be buried, And have the church-cloth: if you can put in Security, the parish shall be put To no more charge.

Church-communion. Membership of a church, with enjoyment of its benefits, *esp.* admission to the Lord's Supper.

1653 Baxter *Chr. Concord* 34 So high a penalty as exclusion from Church-Communion. 1746 Wesley *Princ. Methodist* 29 Very loose Notions of Church-Communion.

Church-court. An ecclesiastical court; in Scotland, the courts of Kirk-Session, Presbytery, Synod, and General Assembly.

1839 Candlish in *Life* iv. (1880) 94 Their record with this deliverance had come up to the superior Church Courts. 1851 Carlyle *Sterling* i. i. (1872) 2 Which had little business to be spoken of in any Church-court. 1858 *2nd Suppl. Penny Cycl.* 123/1 The famous 'Veto Act', the design of which was to modify the action of the system of patronage of livings in the Church of Scotland, by enabling the Church Courts to reject any nominee of a patron on the ground of his being displeasing to the majority of the congregation.

Churchdom (tʃəːɪtʃdəm). [see -dom: cf. Ger. *kirchenthum, kirchthum*.] Existence or standing as a church; ecclesiastical status; the system of a church.

1659 Pearson *Creed* ix, Whatsoever Church pretendeth to a new beginning, pretendeth at the same time to a new Churchdome, and whatsoever is so new, is none. 1851 Browning in *Lett. of Shelley* (1852) Introd. 33 Mistaking Churchdom for Christianity.

Church-door. The outer door of a church, which was the place at which various public acts (*e.g.* marriages) were ordained to be performed.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Cura Past.* 105 Beforan ðære ciricean dura. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 73 Heore godfaderes and heore godmoderes scullen onswerie for hem et þe chirche dure. *c* 1200 Ormin 1327 Hemm birrde Twa bukkess samenn to þe preost Att kirrkedure brinngen. 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 460 Housbondes at chirche dore she hadde fyue. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxiv. 276 She made to be wryte vp on þe chirch-dor .. theise wordes. 1535 Stewart *Chron. Scot.* II. 17 He weddit hir at kirkdur with ane ring. 1574 *Bk. General Kirk*, Sall present thameselffis vpone Sunday nixt..at the eist kirkduir..in saccloth. 1865 *Reader* 23 Sept. 237/2 Joan had never been solemnly espoused at the church door.

b. Comb. *Church-door-ward.*

1542 Becon *Potation for Lent* Wks. 114 Then the people goeth somewhat further into the Church-door ward, and there standeth still.

Churched (tʃəːɪtʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. Church *v.* + -ed1.] Formally presented at church; undergoing or having undergone churching.

1340–70 [see Church *v.* 1 a]. 1611 Cotgr., *Voile*, a Vayle (vsed by Nunnes, widowes, or churched women).

Churchesset: see Church-scot.

Churchful (tʃəːɪtʃful). [see -ful.] As many as a church will contain.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Jan. 5/2 The testimony of a whole churchful of witnesses.

†**Church-gang.** *Obs.* [f. Church + Gang, a going; cf. Oltris. *kerkgung*, ON. *kirkjuganga*, Sw. *kyrkogång*, Da. *kirkegang*, Ger. *kirchgang*.]

Going to church; attendance at a church; churching of a woman after childbirth.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Alswa his festen .. and chirc ȝong and god to donne. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 Þre þinges, þat on is childbed, and þat oðer chirchgang and þe þridde þe offring. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2465 And sum .. don for ðe dede chirche-gong. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 379 ȝyf God me wole grace sende Uorto make my chyrchegon [*v.r.* churche gange], and bringe me of þys bende. *Ibid.* 380 Me ne myȝte non chyrchegong wyþ out lyȝte do.

Church-garth. *dial.* [see Garth.] A churchyard. (Intermediate between *churchyard* and northern English *Kirkgarth*.)

1570 Levins *Manip.* 34 A church garth, *cæmiterium*. 1602 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 136 For mending the churchgarth yeats, 6*d*. 1851 *N. & Q.* Ser. i. III. 380/2 The term God's Acre as applied to a Church-garth.

Church-goer. [cf. Ger. *kirchengänger, -geher*.] One who goes to church; *esp.* who regularly attends the services of a church.

1687 *Good Advice* 42 The Persons chosen were Church goers. 1727 Swift *What passed in London*, A constant church-goer. 1860 O. W. Holmes *Prof. Breakf.-t.* ix, I.. am a regular church-goer. 1874 Dasent *Tales from Fjeld* 132 Now I must be off..to cook the Sunday dinner for the church-goers.

Chu·rch-going, *vbl. sb.* Going to church; *esp.* regular attendance at church.

1541 COVERDALE *Chr. State Matrim.*, Yᵉ churchgoyng and weddyng should not be deferred. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 40 'Charity is better than Church-going'..should.. mean such Church-going as is severed from Charity.

Church-going bell = bell for going to church.

1781 COWPER *A. Selkirk* 29 The sound of the church-going bell.

Chu·rch-going, *a.* Going to church; that habitually attends church.

1712 R. H. in *Exam.* 23 Nov. 747/2 A religious, church-going, professor. 1885 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 16 Oct. 15/2 A house-going clergy would make a church-going people.

Church-government. The government or conduct of the affairs of a church; the form of polity upon which a church is organized for the exercise of authority and discipline, as Episcopal, Presbyterian, Congregational.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. (1617) 91, I somewhat maruaile that they especially should thinke it absurd to oppose Church-Gouernement..vnto matters of Faith. 1670 WALTON *Life Hooker* 37 Able to .. determine what laws were fit to be made concerning church-government. 1882 J. TAYLOR *Sc. Covenanters* 19 The Presbyterian system of Church-government was re-established.

Church-governor. A ruler of a church; one of the persons having authority in a church.

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. i. § 2 Their only right which are by proper spiritual function termed Church-governors. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Wks.* II. 380 Their [Jews'] church-governors did allow and appoint daily sacrifices to be offered for the peace and tranquillity of the Roman empire. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* IV. XXV. (1878) 398 Wicked world-rulers and church-governors.

† **Church-grith.** *Obs.* [f. GRITH *sb.* peace.] Church-peace; abstention from violence within the precincts of a church; right of sanctuary.

a 1000 *Laws Edgar* I. § 5 Stande ælc cyricgriþ swa swa hit betst stod. *c* 1205 LAY. 22322 He hæhte ælcne mon chireche-grið [*c* 1275 cherch-griþ] halden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29250 (Cott.) Þe thride þat brekes kirkes grith.

† **Church-hallowing.** *Obs.* Consecration of a church (building).

1516 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's* (1882) 35 At the tyme of the cherch halowyng. 1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 133 Your popish church-hallowing.

† **Church-hawe.** *Obs.* [f. HAW, OE. *haga* enclosure.] A churchyard.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* 2625 (W.) Of the fir in the chirche-hawe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 727 By reson of the hooly place, as chirches or chirche hawes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 65 [Calixtus] made a chirche hawe [*cimiterium*] at Rome. 1428 *E. E. Wills* 80 The chirchau of houre La[dy] of Harryngey. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 175 Al they .. whiche violently drawen out of chirche, cloyster, or cherchehawe, any fugitif thider fled.

† **Church-hay.** *Obs.* [f. HAY, enclosure, OE. *hege* hedge, fence.] A churchyard; = prec.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 318 Ich..eode oðe pleouwe ine chircheie [*v.r.* chirch 3eard]. 1417 *E. E. Wills* 26 That my body be Beryed in the Chirchhey of the Paryshchurch of Thornecombe. *a* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 626 Chyrche-haye, *cimiteriumque.* *c* 1450 MYRC 330 Wyth-ynne chyrche & seyntwary [*v.r.* chirch hay]. 1880 *E. Cornw. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s.v., This word is dropping out of use, but is often heard in the adage, A hot May Makes a fat Church-hay.

Chu·rch-hi·story. The history of the Christian Church.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* II. Wks. (1847) 18/2 The author of our church-history. 1655 FULLER (*title*), The Church-History of Britain. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 59 Church-history records too many such interruptions.

Chu·rch-house. A house belonging to the (or a) church, or used for church purposes: formerly, a house adjoining the church, where church-ales, etc. were held, a 'parish-room'.

1484 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Storlford* (1882) 25 For tyling of the cherch howssę. 1580 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 118 The receipts of the rent of the church houses. 1636 *Divine Tragedie lately Acted* 28 They kept their feast in the Church-house joyning to the Church. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. N. Wilts* (Brand) In every parish is (or was) a church house, to which belonged spits, crocks, etc., utensils for dressing provision. 1887 *Hazell's Ann. Cycl.* 93/2 The proposal to raise a fund for building a Church House [in London] for the manifold requirements of the Church [of England] as an organic body.

Churchianity (tʃə̃·ɹtʃiæ·nĭti). Also **churchanity.** [f. CHURCH, after *Christianity.*] A dyslogistic term for: Devotion to the Church rather than to Christianity.

1837 B. BARTON *Select.* (1849) 15 It would say little, indeed, for Lucy's Churchanity or my Quakerism. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Feb. 11 We have lived to see this stanch Liberal.. adopting..a policy of strong churchianity. 1883 O. JOHNSON *W. L. Garrison & Times* 369 They discriminated also between Christianity and churchianity, between piety and piosity'. 1888 *Scottish Leader* 15 Oct. 3 Preaching 'churchianity' not Christianity.

Churchify (tʃə̃·ɹtʃifəi), *v. colloq.* or *dyslog.* [f. CHURCHY + -FY, cf. *Frenchify, falsify,* etc.] To make 'churchy'; to imbue with church influence or principles. Hence **Churchified** *ppl. a.*

1843 MIALL in *Nonconf.* III. 321 Churchified and dissenting culprits. 1875 MCCOSH *Sc. Philos.* v. 38 Shut out from the English Universities by their tests and churchified influence.

Churchiness (tʃə̃·ɹtʃinės). [f. CHURCHY + -NESS.] 'Churchy' quality.

1884 *Chr. World* 17 Apr. 281/2 The very air of the place.. is redolent with 'Churchiness'. 1886 *Athenæum* 8 May 614/1 There is [in the tale] a good deal of 'Churchiness'.

Churching (tʃə̃·ɹtʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHURCH *v.*]

1. The public appearance of a woman at church to return thanks after childbirth, *esp.* in accordance with the Anglican ritual.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxii. 500 His wife..was as than newly churched of a fayre sonne And he thought at her Churchyng to kepe a great feest at Tholouse. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer,* The Thanksgiving of Women after Childbirth, commonly called the Churching of Women. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Challenge Knts. Errant* Wks. (1711) 232 They are now come back to Greenwich for the churching of the queen. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* vi, He attended his mother to her churching.

b. *attrib.* as *churching pew.*

1637 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 190 For 2 yeardes of kersey for a churching cloth, 7*s.* *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xli. 336 An uprising or Women Churching Treatment.

2. Subjection to the influence of the church.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 28 A tough, acrid, animal nature which centuries of churching and civilizing have not been able to sweeten.

Chu·rchish, *a. rare.* = CHURCHY.

1786 J. NEWTON *Let.* in *Life W. Bull* vii. (1865) 148 Dissuade him from being over-churchish. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 304/2 In all that makes religion objective, as he would say, the Church of Humanity is more churchish than the Church.

Churchism (tʃə̃·ɹtʃiz'm). [f. CHURCH *sb.* + -ISM.] Belief in or adherence to the church or a church, or to an ecclesiastical system; ecclesiasticism; church-partisanship; often short for *established-churchism* and for *English Churchism*; so also *High, Low, Broad Churchism.*

1768 in C. Chauncy *Letter* 61 The appellant's idea of religion, essentially different from churchism. 1841 ARNOLD in *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. ix. 261 The old form of High Churchism, retaining much of Protestantism, and uniting it with other notions..which it cherished indistinctly, without pushing them to their consequences. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VII. 618 To justify Dissent by aiming a blow at Churchism. 1871 HAWTHORNE *Sept. Felton* (1879) 37 Some of the queer narrowness of English Churchism.

Chu·rchite [1] (tʃə̃·ɹtʃəit). *rare.* [f. CHURCH *sb.* + -ITE.] One of the church party; *esp.* a supporter of the or a church.

1811 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 352 Thus elementary instruction, like the offices of the state, will be confined, by a test, to the churchites. 1848 CLOUGH *Poems & Pr. Rem.* (1869) I. 135 The new High Churchites, who want to turn all the quiet people adrift.

Churchite [2] (tʃə̃·ɹtʃəit). *Min.* [f. name of Prof. A. H. Church + -ITE.] A hydrous phosphate of cerium discovered in a Cornish copper mine.

1865 C. G. WILLIAMS in *Chem. News* XII. 183.

Chu·rchize, *v. nonce-wd.* = CHURCHIFY.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 7 July 8/2 Teacher of the School, in the days when there was no suspicion of its being 'churchized'.

Church judicatory: see JUDICATORY.

Church-key. The key of the church-door, or of other locked place in the church; *fig.* in quot. 1685 alluding to the 'power of the keys'.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 12 Into the swerd the chirche keie Is torned. 1518 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Storlford* (1882) 36 A new lather bag to bere in the chirch keyes, ij*d.* 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* (1701) Postscr., When Gregory VII fell on mastering Princes by his Church-Keys, etc.

Church-land. [? OE. *ciric-land*; cf. OS. *ciricland,* Ger. *kirchenland.*] In *north dial.* **kirkland.** Land belonging to a church, or the church.

c 1205 LAY. 14855 Her ich bi-teche eou an hond al frǫo ælc chiric-lond. 1542 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 33 My house..is cituate and lythe upon the kyrkland. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 53 Ane fewer of Kirklands. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* v. § 31 As if you had never heard of church-lands and tithes! 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 84 Enabling the widow of the last surviving tenant to the church-lands in possession, to hold over the estate so long as she remained unmarried.

Churchless (tʃə̃·ɹtʃlės), *a.* [see -LESS.]

1. Without a church or church organization.

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* II. vii. 121 The Church-lesse Church of the Albigenses & Waldenses. 1662 FULLER *Worthies, Lincoln* (D.), A Churchlesse Village.

2. Not attending or belonging to a church.

1834-5 S. R. MAITLAND *Volunt. Syst.* (1837) 240 Deists, Atheists, in a word, every churchless wretch that can be found. 1852 NEWLAND *Lect. Tractar.* 159 These two thousand churchless and godless individuals. 1884 R. MILNE (*title*) The Problem of the Churchless and Poor in our large Towns.

3. Not sanctioned or blessed by the church.

1884 TENNYSON *Becket* 162 We thought to scare this minion of the King Back from her churchless commerce with the King To the fond arms of her first love, Fitzurse.

Churchlet (tʃə̃·ɹtʃlĕt). [f. CHURCH *sb.* + -LET.] A little or diminutive church.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 32 (D.) The many defects .. incident to these little Churchlets and scattered Conventicles. 1883 M. DEANE *Quatrefoil* I. ix. 139 Founded by one Clement, who elected himself to be father of a churchlet.

Chu·rchlike, *a.* Resembling a church; befitting connexion with a church.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI,* I. i. 247 Church-like humors. 1852 NEWLAND *Lect. Tractar.* 161 A picturesque and churchlike effect.

Chu·rchliness. [f. CHURCHLY + -NESS.] The quality of being churchly; loyalty to the church; ecclesiasticism.

1887 *Century Mag.* Dec. 262 It might prove a great gain to American Episcopacy to be re-enforced with Presbyterian orthodoxy and churchliness.

Church-litten. *local.* [f. CHURCH + LITTEN, OE. *ilctún,* a burying enclosure.] A churchyard.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 114 (Halliw.) He come into that chirche-lyttoun. 1674 RAY *S. & E. Country Wds.* 61 The Church-litten; the Church yard. *Suss.* 1852 W. COOPER *Gloss. Sussex.* 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss., Church-litten,* a church-yard. 1881 *Isle Wight Gloss.* (E. D. S.)

Church-li·ving. A living or benefice in an established church; *esp.* in the Church of England.

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xxiv. § 7 When corruptly they bestow church-livings. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 206 Seising upon Church-livings. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* II. ix. 309, I gain..a rich church-living by the change.

Churchly (tʃə̃·ɹtʃli), *a.* [in OE. *ciriclic,* cf. Ger. *kirchlich*; in 16th c. re-formed on CHURCH *sb.* + -LY [1].] Of, pertaining to, or befitting the or a church; ecclesiastical.

O. E. Chron. an. 716 Þat hie Eastron on ryht heoldon, and þa ciriclecan scare. *c* 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* v. xxiv. (Bosw.), Dæt cyriclice stær urés ealondes and þeode ic wrat on síf bec. *c* 1000 *Wanley's Catal.* 118/2 (Bosw.) Mid circlicum þenungum. 1565 HARDING in Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 119 Hee was not lawfully made Priest, nor with Churchly laying on of hands consecrated. *a* 1600 in *Reader* 23 June (1866) 601 Ory boke belle or lyght+or any other churchly ornamentes. 1714 GAY *Proeme to Sheph. Week* (1784) 124 Diverse grave points also hath he handled of Churchly matter. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-c.* 748 Munificence To Church and all things churchly. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Oct. 459 We could wish such ugly barbarisms or neologisms as 'churchly'..had been eschewed.

Churchman (tʃə̃·ɹtʃmæn). [Cf. OHG. *kirichman, kirman,* Ger. *kirchen-, kirchmann.*]

1. A man of the church; 'an ecclesiastic; a clergyman' (J).

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 25019 (Fairf.) Noynting .. noȝt wiþ þat oyle at kirk men hase bot wiþ þe hali gastis grace. 1548 LD. SOMERSET *Epist. Scots* 244 Let neither your Gouernour, nor your Kirkmen .. fede you further with faire wordes. 1553 BALE *Gardiner's Obed.* D vij b, The light dissolute maners of the Holy Kirkemen. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 104 Any Bishoppes, Abbottes, Priors, or any other Church men. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI,* II. i. 25 What, Cardinall?.. *Tantæne animis Cœlestibus iræ,* Church-men so hot? 1607-12 BACON *Ess., Marr. & Single Life* (Arb.) 266 A single life is proper for Church Men; For Charity will hardlie water the grounde, where it must first fill a Poole. 1611 COTGR., *Linomple,* for women's kerchers and Churchmens surplesses. 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Conq. Granada* IV. ii, Pray'rs are the Alms of Church-men to the Poor: They send to Heav'n's, but drive us from their Door. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. v. 162 A Spanish Churchman. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 325 Churchmen transacted the most important diplomatic business. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. xiv. 478 When the churchmen of New York preached loyalty to the king as the Lord's anointed, 'The people,' retorted William Livingston, 'are the Lord's anointed.'

† **2.** One of the clergy or priesthood, of any religion. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* (1682) 140 Their principal Church Governour is called Mufti..The other sort of Church-men are the Naipi .. the Caddi, etc. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 444 Their Priests they call Darors ..Those Church-men by their Law are commanded .. to abide much in their Eggarees, or Temples.

† **3.** A churchwarden. *Obs.*

1523 *Ch. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* (ed. Nash) 19 Paid for the churchmennys labouris, xij*d.* 1591 *Stanford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary* (May 1888) 211 Layde oute .. for the twoo churchmen and one sydesmans Dinners, xx*jd.* 1598 *Par. Reg. of Chesham Bois,* James Gosham, Churchman; Robert Finche, Churche Man.

4. A supporter of the church; a member of the church established or recognized in any country, or that claims to be exclusively 'the Church'. *spec.,* in England and the colonies: A member of the Anglican church; in Scotland, a member of the established (Presbyterian) church.

1677 G. HICKES in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 317 IV. 44 The Earl of Murray is a good Churchman. [1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 80 Colonel Fletcher (a Church of England Man) made Governour there instead of Mr. Penn.] 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112 ¶ 2 My Friend Sir Roger, being a good Church-man. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. v. (1841) I. 107 Child, your aunt is a dissenter you know. But, madam, my uncle is a Churchman. 1755 JOHNSON, *Churchman,* an adherent to the church of England. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* 54 He is moreover .. a stanch churchman. He repeats the responses very loudly in church, and is emphatical in praying for the king and royal family. 1870 ARNOT *Life Jas. Hamilton* v. 233 The advisers of the Church of Scotland..have till now thought, etc...The next generation of Churchmen will be wiser.

b. See BROAD-, HIGH-, LOW-CHURCHMAN.

Hence **Churchmanlike** *a.*

1852 NEWLAND *Lect. Tractar.* 13 More Churchmanlike principles. 1881 *Athenæum* 27 Aug. 268/3 Cardinal Innocenzo Cibo undertook the churchmanlike office of poisoning Salviati.

Chu·rchmanly, *a.* Of or befitting a churchman; ecclesiastical.

1841 JUL. HARE in *Memor. Quiet Life* III. 237 As a body they [Evangelicals] are generally deficient in churchmanly feeling. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. i. 33 Rose from their ranks to the height of Churchmanly dignity.

Chu·rchmanship. [See -SHIP.] The position, quality, or action of a churchman.

c 1680 in Somers *Tracts* I. 265 It is well for the Church, that she needs not apprehend any Retrospect into her Behaviour; since, as Times go with Churchmanship, etc. 1696 *Growth Deism* 19 Your Churchmanship will not appear by any Mark so well, as by the Hatred you bear to all Dissenters. 1852 NEWLAND *Lect. Tractar.* 13 Decisive proof of general advance in Churchmanship. 1872 *Spectator* 7 Sept. 1130 To teach the Bishop truer churchmanship, and the Duke nobler tactics. 1883 *American* VII. 23 The essence of High Churchmanship.

† **Church-master.** [cf. Ger. *kirch-, kirchenmeister.*] *dial.* Southernized form of KIRK-MASTER, a northern equivalent of CHURCHWARDEN.

[1429 *Test. Ebor.* (1836) I. 417 To the kyrkmasters a nobill.] 1484 *Churchw. Acc. Wigtoft, nr. Boston* (Nichols 1797) 77 John Brigge yonger, and John Barre Chirche Maisters of the paryshe chirche of Wigtoft. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 74 Item the aulter stones broken for pavement..in the times of the forenamed churche Masters 1562. 1886 COLE *S. W. Lincoln. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s. v., They tell'd me he were Chu'chmester to-year.

Church-me·mber. A member of the or a church. Hence **Church-me·mbership.**

1651 G. FIRMIN *Serious Quest.* 12 The childe is reputed as the parent in respect of Church-membership. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 37 Though we offer Christ and Church-membership with him, to all, yet we do not admit all to be Church-members. 1705 *Vind. Apostles* 10 No one counts 'em Schismatical Assemblies, because they are made up of Church Members. 1842 PUSEY *Crisis Eng. Ch.* 28 The doctrine of the Church Catholic and the privileges of Church-membership cannot be explained from pulpits. 1882 J. FISKE in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 116/2 Citizenship itself was to be co-extensive with church membership.

Church-mouse. [cf. Ger. *kirchenmaus.*] A mouse which inhabits a church. The proverb 'as poor as a church-mouse' is found also in German, and other langs.

1731 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 222 The owner, 'tis said, was once poor as church-mouse. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxiii, The young couple are as poor as church mice.

Church of England: see CHURCH 5 b.

Hence **Church of Englander** (*rare*), a supporter of the Church of England and its constitution. **Church-of-Englandism** (app. first used by Bentham) = ANGLICANISM. **Church-of-Englandist,** an adherent or supporter of the Church of England; also *adj.* = ANGLICAN.

(Bentham also used *Church-of-Romanism, Church-of-Scotlandism, -ist.*)

1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 270 The distinctions between the Catholics, the church of Englanders, or Bucerists, and the Calvinists. 1818 BENTHAM (*title*) Church-of-Englandism and its Catechism examined. *Ibid.* Introd. 23 The difference between Church-of-Scotlandism and Church-of-Englandism. *Ibid.* 28 In comes the profligate King, with his Church-of-Englandism on his front, and his Church-of-Romanism in his heart. 1823 — *Not Paul* Introd. 13 The author or compiler was .. a church-of-Englandist: Blair, it is presumed, a church-of-Scotlandist. 1819 W. J. FOX *Lect.* ii. Wks. 1865 I. 170 The exclusive spirit of Church-of-Englandism. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* 392 John Wesley's Church of Englandism. 1865 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 289 The thoroughgoing Toryism and traditionary Church-of-England-ism of the great body of the Colleges and Convocation.

Church-officer. An officer of a church: in Scotl. a (paid) official who attends to a place of worship, a beadle or sexton.

17.. NUGENT *Appendix to Greek Primitives* 311 (Jod.), Acolyte, an inferior church-officer. 1871 MONCRIEFF *Practice F. C. of Scotl.* i. (1886) 26 The Church officer or Beadle, who takes charge of the place of worship and is responsible for its condition, is an officer of the Deacon's Court.

Church-owl. [cf. Ger. *kircheneule.*] The BARN-OWL.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 101 Our Church-Owl and brown Owl..delight in lower and plain Countrys. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) I. II. 176 Common barn, white, or church Owl.

† **Church-papist.** *Obs.* In 17th c., a Roman Catholic who conformed outwardly to the Church of England.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heauen* 125 Their hart is with Popery. They haue a Pope in their belly: they bee Church-papists. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 31 A Church-Papist..comes to Church not to serue God, but the King..He loues Popery well, but is loath to lose by it. 1659 BAXTER *Key Cath.* xlvi. 337 [Papists] that went under the name of Protestants, and were commonly called by the name of *Church-Papists.* 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 199 Now no other names are known then whig and tory, church papist, tantivee, etc.

† **Chu·rch-quake.** *Obs.* [after *earthquake.*] A convulsion of the church.

1642 W. SEDGWICKE *Zions Deliv.* (1643) 7 We could not expect our Reformation without Earth-quakes, Church-quakes, and Kingdome-quakes. 1645 W. HOOKE *New-Englands Sence* 25 There hath been both a Church-quake and a State-quake in that land.

Church-rate. A rate upon the assessed property within a parish, in England and Ireland, levied by resolution of the vestry, for the maintenance of the church and its services. In 1868 the compulsory rate was abolished, except in cases, where, though bearing this name, it had been mortgaged or was applied to secular purposes.

1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 57 A Church-Rate is to be made. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 50 A Church Rate..has never been good and valid on any other ground than because it is made by a Bye Law of a Parish. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. iii. 54 His threats caused the church party to give up all hopes of a church-rate.

† **Church-reeve.** *Obs.* In 5 *north. dial.* **kirke-reve.** [see REEVE.] A churchwarden.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 7 Of chirche Reues and of testamentz. 1442 *E. E. Wills* 131 That the kirkerevys of the parish chirch of Clerkenwell haue xiij*s.* iiij*d.* for to spend on the onourmentz of the same kirke. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 198/1 Church-Wardens, anciently Church-Reeves..are officers elected every week after Easter.

Chu·rch-robber. One who robs or plunders the or a church.

1535 COVERDALE *Acts* xix. 37 Nether Church robbers ner blasphemers off youre goddesse. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 460 Of her buriall there is no Monument, for she was a Church-robber. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. V*, Wks. (1711) 101 King Henry was .. a shameful and shameless adulterer, a publick and profest homicide, murtherer, a sacrilegious person, a church-robber. 1884 JESSOP in *19th Cent.* Jan. 119 The monks were the greatest church-robbers that the world has ever known.

So **Church-robbing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 384 The Pope may neuer bee accused..it were as bad as Church-robbing, to reason, or mooue matter of any his doings. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Sacrileage*, Church-robbing. 1620 J. DYKE *Counter-poyson* 57 The Church-robbing and Church-pilling couetousnesse of our dayes.

Church-scot, -shot. Modernized adaptation of OE. **ciric-sceat** [f. OE. *ciric-* church- + *sceat* money-payment, tribute, rate], in 12th c. **church-scet,** which was subsequently, as an obsolete term, variously corrupted as 3 **chirchesset** (*ss = sh*), **-soht,** 4 **cherset;** and by legal antiquaries, 7 **churchesset,** 7- **church-seed.**

lit. = *Church-tribute*: in OE. times a custom of corn collected on St. Martin's day; extended to other contributions in kind and money made for the support of the clergy, or demanded as a traditional ecclesiastical due.

The desire to connect the latter part of the combination with *seed* appears as early as the 13th c., when the institution and name were alike traditionary; hence the corruptions found in 13th c. documents, in Latin translations of OE. documents, and in the 17th c. legal antiquaries. Modern writers sometimes use the OE. name. (See SCOT, SHOT.)

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* (Sm.) 772 Ðæt hi agefen elce gere þreo mittan hwætes tó ciric-sceatte to Clife. *c* 1025 WULFSTAN *Hom.* (N.) xxii. 113 Eal .. þæt ure yldran hwilum ær gode behetan, ðæt is sulhælmessan and rompenegas and cyricsceattas and leohtgescota. *a* 1201 *Cartul. de Glaston.* 38 in Kennett *Paroch. Ant.* Gloss. s.v., In churchscet lx gallinas et semen frumenti ad tres acras. *c* 1250 *Gloss. Law Terms* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 33 *Chirchesoht*, une certeine summe de ble batu. *c* 1300 *Battle Abbey Cust.* (1887) 60 Dare iij gallinas et j gallum ad cherset. *c* 1300 *Fleta* I. xlvii. in Spelman s.v., *Chirchesset* certam mensuram bladi tritici significat .. in brevi Regis Knuti .. illam contributionem (Chirchsed) appellant, quasi, semen Ecclesia. 1618 DANIEL *Hist. Eng.* 18 (D.) To see all Churchscot and Romescot fully cleered before his returne. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 94 b, In our ancient bookes these gifts of deuotion were called Churchesset, or Church-seed, *quasi semen Ecclesiæ.* 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. (1739) 86 Peter-pence, Ciricksceat (or Church-shot) and Tythes must be duly paid. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* iv. 202 To pay..their Cyricsceat and the Plow-Alms. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 7 This in our ancient Books is called Church-seed. 1841 SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch.* (ed. 5) 48 The first legislative provision for the clergy.. in the form of a Kirk-scot. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. IV. iv. 281 The nature of Kirk Shot, a payment of certain corn and seed as first fruits. 1867 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* I. 207 *note*, Cyricsceat or churchsed. 1872 E. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 105 Church-shot. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. viii. 229 Besides the tithe, the clergy received .. church-scot, a sort of commutation for firstfruits paid by every householder.

Church-service.

†**1.** Service of the church; a religious life. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 10606 (Trin.) Þei had .. 3yuen hir to þe chirche seruise.

2. The public worship of a church; now *spec.* (in England) the order of Common Prayer of the Church of England.

a 1555 BRADFORD *Wks.* 394 Company not with them, specially in their church-service. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvii. 269 It appeareth..by the books of Cerimonies of all nations, all whose Churchseruices are nothing but sacrifices. *Ibid.* xx. 314 That it direct us and al our Churchseruices vnto the true God. 1670 H. STUBBE *Censure, etc.* 16 Part of the Church Service, now imposed on the Communicants to hold. 1883 J. W. SHERER *At Home & in India* 38 Church service was held..in the parade-ground.

3. *pop.* A service-book; *esp.* a book containing, in addition to the Book of Common Prayer, the proper lessons, metrical version of the psalms, etc.

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 178 Nine church services, richly bound.

† **Churchship.** *Obs.* [f. CHURCH *sb.* + -SHIP.]

1. The status of a church. the being a church.

1645 J. G[OODWIN] *Innoc. & Truth Triumphing* 56 [They] cannot with safe conscience communicate together in Churchship. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 91 A special mark of their true Churchship. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm. John* i. 11 (T.) The Jews were his own also by right of churchship.

2. An ecclesiastical organization or body.

1675 T. TULLY *Let. Baxter* 14 And would you have us yield up the great Truths of the Gospel for fear of offending such Churchshipps as these [Papists, Socinians, Quakers]?

† **Church-soken.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [see SOKEN.] The territory of a church; inhabitants of this district.

a 1000 *Laws Ine* § 5 Thorpe I. 104 (Bosw.) Be ciric-socn. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 Dominica Palmarum, þat ech chirchsocne goð þis dai a procession. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xi. 407 London appears to have been a collection of ..manors, parishes, church-sokens.

Church-story. **1.** Church-history. *arch.*

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 2 Eusebius in .. his thyrd booke of churchstories. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* i. 20 Out of Church-story.

2. A story about the church or clergy.

1876 MISS BRADDON *Hostages Fort.* 18 (Hoppe) Church-stories about So and So who has just been made a bishop.

† **Church-stuff.** *Obs.* Church furniture, ornaments, and vestments.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1037/1 A gaie coate, patched togither of vestments and church-stuffe being onelie sent to deceive them. 1687 *Assur. Abb. Lands* 110 Vessels, of Silver or Gold, or other Utensils or Church-stuff.

Church-text. The Old English or 'Black-letter' as used on monumental brasses, in stained glass windows, and for similar purposes; also, in a condensed form, as a modern printing type.

1684 *Progress 1st Dk. Beaufort* 9 The inscription following in church text bordering its edge: Here lyeth, etc. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 641 All the varieties of church-text, German-text, Gothic, and Elizabethan. 1884 *Messrs. J. Parker & Co., Spec. of Type* 16 Two-line English Church Text, etc.

† **Church-ward,** *sb. Obs.* exc *Hist.* [f. CHURCH *sb.* + WARD *sb.*]

1. (= OE. *ciric-weard*, in OHG. *chirihwart, chirwart*, MHG. *chirchwart*). The custodian of a church (building); a man in orders who had charge of a church.

c 1000 in Thorpe's *Hom.* I. 452 (Bosw.) Se bisceop befran ðone cyrcweard hwær ðæs halgan wæpnu wæron. 1044 *O. E. Chron.* (Cott.) Æþelstan cyric wyrd [*Laud MS.* cyrice weard] feng to þam abbodrice. 1131 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) Þæt he scolde setten þær prior of Chinni and circeweard and hordere and reilþein. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xx. 458 A prudent Churchward, Yware by name.

2. A churchwarden (*doubtful.*)

1496 in Ellacombe *Ch. Bells Devon* (1872) 464, xxd. yr of to yt chircheward, and iiijd. to ye clerks.

Chu·rchward, *a.* and *adv.*, **-wards,** *adv.* [see -WARD.] Towards the church. (Originally *to church-ward.*)

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 146 And carieþ him to chircheward his schrift forto telle. 1393 — C. VII. 351 And kayres hym to-kirke-ward. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 108/1 Comyng doun in to the chyrche ward. 1842 LAING *Notes Trav.* 324 All walking silently churchwards. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note Bks.* (1879) I. 74 It is a pity we have no chime of bells, to give the churchward summons at home. *Mod.* The churchward view. Flocking churchward.

Churchwarden (tʃɒ̄·ɹtʃwǭ:ɹd'n). [see WARDEN.]

1. In England: A lay honorary officer of a parish or district church, elected to assist the incumbent in the discharge of his administrative duties, to manage such various parochial offices as by custom or legislation devolve upon him, and generally to act as the lay representative of the parish in matters of church-organization.

As a rule there are two churchwardens, elected annually at the Easter vestry, one by the incumbent, the other by the parishioners. As *kirk-masters, church-masters* they are mentioned in 1429, as *church-reeves* in 1386; the OE. *ciric-weard* was not a layman.

1494 FABYAN *Will* Pref. 8, I will that the said xiij*d.* be distributed..after the discrecon of the churche wardeyns of the said parisshe. 1514 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 145 To the seid Curate and Kirke-wardeyns. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, The Curate and the Churchwardens. *Ibid.*, Then shal the Churche wardens .. gather the deuocion of the people. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 101 Honest substantiall men (called churchwardens or the like) chosen by the consent of the whole congregation. 1610 *Churchw. Acc. St. Margarets, Westm.* (Nichols 1797) 29 For Salt to destroy the fleas in Churchwarden's pew..6*d.* 1628 EARLE *Microcosm. Ch. Papist* (Arb.) 31 Once a moneth he presents himselfe at the Church, to keepe off the Church-warden. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 158 ¶ 4 The Church-warden should hold up his Wand. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xi. 395 A church-warden may justify the pulling off a man's hat, without being guilty of either an assault or trespass. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 107 The lists of county voters, the overseers and churchwardens of every parish are charged with the duty of preparing.

attrib. [cf. CHURCHWARDENISM.] 1886 R. N. WORTH *Devonsh.* 293 The Saxon font.. preserved through the churchwarden period by being partially buried, reversed, in the floor.

fig. *a* 1876 G. DAWSON *Improvers of Shaks.* (1888) 46 So have Shakespeare's works suffered from the church-wardens of literature.

2. In Scotland, sometimes applied to the (salaried) church-officer or beadle.

3. *colloq.* A clay pipe with a very long stem.

1863 JEAFFRESON *Live it Down* II. 184 (Hoppe) Having first induced Mr. B. to take a churchwarden, and smoke also. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 174/1 The 'church-warden' ..is a small clay pipe with a stem from sixteen to twenty inches long.

Hence **Churchwardened** *ppl. a., nonce-wd.*, placed under a church-warden. **Churchwardenism,** the rule of churchwardens, used contemptuously

in reference to the damage done to the architecture, art, etc., of many churches under the direction of illiterate churchwardens. So **Churchwardenize** *v.*

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 43 A new painted, and churchwarden'd fane. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* June 737 The genius of churchwardenism ruled in the vestries, and presided over the destruction or defacement of much. 1880 PUCKLE *Ch. & Fortress of Dover Castle* i. 1 Remnants of Mediæval Churchwardenisms..often as bad as any of the Nineteenth Century. 1881 *Jrnl. R. Archæol. Inst.* 353 The doctrine of 'conservative restoration'.. has been more destructive than the axe of the Puritan, or the century and a half of churchwardenism which came after it. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 284 To think of churchwardenising the Alhambra. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* XV. 669/1 Buildings..although much churchwardenized, still possessing great architectural interest.

Churchwardenship. The office or position of a churchwarden.

1611 COTGR., *Marguillerie*, a Churchwardenship. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 116. 1/2 The Office of Church-Wardenship. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* IX. 28 The Establishment even gives him the occasional dignity of the churchwardenship.

Church-way. [cf. Ger. *kirchweg.*]

1. The public way leading to a church.

1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xxiii. (1615) 228 If any man haue stopped or strayted any Church-way, Mill-way, or other wayes in the Forest. 1615 in *N. Riding Rec.* II. 90 The Church-way in Alne being in decay.

attrib. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 389 The graues, all gaping wide, Euery one lets forth his spright, In the Church-way paths to glide. 1783 CRABBE *Village* II. 6 The 'squire's tall gate and churchway-walk between.

†**2.** The manner or usage of a church. *Obs.*

1647 SALTMARSH *Sparkl. Glory* (1847) 39 Our controversies in these outward things and Churchways. 1649 tr. *Behmen's Ep.* xxxiv. (1886) 19 Their formal church-ways of worship. 1689 *Foxes & Firebr.* III. 219 None..but only they who are members in a church-way.

Church-wise, *a.* and *adv.* [see -WISE.] After the manner of a church.

a 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1841) 14 Churchwise I say, for he doth it by a sermon. 1635 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 115 Built and framed church-wise. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* iii. (1861) 74 A church-wise form.

Church-woman. [cf. CHURCHMAN.] A female member of the church, *spec.* of the Church of England.

1722 DE FOE *Rel. Courtsh.* App. (1840) 285 If I were a church woman, and my mistress a dissenter. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 75 Though she is a violent churchwoman..she would have no objection, at present, to treat on the score of matrimony with an Anabaptist, Quaker, or Jew. 1876 MISS YONGE *Womankind* xxi. 169 A Churchwoman ought not to suffer herself to become attached to a man outside her own Church.

Church-work. a. Work at the edifice of a church. Used proverbially for work that proceeds slowly. b. *Church work.* Work on behalf of, or in connexion with, the church as an institution. So **Church-worker,** one engaged in church work.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 And dele hit wrecche monne oðer to brugge oðer to chirche weorke. 1444 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 105 Also to the kirkwerk and for my beriall xls. 1467 *Acts Parl. Jas. III* (1814) 87 A tone fraucht to the kirk werk of the toune. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* (1647) 36 Contrary to the proverb, Church-work went on the most speedily. *Ibid.* 111 This siege was Church-work, and therefore went on slowly. *c* 1677 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. 1875 IV. 388 To wait for their coming from Madrid would make church-work. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 383. § 4 The fifty new Churches will very much mend the Prospect; but Church-work is slow. 1886 *Pall Mall. G.* 17 May 5/2 Very useful to the large number of churchworkers present.

Churchy (tʃə·rtʃi), *a. colloq.* [Cf. *shoppy.*]

1. Strongly smacking of the Church; obtrusive in allegiance or conformity to the Church (i.e., in England, the Anglican Church).

1864 WEBSTER, *Churchy*, relating to a church, unduly fond of church forms. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 26 May 2 His politics are benevolent, Conservative, and, above all, churchy. 1873 *Spectator* 9 Aug. 1004/2 To seat Tories.. who will be Churchiest of the Churchy, sneer at their right to decent burial, joke on their claim to political equality.

2. Resembling that of a church.

1888 W. D. LIGHTHALL *Yng. Seigneur* 2 A gray Tudor mansion..with churchy pinnacles.

Churchyard (tʃə·rtʃyaɪd). Forms: 2 **cyrceiærd,** 3 **chirche3eard,** 4–5 **-3erd,** 5 **cherch-, chyrche-, churche-3erd, -3arde,** 5–6 **church-3erd,** 6– **churchyard.** [f. CHURCH + YARD *sb.*[2]: cf. the Sc. KIRK-YARD, and northern Eng. KIRK-GARTH, CHURCH-GARTH. The stress is upon *church* already in Shaksp.; yet we usually say *St. Paul's Churchyard*, with stress on *yard*, as always in Sc.]

1. The yard or enclosed piece of ground in which a church stands; formerly almost universally used as a burial ground for the parish or district, and still so used, esp. in rural districts.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137. § 4 Nouther circe ne cyrceiærd. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 318 (MS. Titus) Eode in ring i chirche 3eard. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVI. 11 Ne corses of poure comune in here kirke-3erd [*so* 2 *MSS.*, 3 *have* churche-]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chyrche3arde [*Pynson* churcheyerde], *cimiterium.* 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 2 § 2 The Churche or Churchyerd or other place preveleged. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 100 The which at Touraine, in S. Katherine's Church-yard I chose forth. 1607 — *Cor.* III. iii. 51 Like Graues i'th holy Churchyard. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. 57 Separate places to bury the dead in, not in churchyards. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 419 ₱ 5 The Church-yards were all haunted. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 8 He..scarce could pass A church-yard's dreary mounds at silent night.

†**2.** A burial-ground generally; a cemetery. *Obs.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 98 The peple said to alexander that he was euer in the chircheyerd. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 92 The other..groweth commonly in churchyards among graues and tombs. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. iii. § 12. 474/1 Anicetus .. was .. buried in the Church-yard of Calistus.

†**3.** The precincts of a church; a cathedral close. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. *St. Paul's Churchyard.*)

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 393 (*Ordin. Worcester*), The citezens dwelling w^yn the churche yordes, or ffraunchesis aioynynge to this, the citee. 1577 FLETEWOODE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. ccii. III. 56 Here fell a mischaunce betwene two..men, and the on of them was killed in Powles churche yarde.

4. *Proverb.*

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 124 A hot Christmas makes a fat Churchyard. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 106. 2/1 A Green Christmas makes a Fat Church-Yard. *Mod. Sc.* A green Yule and a white Pace, maks a toom kirk and a fou' kirk-yard.

5. *attrib.* and in *comb.* **Churchyard cough,** a cough symptomatic of approaching dissolution.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 322 The curate .. received him at the church yard style. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 379 A church-yard cough; the Phthisick or Tisick. 1702 STEELE *Funeral* I. iii, I always said by his church-yard cough, you'd bury him. 1798 WORDSW. *We are Seven* vi, In the church-yard cottage, I Dwell near them with my mother. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xviii, A poor weak, palsy-stricken, churchyard thing. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* (Hoppe), Jem coughed, poor fellow! he coughed his churchyard cough. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idyls* Ser. II. *Clive* 60 After trying churchyard-chat of days of yore.

Churc: see CHOOSE *v.*

‖ **Churfurst,** *Obs.*, electoral prince: see CHUR-.

Churke, var. of CHIRK *v.*

Churl (tʃɝl), *sb.* Forms: 1 **ceorl,** 2–3 **cheorl,** 2–5 **cherl,** (3 **chærle,** 4–5 **cherle,** 5 **cheerl, cherll(e, chirl, cherelle, cherld, cherol**), 3–7 **chorle,** 4–7 **churle** (6 **churryll**), 5– **churl.** [OE. *ceorl*:—WGer. *kerl* (Fris. *tzerl*, MDu. *kerel, kerle*, Du. *kerel*, MLG. *kerle*, MG. *kerle*, Ger. *kerl*, pointing to OTeut. types **kerlo-z, *kerlon-*, beside **karlo-z, *karlon-*, which gave ON. *karl*, OHG. *charl, charlo*: see CARL and CHARL.]

1. A male human being, a man; *esp.* 'man' as correlative to 'wife', husband. (In ME. mingled with other senses.)

a 800 *Corp. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 54 *Uxorius*, ceorl. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John iv. 17 Wel þu cwæde þæt þu næfst ceorl, witodlice þu hæfst[de]st fif ceorlas [1160 *Hatton* cheorles], and se ðe ðu nu hæfst nis ðin ceorl. *c* 1200 ORMIN 14788 Alde and 3unge, And were and wif, and cherl and child. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 39 Þe croh corneð iþe fur & þe cheorl chideð. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2715 Moyses .. hente ðe cherl wið hise wond. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 1024 Thow hast ful grete care, Lest the cherl may fal out of the Mone.

2. In the OE. constitution: A man simply, without rank; a member of the third or lowest rank of freemen. (Only OE. except *Hist.*)

a 1000 *Law Ælfred* in Thorpe *Laws* I. 64 B, Swa we eac settaþ be eallum hadum, ge ceorle ge eorle. *a* 1000 in Thorpe *Laws* I. 182 (Bosw.) Twelfhyndes mannes aþ forstent vi ceorla aþ. *c* 1205 LAY. 11205 Ærst he sloh þæ eorles and þrallede þæ chærles. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 453 The Churle or Yeoman. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 284 (1810) 296 The Saxons .. made three degrees of free-men; to wit—an earl, a thane, and a churl. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 72 The freeman proper, or ceorl, was the man who preferred to settle on his share of the land won in war. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxii. 27 Villanus, a word .. beginning to bear a meaning much lower than that of the old English Churl which it translates.

b. In a looser and more general application, this sense has come down to modern times, esp. as the antithesis of *king, noble, gentle*; but often mingled with other senses.

1382 WYCLIF *Pref. Ep.* iv. 65 Chirl Petre, and cherl Joon, of whom either myȝt seyn, and if I be vnwise in word; neuerthelater not in kunnyng. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ₱ 687 As wel may the cherl be saved as the lord. *c* 1480 *Childrenes Bk.* 34 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 18 Pyke not þyne Eris ne thy nostrellis; If þou do, men wolle sey þou come of cherlis. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. III. i. 111 Rich or poor, Gentleman or Churl. 1845 HIRST *Poems* 47 Not the churl I seem, But one of lofty birth. 1877 MORLEY *Carlyle* Crit. Misc. Ser. I. (1878) 198 [He] warns all whom it concerns, from King to churl.

†**3.** A tenant in pure villeinage; a serf, a bondman. (The position to which most of the OE. ceorlas were reduced after the Norman conquest.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 86 [He] seiõ to þe knihte þet robbeõ his poure men .. Uor euere me schal þene cheorl pilken and peolien. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 2136 (Fairf.) Of Cham chorle [*v. r.* thrall] come ful riȝt. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 121 For may no cherle chartre make ne his catel selle With-outen leue of his lorde. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 239 A cherle [*servus*] was wiþ hym in his chare. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Chorle & Byrde* (1818) 17 A chorles chorle is alway woo be goon. 1552 HULOET, Churle or villayne regardant, *colonarius.* 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (1862) 535/1 Old men, women, children, and hyndes (which they call churles). 1607 DAVIES *1st Let. Earl Salisb.* in *Hist. Tracts* (1787) 255 He [Mr. Guyre] had almost a ballibetagh of land, which he manured with his own churles.

4. A countryman, peasant, rustic, boor. (Now usually tinged with other senses.)

c 1205 LAY. 4260 Ælc cheorl [*c* 1275 man] eæt his sulche. 1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xvii. 16 If forsothe a cherl who were, or a shepperde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 72 Cherelle or charle, *rusticus.* 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 675 The Peisants or Chorles of the contrey. 1579 E. K. *Gloss.* in Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* July, *Kerne*, a Churle or Farmer. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 335 A churl, or countrey carl: *Rusticus.* 1783 CRABBE *Village* II. Wks. 1834 II. 92 See the stout churl, in drunken fury great. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady Shalott* II. ii, The surly village-churls.

5 Used as a term of disparagement or contempt; base fellow, villain. In modern times usually: Rude low-bred fellow.

c 1300 *Havelok* 682 Go hom swiþe, fule drit, cherl; Go heþen. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1736 (Trin.) Wiþ scorne alle him vnswerde And seide whi is þis cherle [*v. r.* carl] ferde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 460 Metillius, the foule cherl, the swyn. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxxxvii. 165 He called the noble Erle and gentil Thomas of lancastre Cherle. 1536 in W. H. Turner *Sel. Rec. Oxford* 138 Come forth..horson gorbelled churryll. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 194 The miserable Churle .. not vouchsafeing to answere. 1793 BURNS *Meg o' the Mill*, She's left the guid fellow and ta'en the churl. 1821 BYRON *Sard.* I. ii. (1868) 351 Since .. this churl has check'd Thy gentle spirit, go. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess. Spir. Laws* Wks. (Bohn) I. 62 Graces .. which are lost upon the eye of a churl. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 244 'Unmannerly churl!' exclaimed Sybil. 1874 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* IV. 102 Sentiments which in all ages have distinguished the gentleman from the churl.

6. *spec.* One who is sordid, 'hard', or stingy in money-matters; a niggard; a miser. Cf. CARL.

[The application of *churlish* to Nabal in the Bible has app. done much to make this the prevalent modern sense.]

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxxii. 5 Then shal the nygarde be no more called gentle, ner the churle lyberall. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 191 A churle, *ingratus, parcus.* *a* 1593 H. SMITH 3 *Serm.* (1624) 17 When the Churles barnes were full, he bade his soule take rest. 1598 DELONEY *Jacke Newb.*, Was not at any time found a churl of his purse. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 36 When a few words will rescue misery out of her distress, I hate the man who can be a churl of them. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* II. i. 4 Your Parisian landlord is a churl and a niggard.

7. *Comb.* a. as *churl-king, -mind, -saving.*

1595 *Polimanteia* (1881) 57 More courteous then the churle-sauing Abigal. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 152 Eadwig .. who was called contemptuously the churl-king, because only the people were for him. 1874 RUSKIN *Fors* IV. 103 The conception .. seems ludicrous to the impotent churl mind.

b. *Churl's,* in plant names: as **churl's cress, mustard,** applied by Lyte to a cruciferous plant, prob. *Lepidium campestre*; **churl's head,** Knapweed or Hardheads (*Centaurea nigra*); **churl's treacle,** a species of garlic (*Allium sativum*).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxii. 628 The second kind [of Thlaspi] is called .. in high Douche Baurn senff or Baurn kress .. that is to say .. Churles Cresse. *Ibid.*, I thinke it best to call [thlaspi] churles mustard.

†**Churl,** *a. Obs.* (or ? *attrib.*) **Churlish.**

1864 WEBSTER cites FORD.

†**Churl,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. CHURL *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To take a husband; cf. *to wive.*

a 1000 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 346. 19 (Bosw.) Ðær man eft wifaþ, oõõe wif eft ceorlaþ. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 30 Hiȝ ne ceorliaõ [*Hatton* cheorliaþ] on þam æriste.

2. *trans.* To play the churl or niggard towards (a person), to begrudge. Cf. CHURL *sb.* 6.

1696 AUBREY *Misc.* (1857) 182 You need not, says he, churle me in a piece of meat.

3. *intr.* To grumble *at* like a churl.

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 4 Murmure, and little lesse then churle at him, if in the least sort hee afflict vs. *Ibid.* 209 Churling at Gods hand in our afflictions.

Churl, Sc. variant of CHIRL *v.*

†**Churldom.** *Obs.* [See -DOM.] The state of being a churl or bondman.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T., De Avaritia* ₱ 692 (Harl. MS.) This name of cherldom [*so also Christch. MS.*; *other MSS. read* thraldom] was never erst couth til Noe sayde that his sone Chanaan schulde be thral of his bretheren.

Churled (tʃə·rld), *a.* [f. CHURL + -ED.] Made a churl or churlish.

18.. C. WEBB in G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* (1853) I. 21 Some are whirled The dizzy round of joy, and some turn churled Or fevered from life's game. 1871 J. MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 109 Savage old beast, so crossed and churled.

Churle hemp, obs. var. of CARL HEMP.

Churlhood (tʃə·rlhud). In 4 **cherlhed, chirlehede.** [f. CHURL + -HEAD, -HOOD.]

†**1.** The state or quality of a churl: rusticity, boorishness, rudeness; homely simplicity.

1382 WYCLIF *Pref. Ep.* iv. 64 Thou seest how myche thei ben atwyn, riȝtwise chirlehede [1388 homelynesse] and tauȝt ryȝtwisnesse. — *Isa.* Prol., He is .. of curteis fair speche, ne any thing is mengd of cherlhed in his faire speche.

2. The estate or order of the churls.

1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 342 The only addition which either Norman chivalry or Norman churlhood made.

Churlish (tʃə·rliʃ), *a.* Forms: 1 **ceorl-, ciorl-, cierl-, cyrl-, cirlisc,** 4 **cherlyssh(e, -isch, -iche, -ish, churlische, (cherlissch),** 5 **cherlyche, -yssche, cherlliche, chorlissh, -ysshe,** 5–6 **churlisshe, -ysshe,** 6 **chorlyshe, -ish,** 6– **churlish.** [OE. *cierlisc*, or (without umlaut) *ceorlisc*, f. *ceorl* CHURL + *-isc*, -ISH. Cf. CARLISH.]

†**1.** Of or relating to a churl; of the rank or position of a churl; pertaining to churls, rustic, common, vulgar, mean. *Obs.* (or *arch.*)

a 1000 *Laws Ine* 18 in Thorpe I. 114 (Bosw.) Gif cierlisc [ciorlisc *MS. H*, cyrlisc *B*] mon betyzen wære. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 153/33 *Cibarius*, ceorlisc hlaf. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 893 Sæton feawa cirlisce men. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Chron.* xxvii. 26 To the churlische werk .. and to the erthe tilieris, that wrouȝten the erth. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's Prol.* 61 But tolde his cherlisch tale in his manere. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 72 Cherlyche or charlysche, *rusticalis*. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 727 Tradition asserts Godwine to have been a man of churlish birth.

b. Applied to *churl's mustard*: see Churl 7 b.

1597 Gerard *Herbal* I. xx. § 7. 210 The seeds of these churlish kindes of treacle mustarde.

2. Intentionally boorish or rude in behaviour; hard, harsh, 'brutal', surly, ungracious.

c 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 787 Fro his lust yet were hym leuere abyde Than doon so heigh a cherlyssh [*v.r.* cherlyssh, cherliche, cherles, cheerlissch] wrecchednesse. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1078 So churlysshe of maners in feld ne hale Ne know I none. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 488 The dolphyn stepte forthe .. and said to the kynge: Thou foule olde churlysshe vilaine! 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 98 The Retort courteous..the Quip-modest .. the reply Churlish. 1611 Bible 1 *Sam.* xxv. 3 The man was churlish and euill in his doings. [Coverd., harde, and wicked in his doynges.] 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 13 That which troubleth me most is my churlish carriages to him when he was under his distress. 1701 De Foe *Trueborn Eng.* Pref., It cannot be denied but we are in many Cases, and particularly to Strangers, the churlishest People alive. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* xxv. 520 We found the people more churlish than usual.

b. *transf.* Of beasts, natural forces and agents: Violent, rough, etc. (Now only *fig.*)

1477 *Paston Lett.* 794. III. 186 So that he be not chorlissh at a spore, as plungyng. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 7 The Icie phange And churlish chiding of the winters winde. 1633 P. Fletcher *Piſc. Ecl.* II. xiii, From thence he furrow'd many a churlish sea. 1671 J. Webster *Metallogr.* xxvi. 318 It is a strong and chirlish vomit. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 689 Rude and churlish Blasts of wind. 1754 Huxham in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 857 It always proved a very churlish medicine. [Cf. Churlous.]

3. Sordid, niggardly, stingy, grudging.

[See note to Churl *sb.* 6.]

1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* I. 99 As he liued a beastly and chorlish life euen so he required to haue his funerall done after that manner. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. iv. 80 My master is of churlish disposition, And little wreakes to finde the way to heauen By doing deeds of hospitalitie. 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* 191 Nor was I ever so churlish as to keep the commendations of them from others. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* II. xxxv, Thy churlish courtesy..Reserve. 1866 Mrs. H. Wood *St. Martin's Eve* ii. (1874) 12 He could not offer a churlish roof to his visitors.

4. Of soil: Unkindly, stiff, hard, and difficult to work, ill repaying the husbandman's toil. Formerly also of metal: Difficult to work, intractable. Also *transf.* of difficulties, obstacles, etc. (Now *fig.*)

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 22 In Sommer the ground is to hard and churlishe. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. i. 16 Will you againe unknit This churlish knot of all-abhorred Warre. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 326 If there be Emission of spirit, the body of the Metal will be hard and Churlish. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. xii. 250 In assigning the west border of this Tribe, we meet with a churlish difficulty in the text. 1662 — *Worthies* (1840) I. 365 It is not churlish but good-natured metal. *a* 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1752) 3 Harsh, churlish, obstinate clay. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 168 Where the black Swiss .. force a churlish soil for scanty bread. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xli, A churlish strong-box or a prison-door.

5. *Comb.*, as *churlish-throated.*

a 1631 Drayton *Wks.* III. 918 (Jodd.) The churlish-throated hounds then holding him at bay.

Churlishly (tʃə·ɹlɪʃlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a churlish manner; rudely, coarsely, harshly, roughly; with niggardliness.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3164 So cherlishly his heed he shoke. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 72 Cherlichly *K.*, cherlyschely *H.*, churlisshly 1499, *rusticaliter*. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 489 So rudely handled, and so churlishely thretned. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 60 How churlishly, I chid Lucetta hence. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* 156 The root (of White Hellebore) worketh very strongly and churlishly. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* (1742) II. vi. 46 Sextius .. had behaved very churlishly towards him since his return. 1875 McLaren *Serm.* Ser. II. x. 174 Churlishly treasured, and quickly lost.

Churlishness (tʃə·ɹlɪʃnés). [f. Churlish + -ness.] Churlish quality or state; rudeness, roughness, sullenness, harshness, niggardliness.

1528 Tindale *Parable Wicked Mam.* Wks. I. 117 The cruelness and churlishness of father and mother. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III. 226 Some .. geue nothing but either with pride of looke, or with chorlishnesse of wordes they vpbraide it. 1659 *Gentl. Call.* (1696) 46 The churlishness of a Nabal makes men they cannot speak to him. 1846 De Quincey *Chr. as Organ Pol. Movem.* Wks. (1859) XII. 245 What churlishness, if you should grudge to others a health which does not interfere with your own!

†**Churlness.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. Churlishness.

a 1500 *Cuckow & Night.* 147 How might thou in thy churlenesse find To speak of Loves servaunts in this wise?

†**Churlous.** *Obs.* or *dial. rare.* Churlish.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 160 A cherlous condicion is alle contrarie, for he desirithe nother vertu ne cuning. 1864 Atkinson *Whitby Gloss.*, s. v. *Churlish.* 'A shill chollos wind,' a cold pining wind. Certain medicines, as saline solutions, are deemed 'cold and chollos'.

Churly (tʃə·ɹlɪ), *a. rare.* [f. Churl + -y 1.] Churlish, rough, surly.

1620 Quarles *Div. Poems, Jonah* (1638) 11 Many a boystrous brush, and churley knock. 1863 Longf. *Wayside Inn, Music. T.* vii. 5 He was the churliest of the churls. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* ii. (ed. 12) 5 He was churly to little boys when his wife had taken their money.

Churm, churma, obs. var. of Chiurm.

Churm, -e, obs. or dial. f. of Chirm, Churn.

Churmark, *Obs.*, electoral mark: see Chur-.

Churn (tʃəɹn), *sb.* Forms: 1 **cyrin,** 5 **kyrne,** (**scharne**), 5-6 **chyrne,** 6 **chirne, charne,** 5-7 **cherne, chearne,** 7 **churn**(e (still a dial. pronunciation), 6- **churn.** *North. dial.* Kirn q. v. [OE. *cyrin* str. fem. for **cirn*, **ciern*, a Common Teutonic word; cf. MLG., MG. *kirne, kerne*, Ger. dial. *kirn, kern*, L.G. *karne, karn*, MDu. *kerne, karne*, Du. *karn*; ON. *kirna* (Da. *kjærne*, Sw. *kärna*), wk. fem., also *kjarna-* in comb.]

The alleged OE. *ceren* is an error of Junius in Lye, carelessly repeated in Dictionaries since. The actual forms point to various types, *kernā-, kirnjā, kernōn-, kirnjōn-*. On the whole the strong forms appear to be WGer., the first being represented by Du. and Ger. *kerne, karne*, the second by Ger. *kirne* and OE. **cirn, *ciern, cyrin.* The weak forms appear to be Scandinavian, ON. *kjarna-*, and the Du., Sw., and Da. pointing to *kernōn*, Icel. *kirna* to *kirnjōn-*. The ulterior etymology of *kirn-* is uncertain, but see Hildebrand in Grimm s.v. *Kernen* 3 *c*; it is not related to *cwern-, quern-* mill.]

1. A vessel or machine for making butter, in which cream or milk is shaken, beaten, and broken, so as to separate the oily globules which form the butter from the serous parts.

c 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 280/32 *Sinum*, cyrin. *c* 1425 *ibid.* 666/12 *Hec antipera*, kyrne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 76 Chyrne, vesselle, *cimbia, cumbia.* *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 793/21 *Hoc valatorium*, a scharne. 1485 *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 371 j cherne. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 81/36 A cherne, *fidelia. Ibid.* 191/12 A churne. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 146 b, A vessell rather deepe than big, round and Cilinder fashion: although in some places they have other kinde of Charmes low and flat, wherin .. they so shake the milke. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Baratte*, a charning tub, or charne. *a* 1648 Digby *Closet Open.* (1677) 112 If you put these clouts into a churn with other cream. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 246/2 The barrel slung upon a frame, and turned with two winch-handles is one of the most familiar forms of churn. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Churm, sb.* and *v.*, var. pron. of 'churn'.

2. Extended to other vessels or instruments with some resemblance to the prec., *e.g.* a kind of pump used in mines, the block or chuck on a porcelain-turner's lathe, a milkcan shaped like the upright churn, etc.

1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* 2 ij, Common Pumps used in the Mines, such as Raggs, Churns, Sweaps, Forces, for drawing of Water.

3. A local popular name of the Daffodil.

1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.).

4. [from the vb.] Churning (of water, etc.).

a 1882 Rossetti *Ball. & Sonnets, White Ship*, Out of the churn of the choking ship.

5. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *churn-maid, -power, -shaped, *-works*; **churn-boot,** a large boot, supposed to resemble the upright churn; **churn-dash, -dasher,** the appliance for agitating the milk in the churn; **churn-drill** (see quot.); **churnful,** as much as a churn holds; **churn-getting,** *dial.*, = next; **churn-supper** (= *kirn-supper*, Kirn, a churn, being identified with Kirn, a harvest-home), a supper given at a harvest-home. See also Churn-milk, Churn-staff.

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* (1858) 28 The military classes in those old times, whose buff-belts, complicated chains and gorgets, huge *churn-boots .. have been bepainted in modern Romance. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* 25 A little water-wheel..communicated motion to a *churndash which made the butter. 1877 *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Churn-dash*, the machinery in the interior of a churn. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Churn-drill*, a large drill used by miners. It is several feet long, and has a chisel point at each end. 1866 Waugh *Ben an' th' Bantam* vi. 118 On their way home from a *churn-gettin'—as the hay-harvest supper is called. 1879 *Natal Mag.* IV. 307, I was not .. caught by *churn-maids or promiscuous spectators a second time. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Churn-power*, a motor for driving churns or churn-dashers to agitate the milk or cream. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* IV. (1876) 468 The Harvest-supper in some places is called a Mell-supper and a *Churn-supper. 1870 *Brand's Antiq.* (ed. Hazlitt) II. 18 Aram asserted that it was called the Churn Supper, because, from immemorial times, it was customary to produce in a Churn a great quantity of cream and to circulate it in cups to each of the rustic company. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Churn-supper*, an evening feast to celebrate the close of the hay harvest. 1877 *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Churn-dash* or **Churn-works.*

Churn (tʃəɹn), *v.* For forms see sb.: also 6 **chearn,** 7 **cherm, charm.** [f. prec. sb. Not recorded in OE., but cf. MG. *kirnen, kernen*, so Ger. dial., also *karnen*, Du. *karnen*, Da. *kjerne*, Sw. *kärna*, all in same sense.]

1. *trans.* To agitate *milk* or *cream* in a churn so as to make butter; to produce *butter* thus.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 76 Chyrne botyr, *cumo.* 1530 Palsgr. 483/2, I cherne butter, *je bas le beurre.* 1535 Coverdale *Prov.* xxx. 33 Who so chyrneth mylck, maketh butter. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. vii. 33 The experience of charming and working simple milke. 1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* (1649) 196 Your creame being neatly and sweet kept, you shall churne or churne it. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 65 To make this Butter, shee shall beat or cherne it a great while in Vessels made for the purpose. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physick* (1762), New Butter Milk, churned in a bottle. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept., In Normandy ..the farmer..churns his cream every day.

fig. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* I. 7 It is a safe rule in the partition of Holy Scripture, not to churne the sincere milk thereof till butter come.

b. *intr.* To work a churn, make butter.

1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* I. v. 8 There will never come anie butter, chearne as long as you list. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. i. 37 And bootlesse make the breathlesse huswife cherne. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxii (L.), Putting his countess into the dairy to churn and to make cheeses.

2. To agitate, stir, and intermix any liquid, or mixture of liquid and solid matter; to produce (froth, etc.) by this process. *To churn one's way*; to advance by churning up (the sea, etc.).

1697 Dryden *Æneid* VII. 633 Churning bloody Foam. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XII. 307 The flesh trembles while she churns the blood. 18.. Campbell *Poems, Dead Eagle* 65 Winds churn'd white the waves. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxiv. (1856) 196 The sea seemed to be churning ice. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* ii. 13 All last night churning our way up to Loch Gair. 1880 Browning *Dram. Idylls* II. *Pan & Luna* 58 Lost in the thin foam Churned on a sea-shore.

b. *intr.*

1735 Somerville *Chase* IV. 223 Like some angry Boar Churning he foams. *a* 1813 A. Wilson *Foresters* Poet. Wks. (1846) 267 The deep bilge water churned and roared below. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* xxii. 452 Each with his powerful tail causing the water to churn and froth.

Churned *ppl. a.*; **Churner,** one who churns.

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Mixing in body*, A Quart of churn'd Milk. 1878 Black *Green Past.* xxxiii. 263 Here was no churned chalk. 1888 *Punch* 20 Oct. 182/3 You've been to the Dairy Show, Sir, have you not?..Those churners competitive were a sweet lot.

Churning (tʃə·ɹnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ing 1.]

1. The action of the vb. Churn; *esp.* the agitating of milk or cream to produce butter.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 76 Chyrnynge, *cumbiacio.* 1611 Bible *Prov.* xxx. 33 Surely the churning of milke bringeth forth butter. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 992 The Comming of Butter after the Cherming. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* 69 Hetty's in the middle o' making the butter, for the churning was thrown late. 1883 Black *Shandon Bells* xxviii.

2. The quantity of butter produced at a churning.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 2/1 Salt is added..The churnings are then mixed together and sent to the market.

3. *attrib.*, as *churning-staff, -stick, -tub.*

1767 Percival *Peruvian Bark* in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 229 A vessel, to which a churning staff is fitted. 1840 H. H. Wilson tr. *Vishńu Puráńa* (1864) I. 142 Taking the Mountain Mandara for the churning-stick..churn the ocean together for ambrosia. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Baratte*, a charning tub, or charne.

Churning (tʃə·ɹnɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [see -ing 2.] That churns, in the various senses of the vb.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 400 About his churning Chaps the frothy Bubbles rise. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* I. 1125 The cows push out..tolerant churning mouths.

Churn-milk (tʃə·ɹnmɪlk). Now chiefly *dial.* [cf. Ger. dial. *kirn-, kernmilch*, Du. *kernemelk*, LG. *karnmelk, karmelk.* Icel. *kjarna-mjólk.*] Butter-milk, the acidulous milk which remains after the butter has been separated.

1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 97 The churnmilke which remaineth of the butter. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 267/2 We may give it charne or Buttermilcke. 1628 Earle *Microcosm. Upstart Knt.* (Arb.) 38 His face beares still a relish of Churne-milke. 1867 Waugh *Our Blanket* iii. 76 A mug-full o' churn-milk. 1879 *Suppl. Voc. E. Anglia* (E. D. S.), *Churn-milk.*

b. *attrib.* in *fig.* sense.

1590 Greene, *Never Too Late* Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 195 You that stand vpon the beauty of your churnmilke face.

Churn-owl. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [app. a corruption of *churr-owl*: see Churr *sb.* and *v.*] The Goatsucker or Night-Jar; called also Jarr Owl.

1674 Ray *Eng. Birds* 83 Churn-owl, Fern Owl or Goat sucker, Caprimulgus. 1769 G. White *Selborne* xxii. (1789) 62 One of these churn-owls came and settled on the cross of that little straw edifice and began to chatter. 1832-5 Jesse *Gleanings* (1843) 297. 1879 *Shropsh. Word-Bk.*, Churn-owl, obsolescent. 1883 in *Hampsh. Gloss.*

Churn-staff. [f. Churn *sb.* + -staff.]

1. A staff or rod used for agitating or 'dashing' the cream or milk in a standing churn.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 793/22 *Hoc coagulatorium*, a scharnstafe. 1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* II. vi. (1668) 146 The lightness of the Churn-staff. 1762 Smollett *L. Greaves* iii (D), Employed in milking the cows, in twirling the mop or churn-staff. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Churn-staff*, the dasher of an old-fashioned 'up and down' churn.

2. Local name of Sun-Spurge (*Euphorbia helioscopia*) and of Yellow Toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*).

1853 *N. & Q.* Ser. I. VIII. 36/1 Sun Spurge..Churn Staff. 1879 Prior *Plant-n.* 47. 1886 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*, Churnstaff, (1) *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, (2) *Linaria vulgaris.*

Churpe, obs. form of Chirp.

Churr, *sb.* [f. Churr *v.*]

1. A deep or low trilled or whirring sound made by some birds, etc.

1837 Macgillivray *Hist. Brit. Birds* I. 404 A few mellow notes .. intermixed at times with a sort of stifled scream or

churr. 1856 DOBELL *Lyrics in War Time, Milkm. Song*, Churr, churr! goes the cockchafer. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 284 The Goat-sucker, or Nightjar,—Their cry .. with the addition of the characteristic 'chur-r-r, chur-r-r.'

2. Hence, the local name of several birds which make this sound, *esp.* the Partridge; the White Throat (*Sylvia cinerea*); the Dunlin; and the Nightjar.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* IV. iii. 83 May-Chit, Spawe, Churre, Peeper, Grindle. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. (1684) 6 It wants not .. Curlew, Bayning, Dotterel, Roe, Chur. 1864 ATKINSON *Prov. Names Birds*.

3. *Comb.* **Churr Owl**, the Goat-sucker; cf. CHURN OWL.

1885 SWAINSON *Brit. Birds* 97 Churr Owl (Aberdeen).

Churr (tʃɜr), *v.* [Echoic: cf. CHIRR.] *intr.* To make the sound described under CHURR *sb.* (Expressive of a somewhat deeper and hoarser sound than *chirr.*)

1555 *Fardle Facions* I. vi. 93 The Troglodites .. sieme rather to busse or churre betwene the tieth, then to speake. 1648 EARL WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 139 The Partridge calls its Mate, and churrs. 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) I. vi, So have I heard .. A Hedge-bird churring sit hard by. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* III. 69 The night-hawk churred softly round their path.

b. *trans.*

1834 R. MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 89 They may be .. heard churring an end of their exhilarating stave.

Hence **Churring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 73 Heare eke their hurring and their churring song. 1611 COTGR., *Cabab*. The chucking, churring, or iouking of a Partridge. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xi. 93 The churring of a pair of nightjars around an oak.

Churre, obs. form of CHARE *v.*, to turn.

‖ Churrus. *India.* [Hindī *charas.*] The resinous exudation of the hemp-plant (*Cannabis Indica*), used in India as an intoxicating drug.

1860 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Churrus*, name given to the resin obtained from the substance called Gunjah [dried hemp-plant]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 214/1 The dried plant, or portions of it, are sold .. under the name of Gunjah and Bhang, while the resin itself is known as Churras.

Churr-worm. [See quot. 1868. But Bailey and others explained the name f. OE. *cierran, cyrran* to turn, 'because it turneth quick about'.] A local name of the Mole-Cricket.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. § 2. 124. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Eve-Churr* or Churr-Worm, a kind of Insect. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* viii. 158 The Mole Cricket .. called in some places the Croaker or Churr-worm on account of the peculiar sound which it produces.

Churryl, obs. f. CHURL.

Churt, -y, dial. variants of CHERT, -Y.

† Chur·tle, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. To chirp.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 192 To churtle, *pipilare*.

Chuse, var. form of CHOOSE *v.*, q.v.

† Chuserel. [App. an error of some kind.]

1731–1800 BAILEY, *Chusherel*, a Whore master, a Debauchee. *Shaksp.* 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Chuserel*, a debauched fellow. *South.*

Chusite (tʃiū·zəit). *Min.* [Named by Saussure in 1794, perhaps f. Gr. χύσ-ις fusion + -ITE.] A variety of Olivine, considered by Dana to be partially decomposed chrysolite.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 38 Little grains .. of that substance I have called granular chusite. 1814 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomencl., Chusite, Saussure*, a mineral found in the cavities of porphyry. 1868 DANA *Min.* 258.

Chut (tʃʊt). *int.* [cf. TUT.] An exclamation expressive of impatience.

1825 LYTTON *Zicci* 34 'Chut,' I thought you spoke of Zicci. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* (1865) II. 182 'Chut!' said the old woman .. 'what signifies!' 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxxi, 'Chut, man! your tongue wags like a beaver's tail in flood-time'.

Chute (ʃūt). Also 9 **shute.** [Here there appears to be a mixture of the F. *chute* fall (of water, descent of a canal lock, etc.), and Eng. SHOOT. The former appears to have been adopted in North America in sense 1, and the application gradually extended to include senses which originate with SHOOT, and are still commonly so spelt in England.]

1. A fall of water; a rapid descent in a river, or steep channel by which water escapes from a higher to a lower level.

[1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 287 Gulleys or channels .. where, upon hasty rains, great shoots of water had been used to run.] 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* II. ii. 15 They swept with the current—Now through rushing chutes among green islands. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 116/1 We dropped down a glassy chute into an extensive basin.

2. A sloping channel or passage for the conveyance of water, or of things floating in water, to a lower level; in North America, an opening in a river dam for the descent of logs, etc.

[1808 A. PARSONS *Trav. Asia* xi. 241 At this place the ships are supplied with water .. conveyed into the boats by shutes made on purpose.] 1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 18 Dec. 426 The gates [of the dam] are opened, the logs are run through the chute, and sufficient water is furnished to carry them below. 1880 *Ibid.* 1 Jan. 28 The rafts .. at Ottawa, are guided through a 'slide' or 'chute' to the mills where they belong. 1881 *Standard* 22 Jan. 5/1 If the winter is mild the logs cannot be 'hauled' from the 'stump' to the 'shoot' on the river bank.

3. A steep channel or enclosed passage down which ore, coal, grain, or the like is 'shot', so as to reach a receptacle, wagon, etc. below. In England, usually *shoot.*

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Chute*, A channel or shaft underground, or an inclined trough above ground, through which ore falls or is 'shot' by gravity from a higher to a lower level. 1882 PIDGEON *Engineer's Hol.* I. 271 The rattle of the pumps, and heavy falls of ore in the chutes. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 81 A rusty iron chute on wooden legs came flying like a monstrous gargoyle across the parapet.

4. The steep slope of a spoil-bank beside a quarry or mine, down which rubbish is shot; also, a steep slope for tobogganing.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 2/1 Most of the inscriptions found at Assos were in the chutes of earth beneath this part of the Agora, the blocks evidently having been thrown down during the troubles of the city. 1888 *Detroit Free Press* 7 Jan., Last winter there weren't half enough toboggan chutes to accommodate the people. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 13/2 Marine tobogganing .. The artificial slope rises from high water mark to the height of 32 ft. above it .. The chute is 178 feet long.

5. In *Isle of Wight*, a steep cutting affording a passage from the surface above a cliff to the lower undercliff ground. Also spelt *shute, shoot.*

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Chute, Shoot*, a steep hilly road. *I. Wight.* 1879 JENKINSON *Guide I. of Wight* 94 A branch road ascends the cliff by what is known as the St. Lawrence or Whitwell Shute.

Hence **Chute** *v.*, to send down through a chute.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* May 872/1 Logs .. are often chuted down from the lofty ridges.

Chutney, chutnee (tʃʊ·tni). Also **chutny, chutnee.** [Hindī *chatnī.*] A strong hot relish or condiment compounded of ripe fruits, acids, or sour herbs, and flavoured with chillies, spices, etc.

1813 FORBES *Orient. Mem.* II. 50 (Y.) The Chatna is sometimes made with cocoa-nut, lime-juice, garlic, and chilies. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VIII, She soon return'd with .. Rice, chitny, Bombay ducks, and tea. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lix, Chests of mangoes, chutney, and currie-powders. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 4 Feb. 512/2 Chutnee.

Chuze, obs. form of CHOOSE.

† Chwarnt, chwas, chwine, chwot, obs. and dial. ff. *I warrant, I was, I ween, I wot*: see CH. *pron.*

a 1553 UDALL *Roister D.* I. iii. (Arb.) 23 Nere since chwas bore chwine. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 89 Though icham not 30 3eemlie, chwot, as bene the Courtnoles gay. 1589 *Hay any Work* 39 Chwarnt tee ti vorehead zaze hard as horne.

Chy-, formerly in words now spelt CHI-, q.v.

Chyan, obs. form of CAYENNE.

Chyaste, var. of CHESTE *sb.*[2] *Obs.*, strife.

† Chyazic (kəiæ·zik), *a.* [f. the initial letters of *c-arbon, hy-drogen*, and *az-ote* + -IC.] *Chem.* in *Chyazic Acid*: an old name of Prussic acid.

1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 325 Sulphocyanic acid was discovered by Mr. Porrett in 1808 .. but in 1814, he published a more detailed account of its properties under the name of sulphuretted chyazic acid. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 417/2 The sulphuretted Chyazic acid of Porrett.

Chyche, chycon, obs. ff. CHICHE, CHICKEN.

† Chyde. *Obs. rare.*

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 777 *Hic fax*, a chyde.

Chyde, obs. variant of CHITHE, CHIVE.

c 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (1856) 77 A chyde of saffrone.

Chyer(e, obs. form of CHEER.

Chyke, Chyken, -in, Chykwede, etc., obs. forms of CHICK, CHICKEN, CHICKWEED.

Chylaceous (kəilē·ʃəs), *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *chȳl-us* CHYLE + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of chyle.

1696 FLOYER *State Anim. Humours* (J.), When the spirits of the chyle have half-fermented the chylaceous mass.

Chylaqueous (kəilē·kwi|əs), *a.* [f. CHYLE + -AQUEOUS.] Of the nature of water mixed with chyle. *Chylaqueous fluid*: A transparent colourless fluid existing in certain invertebrata, corresponding to the blood of the higher animals.

1859 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 91 A cavity in the roof of the umbrella from which arise a series of radiating canals, the so-called chylaqueous canals. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* ix. 560, I know not why the preposterous name of 'chylaqueous fluid' should have been invented for that which is in no sense 'chyle', though, like the other fluids, it contains a good deal of water.

Chylariose (kəilē·riōs). [f. on the type of *cellulose*, etc., f. Gr. χυλάριον a little juice, dim. of χυλός juice.] 'A term for levulose or fruit sugar when obtained from honey' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Chyle (kəil). Forms: 6–7 **chilus,** 6–8 **chylus,** 7 **chile,** 7– **chyle.** [a. F. *chyle* (= It. *chilo*, Sp. *quilo*):—L. *chȳlus*, a. Gr. χῡλός juice (of plants, animals, decoctions), chyle, f. stem χυ- (χεϝ-, χϵ-) to pour, shed, fuse, etc.; cf. CHYME. For some time the Gr.-L. form *chylus* (*chilus*) was used.]

1. The white milky fluid formed by the action of the pancreatic juice and the bile on the chyme, and contained in the lymphatics of the intestines, which are hence called *lacteals.* 'The term has been used to designate the fluid in the intestines just before absorption' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, To make dygestyon, and to brynge the Chilus to the lyuer by meanes of the veynes meseraykes. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 346 Chylus in the stomach. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Pass.* I. ix. 36 When the meate in our stomackes is sufficiently digested, the chile .. there remayneth. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 165 There can never of crude chyle be made good bloud in the liuer. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 74 The lacteous vessels for .. the reception of the chyle. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. iv. § 5 A sort of Pap, which the Anatomists call Chylus. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 274 So as the Chyle may have a free passage into the Blood. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 181 The chyme of the stomach, having been modified by the action of all these secretions, changes into what is called chyle.

fig. 1652 PEYTON *Catastr. Ho. Stuarts* (1731) 63 The Officers .. have not a Dogs Appetite to turn Judicature to a bad Chylos. 1865 *Reader* 4 Mar. 254/1 Digested and assimilated, so to speak, into the chyle of the mind.

† 2. The moisture absorbed by plants. (So in Gr. and L.) *Obs.*

1731 TULL *Horsehoeing Husb.* (1751) 144 The chyle cannot mount in sufficient quantity to be putrify'd and turn'd into sap.

3. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *chyle-receptacle, -space, -vessel*; *chyle-fed, -forming*, adjs.; **chyle-clot,** the solid matter resulting from the coagulation of the chyle; **chyle-corpuscle,** the corpuscle-like bodies contained in chyle; **chyle-ferment,** a diastatic ferment found in the chyle; **chyle-stomach** (see quot.).

1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 745/1 Very few of the peculiar *chyle-corpuscles are seen. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* (Hoppe), With the healthiest *chyle-fed blood. 1875 W. HOUGHTON *Sketches Brit. Ins.* 15 The *chyle-forming stomach. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 133/1 A vertically compressed sac situated between the *chyle-receptacles. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 272 The mid-gut '*chyle-stomach' is no less varied in character.

Chylendere, variant of CHILINDRE, *Obs.*

Chylifa·cient, *a. rare.* [ad. assumed L. **chylifacient-em*, pr. pple. of **chylifacĕre*, an incorrect formation (for *chȳlificāre*), f. *chȳl-us* chyle + *facĕre* to make.] Forming chyle. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† Chylifa·ction. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [n. of action f. assumed L. **chylifact-* ppl. stem of the assumed verb mentioned above.] = CHYLIFICATION.

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (J.), Drinking excessively during the time of chylefaction, stops perspiration.

Chylifactive (kəilifæ·ktiv), *a. rare.* Also **chil-.** [f. as prec.: see -IVE.] = CHYLIFIC.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxii. (1650) 136 Any proper digestion, chilifactive mutation, or alimentall conversion. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 67/1 The conditions of the chylifactive and respiratory functions.

Chylifa·ctory, *a.* Also erroneously in 9 **chylo-.** [f. as prec.: see -ORY.] = PREC.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 84 A Chylifactory menstruum or digestive preparation. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 775 The Englishman, through whose .. blood the nutritive and chylofactory roast beef and strong ale have been amalgamated since the days of Edward the Confessor.

Chylifa·ctous. [Erroneous formation for *chylifactive* or *-ory.*] 'Causing chylification.'

1721–1800 BAILEY.

Chyliferous (kəili·fĕrəs), *a.* Also **chil-.** [f. L. **chȳlifer* (f. *chȳl-us* chyle + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS. Cf. F. *chylifère.*] Bearing or containing chyle.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 25 A chiliferous acid ferment. 1692 SIR T. BLOUNT *Ess.* 116 Lacteals .. and chyliferous ducts. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 69. 2/1 The Guts and Chyliferous Vessels. 1842 F. H. RAMADGE *Cure-Consumption* (1861) 70 The chyliferous absorption.

Chylific (kəili·fik), *a.* [f. L. type **chȳlific-us* chyle-making: see -FIC.] Chyle-producing. *Chylific stomach*: in insects, the digestive cavity formed by the dilation of the alimentary canal.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 971/1 The chylific stomach is exceedingly long and cylindrical. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* 412 In the chylific ventricle, the muscular layers and the basement membrane are disposed much as before.

Chylification (kəilifikē·ʃən). Also 7 **chil-.** [n. of action f. CHYLIFY: see -ATION. Cf. F. *chylification.*] The production of chyle, chyle-making.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 44 A Creature therefore may for a time liue without Chilification, which is the action of the stomacke, but not without sanguification. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. v. (1651) 21 Chilification of this so chewed meat in the stomack. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 67 After her several operations of Digestion, Chylification, Sanguification, etc. 1730 MARTYN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 388 Tubes, or Bowels, which serve for Nutrition or Chylification. 1859 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* iv. (1872) 163 The second stage of true digestion is termed chylification.

Chylifica·tory, *a. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Connected with the production of chyle. In mod. Dicts.

Chylify (kəi·lifi), *v.* [mod. f. on L. type *chȳlificāre*, in F. *chylifier*; f. L. *chȳl-us*: see CHYLE and -FY.] To turn into chyle; to produce chyle.

1663 BAXTER *Divine Life* Pref., It is the same food which the first concoction chylifieth. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. iv, The teeth do chew it, and the stomach doth receive, digest and chilify it.

fig. 1867 *Select. Writ. V'ct. Strangford* (1869) I. 116 The incredibly unholy purpose of partitioning, swallowing, digesting, and chylifying everything at the other side of Europe.

† **Chylle.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. An unidentified plant; perh. Gr. *φύλλιον* flea-wort, *Plantago Psyllium* (Liddell and Scott).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chylle, herbe, *cilium vel psilium.*

Chylo- (kəi·lo), combining form of Gr. *χῡλός*, CHYLE, as in *chylo-serous*, etc.

Hence † **Chylo·graphy,** a description of the lacteal vessels. **Chylo·phorous,** chyle-bearing. **Chylorrhœ·a,** a morbid overflow of chyle. **Chylo·sis,** chylification.

1785 J. SHELDON (*title*), The History of the Absorbent System, part the first; containing the Chylography, or Description of the Human Lacteal Vessels. 1885 W. H. DICKINSON *Renal & Urin. Affect.* III. xix. 1123 The pathology of cutaneous 'chylorrhœa' has been made the subject of further inquiry. 1879 KHORZ *Princ. Med.* 35 Chyloserous urine is of a milky colour. 1657 *Phys. Dict., Chylosis*, the hurt concoction of the stomach.

Chyloid (kəi·loid, -oid), *a. rare.* [see -OID.] Resembling chyle.

1848 DANA *Zooph.* iii. 22 These chyloid fluids.

Chylopoietic, -poetic (kəi·lopoi,e·tik, -po,e·tik), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *chylopoietic-us*, a. Gr. *χυλοποιητικ-ός*, f. *χυλοποιεῖν* to make into juice, f. *χυλό-s* juice + *ποιεῖν* to make. Cf. F. *chylopoiétique.*] Of or relating to the formation of chyle (*chylopoiesis*); chyle-producing.

a 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), According to the force of the chylopoetick organs, more or less chyle may be extracted from the same food. 1847 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IV. 329 The marsupial young .. have a chylopoietic .. life. 1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* (1873) 49 Disorder of the chylopoietic viscera.

b. *subst.* in *pl.* The chyle-forming organs.

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 103 Boys .. became deranged in their chylopoietics.

† **Chylo·se,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. type *chȳlōs-us*: see -OSE.] Full of chyle, chylous.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 1003 [He] concludes this Treatise with the Chylose Phthisick. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 292 It wants chylose Matter.

† **Chylo·se,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *χυλό-ειν* to turn into juice or chyle, *χύλωσις* conversion into chyle.] To turn into chyle.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The profytable thynges dygested and chylozed in it. 1579 G. BAKER *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* 78 To distribute the profitable things digested and chilozed in it.

Chylous (kəi·ləs), *a.* [f. L. type *chȳlōs-us*, f. *chȳlus* CHYLE; cf. F. *chyleux.*] Of, pertaining to, or like chyle; full of or charged with chyle.

1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 386 If the Emittent Dogs blood had not been so chylous. 1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 32 We can .. press out of them a chylous .. liquor. 1844 T. J. GRAHAM *Dom. Med.* 363 The chyme .. is a shiny homogeneous pulp, consisting of two parts, the one excrementitious, and the other chylous or nutritive. 1858 THUDICHUM *Urine* 239 So-called chylous urine.

Chylter, obs. variant of CHILTER.

‖ **Chyluria** (kəilū·riă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *χυλ-ός* liquid, chyle + *οὖρ-ον* urine + *-ia*; cf. F. *chylurie.*] The disorder of chylous urine.

1860 MAYNE *Med. Lex.* in append. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 924.

† **Chy·ly,** *a. Obs.* [see -Y^1.] Of or like chyle.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 60 You shall observe in perfect Sanguineous Animals a Circulation of an albugineous-chylic-matter. 1742 DR. PERRY in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 53 It became of a chyly Colour and Substance.

Chym-: see CHIM-.

Chym, obs. dial. form of *I am*: see CU, CHAM.

1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* II. i, Chym goodly rewarded, cham I not.

Chymbe, obs. form of CHIME.

† **Chy·mble,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. ? To fold.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 958 Þat oþer wyth a gorger watz gered ouer þe swyre, Chymbled ouer hir blake chyn with mylk-quyte vayles.

Chyme (kəim), *sb.* In 7 also **chymus.** [ad. L. *chȳmus*:—Gr. *χῡμός* juice (of plants, animals, etc.), f. stem *χυ-* (*χευ-*, *χε-*) to pour, shed, fuse, etc. The two forms *χῡλός* and *χῡμός* were practically identical in sense; some writers preferring one, and some the other; they were differentiated by Galen, and in Orion Etym. (*c* 450), *χυμός* is explained as 'juice in its raw or natural state', *χυλός* 'juice produced by decoction or digestion' (Liddell & Sc.); this appears to be the foundation of the modern distinction of *chyle* and *chyme.*]

The semifluid pulpy acid matter into which food is converted in the stomach by the action of the gastric secretion. From the stomach it passes into the small intestine, and by the action on it of the bile, the pancreatic juice, etc., becomes fitted for absorption as chyle.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 115 It hath his essence from the Chymus or juice of our aliment. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Chyme*, is the juyce of the meat further digested. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Chyle*, A thick, whitish, partly fluid mass, called Chyme. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 500 The sensation of hunger ceases long before digestion takes place, or the chyme is converted into chyle. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. i. § 4. 240 These two alkaline fluids tend to neutralize the acidity of the chyme.

2. 'The sap of plants' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

3. *Comb.*, as **chyme-mass,** 'the central semi-fluid sarcode in the interior of Infusoria' (*ibid.*).

† **Chyme,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [app. f. med.Gr. *χυμεία* for *χημεία* alchemy.] To extract by alchemy.

1613 T. ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* (1861) I. 153 What antidote against the terror of conscience can be chymed from gold?

† **Chy·mer,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [app. onomatopœic (unless an error).] To shiver.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chymerynge or chyuerynge, or dyderynge, *frigutus.*

Chymer, -mer, -our, variants of CHIMERE.

† **Chymia·ter.** *Obs.* [Med.L. *chymiater*, f. med. Gr. *χυμεία* chemistry + *ἰατρός* physician; cf. F. *chimiatre.*] A Chemiatric physician.

1694 I. T. *Stone* in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 112 Falling into the Hands of some Empirical Chymiater of the Town.

Chymic, Chymist, etc.: see CHEMIC, etc.

† **Chy·mics,** *sb. pl. Obs.* = CHEMISTRY.

1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* Ep. Ded. 2 A great practitioner in Chymicks and deeply enlightned therein.

Chymiferous (kəimi·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. Gr.-L. *chȳmus* CHYME + *-fer* bearing + -OUS.] Bearing or containing chyme. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* (1881).

Chymification (kəi·mifikē·ʃən). [n. of action from CHYMIFY: see -ATION.] The conversion of food into chyme, the formation of chyme.

1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 277 Chymification, or its [food's] reduction into pulp..is the office of the stomach. 1859 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* iv. (1872) 162 The first stage of digestion properly so called is termed chymification.

Chymify (kəi·mifi), *v.* [mod. f. on L. type **chȳmificāre*, in F. *chymifier*, f. L. *chȳmus*: see CHYME and -FY.] *trans.* To turn into chyme.

1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 453 The fibre .. requiring a good gastric juice to dissolve and chymify it properly. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 314/1 The outer or chymified part.

† **Chymistator.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. = CHEMIST.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1882) III. 483 Be not a stranger to the useful part of chymistry. See what chymistators do in their officines.

† **Chymisticall,** = CHEMISTICAL, chemical.

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* Pref., No mention .. of waters or oyles prepared in Chymisticall instruments.

Chymmis, Chymes, var. CHEMIS.

Chymo- (kəi·mo), before a vowel **Chym-,** comb. form of L. Gr. *chȳm-us* CHYME, as in **Chyme·ochysis,** a discharge of chyme. **Chy·mophore,** a term applied to the lactiferous vessels of plants and other juice-bearing vessels. **Chymo·phorous** *a.* = CHYMIFEROUS. **Chymorrhœ·a,** a discharge or efflux of chyme. **Chy·mosin,** = pepsin, a nitrogenous matter found in gastric juice. **Chymose·mia,** a morbid increase of the intestinal evacuations, etc.

Chymous (kəi·məs), *a.* [f. L. *chȳmus* CHYME + -OUS.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, chyme.

1698 in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 137 A great part of the Chymous Substance. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 287 The passage of the chymous mass along the small intestines.

Chympne, obs. form of CHIMNEY.

Chymyn, -age: see CHIMIN, -AGE.

Chyn, chynne, obs. ff. of CHIN, CHINE.

Chyncery, Chyngerie, var. of CHINCHERY.

Chynchone, obs. form of SENCION, groundsel.

Chyne, obs. form of CHINE, CHIN, CHAIN.

† **Chynge.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. perh. = CHINK *sb.*^{1}

a 1500 in Wr.-Wülcker 791/2 *Hec reuma*, a chynge.

Chyngle, Chynsche, var. SHINGLE, CHINCH.

Chyometer (kəi·ǫ·mĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. *χυ-* stem of *χε-εῖν* to pour + *μέτρον* measure.] An instrument for measuring liquids, consisting of a tube with a piston moving in it, the piston-rod being graduated so as to indicate the quantity forced out.

1880 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*

Chype, -ppe, Chypher, obs. ff. CHIP, CIPHER.

† **Chy·ppynu·tie.** *Sc. Obs.* Name of a mischievous spirit. (Jam.)

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. 528 Skrymomorie fery gaue me mony a clowre, For chyppynutie full oft my chaftis quuik.

Chyr-, occas. obs. sp. of words in CHIR-.

Chyrne, Chyrt, obs. ff. of CHURN, CHIRT *v.*

1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* I. 77 A brother..in a trance, who happilie once may bee recovered, by chyrting the cheeke and vse of strong waters.

Chysel, Chyssell, etc.: see CHESIL, CHISEL.

Chysible, obs. form of CHASUBLE.

Chyst(e, obs. f. of CHEST *sb.*^{1}; var. CHEST *sb.*^{2}

Chyte, Chyter, obs. f. of CHIDE, CHITTER.

Chyvachee, -vauchee, -ie, Chyvaunche, Chyveteyne: see CHEV-.

Chyver, obs. form of SHIVER.

CI-. Since *c* before *i* (as before *e*) was palatalized in OE, and in due course written *ch-* in ME., it follows that all OE. words in *ci-*, that have left representatives, now appear in the foregoing section of CH-, (e.g. *chicken, chide, child, chill, chin, chirm*). As a consequence CI- now contains only non-Teutonic words which have entered the language during the Middle English or the modern period, chiefly from Latin directly or through French. (The sole exception is the word CINDER, as now spelt, for OE. and ME. *sinder*; which also owes its current spelling and inclusion among the *ci-* words to erroneous identification with French *cendre*, Latin *cinerem.*) The words in *cy-* are also non-Teutonic, being mostly modern and of Greek origin. In these combinations *e* has normally the sound of *s*; in the remaining combinations, CL-, CO-, CR-, CU-, *c* has, as in CA-, its original phonetic value of (k), and comprises original English, as well as later words from all sources.

Cia: see CHA, TEA.

Ciarlatan, Ciarlitano: see CHARLATAN.

Ciath(e, ciat, variants of CYATH, *Obs.*

Ciatica, obs. form of SCIATICA.

Ciatome (səi·ătoum). *Surg.* [Acc. to Mayne, f. Gr. *κί-ων* column, uvula, cartilage of the nose + *-τομος* cutting: but see CIONOTOME, the correct formation from these elements.] 'An instrument for dividing pseudo-membranous bands in the rectum and bladder' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1860).

Cibacion, variant of CIBATION, *Obs.*

Cibarian (sibē·riăn), *a. rare.* [f. L. *cibāri-us*, f. *cibus* food + -AN.] Of or pertaining to food.

† *Cibarian bread,* transl. of L. *cibarius panis.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Cibarian bread,* browne bread. 1839 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 202 To convey an accurate idea of these cibarian instruments..is..impossible.

† **Ci·baries,** *sb. pl. Obs.* [ad. L. *cibāria* things used for food.] Articles of food, victuals, provisions.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 20/2 Nether vse any strong cibaryes, as Onions, Leecks, Spelte, or anye other Spices. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Cibaries*, meates, nourishment. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 315 Mint is useful to cibaries, which..is a grateful sallet herb.

Cibarious (sibē·riəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *cibāri-us* (see above) + -OUS.] 'Relating to food; useful for food, edible' (J.).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cibarious*, pertaining to meat, fit to be eaten. [So in PHILLIPS and BAILEY, vol. II.] 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 657 Foot-jaws small, not covering the cibarious organs.

† **Ciba·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *cibātiōn-em* feeding, noun of action from *cibāre* to feed, f. *cibus* food.]

1. *Alchem.* Name of the seventh process, 'feeding the matter'.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VII. i. in Ashm. (1652) 169 Cibacion ys callyd a fedyng of our Matter dry Wyth Mylke, and Mete. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. i. (1616) 609 Because o' your fermentation, and cibation. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* III. 204 The twelve gates, leading to the making the Philosophers Stone..1. Calcination..7. Cibation.

2. *gen.* Taking food, feeding.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 197 That diet is not to be altered easily, safely nor quickly from our accustomed cibations. 1860 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Cibbol(l, vars. of CIBOL.

† **Cibe.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. A humorous adaptation of L. *cibus* food.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 233 Our Means of Life are Pote, and Cibe, and Vest.

Cibisitome (sibi·sitoum). *Surg.* [f. Gr. *κίβισι-s* pouch + *-τομος* cutting.] 'A term applied by Petit-Radel to an instrument for lacerating the capsule of the lens in the operation for removal of cataract' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

† **Ciboir(e,** *Obs.* [a. F. *ciboire*:—L. *ciborium.*]

1640 *Canterb. Self-Convict.* III The wine was not sent to the sick .. nor set up in the Church in the ciboir or repositorie. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ciboire* (Fr.), a Pix, the box or cup wherein the Sacrament is put and kept in the Churches of Roman Catholiques.

Cibol, ciboule (si·bŏl). [a. F. *ciboule*: see CHIBOL. This has been used for a long time in Scotch, where it is reduced to SYBOW, *sybo* = *cibow* = *ciboll.*] Another form of CHIBOL.

1632 SHERWOOD, *Cibboll*, comme *Chibboll.* 1696 PHILLIPS, *Cibols*, small Onions eaten in sallads. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 134 Scalions or Cibbols, are degenerate Onions. 1708-21 KERSEY, *Cibol, Çiboule*, or chibbol, a kind of small degenerate onion. 1755 JOHNSON, *Cibol*, a small sort of onion used in salads. This word is common in the Scotch dialect; but the *l* is not pronounced. 1778 T. MAWE *Univ. Gardener* s.v. *Allium*, The Ciboule or Welch Onion is a perennial plant. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 289 The Welsh onion, or ciboule..originally from Siberia..a hardy plant..strong in flavour..known in England since the..seventeenth century.

‖ **Ciborium** (sibō·riŭm). [med. L. *cibōrium* in sense 1, in class. use 'a drinking-cup', a. Gr. *κιβώριον* (*a.*) the cup-shaped seed-vessel or fleshy receptacle of the Egyptian water-lily, *Nelumbium speciosum*, (*b.*) a drinking-cup made from or re-

sembling this seed-vessel. Sense 2 arose partly from confusion with sense 1, partly out of a mistaken derivation from L. *cibus* food (Ugutio, 'ciborium vas ad ferendos cibos', Du Cange), in accordance with which it also occurs in med.L. as *cibarium*.

(The κιβώριον contained the 'nuts' or fruits called κύαμος αἰγύπτιος, *faba ægyptiaca*, or Egyptian beans; the rhizome or 'root' of the plant was called κολοκασία; both these names were also extended to the plant as a whole.)]

1. *Arch.* (see quots.)

1787 *Archæol.* VIII. 171 The Ciborium was the shell containing the seeds of the Colocasia or Egyptian bean.. it was used as a drinking cup, and resembled our chalices or goblets. This inverted and suspended by its footstalk was similar to the canopy that covered those shrines; and in the beginning of the 5th century, as appears from Chrysostom, was thus understood, and at length expressed the pillars, curtains, canopy, and the whole shrine or tabernacle. 1838 J. Britton *Dict. of Archit. & Archæol.* 79 Ciborium ..an arched vault, or canopy raised over the high-altar. 1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* I. iii. 198. 1875 *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* I. 66 No ciborium now existing at Rome seems to be of earlier date than the 12th c. 1876 Gwilt *Encycl. Arch.* 1214 The earliest known instance of a ciborium appears in the church of St. George at Thessalonica.

2. Applied to a receptacle for the reservation of the Eucharist. Of different forms; sometimes suspended from the roof or ciborium (sense 1), sometimes having the form of a temple or tabernacle, sometimes of a cup with an arched cover.

1651 Evelyn *Diary* (1827) II. 33, I stept into ye Jesuites, who had this high day expos'd their Cibarium, made all of solid gold and imagerie. 1844 Pugin *Gloss., Ciborium*..In form it nearly resembles a chalice with an arched cover. 1853 Col. Wiseman *Ess.* III. 72 A very large ciborium of the same precious metal, but covered with diamonds and other jewels. 1889 *Catal. Stuart Exhib.* No. 322 Ciborium and cover of copper gilt, known as the 'Cup of Malcolm Canmore.'

Cibory, civory. [Anglicized form of prec.; also *civery*, Severy, q. v.] =prec. sense 1.

1845 R. Willis *Archit. Hist. Canterb. Cath.* 49 Each compartment of a vault resembles a ciborium, and a vaulted aisle may be compared to a series of ciboria. Du Cange informs us that in Auvergne, cibory is used for a vaulted tomb. 1889 F. M. Nichols *Marvels of Rome* (tr. 12th c. *Mirabilia Roma*) 66 A civory with pillars of porphyry.

† **Cibo·sity.** *Obs.*—° [f. L. type **cibōsitas*, f. *cibus* food.] (See quot.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Cibosity* (*cibositas*), plenty of victuals, store of food.

† **Ciboulet.** *Obs.*—° [a. F. *ciboulette*, dim. of *ciboule*.] See quot.

1708–15 Kersey, *Ciboulet*, a young Chibbol. 1721 Bailey.

Cicada (sikē·dă). Also 5 cicade, 9 (*poet.*) cicad. [L. *cicāda*.] A homopterous insect with large transparent wings, living on trees or shrubs; the male is noted for its power of making a shrill chirping sound, much appreciated by the ancient Greeks and Romans.

Nearly all the species are inhabitants of tropical or the warmer temperate regions. Only one small species has been found (in the New Forest) in England. Called by the Greeks τέττιξ, which, like *cicada* and *cigale*, is often erroneously rendered 'grasshopper'.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 317 Þere beeþ also cicade bryddes þat syngeþ at þe beste, and haueþ a pipe open vnder þe þrote. 1813 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* III. 177 The American Locust. This species of Cicada is at all times very common in Pennsylvania. 1819 Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 229 *Cicada* .. the only species known to inhabit this country was lately discovered by Mr. Daniel Bydder near the New Forest. 1820 T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* I. 285 He deigns in his hair The cicada to wear. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* i, The tree-frog and cicada are silent. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. 164 With their chirp The plaintful cicads shall the vine-trees rend. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 538 Under olive boughs in which cicadas sing.

‖ **Cicala** (sikā·lă). The It. pl. *cicale* is sometimes used. [a. It. and Prov. *cicala*:—L. *cicāda* (see prec.). Cf. Cigala] =Cicada.

1821 Byron *Juan* III. cvi, The shrill cicalas, people of the pine. 1832 Tennyson *Mariana in S.* viii, One dry cicala's summersong At night filled all the gallery. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* VIII. 701 Perfectly be stunned By those insufferable cicale. 1884 *Pall Mall Budget* 22 Aug. 14/2 The chirp of green lizards .. or the brr-r of the cicala.

Cicatrice si·kătris). Forms: 6 cycatryce, -ise, 7 -ize, sicatrice, 5, 7– cicatrice. [a. F. *cicatrice*, (16th c.) ad. L. *cicātrīcem* Cicatrix.]

1. The scar of a healed wound: =Cicatrix 1.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4091 (1888) 134 Crist his Cicatrices wold shewe his fadere for vs. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, In places wherin we wolde that no cycatryce shulde appere, as in yᵉ face. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. i. 164 Ith' Shoulder, and ith' left Arme: there will be large Cicatrices to shew the People. 1666 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* xiv. 163 The cicatrize, or agglutination is performed by a dissolvable..kind of humour. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* xxi. 438 The Makoa are known by a cicatrice in the forehead. *fig.* 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 105 These cicatrices and scarres of false imputations. 1849 Cobden *Speeches* 87 Not to grant loans at your expense—not to maintain a great army at your expense—not to place a temporary cicatrice over the sores of Ireland, but to remedy them.

b. *loosely.* A scar-like mark or impression.

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. 23 Leane vpon a rush, The Cicatrice and capable impressure Thy palme some moment keepes.

2. *transf.* A scar on the bark of a tree.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 352 Thus graffe under the rynde a bough or tree, There cicatrice is noon. 1789 G. White *Selborne* (1853) II. xxviii. 240 A row of pollard-ashes with long cicatrices down their sides.

Cicatrice, obs. form of Cicatrize.

Cicatricial (sikătri·ʃăl), *a.* [a. F. *cicatriciel*, f. *cicatrice*. ? App. after *artificiel*, etc.: the L. form would have been *cicatrīcāl-is*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a cicatrix. *Cicatricial tissue*: that which forms over a wound or burn.

1881 *Trnl. Linn. Soc.* XIX. 5, I have seen no proper cicatricial formation of cork in the Bean. 1882 *Brit. Med. Trnl.* II. 125 Formation of cicatricial tissue.

Cicatricle: see Cicatricula.

Cicatricose (sikæ·trikōus), *a.* [ad. L. *cicātrīcōs-us*, f. *cicātrix*.] Full of or marked with scars.

1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Cicatricose*, full of, or having many Scars. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cicatricose*, in Botany, applied to organs marked with cicatrices.

Cicatricula (sikătri·kiz̧lă). Also Englished as **Cicatricle** (sikæ·trik'l), **Cicatricule** (sikæ·trikiul). [a. L. *cicātrīcula* a small scar, dim. of *cicātrix*. Cf. F. *cicatricule*.]

1. *Biol.* A round white spot on the surface of the yolk-bag of a bird's egg, consisting of the germinal vesicle.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 60 After the second day's Incubation..you shall see the cicatricula in the Yolk dilated. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. vi. 138 A circular white spot, which is called the tread, or cicatricle.

2. *Bot.* Applied to the hilum of grains and to the mark of attachment of leaves to branches.

1828 Webster, *Cicatricle*, the germinating or fetal point in the embryo of a seed or the yelk of an egg; as, 'germinating cicatricle'. *Barton.* 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 242 The scar formed by the separation of a leaf from its stem is sometimes called the cicatricule.

3. *Med.* A small scar or mark.

1783 P. Pott *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 21 The place..may always be known by a kind of cicatricula; much like to what appears within the abdomen, opposite to the navel.

Cicatricular (sikătri·kiz̧lăi), *a.* [f. prec. + -ar 1.] Of or belonging to a cicatricula.

1875 Blake *Zool.* 96 On the cicatricular surface.

Cicatricule: see Cicatricula.

Cicatrine, obs. form of Socotrine (aloes).

Cicatrise, obs. form of Cicatrice.

Cicatrisive (sikătrəi·siv), *a.* [irreg. formed from Cicatrize, *-ise* vb., as if after *incisive*, etc.] Tending to promote the formation of a cicatrice.

1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Cicatrisive* (with Physicians), desiccative, and tending to form a cicatrix. 1755 in Johnson.

‖ **Cicatrix** (sikē·triks, si·kătriks). Pl. cicatrices (sikătrəi·sīz). [a. L. *cicātrix* a scar. In scientific use it takes the place of *cicatrice*.]

1. *Pathol.* The scar or seam remaining after a wound, sore, or ulcer is healed. Also *fig.*

1641 Prynne *Antip.* 63 Pride the Cicatrix of hearts which ever ascendeth. 1643 I. Steer tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* viii. 37 This Ointment .. produceth a faire Cicatrix. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 95 Below the cicatrix of the wound.

2. *Bot.* The scar left by the fall of a leaf, frond, etc.; the hilum of seeds.

1826 Good *Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 166 The hilum or eye .. is a cicatrix or umbilicus remaining after the separation of the umbilical cord from the pericarp. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 416 Leaving a smooth cicatrix encircled by the stipule.

3. *Conch.* 'The glossy impression on the inside of valves to which the muscles of the animal have been attached' (Craig).

4. *Ent.* 'The truncated apex of the basal joint of the antennæ of some Longicorn Coleoptera' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Cicatrizant (sikătrəi·zănt), *a.* and *sb. Med.* Also cicatrisant. [ad. mod.L. *cicatrizant-em* (pr. pple. of *cicatrizāre* to Cicatrize) or the corresp. F. *cicatrisant*; It. *cicatrizzante*.]

a. adj. That cicatrizes, or heals by forming a cicatrice. *b. sb.* A medicine or application which induces a cicatrice.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 354 Strumes, or scrofuls .. are cured by .. cicatrizants. 1860 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Cicatrisant*, having power to heal, etc.

Cica·trizate, -isate, *a.* [ad. mod.L. *cicātrizāt-us*, pass. pple. of *cicatrizāre* to Cicatrize. In F. *cicatrisé*.] Cicatrized or scarred.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Cicatrisate*, marked with scars.

Cicatrization (si·kătrəizēi·ʃən). [Noun of action f. Cicatrize *v.*: perh. originally a. F. *cicatrisation*.] The formation of a cicatrice in the healing of a wound or sore.

1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* v. ii. 163 Though the seyd vlceres come to sicatrisation they sone returne agayne ..by cause the cicatrisation was not made in quicke and good flesh. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 178 In the cicatrization of wounds where the skin is drawn together like a purse. *a* 1793 J. Hunter *Treat. on Blood, etc.* (1794) 483 They [the granulations] soon begin to contract, which is a sign that cicatrization is to follow. 1877 Wraxall *Hugo's Miserables* III. xv. 8 Youth is the season of prompt weldings and rapid cicatrisations.

Cicatrize (si·kătrəiz), *v.* Forms: 6 **sicatrize,** 7 **cicatrice,** 6– **-ise, -ize.** [ad. mod.L. *cicatrizare*, It. *cicatrizzare*, f. F. *cicatrise-r, -izer*, in 16th c. *cicatricer*, ad. L. *cicātrīcāre* to scar over (a wound), f. *cicātrīc-em* scar.

(In Fr., It., mod.L., and Eng., assimilated to verbs in *-iāre, -iser*, -ize, as if short for *cicatricise*.)]

1. *trans.* To heal (a wound, sore, ulcer, etc.) by inducing a cicatrice or scar; to skin over.

1563 T. Gale *Antidot.* I. x. 6 Medicines which are to be vsed to cicatrize an vlcer. 1643 I. Steer tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* x. 45 Cicatrice the Vlcer. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 55 Before the skin was cicatrized. 1856 Thackeray *Christmas Bks.* (1872) 21 But time has cicatrised the wounded heart.

2. *intr.* (said of the wound, sore, etc.) To become healed by the formation of a cicatrice.

1582 Hester *Secr. Phiorav.* I. iv. 5 Whiche [oleum].. warmeth the place that is broke, and helpeth it to sicatrize. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcel.* xxii. xv. 213 Untill the wounds doe cicatrize, and be whole and even againe. 1861 T. Graham *Pract. Med.* 289 The cavity cicatrizes. 1866 *Spectator* 10 Feb. 157/1 Of all the local wounds dealt by the Federal power, this..would be the latest to cicatrize.

3. *trans.* To mark with scars; to scar. Also *fig.*

1708 Motteux *Rabelais* (1737) V. 231 When angry Mars Burgundia cicatris'd. 1884 Stevenson *New Arab. Nts.* 242 The face of the links was cicatrised with little patches of burnt furze. 1885 *Athenæum* 15 Aug. 221/3 Both sexes cicatrize their arms .. with small spots by means of red-hot stones.

Hence **Ci·catrized** *ppl. a.*, **Ci·catrizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 423 The fat of these Beasts .. if the Ulcers are corrupt and rotten .. doth bring them to cicatrising. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* I. x. 27 Cicatrizing and dry simples. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 54 (T.) The lately cicatrised wound. *a* 1793 J. Hunter *Treat. on Blood*, etc. (1794) 484 The cicatrizing skin. 1805 W. Saunders *Min. Waters* 506 The cicatrizing of a wound. 1884 *De Bary's Phaner.* 473 The undulated course of the woody fibres, which appears on cicatrised wounds.

Cicatrize, obs. form of Cicatrice.

Cicatrizer (si·kătrəizəi). [f. prec. vb. + -er.] He who or that which cicatrizes; a drug producing cicatrization.

1685 J. Cooke *Marrow Chirurg.* (ed. 4) Index, Cicatrizers: see Ulcers. 1889 W. H. Goss *Life of Ll. Jewitt* xxviii. 286 Time, the cicatrizer, is gradually changing this influence.

Cicatro·se, *a.* Shortened form of Cicatricose.

1847 in Craig. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cicatrose*, showing scars or cicatrices.

† **Cicature.** *Obs. rare*—1.

1616 R. C. *Times' Whist.* Sat. v. 2158 To help an ague-shaken bodie, cure A fever, dropsie, gout, or cicature.

Cicely (si·sĭli, səi·sli). Also 6 **cislie,** 8 **ceoily.** [? ad. L. *seselis*, Gr. σέσελις, σέσελι Seseli, but app. taken as identical with the feminine name *Cicely, Cicyly* = *Cecilia*. Walker pronounces as a dissyllable (si·sli).]

A popular name of several umbelliferous plants, almost co-extensive with Chervil; as Sweet Cicely (*Myrrhis odorata*), Wild Cicely (*Anthriscus sylvestris*). Rough Cicely (*Torilis Anthriscus*), Fool's Cicely (*Æthusa Cynapium*). † Silken Cicely (*Vincetoxicum officinale* N.O. *Asclepiadaceæ*).

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. ccccxvi. 1039 We may fitly terme this plant wilde Cicely. *Ibid.* II. cccxxxiii. (1633) 898 Swallow wort is called of the later herbarists *vincetoxicum* .. of our gentlewomen it is called silken Cislie. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. iv. § 4. 88 Sweet Cicely, Wild Cicely. 1784 Twamley *Dairying* 117 Cow-weed, or wild Ceoily, grows in hedges, blows in May. 1822 Loudon *Encycl. Gardening* § 4723 (L.) The smell of Sweet Cicely attracts bees.

‖ **Cicer** (si·səi). [L.] A chick-pea. *Obs.* (Now used only as the botanical name of the genus.)

1382 Wyclif 2 *Sam.* xvii. 28 Fryed gederynge of corns, that is clepid cycer [1388 fried chichis]. 1545 Raynold *Byrth Man* 76 Cicer and barlye together. 1694 Westmacott *Script. Herb.* 159 Red Cicers .. are reckoned hot and dry. 1764 Harmer *Observ.* iv. 146 [That] which he translates parched pulse, means parched Cicers.

‖ **Cicerone** (tʃĭtʃərō·nę, sisĕrōu·nĭ). *Pl.* -o·ni rarely **ciceroues.** [It. *cicerone* (:—L. *Cicerōnem*), the name of the great Roman orator, Cicero; supposed to refer to his learning or eloquence. Cf. the use of *Mentor*. (But the historical origin is unknown; our English quotations are earlier than any given in the Italian Dicts.)]

A guide who shows and explains the antiquities or curiosities of a place to strangers.

(Apparently originally given to learned Italian antiquarians, whose services were sought by visitors seeking information about the antiquities of a place; subsequently usurped by the ordinary professional 'guide'.) Also *transf.* to a 'guide' through a period of literature, etc.

1726 Addison *Dial. Medals* i. (L.), It surprised me to see my *cicerone* so well acquainted with the busts and statues of all the great people of antiquity. 17.. Pope *To Mr. Bethell-Ruffhead* 299 (L.) An army of virtuosi, medalists, ciceroni, Royal Society men. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 179 These fellows [guides up Vesuvius] are styled nothing less than Ciceroni, the proper title of learned antiquarians who show and explain to foreigners the antiquities and curiosities of the country. 1791 Newte *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 237 One Christie, who is considered as the Cicerone and Antiquarian of Glen Almon. 1802 Eustace *Classic. Tour* Prelim. Dissert., The common guides are lazy and interested, cicerones are often ignorant. 1880 *Lit. World* 24 Dec. 435/1 Those who desire a good and well-informed cicerone in the fields of general literature.

Hence **Ci·ceronage, Cicero·neship, Ci·ceronism,** the function or action of a cicerone;

Ci·ceroni·se *v.* [F. *cicéroniser*], to act the cicerone (to).

(These are hardly more than nonce-words, and have no established pronunciation.)

1884 *Ch. Bells* 716 Viewing the beauties of the building, under the ciceronage of one of the clergy. 1843 MRS. ROMER *Rhone, etc.* II. 198 Some military friends who had obtained for us .. the ciceroneship of an intelligent sergeant of artillery. 1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIV. 289 Delighted to have the pretext of ciceronism to revisit all manner of queer haunts. 1832 tr. *Tour Germ. Prince* II. xi. 196 The girl showed me three rooms..while she ciceronised in the following words. 1842 BLACKIE in *Tait's Mag.* IX. 747 Quacks .. to Ciceronize the traveller in the several provinces of so wide a kingdom.

Cicero·ne (tʃĭtʃĕrō·n, sisĕrō·u·n), *v.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To act as cicerone or guide to.

1789 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary & Corr.* (1842) V. 55 My constant Capt. Duckworth kept me again wholly to his own cicerone-ing. 1826 MOORE *Diary* in P. H. Clayden *Rogers* (1889) I. 425 Ciceronied very agreeably round the room by Rogers. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* lxiii, At all of which places we were bountifully entertained and assiduously ciceroned. 1841 LEVER *Chas. O'Malley* xvii, Webber..was leisurely ciceroning his friends. 1886 H. MERIVALE in *Temple-bar Mag.* I. 557 Then he ciceroned us.

Ciceronian (sisĕrō·u·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Cicerōniān-us* pertaining to Cicero.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to, or after the manner of, Cicero; resembling Cicero in pure Latinity, etc.

1661 BOYLE *Style Scriptures* 168 Our strict Ciceronian Rules. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 118 ¶ 5 Observations, conveyed in Ciceronian eloquence. 1882 M. PATTISON *Ess.* I. 124 The solemn and empty commonplaces of the ordinary Ciceronian Latinists.

B. *sb.* An admirer or imitator of Cicero's style.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 185 Not worthy the finesse of a Ciceronian. 1758 JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 164 The Ciceronians..confined them selves to words taken from Cicero, or authors who were contemporary with him. 1882 M. PATTISON *Ess.* I. 124 The superstitious avoidance of new or post-Augustan words which the Ciceronians affected.

Hence **Cicero·nianism,** imitation of Cicero as a model of Latin style and diction; *concr.* a Ciceronian expression. So **Cicero·nianize** *v.*, to make Ciceronian; **Cicero·nic,** †**Cicero·nical** *adjs.* = CICERONIAN; **Cicero·nically** *adv.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Let. R. Sidney* (R.), So you can speak and write Latin, not barbarously, I never require great study in Ciceronianism, the chief abuse of Oxford, qui dum verba sectantur, res ipsas negligunt. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 42 Dwelling too much upon Ciceronianisms. 1860 M. PATTISON *Ess.* I. 135 Free from the platitudes of Ciceronianism. 1824 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Liter. Controv.*, Servile imitators of Cicero .. everything with them was Ciceronianized. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 703 There is a little affectation .. of Ciceronic ambages. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 32 Hee and Isabel..began to be as Ciceronicall as they were amorous. 1809 *Sir Frantic the Reformer* 77 He silence called; which being granted, Thus Ciceronically ranted.

Cich(e, obs. f. CHICH.

‖ **Cichar.** *Obs.* [Heb. כִּכָּר *kikkār.*] A talent.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. (1604) 426 Of Siluer seuenteene thousand Cichars, euery Cichar containing a thousand and eight hundred shekels.

Ciche-pea, obs. f. CHICK-PEA.

Cich(e)ling, -lyng, obs. ff. CHICKLING 1.

Cichin, obs. f. CHEQUEEN, SEQUIN.

1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* 1. 31 Five thousand Cichins.

Cichoraceous (sikŏrē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *cichorāce-æ* (f. *Cichorium* chicory) + -OUS.] Of or belonging to the sub-order *Cichoraceæ*, comprising those composite plants, which have only ligulate florets, as Chicory, Dandelion, etc.

1729 MARTYN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 29 Scariola is a Cichoraceous Plant, with a simple Empalement. *a* 1734 FLOYER J.), The testaceous and bitter cichoraceous plants.

‖ **Cicho·rium.** Latin name of Wild Succory.

a 1806 MRS. C. SMITH *Flora's Horologe* xi, Cichorium to the towering lark Lifts her soft eyes serenely blue.

Cichory, -ie, obs. ff. CHICORY, SUCCORY.

Cich-pea, obs. f. CHICK-PEA.

†**Cicinie,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *cīcinus*, Gr. κίκινος, f. *cīci*, *κίκι* (or *κῖκι*) the castor-oil plant.] *Cicinie* (perh. error for *cicinic*) *oil,* transl. L. *oleum cīcinum*, castor oil.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 325 The gall likewise of a wild bore..mixt with Cicinie oile and oile Rosat.

Cicisbeism (tʃĭtʃizbē·iz'm). [f. CICISBEO + -ISM. Cf. F. *sigisbéisme.*] The practice of attending a married woman as cicisbeo.

1743 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to H. Mann* (1833) I. 241 Your history of Cicisbeism is more entertaining. 1802 EUSTACE *Classic. Tour* (1821) IV. 309. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy* III. 19 The ridicule of the French displaced cicisbeism.

‖ **Cicisbeo** (tʃĭtʃizbē·o). Also 8 **cicisbee, cicisby, chichisbee.** *Pl.* **-bei,** also **-beos.** [It.; of uncertain origin: according to the Vocab. della Crusca, perhaps an inversion of *bel cece* 'beautiful chick (pea)'; used just in the same sense. Pasqualino cited by Diez says from F. *chiche beau.* In mod. F. *sigisbée.*]

The name formerly given in Italy to the recognized gallant or *cavalier servente* of a married woman.

1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* I. II. 66 The custom of cecisbeos..I know not whether you have ever heard of those animals. 1773 *Characters* in *Ann. Reg.* 66/2 The Chichisbeo is an appendix to matrimony. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. ii. 1782 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XI. 158 English ladies are not attended by their cicisbys yet; nor would any English husband suffer it. 1786 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 339/2 Link'd arm in arm, she woes her cicisbee. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xxxvii, The word was formerly a 'Cicisbeo', But that is now grown vulgar and indecent..But 'Cavalier Servente' is the phrase.

2. A knot of ribbon (such as might be worn by the *cavalier servente*) fastened to a sword-hilt, walking-stick, etc. [So in Italian.]

a 1771 SMOLLETT cited by Ogilvie.

Cickle, obs. f. SICKLE.

Ciclamin, obs. form of CYCLAMEN.

†**Ciclatoun.** *Obs.* Forms: 3 **ciclatun**(e, 3–5 (9 *Hist.*) **ciclatoun, 4 siclatoun, sikelatoun, syclatoun, 5 sicladoun, siklatoun, ciclatoune, syclatowne, syklatown, 6 shecklaton,** CHECKLATON. [a. OF. *ciclaton, -un, chiclaton, ciglaton, siglaton, segleton, senglaton, singlaton*; also in Sp. *ciclaton*, Pr. *sisclato* (Diez), also MHG. *ziclât, zîklât, siglât,* and *siklatîn.* The source of the names found in most European langs. in the Middle Ages, appears to have been Arabic (orig. Pers.) سقلاطون *siqilāṭūn*, also *siqilāṭ, siqalāṭ, saqalāṭ,* (acc. to Mr. J. Platts) from سقلاط *siqilāṭ, siqallāṭ,* for سقرلاط *saqirlāṭ, saqarlāṭ,* Arabicized form of Pers. سکرلات *sakarlāt,* the same word which has given SCARLET. The primary meaning was 'scarlet cloth', later 'fine painted or figured cloth', 'cloth of gold'.

Diez took *ciclaton* as a deriv. of L. *cyclas-adem,* a Gr. κυκλάς, -άδα, 'a state robe of women with a border running round it'. Dozy, *Suppl. Arab. Lex.*, appears to derive the Arabic from *cyclas.* Du Cange also identified *cyclas* and *ciclatun*, and it is possible that the two words were, from their similarity, confused in Europe in the Middle Ages. Cf. *cyclatum* in Du Cange.]

A precious material much esteemed in the Middle Ages; in the first quot. perhaps 'scarlet cloth'; in others it is cloth of gold or other rich material. Perh. sometimes, a robe or mantle of this stuff (cf. Godefroy).

a 1225 *Juliana* 8 Al þe tur wes bitild wiþ purpre, wiþ pal, & wiþ ciclatun. *a* 1240 *Ureisun of ure Lefdi* 193 Al þin hird is i-schrud mid twite ciclatune. [1295 *Inv. St. Paul's Cath.* in *Monasticon Angl.* III. 316 (Du Cange) Capa Johannis Maunself de panno aureo qui vocatur ciclaton.] *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 2308 Of silk, cendale, and syclatoun, Was the emperour's pavyloun. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas' T.* 23 His Robe was of Syklatoun That coste many a Jane. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 397 Ciclatounes þat weren of prijs, Pelured wiþ Ermyne & wiþ grijs, Alte she cast away.

¶ The word became obs. app. by 1400: the following are notices or conjectures of later writers.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (1862) 525/1 Chaucer..describeth Sir Thopas apparell .. as hee went to fight..in his robe of shecklaton, which is that kind of guilded leather with which they use to imbroyder their Irish iackets. 1849–53 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. 279 Ciclatoun and baudekin and every other sort of cloth of gold. 1876 — *Text. Fabr.* 26.

Cicle, obs. form of SHEKEL.

†**Cicone, ciconie.** *Obs.* In 4 **cyconye, siconye,** 5 **sikonye.** [ad. L. *cicōnia.*] A stork.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* viii. 7 The somer foul that is clepid cyconye [1388 a siconye]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. v, Sikonyes, that thei clepen Ibes. 1549 BP. HOOPER *Decl. Ten Commandm.* Wks. (1843–52) 359 Follow the nature of the cicone, that in her youth nourisheth the old days of her parents.

Cicoree, -ry, obs. ff. CHICORY.

Cicotrine, obs. form of SOCOTRINE (aloes).

†**Ci·curate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *cicurat-* ppl. stem of *cicur-āre* to tame (f. *cicur* tame).] *trans.* To tame, to domesticate; *transf.* to render mild or harmless. Hence **Ci·curated** *ppl. a.*

1606 BRETON *Ourania* H ij a, The Rauen..if she be Cicurated. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 378 Poysons .. so refracted, cicurated, and subdued, as not to make good their..destructive malignities. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. viii. 155 A cicurated Beast. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. (1852) App. 216 Nor did he only try to cicurate the Indians. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 144 This broken .. and divided..it [the Rosin] is perfectly cicurated.

†**Cicura·tion.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ATION.] Taming, domestication.

1623 COCKERAM, A Taming..*Cicuration.* *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* x. xxxvi, Wks. IX. 268 Touching the cicuration..of the tiger, and of the lion. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 118 It might be thought the effect of cicuration.

†**Cicure,** *v. Obs. rare.* = CICURATE.

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* ix. 33 Cicuring and slaying the [beasts]. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 19 Laws are bands; for the wild to cicure and humble them.

‖ **Cicuta** (sikiū·tă). Also 7 in Eng. form **cicute.** [L. *cicūta*, the hemlock given as poison.] A genus of poisonous umbelliferous plants, represented in Britain by the Water Hemlock, *C. virosa.* Formerly a name of the Common Hemlock.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxli. (1495) 698 Infected wyth the juys Cicuta that is venym of venyms. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 52 Cicuta bad, With which th' uniust Atheniens made to dy Wise Socrates. 1635 CULVERWELL *White Stone* 162 This sweetned Socrates his cicute. 1774 in Pettigrew *Life of Lettsom* (1817) III. 156, I have observed good effects from the use of the cicuta in the hooping-cough. 1876 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VI. 726 Chloroform, hyoscyamus, cicuta, nicotine..may be of use in diminishing the violence of the fits of coughing.

Hence **Cicutene, Cicutine, Cicutoxin,** chemical principles or compounds obtained from *Cicuta.*

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 963 *Cicutine*, an alkaloid .. said to exist in the water-hemlock, *Cicuta virosa.* 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cicutene*, a volatile oil obtained from *Cicuta virosa. Cicutoxin*, the resinous, active constituent of *Cicuta.*

Cicyly, obs. form of CICELY.

‖ **Cid** (sid, Sp. *þid*). [Sp. *cid* chief, commander, a. Arab. سيّد *sayyid*, lord.]

A title given in Spanish literature to Ruy Diaz, Count of Bivar, a champion of Christianity against the Moors in the 11th century; and to the epic celebrating his exploits.

[1687 J. PHILIPS tr. *Don. Quix.* 599 And here it is that Cid Hamet takes the Opportunity to tell yee, etc.] 1755 SMOLLETT *Ibid.* I. i. 3 Cid Ruy Dias was an excellent knight. 1808 SOUTHEY (*title*) Chronicle of the Cid. 1846 ROUSE tr. *Sismondi's Lit. Europe* II. xxiii. 96 Remarks on the situation of Spain at the period when the Cid was written. *Ibid.*, The five Moorish Generals whom he had vanquished bestowed upon him the title of *es Sayd* (or, my Lord) whence the name *Cid* had its origin.

Cidar, obs. f. CIDER.

‖ **Cidaris** (si·dăris). [L. = Gr. *κίδαρις, κίταρις*; of Semitic origin = Heb. כֶּתֶר *kether,* (Persian) crown, diadem.] The royal tiara, or cap of state of the ancient Persians.

1658 USSHER *Ann.* vi. 145 And whether he would or no, set the Cidaris .. upon his head. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lv. 72 Baryaxes had assumed the erect cidaris, and the title of king of the Medes and Persians.

-cide (səid), *suffix.*

1. a. F. *-cide*, L. *-cīda* cutter, killer, slayer, f. *cædĕre*, in comp. *-cīdĕre* to cut, kill, as in *homicīda, parricīda, mātricīda, frātricīda, sorōricīda, tyrannicīda,* etc., slayer of a man, father, mother, brother, sister, tyrant, etc.; also *lapi(dī)cīda,* stone-cutter, etc. Most of the L. words having the sense 'slayer, murderer', have come down into Romanic and English, where new combinations have also been formed on the same type, notably *regicide* and *suicide*; *filicide* has also been used; and many occasional forms appear as jocose nonce-words, e.g. *apicide, avicide, canicide, celicide, muricide, perdricide, tauricide, vaticide, verbicide*; or, still more ludicrously, *birdicide, prenticecide, suitorcide,* etc.

1866 *Lond. Rev.* 23 June 697/2 A charming garrulity far more attractive than the yarn of the venerable birdicide [the 'Ancient Mariner']. 1797 CANNING, etc. *Anti-jacobin* 20 Nov. (*heading*), Mrs. Brownrigg, the 'Prentice-cide'.

2. a. F. *-cide*, L. *-cīdium* cutting, killing, of same deriv. as 1; and, as the name of the action, possible wherever the name of the actor in *-cīda* was in use; e. g. *homicīdium, parricīdium, mātricīdium,* etc.; also sometimes independently as in *bōvicīdium* slaughter of oxen, etc. In English, as generally used as sense 1, the two implying each other, as in 'the parricide is he who commits parricide', etc.

Cidentine, *a. nonce-wd.* (See quot.)

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xxxii, As we have with us the countreys cisalpine and transalpine..so have they there the Countreys cidentine and tradentine, that is, behither and beyond the teeth.

Cider (səi·dəɹ). Forms: α. 4 **sidir, sidre, sidur, sydir, sydur, sydyr, cidre,** 4–7 **sider,** 5 **sidere, cedyr,** 5–8 **syder,** 6 **sydre, cydar,** 6–7 **sydar,** 6–9 **cyder,** 7 **cidar,** (**cidyer**), 6– **cider.** β. 4 **siper, sypere, sither**(e, **sithir, cither, cyther,** 4–5 **syther.** [ME. *sidre, siper,* etc., a. OF. *sidre* (now *cidre*), corresp. to It. *sidro, cidro*; Sp. *sidra* fem., OSp. *sizra.* Although the phonetic history of the word in Romanic presents difficulties, there can be no doubt that it represents late L. *sicera* (med.L. *cisara, cisera*), Gr. σίκερα, a word used by the LXX, the Vulgate, and Christian writers to translate Heb. שֵׁכָר *shēkār* intoxicating liquor, 'strong drink', of the O.T., f. *shākar* to drink deeply or to intoxication. It is not clear where or how the phonetic change from *sicera* to *sidra* took place; but perh. the intermediate link was *sizra* (sitsra, sidzra): cf. F. *ladre* from *Lazarus.* In common use *cidre* had already acquired the sense of 'fermented drink made from apples' before it was taken into English. But the earlier sense of 'strong drink' generally was retained in translation of, and allusions to, the Vulgate; and in this sense the word had often forms much nearer to the Latin, as *ciser, cisar, cyser, seser*: these forms are not used in the sense 'cider': see SICER.]

1. A beverage made from the juice of apples expressed and fermented. Formerly including fermented drinks prepared from some other fruits.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 8 Inne sithere, ne inne pereye. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. liii. (1495) 894 Hony cometh of floures, sidre of frute, and ale of corne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 64 Cedyr drynke, *cisera.* 1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 184 He hathe ȝeven me a tone of syder. 1576 FOXE *A. & M.* I. 260/1 This ague he [K. John] also encreased .. by eating Peaches and drinking of new Ciser, or as we call it Sider. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* 5 A kind of Sider made of a Fruit of that country. 1663 BOYLE *Usefulness Exper. Philos.* II. 175 'Tis known, that Sydar, Perry, and other Juyces of Fruits, will afford such a spirit. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II, My mill Now grinds choice apples and the British vats O'erflow with generous cider. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 36 Beer, Syder, or Perry, per Ton 01 06. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Prov. Mass.* i. 57 A barrel full of cyder. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 614 Hogsheads of their best cyder. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 6 The farm labourer may partially receive payment in cider.

†**b.** Formerly used in Biblical passages, or allusions to them, alongside of *ciser*, *cisar*, *cyser*, etc., to render L. *sicera* of the Vulgate 'strong drink'. *Obs.* (See SIGER.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12679 (Cott.) þis iacob .. Iesu broþer .. he dranc neuer cisar [*v.r.* ciser, sider, cidre] ne wine. 1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* xiii. 4 Be war thanne, lest thou drynke wyn and sither [1388 sydur]. *Ibid. Prov.* xxxi. 6 Ȝiueth cither [1388 sidur] to mornende men. *Ibid. Luke* i. 15 He schal not drynke wyn and sydir [*v.r.* cyser, cyther; 1388 sidir]. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* L iij b, He shold drync no wyn ne no maner of syther. 1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perf.* E j 3 Saynt John Baptyst, which ete neuer flesshe, dranke no wyne nor cydre.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cider-apple*, *-barrel*, *-bibber*, *-counties*, *-country*, *-fruit*, *-maker*, *-making*, *-orchard*, *-tree*: **cider-and** (*colloq.*), 'cider mixed with spirits or some other ingredient' (Davies) (? *obs.*); **cider-brandy**, a kind of brandy distilled from cider; **cider-cellar**, a cellar in which cider is stored; name of a drinking-shop and place of entertainment in Maiden-lane, London; **cider-cup**, a beverage consisting of cider sweetened and iced, with various flavouring ingredients; **cider-house**, a building in which cider is made; **cider-man**, one who makes or sells cider; **cider-marc** [see MARC], the refuse pulp, etc., left after pressing apples for cider; † **cider-master**, a manufacturer of cider; **cider-mill**, a mill in which apples are crushed for making cider; **cider-press**, a press in which the juice of the crushed apples is expressed for cider; **cider-pressings** *sb. pl.*, the pulp, etc., left after expressing the juice for cider; **cider-wring** = *cider-press*.

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. xvi, They had a pot of *cyder-and at the fire. *Ibid.*, Smoaking their pipes over some Cyder-and. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 1019 The best situations for the growth of the *cyder apple. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess. Poet.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 160 The *cider-barrel, the log-cabin. 1866 MISS THACKERAY *Vill. Cliff* xvi, The old *cider-bibbers at Pélottiers. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 514 At *cider-cellar hours, when that famed potation-shop was in its days of glory. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiv, The lucrative see of Worcester was vacant; and some powerful Whigs of the *cider country wished to obtain it for John Hall. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xliii. 328 He drank some *cider-cup. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 111 There cannot be an over-stocking of the Country with them, especially of *Syder-fruits. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1889) I. iii. 166 Worcester, the queen of the *cider land. 1671 H. STUBBE *Reply* 17 From his own *Cider-maker. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 216 September..*Cider-making continues. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4287/4 Richard Peake, late of London, *Cyderman. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* Gen. Advt. (1729) 94 Care is taken by discreet *Cider-Masters. 1675 — *Terra* (1776) 63 [A] bed of *Cyder-marc, rotten fruit and garden offal. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2374/4 Mr. George Brown *Sider-Merchant at the *Sider-Mill in High Holborn. 1676 BEAL in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 584 The Cider-mill, or *Cider-press invented by Mr. Hook. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 225 Sow .. Pomace of *Cider-Pressings to raise Nurseries. 1530 PALSGR. 270 *Sydre tree, *pommier.*

† **Ciderage.** *Obs. Herb.* [Deriv. unknown; can it be a misprint for *culerage*?] The Water-Pepper, *Polygonum Hydropiper*; also *P. Persicaria.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxviii. 633 This herbe is called .. in Englishe Arsse-smart or Ciderage. 1611 COTGR., *Persicaire*, Dead Arsesmart, dead Culerage, Ciderage, Peachwort.

Ciderish (səi·dəriʃ), *a. rare.* [f. CIDER + -ISH [1].] Somewhat like cider (in flavour).

1854 THOREAU *Walden* (1863) 277 Their fruit still wild and ciderish to my taste.

Ciderist (səi·dərist). [f. CIDER + -IST.] One who makes cider; a connoisseur in cider.

1664 EVELYN *Pomona* Gen. Advt. (1729) 101 A Nobleman tasting of a Bottle .. himself a great ciderist, protested the excellency of it. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 323 A Ciderist, one that deals in Cider, or an affecter of Cider. 1685 (*title*), The Compleat Planter and Cyderist. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 237 Objects of the first importance with all good ciderists.

Ciderkin (səi·dəɹkin). [f. CIDER + -KIN, dim. suffix.] An inferior liquor made by watering and subjecting to a second pressure the pulp left after expressing the juice for cider; also called *water-cider.*

[1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 89 b, Of Apples ..they make a drinke called Cider, and a smallie drinke beside with water and the refuse of the Apples strained: a good drinke to coole the thirst of the poore labourer.] 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 113 Use your Pulp afterwards for the making of Water-Cider, usually called Purre or Ciderkin. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 402 The dry pommey, or pulp, is thrown into water where it is allowed to macerate; and .. again pressed, and affords .. ciderkin, or water-cider.

Cidery (səi·dəri), *a. rare.* [f. CIDER + -Y [1].] Of the nature of, or resembling cider.

1887 HARDY *Woodlanders* II. ix. 150 The blue stagnant air..was heavy with a sweet cidery smell.

‖ **Ci-devant** (sidəvaṅ), *a.* (*sb.*) [Fr., = heretofore, formerly.]

1. Former, 'late'; that was formerly.

1790 BURNS *Let. Mrs. Dunlop* 8 Aug., A *ci-devant* friend of mine. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. App. B, The ci-devant Anglo-consul of Athens. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* II. iii. 83 They marvelled to see the wealth of the ci-devant blacksmith.

2. *sb.* In the language of the French Revolution, a man of rank, i.e. one formerly such, the Republic having suppressed distinctions of nobility.

1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* 152 Give me the lives of..three hundred thousand ci-devants and aristocrats.

Cidron, cidyer, obs. ff. CITRON, CIDER.

Ciego, obs. f. CHIGOE.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 42 As to Ciegoes they will appear to the naked eye like a small flea.

Ciel, var. of SEEL *v.*, to sew up, blind.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxvi. Wks. (1677) 46 Their souls have cieled eyes, that can see nothing but perfection, in their own labors.

Ciel, etc., variant of CEIL, etc.

† **Cieler.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *ciel*, CEIL *v.* + -ER [1].] One whose occupation is to wainscot, etc.

1565 in Entick *London* (1766) IV. 153 The joyners .. were incorporated by queen Elizabeth, on the 18th of April, A.D. 1565, by the name of The Master and Wardens and Commonalty of the faculty of Joyners and Cielers of London.

Cien, ciens, cient, obs. ff. SCION.

Cience, obs. f. SCIENCE.

‖ **Ciento.** *Obs.* [Sp. *ciento* a hundred, *juego de los cientos* piquet.] = CENT [2].

c 1690 *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Ciento*, an old Game at Cards.

Cierge (sīə·ɹdʒ, or as Fr. sięrʒ). Forms: 3–7 **cerge**, 3–6 **serge**, 4 **serg**; also 4–6, 9 **cierge**, (3 **cirge**, 5 **cyerge**, **suerge**, 6 **surge**, **searge**, **cearge**). [a. OF. *cerge*, *cirge* (12th c.), *cierge* (13th c.), in Pr. *ceri*, Sp. *cirio*:—L. *cēreus* (later *cērius*) of wax, waxen, f. *cēra* wax. The typical Eng. form was *cerge*, *serge*; but in actual use the word went out about 1600, and occurs since either as a historical archaism or consciously as French.] A wax candle or taper, *esp.* a large wax candle used in religious ceremonies.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20701 Gas þan .. Wit cirges and wit candel-bright þat ye haf no defaut of light. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 594 Also lith was it þer-inne, So þer brenden cerges inne. *Ibid.* 2125 So þer brenden serges seuene. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6251 The elevene thousand maydens deere, That beren in heven her ciergis clere. *c* 1400 *Apol. Lollards* 48 Kirks are not to be worschipped, nor sergs to be multiplied þer in. 1485 *Will* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 278, v serges, ilkoone of a pownde of wax. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. ix. 103 The blesand torchys schayn and sergis brycht. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. xl, A solemne procession With crosses and baners and surges clere lyght. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 210 A cearge, *caereus.* 1593 *Mon. & Rites Ch. Durham* (1842) 12 Lattin basons..havinge pricks for serges, or great wax candles, to stand on. 1843 MRS. ROMER *Rhone, &c.* II. 69 The cierges were lighted, and a splendid mass in music performed.

b. *Comb.*, as *cierge-bearer.*

c 1450 Wr.-Wülcker 682 *Hic ceroferarius*, a cerg-berare.

† **Cie·rger.** *Obs. rare.* A cierge-bearer.

1624 DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* xiv. 59 Before the Cabinet or Reliquarie, went a Cierger, carrying a light Taper.

[**Cietezou·r,** a misreading of *cieteȝan* = citizen. (In Jamieson and subseq. compilers.)

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 91 The cieteȝanis [*printed* cietezouris] of Teruana .. refusit nocht thir offeris.]

Cifra, cifring(e, obs. ff. CIPHER, -ING.

Cifte, obs. form of SIFT.

‖ **Ciga·la, cigale.** [a. F. *cigale*, It. & Pr. *cigala*:—L. *cicāda.*] = CICADA, CICALA.

1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* III. iv. 361 Like as the Athenians did weare Cigales on their shooes. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xi, Grasshoppers, locusts, cigals, and such like fly-fowls. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) II. 400 Constantly whining and droning and interrupting like a cigala in a sultry day in Italy. 1824 HEBER *Jrnl.* (1828) I. ix. 247 Still as we pass, from bush and briar, The shrill cigala strikes his lyre. 1878 BESANT AND RICE *Celia's Arbour* xxxii. 234 The shrill voice of the cigale.

Cigar, segar (sigā·ɹ). Forms: 8 **seegar**, **cegar**, **seguar** (**sagar**), 8–9 **segar**, 9 **cigarre**, **cigar.** [ad. Sp. *cigarro*: in F. *cigare.*

The Spanish word appears not to be from any lang. of W. Indies. Its close formal affinity to Sp. *cigarra* 'cicada', naturally suggests its formation from that word, esp. as derivatives often differ merely in gender. Barcia, *Great Etymol. Spanish Dict.*, says 'el cigarro figura una cigarra de papel' (the cigar has the form of a cicada of paper). Mahn also thinks that the roll of tobacco leaf was compared to the body of the insect, which is cylindrical with a conical apex. The name *cigarral* applied to a kind of pleasure-garden and summer-house (as in the cigarrales of Toledo), which has sometimes been pressed into service in discussing the etymology, is said by Barcia, after P. Guadio, to be related neither to *cigarra* nor *cigarro*, but to be of Arabic origin meaning 'little house' (*casa pequeña*). It is said however to be applied in Cuba to a tobacco garden or nursery.]

1. A compact roll of tobacco-leaves for smoking, one end being taken in the mouth while the other is lit.

1735 J. COCKBURN *Journ. over Land* 139 These Gentlemen [3 Friars at Nicaragua] gave us some Seegars to smoke .. These are Leaves of Tobacco rolled up in such Manner that they serve both for a Pipe and Tobacco itself .. they know no other way [of smoking] here, for there is no such Thing as a Tobacco-Pipe throughout New Spain, etc. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xvii, The Marquis took out of his pocket a little bit of tobacco, rolled it up in a piece of paper, making a cigar of it. 1778 PENNANT *Journ. Snowdon* 28 Pipes were not then invented, so they used the twisted leaves, or segars. *a* 1787 COLMAN *Man of Business* IV, Many a Sagar have little Goldy and I smoaked together. 1823 BYRON *Island* II. xix, Give me a cigar. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xvii, A paper segar. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* 91 note, It is not easy to estimate the demoralizing effect on the youth of Europe of the cigar.

2. *Comb.*, as *cigar-box*, *-case*, *-cutter*, *-end*, *-holder*, *-lighter*, *-maker*, *-shop*, *-smoke*, *-smoker*, *-stump*, *-tip*, *-tube*, etc.; *cigar-loving*, *-shaped*, etc., adjs.; **cigar-bundler**, a machine for binding cigars in bundles; **cigar-press**, a machine for compressing cigars horizontally and vertically; **cigar-ship**, **-steamer**, a ship made in the shape of a cigar.

a 1863 THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodle Papers* (1887) 16, I .. can at any rate take my *cigar-case out after dinner at Blackwall. 1870 RUSKIN *Aratra Pentel.* 84 (Hoppe) Orange-peel, foul straw, rags, and *cigar-ends. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Aug. 13/2 Cigar-end gathering .. is practised more or less in every large town..The man who picks up thrown away cigar ends does not do so to smoke but to sell them. 1871 *Chamb. Jrnl.* Jan. (Hoppe), Very dirty hands .. make one resolve for the future to use a *cigar-holder. 1887 *Scribn. Mag.* I. 427/2 This torpedo..is fusiform, or *cigar-shaped. 1869 *Daily News* 12 June, The *cigar-ship, strangest of all naval productions. 1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Streets* iii, The window of a west-end *cigar-shop. 1887 M. ROBERTS *West. Avernus* 160 Discarded chews and old *cigar stumps.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Ciga·red** *a.*, furnished with a cigar; **Ciga·rer**, a cigar-smoker; **Ciga·rified** *a.*

1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* vi, Prowling in Regent Street towards evening, whiskered and cigared. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 155 Particular pipemen, and solitary cigarers, no doubt, always existed. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxx, A stupid little cigarrified Count of dragoons.

Cigaresque (sigăre·sk), *a. humorous.* [f. prec. + -ESQUE.] Having a cigar (or cigars) as a prominent feature.

1839 *Q. Rev.* June 90 The cigaresque señoras of Paraguay. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 19 A sonnet with which he, serpentlike, tempted the cigaresque Eve [a coquette who dealt in cigars and smiles]. 1868 M. COLLINS *Sweet Anne Page* III. 230 As in cigaresque indolence he loitered along Isola Rossa's enchanted coast.

Cigarette (sigăre·t). [dim. of *cigar*: in F. *cigarette.*] A small cigar made of a little finely-cut tobacco rolled up in thin paper, tobacco-leaf, or maize-husk.

1842 L. S. COSTELLO *Pilgr. Auvergne* I. 332 The habit of smoking cigarettes..is quite *la grande mode* of late with certain French ladies. 1843 MRS. ROMER *Rhone, etc.* I. 252 The beggars in the streets have paper cigars (called cigarettes) in their mouths. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 118.

b. *Med.* A similar roll of the leaves of medicinal plants or other medicated substances for smoking.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 7 The most effective method of treating an asthmatic paroxysm is by means of a cigarette containing various narcotic substances. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cigarette-case*, *-factory*, *-filler*, *-holder*, *-machine*, *-maker*, *-making*, *-paper*, *-smoke*, *-smoker*, *-tobacco*, etc.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Sept. 6/2 The largest *cigarette factory in the world is said to be that of La Honradez, Cuba. 1886 *Illust. Lond. News* 2 Jan. 2/1 Passwords among *cigarette-smokers.

‖ **Cigari·to.** [Sp.-American *cigarrito*, dim. of *cigarro.*] A cigarette.

1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xx, They smoked cigaritas, rolling them between their fingers in husk of maize. 1878 *Masque Poets* 195 Smoking his cigarito.

Cigarless (sigā·ɹlės), *a.* [f. CIGAR + -LESS.] Without a cigar.

c 1860 CUTHBERT-BEDE *College Life* 128 It is smoked out, and I am cigarless. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* III. 113.

† **Ci·gling,** *vbl. sb. rare*⁻¹. [f. F. *cigaler*, 'to chirpe, sing, chatter, like a *cigale*' (Cotgr.).] Chirping or chirring like that of the cicada.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiii. 107 The crouting of Cormorants, cigling of Locusts.

Cignet, Cikil, obs. ff. CYGNET, CYCLE.

Cil (sil), *sb. rare.* [a. F. *cil* (It. *ciglio*):—L. *cilium* eyelid, eyelash.] in *pl.* = CILIA 3.

1868 WRIGHT *Ocean World* iv. 93 In the superior Infusoria, besides the granules..vibratile cils.

Cilery, cillery (si·lĕri). *Arch.* [app. formed from CELURE, also spelt *cylour*, *siller*, etc.] 'The drapery or foliage carved on the heads of columns.'

1611 COTGR., *Draperie*, a flourishing with leaues, and flowers in wood, or stone, vsed especially on the heads of pillers, and tearmed by our workemen Draperie, or Cilerie. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 205 The Capitals are Corinthian..with the Cilleries or curled Tufts. 1876 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*

‖ **Cilia** (si·liă), *sb. pl.* Sing. *cilium*, not common. [L. *cilia*, pl. of *cilium*, an eyelid, eyelid-edge, eyelash. (The plural has been made *ciliæ* and *cilias* by those who mistook *cilia* for a sing.) Cf. CIL.]

1. The eyelids, *esp.* the outer edges of the eyelids.

1715 KERSEY, *Cilium*, the Eye-lid, properly the utmost Edge of the Eye-lid, out of which the Hairs grow. So 1721–1800 BAILEY. 1783 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* I. 193 The cilia, or edges of the eye-lids, look red.

b. The eye-lashes.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 141/2 The lashes or cilia..grow in several rows at the margins of both lids. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 137 A cilium is always in the centre of it.

2. Delicate hairs resembling eye-lashes, *esp.* such as form a fringe on the margins of leaves, the wings of some insects, etc.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 402 The scales are ovate with erect capillary cilias. 1834 M^c MURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 461 The wings [of diptera] are always distant..Their edge is more or less fringed with cilia. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 331 The margin of the theca appears furnished with appendages of very regular form arranged in one or two rows..termed Teeth or Cilia.

3. *Phys.* Minute hair-like organs or appendages found on the tissues of most animals, and in some vegetable organisms. They are in incessant vibratile movement, and in many of the lower animal forms that live in water they serve as the chief organs of locomotion.

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 606/1 The cilia serve as organs of locomotion. *Ibid.* Cilia..exist in a great many invertebrated and in all vertebrated animals except Fishes. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 157 In some of the lower animals, cells may be found possessing only a single cilium. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 211 *Algae*, The rotating advancing movement is occasioned by Cilia, fine vibratile threads which are sometimes very numerous but short, and cover the whole surface of the swarm-spore. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 26 Thread-like processes or cilia, which are capable of performing repeatedly a whipping-like movement.

4. in *Comb.* as *cilia-bearing* adj. (in sense 3).

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 43/2 The cilia-bearing arches.

Cilialess (si·liăles), *a. rare*[−1]. [f. CILIA + -LESS.] Without cilia (sense 3).

1881 *Science Gossip* No. 202. 218 In the sponges .. the ciliated cells withdraw into the cilialess layer.

† Ci·liar, *a. Obs.* [f. L. type **ciliār-is*, f. *cilium*: see prec. and -AR.] = next.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 564 The cristalline humor .. seemeth to be nourished by the Ciliar Ligament. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* 186 The ciliar or hairy processes. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Ciliar Ligament*..divides the choroid membrane from the iris.

Ciliary (si·liări), *a.* [f. L. type **ciliāri-us*, f. *cilium*: cf. F. *ciliaire*, and see -ARY.]

1. Of or pertaining to the eyelids or eyelashes.

Ciliary body: the thickening of the anterior part of the choroid membrane. *Ciliary circle*:=*Ciliary muscle*. *Ciliary ganglion*; a ganglion situated at the back part of the orbit between the optic nerve and the external rectus muscle; the *lenticular* or *ophthalmic* ganglion. *Ciliary ligament*: the tissue connecting the edge of the iris with the choroid. *Ciliary muscle* or *circle*: unstriped muscular fibres situated beneath the sclero-corneal junction behind the iris and around the margin of the lens. *Ciliary processes*: the folds or plaits into which the anterior part of the choroid membrane is gathered around the crystalline lens. *Ciliary zone*: 'the appearance which the pigment between the ciliary processes leaves on the hyaloid membrane, like the disc of a flower' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1701) 261 The ciliary processes or rather the ligaments observed in the inside of the sclerotic tunicles .. serve instead of a muscle by their contraction to alter the figure of the eye. 1741 A. MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 41 The In-side of the Eye as far forwards as the ciliary Circle. 1793 YOUNG *Vision* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 171 The contraction of the ciliary zone is equally inadequate and unnecessary. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 240 The ciliary plexus, which is in part formed from the first branch of the fifth pair of nerves. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 547 Meibomian Glands or Ciliary Follicles. These are small round follicles, lodged in particular grooves, between the tarsal cartilages and the tunica conjunctiva. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ii. 36 A proof that the retina retains its power to its very termination near the ciliary processes. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 282/1 The ciliary nerves all penetrate the sclerotic coat of the eye separately and obliquely. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. 228 The so-called ciliary ligament. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* iii. 41 The ciliary muscle does for the eye what the adjusting screw does for the opera glass.

2. Pertaining to, or caused by, cilia (sense 3); esp. *Ciliary motion*: the vibratile motion of the cilia, also locomotion by the vibration of the cilia.

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 609/1 The ciliary motion has been..observed in the embryo of Infusoria. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 154/1 The oyster is observed..by means of the ciliary organs .. to create a continuous current of water. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 71 Their food being brought to the commencement of the alimentary canal by ciliary action.

Ciliate (si·liĕt), *a.* [f. L. type **ciliāt-us*, f. *cilium*: cf. F. *ciliè*.] Furnished with cilia.

1. (esp. *Bot.*) Fringed or surrounded with hairs or fine bristles.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. 134 The keel of the chaffs is ciliate. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 302 Between these teeth other minute teeth, also somewhat ciliate. 1861 MRS. LANKESTER *Wild Flowers* 80 The leaves are..ciliate.

2. Furnished with vibratile cilia (see CILIA 3).

1868 WRIGHT *Ocean World* iv. 93 The superior Infusoria, called ciliate, namely, those provided with vibratile cils. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. vii. 174 When these cells are possessed of many processes they are called ciliate cells.

Hence **Ciliati-, Ciliato-**, combining forms, as (in sense 1) *ciliatifoliate, ciliato-dentate, -petalous, serrate*, etc.

Ciliated (si·liĕtĕd), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

1. = CILIATE 1.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf*, Ciliated Leaf, one surrounded all the way with parallel hairs, or filaments, so as to give some resemblance of the hairiness of the eye-lids. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 6 (Jod.). 1783 LIGHTFOOT *Motacilla* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 10 The tip of the tongue cloven and ciliated. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 19 If hairs occupy only the edge..it is said to be *ciliated*.

2. = CILIATE 2.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. vi. 196 They sail gaily on, by means of their ciliated tails. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* I. iii. 114 A muscular automatism like that of a ciliated cell.

Ciliation (siliē·ʃən). [f. L. type **ciliātiōn-em*, f. *cili-um*: see -ATION.] Ciliated condition.

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 152 The long ciliation of the inner margin of this and the preceding joint. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 639/1 The ciliation of the epithelium commences in the rugose portion of the canal.

Cilice (si·lis). [OE. *cilic*, ad. L. *cilicium*:—Gr. Κιλίκιον, a coarse cloth orig. made of Cilician goat's hair, f. Κιλικία Cilicia. In mod. Eng., a. F. *cilice*, or taken anew from Latin.] Hair-cloth; a rough garment made of hair-cloth, generally worn as a penitential robe. Also *attrib.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 21 In cilic & in asca hreownisse dydon. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsworth *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 53 In his youth or tender years he used to weare a cilice or hair-shirt. *c* 1610 *Female Saints* (E. E. T. S.) 186 After that she had layd the childe on her hayre cloth or cilice .. she restored the infant whole to the mother. 1794 MRS. PIOZZI *Synon.* II. 250 Nuns of some religious orders wear a hair cloth or cilice next their skin. 1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* II. 277 A cilice bandage across the eyes. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. i, Monks..with their shaven crowns, hair-cilices, and vows of poverty.

Cilicious (sili·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *cilici-um* (see prec.) + -OUS.] Of hair-cloth.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xv. 256 A cilicious or sackcloth habit. *Ibid.* Sutable to the Cilicious and hairie Vestes of the strictest Orders of Friars.

Cilicism (si·lisiz'm). [f. *Cilicia*, in Asia Minor + -ISM.] A form of speech characteristic of Cilicia.

1848 J. SMITH *Voy. & Shipwr. St. Paul* 1 St. Jerome .. who wrote on the Cilicisms of St. Paul. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 27. 1886 — *Hist. Interpr.* 230.

Ciliiferous, ciliferous (si·li,i·fĕrəs, -li·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *cili-um* + *-fer*, -FEROUS bearing; cf. F. *ciliifère*.] Bearing cilia. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ciliiform, ciliform (si·li,ifōm, -lifōm), *a.* [f. L. *cili-um* eyelash + *-formis*, -FORM; cf. F. *ciliforme*.] Having the form of cilia; applied *esp.* to the fine evenly-set teeth of certain fish.

1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 874/1 When the teeth are equally fine and numerous, but longer, they are called 'cilii-form'. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 126 The finest teeth are like fine flexible bristles, ciliiform or setiform.

Cilinder, obs. f. CYLINDER.

Ciliobrachiate (si·li,obræ·kiĕt), *a. Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *ciliobrachiāt-us*, f. *cilium* + *brachi-um* an arm: see -ATE[2].] Having the arms or tentacles furnished with vibratile cilia. The L. neuter pl. *Ciliobrachia·ta* is the name of a class of polypes so distinguished.

1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 174/1 A small cilio-brachiate polypus. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 28 Round the mouth is a circle of retractile tentacula covered with cilia, from which circumstance the order has been termed 'ciliobrachiata'.

Ciliograde (si·li,ogrēd), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *ciliograd-us*, f. *cili-um* + *-gradus* walking, f. *gradi* to go, proceed: cf. F. *ciliograde*.]

A. *adj.* Moving by means of vibratile cilia.

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 109/1 One of the ciliograde acalephæ. 1839–47 *Ibid.* III. 432/2 Capable of a ciliograde mode of progression.

B. *sb.* A member of the *Ciliograda*, a tribe of Acalephans which swim by means of cilia.

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 38/2 In the ciliograda, the locomotive organs are large cilia. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 33 From this peculiar mode of locomotion they are termed ciliogrades. 1857 WOOD *Com. Objects Sea Shore* 109 The beroe being called a ciliograde.

Ciliolate (si·li,olĕt), *a. Bot.* [f. L. type **ciliol-um* dim. of *cilium*.] Fringed with minute cilia.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Fl.* 308 Leaves..subacute, ciliolate.

Cilio-spi·nal, *a.* in *Ciliospinal centre*, the direct centre in the spinal chord, where the nerve-fibres that cause contraction and dilation of the pupil of the eye take their origin: so *C. region*.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885 W. STIRLING tr. *Landois' Physiol.* II. 853 The centre for the dilatation of the pupil lies in the lower cervical part of the cord .. constituting Budge's Cilio-spinal centre. *Ibid.* 990 The centre, as well as the subordinate 'ciliospinal region' of the spinal cord, is also capable of being excited reflexly.

Cill, var. of SILL, still occas. used.

Cillibub, Cillie, obs. ff. SILLABUB, SILLY.

‖ **Cillosis** (silō^u·sis). [irreg. f. L. *cillĕre* to move, agitate, in imitation of sbs. from Greek in *-ōsis*.] A spasmodic trembling of the eyelids.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Cima, cimatium, var. of CYMA, CYMATIUM.

Cimball, -belle, obs. ff. CYMBAL.

Cime, var. of CYME.

‖ **Cimelia,** *sb. pl. Obs. rare.* Also **cimilia.** [med.L. *cimelia, cimilia*, a. Gr. κειμήλια treasures.] Treasures, things laid up in store as valuable.

1664 EVELYN *Pomona* (1729) Pref. 49 From the well-furnished Register, and Cimelia of the Royal Society. 1669 AUBREY *Life Hobbes* in Wood *Ath. Oxon.* (1813) Pref. 136 *note*, Reserved..as cimilia or rarities, in the library or closet. 1736 BAILEY (fol.), *Cimelium*, a repository for medals.

† Cime·liarch. *Obs.*—° [ad. late L. *cimēliarcha*, a. late Gr. κειμηλιάρχης treasurer, store-keeper; and its deriv. late L. *cimēliarchium*, a. late Gr. κειμηλιάρχιον treasury, store-house.] (See quots.) So **Cimeliarchy** [ad. *cimēliarchium*].

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cimeliarck* (*cimeliarchum*), a Jewel-house; also a Vestry in a Church. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Cimeliark* (*Cimiliarchum*), a Vestry; also a place to put Jewels in. Also (*Cimeliarcha*) a Keeper of the Plate, Vestments, and other rich things belonging to a Church. 1736 BAILEY (fol.), *Cimeliarch* (κειμηλιάρχης, Gr.), the chief keeper of plate, vestments, etc. belonging to a church; a church-warden. *Cimeliarchy* (*cimeliarchium*, L.; κειμηλιάρχιον, Gr.), a jewel house; also a vestry in a church. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Cimeliarch*, the apartment in ancient churches where the plate and vestments are deposited.

Ciment, Cimerian, ff. CEMENT, CIMMERIAN.

Cimeter, -itar, -iter, obs. ff. SCIMITAR.

‖ **Cimex** (səi·meks). Pl. **cimices.** Also ?6–7 **cimice,** 7 **chimice, cimisse, cimise.** [a. L. *cīmex*, pl. *cīmices*, or its It. repr. *cimice*; cf. CHINCH. The pl. *cimices* may belong to either *cimex* or *cimice*.] A bed-bug. Now only (in form *Cimex*) as the entomological name of the genus.

1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* S iij, The smale stynkynge wormes that brede in paper or wod called Cimices. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Cimisse*, a noysome little worme flat and red which raiseth wheals where it biteth: If it bee broken it yieldeth a stinking smell. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 696 Cimices are found in the holes of Bedsides. 1658 J. ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 999 The stinking Beetle some confound with the Cimex or Wall-louse. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. 182 When wars broke out, they crept out of their crannies, like the cimici, in the houses of Italy. *a* 1706 EVELYN *Mem.* (1819) I. 201 Bedsteads .. of forged iron gilded, since it is impossible to keepe the wooden ones from ye Chimices.

Cimi·ceous, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. type **cīmice-us* (f. *cīmic-em* bug) + -OUS.] Full of bugs, buggy.

1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* II. 199 The bedrooms were ill-ventilated and cimiceous.

Cimicic (səimi·sik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *cīmic-em* bug + -IC.] *Cimicic Acid*: a yellow crystallizable acid, of rancid odour, obtained from the liquid secreted by a bug, *Rhaphigaster punctipennis*. Its salts are **Cimicates**; and its radical **Cimicyl.**

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 964 *Cimicic acid*, $C_{15}H_{28}O_3$, an acid, belonging to the oleic series .. treated with pentachloride of phosphorus .. yields chloride of cimicyl, $C_{15}H_{27}O.Cl$..The cimicates of the earth-metals and heavy metals are nearly or quite insoluble in water and alcohol.

Cimici.fugin. *Chem.* An impure resin from *Cimicifuga racemosa* or Black Snake-root.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 780 A resinous principle which has been termed cimicifugin or mucrotin, a dark brown powder, readily soluble in alcohol.

Cimicine (səi·misəin), *a.* [f. L. *cīmic-em* + -INE.] Smelling of bugs. So also **Cimi·cinous.**

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Cimicine.* 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cimicinous.*

Cimicoid (səi·mikoid), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] 'Resembling a bug' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Cimise, -isse: see CIMEX.

Cimitery, -ory, etc., obs. ff. CEMETERY.

Cimmerian (simi·riăn), *a.* Also 6–7 **Cym-,** 7 **Cymm-, Cim-.** [f. L. *Cimmeri-us* (Gr. Κιμμέριος) pertaining to the Cimmerii + -AN.]

Of or belonging to the Cimmerii, a people fabled by the ancients to live in perpetual darkness. Hence, proverbially used as a qualification of dense darkness, gloom, or night, or of things or persons shrouded in thick darkness.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* Sat. II. 142 That such Cymerian darknes should inuolve A quaint conceit, that he could not resolue. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 10 There under ebon shades..In dark Cimmerian desert ever dwell. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 206 The proverbial expression of Cimmerian darkness was originally borrowed from the description of Homer (in the eleventh book of the Odyssey). 1801 HELEN WILLIAMS *Sk. Fr. Rep.* I. xviii. 229 The Cimmerian night of the middle ages. 1880 E. KIRKE *Garfield* 15 A dense fog ..shrouded the lonely mountain in Cimmerian darkness.

Hence **Cimme·rianism,** dense darkness (of ignorance, etc.); **† Cimme·rianize** *v. trans.*, to make totally dark.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Peace of France* Wks. III. 111 Ded., The Leathean Den of obliuious Cimerianisme. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 292 The awful cimmerianism of the philologer and classical critic of the Edinburgh Review. 1600 TOURNEUR *Trans. Metamorph.* (1878) 187 This blacke Cymerianized night.

Cimnel, obs. form of SIMNEL.

‖ **Cimo·lia.** = next. Hence **Cimo·lian** *a.*

1658 J. ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 927 Any new earth, especially Cimolia is good [for wasps' stings]. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1776) 8. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 601 Cimolian chalk, or any light earth.

Cimolite (si·məlɔit). *Min.* [f. L. *Cimōlia* (Gr. Κιμωλία (γῆ)), a soft earth found in the island of Cimolus, now Argentiera: see -ITE.] A very soft hydrous silicate of alumina, white, gray, or reddish, allied to fuller's earth.

1801 tr. *Klaproth's Ess.* 248 Cimolie earth (*Cimolia Plinii*), or the Cimolite, as I shall call it. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* xii. (ed. 2) 405 Silicic acid, with a single base containing 3 atoms of oxygen to 2 of the radical..Example, Cimolite. 1886 ERNI *Min.* 305 Cimolite is tough.

Cinabar, -ber, -bre, -per, obs. ff. CINNABAR.

Cinamom(e, -mon, obs. ff. CINNAMON.

Cinanch(e: see QUINSEY.

Cincater, var. of CINQUANTER, *Obs.*

Cinch (sintʃ, sinʃ), *sb. U. S.* [ad. Sp. *cincha* girth, cingle.] The saddle-girth used in Mexico, and the adjacent parts of the United States, usually made of separate twisted strands of horse-hair.

1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* vi. 119, I leaned down and felt of the cinch, to see if it had slipped. 1884 JOAQ. MILLER *Memorie & Rime* 168 Colonel Bill had just set the rowels of his great Spanish spurs in the broad cinch in order to push his horse.

Hence **Cinch** *v.* to girth tightly; also *fig.* to 'put the screw on'.

1875 *Scribner's Mag.* July 277 (Hoppe) A man is cinched = he is hurt in a mining transaction (San Francisco localism). 1884 JOAQ. MILLER *Memorie & Rime* 56 The..Californian sinched his little mule till she grunted. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commonw.* III. 239 To use an expressive Californian phrase, capital, and especially accumulated capital, wherever it was found, was to be 'cinched'.

Cinchona (siŋkō·ună). Also **chinchona.** [Named in 1742 by Linnæus in honour of the Countess of Chinchon (in Spain), who in 1638, when vice-queen of Peru, was cured of a tertian fever by the use of Peruvian bark, and in 1640 brought a supply of it to Spain, whence it became known throughout Europe. On the ground that Linnæus's form *Cinchona* was due to erroneous information, it has been proposed to alter it to *Chinchona*; but the accepted form is too deeply rooted in botanical and chemical nomenclature to make this expedient. The word has no etymological connexion with *quina*, which is Peruvian for 'bark': see however CHINA 3.]

1. A genus of evergreen trees or shrubs with fragrant white or pink panicled flowers, growing in the tropical valleys of the Andes, and now extensively cultivated in India and Java for the sake of the bark.

1742 LINNÆUS *Genera Plant.* (ed. 2) 527 (In Pentandria monogynia)..102 Cinchona, Quinquina. 1786 in Pettigrew *Life Letisom* (1817) III. 222, I have sent some of the bark of the Cinquona. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 233 There are..twelve species of Cinchona from which the Peruvian bark of commerce is derived. 1880 C. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* iii, In memory of the great service to humanity performed by the Countess of Chinchon, Linnæus named the genus which yields Peruvian bark, Chinchona. Unfortunately the great botanist .. spelt the word Cinchona .. and Cinhona .. The correct spelling ought now to be generally adopted.

2. The medicinal bark of species of Cinchona, Peruvian bark; also the drug prepared from it.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 161 Active and important remedies; such as, hydrargyrum, cinchona, opium. 1803 SIR H. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 268 Very little tannin is found in cinchona, or in the other barks supposed to be possessed of febrifuge properties. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Cinchona*, There are..twenty-one species of this genus, but only some of them yield commercial Cinchona.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *simple attrib.*

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 205 The Cinchona forests. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 169/1 Pöppig..has..long lived in the Cinchona countries. 1858 R. HOGG *Veget. Kingd.* 403 The genuine cinchona trees are confined exclusively to South America. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 4 The cinchona plantations in the Madras Government gardens are most thriving.

b. *Comb.*, as **cinchona-bark,** the bark of several species of cinchona, of great medicinal value as a tonic and febrifuge. Called also *Jesuit's Bark, Peruvian Bark, Quinquina.* **Cinchona-bases,** alkaloids contained in Cinchona bark; **Cinchona-red,** an amorphous dark reddish-brown substance, obtained from Cinchona bark.

1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 595 Infusion of yellow cinchona bark. 1881 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* XLVIII. 176 During convalescence red cinchona bark strengthens and sustains nerve power. 1888 *Spectator* 30 June 916/1 That most priceless of barks, the 'chinchona bark', truly called by the Indians '*quina-quina*', i.e. 'bark of barks'. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 804 *Cinchona Red*, an amorphous dark reddish-brown substance, obtained from..Peruvian bark.

Hence **Cinchonaceous** (siŋkōnē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.*, belonging to the natural order *Cinchonaceæ* of which *Cinchona* is the typical genus. **Cinchonal** *a. Bot.*, epithet of Lindley's 'alliance' of natural orders related to the *Cinchonaceæ.* **Cincho·namine,** *Chem.*, a base $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O$ obtained from cinchona. **Ci·nchonate,** a salt of cinchonic acid. **Cincho·nia,** *Chem.* = *Cinchonine.* **Cinchonic** (siŋkɒ·nik) *a.*, of or pertaining to cinchona, as in *Cinchonic Acid*, $C_{11}H_{14}O_9$, obtained from cinchona; formerly applied to QUINIC acid; *cinchonic red* = cinchona red. **Cinchoni·cia, Cincho·nicine,** an alkaloid isomeric with cinchonine. **Cinchoni·dia, Cincho·nidine,** another of the cinchona bases, isomeric with cinchonine, but distinguished from it by its deflecting the plane of polarization of a ray of light to the left.

1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxvii. 563 There are several cinchonaceous trees also in the country. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* I. 285/2 Cinchonaceæ .. A natural order .. characterizing Lindley's cinchonal alliance. 1881 *Nature* No. 627. 23 Cinchonamine .. differs from Cinchonine in having 2 atoms more hydrogen. 1808 THOMSON *Oxalic Acid* in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 66 *note*, Cinchonate of lime. 1831 T. P. JONES *Convers. Chem.* xxviii. 285 Cinchonia, and quinia..are alkaline principles, both contained in Peruvian bark. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 174/1 Slightly soluble red colouring matter or red cinchonic acid. 1858 R. HOGG *Veget. Kingd.* 407 Kinic Acid, or, as it is sometimes called, Cinchonic and Quinic Acid, is generally in the form of a thick syrupy liquid. 1853 PASTEUR in *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 374 When cinchonine.. is subjected to the action of heat, it becomes transformed into a new base isomeric with it, but possessing totally different characters. This new base I call *cinchonicine.* 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 431 Quinine and cinchonine yields two isomeric modifications, quinidine and quinicine, cinchonidine and cinchonicine. 1853 PASTEUR in *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 374 The other base, to which I give the name of *cinchonidine.*

Cinchonine (siŋkonəin). *Chem.* [f. CINCHONA + -INE.] An organic alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O$, with febrifuge qualities, commonly associated with quinine, in various cinchona barks.

1825 GOOD *Study Med.* II. 134 The French Chemists have put us into possession of two distinct salts of this kind, Quinine and Cinchonine, of which the former is the more powerful. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 687 Barks grown at low elevations contain less quinine and more cinchonine than those at high elevations.

2. *Cinchonine group*, the group of chemical substances containing cinchonine, and the bases *cinchonicine* and *cinchonidine* isomeric with it, with their derivatives.

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 479.

Hence **Cinchonin·ic Acid,** produced by oxidation of cinchonine; its salts are **Cincho·ninates.**

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 482 Cinchonine treated with nitric acid..yields..cinchoninic acid, etc.

Cinchonism (si·ŋkoniz'm). [f. CINCHON-A + -ISM.] The disordered condition produced by the excessive use of cinchona or quinine.

1857 T. WATSON *Lect. Princ. & Pract. Physic* lxxxvi. (L.), The condition here called cinchonism is marked by the occurrence of giddiness, deafness, and a sense of buzzing or some kind of tinnitus in the ears. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 61 The first symptoms of cinchonism.

Cinchonize (si·ŋkonəiz), *v.* [f. CINCHONA + -IZE.] To impregnate or act upon with quinine.

1863 R. BURTON *Abeokuta* II. 7 A prophylactic..chinchonized wine. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* 28 Next morning the patient was cinchonized and better.

Hence **Cinchonized** *ppl. a.*; **Cinchoniza·tion** *sb.*

1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 538 Symptoms .. similar to those seen in cinchonization.

Cinchonology (siŋkonɒ·lŏdʒi). The scientific study of cinchona.

1884 *New York Med. Jrnl.* 21 June 692 An historical review of the subject of 'cinchonology'.

Cinchono·metry. The determination of the proportion of alkaloids in cinchona bark.

1868 ROYLE & HEADLAND *Mat. Med.* (ed. 5) 511 There are several rough methods of Cinchonometry.

Cincinnal (sinsi·năl), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *cincinnus* (see below) + -AL.] Belonging to a cincinnus.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Cincinnate, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *cincinnātus* having curled hair, f. *cincinnus* curl, ringlet.] Of hair: Curled, in ringlets. (*affected.*)

1873 M. COLLINS *Sq. Silchester* II. vi. 68 Sentimental young gentlemen with olive complexions, cincinnate caesaries, etc.

Cincinna·tian, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. the name of *Cincinnatus*, who was called from the plough to the Dictatorship.] Like that of Cincinnatus.

1812 BYRON *Waltz* ii. *note*, *Cincinnatian* progress in agriculture.

‖ **Cincinnus** (sinsi·nŭs), *Bot.* [Lat., curl, ringlet.] A uniparous scorpioid or curled cyme, as in the forget-me-not.

1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 81 This scorpioid cyme or cincinnus.

‖ **Cinclis** (siŋ·klis). *Zool.* Pl. **cinclides** (siŋklidīz). [ad. Gr. κιγκλίς latticed gate.] One of the openings in the bodies of some sea-anemones, probably serving for emission of the thread-cells.

1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 135 Mr. Gosse .. gives the name of 'cinclides' to these apertures. 1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 101.

Cinct (siŋkt), *ppl. a. rare.* [ad. L. *cinct-us* pa. pple. of *cingĕre* to gird.] Girt, encircled, surrounded. (Construed as a participle; cf. *compact.*)

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 271 Alle Fraunce is cincte with thre nowble waters. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* VI. 450 Thus girt With circumstance, next change beholds them cinct Quite otherwise. 1867 LONGF. *Dante, Purgat.* XXX. 31 Her snow white veil with olive cinct.

Cincture (si·ŋktiŭ), *sb.* [ad. L. *cinctūra* girdle, f. *cinct-* ppl. stem of *cing-ĕre* to gird: see -URE.]

1. A girding, encompassing, or encircling; enclosure, environment, compass, embrace, 'girdle'.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* I. 32 He, That girds earth in the cincture of the sea. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. i. (1865) 242 A yet securer cincture of excluding garden walls. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* i. (1877) 5 The seven hills were .. united within the cincture of a single wall.

† b. *spec. Cincture of sword*: The girding on of a sword, as a ceremony of investiture with a dukedom or earldom. *Obs.*

1587 CHURCHYARD *Worth. Wales* (1876) 17 By cincture of a sword, we him ennoble reallie. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 249. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. iii. (1743) 163 A Duke is at this day created by Patent, anciently by cincture of sword.

† 2. *concr.* An enclosure, enclosed area. *Obs. rare.*

1627 DRAYTON *Sheph. Serena* (R.), Nor flower is so sweet In this large cincture.

3. *concr.* That which encircles or encompasses.

a. *spec.* A girdle or belt for the waist. (Mostly *poetic*, or in reference to ancient times.)

[1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. iii. 155 (Globe ed.) See CENTURE.] 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1117 Th' American so girt With feathered Cincture, naked else and wilde. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IV. 251 To draw the arrow from his cincture. 1814 WORDSW. *White Doe* VII. 57 Her dress A vest with woollen cincture tied. 1853 CDL. WISEMAN *Ess.* iii. 387 The alb and cincture which any minister could wear in a church of London or Bristol. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 350 Augustus .. in the semi-nude cincture of a divinity.

b. *Arch.* 'The ring, list, or fillet at the top and bottom of a column, which divides the shaft from the capital and base' (Gwilt).

1696 PHILLIPS s.v., In Building, the *Cincture* is that part which makes the middle of the Baluster of the Ionick Order. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Cincture*, or *Ceinture*..The *cincture* is supposed to be an imitation of the girths, or ferils, antiently used to strengthen and preserve the primitive wooden columns.

c. *gen.* Anything that encompasses, as a band, fillet, ring, halo, etc.; an environment; a surrounding border or belt.

1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. IV. v. 165 [A] Diadem..was a white Cincture, encircling the Heads both of Kings and Queens. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 361 This golden cincture [a wedding-ring]. 1859 J. HEDDERWICK *Lays Mid. Age* 81 O that her cincture were thy seeking arms. 1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 112 The chevet has a cincture of nine chapels. 1876 GLADSTONE *Synchr. Homer* 12 At various points on the cincture of the Mediterranean Sea.

Cincture (si·ŋktiŭ), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To girdle, gird; to encircle, encompass, surround.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 92 Twenty Priests .. Cinctured with ephods. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 181 The fire, whose bright etherial ray Cinctures with immortality the soul. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 8 A .. barren Country Cinctured by the ocean grey. 1875 LONGF. *Pandora* I, Thus her hair was cinctured.

Hence **Ci·nctured** *ppl. a.*, girdled.

1757 GRAY *Progr. Poesy* ii. 2 Their feather-cinctur'd chief. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* V. 1018 His cinctured waist. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 33 Long cinctured robes.

Cinder (si·ndəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 1 **sinder, sindor, synder,** 5 **syn-, cyndyr, cyndre,** 5-6 **syndre,** 5-7 **synder,** 6 **sindar, cindre, zynder,** 6-7 **sinder,** 8 **cynder,** 6- **cinder.** [An erroneous spelling of *sinder*, OE. *sinder* (*synder*) scoria, slag of metal: corresp. to OHG. *sintar, sinter*, etc., MHG. and mod.G. *sinter*, ON. *sindr* (Sw. *sinder*, Da. *sinner*) all pointing to an OTeut. **sindro(m.* The word has no etymological connexion with F. *cendre*, L. *cinerem* ashes, although the notion that it has, has both given rise to the current spelling *cinder*, and influenced the later sense; cf.

a 1400 *Black Bk. Admiralty* II. 180 Barils de cendres: (15*th c. Eng. transl.* barell[is] of syndres.)]

1. The refuse or dross thrown off from iron or other metals in the furnace; scoria, slag. (Usually in *sing.*) Now *techn.*

Forge-cinder, iron slag from a forge or bloomery. *Mill-cinder*, the slag from the puddling furnaces of a rolling-mill.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1808 *Scoria*, sinder. *a* 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 200/24 *Caries, putredo lignorum, uel ferri*, sindor. *a* 1100 *Ibid.* 336/24 *Scorium*, synder. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xlv. (Tollem. MS.), Synder is calde Scoria, and is þe filþe of yren þat is clensid þer fro in fyre. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 78 Cyndyr of þe smythys fyre, *casuma.* 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 69 In Smiths cinders. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* II. 170 The Cinders in the Forest of Dean .. (of which our best Iron is made) is .. the Rough and Offal thrown by in the Romans' time. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 305 The experiment with finery cinder and charcoal. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Cinder*, slag. *fig.* 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxiii. (1483) 69 Tho that ben founden fyne gold .. and tho that ben founden asshes and synder. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Consider.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 426 'Oh,' he said .. 'if there's cinder in the iron, 'tis because there was cinder in the pay.'

b. (see quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Cinder*, a scale of oxide removed in forging.

2. The residue of a combustible substance, *esp.* coal, after it has ceased to flame, and so also, after it has ceased to burn.

a. An ember or piece of glowing coal, or similar

substance, which has ceased to flame. (Now merged in b.)

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xlvii. 14 Strawe .. yf it be kindled with fyre .. yet it geueth no zynders to warme a man by. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xviii. (1632) 897 The Synders of dissensions .. presently brake forth into a more raging flame. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), If .. the fat upon a cinder drops To stinking smoke it turns the flame. *Mod.* A red-hot cinder fell out and burned the carpet.

b. *esp.* A small piece of coal from which the gaseous or volatile constituents have been burnt, but which retains much of the carbon, so that it is capable of further combustion without flame.

1530 PALSGR. 205 Cynders of coles, *breze.* 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 94 Supplying the furnace .. with the Sinder of the Coale (which is the smaller sort of it fallen into the Ashes and gotten from them with a Seive). 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 69 ¶ 8 Employed in sifting Cinders. 1773 JOHNSON in Boswell xxviii, So many bellows have blown the fire, that one wonders he is not by this time become a cinder. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. VII. v. 286 Painful sifting through mountains of dust and ashes for a poor cinder of a fact here and there. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 2 Coal cinders have been found amid the ruins of several of the Roman stations.

†**c.** *pl.* Coke. *Obs.*

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3892/1 An Act for continuing the Duties upon Coles, Culm, and Cynders.

d. *pl.* Vaguely used for: Residue of combustion; ashes. Still so used dialectally, though in ordinary language 'cinders' are quite distinct from 'ashes' or the powdery incombustible residue. Also *fig.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. ix. 101 And there besyden growen trees, that beren fulle faire apples .. but whoso breketh hem or cutteth hem in two, he schall fynde with in hem coles and cyndres. 1587 GREENE *Euphues Censure to Philaut.* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 192 Loue that amidst the coldest Cinders of hate had smothered vp litle sparkes of forepassed affection. 1588 MUNDAY in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 226 All thy pompe in cinders laide full lowe. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iv. 37. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic Ep.* xxiii. 179 And from blacke Sinders, and rude heapes of Stones, Shall gather up the Martyrs sacred bones. 1878 MORLEY *Byron* Crit. Misc., Ser. I. 224 The fire, which yet smoulders with abundant life underneath the grey cinders.

†**3.** *pl.* The 'ashes' of a dead body after cremation or (*transf.*) decomposition; (see ASH *sb.*[2] 4).

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. (R.), Is there no fayth Preseru'd to the cinders of Sichee? 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 236 He would not haue so much as the very cinders to remaine of so wicked men. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 771 In the Coffin .. there was nothing to be seen but a little light Cinders about the sides. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 16 What virtue yet sleeps in this *terra damnata* and aged cinders.

4. Volcanic scoria.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 101 The volcano ejected cinders. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 66 A stratum of cinders or of pumice stone. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Language* Wks. (Bohn) II. 152 Like travellers using the cinders of a volcano to roast their eggs.

†**5.** Applied to gritty concretions in some soils.

1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 13 § 3 Grounds .. wherein Gravel, Sand or Cinders is likely to be found. 1577 HARRISON *England* I. xviii, The haie of our low medowes is .. full of sandie cinder, which breedeth sundrie diseases in our cattell. 1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 137 Which .. Lands were so gravelly of nature..yea so exceeding herein, that in many places turned to Sinder (like that the Smith casts forth of his fire, as the corruption of his Iron, Fire, & Coales congealed).

6. *slang.* Brandy, whiskey, etc., taken in tea, soda water, or other drink.

1873 *Slang Dict., Cinder,* any liquor used in connexion with soda-water, as to 'take a soda with a cinder in it'. The cinder may be sherry, brandy, or any other liquor.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cinder-heap, -mount*; *cinder-dropping, -like* adjs., etc.; **cinder-bed,** a bed or stratum of cinders; *spec.* a quarryman's name for a geological stratum of loose structure in the Middle Purbeck series, consisting chiefly of oyster-shells; **cinder-fall,** 'the inclined plane on which the melted slag from a blast-furnace descends'; **cinder-frame,** a wire frame in front of the tubes of a locomotive engine, to prevent the escape of ignited cinders; **cinder-gray** *a.*, ? ashen-gray; **cinder-notch,** 'the hole through which cinder' or slag 'is tapped from a furnace' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*); **cinder-path,** a footpath, or running-track, laid with cinders; **cinder-pig,** pig-iron made from ores with admixture of 'cinder' or slag; **cinder-plate,** the iron plate forming the front of a bloomery; **cinder-sabled** *ppl. a.*, blackened with cinders; **cinder-sifter,** **a.** one who sifts cinders (also *fig.*); **b.** a contrivance for sifting dust or ashes from cinders; **cinder-tap** = *cinder-notch*; **cinder-tea,** a folk-medicine, made by pouring boiling water on cinders, administered to young children; **cinder-wench, -woman,** a female whose occupation it is to rake cinders from among ashes.

1888 T. HARDY *Wessex T.*, The second stranger, the man in '*cinder-gray'. 1855 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) IV. 361 Riddled from the big, Historical *cinder-heaps. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. 83 Thus all in flames I *sinderlike consume. 1869 *Echo* 9 Oct., For the purpose of conveying the cinder from the furnaces there is a fixed engine which draws it up an incline to the '*cinder mount'. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Cinder-tap, Cinder-notch,* the hole through which cinder is tapped from a furnace. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 907/2 St. Paul's School .. has .. a quarter-mile *cinder path. 1885 *Punch* 3 Jan. 4/1 Life .. isn't all Cinder-path, Charlie. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* xv. (1873) 142 She .. opes the door with *cinder-sabled hands. 1876 SPURGEON *Commenting* 8 Gill was a *cinder-sifter among the Targums, the Talmuds, etc. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 71/2 Acting as a 'Tidy Betty' with Cinder-sifter. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 32 She .. went abroad like a *cynder-wench. 1786 *Lond. Mag.* Oct. 546 She..envies every cinder-wench she meets. 16.. *Ess. Satire* (J.), To find it out's the *cinder-woman's trade.

Cinder (sĭ·ndəɹ), *v.* Also 5 **scin-**. [f. prec.] *trans.* To burn to a cinder, reduce to cinders. Also *fig.* Hence **Cindered, Cindering** *ppl. adjs.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xii, This citie Shulde into scindred asshes tourned be. 1557 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 86 b, His graued ghost and cindred moulde. *c* 1575 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* xvi, Where sword and cindring flame Consume. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxxvi. (R.), Untold griefs choak, cynder the heart. 1846 PROWETT *Æschylus' Prometh. Bound* 18 His brawny force All thunder-scathed and cindered. 1869 E. GARRETT *Crust & Cake* xxxvi. (1871) 447 Burnt up..like a cindered bannock.

Cinderella. Name of the heroine of a well-known fairy-tale. Thence applied allusively to a cinder-woman, scullery-maid, etc. Also, (= *Cinderella dance*) an early dancing party where the guests are invited until twelve o'clock only. **Cinderellaship.** *nonce-wd.*

1882 *Society* 14 Oct. 4/2 An excellent scheme of subscription 'Cinderellas'. 1883 *Standard* 8 Jan. 5/2 The 'Cinderella dance' is much affected. 1876 MISS BRADDON *Dead Men's Shoes* I. i. 9 Her Cinderella-ship never brought her so low as this.

Cinderous (sĭ·ndərəs), *a. rare.* Also **cindrous.** [f. CINDER *sb.* + -OUS.] = CINDERY 1.

1607 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. IV. ii, Metals..of a certain sharp and cindrous humor. 1845 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* I. 307 (cindrous). 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* 75 With a cinderous smell.

Cindery (sĭ·ndəri), *a.* [f. CINDER *sb.* + -Y[1].]

1. Of the nature or consistency of a cinder; abounding in cinders.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* I. (1593) 12 The roofe .. with cindrie mosse was almost over-growne. 1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 97 A sear'd and cindery spot. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 104 Lead .. in the form of a black cindery precipitate. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 187 Light cindery volcanic matter.

b. *fig.* Where the fire has burnt out.

1878 SYMONDS *Sonn. M. Angelo* xlvi, Within an old man's cindery breast.

2. Begrimed with cinders.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* 379 Mr. Toodle, cindery and swart, was refreshing himself with tea.

Cindery (sĭ·ndəri), *sb. nonce-wd.* A repository of cinders, a cinder-heap.

1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* I. viii. 220, I remained under charge of Ciceley of the Cindery.

†**Cinefa·ction.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *cinefactiōnem* (cf. *cinefact-us* in Lucretius), f. *cinis, ciner-* ashes + *-factio* making.] Reduction to ashes; incineration; *concr.* a thing incinerated.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 268 Cinefaction is ignition converting Vegetables and Animals by a very vehement heat into *Cineres.* 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 69 Cinefaction is most competent to combustion. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 202 Bake me And make me A cinefaction.

†**Cinefy,** *v. rare*[−0]. [f. L. type **cinefică-re.*] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cinefy,* to bring to ashes.

Cinematic, -al, var. of KINEMATIC, -AL. 1883 *Athenæum* 3 Mar. 281/3 Kinematics, or, as it used to be called, cinematics, the name having .. been translated from the French *cinématique,* is the geometry of motion.

Cinenchyma (sine·ŋkimă). *Bot.* Also **cinenchym.** [f. Gr. κῑν-εῖν to move + ἔγχυμα infusion, after *parenchyma,* etc.] Laticiferous tissue; tissue forming vessels containing latex or milky juice.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 21 Laticiferous tissue, or Cinenchym. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) IV. 87/2 The latex exhibits movements which have given origin to the name cinenchyma applied to laticiferous tissue by some authors.

Hence **Cinenchy·matous** (-kĭ·mătəs), *a.*, belonging to the cinenchyma.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 331 The cinenchymatous vessels, in which..cyclosis goes on.

Cineraceous (sinĕrē·ɪ·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *cinerāce-us* ashy + -OUS.] Of the nature or colour of ashes.

1864 WEBSTER cites MARTYN. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Cineraceous,* ash-greyish.

Cineraria (sinĕrē·ɹiă). *Bot.* Pl. **-as.** [mod. Lat., fem. of L. *cinerārius* pertaining to ashes, f. *ciner-em* ashes. So named from the ash-coloured down on the leaves.] A genus of composite plants (now generally included in *Senecio*), mostly natives of South Africa, with blue or purple flowers, but assuming very various colours under cultivation. They are grown as greenhouse or window plants.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xxviii. (1633) 281 Cineraria, or ash coloured St. James Wort. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 227 [Plants] not perishing but in excessive colds..*Cineraria,* etc. [1731–7 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Jacobæa, Jacobæa Africana*..African Shrubby Ragwort, with cut Leaves, and the under Part of an Ash Colour.] 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 274/1 Cinerarias will not bear the frost. 1871 *Daily News* 22 Mar., The Great Western Station..is smothered in azaleas, camellias, cinerarias, and lilacs.

‖ **Cinerarium** (sinĕrē·ɹiŭm). [Lat., in same sense; see next, and -ARIUM.] A place for depositing the ashes of the dead after cremation.

1880 *Times* 9 Oct., In the cemetery of Milan, near the Crematorium..a Cinerarium is to be erected.

Cinerary (sĭ·nĕrări), *a.* [ad. L. *cinerāri-us* pertaining to ashes. Cf. F. *cinéraire.*] Of or pertaining to ashes. *Cinerary urn, vase*: a sepulchral urn used in ancient times to preserve the ashes of the dead after cremation.

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 107 One of those cinerary urns. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 345 Larger urns, some for cinerary purposes. 1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* i. 6 There are cinerary associations with fire places.

Cineration (sinĕrē·ɪ·ʃən). *rare*[−0]. [f. L. type **cinerā-re, cinerā-tus* to reduce to ashes, of which the latter occurs in med.L. (Du Cange). In mod. F. *cineration.* See -ATION.] Reduction to ashes.

1708–15 KERSEY, *Cinefaction* or *Cineration.* 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Cineration,* in chymistry, the reduction of wood, or any other combustible matter, into ashes, by means of fire. ..This, others call *cinefaction.* 1755 JOHNSON, *Cineration,* the reduction of any thing by fire to ashes. A term of chymistry. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

Cinerator (sĭ·nĕrē·ɪtəɹ). [agent-noun f. L. type *cinerāre*: see prec.] A furnace for reducing dead bodies to ashes.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* IV. 447 A pentagonal cinerator for the use of Hindus and the other Hindu castes.

Cinereal (sinĭ·ɹĭăl), *a.* [f. as next + -AL.]

†**1.** = CINERARY. *Obs. rare.*

1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. I. iii. 105 A cinereal urn.

2. = CINEREOUS.

c 1878 *Oxf. Bible Helps* 95 Cinereal crows.

Cinereous (sinĭ·ɹĭəs), *a.* [f. L. *cinere-us* ash-coloured (f. *ciner-em* ashes) + -OUS.]

1. Of an ashy hue, ash-coloured, ashen-gray; *spec.* in names of birds having ash-coloured feathers, as the *cinereous crow, cinereous eagle,* etc.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., [The] partrig, grecian, reddish, cinereous, white, and damascen. 1768 PENNANT *Penguins* in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 92 The whole back is of a very deep cinereous colour. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 142 Cinereous crows .. brave the severest winter. 1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) II. 71 The great or cinereous shrike. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 14.

2. Of the nature of ashes.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 455 Round cinereous bodies. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. vii, She must first burn-out, and lie as a dead cinereous heap.

¶ *catachr.* ? Baked to a cinder, over-cooked.

1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 333 This semi-sanguineous partiality had given way to a taste for cinereous..meats.

Cinerescent (sinĕre·sĕnt), *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *cinerēscent-em* pres. pple. of *cinerēscĕre* to turn to ashes.] Inclining to ash-colour; grayish.

1880 in WEBSTER *Supp.*

Cineritious (sinĕrĭ·ʃəs), *a.* Also 7 **-cious.** [f. L. *cinerici-us, -tius* ashy, like ashes + -OUS.]

1. Ash-coloured, ashen-gray; in *Anat.* used of the 'gray-matter' of the brain and spinal cord.

1686 in *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 230 Very little of the cineritious Colour to be seen. 1697 *Ibid.* XIX. 534 Whether I did distinguish the Cinericious and Medullary Substances. 1791 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 353 A light grey or cineritious heavy powder. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 35 A medullary nucleus..enveloped by the grey or cineritious matter.

2. Of the nature of ashes or cinders.

1732 P. DELANY *Revelation* II. 226 (R.) Broken and burnt rocks, ruins of buildings, and cineritious earth. 1782 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 172/1 The soil of the plain is cineritious. 1803 G. S. FABER *Cabiri* II. 389 No cineritious remains are visible..and..there are no marks of cremation in the cave. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 337 Grey, sad, and cineritious.

Cinerulent (sinĕ·rɪulĕnt), *a. rare*[−0]. [f. L. *ciner-em* ashes; cf. *pulverulent.*] 'Full of ashes' (J.), of the texture of ashes.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Cinerulent (*cinerulentus*), full of ashes. [Hence in BAILEY, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts.]

Cinfoly, obs. form of CINQUEFOIL.

Cingalese (singălēz), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 7 **Cingala, Singale,** 8 **Cinglass.** [f. Skr. *Sinhalam* Ceylon, *siṅhalās* people of Ceylon; in Tamil *çiṅgaḷa.*] *adj.* Of Ceylon. *sb.* A native of Ceylon; the language of Ceylon.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. v. xvii. 460 The Singales or Native Inhabitants. *Ibid.*, The Cingalas are very cunning Artificers in all mettalls. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) II. 698/2 Two *Cingaleses*..hid themselves. 1868 MALLESON *French in India* i. 27 Some native Cingalese in Dutch pay.

Cingle (sing·gl). Forms: 5 **sengle, sengle,** 6 **sangle, single,** 7– **cingle.** [a. OF. *cengle* (11th c.), *sengle* (12th c.); in mod.F. *sangle*:—L. *cingulum* girdle.] A girdle; anything that girds or surrounds; a girth, a belt.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* IV. vi. (1554) 104 a, This tirant deceiuable, Gaue him another syngle, made of wul. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 412/1 The senglys or gyrthes of the hors. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vne sangle,* a sengle or girth. 1708–15 KERSEY, *Cingle,* a Girth for a Horse. [Hence in BAILEY, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts.] 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Cingle* (from *cir-cingle*), A belt worn by seamen.

†**Cingling,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. possible vb. CINGLE, f. prec.] Girdling, tight-lacing.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1613) 133 To become slender in wast..what cingling, will they [women] not indure.

‖ **Cingular.** [See SANGLIER.] 'A wild boar in its fifth year. *Howell.*' (Halliwell.)

‖ **Cingulum** (si·ŋgiu·lŏm). The Latin word for 'girdle, belt' [f. root of *cingĕre* to gird], occasionally used as a technical term for **a.** The girdle of a priest's alb. **b.** A surgical cincture or girdle; also the part of the body round which a girdle is worn, the waist. **c.** *Anat.* A band of dental substance surrounding the base of the crown of the tooth in some animals. **d.** *Zool.* The transverse series of bony bands in the armour of the armadillo. **e.** The *clitellum* or band of higher-coloured rings in the body of earthworms.

1847 CRAIG, *Cingulum*, in Zoology, a term applied to the neck of a tooth, or that constriction which separates the crown from the fang. 1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 231 Clitellum or cingulum, a tumid fleshy glandular zone. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 264 A 'band' of dental substance (termed the cingulum) may surround the tooth. 1877 COUES *Fur Anim.* vii. 205 A simple conical cusp, two-rooted, with..a well-marked cingulum. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* v. 221 Cingulum or clitellum.

Cinicke, obs. form of CYNIC.

‖ **Ciniphes,** *sb. pl. Obs.* Also **cinifes.** A word taken over from the Vulgate [repr. Gr. σκνῖφες, pl. of σκνίψ, of the LXX.], where it is applied to the insects which constituted the third plague of Egypt (*Exod.* viii. 17); variously supposed to be gnats, lice, fleas.

a 1571 JEWEL *On Joshua* vi. 1–3. 980 The Ciniphes were but little, yet they are reckoned among the great plagues of God. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* civ. 31 And the cinifes in al their coastes. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Ciniph*, a gnat. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. x. § 10 (ed. 3) 358 In turning the dust into ciniphes [*v.r.* Ciphinies] (which we render lice). [Bailey has 'ciniphes'.]

Cinit, obs. form of ZENITH.

Cink(e, -foil, obs. form of CINQUE, -FOIL.

Cinnabar (si·năbaɪ). Forms: 4 **cynoper,** 5 **cenopere, cynabare,** 6–7 **cinaper,** 6–8 **cinoper,** 7 **cinnambre, sinaper, synaper, sinopre, cinaber, sinabar, cinabre, cynnaber,** 7–8 **cinnaber,** 7–9 **cinabar,** 7– **cinnabar.** [ad. OF. *cinabre* or L. *cinnabaris*, ad. Gr. κιννάβαρι, a word of oriental origin: cf. Pers. *zanjifrah* in same sense. (Cf. MHG. *zinober.*)]

1. The red or crystalline form of mercuric sulphide (Hg" S). Originally applied to native cinnabar, a rhombohedral mineral, usually of adamantine lustre, the most important ore of mercury.

Hepatic cinnabar: a variety of native cinnabar of a liver-brown colour.

a 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 229 Great quantitie of quicksilver and Cinaper. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. iii. (1616) 616 You shall deale much, with mineralls .. argaile, alkaly, Cinoper. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 227 Sinabar .. is a deadly medicine made half of quick-silver, and half of Brimstone by Art of fire. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. (1643) 294 Cinoper .. otherwise called Vermilion. 1685 BOYLE *Salvb. Air* 64 Cinnabar, which is the Ore of Quicksilver. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bezoar Stone*, Others use Cinoper, Antimony, and Quicksilver. 1838–43 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* III. xlvii. 398 The cinnabar or sulphuret of quicksilver, of the famous mines of Almaden. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 912 Mercuric Sulphide .. exists both amorphous and crystallised; in the former state it is black; in the latter, it has a fine red colour and constitutes the well-known pigment called *cinnabar* or *vermillion.*

2. The same used as a pigment; VERMILION.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxii. 14 [He] maketh cedre couples, and peynteth with cynoper [1388 with reed colour]. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 118 Write oute whate the list with cynabare. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 13 The colors .. swarvy red, synaper, or lake color. 1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* vi. (1848) 213 Blue, white, and black, with here and there perhaps a tincture of cinnabar. 1812 DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 441 A cake of a fine red colour, called cinnabar, and known in commerce under the name of vermilion.

† **b.** *transf.* A red colour like that of vermilion.

1616 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Sonn.* xxvi, From th' orient borrowing gold, from western skies Heavenly cinabre.

3. *Cinnabar of antimony*: 'name for sulphuret of antimony, which was formed during an old process for making butter of antimony, in which mercury was used' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 29 To work he went on Gold and Mercury .. conjoyn'd them with Antimony .. and firmly resolv'd, after he had made it into a Cinnabar that it should be Horizontal Gold. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Cinnabar of Antimony*, a composition of mercury, common sulphur, and crude antimony, sublimed.

† **4.** Dragon's blood; properly the red resinous juice of a tree, but formerly believed to be a mixture of Dragon's and Elephant's blood. In this sense usually in the Latin form. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. xxvii. (1495) 878. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 331 Sanguis Draconis (that is) Dragons blood, otherwise called Cinnabaris. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 532 Cinnambre, which is the mixed bloud of their fel dragons and mighty elephants. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 613 His and their bloud is mingled both together, whereof the Ancients made their Cinnabaris.

5. *attrib.* Vermilion-coloured; deep red or scarlet. So in *comb.* as *cinnabar-red.*

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 250 A precipitate of a dark cinnabar colour. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 14 Dec., Of a dingy cinnabar tint. 1882 *Garden* 23 Dec. 553/1 Lip white, with a cinnabar botch on the disc.

6. Cinnabar moth, collectors' name of *Callimorpha Jacobæa*, a British moth.

Cinnabaric (sinăbæ·rik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] = next.

Cinnabarine (si·năbərəin, -in), *a.* [f. as prec. + -INE. Cf. *cinabarin*, formerly *cinabrin* 'red, ruddie (as Vermillion)' Cotgr.] Consisting of, containing, or pertaining to, cinnabar.

1685 BOYLE *Salub. Air* II The Soil containing these cinnabarine veins. 1713 SPRENGNELL in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 138 Cinnabarine Medicines were successfully applied. 1754 HUXHAM *ibid.* XLVIII. 845 The cinnabarine preparation.

† **Cinnaberous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to cinnabar.

1658 J. ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1127 Those places are of a Cinnaberous quality, whence he conceives, that from the vapours rising from Cinnaber, the snow becomes red.

† **Cinnabrian,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Cf. CINNABARINE.] Cinnabar-coloured.

c 1668 SIR T. BROWNE *Works* (1880) III. 508 Fine cinnabrian tips of the wings.

Cinnamate. *Chem.* [f. L. *cinnam-um* cinnamon + -ATE.] A salt of cinnamic acid. **Cinnamal** = *Cinnamic aldehyde.* So **Cinnamein** = benzyl-cinnamate $C_9H_7O_2.C_7H_7$, a constituent of Peru and Tolu balsams, etc., crystallizing in shining prisms. **Cinnamene,** an aromatic hydro-carbon C_8H_8, or $C_6H_5-C_2H_3$ (*Ethenyl-benzene, phenyl-ethene*), a very mobile and volatile colourless oil with a strong aromatic odour, obtained from cinnamic acid, storax, or the resin of Peru balsam; also called **Cinnamol,** and *Styrol.* **Cinnamenyl-,** a formative of names of acids, formed from cinnamic aldehyde, as *cinnamenylacrylic, cinnamenylangelic.* **Cinnamic,** of or pertaining to cinnamon, as in *Cinnamic acid,* $C_9H_8O_2$, or $C_6H_5-C_3H_2O.OH$ (*phenylacrylic acid*), a monatomic aromatic acid obtained by the oxidation of cinnamon oil; *cinnamic aldehide* C_9H_7OH, *cinnamic alcohol* $C_9H_{10}O$ etc. **Cinnamide,** the amide of cinnamyl $C_9H_7O.H_2N$, a white crystalline substance. **Cinnamyl,** the aromatic monatomic radical, C_9H_7O', of cinnamic acid, etc.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 45 The cinnamate of silver. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 458 The cinnamates are monobasic. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 771 Cinnamene is a very mobile, colourless oil. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 420 It oxidizes first to cinnamyl aldehyde and then to cinnamic acid. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 229 Bertagnini, in 1856 .. obtained cinnamic acid artificially from oil of bitter almonds. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 419 Styrol, or Cinnamol, is found in liquid storax. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 44 The base of cinnamonic acid, to which they have given the name of cinnamoyl. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 457 Oil of cinnamon is composed of cinnamyl hydride.

Cinnambre, obs. form of CINNABAR.

Cinnamite (si·năməit). *Min.* [f. CINNAM-ON + -ITE.] An old name of Cinnamon-stone.

1814 ALLEN *Min. Nomen.* 12.

Cinnamo·meous, *a. rare.* [f. L. type **cinnamōme-us* + -OUS.] Of, belonging to, or of the nature or quality of cinnamon.

1851–60 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Cinnamo·mic, *a.* [f. L. *cinnamōm-um* (see next) + -IC.] Of cinnamon; in *Chem.* = CINNAMIC.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 178/2 When oil of cinnamon is exposed to oxygen gas..the result is the cinnamomic acid.

Cinnamon (si·năməm). Forms: 5 **synamom(e, cynamone,** 5–6 **sinamome, cynamum,** 5–7 **cynamome,** 6 **cinamom(e, cinnamum, cino-, cynomome, sinamon, (synemond, -mont),** 6–7 **cynamom, syn-, cynamon,** 6–8 **cinamon,** 7 **cinnamom, -mun, (-mond, cynament, cina-, synamond),** 7– **cinnamon.** [a. F. *cinnamome*, also in 16th c. *cinamonde*, ad. L. *cinnamōm-um*, a. Gr. κιννάμωμον. There was also a later Gr. κίνναμον, whence L. *cinnamon, cinnamum*, to which the current Eng. form is, at least in part, due. The Gr. was of Semitic origin = Heb. קִנָּמוֹן *qinnāmōn*, cinnamon.]

1. The inner bark of an East Indian tree (see 2), dried in the sun, in rolls or 'quills', and used as a spice. It is of a characteristic yellowish brown colour, brittle, fragrant, and aromatic, and acts as a carminative and restorative.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. ix. (1554) 174 a, Sinamome, frankensence withal. *a* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 133 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 126 Looke þat your stikkes of synamome be thyn. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* vii. 17 Myrre, Aloes and Cynamom. —*Ecclus.* xxiv. 15 As y· Cynamon and Balme, that hath so good a sauoure. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) F j a, The smell of them is like cinnamum. 1555 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 227 Item, for synemond..vjd. 1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) I. 364, j lb. of synemont vjs. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxiv. (1663) 137 Cinnamom, pepper, cardamone. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 1 Take .. of Cynament, of Nutmegg, of each halfe an ounce. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 83 If the nose be held while we are eating cinnamon, we shall perceive no difference between its flavour and that of a deal shaving. 1884 *Cornh. Mag.* 629 Paradoxical as it sounds to say so, cinnamon has really no taste at all, but only a smell. *Mod.* Seasoned with ground cinnamon.

† **b.** As a term of endearment. *Obs. rare.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 513 My fayre bryd, my swete cynamome [*v.r.* cynamone].

c. White Cinnamon: the inner bark of *Canella alba*; see CANELLA 2.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, s.v. *Cinnamon*, White Cinnamon, which some call..Winter's bark, from the person's name who first brought it into England.

2. The tree which yields this bark, *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, N. O. *Lauraceæ.* Also applied to other trees, allied to, or in some way resembling the true cinnamon; *esp.* **Bastard C.,** the CASSIA, *C. Cassia*; **Black C.,** the West Indian *Pimenta acris*; **Mountain C.,** *Cinnamodendron corticosum*; **Wild Cinnamon,** *Canella alba* and *Myrcia acris.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xxvi. (1495) 619 A shrubbe that growyth in Ynde and in Ethiopia..and hyght Cynamum. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 8 A great wood of Precious trees, some of Cinomome and Cassia. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 16 The third Tree, which is the Cinnamon. 1789 SAUNDERS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 82 Two species of the Laurus of Linnæus; one known by the name of the bastard cinnamon. 1858 R. HOGG *Veget. Kingd.* 352 Myrcia acris .. called in Jamaica Wild Cinnamon or Wild Clove..The leaves have a sweet aromatic smell resembling that of cinnamon.

3. *attrib.* and as *adj.* Cinnamon-coloured.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2017/8 A Close-bodied Coat of Cinamon colour. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) IV. 244 Pileus cinnamon. 1844–57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 183 A well-marked..cinnamon tint. 1868 ROYLE & HEADLAND *Mat. Med.* (ed. 5) 614 The colour of the bark is a yellowish brown, now usually called a Cinnamon colour. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 55 Cochins, muffled in .. cinnamon feathers.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cinnamon-bark, -plant, -tree*; *-eater* (see quot.); *-powder*; *-like* adj.; also with names of colours, as *cinnamon-brown, -red, -yellow*; *cinnamon-coloured* adj. (see 3); **cinnamon apple,** an early variety of apple; also a fruit of Surinam; **cinnamon fly,** a fly used in angling; **cinnamon-oil,** or *oil of cinnamon*, a sweet aromatic yellow oil obtained from cinnamon-bark, cassia-bark, etc., consisting chiefly of cinnamic aldehyde; † **cinnamon-plum,** a variety of plum; **cinnamon-root,** Gerard's name for the Ploughman's Spikenard (*Inula Conyza*); † **cinnamon rose,** a species of rose (*R. cinnamomea*); **cinnamon-sedge,** the Sweet Rush, *Acorus Calamus* (Britten & Holland); **cinnamon-stone,** a name given to various brown and yellow kinds of garnet, *esp.* to a cinnamon-coloured variety from Ceylon; **cinnamon-suet** (see quot.); **cinnamon-water,** an aromatic beverage prepared from cinnamon.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 210 July..Fruits in Prime ..*Cinnamon Apple. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxvii. 312 A kind of fruit called in Surinam *pomme de canelle*, or cinnamon-apple. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 224 *Cinnamon bark is astringent, cordial, and tonic. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 18 The back and coverts of the wings are bright *cinnamon brown, spotted with black. 1679 *Trial R. Langhorn* 56 He was in a *Cinamon-coloured Suit. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 57 Fur gray brown above; cinnamon-coloured below. 1729 SCHEUCHZER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 105 A certain kind of wild Doves, which from their feeding on the Fruit of the Cinnamon-Tree, they call *Cinnamon-eaters. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 235 The *Cinnamon..fly is one .. of the *Phrygánidæ*. 1868 ROYLE & HEADLAND *Mat. Med.* (ed. 5) 617 All sorts of *cinnamon-like plants. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 43 Two varieties of oil of cinnamon occur in commerce. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 818 Cinnamic Acid is also produced by oxidation of *cinnamon-oil. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 210 Fruits in Prime .. *Cinnamon-Plum. 1882 *Garden* 15 Apr. 246/2 Flowers .. spotted with *cinnamon-red. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* (Britt. & Holl.), In English it [Inula Conyza] may be called the *cinamom-roote. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 208 June .. Flowers in Prime .. Selder, and *Cynomon Roses. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 136 The mouldie mosse..My *Sinamon smell too much annoieth. 1805 JAMESON *Min.* II. 527 One new species .. denominated *cinnamon stone. 1868 DANA *Min.* 366 Cinnamon-stone .. included a cinnamon-coloured variety [of garnet] from Ceylon. 1868 ROYLE & HEADLAND *Mat. Med.* 613 From the ripe fruits a fatty substance called *cinnamon suet is expressed. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 78 *Cynamum tre, *sinamus*. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 338 A wild cinnamon tree, growing upon the coast of Malabar. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 344 The cinnamon-tree attains to the height of twenty feet. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 15 Give him some *cinamom water, his conscience hath a cold Stomacke. 1634 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) Introd. 63 To a woman 2 dayes disstilling cinamon water 00 00 06. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* I. vii, Bring two dishes of chocolate and a glass of cinnamon-water.

Ci·nnamoned, *pa. pple.* Spiced, flavoured, etc. with cinnamon.

a 1844 BECKFORD. (Fitzedward Hall.)

Cinnamonic (sinămo·nik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of or resembling cinnamon; in *Chem.* = CINNAMOMIC, CINNAMIC.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 44 Oxygen gas is rapidly absorbed by oil of cinnamon..and an acid is formed to which Dumas and Peligot have given the name of cinnamonic acid. 1868 ROYLE & HEADLAND *Mat. Med.* 615 Its grateful aroma and spicy cinnamonic taste.

Cinnyl (si·nil). *Chem.* [f. CINN(AMON + -YL.] The radical, C_9H_9, of **Cinnylic** (= CINNAMIC) **alcohol.**

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 992 Cinnylic alcohol forms beautiful silky needles, having a sweet taste and an agreeable odour of hyacinths.

Cinomome, obs. form of CINNAMON.

Cinoper, obs. form of CINNABAR.

Cinople, var. of SINOPLE, *Obs.*

Cinosure: see CYNOSURE.

Cinq: see CINQUE.

Cinquain (siŋkē·n). *rare.* [a. F. *cinquain* collection of five, stanza of five lines, f. *cinq* five. Cf. QUATRAIN.] A collection or company of five.

a. *Mil.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1711 *Military & Sea Dict., Cinquain,* an ancient Order of Battle, to draw up 5 Battalions, so that they may make three Lines, a Van, Main Body, and Body of Reserve.

b. A stanza of five lines.

1882 J. PAYNE *1001 Nts.* II. 205 One of Sher Kan's boon-companions..reciting the following cinquains.

† Ci·nquangle, cinkangle. *Obs.* [f. F. *cinq* five + ANGLE.] A pentagon. Hence **Cinquangled,** *a.*

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., Figures of .v. sydes, other v. corners, which we may call cinkangles, whose sydes partlye are all equall as in A, and those are counted ruled cinkeangles. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* C iij, Triangulare, Quadrate, Cinkeangeled, Siseangeled. 1589 IVE *Fortif.* 6 Neither is the cynqueangle to be chosen.

† Cinquanter. *Obs.* Also 7 **sincaunter, sinkanter, cinque-cater, cinque-and-quater,** 8 **cincater, cinquater.** [app. f. F. *cinquante* fifty: but in certain uses, it seems to have been associated with *cinque* at dice.]

1. A man of fifty; an old stager.

1611 COTGR., *Rocard,* a hoarse mouldichaps, an ouerworne sincaunter, one that can neither whinnie, nor wag the taile. *a* 1624 BP. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 158 This is a very pleasing speech to some old Cinque-Caters. 1675 COTTON *Burlesque upon Burl.* 173 (D.) Take pity, prithee, Upon a poor old Cinque and Quater, Had paid for playing the Creator. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Cincater, Cinquater,* a Man aged Fifty Years

2. (See quot.)

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 410 He would coniure you into a boote, or into a bench-hole for your labour, like a sawcy Sincknter. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* x. xix. Wks. IX. 115 One Volanerius an old sinkanter, or gamester and scurrilous companion by profession.

Cinque, cinq (siŋk). Forms: 3-7 **sink, cink,** 4-5 **cynk,** 4-7 **sinke,** 5-7 **synk(e,** 5-7 **cinke,** 6 **sinque, cynque,** 6-7 **cinq,** 6- **cinque.** [a. OF. *cink, cinc,* mod.F. *cinq* (= Pr. *cinc,* It. *cinque*) :— L. *quinque* five.]

1. The number five, as marked on dice; a throw in which the die turns up five.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 325 Seuene is my chaunce and thyn is cynk & treye [*v.r.* fyue and þre]. 1509 BARCLAY *Skyp of Folys* (1874) I. 295 Thoughe sys or synke them fayle The dyse oft renneth upon the chaunce of thre. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 103 b, Set them..in order like the Sinke upon a Die. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xviii. 116 France and Italy are like a die, which hath no points betwixt sink and ace, Nobility and Pesantry. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. x. (1737) 37 Cinques, Quaters, Treys, and Duces. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* (Warne) 142 [*Backgam.*], Throwing either quatre, cinque or six.

2. *pl.* 'The name given by change-ringers to changes on eleven bells, probably from the fact that five pairs of bells change places in order of ringing in each successive change' (*Dict. Mus.*).

1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells Ch.* iii. 41 They..rang a course of cinques on hand-bells.

† 3. Phr. *To set at cinque and sice:* ? to expose to great risks, to be reckless about. *Cinque outposts, posts:* the five senses (cf. CINQUE PORTS 2).

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 44 Greit folie to set on synk and syss, The greit honour befoir the Romanis wan. 1568 *Like Will to Like* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 346 My sword, my buckler, and all at sink and cise. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 137 Our Countrymen..for their carelessness of life, setting all at cinque and sice. 1649 *Winter Dream* in *Harl. Misc.* VII. 203 (D.), I was fallen soundly asleep; the cinque-out-posts were shut up closer than usually. 1660 HOWELL *Parly Beasts* 32 (D.) As if the cinq-posts (my five outward senses) had been trebly lockt up.

4. *Comb.,* † **cinque-petal,** a flower with five petals; **cinque-point** (*Backgammon*), the fifth point from the end on either side of the board; † **cinque-points,** the 'five points' e. g. of Calvinism; **cinque-spotted** *a.,* having five spots. See also CINQUEFOIL, CINQUEPACE, CINQUE PORTS.

1715 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 375 *Plantæ ft. pentapetalo,* *Cinquepetals. 1664 H. MORE *Synopsis Proph.* Pref. to Rdr. 201 Her moderation in the *cinq-points, her perfect freeness from all manner of superstitious and imposturous opinions. 1778 T. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 161 To secure your own or your Adversary's *Cinque Point. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* (Warne) 141 [*Backgam.*] the first most advantageous throw is aces, as it..secures the cinque point in your inner table. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. ii. 38 On her left brest A mole *Cinque-spotted. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 60 A..cinque-spotted shadow.

Cinque-and-quater, cinque-cater: see CINQUANTER.

Cinquecentist (tʃiŋkwe,tʃe·ntist). [ad. Ital. *cinquecentista* (pl. *-isti*), f. *cinquecento*; see next. In mod. F. *cinquecentiste.*] An (Italian) artist or writer of the cinquecento period.

1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* iii. 121 The foul poetry of the Cinquecentisti. 1885 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 41 The Cinquecentists hunted patiently below the stratum of wreckage.

‖ **Cinquecento** (tʃiŋkwe,tʃe·nto). [Ital. = five hundred; but here short for *mil cinque cento* 1500.] A term applied in Italy to the 16th century (15—), and to that style of art and architecture, characterized by a reversion to classical forms, which arose about 1500. Also *attrib.*

1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xxxiii, He showed us one [intaglio] .. which he thought to be an antique, but my governor .. soon found it to be an arrant cinque cento. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 394 Titian .. was the last survivor of the great painters in the cinquecento, as the Italians call the sixteenth century. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art.* I. 38 Till the fifteenth century, when Latin, Lombard, and pointed architecture all went down before the revived antique or cinquecento. 1866 *Reader* 6 Jan. 20/1 The great cinquecento artists. 1876 GWILT *Archit., Cinquecento Architecture* .. In France .. called Style François premier, and Renaissance; and in England the Revival, and Elizabethan.

Cinquefoil, cinqfoil (siŋkfoil), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 5 **sinkfoil, (qwynfoile),** 5-6 **synkfoil(e,** 6 **cinkfoly, -ie, cinfoly, cinkfoile, (cinkefield), cinqfile, cinquefole, (cintfoyle), sinke-, synke-, sinckefoyle,** 6-7 **cinke-, cinquefoile, -foyle,** 7 **cinkfoil, sinkefoile, (sinkfield),** 7-9 **cinqfoil,** 7- **cinquefoil.** [f. OF. type **cinkfoil,* mod.F. *quintefeuille* (*quintefoil* in *Alphita,* 15th c.), corresp. to L. *quinquefolium,* f. *quinque* five + *folium* leaf.]

A. *sb.* 1. The plant *Potentilla reptans* (N. O. *Rosaceæ*), with compound leaves each of five leaflets. Also used of other species with similar leaves, and as a book-name for the whole genus.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man.* 81 Take of cinkefoyle the leues and rotes. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) II. 110 b, Quinquefolium is named in English Cinkfoly, or fyvefyngred grasse, or herb fyvelefe. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 97 Necessarie herbes to growe in the garden for Physick..Cinqfile. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Quintefueille* .. an Hearbe called Cinkefield. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 36 There growes the cintfoyle, and the hyacinth. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* (1677) 33 Upon lote and cinquefoil feeding. 1858 R. HOGG *Veget. Kingd.* 304 The Cinquefoils..numbering nearly two hundred species. 1863 S. B. GOULD *Iceland* 332 Sprinkled with the orange Alpine cinquefoil.

b. *Marsh cinquefoil:* = *Comarum palustre.*

1793 G. WHITE *Selborne* (ed. Wood) II. xl. 265, I found *Comarum palustre*..or marsh cinque foil.

2. An ornamental design resembling the leaf of cinque-foil. *Obs.* exc. as in b and c.

1424 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 56 Six saucers of siluere werkid with a sink foil vnder þe brerde3. 1448 *Will of Blackett* (Somerset Ho.), A basyn with the qwynfoile with the ewer. 1534 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 193 A huntynge horne harnesid with siluer with a bukkill & xviii barres & a synkfoile.

b. As a charge in Heraldry.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 88 In siluer shield a cinquefoil blue. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xi. 71 In the early Rolls the cinqfoil and the six-foil are used without any distinction.

c. *Arch.* An ornament used in the Pointed style, consisting of five divisions or 'leaves' formed by the spaces between a series of cusps, inscribed in a pointed arch or in a circular ring. Hence *cinquefoil-headed* adj.

1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. I. 222 The window .. is divided by two mullions into three cinquefoil-headed lights. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 418 With..the cinquefoil, and even the actual pointed horse-shoe arch. 1876 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.,* The cinquefoil, when inscribed in a circle, forms a rosette of five equal leaves having an open space in the middle, the leaves being formed by the open spaces.

B. *adj.* [= L. *quinquefolius*] = next.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 656 Nowe betes sowe, and synk or quater foil Transplaunte. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 90/1 The Cinquefoile Avens hath the leaf divided into 5 parts. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 143 The Rays on the upper Part forming a beautiful cinquefoil Figure. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 139 In many doors, a trefoil and even cinquefoil feathering is used.

Ci·nquefoiled, *a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Furnished with cinquefoils, cinquefoil-shaped.

1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 73 A single panel, cinque-foiled at both ends. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. ii. § 6. 17 Entirely conventional in its cinquefoiled lobes.

† **Cinquepace** (si·ŋkəpē·s), *sb. Obs.* Forms: 6 **cinquepasse, cinquopas(se, sinkapace,** 6-7 **sinquepace,** 7 **cinquepace, cinque-a-pace, cinqu-a-pace, sinke-a-pace.** [In 16th c. *cinquepas* = F. *cinq* five *pas* paces. Littré has *cinq pas et trois visages* [i.e. five paces and three faces] *sorte d'ancienne danse.*]

A kind of lively dance much used for some time before and after 1500. From the name it is inferred that 'the steps were regulated by the number five' (Nares); and its identity with the *galliard* appears to be established by a passage referring to the latter in Sir J. Davis's *Poem on Dancing* st. lxvii,

'Five was the number of the music's feet Which still the dance did with five paces meet.'

c 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 52 Or of his daunce observed cinquopas .. His wyfe Mycholl ne liked of the grace. 1581 RICH *Farewell Milit. Profess.* (1846) 4 Our galliardes are so curious .. so full of trickes and tournes, that he whiche hath no more but the plaine sinque-pace, is no better accoumpted of then a verie bongler. 1594 PLAT *Jewell Ho.* I. *Divers New Exp.* 40 Breake off in the midst of a rough Cinquepasse. 1596 HARINGTON *Apol. Ajax,* They descanted of the new Faerie Queene..and the greatest fault they could find in it was that the last verse disordered their mouthes, and was like a tricke of seventeene in a sinkapace. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 77 Then comes repentance, and with his bad legs falls into the cinque-pace faster and faster, till he sinkes into his graue. 1601 — *Twel. N.* I. iii. 139. 1637 NABBES *Microcosm.* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* IX. 143 Now do your sinque pace cleanly. 1644-7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 30 Twiss blows the Scotch pipes, and .. Puts on the traces, and treads Cin-qu-pace [1651 Cinqu-a-paice; 1677 cinque-a-pace].

† **Cinquepace,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec.] To dance a cinquepace.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xvi. (1887) 73 For feare they be disie when they daunce .. or rather shrinke downe right when they should cinquopasse.

Cinque Ports. [In 13th c. *sink pors* repr. OF. *cink porz,* Latin *quinque portus,* five ports.] A group of sea-ports (originally five, whence the name) situated on the south-east coast of England, and having jurisdiction along the coast continuously from Seaford in Sussex, to Birchington near Margate, including also Faversham, which have existed as an incorporation from an early period of English history.

The five 'Ports' are in order of precedence Hastings, Sandwich, Dover, Romney, Hithe, to which were added in very early times the 'Ancient Towns' of Rye and Winchelsea, with all the privileges of 'Ports'. Several of these have detached 'Members', of which Seaford, Pevensea, Fordwich, Folkstone, Faversham, Lydd, Tenterden, Deal, and Margate, are 'Corporate Towns' with the same jurisdiction and municipal functions as the parent Ports.

In ancient times the Cinque Ports furnished the chief part of the English navy, in return for which they had many important privileges and franchises. These were mostly abolished by the Reform Act of 1832 and the Corporation Act of 1835. The Lord Wardenship is now chiefly an honorary dignity, and is usually conjoined with that of Governor of Dover Castle. See Vol. I of the Census Returns for 1871, and M. Burrows *Cinque Ports.*

1191 *Carta* 27 Mar., an. 2 Rich. I, in Cooper *Winchelsea* (1850) 64 Non..aliter quam Barones de Hastingiis et de quinque portibus placitant. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 515 Sir Huber de Boru .. & the sink pors scarseliche mid ssipes eiztetene, & geue hom bataile in the se. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 18 Which..at the first gaue..to all the residue the name of Cinque Ports. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII,* IV. i. 49. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 216 In Matthew Paris .. it is reported that the Barons of the Cinqueports carried the Canopie ouer the King, as their ancient right is. 1640-4 *Open. Parl.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 1 Such Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and Barons of the Cinque-Ports, as were return'd. 1858 LONGF. *Birds of Pass.* (1865) 261 As if to summon from his sleep the Warden And Lord of the Cinque Ports. 1873 J. LEWIS *Digest Census of* 1871, 24 The Court of Shepway, the Supreme Court of the Cinque Ports, is so named from the place near Hythe where .. it was generally held.

b. Used for 'barons of the Cinque Ports'.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII,* IV. i. 20 The Order of the Coronation .. 8 A Canopy, borne by foure of the Cinque-Ports, vnder it the Queene in her Robe.

† 2. *fig.* Applied to the five senses. *Obs.*

1633 D. R[OGERS] *Treat. Sacraments* ii. 7 She [conscience] ..keeps the cinque ports, the out-lets and in-lets of the heart and life. 1676 HUBBARD *Happin. People* 12 The Cinque-ports of the senses in and about the head.

† b. ? The gates or outlets of a town. *Obs.*—1

c 1600 *Timon,* I walked through the byewayes of the towne, The Schooles, the Cinqueports, the markett places.

† 3. **Cinque-port:** a kind of fishing net (see quots.). Also *Cinque-port net. Obs.*

1707 PHILLIPS *Cinque Port,* a sort of Fishing Net, so call'd from the fiue Entrances into it. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Net, Cinque-port Net,* in fishery, a name given to a sort of square net, resembling a cage, and having five entrances into it.

4. *attrib.* (in form *Cinque-port*).

1795 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 9/2 He sat in parliament as a Cinque port baron. 1888 M. BURROWS *Cinque Ports* iii. 59 Inconsistent with his [Edw. the Confessor's] Cinque Port policy. *Ibid.* iv. 62 The Charter of 6 Edward I (1278) is the palladium of the Cinque Port liberties.

Cintre (si·ntəɹ). *Arch. rare.* [a. F. *cintre* in same sense (16th c. in Littré), along with a cognate vb. *cintrer,* cf. med.L. *cintrum* (13th c. Littré), It. *centina* and *centinare.* Of uncertain origin; see Littré and Diez; the latter suggests a L. *cincturāre,* to girdle or gird. The F. word was perhaps the actual source of CENTRE sense 13, and its derivatives, though these have been in Eng. merged in *centre* (L. *centrum*), under which it appears in all the architectural works examined, exc. in Elmes.] The centre or centering of a bridge or arch.

[*c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 78 Cynter or masunry (cyynt of masonrye 1499), *cintorium.*] *Ibid.,* 456 Syyntyr of masonrye [*K.* sintyr of masonry, 1499 syyntir of masunry], *sinctorium* [1499 *cingatorium*]. 1826 J. ELMES *Dict. Arts, Cintre* .. the timber framing erected .. between piers, to support voussoirs..of an arch while building.

‖ **Cion** (səi·ən). [Gr. *κίων* a column, the uvula.]

a. An old name for the uvula.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

b. 'The septum between the nostrils' (*S.S. Lex.*).

Cion, obs. form of SCION.

Cionotome (səiˌɒ·notoᵘm). [f. Gr. *κίων, κίον-ος* the uvula + *τομ-ός* cutting, f. *τέμνειν* to cut.] *Surg.* An instrument for excising a portion of the uvula.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 553/2.

Cionotomy (səiˌǒnɒ·tǒmi). [f. Gr. *κίων* + *-τομια* cutting.] Excision of the uvula (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Ciopine, Ciper, obs. ff. CHOPINE, CYPRESS.

Cipher, cypher (səi·fəɹ). Forms: 4 **sipher, -re,** 6 **cyfer, -re, cifer, -ra, -re, ciphre, -ra, sypher, -re, ziphre, (scypher),** 6–7 **cyphar,** 7 **cyphre, ciphar, zifer,** 6– **cypher, cipher.** [a. OF. *cyfre, cyffre* (mod.F. *chiffre*) = Sp. Pg. It. *cifra,* med.L. *cifra, cifera, ciphra,* f. Arab. صفر *çifr* the arithmetical symbol 'zero' or 'nought' (written in Indian and Arabic numeration •), a subst. use of the adj. *çifr* 'empty, void', f. *çafara* to be empty. The Arabic was simply a translation of the Sanscrit name *śūnya,* literally 'empty'.]

1. An arithmetical symbol or character (o) of no value by itself, but which increases or decreases the value of other figures according to its position. When placed after any figure or series of figures in a whole number it increases the value of that figure or series tenfold, and when placed before a figure in decimal fractions, it decreases its value in the same proportion.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* IV. 53 Than satte summe, as siphre doth in awgrym, That noteth a place, and no thing availith. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 286 b/1 Although a sipher in augrim have no might in signification of it selve, yet he yeveth power in signification to other. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 229 Our presidentes..doo serue but as Cyphers in Algorisme, to fill the place. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1622) 310 You are..like cyphers, which supply a place, but signifie nothing. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 6 Like a Cypher (Yet standing in rich place) I multiply With one we thanke you, many thousands moe, That goe before it. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* 429 Only like a great Cypher set to no purpose before a long row of other significant Figures. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. xvi. § 22 With 39 Noughts or Cyphers following. 1801–15 MAR. EDGWORTH *Frank* (ed. 2) III. 143 It was said ..that all Cambridge scholars call the cipher aught and all Oxford scholars call it nought. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 4 The first nine are called Significant Figures, as distinguished from the cipher, which is of itself quite insignificant.

†**b.** The zero-point, or zero, of a thermometer.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 475 The range of the quicksilver ..is between the 24th degree below, and the 105th degree above cypher.

2. *fig.* A person who fills a place, but is of no importance or worth, a nonentity, a 'mere nothing'.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 46 If one be hard in conceiuing they pronounce him a dowlte..if without speach, a Cipher. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. v. (1840) 54 At this day the Roman emperor is a very cipher, without power or profit in Rome. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 252/1 The tribunes' office, which has made ciphers of the consuls. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 259 The Raja was a cypher: the Dewan usurped the whole power. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. iii. (1876) 24 To the lady and lord rather—his lordship being little more than a cypher in the house.

b. of things.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 39 Mine were the verie Cipher of a Function To fine the faults..And let goe by the Actor. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* viii. (1862) 105 The impotent estate being reduced to a cipher, is as if it had no existence.

3. In an extended sense, applied to all the Arabian numerals; a numeral figure; a number.

1530 PALSGR. 684/2, I reken, I counte by cyfers of agrym. 1640 RECORDE, etc. *Gr. Artes,* Of those ten [figures] one doth signifie nothing..and is privately called a Cypher, though all the other sometime be likewise named. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cipher,* a figure or number. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. § 31. 185 It was Gerbert, who ..is said to have introduced into France, the Arabian and Indian cypher. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) VII. XVIII. i. 92, I remember to have seen '150 millions' loosely given as the exaggerated cipher. 1875 *Renouf's Egypt. Gram.* 13 Numbers are almost always expressed by means of ciphers.

†**4.** *gen.* A symbolic character, a hieroglyph.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) A iv, They wolde have deuysed a strange syphre or fourme of letters, wherin they wold have writen their science. 1555 *Fardle Facions* I. iv. 40 Yeat ware not their Letters facioned to ioyne together in sillables like ours, but Ziphres, and shapes of men and of beastes. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* (J.) In succeeding times this wisdom began to be written in ciphers and characters, and letters bearing the form of creatures.

†**b.** An astrological sign or figure. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 45 May learned be by cyphers, or by Magicke might. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. III. 988 He circles draws, and squares, With ciphers, astral characters.

fig. 1841–44 EMERSON *Ess. Circles* Wks. (Bohn) I. 125 The eye...is the highest emblem in the cipher of the world.

5. A secret or disguised manner of writing, whether by characters arbitrarily invented (app. the earlier method), or by an arbitrary use of letters or characters in other than their ordinary sense, by making single words stand for sentences or phrases, or by other conventional methods intelligible only to those possessing the key; a cryptograph. Also anything written in cipher, and the key to such a system.

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. No. 48. 92 We think not convenient to write them, but only in cipher. 1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 1371/1 Letters betweene them were alwaies written in cipher. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xvi. § 6 The kinds of ciphers..are many, according to the nature or rule of the infolding, wheel-ciphers, key-ciphers, doubles, etc. 1652 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 289, I had also addresses and cyphers, to correspond with his Majesty and Ministers abroad. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. 15 We admit the Key of a Cypher to be a true one, when it explains the Cypher completely. 1812 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* IX. 235 We have deciphered the letter you sent and it goes back to you with the key of the cipher. 1839–57 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VIII. lii. § 5. 293 Intercepting some of the correspondence in cipher. 1885 GORDON in *Standard* 24 Feb., Cypher letter..which I cannot decypher, for Colonel Stewart took the cypher with him.

†**b.** *Ciphers*: Shorthand; = CHARACTERS 3 b.

1541 ELYOT *Image Gou.* 28 Secretaries or clerkes..in briefe notes or syphers made for that purpose, wrate euery woorde that by those counsaillours was spoken. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. 82 (D.) His speeches were much heeded, and taken by divers in ciphers.

c. *fig.*

a 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 12 To open the cipher of other mens thoughts. 1854 B. TAYLOR *Poems Orient, L'Envoi,* I found among the children of the Sun The cipher of my nature.

6. An intertexture of letters, esp. the initials of a name, engraved or stamped on plate, linen, etc.; a literal device, monogram; now esp. used of Turkish or Arabic names so expressed.

1631 MASSINGER *Beleeve as You List* v. ii, Pull out the stone, and under it you shall finde My name, and cipher I then usde, ingraven. *a* 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 87 *note,* Above [the portrait] is his cypher. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* XIX. x. 425 The Emir's flourish or cypher at the bottom, signifying, 'The poor, the abject Mehemet, son of Turabeye'. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* I. 348 At the end is Caxton's cypher on a white ground. *Mod.* Turkish coins bearing no device except the Sultan's cipher.

7. The continuous sounding of any note upon an organ, owing to the imperfect closing of the pallet or valve without any pressure upon the corresponding key.

1779 BURNEY *Infant Music.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 198 He weakened the springs of two keys at once, which, by preventing the valves of the wind-chest from closing, occasioned a double cipher. 1884 W. S. ROCKSTRO *Mendelssohn* xii. 82 During the course of the Fantasia..a long treble A began to sound on the swell..We well remember whispering to Mr. Vincent Novello..'It must be a cypher'.

8. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *cipher bishop* (sense 2); *cipher-letter, -telegram, -writing,* etc. (sense 5); **cipher-key,** the key to writings in cipher; †**cipher-tunnel,** a false or mock chimney.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. (1738) I. 377 That foolish and self-undoing Declaration of twelve *Cypher Bishops. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 64 A red And *cipher face of rounded foolishness. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 20 Laughter: the *cipher key, wherewith we decipher the whole man! 1880 *Brit. Post. Guide* 242 *Cypher telegrams are those containing series or groups of figures or letters having a secret meaning; or words not to be found in a standard dictionary. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. iii. § 46 The device of *Cypher Tunnels or mock-Chimneys meerly for uniformity of building.

Cipher (səi·fəɹ), *v.* Forms see sb. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To use the Arabic numerals in the processes of arithmetic; to work the elementary rules of arithmetic; now chiefly a term of elementary education.

1530 PALSGR. 485/1 I cyfer, I acompte or reken by algorisme. 1598 FLORIO, *Zifrare,* to cifre or cast account. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* I. i, Let him know No more than how to cipher well. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 208 'Twas certain he could write and cypher too. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 64 All children should learn to read, write, and cipher.

b. *trans.* To work out arithmetically.

1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* ii. 45 The manufacturer ciphered it with his eyes on the ceiling.

c. To calculate, cast in the mind, think *out.* (*U. S. colloq.*)

1837–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 18 The constable had a writ agin him, and he was cyphering a good while how he should catch him. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 368 Bonaparte superadded to this mineral and animal force, insight and generalization..as if the sea and land had taken flesh and begun to cipher. 1882 MARK TWAIN *Roughing It* xv. (Hoppe), She puzzles her brain to cipher out some scheme for getting it into my hands.

2. To express by characters of any kind; *esp.* to write in cipher or cryptogram.

1563–87 FOXE *Acts & Mon.* (1596) 1074/1 Not onlie the Priests that marrie, but them also that saie or cypher that a Priest maie marrie. 1565–78 COOPER *Thesaurus, Notis scribere,* to cipher. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. vi. (ed. 7) 545 Such a kind of writing [Chinese], that every man of what nation soever..might pronounce in his mother tongue, even as it were Ciphered. 1630 HAYWARD *Edw. VI,* 9 His notes he cyphered with greeke characters to the end that they who waited on him should not read them. 1779–81 JOHNSON *Lives Poets, Cowley,* He was employed..in cyphering and decyphering the letters. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. IV. iii, Letters go in cipher,—one of them..hard to decipher; Fersen having ciphered it in haste.

†**3.** *gen.* To express, show forth, make manifest by any outward signs, portray, delineate. Const. *forth, out. Obs.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abuses* (1877) 26 You do well to request me to cipher foorth vnto you parts of those great abuses. 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1861) 165 More I could not cipher-out by signs. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 207 The Herrald will contriue, To cipher me how fondlie I did dote. *Ibid.* 1396 The face of either cipher'd either's heart. 1640 J. GOUGH *Strange Discov.* (N.), The characters of gravity and wisdome ciphered in your aged face.

†**4.** To decipher. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 811 The illiterate, that know not how To cipher what is writ in learned books.

†**5.** To express by a cipher, monogram, or the like.

a 1628 LD. BROOKE *Cælica* LXXV, Wherein my name cyphered were. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2323/4 Which Watch belongeth to John Irving Esq.; and has his Name cyphered in silver Studds upon the Case.

†**6.** To make a cipher of, make nought of. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 18 Ep. Ded., I considered that bestowyng vpon your Lordship the first vewe of this mine impression (a feat of mine owne simple facultie) it could not scypher her maiesties honour or prerogatiue in the guift, nor yet the Authour of his thanks.

7. *Cricket.* To assign a cipher to in the score, put out without scoring.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 12 June, Neither he [Butler] nor Selby were destined to stay long, the former being cyphered to a full toss from Garrett, and the latter very finely caught by Bonnor.

8. *intr.* Of an organ: To sound any note continuously without pressure on the corresponding key. See CIPHER *sb.* 7.

1779 BURNEY *Infant Music.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 198 While he was playing the organ, a particular note hung, or, to speak the language of organ-builders, ciphered, by which the tone was continued without the pressure of the finger. 1869 HAWEIS *Gd. Words* Supp. 1 Mar. 10/2 The organist is disturbed if his organ begins to cipher.

9. *Naval. Arch.* To bevel or chamfer *away.*

1674 PETTY *Dupl. Proportion* 23 If the same Triangular head [of a ship] be cyphered away into an Angle from bottom to top. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4935/4 Having the Edge next towards the Lince pin Cyphered off.

Cipherable (səi·fərăb'l), *a.* [f. CIPHER + -ABLE.] Capable of being ciphered, summed up, etc.

1888 H. JAMES *Reverberator* I. ii. 35 A character as cipherable as a sum of two figures.

Ciphered (səi·fəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. CIPHER *v.*]

1. Written in cipher.

1611 COTGR., *Enchiffré,* cyphered; expressed or set down in cyphers. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 327 The cyphered paragraph respecting myself. 1883 FROUDE in *19th Cent.* XIII. 651 Thousands of ciphered despatches with rough drafts of as many ciphered answers. 1885 *Athenæum* 371/1 The ciphered portion of this despatch.

2. *Naval Arch.* (See quot.)

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 101 Those in the hold are.. built with rabbeted or ciphered plank. *Ibid.* 154 *Syphered.* A mode of joining, by over-lapping the edge of one plank upon another, with a bevelling edge..in such a manner that both planks shall make a plain surface.

Ci·pherer. [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who ciphers.

a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 256, I conceive those figures were Ciphers only, signifying his true Age; unless perchance the Cipherer..did otherwise mistake it.

†**Ci·pherhood.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. CIPHER + -HOOD.] The condition of a cipher; nothingness.

a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* V. 443 (R.) To confute him, and to bring him to his native cypherhood.

Ciphering (səi·fəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CIPHER *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. CIPHER.

1. Computing with Arabic numbers; elementary arithmetic.

1611 COTGR *Chifrer,* to calculate, or examine, an accompt, by cyphering. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 4 The art of Arithmetic was..often called Ciphering. 1845 R. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* iv. 69 The simpler elements of what is denominated ciphering. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 204 Our system of ciphering enables us, without the need of distinctly forming even any collective idea of the numbers ..to bring out a result.

2. Writing in cipher.

1536 *Stat.* 28 *Hen. VIII,* c. 10 § 1 If eny person..shall, by wrytyng, cifryng, printing, preaching or teaching..set forth ..the auctorite..of the Bisshoppe of Rome. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. vii. (Arb.) 93 Letters wrytten with the Admiralles hande in strange and vnknowen sypheringes. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 77 [He] writeth darkly by way of ciphring, hee putteth .*b*. for .*a*. .*c*. for .*b*. and so forth. 1764 T. H. CROKER *Dict. Arts* s.v. *Cipher,* the art of ciphering is capable of great improvement.

3. Of the organ: see quot.

1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* xvi. (1878) 139 [Organ-building] ciphering [is the] sounding of a single note without any key being pressed down; this is sometimes called howling, or humming.

4. *attrib.*

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 26 You must seeke Records Arithmetique..and set them to the Cyphering schoole. 1810 W. J. HORT (*title*), A Practical Cyphering Book. 1815 W. JACQUES (*title*), An Engraved Cyphering Book, for the use of Ladies' schools.

Ciphering (səi·fəriŋ), *ppl. a.* [see -ING².] That ciphers; calculating (U. S.).

1825 *Bro. Jonathan* I. 154 A..cool, keen, cyphering, thrifty, temper.

†**Cipherize,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. CIPHER + -IZE.] ? To reduce to a cipher, make nought of.

c 1674 *Scotl. Grievances under Lauderdale* 11 No Court can or ought to be cypherized by its own delegates.

†**Ci·pier.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *cipier,* in late L. *cippāri-us,* f. *cippus* stocks, prison.] A gaoler.

1671 Crowne *Juliana* v. 60 You fled away in a fright, and, ere you went, Brib'd the Cipier for the Duke's liberty.

Cipolin (si·pŏlin). Sometimes **cipollino** (tʃipollī·nō). [a. F. *cipolin*, ad. It. *cipollino*, der. of *cipolla* onion; so called from its foliated structure like the coats of an onion.] An 'Italian marble interfoliated with veins of talc, mica, quartz, etc., showing alternations of various colouring, especially white and green.

1798 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 412 The texture of the matrix appears .. often compact, like cipoline or primitive marble. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* I. 467 The cipolin..sometimes, though rarely, appears in level layers, divided by foliaceous mica. *Ibid.* I. 470 The mountains are all calcareous, with undulated veins mixed with mica, forming a fine cipolino. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 182/2 Cipolin .. gives fire with steel, though with difficulty. 1863 Sir G. Scott *Glean. Westm. Ab.* (ed. 2) 98 Cippolino..is a white marble with green streaks.

†**Ci·pper-nut.** *Obs. rare.* The Earth-nut.

1652 in Culpepper (*Britt. & H.*). 1861 Miss Pratt *Fl. Pl.* III. 29 Old writers..called the tubers..Cipper-nuts.

‖ **Cippus** (si·pŏs). [L. *cippus* a post, stake, etc.]

1. [as in late L.] The stocks.

1621 B. Jonson *Gipsies Metam.*, No justice Lippus, Will seek for to nip us In Cramp-ring or Cippus. 1692 Coles, *Cippus*, a pair of Stocks.

2. *Arch.* 'A small low column, sometimes without a base or capital, and most frequently bearing an inscription' (Gwilt).

By the ancients employed as a landmark, a memorial of remarkable events, and esp. as a sepulchral monument.

1708 Phillips, *Cippus*, a Pillar with an Inscription, a Gravestone. 1731–1800 Bailey. 1839 De Quincey *Wks.* (1862) IV. 259 There is, in Ceylon, a granite *cippus*, or monumental pillar, of immemorial antiquity. 1850 *Art Jrnl.* 219 Cippi have been mistaken for altars. 1860 B'ness Bunsen in Hare *Life* II. v. 271 The inscription on the cippus placed over the remains of the two children.

Cipre, cipres(se, -us, obs. ff. Cypress 1 and 2.

Circ, variant of Cirque.

Circa (sə·ɪkă), L. *prep.* and *adv.* Around, round about, about. The prep. is often used in Eng. with dates, as *circa* 1400 (*c* 1400); it sometimes occurs in comb., as **circa-continental** *adj.*, etc.

1861 *National Rev.* Oct. 307 A curious photograph of a rustic family at work, *circa* 1390. 1874 in *Geol. Mag.* XI. 33 Confined to these circa-continental bands.

‖ **Circar** (sə·ɪkăr). *India.* [Corruption of Pers. سرکار *sarkār* 'head of work, administrator, government, province'.] A province or division of Hindustan under the Moguls. *Northern Circars*: a large maritime province extending along the W. side of the Bay of Bengal, and comprising several districts; granted to the East India Company by the Great Mogul in 1765.

1782 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 41/2 The situation of the Guntoor circar rendered it of great importance to the company. 1793 T. Maurice *Indian Antiq.* (1806) I. 157 Hajacan, now a circar or division of Sindy. 1886 Sir W. Hunter *Indian Empire* xv. 387 Sha Alam..granted to the company the..jurisdiction of the Northern Circars.

See also Sirkar a steward (in India).

†**Circary** (sə·ɪkări). *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *circāria* 'districtus circatoris' (Du Cange), f. *circāre* to go round, f. *circā* around.] *Eccles.* The province of a *circator* or 'Visitor'.

1882–3 Schaff *Relig. Encycl.* III. 1890 [The order of Premonstrants] was then divided into thirty provinces, or 'circaries,' with a circator at the head of each.

‖ **Circassian** (sə,ɪkæ·sĭăn). [A gentile name, from Circassia.] Name of a thin worsted fabric.

1853 *Catal. Irish Indust. Exhib.* (*Woollen and Mixed Fabrics*) Double twills, merinos, moreens, Circassians, alpacas, etc.

Circe (sə·ɪsɪ). [L.; Gr. Κίρκη.]

1. In Greek and Latin mythology the name of an enchantress who dwelt in the island of Aea, and transformed all who drank of her cup into swine; often used allusively.

c 1386 Chaucer *Knts. T.* 1086 Thenchauntementz of Medea and Circes. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* v. i. 270, I thinke you all haue drunke of Circes cup. 1793 Eliza Parsons *Woman as she should be* III. 8 If you knew the two women, you would .. curse the circe that has wounded the bosom of an angel. 1857 tr. *Dumas' Three Musk.* xxxvi, D'Artagnan found once more the Circé who had already caught him in her enchantments.

comb. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. i. 1. iv, And Circe-like her shape doth all misfashion.

2. *Astr.* Name of one of the asteroids, discovered 6 April, 1855.

Circean (sə,ɪsī·ăn), *a.* Also 7 **Circæan.** [a. L. *Circæ-us*, f. Circe: see -an.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the enchantress Circe.

1649 Milton *Eikon.* xiii. (1851) 441 Inchanted with the Circæan cup of servitude. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* III. 48 More pow'rful than of old Circean charm? 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* III. xxiii. 567 When we had drunk deeper of the Circean draught.

†**Circene,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. = Circensian..

1577 Hellowes *Gueuara's Chron.* 132 The Circene playes.

†**Circe·nsial,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as next + -al^{1}.] = next.

a 1682 Sir T. Browne *Wks.* (1880) III. 217 The Romans.. would have less regarded their Circensial recreations.

Circensian (səɪse·nsiăn), *a.* [f. L. *circensis* of the circus (*ludi circenses*, the games in the Circus Maximus at Rome) + -an.] Of, pertaining to, or celebrated in the Roman Circus (see Circus).

1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* xv. xii. (1622) 238 That day that the Circensian plaies were represented. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 152/2 He made vows to the gods .. to celebrate the great circensian games to their honour. 1885 De Quincey *Cæsars* Wks. X. 100 The whole machinery, form and substance, of the circensian shows.

Circinal (sə·ɪsinăl), *a. rare. Bot.* [f. L. *circĭn-us* pair of compasses, circle (a. Gr. *κίρκιν-ος*, f. *κίρκος*) a circle + -al: cf. F. *circinal*.] = Circinate.

1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* iv. § 2. 133 Leaves are..Circinal or Circinate, when coiled from the apex downward.

Circinate (sə·ɪsinēit), *a. Bot.* [a. L. *circinātus*, pa. pple. of *circināre*: see next; cf. F. *circiné*: see -ate^{2}.] *lit.* Rounded, made circular; spec. applied to that mode of vernation or foliation in which the leaf is rolled up on its axis from the apex to the base like a crozier, as in most ferns.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 147 Droseraceæ are known from Violaceæ by their .. circinate leaves. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 457 *Ferns*, Leaves .. circinate in vernation.

†**Ci·rcinate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *circināt-* ppl. stem of *circināre* to make round, f. *circinus*.]

1623 Cockeram, *Circinate*, to turn round. 1721–1800 Bailey, *Circinate*, to make a Circle with a Pair of Compasses.

Ci·rcinating, *ppl. a. Bot.* Having a circinate foliation.

1857 Berkeley *Cryptog. Bot.* § 590 They are .. evidently ferns by habit, by their circinating æstivation, etc.

Circination (sə,ɪsinē·ʃən). [a. L. *circinātiōn-em*, f. *circināre* to round, f. *circinus*: see -ation.]

†**1.** *gen.* An orbicular motion, a circling or turning round. *Obs.*

1592 Lyly *Galathea* II. iii. 233 It is a very secret science, for none almost can understand the language of it .. circination, etc. 1681 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Circination*, a circling or turning about. 1721–1800 in Bailey.

†**b.** *concr.* ? A rounding. *Obs.*

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iv. 62 In the circinations and sphærical rounds of Onyons.

2. *Bot.* Circinate vernation or foliation.

1857 Berkeley *Cryptog. Bot.* § 40. 54 The circination of the pinnate leaves.

Circingle, variant of Surcingle.

‖ **Circinus** (sə·ɪsinŏs). *Astr.* [L. *circinus* pair of compasses.] Name of a southern constellation.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 185/1 Circinus, the Compasses, a constellation..not very far from the South Pole.

Circle (sə·ɪk'l), *sb.* Forms: 1–2 **circul,** 3–6 **cercle,** 4–6 **sercle, cerkle,** (also 4 **cercul**(l, 4–5 **cerkil, serkle, serkel**(e, 5 **ceercle, cer-, serkyll**(e, 6 **serkell, cirkle, cyrcle,** 7 **circel**); 6– **circle.** [In OE. *circul* (in Astronomy, sense 2), a. L. *circul-us*; in ME. *cercle*, a. F. *cercle*:—L. *circul-us*, dim. of *circ-us* (in Gr. also *κίρκος, κρίκος*) a round, a ring. From the 16th c. altered to *circle* under influence of the L.]

I. As a figure or appearance.

1. A perfectly round plane figure. In *Geom.* defined as a plane figure bounded by a single curved line, called the circumference, which is everywhere equally distant from a point within, called the centre. But often applied to the circumference alone, without the included space.

To square the circle: to find a square of the same area as a given circle (a famous problem, incapable of geometrical solution). See Square, Quadrature.

c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 232 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 77 Þreo rounde cercles heo wrot: in þe paume amidde. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 173 A sparke of fire, turnede aboute in derke nyȝte, semes to make cercul. 1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* v. (1859) 70 In the circumference of eueriche of these cercles was sette a lytel Cercle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 56 Half a Cerkylle, *semicirculus*. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* III. xi. S, Their circumferences or circles. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. xi. (xii.) (Arb.) 111 The beame is a line stretching directly from the circle to the center, and contrariwise from the center to the circle. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 133 Glory is like a Circle in the Water, Which neuer ceaseth to enlarge it selfe. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* v. x. (1675) 338 Archimedes .. was so busie in tracing his Circles. 1796 Hutton *Math. Dict.* I. 284/2 The circumference or periphery itself is called the circle, though improperly, as that name denotes the space contained within the circumference. 1851 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* II. III. I. vi. § 11 The resulting curve, the circle, is .. the least beautiful of all curves. 1877 E. Conder *Bas. Faith* ii. 67 A circle whose centre is everywhere and its circumference nowhere. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 276 These twelve bundles would be arranged in a circle if they had a radially perpendicular course.

b. In a vaguer and more general sense.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* I. 250 Þat heering shulde be in a sercle, bifore men and bihinde men, and on ech side of men. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1658 There were bordis full bright aboute in þat sale, Set in a cercle, of Sedur tre fyn. 1647–52 Cleveland *Poems* 45 When he would lie down, he wheels about; Makes circles, and is couchant in a ring. 1713 Johnson *Guardian* No. 1 P 1 Inclosed in a circle of foliages. 1842 Tennyson *Gardener's D.* 211 Love .. in the circle of his arms Enwound us both. 1877 Bryant *Among Trees* 31 The mightiest with their circles of strong roots.

2. *spec.* **a.** *Astr.*

Circle of altitude: a small circle parallel to the horizon, having its pole in the zenith; an almacantar.

Circle of curvature (see Curvature).

Circle of declination: a great circle passing through the poles of the celestial equator.

Circle of illumination: a circle passing through the centre of a planet perpendicular to a line drawn from the sun to the planet, and so separating its illuminated and unilluminated hemispheres.

Circle of latitude: (*a.*) on the celestial sphere, a great circle perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic; (*b.*) on the terrestrial sphere, a meridian on which latitude is measured; also used = *parallel of latitude*.

Circle of longitude: (*a.*) on the celestial sphere, a small circle parallel to the ecliptic; (*b.*) on the terrestrial sphere = *parallel of latitude*.

Circle of perpetual apparition: that circle around the elevated celestial pole at any place, within which the stars never set.

Circle of perpetual occultation: that circle around the depressed pole, within which the stars never rise.

Circle of position (see Position).

Diurnal circle: the circle described by a heavenly body in its apparent diurnal rotation round the earth.

Great circle (*of a sphere*): a circle on the surface of a sphere, whose plane passes through the centre; *small circle*, any circle on the surface of a sphere, whose plane does not pass through the centre.

Horary circles: the lines marking the hours on a sundial. (See also 11 a.)

Polar circle: a circle parallel to the equator, at a distance from either pole equal to the greatest declination of the ecliptic.

Vertical circle: a great circle perpendicular to the horizon.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 238 Þær ðæs emnihtes circul is geteald. *Ibid.* III. 244 Þone miclan circul zodiacum. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. vii. (1495) 305 There is a South Cercle of heuen that marketh that parte of the cercle that hyghte Zodiacus. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 32 Beyond ye circle called *Tropicus Capricorni*. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 142/23 The circle of Cancer, *tropicus cancri*. *Ibid.* 142/27 The cirkle equinoctial. 1556 Recorde *The Castle of Knowledge* 91 The climates may well be accompted 48 betwene the twoo polare circles. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* III. I. ix. (ed. 7) 292 The lesser Circles..the two Tropiques, and the two polar Circles. *Ibid.* III. i. xvi. 309 What be Colures? They be great movable Circles passing thorow both the Poles of the World, which the Astronomers do otherwise call circles of declination. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 197 P 11 The seamen..would talk of longitude and latitude and circles and tropicks. 1774 M. Mackenzie *Maritime Surv.* 58 When the Star approaches near to the Plumb-lines on the other side of its diurnal Circle. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Math. Geog.* ii. (Usef. Knowl. Ser.) 5/2 Meridians are also called circles of latitude, because upon them the latitudes of places are measured. *Ibid.*, *Navig.* III. 27 Great circles..passing through the zenith of any place, are called vertical circles.

b. Naut. *Great circle sailing*: navigation along the arc of a great circle of the earth.

1594 J. Davis *Seaman's Secr.* (1607) 1 Great Circle navigation, which teacheth how upon a great Circle drawn between any two places assigned..the Ship may bee conducted. 1652 H. Philipps *Geom. Seaman* 48 You may sail by the arch of a great Circle. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) s. v. *Order of Sailing*, Hence we say .. parallel and great circle sailing. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 50 In 1561, Cortez .. advocated the adoption of Great Circle Sailing, in opposition to that by Plumb-lines.

3. As a figure of magic or necromancy.

1529 More *Dial. Heresyes* I. Wks. 120/1 Negromancers put their trust in† their cercles, within which thei thinke them self sure against all ye deuils in hel. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 320 If you would coniure in her, you must make a Circle. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* II. v. 62. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xii. 164 Many did use enchantments, invocations, circles, witchcrafts, soothsaying. 1717 Bullock *Wom. Riddle* IV. i. 44, I believe you'd raise the Devil to obtain a circle. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 419 The magic circle of passion whirling them perpetually in a giddy round of unavailing trifles.

4. a. *formerly*, The sphere or 'heaven' in which a heavenly body was supposed to revolve. **b.** *now*, The orbit of a planet or other body.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 7640 Oboven us er alle þe planetes seven, And þe cercle of ilk ane es called ane heuen. 1340 *Ayenb.* 141 Ase he [saturne] deþ ine þritti yer ine his oȝene sercle and ine his oȝene yernnge. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4038 The sun in his serkyll set in þe last, Passyng fro pisshes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 188 Y^e..sterres hath .. an other [motion] by the mouyng of the fyrst orbe whiche draweth them with him in his circle euery day. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 746 Hee thought the Sunne, would soner have fallen from his circle. 1611 Bible *Wisd.* xiii. 2 The swift aire, or the circle of the stars. 1842 Tennyson *Love & Duty* 23 The Sun will run his orbit, and the Moon Her circle. 1849 Grote *Greece* (1862) V. II. lx. 276 Thrice nine days, a full circle of the moon.

5. The orb of a heavenly body.

[(?) 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 578 Amid the Suns bright circle where thou sitst.] 1769 Horne *Fatal Discov.* IV, Sunk in the western wave, The Sun but half his glorious circle shews. 1821 Byron *Cain* II. i. 29 Yon small blue circle, swinging in far ether.

6. A luminous ring in the sky, a halo.

Circle of Ulloa: a luminous ring or white rainbow sometimes appearing in alpine regions opposite the sun during foggy weather (named after Antonio Ulloa in 18th c.)

a 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1104 On þam Tiwæs dæge þærefter ætywdan feower circulas .. Onbutan þære sunnan hwites hiwes. 1655 W. F. *Meteors* III. 37 Rich Meteors, whose matter is most of the Air. Of this sort be .. Circles, Rainbowes. *Ibid.* III. 73 The circle called *Halon* is a garland of divers colours that is seen about the Sunne, the Moon, or any other Star. *Ibid.* III. 75 A great circle about the Moon, betokeneth great cold and frost to follow after. 1815 T. Forster *Researches Atmosph. Phen.* 99.

7. Applied to ring-like markings; *e.g.* to fairy-rings. *White circle*: old name of the Milky way.

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* O iv, More .. creases .. in his face than there be fairie circles on Salsburie Plaine.

1655 W. F. *Meteors* III. 37 The White Circle, called of some Watling street. *Ibid.* 81 The milke way is a white circle seen in a cleare night. *Ibid.* V. 151 Those round Circles which are seen in many fields, that ignorant People affirm to be the rings of the Fairies dances. *a* 1799 WITHERING in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 135 The bare and brown, or highly cloathed and verdant circles in pasture fields called Fairy-rings.

†8. *Med.* The highest 'region' of urine. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 87 *b*, In urine, being in a vessell apt therunto to be sene, are thre regions .. The hyghest region is the cerkle. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. i. 52 If they compasse and enuiron but the halfe of the circle or garland, then do they argue a paine in one side of the head.

II. As a thing material.

9. A ring, circlet, annulet.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8242 Aboute þat tre A siluer cerkil sone naylede he. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xi. 22 A goldene cercle in the nose thirlis .. of a souwe. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xiv. 86 A cerkil was Sene..as of Bras.

10. A band encircling the head; a crown, coronet, diadem.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XX. 3 Þe whilk ere about him til his fairehed, as a cercle in a mannys heued. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 841 A sercle upon her molde, Of stones and of golde. 1595 SHAKS. *John* V. i. 2 Thus haue I yeelded vp into your hand The Circle of my glory [*Giues* Pand. *the Crowne.*] 1600 DEKKER *Fortunatus* Wks. (1873) 93 These browes fill up the golden circle of rich Portugall. 1661 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) II. 166 The Barons put off their caps and circles. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. XXXII. 111 The headdress is..bound on..with a circle of diamonds. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* III. i, In his dream of hope he grasps already The golden circle.

†b. A band or wreath surmounting or encircling a knight's helmet. *Obs.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3857 A helme he haþ on him don .. The sercle of golde þer-on was wrou3t. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1600 Þe cercles þat were on hur helmes set, of perre y-mad & golde. *c* 1450 *Merlin* XIV. 220 He made sheeldes shiver fro nekkes, and helmes from hedes, that the serkeles fly a-sonder. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* IX. 24 He stroke Charlot on the helme in suche wyse that the serkell nor coyfe of stele cowd not defende hym.

11. a. The ring of a circus. **b.** One of the galleries or tiers of seats in a theatre; the lowest, containing the most expensive seats, is called the *dress circle*; that above, the *upper* or *family circle.*

1623 W. SCLATER *Tythes Revised* 184 Thou shalt not goe to the Circle or Theatre. 1768 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Poems* (1785) 25 Plays, operas, circles I no more must view! 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Private Theatres,* Whose partially corked eyebrows, and half-rouged face, testify to the fact of his having just left the stage or the circle. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 484 There they sit in splendid array, in the dress-circle, close to the royal box.

12. *Archæol.* A series of stones set up in a ring, such as those at Avebury and Stonehenge.

1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 180 These circles were formed for religious purposes. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xii. (1847) 136 A large block of hewn granite such as the Druids used for forming their circles. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Sept. 253 The well-known Druidical circle of Arborlow. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sc. Lect.* vi. 172 The venerable circle of Abury, perhaps the most interesting of our great national monuments.

13. The name of various instruments.

a. *Astr.* An instrument of observation, the graduated limb of which consists of an entire circle, as *mural circle, reflecting c., repeating c., transit c.* (see MURAL, etc.). Also, *horary circle,* a metal circle on a globe, marked with the hours, and shewing the difference of meridians in time.

b. in *Bookbinding*: (see quot.)

1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 37 The letters and ornaments are engraved in relievo on the points of punches or on the edges of circles of brass.

14. *Anat.*

Circles of Haller: the fibro-cartilaginous rings to which the mitral and tricuspid valves of the heart are attached.

Circle of Willis: see quot.

1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 20 By the anastomosis of the internal carotid and basilar arteries at the base of the brain, they give rise to an arterial circle..named the circle of Willis.

†15. See quot. and SNAIL. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 66 Cercle, clepyd the snayle, as of Pentys, and other lyke, *spira.*

III. In transferred and figurative senses.

16. The circuit or compass of a place, etc.

a 1400 *Pistel of Susan* 10 Withinne þe sercle of sees. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11682 Hit is keppit .. Within the cercle of the Cité. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* XIX. 65 How many daies iourney beth in þe sercle of the world? 1595 SHAKS. *John* V. ii. 136 To whip this dwarfish warre, this Pigmy Armes From out the circle of his Territories. 1666 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 14 The poor inhabitants were dispersed about St. George's Fields, and Moorfields, as far as Highgate, and several miles in circle.

17. A completed revolution or course of time, or of action, or events in time; a cycle, period.

b. 'Any series ending as it begins, and perpetually repeated' (J.); a round.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 77 If ani be in possessioun of oþer mennis þingis by a cercle of 3eris, he shal ioi it as his oune. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 6 *a*, I heare saye that in diuers circles or goynges aboute of yeares, the nature of the bathes is sharper. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Breathings Devout Soul* (1851) 178 Lord God, what a wearisome circle do I walk in here below! 1689-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Learn.* Wks. 1731 I. 159 Science and Arts have run their Circles, and had their Periods in the several Parts of the World. 1738 WESLEY *Hymns,* '*Infinite Power, Eternal Lord*', And all the Hours obedient run The Circle of the Day. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Phil.* viii. 301 The circle of the year.

c. So in phr. *full circle*, quite round.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* V. iii. 174 The Wheele is come full circle (Qq. circled), I am heere. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 70 Thus have we come back full circle.

18. A completed chain, series, or sequence of parts forming a connected whole.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiii, The worlde of science, [or] the circle of doctrine, whiche is in one worde of greke *Encyclopedia.* 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 293 ¶ 3 If I thought the whole Circle of our Being was concluded between our Births and Deaths. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 71 That nothing might be wanting to compleat the Circle of Pleasures in this City. 1854 (*title*) Orr's Circle of the Sciences: A Series of Treatises on the Principles of Science. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* VI. § 1. 336 Every problem with its solution forms, when solved, a circle. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 155 The luminous circle of demonstrative truth.

19. *Logic.* A fallacious mode of reasoning, wherein a proposition is used to establish a conclusion, and afterwards proved by means of the conclusion which it has been employed to establish; so that, as in a circle, there is really no starting-point. Hence *to reason* or *argue in a circle.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iv. (1686) 11 The Circle of this fallacy is very large. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. lxxx, You dispute in a Circle as all Logicians know. 1659 SOUTH *Serm.* I. 101 This he explodes as a Circle, and so derides it. 1724 WATTS *Logic* (1736) 315 That Sort of Fallacy which is called a *Circle* is very near akin to the *Petitio Principii.* 1837 WHATELY *Logic* 225 Arguing in a circle must necessarily be unfair, though it is frequently practised undesignedly. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* iv. 161 The authority of the law is demanded, and he [Cardinal Wiseman] cites the disputed passage. A more palpable and vicious circle was never devised.

20. A number of persons standing or seated round a person or object of interest; 'an assembly surrounding the principal person' (J.), as at Court, at a Drawing-room or Levée, etc.

1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5271/2 The Queen has had a Circle every Evening. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. i. 35 Casting..maternal regards..through the pretty smiling circle. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 291 A splendid circle of English nobles and statesmen stood round the throne. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 49 There was also a circle of lookers on.

21. A number of persons united by acquaintance, common sentiments, interests, etc.; a 'set' or coterie; a class or division of society, consisting of persons who associate together.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. ix. (1686) 26, I shall have reason and experience of every Circle to support me. 1752 FIELDING *Covent Gard. Jrnl.* 9 May, He quotes the phrases 'a polite circle', 'the circle of one's acquaintance', 'people that live within a certain circle'. 1793 BOSWELL *Johnson* Pref. ed. 2 The felicity which he diffused through a wide circle of admirers and friends. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* ix, Threw a real gloom over their domestic circle. *Ibid.* xviii, It is evident that you belong to the first circles. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* II. 16 Don't you think that one ought to try to understand what is going on outside one's immediate circle? 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* viii. 195 The staple talk of the circles in which he moved. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Aug. 5/4 The death of Lord Houghton ..will leave a blank in political, social, and literary circles.

22. *Hist.* A territorial division of Germany under the Holy Roman Empire. Also a secondary division in certain German and Slavonic provinces. [G. *Kreis*, F. *cercle.*]

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 980/2, 400 Men of the Circle of Saxony. *Ibid.* No. 1040/2 The Troops of the Circles have already passed the Rhine. 1700 J. A. ASTRY tr. *Saavedra's Royal Pol.* I. Pref., The most Serene House and Circle of Burgundy. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4993/1 Those of the Electoral Circle of the Rhine are met. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 347 The Austrian Netherlands .. were considered as a circle of the empire. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* xiv. 239 In the circle of Tornow, in Western Galicia—the province is divided into nine circles.

23. A non-material region or realm marked off, as a circle is by its circumference; the area over which anything is conceived of as acting or exerting influence. Cf. *sphere.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 17 To be within the circle of possibilities. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 196 ¶ 7 If he adventures into the circle of action. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile,* The circle of God's life Contains all life beside. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* XV. 149 Whether it was in the circle of probability for one so respectably born, etc. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 13 All around Nature, and inside her circle.

†**24.** Phr. *To give the lie in circle*: i.e. circuitously, indirectly. *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. iv, *Face.* Rules To give and take the Lie by. *Kas.* How? to take it? *Face.* Yes, in Oblique he'll shew you, or in Circle, But never in Diameter. *c* 1616 FLETCHER *Queen Corinth* IV. i, Has he given the lye In circle or oblique, or semicircle, Or direct parallel?

25. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *circle-parade, -squarer, -squaring*; *circle-branching, -like, -spread,* adjs.; **circle-iron** (see quot.); †**circle-mure** *v.* = CIRCUMMURE; **circle-tomb** (see quot.: cf. 12).

1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 35 A *circle-braunching tree. 1874 KNIGHT *Amer. Mech. Dict.*, **Circle-iron*, a hollow punch for cutting planchets, wads, wafers, and circular blanks; the fifth wheel of a carriage. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 184 *Cercle lyk shappe is most perfite figure. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 39 Crowtoe..His roote *circlelike or round. 1606 BRETON *Ourania* I ij *a*, *Circle-muring strong their pettie fort With Pallazádo Flanker Loop and Porte. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 43 On the Use of the *Circle Parade. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* (1682) 185 Their *circle-spred tops. 1859 SALA *Gaslight & D.* xvi. 174 So with the *circle-squarers, perpetual motion discoverers. 1889 *Athenæum* May 4 576 In one of the circle-tombs peculiar to the necropolis of that place [Vetulonia] (so called because surrounded by a rude stone circle).

Circle (sə́·ɪk'l), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **cercle(n, sercle(n, serkle, -yn,** 6 **circkle,** 6– **circle.** [f. the sb.; or a. F. *cercler.* Cf. also CIRCULE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To surround or encompass with, or as with, a circle; to enclose in a circle; = ENCIRCLE 1. (Now chiefly *poet.*)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1717 That with his bond Love of his vertu liste To cerclen hertes alle and fast bynde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3038 Hir ene..Serklyt with heris On the browes so brycht. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneis* IV. (R.), Whose heads forgrowen with pine, circled alway With misty cloudes, 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 382 Th' Imperiall mettall, circling now thy head. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 626 Of beaming sunnie Raies a golden tiar Circled his Head. 1814 *Month. Mag.* XXXVIII. 32, I .. circled a rice meadow with dikes. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* I. 547 The town Flow'd in, and settling circled all the lists.

b. with *about, around, in.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1619 So cerclith it the welle aboute. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 277 You heauie people, circle me about. 1645 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* (J.), To limit and circle them in. *a* 1667 COWLEY *To His Majesty,* The Sea which circles us around. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 104 Mine eyes .. came at last to be circled about with red.

†**c.** *refl. Obs.*

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) To Rdr., Diogenes .. circled himselfe in the circumference of a tubbe.

2. To make the circuit of, move round.

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 84 It wyl be saulfer.. far streicts crabbye to circle. 1626 BACON (J.), The lords that were appointed to circle the hill. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 65 Thrice the Equinoctial Line He circl'd. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 244 Other planets circle other suns. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 382 They circled the island seven times. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 170 Stalking a 'blesbok' or *circling* a bustard—the latter process consisting in riding round the birds in large but decreasing *circles.*

3. *intr.* To move in a circle (*around, about,* etc.).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 453/2 Serklyn, or make a sercle, *Circulo.* 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1622) 108 Shee [a hawk] .. went circkling, and compassing about, rising so with the lesse sence of rising. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* VI. (1851) 33 One of the highest arks that human contemplation circling upwards, can make. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 203 The busy whisper circling round Convey'd the dismal tidings when he frown'd. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds than Ours* ii. 44 The orbs which circle around the sun.

b. Said of wine, etc. passing round the table.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 282 While the bowl circles, and the banquet warms. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* V. xxxiv, The mazers four .. Thrice let them circle round the board.

c. *Mil.* Of cavalry: To sweep round on a moving flank over a more or less wide circle; whereas the 'wheeling' of infantry is done on a fixed flank as pivot, and on as little ground as possible.

1715-20 POPE *Iliad* VIII. 410 Guards as he turns, and circles as he wheels. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 108 A close column must loosen its divisions before it can well march in front, and its changes of direction must be made circling, and on a moving flank. *Ibid.* 196 To move up rapidly, and circle round each other, and the enemy's flank. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 146 The .. Files should .. circle 'Right'.

4. *intr.* To form a circle; to stand or extend in a circle. *rare.*

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iii, A tuft of Trees grew circling in a ranke. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 335 Those plains, immensely circling, feel his beams. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* V. xxiv, That proud ring Of peers who circled round the King.

†**b.** *refl.* To extend in a circle. *Obs.*

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. vii. § 12 The main Branches in the outer Coat of a Kernel, circling themselves on both hands from the place of their first entrance.

Circled (sə́·ɪk'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. CIRCLE + -ED.]

1. Surrounded as with, a circle; = ENCIRCLED.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3408 A sadill serklyt with golde. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. viii. 21 Modest Dyan, circled with her Nymphs. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.*, Her circled head ..Was glorify'd with burnisht Crown of Gold. 1793 SOUTHEY *Lyric Poems, Race Banquo,* Boldly tread the circled space. 1862 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 393 Beneath this circled figure.

2. Marked with a circle or circles.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 59 Their horns wax more circled as they grow in years, although I dare not affirm that every circle betokeneth a years growth. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 32 Of airy Elves .. the circled green. 1845 TALFOURD *Vac. Rambles* I. 236 The circled turf is such as fairies would choose for their revels.

3. Rounded; circular.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 48 In circled sort it [muscle] springeth from the Jugall bone. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 110 The Moone..That monethly changes in her circled Orbe. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* I. § 1. (1643) 1 The circled orbs. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., Felise* 92 Like a cat's splendid circled eyes.

Circler (sə́·ɪklə(r). [f. CIRCLE + -ER.]

1. One who encircles or surrounds; *circler of the earth,* transl. of Gr. γαιήοχος.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIII. 42 Neptune, circler of the earth [γαιήοχος]. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* VIII. 431 Earth-circler Neptune, spare me that request.

2. One who or that which moves in a circle.

1780 SIR W. JONES in *Parr's Works* (1828) VII. 209 Who made the nightly-circlers, the stars. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* XII, Toward the ground The aërial circlers speed.

3. Used to trans. L. *scriptor cyclicus*, cyclic poet. *a* 1637 B. JONSON tr. *Horace's Art Poetry* 136 Nor so begin, as did that circler late, I sing a noble warre, and Priam's fate.

Circlet (sə·ɹklĕt), *sb.* Forms: 5–6 **serclett**, 6 **cirkillet, cyrculet**, 6–7 **circulet**, 6– **circlet**. [a. F. *cerclet*, dim. of *cercle*; subseq. influenced by Eng. CIRCLE, and prob. by It. *circoletto*: see -ET.]

1. A small circle (in various senses of that word). *a* 1528 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 19 About my neck a cyrculet lyke the ryche rubie. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XII. lxxxiv, His locks..Fell down in curls..Within their circlets hundred Graces set. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 169 Sure pledge of day, that crownst the smiling Morn With thy bright Circlet. 1821 BYRON *Cain* II. i. 30 Yon small blue circle, swinging in far ether, With an inferior circlet near it still. 1859 R. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 28 The circlets which in cartography denote cities or towns.

2. *spec.* A ring or band (e. g. of precious metal or jewels) worn as an ornament, *esp.* on the head. 1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 442 A peyer of tyres for my Lordys grace, and a serclett for my Lady Barnes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iii. 49 With garlandis and thair cirkillettis on thair hair. 1540 *Churchw. Acc. St. Margaret's Westm.* (Nichols 1797) 11 Paid to Alice Lewis, a goldsmith's wife..for a serclett to Marry Maydens in £3. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* IV. v. 65 A Chaplet cap, with a circulet of gold. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVIII. He..on his finger placed The mystic circlet..With this ring, O Prince, etc. 1863 Miss BRADDON *J. Marchmont* II. i. 2 With that circlet of pearls round her hair. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 18 A plain circlet of gold was the substitute for the crown.

b. *gen.* A ring, circular band, or small hoop of any kind. 1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 400 He throweth up his Circlet, and catcheth it againe, three times. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 674 Thro' six circlets flew the whizzing dart. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ix. (1880) 334 A circlet of rushes plaited round the line.

†3. (See quots.) 1611 COTGR., *Esclisse*, the Rundle or Circlet put vnder a dish at Table. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Circlet*, a Roll made of Pewter, or other Metal, to set and turn a Dish on at Table. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Circlet*, a round piece of wood put under a dish at table. *North.*

Circlet (sə·ɹklĕt), *v. rare.* [f. the sb.] To move in small circles over (a space). 1883 G. MEREDITH *Joy of Earth* 87 Swift as the swallow along the river's light Circleting the surface to meet his mirrored winglets.

Circleting, *vbl. sb.* Formation of circlets. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. x. 342 Structurally useful, though by their linked circletting instead of their weight.

Circle-wise, *adv.* [see -WISE.] In the manner or form of a circle. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* 506. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* I. vi. 7 Smalle threedes of veynes, and Arteryes produced circlewyse. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1593) 157 Before the moone should circle-wise close both her hornes in one. 1870 ROSSETTI *Blessed Damozel*, Circlewise sit they, with bound locks And foreheads garlanded.

Circling (sə·ɹklĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CIRCLE *v.*]

1. Formation of a circle or circles. b. quasi-*concr.* A circular formation. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xiii, Within the cerclynge of her eyen bryght was paradise. 1646 A. HENDERSON in Macrie *Life* (1846) 54 While Archimedes was drawing his figures and circlings in the sand. 1818 KEATS *Endymion* IV. 340 Diving swans appear Above the crystal circlings white and clear.

2. Movement in a circle; revolution. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 453/2 Serclynge, *Circulacio.* 1622–62 HEYLYN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 266 In the circlings of the foresaid River. 1864 *Glasg. Daily Herald* 24 Sept., I don't see how circling with the trawl among drift-nets should do any harm. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* III. 270 The circling of the suns.

†3. = CIRCUITION 2. 1623 W. SCLATER *Tythes Revised* 9 Say if you can without circling.

Circling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

1. Encircling. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iv. 19 Her two branches..Whose circkling shadowes, Kings haue sought to sleep in. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. (R.), Their world circling sire, Great Neptune. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* II. 400 He dwelt in Bright Maria's Circling Arms. 1877 FURNIVALL *Leopold Shaks.* Introd. 117 See the town nestle under its circling hills.

b. Forming a circle; ranged in a circle. 1724–7 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* Ded., Treat a' the circling lugs wi' sound. 1733 SWIFT *On Poetry*, To whom the tribe of circling wits As to an oracle submits. 1799 SOUTHEY *Sonn.* x, Scarce doth..The elder yet its circling tufts put forth. 1841 CLOUGH *Early Poems* VII. 109 My station whence the circling land Lies mapped and pictured wide below.

2. Moving in a circle; revolving. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (1841) 43 Ile in these meddowes make a cerckling walke. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. Introd. 11 How circling Motion doth swift time divide. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* V. 55 Now, too soon for us, the circling hours This dreaded time have compassed. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 7 Thou merriest soul That ever loved the circling bowl!

†3. *Circling boy*: 'a species of *roarer*; one who in some way drew a man into a snare, to cheat or rob him' (Nares). *Obs. slang.* 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* IV. ii, One Val Cutting that helps..Jordan to roar, a circling boy.

†**Circly**, *adv. Obs.*—° [f. CIRCLE *sb.* + -LY².] 1552 HULOET, *Circly*, or in the fourme of a circle or compasse, *circulatim.*

Circk(e, Circque, obs. forms of CIRQUE.

Circocele, variant of CIRSOCELE.

Circolate, obs. form of CIRCULATE.

Circon, obs. form of ZIRCON.

Circon-, early form of CIRCUM-.

Circot(e, variant of SURCOAT, *Obs.*

†**Circuate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *circuāre* = *circuīre, circumīre* to go round: see CIRCUIT.] To pass round, encompass, encircle. 1581 *Act Jas. VI* (1814) 279 (Jam.) Ane garnissing circuat about with perllis. 1698 *Christ Exalted* § 75. 58 Circuating the Universe.

Circudrie, obs. bad spelling of SURQUEDRY.

†**Circue,** *v. Obs.* Also in 5 **sircue.** [ad. F. *circuir*, ad. L. *circuīre* to go round: see CIRCUIT *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To surround, encircle. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 44 The mountaynes circued the mares.

2. To make the circuit of, to go or travel round. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XXX. 43 With this Book I have Sircvit be world abowte. 1494 FABYAN I. iv. 10 Circuyd and serched the lande ouer all. *Ibid.* V. CXXXI. 114 He..circued his lande in ministryng iustyce to all persones.

Circuit (sə·ɹkit). Forms: 4–6 **cir-, cyrcuyt**(e, 4–7 **circuite**, (5 **-cute, sircuyte**, 6 **cyrcute, -cuite, -quet**, 7 **cercuit, syrkett**,) 4– **circuit.** [a. F. *circuit*, ad. L. *circuitus* going round, f. *circu(m)īre*, f. *circum* round + *īre* to go.]

1. The line, real or imaginary, described in going round any area; the distance round; the compass, circumference, containing line or limits. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xliii. 12 See the bowe..He cumpaside heuene in the circuyt [1388 cumpas] of his glorie. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1029 The circuit a myle was aboute Walled of stoon and dyched al with oute. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xviii. 187 Java..is nyghe 2000 Myle in circuyt. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. iv. 14 The circuite or compasse of a triangle is a line composed of all the sides of a triangle. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 30 To weare a Crowne, Within whose Circuit is Elizium. 1652 NEEDHAM *Domin. Sea* Advt. 2 The circuit of this Sea..must contein above 1200 miles. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1766) 124 Sheltered with a noble circuit of woods and mountains. 1847 GROTE *Greece* IV. II. iii, A rude Circuit of stones, of unknown origin.

†b. *concr.* = CIRCLET, diadem. *Obs.* 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 352 The Golden Circuit on my Head, Like to the glorious Sunnes transparant Beames.

†c. *fig.* 'Round', 'circle'. *Obs.* 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. § 4. 29 If a poor country gentlewoman fall within their circuit, what a stock of mirth does she afford them. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 206. P 8 A feast within the circuit of his acquaintance.

2. The space enclosed by a given circumference or boundary; area, extent, tract. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 58/4 On the morn ther laye lyke dewe All aboute in their circuyte. 1494 FABYAN V. lxxxiii. 60 A large and great circuyt of grounde, vpon the whiche he shortly after buylded and sette a large and stronge Castell. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 27 The scites and circuites of all such religious houses. 1590 EARL ESSEX in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 214 III. 82 A great circuit of ground in a very good soyle. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 309 The sound That fills the circuit of the world around. 1765 *Act 5 Geo. III*, c. 26 Preamb., All those houses, scites, circuits, and precincts. 1856 BRYANT *Poems, June* vi, The pomp that fills The circuit of the summer hills.

b. *fig.* Sphere of action, etc. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 21 Then may that circuit be counted happie conteyninge so vertuouse an examplar. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. vi. 133 If you give me leave to meddle so far in your circuit.

3. The action of going or moving round or about; a circular journey, a round. b. A round-about journey or course; a detour. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* V. i. 70 The spyeres entercounted to geders in their circute..about the erth. 1530 PALSGR. 177 *Cyrcvite*, a cyrcute, a goyng or compassynge about a thyng. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xix. 6 His going forth is from the end of the heauen, and his circuite vnto the ends of it. 1687 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 405 Bishop Leybourn is going a circuit to confirm the new converts. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 127 The bell-man of each parish, as he goes his circuit. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* 263 Either in a straight course, or by some circuit. 1795 GIBBON *Autobiog.* 78, I devoted many hours..to the circuit of Paris. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* viii. 49 Its [the clock's] index or hand ought to perform an exact circuit in the course of a day. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxii. 274 They..could only advance by long circuits. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6 (1882) 407 After completing the circuit of the globe.

c. *fig.*; esp. of time: Revolution, round. †*By circuit*: at regularly recurring times (*obs.*). 1601 CORNWALLYES *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 72 When the daies circuit is finished. 1651 R. WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* III. 149 It is good to give nothing to them that have fits by circuit. 1661 USSHER *Power Princes* II. (1683) 235 Many circuits of years I pray you may live. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 119 Fancy, like the finger of a clock, Runs the great circuit, and is still at home. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* XX. The circuit of changes is completed in the course of a year.

d. *Phrases* (sometimes influenced by 4), as in † *To go, ride, walk circuit* = one's round. *To* †*fetch, make, take a circuit*: to make a detour, take a circuitous or round-about course. *To make* or *go the circuit of*: to go round, go the round of. † *To run circuit with* (fig.): *app.* to follow the same lines as, to be concomitant with. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 163 To fetch the cyrcuyte about Christendome. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* 72 Fetching about a circuite or compasse. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Kings* xviii. 6 They divided the countries..that they might goe circuite about them. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 356 The rest of this will run circuit with the union of one flesh, which was answer'd before. *a* 1655 VINES *Lords' Supp.* (1677) 4 The destroying angel, that rode circuit that night. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 295 Verdugo..got past the Rhine, by taking a long Circuit. 1751 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* ii. 5 Your letter..after making a considerable circuit to find me. 1826 B. DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. xii. 59 Now the Marquess..'went the circuit', that is to say, made the grand tour of the suite of apartments. 1838 *Murray's Hand-Bk. N. Germ.* 448 The pedestrian..should make a circuit to the left. *a* 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* II. I. i. 5 Making a circuit of the neighbouring towns.

4. *spec.* The journey of judges (or other persons) through certain appointed areas, for the purpose of holding courts or performing other stated duties at various places in succession; the visitation of the judges for holding assizes. 1494 FABYAN VII. 344 Iudgys ordeyned to kepe a cyrcuyte, as nowe they kepe the sysys in the tyme of vacacyon. 1503–4 *Act 19 Hen. VII*, c. 7 § 1 The justices of assises in ther cyrcuyte or progresse in that shyre. 1592 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* III. 5 What hee spake of either came to him by examinations, or by riding in the circuits. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* vii. 16 He went from yeere to yeere in circuit to Bethel, and Gilgal, and Mizpeh, and iudged Israel. 1675 TEONGE *Diary* (1825) 95 He goes his syrkett every yeare in the nature of on of our Judges. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 58 They usually make their circuits in the respective vacations after Hilary and Trinity terms. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 637 It was thought desirable that the Western Circuit should not begin till the other circuits had terminated. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iii. (1858) 114 The judges and the bar ride the circuit. 1861 WILLES in *Ex parte Fernandez*, 30 *Law J. C. P.* 338 The law gives to the Justices of Assize during their circuits the aid and control of the sheriff of each county.

fig. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 538 When Christ shall go his circuit to judge the World in Righteousnesse. 1657 HINCHLEY in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lviii. 11 A time when God will ride his circuit here in a solemn manner.

b. *concr.* Those making the circuit; the judges and barristers; now *esp.* the latter. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* II. 413 The circuits went round the country [of Scotland] as was directed by the proclamation. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 30 Aug. 182 The days when the Northern Circuit rode on horseback across the marshes. 1875 HELPS *Ess., Organiz. Daily Life* 183 A leading member of the Circuit.

5. The district or division of country through which the judge makes his circuit.

There are now eight such districts in England and Wales, each including several counties, viz. the Northern, North Eastern, Midland, Western, Oxford, Home or South Eastern, North Wales, and South Wales Circuits.

1574 RICH *Dial. Mercury & Eng. Soldier*, Euerye petye Constable of euerye Parrysh within his cyrquet. 1642 CHAS. I *Lett. Judges of Ass.* 5 July (1641) 6 Some of the ablest Lawyers who ride that Circuit. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. iv. (1739) 10 Their Country they divided into Counties or Circuits all under the government of twelve Lords. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Justiciary*, The country [Scotland]..is divided into three circuits, the south, west, and north. 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Experiences* v. 51 In choosing a circuit, a barrister..is bound by his first choice.

6. A territorial division of the Methodist churches, comprising a number of congregations lying around some central town or place, and supplied by a series of itinerant preachers. 1766 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 256 The Societies in this Circuit increase. 1791 HAMPSON *Mem. Wesley* III. 73 Every part of Britain and America is divided into regular portions, called circuits; and each circuit, containing twenty or thirty places, is supplied by a certain number of travelling preachers, from two to three or four, who go round it in a month or six weeks. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV 142 A number of these circuits..are united and known as a district. 1885 *Minutes Wesleyan Conf.* 43 Each of the places mentioned in these Stations..is the head of a circuit.

7. *Elect.* The course traversed by an electric current between the two poles of a battery; the path of a voltaic current. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 122, I certainly saw the spark at the time of completing the circuit. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 199 With the largest circuit yet employed, their union appears to be absolutely instantaneous. 1870 TYNDALL *Lect. Electr.* 2 Interrupting the circuit..Establishing the circuit. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. i. 394 Closing a galvanic circuit. 1881 SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* No. 623. 546 When the circuit is broken, so that the current is interrupted..the wire resumes its ordinary condition.

†8. Roundabout process or mode: †a. of speech or expression: circumlocution. *Obs.* 1552 HULOET, Circuit in wordes, *ambages.* 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 2 New terms of art to express their own sense, and to avoid circuit of speech. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 27 This design of his he draws out in such a circuit of words.

b. of reasoning or the like. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. 98 By long circuit of deduction it may be that euen all truth out of anie truth may be concluded. 1633 DONNE *Poems* (J.), Thou shalt not peep thro' lattices of eyes, Nor hear thro' labyrinths of ears, nor learn By circuit or collections to discern. 1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Th. Another Life* (1857) 15 Or at best demonstrate its reality by a circuit of reasoning.

c. *Law.* esp. *Circuit of Action* = CIRCUITY. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* vi. 29 The law in many cases..turneth a man over to a further circuit of remedy. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, Circuit of Action..is a longer course of proceeding to recover the thing sued for then is needful. 1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

9. *Path.* The period of a disease. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

10. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *circuit barrister, counsel, -commission, -journey, -judge, -room, table*, etc. (sense 4); *circuit-superintendent, -work*, etc. (sense 6); **circuit-breaker**, an instrument which at regular intervals interrupts an electric current; **circuit-closer**, any device for closing an electric current; **circuit-court**, in Scotland, a court held periodically in the principal towns, similar in function to the English Assize; in U.S. (*a*) Federal courts intermediate in authority between the District Courts and the Supreme Court of the U.S. (see Kent *Commentaries* I, ch. on Constitution); (*b*) various State Courts so-called for different reasons in particular States; **circuit-steward**, a principal member in the Methodist circuit nominated yearly by the superintendent.

1850 C. Phillips *Curran and his Contemp.* 82 Egan was then a *circuit barrister in good practice. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* s.v. Rheotome or *circuitbreaker. 1879 G. Prescott *Sp. Telephone* 251 A delicate circuit-breaker .. arranged to break the circuit of a telegraph line at the vibration. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 354 The judges are sure to come and open the *circuit commissions on the day mentioned. 1708 *Royal Proclam.* 11 July in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4456/1 We hereby Appoint..the said *Circuit-Courts of Justiciary to be Holden..Twice in the Year. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 19 The Circuit courts have appellate jurisdiction from the district courts. They have exclusive cognizance of offences against the United States. 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* App. (1862) 419 This power of adjudging a law unconstitutional is also possessed by the Circuit Courts of the United States. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 529 The *Circuit Judge was authorised to require immediate decision. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 142/1 About the termination of every quarter, the ministers, *circuit-stewards, etc., meet. 1882 Serjt. Ballantine *Experiences* I. 66 John Locke..was the very soul of the *circuit-table.

Circuit (sǝ̄·ɹkit), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To go, pass, move, or travel round; to make the circuit of, compass about.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* 48 The thyng that circuitis this last tent hauyn or fyrst mobil, is immobil. 1601 Munday *Death Earl Huntington* I. iii, My son, With several troops hath circuited the court. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. ix. 45 The Phenicians circuited the greatest part of the habitable world. 1774 T. Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. 246 Geryon having circuited the air like a faulcon towering without prey.. vanishes. 1879 Proctor *Pleas. Ways Sc.* v. 119 Some.. comet, circuiting the sun in about eleven years.

†b. *fig.* To compass in thought, circumvent, get round. *Obs.*

a 1613 Overbury *Charac. Noble Spirit* Wks. (1856) 61 He circuits his intents, and seeth the end before he shoot.

2. *intr.* To go or move in a circuit.

[1549 *Compl. Scot.* 51 The sune circuitis and gais about the eird euyrie xxiiij houris.] 1611 Bible 1 *Sam.* vii. 16 He went from yeere to yeere in circuit [*marg.* circuited] to Bethel and Gilgal and Mizpeh. 1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* II. vii. 264 They must runne circuiting and fetching a compasse about by the Saints. 1690 Wood *Fasti Oxon.* I. 31 (L.) It did not become a doctor to circuit for an inferior degree. 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* (J.), Unless the cordial cup perpetual motion keep Quick circuiting. 1875 Proctor *Expanse Heav.* 112 The moon as she circuits round the earth.

Circuiteer (səɹkitīə·ɹ), *sb.* [f. Circuit + -eer.]

1. *spec.* A judge or barrister on circuit.

a 1734 North *Lives* I. 96 Here we drop our circuiteer; which character lasted till his lordship was made..solicitor general. 1810 Ld. Campbell in *Life* I. 244 The Oxford circuiteers are accomplished gentlemen, but no lawyers.

2. *gen.* One who makes a circuit.

1718 Pope *Lett. Mr. —— on the Circuit* 17 Sept., Like your fellow Circuiteer, the Sun, you travel the round of the earth.

†**Circuiteer** (səɹkitīə·ɹ), *v. Obs.* [f. prec.] To go on circuit. Hence **Circuiteering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1734 North *Lives* I. 277 To return to his lordship and his circuiteering. 1771–2 *Batchelor* (1773) II. 60 He is.. something like my grey circuiteering horse, the worse for travelling. 1812 G. Colman *Br. Grins, etc., Two Parsons* Introd. x, Big-wigg'd circuiteering judges.

Circuiter (sǝ̄·ɹkitəɹ). [f. Circuit + -er[1].] = Circuiteer *sb.*

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 513 Whether all the Theeves condemned by any Circuiter corrupted, have done more villanies than their Judge. 1779 Ld. Malmesbury *Diaries* (1844) i. 231. 1886 Sir F. H. Doyle *Remin.* xiii. 239 He himself had been a Northern Circuiter.

Circuiting (sǝ̄·ɹkitiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Circuit *v.* + -ing[1].] The making of a circuit or circuits. *Short-circuiting*, the faulty shortening of an electric circuit, owing to some flaw in the insulation.

1659 C. Noble *Answ. Immod. Queries* To Rdr. 2 The streams tend directly..(though with some seeming circuitings) to the Ocean. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Mar. 1/2 It will be lighted throughout by electricity.. and if proper care is exercised in the installation short-circuiting is impossible.

Circuiting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That circuits, goes round, goes in or on a circuit.

1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (1886) 9 If my Lord Deputy change the circuitinge Judges. *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* 72 The amphitheater..according to its name .. being as much as a circuiting or compassing theater. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. ix. 284 In variously circuiting channels.

Circuition (sǝ̄ɹkiŭ,i·ʃən). *arch.* [ad. L. *circuitiōn-em* a going round, n. of action, f. *circuīre*, see Circuit: cf. F. *circuition.*] A going round or about; making of a circuit; compassing, encircling, visitation in circuit.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* (1822) 216 The circuicioun and charge [*circuitio ac cura*] that wes wont to be gevin to the edilis, war gevin to small pepill. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1338 The circuitions, conversions and changes which appeare in the heaven. 1622 R. Preston *Godly Man's Inquisition* ii. 47 Leaue .. perambulations and circuitions to Sathan, that infernall Peripatetike. 1684 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 681 The space of a Lunar circuition of the earth. 1855 Bailey *Mystic* 48 Sacred circuition of the sun.

2. *fig.* Circuitous mode of speech, circumlocution, 'maze of argument' (J.).

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 130 a, With a Cynical circuicion or goyng about the bushe. 1603 Harsnet *Pop. Impost.* 168 Answers ..without any Circuition or æquivocation at all. 1824 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. xiii. 68 Adds clause to clause .. with all the circuition .. of an indenture.

Circuitize (sǝ̄·ɹkitəiz), *v. rare.* [f. Circuit + -ize.] To make the circuit of.

1846 *Ecclesiologist* VI. 175 A class of men..circuitizing the country, and making copies of its most famous brasses.

‖ **Circuitor** (səɹkiū·itəɹ). [L. *circuitor* agent-sb., f. *circuīre* to go round.] One who goes his rounds, a travelling inspector, visitor, ranger.

1811 *Ann. Reg.* 1809 342 Ranger and keeper of Swinley Walk, and circuitor, bailiff, and chief forester of Battel Bailiwick. 1830 Coleridge *Table-t.* 29 May, Satan .. is rather the circuitor, the accusing spirit, a dramatic attorney-general [Job ii.].

Circuitous (səɹkiū·itəs), *a.* [ad. late L. *circuitōs-us* abounding in roundabout courses, f. *circuitus* Circuit: see -ous.] Of the nature of a circuit, roundabout, indirect.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 109 Any medium direct or circuitous. 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* I. 4 Coincidences .. minute, circuitous, or oblique. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 439 By this kind of circuitous commerce they subsisted and grew rich. 1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* xi. 303 This ancient Court of Record is too circuitous in its procedure. 1845 Whately *Logic* in *Encycl. Metr.* 219/1 An artificial and circuitous way of speaking. 1868 Q. Victoria *Life Highl.* 169 We had .. to take a somewhat circuitous route in order to avoid some bogs.

†2. ? Circus-like. *Obs. rare.*

1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. I. ii. 92 There are other circuitous erections of stone.

Circuitously (səɹkiū·itəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In a circuitous manner, by a roundabout way, indirectly.

1791 Burke *Thoughts Fr. Affairs* Wks. VII. 44, I do not think..that it is likely to be misled, unless indirectly and circuitously. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* III. xix. (1876) 370 English goods would be paid for circuitously. 1870 Dickens *Lett.* 31 May, Having come here from town circuitously.

Circuitousness (səɹkiū·itəsnės). [f. Circuitous + -ness.] Circuitous quality, manner, or way.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* VI. 74 Tortuous twistings and coy circuitousnesses so trying to the patience of the traveller. 1869 Goulburn *Purs. Holiness* v. 41 The exercises which go most directly, and with least circuitousness to the great end. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 344/2 The river..winds in pleasant circuitousness.

Circuity (səɹkiū·iti). Also 6 **circuitee, cyrcuity**. [a. OF. *circuité* circuit, ambit, precinct, etc., f. L. *circuit-us* app. after words like *gratuité, vacuité*, etc.] = Circuit, in various senses.

†1. Ambit, enclosure, compass, area. *Obs.*

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 220 (D.) A dominion of muche more large and ample circuitee then the same whiche he was Lorde of before. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* VI. lxx. 749 In the circutie or shadowe of the same. 1580 Baret *Alv.* C. 536 Within the Circuitie of reason.

2. Circuitous quality; roundabout process.

a 1626 Bp. Andrewes *Serm.* (1856) I. 157 Without all circuity, noting, naming, and in a manner pointing to it. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 43 It prevents the circuity and delay of justice. 1801 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) III. 473 The correspondence must involve circuities. 1837-9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* III. ii. § 71 His vehemence loses its effect by the circuity of his pleonastic language. 1845 Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) I. Introd. 8 To avoid the circuity of applying to Parliament.

b. *Law.* (See quot. and cf. Circuit 8 c.)

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 39 When an action is rightfully brought for a duty but yet about the bush, as it were..it is called Circuity of action.

3. Circular motion.

1770 T. Whately *Observ. Mod. Gardening* 67 (L.) The characteristic property of running water is progress, of stagnant is circuity.

Circulable (sǝ̄·ɹkiŭlăb'l), *a.* [f. L. *circulā-re* (see Circulate) + -ble.] That can be circulated; capable of circulation.

1793 *Monthly Rev.* XI. 336 In a word, they are a machine for rendering fixed property circulable. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 136 What Mr. Price declares not to be money, as not being circulable.

Circuland (sǝ̄·ɹkiŭlănd). *rare.* [ad. L. **circuland-um*, gerundive of *circulāre* (see Circulate); cf. *multiplicand.*] That which is to be circulated.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 93 In such a case..the circulator has produced what does not become actual circuland. The circulation stops with the fabrication.

Circulant (sǝ̄·ɹkiŭlănt). *Math.* [ad. L. *circulānt-em*, pr. pple. of *circulāre* (see Circulate).] A species of determinant.

1881 Burnside & Panton *Theory Equat.* xi. § 129 Here in all the rows the constituents are the same five quantities taken in circular order, a different one standing first in each row. A determinant of this kind is called a *circulant*.

Circular (sǝ̄·ɹkiŭlăɹ), *a.* and *sb.* In 5–6 -**er**, 5 -**ere**, 6 *Sc.* -**eir**, 6–7 -**are**. [ME. *circuler*, a. AF. *circuler* = OF. *circulier*, a partially Latinized alteration of OF. *cerclier*:—L. *circulār-is*, f. *circul-us* Circle. The F. *cerclier* was successively refashioned as *cerculier, circulier, circulaire*; the Eng. became with the Renascence *circular.*]

A. *adjective.*

1. Of the form of a circle; round in superficies.

1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, A smale aulter .. that was halfe circuler. 1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 F iv, The vlcere that are cyrculer and rounde. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. ix. 22 The frame thereof seemd partly circulare, And part triangulare. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 1. ¶ 5 A Round of Politicians at Will's .. those little Circular Audiences. 1833 Sir J. Herschel *Astron.* vi. 224 A body which always casts a circular shadow must itself be spherical. 1861 Parker *Goth. Archit.* I. i. (1874) 3 Circular churches were occasionally used from an early period.

†2. *transf.* Perfect, full, complete. *Obs.*

1616 Chapman *Homer's Hymn to Hermes* 82 Nor must you..Boile in your gall a grudge too circulare. 1618 — *Hesiod* Ded. 142 Nor were those Greeks so circular in their elegant utterance, but their inward judgments and learnings were as round and solid. 1631 Massinger *Emperor East* III. ii, In this, sister, Your wisdom is not circular. 1659 Dryden *On Cromwell* v, How shall I then begin or where conclude To draw a fame so truly circular? For in a round what order can be shewed, Where all the parts so equal-perfect are?

3. Moving in or passing over a circle; orbitual; describing a circle.

c 1450 *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 103 As Phebus went by mevyng circulere. 1585 Jas. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 25 Into a circuler dance. 1635 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* I. iv. 76 It is probable that the terrestriall Globe hath a circular motion. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 663 Like the circular motion of a wheel.

b. *Circular tour*: one which is completed at (or near) the place of starting; *circular ticket*, one serving for all the stages of such a tour.

1860 *Advt.* Circular tour of Loch Lomond and the Trosachs, returning from Stirling or Edinburgh. 1873 *Cook's Excursionist* No. 5 June, Through-tickets, semi-circular tickets, and circular tourist tickets.

4. *fig.* a. Moving or occurring in a round or cycle of repetition.

a 1643 G. Sandys *Bk. Job* 12 (T.) The life of man is a perpetual war, In misery and sorrow circular. 1647 Crashaw *Poems, Death Herrys* 95 When weak time shall be poured out Into eternity, and circular joys Dance in an endless round. *a* 1684 Earl Roscom. (J.) From whence th' innumerable race of things By circular successive order springs.

b. *fig.* Forming a link in a circular chain.

1841–4 Emerson *Ess. Circles* Wks. (Bohn) I. 125 The circular or compensatory character of every human action.

5. Of the nature of arguing or reasoning in a circle.

1646 Gillespie *Malè Audis* 50 Mr. Coleman .. chargeth me with a circular argumentation. 1681 Hobbes *Rhet.* I. ix. 24 To praise the Work from the Vertue of the Worker, is a circular proof. 1700 T. Baker *Reflect. Learn.* (J.), One of Carte's first principles of reasoning..seems to be too circular to safely build upon; for he is for proving the being of God from the truth of our faculties, and the truth of our faculties from the being of a God.

6. Circuitous, roundabout, indirect.

1617 Middleton & Rowley *Fair Quarrel* II. ii, If you knew well my heart, you would not be So circular. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* III. i, You circular old dodger.

7. = Cyclic. *Obs. rare.*

a 1734 Dennis (J.), Had Virgil been a circular poet, and closely adhered to history, how could the Romans have had Dido?

8. Affecting or relating to a circle or number of persons; *esp.* in *circular letter*, 'a letter directed to several persons, who have the same interest in some common affair' (J.); *circular note* (*a.*) = prec.; (*b.*) a letter of credit addressed by a banker (e.g. in London) to several bankers in other countries, in favour of a certain person named therein, usually a person on a tour.

1659 Bp. Walton *Consid. Considered* 192 Their chief Priest ..sends circular letters to the rest about their solemn feasts. 1687 R. L'Estrange *Answ. Dis.* 29 And never any Letter perhaps, was more Universally Circular, then This has been. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. xii. 246 Circular epistles were sent..to all the principal cities. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiv. 75 The country gentlemen..were tried with circular questions, whether they would comply with the king in their elections. *a* 1847 Mrs. Sherwood *Lady of Manor* I. v. 149 An old lady .. came from a distant part of the county to pay a circular visit among her relations. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 225 Circular letters, imploring them to sign, were sent to every corner of the kingdom. 1850 Thackeray *Kickleburys* Wks. (1869) 188 My lady K. walked over to the money changers, where she changed a couple of circular notes. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* II. 438 The circular Epistle which is generally known as the Epistle to the Ephesians.

9. *Math.* Of or pertaining to the circle, or its mathematical properties; as in

Circular arc, cubic, error, function, measure; circular line (*a.*) see quot. 1796; (*b.*) the imaginary straight line joining the centre of any circle to either of the two circular points at infinity, and forming a tangent to the circle; *circular parts* (*of Napier*), 'five parts of a right-angled or a quadrantal spherical triangle; they are the two legs, the

complement of the hypothenuse, and the complements of the two oblique angles' (Hutton *Math. Dict.*); *circular points*, the two imaginary points at infinity through which all circles pass, also called *focoids*.

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* v. i, All Studies else are but as circular lines And death the centre where they must all meet. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 289/1 *Circular lines*, a name given by some authors to such straight lines as are divided by means of the divisions made in the arch of a circle. Such as the Sines, Tangents, Secants, etc. 1859 TODHUNTER *Sph. Trigonom.* v. § 66 (1871) 35 Two rules, which are called, from their inventor, Napier's Rules of Circular Parts. 1874 — *Trigonom.* ii. § 20. 10 The fraction arc divided by radius is called the circular measure of an angle. 1878 WOLSTENHOLME *Math. Problems* (ed. 2) 248 The two impossible circular points at infinity. 1884 WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calc.* xii. § 186 (ed. 5) This curve is called a circular cubic. *Ibid.* 431 Eliminate the circular and exponential function from the equation. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 60 [The] Circular Error..in a clock [is] the difference of time caused by the pendulum following a circular instead of a cycloidal path.

10. *Technical.*

Circular bolt: 'a machine employed by the Nottingham lace manufacturers in making net' (Simmonds *Trade Dict.*). *Circular canon* (*Mus.*): a canon which leads back to the beginning and repeats itself instead of coming to a regular close. *Circular-circular work* (*Arch.*): 'a term applied to any work which is formed by the intersection of two cylinders whose axes are not in the same direction' (Gwilt). *Circular crystals*: 'a term applied to the flattened groups of radiating needles which form when solutions of oxalurate of ammonia, salicine, and other substances are evaporated in a thin layer on a microscopic slide' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Circular file*: 'a circular saw or serrated disc, adapted to run on a spindle or mandrel, and used in cutting teeth of cog-wheels' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*). *Circular instruments*: instruments for measuring angles, graduated round the whole circumference of a circle, i.e. 360°. *Circular loom*: 'a loom in which the shuttle moves in a circular race and continuously in one direction through warps arranged in a circle' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*). *Circular number*: a number whose powers terminate in the same digit as the number itself. *Circular polarization*: see POLARIZATION. *Circular sailing* (*Naut.*): navigation by the arc of a great circle (see CIRCLE *sb.* 2 b.). *Circular saw*: a saw in the form of a circular disc, which is made to revolve rapidly on its axis. Hence *circular saw-mill*, etc. *Circular shears*: 'shears for sheet-metal consisting of two circular blades on parallel pins' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*). *Circular work* (*Arch.*): 'a term applied to any work with cylindric faces' (Gwilt).

1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xv. 105 If it [the canon] is made continually to recur to the beginning, so as never to come to a regular close, it is called Infinite, or *Circular. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, **Circular Numbers* .. are such as have their powers ending in the roots themselves. As the number 5, whose square is 25, and its cube 125, etc. 1852 C. W. HOSKYNS *Talpa* 178 As easily as a *circular-saw cuts a plank. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 98 The construction of a circular saw-mill, invented by Smart.

11. *Comb.*, as *circular-cutting, -edged, -shaped, -storied, -visaged*, adjs.; *circular-wise* adv.

1852 C. W. HOSKYNS *Talpa* 182 The *circular-cutting implement I have described. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 151 *Gouges* are .. *circular-edged tools. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* v, A couple of large-headed, *circular-visaged males. 1598 YONG *Diana* 302 The thunderclap as it comes not right down but *circularwise. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pheasant Pouts*, Place the Nets..circularwise.

B. *sb.* †**1.** A circular figure or space. *rare.*

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 595 In ane conclaue all maid of Christall cleir..Bot 3it he saw within that circuleir. 1815 J. GILCHRIST *Labyrinth Demolished* 44 O, C, G, with their diversities, are circles or circulars.

2. Short for *circular letter* or *note*: now *esp.* a business notice or advertisement, printed or otherwise reproduced in large numbers for distribution.

1818 TODD, *Circular Letter* .. Modern affectation has changed this expression into the substantive; and we now hear of nothing but *circulars* from publick offices, and *circulars* from superintendants of a feast or club. 1822 BYRON *Let. to Kinnaird* 6 Feb., The *circulars* are arrived, and circulating. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* iv. (L.), Down with the Court Circular—that engine and propagator of Snobbishness. I promise to subscribe for a year to any daily paper that shall come out without the Court Circular. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 155 He summoned the peers by circular to London. 1880 *Brit. Post. Guide* 6 Circulars, —i.e., letters which, from internal evidence, appear to be intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons .. may also be sent by book post. 1888 LINDLEY *Partnership* (ed. 5) 222 A change in the name of a firm.. coupled with announcements of the change by circulars sent to the old customers.

Ci·rcularism. A theory that space is circular.

1884 *Athenæum* 6 Dec. 733/2 All that is wanting to make the Flatlanders realize a third dimension, and to settle circularism once for all.

Circularity (sɔ̄ːɹkiŭlæ·rĭti). [f. L. type *circulāritas* f. *circulār-is*: cf. Pr. *circularitat*, F. *circularité*, and see -ITY.]

Circular quality, form, or position.

1582 BATMAN *On Barthol.* III. xviii. 19 By circularitie of the limme. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 268 Fetching under lines incomprehensible circularity. 1775 JOHNSON *West. Isl.* Wks. X. 349 A hut is constructed with loose stones, ranged for the most part with some tendency to circularity. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 2 From the circularity and elevation of the boundary, the district..has the appearance of a basin.

†**b.** quasi-*concr.* That which is circular; a circular series or arrangement. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 191 The heavens ..[have] no diversitie or difference, but a simplicity of parts, and equiformity in motion continually succeeding each other; so that, from what point soever we compute, the account will be common unto the whole circularity.

†**c.** ? Circular argument or reasoning. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XII. xvii. (1620) 435 But by Gods grace reason will lay those circularities flat inough.

Circularize (sɔ̄ːɹkiŭlărəiz), *v.* [f. CIRCULAR + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make circular.

1799 SOUTHEY *Let.* 5 June in *Life & Corr.* (1850) II. 18, I pray you to send me the old woman who was circularised, O, who saw her own back..the omikron of old women.

2. To ply with circulars, send circulars to.

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 255 One cemetery company in particular circularized us in very pressing and persuasive terms. 1887 *Echo* 21 Apr. 1 To circularise the lodges of the Freemasons for subscriptions.

Hence **Ci·rcularizer, Ci·rcularizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1881 *World* 22 June 5/2 It at once takes [them] out of the category of common prospectus-issuers. They are not as other circularisers are. *Ibid.* Here they are..set forth with all possible elaborateness of circularising. 1886 *Edin. Rev.* 7 Jan. 84 Mischief wrought by the circularising firms.

Circularly (sɔ̄ːɹkiŭlăɹli), *adv.* [f. CIRCULAR *a.* + -LY.] In a circular manner, in a circle.

1. In the form of a circle.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* I. iii. 4 Diuide the brayne panne with a sawe circularely. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 22 July, For fruit, the best way is to have walls built circularly. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connec. Phys. Sc.* xvi. (1849) 145 Propagated circularly all round the centre of disturbance.

2. In a circular orbit or course.

1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* I. xx. 22 The Planet .. is moued circularly. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* ii, Trade, which like blood should circularly flow. 1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* viii. 108 A body moving circularly round the sun.

3. By circular reasoning, in a logical circle.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 35 That is to prove the same by the same, or else to argue circularly. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* I. vii. 103 Joe..completely stopped me by arguing circularly, and answering with a fixed look 'Her'.

†**4.** Completely, perfectly. *Obs.*

1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymns Apollo* 35 And those gifts onely let thy deified mind Be circularlie pleas'd with. 1618 — *Hesiod* Ded. 141 These most wise, learned and circularly-spoken Grecians.

†**5.** In rotation, among a circle of people. *Obs.*

1648 T. HILL *Strength of Saints* A 3 a, That they (though but circularly, by 3 or 4 in a morning) may have leave to come to the Morning Sermon in the Abbey. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* II. 30 He bestowed also a vast summe of money on several Corporations to be imployed circularly for the benefit of the poor Freemen therein.

Circularness (sɔ̄ːɹkiŭlăɹnės). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Circular quality, form, etc.

1662 FULLER *Worthies* III. 115 In forme.. in a Map it [Warwickshire] doth pretend to some Circularness.

†**Ci·rculary,** *a. Obs.* [f. (mod.)L. type **circulāri-us*, whence also mod.F. *circulaire*: see -ARY [2].] = CIRCULAR *a.* in various senses.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. liii. (1611) 295 Crosse and circularie speeches, wherein there are attributed to God such things as belong to Manhood, and to Man such as properly concerne the Deitie of Christ Iesus. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XII. xix. (1620) 436 The circulary persons that turne all things round. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* xxviii. 68 Such of them whose Superficies is most flextuous and circulary. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1768/1 The King of Poland has issued his Circulary Letters for the Summoning a Dyet. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 313 He..made one at their circulary dinings, and the turn came to dine with him.

Circulate (sɔ̄ːɹkiŭleɪt), *v.* Also 6 circo-. *Pa. pple* 5–6 circulat(e. [f. L. *circulāt-* ppl. stem of *circulāre* to make circular, to encircle; deponent *circulāri* to gather in a circle, to collect people about one; in med.L. and Romanic to move in a circle, etc.; f. *circulus* CIRCLE: see also -ATE [3].]

†**1.** *Old Chem. trans.* To subject a substance to continuous distillation in a closed vessel (CIRCULATORY, *sb.*), in which the vapour was caused to condense at the top of the apparatus and to flow back into the original liquid, the whole thus undergoing repeated vaporization and condensation. *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch. Ep.* in Ashm. *Theatr.* (1652) 116 In Balneo of Mary togeather let them be circulat. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man.* 23 The artire blud, whorlid, circulat, & coagitat together, etc. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-Ho.* II. 21 Some doo vse to circulate the same in Balneo, til it clarifie. 1599 GREENE *Orpharion* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 66 Women as the purest quintissence circolated from all other liuing things, are therefore the most beautifull and faire. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 26 Circulate this in a Pellican with a moderate heat for the space of a month. 1696 PHILLIPS, To *circulate*..in a Vessel call'd a *Pelican*: wherein the same Vapour which is elevated into the Air by the Fire, falls down again to remount and be distill'd several times.

†**2.** To gather into a circle.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. viii. 21 Onto Eneas left syde and rycht hand The saulis flokkis circulate [*v.r.* circulit] in a rout.

†**3.** *trans.* To go or run round; to encircle, encompass, surround. *Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* II. xxi. Pj, Thus proceeding till ye haue circulate the figure..ye shall in the ende departe the whole figure into as many equall portions as ye determined. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xlvi. 160 He circulated seuen hils with a Wall. 1611 — *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xxv. (1614) 49/1 Herefordshire .. lyeth circulated upon the North with Worcester and Shropshire. 1685 BP. CROFT *Animadv. Burnet's Th. Earth* Pref., May I not conclude for certain that this man hath been in the moon, where his head hath been intoxicated with circulating the earth?

4. *intr.* To move round, turn round, revolve, formerly round an axis (*obs.*), or in an orbit (*arch.*); now round a circuit, circuitous course, system of pipes, or the like. (Influenced by 5.)

1672 NEWTON in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5099 A Top..made to circulate by whipping it. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* Pref. (1730) 51 Balls, which like Planets circulate about it. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 193 The moon circulates about the earth. 1852 CONYBEARE & H. *St. Paul* (1862) I. iv. 106 These movements begin to circulate more and more round a new centre of activity. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 224 The air .. entering at the bottom of the stove .. circulates round the flues. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 74 The circuit in which every drop of water is compelled to circulate. 1882 MRS. H. REEVE *Cookery & Housek.* ii. (ed. 2) 9 The claret decanters should circulate two or three times round the table.

5. *intr. spec.* Of the blood: To flow from the heart through the arteries and veins back to the heart again. Extended to the continuous motion of other fluids in the vessels of animals and plants.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 407 The blood, perpetually circulating (as hath been shown from many infallible signs and marks by Doctor Harvey) in the veins and arteries. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* II. 69 (R.) Blood [of vipers], even whilst it circulates, we have always found, as to sense, actually cold. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 123 This, attracted by the root, and circulating through invisible canals .. clothes the forest with all its verdant honours. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Threnody* Wks. (Bohn) I. 492 Blood is blood which circulates.

b. *intr.* Of persons: To go about in a social circle, 'go the round.'

1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* i. 8 He came .. by no means prepared to circulate among his flock. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note Bks.* (1879) II. 96 Who, at the age of ninety, is still circulating in society.

6. *intr.* (with extended sense). To pass from place to place freely and continuously so as to visit every part; to pass from hand to hand or from mouth to mouth. Also, of a newspaper or periodical: to pass into the hands of readers, to be extensively taken and read.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 231 The Air .. circulates through..to the Grate of the Stove. 1691 LOCKE *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 92 If our Money and Trade were to circulate only amongst our selves. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 144 P 10 Secret history..is for the most part believed only while it circulates in whispers. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 372 That ether which is continually circulating through all things. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. iii. 42 The money circulating in this neighbourhood. 1885 *Act* 48 *Vic.* c. 16 § 9 Newspapers published or circulating in the County.

7. *trans.* To put into circulation, put about, promulgate, give currency to, diffuse; put into the hands of readers, etc.

1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* I. i, Did you circulate the report of Lady Brittle's intrigue with Captain Boastall? 1815 *Scribbleomania* 268 *note*, To print and circulate the Bible. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 104 A little tract..had been actively circulated through the ranks. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. vii. 110 The news of the enemy's preparations were circulated..throughout the country.

b. *lit.* To hand or pass round.

1884 *Law Times* 14 June 121/1 After the loving cup had been circulated, the Lord Mayor submitted the loyal toasts.

8. *Math.* Of decimal fractions: To recur, repeat in periods of several figures (see CIRCULATING).

1768 ROBERTSON *Circ. Decimals* in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 209 Some of them [decimal fractions] recur, or circulate; that is, the same figure or figures run over again and again *ad infinitum.* 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 75 *note*, The decimal circulates in a complete period of 28 figures.

†**9.** To beat out, emboss (metal). *Obs.*

†**Ci·rculate,** *sb. Obs. Math.* [f. prec. or its source.] A circulating decimal.

1768 ROBERTSON *Circ. Decimals* in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 213 The proper denominator of the circulate. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 290/1 That part of the circulate which repeats, is called the repetend. 1827 — *Course Math.* I. 75 *note*, In corresponding circulates of 28 figures.

Circulated (sɔ̄ːɹkiŭleɪtėd), *ppl. a.* [f. CIRCULATE *v.* + -ED.] (See the verb.)

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. (1651) 80 Put four times as much of the best circulated Oil of Camphire to it. 1680 *Scep. Chem.* I. 78 A circulated Salt..abstracted from Compound Bodies. 1867 LONGF. *Dante's Paradiso* XXIII. 109 Thus did the circulated melody Seal itself up.

Ci·rculating, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING [1].] The action of the verb CIRCULATE. (See next b.)

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man.* H h 7 The maner that nature vseth in circulatyng of the attracted blud.

Circulating (sɔ̄ːɹkiŭleɪtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That circulates, in various senses.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* 414 A commodious place lying in the midst of circulating Prouinces. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 188 The old circulating dance of his shifts and evasions. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 76 The circulating blood. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. 190 One of the most circulating scandals That had for centuries been known. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. King.* (ed. 4) 433 The circulating fluid..was brought to the roots of the branchiæ.

b. Special combs. (in some of these the *ppl. a.* is not clearly distinguished from the *vbl. sb.*): *Circulating capital* (see CAPITAL sb.[2] 3 c). *Circulating cistern*, a cistern used in connexion with the circulation of hot water through a system of pipes.

Circulating decimal: a decimal fraction in which two or more figures are repeated ad infinitum. *Circulating library*: a library of which the books are circulated among subscribers. *Circulating medium*: a medium of exchange, whether gold, silver, or any other article. *Circulating pump* (see quot.). *Circulating system*: see CIRCULATORY *a.* 1.

1742 (*Advt.*) June 12 Proposals for erecting a *Public Circulating Library* in LONDON..Librarian, Samuel Fancourt. 1768 ROBERTSON (*title*) *Circulating Decimals* in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII, It is usual to mark the first and last of circulating expressions, with points over the figures. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. ii, A circulating library.. is an evergreen tree of diabolical knowledge! 1783 *Gentl. Mag.* 941 Heard that the first circulating library was opened by the Rev. Mr. Fancourt..30 or 60 years ago..it was afterwards removed to Crane-court, Fleet-street. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. II. i. 280 No fixed capital can yield any revenue but by means of a circulating capital. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) II. 330 The increase of the circulating medium. 1801 *Duncan's Annals Med.* VI. 177 The Vascular and Circulating system. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XVII. i. 120 The circulating library, where nothing circulates—but the catalogue! 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 131 *Circulating medium*, cash and notes payable on demand. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 402/1 When a decimal fraction cannot be found exactly equal to a given common fraction, the division by which the numerator is found, leads to what is called a Circulating Decimal. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. ix. (1876) 83 By the adoption of machinery a circulating capital..has been converted into a fixed capital. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera Pulv.* (1880) 63 The nation..has little occasion for circulating media. 1864 *Times* 9 Sept. (L.), Monarchy, republic, empire .. over and over again like a circulating decimal. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v. *Circulating-pump*, the cold-water pump by which condensation water is drawn from the sea, river, or well, and driven through the casing of a surface condenser. 1884 *Health. Exhib. Catal.* 94/1 Hot Water Circulating Cistern.

Circulation (sɔːkiʊlēɪʃən). [a. F. *circulation* or L. *circulātiōn-em*, noun of action f. *circulāre*: see CIRCULATE.] The action of circulating.

1. Movement in a circle, circular motion or course.

† a. Movement round or about.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 646 With circulatioun sa about tha 3eid, For les expenssis and for grittar speid. 1575 THYNNE *Let.* 19 Mar. in *Animadv.* Introd. 55 From one, all nombers doo arise, and by circulatione doo ende againe in thee same oone. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xx. 208 As the world is round, so we may observe a circulation in opinions. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 601 According to this Latter Platonick Hypothesis, there would seem to be not so much a Gradation or Descent, as a kind of Circulation in the Trinity.

† b. A rotation about an axis, gyration; orbitual revolution. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. iv. 15 The perpetuall circulation by which the heaven is married to the earth. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 95 After they had by these vertiginous circulations and clamours turn'd their heads. 1795 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* IX. (1822) 215 Orderly and established circulations of the stars.

† c. An undulation propagated in circles from a centre. *Obs.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. I. xx, The circulations Of sounds would be well known by outward sight. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 581 The Circulations of Water, when some Heavy Body falling into it, its Superficies is depressed, and from thence every way Circularly Wrinkled. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 177 An emission and a circulation of solar particles.

† 2. A continuous repetition of a series of actions, events, etc., in the same order or direction; a round. *Obs.*

1682 H. MAURICE *Serm. bef. King* 22 The World..grown Old under the Tautologies of Sin, and the Circulations of repeated Judgments. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* 114 What is this life, but a circulation of little mean actions? 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1858) 331 Living in a daily circulation of sorrow, living but to work. 1731 S. HALES *Stat. Ess.* I. 1 Such a circulation of causes and effects..necessary to the great ends of nature.

† b. Alternate action, alternation; 'reciprocal interchange of meaning' (J.). *Obs.*

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. liii. (1611) 295 There is in those two speeches that mutuall circulation, beforementioned. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 55 Each knave these bellows blow in mutuall circulation.

† 3. *Old Chem.* The continuous distillation of a liquid for the purpose of concentrating or refining it: see CIRCULATE *v.* 1 and CIRCULATORY *sb. Obs.*

1585 THYNNE in *Animadv.* Introd. 76 After the order of circulation in alchemicall art. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 183 Circulation is to rectifie any thing to a higher perfection. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 268 Circulation is the exaltation of pure liquor by circular solution and coagulation in a Pelican. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* I. (1651) 9.

† 4. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Circulation*, properly an incircling, or invironing.

5. The circuit of the blood from the heart through the arteries and veins, and back to the heart. Hence, of any nutritive fluid through the vessels of animals or plants.

[1628 HARVEY (*title*) Exercitatio anatomica..de circulatione sanguinis.] 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 337 The Cause of Vertigo is the circulation of the spirits animal by a thin vapour. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* Pref. 5 The Physitians..in blood-letting supposed the circulation of the blood, yet none asserted it before..Doctor William Harvey. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 543 P 1 Since the circulation of the blood has been found out. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 177 The circulation of the fluids of an animal, or of a vegetable. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 66 The leaves preserve their functions .. no longer than there is a circulation of fluids through them. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 321 Objects of the circulation of Nutrient Fluid.

b. Often called simply 'the circulation'.

1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 258 The Circulation runs too quick in Fevers. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 391 Any stoppage of the Circulation will produce a dropsy. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 8 The circulation is complete in the Mollusca. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 25, I cannot keep up my circulation on a sledge.

6. The movement of any thing in a 'round', not strictly circular, but such that it returns again into itself after making a general circuit of the intermediate points.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 555 The Bodies .. are now as serviceable to the Circulation of matter .. turn to as good Grasse, prove as beneficiall to the Parsons Cowes, or Sheep. 1656 COWLEY *Davideis* I. Notes, All which maintain a perpetual Circulation of Water, like that of Blood in Man's Body. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* XX. 337 The waters of the earth are in a state of constant circulation. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 128 The indirect heat contributed by the rainfall and atmospheric circulation.

fig. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* § 7. 149 Guardians and executors of laws are therefore the vitals of a Society, without which there can be no circulation of justice in it.

7. The transmission or passage of anything (e. g. money, news) from hand to hand, or from person to person (with the notion of its 'going the round' of a country, etc.); dissemination or publication, whether by transmission from one to another, or by distribution or diffusion of separate copies.

1684 BURNET *More's Utopia* 52 A free circulation of Mony .. is necessary for the course of Commerce and Exchange. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 2 Money changeth hands, and in this circulation the life of business and commerce consists. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Commodity* Wks. (Bohn) II. 144 The rain feeds the plant; the plant feeds the animal: and thus the endless circulations of the divine charity nourish man. 1845 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. (1852) 293 The free circulation of information. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 115 This order was intended to prevent the circulation of Protestant treatises. 1880 M'CARTHY *Own Time* III. xxxix. 196 The most extravagant exaggerations were put into circulation.

b. The extent to which copies of a newspaper, periodical, etc., are distributed, the number of readers which it reaches.

1847 DE QUINCEY *Secret Societies* (1863) VI. 267 The journal had a limited circulation. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* Pref. † [This] is sufficiently proved by the circulation which it has obtained.

† 8. A statement circulated, a rumour, a report.

1774 BURKE *Sp. on Amer. Tax.* There is also another circulation abroad, spread with malignant intention. 1776 — *Corr.* (1844) II. 105 The government circulation is, that they [the troops] retired without molestation.

9. *concr.* A circulating medium, a currency.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 78 A boundless paper circulation. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* iv. 86 Cheques, which are such an important part of the circulation of the country. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 56 The present circulation of China is composed to a considerable extent of the so-called Sycee silver.

Circulative (sɔ̄ːkiʊlētiv), *a.* [f. L. *circulāt-* ppl. stem of *circulāre*: see -IVE.] Having the quality of circulating or producing circulation.

1635 PERSON *Varieties* II. 53 It is cold .. as wanting .. the circulative heate. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Distillation*, A circulative or reiterated distilling with new substances. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* III The only species of landed property that is essentially moving and circulative. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera Pulv.* (1880) 20 The degree of fluency or circulative character.

Circulator (sɔ̄ːkiʊlēɪtəɹ). [a. L. *circulātor* a peddler, quack, n. of agent f. *circulā-ri*; see CIRCULATE and -OR. (Cf. F. *circulateur*.)] He who or that which circulates: in various senses.

† 1. A mountebank who gathers a ring or crowd of spectators about him; a quack, charlatan.

[The old explanation of the name took *circulāri* as 'to roam' or 'stroll about as a vagrant', and has sometimes affected the use of the word in Eng.]

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 793 Circulators, Juglers or Quacksalvers, did cast certain mazes or small cakes to them. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* IX. 597–8 Witches, Magitions, Circulators, Juglers, etc. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 200 (D.) A kind of Gipsy-Christians, or a race of Circulators, Tumblers, and Taylers in the Church. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1064/2 The epithet 'Circulator', in its Latin invidious signification, was applied to him [Harvey].

† 2. One who travels round (the world); one who travels round, or about a district, who makes his 'rounds', e. g. a 'commercial traveller'. *Obs.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 212 The .. intellectual World meeting with daily and fresh Circulatours, and Discoverers, as well as this materiall World, hath with its Drakes, and Magellans. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 294 Two or three persons, who, to make good their monopoly, send abroad their circulators, and in that manner get into their hands all that is valuable.

3. One who circulates or puts about coin, news, reports, information, etc.; *esp.* in bad sense, a tale-bearer, scandal-monger.

1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 31 The reports which they circulate..grow more rife than ever. I met some of the circulators. 1816 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 29 Feb., I speak of *circulators*. 1859 MILL *Liberty* v. (1865) 65/2 A central depository, and active circulator and diffuser, of the experience resulting from many trials. 1870 *Daily News* 10 Dec., The authors and circulators of the report.

4. *Math.* A circulating decimal.

† **Circulato·rious**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *circulātōri-us*, f. *circulātor*: see prec. and -ORY.] Of the nature of a mountebank, who collects a ring round him in the streets.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1683) II. xx. 290 Such .. as Magicians, Diviners, circulatorious Juglers, and such emissaries of the Devil, or self-seeking Impostours are wont to use.

† **Circulatory**, *sb. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *circulātōri-um*: cf. next.] A vessel for the old chemical process of circulation; an alembic or retort having the neck or necks bent back so as to re-enter the lower part of the retort, a 'pelican'.

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 11 Suffred .. to putrifie in a circulatory or a blynde limbeck. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iv. (1651) 99 Digest them in a Circulatory ten days. 1708 PHILLIPS, *Circulatory*, a Glass-Vessel, in which the Steam of the distilled Liquor, by its rising and falling, rolls about as it were in a Circle. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., There are two kinds of circulatories; the diota or double vessel; and the pelican.

Circulatory (sɔ̄ːkiʊlătəri), *a.* [ad. L. *circulātōri-us*: see above. Cf. F. *circulatoire*, 16th c. in Littré.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, circulation.

1. Pertaining to the circulation of the blood, or of any analogous fluid or current.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xv. 72 The veyne called vena caua .. is .. the vessel circulatorie. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 59 It is carried up and down in circulatory Vessels. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 14 The Blood .. continually moves through the circulatory Organs. 1862 A. MACLAREN in *Macm. Mag.* V. 517 Their nervous and circulatory systems are readily irritated. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 131 The circulatory current revolving to the left.

† 2. *Old Chem.* For the purpose of chemical 'circulation': see CIRCULATORY *sb.*

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1776) 66 Old Glauber..by the assistance of certain Circulatory vessels to prepare the oily succus and pinguid juice. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* III. iii. (1734) 132 Unless they be made in a circulatory vessel.

† 3. Of or pertaining to a mountebank, or quack; juggling. [=L. *circulātōrius*.] *Obs.*

(Warton prob. meant 'strolling, itinerant'.)

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 275 Detecting the circulatory and præstigious fallacy. *Ibid.* 348 A præstigious jugler, being taken at Paris, escaped prison by his circulatory tricks. 1774 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) III. xxiii. 77 Borde's circulatory peregrinations in the quality of a quack-doctor.

† 4. *Circulatory letter*: = Circular letter. *Obs.*

1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 229/3 A Circulatory Letter sent to all the Princes and Potentates. 1696 PHILLIPS *Circulatory Letters*, Letters sent into all parts of a Kingdom, by General Commissioners, upon particular occasions. 1735 JOHNSON tr. *Lobo's Abyssinia* 242 Circulatory Letters from him to the Christian Princes.

¶ In the following, *circulatory* varies with *circulary* (the reading of edd. 1611 and 1617).

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. § 53 (also edd. 1632, 1845) Crosse and circulatorie speeches, wherein there are attributed to God such things as belong to manhood, and to man such as properly concern the deitie of Christ Jesus.

† **Ci·rcule**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *circul-us*.] Circle, ring.

1549 *W. Wycherley's Exam.* in Froude *Hist. Eng.* V. 165 *note*, He hath used no consecrate circule but hath used the crystal to invocate the sprat called Scariot.

† **Ci·rcule**, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *circule-r*, ad. L. *circulā-re*.] By-form of CIRCULATE, CIRCLE.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xii, About her head flikered douues white .. Aye circuling with snowy winges fayre. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 98 On feild of gold he stude full mychtely, With flour delycis sirculit lustely. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. x. 56 Eftir thay had al circulit in ane ring. *Ibid.* v. xii. 168. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 540 Of armit men ane rout In gude ordour hes circulit thame about. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 143 Three strong walles, circuling the one within the other, and streetes lying betweene. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. I. xviii, Sun, stars, and all on earth it hurrieth To each point of itself so far as 't circuleth.

Hence **Circuled** *ppl. a.*; **Circuling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 50 Wrapping girdle .. His midil embracing with wig wag circuled hooping. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. I. xxiii, Distant site Makes a deficience in these circulings. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 388 Where then lies this famous Generosity of the red Circuling Juice.

Circulet, obs. form of CIRCLET.

† **Ci·rculine**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *circul-us* + -INE¹.] Circular.

1647 H. MORE *S. Soul* II. iii. II. xxxiii, [The spheres] with motion circuline Let turn about and stir up sounds divine.

† **Ci·rculize**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *circul-us* CIRCLE + -IZE.] To encircle.

a 1618 DAVIES *An Extasie* Wks. (1876) 90 (D.) Which loopes of azur'd silk did circulize. *Ibid.* 93 Mother of pearle their sides shal circulize.

‖ **Circulus** (sɔ̄ːkiʊlŏs). The Latin word for 'circle, ring'; formerly often used in Anatomy, Astronomy, and other sciences; also as a technical name of various instruments in Surgery, etc.; a tool for cutting circular portions of glass, also 'for cutting off the necks of glass-ware' (Knight).

Circum- (sɔ̄ɹkɒ̆m). A Latin adv. and prep. meaning 'around, round about', much used in composition with verbs, and hence with the sbs. and adjs. formed from them, as in *circumambulāre* to walk about, *circumflectĕre* to bend round, *circumflexus* bent round, *circumflexio* a bending round, etc. Only a few of these survived in OF. (e.g. *circoncire* to circumcise, *circonscrire* to circumscribe) and passed thence into Eng. (with *circon-*, *circun-*, *circum-*); but a large number of words adopted from or formed on the Latin; or in accordance with L. analogies, have arisen in modern French, and still more in English, where the analogy has occasionally been extended by prefixing *circum-*, as a living element, to native or naturalized verbs; e.g. *circumbind, circumflow, circumzoned.*

A much rarer Latin use (which was however common in Gr. with περί) was in parasynthetic derivatives from *circum* prep. + *sb.*, forming adjectives, as in *circumpadānus*, (f. *circum Padum*) lying round the Po, *circummurānus* around the walls, *circumforāneus* around the forum, *circumcordiālis* Tertull. = περικάρδιος, around the heart. This has proved a fruitful analogy for modern compounds, e.g. *circumpolar*, *circumlittoral*, etc.

All important words in *circum-* will be found in their alphabetical places as main-words; but a number of less important or trivial words are collected here, under their respective types.

1. Derivatives and combinations in which *circum* (= around, about, on all sides) adverbially qualifies **a.** verbs, **b.** participles and participial adjectives, **c.** verbal substantives; as (among *combinations* of obvious meaning. mostly *nonce-words*) **a.** *circumbind*, to bind round, *-co·mpass*, to compass about, *-flow, -glaze, -inclo·se, -inclu·de, -pass, -press, -roll, -sail, -spa·ngle, -stand, -walk*; **b.** *circum-bea·med, -fixed, -flanked, -sea·ted, -stationed, zoned*; so *circumbe·ndingly* adv.; **c.** *circum-gurgita·tion, -migra·tion, -revolu·tion*, etc.

Also † **Circuma·ggerate** *v.* [L. *circumaggerāre*], † **-aggera·tion** (see quots.). † **Circumcept** *v.*, see *circumsept*. † **Circumci·ngle** *v.*, to girdle round. † **Circumclo·se** *v.*, to enclose about or around. † **Circumcro·ss** *v.*, to mark round with a cross. † **Circumcursa·tion** [f. L. *circumcursāre* to run round about], running round or about; † (?) rambling (in language). **Circumdenuda·tion**, *Geol.* denudation all around (see quot.). † **Circu·mdolate** *v.* [f. L. *circumdolāre* to hew off around + -ATE³; also in Bailey 1731–66 associated with *dolus* deceit]. **Circumerra·tion** [L. *circumerrāre*], wandering or strolling about. † **Circu·mflant** *a.* [L. *circumflānt-em* pres. pple. of *circumflāre*], blowing around. † **Circumfo·dient** *a.* [L. *circumfodient-em* pres. pple. of *circumfodĕre* to dig round about], 'that digs or entrenches about' (Blount *Gl.* 1656). † **Circumfu·lgent** *a.* [L. *circumfulgēnt-em* pres. pple. of *circumfulgēre* to shine around]. † **Circumfu·lsed** *pa. pple.* [f. L. *circumfuls-* pa. pple. of *circumfulgēre*], shone round. **Circumha·bitant** *a.* [L. *habitāre* to dwell], dwelling around. † **Ci:rcuminvo·lve** *v.* [L. *circuminvolv-ĕre*], to surround on all sides, enclose, envelop. **Ci:rcumitinera·tion**, a journeying around or about. † **Circumi·tion** [L. *circumitiōn-em*, f. *īre* to go]. † **Circumli·te** *v.* [f. L. *circumlit-* ppl. stem of *circumlinĕre*], to smear round or about; so † **Circumli·tion** [f. *circumlitiōn-em*]. † **Circumlu·cid** *a.*, bright on every side. † **Circummo·rtal** *a.*, used by Herrick, app. for 'beyond' or 'more than mortal'. **Circumna·tant** *a.* [L. *natānt-em* pres. pple. of *natāre* to swim], swimming around; so **Circumna·tatory** *a.* † **Circumne·bulous** *a.*, cloudy on every side. † **Ci:rcumobresi·stance**, ? = next. † **Ci:rcumobsi·stence**, ? surrounding or external opposition. **Circumpana·tion** [L. *panis* bread], in eucharistic controversy, a surrounding with bread, the having a 'bready' external aspect. † **Ci:rcumporta·tion** [L. *portāre* to carry], carrying about. † **Circumpu·lsion** (see quots.). † **Circumra·diancy**, ? = IRRADIATION. **Circumra·sion** [L. *circumrāsiōn-em*, f. *circumrādĕre* to scrape or pare around] (see quots.). † **Ci:rcumresi·stency**, resistance on all sides. † **Circumrou·ndabout**, a circuitous proceeding, a circumlocution. **Circumse·pt** *v.* [f. L. *circumsēpt-* ppl. stem of *circumsēpīre* to hedge or fence round], to surround or enclose as with a fence. † **Circumsi·st** *v.* [L. *circumsistĕre* to stand around], ? to surround. † **Circumsi·stent** *a.* [L. *circumsistent-em*], surrounding. † **Circumsonant** *a.* [L. *circumsonānt-em*], sounding on every side; so † **Circu·msonate** *v.* [f. L. *circumsonāre* + -ATE³]. † **Circumspa·cious** *a.*, of large extent on every side. **Circumspa·tial** *a.*, pertaining to surrounding space. † **Circumsta·te** *v.* [L. *circumstāre*], to stand round. † **Circumsta·tion** [L. *circumstatiōn-em*], standing round. † **Circumsti:pate** *v.* [L. *circumstīpāre*], to surround (as a crowd). † **Circumstrue** *v.* [L. *circumstruĕre*], to build round about. † **Circumte·nd** *v.* [L. *tendĕre* to stretch], to stretch around; so **Circumte·nsion, -tention. Circumu·ndulate** *v.*, to flow round in undulations; so **Ci:rcumundula·tion. Circu·mvagant** *a.* [L. *circumvagānt-em* pres. pple. of *circumvagāri* to wander about], wandering about (in later edd. of Bailey altered to **Circumvagrant**). † **Circumve·ct** *v.* [f. L. *circumvect-* ppl. stem of *circumvehĕre*], to carry about; so † **Circumve·ction** [L. *circumvectiōn-em*]. **Circumvi·ron** *v.*, to environ on all sides. † **Circumvi·sion** (?). **Circumvo·litate** *v.* [L. *circumvolitāre*], to hover around.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Circumaggerate*, to heap, or cast a heap about. 1678–96 PHILLIPS, **Circumaggeration*, a heaping round about. Hence in KERSEY, BAILEY, ASH. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* II. 66 A Comet *circumbeamed about with..long hayre. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 494 [He] makes his nod *circumbendingly. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Temple* 64 The fringe that *circumbinds it too. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Physicke* 154/1 *Circumcingle the Egge with fier. *Ibid.* 184/2 § 2 That he may circumcingle the patient about his body. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* XII. 15 Wisdome shall guide thee, Love shall *circumclose thee. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* (1714) II. 261 The second that *circum-compassed the earthly Globe. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *To Silvia*, I am holy while I stand *Circum-crost by thy pure hand. *a* 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* 252 (1687) The address..was but a factious *circumcursation of desperate wretches. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 334 The object of this circumcursation was simply to exclude the interference of the will. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-Bk. Geol.* VII. 925 Eminences detached by erosion from the masses of rock ..have been termed hills of *circumdenudation. 1623 COCKERAM **Circundolate*, to hew round about. [Hence in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*] 1731 BAILEY, To Circumdolate, to chip, or cut about; also to deceive. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *To Sir J. Berkley*, This citie..seven times *circumflankt with brasse. 1657 JER. TAYLOR in Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 99 That little particle of fire is soon overcome by the *circumflant air. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 412 China, India, and the seas *circumflowing. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Circumfulgent*, shining about, or on all sides. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. § 10 (1713) 440 Circumfulgent fire. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2038 This lady *cyrcumfulsed with grace. *Ibid.* II. 433 With grace circumfulced and lyghtned was Englande. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* O iij b, Assoone as I beganne to *circumglaze her with my Sophistry. 1842 KINGSLEY *Lett.* in *Life* iv, Considering the oscillations and perplex *circumgurgitations of this piece-meal world. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 25 *Circumhabitant infancy and childhood congregate. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 103 The Ayr.. presses..upon the Earth, and all Bodies *circuminclosed by it. *Ibid.* I. 81 A double Crystalline humour, one *circum-included within the other. *Ibid.* I. 48 Other Seeds, besides the *circuminvolving Pulpe, are immured in Shells. 1792 GIBBON *Lett.* in *Misc. Wks.* (1796) I. 696, I wanted patience to undertake the tedious *circumitineration of the Tirol. 1731–36 BAILEY **Circumition*, a going about. 1766–1800 the act of going round. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 675 Another Cucurbite..well.. *circumlited with..clay. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Circumlition*, an annointing about, also a polishing. 1678–96 PHILLIPS *Circumlition*, a daubing or plaistering about. 1662 STANLEY *Hist. Chaldaick Philos.* (1701) 11/1 The place above the Moon is *circumlucid, or bright throughout. 1833 LAMB *Elia*, *Pop. Fallacies* xi. (1860) 417 In their..round of unconscious *circum-migration. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Upon Julia's Breasts*, Display thy breasts, my Julia, there let me Behold that *circummortall purity. *Ibid.* *To T. Shapcott*, A verse that shall (When hence thy circummortall part is gone) Arch-like hold up thy name's inscription. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 76 *note*, With intervals of the *circumnatant fluid between them. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 408 The..circumnatant ducks. 1835 WILSON *Ibid.* XXXVIII. 154 Perch rarely failed you, for..you were sure to fall in with one *circumnatatory school or other. 1662 STANLEY *Hist. Chaldaick Philos.* (1701) 12/1 The place beneath the Moon is *circumnebulous, dark on every side. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 289 A fountain..whose nature is to be the colder within itself the greater *circumobresistance of heat be in the aire. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 258/2 Sleep..is a recession of the heat inward, with a natural kind of *Circumobsistence. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 1 *Tim.* vi. 20 *note*, Their Companation, Impanation, *Circumpanation, to auoid the true Conuersion in the ..Eucharist. 1588 *Lett. T. Cavendish* in Arb. *Garner* II. 128 To *Circumpass the whole Globe. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 192 (1810) 204 The second that circumpassed..the ..globe. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 106 Their reservation of the Hoast in a Boxe: their *circumportation thereof. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 117 Upon removal of the *circumpressing Quicksilver. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., **Circumpulsion*, a driving about. 1696 PHILLIPS *Circumpulsion*, is the thrusting forward of all Bodies that are mov'd by the Bodies that lie round about 'em. [Hence in BAILEY.] 1673 GREGORY in Rigaud *Corr. Sc. Men* (1841) II. 253 Making insensible the *circumradiancy of celestial bodies. 1731 BAILEY II, **Circumrasion* (with Botanists), a scraping or raking off the bark round about. 1755 JOHNSON, *Circumrasion*, the act of shaving or paring round. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 101 When the *circum-resistency of other contiguous Bodies to them is removed. *Ibid.* Pref. 13 *Circumrevolutions [of the Planetary Bodies] about their central Suns. 1812 SIR R. WILSON *Private Diary* I. 80 The *circum-rolling waves. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* vi. (1812) 155 (D.) With your hums and your haws, and the whole *circumroundabouts of female nonsense, to stave off the point. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxii. (1612) 271 Ye, of whom are some haue *circum-sail'd the earth. .... CLIFTON *The Group* (L.), President and all..*circumseated at an empty board. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 303 Broad leafs *circumsepted with hard pricks. 1650 MACALLO *Can. Physick* 28 The *circumsisting Aire..maketh the blood more hot and dry. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *Ap. Cæsar* 196 Accessory and *circumsistant. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 70 The *Circumsonant Clangor of those surrounding Trumpets. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Circunsonate*, to make a sound on all parts, to be heard on every side; to ring about. [Hence in PHILLIPS, BAILEY, ASH.] 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Ultimus Heroum*, When Cato the severe Entred the *circumspacious theater. *Ibid.* *To J. Crofts*, Some few immortals..To *circumspangle this my spacious sphere (As lamps for everlasting shining here). 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 206 A shout..which caused The *circumspatial skies shake. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. (1682) 367 All the *circumstanding knights. 1623 COCKERAM **Circunstate*, to compasse about. *Ibid.* ii, A Compassing about.. **Circunstation*. [In BLOUNT and ASH.] 1850 H. H. WILSON tr. *Rig-veda* I. 15 The *circum-stationed (inhabitants of the three worlds). *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. § 156 (1740) 223 He was well lodged at Whitehall..and *circumstipated with his Guards. 1623 COCKERAM, **Circumstrued*, built round about. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 57 A thin Membrane *circumtended like a Valve. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1021 The extentions and *circumtentions of right lines. 1835 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* (1850) III. iv. 384 A clear trout-stream *circumundulated the grounds. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 69 The..Observation of the Spirits *circumundulation when the Snail..moved. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Circunvagant*, that wandreth about. 1721– in BAILEY. 1755 in ASH. 1878 L. WINGFIELD *Lady Grizel* III. xvii. 370 With circumvagrant windings. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 281 Other grains..are *circumvected by circulators. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Circunvection*, a carrying or conveying about. [In BAILEY, JOHNSON, etc.] 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. (1682) 267 The Mountains, that *Circumviron Jerusalem. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 43. 401 Those circumvironing cypresses. *a* 1528 SKELTON *Vox. Pop.* 82 Within the *circumvisions Of your graces domynyons. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* v. 92 He *circumvolitates the prostrate scene. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Sailing fr. Julia*, Those deities which *circum-walk the Seas. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 314 Cones [of the cedar]..*Circum-zoned, as it were, with pretty broad thick scales.

2. Adjectives in which *circum* (= around, surrounding) prepositionally governs a sb. implied in the second part of the compound; as **Circumanta·rctic, Circuma·rctic** around the Antarctic or Artic pole or circle. **Circumba·sal**, around the base. **Circumce·ntral**, around or about the centre. **Circumcolu·mnar**, surrounding a column. **Circumco·rneal**, around the cornea of the eye. **Circumle·ntal**, around the crystalline lens of the eye. **Circum-Mediterra·nean**, around the Mediterranean Sea. **Circummu·ndane** [L. *mundus* world], surrounding the world. **Circumo·cular** [L. *oculus* eye], 'running or extending round the eye' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Circumœso·phagal, -eal**, surrounding the œsophagus; applied to a ring of nerve-ganglia in Crustaceans. **Circumpa·llial**, around the pallium or 'mantle' of Molluscs. **Circumsphe·ral**, surrounding a sphere. **Circumumbi·lical**, surrounding the umbilicus. **Circumze·nithal**, around or about the zenith.

1855–60 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xi. § 511 In the *circumantartic regions, where all is sea. 1880 WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 82. 106 Two stronger *circumbasal threads. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xlvii. (1737) 198 In these *Circumcentral Regions. 1880 WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 82. 126 The absence of the *circumcolumnar thread on the base. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 710 The *circumcorneal injection. 1879 P. SMITH *Glaucoma* 169 The *circumlental space does not reopen. 1880 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* Sept. 388 The circumlental space, *i.e.* the space which separated the margin of the lens from the ciliary processes. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 35 The *circum-Mediterranean fauna. 1884 in *N. Y. Tribune* 28 Nov., An open, *circummundane, annular sea. 1847–8 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 173/2 The eight larger ganglia of the *circumœsophageal ring. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* iv. 75 Distinct branches of the *circumpallial nerves. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. 59/2 A cold..rayonnance As is the moon's of naked light, ungarbed In *circumspheral air. 1881 WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 85. 254 An indistinct and blunt *circumumbilical carina. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 312 Astronomical observations without measurement of angles, by M. Rouget. He designates them *circumzenithal.

† **Circuma·ct**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *circumact-* ppl. stem of *circumagĕre* (trans.) to drive round, etc.] *trans.* To drive round or about.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 35 All these are circumacted by God.

† **Circuma·ction.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *circumactiōn-em*, n. of action f. *circumagĕre*: see prec.] Communication of circular motion; moving round.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 4 All kynde of motions..as Extension, Contraction, Circumaction. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 813 Helpe the circumaction or compassing of the thigh. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 162 Trade being like a Scale, in motion up and down, the circumaction of it ..is the life of it.

Circumadja·cent, *a.* [CIRCUM- 1.] Lying immediately around.

1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 259 After the circumadjacent country had been shut out. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* iii. (1844) 102 All the circumadjacent lands and islands.

† **Circuma·gent,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *cir-*

cumagent-em pr. pple. of *circumagĕre*: see CIRCUM-ACT.] That moves (anything) round, that communicates circular motion.

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. i. 68 The Instruments of this oblique motion [of the head] .. are the two paire of circumagent Muscles.

Circumaggerate: see CIRCUM- 1.

† **Circuma·gitate,** *v. Obs.* [f. CIRCUM- + AGITATE. (**Circumagitāre*, not recorded in L., would have been the normal frequentative of *circumagĕre*).] *trans.* To move or impel round or about.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 386/1 The Planets .. are constantly..circumagitated through the ætherial diffusion. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* III. vi. 177 (R.) God hath .. given to every one of his appointed officers a portion of the fiery matter to circumagitate and roll.

† **Circumagita·tion.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + AGITATION.] Motion or impulsion round or about.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 386/1 The circumagitation of these bodies [the planets] must of necessity cause a Sound. 1796 GREGORY *Econ. Nature* I. 139 (L.) Circumagitation of a white snowy substance.

Circuma·mbages. *rare.* [f. CIRCUM- 1 + AMBAGE.] Round-about methods, or modes of speech. So **Circuma·mbaging** *ppl. a.*, using methods to get round people; **Circumamba·gious** *a.*, round-about in speech, etc.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 3 The Circumambages and complex Labyrinth of Discourse. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xvii. 139 All the pretty *circumambages* customary on these occasions. *Ibid.* iii. (1812) 1750 — in Mrs. Barbauld *Corresp.* (1804) IV. 341 This circumambaging sex. 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xl. (1862) 96 Circumambagious in my manner of narration.

Circumambience (sɔ̄ɪkŏmˌæˈmbiĕns). [f. CIRCUMAMBIENT: see -ENCE.] The act or fact of going round about or surrounding.

1720 WELTON *Suff. Son of God* I. iii. 49 The whole Force and circumambience of this Divine Flame. 1879 HUXLEY *Hume* 23 The circumambience of the 'melancholy main'.

Circumambiency (sɔ̄ɪkŏmˌæˈmbiĕnsi). [f. as prec. on regular type of sbs. in -ENCY.]

† **1.** = CIRCUMAMBIENCE. *Obs.*

1755 JOHNSON *Circumambiency*, the act of encompassing.

2. Circumambient quality or condition; that which encompasses; surrounding, environment.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 53 Ice receiveth its figure according unto the surface, wherein it concreteth or the circumambiency which conformeth it. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 338 The construction, circumambiency, and consolidation of all the primordial rocks. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. xviii. xiii. 44 An irregular cleared 'island' ..with unlimited circumambiencies of wood.

3. A going about, circuitous motion (*nonce-use*).

1837 L. HUNT in *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 84 The .. circumambiencies of the coachman's whip.

Circumambient (sɔ̄ɪkŏmˌæˈmbiĕnt), *a.* [f. CIRCUM- + AMBIENT (or its L. original).]

1. Going or extending round; surrounding, encompassing, environing.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* II. v. (1648) 186 The circumambient coldnesse towards the sides of the Vessell. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1087 An Universal Tendency of Circum-ambient Bodies to the Center. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 3 In the immeasurable circumambient realm of Nothingness and Night. 1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* iii. 92 The circumambient aisle encircling the apse.

b. *esp.* Said of the air or other circumfused fluid, or medium.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 14 The air; which is an element movable and circumambient. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 236 The air most immediately circumambient of the terraqueous globe. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* II. i. 40 The pressure of the Circumambient Air. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 345 A circumambient ether, agitated by their vibrations. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Mycerinus* 53 The Circumambient gloom.

c. *fig.*

1830 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* (1859) 104 The circumambient scorn of his fellows. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xii. (1878) 237 The opening of..intellectual windows towards the circumambient truth.

2. *absol.* or as *sb.*

1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 124 In an Orb the Centre is one way the beginning, and another way the end of the Circumambient. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* xxvi. The whole circumambient seemed to have grown suddenly yellow.

Circumambulate (sɔ̄ɪkŏmˌæˈmbiuˌlēɪt), *v.* [f. L. *circumambulāre* (f. *circum* around + *ambulāre* to walk): see -ATE 3.]

1. *trans.* To walk round about.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Circumambulate*, to walk round about. 1816 *Q. Rev.* XV. 326 Having seven times circumambulated the Kaaba. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Secret Societies* Wks. (1863) VI. 270 Round and round the furious Jews must have circumambulated the Christian camp.

2. *intr.* To walk about, go about; *fig.* to beat about the bush.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* (R.), Ordinary persons that circumambulated with their box and needle. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. i, What dubitating, what circumambulating!

Hence **Circuma·mbulating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl.* a. (See above.)

Circumambulation (sɔ̄ɪkŏmˌæmbiuˌlēɪˈʃən). [f. as prec. + -ATION.] Walking round or about; *fig.* beating about the bush, indirect process.

1606 *Wily Beguiled* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 321 Out of the profound circumambulation of my supernatural wit. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 245 There are Horses so instructed, that they can stay themselves in their speediest course upon an instant, without any circumambulation. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 250, I was little disposed to unnecessary circumambulation. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. vi, He .. begins a perambulation and circumambulation of the terraqueous Globe.

Circuma·mbulator. [agent-sb. f. prec. vb.] One who circumambulates. So **Circumambulatory** *a.*, of or marked by circumambulation.

1880 A. FORBES in *19th Cent.* VII. 228 The circumambulator of the Green Park. 1633 T. CAREW *Coel. Brit.* 368 Wks. (1824) 154 My privileges are an ubiquitary, circumambulatory .. immunity over all the priory lodgings. 1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 642 The style .. is too diffuse, and, if we may use the word, circumambulatory.

Circumantarctic, -basal, etc.: see CIRCUM- 2.

Circumbendibus (sɔ̄ɪkŏmbeˈndibŏs). [A humorous formation from CIRCUM + BEND, with the ending of a L. ablative pl.] A roundabout process or method; a twist, turn; circumlocution.

1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* v. ii, I shall fetch him back with a *circum-bendibus*, I warrant him. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art Sinking* 100 The Periphrasis, which the moderns call the circumbendibus. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* v. ii, With a circumbendibus, I fairly lodged them in the horsepond. 1791 BENTHAM *Mem.* Wks. 1843 X. 266 The notice .. was to come in *circumbendibus* through two different channels. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxiv, Partaking of what scholars call the periphrastic and ambagitory, and the vulgar the circumbendibus. 1867 Sir W. HARCOURT in *Times* 9 May 12/2 What is the intention of this clumsy, embarrassing, and vexatious circumbendibus?

attrib. 1714 C. JOHNSON *Country Lasses* II. ii, This fellow ruffles me so..with his most abominable circumbendibus phrases.

† **Circumbi·livagina·tion.** *Obs.* [So in 16–17th c. Fr.: app. a fanciful creation of Rabelais.] Going round, circumambulation. So **Circumbilivaginate** *v.* [f. F. *circumbilivagin-er*], to speak in a roundabout way, use circumlocution.

1611 COTGR., *Circombilivagination*, a circumbiliuigation [1632 *-uagation*,] circular motion; going round, wheeling about. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxii, Gyronomick Circumbilivaginations. *Ibid.* III. xxx, That is spoke gallantly, without circumbilivaginating about and about.

Circumbind: see CIRCUM- 1.

Circumcellion (sɔ̄ɪkŏmseˈliən). Also 7 (erron.) **-ian.** [ad. L. *circumcellīon-es* pl., f. *circum* around + *cella* CELL: see below.]

1. *pl. Eccl. Hist.* 'A name given to the Donatist fanatics in Africa during the 4th c., from their habit of roving from house to house.' *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* b. Vagabond monks who roved from place to place.

1564 *Brief Exam.* xxxx b, You shall reade of the Donatistes..Circumcellions, and Papistes. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. iii. (1651) 673 The Circumcellions, in Africk, with a mad cruelty made away themselves .. and seduced others to do the like. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. iv. (1852) 527 There was the phrensie of the old circumcellions in those Quakers. 1872 A. W. HUTTON *Our Position as Cath.* 31 The brutal violence of the hardly human Circumcellions.

† **2.** *transf.* A vagrant. *Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM *Circumcellion*, a tauerne hunter. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Hospitall-Man* 43 A great part of a long winter night is past over by him and the rest of his devout circumcellions, etc.

Circumcentral, -cept, etc.: see CIRCUM-.

† **Circumce·ssion.** *Obs. rare.* Put erroneously for CIRCUMINCESSION, and CIRCUMSESSION; thence, by Blount explained from L. *cessio* yielding.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Circumcession*, a besetting, or besieging round. [This occupies the alphabetic place of *Circumsession*: subseq. edd. insert it in its alph. place '*Circumcession* (*circumcessio*), a giving up, or ceasing round about; a general yielding.'] *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Election* II. vii. ii, The Personal Indwelling of the Father in his Son which Divines call circumcession of the Persons.

† **Circumcide,** *v. Obs.* Also 4–5 **-side,** 5–6 **-cyde, -syde,** (4 *pa. t.* **-cide, -side,** *pa. pple.* **-cid**). [ad. L. *circumcidĕre* to cut round, clip; circumcise; circumscribe.] By-form of CIRCUMCISE.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4187 Yhit sal he be circumcid. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xvii. 27 The same day was Abraham circumcided and Ysmael his sone. 1388 — *Josh.* v. 3 He circumside the sones of Israel in the hil of prepucies. 14.. *Circunsision* in *Tundale's Vis.* 98, Oure vices all that we may circunsyde. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) III. iv. 139/2 In this tabernacle he was circumcyded. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* iv. 4 Be circumcided in the Lorde. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 68 To put out bayth his ene, Bayth nois and eiris circumsyde also. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Mac.* i. 63 The wemen that circumcided their children were murdered.

Circumci·nct, *ppl. a.* Also † **Circumci·ncted.** [ad. L. *circumcinct-us* pa. pple. of *circumcingĕre* to gird about.] Girt about, begirt, encompassed.

So † **Circumci·nction, Circumci·ncture,** a begirding, a girdle; † **Circumci·nge** *v.* [see above], to gird round, or about.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physick* 184/2 This circumcinction must we lace on the bare body of the Patient. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Circumcinct*, compassed or girt about. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 293 Boughs, circumcinged with flowers. *Ibid.* 303 Globular heads circumcincted with pricks. 1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Circumcinge*, environ, encompass about, or round. 1884 T. KERSLAKE in *Athenæum* 9 Feb. 187/3 The natural precipitous circumcincture of the promontory.

Circumcingle: see CIRCUM- 1.

† **Circumcis,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [a. OF. *circumcis*, L. *circumcīs-us*: see next.] Circumcised.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 999 He him self wurð ðanne circumcis. —*Ibid.* 1002.

† **Circumcise,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *circoncis* 'prepuce' (Godef.), repr. L. *circumcīsus* or *-um*.] Circumcision; foreskin.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2848 Sephora toc ðif ȝunge knaue, And dede circumcise haue. 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 128 ðe flesh of his cyrcumsyce.

Circumcise (sɔ̄ˈɪkŏmsəiz), *v.* Also 4 **-ces, -sice, -cyse, -zize,** 4–5 **-sise, -syse,** 5-**cyce,** 6– **-size.** [ad. OF. *circonceiser, -cisier*; or f. F. *circoncis-*, stem of *circoncire* (pr. pple. *-cisant*, pres. subj. *-cise*, etc.):—L. *circumcīdĕre*: see prec. and CIRCUMCIDE.]

I. In Scriptural sense.

1. *trans.* To cut off the foreskin or prepuce of (males); chiefly as a religious rite of Jews and Mohammedans. Also in *Surgery*.

(Also to perform an analogous operation on females.)

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1200 Circumcised he was, a-buten schoren..Circumcised on ðe eȝtende day. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2668 (Cott.) Do your knauebarns to circumces [*v. r.* circumcise]. *a* 1400 *Ibid.* 11095 (Laud MS.) When they had circumzizid Iohn. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4326 Circumsiset sothely in sort with the Iewes. 1494 FABYAN VII. 329 The Iewys dwellynge at Norwyche..to answere to a complaynt..yᵗ they shulde stele a chylde, and it circumsysyd of the age of a yere. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xvii. 11 And ye shall circumcise the flesh of your foreskinne. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* IV. 1557 Some have turnd Turkes for gaine, yet live despisde After they once have been but circumcisde. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 13 The Habassin emperour..is a Jew also from the girdle downward, for he is both circumcised and christened. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 265 The Cauzy..ordered the prisoner to be circumcised against his will. 1863 COLLINGWOOD tr. *Waitz's Introd. Anthrop.* I. 106 Rosmann..relates of the women of Wydah, that they can be circumcised like the Hottentot women. 1887 DRUITT *Surgeon's Vade Mecum* (ed. 12) 803 To produce a radical cure, the Surgeon must circumcise.

b. *fig.* Chiefly as a Hebraism, in reference to the purification typified by the rite; partly, with the notion of castration.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 13 Than es a man circumsysede gastely. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 53 O Englande, whyle tyme is gyuen thee, circumcise thy harte. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxx. 6 The Lord thy God will circumcise thine heart. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* IX. xxviii, With sharpest griefs her heart was circumcis'd. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 85 If you take such an one and circumcise his passions.

II. From the classical Latin sense.

† **2.** To cut round. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 636 The flesh round about the wound..to be circumcised and cut with a sharp rasor. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 131 Circumcising them of the bark for about two inches round.

† **3.** *fig.* To cut short, limit, abridge, circumscribe; to cut off. *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. III. xvi. 273 Some circumcise from hence both Phrygia, and Mysia. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 308 We must circumcise and pare even this our vow and covenant with God. *a* 1672 WREN in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 239 The Puritan ..was strongly bent to circumcise [the Church] both in authority and revenue.

Hence **Ci·rcumcising** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2681 ðe werk of circumcising. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 149 Poysoned wounds.. cured by incision and circumcising of the flesh. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* ii. 21 When eight dayes were accomplished for the circumcising of the childe. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv. Poet.* Wks. 1721 I. 215 The circumcising steel.

Circumcised (sɔ̄ˈɪkŏmsəizd, *poet.* -səizĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. CIRCUMCISE *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Having the prepuce cut off; that has undergone circumcision. (Allusively used for 'Jewish' or 'Mohammedan'.)

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 355, I tooke by th' throat the circumcised Dogge. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 153 Maimonides (one of the most learned and sober Doctors of the circumcised Nation). 1671 MILTON *Samson* 975 My name, perhaps, among the Circumcised In Dan, in Judah, ..may stand defamed. 1802 SOUTHEY *Monodramas, La Cabа* 68 Moor! turbaned misbeliever! Circumcised traitor!

b. *fig.* Spiritually chastened or purified.

1828 E. IRVING *Last Days* 360 With an open but circumcised ear, they drink in the melody of nature's various song.

† **2.** Cut or shorn round. *Obs.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 475 Disguised in some uncouth habit with circumcised crowns. 1761 FITZGERALD in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 74 The growth of the circumcised branches.

† **3.** Cut short, curtailed, circumscribed. *Obs.*

1561 R. CHENEY *Let. Cecil* 16 Apr. in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. xxiii. 61 My circumcised benefice. 1617 HALES *Serm.* By this circumcised, narrow, and penurious forme of studie.

Circumciser (sɔ̄ˈɪkŏmsəizəɹ). Also **-or.** [f. CIRCUMCISE + -ER.] One who circumcises.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* i. 64 They hanged vp the children by the neckes..and slewe the circumcisers of them. 1659 MILTON *Civ. Power* Wks. (1851) 316 This concising punishment of circumcisers. 1675 L. ADDISON *State Jews* 61 (T.) Having gained a competent skill and experience, they set up for circumcisers. 1846 SOUTH tr. *Chelius' Surg.* II. 345 The circumcisor.

Circumcision (sɔ̄ɹkŏmsi·ʒən). Also 2 -cisiun, 3–4 -cicioun, 4 -cisioun, -sisioune, 5 -sycyon, -sysion, 6 -sysyon. [a. OF. *circumcisiun* (mod.F. *circoncision*), ad. L. *circumcīsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *circumcīdĕre*: see CIRCUMCIDE.]

1. The action of circumcising; practised as a religious rite by Jews and Mohammedans, and by various other nations; also as a surgical operation.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Þene nome þet him wes iȝefen at circumcisiun. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10986 Þu sal be dumb.. Till þe time of his circumsisioune. 1382 WYCLIF *John* vii. 22 Moyses ȝaf to ȝou circumcisioun. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 207 b, Whiche circumcision (as saynt Bede sayth) was a fygure of baptym. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 20 Their Religion is Paganisme, yet Circumsision tels us, they [Malagasy] have heard of Mahomet. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xvi. 390 Distinguished by the peculiar mark of circumcision. 1879 WALLACE *Australas.* v. 101 Circumcision is used in the north and in the south. [1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Circumcisio fœminarum.* The removal of portions of the nymphæ, and sometimes of the clitoris, of the female, as practised by some Eastern nations.]

attrib. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 9 The circumcision knives which Josuah also buried. 1885 *Arnold & Sons Catal. Surgic. Instr.* 466 Circumcision Clamp.

b. *fig.* Spiritual purification by, as it were, cutting away sin.

1526 TINDALE *Rom.* ii. 29 The circumcision of the herte is the true circumcision. 1611 *Ibid.* Circumcision is, that of the heart, in the spirit, and not in the letter. 1549 *Bk. Comm. Prayer, Collect for Circumcision*, Graunt vs the true circumcision of thy spirite.

c. *transf.* In Biblical language: The circumcised people, the Jews; *fig.* 'the Israel of God'.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* x. 45 The feithful, or cristen, men of circumcisioun [1534 TINDALE, They of the circumcision which beleved: so CRANMER, *Geneva*, and 1611: 1535 COVERDALE, The faithfull of the circumcision; so *Rheims.*] 1611 BIBLE *Gal.* ii. 9 That wee should goe vnto the heathen, and they vnto the circumcision. — *Phil.* iii. 3 For we are the circumcision which worship God in the spirit..and haue no confidence in the flesh. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* ii. (1847) 18 The especial apostle of the circumcision.

2. *Eccl.* The festival of the Circumcision of Christ, observed on the 1st of January.

14.. *Circumsision* (*Tundale's Vis.* 98) This day..That called is the Circumsysion. *a* 1558 *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 5 The tyme of newe yere, callyd the feast of Chrysts syrcomsysyon. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt Chr.* II. viii. 134 The feast of Circumcision is first mentioned..in 450.

† 3. [As in cl. Lat.] Cutting or shaving round.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 489 b, That shavelyng and cowled rowte..with bare scraped scalpes, beyng a new fangled mark of circumcision. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 10 Another beast..much like a Baboun, as appeareth by his natural circumcision. 1761 FITZGERALD *Fruit Trees* in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 72 Making an incision lengthways, from the upper to the under circumcision, I separated the bark.

Circumci·sionist, an advocate of circumcision.

1883 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* II. 99 He was no circumcisionist.

Circumclose, see CIRCUM- 1.

Circumclu·de, *v. rare.* [ad. L. *circumclūdĕre* to shut in on all sides.] So **Circumclu·sion**, an enclosing all round.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 121 To circumclude or shut up. 1730–6 BAILEY *Circumclusion*, a shutting or enclosing all about. Hence in mod. Dicts. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Circumclusion*, a mode of compression of a blood-vessel by passing a needle through the skin, under the vessel, then out through the skin again, and tying a ligature over the two ends of the needle, so as to exercise pressure.

Circumcolumnar, etc.: see CIRCUM-.

† **Circumcu·rrent**, *a. Obs.* [ad. pr. pple. of L. *circumcurrĕre* to run round.] Running round, considering all round. So **Circumcu·rrence.**

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 222/1 Undistracted, and circumcurrent Phantasie. *Ibid.* 223/1 Having thus by Circumcurence examined the Phantasie.

† **Circumdate**, *a. Obs.* In 5–6 **circun-**. [ad. L. *circumdăt-us*, pa. pple. of *circumdăre* to put around, surround.] Surrounded, encompassed.

1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 82 O plesaunt olyue with grace circundate! *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) Ej, This life is..Circundate in compasse with misery and wo. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 475 All circundat with the quhite Alabast.

† **Circumdate**, *v. Obs.* Also **circun-**. [f. as prec.: see -ATE 3. (Quot. 1578 perhaps implies a vb. *circunde.*] *trans.* To surround, encompass.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 23 A strong enclosure, so circundated and compassed for the safe keeping of the hart and Lunges. *Ibid.* I. 32 That Cartilage..circundeth and compasseth..the head of the thigh. 1621 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Esther*, Don Phœbus fiery Steeds..That circundates in twice twelve hours the World. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. (1682) 250 Within the circundating leaves. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xxviii. 73 Circumdate thy land With hedge of thorne. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 291 Circumdated with little angust, long leaves.

So † **Circu·mdant** *a.* [ad. L. *circumdant-em*, pr. pple. of *circumdăre*], surrounding; **Circumda·tion**, the act of surrounding. *Obs.*

1600 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. f. Health* (1633) 97 Because the circundant ayre is colder. 1645 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xv. (1658) 167 The coldness of the circumdant air. 1623 COCKERAM, A compassing about..*Circundation.*

Circumdenudation, -dolate: see CIRCUM-.

Circumduce (sɔ̄ɹkŏmdiū·s), *v.* [ad. L. *circumdūc-ĕre* to lead around; (as law term) to annul.]

† 1. *trans.* To carry or move round; to cause to turn round an axis or centre; = CIRCUMDUCT 1.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 19 The head is not circumduced by the articulation of the head with the first Vertebre. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 183 A plane may be circumduced about a strait line..as the axis of that motion. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 60 Which we hold..and circumduce it this way and that way.

2. *Sc. Law.* To declare (the term) elapsed for leading a proof.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj. Act K. Robert I*, 25 He sall tine the benefite of probation (and the terme salbe circumduced agains him). 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 477 An interlocutor is pronounced, circumducing the term, and precluding him from bringing evidence thereafter. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* I, I have allowed you a competent space to express your feelings. I must circumduce the term.

Circumduct (sɔ̄ɹkŏmdʌ·kt), *v.* [f. L. *circumdūct-*, ppl. stem of *circumdūcĕre*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* †a. In general sense: To lead or convey round or about. *Obs.* b. *Phys.* To carry or move round an axis.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 88 About and about the inward and base court they circumducted him. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* II. 99 One Martha whom Marcius most honourablie circumducted in a horse-litter. 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 790/1 The recti muscles are..capable of circumducting the cornea in all directions. 1885 T. HOLMES *Surgery* (ed. 3) I. 1077 The thigh should be..circumducted inwards.

2. *Law.* To cancel, annul. (Cf. CIRCUMDUCE 2.)

1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 28 Acts of Judicature may be cancelled and circumducted by the Will..of the Judge. *Ibid.* 196 The citation may be circumducted in Judgment, tho' the Defendant should not appear.

Circumduction (sɔ̄ɹkŏmdʌ·kʃən). [ad. L. *circumdūctiōn-em* n. of action f. *circumdūcĕre.*]

1. The action of leading round or about; a roundabout or circuitous course. ? *Obs.*

1602 FULBECKE *Pandects Law Nations* 2 The course and circumduction of their yeare. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Vis. Muses Drayton*, In thy admired Periegesis, Or universal circumduction Of all that read thy Poly-Olbion. 1784 JOHNSON *Let. to Langton* 13 Apr., You might have had it with less circumduction. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 47 Led by an angular circumduction into the forum.

2. The turning of anything round about its centre or axis; *spec.* in *Phys.* the rotatory movement by which a limb is made to describe a cone having its apex at the joint.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 47 The Muscles of circumduction, or they that lead the eye about. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 6 The figure was made by the circumduction of a body whereof one end remained unmoved. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 256/1 The wrist..admits of vague opposition and circumduction. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade Mec.* 93 Circumduction can be performed only in the shoulder and hip joints. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 233 The circumduction of a body one end of which is fixed.

3. *Law.* Annulling; cancellation. *Circumduction of the term*: in *Sc. Law*, the sentence of a judge declaring the time elapsed for leading a proof or doing other judicial acts, and precluding the bringing forward of any further evidence.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Forme Proces* 121 All probation ..ceases, and ends be twa wayes: the first is, circumduction of the terme: the other is, conclusion of the cause. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 196 The Defendant must be cited de novo, as a circumduction requires.

¶ Deceit, cheating. [L. *circumductio.*]

1623 COCKERAM, *Circunduction*, Guile, or deceit. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Circumerration: see CIRCUM- 1.

† **Circumfe·r**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *circumferre* to bear or carry round. Cf. OF. *circonferer.*] *trans.* To carry or bear round.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. v. § 2 The contemplations of man..are circumferred to nature. 1648 W. MONTAGU *Devout Ess.* v. ii. 49 The charities which power hath circumferred to others, doe all returne.

† **Circu·mferat**, *a. Sc. Obs. rare.* [for *circumferit*, pa. pple. of prec., or ad. F. *circonferé.*] Surrounded, encompassed.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 86 Trim Tergattis..Circumferat with stanis subtellie.

Circumference (sɔ̄ɹkŏ·mfĕrĕns), *sb.* In 6 **cercumferens, cyrcompherence.** [a. F. *circonférence*, or ad. L. *circumferentia* (also *linea circumferens*), f. *circum* round, about + *fer-re* to bear. The literal sense in L. would have been 'a bearing (of anything) about'; but the word arose as a late literal transl. of Gr. *περιφέρεια* rotundity, outer surface, periphery, sb. of state f. *περιφερής* turning round, round, surrounding.]

1. The line that forms the encompassing boundary, esp. of anything of a rounded form; compass, circuit. *spec.* in *Geom.* The curved line which forms the boundary of a circle or other closed curve; also, rarely, the aggregate of the sides of a rectilineal figure; periphery.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 90 The cercle and the circumference Of every thing unto the heven. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* v. i. (1859) 70 In the circumference of eueriche of these cercles, was sette a lytel Cercle. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 249 The Spanyardes and Portugales compased the hole circumference of the worlde. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. xv. 3 A circle is a plaine figure, conteyned vnder one line, which is called a circumference. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iv. 77 The spokes of a wheel moue faster neere the circumference. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 37 Of a Circular Ring, or .. the Space included between the Circumferences of two Circles. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 309 It thus embraces..the whole circumference of the node.

b. Measure or distance round.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 225 Of greater circumference then the heade of a man. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 1 Two fair eyes..of the circumference of a spangle. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlix. 65 Strabo calls Carthage forty miles in circumference. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 199 The circumference of the mass of land was nearly three miles.

2. In looser use: †a. A part of the circumference, an arc. *Obs.*

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 181 The crooked line which terminates the circle [is] the perimeter; and every part of that crooked line, a circumference or arch.

† b. The surface of a body having a circular or rounded section, e.g. a sphere, cylinder, etc. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 71 From the Center to the Circumference of the body. 1627 F. E. *Hist. Edw. II.* (1680) 28 In the circumference of his Brain he cannot finde a way to lead him out. 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* (J.), The bubble ..seemed red at its apparent circumference. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 39 There is great heat in the bowels of the earth, which is constantly expanding from the centre to the circumference.

† c. Put for the whole circle. *Obs. rare.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 286 His ponderous shield..Behind him cast; the broad circumference Hung on his shoulders like the Moon.

3. *gen.* Compass, bound, enclosure.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 113 To be compass'd like a good Bilbo in the circumference of a Pecke. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. ix. 49 A Civil War raging within the very Circumference of her Walls. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* II. i. 249 Wrapped in the little circumference of a tuft of grass.

4. That which surrounds, environment. *rare.*

1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 51 Every devil is an Hell unto himselfe; he..needs not the misery of circumference to afflict him. 1825 SOUTHEY *Tale Paraguay* II. 11 A wide circumference of woodlands waste.

† 5. A circuit; a roundabout or circuitous course.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 209 From Calys I haue set the cyrcuyte or the cercumferens of Europ .. and am come to Calys agayn. ? *c* 1600 *Distracted Emp.* v. iv, in Bullen *Old Pl.* (1884) III. 259 What a lardge passage or cyrcompherence Theise prynces make to come unto the way Which lyes before theire nosses! 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. xiv, Thus all things in distinct circumference Move about Him that satisfies them all. 1700 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 720 He took a circumference, and came upon the back of their camp and surprized them.

† b. Roundabout process, ado *about* a thing.

1666 *Third Advice Painter* 27 Some Pattents pass with less circumference.

6. *fig.* (Usually opposed to CENTRE *sb.* 6, 11 b.)

1605 THYNNE *Advocate* in *Animadv.* Introd. 111 Which [clemency] from the centre of your bounty doth spreade it self into the circumference of all orders of your subjectis. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 167 Grief the circumference was, the centre joy. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* IX, To send his glaring eye Beyond the wide circumference of his woe. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 430.

Circu·mference, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To form the circumference of, to encompass.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 57 Nor is the vigour of this great body included only in i[t]s selfe, or circumferenced by its surface. 1887 TALMAGE in *Voice* 15 Dec. 7 The earth is diametered and circumferenced with discord.

† **Circu·mferencer.** *Obs.* = CIRCUMFERENTOR 1.

1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* 375 The admeasurement of land.. with a circumferencer.

† **Circu·mferent**, *a. Obs.* [In form, ad. L. *circumferent-em*, pres. pple. of *circumferre* to carry round; but associated in sense with *circumference.*] Forming the circumference, encircling, encompassing; travelling around.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 315 The..pinne in the center guideth the circumferent tooth-head saw. 1620 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Courtly Masque* Wks. V. 165 The round year In her circumferent arms will fold us all. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 296 From the center to the circumferent parts. 1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 580 Those of circumferent nations.

¶ = In circumference.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 61 A comune busshell greet circumferent, Or litel lesse [i. e. as great in circumference as a common bushel].

Circumferential (sɔ̄ɹkŏmfĕrĕ·nʃăl), *a.* [f. L. *circumferenti-a* CIRCUMFERENCE + -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of the circumference.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie God* 584 Called Periœci, circumferentiall inhabitants. 1645 *City Alarum* 9 Circumferentiall deliberations without any fixed center. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 158 The circumferential inscription upon the reverse. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 824 Circumferential Lines leading to this Center. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* II. xvii. 383 How much a Circular or Circumferential Line is greater than a strait Line drawn through the Centre. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. (1878) 173 The circumferential flowers have their corollas much more developed than those of the centre. 1882 *Nature* XXVII. 35 Strength [of a gun] to resist a bursting strain, which is called circumferential strength.

†2. Circuitous, roundabout, indirect. *Obs.*

1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 125 Circumferential devices. *Ibid.* III. 406 He preferred death in a direct line before a circumferential passage thereunto.

Hence **Circumferentially** *adv.*; in a circumferential way; in or upon the circumference.

1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* § 2. 62 The yelk becomes circumferentially indented. 1882 MAYNE REID in *N. Y. Tribune* 24 May 8 Dealing with the larger limbs, he.. notches them circumferentially.

Circumferentor (səɹkɒ·mfĕrentəɹ). Also 7 -er. [f. CIRCUMFERENT + -OR, -ER of the agent.]

1. *Surveying.* An instrument consisting of a flat brass bar with sights at the ends and a circular brass box in the middle, containing a magnetic needle, which plays over a graduated circle; the whole being supported on a staff or tripod. (Now commonly superseded by the THEODOLITE.)

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. iv. 53 With Plaine-Table, Theodelite, Sector, Circumferentor. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* II. (1647) 36 Circumferenter, or Geometricall Square. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 625 The Circumferentor, by which the Down Survey, or Sir William Petty's Survey of Ireland was taken. 1760 S. WYLD (*title*) The Practical Surveyor, by the Plain-Table, Theodolite, or Circumferentor. 1864 JEAFFRESON *R. Stephenson* I. 48 (L.).

2. An instrument for measuring the circumference of a wheel; a tire-measurer, tire-circle.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Circumfixed, -flanked, etc.: see CIRCUM- 1.

Circumflect (sɔ̄ɹkɒ̆mfle·kt), *v.* [ad. L. *circumflectĕre* to bend round; also, to mark or pronounce with a circumflex accent.]

1. *trans.* *Gram.* To mark with a circumflex accent. †b. *fig.* To accentuate, emphasize (cf. CIRCUMFLEX B. 1 b.).

1643 *Sober Sadness* 1 To circumflect the sad accents of their just Complaint. 1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 80 Nouns of the First Declension circumflect the Genitive Plural.

2. To bend round.

In mod. Dicts.

Circumflex (sɔ̄·ɹkɒ̆mfleks), *a.* and *sb.* [As adj., ad. L. *circumflex-us* bent about, pa. pple. of *circumflectĕre*; as applied to the accent, it translated Gr. περισπώμεν-os, lit. 'drawn around', in reference to its shape. The sb. is partly an absolute use of the adj., partly (senses 2, 3) repr. L. *circumflexu-s* a bending round.]

A. *adj.*

1. *Gram.* A word meaning literally 'bent round' applied to an accent-mark ^, ˆ, or ˜, placed, originally in Greek, over long vowels having a particular accent or 'tone' (see ACCENT 1); and thence transferred to other languages as a mark of length, of contraction, or of a particular variety of long vowel. Sometimes also applied to the tone, quantity, or quality indicated by this mark.

The Greek περισπώμενος was used by Dionysius of Halicarnassus, B.C. 30 (περισπώμεναι λέξεις). According to Arcadius περὶ τόνων (*c* 200 A.D.), prob. copying Herodian (*c* 150 A.D.), the sign and name are both attributed to Aristophanes of Byzantium (*c* 264 B.C.). The original mark is said to have been ^ a combination of ʹ and ˋ, and hence called ὀξυβάρεια, for which however Aristophanes is said to have substituted ˆ to avoid confusion of ^ with Lambda (Λ). This statement proves at least that the rounded form was the common one *c* 200. In our oldest accented texts (7–9th c.) both forms ^ and ˆ exist, but the rounded form prevailed, and by later scribes was turned up with a flourish, thus ˜.

The Latin grammarians of 2–3d c. call the mark *circumflexus*, and generally agree as to its shape being ^ (exc. Capella who used ˆ); but it was not actually used in writing Latin till modern times, when sometimes introduced to indicate contraction as in *amârunt* for *amaverunt*, or in the ablative sing. in *-â*. In recent times also it has been introduced in French to mark a long vowel, chiefly due to contraction, as in *bête* from *beste*. The circumflex used in normalized printing of Old High German; and other Teutonic langs., to express long quantity, originated in an acute accent ʹ (as in O.E.), which being thus made ˆ, has been confounded with the Romanized form of the circumflex.

In modern English use the mark has no definite value, but is variously used by orthoepists or phonetists to mark long quantity, 'broad' quality, or the like.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* (1587) D j b, The grave accent is marked by this caract ʹ, the light accent is noted thus ˋ, and the circumflex, or indifferent is thus signified ˜. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. vi [vii.] (Arb.) 92 Called the circumflex, or compast accent: and if new termes were not odious, we might very properly call him the (windabout) for so is the Greek word. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 22 The circumflex accent both liftes and felles the syllab that it possesseth, and combynes the markes of other tuae, thus ^. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* I. xiii. 98 The Romans distinguish between an acute and a circumflex accent.

2. Bent or bending round; † circuitous.

1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Comic Wks.* (1709) 187, I ..took a circumflex Road. 1728 SWIFT *Discovery*, With a congee circumflex, Bush, smiling round on all, retreats. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 42 Embryo hooked, folded or circumflex.

3. *Anat.* Applied to certain structures of curved or winding form, or which bend round others; as the *circumflex arteries* of the arm (*anterior* and *posterior c. a.*), of the thigh (*internal* and *external*), of the knee; the *circumflex iliac artery* and *vein*; the *circumflex nerve* of the arm; the *circumflex muscle* of the palate, or *tensor palati*.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 634 The thoracic and circumflex arteries. 1836–39 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 247/1 The internal circumflex artery is a larger vessel than the external. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade Mec.* 422 The Branches of the circumflex nerve are muscular and cutaneous. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 278 From the same two nerves there arise the circumflex and the subscapular nerves.

B. *sb.*

1. *Gram.* A circumflex accent (sign): see A. 1.

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 70 The Circumflex is that, by which a sillable first raised is carried low. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Circumflex* is that mark, which is used over the letter (*a*) in .. *Amâsti* for *Amavisti.* 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 240 It would not be amiss if the long *i* were always mark'd with a Circumflex .. thus *î*. 1883 MARCH *Comp. Gram. Anglo-Sax.* § 12 In this book .. a circumflex is used over all long vowels and diphthongs.

†b. *fig.* *Obs.*

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* iii. (1669) 79/2 This accents the..unholiness of a Saint with a circumflex.

†2. Bending round, winding, curve, a curved line.

1601 W. PARRY *Trav. Sir A. Sherley* 24 Every letter (well neere) with his circumflex importeth a whole word. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.*, A Cypher..so contrived that one line, without returns and circumflexes stands for each and every of the 24 Letters. 1709 *Tatler* No. 7 ¶ 16 The Circumflex, which Persons of his Profession take in their Walking. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* iii. 928 This terrene Shook with concussive circumflex most dread.

3. A curved line, (or {, bracketing two or more lines of writing. ? *Obs.*

1801 F. THESIGER in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. Introd. 208 Those Line-of-Battle Ships..within the circumflex were boarded by me in the following order. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxviii. (1856) 231 The limbs of two broken arcs stretching like circumflexes at about 23° distance on each side of the moon.

Circumflex, *v.* [f. L. *circumflex-* ppl. stem of *circumflectĕre*: see prec.; but in II. from prec.; in the former case the stress is on *-fle·x*, in the latter on *ci·rcum-*, as in the adj.]

I. 1. *trans.* To bend or wind round.

1644–58 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 39 With a splay mouth, and a nose circumflext. 1673 T. JORDAN in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 514 A Reynard Gules, with a Gooseneck in his mouth, and her Body circumflex'd over his Back. 1851 *Times* 19 Sept. 4/5 The last coil [of submarine cable] being securely circumflexed at about 4 o'clock.

b. To arch over with something bent round.

1850 BROWNING *Xmas Eve &c.* 177 Till the heaven of heavens were circumflext [with a rainbow].

†2. *intr.* To bend round. *Obs.*

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* II. i. 13 That doth circumflex and turn down like a Flower de Lice.

II. 3. *trans.* To put or take a circumflex accent upon; to write or pronounce with a circumflex.

1565 COOPER *Dict. Hist.* s. v. *Britannia*, Fyndynge in Suidas, that Prytania in greeke, with a circumflexed aspiration, doeth signifie metalles. 1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 80 Acute-toned words of the First and Second Declensions circumflex all their Genitives and Datives. 1774 MITFORD *Harm. Lang.* 66 It was always acuted or circumflexed. 1813 *Month. Mag.* XXXVI. 425 Letters that are circumflexed must be pronounced long.

†b. *humorous.* To accentuate strongly. *Obs.*

1661 L. GRIFFIN *Doctr. Asse, Asse's Compl.* 8 We are none of those, That Circumflex their Sermons with their Nose, And mingle Hopkins Rimes, with Wisdomes Prose!

4. To bracket, conjoin in writing with a curved line, (. (Cf. CIRCUMFLEX *sb.* 3.) ? *Obs.*

1805 J. POOLE *Reply R. Gardiner's Answ.* 9 By some flourish of a very free pen..they became circumflexed into one date.

Circumflexion, -flection (sɔ̄ɹkɒ̆mfle·kʃən). [ad. L. *circumflexiōn-em* bending round.]

1. Bending round; circuitous course.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. x. (Arb.) 184 The circumflection or course of the water reboundynge in compasse. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Circumflexion*, a bowing or bending round about. 1773 *Batchelor* II. 45 Such sudden stops, and circumflections. [In WORCESTER; and in mod. Dicts.]

2. Marking or accenting with a circumflex.

1815 *Month. Mag.* XXXIX. 303 The definition of circumflexion..is not very consistent with his explanation of the two simple accents.

†**Circumfloribus.** *humorous nonce-wd.* [f. L. *circum* + *flōribus*, abl. pl. of *flōs* flower. Cf. CIRCUMBENDIBUS.] Flowery and long-winded.

1738–9 MARY GRANVILLE *Autobiog.* (1861) II. 45 Much circumfloribus stuff was talked of on the Court side.

Circumflow: see CIRCUM- 1.

Circumfluence (səɹkɒ·mfluĕns). *rare.* [as if ad. L. **circumfluentia*, f. *circumfluĕre*: see next.] A flowing around.

1881 ROSSETTI *Ballads & Sonn.* 203 Like multiform circumfluence manifold Of night's flood-tide. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 767 The circumfluence of a shadowed sea.

Circumfluent (səɹkɒ·mfluĕnt). [ad. L. *circumfluent-em*, pres. pple. of *circumfluĕre* to flow round.] Flowing round; ambient as a fluid.

1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 29 A Centre: From the which the Circumfluent beams of his proper power do proceed. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Circumfluent*, that flows and runs about. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 230 Whose bounds the deep circumfluent waves embrace. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* vi. (1867) 110 With two encircling mounds and two circumfluent valleys. 1864 RUSKIN in *Reader* IV. 678/1 In that matter of Political Economy also (though forced in like manner to write of that by unendurable circumfluent fallacy), I know my ground. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* xiii. (1870) 488 The..conception of a great circumfluent River.

Circumfluous (səɹkɒ·mfluəs), *a.* [f. L. *circumflu-us* flowing around, (more commonly) flowed around, surrounded by water + -OUS.]

1. Flowing around, surrounding as a fluid; also *transf.*; = CIRCUMFLUENT.

1638 WILKINS *New World* iv. (1707) 33 A kind of circumfluous Reflection. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 270 Hee the World Built on circumfluous Waters. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 753 Girt with circumfluous tides. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xiii. 208 On the farther side of the circumfluous ocean.

2. Flowed round, surrounded by water.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* I. 608 This circumfluous isle. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Circumfluous*, .. that is flowed about. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* 255 Her offspring .. wherewith the populous swarms ever throng the circumfluous hive.

Circumfodient, -fulgent: see CIRCUM- 1.

†**Circumfora·neal,** *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. as next + -AL.] = next.

1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. 30 Wks. II. 124 Circumvented by any domestic pedlar or circumforaneal copesmate.

†**Circumfora·nean,** *a.* *Obs.* [f. as next + -AN.] = next.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1199 These juglers and vagarant circumforanean land-leapers. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. iv. (1651) 60 Not borrowed from circumforanean Rogues and Gipsies. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* 24 Circumforanean Pedlars .. secretly vend prohibited Pamphlets.

Circumforaneous (sɔ̄ːɹkɒ̆mforēⁱ·niəs), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. L. *circumforāne-us* (f. *circum* + *forum* market) + -OUS.] Strolling from market to market; wandering, vagrant, vagabond; quack.

1650 J. BRINSLEY *An Antidote* 29. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Baptism* IV. 235 A Circumforaneous Antidote. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. viii. 219 The circumforaneous Emperick. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xvi, A kind of circumforaneous Masking or Mumming. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 47 ¶ 6, I mean those circumforaneous Wits, whom every Nation calls by the Name of that Dish of Meat which it likes best ..in Italy, Maccaronies; and in Great Britain, Jack Puddings. 1827 CULLEN *Lect. Hist. Medicine* Wks. 1827 I. 373 At first they practised in a circumforaneous manner.

¶ Translating L. *circumforāneus* in senses (*a.*) carried about for expiation, (*b.*) movable.

1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* III. 47 Those who, with lustral sacrifices, expiate, by circumforaneous victims, the anger of the Gods. *Ibid.* IV. 77 Towers formed from the junction of planks, after the manner of a circumforaneous house.

Circumfuse (sɔ̄ɹkɒ̆mfiū·z), *v.* [f. L. *circumfūs-*, ppl. stem of *circumfundĕre* to pour around, to surround, encompass.]

1. *trans.* To pour, diffuse, or spread (a fluid) *around* or *about* (anything).

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *On Julia's Breath*, All the spices of the East Are circumfused there. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 101 This vast Element of Air, circumfused about this terraqueous Globe. 1819 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* I. 305 An elastic fluid, circumfused about a solid.

2. To surround (a thing) on all sides *with* or *in* (a fluid medium or the like); to bathe. (The surrounding substance may itself be the subject.)

1605 B. JONSON *Masque Blackness* 72 In the lake .. Appear'd a face, all circumfused with light. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* VII. 174 Ulysses .. by Minerva thick With darkness circumfus'd. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* (1850) 222 The light of beauty did not fall in vain Or grandeur circumfuse them to no end. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. lii, Glowing and circumfused in speechless love.

Hence **Circumfused** *ppl. a.*, diffused or spread around; surrounding or enveloping as a fluid.

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 43 Whose tops.. Were damp'd with circumfused clouds from sight. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. iv. 157 The circumfused skin..hath a voluntary motion. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 666 Disperse into thin air the circumfused air.

Circumfu·sile, *a.* *rare*⁻¹. [f. L. type **circumfūsilis*, f. *circumfūs-* ppl. stem of *circumfundĕre* (see prec.) after *fūsilis*.] Poured or spread around.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 541 Artist divine, whose skilful hands infold The victim's horn with circumfusile gold.

Circumfusion (sɔ̄ɹkɒ̆mfiū·ʒən). [ad. L. *circumfūsiōn-em*, f. *circumfundĕre*: see CIRCUMFUSE.] Pouring or diffusion around.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* vi. 163 The circumfusion of the aire. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* (1710) 63 The natural..suit ..of daily Creation and Circumfusion. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* iii. (ed. 2) 116 That circumfusion of bright light which is the highest aim of speech.

Ci:rcumgesta·tion. ? *Obs.* [f. L. *circumgestāre* to carry round: see -ATION.] A carrying about (ceremonially or in procession).

a 1564 BECON *Compar. betw. Lord's Sup. & Pope's Mass* (1844) 394 That popish mass..with her feigned propitiatory sacrifice, with her transubstantiation, circumgestation. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* i. (1686) 96 Circumgestation of the Eucharist to be adored. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. iv. § 5 Adoration and Circumgestation of Reliques.

Circumgyral (sɔ̄ɹkɒ̆mdʒəi·răl), *a.* *rare.* [f. L. *circum* + *gȳr-us* a whirl, a wheel + -AL: cf. next.] In circling wreaths or whirls.

1873 W. S. MAYO *Nev. Again* xxiv. 315 Circumgyral smoke.

Circumgyrate (sǝɹkǒmdʒəi·reᶦt), *v.* Also -girate. [f. CIRCUM + L. *gȳrāt-* ppl. stem of *gȳrāre* to turn or wheel round: see -ATE.]

1. *trans.* To cause to turn or wheel round; to twist or twine. ? *Obs.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. II. xliii, The soul about it self circumgyrates Her various forms. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 334 Various sorts of Vessels, curl'd, circumgyrated, and complicated together.

2. *intr.* To turn or wheel about, to roll round; to travel round, make circuits.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 24 The whol frame of the World seemeth to me..to circumgyrate, to wheel, whirl, and turn round about in a Topsi-Turvi. 1830–2 BENTHAM *Justice & Codific. Petit.* Wks. 1843 V. 479 Circumgirating, as if by steam, on a wheel without a drag.

3. *trans.* To go round, travel round. *rare.*

1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxiv. 564 It took an active man..ten hours to circumgirate the town.

Circumgyration (sǝ̄ɹkǒmdʒəirēᶦ·ʃən). Also -giration. [sb. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.]

1. The act of turning round as a wheel; rotation, revolution on an axis.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1198 A certaine turbulent and irregular circumgiration. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iv. 75 This circumgyration of the Earth causeth the rising and setting of the Sunne. 1794–6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 336 The apparent circumgyration of objects on ceasing to revolve. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 406.

b. Giddiness, vertigo. ? *Obs. rare.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Circumgyration*..a turning or wheeling round about, a dizziness. Howell in *Lustra Ludovici* [1646]. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Circumgyration*..Also, a term for giddiness.

2. Moving in a circular or circuitous course; circling, wheeling, turning about, travelling round.

1607 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 61 Acheron (after many circumgirations) fals into the Stigian Lake. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 159 Magnetical Bodies, whose exspirations ..return in Circumgyrations to their Bodies again. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Secret Soc.* Wks. VII. 270 After endless circumgyrations, never nearer to any opening.

†b. Circuit. *Obs.*

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 30 Zant..hath about 60 miles in circumgyration.

3. *fig.*

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. I. 117 No Rhetorical flourishes, no circumgiration of words. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VII. XVII. ii. 21 A total circumgyration, summerset, or tumble heels-over-head in the Political relations of Europe. 1879 McCARTHY *Own Times* II. 207 Harley once described a famous speech as 'a circumgyration of incoherent words'.

4. Convolution, contortion.

1843 J. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. v. 168 The circumgyration of the intestines is apparently so erratic and confused.

Circumgyratory (sǝ̄ɹkǒmdʒəi·rătəri), *a.* [f. as CIRCUMGYRATE: see -ORY.] Marked by circumgyration, circumgyrating.

1835 POE *Adv. Hans Pfaall* Wks. 1864 I. 5 During his circumgyratory movements. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* xxx. 235 The creaking cider-mill, set in motion by a circumgyratory horse.

†**Circumgy·re,** *v. Obs.* Also -gire. [f. CIRCUM- + L. *gȳr-āre* to turn round, go round.]

1. *trans.* To 'go round', encompass. *rare.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 68 Precincts..circumgired and limited about with bounds and marks.

2. *trans.* To cause to turn round or revolve.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* v. 274 As this Orbe is Circumgyr'd and wheel'd.

3. *intr.* To turn round like a wheel; to revolve; to make circuits, wind about, circle.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 43 (T.) A sweet river.. after 20 little miles circumgyring, or playing to and fro, discharges itself into the ocean. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* VI. 332 The Mill, that circumgyreth fast. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* II. 295 In many circumgiring motions, and circling vagaries. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 398.

Circumhabitant: see CIRCUM- I.

Circumincession (sǝ̄ːɹkǒmˌinse·ʃən). *Theol.* [ad. med.L. *circumincēssiōn-em*, lit. 'going round', f. CIRCUM- round + *incēdĕre* to move, proceed, go. Introduced as a translation of Gr. περιχώρησις (lit. 'circuition, rotation') as employed by Damascenus (8th c.) in his explication of the text 'I am in the Father, and the Father in me', it became a standard term of scholastic theology. The difficulty of getting the sense in which the term thus came to be used, out of the literal 'going round', led in later times to its frequent alteration to *circuminsession*, as if = 'an insitting or indwelling (*insessio*) in rotation or reciprocally': see β.]

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* (1657) 143 Who can look upon .. the incomprehensible circumincession..reserved for Angels eyes? 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Circumincession* (from *circum* and *incedo*), a going or walking round about; As it is used among Divines it signifies the reciprocal being of the persons of the blessed Trinity in each other. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) IV. 318 These men..have by their Modalities, Suppositalities, Circumincessions, and twenty such other Chimeras, so misrepresented this..Article of the Trinity to men's reason. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Circumincession*, in theology, a term whereby the schoolmen use to express the existence of three divine persons in one another, in the mystery of the trinity. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. English* 38 A callow student of theology confesses that he is fairly gravelled by the hypostatic circumincession.

β. written *circuminsession.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 590 These Platonists .. attribute to their Three Divine Hypostases, just such an ἐμπεριχώρησις, Circuminsession, or mutual In-being, as Christians do. 1697 *State Philadelph. Soc.* 19 A mutual Inhabitation, or Circuminsession, of Christ and the Soul. 1721 BAILEY *Circuminsession* [1731–1800 *Circumincession*]. 1887 H. S. BOWDEN tr. *Hettinger's Dante* 258 The bliss of the Divinity consists in the everlasting circuminsession of the Father in the Son, of the Son in the Father, of Both in the Holy Ghost.

Circuminclose, etc.: see CIRCUM- I.

Circumjacence (sǝ̄ɹkǒmdʒēᶦ·sĕns). [f. L. *circumjacē-re* (see CIRCUMJACENT) + -ENCE.] The fact or condition of being circumjacent.

1884 *Q. Rev.* July 38 The circumjacence of ecclesiastical manors.

Circumjacency (sǝ̄ɹkǒmdʒēᶦ·sĕnsi). [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] The quality of being circumjacent; *concr.* (in *pl.*) circumjacent parts, environs.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. iv. 16 All the mongrel cure of the circumjacencies. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. (1858) II. v. 252 The mouth, and the whole circumjacencies of the mouth, composed the strongest feature in Wordsworth's face.

Circumjacent (sǝ̄ɹkǒmdʒēᶦ·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *circumjacēnt-em*, pres. pple. of *circumjacēre* to lie around, border upon.] Lying or situated around, adjacent on all sides, surrounding.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vii. 32 Hir good fame..florysshyng ..in the countreys circumiacent. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 45 By the bindyng together of all the partes circumiacent. 1652 HOWELL *Massaniello* II. 137 In many places of the Country circumjacent to Naples. 1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) III. xxxvi. 267 The city with its circumjacent plain.

Circumjovial (sǝ̄ɹkǒmdʒōᵘ·viăl), *a.* (*sb.*) *Astr.* [f. CIRCUM 2 + *Jov-em* Jupiter: cf. *jovial.*] Revolving round Jupiter. †b. *sb.* A satellite of Jupiter (*obs.*).

1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* I. (1722) 22 The case being the same in .. the Circumjovials about Jupiter. 1728 DERHAM *Ecl. Jupiter's Sat.* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 425 Exact Tables to calculate the Eclipses of the Circumjovials. 1794 MRS. PIOZZI *Synon.* II. 150 Circumjovial satellites. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 186 The contemplation of the circumjovial planets (as they were called) .. assisted in securing the admission of the Copernican system.

So **Circumjoval** *a.*, **Circumjovian** *a.*, = prec.; †**Circumjovialist,** a satellite of Jupiter.

1856 BREWSTER *Mart. Sc.* ii. (ed. 3) 29 The four circumjoval planets. 1856 ANNE MANNING *Tasso & Leon.* 18 Circumjovian planets. 1667 R. TOWNELEY in *Phil. Trans.* II. 458 Taking the Distances..of the Circum-jovialists.

†**Circumla·te,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *circumlāt-* ppl. stem of *circumferre* to bear or bring round.] *trans.* To carry or bring round; *spec.* to turn or 'fetch' round (a limb). Also *intr.* Hence †**Circumla·tion** [late L. *circumlātio*], bringing or moving round; †**Circumla·tory** *a.*, of or pertaining to circumlation; roundabout, circumlocutory.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 58 The one legge fastened one the earth, and the other..circumlated. — To circumlate or fetch about is the action of the whole legge. 1656 HOBBES *Decam.* v. Wks. VII. 113 This compounded motion of the sun, is one part of its circumlation. 1639 SALTMARSHE *Policy* 98 How you may use circumlatory speeches.

†**Ci·rcumliga·te,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *circumligāt-* ppl. stem of *-ligāre.*] *trans.* To bind round or about.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physick* 1/2 Circumligate thereabout a linnen clothe. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 382* They circumligate the tree with sheep-skins.

†**Ci·rcumliga·tion.** [sb. of action f. prec.]

1. 'The act of binding round' (J.).

1678 in PHILLIPS, whence in KERSEY, BAILEY, JOHNSON.

2. 'The bond with which anything is encompassed' (J.).

†**Circumlige,** *v. Obs.* = CIRCUMLIGATE.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 97 b, Two maces bellicall, Solis, circumliged with braunches of Olive, propre. 1623 COCKERAM, *Circumlidge*, to bind about.

Circumli·ttoral, *a.* [f. CIRCUM- 2 + L. *littus, littor-* shore: cf. *littoral.*] Lying round or bordering the shore. *spec.* applied by some to that *zone* or region of the sea-bottom lying immediately outside of and below the *Littoral.* See ZONE.

Circumlocu·ity. A confusion of *circumlocution* and *circuity*: see CIRCUITY 2 b.

1888 *Law Times* LXXXV. 324/2 Though an action of contract for an amount up to £100 cannot be originated in the County Court, yet by a slight circumlocuity of procedure the same effect can be obtained.

Circumlocute (sǝ̄ːɹkǒmlokiū·t), *v.* Also 6 -loquute. [f. L. *circumlocūt-* ppl. stem of *circumloqui.*] †*trans.* To express by circumlocution, or periphrastically (*obs.*). b. *intr.* To use circumlocution. (*humorous.*)

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 33 Verbes passyves be circumlocuted thorowe all theyr modes. *Ibid.* 51 The preter perfect temps ..in the frenche tonge is circumloquuted by these verbes *ay* and *suis*. *Ibid.* 192 But one worde, whiche the frenche tong circumlocuteth with thre or four wordes. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* III. xiv. 390, I went to her and began to circumlocute.

Circumlocution (sǝ̄ːɹkǒmlokiū·ʃən). Also 6 -locucion, -loqution, -loquution. [a. F. *circonlocution*, or ad. L. *circumlocūtiōn-em*, f. CIRCUM- + *loqui* to speak.] Speaking in a roundabout or indirect way; the use of several words instead of one, or many instead of few. Formerly used of grammatical periphrasis; but now only of rhetorical.

Circumlocution Office: a satirical name applied, by Dickens, to Government Offices, on account of the circuitous formality by which they delay the giving of information, etc.

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) F vj, When thou must in speche touche..Such maners vnclenly, vse circumlocution. 1530 PALSGR. 112 Where we use circumlocution, the frenchemen have one onely worde. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 93 b, Circumlocution is a large description either to sette forth a thyng more gorgeouslie, or else to hyde it. 1595 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 84 When by circumloquution anything is expressed, as when we say: The Prince of Peripateticks, for Aristotle. 1626 COCKERAM, *Circumlocution*, A speaking of many words when few may suffice: a long circumstance. 1713 ADDISON *Ct. Tariff*, He affirms everything roundly without any art or circumlocution. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xii, After much circumlocution, and many efforts to give an air of importance to what he had to communicate. 1855 DICKENS *L. Dorrit* I. x, The Circumlocution Office was (as everybody knows without being told) the most important Department under Government. *ibid.*, Whatever was required to be done, the Circumlocution Office was beforehand with all the public departments in the art of perceiving—How not to do it.

b. A phrase or sentence in which circumlocution is used; a roundabout expression.

1533 TINDALE *Supper of Lord* 42 Going about the bush with this exposition and circumlocution. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 452 In his pleadings .. he declined all circumlocutions. 1791 MACKINTOSH *Vind. Gall.* Wks. 1846 III. 83 The courtly circumlocution by which Mr. Burke designates the Bastille—'the King's castle at Paris!' 1854 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 417 Courtesies and Circumlocutions are out of place, where the morals, health, lives of thousands are at stake.

Hence **Circumlocu·tional, Circumlocu·tionary,** *adjs.*, pertaining to, or given to, circumlocution. **Circumlocu·tionist,** one who uses circumlocution. **Circumlocu·tious** *a.*, given to circumlocution; whence **Circumlocu·tiousness.**

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. 308, I have found circumlocutional champions disposed to be warm with me. 1863 *Scotsman* 16 Apr., An immense exercise of circumlocutionary skill. 1877 WALLACE *Russia* xxx. 500 The flowery circumlocutionary style of an Oriental scribe. 1846 WORCESTER *Circumlocutionist*, citing *Gent. Mag.* 1855 DICKENS *L. Dorrit* I. xxxiv, This able circumlocutionist. 1827 R. HILL in Sidney *Life* (1834) 213 O the dulness, the circumlocutiousness, the conceit, the tautology.

Circumlocutory (sǝ̄ɹkǒmlǫ·kiutəri), *a.* [? f. CIRCUMLOCUTION or its source: see -ORY.] Marked by circumlocution, roundabout, periphrastic.

1659 *Instruct. Oratory* (1682) 31 (T.) Circumlocutory: that not to be expressed in many words which may be as fully in one. 1741 POPE, &c., *Mart. Scriblerus* viii. (R.), Periphrase..being a diffused circumlocutory manner of expressing a known idea. 1841 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 180 Are we bound .. to speak of humbug only in a circumlocutory way? 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xxxiii. 289 It will..oblige us to use a circumlocutory phrase.

Circumlucid, -mediterranean, -migration, etc.: see CIRCUM-.

Circum-meri·dian, *a. Astr.* [CIRCUM- 2.] Situated about or near the meridian; applied to observations of a heavenly body when near the meridian. Also (badly) **Circum-meri·dional** *a.*

1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* Introd. 14 Circum-meridian altitudes of the moon. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* vi. 168 Circum-meridian observations of Jupiter were made. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pock. Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 194 To obtain latitudes from sun and stars, *circum-meridional altitudes are generally used.

Circummure (sǝ̄ɹkǒmmiūᵊ·ɹ), *v.* [f. CIRCUM- I + L. *mūr-āre* to wall.] *trans.* To wall round.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. i. 28 A Garden circummur'd with Bricke. 1636 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xciv, Restraint by service .. is far worse, than the being circum-mured only. 1839 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 15 July 200 The space thus employed is entirely circummured.

Circumnatant, etc.: see CIRCUM- I.

Circumnavigable (sǝ̄ɹkǒmnæ·vigăb'l), *a.* [f. as next: see -ABLE.] That can be circumnavigated.

1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 93 Rendring the whole terraqueous Globe circumnavigable.

Circumnavigate (sǝ̄ɹkǒmnæ·vigeᶦt), *v.* [f. L. *circumnāvig-āre* to sail round: see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To sail round.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 392 (T.) In his circumnavigating the globe. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 79 With a design of circum-navigating the island. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) II. xviii. 460 Somewhere about 600 B.C..[The Phoenicians] circumnavigated Africa. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7 (1882) 413 Drake circumnavigated the globe.

fig. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 447 The business of Philosophy is to circumnavigate human nature.

Circumnavigation (sǝ̄ːɹkǒmnævigēᶦ·ʃən). [f. as prec. + -ATION.] A sailing round. Also *transf.*

1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (J.), Concerning the circumnavigation of Africa. 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 264 During the circumnavigations of Great Britain. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 119 In the course of this circumnavigation the dancers .. are continually changing their relative situations. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xxi. (1852) 501.

Circumnavigator (sǝ̄ɹkǒmnæ·vigeᶦtəɹ). [f. CIRCUMNAVIGATE, on L. analogies: see -OR.] One

who circumnavigates; *spec.* one who circumnavigates the earth.

1770 GUTHRIE *Geog.* (T.), Magellan's honour of being the first circumnavigator has been disputed in favour of.. Drake. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 274 Our circumnavigator Captain Cook. 1818 *Monthly Rev.* LXXXV. 487 The first circumnavigators of Africa. 1845 DE QUINCEY *Coleridge & Opium-eating* Wks. 1862 XI. 75 A circumnavigator on the most pathless waters of.. metaphysics.

Circumnavigatory (sɔ̄ɹkŭmnæ·vigătəri), *a.* [see -ORY.] Pertaining to circumnavigation.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 880/1 The circumnavigatory voyage of the 'Beagle'.

Circumnebulous: see CIRCUM- 1.

Circumnutate (sɔ̄ɹkŭmniū·tḗt), *v. Bot.* [f. (by Darwin 1880) from CIRCUM- 1 + NUTATE: see next.] *intr.* To bend or lean in a direction which is continually revolving or rotating in a horizontal path: said of the growing parts of plants. Hence **Circumnutating** *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*

1880 DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 1 If we observe a circumnutating stem, which happens at the time to be bent, we will say towards the north, it will be found gradually to bend more and more easterly, until it faces the east; and so onwards to the south, then to the west, and back again to the north. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* LI. 57 The stems of seedlings..circumnutate to the extent allowed by the pressure of the earth.

Circumnutation (sɔ̄ɹkŭmniū·tḗ·ʃən). *Bot.* [n. of action from prec.: see NUTATION.] A movement characteristic of growing plants, due to increased growth at different points round the axis in succession, whereby the growing part (*e.g.* the apex of a stem) describes a more or less circular spiral path. (See NUTATION.)

[1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* III. iv. 766 Curvatures..caused by the unequal growth of different sides of an organ may be called Nutations.. It is common for the apices of erect stems above the curved growing part to move round in a circle or ellipse, the region of most active growth moving gradually, as it were, round the axis. This kind of nutation may be termed a Revolving Nutation.] 1880 DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 1 This movement has been called by Sachs 'revolving nutation'; but we have found it much more convenient to use the terms *circumnutation* and *circumnutate*. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 32/3 The method of climbing by twiners was a modification of the property of 'circumnutation'.

So **Circumnu·tatory** *a.*, pertaining to circumnutation.

1880 *Athenæum* 18 Dec. 817/2 The movements of climbing plants..are modifications of this circumnutatory tendency.

Circumobresistance, -pallial, etc.: see CIRCUM-.

Circumo·ral, *a. Phys.* [f. CIRCUM- 2 + L. *os, or-* mouth.] Situated around the mouth.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 50/1 All the circumoral arms are crowded with vibratile organs. 1859 R. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 320 The circumoral region is full and fleshy. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 200 In the Crinoida the circumoral suckers acquire the function of tentacles.

† Circumple·ct, *v.* [ad. L. *circumplect-ĕre* to clasp around.] To embrace, clasp tightly.

Also **† Circumple·x** *v.*, [f. ppl. stem] in same sense; **† Circumple·xion,** winding about, encompassing; also encompassment, cincture, girdle.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* V. 67 That which..circumplecteth all the subiect vessels and bowels. 1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* I. xl. (1660) 17 My metamorphoz'd Skin Shall circumplex.. that fresh And new refined substance of this flesh! 1648 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. liii (R.) It was after his fall..that he made himself his fig-leaf circumplexion. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 573/2 Those Circumplexions of Atoms, involving themselves about one another.

† Circu·mplicate, *v.* [f. L. *circumplicāt-* ppl. stem of *-plicare* to fold or twine round.] To fold, twine, or wrap round. Hence **Circu·mplicated** *ppl. a.*, **Circumplica·tion,** an enwrapping all around.

1623 COCKERAM, *Circumplicate*, To roll, or wrap about. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Circumplicate*, to fold or wind about. 1695 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 105 A great black Root.. with interwoven and circumplicated Coats or Branches. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 34 [Bindweede] troubleth them with the inwrapping and circumplication about.. their stem or stalk. 1678 in PHILLIPS: thence in KERSEY, BAILEY, JOHNSON, etc.

Circumpolar (sɔ̄ɹkŭmpō·ulăɹ), *a.* [f. CIRCUM- 2 + L. *polus* POLE; cf. *polar.*]

1. *Astr.* Around or about the pole (of the heavens); *spec.* applied to those stars (or other heavenly bodies) which (in any given latitude) describe the whole of their diurnal circles above the horizon. So *circumpolar motion.*

1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 214 Some Circumpolar Stars in the same Vertical with the Pole-star. 1787 *Ibid.* LXXVII. 166 Observations of the sun and circumpolar stars. 1853 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* iii. (1873) 133 The comet remained long..visible as a circumpolar object. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 13 This allows the telescope circumpolar motion.

2. *Geog.* Round or about either terrestrial pole.

1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* IV. (1722) 343 The middle, and their neighbouring Parts..elevated, and the Circumpolar [*printed* Circumpopular] depress'd. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Dec. 819/1 The opinion that there exists an Antartic circumpolar continent. 1880 CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 612 The vast circumpolar area.

Circumpolariza·tion. [See POLARIZATION.] The rotation to right or left of the rays of polarized light caused by certain substances.

1885 W. STIRLING tr. *Landois' Physiol.* II. 561.

Circumportation, -press, etc.: see CIRCUM-.

Circumpose (sɔ̄ɹkŭmpō·uz), *v.* ? *Obs.* [repr. L. *circumpōnĕre*, on the analogy of *compose, expose*, etc.: see APPOSE, PAUSE, POSE.]

1. *trans.* To place around.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* V. 75 [The] Panchreas..circumposed to the singular scissions of the vesselles.

† 2. To place within any encircling space, to set (a plant) in a pot or tub; to pot. *Obs.*

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 152 To Circumpose Trees by planting them in Baskets, Pots, and Boxes, or Cases, we first fill half way with Earth those Baskets, Pots, or Boxes, and then having pruned and trim'd the Trees..we Plant them, plunging the Baskets and Pots quite into the Earth, but leaving the Boxes above Ground.

Circumposition (sɔ̄ɹkŭmpozi·ʃən). [ad. L. *circumpositiōn-em*, f. *circumpōnĕre*; see prec.] The action of circumposing: see quots.

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 59 Circumposition is a kind of laying..In this the mould is born up to the bough which is to be taken off. *Ibid.* 116 Dwarf trees made by circumposition. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 193 Now is your season for circumposition by Tubs or Baskets of earth, and for laying of Branches to take root. 1675 — *Terra* (1776) 65 That the hotter dungs approach not immediately to their..roots, without such a Circumposition of natural mould. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 832/1 These cells are designated by the name of globules of circumposition.

‖ **Circumqua·que.** *Obs.* [L. *circumquāque* on every side, all round.] A circumlocution, 'circumbendibus'.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxxviii. 50 What (quoth the flie) meaneth this circumquaquie? 1562 — *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 69 Ye set circumquaques to make me beleue.. that the moone is made of a greene Cheese. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xliii. cxiii, With divers circumquaques and deuises He seeketh of the nurse to finde the trace.

Circumradiancy, etc.: see CIRCUM-.

Circumro·tary, *a. rare*—°. [f. CIRCUM- + ROTARY] = CIRCUMROTATORY.

In mod. Dicts.

Circumrotate (sɔ̄ɹkŭmrō·utḗt), *v. rare*—°. [f. L. *circumrotāre*: see -ATE 3.] *intr.* To turn round as a wheel; to rotate, revolve.

In mod. Dicts.

Circumrotation (sɔ̄ɹkŭmrotḗ·ʃən). [n. of action f. L. *circumrotāre* to turn round as a wheel.]

1. Turning round as a wheel; revolution on an axis, rotation; a complete rotation (e.g. of a planet).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Circumrotation*, the going about of a wheel. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 172 Supposing the whole circumrotation is made in 9 hours 56 minutes. 1732 POPE *Lett.* 13 Sept., He made his head giddy with various circumrotations. 1782 W. HEBERDEN *Comm.* lxxxiii. (1806) 409 A..circumrotation of the face, sometimes to the right, sometimes to the left.

† 2. A round or tour in travelling. *Obs.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 291 In the circumrotation we took, while in the coach.

† 3. A changing about in rotation. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XII. xx. (1620) 438 Porphyry the Platonist refused his masters opinion in this circumrotation of soules. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 45 He has had successive circumrotations through the characters of Squire, Critic, Gamester, and Foxhunter.

Circumrotatory (sɔ̄ɹkŭmrō·utătəri), *a.* [f. L. *circumrotāt-* ppl. stem of *circumrotāre*: see -ORY.] Of, pertaining to, or marked by, circumrotation.

1743 FREKE in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 557 It obtains a circumrotatory Motion. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Wks.* (1768) II. 189 Many tunes, by a variety of circumrotatory flourishes, put one in mind of a lark's descent to the ground.

† Circumrote, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *circumrotāre*: see CIRCUMROTATION.]

trans. To cause to rotate or revolve on an axis.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* IV. 252 The Primum Mobile.. circumrotes and turneth about all the Spheres about it.

Circumsail: see CIRCUM-.

† Circumsatu·rnian, *a., sb. Astr. Obs.* [f. CIRCUM- + SATURN + -IAN. Cf. CIRCUMJOVIAL.]

So also **Circumsatu·rnal, -ial.**

Round (the planet) Saturn; a satellite of Saturn.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 163 The Secondary Planets, as the Circum-Saturnian, and the four Jovialists. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* I. (1722) 22 The case being the same in..the Circumsaturnals about Saturn. 1714 DERHAM *Astro-Theol.* (1715) 176 *note*, The..outermost Circumsaturnial he [Galileo] happened to see..in the year 1655.

Circumsciss (sɔ̄·ɹkŭmsis), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *circumsciss-us* pa. pple. of *circumscindĕre* to cleave or tear around.] Having a transverse circular fissure; opening by circumscissile dehiscence.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* Introd. 15 Primulaceæ..capsule usually 5-10-valved at the top, or circumsciss.

Circumscissile (sɔ̄ɹkŭmsi·sil), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec., after *scissile*, L. *scissilis.*] Name for a form of dehiscence in which the seed-vessel (*pyxidium*) opens by a transverse circular line, so that the upper part comes off like a lid.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 5 Of valvular dehiscence, there is a very anomalous mode.. called circumscissile. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 317 The fruit [of Mosses] is an urn-shaped capsule, which mostly opens by a circumscissile dehiscence. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Circumscribable (sɔ̄ɹkŭmskrəi·băb'l), *a.* [f. next + -ABLE.] That may be circumscribed.

1878 J. MCDOWELL *Ex. Euclid & Mod. Geom.* § 52. 34 A quadrilateral..circumscribable by a circle.

Circumscribe (sɔ̄ɹkŭmskrəi·b), *v.* [ad. L. *circumscrībĕre* to draw a line round, encompass, limit, confine, etc., f. *circum* around + *scrībĕre* to make lines, write. Cf. the earlier CIRCUMSCRIVE.]

1. *trans.* To draw a line round; to encompass with (or as with) a bounding line, to form the boundary of, to bound.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 9 The bones of the temples.. are equally circumscribed with scalie Agglutinations. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Circumscribe*, to compasse about with a line. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* vii. 37 The straight line and the circular line..bound and circumscribe all visible objects. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 48 The rich and glorious landscape, circumscribed by no common horizon.

b. To encompass (without a line), to encircle.

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* V. x, They that..thronged to circumscribe him. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. 81 Old Simeon did comprehend and circumscribe in his armes him that filled all the world. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, cclix, The Little World thus Circumscribes a Nation. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xi. 185, I was alone, circumscribed by the.. ocean. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 63 That collection of air..circumscribing the earth, is..the atmosphere.

2. To mark out or lay down the limits of; to enclose within limits, limit, bound, confine (usually *fig.*); *esp.* to confine within narrow limits, to restrict the free or extended action of, to hem in, restrain, abridge.

1529 MORE *Dial. Heresy* I. Wks. 121/2 He is not comprehensyble nor circumscribed no where. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 22 Therefore must his choyce be circumscrib'd. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 471 P 5 Who can imagine that the Existence of a Creature is to be circumscribed by Time.. whose Thoughts are not? 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* § 3. 94 Everything was..circumscribed and fixed in their theology. 1874 BLACKIE *Self Cult.* 67 A man..should not circumscribe his activity by any inflexible fence of rigid rules.

b. To mark off, to define logically.

1846 MILL, *Logic* Introd. § 1 The most correct.. mode of circumscribing them by a general description. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. iii. (1864) 255 The Appetites commonly recognised..are circumscribed by the following property.

3. *Geom.* To describe (a figure) about another figure so as to touch it at certain points or parts without cutting it. **b.** With the figure so described as subject of the verb.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* IV. Introd. 110 How a triangle.. may be circumscribed about a circle. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. xxiii. E e, Tetraedron may be conteyned or circumscribed of all the other foure regular bodies. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* IV. Def. 4. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 285 A right-lined figure Circumscribes a circle, or the circle is Inscribed in it. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 87 The circle is.. inscribed in the polygon, and the polygon is circumscribed around the circle. *Ibid.* 231 A regular tetraedron circumscribing the octaedron. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 141 So as to form a (simple) quadrilateral circumscribed to the conic.

† 4. To write or inscribe around (a coin, etc., *with* an inscription, or an inscription *on* or *about* a coin, etc.) *Obs.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 145 An old coin..circumscribed thus ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ ΒΑCΙΛΕΩC. *a* 1692 ASHMOLE *Antiq. Berks.* I. 180 (T.) The Verge.. is also lined with brass, and thereon is circumscribed this epitaph.

b. To join in signing a 'round-robin'. See CIRCUMSCRIBER.

Circumscribed (sɔ̄ɹkŭmskrəi·bd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Limited, confined, restricted: see prec., sense 2.

1647 CLARENDON *Contempt. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 447 This restrained and circumscribed estimate of God's mercies. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 523 The circumscribed extent of the territories.

2. Having clearly defined limits; in *Path.* applied *spec.* to tumours, etc., having well-defined edges.

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 211 A circumscribed Tumour 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 19 A more than ordinarily well-circumscribed group.

3. *Geom.* Of a figure: Described about another.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. Pref. T j, Circumscribed and inscribed bodies. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 247 As the content of the paraboloid to the content of its circumscribed cylinder.

Circumscriber (sɔ̄ɹkŭmskrəi·bəɹ). [f. prec. vb. + -ER.] One who or that which circumscribes; *spec.* one who signs a 'round robin'.

1776 *Round Robin* in Boswell *Johnson* lvii. 122 We, the Circumscribers, having read.. an intended epitaph for the monument of Dr. Goldsmith.. are yet of opinion, etc. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 116 To all and singular the circumscribers the rights and immunities enjoyed in the round-robin shape of address are hereby guaranteed.

Circumscribing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CIRCUMSCRIBE.

1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* (1851) 438 To defer the changing or circumscribing of our Senat.

Circumscribing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That circumscribes; limiting, restricting, encompassing, etc. (see the verb); *spec.* in *Geom.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. Def. 9. T ij, The circumscribing or contayning circle. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 90 Circumscribing circumstances that cannot belong to any succession of men, but were proper to the Apostles. 1846 POE

Cask Amontillado Wks. 1864 I. 350 Circumscribing walls of solid granite.

Circumscript (sə̄·ɪkə̆mskript), *a.* Now *rare.* Also 8 circon-. [ad. L. *circumscrīpt-us* pa. pple. of *circumscrībere*: see CIRCUMSCRIBE.]

1. Limited, circumscribed.

1564 BECON *Certain Art. Chr. Relig. Proved* (1844) 454 The Holy Ghost..hath not a circumscript substance. 1624 F. WHITE *Reply Fisher* 410 It is not circumscript, palpable, or situated in one particular place at once. 1705 J. LASAGE in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1977 A Circonscript hard Swelling. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 152 *Spatangus* ..Ambulacra circumscript.

†2. Encompassed. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *Vive's Comment. St. Aug. City of God* 296 Beauty, not circumscript with a forme of mortality.

†**Circumscript,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [see prec.] ? Circumscribed space, bound, limit.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, xlviii, Man may be happy in the Circumscripts Of Individuall, but Glory drawes Its Channel from moe heads.

†**Circumscri·ptible,** *a. Obs.* Also -able. [f. L. *circumscript-* ppl. stem of *circumscrībere*: see -BLE, -IBLE.] = CIRCUMSCRIBABLE; subject to limits of space.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 89 God is a sprete, how can ye than prove him circumscriptible or locall? 1581 W. FULKE in *Confer.* II. (1584) N ij b, Onely bodies are circumscriptible. 1634 JACKSON *Creed* VII. XXV. Wks. VII. 221 Any .. day or time circumscriptible by remarkable circumstances or notable historical events. 1653 CHISENHALE *Cath. Hist.* 212 The Council of Nice declared Angels to be circumscriptible.

Circumscription (sə̄ɪkə̆mskri·pʃən). [ad. L. *circumscrīptiōn-em* sb. of action, f. *circumscrībere* to CIRCUMSCRIBE. Cf. F. *circonscription.*]

1. The action of circumscribing, or fact of being circumscribed; the marking out of limits (of territory, etc.); bounding, limitation, restriction, restraint; the having well-defined limits.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. ii. 27, I would not my vnhoused free condition Put into Circumscription and Confine. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot. & Gard. Cyrus* 36 He found no circumscription to the eye of his ambition. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* (1851) 440 No injurious Alteration or Circumscription of Mens Lands. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* IV. viii. 101 His Majesties rare Moderation in bearing .. the circumscription of his person. 1773 JOHNSON in Boswell (1816) II. 249 A district, through which each minister was required to extend his care, was, by that circumscription, constituted a parish. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 2. 32 The franchise is founded on a combination of property and territorial circumscription.

b. Encompassing (cf. CIRCUMSCRIBE 1).

1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 228 The circumscription of the known seas by the great river Ocean.

2. The fact or quality of being confined to definite limits in space, as a property of matter. (Common in 16–17th c.; now *rare* or *Obs.*).

1550 CRANMER *Defence* 52 b, If the nature of the Godhead were a body, it must needes bee in a place, and have quantitee, greatnes, and circumscription. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 123 Christ is not conteined there by way of circumscription nor after a bodily maner. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* (1839) 676 The circumscription of a thing, is nothing else but the determination, or defining of its place. 1862 SIMON *Dorner's Pers. Christ* II. II. 200 The circumscription of the humanity of Christ, its presence in one place.

3. *concr.* Boundary, outline, periphery.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 9 The circumscription of this .. bone Occiput. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* Introd., A part is properly.. that which hath a proper circumscription of its own. 1815 T. FORSTER *Res. Atmosph. Phenom.* ii. 78 [A cloud] having a rounded circumscription. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 481 The circumscription of the nose. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 261 The line representing its [the blade's] two edges [is called] the margin or circumscription.

4. A thing that circumscribes or encloses; a material surrounding or investment.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 107 Where it ['spinall marey'] first entreth into the Vertebres..it is endewed with no circumscription. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 220 May hoppe over them more easily then over those Romulean circumscriptions. 1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* ii. 46 Convolutions formed out of the substance which composed the material circumscription [of the window].

5. A circumscribed space or place; a district or region of defined limits.

1831 *Q. Rev.* XLV. 432 These ..will govern in the territorial circumscription that they embrace. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) I. xvi. 287 Town, village, or known circumscription of territory. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 194 The diocese or ecclesiastical circumscription.

6. *fig.* The laying down of the limits of meaning; definition, description. In quot. 1553 perh. 'a compendious statement' (L. *circumscriptio*). *arch.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* (1580) 166 What very fortitude is, hee more playnely declareth afterward, in a more larger circumscription. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 111 b, Circumscripcion is a briefe declaryng of a thyng, as thus, he is free that is subject to no evil. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 500 Drunkennesse..hath its circumscription; though some will give none but their own Fancies Test to judge one drunk by. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xlviii. 322 Such a power or liberty of using or disposing of the subject as is not capable of exact circumscription.

7. *Geom.* The act of circumscribing one figure about another; see CIRCUMSCRIBE 3.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* IV. Introd. 110 This fourth booke intreateth of the .. circumscription of rectiline figures. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 9/1. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* vii. (*heading*), Of inscription and circumscription of figures.

8. An inscription around something, e.g. a coin, a seal, etc. (cf. CIRCUMSCRIBE 4).

1569 JEWEL *Sedit. Bull* (1570) 5 Paul is placed on the left side with his Sword..his circumscription..'Paul the Doctor of the Gentiles'. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 294 (1810) 304 The coin .. the circumscription being somewhat obscure. 1874 FRASER in *4th Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* 493/2 The other side of the seal is entire..and the circumscription in letters beautifully engraved, 'Sigillum Secreti'.

¶ tr. L. *circumscriptio* deceit, defrauding.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. (ed. 2) 149 The circumscription of a minor..rendered the person convicted thereof *infamis.*

Circumscriptive (sə̄ɪkə̆mskri·ptiv), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *circumscript-* ppl. stem of *circumscrībere* + -IVE.]

1. Pertaining to, or having the attribute of, 'circumscription' (sense 2) or limitation in space.

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 258 To declare the maner of Christs Presence in the Sacrament, he saith, it is not Locall, not Circumscriptiue. 1657 HOBBES *Absurd Geom.* Wks. 1845 VII. 385 Definitive or circumscriptive, and some other of your distinctions .. are but snares. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* xxii. 36 That flesh (though now glorified) remains a Circumscriptive Creature. 1765 LAW *Behmen's Myst. Magn.* xliii. (1772) 252 Is he then Circumscriptive?

2. Pertaining to the 'circumscription' (sense 3) or outline.

a 1711 GREW (J.), Stones regular are distinguished by their external forms: such as is circumscriptive, or depending upon the whole stone, as in the eaglestone, is properly called the figure.

Circumscri·ptively, *adv.* ? *Obs.*. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a circumscriptive manner; with limitation in space: chiefly used in eucharistic discussions.

1563 FOXE *A. & M., Disp. about Sacram.* an. 1549 (R.) The bodie of Christ is in heauen circumscriptiuelie, but not so in the sacrament. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 231 The nature of a soule is not to be circumscriptively in place. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 218 The body of Christ is not in the Sacrament circumscriptively, because there he could be but in one altar, in one wafer. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 260 The Reception is confessedly real, tho' the Thing it self is not locally, or circumscriptively present.

Circumscri·ptly, *adv. rare.* [f. CIRCUMSCRIPT *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. = CIRCUMSCRIPTIVELY.

1548 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. I. xi. 81 Whether the body.. is there really or figuratively, locally or circumscriptly.

2. In a circumscribed manner or sense.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xv. (1851) 101 Those words tak'n circumscriptly, without regard to any precedent law.

†**Circumscrive,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. F. *circonscrire, circonscriv-*:—L. *circumscrībere.*] = CIRCUMSCRIBE.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 1865 Thow..That regnest ay in Thre, and Two, and Oon, Uncircumscript, and al maist circumscrive!

Circumseated, -sist, etc.: see CIRCUM-.

Circumsession (sə̄ɪkə̆mse·ʃən). ? *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *circumsessiōn-em, f. circumsedēre* to sit around, besiege, beset.]

1. Situation around, besetting.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XIII. lv, By circumsession of refrigerating air.

2. *Theol.* Erroneously for CIRCUMINCESSION.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* Schol. (1713) 557 The..περιχώρησις ὑποστάσεων of the Antients, that is, the Circumsession of the Persons. 1852 BP. FORBES *Nicene Cr.* 87 The Circumsession or commeation of the Three Persons. This word, sometimes termed circumincession, etc.

Circumside, -sice, -sisioun, etc.: see CIRCUMCIDE, -CISE, -CISION.

Circumso·lar, *a.* [f. CIRCUM- 2 + L. *sol* sun: cf. SOLAR.] Revolving round the sun; situated close about the sun.

1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LX. 378 The denizens..of our planet in their sublunary or circumsolar career. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 301 The objects seen .. were circumsolar bodies, unquestionably intra-mercurial planets.

Circumsonant, -spacious, etc.: see CIRCUM-.

†**Ci·rcumspect,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *circumspectus* a looking round, f. *circumspicĕre*; see next.] State of watchfulness or circumspection.

1494 FABYAN VII. 551 He shall dwell in suche a cyrcumspecte with hym, that he shall dylygentlye foreloke and see that Goddys wylle be done.

Circumspect (sə̄·ɪkə̆mspekt), *a.* Also 6 cyrcum-. [a. F. *circonspect*, or ad. L. *circumspect-us* considerate, wary, cautious, circumspect, properly pa. pple. of *circumspicĕre* to look around, take heed, consider; hence of things, 'well-considered', *transf.* to persons 'considerate, cautious', etc.]

1. Of things or actions: Marked by circumspection, showing caution, well-considered, cautious.

1422 LYDG. *Coronation Hen. VI*, in Ritson *Anc. Songs* 70 By circumspect advise. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 21 § 1 If circumspect Remedy be not hereunto provided. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* Ep. Ded. 1 Circumspect and holy labours. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Monadnoc* Wks. (Bohn) I. 441 By circumspect ambition.

2. Of persons: Watchful on all sides, attentive to everything, cautious, heedful of all circumstances that may affect action or decision.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xvi, Circumspect in all his gouernance. 1494 FABYAN VII. ccxlvi. 290 Which in all his faytes is so circumspecte. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxiii. (1870) 287 Sanguyne men..must be cyrcumspect in eatynge of theyr meate. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. ii. 31 High-reaching Buckingham growes circumspect. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 147 This will make us more circumspect. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* ii. 269 Herodotus was circumspect and faithful in his narrations. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 31 The wild passes..practicable..for the sure and circumspect mule. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 38, I was to be circumspect in my behaviour.

†b. with dependent sentence or clause. *Obs.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 2 As circumspect to se to mi self. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 172, I have..been very scrupulous and circumspect what authorities I made use of.

†3. Considered, respected. [late L. *circumspectus*]. *Obs. rare.*

1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fortune* II. xxxii. 209 a, Then wylt thou be the more circumspect, and the better knowne.

†**Circumspe·ct,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *circumspect-* ppl. stem of *circumspicĕre*: see prec.; cf. *inspect, respect,* etc.] *trans.* To examine or inspect on all sides; to take note of, 'look to'.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 31 Ability..to circumspect every part of his charge. 1708 NEWCOURT *Repert. Eccl.* I. 233 Whose office is to circumspect, and note daily all the Defaults and Offences in the Choir.

Circumspection (sə̄ɪkə̆mspe·kʃən). Also 6 -speccion, -yon. [a. OF. *circumspection* (mod.F. *circonspection*), ad. L. *circumspectiōn-em* looking around, circumspection, n. of action f. *circumspicĕre*: see CIRCUMSPECT *a.*]

1. The scanning of surrounding objects or circumstances, careful or wary looking about one; the faculty of doing this.

†a. *literally.* b. As a *mental* action: vigilant and cautious observation of circumstances or events.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* VII. 199 Whos circumspeccioun whiles þat he lyved was moche profitable to þe erþe of Engelond. 1512–8 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 23 Preamb., His high Wisdome, providence, and circumspeccion. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 40 To whom Nature hath giuen such quicke Circumspection, sharpnes of witt, and Memorie. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 174 Circumspection of all circumstances of time, place, and all other opportunities. 1677 HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 70 Stepping aside a Rod or two..for better Circumspection, he espyed the point of a Lance. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 250 Can none of those prognostics.. awaken our attention, and engage our circumspection? 1839 LD. BROUGHAM *Statesm. Geo. III, Ld. Mansfield* (L.), Cautious circumspection of surrounding connexions.

2. Circumspect action or conduct; attention to circumstances that may affect an action or decision; caution, care, heedfulness, circumspectness.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 19 To giue them the Word with all circumspection and secrecie. 1625 BACON *Ess. Empire* (Arb.) 301 From all these arise Dangers, if Care and Circumspection be not vsed. 1726-7 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. iv. 52, I walked with the utmost circumspection, to avoid treading on any stragglers. 1771 *Junius' Lett.* lxvii. 333 Hereafter you will act with greater circumspection. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 317 Great caution and circumspection in his intercourse with the natives.

†**Circumspe·ctious,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec.: see -TIOUS.] Marked by circumspection, circumspect.

1649 ARNWAY *Tablet* (ed. 2) 67 Which circumspectious Nature..oft leaves unpolished. 1656 EARL MONM. *Adv. fr. Parnass.* 42 Punishments .. rather mild and circumspectious, then precipitate and cruel.

Circumspective (sə̄ɪkə̆mspe·ktiv), *a.* [f. L. *circumspect-* (see CIRCUMSPECT *a.*) + -IVE.]

1. Looking around, scanning on all sides.

1635 GLAPTHORNE *Lady Mother* IV. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 170, I should have thought your circumspective Judgment Had spide some error in him. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 226 Sly, slow things, with circumspective eyes. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 534 He might have passed in grand circumspective review..the aberrations of his country.

2. Given to circumspection; cautious, wary. ? *Obs. a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 206 To advise the people, to be very circumspective. 1749 JOHNSON *Irene* V. x, Frame your report with circumspective art. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* 317 His searching eye and circumspective wariness.

Circumspe·ctively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a circumspective manner; circumspectly.

1616 R. CARPENTER *Past. Charge* 20 To walke vprightly and circumspectiuely. 1656 EARL MONM. *Adv. fr. Parnass.* 385 Apuleius will deal more circumspectively with me.

Circumspectly (sə̄·ɪkə̆mspektli), *adv.* Also 6 sircum-. [f. CIRCUMSPECT *a.* + -LY 2.] In a circumspect manner, with circumspection; cautiously, warily, carefully.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 337 Thei scholde haue writen more circumspectely, if they hade seide, etc. 1553 *Primer* in *Liturgies Edw. VI* (1844) 465 Circumspectly and warily to look unto my household. 1611 BIBLE *Eph.* v. 15 See then that yee walke circumspectly, not as fooles, but as wise. 1741–2 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. xxi. 88 We must write circumspectly, for our letters now are no longer safe. 1888 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* vi. 99 To us.. who manage these matters so much more circumspectly.

Circumspectness (sə̄·ɪkə̆mspektnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being circumspect; circumspection, watchfulness, caution, care.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 44 Circunspectnes in diet. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) Introd. 142 Prudence and sparre-judging circumspectnesse. 1659 GAUDEN *Brounrig* (1660) A iiij a, Of all gravity, prudence, circumspectness,

and candour. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. x, Let his own questionable ways, not our necessary circumspectness, bear the blame.

Circumspheral: see CIRCUM-.

† **Circumspicious**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *circumspicĕre* to look all round, survey, app. after *suspicious*.] ? Looking all round, all-seeing.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xcviii. *Of God & Ayre*, How can man thinke to act his ill unseene when God shall, like the ayre, be circumspicious round about him? [*So edd.* 1631, 1635, 1647, 1661, 1840; ed. 1677 has *circumspicuous*.]

† **Circumspi·cuous.** *Obs.* Conspicuous or visible all round.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Circunspicuous*, which may be seen on all sides. Hence in BAILEY 1721–1800.

Circumstance (sə·rkŏmstăns), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 **-staunce**, 4 **-stanse**, **-staunse**, 4–6 **cyrcumstaunce**, (5 **syrcumstaunce, scircumstance**), 6 **cyrcumstance**, (**cercumstans, surcomstance**), 3– **circumstance**. [a. OF. *circum-, circonstance* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *circumstantia* standing around, surrounding condition, f. *circumstant-em* pr. pple of *circumstāre* to stand around, f. *circum* around + *stāre* to stand. Like *assistance*, and sbs. in *-ance* generally, this was originally a *sb.* of action or condition, not taking *a* or *pl.*; but in most current senses it has become determinate and capable of plurality.]

I. That which surrounds materially, morally, or logically.

† **1.** That which stands around or surrounds; the totality of surrounding things; surroundings; environment. *Obs.* (exc. *nonce-use* as in 1832).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxl[i]. 3 Set lord..dure of circumstaunce [*ostium circumstantiæ*] til my lippis [so 1382 WYCLIF]. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 277/2 Had I been blind, with myne handes all the circumstaunce I myght well have feeled. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) A vj, The description of the Viniet with the circumstance thereof. 1832 TENNYSON *Palace Art* lxiv, A star that with the choral starry dance Join'd not, but stood, and standing saw The hollow orb of moving Circumstance Roll'd round by one fix'd law.

† **b.** Circumference. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xii. 5 In his hand a ball of right great cyrcumstaunce.

† **c.** *spec.* The surrounding sense or context of a passage. *Obs.*

1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 167 It is the circumstance, and collacion of places that make scripture playne. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 168/1 The circumstance of the place, sheweth that Iesus Christ is called Mediatour in respect hereof.

2. *pl.* The logical surroundings or 'adjuncts' of an action; the time, place, manner, cause, occasion, etc., amid which it takes place; in *sing.* any one of these conditioning adjuncts.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 316 Abuten sunne [=sin] ligged six þinges þet hit helieð: o Latin circumstances: on Englisch, heo muwen beon ihoten totagges: persone, stude, time, manere, tale, cause. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27158 Þe circumstances þat mesurs oft-sithes vr penances..Qua, quate, qui, quare, quam wit, quen. 1530 PALSGR. 141 The tyme, place, maner or some other cyrcumstaunce belongyng to the same. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 109 Neither in time, matter, or other circumstance. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. § 8. 76 Unless the different Time be a Circumstance which has Influence.

b. in *Grammar.* An adverbial adjunct.

1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* I. App. 448 It is a rule..never to crowd many circumstances together, but rather to intersperse them in different parts of the sentence.

3. 'The adjuncts of a fact which make it more or less criminal; or make an accusation more or less probable.' (J.) Cf. *circumstantial evidence.*

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 436, I knowe not by experience, and yet I beleeue by circumstance. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. v. (1588) 502 The circumstances of an acte doe either aggrauate or diminish the offence therein. 1593 DRAYTON *Idea* 291 In ev'ry thing I hold this Maxim still, The Circumstance doth make it good, or ill. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 77 Vouchsafe..Of these supposed crimes, to giue me leaue By circumstance, but to acquit my selfe. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* III. ii, We have nought but circumstances To charge her with, about her husband's death. 1682 SOUTHERNE *Loyal Brother* II. i, Had I a circumstance, a shew of truth I would..drive the sorceress hence. 1747 *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 87 There are great Complaints against two of our Traders..the circumstances are very strong.

4. The 'condition or state of affairs' (J.) surrounding and affecting an agent; esp. the external conditions prevailing at the time. (Now usually *pl.*)

Mere situation is expressed by '*in* the circumstances', action affected is performed '*under* the circumstances'.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 392 Iche counseile of Crist is comaundement for sumtyme and summe circumstaunsis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 164 All..thynges perteynynge therto as circumstaunces required. 1665 SOUTH *Serm. John* I. 11 Every Hypocrite..under the same Circumstances would have infallibly treated Him with the same Barbarity. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* IV. § 3 (1737) I. 147 The past Actions and Circumstances of Mankind. 1745 W. HARRIS in *Private Lett. 1st Ld. Malmesbury* I. 19 A..march attended with the severest circumstances of weather and roads. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* II. *Versailles*, I am governed by circumstances..I cannot govern them. 1769 *Junius, Lett.* ix. 39 Your administration has driven us into circumstances of equal distress. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. vii. 369 Man is not the creature of circumstances. Circumstances are the creatures of men. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 140 Who found himself in circumstances to which he was unequal. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera Pulv.* (1880) 17 The desire to obtain the money will, under certain circumstances, stimulate industry. 1866 MISS BROUGHTON *Cometh up as Flower* I. 1 As comfortable as circumstances will permit. 1875 JEVONS *Money* 13 By custom or the force of circumstances.

b. without *a* or *pl.*: now *poet.* or *rhet.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 102 You speake like a greene Girle, Vnsifted in such perillous Circumstance. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 49. 314 Under this Circumstance, I..have lately been converted. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 91 Who does the best his circumstance allows, Does well. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* III. i, All are the sons of circumstance. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *She* xviii, Nor can he count the airy threads that weave the web of circumstance.

5. *esp.* Condition or state as to material welfare, means. Now always *pl. In easy, good, reduced, straitened, circumstances*, etc.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Wealth* Wks. 1730 I. 85 Despicable in circumstance. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 42 When men are easy in their circumstances, they are naturally enemies to innovations. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 292 His circumstances were narrow. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *A. Lunel* I. xxxviii, Born of noble family..reduced in its circumstances. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. i. 7, I am afraid he is in very bad circumstances still. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* v. 41 A country gentleman in good circumstances.

II. Words or work made *about* anything.

6. Circumstantiality of detail; detailed and hence (*formerly*) circuitous narration; circumlocution, beating about the bush, indirectness. *arch.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (1845) 59 Poetes..tell theyr tale with al due circumstance. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 543 To use great circumstance of woordes, to goe about the bushe, *circuitione vti*. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 154 You..herein spend but time To winde about my loue with circumstance. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* I. iv, Time cuts off circumstance; I must be briefe. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 362 Such tale Minutely told with accurate circumstance. 1851 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. 33 Has not each case its specialities, requiring to be argued with much circumstance.

with pl. 1597 BACON *Ess. Discourse* (Arb.) 22 To vse too many circumstances ere one come to the matter.

7. The 'ado' made about anything; formality, ceremony, about any important event or action. *Without* († *out of*), *circumstance*: without ado or ceremony, unceremonious(ly, abrupt(ly. *arch.*

Chiefly preserved by Shakspere's 'pomp and circumstance'.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1405 His sacrifice he dide..ful pitously with alle circumstance. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 8 The solemne and dew circumstaunce of the exécucion. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 354 Pride, Pompe and Circumstance of glorious warre. 1611 — *Wint. T.* V. i. 90 His approach (So out of circumstance, and suddaine) tells vs, 'Tis not a Visitation fram'd, but forc'd. 1609–38 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucr.* Wks. 1874 V. 209 Shall we to horse without circumstance? 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* ii, Solemnity and circumstance And pomp of hellish piety. 1819 S. ROGERS *Human Life* 801 Busy and full of life and circumstance. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, II. iii. 231 It was done with great circumstance. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xx. 280 All the pomp and circumstance of a tournament.

with pl. 1615 STOW *Chron., Q. Eliz.* an. 1586 Skinke..without any circumstances condemned him to be thrown..into the Reine.

† **b.** Importance, moment (of any matter). *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 102 Matter of more circumstance then by every one is considered. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcombe* v. i, It seems here your businesse is of deeper circumstance Then I conceived it for. 1676 OWEN *Worsh. God* 53 What is of circumstance in the manner of its performance?

III. That which is non-essential, accessary, or subordinate; a detail, a particular.

8. That which is not of the essence or substance: *philosophically*, the phenomenal part, the sum of the accidents or attributes; sometimes (with *pl.*) an attribute; *popularly* what is adventitious or casual. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, v. ii. 39 He that loues himselfe, Hath not essentially, but by circumstance The name of Valour. 1599 DAVIES *Nosce teipsum* II. lxiv, Sense outsides knowes, the Soule through all things sees, Sense Circumstance, she doth the substance view. 1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* ii, The substance is not enough, unless it be cloathed with its circumstances. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 378 In all things the circumstance is as necessary as the substance, nay, and more. 1875 SEARS *Serm. & Songs* 308 When..this outward circumstance of clay [has] passed away from us for ever.

9. Subordinate matters or details: strictly matters 'appendant or relative to a fact' (J.), viewed as extraneous to its essence, but passing into the sense of 'Subordinate parts of the fact, details'.

† **a.** without *a* or *pl.* *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 180 The mater of her tale tolde With all the hole circumstaunce. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 416 His drem al hail he haith disclossit; The houre, the nyght, and al the cercumstans. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. ii. 2 You doe remember all the Circumstance. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1557 Tell us the sum, the circumstance defer. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 260 The Danger of Death not left out of the Circumstance of Sickness.

b. *A circumstance*, (with *pl.*): An accessory matter, a matter appertaining, relative, or subordinate; a particular, a detail.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 12425 Clerkys kalle hem [smale synnes] 'cyrcumstaunces', To þe grete synne are þey puruyaunces. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* lvi. 22 No prevy sore, Ne circumstaunce that longyth ther tylle. 1586 THYNNE in *Animadv.* Introd. 71 The etymon of the name, and other circumstances belonging thereto. 1594 PLAT *Jewell Ho.* III. *Chem. Conclus.* 12 If there be any that [can] say more in the circumstances of butter, I hope their dairies be greater than mine. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 170 Many ticklish Curiosities, and nice Circumstances there are to perform this Experiment exactly. 1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* 7 Undetermined circumstances of Order or Worship. 1725 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* iv, The sentence of death with all the circumstances of hanging, beheading, quartering, embowelling and the like.

† **c.** A material adjunct, appendage, appurtenance, matter, or thing belonging. *Obs.*

1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1409/2 The powder and pellets in a box..the coverlet, with the rest of the circumstances therevnto apperteining. 1685 EVELYN *Diary* 15 July, He [Monmouth on the scaffold] would not make use of a cap or other circumstance. 1765 COWPER *Lett.* 24 June, The river Ouse is the most agreeable circumstance in this part of the world. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 113 The most interesting circumstance of their farms is the chicory.

10. An event viewed as a detail of some narrative, or history, or of the general course of events; an incident, an occurrence; a matter or fact (properly of a secondary or subordinate kind).

In this use 'circumstance' tends to be entirely emptied of its etymological meaning, and to become merely a vaguer expression for 'fact', 'event'. It is frequently so used in apposition to a substantive clause, as in quot. 1850.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 13 They being together..argueth the circumstance of his going to N. to be but a meere disguising. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. I. 491 *If* but one word be true..Or but one single Circumstance In all th' Apocryphal Romance. 1704 ADDISON *Italy, Florence*, The Conqueror's weeping for new worlds, or some other..circumstance of his history. 1802 MAR. EDGWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xviii. 147 Every circumstance..likely to happen. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 365 This circumstance therefore agrees nearly with the theory. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xlix, An appeal to arms..rendered necessary by any unforeseen circumstance. 1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* III. ii. (1874) 365 The circumstance has often been..dwelt on by divines, that Ungodliness is the universal sin of humanity.

Circumstance (sə·rkŏmstăns), *v.* [f. prec.]

† **1.** *trans.* To condition, surround with conditions.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 101 þan if þe vowe of religioun is circumstaunsid, þan it is plesing to God. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. vii. 134 Interpositions so guarded and circumstanced, as would preclude all mischief arising from them.

2. To place in particular circumstances or relations to other things. Chiefly in pa. pple.

1644 T. CASE *Quarrell of Covenant* 48 It is this Prelacy, thus cloathed, thus circumstanc't, which we swear to extirpate. 1667 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 608 One [Trial] may suffice, circumstanc'd like that which I shall now relate. 1738 J. KEILL *Anim. Oecon.* 251 So to circumstance the Warmth of a Fire, that it shall diffuse..an equal and natural Warmth. 1818 B. O'REILLY *Greenland* 197 Many ships..are at the same time dangerously circumstanced amongst packed ice. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* XXXVIII, He knows how I am circumstanced.

† **3.** To furnish **with** details, set forth with attendant circumstances. *Obs.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* A iiij, Thy characters so circumstance each sin, As't not Describ'd, but had Embowell'd bin. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 351 ¶ 4 The Poet took the matters of Fact as they came down to him, and circumstanced them after his own manner. 1713 *Guardian* (1756) I. No. 78. 346 A chapter or two of the Theory of the Conflagration, well circumstanced, and done into verse. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 354 If we consider these articles, as they are here circumstanced.

Hence **Circumstancing** *vbl. sb.*

1801 *Month. Mag.* XII. 579 A contrived and providential circumstancing of the subjects of his attention.

Circumstanced (sə·rkŏmstănst), *ppl. a.* [f. CIRCUMSTANCE *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Placed or set in certain circumstances, conditions, or relations; situated, conditioned.

1611 COTGR., *Circonstancié*, circumstanced. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems, To C'tess. Bedford*, And such as they are circumstanc'd, they bee. *c* 1725 SWIFT *Consid. Wood's Coin*, As this Case stands Circumstanced, it is a great question. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 6 A young person, so circumstanced. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 259 Nouns thus circumstanced are said to be in apposition to each other. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 7/2 The succour of the better circumstanced, the wealthy, and the well-to-do.

† **b.** Subject to, or governed by, circumstances.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv, 201 'Tis very good: I must be circumstanc'd.

2. Supported by circumstances or details, circumstantiated.

1861 BP. FITZGERALD *Aids to Faith* ii. 75 The..best circumstanced facts upon which the claims of Revelation rest.

Circumstand: see CIRCUM-.

† **Circumstant**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *circumstant-em* pr. pple. of *circumstāre* to stand around.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Standing around, surrounding, circumjacent.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man.* I. x. (1634) 37 The circumstant cold ayre. 1636 HEALEY *Theophrast.* xiii. *Impert. Diligence* 54 Turning himselfe to the circumstant multitude. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 47 The braine and the circumstant parts. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* II. x. (1662) 279. 1666 T. SERGEANT *Letter of Thanks* 39 Constant Practice of the circumstant Faithfull.

2. Pertaining as a circumstance; incidental, attendant.

1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* x. Pref. 1404 Such trinckets as were to the foresaid Masse apperteining or circumstant. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* I. v. 220 Miracles come from no inhærent power .. from a circumstant rather, or an attendant. 1656 tr. *J. White's Peripat. Inst.* 75 The circumstant causes.

3. Circumspect, cautious. *rare.* [So med.L. *circumstans.*]

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 248 Aduising him to be very circumstant in his marching.

B. *sb. pl.* Persons standing round or about, bystanders.

1494 FABYAN v. cxxxi. 114 Noon of yᵉ circumstauntis, by neglygence, gaue answere vnto the bysshop. 1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 424 He threwe amongst the circumstants, a great summe of money. 1675 BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 126 The circumstants and standers by.

Circumsta·ntiable, *a. rare.* Capable of being circumstantiated.

1846 WORCESTER refers to Bp. Taylor.

Hence **Circumstantiabi·lity** *nonce-wd.*

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 278, I worried myself to death with these and similar circumstantiabilities.

Circumstantial (sɔ̄ɹkʊ̆mstæ·nʃăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *circumstantia* + -AL. Cf. F. *circonstanciel.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Of, relating to, or dependent on circumstances. *Circumstantial evidence*: indirect evidence inferred from circumstances which afford a certain presumption, or appear explainable only on one hypothesis; so *The lie circumstantial* (Shaks.): a contradiction given indirectly by circumstances or details.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 86 The counter-checke quarrelsome: and so to lye circumstantiall, and the lye direct. .... I durst go no further then the lye circumstantial. 1616 S. S. *Honest Lawyer* I iv b, In case of Murder, should we never iudge By circumstanciall likelihoods and presumptions, No life could be secure. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 203 Representing God as..provoked by every little circumstantial mistake. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. 289 To determine with exactness the weight of circumstantial evidence. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* I. § 5. 30 There is a circumstantial Difference between the moral agency of a Ruler and a Subject..arising from the Difference of Circumstances. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 6. 21 We find the words of our Lord..repeated by the different Evangelists with circumstantial variations. 1863 THOREAU *Excursions* 31 Some circumstantial evidence is very strong, as when you find a trout in the milk.

b. *esp.* Of circumstances as opposed to essentials: Adventitious, accidental, incidental or unimportant.

1608 HIERON *Defence* III. 48 What is accidentall, circumstantiall, and of a temporary use. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* v. § 1. 410 Circumstantiall words, which are as bonds to knit word to word, it leaveth to be understood. *a* 1714 J. SHARP *Serm.* VII. x. (R.), We must therefore distinguish between..what enters the nature of the action, and what is merely circumstantial. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 225 A principle of life is the first requirement of art; all else is circumstantial and secondary.

2. Full of circumstances, details or minutiæ, minutely detailed, particular.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 383 This fierce abridgement, Hath to it Circumstantiall branches. 1727 SWIFT *What passed in Lond.*, Rather as a sketch, than a regular circumstantial history. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 52 With the same circumstantial detail. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* I. 6 Contemporary accounts equally circumstantial. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 182 We cannot suppose Cavendish to have invented so circumstantial a narrative.

b. Of persons: Particular as to details (in description or narration).

1716 ADDISON *Freeh.* No. 42 (Seager) We cannot be too minute and circumstantial in accounts of this nature. 1741 WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* 24 Dec., Tell me .. if I am too circumstantial. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. 255, I have already been more circumstantial and particular than the case required. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxii. 301 The circumstantial Baillie having accompanied the host.

3. Full of circumstance or pomp; ceremonial.

1710 POPE *Lett. Cromw.* 12 Oct., He will be content to .. leave all the circumstantial part and pomp of life to those, who, etc. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* § 20 (1853) 65 Where .. the marriage ceremony could be performed with more circumstantial splendour.

4. Of persons: ? Distinguished merely by the 'pomp and circumstance' of their position.

1648-9 MILTON *Tenure Kings* 24 Petty caveats, and circumstances..ever stood upon most by circumstantial men. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 736 The moral man is nothing—the *circumstantial* man, or the man in power, every thing.

5. Pertaining to circumstances of material welfare.

[1702 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Fin.* 342 Prosperous or Adverse Fortune, External or Circumstantial Good and Ill.] 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 148 Our political strength and circumstantial prosperity. 1816-7 — *Lay Serm.* 394 The wealth and circumstantial prosperity of the nation. 1858 HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* iv. 120 He has not so many attractions, personal or circumstantial, as others.

† 6. Standing around, surrounding. *Obs.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 70 Not only in the Ball or Apple of the Eye, but of the circumstantial parts of the Eye-lids, Hairs, and Eye-brows.

B. *sb.* (*pl.*) Circumstantial matters; particulars, details, attendant circumstances.

1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* IV. ix. (1854) 302 Anything.. wanting circumstantials, for the better performing of the things intended therein. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 359 Clogged with too many circumstantials. 1877 MASSON *Milton* (Globe ed.) 457 Perhaps he remembered the exact incident and its circumstantials with half a blush.

b. *esp.* Incidental or adventitious features, non-essentials.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 195 The difference .. seems rather to lie in circumstantials than in any thing essential. 1775 HARRIS *Phil. Arrang.* (1841) 256 Each possesses its proper attributes, and is at the same time encompassed with certain circumstantials. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 263 Ye fools and blind! to fix your whole attention on the circumstantials of religion! 1843 G. DODDS *Farewell Disc.*, We should then learn the difference between substantials and circumstantials.

† c. rarely *sing.*

1646 GILLESPIE *Male Audis* 26 Is the Sabbath onely a circumstantiall of time contra-distinct from matters of duty?

Circumstantiality (sɔ̄ɹkʊ̆mstænʃiæ·lĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] Circumstantial quality, attention to details, particularity.

1731-6 BAILEY, *Circumstantiality*, the quality of that which is circumstantial. 1784 STEEVENS in Boswell *Johnson* lxxx, Could .. the many acts of humanity he performed .. be displayed with equal circumstantiality. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* i, So much had his narratives the circumstantiality of an eye-witness. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 88.

b. *concr.* A circumstantial matter, a detail.

1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 88 Such trivial circumstantialities I notice. 1854 — *Wks.* (1862) IV. 101 The possibility of reconciling these incidents with other circumstantialities of the case.

† 2. 'The appendage of circumstances, the state of anything as modified by circumstances.' (The only sense in Johnson.)

† **Circumsta·ntialize,** *v. Obs. rare.*⁻¹ [f. as prec. + -IZE.] To render circumstantial; to set forth with many particulars.

1799 W. TAYLOR in Robberd's *Mem.* I. 242 Prolonging and circumstantializing the description of a funeral.

Circumstantially (sɔ̄ɹkʊ̆mstæ·nʃăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY ².] In a circumstantial manner.

a. As to circumstances.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xx. § 18 Divinity..circumscribeth Physick, and circumstantially determins the use thereof. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 176 The Son of God..morally divine and circumstantially human.

b. By attention to mere casual features.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 1 Maim not uprightness by halting concomitances, nor circumstantially deprave substantial goodness.

c. Incidentally, non-essentially.

1656 HARDY 1 *John* xxviii. (1865) 177 A new commandment, not substantially, but circumstantially. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sc.* xiii, These Powers [Phansy and Intellect] are only circumstantially different.

d. In every circumstance or particular; with full detail, particularly, minutely.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 100 He was desirous to have it very circumstantially from the said Physician himself. 1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* iii. 87 A favourable presumption, when a Story is told circumstantially.

e. In its circumstances; on circumstantial evidence.

1796 BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 240 The story circumstantially belies itself.

† **Circumsta·ntialness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Circumstantiality.

1731 in BAILEY. 1762 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) V. 241 Related with a clearness and a circumstantialness very disagreeable to, etc. 1811 *Ann. Reg.* (1809) 841 The accuracy and circumstantialness of its descriptions.

† **Circumsta·ntiate,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. type **circumstantiāt-us*: see -ATE.] = CIRCUMSTANTIATED. (Now chiefly *Sc.*)

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. iii. 87 Let the meditation be as minute, particular, and circumstantiate as it may. 1669 H. STUBBE *Censure* (1671) 15 This circumstantiate Limited infallibility. 1723 W. BUCHANAN *Family Buchanan* (1820) 140 Genealogies more exact and circumstantiate than the former. 1769 *Scots Mag.* Sept. 688/1 Evidence so circumstantiate as that which I have already observed. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 255 Circumstantiate details relative to the history of the work itself.

Circumstantiate (sɔ̄ɹkʊ̆mstæ·nʃiĕit), *v.* [f. L. type **circumstantiāre*: see -ATE. Cf. F. *circonstancier* (Cotgr. 1611).]

† 1. 'To place in certain circumstances, to invest with particular accidents or adjuncts' (J.), to define or limit by imposed conditions. *Obs.*

1638 *Penit. Conf.* v. (1657) 72 [A] man not circumstantiated with any office. 1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 118 A Committee to consider how that title [Lord Protector] may be bounded, limited, and circumstantiated. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 70 We take Care so to Time, Accommodate, and Circumstantiate our good Discourses that they may really do good. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 342 God..So circumstantiated the Black Designs.

2. To set forth, narrate, or support, with circumstances or particulars. (Not in J.)

1658-9 ONSLOW in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 297 You ought first to have a charge before you, that may circumstantiate time and place. 1769 MRS. MONTAGU *Lett.* IV. 298 The story .. dwelt upon, circumstantiated, and as it were represented..deviates into the comic. 1841 DE QUINCEY *Homer* Wks. VI. 383 De Foe..has so plausibly circumstantiated his false historical records as to make them pass for genuine, even with critics.

Hence **Circumsta·ntiating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* ix. 465 Those circumstantiating and straitening conditions of time and place. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. II. 33 The comparative circumstantiating of that action. 1768 *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 503 Symbols, not characterized by the farther circumstantiating lines.

Circumstantiated (sɔ̄ɹkʊ̆mstæ·nʃiĕitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED.]

† 1. Placed in particular circumstances; affected by circumstances, circumstanced, conditioned. *Obs.*

a 1628 PRESTON *Breastp. Faith* (1630) 112 If you think your sinnes so circumstantiated .. that though others have been forgiven yet you cannot. 1692 RAY *Disc.* III. xii. (1732) 440 A moderate and well circumstantiated use of Pleasures. 1888 *U. Presbyt. Mag.* 394 The question .. of sustaining a call as it was presently circumstantiated.

b. *spec.* of material circumstances or condition.

1712 SWIFT *Public Spirit Whigs*, A number infinitely superior and the best circumstantiated..are for the succession in the House of Hanover.

2. Detailed; declared with circumstance.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 3. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xix. (1700) 176 Express and circumstantiated Prophecies. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. § 2. 20 The Stag-chase .. is not so full, so animated, and so circumstantiated, as that of Somerville. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 365 The circumstantiated and dramatic style of this part of the narrative.

Circumstantiation (sɔ̄ɹkʊ̆mstænʃiĕi·ʃən). *rare.* [n. of action f. prec. vb.: see -ATION.] The action of circumstantiating.

1841 DE QUINCEY *Homer* Wks. 1857 VI. 384 By inventing such little circumstantiations of any character or incident, as seem, by their apparent inertness of effect, to verify themselves. 1887 STEVENSON *Mem. & Portraits* 288 The building up and circumstantiation of this boyish dream.

Circumstantiator (sɔ̄ɹkʊ̆mstæ·nʃiĕitəɹ). [f. prec. vb.: see -ATOR.] One who circumstantiates.

1842 DE QUINCEY *Pagan Orac.* Wks. VIII. 186 *note*, He was not the measurer of proportions in fins and beaks, but the circumstantiator of habits and variable resources.

† **Circumsta·ntionable,** *a. Obs. rare.*⁻¹ [cf. med.L. *circumstantionāre*, to conform to circumstances + -ABLE.] Conformable or having direct relation to circumstances.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* xiv. 204 The more present and circumstantionable it is made, the more operative it is upon our spirits. [So first ed.: 1657 and later edd. have *circumstantiate*; Eden refers to a reading *circumstantionate*, and Worcester's *circumstantiable* seems to be another variant.]

† **Circumsta·ntionate,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. med.L. *circumstantionāt-us* = OF. *circonstancionné* in same sense.] Adapted to circumstances.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Clerus Dom.* 11 It was an office, extraordinary, circumstantionate, definite. [So also in Eden's ed.]

Circumstantive (sɔ̄·ɹkʊ̆mstæntiv), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *circumstantia* CIRCUMSTANCE + -IVE: cf. *substantive.*] Of or pertaining to circumstance: as, the *circumstantive relations* expressed by adverbs.

1866 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 10 Urchins condemned .. to plunge into the mysteries of circumstantive relations.

† **Circumstantly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. CIRCUMSTANT + -LY ²; cf. med.L. *circumstanter* = 'circumspecte, attente'.] In a circumstant manner, circumspectly.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* H j b, Who .. cuttes a sunder certaine partes .. in a certaine order verie circumstantly.

Circumstate: see CIRCUM- 1.

Circumsyde, -syse, -sycyon, etc.: see CIRCUMCIDE, -CISE, -CISION.

Circumtend, -umbilical, etc.: see CIRCUM-.

† **Circumterra·neous.** *Obs.* [f. CIRCUM- 2 + L. *terra* earth: cf. *subterraneous.*] Situated, dwelling, etc., round the earth.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intel. Syst.* 811 These Lower and Circumterraneous Demons [περιγείων δαιμόνων].

Circumterre·strial, *a.* [f. CIRCUM- 2 + L. *terra* earth: cf. *terrestrial.*] Situated, moving, etc., round the earth.

1830 T. TAYLOR *Arguments of Celsus, etc.* 41 Circumterrestrial dæmons. 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 134 Its [the Moon's] circumterrestrial movement.

† **Circumvall,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *circumvallāre*: see next.] = CIRCUMVALLATE *v.*

1623 COCKERAM *Circumvall*, to trench about.

Circumvallate (sɔ̄ɹkʊ̆mvæ·lĕit), *a.* [ad. L. *circumvallātus* pa. pple. of *circumvallāre* to surround with a rampart, f. CIRCUM- + *vallum* rampart.] Surrounded as with a rampart; *spec.* in *Physiol.* applied to the large papillæ on the back of the tongue, each of which has a kind of entrenchment round it.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Their finns are foure, two in the prone part, two in the supine, and circumvallate round. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 860/1 The circumvallate papillæ .. are restricted to a small space at the base of the tongue. 1881 MIVART *Cat* vi. 172 The circumvallate papillæ, each of which consists of a flattened prominence..with a sort of trench round it.

Circumvallate (sɔ̄ɹkʊ̆mvæ·lĕit), *v.* [f. L. *circumvall-āre* (see prec.) + -ATE ³. Browning appears to accent *circu·mvallate*, which is elsewhere not infrequent.] *trans.* To surround with a rampart or entrenchment.

1860 SALA *Lady Chesterf.* iv. 59 A fortress to be circumvallated. 1884 HAKE *Chinese Gordon* vi. 128 The walls were circumvallated by a ditch.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 45 The impenetrable barrier of..self-love that circumvallated his heart. 1829 C. WELCH

Wesl. Polity 243 [Conference] thus circumvallated and inaccessible. **1868** BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IV. 791 Circumvallated month by month.

Hence **Circumvallating** *ppl. a.*

1884 C. ROGERS *Soc. Life Scotl.* I. i. 27 Five circumvallating walls were not uncommon.

Circumvallation (sɜ̄ːɹkɒ̆mvælēⁱ·ʃən). [Noun of action f. prec.: see -ATION.]

1. The making of a rampart or entrenchment round a place, *esp.* in besieging.

1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 69 The Duke fals to circumvallation and entrenchment, rearing many batteries. **1772** PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 442 The circumvallation of Jerusalem. **1836** THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xix. 104 He set about completing the circumvallation, and the place was soon closely blockaded.

b. *Line of circumvallation*: a line of earth-works consisting of a rampart and trench surrounding a besieged place or the camp of a besieging army. So *wall of circumvallation*, etc.

1641 EVELYN *Diary* 3 Aug., At night we rode about the lines of circumvallation. **1662** GERBIER *Princ.* 12 The Walls of Circumvallation of that Pallace, being four and twenty foote thick. **1760–72** tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. VI. xi. 473 The outward moat of circumvallation was above a league in extent. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xxxviii. 605 The line of circumvallation was already closed.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. xv. xix, A circumvallation of the holy mysteries.

2. *concr.* A rampart or entrenchment constructed round any place by way of investment or defence.

c **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 182 The huge circuit of Spinola's works; for his circumvallations are cried up to be near upon twenty miles. **1677** PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 334 There is..a small Circumvallation in a Wood South and by West of Harpsden Church. **1845** PETRIE *Eccl. Archit. Irel.* 445 The circumvallations, or circular enclosures, which usually encompassed the group of buildings.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patr. Day* I. i, The London Ladies .. are so defended, such a circumvallation of hoop, with a breastwork of whalebone, etc. **1807** ANNA PORTER *Hungar. Bro.* (Warne) 59 We may have so many circumvallations of ceremony to pass through. **1859** TENNENT *Ceylon* II. VII. v. 194 Surrounded by a double circumvallation of mountains.

Circumvect, etc.: see CIRCUM-.

† **Circumve·ne**, *v. Obs.* Also **-veen.** [a. F. *circonven-ir* to encompass, to 'get round' by address or deceit, ad. L. *circumven-īre*: see next.] By-form of CIRCUMVENT: chiefly *Scotch.*

1526 *Acts Jas. V* (1814) 311–2 (Jam.) Our souerane lord .. annullis .. the charter .. becauss his graice was circumvenit tharintill. **1533** BELLENDEN *Livy* (1822) 348–9 (Jam.) Thus war the enemyis sa circumvenit in the middis of Romanis that nane of thame had eschapit .. war nocht, etc. *a* **1593** H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 337 His subtle policy, which he useth in circumvening the faithful. **1637–50** ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 239 Not circumveened by rent bottle or mouldie bread. *a* **1639** SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (1677) 65 The policies they used to circumvene him. **1727** A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxvi. 335 A Prison for Indian Princes, whom they can overpower or circumvene.

Hence **Circumve·ner,** one who circumvenes.

1681 R. LAW *Mem.* (1818) 186 Deceitful workers and circumveners of the brethren.

Circumvent (sɜ̄ːɹkɒ̆mve·nt), *v.* [f. L. *circumvent-* ppl. stem of *circumvenīre* to surround, beset, deceive, f. CIRCUM- round + *venīre* to come.]

1. *trans.* To surround or encompass by hostile stratagem, *esp.* so as to cut off or capture. Now chiefly of hunted animals, etc., in which use it is often taken as a humorous application of sense 2.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 13 The gouernour .. so by crafte circumuented him that he toke him priesoner. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 636 The Erle perceyving..that he was circumvented and likely to be trapped wyth the Queenes power. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 157 Being on every side circumvented and hardly charged, most of them there fell. **1779** FORREST *Voy. New Guinea* 147 Whose husband had lately been circumvented by the Dutch, and sent to the Cape of Good Hope. **1837** W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 133 These simple animals were easily circumvented and destroyed.

2. To encompass with evils, with malice, or enmity; to try to entrap in conduct or speech.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 478 b, Being circumvented by the malitious practizes of all men almost, he [Luther] was forced to maintayne his cause .. with most manifest scriptures. **1595** A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 87 Circumvented as I am with so many evils. **1623** BINGHAM *Xenophon* 36 Circumvented with distresse. **1853** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. vii. 94 We did not .. circumvent Him like the Scribes and lawyers.

3. To get the better of by craft or fraud; to overreach, outwit, cheat, 'get round', 'take in'.

a **1564** BECON *New Catech.* 8th *Commandm.* (1844) 104 Suche as in biyinge and sellinge begyle and circumuent their neighbour. **1568** BIBLE (Bishops') 2 *Cor.* ii. 11 Lest we should be circumuented [Vulg. *circumveniamur*] of Satan. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* III. 152 Should Man .. Fall circumvented thus by fraud, though joynd With his own folly? **1855** MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. ii. (1866) 154 If he could overcome or circumvent the scruples of the Landgrave. **1885** SIR W. V. FIELD in *Law Times' Rep.* LII. 652/1, I do not charge that the vendor was in any way circumvented.

b. *absol.*

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm. Ps.* lxxxvi. 11 (1841) 120 Let no man defraude or circumuent. *a* **1839** PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 38 She had no hand at argument, And so she tried to circumvent.

4. To encompass, enclose (*literally*).

1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 466 The breakers that circumvent those Islands. **1850** 'BAT' *Cricket. Man.* 81 Nearly circumvented by houses.

5. To go round, make the circuit of.

1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 235 To circumvent the town by water. **1863** FR. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 257, I passed the new house, and again circumvented it.

Hence **Circumve·nting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 7 For the circumventing of the Patriarch. **1618** ROWLANDS *Sacred Memorie* 39 The circumuenting hollow-hearted friend. **1843** J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 337 A sly and circumventing gaze.

Circumventer: see CIRCUMVENTOR.

Circumvention (sɜ̄ːɹkɒ̆mve·nʃən). [ad. L. *circumventiōn-em*, n. of action f. *circumvenīre*: see CIRCUMVENT, and -TION.] The action of circumventing; overreaching, outwitting, or getting the better of any one by craft or artifice.

1534 MORE *Passion* Wks. 1280/1 Destroied, by the deceite and circumuencion of the false wilye diuel. **1603** *Adv. Don Sebastian* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 374 [He] discovered unto me certain plots and circumventions. **1767** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) VIII. xxxiv. 192 Widow Wadman .. has used every art and circumvention of woman to outwit him. **1863** MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iii. 77 As if stratagem and circumvention were the..staple of political commerce.

¶ *ellipt.* = the *means of* circumvention; circumvention *ready*, or *in operation.* (Johnson suggested 'Prevention, preoccupation'.)

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. ii. 6 What euer haue bin thought on in this State, That could be brought to bodily act, ere Rome Had circumuention?

Circumventive, *a. rare.* [f. L. *circumvent-* (see above) + -IVE.] Inclined to or marked by circumvention.

1630 LORD *Relig. Persees* Ep. Ded. 3 Which project, if it seeme but circumventive and deceiptfull. [In mod. Dicts.]

Circumventor, -er (sɜ̄ːɹkɒ̆mve·ntəɹ). [a. L. *circumventor* one who circumvents, or f. CIRCUMVENT + -ER. Cf. *inventor, preventer.*]

1. One who circumvents.

c **1540** in Burnett *Records* III. xvi, *Attainder of T. Cromwell* (R.), The most false and corrupt traitour, deceiver, and circumventor against your most royal person. **1623** BINGHAM *Xenophon* 40 He esteemed him, that was no circumventor, to be vnnurtured, and to want education.

2. An instrument used in surveying; = CIRCUMFERENTOR.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v.

† **Circumversion.** *Obs.* Also **-tion.** [ad. L. *circumversiōn-em*, n. of action f. *circumvertĕre*: see next.] A turning round or about.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 47 They are auayleable for circumuertion, yet besides they moue the eye both vpward and downward. **1649** BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. i. 71 By a circumversion of your Head. [In mod. Dicts.]

† **Circumvert,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *circumvert-ĕre* to turn round, f. CIRCUM- round + *vertĕre* to turn.] *trans.* To turn round or about.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 28 The head of Radius .. by whose benefit, it is circumverted, and turned round. **1623** COCKERAM *Circumvert*, to turne about.

† **Circumve·st,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *circumvestīre* to clothe around, wrap up.] *trans.* To clothe or invest about, to enwrap as with a garment.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 112/2 Take Rye paeste, and therwith circumveste the glasse. **1642** WOTTON *Life Dk. Buckhm.* in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1685) 207 All greatness of Power and Favour is circumvested with much prejudice. **1651** *Ibid. Psalm* civ., Who..mad'st the deep to circumvest it round. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 234 Sprigs..circumvested with little soft leaves. **1721–1800** in BAILEY. **1755** in JOHNSON; whence in mod. Dicts.

† **Circumvestite,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *circumvestīt-* ppl. stem of *circumvestīre.*] = prec.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 57/2 Then circumvestite the same with Rye past, and let them bake as other breade.

Circumviron, -volitate, etc.: see CIRCUM- I.

† **Circumvoisin,** *a. Obs.* In 6 **-vosyn,** 7 **voysine.** [a. F. *circonvoisin* (Cotgr.), f. *circon-, circum-* around + *voisin* neighbouring.] Neighbouring on all sides.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 436 The Scottes, or other their neighboures circumuosyn and adjoinyng. **1641** EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civ. Warres Eng.* IV–V. 67 Send for helpe to.. the Circumvoysine Garrisons.

Circu·mvolant, *a.* [ad. L. *circumvolānt-em*, from *-volāre* to fly around.] Flying around. So **Circu·mvolate** *v.*, to fly around; **Circumvola·tion,** a flying around.

1623 COCKERAM *Circumvolate*, to flie round about. [So in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*] **1736** BAILEY (folio), *Circumvolation*, a flying round about. **1855** BAILEY *Mystic* 67 As through circumvolant myriads on they passed.

Circumvolute (sɜːɹkɒ·mvolⁱūt), *v.* [f. L. *circumvolūt-*, ppl. stem of *circumvolvĕre* to roll round, or ? ad. L. frequentative *circumvolūtāre.*]

1. *trans.* To roll or curl round. Also *fig.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 115/2 Vineleaves ..and those little circumvolutede sprigges which growe on the branches. **1790** BURNS *Let. Cuningham* 13 Feb., I can antithesize .. sentiment, and circumvolute periods, as well as any coiner of phrase.

2. To enclose or enwrap by twisting or winding something round.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 61/1 Take past, and circumvolute the glasse therin. **1828** J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 288 With the aid of circumvoluting twine. **1830** *ibid.* XXVIII. 519 A wearied wasp, lying, like a silkworm, circumvoluted in the inextricable toils.

Circumvolution (sɜ̄ːɹkɒ̆mvolⁱū·ʃən). [n. of action, f. L. *circumvolvĕre, circumvolūt-* to roll round. Cf. F. *circonvolution* 16th c. in Littré.]

1. Rolling, whirling, or turning round an axis or centre; revolution, rotation, gyration.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 144 Whan Phebus..Descendyd was..To þe lowest part by circumuolucyoun Of þe Zodyac. **1610** HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XVIII. viii, To behold the circumvolution of the starres. **1615** G. SANDYS *Trav.* IV. 307 Circe signifieth no other then the Suns circumuolution. **1635** N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. ii. 33 One Beame of the circle, by whose circumuolution is produced the circumference of it. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 102 ⁋ 12 Within the eddy .. where the circumvolution was weak. **1849** MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* § 34. 371 The magnet tends to follow the circumvolution of the plate.

b. (with *pl.*) A single complete turn, revolution, or rotation.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. 16. 317 A Cone is a regular body produced of one circumuolution of a rectangle triangle. **1641** WILKINS *Math. Magick* II. xv. (1648) 289 Every circumvolution voiding onely so much as is contained in one Helix. **1712** POPE *Spect.* No. 408 ⁋ 1. **1853** G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 101 The number of circumvolutions is the true index to the time of day.

c. Of time, and *fig.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XXI. 17. 858 That rotation and circumvolution of misery and blisse. **1863** *Heroes, Philos. & Courtiers Louis XVI*, II. 57 During awful circumvolutions of endless Time.

2. The winding, rolling, or folding of a thing round something else. **b.** A single fold or turn of anything so wound.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 21/2 I .. take my beginning of circumvolutione at the knees. **1634** T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XIV. iv. (1678) 325 Binding..performed with many circumvolutions or wrappings about. **1713** DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* X. i. 458 These Claspers taking hold of anything..at Hand .. by a natural Circumvolution. **1856** FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* Introd. § 51 Like a gigantic boa-constrictor .. He may be breaking every bone in their body in his stringent circumvolutions.

3. A winding, or moving in a sinuous course; *concr.* a winding, a sinuosity. Also *fig.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. (1865) 502/1 He that hath strayed into these thickets, will be so mazed with intricate circumvolutions, that, etc. **1742** H. BAKER *Microsc.* II. xii. 143 The circular Wrinkles or Circumvolutions encompassing the [muscular] Fibres. **1750** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 65 ⁋ 3 A gentle river that .. watered a large region with innumerable circumvolutions. **1844** DISRAELI *Coningsby* VI. ii. 230 Neither time nor temper for sentimental circumvolutions. **1868** DUNCAN *Insect World* Introd. 9 A lengthened tubular organ..forming more or less numerous circumvolutions.

† **b.** *Anat.* (*pl.*) The convolutions of the surface of the brain. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 100 The circumuolutions and turninges in the brayne. **1713** CHESELDEN *Anat.* III. xiv. (1726) 242 Between the two hemispheres of the Cerebrum, lower than the circumvolutions.

c. *Arch.* (*pl.*)

1876 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Circumvolutions*, the turns in the spiral of the Ionic capital, which are usually three, but there are four in the capitals of the temple of Minerva Polias.

Circumvolutionary, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ARY.] Of or pertaining to circumvolution.

1809 *Ann. Reg.* (1807) 856 With two distinct motions .. a rotary round their own axis, and a progressive circumvolutionary on the ring.

Circumvo·lutory, *a.* [f. L. *circumvolūt-* ppl. stem (see above) + -ORY.] Winding about.

1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 537 The path .. may..be slow and circumvolutory, like a spiral.

Circumvolve (sɜ̄ːɹkɒ̆mvǫ·lv), *v.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *circumvolvĕre* to roll round (trans.).]

1. *trans.* **a.** To turn, roll, or whirl (a thing) round on its axis or centre.

1647 HERRICK *Upon Mr. Fletcher's Plays*, Whene'ere we circumvolve our eyes. **1677** R. CARY *Chronol.* I. I. § I. ii. 6 The whole Sphere being circumvolved once every day. **1822** T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 199, I had frequently seen machines similarly circumvolved.

b. To turn or move (a thing) round in a circular path. *rare.*

1610 *Histriom.* I. 230 The flye..Shall sundry times be circumvolv'd about. **1839–54** BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 5) 173 Planets, and moons..circumvolved Each round the other.

2. *intr.* **a.** To turn round or revolve on an axis or centre; to rotate; also *fig.* of time, etc.

1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 202 To make dayes, and tymes, still to circumvolue. **1713** DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* I. v. 33 The Terraqueous Globe..which circumvolves at the rate of above 1000 Miles an Hour. **1791** E. DARWIN *Loves of Plants* II. 104 And slowly circumvolves the labouring wheel below.

b. To revolve in a circular path or orbit. *rare.*

1841 BORROW *Zincali* (1843) I. ii. 65 [Sparks] expire gracefully circumvolving. **1858** *Chamb. Jrnl.* X. 194 Round whom everybody else is perpetually circumvolving.

† **3.** To wind, fold, wrap, or twist round:

† **a.** a string, a cloth, etc., round something.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 7/1 Madefy certayn cloutes .. and circumvolve the same rounde aboute

his heade. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* v. 333 Circumvolving or wrapping the Base of it .. round the .. Cylinder.

† b. something (e. g. the body) with a string, a cloth, or the like: to enwrap, envelop, involve, encompass. Also *fig.*

1607 DEKKER *Wh. Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 254 Doe seruile clowdes, Our glorious body circumvolue? 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* IV. iii, O were my body circumuolu'd Within that cloud. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 61 Abundance of ..Cypresse-trees, circumvolving the Towne.

absol. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., On Black Twist*, Of blackest silk a curious twist Which circumvolving gently there Enthrall'd her arme. 1704 LEUWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1727 The Fibrous Substance which here does first circumvolve from the Middle Point.

fig. 1611 HEYWOOD *Golden Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 38 Circumuolu'd With multiplicity of distempratures. — *Fortune by Land & S.* III i. Ibid. VI. 401 With .. heart circumvolved in woe. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch. Rich. II*, cclxxv, An abhorr'd Stupor doth Circumvolue vs. 1824 H. CAMPBELL *Love Lett. Mary Q. Scots* 61 When dangers circumvolved my Bothwell round.

Hence **Circumvolved, Circumvolving** *ppl. adjs.*

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xix. 51 Between the proper Membrane of the Bladder, and its circumvolved Muscle. 1677 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 169 (T.) A circumvolving wilderness.

Circumvosyn, -voysine: see CIRCUMVOISIN.

Circumzenithal, etc.: see CIRCUM- 2.

Circus (sō·ɹkŭs). [L. *circus* circle, circus, a. Gr. *κίρκος, κρίκος* ring, circle.]

1. *Roman Antiq.* A large building, generally oblong or oval, surrounded with rising tiers of seats, for the exhibition of public spectacles, horse or chariot races, and the like.

The Circus Maximus, the largest and most celebrated at Rome, is often referred to specifically as *the Circus*.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* II. ix. 51 a, A place walled about named Circus wher was vsed fyghting and coursyng of horses and running with charettes. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 184 A pleasant vally .. like one of those Circusses which in great Cities somewhere doth giue a pleasant spectacle of running horses. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. xxi. 247 What slaughters were there in the Forum, in the Circus, and open Temples? 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 81 Amphitheatres, Circus's, and other publick enclosed Places. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. CXXXIX, The bloody Circus' genial laws. 1877 BRYANT *Ruins Italica* ii, This broken circus.. Flaunting with yellow blossoms.

b. A space or area of similar appearance or use.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* III. 30 Sept., Nothing remains but a naked circus of loose sand. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* VIII. 304 Ye Phæacians, beyond others skill'd To tread the circus with harmonious steps.

2. *Mod.* A circular arena surrounded by tiers of seats, for the exhibition of equestrian, acrobatic, and other performances. Also *transf.* the company or 'troupe' of performers and their equipage.

1791 (*title*) The History of the Royal Circus. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) V. xiii, Entertainments at Astley's or the Circus. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 328 The equestrians in the circus.

b. The arena for a bull-fight.

1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lxxi, Then to the crowded circus forth they fare .. The light-limb'd Matadore Stands in the centre, eager to invade The lord of lowing herds.

3. A natural amphitheatre; a rounded hollow, or plain encircled by heights.

1836 DISRAELI *H. Temple* V. iii, The party found themselves in a circus of hills, clothed with Spanish chestnuts. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* vi. 44 The circus in which the Schallenberg glacier originated. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 16 Mar. 378/1 A large lunar circus .. termed the circus of Copernicus.

† **4.** A circle or ring. *Obs.*

1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 117 Sooner shall grass in Hyde-park Circus grow. [A fashionable circular drive, called the 'Ring' in Chas. I's time.] 1748 *Lond. Mag.* 264 On the right of the sun there was a large circus resembling the colours of a rainbow.

5. (*vaguely*) Compass; encircling line. *rare.*

1817 BYRON *Lament Tasso* i, I have .. made me wings wherewith to overfly The narrow circus of my dungeon wall.

† **6.** *Med.* A circular bandage. *Obs.*

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*

7. A circular range of houses. Often in proper names as *Oxford Circus, Regent Circus.*

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 23 Apr., The same artist who planned the Circus has likewise projected a crescent [at Bath]. *Ibid.* The Circus is a pretty bauble .. and looks like Vespasian's amphitheatre turned outside in. 1794 *Looker-on* No. 89 The squares and circuses are no longer the only scenes of dignified dissipation.

8. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *circus-bench, -horse, -master, -rider, -ring*, etc. **Circus-movements**, 'a term applied to the movement in a circle which occurs in some unilateral diseases and injuries of the grey centres at the base of the brain' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1825 HONE *Every-Day Bk.* I. 972 A circus-bench, capable of accommodating forty persons. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* liii. 299 A circus master following a horse. 1876 OUIDA *Moths* iii. Like what the circus-riders wear. 1877 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XII. 261 The occurrence of the so-called circus-movements. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. vi. § 2. 498 The animal executes 'circus movements'.

Circute, Cirge, obs. f. CIRCUIT, CIERGE.

Cire, var. of KIRE, *cure*, choice.

Ciric-sceat: see CHURCH-SCOT.

† **Ci·riely**, *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In Syriac.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* xviii. 26 We preyen, that thou speke to us thi seruantis, Ciriely [1388 bi the langage of Juwis].

Cirk, Cirkle, obs. ff. CIRQUE, CIRCLE.

Cirke, var. of *crike*, CREEK.

Cirkillet, obs. form of CIRCLET.

Cirl (sɔ̄ɹl), in **Cirl bunting**. [Introduced by Latham 1783, to render Linnæus's name *Emberiza Cirlus*; *Cirlus* having been the name used by Aldrovandi (1600, *Orn.* II. 855), as a latinized form of *cirlo* 'name applied by the Bolognese to the *Zigolo nero*'; probably from *zirlare* to whistle as a thrush. See Count Salvatori, *Elenco degli Uccelli Italiani* (1887) 163.] Name of a species of BUNTING, *Emberiza Cirlus*.

[1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 246/2 The Cirlus [hath] the Bill thick and short.] 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synops. Birds* II. 190. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* s.v. *Bunting, Cirl.* 1812 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 438 The discovery of the Cirl Bunting, as a British bird..in Devonshire in..1800. 1829 *Jrnl. Naturalist* 157 Mr. Montagu's failure in being able to raise the young of the cirl bunting, until he discovered that they required grasshoppers.

† **Ci·rogrille.** The Syrian *Hyrax* or 'coney' of the O.Test.: see CHEROGRIL; taken by mediæval writers to be the hedgehog, or the porcupine (see Du Cange).

[1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xiv. 7 Chameyl, haare, yrchun.] 1388 (Purvey) *ibid.* A cirogrille, *that is, a beeste ful of prickis, and is more than an irchoun. Ibid. Lev.* xi. 5 A cirogrille which chewith code.

‖ **Ci·ron.** *Obs.* Also 8 **syrone.** [F. *ciron* mite.] The Itch-mite (*Acarus scabiei*). Also *ciron-worm.*

[1530 PALSGR. 290/2 Worme in the hand, *ciron.* 1611 COTGR., *Ciron*, a Hand-worme.] 1685 COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* (ed. 4) IV. § 2. viii. 212 Sirones are Pustules in the Palm of the Hands or Soals of the Feet, having little Worms in them. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. XXV, Whence comes this Ciron-worm? 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 192 [Of the Chigo] If taken out like a Ciron there is no harm. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 765 The ciron, or chegoe, which eat into .. the flesh of negroes.

Cirples, obs. form of SURPLICE.

Cirque (sɔ̄ɹk). Forms: 7 **circk**(e, **cirke, circque**, 6– **cirque**, 8– **circ.** [a. F. *cirque* (It. *circo*, Sp. *circo*), ad. L. *circ-us*: see CIRCUS.]

1. = CIRCUS 1.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 195 To fight in the great cirque. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 142 The grand-cirque, where the horse-running is held for the prize. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 857 A certaine spectacle upon the Circk or Theatre of Rome. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 224/1 Around the plausive cirque. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-c.* 1036 Inside a ruin, fane or bath or cirque, Renowned in story.

b. Any circular space, *esp.* for games or the like.

1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 105 The Horse Cirque .. in Smithfield. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* V. 720 The cirque he clears. The crowd withdrawn, an open plain appears. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* XXX. 265 Like a rushing torrent out they fly, And now the grassy cirque han cover'd o'er. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. p. xix *note*, Circs of the same sort are still to be seen in Cornwall, so famous at this day for the athletick art. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Tristram & Iseult* (1877) I. 219 This cirque of open ground Is light and green.

c. = CIRCUS 2. (Chiefly as proper name.)

1845 *Athenæum* 22 Feb. 204 Singing classes are to take place in the Cirque. 1889 *Glasgow Herald* 11 Mar. 6/8 Mr. Joseph Hamilton..opened a short season at Hengler's Cirque on Saturday evening.

2. A natural amphitheatre, or rounded hollow or plain encircled by heights; *esp.* one high up in the mountains at the head of a stream or glacier. [So in Fr.]

1874 DAWKINS *Cave Hunt.* ii. 26 Large gulfs and cirques on the surface, which are sometimes filled with water. 1878 A. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* xxiii. 362 It gathers on the mountain slopes, and in the large cirques or recesses. 1882 GEIKIE *Text Bk. Geol.* VII. 924 Subaerial forces .. have .. scarped the mountains into cliff and cirque.

3. A circle, ring, or circlet, of any sort. *poetic.*

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 339 A single Cirque of stones without Epistyles or Architraves. 1757 DYER *Fleece* iii. 63 Scarce the cirque Need turn around. 1814 WORDSW. *White Doe* IV. 50 And cirque and crescent framed by wall Of close-clipt foliage. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 34 A dismal cirque Of Druid stones, upon a forlorn moor. 1834 D'ISRAELI *Revolut. Ep.* xlix, The cirque Binding dim Pluto's brow.

4. *attrib.* and in *Comb*, as *cirque-play, -show*; **cirque-couchant** ((*nonce-wd.*), lying coiled up in circles; † **cirque-sight**, circus show.

1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 46 A palpitating snake, Bright, and *cirque-couchant in a dusty brake. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 158 (R.) *Cirque-plaies and games. 1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antig.* (1658) 90 Touching these *cirque-shews. 1636 HEYLIN *Sabbath* II. 103 For the Lords day..neither theater nor *cirquesight nor combatings with wilde beasts, should be used thereon. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 158 (R.) The stately pompe of the *Cirque solemnities.

Cirquytrie, obs. bad sp. of SURQUEDRY.

Cirrated (si·ɹe·ɪtĕd), *a. rare.* [f. L. *cirrāt-us* curled (f. *cirrus*) + -ED.] Fringed with cirri.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 325 Cirrated orifices.

Cirrh-, bad spelling of CIRR-, in CIRRUS and its derivatives, due to the mistaken assumption of a Gr. *κιρρος = cirrhus*, which has no existence; esp. in CIRRHOPOD; for other words see CIRR-.

Cirrhipod, bad f. CIRRIPED: cf. CIRRHOPOD.

Cirrholite (si·rŏlɔit). *Min.* [Named 1867, f. Gr. *κιρρό-s* yellow + -LITE.] A pale-yellow hydrous phosphate of aluminum and calcium from Sweden.

1868 DANA 579 Cirrolite.

Cirrhopod (si·rŏpŏd). *Zool.* [ad. mod.F. *cirrhopode* (Cuvier), mod.L. pl. *Cirrhopoda*, f. assumed Gr. *κιρρό-s* (see CIRRH-) + *ποδ-* foot.] = CIRRIPED.

The name *Cirrhopoda* has been used for the class CIRRIPEDIA, especially when they were associated with the Molluscs (cf. *Gasteropoda*), or the Crustacea (cf. *Amphipoda*).

[1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 202/1 Cirrhopodes of Cuvier and Férussac.] 1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol. & Min.* 47/2 The cirrhopods .. are articulated animals, enclosed in shells like those of mollusca. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 828 Cirrhopods attached by a long fleshy peduncle or foot-stalk. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 117 A little 'cirrhipod', the cousin of those tiny barnacles.

Cirrho·sed. *a.* [f. next + -ED.] Affected with cirrhosis.

1886 FAGGE *Princ. & Pract. Med.* II. 287 The distribution of the bloodvessels in a cirrhosed liver is very remarkable.

Cirrhosis (sirō·sis). *Path.* Rarely **cirrho·se.** [mod.L., f. Gr. *κιρρ-ός* orange-tawny, after words in *-ωσις, -osis*; cf. F. *cirrhose.*] A name given by Laennec to a disease of the liver, occurring most frequently in spirit-drinkers, and consisting in chronic interstitial hepatitis, with atrophy of the cells and increase of connective tissue. Called also *Hob-nailed* or *Gin-drinker's Liver.* Subsequently extended to interstitial inflammation of the kidneys, lungs, and other organs.

The name referred to the presence of *yellowish* granules, which Laennec supposed to be a deposit of new matter; but these were subsequently shown to be the isolated and bile-tinged acini of the liver itself. In cirrhosis of the other organs there is, of course, no yellow colour.

1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 188/2 The form of atrophy of the liver..named by Laennec *cirrhosis. Ibid.* III. 642/1 Patients who die of..cirrhose of the liver. 1854 W. STOKES *Diseases of Heart* 461 That disease to which Dr. Corrigan has [1838] given the name of cirrhosis of the lung. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Cirrhosis*, name proposed for granulated, or tuberculated kidney. 1872 F. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 283 This constitutes a true cirrhosis of the uterus. 1880 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* Oct. 6 Alcoholic cirrhosis constitutes one species distinct from all the other.

Cirrhotic (sirɒ·tik), *a.* [f. as prec: see -OTIC.] Affected with or having the character of cirrhosis.

1872 AITKIN *Sc. & Pract. Med.* II. 1009 The chief cause of cirrhotic induration is the abuse of spirituous liquors. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) II. 3 The kidneys may be involved, becoming .. finally cirrhotic.

Cirriferous (siri·fĕrəs), *a.* Erroneously **cirrh-**. [f. L. *cirr-us* + *-fer-us* bearing + -OUS; cf. F. *cirrifère.*] Cirrus-bearing; producing cirri.

1819 *Pantologia* III, *Cirriferous Leaf*, a tendril-bearing leaf. 1842 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4 (1880) 101 Cirrhiferous Pinnate, or pinnate with a tendril, as in the proper Pea tribe. 1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 244 Two long cirriferous arms.

Cirriflorous (sirifl5·rəs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + *-flōr-us* flowered + -OUS.] 'Applied to a peduncle changed into a cirrus; and also to a petiole fulfilling the functions of a cirrus' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Cirriform (si·rifōm), *a.* [f. as prec. + -FORM; cf. F. *cirriforme.*] Cirrus-shaped.

1. *Meteor.* (see CIRRUS 4.)

1815 T. FORSTER *Res. Atmosph. Phenom.* i. § 5. 15 Of the cloud..the other part remains cirriform. 1883 *Athenæum* 30 June 833/2 Of the cirriform clouds, one of the most important to the weather forecaster is..cirro-filum.

2. *Zool.*

1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 76 Ventral fins narrow, setaceous or cirriform. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* v. 232 Five cirriform appendages.

Cirrigerous (siri·dʒĕrəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-ger-us* bearing; cf. F. *cirrigère.*] Bearing cirri.

1736 BAILEY, *Cirrigerous*, bearing curled locks or crests of feathers. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 465 Animal limaciform, cirrigerous. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* v. 234 Arrangement of the elytrigerous and cirrigerous somites.

Cirrigrade (si·rigrēd), *a. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *cirrigrad-us*, f. *cirr-us* + *-gradus* going, f. *gradi* to go, proceed.] Moving by means of cirri.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 201/1 Some very small cirrhigrade animals. 1857 WOOD *Com. Obj. Sea Shore* 109 Some [Acalephs] move themselves about with Cirrhi, and are therefore called Cirrhigrade.

Cirriped, -pede (si·riped, -pēd). Erroneously **cirrhi-**. *Zool.* [a. mod.F. *cirripède*, f. mod.L. pl. *cirripeda, -pedia* (also used in Eng.), f. *cirrus* curl + *pes, ped-* foot. See CIRRH-, CIRRHOPOD.]

A member of the *Cirripedia* or *Cirripeda*, a class of marine animals of the Sub-kingdom Annulosa, closely related to the Crustacea, but in the adult state much less developed; enclosed in a shell consisting of many valves which is cemented, sessile or attached by a flexible stalk, to other bodies. They include the barnacles and acorn-shells. The name refers to the appearance of the legs, which can be protruded like a curled lock of hair from between the valves.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 121 Class IV.—Cirripeda (*Mollusca Cirrhopoda*, CUV.). 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 108 So loaded with cirrhipeds, and with numerous ova, that all the upper part of its shell is invisible. 1855 GOSSE *Marine Zool.* I. 168 The bivalve shell is thrown off,

and the little cirriped is seen in its true form. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 79 Cirripedes long appeared to me to present..a case of great difficulty.
attrib. 1865 *Reader* No. 150. 545/1 The cirriped order of crustacea.

Cirro- (si·rɔ), combining form of Cirrus.

1. *Bot.* and *Zool.*, as in **Cirro-pinnate, -pinnated** *adjs.*, pinnate, with a tendril. **Cirrostome** *a.*, having the mouth cirrose or bearded; also *subst.*

2. *Meteor.*, as in **Cirro-cumulus**, a form of cloud combining the shapes of the cirrus and cumulus and consisting mainly of a series of roundish and fleecy cloudlets in contact with one another; hence **Cirro-cumular, -cumulated, -cumulative, -cumulous** adjs. **Cirro-filum** (see quot.). **Cirro-stratus**, a form of cloud combining the shapes of the cirrus and stratus, consisting of horizontal or inclined sheets attenuated upwards into light cirri; hence **Cirro-strative, -stratous** adjs.

1837 *Athenæum* 28 Jan. 64/2 Drifting across the sky in *cirrocumular patches. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxv. (1856) 318 The *cirro-cumulated resemblances of Hood and Richardson. 1815 T. Forster *Res. Atmosph. Phenom* i. § 5. 17 A state of aqueous gas, which, from peculiarities in the electric state of the air, may assume the *cirrocumulative form. *Ibid.* ii. § 12. 78 A cloud composed..of little *cirro-cumulous nubeculae. 1803 L. Howard *Modif. Clouds* (1865) 4 **Cirro-cumulus*, small, well defined, roundish masses, in close horizontal arrangement or contact. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* iii. (ed. 2) 43 The 'mackerel sky' is due to numerous detached clouds of the composite forms termed 'cirro-cumulus'. 1883 *Athenæum* 30 June 833/2 On the Structure of the Ice-cloud disposed in Threads, proposed to be called *Cirro-filum. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf*, *Cirro-pinnated [leaf], the extremity of whose petiole has one or more tendrils. 1881 *Sci. American* 26 Feb. 130 The true fishes form one class .. the lancelets and *cirrostomes a class. 1815 T. Forster *Res. Atmosph. Phenom.* ii. § 12. 79 The cloud which gives..the makerel-back sky is composed of the long waving *cirrostrative nubeculæ, but these sometimes acquire the apparent substance and solid look of cirrocumulus. 1803 L. Howard *Modif. Clouds* (1865) 4 **Cirro-stratus*, horizontal or slightly inclined masses attenuated towards a part or the whole of their circumference, bent downward, or undulated; separate, or in groups consisting of small clouds having these characters. 1846 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* I. II. 3. iii. § 19 Low horizontal bars or fields of cloud (cirrostratus) associate themselves, more especially before storms, with the true cumulus.

Cirrose (sirōu·s), *a.* Erroneously **cirrhose.** [f. L. type **cirrōs-us*, f. *cirrus*: see -ose.]

1. a. *Zool.* Furnished with cirri. b. *Bot.* Bearing a tendril.

1819 *Pantologia, Cirrose Leaf*. terminating in a cirrus or tendril. 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* (1856) 67 Octopus—Body oval, warty or cirrose, without fins. 1870 Bentley *Bot.* 174 Any part of the leaf may become cirrhose or transformed into a tendril.

2. *Meteor.* Of the nature of cirrus clouds.

1814 Millard *Time's Telesc.* 341 A dense black mass, with a cirrose crown extending from the top. 1815 T. Forster *Res. Atmosph. Phenom.* ii. § 17. 89 The nimbus .. may be considered as having its base on the earth, and its summit at the end of the fibres of its cirrose crown.

Cirrous (si·rɔs), *a.* Erroneously **cirrhous.** [f. L. *cirr-us* curl + -ous: corresp. to F. *cirreux*.]

†1. *lit.* (see quot.)

1681 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Cirrous*, belonging to curled hair or to any hairy substance. 1692 in Coles.

2. *Bot.* and *Zool.* Of the nature of a cirrus or cirri; bearing cirri, filamentous.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iv, The cirrous parts [of Ivy] commonly conceived but as tenacles and hold-fasts unto it. 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 356 Cirrhous; terminated by a spiral, or flexuose, filiform appendage. 1836–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 30/2 The dorsal rays simple, filiform, cirrhous.

3. Of or pertaining to cirrus-clouds.

1815 T. Forster *Res. Atmosph. Phenom.* ii. § 1. 51 A sky full of cirrous streaks. 1816 *Month. Mag.* XLII. 35 The cirrous clouds have a bristly.. look. 1872 Black *Adv. Ph.* v. 53 The clouds..had parted into long cirrhous lines.

‖ Cirrus (si·rŭs). Erroneously **cirrhus.** [L. *cirrus* curl, fringe, etc.]

‖1. *lit.* A curl-like tuft, fringe, or filament.

1708 Phillips, *Cirrus*, a Tuft or Lock of Hair curled.

2. *Bot.* A tendril: see quots. 1845, 1870.

1708 Phillips, *Cirri* are also taken for these fine Strings, or Hairs, by which some Plants fasten themselves; in order to their Support in creeping along; as Ivy, etc. 1845 Lindley *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 10 The midrib [of the leaf] is lengthened, and acquires the power of twining round small bodies ..it then has the name of *cirrhus* or *tendril*. 1870 Bentley *Bot.* 103 Tendril or Cirrhus is applied to a thread-like leafless branch, which is twisted in a spiral direction.

3. *Zool.* A slender or filamentary process or appendage, as the fleshy barbel or beard of some fishes, the feet of *Cirripedes*, the lateral processes on the arms of *Brachiopoda*, etc.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Cirrus*, certain oblong and soft appendiculæ hanging from the under jaw of fishes. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 126 *Tubinicella*, body inclosed in a shell, with the cirri small, setaceous, and unequal. 1834 Sir C. Bell *Hand* 147 Fishes have cirri which hang from their mouth. 1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 274 [In barnacles] the mouth is at the bottom and the cirri near the orifice. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. An.* v. 231 In some somites this appendage is a cirrus.

4. *Meteor.* A form of cloud, generally at a high elevation, presenting the appearance of diverging filaments or wisps, often resembling a curl or lock of hair or wool. Particular varieties are known as *Cat's* or *Mare's Tails*. See Cirro- 2.

1803 L. Howard *Modif. Clouds* (1865) 2–3 It may be allowable to introduce a Methodical nomenclature, applicable .. to the Modifications of Cloud .. Cirrus, parallel, flexuous, or diverging fibres, extensible by increase in any or in all directions. 1815 T. Forster *Res. Atmosph. Phenom.* iv. § 3. 143 When the cirrus is seen in detached tufts, called Mare's Tails, it may be regarded as a sign of wind. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 565 The moon..disc-hid In a gossamer veil of white cirrhus. 1874 Hartwig *Aërial W.* 158 The cirrus or curl-cloud has its seat in the higher regions.

5. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *cirrus-cloud, -fleeked* adj. (sense 4); **cirrus-bag**, 'the sheath containing the cirrus of trematode and other worms'.

1864 R. Burton *Dahome* 17 The cirrus-flecked nocturnal sky. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 42 The cirrus clouds are .. sometimes as much as ten miles above the surface of the earth.

Cirrus, ? obs. f. (or misprint) of Ceruse *sb.*

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 291 Metalls .. in their Putrefactions, or Rusts; as Vermilion, Verdegrease, Bise, Cirrus.

Cirsocele (sō·ɪsōsīl). *Path.* Erron. **circo-.** [ad. Gr. *κιρσοκήλη*, f. *κιρσό-ς* enlargement of a vein + *κήλη* tumour; F. *cirsocèle*.] See quot. 1783.

1708 Phillips, *Circocele*, a Swelling of the Seed-vessels in the Scrotum. 1783 Pott *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 423 The cirsocele is a varicose distention and enlargement of the spermatic vein. 1811 Hooper *Med. Dict.*, *Circocele*. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Cirsocele..also a synonym of Varicocele.

Cirsoid (sō·ɪsoid), *a. Path.* [ad. Gr. *κιρσοειδ-ής*, *κιρσώδ-ης*, f. *κιρσός*; see -oid.] Varix-like, varicose.

1860 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, Resembling a varix .. cirsoid. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 476 Cirsoid aneurism of the vessel.

Cirsotome (sō·ɪsotoum). *Surg.* [f. Gr. *κιρσό-ς* + *τομ-ός* cutting, f. *τέμνειν* to cut.] An instrument used for extirpating varix. Also **Cirsotomy** (-o·tŏmi), extirpation of the varix (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Cirurgien, -ery, etc., ff. Chirurgeon, etc.

Cis- *prefix*, repr. L. *cis* prep. 'on this side of', opposed to *trans* or *ultra*, across, beyond; also used in comb. as in *cis-alpīnus, cis-montānus*, lying on this side the Alps or the mountains, *cis-rhenānus* on this side the Rhine, *cis-tiberis* on this side the Tiber. The two first of these esp. continued in use in med.L. in reference to Rome and Italy, whence It. *cisalpino*, F. *cisalpin, cismontain*, Cisalpine, Cismontane.

1. In modern use, either as adaptations of L. as **Cis-marine**, on this side of the sea, **Cis-padane,** on this side the Po, **Cis-rhenane,** on this side the Rhine, etc., or formed on the adjs. belonging to modern names, as **Cis-andine,** on this side the Andes; **Cis-atlantic; Cis-elysian; Cis-equatorial; Cis-gangetic; Cis-leithan,** on this side the Leitha which separates Austria and Hungary; **Cis-lunar,** on this side the moon; **Cis-oceanic; Cis-platine; Cis-pontine,** on this side the bridges, viz., in London, north of the Thames.

1870–6 J. Orton *Andes & Amazons* II. xxxvii. (ed. 3) 488 All the great forests of South America are *cisandine. 1823 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 381 Our second [maxim should be], never to suffer Europe to intermeddle with *cis-Atlantic affairs. 1884 Jos. Parker in *Chr. World* 9 Oct. 764/2 Churches cisatlantic and transatlantic. 1864 Miss Cornwallis in *Sat. Rev.* XVIII. 463 Pray tell me about the trans-bedpost regions; my whole concern at present is the *cis-bedpost—a very narrow domain. 1887 Stevenson *Underwoods* I. xiij. 26 *Cis-Elysian river-shores. 1855–60 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* ix. § 447 The waters of *cis-equatorial seas. 1817 Colebrooke in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XII. 352 Between the *cis-gangetic and trans-gangetic regions. 1870 Gladstone *Glean.* IV. v. 202 The *Cis-leithan populations. 1871 *Daily News* 21 Sept., Austria must either consent to let go her Cis-leithan provinces. 1867–77 G. Chambers *Astron.* II. vi. 214 If they are *cis-lunar [rays]. 1713 Bentley *Wks.* (1836–38) III. 381 Though they take the *Cismarine critic to their aid and assistance. 1861 A. B. Hope *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* ii. 34 Points. in favour of Cismontane Gothic for Cismarine England. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 6/1 The generally accepted *cis-oceanic ideas. 1797 Burke *Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 311 Is it to the *Cispadane or to the Transpadane republicks .. that we address all these pledges? 1880 *Lib. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) IV. 13 [Uruguay] belonged to Brazil and had the name of the *Cisplatine province. 1860 Mrs. Pitt Byrne *Undercurrents Overlooked* I. 78 The..Metropolitan theatres, *cispontine and transpontine. 1864 *Realm* 1 June 8 Made his bow before a cispontine audience. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 237 Bhutseer, which borders the *Cis-Sutledge provinces.

2. *transf.* to *time* = Since, subsequent to, as *cis-Elizabethan, cis-reformation*.

1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 3 The modern school, which admits no *cis-Elizabethan authority save Milton. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* III. 45, I place him confidently not a trans-, but *Cis-reformation-man.

Cisalpine (sisæ·lpəin), *a.* [ad. L. *cisalpīnus*, f. *cis* + *alpīn-us*, f. *Alpes*.]

On this side of the Alps: gen. with respect to Rome, i. e. south of the Alps.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apophth.* 267 b, The fated flood of Rubicon disseuereth the Galle cisalpine from Italie. 1819 *Pantologia* s. v., Our Gallic neighbours have lately revived the term, calling Italy .. the Cisalpine republic. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* vii. 67 Northern Italy was..not called Italy, but Cisalpine Gaul.

b. *sb.* (*pl.*) 'The party in the Church of Rome, who accept the principles of the Gallican Synod of 1682, as distinguished from the Ultramontanes' (Staunton *Eccl. Hist.*).

Hence **Cisa·lpinism.**

1886 W. J. Amherst *Hist. Cath. Emancip.* II. 113 The Church in England was freed from Cisalpinism and degradation.

Cisar, ciser, obs. ff. Sicer, cider.

Cisco (si·sko), *U.S.* The popular name of a fish of the herring kind which abounds in Lake Ontario (Bartlett).

Cise, var. of Sise, six.

Cisers, Cislie, obs. f. Scissors, Cicely.

Cisme, Cismatic, obs. ff. Schism, Schismatic.

Cismontane (sismɒ·ntē·in), *a.* [ad. L. *cismontān-us*, f. *cis* + *montānus*, f. *mont-em* mountain.] On this side of the mountains, esp. of the Alps: opposed to *ultramontane*.

1826 Southey *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 427 Your..Cis-marine as well as Cis-montane system. 1851 Kingsley *Yeast* x. 187 Thank you .. for the compliment you pay us Cismontane heretics. 1861 A. B. Hope *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* ii. 34 The Middle, or Traceried, style of Cismontane Europe.

b. *sb.* = Cisalpine b.

1858 O. Brownson *Wks.* V. 224 Sects and parties..such as Jansenists and Jesuits, cismontanes and ultramontanes.

†**Cispe·ld,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. *cispel* v., ad. alleged L. *cispellĕre*, founded on *cispellam*, a false reading of *dispellam*, in Plaut. *Am.* III. iv. 17, Cooper's *Thesaurus* has *cispello* as Latin.]

1623 Cockeram, *Cispeld*, kept from entrance.

Cissa·mpeline (sisæ·mpĕləin). *Chem.* Also **cissampe·lia.** An alkaloid obtained from the root of species of Cissampelos, esp. *Cissampelos Pariera*, a shrub which grows chiefly on the woody hills of the Antilles. Also called Pelosine (Watts).

1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 723 Cissampelia has a sweetish bitter taste. 1877 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 371 Cissampeline.

Cissars, -ers, -ors, -eurs, obs. ff. Scissors.

Cissoid (si·soid). *Math.* In 7 cissoeide. [ad. Gr. *κισσοειδ-ής* ivy-like, f. *κισσό-ς* ivy: see -oid. The cusp of the cissoid resembles the re-entrant angles of an ivy-leaf.]

1. A curve of the second order invented by Diocles.

If from any two points lying on a fixed diameter of a circle, and equidistant from the centre, perpendiculars be drawn to the circumference, and a straight line be drawn from one extremity of the diameter to that of either perpendicular, the locus of the point in which this straight line cuts the other perpendicular will be a *cissoid of Diocles*, having its cusp at the end of the diameter. In later times the term has been extended to curves similarly described, where the generating curve is not a circle.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 16. 1694 Halley *Method finding Roots of Equations* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) II. 70 By the help of the Parabola, Cissoid, or any other Curve. 1798 *Loves of Triangles* I. 11 in *Anti-Jacobin* 16 Apr., For me, ye Cissoids, round my temples bend Your wandering curves. 1879 Salmon *Higher Plane Curves* V. 182 If a parabola roll on an equal one, the locus of the vertex of the moving parabola will be the cissoid.

2. *Cissoid angle.*

1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Angle, Cissoid Angle* .. is the inner angle made by two spherical convex lines intersecting each other. So 1796 Hutton *Dict. Math.* s.v. *Angle.*

Hence **Cissoi·dal** *a.*, pertaining to a cissoid.

1796 Hutton *Math. Dict.* s.v. *Cissoid*, The whole infinitely long cissoidal space, contained between the infinite asymptote..and the curves .. of the cissoid, is equal to triple the generating circle.

Cist (sist). Erron. **cyst.** [ad. L. *cist-a*, a. Gr. *κίστη* box, chest. See Chest, Kist. But in sense 1, app. taken immed. from Welsh *cist* in *cist faen* stone coffin: see Kistvaen.]

1. *Preh. Archæol.* A sepulchral chest or chamber excavated in rock or formed of stones or hollowed tree-trunks; *esp.* a stone-coffin formed of slabs placed on edge, and covered on the top by one or more horizontal slabs.

1804 *Archæol.* (1806) XV. 340 These oval pits, or cists .. about four feet long..were neatly cut into the chalk, and were, with the skeletons, covered with the pyramid of flints and stones. 1848 Lytton *Harold* II. ii, In various cysts and crypts. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. iii. 80 A small chamber or cist of undressed stones. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Sept. 253 A cist was found, not at the base, but nearly at the top of the tumulus.

b. *transf.*

a 1832 Crabbe *Posth. Tales* x, The healing spring That soon its rocky cist forsakes.

2. *Gr. Antiq.* A small receptacle for sacred utensils carried in procession at the celebration of mystic festivals.

1847 Craig *Dict.*, *Cist, Cyst* .. was originally of wicker-work; and when afterwards made of metal, the form and texture were preserved, in imitation of the original material. [1850 Leitch *Müller's Anc. Art* 437 Demeter has .. the unveiled cista in her left, a pig in her right hand.]

3. *attrib.* as *cist-urn.*

1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. v. 418 Large cist urns are invariably found inverted with the burned bones gathered into a heap below them.

Cist, obs. f. CYST bladder, confused with prec.

Cistaceous (sistē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Cistāceæ*, f. CIST-US + -ACEOUS.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Cistus* or Rock Rose and its congeners, of the N.O. *Cistaceæ*.

Cistal (si·stăl), *a. Bot.* [f. CISTUS + -AL 1.] Related to or typified by *Cistus*.

1847 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd., Cistaceæ*, Rock Roses, Cistal Endogens. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Cistaceæ*, a natural order.. characterizing Lindley's cistal alliance.

Cisted (si·stĕd), *a.* [f. CIST + -ED.] Containing a cist or cists.

1886 J. ANDERSON in *Athenæum* 27 Aug. 244/1 The circle is associated with a cisted cairn.

Cisted, var. of CYSTED.

Cistercian (sistə·ɹʃian), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. type *Cisterciānus*, in F. *Cistercien*, f. *Cistercium*, now *Cîteaux*, the site of an abbey near Dijon.]

1. *adj.* Of or belonging to the monastic order founded at Cistercium or Cîteaux in 1098 by Robert, abbot of Molesme.

The order was an offshoot of the Benedictines, and aimed at a stricter observance of the Benedictine rules. From the patronage of St. Bernard (abbot of Clairvaux in 1200) it acquired the name of BERNARDINE.

1602 BERNARD DE BRITO (*title*), Chronicall of the Cistercian Order. [*a* 1619 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 104 The King required .. all the Wooll that yeare of the Monkes Cisteaux.] 1657 PHILLIPS, Cistercian monks. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* i, The Cistercian Convent. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 213/1 The third abbot of Citeaux was Etienne or Stephen Harding, an Englishman .. who may be regarded as the real founder of the Cistercian order.

2. *sb.* A monk of this order.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Cistercians.* 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. 91 Noble and churl welcomed the austere Cistercians.

Cistern (si·stəɹn). Forms: *α.* 4–7 **cysterne, cisterne, cestern**(e, 5–6 **cestren,** 6 **cestarne,** 6–7 **cestron,** 4– **cistern**; *β.* 4 **systerne, sisterne,** 4–7 **sesterne,** 5 **systern,** 6 **sestron, sestarne, sestourne,** 7 **sesturn.** [a. OF. *cisterne* (mod. *citerne*, cf. Sp. and It. *cisterna*, Pr. *cisterna*) :—L. *cisterna* a subterraneous reservoir, cistern, deriv. of *cista* box, basket, etc.: cf. *caverna*.]

I. An artificial reservoir for the storage of water; *esp.* a water-tight tank in a high part of a building, whence the taps in various parts of it are supplied.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8206 Þe king abute þam was ful gern, And putt þam [wandes] in-til a cistern. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxvii. 22 Throw ȝe him into the olde sisterne, that is in wildernes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 111 No welle is wiþ inne Jerusalem, but watres i-gadred, and i-kept in cisternes. 1387 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 2 Þe sesterne þat longeþ to the stuys. 1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 353 Paied to a carpenter for mendynge of a systern iij.*d.* 15.. *Will* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 335 Oon sestron of leed. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* (1591) 21 If your Sestourne or place be not to be seene at the Spring head. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* III. lvi, The towne is stor'd of troughes and cestrens, made To keepe fresh water. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* ii. 13 Broken cisternes. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. 13 They have Cesterns to receive the Rain water. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 296 On the top of it is a cistern..and from this reservoir the water is distributed all over the house. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 46 The consumption of lead for.. cisterns..is very extensive.

2. Applied to various large vessels for water or liquor. †**a.** A vessel for washing in, a laver. *Obs.*

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxv. § 16 Brazen Images which Salomon made to beare vp the Cesterne of the Temple. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Art Preserv. Health,* The gelid cistern. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 406 Beautiful cisterns of black and red marble with cocks for washing in.

†**b.** A large vessel or basin, often richly ornamented, used at the dinner-table. *Obs.*

(Dr. Mynors Bright, in note to quot. 1667, says 'a cistern was formerly part of the furniture of a well-appointed dining-room: the plates were rinsed in it when necessary during the meal'. But evidence of its purpose is wanting.)

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Sept., I to see the price of a copper cistern for the table, which is very pretty, and they demand £6 or £7 for one. 1695 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 563 A silver cystern, worth above £700, belonging to the princesse of Denmark, is stole from Berkley house. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett. Lady Rich* 16 Aug., I should also gladly see converted into silver a great St. Christopher, which I imagine would look very well in a cistern. 1884 *Chr. World* 19 June 458/1 What is called a 'cistern' of Palissy fetched 1,050 guineas.

c. A vessel or receptacle for holding a large supply of liquor.

1815 NICHOLS *Leicestersh.* I. II. 128 An oval cistern of punch containing 50 gallons. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. (L.), A cistern containing a hundred and twenty gallons of punch was emptied to his Majesty's health.

3. Applied to a pond, or a natural reservoir or depression containing water.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. v. 95 So halfe my Egypt were submerg'd and made A cesterne for scal'd Snakes. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. IV. § 6 Cisterns supposed to be in the earth, especially in mountains, which may keep a stream continually running. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour Italy* 29 May, The wonderful fountain, which being in a great subterraneous grotto, runs into a cistern without ever filling it. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 204 Lakes .. are real reservoirs, or cisterns of water. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil. Hydrost.* 37 The channels from which the subterranean cistern has been supplied.

4. Applied to a cavity, or vessel in an organism; formerly *esp.* to the fourth ventricle of the brain.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 478 The cauity which they call the Cisterne, yea..the fourth ventricle. 1675 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. II. i. § 15 The Bladders of the Parenchyma being..so many Cisterns of Liquor. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Lumbar cistern,* the Receptaculum chyli. *Lymphatic cistern*..the lymph sacs of the Amphibia.

5. *fig.* **a.** simply *fig.*

1587 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 132 Euerie vocation striveth with other which of them should have all the water of commoditie run into hir owne cesterne. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* IV. iii. 63 The Cesterne of my Lust. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* iv. (1634) 32 She that filleth the Cisterne of his lavish expense, at the Vniversitie, or Innes of Court. 1713 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 32 A continued stream of Corruption..from the corrupt Cistern of my Heart. 1822 HAZLITT *Men & Mann.* Ser. II. viii. (1869) 167 Our universities are, in a great measure, become cisterns to hold, not conduits to disperse knowledge.

b. poetical extensions.

1594 GREENE *Selimus* Wks. 1881–3 XIV. 247 How can Ag' weepe?..Wanting the watry cesternes of his eyes? *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Two Noble Kinsm.* v. i, Makes the camp a cestron Brimm'd with the blood of men. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VI. xliv, Neptune's cestern sucks in tribute tides. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 523 Our fun'ral tears from diff'rent causes rise. As if from separate cisterns in the soul..they flow.

6. *techn.* in various senses, as in *Malting*, the water-tank in which grain is soaked; in barometers, etc., the mercury-cup; in steam-engines (see quot. 1849–50); in *Mining*, a tank in the mine-shaft into which a pump delivers water for another pump to raise; etc.

1702 *Royal Proclm.* 8 Mar. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3790/4 Every Cistern..or other Vessel..made use of for the Wetting or Steeping of Corn. 1708 PHILLIPS, *Cistern*..Among Confectioners, a portable Instrument in form of a Box, into which Jellies, Creams, etc. are put in order to be Iced. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Pendant Barometer*..has no vessel or cistern. 1849–50 WEALE *Dict. Terms, Cistern,* in the steam engine, the vessel which surrounds the condenser, and contains the injection water. 1860 ADM. FITZ-ROY in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 358 The cistern of a barometer.

7. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *cistern-bottom, -cock, -filter, -water, -well, -wheel,* etc.; **cistern-barometer,** a barometer whose tube is immersed in a cup of mercury; **cistern-pump** (see quot.); **cistern-work,** masonry consisting of stones extending the entire thickness of the wall.

1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture, Lincolnsh.* (1866) 112 Altar stones..turned..to a *cestron bottom. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., *Cistern-pump,* a small pump..for pumping water from the moderate depth of a cistern. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 100, Asses..That tread the circuit of the *cistern wheel. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 156 Two Conduits..built with well chisseled Stone, in staunch *Cistern Work.

Cistern, *v.* Now *rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To enclose in, or fit with, a cistern. Also *fig.*

1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 354/1 The conducting of Thames water, cesterning the same in lead, etc. 1598 STOW *Surv.* XXX. (1603) 267 The great conduit of sweete water..castellated with stone and cesterned in leade. 1881 ROSSETTI *Ballads & Sonn.* 223 Cisterned in Pride, verse is the feathery jet Of soulless air-flung fountains.

†**Cistern·al,** *a.* In example erroneously **-ial.** Belonging to cisterns.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 218 Water .. is either fontane..or pluvial and cysternial.

†**Ci·sternesse.** [a doubtful form.] A cistern.

a 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1960 Þan ruben cam ðider a-gen, to ðat cisternesse he ran to sen.

Cistic (si·stik), *a. rare.* [f. CIST + -IC.] Of the nature of a cist.

1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 127 These cistic tombs ..are most likely subsequent..to the large kistvaen.

Cistier. ? = CITHER, CITHARA.

a 1603 JAS. I *Chorus Venetus* in Farr's *S. P.*, With viols, gitterne, cistiers als, And sweetest voices syne.

Cistir, obs. f. SISTER.

Cistolith, erroneous spelling of CYSTOLITH.

Cistome (si·stoum). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *cistoma*, incorrectly for *cistostoma*, f. Gr. *κίστη* + *στόμα* mouth.] A prolongation of the cuticle over the surfaces of the stomatal cleft.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 147 Gasparrini states that beneath the stomates of the stem of certain Indian Thistles..there is situated a vesicular organ which he terms Cistome. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 49.

Cistrum, obs. f. SISTRUM.

Cistula (si·stiŭlă). [a. L. *cistula* dim. of *cista* box, basket.]

†**1.** *gen.* A little cist. *Obs.*

1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 61 The Eggs of some Fish, which produces or breeds them in a little Cistula or Bag.

2. in *Cataptrics* (see quot.).

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Cataptric Cistula,* a machine, or apparatus, whereby little bodies are represented extremely large; and near ones extremely wide .. by means of mirrours, disposed..in the concavity of a kind of chest.

3. *Bot.* The small cup-shaped conceptacle of certain lichens. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

Cistus (si·stŏs). *Bot.* Also 7 **sistis.** [mod.L. *cistus* (in Pliny *cisthos*), a. Gr. *κίστος, κίσθος* a red-flowered shrub, prob. a cistus.] A genus of handsome shrubs (N.O. *Cistaceæ*) known as Rock-Rose and Gum Cistus, with large spotted red or white flowers, which seldom last more than a few hours after expansion. *Ladanum* or *Labdanum* is an exudation from the leaves and branches of several species, esp. *Cistus creticus* and *C. ladaniferus*.

The Rock-Roses of Britain belong to a closely allied genus, *Helianthemum*, sometimes included under *Cistus*.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. K v b, I haue not heard as yet any englyshe name for cistus, but..it may be called cystbushe or ciste sage. 1622 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xii. (1634) 40 Vpon the mount Ida..you shall see..Figtrees, Cedars, Sistis. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* v, The crackling hearth Where heath and cistus gave their flagrant flame. 1827 T. HAMILTON *Cyril Thornton* (1845) 361 The whole country seemed covered with gum cistus. 1873 HAYNE in *Land of Moab* 392 Here and there a gorgeous tulip was in flower, and two rock cistuses.

b. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *cistus-flower, -shrub,* etc.; **cistus-rape,** a Cytinaceous parasite on the roots of some species of Cistus (Lindley).

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XI, Cistus shrubs..exhaled at noon Their fine balsamic odour. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 262 A breezy moor yellow with cistus flowers.

Cistvaen: see KISTVAEN.

Cit (sit). *arch.* Also 7–8 **citt.** Short for *citizen*; usually applied, more or less contemptuously, to a townsman or 'cockney' as distinguished from a countryman, or to a tradesman or shopkeeper as distinguished from a gentleman; Johnson says 'A pert low townsman; a pragmatical trader'.

a 1644 CLEVELAND *Rupertismus* (1659), Let Isaac [i. e. Ld. Mayor Pennington] and his Citts flay off the plate That tips their antlers for the Calf of State. 1674 MARVELL *Ballad,* O ye addle-brain'd cits! 1735 POPE *Donne's Sat.* IV. 144 Why Turnpikes rose, and now no Cit nor clown Can gratis see the country, or the town? 1771 JOHNSON *Th. Falkl. Isl.* Wks. X. 63 The cits of London and the boors of Middlesex. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. liv. 185, I intend to..send it to New York for the cits to read. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. viii, The low hills of Highgate, Hampstead, and Hornsey, the paradise of cits.

b. Used as feminine: (but cf. CITESS.)

1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Examp.* I. i. 9 *Mrs. Whims.* Poor ignorant Citts, that never knew what the Fashions were in our Lives. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 116 ¶ 10 The country ladies despised her as a cit.

c. ? Citizenship, citizen character.

a 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 56 The knighthood of an alderman spoils his cit.

d. *Comb.*, as *cit-like, cit-looking,* adj.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Œcon.* I The world, the cit-like world Bids thee beware. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 500 Their cit-like importance. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 364 Decent cit-looking elderly gentlemen.

Citable (sə·ităb'l), *a.* [f. CITE *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be cited.

1820 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* IV. 93 What a valuable and citable paragraph. 1887 *Ch. Times* 12 Aug. 644/3 One piece of evidence..is readily citable.

Citadel (si·tădĕl). Forms: 6–7 **citadella, citadell,** 7 **cittadell, citadle,** 7–8 **cittadel,** 7– **citadel.** [a. F. *citadelle,* ad. It. *cittadella,* dim. of *città, cittade* city:—L. *cīvitāt-em.* Lit. little city: i. e. the smaller or inner fortified city, usually on an eminence, round which the larger city of later times gradually formed itself.]

1. The fortress commanding a city, which it serves both to protect and to keep in subjection. (Regularly used to translate Gr. *ἀκρόπολις* and L. *arx.*)

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.), By force of stranger soldiers in citadels, the nests of tyranny. 1598 FLORIO, *Citadella*..a citadell, castell, or spacious fort built not onely to defend the citie, but also to keepe the same in awe and subiection. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 292 Meete me by and by at the Cittadell. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. 57 In every so built city, I will have..a citadella to command it. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* (1715) I. ii. 7 This was the Acropolis or Cittadel. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* 313 Which ships .. came to an anchor in the Carenage, behind the citadel of Fort Royal. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* II. 211 *Theseus,* The citadel of Corinth towering high above all the land.

2. *gen.* A strong fortress, a stronghold.

1798 SOUTHEY *Lyric Poems, Sp. Armada,* Each like some moving citadel, On through the waves they sail sublime. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 363 To collect all the remaining strength of Messenia in a mountain citadel. 1877 KINGLAKE *Crimea* III. i. 93 Advancing to attack a field Citadel.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 773 As Bees..on the smoothed Plank, The suburb of thir Straw-built Cittadel. 1774 BURKE *Amer. Tax.* Wks. II. (R.), In the very head quarters, the very citadel of smuggling, the Isle of Man. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* I, Within these citadels of superstition. 1856 MRS. STOWE *Dred* II. xiii, Life now seemed to have retreated to the citadel of the brain.

3. The heavily plated erection containing the guns, in an ironclad ship of war. Hence *Citadel deck,* applied in some merchant steamers to the 'hurricane' or 'promenade' deck.

1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 22 Oct. 11/1 Above the dining saloon is the social or music room, situated on the citadel deck.

†**Ci·tadelize,** *v. Obs. rare* −1. [f. prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To reduce by means of a citadel or citadels.

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 111 To citadelize the long oppressed Netherlands into a tenure of uttermost bondage.

†**Cital** (səi·tăl). *Obs. rare.* [f. CITE *v.* + -AL 2.]

1. *Law.* Citing, citation, summons.

1760 *Life & Adv. of Cat* 41 It was carried regularly through the forms of cital.

2. *fig.* (Johnson says 'reproof, impeachment'; Schmidt 'mention': cf. CITATION 2, CITE 5.)

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, v. ii. 62 He made a blushing citall of himselfe, And chid his Trewant youth.

† **Citate,** *v. Sc. Obs.* Pa. t. and pple. **citat.** [f. *citāt-* ppl. stem of *citāre* to cite.] = CITE *v.* 1.

1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 31 The said preses..citates the said Dalskearthe, commissioner for Troqueer. *Ibid.* 140 He citat the said Johne Newall to compeir befoire the Committie.

Citation (səitē·ʃən). Forms: 3 **citacion**, 4 **-cioun**, 5 **-tioun**, **cytacyon**, **-ion**, (6 **scitation**, **cytacon**), 6– **citation**. [a. F. *citation*, ad. L. *citātiōn-em* n. of action f. *citāre* to cite.]

1. *Law.* A citing or summoning to a court of justice, a summons; 'applied particularly to process in the spiritual court' (Tomlins *Law Dict.*).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9718 Þe eiztepe was, þat in þe londe citacion non nere þoru bulle of þe pope of rome. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 283 For þe citacioun of Cesar wente he to Rome. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 27 b/2 He wente unto Rome for the cytacyon of the emperoure. 1532 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9. § 6 No Archbishop nor Bishop..shall aske demand take or receiue of any of the Kings subiects any Sum or Sums of money for the seale of any Citation. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 217 All summons, citations, and other proces Ecclesiastical. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. xi. 569 Ecclesiastical causes commence by *citation* of the defendant.

b. The written form of summons, or the document containing it.

1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxf.* 73 John Cottysford..sent a cytacon to..Flemyng. 1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* 17, I sawe him make an Apparriter..eate his Citation, waxe and all. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 90 This citation they fixed vpon the high crosse at Canterbury. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiii, [They] left citations for father and daughter to appear before the Court of Commission.

c. *gen.* A summons.

1622 FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* v. ii, Do you hear that passing-bell? *Lop.* A strong citation! bless me!

† **2.** Enumeration, recital, mention. *Obs. rare*—1.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xxviii. (1672) 82 There remains a citation of such others as indifferently may produce that malady in any other Countrey.

3. The action of citing or quoting any words or written passage, quotation; in *Law*, a reference to decided cases or books of authority.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 248 A vain citation of a passage out of my Book of Rest. 1663 CHARLETON *Chorea Gigant.* 22 Omitting the citation of the particular Chapter. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. Pref. 13 The citation of authorities. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xii, Impudent falsities of citation.

4. *concr.* A passage cited, a quotation.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* i. 19 These two citations here ensuyng. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ii. 41 Philosophers did frequently adorn and confirm their discourses by citations out of poets. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 119 Virtue..cannot be taught by rhetorical discourses or citations from the poets. 1883 GLADSTONE in *Times* 9 June, The noble lord has given us citations of what purported to be telegrams.

Citative (səi·tătiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *citāre* (see CITE) + -ATIVE.] = CITATORY.

1826 G. S. FABER *Difficulties Romanism* (1853) 326 Citative integrity.

‖ **Citator** (səitē·təɹ). [agent-sb. on L. type f. *citāre* to cite.] One who cites. (In mod. Dicts.)

† **Citato·rial,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. as next + -AL 1; cf. med.L. *citātōriāl-is.*] = next.

1529 GARDINER *To Wolsey* in *State Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 2650 (modernized) The brief directed to your Grace, in lieu of the letters citatorial.

Citatory (səi·tătəri), *a.* [ad. L. *citātōri-us*, f. *citātōr-em*, f. *citāre* to cite.]

1. Having the faculty of citing or summoning; concerned with citation; esp. in *Letters citatory.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. 14 The Archbishop..caused his letters citatorie to be set vpon the gates of the Cathedrall Church of Rochester. 1672 *Life & Death J. Arminius & S. Episcopius* II. 14 Injoyned by the Deputies of the States-General in their Citatory Letters. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 176 Letters Citatory. 1824 SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 215 Letters citatory were twice affixed upon the great gates of Rochester Cathedral.

2. Addicted to quotation. *nonce-use.*

1819 *Monthly Rev.* LXXXIX. 357 His style is elegant, though citatory.

Cite (səit), *v.* Also 5–7 **cyte**, 7 **scite.** [a. F. *cite-r*, ad. L. *citāre* to move, excite, summon, frequentative of *ciēre*, *cīre* to set in motion, call.]

1. To summon officially to appear in court of law, whether as principal or witness. Properly confined in England to *eccles. law.*

1483 CAXTON *Cato* A viij, Euery persone whiche is cyted lawfully or rightfully befor his juge ordinarye. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* ii. (1637) 23 An Heretike he is, a Run-away from the Church, cite him and summon him. 1616 R. C[ROWLEY] *Times' Whist.* VI. 2537 A litle mony from the law will quite thee, Fee but the Sumner, and he shall not cite thee. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. i. 72 Persons of Honour and great Quality..were every day cited into the High Commission Court. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* x. 115 Ladies have been frequently cited to answer the complaints of slaves. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. 1 (1882) 217 Philip found an opportunity to cite the King before his court at Paris.

b. *fig.*

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 9 Paule citeth God, and Christ and the Angells togither for witnesses. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 175 Whose arguments we will here scite before the tribunall of Reason. 1857-8 SEARS *Athan.* III. v. 292 After appealing to Christ..citing witnesses.

2. *gen.* To summon, call; arouse, excite.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* XXV. (R.), Incontinent we are cyted to hir subtyll trauailes of repentaunce. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, II. i. 34, I thinke it cites vs (Brother) to the field. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* I. 30 This, sad experience cites me to reveal. 1740 SHENSTONE *Judgm. Hercules* 207 Wake the gay Loves and cite the young Desires. 1845-6 DE QUINCEY *Shelley* Wks. VI. 14 In a storm cited by the finger of God he died.

3. To quote (a passage, book, or author); gen. with implication of adducing as an authority.

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 11 As Rabbi Kimhy cyted of Bucere vpon that same verse taketh Judicium. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 47 This vearse cited by Cicero, is not to bee founde in Euripides. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 99 The diuell can cite Scripture for his purpose. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 Wee omit to cite to the same effect S. Cyrill. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 1 *note*, I cite the whole three verses. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 105, I could cite from the seventeenth century sentences and phrases of edge not to be matched in the nineteenth. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 757 The authority cited for the statement.

4. To bring forward an instance, to adduce or allege (anything) by way of example, proof, etc.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 3 It cites some remarkable Structures. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 40 Some experiments cited from Glauber. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 212 To cite those instances only which have come within my own knowledge. 1868 PEARD *Water-Farm.* i. 2 China..often cited as an example of national permanence. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 52 As a proof of this I may cite such a town as New York.

b. *spec.* in *Law.* To adduce as precedent.

1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 225 Lord Kenyon observed that the cases cited for him proceeded not on the formal or technical words. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vi, Walter went on to cite various precedents. 1885 SIR W. V. FIELD in *Law Times Reports* LII. 652/2 A case which was cited to me of Denton *v.* Donner.

5. To call to mind; make mention of or reference to; refer to *as* so and so. † Also *cite up.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 118 Me thinkes I do digresse too much, Cyting my worthlesse praise. 1591 — *Two Gent.* IV. i. 53 We cite our faults, That they may hold excus'd our lawlesse liues. 1594 — *Rich. III*, I. iv. 14 We cited vp a thousand heauy times..That had befalne vs. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 190 Whilst a small cluster of English writers are constantly cited as the fathers of our verse. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vic.* c. 85. § 1 This Act may be cited as the Merchant Shipping Act, 1873.

† **b.** To bespeak, to evidence. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 216 Your selfe, Whose aged honor cites a vertuous youth.

Cite, -ee, -eceyn, obs. ff. CITY, CITIZEN.

Cited (səi·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. CITE *v.* + -ED.1] **a.** Summoned, bidden. **b.** Roused, excited. **c.** Quoted, adduced.

1552 HULOET, Cited, summoned, or called, *citatus.* 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 210 The above cited circumstaunces. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe Countries* I. 45 Neuerthelesse the cited..is sent backe home to his house. 1612 J. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 8 The 3. verse of the cited chapter. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 327 The cited dead Of all past Ages. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. xi. 112 His words are in the forecited place. 1726 GAY *Fables* I. xxvi. 26 On either hand The cited dogs confronting stand.

Citee (səitē·). [See -EE.] One who is cited: correlative to *citer.* In mod. Dicts.

Citer (səi·təɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who summons to a court of law.

1591 PERCYVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Emplazador*, a summoner, a citer. 1755 in JOHNSON.

2. One who quotes, adduces, refers to.

a 1732 ATTERBURY (J.), I must desire the citer henceforward to inform us of his editions too. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. i. 25 Contemporary languages are cited. But here the imperfect appreciation of the citer is painfully conspicuous.

Citerior (sitī·riəɹ), *a. rare.* [L. *citerior*, compar. of *citer* on this side.] On this side, hither. (The opposite of *ulterior.*)

1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 278 That province which had before been called Citerior Spain [*Hispania Citerior*].

Citern(e, obs. f. CITHERN.

Citess. [f. CIT + -ESS.]

1. A female cit.

1685 DRYDEN *Albion & Alb.* Prol. 43 Cits and Citesses, raise a joyful strain.

† **2.** A citizeness. 'Used in America during the first years of the French Revolution as a translation of the revolutionary title *citoyenne*' (Bartlett).

Citeyan. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **cieteyan.** [If genuine, a. OF. *citeyain, citeyen.*

Doubt attaches to this word, from the fact that in later ME., 3, meaning *y* consonant, and *z* were written alike, and in 16th c. Sc. both printed *z.* It is therefore possible that, in the Scotch examples, *z* was really meant, and not 3=*y* as some modern editors have assumed.

Several examples of *citezen, citizen* appear in recent edd. of ME. works, but there is reason to believe that in every case the 3 ought to have been printed *z*, as the letter really intended by the scribe.]

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxix. 41 Cytezane he Was of Saynct Andrewys þe Cytè. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (1822) 26 He gaiff occasioun to the cieteyanis [MS. letter 3, as in prec. and following] thairof to ische out of the toun. 1536 — *Cron. Scot.* 30 b, The citezanis of Teruana in Flanderis.

b. *Citezen*, printed for *citezen.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3850 Citezens [l. 3627 citesens]. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. iv. 14 Citizenis [*v. r.* citesenes]. *c* 1384 — *H. Fame* 930 (Bodley MS.) Cytizeyn [*Fairf.* citezeyn, *Caxton* cytezeyn, *Thynne* cytezeyne]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 425 Citizeyn. 1389 *St. Christopher, Norwich* in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 23 Citezenis. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2199 (Ashm. MS.) Citizens [*Dublin MS.* citesyns].

‖ **Cithara** (si·pără). [L. *cithara*, a. Gr. κιθάρα. Musical instruments are subject to great alteration of structure and shape, in process of time, and in different countries. Some of the resulting types become peculiar to one country, some to another. Consequently, cognate names, regularly descended from the same original, come at length to be applied by different nations to very different types of the instrument. Sometimes, also, one or more derivative types, distinguished by diminutive or augmentative names, are used in the same country. When, as often happens, any of these national or local forms of the instrument become subsequently known and introduced in another country, they usually take their local name with them. Hence, the modern languages often use two or three modifications of the same original word applied to as many instruments which different peoples have developed out of the original type. Thus *cither, cithern* or *cittern, citole, gittern, guitar, zither*, are all found in English as names of extant or obsolete instruments developed from the *cithara.*]

An ancient musical instrument of triangular shape with from seven to eleven strings, not unlike the lyre or phorminx.

a 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. ix. 157 The recitation of tragedy among the Greeks..accompanied by the Cithara. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. i, While yet the cithara sounds.

Citharist (si·părist). [ad. L. *citharista*, a. Gr. κιθαριστής, f. κιθάρα.] A player on the cithara.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* III. 193 The Kingis musitioner, called his cytharist. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia Minor* (1825) I. 242 That thirty boys of good family be chosen to go daily in procession..with the citharist and herald, to sing a hymn.

Citharistic *a.* [ad. Gr. κιθαριστικ-ός], of or pertaining to the cithara. In mod. Dicts.

† **Citharize,** *v. Obs. rare*—0. [ad. L. *citharizāre*, a. Gr. κιθαρίζειν, f. κιθάρα: cf. F. *citharis-er.*]

1623 COCKERAM, *Citharize*, to play on the Harpe. 1656 in BLOUNT. 1692 in COLES.

Citharne, -ern, -(e)ron, obs. ff. CITHERN.

Citharœdic (si|părī·dik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. κιθαρῳδικ-ός, f. κιθαρῳδός citharist, f. κιθάρα + ἀοιδός bard.] Pertaining to a citharist or cithara.

1760 STILES *Anc. Gk. Mus.* in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 733 There were also citharœdic nomi. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 600 Another set of songs made up of his citharœdic nomes.

Cithe, obs. form of KITH.

Cither (si·þəɹ). Also 7 **cyther**, 9 **cithar.** [Cf. F. *cithare* (14th c.), also mod.Ger. *cither, zither*, ad. L. *cithara*: see above.]

An anglicized form of CITHARA, applied to the ancient instrument, as well as its later modifications, the CITHERN, ZITHER, etc.

1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 146 When Timotheus presumed to adde but one string to the Cyther, they banished him out of the citie. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. xix. 171 The Cither's smashed! For nothing more 'tis fitting. 1880 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 359 The cither during the 16th & 17th centuries appears to have enjoyed great favour. The difference between a cither and a lute is that the cither has wire strings and is played with a plectrum, while the lute has catgut strings to be touched with the fingers.

b. *attrib.*, as in *cither-player.*

1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. liii. 303 A cithar-player named Aristonicus.

Cither, obs. form of CIDER.

Cithern, cittern (si·þəɹn, si·təɹn). *arch.* Forms: 6 **cittarn, citern, cithron, cythren, citharne, citheron, citherne**, 6–7 **citterne, cytern(e**, 7 **cittren, -on, citron, cytarin, cyttern, citerne, citheran, citthern, cythron, cithren**, 6–9 **cittern**, 7–9 **cithern.** [App. of 16th c. Eng. formation (no corresponding form occurring in other langs.) and f. L. *cithara*, or some form of that word. The name *gittern*, F. *guiterne*, had long been in use, and it is possible that the name *cittern* was modelled upon it, to indicate an instrument of the same class, considered to be more like the ancient *cithara.*]

1. An instrument of the guitar kind, but strung with wire, and played with a plectrum or quill; much used in 16-17th c.

Commonly kept in barbers' shops for the use of the customers. It had often a grotesquely-carved head; cf. 2.

The Tyrolese form of the instrument, which has also come into fashion in England of late years, is commonly distinguished as the ZITHER.

1566 GASCOIGNE *Jocasta* in *Four O. Pl.* (1848) 133 Noyse of violles, Cythren, Bandurion. 1567 TURBERV. *Epit. Maister Edwards Poems* 142 Now lay your chearfull Cithrons downe and to lamenting fall. 1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 59 Noow with my Gittern, and els with my Cittern, then at the Virgynalz. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xv. (1877) I. 272 The yoongest sort [of ladies]..applie their lutes, citharnes, and all kind of musike. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 129 He plaies also upon the cittarn. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. *Columnes* 702 Citrons, viols, cornets, flutes. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Pass.* v. § 2. 159 Saul being possessed..with the deuil, David played vpon his Citheran. 1611

Bible 1 *Macc.* iv. 54 Dedicated with songs, and cittherns, and harpes. **1626** Bacon *Sylva* § 146 (1677) An Irish Harp .. maketh a more resounding Sound, than a Bandora, Orpharion, or Cittern, which have likewise Wire-strings. **1648** Herrick *Hesper., His Desire*, Tickling the citterne with his quill. **1666** Playford *Mus. Delight on Cithren* 1 The cithren is strung with eight Wyre strings, which are divided into four course, two in a course. **1683** Tryon *Way to Health* 657 Cyterns and Gitterns .. being well managed .. yield pleasant soft effeminate Harmonies. **1715-20** Pope *Iliad* xviii. 574 [Dancing] to the .. citterns silver sound. **1830** James *Darnley* xii, A cithren or mandolin. *Ibid.* A citharn. **1865** Swinburne *Poems & Ball, Ball. Life* 11 She held a little cithern by the strings. **1866** Engel *Nat. Mus.* viii. 284 Hanging on the wall in their shops was commonly a lute or a cittern. **1871** Rossetti *Poems, Blessed Damozel* xxi, Angels .. shall sing To their citherns and citoles.

2. *Comb.*, as *cithern-string*; †**cittern-head**, used as a term of contempt, with reference to the grotesquely carved head of a cittern; hence †**cittern-headed** *a.*

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 614 *Ped.* I will not be put out of countenance. *Ber.* Because thou hast no face. *Ped.* What is this? *Boi.* A Citterne head. **1599** Massinger, etc. *Old Law* iv. i, The heads of your instruments differ; yours are hogsheads, theirs cittern and gittern-heads. *Bail.* All wooden heads. *a* **1625** Fletcher *Love's Cure* ii. ii, You Cittern-head. **1638** Ford *Fancies* i. ii, Thou'rt .. a cittern-headed gew-gaw.

Cithole, var. of Citole, *Obs.*

†**Cithyse.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *cytisus.*] Some kind of clover.

1620 Brinsley *Virgil* 88/3 Kine, full fed with Cithyse.

Citicism: see Cityicism.

Citied (si·tid), *a.* [f. City + -ed.[2]] Made into or like a city; occupied by a city or cities.

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xiii, The lothsome ayres of smoky cittied Townes. **1735** Thomson *Liberty* i. 305 Where city'd hill to hill reflected blaze. **1820** Keats *Lamia* 487 Friends or kinsfolk on the citied earth. **1855** Browning *Gramm. Funeral* 15 A tall mountain, citied to the top.

Citigrade (si·tigrēd), *a.* [f. mod.L. *citigrada*, f. L. *citus* swift + *gradus* step: cf. F. *citigrade.*] *lit.* Moving swiftly; applied to a tribe of swift-moving spiders, *Citigrada*, and *sbst.* one of these.

1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* viii. (1870) 160 A spider .. which in its general appearance resembled a Citigrade.

†**Ci·tiner.** *Obs. Sc.* and *north dial.* Forms: 5 **cyttenere**, 6 **cytener**, **citenar**, **citinar**, 7 **citiner**, **citiner.** [f. OF. *citien*, *citein* + -er, -ar: cf. Sc. *medicin-ar*, *logicin-ar*, also *astronom-er*, *practition-er*, etc.] = Citizen.

c **1450** *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 684/2 *Hic civis*, a cyttenere. **1529** Rastell *Pastyme Brit.* (1811) 208 Smote of .. a cyteners hede called Marshall. **1535** Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 154 With citenaris that duelt into that toun. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 11 The citinaris of cartomat. *Ibid.* xx. 167 Citinaris and induellaris of ane cite. **1606** *Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 313 The citineris of the towne of Dunkeld. *a* **1652** Brome *Damoiselle* ii. i, Wks. 1873 I. 403, I am come. I keep my day you see before I am a Cittiner among you.

Citing (sə·itiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Cite *v.* + -ing 1.] Summoning; quoting.

1591 Percyvall *Sp. Dict.*, *Emplazamiento*, summoning, citing, *Citatio.* **1699** tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* I. 12 *note*, The Citing of any Book does not make it Canonical. **1726** Ayliffe *Parerg.* 174 The summoning of a Person into Court is..the citing or calling him before the Judge.

Citing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That cites.

1708 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xv. (1737) 61 Ye citing, scribling Imps of Satan!

Citizen (si·tizĕn). Forms: 4 **citisein**, **-sain**, **-seyn**(e, **citesayne**, **-ceyn**, **-zeyn**, **citizein**, 4–5 **citeseyn**, **-zein**(e, 4–6 **-sen**, 5 **cita-**, **citiesyn**, **cetisen**, **cytezane** (*Sc.*), **-eyn**, **-ein**, **sitesyn**, **sytizin**, (**setsayne**), 5–6 **citesyn**, **-zen**, 6 **cytezyn**, **cityzen**, **-sen**, **cittesen**, **cytiezin**, **cytyzyn**, 7 **cittizen**, 6– **citizen**. [ME. *citesein*, etc., a. Anglo-Fr. *citeseyn*, *-zein*, *sithezein*, altered form of OF. *citeain*, *citehain*, *citein*, *citeen*, *citien*, *citain*, later *citeyen*, *citoyen*:—L. type **cīvitātān-um*, f. *cīvitāt-em* city (cf. *oppidān-um*, *villān-um*); Romanic type *civtatāno*, *-dano*, whence Pr. *ciutadan*, Sp. *ciudadano*, Pg. *ciudadão*; and Pr. *ciptadan*, It. *cittadano*, now *cittadino*, OF. *cite(h)ain.* The intercalation of *s* (*z*) in Anglo-Fr. *citesain* has not been explained: association with *dainzain* denizen, which was often an equivalent term, has been suggested.

The suggestion that *z* was a mistaken reading of 3, meaning *y*, on the part of a 13th or 14th c. scribe or scribes, is in every respect untenable.]

1. An inhabitant of a city or (often) of a town; esp. one possessing civic rights and privileges, a burgess or freeman of a city.

c **1314** *Guy Warw.* (A.) 5503 Þe citiseins of þat cite wel often god bonkeden he. *c* **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 5090 To London..thai come, The citisains fair in hem nome. **1382** Wyclif *Acts* xxi. 39, I am a man .. of Tarsus .. a citeseyn or burgeys, of a citee not unknown. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 3263 [MS. after 1500] Sum of the Citizens assemblit with all. *Ibid.* 11879 Citasyns. **1480** Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccvi. 187 The cytezeyns of london. *c* **1480** *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 281 He thonckyd the cetisence of thayre fidelite. **1512** *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 9. § 2 Citezens of Cities and Burgeys of boroughes and Townes. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 16 The kynge [Hen. VI.] came to London, & there was worchippfully reseved of the cittesens in whytt gownes & redde whoddes. **1596** Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* iv. ii. 95 Pisa renowned for graue Citizens. *a* **1674** Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. xv. 472 You, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, of the House of Commons. *a* **1699** Lady Halkett *Autobiog.* (1875) 20 Furnished by an honest Cittisen. **1782** Cowper *Gilpin* i, John Gilpin was a citizen Of credit and renown. **1848** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 352 The chiefs of the mercantile interest are no longer citizens. They avoid, they almost contemn, municipal honours and duties.

b. Used also as feminine. (Cf. Citizeness.)

1605 *Lond. Prodigal* iii. i. 243, I'll have thee go like a citizen, in a guarded gown and a French hood. **1655** *Francion* vi. 20 She who was the most antient of the two Citizens.

c. A townsman, as opposed to a countryman.

1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* Prol., Faustus accused and blamed cytezyns, Amyntas blamed the rurall men agayne. **1845** S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 209 Both citizens and peasants are tired of it. **1860** Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. i. i. 4 The words 'countryman .. villager', still signify a rude and untaught person, as opposed to the words 'townsman' and 'citizen'.

d. A civilian as distinguished from a soldier; in earlier times also distinguished from a member of the landed nobility or gentry. Johnson says 'a man of trade, not a gentleman'.

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* iii. iii. 53 When he speakes not like a Citizen You finde him like a Soldier. **1871** [see Citizenhood].

e. With reference to the 'heavenly city', the New Jerusalem.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 8925 Þis ceté of heven .. ilka citesayne þat wonned þare. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) I b, Amonge ye citezyns of heuen. **1665** Boyle *Occas. Reff.* v. x. (1675) 338 A Citizen of the Heavenly Jerusalem, and but a Stranger and a Sojourner here.

2. A member of a state, an enfranchised inhabitant of a country, as opposed to an alien; in *U. S.*, a person, native or naturalized, who has the privilege of voting for public offices, and is entitled to full protection in the exercise of private rights.

138 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 69 [He] clevede to oon of þe citizeins of þat countre. **1538** Starkey *England* 46 The nombur of cytyzyns, in euery commynalty, Cyty, or cuntrey. **1633** Massinger *Guardian* v. iv, To save one citizen is a greater prize Than to have killed in war ten enemies. **1752** Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 281 A too great disproportion among the citizens weakens any state. *a* **1799** Washington (Webster), If the citizens of the United States should not be free and happy, the fault will be entirely their own. **1843** *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 11/1 A pledge, both to American citizens and foreign states. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 79 The object of our laws is to make the citizens as friendly and happy as possible. **1884** Gladstone in *Standard* 26 Feb. 2/4 A nation where every capable citizen was enfranchised. *Mod.* Arrest of an American citizen.

b. as a title, representing Fr. *citoyen*, which at the Revolution took the place of *Monsieur.*

1795 *Argus* Dec. 26 Letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs to Citizen Miot. **1799** *Med. Jrnl.* I. 155 He was called to the female citizen [=*citoyenne*] Dangiviller, whom he found in a miserable situation. **1801** *Ibid.* V. 359 Such, Citizen Mayor, are the motives of the propositions which the Committee have the honour of laying before you. **1837** Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. ii. i.

c. phr. *Citizen of the World*: one who is at home, and claims his rights, everywhere; a cosmopolitan; also, *Citizen of Nature.* (Cf. Cicero *De Leg.* I. xxiii. 61 *civem totius mundi.*)

1474 Caxton *Chesse* 31 Helde hym bourgeys and cytezeyn of the world. **1625** Bacon *Ess. Goodness, etc.* (Arb.) 207 If a Man be Gracious, and Courteous to Strangers, it shewes, he is a Citizen of the World. **1760** Goldsm. (*title*), The Citizen of the World; or, Letters from a Chinese Philosopher. **1762-71** H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 148 An original genius, a citizen of nature.

3. *transf.* Inhabitant, occupant, denizen. (Of men, beasts, things personified.)

c **1384** Chaucer *H. Fame* 930 (Fairf. MS.) In this Region certeyn Duelleth many a Citezeyn Of which that seketh Daun Plato These ben eyryssh bestes. **1508** Fisher *Wks.* (1876) 235 Who ben the cytezyns of this regyon, truly none other but deuylles. **1593** Shaks. *Lucr.* 465 His hand .. —Rude ram, to batter such an ivory wall!—May feel her heart—poor citizen!—distress'd Wounding itself to death. **1603** Dekker *Grissil* (1841) 5 Let's ring a hunter's peal..in the ears Of our swift forest citizens. *c* **1630** Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* i. xxvi. Wks. (1711) 5 A citizen of Thetis christal floods.

4. *adj.* = Citizenish, city-bred. *nonce-use.*

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 8, I am not well: But not so Citizen a wanton, as To seeme to dye, ere sicke.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly *appositive*, as *citizen-king*, *-magistrate*, *-prince*, *-soldier*, *-sovereign*; also, *citizen-life*; *citizen-like* adj.

1830 Hobhouse in T. Juste *S. Van de Weyer* (1871) App. iii. 268 He [Leopold] may do very well for a *citizen-king. **1851** Ht. Martineau *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. iv. xiii. 113 All eyes were fixed on the citizen-king [Louis Philippe]. **1874** Mahaffy *Soc. Life Greece* viii. 254 *Citizen life was too precious to be poured out in wrath. **1598** Florio, *Cittadinesco*, *Citizen-like. **1847** Emerson *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 303 He [Socrates] affected a good many citizen-like tastes. **1837-9** Hallam *Hist. Lit.* i. iii. § 59 A republican government that was rapidly giving way before the *citizen-prince. **1843** Prescott *Mexico* (1850) II. 310 The *citizen-soldiers of Villa Rica.

Hence **Citizen** *v.*, to address as 'citizen'.

1871 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 5 Now the sentinel 'citizens' me, and I 'citizen' him.

Citizeness (si·tizĕnės). [f. prec. sb. + -ess.] A female citizen. Chiefly as a transl. of F. *citoyenne* of 1789, but also otherwise to emphasize sex.

1796 Coleridge in Cottle *Remin.* 84, I hope and trust that your young citizeness is well. **1796** *Monthly Rev.* XX. 569 The bleaching-troughs of the citizeness Masson. **1861** Trafford *City & Suburb* III. 10 It would not suit, uncle, for me to be a citizeness now. **1878** Mrs. Stowe *Poganuc P.* xi. 96 Difficult to get any of the free democratic citizens or citizenesses to come.

Citizenhood (si·tizĕnhud). [f. as prec. + -hood.] The state of being a citizen; also concretely, the body of citizens.

1871 *Daily News* 18 Mar., What seems to me to be the real feeling of German citizenhood. *Ibid.* They were citizens made soldiers by force of circumstances and longing to return to their citizenhood.

Citizenish (si·tizĕniʃ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ish.] Of the nature of or relating to citizens.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 449 The subject of the following extract is rather citizenish, for it is nothing more remote or romantic than Hornsey Wood, eminent for tea-gardens and trellises. **1877** Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* vi. 155 A citizen citizenish in every aspect.

Citizenism (si·tizĕniz'm). [f. as prec. + -ism.] The principle of citizenship; Civism.

1796 *Monthly Rev.* XX. 534 It may amuse to see two emigrants accusing each other of citizenism.

Citizenize (si·tizĕnəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ize.]

†**1.** To make citizen-like or town-like. *Obs.*

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 163 Be she but ciuily plaine, and in her apparrell cittizinized, she is the goodwiues Niece, or neere kinswoman.

2. To make a citizen, naturalize as a citizen.

c **1811** T. Pickering (Bartl.), Talleyrand was citizenized in Pennsylvania, when there in the form of an emigrant. **1843** *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 325 No man can be citizenized in this corner of the world. **1883** *W. Chester* (*Pa.*) *Local News* XII. 4 Resolved that the American Indian should be citizenized.

Citizenry (si·tizĕnri). *collect. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ry.] Citizens or townsmen in the mass; *a citizenry*, a body of citizens.

1819 W. Taylor in *Month. Mag.* XLVIII. 307 He .. sided with the magistracy, not with the citizenry. **1823** Lamb *Elia, Decay Beggars*, Salutary checks and pauses to the high and rushing tide of greasy citizenry. **1858** Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) V. xiii. vi. 72 A heart sincere, and intent only on aiming at the welfare of a Citizenry so loveworthy.

Citizenship (si·tizĕnʃip). [f. as prec. + -ship.] The position or status of being a citizen, with its rights and privileges.

1611 Cotgr., *Citoyennerie*, a Citizenship, the freedome of a Citie. *a* **1792** Bp. Horne *Occas. Serm.* 158 (T.) Our citizenship, as saith the apostle, is in heaven. *a* **1832** Sir J. Sinclair *Corr.* II. 13 General laws, relative to naturalization and citizenship. **1864** *City Chamberlain to Garibaldi* in *Times* 21 Apr., The City of London invites you to-day to accept the highest honour at her disposal, placing your distinguished name upon the list of worthies inscribed upon the roll of honorary citizenship. **1869** Seeley *Lect. & Ess.* i. 5 The Italian allies..had not yet been admitted to the Roman citizenship. **1881** N. T. (*Rev. Vers.*) *Phil.* iii. 20 Our citizenship [Wyclif living, 16*th c. vv.* conversation] is in heaven.

Citizette. *nonce-wd.* [Cf. Citizeness.] A female citizen.

1799 Mathias *Shade of A. Pope* (ed. 2) 47 *note*, The philosopher and philosophess, the citizen and the citizette [Godwin and Mary Wollstonecraft].

†**Citole.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 4 **sitol**, **sital**, 4–5 **sytole**, **citole**, 5 **cytole**, **cithole**, **cythole**, (**sotile**, **gytolle**), 5–6 **sythol**(l, (**sytolphe**), 9 (*Hist.*) **citole**, **sytol**. [a. OF. *citole* (*-olle*, *sitole*, *ci-*, *cytholle*, *-oile*, *chistole*), corresp. to Pr. and OSp. *citola*, MHG. *zitōl*(*e*; app. a deriv. of L. *cithara* (*citara*), with diminutive ending; but its history requires further investigation. (As a living word it was accented *ci·tole*; it has been made *citō·le* by modern writers after OF. or It.)

Derivation f. L. *cista*, wooden box, is out of the question; but the occasional F. mis-spelling *cistole* may possibly indicate a 'popular etymology' associating it with that word.]

A stringed instrument of music much mentioned in 13–15th c.; originally the same as the *cithara*, though the mediæval name may have been given to a special form: see quots. 1879–80.

c **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 91 Sytole stryng & gyternere. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Knt's T.* 1101 A citole [1 MS. cythole] in hire right hond hadde sche. **1388** Wyclif *Bible 2 Sam.* vi. 5 Harpis and sitols, and tympans [Vulg. *citharis, et lyris, et tympanis*; 16*th c. vv.* psalteries]. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 3435 With synging, & solas, and sitals amonge. *c* **1410** *Sir Cleges* 102 Harpis, luttis, and getarnys, A sotile, & sawtre. **1460** *Lybeaus Disc.* 137 With sytole, sautrye yn same, Harpe, fydele and crouthe. **1480** Caxton *Ovid's Met.* xii. xvi, Harpes, sawteryes, rootes, gytolles [? sytolles], timbres, symphones. **1501** Douglas *Pal. Hon.* i. xlii, Sytholl, psaltrie, and voices sweit as bell.

mod. **1823** tr. *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. v. 128 To play on the citole and mandore. **1871** Rossetti *Poems, Blessed Damozel* xxi, Angels meeting us shall sing To their citherns and citoles. **1879** Stainer *Music of Bible* 51 The old citole .. seems only to have differed from the sawtry in that its strings were twanged with the finger-ends. **1880** Grove *Dict. Mus.*, *Citole.* This word, used by poets in the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries..is supposed to mean the small box-shaped psaltery, sometimes depicted in MSS.

†**Citole,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *citole-r*, f. *citole.*] To play on the citole.

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 1043 Sytolyng, and ek harpyng.

†**Citoler.** *Obs.* Also 5 **seteler**, **cytolerer.** [a. OF. *citolere*, accus. *citoleur*, f. *citoler*: see prec.] A player on the citole.

1327–77 *Househ. Edw. III* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 4 Mynstrelles—Citolers. 1. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxvii, So come in a seteler, with a symbale. *c* 1450 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 697/10 *Hic citolator*, a cytolerer.

Citr-, citro-, f. L. *citr-us* citron, used as combining form of *citric* and its derivatives; as **Citraco·nic** *a.* [see ACONIC], in *Citraconic acid*, $C_5H_6O_4$, an acid isomeric with itaconic and mesaconic acids, obtained in a crystalline form in the distillation of citric acid. Also called *pyrocitric acid*. Its salts are **Citraconates.** *Citraconic anhydride*, $C_5H_4O_3$. *Citraconic chloride*, $C_5H_4O_2Cl_2$. *Citraconic ether*, $C_9H_{14}O_4$. **Ci·tramide**, an amide of citric acid. **Citrene** [see -ENE], a liquid hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$, of the terpene series, existing in the essential oils of lemon, orange, bergamot, neroli, etc.: also known as *limonene*. Also used as a general term to include all hydrocarbons having the same formula and similar properties. **Citrin** or **Citrogly·cerin**, a citrate of glyceryl, obtained by heating citric acid with excess of glycerin. **Citroma·lic** *a.*, composed of citric and malic acids; *citromalic acid*, $C_5H_8O_5$, a dibasic acid. **Ci·tronyl**, a name applied to one of the constituents of oil of lemons; also to **Citryl**, $C_6H_5O_4$, the triatomic radical of citric acid. **Citro-tarta·ric acid**, $C_5H_8O_6$; its salts are **Citro-tartrates.**

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 993 *Citraconate of Ethyl*, or *Citraconic Ether*..is a colourless, bitter, somewhat aromatic liquid. 18.. — *Fownes' Chem.* 73 (a) Terpenes or pinenes, boiling point 156°–160°, (b) citrenes, boiling point 174°–176°. *Ibid.* (1873) 726 Itaconic, and Citraconic acid are produced by the action of heat on citric acid.

Citra- (sitrā), *prefix* [L. *citrā* adv. and prep., on this side (of), properly ablative fem. of *citer* adj., 'hither'], as in **Ci·tracauca·sian** *a.*, on this side of the Caucasus; **Citramo·ntane** *a.*, on this side of the mountains (opp. to *ultramontane*, q.v.). (Rarely used, CIS- being more usual.)

1855 *Nat. Rev.* July 189 This citramontane bibliolatry..rivals the ultramontane ecclesiolatry. 1888 *Scottish Leader* 20 Mar. 4 The whole Citracaucasian portion of Russia.

Citral, var. of CITRUL, *Obs.*

Citrate (si·trēt). *Chem.* Also 8 **-at.** [f. CITR-IC + -ATE 4.] A salt of citric acid.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. App. 547 Citrats—acted upon by the stronger mineral acids. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 430 Citric acid combines with the alkalies..and forms citrates. 1840 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 215 Citrate of soda is a very soluble salt.

Citrean (si·trĭăn), *a.* [f. L. *citre-us* + -AN.] 1. Of or pertaining to the citrus-tree (CITRUS 2); made of citrus-wood.

1616–61 HOLYDAY *Persius* Sat. 1. 295 Whatsoe're on citrean beds is writ. 1833 LANDOR *Wks.* (1853) II. 246 The Romans will repose at citrean tables for ages. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. iii, Round the table of citrean wood.

†2. 'Which hath the colour of a Citron, yellow-colour, of or belonging to a Citron' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). *Obs.*

Citren, obs. form of CITRON.

Citreous (si·trĭəs), *a.* [f. L. *citre-us* pertaining to the *citrus* + -OUS.] Lemon-coloured, citrine.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Citric (si·trik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *citr-us* citron-tree + -IC.] Derived from the citron; as in *Citric acid*: a colourless inodorous acid ($C_6H_8O_7$), of a very sharp taste, found in the juice of oranges, lemons, limes, citrons, and many other fruits. *Citric ether*: the citrate of ethyl.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 72. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 107 The citric acid is the peculiar acid existing in the juice of lemons and oranges. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 995 Citric acid has a strong, but pleasant, acidity, in which respect it differs from tartaric acid. *Ibid.* I. 1001 Citric ether is..an oily, yellowish, transparent liquid, with an odour resembling olive oil.

Citril (si·tril). Now only in comb. **citril-finch.** [app. shortened from It. *citrinella*, dim. of *citrina* citrine-coloured (bird).] An Italian singing bird (*Fringilla Citrinella*) with a yellow breast.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 242/2 The Citrill or Citrinella..hath..black Claws. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Citril*..a name given by many to the citrinella, or verzellino, a bird common in Italy, and kept in cages for its beauty and fine notes. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 483/2 The Citril Finch.

†**Citrina·de.** *Obs. rare*—1. App. some kind of cosmetic.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* (1554) I. xx. 36 a, If their colour outward apeire nought With wind or sunne which should them stein or fade..they use Citrinade.

†**Citrination** (sitrinē·ʃən). *Alch. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *citrinātiōn-em*, implying a vb. **citrināre*, f. **citrinus* CITRINE.] The turning of a substance yellow, looked upon as indicating the state of perfection or complete digestion.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 263 Of oure silver citrinacioun. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 39 In Malgams, in Blanchers and Citrinacions. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* 38 'Citrinatione', perfecte digestione, or the coolor provinge the philosophers stoone brought almoste to the heigh[t]e of his perfectione. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. vi. xli, By Heterogeneous and Sophistical Citrinations.

Citrine (si·trin), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 **cytryn(e, citryn(e, sitryne,** 7 **setryne.** [a. F. *citrin*, f. L. type **citrīn-us*, f. *citrus*. Cf. It. *citrino*, etc.]

A. *adj.* Having the light yellow or greenish-yellow colour of a lemon or citron; lemon-coloured. *Citrine ointment*: the common name for the ointment of nitrate of mercury.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 2167 His eyen were cytryne. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. x. (1495) 95 The skynne is yelowe other citrine. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 9 a, Citrine or yelowe choler. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 172 The wood aloes and citrine or yeallow sanders. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 285 Citrine ointment is..much used. 1879 L. WINGFIELD *My Lords of Strague* II. v. 120 Dense, slippery citrine hair.

B. *sb.* 1. Citrine colour.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 182/2 Orange and green produce citrine. 1884 *Girl's Own Mag.* 8 Mar. 354/1 The tertiary colours, olive, citrine, and russet.

2. *Min.* A glassy variety of quartz having a wine-yellow colour; also called *false topaz*.

1748 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 180 Our Jewellers have learnt from the French and Italians..to call it Citrine. 1794 KIRWAN *Min.* (ed. 2) I. 241 Pale yellow [quartz], otherwise called Citrine. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* VI. 448 Cool citrine-crystals.

So † **Citrineness,** quality or state of being citrine or lemon-yellow. † **Citrinity,** *Alch.* [F. *citrinité*, med.L. *citrinitas*], = prec. † **Citrinize** *v.*, *Alch.*, to render citrine.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* B iij b, Vnnaturall coler is the fome of blud, whose coler is ruddy and clere, that is, citrine, in the laste degree of citrines. 1678 R. R[USSELL] tr. *Geber* III. II. I. iv. 149 Citrinity or Yellowness is..a determinate Proportion of White and Red. *Ibid.* II. I. III. xii. 80 Which citrinizeth (or Colours) it with good Yellowness.

† **Citrinel.** *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. and It. *citrinella*.] The citril-finch, *Fringilla Citrinella*.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 188 Citrinels or Straw-coloured Finshes be very small Birds.

Citrinous (si·trinəs), *a.* [f. L. **citrīn-us* + -OUS.] Citrine, lemon-coloured.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Citro-: see CITR-.

Citron (si·trən). Also 5 **citren, 6 citrone, citron,** 6–7 **cytron,** 7 **citrion, cittron.** [a. F. *citron* citron, lemon, ad. It. *citrone, cedrone* augmentative of L. type **citrum*; cf. L. *citrus* citron-tree, *citreum* (*mālum*) citron; also Gr. *κίτρον* citron: see CITRUS.]

1. An ovate acid juicy tree-fruit with a pale yellow rind. Formerly the name included the LEMON, and perhaps the LIME, as well as the fruit to which it is now restricted, which is larger, less acid, and has a thicker rind than the lemon.

(In Fr. this Fruit is called *cédrat*; while *citron* and *limon* are varieties of the lemon, It. *limone*.)

a. 1530 PALSGR. 205/2 Citron frute, *citron*. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* II. IX. (Arb.) 131 The kynde of citrons which are commonly cauled limones.

b. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 91 The Citron, called also the Median, the Persian, and the Assirian Apple. 1591 PERCYVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Cidral*, a tree of cidrons. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 62 Oranges, citrons, and lemons. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Adam*, The..Assyrian Citron, (round, and twice as big, as a big Orange). 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 96 The Citron is like in nature to the Lymon. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health Improv.* 201 As ripe Citrons in Spaine do nourish Spaniards, so preserved Citrons may no less nourish us. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 179 The citron itself is not eaten, but the thick rind is much used as a preserve.

2. The tree *Citrus Mēdica*, which bears this fruit. (Formerly including the Lemon *C. Limonum*, and Sweet Lime *C. Limetta*, which most botanists consider to be established varieties that have arisen under cultivation from the typical species.)

The citron tree is of oriental origin, and was brought to Rome from Media about the beginning of the Christian era, though according to Gallesio it was not established there before the 3rd or 4th c. It is now widely cultivated in warm temperate and sub-tropical regions.

1530 PALSGR. 205/2 Citron tree, *citronnier*. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 227 In the Conservatory..Citron, Vernal Cyclamen, etc. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet's Success.* V. (1853) 20 The Citron..perfumes the air for many miles round the city. 1873–4 DIXON *Two Queens* VII. vii, Where the citron is in bloom and fruit the whole year round.

3. The pale yellow or greenish yellow colour of the rind of a citron (or lemon); = CITRINE B. 1.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. ii, Your generall colours..Of the pale citron, etc. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 308 White mixed with citron.

†4. The wood of the African Citrus-tree of the ancients: see CITRUS 2. Also *attrib. Obs.*

1656 COWLEY *Davideis* III. Wks. 1710 II. 401 Beds of Lybian Citron. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 115 Gorgeous feasts On Citron tables or Atlantic stone. 1740 DYER *Ruins Rome* 492 The citron board, the bowl emboss'd with gems.

†5. Short for *citron-water*: see 7. *Obs.*

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 79 ¶ 8 A Glass of Wine, or a Drachm of Citron. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 64 Now drinking citron with his Grace and Chartres.

attrib. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 70. 103 She retires to her Citron Bottle, under the pretence of devotion.

6. *Min.* = CITRINE B. 2.

1838 FEUCHTWANGER *Gems* (1859) 261 Citron..yellow quartz, Scotch pebble.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *citron bower, grove, pudding, shadow, tree*; *citron-coloured, -hued, -yellow*, adjs.; † **citron-water,** a liquor made from brandy flavoured with citron- or lemon-peel; **citron-wood,** the wood of the citron-tree; also, that of the African *Citrus* of the ancients (see 4); and of a West Indian tree, considered by Guibourt to be *Xanthoxylon emarginatum*.

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* V, Many a sunny hamlet..Whose *citron bowers were once the abode of peace. 1658 J. ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 926 The *citron coloured greater Wasps. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 22 How blows the *Citron Grove. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxiv, Men..longe and lene Consumpt, sklendre, browne and *citren hewed. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 177 Little *Citron Puddings. 1830 TENNYSON *Recollect. Arab. Nts.* ii, My shallop..clove The *citron-shadows in the blue. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 204 Of a *Citron Smell. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 49 b, The *Citron tre..bryngeth furth fruite all tymes of the yeare. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 69 [Could] Like *Citron-waters matrons' cheeks inflame. 1750 COVENTRY *Pompey Litt.* II. vi. (1785) 62/1 The lady..took refuge in citron waters. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 61 B, The *Citron-Wood, which the Americans call Candle-Wood, because it gives a Lustre or Brightness in cutting, and serves them for Lights; is the Trunk of a large thick Tree, that grows very common in the Leeward Islands. *c* 1878 *Oxford Bible-Helps* 123 The 'thyine-wood' of Rev. xviii. 12 was called citron-wood by the Romans.

Citron, obs. form of CITHERN.

† **Citroned,** *ppl. a.* Drunk with citron-water.

1754 YOUNG *Centaur* vi. Wks. (1757) IV. 251 These gorgons, furies, harpies..genevaed or citroned.

† **Citronize,** *v. Alch. intr.* To become of a citron or yellow colour (cf. CITRINIZE).

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. ii. 136 Ten dayes hence He will be siluer potate; then, three dayes, Before he citronise.

† **Citrul,** *Obs.* Also 5 **citrulle,** 6–8 **citrull,** 7 **citral.** [a. F. *citrouille*, OF. 13th c. *citrole*, in Berry *citrulle* (Littré), ad. It. *citriuolo*, med.L. *citrolus, -ullus*, dim. from **citro*, L. *citrus* citron, so called from the colour.] The Water-Melon (*Cucumis Citrullus*); also applied (both in French and English) to the Pumpkin (*Cucurbita Pepo*).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. lii. (1495) 893 Gourdes, Citrulles, Melones. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 58 a, The greate foure colde sedes, that is to saye, of gourdes, cucumbers, melones, and citruls. 1611 COTGR., *Citrouille*, a Citrull: a Citrull cowcumber or Turkish gourd: a kind of melon, in colour and forme resembling a Citron. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 192 Citrulls or ordinary Pompions, Pumpions, or Pumkins, and Potirons, or flat Pumpions, as every body knows, are the biggest productions the Earth brings forth in our Climates. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 119 Citruls boil'd..till the water becomes clammy. 1755 JOHNSON, *Citrul*, the same with pumpion, so named from its yellow colour.

‖ **Citrus** (si·trŭs). *Bot.* [L.: cf. Gr. *κιτρέα, κίτριον* citron-tree, *κίτρον* citron. Prob. ultimately of Eastern origin, the citron being described by Theophrastus as growing in Media, whence also the name *μῆλον μηδικόν* Median apple, and the specific name *Citrus Mēdica*.]

1. The Latin name of the citron-tree, now used as the name of the genus which includes the citron, lemon, lime, orange, shaddock, and their many varieties.

It is still a question how many of these are specifically distinct. Lindley inclined to consider the whole as long-established varieties of the citron *Citrus Medica*. Hooker reckons about 5 good species, viz. *C. Medica* citron (with *C. Limonum* lemon, and *C. Limetta* sweet lime, as varieties or sub-species), *C. Aurantium* orange, *C. decumana* shaddock, and two others. The native region of these appears to be northern India, esp. about the eastern end of the Himalayas. The earliest known in the west was the citron, cultivated by the 4th c. B.C. in Western Asia, whence it was obtained by the ancient Greeks and Romans. The orange and lemon were found in India by the Arabs, and by them carried westward, reaching Southern Europe about the 12th or 13th c.

1882 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 59/2 Lands suitable for the cultivation of the citrus fruits. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 804 Citrus fruits do not flourish in this belt. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 139 The orange, lemon, shaddock, pomelo, and every description of citrus, were weighed down by their own golden fruit.

2. The name by which the Romans knew an African tree, probably *Callitris quadrivalvis*, the fragrant wood of which was highly prized for making furniture.

1865 DAUBENY *Trees Anc.* 40.

Cittadel(l, obs. form of CITADEL.

Citte, -ie, obs. forms of CITY.

Citterach, obs. form of CETERACH, scale-fern.

Cittern, cittren, -on: see CITHERN.

City (si·ti). Forms: 3–6 **cyte, cite,** (3 **scite**), 4 **cety,** 4–5 **cytee, site,** 4–6 **citee, cete,** 5 **cetie, sete,** 5–7 **citie,** 6 **cittie, citte, cytte, syttey, sittey**; also *Sc.* **ciete, cyete, scitie,** 6–7 **citty,** (7 **chitty**), 6– **city.** [ME. *cite*, a. OF. *cité*, earlier *citet*, corresp. to Pr. *ciptat*, It. *città*, earlier *cittade*, Romanic **civ'tade*:—L. *cīvitāt-em*. By another phonetic pro-

cess the Romanic type gave Pr. and Cat. *ciutat*, Sp. *ciudad*, Pg. *cidade*. L. *cīvitās*, *-tātem* was sb. of state or condition f. *cīvis* citizen: its primary sense was therefore 'citizenship'; thence concretely 'the body of citizens, the community'; only in later times was the word taken as = *urbs*, the town or place occupied by the community. The historical relation between the Roman *cīvitās* and *cīvis* was thus the reverse of that between our *city* and *citizen*, which however is that of the Gr. πόλις and πολίτης.]

The name *civitas* was applied by the Romans to each of the independent states or tribes of Gaul; in later times it adhered to the chief town of each of these states, which usually became afterwards the seat of civil government and of episcopal authority. Though there were *civitates* in Britain also in Roman times, the word was not adopted by the Angles and Saxons, who applied the name *burh* to all towns alike. In later times *civitas* may be found as a Latin equivalent of *burh*, and, in Domesday, it is frequently applied to the larger and more important *byriȝ*, *burȝes*, or *boroughs*, which were the centres of districts, and had in some cases municipal autonomy, and thus corresponded in character to the *cités* of France. As an English word, *cité* is found early in the 13th c., applied, both to foreign, and particularly ancient cities, where it is probably due to translation from Latin or French, and also to important English boroughs, such as London and Lincoln. Under the Norman kings, the episcopal sees, which were formerly often established in villages, began to be removed to the chief borough or 'city' of the diocese, as in France; and as the bishops thus went to the cities, there grew up a notion of identification between 'city' and 'cathedral town'; which was confirmed and legally countenanced when, on the establishment of the new bishoprics by Henry VIII, the boroughs in which they were set up were created 'cities'. The same title has been conferred on all (or nearly all) the places to which new bishoprics have been assigned in the 19th c. Historians and legal antiquaries have, however, always pointed out that there is no necessary connexion of 'city' with 'cathedral town', and in recent times the style and rank of 'city' have begun to be conferred by royal authority on large and important boroughs which are not episcopal seats, Birmingham being the first so distinguished in England. (See Freeman in *Macmillan's Mag.*, May 1889.)

In Scotland, the style of *civitas* appears to have been introduced from England, after the association of the word with the episcopal seats. Here, it appears to have had no relation to the size, civil importance, or municipal standing of the place, but was freely applied in charters from the time of David I (12th c.) to every bishop's seat, even when a mere hamlet; it was only at much later dates that some of these *civitates* attained sufficient importance to be raised to the rank of burghs, while others remained villages. In later times, perh. not before the Reformation, *civitas* is found applied to Perth and Edinburgh, which were not episcopal seats, but ancient royal burghs, and seats of royalty. The vernacular form 'city' is found in the 15th c. applied to some of the burghs which were *civitates*, and it gradually came to be commonly used of certain of the larger of these, notably Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, and Aberdeen. In this sense, the royal burgh of Dundee was also created a 'city' by Royal Charter in 1889. Some of the other burghs which were formerly bishop's seats, or can show *civitas* in their early charters, have in recent times claimed or assumed the style of 'city', though not generally so regarded.

The history of the word in Ireland is somewhat parallel. Probably all or most of the places having bishops have been styled on some occasion *civitas*; but some of these are mere hamlets, and the term 'city' is currently applied only to a few of them which are ancient and important boroughs. *Thom's Directory* applies it to Dublin, Cork, Londonderry, Limerick ('City of the violated treaty'), Kilkenny, and Waterford; also to Armagh and Cashel, but not to Tuam or Galway (though the latter is often called 'the City of the Tribes'). Belfast was, in 1888, created a 'city' by Royal Letters Patent.

In other lands now or formerly under British rule, 'city' is used sometimes more loosely, but often with more exact legal definition than in England. In North America it usually connotes municipal autonomy or organization of a more complete or higher kind than 'town'. See 2 d, e. In India it is applied titularly to the three Presidency capitals, and to all great towns of historic importance or note, as the seats of dynasties, etc., e. g. Benares, Delhi, Agra, Lucknow, Indore, Peshawur, etc.

The distinction is unknown to other Teutonic and (now) also to Romanic languages: Ger. *stadt*, F. *ville*, It. *citta*, Sp. *ciudade*, etc., translate both town and city.

I. †**1.** *orig.* A town or other inhabited place. Not a native designation, but app. at first a somewhat grandiose title, used instead of the OE. *burh*, BOROUGH. Frequently applied (after *civitas* of the Vulgate = πόλις of N. T. & LXX.) to places mentioned in the Bible which were really mere villages, *e. g.* Nazareth, Nain, Bethlehem; here, as a literalism of translation, it still stands in Bible versions.

The earlier Wyclifite version had regularly *burȝ toun*, *borow toun*; for this the later version (Purvey's) substituted *citee*. Only in Esther ix. 19 do we find *borow townes*, and in Gen. xiii. 12 *townes* retained.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 228 Þe tur nis nout asailed, ne Þe castel, ne Þe cite hwon heo beoð biwunnen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2669 Memphin ðat riche cite. *c* 1250 *Kentish Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 26 Þe cite of bethleem. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi. 12 Fforthkastand me out of Þe cite. 1388 WYCLIF *Deut.* xii. 21 Thou schalt ete in thi citees [1382 burȝtouns]. — *Joshua* vii. 2 The citee [1382 burȝtown] Bethel. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 293 All the laif that duelt into that schire, With euerie scitie that wes neir besyde. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* vii. 11 He went into a citie called Nain.

2. *spec.* A title ranking above that of 'town'.

a. used vaguely, or of ancient or foreign places of note, as capitals, or the like.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 283 Be it castel, burgh, outher Cite. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. ii. (1495) 486 The erthe is aournyd wyth so many grete cytees and borughes. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxv. 93 (Harl. MS.) Plebeius was Emperoure Regning in the cete of Rome. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. iv. 68 An yle named Probane wherin ben founded ten cytees and plente of other townes. 1535 COVERDALE *Hab.* ii. 12 Wo vnto him, yᵗ buyldeth yᵉ towne with bloude, and maynteneth yᵉ cite with vnrightuousnes [so Bps'. Bible and 1611; WYCLIF citee .. cytee]. 1555 *Fardle Facions* Pref. 10 Of Tounes, thei made cities, and of villages, Tounes. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') 1 *Sam.* xxvii. 5 Let them geue me a place in some towne in the countrey..for why shoulde thy seruant dwel in the head citie of the kingdome. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 45 Look on fertile France, And see the Cities and the Townes defac't. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 69 The delightsome pleasures of Rome-citie. 1709 BERKELEY *Ess. Vision* § 109 Many houses go to the making of one city. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* V, They saw a lake..encompassed with large towns, and discovered the capital city [Mexico] rising upon an island in the middle. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eöthen* xviii, Cairo and Plague! During the whole time of my stay the Plague was master of the city. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 302 A city in size and social advantages; quite so, indeed, if eighty thousand people make a city. 1871 RUSKIN *Munera Pulv.* (1880) Pref. 8 The city of Paris .. supposed itself..infinitely richer.

b. In England (see the historical sketch above).

The title appears to be properly relative to 'town', not to 'borough'. 'Cities' and 'towns', possessing a municipal corporation and local autonomy, are alike 'boroughs', though those boroughs which are also cities may take precedence of those which are not.

c 1300 *Beket* 1129 He wende fram Gra[nt]ham; fyve and tuenti myle also To the cite of Lincolne. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 160, I haue ysein segges, quod he, in þe cite of london Beren bizes ful brizte. 1393 *Ibid.* C. I. 177 Ich haue yseie grete syres in Cytees and in tounes. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 27 A bretherhode of barbres in þe site of Norwyche. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 2 And graunted to many cyteis and tounes new fraunschesses. 1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 68 Solde by the bayles and cominalte of the sayd syttey of Lychefeld. • 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 60 That place is commonly called *Civitas*, which hath a Bishop. Yet Master Crompton in his *Jurisdictions*, where he reckoneth up all the Cities, leaveth out Elie, although it hath a Bishop and a Cathedral Church, and putteth in Westminster, notwithstanding that now it hath no Bishop. 1714 FORTESCUE-ALAND *Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 65 *note*, My Lord Coke's Observation, that every City is, or was, a Bishop's See, is not very exact; for Leicester which is called there a City, never had a Bishop; nor had Gloucester at that time any Bishop, tho' it is called a City in Domesday-book. 1889 FREEMAN in *Macm. Mag.* May 29 A little time back .. Birmingham and Dundee, hitherto merely boroughs, were raised to the rank of cities. *Ibid.* 30 A city does not seem to have any rights or powers as a city which are not equally shared by every corporate town.

c. In Scotland and Ireland (see the historical sketch above).

1454 (18 Dec.) *Munimenta Fr. Pred. de Glasgu.* 32 (Maitl. Cl.) 176 Johne Steuart, the first provest that wes in the Cite of Glasgow. 1477 (27 Jan.) *Reg. Episc. Glasg.* No. 453 Hed Court of the Burgh and Cite of Glasgow. 1581 *Acts Parl. Sc.* 29 Nov. cap. 60 (18..) III. 239 The provest, baillies, counsall, and communitie of the cietie of Sanctandrois. *Ibid.* 24 Oct. 121 Jas. VI (1597) Barronnes alsweil within Regalitie as Royaltie, and their Baillies to Landwart, and the Provestes and Baillies of all Burrowes and Cities. 1814 SCOTT *Waverley* xxxix, He approached the ancient palace of Holyrood, without having entered the walls of the city. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* i, The city was often the residence of our monarchs..although they had no palace at Perth. *Ibid.* vii, The citizens of the town, or, as they loved better to call it, the Fair City of Perth. 1840 LEVER *H. Lorrequer* i, We were dined by the citizens of Cork .. a harder drinking set of gentlemen no city need boast. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/4 These works were within the precincts of the city of Glasgow. 1889 *Crown Charter, Dundee*, We..ordain..that our said Burgh of Dundee shall henceforth and forever hereafter be a City, and shall be called and styled the City of Dundee, and shall have all such rank, liberties, privileges, and immunities as are incident to a City. — *Resol. of Town Council Dundee* 5, That the Chief Magistrate of the City shall hereafter resume and assume the style and title of Lord Provost.

d. in *U. S.*: 'A town or collective body of inhabitants incorporated and governed by a mayor and aldermen' (Webster); but applied, in the newer States, much more loosely (see quots.), and often given in anticipation.

The legal characteristics of a city vary in different states. In some, e.g. Iowa, there are 'cities of the first class' with above 15,000 inhabitants, 'cities of the second class' with above 2,000, and 'incorporated towns', differing respectively in the complexity of their municipal organization, division into wards, and extent of municipal powers.

1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xxxii, It is strange that the name of city should be given to an unfinished log-house, but such is the case in Texas! every individual possessing three hundred acres of land, calls his lot a city. 1867 DIXON *New Amer.* I. 36 In a couple of hours..we are at Junction City; a city of six wooden shanties where we alight. *Ibid.* xi. 125 At the head of these rolling prairies stands Denver, City of the Plains. A few months ago (time runs swiftly in these western towns) Denver was a wifeless city. 1882 FREEMAN in *Longm. Mag.* I. 89 In America a 'city' means what we should call a corporate town or municipal borough. 1883 J. LAWRENCE *Silverland* 63 (Hoppe) We reached Alta city—all mining camps are cities hereabouts. 1887 J. MACY (Iowa) *Our Government.* 51 The characteristic officers of a city are a mayor, councilmen, police judges, and a marshall. *Mod.* On a visit to New York city.

e. In the dominion of Canada: a municipality of the highest class.

Variously used in different provinces. In Ontario, a village, on its population exceeding 2,000, has a right to be made a 'town', with Mayor and Councillors; a town, on reaching 15,000, has a right to be erected into a 'city', whereby it is separated from the jurisdiction of the County Council, and has a Mayor and Aldermen (instead of Councillors); but towns of smaller population have also been erected into cities, by special acts of the legislature. In Quebec 'town' (= F. *ville*) is the normal title for a place with municipal autonomy, but six places have been incorporated by the legislature as 'cities', and have Aldermen, in addition to their Mayor and Councillors. In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the term appears to be titular, and conferred by special charter. In Manitoba it does not exist, 'town' (= F. *ville*) being alone recognized. In British Columbia, on the other hand, there are no 'towns', only 'city' and 'township or district' being legally recognized, the former having a Mayor, the latter a Reeve.

1876 *Statutes of Quebec* 38 Vict. *c.* 76 § 5 There shall be elected .. four competent persons who shall be called .. aldermen of the city of Three Rivers. 1881 *Stat. Br. Columbia c.* 16 § 10 In every municipality being a city a Mayor shall be elected, and in every municipality being a township or district a Reeve shall be elected. 1887 *Revised Stat. of Ontario c.* 184 § 19 In case it appears by the census returns .. that a town contains over 15,000 inhabitants, the town may be erected into a city. *Ibid.* § 68 The council of every city shall consist of the Mayor..and three aldermen for every ward.

f. *City of Refuge*, in the Mosaic dispensation, a walled town set apart for the protection of those who had accidentally committed manslaughter. *Holy City*, Jerusalem, esp. in connexion with pilgrims and crusaders. *Eternal City*, *City of the Seven Hills*, Rome: so with many similar epithets, for which see their alphabetical places.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvii. 53 Thei .. camen in to the holy citee. 1388 — *Joshua* xxi. 13 Ebron, a citee of refuyt [1382 flizt]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. vii. 73 For to speke of Jerusalem, the Holy Cytee .. it stont full faire betwene Hilles. 1611 BIBLE *Joshua* xx. 2 Appoint out for you cities of refuge. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 286 Leave the man-slayer no city of refuge. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eöthen* xvi, The Pilgrims .. make their way as well as they can to the Holy City.

3. a. *transf.* and *fig.* from 1 and 2.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6275 Thou, hooly chirche, thou maist be wailed! Sith that thy citee is assayled. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 138 The capitaynes and knyghtes of whose dylygence grace bydeth & holdeth these citees in mannes soule. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 176 Long upon these terms I held my city Till thus he gan besiege me. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xi, The [prairie] dogs never locate their towns or cities except where it [grass] grows in abundance. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* i. 19 The canoe of the savage has grown into the floating city of nations.

b. Often applied to Paradise or the dwelling of God and the beatified, as in *Celestial City*, *Heavenly City*, *Holy City*, *City of God*, the last (*civitas Dei*) being also the title of a famous work of St. Augustine describing 'an ideal city in the heavens'.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xlvi. 4 [xlv. 5] The bure of the flod gladith the cite of God. — *Rev.* xxi. 2 The holy citee Jerusalem, newe, comynge doun fro heuen of God. 1610 HEALEY (*title*), St. Augustine of the City of God. 1669 BUNYAN (*title*) Holy Citie, or New Jerusalem. 1678 — *Pilgr.* I. 122 Now the way to the Cœlestial City lyes just thorow this Town [of Vanity], where this lusty Fair is kept. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 286 Such an ideal of a city in the heavens has always hovered over the Christian world, and is embodied in St. Augustine's 'De Civitate Dei'.

4. The community of the inhabitants of a city.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* iv. 13 That man after that he is goon yn, toolde to the cytée, and al the citee 3ellide. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* (1885) 136 Whan the cyte vnderstode this, she began to be sore moeved. 1513 MORE *Edw. V* (1641) 135 To frame the Citty to their appetite.

5. *The City*: short for *the City of London*, that part of London situated within the ancient boundaries, including the liberties, or the districts into which the municipal franchises and privileges extend, which is under the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor and Corporation. Also the corporation and citizens.

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 14 Prestes, freeres, and other sage men of the cytte. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 67 Know you not the Citie fauours them? 1660 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Feb., Now were the Gates of the Citty broken down by General Monke which exceedingly exasperated the Citty. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 7 There died but three, of which not one within the whole City or Liberties. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 110 London, in the large sense of the term, comprehends the City of London, within and without the walls, the city of Westminster, the borough of Southwark, and the newly-created parliamentary boroughs of Finsbury, St. Mary-le-bone, the Tower Hamlets, and Lambeth. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 351 The City is no longer regarded by the wealthiest traders with that attachment which every man naturally feels for his home .. Lombard Street and Threadneedle Street are merely places where men toil and accumulate. They go elsewhere to enjoy and to expend. 1884 B. SCOTT *Lond. Roll Fame* 11 Within a few months he received the Freedom of the City.

b. More particularly, the business part of this, in the neighbourhood of the Exchange and Bank of England, the centre of financial and commercial activity. Hence, the commercial and business community here located.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xcvii, An order for thirty pounds upon the what-d'ye-call'em in the city. 1823 LAMB *Elia* ii

Blind to the deadness of things (as they call them in the city). 1865 BRIGHT *Sp. on Canada* 13 Mar. (1868) 67 It is said that 'the City' joins in this feeling. Well, I never knew the City to be right. *c* 1875 MRS. ALEXANDER *Wooin' o't* xxxiv, Garret and Oldham are going to smash .. They are something in the City, are they not?

6. As the equivalent of Gr. *πόλις*, L. *civitas*, in the original sense of a self-governing city or state with its dependencies.

1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gou.* 44 Aristotle, in defineyng, what is a Citee, doeth not call it a place builded with houses, and enuironed with wals, but saieth that it is accompanie, whiche hath sufficiencie of liuyng, and is constitute or assembled to the entent to liue well. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 199 What is the Citie, but the People? True, the People are the Citie. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* v. § 9 Union thus made is called a City, or Civill Society, and also a civill Person. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *City*, in speaking of antiquity, signifies a state, or people, with all its dependencies constituting a particular republic.—Such as are, still, several Cities of the empire, and the Swiss cantons. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 69 The Ædui, one of the most powerful and civilized tribes or *cities* of Gaul. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. ix. (1849) III. 31 The restoration of a government of personal will in place of that systematic arrangement known as the City. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 101 We seem to be reading over again the history of a Greek city.

II. *Attrib.* and *Comb.* (Frequently with special reference to London.)

7. *attrib.* Of, belonging, or pertaining to a city or the City. (Often hyphened, as in next.)

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 7543 They rideth dale and doune, That heo syghen a cite towne. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 7 Wt oute þe cite townes ende. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. x. 31, I am attended at the Cyprus groue .. 'Tis South the City Mils. — *Timon* III. vi. 75 Make not a Citie Feast of it. *c* 1611 *2nd Maiden's Trag.* IV. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 449 A great city-pie brought to a table. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 105 The Citie-people accustomed .. to approve the gesture of the Player. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch. Hen. V*, cclxiv, While Cittie-Liveries .. resolve it to their Cost. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Pleasant Ep.* Wks. 1730 I. 111 Confirm our City-youth in the true principles of their ancestors. 1725 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* v, Let me have .. good city security against this pestilent coinage. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 96 What City Swans once sung within the walls. 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Life Johnson* Wks. I. 434 To this person, as to a city-friend, Mr. Garrick held himself obliged. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Lond. Recreations*, The regular city man, who leaves Lloyd's at five o'clock, and drives home to Hackney, Clapton, Stamford Hill, or elsewhere. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Concl. 101 The city-roar that hails Premier or king! 1864 — *Sea Dreams* 5 Her clear germander eye Droopt in the giant-factoried city-gloom. *c* 1875 MRS. ALEXANDER *Wooin' o't* xxxiv, The Bank rate is a sort of index to the state of City affairs.

8. *General comb.* **a.** attributive, as *city-bounds, -clerk,* † *-colony, -community, -cross, -dame, -gate, -government, -knight, -moat, -soldier, -solicitor, -wall, -way, -woman, -work*; **b.** objective, as *city-builder, -burner, -founder, -razer*; **c.** instr. and locative, as *city-born, -bound, -bred, -crested, -dubbed, -planted,* adjs.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* I. viii. (1622) 14 A multitude of *citie-borne bondmen, and after made free. 1866 YATES *Land at Last* II. 113 (Hoppe) *City-bound clerks. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* I. 213 Within the *City-bounds the desert see. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 30 June 4/6 A *city-bred child. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, 'If this other wench,' said the *city-clerk, 'can speak to her sister'. 1864 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 1 A city clerk, but gently born and bred. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 413 As men go to the *city-colony erected by Sylla. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* Prel. Remarks (1876) 10 The whole of these *city-communities were either conquerors or conquered. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* Sat. x. 125 The subtile *City-dame. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashful Lover* IV. i, Five-hundred *City-dubbed Madams. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 542 The humanists cannot agree about the first *City-founder. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 252 Come, Ile conuey thee through the *City-gate. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1771) 158 (Jod.) This alteration of *city-government. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Engl.* I. 364 Innumerable *City knights we know. 1761 COLMAN & GARRICK *Clandestine Marr.* I. ii (Hoppe), I have no patience with the pride of your city knight's ladies. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 295 The dutchess's garden lies near the *city-moat. 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Life Johnson* Wks. I. 433 Mr. Paterson, the *city-solicitor. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 428 P 1 Every great shop within the *City-walls. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *My Doves* xi, To move Along the *city-ways. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 76 The *City woman beares The cost of Princes on vnworthy shoulders.

9. Special comb., as **city-arab** (see ARAB 3); **City-article,** the editorial article or summary of financial and commercial news in a London (or other) newspaper; **city-avens,** book-name for the plant *Geum urbanum*; **City Company,** one of the corporations that historically represent the ancient trade guilds of London: see COMPANY; **City-commissioners,** officials who superintend the sewerage of the City; **city-court,** a judicial court held in a city by the city magistrates; in *U. S.* the municipal court of a city, consisting of the mayor or recorder and aldermen (Webster); **City-editor,** the editor of the City article and City news in a journal; **city-father** (*poet.*), a civic ruler; † **city-man,** a citizen; a man of the (same) city (cf. *townsman*); **city-mission,** a religious and benevolent mission to the poor and abandoned classes of great cities; so **city-missionary**; † **city-poet,** a poet appointed by the citizens of London (see quots.); **city-marshal, -remembrancer, -ward,** etc.: see MARSHAL, REMEMBRANCER, WARD, etc.

1884 J. E. TAYLOR *Sagacity & Morality Plants* 181 The *city Arabs who sell fusees in the streets. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 1618 The *cite-men weoren wel wyght. 1662 FULLER *Worthies, Devon* 271 Being intimate with his City-man .. Baldwin of Devonshire. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* IV. ii, The *City Marshall!.. And the Sheriff! I know him. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5261/3 The two City Marshals on Horseback, with their Men on Foot to make Way. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 346 (Hoppe) The *City-Mission .. might be made productive of real and extensive good. *Ibid.* I. 23 They respect the *City Missionaries, because they read to them. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 88 *note*, The Pageants .. being .. at length abolish'd, the employment of *City-Poet ceas'd. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Dryden* Wks. II. 348 Settle was..made the city poet, whose annual office was to describe the glories of the Mayor's day. Of these bards he was the last.

Hence *nonce-wds.* **Ci·tycism,** city manners, etc.; **Ci·tydom,** a domain or state constituted by a city; **Ci·tyish,** smacking of the city; **Ci·tyness,** city quality; **Ci·tyship,** a city with its territory; cf. *township.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iv, Transform'd from his original Citycism. 1862 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 460 The early Aryans .. resembled the Hellenic race .. in being split up into a number of small States or citydoms. 1881 MRS. RIDDELL *Palace Gardens* xxi. 194 Delightful people .. not cityish or snobbish. 1662 FULLER *Worthies, Devon* (1811) I. 290 (D.) They take exception at the very Title thereof, 'Ecclesiastical Politie,' as if unequally yoked; Church with some mixture of Citynesse. 1870 R. BLACK tr. *Guizot's Hist. France* (1872) I. v. 77 Lugdunum .. became .. the favourite cityship and ordinary abiding-place of the emperors when they visited Gaul.

Cityful (si·tiful). [f. CITY + -FUL.] As many as a city will contain.

1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. VII. 239 Five city-fulls of men. *c* 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* vii, He gazed .. from the midst of a city-ful of his fellows.

Cityfy (si·tifəi), *v. colloq.* [f. CITY + -FY. Cf. *countryfy, churchify,* etc.] *trans.* To make city-like, to stamp or mark with the characteristics of a city. Esp. **Cityfied** *ppl. a.*

1883 E. M. BACON *Dict. Boston* (*Mass.*) 138 Attempts have been made to give the Common a more citified name. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* 238/2 Every one looks more or less 'cityfied'.

Cityless (si·tilès), *a.* [see -LESS.]

1. Without a city or cities, having no city.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2286 Sirres, by my sothe, quod þe segge, Sitiles I hiȝt. Qwi so .. How tidis it þe & tounles þi toname is callid? 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 159 Great Britain must no longer incur the barbarous note, of being City-lesse in Cæsar's daies. 1872 LONGF. *Christus* 199 The cityless river, that flows From fountains that no one knows, Through the lake of Galilee.

† **2.** *nonce-use.* That is no city. *Obs.*

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. *Irel.* 86 In steed of a city it is altogether as one saith πόλις ἄπολις that is A City Citylesse, or The remains of that which was a city.

Ci·tyward, *adv.* [see -WARD.] Toward, or in the direction of, the city (orig. *to the city-ward*).

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2847 To þe cite-ward of Susys himselfe he aproches. 1523 LD. BERNÈRS *Froiss.* I. xvi. 17 Mouyng of people drawyng to the Cite warde. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 1 As we drove city-ward.

b. Also capable of being used *attrib.* or as *adj.*, as in 'the cityward view, course, route, etc.'

Citywards, *adv.* [see -WARDS.] = prec.

1867 YATES *Black Sheep* II. 233 (Hoppe) As he went Citywards that morning. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* II. III. 171 Accents of Discord clang through the field City-wards.

[**Civantick,** in edd. Pepys (24 May 1668): corrected by Mynors Bright to *seraphic.*]

Cive (səiv). A small species of Allium, now more commonly called CHIVE, q.v.

Cive, obs. form of SIEVE.

Civery, var. of SEVERY: see also CIBORY.

Civet (si·vĕt), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **zeuet,** 6-7 **sivet,** 7 **cyvet,** 7-9 **civit.** [a. F. *civette* (15th c. in Littré, both for the beast and the perfume), It. *zibetto,* med.L. *zibethum,* med.Gr. ζαπέτιον, all originating in the Arab. name زباد; *zabād, zubād.* (Intermediate forms, now app. lost, must have come between the Arabic and the European words.) See also ZIBET.

The Arabic lexicographers connect the word with *zabada* to cream, foam, *zubd* froth, cream, *zubbād* cream, etc., as if orig. applied to the secretion; but Devic inclines to think that there is a mere accidental coincidence between these words and the name of the quadruped, which was perh. adopted from some African language.]

1. A genus of carnivorous quadrupeds, yielding the secretion called by the same name. Specifically, the central African species, *Viverra civetta,* an animal ranking in size and appearance between the fox and the weasel. Often called more fully *Civet Cat.* The allied Asiatic species *V. zibetha* is often distinguished by the variant name ZIBET. The Javanese species is the Rasse.

1532 *New Year's Gifts* in *Cal. St. Papers Hen. VIII*, V. 329 A beast called a civet. 1552 HULOET, Ciuet, beast, *cibeta.* 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 585 A Zibeth or Sivet..which was brought out of Africa. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist. Anim.* (1862) I. xiv. 234 The Dog kind .. the Dog, the Wolf .. the Civet. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 66 In the true Civets there is a deep pouch divided into two sacs, filled with an abundant pommade of a strong musty odour, secreted by glands which surround it. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. ii. 115 The Common or true Civet .. inhabits Guinea, Congo, and Ethiopia. This mammal is about twenty-eight inches long.

2. A yellowish or brownish unctuous substance, having a strong musky smell, obtained from sacs or glands in the anal pouch of several animals of the Civet genus, especially of the African Civet-cat. It is used in perfumery.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 26 *margin,* Siuet or muske. 1564-78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Feuer Pest.* (1888) 98 Muske and Zeuet in euery place did abounde. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. viii. (ed. 7) 549 The precious grease or humour, which they call Civet and Zibeth. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 69 Ciuet is of a baser birth then Tarre, the verie vncleanly fluxe of a Cat. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 586 This Sivet is an Excrement. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 283, I cannot talk with civet in the room, A fine puss-gentleman that's all perfume. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* 273 Assafœtida mix'd with your bouquet and civet.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Anything perfumed with civet; anything acting as a perfume.

a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* III. 36 Confer It to the Civetts of an Officer, Whose Tooth-picker..Betrayes him Sleeping. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* V. 11 To make a civet of their song Obscene, and sweeten ordure to perfume.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *civet-basket, -box, -violet*; *civet-smelling, -tanned,* adjs.; *civet-like* adj., adv.

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* II. vi. 60 They who..busie themselves in rock-work, in *Civet-baskets, in waxen Fruit-Trees. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 204 His Name has been to me as a *Civit-Box, yea sweeter than all Perfumes. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. xxxvi, In thy turn, die *civet-like at last In the dung-perfume of thy sanctity! 1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* III. 979 Or kembe his *civet lockes. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 63 A *civet-smellinge damaske rose. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 151 You feather-brained, *civet-tanned puppet of a man. 1709 *Tatler* No. 101 P 5 His Amber Orange-Flower, Musk, and *Civet-Violet, put ..into an Handkerchief, shall have the same Effect.

† **Civet,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 **cyuet, siuet, siueth.** [a. F. *civette* dim. of *cive*: see CHIVE. (Misprinted in 16th c. herbals *sinet* and *sweth.*)] = CIVE or CHIVE (*Allium Schœnoprasum*).

1531 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.,* Itm, for Cyuet sede. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes,* Gethium .. a ciuet. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 9 a, Getion is called in Englishe a Cyue, or a Ciuet, or a Chyue. *Ibid.* II. 101 *b*, Our siuet called in Duche schnitlauch is gethium. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxxv. 643 Turner..Englisheth by al these names a Cyue, a Ciuet, a Chyue, or Sweth. 1597 GERARDE *Herball* I. lxxxvii, Ciues is called..in English Ciues, Chiues, Ciuet and Sweth. 1722 J. JAMES tr. *Blond's Gardening* 65 Fine small Grass, resembling Civet.

† **Civet,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [a. F. *civet*: Cotgr. has '*des Civets*, slices of bread toasted, then soaked an hour or two in water and wine; then strained and spice put to them; an excellent sauce'. According to Littré identical with OF. *civé,* and connected with *cive* CHIVE. Med.L. had *civeta*: see Babee's Bk. II. 42 'Carni oviculi, leporis, civeta paretur'.]

1708-15 in KERSEY. 1730-6 BAILEY *Civet,* (with French Cooks) a particular way of dressing chickens, hares, etc., first frying them brown in lard, and then stewing them in broth. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., A Civet of a Hind, Stag, or Roe-buck, may be thus order'd.

Civet, *v.* [f. CIVET *sb.*[1]] To perfume with civet. Hence **Civeted** *ppl. a.*

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* xxviii, And civilizd, or ciuited .. kisse the hand. 1785 COWPER *Tiroc.* 830 Fops..lady-like in mien, Civeted fellows, smelt ere they are seen.

Civet-cat. = CIVET 1. (Also applied in ridicule to a person perfumed with civet.)

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 585 Of the Zibeth, or Sivet-cat. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 415 The Zibet, or Civet cat, is a beast bigger than any cat and lesser than a Badger. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* II. 183 All your courtly civet-cats can vent, Perfume to you, to me is excrement. 1770 GRAY *Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 113 Are her subjects all civet-cats and musk-deer? 1813 MILBURN *Orient. Comm.* I. 104 Civet..is produced by an animal called the civet cat.

Civic (si·vik), *a.* Also 6 **ciuike,** 7 **-icke,** 7-8 **-ick.** [a. L. *cīvic-us* belonging to citizens, f. *cīvis* citizen; cf. F. *civique.*]

1. Of, pertaining, or proper to citizens.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Revol.* Wks. V. 271 Of late they distinguish it by the name of a Civick Education. 1805 *Ann. Rev.* I. 298 Volney printed a civic catechism. 1827 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* II. 596 Efforts..for organizing a civic and national resistance. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 16 He displayed a civic virtue on other occasions.

b. *Civic crown* († *coronet, garland, wreath*) [L. *corōna cīvica*]: a garland of oak leaves and acorns, bestowed as a much-prized distinction upon one that saved the life of a fellow-citizen in war.

This was app. the earliest use of the word: it was also the chief use in Latin.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* 254 a, A garlande ciuike .. whiche was woont to bee made of oken leues. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 115 The ciuick coronets .. presented vnto such as had rescued a Romane citizen, and saued his life. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* II. ii, The civic garland, The mural wreath. 1649 MARVELL *Poems* Wks. I. Pref. 53 Our civil warrs have lost the civick crowne. 1842 TENNYSON *Vision Sin* iv, Freedom, gaily doth she tread; In her right a civic wreath, In her left a human head.

(*b*). *Arch.* 'A garland of oak leaves and acorns, often used as an ornament' (Gwilt).

2. Of or pertaining to a city, borough, or municipality; = CITY *attrib.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Civick*, pertaining to the city. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lxiv, The unambitious heart and hand of a proud, brotherly, and civic band. 1835 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. ii. (L.), In the civic acceptation of the word, I am a merchant;—amongst the vulgar, I am called a drysalter. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 354 The first civic magistrate. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 4. (1882) 191 London took the lead in this new development of civic life.

b. Of a city as a particular kind of locality.

1821 BYRON *Juan* v. xxxvii, That he..Should now be butcher'd in a civic alley. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* I. 24 His shoulders, like some of the civic streets, are widened at the expence of the corporation. 1845 R. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* iii. (ed. 2) 51 Civic residence is our peculiarity. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* vi. 165 This mood of mind is essentially civic, belonging to that straitened atmosphere of the town.

3. Of or pertaining to citizenship; occasionally in contrast to *military, ecclesiastical*, etc.; civil. *Civic oath* [F. *serment civique*]: an oath of allegiance to the new order of things, demanded from citizens in the French Revolution.

1789 SPARKS *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 262 Your military rank holds its place in my mind notwithstanding your civic glory. 1792 BURKE *Lett. Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 15 [Cromwell] chose an Hales for his chief justice, though he absolutely refused to take his civick oaths, or to make any acknowledgement whatever of the legality of his government. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* xvi. 344, 4000 soldiers drawn only from among families having a right to sit in the council-general, were called the civic militia. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 56 Every individual possessing the civic franchise. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. i. 13 That career of progress which afterwards made her [Greece] the teacher, not only of science, letters, and art, but of civic wisdom.

† Civical, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1602 FULBECKE *Pandects Law Nations* 64 He had purchased fourteene civicall crowns. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* 41 The Triumphal Oval, and Civicall Crowns of Laurel, Oake, and Myrtle.

Civically (si·vikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.[2]] In a civic manner or sense.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Quest-man* 79 Her tongue too civically mincing, for vulgar attention. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XL. 85 No chief magistrate ever conducted himself with greater assiduity, urbanity, and, above all, civically speaking, hospitality than Sir Peter. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 185 Just government or unjust..civically elevating or demoralising.

Civicism (si·visiz'm). [f. CIVIC + -ISM.] Civic system or organization; the principle that all citizens have equal rights and duties.

1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIII. 599 The spirit of freedom, the assertion of natural right, and revolt against the domination of Man (merely as Man) over his fellow—Civicism. *Ibid.* XXIV. 373 The partially allied, partially conflicting elements of Paganism and Civicism.

Civicize, *v. nonce-wd.* [see -IZE.] *trans.* To make civic or urban.

1888 *Ch. Times* 15 June 516/4 Its object, to coin a word for the nonce, is to civicize the counties.

Civics. [pl. of CIVIC used as sb., on analogy of *politics*, etc.; see -ICS.] That part of political science which is concerned with the rights and duties of citizenship.

1887 *Advance* (Chicago) 25 Aug. 538 Instruction in civics as a special preparation for the duties of citizenship. 1888 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 13 Oct. 3/5 The question of the day.. 'The End to be Kept in View in Teaching Civics'.

Civil (si·vil), *a.* Also 4–7 with usual interchange of *u* and *v*, *i* and *y*, *l* and *ll*, *le*. [a. F. *civil* ad. L. *cīvīl-is* of or pertaining to citizens (f. *cīvis* citizen), their private rights, etc., hence relating to the body of citizens or commonwealth, political, public; also, pertaining to the citizen as distinct from the soldier; and citizen-like, polite, courteous, urbane. The sense-development, being already effected in L., has received only slight extension in Fr. and Eng.]

1. Of or belonging to citizens; consisting of citizens, or men dwelling together in a community, as in *civil society, civil life*; also, of the nature of a citizen, as † *civil man*, † *civil creature*. The literal sense 'of citizens' is rare (quot. 1848).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* Prol. (Globe), Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. § 10 (R.) Ciuill Society doth more content the nature of man then any priuate kind of solitary liuing. 1598 FLORIO, *Inurbare*, to endenizen, to become or make a citizen, or a ciuill man. 1655 CARTER *Hon. Rediv.* (1660) 63 Man as a Civill creature, was directed to this form of subjection. *a* 1684 EARL ROSCOM. (J.), Civil life was by the muses taught. 1690 J. HARRINGTON *Def. Rights Univ. Oxford* 7 And for a civil man to go to the Vice Chancellor for leave to be out of his house. *a* 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* VII. i. 14 Since then infants are subjects of the State and members of civil society. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 669 The proudest capitals of Western Europe have streamed with civil blood.

2. Of or pertaining to the whole body or community of citizens; pertaining to the organization and internal affairs of the body politic, or state.

1494 FABYAN 4 London, that auncyent Cytie .. I thynke somwhat to expresse, Of theyr good ordre, and Cyuyle polycy, That they so longe haue ruled theyr Cytie by. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 34 The inhabitantes..keepe also a certayn ciuile iustice and frendly loue one to another. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xv. § 5 To exercise civil dominion of their own. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Art Divine Medit.* xiv, The Heathen Romans entred not upon any publike civill businesse, without, etc. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. i. xii. 309 The civil state consists of the nobility and the clergy. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 37 If he had turned to civil institutions, he might have learned that some nations had preserved an ancient, simple, and seemingly rude mode of legal proceeding.

3. *Civil war, strife, troubles*, etc.: such as occur among fellow-citizens or within the limits of one community.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 189 A batayle ciuile bygan bytwene Julius and .. Pompeus. 1494 FABYAN v. cxviii. 93 A louer of cyuyle batayle. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald* § 24 (1877) 63 Contencions and warres..amonge themselves or with theyr neyghbours, whiche the Romaynes call the cyvyle warre. 1559 BP. SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. vii. 12 As we see for civill quietness, there is appointed in every Village one constable. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 625 Domesticall dyscorde, and cyvill discencion. 1579 FULKE *Ref. Rastel* 763 By meanes of ciuil and externe warres. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 102 With ciuill and vnciuill Armes. 1595 — *John* IV. ii. 247 Hostilitie, and ciuill tumult reignes. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* II. (R.), When that approued and victorious shield Must in this civil massacre be torne. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 125 ¶ 3 A furious Party-Spirit, when it rages in its full Violence, exerts itself in Civil War and Bloodshed. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 172 Compelled by civil troubles to go into banishment. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* ix. 145.

b. *The Civil War*: in England applied specifically to the struggle between the Parliament and Charles I in the 17th c.; in U. S. often to the War of Secession, of 1861–5.

[1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* vi. 104 We are now under the heavy calamity of a Civill warre.] 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 313 ¶ 16 The Civil War broke out .. one of them followed the Parliament, the other the Royal Party. *a* 1834 MACKINTOSH *Revolution* Wks. 1846 II. 13 Their sufferings in the royal cause during the civil war.

† 4. Civic, municipal. *Civil crown*: = civic crown. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xiii. 37 With ciuile crownis of the strang aik tre. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, III. iii. 30 Make England's civil towns huge heaps of stones. 1713 *Guardian* (1756) I. No. 49. 215 The folly of the civil landlord in London, who .. is a stranger to fresh air and rural enjoyments.

5. Of or pertaining to the individual citizen.

1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. xxxix. 281 The power which the community leaves him possessed of with respect to his own conduct, may be called his civil liberty. 1793 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (ed. 12) I 49 That system of laws..calculated to maintain civil liberty. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 62 Slaves have no civil liberty; but are entirely under the authority of their owners.

6. Becoming or befitting a citizen.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 44 These iiii cardynall vertues, Temperaunce, Justice ciuyle or morall, Fortitude ..and Prudence. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxii. (1677) 288 There is a Civil Hatred when men in general detest Vice. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 21/2 To esteem the deceased holy is pious, to spare the absent, just, to take away the eternity of hatred, civil. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 61 For the instruction of heathen children in christian duties and civil knowledge. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxiii. 105 It was *civil*, in the Roman sense, to mingle in the amusements of the citizens. 1883 T. H. GREEN *Proleg. Ethics* Introd. 7 That civil spirit through which the promptings of personal passion are controlled.

† 7. Having proper public or social order; well-ordered, orderly, well-governed. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 156 They are reformed, ciuill, full of good. 1599 — *Hen. V*, I. ii. 199 The ciuil Citizens kneading vp the hony. 1600 DYMMOK *Treat. Ireland* (1843) 13 The south parte [of the County of Wexford] as the more cyvill. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. i. 16 Ciuill streets. 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 37 A more quiet, clean, elegantly built, and civil place, than..Antwerp. 1659 MILTON *Rupt. Commw.* (1847) 439/2 That Army, lately so renown'd for the civilest and best order'd in the world. 1685 MORDEN *Geogr. Rectified* 38 Ireland is a Flourishing Island, Civil in its self, and a good additional strength to the British Empire.

8. In that social condition which accompanies and is involved in citizenship or life in communities; not barbarous; civilized, advanced in the arts of life.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 36 A region wel inhabited and ful of ciuile people. 1579 *Cyuile & Vncyuile Life* To Rdrs., Wee that inhabit a most cyuill Countrey. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. ii. (Arb.) 30 Among the Latines of the ciuiller ages. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 680 Beasts are more Hairy than Men; and Savage Men more than Civil. 1682 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* Pref. 567 Moscovy..being the most northern region of Europe reported civil. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. v. (1715) 237 The Practice, of all Nations, whether Civil or barbarous. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. I. ii. (1743) 311 On the other side.. the People are much more civil. 1829 SOUTHEY *O. Newman* vii, As in civil, so in barbarous states. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xxxvi. 32 From my long silence of late, you will no doubt have deemed me out of the civil, and perhaps out of the whole world.

† 9. Educated; well-bred; refined, polished, 'polite'. *Obs.* **a.** of persons.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 42 A kinde of Symphonie whiche the common sort call a Pipe: the learned and more ciuil kinde of men name it a Dulcimer. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 130 A learned preacher, or a Ciuill Ientleman. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* 29 Unbeseeming jests, And stuffe which every civill eare detests. 1647 EVELYN *Corr.* (1857) III. 5 My character..for the civilest Traveller that ever returned. *a* 1704 LOCKE *Lett.* (1708) 31, I know what latitude civil and well bred men allow themselves.

b. of things.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (Arb.) 64 This schole philosophie..thinketh all thinges mete for euery place. But there is an other philosophye more ciuile, whyche knoweth..her owne stage. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xviii. (Arb.) 200 The Greekes call it *Asteismus*, we may terme it the ciuill iest. 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* iii. 23 To their own languages, which they held to be more civil than the Roman. 1716 CIBBER *Love Makes Man* IV, Hard by, Sir, at an House of civil Recreation.

c. Public, popular.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xi. § 3 The conceits..(now almost made Ciuile) of the Maistring Spirite, and the force of confidence, and the like.

† 10. Of apparel. Not gay or showy; sober, decent, grave; also, of persons, decent or seemly in behaviour, customs, etc. *Obs.*

1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* I. (Arb.) 13 In words, is he circumspect: in lookes, graue: in attire, ciuill. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xx. 105 Wantonly clad in the habit of an Amazon woman; alwayes costly, but seldome ciuill. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 11 Let this work be neuer so ciuill and seemely. *c* 1622 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* III. iii, That fourteen yards of satten giue my woman; I do not like the colour—'tis too civill. *a* 1691 *Virgin's Compl.*.. in *Bayford Ballads* (1878) 931 Dolly, Molly, Susan, Bess, Pretty Maids in civil Dress.

† 11. Humane, gentle, kind. *Obs.*

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Ciuill*, honest in conuersation, or gentle in behauiour. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* (1851) 557 Poynings Act, which was..the civillest and most moderate acknowledgment impos'd of thir dependance on the Crown of England. 1661 *Trial James* in Howell *St. Trials* (1816) VI. 104 The sheriff and hangman were so civil to him in his execution, as to suffer him to be dead before he was cut down. 1684 tr. *Eutropius* VII. 121 He was so civil in his government at Rome, that none ever was punished.

12. Polite or courteous in behaviour to others; sinking, in recent use, to 'decently polite', 'up to the ordinary or minimum standard of courtesy', or the merely negative sense of 'not (actually) rude'; while *courteous* and *polite* denote positive qualities.

Courteous is thus more commonly said of superiors, *civil* of inferiors, since it implies or suggests the possibility of incivility or rudeness.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 101 A passing civill Apophthegme of his extant which hee uttered in the Senate. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 13 2 A man .. whom he had endeavoured by many civil offices to make his Friend. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 38 We'l drink a civil cup to all the Otter Hunters that are to meet you to morrow. 1681 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 130 Your very civil and obliging letter. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 61. 38 A youth ought .. always to shew a Civil Regard to his Elders. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxvii, They were certainly the civillest people alive. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xviii, With an expression of civil disdain, thus accosted her. 1814 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* XII. 138, I am sorry to add that I did not receive so civil an answer as ought to have been given to any body. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 231 And never said one civil thing When you were by to hear one. 1840 LEVER *H. Lorrequer* ii, The proud Earl of Callonby, who never did the 'civil thing' anywhere. *Mod.* 'I hope he answered you politely.' 'Well, he was civil, which is something.'

13. *transf.* Of animals and things.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 70 b, Aristotle saithe, that the Crane is a ciuill byrde, Quia sub Duce degit. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 71 The hils of the Alps, waxing more mild and ciuil. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* (1678) 326 A Lybyan Tiger..shut up and taught to eat civil meat. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* I. ii. 3 Let the streams in civil mode Direct your choice upon a road.

II. Since *civil* connotes what pertains to the citizen in his *ordinary* capacity, it is distinguished from various words expressing specific departments, and thus often opposed to these as a negative term.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xliv. 780 The word civil has about twelve different meanings; it is applied to all manner of objects which are perfectly disparate. As opposed to criminal, it means all law not criminal. As opposed to ecclesiastical it means all law not ecclesiastical; as opposed to military it means all law not military; and so on.

14. Distinguished from *military*: non-military. Also (as in CIVIL SERVICE), from *military and naval.*

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1747) 70 Sir Anthony St. Leger .. performed great service in a ciuill course .. Sir Edward Bellingham who succeeded him, proceeded in a martiall course. 1632 G. HERBERT *Temple, Church-Porch* xxxiv, Game is a civil gunpowder, in peace Blowing up houses with their whole increase. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* I. 411 Around him flow'd In civil pomp their venerable robes. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) II. vii. 278 As long as it was carried on by civil methods, one ought to take the honester side; but when it came to arms the stronger. 1826 COOPER *Mohicans* i, A large civil cocked hat, like those worn by clergymen. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* ii. (ed. 5) 6 His sovereignty was civil as well as military.

15. Distinguished from *ecclesiastical*: non-ecclesiastical; and, with extended application, non-religious, non-sacred, secular.

1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xiii. 1 One is of the civill Roman Empire .. another of the Ecclesiastical or Prophetical. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 34 Both in religious and civill Wisdome. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 67 To inundate things sacred and civil. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 288 Civil and canon law, civil and ecclesiastical history,

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 106 Talents and virtues, civil, military, or religious. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 37 Civil and ecclesiastical oppressors.

†b. *Theol.* Naturally good or virtuous, but unregenerate; moral; good as a citizen, but not as a saint. Hence *civil righteousness. Obs.*

1619 W. SCLATER *Expos. 1 Thess.* (1630) 40 A ciuill Christian obseruing these duties without knowledge of their inlunction in the Word of God, is as farre from Sanctification as were Heathen Moralists. 1655 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* II. 470 Meere ciuill men are such as suppose all religion to consist in the externall duties of the second Table. 1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* i. (1848) 4 Being then only civil, till many years thereafter the Lord showed her mercy. 1676 W. ROW *Suppl. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 166 Many that were civil before having become exceedingly loose.

c. *Civil Magistrate*: the temporal authority as distinguished from the ecclesiastical.

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* II. 16 Luther admonishing to obey the Civil Magistrate. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 108 An entire exemption of it's clergy from any intercourse with the civil magistrate.

16. *Law.* Distinguished from *criminal*: Pertaining to the private relations between members of a community, and to the legal proceedings employed in settling them. Also distinguished from *political* (as in 'political offence, trial', etc.)

1611 COTGR., *Civiliser vn criminel*, to change his Indictment into an action; to turne a criminall, into a ciuill, cause. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 289 Civil, implies an offence of a private nature, betwixt party and party, and not where the king is party. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Property Law* xxii. 170 No person who shall have taken such civil proceeding can commence any prosecution under the Act. 1887 FOWLER *Princ. Morals* II. iii. 145 A Civil Injury (as distinct from a Crime) is a wrong for which the law awards reparation to the injured individual.

17. *Legal* as distinguished from *natural*; in the eye of the law and in all that respects legal rights or standing; 'as a person banished or outlawed, is said to suffer civil, though not natural death' (J.).

1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 161 Buried in a civill grave of captivity, and most miserable servitude. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR (J.), Break not your promise, unless it be unlawful or impossible; either out of your natural, or out of your civil power. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 71 When he hath given it to us, we have a civil right to it. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 121 It may also determine by his civil death; as if he enters into a monastery, whereby he is dead in law.

18. Of divisions of time: Distinguished from *natural, astronomical, solar*, etc. Legally recognized for the purposes of ordinary life and social organization.

Thus the *civil day* in modern times consists of 24 hours and begins at midnight; the *civil year* contains 365 days, and in leap year 366, beginning on the 1st of Jan., etc.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 36 Those that have defined and set out a civil day. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. vi. § 1 The ordinary or civill year did want intercalation. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* ix. 66 The common civil year..of 365 days.

19. Of, pertaining or according to the Roman CIVIL LAW. (See below.)

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 316 Unless I should use that civil remedy called in law Acceptilation. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 210 No Woman had it, but a ciuill Doctor.

20. See CIVIL LAW (RIGHT), CIVIL LIST, CIVIL SERVICE, SERVANT, in their alphabetical places; *Civil Engineer*, see ENGINEER.

B. as *sb.*

†1. = CIVILIAN 1; civil law personified. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 57 Now Simonye and Siuyle stondeþ forþ bope. *Ibid.* B. II. 113 Þis dede I assele Bi sixte of Sire Symonye and cyuyles [A. II. 82 Notaries] leue. *Ibid.* B. XX. 136 To þe arches in haste he 3ede anone after, And torned Ciuile in-to Symonye. 1393 *Ibid.* C. III. 71 Preyþ cyuyle it to see and symonye it to rede.

†2. *pl.* Civil matters, concerns, or affairs; *τὰ πολιτικά. Obs.*

1646 SALTMARSH *Some Drops* ii. 74. 1654 G. GODDARD in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. Introd. 19 [Neither] from the Levellers, who would introduce a party in civils, nor from the Sectaries, who would cry down all order and government in spirituals. 1676 MARVELL *Gen. Councils* Wks. 1875 IV. 152 Oppression and persecution in civils and spirituals. 1717 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 319 Arbitrary Government in civils, and persecution for matters of conscience.

†3. *pl.* Civil standing or position. *Obs.*

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 48 For my Civills, some say I am a Gentleman, some say an Esquire.

†4. *pl.* Citizens, commons. *Obs.*

1658 SIR A. HASLERIGGE in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 69 As glorious a work for our civils, to put an end to the King and Lords. The right is..without all doubt, in the people.

C. as *adv.* = CIVILLY. *Obs.*

1642 J. EATON *Honey-combe* 229 If he were meerely civill honest, it leaves him still meerely civill honest. 1767 *Babler* No. 12, I never heard of a man who behaved commonly civil to a woman, who, etc.

D. in combination (parasynthetic), as *civil-mannered, -tongued*, etc. See also CIVIL-WEALTH.

1621 FLETCHER *Island Princess* I. iii, The people they show brave too, civil-manner'd. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 122 Till civil-suited Morn appear.

†**Civil**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. the adj.] *trans.* To make civil, civilize.

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (1857) 151 If they were once civilled and brought to more understanding.

Civil(l, obs. form of SEVILLE.

Civilian (sivi·liăn). [a. OF. *civilien*, of or pertaining to the civil law, as in *droit civilien, docteur civilien*, f. *civil*, L. *cīvīlis*. Later uses in English start from other senses of CIVIL.]

1. One who makes or has made the Civil Law (chiefly as distinguished originally from the Canon Law, and later from the Common Law) the object of his study: a practitioner, doctor, professor, or student of Civil Law, a writer or authority on the Civil Law.

'By civilian is meant in English (1) one who professes and practises the civil law, as opposed to the common, or municipal law of England; (2) one who teaches or expounds this civil law; (3) one who studies it' (De Quincey).

1388 WYCLIF *Bible* Prol. 51 Sumtyme cyuylians and canonistris weren deuout, and..bisy on her lernyng. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 387, I woulde wishe you to be a Civilian [*note*, A professour or studient of the Civil lawe, whiche yeeldeth great advantage]. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* Ded., Twenty civilians, and as many common lawyers. 1589 *Hay any Work* 24 Ciuillians liue by the court of Amraltie..as well as by the Arches. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 316 Ulpian..and all the Civilians. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 41 Both the Canonists and Civilians. 1788 GRAVES *Recollect. Shenstone* 36 (T.) He [Shenstone] kept his name in the college books, and changed his commoner's gown for that of a civilian. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. VIII. viii. 26 Two learned civilians from Bologna. 1864 *Spectator* No. 1875. 641 Doctor's Commons..has dissolved itself, and civilians will ere long be as extinct as the dodo.

†2. *Theol.* 'One who, despising the righteousness of Christ, did yet follow after a certain civil righteousness, a *justitia civilis* of his own' (Trench). Cf. CIVIL 15 b.

1619 W. SCLATER *Expos. 1 Thess.* (1630) 26 Distinguishing Regenerate mens actions from their counterfeits in Hypocrites and Ciuilians. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 104 (Trench) The mere naturalist or civilian..I mean such an one as lives upon dregs, the very reliques and ruins of the image of God decayed. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 102 There be no moral men and civilians in heaven.

3. A non-military man or official.

'The fashionable and most childish use of this word now current, viz. to indicate simply a non-military person—a use which has disturbed and perplexed all our past literature for six centuries' (De Quincey *Bentley* Wks. VII. 79 *note*).

a. *orig.* (More fully *Indian Civilian*): One of the covenanted European servants of the East India Company, not in military employ. Now, a member of the Indian Civil Service of the Crown.

1766 (25 May) H. STRACHEY *Lett.* in Malcolm *Life of Clive* III. 54 About the rage of the civilians and more than madness of the military. 1766 (28 May) CLIVE *Lett.* ibid. 59 If the civilians entertain the officers, dismiss them the service. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 364 Civilians and Indian officers returning from sick furlough. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 99 Associating with them European civilians in the administration of justice. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. 759 He [Warren Hastings] won the love of the new 'civilians' as he won the love of the Hindoos.

b. *generally* (esp. in military parlance): One who does not professionally belong to the Army or the Navy; a non-military person.

1829 STERLING *Ess. & Tales* (1848) I. 121 The reasons of the warlike manœuvres are made plain, even to quiet civilians. 1856 *Mem. Sir R. Peel* I. 123 But the chief governor..was not a civilian. He was a brave and distinguished soldier. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* ¶ 287 The Officers are not responsible for debts incurred by the Messman, such Messman being a Civilian.

†4. (See quot.)

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 19 A civiliane, *civilis, politicus.*

5. *attrib.* and *appositive*, in various senses.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Deut. xxiv. 1, 2 Wks. (1847) 191/1 That civilian emperor, in his title of 'Donations'. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 20 May, The old civilian Council of Calcutta. 1864 *Times* 13 Sept. (L.) Men..previously passed by army or civilian surgeons. *1864 *Daily Tel.* 10 Mar., All over the world military men view any civilian interference with dislike.

Hence **Civilianism**, *nonce-wd.*, civilian doctrines or principles, opposition to militarism; **Civilianize** *v. nonce-wd.* to render civilian, to make (the army) a civilian body.

1888 *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 367 Even in these days of rampant British civilianism, proud of its defencelessness and full of pity for the strong man armed. 1870 *Ibid.* Sept. 397/1 The latter..simply 'civilianizes' the army.

Civilisation, -ise: see CIVILIZATION, -IZE.

Civilish, *a. rare.* Somewhat civil.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 124 Then spoke Mr. Marsh in a civilish way.

†**Civilist.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *civilista* (used by Fortescue *De Laud. Leg. Angl.* viii.), f. L. *cīvilis* civil (law), after *canonista* CANONIST.]

1. = CIVILIAN 1.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 10 As necessair, as..ane cordinar, charpenteir, captan, ciuilist, or ony vthir crafft or sciens. *a* 1631 DONNE *Ess. Divinity* (1651) 54 The Civilists have dignified the word Privilege. *c* 1725 W. OREM *Hist. Aberdeen* in *Bibl. Top. Brit.* (1782) V. III. 136 Patrick Gordon..was made civilist at the King's restoration; and..exchanged the said office with this office of humanist [=Professor of Humanity].

2. *Theol.* = CIVILIAN 2.

1626 W. FENNER *Hidden Manna* (1652) A 10 b, The lukewarmling and the civilist, his own knowledge in the Scripture tels him he must live holier and ferventlier.

†3. A political student, a politician. *Obs.*

1736 WARBURTON *Alliance Ch. & State* I. v. Wks. 1811 VII. 55 If as a religionist he entered into society..as a civilist he constituted a commonwealth.

Civility (sivi·liti). Also 4–7 with usual variations, as in CIVIL, and final *-e, -ie, -ye*. [a. OF. *civilité*, ad. L. *cīvīlitās, -tātem*, (1) art of civil government, politics, transl. Gr. *πολιτική*, (2) courteousness, politeness, (3) (in Vulgate, etc.), citizenship = *πολιτεία*, (4) in med.L., community, city, '*civilitas*, mansio hominum' Papias.]

I. Obs. senses, connected with citizenship, and civil polity.

†1. The status of a citizen; citizenship. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxii. 28, I with moche summe gat this ciuylite [1388 fredom, *Vulg.* civilitatem, orig. *πολιτείαν*]. *a* 1568 COVERDALE *Christ's Cross* i. Wks. II. 232 Your joy is in heaven, where your conversation and civility is.

†2. A community of citizens collectively. *Obs.*

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vii. 207 Yon sad ciuility Is but an Oxe, that with base drudgery Eates up the land.

†3. Civil or secular lordship or dominion. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 385 Þai bissyen hem to be kyngis in her owne, and reioycen hem fulle myche in þat cyuylite or seculerte. *Ibid.* Þis is þe mooste cyuylite or seculer lordeschipinge þat eny kynge or lorde haþ on his tenauntis. 1530 *Proper Dialogue* (1863) 27.

†4. A civil or secular capacity. *Obs.*

1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 67 What an enormitie is this in a christian realme to serue in a ciuilitye, hauynge the profyt of a Prouestshyp and a Deanry, and a Personage.

†5. Polity, civil organization and government.

1537 STARKEY *To Pole* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxxi. 193 In the joyning of these two lives together..stondeth the chief point of true christian civility. 1538 — *England* 119 The ordur of our law also in the punnyschment of theft..faylyth much from gud cyuylyte. 1594 *Mirr. Policie* (1599) A, Policie is deriued from the Greeke woord *πολιτεία* which in our tongue we may tearme Ciuilitie, and that which the Grecians did name Politicke gouernement, the Latines called, the Gouernement of a commonweale, or ciuile societie. 1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 68 How have the rules of the Persian civility been forgotten in the midst of thee!

b. *transf.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 31 The civility of these little citizens [Bees and Ants] more neatly sets forth the wisdom of their maker.

†6. Good polity; orderly state (of a country); social order, as distinct from anarchy and disorder.

1538 STARKEY *England* 7 To bryng the hole cuntrey to quyetnes and cyuylyte. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 107 For the preseruing of publike peace and ciuilitie. 1621 MUNDAY *Briefe Chron.* 44 Without civility, and government.

†7. Conformity to the principles of social order, behaviour befitting a citizen; good citizenship.

1537-8 *Statutes Irel. an.* 28 *Hen. VIII* (1621) 129 Trayning of his people..to an honest Christian civilitie and obedience. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 5 They should have beene reduced to perpetuall civilitie. 1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 6 The cheefe thinge wantinge in that cuntrye is cyvillitye, and dutyfull obedience of the people to their soveraigne. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Introd. (1851) 146 To inbreed and cherish in a great people the seeds of vertu, and publick civility. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 43 They conforme such as are profligate, into good civility. 1758 *Acc. Bks.* in *Ann. Reg.* 459/2 Their civility (that is, their deference to the general laws..and their attention to the common good).

†8. Civil or secular quality; secularity. *Obs.*

1647 *Lond. Ministers' Testimony* in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1736) III. 390 An inforced uniformity of religion..confounds the Civil and Religious, and denies the very principles of Christianity and Civility. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* (1650) 362 If there were nothing in marriage but meere civility, the Magistrate might be meet to be imployed in this service.

†9. *Theol.* Civil righteousness; see CIVIL 15 b.

1619 W. SCLATER *Expos. 1 Thess.* (1630) 40 Betwixt Ciuility and Sanctification obserue these differences. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 43 More..by a sacrilegious pretence of religion, than he did before damne himself by an heathenish ciuilitie. *a* 1640 W. FENNER *Sacr. Faithful* ii. (1648) 57 They come out of prophanenesse and enter into Civility, and a formall kind of profession.

II. Senses connected with civilization, culture.

10. 'The state of being civilized; freedom from barbarity' (J.); = CIVILIZATION 2. *arch.*

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* Col. II. 7 Christ is to the..wylde and barbarous, ciuilitie. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 305 From them the Greekes, then barbarous, received Civilitie. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 110 Cloth sure is of the same date with civility in this land. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 148 Not understood in a petty corner, but in parts of early civility. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 251 Metals and Minerals..necessary Instruments..of Culture and Civility. 1775 JOHNSON *Western Isl.* Wks. X. 508 The progress of arts and civility. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. xvii. (1865) 129 The nineteenth century of the era from which we date our civility. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 27 The foundations of the new civility were to be laid by the most savage men. 1881 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* vii. 177 A brutal people destitute of civility.

†11. Polite or liberal education; training in the 'humanities', good breeding; culture, refinement. *arch.*

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 951/1 Me thinketh it somwhat more ciuilytye..a litle merely to mok him, then..seriouslye to preace vpon him. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 692 Well and honorably educated, and in all kind of civilitie brought up. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 101, I am heartily sorry in respect you are Persons of great Civility and..of very good parts. 16..*Def. of Univ. Oxford* (1690) 33 The Universities are the public nurseries of Religion, Piety, Learning, and Civility. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* I. § 3. 186 Bring civility and learning into France. 1858 DE QUINCEY

Autobiog. Sk. Wks. II. i. 23 Our universities, all so many recurring centres of civility.

† b. A branch of 'humane' or polite learning, a department of culture. *Obs.*

1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 9 Young Gentlemen do so ply their studies in all kinds of sciences, and other civilities, besides the Law. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 184 They [the Romans] had likewise spread their arts and civilities.

12. Behaviour proper to the intercourse of civilized people; ordinary courtesy or politeness, as opposed to rudeness of behaviour; decent respect, consideration.

1561 T. NORTON tr. *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xx. (1634) 733 That among Christians may be a common shew of religion, and among men may be man-like civilitie. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 75 My Civility to this Learned Man obliged me to some Answer. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. vi. 18 Some..ladies..have..been to see me with great civility. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 165 P 12, I must purchase by civility that regard which I had expected to enforce by insolence. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* VII. v. (1864) 451 A cold civility, which carried no conviction of its sincerity. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 31 He would not use the common forms of civility.

b. An act or expression of politeness.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Introd. 5 These were not meer Pagan-Civilities. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* I. (1682) 111 To accept of a Civilty. 1708 SWIFT *Death Partridge*, I..said some other civilities, suitable to the occasion. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 110 After a few more uneasy civilities on either side.

c. † *To do civility* (obs.), *to show civility.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. § 10. 2 Jesus being invited, he went to do civility to the persons espoused. 1772 JOHNSON in *Boswell* XXV, We should have shown his lady more civilities.

†d. *Civility-money*: that given (to bailiffs, jailers, etc.) in consideration or anticipation of their good-will or good offices; money given as a 'tip'.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xiv, To the Catchpoles and his Bums he ordered four Ducats for Civility Money. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* VIII. x, The bailiff .. hoped he would remember the civility-money. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* XXI, No opposition was offered .. either by the guards or doorkeepers .. one of the latter refused a shilling of civility-money, tendered him by the Laird of Dumbiedikes.

†**13.** Decency, seemliness: see CIVIL 10. *Obs.*

1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* I. ii, Civility keeps them tied all day-time, but they are let loose at midnight. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 105 Common ciuilitie teacheth vs to choose our way, and not wilfully to runne in the durt. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. ii. (1673) 275 They denied them the civility and humanity of burial.

Civilizable (si·vilәizăb'l), *a.* [see -ABLE.] Capable of being civilized.

c 1840 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. I. (1866) 180 A race of animals, like a race of men, is civilisable. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. 183 Diversities in the civilizable quality of races.

Civiliza·de. *nonce-wd.* [f. CIVILIZE *v.*, after *crusade, blockade, cannonade*, etc.: see -ADE.] A crusade in the interest of civilization.

1859 MILL *Liberty* IV. 166 A recent writer .. proposes (to use his own words) not a crusade, but a *civilizade*, against this polygamous community, to put an end to what seems to him a retrograde step in civilization. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XIX. 660 Mr. Mill..went on to stigmatize..any 'civilizade' against that institution.

Civilization (sivilizē·ʃәn, -eizē·ʃәn). Also -isation. [f. CIVILIZE + -ATION. q.v. In modF. *civilisation.*]

†**1.** *Law.* 'A law, act of justice, or judgement, which renders a criminal process civil; which is performed by turning an information into an inquest, or the contrary' (Harris, quoted by J.) The assimilation of Common Law to the Civil Law.

1704-10 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* (see above). 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Civilisation is performed by turning the information into an inquest, or vice versa. 1730-36 in BAILEY. 1812 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 179 Getting us rid of all Mansfield's innovations, or civilizations of the common law.

2. The action or process of civilizing or of being civilized.

1775 ASH *Dict.*, *Civilization*, the state of being civilized, the act of civilizing. 1828-46 WHATELY *Elem. Rhet.* I. ii. § 4 The descriptions some writers give of the civilization of mankind, by the spontaneous origin, among tribes of savages, of the various arts of life, one by one. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.* Pref. 6 Civilisation is the humanisation of man in society. *Mod.* To attempt the civilization of the Australian aborigines.

3. (More usually) Civilized condition or state; a developed or advanced state of human society; a particular stage or a particular type of this.

1772 BOSWELL *Johnson* XXV, On Monday, March 23, I found him [Johnson] busy, preparing a fourth edition of his folio Dictionary..He would not admit *civilization*, but only *civility*. With great deference to him, I thought *civilization*, from *to civilize*, better in the sense opposed to *barbarity*, than *civility*. 1775 in ASH (see 2). *a* 1799 WARTON (T.), The general growth of refinement and the progression of civilisation. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 154 Our manners, our civilization, and all the good things which are connected with manners, and with civilization. 1814 SIR T. MUNRO *Evid. bef. Comm. H of C.*, Then the Hindoos are not inferior in civilization to the people of Europe. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. ii. 45 The seat of Egyptian civilization; a civilization which..forms a striking contrast to the barbarism of the other nations of Africa. *Ibid.* 46 The civilization of Europe .. has shown a capacity of development unknown to those civilizations which were originated by soil. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) I. 18 The ancient civilisations. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 42 The more advanced the civilization, the less powerful is the individual.

b. *transf.*

1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* i. 13 Some communities of ants are more advanced in civilization than others.

Civilizational (si·vilizē·ʃәnăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to civilization.

1848 (*title*) A Woman's Account of England the Civilizer ..with reference to the Civilizational History of Modern Europe. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1358/1 The aboriginal inhabitants..are by no means uniform .. in grade of civilisational development. 1866 LORD STRANGFORD in *Pall Mall G.* 6 Apr. 9 Mere civilizational optimism.

Civilizatory (sivilәi·zătәri), *a.* [f. CIVILIZE: see -ORY.] Of civilizing nature.

1882-3 Schaff's *Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* I. 178 The natives were..incapable of a rapid civilizatory development. 1886 *Athenæum* 6 Nov. 604/1 The 'civilizatory mission' of Spain.

Civilize (si·vilәiz), *v.* [app. f. 16th c. F. *civilizer* (Cotgr.) now *civiliser*; app. representing a med. or mod.L. *civilizare*, to make civil (a criminal matter), whence transferred to 'make civil' in other senses; f. *cīvīl-is* CIVIL + verbal formative *-izāre*, ad. Gr. *-ίζειν*, in mod.F. *-iser*, Eng. -IZE, q. v.]

1. To make civil (sense 7); to bring out of a state of barbarism, to instruct in the arts of life, and thus elevate in the scale of humanity; to enlighten, refine, and polish. *To civilize away*; to do away with, by civilization.

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. XXVIII, And ciuilized, or ciuited ..kisse the hand. 1611 COTGR., *Civiliser*, to ciuilize, bring to ciuilitie, make ciuill, to tame, quiet, reclaime. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* I. ii, I..civilize Their barbarous natures. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 102 The doctrine of the Gospell..Christianizeth men, and then civilizeth them. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. iv, To civilize the rude unpolish'd world. 1780 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 30 Aug., A very savage parish was civilized by a decayed gentlewoman, who came among them to teach a petty school. *a* 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. I. iv. 179 Christianity itself has never, I think, suddenly civilized a race.

†b. To subject to civil authority. *Obs.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 147 It is more easie to ciuillze them by conquest then faire meanes. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 251 The king of Spain did not allow troops sufficient to civilize and reduce them.

c. To polish what is rude or uncouth.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xix. 124 If I can civilize his rudenesse by my sword. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. cliv. 49 Your exercises of riding, fencing, and dancing will civilize and fashion your body and your limbs.

d. *transf.* To domesticate, tame (wild animals).

1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 64 For the Pike .. as it is a Fish of Prey, it has been thought impossible to civilize it, or make it any way familiar with Mankind.

†**2.** To make 'civil' (sense 15 b) or moral; to subject to the law of civil or social propriety.

a 1640 W. FENNER *Sacr. Faithfull* ii. (1648) 57 He doth not say civilize your members; many there be that civilize their earthlie members. [Cf. CIVILITY 9.]

†**3.** To make lawful or proper in a civil community. *Obs. rare.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xii. (1851) 92 With an ignominious note of civilizing Adultery.

4. *Law.* To turn a criminal into a civil cause. In mod. Dicts, [COTGR. has F. *civilizer* in this sense.]

5. *intr.* To become civilized or elevated.

1868 W. GREG *Lit. & Soc. Judg.* 410 If they [the negroes] are to civilize..they must work either at a trade..or on their own grounds.

†**6.** *intr.* To conform to the requirements of civil life, to behave decently.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Law*, I Civilize, least that I seeme Obscœne.

Civilized (si·vilәizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Made civil; in a state of civilization.

1611 COTGR., *Civilisé*, ciuilized, made ciuile. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* v. 176 Those Savages were not then what civilized mankind is now. 1776 JOHNSON in *Bos.* 21 Mar., The advantages of civilized society. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 281 The ancient civilised world. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera Pulv.* (1880) 37 A civilized mercantile community.

2. Of or pertaining to civilized men.

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* III. x. 129 Such civiliz'd deportment, shews of Love. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 181 A few civiliz'd hands signified their approbation. 1855 JOHNSTON *Chem. Com. Life* II. 308 The luxury of civilised perfumes. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 74 The strangers spoke no civilised language. 1875 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* App. 467.

Hence **Ci·vilizedness**, civilized quality or condition.

1879 M. ARNOLD *Equality* Mixed Ess. 86 France owes.. her civilisedness to equality.

Civilizee (sivilәizī·). [see -EE 1.] A person civilized.

1861 R. BURTON *City Saints* 80 The civilizee shudders at the idea of eating wolf. 1880 *Scribn. Mag.* Nov. 61 That the man of training, the civilizee, is less manly than the rough, the pioneer.

Civilizer (si·vilәizәɹ). [f. CIVILIZE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which civilizes.

1692 SIR T. BLOUNT *Ess.* 80 The first Civilizers of Men, and Makers of Laws. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 206 P 4 The civilizers of nations. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 66 But armies ..are wretched civilizers. 1870 *Daily News* 25 July 5 Commerce is not merely the civilizer but the peacemaker.

Ci·vilizing, *vbl. sb.* [f. CIVILIZE + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. CIVILIZE; civilization.

1611 COTGR., *Affaicterie* .. a ciuilizing, making gentle. 1752 LD. ADVOC. in *Scots Mag.* (1753) 224/1 The civilizing of the highlands of Scotland.

Ci·vilizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That civilizes or advances civilization.

1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* (1851) 558 A civilizing Conquest. 1883 *Athenæum* 12 May 599/1 The most potent civilizing agent.

Civil law, †right. [L. *jūs cīvīle.*] The law of Roman citizens; thence, the Roman law as a whole, esp. as received in Western christendom in and after the Middle Ages.

In early times, specially distinguished from the *Canon law*, in later times from the *Common law* of England. See LAW.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 326 Alle þis is lawe cyvyl. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. iii. 95 The lawys cyvyle, na canown. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 427/1 Grete scyence bothe in ryght cyuyl and in Cannon. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 107 There are an innumerable companie of examples in the ciuill law. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 125 P 1 It is one of the maxims of the civil law that definitions are hazardous. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 827 This head of revocation was originally borrowed from the civil law. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 355 Trinity Hall has twelve fellowships, usually held by graduates in the civil law.

b. In more general sense: The law of any city or state regulating the private rights and duties of the inhabitants; also used in other senses of *civil.*

1483 CAXTON *Cato* A viij, Right lawe deuyne cyuyl and moralle. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* Ded., The name, Cyvill, beeing common to the several lawes of any peculiar kingdome. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* (1839) 251 Civil law, is to every subject, those rules, which the commonwealth hath commanded him .. for the distinction of right, and wrong. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 378 In defiance of the law, ecclesiastical as well as civil. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 395 In the administration of civil law, Panchayats were had recourse to, while criminal cases were investigated by the British functionaries in person. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Inst. Gaius* I. § 1 What each people has established on its own account is peculiar to itself, and is called its civil law.

Civil List. *orig.* A list of the charges for the civil or administrative government of the state; the establishment supported by the moneys voted on this list (*obs.*); the term was used to specify a number of charges upon the public revenue, most of which have been at different times removed to other accounts, and it is now retained for the amount voted by parliament from the public revenue for the household and personal expenses of the monarch, and for the payment of the *Civil List pensions, i.e.* pensions granted by the royal bounty, and not provided for in connexion with employment in one of the departments of the public service.

1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 313 § 17 The Youth..endeavoured to raise himself on the Civil List..[he] succeeded so well, that he was in a short time made a Judge under the Protector. 1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 127 All our Princes since..have continued to be, only Proprietors for Life of that Part of the publick Revenue, which is appropriated to their Civil-List. 1849 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* I. ii. 24 In 1816 it was mentioned that there was a debt of £277,000 upon the Civil List. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 558 The expenses of the royal household are now entirely separated from the expenses of the civil government; but by a whimsical perversion, the name of *Civil List* has remained attached to..the revenue..appropriated to the expenses of the Royal Household.

Civilly (si·vili), *adv.* [f. CIVIL *a.* + -LY 2.] In a civil manner.

†**1.** In a way characterizing, becoming, or befitting citizenship. *Obs.*

1554 *Act 1 & 2 Phi. & M.* c. 7 § 1 The Children in the said Cities..were civilly brought up and instructed. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. iii. (1877) I. 83 Rules of discipline, vnder which they liue most ciuilie in their houses. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. § 15 (R.) That a multitude should..concurre in the doing of one thing (for this is ciuilly to liue).

2. With reference to civil matters: thus often used in contrast to 'ecclesiastically,' 'politically,' 'naturally,' etc.

1577 VAUTROUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 134 He that will vnderstand thys sentence ciuilly, may doe it after thys sort. 1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 358/1 Expressing..the subiects allegiance ciuilie. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. liii. 892 The predecessor in the case of heirship must have died: that is..must have died physically, or civilly. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xiii. 163 He lays down the principle .. in two ways ecclesiastically and civilly.

3. In accordance with the civil law or with procedure relating to private rights and claims.

1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 210 Whether he will prosecute the party civilly or criminally. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 25. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Aug. 263/2 Clearly he would be civilly liable, but ought he also criminally liable? 1871 MARKBY *Elem. Law* § 690 (1874) Whether their consequences be civilly or criminally pursued.

†**4.** In accordance with civil morality; 'morally' as opposed to 'spiritually'; see CIVIL 15 b. *Obs.*

1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* iii. 9 That is fall down and worship either thee civily, or Christ religiously. 1608 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* (1614) 610 If the civilly righteous shall not be saved, where shall the notorious sinner appeare?

†**5.** In a civilized manner. *Obs.*

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 102 That they might live civilly amongst..savage nations. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* (1736) Introd. 5 The Chinese [are] civilly content with their Companies in Effigy, which barbarous Nations exact unto Reality.

6. In a well-bred manner; politely, courteously; without any rudeness.

1552 HULOET, Ciuillye, *urbanatim*. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 17 Answere stranger ciuilie, but shew him not thy secresie. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 250 They were so civilly languaged. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 268 ₱ 2, I very civilly requested him to remove his Hand. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 25 The master of the house received us civilly, but could offer us no accommodation.

†**7.** Soberly, decently; not gaudily. *Obs.*

a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* 5 The Chambers were..furnished civilly.

Civilness. *rare.* [f. CIVIL + -NESS.] Civility.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* Cviij, Sowre, lowring, blockish, rusticall, and farre from all ciuilnesse of life. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. (1682) 411 Prejudicial to all Christian Civilness [and] tranquil Government. 1730-36 BAILEY, *Civilness*, civility.

Civil Service. A term originally applied to the part of the service of the East India Company carried on by the covenanted servants who did not belong to the Army or Navy (cf. SERVICE). Now: a collective term for all the non-warlike branches of the public administrative service of the state, including the diplomatic intercourse, the working of the post office and telegraphs, the educational institutions controlled by the state, and the collection of the revenue, etc. Also, the body of servants of the state employed in any of these departments. Often *attrib.* as in *Civil Service Commissioners*; *Civil Service Supply Association* and the like. **Civil Servant,** a member of the Civil Service.

c 1785 CARRACCIOLI *Life of Clive* III. 164 A considerable sum .. contributed privately by gentlemen in the civil service, in aid of the military cause. 1800 LD. WELLESLEY *title*) Notes on the necessity of a special collegiate training of Civil Servants. 1833 *Asiatic Jrnl.* X. 324 The two branches of the Indian service, civil and military. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 520 Mr. Hutchinson was in the Civil Service of the Company, Commercial Resident at Anjengo. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 44 To assist the Supreme Government of India .. a highly-educated civil service, consisting of some hundreds of members, is placed at its disposal. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 27 July 90 When a Civil Servant's mind has reached the stage of subacute discontent which has not quite strength enough to develope into resignation. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. x. (1876) 259 At the Civil-Service-Store in the Haymarket. 1867 YATES *Black Sheep* (Hoppe), Down to the 'Civil Servant of the Company'. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 272 He had already appointed an able Civil-Service Commission. *Ibid.* CXXVII. 275 The fluctuations of civil-service reform.

†**Civil-wealth.** *Obs.* ? *nonce-wd.* [f. CIVIL after *commonwealth*.] The commonwealth or state in its civil or secular capacity.

1547 BP. HOOPER *Answ. Bp. Winchester's Bk.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 144 Euery man's office and duty .. whether it be towards God or man: and whether he be minister in the church, or in the civil-wealth.

Civism (si·viz'm). [a. F. *civisme*, f. L. *cīv-is* citizen: see -ISM. A well-known term of the French Revolution of 1789: although, according to Littré, not in the Dictionary of the Academy till 1835.] Principles of good citizenship.

a. *orig.* and *esp.* Devotion or well-affected disposition to the order established by the French Revolution of 1789. *Certificate* (†*card*) *of civism* [F. *certificat de civisme*]: an attestation that the holder was thus well-affected. Cf. INCIVISM.

1792 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 17 Suspicions against the intentions of the King and the civism of his guards. 1793 N. VANSITTART *Remarks on Fox's Speech* 21, 6000 persons arrested [in Paris] for not having Cards of Civism. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 976 A pretext..for suspecting the 'civism' (to revive that Jacobin word) of eminent citizens. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* v. vii, At all turns, you need your Certificate of Civism'. 1885 *Times* 15 Dec. 6 Here is the Jacobin certificate of civism in actual play.

b. *transf.* to the ancient Greek and Roman republics, and to the citizen principle generally.

1832-4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. X. 62 It might seem to throw some doubt .. upon the sincerity of his *civism*, that undoubtedly Augustus cultivated his kingly connexions. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* v. (ed. 2) 107. 1880 G. C. WARR in *Academy* 25 Sept. 216 That the Roman 'civism', the tradition of self-sacrifice for the public good, made the Roman people the rightful rulers of Europe.

c. *fig.* Citizenship, fraternity.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. Introd. 35, I wish them to consider in me the civisme of the arts and sciences [*le civisme des arts et des sciences*].

†**Civitated.** 'Become like a citizen' (Cockeram).

†**Civity.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *cīvitās*, It. *cività*: see CITY.] = CITY.

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* 9 (Halliw.) An ancient civitie. *Ibid.* (1586) II. 11 All the civities and burroughs in Ireland have been wholly Englished and with English conquerors inhabited.

Civory, var. of CIBORY: see also SEVERY.

†**Civy, civey.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 cive, cyve, 5 cyuee, -ey(e, ceue, ceuy. [a. F. *civé* (13th c.), *sivé*, 'a black sauce for a hare', (Cotgr.). Littré identifies with CIVET[3], and derives from *cive*, CHIVE, species of onion, on L. type *cæpātum* 'made with onions'. In many reprints of ME. books, editors have mistaken *cive* for CIVE, chive, onion.]

'A broth or sauce made of the entrails of a hog; also broth or sauce for the forepart of a fried hare, made of wine, vinegar, verjuice, herbs, and spices; oyster broth, or broth made of boiled oysters' (Cotgr. s. v. *Sivé*).

a 1325 *Names Hare* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 134 Come to me ded Other in ciue other in bred! *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 20 Conyngus in cyve [*v.r.* cyne]. *Ibid.* 21 Harus in cyve [*v.r.* cyne]. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 452 Plays in Ceue [*misprr.* cene]. Take playses, and make hom clene..and frie hom in oyle, etc. *c* 1440 *Recipes* in *Babees Bk.* 60 Harys in cyueye. Take Harys, & Fle hem, & make hem clene, an hacke hem in gobettys, & sethe hem in Watere & Salt a lytylle; þan take Pepyr, an Safroun, an Brede, y-grounde y-fere, & temper it wyth Ale. þan take Oynonys & Percely y-mynced smal to-gederys, & sethe hem be hem self, & afterward take & do þer-to a porcyon of vynegre, & dresse in. *Ibid.* Conyngys in cyveye. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 171 Oysturs in Ceuy, oysturs in grauey, your helthe to renewe.

Ciza: aphetic f. *Assisa*: see ASSIZE, SIZE.

1665 STRYPE *Lett. to his Mother*, I never visited the Kitchen yet..and the Butteries but seldom after meals; unlesse for a Ciza, that is for a farthing worth of small beer.

Cizar, -zer, obs. ff. of SCISSOR, SIZAR.

Cize, obs. form of SIZE.

Clabber (klæ·bəɹ). [a. Irish and Gaelic *clabar* mud.]

1. *dial.* Mud. Hence **Clabbery** *a.*, muddy.

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallov. Encycl.*, *Clabber*, any soft dirty matter. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* 'They clodded clabber at me.' 'Don't put the dog into that clabbery hole.'

2. = BONNY-CLABBER, milk naturally curdled.

1634 FORD *Perkin Warbeck* III. ii, Healths in usquebaugh and bonny clabbore. 1828 WEBSTER, *Clabber* or *Bonny-clabber*. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v. *Bonny-clabber*, It is sometimes called simply clabber. 1884 BOURKE *Snake Dance of Moquis* XXX. 354 We feasted heartily on mush-melons and clabber.

Hence **Clabber** *v.*, *intr.* to curdle, as milk.

1880 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*

Clabord, obs. form of CLAPBOARD.

Clachan (klaˑχăn). *Sc.* and *north-Irish.* Forms: 6 **clauchanne,** 7 **clauchan,** 8 **claughan,** 9 **clachen,** 7– **clachan.** [Gaelic *clachan* 'village, hamlet, burying-place' (Shaw), app. f. *clach* stone.

The form in modern Gaelic, with secondary accent on *-an*, is that of a diminutive of *clach*; but it is not clear what the original sense was; its most common current use is 'stepping-stones' across a stream, but it has been used for 'village' in Gaelic song and phrase. It used to be said that the three requisites of a Highland village were a church, an inn, and a smithy; hence the contextual use of *clachan* both for 'the church' and the 'public-house'. (Prof. Mackinnon.)]

A small village or hamlet in the Highlands or west of Scotland. Also *attrib.*

1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* XI. xvii. 9 (Jam.) Clachin Yha. 1581 *Sc. Act Jas. VI* (1597) § 116 Passing to Burrows, Townes, Clauchannes and Aile-houses. 1640 *Galston Sess. Rec.* in *Old Ch. Life Scotl.* (1885) 209 Two of the elders .. ordained to go throw the Clachan at ten at night. 1642 *Ayr Presbyt. Minutes* ibid. 59 Thair could not ane audience be had in the clauchan. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* iii, The clachan yill had made me canty. 1829 SCOTT *Rob Roy* Introd., The goodwife of the clachan had hidden Cunningham's sword. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 83 From every clachan in long Glencoe. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Clachan*, a small cluster of cottages.

Clacht(e, obs. pa. t. of CLEECH, CLEEK.

Clack (klæk), *sb.* Also 5–7 **claeke.** [Goes with CLACK *v.*[1]: cf. F. *claque* clap or blow with the flat of the hand; also Du. *klak*, MHG. *klac* crack, etc. (Sense 6 may be the original (cf. the verb); but in its later use it is mainly transferred from branch I.)]

I. Of mechanical sounds, etc.

1. A sharp, sudden, dry sound as of two flat pieces of wood striking each other, partaking of the character of a *clap* and a *crack*.

[1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1869) 10 The clacke of thy mill is somewhat noisome.] 1598 FLORIO, *Castagnette*, little shels..to make a noise or sound or clack with their fingers. 1674 PETTY *Disc. bef. R. Soc.* 100 In all Breast- and Under-shot-Mills .. to count the Clacks, Revolutions or Stroaks made within the Time. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xi. 274 The clacks produced by the swivel of a ratchet-wheel. 1861 L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 311 Hitting upon the wooden latch, up it came with a jerk and a clack that went .. to the ears of every sleeper. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. 1. 157 The great wheel's measured clack.

2. An instrument which makes this noise.

1611 COTGR., *Cliquette* .. also, a childs rattle, or clacke. 1838 THOMS *Anecd. & Traditions* 113 (Halliw. s.v. *Clacker*) 'Clacks of wood,' small pieces of wood to clap with.

†**3.** The clapper of a mill; an instrument which by striking the hopper causes the corn to be shaken into the mill-stones. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Clappe or clakke of a mille, *tarantara*, *batillus*. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Claquet de moulin*, the clacke or clapper of a mill. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 29. 2/1 The Miller's Clacks and the Lawyer's Clacks are in perpetual Motion.

b. 'A bell that rings, when more corn is required to be put in' (J.); = a mill-hopper alarm'.

4. A rattle, worked by the wind, to scare away birds.

1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 88 This far exceeds all Clacks and other devices to scare away the bold Bulfinch. 1824 T. FORSTER *Perenn. Cal.* in Hone *Every-Day Bk.* II. 877 The noisy cherry clack..drives its..windsails round.

5. A form of valve in pumps, etc., consisting of a flap, hinged at one side, covering the aperture, which is opened by the upward motion of the fluid, and closes either by its weight, or by the fluid's backward pressure; often called a *clack-valve*.

1634 BATE *Myst. Nature & Art* 8 A clacke is a peece of Leather nayled ouer any hole, hauing a peece of Lead to make it lie close, so that the ayre or water in any vessell may thereby bee kept from going out. 1726 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 80 An inverted Brass Clack or Valve shutting upwards, and falling down by its own Weight. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 169 A valve or clack, something like a trap-door, to shut downward. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 161 The lower board [of the] bellows .. has a hole with a valve or clack. 1862 RANKINE *Steam Engine* 117 Valves, sometimes called clacks .. intended for the purpose of permitting the passage of the fluid only, and stopping its return.

b. In locomotive engines the valve which closes the opening of the feed-pump into the boiler; generally a ball-valve.

1829 R. STUART *Anecd. Steam Engines* I. 188 The return of the water is prevented by the usual means of a puppet-clack, or valve. 1849-50 WEALE *Dict. Term* 103/1 A ball-clack .. to close the orifice of the feed-pipe, and prevent steam or hot water reaching the pumps. The ball of the clack is raised from its seat by the stroke of the pump-plunger forcing the water against it.

II. Of the human voice, tongue, etc.

6. Din of speech, noise or clatter of human tongues; *contemptuously*, loquacious talk, chatter senseless or continuous.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiv. 211 Ther quenes vs comeres with þer clakke. *a* 1566 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 97 Abandon flatt'ring tongues, whose clacks truth never tell. 1605 DRAYTON *Moone Calf* (R.), Who but one hour her loud clack can endure. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. II. 445 His Tongue ran on..And with its Everlasting Clack Set all men's ears upon the Rack. 1693 SOUTH *Serm.* 158 Whose chief intent is to vaunt his spiritual clack. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 102. ₱ 1 The Clack of Tongues. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) II. liv. 129 The aggregated clack of human voices. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 216 The tread of feet and clack of tongues. 1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 35 The infinite clatter of an old lady—clack, clack, clack.

7. A loud chat, a talk. (colloq.)

1813 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins., etc.*, *Vagaries Vind.* xi. (1872) 229 The merry chits maintained a half-quelled clack. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlvii. (1856) 336 Seven north country whaling captains..'holding clack' in our little cabin. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* (Tauchn.) II. xviii. 197 The old fellow would have had a clack with her.

8. *contemptuously.* The tongue. (Cf. 2, 3.)

1598 GREENE *Jas. IV*, Wks. (Gros.) XIII. 210 Haud your clacks lads. 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* v. Wks. 1873 III. 435 He must talk all. His Clack must onely go. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 61 And so, belike, their Clacks ran for half an Hour in my Praises. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. i. 23 Who, as washerwomen .. at their work, could not hold their clack. 1864 E. SARGENT *Peculiar* III. 76 To hermetically seal up this Mrs. Gentry's clack.

†**9.** A loquacious person, a chatterbox. *Obs.*

1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 8 They are but clacks and tell-tales for their pains. 1680 OTWAY *Caius Marius* II. iii. (1735) 40 That well-spoken fool, That popular clack.

10. *Comb.*: **clack-box** (*a*) the box or chamber which contains the clack-valve of a pump; (*b*) in locomotive engines the box or cage enclosing the clack (see 5 b); (*c*) *dial.* 'the mouth which contains a nimble tongue' (Forby); **clack-door,** an opening into the clack-box of a pump; **clack-mill,** a wind-mill rattle for scaring birds (see 4); **clack-seat,** in locomotive engines a recess in the feed pump, for the clack to fit in; **clack-valve,** see 5. Also CLACK-DISH.

1849-50 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, *Clack-box*, in locomotive engines, the box fitted on to the boiler where a ball-clack is placed. 1869 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 181 If the water..rises above the *clack-door before the change be made. 1858 LARDNER *Handbk. Nat. Phil. Hydrost.* 114 The single *clack valve is the most simple example of the class.

Clack (klæk), *v.*[1] Forms: 3–7 **clacke,** 5 **clake,** 6– **clack.** [ME. *clack-en*; cf. F. *claque-r* to clack, clap hands, crack a whip, strike the jaws together; also Du. *klakken* to clack, crack, MHG. *klac* a crack, etc., OHG. *kleken* (:—*klakjan*), MHG. *klecken* to make a crack; also ON. *klaka* to twitter, as a swallow, chatter as a pie. The relations between these are uncertain: the form is evidently echoic, and may have arisen independently in different langs. and periods. Cf. CLAP, CRACK.]

1. *intr.* To chatter, prate, talk loquaciously. Said of chattering birds and human beings.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 81 Þi bile is stif and scharp and hoked..þar mid þu clackest [*v.r.* clechest] oft and fonge. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 38 To speke of bakun mete I wolde clake. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 692 Thus as mens imaginations ranne, so their tongues clacked. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergerac's Com. Hist.* I. 121 The whole Mobile clacked with the Beak, in sign of Joy. 1708 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 447 Mark the pleader who clacks in his clients behalf With my lud, and his ludship, three hours and a half. 1832 MACAULAY *Lett.* in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) I. v. 267 He will sit clacking with an old woman for hours. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* i. 20 The usual recipe for concocting a lady's maid, by making her clack like a mill-wheel.

2. *trans.* To utter chatteringly, to blab.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 48 Tis not euer true, that what the hart thinketh the tongue clacketh. 1627–8 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. iv. (R.), Custom makes them clack out any thing their heedlesse fancy springes.

3. To cluck, or cackle, as a hen. Cf. CLOCK, CLUCK.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 479 ¶ 4 My hen clacks very much, but she brings me chickens. 1833 TENNYSON *Goose* vi, The more the white goose laid It clack'd and cackled louder. 1872 *Tinsley Mag.* Xmas. No. 17 My old mother used to say that every hen's got enough to do to look after its own chicks, and it clacks enough over that, goodness knows.

4. *intr.* To make a sound intermediate between a clap and a crack, as a hard substance, such as a piece of wood, does in striking a hard surface. *To clack* (more commonly to *crack*) *a whip.*

1530 PALSGR. 485/1 The myll'gothe, for I here the clacke clacke..*car je os le clacquet clacquer* or *clacqueter.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 5 To clacke, *clangitare.* 1611 COTGR., *Claquer*, to clacke, to clap, to clatter. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Capriole*, He Clacks or makes a Noise with them. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* viii. 57 Whip clacking on the shoulders. 1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* 60 A woman clacking across the flags in her wooden heeled shoes.

† **b.** *transf.* to similar actions. *Obs.*

1740 E. BAYNARD *Health* (ed. 6) 27 Th' heart clacks on, and is a mill, That's independent of the will.

5. *trans.* To cause (things) to make such a sound.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xi. (1870) 260 Euyl ale-brewers and ale-wyues..shuld clacke and ryng theyr tankardes at dym myls dale. 1611 FLORIO, *Castagnétte*, little shels vsed of those that dance the canaries to clacke or snap with their fingers. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* (1677) 163 He clackt his whip. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* 214 The Australians smacked and clacked their mouths at the sight of his horses and bullocks.

† **B.** The verb stem used adverbially: At once, on the instant, pat, 'slick'; cf. *bang*, *plump*, etc.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 50 (1740) 345 They went all, clack, to Conventicles, I'll warrant ye! *Ibid.* III. vii. § 44 (1740) 535 The Money was not got; if that had fallen in clack, the King had compleated a Negotiation.

† **Clack,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Orig. a Flemish word of the wool-trade: Kilian, 1598, has '*klacken* detergere lutum, used in *Fland. Brug.*, for *kladden*, *afkladden* abstergere sordes, detergere lutum, detergere vestem peniculo, stringere', also '*klacke* Fland. = *kladde* macula lutosa, lutum vestibus hærens, nota cænosa', a dirty mark. Cf. Ger. *klacke* spot of dirt, in Grimm. Hence med.L. *claccāre*: see Du Cange.] *trans.* To remove the dirty parts, esp. the tarry mark or 'buist' from (a fleece of wool). (Cf. CLAG *v.* 4.)

1429 *Act* 8 *Hen. VI*, xxii, Great hinderance commeth to the King in his Customes and Subsidies by them that doe clacke and force the good Woolles of the Realme. [1472 in Rymer *Foedera* XI. 735 'Quod..lanas quascumque berdare, claccare, et mundare possint'.] 1485 *Act* 1 *Hen. VII*, c. 10. § 7 That the same Wolle shuld be as it was shorne and clene wounde, withoute any sortyng, barbyng or clakkyng. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, To clack wooll is to cut off the sheepes marke which maketh it to waigh less and yield less custom to the king. 1641 in *Termes de la Ley* 60 b. 1726 in *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3).

† **Clack-dish.** *Obs.* A wooden dish with a lid carried and clacked by beggars as an appeal for contributions; a CLAP-DISH.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 135 Your beggar of fifty: and his vse was, to put a ducket in her Clack-dish. 1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* (N.), *Ger.* Can you think I get my living by a bell and a clack-dish? *Dry.* By a bell and a clack-dish? how's that? *Ger.* Why, by begging, sir. 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 242 At the door of some alms-house, an old woman may still be seen with her clack-dish before her at certain seasons of the year—the last of her race.

Clacker (klæ·kəɹ). [f. CLACK *v.* + -ER 1.] That which clacks; the clack or clapper of a mill; a clack to frighten birds away, etc.

1636 SIR H. BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* (1650) 18 (T.) This they find by the noise of those boat-mills; their clackers beat much slower at those times than else. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* II. 92 (Hoppe) His tongue was worse than the clacker of a charity-school bell. *Mod. dial. Kime*, I pick up my clackers And knock you down back'ards Shoo 'ay a bird! 1880 MISS COURTNEY *West Cornw. Gloss.*, *Clacker*, a rattle to frighten away birds; the tongue, a valve of a pump.

† **Cla·cket,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. F. *claquet*, f. *claquer*, to clack; cf. Cotgr. *claquet de moulin*, the clapper, or clacke, of a mill-hopper.]

1. = prec.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. (1594) 118 Wee may .. compare their tongue to the clacket of a mill. 1611 COTGR., *Clac*..(most properly) the clacket that frights away birds from fruit-trees, etc.

2. Clacking, vigorous and incessant chatter.

1812 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I. vi. 189 In the midst of a universal clacket of female tongues.

† **Cla·cket,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *claqueter*, to chatter with the teeth, or make similar sound, f. *claquet* clapper.] *trans.* and *intr.* To chatter, clack.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* (1569) I. 61 His teethe clacketing in his head. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. on Tim.* 890/2 Three houres space wil not bee ynough for them to clakket out halfe that they would say.

Cla·ckety, *a.* [f. CLACKET *sb.* + -Y 1; cf. *noisy*.] Characterized by clacketing.

1861 *Court Life Naples* 154 Country women wearing large white caps and clackety sabots.

Clackgoose, var. of CLAIK-GOOSE.

Clackin, var. of CLECKING, brood.

Clacking (klæ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLACK *v.*[1] + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. CLACK; **a.** the making of a sharp, hard noise.

1565–78 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Closmus*, a clacking with the tongue to cheare a horse. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 393 The clacking of their Culverins and Pistols. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xxviii, Clacking of pattens. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. IV. ix. 23 A[1] common Mill ..its clacking audible upon the common Stream.

b. Chatter of tongues; noisy talk.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. (1594) 118 When they adde to their clacking euill speech and backe-biting. 1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* § 19 (T.) To weary the world with his foolish clacking. 1863 B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* I. 19 Again the clacking of tongues rose high and shrill.

Cla·cking, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That clacks.

1611 COTGR., *Clac*..any thing that makes a clacking or clattering noise. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 384 A brook .. hurries away to a clacking mill. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. 278 The clacking loom..still did stand.

Clad (klæd), *ppl. a.* [ME. *cladd(d*, f. OE. *clāðd*, *-ed*, inflected *clāðde*, *clādde*: see CLOTHE *v.* *Clad* belongs to all dialects; but, beside it, the north. dial. has *cled*, ME. *cled(d*, f. ON. *klædd-r* pa. pple. of *klæða* to clothe. As *clad* and *cled* are identical in meaning, they have been naturally taken as mere variants of the same word, and in this capacity *cled* occurs in other than northern writers: it is now however treated simply as the northern (chiefly Sc.) pronunciation of *clad*. This is one of the pa. pples. in which the prefix *y-* was resuscitated by the Elizabethan archaists, from whom *yclad* comes down as a 'Spenserian' form.]

1. Covered with clothes (or armour), clothed.

[*c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark v. 15 Sittende gecladed & hales ðohtes.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1046 Wid griss and leues is he cladd. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 79 Cladde or clothydde, *vestitus*. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 17, v. men clade in blak. 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 89 Wel cladde. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 62 In comely wise..yclad. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 1 A gentle Knight..Ycladd in mightie armes and siluer shielde. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 166 The Morne in Russet mantle clad. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Progr. Envy* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 146 A Female Form, yclad in snowy white. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* III. 27 They are lightly clad in summer.

β. cled, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5135 (Cott.) Cled..wit riche wede. *Ibid.* 13122 A man..cledd in silk. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 13. A man cled wiþ softe cloþis. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 217 In colours of clene golde cleede. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 472 Wel fedde, Or wel araied or cledde. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 133 Lo here a lytter redy cled. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 48 Cledde, *vestitus*.

b. *transf.* Covered as with clothing.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3241 The close..With clauer and clereworte clede euene ouer. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 5 The trees clad with leuys and blossoms. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. ix. 16 A cottage clad with lome. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. (1682) 124 Xerxes..seeing all the Sea clad with his Army. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 65 A world of.. trees clad with chirping birds. 1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* II. iv, Vine-clad hills. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xiv. 275 A long spur, now clad with olives.

2. *fig.* Invested, arrayed, decked.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 802 (Göt.) In welth and bliss was clad. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 203 He that was here claude in humanité. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordination of Priests*, That they may be cladde aboute with all Justice. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 71 Quha abhorred nocht to be cled with my fleshe. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 33 Her words yclad with wisedomes Maiesty. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. (1682) 289 The Sphynx with grandeur cled. 1683 SELDEN *Engl. Epin.* iv. Wks. (1726) III. 17 A description of it ..is thus clad in rhythmes. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Hymn to Sun* 29 Clad in rising majesty.

b. *Sc. Law.* Endowed or furnished *with*.

c 1550 BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 254 (Jam.) Until scho be maryit and cled with ane husband. *Ibid.* 340 The principall tenant, with quhais richt thay ar cled. 1858 CHAMBERS *Dom. Ann. Scotland* II. 387 The Marquis of Argyle had obtained a formal gift of this vessel .. and had become 'clad with possession' by taking guns..out of it.

3. *Clad* (*cled*) *score*: *Sc.* twenty-one, *i.e.* a score clad or *furnished* with one over.

1791 P. PARTON *Kirkcudb. Statist. Acc.* I. 187 (Jam.) Thankfulness to his Maker for having at last sent him the cled score, i.e. 21. 1863 *N. Brit. Daily Mail* 18 Aug., An increase of from 5*s.* to 10*s.* per clad score was obtained.

Clad, *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [app. educed from prec.] To CLOTHE, dress.

[*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20362 (Cott.) Angels sal..kepe þe in al þi stat, And clad te, bath ar and lat.] 1579 *Cyuile & Vncyuile Life* (1868) 14 We clad them simply, to eschue pride. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xxiv. (Arb.) 63 Which was done..by cladding the mourners..in blacke vestures. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. iv. 4 To clad his corpse with meete habiliments. 1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* I. 213 Cladding himselfe with the ornaments belonging to his degree and quality. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. II. 459 Find raiment meet To clad him with.

b. *transf.* To cover as with clothing.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 483 The leafe..embracing the Cane, doth clad it round about with certaine thin membranes. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. ii. 38 Cloud-berries..clad the tops of Mountanous fells.

c. *fig.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 95/1 He cladeth vs with his own glory. 1627–8 FELTHAM *Resolves* (1677) I. lxxiii, When we haue to deal with such, we clad ourselues in their contraries.

Cladanthous: see CLADO-.

† **Cla·dder.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. (See quot.)

1639 J. MAINE *City Match* in *Dodsley* IX. 298 *A.* Two inns of court men..Known cladders Through all the town. *B.* Cladders? *A.* Yes, catholic lovers, From country madams to your glovers wife, Or laundress.

† **Clade.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *clādes* destruction, disaster: cf. It. *clade* in same sense.] A disaster, calamity, plague.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, St. Jvstina* 413 Or ellis suld þat fellone clade Confonde þe cyte but abade. 1528 DR. TAYLOR *To Wolsey* (*MS. Cott. Cal. D.* x. 364), After the grete clade of sycknes and deth of Frenchmenn. 1604 BABINGTON *Comfort. Notes Exod.* x. Wks. (1637) 215 All the ruinous calamities and miserable clades.

Cladgy, variant of CLAGGY, CLEDGY.

† **Cla·dment.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. CLAD *v.* + -MENT.] A garment, dress.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 27 When I consider how women there have tripe-wifed themselves with their cladments.

Clado- (klædo, klē·ido), before a vowel **clad-**, combining form of Gr. κλάδ-os young shoot or branch, in botanical terms, as **Clada·nthous** *a.* [Gr. ἄνθ-os flower] = *cladocarpous*. **Clade·nchyma** [Gr. ἔγχυμα infusion], 'vegetable tissue composed of branched cells' (*S. S. Lex.*). **Cladoca·rpous** *a.* [Gr. καρπ-ός fruit], bearing the fructification on short lateral branchlets: said of Mosses, which are primarily divided into *acrocarpous*, *pleurocarpous*, and *cladocarpous*. **Cla·dophyll**, also **-phyllon**, pl. **-a** [Gr. φύλλον leaf], a branch assuming the form and function of foliage. **Cladopto·sis** [Gr. πτῶσις a falling], 'the fall of branches as it occurs in Thuja, Taxodium, and others' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 482 The three species .. differ from each other in the acro-carpous and clado-carpous growth of the fruit. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3. 65 Cladophylla commonly pass for leaves: they are well shown by Ruscus. 1883 *Athenæum* 10 Feb. 188/3 In this tree [aspen] and some few others..a process takes place termed 'cladoptosis' by the Rev. W. J. Berkeley many years ago.

‖ **Cladodium** (klădō·diŏm). *Bot.* Also englished as **cla·dode.** [mod.L., f. late Gr. κλαδώδ-ης 'with many shoots' (f. κλάδος shoot, slip): cf. *phyllodium*, etc.] 'A term applied by Martius to an axis flattened and more or less leaf-like' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Clado·dial** *a.*

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 378 Ruscus, Butcher's Broom.. Leaves minute scales, bearing in the axils leaf-like branches (cladodes). 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3 66 To those branches definitely restricted to one internode, and which so closely counterfeit leaves, Kunth gave the name of Cladodia.

Cladonic (klădo·nik), *a. Chem.* In *Cladonic acid*, obtained from *Cladonia rangiferina* (reindeer moss), isomeric with usnic acid ($C_{18}H_{18}O_7$).

1872–9 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 353, 1194.

Clæne, clænnesse, early ff. CLEAN, -NESS.

Claes (klēz). Also 6 **clais**, 8 **clayis**, **claise**. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* form of CLOTHES.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* 96 He ordand that na scottis man suld veir ony clais but hardyn cotis. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 85 [She] pat on her claise. *a* 1800 J. SIBBALD *Chron. Scot. Poetry* (1802) III. 237 (Jam.) My clayis grew threid bair on my bak. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* ix, 'Rab Tull bang'd out o' bed, and till some of his readiest claes'. 1863 ROBSON *Bards Tyne* 430 The claes-wives lost a' their fine goons.

Claeth, claething, Sc. form of CLOTH, -ING.

Claf, obs. pa. t. of CLEAVE *v.*[2] to adhere.

Clag, *sb. north. dial.* [app. f. the verb.]

1. The process or product of clagging; a sticky mass adhering to feet or clothes, entangled in hair, or the like; a clot of wool consolidated with dirt about the hinder parts of a sheep, etc.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 11 They [lambs] are then .. forthwith to bee dressed and have their clagges clipped from them. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Clags*, dirt sticking to any one after walking in mud. Dirty wool cut from sheep. 1881 SUTTON *N. Linc. Gloss.*, *Clags*, clotted locks of dirty wool on a sheep.

2. An encumbrance or burden on property. *Sc.*

1697 G. DALLAS *Styles* 813 (Jam.) All claggs, claims, debates and contraversies standing betwixt them. 1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* I. 19 A good estate .. handed down frae sire to son, But clag or claim, for ages past.

3. A stain or flaw on character. *Sc.*

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 206 He was a man without a clag, His heart was frank without a flaw.

Clag (klæg), *v.* Chiefly *north. dial.* Also 5–7 **clagge.** [Not traced beyond the 15th c.: perh. of Norse origin, cf. Da. *klag*, *klagge*, sticky mud, clay, *klæg*, *klæget* viscous, glutinous, sticky, which point to the same origin as OE. *clæg*, CLAY. There may have been some subseq. association with *clog*; but in localities where *clag* is indigenous, it is kept quite distinct from *clog*.]

1. *trans.* To bedaub (the clothes), clot (the hair) *with* anything sticky and tenacious, as miry clay, glue, toffee, etc.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 455 The gown and hois in clay

that claggit was. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 140 We come to the gates all clagged with myre and clay. *c* 1538 LYNDESAY *Syde Taillis* 68 Ane mureland Meg .. Claggit with clay abone the howis. 1881 SUTTON *N. Linc. Gloss.*, *Clagged*, clotted with dirt. 1886 COLE *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Clag*, to daub, or clog together with sticky mud or clay.

2. To clog by such bedaubing or clotting.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 232 b, She [the bee] wyll also clagge her legges with as moche as she may beare. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 62 A meanes to clagge the bees, and to make them abide better in the hive. 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersf. Gloss.*, *Clag*, the same as clog, as when dust [mixed with the oil] causes machinery to move with difficulty.

3. *intr.* To stick tenaciously, as anything adhesive, or viscid; also *transf.*

1563 HYLL *Arte Garden.* (1593) 14 Least by raine and shoures, the earth should cleaue and clagge on your feete. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 10 To clag, *herere vt lutum.* 1795 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh.* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Clag*, to cleave or cling. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Clag*, to adhere as paste; also to cling as the child to the mother, who says 'it clags to its best friend.' 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Clag*, to adhere, to cling, to cleave to.

4. *dial.* [f. CLAG *sb.*] To remove the clags or dirty clots from a fleece. (Cf. CLACK *v.*2)

1863 *Gloss.* in Morton *Cycl. Agric.* (E. D. S.), *Clag* (Linc.), see Burl. *Burl*, to cut away the dirty wool from the hind parts of a sheep.

†Cla·ggok. *Sc. Obs.* [f. CLAG + -OCK.] One clagged with mire, 'a draggle-tail' (Jam.).

c 1538 LYNDESAY *Syde Taillis* 62 Pure [=poor] Claggokis cled in riploch quhyte.

Claggum (klæ·gəm). *north. dial.* Also **clagum.** [f. CLAG *v.*] A common name in Scotland and the north of England for treacle-toffee.

1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gatesh. Local Poems* 104 If money's short, I'll take Rabbit skins for claggum. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xciv. 407 Somehow his tongue clave to his lips—he felt as if his mouth was full of claggum. 1876 in *Mid. Yorksh.* and *Whitby Gloss.* 1878 SMILES *R. Dick* v. 46 It bought no end of tops, clagum, and sweeties.

Claggy (klæ·gi), *a.* Chiefly *dial.* [f. CLAG + -Y.] Tending to clag, or to form sticky lumps or clots; tenaciously sticky, adhesive. Hence **Cla·gginess.**

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 98 Claggye, *lubricus.* 1611 COTGR., *Iotteux*, claggie, clammie, cleauing. 1788 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Claggy*, sticky, as wet clay. 1796 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 433 To render copper less tough and clingy (*note*, The workmen say, claggy). 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 540 The spider spreads his claggy snares. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Claggy*, sticky like pitch; tenacious.—*Clagginess*, adhesiveness. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Claggy*, Newc., when the coal is tightly joined to the roof, the mine is said to have a claggy top.

Claght, claht, obs. pa. t. of CLEEK, CLECHE.

Clai, claie, Claiey, obs. ff. CLAY, CLAYEY.

Claif, obs. pa. t. of CLEAVE.

Claik (klēik), *sb. Sc.* [f. CLAIK *v.*]

1. The cry or call of a goose or other fowl.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The fox follouit the fed geise, & gart them cry claik. 1808 JAMIESON, *Claik*, the noise made by a hen.

2. Chatter, gossip, clatter. (Cf. *cackle.*)

1790 MORRISON *Poems* 187 (Jam.) The country's fu' Wi' lees and claiks, about young Ket and you.

3. (Also 6–9 **clake,** 7 **clayk,** 8 **cleck,** 9 **clack.**) The Barnacle-goose, *Anas leucopsis*, probably so named from its call.

a 1455 *Houlate* xvii, Correker of kirkmen was clepit the Claik. 1570-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 22 These claiks (or Barnacls as I call them). 1694 NARBOROUGH, etc. *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1711) Introd. 14 They discovered the Bernacle Goose or Clakis sitting upon their Eggs, under the 80th Deg. north Lat.

b. More fully *claik-goose.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Introd. 48 Of the nature of Claik Geis..Sum men belevis, that thir clakis growis on treis be the nebbis. 16.. MONIPENNIE in Macleod *Hist. Dumbarton* (1878) II. 49 Clayk geese black of colour. 1706 J. WATSON *Collect. Poems* I. 48 (Jam.) When the Cleck Geese leave off to clatter. 1744 PRESTON *Zetland* in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 61 There are many Sorts of Wild-fowl; namely the Dunter Goose, Clark [? = Claik], Goose, Solan Goose, etc. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xliv, Like sea-maws and clack-geese before a storm. 1841 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 255 The bernicle or clake goose.

4. The BARNACLE shell.

1703 M. MARTIN *Descr. Western Isl.* (1716) 357. 1744 PRESTON *Zetland* in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 62 Pieces of Wreck .. grown over with the Shells of a Fish called Cleck Geese, which I take to be the *Conchæ anatiferæ.*

Claik, *v. Sc.* [prob.:—ON. *klaka*, to chatter, twitter, and thus identical with certain senses of CLACK *v.*] *intr.* To cry as geese or other fowls; to chatter, talk so as to bore people.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 109 The wyld geis claking eik by nychtis tyde. 1838 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* (1843) 77 That daidlin claikin creature of a lawyer.

Claim (klēm), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **cleym(e,** 4–7 **claym(e,** 6–7 **claime,** (*Sc.*) **clame,** 4, 7– **claim.** [a. OF. *claime* (*clame*), f. *clamer* to CLAIM.]

1. A demand for something as due; an assertion of a right to something. (Const. as in 2.) *To lay claim to*: to assert one's right to, claim.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9304 Sum o þaim Again mi sagh sal sett claim [*Trin.* cleym]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 250 His claime is unanswerde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 Cleyme or chalaunge, *vendicacio.* 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxxiv. 48 Ther was clayme and answer made bytwene parties .. and right and iudgement gyuen. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 230 To make a clayme to the Crowne of Fraunce. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 243 His claime on Jerusalem. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 84 What claime laies she to thee? 1748 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 314 Persons are not to be their own judges in claims of justice. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 34 Advancing no higher claim. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-bk. Property Law* xxiii. 177 Constant claims are set up to the estates of other men by .. crafty persons. 1863 H. Cox *Institt.* I. viii. 107 Notice..requiring all persons claiming to vote .. to send in their claims within a time limited.

2. Right of claiming; right or title (*to* something or *to* have, be, or do something; also *on, upon* the person, etc., that the thing is claimed from).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 196 And whilk of vs is doun, & mad is recreant, Cleyme & accioun he lese. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XX. 48 And all the clame that thai mycht haff In-till scotland. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 20 § 7 All such right, title, interesse, clayme .. as they .. have in any of the premisses. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 29 b, There is no better clayme vnto wealth, then by the conquest of a strong hand to compasse it. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 197 ₱ 8 Success gave a claim to kindness. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xii. 54 Your friends .. have the first claim upon your bounty. 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scot.* (1774) 33 Has the fairest claim to call itself owner. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* (1849) 9 What possible claim could the Miss Dashwoods .. have on his generosity? 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 139 The attempt has every claim to an indulgent..reception.

3. That which is claimed; *spec.* in *U. S.* and *Australia*, a piece of land allotted and taken, esp. for mining purposes.

1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. vi. 359 The claim upon which he [the Australian gold-digger] purchases permission to dig. 1872 R. B. SMYTH *Mining Statist.* 46 In some of the claims to the south the reef is worked with good profit. 1879 ATCHERLEY *Boerland* 122 In the cooler hours I would be working in the claim.

†4. A call, shout. *Obs. rare.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 11, I cald, but no man answer'd to my clame.

Claim (klēm), *v.* Forms: 4 **cleime, clem,** *Sc.* and *north.* **cleme,** 4–6 **cleym(e,** 4–7 **clayme, claime, clame,** 6 **cleame,** 4– **claim.** [a. OF. *claime-* accented stem of *clame-r* (*claime-r*) to cry, call, appeal, claim:—L. *clāmā-re* to cry out, call, proclaim, declare aloud, call upon.]

1. *trans.* To demand as one's own or one's due; to seek or ask for on the ground of right.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 3002 He..comeþ..And cleimeþ his eritage. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 825 On hymself he con al clem. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 80 Hee fared on in haste, To clayme his kingdome. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 421 Quhat landis clemys he? 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* V. xxxvi, I it cleym duely as of debte. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. i. 110 Dowsabell did claime me for her husband. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 32 For none sure will claim in hell Precedence. 1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 317 That one has a right to claim a share. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* l. 20 What if Nemesis haply claim repayment?

b. with *inf. phrase* or *subord. clause.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 417 This child, that clemys your man to be. *Ibid.* II. 104 The Erle off Carryk Clamys to govern the kynryk. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 366 Owre colagis .. claymen to be exempt. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1852) II. 352 He claimed that his word should be law. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 6 (1882) 89 Every townsman could claim to be tried by his fellow-townsmen.

2. To assert and demand recognition of (an alleged right, title, possession, attribute, acquirement, or the like); to assert as one's own, to affirm one's possession of.

(Sense 1 claims the delivery of a thing, sense 2 the admission of an allegation.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3544 Þou sal neuer..In þi forbirth do claim na right. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1275 Whatt ryghte þat he claymes .. Thus to ryot þis rewme. 1465 MARG. PASTON *Lett.* 518 II. 214 To hold the court in your name, and to clayme your tytill. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 47 § 2 Persones .. that claymeth or pretendith any title to the premysses. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 11 Thundring Jove ..she claymed for her syre. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 239 Both sides claimed the victory. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* I. 67 Every stranger, who claimed a right to any particular lands. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 154 The degree of accuracy which had been claimed for them. 1884 BOSANQUET tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 106 We have not in fact the knowledge which we might here be inclined to claim.

b. with *inf. phrase, obj. compl.*, or *subord. clause.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 49 Alle .. þat cleymed to hold of him þer heritages. *c* 1393 CHAUCER *Gentilesse* 2 That claymethe gentyle for to be. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. vi. (1558) 4 This Iuge .. claimed her his servant by false collusion. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 223 Claymes to be a kyng of Jewis. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* I. 487 Her husband claimed to be tenant by the curtesy. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 267 A mere word or symbol claiming to be a proposition. 1876 PARKER *Paracl.* I. ii. 18 It is claimed, then, on behalf of Christianity, that there is a Holy Ghost.

c. 'Often loosely used (*esp.* in U.S.) for: Contend, maintain, assert'. (F. Hall.)

3. Of things: To call for, demand, or require; to be entitled to, deserve, have a right to.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 130 Octauia..whose beauty claimes No worse a husband then the best of men. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 566 Such wonder claims attention due. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 87 What Doctor Friend has written..claims an attentive reading. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 20. 334 There is one other point..which claims our attention. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 26 This first life claims a second, else I count its gain no gain.

†4. To call for, cry for, beg loudly. *Obs. rare.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B 1097 Lazares ful monye .. Drye folk & ydropike..Alle called on þat cortayse [Christ] & claymed his grace.

†5. To call, name, proclaim (with *complement*); passing in later use into the sense 'assert a claim to be (some one or something)'. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12812 Ne prophet sal naman me claim. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 19 Þei with fulle gode wille .. cleymed him for þer chefe of West & of Est. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxii. (1869) 147 Trewaundrie þi name I cleyme it, and Maungepayn I clepe it. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCX. 194 Ye shal not be claymed kyng nother for kyng be hold. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1321 He cleymyd hym-sylf son of þe godhed. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 481 He .. may easily Claime himselfe to be more then a Man. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 30 Nor all, that else through all the world is named..might like to this be clamed.

†6. *To claim quit,* also *to quit claim* (a person or thing): to proclaim quit or released; to let go, dismiss, renounce, let off, release, absolve. *Obs.* See QUIT-CLAIM.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2038 (Cott.) If o þi fader þou haue despite, Of his blissing i claim þe quite [*Gött.* I claime þe of his blissing quite]. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* A. 6654 Þai ben out of prisoun y-gon, Oþer quite-cleymed ichon. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 99 Roberd salle cleyme all quite to Henry..þat Roberd, ne non of hise, salle ask Henry..þis dette. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1763 To qwit claym all querels, & be qweme fryndes.

†7. *intr.* To cry out, call (*for*, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4481 Cleymeþ he after clopes?..3is ..clopes he askes. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXCII. ii, The folke .. for hym cryed & claymed. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 302 How mayst thou clayme or crye for glory?

8. *intr.* To put forward a claim, assert a right. **†** *To claim of* (quot. 1303), *to*: to claim, assert a right to. **†** *To claim for* (quot. 1400): to claim to be, assert one's right as being. (In later times app. an absolute use of 1 or 2.)

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9561 3yf a chylde be dede bore..And receyve nat þe bapteme, Of heuene may hyt neuer cleme. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. XXII. 238 Alle the Mynstrelle that comen before hym..ben .. entred in his Bokes .. And aftre that, where that evere thei gon, ever more thei cleymen for Mynstralle of the grete Chane. *c* 1647 BP. SANDERSON *Episcopacy* (1673) 39 All these..do..claim to a Jus Divinum. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), How the first ruler, from whom any one claims, came by his authority. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 73 Say from what scepter'd ancestry ye claim.

†9. *trans.* = RECLAIM. *Obs. rare.*

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* (1551) 69 b When men wer somwhat clamed of their uplandishe behauor.

Hence **Claimed** *ppl. a.*, **Claiming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 *Cleymynge.* 1611 COTGR., *Calengé*, claimed, challenged. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 79 Whatever the claiming value of the currency is at any moment. 1884 *Athenæum* 15 Mar. 346/3 [He] imposed on the claiming master the burden of proving that the slavery of his claimed slaves was derived, etc.

Claimable (klē·măb'l), *a.* [f. CLAIM *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be claimed.

1611 COTGR., *Clamable*, claimable. 1675 HOWE *Living Temple* Wks. (1834) 96/2 A secret intention gives not a claimable right. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xx. § 5 The violet..and wood anemone are..claimable by the plains as well as the hills. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. § 42 Half the estate is claimable by the patron.

Claimance, the action of claiming: see QUIT-CLAIMANCE.

Claimant (klē·mănt). [f. CLAIM *v.* (or *sb.*) + -ANT: app. in its origin a *quasi* Law term, on the analogy of *appellant, defendant*, etc.; cf. *annuitant, chargeant.*] One who makes or enters a claim; one who has a claim *upon* anything.

(The appellation was particularly applied for several years after 1870 to the claimant of the Tichborne baronetcy, whose trial for perjury occupied 188 days of 1873–4.)

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 556 Claimants upon the Act for abolishing heritable jurisdiction [in Scotland], with the sums demanded. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 165 ₱ 7 The obstacles which .. obstruct the first attempts of a new claimant. 1785 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 35, I have no doubt that there are some fair and legal claimants on the public revenue. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 146 The first English claimant of a dramatic reputation. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 27 Reason and wisdom .. are the very claimants, if not for the first, at least for the second place. 1883 *Congregationalist* Sept. 728 Some people think that the notorious Claimant really persuaded himself..that he was Sir Roger Tichborne.

Claimative (klē·mătiv), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. CLAIM *v.* + -ATIVE.] Disposed to make claims, exacting. Hence **Clai·mativeness.**

1868 HELPS *Realmah* xiv. (1876) 377 *E.* I am discontented with that word jealousy. Give me another word. *M.* Claimfulness? *E.* An ugly word. *M.* Claimativeness, then? *E.* That is better. *Ibid.*, I might have been jealous or claimative. *Ibid.*, Free from jealousy, or, to use his own word, claimativeness.

Claimer (klē·mər). Also 5 **cleymare,** 7 **claymer.** [f. CLAIM *v.* + -ER.] One who claims; a claimant.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 Cleymare, *vendicator.* 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 64 Two claymers of the crowne. 1652 MILTON *Lett. State* (1851) 287 Courts..where the Claimers may be severally heard. 1779 in *Ohio Arch. & Hist. Quarterly* Sept. (1888) 283 Claimers of large tracts of land. 1885 *Kendal Mercury* 10 July 5/3 Denunciation of rent claimers, of rent payers, and above all of land-grabbers.

Claimful, -ness: see CLAIMATIVE.

Claimless (klē̆ⁱ·mlės), *a. rare.* [f. Claim *sb.* + -less.] Having no claim.

1814 *Monthly Rev.* 280 Obscure and claimless merit.

Clainge, Sc. f. Cleanse.

Clair, obs. or dial. f. Clear.

Clairaudience (kleᵊrˌǭ·diĕns). [f. F. *clair* clear + Audience, after Clairvoyance.] The faculty of mentally perceiving sounds beyond the range of hearing, alleged to be induced under certain mesmeric conditions. So **Clairaudient** *a.*, having this faculty; *sb.* one who has this faculty.

1864 Brevior *Two Worlds* 142 Trances, Visions, Clairvoyance, Clairaudience. *Ibid.* 197 A spiritual clairaudient. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Jan. 76/2 Her friends pronounced her to be 'a fine clairvoyant and clairaudient subject'.

Clair-cole: see Clear-cole.

Clair-obscure (klēᵊrˌǫ̆bskiūᵊ·ɹ). Also 8–9 **clare-obscure**, 8 (Fr.) **clair-obscur**. [a. F. *clair-obscur*, transl. of It. *chiaroscuro*.] = Chiaroscuro.

1717 Prior *Alma* ii. 25 Masters in the clare-obscure. 1740 Crispe in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 494 The Clair-Obscur .. in the other Pictures, is well understood. 1789 P. Smyth tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 28 All those paintings .. except some clair-obscures on out-walls. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* ii. xxviii. 171 The colours..appear only as different gradations of clare-obscure. 1862 Thornbury *Turner* I. 89 Abraham Pether..knew, however, little of clair-obscure.

Clairon, obs. f. Clarion.

‖ **Clairschach** (klā·ɹʃǎχ). Forms: 5 **clareschaw, clerschew**, 7 **clersha**, 8 **clarishoe**, 9 **clarshech, clearsach, clairschach, clairsach**. [Gael. and Ir. *clairseach* (klārʃaχ) harp, perh. f. *clar* table, board; but the rest of the word is obscure.] The old Celtic harp strung with wire.

1490 *Act. Dom. Concil.* 172 (Jam.) For the spoliacioune and takin fra him of .. ane clareschaw, & certane stuff and insicht of houshald. 1491 *Ibid.* 204 (Jam.) Clerschew. 1700 J. Brome *Trav.* iii. (1707) 179 [Highlanders] delight much in Musick, but chiefly in Harps and Clarishoes of their own Fashion, the strings of which are made of Brass-Wire, and the strings of their Harps with Sinews. 1824 Praed *Poems* (1864) I. 283 Of clairschachs and of atabals. *a* 1844 Campbell *O'Connor's Child* viii, And berries from the wood provide And play my clarshech [*edd.* the clarsech] by thy side. 1862 Grant *Capt. Guard* vi, A clairsach, or harp of the old Scottish form, being only thirty inches or so in height, and furnished with thirty string holes.

‖ **Clai·rschacher.** Forms: 6 **clarschaar, clairschochar**, 7 **clairshear, clairschocher**. [ad. Gael. and Ir. *clairseoir* (klā·rʃər) 'harper'; treated as f. Clairshach + -er.] A player on the clairschach, a harper.

1507 *Sc. Ld. Treas. Acc.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 124* Diverse Menstralis, schawmeris .. clarschaaris and piparis. 1534 *Ibid.* I. 282* To ane Irland clairschochar. *a* 1615 *Ane Brieue Cron. Erlis Ross* (1850) 15 Ane clairshear that playit on ane clersha. 1642 *Househ. Bk. C'tess Mar* in Chambers *Dom. Ann. Scot.* (1858) II. 119 To ane woman clairshocher.

Clairvoyance (kleᵊɹvoi·ăns, or as Fr. klęrvoyāṅs). [Fr.; where used in 16th c. in sense 2; but in Eng. introduced in sense 1; sense 2, when used, is partly directly from Fr., partly transf. from 1.]

1. A supposed faculty attributed to certain persons, or to persons under certain mesmeric conditions, consisting in the mental perception of objects at a distance or concealed from sight.

1847 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 24 Of the clairvoyance I have witnessed nothing. 1847 Emerson *Poems, Initial Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 457 He is versed in occult science, In magic, and in clairvoyance. 1862 Lytton *Str. Story* I. 14 Mesmer had little faith in that gift of clairvoyance, of which Puysegur was..the first audacious asserter.

2. Keenness of mental perception, clearness of insight; insight into things beyond the range of ordinary perception.

1861 *Romance Dull Life* xxxvi. 258 She knew, by the kind of clairvoyance which distinguishes lonely minds, that, etc. 1884 Symonds *Shaks. Predec.* ii. § 19. 79 What may be called .. clairvoyance in dramatic matters. *Ibid.* 81 This clairvoyance gave them insight into things beyond their own experience. Shakspere painted much that he had never seen.

Clairvoy·ancy. = prec. 1.

1877 Besant & Rice *Son of Vulc.* ii. xxii. 360 When I was in the clairvoyancy line.

Clairvoyant (kleᵊɹvoi·ănt), *a.* and *sb.* [Fr. *clairvoyant*, clear-sighted, optically or mentally.]

A. *adj.*

‖ **1.** [Fr.] Clear-sighted, having insight.

1671 Dk. Buckhm. *Rehearsal* iii. i. (Arb.) 73 If he likes it, I know what to think of him...I am Clara voyant, a gad.

2. Having or exercising the faculty of clairvoyance; pertaining to clairvoyance.

1850 W. Gregory *Anim. Magnetism* 158 Clairvoyant Prevision or the power..of predicting future events. 1858 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 208 The appeal to clairvoyant skill, by Montanus.

b. *fig.* (cf. sense 1, and Clairvoyance 2).

1883 H. Drummond *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* 11 The clairvoyant power of seeing the eternal in the temporal.

B. *sb.*

‖ **1.** [Fr.] A clear-sighted person. *Obs.*

1794 Mathias *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 353 He is also one of the Clairvoyans, and of the order of the *Chevaliers des Lunettes.*

2. One who possesses, or is alleged to possess, the faculty of clairvoyance. (Often treated as Fr. (klęrvoyaṅ), with fem. **clairvoyante** (-āṅt).)

1851 H. Mayo *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 159 The powers here attributed to very lucid clairvoyants. 1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* 53 A docile clairvoyante, who would really not make a mistake if she could help it. 1862 Lytton *Str. Story* I. 90 He had consulted a clairvoyante..as to Lilian's health.

Hence **Clairvoy·antly** *adv.*

1885 Sinnett *Karma* I. 49 Does she look about the world clairvoyantly, and tell..what is going on in distant places?

Clais(e, obs. f. Claes, *Sc.*, clothes.

Claishe, claisshe, var. of Closh, *Obs.*

Claith, claithes, Sc. ff. Cloth, Clothes, etc.

Claiver, Claiy, obs. f. Claver, Clayey.

† **Clake.** *Obs. rare.* [OE. *clacu*:—OTeut. type **klakâ-*; occurring also in *clacléas, clæcléas* (Wr.-Wülcker 419) 'immunis', ON. *klaklaust* scatheless, unhurt.] Hurt, injury, scathe.

c 1000 Wulfstan *Hom.* xiii (18) Nap. 86 Eal scal aspringan wide and side sacu and clacu, hol and hete. *c* 1200 Ormin 9317 Ȝiff þatt ȝe wel ȝuw lokenn Fra clake, and sake. *Ibid.* 10201.

Clake, clakke, obs. ff. Claik, Clack *v.*

Clam (klæm), *sb.*¹ Forms: 6–7 **clamme**, 9 **clamm**, 1, 5– **clam**. [OE. *clam(m*, *clǫm(m*, corresp. to MHG. *klam*, Ger. *klamm* cramp, fetter, constriction, pinching, and, with change of gender, OHG. *chlamma*, MHG. *klamme* in same sense. Cf. also MHG., Ger. *klemme*, Du. *klemme, klem*, app. from type **klam(m)jôn-*. See also Clem *v.*

These point to an OTeut. **klam-*, **klamm-*, or **klamb-*, to press or squeeze together. Some compare **klam-* with pre-Teut. *glom-* in Lat. *glomus*. But Sievers inclines to start from *klimb-* in OE. *climban*, Ger. *klimmen* to Climb, orig. to cleave, cling, or adhere; thence an adj. **klambo-* sticky, with causal vb. **klambjan* 'to make to stick, press, compress'. This would provide a common source for the first four sbs. spelt Clam, and the first three spelt Clamp, with the adjs. and verbs belonging to both series.]

† **1.** Anything that holds tight; bond, chain; *pl.* bonds, bondage. *Obs.* (In OE.)

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 83 Þe Drihten of deaþe aras..æfter þæm clammum helle Þeostra. *a* 1000 *Andreas* (Gr.) 130 Þa þe on carcerne, clommum fæste..hwile wunedon. *a* 1000 *Riddles* xliii. 12 (Gr.) Hwylc þæs hordgates cæȝan cræfte þa clamme onleac.

2. An instrument or mechanical device for clasping rigidly or otherwise holding fast; *e.g.* a clamp for holding two stones together, or any instrument of the nature of a vice or pair of pincers which holds things between its jaws. With many special technical applications in different trades and branches of industry, in some of which it varies with Clamp. See the quots.

1399 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 19 Item ij soudyngirenes j par de clames et j par de tanges, precii 4*d.* 1496 *Bk. St. Alban's, Fishing* 14 [Hokis] for whoos makyng ye must haue fete fyles..A semy clam of yren .. a payre of longe and smalle tongys, etc. 1512 *Test. Ebor.* V. (Surtees) 35 (in 'The Shoppe') A par of clamez, ij*d.* 1547 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camd. Soc.) 29 For iiij. clammes for the pascalle bordes. 1638 *Churchw. Acc. Kirton in Lindsey* in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* (1864) 14 Apr., For iiij poales for the clammes and to John Dawber for shafting them, iij*s.* iiij*d.* 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* xix. (ed. 3) 188 Another pair of forceps now removes the pin to another pair of clams. 1868 G. Macdonald *R. Falconer* I. 136 Alexander .. had the upper leather of a boot in the grasp of the clams. 1869 *Echo* 26 Jan., They [poachers] were seen to place the clams over the rabbit holes and to put the ferrets into two of them. 1884 F. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 26 The round wire is .. drawn through jewelled clams. 1886 *S. W. Lincoln. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Clams* or *Clems*, wooden instruments, with which shoemakers or saddlers clip their leather to hold it fast. 1887 *Kent. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Clam*, a rat-trap, like a gin.

b. A movable cheek or protective lining placed in the jaws of a vice.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 414/1 Holding it with convenient clams in his vice. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Clam*, leather, paper, or lead linings for the jaws of a vice.

c. *pl.* 'An instrument resembling a forceps employed in weighing gold' (Jamieson).

1790 Shirrefs *Poems* 360 (Jam.) The brightest gold that e'er I saw Was grippet in the clams.

d. 'A kind of forceps used for bringing up specimens of the [sea-]bottom in sounding; a drag' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, s. v. *clams*).

1821 A. Fisher *Voy. Arct. Reg.* 17 Tied to the sounding line at .. ten fathoms from the lead, or rather the clamm. (*note* This instrument is intended to bring up a greater quantity of sounding than the usual arming of the lead.) *Ibid.* 65 The deep-sea-clamm was used on this occasion, the soundings brought up, consisted chiefly of mud, intermixed with small stones.

† **3.** *pl.* Clutches, claws. *Obs.*

a 1569 Kyngesmill *Man's Est.* xiv. (1580) 118 To plucke man out of the bloody clammes of that ravenyng Lyon Sathan. 1574 E. Hake *Touchstone* B iij b, Luckish loytering lubbers [who] doo keepe within their clammes the livelyhood of true pastors and painful laborers.

4. *Theat.* An instrument formed of two parallel pieces of board fastened at one end by a handle, used in pantomimes as a noisy sort of cudgel.

Clam (klæm), *sb.*² Forms: 6 **clamm**, 7 **clamme**, 6– **clam**. [Orig. *clam-shell*: app. from prec.; the name referring either to the action of the two valves of the shell in shutting like a pair of clams or pincers; or, as some suggest, to 'the tenacity with which these animals cling to the rocks'. The original application, however, was not to the rock species of the tropics, but to British bivalves which burrow in sand or mud.]

1. A name applied to various bivalve shell-fish. **a.** In Scotland applied, from the 16th c. at least, to the Scallop-shell, *Pecten Jacobæa*; hence now by some naturalists taken as a book-name of the genus *Pecten*. **b.** Also locally to the various species of fresh-water mussels *Unio*, *Anodon*.

1500–1540 [see *clam-shell* in 4]. 1593 in Rogers *Soc. Life Scot.* I. ii. 56 Crabs, spoutfish and clamms. 1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 13 Upon their Fins and Tails they have store of Clams or Barnacles. 1769 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* III. 140 The bait .. a shell fish called Clams. 1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake* 298 With the eel, and the clam, and the pearl of the deep. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 941 The *Pectens*, or Clams, are known by the regular radiation of the ribs from the summit of each valve to the circumference. 1850 Dana *Geol.* i. 27 The fresh-water clam, *Unionidæ*. 1852 D. Moir *Fowler* vi. Poet. Wks. I. 70 Pools, where mussel, clam, and wilk, Clove to their gravelly beds.

c. Applied to foreign bivalves of the order *Chamaceæ*, comprehending the largest of shell-fish, as the **Giant Clam** or **Clamp** (*Tridacna gigas*), the **Yellow Clam** (*T. crocea*), **Thorny Clam** (*Chama Lazarus*), etc.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* ii. 340/1 A Clamme is a kind of large shell-fish of the Muskle or Cockle species. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1698) I. vii. 176 The Clam is a sort of Oyster [i. e. a species of *chama*] which grows so fast to the Rock that there is no separating it from thence, therefore we did open it where it grows, and take out the Meat, which is very large, fat and sweet. 1772–84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) II. 1368 Spangles of the richest colours, glowing from a number of large clams. 1855 W. S. Dallas in Orr *Circ. Sc.* Nat. Hist. I. 431 The *tridacna gigas* (or clam-shell). 1861 J. Lamont *Sea-horses* ix. 142 The shells tridacnæ and cardia, vulgarly called clams and cockles.

d. In North America, applied esp. to two species, the Hard or Round Clam (*Venus mercenaria*), and the Soft or Long Clam (*Mya arenaria*), found in great abundance on sandy or muddy shores in many parts, and esteemed as articles of food: whence *clam-bake* and *clam-chowder*. Also applied to freshwater mussels, and see quot. 1850.

(*Mya arenaria* is also found on muddy shores in England, where it is known as the *Gaper-shell* or *Old Maid*, under which name it is in some places sold for food.)

[1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* vi. 216 Mustels, Wilks, Oisters, Clamps, Periwinkels, and diuers others.] 1672 Josselyn *New Eng. Rarities* 153 Clam, or Clamp, a kind of Shell Fish, a white Muscle. 1698 B. Bullivant in *Phil. Trans.* 168 The Clam..hath a Plain Pipe or Proboscis, from whence he ejects Water, if compressed. [This is *Mya.*] 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lvi. 209 We drew into our larder, clams, snails, frogs, and rattlesnakes. 1850 Lyell *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 104 The bivalve shell called Gnathodon .. [found in] the Bay of Mobile ..They are called clams here in popular language, and, being thick and strong, afford a good material for road-making. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 252/1 The coarsest is the mud clam, or blue nose, which is dug out of the mud with tongs. Choicer ones are called sand clams .. The best species is the sod clam found at Chicoteague.

2. *U. S.* A term of contempt; one who is, in New England phrase, 'as close as a clam'.

1871 Mark Twain *Sketches* I. 46 (Hoppe) It will be lost on such an intellectual clam as you. *Ibid.* 54 No meddling old clam of a justice dropped in to make trouble.

3. *U. S. slang.* The mouth. Also *clam-shell.*

1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* I. 143 Shet your clam, our David. 1848–60 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* s. v., There is a common though vulgar expression in New England, of 'Shut your clam-shell'.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *clam-bed, -digger, -eater, -fisher, -rake, -ranch*; *clam-feeding* adj.; **clam-bake**, a baking, Indian-fashion, upon hot stones, of a mass of clams (often overlaid with layers of potatoes, Indian corn, fish, etc.); a favourite feature of pic-nic excursions to the sea-shore in U. S.; hence applied to the pic-nic party itself; **clam-chowder**, a chowder made with clams; **clam-shell**, the shell of a clam; formerly (*Sc.*) the scallop-shell worn in their hats by pilgrims who had crossed the seas; also *slang* (see 3); **clam-stick**, the stick or pole with which tropical clams are caught by thrusting it between the partially open valves of the shell.

1848–60 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, *Clam-bake. At a grand political mass-meeting in favour of Gen. Harrison on the 4th of July 1840, nearly 10,000 persons assembled in Rhode Island, for whom a clam-bake and chowder were prepared. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Sept. 12/1 At a recent .. festival in Connecticut a gigantic clambake was cooked which was 25 ft. long and 10 ft. wide, and consisted of 2,000 ears of corn, 600 pounds of lobster, 600 pounds of fish, 1,000 chickens, innumerable oysters and clams, two barrels of sweet potatoes and two of the ordinary kind, and the whole topped off with two immense plum puddings and 150 water melons. 1887 *Ibid.* 17 June 5/2 A clam bake is an institution indigenous to this soil. Long before Puritans .. found out its savour, the red man..indulged in clam bakes. 1884 H. Spencer in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 162 Legislation to prevent trawling over *clam-beds. 1866 J. Lord *Brit. Columbia* I. 192 Any one who has travelled in America must have eaten *Clam-chowder..It is a sort of intermediate affair between a stew proper and soup. 1887 *Spectator* 12 Mar. 351/2 The *clam-eaters of the Australian coast. 18.. Whitman *Leaves of Grass, Song of Joy* The work of the eel-fisher and *clam-fisher. I come with my *clam-rake and spade..I join the

group of clam-diggers on the flats. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 195 Clam-rakes, hoes, and claws. 1888 *Standard* 26 Sept. 2/1 To 'take up a *clam ranch' is a proverbial expression [in Oregon] to express the last stage of hard fortune. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Flyting* 509 Thy cloutit cloke, thy skryp, and thy *clamschellis. 1540 *Sc. Ld. Treas. Acc.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. *305 For vj ½ vnces siluer to be ane Clam-schell to kepe the kingis grace Halk-mete. 1862 EMERSON *Thoreau* Wks. (Bohn) III. 334 Large heaps of clam-shells and ashes. 1888 *Standard* 26 Sept. 2/1 The pointed '*clam stick' figures in various aboriginal tales.

Clam (klæm), *sb.*[3] Also 9 clamm. [f. CLAM *a.*[1] or *v.*[1]; or perh. a back-formation from CLAMMY. (Cf. *greed.*]

†**1.** A soft or plastic mass. *Obs.* (Cf. CLOAM.)

1554 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (1842) 340 Hath not the potmaker power to form out of that same clam of earth that one vessel for an honourable use, and that other for contemptuous and vilenous?

2. Clamminess, cold dampness.

1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 17 Fat, ropy, sweet ale.. creates clams in the viscera. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* III. 291 The clamm of the grave. 1830 FORBY *Voc. East Anglia* s.v., 'The meat has been kept too long, and has got a clam', begins to decay. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. v, Around you is starvation..corruption, and the clam of death.

Clam, *sb.*[4] [A variant of CLAMP *sb.*[3]: cf. the similar interchange of CLAM *sb.*[1, 2] with CLAMP *sb.*[1, 2.] A pile of bricks arranged for burning.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 53 Of bricks burnt in a Clam there are at the least in twenty thousand, five thousand unfit for work. *Ibid.* 54 Bricks .. ought to be taken out of the clam by account from the Brickmaker.

Clam (klæm), *sb.*[5] [Perh. onomatopœic; cf. *clash, clang, slam*: it suggests less notion of ringing and more of crash than *clang.* But cf. CLAMOUR *v.*[2]] The crash caused by ringing two or more bells of a peal together.

1702 *Campanologia Improved* (1753) 15 By the bells standing too long in leading compass, the rest are thrown and jumbled together; whereby claps and clams (so unpleasing to the hearers) are occasion'd. *a* 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) III. vii. 413 Even the clams or the collision of two bells together in counterpoint, has been settled by ringers without the least knowledge of harmony. 1822-76 NARES s.v. *Clamour,* The bells..are all pulled off at once, and give a general crash or clam, by which the peal is concluded .. this clam is succeeded by a silence.

Clam, *sb.*[6] *dial.* [app. short for *clammer* = *clamber,* used of a foot-bridge.] A plank or crossing-stone over a brook.

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (1828) 12 Dest'nt remember whan tha com'st over tha clam..when tha water was by stave. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* I. 240 There is a fourth [bridge] on the Blackabrook consisting of a single stone or clam.

Clam (klæm), *a.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [This word, CLAM *sb.*[3], CLAM *v.*[1], CLAMMY, and other derivatives, form a group of which the mutual relations are not quite clear. Although the verb is as yet cited earlier than the adj., the latter perhaps has etymological priority: it corresponds also to Du. and L.G. *klam,* in Kilian *klam, klamp,* 'moist, clammy, viscous, sticky', Da. and Sw. *klam* 'dampish, wettish'. Not known in the earlier stages of these languages. Cf. CLAM *v.*[1]]

Sticky, glutinous, adhesive like wet clay. *dial.*

a. Cold and damp, clammy; **b.** see quot. 1808.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 79 Clam' or cleymows, *glutinosus.* 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol., Tenax,* clamm, tewgh. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 71 Yow are not to beginne to marke soe longe as the markinge stuffe is any thing clamme, or cleaveth and ropeth..but lette it bee as thinne and runne of like water afore yow beginne. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. III. XXXIII, The hand did smite With a clam pitchie ray shot from that Centrall Night [the Egyptian darkness]. 1808 JAMIESON *Sc. Dict.* s.v., Ice is said to be *clam,* when beginning to melt with the sun or otherwise, and not easy to be slid upon. [Still so used.] 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clam,* (1) cold, damp. Thoo's strange an' clám, thu feels like a curpse, (2) tenacious, sticky, adherent. The muck's that clam, it wëant slip off'n th' sluff when ye dig it.

†**Clam,** *a.*[2] *Obs.* or *dial.* [Related to CLAM *sb.*[1] It is not certain that sense 2 belongs to the same word: Jamieson thought that as a schoolboy's word, it might originate in the L. *clam,* 'without the knowledge of', 'clandestinely'.]

†**1.** Grasping, pinching. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Canticles* in *Psalter* 511 In vile & clam couatys of men. [So also in WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 29.]

2. *Sc.* Base, mean, low; 'a very common schoolterm in Edinburgh' (Jam.). ? *Obs.*

1829 SCOTT *Gen. Pref. Waverley Nov.* App. iii, He .. reprobated the idea of being an informer, which he said was *clam, i.e.* base or mean.

Clam (klæm), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4-5 **clammen,** 6-8 **clamm,** (7 **clambe**), 6- **clam.** [First found in 14-15th c., when it interchanged with *cleme,* OE. *clǽman,* to smear, anoint, daub, mod. dial. *cleam.* Of the latter, the pa. t. *clǽmde* prob. gave ME. *clamde* (like *cladde, ladde, spradde, lafte,* etc.), whence was educed a present *clam* perh. helped by CLAM *a.* and by CLAMMY. The forms *clame, claim,* which (with *cleam*) are still found in northern dial., are treated under CLEAM *v.,* q.v. for ulterior derivation.]

1. *trans.* To smear, daub, or spread unctuous matter *on*; to smear, anoint, or daub *with.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 93 (MS. *a* 1400) Crist..clammyde [*v.r.* clemed] cley on his eyen. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XII. xvi. 208 She clamd it [a sieve] with clay, and brought in .. water. [1671- *Clame, claim*: see CLEAM] 1884 *Cheshire Gloss., Clamme* or *clame,* to plaister over.

2. To bedaub (a thing) so that it sticks; to clog or entangle *with* or *in* anything sticky; to stick or plaster *up, together,* etc.

1598 FLORIO, *Abbituminare,* to bepitch, to cement or clam together. 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 356 Passe ouer it, as a wary Bee ouer hony, not clamming your wings. 1694 R. LESTRANGE *Fables* 346 The sprigs were all daubed with lime, and the poor Wretches clamm'd and taken. 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* 134 They will be clammed in it [the Honey].

fig. 1683 MRS. BEHN *Young King* II. iii, He that can .. clam me in that love by every look.

3. To clog or choke up (by anything sticking in).

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* G iij, The same water is good for them that hath clammed hym selfe or an other. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 13 The western gales in Holland..swept the sands so before them, that they have choaked or clammed up the .. door of the Rhine. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 219 Utterly unwholesome, claming the Stomach, stopping the Veins and Passages. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Clamm'd up,* (an orifice) stopped up by anything glutinous, as the throat with phlegm. 1888 *Berkshire Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clammed,* chocked up by over-filling.

b. *fig.* To cloy.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 52 Engaging..not to clam his taste with the smallest collection of flattery.

4. *intr.* To be clammy, or moist and sticky; to stick, adhere, as glutinous things.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. liv. 117 The dough would so sticke and clambe in the horses mouth. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* III. i, A chilling Sweat, a damp of Jealousie, Hangs on my Brows, and clams upon my Limbs. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clam,* to stick, to adhere as sheets of wet paper do to each other.

Hence **Clammed** *ppl. a.,* **Cla·mming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 220 [We] have our earthly apprehensions so clamm'd and furr'd with the old levin. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 201 The finest of the Flour .. is of a glutinating, clamming, and obstructing Nature.

Clam (klæm), *v.*[2] [See CLAM *sb.*[6], CLAMOUR *v.*[2]]

1. a. *intr.* Of bells: To sound or crash together.

? *a* 1800 *Lines in Belfry St. Peter's, Shrewsb.* (N.), When bells ring round and in their order be, They do denote how neighbours should agree; But when they clam, the harsh sound spoils the sport, And 'tis like women keeping Dovercourt.

b. *trans.*

1702 *Campanalogia Improved,* When they [bells] lie fifths thus 1 5 2 6 3 7 4 8, 'tis then most pleasant and excellent music to clam them; that is, the two notes of each concord to strike together, and if they be clam'd true the eight bells will strike like four, but with far greater musick and harmony. 1822-76 NARES *Gloss.* s.v., The bells are said to be *clamm'd* when..they are all pulled off at once.

2. *fig.* To put an end to (din); to silence, hush; cf. CLAMOUR *v.*[2] 2.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Ep. Ded., It..answers the noise of Talking by the stilness of Doing, as the Italians clam rowt and tattle into nodding and beckning.

Hence **Cla·mming** *vbl. sb.*

1684 *Sch. Recreation* (T.), Clamming is when each concord strikes together, which being done true, the eight will strike but as four bells, and make a melodious harmony.

Clam, *v.*[3] *dial.* [app. f. CLAM *sb.*[1] in sense of *clutch.*] To clutch with the hand, grasp, grope.

1822 GALT *Steam-Boat* 301 (Jam.), I felt, as I thought, a hand claming over the bed-clothes. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s.v., He clammed howd on her or she'd hev tippled into th' warpin' drëan. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., He clammed hold on the mane. 1879 JAMIESON s.v. *Clam,* To *claum* or *glaum,* is to grope or grasp as in the dark.

Clam (klæm), *v.*[4] *U. S.* [f. CLAM *sb.*[2] 1 d.] *intr.* To dig or collect clams.

1864 *Sufferings in Rebel Mil. Prisons* 87 Formerly they had been allowed to go fishing and clamming.

Clam, *v.*[5], var. of CLEM to pinch with hunger.

Clam, clamb, obs. or dial. pa. t. of CLIMB.

Clamance: see QUIT-CLAIMANCE.

Clamant (klē·mănt, klæ·m-), *a.* [ad. L. *clāmānt-em,* pr. pple. of *clāmāre* to cry out.]

1. *lit.* Crying out, clamorous, noisy.

1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* XXVI. 95 A Clamant Woeman, or of many words. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 350 Winter..and a train Of clamant children dear. 1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds Scotl.* 43 Clamant for food.

b. of sounds, etc. (with mixture of sense 2).

1818 KEATS *Endymion* II, This clamant word Broke through the careful silence. 1888 MRS. OLIPHANT *Joyce* I. 196 The sound..became every moment more and more clamant.

2. *fig.* 'Crying', urgent. Chiefly in Sc. writers.

1723 MCWARD *Contend. Faith* 2 (Jam.) A clear and continued testimony against the clamant wickedness. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* (1852) 460 In order to the rectification of a clamant evil. 1858 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* III. VIII. IX. 545 The abuses became every day more clamant. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 195 My appetite was a clamant, instant annoyance.

Clamantly (klē·măntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a clamant manner, urgently.

1863 GROSART *Small Sins* (ed. 2) 20 Upon various vital truths, and still clamantly-needed doctrine.

†**Clama·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *clāmātiōn-em,* n. of action, f. *clāmāre* to cry out.] A crying out, call, invocation.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xvii. 216 Frawdes, euyll thoughtes, clamacyons, periurynges. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 21 Their iterated clamations to excitate their dying or dead friends, or revoke them unto life.

Clamb(e, clamben, etc.: see CLIMB.

†**Clamber,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [app. a. ON. *klambra* to clamp or pinch together (Vigf.), app. a frequentative deriv. of **klambjan* to press or squeeze, mentioned under CLAM *sb.*[2] Mod.Ger. has, from the same source, *klammern,* to make fast with a clamp, constrict.] To mass or cluster together.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 801 So mony pynakle payntet watz poudred ay quere, Among þe castel carnelez, clambred so þik, þat pared out of papure purely hit semed. *Ibid.* 1721 As alle þe clamberande clyffes hade clatered on hepes.

Clamber (klæ·mbəɹ), *v.*[2] Forms: 5-7 **clambre,** 5-6 **clamer,** 6-7 **clammer,** 4- **clamber.** [In 15th c. *clambre-n, clamer-en.* This appears to be a derivative of CLIMB *v.* (pa. t., ME. *clamb, clam*); an equivalent CLIMBER was in use in 16-17th c. Cf. the relation of *wander* to *wend, wind,* of *spatter, sputter,* to *spit,* etc. The general 16-17th c. form *clammer* also associates itself with *climb* with silent *b.* It can hardly be connected (in English) with CLAMBER *v.*[1], though they prob. go back in different ways to the same source; see note to CLAM *sb.*[1] In German, *klammer,* 'clam, clamp, hold-fast', etc., had formerly the sense 'clutch, claw'; thence a derivative vb. 'to clutch, seize with claws' comes naturally; *sich klammern* is actually used in the sense 'hook oneself on, cling firmly'; *clammer* or *clamber up* = 'get up by catching hold with claws' would be a natural extension. But links are wanting; *klammer* 'claw' is only MHG., *clamber up* only English, and known only since 15th c.]

1. *intr.* To climb by catching hold with hands and feet; to creep or crawl *up* (or *down*); to climb with difficulty and effort.

c 1430 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 299 When he [the young hawk] begynneth to clambre upon bowys use hym ever more to hackyng. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 79 Clameryn [1499 or crepyn], *repto.* 1530 PALSGR. 485/2, I clamer or clymme up upon a tree or any suche thyng, *je grippe.* 1591 HARINGTON *Ork. Fur.* XIX. XX. (R.), He clamer'd up upon the shepheards horse. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. v. 31 When you heare the drum .. Clamber not you vp to the casements then. 1598 FLORIO, *Aggrappare* .. to clime, to clammer. 1611 *Ibid., Franáre,* to clammer vp any slippery or broken place. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 45 He was clammering ouer a wall. 1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* II. i, Leaping of Ditches, and clambring over Stiles. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 293 He clambered into a tree. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. i. 14 A dangerous kind of place..to go clambering about with a gun.

b. *trans.*; cf. CLIMB.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* II. iv. (1622) 38 Some cowardly fleeing away, sought to clamber the tops of trees. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 225 The Kitchin Malkin..Clambring the Walls to eye him. 1775 JOHNSON *Western Isl.* Wks. X. 418 They can..clamber the mountain. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 134 Worthy hodmen, clambering a ladder.

2. *intr.* Of plants: To climb by means of tendrils, etc. (Also *trans.* as in 1 b.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX. v. (R.), Gladly they [cucumbers] would be clambering upon walls, and climbing up to the house roof, if they can meet with any rough places to take hold by. 1864 D. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 302 Vines clambered over the window. 1887 FENN *This Man's Wife* I. II. vi. 215 This was clambered, surmounted, and almost completely hidden by clusters of small blossoms.

3. *fig.* To climb or struggle (*up*) into a position of eminence; to attain with effort *to.*

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 193 Thou knowest by what craftie collusion he hath clammered up to the throne of tyrannie. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 88 Some clamber to heaven by merits, some by angels, some by penance, and some by pardons. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 438 His clambering into Imperial Power.

4. *transf.* Of a building, or anything rising in the air: To rise or ascend heavily, irregularly, or steeply, as if 'struggling upward'.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIII. 561 Jove..will unbuild your towr's that clamber so, For ravishing my goods, and wife. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Wonder-Bk., Chimæra* (1879) 211 Three spires of black smoke..clambered sullenly into the atmosphere. 1858 — *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) II. 164 A tall palace of gray, time-worn stone clambered skyward. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 60 Halfway up The narrow street that clamber'd toward the mill.

Clamber *v.*[3] var. form of CLAMOUR *v.*[2]

Clamber (klæ·mbəɹ), *sb.* [f. CLAMBER *v.*[2]] An act of clambering.

1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 45 Roughness of the long rock-clamber. 1883 VERNON LEE in *Mag. Art* Nov. 3/2 This clamber up the water-courses took a long time.

Clamberer (klæ·mbərəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] He who or that which clambers: applied *esp.* to climbing plants.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* (1633) 888 Upright Clamberer, or Virgins bower, is also a kinde of Clematis. 1617 S. COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* 485 The clamberer vp another way, who but the Pope? 1628 PARKINSON *Paradisus* (heading of ch.), Clamberers or creepers.

Clambering (klæ·mbəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* The action of the vb. CLAMBER.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 79 Clamerynge or clymynge, *repcio.* 1611 FLORIO, *Aggrappamento* .. a clammering. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xii. 117 Though it be hard clambering thither and hard holding there. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 23. 163, I had two hours' clambering over the mountains before breakfast.

Clambering (klæ·mbəriŋ), *ppl. a.* That clambers, in various senses of vbs.

c 1340 [see CLAMBER *v.*[1]] 1685 H. MORE *Illust.* 93 The clambring nature of the Goat. *a* 1717 PARNELL *Gift Poetry* (R.), No clambering mountains make my lover stay. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Wks.* (1764) I. 78 View the clamb'ring goats ascend. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Knowledge* 31 Aug. 129/1 The most clambering species of pea-flowers.

Clame, var. of CLAM, CLEAM; obs. ff. CLAIM.

† Cla·mer. ? = CLAM *sb.*[1]: cf. CLAMPER *v.*[2].

1556 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 93, viij towrve spades, iiij pare of clamers.

Clamer, obs. form of CLAMBER.

Clamihewit (klɑmiˌhiū·ėt). *Sc.* Also **clame-, clammy-, clawmi-, clam-.** [Etymol. unknown. Jamieson offered the guess *claw my heued* or *head*: but *heued* has been obs. in north. dial. for 500 years.] A drubbing, a blow. Also a misfortune. (Jamieson).

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Hallowfair* Poet. Wks. (1845) 15 Frae a stark Lochaber axe He gat a clamihewit. 1785 *Jrnl. fr. Lond.* 8 in *Poems Buchan Dial.* (Jam.), Some o' the chiels might lat a raught at me, an' gi' me a clamiheuit to snib me free comin that gate agen. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 207 'Get up, Saunders..or I'll take ye siccan a clamhewit with my stick.'

Clamjamphrie (klæmdʒæ·mfri). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 9 **clanjamphry, -phrey, -fery, -frie, -fray.** [Origin and history uncertain: Scott's *clanjamphry* suggests a contemptuous reference to a Highland Clan, e. g. *Clan Chattan, Clanranald,* etc.; and *jampher* occurs in Sc. dialects, variously used as 'scoffer, mocker, trifler, idler, shuffler', so that *clan-jamphery* would give a passable sense. But it is more probable that the original idea is 'trumpery', and that the personal use is derived.]

1. Trumpery, rubbish, things of little value.

1825-79 JAMIESON s.v., 'Did you stop till the roup was done?' 'A was sell'd but the clamjamfry.'

2. Spoken 'rubbish'; nonsensical talk, 'rot'.

1825-79 in JAMIESON from West of Fife.

3. 'Trumpery' or worthless people, or those who are so viewed; rabble, mob, canaille; also 'applied to the purse-proud vulgar' (Jam.).

1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* ix, 'And what will ye do, if I care 'na to..open the grate to sic a clanjamfrie?' 1828 — *F. M. Perth* xii, The devil is very powerful with all this clanjamfray. 1821 GALT *Ann. Par. Dalmailing* 292 (Jam.) A gang of play-actors..the first of that clanjamfrey who had ever been in the parish. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown Oxf.* ix, I only know the whole clamjamfery of them were there. 1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 106 The landloupers and other clamjamphrie, that attended the fairs.

Hence **Clamja·mphried** *ppl. a.* (*nonce-wd.*) ? treated as clamjamphrie.

1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* II. vii. 100 An' lea's us puir, forjaskit men Clamjamfried in the but and ben He ca's the earth.

Clamme, obs. form of CLAM.

† Cla·mmer[1]. *Obs.* [f. CLAM *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] That which clams or causes cohesion.

1633 *Gerard's Herbal* II. dix. 1218a, The Lupine is as Galen writeth..one of the emplaistickes or clammers.

Clammer[2]. *U. S.* [f. CLAM *sb.*[2] 1 d.] One who digs clams.

1888 *Cambridge* (Mass.) *Press* 15 Sept. 1/7 Clammers call in daily at the Neck, on their way up to Ipswich.

Clammer, obs. form of CLAMBER.

Clammily (klæ·mili), *adv.* [f. CLAMMY *a.* + -LY[2].] In a clammy manner.

a 1845 HOOD *Bridge Sighs* vi, Wipe those poor lips of hers, Oozing so clammily. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 696 [It] comes fitfully, coldly, clammily, as a breath escaped from the charnel-house. 1878 *Masque Poets* 247 Perspiring clammily Over some fearful secret in the family.

Clamminess (klæ·minės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Clammy state or quality; sticky dampness, viscosity, adhesiveness, tenacity.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne Regim.* O iij, Theyr [fishes'] clammynes, grossenes, and coldnes, maye be taken away with certaine sauces. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. xl. § 5 Wheate..hath also a certaine clammines and stopping qualitie. 1676 GREW *Anat. Plants* IV. ii. ii. § 10 That Clamminess of some Flowers, whereby..they stick to our Fingers. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 104 That will spoil the Clamminess of the Glew. 1842 J. STEVENSON in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxii. 15 Clamminess of the mouth..had already seized him. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. (1864) 196 Clamminess is a distinct sensation arising from the adhesion of a substance to the skin.

Clamming, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see CLAM *v.*[1] and [2].

Clamming, *ppl. a.*: see CLEMMING.

† Cla·mmish, *a. Obs.* [f. CLAM *a.*[1] + -ISH.] Somewhat clam or clammy; sticky, viscous.

1543 TRAHERON tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.* I. x. 10 Very viscous slyme or clammysh. 1544 PHAËR *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) D iij b, Fleume, that is tough and clammyshe, hanging upon the lunges. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farme* 55 A certaine pap or thicke clammish substance. *a* 1678 MARVELL *Wks.* III. 509 Such a clammish issue still does rage, The shame and plague both of the land and age.

† Cla·mmishness. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Clammish quality; viscidity, stickiness.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne Regim.* O ij b, Fyshe..of smal clammyshenes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xlviii. 722 This fruite bycause of his clammishnesse and slyme.

Clammy (klæ·mi), *a.* Also 5 **claymy,** 6–7 **clammye,** (7 **clamy**). [Form-history obscure: first found as *claymy* 1398–1495, *clammy c.* 1425, dates which agree with the first appearance of CLAM *a.*[1] and *v.*[1], with which it is now associated in sense. It may have been thence formed with suffix -Y: cf. *sticky, clingy.* But it is also possible that an earlier **clámig,* from OE. *clám,* mud, sticky clay, CLOAM, was shortened to *clammy* (cf. *silly, sorry, hallow*), and then associated with CLAM *a.* and *v.* Further evidence is wanted.]

1. *gen.* Soft, moist, and sticky; viscous, tenacious, adhesive.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. i. (1495) 186 The fyrste chyldhode wythout teeth is yet ful tender and nesshe and qwauy and claymy. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne Regim.* O iij b, An yele is a slymye fyshe, clammy, and specialy a stopper. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) A vj b, It hath blewe floures, the hole herbe is clammy, and hath a stronge sauoure. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 101 Clammye, *tenax, viscosus.* *a* 1793 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) II. lii. 300 The web was of a very clammy quality. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* xiii. (1878) 475 A soft substance, rather clammy and sweet.

b. Of bread: Doughy. Of soil, earth: Moist and unctuous.

1530 PALSGR. 307/2 Clammy as breed is, nat through baken, *pasteux.* 1555 *Fardle Facions* I. ii. 33 The earth at that tyme beyng but clammie and softe. 1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1588) 45 b, This redde earth is the fattest, and the clammiest of all the rest. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 340 The oven..not too hot at the first, lest the outside be burnt and the inside clamy. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. 131, I followed the herd..through deep clammy ground and high grass.

c. Of liquids: Viscid.

1540 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 72 Great abundance of superfluouse humours, thicke and clammie. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. xiii. 270 No vessels sailing thereon [Dead Sea], the clammy water being a real Remora to obstruct their passage. 1720 GAY *Poet. Wks.* (1745) II. 78 Where the long table floats with clammy beer. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 128 Trees..yielding a clammy juice.

d. Of vapour, perspiration, mist, etc.: Damp, and as it were clinging to the skin.

1625 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 91 Clammie Exhalations are scattered abroad in the aire. 1697 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Ex.* x. 21 'Thick darkness'..made, I suppose, by such clammy Fogs that they sensibly affected the Egyptians. *a* 1703 POMPRET *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 91 When to the margin of the grave we come..Our face is moistened with a clammy sweat. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* XXV. 346 Stifling in the clammy atmosphere of Soho.

e. Of the skin, etc.: Suffused with sticky damp, e. g. in the death-sweat.

c 1425 *Cookery Bks.* (1888) 25 3if þin hond waxe clammy. 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 38 His hands are globes made round, there is nothing rugged, clammy, or bowed. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VI. 448 The cold sweat stands Upon his clammy limbs. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 203 The sign of the Cross on his clammy brow.

† 2. *fig.* Sluggish, lagging (like a clammy slug). *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 99 His dull eye, and lowring head, and a certain clammy benummed pace.

Clamor, var. of CLAMOUR.

Clamorous (klæ·mŏrəs), *a.* Forms: 5 **clamourous, 7-arous, -orouse,** 8–9 **-ourous, 6-clamorous.** [Corresponds to med.L. *clāmōrōs-us,* and obs. F. *clamoreux,* f. L. *clāmōrem* CLAMOUR: see -OUS.] Characterized by clamour.

1. Of the nature of clamour; uttered with, or accompanied by, clamour or shouting; noisy.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 92 b, Defendeth with hygh and clamorous wordes or speche his opinyon. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 180 Hee..kist her lips with such a clamorous smacke, that at the parting all the Church did eccho. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 479 Chaos wilde..fiercely oppos'd My journey strange, with clamorous uproare. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 440 ¶ 6 He still reasoned in a more clamorous and confused manner. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I,* II. i. 23 Loud and clamorous was the babble against the new soap. 1842 EMERSON *Transcendentalist* Wks. (Bohn) II. 291 They..reject the clamorous nonsense of the hour.

2. Uttering loud and persistent cries or shouts; noisy, vociferous; loudly urgent. Said of persons and other agents, or instruments; and *transf.* of places where these are.

1540–54 CROKE *Ps.* (1844) 19 Mercifull Lorde..let ascende vp to thyne eare My wofull voyce, and clamorous. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 152, I will bee..more clamorous then a Parrat against raine. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 353 The clam'rous crowd is hush'd with mugs of Mum. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. i, Clamorous War-pipes yelled the gathering sound. 1858 W. JOHNSON *Ionica* 27 The zeal of those that miss the prize On clamorous river-banks. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. II. 45 Thersites only, clamorous of tongue, Kept brawling.

3. *fig.* That urgently claims attention, 'crying'; importunate. (Often including actual noise.)

1621–31 LAUD *Sev. Serm.* (1847) 98, I doubt our sins have been as clamorous upon God to heat His fire. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 44 Put an end to this clamorous Evil. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 13 Clamorous debts. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* i. (1852) 5 The age..we may almost say, is clamorous for new works.

Clamorously (klæ·mŏrəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a clamorous manner; noisily; with loud importunity.

1532 BONNER *Let.* in Burnet *Records* II. No. 44 (R.) Such conclusions as were clamorously..alledged to be superfluous. 1661 *Origen's Opin.* in *Phœnix* (1721) I. 14 Some have too hastily fancied and as clamorously pronounced. 1697 LESLIE *Short Meth. with Deists* Pref. (T.), They are unmerciful and triumph clamorously. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I,* II. i. 23 A troop of women..clamorously petitioned against the new soap. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Sir Jasper* vii. 62 She is welcomed clamorously by younger sisters and brothers.

Clamorousness (klæ·mŏrəsnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being clamorous; noisiness; noisy urgency or importunity.

1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 116 As long as it is possible to shunne the importunitie of the conscience, and to put by the clamorousnesse thereof, wee will bee sure to doe it. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. iv. § 10 Clamorousness and multitude do much in crying up matters. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) I. 4 My palfrey eyed them askance for their clamorousness.

† Clamo·se, -ouse, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *clāmōs-us* noisy, clamorous, f. *clāmōr-* CLAMOUR: see -OUS. Perh. immediately a. OF. **clamous, -eus,* in mod.F. *clameux, -euse.*] Noisy, clamorous.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 105 To robbe þe pore peple aftirward bi clamouse beggynge. *Ibid.* 269 To..sclaundren crist wiþ þis clamose beggynge dampned of goddis lawe.

Clamour, -or (klæ·mər), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **clamur, -ure, -oure,** 6 **-ore** (7 **claymour**), 4– **clamour, clamor.** [a. OF. *clamor, clamur,* 12–13th c. *clamour* (= Sp., Pr. *clamor,* It. *clamore*):—L. *clāmōr-em* a call, shout, cry, f. root of *clāmā-re* to cry out, shout.]

1. Loud shouting or outcry, vociferation; *esp.* the excited outcry of vehement appeal, complaint, or opposition: commonly, but not always, implying a mingling of voices.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 137 The grete clamour [*v.r.* clamor] and the waymentynge Which that the ladies made at the brennynge Of the bodies. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5997 Myche clamur & crie for care of hor dethe. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* I vj, Our lord god..forgetteth not the clamour and prayer of the trewe and juste. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3264 The clamore and the cryis Was lamentable and petws. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 169 He that stoppeth his eare at the clamoure or crie of a pore man. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table 71 Clamour, crying, and voice popular, sould follow ane manslayer. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 189 Contempt and Clamor Will be my Knell. 1735 BERKELEY *Def. Freeth. Math.* § 22 The worst cause produceth the greatest clamour. 1828 WEBSTER, *Clamor.* 1845 WHATELY *Elem. Rhet.* (L.), Attempts to suppress evidence, or to silence a speaker by clamour. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xl. 6 Wouldst thou..Break with clamour at any cost the silence?

b. with *a,* and *pl.* A shout, a cry; an outburst of noisy utterance.

1382 WYCLIF *Esther* ix. 31 Fastingis and clamoures [1388 the cries] and dayes of lotis. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H ij b, Many clamours and orysons they hadde..made unto god. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 527 A greet clamour and a houge noise was herde through the towne. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 874 Sickly eares, Deaft with the clamors of their owne deare grones. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 234 Birds with clamours frighted from the Field. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 145 He was interrupted in a speech by clamours of disapprobation.

2. *fig.* General vehement expression of feeling, especially of discontent or disapprobation (often including noisy manifestation); popular outcry.

[*c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 33 For which oppression was swich clamour.] 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 263 The comun clamour tolde The newe shame of sinnes olde. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 112 b/1 [He] had oftentymes herde the comyn clamoure of the Englysshe men. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 188 Though it be a Conceit that hath possess'd all ages..the Clamour was never so high as it is now. 1707 FREIND *Peterborough's Cond. Sp.* 165 It was the general clamour here, that his Lordship gave an extravagant interest. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I,* I. iv. 55 The clamour for war continued, year after year, in our country. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* ix. § 1. (1862) 111 The clamour excited against an unpopular measure.

3. Loud vocal noise of beasts and birds.

1719 YOUNG *Paraphr. Job* (R.), And stills the clamour of the craving nest. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* III. ii. 309 The clamour..of domestic poultry, which range the woods. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 60 The clamour of a troop of dogs of all sorts and sizes. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) II. 140 The sweet clamour of the wild fowl.

4. Loud noise of musical instruments; and, more generally, of a storm, waterfall, etc.

1592 *Nobody & Somebo.* (1878) 328 Trumpets and drums, your dreadfull clamors sound! 1716 ADDISON (J.), Here the loud Arno's boist'rous clamours cease. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* II. 90 That Clamour which usually attends the burning of Saltpeter. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 214 The hideous clamour of conch, trumpet, and atabal. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechth.* 560 The clamour of his storms.

5. *Comb.*, as *clamour-proof* adj.

1689 in Cobbett *Parl. Hist. Eng.* (1809) V. 244 'His blood be upon him,' meaning the Lord Chief Justice, who said, 'Let it! I am clamour-proof!'

Clamour, -or (klæ·mər), *v.*[1] [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To make a clamour; to shout, or utter loud and continued cries or calls; to raise an outcry,

make a noise or din of speech. Said of persons, animals, and instruments of noise.

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 277 b/1 Thilke persons..drawen also the feeble witted people..to clamure and to crye on matters that they stirred. 1530 PALSGR. 485/2, I clamer, or krye out with a loude voyce, *je mescrye*. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 65 The obscure Bird clamor'd the liue-long Night. 1727 THOMSON *Summer* 1656 The Quail clamours for his running mate. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. xli. 355 The London mob clamoured in fury without.

b. To raise an outcry *against*.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* xviii. 6 (R.) When they clamoured agaynste hym. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 209 When therefore their Conscience begins to clamour against their Wickedness .. the Mercy of God is the usual Sanctuary they fly to. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 379 Many persons were..disposed to clamour against the innovation, simply because it was an innovation.

2. *intr.* To raise an outcry *for*; to seek, demand, or call importunately *for*, or *to do* a thing.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxi. 109 Very absurd for men to clamor as they doe, for the Liberty they so manifestly enjoy. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 195 ¶ 6 They..clamoured vehemently for the prologue. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 756 The Catholics clamoured for a free press under Charles the Second. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xiv. 339 Men were eagerly clamouring to go home.

3. *trans.* † a. To disturb with clamour; to din.

1625 BACON *Ess., Counsel* (Arb.) 329 Let them not come.. in a Tribunitious Manner; For that is, to clamour Counsels, not to enforme them. 1642 PINKE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 280 III. 299 The Disciples when in danger of drowning clamoured our Saviour with 'Master, carest thou not that we perish?' 1649 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 49 Legions of women went down to clamour the House for his enlargement. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1621 Clamouring thir god with praise, Who had made thir dreadful enemy thir thrall.

b. With *advb. compl.*: To move or drive by clamouring *out of*, *into*; to put *down* by clamour.

1646 J. MAINE *Sermon conc. Unity* (1647) 36 To..clamour down all the primitive Truths for some Generations taught among them. 1693 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) I. 408 We may much more easily think to clamour the sun and moon out of their courses. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 132 They ..laugh at him, and hoot him, until..he is clamoured down and retires of himself. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 8 June 2/2 The public have been clamoured .. into a belief that, etc.

4. *trans.* To utter or assert clamorously.

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 127 The imperialist cardinals..clamoured that the evil had been caused by the dilatory timidity. 1859 TENNYSON *Merlin & Vivien* 621 Is it clamour'd by the child, Or whisper'd in the corner? 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, Birds Killingw.* 14 Hungry crows..Clamoured their piteous prayer incessantly.

Cla·mour, -or, *v.*[2] Also clamber. [Evidently related to CLAM *v.*[2], of which it may be a frequentative derivative (cf. *stutter, patter*), and so better spelt *clammer*. The actual spelling shows association with the prec. word, and actual relation to that is, of course, also possible. Identity with Ger. *klammern*, or with *clamber*, seems hardly admissible, though association with the latter is found by a correspondent skilled in campanology, who says:

Clambering describes the way in which the sounds of the bells clamber as it were one on the top of another when they get into confusion; in Yorksh. it is called *jumbling*.]

1. *Bell-ringing.* See quot. and cf. ÇLAM *v.*[2]

Todd says 'A term in ringing, according to Warburton, which other commentators..imagine to be merely his own opinion. It is, however, probable. To encrease the strokes of the clapper on the bell, in falling it.'

1747 WARBURTON *Shaks. Wks.* (T.), When bells are at the height, in order to cease them, the repetition of the strokes becomes much quicker than before; this is called clamouring them. *c* 1800 W. JONES *Key to Art of Ringing* 4 A true compass makes the ringing pleasant and harmonious .. the want of it produces those clamberings and firings (as it is called) that destroy all music, and is very disgusting to every judicious ear.

2. To stop from noise, to silence; = CLAM *v.*[2] **2.**

[Supposed by Warburton to be taken from the fact that the *clamouring* of bells is immediately followed by silence.]

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 250 *Clown.* 'Tis well they are whispring: clamor your tongues, and not a word more. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Sir Gregory Nonsence* Wks. 1/2 Cease friendly cutting throats, Clamour the promulgation of your tongues And yield to Demagorgon's policy.

Clamourer (klæ·mərəɹ). [f. CLAMOUR *vb.*[1] + -ER [1].] One who clamours.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 468 These clamourers who make the greatest cry do not yield the fairest fleece. 1827 *Q. Rev.* XXXV. 290 A modern clamourer for retrenchment. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 71 The clamourers against the abuses of the church.

Clamouring (klæ·mərin), *vbl. sb.* The action of the verb CLAMOUR (in various senses).

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* iv. 41 (R.) He rebuked their clamouryng and crying. 1641 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 8 After all this clamouring against English-Popish ceremonies. 1884 ANNIE S. SWAN *Dor. Kirke* xiii. 116 Clamourings for their presence came from Hartfield House.

Clamouring (klæ·mərin), *ppl. a.* That clamours.

1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* cxviii. (1643) 406 Untill the Morrowes Clammoring Drum, invite againe into the field. 1884 GILMOUR *Mongols* 242 The birds .. ventured down to their clamouring young.

Clamourist (klæ·mərist). *rare.* [see -IST.] One who belongs to the party of clamour.

a 1841 T. HOOK is cited by Ogilvie. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. 336 To gain the confidence of the clamourists.

Clamoursome (klæ·məsŏm), *a. north. dial.* [f. CLAMOUR *sb.* + -SOME.] Clamorous.

1855 *Whitby Gloss., Clamoursome*, noisy, urgent. 'Wait a while and deeant be sae clamoursome.' 1863 MRS. TOO-GOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, I couldn't beg, I don't like to be clammersome. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clamoursome.* 1887 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* I. ii, They're varra clammersome, the black-faced sorts.'

Clamp (klæmp), *sb.*[1] [Known since 15th (or 14th) c. Also in Du. (since 16th c.) *klampe*, now *klamp*, 'clamp, cleat', LG. and mod.Ger. *klamp, klampe*, in HG. dial. *klampfe*; on WGer. type **klampa* wk. fem., and **klampo* wk. masc., belonging to a stem **klamp-*, supposed to be a by-form of **klamb-, klamm-*: see CLAM *sb.*[1], with which this word is to a certain extent synonymous. From the same stem, MHG. had *klampfer*, and mod.HG. dial. *klampfer, klamper* (Bav.), in sense of modern Ger. *klammer* a clamp. Whether the Eng. word was adopted from LG. or Du., or was a native derivative which happens not to be known in OE. or ME. up to the 14th c., is uncertain.]

1. A brace, clasp, or band, usually of iron or other rigid material, used for giving strength and support to flexible or movable objects, or for fastening two or more things securely together. In many technical senses:

e. g. A bar of iron for binding together stones in a building, also a metal clasp or rivet for broken china-ware, etc.; a piece of wood attached to or inserted into another to strengthen it and prevent warping.

a 1400–50 [see 4]. 1476–8 *Churchw. Acc. St. Andrew's Hubbard* in *Brit. Mag.* XXXII. 31 Item, for ij Clampys of Iren for pewes..iij*d*. 1490 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.*, Payde for fettyng home the clampis for the baners *id*. 1535 COVERDALE *Ex.* XXXVI. 29 Ioyned with his corner borde from vnder vp, and aboue vpon the heade to come together with a clampe. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 54 Two small clampes of thinne brasse plate. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 221 *Clamp*, a piece of wood fixed to the end of a thin board..to prevent it from casting. 1833 ARNOTT *Physics* II. I. 69 Where the stones of a building are held together by clamps or bars of iron .. the expansion in summer of these clamps will force the stones apart. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 22 A light india-rubber clamp..sufficiently strong to grasp and retain anything light. 1877 BRYANT *Odyss.* V. 300 He bored the beams, and..made them fast with nails and clamps. 1879 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 26 Dec., One of the iron clamps of a trunk. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 149 Attach the two sheets together by very slight paper or muslin clamps gummed to them along the common curved edge. *Ibid.* § 198 A geometrical clamp is a means of applying and maintaining six mutual pressures between two bodies touching one another at six points.

b. *Ordnance.* The cap-square of a gun.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Clamps* are also small crooked plates of iron, fore-locked upon the trunnions of the cannon, to keep them steady in their carriages at sea. *Ibid.* I. 4 The cap-squares, otherwise called clamps.

c. *fig.*

1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 322 A king on the top; with clamps and hoops of castles, garrisons, and police. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 103 A series of rules..sustained and suspended, as it were, by the clamp of a common religious profession.

2. A name of various appliances, tools, or instruments with opposite sides or parts which may be screwed or otherwise brought together, so as to seize, hold, compress, or pinch anything:

e. g. with *Joiners*, an appliance of this nature in which articles are firmly held while being formed, or are compressed together while their glue joint is drying: a check for a vice, made of lead, copper, or other soft material to grasp without bruising, etc. = CLAM *sb.*[1] **2.**

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 187/2 Clamps are Pinchers with which Foxes and Badgers are taken out of the Earth. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Badger-hunting*, The Clamps, whereby the Badger may be taken out alive, to make Sport therewith afterwards. 1867–77 G. CHAMBERS *Astron.* Voc. 913 *Clamp*, a contrivance for making fast for a time certain parts of an instrument which are ordinarily moveable. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 31 An india-rubber tube, which is to be closed by a clamp. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* I. iv. (1879) 127 To place a clamp on the vessel on the proximal side of the ligature. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Clamp*, an instrument employed for the purpose of compressing the pedicle of a tumour, before its removal by the knife..it consists essentially of two metal blades capable of being approximated and fixed by a screw movement.

† b. *pl.* Claws, 'clutches'; = CLAM *sb.*[1] **3.** *Obs.*

1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesye* 582 And what hee onys into his Clampis catche maye The poore man theereof no peece shal come bye.

3. *Naut.* in various senses.

a. One of the thick planks in a ship's side below the shelf-piece which support the ends of the deck-beams; b. a piece of timber applied to a mast or yard to prevent the wood from bursting; c. a plate of iron which can open or shut so as to confine a spar; d. a one-cheeked block, etc.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 9 For clamps, middle bands and sleepers, they be all of 6 inch planke for binding within. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 6 Your risings are aboue the Orlop as the Clamps are vnder it. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. iv. 158 Two standards were broken, as also several clamps. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 164 *Clamp*, a crooked iron plate, fastened to the after-end of the main-cap of snows, to secure the trysail-mast. 1867 SMYTH *Sailors' Word-bk., Clamp*, a one-cheeked block; the spar to which it is fastened being the other cheek.

† **4.** In other obs. uses: see quots. *At a clamp* has been explained as 'at a pinch', i.e. 'in a moment', but this is doubtful.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3263 All werldly þing, I-wis, þurze þe will of oure lord, In-to þe contrare clene is at a clamp turned. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 68 How ere their gownes, be gathered in the backe, With organe pipes, of old king Henries clampe. 1674 RAY *N. Country Wds.* 14 *Clamps*, irons at the ends of Fires, to keep up the Fewel. In other places called Creepers or Dogs. 1746 MILES in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 56 A Clamp of Iron, such as is used for heating Box-Irons for smoothing Linen-Clothes.

5. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *clamp-ring, -treatment* (in *Med.*), *-tube*; **clamp-irons**, andirons; **clamp-nail**, a large-headed nail for fastening iron clamps; **clamp-plate** (*Ship-building*), an iron plate, generally of circular shape, serving to unite two bodies; **clamp-screw**: see quot.

1742–1800 BAILEY, **Clamp-irons*, at the Ends of Fires to keep up the Fewel, called also Creepers, or Dogs [*in earlier edds.* clamps.] 1721–1800 *Ibid.*, **Clamp-nails.* *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 134 *Clamp nails* are short stout nails with large heads, for fastening iron clamps. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* xii. 239 Additional strength is often given to the upper part of a ship by means of rail and *Clamp-plates. 1879 S. HIGHLEY in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 257/2 The *clamp-ring attached to each form of lamp. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xii. 102 Three pair of *clamp screws. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 560/2 *Clamp-screw*, a joiner's implement, on the bench, or to be attached to the work, for holding work to a table, or two pieces together. 1879 S. HIGHLEY in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 257/2 Two sharp edges were left to bite on the adjusting *clamp-tube.

Clamp, *sb.*[2] [Perh. a specific application of prec.: cf. the analogous pair CLAM *sb.*[1], **2.**]

† **1.** An earlier name of the edible *Clams* of N. America. 1624, 1672 [see CLAM *sb.*[2] 1 d].

2. Usually **Clamp-shell**: the large bivalve shell of the tropical molluscs *Chama* and *Tridacna* (Family *Chamaceæ*).

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. viii. 251 The giant Clamp-shells .. sometimes four feet in length and weighing more than five hundred pounds suspend their vast bulk by means of a strong byssus. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 952.

Clamp (klæmp), *sb.*[3] [Evidenced only since 16th c.; identical with MDu. and Du. *klamp* 'heap', and possibly an adoption of that word as a term of brickmakers. It may be originally from the same root as CLAMP *sb.*[1], with the notion of a closely compressed mass; see also CLUMP.]

A compact heap, mound, or pile of materials; in various specific senses:

1. *Brick-making.* A large quadrangular stack or pile of bricks built for burning in the open air.

1596–7 S. FINCHE in Ducarel *Hist. Croydon* (1783) App. 153 To the Parke we came, and there wente from clampe to clampe. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 128 For burning a Clamp of 16000 bricks, they use about 7 Tunns of coal. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesm.* (1841) I. iii. 22 A person goes into a brickmaker's field to view his clamp, and buy a load of bricks. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* XXXVII. (1886) 115 Where .. some contiguous brick clamp dispelled the gloom.

2. *Farming.* a. A mound of earth or turf lined with straw, in which potatoes, etc., are kept during winter; b. a stack of turf or peat; c. a manure-heap; d. a heap of farm or garden rubbish for burning, etc.

1724 SWIFT *Wks.* (1854) II. 79/1 Not a bit of turf in this cold weather; and Mrs. Johnson and the dean .. forced to assist at the Bog, in gathering up the wet bottoms of old clamps. 1744–50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* VI. i. 91 A square clamp or dunghil. 1753 HENRY *Stream Wind* in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 2 Several clamps of turf .. standing in a bog. 1771 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 108/1 Men..pile up the dung in a square clamp. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. xvi. 352 When the inclosure was filled with sods, and the clamp raised to the height of eight feet, twelve fires were all kindled at the same time, and, in less than forty-eight hours, the whole mass .. was entirely burnt through to the top. 1881 *Daily News* 4 June 5/5 The clamps of mangolds were being eaten into with alarming rapidity.

3. *Mining*, etc.: A pile of limestone or metal ore for roasting, a heap of coal for coking, etc.

1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clamp*, a pile of bricks or limestone for burning.

4. *Comb.*, as *clamp-burnt* adj., *clamp-brick, -kiln.*

1795 ERSKINE *Agric. Surv. Clackm.* 311 (Jam.) When the uncalcined lime-stone is imported, the farmers burn it in what is called clamp-kilns, which are built round or oblong with sods and earth. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 408/2 Clamp-bricks..kiln-burnt bricks and marl stocks, as well as Dutch clinkers. 1881 *Mechanic* § 1152. 539 Clamp-burnt bricks.

Clamp (klæmp), *sb.*[4] Chiefly *dial.* [Onomatopœic: app. with association of *clap, clumsy, club*, etc., and *stamp, tramp, champ.*] A heavy, solid step, tread, or stamp with the feet.

1789 FERGUSSON *Poems* I. 280 (Jam.) Broggs, whilk on my body tramp, And wound like death at ilka clamp. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* vi, The clamp of their [horses'] feet on the round stable pavement.

b. *Comb.*, as **clamp-shoes**, heavy shoes for rough work (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

Clamp (klæmp), *v.*[1] [f. CLAMP *sb.*[1], corresp. to Du. *klampen*, dial. Ger. *klampfen* and *klampfern*, beside *klammen, klammern.*]

1. *trans.* To make fast with a clamp or clamps.

1677–96 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 110. 1688 R. HOLME

Armoury III. 100/1 The ends of Tables are commonly clampt to preserve them from warping. 1790 ROY *Trigon. Operat.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 157 The circle being clamped, hang the axis level on the pivots or ansæ of the telescope. 1854 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. (1867) 43 By sliding the one on the other and clamping them together when adjusted. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* I. iv. (1879) 127 The carotid ..is..clamped in two places and divided between the clamps. 1879 BROWNING *Ivàn Ivànovitch* 6 He cleaves, clamps, dovetails in.

fig. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 135, I clamped and soldered dogma to dogma in the links of my tinkered logic. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 3 The haggard cheeks, the lips clamped together in unfaltering resolve.

2. (*Sc.*) 'To patch, to make *up* or mend in a clumsy manner' (Jam.); = CLAMPER *v.*[1]

a 1800 *Symmye & his Bruder* in Sibbald *Sc. Poet.* I. 360 (Jam.) Syne clampit up Sanct Peter's keiss Bot of ane auld reid gartane.

Clamp, *v.*[2] [f. CLAMP *sb.*[3]] *trans.* To pile *up* (bricks, earth, manure, or the like) in a compact heap; to store (potatoes or mangold) in a clamp.

1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. x. 258 The manure..was piled up ..to the height of near 7 feet, when another heap was clamped up. 1851 MECHI *2nd Paper Brit. Agric.* 41 In clamping or earthing large mounds of mangold wurzel.

Clamp (klæmp), *v.*[3] Chiefly *dial.* [Goes with CLAMP *sb.*[4]] *intr.* To tread or stamp heavily and clumsily; to clump.

1808 JAMIESON, *Clamp, Clamper,* to make a noise with the shoes in walking, especially when they are studded with nails. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xv, The smock-frocks..clamped out of church quite unconcerned. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, I gat my teeas [toes] clamp'd on. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Clamp,* to tread heavily.

Clamper (klæ·mpəɹ), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* [f. CLAMPER *v.*[1]] A botched-up argument or charge.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* II. i. § 1 What have the Churches done since? To what necessary truths are they, after all their clampers, advanc'd. *a* 1664 JAS. SPOTTISWOOD *Mem.* (1811) 61 (Jam.) His adversaryes were restless, and so found out a newe clamper. 1708 M. BRUCE *Lect. & Serm.* 27 (Jam.) They bring to Christ's grave..a number of old clampers, pat and clouted arguments. 1825–79 in JAMIESON.

Clamper (klæ·mpəɹ), *sb.*[2] [f. CLAMP *v.*[1] + -ER[1]; cf. Ger. *klampfer.*] That which clamps.

1. *dial.* A clamp; *pl.* clams, pincers, etc.

1825–79 JAMIESON, *Clamper,* a piece of metal with which a vessel is mended; also, that which is thus patched up. *Ibid., Clampers,* a sort of pincers used for castrating bulls and other quadrupeds. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clampers,* claws, pincers.

b. *transf.* Clutches; = CLAMP *sb.*[1] 2 b.

1855 *Whitby Gloss.,* If I had my clampers on him he should feel the weight o' my neaf.

2. A piece of iron with prongs or points, fitted on the sole of the boot, to dig into the ice and prevent slipping; called also an 'ice-creeper'. (In Sc. dial. *clampet* is used.)

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xx. 258 Clampers, to steady them and their sledges on the irregular ice-surfaces. 1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

3. *In clamper*; see quot.

1883 *Standard* 23 Oct. 3/5 The land was 'in clamper', the Irish term for litigation.

Clamper (klæ·mpəɹ), *sb.*[3] *dial.* [f. CLAMP *v.*[3] + -ER[1].] He who or that which treads clumsily.

1876 *Whitby Gloss., Clampers,* wooden shoes or clogs.

Clamper (klæ·mpəɹ), *v.*[1] Now chiefly *Sc.* [App. a deriv. of CLAMP *v.*[1] or [2], or perh. vaguely combining the two. Cf. esp. CLAMP *v.*[1] 2.]

1. *trans.* To put together hastily or clumsily; to botch, tinker, or patch *up. lit.* and *fig.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 83 Rifraffe, pelfery, trumpery, baggage, and beggerie ware clamparde vp of one that would seme to be fitter for a shop in dede than to write any boke. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 5 This Apish mass became so clampered and patched together with so many divers and sundry additions. 1822 SCOTT *Let. to Joanna Baillie* 10 Feb. in *Lockhart,* If I can clamper up the story into a sort of single scene. 1862 R. PAUL *Let.* in *Mem.* xviii. (1872) 239 Dr. Candlish has been in London to clamper up the Lord Advocate's Education Bill.

†**2.** *intr.* 'Industriously to patch up accusations' (Jamieson). *Obs.*

a 1664 JAS. SPOTTISWOOD *Mem.* (1811), 71 (Jam.) He preuayled nothing by clamperinge with the bishopp of Clogher.

Hence **Cla·mpering** *vbl. sb.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* v. (1622) 446 The people alreadie tyred with their owne diuisions (of which his clampring had beene a principall nurse).

Clamper (klæ·mpəɹ), *v.*[2] *dial.* [derivative of CLAMP *v.*[3]] *intr.* To tread heavily and clumsily.

1808 in JAMIESON. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 26 Every foot that clampers down the street Is for the..father's step mistook.

Clamping (klæ·mpiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLAMP *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. CLAMP.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Clamping. c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 75 A quarter-iron that opens with a hinge to allow the topmast studding-sail booms to be raised or lowered (called clamping). 1881 *Times* 28 Jan. 3/6 It was officially remarked of this gun—'Elevating and traversing gear very good; clamping also good'. 1886 *All Y. R.* Dec. 499 [Cotton manufacture] The operation of clamping, or stretching the cloth to its proper width evenly throughout its whole length.

Clamping (klæ·mpiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That clamps or holds fast together; as in *clamping screw, clamping arc.* (perh. *vbl. sb.*)

1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 8 The clamping screw and the adjusting screw. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 17 The clamping roots of Ivy-stems. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 70 The clamping arc, peculiar to Ross's microscopes.

‖ **Clamponnier.** *Obs.* [FR.] 'A long jointed horse, one whose pasterns are long, slender, and over-pliant' (Bailey 1731; and in mod. Dicts.).

Clams: see CLAM *sb.*[1]

Clamur(e, obs. ff. CLAMOUR.

Clan (klæn), *sb.* [a. Gaelic *clann* family, stock, race, OIrish *cland, clann,* app. not originally a Celtic word, but a. L. *planta* sprout, shoot, scion, slip (cf. *stirps* stock, stem, race). Goidelic substituted *k* for *p*, as *caisg, corcur,* L. *pascha, purpur.*

1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol., Stirps,* the stok of a tree, or a clanne.

1. A number of persons claiming descent from a common ancestor, and associated together; a tribe.

a. *prop.* Applied to those of the Highlands of Scotland; extended also to Lowland Scottish families, esp. in the Border country, where a somewhat similar social system prevailed.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* XI. xvii. 9 (Jam.), Tha thre score ware clannys twa, Clahynne Qwhewyl and Clachin Yha. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 59 Efter him suld neuir ane spring or spreid Of all his clan. 1649 MILTON *Tenure Kings* 28 Old customes yet among the High-landers in choosing the head of thir Clanns, or Families. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 78 The Inward Man, And Outward, like a Clan and Clan, Have always been at Daggers-drawing. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5390/2 The Clans behave themselves with great Insolence. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. x, Her lover, 'gainst her father's clan, With Carr in arms had stood. *Mod.* 'The Gathering of the Clans.'

b. Rarely used of the Irish.

1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat. Irel.* 365 The poor..seem rather to obey their grandees, old landlords, and the heads of their septes and clans than God.

c. Extended to similar tribal groups in other countries.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xiii. 5 Clausus..Fra quham the clan and pepile Claudyane Is cummin. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 449 Thare wes sindry clannis of thare linage, specialie al the landis beyound the wattir of Padus. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 510 One Nation or Clan selling others that are their Enemies. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 57 Upon the Brook Kishon, lay encamped another Clan of the Arabs. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vi. 164 These tribes and clans were..regarded more as natural than as political associations. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I. § 6. 103 Among both Australians and Indians a man is forbidden to marry in his own clan.

2. *contemptuously.* A collection of people having common attributes; a fraternity, party, 'set', 'lot'.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Introd. 108 For heir ar kingis and mony nobillis stout, And nane of thaim pertenand to his clan. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* IV. 5752 With Iudas sall compeir one clan Off fals Tratouris. 1688 *Vox Cleri pro Rege* 2 A certain Clann of men, who..cannot forbear being Clamorous. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 130 Your literary men, and your politicians, and..the whole clan of the enlightened among us. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley B.* I. iii. 47 They are all alike—the whole clan of them. 1855 *Whitby Gloss., Clan,* a multitude or set of people. 'A clan o' bairns,' a crowd of children.

3. *poet.* of animals, plants, and things inanimate.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 901 For hot, cold, moist, and dry, four Champions fierce Strive here for Maistrie, and to Battel bring Thir embryon Atoms..in their several Clanns. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 133 Forth rush the jolly Clan [hounds]. 1736 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* VI. (R.), A youthful empress guides their airy clan. 1797 COLERIDGE *Christabel* I. iii, One green leaf, the last of its clan. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* II. ii, A clan o' roosty craws Cangle thegither.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *clan-feeling, -gathering, -name, -spirit, -system, -tartan,* etc.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi, We were to hear no more of hunting, or hosting, or clan-gatherings. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xi. (1875) 272 A proposition transcending these clan-limits which science..recognizes. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* x. 280 The Australians..use the clan-name as a sort of surname. 1883 G. BRODRICK in *19th Cent.* Nov. 912 The survival of the old clan-spirit. 1887 *Athenæum* 12 Mar. 345/3 To the clan system..and to 'Celtic feudalism', the Duke [of Argyll] ascribes all the evils of the Highlands. 1888 *Daily News* 17 Dec. 2/7 American, antique, and clan laces.

Clan, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To combine in united action like members of a clan.

1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 42 A sort of Divines..had clann'd together to set up..a new Company of Commedians.

†**Cla·ncular,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *clanculārius* secret, f. *clanculum* adv., dim. of *clam* in secret, privately. The normal adaptation was CLANCULARY: see -AR[2].

(Classed as a new and uncouth word by Heylin in 1656, though it had been used by good writers for more than a generation.)]

Secret, private; clandestine, underhand.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. ii. (1651) 52 By clancular poysons he can infect the bodies. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Hospitall-man* 45 Clancular houres of private prayer and devotion. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 322 His sentences must not be clancular, but in open Court. 1658 MANTON *Exp. Jude* 15 Wks. 1871 V. 298 By whisperings and clancular suggestions. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1810) II. 74 Proceedings..not close or clancular, but frank and open. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 14 (1740) 239 He was dared with two clancular Men, supposed to inform Oates. 1755 BP. LAVINGTON *Moravians comp. & det.* 34

†**Clancula·rious,** *a. Obs.*—° = prec.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Clancularious* or *Clancular,* secret or unknown.

†**Cla·ncularly,** *adv. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. CLANCULAR + -LY[2].] In a clandestine manner; secretly, privately.

1618 HALES *Lett.* 20 (T.) They would do nothing clancularly. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* IV. i. (1715) 167 Such as were guilty of Self-Murder..were clancularly deposited in the Ground without the accustom'd Solemnities. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxii. 365 Having been clancularly ordained at Geneva. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 685, I clancularly gave my orders to the steward.

†**Cla·nculary,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *clanculāri-us*; see CLANCULAR and -ARY[1].] = CLANCULAR.

a 1555 LATIMER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 363 Clanculary Mass-mongers. 1630 I. CRAVEN *Serm.* (1631) 31 The darknesse of thy clanculary delights. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 91 Repentance hath none of these clanculary courses.

Clandestine (klænde·stin), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L *clandestīnus* secret, hidden, clandestine, f. *clam* secretly, in private; cf. *matutīnus.* In French *clandestin, -ine* occurs in 16th c.]

A. *adj.* Secret, private, concealed; usually in bad sense, implying craft or deception; underhand, surreptitious.

1566 LETHINGTON *To Cecil* in Burnet *Records* III. No. 30 (R.) The vitiated and clandestine contract..having no witness nor solemnization of Christian matrimony. 1658 MILTON *Lett. State* (1851) 400 A certain clandestinie Hostility cover'd over with the name of Peace. 1698 W. CHILCOT *Evil Thoughts* ii. (1851) 18 The clandestine impurities of the hearts and souls of the whole world shall be revealed. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 69 When the order of the church is observed, the marriage is called regular; when otherwise, clandestine. Clandestine marriage, though it be valid, has statutory penalties annexed to it. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. x. (1852) 359 A powerful stimulus to clandestine distillation. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* III. 472, I obtained access by clandestine means.

B. †*sb.* A clandestine or underhand proceeding.

1656 S. H. *Golden Law* 15 Such clandestines and ambushments attend continually for your surprisal. *Ibid.* 87 Your Clandestines and Trecheries.

†**Clande·stine,** *v. Obs. rare.*

To clandestine it: to act in a clandestine manner.

1656 S. H. *Golden Law* 72 To clamour, except, or clandestine it, or to incense the people to faction or party.

Clandestinely (klænde·stinli), *adv.* [f. CLANDESTINE *a.* + -LY[2].] In a clandestine manner; secretly, privately: usually in bad sense.

1632 *High Commission Cases* (1886) 277 For..clandestinelie marrying of himself to his now wife. 1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 91 His body being interred clandestinely, attended with about an hundred mourners. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 103 Two printed papers clandestinely spread about. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* xiv. 392 If the Seamen, shall clandestinely conceal or import any Foreign Spirituous Liquors. 1839–40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 39 All this course of reading was carried on clandestinely, for I was a little ashamed of it.

Clandestineness (klænde·stinnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Clandestine quality.

1818 in TODD; also in later Dicts.

Clandestinity (klændesti·nĭti). [ad. med.L. *clandestinitās*; in F. *clandestinité,* f. L. *clandestīnus,* F. *clandestin*: see -ITY.] Clandestine quality or state; secrecy, privacy; usually in bad sense.

1682 STILLINGFL. *Speech, Miscell.* 87 (T.) Clandestinity and disparity do not void a marriage, but only make the proof more difficult. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* ix. § 15 *Dolus* ..would be understood to imply deceit, concealment, clandestinity. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVI. 423 The Council of Trent created the impediment of clandestinity, by which all marriages not celebrated in the presence of the parish priest or his substitute, and of two witnesses, were henceforth to be null and void.

Clane, obs. form of CLEAN.

Clang (klæŋ), *sb.* Also 7 **clangue.** [Found first late in 16th c.; app. formed immediately from, or in conjunction with, CLANG *v.*[1]. Cf. L. *clangor* 'sound of a trumpet, shrill scream of birds', which were also the earliest senses of *clang.* (Thence also F. *clangueur,* and *clangueux* adj. 'loudly ringing'. Cotgr.). The Latin vb. and sb. were prob. etymologically cognate with Gr. κλάζειν, κλαγγή, in same senses; but Ger. *klang* 'sound, musical sound' (MHG. *klanc* (*klanges*), OHG. *chlang*) is not related to these, being an echoic word which has separately arisen in German. No trace of any such word is known in OE. or ME.: see however CLANK. The adoption and use of *clang* in modern English have doubtless been greatly influenced by the echoic nature of the word, by which it is associated directly with certain sounds, independently of its derivation; cf. *clang-clang, cling-clang,* as imitations of the sound of a bell. From this cause also the central sense of *clang* has now shifted from that of L. *clangor*; on the other hand, some writers have used it as identical with Gr. κλαγγή or Ger. *klang* above mentioned.]

1. A loud resonant ringing sound; orig., as in Latin, that of a trumpet, and so still in literary use; but now, most characteristically, the ringing

sound of metal when struck, as in 'the clang of arms'; sometimes also the sound of a large bell.

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 207 Loud larums, neighing steeds, and trumpetts clangue. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* III. 186 The continuall clangs of trumpets and timbrels. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* III. 55 In the clang of arms To die for him whom I have lived to serve. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* I. xxxviii, The clang of conflict on the heath. 1851 Hawthorne *Snow Image, Main Street*, A blacksmith makes huge clang ..on his anvil. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. I. 111 Now through the hush there broke the trumpet's clang. 1876 Green *Stray Stud.* 357 The clang of the city bell called every citizen to his door.

b. Also, occasionally, in other applications, as the twang of a bow [after Gr. κλαγγή], the ringing sound of voices, the bang of a door, etc.

1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lv. 16 The clang of dissonant languages .. resounded throughout the camp. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I. I. 4 Terrible was heard the clang Of that resplendent bow.

c. *fig.* (Here Ger. *klang* 'sound' has often influenced the use.)

1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* V. xvi. 196 As it was not expressed by the Root but by the Square, for concealment sake; so for the same reason not by the perfect Square, there being so smart a clang of the Root it self at the end of it. 1825 Carlyle in Froude's *Life* (1882) I. 325 By some occasional unmelodious clang in the newspapers. 1858 Longf. *Oliver Basselin* viii, The poet sang..Songs that rang Another clang. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xlii. 171 A clang of turgid extravagances.

2. The loud harsh resonant cry or scream of certain birds. (As in Latin and Greek.)

1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 422 And [Birds] soaring th' air sublime With clang despis'd the ground. 1735 Somerville *Chase* III. 108 Their [cranes'] loud Clang From Cloud to Cloud rebounds. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* II. xiii. 51 During the nocturnal migrations of geese and other waterfowl, sonorous clangs from the van may be heard .. answered by clangs in the rear.

3. *Acoustics.* = Ger. *klang*: see quot.

1867 Tyndall *Lect. Sound* iii. § 9 (1883) 115 An assemblage of tones, such as we obtain when the fundamental tone and the harmonics of a string sound together, is called by the Germans a *Klang*. May we not employ the English word clang to denote the same thing..and may we not..add the word colour or tint, to denote the character of the clang, using the term clang-tint as the equivalent of *Klangfarbe*? 1879 G. Prescott *Sp. Telephone* 96 The word clang has been suggested to denote such a composite sound. All the possible partial tones are not necessarily present in a clang.

4. *Comb.* **clang-clang**, imitation of the ringing of a bell; **clang-tint**, in *Acoustics*: see 3.

1867 [see 3.] 1877 Burnet *Ear* 193 The quality of a sound, also called its clang-tint or timbre. 1884 *Illust. Lond. News* 16 Feb. 162/3 A silence only broken by the clang-clang of the church bell.

Hence **Cla·ngful** *a. nonce-wd.* [after Ger. *klangvoll*], sonorous.

1868 G. Stephens *Runic Mon.* I. Introd. 20 Our own clangful Northern folk-speech.

Clang (klæŋ), *v.*[1] [app. ad. L. *clang-ĕre* to emit a ringing sound, as a trumpet (*clangunt tubæ*), to scream as an eagle or other large bird. Cf. Gr. κλάζειν, root *klag-*, *klang-*, to emit a sharp piercing sound, said of birds, dogs, arrows, the string of a bow, the wind; also of men, to scream, shriek. Some of the Eng. uses are in imitation of the Greek.]

1. *intr.* To emit a loud resonant ringing sound as of pieces of metal struck together, etc. In earliest use said of a trumpet.

1576 Fleming *Panoplie Ep.* 172 By the clanging trump of swift report, proclaimed. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xi. (1632) 245 Armes clatter and clang. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* I. 59 Clang'd the cord Dread sounding [κλαγγὴ γένετ']. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* (1858) 135 The bells of St. Edmundsbury clang out. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. VII. ii. 262 The fire-drums beat, the alarm-bells clanged. 1866 Kingsley *Herew.* xii. 169 It clanged and rattled on the floor.

b. *trans.* with cognate object.

1850 Blackie *Æschylus* I. 15 Loud they clanged the peal of battle.

2. *trans.* To strike together with clanging sound.

c 1720 Prior *Poems* (J.), The fierce Curetes..clang'd their sounding arms. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* II. 176 They [eagles] wheel on high, And clang their wings. 1853 Felton *Fam. Lett.* X. (1865) 94 The company..clanged glasses together.

3. *intr.* Of certain birds: To utter their loud harsh cry.

1832 L. Hunt *Hero & Leander* II. 21 The Crane..Began to clang against the coming rain. 1860 Ld. Lytton *Lucile* I. VI. iii, The quarrelling crows Clang'd above him.

† **Clang,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [perh. originated by association of Clag *v.* and Cling *v.*] *trans.* To clag, cause to cling, render stiff.

1631 Markham *Weald of Kent* II. i. (1668) 11 If..five hundred loads of Marle upon the Acre, have clanged, stiffened, and too fast bound your Land.

† **Clange.** *Obs.* Chapman's representation of Gr. κλαγγή the sound of trumpets, scream of birds.

1600 Chapman *Hero & L.* vi, O black change! Trumpets, do you, with thunder of your clange, Drive out this change's horror! *c* 1611 — *Iliad* X. 244 By her clange they knew..it was a hern. 1618 — *Hesiod* II. 111 When thou the crane shalt hear Aloft out of the clouds her clanges rear.

Clanging (klæ·ŋiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Clang *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Clang.

1842 Tennyson *Gard. Dau.* 38 The windy clanging of the minster clock. 1855 H. Reed *Lect. Eng. Hist.* iii. 86 The clanging of the lances. 1869 J. Raven *Ch. Bells Cambr.* (1881) 63 Amidst the clanging of all the church bells.

Cla·nging, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That clangs: see the verb.

1576 [see Clang *v.*[1] 1]. 1735 Somerville *Chase* II. 186 The clanging Horns swell their sweet-winding notes. 1842 Tennyson *Sir Galahad* i, They reel, they roll in clanging lists. 1871 Palgrave *Lyr. Poems* 26 Pelion .. whence a cry Of clanging eagles vex'd the summer sky.

Hence **Cla·ngingly** *adv.*

1859 Tweedie *Ruined Cities of East* (1867) 10 From whose reeds the swans of old rose clangingly.

Clangor, -our (klæ·ŋgəɹ, klæ·ŋəɹ), *sb.* [ad. L. *clangor* sound of a trumpet, of birds, etc., f. *clangĕre* to Clang. Almost uniformly spelt *clangor* (cf. *error*, *terror*, *horror*) down to end of 18th c.; but Johnson's Dict. has *clangour*.]

Loud resonant ringing sound, as of a trumpet, a large bell, pieces of metal struck together, etc.; a clang. Sometimes with *a* and *plural*.

1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 18 Like to a dismall Clangor heard from farre. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* III. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 18 Heaven it selfe Shall echo with the clangor. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, cciv, A loud Clangor Startles in Surprise. 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* X. 683 The loud Trumpet's Clangour. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 99 Martial Clangors call 'em out to fight. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. li. 181 The clangor of arms was re-echoed to the tent of Rustam. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. VII. ii. 262 From all the surviving steeples of Berlin goes the clangor of alarm. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) II. ix. 93 Not by clangour of arms. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* III, A file of cranes..with their hoarse, far-sounding clangor.

Cla·ngor, -our, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To make a clangor; to clang.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. I. iv. 20 At Paris, all steeples are clangouring. 1877 Mrs. Hamilton King *Disciples, Ugo Bassi* vii. (ed. 3) 281 The Artillery rolled out..Along the streets heavily clangouring.

Clangorous (klæ·ŋgŏrəs, klæ·ŋgôrəs), *a.* [ad. med. L. *clangōrōs-us*, f. *clangor*: cf. *clamorous*, etc.] Full of clangor.

1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 334 ₱ 4 The clangorous Noise of a Smith's Hammers. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* 874 A metallic music that seems to come clangorous from the cliffs. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiii. 29 [Gongs] give a clangorous echo.

Hence **Cla·ngorously** *adv.*

1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* II. IX. xi. 540 Friedrich Wilhelm's voice, clangorously plaintive.

† **Clango·se,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type *clangōsus*, f. *clangor*, like *clāmōsus*; not found in ancient L., but in mod. and perh. med.L.: cf. Clangous.] Characterized by clangour, clangorous, ringing.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 359 The voice is clangose from siccity. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 409 Clangose..hooping Coughs.

† **Cla·ngous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [? ad. F. **clangueux* 'shrill, skriking, skreaking, loudly squeaking' (Cotgr.); or L. type **clangōs-us*: see Clangose.] Clangorous, clanging.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xiv. 368 Cranes and birds of long necks have..harsh and clangous throats.

Clangue, obs. form of Clang.

Clanism (klæ·niz'm). *nonce-wd.* [f. Clan *sb.* + -ism.] Clan system, clan feeling.

1862 C. P. Hodgson *Resid. Nagasaki*, Every person..will try to screen the murderer .. but this is clanism or fanaticism, not treachery.

Clanjamfray, -phrey: see Clamjamphrie.

Clank (klæŋk), *sb.* Also 7 **clanck.** [This and the vb. of same form appear in 17th c. They may have been from Du., which has *klank* sound, clinking noise, MDu. *clank*, *clanc*, corresp. to OHG. *chlanch*, MHG. *klanc*, MLG. *klank*, for which mod. Ger. has only *klang*. But it is quite possible that the word is of native origin, produced under the joint influence of *clink* and *clang*, to express a sound intermediate to the two, which has the quality of a 'clang', but is abruptly shortened like a 'clink'.]

1. A sharp, abrupt sound, as of heavy pieces of metal (*e.g.* links of a heavy chain) struck together; differing from *clang* in ending abruptly with the effect of a knock.

1656 Cowley *Davideis* I. (1669) 7 No clanck of Chains was known. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 638 What Clanks were heard .. Of Arms and Armies, rushing to the War. 1710 *Tatler* No. 154 The noise of stripes, the clank of chains. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* V. 144 The clattering hammer's clank. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* lxv, The clank of fetters..was heard no more. 1845 R. Brown *Let.* in *Life* (1867) 52 No constant clank of machinery. 1858 Longf. *M. Standish* iv, He heard the clank of the scabbard Growing fainter and fainter..in the distance.

2. A resounding blow, heavier than a smack. *Sc.*

1718 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. xxiii, Some ramm'd their noddles wi' a clank E'en like a thick-scull'd lord, On posts that day.

Clank (klæŋk), *v.* [See Clank *sb.*[1]]

I. *intr.*

1. To make an abrupt sound, as of heavy pieces of metal struck together. (Expressing a sound less clear and continuous than *clang*; cf. the sb., and quot. 1818.)

1656 Cowley *Davideis* IV. (1687) 135 He falls, his Armour clanks against the ground. 1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* II. 80 Dungeons dank Where anguish wails aloud, and fetters clank. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. xii, Chains Clank over sceptred cities. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* V, The old dinner-bell will clang, or rather clank, in a few minutes—it cracked of its own accord on the day of the landing of King Willie. *fig.* 1861 Hon. Mrs. Norton *Lady La Garaye* IV. 197 The slandered..Hears for evermore the self-same lie Clank clog-like at his heels.

2. Used of the harsh abrupt cry of certain birds. (*rarĕ.*) Cf. Clang *v.*[1] 3.

1866 Kingsley *Herew.* XX. 251 Through pale green reeds where the coot clanked.

3. To move with a clanking sound.

1801 *Har'st Rig* XV. (Jam.) Forthwith then they a' down clank upon the green. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 510 Milkwomen in droves clank along with their..pails. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 24 Clanking about the apartment in their huge boots and rattling spurs. 1866 Kingsley *Herew.* XXI. 270 Sir Ascelin clanked into the hall.

II. *trans.*

4. To cause to emit a clanking sound.

1743 J. Davidson *Æneid* VII. 203 Clanked her whip. 1746-7 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 203 Persecution had brandished her sword, and slavery clanked her chains! 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* ii, Mr. Haredale .. strode into the room, clanking his heavy boots upon the floor.

5. To utter or proclaim with clanking sound.

1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II, The beating snow-clad bell, with sounding dead, Hath clanked four. 1871 E. Burr *Ad Fidem* XVI. 336 Clanks in your ears, the power of the Keys.

6. To deposit with energetic and resounding action. (To 'clank down' expresses a more violent and noisy action than *to clap down*.)

a 1614 J. Melvill *Mem.* 97 (Jam.) Loosing a little Hebrew bible from his belt and clanking it down before the King and Chancellour. 1804 Tarras *Poems* 130 (Jam.) Lat's clank oursels ayont the fire. 1843 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 190 When she brought up the tea-tray, she clanked it on the lobby-table. 1847 Alb. Smith *Chr. Tadpole* xl. (1879) 338 [The] milkwoman..clanked her pails down.

† **7.** (*Sc.*) To strike with a resounding blow.

Auld Maitland xlvii. in *Border Minstrelsy* (1869) 157 He clanked Piercy ower the head A deep wound and a sair.

Clanking (klæ·ŋkiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Clank *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Clank.

1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* XXX, The clanking of my son's irons was..heard along the passage. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., The harsh clanking of the pump that was kept going on and off through the night.

Cla·nking, *ppl. a.* [see -ing[2].] That clanks.

1697 Dryden *Virgil* (1806) III. 58 His horse's flanks .. are forc'd to feel The clanking lash. 1795 Southey *Vis. Maid Orleans* II. 32 The distant sound of clanking anvils. 1844 A. Welby *Poems* (1867) 173 Clanking chains.

Clankless (klæ·ŋklĕs), *a. rare.* [f. Clank *sb.*[1] + -less.] Devoid of clanking; that do not clank.

1817 Byron *Manfred* I. i. 259 Lo! the spell now works around thee, And the clankless chain hath bound thee. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 475 He .. wears fetters, clankless and invisible.

Clanless (klæ·nlĕs), *a. rare.* [f. Clan *sb.* + -less.] Without a clan, belonging to no clan.

a 1849 Mangan *Poems* 402 The O'Brien is clanless and banned. 1886 Posnett *Compar. Lit.* 193 The deadly enmity between these full citizens and the clanless proletariate.

Clanli(che, -ly(che, obs. ff. Cleanly.

Clanner, obs. comparative of Clean *a.*

Clannes(se, obs. form of Cleanness.

Clannish (klæ·niʃ), *a.* [f. Clan *sb.* + -ish.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a clan; having the sympathies, prejudices, etc. of a clan; attached to one's own clan.

1776 Wilkes in Boswell *Johnson* (1887) III. 73 The clannish slavery of the Highlands. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. III. 461 Clannish watch-words were abolished. 1809-10 Coleridge *Friend* (ed. 3) III. 73 The clannish spirit of provincial literature. 1849 W. Irving *Crayon Misc.* 223 It was not always safe to have even the game of foot-ball between villages, the old clannish spirit was too apt to break out. 1861 Dixon *Hist. Ld. Bacon* iii. § 2 That clannish pride which she always felt for her mother's kin.

Hence **Cla·nnishly** *adv.*; **Cla·nnishness,** attachment to one's own clan.

1861 Wynter *Soc. Bees* 428 Mine host is a Dorsetshire man; and with a pardonable clannishness, has imported a little colony from his county. 1873 *Spectator* 23 Aug. 1060/1 The clannishness fostered by a separate tongue, and the gratification of the lonely pride all such races feel. 1881 Masson *Carlyle in Macm. Mag.* XLV. 72 A few companions clannishly selected .. from among the Dumfriesshire or Galloway lads.

† **Cla·nnit,** *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* [= *clanned.*] Attached to a clan.

1587 *Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 464 (Jam.) Committit..be ony captane of clan or be ony uther clannit man.

Clanse, obs. form of Cleanse.

Clanship (klæ·nʃip). [f. Clan *sb.* + -ship.]

1. The system of clans; division into clans; union of persons in, or as in, a clan.

1772 Pennant *Tours Scotl.* (R.), The habitations of the highlanders, not singly, but in groupes, as if they loved society or clanship. 1815 Elphinstone *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 217 Exercised by chiefs in the Highlands, when clanship was in its vigour. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* X. 281 The practice of reckoning clanship from the mother.

2. The feeling or spirit of attachment and loyalty to one's clan or fraternity (see Clan *sb.*).

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) III. 162 The jealous and indiscriminate partiality of clanship. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* xii. (1874) 225 There is less of clanship, less of the rallying round men of force or genius.

Clansman (klæ·nzmæn). [f. *clan's*, genitive of CLAN *sb.* + MAN; cf. *beadsman, salesman,* etc.] A man belonging to a clan, a member of a clan.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xviii, A hundred clansmen raise Their voices. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xxvi, And Donald's fame rings in each clansman's ears! 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 437 The sovereign and his Thakurs—his clansmen and barons. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 547 Argyle would shortly appear in arms among his clansmen.

Hence **Cla·nsmanship.**

1871 *Daily News* 26 Aug., Her Royal Highness seemed in the humour for thoroughly enjoying a ball the essence of which was clansmanship.

Clap (klæp), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3 **cleppe** (4 **klap**), 4-7 **clappe**, 5 **clape**, 6-8 **clapp**, 4- **clap**. [ME. *clappe* and *cleppe* (*Ancren Riwle*, in sense 9), have the form of derivatives of CLAP *v.*[1], and of a cognate verb corresp. to MLG. *kleppen* there referred to. No trace of the word has yet been found in OE.; but the continental langs. have MDu. *clap(p*, Du. *klap*, OHG. *chlaph*, MHG. *klapf*, all masc., 'loud sound, clap, smack', which point to a WGer., and (cf. ON. *klapp*, in *handaklapp* neuter) perhaps OTeut. (**klappo-*), formed in direct imitation of the sound it expresses. (It is possible that sense 9 is really the earliest, and that branch I. is a subsequent formation of the vb.)]

I. The noise, stroke, or shock.

†**1.** An abrupt explosive noise; the noise made by the sudden collision of two hard flat or concave surfaces; the bang or report of a gun. *Obs.* (except as in next, or as transferred from it).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 401 Thai..soyn has vp thair ledderis set, That maid a clap, quhen the cleket Wes festnyt fast in the kyrnell. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 79 Clappe or grete dynne .. *strepitus*. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 78 Ergo was the deadly clap of the peece, or driu'n home stab of the syllogisme. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 171 A few.. graines being fired will give as great a clap as a musket.

2. *esp.* The loud explosive noise of thunder; a peal (of thunder). †**b.** A stroke (of thunder), a lightning-stroke (*obs.*; cf. sense 5).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 100 The aire .. shal be ful of thonder clappes and lightnings. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxvii. x, It thondred loude wyth clappes tempestious. 1588 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 230 III. 134 The Lyghtnynge and Thunder clapp wilbe bothe in a moment. 1591 SPENSER *Vis. World's Van.* 43 The kingly Bird, that beares Ioues thunder-clap. *a* 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 103 (R.) A terrible clap of thunder, which slew foure of our men out right. 1752 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 545 With some claps of thunder and lightning at a great distance. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xiv. 133 The news .. came upon them like a clap of thunder.

†**3.** Noisy talk, chatter; = CLACK. *Obs.* or *dial.*

a 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 88 Who so that hatethe moche clappe or speche Quenchethe malice. [1808 JAMIESON, *Clep* tattle, pert loquacity.]

4. The noise made by striking the palms of the hands together; the act of so doing, *esp.* in token of applause; an act of applauding, a plaudit; applause. [Cf. ON. *handaklapp.*]

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. Prol. 11 Men, Wiues, and Boyes, Whose shouts & claps out-voyce the deep-mouth'd Sea. 1668 T. ST. SERFE *Epil. Taruga's Wiles* 55 All the clap he expects from you is, not to be hist. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 235 ¶ 9 The Audience is not a little abashed, if they find themselves betrayed into a Clap. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) I. v. 411 The whole assembly expressed their satisfaction by claps and applauses. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Dryden* Wks. II. 323 Dryden and Settle had both placed their happiness in the claps of multitudes. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xvii, Then ensued the applause of the spectators, with clap of hands, and thump of sticks.

5. A sounding blow or stroke; properly with a flat surface; a slap; in *mod. Sc.* esp. a pat.

?14.. *Dan Hew, Munk Leicestre* (J. Allde) A iiij, He fel down at that clap. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 65 Clappe; *vbi* buffet. 1530 PALSGR. 205/2 Clappe on the heed, *soufflet*. Clappe with ones hande, *bouffee*. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 481/2 He will haue a clappe on the tone cheke or the tother. 1632 E. COOTE *Eng. Schoolm.* (N.), He..drew out his staffe .. and hit mee a clap on the scull. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 194 ¶ 2 All the forms of .. salutation, from the clap on the shoulder to the humble bow. 1823 GALT *Entail* I. xxviii. 252 'It wasna a pat, but a scud like the clap o' a fir deal.'

†**6.** *fig.* A stroke, blow, or shock of misfortune, etc.; a sudden mishap. (Rarely in good sense.) *Obs.* (See also AFTERCLAP.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 175 Many grete mishappes, many hard travaile, Haf comen vs hard clappes. 1375 *Canticum de Creatione* 477 in *Anglia* I. 303 Ffor drede of after clap. ?*a* 1400 *Cato's Mor.* 263 in *Cursor M.* App. iv, Hope ay of gode hap . to come wib a gode clap . wib-out ani warne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. vi. 68 He the swerd eschapit .. Bot nocht at this time so the deidis clap. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, iv. (Arb.) 128 As in the tyme of Noe, sodenlye a clappe fell in theyr bosomes. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 109 Our chiefe, misdouting such a clap ..Deuysed fortes. 1662 FULLER *Worthies Berkshire* I. 113 When our lady falls in our Lord's lap Then may England beware a sad clap.

†**7.** A sudden stroke; in phrases, *At a clap, at one clap*: at one stroke, at once. *In a clap*: suddenly, in a moment. *Obs.* or *Sc.* (Cf. CHOP, and Fr. phrases with *coup.*)

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* in *Promp. Parv.* 79 They that serche the ende of a mannys lyfe by nygrymanciars be payed at a clappe. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, ii. (Arb.) 60 [He] bryngeth me out a couple of lyes at a clappe. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 870 It was a good occasion offered them to kill all Cæsar's Enemies at a clap. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 316 What fiftie of my Followers at a clap? 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 451 Our Master will be on us all now in a clap, ere ever we wit. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 19 They shewed him how all the Candles in the Chappel at one clap were lighted. 1768 A. ROSS *Helenore* 66 (Jam.) And in a clap I'll back with something be.

†**8.** A sudden and violent shutting of a door, accompanied with a loud noise and shock; a bang or slam. *Obs.*

c 1730 SWIFT *Wks.* (1864) II. 353/2 Give the door such a clap as you go out as will shake the whole room.

II. Applied to various contrivances which make a clapping or rattling noise.

9. a. The clapper of a mill; = CLACK *sb.* 3, CLAPPER *sb.*[1] 1. *Clap and hopper* (Sc.): 'the symbols of investiture in the property of a mill' (Jam).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 70 Þe two cheoken beoð þe two grinstones, þe tunge is þe cleppe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 79 Clappe, or clakke of a mylle, *taratantara*. 1530 PALSGR. 205/2 Clappe of a myll, *claiquet de moulin*. 1759 FOUNTAINHALL *Decisions* I. 432 (Jam.) A mill is *distinctum tenementum*, and requires delivery of the clap and happer. 1786 BURNS *Addr. Unco Guid.* i, The heapet happer's ebbing still, And still the clap plays clatter. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. v, He [the miller] maun wait on clap and hopper, as they say.

†**b.** The human tongue. *Obs.* In *stint thy clappe, hold thy clappe*, the sense blended at length with that of 3.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 72 Þeone kuðen heo neuere astunten hore cleppe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's Prol.* 36 The Reve answered and seyde 'Stynt thi clappe'. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 839 3e, syre Archebysshop hold þ^u þy clappe, For y 3eve no byleve þerto. 1533 J. HEYWOOD *Pardoner & Friar* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 231, I say, Wilt thou not yet stint thy clap? 1593 DRAYTON *Eclogue* viii, (R.) Away old fool, and learn to use thy tongue. I would thy clap were shut up in my purse.

†**c.** The clapper or tongue of a bell.

1608-12 *Aylesford Churchw. Acc.* in *Bells Kent* (1887) 136 For a clapp of the bell vs. .. for mendinge a bell clap viiid.

†**d.** A rattle used to summon people to church on the last three days of Holy Week, when the bells were not rung; = CLAPPER 5. *Sc.* 'A flat instrument of iron, resembling a box, with a tongue and handle, used for making proclamations instead of a drum or hand-bell' (Jam.). *Obs.*

1566 in E. Peacock *Lincolnsh. Ch. Furn.* (1866) 42 A sacreing bell broken by m^t harbotell two clappes broken by m^t vicar. 1701 in CHAMBERS *Dom. Ann. Scot.* III. 245 Obliged to send clapps, as they call them .. (*note*) An old mode of advertisement .. to send an old woman through the streets, with a wooden dish and a stick to clap or beat upon it.

e. The CLAPPER (*sb.*[1] 2) of a beggar's clap-dish.

1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 39 And banisht begge hir breade with dish and clap.

10. a. A clack-valve; = CLACK *sb.* 5. *Obs.*

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 12 The Pumpe, the pumpes-well..the spindle, the boxe, the clap. 1738 *Phil. Trans.* XL. 232 Two Valves .. which open inwardly, and are made like the Claps of other Bellows.

b. *Clap of the throat* (*Sc.*): 'the uvula' (Jam.).

1688 *Trial Philip Standifield* (Jam.), When the clap of his throat is shut.

11. *Falconry.* The lower mandible of a hawk.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B j b, The neder parte of hir beke is calde the clape of the hawke. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 30 Barbe feathers under the clappe of the beake. 1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreation* II. (1706) 81 By your Hawks frequent opening her Clap and Beak. [In PHILLIPS, BAILEY, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts.]

†**12.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

c 1450 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 721 (*Nomina rerum ecclesiasticarum*). *Hoc pedum*, a clappe. [*Pedum* occurs again as 'a crowche', or pastoral staff.]

III. †**13.** (Also *clap-bill.*) A bill to be clapped or stuck on a wall, etc.; a poster. F. *affiche*. *Obs.*

1699 T. BROWN in R. L'Estrange *Colloq. Erasm.* (1711) 316 They have Clap-bills too, and set up by authority. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 216 What though my name stood rubric on the walls, Or plaster'd posts, with claps in capitals?

14. *Farriery.* A disease of horses. ? *Obs.*

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1960/4 A Chesnut Sorrel Gelding..a clap on the near Leg before. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Clap*, a Distemper to which Horses are sometimes liable.

15. *Comb.* (In some of these, *clap* is the stem of the verb.) †**Clap-bait**, a kind of worm used as bait in angling; **clap-bill** (see 13); **clap-cake** = CLAP-BREAD; **clap-door, clap-gate**, a small door or gate which shuts when slammed, or which swings to of itself; see also quot. 1888; **clap-man**, a public crier; †**clap-mill**, a clapper turned by the wind, etc. for scaring away birds; †**clap-shoulder**, *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), that lays the hand on a person's shoulder (in arrest); **clap-sill** (*Hydraulic Engineering*), the sill or lowest part of the frame against which a lock-gate shuts; **clap-stick**, a watchman's clapper. Also CLAP-BOARD, -BREAD, -DISH, -NET, -TRAP.

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* iv. § 10 (1689) 39 The other bob, found under a Cow-turd .. is also called *clap-bait in some places. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 253 Cow-dung bob, or clap-bait. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. v. 12 A secret way .. which divided into three wayes, hath as many *clap-doores opening into several fields. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, **Clap-gate*, a small horse-gate. *East.* 1888 ELWORTHY *West Somerset Word-bk., Clap-gate*, a kind of wicket, called in many parts a kissing-gate. Also a small hunting gate just wide enough for a horse to pass. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* I. II. ix. (1635) 159 On the toppes of those poales you shall place certaine *Clapp-milles, made of broken trenchers joyned together like sayles. 1620 — *Farew. Husb.* II. xvii. (1668) 75 Clap-mils..which make a great noise. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.), *Clap-shoulder serjeants..bringing men in thrall. 1834-39 SOUTHEY *Doctor* I. (D.), He was Not disturbed..by the watchmen's rappers or *clap-sticks.

Clap (klæp), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* in polite use. [Of uncertain origin. Cf. OF. '*clapoir*, bosse, bubo, panus inguinis'; '*clapoire, clapier*, lieu de débauche, maladie q'on y attrape'.] Gonorrhœa.

1587 *Myrr. Mag., Malin* iii, Before they get the Clap. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 312 The clape and the canker. 1851 MAYNE *Exp. Lex., Clap*, vulgar name for the disease *Baptorrhœa*. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

b. With *a*, and *plural.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 452 Claps at Court. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. I. 64. *Ibid.* II. I. 246 Claps and dice. *Ibid.* II. III. 967. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 72 He [Oates] did confess that he had an old Clap. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 295 A Clap did usher Davenant to his grave. 1709 SWIFT *Adv. Relig.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 99. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 77 ¶ 1. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* II. 47 A clap. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 114 They sing, they dance, clean shoes, or cure a clap. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* 1 His claps. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 572 A clap. 1806 *Ibid.* XV. 418 Repeated claps.

c. *Comb.*, as *clap-doctor.*

1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 260 ¶ 5 He was the first Clap Doctor that I meet with in History.

Clap (klæp), *v.*[1] Forms: (1 **clappian**), 3-4 **clappen**, 4-7 **clappe**, (5 **cleppyn, clape**, 8 *Sc.* **clep**), 6- **clap**. *Pa. t.* and *pple.* 3-6 **clapte**, 5 **clappid**, (7-8 **claped, clap'd, clap't**, 7-9 **clapp'd**), 4- **clapped**, 6- **clapt** (klæpt). [ME. *clappen*, OE. type **clappian* (Somner has *clappan* from some unspecified source), corresp. to MLG., MDu., LG., Du. (also mod. G.) *klappen*, OHG. *chlaphôn*, MHG. and mod.Ger. *klapfen*; these point to a common WGer. type witnessing, with ON. *klappa* (Sw. *klappa*, Du. *klappe*), to an OTeut. **klappôjan*, vb. intr., f. **klappo-* CLAP *sb.*[1] ME. *cleppen* corresponds formally to another type **klappjan*, appearing in MLG. and MDu. *kleppen* (whence mod.G. *kleppen, kläppen*), HG. *kläpfen*; cf. *cleppe* under CLAP *sb.* The primitive Teutonic sense is that of 'make a clap or explosive sound', whence a wide range of derivative senses in the various languages. If the word was not preserved in OE., it may have reentered ME. from ON.; and, in any case, some of the senses are prob. of Norse origin; the mod. Scandinavian langs. have it with the same range of meaning as in Eng., also with the sense 'pat endearingly', as in Sc. and north. dial. (sense 9.)]

I. Of noise alone.

1. *intr.* To make the hard explosive noise described under CLAP *sb.*[1] Said of agents, instruments, thunder, etc. (Now chiefly *dial.*)

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 222 Clappynge with their helys in churche. 1530 PALSGR. 485/2, I clappe, I make noyse, as the clapper of a myll, *je clacque*. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1219/2 The small shot clapt suddenly round about the house. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 59 The boulte is falne ere the Ayre clap. 1742 R. BLAIR *Grave* 34 Doors creak, and windows clap. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 209. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* XXXV, We went clapping up a clean stone backstair.

b. Formerly said of a bell; to tinkle.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 81 Cleppyn or clynchyn [1499 clippyn or clynkyn], *tinnio*. [See also CLAPPING.]

†**2.** *intr.* To talk loudly, chatter, prate. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 122 There maie nothinge his tonge daunt That he ne clappeth as a belle. 1406 OCCLEVE *Misrule* 394 That to myself thus longe Clappid have I! 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. xxiv. in Ashm. (1652) 154 How eloquently, *de materia prima* they clape. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 135 O Euyll tonges, which clap at euery winde. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 107 Hir tounge was clappyng lyke a paten. [1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* I. 2 To heed that clepping thing ca'd conscience.]

trans. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* 135 A3en hy clappeth thys and that. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 412 [It] Nis nat good what so men clappe or crye. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 282 All that thou herest thou shalt telle And clappe it out as doth a belle.

II. Of making the noise by particular actions.

†**3.** *intr.* To strike so as to make a noise; to rap, knock (*e.g.* at a door). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 281 This sompnour clapped at the widowes gate. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 309 Beat all the windy places with a good hasell wand, or with both your hands, clapping upon the places puffed up with wind. 1698 WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 433, I clapt every Second of Time Ten or Fifteen times together.

4. To shut (as a door or window) with a clap or explosive noise; to bang, slam.

a. *intr.* Said of a door, window, etc. *arch.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 807 And þai [jaws] clappe shall full clene, & neuer vnclose aftur. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* lxxvi. vi, So sodenly doores and wyndowes al clapped With hydeous noyce. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xviii. (1632) 914 A doore clapped, and in came rushing men in harnesse. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xii. (1712) 79 The upper-lid [of the eye] presently claps down. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* I. (1798) 25 'What noise was that'? said Manfred..'A door clapped', said the peasant. 1842 TENNYSON *Day-Dream, Revival* i, There rose a noise of .. doors that clapt.

b. *trans.* (Often with *to*). *arch.* or *dial.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 554 'Te-hee'! quoth sche, and clapt the wyndow to. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 305 Hostesse, clap to the doores. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xii. 3 A stormy whirlwind blew Throughout the house, that clapped every dore. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* i. (1798) 18 [He] clapped the door against the terrified Matilda. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* ix, He clapped down the window.

5. *trans.* To strike the palms of *the hands* together with noise (usually, in token of applause, encouragement, or delight; formerly, also, in derision; also, as a signal, etc.). [An earlier const. connecting this with 3 may have been *to clap with the hands.*]

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 475 Whan this Maister..Saugh it was tyme he clapte hise handes. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 569 Tho gan Florence her handys clappe For that tydyng. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 79 Clappyn hondys togedyr for ioy or for sorowe, *complodo*. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxvii. 23 Than clappe men their hondes at him, yee and ieast of him. *Ibid. Ps.* xcviii. 8 Let the floudes clappe their hondes. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 61 To clap their hands (as boyes are wont to do in dog-fights). 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. VIII. 124 Preachers .. even hired persons to clap their hands. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* (Routl.) 232 He clapped his hands, when several slaves instantly appeared.

b. *intr.* ('hands' not being expressed): To applaud by clapping hands.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, Epil. 4 All the best men are ours; for 'tis ill hap, If they hold, when their Ladies bid 'em clap. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 5 His little party .. had posted themselves at every corner to feigne a more numerous applause: but clap'd out of time. 1721 D'URFEY *Two Qu. Brentford* ii. in *New Opera's* 33 If the Audience should chance to Clap here. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxii. 277 Ladies .. waved their hands .. and clapped and shouted to the gladiators.

c. *trans.* (*elliptically*) To clap the hands at, or in honour of, applaud (a person, performance, etc.) with claps. (Rarely, to drive *away*, *out*, etc. by clapping the hands.)

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 121 The which John Bacon was whistled and clapped out of Rome. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 261 If the tag-ragge people did not clap him, and hisse him, according as he pleas'd, and displeas'd them. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Feb., Indeed it was very finely sung, so as to make the whole house clap her. 1713 EUSDEN *Pref. Verses Addison's Cato*, Crowds the sentiments of every line Impartial clap'd. 1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* II. 488 A few bucks clapped and encored him.

† **d.** (See quot.)

1592 GREENE *Art Conny-catch.* II. 6 Hee bargained .. & bought him..and the horse-stealer clapt him good lucke.

III. Of actions incidentally accompanied by the noise.

6. *trans.* To strike, hit, knock, beat, with sounding blows. *Obs.* or *arch.* (To clap a dish (quot. 1670): cf. CLAP-DISH.)

c 1300 *Havelok* 1814 [He] clapte him on þe crune, So þat he stan-ded fel þor dune. 1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* vii. 19 Thei bigunnen with trompis to cryen, and clappen [1388 to bete] togidre bitwix hem seluen the wyn pottis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 79 Clappyn'or knokkyn, *pulso*. 1530 PALSGR. 485/2, I clappe, I stryke, *je frappe*. Clappe hym on the backe a good stroke, there is a fysshe bone in his throte. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 473 [He] clapd mee on the face with his foote. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* ix. § 3 (1681) 195 Clap the empty Hive again, and get as many Bees out as you can. 1670 RAY *Proverbs* 186 (R.) He claps his dish at a wrong man's door.

† **7.** To strike (hands) reciprocally, in token of a bargain. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 133 Giue me your answer, yfaith doe, and so clap hands, and a bargaine. 1607 DEKKER *Northw. Hoe* IV. Wks. 1873 III. 56 *Green.* Ist a bargen. *Omn.* And hands clapt vpon it. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 240 We neuer clap'd them the hand of couenant.

b. Hence app. the following:—

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 104 Ere I could make thee open thy white Hand: And [*folio* A] clap thy selfe my Loue.

8. Of a bird: To move (the wings) forcibly and repeatedly, so that they strike each other, the sides, or the air; to flap. Also *fig.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. xx. 219 Dyverse foules..clappyng here Wenges to gydere. 1660 *Hist. Indep.* IV. 48 Having proceeded on thus far successfully, they now begin to clap their wings as invincible. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 666 This chanticleer .. Stood high upon his toes, and clapped his wings. 1832 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Women* 180 The crested bird That claps his wings at dawn.

9. To slap with the palm of the hand, in token of approval or encouragement; esp. in *to clap* (a person) *on the back* (also *fig.*). In *north. dial.* (expressing gentler action) to pat in token of endearment, to pat fondly. (So in Icel. and Da.)

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 328 These lusty damoyselles playnge .. wyth these fresshe yonge lusty knightes, clappynge theym on the backes with theyr whyte handes. 1580 BARET *Alv.* K 78 To kisse one, or clap her on the lips, as we say merrily. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol., Demulceo*, to clap, to straike with the hand. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xxviii. 4 A louing dog was of his maister fane .. His courteous maister clappit him agane. 1684 BAXTER *Answ. Theol. Dial.* 28 Clapping on the back with encouragement the Drunkards. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) III. 219 She clapped his cheeks, and curled his hair. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* xlix, Tom Davies clapped him on the back to encourage him. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 130 His grandsire..clapt him on the hands and on the cheeks, Like one that lov'd him. 1886 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* II. xii. 97 Clapping me in the friendliest way upon the shoulder.

b. To slap or strike with a flat surface, so as to smooth or flatten; to pat. So *to clap out.* Chiefly *north.*

1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* vi. (1588) 75 As the dier, blecher, or the laundresse washeth, beateth, lompeth and clappeth the foule..clothes. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housewife* 333 Lay them [cloths] on a table, and clap them. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) II. 137 The dough being laid on a round board .. she clapped it out with her hands, till it covered the board. 1824 MRS. SHERWOOD *Waste Not* I. 19 She was made to iron, and plait, and stamp and clap, and clear-starch.

IV. Of action resembling the preceding in its prompt energy, but with no notion of noise.

10. *trans.* To apply, place, put, set, or 'stick', with promptness and effect: properly with the implication that the object in question is promptly brought flat and close to the other surface, but this notion often disappears (see esp. the quotations under b), and the word becomes a vivid or picturesque equivalent of 'put', 'place', with the implication of energetic action easily performed. This notion is also present in senses 11–15. Cf. CHOP *v.*[1] 7, STICK *v.*

1559 DR. FECKNAM in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. ix. 62 With a little piece of paper clappid over the..wordes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 388 The King clapped his hands upon his shoulder and arested him. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 56 Let vs..Grecian armour..Al clap on oure bodyes. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 6 [He] claps me his Sword vpon the Table, and sayes, God send me no need of thee. 1598 — *Merry W.* II. ii. 142 Clap on more sailes, pursue. 1605 *Play Stucley* in *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) 223 The uncivil Lord..clapt irons on my heels. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Esther* i. 20 As a man .. clappeth on a plaister. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 89 Clapping himself down upon the ground. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 20 ₱ 2 She clap'd her Fan before her Face. 1710 — *Whig Exam.* No. 1 ₱ 13 He clapped spurs to his horse. 1712 — *Spect.* No. 445 ₱ 1 A sheet .. that must have this new Imprimatur clapt upon it. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. iii. 12 The parson clapped on a broad-brimmed hat. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 300 If we clap our hand upon the mouth of a vessel. 1790 BEWICK *Quadrupeds* (1807) 40 If any person come near the calves, they clap their heads close to the ground. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VI. Introd., Wild beasts with saddles clapped on their backs and so called Horses. 1826 *Sister's Gift* 10 He .. mounted, clapped to his spurs, and set off a galloping. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xlvi, We clapped on the royals to follow her. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. xvi. xii. 284 Rücker claps-on the Town-seal.

b. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 151 An vnder-hand Fee clapt in the left hand of a Magistrate. 1651–3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* (1678) 99 These are the clouds, the Devil claps between Heaven and Us. 1655 *Francion* x. 1 To heap words on words .. only clapping in of some odd adventures to delight the Idiots. 1667 EARL ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) II. 121, I would .. clap into Kilmallock .. good parties of the militia. 1676 C. HATTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 141 A man clapt his head out at a window. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 315 They presently clap more Victuals or Drink into their Mouthes. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. viii. 155, I clapt the Helm a Starboard. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 850, I have nappy beer; Clap that within. 1807–8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 167/2 Their prophecies of ruin .. will be clapped into the notes of some quaint history. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-C.* 234 An angel caught you up and clapped you down.

c. *ellipt.* = 'clap an arrow'.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 51 Hee drew a good Bow ..hee shot a fine shoote..hee would haue clapt in the Clowt at Twelue-score.

† **d.** *To clap hold of*: to lay hold of promptly.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* viii. Wks. (1637) 84 To clappe hold of Jesus Christ. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 29 He claps hold of them by a kind of peg that growes on his tayl.

† **e.** Naut. *To clap* (a vessel) *aboard, on board*: to lay her on board, fall aboard of her, board her (see ABOARD 1 d, BOARD *sb.* 12 c, BOARD *v.* 1.) *Obs.*

1583 J. STOCKER *Warres Lowe Countries* I. 88 b, Foure or fiue .. [men of warre] began to assayle her [the Gally] to haue clapt her a bord. 1671 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 630/1 Finding the said ship a great way a sterne of the men of Wart, they clapped her on board, and..made themselves Masters of her. *a* 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Chances* (1714) 116 All your Discretion Is not yet lost; this was well clap'd aboard. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round W.* (1757) ix. 286 They clapped her on board, but not holding fast, they fell astern.

f. *To clap eyes on*: to get a sight of. *colloq.*

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxvi, You might never have clapped eyes upon the boy. 1887 BESANT *The World went* x. 80, I never clapped eyes on you before to my knowledge.

11. *esp.* To put (with promptitude or high-handedness) *in* prison or custody; to imprison, confine. Also simply *to clap up* († *to clap fast*): 'to imprison with little formality or delay' (J.).

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* I. (1570) A v/4 Then art thou clapped in the Flete or Clinke. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 667 The King caused him to be clapt in prison. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 41 They are sometimes sent to prison, clapt in irons, manicled. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 53 Let them be clapt vp close. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 73 Wee'le clap you up, and you shall sue to us ere you get out. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. XXVI. (1715) 152 Let him be clapt up in Gaol till he pays the whole. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xviii. (1840) 306 Certain nobles whom the king had clapped up. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. v. 82 He was .. clapt in fetters. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* v, What did the creditors do but clap my gay gentleman into Shrewsbury gaol. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 125 Some were clapt in prison.

12. *fig.* To impose as with authority. (Cf. quot. 1712 in 10 a.)

a. To impose, place, set, station (a sentinel, guard, workman, attendant) *upon*, *on*, etc. *arch.*

1705 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 623 They have centinells clapt upon them to prevent a duel. 1708 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 270 Clap somebody upon them, as servants for me. *a* 1718 — *Life* Wks. I. 36 A Guard was there clapt upon him. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* I. i, To arrest him for that very debt: to clap an officer upon him. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), Clap on here twenty hands! the order from an officer for twenty men to be employed on some particular duty. 1820 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 9 Dec., I have..clapt sentinels at the doors.

b. *fig.* To impose or lay (a liability, action, writ, duty, etc.); to impose or apply (a name, etc.); † to lay the blame or responsibility of (*obs.*). Const. *on* or *upon.*

1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* II. i, in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Now thou hitst the finger right. Upon the Shoulder of Ingratitude. Thou hast clapt an action of flat felony. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 84 On your heads [Ile] Clap round Fines for neglect. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 25 He set on fire the Edifices .. and .. clapt the wicked fact upon the backs of Christians. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 36 I'll clap a writ on your back. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. x. § 5 One who would speak thus ..would .. have clap'd upon him one of .. two Names. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 305 He has clapped copyright on the world. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* viii. 137 A title .. selected and made ready for clapping upon it. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 1 Nov. 5/2 He would have us clap import duties on the manufactures of other countries.

13. † **a.** To put or stick *together*, construct or put *up*, hastily or without much care. *Obs.*

1622–62 HEYLYN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 78 The Buildings .. clapt up together without Art, and of little beauty. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* i. 10 The lip-work of every Prelatical Liturgist, clapt together and quilted out of Scripture phrase. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 28 Belconies clapt up in the old Wall. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 86 ₱ 5 As bad a System of Features as ever was clapped together.

b. *To clap up*: to make, settle, or concoct hastily (a match, agreement, etc.); 'to complete suddenly without much precaution' (J.). (Rarely without *up.*) *arch.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 235 To clap this royall bargaine vp of peace. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 327 Was euer match clapt vp so sodainly? 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* III. i, There is no way but to clap up a marriage in hugger-mugger. 1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 166 They can clap a League with the Turk. 1676 TEMPLE *Let. Sir J. Williamson* Wks. 1731 II. 371 To clap up an Agreement with Denmark, for arming a joint Fleet next Summer. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) II. 151 The grand Signior..clapped up a peace with the Venetians. 1883 J. PAYNE 1001 *Nights* VI. 325 Go this very day ..and clap up an acquaintance with him.

14. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To press, get, 'stick', or lie close (*to*, *in*, etc. any thing). Now chiefly *Sc.*

1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, III. iii, I'll clap so close Among the lords of France. 1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch* II. i, Clap sure to him widow. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) Pref. 87 Clap in with him that getteth the day. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 4/2 The young deer 'clap' in their forms, and rise only when the eye is directly upon them. (Cf. 10 a, quot. 1790.)

† **b.** *Naut. To clap on* (or *by*) *a wind*: to bring the ship's head closer to windward, sail nearer to the wind. *Obs.*

1627 SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 57 If hee clap close by a wind. 1673 *Retaking St. Helena* in Arb. *Garner* I. 62 They clapped by a wind, and we after them. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4422/7 They clapp'd again upon a Wind and left us. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 307 Fearing she was one of the Enemy's men of war, I clapp'd on a wind.

† **15.** *intr.* (for *refl.* = to clap oneself anywhere): To come or go with sudden and decisive motion, throw oneself, drop, fall, strike *in*. *Obs.* exc. as in c. (Cf. CHOP *v.*[1] 8.)

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 730 Their horsemen .. clapt behind them, to have there charged them. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 5 They clapped again about you and kept you two Years a captive. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* v. § 4. (1669) 93/2 Thou clappest down on thy seat to sleep. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 63 Hearing of a vacancy with a Noble-man, he clap'd in, and easily obtained to be his Chaplain. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. v. 106 To take the advantage and clap in between them and their boats. 1750 PULTOCK *P. Wilkins* xxi. (1883) 61/2 Whether to take her first, and then catch the chickens, or to let her go off, and then clap upon them.

† **b.** *fig.* 'To enter with alacrity and briskness upon anything' (J.); to strike *into*. *Obs.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iii. 11 Come, sit, sit, and a song.. Shal we clap into't roundly. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 43 Truly Sir, I would desire you to clap into your prayers.

c. absol. *To clap on*: to apply oneself with energy to a task; to 'set to'. *colloq.*

1852 SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xxviii. 170 Why didn't he clap on, and try to catch up the hounds at a check? 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Who says Amen?* Who will clap on with a will?

V. Erroneous uses, due to confusion.

†**16.** = CLIP, clasp, embrace.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 384 Þen kisses he kenely þe quene & clappis in armes. *Ibid.* 3237, and 5252.

†**17.** = CLEPE, call.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, cclxix, Hee calls 'em in .. And claps the better Runners by their Names.

¶ *Combinations*, in which the vb.-stem is the first element: see CLAP *sb.*[1] 15.

Clap, (klæp), *v.*[2] *Obs.* in polite use. [f. CLAP *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To infect with clap. Also *fig.*

1658 OSBORN *Jas. I* (1673) 514 Atropos clapt him, a Pox on the Drab! 1672–6 WISEMAN *Surgery* (J.), If the patient hath been clapt. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 249 [They] had ne'er been clap'd with a poetic Itch. 1683 T. HUNT *Def. Charter Lond.* 30 His understanding is clapt. 1738 *Laws of Chance* Pref. 9 It is hardly 1 to 10 .. that a Town-Spark of that Age has not been clap'd.

Clapboard (klæ·pˌbōəd, klæ·boəd), *sb.* Also 7 clabord, clawboard. [A partially englished form of CLAPHOLT, with *board* for LG. *holt* wood.]

1. *orig.* A smaller size of split oak, imported from north Germany, and used by coopers for making barrel-staves; in later times also for wainscoting. App. now obsolete, except as a traditional term in the Customs schedules: quot. 1833 gives an interpretation of it for fiscal purposes.

c 1520 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 200 Item, Johanni Malthows et ijbus sociis ejus..et servienti dominæ Musgraff cum serviente Wi Coke cum v plaustratis le wayne scott et clap bordes de Burghbrig ad Ripon' 5*s.* 10*d.* 1598 STOW *Surv.* xvi. (1603) 139 Those Boordes not exceding the length of a Clapboord. 1623 E. WYNNE in Whitbourne *Newfoundland* 111 We stand in need of another brewing Copper, some Clap-boords, more Iron and Steele. 1665 EARL SANDWICH *Let.* in Pepys *Corresp.* 275 'Fountaine of Schedam' a busse laden with clawboards. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Clap-board*, a Board cut ready to make Casks, etc. 1725 BRADLEY, *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Oak*, Clapboards for Wainscot. 1772 JACOB *Law Dict.* s.v., For every six ton of beer exported, the same cask, or as good, or two hundred of clapboards is to be imported. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *William IV*, c. 56 Wood Staves above 3 Inches in Thickness, or above 7 Inches in Breadth, and not exceeding 63 Inches in Length, shall be deemed Clap Boards, and be charged with Duty accordingly. 1840–56 S. C. BREES *Gloss. Civil Engin.*, *Clap-board*, a species of oak imported from Norway, and very similar to Dutch wainscot.

b. In *U.S.* A board, thinner at one edge, used to cover the sides or roofs of houses, each board being made to overlap that below it; a weather-board.

1641 *Records Salisbury, Mass.* in Coffin *Newberry* (1845) 34 No man shall sell clabords of five foot in length for more than three shillings per hundred..and if they cleave by the hundred they shall not exceed sixpence per hundred; noe man shall sell ani sawn bord for more than five shillings per hundred. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 380 The strong Easterly breeze..which had stripped all the surviving frames..of clapboard and roof. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* vii. 204 The moss grows on the rotten shingles of the roof, and the clapboards have turned black. 1885 S. V. JEWETT *Marsh Isl.* xiii, The wind was blowing, and a lilac bush outside brushed against the clapboards.

†**2.** Used without *a* or *plural* as name of a substance, and collectively. *Obs.*

1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 As much clapborde or other borde mete for bere barrelles. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Observ.* in *Rem.* (1661) 180 Huge piles of Wainscot, Clapboard, Firdeal. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 81 The Commodities of Denmarke, and Norway, and Sweaden. Wheat, Rye, Woolles, Deales, Clap-boord, Pipe-staues, etc. 1650 E. WILLIAMS *Virginia* (ed. 2) *title-p.*, The making of the Saw-mill .. for cutting of Timber and Clapbord to build with all. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesm.* xlv. (1841) II. 165 Clapboard, and pipe and barrel staves .. from Hamburg. 1887 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* V. 523 Entries of clove, clap, or claw board, generally bought for the navy.

3. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*

1745 *Lond. Mag.* 402 Anchorsmiths..Clapboard splitters. 1839–40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 204 A tolerably large bark shanty, with a clapboard roof. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Clap-board gage*, a device used in putting on the weather-hoarding so as to leave a uniform width of face to the weather.

Cla·pboard, *v. U.S.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cover or line with clapboards.

1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxii. 67 The sides of the between-decks were clapboarded. 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fortune's Fool* I. iv, The house..was built of wood throughout .. it was clap-boarded. 1883 BISHOP *Old Mexico* II. xxiv. 349 Comfortable little clapboarded houses.

Clap-bread. [f. CLAP *v.*[1] 9 *b*; i.e. bread clapped thin.] Oatmeal cake, beaten or rolled thin, and baked hard. Also called *clap-cake.*

1691 RAY *N. Country Wds.* s.v. *Bannock*, 2 *Clap-bread*, thin hard oat-cakes. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 289 Oat-cakes for Bread, or Clapt-bread, as it is called. 1860 MRS. GASKELL *C. Brontë* 45 She spoke of the oat-cake at Cowan Bridge (the clap-bread of Westmorland) as being different to the leaven-raised oat-cake of Yorkshire. 1863 — *Sylvia's L.* (ed. 2) I. 62 The great rack of clap-bread hung over-head. 1878 *Cumberl. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clap bread*, cakes beat and clapped out with the hands.

Clap-dish. *arch.* [f. CLAP *v.*[1] + DISH.] A wooden dish with a lid, formerly carried by lepers, beggars from the lazar-houses, and mendicants generally, to give warning of their approach, and to receive alms.

[1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 39 And banisht begge hir breade with dish and clap. — *Poems* (1587), When Cressid clapt the dish and Lazer-like did goe.] 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* IV. 412 The poore lazer sicke people of the Magdalen, whose maner and usage was then, with a clapdish upon everie market daie to resort and come to the markets, and there to beg. 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 43 A great man .. That affects royaltie, rising from a clapdish. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* II. ii, A leper, with a clap-dish to give notice He is infectious. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Clap-dish*, Its name survives only in a ludicrous comparison. Of a great prater it is said, that 'his tongue moves like a beggar's clap-dish'. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dang.* II. vii. 226 A perfect chaos of clap-dishes .. Impostors, fittous cripples, and gambling bullies.

†**b.** Jocularly used of a talkative mouth. *Obs.*

1614 J. COOKE *Tu Quoque* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 274 Hold your clapdish, fasten your tongue Unto your roof. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* III. i, Come stop your clapdish.

Clape (klēip). [? f. CLEPE *v.*] Popular name in the state of New York of the Golden-winged or Pigeon Woodpecker, or Flicker.

1860 in BARTLETT. 1880 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*

Claper(e, obs. form of CLAPPER.

†**Clapholt.** *Obs.* Also 5 clappolte, -alde, 9 -holde, 7 -hoult. [a. LG. *klappholt* (Bremen Wbuch.), in Du. *klaphout* (in Kilian), Da. *klapholt* (16th c. in Molbech), Ger. *klappholz*, whence Sw. *klappholts*: explained in Grimm as 'smaller pieces of split oak as used by coopers for cask staves, in contrast to the larger *pipenstäbe*, LG. *pipenstäve*, Du. *pijpstave*, Da. *pibestaver*, Sw. *pipstafvar*, Eng. *pipestaves*'. Kilian explains 'tabulæ querneæ minores', Plantijn 'bois a tonneliers pour faire les douues'. Of Low German origin, f. stem of *klappen* to CLAP (in some one of its various senses) + *holt* wood.] = CLAPBOARD *sb.* 2.

1477 *Paston Lett.* 807 III. 211 There is a grete chyppe go to wrekke..and there came up..gret plente of bowe staues and waynescotte and clappalde grete plente. 1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 201 For the beryng of vij. c. clappolte xxd. 1614 *Eng. Way to Wealth* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 237 Ships..returning with hemp..clap-holt, etc. 1660 *Act Tonnage & Pound. Chas. II*, Claphoult of Clapboard. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 302 Clapholt, 10½ hundred; Deals, 900 hundred.

Cla·pmatch. [app. a. Du. *klapmuts* sailor's cap: so called from the cartilaginous hood mentioned in quot. 1743.] A kind of seal: see quots.

1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 612 (*Greenland*) Several Sizes of Seals, but of the same Shape, except the Klap-myss, which has a cartilaginous Hood, which covers his Eyes. 1775 CLAYTON *ibid.* LXVI. 102 The clapmatch seal and the fur seal are..distinct animals .. the clapmatch is best pictured in Lord Anson's voyage, under the name of sea-lyon. 1837 GOODRIDGE *Voy. S. Seas & Shipwr.* (1843) 51 The dog seals are named by Southsea-men Wigs, and the female seals are called Clap-matches.

Clap-net. [f. CLAP *v.* or *sb.*[1]] A kind of net so constructed that it can be suddenly shut by pulling a string. Forms of it are used by fowlers, and by entomologists.

1708–15 KERSEY *Clap-net and Looking Glass*, a Device to catch Larks with. 1742 FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* II. x, Bird-batting .. performed by holding a large clap-net before a lanthorn, and at the same time beating the bushes. 1841 E. NEWMAN *Hist. Insects* 93 The clap-net .. is the grand weapon of the entomologist. The rods of the clap-net are each composed of five pieces, united by ferules. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-c.* 1406 The lantern and the clap-net suit the hedge.

Clappalde, var. of CLAPHOLT, *Obs.*

Clapped, clapt (klæpt), pa. pple. of CLAP *v.*

Clapped (klæpt), *ppl. a. Farriery.* [f. CLAP *sb.*[1] 14 + -ED[2].] Affected with clap.

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) I. x. 30 His horse was either clapp'd, or spavin'd, or greaz'd.

Clapper (klæ·pəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–6 claper, (4 cleper, 5 clapur, -yr(e, -ir, -ere, clapparre, 6 clepper), 5– clapper. [f. CLAP *v.*[1] + -ER.]

I. An apparatus for clapping, or making a noise.

1. The contrivance in a mill for striking or shaking the hopper so as to make the grain move down to the millstones; the CLACK or CLAP of a mill.

1340 *Ayenb.* 58 Tonges .. þet byeþ ase þe cleper of þe melle, þet ne may him nazt hyealde stille. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp Folys* (1874) I. 109 Wymen .. can nat speke, but ar as coy and styll, As the whirle winde or clapper of a mill. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 337 A clapper of a Mill, *crepitaculum.*

2. The lid of a clap-dish, or a rattle carried for the same purpose by beggars or lepers. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* (Cf. CLAP-DISH.)

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3173 Coppe and claper he bare..As he a mesel ware. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 4273 [Generides in a beggar's clothes] Holdyng his cuppe, his claper in his hande. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 498/2 A begging with a dishe and a clapper. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxi. § 1. 122 They..go up and down the streets with certain clappers, like our Spittle men. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* vi. 77 The leper was provided with a hood, a cloak, a sheepskin rug, a pair of clappers..for giving notice of his approach.

3. The tongue of a bell, which strikes it on the inside and causes it to sound.

1379 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 100, j lb. ferri emp. pro le claper, et aliis necessariis .. pro dicta campana liganda, et factura del claper. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 13 Dombe..as.. the belle, Whiche hath no clapper for to chime. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 567 *Batillus*, a belle clapere *vel* a swyngell. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. ii. 13 He hath a heart as sound as a bell, and his tongue is the clapper. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxvii. 205 A Bell, with a Steel Clapper. 1864 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 68 In Japan the bells never have tongues or clappers, but are always struck from without by a piece of wood.

†**b.** Hence applied to the pistil or the spadix of certain flowers. *Obs.*

[1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xx. 171 The floures..almost fasshioned lyke a Bell or Cymball, with a small white clapper in the middle.] *Ibid.* III. vi. 321 His pestill or clapper .. is like unto Aron or Cockow-pint.

4. *fig.* A talkative person's tongue. *colloq.*

[1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 101 So manye squint eyebals .. So manye tongues clapper.] 1638 H. SHIRLEY *Mart. Soldier* II. i. Bullen in *O. Pl.* I. 193 That Clapper of the Divell, the tongue of a Scould. 1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* II. i, There, her single clapper has publish'd the sense of the whole sex. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* I. No. 2. 3/2 Like a Magpye, whose Clapper is Slit. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii, You will .. set him a-ringing his clapper as if he were a town-bell on a rejoicing day.

5. The name of various contrivances for making a continuous or repeated clapping noise; *spec.* **a.** A rattle used to summon people to church on the last three days of Holy Week (= CLAP *sb.*[1] 9 d); **b.** *Sc.* a rattle used by a public crier (= CLAP *sb.*[1] 9 d); **c.** a contrivance for scaring away birds, either a rattle shaken in the hand, or an apparatus with small sails turned by the wind.

1566 in E. Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furn.* (1866) 43 One Sacring bell, two clappers, one paire of Sensors..wee knowe not what is become of theim. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 19 May, We met with the bellman, who struck upon a clapper..it is just like the clapper that our boys frighten the birds away.. with..in England. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 209 A clapper clapping in a garth, To scare the fowl from fruit. 1869 *Life Marg. M. Hallahan* (1870) 541 *note*, Notice of any sister being in her agony is given by a particular clapper only used at such times, and during those days in Holy Week when the bells are silent.

†**6.** A door-knocker. *Obs.*

1617 MINSHEU *Duct. Ling.* s.v. Clapper of a doore, because it maketh a noise, *clap, clap.* 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 338 A clapper of a door, *cornix pulsatoria.*

†**7.** The clack-valve of a pump. *Obs.*

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Clapet de pompe*, the clapper of a pump-box.

II. 8. One who claps or applauds; a claquer.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 48 The pit was to be packed with sturdy clappers. 1849 MITCHELL *Battle Summer* (1852) 210 These clappers of hands.

III. 9. *Comb.*, as *clapper-rope*; **clapper-stone,** *Geol.* (see quot.).

1594 *Churchw. Acc. St. Lawrence, Reading* in Ellacombe *Bells of Ch.* ii. (1872) 25 Toling ye bell by ye clapper rope. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 89 A small concretion is found loose in the hollow interior of the larger one, so as to rattle in it when shaken (clapper-stones).

†**Cla·pper,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 5 clapere, 5–6 claper, 6 clapar. [a. F. *clapier* (AF. probably *claper*) rabbit-hole, Pr. *clapier* (cf. *clapiera* heap of stones, *clap* heap); in med.L. *claperius, -um, -a*, 'rabbit-hole' from 14th c., previously 'heap of stones'; so *clapus, clapa* (Du Cange). The origin of the med.L. is unknown: see Littré and Diez; a Celtic derivation is rejected by Thurneysen.]

A rabbit-burrow; also applied to a place constructed for keeping tame rabbits.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1405 Conies .. That comen out of her claperes. 1494 FABYAN VII. 395 The woddes..wherin..they vsed to hyde theym as a cony doth in his claper. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 86 Plash burrow, set clapper, for dog is a snapper. 1611 COTGR., *Clapier*, a Clapper of Conies; a heape of stones &c. whereinto they retire themselues; or (as our clapper) a Court walled about, and full of neasts of boords, or stone, for tame Conies. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 645 On the tops of these burroughs or clappers. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Warren*, [They] take care to stock their Warren, by the means of a Clapper of Coneys.

transf. 1572 T. WILSON *Usury*, The poore gentleman is caught in the cony clapper. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 403 A childe..when he is borne .. a man when he dieth .. are vnwilling to come forth of their clapper and to forsake their closet.

Clapper (klæ·pəɹ), *v.* [f. CLAPPER *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans. Bell-ringing.* To sound (a bell) by pulling a rope attached to the clapper.

1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells Ch.* i. 25 Bells are sometimes chimed by .. 'clocking' or 'clappering' them; that is by hitching the rope round the flight or tail of the clapper, so as to pull it athwart against the side of the bell. 1882 *Standard* 27 Mar. 6/7 More bells have been cracked from being 'clappered' than from any other cause.

2. *intr.* To make a noise like a clapper.

1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 230 The clattering clappering click of the castanets.

Clapperclaw (klæ·pəɹklǭ), *v. arch.* or *dial.* [app. to CLAW with a CLAPPER, though in what precise sense, is not clear.]

1. *trans.* To claw or scratch with the open hand and nails; to beat, thrash, drub. (Jamieson says 'To fight at arm's length, to strike a blow as a spider at a fly'.)

1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. D ij b, You should see me so clapper-claw him. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. iii. 67 He will Clapper-claw thee tightly (Bully). 1609 *1st Qo. Shaks. Tr. & Cr.* Epist. P 2 A new play, neuer stal'd with the Stage, neuer clapper-clawd with the palmes of the vulger. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Clapperclaw'd*,

beat soundly, or paid off in earnest. 1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 622 Representing the Cacodæmons flogging and clapperclawing them. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Clapper-claw'd*, pawed with the open hand, clawed and belaboured.

2. *fig.* To revile, abuse.

1692 Dennis *Poems in Burlesque* Ded. 3 Till ev'ry Ship with its great Name, By being Clapperclaw'd became An Irony and Jest of Fame. 1846 C. F. Cornwallis *Lett.* (1864) 292 While we expected to be clapper-clawed, there was courage in braving it and speaking the truth.

Hence **Clapperclawer**, one who clapperclaws, a reviler; **Clapperclawing** *vbl. sb.*

1806 Southey in C. Southey *Life* III. 8 By the Living Jingo..I would give him a most righteous clapper-clawing. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1849) 369 Two furious tom-cats on the point of a clapper-clawing. 1873 F. Hall *Mod. English* Pref. xiv, A wholesale sponsor..of superficial conceits, whose clientry of clapper-clawers, misrepresenting the character of my strictures, etc. 1887 Besant *The World went* xxxvii. 257 The clapperclawings, rubs, and buffets, etc.

Clapperdudgeon. *arch.* Also 6–7 **-dogen, -dogeon.** [app. f. Clapper *sb.* + Dudgeon hilt of a dagger: the origin of the appellation is unknown. Collier suggests 'from his knocking the clapdish he carried with a dudgeon'.]

A cant name for a beggar born; also used as a term of reproach or insult (cf. *beggar*).

1567 Harman *Caveat* 44 These Palliards be called also Clapperdogens. 1599 *George a Greene* (1861) 265 It is but the part of a clapperdudgeon to strike a man in the street. 1624 Bp. Mountagu *Gagg* Pref. 17 They and their trulls may meet at their stawling kenns with such claperdogeons as yourselfe. *c* 1700 *Street Robberies Consider'd*, Clapper dudgeon, a beggar born. 1834 H. Ainsworth *Rookwood* II. v. (1878) 198 No swigman, swaddler, clapper-dudgeon. 1853 Sala *Capt. Dang.* II. vii. 225 Rogues, Thieves...and Clapper-dudgeons..infested the outskirts of the Old Palace.

Clapperless, *a. rare.* [f. Clapper *sb.*1 + -less.] Without a clapper.

1861 Bp. G. Smith *Ten Weeks in Japan* xi. 158 The temple-bell was clapperless.

Clapping (klæ·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Clap *v.*1 + -ing 1.]

1. The action of the verb Clap, in various senses; striking, noise as of striking, applause, etc.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. ix. 167 Haue þei no children but cheste an choppyng [*v. r.* clappyng] hem bitwene. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 79 Clappynge, *percussio. Ibid.*, Clappynge or clynkynge of a belle, *tintillacio.* 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 653 With many great showtes and clapping of handes. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) I. III. viii. 630/1 Clapping of dishes and ringing of bells. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* II. viii. 164 A noise..like the clapping of wings. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 56 The whistling and clapping of a tasteless crowd.

†**2.** *fig.* Noisy talk, clamour, chatter. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 943 Ay ful of clappyng..A ful gret fool is he that on yow leevith. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 70 That aspine leafe [thy toung], suche spitefull clappyng haue bred. 1877 G. Long tr. *M. Aurelius* (Bohn) 121 The praise which comes from the many is a clapping of tongues.

3. *attrib.*, as *clapping sound, noise,* etc. *Comb.*, as **clapping-post,** the post against which a gate closes (cf. Clap *v.*1 3, 4) (*obs.* or *dial.*).

1792 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 385 It was..put..down for a clapping-post. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 476 A clapping noise similar to that of a corn-mill. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.*, Echo mock'd the clapping sound. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Clapping-post*, the smaller of a pair of gate-posts, against which the gate closes. *East.*

Cla·pping, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That claps; that makes a noise as of two hard bodies struck together, etc.: see Clap *v.*1

1583 Stanyhurst *Poems* (Arb.) 137 A clapping fyerbolt (such as oft, with rownce robel hobble, Joue toe the ground clattreth). 1722 [see Clap *v.* 2]. 1816 L. Hunt *Rimini*, Callings, and clapping doors, and curs unite.

Clappolte, var. of Clapholt, *Obs.*

Claps(e, obs. and dial. f. Clasp.

Clapt, var. of Clapped: see Clap *v.*

Claptrap (klæ·pˌtræp). [f. Clap *sb.*1 4 + Trap *sb.*]

1. (with *pl.*) A trick or device to catch applause; an expression designed to elicit applause.

1727–31 Bailey II, *A Clap Trap*..a trap to catch a clap by way of applause from the spectators at a play. 1788 Dibdin *Musical Tour* lxiii. 161 Sentiments which, by the theatrical people, are known by the name of clap traps. 1799 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 67 There will be no clap-traps, nothing about 'Britannia rule the Waves'. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xx, Don't..vent claptraps about your own virtue.

2. (without *a* or *pl.*) Language designed to catch applause; cheap showy sentiment.

1819 Byron *Juan* II. cxxiv, I hate..that air Of clap-trap, which your recent poets prize. 1880 Disraeli *Endym.* lvii. 253 He disdained all cant and clap-trap.

†**3.** A mechanical contrivance for making a clapping noise to express applause, etc. *Obs.*

1847 Craig, *Clap-trap*..a kind of clapper for making a noise in theatres. 1864 Webster, *Clap-trap*, a contrivance for clapping in theaters. 1866 *Cincinnati Gaz.* in *Public Opinion* 24 Feb., A street juggler..sings some ditty to the sound of clap-traps which he swings or works in his hand.

4. *attrib.* (in senses 1, 2), passing into true adjectival use: = *claptrappy.*

1815 *Scribbleomania* 124 *note*, The Clap-Trap system which he has uniformly adopted during..his theatrical career. 1842 G. S. Faber *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) II. 187 They triumphantly draw the clap-trap conclusion, that, etc. 1855 Brimley *Ess. Tennyson* 74 Claptrap appeals to the warfeeling of the day. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 371 A regular clap-trap speaker. 1887 *Spectator* 7 May 622/1 The subject is more or less clap-trap.

Hence **Claptrappery, Claptrappish** *a.*, **Claptrappy** *a.*, **-ily** *adv.*; all *nonce-wds.*

1820 Coleridge *Lett.* I. xi. 118 Her plebicolar Clap-Trapperies. 1880 *Punch* 27 Dec. 306/2 Till 'Goodwill' sound verily, Cheerily, not claptrappily. 1809 Southey in C. Southey *Life* III. 205 Did I not tell you it [a passage in Kehama] was clap-trappish? 1865 *Reader* 2 Dec. 636/2 The language being either claptrappish or vapid. 1873 *Spectator* 4 Oct., Mr. Chamberlain's clap-trappy programme of a Free Church, a Free School, Free Labour, and Free Land.

Clapur, -yr(e, obs. ff. Clapper.

†**Clapwype.** *Obs.*—° A carrot or ? parsnip.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 644 *Hic daucus*, clapwype.

‖ **Claque** (klak). [F. *claque* a smack or clap of the hand; a band of *claqueurs*; f. *claquer* to clap.] An organized body of hired applauders in a theatre; hence *transf.* a body of subservient followers always ready to applaud their leader.

1864 *Realm* 6 Apr. 5 The claque was ready with its obsequious applause of the true British Minister, who sticks to his friends. 1870 Brewer *Dict. Phrase & Fable* (ed. 3) s. v. *Claque*, M. Sauton, in 1820...was the first to organize the Parisian claque.

Claquer (klæ·kəɹ), ‖ **claqueur** (klakör). [a. F. *claqueur*, f. *claquer* to clack, clap hands.] A hired applauder.

1837 *Athenæum* 28 Jan. 65/1 Whom a whole host of claqueurs and expectants were ever applauding. 1847 *Man in Moon* Jan. I. 7 Against private friends and clacquers, we have fought the cause of right. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 6 June, Shutting out delegates in order to admit doorkeepers' friends, or the claquers of candidates.

†**Clar.** *Obs.* [ad. Ger. *clär, kläre,* in same sense, f. *klar* clear, thin, fine.] See quot. 1753.

1683 Pettus *Fleta Min.* I. I. vii. § 1 How good Clar is to be made..Take these burnt Ashes..grind them..very fine ..that they may be very clear (of which clear preparation the Clar hath its Appellation) [tr. 1580 *Laz. Erker Mineralerst* Von welcher klarer Preparirung die Clär dann den namen hat]. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Clar* or *Claer*, in metallurgy, bone ashes perfectly calcined, and finely powdered, kept..for the covering the insides of coppels [cupels].

Clarabella (klārabe·lă). Also **clari-**. [f. L. *clār-us, -a,* clear + *bell-us, -a,* beautiful.] An organ-stop of a powerful fluty tone, invented by Bishop.

1840 *Specif. Organ, Town Hall Birmingham* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 601/1 Clarabella. 1876 Hiles *Catech. Organ* ix. (1878) 60 [The] Clarabella [is] an 8 feet manual stop..The pipes are of open wood, large scale, giving a thick and powerful fluty tone. 1881 Dickson *Organ-Build.* 25 The Clarabella and Hohl Flute..sometimes take the place of the Stopped Diapason in its upper octaves.

†**Claran.** *Obs. rare*—1. [? cf. Irish *clar* board]. A kind of boat.

1536–7 *Stat. Irel.* 28 *Hen. VIII* (Bolton, 1621) 168 Where, at all times necessarie, Boates, Scowts, Wherries, Clarans, Cotties and other vessels..have beene used to passe.

†**Cla·raner.** *Obs.* Also 5 **clarener.** [Form obscure: app. related to *clarion.*] A musical instrument, ? a clarion.

c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 100 He hard a soone Of dyvers my strelsee; Of trompes, pypes, and claraneris, Of harpis, luttis, and getarnys. 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 418 The hole company to bring home the new maire to his place with trompetts and clareners.

Clare. A nun of the order of St. Clare; in *pl.* (sometimes *Poor Clares*) the sisterhood instituted by St. Clare at Assisi *c* 1212; also called Minoresses from adopting the Franciscan rule and habit.

1818 in Todd.

Clare, var. or obs. f. Clary, and Clear.

Clarecord, var. of Clarichord, *Obs.*

Clarefie, -fy(e, obs. ff. Clarify.

Clarence (klæ·rĕns). [Named in compliment to the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV.] A close four-wheeled carriage with seats for four inside; also *attrib.*

1837 Thackeray *Ravenswing* iii, I'll hire the small clarence. *Ibid.* Woolsey..consented to take a place in the clarence carriage. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* III. 360 (Hoppe) When clarences, the cabs that carry four, came in, they cooked the hackney-coachmen in no time. 1864 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 230, I have now set up a nice little Brougham, or Clarence. 1864 *Social Sc. Rev.* 403 Four-wheeled Clarence Cabs, seated for four passengers within and one in addition to the driver without, have long remained without any material alteration.

Clarenceux, -cieux (klæ·rĕnsiū). Also 7 **Clarentius, Clarentieux, -tiaux,** 7–8 **Clarenceaux.** [In Anglo-Fr. *Clarenceux,* Anglo-Latin *Clarencius, Clarentius,* f. *Clarence,* L. *Clarencia,* an English dukedom deriving its name from Clare in Suffolk, created for Lionel, second son of Edward III, when he married the heiress of Clare, whence the title *dux Clarensis, dux Clarenciæ.* The Clarence herald was subsequently made a royal herald and king-of-arms.]

The second King-of-Arms in England, whose office is to marshal and arrange the funerals of all baronets, knights, and esquires south of the river Trent. Formerly also called Surroy, as opposed to Norroy the northern King-of-Arms.

1419–20 [William Horsley, said to have been Clarenceux at Constitutions of Rouen.] 1494 12 Aug. *Grant of Arms* (Meantys) Per me Richemont Roy D'Armes de Clarenceux. 1565 Mar. 24 *Grant of Arms* (Knight), By Wm Hervy alias Clarenciuelx King of armes. 1616 Bullokar, *Clarentius.* 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxiii. 146 The Queen first made him [Camden] Richmond Herald, and then Clarenceaux King of Arms. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Jas. V*, Wks. 89 The king..sent Clarencieux (king of arms) to Scotland, to require the duke to avoid the country. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5312/2 Clarenceux King at Arms (officiating in the Absence of Garter King at Arms.) *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* x, All the fantastic pomp of heraldry was there, Clarencieux and Norroy, Portcullis and Rouge Dragon. 1885 *Whitaker's Almanac* 137 *College of Arms*, Kings of Arms ..Clarenceux, Walter Aston Blount.

Hence **Clarenceuxship.**

1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 484 After that time he was fix'd in his Clarenceauxship, and had got a Knighthood.

Clarendon (klæ·rĕndən): *Printing.* A thick-faced condensed type, in capital and small letters, made in many sizes.

1848 R. Besley & Co.'s *Specimen-bk. of Types*, R. Besley & Co. originally introduced the Clarendon Character..The most useful Founts that a Printer can have in his Office are the Clarendons. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* III. 641 *Clarendon*, a modification of antique. 1884 *List of Types*, Three-line Great Primer Clarendon.

Clarener, var. Claraner, Clarioner, *Obs.*

Clare-obscure: see Clair-obscure.

Clareous, *a.*, see Clarous.

Clareschaw, var. of Clairschach.

Clarestory, obs. form of Clerestory.

†**Claret,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* [ad. medL. *clarētum,* f. OF. *claré, claret,* Clary q. v.] = Clary *sb.*1

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. lviii. (1495) 896 Claret is made of wyne and of hony and swete spycery (Lat. *Claretum ex vino et melle et speciebus aromaticis confectum*]. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 658 *Hoc claretum*, a clarett. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 79 Claret, wyne [clarey *K.* clarry *P.*], *claretum.* 1559 Morwyng *Evonym.* 398 Ginger ij drams, Cinnamon half an vnce, Cloves a dram, whyt wyne iij measures, that is xij pound, an vnce of hony, whyte sugar half a pound; make claret thereof according to art.

Claret (klæ·rĕt), *sb.*2 (*a.*) Forms: 5– **claret,** 5 **clarett, clarrytte, clarete,** (**cleret, clerote**), 6 **clarette, -ed,** *Sc.* **clarat,** 6–7 **clarret**(t. [a. OF. *claret,* in *vin claret* (mod.F. *clairet*), from *claret, clairet,* dim. of *clair* 'clear, light, bright'; cf. It. *chiaretto* dim. of *chiaro,* L. *clārus* 'clear'. The OF. *claré* Clary, and this *claret* have fallen together in mod.F. under the form *clairet* (see Littré).]

1. A name originally given (like F. *vin clairet*) to wines of yellowish or light red colour, as distinguished alike from 'red wine' and 'white wine'; the contrast with the former ceased about 1600, and it was apparently then used for red wines generally, in which sense it is still, or was recently, *dial.* (cf. also 3). Now applied to the red wines imported from Bordeaux, generally mixed with Benicarlo or some full-bodied French wine.

†**a.** as *adj.*, qualifying *wine.* Thus used, it was apparently at first significant of colour, as in F. [Cf. *c* 1396 *Manière de Langage* (1873) Vin claret, vermeille, et blanc.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 79 Claret or cleret as wyne, *semiclarus. c* 1500 *Blowbol's Test.* in Halliw. *Nugæ P.* 10 Rede wyn, the claret, and the white. 1513 *Boke Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 267 Reed wyne, whyte wyne, clared wyne. 1562 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 39 a, Frenche claret wines. 1562 Bulleyn *Def. agst. Sickness* lf. xi, The seconde wine is pure claret, of a cleare Iacent or Yelow choler. 1568 Withals *Dict.*, *Claret Wine*, vinum sanguineum subrubrum, vel rubellum. 1587 Harrison *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 149 Small wines onlie, as Claret, White, Red, French, etc. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. vi. 4 That..The Conduit run nothing but Clarret Wine. 1611 Cotgr., *Vin claret*, claret wine. 1714 Gay *What d'ye call it* I. i. 9 My dry Lip is dy'd with Claret Wine.

b. *absolutely.* (The earlier quots. are uncertain.) [? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 200 Pane clarett and Creette, clergyally rennene, With condethes fulle curious alle of clene silvyre. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 477 Of wynys I haue grete plente, Both whyte wynne and red þat [ys] so cleyr..Clary wynne and claret, and other moo.] *c* 1535 Dewes *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* (1852) 909 The whyte wyn, the claret (*le claret*), the wyne red. *c* 1575 *Art of Planting* 74 Vessels of white wine..or Claret and such like. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farme* 638 Amongst these our French vvines, some are white, othersome are of a deepe yellow, commonly called clarets, or reddish vvines, vvhich are the most wholesome of all..The rest are all red, more or lesse. 1689 Locke *Lett. Toleration* i. 51 Others have their Clubs for Clarret. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4333/8 To be sold an entire Parcel of New French..Claret..being of the Growth of Lafitt, Margouze, and La Tour. 1778 Johnson in *Boswell* 29 Apr., A man may choose between abstemiousness and knowledge, or claret and ignorance. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Claret,* any sort of foreign red wine. 1836 C. Redding *Hist. Mod. Wines* iii. (ed. 2) 53 There is no pure wine in France like that which is designated claret in England. This wine is a mixture of Bordeaux with Benicarlo, or with some full wine of France. *Clairet* wines..signify those which are...rose-coloured. 1861 Sir J. Bowring *Autobiog. Recollect.* (1877) 373 The four clarets of the first quality.

2. *Pugilistic slang.* Blood.

1604 Dekker *1st Pt. Honest Wh.* I. vii, Wks. 1873 II. 45 This should be a Coronation day: for my head runs Claret lustily. 1632 Benlowes *Theoph.* III. lxviii, War hath our luke-warm Claret broacht with Spears. 1821 Byron *Lett.* 12 Dec., Besides losing some claret on the spot, [he] bruised

himself a good deal. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lvi. 473 His fine shirt frill dabbled with the claret drawn from his own little nose.

3. The colour of 'claret'; in modern acceptation, a reddish-violet.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., On Julia's Recovery*, Health on Julia's cheek hath shed Claret, and creame commingled. 1884 *Chr. World* 17 Jan. 52/1 Very rich Brocaded Plush to match in.. Claret.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Claret-coloured. Cf. 1 a.

1547 RECORDE *Judic. Ur.* 33 Claret and redd Urine. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Rougeastre*, reddish or claret colour. 1630 RANDOLPH *Aristippus* Wks. (1668) 299 I'll .. have some Claret Whore burn him for an Heretick (cf. *scarlet lady*). 1736 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 258 The Brimstone, the Carrot, and Claret Potatoes. 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar. 196/1 The deep claret hue of the Akebia.

4. *Angling.* Species of artificial salmon-fly, so named from its general colour when made up.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. (1880) 346 The Claret .. is good for sea-trout.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *claret-jug, -vessel*; *-coloured* adj.; †**claret-cunner**, a connoisseur of claret; **claret-cup**, a mixture of iced claret with lemonade and various flavouring ingredients.

1777 SCOTT *Colour Blindness* in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 613 A fine rich *claret-coloured dress. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Remonstr. King* 42 Monsouris of France, gud *clarat-cunnaris. 1876 Miss BRADDON *Hostages to Fortune* 81 (Hoppe) He .. compounds *claret-cup at the evening meal. 1862 DICKENS *Lett.* 2 Jan. (1880) II. 171 The packet will contain a *claret-jug. I hope it is a pretty thing in itself for your table.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-wds.*) **Cla·ret**, *v.*, to drink claret (cf. *to wine*); **Claretee·r**, a drinker of claret; **Cla·retless** *a.*, without claret; **Cla·rety** *a.*, having the appearance of claret.

1814 BYRON *Lett. Moore* 9 Apr., We clareted and champagned till two. *a* 1679 LD. ORRERY *Altemira* II, The Humble Claretteers resist in vain, Whilst he toasts, every Night, in politick Champaign. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 5 Nov. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 68 Being a stout Claretteer [he] kill'd .. an Apothecary .. by hard drinking. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIV. lviii, Leaving all-claretless the unmoisten'd throttle. 1709 *Rambl. Fuddle-Cups* 15 Your poor Son with that Clarety Nose.

†**Cla·ret**, *sb.*3 *Obs.* Some apparatus for drawing liquor from a cask.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 79 Claret of a tunne [1499 claret], *ductilium*. 1466 *Paston's Fun.* in *Paston Lett.* 549 II. 268 For claretts and fawcetts, *vid.*

Clarete(e, obs. ff. CLARITY.

Clarey(e, var. of CLARY *sb.*1 *Obs.*

Clargie, -y, obs. ff. CLERGY.

Claribel-flute. 'An organ stop of similar construction to the clarabella, but generally of 4 ft. pitch' (Stainer and Barrett).

Claribella, var. of CLARABELLA.

†**Cla·richord.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 **clary-, clericord(e, clare-**, 6–9 **claricord**, 9 *Hist.* **clari-chord**. [A perverted form of CLAVICHORD. Littré has *claricorde* also as Fr., but without citation; Cotgr. has it only as the Eng. of *clavessin*. Whether the corruption was phonetic or graphic (*r* for *v*) does not appear: the erroneous form was probably associated with L. *clarus*, clear.]

= CLAVICHORD, q.v.

1502 [see CLARICYMBAL]. 1503 in LELAND *Collect.* (1770) App. iii. 284 The kyng began before hyr to play of the clarychordes .. and upon the said clarychorde Sir Edward Stanley played a ballade and sang therewith. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. xii, Rebeckes, clarycordes, eche in theyr degre. 1514 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 49 My best clarycordis. 1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict., Organ danneu*, a payre of clericordes. 1598 FLORIO, *Monocordo*, an instrument hauing manie strings of one sound, which with little peeces of cloth make distinct sounds, called claricords. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Claricord*, or Manicord, a musical instrument in form of a spinett. It has 49 or 50 keys and 70 strings, which bear on five bridges. [1823 tr. *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. v. 128 The Jongleur .. able to handle the claricord and guitar. 1878 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 366/2 During the Tudor period, frequent mention is found .. of the clavichord, clarichord, and monochord; all three names seeming to be shared by one instrument, and that most probably the true clavichord.]

b. *attrib.*

1577 HARRISON *England* III. xi, [Iron] of such toughnesse, that it yieldeth to the making of claricord wire.

¶ Corrupted forms of this were **Claricall (clericall), Claricoes, Claricorn**; also CLARIGOL(D.

1598–1611 FLORIO, *Grauicembalo*, a musicall instrument, like our claricoes. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 73 A musicke strange of new found Claricalls. 1611 COTGR., *Clavessins*, claricords or claricols. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 158 A Soft Body dampeth the Sound, much more than a Hard .. And therefore in Clericalls, the Keyes are lined. 1692 COLES, *Claricorn, Cler-*, an instrument somewhat like a cymbal. So 1724 in COCKER.

†**Claricymbal.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 **claricimbal(le, -cymbal(le, -simbal, -symbal, clary-cymbal, -symball.** [A perverted form of CLAVICYMBAL: cf. *clarichord.*] = CLAVICYMBAL.

1502 in *Antiq. Repert.* II. 310 (Rimbault *Pianof.* (1860) 43) Twelve ladies had claricordis, claricymballs, and such other. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. xi, There sat dame Musyke, with all her mynstrasy .. Cymphans, doussemers, wyth claricimbales glorious. 1535 *Goodly Primer* Ps. cl, Praise him with soft clarycymbals. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* 230 Musicall instrumentes as clarisimbals, lutes, gyterns. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Claricymbal*, see Clavecymbal.

†**Clarifa·ction**, *Obs. rare.* = next.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 415 The thinges that are temporall..are abolished in his clarifaction.

Clarification (klæ·rifikē·ʃən). [a. F. *clarification*, ad. L. *clārificātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *clārificāre*: see CLARIFY.]

1. The action or process of clarifying, *esp.* liquids.

1618 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 269 Clarification is the expurgation of sordid grosse matter from liquid medicaments. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* II. 95 Drossy Salt ..impregnated with the Saltpeter before its Clarification. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 50. § 8 (1) A brewer of beer..shall not..add any..thing thereto (except finings for the purpose of clarification).

†**2.** Glorifying; transfiguration. *Obs.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* i. 1 The three witnesses of Christ's clarification .. Peter, and James, and John. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Epist. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 77 An Elevation and clarification of his veri mortal Bodie.

Clarified (klæ·rifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. CLARIFY *v.* + -ED 1.] Made clear; cleared; freed from impurity, defecated, refined, etc.; †glorified, transfigured; see the vb.

c 1430 *15th C. Cookery Bks.* 12 A potte with Sugre and clarifiyd hony. 1509 HAWES *Examp. Virtue* v. 50 Her chaumbre was glased with byrall clarefyed. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 102a, Put in freshe clarified Butter. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 88 Clarified bodies neede not foode or nourishment. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* IV. v, The Crier of the Court hath too clarified a Voice. 1662 SOUTH *Serm. Gen.* i. 27 (1715) IV. 60 The Dictates of a clarified Understanding. 1662 J. SPARROW tr. *Behmen's Rem. Wks., Apol. Perfection* 149 With clarified, Transfigured, or Glorified bodies. 1826 J. F. BROWNE in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1216 Written .. with a common clarified pen. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Wedding-day*, Char, potted with clarified butter and spices. 1846 HARE *Mission Comf.* (1850) 283 The intuitions of the clarified Reason. 1886 FAIRBAIRN *City of God* IV. ii. 340 A love clarified, etherealized, which jealousy cannot touch.

Clarifier (klæ·rifəiəɹ). [f. next + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which clarifies; *spec.* a substance used to clarify liquids, etc.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 1 b, Fyre .. is the clarifier of other elementes, if they be vycyate. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4207/4 This great Clarifier dissolves Suffusions. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 560/2 The usual clarifiers are albumen, gelatine, acids, salts, blood, lime, plaster-of-paris, alum, heat, or alcohol.

2. *techn.* A vessel in which liquor or juice is clarified; *spec.* a large metallic pan or cauldron used in the clarification of sugar.

1822 BURROWES *Cycl.* X. 286/2 Clarifiers are sometimes seen of one thousand gallons each. 1850 *Nat. Encycl.* XI. 594/1 The cane-juice .. is conducted by channels from the mill to large flat-bottomed coppers or open pans called clarifiers.

Clarify (klæ·rifəi), *v.* Also: 4–5 **clare-**, 5 **clery-**, 5–6 **clary-**. [a. OF. *clarifier* (12th c.), *clarefier, clerefier* (the last two partially popularized), ad. late L. *clārificāre* to make clear, f. *clārus* clear + *-ficāre*: see -FY.] To make clear, to clear.

†**1.** *trans.* To free from darkness or gloom; to light up, illumine; to brighten. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. lxx. (Tollem. MS.), Pouder þerof confecte in hony clarefyeþ and hyȝteþ þe face [ed. 1495 claryfyeth and maketh the face fayr). *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* (1554), As Phebus .. the day doth clarefie. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* IV. (Arb.) 94 Phœbus dyd clarifye brightlye Thee world with luster. 1597 GREENE *Alphonsus* (1861) 234 Thou second sun..Dost clarify each corner of the earth. 1696 WHISTON *The. Earth* IV. (1722) 332 The Light had been..Clarifying this dark and thick Atmosphere for more than five compleat Years.

b. *fig.* To make clear (an obscure subject).

1823 *Monthly Rev.* C. 529 The subject is so little exhausted, and the learning of M. Champollion is so well adapted to clarify its obscurity, that, etc. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 13. 50 It cannot but greatly simplify and clarify the subject. 1865 MILL *Hamilton's Philos.* 522 Mathematical and scientific studies, which his subsequent metaphysical pursuits enabled him..to clarify and reduce to principles.

†**2.** *fig.* To make illustrious or glorious; to exalt, glorify. [Chiefly repr. *clārificāre* of the Vulgate.]

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xix. 1 Day of anguys in the whilke þou sayd fadere clarifie þi sun. 1382 WYCLIF *John* xii. 27–8 Fadir, clarifie thi name .. I haue clarified, and eft I schal clarifie. — 1 *Esdras* viii. 25 Blessid be the Lord God of oure fadris, that ȝaf this wil in to the herte of the king, to clarifien his hous, that is in Jerusalem. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 27/2 Whan Jhesu cryst was baptysed and also whan he was clarefyed. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. viii. 113 It was necessary his person should be.. so clarified by great concurrencies..as might gain credit to the testimony he was to give.

3. To make pure and clear, or clean (*physically*, also *morally*); to free from all impurities; to clear.

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 40 It clarifieþ þi soule. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 442/3 Lord I praye the that the .. precious blood that I haue taken .. wyl in suche manere clarefye that none ordure or fylthe..may remayne or abyde wythin me. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. i. (1883) I. 6 The fire, whiche is most pure of elementes .. doth clarifie the other inferiour elementes. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurditie* 13 The water is cleane, and of nature fitte to clarifie euerie part of the body. 1652 *Persuasive to Compliance* 37 If the possession of the Crowne .. expunge the grossest spots yet found in any that wore it; may it not as well clarifie a republick from any imputation? 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 162 It [nitre] is first to be clarified and purified from its salt. 1793 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. Pope* Wks. 1812 III. 206 Heaven wants not fire to clarify the dead.

b. *spec.* To make clear and pure (a liquid or liquefied substance); to render pellucid; to free from all impurities or extraneous matters held in suspension; to defecate or fine. Also *fig.*

c 1430 *15th C. Cookery Bks.* 35 Take fayre Honey, and clarifi yt on þe fyre tylle it wexe hard. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 433 Poured out of one vessell into another, and so by setling clarified from the grounds. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xviii. 116 Their Yeomen are excluded from ever rising higher to clarifie their bloode. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 74 Tincture of Brasil wood..in luke-warm water, filter it, and clarifie it. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 141 Strain, clarifie with the White of an Egg, and thicken. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 49 To clarify butter. 1843 J. A. SMITH *Product. Farming* (ed. 2) 35 A substitute for the white of eggs in clarifying the juice of the sugar-cane.

c. To clear (the air or atmosphere); to free from mists and vapours. Also *fig.* and *transf.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* Introd. 5 The sunne .. doth excellently clarifie, and purge the aire of them. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* VIII. lviii. 532 The occasional rare sound of hoofs and wheels seeming to clarify the succeeding silence. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* I. 16 The country was in general disposed to think that the accession of a woman to the throne would somewhat clarify and purify the atmosphere of the Court. 1884 *Chr. World* 10 Apr. 268/5 Mr. Gladstone's speech .. and the decisive vote that followed, have wonderfully clarified the political atmosphere.

d. *fig.* To clear (the mind, etc.) from ignorance, misconception, or error; to rectify.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* 100 (T.) Many boys are muddy-headed, till they be clarified with age. 1659 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 108 Hope that God..will at last compassionate our infirmities, clarify our judgments. 1776 JOHNSON in *Boswell* Apr. 26 He never clarified his notions, by filtrating them through other minds. 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. II. viii. (1864) 109 A pure life will clarify the intellect. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. ii. 342 By these means he endeavoured to clarify the popular creed.

4. To make clear (the sight, eyes, or mental vision); to clear (the voice, etc.).

c 1525 SKELTON *Bk.* 3 *Foles* 27 Claryfye here your syghte. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 12 To clarifie yᵉ voice, and to helpe them that be hoarse. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* C viij, Oyle of Cartamus..of sisami, do clarifie the voice. 1631 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Samson* (1717) 275 Lord, clarifie mine eyes, that I may know Things that are good. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* (1858) 208 A man's eyes..clarified by the power which enables him to look beyond the visible.

†**5.** To set forth clearly, declare. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 617 To claryfy þe powere of Goddus myȝt. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 67 A word to you I wold cleryfy. *Ibid.* 300 From heven tille erthe thou me sent Thi name to preche and claryfy.

6. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be made or become clear; to clear, in various senses.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 158/1 Let this stande a whole night because it might settle, and clarify. 1625 BACON *Ess., Friendship* (Arb.) 175 His Wits and Vnderstanding doe clarifie and breake vp, in..discoursing with Another. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. IV. lvii. 265 Springs of hot water .. very thick .. but it soon clarifies. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 626 The heat is then withdrawn, and the liquid left to clarify. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 142 Emerson .. has clarified steadily towards perfection of style.

Clarifying (klæ·rifəi,iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.] The action of prec. vb.; clarification.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 205 Hony aftur claryfiynge. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. Prol. 3 The clarifying and rectifying of the mind is its principal end. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pears*, The Clarifying of the Sugar may also be dispensed with. 1852 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 507 [The] caseine..may be separated by keeping the butter melted at a temperature of 180°, when the caseine will fall to the bottom, leaving the butter pure and much less liable to change; an operation which is commonly known as the clarifying of butter.

Clarifying (klæ·rifəi,iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That clarifies or makes clear.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Clean Linen Ded.* Wks. II. 164 The Most Mondifying, Clarifying, Purifying and Repurifying, Cleanser..of polluted Linnen. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 162 The clarifying sights of God.

†**Cla·rigate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *clārigāre*, f. *clārus* clear; lit. 'to set forth clearly, declare ceremoniously': cf. *fumigate, navigate*, and see -ATE 3.] (See quot.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. XXII. ii. 115 They .. sent their heraulds to the enemies of the people of Rome for to clarigat, that is to say, to summone them with a lowd voice for to make restitution of that which they deteined of theirs.

†**Clariga·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *clārigātiōn-em*, f. *clārigāre.*] The solemn demand for redress, prior to declaration of war, by the ancient Roman herald.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 243 To expresse with a clere voice the causes of batelle, and suche an expression was callede a clarigacion. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Clarigation*, a clearing, a proclaiming or denouncing war. 1854 WHEWELL tr. *Grotius' Belli ac P.* III. 63 This demand was called *clarigation.*

†**Cla·rigold.** *Obs. rare.* Also 6 **clarigol.** [Perverted form of CLARICHORD; cf. *claricall, claricoes*, there mentioned.]

1. A stringed musical instrument, a CLARICHORD.

1558 *Will of Y. Hide* (Somerset Ho.), I geve and bequeathe unto Margery Weekes..my Clarygoldes. 1592 *Dr. Faustus*

in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 178 Organs, clarigolds, lutes, viols..and all manner of other instruments.

2. A constable: 'perhaps because their whips were "stringed instruments"' (W. D. Macray, ed. *Ret. Parn.*).

1597 *1st Pt. Return Parnass.* IV. i. 1269, I bespoke you a pasport, least the clarigols att some towns ende catche you. *Ibid.* v. ii. 1544 Let us loiter noe longer, leaste the clarigoles catche us.

† Cla·rine. *Obs.* [The corresp. F. *clarine* is given only in sense of a bell for the necks of cows, sheep, etc. But OF. had *clarain, clarin*, in sense of both *clairon*, and *clarine*; cf. It. *chiarina* clarion.] By-form of CLARION.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 *Clarine*, trumpett [1499 claryon trumpe], *lituus, sistrum.* 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xx. 163 Within the Clarines, Hautboys and Trumpets sounded.

Clarinet (klærinet, -ne·t). [a. F. *clarinette*, dim of *clarine*.]

1. A wooden single-reed instrument with a compass of about three octaves and a half, having a cylindrical tube with bell-shaped orifice, and played by means of holes and keys. *Bass Clarinet*: a similar instrument sounding an octave lower.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 509 French horns and clarinets. 1849 Mrs. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xvii. 159 Through the aperture called a reed, with a flexible tongue, as in the clarinet. 1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoust.* 231 The Clarinet is..said to have been invented in 1690 at Nuremberg.

2. An organ-stop of a quality of tone like that of this instrument; = CREMONA.

1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* x. (1878) 72 Clarinet..an 8 feet Manual [organ] stop, striking reed.

Clarinettist (klærine·tist). [a. F. *clarinettiste*.] A player on the clarinet.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 12 Aug., The adagio from the clarinet concerto..written for Stadler, a celebrated Viennese clarinettist. 1871 GRAEME *Beethoven* vi. 117 The clarinettist made by mistake a repetition of eight bars.

‖ **Clarino** (klări·no). [It. *clarino*.] A CLARION; also the organ-stop so called.

Clarion (klæ·riən), *sb.* Forms: 4 **claryoun(e, -ounn(e, clarioune**, 4–5 **-oun**, 5 **-onne, claryowne**, 5–6 **claryon**, 4– **clarion**. [a. OF. *claron, cleron, clairon*; in med.L. *clāriōn-em, clārōn-em*, f. *clārus* clear. Italian has in same sense *clarino, chiarina*: cf. CLARINE.]

1. A shrill-sounding trumpet with a narrow tube, formerly much used as a signal in war. (Now chiefly poetical, or in historical narrative.)

c 1325 [see 5a.] *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 150 Blody soun In trumpe, beme and clarioun. *c* 1386 — *Knts T.* 1653 Pypes, trompes, hakerers, Clariounes That in the bataille blowen blody sounes. 1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* iv. 21. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 89 Trompettes, claryons, tabours and other instruments. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXVI. XXIII, Many a clarion Began to blowe. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Clarion*, a kind of small straight mouthed, and shrill sounding Trumpet. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 532 The warlike sound Of Trumpets loud and Clarions. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Wks.* (1764) I. 22 Fame, her clarion pendent at her side. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 138 Silver clarions menacing loudly.

fig. 1867 EMERSON *May-Day, &c.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 477 Byron's clarion of disdain.

2. *Her.* A bearing shaped somewhat like a clarion.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Clarion*, Guillim takes these Clarions to be a Kind of old-fashion Trumpet; but others think they rather represent the Rudder of a Ship, or, as some say, the Rest for a Lance. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1787) 187 Ruby, three Clarions Topaz.

3. *poet.* The sound of a trumpet; any similar rousing sound, as the crowing of a cock.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 443 The crested Cock whose clarion sounds The silent hours. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 226 The loud clarion of the braying Ass. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* v, The cock's shrill clarion, or the echoing horn. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 76 The trump and fyfe's shrill clarion far around The glorious music of the fight resound. 1858 LONGF. *Poems, Daybreak*, O Chanticleer, Your Clarion blow; the day is near. 1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 7 That to which for long humane and Christian people had shut their ears.. sounded forth with an irrepressible clarion.

4. A four-feet organ-stop of quality of tone similar to that of the clarion.

c 1670 *Organ Specif.* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 593/1 Great Organ. 12 stops...12. Clarion. 1722–4 *Ibid.* II. 596/2 Choir Organ..Clarion, from Great Organ, by communication. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* x. (1878) 72 Clarion, Clarin, Clarino, a Reed-stop similar to the Trumpet, but of 4 feet, both on the Manual and Pedal [of the organ].

5. *attrib.* **a.** Of or pertaining to a clarion.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1210 Loude alarom vpon launde lulted was þenne..Cler claryoun crak cryed on-lofte. 1811 SCOTT *D. Roderick* lxii, Fame, with clarion blast and wings unfurled..awakes an injured World. 1838 MARG. FULLER *Wom.* 19*th C.* (1862) 358 Like the clarion-call On battle-field.

b. Sounding like the clarion, loud and clear.

184– LONGF. *Excelsior* iv, Loud that clarion voice replied, Excelsior! 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 371 The Whitworth rifle..was introduced to the world with a clarion flourish from the *Times*. 1879 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* 27 In the quaint lines of Cowper, or the clarion couplets of Pope.

Clarion (klæ·riən), *v. rare.* [f. CLARION *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To blow the clarion; to give forth a clarion sound. Hence **Cla·rioning** *vbl. sb.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 152 In fight and blode-sheding [*v.r.* -ynges] Is used gladly clarioning [*v.r.* -ynges]. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 19 Thou clappest thy wings and clarionest thy loudest.

2. *trans.* To herald with clarion's sound.

1840 R. HORNE *Gregory VII*, I. ii. (ed. 2) 15 Ere one festive day Our advent clarion.

† Cla·rioner. *Obs.* Also 5 **clarenere, 6 clarionar.** [f. CLARION *sb.* + -ER 1.] One who blows a clarion; a trumpeter.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, The noise .. Of trumpeters and eke of clarioneres. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 Claryowre or clarenere [1499 clarionere], *liticen.* 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 233 Let see where is your clarionar.

Clarionet (klæ·riŏnet), -e·t. [dim. of CLARION, cf. *Clarinet*: see -ET.]

1. = CLARINET 1.

1784 COWPER *Task* II. 260 Breathe soft Ye clarionets, and softer still ye flutes. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* XXIX, The kettle-drum and far-heard clarionet. 1842 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 164 There arose..a shrill clear sound..the strange instrument was 'a clarionet'.

b. *fig.* A sound like that of the instrument.

1831 T. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* xviii. (1887) 192 A mellifluous concert of noses, from the clarionet of the waiting-boy..to the double bass of the Reverend Doctor. 1867 EMERSON *May-Day, etc.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 406 Was it a squirrel's pettish bark, Or clarionet of joy?

c. A player on the clarionet.

1876 OUIDA *Moths* II. 121, I was fourth clarionet at the Opéra Comique.

2. = CLARINET 2.

1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* s. v. *Krummhorn*, Cromorne, Cremona, Clarionet..various names given to an Organ Reed Stop of 8 feet size of tone.

Hence **Clarione·tist, -ettist** [see -IST], a player on the clarionet.

1865 tr. *Spohr's Autobiog.* 68 The third Count assisted as Clarionetist in the orchestra.

† Cla·rionist. *Obs. rare.* = CLARIONER.

1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Ygurth* 106 Marius commaunded sodenly al hys trumpets, clarionistes with other minstrels to sound their instruments as shirle as they could.

Clarioun(e, obs. forms of CLARION.

Clarishoe, var. of CLAIRSCHACH.

Clarisimbal, -symbal, var. ff. CLARICYMBAL.

† Clari·sonant, *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *clār-us* clear + *sonānt-em* sounding.] = next.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Clarissonant [1681 -sonent]. 1692 in COLES.

Clarisonous (klări·sŏnəs), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *clārisonus* clear-sounding, f. *clārus* clear + *-sonus* sounding.] Clear-sounding, shrill.

1731–1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

‖ **Clari·ssimo.** *Obs.* [It. superlative of *claro* clear, illustrious:—L. *clārissimus* 'most illustrious,' a title of honour.] A Venetian grandee; a magnifico, a magnate.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. ii, But your Clarissimo, old Round-back, he Will crump you, like a Hog-louse, with the touch. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 246 About them sit the Clarissimoes of Venice. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.*, None but sparkes, rich heires, clarissimoes and magnificoes, would goe to the cost of it.

Clarite (klē·ərəit). *Min.* [Named 1874 from Clara Mine, Baden, where found: see -ITE.] A sulph-arsenide of copper, closely akin to Enargite.

1875 in DANA. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem. 3rd Supp.* I. 519 Clarite..is monoclinic (enargite is rhombic)..colour dark lead-grey. Streak pure black.

† Cla·ritude. *Obs.* [ad. L. *clāritūdo* clearness, f. *clār-us* clear: see -TUDE.] Clearness, brightness.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 699 On the first reill was keruit Claritude. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 58/2 Annoyncte therwith the Eyes, and they will continue their claritude as long as you live. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 420 It was not..so complete a claritude as will adorn the Lamb of God hereafter.

b. *concr.* (with *pl.*) A thing of brightness.

1648 Jos. BEAUMONT *Psyche* VII. lvii. (T.), Those claritudes which gild the skies. *Ibid.* VII. clxvi. (R.), Mirrors of purer claritudes than move About the silver heav'ns.

Clarity (klæ·rĭti). Forms: 4–5 **clarte, clarete, clarite**, 5 **claretee**, 6–7 **claritie**, 6– **clarity**. [Originally ME. *clarté*, a. OF. *clarté*:—L. *clārĭtāt-em* clearness, f. *clār-us* clear. This early form has been changed in two directions: first by assimilation to *clere, cleer*, CLEAR, it became *clerté, cleerte*, CLERETE (cf. *surety*), which became obs. in 16th c.; secondly under influence of the Lat. original, it became *clarité, claritie, clarity* (cf. *purity, security*, etc.); this became almost obs. by 1700, but has been revived by many modern writers, and is now frequent in sense 4.]

† 1. Brightness, lustre, brilliancy, splendour. *Obs.* (An exceedingly common sense in 17th c.)

c 1400 MAUNDEV. XXII. 239 A charboncle..that in the nyght 3eveth..gret clarte and schynynge. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 85 As light as it had ben daye by the clarte and resplendour of torches. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Isa.* XXX. *comm.*, This claritie of sunne and moone. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. XXVI. Wks. (1677) 213 The light and clarity of the enlivening Sun. 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 177 The Angelical Clarity and Divine Temper of our Resurrection Body.

† **b.** with *pl.* *Obs.*

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* v. lvii, Sols radiant fulgence in meridian skies Seem'd shade unto those Clarities.

† **c.** *fig.* 'Light'. *Obs.*

1657 JER. TAYLOR *Meas. Friendship* (1678) 18 Friendship is..the Counsellor of our doubts, the Clarity of our minds.

† 2. Glory, divine lustre. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 29554 (Cott. Galba), Till his clarete he vs ken, thurgh prayers of his moder. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 405 Y wole þat þei be þere þat Y am, þat þei see my clarite which þou hast 3ouun me. 1549 BP. HOOPER *Decl. 10 Commandm.* vii. Wks. (1843–52) 344 The clarity and brightness of the Son of Man coming to judgment. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* XXVI. 411 The further regions of clarity and glory.

† 3. Illustrious quality; lustre of renown. *Obs.*

1616 BULLOKAR, *Claritie*, Noblenesse. 1679 HOBBES *Behemoth* (1840) 242 Obscure men that could receive no clarity but from the flame of the state.

4. Clearness: in various current uses; e. g. of colour, sky, atmosphere, sight, intellect, judgement, conscience, style.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Claritie*, cleerenesse. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I Weakly deluded in the clarity of their understanding. 1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* 57 Clarity of the Aire. 1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv., Abbot* (1867) II. 304 Illustrated by the nitour and clarity of a perspicuous style. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 736 It augments the clarity of the eye. 1697 *Verdicts Virg. & Homer* vi. 24 Clarty being the first Vertue of Eloquence..good Sense requires that we think always clearly. 1719 HAUKSBEE *Phys.-Mech. Exp.* v. (ed. 2) 171 The uniform Clarity and Perspicuity of the Figure. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 99 You marvel at the force, the clarity, the perspicuity of the grand old man. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* x. 1646 The very clarity of heaven. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxix. 4 A cherish'd gem's clarity.

Clark, -ly, etc., obs. ff. CLERK, etc.

† Claro obscuro. *Obs.* [A Latinized spelling of It. *chiaroscuro*; cf. F. *clair obscur*, and CLEAR-OBSCURE.] = CHIAROSCURO.

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 5 The *Claro Obscuro* is the art of distributing lights and shadows advantageously. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Curious Relations* II. v. 27 There appears no *Clara Obscuro*, or Light and Shadow. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 63 The local colour, and the claro-obscuro.

† Cla·rous, *a. Obs. rare.* Also **clareous.** [f. L. *clār-us* + -OUS.] Illustrious.

1630 J. WESTCOTE *Devon.* (1845) 194 The long living name and clareous progeny of Esse. [Elsewhere spelt *clarous*.]

Clarre, -y, Clarrett, obs. ff. CLARY, CLARET.

Clarshech, -schaar, vars. of CLAIRSCHACH, -ER.

Clart (klāt), *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **clairt, clort.** [See next.] Sticky or claggy dirt, mud, filth; (with *pl.*), a daub of sticky dirt.

1808 JAMIESON, *Clairt, Clart*, a quantity of any dirty or defiling substance. *Clarts*, dirt, mire, anything that defiles. 1847–78 HALLIWELL [*Locality not assigned*], A flake of snow, when it is large and sticks to the clothes, is called a clart. 1863 *Tyneside Songs* 85 Weel supplied wi' Newcastle amonishen—clarts. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clart*, a smear of dirt. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Clart*, sticky dirt. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Clart*, stickiness.

b. A dirty person (*Sc.*); a 'cheap and nasty' thing; hypocritical talk or flattery (*north. Eng.*).

1808 JAMIESON, *Clairt*, a woman who is habitually and extremely dirty. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clart*, a worthless article or person. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Clart*, silly or exaggerated talk, flattery.

Clart (klāt), *v. trans.* Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Of this and the related words, *clart* sb., *clarty*, the origin is unknown: it must have been long in spoken use, for the compound vb. *beclart* occurs in 13th c.]

1. *trans.* To smear or daub with dirt, bedirty.

[*c* 1230 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 279 þat spatel þat swa biclarted ti leor.] 1808 Mrs. E. HAMILTON *Cott. Glenburnie* 181 (Jam.) If it's but a wee clarted, there's no sae mickle ill done. 1830 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Clart*, to dawb with syrup, juice of fruit, or the like. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss., Clart*, to smear.

† 2. *fig.* To cause to stick, to plaster *on* or *upon.*

1682 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* 177 No other Contradictions or Repugnancies on this our Notion..than what the minds of our Adversaries, polluted with the impure dregs of Imagination..do foully and slovenly clart upon it. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 226 Mr. Baxter fancies God may clart on Life the specifick Form of Spirit. 1683 — *Annot. Bp. Rust's Disc. Truth* 237 Three essences clarted upon some fourth essence, or glewed together one to another.

Clarte, obs. form of CLARITY.

Clarty (klā·rti), *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. CLART *sb.*, or ? *v.* + -Y 1.] Besmeared with sticky dirt; of the nature of sticky dirt, dirty, nasty.

a 1586 MAITLAND *Poems* in Pinkerton *Sc. Poems* (1786) 185 (Jam.) Thay man be buskit up lyk brydis..With clarty silk about thair taillis. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. XXVIII. 236 Clarty cod. 1789 BURNS *Lines on Appointm. to Excise*, Och, hon! the day! That clarty barm should stain my laurels. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXVI, Their old sluttish proverb, 'The clartier the cosier.' 1845 *Whitehall* XIV. 317 'Kneel yourself, if you want clarty hose,' replied Joyce.

b. Sticky, viscous or unctuous. *north. Eng.*

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Clarty*, unctuous as honey, smeary. 1876 — (E. D. S.), *Clarty-ball*, treacle- or sugar-ball. 1877 *N. W. Lincoln. Gloss., Clarty*, dirty, sticky.

c. in various *transf.* and *fig.* senses.

1686 G. STUART *Joco-ser. Disc.* 47 Other clarty tricks he played. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Clarty*, mean, or of little consequence. *Clarty bills*, petty amounts. 1883 *Good Cheer* 3 One of the clartiest storms I ever was in.

† Cla·ry, *sb.*1 *Obs.* Forms: 3–6 **clare**, 4 **clarree, clerrey, clerre**, 4–6 **clarre, clarry**, 5

clareye, clerye, 5–6 clarey, 6 clarie, 7 claree, 6– clary. [ME. *claré*, a. OF. *claré*:—L. type *clārātum* (see Du Cange), a ppl. form, lit. 'that which is cleared or clarified'. *Claretum* also occurs in later med.L. (f. Fr.), whence CLARET *sb.*[1] in the same sense.]

A sweet liquor consisting of a mixture of wine, clarified honey, and various spices, as pepper and ginger. Also (rarely) *clary wine*.

(See *Recipe* 'To make clarre' from Sloane MS. 2584 lf. 173, quoted in *Promp. Parv.* 79; also in *Housek. Ord.* 473. App. only a historical term since the 16th c.)

c 1300 *Havelok* 1728 Pyment to drinke, and god clare, Win hwit and red, ful god plente. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 7582 Wyn and pyment gan they schenche And wyne clarré and wyne greek. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 16 No man yit in the morter spices grond To clarre ne to sawse of galentyne. *c* 1386 — *Knts. T.* 613. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1578 A cup of gold befor hir stoode Ful of clarre wyne ful goode. *c* 1450 *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 573 *Claretum*, clareye. 1530 PALSGR. 205/2 Clarry wyne, *cleré*. 1591 PERCYVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Clarea*, clarie, drinke of hony and wine, *mulsum*. 1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* IV. ix. 233 A lusty dish of egs and Clar-ee. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 203 Bishop Bonner lov'd it like Clary and Eggs. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* IV. v, The most noble spirit of clary. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 286 Almost as obsolete as metheglin, hippocras, clary or morat.!

Clary (klēˑri), *sb.*[2] Forms: (1 **slarie, slareze**), 6 **clarey, -rye, -rry**, 6–7 **clare, clarie, cleare-** (**cleere-**) **-eie, -eye**, 5– **clary.** [In OE. *slarie, slarege*; in 16th c. *claré, clarie*, evidently representing the med.L. *sclarea*, in mod.F. *sclarée*, though the loss of *s* is not actually explained. *Sclarea* occurs in Matthioli, and Turner (1548); Lobel (1576) has '*scarlea*, Ger. *scharlach*, Belg. *scarleye*, It. *sciaria* [Florio has *schiarea*], Angl. *clarye*'; Pritzel and Jensen, *Deutschen Volksnamen Pflanz.* 359, give OHG. *scaraleia*, later *scarleia, scharleya, scarleye*; Gerard has *scarlea, sclarea*; *scariola* is also given by some as a med.L. synonym, and has been suggested as the original form of the word. But the evidence of the OE. vocabulary and Leechdoms supports the antiquity of *sclarea*, without throwing any light upon its origin or history. In the 16th c. *clarey* was solved by the apothecaries into *clair-ye, clear-eye*, translated *Oculus christi, Godes-eie*, and *See-bright*, and eye-salves made of it (Prior), on the strength of this supposed derivation.]

1. A labiate plant, *Salvia Sclarea*, a native of the south of Europe, Syria, etc., cultivated in English gardens as a pot-herb. Also, with qualifications, the name of other species of Salvia, as Horminum Clary (*S. Horminum*), Meadow Clary (*S. pratensis*), Vervain or Wild Clary (*S. Verbenaca*): the last two are British plants, and one of them may be the plant of the OE. quotations.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 58 Eft genim wip hwostan..slarian godne dæl. *a* 1100 *O.E. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 322 *Sclaregia*, slareze. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 342 Clary, peppur long, with granorum paradysy. 1538 TURNER *Libellus* s. v. *Orminum*, A nostris arbitror dici Clare aut wylde clare. 1548 — *Names Herbes, Orminum* is called in english Clarie, in duche Scharlach..some cal thys herbe sclaream. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxix. 253 Clarie is now called .. in English Clarye, or Cleare-eye, quasi dicas oculum clarificans. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* xiii. (1878) 83 To proceed, heres Clary or Cleare-eie. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xxiii. 47 Another Plant, whose name doth demonstrate, that it is good for the Eyes is, Clary, quasi Clear Eye, because the Seed put into the Eyes, doth clear them.. The wild sort is known by the name of *Oculus Christi*. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Against Ale* iv, May he that brews thee wear a Nose Richer than .. The Sattin Clerry or the Velvet Rose. 1736 YALDEN *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 66 And clary steep in bowls of mellow wine. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xii. 126 Wild Clary has the leaves serrate. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden* xiv. (1813) 265 Clary..is used also in soups, and is very odorous. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 147 Meadow Sage or Clary..has wrinkled leaves, and large purple flowers.

b. Applied to other plants, app. because they were considered good for the eyes, e. g. Celandine (*Chelidonium majus*), and species of Fennel.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 103 Clarye herb, *heraclia*. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Chelidoine ou estlere*, an herbe called Clarie.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *clary-flower, -fritter, -leaf*, etc.; **clary-water, -wine**, a sweet cordial or medicinal drink made from clary-flowers

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Water*, Clary-Water is composed of brandy, sugar, clary-flowers, and cinnamon, with a little ambergrise dissolved in it. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 161 To make Clary Fritters. 1858 HUGHES *Scouring White Horse* 20 Bottles of home-made wine, clary, and raisin. 1861 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 125 Clary wine, made from the flowers, was the favourite mode of administering it.

† Clary, *v. Obs.* [app. f. CLARION, or the early CLARINE, but the form is abnormal; no corresponding word appears in F. or Romanic.] To clarion.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 79 Claryn' wythe a claryone [1499 claryyn], *clango*. *c* 1475 *Burlesque* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 86 The fox fedylde, therto claryide the catte. 1587 GOLDING tr. *Solinus* xiv. (T.), The crane that goeth before .. if aught be to be avoyded, gives warning thereof by clarying.

Claryfie, Claryon: see CLARI-.

† Clar'your, -owre. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -OUR.] A clarioner.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 [see CLARIONER].

Clash (klæʃ), *sb.* Also 6 **clasche, classhe.** [This and the associated verb are first found about 1500, and appear to be onomatopœic; arising, in the main, from instinctive association with classes of pre-existing echoic words. The initial element is that of *clap, clack*, etc.; the final that of *dash, splash, smash, swash*, etc., or perhaps a direct imitation of the element of sound common to these. *Clash* thus suggests an action produced in the same way as a *clap* or *clack*, which, instead of abruptly ending like these, is broken down as it were into, and results in, a mingled mass of smashing or rustling sounds. A parallel relation exists in *crack, crash*, perh. in *smack, smash*, and in the dial. *swack, swash*; cf. also *bash, blash, brash*, as instances of words having a kindred element of form and signification. There is no *phonetic* relation between *clack* and *clash*; i. e. no way by which *-ash* could have been developed (in English) out of *-ack* by the mere operation of phonetic processes.]

1. The loud sound of collision made by a heavy stroke or blow, the first impact of which is firm and hard, but is followed by a confused sound of many looser and lighter impacts; the kind of blow or stroke which yields this sound. Still *Sc.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. xii. 59 Sa felloun sownd or clap mayd this gret clasche. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxxxvi. (R.), The heed of the speare made a great classhe on the bright chapewe of stele. 1747 COLLINS *Passions* xii. 23 In one rude clash he struck the lyre, And swept with hurried hand the strings. 1808–79 JAMIESON s. v., 'A clash on the side of the head', a box on the ear. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiii, Something fell with a heavy clash on the street before us .. Conscience! if it isna the keys. 1876 ROBINSON *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Clash*, a heavy fall. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Clash*, a slap or blow.

b. The sound of heavy rain, or the like.

1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* (1862) 250 O Rain! with your dull two-fold sound, The clash hard by, and the murmur all round! 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* L, The incessant hail with stony clash Ploughed up the waters.

2. The loud but broken sound of the collision of weapons, the striking together of cymbals, the confused ringing of an alarum bell. (Here, a *clash* begins like a *clang*, but does not result like it in a *ring*.)

1623 FLETCHER *Maid in Mill* v. ii, I heard no words between 'em, but what their weapons spoke, clash and clatter. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 436 ₱ 9 Hearing the Clash of Swords. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* v. 190 Through the battle and the clash of spears. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 481 The clash of cymbals, and the rolling of drums. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 123 The clash of the alarm-bells came pealing far over the water.

3. Shock of conflict, collision, hostile encounter, conflict.

1646 HOWELL *Lustra Ludovici* Table, A Clash 'twixt the Counsel of State and the Parlement, with the Parlements submission. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* 500 Upon a second clash between the two brothers .. Cyzicenus won the day. 1870 *Standard* 19 Dec., Great tact and a delicate temper must be exerted to avoid a clash with men who are at once touchy and a trifle overbearing.

b. The conflict or collision of contrary arguments or opinions.

1781 COWPER *Conversation* 85 The clash of arguments and jar of words. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 694 Our philosopher could not sympathize with the clash of temporary passions. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 148 That ample discussion, which nothing but the clash and conflict of a variety of opinions can secure. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 178 Rights .. which were in constant clash with the rights of the citizens.

4. *fig.* The communication of a sudden shock. *Sc.*

1709 M. BRUCE *Soul Confirm.* 14 (Jam.) At last they give him a clash of the Kirk's craft, they cast him out of the synagogue. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxvi, 'They tell ower a clash of terror and a clatter of comfort in their sermons, without ony sense or life.'

5. A sudden and heavy fall of rain, or of any moist substance dashed against a body; a large quantity or mass of anything capable of being dashed out. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1808–79 JAMIESON, *Clash*, a heap of any heterogeneous substances. A large quantity of anything; as 'a clash of porridge', 'a clash o' siller', 'the cow has gi'en a clash o' milk.' 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish Dalmailing* 12 (Jam.) Poor old Mr. Kilfuddy .. got such a clash of glar on the side of his face, that his eye was almost extinguished. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'Clashes of rain,' soaking showers.

6. Chatter, idle talk; the country talk; an item of gossip (generally malicious). *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1685 G. SINCLAIR *Satan's Invis. World* (1769) 43 (Jam.) No more afraid to keep up the clash with him, than to speak to one another. 1713 LD. CROMERTY *Conspiracies* 88 (Jam.) The calumnies did find little belief .. standing only on the clashes of some women, and a few seditious whisperers. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* III. x, Clashes, mingled aft wi' lies. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxix, 'I was in America then..and no in the way to hear the country clashes'. 'There was little clash about it, man'. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Clashes*, news. 'What's the clashes?'

b. (see quot.)

1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Clash*, a tell-tale. *Mod.Sc.* An auld mischievous clash.

c. *Comb.* as *clash-bag, -market, -piet*, a tattler, tell-tale. *Sc.*

1825–79 JAMIESON, *Clash-piet*, a tell-tale. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 14 'Ye'll do naething o' the kin', Betty. Are ye gaein' to turn clash-pyet at your age?'

Clash (klæʃ), *v.* [See CLASH *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To make the sound of collision described under CLASH *sb.* 1.

c 1500 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 13 Than men myght here the ores classhe, And on the water gave many a dasshe. 1562 PHAËR *Æneid* VIII. (R.), Togither all they rusht, and pluckt with ores conflicting clasht. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 209 Arms on Armour clashing bray'd Horrible discord. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* V. 389 The iron storm of death Clash'd in the sky. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* Prol., Seize the loud, vociferous bells, and Clashing, clanging, to the pavement Hurl them from their windy tower! 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 357 Soldiers from the castle rode clashing through the narrow streets.

b. *trans.* with object of result.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 668 And fierce with grasped arms Clash'd on their sounding shields the din of war. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* (1857) 192 The mere man's voice..Went sheathed in brass, and clashed on even heights Its phrasèd thunders. 1870 THORNBURY *Tour Eng.* I. vii. 148 Straightway the bells..instantly clash out a thanksgiving. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 18 Let a gong clash glad emotion.

2. *trans.* To strike (things) together with this noise. † *To clash quills*: to wage a war of controversy with the pen.

1686 *Amicable Accommodation* 2 Being so near of a mind, we have yet been so long clashing Quills, as Adversaries. 1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & Arcite* III. 370 At length the nodding statue clash'd his arms. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 193 ₱ 5, I can clash Swords when they represent a Battel. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 426 The ordinary freeman can no longer come in person to clash his arms, and raise his shout of 'Yea, yea,' or 'Nay, nay'.

3. *intr.* To come into violent and noisy collision.

1618 [see CLASHING *ppl. a.*] 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 35 The Corves are subject to Clash and beat against the Shaft sides. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 322 Tumultuous grandeur crowds the blazing square, The rattling chariots clash, the torches glare. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* ii, The swords clashed smartly together .. But the combat was of short duration. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 146 It clashed loudly against the three bowls.

b. without the notion of noise.

1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Nat. Relig.* (J.), How many candles may send out their light, without clashing upon one another; which argues the smallness of the parts of light. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § I. 236 These two beams [of light] will clash and extinguish each other. 1871 — *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. i. 7 Two planets clash and come to rest.

4. To come into, or engage in, conflict (*with, against*).

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (J.), Neither was there any queen-mother who might clash with his counsellors for authority. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 892 When men had Clashed a good while, Doing and Suffering Injury, the Greater part ..at length Compounded the business amongst themselves. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* III. i. (1757) 45 When nations against nations clash in arms. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 11 It is not possible that the learned professors and the reading public should clash.

b. *fig.* To come into conflict; to conflict, be at variance; to interfere, be incompatible; to disagree (*with*). (The chief current use.)

1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 98 Their thoughts running parallel are not like to clash. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 234 It does not at all clash with what we have already set down. 1706 Z. CRADOCK *Serm. Charity* (1740) 13 Their interests would no longer clash and interfere. 1827 J. POWELL *Devises* (ed. 3) II. 27 His lordship's statement..may seem to clash with Lord Eldon's. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xvii. 215 It is with this intense passion for being that the idea of death clashes. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. ix. 220 The power thus assumed by the House of Lords clashes with the fundamental rights of the people. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* xxi. 169 Whenever her wishes clashed with his.

5. To strike in conflict, to attack with clashing or violence. (Cf. *dash.*)

a. *intr.* with *at, against, into*, etc.

1650 B. *Discollim.* 43, I suppose his intent therein is .. to disparage it, having clash'd at it divers times in his Tract. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* vi. 21 He .. Against the myriads of Assaye Clash'd with his fiery few and won. 1875 FARRAR *Silence & V.* iii. 61 Ninety years after her handful of heroes had clashed into the countless hosts of Persia and routed them.

b. *trans.*

1685 F. SPENCE *House of Medici* 420 Crimes..that did not directly clash the authority of the Holy See..were neither call'd to account, nor punish'd. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* (1878) 387 Till at length Sir Gareth's brand Clash'd his, and brake it utterly to the hilt.

6. *trans.* To strike (a person, etc.) heavily with anything that produces a clashing sound, *e. g.* with a pailful of liquid. *Sc.*

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 232 Sum claschis the, sum cloddis the on the cutis. 1807 STAGG *Poems* 12 Some there war at clash't their keytes Till they war fairly yether'd Wi' drink that day.

7. To throw (something) violently, so that it strikes with a clashing sound; nearly = *dash*. Often with *down*. *Sc.*

1805 A. Scott *Poems* 178 (Jam.) Heavy dashes against me clashes Of sleet and rain that most fiercely blow. 1807 Stagg *Poems* 91 At Seymie's chafts she clash'd The whart, the glass at Jack she dash'd. *Mod. Sc.* They clashed pailfuls of water on the walls.

8. To bang, slam (a door, etc.). *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a 1637 Lisle tr. *Heliodorus' Hist.* (N.), Then Thisbe, as though some man thence made a breach, Cries out, th' adulter's gone, and clasht the dore. 1825–79 Jamieson, *Clash*, to bang a door or shut it with violence. 'I clash'd the dore in his face' Roxb. 1876 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clash*, to clap heavily as a banged door.

9. *intr.* To move with violence and noise. *dial.*

1876 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clashing*, said of the jolting of a carriage. 'We com clashing alang'.

10. *intr.* To talk recklessly or maliciously; to gossip. *Sc.*

1697 Cleland *Poems* 98 (Jam.), I will not stay to clash and quibble; About your nignayes, I'll not nibble. 1722–30 Ramsay *Fables* x. *Caterpillar & Ant*, To stand up clashing with a thing, A creeping thing, the like of thee. 1784 Burns *Welcome to Illegit. Child* iii, The mair they talk I'm kent the better, E'en let them clash. 1876 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Clash*, to noise in the gossiping way. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, 'He went and clashed on me'.

11. *To clash up* (Sc.): (cf. *to knock up.*)

1700 Sir A. Balfour *Lett. on Travelling* 52 (Jam.) Some few rooms clacht up against the face of a rock, like a bird cage upon the side of a wall. 1825–79 Jamieson, *Clash up*, to cause one object to adhere to another, by means of mortar, or otherwise. It generally implies the idea of projection on the part of the object adhering.

Clashe, classhe, var. of Closh, *Obs.*

Clasher (klæ·ʃəɹ). [f. Clash *v.* + -er.]

1. One who or that which clashes or collides.

1606 J. Raynolds *Dolarney's Prim.* (1880) 118 There might be heard, the hideous lumbring swasher, Vnequally consorting with the clasher. 1834 Planché *Brit. Costume* 4 The flat circular shields..from their sonorous quality..were called tarians or clashers. *a* 1845 Hood *Lament Toby* xvii, For sorrow I could stick myself, But conscience is a clasher.

† **2.** Some kind of musical instrument. *Obs.*

1621 J. Lane *Triton's Trump.* in *Sqr's Tale* (1887) Introd. 6 Bandoraes, orpharions, statelie grave, otherboes, classhers, sweetest of the thrave, and everie instrument of melodie.

3. *Sc.* A tale-bearer, a mischievous gossip.

1788 Picken *Poems* 114 (Jam.) As tales are never held for fact That clashers tell.

Clashing (klæ·ʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Clash *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Clash.

a. Noisy concussion.

1618 Bolton *Florus* II. vi. 97 The extraordinary lowd clashing of their weapons. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1698) I. xvi. 448 We heard a clashing in the Water, like Boats rowing. 1882 Besant *All Sorts* 95 The bells..with a clanging and a clashing which ring like a cry of despair.

b. Collision, conflict, hostile passage.

1642 Sir J. Meldrum in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 628 Until .. France and Spain (by their mutual Clashings) have so far debilitated each other, that, etc. 1701 J. Logan in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 66 Some clashing between the admiralty and the civil powers. 1885 *Athenæum* 6 June 721/3 Shelley and Mary continued, though not without divergences and clashings, to be genuinely attached to each other.

c. Conflict, disagreement, variance.

1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 22 We shall never be able to reconcile the clashings and diversities of the Scripture style and expressions. *c* 1680 in Somers *Tracts* II. 436 There is no clashing of Oaths. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 310 Concerning the drinking of Spaw-waters there is no small clashing among Authours. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* I. 42 A clashing of claims.

d. A shaking or jolting. *dial.*

1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *A Clashing*, a shaking in a carriage; concussion, contact. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Clashin*, a jolting, as of a vehicle.

Cla·shing, *ppl. a.* That clashes, that clash.

a. Striking noisily together or against.

1618 Bolton *Florus* III. vi. 192 The beak-heads of our clashing Gallies charge in ring upon them. 1643 Denham *Poems* 33 His dreadful challenge and his clashing beam [a stag's horn]. 1808 J. Barlow *Columb.* III. 590 The conflict of the clashing war.

b. Conflicting; disagreeing; mutually interfering.

1660 Milton *Free Commw.* Wks. (1847) 446/2 Till all Law be lost in the multitude of clashing statutes. 1714 *Spect.* No. 595 ¶ 3 Every time that clashing metaphors are put together. 1869 Rawlinson *Anc. Hist.* 386 A consciousness of clashing interests.

c. Tattling, maliciously gossiping. *Sc.*

1765 *Ogilvie & Nairn's Trial* 52 (Jam.) He..has heard the clashing people of the country report that, etc.

Cla·shingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a clashing manner.

1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dict.

Clashy (klæ·ʃi), *a. dial.* [f. Clash + -y 1.]

1. Of the weather: Having heavy dashes of rain.

1821 Mrs. Wheeler *Westmrld. Dial.* 112 Th wedder was sáe clashy. 1887 Hall Caine *Son of Hagar* I. i. ii. 46 There'll be clashy weather before nightfall.

2. Talkative, gossiping.

1876 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clashy*, noisy, talkative. 'A clashy clan'.

‖ **Cla·shy, -ee,** *sb. Anglo-Ind.* Also **classy.** [ad. Urdu *khalāsī.*] A tent-pitcher; a surveyor's chain-man; a native sailor (Yule).

1785 *Tippoo's Lett.* 171 (Y.) A hundred clashies have been sent to you from the presence. *c* 1813 Mrs. Sherwood *Ayah & Lady* 58 He instantly called the clashees, and bade them seize the boy. 1824 Heber *India* (1844) I. 194 (Y.) If the tents got dry, the clashees (tent-pitchers) allowed that we might proceed in the morning prosperously.

Clasp (klɑsp), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **claspe,** 5 **clospe, clespe,** 5–7 **clapse,** (6 **glaspe**), 7, 9 *dial.* **claps,** 4– **clasp.** [This, and the vb. of same form, appear in 14th c. Priority in time is given by our quots. to the sb., the etymological priority of which is also favoured by their general tenor. From an early date the form *claspe* varies with *clapse* (still used in southern dialects), but the evidence fails to show which is the original. No trace of either form is found outside English; and the origin is entirely a matter of conjecture. Senses 1–2 appear to have been the source of the vb., and senses 3–6 in turn to have been influenced by or wholly taken from the vb.

The sb. in its latter part recalls Hasp, or *hapse* (OE. *hæpse*, ON. *hespe* a clasp, or fastening); also MLG. and MDu. *gaspe, gespe*, Du. *gesp*, clasp, buckle. (Wedgwood suggests direct imitation of the sound of a metal fastening, as when we speak of the *snap* of a bracelet.) Whether *clapse* (if this were the original form) could be formed in some way from, or influenced by, Clip *v.* (OE. *clyppan*) to embrace, *complecti, amplecti*, appears doubtful, inasmuch as this meaning is little applicable to the primary senses of the sb., and appears to have been a later development in the vb., whence it was taken back into later senses of the sb.]

1. A means of fastening, generally of metal, consisting of two interlocking parts.

c 1325 *Execut. Sir S. Fraser* in *Pol. Songs* (1839) 222 Ant the body hongeth at the galewes faste, With yrnene clasppes longe to laste. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 4084 Undernethe is an hasp, Schet with a stapyl and a clasp. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 83 Clospe, *offendix, firmaculum, signaculum.* *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 583 *Firmaculum*, a clapse, or a broche. *c* 1450 *Nominale* ibid. 734 *Hoc armiclausum*, a clespe. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 35 A claspe, *fibula.* 1611 Cotgr., *Agraphe*, a claspe; hooke; brace.

In specific uses: **a.** A fastening to hold together parts of garments, the ends of a belt, girdle, etc.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 119, iij paire of clasppes of cooper and gilt. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 12 § 2 Clasps for Gowns, Buckles for Shoes. 1683 Chalkhill *Thealma & Cl.* 51 Their Garments .. beneath their Paps Buckled together with a silver Claps. 1716–8 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* I. xxxii. 111 Fastened before with a clasp of diamonds. 1874 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* ii. 38 The greaves .. are leggings formed of pewter-like metal fastened by clasps.

† **b.** The hook of a 'hook and eye' fastening.

1568 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 294, ij pounde black threde ijs.—viij thowsande claspes and kepers iiijs. *Ibid.* A thousand glaspes and kepers vijd. 1651 *Overseers' Acc. Holy Cross, Canterb.* in W. F. Shaw *Kent. Dial.*, For Goodwife Spaynes girles peticoate and waistcoate making, and clapses, and bindinge, and a pockett.

c. A fastening of the covers of a book.

1454–56 *Churchw. Acc. St. Andrews, Eastcheap* in *Brit. Mag.* XXXI. 243 Paied for Clapses and Corses of the grete Boke iiijs. iijd. 1530 Palsgr. 205/2 Claspe for a boke. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 814/2 The scrypture is in the Apocalyppes called the booke clapsed with seuen clapses. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. (1873) 70 Heffand ane beuk in his hand, the glaspis var fast lokkyt vithr rouste. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer* (Grafton), Bounde in Lether, in Paper Boardes, or Claspes. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 A Bible bound in Shagreen, with gilt Leaves and Clasps. 1874 Burnand *My Time* xxvii. 268 Old-fashioned account books with clasps.

d. *fig.* A fastening, connexion, bond of union.

1675 Traherne *Chr. Ethics* xiv. 205 The golden clasp whereby things material and spiritual are united. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Drama Exile* Poet. Wks. I. 22 Unfastening, clasp by clasp, the hard, tight thought Which clipped my heart. 1874 H. Reynolds *John Bapt.* i. § 1. 12 John may fairly be regarded as the clasp of the two Testaments.

† **2.** A grappling iron or hook. [See Clasp *v.* 3.]

1552 Huloet, Claspe or grapelynge yron, to close shippes to gyther, *harpa.* 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 594 (R.) In the ballast of the said ships..beames of thicke planks, being hollow and beset with yron pikes beneath, but on each side full of clasps and hookes to ioyne them together.

† **3.** A tendril, a Clasper. *Obs.*

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 34 Wyndyng, with claspes about such plantes as are next hym. *Ibid.* 35 It hath tendrels or claspes as the Vine hath. 1713 Derham *Phys. Theol.* x. note 19 (R.) Claspers..of briony have a retrograde motion about every third circle, in form of a double clasp, so that if they miss one way they may catch the other.

4. The act of surrounding or comprehending and holding; embrace. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1637 B. Jonson *Ep. Selden*, Nothing but the round Large clasp of Nature, such a wit can bound. 1665 T. Mall *Offer of F. Help* 126 Within the clasp of this blessed covenant. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. xi. 43 Vast Bodies, whose Dimensions exceed the clasp of our narrow Phantasms.

b. Taking in the arms, embrace.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. i. 127 To the grosse claspes of a Lasciuious Moore. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxxxiv, Diffusing bliss In glance and smile, and clasp and kiss.

c. A reciprocal grasp or joining of hands.

1832 Lytton *Eugene A.* I. xii. (Stratm.), Madeline gave him her hand; he held it for a moment with a trembling clasp. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. xii. 144 Let this warm clasp of hands declare thee What is unspeakable.

5. Something that clasps (in sense 4 of the vb.).

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Clasp-hook*, an iron clasp, in two parts, moving upon the same pivot, and overlapping one another. 1878 Meredith *Teeth* 226 No matter how accurately the clasps may be adapted..they are almost sure..to seriously injure the teeth they are thrown around.

6. A military decoration: a bar or slip of silver fixed transversely upon the ribbon by which a medal is suspended; the medal being given for the whole campaign, the clasps bear the names of those important operations in it at which the wearer was present.

1813 *Gen. Order* 7 Oct. in *Lond. Gaz.* 9 Oct., The Crosses, Medals, and Clasps are to be worn..suspended by a Ribbon of the colour of the sash, with a blue edge, round the neck. 1861 *Times* 12 July, He was .. all through the Peninsular campaign, having a medal and six clasps, bearing the names 'Toulouse', 'Pyrenees', 'Salamanca', 'Fuentes d'Onor', 'Busaco', and 'Egypt'.

7. *Comb.* with the sense 'clasping', 'acting as a clasp', as in *clasp-hoop, -iron, -lock, -plate.* [In some of these *clasp-* may be the verb stem.] **Clasp-hook,** a pair of hooks, tongs, etc., with overlapping jaws; **clasp-maker,** † **clasp-man.** Also Clasp-knife, -nail.

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Wd.-Bk.*, *Clasp-hook. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 24 In seventy-four gun ships and upwards is another hoop put on over the fish and fillings, called a *clasp-hoop. It has a hinge in the middle. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 73 Clasp hoops are .. put on over the cheeks between each drift hoop. 1796 J. Boys *Agric. Kent* (1813) 538 Through the centre of the axle is a *clasp-iron. 1664 Pepys *Diary* (1879) III. 5 To the *clasp-maker's to have it [my Chaucer] clasped and bossed. 1619 Purchas *Microcosmus* lv. 522 To the Stationers are also subject, the Binder, *Claspe-man, and I know not what other Frie. 1850 Grote *Greece* II. lvi. VII. 134 The pointed *clasp-pins of the feminine attire. 1878 Mrs. P. Meredith *Teeth* 226 If suction plates are properly made, much less injury arises from their use than from *clasp plates.

Clasp (klɑsp), *v.* Forms: 4–7 **claspe, clapse,** 4–5 **clospe,** 9 *dial.* **claps,** 6– **clasp.** [See Clasp *sb.*

Senses 1–3 appear to be directly f. the sb.; senses 4–7 appear to be developed from these, perh. under influence of Clip *v.* to embrace (*complecti, amplecti*) which *clasp* has in modern use to a great extent superseded; and we may suspect in this development some association with *grasp*, so that 'clasp' came to be 'to grasp clipping'.]

1. *trans.* To fasten with a clasp; to secure or close with a clasp. Also with *up.*

1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 273 A Marchant..His bootes clasped [*v. r.* clospede, clapsed, clapsid] faire and fetisly. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 208/1 Shete my brother the bokes of the prophetes and clapse them. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 814/2 The booke clapsed with seuen clapses. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. § 22 (J.) Sermons are the keys .. and do open the scriptures; which being but read, remain, in comparison, still clasped. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Wks.* (1764) I. 246 One modest em'rald clasp'd the robe she wore. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* I. 6 The traveller should never clasp up his note book in despair.

b. *fig.*

1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. xxiii. (1865) 396 To make him clasp his teeth and not undo 'em. 1829 Hood *Eugene A.* vi, O God, could I so close my mind And clasp it with a clasp!

2. To furnish or fit (e.g. a book) with a clasp.

1460 [see Clasping *vbl. sb.*]. 1664 Pepys *Diary* (1879) III. 5 To the clasp-maker's to have it [my Chaucer] clasped and bossed. 1716 Cibber *Love Makes Man* II. i.

† **3.** To fasten; make fast *to, together*; to grapple (a ship). *Obs.*

a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1847 To the chambyr dore he sprente, And claspid it wyth barres twoo. 1530 Palsgr. 485/2, I claspe or grapyll fast togyther, as men of warre do their shyppes..The first thynge they dyd, they clasped their shyppes togyther. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xvii. 113 The good Merchant .. by his trading claspeth the iland to the continent, and one countrey to another.

4. To take hold of by means of encircling parts; to hold closely by closing round; *loosely* and *poet.* to environ, surround, enfold.

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (1835) 85 Þe serpentys .. claspyd hir helys ant þe dust dyde lykke þer fro. 1530 Palsgr. 485/2, I claspe, I hold a thyng fast bytwene my legges or in myn armes, *je gryppe.* 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* VIII. 103 [The] Muscle .. nearely wrapping, or claspyng the hinder side of yᵉ eye. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* VI. 315 As curious a generation as ever was clasped vnder the cope of Heaven. *a* 1845 Hood *Ruth* i, She stood breast high amid the corn, Clasp'd by the golden light of morn. 1866 B. Taylor *Bath* Poems 251 Where headlands clasp the crescent cove. 1875 Darwin *Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 101 Well clasped by the surrounding short tentacles. 1888 Lowsley *Berksh. Wds.* (E. D. S.), *Claps*, to clasp. [Also in *Hampsh. & I. Wight Gloss.*, and *West Som. Word-bk.*]

b. *spec.* To take hold of by throwing both arms round; to embrace. Also *fig.*

1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Par. 2 Cor.* vii. 3, I claspe and embrace you all together with my whole harte. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 68 Thryce dyd I theare couet, to col, to clasp her in armes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 918 Thy suppliant I beg, and clasp thy knees. 1752 Young *Brothers* II. i, Rome extends Her longing arms to clasp you for her own. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxxxviii. 8 In the midmost heart of grief Thy passion clasps a secret joy. 1864 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 223 He clasped me in his arms, and kissed me. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* (1868) 13 She should clasp her son again.

5. To hold with close pressure of the curved hand: esp. *to clasp the hand* of another. *To clasp hands*: to join one's hands by interlocking the fingers; also, to close or firmly join hands with another.

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 62 Shee claspt my right-hand. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* II. iv. 57 We'll clasp hands. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* IV. 160 He..clasp'd with warmth her hand. 1847–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 203/2 The hand [of the

Chimpanzee] is thus admirably formed for clasping the thick boughs of forest trees. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* VI. *Castle Vautsberg*, Another hand than thine Was gently held and clasped in mine. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 46 You will clasp your hands in amazement. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 11. 81 At half-past three p.m. my friend and I clasped hands upon the top.

6. *intr.* To lay hold or fix itself by clasping. *Obs.* (exc. as absol. use of a prec. *trans.* const.)

1568 GRAFTON *Chron. Edw. IV*, II. 725 The fine steele never cleved faster to the Adamant stone, than he will sticke and claspe with you. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. i. 56 Clasping to the mast. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iv. § 15. 397 By his clasping about the timber. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 450 Cords of mercy .. clapse about them. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 215 That the Iron might clasp the better.

7. *causal.* To bend or fold tightly *round* or *over*.

1798 ELLIS & CANNING *Loves of Triangles* 112 in *Anti-Jacobin*, Round his tall neck to clasp her fond embrace. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 87 After the tentacles have remained closely clasped over any object. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 103 Mignon clasps her arms round her knees.

Clasped (klɑspt), *ppl. a.* [f. CLASP *v.* and *sb.*]

1. Fastened by a clasp; held by or in a clasp.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 20 His claspt hands. 1599-1623 MINSHEU *Span. Dict., Abotonado*, buttoned, clasped, hooked. *Abraçado*, hugged, or clasped in armes.

2. Having a clasp or clasps.

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1032/4 A little paper parchment covered Book clapt. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* vii. 97 Holding in the right-hand a clasped book. 1887 *Daily News* 24 June 5/5 Conspicuous by .. many-clasped medals for services in the Crimean campaign, etc.

Clasper (klɑ·spəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which clasps; a means for holding fast: often used more or less technically.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Lij a, The clasperes of the fyshe called polypus. 1712 DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 523 The two Claspers of the Micrometer. 1859 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* xii. (1872) 483 They may be more appropriately termed claspers than hands. 1869 CLIFFORD in *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 345/2 The 'false legs' [of caterpillars]—more generally denominated 'claspers', by naturalists of our day.

b. *Bot.* A tendril of a climbing plant.

1577 GOOGE *Heresb. Husb.* (1586) I. 38. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xlvi. 380 White Brionie is something like unto the common Vine in his leaves and Claspers. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. iii. App. § 3. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) III Other species .. furnished with Claspers and Tendrils. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 198 The claspers of the peas had taken hold of it. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 55 The claspers of briony shoot spirally.

c. *Zool.* in *pl.* Appendages of the male of certain fishes and insects, serving to hold the female.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 910/1 In some insects..the penis .. is associated with special organs, termed claspers, which assist in the impregnating act. 1855 OWEN *Comp. Anat.* xii. (L.), The claspers are present in the chimæroid fishes as well as in the plagiostomes. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 348 The males are provided with 'claspers' in connection with the ventral fins.

2. One who makes clasps; one who fits books with clasps.

1885 *Bookseller* 5 Mar. 307 Publishers' bookbinders, book mounters and claspers.

Claspered (klɑ·spəɹd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED 2.] Furnished with claspers or tendrils.

1828 in WEBSTER, and in mod. Dicts.

†Cla·spet. *Obs.*—1 [f. CLASP + -ET, dim. suffix.] A little clasp.

1611 FLORIO, *Arpesétti*, little claspets of iron to ioine stones in walles.

Clasping (klɑ·spiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLASP *v.*] The action of the vb. CLASP.

1460-5 *Churchw. Acc. St. Andrew's East Cheap* in *Brit. Mag.* XXXI. 396 Payd for clapsyng and glewing of the bokys. 1562 PHAER *Æneid* VIII. 192 (R.) Mens bodies dead he did deuise to ioyne to bodies quick .. In wretched claspings vyle. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 542 The Iuie..that with clipping and clasping bindeth trees. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. i. 128 Your untimely claspings with your child. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems I. 18 Their faces shine Betwixt the solemn claspings of their wings.

Cla·sping, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That clasps; grasping, embracing, enclosing.

1611 COTGR., *Veuilles*, the clasping tendrels .. of a Vine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 217 Direct The clasping Ivie where to climb. 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 234 My clasping arms. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 172 Clasping lanceolate..leaves.

Clasp-knife. A knife the blade of which folds or shuts into the handle; *esp.* a large knife of this type in which the blade when opened is rigidly fixed by means of a catch.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1827 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1182 The rude clasp-knife lifts the coarse meal. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* (Cabinet Cycl.) II. 9 About the year 1650 clasp or spring knives began to be made with handles of iron, which in a little time they covered with horn, tortoise-shell, etc. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* I. i. 8 He opened a sailor's clasp-knife.

Clasp-nail. †a. See quot. 1721. b. A nail with a flat head to clasp the wood.

1721 BAILEY, *Clasp-nails* are such whose heads are brought into a little Compass, so that they will sink into the Wood. 1881 *Mechanic* § 327 There are strong clasp nails and fine clasp nails. 1884 HOLLAND *Cheshire Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clasp Nails*, thin wrought nails which will clasp or clench.

Clasps. In 7 claisps. 'An inflammation of the termination of the sublingual gland, a disease of horses' (Jamieson).

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 301 The cords and the couteuil, the claisps and the cleiks.

Class (klɑs), *sb.* [In 17th c. *classe*, a. F. *classe* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *classis*: see CLASSIS, which was in earlier use. The evidence for the Eng. word begins with Blount; but there is an earlier (casual) Sc. use: sense 8.]

1. *Roman Hist.* Each of the six divisions or orders of the Roman people in the constitution ascribed to Servius Tullius.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v. *Classical.* He divided the Romans into six great Armies or Bands which he called Classes; The valuation of those in the first Classe was not under two hundred pounds. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Lett. Yng. Man* Wks. XIV. 57 *note*, Such a man was rated as to his income in the third class, such another in the fourth, and so on; but he who was in the highest was said emphatically to be of *the* class, 'classicus'.

2. A division or order of society according to status; a rank or grade of society.

Now common in the phrases *Higher* (*Upper*), *Middle*, *Lower Classes*, *Working Classes*; which appear to be of modern introduction. *Higher* and *Lower Orders* were formerly used. This appears to be only partly derived from sense 1, and largely from the general sense 6.

[1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Classe* .. an order or distribution of people according to their several Degrees.] 1772 HANWAY (*title*), Observations on the Causes of the Dissoluteness which reigns among the lower classes of the people. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 428 Its efficacy here, among the lower class, to whom above 4,000 copies have been distributed, is beyond our expectations. 1816 OWEN (*title*), Two Memorials on behalf of the Working Classes. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambros.* Wks. 1855 I. 11, I would..introduce the upper classes into the wark. 1830 *Decl. Birmingh. Pol. Union* in *Life T. Attwood* x. (1885) 133 That the rights and interests of the middle and lower classes of the people are not efficiently represented in the Commons House of Parliament. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 131/2 Calumniating the 'middle classes'. 1832 A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under Sev. Administr.* (1837) II. 268 The best of the higher orders .. the worst of the lowest classes. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Cockayne* Wks. (Bohn) II. 67 The habit of brag runs through all classes, from the Times newspaper .. down to the boys of Eton. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) II. iii. 150 Our great Rebellion was in its external form a war of classes. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 4 (1882) 193 The tyranny of class over class.

b. The system of such divisions of society; rank (*esp.* high rank), caste. c. *The classes*: the classes of the community raised above or separated from 'the masses' or great body of the people.

1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 199 Walled out from sympathy by prejudices and convictions more impassable than all the mere consequences of class. 1886 GLADSTONE in *Pall Mall G.* 3 May 11/2 Station, title, wealth, social influence .. in a word, the spirit and power of class..The adverse host, then, consists of class, and the dependents of class..On these and many other great issues the classes have fought uniformly on the wrong side, and have uniformly been beaten. 1887 FOWLER *Princ. Morals* II. ii. 99 An intense feeling of class or caste.

3. A division of the scholars or students of an institution, receiving the same instruction or ranked together as of the same standing. Also, the assembling or attendance of such a body; the instruction, lessons, or course of lectures given thereat.

In English Grammar Schools the traditional and conventional division is into Six *Forms* numbered from the lowest upward. In large schools these are for practical purposes often subdivided into lower, middle, and upper or other divisions, which are really distinct classes. The number of *Classes*, on the contrary, when this term is used, is unlimited, and they are usually reckoned from the highest downward.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Classe* .. In Schools (wherein this word is most used) a Form or Lecture restrained to a certain company of Scholars. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon* I. 80 He went through the usual classes of Logick and Philosophy with unwearied industry. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 209 The Boys of the upper Classes may be admitted. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* I. ii. 11, I was in the head class when I left Eton. 1875-6 *Edinb. Univ. Cal.* 68 Examinations on the work done in the Class. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 167 There's an evening class of little street Arabs. *Mod.* Is the School divided into Classes or Forms?

b. *spec.* In U.S. colleges, a division containing all students of the same standing, who enter the same year, pursue together the various steps of the academic course, and finally graduate together at the close of their fourth year: each class is named from the year of its graduation, e. g. 'the class of 1825', that of Longfellow and Hawthorne, at Bowdoin College. Hence *class-system*, now often opposed to the 'university system', in which this uniform fixed curriculum does not obtain. Also *class day*, etc.: see 10.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1862 [See CLASS-DAY in 10]. 1870 PORTER *Amer. Colleges* 191 We do not see how an American college without fixed Classes can have an efficient common life..Should the class be destroyed or set aside by the substitution of the *régime* of the university for the *régime* of the college, the energy and interest of the common life .. must inevitably go with it. *Ibid.* The class system is essential to an efficient and energetic common college life. 1875 LONGFELLOW *Morituri Salutamus* (On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Bowdoin College class of 1825). 1882 *Memoir of Longfellow* in *Poems* (Chandos) 10 It was a remarkable class in which he found himself, for it contained..Nathaniel Hawthorne, George B. Cheever, and J. S. C. Abbott. 1887 CABOT *Mem. Emerson* 62 The class of 1821 [Emerson's] held for fifty years its annual reunion at Cambridge.

4. A division of candidates or competitors according to merit, as a result of examination. Also *attrib.*; and *elliptically*, a class certificate or degree, as in *to take a class at Oxford* = to take an honours degree in one of the Schools.

1807 E. TATHAM *Addr. to Convoc.* (Oxf.) 15 In regard to the Schedule of the Three Classes, and particularly in regard to the First Class, there may be different opinions. 1861 M. BURROWS *Pass & Class* (1866) 21 The Pass papers occupy one day, the Class papers from four to five. *Ibid.* 29 What particular class a man has obtained. 1863 *Lond. Univ. Cal.*, *First B.A.*, In the course of the following week, the Examiners shall publish a list of the Candidates..arranged in Three Classes, according to their respective degrees of proficiency. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 230 This is the distinction between what is compulsory on all, and what is left to voluntary ambition—the distinction between 'Pass' and 'Class'. *Ibid.* 298 Dr. Pusey, living on the spot, can discriminate between the 'Pass' and the 'Class' curriculum. *Mod.* I shall read for a class in History. He will be lucky if he gets his class at all. All members of the corps must go down to the butts this week to shoot their class.

5. A division of things according to grade or quality, as *high* or *low*, *first*, *second*, etc.

Esp. used for the different grades of accommodation in travelling by railway or steamboat. The phrases *high-class*, *low-class*, *first-class*, *second-class*, and the like, are common in attrib. use, e.g. 'high-class goods', 'second-class passenger'. See HIGH, etc.

1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 234 A Conjurer of the Highest Class. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 173, I came by the second-class, and so saved the nine shillings. 1879 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 26 Dec., Inability..to make up her mind as to what class she means to travel by.

6. *gen.* A number of individuals (persons or things) possessing common attributes, and grouped together under a general or 'class' name; a kind, sort, division. (Now the leading sense.)

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 201 Anemonies and Flowers of that Class should be discreetly pruned. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 77 ¶ 2 This Class of modern Wits I shall reserve for a chapter by itself. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 89 Whate'er of mongrel no one class admits, A wit with dunces, and a dunce with wits. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* II. xli. 532 Civil incapacities affecting whole classes of citizens. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 30 The class of readers, to which he means to address his communications. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 372 Comparing the wages paid to operatives of the different classes, sexes, and ages. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 132 A third nerve of the sympathetic class.

b. in *Logical* classification.

1846 MILL *Logic* (1856) I. vii. § 1 By every general name which we introduce, we create a class, if there be any things, real or imaginary, to compose it. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. ii. § 17 (1864) 480 A class differs from a catalogue by virtue of a common resemblance in the midst of diversity. 1869 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* 64 We conceive that there is no limit to our power of making classes.

c. *Natural History.* One of the highest groups into which the Animal, Vegetable, or Mineral Kingdom is divided, a class being subdivided into *orders*, and these again to *genera*, and *species*.

Intermediate groups are now often established between these; thus above classes are *sub-kingdoms*.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Botany*, The knowledge of the classes, genera, species .. of plants. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* ix, Explanation of the Classes in the Linnæan System. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 8 The principal groups, or classes, are subdivided into others, termed orders. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. § 4. 125 The characters of a Class are common not only to its Subclasses and Divisions, but to the..Orders, Genera, and Species included in that Class.

d. *Geom.* (see quot.)

1869 SALMON *Conic Sections* (ed. 5) § 145 *note*, A curve is said to be of the nth class, when through any point n tangents can be drawn to the curve. A conic is therefore a curve of the second degree and of the second class: but in higher curves the degree and class of a curve are commonly not the same.

7. *Eccles.* a. = CLASSIS 3.

1785 WARTON *Notes on Milton's Poems* (T.), The city of London being distributed into twelve classes, each class chose two ministers and four lay-elders, to represent them in a provincial assembly.

b. In the Methodist societies: A subdivision of a congregation or society, meeting under a 'class-leader' for religious purposes.

1742 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 357 That the whole society should be divided into little companies or classes—about twelve in each class. 1791 HAMPSON *Mem. Wesley* III. 82 Each society is divided into companies of ten or fifteen, called classes; each of which regularly meets the leader once a week. 1885 *Minutes Wesleyan Conf.* 361 The Quarterly visitation of the Classes is our most important official work.

†8. [L. *classis*, It. *classe*.] A fleet or navy. *rare.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. (1887) 202 He furnissed a meruellous classe, quhilke to the sey he sett ladne with a multitude innumerable of men of armes. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Classe* (*classis*), a ship, or Navy.

9. *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.* (in sense 2), 'pertaining to a class, or classes, of society', often 'pertaining to the upper classes', as in *class-education*, *-grievance*, *-interest*, *-journal*, *-legislation*, *-privilege*.

1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* vii., The turkey always troubled with a class-grievance (probably Christmas). 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race*, Bitter class-legislation. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 256 It knows nothing of class religion. 1861 *Times* 21 Nov. 6/5 The word 'class', when employed as an adjective, is too often intended to convey some reproach. We speak of 'class prejudices' and 'class legislation', and inveigh against the selfishness of 'class

interests'. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 326 Class-education would seem to be as rooted an idea in the English mind, as denominational religion. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xix. 326 If their class-sympathies were with the clergy. 1879 ESCOTT *England* I. 92 The inexpediency of allowing magistrates to adjudicate in special cases in which they have a class interest. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 4 May 11/2 The class journals .. classify and concentrate all the news that affects a particular trade for the benefit of those engaged therein.

10. *Comb.*, as *class-notion, -room, -teaching, -variety*; in sense 7 b, *class-leader, -meeting, -system*; *class-wise* adv.; **class-book**, a book used in class-teaching; **class-cup** (*U.S.*), a silver cup presented by a College Class to the first son born to one of the members after graduation; **class-day** (*U. S.*), the day on which, in American Colleges, the Senior Class celebrate, with literary and social festivities, the completion of their college course; **class-fellow**, a scholar or student in the same class with others at school or college; **class-firing**, trial shooting among riflemen, to obtain a position in one of the classes; **class-list**, a list of the members of a class (sense 3); also *spec.* a list containing the names of those who have passed an examination, arranged in classes according to merit; **class-man**, (at Oxford University) one who is placed in a class-list or obtains 'honours' after examination; so **classmanship** (*nonce-wd.*); **class-name**, the name of a logical class, a general name; in *Gram.* the chief division of *Common Nouns*, including such as are common to every individual of a class, e.g. *man, dog, book, tree*; † **class-office**, ? a lottery-office; **class-subject**, a subject taught in a class; also, one set for examination in honours; **class-ticket**, in Sc. Universities, a ticket given to a student certifying attendance at any class.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii. 119 Among the earliest tools .. which a man .. of letters, gets to handle, are his *Class-books. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xiii. 347 At present Caesar is considered an elementary Class Book. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 293 He had a good time of it that *class-day at Cambridge [U.S.] among his old comrades and class-mates. 1886 J. QUINCY in Holmes *Life Emerson* 45 Emerson accepted the duty of delivering the Poem on Class Day. 1873 *Edin. Univ. Cal.* 336 Annual salaries (exclusive of *Class Fees) attached .. to the Professorships, etc. 1734 BERKELEY *Lett.* 23 Feb. Wks. 1871 IV. 214 A *class-fellow of mine in the College. 1888 VCT. MELGUND in *19th Cent.* XXXIII. 563 With Mounted Riflemen, *class-firing alone gives a good deal of work. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* iv. 85 A tidy, God-fearing person .. One of these Methodist *class-leaders. 1887 SIR R. H. ROBERTS *In the Shires* i. 14 It was seen at the head of the *class-list in the school quadrangle when the class-lists were posted. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Lett. Yng. Man* Wks. XIV. 57 *note*, A man was rated as to his income..he who was in the highest was said emphatically to be of *the* class, 'classicus', a *class-man, without adding the number. 1862 M. BURROWS *Pass & Class* (1866) 263 *note*, Xenophon's .. works are not those usually taken up by the Class-man. 1885 L. STEPHEN *Life H. Fawcett* iii. 76 A youth just fresh from his *classmanship often impresses his seniors as a little too condescending. 1884 *American* VIII. 71 Chapel and *class-meeting pulled one way, and church the other. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* xi. 353 The..essential qualities of the objects denoted by the *class-name. *Ibid.* vii. 221 In a hierarchy of Concepts, the same *class-notion is at once a Genus to the class below, and a Species to the class above. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5228/4 Whoever brings them to Mr. Ravand at the *Class-Office Anno 1712, at the Exchequer, shall have 40*s.* reward. 1870 N. PORTER *Amer. Colleges* 192 Under the searching tests of the *Class-rooms the capacity of each man is satisfactorily ascertained. 1882 BUXTON in *19th Cent.* Nov. 792 The *class subjects include English grammar, history, etc. 1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* (ed. 2) § 211 The grammarian..forms rules in which he legislates *class-wise for the words so grouped.

Class (klɑs), *v.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. F. *classer*.]

† **1.** *trans.* To divide or distribute into classes, to CLASSIFY. *Obs.*

1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (J.), I considered that by the classing and methodizing such passages, I might instruct the reader. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict.* Pref., A people polished by arts, and classed by subordination. 1794 J. R. SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* I. 72 This fact causes an insurmountable difficulty in classing mountains.

2. To place in a class, assign to its proper class or group.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. ix. (1869) II. 260, I have classed artificers, manufacturers, and merchants among the productive labourers. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 164 Widely as the two differed in opinion, they were popularly classed together as *canting* schismatics. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 218 You class injustice with wisdom and virtue. 1879 R. T. SMITH *St. Basil the Great* x. 115 We find far more difficulty in classing him.

b. To place (students or scholars) in a class or classes, for instruction in common; to place in a particular class as the result of examination, to place in a class-list.

18.. THACKERAY *Character Sk.* Misc. V. 331 (Hoppe) At a second year's examination..Tom was not classed at all.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To take one's position in, or fall into, a (particular) class or division; to rank; to be classed.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 246 If I cannot do credit..to the female sex, by bringing down such an angel as this to class with and adorn it. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* II. 92 This fine country..whose people class morally so high in the scale of mankind. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacrif.* ii. (1866) 26 Those who class as believers.

Classable (klɑ·săb'l), *a.* Also **-ible.** [f. CLASS *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being classed.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Eclectic Rev.* for *classible*. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iv. § 24 (1875) 81 The Unconditioned..as classable neither with any form of the conditioned nor with any other Unconditioned, cannot be classed at all. 1879 — *Data of Ethics* xv. 259 On the assumption that it is definitely classable as good or bad.

Classed (klɑst), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Placed in a class or classes, arranged in classes.

1888 *Athenæum* 10 Nov. 628/1 The ten years consumed already upon the classed catalogue [of the Bodleian].

Classer (klɑ·sər). [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who classes; one who sorts according to kind or quality: a technical name in the wool and cotton trades.

1816 *Month. Mag.* XLII. 35 The classers of clouds adopt three main divisions. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 244/1 The fleece, when skirted, is rolled up, and we now follow it to the classer's table. 1883 CABLE *Dr. Sevier* i, Cotton factors, buyers, brokers..classers, pickers, pressers.

Classhe, obs. form of CLASH.

Classible, bad form of CLASSABLE *a.*

Classic (klæ·sik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. F. *classique*, or L. *classic-us* of the highest class, of the first order, f. *classis*: see CLASS *sb.* and -IC.

Gellius has 'classicus .. scriptor, non proletarius', where the word means 'high-class', as opposed to 'low' (cf. *proletarius sermo*, Plautus), and this is the main sense of *classique* in Cotgr., as well as in our earliest examples. Littré however takes as his first sense of *classique* 'Used in or belonging to the classes of colleges or schools'; and it is probable that this notion has influenced the word in its extension to the ancient authors generally, as studied in school or college, together with the associated languages, literature, history, geography, mythology, art, etc. It is probable, also, that the transference of the epithet from the first-class or standard writers in Greek and Latin to these languages themselves has been partly owing to the notion that the latter are intrinsically excellent or of the first order, in comparison with the modern tongues. But the extension has probably been in the main unthinking and unanalysed: the Greek and Roman authors read in school were actually the classical writers in these languages, and thus 'classic' became practically synonymous with 'ancient Greek or Roman'. Cf. also the modern L. *locus classicus*, the passage of first-rate authority or importance.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of the first class, of the highest rank or importance; approved as a model; standard, leading.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Classick*, chiefe, and approued. 1628 J. DOUGHTY *Serm.* 23 Yet would he by no meanes commend it for a classicke tenent [= tenet]. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 100/1 But in Latin we have none of classic authority extant. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 86 Classick writings in the Oriental Tongues. 1845 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* (1851) 209 An investigation..carried out with a skill and perseverance which must render it ever classic in astronomy. 1880 MAC CORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 206 Dupuytren's classic operation for the division of the valve-like operon. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* x. 73 The *Morning Chronicle* .. soon became .. the classic authority upon all questions of Parliamentary reporting.

2. Of or belonging to the standard authors and literature of Greek and Latin antiquity; also, of the art and culture of the same age.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Pretend. Learn.* (Arb.) 53 His Table is spred wide with some Classicke Folio. 1711 FELTON *Classicks* (J.), With them the genius of classick learning dwelleth. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 330 P 4 All the Boys in the School, but I, have the Classick Authors *in usum Delphini*, gilt and letter'd on the Back. 1796 COLERIDGE *Poems* (1862) 14 Where graced with many a classic spoil Cam rolls his reverend stream along. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, 'Times' Wks. (Bohn) II. 119 The academic elegance, and classic allusion which adorn its columns. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. xvii. 457 Another statue to rival the classic Antinous. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 317 The Classic Renaissance.

3. More widely: Belonging to Greek and Latin antiquity.

1701 ADDISON *Lett. from Italy*, Poetick fields encompass me around, And still I seem to tread on classick ground. 1833-48 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* I. 8 Milton, then a young and enamoured roamer in classic lands. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xii. 164 He had never felt the influence of classic civilization.

4. In the style of the literature and art of Greek and Latin antiquity; = CLASSICAL 6. (Opposed to *romantic.*)

1744 COLLINS *Ep. Hanmer* 73 And classic judgment gain'd to sweet Racine The temperate strength of Maro's chaster line. 1814 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 113 To distinguish the productions of antiquity by the appellation of *classic*, those of modern times by that of *romantic*. [Footnote] Madame de Staël has made the British public familiar with these expressions. 1841 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. i. (1876) 28 The vaunted distinction between Greek and English, between Classic and Romantic schools, seems superficial and pedantic. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* 159 That permanence, which is only secured by classic form. *Mod.* A classic purity of design.

5. *transf.* Of literary note, historically famous.

1787 BURNS *Let. to Dr. Moore* 23 April, After a few pilgrimages over some of the classic ground of Caledonia, Cowden Knowes, Banks of Yarrow, Tweed, etc. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 263 In the classic financial neighbourhood of Lombard Street.

6. In a burlesque or humorous sense: Approved, recognized 'standard'.

1648 Jos. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XI. lxv. (R.), Beef and mutton and such classick meats. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. xvii, Light classic articles of female want, French stuffs, lace, tweezers, toothpicks, teapot, tray.

b. *Classic races*: a name given to the five chief annual horse-races (the Two Thousand, One Thousand, Derby, Oaks and St. Leger).

1885 *Graphic* 13 June 599 (Hoppe) Monmouth was unfortunately not entered for the classic races.

† **7.** = CLASSICAL 7. *Obs.*

c 1645 MILTON *Sonn., New Forcers Consc.* 7 To force our consciences that Christ set free, And ride us with a classick hierarchy. 1648 *Tenure Kings* 6 While the hope to bee made Classic and Provinciall Lords led them on.

B. *sb.*

1. A writer, or a literary work, of the first rank and of acknowledged excellence; esp. (as originally used) in Greek or Latin. Hence,

a. Any ancient Greek or Latin writer; frequently in *pl.* for: The general body of Greek and Latin literature.

1711 H. FELTON (*title*), Dissertation on reading the Classics. 1726 SWIFT *Young's Sat.*, If clergymen to shew their wit Praise classicks more than holy writ. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. cxlii. 6 Others to shew their learning..are always talking of the ancients..They are never without a classic or two in their pockets. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. vi. 36 Ought the study of the classics to form a part of the education of youth? 1887 F. E. GRETTON *Classical Coincid.* Introd., 'Tis sixty years..since I first ventured to teach Classics.

b. in other literature.

1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 56 Fix the year precise When British bards begin to immortalize. Who lasts a century, can have no flaw; I hold that wit a classic, good in law. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* II. 218 That happy Horatian mixture of jest and earnest, that contribute to place Despreaux at the head of modern classics. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 103 Dante was the classic of his country. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 126 A classic is properly a book which maintains itself by virtue of that happy coalescence of matter and style. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* v. 170 The poets who have won their place among English Classics.

c. extended to art.

1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 26 Sir Peter Lely, not only the most capital painter of this reign, but whose works are admitted amongst the classics of the art. 1836 DUBOURG *Violin* ix. (1878) 266 The later Tyrolese makers have been rendered the great source of deception by dealers..their instruments having been made to pass as classics.

2. A student of Greek and Latin literature, a classical scholar.

1805 K. WHITE *Lett.* 18 Oct., I find I am a respectable classic. 1833 LAMB *Last Ess. Elia, Poor Relations* 417 A fine classic, and a youth of promise.

3. One who adheres to classical rules and models. (Opposed to *romantic.*)

1885 *Athenæum* 22 Aug. 229/2 In matters of form this poet is no romantic, but a classic to the finger-tips.

4. Short for *classic style, art*, etc. (see adj. 4).

1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 294 The transition between the classic and the Gothic. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 170 Naked sun meets naked sea, the true classic of nature.

Classical (klæ·sikăl), *a.* [f. L. *classic-us* (see prec.) + -AL.]

1. Of the first rank or authority; constituting a standard or model; especially in literature.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 91 This man .. is now ..alleaged as classicall and Canonicall. 1608-11 BP. HALL *Epist.* VI. i, Those later Doctors, which want nothing but age to make them classicall. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v., Authors..of good credit and authority in the Schools, termed *Classici Scriptores*, Classical Authors. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* I. 427 Classical authority consists of speakers and writers, who are deservedly in high estimation. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. iv. § 14. 128 Montaigne is the earliest classical writer in the French language. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xxi. (ed. 3) 273 Those rules of taxation which have been laid down by Adam Smith and have become classical.

2. Of the standard Greek and Latin writers; belonging to the literature or art of Greek and Roman antiquity.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 566 Avicenna attributeth certain things to Weasels flesh only, which the classicall Authors rather ascribe to the powder of Weasels. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. I. i. § 2. 2 That learning which had been accumulated in the Latin and Greek languages, and which we call ancient or classical. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 148 Some isolated sections of classical art.

3. Of persons: Learned in the classics, *i. e.* in ancient Greek and Latin literature.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 147 P 2 These are often pretty Classical Scholars. 1802 DIBDIN *Introd. Classics* 20 note, The Classical World is no doubt aware, etc. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. IV. i. 315 He belonged to the classical school of Italy of that time. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xiii. 743 The authority wielded by the great classical scholars.

4. Of or pertaining to Greek and Latin literature and antiquities; relating to the classics.

1839 LD. BROUGHAM *Statesm. Geo. III*, Ser. I. *Sheridan* 210 He [Sheridan] brought away from school a very slender provision of classical learning. 1860 BRIGHT *Sp. Church-rates* (1868) 546/2 It is one of the faults of a high classical education. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xiii. 346 The thorough character of the classical instruction imparted at our higher grammar Schools.

5. = CLASSIC *a.* 5.

1820 Scott *Monast.* v, The many fine bridges which have since been built across that classical stream [the Tweed].

6. Of literature: Conforming in style or composition to the rules or models of Greek and Latin antiquity; hence *transf.* to art having similar qualities of style (see quot. 1885); opposed to *Romantic*.

1820 Byron *Let. Goethe* 14 Oct., I perceive that in Germany as well as in Italy, there is a great struggle about what they call *Classical* and *Romantic*. 1864 M. Arnold in *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 165 The problem is to express new and profound ideas in a perfectly sound and classical style. 1864 *Spectator* 20 Aug. 964/1 Matthew Arnold .. that most classical of English critics .. 'classical' .. we mean..to express also the contraction and self-satisfied equanimity of his own school of criticism. 1885 J. C. Fillmore *Pianof. Music* (ed. Prentice) 47 The classical ideal is predominantly an intellectual one. Its products are characterised by clearness of thought, by completeness and symmetry, by harmonious proportion, by simplicity and repose. Classical works, whether musical or literary, are positive, clear, finished.

b. Of painting, landscape, etc.

1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. v. 246 A school of art properly called 'classical'..The school is, therefore, generally to be characterized as that of taste and restraint. *Ibid.* 247 The classical landscape, properly so called, is therefore the representative of perfectly trained and civilised human life, associated with perfect natural scenery and with decorative spiritual powers.

c. Of music: (see quot. 1885).

1836 *Musical Libr.* Supp. III. 64 (*title*) What is the meaning of the word 'classical' in a musical sense? 1885 J. C. Fillmore *Pianof. Music* 79-80 'Classic' is used in two senses. In the one it means, having permanent interest and value..In the second sense .. music written in a particular style, aiming at the embodiment of a certain ideal, the chief element of which is beauty of form .. In classical music, in this sense, form is first and emotional content subordinate; in romantic music content is first and form subordinate.

7. *Hist.* Of or pertaining to a classis in a Presbyterian Church (see Classis 3); belonging to this system of church-government.

1586 T. Rogers 39 *Art.* (1621) 334 To take new callings from classical ministers, renouncing their calling from bishops. 1646 *Westm. Assemb. Form Ch. Govt.*, By several sorts of assemblies, which are congregational, classical, and synodical. 1699 Bp. Nicolson *Let. Yates* (T.), Mr. Baxter takes great pains to unite the classical and congregational brethren, but claws off the episcopal party. 1736 Neal *Hist. Purit.* III. 385 The City and Suburbs of London had been formed into a Province, and divided into twelve classical Presbyteries. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 158 The Independents had no disposition to enforce the ordinances touching classical, provincial, and national synods.

† **8.** Of or belonging to a class; class-. *Obs.*

1810 Bentham *Packing* (1821) 223 A contention between opposite classical partialities. 1819 Rees *Cycl.* s. v. *Classification* (L.), To seek for classical characters from other parts of a plant.

† **9.** [=L. *classicus* belonging to a fleet.] 'Pertaining to a ship' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

10. Short for *classical style, art,* etc.

1885 J. C. Fillmore *Pianof. Music* 47 They [Mozart's piano compositions] were not remarkable for strong contrasts, but contrast is not of the essential nature of the classical..Repose, the very essence of the strictly classical.

11. *Comb.*, as *classical-minded* adj.

1845 Graves *Rom. Law* in *Encycl. Metr.* 748/1 The classical-minded Italians of the 16th century.

Classicalism (klæ·sikăliz'm). [f. prec. + -ism.] Attachment to or practice of classical scholarship, art, etc.; = Classicism.

1840 Arnold in *Life* II. App. C. 422 That foolery of classicalism which marks the Italians, and infects those with us who are called 'elegant scholars'. 1846 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* (1851) I. II. i. vii. § 37 Compare the hybrid classicalism of Wilson with the rich English purity of Gainsborough. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* ii. 29 The classicalism of Pope's time was no doubt very different from that of the period of Erasmus.

Classicalist (klæ·sikălist). [f. as prec. + -ist.] A partisan of classical studies, art, etc.; a Classicist.

1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* I. i. § 39, I shall, in my account of the earlier architecture, compare the forms of all its leading features with those into which they were corrupted by the classicalists.

Classicality (klæsikæ·lĭti). [f. as prec. + -ity.]

1. Classical quality or character (of literary or artistic style, of education, taste, etc.).

1819 *Monthly Rev.* LXXXIX. 366 An affectation of classicality. 1846 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* I. II. i. vii. § 37 The vile classicality of Canova and the modern Italians. 1850 L. Hunt *Autobiog.* x. (1860) 165 Campbell, as an author, was all for refinement and classicality.

2. Classical scholarship.

1827 *For. Q. Rev.* No. 1 (L.), To make a display of this scrap of classicality which he had just acquired. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 54 The land .. of mountains and mathematics—of clouds and classicality.

3. An instance or piece of classical learning, art, etc.

1844 R. Ward *Chatsworth* I. 28 No vulgar classicalities shock the scholar's eye. 1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 735/2 Horatian quotations and the like small classicalities.

Classicalize (klæ·sikăləiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ize.] = Classicize.

1864 Miss Yonge *Chr. Names* (1884) 298 Him whom the classicalizing Germans termed Franciskus I.

Classically (klæ·sikăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly.2]

1. In a classical manner; in classical style or after classical models.

1772–7 in Cowley *Country Life* N. 3 (R.) The poet, as usual, expresses his own feeling, but he does more, he expresses it very classically. 1815 *Scribbleomania* 60 The language [is], in many instances, classically beautiful.

b. With classical scholarship or education.

1852 Hawthorne *Tanglew. T., Wayside* (1879) 13 The classically learned Mr. Pringles. 1867 Seeley in *Macm. Mag.* Nov., The classically-educated boy.

† **2.** As to class or order, in classes. *Obs.*

1790 Kerr *Lavoisier's Chem.* (Webst.), It would be impossible to bear all its specific details in the memory, if they were not classically arranged. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxviii. 24 A difference that proved the Crustacea classically distinct from Insecta.

† **3.** *Eccles.* By a classis or presbytery. *Obs.*

1680 *Answ. Stillingfleet's Serm.* 27 A Minister..ordained (and so Episcopally or Classically approved in his abilities for that function).

† **Cla·ssicate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *classis* Class: cf. *communicate.*] ? To classify.

1654 Vilvain *Epit. Ess.* v. ii, The 40 Counties .. settled in England by Parlement .. as Cambden classicats.

Classicism (klæ·sisiz'm). [f. Classic + -ism. Cf. F. *classicisme.*]

1. The principles of classic literature or art; adherence to, or adoption of, classical style.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* (1857) II. III. v. i. 286 Catholicism, Classicism, Sentimentalism, Cannibalism: all *isms* that make up Man in France, are rushing and roaring in that gulf. 1840 Mill *Diss. & Disc., Armand Carrel* (1859) I. 233 This insurrection against the old traditions of classicism was called romanticism. 1871 *Athenæum* 15 July 87 A middle course between the conventionalism of the Italo-Byzantine and the naturalism or classicism of the rising schools.

2. A classical (*i.e.* Latin or Greek) idiom or form.

1873 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 591 This has been felt to be a Frenchism or a classicism. 1881 Saintsbury *Dryden* vi. 123 To avoid slipping into clumsy classicisms.

3. Classical scholarship.

1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 188 So far as all the classicism then attainable was concerned, Shakespeare got it as cheap as Goethe did.

Classicist (klæ·sisist). [f. as prec. + -ist.] **a.** An upholder or imitator of classic style or form. **b.** One who advocates the school study of the Latin and Greek classics.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 460 The eternal and inevitable schism between the Romanticists and the Classicists. 1865 Hullah *Transit. Period Mus.* 10 Few experiments were needed to show to these vehement Classicists that they could not get on at all without 'Gothic' art. 1867 Seeley in *Macm. Mag.* Nov., The classicists say .. that if you would cultivate the mind, you must imbue it with good literature.

Classicistic (klæ·sisi·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -ic.] Characterized by classicism.

1866 Howells *Venet. Life* 351 Most Venetian palaces, whether of the Gothic or classicistic period. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 482 The two races brought the romantic drama to its highest perfection, and both rejected the classicistic.

Classicize (klæ·sisəiz), *v.* [f. Classic + -ize.] **a.** *trans.* To make classic. **b.** *intr.* To affect or imitate classic style or form.

Hence **Cla·ssicizing,** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1854 *Chamb. Jrnl.* I. 124 She looked like a Greek statue that had come alive, and by mere contact classicised its modern dress. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* xviii. 300 The original chateau .. appears to have been classicized in the seventeenth century. 1884 Seeley in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 502 The partial failure of his classicising experiments. 1887 Saintsbury *Elizab. Lit.* i. 23 The translation mania and the classicising mania together led to the production of perhaps the most absurd book in all literature [Stanyhurst's Æneid].

Cla·ssico-, combining form of L. *classic-us* Classic, as in *Classico-Lombardic* adj.; **Classico-latry,** *nonce-wd.*, worship of the classics.

1879 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. 142 Italy received her Pointed architecture from France and Germany, and mingled it freely with her Classico-Lombardic traditions. 1881 *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Mar. 49/1 Before Modern Schools were dreamed of, he [Carlyle] inveighed against monkish Classicolatry.

Classics, *sb. pl.*: see Classic *sb.*

Classifiable (klæ·sifəiăb'l), *a.* [f. Classify + -able.] Capable of being classified.

1846 Mill *Logic* I. 295 (L.) These changes are classifiable as the original sensations are. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* x. 187 Classifiable under the three comprehensive names.

Classific (klăsi·fik), *a. rare.* [f. L. type **classific-us,* f. *classi-s* Class + *-ficus* making.] That constitutes or distinguishes a class or classes; tending or pertaining to classification.

1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1818) III. 166 Linnæus .. adopting from Bartholinus and others the sexuality of plants, grounded thereon a scheme of classific and distinctive marks. 1828 Webster cites *Med. Repos. Hex.* 2.

Hence **Classi·fically** *adv.*, with classific force.

1854 Ellicott *Galatians* 75 Ὅστις..[is] used..Classifically, i.e. where the subject is represented as one of a class or category.

Classification (klæ·sifikə·ʃən). [n. of action, f. as Classify: see -fication. So in mod.F.]

1. The action of classifying or arranging in classes, according to common characteristics or affinities; assignment to the proper class.

r. Rev. Wks. V. 332 Montesquieu observed very justly, that in their classification of the citizens the great legislators of antiquity made the greatest display of their powers. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Observ.* 18 In attempting a classification of tumours. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 2 The object of all Classification .. [is] to bring together those beings which most resemble each other and to separate those that differ. 1874 Blackie *Self Cult.* 19 Nothing helps the memory so much as order and classification.

2. The result of classifying; a systematic distribution, allocation, or arrangement, in a class or classes; esp. of things which form the subject-matter of a science or of a methodic inquiry.

1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 196 De Saussure gives us this brief classification of volcanic substances. 1834 J. M. Good *Study of Med.* (4th ed.) I. p. x, A syllabus of its classification for the purpose of lecturing from. 1856 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* I. vi. 230 The classification of faculties which these writers have made is altogether artificial. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* xi. § 505 Red fogs..do not properly come under our classification of sea fogs. *Mod.* Several classifications have been made.

Classificational (klæ·sifikē·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] Of or pertaining to classification.

1883 *Nature* XXVII. 427 The classificational value which they possess.

Cla·ssifica·tor. *rare.* [agent-sb. f. assumed L. **classificāre* to Classify. Cf. F. *classificateur.*] = Classifier.

1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. II. 53 *note*, We are indebted to Ray as the pioneer of all the classificators who have succeeded him. 1882–3 *Herzog's Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* III. 1834 The latest classificators of knowledge.

Classificatory (klæ·sifikē·ĭtəri), *a.* [f. as prec. on type of L. adjs. in *-ōrius*: see -ory.] Tending to, having the purpose of, or relating to, classification.

1837 Whewell *Hist. Induc. Sc.* III. xviii. i. § 1. 491 Descriptive geology .. is one of the classificatory sciences, like mineralogy or botany. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* iv. (1878) 153 Mr. Morgan divides the systems of relationship into two great classes, the descriptive and the classificatory. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 139 Devoid of classificatory value.

Classifier (klæ·sifəi,əɹ). [f. next + -er.] One who classifies.

1819 Rees *Cycl.*, s. v. *Classification* (L.), The classifiers of this period were chiefly Fructists and Corollists. 1830 Sir J. Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 293 He has performed his task, if not as a natural historian at least as a classifier and arranger. 1838 Emerson *Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 212 No history, that we have, is safe, but a new classifier shall give it new and more philosophical arrangement.

Classify (klæ·sifəi), *v.* [A modern word, f. L. *class-is* class, as if ad. L. **classificāre*: see -fy and cf. mod.F. *classifier*, in Littré as a neologism.] *trans.* To arrange or distribute in classes according to a method or system.

1799 W. Tooke *Russ. Empire* I. 531 (Webst.) The diseases and casualties are not scientifically classified. 1805 W. Saunders *Min. Waters* 97 If we are not anxious to classify with too much minuteness. 1807 Southey *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) III. 120 Swedenborg had learnt to classify in his earthly studies. 1818 in Todd. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 620 Another class of transgressions .. we shall now enumerate: 'to compete'—(an American discovery,)—'to classify'—(a barbarism which we are sorry to see, in the leading article of the last North American Review, No. 44. p. 42) .. This comes of inventing new words 'for short';—'to classify' is a charming abbreviation of 'to class'; as 'lengthy' is of 'length'. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 98 To classify a type of character as good or bad. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 31 Long ago they [actions] have been classified sufficiently for all practical purposes.

Hence **Cla·ssifying,** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1858 Buckle *Civiliz.* II. 515 (L.) A singular precision of the classifying power, which he possessed as a native talent.

Classing (klɑ·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Class *v.* + -ing1.] The action of placing in a class or classes.

1741 Monro *Anatomy* (ed. 3) 40 Technical Terms, about the .. Classing of which there has .. been great Variety of Opinions. 1879 W. H. White *Ship-Build.* in Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 78/1 The 'classing' of a ship, together with her rate of insurance.

‖ **Classis** (klæ·sis). *Pl.* **classes.** [16th c. a. L. *classis* a class or division of the Roman people.]

1. A division of the Roman people according to property and taxation.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 462 The best man in all Rome was valewed to be worth in goods not aboue 110000 Asses in brasse .. and this was counted the first Classis.

† **2.** A division according to rank; a Class.

1594 Bp. King *Jonas* (1618) 388 They runne through all the classies and rankes of vanitie. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. viii. 33 In the same classis, may well be placed Vincentius Belluacensis. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 36 Animals that come nearest the classis of Plants. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* I. (1750) 27 It is under this classis I have presumed to list my present treatise. 1714 *Fr. Bk. Rates* 394 The Commissary or Clark of each Classis of that Division.

b. In U. S., formerly used for a class in college or school.

3. In certain Presbyterian churches: an inferior judicatory consisting of the elders or pastors of the parishes or churches of a district; a presbytery. Used in England under the Commonwealth; and subsequently in certain Reformed churches of the continent, and America.

1593 Abp. Bancroft *Dangerous Positions* iii. 13 (T.) Assemblies are either classes or synods: classes are conferences

of the fewest ministers of churches, standing near together, as for example of twelve. 1646 *Ord. Lords & Com., Sacram.* 8 Scandalous sinnes .. shall be certified to any Classis, either from any Congregationall Eldership, or otherwise. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 838 Bearbaiting may be .. as lawful as is Provincial and Parochial Classis. *a* 1679 T. Goodwin *Wks.* IV. 114 (R.) The reformed churches, in France, call it a presbytery; and the meeting of the elders over many congregations, that they call the classis. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* III. liii. 138 *note*, A presbytery in Scotland is an inferior Ecclesiastical Court, the same that was afterwards called a classis in England. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 273 The Dutch Reformed churches .. six classes, which form one synod. Each classis delegates two ministers and an elder to represent them in synod.

b. The district formed by the parishes so united. 1653 G. Firmin *Sober Reply* 7 Our *Classis* runnes 14 miles in length, and 20 severall Parishes in it. 1761-2 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lviii. 399 A number of neighbouring parishes, commonly between twelve and twenty, formed a classis.

†**4.** In a library: A name originally equivalent to 'stall', *i.e.* a case of book-shelves standing out at right angles to the wall; afterwards applied to the compartment formed by the shelves in the adjacent sides of two 'stalls', together with those under the window between them. *Obs.*

1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* I. ii. (1631) 9 The great roomes He has taken for the Office, and set vp His Deskes and Classes, Tables and his Shelues. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* iii. 230 Cornelius à Lapide .. whose volumes .. take up halfe a Classis in our publique Libraries. 1710 Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. H. S.) III. 96 Putting Books in Shelves under the Classes of the Middle Part of the Publick Library. 1886 R. Willis *Archit. Hist. Univ. Camb.* III. 438.

5. *attrib.*

1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5384/2 Lost .. ten Orders of the Classis Lottery 1712.

Classless (klɑ·slés), *a. nonce-wd.* Having or belonging to no class.

1878 G. R. L. Marriott tr. *Emile de Laveleye's Prim. Property* 237 Classless wanderers and fugitives.

Class-mate, -mate. A fellow student in the same class; *esp.* in U.S. colleges, a member of the same graduation class: see Class 3 b.

1862 [See Class-day]. 1866 *Harvard Mem. Biog.* I. 333 A classmate whos at next him for four years. 1875 Longfellow *Morituri Salutamus* 106 And now my class-mates; ye remaining few That number not the half of those we knew. 1878 Hopps *Princ. Relig.* x. 31 A boy who gets laughed at by his class-mates for making mistakes. 1886 J. Quincy in Holmes *Life Emerson* 45 Only two of my classmates can be fairly said to have got into history.

†**Claster,** *v. Obs.* To clatter. [Possibly an error for that word; but cf. Ger. *klastern* to rattle, patter, as hail, or rain-drops.]

a 1307 in *Pol. Songs* (1839) 157 For everuch a parosshe heo polketh in pyne, Ant clastreth with heore colle. 1530 Palsgr. 205/2 Clasteryng, *cacquet.*

Clastic (klæ·stik), *a.* [f. Gr. type **κλαστικός*, f. *κλαστός* broken, f. *κλά-ειν* to break, break off.] **a.** *Geol.* Consisting of broken pieces of older rocks. **b.** *Anat.* (Of a model) Composed of a number of separable pieces; pertaining to such a model.

1875 Hamerton *Intell. Life* III. ix. 117 The clastic anatomical man-model of the ingenious doctor Anzoux. 1877 Green *Phys. Geol.* 93 Rocks .. made up of broken pieces of pre-existing rocks are spoken of as Clastic .. or Derivative. 1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* xiv. 299 Among the fragmentary or clastic rocks. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Clastic,* fragile; separable into fragments. Term applied to models which can be taken to pieces.

Clat, *sb.*[1] *dial.* [With sense 1, cf. Da. *klat* blot, splash of dirt; also Clot, Clod. Sense 2 may be quite distinct, and possibly related to Claut.]

1. A clod, a clot of dirt, esp. of cow-dung.

1619 Z. Boyd *Battle of Soul* (1629) 35 (Jam.) Wormes crawling and creeping vpon a clat or clod of clay. 1829 J. L. Knapp *Jrnl. Naturalist* 49 A dry March for the clat-harvest was considered very desirable. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 27 Clats .. the dung of cattle as fuel .. collected from the pastures at the close of summer. 1877 *N. W. Lincoln. Gloss., Clat,* (2) Anything dirty or sticky, (4) Spoon meat. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clat,* var. pron. of 'clot' and 'clod', a spot or lump of dirt, soil, etc. Applied specially to the droppings of cattle. 1888 Elworthy *W. Som. Gloss., Clat,* a clod, a sod. *Cow-clat,* a dried cowdung. Also a bunch of worms having worsted drawn through them for clatting (catching eels); a clot (e.g. of blood).

2. 'Seeds' or pales sifted out of meal, bran.

1595 Duncan *App. Etymol., Furfur,* purgamentum farinæ, branne, clats, seids of meal. *c* 1720 W. Gibson *Farriers Dispens.* § 8 (1734) 194 Bran or Clats of any kind.

Clat, *sb.*[2] *dial.* [f. Clat *v.*]

a. Noisy talk, tittle-tattle, clatter. **b.** A tattler, tale-bearer; a noisy tongue.

1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* II. 108 Howd the clat. 1877 *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clat,* a tell-tale .. Ridiculous or exaggerated talk. 1879 *Shropsh. Word-bk., Clat,* a tattler: a tale-bearer .. A contemptuous term for a woman's tongue. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss., Clat,* a tale-bearer.

Clat, clate, obs. or dial. forms of Cleat.

†**Clat,** *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? short for Clatter. cf, *chat, chatter.*]

†**1.** ? To rattle, strike noisily. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 839 With kene clobbez of þat clos þay clatz on þe wowez [*but ? error for* clatre].

2. To chatter, prate, tattle, 'tell tales'.

1863 Atkinson *Provinc. Danby, Yorksh., Clat,* to talk fast, with but little meaning: to chatter or prate. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss., Clat,* to prate noisily. 1879 *Shropsh. Word-bk., Clat,* to tattle; to propagate idle tales. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss., Clat,* to tell tales of a person.

Clat, variant of Claut *v.*, Clart *v.*

Clatch, variant of Cletch, a brood.

†**Clate,** *sb. Obs. Mil.* [ad. med.L. *clēta,* F. *claie*: see Claye.] A hurdle of wattle-work: see quot.

1711 *Milit. & Sea Dict., Clates* are the same as commonly we call Wattles, being made of strong Stakes, interwoven with Oziers, or other small pliable Twigs. The Use of them is to cover Lodgments overhead with much Earth heap'd on them, etc.

Clate, obs. form of Claut *v.*, Cleat *sb.*

Clater(e, obs. form of Clatter.

Clath(e, -es, obs. ff. Cloth, Clothe, Clothes.

Clathrate (klæ·þreit) *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *clāthrātus,* pa. pple. of *clāthrāre*: see next.] Resembling lattice-work; cancellate.

Webster cites Gray.

†**Clathrate,** *v. Obs.*[-°] [f. L. *clāthr-āre* to furnish with a lattice or bars, f. *clāthri* (pl.) lattice (Gr. *κληθρα, κλείθρα* bars): see -ate[3].] To furnish with or mark like lattice-work.

1623 Cockeram, II, To stop with lattice or barres, *Clathrate.* 1731-6 Bailey, *Clathrated,* cross-barred.

Clathroid (klæ·þroid), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *clāthr-i* (pl.) lattice (see prec.) + -oid.] = Clathrate *a.*

1857 Berkeley *Cryptog. Bot.* § 181. 203 Algæ .. which present .. a clathroid, cancellated, or cribrose frond.

Clatter (klæ·təɹ), *sb.*[1] [In 15th c. *clater,* but possibly coeval with the verb of same form. MDu. has *clātere,* Du. *klater,* a rattle, and *klatēren* to clatter, rattle, chatter. Sense 2 appears earliest in our quots., and ought perhaps to stand first.

The OE. *Clædur, cledr, cleadur* (Epinal 218, etc.) 'tabula qua a segitibus territantur aves' appears to be connected, but is not phonetically identical.]

1. A rattling noise made by the rapidly repeated collision of sonorous bodies which do not ring. 'A clatter is a clash often repeated with great quickness, and seems to convey the idea of a sound sharper and shriller than a rattle' (J.).

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* VI. lxxi. 750 Their [aspen leaves'] continual shaking, and noysome clatter. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* v. vii. 21 By this great clatter, one of greatest note Seemes bruited. 1683 Temple *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 419 My Horses were so unruly with that Noise, and the Clatter of the Planks, that, etc. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 8. P 9 The clatter of empty pots. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xliv, The clatter of horses' hoofs was heard. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* xi. 126 The clatter of their hoes among the pebbles.

2. Noisy talk; confused din of voices, gabble. Often applied contemptuously to what is treated as mere empty gabble.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 190 (Mätzn.) As good that thou had Halden stille thy clater. *Ibid.* 257 Hold stille thy clattur. *a* 1638 Mede *Wks.* Gen. Pref., To make an astonishing clatter with many words of a strange sound and of an unknown sense. 1813 *Edin. Rev.* XXI. 70 The people .. have in their pronunciation a small degree of the clatter. 1829 Lytton *Disowned* 7 The conversation changed into one universal clatter. 1852 Longf. *Gold. Leg.* v. *Foot of Alps,* Such a clatter of tongues in empty heads.

b. Gossip, chatter, idle talk, tittle-tattle. Often in *pl.* Chiefly *Sc.*

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 68 Latting pas thir fables, and a hundir sik clatteris. *a* 1662 Baillie *Lett.* I. 216 (Jam.) We take it, and many things more you will hear, for clatters. 1790 Burns *Tam o' Shanter* 45 The night drave on wi' sangs an' clatter. 1843 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 255 Oh, what nonsense clatter I do write to thee!

3. *Comb.* **Clatter-bone, -bane,** *Sc.* **a.** a bone humorously supposed to move when one chatters or prates; **b.** in *pl.* 'two pieces of bone or slate held between the fingers, which produce a clattering noise, similar to that from castanets'. (Jam.).

1721 Kelly *Sc. Prov.* 387 (Jam.). 1823 Galt *Entail* I. xx. 166.

Clatter, *sb.*[2] *dial.* [cf. Clatter *v.* 1 b.] A mass of loose boulders or shattered stones; so called on Dartmoor.

1865 Gosse *Land & Sea* (1874) 396 Rooting out a crown of the hay-scented fern from the foot of the 'clatter,' as a mass of granite so situated is provincially termed. 1873 *Quart. Rev.* CXXXV. 142 Spires and clatters of grey rock—as the long streams of shattered stone are locally called. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 4/1 Under shelter of the biggest rocks in the whole clatter .. the word is good moorland English for a mass of loose, weathered boulders on the sky-line summit of a saddle-back ridge.

Clatter, *sb.*[3] [f. Clat *sb.*[1] + -er.] (See quot.)

1829 J. L. Knapp *Jrnl. Naturalist* 49 The droppings of the cows were collected [for fuel] .. beaten into a mass with water; then pressed by the feet into moulds .. by regular professional persons, called clatters (clodders).

Clatter (klæ·təɹ), *v.* Forms: 3-6 **clater,** 5 **clatere, clatre, clathyr,** 6 **clattyr, clattre,** 5-**clatter.** [OE. *clatrian* (in *clatrunge*), corresp. to MDu. and Du. *klateren* to rattle, clatter, babble, E. Fris. *klatern, klattern,* LG. *klāteren,* dial. Ger. *klattern, klättern*; of onomatopœic origin. In Ger. and Du. the word is synonymous with *klapper(e)n, klepper(e)n.* The order of senses is uncertain: cf. the *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To make or emit a rapid succession of short sharp noises in striking a hard and dry body; to rattle. Said either of the material instruments or the agent.

[*c* 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 377/27 *Crepacula,* clatrunge.]

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 731 þer as claterande fro þe crest þe colde borne rennez. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt's T.* 1501 The arwes in the caas Of the goddesse clatren faste and rynge. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5787 Cloudis with the clamour claterit aboue. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. x. 161 [They] hard hys arrowis clatterand in hys cace. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. xiii. 274 They fall a-clattering with .. drums and kettles. 1787 Burns *Holy Fair* xviii, There the pint-stoup clatters. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxii. (1856) 279 [Masses] roll clattering down the slopes. 1878 H. S. Wilson *Alp. Ascents* i. 4 His heavy boots clatter upon the round pebbles.

†**b.** *intr.* To go to pieces with such a noise; to be shattered; to fall into ruins. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2026 Hit bigon to claterin al & to cleouen. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 912 Sodomas schal .. synk in-to grounde .. & vche a koste of þis kyth clater vpon hepes. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1722 As alle þe clamberande clyffes hade clatered on hepes.

c. To move rapidly with such a noise, to rattle *along, down, over,* etc.

1810 Scott *Lady of L.* I. iii, Clattered a hundred steeds along. 1842 T. Martin *My Namesake* in *Fraser's Mag.* Dec., Up clattered the omnibus. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 57 Clattering over the pavements on wooden shoes. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* II. xix. (1883) 256 He came clattering down the street.

2. *trans.* To cause to rattle; to strike or dash together with a clattering noise.

1537 *Thersytes* in *Four O. Pl.* (1848) 82 And clatteringe there youre pottes with ale. 1583 Stanyhurst *Poems, Æneis* VIII. (Arb.) 137 A clapping fyerbolt (such as .. loue toe the ground clattreth). 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 161. P 11 He sometimes stamped as in a rage .. then clattered his chairs. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 445 The servants clatter the plates and glasses. 1862 Sala *Seven Sons* I. x. 252 [He] clattered his tea-cup.

b. *north. dial.* To beat, thrash (a person).

1849 C. Brontë *Shirley* xxxii. 471 Whisht! is that Horsfall clattering him? I wonder he does not yell out 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., To clatter,* to beat, to chastise. 'I'll clatter thee.' 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clatter,* to beat with the open hands.

3. *intr.* To talk rapidly and noisily; to talk idly; to chatter, prattle, babble. In *mod. Sc.,* to tattle, talk scandal.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 60 Thou claterist meche of orderis of aungeles in heuen. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xl. 11 Who comes þere claterand? *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 40 Of them that usen to clatre, speke, and iangle atte the masse. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. ccxxii 684 The people begyn to clater and to murmur therat. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 77/37 To clatter, prate, *balbutire.* 1641 Milton *Ch. Discip.* I. (1851) 21 Since hee must needs bee the Load-starre of Reformation as some men clatter. 1662 R. Mathew *Unl. Alch.* § 79. 105 Her husband .. clatters hard against me and my Pills. 1727 De Foe *Hist. Appar.* xiv. 349 Those who clatter that Peter never was at Rome. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxiv, Ye may be sure it was clattered about in the kitchen.

b. To chatter as a magpie.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1873) 39 The tuechitis cryit theuis nek quhen the piettis clattrit.

4. *trans.* To utter in a chattering way; blab, prate about. *Obs.* (or only as transf. from 1.)

c 1325 *Poem temp. Edw. II.* 120 in *Pol. Songs* (Wr.) 329 He .. Adihteth him a gay wenche .. And there hii clateren cumpelin whan the candel is oute. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 76 Counceil owith to be kept And not to be clatrid. *c* 1450 *Merlin* I. 12 The women clatered it aboute. 1526 W. Bonde *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 36 b, To clater forth his blynde propheeyes. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (1884) 108 That is ye matter That poetts clatter. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 28 b, When you clatter out such matters. 1625 Gill *Sacr. Philos.* II. 174 That which these heretikes clatter. 1735 Bp. Wilson in Keble *Life* xxvi. (1863) 875 Many of the clerks hurry over the responses, and Psalms and Hymns, as fast as ever they can clatter them over.

5. The verb-stem is used advb. (cf. *bang,* etc.).

1884 G. Moore *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 152 Clatter, clatter, clatter, went the bell.

Clattered (klæ·təɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. Clatter *v.* + -ed[1].] Uttered in a clattering way, rattled, struck so as to clatter, etc.: see the vb.

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 45 With droomming clattered humming. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1124 And raise such outcries on thy clattered iron.

Clatterer (klæ·tərəɹ). [f. Clatter *v.* + -er.] One who clatters; †a chatterer, babbler; tattler.

1388 *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 271 Wolde God swoche clatterers *sua subdant colla securi. c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11375 A claterer of mowthe, þat no councell can kepe. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 73 b, He is a great prater or clatterar. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 23 b, A fonde brabblyng clatterer.

†**Clatterfart, -fert.** *Obs.* [f. Clatter *v.*] A chatterer, babbler, blabber.

1552 Huloet, Clatterer or clatterfart, which wyl disclose anye light secreate, *Loquax.* 1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* in Holinshed VI. 24 The Irish enimie .. having an inkling by some false clatterfert or other, that a companie of them, etc.

Clattering (klæ·tərin), *vbl. sb.* [f. Clatter *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Clatter.

1. Noise of the rapidly repeated collision of hard bodies; rattling.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1515 Clatering of conacles þat kesten þo burdes. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt's. T.* 1634 Of hors and herneys noyse and claterynge Ther was. 1581 Savile *Agric.* (1622) 198 The clattering and running of charets and horsemen. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 249 The

noise and clattering of Arms in the Castle. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 345 The clattering of his horse's hoofs.

2. Chattering, rapid noisy talk. In *mod. Sc.*, tattling.

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 276 b/1 After much clattering, there is mokell rowning. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 41 No man thorugh his clateringe shulde desturbe the devine seruice of God. 1583 FULKE *Defence* vii. 302 Where then is your vain clattering of the mystery of antichrist? 1713 SWIFT *Faggot*, Constable with staff of peace, Should come and make their clatt'ring cease. 1737 RAMSAY *Scot. Prov.* Ded., Few opportunities of common clattering.

†**3.** Applied to a company of choughs. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe, & G.* (1822) 30 A clatering of chowhis A murmeracion of stares.

Clattering (klæ·təriŋ), *ppl. a.* [ING 2.]

1. That clatters or rattles rapidly.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12501 Thurgh the claterand clowdes. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkewormes* 73 On clattring treddles while they roughly play. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 560 The clattering pumps with clanking strokes resound. 1869 J. RAVEN *Ch. Bells Cambr.* (1881) 104 Two of the most clattering pans that were ever dignified with the name of bells.

2. Chattering, babbling. In *mod. Sc.*, tattling.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 37 b, Thy clatteryng tounge shalbe still. 1597 JAS. I *Dæmonol.* (1616) 134 (Jam.) The clattering report of a carling. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg., Ghost Fadon* ii. 4 Dull owl, or clatt'ring jay.

Clattern, *Sc.* 'A tattler, a babbler' (Jam.).

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* III. ii, That clattern Madge.

Clattery, *a.* [f. CLATTER *sb.*1 or *v.* + -Y.] *colloq.* Characterized by clatter, clattering.

1880 MARK TWAIN *Tramp Abroad* II. 2 A small piano .. a clattery, wheezy, asthmatic thing.

Clatty (klæ·ti), *a. Sc.* [f. CLAT *sb.*1 + -Y.] **a.** ? Of mud, mud-built. **b.** Miry, dirty, nasty.

1619 Z. BOYD *Battle Soul* (1629) 23 (Jam.) If a lord should giue to one of his seruants some cottage house of clay..but afterward.. should say, Fetch mee my good seruant out of his clattie cottage, and bring him to my palace. 1632 in Irving *Dumbartonsh.* (1860) 500 It is prouin that Isobell called the said Martha clattie baudrons.

Clau, obs. form of CLAW.

Clauchan, obs. form of CLACHAN.

Claucht, *sb.* and *v.*: see CLAUGHT.

Claud(e = *clawed*: see CLAW *v.*

Claude Lorraine glass. Also **Claude-glass.** [Named from *Claud* (of) *Lorraine* (1600–1682), the French landscape painter.] A somewhat convex dark or coloured hand-mirror, used to concentrate the features of a landscape in subdued tones. Sometimes applied to coloured glasses through which a landscape, etc. is viewed.

1789 W. GILPIN *Beauty* (1792) I. 124 The only picturesque glasses are those, which the artists call Claud Loraine glasses. They are combined of two or three different colours; and if the hues are well sorted .. give the objects of nature a soft, mellow tinge, like the colouring of that master. 1824 SCOTT *Redg.* let. v, Didst ever see what artists call a Claude Lorraine glass, which spreads its own particular hue over the whole landscape which you see through it. 1882 E. GOSSE *Gray* viii. 187 Gray walked about everywhere with that pretty toy, the Claude-Lorraine glass in his hand, making the beautiful forms of the landscape compose in its lustrous chiaroscuro.

Claudent (klō·dent), *a.* [ad. L. *claudent-em*, pr. pple. of *claudĕre* to shut, close.] Shutting, closing. *Claudent Muscle*: the orbicularis muscle.

1708 KERSEY, *Claudent*, shutting or closing, as *Claudent Muscles*, certain Muscles that serve to shut the Eyelids. So in BAILEY, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts.

Claudetite (klō·dĕtəit). *Min.* [Named 1868 from its discoverer F. Claudet: see -ITE.] Native arsenious acid of pearly lustre, occurring in thin plates in the San Domingo Mines in Portugal.

1868 DANA *Min.* 796.

†**Clau·dicant**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *claudicānt-em*, pres. pple. of *claudicāre*: see next.] Lame, halting, limping. *lit.* and *fig.*

1624 *Irel. Jubilee* in Dibdin *Libr. Comp.* (1824) 255 Shall man, their pettie soveraigne, be claudicant and heteroclite. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 184 Such claudicant Arguments. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 46. 3/1 Your Claudicant Bride.

†**Clau·dicate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *claudicāre* f. *claud-us* lame.] To be lame, to limp.

1623 in COCKERAM. So in BLOUNT, PHILLIPS, BAILEY, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* IV. 267 Till his last step to claudicate in gait.

†**Claudica·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *claudicātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *claudicāre*, so F. *claudication.*] The action of limping or halting.

1555 *Fardle Facions* I. vi. 91 Claudicacion or limping. 1622 BP. ABERNETHY *Chr. & Heav. Treatise* i. 5 The claudications and haltings of the saints are not diseases, but in part. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 80. ₱ 7, I have..contracted a very honest and undissembled Claudication in my Left Foot.

†**Clau·dity.** *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *clauditās* f. *claud-us* lame: see -ITY.] Lameness.

1656 in BLOUNT; thence 1692 in COLES.

Clauen, obs. pl. of CLAW.

Claught, pa. t. of CLEEK *v.*, to snatch, clutch.

Claught, claucht (klāχt, klāχʷt), *v. Sc.* [Irregularly formed on *claucht*, pa. t. of CLEEK. Cf. *clad* vb.] To seize with claws; to clutch, snatch.

a 1800 *Jacobite Relics* I. 58 (Jam.) To claucht my daddie's wee bit house. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xi, He saw Meg .. claught the bairn suddenly out of the gauger's arms.

Claught, *sb.*1 *Sc.* Also 8– claucht. [f. pa. pple. of CLEEK *v.*] A sudden snatch or clutch.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 42 (Jam.) Ane I kent na took a claught of me. 1825–79 JAMIESON, When one lays hold of what is falling, it is said that he 'gat a claucht of it.'

†**Clau·ncher.** *Obs. Min.* [Cf. CLUNCH.] See quot.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* E iij b, *Clauncher*, a piece of Kevell, Tufft, Stone, etc., having always some Joynt at the back of it, which being driven past becomes loose, and being struck upon yields a sound, and often slips down unexpectedly, and many times Ore has been discovered at the back of such Clauncher.

†**Claurie,** *a. Obs. Her.* Forms: 5 cloury, clawri, 6 claurie, clawry, -rie. Of one colour.

1486 *Bk. St. Alban's, Her.* B v a, Hit is clepyd in armis claury. *Ibid.* B v b, Clawri is called playn of oon coloure. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 78 b, The fielde of thys cote Armoure is Claurie. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 186 When all the pointes and borders of the field be of one colour: which was called Clawrie. *Ibid.* 213 Which also might be borne Clawry counterly or quarterly.

Clause (klōz). Also 4–6 claus, 5 clawse, clausse. [a. OF. *clause*, ad. late or med.L. *clausa*, app. in sense of L. *clausula* close of a period or formula, conclusion, clause, dim. of **clausa*, itself not recorded as sb. in ancient Latin; f. L. *claudĕre*, *claus-um* to CLOSE. Cf. Pr. *clauza*; It. uses *clausula.*]

1. A short sentence; a single passage or member of a discourse or writing; a distinct part or member of a sentence, *esp.* in *Gramm. Analysis*, one containing a subject and predicate.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 46 Vour crevices a uour halue, mid teos uour efter clauses. *Crux fugat omne malum*, etc. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25257 (Cott. Galba) þis claus es cald þe thrid bone, Fader in erth þi will be done. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 72 Constrewe ich clause with þe culorum. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. xv. (1859) 12, I can speke neyther word ne clause. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 556 The testimony of Dauid .. doth in a maner conteine three sundry members or clauses. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 165 Do not extort thy reasons from this clause, For that I woo, thou therefore hast no cause. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vii. 751 Why thunder'd this peculiar clause against us, All-mortal, and All-wretched! 1865 DALGLEISH *Gram. Analysis* 15 A phrase is a combination of words without a predicate; a clause is a term of a sentence containing a predicate within itself; as, a man *who is wise.*

b. (=L. *clausula.*) The close or end of a period.

c 1440 *Promptt. Parv.* 80 Clawse or poynte (or clos P.), *clausula* (*clausa* P). 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 2 Men began to hunt more after .. the choiceness of the phrase .. and the sweet falling of the clauses.

2. A particular and separate article, stipulation, or proviso, in any formal or legal document.

Often used with attribute or defining phrase as *Codicillary Clause, Penal Clause, Saving Clause*, etc. Also, in *Sc. Law, Clause of Devolution*, a clause devolving an office or duty upon a person in certain contingent circumstances; *Clause irritant*, a clause in a deed of settlement by which the acts and deeds of a proprietor contrary to the conditions of his rights become null and void; *Clause resolutive*, a clause by which the rights of a proprietor rendered null and void by a clause irritant, become resolved and extinguished. (See 1807–8 BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.*)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 679 He shall me never binde in soche a clause. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) Introd. 1 The formal cause [he] Settyth in dew ordre clause be clause. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 42 Pream., A Clause of Warantise accordyng to the seid dede. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 45 a, Without anye suche clause sette or put in the deede. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. § 6 Add thereto an express clause of special provision. 1730 *Baker's Chron.* an. 1678 (R.) [A bill] for exclusion of all popish members to sit in ..parliament (with a clause in favour of the Duke of York). 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* II. xxix. 125 There is a clause in the Act of Settlement, to oblige every Minister to sign his name to the advice which he gives his Sovereign. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 24 June, I am not proposing any clause in the Bill. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 23 The passing of a statute of twenty clauses.

†**3.** Close, conclusion. *Obs.*

[1275 *Stat. Westm.* I, Pream., In crastino clausi Paschae.] 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. xix. (1588) 600 The clause of Easter. 1630 M. GODWYN tr. *Ann. Eng.* 301 God was pleased he should end his long life..with so happy a clause. 1634–5 in *N. Riding Rec.* IV. 24 After the clause of Easter next. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 100 Be thou merry late and air This is the final end and clause.

†**4. Clause-rolls** (*Rotuli clausi*): = CLOSE ROLLS.

1700 TYRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 837 These Letters .. remain upon Record in the Tower on the Clause Roll of this Year.

†**Claused,** *ppl. a.* [f. L. *claus-us* closed + -ED.]

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 83 Closyd, clausyd or closyd in, *Inclusus.*

Clauset, obs. form of CLOSET.

Clausick: see CLAW-SICK.

Clau·sify, *nonce-wd.*, to arrange in clauses.

1881 J. PAYNE tr. *Villon* 96 To glose upon it and comment .. To clausify it or transcribe At will.

Clausse, Clausset, obs. ff. CLAUSE, CLOSET.

†**Clau·ster, -re,** *sb. Obs.* Also 4 claustur, 6 clowster. [OE. *clauster*, a. L. *claustr-um* 'lock, bar, bolt', later 'a shut up place, a cell or cloister', f. *claud-*, *claus-* to shut + *-trum* instrumental suffix. So Icel. *klaustr.* In ME. the word may have been formed anew from Latin. OE. had another form *clúster*, corresp. to OS. *clústar*, MDu. *clûster*, Du. *kluister*; app. repr. a pop. L. variant *clūstrum.* Later variants were CLOSTER and CLOISTER. (*Clowster* may belong to either *clauster* or *closter.*)] A cloister, cell, or monastery.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Greg. Colloq.* (*end*) Gaþ ut .. to claustre. — *Ælfric's Gl.* WY-W. 186/7 *Claustrum* fæsten uel clauster. 1340 *Ayenb.* 267 Uor claustres and uor strayte cellen. *c* 1400 *Prymer* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* II. 5 The claustur of marie berith him. 1549 *Chron. Grey Friars* (1852) 58 The x. day of Aprill [1549] was pullyd downe the clowster in Powlles that was callyd the Pardon churcheyerd. *Ibid.* 64 Clowster. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 6 Within the Claustres of the said Monastery.

Hence **Clau·sterman,** in Ormin **clawwstremann**; cf. ON. *klaustra-mann* a monk.

c 1200 ORMIN 6352 For þi birrþ wel clawwstremann Onn-fanngenn mikell mede.

†**Clau·ster,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *claustrāre*, f. *claustrum*: see prec.] To cloister.

1635 PAGITT *Christianog. Relig. Brit.* 35 They lived not claustered in Monasteries.

Claustered, obs. var. of CLUSTERED.

Clausthalite (klau·stalət). *Min.* [Named 1832 from Clausthal, Germany, where found: see -ITE.] A lead-gray native selenide of lead.

1835 SHEPARD *Min.* 133 Clausthalite. 1868 DANA *Min.*, *Clausthalite*.. occurs commonly in fine granular masses.

Claustral (klō·străl), *a.* [ad. late L. *claustrālis*, f. *claustrum* CLOISTER: see also -AL1.]

1. Of, pertaining, or belonging to a cloister or religious house.

c 1430 tr. *Kempis' Imit.* I. xxv. (E. E. T. S.), Religiose men þat are streited under claustral discipline. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 537 Claustral monkis. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1550) 61 b, Dunstane .. compelled men and women .. to kepe claustrale obedyence. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 6 A conventual Priory, is a Dignity in the Church, but a Claustral Priory is not. 1862 HOOK *Lives Abps.* II. vi. 322 The commencement of his claustral life.

†**2.** Pertaining to a cloister, colonnade, or piazza.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 509 Cumana .. set in hir sait claustrall.

3. Cloister-like, savouring of the cloister.

1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* IV. 402 Isolation and claustral seclusion. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic. Hades* I. 11 The sacred claustral doors of home. 1886 FARRAR *Hist. Interpret.* 285 The claustral narrowness of mediæval exegesis.

Claustration (klōstrē·ʃən). [mod. f. on *claustrum*; also in Fr.: see -ATION.] The action of enclosing or confining in a cloister.

1863 J. M. LUDLOW *Sisterhood* in *Gd. Words* 498 At Nancy in 1696, the Bishop of Toul tried to compel the claustration of the Grey Sisters of the city.

Clau·sular, *a.* Of the nature of a clause.

1849 SMART *Walker's Dict.* 1860 JOWETT *Ess. & Rev.* 397 Clausular structure.

†**Clau·sule.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *clausule*, ad. L. *clausula* an end, close, or clause, dim. of *clausa*: see CLAUSE.] A little clause.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. iii. 16 Thilk litil now rehercid clausul, Luk vj°. c. *Ibid.* 441 The Myddil Clausul closid betwixt these now rehercid Clausulis. 1590 SWINBURNE *Treat. Test.* Pref., Sundrie sorts of bookes; as lectures, councels, tracts, decisions..clausules, common opinions.

†**Clau·sure.** *Obs.* Also 5 clawser, 6 clawsure, clawesure. [ad. L. *clausūra* closing, barrier, f. *claudĕre* to CLOSE: cf. *closure.*]

1. The action of closing or enclosing, CLOSURE.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 88 Clausure or clos (1499 clawser), *Clausura*. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. vi. 42 Clausure, shutting up the Grates, &c. 1670 G. EL. *Hist. Cardinals* III. II. 282 The dispute .. protracted the clausure [of the conclave].

2. Closed or shut-up condition.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* xx. 19 Note in T. Cartwright, *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 243 He also came out of his mothers wombe, the clausure not sturred. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. v. 33 Clausure, Penance, and other Austerities. *a* 1714 GEDDES (J.) In some monasteries the severity of the Clausure is hard to be born. 1815 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1829) II. 331 In this respect the clausure is complete. *Ibid.* 333 There is no vow, no clausure.

b. *Med.* Imperforated (or clogged, obstructed) condition of any canal or cavity in the body.

1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* I ij, Gume of a Peache .. openeth the inward clawesures of the breste.

3. An enclosed place, an enclosure, a close.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clii. (1495) 704 Wythin the closynge or the clausure of the temple. 1609 *Manch. Court Leet Records* (1885) II. 246 One clausure of land called Shiponley.

4. That which encloses; an enclosure; a bar.

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 254 He hath broken the clausures of deth. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 237 Alle clausures of wodis thei distroyed. 1511 *Abp. Warham's Visitation* in *Brit. Mag.* XXXII. 41 The clausure of the churchyard in the north side lacketh reparation. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xv. 111, I made them begin the Walls, to the end it might have such Clausure, as was fitting.

5. An enclosing case or cover.

1564 BECON *Acts of Christ & Antichr.* (1844) 521 Old rotten bones or reliques of saints .. in precious shrines and costly clausures. 1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* I. xiii, Thou shalte presente to August hand my bokes in clawsure tyed.

Claut (klōt), *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Goes with CLAUT *v.*; perh. related to *claw* or *claught.* (It might possibly represent an OE. **clawet* from

clav-an to CLAW. Cf. Sievers, Miscell. f. Ags. Gramm. § 246.)]

1. A grasping hand, a clutch.

1697 W. CLELAND *Poems* 38 For blew bonnets they leave non, That they can get their clauts upon.

2. An instrument for raking or scraping, as a hoe, mud-scraper. *Clauts*: hand-cards for wool.

1808 in JAMIESON. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Claut*, a strong rake for raking up mire or rubbish.

3. A handful, a rakeful, a scraping.

1793 BURNS *Meg o' the Mill* i, She has gotten a coof wi' a claut o' siller. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xvii, 'You might have .. heard an excellent discourse,' 'Clauts o' cauld parridge', replied Andrew.

Claut (klɔ̄t), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also clat(e, clawt. [See CLAUT *sb.* (It might possibly represent an OE. **clawettan*, f. *clawet*; see prec.).] To scratch, claw, rake, scrape out, extract with claws, or the like.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 30 This oxx ..regardet nocht [the dogs] bot walde clate him with his cluifes. 1674 RAY *N. Country Wds.* 14 *To Claut*, to scratch, to claw. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1790 A. WILSON *Elegy Unfort. Tailor* Wks. (1846) 45 Soon as ilka dish was clautet. 1823 J. WILSON *Trials Marg. Lyndsay* 65 (Jam.) Here is four pound. May it do nae guid to him who clawts it out o' the widow's house. 1876 *Mid Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clawt*, to claw in an indecisive quick manner. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clawting*, a buffeting, where the fists and fingers are engaged.

Clauwe, obs. form of CLAW.

†Cla·val, *a.* and *sb. Anat. Obs.* [? a. OF. *clavel*, now *claveau*, key-stone, etc.]

A. *adj.* (?) Malar.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The clauall bones .. are the bones of the eares wherunto are fastened ye muscles and cordes that couer the Jawes.

B. *sb.* (See quot.)

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The xij. place is on the fontynelles vnder ye knee .. there as the lacert is dyuyded fro the lacert, and is made with rounde claualles with place for the purgacyon of all the body, and the dyseases of the legges.

Clavate (klē·vēt), *a.* [ad. L. *clāvāt-us*, pa. pple. of *clāvāre* to stud with nails or knobs (cf. Pliny *H. N.* IX. 36 'genus concharum clavatum'), f. *clāvus* nail. In sense 2 taken as f. *clāva* club (a doubtful Latin use).]

†1. Studded with nails or knobs, knobbed. *Obs.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Fishes..clavate, spinose, rough.

2. Chiefly *Zool.* and *Bot.* Club-shaped; thickened towards the apex like a club.

1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) III. 126 Of the Silphæ, or Carrion Beetles .. Their antennæ are clavate, and the club is perfoliate. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1868) I. 342 The filament..is thickest at the upper end, or clavate.

Cla·vated, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] = prec.

1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (J.), Clavated spikes of some kind of echinus.

Clavation (klăvē·ʃən). [f. CLAVATE, or its source + -ATION.] Clavate state or quality; *spec.* in *Anat.* clavate articulation, GOMPHOSIS.

Clavato-, comb. form of CLAVATE; as in *clavato-elongate, -turbinate*, etc.

1848 DANA *Zooph.* 370 Clavato-turbinate. *Ibid.* 671 Branches subterete, clavato-elongate.

†Clave [1]. *Obs.* [ad. L. *clāva* knotty stick, club, scion.] A knotty branch, scion, graft.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 415 In March orenge is sette in sondry wyse..in bough, in branches and in clave.

†Clave [2]. *Obs.* [? ad. L. *clāvis* key, bolt.]

†1.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVI. xl. The leaves of the dores belonging to this temple .. stood foure yeres glewed in the clave [*in glutinis compagine*].

2. *Naut.* (See quots.)

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 151 *Clave*, a stool .. supported by 4 legs; the top 6 feet long, 2 or 3 feet wide .. in which the shells are set up with wedges for making the sheave-holes. *Ibid.* 153 The blocks are..jambed up..with wedges in a clave.

3. (See quot.)

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Clave*, the handle, or the part of a pair of small balances by which they are lifted up in weighing anything.

Clave, pa. tense of CLEAVE *v.*

‖ Clavecin (klæ·vĭsin). *Mus.* [F. *clavecin*, ad. med.L. *clavicymbalum* or It. *clavicembalo*: see CLAVICYMBAL.] The French name of the harpsichord: sometimes used by English writers.

1819 *Pantologia*, *Clavecin* (Fr.), in music, a harpsichord. 1881 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 194 About the year 1500 the clavecin had been made in the clavichord shape, and called Spinet.

Hence **Cla·vecinist** [a. F. *claveciniste*], a player on the clavecin.

1865 HULLAH *Transit. Period Music* 243 The sudden indisposition..of the Clavecinist, gave him [Handel] an opportunity. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 1209 As..Clavecinist..debarred his instrument Yet thrums..With desperate finger on dumb table edge.

Claved, *a. Her.* = CLAVIE.

1830 in ROBSON.

Clavel (klæ·vĕl). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 7 clavie, 7, 9 clavy, 9 clavey, 7– clavel. [a. OF. *clavel*, now *claveau*, keystone of an arch, wedge-shaped lintel of a window, door, or the like; = Pr. *clavel*, Cat. *clavell*, It. *chiavello*:—L. **clāvellus* dim. of *clāvus* nail, peg, clinching instrument.]

1. The lintel over a fire-place; *esp.* a beam of wood so used, the mantel.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1723) 138 a, The hewed stones of the windowes, dowres, and clavels, pluct out to serve private buildings. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 303 The fairest chimney for clauy and jeames that euer I saw. 1753 BORLASE in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 91 The lightning had left a mark quite cross the clavel of the kitchen-chimney. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Clavel*, a mantel-piece. West. Called also .. Navy. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., Would you like to have a arch a-turned or a clavel? *Ibid.* The Holmen Clavel Inn.

2. *Comb.*, as **clavel** (**clavy-**) **-board, -piece, -tack**, = mantelpiece.

1847–78 HALLIWELL, Clavel .. called also .. clavy-piece. Clavel-tack is, I believe, the shelf over the mantel-piece. 1862 BARNES *Rhymes in Dorset Dial.* I. 136 Just above the clavy-bwoard Wer father's spurs, an' gun, an' sword.

†Cla·vellated, *a. Obs.* [f. med.L. *clāvellāt-us* (*cineres clavellati, clavati*, Du Cange), OF. *clavelée*, in *cendre clavelée*, mod.F. *cendre gravelée*, lit. 'granulated ashes', which Littré takes as the proper form: but on phonetic grounds this is doubtful.]

1. in *Clavellated Ashes*: 'Potash of superior quality obtained from the dried and calcined lees of wine, for the use of dyers' (Godefroy).

1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* II. 58 Of the Alkali of the Ashes..we make a clavellated gnawing Salt. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* II. 504 Clavellated or gravelled Ashes are nothing else but the calx of the Lees of Wine, etc., etc. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), Air, transmitted through clavellated ashes into an exhausted receiver, loses weight.

2. [as from *clāva* club] Shaped like a little club.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* VIII. iv. 402 The lamellated Antennæ of some, the clavellated of others.

Claver (klē·vəɹ), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **claiver**. [See CLAVER *v.*[2]] Idle garrulous talk, to little purpose, or with little sense; an idle story, a piece of idle gossip.

(?) *a* 1689 in Scott *Old Mort.* xi. *note*, When I was entering life, there was ane Knox deaving us a' wi' his clavers, and now I am ganging out, there is ane Claver'se deaving us a' wi' his knocks. 1722–30 RAMSAY *Parrot*, Delighted with their various claver. 1787 BURNS *Answ. Gudew. Wauchope-House* i, Wi' claivers, and haivers, Wearing the day awa. 1819 CARLYLE *Early Lett.* (Norton) I. 230 This is all claver, but it pleases one. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* II. 180 To carry clashes and clavers up and down. *Mod. Sc.* 'Muckle claver and little corn,' said of pulpit eloquence that has little edifying in it; with pun on *claver*, clover.

†Cla·ver, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [? Meant for CLAVIER, though hardly in the same sense.]

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. II. iv. *Columnes* (1605) I. 493 Where, as by Art one selfly blast breath'd out From panting bellowes, passeth all-about Winde-Instruments; enters by th' under Clauers Which with the Keyes the Organ-Maister quauers.

Claver, *sb.*[3], obs. form of CLOVER.

Claver, *sb.*[4], obs. form of CLEAVERS.

†Cla·ver (klæ·vəɹ), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5–6 **cleuer**. [First found in 13th c.; cf. Da. *klavre* to climb, clamber, and mod.Du. *klaveren, kleveren*, LG. *klauern*, in same sense; ON. had *klifra* to climb. All these are regarded as frequentatives, from the vb.-root *klif-, kliv-*, in OTeut. *klīb-* to stick, adhere, hence to climb. Cf. also ME. *cleafer*, OE. *clifer*, claw, talon.] *intr.* To climb, clamber. (Some take it in first quot. as = clutch, claw.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 102 Hweðer þe cat of helle claurede euer toward hire, & cahhte, mid his cleafres, hire heorte heaued. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3325 Two kynges ware clymbande, and claverande one heghe. 1423 JAS. I. *King's Q.* clix. A quhele, on quhich cleuering I sye A multitude of folk before myn eye. 1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* Ep. Ded. 1 Subjects are clavered up into the Kings Throne, and the King debased below .. a free-born subject. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clavver*, to clamber.

Claver (klē·vəɹ), *v.*[2] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Of uncertain origin. Somewhat similar are Gaelic *clabaire, clabhraichean* babbler; also obs. Du. *kalaberen* 'inter se in utramque partem de variis rebus otiose suaves iucundosque sermones conferre' (Kilian); and Ger. *klaffern, kläffern*, 'garrulare', to chatter, blab, ('viel schweigen ist kunst, viel kläffern bringt ungunst'). The last agrees best in sense, but it is not easy to conceive how, being a High German word, it could have been adopted in Scotland *c* 1600.]

intr. To talk idly, or with little sense; to gossip, palaver, prate.

a 1605 [see CLAVERING]. *a* 1715 *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 395 When ye clatter then, and claver, Ye sprinkle all their necks with slaver. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxiii, 'Clavering about thae auldwarld stories.' 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* xx, 'A worthy minister, as gude a man .. as ever ye heard claver in a pu'pit.' 1850 JAMES *Old Oak Chest* III. 14 'I'm no given to clavering of other people's concerns.' 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clavver*, to contend, to chatter.

Hence **Cla·verer**, one who clavers, a babbler; **Cla·vering** *ppl. a.*

1606 tr. *Rollock on 1 Thess.* 140 (Jam.) Busie bodies, clauerers, and pratlers. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 617 Ah clauering cohoobie. 1722–30 RAMSAY *Fables, Clock & Dial*, Ne'er brag of constant clavering cant. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vii, 'A lang-tongued clavering wife.' 1822 — *Nigel* v, *K. James*: Haud your clavering tongue.

†Cla·vestock. *Obs.* [f. CLEAVE, *v.* + STOCK.] A chopper for cleaving wood.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 38 A clauestock and rabetstock, carpenters crane, and seasoned timber, for pinwood to haue. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 244/1 In the Farmers House .. [have] Clavestook, Rabbet Stock, a Jack to saw upon, and Pinwood Timber.

Clavey, var. of CLAVEL.

Cla·viature. [ad. Ger. *klaviatur*, repr. L. type **clāviatūra*, f. *clāvis* key: cf. OF. *claveüre*.] The key-board of an organ or pianoforte.

1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* II. 1702 The pedal claviature was not invented until the beginning of the fifteenth century.

†Clavichord (klæ·vikɔ̄ɹd). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 5–6 **clavy-**, 5–9 **clavicord**(e, 8–9 **clavichord**. [In It. *clavicordo* (Florio), Ger. *klavichord*, ad. 15th c. L. *clavichordium* (in Rules of Minnesingers), f. *clāvis* key + *chorda* chord, string. In 15–16th c. usually plural (*pair of*) *clavichords*. See also CLARICHORD.

It. *clavicordo*, Sp. *clavicordio*, Fr. *clavicorde* are the *spinet*; our *clavichord* is in these langs. *manicordo, -cordio -corde*.]

A musical instrument with strings and keys; in its developed form resembling a square pianoforte, the tones being produced by the action on the strings of 'tangents' or small brass wedges attached in upright position to the back of the keys.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* K vj, Where his vyell and clauycordes were. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 41 A straungier that gave the Quene a payre of clavycordes. 1632 SHERWOOD *Cotgr. Dict., Clauicords*, comme *Claricords*. 1724 STUKELEY in *Mem.* (1882) I. 75 Making a clavichord with Jews trumps instead of strings. 1740–61 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 414 Mary is now practising the clavicord, which I have got in the dining-room. 1769 BARRINGTON *Mozart* in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 64 This great musician began to play on the clavichord when he was but seven years of age. 1803–19 BURNEY in Rees *Cycl.* s.v. *Clavicord* (L.), Hearing the incomparable Emanuel Bach touch his favourite clavicord at Hamburg. 1888 HIPKINS *Mus. Instr.* XXXIV, The clavichord is, without question, the earliest key-board stringed instrument, it having been developed from the monochord, used for teaching singing in monasteries and church schools. It appears to have come into use in the second half of the 14th century.

Clavici·thern. = CLAVICYTHERIUM.

1855 BROWNING *Men & Wom.* II. *Heretic's Trag.* 199 Grace of lute or clavicithern.

Clavicle [1] (klæ·vik'l). [ad. L. *clāvicula* (in 16th c. F. *clavicule*) small key, tendril, bar or bolt of a door, dim. of *clāvis* key: in med.L. 'collar-bone', according to Littré 'because it was compared to the key of a vault, or, as others think, because its form is that of the ancient bolts'.]

1. *Anat.* The collar-bone, which extends from the breast-bone to the shoulder-blade, forming part of the pectoral arch. In birds the two clavicles are united at their lower extremities into one bone, the furculum or 'merry-thought'.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 392 These Clauicles on either side fasten the shoulder blade to the brast-bone. *Ibid.* 901 These nerues run vnder the clauicle or cannell bone. 1685 COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* (ed. 4) I. i. 8. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. iv. 99 To ease their aching clavicles. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, The clavicle is absent, among Mammals, in Ungulata and Cetacea, and in many Carnivora and Rodentia.

†2. *Bot.* A tendril, clasper, cirrus. *Obs.*

1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 158 It climbs .. like Ivy, with broad and soft clavicles. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* App. 316 Clavicles, Claspers, or Tendrils, are the young Shoots of creeping scandent Plants.

†3. *Conch.* The upper part of a spiral shell. *Obs.*

[1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 31 *Clavicule*, the pyramidal interior and exterior part of a twisted, or spiral shell, beginning near the middle, and ending near the summit. Sometimes called the head.] 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. IV. iv. 358 Freshwater shells want .. solidity .. their clavicle as it is called is neither so prominent nor so strong.

†Cla·vicle [2]. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **clāviculus*, dim. of *clāvus* nail, wart, corn.] A wart.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 104 The liquour thereof, applied helps clavicles in the hands.

Clavicorn (klæ·vikɔ̄ɹn). *Ent.* [ad. mod.L. *clāvicorn-is*, f. *clāv-a* club + *corn-u* horn.] Club-horned: applied to a subsection of pentamerous beetles, *Clavicornes*, having club-shaped antennæ.

[1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 244/2 *Clavicornes.*] 1860 MAYNE *Exp. Lex., Clavicornis*, club-horned..clavicorn.

Clavicular (klæ·vi·kiŭlăɹ), *a.* [f. L. *clāvicul-a* + -AR: cf. F. *claviculaire*.]

†1. Of or pertaining to a key. *Obs.*

1657–96 in PHILLIPS. 1692 in COLES.

2. Of or pertaining to the clavicle or collar-bone.

1824 SIR A. COOPER *Dislocations & Fractures* (1831) 286 The clavicle is joined to the first rib by a clavicular costal, or..rhomboid ligament. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 479 The clavicular origin of the pectoral muscle. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Clavicular artery*, a small branch of the acromio-thoracic artery, which supplies the subclavius muscle.

Hence **Clavi·cularly** *adv.*

1888 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Dec. 14/1 The important point in breathing is to do so diaphragmatically and not clavicularly—i.e., to employ deep breathing, and to avoid all tendency to raise the shoulders.

† **Clavicula·rious,** *a. Obs.*—⁰ [ad. L. *clāviculārius.*]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Claviculariou*s, of or pertaining to a key: so 1692 in COLES.

Claviculate (klăvi·kiŭlĕt), *a.* [f. L. *clāvicul-a* + -ATE²: in mod. F. *claviculé.*] **a.** *Anat.* Provided with clavicles or collar-bones. **b.** *Bot.* Having tendrils (1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

† **Clavi·culer.** *Obs.* [AFr. ad. L. *clāviculārius* key-keeper, f. *clāvicula*, dim. of *clāvis* key: see -AR.] A key-keeper, turnkey.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 28 Sergius was unyversel clavyculer Of holy cherche.

Clavicy·linder. *Mus.* [f. L. *clāvi-s* key + CYLINDER.] A musical instrument invented by Chladni.

1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* s.v. *Chladni*, The Clavi-cylinder.. was like a square pianoforte, and comprised four and a half octaves. The sound was produced by friction from a single glass cylinder connected with internal machinery, by which the differences of the notes were produced. 1888 STAINER & BARRETT (ed. 3) s. v.

† **Clavicymbal** (klævisi·mbăl). *Mus. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 5 **claui-**, 6 **clawesymballe**, 7 **clavecymbal**, 9 **clavicimbal, -cymbal**, and in It. form **clavicembalo**. [ad. med.L. *clāvicymbalum, -cymbolum* (in Rules of the Minnesingers by Eberhard Cersne, 1404), f. *clāvis* key + *cymbalum* CYMBAL. In It. *clavicembalo, gravicembalo* (both in Florio), F. *clavecin* (Cotgr. *clavessin*, OF. *clavechinbolon*), Ger. *clavizimbel*, perverted *klaffenzimmer*. See also CLARICYMBAL, CLAVECIN.] An old name of the Harpsichord, a musical instrument with keys, and strings set in vibration by means of quills or leathern plectra in wooden uprights called jacks.

1492 *Will of Clyff* (Somerset Ho.), My Clauysymballes. 1506 *Will. of Tho. Buttler* (Somerset Ho.), A payre of Clawesymballes. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Clavecymbal*, a pair of Virginals, or Claricords. 1864 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 42 The German clavicimbel .. was a kind of spinet. 1880 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 367 Mattheson lauded the clavichord above the clavicymbel or harpsichord. 1880 *Ibid.* s.v. *Cembalo*, The dulcimer, or cembalo, with keys added, became the clavicembalo.

‖ **Clavicytherium** (klævisiþī°ri·ŏm). *Mus.* [Better *clavicitherium*, med.L., f. *clāvis* key + CITHER.] An early musical instrument of the harpsichord type, being really an upright spinet.

[1511 VIRDUNG *Musica getutscht* (Basel), Claviciterium. 1611 M. PRÆTORIUS *Syntagm. Music.* (Wolfenbüttel) II. xli, Clavicytherium.] 1819 *Pantologia* III, *Clavicytherum*, the clavichord. 1860 RIMBAULT *Pianoforte* 28 The clavicytherium, or *keyed-cithara*. 1880 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.*, *Clavicytherium*, an upright musical instrument allied to the horizontal harpsichord and spinet. 1888 — *Mus. Inst.* Plate vi. Named Clavicytherium by the earliest writer on musical instruments, Virdung..who gives a drawing of one. It is in fact a spinet set upright.

Clavie, *a. Her.* [a. F. *clavé* (see Littré), f. L. *clāvis* key.] Key-shaped. Also **Clavied** *a.*

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie*, 94 b, The field is gules, a Crosse doble clauie d'Argent. This Crosse ought to be figured as a double warded key.

Clavie, var. of CLAVEL.

‖ **Cla·vier.** [F. *clavier*, orig. a key-bearer (on L. type *clāviārius*, f. *clāvis* key), hence key-board. Thence, Ger. *clavier*, *klavier*, Du. *klavier*, Da. *klaveer*, Sw. *klaver*.]

1. The key-board or set of keys of a musical instrument. (Cf. CLAVER *sb.*²)

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xx. (1737) 88 The Pedals of Turbith, and the Clavier or Keys of Scammony. 1855 BROWNING *Master Hugues* iii, I looked up and surveyed, O'er my three claviers, yon forest of pipes Whence you still peeped in the shade. 1880 E. J. HOPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 485 Communication established between the claviers of an organ and the sound-board pallets.

2. (klăvīə·r). A general German name of all keyboard instruments with strings, but specially the clavichord; later, the pianoforte. Also *attrib.*

1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 13 [Mozart] having commenced composition without recourse to the clavier. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* II. 91 [Bach's] numerous works..written for his favorite instrument, the clavier (the piano of that day). 1885 *Athenæum* 21 Mar. 385/2 Four of the clavier concertos ..were given with the aid of a small but select orchestra. 1886 *Academy* 22 May 371/2 The eminent pianist will.. play, as it were, a history of clavier music from the time of Queen Elizabeth to that of Queen Victoria.

Hence **Clavierist,** a player on the clavier.

1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 111 Becché [was] a celebrated clavierist of the day.

Claviform (klæ·vifǭım), *a.* [f. L. *clāva* club + -FORM: cf. F. *claviforme.*]

1. Having the form of a club; club-shaped.

1817 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 94 Claviform .. is composed of club-shaped parallel rods, which adhere by their thin extremities. Example, Compact black ironstone. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 703/1 The foot .. is claviform when it is thicker at its extremity than at its base. 1875 W. HOUGHTON *Sk. Brit. Insect.* 87 The claviform stigma.

2. [f. L. *clāvus*] Nail-shaped. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

† **Claviger** (klæ·vidʒəɹ). *Obs.* [a. L. *clāviger* carrying a key or a club, f. *clāv-is* key or *clāv-a* club + *-ger.*] One who carries a key, a key-keeper.

1606 BP. BARLOW *Serm.* (1607) B 4 a, The great clauiger of heauen, which hath the key of Dauid. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* Introd., You are appointed to secure it in some Chest, Box, etc. and to be one of the Clavigers thereof.

Clavi·gerous, *a.* [See prec. and -OUS.] **a.** = prec.: Bearing a key or keys. **b.** Club-bearing.

a. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Hence 1692 in COLES.
b. 1730–36 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Claviole (klæ·vi,ōᵘl). *Mus.* [f. CLAVIS key + VIOL.] A keyed viol, the name given to a musical instrument. It was played on with finger-keys like the piano, the strings being set in vibration by a rotatory arrangement acting like the violin bow.

1819 *Pantologia*, *Claviole*, invented by a Mr. J. I. Hawkins .. Mr. Hawkins exhibited his instrument in America about seven years ago; when it was considered, by musicians, as equal in power to fifteen violins, tenors, and basses..A more detailed account..may be seen in Nos. 3 and 4 of the Retrospect [1805–15]. 1883 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 639 The Claviol..was in form like a cabinet piano.

Clavipalp (klæ·vipælp). *Ent.* [ad. mod.L. *clāvipalp-us*, f. *clāv-a* a club + *palpus* the soft palm of the hand, *mod.* a feeler; cf. F. *clavipalpe.*] A member of the *Clavipalpi*, a family of tetramerous beetles distinguished by a club-like thickening of the terminal joint of the palpi. Also as *adj.*

‖ **Clavis** (klē¹·vis). [L. *clāvis.*]

1. *lit.* A key.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. xviii. 110 Christ himself would have given a Clavis, and taught the Church to unlock so great a secret. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Clavis*, sometimes used in English writers. *a* 1839 GALT *Demon of Destiny* II. 14 The pond'rous clavis of some torture cave.

2. *fig.* A key to writings in another language, to ciphers, etc.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Clavis*, an Exposition of hard words, or ..feigned names. Hence in KERSEY, BAILEY, and mod. Dicts.

Clavolet (klæ·vŏlėt). *Ent. rare.* [Diminutive f. L. *clāva* club: of abnormal form (for *clavulet*).] The club-shaped end of the antennæ of insects.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 518 In those flies whose antennæ terminate in a bristle, the clavolet is represented by the bristle.

Clavule (klæ·viul). *Bot.* Also in L. form. [ad. L. *clāvula*, dim. of *clāva* club.] The elongated claviform portion of the receptacle of certain fungi (1866 *Treas. Bot.*).

‖ **Clavus** (klē¹·vŏs). [L. *clāvus* nail, wart, tumour.] The disease ERGOT which affects rye and other grasses. Hence **Cla·vism** [cf. It. *clavismo*] = ERGOTISM (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Clavy, another form of CLAVEL, q. v.

Clavyd, obs. pa. t. of CLAW *v.*

Claw (klǭ), *sb.* Forms: 1 **clawu**, 2 **clau**, (3 *pl.* **clawe, clawwess** (*Orm.*)), 4 **clauwe**, (*pl.* **clauen**), 4–6 **clowe**, 4–7 **clawe**, 5– **claw**. See also CLEE. [OE. *clawu* (Ep. Erf. Corp. *clauuo*), obl. cases *clawe*. The quantity of the *a* is uncertain: if long, *cláwu* would be identical with OS. *clâuua* (MDu. *claeuwe*, Du. *klauw*), OHG. *chlâwa* (MHG. *klâwe*, *klâ*, modG. *klaue*), pointing to a type **klǣwâ-*. But Ormin has the *a* short, and this answers better to the form *clawu*; an original type **klawâ* would also best explain the OHG. variant *chlôa*, *chlô* (through *chlaua*, *chlau*). The OE. *clawu* (the ordinary WS. type) of the nominative was a new form reconstructed from the oblique cases; the original nominative type was *cléa* (:— *clau*, *claw-*), and *cléo*; see CLEE. (The ON. *kló* is not identical; it appears to be :—**klôh-*, belonging to the vb. *klā-*, *kló*: see next.)]

1. The sharp horny nail with which the feet of birds and some beasts are armed. Also applied to similar structures on the feet of insects, crustacea, etc.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 29 Clauuo [so *Erf.* and *Corpus*]. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* ix. 28 (Bosw.) Nægl oððe clawu, *unguis.* *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 153 Þu havest scharpe clawe. *a* 1300 *Body & Soul* 370 in *Map's Poems* (Mätz.) Scharpe clauwes, long nayled. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 783 To bataile he [a bear] bownez him with bustous clowez. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 Claw or cle of a beste, *ungula.* *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 159 His nayles or clowes lenger then a fote. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. ii. 43 His nailes .. shall hang out for the Lions clawes. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 2 His [the Flea's] feet are slit into claws or talons. 1855 GOSSE *Marine Zool.* I. 155 (Porcelain crabs) First feet very long and slender with long claws.

b. 'The foot of a beast or bird, armed with sharp nails, or the pincers or holders of shell-fish' (J.). This is only a loose use, arising out of such phrases as *in its claws, with its claws*, etc.

a 1000 *Phœnix* 277 (Gr.) Fenix fyres lafe clam biclyppeþ. 1340 *Ayenb.* 61 Bodyes of wyfman, and tayl of uisssse, and clauen of arn. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 50 As a Bittur in the Eagles clawe. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 470 If you tear off a claw from a live crab or lobster, it pushes out another. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 148 The southern claw of Cancer.

† **2.** A hoof, or one of the parts into which a (cloven) hoof is divided. *Obs.* Cf. CLEE.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lev.* xi. 3 Þa nytenu þe hira clawe todælede beoþ. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1225 Oxe gaþ o clofenn fot & shædeþþ hise clawwess. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xiv. 6 Euery beest that deuydeth his clawe, & cheweth cudd, shal ye eate. Neuertheles these shal ye not eate .. that .. deuyde not the hoffe in to two clawes. 1544 PHAËR *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) I ij b, Goates clawes brent and poudred..or in stede of it shepes clawes. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 109 With claws like a Cow; but quadrifide.

3. *fig.* (Chiefly in phr. *in one's claws*, etc., implying the notion of seizing, or having in one's possession or power.) *To pare the claws of* is a common phrase resting immediately on sense 1, but usually *fig.* in use.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 356 Me fro the feend and fro his clowes keepe. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 185 After that he had aspired to principalitie, and had caught governement within his clawes. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619–20) II. 221 So subtill is the deuill to make roome for himselfe, when hee hath once got in his claw. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 282 What's justice to a man, or laws, That never comes within their claws? 1790 COWPER *Lett.* 26 Nov., I am happy that you have escaped from the claws of Euclid. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Oct. 1/1 To draw the teeth and pare the claws of the Peers.

4. 'Sometimes a hand, in contempt' (J.).

1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 151 Some of them doo suffer their iawes to go oft before their clawes. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Snow Image, etc., Gt. Snow Face*, A yellow claw—the very same that had clawed together so much wealth—poked itself out of the coach-window.

5. *transf.* A mechanical or other contrivance resembling a claw; e.g. a curved iron with sharpened extremity for grappling or tearing; the back part of a hammer head curved and cloven, or any similar tool for extracting nails; the spreading divisions of the foot of a table or stand; the ends of a horse-shoe, etc.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 542 (Bosw.) Sume wæron mid isenum clawum totorene. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xvii. 1 Youre synne .. is .. grauen .. with a penne of yron and with an Adamant clawe. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel.* XXIX. i. 355 After they had beene sore tormented with clawes [*unguibus*]. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 124 Draw it out again with the Claw of the Hammer. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4338/4 Printed with a Horse-shoe, with Claws downward. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 15 Hammers made for the purpose of drawing nails, with claws. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 203 A stand with three claws. 1851 W. P. SNOW *Jrnl. Arct. Seas* xii. 156 To hook the iron claws on to the outer edges of the ice ahead.

6. *Bot.* The narrow sharpened base of the petal, in some flowers, by which it is attached.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* ii. 28 Each of these petals is fastened to the receptacle ...by a narrow pale part which is called unguis, or the claw. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. § 4 ¶ 7 (L.) In..R. Œillet,..the petals consist wholly of claw. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 6 The upper large part of the petal is termed the limb, and the lower the claw.

7. [f. CLAW *v.*] An act of clawing. *To make a claw to windward* (Naut.): = CLAW. *v.* 7.

1841 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 19 If the friends of the Charter only had the grace of seamanship, there would be a noble opportunity to make a claw to windward out of the misery the War-whigs have plunged themselves into.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *claw-like* adj.; **claw-bar**, a lever or crow-bar with a bent bifurcated claw for drawing spikes; **claw-feet**, (*attrib.*) having feet with or like claws; **claw-footed** *a.*, having claws on the feet; **claw-hammer**, a hammer with a claw for extracting nails; **claw-hammer coat** (*colloq.*), a tail-coat for evening dress; **claw-hand**, a condition incident to some diseases, in which the wrist is extended and the fingers flexed, owing to atrophy of certain muscles; a hand thus affected; † **claw-poll**, a flatterer, toady (cf. CLAW-BACK); **claw-screw**, a screw with a clawed head; **claw-table**, a one-legged table with claws (see sense 5); **claw-tailed** *a.*, having a tail resembling a claw.

1823 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 18. 274 A *claw-feet pillar or stand. 1667 R. HOPE 11 Mar. in *Calendar State Papers Chas. II* (ed. Green), *Claw-footed like a dog. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 19 Claw-footed chairs. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) C cciij b, A *claw-hammer used by shipwrights. 1879 KINGSTON *Austral. Abroad* i. 7 The tails of his *claw-hammer coat drag on the ground. 1887 F. FORD in *Mag. Art* Mar. 169/2 The 'claw-hammer' coat (as the Americans call it) essential to the evening dress of a gentleman of the Victorian era. 1879 SMILES *G. Moore*, Any man who had a stick leg or a club foot or a *claw hand thought himself fit to be a teacher. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 615/2 Beset with .. *claw-like processes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 561 Certeine *Clawpoules & Parasites. 1795 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 366 *Claw-screws .. to confine and stretch the parts as they were seamed together. 1832 G. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* vi. 93 Similar to the leg and feet of a *claw table. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 50 The *claw-tailed Humble-Bee.

Claw (klǭ), *v.* Forms: 1 **clawian**, (**clawan**), 3–4 **clawen**, 4–7 **clawe** (4–5 **clowe**, 5 **clave**, **clove**, 6 **klawe**), 6– **claw**. Pa. t. and pple. **clawed** (5 **clavde**, **clovyd**, 6 **claud(e)**; str. pa. t. **clew(e**, **clywe** in 4–5 and mod. dial. (in sense 3),

[In OE. in Ælfric's *Gram.*: where *clawize* belongs to a weak *clawian*, deriv. of *clawa* CLAW: cf. OHG. *chlâwen*, modG. *klauen*, *kläuen*, ODu. **klauwian*, MDu. *clouwen*, *clôuen*, MLG. *klouwen*, also MDu. *claeuwen*, Du. *klauwen*, in same sense. But the OE. *clawe* implies a str. vb. *clawan*, not found in the cognate langs. (The *a* in OE. is, as in the sb., of doubtful length.) In pa. ME. had generally *claw(e)de*, mod. *clawed*; but the strong *clew* is found in 14–15th c., app. only in sense 3 as in mod.Sc., which has also sometimes a pa. pple. *clewn*. (But strong inflexions of recent analogical origin are common dialectally.) It is possible that sense 3 and its extensions were influenced by the ON. str. vb. *klá* (*klah-*, *klôh-*, *klôgom*), used in that sense only, but not known to be etymologically related: see CLOE.]

1. *trans.* To scratch or tear with the claws, or (*transf.*) with the nails or a pointed instrument.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxviii. (Z.) 170 *Scalpo*, ic clawe [*v.r.* clawige]. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 154 No þu havest scharpe clawe Ne kepe ich noht þat þu me clawe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 154 He [the cat] wil..Cracche vs, or clowe vs, and in his cloches holde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 Clawyn or cracchyn [1499 scratche]. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 292 A good payre of nayles, to crache and clawe. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 25 If we cannot claw, then must we dig them out. 1653 R. MATHER in Eliot & Mayhew *Tears Repent.* C 3 b, The Grounds that they have fenced in, and clawed and broken up. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI. viii. (1840) 162/2, I have clawed the rascal: I have left the marks of my nails in his impudent face. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* iv, 'I would claw down the tolbooth door wi' my nails.' 1884 *Leeds Mercury* Weekly Supp. 15 Nov. 8/2 Five young kestrels..clawing one another vindictively.

b. To scrape.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 17 Contricioun..þat shal clawe þi cote of alkynnes filthe.

2. To seize, grip, clutch, or pull with claws.

1557 [? LD. VAUX] in Tottel *Misc.* (Arb.) 173 For age with steyling steppes, Hath clawed me with his cowche [crowche]. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 80 But Age..hath clawed [*Ff.* caught] me in his clutch. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 90 That which claws away world from about them, would, 'tis like, wring out their Planethood from within them. 1751 MRS. DELANY *Lett. Mrs. Dewes* 67, I was clawed into the party out of civility. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. clxxxv, If at that moment he had chanced to claw it [the sword]. *a* 1863 THACKERAY *D. Duval* iv. (1869) 49 His hands .. stretched out to claw other folks' money towards himself.

b. *intr.* To lay hold with the claws or (*transf.*) hands; to grasp or clutch (*at*, etc.); to scratch *at*.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 188 Powere hem [the fingers] failleth To clucche or to clawe. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vi, Sam and Andy, clawing for certain fragmentary palm-leaves, which they were in the habit of considering as hats. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazons* II. 57 [The sloth] raises his body .. and claws around in search of a fresh foothold. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* v. (1878) 202 Tom reached and clawed down the hole after him.

3. *trans.* To scratch gently, apply friction with the nails, so as to relieve itching or irritation, promote calmness or clear-headedness, or soothe. (Now, the common sense in Sc.: thence 'to claw an auld man's pow' = to attain to old age.)

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 925 He clew the bor on the rigge ..He clewe him eft upon the wombe; He fil adoun als a lombe. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5339 Wanne þe Ameral hym vnderstod, A clew ys heued. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1702 With that about y clywe [*Bodley*, clew; *Caxton*, torned] myn hede. *c* 1386 — *Wife's T.* 84 If eny wight wold claw us on the galle. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 279 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 134 Youre hed ne bak ye claw, a fleigh as þaughe ye sought. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 728/1 He began to studie a little, & clawe his head, and rubbe his forehead. 1573 N. ROSCARROCKE *Prelim. Verses* in Bossewell *Armorie*, The court brake vp, they claude their eares, & parted with a trice. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 282 Looke, if the wither'd Elder hath not his Poll claw'd like a Parrot. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* No. 138 (1862) I. 331 When he [Job] lay in the ashes, God was with him, clawing and curing his scabs. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. II. 74 Whether't be a Sin To claw and curry your own Skin. 1813 E. PICKEN *Poems* II. 140 (Jam.) I..claw, owre soon, an auld man's pow.

b. *intr.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 93 He sitteth by the fire And clæweth on his bare shankes. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 315 The giant .. claws at his wound, and raises his supplicating hand to Neptune.

†c. Phr. *To claw where it doth not itch.* *Obs.*

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* IV. (1570) C iij/3, I clawe oft where it doth not itche, To see ten beggers and half a dosen riche. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 70 Thou makest me claw where it itcheth not. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 279 A Herald..vsed much this terme (sacred Maiestie) which was not vsually geuen to the French king..[The latter] said somewhat sharply, I pray thee good fellow clawe me not where I itch not with thy sacred maiestie.

†4. fig. *To claw the back of*, or *to claw by the back*: to 'stroke down', flatter, fawn upon. So *to claw* (*a person's*) *toe*, *to claw by the sleeve.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 365 Whou þey curry kinges, & her back claweþ. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 109 And do noght but lakys and clowse hir toose. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp Folys* (1874) II. 29 He loueth to be flatered and clawed by the sleue. 1530 PALSGR. 349 He claweth my toe, *il me gratigne le orteil*. *a* 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 158 'Take heed of him that by the back thee claweth:' For none is worse than is a friendly foe. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* I. Prol. 11 To claw the back of him that beastly lives. 1883 [see 5].

†b. So *to claw the ears*, *humour*, etc.: to tickle, flatter, gratify (the senses, etc.). *Obs.*

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. 1st John* 45 Certayne iugglinges of vayne pleasures to clawe the senses of the bodye withall. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 468/1 Yet those men..would gladly haue their eares clawed with some vaine matter. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xvi. (1669) 64/2 The false Prophets pleasing words, with which they clawed Ahab's proud humour. 1681 R. LESTRANGE *Apol. Prot.* IV. ii. 124 They claw and gratifie the vanity and ambition of the Monks.

5. Thence *claw* itself came to mean: To flatter, cajole, wheedle, fawn upon. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 984 Thus schaltou be clovyd alse With fykyl wordis & with false. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 41 Nor suffer ourselves to bee clawed with flatterye. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. (1641) 31/2 In courting Ladies, or in clawing Lords. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. iii. 18, I must..laugh when I am merry, and claw no man in his humor. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* I. xii. 39 Let no man..claw himselfe with the discourse of the nobilitie of his predecessors. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* III. 949 Whose Dedications Doe sooth and claw the times abominations. 1703 J. SAVAGE *Lett. Antients* xiv. 74, I shou'd seem to conspire with you, to claw one another. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Claw*, to flatter; cringe to; 'toady'..to 'claw the back' is the commoner form.

b. Phr. *Claw me and I'll claw thee.*

1531 TINDALE *Expos.* 1 *John* (1537) 72 We saye, clawe me, clawe y^e. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 64 Claw me, and I will claw thee: Winke at mine, and I will not see thy faults. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dialogues xiv.* 228 These two betwixt themselves use Homers phrase, Claw me, I'le claw thee; Let's live many dayes. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 36 If he would..claw Mr. Lilie a little, M. L. would claw him again. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 461, I do not object to Jeffrey's clawing his .. brother Editor, who so regularly claws him in his New Monthly.

†c. *intr.* Const. *upon*, *with*. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 109 If they fawn and claw upon a man. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 52 Here it is not the stile to claw and complement with the king. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* Pref. III. § 4 That I have clawed with one party, and have girded at the other.

d. *To claw favour* = to curry favour. *Obs.* or *Sc.*

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xi, 'Ane wha deserts his ain friends to claw favour wi' the rats of Hanover.'

6. trans. *To claw off*: **a.** To get rid of (as an itch by clawing), to get free from. **b.** (*Sc.*) To 'get rid of', 'dispose of' (food); to eat with rapidity and voraciousness' (Jam.). *Obs.*

1514 *Visit. Bp. Norwich* in *Tanner MS.* 210. 46 (Bodl. Libr.), I shall gyff the such a stryppe that thow shalt not klawe yt of a yere after. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 89 A stegmaticall Impresse, which our Arminians shall neuer be able to claw off againe. 1668 DRYDEN *Sir M. Mar-all* II. i, I have not yet claw'd off your last ill Usage. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 355 This .. is a grief, he declares, that he shall never claw off. *a* 1769 *Watty & Madge* in Herd *Collection* (1776) II. 200 (Jam.) [He] clawed it aff most cleverly Till he could eat nae mair.

7. *Naut.* (*intr.*) 'To beat or turn to windward from a lee-shore, so as to be at sufficient distance from it to avoid shipwreck' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*). Also *to claw off* (the shore, or *from* the shore, or absol.), quasi-trans. *to claw it off.* So (trans.) *to claw the wind.*

a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* II. (1704) 260/1 Being near the Land and a Gale of Wind coming off from Sea..a Ship cannot claw it off. *Ibid.* 302/1 They could not claw off the Shore. 1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 352 When Shipping come into the Bay between the Spurn and Winterton, they can hardly claw it of (as Sea men phrase it) with Northerly and Easterly Winds. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Ranger le vent*, to claw the wind, or haul close to the wind. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1366 That ship could best claw off the land. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xv, We were forced to carry on at all risks, that we might claw off shore. 1837 — *Dog-fiend* v, We were off the Texel..with the coast under our lee, clawing off under storm canvas.

†8. To strike with hoofs, paws, or hands; to box, beat. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* *To claw up his mittens*: to give him the finishing stroke (*Gloss.* to *Scott*).

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* III. xvi. 52 He, counterfeiting Aesops asse, claweth the pope with his heeles. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Claw'd-off*, lustily lasht. 1769 in Chambers *Scot. Song* (1829) 43 The lads began to claw, then. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxiv, 'He claws up their mittans'. *Mod. Sc.* I'll claw your lugs; I'll claw his chafts.

†9. *To claw away*, *off*: **a.** to rate soundly, scold, revile. *Obs.*

a 1704 R. LESTRANGE (J.), The jade Fortune is to be clawed away, if you should lose it. *a* 1727 BP. NICOLSON *Let. Yates* (T.), Mr. Baxter .. claws off the episcopal party as a set of Cassandrian priests. 1812 C. K. SHARPE in *Corr.* (1888) I. 544 You should claw her off soundly in a note or in the preface.

†b. To complete or despatch with speed. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1701 MIÈGE *Fr. Dict.*, To claw it off, or claw it away .. *faire une chose avec empressement*, *en faire une pronte depêche*: I clawed it off to-day, or I worked very hard.

†Claw-back. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* One who claws another's back (see CLAW *v.* 4); a flatterer, sycophant, parasite, 'toady'.

1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 64 These flattering clawbackes are originall rotes of all mischyue. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxv. 125 [It] doth make thy Foes to smile, Thy friends to weepe, and Clawbacks thee with Soothings to beguile. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* VI. 403 By the persuasion of some Claw-backs of the Court. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. iii. 38 These are my Flatterers, .. my Clawbacks, my Saluters. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Claw-back*, a flatterer; parasite; 'toad-eater'.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1101/1 More regarding plaine meaning men, than claw-backe flatterers. 1655 TRAPP *Marrow Gd. Auth.* (1868) 830/2 His claw-back canonists tell him (and he believes it).

['**Claw-back** *v.*, imagined by Richardson, from a misquotation of Warner (see above, quot. 1589, where R. has *clawback* as a vb.), and uncritically copied by subsequent compilers.]

Clawboard, Clawe, obs. ff. CLAPBOARD, CLOVE.

Clawed (klɔ̄d), *a.* [f. CLAW *sb.* + -ED².] Having claws (in various senses; see CLAW *sb.*).

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4969 Her honden .. Ben .. clawed after hound. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 441 Beast .. Wholefooted, Cloven-footed, and Clawed. 1767 *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 189 The clawed pillar D. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. viii. § 16. 346 Quadrupeds..hoofed and clawed. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & P.* (1858) 124 Detestable clawed hands. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. vii. 84 Petals..clawed. 1878 *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 121 The commonest deformity is the so-called clawed hand.

Clawer (klɔ̄·ǝɹ). *rare.* [f. CLAW *v.* + -ER.] One who claws. (See the vb.)

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 587 You are the pleasant clawers which teach that a man may bee saued by the faith of others. 1613 DAVIES *Muse's Teares* (1876) 9 (D.) The scopes Of all such clawers scratch for priuate ends. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. xxviii. (1737) 129 An Abbreviator and Clawer off of Law-Suits.

Clawesure, var. of CLAUSURE, *Obs.*

Clawing (klɔ̄·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLAW *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb CLAW.

1. Scratching, scraping, etc.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxiii. (1495) 278 A drye scabbe hath..desyrynge of frotynge, rubbynge, cratchynge, and clawynge. *c* 1475 *Babees Bk.* (1868) 4 Thurhe clowyng your flesshe loke yee nat rent. 1527 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 233 His leg, by a little clawing .. is swelled and grevith him sore. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. ii. (1668) 10 Will .. patiently indure currying, combing, rubbing, clawing. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. ii. 31 Vick [the dog] is sitting on my lap, making little impatient clawings at my defenceless countenance.

†2. *fig.* Flattery. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 5 Ticleyng or clawing of adulacion. 1553 GRIMALD tr. *Cicero's Offices* (*c* 1600) 96 a, That selfe same clawing of the multitude. 1639 BAKER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxliii. 3 He can do no good upon me with fawning and clawing.

Clawing (klɔ̄·iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That claws; *spec.* flattering, fawning (*obs.*).

1573 A. ANDERSON *Expos. Benedictus* 65 b (T.), Using your clawing colour. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, 78 Some triviall clawing Pamphleteers, and historical parasites. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 32 To afford a credulous ear unto the clawing suggestions of fancy.

Hence **Claw·ingly** *adv.*, flatteringly (*obs.*).

1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* V. D b, I can tell them clawyngly.

Clawless (klɔ̄·lès), *a.* [f. CLAW *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a claw or claws.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 107 Fore-feet clawless.

†Clawre. *Obs.* [Cf. CLEAFRE, CLIVER = claw, talon, and CLAW.] = CLAW.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1696 Ful grymme clawres þat were croked and kene.

Claw-sick, clausick. [? f. CLAW + SICK; cf. Ger. *klauenseuche* foot-rot, and dial. *claw-ill.*]

1277 *Ann. Waverl.* (Rolls) Generalis scabies ovium .. a vulgo .. dicebatur *clausick*. 1296 in HOARE *Wiltsh., Mere* 208 *Claysica*. 1708 PHILLIPS *Clausick* or *Clansike*, the Clawsickness or Foot-rot in Sheep. Hence in BAILEY, and in mod. Dicts.

Clay (klē¹), *sb.* Forms: 1 *clǽg*, 4 *clai*, *clei*, 4–6 *cley*, 5–6 *claie*, 5–7 *clayе*, 6 *cleye*, *kley*, 4– **clay**. [Common Teut.: OE. *clǽg* (*æ* umlaut of *á*) corresponds to MDu. *cleie* fem., MLG., LG., Du., and Ger. *klei*, OFris. *klai*, mod.Fris. *klay*, *klaey*, pointing to an OTeut. **klaijô-* str. fem. (Gothic type **kláddja*, ON. **klegg*, whence Da. *klæg*, *kleg*), f. verbal root *kli-* (*klei-*, *klai-*,) to stick, cleave, with suffix *-ja*. From same root came **klai-moz*, in OE. *clám*, CLOAM, earth, potter's clay, with its vb. **klaimjan*, in OE. *clǽman*; see CLEAM, CLAM. Outside Teutonic, Gr. has γλοι-, γλι-, in γλοιός, γλίνη sticky matter, γλία glue, L. *glū-s*, *glū-ten* (*ū* for earlier *oi*), OSlav. *glina* clay, *glénŭ* mud.]

1. A stiff viscous earth found, in many varieties, in beds or other deposits near the surface of the ground and at various depths below it: it forms with water a tenacious paste capable of being moulded into any shape, which hardens when dried, and forms the material of bricks, tiles, pottery, and 'earthenware' generally.

Clay consists mainly of aluminium silicate, and is derived mostly from the decomposition of felspathic rocks. The various beds are distinguished geologically as *boulder*, *Kimmeridge*, *London*, *Oxford*, *Purbeck Clay*, etc. Particular kinds of clay are known as *brick*, *fatty*, *fire*, *plastic*, *porcelain*, and *potter's clay*; *pipe-clay*, etc.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 146 *Samia*, clæg. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 11985 (Trin.) Of cley.. made he sparewes twelue. 1382 WYCLIF *Wisdom* xv. 7 Of the same clei he

made ..vesselis in to vse. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 Cley, *argilla glis.* 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 5 Whyte clay and reed for to make pottes, crokkes .. and othir vessell. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 165 And stoppe dilygently his [an apple-tree's] wounde wyth kley. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 95 b, The Hasell Nuttes .. delighteth in claie. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 163 We have .. for scowring our clothes earths and claies; as Walkers clay .. little inferior to Sope. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5416/3 Tobacco-Pipe-Clay. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 49 ¶ 10 Incumbered with stiff clay. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 199 Trying experiments upon porcelain clays. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xvi. § 2 (1876) 346 Some soils, such as the stiff clays, are better adapted for wheat. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. II. 81 Pure clay..resulting from the alteration of felspars exposed to atmospheric influences, is white.

b. *fig.* with reference to properties and uses.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 294 Clogged in the claye and slyme of vyce. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 2 Quhiles I stack in this claye, it pleased God to bring your Majestie hame. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. viii. 74 The pupil is the clay in the hands of the artificer. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VII. 312 Tho' he trip and fall He shall not blind his soul with clay.

†**2.** In early use the tough, sticky nature of the substance appears to have been mainly in view, and the name was applied to other substances of this nature, as to the *bitumen* of the Vulgate, called in Bible of 1611 'slime,' 'pitch', Gen. xi. 3, vi. 14.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2500 Þe fiue gaue bak .. And fell to in a pitt o clay. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 312 Cleme hit [the ark] with clay comly with-inne. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xi. 3 Thei hadden..tow3 cley [1388 pitche, 1611 slime] for syment. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 260 Cley maad with hors or mannes her, and oyle Of tartre, alym, glas, berm, wort, and argoyle. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 187 The toughe cleye of Babilon cauled Bitumen. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIV. i. 295 Claie made with horsse doong.

3. Used loosely for: Earth, moist earth, mire, mud; *esp.* the earth covering or enclosing a dead body when buried.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1080 Þe bodi mith he na gat hide .. Þe clay all vp Þe bodi kest. *c* 1300 *Song Yesterd.* 70 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 135 Vr careyns chaunged vndur clay. 1382 WYCLIF *John* ix. 6 He spette in to erthe, and made cley of the spotle. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xxii. 43 Euen as yᵉ claye of the stretes wil I make them thynne. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* I. i, in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV. 313 When the foole is clad in clay. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. xxxi, The falcon crest was soiled with clay. 1821 BYRON *Cain* II. i, To sojourn With worms in clay.

4. Earth as the material of the human body (cf. Gen. ii. 7); hence, the human body (living or dead) as distinguished from the soul; the earthly or material part of man.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 402 Al gangand best .. And adam bath he wroght on clai. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 190 To what purpose then, doth vaine glory inflate and puffe up .. this brittle bottle framed out of clay? 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 4 *Arui.* Are we not Brothers? *Imo.* So man and man should be, But Clay and Clay, differs in dignitie. 1707 WATTS *Hymns, Happy the Heart, etc.* v, Ere we quite forsake our Clay, Or leave this dark Abode. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 128 This gross impediment of clay remove. 1798 SOUTHEY *Ballads, St. Patr. Purg.* 5 Belike no living hands may pay This office to your lifeless clay. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. x, Well hast thou done, frail child of clay! *a* 1845 MRS. BRAY *Warleigh* xiii. (1884) 95 'Dressing the clay'—that is, decking the corpse .. with various flowers. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* II. ix. 109 They're made of a commoner clay, I suppose, Than a gentleman like me.

b. *To moisten* or *wet one's clay*: to drink. (*humorous.*)

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 80. 3/1 We were moistening our Clay. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 72 ¶ 9 To moisten their Clay, and grow immortal by drinking. *a* 1754 FIELDING *New Way, etc.* II. ii, How should he return to dust Who daily wets his clay? 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 119 When his poor old clay was wet with gin.

5. The application of clay in sugar-refining. Cf. CLAY *v.* 3.

1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 320/2 Sugar..which has gone through the operation of three clays.

6. Short for *clay-pipe*: see 9. (*colloq.*)

[1859 FAIRHOLT *Tobacco* (1876) 173 Such long pipes were reverently termed aldermen in the last age and irreverently yards of clay in the present one.] 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* I Filthy bird's-eye, smoked in clays. 1871 CALVERLEY *Verses & Tr., Ode Tobacco,* Jones..Daily absorbs a clay After his labours.

7. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Made or consisting of clay (*lit.*, or in sense 4, q.v.).

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 10 Sowe thy peas vpon the cley grounde. 1530 PALSGR. 205 Clay wall, *paroy dargille.* 1624-47 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 205 We..may be turned out of these clay cottages at an hours warning. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 204 The weight of a saint's heaven and hell upon his own clay-shoulders. 1673 A. WALKER *Lees Lachrymans* 13 The Clay Floor, Mud Wall, and Thatch. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 106 Clay galls or lumps..occur occasionally in the sandstone. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* I. 218 Clay stoves are necessarily much more bulky than those made of iron. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* ii. 26 Is it the mere radiance of a foul soul that thus transpires through .. its clay continent?

8. *Comb* **a.** attrib. 'of or made of clay', as *clay-ball, -bank, -bung, -clod,* †*-clot, -mortar, -plug, -soil,* etc. **b.** 'pertaining to clay, designed to contain clay', as *clay-box, -cart, -pea*; (sense 4) *-dream, -shadow*; **c.** objective, as *clay-burning*; **d.** instrumental, as *clay-built, -daubed, -greased,* adjs.; (sense 4) *clay-bound, -dimmed, -wrapped,* adjs.; **e.** similative, as *clay-colour, -coloured* adj., *-like* adj.

1849 *Amer. Phil. Soc.* V. 708 *Clay-balls placed in the fire increased the amount of heat. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xiv. (1848) 148 Thou wilt forgive, if *clay-bound mind Can scarce discover that thou art. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 229 Our *clay-built tabernacles. 1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (1743) 141 The common but considerable Loss that Thousands fall under by *Clay-Bungs. 1875 *Agric. Holdings Act* 38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 92 § 5 *Clay-burning, claying of land, liming of land. 1672–95 *Brickmakers' Lament.* in *Roxb. Ballads* II. 474 A *clay cart they got..And put Lambart in it. *c* 1300 *Relig. Songs* (1843) 73 Nu lidh the *clei clot al so the ston. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. (1617) 160 Another doth weare *Clay-Colour. 1659 *Vulgar Errours censured* 5 Clay colour of old was sacred at Nuptials..and not onely Red Sandals were in use .. but also *Clay-coloured Shooes. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 492 In þat cofer þat watz *clay daubed. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* No. 84 (1862) I. 215 That it [our love] fasten not itself on these *clay-dreams, these clay-shadows, and worldly vanities! 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 276 When a man is so *clay-like, so stiffe to be wrought vpon. 1823 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 331 Red stiff clay-like loam. *a* 1722 LISLE *Observ. Husb.* 193 The Burbage-grey, or popling-pea is much sowed in..Somersetshire, and there called the *clay-pea. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 104 The crucible is then stopped, by covering the mouth with tempered clay .. as soon as the *clay-plugs are sufficiently hard, etc.

9. Special comb.: **clay-band,** a thin stratum or band of clay; hence *clay band ironstone,* an earthy variety of Chalybite, one of the commonest ores of iron; **clay-bank,** a bank of clay; see also, quot.; **clay-box** (see quot.); **clay-brained** *a.*, dull clod-pated; **clay-cut** *a.*, cut in or through clay; **clay-eater,** *U.S.* (see quot.); **clay-frame,** a frame made of clay; applied to a human body (see sense 4); **clay-iron,** 'a tool for crowding clay into leaky bore-holes' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*); **clay iron-ore, clay ironstone,** names given to various iron-ores containing much clay, *esp.* argillaceous hæmatite; **clay-kiln,** a kiln for burning clay; **clay-loam,** loam containing a large proportion of clay; **clay-maker, -man,** one who prepares clay for use in brick-making, etc.; **clay-mill,** a mill for mixing and tempering clay; **clay-pan** (*Australia*), a natural hollow formed of clayey soil and retaining water after rain; **clay-pie,** a **mud-pie**; **clay-pipe,** a tobacco-pipe made of baked clay (pipe-clay); **clay-pit,** a pit from which clay is dug; †**clay-post,** applied to the human body; **clay-puddle,** clay wrought with water to form a water-tight lining for reservoirs, etc. (see PUDDLE); **clay-soil,** soil composed chiefly or wholly of clay; **clay-weed,** the Colt's-foot (*Tussilago Farfara*); †**clay-work,** work in baked clay; pottery, etc. See also CLAY-COLD, CLAY-SLATE, CLAY-STONE.

1853 *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 118 *Clay-band and ball ironstone. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxiii, [A mare] of that dun-yellowish colour known as "clay-bank". 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 101 The Presse-moulde consisteth of these general parts. 1. Two *clay-boxes. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 250 Why thou *Clay-brayn'd Guts, thou Knotty-pated Foole. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xli, The *clay-cut channels of the arroyos. *a* 1860 IDA MAY in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, *Clay-eaters, a miserable set of people inhabiting some of the Southern States, who subsist chiefly on turpentine whiskey, and appease their craving for more substantial food by filling their stomachs with a kind of aluminous earth which abounds everywhere .. They are looked down upon by the negroes with a contempt which they return by a hearty hatred. 1614 T. WHITE *Sapphicks* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 358 Here's thy *clay-frame,—God, doe with it thy pleasure; Here's thine owne semblant by my sinnes abused. 1888 J. PRESTWICH *Geol.* II. 94 When instead of the *clay-iron-ores the shales contain iron-pyrites. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 226 *Clay-ironstone. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 21 If the *Clay-makers did beat the Clay as it ought to be. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 114/1 Dauber, or *cleymann, *argillarius, bituminarius.* 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, CCXXVI, Shee's gone to Schoole; her Cross-row and Crow feet Hinder the Huswiferye of her *Clay-pies. 1876 *Modern Christianity* 19 We made ourselves .. snug .. over a couple of long *clay pipes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 *Cleypytte, *argillarium.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 65 A Clapitte. 1611 COTGR., *Argiliere,* a clay-pit, or, a plot wherein Potters clay is gotten. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 4 How many hundred hours in one summer doth our breathing *clay-post skip over. 1828 STEUART *Planter's G.* 499 A good wall of well-made *clay-puddle. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* *Clayweed, *Tussilago Farfara,* from its partiality to clay soils. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 82 Tiles and bricks and all other *clayworks.

Clay (klē), *v. trans.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. To treat with clay; to cover, smear, or plaster with clay.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 139 Claye it, and bynde it. 1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1573) 45 a, A very good claye, for to lute or clay, and joyne violles, flagons of glasse, etc. 1663 P. HENRY *Diary & Lett.* (1882) 135 April 26 Dwelling-house ..clay'd for John Green. 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* 155 When your Mead is almost cold, Tun it up, Clay it down, and let it stand. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng., Dorset* I. 41 Like an Oven, clayed round in a very artful Manner.

2. To dress (sandy soil) with clay, mix clay with.

1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 413 Claying a very light Sandy Soil. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* XXV. (1874) 185 How he was draining, claying, breaking up old moorlands.

3. To treat (sugar) with clay in refining.

1703 DAMPIER *Voy. N. Holland* III. ii. 55 All the Sugar that is made here is clay'd. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 127 Clay is put upon the tops of the conical pots in which the sugar has granulated, which allows water to percolate through, and thus drain off the last remains of the molasses. This is called claying the sugars. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 943.

4. *Mining.* To line the blast hole with clay to prevent the access of water to the explosive: cf. *claying-bar.*

Clay, dial. f. CLEE, claw, hoof; var. of CLY, *v.*

Clay-cold, *a.* As cold as clay: usually of a dead body. (Cf. CLAY *sb.* 3, 4.)

1633 *Costlie Whore* v. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Fetch their flying soules from heaven And breath them once more in their clay cold bodies? 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* III. i, Thy dying mother with her clay-cold hand Press'd mine. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. iii. 133 The clay-cold corpse upon the bier!

Claye (klēi). Also **cley.** [a. F. *claie,* in 14th c. *claye,* in same sense; OF. also *cloie* from orig. *cleie,* in Pr. *cleda*:—late *L. clēta* (cf. *sēta, seda; seie, soīe*; SAYE), in med.L. also *clida, clia.* The dim. *clētella* occurs in Greg. of Tours; the late L. *clēta* was prob. of Celtic origin: cf. Ir. *cliath,* Welsh *clwyd,* Corn. *cluit,* Breton *cloued,* all going back to an original *clēta,* and all meaning 'hurdle'. Du Cange has the med.L. forms *cleia, claia, cloia, chloëa, clida,* also *cleida, clita, clada, clades, claga*: cf. CLATE.] A hurdle (see quots.).

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-W. 126/16 *Cleta, cratis,* hyrdel. *c* 1150 *Ibid.* 547/38 *Cleta,* hurdel. *c* 1307 *Lett. Edw. II*, Rymer III. 32/1 Pontes et claias pro instanti passagio nostro. *Charter* in Somner *Tract. de Gavelkend* 190 Pro 18 cladibus faciendis ad ovile. Du Cange.] 1708-21 KERSEY *Claye* (F.), a Hurdle of Rods wattled together: in *Fortification, Clayes* are Wattles made of strong Stakes interwoven with Osiers .. to cover Lodgments, with Earth heap'd on them. *Cley* (country-wd.), a Hurdle for penning or folding Sheep. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Clayes*; also *Cley* as in KERSEY.

Clayed (klēid), *ppl. a.* [f. CLAY *v.* + -ED.]

1. Treated with clay; *spec.* of sugar, refined with clay; of land, dressed with clay.

1760 MASSIE *Tax on Malt* Table, Sugar that is nearly white..called clayed Sugar, because Clay is used in refining it. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 943 Clayed sugar can be made only from the ripest cane-juice. 1883 *Stubbs' Mercantile Circular* 8 Nov. 982/2 The worthlessness of Manchester clayed cottons.

2. Turned to clay, clay-like.

1855 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 265 His shaky, clayed appearance.

Clayen (klēˑĕn), *a. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. CLAY *sb.* + -EN 4.] Of clay, as a material; clay-.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* iv. 19 These that dwellen cleyene housis. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 90 Þe hehun men had sex kyndis of similacris, cleyen, treen, brasun, stonun, silueren, and golden. 1866 F. A. PALEY *Transl. Propertius* v. iii, For clayen gods a wooden shrine to hew.

Clayey (klēˑi), *a.* Forms: 1 *clǽiġ,* 4 **cleȝy, cleyye, cleyi,** 6 **claieie,** 6–8 **clayie,** 7 **claiy, cleyie,** 7–8 **claiey,** 6– **clayey.** [f. CLAY *sb.* + -Y 1: the *e* is merely to separate two *y*s.]

1. Characterized by the presence of clay; full of or abounding in clay; composed of, or of the nature of clay; argillaceous.

1024 *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 31 Of halzan wylle west be dic on ða clæian lane. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* vii. 46 In the cleyye erthe [1388 in cleyi lond] betwix Socoht and Sarcham. 1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* I. 122 To draw his slowe feete ore the clayie lande. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* IV. (1722) 312 Earthy, Claiy, Sandy, Gravelly, Stony Strata. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 755 The soil having..become more stiff and clayey. 1865 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* xi. 145 In North Greenland powerful springs of clayey water escape..from under the ice. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 35 The Seven Springs are thrown out from clayey beds which belong to the..Lias.

b. *fig.* Of 'mortal clay': applied to the body (usually as the habitation of the soul).

1581 SIDNEY *Apology* (Arb.) 29 Degenerate soules made worse by theyr clayey lodgings. 1640 T. CAREW *Poems* Wks. (1824) 66 The purest soule that e're was sent Into a clayie tenement. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IX. 191 Amid these tombs Cold as their clayey tenants. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 38 To low estate of clayey creature.

2. Coated, smeared, or soiled with clay.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxii. 1 In a cleȝy ston. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1857) I. i. II. i. 26 Wheat-fields .. cannot come to grow untilled; no man made clayey or made weary thereby.

3. Resembling clay; clay-like.

1684 H. MORE *Answer* 211 They having a Clayey conscience, that would comply and fit it self to any occasion. 1697 CONGREVE *Mourning Bride* II. i, Grim death will .. press me close To his cold clayey breast. 1771 MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* XXVI. (1803) 36 Her lip assumed a clayey whiteness. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 89 Ibbetson took to copying Berghem, in a clear, firm, rather hard manner, with clayey tones.

Claying (klēˑiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLAY *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CLAY, q.v.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 138 Be well ware, that thou breake not thy graffe, neyther in the clayenge, nor in the byndynge. 1822 BURROWES *Cycl.* X. 287/2 Four hundred of the [sugar] plantations of St. Domingo have the necessary apparatus for claying. 1875 *Agric. Holdings Act* 38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 92 § 5 An improvement comprised in .. clay-burning, claying of land, liming of land.

Comb. **Claying-bar,** a cylindrical bar of iron for driving clay into a blast-hole so as to prevent

the percolation of water; **claying-house**, the house or place in which sugar is clayed.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 943 As this process lasts several weeks, the claying-house requires to have very considerable dimensions.

Clayis, obs. f. CLAES, *Sc.*, clothes.

Clayish (klē·iʃ), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. CLAY *sb.* + -ISH.] More or less clayey.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 145 Clayish, *lutulentus.* 1593–5 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., M'sex.* I. 11 The claiesh nature of the soyle. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 169 Where the water is of a clayish colour. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (J.), Small beer..brewed with a thick, muddish, and clayish water. 1797 DOWNING *Disorders Horned Cattle* 45 Mixed with a fat clayish substance. 1883 COMTE DE PARIS *Civil War Amer.* III. in *Athenæum* 10 Nov. 596/2 Amid the mire and rime of the clayish slopes of Stafford County.

Clayite (klē·əit). *Min.* [Named 1859 after J. B. Clay, U.S. Minister to Peru: see -ITE.] An obscure compound of lead, sulphur, and arsenic, with metallic lustre, from Peru.

1861 BRISTOW *Gloss.* 87. 1868 DANA *Min.* 108.

Clayk-goose: see CLAIK *sb.* 3.

†**Clay·ly**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. CLAY *sb.* + -LY¹.] Earthly: as opposed to *spiritual* (cf. CLAY *sb.* 4).

a 1400 *Hampole's Psalter* ii. 9 [MS. S] þou sall destroye in paine..layry or clayly lustes

Claym(e, obs. f. CLAIM.

Claymore (klē·ɪmōəɹ). Also 8 **glaymore**, **cly·more**. [ad. Gael. *claidheamh* (klaiˑăñv) *mòr* 'great sword'. Being two words in Gaelic, it has two accents: sometimes one, sometimes the other, has the main stress in Eng.]

Hist. The two-edged broadsword of the ancient Scottish Highlanders. Also (inexactly, but very commonly) the basket-hilted broadsword introduced in 16th c., which was frequently single-edged.

(The *claymore* was not, except in extraordinary instances, *two-handed*.)

1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 289 See here a Cly-more, or great two-handed sword. 1773 BOSWELL *Jrnl. Hebrides* 15 Sept., The broad-sword now used .. called the glaymore (i. e. the great sword). 1775 JOHNSON *Western Isl.* Wks. X. 457 Their arms were anciently the Glaymore, etc. *c* 1787 BURNS *Battle Sheriff-Muir* vi, By red claymores, and muskets' knell. 1802 CAMPBELL *Lochiel's Warning*, When Albin her claymore indignantly draws. 1813 SCOTT *Triermain* Introd. vii, Its heroes draw no broad claymore. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 14 His nodding plume and broad claymore.

b. *ellipt.* A man armed with a claymore.

1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 553 He might then hope to have four or five thousand claymores at his command.

Claymour, obs. f. CLAMOUR.

Claymy, **Clayne**, obs. f. CLAMMY. CLEAN.

Clay-slate. An argillaceous sedimentary rock, of bluish or greenish colour, composed of indurated clay, characterized by being extremely fissile, the cleavage being entirely distinct from, and in origin subsequent to, the original stratification, which it crosses at all angles, while parallel to itself over large areas of country.

In Great Britain the beds of clay-slate belong to the Cambrian and Silurian series, and supply ordinary roofing slates as well as slates for school use, and slate pencils. In other parts there are masses of clay-slate of very different ages, some supposed to be as recent as the chalk formation.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 247/1 *Clay slate.* 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 351 There is also a strip of clay-slate. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 19 The purest water from granitic or clay-slate districts. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 256 The characteristic feature of clay-slate .. is that its slaty cleavage .. is altogether independent of its original bedding. 1881 JUKES *Sch. Manual Geol.* 325 In the Andes of South America vast masses of dark clay-slate, just like those found in our Silurian formations .. having Cretaceous fossils in some parts, and in other beds fossils more like Oolitic ones.

Clay-stone.

†**1.** ? Brick. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 5524 (Fairf.) Bab clay stane and morter.

2. *Min.* An earthy felspathic rock of igneous origin, and of various dull colours: the harder varieties were known as compact felspar. When breathed on it emits an odour of damp clay.

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 149 A kind of brown talcous clay-stone .. common to all New Zeeland. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 153 A reddish coloured claystone, amygdaloid, very vesicular. 1850 DANA *Geol.* xiii. 584 The clay-stone has a dark greenish-brown colour. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xx, Smoking out of curiously-carved pipes of the red clay-stone. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* vii. 134.

3. *Comb.* **Clay-stone porphyry**, a clay-stone of more crystalline texture.

1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. x. (ed. 2) 271 Shale, occasionally hardening into an exceedingly compact clay-stone, or clay-stone porphyry.

Clayth, -tht, obs. Sc. ff. CLOTH.

Cle, clea, obs. ff. CLEE, claw.

Cleach, cleech (klīʧ), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* In 3–5 **cleche**. *Pa. t.* 3 **clahte, clachte**; *pa. pple.* 3 **claht**. [ME. *cleche*, corresp. to the northern CLEEK (which has also in pa. t. and pple. *claȝt, claucht*), appears to go back to an unrecorded OE. **clǽc(e)an*, **clǽhte* (cf. *bepǽcan, rǽcan, tǽcan*, and their subsequent history). Its relation to *clitch, clutch* is doubtful.]

1. *intr.* To clutch. (Const. *to, toward.*)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 102 Hweðer þe cat of helle claurede [*v.r.* clachte, clahte] euer toward hire, & cauhte, mid his cleafres, hire heorte heaued? *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 634 Clechez to a clene clobe & kestez on þe grene.

2. *trans.* To clutch, grasp, lay hold of, seize.

? *a* 1300 *Geste K. Horn* (Ritson) 961 (Mätz.) Ne mihte ich him never cleche, With nones kunnes speche. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 37 Ant bede clenyen [? clengen] ther y hade claht. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 12 If þay in clannes be clos, þay cleche gret mede. *a* 1500 *MS. Cantab. Ff. v.* 48 lf. 82 (Halliw.) Thus wolde he cleche us with his hande, With his fyngers on rawe. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Cleach*, to clutch.

3. *trans.* and *intr.* To lift (water, etc.) in the hollow of the hand, or with any shallow vessel.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 734 Ne·dar he seche non oþer leche, þat mai riht of þis water cleche. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 158 And bees the welles haunte and water cleche. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Cleach* .. to lade out [water, etc.] in a skimming kind of way, so as not to disturb the bottom.

Cleach, *sb. dial.* [This may be merely the vb.-stem in combination; but the word may possibly be identical with ME. *cleche*, in the Ancren Riwle: see CLECHE.]

In *comb.* **cleach-net**, 'a hand-net, similar to a shrimping-net, used in shallow, muddy waters, to catch 'pinks' [minnows], or other small fish'. Miss Jackson, *Shropsh. Word-bk.* (1879). Cf. next.

Clea·ching-net. Also **cleeching-**. [f. prec. vb. + NET.] (See quot.)

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Cleaching-net*, a hand-net, with a semi-circular hoop and transverse bar, used by fishermen on the banks of the Severn. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 125 Cleeching net .. used chiefly in floods to take fish that have found their way into any ditch or backwater.

Clead, cleed, *v. north. dial.* Forms: 4 **cleþ(e, klepe, clede**, (**clete**), 4–6 **cleth(e**, 6 **cleith(e**, (**cleitht**), **cleath**, 6–9 **cleid**, 8– **cleed, clead**. Pa. t. and pple., 4– **cled**, (**cledde, cledd, clethd**): cf. CLAD. [ME. (north.) *clepe*, pa. t. *cledde*, pa. pple. *cled*, a. ON. *klæða*, pa. t. *klædda*, pa. pple. *klædd-r* (Sw. *kläda*, Da. *klæde*) to clothe; f. OTeut. type **klaipjan*, f. *klaipo-* cloth, garment. (Not the exact correspondent to OE. *clǽðian*:—type **klaipojan*.) The pa. t., *klædda* was from **klæðda*; in later times the present stem has, by levelling, and assimilation to the type of *feed, breed*, etc., become *cleed, clead*. The normal Sc. spelling is *cleid*, but in the vbl. sb. has passed into general use in the form *cleading*.] = CLOTHE *v.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23072 (Cott.) þe nede for to cleth [*Fairf.* cleþ, *Gött.* clath, *Trin.* cloþe] and fede. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 87 Wit hayr ful hard his bodi he cledde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 356 The byschop .. cled him rycht honorabilly. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 132 And pore men love to clethe and fede. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xlviii. 287 Whanne I was clothles ȝe me cledde. *c* 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 397 When þey were þus ycledde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 67 To Clethe in manhode, *humanare*. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iv. G viij b, For that he was so excellently cled with glorye and innocencye. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. (1873) 70 Beand clethd in ane sydegoune. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Lyk as Aglauros* 75 Cleith thy self with cair. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 102 That purenesse and perfection wherewith we are cled in baptisme. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 85 I'd clead me braw and ladylike. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Cauler Water* Poet. Wks. (1845) 22 Leaves to cleed the birken bowers. 1795 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* v, Night advancing, Cleads wi' grey the neighbouring hill. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvi, 'He kens weel eneugh wha feeds him, and cleeds him.' *c* 1850 JANET HAMILTON *Rhymes for Times* ii. 55 Cleed their limbs wi' decent claes.

Hence **Clea·dful** *a.*, 'handsome in regard to dress' (Jamieson.).

1804 TARRAS *Poems* 48 (Jam.) Compar'd to you, what's peevish brag Or beaus wi' cleadfu' triggin?

Cleading (klī·dɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [In north. ME. *clething, cleding*, f. *clethe*, CLEAD *v.* + -ING¹. In its original sense now only dialectal; but in sense 2 it has passed into general use.]

1. Clothing, apparel. *Sc.* and *north Eng.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23982 Cleþing [*Gött.* cledinng] wil I tak of care. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ci. 27 [cii. 26] And als kleþinge elde sal alle þai. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6943 Vermyn in helle salle be þair clethyng. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 67 A Clethynge, *amictus, vestitus*. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 21 Thingis..as feiding, and cleathing. *c* 1600 MONTGOMERIE 3 *Ventrous Knichts* 17 Our clething.. And vncouth armes. 1728 RAMSAY *Last Speech Miser* xii, What's in either face or cleading, Of painted things. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* 47 Gi'e us meat, drink, and cleading, it's plenty for us. 1823 GALT *Entail* I. xxxv. 306 'This bonny wee new cleiding o' clay.' 1830 — *Lawrie T.* vi. viii. 289 Plain cleading does very well for plain folk. *c* 1850 JANET HAMILTON *Crinoline* 32, I wad juist ha'e yer cleedin' bien, genty, an' doss.

2. *Mech.* A covering or casing (as of felt or timber), applied to prevent radiation of heat, or to give increased security.

Thus it is used of the jacket or lagging of a boiler, cylinder or pipe; the boarding which lines a shaft or tunnel, etc.

1849–50 WEALE *Dict. Terms, Cleading*, in locomotive engines, is usually made of narrow strips of timber, neatly fitted round the boiler and fire-box. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Cleading* .. the planking or skin of a canal lock-gate. 1881 M. REYNOLDS *Engine-Driving* 5 Engines..with limbs of burnished Iron and cleading smoothly finished. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gl., Buntons*, to which are nailed the boards forming the cleading or sheathing of a brattice.

†**Cleafre.** *Obs. rare.* [Cf. CLIVER.] A claw.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 102 Hweðer þe cat of helle claurede euer toward hire, & cauhte, mid his cleafres, hire heorte heaued?

Cleake, obs. f. CLEEK *v.*

Cleam, cleme, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 **clǽman**, [2 **iclemen**], 4–5 **cleme**, (4 **clemme**). *Mod. dial.* 8–9 **cleam, clame, claim, clem.** [OE. *clǽman*, corresp. to MDu. *kleemen, clêmen*, OHG. *chleimen*, ON. *kleima*, to daub, plaster, fashion in clay:—OTeut. **klaimjan*, f. *klaimo-*, in OE. *clám* 'cloam', potter's clay, mud. (OE. had also the comp. *geclǽman*, in early ME. *iclémen*.) Supplanted in southern use in 14–15th c. by CLAM. But *cleam* is retained in some Yorksh. dial., and the *clame, claim*, of adjacent dialects, are apparently archaic pronunciations of *cleam*.]

1. *trans.* To smear, anoint, bedaub, plaster; to rub, or daub (sticky matter) *on*, or (a place) *with* sticky matter.

[*a* 1000 Thorpe's *Hom.* I. 20 Geclæm ealle ða seamas mid tyrwan. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Iclem hall' þ[e] seames mid tirwan.] *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxviii. (Z.) 165 *Lino*, ic clæme. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 110 Clæm on ðone cancer, ne do nan wæter to. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 312 Make to þe a mancioun..þenne clemme hit with clay comly with-inne. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 93 Crist clemed [v.r. clammyde] cley on his eyen. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 125 Cleme uppon the wounde oxe dounge aboute. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iii. 50 The Cream of Milk, which may be clamed or spread as Butter. 1788 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Clame*, to daub..to spread unctuous matter; as salve on a plaster, butter on bread. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Clame*, to spread or smear on a surface, as lime .. or butter. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Claim*. 1883 *Huddersfield Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s.v. *Cleam*..'Cleam me a buttershaave', spread me a slice of bread and butter. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss., Clamme* or *clame*.

b. *intr.* To adhere, stick *to*.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 107 If they should ramme it [a clay floor] presently it would cleame to the beater.

2. *trans.* To agglutinate, cause to stick, clag with glutinous matter; to stick *up, together*, etc.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xliii. 27 [xliv, 25] Clemyd is in erthe oure wambe. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lxvi. (1495) 185 Of clemyng of humour that is there. *Ibid.* xix. lxxiii. 903 Butter is kyndely hote: clemynge and fatte. 1674 RAY *N. Country Wds.* 10 *To Cleam*..in Lincolnshire .. to glue together, to fasten with glue. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict., Clamm*..in some provinces to *cleam* [1818 TODD (adds) written also sometimes *clem*], to clog with any glutinous matter. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., To clame*, to stick, to cause to adhere, as paper against a wall; *clamed up*, advertised or posted. 1883 *Huddersfield Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cleam* ..'the wind was so strong that it cleam'd me to the wall'.

Cleam(e, obs. f. CLAIM.

Clean (klīn), *a.* Forms: 1 **clǽne**, (1, 3–4 **clǽne** 2 **clone**), 1–6 **clene**, 2–7 **cleane**, (4–6 **cleyn(e)**, 4–7 **cleen(e**, (5 **clen, kleane, klene**, 5, 7 **clayne**), 6– **clean**. [Common Teut.: OE. *clǽne*:—preh. **klǽni-*:—WGer. **klaini*: cf. OSax. *clêni, cleini*, OFris. *clêne, cleine*, MDu. MLG. *cleine, clêne*, LG. and Du. *kleên, klein*, OHG. *chleini* clear, pure, clean, neat, delicate, fine, tiny, small, puny, MHG. *klein(e*, mod. G. *klein* small, little; also Icel. *klénn* snug, little, puny, Sw. *klen* thin, slight, weak, Da. *klein*, weak. The original sense was 'clear, pure'; OHG. shows how this passed into the mod.G. sense 'little'; the orig. sense is more nearly retained in Eng., where, however, it has been encroached upon by the Romanic *clear* and *pure*.

The final *-n, -ni*, is suffixal; the stem *klai-* is by some referred to the vb.-stem *klī-, klai-, kli-* 'to stick', with the suggested connexion of sense that sticky things, such as oil, give a clear surface, or 'make the face to shine'. Cf. also the ancient practice of anointing, with its associations.

The early variants *cláne, clone*, are app. due to a mixture of the orig. adj. *clǽne* with the orig. adv. *cláne*: cf. SOFT.]

I. †1. Clear. a. Free from anything that dims lustre or transparency. *Obs.*

(In later use passing into 2.)

c 1040 in *Sax. Leechd.* II. 296 Þæt eal se lichoma sy clanes hiwes. *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1110 Ealle þa niht wæs seo lyft swiðe clene. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xcix. (1495) 588 Glasse is clene and pure and specyally bryghte and clere. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 33 All of Diamond perfect pure and cleene. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. viii. 366 A Diamond..reputed one of the finest and cleanest for its size in France. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4499/4 One other rough Stone..Christaline, White and Clean.

†**b.** *fig.*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxii. 9 [lxiii. 11] Kyninc̄ sceal on Drihtne clæne blisse, hluttre habban.

†**c.** Clear in sound or tone. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Elene* 750 (Gr.) Þas word cweðað clænum stefnum, þam is Ceraphin nama.

†**d.** Clear of all encumbrance or restrictions.

a 1300 *Charter of Eadweard* (dated *a* 1067) in *Cod. Dipl.*

IV. 199 Ælfrid hauet yseld Gise biscop his land .. sacleas and clæne.

II. Pure, undefiled, unsullied.

2. Free from any defiling or deteriorating ingredient; unmixed with foreign matter, pure, unadulterated. Now commonly expressed by *pure*, except when the contaminating ingredient is 'dirt'; as in 'pure' or 'clean water'. As applied to metals, there may originally have been connexion with the prec. notion of 'clear', 'undimmed'.

883 *Cod. Dipl.* II. 111 Dæt land ic selle Cynulfe for syxtigum mancesa clænes goldes. *a* 1000 *Edgar's Canons* § 39 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 252 (Bosw.) Clæne oflete, and clæne win, and clæne wæter. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 435 Hyr maydenes brouȝte hyre clene water. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 292 Bred..of clene whete. 1382 Wyclif *Rev.* xxi. 18 The citee it-silf was of cleene gold, lijk to cleene glas. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxiv. 276 (Harl. MS.), I am an infant at þe pappis, and live with clene melke. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 17 A torche of clene vexe [wax]. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* in *Promp. Parv.* 80 Of clene syluer, *argento puro*. 1633 *Treas. Hid. Secrets* cxvii, A little cleane wine. 1635 R. N. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. 35 Good money of cleane silver. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 59 Half-clean hemp is very foul, and full of shivers. 1872 R. B. Smyth *Mining Statist.* 26 A seam of good clean coal. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Aug. 528/1 The beans [are] then put through a winnower..and it is then called 'clean coffee'.

b. Of arable land: free from weeds, creeping roots, and the like, prejudicial to husbandry.

3. Free from dirt or filth; unsoiled or unstained: the proper opposite of *dirty* or *foul*. Now the ordinary sense.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xxxix. 283 Ðonne bið ðæt hus clæne. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 435 And wesse her fet al clene. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 689 þei ben cloþed in cloþ þat clennest scheweþ. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* i, Thair came our kitties, washen clene. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 378 Their harnesse was so cleane and bright. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* iv. ii. 41 Let Thisby haue cleane linnen. 1607 — *Cor.* ii. iii. 68 Bid them wash their Faces, And keepe their teeth cleane. 1611 Bible *Job* ix. 30 If I..make my handes neuer so cleane. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. xviii. 328 Six clean .. shirts. 1832 Marryat *N. Forster* xxxvi, What sailors call 'clean shirt days'—Sundays and Thursdays. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 48 A Frenchman may possibly be clean; an Englishman is conscientiously clean. 1887 Mabel Wetherall *Two N.-C. Maids* xxv. 174 Her pretty buff cotton gown ..was clean on that morning. 1888 *Times* 10 Oct. 5/5 [A bloodhound] trained from a puppy to hunt 'the clean shoe', that is to say, follow the trail of a man whose shoes have not been prepared by the application of blood or aniseed.

b. in various specific senses; Of ships: Having the bottom free from barnacles, etc. Of whaling or fishing vessels: With no fish or oil aboard, empty; also said *colloq.* of an angler's basket.

1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 58/3 In their return they gave Chace to a Caper..but the Caper being clean, escaped them. 1690 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 63 Their ships being cleaner then his, so outsail'd him. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* x. (1840) 181 As we were a clean ship, we gained upon her. 1820 W. Scoresby *Arctic Reg.* II. 298 No other opportunity of procuring a whale occurred..The ship returned home clean. 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* vi, We had a clean hold ..for we had but just come to our fishing-ground.

c. Of paper: Not written on, blank. Of printers' proofs: Free from corrections or alterations. Of a copy of writing, etc.: Free from corrections, fair.

a 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* xiv. (1843) 827/2 A clean piece of paper, sealed with three impressions of an antique head. *Mod.* Make a clean copy of this sheet. The proofs as returned to press were almost clean.

d. *Phrases* (*fig.*): *Clean Bill of Health*: see Bill *sb.*[3] 10. *To have clean hands, to keep the hands clean*: to be innocent of wrong-doing. *To keep a clean tongue*: to abstain from offensive or foul talk. *To make a clean breast*: see Breast 5 c. *To show a clean pair of heels*: to escape by superior speed.

1600 Abp. Abbot *Exp. Jonah* 388 From which I would that our countrymen .. would keepe their hands cleane. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* iv, Harry Smith had best show a clean pair of heels for it. 1830 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 325 Let them keep a clean tongue on the subject of republicanism. 1838 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 96, I would have..made a clean breast of all my thinkings and doings. 1854 G. B. Richardson *Univ. Code* v. 963 Have you a clean bill of health? 1876 Green *Short Hist.* x. § 2. 766 It was true that the hands of the Governor-General were clean. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. Fleet* I. xii. (1883) 93 Your husband..will show them a clean pair of heels off the Nore. 1884 T. Holmes Gore in *Law Times* 8 Nov. 29/1 He did not go into court with clean hands.

4. Void of spiritual or moral stain or pollution (or what is so considered); pure; undefiled, chaste, innocent. Const. †*of*, *from*.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 13 Eadige beoþ þa clænan heortan, forþon þe hie God ȝeseoð. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Deut.* xxiii. 22 Þu byst clæne [*absque peccato eris*]. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 193 Hore lif cleane urom alle queadschipe. *Ibid.* 195 Moder..and meiden cleane of alle laste. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt's T.* 1468 Goddesse of clene chastitee. — *Wife's T.* 88 We wol been holden wise and clene of synne. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 399 Conyng in the clene artis. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 15 An heuenly kynge þe whiche was bore of a clene virgyn. 1547–8 *Bk. Com. Pr., Commun. Prayer*, Our synfull bodies, maie' bee made clene by his body. 1611 Bible *Ps.* li. 10 Create in mee a cleane heart, O God. 1842 Tennyson *St. Simeon Styl.* 210 I trust That I am whole, and clean, and meet for Heaven. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 161 A man of good and clean life.

†**b.** Guiltless of a charge or accusation; innocent. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4918 Ha ha, traiturs, now wel is sene Queþer þat yee be fule or clene. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* II. 646 Gif he was clene, thair schaw his Innocence. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj. Acts Robt. I*, 33 Gif he be made quit, and cleane: all his gudes salbe restored to him.

5. Free from ceremonial defilement, according to the Mosaic Law, and similar codes.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xi. 41 þonne beoð eow ealle þing clæne. 1382 Wyclif *Numb.* xix. 18 In the which whanne a clene man wetith ysoop, he shal sprenge of it the tente. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Numb.* xviii. 9 A man that is cleane shal gather the ashes of the cow. 1611 — *Lev.* vii. 19 As for the flesh, all that be cleane shall eate thereof. *Ibid.* xi. 37 If any part of their carkasse fall vpon any sowing seed which is to be sowen, it shalbe cleane.

b. Of beasts: Not defiling, fit to be used for food. Akin to this is the modern use, opposed to 'foul' as applied to fish at and immediately after spawning.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* vii. 2 Nim into þe of eallum clænum nitenum seofen & seofen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 626 Sacrede he ðor-on, for fowles frame Ilc seuende der of clene kin. 1611 Bible *Deut.* xiv. 11 Of all cleane birds ye shall eate. 1870 Pennell *Mod. Pract. Angler* 147 Clean .. Salmon fit to eat: neither just going to spawn, nor just after spawning. 1885 Black *White Heather* iii, 'Well, now, is this one all right?' 'A clean fish, sir,' was the confident answer.

c. Free from the pollution of leprosy or other contagious disease.

1382 Wyclif *Matt.* viii. 2 Lord, ȝif thou wolt, thou maist make me clene. 1611 Bible 2 *Kings* v. 10 Goe and wash in Iordane seuen times..and thou shalt be cleane.

†**d.** Gelded. *Obs.*

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 1 A cleane weather is such a one as hayth had both his stones taken away.

6. Clean in habit: usually of beasts; Cleanly.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 575 He abhorred her company, as a cleane creature doth a caryon. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 281 Beasts that are called Clean, are such as do refuse all kind of unclean Food. *Mod.* The squirrel is a clean animal.

†**7.** Of style or language: Free from faults, correct, pure, 'chaste', elegant. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 77 Gydo..declaret it more clere & on clene wise. 1528 *Tyball's Conf.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xvii. 38 The new printed Testament in Englishe..is of more cleyner Englishe. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xiv. (1883) I. 142 A more clene and elegant stile. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 260 b, The cleane and pure elegancy of Cicero. 1705 Hearne *Collect.* 28 Nov. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 105 The Book is written in a clean stile. 1713 *Note* in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 16 He had free conversation, in clean Latin, with the foreign envoys. 1854 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 158 Writing clean verses for magazines.

†**8.** Net. *Obs.*

1381 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 46 He shal haue of þe clene katel of þe Gild xx messes songyn for his soule.

III. Fair, fine, comely, neat, clever.

(The sense-development is here uncertain: cf. F. *propre*.)

†**9.** (?) Fair, fine, 'proper'. An epithet of admiration or commendation, the force of which it is in many instances difficult to ascertain.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 163 Blyþe stones..richely rayled in his aray clene. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1124 Al þe clene cumpanye com to þe place. *Ibid.* 1609 Wiþ þe clennest cumpanye þat euer king ladde. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xi. 141 So gret, so gud men, and so cleyne. *Ibid.* xi. 427 The kyng left, with ane clene menzhe. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 452 He hath slayne syxty on a day, Welle armyd men and clene. 1581 W. Stafford *Exam. Compl.* i. 19 He was wonte to keepe halfe a score of cleane men in his house.

10. Neatly-made, well-fashioned; not unwieldy; trim, shapely, comely. Cf. *clean-limbed*, etc.

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 598 He hadde a paire Of legges and of feet so clene and faire. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 508 The king was of making so clene, That to love him she must nede. 1645 Waller *Poet. Wks.* (J.), Thy waist is straight and clean As Cupid's shaft. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2379/4 Lost .. a Coach-Gelding .. clean of all his Limbs. 1836 Sir G. Stephen *Adv. Search Horse* iii. (1841) 52 The hocks and legs .. have that character which the jockies describe as 'clean'.

b. *Ship-building.* Built on fine tapering lines.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4510/7 The Hoy Burthen 9 or 10 Tun, very full built forward, with a clean Tail. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 107 *Clean*, a term generally used to express the acuteness or sharpness of a ship's body.

11. Sharp (of wit), clever, smart, skilful, adroit, dexterous; neat and finished in action. (So OHG. *chleini* 'sagax, versutus, argutus'.)

(The first two quotations may belong to 9.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1496 The secund of þe suster .. Cassandra was cald, clennest of wytte. 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* 2 He held hym self ryghte clene in armes. 1598 F. Meres in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 24 When cheating and craftines is counted the cleanest wit. 1623 Massinger *Bondman* v. iii, I'll cut as clean a caper from the ladder As ever merry Greek did. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* i. v. § 29 A clean Conceit, and as full of Wit as Devotion. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 93 The legerdeman must be clean. 1857 Holland *Bay Path* xxvi. 332 Yes, Sir! that was a clean thing. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Annual* 110 A good bat and sharp clean field.

IV. Clear of obstructions, or unevenness.

12. Unencumbered by anything standing or lying in the way; clear, bare, void. Of anchorage ground: Free from rocks, and the like; opposed to 'foul'. Of timber: Free from knots.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xiii. 443 The feld so cleyn wes maid Of yngliss men, that nane abad. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 267 Whan ye han maad the coost so clene Of Rokkes that ther nys no stoon ysene. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* (J.), The timber and wood are in some trees more clean, in some more knotty. 1712 E. Cooke *Voy. S. Sea* 196 There is Water enough, and a clean Bottom. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 262 To drop an anchor as soon as we got into clean ground. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Clean*, free from danger, as clean coast, clean harbour. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 30 Aug. 1/5 The oak is..clean, and very hearty.

13. Clear of inequalities or unevennesses, clean-cut.

1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 202 If you have not at first brought your Work clean; that is..gone deep enough with your Gouge to take off all the Risings of the Stuff the Draw-knife left. 1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* I. xi. § 1 (1734) 99 The Strokes of such a Pulse are seldom clean and free. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 188 A clean wound, in the fore arm. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* iv. (1856) 34 The clean abrupt edge of the fractures. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. xii. 367 No slate ever exhibited so clean a cleavage.

V. 14. With nouns of action, etc: Where nothing is left behind; entire, complete, total, perfect, sheer. (Influenced by the adv.; with 'a clean sweep' cf. *to sweep clean.*) In early use, esp. in alliterative verse, often used vaguely.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25529 (Cott.) Giue us clene scrift at hald. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2801 The Kyng..declarit all his clene wille. *Ibid.* 10441 Schuld haue killit þis kyng with his clen strenkith. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 227 b, Make clene confessyon. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. viii. (1883) I. 46 With wonderfull strength and clene might. 1611 Bible *Lev.* xxiii. 22 When ye reape the haruest..thou shalt not make cleane riddance of the corners of the field. 1611 Cotgr., *Nettoyer au balay*, to make cleane work, to sweepe all away. 1868 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 318 The clean sweep which had been made of so many ancient rights.

15. *Comb.*: see after the *adv.*

Clean (klīn), *adv.* For forms see adj. [OE. *clène, cléne*, f. the adj.; but the original form was *cláne* (:—*klán(j)a*), whence ME. had occasionally *clane, clone.*]

I. Of manner: in a 'clean' manner.

(In many instances, this may be analysed as an adj. standing as complement of the predicate, and referring to a sb. expressed or understood: e. g. *clean purged*, purged so as to be clean, etc.)

†**1.** Clearly, brightly. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 55 A Boll of bras burneschid full clene. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxix, Her countur-felit, and hur kelle were colurt ful clene.

2. In a manner free from dirt; or so as to leave no dirt, refuse, or obstructions.

c 1000 Ælfric *Lev.* xxiii. 22 Ne ripe ȝe to clæne. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xviii. 213 The feld was clengit cleyne. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xxvii. 40 Clene confessed and repentaunt. *a* 1533 Frith *Disput. Purg.* (1829) 105 One that was clean purged of his wit. 1614 Markham *Cheap Husb.* I. i. (1668) 5 Stroak his neck and body clean over, leaving no sweat nor filth. *a* 1631 Donne *Selections* (1840) 20 A man walks clean if in a foul way he contract but a few spots of dirt. *Mod.* The room must be clean swept.

3. Cleverly, neatly, dexterously; 'without miscarriage' (J.).

1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xvii. (1883) I. 181 The most honorable exercise..is to ryde suerly and clene. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 179 Howe to..sing cleane, expressing their wordes with deuotion and passion. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* 36 To helpe to write cleane, fast and faire together. *a* 1755 Henley (J.), Pope came off clean with Homer. 1865 tr. *Spohr's Autobiog.* I. 42 Tietz played the secondo..without faltering and perfectly clean.

†**4.** (?) Properly, completely. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxxviii, He is..clene clad in stele. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lviii. 197 Gerames yssued out cleane armed. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 477 Came to the Dolphyns presence, which was cleane armed.

II. Of degree.

5. Without anything omitted or left; without any exception that may vitiate the statement, without qualification; wholly, entirely, quite, absolutely.

This sense naturally arose from the consideration that when a substance is taken entirely out of any vessel, etc., without leaving a particle behind, the vessel is left clean, and its cleanness is a measure of the completeness of the removal. Hence *clean* was naturally used with all verbs of taking, driving, or going away, of losing, and thence of finishing up, completing, or performing any action.

a. with verbs of removal, and the like. (The use of adverbs or prepositional phrases qualifying the verb introduces const. c.)

a 1000 *Cod. Dipl.* I. 321 Dæt min eynn clæne [*MS.* clane] ȝewite. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 7 þei chaced out þe Bretons so clene. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sqr's. T.* 618 Al his loue is clene fro me ago. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 800 His syȝt was clene ytake hym fro. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 11 Somtyme is the hearing lost clene. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 146 When mery drinkers drinke of cleane. 1611 Bible *Josh.* iii. 17 Vntill all the people were passed cleane ouer Iordan. *a* 1626 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 28 The heire is cleane discharged of the burthen. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 286 One of our great Shot .. carried one of his Legs clean off. 1853 Brimley *Ess., My Novel* 273 The purpose of the book seems clean gone out of the writer's mind. 1883 Lloyd *Ebb & Flow* II. 22, I believe he's gone clean off his head.

b. with other verbs.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3537 Clene þanne þay turnde hure mod. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xl, And cleuet his schild clene. 1547 *Homilies, Falling fr. God* II. (1859) 86 They shall clean overgrow us. 1571 Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 121 Vanquished and cleane overthrown. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 50 All cleane dismayd to see so uncouth sight. *c* 1840 Clough

Early Poems VII. 47 Food which..may be clean denied me e'en to-day. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lxiv. 218 Perhaps you didn't know that he was clean ruined. 1881 *Daily News* 9 July 2 Spiro was clean bowled, leg stump by the Eton captain. 1888 *Longm. Mag.* XI. 455 Like a man who has been clean-bowled—first ball.

c. with prepositions and adverbs, as *against, without, beside, away, from, through, out, over*, etc. *c* 1500 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 182 Clean fro thy wealth she will thee lift. 1500-25 *Virgilius* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* 22 He take a ronne and lept klene over. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxvi. 9 To do..thynges, clene agaynst the name off Jesus. 1562 COOPER *Answ. Priv. Masse* (1850) 71 In this ye speak clean beside the word of God. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. xiii. (1877) I. 255 The new towne standeth cleane without the limits of the old. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 134 Roming cleane through the bounds of Asia. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 201 Cleane against the intent of the writers. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 282 Every Part of which was cut clean through. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* vii, 140 *note* (Frank Vardon) A ball .. went clean through his shoulder-blade.

d. with such adjectives as *contrary, different, other, contradictory, impossible, wrong*, etc.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. 8 The wych thyng to me semyth clene contrary. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., An other thyng cleane different from the depenesse. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. i. (1877) I. 35, I am cleane of another mind. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 430 The church of Rome, being clean contradictory, doth marvellously err: *a* 1635 R. SIBBES in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxvii. 8 With God it is clean otherwise. 1839 C. BRONTË *Let.* in Mrs. Gaskell *Life* 131 Your proposal has almost driven me 'clean daft'. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xxix. 299 She was going clean wrong. 1883 STALLYBRASS tr. *Grimm's Teut. Mythol.* III. Introd. 50 To make a real portrait of Deity is clean impossible.

†6. In this sense it was often strengthened by other words, as *all clean, clean and low, quite and clean. Obs.* (or *dial.*)

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Þat hi alle clone simle belocen were. *c* 1205 LAY. 23777 He wæs al clane Of olifantes bane. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 50 Knoute..chaced him out of Norweie quyte & clene. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 14803 (Fairf.) Alle þis cuntree..rises wiþ him quite & clene. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 124 [He] saw the king distroy vp, cleyn and low His land. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 5484 Youre old manerys be turned alle clene. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* (1617) Pref. They break off quite and clean. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 105 And thereof quit and cleane to ouste the feoffee, donee, or lessee. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 640 Are ye quite and clean gane wrang?

Clean-, *adj.* and *adv.* in *comb.*

1. a. With pa. pples., as *clean-armed, -built, -made, -shaped, -shaved, -washed*, etc. b. parasynthetic derivatives, as *clean-complexioned, -conscienced, -faced, -grained* (wood), *-legged*, etc. c. with present pple., as *clean-feeding, -going, -looking, -sailing, -sweeping*, etc.

1513 MORE *Rich. III.* Wks. 35/2 He was..of bodye myghtie, stronge, and cleane made. 1568 FULWEL *Like Will to Like* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 329 A clean-legged gentleman. 1592 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* (1717) 43 My clean-arm'd Thoughts repell'd an unchast Lover. 1604 JAS. I. *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 112 His delicate, wholesome, and cleane complexioned wife. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4420/6 Clean-sailing Ships..were the first which came up with part of the Enemy's Squadron. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. xxvi. 236 Master of such a clean-going frigate. 1787 BURNS *Let. Nicol* 1 June, A clean-shankit..tight, weel-far'd winch. 1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) II. 182 This clean looking pretty bird. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 97 Clean-grained deal, perfectly free from knots. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* vi, A tall, clean-built chap. 1846 *Commerc. Mag.* Oct. 136 The over-wrought..zeal of some 'clean-sweeping' apologist. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 634 The blanket..was clean-washed. 1878 GROSART in *H. More's Poems* Introd. 40/2 A whole-hearted, clean-conscienced man. 1885 BLACK *White Heather* i, The..straight-limbed, clean-made figure of a man.

2. Special comb.: **clean-bred** *a.*, of pure stock, thoroughbred; **clean-cut**, cut with smoothness and evenness of surface; hence, sharply outlined or defined; **clean-fingered**, with clean or nimble fingers; honest, scrupulous, nice; **clean-handed**, having clean hands, free from wrong-doing; hence **clean-handedness**; **clean-limbed**, shapely of limb, well-proportioned, lithe; **clean-skins** (*Austral.*), unbranded cattle; **clean-timbered** *a.*, well-built, clean-limbed.

1882 *Illustr. Sport. & Dram. News* 22 July 451/3 A sleek-looking individual..by no means *clean-bred to look at. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* vii, (1878) 45 The mouth whose *clean-cut lip..betokened birth. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 23 Rocks..cut through so as to expose clean-cut surfaces. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Nov. 11/2 Canon Wilberforce..the cleanest-cut and the bravest Englishman on the temperance platform. 1558 Q. KENNEDY *Compend. Treat.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 119 Swa religious and *clene-fyngerit that thair wyl na thyng perswade thaim without testimony of Scripture. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 285 A worthy General of an Army..clean-fingered, without Bribery or corruption. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. 101 All the figures that any clean-fingered damsel can cut out of it. 1728 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. iii, A mighty *clean-handed fellow. 1779 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* (1780) 81/1 The noble minister..was said to be clean-handed in the most eminent degree. 1887 *Athenæum* 3 Dec. 744/3 Practical reform and real *clean-handedness in politics. 1462-83 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 39 Any chylde..of clene byrthe, *clene lymmed. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 3 Horses..very strong and clean limb'd. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6387/2 A well set clean limb'd Man. 1881 GRANT *Bush Life in Queensl.* I. xv. 209 All hands are anxious to try their luck with the *clean-skins. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 642, I thinke Hector was not so *cleane timber'd. His legge is too big for Hector.

Clean (klēn), *v.* [In 15th c. *clene*, f. the adj.: it takes the place to a certain extent of the earlier vb. CLEANSE, OE. *clænsian*; and in current use *to clean* is more literal than *to cleanse*, having a more direct and obvious relation to the adj. Cf. CLEANSE 1.] To make clean.

1. *trans.* To free from dirt, filth, or impurity.

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1666/2 The English Frigats are now so well Fitted and Cleaned, that none of the Algerines they meet with, escape them. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. vi. 138 We scrubb'd and clean'd our Men of War. 1714 GAY *Trivia* I. 24 Clean your shoes. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 395 A method of cleaning linen..stained by preparations of mercury. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 7. 259 The portrait..was given to a painter to be cleaned. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 656 A napkin..to clean the mirror.

b. Said, by servants or operatives employed in dirty or dusty work, of making themselves clean and tidy in the afternoon or evening.

1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* ix, That afternoon toilet which was known throughout Penmoyle as 'cleaning oneself'. 1877 *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.* s.v., Come, Mary, get cleaned; its just tea-time. 1889 *Newspr.* She (the servant) had gone up stairs to clean herself.

c. Often in specific (contextual) senses: e.g. to clear arable land of weeds, esp. of the roots of creeping plants; to clear a ship's bottom of barnacles, shells, sea-weeds, and other accretions; to remove from fish, or the like, the parts unfit for food; also *refl.* of foul fish, to regain good condition after spawning.

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 609 *Sarrio*, to clene, cutte, or wede. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xvi. 443 To hale our Ship ashore, to clean her bottom. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 49 This Day..we also clean'd our Ship's Bottom..in order to her better sailing. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 100 The Maid took the fish, and cleaned them. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 187 Clean and salt a wild boar. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 40 About June chub go upon the shallows to clean themselves. 1886 *Law Times* 151/2 Land ploughed and cleaned for sowing barley.

d. *To clean the board (colloq.)*: to clear off all that it contains, and leave it empty; to clear it.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 299/2 When a man cleaned the board he had something to be proud of.

2. *absol.*, and *intr.* (for *refl.*).

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4431/15 The same Day came in..Her Majesty's Ships..to clean. 1748 J. LIND *Lett. Navy* iii. (1757) 123 Our fleets may winter there, clean and repair. 1880 MACCORMAC *Antisepl. Surg.* 113 The wound had in the first place to 'clean', and this cleaning was necessitated by the death of a superficial layer of tissue.

3. *trans. To clean down*: to clean from top to bottom, or by sweeping down. *To clean up*: to clean by taking up dirt or dust; to bring (a thing) up to a certain pitch or standard of cleanness: see also CLEAN *sb.*

1872 MARK TWAIN *Roughing it* xxxvi. (Hoppe), The machine was stopped, and we cleaned up. That is to say we..washed the mud patiently away till nothing was left but the long-accumulating mass of quick-silver. 1887 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* II. i, For thirty years..not even admitting a woman to clean up.

4. *To clean out*: to clean by emptying; hence *transf.* to empty, exhaust, leave bare. Also *fig.*

1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* ix, The larder was utterly cleaned out. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf-t.* (1865) 53 (Hoppe) There is a great danger that a man's first life-story shall clean him out, so to speak, of his best thoughts. 1866 CARLYLE *Inaug. Addr.* 180 You will see how we may clean-out the foul things in that Chancery Court. 1887 *Scotsman* 19 Mar., The obligation to clean out the canal.

b. *slang.* To deprive of cash, to 'rook'.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Cleaned out*, said of a gambler who has lost his last stake at play; also, of a flat who has been stript of all his money. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxix, He has cleaned me out, but I can go and earn some more.

5. *To clean away, off*: to remove dirt, defilement, or the like.

a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 3 A thousand hands..Clean off each ancient stain or soil.

Clean, *sb.* [f. the stem of the vb.]

An act of cleaning: chiefly in comb., as *a clean up, clean out*, etc. *spec.* (in *U. S. Mining*) *clean-up*: 'the operation of collecting all the valuable product of a given period or operation in a stamp mill, or in a hydraulic or placer mine' (Raymond).

1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 211 A week's clean-up was reported to be usually from $2,000 to $3,000 in bullion. 1872 MARK TWAIN *Roughing it* xliii. (Hoppe), Bullion returns, clean-ups at the quartz mills, and inquests. 18.. B. HARTE *Brown of Calaveras* (Hoppe), Can't you help me with a hundred till to-morrow's clean-up? *Mod. colloq.* Give it a clean before returning it. Put the machine in order, and give it a little clean-up.

Cleanable (klī·năb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being cleaned.

1882 MORRIS *Hopes & Fears for Art* iv. 160 A real hearth of cleanable brick or tile. 1883 RUSKIN in *Chr. World* 20 Nov. 285 Floor and walls of the cleanablest.

Cleaned (klīnd), *ppl. a.* [f. CLEAN *v.* + -ED 1.] Freed from dirt, cleansed. Also with adv., as *cleaned-out.*

1794 SOUTHEY *Botany-Bay Ecl.* ii, Over all..was hung, Well clean'd..my gun. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* (Hoppe), A scorn for cleaned gloves and minor economies. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 185 The new room in a cleaned-out state.

Cleaner (klī·nəɹ). [f. CLEAN *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which cleans; *spec.* one whose work is to clean some particular thing.

a 1792 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Journ. Flanders* (R.), It has been in the hand of some picture cleaner. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* 383 A tribe of cleaners, keepers, and porters. 1884 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 3/2 A cleaner..had been attending to a Lancashire engine at the cleaning sheds.

b. An instrument or machine for cleaning; as the two-handled knife employed by curriers, one of the rollers in a carding machine, etc.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Cleaner*, The worker..takes the fibre from the card-drum and delivers it to the cleaner, which returns it to the card-drum. 1888 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 7/3 Minoers, coffee mills, and fork cleaners.

Cleange, var. of CLENGE *v.*

Cleaning (klī·nin), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLEAN *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. CLEAN; freeing from dirt or filth, purifying, cleansing.

1662 GERBIER *Princ.* Introd. 8 The Cleaning of the Streets. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* (1698) I. xiii. 363 These Worms breed..in the Sea..which was the reason of our cleaning so often while we were there. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 195 This house gets no periodic cleanings like other people's. *Mod.* It was their Spring cleaning, that complete overhauling which every well-ordered house gets once a year.

b. with *adv.*, as *cleaning up.*

18.. J. LAWRENCE *Silverland* 176 (Hoppe) The cleaning up..consists in removing the pavement and blocks from the bed of the sluice, gathering the precious compost, and replacing or renewing the blocks or stones of the pavement. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 16 The pasture would bear a little further cleaning up.

2. *concr.* in *pl.* Cf. *sweepings.*

1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* (1861) 354 Just keep in our wake, and we'll give you the cleanings for wages.

3. = CLEANSING *vbl. sb.* 2 b.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 37 The cleaning applied helps ulcers in the face. *Ibid.* 71 The cleaning is eaten by them presently after bringing forth. *a* 1722 in LISLE *Husb.* (E. D. S.), *Cleaning*, the placenta of a cow. 1876 in *Whitby Gloss.* 1879 in *Shropshire Word-bk.*

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cleaning-machine, -mill, -shed, -sieve.*

c 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 808 *Hoc colatorium*, a clenyngsefe. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Cleaning-machine*, a machine in which silk thread is..drawn through a brush in order to detach any particles of dust or dirt therefrom. 1884 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 3/2 A serious accident..at the cleaning sheds on the Carr.

Cleanish (klī·niʃ), *a.* [f. CLEAN *a.* + -ISH.] Rather or pretty clean.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. lxvi. 303 A bed..with coarse curtains..but a coverlid upon it with a cleanish look. 1859 W. GREGORY *Egypt* I. 159 Some tolerably smart and cleanish chintz.

†**Clea·nlied,** *a. Obs. rare.* Made cleanly.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XVI. ci. 401 Attier..cleanlied all.

Cleanlily (kle·nlili), *adv.* [f. CLEANLY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a cleanly manner.

1698 G. THOMAS *Pensilvania* 5 [They] dress their Victuals very neatly and cleanlily. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 524 All were cleanlily and decently dressed.

Cleanliness (kle·nlinės). [f. CLEANLY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality, state, or condition of being cleanly. In the earliest quots. it is used, like the adj., of moral purity.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, So is my meaning clean devoyde of syn Grounded and set upon al clenlynesse. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. xvii. 280 White..signifyeth innocencie and clenlines. *a* 1586 SIDNEY (J.), Having no adorning but cleanliness. 1647 W. BROWNE *Polex.* I. 223 The quicknesse of his hand or cleanlinesse of his touch [on the lute]. 1733 SWIFT *Modest Def. Lady's Dressing-room*, Cleanliness hath..been esteemed the chief corporal perfection in women. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 158 Much to Health will Cleanliness avail. *a* 1791 WESLEY *Serm.* lxxxviii. *On Dress* (1838) III. 15 'Cleanliness is indeed next to godliness'. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* V. *At Foot of Alps*, If..cleanliness is godliness, I fear A hopeless reprobate, a hardened sinner, Must be that Carmelite now passing near.

Cleanly (kle·nli), *a.* Forms: 1 *clænlíc*, 4 **clenlich, clanli**, 5–7 **clenly, -lie**, 6 **clene-, cleanely**, (**clendly**), 5– **cleanly**. [OE. *clænlíc*, f. *clæne*, CLEAN + *-líc* body: *lit.* 'clean-bodied', having cleanness as a personal characteristic. See -LY 1. It appears to have been first used of moral or spiritual purity, and thence extended to certain senses of CLEAN, but its main sense still refers to habit and tendency rather than to actual state: a *cleanly* person may be for the moment *dirty*, but will as soon as possible make himself *clean.*]

†1. Morally or spiritually clean; pure; innocent. *Obs.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxi, Sin hiz scipas ȝesamnaþ mid clænlicre lufe. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xi. 183 Clænlice lufe. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 26354 (Fairf.) Of shrift clanli. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iv, in Ashm. (1652) 47 The hands of a cleanly Clerke. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* vi. Wks. (1847) 72/2 Your priest..that thinks himself the purer, or the cleanlier in his

office for his new-washed surplice. *a* 1680 GLANVILL (J.), Human nature meets few more sweetly relishing and cleanly joys, than those that derive from successful trials. 1683 *Penn. Archives* I. 73 A man of so sober, so cleanly, and so approved a Behaviour.

†2. Clean: as clothes, or the like. (Possibly the sense may sometimes have been *clean-looking*.)

1340 *Ayenb.* 216 He zayþ þet hi ssolle habbe clenliche clopinge. *c* 1460 *Launfal* 201 Me fawtede .. Clenly brech and scherte. 1488 *Will Sir E. Shea* (Somerset Ho.), A clenly dore of Iron for to open and shette. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man.* Y 6 Although that this superfluyte be no[t] clendly, yet, etc. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 40 By her cleanly garment catching hold.

3. Of persons (or beasts): Addicted to cleanness, habitually clean; careful to avoid filth.

c 1500 *Doctr. Gd. Servauntes* xxvii. in *Poet. Tracts* (1842) 5 Seruauntes ought .. For to be clenly of their bodyes. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Some plain but cleanly country maid. *a*'1719 ADDISON (J.) An ant is a very cleanly insect. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. ii. 135 It was imagined, that by living apart, they would be much cleanlier. 1885 C. MONKHOUSE in *Mag. Art* Sept. 471/1 [Dutch tiles] were found convenient by a proverbially cleanly people.

b. Also of personal belongings: Habitually kept clean.

1653 WALTON *Angler* 47 An honest cleanly Alehouse that I know right well. *Ibid.* 49 A cleanly room, Lavender in the windowes. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 196 Displays her cleanly platter on the board.

4. Conducing to or promoting cleanness.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXII. 135 In times of cleanly peace. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. I. i. (1651) 3 A cleanly diet. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Poems* (J.), In our fantastick climes, the fair With cleanly powder dry their hair. 1794 SOUTHEY *Retrospect*, The due observance of the cleanly law. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xix. (1865) They eat .. with indifference, calmness, and cleanly circumstances.

†5. Of actions: Neatly executed, adroit, dexterous, clever, deft, artful; = CLEAN *a.* II. *Obs.*

c 1540 in *Fisher's Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) II. Introd. 46 [The kinge] thought it a .. cleanly excuse to aleadge the trooble of his conscience. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* I. (1593) 20 Hir husband by and by .. devised a clenlie lie. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 857 Each practise ill Of cosinage and cleanly knauerie. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. xi. (1840) 18 This cleanly .. conveyance to rid away those he hated. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1727) 85 By a cleanly conveyance under the table to slip a short note in Lewis's hand.

†b. Deft in action, clever, smart. *Obs.*

1586 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. viii. (Arb.) 32 For euery hundreth verses (which a cleanely pen could speedely dispatch) he had a hundred angels.

†6. Of language, etc.: Neat, elegant; = CLEAN *a.* 7. *Obs.*

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 79 He concludeth in fine Latine and cleanly termes. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* vi. (1770) 75 The words are good, the fiction smooth and cleanly.

7. *Comb.*, as *cleanly-looking*.

1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xix. 366 Houses with many cleanly-looking half-caste Portuguese.

Cleanly (klĕ·nli), *adv.* [OE. *clǽnlīc*: see -LY².] In a clean manner; in various senses of the adj.: without dirt or stain, purely, chastely, innocently, clearly, neatly, exactly, etc.

c 1200 *Winteney Rule St. Benet* (1888) 107 Gyf þæt clænlice and mid ande don hi. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26432 Yit quat o man es clenli scriuen. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxvii. (1495) 719 They clensyth woundes and heelyth ful clenly. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* II No3t so clenly kepte as schuld seme suche a Prince. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 212 Them clenlyer to dyght. 1596 SHAKS. I *Hen. IV*, v. iv. 169 Ile purge .. and liue cleanly, as a Nobleman should do. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 98 As the sacred Writer cleanly and modestly expresses it. 1883 PROCTOR in *Knowledge* 6 July 12/2 It [a telescope] comes sharply and cleanly into focus. 1886 *Book-lore* Mar. 109 Twenty-seven folio volumes .. had been so cleanly drilled through by the larva of this beetle, that a string might be run through the hole.

†b. Completely, wholly, entirely, quite; = CLEAN *adv.* 5. *Obs.*

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 322 Gif þær beon læs manna þonne þæt lamb mæge fretan, þonne nyme he hys neahgebur þe him gehendost sy, þæt he mæge þæt lamb clænlice fretan. *c* 1275 LAY. 26148 Þo was Arthur his ferde Clanliche igadered. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 434 Heo clanlyche yt versok. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15556 Al þe care yee nu sal haf, Clenli yee sal for-gett. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 341 Al his ofspringe .. was clenliche destroyed. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 494 Alle that was than in that place Thay slewe clenly. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 741 For ay mirth clenlie I quitclame. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 24 At this time Church-men cleanly carried the cognisance of such offences.

†c. Ably; cleverly, adroitly, artfully. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 77 They will read you their seruice faire and cleanly. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 862 With which he thousands cleanly coosined. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 186 Cleanly coined lies. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 528 They cleanly and slily winde themselves out of the authority of God.

Cleanness (klī·nnės). Also 3–5 **clannesse**. [OE. *clǽnnes*: see CLEAN and -NESS.] The quality or state of being clean.

1. *lit.* Freedom from dirt or filth, purity, clearness. † *Cleanness of teeth*: scarcity of food.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xiv. (1495) 447 It nedyth clennesse of water. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 47 The holsomnes & helthe of that londe & the clennes out of venyme [*carentia veneni*]. 1538 STARKEY *England* 177 Offycerys to be appoyntyd to have regard of the bewty of the towne and cuntrey, and of the clennes of the same. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Amos* iv. 6, Therefore haue I giuen you cleannes of teeth [so 1611; WYCLIF, eggyng of teeth; COVERDALE, ydle teth] in all your cities. 1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 365 One yeare there hath bene hunger; the second there was a dearth, and a third .. there is great cleannesse of teeth. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 11 Cleanness of body was ever esteemed to proceed from a due reverence to God, to society, and to ourselves. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 37 Destroying our soules with cleannesse of teeth. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 415 Houses .. remarkable .. for their order and cleanness.

b. Neatness; purity; elegance; used *spec.* of literary style.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 29 b, Dalmada is inferiour to you in eloquence and cleanesse of stile. *a* 1586 SIDNEY (J.), He shewed no strength in shaking of his staff: but the fine cleanness of bearing it was delightful. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* (J.), He minded only the clearness of his satire, and the cleanness of expression.

2. Moral or ceremonial purity; chastity; innocence; undefiled quality.

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* IV. ix. (Bosw.), Heo on clænnesse Gode þeowode. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 *Castitas* þat is clenesse on englisc. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 11 Meidenhad .. ouer alle þing luueð cleannesse. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1 Clannesse who-so kyndly cowþe comende. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *C. T. Prol.* 506 Wel oughte a prest ensample for to give, By his clennesse, how that his scheep schulde lyve. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13041 Ho keppit not hir klennes with a cloise hert. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 108 In clannes and in cristes merk. 1509 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 181 Clennes of conscyence. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* v. ii, Taking a delight in the cleaneness of my conuersation. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xviii. 20 According to the cleannesse of my hands hath hee recompensed me. 1721 R. KEITH tr. *T. à Kempis' Solil. Soul* iii. 137 A Resting-place for thee .. who art the Lover of Cleanness, and the Inhabitant of a good Conscience.

Cleansable (klenzăb'l), *a.* [f. CLEANSE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being cleansed.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 66 Clennessabylle; *expiabilis*; vnclenceabylle, *inexpiabilis*. 1611 COTGR., *Nettoyable* .. cleansible, or cleansable.

Cleanse (klenz), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. next vb.] †1. A cleansing. *Obs.*

1760 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 158/2 We make a thorough cleanse, and wash all the beams with warm vinegar.

2. *dial.* The afterbirth (cf. vb. 7).

1881 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Clanse*, the afterbirth of a cow. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Clans.*

Cleanse (klenz), *v.* Forms: 1 **clǽnsian, clénsian**, (*gecldsnian, clǽsnian*), 2–7 **clense**(n, (3 **clansi, klens, clennsenn** (*Orm.*), 3–5, 9 *dial.* **clanse**, 4 **clens, clensi, clenze, clenese**, 5 **clansy**), 6– **cleanse**. [OE. *clǽnsian, clénsian* :—WGer. type **klainisôn*, f. *klaini*, OE. *clǽne*: cf. OE. *rícsian*, OHG. *rîchisôn* to rule, *rinse*, ON. *hreinsa*. The frequent ME. and mod. dial. *clanse* may represent an OE. *clánsian* (cf. *cláne* under CLEAN), or it might be from *clænsian* with shortened *æ*, as *clense* from *clensian*. The mod. spelling *cleanse* seems to be artificial, assimilated to *clean*. This is the original vb., on the domain of which the recent *to clean* has intruded.

The type of verbs in *-isôn, -irôn* :—OTeut. *-isôjan, -izôjan*, appears to have started from verbs in *-ojan* formed on *-s* stems, as Goth. *hatizôn*, OHG. *agisôn, sigirôn*. The OE. *geclásnian, clésnian* may be examples of metathesis: but the occurrence of a form *clænsnian*, whence they may be contracted, makes their history doubtful.]

1. *trans.* To make clean, purify, free from dirt or filth (Johnson says 'by washing or rubbing'). Formerly the ordinary word; but in mod. times *to clean* has largely taken its place in every-day use, and *cleanse* remains a more elevated word, having less immediate association with *dirt*, and more available for *fig.* and *transf.* uses. In some dial. *clanse* is similarly distinguished from *clean*, and used esp. in senses 5–7.

a 1000 *Laws Ethelred* ix. § 40 Thorpe I. 348 Gif man eard wille clænsian.' *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 314 Þe poure widewe hwon heo wule clensen hire hus. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxxiv. (1483) 83 Bras draweth soone ruste yf it be not clensid. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 372 That intrailles of bestes and blode putts be clansed .. by night. 1536 in THYNNE *Animadv.* Introd. 28 He .. shall scoure, clense, and substancially make clene all & euery of the Synkes belonginge vnto the kechyns. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 13 Opportunitie to cleanse my shippes. 1738 BIRCH *Milton* in *Wks.* (1738) I. 38 After the Sickness was over, and the City well cleansed .. Milton return'd to London. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 227 A solution of borax was given to cool and cleanse his mouth. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 179 A whole house placed in their hands, to be thoroughly cleansed and repaired.

fig. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xiii. 77 It was not by merely removing the scum from the surface that the fountain of justice could be really cleansed.

absol. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 59 Water clenseth with ablution blive. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* II. ii. 59 This gray Powder [is] a good Dentifrice .. and cleanses very well. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* III. v. 476 It was better to cleanse than to fast.

2. To make morally or spiritually clean; to purify or free from sin or guilt. Const. *of, from.*

[825 *Vesp. Ps.* xviii. 13 From dezelnissum .. geclasna me dryhten.] *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Past.* liv. 419 Hi selfe to clænsianne mid ðy wope. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 Þe children were clensed of sinnen. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 12840 (Fairf.), Goddis lambe þat clense [*Trin.* clensen] sale þis .. werlde fra sinful bale. *Ibid.* 26373 Þen mai 3e best 3ou clanse [*Cott.* clenge] of synne. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. iv. 361 Of oure sory synnes asoiled and clansed. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiii. 81 (Harl. MS.), I shal go to a confessour, and clansy me. 1548 *Prayer-bk., Commun.*, Cleanse the thoughtes of our hearts. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 158 Able to clense the Elect from all their sinnes. 1837 TRENCH *Justin Martyr*, You cannot cleanse your heart with tears.

b. with the *sin* or *crime* as obj.: To purge, wash away, expiate.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 35 Þæt we .. ure synna clænsian. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2400 Syn þat es wele clensed here. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Not all her od'rous tears can cleanse her crime. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xvii. 205 Each prayer repeated has a certain value in cleansing away sin.

3. To make ceremonially or sanitarily clean: a. *ceremonially*, as in the Mosaic Law.

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xxix. 36 Þu aclænsast þ weofod and gehalgast.] *c* 1000 *Laws Edw. & Guthr.* in Thorpe I. 174 Clænsie man þa þeode. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3453 God dede moyses ðis bodeword on, Clense ðis folc wel ðis to daiȝes. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* x. 15 That thing that God hath clensid, thou schalt not seie vnclene. 1611 BIBLE *ibid.*, What God hath cleansed, that call not thou common.

b. from leprosy or other disease. *arch.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. x. 8 Clænsiað hreofle. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* x. 8 Vpreyse 3ee dead men, clense 3e meselis. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* vii. 22 The .. lepers are clensed.

†4. To acquit, clear, or exonerate (*of* a charge). *Obs.* (In later times only *Sc.*; cf. CLENGE.)

a 1000 *Laws Ethelred* iii. § 7 in Thorpe I. 296 Gif hwa þeof clænsian wylle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4477 Þu sal be vte of presun tan, And clensid be bifor iustise. *c* 1568 in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) App. 47 April 12 .. Bothwell wes cleansit werray strangely, as the process beiris. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 387 The votes being asked, seven did cleanse him absolutelie.

5. To clear, to rid; properly *of, from*, (†*with*) things that defile, but it has also been used of things that obstruct, cumber, or merely occupy; cf. to CLEAR.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 610 Me is lof to Cristes huse, To clansi hit with fule muse. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 475 (Fairf.), He .. clanset þat court of ham so clene. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* I. 339 (Mätz.), Seynt Patryk clensed þat lond of wormes and obere venemous bestes. 1557 *Order Hospitalls* H iiij b, [The Beadle] shall cleanse all the same Wards from beggars. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. ix. Wks. (Arb.) 460 The house thus cleansed [of Indians], the King .. excused this intrusion. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 206 Cleanse Vines of exuberant Branches. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* X. § 4 (1681) 220 Gold-Finches are very injurious to the Goosbury Buds .. cleansing a whole Garden of them immediately. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 17. 119 The orb .. cleansed the mountains from every trace of fog. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk. Clanse*, to clear, to free from impurities or superfluous matter.

b. To clear of inequalities or unevennesses; to smooth, polish (wood or metal).

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 205 Once wrought to the true size, you cannot afterwards take any more off to cleanse it.

(In this sense *clanse* is used by gunsmiths in the midland counties.)

c. To clear *out* (rubbish, etc.).

1628 PRYNNE *Cens. Cozens* 32 All Popish Reliques were not so fully clensed out, as afterwards they were.

6. To free from noxious humours; to purge. Also *absol.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 240 Hat wæter .. þæt clæsnað þa wambe. — *Ibid.* 260 Sio wamb bið to clænsianne. *c* 1400 *Blood-Letting* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 190 Domistica clanseth ful welle The blader within every delle. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C j b, It shall clense wele hir bowillis. 1600 SHAKS. *A. V. L.* II. vii. 60, I will through and through Cleanse the foule bodie of th'infected world, If they will patiently receiue my medicine. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (J.), This oil .. makes it saponaceous and cleansing, by which quality it often helps digestion. 1881 *Shropsh. Word-Bk.* s.v., A dosa o' camomine tay .. ood clanse the stomach.

7. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To pass the afterbirth.

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. iii. (1668) 35 If your Mare .. will not clense after she hath foaled, you shall take a pint of running water, &c. 1884 *Chester Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s. v. *Clanse*, A cow is said to clanse when she discharges the placenta after calving.

Cleansed (klenzd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED¹.] Made clean, purified.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4663 Calme was the course, clensit the aire. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 Clensyd as lycoure. 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 381 The better clensed glasses. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 454 I aske it with a repentant and clensed heart.

Cleanser (klenzəi). [f. CLEANSE *v.* + -ER¹.] *gen.* One who or that which cleanses.

a 1000 [Somner has *clánsere*]. 1570 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 355 For clensing the howse .. xljs. *jd.* whereof ye dresser and clensers had. 1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xviii. 32 The nosethrils clensers of the braine. 1598–9 BODLEY in *All Y. Round* (1882) July 519/2 If the cleanser of the Library do his duty. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 58 In a bath .. two fellows desir'd to borrow his strigil or cleanser. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE tr. *Barthol. Anat.* Introd., The Kernels .. are vulgarly called Emunctories or Clensers. 1712 *Spect.* No. 548 ¶ 1 Excellent cleansers of the brain. 1716 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 147 If .. oaths be allowed to them for cleansers, the Government .. will be much out in their politics. 1817 *Act* 57 *Geo. III* c. xxix. § 59 Scavengers, rakers, or cleansers of the streets.

b. *spec.* A purgative.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne Regim.* X iij b, Hony .. is a clenser. 1550 DK. SOMERSET in Coverdale *Spir. Perle* (1588) Pref. A iv b, All medicines of the soule .. not hauing that clenser [faith in Christ] with them, be but ouerhealers. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. xciii. 184 Purgations which are the strongest

cleansers of the body. **1725** Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Stinking breath*, Give Cleansers inwardly.

†**Clea·nship.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Clean *a.* + -ship.] Cleanness, chastity.

c **1230** *Hali Meid.* 21 Þat his mihte held ham i clean-schipe chaste.

Cleansing (kle·nziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Cleanse *v.*]

1. The action of the vb. Cleanse in its various senses; cleaning, purification, acquittal.

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Mark i. 44 For ðinre clænsunga [*c* **1160** *Hatton Gosp.* clænsunge]. *c* **1200** *Winteney Rule St. Benet* (1888) 65 On sæternes dæȝ clænsunga do. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 25889 Þe fire o clensing. **1398** Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clx. (1495) 708 The clensinge of hempe or of flexe. *c* **1568** in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) App. 47 The counsale haldin for the cleansing of Bothwell. **1611** Bible *Mark* i. 44. **1673** Temple *Observ. United Prov.* iii. (R.), The opening and cleansing of the old channel of the Rhine. **1842** J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* VI. vi. 55 Almost all religions have their outward cleansings. **1873** Burton *Hist. Scot.* V. liii. 28 A verdict of acquittal, a 'cleansing by assize' as it was termed.

2. *concr.* The dirt, dust, or refuse removed in cleaning anything.

1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1653) 689 Trochili..are greedy of these Worms or clensings of the Crocodiles. **1611** Cotgr., *Curailles de maison*, the dust, filth, sweepings or cleansing, of houses. **1632** Sherwood s.v. *Bean*, The shalings, chaffe, or cleansings of Beanes.

b. The *lochia* or discharges after childbirth; a rustic name for the afterbirth of cattle.

1655 L. Thetford *Perfect Horseman* 10 By no Means let the Mare eat her cleansing. **1810** *Treat. Live Stock* in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s.v., The after-birth; in the north it is termed the cleansing. **1860** Mayne *Exp. Lex.*, *Cleansings*, a popular term for the Lochia. **1884** *Chester Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clansing* or *Cleansing*, the placenta or after-birth of an animal.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1335 in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 194 1 clensingbecche..4*d.* **1562** J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 109 Some of it ich had in the clensyng weeke. **1874** Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Cleansing-vat*, a vessel in which the fermentation of beer is concluded; the yeast running out of the bung-hole, and being kept full by supply from a store-vat.

Cleansing (kle·nziŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That cleanses: see the vb.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 26201 Penance thol in clenssing fire. *a* **1387** *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 15 *Centum capita, affodillus*, clansing gresse. **1398** Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. lxvi. (1495) 902 Whey .. is moost drienge and clensynge. **1671** Milton *Samson* 1727 With..cleansing herbs wash off the clotted gore. **1758** J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Dict. B b, *Abstergentia*..cleansing Medicines. **1858** Adelaide Procter *Poems* (title), Cleansing Fires.

Cleap(e, var. of Clepe.

Clear (klīə̆ɹ), *a.*, *adv.*, and *sb.* Forms: 3–5 **cler**, (4 **clier, clyre, clyer**), 4–7 **clere**, 4–8 **cleer**, 5–7 **cleere**, (5 **clure**, 6 **cleir, clar**), 6–7 **cleare**, (8–9 *dial.* **clair**), 6– **clear**. [ME. *cler*, a. OF. *cler* (11–16th c.; 14th– *clair*), corresp. to Pr. *clar*, Sp. *claro*, It. *chiaro*:—L. *clār-um* bright, clear, manifest, plain, brilliant, illustrious, famous, etc. Senses 1–13 were already present in French; the further developments of the sense are peculiar to English, and partly due to association with the native word Clean, the earlier domain of which has been largely occupied by *clear*, while in various uses the two are still synonymous. But the now predominant notion of 'unencumbered, free, rid' is a further development, not found in Clean.]

I. Of light, colour, things illuminated.

1. †**a.** *orig.* Expressing the vividness or intensity of light: Brightly shining, bright, brilliant.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 416 Ther come..a leme swythe cler & bryȝte. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Moder of God* 29 O blessed lady, the cleer light of day. **1393** Gower *Conf.* III. 129 The first sterre Aldeboran, the clerest and the most of alle. **1450–1530** *Myrr. our Ladye* 210 The lyghte of the sonne is moche more clerer then the lyghte of the morow tyde. **1611** Bible *Song Sol.* vi. 10 Faire as the moone, cleare as the sunne. **1667** Milton *P. L.* xi. 840 And the cleer Sun on his wide watrie Glass Gaz'd hot.

b. Now expressing the purity or uncloudedness of light; *clear fire*, a fire in full combustion without flame or smoke. Also used with adjs., as *clear white, brown*, etc.

1611 Bible 2 *Sam.* xxiii. 4 The tender grasse springing out of the earth by cleare shining after raine. **1613** Shaks. *Hen. VIII.* i. i. 226 This infant Clowd .. Darkning my cleere Sunne. **1796** Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* iii. 24 Take care your fire is clear. **1814** Wordsw. *White Doe* vii. 96 A Doe most beautiful, clear-white. **1888** *Cassell's Dict. Cookery* Introd. 17 If a cook..has a good clear fire. *Mod.* This oil burns with a clearer flame.

fig. **1818** Cruise *Digest* V. 364 The nature of an action of ejection .. would appear in a clearer light.

2. a. Of the day, daylight, etc.: Fully light, bright; opposed to *dusk* or *twilight*. *arch.*

c **1320** *Sir Beues* 755 A morwe, whan hit was dai cler, Ariseþ kniȝt and squier. **1483** Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 267/1 He endyted the lettre by clere day. **1535** Coverdale 1 *Sam.* xiv. 36 Spoyle them tyll it be cleare mornynge, that we let none escape. — *Amos* viii. 9, I shall cause .. the londe to be darcke in the cleare-day. **1568** Grafton *Chron.* II. 100 It was done in the cleare day light. **1603** Shaks. *Meas. for M.* iv. ii. 226 Come away, it is almost cleere dawne. **1871** R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 408 Bear not daylight clear upon immortality breathing.

†**b.** Of the weather: *orig.* Full of sunshine, bright, 'fine'; serene, 'fair'. *Obs.* (Cf. *to clear up.*)

1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xvi. 2 Ȝe seien, It shal be cleer, for the heuene is lijk to reed. *c* **1400** Maundev. iii. 17 And abouen at the cop of the hille [Athos] is the Eir so cleer that men may fynde no wynd there. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 81 Clere, as wedur ys bryghte, *clarus, serenus.* **1568** Grafton *Chron.* II. 210 The weather was fayre, cleere, and temperate. *Ibid.* II. 273 There fell a great raine .. with a terrible thunder .. Then anone the ayre began to waxe cleare, and the sonne to shine fayre and bright. **1633** T. James *Voy.* 78 It was pretty and cleere.

c. Now: Free from cloud, mists, and haze; a 'clear day', 'clear weather' is that in which the air is transparent so that distant objects are distinctly seen; a 'clear sky', a sky void of cloud.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 41 Þat heo myȝte oft y se, in cler weder, þere Est ward, as þe sonne a ros, a lond as yt were. **1393** Gower *Conf.* I. 35 Now cloudy and now clere it is. **1568** Grafton *Chron.* II. 276 If the day had bene clere, there had not escaped a man. **1699** Dampier *Voy.* II. iii. *Disc. on Winds, etc.* vii. 87 We commonly find it cloudy over the Land, Tho' 'tis clear everywhere beside. **1774** Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 278 Their remains continue still visible at the bottom of the water in a clear day. **1872** E. Peacock *Mabel Heron* I. ix. 141 A clear frosty evening.

d. *fig.* Serene, cheerful; of unclouded countenance or spirit. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c **1374** Chaucer *Boeth.* ii. iv. 45 Þou .. shalt lēden a cleer age. **1483** Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 208/4 Paule .. enduryng in agonye and alle wey apperid clere. **1590** Shaks. *Mids. N.* iii. ii. 61 You, the murderer, look as bright, as cleare, As yonder Venus. **1667** Milton *P. L.* viii. 336 Sternly he pronounc'd The rigid interdiction..but soon his cleer aspect Return'd. **1726** Shelvocke *Voy. round W.* (1757) 76 Enough to cast a damp upon the clearest spirits. **1853** Lytton *My Novel* iii. x, His brow grew as clear as the blue sky above him.

3. Allowing light to pass through, transparent.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 11705 A well vte-brast, wid strem suete, clere, and cald. *c* **1400–50** *Alexander* 2541 Clerire [*v. r.* clerar] þan cristall. **1576** Fleming *Panoplie Ep.* A, A cleere looking glasse rendreth a lively and perfect representation. **1584** R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* xiii. xix. 258 Diverse kinds of glasses..the coloured and the cleare glasses. **1667** Milton *P. L.* iv. 458 To look into the cleer Smooth Lake, that to me seemd another Skie. **1798** Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* vi. xvi, The harbour-bay was clear as glass.

b. Of coloured liquids, etc.; Translucent, pellucid, free from sediment, not turbid or opaque.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 66 Clere as ale or wyne. **1626** Bacon *Sylva* § 378 A Bottle of Beer..became more lively, better tasted and clearer than it was. **1745** Swift *Direct. Servants, Butler*, A dozen or two of good clear wine. **1747** Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) Introd. 17 Good clear small beer. **1799** G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 389 A tub ready at hand, with a clear lye. **1838** Dickens *O. Twist* xxiii, Real, fresh, genuine port-wine..clear as a bell, and no sediment.

4. Bright or shining, as polished illuminated surfaces; lustrous. (Now expressing esp. purity and evenness of lustre.)

a **1300** *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 84 The mone .. bileveth cler towards the sonne, thother del al blac. *c* **1330** R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 28 Tuenti pounde of gold be ȝere, þre hundreth of siluer clere. **1340** *Ayenb.* 167 Gold þet þe more hit is ine uere: þe more hit is clene, and clyer, and tretable. *c* **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* xxix, A croune cumly.. clure to behold. **1475** Caxton *Jason* 30 His good swerd that was clere and trenchaunt. **1652** Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 192 The teeth .. are as white and clear as Ivorie. **1753** W. Stewart in *Scots Mag.* Mar. 133/2 A dark-coloured coat with clear buttons. **1841–4** Emerson *Ess. Spir. Laws* Wks. (Bohn) I. 66 His eye is as clear as the heavens.

†**b.** *gen.* Bright, splendid, brilliant. *Obs.*

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 8917 (Trin.) Sende was þere an aungel clere And vp to heuen her soule bere. **1362** Langl. *P. Pl.* A. vi. 75 A Court Cleer as þe Sonne. **1382** Wyclif *Ezek.* xxvi. 12 Thi ful clere [*præclaras*] housis. — *Jam.* ii. 3 Clothid with ful cleer [*præclara*] clooth. *c* **1385** Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1825 *Lucrece*, This lady .. al discheuele with hire herys cleere. ? *c* **1410** *Sir Cleges* 365 Sir Cleges .. schewed the kynge the cheryse clere.

fig. **1382** Wyclif *Wisd.* vi. 13 Wisdam is cler [**1611** glorious], and that neuere welewith. **1387** Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 411 Þe monkes..were of cleer religioun [*splendidæ religionis*] in God.

†**c.** A common epithet of women: Beautiful, beauteous, fair. *Obs.*

c **1420** *Chron. Vilod.* 116 Both erlys and harnesse and ladyes cler. *c* **1430** *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 56 Vp þei baren þat maiden cleere. *a* **1440** *Sir Degrev.* 1550 The bold bachylere Toke the damysele clere. **1513** Douglas *Æneis* x. iv. 94 Manthus the lady cleir. **1578** Lyte *Dodoens* vi. i. 656 The cleare and pleasant Venus.

d. Of the complexion, skin, etc.: Bright, fresh, and of pure colour; blooming; in modern use, esp. implying purity or transparency of the surface skin, and absence of freckles, discolouring spots, or 'muddiness' of complexion.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 7365 In visage es he bright and clere. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xxx. 41 The coloure of my corse is full clere. **1571** Campion *Hist. Irel.* vi. (1633) 17 Cleare men they are of Skinne and hue. **1592** Constable *Sonn.* iv. x, Maid of cleere mould. **1698** Vanbrugh *Prov. Wife* i. ii, Without vanity, I look'd extremely clear last night, when I went to the park. **1801** *Med. Jrnl.* V. 360 Persons of delicate fibres, of smooth, lax, and clear skin. **1826** Disraeli *Viv. Grey* v. iii. 174 Her complexion was clear, but quite olive.

†**5.** *fig.* Illustrious. [So L. *clārus.*] *Obs.*

c **1374** Chaucer *Boeth.* ii. ii. 36 Wiþ noble or clere honours. **1382** Wyclif *Judith* xvi. 16 A gret God thou art, and beforn alle cleer in thi vertue. *Ibid.* 1 *Macc.* ii. 17 Thou art prince, and most cleer. **1432–50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 89 He hade mony clere victories. **1483** Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 83/2 Judith retorned .. and was made more grete and cleer to alle men. **1605** Shaks. *Lear* iv. vi. 73 Thinke that the cleerest Gods, who make them Honors Of mens Impossibilities, haue preserued thee.

II. Of vision, perception, discernment.

6. Of lines, marks, divisions: Clearly seen, distinct, well-marked, sharp.

1835 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* 230 A prairie .. extending in a clear blue line along the horizon. **1853** Lytton *My Novel* vi. xvi. 316 The leaves covered with notes and remarks, in a stiff clear hand. **1872** Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 23 Separating a nation into two clear divisions. **1875** Jevons *Money* (1878) 128 [Coins] with a low but sharp and clear impression. **1882** J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 2 Traced out in clear outline.

7. Of words, statements, explanations, meaning: Easy to understand, fully intelligible, free from obscurity of sense, perspicuous.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 11615 (Cott.) Þan com þe propheci al cler. *c* **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 26 Þat þus of clannesse vn-closez a ful cler speche. **1533** More *Answ. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1055/2 The clere fayth and sentence of al the holy doctors. **1615** Bedwell *Moham. Impost.* iii. § 108 The words are cleare and plaine. **1688** Bunyan *Jerus. Sinner Saved* (1886) 17 The text is as clear as the sun; for it saith, 'Begin at Jerusalem'. **1751** Jortin *Serm.* (1771) I. v. 84 The Ten Commandments therefore are clear. **1848** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 615 How was it possible to draw up a statute in language clearer than the language of the statutes which required that the dean of Christ Church should be a Protestant? **1860** Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* xii. § 540 Having.. made clear the meaning of the question proposed. **1878** Hopps *Princ. Relig.* xvii. 55 Man himself is the clearest revelation of his Maker.

b. Also transferred to the speaker or writer.

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 165 ¶ 1 The English cannot be too clear in their Narrative of those Actions. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 319 If I have made myself clear, you will understand my original meaning.

8. Of a vision, conception, notion, view, memory, etc.: Distinct, unclouded, free from confusion.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* ii. v. (1495) 32 Bryghte and clere knowynge of god. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 b, To haue the contemplacyon & clere visyon of that moost blessed face. **1679** J. Goodman *Penitent Pard.* iii. v. (1713) 346 Clear and satisfying notion of this separate state. **1690** Locke *Hum. Und.* ii. xxix. (1695) 199 Our simple Ideas are clear, when they are such as the Objects themselves, from whence they were taken, did, in a well-ordered Sensation or Perception, present them. **1826** Macaulay in Trevelyan *Life & Lett.* I. iii. 144 His notions of law and government are extremely clear. **1872** E. Peacock *Mabel Heron* I. vi. 97 A clear remembrance of Bill Foster's crimes.

9. Manifest to the mind or judgement, evident, plain.

c **1380** Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 55 It is cleer þat prelatis þat prechen not þus þe gospel louen not crist. *c* **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 581 *Euidens*, cler opyn. **1594** Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* iii. § 1 (T.) Unto God .. they are clear and manifest. **1627** Massinger *Gt. Dk. Florence* iv. ii, 'Tis clear as air That your ambitious hopes .. gave connivance to it. **1794** Paley *Evid.* i. ix. § 1 This..letter contains nearly 40 clear allusions to books of the New Testament. **1855** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 246 No man was invited to the Upper House whose right to sit there was not clear. **1856** Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 339 In the midst of the unreality, it became clear that one man at least was serious.

b. Of a case at law: Of which the solution is evident.

1664 Butler *Hud.* iii. ii. 189 Quoth Hudibras, The case is clear. **1805** in East *Reports* V. 335 The Court .. thought the case too clear for further argument. **1884** G. Denman in *Law Reports* 29 Chanc. Div. 473 This is not quite so clear a point as the other.

10. Of the eyes, and faculty of sight: Seeing distinctly, having keen perception.

1576 Fleming *Panoplie Ep.* 63 You, having so cleare and sharpe a sight. **1621–31** Laud *Sev. Serm.* (1847) 4 The eye of the prophet was clear, and saw things farther off than the present. **1667** Milton *P. L.* ix. 706 Your Eyes that seem so cleere, Yet are but dim, shall perfetly be then Op'nd and cleerd. **1872** Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 7 His sight was exquisitely keen and clear.

11. Of the faculty of discernment: That sees, discerns, or judges without confusion of ideas.

1340 *Ayenb.* 24 Clier wyt, wel uor to understonde. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 2372 Of witt clerest. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 81 Clere of wytt & vndyrstondy[n]ge, *perspicax.* **1580** Sidney *Arcadia* i. (1590) 48 Receive a cleere understanding. **1662** Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 536 A good patriot, of a quick and clear spirit. **1709** Pope *Ess. Crit.* iii. 732 The clearest head, and the sincerest heart. **1856** Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* I. i. 29 The faculty of reasoning correctly (or what is commonly called having a clear head). *a* **1862** Buckle *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 168 Clear thinkers always have a clear style.

12. Of persons: Having a vivid or distinct impression or opinion; subjectively free from doubt; certain, convinced, confident, positive, determined. Const. †*in* (an opinion, belief), †*of* (a fact), *as to, on, about* (a fact, course of action), *for* (a course of action); *that*. *I am clear that* = it is clear to me that. [So in 12th c. Fr.]

1604 Hieron *Wks.* (1624) I. 500, I am cleere in it, that many then in that darkness did..'See day at a very little hole'. **1628** Sir B. Ruddierd in Fuller *Ephemeris Parl.* (1654) 155, I am clear, without scruple, that what we have resolved is according to law. **1645** Pagitt *Heresiogr.* (1661) 208 He is so cleer for the abolishing of the Jewes day, and the succeeding of the Lord's day. **1727** J. Asgill *Metam.*

Man 27 His disciples were not so clear in their belief of him. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 67 (Jam.), Dwell ye there? That of their dwelling ye're so very clair. 1769 Mrs. Harris in *Lett. 1st Earl Malmesb.* (1870) I. 179, I am not clear as to the particulars. *c* 1776 A. Murphy in G. Colman *Posth. Lett.* (1820) 204 Of this I am clear, that, if it stood over to another year, etc. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1781 Mch. 30 We were, by a great majority, clear for the experiment. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 142 Being clear in the operation .. I proceeded to the business without apprehension of difficulty. 1815 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary & Lett.* (1846) VII. 181 About the middle of July—but I am not clear of the date. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Brooke F.* ii. 25, I .. am not clear on the point. 1842 J. H. Newman *Ch. of Fathers* 106 You may be clear .. with whom it is fitting to hold communion. 1849-50 Alison *Hist. Europe* XII. lxxix. 78 Moreau .. was clear for reverting to the Constitution of 1792. 1853-9 Macaulay *Biog.* (1860) Introd. 10, I am not clear that the object is a good one. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 763, I am not quite clear about the date. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 5/1 As to the necessity of including Ireland in its scope he was clear.

III. Of sound.

13. Of sounds, voice: Ringing, pure and well-defined, unmixed with dulling or interfering noises; distinctly audible.

c 1300 *Beket* 1097 In a visioun ther com A cler voiz. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxxi. (1495) 942 The voys is clere that sownyth well and ryngeth wythout ony holownesse. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 61 Notes clere. *c* 1500 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 129 And sang ballettis with michty notis clere. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. ii. 114 Cracke my cleere voyce with sobs. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* I. v. 20 Observe that in the Tuning of your Voyce you strive to have it cleer. 1708 Pope *St. Cecilia's Day* 12 Hark! the numbers soft and clear, Gently steal upon the ear. 1836 Dubourg *Violin* ix. (1878) 270 His instruments give a round and clear tone from the first and second strings, but are dull on the third. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* IX. ix, A clear, open, manly voice cried—.

IV. Of moral purity, innocence.

14. *fig.* from 3: Pure, guileless, unsophisticated.

1382 Wyclif 2 *Pet.* iii. 1 This secounde epistle, in which I stire 3oure cleer [*v.r.* clene] soule in monestinge to gydere. 1636 H. Blount *Voy. Levant* (1637) 114 Nothing corrupts cleare wits more then desperate fortunes. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 70 Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise. 1791 Burke *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 184 Men of clear honour. 1856 Trevelyan in G. O. Trevelyan *Macaulay* (1876) II. xv. 479 A life, every action of which was clear and transparent.

15. Unspotted, unsullied; free from fault, offence, or guilt; innocent. Cf. Clean *a.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5088 Fro foly Love to kepe hem clere. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. clxii. 200 A great company .. who were also departed fro the felde with clere handes. 1534 — *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Nn iij, Not a clere louer but a thefe. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* I. vii. 28 Duncane .. hath bin So cleere in his great Office. 1611 Bible 2 *Cor.* vii. 11 In all things yee haue approued your selues to be cleare in this matter. 1659 Sir H. Vane in Burton *Diary* (1828) IV. 271 Were not divers of them hanged? Was not that an argument that the rest are clear? 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 153 No: none are clear, And none than we more guilty.

b. Const. *of, from.*

1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordering of Deacons*, Vntyl suche tyme as the partie accused, shal trye himself clere of that cryme. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. i. 37 Cleare she dide from blemish criminall. 1611 Bible *Susannah* 46, I am cleare [1535 Coverd. clene] from the blood of this woman. 1885 — (Revised) *Ps.* xix. 13, I shall be clear from great transgression.

V. Of free, unencumbered condition.

16. Of income, gain, etc.: Free from any encumbrance, liability, deduction, or abatement; unencumbered; net.

c 1500 *Debate Carp. Tools* in Halliw. *Nugæ Poeticæ* 14, I schall hym helpe within this 3ere To gete hym xx^ti^ merke clere. 1590 Swinburne *Treat. Test.* 184 My executors, to whom I bequeath the rest of my cleare goodes. 1625 Burges *Pers. Tithes* 1 The Tenth part of all his cleere Gaines. 1696 Southerne *Oroonoko* I. i, A clear estate, no charge upon it. 1714 Swift *Imit. Horace* Sat. II. 6 I've often wish'd that I had clear For life, six hundred pounds a year. 1817 Cobbett *Wks.* XXXII. 20 It was a clear thousand a year for doing little or nothing. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Berkeley B.* I. iv. 80 It seems to be a clear loss to use them unproductively.

† **b.** Sheer, mere, bare, unaided. *Obs.*

1614 Bp. Hall *Heaven upon Earth* 119 I have seene one man by the helpe of a little engine lift up that weight alone which fortie helping hands by their cleare strength might have endeavored in vain.

17. Free from all limitation, qualification, question, or shortcoming; absolute, complete; entire, pure, sheer. Cf. Clean.

1529 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1212/1 Those Christen countreys .. he .. reckeneth for clere conquest, and vtterly taketh for his owne. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 106 The cleare possession of all the realme of England to him and his heyres for ever. *Ibid., Edw. IV* II. 665 To sayle vnto Englande, for the cleere finishing of the same [a matrimonial alliance]. 1635 Brome *Sparagus Gard.* II. iii, I have foure hundred pounds sir; and I brought it up to towne on purpose to make my selfe a cleare gentleman of it. 1661 Marvell *Corr.* xxx. Wks. 1872-5 II. 73 We are giuen to believe by those who retard the Act of Indemnity, that it shall passe cleare. 1681 Chetham *Angler's Vade-me.* xl. § 20 (1689) 296 For his more clearer satisfaction. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Josephus' Antiq.* VIII. vi. (1733) 221 You will find in all Respects the clear contrary.

18. Free from encumbering contact; disengaged, unentangled, out of reach, quite free; quit, rid.

1658-9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 331, I am free and clear to debate. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Clear*, as a naval term .. is expressed of cordage, cables, etc. when they are .. disentangled so as to be ready for .. service. It is .. opposed to *foul*. 1823 Scoresby *N. Whale Fishery* 303 We slacked the ship astern until it [an iceberg] was quite clear ahead, and had placed itself across the bows.

a. with *from*.

1576 Fleming *Panoplie Ep.* 125 That Trebianus may be set cleare from danger. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* Ded. (T.), He who is clear from any [faults] in his own writings. 1785 Burke *Let. Ld. Thurlow, Corr.* (1844) III. 36 My motives are clear from private interest. 1815 *Scribbleomania* 135 May I from shoals and from quicksands get clear!

b. with *of*. Quit, rid, free.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 389 Fearyng insurrection of the Commons, which were not all clere of their Melancholy. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* IV. i. 4 Let me be cleere of thee. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xv. (1840) 266 We were clear of the isles. 1732 Pope *Ep. Bathurst* 279 Of debts and taxes, wife and children, clear. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* ix. 135 Stooping .. to get his gray head clear of the low archway. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* III. 101 As soon as the house was clear of the representatives of the law.

c. In such phrases as to *get* or *keep (oneself) clear*, to *steer clear*, *go clear*, *stand clear*, the adjective passes at length into an adverb.

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. i. 134 How to get cleere of all the debts I owe. 1602 — *Ham.* IV. vi. 19 On the instant they got cleare of our Shippe. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 62 Cut any thing to get cleare. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. iii. *Disc. on Winds, etc.* i. 3 These constant Trade Winds usually blow .. 30 or 40 Leagues off at Sea, clear from any Land. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 38 ¶ 4 To get clear of such a light Fondness for Applause. 1713 *Guardian* No. 1 ¶ 5 If I can keep clear of these two evils. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 248 We came clear of the suburbs. 1725 — *Voy. round W.* (1840) 90 Twice she struck .. but she did but touch, and went clear. 1737 *Common Sense* (1738) I. 25 The handsomest women .. keep the clearest from these extravagancies. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 284 The Prize .. soon after fell foul with her Head on our Starboard Quarter .. however, we bore her off as well as we could, and she soon fell clear of us. 1840 R. Dana *Bef. Mast* xi. 25 We got clear of the islands before sunrise. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* VIII. vii, He is safest from shoals who steers clearest of his relations. 1866 J. Martineau *Ess.* I. 180 They sit perfectly clear of each other. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xxvi. 430 Start clear on a new sort of life. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 366/2 The curtains .. will hang clear of the doors.

d. With sb. of action.

1704 *Gentl. Instr.* 75 (D.) Among the Lacedemonians, a clear theft [*i. e.* in which the thief got clear off] pass'd for a vertue. 1858 Trollope *Dr. Thorne* (Hoppe) A few questions so as to make it all clear sailing between us.

19. Of measurement of space or time: combining the notions of senses 17, 18.

a. Of distance. Cf. C. 5.

1849 Dickens *Dav. Copp.* IV. xiv, A brook seventeen feet clear from side to side. *Mod.* The opening must measure 3 feet clear.

b. *Clear side* (of a ship): see quot.

1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 85 § 4 The term 'clear side' means the height from the water to the upper side of the plank of the deck.

c. *Clear day* or *days*: a day or days, with no part occupied or deducted.

1868 Yates *Rock Ahead* III. vi, There must be a clear day .. before he could receive the reply. 1885 *Law Times Reports* (N. S.) LIII. 386/2 He is bound upon principle to allow refreshers for every clear day after five hours' hearing. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 80 § 2 (*b*) Not less than six clear days notice of such meeting shall .. [be] given.

20. Free from obstructions or obstacles; unoccupied by buildings, trees, furniture, etc.; open.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 375 When they perceyved that all was cleere, they went forth. 1584 Greene *Myrr. Modestie* Wks. (Grosart) III. 18 Seeing the coast cleere. 1694 Narborough *Acc. Serv. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 67 There are several clear places in the Woods. 1707 *Curiosities Husb.* 256 It should be expos'd to the clear Air, in a place not shelter'd from the Wind. *c* 1720 Pope *Ess. Homer* (J.), A clear stage is left for Jupiter to display his omnipotence. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) M b, The sea-coast is called clear when the navigation is not interrupted, or rendered dangerous by rocks. 1862 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. ix. 181 The way was now clear to the Jordan. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Ch.* 217 The clear space west of the pews.

b. Free from roughnesses, protuberances, knots, branches; = Clean *a.* 12.

1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* v. ix. 390 God, when he means to shave clear, chooses a razour with a sharp edge. 1822 Cobbett in *Rur. Rides* (1886) I. 109, I saw several oaks .. with a clear stem of more than forty feet.

c. *Clear ship*: a ship whose deck is cleared for action.

1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 280 It was .. surprizing to see how soon every thing was clear for engaging. *Ibid.* 297 We made a clear Ship .. and put ourselves in a Posture ready for fighting. 1748 Anson *Voy.* II. iv. 163 We had soon a clear ship, ready for an engagement.

21. Free or emptied of contents, load, or cargo; empty; *esp.* of a ship, when discharged.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 155 Never after the female is filled till she have been clear one whole year. 1805 Nelson 6 Apr. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VI. 399 One of our Transports will be clear tonight.

22. Free from any encumbrance or trouble; out of debt; out of the hold of the law.

1635 *Musarum Deliciæ* (N.), Here the people farre and neer Bring their diseases, and go clear. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 313, I was now a clear man. *a* 1732 Gay (J.), Five pounds, if rightly tipt, would set me clear. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 484 Thus the bankrupt becomes a clear man again.

23. Free from pecuniary complications.

1712 in T. W. Marsh *Early Friends in Surrey & S.* xiii. 119 Things are not clear at home on his part—debts being contracted, just payment delayed. *a* 1714 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) I. 436 The duke of Richmond's affairs, it was true, were not very clear. *a* 1843 Southey *Roprecht the Robber* IV, I would that all my flock, like thee, Kept clear accounts with Heaven and me!

† **24.** *slang.* Very drunk. *Obs.*

1688 Shadwell *Sqr. Alsatia* I. iv, Yes, really I was clear: for I do not remember what I did. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Clear*, very Drunk. 1697 Vanbrugh *Relapse* IV. iii, I suppose you are clear—you'd never play such a trick as this else. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*

25. *U. S. slang.* Free from admixture, unadulterated, pure, 'real.' *Clear grit*: 'real stuff': see quots.

1837-40 Haliburton *Clockm. Ser. III.* xxxii. (Hoppe) Champaigne .. if you get the clear grit, there is no mistake in it. *Ibid.* Ser. III. xii, Is it [a piece of land] refuse or superfine, clear stuff or only merchantable? — *Sam Slick in Engl.* xxii, Solid silver, the clear thing, and no mistake. 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* May 592 There arose up [in Canada] a political party of a Radical persuasion, who were called Clear-Grits, and the Clear-Grits declared for the secularisation of the Clergy Reserves.

B. *adv.* [*Clear* is not originally an adverb, and its adverbial use arose partly out of the predicative use of the adjective, as in 'the sun shines clear'; partly out of the analogy of native English adverbs which by loss of final *-e* had become formally identical with their adjectives, esp. of Clean *adv.*, which it has largely supplanted.]

1. Brightly, with effulgence; with undimmed or unclouded lustre. [Cf. *bright* similarly used.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 291 Þe sune .. schines clere. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2220 *Ariadne*, The stonys of hire Corone shyne clere. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 206 The glory of thy ghospell maye the clearer shyne. 1576 Kinwelmersh in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 293 King Phœbus shines so cleere. 1621 G. Hakewill *K. Davids Vow* 188 Thereby .. may .. our vertues shine the clearer. *a* 1679 Orrery *Mustapha* II. That her Gratitude may clearer shine. 1888 T. Watts in Sharp's *Sonn. of Cent.* 247 So calm they shone and clear.

† **2.** In a clear or perspicuous manner; distinctly. *Obs.* (now Clearly.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9754 He mai vnder-stand al cler Þat þar es in, etc. 1556 Lauder *Tractate* 357 Merk, heir, how I haue schawin 3ow cleir The way. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 377 Now clear I understand. 1688 R. L'Estrange *Hist. Times* III. 23 He saw things clearer and clearer. *a* 1704 Locke (J.) Many men reason exceeding clear and rightly, who know not how to make a syllogism. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 179 So as clearer to discern and readier to execute new matters. *a* 1784 W. G. Hamilton *Parl. Logick* (1808) 99 By method you understand a thing clearer.

† **3.** Manifestly, evidently. *Obs.* (now Clearly.)

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 106 This wager I wyn cleere.

4. With clear voice; distinctly; Clearly.

c 1450 *Merlin* xvi. 261 Merlin .. cried high and cleer. 1681 Rycaut *Critick* 116 No man spake clear, equal, or without artifice. 1782 Cowper *Gilpin* 204 While he spoke, a braying ass Did sing both loud and clear.

† **5.** Completely, quite, entirely, thoroughly; = Clean *adv* 5. *Obs.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. xi. 55 All the victory .. and chancis .. May be reducit and alterat clar agane. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. clxvi. 204 Who soeuer toke any prisoner, he was clere his. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 3 Owners .. haue ben clere without remedie. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 477 That all Civile discorde shoulde .. be cleere forgotten. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* 58 They cut not down clear at once but used an after section. 1688 R. L'Estrange *Hist. Times* III. 40 He is Now got into Clear Another story. 1690 Locke *Govt.* Wks. 1727 II. I. ii. § 6. 104 The Day is clear got.

b. With *away, off, out, through, over*, and the like; esp. where there is some notion of getting clear of obstructions, or of escaping; = Clean.

1600 Holland *Livy* IX. xxii. 329 The Romanes went clear away with the better [*haud dubie superat*]. 1689 Swift *Ode Temple*, She soars clear out of sight. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1698) I. i. 17 A Tree to fell across the River .. which we cut down, and it reach'd clear over. 1738 E. S. *R. L'Estrange Æsop in Verse* 161 He bit it off clear. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VI. xvi. xii. 281 Collini and he .. were on the edge of being clear off. 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* IV. lii. 109 Fancy franchises were swept clear away. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Sept. 5/6 The thieves got clear away. 1883 Stevenson *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 33 It was clear in our teeth from the first.

6. See other quasi-adverbial uses in A. 18 c.

C. *sb.*

I. Elliptical uses of the adjective.

† **1.** A fair lady, a 'fair'. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 318 Elizabeth þat clere. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1489, I kende yow of kyssyng quod þe clere þenne. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 78 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* III. 4 Y have herde of a clere, Florens that ys feyre.

† **2.** Brightness, clearness. *Obs.*

1589 Lodge *Delectable Disc. Satyre* 38 (N.) Thy cleere with cloudy darkes is scar'd. 1590 Greene *Never too late* (1600) 104 No cleere appeard vpon the azurd skie. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* I. 458 Twilight hid the clear.

† **3.** The clear part of a mirror. *Obs.*

1587 Golding *De Mornay* xiv. 205 If the cleere of the Glasse had any peculiar shape of it owne, the Glasse could yeelde none of these shapes at all.

4. *Painting.* (*pl.*) Lights as opposed to shades.

1814 *Month. Mag.* XXXVIII. 213 You will weaken both the clears and the obscures. [Cf. Clear-obscure.]

5. Clear space, part of anything clear of the frame or setting; phr. *in the clear*, in interior measurement. See A. 19.

1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 124 Supposing .. the Hole .. to be 30 inches in the clear, that is, on the inside. 1823 SCORESBY *N. Whale Fishery* Introd. 41 A church fifty feet long, and twenty broad, in the clear. 1847 F. W. NEWMAN *Hist. Hebrew Mon.* 128 Seventy cubits in the clear.

II. Verbal sb. from CLEAR *v.*

6. A clearing of the atmosphere, sky, or weather.

1694 NARBOROUGH *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 22 Between nine and ten a Clock there was a fine clear, by which I saw the Land very plainly. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XI. 168 The wind shifted .. accompanied with a clear.

D. *Combinations.*

1. With the adj.: chiefly parasynthetic; as *clear-aired* (having clear air), *clear-crested, -faced, -featured, -hearted, -limbed, -minded, -pointed, -spirited, -stemmed, -throated, -toned, -voiced, -walled, -witted*, etc.

1596 R. L[INCHE] *Diella* (1877) 26 Cleer-fac'd morning makes her bright vprise. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 129 (T.) The clear-voiced boys. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3015/4 Stolen or straid .. a dark dapple bay Mare .. clear Limb'd. 1830 TENNYSON *Isabel* i, Eyes .. fed With the clear-pointed flame of chastity. — *Arab. Nts.* iii, Clear-stemm'd platans guard The outlet. 1859 — *Lancelot & Elaine* 1153 That clear-featured face Was lovely. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. 1. 14 The clear-toned Pylian orator.

2. With the adv., as *clear-dangling, -drawn, -judging, -seeing, -shining, -smiling, -spoken, -standing, -swayed, -writ*, etc. (See also A. 1 b.)

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 28 In a pale cleare-shining Skye. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* III. iii. (1851) 286 Clear-judging tact. 1868 LD. HOUGHTON *Select. fr. Wks.* 195 That clear-drawn landscape. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 413 A law Clear-writ and proven as the law supreme.

3. Special comb.: † **clear-cake**, a kind of confection, partly transparent; **clear-cut** *a.*, sharply-chiselled, sharply defined; **clear-light** *v.*, to illumine clearly; † **clear-matin**, some kind of bread; † **clear-walk** (see quot.); **clear-wing**, *attrib.*, popular name of the Hawk-moths with transparent wings (*Ægeridæ*); so *clear-winged*. Also CLEAR-EYED, CLEAR-HEADED, CLEAR-STARCH, etc.

1746 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1833) II. 153 (D.), I used to call him the *clearcake; fat, fair, sweet, and seen through in a moment. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 239 To make Currant Clear Cake. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. II. 3 A cold and *clear-cut face. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. 298 The clear-cut, emphatic chant which makes a truth doubly telling in Scotch utterance. 1861 TEMPLE & TREVOR *Tannhäuser* 69 *Clearlighted all with noble thoughts, Her face glowed as an angel's. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 292 Ne no Beggere eten Bred þat Benes Inne coome, Bote Coket and *Cleer Matin, an of clene whete [1393 C. IX. 328 clerematyn and Coket]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 252/1 The *Clear Walk is the place that the Fighting Cock is in, and none other. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* viii. 190 The various species .. called *Clear-wing Moths. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 95 A moth of the clear-winged division.

Clear (klɪəɹ), *v.* Forms: 4 **cler(en**, 4–6 **clere**, 4–7 **cleere**, (5 **cleryn**), 6–7 **cleer**, **cleare**, 6– **clear**, (*Sc.* 7 **claire**, 8–9 **clair**). [f. CLEAR *a.*]

To make clear; become clear; get clear of.

I. In reference to light, and related senses.

† 1. *trans.* To fill with light; to brighten, illumine. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xix. 16 The morwetide was ful cleerid [1388 was cleer]. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 773 *Tisbe*, Phebus gan to cleere Aurora with the stremys of hete. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4374 Þe rede sonne .. þat all þe land with his leme lewis & cleres. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7633 The sun in his sercle .. All clerit the course, clensit the aire. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. (1641) 37/1 Phoebus alwaies with his shine, Cleers half of thine [the moon's] aspect divine.

b. To render transparent or translucent; to remove matter which clouds or troubles (a medium), or dims the clearness of (a surface); to clarify (a liquid).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 81 Cleryn fro drestys, *desicco*. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man.* 146 To cleare and claryfye the skyn. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1707 The poison'd fountain clears itself again. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 310 He sweeps the Skies, and clears the cloudy North. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1106/2 These seeds are employed to clear muddy water.

c. *To clear the air*: *orig.* to free from clouds, mists, or obscuring elements; *now*, chiefly, to purify from the sultry conditions which precede a storm; also *fig.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 437 þenne wyndis of treuþis shulden blowe awey þe heresyes, and cler þe eyrs of holi chirche, þat is now ful troble. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xvi. (1495) 324 By spredynge of his bemes the sonne clensith and clerith the ayre. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Sept. 5/4 His explicit declaration in reply to Mr. Parnell's speech .. has cleared the air.

2. *intr.* To become clear or bright. a. Of the day, sky, weather, etc.: *originally*, To become bright or full of light; to become 'fine', clear up; to become free of clouds, mist, or stormy elements.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 519 O morw, as day bigan to clere. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 313 The sonne arist, the weder clereth. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 366 Þan gan it to calme and clere all aboute. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 81 Cleryn', or wex clere or bryghte, as wedur, *sereno, clareo*. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 133 As wether cleerth, or cloudth, so must men take. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 108 So foule a skie, cleeres not without a storme. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 28 When it cleered; in sight of land. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 27. 202 The air was clearing, and our hopes brightening.

b. To become free from anything that mars transparency, or purity of colour.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* v. 71 So now the blood begins to clear again. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. I. i. (1651) 233 Many rivers .. are muddy .. but after they be setled two or three dayes defecate and clear. 1716 SWIFT *Progr. Beauty*, Her spots are gone, her visage clears. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* 183 Allowing the liquid to clear in the .. vessel.

c. *fig.*

1732 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 179 The prospect clears, and Warton stands confess'd. 1793 SOUTHEY *Triumph of Woman* 135 For his care-clouded brow shall clear. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 148 Then for a time the prospect seemed to clear. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* ii. (1873) 14 Are our views of God and of Christ gradually enlarging and clearing.

3. *trans.* To make (the eyesight) clear. (Partly with the notion of giving clearness of vision, partly of cleansing the eyes from motes, films, etc.)

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 57 That will cleere your sight. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 161 The gall with honey cleareth the eyes. 1667 [see CLEAR *a.* 10]. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* iii. 91 Heaven had calmed and cleared those burning eyes.

4. To make (a person) clear as to a matter; to convince (*obs.*); to enlighten or inform (the mind or understanding); to 'clarify'.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 11 3it clereth þis clause no þinge my wittis. *a* 1631 DONNE *Aunc. Hist. Septuagint* (1685) 189 For the Integrity of Moses .. we are sufficiently cleared and satisfied by the Authority of the Holy Spirit of God. 1638 *Hamilton Papers* (1880) 28 The desyre of some .. to be cleared in sume things. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. v. 336 With some prospect of finding .. my puzzled brain cleared.

5. To make clear or plain to the mind; to free from obscurity or ambiguity; to explain, elucidate.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 81 Cleryn or make clere a thynge þat ys vnknowe, *clarifico, manifesto*. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xiii. 72 Forto expowne and cleere her wordis. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *title-p.*, Tables: and other helps .. for clearing Controversies in Religion. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* Pref. 2 In cases wherin the law is cleered by authority. 1652 NEEDHAM *Selden's Mare Cl.* 3 Objections .. are cleared and answered. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* vii. (1691) 101 To clear this point. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* XXXI, I waited on her father in person, willing to clear the thing to his satisfaction. 1857 MAURICE *Ep. St. John* i. 2 Till I have quite cleared my meaning about them. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 242 God is at no pains to clear, either the likelihood of His history, or the fulfilment of His prophecies. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xiii. (1878) 112 Their value and use is to clear and abbreviate discourse.

† 6. To make manifest, demonstrate, prove. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. § 8 The evidence of time doth clear this assertion. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.*, II. viii. (1739) 50 Nor do any of the Precedents .. clear, that the King .. did grant, etc. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 89 Every one [of these Passages] are true, and may be perfectly clear'd. 1770 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) IV. 31 The title to the house in Berners-street cannot be cleared.

II. Of the voice or vocal organs.

7. To make the *voice* clear and distinct; to free the vocal organs of huskiness, phlegm, etc.

1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* II. 74 And lets them all drink Wine to clear the Voice. 1842 THACKERAY *Miss Tickletoby* Introd., Wks. 1886 XXIV. 10 Having cleared her voice .. she began the lecture. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. v. (1883) 38 He cleared his throat, and was silent awhile.

III. To make pure, innocent.

8. *fig.* To make pure from stain, to wash away (a stain); to purify, clarify.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 14 When the resone es cleryde fra all worldly and fleschely behaldynges .. and es illuminede with grace for to be-halde Godde and gastely thynges. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 354 The blackest sin is clear'd with absolution. *Ibid.* 1053 To clear this spot by death. 1609 ROWLANDS *Dr. Merrie-man* 24 A Rich man and a poore did both appeare Before a Iudge, an iniurie to cleare. 1687 WAKE *Preparation for Death* (J.), Clear your soul from all those sins, which you know to be displeasing to God.

9. To make clear from the imputation of guilt, to free from accusation, charge, or blame; to prove innocent; to acquit. (Often, *to clear oneself.*)

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* iii. (Arb.) 6 He hath ynowh to doo to clere hym self. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* Bij, When the person so charged doth purge and cleare himselfe. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lvi. (1612) 246 And, as found, her to condemne or cleare. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 46 Knave, acknowledge thine offence, Or I grow crabbed, and sa claire thee. 1659 CAPT. BAYNES in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 442, I move to clear them, and make them innocent persons. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* III. v. 58 How! would'st thou clear rebellion! 1802 MAR. EDGWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 169 He must commit Mr. F. to gaol, unless he can clear himself. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 469 A resolution clearing the Victualling Office was proposed by Montague.

b. Const. *of, from.* Cf. 11.

1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 7 b, Late me clere my selfe of this faute. 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. Dij, Christes aunswere .. cleeres him of it. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* II. ii. 67 A little Water cleares vs of this deed. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* lviii. 786 From Idolatry in the second acception they can never cleere themselves. 1692 LOCKE *Toleration* III. i. Wks. 1727 II. 295, I shall endeavour to clear myself of that Imputation. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* XXXI. 142 Why do not they immediately clear themselves from it? 1885 G. MONOD in *Contemp. Rev.* July 144 M. Paulin Paris .. clears them both from the reproach.

IV. To make clear from encumbrance or obstruction.

10. To free from obstructions, obstacles, impediments, things or persons that obstruct or cumber a space; to make open or void for passage or operations. *To clear the coast, clear a way, clear the decks*, are also used *fig.*

1530 PALSGR. 486/2 The kynge intendeth to go to Calays, but we muste first clere the costes. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxiv. (1612) 307 No sooner cleered was the Coast, but that the bidden Guest Steales to her Chamber doore. 1631 E. PELHAM *God's Power & Prov.* in Churchill *Collect.* (1704) IV. 820 The Wind coming Easterly, carried all the Ice into the Sea, and cleared the Sound a great way. *c* 1647 *Knts. Isle Wight* in *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 154 Have you cleared the way to Joppa? 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* lxxi, We sat down to dinner, and when we had finished, and the table had been cleared, we drew to the fire. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xiii. 170 To clear them [the walls of the city] by showers of missiles. 1866 SALA *Barbary* 5 Police to clear the way. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. II. 42 They cleared the decks amid the clamorous cries Of multitudes. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 20 For this great palace he cleared an area. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Sept. 5/5 The streets had to be cleared.

b. In various specific uses, as

(*a.*) To prepare (a ship) for action by removing everything that is in the way, from the decks, etc.

1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 16 We stove most of our empty Casks, in order to clear our Ships as much as possible. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* 277 He cleared ship and made ready for action. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Mar. 304/1 Clearing an English war-ship for action.

(*b.*) To free (land, etc.) from trees, underwood, etc., in preparation for cultivation. Also *fig.*

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. vii. 188 The S. W. end of the Island hath never been cleared. 1705 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 9 There were 40 acres cleared at Pennsbury at thy going off. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 145 Let holy discipline clear the soil. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 93 The Englishman clears half the quantity of land,—clears it very thoroughly. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* III. XXV, Seeing that he had so far cleared ground, the Parson went on to intimate, etc.

(*c.*) To free (a felled tree) from branches, to convert into clear timber.

1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* IV. xviii. 145 A fir-tree lying felled and cleared in the enclosure.

11. Hence, *gen.*, To free or rid (a place or thing *of* any things by which it is occupied, accompanied, or encumbered, so as to leave the former clear or void). Now a leading sense which tends to colour all the others.

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 40 Let Tin[dale] clere himselfe of this errour. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* Tj, A grene frogge .. if y^ pacient be anoyntid ther wyth before his fit, it shal clere him of hys Agewe. 1701 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. II. 1171 Having cleared the plain of its inhabitants, and the air of its winged people. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 216 The young cuckow .. sets about clearing the nest of the young sparrows. 1835 *Bonnycastle's Algebra* 83 Any equation may be cleared of fractions, by multiplying each of its terms successively by the denominators. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 350 (Hoppe) The strathes and glens of Sutherland have been cleared of their inhabitants, and the whole country has been converted into an immense sheep walk. 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 63 A wild desire to clear the house of these new-comers. 1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* iii. 40 The higher valley-levels, when cleared of wood, were devoted to purposes of agriculture. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* IV. xix. 153 The inside of the stockade had been cleared of timber.

† b. with *from*: to free from. *Obs.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 80 [Oswiu] cleared the Country from his [Penda's] Cruelty. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. vii, They are .. cleared from this apprehension [of death]. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 871 By a machine generally called a Devil or Opener .. the cotton is cleared from its heaviest dirt and opened.

12. To remove, so as to leave the place or way clear. Cf. CLEAR AWAY, OFF, OUT.

a 1672 WILKINS (J.), A man digging .. did meet with a door .. from which having cleared the earth, he forced open the door. 1823 W. SCORESBY *Jrnl. Voy. N. Whale Fishery* 69 Having cleared the wreck, and close-reefed the topsails. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 183 A few events in the internal history of the Duchy may be usefully cleared out of the way. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* v. 80 We toiled away with our men at clearing the great stones.

b. With mixture of sense 1 b, c (cf. 24, 25).

1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 693 A gentle seabreeze began to clear the mist, and the sun shone forth.

13. *intr.* To depart, so as to leave the place clear. (In quot. 1832 with mixture of sense 2. Cf. 24, 25.)

1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 568 When the mist cleared, their whole force was seen. *Ibid.* 202 As soon as the fog cleared. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* (1858) I. 383 'Will you clear, gentlemen? Will you clear? Will you be so good as clear, gentlemen, and make a little room for more?' Regardless of the Captain's cries, they didn't clear at all, but stood there, bolt upright and staring.

V. To make clear of contents or burden.

14. To deprive of its contents, to leave empty, exhaust. *To clear a dish*, to dispose of its contents; *to clear an examination paper* (mod. colloq.), to 'dispose of' all the questions; *to clear a ship*, to discharge it of its cargo.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. III. *Disc. on Winds, etc.* vii. 86 And

having every Man his Callibash full .. but I am confident not a Man among us all did clear his Dish. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 343 They found that they had cleared the place, which was not of large extent. 1794 Nelson 3 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 422 To send me an exact Return of what Ships are cleared; and what the other Ships have still on board.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become empty.

1886 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 2/5 Supplies continue good, and the market clears with a steady demand.

c. To purge the bowels.

1719 D'Urfey *Pills* V. 313, I clear the Lass with a Wainscot Face.

d. To unburden or purge the conscience.

1883 S. R. Gardiner *Hist. Eng.* I. vi. 261 They all confessed to the priest .. After they had thus cleared their consciences, they rode off to Stephen Littleton's house.

VI. To make or get clear from contact.

15. *trans.* To free from contact or entanglement; to free and separate; to get (a thing or oneself) clear *of* or *from*.

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. ii. 173 (R.) He was like to be encompassed by the squadrons, and with great difficultie cleared himself. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* i. xvi. 78 When two Cables that come through two several Hawses are twisted, the untwisting them is called *clearing the Hawse*. 1761 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 153/1 Captain Potts .. lately gallantly cleared himself from six French privateers. 1823 W. Scoresby *Jrnl. Voy. N. Whale Fishery* 289 The hauling of this fish up by the lines, and the clearing it afterwards of a floe under which it was carried by the current. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xii. (1856) 93 It is often necessary to clear or straighten the hawser after its attachment.

† b. To get (any one) clear of a place. *Obs.*

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 439, I will .. by twoes, and threes, at seuerall Posternes, Cleare them o' th' Citie. 1622-62 Heylyn *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 57/2 Having cleared ourselves of so much of this Mountain, as lay before us on our way, we pass over to Palestine.

16. To pass (an obstruction, etc.) without entanglement or collision; to pass clear of; to get clear through or away from.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 33 Ere she could cleere the passage, Assaph Chaun met with Sultan Seriare. 1656 J. Hammond *Leah & R.* (1844) 11 Expect the Ship somewhat troubled and in a hurliburly, untill ye cleer the lands end. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 316 Had the Wind continued .. we should have found it difficult to have cleared that Coast. 1804 Monson in J. Owen *Wellesley's Disp.* 528 We had just cleared the ravines when the enemy's cavalry made a desperate charge. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 178 A moment after, the ice drove by, just clearing our stern.

17. To leap clear over; to pass over (a distance).

1791 'G. Gambado' *Acad. Horsem.* vi. (1809) 91 He clears every thing with his fore legs in a capital style. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* I. ii, With one brave bound the copse he cleared. 1824 — *St. Ronan's* xii, With a swifter pace .. Captain MacTurk cleared the ground betwixt the Spring and its gay vicinity. 1835 A. Fonblanque *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) III. 247 The passage .. in which difficulties are cleared as fences are cleared in hunting—by a flying leap.

b. Of guns, etc.: To have free range over.

1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 126 The Guns in the Fore-castle and steerage clear the Deck, as those of the Round-house do the Quarter deck.

VII. To free from pecuniary liabilities.

18. To settle or discharge *a debt, bill*, etc.

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 321 All debts are cleerd betweene you and I, if I might see you at my death. 1613 Rowlands *Paire Spy-Knaues* B iij b, Next to my Taylor, and will him be heere About eleuen, and his Bill Ile cleere. 1663 Dryden *Rival Ladies* II. i, If that will clear my Debt, enjoy thy Wish. 1751 Berkeley *Let.* Wks. 1871 IV. 331, I send the above bill to clear what you have expended on my account. 1779 J. Moore *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. i. 3 Money sufficient to clear all his debts.

† b. *intr.* To adjust accounts, claims, or differences *with*; to settle *with*. *Obs.*

1597 Daniel *Civ. Wares* VIII. lxii, How He might clear with her, and stop report. 1615 Sir R. Boyle *Diary* (1886) I. 65, I have cleered with my plaisterers for fretting my gallery. 1753 Smollett *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 107/1 It was the custom .. for the client to clear with his attorney before trial. 1796 Stedman *Surinam* (1813) II. xxix. 407 On the 18th the troops were finally cleared with, and paid their remaining arrears (cf. *clearings*).

19. *trans.* To set free from debt, or pecuniary embarrassment.

1704 W. Penn in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 343 To clear our encumbered estate. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* VIII. iv, I did not say that that sum would clear me. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 328/1 Moneys granted .. for the purpose of clearing the great orator's estate, which was insolvent.

b. *absol.* (for *refl.*)

1612 Bacon *Ess. Expense* (Arb.) 55 He that cleeres at once will relapse. But hee that cleereth by degrees, induceth an habite of frugality, and gaineth aswell vpon his minde as vpon his estate.

20. To free (a ship or cargo) by satisfying the customs, harbour dues, etc.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3924/4 All her Cargo being unladen and cleared. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., To clear goods*, to pay the custom-house dues and duties.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* in same sense; *hence*, to leave a port under such conditions.

1807 Sir R. Wilson *Jrnl.* 15 July in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 319 The English ships are all clearing as fast as possible from Memel under an apprehension that Buonaparte may send an order to detain them. 1885 *Law Reports, Weekly Notes* 146/1 The ship loaded the coals .. and, having cleared at the custom-house, started on her voyage to Bombay. 1889 *Daily News* 13 Apr. 2/5 The steamer .. cleared at Christiania .. bound for New York.

21. *trans.* To gain or make in clear profit.

a 1719 Addison (J.), He clears but two hundred thousand crowns a year. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 302 A Captain might thus clear several thousands of pounds by a short voyage.

22. To defray at once (all the charges of any business); to pass one free through (toll-gates, etc.).

1829 Southey *Pilgr. Compostella* Introd., Tickets there were given, To clear all toll gates on the way.

23. To pass (a bill, cheque, through-ticket) through the Clearing-House.

1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* xi. (1876) 148 Many millions in value of such bills [of exchange] are weekly cleared through the London bankers.

VIII. With adverbs:

24. Clear away.

a. *trans.* To remove, leave the place, so as to clear. *absol.* To remove the remains of a meal.

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 112 ¶ 1 Sunday clears away the Rust of the whole Week. 1837 Marryat *Dog Fiend* II. xiv. (L.), Smallbones .. asked his master, as he cleared away, whether he should keep the red-herring for the next day. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 27. 211, I had a man to clear away the snow. 1873 Morley *Rousseau* I. 5 Clearing away the overgrowth of errors.

† b. To pay out (a line) free from entanglement.

1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1698) I. i. 17 One George Gayny took the end of a Line, and made it fast about his Neck, and left the other end ashore, and one man stood by the Line, to clear it away to him.

c. *intr.* Of clouds, fog, etc.: To pass away and leave clearness behind.

1805 A. Duncan *Mariner's Chron.* III. 202 About five it cleared away, and we saw L'Hercule to leeward. 1823 W. Scoresby *N. Whale Fishery* 159 We had a fog which never once cleared away for fifteen days. 1827 Keble *Chr. Y.* 21 Trin. i. 1 The morning mist is cleared away, Yet still the face of heaven is gray.

25. Clear off.

a. *trans.* To remove (an encumbrance) so as to leave a thing clear; to get rid of (a debt or claim) by settling it.

1766 Leadbetter *Royal Gauger* II. iv. (ed. 6) 250 [The common Brewer, Inn-keeper, etc.] are obliged to pay and clear off the Duty within the Week or Month after such entries are made. 1842 Mary Milner *Life I. Milner* xiii. 242 To 'clear off', as he used to say, some of his unanswered letters. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 215 A mortgage for a thousand pounds was cleared off by a bag of counters made out of old kettles. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Dec. 5/1 To clear off the stocks which depress the market.

b. *intr.* Of clouds, fog, etc.: To go off so as to leave clearness. Of intruders (*colloq.*): To be off and leave the place clear.

1840 R. Dana *Bef. Mast* xi. 25 On the sixth it cleared off, and the sun came out bright. 1854 H. Rogers *Ess.* (1860) II. 7 The clouds .. will clear-off before the summit is reached. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* vii. 92 The rain soon cleared off. 1888 J. Rickaby *Moral Philos.* 205 To warn the visitor to clear off.

26. Clear out.

a. *trans.* To take or throw out so as to leave the place clear.

1655 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 189 The gates .. shalbe pulled up, taken away and cleered out. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 82 Finally they were all cleared out as rubbish.

b. To empty and leave clear. *slang.* To rid of cash, to 'clean out'.

1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* (Hoppe), The luck turned from that minute .. Came away cleared out, leaving that infernal check behind me. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* iii. 49 A considerable ejection of ashes occurred, which cleared out the crater. 1884 *Illust. Lond. News* Christm. No. 6/2 He cleared you out that night, old man.

c. To pass through the process of clearing on leaving port. (With various constructions.)

1758 J. Blake *Plan Mar. Syst.* 57 When an outward-bound merchant ship is manned and cleared out. 1818 B. O'Reilly *Greenland* 152 The masters of whale ships are forbidden by a solemn oath .. before clearing out the voyage, to seek nothing but blubber. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 485 Every merchant ship that cleared out from the Thames or the Severn.

d. *intr. colloq.* To depart out of a place, be off, take oneself off.

1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* II. 151 Like many a hero before him, he 'cleared out'. 1861 Thoreau *Lett.* (1865) 196 The doctor .. tells me that I must 'clear out' to the West Indies or elsewhere. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 847, I would have the Canal under the control of an International Commission .. and then I would clear out of the country.

27. Clear up.

a. *trans.* To make clear (what has become overcast); to brighten up.

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* I. i. 263 Cleere vp Faire Queene that cloudy countenance. 1671 Milton *P. R.* IV. 437 The birds .. Clear'd up their choicest notes in bush and spray. *a* 1700 Dryden (J.), A savoury dish, a homely treat, Where all is plain, where all is neat, Clear up the cloudy foreheads of the great.

b. *intr.* To become clear; *esp.* of the weather after rain or storm.

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 41 It cleares vp, set your fore-saile. 1653 Walton *Angler* 195 The weather clears up a little. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* III. iv. 203 His Excellency observed my countenance to clear up. 1843 Thackeray *Irish Sk. Bk.* ix. (1879) 100 The day did not clear up sufficiently to allow me to make any long excursion.

c. *trans.* To put into order by clearing away obstructions, rubbish, etc.; to 'tidy up'.

1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* 252 The plough .. follows and clears up the furrows. 1840 R. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxviii. 95 Not a letter was read until we had cleared up decks for the night. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 June 5/5 To clear up the mess of difficulties.

d. *intr.* To come into order from confusion.

1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VII. xiii. (1840) 98/1 The house began to clear up from the hurry which this accident had occasioned.

e. *trans.* To make clear and lucid (to the mind); to elucidate.

a 1691 Boyle (J.), By mystical terms, and ambiguous phrases, he darkens what he should clear up. 1734 Berkeley *Analyst* § 21 In order therefore to clear up this point. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Life in Wilds* iv. 54 You have cleared up the matter completely. 1860 W. Collins *Wom. White* I. vi. 25 We must really clear up this mystery, in some way.

f. *intr.* To become perspicuous or lucid.

1875 E. White *Life in Christ* (1878) Pref. 12 My early ideas have somewhat cleared up in certain directions in the course of subsequent reflection.

g. *trans.* To settle or adjust (debts, accounts).

1726 Berkeley *Let.* 20 Jan. Wks. 1871 IV. 120 It is an infinite shame that the debts are not cleared up and paid.

Clearage (klī·rédʒ). [f. Clear *v.* + -age.]

1. The action of clearing or making clear.

1818 in Todd. 1830 Knapp *Jrnl. Naturalist* 197 The .. clearage of rude and open places, and the drainage of marshy lands. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 5 The complete clearage of sewers.

† **2.** = Clearing 4. *Obs.*

1827 Carlyle *Germ. Rom.* IV. 347 The owner will abandon his new-grubbed clearage.

3. *Comm.* = Clearance 8.

1755 Magens *Insurances* I. 201 The .. Sum laid out by the Captain .. in order to be repaired, and get his Clearage.

Clearance (klī·răns). [f. as prec. + -ance.]

1. The action of clearing, or making clear; a freeing from obscurity, obstruction, encumbrance.

a 1563 Bale *Wks.* (1849) 253 A prophecy is this Apocalypse called .. it is a full clearance to all the chronicles and most notable histories, etc. 1697 T. Blackwell *Schema Sacr.* Pref. 9 A particular consideration and clearance of these doctrines. 1827 Southey *Penins. War* II. 695 The ship was sent to Gibraltar to .. undergo a thorough clearance. 1847 Mrs. Gore *Castles Air* ii. (Stratm.), As some clearance to my density, I fell back upon the letter. 1884 *Law Times Reports* 15 Mar. 88/2 To effect the clearance of a large property from incumbrances. 1885 Martineau *Ethical Theory* I. 193 It does not much matter whether the advantage of arithmetic and algebra is called a clearance or an extension of thought.

2. *spec.* The clearing (of land) by the removal of wood, old houses, inhabitants, etc.

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 350 (Hoppe) The 'clearances,' as they were called, which took place some few years back, in the Highlands of Scotland .. The strathes and glens of Sutherland have been cleared of their inhabitants. 1874 *Sat. Rev.* July 82 Cases in which the help of Parliament is asked to enforce clearances of land in large towns. 1883 *Athenæum* 3 Mar. 275 The story of the Highland clearances deserves to be told.

3. The removal of encumbrances, burdens, obstructions, etc.

1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 22 A general clearance of pollards and brambles. 1831 *Cat's Tail* 23 You'd have sworn he considered her loss a good clearance. 1854-6 Patmore *Angel in H.* I. i. ii. (1879) 27 This clearance light of all my care. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 177 A fine scene .. as we sometimes witness with the sudden clearance of a storm.

4. The settlement of a debt, or claim; the passing of cheques, etc., through the Clearing House for their settlement.

1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* IV. 163 To prevent disputes by a clearance of the score. 1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* xi. (1876) 148 Many millions in value of such bills are weekly cleared through the London bankers, and these clearances represent a large .. amount of these commercial instruments.

5. *Comm.* The clearing of a ship at the Custom House. Cf. Clear *v.* 20.

1731-6 Bailey, *Clearance* (or Clearing) of a ship at the Custom house. 1774 *Hull Dock Act* 24 At the time of such ship's .. clearance or discharge outwards. 1805 in East *Reports* V. 398 A certificate of clearance, with a manifest of her cargo annexed thereto. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vic.* c. 60 § 20 Ships .. whose last port of clearance or port of destination is in any such possession.

6. A clear space. b. In the steam-engine: the distance between the cylinder-cover and the piston when at the end of its stroke.

1788 Smeaton *Quadrant* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 4 The clearance between the body of the globe and its surrounding horizon. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 433 It requires to be double the length of the cylinder, besides .. the spaces .. occupied by the necessary steps, framing, clearances, etc.

7. A piece of cleared ground, *esp.* in the backwoods; = Clearing 4.

a 1839 Galt *Demon Destiny, etc.* (1840) 69 Flowers unfolding gay Adorn the clearance. 1878 Black *Green Past.* xl. 317 [This forest was] broken up by innumerable clearances. 1882 W. Boyd *Note Backwds. Canada*, The young settler had made a clearance of perhaps two acres, on which, however, the stumps still stood.

8. A certificate that a ship has been cleared on leaving a port (see quot. 1875).

1727 *Col. Rec. Penn.* III. 283 Last from Dover, as by Clearance from the Officers of his Majesties Customs there. 1755 Magens *Insurances* I. 88 All such Clearances or

Registers from the Custom-houses, as are ordinarily given ..are called for. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* § 6 (ed. 2) 226 The Clearance is the Certificate of the Custom-House authorities of the last port from which the vessel came, to show that the Custom duties have been paid. The Clearance specifies the cargo and its destination. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. xx. 532 A few British ships took stamped clearances.

9. Clear or net profit. *rare.*

a 1864 Webster cites TROLLOPE.

Clear-cole (klī·ikōul). Also **claire-cole.** [ad. F. *claire colle* clear glue or size.] A preparation of size mixed with whiting or white-lead used as a first coating in house-painting; a coating of size to promote the adherence of gold-leaf in gilding. Hence **Clear-cole** *v.*, to apply clear-cole to.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 417 Clearcole and Finish, which is the cheapest kind of painting. The whole is painted over with a preparation of whiting and size to form the ground. Over this a coat of oil-colour, prepared with lead, called the finish, is laid. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 563 In oil-gilding, a coat of clear-cole is laid on intermediate between the white stuff and the oil gold-size. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* § 2273 There is a process used by painters termed clear-coleing, which is executed with white lead ground in water, and mixed with size.

Cleared (klīəd), *ppl. a.* [f. CLEAR *v.* + -ED[1].] Made clear.

a 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 211 Our clear'd Heav'n-erected Eyes. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 17 Of the cleared land, not more than one quarter seems to have been lately in cultivation.

Hence **Clea·redness** *rare*$^{-1}$, enlightenment.

a 1661 FULLER (W.), Imputed by his friends to the clearedness, by his foes to the searedness of his conscience.

Clearer (klīə·rəɹ). [f. CLEAR *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who or that which clears (in various senses of the vb.).

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* 46 Desire not to bee a cleerer of S. Peter rather then his hearer. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Cleane Linnen* Ded., Cleanser, Clearer and Reformer of deformed and polluted Linnen. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 239 ¶ 11 Gold is a wonderful Clearer of the Understanding; it dissipates every Doubt and Scruple in an Instant. 1769 *Lloyd's Evening Post* 27–30 Oct. 410/3 Milk of Roses .. the most friendly Preserver and Clearer of the Skin. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xiii, These Irish people would make good clearers of his land.

2. *Techn.* a. *Salt-making.* A tank or reservoir used in condensing salt from brine.

c 1682 J. COLLINS *Making Salt in Eng.* 51 The Brine is.. conveyed into large Wooden Vessels..called Clearers. 1863 H. J. SLACK in *Intell. Observ.* IV. 94 The visitors to Lymington..find it [the brine shrimp] abundantly in the tanks or reservoirs, called clearers.

b. *Spinning.* A revolving roller with wire brushes which strips cotton, wool, etc., off the carding cylinder.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 872 The mechanism within the clearer..by which the brushes are caused to travel is simple and solid. 1879 J. ROBERTSON *Cotton-Spin.* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 274/1 To prevent them from being choked with cotton, each of them is brushed or cleared by smaller rollers, called clearers.

c. *Rope-making.*

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 54 *Clearer*, a Tool similar to the hatchell, but with finer teeth, as the hemp is .. finished on it for lines and twines, for sail-makers, etc.

Clear-eye.

†**1.** See CLARY *sb.*[2] *Obs.* **2.** (See quot.)

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 33 No one, perhaps, has ever walked by the side of a river without being struck by those glassy spots, those 'clear-eyes' as sailors would call them, which every now and then appear, especially where the current runs deep.

Clea·r-eyed, *a.* Having clear eyes; clear of vision, physical or mental.

1530 TINDALE *Practice Prelates* Wks. II. 298 So cleareyed that he can spy false miracles. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* VI. cccvi, O potent sympathy! which canst beguile An heart so pure and clear-ey'd. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* 176 The..firm and clear-eyed intelligence of Goethe.

Cleargie, -gy(e, obs. ff. CLERGY.

Clear-headed.

1. Having a clear head; clear of intellect.

1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 308 He was certainly a very clear-headed Man. 1818-60 WHATELY *Commonpl. Bk.* (1864) 145 A very clear-headed man must always perceive some of the truths which are generally overlooked. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* 15 One of the most clear-headed and hard-working men of his generation.

2. Characteristic of a clear head.

1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* v. i. (1861) 197 Plain clear-headed common sense. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 282 Clear-headed calculations.

Hence **Clear-hea·dedness.**

1882 *Society* 14 Oct. 18/2, I still survive to marvel at your clear-headedness. 1884 F. P. COBBE in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 796 A man of..almost abnormal clear-headedness.

Clearing (klīə·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLEAR *v.*]

1. The action of the vb. CLEAR, in various senses: brightening; clarifying; elucidation; exculpation, etc.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 143 Þe fourþe dower and þe laste is cleryng of mannis bodi whan it shyneþ brist in hevene as þe sunne or oþer sterres. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. vii. 316 For the more cleering that the ensaumpling .. makith no boond. 1599 BILSON (*title*), The Effect of certaine Sermons, touching the full Redemption of Mankind ..with a cleering of certain objections maid against the said doctrine. 1604 DEE in Hearne *Collect.* 3 Nov. 1705 (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 64 Upon his said Justification, and Clearing. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Clearing*, of Beer, the same as Fining. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 137 Not without a certain clearing of his countenance.

b. with advbs.

1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 65 The clearing up of some of the most blind descriptions. 1837 BROWNING *Strafford* v. ii, The curious glosses, subtle notices, Ingenious clearings-up. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc., Armand Carrel* (1859) I. 266 *note*, There sometimes comes one great clearing-off, one day of reckoning called a revolution.

2. The removal of encumbrances or obstructions; freeing from debt.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 203 The controversie they had with the nobility about clearing of debts. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* xii. 293 A clearing of star-material from certain regions. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xviii. 489 A little clearing of the sand here and there, led to further discoveries.

3. *spec.* The clearing of land from trees or other obstructions to cultivation.

1860 *All Y. Round* No. 75. 585 He plunged into the forest..took possession of the shanty, and began his clearing.

4. A piece of land cleared for cultivation, *esp.* in the primeval forest.

1823 F. COOPER *Pioneer* i, There was what in the language of the country was called a clearing. 1853 MRS. MOODIE (*title*) Life in the Clearings Versus the Bush. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iii. 49 The idea of a forest clearing is not necessary to the mark. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 243 A tiny clearing pared from the edge of the wood.

†**5.** *Comm.* = CLEARANCE 5.

1683 *Penn. Archives* I. 77 An Account of John Hill of his Entries and Clearings. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 141 Here all outward-bound Ships must stop .. and suffer what they call a second Clearing.

6. The passing of cheques or bills, etc., through a clearing-house.

1883 *Stubb's Mercantile Gaz.* 8 Nov. 982 A proposal..for the more expeditious clearing of London cheques continues to excite public attention.

†**7.** *Mil.* See quot. 1816.

1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 497 They shall have subsistence money and clearings constantly paid as usuall. 1702 *Ibid.* V. 11 The lord Ranelagh is paying 2 months clearings to the forces in England. 1781 *Rep. Comm. Public Acc.* in Grose *Mil. Antiq.* (1812) II. 176 This unissued subsistence of the British forces .. continues in his [the paymaster-general's] hands till the accounts of the several regiments are made up, when it falls into the clearings, and is issued to the agents. 1816 JAMES *Mil. Dict.* The balance of the pay of the officers, over and above their subsistence, after the warrant deductions are made, and the respited pay, if there is any, is charged to the Officer, is called Clearings; which are paid by the paymaster to the agent, who pays them to the officers.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **clearing-beck,** a BECK (*sb.*[4]) or vat used in calico-printing; **clearing-nut,** a tree-fruit used by the Indians to clear muddy water for use; also the tree (*Strychnos potatorum*); **clearing-pan** = CLARIFIER 2; **clearing-ring** (*Angling*) a jointed ring which is slipped down the reel line to free it and the hook when entangled in an obstacle; **clearing-screw, -stone,** etc. **Clearing-banker:** see CLEARING-HOUSE b.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 152/2 *Strychnos potatorum*, *Clearing-nut, has..berries containing only one seed. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1106/2 The seeds known in that country [India] as Clearing Nuts. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 15 A *clearing ring, which is of use to disengage the hook when entangled. 1875 STONEHENGE *Brit. Sports* I. v. iii. 346 Recourse must be had to a long forked stick or the clearing-ring.

Clea·ring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That clears or becomes clear.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 623 When the clearing North will puff the Clouds away. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 138 When by clearing brooks I've been.

Clearing House, clearing-house An institution in London established by the bankers for the adjustment of their mutual claims for cheques and bills, by exchanging them and settling the balances. Extended to imitations of this in other places, and to institutions of a similar nature, as the *Railway Clearing House*, an office in which the mutual claims of the different railways for through tickets and freights, etc. are settled.

1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xiv. (ed. 3) 126 In London this is avoided, by making all checks paid in to bankers pass through what is technically called 'The Clearing House'. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. xi. 48 The clearing house to which every City banker sends each afternoon all the checques on other bankers which he has received during the day. 1848-60 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Clearing House*, an establishment recently organized in the city of New York. 1849 F. B. HEAD *Stokers & Pokers* xiv. (1851) 141 The London Clearing-House is enabled to trace the course of all waggons and passenger-carriages. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 37 Indirect and intermediate settlements, in which London appears as the clearing-house of the world. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* i. 37 The Clearing-house..was established by the principal bankers in London in the year 1775. 1881 H. H. GIBBS *Double Stand.* 39 France acting as a clearing-house between England and India.

b. *attrib.* So also **clearing-banker,** a banker who has admission to the Clearing House.

1878 M. MARBLE in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 163 Our bank-notes, checks, drafts, book-accounts, and clearing-house machinery. 1885 *Whitaker's Almanack* 221 Every Bank in London and the Country is represented by Clearing Bankers, who, as agents, send through the Clearing House all drafts payable in the City and in the Country.

Clearish (klīə·riʃ), *a.* Somewhat clear.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 439 A clearish sky. 1879 J. W. SHERER *Who is Mary?* 41, I have a clearish head, I think.

Cleark, obs. f. CLERK.

Clearly (klīə·rli), *adv.* [f. CLEAR + -LY[2].] In a clear manner.

†**1.** Brightly; luminously; transparently. *Obs.* (exc. as blended with 2).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4422 Into a choys chaumber þe clerli was peinted. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 100 The moyn wes schynand rycht cleirly. 1535 FISHER *Wks.* 381 They bee the brighter glasses and more cleerly receyue this loue. 1655 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 17, I have discover'd so many fresh Graces in her, and those shine so clearly. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Invis. World* I. § 2 The spiritual agility and clearly-lightsome nature of that whereby they are enlived.

2. With optical distinctness; without obscurity; opposed to *dimly.*

c 1300 *St. Brandan* 461 Hi seȝe in the see as clerliche as hi scholde alonde. 1340 *Ayenb.* 38 Þanne we him ssolle ysy face to face clyerlyche. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* viii. 25 He is restorid so that he syȝ clerely alle thingis. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 243/3 The more he wente .. the more clerlyer he sawe. 1820 KEATS *Isabel* xlvi, Clearly she saw..Pale limbs at bottom of a crystal well. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 11. 79 The top of the mountain rose clearly above us.

3. Of mental vision: With undimmed perception, with full and complete understanding; distinctly.

c 1400 *Beryn* 3867 They perseyvid clerelich in the plee thurh out hir ffrendis had the worse side. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. ii. (1483) 59 That thou knowe clerely how that this drye tree was restablysshed. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 84 Not clearly discerning the almost obliterated constitution of your ancestors. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* Wks. (Bohn) III. 153 There is no choice of words for him who clearly sees the truth. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* (1880) I. II. xxxii. 390 He had begun to see clearly that he could not persuade her into assent. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/5, I hope that will be clearly understood.

4. With clearness and distinctness of expression or exposition; plainly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18851 Clerli spak he þat he wald. 1340 *Ayenb.* 174 He ssel zigge his zennes clyerliche and nakedliche. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* Prol., The sacramens of ther beleeue to shewe ful clerly to the hethene. *a* 1535 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1322/1 For to declare the more clearelye, that the cause of his desyre, was, etc. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxxiii. 3 My lippes shall vtter knowledge clearely. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Her Unbelief* iii. (1669) 71 Nor does the Cause in thy Face clearlier shine, Than the Effect appears in mine. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 356 To put the matter shortly and clearly.

5. Manifestly; evidently.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 287 But Britaine was clerely excepted. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 122 In this which he accounts so clearely wonne. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxv. 218 There be many other places that clearly prove the same. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 191 ¶ 14 They, who have been so clearly defected in ignorance or imposture. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 20 A statement clearly implying that skins were taken as the representative of value.

b. Used parenthetically, = . . , it is clear, . . ; the truth or correctness of the assertion being the thing that is clear.

1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 744 This version is clearly wrong. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 187 He was clearly not aware of the importance of the principle. 1879 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 67 The animal has clearly no power over them.

6. With distinctness of sound; audibly.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xiv. 19 Greet noyse is out sprongen .. and it wexe litilmele, and cleerliker it sownyde. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xiv. 207 That the sownde was herde in to the Citee clerly. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6002/3 Does not pronounce his Words clearly.

†**7.** Honestly; straightforwardly, frankly. *Obs.*

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 So þt þe wardeins mowe here acompt 3eld clerelich. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) T vij b, I thanke the goddes immortall, that haue suffred me to lyue so clerely. 1603 DRAYTON *Odes* ii. 13 Thy ancient Vigils yeerely I have observed cleerely. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 28 If an heire..doe not deale clearely with the court when he is sued, that is, if he come not in immediately. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON (J.), Deal clearly and impartially with yourselves.

†**8.** Thoroughly; completely; unreservedly; entirely; = CLEAN. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B XVIII. 389 Thei shul be clensed clereliche & wasshen of her synnes In my prisoun purgatorie. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1063 The kyng hym gaue clerly an Erlys lande. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 1 Lette a man make a castell towre or any maner of newe buyldinges and finysshe it clerely. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 685 Clerely to extinguish the house of Yorke. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 105 When the snow was cleerliest gone off the ground. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 24 The bones were not so clearly pickt, but some coals were found amongst them. 1816 *Philip Quarll* 67 They went clearly away.

†**9.** Without deduction, net,; = CLEAR 16. *Obs.*

1462 J. PASTON in *Lett.* 461 II. 114 Havyng a certeyn pension for her sustentacion payid clerly in money without any Charge. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 22 b, Landes to the value of xls. clerely aboue all charges. 1638 SIR R. COTTON *Abstr. Rec. Tower* 25 By which his Majesty should gaine ten hundred thousand pound cleerely.

†**10.** Without entanglement or embarrassment; = CLEAR 18. *Obs.*

1607-12 BACON *Ess. Despatch* (Arb.) 248 He that doth not devide, will never enter well into businesse; and he that devideth to much, will never come out of it clearelye. 1663 CHARLETON *Chorea Gigant.* 12 Over which the other leaped cleerly, without so much as ever touching it.

Clearness (klī·rnės), *sb.* Also cler-, clere-, etc., -nesse, -nes. [ME. *clernesse*, f. *cler* CLEAR + *-nesse*, -NESS.] The quality of being clear; in various senses of the adj.

†1. Brightness, luminousness; splendour, brilliancy; fairness, beauty; fineness of weather. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12573 Þe clernes self o godds light Schan on him. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B 1353 In þe clernes of his concubines & curious wedez. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 81 Clerenesse of wedyr, *serenitas*. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* v. 12 (Harl. MS.) Þere shynith the sonne in here clerenesse. 1631 *Eng. Primer our Lady* 477 Send us from the heavenly coast Cleerenes of Thy beames so bright.

2. Freedom from opacity, obscurity, or discolourment; distinctness or purity of light or colour; transparency, pellucidness.

1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 372 You see upon her face a lively Clearness, an air of Health. 1860 GOSSE *Romance Nat. Hist.* 91 The extreme clearness of the water permits the coral .. to be distinctly seen. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* x, The clearness of the Eastern atmosphere.

3. Distinctness of vision, sound, expression, comprehension, etc.

1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xv. 30 Like as yᵉ clearnesse of yᵉ eyes reioyseth yᵉ herte. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* vi. i. § 1 That clearness of well-advised judgment. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 30 Does much improve one's voice, both as to strength and clearness. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. iv. (1695) 324 That which is requisite to make our Knowledge certain, is the Clearness of our Ideas. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 176 ₱ 11 They see with great clearness whatever is too remote to be discovered by the rest of Mankind. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 123 Touching the pith of the matter with telling clearness. 1885 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* v. 149 The New Testament affirms with a clearness previously unknown the immortality of the soul. 1885 *Spectator* 24 July 5/1 His sufferings did not abate the clearness of his intellect.

†4. Purity; innocence; openness. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 142 b, Some more, some lesse, as the clerenes of theyr conscyences requireth. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 157 Which [blame] being taken out of the way, all clearenesse should seeme to come agayne. 1625 BACON *Ess. Simulation & D.* (Arb.) 507 The former Opinion .. of their good Faith, and Clearnesse of dealing. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 311 Termed Purevale .. because of the clearness of the corn growing therein. 1701 WHITEHEAD *Truth Prev.* To Rdr. 7 Knowing my own Innocency and Clearness .. from any Design of such Palliation.

5. Freedom from anything obstructive.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. i. 133, I require a clearenesse. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 171 The clearness of their Stems, without Knots. 1869 *Daily News* 30 Mar., This clearness of the road considerably facilitated their march.

Clear-obscure. [Translation of It. *chiaroscuro* or F. *clair-obscur*; a good deal used towards the end of the 18th c., but not now the usual term.] = CHIAROSCURO. Also *fig.*

1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Irel.* 443 Drawing and the clear-obscure were cultivated. 1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* v. (1848) 177 Neither does 'the clear-obscure' (which an ingenious writer has adopted) come fully to the desired point [understood by the Italian word *chiaroscuro*, and the French *clair-obscur*]; for the word 'clear' is .. equivocal. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 333 The clear obscure of Rembrandt. 1816 BYRON *Parisina* i, In the heaven that clear obscure, So softly dark, and darkly pure, Which follows the decline of day. 1880 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 5/1 A doubtful light, a sort of clear-obscure .. thrown on the subject of dress.

Clearsach: see CLAIRSCHACH.

Clear-sighted, *a.* Having clear sight, especially mental; discerning.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 483 Such as had rather guide the blinde, than follow the wise and cleere-sighted. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 540 Human reason was clear-sighted enough to perceive the salutary effects of this maxim. 1849 J. HARE *Par. Serm.* II. 119 The veil which is still spread out before the clearest-sighted eyes. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 2 (1882) 164 A clear-sighted man of business.

Hence **Clear-sightedness.**

a 1691 T. BARLOW *Rem.* (1693) 527 Endowed with a perfect clear sightedness, in order to view the Sun and the Stars. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* Pref. 4 Reward the understanding with accessions of strength and clearsightedness.

Clear-starch, *v.* To stiffen and dress linen with clear or colourless starch.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 37 ₱ 8 If the said Servant can Clear-Starch, Lisp and Tread softly. 1712 — *Spect.* No. 264 ₱ 2 A Taylor's Widow, who washes and can clear-starch his Bands.

Hence **Clear-starched** *ppl. a.* (often *fig.*); **Clear-starching** *vbl. sb.*; **Clear-starcher,** one who clear-starches, *esp.* as a vocation.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 118 ₱ 8 Your Petitioner was bred a Clear-starcher and Sempstress. 1727 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masq.* III. vii, We teach our daughters..that good old English art of clear-starching, instead of that heathenish gambol called dancing. 1774 *West. Mag.* II. 9 Their stiff, clear-starch'd virtue won't get a cull. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 213 A fine plain clear-starched caul. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* ix, I am getting to be a famous clear-starcher. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 411 To find some one to teach clear-starching at your school.

Clear-story, variant of CLERESTORY.

Cleat (klīt), *sb.* Also 4 **cleete**, 5–6 **clete**, (5 **clyte**, **clote**), 7 **cleit**, 8–9 **cleet**; 7, 9 (*dial.*) **clate.** [This, although evidenced only from 14th c., clearly goes back to an OE. **clēat*:—WGer. **klaut*, OSax. type **klôt*, MDu. *cloot*, Du. *kloot* ball, OHG. *chloz*, MHG. *klôz* lump, clump, ball, pommel of sword, wedge, mod.G. *klosz* clot, clod, lump, dumpling. (The Norse *klót* pommel, is from LG. or Du.) The OTeut. *klauto*, was from the same root of which the weak grade *klut-* has given CLOT. Outside Teutonic, Kluge compares Lith. *gludus* cohering, *glausti* to join closely, press together. The primary meaning was evidently 'firm lump', whence the senses 'clump, ball' on the one hand, and 'wedged mass, wedge' on the other. MHG. still had both; in English the sense 'wedge' survives, on the continent that of 'lump, ball'.]

1. A wedge. (Now applied esp. to the small wedges used in securing the movable parts of a scythe and a plough.)

1419 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 146 Et in j clete emp. de Will. Joy, *2d.* ex convencione. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 81 Clyte, or clote, or vegge [*v.r.* clete or wegge], *cuneus*. 1590 *Stanford Churchw. Acct.* in *Antiquary* (1888) 211 For making iij yron cletes and nayles iiij*d.* 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 332/2 The Syth Hoop, and Clat, are those that fasten the Sythe to the Swath. *Ibid.* III. 333/2 The Plow Clates, a kind of Wedge to raise the Beame higher or lower. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Cleat, Clet, Clut*, a small wedge. 'I mun get some cluts for 'em afore I can begin to mow.' 1884 R. HOLLAND *Chesh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clate* or *Cleat*, the small iron wedges used in fastening the parts of a scythe together are called *cleats*.

2. *Naut.* Orig. a small wedge of wood bolted on its side to a spar, etc., that it may by the thickness of its head stop anything from slipping (*stop-cleat*), afford footing to one climbing (*step-cleat*), or serve as a point of attachment or resistance. *Solid cleats*: similar pieces left in shaping a plank.

1377 *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 217 And to that schip ther longed a barge, Of al Fraunce 3af nou3t a cleete. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 13 An entring ladder or cleats. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Cleat*, a small Wedge of Wood fastned on the Yards, to keep any Ropes from slipping. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 164 *Stop-cleats* are nailed to yard-arms, to prevent the slipping of the rigging and the gammoning, and to stop collars on masts. 1849 SIR G. HEAD *Tour Rome* I. 47 A man who ascended by means of cleats nailed to the side for the purpose. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xxxv. 171 Lofty spars to which the look-outs ascended by means of nailed cleats. 1878 SPRY *Cruise Challenger* x. (ed. 7) 172 Strengthened by timbers lashed with split rattan to solid cleats left for the purpose in each plank.

b. The name is extended to pieces of wood (or iron) of various shapes, bolted on to parts of the ship for securing the ends of ropes, etc.

Belaying cleat: a block of wood or metal with two horns round which a rope is belayed or twisted: if fastened in the deck for greater strength these are called *deck-cleat*. *Range cleat*: a belaying cleat used for tacks and bow-lines. *Arm cleat*: a belaying cleat with one horn or arm only. *Thumb-cleat*: a small arm cleat. *Comb-cleat*: a semicircular piece of wood bolted on by its diameter, having a hole to receive a grommet or cringle, or pass a rope end through.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Cleats*, pieces of wood of different shapes, used .. to fasten ropes upon in a ship. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 4 *Comb Cleats* are straight on the inner edge, and round on the back, with a hollow cavity in the middle. *Ibid.*, *Sling Cleats* of lower yards, are made with one arm: Thumb-cleats are similar to sling-cleats, but smaller, to hang any thing thereon. *Ibid.* I. 164 *Arm* or *Sling-cleats*..have an arm at one end, which lies over the straps of the jeer blocks to prevent their being chaffed. *Ibid.*, *Range-cleats* are shaped like belaying-cleats, but are much larger, and are bolted through the middle. 1825 H. GASCOIGNE *Nav. Fame* 72 The Jibs and Staysails smart they hoist-away And to their Cleets the Haulyards taught belay. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* (1862) 347 A cot, or hammock, slung from cleats [*i.e.* Comb cleats] nailed to the beams above.

c. A block of wood bolted on to the side of a ship to catch the end of one of the shores by which the ship is supported in dry dock, or in the launching cradle (*launching cleat*).

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 402 The shores are made to take hold under heavy cleats spiked below the bulwarks. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* i. 2 By the giving way of the bolts of the launching cleat, she was let down till the bilge bore on the wharf. 1879 WHITE *Shipbuild.* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 223/2 At the moment of launching, the fore-ends of the dog-shores are knocked down..clear of the cleats, and the vessel is left free to move.

d. See quot. (App. = hanging knees.)

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 107 *Cleats*, pieces of wood, of various shapes, according to their uses, either to resist or support great weights, bolted under beams to support them where pillars are not used.

3. A wedge-shaped or other piece fastened on, or left projecting, for any purpose; *e.g.* as a handle; a trunnion-bracket on a gun-carriage.

1611 COTGR., *Auche*, a round haspe of yron, or cleit of wood, wherin the barrell of a windles turneth. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xv, Double breechings were rove on the guns ..and strong cleats nailed behind the trunnions. 1845 in *Archæol.* XXXI. 252 (D.) The four corners [of the coffin] were strengthened by iron handles or cleets. 1881 W. C. BORLASE *ibid.* XLIX. 186 It [an urn] possessed two cleats or embryo handles. 1887 A. ATKINSON *ibid.* L. 365 On the inside of the patch, three cleats or projections have been left, carved out of the solid wood.

4. A short piece of wood (or iron) nailed on transversely to a piece of joinery, in order to secure or strengthen it; also to give footing on a sloping gangway, etc.

1854 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 277/2 A cradle or wooden trough with 'cleats' or ribs fastened across the bottom. 1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man* (1862) 5 Breadth [of a box], 7¼ in. including the cleat. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 176 A hard wood board..split throughout its length, but held together by the cross cleats. 1881 *Mechanic* § 487 Screw a piece of wood, or cleat as it is technically termed, to this cross piece at F.

b. *dial.* in several applications (see quots.).

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. East Anglia, Cleat*, a thin metallic plate. Jockies and horse-dealers call the light shoe of a running-horse, a *clate*. 1825 BRITTON *Wiltsh. Words* (E. D. S.), *Cleet*, a patch. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Cleat*, a piece of iron worn on shoes by country people. *Cleat-boards*, mud pattens..to enable a person to walk on the mud without sinking into it. 1888 T. T. WILDRIDGE *Northumbria* 128 This is a 'cleat' or wedged-up patch.

5. *Mining*: see quots. (Perh. a different word.)

1851 *Coal-trade Terms, Northumbld. & Durh.* 95 *Cleat*, the vertical joints or facings in coal or stone. There are frequently two cleats in coal, at which, when distinct, the coal may be broken into rhomboidal fragments. 1878 A. GREEN *Coal* i. 17 One of the faces called the 'bord' or 'cleat' is very marked.

Cleat (klīt), *v.* [f. CLEAT *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To fasten to, or with, a cleat; to furnish with cleats.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 34 Cleating of yards. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N.-W. Pass.* iii. 38 Having lashed and cleated the heel about ten feet below the lower rigging. 1847 KEY *Recov. Gorgon* 34 Chocks of timber firmly bolted and cleated to each bow. 1882 *Century Mag.* Oct. 827 Another wide door led, by a gently descending cleated platform, to the ground.

2. *dial.* (See quots. and cf. CLEAT *sb.*⁴ b.)

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. East Anglia, Cleat*, to strengthen with thin plates of metal. Shoe-heels are often cleated with iron; and kitchen utensils worn thin, with copper. 1825 BRITTON *Wiltsh. Words, Cleet*, to mend with a patch.

Cleath, obs. form of CLEAD, to clothe.

Cleavable (klī·văb'l), *a.* [f. CLEAVE *v.*¹ + -ABLE.] That can be cloven, cleft, or split; admitting of cleavage.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Penny Cycl.* 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xviii. § 3 In large rocks the cleavable or frangible nature was the thing that necessarily struck him most. 1881 GEIKIE *Wyoming* in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 234 Pink cleavable orthoclase felspar.

Cleavage (klī·vėdʒ). [f. CLEAVE *v.* + -AGE.]

1. The action of cleaving or splitting crystals and certain rocks along their lines of natural fissure; the state of being so cleft.

1816 CLEAVELAND *Min.* 9 The primitive forms of crystals can be ascertained only by mechanical division. This process, sometimes called *cleavage* by lapidaries, consists in separating thin layers or slices from the sides, edges, or angles of a crystallized substance in a given direction. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xvii. § 90. 145 We may by a new cleavage replace the imperfect face by a better one.

b. *Min.* Arrangement in laminæ which can be split asunder, and along the planes of which the substance naturally splits; fissile structure; the property of splitting along such planes.

1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 291 The texture or cleavage of a mineral. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 191 Crystalline bodies exhibit .. a peculiar power of splitting in certain directions more readily than in others, called cleavage.

c. *Geol. Slaty cleavage*: the fissile structure in certain rocks, especially in clay slate and similar argillaceous rocks, whereby these split into the thin laminæ or 'slates' used in roofing, etc. This structure is quite distinct from, and in origin posterior to, the stratification and jointing, the cleavage-lines crossing these at any and every angle, while parallel to themselves over extensive tracts of country.

1839 MURCHISON *Silurian Syst.* 574 The observation of Professor Sedgwick on the slaty cleavage of mountains. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vi. 116 A formation of quartz which..had neither cleavage nor stratification. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* 2, I learned that cleavage and stratification were ..totally distinct from each other. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* 121 This superinduced fissility or 'cleavage' has resulted from an internal rearrangement of the particles in planes perpendicular to the direction in which the rocks have been compressed.

d. (with *pl.*) The direction or plane in which a crystal or rock may be split.

1817 B. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 135 The cleavages are not parallel with any of the planes of the crystal. 1869 TYNDALL *Light* 73 By following these three cleavages it is easy to obtain from the crystal diamond-shaped laminæ of any required thinness.

2. *gen.* The action or faculty of cleaving or splitting asunder; the state of being cleft; division. *lit.* and *fig.*

1867 FROUDE *Short Stud., Erasm. & Luther* (ed. 2) 26 When differences of religious opinion arose, they split society to its foundation. The lines of cleavage penetrated everywhere. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* I. 60 We lament, in England, the cleavage between the classes. 1886 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxliii. Introd., This psalm is divided by the Selah. We prefer to follow the natural cleavage, and therefore have made no other dissection of it.

3. *attrib.*, esp. in *cleavage-plane.*

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxv. 214 Analcime has certainly no cleavage planes. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 55 A broad, even, lustrous cleavage-surface. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* v. 117 The loganite..shows traces of cleavage-lines. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallog.* 8 Most crystals can be separated into

indefinitely thin slices, which are bounded by flat surfaces called cleavage-planes. 1882 Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* II. II. § 6. 121 'Clay-slate' has generally been applied solely to argillaceous rocks possessing this cleavage-structure.

Cleave, *sb. Irish.* Also 6 **cleefe.** [ad. Ir. *cliabh* basket, cage, chest.] A basket. Hence **Cleaveful.**

1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 97/2 [He] wrapt the yoong patient as tenderlie as he could, and had him conueied in a cleefe with all speed to Ophalie. 1801 Mar. Edgeworth *Castle Rackrent* (1886) 39 A couple of cleavesful of the sods of his farm. 1882 *Standard* 8 Dec. 3/4 The body .. was placed in a cleave, or basket used for carrying turf. 1886 J. H. Tuke *Rept. Distrib. Seed Potato Fund,* Hugh C—..has only two or three 'cleaves' of potatoes in the world.

Cleave, var. of Cleve, cliff, steep declivity.

Cleave (klīv), *v.*[1] Pa. t. **clove, clave, cleaved, cleft**; Pa. pple. **cloven, clove, cleaved, cleft.** Forms: see below. [Common Teut.: OE. *clīofan, clēofan,* pa. t. *clēaf,* pl. *clufon,* pa. pple. *clofen,* corresp. to OS. *kliōban* (MDu. *clieven, clūven,* Du. *klieven*), OHG. *chlioban* (MHG., mod.G. *kliehen*), ON. *kljúfa* (Sw. *klyfva,* Da. *klöve*), not recorded in Gothic:—OTeut. type **kleuƀ-, klauƀ—kluƀum, kluƀano-,* corresp. to pre-Teutonic **gleubh-,* in Gr. γλυφ- 'to cut with a knife, carve', and perh. L. *glūb-* 'to peel, flay'.

The early ME. inflexion was *cleoven* (*clēven*), *clēf* (pl. *cluven*), *cloven.* Assimilation to the pa. pple. soon changed the plural of the pa. t. to *cloven, clove,* and by 14th c. *clove* was extended to the singular, where *clēf, clēve,* became obs. about 1500, making the later inflexion *clēve, clōve, clōven.* The pa. pple. had also the shortened form *clove,* which survives as a variant in poetry. A pa. t. *clave* occurs in northern writers in 14th c., passed into general use, and was very common down to *c* 1690; it survives as a Bible archaism. A weak inflexion *cleaved* came into use in 14th c.; and subsequently a form *cleft*; both are still used, *cleft* esp. in pa. pple., where it interchanges with *cloven,* with some differentiation in particular connexions, as 'cleft stick', 'cloven foot': see these words.

From the 14th c. the inflexional forms of this verb have tended to run together with those of Cleave[2] 'to stick'. Though the latter was originally *clīve,* it had also the variants *cleove, clēve,* the latter of which at length prevailed; the two verbs having thus become identical in the present stem were naturally confused in their other inflexions. The (originally northern) pa. t. *clave,* which appeared in both in 14th. c., is not normal in either; it was apparently analogical, taken over from one of the other classes of strong vbs. having *a* in the past, as from *breke, brake, broken, speke, spake, spoken.* (It would of course be possible to explain the pa. t. singular *clove* in the same way.) The weak pa. t. and pa. pple. *cleaved* were probably mainly taken over from Cleave[2], where they were original; but they might also arise independently in this verb. For the subsequent shortening of *cleaved* to *cleft,* there was the obvious precedent of *leave, left, bereave, bereft,* etc.]

A. Forms.

1. *Present stem.* **α.** 1 **clēofan,** 2–4 **cleove-n,** 2–7 **cleve, cleue,** (4–5 **clefe, clewe,**) 5–6 **cleeue.**

a 1000 *Gloss. Prudent.* (Récord) 150 (Bosw.) Cleofan, *scindere. c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 He wile smite..mid egge and cleuen. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 7702 Many an hed wolde Y cleove. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 6736 Pair hertes sal nere clewe [*v. r.* clefe]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 67 To cleve, *scindere.* 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* VI. lxxxii. 762 Which will soone riue, or cleeue asunder. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Hoof hurt,* The horn doth crack and cleve.

β. 6– cleave, (**cleaue**).

1530 Palsg. 486/2, I cleave a sonder. 1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 112 b, It cleaveth soonest by the fyre. 1610 Folkingham *Art Surv.* I. viii. 17 That Earth, that .. doth clift and cleaue. 1697 Dryden *Virg., Pref. to Past.,* The homely Employment of cleaving Blocks.

γ. 5 **clyu-yn,** 5–6 **clyue (-ve),** 6 **clyffe,** 6–7 **cliue** (-ve).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 82 Clyvyn or Parte a-sundyr a[s] men doone woode, *findo.* 1558 Phaër *Æneid* v, (1573) N iiij, Along by heauen his arow driues..therwith the skies he cliues. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 117 To clyffe, *scindere.* 1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 135 Clyve the sides one from another. 1651 *Raleigh's Appar.* 90 To cliue and pierce the air. 1686 Wilding in Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 264 For Wood & cliving it .. 4*s.* 10*d.*

2. *Past tense.* **α.** *sing.* 1 **clēaf,** 2–3 **clæf,** 3 **clef,** 4–5 **cleef, clefe,** 5 **cleve**; *rare plural* 4 **clef.**

c 1205 Lay. 21390 Enne cniht atwa [he] clæf. *a* 1300 *Fall & Pass.* in *E. E. P.* 70 (1862) 14 Hi..clef is swet hert atwo. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 326 Þe walle þorghout þei clef. *c* 1400 Maundev. viii. 86 The Roche cleef in two. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7318 He clefe hym to þe coler. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 3035 He cleue a ij his hede.

β. *plur.* 1 **clufon,** 3 **cluuen** (= -ven), 4 **clowen** (= -ven), 4– **cloue, clove**; *sing.* 4–7 **cloue,** (4 **clowe,** 5 **clofe,** 6 **cloaue**), 4– **clove** (klōuv).

937 *Batt. Brunanb.* in *O. E. Chron.,* Bordweal clufan afaran Eadweardes. *c* 1205 Lay. 1920 His ban to-cluuen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7810 (Göttt.) His herte in tua i wat i clowe [*v. r.* claif, claue, cleef]. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 2765 This Thebes seyghen how men heom clowen. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5169 Clofe the heid in twoo. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* li. 144 Eneas .. cloue hym vnto the teeth. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lxxviii. 15 He cloaue the hard rockes. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. iv. 175 When thou dlouest thy Crownes i'th'middle. 1702 Rowe *Tamerl.* v. i. 2203, *I clove the Villain down.* 1883 *Longm. Mag.* July 286 Into..the crowd porters clove their way with shouts.

γ. 4–7 **claue,** (4–6 **claif(f,** 5 **claf, clafe, claffe**), 6– **clave** (klēiv).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6262 (Cott.) It claue [*v. r.* clef, cleef, cleue], and gaue þam redi gat. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* v. 633 He the hede till the harnyss claiff [*v. r.* clafe]. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4752 He clafe his shelde in twoo. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* (1880) 169 Hyt claffe a marble stone. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* XVIII. i. (1889) 689 He claf his helme. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 305 He claue him to the sholders. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 599 Richt to the schulderis doun he claif his heid. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Death & Pass. Christ* II. (1859) 422 The stones clave a sunder. 1611 Bible *Ps.* lxxviii. 15 Hee claue the rockes in the wildernes. 1755 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) II. 331 The earth also clave asunder. 1885 Bible (Rev.) *Ps.* lxxviii. 13 He clave the sea.

δ. 4–5 **cleued(e, cleved(e,** (5 **-wed, -vyd, cleufit**), 8–9 **cleaved** (klīvd).

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2340 A fayr baroun, He cleved to the breste adoun. *Ibid.* 3790 He clewyd his scheld. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4034 ffllodys..into caues..cleufit the erthe. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 746 He clevyd hym by the rugge-bone. 1762 Falconer *Shipw.* I. (R.) She cleav'd the wat'ry plain. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xlvii. (1856) 444 As they cleaved the misty atmosphere.

ε. 6– **cleft** (kleft).

?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (1847) II. 70 The roccke that never before clyfte Clave that men mighte knowe. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ii. 19 It..cleft his head. 1671 Milton *P. R.* III. 438 As the Red Sea and Jordan once he cleft. 1752 Young *Brothers* I. i, I cleft yon Alpine rocks. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 406 She cleft it with her lover's brand.

3. *Pa. pple.* **α.** 1–2 **clofen,** 2–7 **clouen,** 2– **cloven** (klōuv'n).

c 910 *Charter Eadweard* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 179 Ofær ea on clofenan hlinc. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4420 Lite failled þat he ne had Clouen þe hed. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 18 When þou hase..Clovyn hom. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 55 The stalke being tenderly cloven. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* I. viii. 182 Having cloven his head with many blows. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § I. 1 Cloven into thin plates.

β. 4–5 **clove, yclove,** 8– *poet.* **clove** (klōuv).

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 49 To haue y cloue hym al þat hed. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 738 *Tisbe,* This wal..Was cloue a two. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1033 Þe armes..from hurr' body y clove so was. 1719 Young *Revenge* v. ii, Till I had clove thy crest. *c* 1800 K. White *Gondol.* lxiv, His head, half clove in two.

γ. 4–5 **cleued,** 7– **cleaved** (klīvd). (Always used in *Min.* and *Geol.*)

c 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) Whan þe whal was to-cleued. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 353 A rodde, cleued in the hier parte of it. 1694 Narborough *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 51 Cleaved in his Quarters. 1818 W. Phillips *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (ed. 3) 16 The topaz can only be readily cleaved in one direction. 1830 A. Fonblanque *Eng. under Seven Administr.* (1837) II. 35 A force that would have cleaved an elephant in twain.

δ. 5– **cleft.**

1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xxvii. 51 Stoonys ben cleft [*v. r.* clouen, 1388 weren cloue]. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. lx. (1495) 176 The synewe whyche is slytte and clouen..for yf a veyne be slytte and cleffte. 1530 Palsg. 486/2 As wodde is cleffte. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 103 How oft hast thou with periury cleft the roote? 1755 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) II. 331 One part of the solid stone is cleft from the rest. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) I. 352 His steel cap cleft in twain.

¶ **Cloved,** *pa. t.* and *pple.*: ? error for *cleved.*

14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 1200 As he was clofy-d, styll he stod. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* ii. 61 He cloued hym to the teeth.

B. Signification.

1. *trans.* To part or divide by a cutting blow; to hew asunder; to split. Properly used of parting wood, or the like, 'along the grain', i. e. between its parallel fibres; hence, of dividing anything in the direction of its length, height, or depth; also, of dividing slate or crystals along their cleavage planes, and other things at their joints.

a 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 261 In miclum ȝefyrstum timber cleofan. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 917 Ful wel kan ich cleuen shides. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* viii. (Arb.) 14 A grete oke whiche he had begonne to cleue. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. i. 261 She would haue made Hercules..haue cleft his club to make the fire. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xxii. 3 Abraham..claue the wood for the burnt offering. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 484 The Dog-star cleaves the thirsty Ground. 1705 Otway *Orphan* II. iii. 516, I..clove the Rebel to the Chine. 1722 Sewel *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. III. 205 A butcher swore he would cleave her head. 1823 H. J. Brooke *Introd. Crystallogr.* 44 If a cube of blende..be cleaved in directions parallel to its diagonal planes. 1872 E. Peacock *Mabel Heron* iv. 55 The sections into which our society is cleft.

b. Often with *asunder, in two,* etc. *To cleave down*: to cut down.

[See A 2 *a.*] *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 2231 A-two [he] cleued his scheld. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 4514 Man and hors he cleuede doun. *c* 1490 *Adam Bel & Clym C.* 601 Cloudesly..Claue the wand in to. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. xi. 39 The knotty sting Of his huge taile he quite in sunder cleft. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 63 To cleaue a heart in twaine. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 610 The mountain being cloven asunder. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 361 He was cloven down while struggling in the press.

c. To pierce and penetrate (air, water, etc.). Also *to cleave one's way through.*

1558 and 1651 [see A 1 γ].

1671 Milton *P. R.* III. 433 At their passing cleave the Assyrian flood. 1704 Pope *Windsor For.* 188 The fierce eagle cleaves the liquid sky. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* IX. 447 Cleaving with my prows The waves of Hellespont. 1827 Carlyle *Richter* Misc., Whose wailings have cleft the general ear. 1852 Conybeare & H. *St. Paul* (1862) I. ix. 263 The vessel..would soon cleave her way through the strait. 1877 L. Morris *Epic Hades* II. 175 No sunbeam cleaves the twilight.

d. To intersect, penetrate, or fissure, in position.

1808 J. Barlow *Columb.* I. 247 Thine is the stream; it cleaves the well known coast. 1874 H. Reynolds *John Bapt.* iv. 232 Caverns which still cleave the limestone rocks.

e. Phrases. † *To cleave a hair*: cf. 'to split hairs'. † *To cleave the pin*: (in archery) to hit the pin in the centre of the white of the butts (see Pin); hence *fig.*.

1586 Marlowe *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. iv, For kings are clouts that every man shoots at, Our crown the pin that thousands seek to cleave. 1592 Shaks, *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 15 The very pinne of his heart cleft with the blind Boweboyes but-shaft. *a* 1626 Middleton *No Wit like Woman's* (N.), I'll cleave the black pin i' the midst of the white. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 31 To cleave an hair betwixt the spiritual and temporal jurisdiction. *Ibid.* IX. iii. § 14 Mr. Fox came not up in all particulars to cleave the pin of Conformity (as refusing to subscribe) yet, etc.

2. To separate or sever by dividing or splitting.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27743 (Cott.) Man[s] aun wiit it fra him cleuisse. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 320 Fro þe body his heued..did he cleue. 1420 [see A 3 β]. 1575 [see A 1 γ]. 1755 [see A 3 δ]. 1857–8 Sears *Athan.* IX. 74 To cleave away our effete coverings. 1873 Mrs. Charles in *Sunday Mag.* June 625 The dreadful chasm cleaving us into separate existence was gone.

3. *intr.* for (*refl.*) To split or fall asunder.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2027 Hit bigon to claterin al & to cleouen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6251 þou sal see it cleue in tua. *Ibid.* 24419 Þe stanes claf. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 61 Þe wal wagged and clef. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 82 Clyue, or ryue by the selfe, *rimo, risco.* 1575 Turberv. *Falconrie* 302 The beake beginneth to ryve and clive from hir head. 1611 Bible *Numb.* xvi. 31 The ground claue asunder. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* 220 The vaile of the Temple shall cleave in twaine. 1704 Newton *Opticks* (J.), It cleaves with a glossy polite substance. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 99 He struck the earth with his feet, and it clove asunder, and swallowed him.

4. *intr.* To cleave one's way, penetrate, pass.

1655 *Francion* x. 18 Cleaving through the Presse, he did approach unto him, etc. 1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* III. (1850) 68 Through the inferior throng I clove Of the plain Burghers. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xxix, As our swift frigate cleaved through the water. 1865 Swinburne *Poems & Ball., Lament.* 74, I have cleft through the sea-straits narrow.

Cleave (klīv), *v.*[2] Pa. t. **cleaved, clave**; Pa. pple. **cleaved.** Forms: see below. [OE. had two verbs; *clīfan* str. (**clāf,* pl. *clifon, clifen*), and *clifian, cleofian* wk. (*clifode, -od*). (1) The former was a Com. Teut. strong vb., in OS. *bi-klīƀan* to adhere (MDu. *clīƀen* to cling, climb, Du. *beklijven* to adhere, stick), OHG. *chlīƀan* (MHG. rare, *klīben*) to adhere, stick, ON. *klīfa* to clamber, climb by clinging:—OTeut. **klīƀ-an,* perhaps ultimately f. simpler root *kli-* to stick: cf. Climb, Clay, Clam. Of this str. vb. OE. shows only a few examples of the present, its place being generally taken by (2) the derivative *clifian,* corresp. to OS. *clīƀon* (MDu. *clēven,* Du. *kleven*), OHG. *chlebēn* (MHG. and G. *kleben*):—OTeut. **klīƀōjan,* f. weak stem *klīƀ-* of the strong vb. This had in OE. the variants *cliofian, cleofian* (with *o* or *u* fracture of *i*; cf. *lifian, leofian,* to live, Sc. *leeve*), whence in ME. *clive,* and *clēve, cleeve*; the latter finally prevailed, and is now written *cleave.* Instead of the normal pa. t. and pple. *clived, cleved,* we find also from 14th c. *clave,* occas. *clef, clof, clove,* and in 17th c. *cleft*; in the pple. *clave, clove,* and *cleft.* At present *cleave, cleaved,* is the ordinary inflexion, but the influence of the Bible of 1611, in which *clave* is frequent (beside, and in the same sense as, *cleaved*), has made that an admissible form: *clove, cleft* are now left to Cleave *v.*[1]

The final predominance of *cleve* rather than *clive* as the ME. form made the present stem identical in form with that of Cleave *v.*[1] to split. Hence their inflexional forms were naturally also confused, and to some extent blended or used indiscriminately. The pa. t. *clave* attached itself in the 14th c. to both; in this verb it corresponds to the original strong pa. t. **clāf,* but does not appear to be continuous with it; it was prob. a new form due to analogy: see note to Cleave[1]. The occasional pa. t. *clef* belongs properly to Cleave[1]; as perhaps also *clof, clove.* (The occas. pa. pples. *clave, clove,* are from the pa. t.) The weak inflexion *cleaved* is of course proper to this verb, and prob. was transferred hence to Cleave[1]. The shortened *cleft* found in both, appears to be due to the analogy of *leave, left, bereave, -reft.* To the same analogy is probably due the mod. spelling *cleave* in both verbs: this is *not* etymological, for both words had close *e* in ME., and would properly now be *cleeve* or *clieve.*]

A. Forms.

1. *Present stem.* **α.** 1 **clīfan, clifian,** 3–6 **cliue**(n, **clyue**(n, (4 **clyuy**), 6 **clive** (kliv).

a 1000 in Thorpe *Hom.* II. 530 (Bosw.) Ðin tunge clifað to ðinum gomum. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 372 And erðe freten wile he mai liuen, And atter [shall] on is tunge cliuen. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1901 Þat al þy breyn scholde clyue al aboute ys fuste. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 30 b, Festened on

clyved upon the belly. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 8 They wyll..cliue to the handes.

β. 1 **clio-, cleofian, 3 cleou-, 4 cleuien, 4–6 cleue(n, 5 cleuy, clefe, cleeue, cleve, 6 cleeve.**

a 1000 *Whale* 73 (Gr.) Þa þe him on cleofiað. *c* 1205 LAY. 1960 Þe nome..a summe stede cleouieð faste. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 562 *Adhereo*, to cleuy to. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 67 Cleve to, *herere*. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 36 Cleeve to him. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron. Edw. IV*, II. 699 To cleve to King Henry. *a* 1600 *Chester Pl.* (1843–7) 214 To them..Which cleeve to me allwaie.

γ. 6– **cleave (cleaue).**

1530 PALSGR. 486/2 My shyrte cleaveth to my backe. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 211 The water stil cleaueth vpon them. 1581, 1635, etc. [see B. 2, 4].

2. *Past tense.* *α.* 1 **clif-, cliof-, cleofede, 3–5 clivede, 3–6 clevede, 6– cleaved.**

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke x. 11 Þæt dust þæt of eowre ceastre on urum fotum clifode [1140 clyofede, 1160 clefede]. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1300 Al þat euere in Denemark liueden On mine armes faste clyueden. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* x. 11 The poudir that cleued [1382 cleuyde] to vs. 1480 [see B 1]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 533 He..cleved to the Frenche king. 1763 [see B 4]. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* III. VI. iii, I cleaved to a cause that I felt to be pure and true.

β. 7 **cleft.**

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVII. 359 The foes cleft one to other. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1641) The core of corruption that cleft to our nature and to us.

γ. 4 **claf, (claif), 4–7 claue, 7– clave** (klēv).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20745 His hend claf [*Gött.* clef, *Fairf.* cleued] to þat ber fast. *Ibid.* 20954 A gast..Þat in a maiden bodi claue [*Gött.* claif, *Trin.* clof]. 1611 BIBLE *Ruth* i. 14 Ruth claue vnto her. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm.* (1876) *Conq.* I. ii. 60 Many of the Danes..clave to their ancient worship. 1887 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* II. II. xiii. 43 His tongue clave to his mouth.

δ. 4 **clef**; *ε.* 4 **clof, 7–9 clove.**

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20745 (Gött.) His hend clef to þe bere fast. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 20954 (Trin.) Þat in a maydenes body clof. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* (1851) Pref. 10 You say, their tongues clove to the roof of their mouths..I wish they had clove there to this day. 1885 E. ARNOLD *Secr. Death* 10 Bethink How those of old, the saints, clove to their word.

3. *Pa. pple.* *α.* 1 **clifod, cleofod, 3–6 cleued, 6 clyued, 6–9 cleaved.**

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 73 Als hit cleued were. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* XXXI. 5 Yf I haue cleued vnto vanitie. 1837 J. J. BLUNT *Plain Serm.* Ser. III. (1861) 256 That the Formularies of the Church..should be cleaved unto.

β. 7 **cleft.**

1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* III. Wks. 1873 III. 411 Unlesse ..you have at least cleft or slept together.

γ. 7 **clave, clove.**

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 16 Had they clave to their duty. 1692 [see 2 δ, clove].

B. Signification.

1. To stick fast or adhere, as by a glutinous surface, *to* (†*on, upon, in*). (The perfect tenses were formerly formed with *be*.)

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xlvii. 361 His flæsces lima clifað ælc on oðrum. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lev.* i. 8 Ealle þa þing þe to þære lifre clifiaþ. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 73 Cleued bi mi tunge to mine cheken gif ich forgete þe ierusalem. *a* 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 229 Ren-forst..cleveth in hegges al aboute. *c* 1430 *Cookery Bk.* 21 3if it cleuey, let it boyle. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cci. 182 A drope of drye blode..cleued on his hond. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* XXIX. 10 Their tonges cleued [1611 cleaued] to the rofe of their mouthes. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 30 b, A pece of papir, the bignes of a groate, festened or clyued vpon the belly. 1592 GREENE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 2 Unto none of you..sought those burres to cleaue. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 293 Water in small quantity cleaveth to any thing that is solid. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vi. 155 Huge masses of masonry, which seem to cleave to the bare rock.

2. *fig.* (Formerly said of attributes or adjuncts).

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xvi. § 3 Nu hi [wealth & power] willaþ clifian [*v. r.* cliofian] on þæm wyrstan monnum. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1195 Bot ay wolde man of happe more hente þen moȝten by ryȝt vpon hem clyuen. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 329 For kynde cleueth [*v. r.* clyueþ] on hym euere to contrarie þe soule. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* XXV. 73 The rote of his olde sinne cleuyth alway upon hym. 1581 R. GOADE in *Confer.* II. (1584) L iiij, It is no righteousnes cleauing in vs but in Christ. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxix. § 2 The very opportunities which we ascribe to time cleave to the things themselves wherewith time is joined. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 68 ¶ 2 The Pains and Anguish which naturally cleave to our Existence in this World. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* (1849) 396 A peculiar word or phrase cleaving, as it were, to the memory. 1859 TENNYSON *Lancelot & El.* 37 A horror lived about the tarn, and clave Like its own mists to all the mountain side.

3. In wider sense: To cling or hold fast *to*; to attach oneself (by grasping, etc.) *to* (†*on, upon, in*).

c 1300 [see A. 2*a*.] 1382 WYCLIF *Song of Sol.* viii. 5 What is she this..faste cleuende vpon [*v. r.* to] hir leef? [Vulg. *innixa super dilectum suum.*] 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. vi. 76 Yf the culeuure clyue & be on tholyſaunt. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 185 The little Worme ..cleaving so to the Coame, as hee seemeth to be tied.

4. To adhere or cling *to* (a person, party, principle, practice, etc.); to remain attached, devoted, or faithful *to*. (= ADHERE *v.* 2, 3.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 211, I trow on him gan cleue many riche present. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 219, I conseille alle crystene cleue [*v. r.* clyue] nouȝte per-on to sore. 1382 WYCLIF *Ephes.* v. 31 He schal clyue to his wyf. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXVI. 233 In this tyme Englysshmen moche haunted and cleued to the wodenes and folye of the straungers. 1534 TINDALE *Rom.* XII. 9 Cleave [other 16th c. vv. cleaue] vnto that which is good. 1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* CIX. 26 O helpe me Lorde.. to thee alone I clive. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* III. § 2. (1643) 48 To leave the literall sense..and to cleave unto Allegories. 1763 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 140 My natural will ever cleaved to evil. 1777 BURKE *Addr. King* Wks. 1842 II. 403 We exhort you..to cleave for ever to those principles. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. XXIII. 171 The mercenary soldiers..clave to King Henry.

†**5.** To remain steadfast, stand fast, abide, continue. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 9389 For nis nauere nan oðer gomen þat cleouieð alswa ueste. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2384 Al egipte in his wil cliueð. 1340 [see CLEAVING *ppl. a.*2] 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. XI. (T.) The apostles did conform the Christians..and made them cleave the better.

Cleave, obs. form of CLEF.

Cleaved (klīvd), *ppl. a.* Split, cloven; having cleavage.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iii. 44 The pressure to which the ..cleaved rocks..have been subjected. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* IV. VI. 522 Fragments of cleaved rocks in an uncleaved conglomerate.

Cleavelandite (klī·vlăndəit). *Min.* [Named in 1823 after Cleaveland the mineralogist: see -ITE.] A variety of albite from Chesterfield, Mass.

1823 *Ann. Philos.* Ser. II. V. 381, I have..preferred adopting the term *Cleavelandite* to denote the species. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 121 Clevelandite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (1880) 350.

†**Clea·veless,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. CLEAVE *v.* + -LESS.] That cannot be cleft; indivisible.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 14 Calling Gods everlastingness, a cleaveless or indivisible *now*.

Hence †**Clea·velessness,** indivisibility.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 31 When eternity is said to be an everlasting now, and immensity as an every where cleavelesness.

Cleaver1 (klī·vəɹ). Also 5 **clevere, 6 clyuer, 7 clever, cleever.** [f. CLEAVE *v.*1 + -ER.]

1. One who cleaves or splits (wood, etc.).

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 67 Clevere, *fissor*. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clxvi. 1026 Euen from the Clyuer of thy wood, to the drawer of thy water. *a* 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619–20) II. 476 Get away..if thou be a cleauer, to thy wedge and an axe. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2332/2 Cleavers and Carriers of Wood. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyss.* IV. 5 Achilles, cleaver of the ranks of men [Ἀχιλλῆος ῥηξήνορος].

2. An instrument for cleaving; *spec.* a butcher's chopper for cutting up carcasses.

[ROGERS *Agric. & Pr.* refers to 'cleavers' under 1449, 1550, 1554, 1566; language of record not stated.] 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Couperet*, a butcher's knife, a cleauer. 1633 MASSINGER *New Way* v. i, *Cook.* If that I had my cleaver here, I would divide your knaves head. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* ii. 99 The Royal Cook stood at the door of the Abbey with his cleaver.

b. *Marrow-bones and cleavers*: freq. referred to as instruments of 'rough music'.

c 1712 ARBUTHNOT (J.), With huzzas and hunting horns, and ringing the changes on butchers cleavers. 1716–8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. XXXVII. 145 As if a foreigner should take his ideas of English music from..the marrow-bones and cleavers. 1765 B. THORNTON (*title*), Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, adapted to the ancient British Musick; viz. the Saltbox, Jew's-Harp, the Marrow-bones and Cleavers, the Humstrum or Hurdy-gurdy, etc. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. I. 260.

Clea·ver2. *rare.* [f. CLEAVE *v.*2 + -ER.] One who, or that which, cleaves or adheres; (in quot.) an adherent attribute.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 48 Body, and the cleavers to it, are further off from the God-like nature, than the soul is.

Cleaver, -ly, obs. forms of CLEVER, -LY.

Cleavers (klī·vəɹz), **clivers** (kli·vəɹz). Forms: 5 **cliure, clyure,** 6–7 **clyuer, cleuer (cleuer grasse),** 7 **cleauer, clauer,** (? **clives**), 6–9 **cliver**; 6 **cleeuers,** 6–7 **clyuers,** 6–9 **clivers,** 7–9 **cleavers.** [In OE. *clife* (= OHG. *chliba*, LG. *klive, klieve*, f. root of *clifian* to adhere, stick) was applied to the burdock, and *smæle clife* to *Galium Aparine*. The ME. repr. of this would be *clīve*. Instead of it, either by confusion with *cliver, clivre* 'claw, talon', or as agent sb. from the verb *clive*, CLEAVE, we find from 15th c. *clivre, cliver*, and at a later date, *cleavers*, as if 'things which cleave'.

(Upper Ger. has *kleber, klebere* (Grimm 1050), Ger. *klebekraut*, E. Fris. *klīf*, in same sense. Cf. also Du. *klijve, kleve*, 'lappa', bur-dock, and '*kliff* ivy', Kilian.]

The climbing plant *Galium Aparine* or Goose-grass, which adheres by its minute hooked bristles to hedges or shrubs, the clothes of passers-by, etc.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 22 Menge þær wið þa smalan clifan. *a* 1100 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 297 (*Nomina herbarum*), *Apasina*, clife. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 157 *Rubea minor*..cliure [*v. r.* clyure] uel tongebledes. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. D iij a, Goosharet called also Clyuer because it cleueth vpon mennes clothes. 1552 HULOET, Cliuers or goslynge wede, *rueba minor*. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 50 (Brit. & Holl.) [It] wil cleave to men or women's clothes, and therfore some do cal it clever grasse. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lxxiv. 538 Cliuer or Goosegrasse. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Amor de hortelano*, cleeuers, *Aparine*. 1611 COTGR., *Riéble*, Cleauer, Clauer, Goose-share, Loueman, Goose-grasse. 1677 GREW *Anat. Plants* IV. IV. iii. § 12 Goos-grass or Cliver. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 98/2 Goose-grass, or Cleavers, hath six rough hairy leaves..in whorles. 1779 MRS. DELANY *Corr.* Ser. II. II. 424 The juice of clivers or goose grass. 1880 JEFFERIES *Hodge & M.* I. 220 The dogs were all over cleavers sticking to their coats.

†**Clea·vesome,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. CLEAVE *v.*1 + -SOME.] Easy to cleave or split; fissile.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 20 An inward ever-beingness, that is neither cleavesome, nor on and on. 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. II. vii. § 8 Of all hard Woods, Oak is the most Cleavesome, or splitteth the most easily.

Hence †**Clea·vesomeness,** aptness to be cleft, fissility, divisibility.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 78 Cleavesomness we know is the great hanger on to body. 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. II. vii. § 1 Qualities of Timber..As Hardness, Softness.. Clevesomeness, Toughness.

Cleaving (klī·viŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. CLEAVE *v.*1]

1. The action of the vb. CLEAVE; splitting.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 151 *Sectio*, cliofung. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 82 Clyuynge or departynge [1499 cleuynge], *scissura*. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 356 Let us take the axe.. and settle ourselves to cleaving and riveing. 1865 J. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 15 Cleaving is an art in which none can excel but those who practise it early.

b. *intr.*

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Seasoning of Timber*, Submerging it in Water, to prevent cleaving.

2. *concr.* A cleft, fissure; parting of the limbs (cf. CLEFT 2).

c 1400 MAUNDEV. viii. 86 The Rocke cleef in two, and in that clevyng was our Lord hidd. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. (1682) 150 They bind a strong rope about his shoulders and cleavings. 1724 in Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1763) 322 Syne in the cleaving of a craig She found him drown'd in Yarrow.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 199 With the Cleaving-knife and the Mawl, split it into a square piece. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* III. 185/2 The cleaving property of the diamond.

Cleaving (klī·viŋ), *vbl. sb.*2 [f. CLEAVE *v.*2] The action of adhering or sticking *to*.

c 1430 *Cookery Bks.* (E. E. T. S.) 42 But ware of cleuyng to the panne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 8 Clyuynge to, or fastenynge to a þynge [1499 cleuynge], *adhesio*. 1655 *Ref. Commw. Bees* 60 To keep asunder the wax from cleaving.

b. *fig.* (see the verb).

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Entretenement*, an entertaining, a cleauing one to an other. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* i. § 54. 94 A precise cleaving..to Gods word. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xvii. (1876) 215 The instinctive cleaving of every thing that lives to its own existence.

Cleaving (klī·viŋ), *ppl. a.*1 [f. CLEAVE *v.*1 + -ING 2.] That cleaves or splits.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1626) 109 The cleauing rock, from whence a fountayn brake. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* V. 189 He cut the cleaving sky. 1819 SHELLEY *Let. Peacock* 25 Feb., Sky-cleaving mountains.

Clea·ving, *ppl. a.*2 [f. CLEAVE *v.*2 + -ING 2.]

†**1.** As *adj.* Adhesive; clinging; clammy. *Obs.*

c 1350 HAMPOLE in *Archæol.* XIX. 322 His fete schul wexe colde, his womb clevyng. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 118 The nature of a passyon of ire or fylthy pleasure of the body is so viscose & cleuynge. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 85 Fat and pitch being cleaving bodies.

2. That cleaves, adheres, or clings.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* II. (1851) 55 A cleaving curse be his inheritance to all generations. 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 164 So to..fasten myself upon him by the most Cleaving Love. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* X. (1862) 214 The cleaving taint which is theirs by birth.

†**b.** *fig.* Abiding, lasting, persistent.

1340 *Ayenb.* 54 Þise sceles byeþ zuo cleuiinde þet þe wyseste and þe holyiste man byeþ oþerhuyl beca3t. *Ibid.* 107 Þe memorie is zuo cleuiynde ine him.

Clea·vingly, *adv.* In a cleaving manner.

1340 *Ayenb.* 103 Þer ne is non..bet zuo propreliche, zuo ssortliche, zuo cleuiyndelyche, zuo sotilliche þe names nemneþ. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxiv, For thenne thynkith it of non erthly thynge cleuyngly. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 13 The fore part of this iawe is ..rough, whereby the Muscles..might more cleuyngly grow.

Cleaze, obs. pl. of CLEE, claw, hoof.

†**Cleche,** *sb. Obs. rare*—1. [If not merely an error for *cloche* (see CLUTCH *sb.*), this may be a southern form corresponding to CLEEK *sb.*: but see also CLEACH.] A clutch.

c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 174 Leste he drawe ou utward..&..worpen upon ou his crokes [*C.* hise cleches, *T.* clokes].

Cleche, obs. f. CLEACH *v.* and *sb.*

‖ **Cleché, -ée** (kle·tʃi, ‖ kle[e]), *a. Her. Obs.* Also **cletchee, clechy.** [F., f. L. type **clāvicātus*, according to Littré, in sense 'key-holed', f. *clāvis* key.] Of an ordinary: (according to most authors) Voided or pierced through with a figure of the same kind, so as to show the tincture of the field. (But see quots.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armory* I. v. 42 A Cross Sable surmounted of another Argenti Of Morgan I. 2. fo. 55 it is termed a Cross clechee..[it] differeth from the cross voided only in this that it hath ends, and the voided none. 1708–15 KERSEY *Cleche* (in *Heraldry*), when any Ordinary is pierced thro' with the same Figure. 1730–6 in BAILEY (*folio*). 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Cleché*, or *Clechy*..But..some other writers, will have this pierceing to be only a circumstance of the cross *cleché*, and call it by the name *vuidé*, voided. The thing that denominates it *cleché*, is its spreading from the centre towards the extremities, which are very wide, and end in an angle in the middle. 1848 *Gloss. Brit. Heraldry* s. v., The arms of Sir Thomas Banaster..were argent, a cross clechée, sable, though some say he bore a cross pointed.

Cleck (klek), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 5–6 **clek.** [a. ON. *klekja*, in Sw. *kläcka*, Da. *klække* to hatch. Cf. CLETCH.]

1. *trans.* Of birds: To hatch. Also *absol.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Schir, 3it Remembir* 24 Kynd natyve nest dois clek bot owlis. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 388 Birdis clekkit as tha war wont till do. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 40 To cleck burdis of thir egis.

2. *transf.* Of human beings. (Contemptuously.)

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 95 3e ben clekkid out to pursuwe holi chirche. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. vii. 9 The[e] clekkit that horrible mont, Caucasus hait. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, Since the day ye was cleckit.

3. *fig.* To hatch (devices, plots, etc.).

1578 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (1868) 91 The Amelekis, that lesingis weill can clek. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* II. i, To cleck, and spread the grossest lies aff-hand.

Cleck-goose, obs. form of CLAIK-GOOSE.

Cle·cking, *vbl. sb.* Also 9 clackin. [f. CLECK *v.*]

1. The action of the verb CLECK; hatching; (*transf.* in quot.).

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* i, 'Clecking time's aye canty time.'

2. A hatching, a brood (of chickens, etc).

1787 BURNS *Selkirk to Creech* viii, Like some bewildered chicken Scar'd frae its minnie and the cleckin By hoodiecraw. 1823 GALT *Entail* I. xxxii. 283 The bairns of the last clecking are to be provided for by their mother's uncle.

Cled, cledde, obs. pa. t. and pple. of CLEAD *v.*; see also CLAD.

Cledge (kledʒ). [Of doubtful origin: probably connected with CLAG, as an umlaut derivative of same root.

If *cledge* went back to OE., its form would be *clecg*:—original **clagja-*, or *clagjo-*; cf. *edge, hedge.* The latter correspond to Ger. *eck(e, hecke,* and it is possible that the analogue of *cledge* is *kleck, kleche* in sense 'heap of dirt, sticky mass'; see *kleck* 2 *a*, in Grimm. Connexion with CLAY, OE. *clǽg*, is excluded by the fact that there the g represents not palatalized *g*, but original *j (y), klajo-*.]

A local name for clay or clayey soil, in Kent, etc.; also technically applied to the upper of the two beds of Fuller's Earth, in Bedfordshire, and elsewhere in England.

1723 HOLLOWAY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 419 The Fullers-Earth; the upper Layer of which, being about a Foot deep, they call the Cledge [in Bedfordsh.]. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Fuller's earth,* The upper stratum of this [at Wavedon, Beds.] is about a foot thick, and they call it *cledge.* 1768 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 108/1 Clay, or brick-earth, strong cledge, flint-gravel, etc. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cledge,* clay; stiff loam.

Cledgy (kle·dʒi), *a.* [f. prec. + -Y.] Of the nature of cledge; clayey; stiff, tenacious, sticky.

1577 HARRISON *England* I. xviii. (1881) III. 139 The sundrie kinds of moold, as the cledgie or claie. 1587 *Ibid.* II. vi. (1877) I. 169 Although the waters that run by chalke or cledgie soiles be good. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Cloagy, cledgy,* stiff and dirty. *Kent.* 1768 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 110/1 The stiff cledgy land was but little better. 1876 *Surrey Provinc.* (E. D. S.), *Cledgy,* wet, sticky, of ground. Land is said 'to work so cledgy'. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cledgy,* stiff and sticky.

†Clee. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 cléa, cléo, 3 cleu, 4 klee, 4–5 cle, 4–6 (9 *dial.*) clee, 4–7 (9 *dial.*) clea, 5–7 (9 *dial.*) cley, 7 cleye, cleie, 8–9 *dial.* clay. *Pl.* 1 cléo, 4–5 cleon, cleen, cleos, 4– clees, 4–5 cles, 4, 7 cleas, 6 cleyse, cleaze, cleaes, 6–7 clese, cleese, 6– cleyes, cleys. [Another form of the sb. CLAW, representing the original OE. form of the nominative, *cléa* (*cléo*); while *claw* represents the oblique cases (*clawe,* etc.), and the later nominative *clawu* reconstructed on these. See CLAW.

Cléa occurs in *Vesp. Ps.*, and, with dat. pl. *cléam,* also in (? WS.) *Alexander's Epistle to Aristotle* 375, 378; a dat. pl. *clám* in *Phœnix* 277 may possibly be for *cléam. Cléo* occurs only in poetry: Thorpe's *Ps.* (not WS.). *Cléa* represented prehist. *clau, claw-* or *clæw-,* from original **klawâ-* or **klæwâ* (cf. *wéa, péa*: Sievers *Ags. Gram.* § 112). Of *cléo* the history is not quite clear; it might be a northern form corresponding to *cléa* (from *clæw-*), as *déd* to *dæd* (see Sievers *loc. cit.*). It is the normal source of ME. *cleu, cle, clee*; ME. *clea* may represent OE. *cléa*; the later spelling *cley, clay* is unexplained.]

1. = CLAW *sb.* 1.

c 1250 *Meid Maregrete* xlvi, Anoþer deuel..E heuede eien on is cleu..ant eken on is to. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 172 A cat..wol..To hur clees [*v. r.* cleos, cleon, clawes] clawen ows. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* xxxiii. (Arb.) 76 With her bylle and scharpe cleys. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xv. (1539) 33 The cuttynge of the doggis cleyse. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 349 Take the clee of a bittor. 1581 J. STUDLEY *Seneca's Hercules Œt.* 206 b, Cralling crab..With crooking cleaze. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Eupheme* ix, Vulture death and those relentless cleies. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xi. (1712) 74 Some single cley in their [birds'] Foot. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 5 The Common Fly.. four legs are cloven and arm'd with little clea's or tallons. 1691 F. BROKESBY in Ray *Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 8 In..[East Riding] for Straw they use Strea, and for Claws, Cleas. 1881 *N. Lincolnsh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clea,* claw.

b. Occasionally put for, or including, the foot or limb so armed.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 39 A cat wold ete fishes Withoute weting of his clees. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* CXX. 430 The Gryffon..toke Huon in his clees. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* IV. xix. (ed. 7) 471 The fore part of Scorpio, whose fore cleaes do lie upon the two ballances.

2. A hoof; one of the parts of a cloven foot; = CLAW *sb.* 2.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxviii. 32 [lxix. 31] Cælf niowe hornas forðledende and clea. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) ibid., Swybor þonne æðele cealf, þeah þe him upp-aga horn on heafde, oððe hearde cleo. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ibid., Kalf..Forthledand hornes and klees. 1382 WYCLIF *ibid.,* Hornes bringende forth, and cles [1388 clees]. — *Gen.* xlix. 17 The cleen of an hors. — *Judg.* v. 22 Cleas of hors. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 36 Tho cle of pygge. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 47 Take that shepe, and loke betwene his clese. 1572 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Oxen* (1627) 28 Melt that on the fore hoofe or clee. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 15 Pigs cleyes. 1797 DOWNING *Disord. Horn. Cattle* 90 And the clays will stride out one from the other wider than usual. *Ibid.* 118 The clees or horny part of the foot. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Claws, clees, cleys,* the respective parts of a cloven-foot. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clay.* 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clay, cleâ.*

Cleede, var. of CLEAD *v.*, to clothe.

Cleef(e, obs. f. CLEVE, CLEAVE pa. t. CLEAVE *v.*[1]

Cleek (klīk), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 5–6 cleke, 5–7 cleik, 8- cleek. [Related to CLEEK *v.*; cf. southern ME. *cleche.* Cf. also CLICK.]

1. A large hook or crook for catching hold of and pulling something; or for hanging articles on, from a rafter, or the like. *Cleeks* are used by fishermen, and also in playing golf.

1426 *Acts Jas. I* (1597) § 7 Cleikes of irin, to draw downe Timber and Ruiffis that ar fired. 1541 *Sc. Ld. Treas. Acc.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. *310 Nalis, [or] clekis to hing þe clathis. 1682 CLAVERHOUSE in Napier *Mem.* (1859) I. I. 137 The smith at Minnigaff, that made all the clikys. 17.. *Anc. Poems Peasantry* (1846) 113 He has made a cleek but and a creel. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 200 B, is a hook, or the cleek..which joins the muzzle and swingle-tree. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxxvii, 'He hings his sword on the cleek'. 1865 *Reader* 12 Aug. 172/1 Having lost a hand..Ronald has had it replaced by an iron hook, which he calls a 'cleek'. 1883 *Standard* 16 Nov. 5/2 He..is ready with..the cleek [at golf].

2. An act of cleeking, a clutch.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2163 May vs noȝt limp..To couer be cas at a cleke courseris a thousand?

†3. Name of some griping disease; Jamieson says 'cramp in the legs'. *Obs.*

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 301 The cords and the cout-euill, the claisps and the cleiks.

4. *Comb.*, as *cleek-staff, -shank,* etc.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 Cley[k]staffe, *cambuca.*

Cleek (klīk), *v. north. dial.* Forms: 5–6 cleke, 6 cleake, 6– cleik, 7– cleek. *Pa. t.* 5– claucht, claught; also *Sc.* cleikit. [A northern form corresp. to southern CLEACH, ME. *clechen*: cf. CLEEK *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To seize with the clutch or hand; to lay hold of, clutch, grasp, or seize, firmly, suddenly, or eagerly. Also *to cleek hold (of).*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 240 An I cleke yowe, I schall felle yow. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 98 Be the coler claucht him withoutyn baid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xv. 89 Thai claucht and lappit in thar armys This Quene. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 1169 The gled the pece claucht in his cluke. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 206 Cleake, *corripere.* *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI. xxxiv. Wks. XI. 66 The proposal..makes souls so affected cleek the faster hold. 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter* 217 The carlin claught her by the rump, And left poor Maggie scarce a stump. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xviii, 'Wanting to cleik the cunzie (that is, to hook the siller)'. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, 'I made what haste I could to cleek the callant'.

2. To lay hold of and draw suddenly *to* oneself, as with a hook or crook; to snatch.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 300 þei shal cleke to freris alle þe goodis þat þei mai geten. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1164 That thus clekys this corsaunt owte of thir heghe clyffez. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 1046 Cleikand to thame skarlote and Crammosie. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xxii, *To Aduersars Lauyers* 2 Suppose ȝe come to cleik auay my King.

b. To snatch, pluck, or pull, *out, up, off.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2123 He clekys owtte Collbrande fulle clenlyche burneschte. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2937 (Ashm.) With þat he clekis vp þe coupe [*v. r.* clyght vp a cupe]. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2478 His sholder als ofgan he kleke. 1572 *Lament. Lady Scotl.* in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 244 Power to cleik up the benifices. *a* 1745 *Jacobite Ballad, 'Wee Wee German Lairdie',* And up his beggar duds he cleeks. 1855 E. WAUGH *Lancash. Life* (1857) 30 Cleeked up like lumps o' gowd.

c. *fig.* To snatch *up,* raise suddenly.

a 1550 *Peebles to Play* vi, He cleekit up ane hie ruf sang.

3. To catch or lay hold of with a cleek.

1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* III. 45 'The chance o' cleiking a fish'.

Hence (and from *sb.*) **Cleeked** *a.*, **Clee·king** *ppl. a.*; **Clee·ky** *Sc., a.*, addicted to cleeking, grasping, captious; *sb.* a cleeked stick, a crooked staff.

1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* VIII. D viij b, I am molested very muche with fowles and cleekynge theves. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 369 Another walked behind the horses with a cleeked staff. 1810 CROMEK *Rem. Nithsdale Song* 165 (Jam.) Ken ye whare cleekie Murray's gane? 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 201 (Jam.) Frae that day to this my guid aik cleeky has never been mair heard tell o'.

Cleen, obs. pl. of CLEE, claw, hoof.

Cleen, Cleepe, Cleer, Cleer-eie, Cleet, obs. ff. CLEAN, CLEPE, CLEAR, CLARY, CLEAT.

Cleer(e)te, var. of CLERETE, *Obs.*

Cleeve, another form of CLEVE, slope, etc.

Cleeve, cleevers, obs. ff. CLEAVE, CLEAVERS.

†Clee·vy, *a. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. CLEVE *sb.*[1]] Abounding in 'cleves' or cliffs.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* Frontisp., See Albion plas't In Power and plenty, on hir Cleeuy Throne.

Clef[1] (klef). Forms: 6 cliefe, 6–7 cliffe, 7 *Sc.* cleiffe, 7–8 cleave, 7–9 cliff, 8 cleff, 8– clef. [a. F. *clef*:—L. *clāv-em* key. In spelling formerly confused with the various forms of CLIFF, CLEVE; cf. quots. 1658, 1674.]

Music. A character placed on a particular line of a stave, to indicate the name and pitch of the notes standing on that line, and hence of those on the other lines and spaces. Sometimes loosely = *stave.*

There are three clefs in use, the C, tenor, or alto clef, the G or treble clef, and the F or bass clef, which denote respectively the middle C on a piano, the G above, and the F below. They are written respectively as here shown.

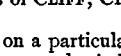

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 28 How many keyes, how many cliffes, how many moodes. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 77. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 3 A Clefe is a character set on a rule at the beginning of a verse shewing the height and lownes of euery note standing on the same verse. *Ibid.* 104 Of how manie parts the Canon is, so manie Clefes do they set at the beginning of the verse. 1658 COKAINE *Elegy Pilkington* 22 Poems (1669) 78 The Muses two-clif'd Hill he did surpass Whose Musick had three Cliffs to do it grace. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. i. 2 Called seven Cliffs or more properly Cleaves. *a* 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* II. 477 The circle, with a note of interrogation, placed at the beginning of each line where the Clef should be, seems to ask the Singer in what Key or Clef he means to begin. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ix. 230 His ears were insensible to all sounds below F, marked by the base cliff. 1880 HULLAH in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 370/2 When notes are written 'in the tenor clef' (more properly 'on the tenor stave').

†b. *B clef*: the name formerly given to the two characters now called *flat* (♭) and *natural* (♮), both of which originated from modifications of the letter b, used to denote B flat and B natural respectively. Cf. B II. 1.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 3 The♭ cliefe which is common to euery part, is made thus ♭ or thus ♮ the one signifying the halfe note and flatt singing: the other signifying the whole note or sharpe singing. 1706 PHILLIPS *s. v.*, The fourth is nam'd the B-cliff, or B-fa-be-mi Cliff, and apply'd to all Parts indifferently; its Property being only to shew, when Notes are to be sung, or play'd Flat, and when Sharp.

fig. 1625 PEMBLE *Justification* 219 Needlesse speculations telling vs, that now the Apostle hath altered his cliffe. *a* 1657 SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scotl.* (1824–5) II. 140 They tempered ther stringes to such a cleiffe of ambition and superstitious foolriy. 1868 WHITMAN *On Beach at Night Alone,* I think a thought of the clef of the universes.

†Clef[2]. *Obs. rare.* [app. Anglo-Fr. **clef* ad. L. *clāvus* pin: cf. quots. (Grafton not knowing the word, tried to make sense with *cleft.*) Cf. CLAVE[2] 3.] The pin or needle of a weighing-beam.

1494 FABYAN VII. 342 Was ordeynyd, yᵗ the beame shulde stande vpryght, the cleffe thereof enclynynge to neyther partye, as it doth in weyinge of golde and syluer. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron. Hen. III*, II. 131 Ordeyned that the Beame should stande vpright in the cleft thereof enclinyng to neyther partie.

Cf. 1256 *Lib. de Antiq. Leg.* (Camd.) 25, in fine 40 Hen. III, *De Correctione Statere Domini Regis*.. Excepto auro et argento quod semper ponderatur per medium clavum, neque trahens ad pondam neque ad aurum sive ad argentum. 1269 *ibid.* (53 Hen. III) *De Stateris et Pond. Mercatorum extran.* Ponderato per medium clavum [*misprr.* clavium; *but MS. has* clauū] sicut aurum et argentum. 1353 *Act 27 Edw. III*, c. 10 (*Statute of the Staple*) Issint que la lange du balance soit owele, saunz encliner a lune partie ou a lautre. PULTON *transl.* So that the tongue of the ballance be euen without bowing to one side or to the other.

Clef, obs. pa. t. of CLEAVE.

Clefe, obs. f. CLIFF, CLEVE[1]; obs. pa. t. CLEAVE *v.*[1]; obs. f. CLEAVE *v.*[2]

Cleft, clift, *sb.* Forms: 4–9 clift, (5–7 clifte, 5 clyft(e, 6 klyfft), 6– cleft. Also β 4–5 clif, 4–6 clyff(e, 6–8 cliff(e. [Found in 13–14th c. in form *clyft, clift,* app. going back to an unrecorded OE. **clyft*:—OTeut. *klufti-z,* f. *klub-* weak grade of **kleuƀ-, cléof-* to cleave. Cf. OHG. *chluft* (MHG., mod. G., and Du. *kluft*), ON. *kluft,* Sw. *klyft,* Da. *klyft* hole, cave, den, *klöft* cleft, chink, crevice. The subseq. change to *cleft* (which has never entirely displaced *clift*) is through assimilation to *cleft,* recent pa. pple. of CLEAVE. In 16–18th c. this word appears to have been almost completely confounded with CLIFF, the two forms *cliff, clift,* being used promiscuously for both words: see the quotations marked β, and see CLIFF, CLIFT.]

1. *gen.* A space made by cleaving, splitting, or separation of parts; a split, fissure, crack, crevice.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19842 He loked to þe lift, And sagh þar in a mikel clift. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. ix. 83 Se hem ryȝt as þouȝ it were þoruȝ a litel clifte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 81 Clyff, clyft, or ryfte, *sissura, rima.* 1530 PALSGR. 206/1 Clyft of a tree, *crevx.* 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. VIII. (Arb.) 173 The ryftes and clyftes. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 644 The Cleft or Fissure in the Larynx. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1766) 47 There are narrow clifts in the monument. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) I. 220 Petal, bell-shaped..Border with 6 clefts. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ii. 12 If..the clift in her lip spread much, she [a hare] is old. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I. xiv, Through the drifts the snowy clifts Did send a dismal sheen. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 739/1 This hollow [in a horse's foot] is termed the cleft of the frog. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iv. 168

The Red Sea and Valley of Jordan..form a narrow cleft of great depth.

† **b.** A parting (of the hair). *Obs. rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18837 (Cott.) In hefd he had a clift beforn, Als nazarens has þat þar er born.

β. form *cliff.*

c 1325 [see 2 a]. 1440 [see 1]. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* vi. 2 The children of Israel made them clyffes in ye mountaynes, and caues and holdes. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 357 Searchyng the clyffes of theyr ryftes. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 53 The litile clyffes or streakes therein. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Esdras* xvi. 29 In thicke woodes, and cliffes of rockes. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 63 The stony quarry, full of cleffs. 1670 J. PETTUS *Fod. Regal.* iii. 3 The cliffs or chincks of Rocks. 1694 [see 2 c].

2. *spec.* **a.** The parting of the thighs, the 'cleaving' or 'fork'. Now *dial.*

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibleswv.* in Wright *Voc.* 148 *La furchure*, the clif [*MS. Arund. & Camb.* cleft]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 437 Doun his hond he launcheth to the clifte. 1664 COTTON *Scarron.* 60 From her Armpits or her Cliffe. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 289 Legs and thees a' o' ae thickness frae cute to cleft.

b. A split made by partially cleaving a tree or the like; *esp.* a slit or split to receive a graft.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xxxi. (1495) 622 The reid .. is somwhat clouen for to yeue ynke the better, and the ryght syde of the clyfte is somwhat lenger than the lyfte syde. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* viii. (Arb.) 15 Bruyn .. put his heed ouer his eeris in to the clyft of the tree. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 74 b, You must take heed .. that the cleft be not to slacke nor to strait. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVII. xiv. (R.), That the clift of the stocke gape not too much (as being over wide for the graffe). 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* III. 110 You may make an end of stretching, or closing the Cleft .. when the Graff, or Graffs are plac'd as they should be. 1712–1851 [see 5].

c. A crack of the skin, a chap; a disease of the feet of horses.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 210 a, It helpeth all the clefts and chops happening on the handes and feete in the winter tyme. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 266/1 For cleftes of the Lippes, Handes, Woemens Pappes, and Heeles. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3003/4 Lost..a brown bay Mare .. with a cliff behind. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Cliff's*, call'd otherwise Cracks in the Heels, a Disease incident to Horses. *a* 1755 *Farrier's Dict.* (J.), *Clefts* appear on the bought of the pasterns.

d. *Surg.* The aperture in *Cleft palate* (see next).

1847 SOUTH tr. *Chelius' Surg.* I. 606 If in very large cleft the closure be difficult. 1885 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 3) II. 502 It will be frequently found that these partial clefts are very broad.

† **3.** One of the pieces formed by cleaving; *esp.* split wood for fuel. *Obs.* or *dial.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 799 þat all to-wrasted þai wod, & warpyd in-sonder, All claters in clyftez, clene to þair fistez. 1527 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, Carriage of a lode of clyftis and pylys. 1562 *Ludlow Church. Acc.* (1869) 110 A klyfft to make steyes for the belle wheles. 1640 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, For helpinge to lood the cleffts to make pales and railes. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vi. § 10 (1681) 108 Good cleft for the fire. 1887 *Scott. Leader* 21 Sept. 6 'Wheeling' a large stick known in Tipperary as a 'quarter clift'.

b. A strip of glass as cut by the glazier.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 384/2 The Glasiers Diamond .. by which he cuts his Glass .. into Lengths or Clifts, and from such long pieces or Clifts into shorter pieces as Squares or Quarryes.

4. A division formed by cleaving: *spec.* **a.** one of the divisions of the foot in animals; **b.** one of the divisions of an orange or similar fruit (*dial.*).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xix. (1495) 778 The camell is clouefotyd and hath felles in the clyftes .. and those clyftes ben flesshly as the clifte of a beers fote. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxxix. 371 With leaues cloven or cut into five, sixe, or seven cliftes. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xiv. 6 Euery beast that parteth the hoofe, and cleaueth the clift into two clawes. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1706) 44 In a Greyhound..a round Foot, and good large Clefts. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 32 The hoof of the swine is also found divided into 5 clefts.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cleft-hole*; *cleft-nursed* adj.; **cleft-graft** *v.* to graft in a cleft (see 2 b); so **cleft-grafted** *ppl. a.*; **cleft-grafting** *vbl. sb.*

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 25 Cutting off the head of the Stock, and smooth it as in Cleft-graffing. 1712 MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.), Filberts may be cleft-grafted on the common nut. 1731–59 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (R.), *Cleft-grafting* ..also called stock or slit-grafting, is proper for trees or stocks of a lesser size. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s. v. *Noger*, Their bigness is about an inch at least, for either Blast-holes, or Clift-holes. 1851 GLENNY *Handbk. Fl. Gard.* 228 They may be..cleft-grafted like the rose. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* x. 1040 This mere chance-sown, cleft-nursed seed.

Cleft (kleft), *ppl. a.* [One of the forms of the pa. pple. of CLEAVE *v.*[1]: cf. CLOVEN.] Split asunder; split into thin pieces.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 264 Tho lay there certain wode cleft. *c* 1520 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 206, xiij peysses of clyft wodd, 20*d.* 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 86/1 A Billet is a piece of Cleft Wood for to Burn. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* II. 508 From the cleft wood the crackling flames aspire. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg., Calum* vi. 16 Cleft waves.

b. Split or divided to a certain depth; bifurcate. *Cleft palate*: a malformation of the palate, in which a longitudinal gap exists in the middle or on either side of the roof of the mouth. *A cleft stick*: a position in which advance and retreat are alike impossible, a dilemma, a fix. † *Cleft* (or *cloven*) *beasts*: insects. Rarely in *cleft hoof, foot*, where *cloven* is the ordinary word.

1574 HYLL *Ord. Bees* i, Plinie nameth Bees cleft beasts because of the division or parting betweene of the heade and shoulders. [*Ibid.* vi, Of all cloven beasts the bees are principally to be cherished.] 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Not Fair*, So men .. Believe it fair .. Till the cleft foot discovers all. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* x. 16 Not steepy Pindus .. Nor cleft Parnassus. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 355 You may .. stick your candle in a bottle .. or a cleft stick. 1782 COWPER *Corr.* Wks. 1837 XV. 106 We are squeezed to death, between the two sides of that sort of alternative which is commonly called a cleft stick. 1784 REYNOLDS in Leslie & Taylor *Life* (1865) II. viii. 458, I put him in a cleft stick. 1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Corn Laws* in *Exerc.* (1842) I. 95 The other side are in a cleft stick; they cannot go on long as they are, and they cannot stir into any new path without demolishing the Corn Laws. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 254 The surfaces .. are so flattened that the appearance is that of a single cleft hoof. 1847 SOUTH tr. *Chelius' Surg.* I. 599 Cases of hare-lip and cleft-palate. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 527 Having..successfully treated a medical student for cleft palate. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4. 98 A leaf..is said to be cleft, when the division is half way down or more, and the lobes or sinuses narrow or acute. 1885 Arnold's *Catal. Surg. Instrum.* 190 Cleft-palate knife..cleft-palate chisel.

c. *fig.* Divided, twofold.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 293 O cleft effect! cold modesty, hot wrath.

† **Cleft, clift,** *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. the sb. or pa. pple.] *intr.* To divide, split, cleave.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. viii. 17 That Earth, that by moulding in the hand doth clift and cleaue. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 668 Almonds..must be macerated long in warm water..that the cortex may cleft.

Cleft, pa. t. and pa. pple. of CLEAVE[1]; rarely of CLEAVE[2].

Clefted, clifted, *ppl. a.* [f. CLEFT, CLIFT *sb.* + -ED; but *clefted* is sometimes app. an extended form of the pa. pple *cleft*.] Having clefts, divisions, or fissures; cleft, split.

1552 HULOET, *Clefted* or cleued in two partes, *bifidus*. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1593) 159 Dipping in the pits of bloud a sort of clifted brands. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 440 To cover close with cloven or clefted cloaths or garments. 1697 CONGREVE *Mourn. Bride* I. iii, The swarming populace spread every wall..through clifted stones, stretching and staring. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) II. 208 Flowers sitting, mostly 4-clefted. 1861 L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 248 The whole clifted and pinnacled circumference [of an ice-berg]. *a* 1876 AIRD *Buy a Broom* i, Among the clefted branches.

† **Cle·fture.** *Obs. rare.* [f. CLEFT + -URE.] State of being cleft; *concr.* a cleft, fissure.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man.* III. iii. 122 Of..clefture, chappynge or chynynge of the mouthe. 1596 *Edw. III*, III. i. 36 The cranny'd cleftures of the through-shot planks.

† **Cle·fty,** *a. Obs.* Having clefts.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. (1682) 319, I ran-countred .. in a clefty Creek close by the Sea side, a Moorish Brigantine.

Cleg (kleg). Now *Sc.* and *dial.* Also 5 **clege,** 6 **clegge,** 7–9 **clegg.** [a. ON. *kleggi*, mod. Norw. *klegg*.] A gadfly, horse-fly, or breeze.

a 1449 W. BOWER in *Fordun's Scotichron.* (1759) II. 376 The unlatit woman .. pungis as the cleg. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 66 A Clege. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 53 A clegge, flée, *solipunga*. 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 308 Sir Christopher Pack did cleave like a clegg, and was very angry he could not be heard *ad infinitum*. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 936 The English [call it] a Burrel-fly, Stowt, and Breese: and also of sticking and clinging, Cleg and Clinger. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Clegs*, the large grey flies which torment horses and cattle in summer. 'He sticks like a cleg.' 1872 *Daily News* 24 Aug., For animals of their size, 'clegs' are exceedingly light-footed.

b. *Comb.*, as *cleg-stung* adj.

1808 MAYNE *Siller Gun* in *Pop. Poems Scotl.* (1862) 136 Like cattle prodit with a prong, Or cleg-stung fillies.

Clei, obs. f. CLAY.

Cleid, cleith, Sc. var. of CLEAD *v.*

Cleidomancy, clido- (klai·dŏmænsi). [f. Gr. κλείς, κλειδ- key + μαντεία divination: see -MANCY.] Divination by means of a key.

1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 326 Clidomancy should be exercised when the sun or moon is in Virgo, the name should be written upon a key, the key should be tied to a Bible, etc.

Cleido-mastoid (klāido,mæ·stoid), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* [f. Gr. κλείς, κλειδ- key, clavicle + MASTOID.] Pertaining to the clavicle and mastoid process; applied to the posterior part of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle.

1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 725/1 That part .. becomes confounded with the deltoid and with the cleido-mastoid. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Cleie, var. of CLEE, hoof, claw.

Cleiffe, Cleik, Sc. ff. CLEF, CLEEK.

Cleime, Cleine, obs. ff. CLAIM, CLEAN.

Cleinge, Cleir, obs. ff. CLENGE, CLEAR.

Cleistogamic (klāistogæ·mik), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. κλειστός closed (f. κλείειν to close) + γάμ-ος marriage + -IC; cf. *phanerogamic*.] Applied to certain small inconspicuous permanently closed flowers, adapted for self-fertilization, occurring in various plants (e. g. *Oxalis Acetosella*, different species of *Viola*, etc.) on the same individuals as the normal larger brightly-coloured flowers, which in such cases are either cross-fertilized or barren. So **Cleistoga·mically** *adv.*, **Cleisto·gamous** *a.*, **Cleisto·gamously** *adv.*; **Cleistogamy** (*g*·gămi), the occurrence of cleistogamous flowers.

1877 DARWIN *Forms of Fl.* Introd. 3 They have been called by Dr. Kuhn [in 1867] cleistogamic. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* i. 26 Such 'cleistogamic' flowers .. are already known to exist in about fifty genera.

1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* ii. 39 In the cleistogamous flowers of Oxalis acetosella. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* III. vi. 810 The cleistogamous self-fertilised flowers. 1881 MOORE in *Jrnl. Bot.* X. 84 Undoubted cases of cleistogamy. 1885 COUTTS TROTTER in *Academy* 6 June 395/3 The flowers..were fertilised and fruited cleistogamically. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand.* ii. 85 Cleistogamously fertilised.

Cleisto·genous, *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. κλειστός (see prec.) + L. *-gen-us* born, bearing + -OUS.] Bearing cleistogamous flowers; see prec. So also **Clei·stogene** *a.*

1876 DARWIN *Cross-fertil.* i. 3 Plants called cleistogene, which bear on the same stock two kinds of flowers.

Cleith(e, cleitht: see CLEAD *v.*

Cleithral (kləi·thrăl), *a. Greek Arch.* [f. Gr. κλεῖθρ-ον bar for closing, *pl.* lattice (f. κλεί-ειν to close) + -AL.] Of a temple: Having a roof, covered in: opposed to HYPÆTHRAL.

1850 in WEALE *Dict. Terms.* 1867 ASHPITEL *Archit.* 307 A Greek Doric hexastyle, peripteral, and cleithral temple.

Clek, obs. f. CLECK *v.*, to hatch.

Cleke, obs. f. CLEEK.

Cleket(t, -yt, obs. ff. CLICKET.

Clem (klem), **clam** (klæm), *v.*[1] *dial.* Forms: 6– **clem** (**clemmed**), 7– **clam.** Mod. dial.: *Lancash., Cheshire, Shropsh., Huddersfield, Derbysh., Leicestersh.*, **clem, clam**; *Whitby, Staffordsh., S. Cheshire, Hereford, Flint*, **clem**; *Westmrld., Mid Yorksh., Holderness, Lincolnsh., Northampton*, **clam.** [cogn. with MHG., modG., MDu., Du. *klemmen* to pinch, cramp, compress, Da. *klemme*, Sw. *klämma* to press, squeeze, pinch. In the older stages evidenced only in composition: OE. *beclemman* to restrain, confine, shut in, OS. *biklemmjan* to pinch, OHG. *bichlemmen* to clutch, compress, squeeze (modG. and Du. *beklemmen* to pinch, distress); OS. also *antklemmjan* to burst open. These indicate a Com. Teut. **klammjan*, f. *klamm-*, OE. *clamm, clęmm* sb. 'fetter, cramp, constriction, confinement'; see CLAM *sb.*[1] ME. has *forclemmed* in E. E. Allit. Poems. The simple vb. hardly appears before 1600, but is widely spread in the forms *clem* and *clam* over the northern half of England from Westmorland to Leicester, and from Lincoln to Hereford. Its distribution makes it possible that it is here of Norse origin.]

1. *trans.* To pinch as hunger or fasting does; to waste with hunger, starve. (Also sometimes with reference to thirst.)

? *c* 1540 *Scott. Feilde* in *Percy Folio* (*c* 1650) I. 225 Their company was clemmed: and much cold did suffer; water was a worthy drinke: win it who might. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* I. ii, I cannot eat stones and turfs..What, will he clem me and my followers? Aske him an he will clem me. 1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* II. i. (Gifford), My entrails Were clemm'd [*Nares* has clamm'd] with keeping a perpetual fast. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* (E. D. S.), *Clem'd* or *clam'd*, starved, because, by famine, the guts and bowels are as it were clammed or stuck together. Sometimes it signifies thirsty. *c* 1746 COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Gloss., Clemm'd*, famish'd, starv'd. 1821 MRS. WHEELER *Westmorld. Dial.* 13 He may lick the..or clam the, nay sell the. 1839–48 BAILEY *Festus* XIX. 211 Some burned, some drowned, some maimed, some clammed themselves. 1857 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 413. 1887 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* I. vii. 131 She was like to clem me.

2. *intr.* To suffer the pangs of hunger (or thirst); to pine with hunger, starve.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. vi. 64 Hard is the choise when the valiant must eate their armes, or clem. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour Caves* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Clam*, to pine to death for want of water. 1831 E. ELLIOTT *Corn L. Rhymes, Sqr. Leech* ii, Will is clamming—bread-tax thrives. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xvii, Think of that first strike..how we all had to clem.

Hence **Clemmed** *ppl. a.*, **Clemming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1674 [see sense 1]. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* II. 574 Like a Tygress couch'd .. to spring upon her prey .. to relieve her clamming young. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 438 Violet and snowdrop were nipped in their clemmed buds. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xvii, Too much dazed wi' clemming to know when they're put upon. 1868 B. BRIERLEY *Fratchingtons* iii. 35 in *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s.v., Theau fastened on me like a clemmed leech.

Clem, *v.*[2] *Sc.* [var. of CLEAM.] To stop a hole with clay, or any viscous substance. (Jamieson.)

Clem, Clemat, obs. ff. CLAIM, CLIMB, CLIMATE.

Clematis (kle·mătis). [a. L. *clēmatis*, a. Gr. κληματίς some kind of climbing or trailing plant, prob. periwinkle, f. κλῆμα vine-branch. (A frequent mispronunciation is *clemā·tis*.)]

1. A genus of twining shrubs (N. O. *Ranunculaceæ*), having flowers with a showy calyx and no corolla, and seed-vessels adorned with long feathery appendages. The only British species is

C. Vitalba, common in hedgerows on the chalk, popularly called Virgin's Bower, Traveller's Joy, and Old Man's Beard. *C. Flammula*, with small white sweet-scented flowers, and various species with large showy blue, purple, or red flowers, are cultivated in gardens in Britain.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xlviii. 385 Pereuincle..is named Clematis in Latine, and therefore men call this kind Clematis altera, there be founde two kindes, ouer and bysides that plant whiche is nowe called in Latine Vitalba. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. cccxxvii. 889 The white Clematis. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 191. 1767 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man own Gard.* Cal. (1803) 697/1 *Clematis*, virgin's bower. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxvi, The clematis, the favoured flower, Which boasts the name of virgin-bower. 1842 TENNYSON *Gold. Year* 63 Like an oaken stock in winter woods, O'erflourished with the hoary clematis. 1870 — *Window* 23 Rose, rose, and clematis, Trail and twine and clasp and kiss.

† **2.** Formerly applied (as in classical Lat. and Gr.) to the Periwinkle (*Vinca*).

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. K vj b, Clematis is named in englyshe perwyncle. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 637 The Egyptian Clematis or Periwink drunk in Vinegar, is very good against the poyson of Asps.

Clematis, obs. pl. of CLIMATE.

† **Cle·matite.** *Obs.* Also in Lat. form **clematitis.** [a. F. *clématite*, ad. L. *clēmatītis*, a. Gr. κληματῖτις, f. κλῆμα vine-twig.]

1. The Birthwort, *Aristolochia Clematitis.*

[1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. D vj b, The thyrde kynd of Aristolochia is called clematitis, because it hath long smal braunches, like a vynde.] 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 45 The Clematite, or Saracen Birthwort. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Clematite.*

Clemb-en, obs. f. CLIMB.

Cleme, obs. f. CLAIM; var. of CLEAM *v.*, to smear.

† **Cle·mence.** *Obs.* [a. F. *clémence*, ad. L. *clēmentia*: see next.] = next.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* v. 22 Recomendyng .. polidorus to the debonnayr clemence and mercyful iustyce of the goddis. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) D iij, To shewe thine enemie thy mercy and clemence. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. vii. 22 Clemence oft..Restraines those sterne behests.

Clemency (kle·mĕnsi). [ad. L. *clēmentia*, n. of state f. *clément-em* CLEMENT: see -ENCY.]

1. Mildness or gentleness of temper, as shown in the exercise of authority or power; mercy, leniency.

1553 *Q. Mary's Proclam.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. v. 8 Her [the Queen's] great and aboundaunte clemencie. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. I. (Arb.) 141 To persuade hym of the clemencie of owre men. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. xvi. (1840) 27 A prince no less famous for his clemency than his conquests. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 31, I have stated the true notion of clemency, mercy, compassion, good-nature, humanity, or whatever else it may be called, so far as is consistent with wisdom. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvi. 232 Clemency..is the standing policy of constitutional governments, as severity is of despotism. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. xi. 199 Clemency is an act of judgment, but pity disturbs the judgment.

† **b.** as a title. *Obs. rare.*

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. vii. § 4 May it please your clemencies to grant unto him the church of Tusculum.

2. Mildness of weather or climate; opposed to *inclemency, severity.*

1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit*, I. I. iv. (1743) 31 By reason of the clemency of the climate. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 5 ¶ 8 The clemency of the weather. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xv. (1876) 153 It rained still and blew; but with more clemency.

Clement (kle·mĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *clément-em* mild, placid, gentle. Mod.F. has also *clément* (in Cotgr. 1611).]

1. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Mild and humane in the exercise of power or authority; merciful, lenient, kindly, towards subjects or those in one's power.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 66 Clement, *clemens.* 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 451 Ane victour suld be Curtas and clement, but crudelitie. 1578 FLORIO *1st Fruites* 65 What more noble vertue can be in a Prince, then to be clement, ready to forgeve, and slowe to punishe? 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iv. 18, I know you are more clement than vilde men, Who of their broken Debtors take a third. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 272 The sweet, the clement, Mediatorial Hour! 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. ii. 283 A clement use of authority.

2. Of weather or climate: Mild, gentle; opposed to *inclement.* [So in Latin.]

1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 68 So clement and benign a soyl, that Roses grow there thrice a year. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 26 July, This clement weather.

Hence **Cle·mently** *adv.*, mildly, mercifully.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* I. ix. (R.), O Mary Magdalen, hear our prayers..and most clemently reconcile this company unto Christ.

Clementine (kle·mĕntəin), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *clēmentīn-us*, f. *Clēmens, -entem*, the adj. used as a personal name. In Fr. *clémentin, -ine.*]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Clement: *esp.* applied **a.** to writings passing under the name of Clement of Rome; **b.** to the Constitutions of Pope Clement V; **c.** to the edition or text of the Vulgate revised by orders of Clement VIII.

1705 BP. BULL *Corrupt. Ch. Rome* (T.), In the Clementine liturgy, the bread and wine..are said to be antitypa..of the precious body and blood of Christ. 1765-9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (T.), Gregory's decretal, the sixth decretal, the Clementine constitutions. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 465 Called the Clementine Vulgate, or more frequently by Roman Catholic writers, the corrected Bible of Sixtus V.

B. *sb.*

1. *pl.* **a.** The constitutions collected by Pope Clement V., forming the seventh book of the Decretals. **b.** Certain writings passing under the name of Clement of Rome, now acknowledged to be spurious.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 129 Redynge.. of..þe cretals & þe clementynes. 1544 BALE *Sir J. Oldcastell* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 277 The lawes..of our moost holy father the Pope, incorporated in his decrees, decretals, clementynes, codes. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xvii, The papal laws, decrees, decretals, clementines.

2. a. An adherent of the anti-pope 'Clement VII', the rival of Pope Urban VI. **b.** A follower of Clement of Alexandria.

1883 *Advance* (Chicago) 6 Dec., The sects of the Ebionites, Clementines, and Gnostics illustrate..this Judaizing tendency of the early Christian Church.

† **Clemeˑntious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *clēmenti-a* + -OUS: cf. *sententious*, etc.] Abounding in clemency; = CLEMENT. Hence **Clemeˑntiously** *adv.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. (1682) 34 The clementious Ileruling Lady of Trapundy in Sicilia. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* Pref., So clementious a sentence. *Ibid. Prayer*, I pray thee..that thou wouldest clementiously accept of this Book. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 146 Hoping the Lord would clementiously direct him.

Clemme, obs. var. CLEM, CLEAM *v.* to smear, etc.

Clench (klenʃ), *sb.* See also CLINCH. [f. CLENCH *v.*]

I. That which clenches or is clenched.

1. That part of a nail or bolt which is turned back in clenching. Also CLINCH.

1598 STOW *Surv.* 101 The roofe of this hall is..wrought of the like boorde, and nayled with rugh and clench. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* VI. 62 Holding onely by the weakest part of the naile, which is the very point of the clench. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Retraits*, Knock gently on the top of the Clenches of the lame Foot. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* ¶ 571 Shoes are to be fastened, and projecting clenches reduced.

2. *Naut.* The CLINCH of a cable.

1804 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* III. 111 The sheet-cable tore out with..violence..till the clench brought up the ship.

II. The action of clenching.

3. In various senses of the vb.; *e.g.* a grasp, grip, clutch; tight closure of the teeth, fist, etc.; secure fastening of a nail, etc.; *fig.* conclusive confirmation of an argument, etc.

1779 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 103/2 The laths..ought to be laid..close to each other..to allow of a proper clench for the rough plaster. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* XIV. (1858) 465 [They] keep their hands fixed in it with a clench never relaxed. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* I. 220 He set [his teeth] tight..He barely relaxed their clench.

† **4.** A play on words, pun, quibble. *Obs.* or *arch.* Also CLINCH.

1638 NABBES *Covent Gard.* IV. iii, A country-fellow full of knavish clenches. 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesie* 47 To begin, then, with Shakespeare..He is many times flat, insipid; his comic wit degenerating into clenches, his serious swelling into bombast. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 61 One poor word a hundred clenches makes. 1824 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Royal Promotions* (1859) II. 10 Henry VII made a viceroy of Ireland if not for the sake of, at least with, a clench.

5. = CLINCH *sb.* 5.

1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & E.* XXVIII. 395, I ain't goin' to be 'jammed in a clench, like Jackson'.

6. *Comb.* In most cases the combinations are now written CLINCH-, which see.

Clench (klenʃ), *v.*[1] Forms: 3–5 **clenche,** (*pa. t.* and *pple.* 4 **clente,** 4–6 **cleynt**), 7– **clench.** See also CLINCH, CLINK *v.*[2] [ME. *clench-en* (also in York Myst. *cleyngk*):—OE. *clęnc(e)an*, in *beclęncan* = OHG. *chlankhan, chlenkan, klenkan*, MHG. *klenken*, to fasten closely together, tie, knot, entwine:—OTeut. type **klankjan*, a causal deriv. of **klink-, klank-, klunk-*, co-existing with *kling-, klang-, klung-* (see CLING), app. in the sense 'to cling, stick fast, adhere'; so that *klankjan* was 'to make to stick firmly together, to rivet'. In the same sense Du., EFris., and LG. have *klinken*, Da. *klinke*, Sw. *klinka*, which are closely related (though not identical) formations. Northern Eng. and Sc. have also *clink* from 15th c.; and from the 16th c. onward, *clench* was frequently made into *clinch*. In current use *clench* and *clinch* are used indifferently in some senses, in some *clench* alone is used, and in others *clinch* is app. preferred: see CLINCH, and cf. the senses below.]

1. *trans.* To fix securely, make fast, as with nails, bolts or the like; to secure (a nail or bolt) by beating back the point or end with a hammer after driving it through anything; to fasten (anything) by so clenching a nail or bolt; to rivet. Also *absol.* (In reference to a nail or the like, CLINCH is apparently more usual.)

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1206 Ich wot 3ef smiþes schal uvele clenche. *c* 1305 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 138 þe Cros..Whon crist for vs þer-on was cleynt. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 259 Your perle..is in cofer, so comly clente. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1133 Yclenched. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* viii. 106 It sall be cleyngked euer-ilka dele, With nayles þat are both noble and newe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 Clenchyn, *retundo, repando.* 1607 MARKHAM in Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 323 And is clenched as other nails be. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 48 The Rings that were clenched on the ends of her Bolts. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* II. 557 Tough iron plates were clenched to make it strong. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* xiii. 251 Their ends being turned back outside the plates and beaten down or clenched.

fig. 1621 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* (1632) 415 Clench't and riveted to their cures.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 107 The fastenings..clench or turn upon the timbers. 1881 *Mechanic* § 326 They will not clench.

2. To set firmly together, close tightly (the fingers, fist, teeth). (Formerly also CLINCH.)

[1632 SHERWOOD, To clench, *comme* to clinch. To clinch the fist, *serrer le poing.*] 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 54 Clench the fist. 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* II. iv, I clench my hand, and fancy still it grasps a sword. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 392 The lower jaw had become clenched, and the teeth..strongly closed. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* III. (1868) 36 Her eyebrows were knit and her lips clenched with everlasting care and pain. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 608 She..clench'd her fingers till they bit the palm.

b. *fig.* To brace up (one's nerves).

1842 TENNYSON *Love & Duty* 75 Like those, who clench their nerves to rush Upon their dissolution. 1867 E. LUSCOMBE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cv. 19 The three youths..had clenched their nerves for the climax of agony.

c. *intr.* for *refl.*

1843 E. JONES *Poems Sens. & Event* 151 Through Some dolphin's body nervously they [a shark's teeth] clench.

3. *trans.* To grasp firmly, grip, clutch; to hold firmly in one's grasp.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1476 He sette him on þe benche His harpe for to clenche. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* (1806) II. 212 Heroes, whose dismember'd hands yet..clench the pointed spear. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Poems* Wks. 1764 I. 290 Their torpescent soul Clenches their coin. 1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 387 Men who clench with one hand what they have grasped with the other.

fig. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VII. vii. (L.), His heart clenched the idea as a diver grasps a gem.

† **4.** *intr.* To fasten *on*; to cling. *Obs.*

a 1500 *King & Barker* 100 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) 9 The barker cleynt on hem fast; He was sor aferde for to fall.

5. *Naut.* To make fast (the end of a rope) in a particular way. (Also CLINCH.)

1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 322 To clench each of the ends round two of the ports, excepting one that was clenched round the main-mast. 1820 SCORESBY *Arctic Reg.* II. 455 A new hawser..was taken under the ship's bottom, the end clenched to the mainmast.

6. *fig.* To fix, confirm, drive home, settle conclusively (an argument, a bargain, etc.); usually with the notion of fastening securely by a finishing stroke (*fig.* from 1). Also CLINCH.

c 1677 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 9 *bis*, This Alliance..fixed at first by the Publick Interest..was by these Three Grants, as with three Golden Nails, sufficiently clenched and rivetted. 1682 *State Govt. & Kingd.* in Somers *Tracts* I. 187 To clench his Argument, produces this State of the Government and Kingdom. 1730 FIELDING *Author's Farce* Wks. 1775 I. 187 Matrimony clenches ruin beyond retrieval. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. viii. 190 It is..the adaptation of the expression to the idea that clenches a writer's meaning. 1843 DICKENS *Mar. Chuz.* i, This fact..would have utterly settled and clenched the business. 1883 J. R. LUMBY in *Queen's Printers' Bible Aids* Gloss. s. v. *Earnest*, The primary meaning..is part-payment, to clench a bargain.

† **b.** *intr.* (or with obj. sentence): To affirm emphatically or conclusively; to insist. *Obs. rare.*

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 385 (Mätz.) There are other..that clenche, And prechyn, he is levyng that we slewe.

c. To fix, settle.

1881 ROSSETTI *King's Trag.* XXXIV. Ballads & Sonn. 110 That eve was clenched for a boding storm.

† **Clench,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 4 **clenke.** [Exact etymol. doubtful: Stratmann connects it with the stem of CLINK *v.*[1]: cf. MHG. *klenken*, to ring bells.] To chatter, talk *against.*

c 1315 SHOREH. 113 He compasyth venjaunce To hym that a3en clenketh. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 Clenchyn a-3en (in wrawe speche) or chaueryn [? chatteryn] a-3en, for prowde herte, *obgarrio.*

(To this vb. some refer *clench* in K. Horn (CLENCH *v.*[1] 3), with sense 'make to sound, twang'.)

Clenched (klenʃt, *poet.* kle·nʃĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. CLENCH[1] *v.* + -ED[1].] Firmly fastened, tightly closed.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 Clenchydde [1499 clenched], *retensus, repansus.* 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Clenched*, fastened. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xiv, With his clench'd fist. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* 10 The clenched union of a commonwealth of rights and possessions! 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* IV. *Chapel*, With clenched and convulsive fingers.

Clencher (kle·nʃəɹ). [f. CLENCH[1] *v.* + -ER[1].] He who or that which clenches; a statement, argument, etc., which clenches or settles the point (more commonly *clincher*); formerly also = CLINCHER 1. *Clencher-built*: see CLINKER *sb.*[3] 6.

1559 *Bk. for Just. Peace* 18 The wages of a maister shypwrighte..an able clencher by the daie..iiij*d.* ob. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 98 They..are clencher-built. *Ibid.* 107 *Clencher-built*..when the fastenings go through and clench or turn upon the timbers. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 41 Dashing his nightcap passionately against the wall, by way of clencher to the argument.

Clenching (kle·nʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* The action of the vb. CLENCH in various senses.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 Clenchynge, *retuncio, repancio.* 1611 COTGR., *Rivement*, a riueting or clenching. 1712 ORATOR HENLEY *Spect.* No. 396 ¶ 2 The Monopoly of Punns ..The late Invasion..by a little Pretender to Clenching in a neighbouring College. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 107 *Clinching* or *Clenching*, spreading the point of a bolt upon a ring..in order to prevent its drawing. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. ix. 228 That simple clenching of victory..commonly effected by a pursuit of the beaten troops.

Cle·nching, *ppl. a.* That clenches.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 80 And opes his clenching hands. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bd.* Poems 1850 I. 142 The clenching tooth. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. xi, The clenching palm of his left hand.

Clench-poop: see CLINCH-POOP.

Clene, clenely, etc., obs. ff. CLEAN, CLEANLY.

Clenesse, obs. form of CLEANNESS.

† **Clenge,** *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Cf. CLANGE and CLANG.] Clang, clangor.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 84 Glistering swords vnshethed for reuenge..The rumored noise and sound of armors clenge.

Clenge (klendʒ), *v.*¹ *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 4 **klenge,** 6 **cleange, clainge.** [Northern var. of *clense*, CLEANSE; esp. Sc., where *cleanse* is still often so pronounced.]

1. *trans.* To cleanse, make clean (*lit.* and *fig.*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19872 Call noght comun .. þat clenged has vr lauerd. *Ibid.* 26373 Þan mai yee best yow clenge o sin. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 182 He gat sindry craftismen to clenge the fowseis. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Prol. A ij a, Clenge thy harte from all synne. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* II. xvi. 95 The Pilles clenge the head. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 21 Mercifullie claingit fra yᵉ spott of sin. 1609 A. CRAIG *Poet. Recreat.* Ded. A j, Some clenged and dressed their armour.

† **b.** To correct. *Obs.*

a 1583 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 38 The Clerk aucht ..all his rollis throwch to reid and to clenge.

2. To clear, empty, sweep clear *of*, rid *of*.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 508 The feld wes clengit cleyn. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 182 Thus of the Romanis neir clengit ar we. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table 66 Be ane Assise the cuntry sould be clenged thrise in the ȝeare of malefactors.

3. *Sc. Law.* 'Legally to exculpate, to produce proof of innocence' (Jam.); to find not guilty.

1513–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 128 Becaus he saw nocht his subscriptione .. he wald nowther clenge nor fyle him. 1592 *Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 531 (Jam.) Quhatsumeuir persone clengis not of certane knawlege the personis accusit, he fyles thame.

Hence **Cle·nger,** one who or that which cleanses.

1545 *Aberd. Registers* V. 19 (Jam.) He, his wif and thair clengar, quhilk ar now inclosit for this pest. 1606 in Chambers *Dom. Ann. Scot.* I. 395 Sending two professional clengers..that they might deal with an infection which had fallen forth.

† **Clenge,** *v.*² *Obs.* [a weak vb., related to CLING.] *intr.* To cling, adhere, remain.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1034 Clay þat clenges þer-by. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1694 Þe forst clenged. *Ibid.* 2078 Þay clomben bi clyffez, þer clengez þe colde.

Clenk, obs. form of CLINK *v.*², CLENCH *v.*²

Clenli, -liche, -nes, obs. ff. CLEANLY, -LINESS.

Clens(e, clensi, etc., obs. ff. CLEANSE, etc.

† **Cle·nsieve.** *Obs.* [= *clean* or *cleanse-sieve.* In same sense EFris. has *klense*, with vb. *klensen* to sift, filter.] A fine sieve or strainer.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 157 Let the pure hive-honey run thorow a clean Clensieve. *Ibid.* x. (1623) X j, The Clensieue is vnto the Tap-waze for Methe, as the Strainer to the Ridder for Honie. (A correspondent, Mr. A. Wallis, remembers *clensieve* or *clensiff*, applied *a* 1850 to a strainer of fine muslin, used in straining port wine.)

[Cf. *c* 1460 *Medulla* in *Promp. Parv.* 79 *Colum* .. a clansynge syfe. *c* 1475 *Pict. Vocab.* (Wr.-Wülcker 808) among instruments of the Brewer, *Colatorium*, a clenyng sefe. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 81 *Clansing-sieve*, a large sieve used in brewing to strain the hops from the wort.]

† **Clent,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Related to CLINT *sb.* crag, if not the same word used *attrib.*] ? Craggy.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1995 As qwo clymbe at a clyffe, or a clent hille.

Clenzon, obs. aphetic form of DECLENSION.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 81 Clenzon or declenson, *declinacio.*

† **Cleo,** obs. form of *cleof, cleove*, CLEVE, cliff, steep slope, hill-side, brae. (The modern form would be *clee*, as in the *Clee Hills* in Worcestershire, with *Cleobury Mortimer*, the birthplace of Langland, on their slope.)

Moral Ode (Jesus MS. *c* 1275) 343 Þeos goþ vnneþe ayeyn þe cleo [*other MSS.* cliue], ayeyn þe heye hulle. ? *a* 1300 *Luue Ron* 72 in *O. Eng. Misc.* (1872) 95 Heo beoþ iglyden vt of þe reyne, so þe schef is of þe cleo.

† **Cleopa·tran,** *a. Obs.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Cleopatra, a famous queen of Egypt. So **Cleopa·trical** *a.*, profusely luxurious.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 6 To beare Sarpedons Scepter; helpe to sound Your Cleopatran clamours. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* iii. (D.), Oh, Cleopatrical! what wanteth there For curious cost, and wondrous choice of cheere?

Clep, obs. form of CLAP, CLIP.

† **Clepe,** *v. Obs.* (or *arch.*) Forms: 1 **clipi-an, cliopi-an, cleopi-an, cliepi-an, clypi-an, clepi-an,** 2 **cleopi-en, clypi-en, (clopi-en),** 2–3 **clepi-en,** 3 **clepie, cleop-en, clup-e(n,** 3–5 **clep-en,** 4 **clipie, clep-in, clep,** 4–7 **clepe, (**5 **clyppe),** 6 **cleepe, (***Spenser*, **ycleepe,** *Sc.* **clep),** 6–7 **cleape, (clip),** 9 *arch.* **clepe.** *Pa. pple.* 1 **clypod,** etc., 3–7 **cleped, -id, -yd, -ud,** etc., 5 **clepet, -yt, clept,** 6 **clypped,** *Sc.* **clepit,** 6–7 **cleaped.** Also with prefix: *pa. t.* 1 **ȝeclipode**; *pa. pple.* 1 **ȝeclyped,** 2–5 **icleped, -et, -id, -yd,** etc., 3–9 **ycleped, (**3–5 **-id, -ud,** 5 **-yt),** 6 **yclipt, (yclipped),** 7 **ycleap'd, yclep'd, ycliped, eclip't, icliped,** 8 **yclyped,** 8–9 **yclept.** [OE. *clipian* corresponds to an OTeut. type **klipôjan*; a parallel formation to **klipjan* which appears in CLIP *v.*³, OFris. *klippa* to ring, E. Fris. *klippen* to clink, rap, LG. (Brem. Wbch., etc.) *klippen* to sound, resound, dial Ger. *kliffen* to yelp. The stem *klip-* was app. in ablaut-relation with *klap(p)-* (see CLAP *v.*) as the expression of a lighter or thinner sound. The OE. variants were due to fracture ('*o*-umlaut') of *i*; the form *cleopian* originated the ME. *clepe.*]

† **1.** *intr.* To cry, call; to call *on*, appeal *to* (a person), *for* or *after* (a thing). *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* iv. 4 Ic cleopiu to him. *Ibid.* xvi[i]. 6 Ic cleapede forðon ðu ȝeherdes me. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John i. 23 Ic am stefn cliopende on woestenne. *a* 1000 *Ps. Lamb.* xvi[i]. 6 (Bosw.) Ic clepode forðanðe ðu ȝehyrdest me. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 43 Clupe we to ure louerd. 1307 *Elegy Edw. I*, ix, Wel longe we mowe clepe & crie. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1345 Þere he kneles & callez, & clepes after help. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 215, I was at the dore of thin herte, saith Jhesus, and cleped for to entre. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxv, The goddes all After whose helpe I clyppe and call. *c* 1450 *Merlin* i. 16 Tho wente they to the wyndowe and clepeden to the peple. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3094 On his v falowis clepit than sir kay. 1530 PALSGR. 486/1, I clepe, I call. *Je huysche.* This terme is farre northerne. 1563 *Myrr. Mag., Buckhm.* lxxii. 7 Cleapyng for vengeaunce of this treacherye.

† **b.** (with obj. clause): To proclaim. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 152 He lette an heh climben & lude clepian þat, etc.

† **2.** *trans.* To call (a person); to summon, bid come; to invite; to invoke, call *to witness*; = CALL *v.* 4, 5, 20 c. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 8 Clypa þa wyrhtan [*c* 1160 *Hatton G.*, Clepe þa werhtan]. — *ibid.* xx. 26 Maneȝa synt ȝeclypede. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 98 He cleopeð me: ich mot gon. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xx. 8 Clepe the workmen, and ȝelde to hem her hijre. *c* 1458 AGNES PASTON in *Lett.* 312 I. 423 Ther knoweth no man how soon God woll clepe hym. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron. Edw. III* (1858) 200 Thei cleped up the Kyng [from sleep]. 1540 TAVERNER *Postils, Exhort. Commun.*, He clepeth us unto him. 1567 TURBERV. *Poems* in Chalmers *Eng. Poets* II. 613/1 Untrustie Theseus eke let Ariadne clepe.

† **b.** To call upon or to, speak to, address. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 4 A louely ladi..clepte me feire, And seide, 'sone! slepest þou?' 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* viii. 4 Er the child kunne clepe his fader and his moder. *c* 1450 *Merlin* ii. 37 Then the kynge cleped Merlyn and seide. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. vi. (v.) 57, I..Rycht reuerently begouth to clepe this man.

† **c.** Sc. Law. *Clepe and call*: to summon, cite.

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Clep*, In pleyis of wrang and vnlaw, in the quhilk clepe, and call, was vsed as ane certaine solemnitie of wordes .. as quhen the persewer did clep and call, the defender with wouth, wrang, and vnlaw.

3. With complemental obj.: To call by the name of, call, name; = CALL *v.* 11. *Obs.* (exc. as in b), but occasionally used as a literary archaism.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xiii. 13 Ȝe clypiað me lareow & drihten. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 § 3 Hi læiden ȝæildes o þe tunes .. & clepeden it tenserie. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 132 God cleopeð þe gode ancren briddes of heouene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2146 (Cott.) Salem þat now men clepes ierusalem. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 212 Thow schalt clepe his name Jhesus. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xxv. 258 The Cytee of Alizandre, that now is clept the ȝate of helle. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 34 A religious house þey clepte hit þenne. 1473 in Nichols *Churchw. Acc. Walberswick* (1797) 193 Payd .. for a book, Klepyd a pye. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 Enacte .. that the sixe persons beforesaid .. be called and cleaped electes. 1591 SPENSER *Vis. World's Van.* v, I saw the fish (if fish I may it cleepe) .. The huge Leviathan. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iv. 19 (Globe ed.) Other nations .. clepe us drunkards, and with swinish phrase Soil our addition. 1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maiestie* 62 Christ doth often cleape the Church his Sister. *a* 1631 DRAYTON *Ballad Dowsabel*, A daughter cleped Dowsabel. [1656 BLOUNT *Gl.*, *Cleped* (Sax.), called, named. 1858 KINGSLEY *Poems, Red King* 61 Men clepen that water Tyrrel's ford.]

b. In this sense, the pa. pple. *ycleped, yclept* (ikle·pt), was retained in use (beside the ordinary *cleped*) down through the ME. period, was greatly affected in 16th c., and is still a frequent literary archaism. See also YCLEPT.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Heo weren iclipet synagoge al swa is nu iclepet al cristen folc. *c* 1205 LAY. 2666 Heo wes icleped Kaer Ebrauc. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 7 Þat oþer wonder..That Stonhyngel ys yclepud. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* iv. (1845) 20 The marshall ycclipped was dame Reason. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 602 *Hol.* Iudas I am, ycliped Machabeus. *Dum.* Iudas Machabeus clipt, is plaine Iudas. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* II. 607 The dredfull beast, yclepèd crocodile. 1687 MRS. BEHN *Emp. Moon* I. iii, A winged horse, icliped Pegasus. 1790 W. RHODES *Bomb. Fur.* i. (1830) 7 Hail, Artaxominous! ycleped the Great! 1796 *Campaigns* 1793–4 I. II. ii. 108 A sentinel mounted, yclep'd a vidette. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XII. lvi, Microcosm on stilts, Yclept the Great World.

† **4.** *ellipt.* To mention by name, speak of. *Obs.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 39 Somme..seyn þat yif men clepen þe latitude, thay mene the arch meridian..intercept by-twixe the cenyth and the equinoxial.

† **Clepe,** *sb. Obs.* Also **clep.** [f. prec. vb.]

1. A call, cry, shout. *rare.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1118 (Trin.) Caym..wende to haue scaped wiþal For any monnes clepe or cal [*Cott.*, etc. Þat nan him cuth ne clepe ne cale]. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 1022 With clepes and cries to fill the streets.

2. Sc. Law. *Clep and call*: full legal citation.

c 1375 *Quoniam Attach.* xxxiv, Non sicut fit in aliis placitis de wrang et vnlaw in quibus fit clep et call. — *Bute MS.* fo. 141 (*heading*) in *Sc. Acts* I. 182 Þe fourme to mak clepe and cal apon brekyng of proteccyon.

Clepe, obs. f. CLIP *v.*¹, ³ to embrace, to clink.

† **Cle·per.** *Obs. rare.* [f. CLEPE *v.* + -ER.] One who calls; a caller.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xviii. 10 Cleper of deuels, ne enchaunter. 1388 — *Judg.* xv. 19 Therfor the name of that place was clepid the Welle of the clepere of the cheke.

Cleper, obs. f. CLAPPER, CLIPPER.

† **Cle·ping,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. CLEPE *v.* + -ING ¹.]

1. The action of the verb CLEPE; a call, cry.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 6 Æt middere niht þa cleopung ȝeworden wæs. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2737 He cam at the first cleping. 1567 TURBERV. *The Louer vowweth* (R.) Hir clepings and hir cries.

2. That which one is called; name, designation.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24987 Godd o luue has his cleping. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3168 Men called him Belvynes the stoute..Nou hath he chaunged that cleping.

3. Calling, vocation.

1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* iv. 1 That ȝe walke worthily in the clepinge, in which ȝe ben clepid.

Cleppe, Clepper, obs. ff. CLIP, CLAPPER.

‖ **Clepsydra** (kle·psidră). Pl. **-as,** and **-æ.** [Lat., a. Gr. κλεψύδρα, f. Gr. κλεψ- combining form from κλέπτ-ειν to steal + ὕδωρ water. The name was also applied to intermittent fountains or 'ebbing wells'. Blount has the Fr. form *clepsydre.*] An instrument used by the ancients to measure time by the discharge of water; a water-clock.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xviii. 259 They measured the hours not only by..water in glasses called Clepsydræ, but also by sand in glasses called Clepsammia. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Clepsydre* (*clepsydra*), a water-Dyal. 1741–70 ELIZ. CARTER *Lett.* (1808) 43 You are not one of those orators whom I could wish confined to a Clepsydra. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 149 Clepsydras..were used by astronomers. 1878 LOCKYER *Star-gazing* 36.

Cleptomania, var. of KLEPTOMANIA.

Clerc, Cler(e, etc., obs. ff. CLERK, CLEAR, etc.

Clerematyn: see CLEAR *a.* D. 3.

† **Clerestorial,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. next + -AL. The formation suggests an Anglo-Latin *clerestorium*: but this is not in Du Cange.] Belonging to the clerestory.

1435 *Contract Fotheringhay Ch.* 28, viij clerestorial windows set yn the myddes of the walle.

Clerestory (kliᵊ·ɹstōᵊri). *Arch.* Also 5 **clerstory, clarestory,** 6 **clerestorey, (**7 **clarester),** 8 **cleer story,** 5–9 **clear story,** 9 **clearstory.** [Commonly believed to be f. *clere*, CLEAR + STORY stage of a building, 'floor' of a house. (*Clere* must here have meant 'light, lighted,' since the sense 'free, unobstructed' did not yet exist: see CLEAR *a.*)

This assumed derivation is strengthened by the parallel *blind-story* (see BLIND *a.* 16), although this may have been a later formation in imitation of *clere-story.* The great difficulty is the non-appearance of *story* in the sense required before *c* 1600, and the absence of all trace of it in any sense in 14th, 15th, and chief part of 16th c. At the same time there is a solitary instance of *storys* in R. Glouc. (1724) 181, which may mean 'elevated structure' or 'fortified place'. The sb. *estorie* in OF. had no such sense, but the pa. pple. *estoré* meant 'built, constructed, founded, established, instituted, fortified, furnished, fitted out', whence a sb. with the sense 'erection, fortification' might perhaps arise.]

1. The upper part of the nave, choir, and transepts of a cathedral or other large church, lying above the triforium (or, if there is no triforium, immediately over the arches of the nave, etc.), and containing a series of windows, clear of the roofs of the aisles, admitting light to the central parts of the building.

1412 *Contract Catterick Ch.* 10 The pilers with the arches and the clerestory of the hight of sax and twenty fote abouen erth. 1454 *Black-bk. Swaffham* in Blomefield *Norfolk* III. 512 Thomas Hyx..did glasen a Window in the Clarestory. *c* 1460 *Henry VI's Will* in Nichols *Royal Wills* 303 Cloister ..in height xx feet to the corbill tabel with clear stories and butteraces with finials. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. i. 18 The upper part of the nave, now called the clerestory. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 95 The roof of the nave was removed .. and a clerestory added. 1875 *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* 396 The clerestory was a common feature in the old civil basilica; it was probably soon adopted in buildings of the same type used for ecclesiastical purposes.

b. A similar feature in other buildings.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 479 Englasid glittering with many a clere story. *c* 1525 *Reparacions Tower Lond.* in Bailey *Hist. Tower* App. I. 20 Item made a new clerestory in the west ende of the greate chambre..the bredeth of the house, with a pent hous over the hed of it for the wether. *Ibid.* 21 A particion made in the forebreste of the same jaques with a clere storey therein to give light. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. ii. 41 Sayst thou that house is darke?

..Why it hath bay Windowes transparant as baricadoes, and the cleere stores toward the South north, are as lustrous as Ebony. 1659 T. Willsford *Architectonice* 30 Clear story, Bay windows .. and sundry other things in Architecture. 1889 G. Rawlinson *Anc. Egypt* (ed. 4) 245 The lighting being, as in the far smaller hall of Thothmes III, by means of a Clerestory.

2. *attrib.*

a 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 41 A meruelous howse was bylded at Gynes..so statly, and all with clere story lyghtys, lyk a lantorne. 1879 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. 54 The want of light in the nave from the absence of clerestory windows.

b. esp. *Clere-story window*: see quots.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 109/2 Clear Story Window, are such Windows that have no transum or cross piece in the middle of them to break the same into two Lights. *Ibid.* 473/2 A Clarester window hath no Cross barrs in. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 159. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 221.

Hence **Cle·restoried** *pple.* and *ppl. a.*

1449 in Nichols *Churchw. Acc. St. George, Stamford* (1797) 133 Y ordeyne and bequethe that 11 chapelles..withyn the seyd chirch .. be closid wyth ostrich boarde and clere storied after such quantity as the closure of pleyn borde there now conteyneth. 1848 B. Webb *Continent. Eccles.* 72 A..church, with clerestoried triforia to the chancel.

†**Cle·rete.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **cleerte**, 4–5 **clerte**, **clerete**, **cleerete**. [ME. *clerté, cleerté*, variant of *clarté*, a. OF. *clarté*, earlier *clartet* (= Pr. *clartat*) :—L. *clārităt-em* clearness, f. *clār-us* clear. The vowel-change was due to assimilation to the adj. *cler, cleer*, Clear, and may have begun in Anglo-Fr. In 16–17th c. Fr., *clarté* was similarly made *clairté*, after the adj. *clair*. Cf. Clarity.]

Clearness, brightness, lustre; glory, renown.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xlii[i]. 5 Þou makis myrk wiþ þi sarynes þe clerte of my ioy. 1382 Wyclif *Rev.* xxi. 23 The cleerte [1388 clerete] of God shal liȝten it. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2052 Þe son on þe heuen Kest away his clerete. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* v. 12 (Add. MS.) There the sonne shyneth in his clerte. *c* 1520 *Wyse Chylde & Emp. Adrian* (W. de W.) (1860) 10 The emperour demaunded what god made fyrste. And the chylde answered hym lyght and clerte.

†**Cle·rewort.** *Obs. rare.* Possibly = OE. *clæfeerwyrt* Small Clover (? *Trifolium minus*).

[*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 102 Nim þa smalan clæferwyrt.] ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3241 The close..With clauer and clereworte clede euene ouer.

Clerge: see Clergy.

Clergeal, clergealy, var. of Clergial, -ly.

Clergeon, -oun, var. of Clergion, *Obs.*

†**Clergess.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. OF. *clergesse* 'femme lettrée', also 'religieuse' (Godef.): fem. of *clerc*: see -ess, and note to Clergy.]

1. A female scholar, a learned woman.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 6 Sum is clergesse, & sum nis nout. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxi. 374 Morgne le fee, hir suster, that was so grete a clergesse.

2. A member of a female religious order.

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 34 Though the clerke and the clergesse In latin tunge it rede and singe. 1888 J. Gillow *Bibliog. Dict. Eng. Cath.* III. 197 She received the first habit of clergess on the feast of the Assumption.

Clergiable (klē·ɹdʒi,ăb'l), *a.* Also **clergyable**. [f. Clergy + -able.] *Law.* Of an offence: Admitting benefit of clergy; in regard to which benefit of clergy may be pleaded.

1762 Jacob *Law Dict.* s.v. *Benefit of Clergy* (L.), Offences ..which would be clergyable if committed by the land. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. 320 If .. his offence is clergyable, he shall have the benefit of his clergy. 1886 *Athenæum* 27 Mar. 433 So long as murder was a clergiable felony.

¶ Used as = Clergial, learned, scholarly.

1488 Caxton *Spec. Vitæ Christi* H iiij, A longe processe and clergyable [so edd. 1517, 1530; *MS.* 1410 clergyall].

†**Cle·rgial,** *a. Obs.* Also **-eal, -ialle, -yall**(e. [f. *clergie*, Clergy + -al. It may have existed in OF.] Clerkly, scholarly, learned, subtle.

c 1386 Chaucer *Chan. Vem. Prol. & T.* 199 Oure termes been so clergial [*v.r.* clergeal] and so queynte. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1758 With cornettes and clarions, and clergialle notes. *c* 1410 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxiii. 52 (Gibbs MS.) He maketh .. a longe processe and clergyall [*Sherard MS.* clergial]. *a* 1420 Occleve *De Reg. Princ.* 2150 The steppes clergyalle Of thise clerkes thre.

†**Cle·rgially,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a clerkly manner, learnedly; skilfully, subtly.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 124 Knelyng to þe kyng · clergealy he seyde. 1393 — *ibid.* C. viii. 34 Ac ich can nouht constrye · ne clergialliche reden. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 200 Clarett and Creette, clergyally rennene, With condethes fulle curious. *c* 1410 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxxiv. 63 (Gibbs MS.) Þe whuche Seynt Austyne clergyally treteþ.

†**Cle·rgical,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Clergy + -ic + -al.] Pertaining to the clergy.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 437 So concludeth this Clergicall corruption there. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* (1851) 241 Those Clergicall faults which he could not conceale.

†**Cle·rgify,** *v. nonce-wd.* [f. Clergy + -fy.] *trans.* To make clerical; see quot.

1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxi. (1612) 152, I faine My selfe a priest .. And tould how fine and faire a life our Clergie-Femes inioy, And how our leisure fitted Loue. And let it fit (quoth she) To such as lust for loue, Sir Clarke; you clergefie not me.

†**Cle·rgion.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **clergeon, -eoun, -ioun, (cleregoun)**, 5–6 **clergion**. [a. OF. *clerjon*, mod.F. *clergeon*, dim. of *clerc*: in OF. also *clerson, clerchon*, = Pr. *clerzon*, Sp. *clerizon*, Romanic type *cler(i)cione*: see note to Clergy.]

A young clerk or member of a clerical order; a chorister or choir-boy; also (as in Fr.) a term of depreciation = petty clerk.

c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 528 in Ritson *Met. Rom.* II. 292 The thridde [partie he sende] to poore cleregouns. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 131 Þe kyng..said..if he had had men, as he wend, of renoun, þei suld haf venged him of suilk a clergioun [Thos. à Becket]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prioress's T.* 51 A litel clergeon seuen yeer of age. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 282/2 At masse serveth but a clergion.

b. *fig.* Young songster (bird).

1540 Surrey *Descr. Restl. State* 22 Poems 72 The earth ..sendeth forth..her clergions..to mount and fly up to the air Where then they sing in order fair.

†**Clergise.** *Obs.* Also **-yse.** [a. OF. *clergise* clerkship, scholarship, f. stem of *clergé*: see note to Clergy and -ise.] Learning, scholarship.

a 1330 *Syr Degarre* 268 He hit wolde teche of clergise. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1882 Merlyn..made in Rome thourow clergyse A piler that stode fol heyghe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 81 Clergyse, *clerimonia*.

Clergy (klē·ɹdʒi). Forms: 3–6 **clergye**, 3–7 **clergie**, 4 **clergi, cleargye**, (**cleregie, -gye**), 4–5 **clerge**, 4–7 **clargy, -gie**, (5 **clerigie**), 6 **clargye**, 6–7 **cleargie, -gy**, 4– **clergy**. [a. OF. *clergie* (12th c. in Littré), *clargie*, fem., literally 'clerkship', sb. of state f. *clerc*:—*clēric-us* cleric, Clerk. For branch I, the proper word was L. *clēricāt-us*, OF. *clergié*, F. *clergé*, masc.; but in OF. *clergie* was also used in same sense; and if any of the ME. forms represent *clergié*, they cannot be distinguished from those that represent *clergie*.

The regular phonetic repr. of Romanic *cler(i)c-ĭa*, in OF. would have been, according to dialect, *clercie* (*clerzie*, once in Godef.), *clerchie*: cf. Pr. *clercia*, Sp. *clerecia*. OF. *clergie* was an assimilation of this to *clergié*, a word of earlier formation in which *g* was regular (*clēricāt-, clerigāt-, clergāt-, clergiet, clergié*). The influence of the latter similarly appears in *clergess, clergise, clergion*. The occasional ME. *clerge*, pl. *clergis* (sense 2. d) may possibly represent *clericus*: cf. Pr. *clerc, clerge*.]

I. The clerical estate or order = mod.F. *clergé*.

†**1.** The estate or office of a cleric or clerk (in ecclesiastical orders); the clerical office. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 43 It behowuiþ vs clerks to not mishews þe sygnes of our cleregye. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 81 Clergie or office of clerkes, *clericatus*. 1529 More *Heresyes* III. Wks. 226/2 As he that is in the clergye noughte, is farre the worse because he is therein, so he that therein is good, is for his clergy very farre the better. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xix. (1634) 726 The Popish rasure ministred unto Clerks at the first receit of their Cleargie.

2. *concr.* The clerical order; the body of men set apart by ordination for religious service in the Christian church; opposed to *laity*.

Sometimes, in popular speech, used of the ordinary clergy as distinguished from bishops, etc., as in 'the bishop met the clergy of his diocese'. Originally a term of the Catholic church, but also commonly used in those Protestant churches which have an ordained ministry. (As with similar terms, its application is often made a matter of principle.)

a. construed as *collective plural*.

c 1275 *O. E. Misc.* 89 Symonye, þat muchel del haueþ amerd of þere clergie. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 563 Of þe clergie at Londone..A conseil he made. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 28 Þe baronage & þe clergie were somond to Kyngeston. *c* 1450 *Merlin* vi. 97. 1529 More *Heresyes* I. Wks. 108/2 To put euery man to silence that would .. speake of the fautes of the clargye. 1604 Jas. I. *Counterbl.* To Rdr. (Arb.) 96 Our Cleargie are become negligent. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. i. 14 The King of Spain .. would be..compell'd by his Clergy .. to make new Demands. 1762 (*title*) Observations on the Present State of Widows and Orphans of the Protestant Clergy of all denominations in Great Britain and Ireland. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 376 The people..are divisible into two kinds; the clergy and laity: the clergy, comprehending all persons in holy orders, and in ecclesiastical offices. 1765–8 Maclaine tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* xvii. (1844) II. 221 The defects and vices of the Lutheran clergy. 1838 Gladstone *State in Rel. Ch.* (1839) 259 The Presbyterian clergy of the Scotch church. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 303 With the higher clergy of Germany.

b. as *collective singular*.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 373 Þe clergye is ybonden by astate & office. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 66/2 A clerge, *clerus, clerimonia*. 1653 Milton *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 387 They affected to be call'd a Clergy. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 480 An ambitious Clergy impoverishes it's People. *a* 1863 Whately in *Sat. Rev.* (1864) 9 July 58 The usefulness of a married clergy.

c. rarely, as *numeral plural* = clergymen.

1850 J. H. Newman *Diff. Angl.* 184 Some hundred Clergy.

†d. In the last sense, *clergies* was formerly used.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27244 In scrift..enentes clergis seculers. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxvii. 14 [lxviii. 13] *Si dormiatis inter medios cleros*..if ȝe slepe amange þe myddis clergis. 1482 Caxton *Myrr.* I. v. 22 In this manere were the clergies first founden. 1672 Dodwell in Baxter *Answ. Dodwell* 73 The united endeavours of above a Thousand Clergies.

e. Used of all members of religious orders.

1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 265, I found the clergy in general persons of moderate minds and decorous manners; I include the seculars and regulars of both sexes.

†**3.** *transf.* The priestly order in the Jewish and other non-Christian religions. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1509 Oure bischop [of Jerusalem] .. iogis all þe iewis · & generall callis .. þan consals him þe clergy. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 273 Tlamacazque..one of the principallest of the Divels Cleargie there. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 14 (D.) The Druidæ (for so they call their diviners, wisemen, and estate of clergie). 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 73 Upon this comes Jannes and Jambres..it seems the king's Court was not then without a sufficient number of Clergy.

4. As a rendering of Gr. *κλῆρος*, and of *κλήρων* in 1 *Pet.* v. 3; see quots.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Pet.* v. 3 Nether as hauynge lordshipe in the clergie [1582 *Rhem.*, neither as ouerruling the Clergie; Tindale, Cranmer, the parisshes; Coverdale, the parishens; *Genev.*, 1611, God's heritage]. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 164 The title of Clergy S. Peter gave to all Gods people, till Pope *Higinus* and the succeeding Prelates took it from them. 1643 Burroughes *Exp. Hosea* i. (1652) 159 You shall find in Scripture the people are called Clergy in distinction from the Ministers, and never the Ministers ..from the people. 1736 Chandler *Hist. Persec.* 459 The words Clergy and Church are never once used in Scripture to denote the Bishops or other Officers, but the Christian people.

II. In sense of mod.F. *clergie*.

†**5.** 'Clerkly skill'; learning, scholarship, science. *Obs.* exc. in proverb (quot. 1690–1822).

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 538 I-cud of alle clergies. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 62, I sal teche him than Of clergy more than ani man. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 101 That clergy That clerkes kalles astronomi. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xx. 54 Be clargy clere if we couthe knawe. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 376 The grete and excellent clergy that is in you. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 52 She chopth logyke, to put me to my clargy. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v. *Clerk-ship*, An Ounce of Mother-Wit is worth a Pound of Clergy, or Book-learning. 1822 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) II. 3/1 The old saying, that an ounce of mother wit is worth a pound of clergy.

6. Old Law. *Benefit of* (*his*) *clergy*, also simply (*his*) *clergy*: orig. the privilege of exemption from trial by a secular court, allowed to or claimed by clergymen arraigned for felony; in later times the privilege of exemption from the sentence, which, in the case of certain offences, might be pleaded on his first conviction by every one who could read. Abolished, after various earlier modifications, in 1827. Cf. Neck-verse.

The ability to read, being originally merely the test of the 'clergy', or clerical position, of the accused, came at length to be in itself the ground of the privilege, so that the phrase became = 'benefit of scholarship' (sense 5, instead of 1).

c 1300 *Beket* 371 A preost ther was..That of manslaȝt was bicliped..Me acusede him faste of the dethe: ac he..huld him faste to holi churche..Iloked he was to purgi him thurf clergie if he miȝte. 1511 *Act 3 Hen. VIII*, c. 5 That ..he..so offending (not being within orders of holy church) enioie not the benefite of his clergie. 1601 Munday *Death Huntington* I. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 244 Stand to your clergy, uncle; save your life. 1623 *Act* 21 *Jas. I*, c. 6 Preamb., By the Laws of this Realm the Benefit of Clergy is not allowed to Women convicted of Felony. *a* 1626 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 39 Praying his clergy, and thereupon reading as a clerke. 1631 Brathwait *Whimzies, Charac. Jayler* 49 If any .. be admitted to his clergy, and by helpe of a compassionate prompter, hacke out his neckeverse. 1670 Blount *Law Dict.* s.v., By the Statute of 18 Eliz. cap. 7 Clerks are no more delivered to their Ordinaries to be purged, but now every Man, to whom this benefit is granted, though not in Orders, is put to read at the Bar, after he is found guilty, and convicted of such Felony, and so burnt in the hand, and set free for the first time, if the Ordinaries Commissioner or Deputy standing by do say—*Legit ut Clericus*. 1670 Marvell *Corr.* clxxii. Wks. 1872–5 II. 362 Such a clause..makes it felony, without clergy. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3304/3 Craving the Benefit of his Clergy..he was Burnt in the Hand. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* (1869) II. v. i. 351 [The] members [of the universities], whether masters or students, had all of them what was then called the benefit of clergy, that is were exempted from the civil jurisdiction .. and were amenable only to the ecclesiastical tribunals. 1864 Knight *Fifty Years Wkg. Life* I. 204 Then [1818] the Crier of the Court called out to the Convict, 'kneel down and pray your Clergy'.

b. *Clergy of belly*: 'respite claimed by a pregnant woman' (Davies).

1678 Butler *Hud.* III. i. 884 Who therefore in a streight, may freely Demand the Clergy of her Belly.

III. 7. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Belonging to the clergy, clerical.

a 1635 Corbett *Iter Bor.* 8 A noble cleargy host, Kitt Middleton. 1670 Walton *Life Hooker* I. 40 She [Q. Elizabeth] eased herself, by laying the burden of all her clergy-cares upon his [Abp. Whitgift's] shoulders.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *clergy-like* adj., *-mender, -priest, -profession, -relation, -right, -tailor*; †**clergy-feme**, a clergyman's wife or woman; **clergy-house**, the residence of a clergyman; also, a house of residence for all the clergy having sole or subordinate charge of a living.

1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxi. (1612) 152 How fine and faire a life our *Clergie-Femes inioy. 1865 G. E. Street *Town Ch.* in *Englishm. Mag.* Feb. 125 The Church..would ..be rendered .. more striking by the group of subordinate buildings—*clergy-house, house for the choir-boys and masters, etc. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Ch.* 25 When the clergy-house is close to the church. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (1886) 173 In as *clergie-like and church-like manner as maie be. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* To Rdr. 3 An infinite number of church and *clergy-menders. *c* 1589 *Theses Martinianæ* title-p., With their whole band of *clergie-priests. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xvii. (D.), Nor suits it with my *clergy-profession to proceed any further in this warlike description. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 168 That Priestly unction and *Clergy-right whereto Christ hath entitl'd him. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof.*

St. v. xviii. (D.), Those *clergy-sticklers. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* v. (1737) 215 'Clergy-Taylors, Wafer-makers.

Hence † **Cle·rgy'd** *ppl. a.*, provided with clergy.

1696 *Growth Deism* 31 Christians embodied, organized, clergy'd and modelled into a National Church.

Clergyman (klɔ̄·ɹdʒimăn). Before 18th c. usually as two words, or hyphened.

1. A man of the clerical order; an ordained minister of the Christian church; one in holy orders. (In England, unless otherwise qualified, commonly meaning a minister of the Church of England.)

1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 94 Not after the manner of a cleargie-man, but of the lay people. 1577 Vautrouillier *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 260 The Papistes dreamed that this commaundement belongeth onely to their Cleargymen. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 95 Enter Richard aloft, betweene two Bishops. *Maior.* See where his Grace stands, tweene two Clergie men. 1654 L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 218 The House of Commons [voted] that no Clergy man shall be in Commission of the Peace. 1706 Hearne *Rem. & Collect.* (1885) I. 164 A Benefic'd Clergy Man in Surrey. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 72 ₱ 9 By a Clergyman, I mean one in holy Orders. *a* 1714 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I. 269 A profound statesman, but a very indifferent Clergy-man. 1840 Gladstone *Ch. Princ.* 322 A well-known Presbyterian Clergyman, of Edinburgh. 1858 De Quincey *Wks.* V. 190 A writer of great talent, Mr. Foster, the Baptist clergyman. 1872 E. Peacock *Mabel Heron* I. iv. 65 Deep-rooted reverence for the clergyman of the Parish.

† **b.** *transf.* Applied to priests of non-Christian religions. (Cf. Clergy 1 b.) *Obs.*

1609 Holland *Amm. Marcel.* XXVIII. vi. 346 Rusticanus a Prelat or Clergie man [*sacerdotalis*]. 1693 Staphorst tr. *Rauwolf's Trav.* in Ray *Journ. Low C.* (1738) II. 98 When their Clergymen [i. e. Dervishes] did understand it, they became very angry with us.

† **2.** *St. Nicholas' clergymen* (*clerks*): a cant phrase for 'highwaymen' (see Clerk *sb.* 6 c). *Obs.*

1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* 1 A quarrel, by the high way side, between a brace, of Saint Nicholas Clargie men.

3. *Clergyman's sore throat*: see quot.

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Clergyman's sore throat*, the name given to granular pharyngitis when occurring in clergymen, and others, who use the voice much. 1886 Fagge *Princ. & Pract. Med.* I. 805.

Hence **Clergyma·nical** *a.* (*humorous*), **Cle·rgymanly** *a.*, characteristic of a clergyman.

1864 G. Dyer *Bella Donna* I. 196 One figure (arrayed in silken vestings and general clergymanical finery). 1865 Mrs. Oliphant *Chron. Carl., Perpet. Curate* 3 Two fresh, new, active, clergymanly intellects.

Clergyse, var. of Clergise, *Obs.*, learning.

Clergyship. [f. Clergy + -ship.] The position or office of a clergyman.

1616 N. Brent tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Council Trent* (1676) 551 It could not be said, that either Clergiship, or the exemption thereof, were *de jure divino*.

Clergywoman (klɔ̄·ɹdʒiwumăn). [f. Clergy + Woman, after *clergyman*.]

† **1.** A woman belonging to a religious order; a nun; a priestess; = Clergess 2. *Obs.*

1673 Baxter *Let.* in *Answ. Dodwell* 87, I never took all the impotent persons, poor, and Widows in the Church, to be Clergy-men, and Clergy-women. *a* 1777 Foote *Trip Calais* II. i. (D.), I took her to be one of the clergywomen that belong to the place. 1842 Thackeray *Miss Tickletoby's Lect.* i. Wks. 1886 XXIV. 12 The ancient Britons had not only priests, but priestesses—that is clergywomen.

b. *humorously.* Cf. 'old woman'.

1726 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* XXX. 160 Several fellows..lodged an appeal..against Dr. Drybones..complaining of several arbitrary..practices of that reverend old clergy-woman.

2. A clergyman's wife or other female relative (especially when she manages the parish). (*Humorous* or *satirical.*)

1820 *Gentl. Mag.* II. 150 He is a Clergyman more than a country Gentleman, and his flame a Clergywoman. 1862 *Union* 11 Apr. 226 The harm which a clergywoman may do ..is almost boundless. 1865 Mrs. Oliphant *Agnes* I. 10 From the clergy-women of Windholm down to the charwomen, the question was discussed. 1867 *Ch. Times* 6 July 236/4 The clergywoman nuisance and the domestic ideal.

Cleric (kle·rik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *clēric-us* clergyman, priest, prop. an adj. 'of or belonging to the *clērus*'; a. Gr. κληρικ-ός 'of or pertaining to an inheritance', in later (Christian) use 'of or belonging to the ecclesiastical or sacerdotal order', f. κλῆρος 'lot, allotment, piece of land, estate, heritage', used in 2nd c. as a name of the ministerial or sacerdotal order in the church, the clergy. The Greek words were adopted in Latin in this transferred sense only (*clērus* in Tertullian *a* 220, *clēricus* in Jerome 4th c.), with which they passed into Romanic and English. Cf. Clerk.

On the history of the application of κλῆρος to the Christian ministry, see Bp. Lightfoot *Philippians* (1868) 245–6, where its probable origin is seen in the use of the word in Acts i. 17, τὸν κλῆρον τῆς διακονίας ταύτης 'the lot of this ministry'; cf. i. 25. In the time of Jerome, explanations were sought in the use of κλῆρος in Deut. xviii. 2, compared with ix. 29, and parallel passages; and 1 Peter v. 3 was interpreted in this sense. Jerome's explanation is thus repeated in the *Apology for the Lollards* (*c* 1400) 43:

'The clerk..schuld interpret þe calling of his nam, and enforce to be þat he is seid; for a clerk in our speche is seid *sort*, and þer for are men seid *clerkis*, for þei are of þe Lordis sort, or for þe Lord is þer part; and for he is þe Lordis part, or haþ þe Lord his part, he au[h]t to haue him s[u]ilk þat he haue þe Lord, and be had of þe Lord.']

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the clergy, Clerical.

1621 W. Sclater *Tythes* (1623) 13 As well Clericke as Layicke. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* ad fin., Above the genius of his cleric elocution. 1829 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) II. 113 All of us, cleric and laic, seem to be agreed. 1879 G. Macdonald *P. Faber* I. i. 6 With a word he quickened the pace of his cleric steeds.

B. *sb.* A clerical man, a clergyman. Often used instead of the earlier Clerk (in sense 1), to avoid the ambiguity of that word.

1621 W. Sclater *Tythes* (1623) 36, I haue now to deale with a Clericke. 1786 Bp. Horsley *Serm. Sons Clergy* (L.), The cleric who is..the most addicted to a life of study and devotion. 1837 R. Challoner *Catholic Chr. Instr. in Sacr.* 7 In case of necessity..baptism may..be administered by any person whatsoever. In which case a cleric, though only in lesser orders, is to be admitted preferably to a layman. 1875 M. Pattison *Casaubon* 417 The professors and governors are all clerics.

Clerical (kle·rikăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *clēric-āl-is*, f. *clēric-us* clergyman: see prec.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the clergy or a clergyman (*esp.* in their professional capacity).

1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xiii. 17 Clericall tonsure or shaving. 1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.* II. 1 (T.) Meet for clerical and religious persons. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 5 The hard yoke of clerical usurpation. 1829 Lytton *Devereux* I. ii, His garb was as little clerical as possible. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* iv. 82 The ambition of the clerical order has always been attended by peculiarly repulsive features.

2. Of or pertaining to a clerk or penman (see Clerk 5), of clerks; esp. in *clerical error*, an error made in writing anything out.

1798 Bay *Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 82 The word was omitted through a clerical mistake in the person who drew the will. 1838 Gurwood *Wellington Disp.* IV. 105 *note*, It is supposed that this is a clerical error. 1865 *New York World* 13 Oct., A clerical force is employed to keep the accounts and attend to the correspondence. 1879 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 3/3 The clerical service of the Customs.

B. *sb.* A cleric: one of a clerical party.

1837 Marryat *Dog-fiend* XXXIII, We except the clericals. 1871 *Daily News* 21 Sept., The German party was to make way for the Czechs and clericals. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* I. 31 The Sixth Council of Orleans deposed every clerical who had committed adultery.

b. *pl.* Clerical garments (*colloq.*; cf. *academicals, canonicals*).

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1989. 802/3 Donning 'a suit of clericals'.

Clericalism (kle·rikăliz'm). [f. prec. + -ism; cf. mod.F. *cléricalisme.*] Clerical principles; clerical rule or influence; clerical partisanship.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* 470/1 A living protest against clericalism. 1874 *Daily News* 11 Feb. 3/7 The triumph of Republicanism in the Haute Saône, a stronghold of clericalism. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 295 The chronic insurrection of the clergy, their hostility to republican institutions, their defiance of national supremacy is what is called in France clericalism.

Clericalist (kle·rikălist). [f. as prec. + -ist.] A supporter of clericalism.

1881 *New York Herald* 17 Feb. 7/1 At Berlin..a clericalist has been elected Vice-President.

attrib. 1885 Fremantle *Alford* in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* I. 283/2 The clericalist movement of the years 1835–42.

Clericality (klerikæ·lĭti). [f. as prec. + -ity.] **1.** (with *pl.*) A clerical action or trait.

1660 S. Fisher *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 53 In those their Carnal Clericalities.

2. Clerical quality or condition.

1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 450 The Church Congress! This is the very concentrated essence, the focus, of Clericality. 1884 G. P. Hawley *Wit, Wisd. & Philos. Richter* 54 Clericality does, at all times, stand in a very close relation to the feminine heart.

Clericalize (kle·rikăləiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ize.] *trans.* To make clerical.

1886 *Manch. Exam.* 36 Feb. 5/5 Clericalise the Church from top to bottom, turn over all its patronage to the Bishops.

Clericall: see Clarichord.

Clerically (kle·rikăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly².] **1.** In a clerical manner, like a clergyman.

1876 M. Davies *Unorth. Lond.* 117 Then the clerically-dressed gentleman took up his parable.

2. In relation to writing out or copying.

1886 *Law Rep.* 31 Chanc. Div. 255 There will be no practical difficulty in making the resettlement clerically stand so as to effect the real intention of the parties.

Clericalty (kle·rikălti). [f. as prec. + -ty, after *royalty*, etc.] Clerical order, clergy.

1860 H. B. Wilson in *Ess. & Rev.* 195 The wrong..is participated by..the clericalty who consider the Church etc.

Clericate (kle·rikēt). [ad. L. *clēricātus*, f. *clēric-us*: see -ate.] Clerical office or dignity.

1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* XII. 252, I..alleged The power and privilege o' the Clericate.

Clericature (kle·rikătiŭɹ). [ad. mod. L. *clēricātūra*, f. *clēricāre* to make a cleric.] Clerical action or function.

1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 176 The very same rank of Clericature, which they had in their Sect. 1867 H. C. Lea *Sacerd. Celib.* 83 The superior opportunities which clericature gave of improper intercourse with women.

Clericism (kle·risiz'm). [f. Cleric + -ism.] Clerkhood as a principle and practice; a system founded upon clergymen.

1878 C. W. Eliot in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 224 The English universities have suffered deeply from..clericism, celibacy, and sinecurism.

Clericity (klĭri·sĭti). [f. L. type **clēricitās*, f. *clēricus*: see -ity.] Clerical quality or status.

1866 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. VI. 470 A motion was speedily made for his ejection on the ground of his clericity (the word, I think, is Coleridge's, and a very good word it is).

Clerico- (kle·riko), combining form of L. *clēricus* (see Cleric), = clerically-, clerical and . . ., as in *clerico-liberal, clerico-political.*

1825 Syd. Smith *Sp.* Wks. 1859 II. 200, I am sick of these little clerico-political meetings. 1863 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 611 Such detestable societies as the Clerico-liberal Society.

Clericorde: see Clarichord.

Clerify (kle·rifəi), *v. nonce-wd.* [ad. med.L. *clērificāre*, f. late L. *clēr-us*: see Cleric, and -fy.] *trans.* To make clerical. So **Clerifica·tion.**

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Mar. 243/2 Lord Palmerston's conversion ..has (no doubt) sanctified him, but it has also clerified him —to coin a new word for what, happily..is a new fact. 1867 *Ibid.* 6 July 10/2 The process of clerification.

Clerisy (kle·rĭsi). [app. formed after Ger. *clerisei*, in late L. *clēricia*, Sp. *clerecía*, Pg. *clerezia* (see Clergy). Introduced by Coleridge to express a notion no longer associated with Clergy.] Learned men as a body, scholars.

1818 Coleridge *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 238 After the Revolution..a learned body, or clerisy, as such, gradually disappeared. *a* 1834 — *Table-t.* (1836) 160 The clerisy of a nation, that is, its learned men, whether poets, or philosophers, or scholars. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess. Manners* (1858) II. 42 The artist, the scholar, and in general the clerisy.

¶ It has also been used for *clericism, clericity.*

1858 *Times* 28 Aug. 10/5 The restrictions of clerisy and celibacy. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 336 A layman, alike indifferent to clerisy and heresy.

Clerk (klāɹk, klɔ̄ɹk), *sb.* Forms: 1 **clerec,** (**cliroc**), 1–3 **cleric,** 1–7 **clerc,** 3 **clærc,** (*gen. pl.* 2–3 **clerkene,** 4 **clerken**), 3–7 **clerke,** 4 **klerk,** 5–6 **clerck**(e, 5–7 **clarke,** 5–8 **clark,** 6 **clarcke,** 6–7 **cleark**(e, 4– **clerk.** [OE. had *cleric, clerec, clerc*, immed. from Latin; the last of these forms coincided with OF. *clerc*:—Romanic type **clerco*:—L. *clēric-us, -um* (cf. Pr. *clerc, clergue, clerge*, Sp. *clerigo*, It. *chierico*): see Cleric. The original sense was 'man in a religious order, cleric, clergyman'. As the scholarship of the Middle Ages was practically limited to the clergy, and these performed all the writing, notarial, and secretarial work of the time, the name 'clerk' came to be equivalent to 'scholar', and specially applicable to a notary, secretary, recorder, accountant, or penman. The last has now come to be the ordinary sense, all the others being either archaic, historical, formal, or contextual.

The pronunciation klāik is evidenced in the south of England from the 15th c.; cf. *bark, hark, dark*, etc., from earlier *-er*; also *serjeant, hearth, Cherwell, Hertford*, and the 15–17th c. *clargy.* The dialects, esp. the northern, have retained the *e*, as Sc. klerk, klerk. In U. S. the pronunciation is klɔ̄ik, and of late this has become somewhat frequent in London and its neighbourhood.]

1. A man ordained to the ministry or service of the Christian Church; a churchman, clergyman, or ecclesiastic. (For greater distinction, Cleric is now often substituted.)

a. Before the Reformation, and in R. C. Church, a member of any of the eight orders (though sometimes excluding the bishop). Hence, the distinction, *clerk in holy orders, clerk in minor orders*: see quot. 1844.

c 1050 *O. E. Vocab.* in Wr.-Wülcker 308 *Clericus*, preost oððe cleric. 1129 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.), Se oðer het Gregorius; he wæs clerc. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 472 That no bissop, ne clerc nathemo, Ne solde withoute kinges leue out of this lond go. *Ibid.* 496 Alle clerkene lefmen in prisoun the king brouȝte. *c* 1315 Shoreham *Poems* 53 Clerke hys to segge, an Englysch, Eyr of Godes werke. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. IV. 119 Til clerken coueitise be to clothe þe pore and to fede. 1483 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 32/2 He decreed that Clerkes sholde were no berdes nor longe heere. 1584 Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* 32 The Clarkes of the Church of Winchester did choose him for their Bishop. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* V. (1617) 186 Services, Offices, and Orders ecclesiastical, the first of which three and in part the second may be executed by the laity, whereas none have or can have the third but the clergy. Catechists, Exorcists, Readers, Singers, and the rest of like sort..may in that respect seem clergymen, even as the Fathers for that cause term them usually Clerks. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. 487 Torniellus is a regular Clerk of the congregation of St. Paul. 1661 Bramhall *Just Vind.* iv. 61 Wilfride was an Arch-Bishop, not an inferiour clerk. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xii. 230 The clergy were divided into two classes, one of inferior clerks in minor orders, and employed as lectors, cantors, acolythists, exorcists, and doorkeepers, and the other of clerks in holy orders, deacons, and mass-thanes, whose office it was to minister at the altar and offer the sacrifice.

b. Since the Reformation, in England generally = 'clerk in holy orders', i. e. a deacon, priest, or bishop. Now chiefly a legal or formal designation.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) Pref., They zealously withstand the couetousness of Patrones, in reiecting their vnsufficient Clearkes. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxxi. § 2 The placing of one clerk in two churches. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 365 The Bishop, or his Clerks. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 184 In the general Acceptation of the Word, all Persons were stiled Clerks, that served in the Church of Christ; whether they were Bishops, Priests, or Deacons. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 424 A living..became vacant. Hough and his ejected brethren assembled and presented a clerk. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-bk. Property Law* xxv. 187 No advowson can be recovered by any person after three clerks in succession have held the same adversely if the times..amount to 60 years.

2. Before the Reformation, sometimes applied *esp.* to members of the five 'minor orders' as distinct from the higher or 'holy orders'.

c 975 *Laws Edgar C.* 4 (Bosw.) We læraþ ðæt preosta ȝehwilc to sinoþe hæbbe his cleric. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12897 (Gött.) Seleuth it was..þe klerk for to baptiz þe preist. 1486 *Bk. St. Alban's* D iiij a, A spare hawke, and he is an hawke for a prest .. A Muskyte, and he is for an holiwater clerke. 1537 *Will of H. Monmouth* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xc. 251 Item, I wyl have no mo Preestes and Clerks at my funeral mass than do serve dayly in our parysh church.

b. Hence, since the Reformation, applied to laymen who perform such of these offices as are retained in cathedrals, churches, or chapels. In the Prayer-book of 1549 *the Clerks* were the choir men; in later times, *the Clerk*, or *Parish Clerk*, is the lay officer of a parish church, who has charge of the church and precincts, and assists the clergyman in various parts of his duties, *e.g.* by leading the people in responses, assisting at baptisms, marriages, etc. In other senses, usually with some distinctive epithet, as *Bible Clerk*, a scholar who reads the Scripture lessons in some ancient college chapels; *Lay Clerk*, a singing man in some cathedrals and college chapels; *Singing Clerk*, etc.

1549 (March) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 122 b, The Clearkes and people shall aunswere. *Ibid. Commun. Serv.*, Where there be Clerks, they shall sing one or many of the sentences above written. 1564 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xli. 463 To every parish belongeth I. A parson, or vicar, or both, or a curate under him. II. A clerk, to read, write, sing, and say. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iv. 94 To th' Church, take the Priest, Clarke, and some sufficient honest witnesses. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* III. 82 To go to the Clark of Ferry-Hinksey for ye Parish Register. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 409 The true Original of those we now call Parish Clerks .. at first intended as Clerks-Assistant to him that had the Cure. 1727 SWIFT *Country Post*, The deceased wife of the singing-clerk of this place. *a* 1800 COWPER *Names of little Note* 14 There goes the parson, oh! illustrious spark, And there, scarce less illustrious, goes the clerk! 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit. U. S.* II. 86 There was no clerk, the Bishop read the responses and gave out the psalms, seeming to us, at first to be performing the office of clerk. 1879 MRS. OLIPHANT *Within Precincts* xviii, He .. had been a chorister and had progressed into a lay clerk. 1886 *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 169 New College (Chapel): Organist, Schoolmaster, Lay-clerks, Choristers. —189 Magdalen Coll.: Organist, Clerks, Choristers. —219 Christ Ch.: Organist, Singing men, Choristers. 1889 *Oxford Directory*, All Souls College..provision for a warden, fifty fellows, two chaplains, and four bible clerks.

†**3.** *Clerk attaint, clerk convict*: see quots. *Obs.*

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* Wks. (Bohn) 354 The king began.. to pare a little the privilege of clergy, ordaining that clerks convict should be burned in the hand. *a* 1626 — *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 39 A man found guilty of felony..and praying his clergy, and thereupon reading as a clerke..is called a clerk convict. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 62 Clerk attaint is he, which prayeth his Clergie after judgement given upon him of the felonie, and hath his Clergie allowed. *Ibid.*, Clerke convict is hee, which prayeth his Clergie before judgement given upon him of the Felonie, and hath his Clergie to him granted.

4. A man (or woman) of book learning, one able to read and write; a scholar. (Now a *historical archaism.*)

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 7 Alse þe wise clerc seide on his boc. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi. 11 All þe clerkis in erth may noght ymagyn it. | *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 285 A Clerk ther was of Oxenford also That vn to logyk hadde longe ygo. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (1858) 132 In these dayes regned in Inglond Herry the First, whech was named Herry Clerk. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. ii. (1889) 38 The thyrd syster Morgan le fey .. lerned so moche that she was a grete Clerke of Nygromancye. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* 1 That noble poete and grete clerke vyrgyle. 1533 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* I. (1875) 22 A great clearke in the Greeke and Latten tonge. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. T.* Pref. 6 Joseph Scaliger, one of the greatest Clarkes of our age. 1702 POPE *Jan. & May* 109 As subtle clerks by many schools are made. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 70 He was no great clerk, but he was perfectly well versed in the interests of Europe. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. xi, Her father was a clerk of fame. 1882 FREEMAN *Reign Will. Rufus* II. vii. 455 Henry the Clerk .. must rank before all other kings as the refounder of the English nation.

†**b.** A pupil, scholar. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 29401 (Cott. Galba), A maister of lare may bete a clerk bot noght ouer sare. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 53 The said maister..meoved his clerkis to desport bethout the cite in the feeldis. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xii. 159 After cam Plato the sage..And his clerke named Aristotle.

†**5.** In early times, when writing was not an ordinary accomplishment of the laity, the offices of writer, scribe, secretary, keeper of accounts, and the transaction of all business involving writing, were discharged by *Clerks* (in sense 1, identical with 4).

1085 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.), Hi wæron ealle þæs cynges clerecas. *c* 1300 *Beket* 2135 (2123) Edward Grim, that was his clerc..To helpe his louerd, if he miȝte, his arm pulte bifore. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* Prol. 91, I sauh þer Bisschops Bolde .. Bi-coome Clerkes of A-Counte, þe kyng for to seruen. 1377 *Ibid.* B. XIII. 247 Hadde iche a clerke þat couthe write. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xix. 218 Under the Emperoures table, sitten 4 Clerkes, that writen alle, that the Emperour seythe. 1450 *Merlin* xxvi. (1877) 483 Than were ther chosen foure clerkes to write the a-ventures as thei fill. *a* 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 38 But our spiritualty, what do they?..some be clerks of the kitchen.

6. Hence, in current use: **a.** The officer who has charge of the records, correspondence, and accounts of any department, court, corporation, or society, and superintends the general conduct of its business; as *Clerk of the Kitchen*, *Clerk to the School-board*, *Town-clerk*, etc.

1526 TINDALE *Acts* xix. 35 When the toune clarcke had ceased the people. 1536 in *Thynne's Animadv.* Introd. 28 William Thynne, clerc comptroller of the kinges honorable housholde. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 753 The clearke general of the armie. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 538 Clarke of the Spicery to King Henry the eight. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Liberty* Wks. 1710 II. 680 His Clerk of the Kitchen, or his Cook. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (1851) 111 Late clerk of the robes to King Chas. II. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5016/3 All the Horses..must be shewn ..before the Clerk of the Race.

b. One employed in a subordinate position *in* a public or private office, shop, warehouse, etc., to make written entries, keep accounts, make fair copies of documents, do the mechanical work of correspondence and similar 'clerkly' work.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 6 Pream., The said Collectours and Comptrollers and theire Clerkes. 1565–78 COOPER *Thesaur.*, *Scriptum iacere*, to be a secreitarie or clarke. 1573–80 BARET *Alvearie*, A Clerke or secretarie alwayes attending, a scribe, *Amanuensis*. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. Ven.* v. i. 181 My Lord Bassanio gaue his Ring away Vnto the Iudge..and then the Boy his Clearke..begg'd mine. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XI. (1843) 693/1 Harrisson..had been bred up in the place of a Clerk, under a Lawyer. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3865/4 Writing a tolerable Clerk's-Hand. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 64 He proposed to take me over as his clerk. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 261/1 The telegraph clerk gradually acquires a proficiency. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 268 Some banks employ as many as six clerks. *Mod.* The Warehousemen and Clerks' School.

c. Specific applications and offices:—

Clerk of Assize: an officer who records judicial decisions given by judges on circuit. † *Clerk of the Chamber*: a private secretary. *Clerk of the Cheque* (see CHECK *sb.* 8): also, 'an officer in royal dockyards who goes on board to muster the ship's company, thereby to check false musters'. *Clinical Clerk*: see CLINICAL. † *Clerk of the Closet*: an ecclesiastic privately attending upon a monarch, a royal confessor. *Clerk of the Crown*: an officer of the Chancery department, who issues writs of summons to peers in the House of Lords, and writs of election for members of the House of Commons, etc.; also an official who frames and reads indictments against public offenders. *Clerk of the Essoins, Estreats, Greencloth, Hanaper* (see these words). *Clerk of the Market*: † a royal officer attending at fairs and markets, to keep the standard of weights and measures, and punish misdemeanours therein; also an officer appointed by city or town corporations, to collect market dues, and inspect the market. † *Clerk of the Nihils*: (see NIHIL). † *St. Nicholas' clerk*: a highwayman, thief. *Clerk of the Peace*: an officer who prepares indictments and keeps a record of proceedings at sessions of the peace. † *Clerk of the Pells, Pipe*: (see these words). † *Clerk of the Petty Bag*: an officer in Chancery who had many minor duties, such as making out the patents of customers, gaugers, alnagers, issuing the *congé d'élire* for bishops, issuing writs of summons to Parliament, etc., most of which have now passed to the Clerk of the Crown. *Clerk of Session*: a title given to the clerks of the Court of Session. *Clerk of the Signet*: formerly, a clerk in attendance on the royal secretary, in charge of the privy signet for sealing private letters; also used as synonymous with *Writer to the* SIGNET. *Clerk of Supply* (Scotland): Clerk to the Commissioners of Supply or county assessors. *Clerk of the Weather*: an imaginary functionary humorously supposed to control the state of the weather. *Clerk of the Works*: an officer who superintends the erection of buildings, etc., to secure the proper quality of materials and execution of the work.

1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. VII. 317 He there obtain'd the Office of *Clerk of the Chamber. 1771 GRAY *Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 127 Philippa of Hainault appointed him clerk of her chamber. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Clerk of the Check*..keeps a muster or register of all the men employed aboard his Majesty's ships and vessels, and also of the artificers and others in the service of the navy at the port where he is settled. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xli, To request my commission to be forwarded to the clerk of the cheque at Plymouth. 1530 PALSGR. 206/1 *Clerke of the closet, *clerc de chappelle*. 1716 BP. KENNETT in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 423 IV. 298 His Majesty will be attended by three clergymen, Dr. Torriano as deputy clerk of the closet. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 2 *Clerk of the Crown. Gaoler, have you your Prisoner. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 185 *Clarke of the market for the tyme beynge. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. XVII. 114 God is the principall clark of the market, all the weights of the bag are his work. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 272 The court of the clerk of the market is incident to every fair and market in the kingdom, to punish misdemesnors therein. 1887 *Oxford P. O. Directory* 175 *Clerks of the Market*, Rev. R. Faussett, M.A., and Rev. O. Ogle; *Deputy Clerk*, Mr. W. Sims. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 68 If they meete not with *S. Nicholas Clarks. 1611 COTGR., *Espieur des chemins*, a purse-taker..one of S. Nicholas Clerkes. 1689 *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 318 That Sheriffs and *Clarks of ye peace Impose not vpon ye people. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 269 To him [the lord lieutenant] the nomination of the clerk of the peace belongs. 1845 POLSON in *Encycl. Metrop.* 852/1 Advocates or principal *clerks of session. 1546 *Supplic. Commons* in *Four Supplic.* (1871) 78 The *clerke of his signet .. vsed to cary his masters ryng in his mouth. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) I. 252 The old clerk of the signet was very joyous. 1889 *Glasgow Even. Citizen* 9 Sept. 1/7 Valuation Appeal Courts..By order, W. Alston Dykes, *Clerk of Supply. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Gold. Calf* vi. 52 It was usually a brilliant day. The *clerk of the weather appeared favourably disposed. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* (1664) 18 A *Clark of the Works must be vers'd in the prizes of materials, and the rates of all things belonging to the building. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* § 17. 70 Clerk of Works in the Engineer Department.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, **clerk-ale**, an ale-drinking for the benefit of the parish clerk; also, the ale then provided; **clerk-learning**, book-learning, scholarship; † **clerk-play**, a dramatic representation of a religious subject by the clergy; **clerk-register** (*lord register*), a Scottish officer of state having custody of the archives; **clerk-roll, clerk-sitter**: see quots.

1627 in Heylin *Laud* IV. (1671) 256 (D.) For suppressing all revels, Church-ales, *Clerk-ales which had been used upon that day. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 248 Clerk Ales .. were for the better maintenance of the Parish Clerk. 1791 J. LACKINGTON *Mem.* iii. (D.), Some..frolicsome fellows being one Easter Sunday morning at the clerk's house .. drinking (as it is called) clerk's-ale. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. i. 61 Thou..hast had *clerk-learning in thy time. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 138 In thee wold have bein at ane vane *Clerk play two or three thowsand people. 1575 *Act Gen. Assembly Ch. Scotl.* (Jam.), The playing of Clerk-playis, comedies or tragedies upon the canonical parts of the Scripture, induceth and bringeth in with it a contempt and profanation of the same. 1588 SIR R. MAITLAND *Quenis Maryage* (Jam.), Everilk man yow prayis To maik bainfyris, fairseis, and clerk-playis. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4139/1 A Commission to Sir James Murray to be *Clerk-Register. 1716 *Ibid.* No. 5449/3 His Grace the Duke of Montrose, to be Lord Clerk-Register of North-Britain. *a* 1618 RALEIGH in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 56 The Constable of England used to send a bill or *clerk-roll unto the Marshal. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 47 Four *clerk-sitters, who enter actions, take bails, receive verdicts after trials, etc.

Clerk, *v. colloq.* Also 8 **clark**. [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To act as clerk. (Also *to clerk it*.) Hence **Cle·rking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1551 EDW. VI, *Polit. Ess.* in *Lit. Rem.* (1857–8) II. 482 I meane not theis ferming gentlemen, nor clarking knightes. 1679 'T. TICKLEFOOT' *Trial Wakeman* 3 Why I should wave the Employment of Clerking to a Westminster Justice. *a* 1834 LAMB *Let. Bernard Barton* in *Lett.* xii. 114, I am very tired of clerking it. 1871 CARLYLE *Let.* in *Standard*, Employments..for which women might be more or less fit —printing, tailoring, weaving, clerking, etc. 1885 *Med. Times* II. 449 A student..of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he clerked (acted as *Clinical Clerk*) under Peter Mere Latham.

Clerkage (klā·ɹkēdʒ). [f. CLERK *sb.* + -AGE.]

1. Clerks collectively, a body of clerks. (*nonce-use*; cf. *peerage*, etc.)

1829 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 397 The mere clerkage..hundreds, perhaps thousands of them.

2. Clerks' work.

1883 *Birmghm. Wkly. Post* 11 Aug. 4/5 Each company was put to the expense..of several thousand pounds in clerkage. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Jan. 4/1 The extras consisted of checking, clerkage, watching, and labelling.

Clerkdom (klā·ɹkdəm). [f. as prec. + -DOM.]

a. The status or function of a clerk. **b.** The body of clerks, the clerkly community.

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 87, I think if I were doomed to clerkdom, that I should run away and enlist. 1886 RUSKIN *Præter.* I. v. 165 During my father's clerkdom.

Clerked, obs. form of CLERKHOOD.

Clerkery (klā·ɹkəri). [f. as prec. + -ERY.]

1. The occupation or profession of a clerk.

1883 BESANT *Gard. Fair* I. iii, In clerkery, as in the Church or the law, or any other calling, there are degrees, grades, depths, and heights. 1888 — *Eulogy R. Jeffries* 37 Had he been forced into clerkery or into trade.

2. A body or order of clerks.

1885 *Academy* 11 July 19/3 The worst of bureaucracies, a permanent clerkery.

Clerkhood (klā·ɹkhud). Also 5 **clerk(h)ed, clerkehode**. [f. as prec. + -HOOD.]

1. The status or position of a clergyman. *arch.*

c 1400 *Apol. Lollf.* 43 Noiþer in clerked of pore to be maid riche. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 380 Officis of Bischophode or louȝer preesthode or louȝer Clerkhode. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. ii. 185 The Tonsure, or mark of clerk-hood.

2. The status or position of an office clerk.

1873 *Argosy* XV. 308 He had plodded diligently through clerkhood to merchanthood.

Clerkish (klā·ɹkiʃ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Somewhat like a clerk, suggestive of a clerk.

a 1834 LAMB *Let. Bernard Barton* in *Lett.* xiv. 137, I am sadly given to blot. The only remedy is scratching out, which gives it a clerkish look.

Clerkless (klā·ɹklés), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.]

1. Without a clerk.

1478–80 *Churchw. Acc. St. Andrew's Hubbard* in *Brit. Mag.* XXXII. 38 Payde to Saunder while we were Clerkles, to bere a torch with the Hosell, *jd.*

†**2.** Illiterate, void of clerkly skill. *Obs.*

1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learn.* 40 (L.) Military janisaries and bashaws rule all in their clerkless and cruel way.

Clerk-like, *a.* and *adv.* [f. as prec. + LIKE.] Like a 'clerk' or scholar; clerkly, scholarly.

1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 125 The Pulpit may flourish

with such Clerk-like collations. 1641 *Vind. Smectymnuus* 4 So much clark-like ignorance. 1646 E. FISHER *Mod. Divinity* 229 By clerkelike cunning.

b. as *adv.* Like a 'clerk', in a clerkly way.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 923 (L.) Yet did every one of them..clerke-like dissemble their severall imaginations. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 392 Clerke-like experienc'd.

Clerkliness (klā·ɹklinés). [f. CLERKLY + -NESS.] Clerkly quality; scholarliness; learning.

1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1088/2 He woulde.. shew his clerklynesse before unlearned men. 1646 *Recorde's Gr. Artes* 4, I may perceive your great clerklinesse by the ordering of your Sciences.

Clerkling (klā·ɹklin). [f. CLERK + -LING, dim. suffix.] A young or petty clerk.

1863 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 91 [Bristol] had not..like Oxford, its large aggregation of clerklings. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idyls* II. *Clive* 142 'Now my clerkling' chuckled Cocky with a grin..'repeat That expression'.

Clerkly (klā·ɹkli), *a.* For forms see CLERK *sb.* [f. CLERK + -LY 1. (The adv. is in the Promp. Parv. and the adj. ought to occur as early.)]

1. Pertaining to the clergy, clerical.

1565 BP. BENTHAM in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xlv. 500 To behave themselves in their ministry, soberly and reverently, in all points of clerkly office. 1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xiii. 17 Consecration of the Clearkely tonsure. 1848 J. C. HARE *Lett. Dean of Chichester* 2 [Not] at all becoming our clerkly character. 1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 173 The corporate office of the clerkly corporation.

2. Scholarly, book-learned. *arch.*

a 1528 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 724 Some other man That clerkely is, and can Well Scrypture expounde. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 22 b, It is the clarkliest part of all..to frame an argument aptly. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. v. 58 Thou art clearkly: thou art clearkly (Sir John). 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 133 I'll read the bill, In Hatsell's clerkly tone..And Jekyll's comment too. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* IX. v, Thou..art book-learned,—a clerkly soldier.

3. Of or pertaining to a fair writer; skilled in penmanship.

1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xv, When the king praised his clerkly skill. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 201 These words writ with clerkly skill. 1879 *Sunday School Chron.* 26 Dec., Perhaps the clerkly Matthew had made notes.

4. Of or belonging to an office clerk.

a 1845 HOOD *Lit. Remin.* 2, I sat upon a lofty stool..and with a clerkly pen Began each morning. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-c.* 1414 A poor clerkly drudge at desk All day. 1882 B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* I. iv. 70 The certificate was in a round clerkly hand.

Clerkly (klā·ɹkli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a scholarly way, learnedly. *arch.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 81 Clerkely, *clericaliter*. *c* 1450 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 226 Cast in thy conciens clerkly to knowe. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 86 b, Prevynge clerkely that he [Christ] was both god and man. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. i. 179 With ignominious words, though Clarkely coucht. 1641 SMECTYMNUUS *Vind. Answ.* § 2. 19 How is it Clerkly confuted? 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* vi. 122 You speak so courtly and clerkly.

†b. Skilfully, cleverly, artfully. *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. *Chem. Conclus.* 15 Not any one of them hath so clarkly wrought vpon this simple as..to hide the taste. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 2 They..must prouide, One, this great Engine, Clearkly that could guide.

2. In the manner of a fair writer or penman.

1865 *Spectator* 21 Jan. 70/1 These resolutions, very handsomely and clerkly endorsed upon fine paper.

Clerkship (klā·ɹkʃip). [f. CLERK *sb.* + -SHIP.]

†1. The clerical order, the clergy. *Obs. rare.*

c 1205 LAY. 10203 Þer ouer ærchebiscopes þat clærcscipe to rihten.

2. The office or position of a clerk: a. *Eccl.*

? 1488 *Plumpton Corr.* 66 That my brother..myght have ..the clarkship, trustyng to God he should please the parishioners. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 90 To dispose of what Benefices, Clerkships, Chaplainships..fall within their several Churches. 1720 SWIFT *Fates Clergymen*, He sold the clarkship of his parish, when it became vacant.

b. (see CLERK 5, 6.)

1531 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 100 The Clerkeschypp of the markett. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Indep.* I. 168 The Clerkship of the Assize in Norfolke. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* (R.), Which Thomas [Talbot] being promoted to the clerkship of the records in the Tower of London. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 247 We got him..into some small clerkship. 1888 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 6/4 An account of French clerks, and how they are prepared for the career of clerkship.

3. Book-learning, scholarship. *arch.*

1548 GOODWIN in Jenkyn *Blind Guide* Pref. A iij, My defect..of Clerkship. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 5 The Laiety [need] no more Clerkship than to save them from Hanging. 1829 *Q. Rev.* XXXIX. 370 His clerkship ..would hardly, in old times, have saved a felon from the gallows. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 112 The more learned who displayed their clerkship by their Latinity.

4. The function of an office clerk; writing with good penmanship and orthography.

1550 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, Payd to Ryve for clarkis shyppe iiij*s*. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. i. 2 The Symboliographie or Clarke-ship, and penning of the Suruey. 1710 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* (1727) 3 To know when rightly to use [small letters], and when [capitals], is the first step towards good Clerkship.

Clero- (klī·ɛro), combining form of L. *clēr-us*, Gr. *κλῆρος*, in its late sense 'clergy', as in † **Clerola·ical** *a.*, composed of clergy and laity; † **Cleroma·stic**, a scourger of the clergy.

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* ix. 31 By the Presbyterie you meane their Clerolaïcall Consistorie. 1606 BP. W. BARLOW *Serm.* A 3 b, Any Clerolaicall Consistorien. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 49 These Clero-masticks and Church-destroyers.

Cle·romancy. ? *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *cleromantia*, f. Gr. *κλῆρο-s* lot: see -MANCY. Cf. F. *cléromancie* (in Rabelais).] Divination by lots.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 294 Divination..by lottes, Cleromancy. 1652 GAULE *Magastr.* 165. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 334 Cleromancy was practised by throwing black and white beans, little bones or dice, and, perhaps, stones.

Cleron, obs. var. CLARION.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. of Turkes* (1621) 1320 Which plaied upon Phifes, Clerons, and Trumpets.

Clero·nomy. *rare*—°. [ad. Gr. *κληρονομία* inheritance, f. *κληρονόμος* inheritor, f. *κλῆρος* lot, portion + *-νομος*, f. *νέμειν* to dispense, share.] Inheritance, heritage.

[1650 HOBBES *De Corp. Pol.* 34 That call inheritance by the Name of Kleronomia, which signifieth Distribution by Lot.] 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Cleronomy*, an heritage. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

Clerote, Clerre(y, obs. ff. of CLARET, CLARY.

Clerschew, clersha: see CLAIRSCHACH.

Clerstory, obs. form of CLERESTORY.

Clerte, var. of CLERETE, *Obs.*, clearness.

Cleruch (klī·ɛrʊ̆k, -ūk). *Greek Antiq.* Also **kleruch.** [ad. Gr. *κληροῦχος* allottee, f. *κλῆρος* lot + *ἔχειν* to have, hold.] At Athens, a citizen who received an allotment of land in a foreign country, but retained his rights as a citizen at home.

1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxi. (1849) IV. 229 These Attic Klêruchs (I can find no other name by which to speak of them) did not lose their birthright as Athenian citizens: they were not colonists in the Grecian sense. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 147 The cleruchs were merely citizens of their old state, to whom special duties had been assigned, and certain benefits granted.

Hence **Cleruchial** (klɪrū·kiăl), **Cleru·chic** [Gr. *κληρουχικός*] *adjs.*, of or pertaining to cleruchs. **Cleruchy** (klī·ɛrʊ̆ki) [Gr. *κληρουχία*], allotment of land among cleruchs; *collect.* a body of cleruchs.

1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 241 Cleruchial possessions. *Ibid.* V. xliii. 258 A body of cleruchial colonists was sent..there. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. I. (1862) IV. 365 The kleruchic allotment of the island. *Ibid.* II. xxxi. (1849) IV. 230 The numerous Klêruchies sent out by Athens. 1869 A. W. WARD tr. *Curtius' Greece* II. III. iii. 485 These Cleruchies excited the deepest feelings of hatred against Athens.

Cle·rum. *Obs.* [Short for *concio ad clerum*, discourse to the clergy.] A Latin sermon, preached on certain occasions at the English Universities.

1655 FULLER *Hist. of Camb. Univ.* vi. 5 (D.) This I heard in a clerum from Dr. Collings. *Ibid.* vii. 17 On Saturday following, immediately after the clerum, he should go up into the pulpit of St. Mary's. [1802 *Camb. Univ. Cal.* 41 The Lady Margaret's Preachers are now required, by their office, to preach a Latin Sermon, or *Concio ad Clerum*, before the University the day preceding each Term.]

¶ Also as *vb.* To address the clergy or scholars.

1619 JER. DYKE *Caveat* (1620) 23 Our language is now growne so learned, that a man may Clerum in English.

Clery(e, var. of CLARY, *sb.*1 *Obs.*

Cleryfy, obs. form of CLARIFY.

Clet, clett (klet). *local.* [ON. *klett-r* cliff, crag:—*klint-r*: see CLINT.] In Orkney, Shetland, and N.E. of Scotl.: 'A rock or cliff in the sea, broken off from the adjoining rocks on the shore' (Jam.).

1701 J. BRAND *Orkney & Zetl.* 152 (Jam.), These Clets are almost covered with sea-fowls. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scotl., Par. Dunnet* XI. 248 (Jam.), A large clett, or out-standing rock, which is about 100 yards from the shore. 1866 EDMONDSTON *Gloss. Shetl. & O.* (Philol. Soc.) *Clet*, a rock or cliff in the sea, broken off from the adjoining rocks on the shore.

Cletch, *sb. dial.* Also **clatch.** [f. CLECK *v.*: cf. *bake, batch*, etc. Cf. CLUTCH *sb.*2] A brood, a hatching (of chickens); *contempt.* a family.

1691 RAY *N. C. Words, Cletch*, a Brood: as, a Cletch of Chickens. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* Wks. 1830 IV. 161 Ten, fifteen, or twenty young birds may be produced in one cletch or covey. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, 'A cletch of chickens'. 1858 BAILEY *Age* 147 You and your tribe will form a numerous clatch Some day, I take it, about Colney Hatch. 1868 E. WAUGH *Sneck-bant* i. 7 in *Lanc. Gloss.*, A clatch of ducks. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, 'He cums of a bad cletch'. 1880 *Lanc. Gloss., Clatch, clutch.*

Cletch, *v.* var. CLEACH or CLITCH, to clutch, or snatch.

1612 *Pasquil's Night-Cap* (1877) 30 So long the flye doth at the candle cletch, That in conclusion she her wings doth burne.

Cletchée: see CLECHÉ.

† **Clete, clett.** *Obs.* [From same root as CLOTE, q.v.] = CLOTE, the bur-dock.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xciii. (1495) 661 Clete is an herbe wyth brode leuys..and hathe in the toppe of the stalkes knottes wyth crokyd pryckes: that ofte cleuyth to mannys clothes. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 645 *Hec lappa*, clete. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 67/1 Clett [*v. r.* cleyt].

Clete, obs. form of CLEAT *sb.* and CLEAD *v.*

Cleth, clethe, obs. ff. CLOTH, CLOTHE.

† **Clettis.** *pl. Obs.* [See CLAT *sb.*1 2.]

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 67 Clettis of qwete. [Cf. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Cleets*, the bran of barley.]

Cleu, obs. form of CLEE, claw, hoof.

Cleuch, cleugh (kliuχ, klūχ). *Sc.* Also 4, 6 **clewch**; 6 *pl.* **clewis.** [Sc. form of CLOUGH q.v.: cf. *beuch, eneuch, teuch* = *bough, enough, tough*, etc.]

1. A gorge or ravine with precipitous and usually rocky sides, generally that of a stream or torrent. (Often entering into place-names, as *Buccleuch, Caldcleuch, Wolfcleuch*, etc.)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 386 In a clewch on the ta hand All his archeris enbuschit he. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 539 A cleuch thar was, quharoff a strenth thai maid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iv. 18 Ane wode abuife..with his rank bewis..castis ane plesand schaddow our the clewis. 1688 SCOTT of SATCHELLS *Hist. Name Scot* (1776) 37 (Jam.), And for the Buck thou stoutly brought To us up that steep heugh Thy designation ever shall Be John Scot in Buckscleugh. 1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds Scotl.* 13. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xiv, The cleugh we were in was strait.

2. The precipitous side of a gorge; a steep and rugged descent.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 204 At thair bakkis wes ane strait montane or cleuch [II. 65 *ab tergo erant clivi*]. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol., Rupes, præruptæ petræ*, a craig or clewch. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table 82 Ane vnrewlie ..horse, cariand ane man over ane cleuch, craig, or in water. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* viii, 'An ye fa' over the cleugh too'.

Cleuck, cleuk: see CLUKE, CLUTCH.

Cleure, clevre, obs. forms of CLOVER.

Cleve1**, cleeve** (klīv). Now *local.* Forms: 3 **cleof, clef, cleoue**, 3–7 **cleue**, 5 **clefe**, 6–7 **clief, clieue**, 4– **cleve**, 6– **cleeve** (9 *improp.* **cleave**). [ME. *cleof, cleove*, a variant of *clif*, CLIFF, founded on the OE. pl. forms *cleofu, cleofum* (*eo* = *u*-fracture of *i*). (Sometimes erroneously spelt *cleave* and associated with *cleave* to split, with which it has no connexion.) In many local names, e.g. *Clevedon, Cleveland, Cleeve Hill, Old Cleeve.* Cf. CLEO, CLIFF.]

1. = CLIFF. *dial.*

[*a* 1000 *Riddles* iv. 28 Ofer cald cleofu.] *c* 1275 LAY. 1915 Was þe cleue swiþe heh. *Ibid.* 1926 þat clef [*c* 1205 clif] þare. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2396 A knyghte in theis klevys, enclesside with hilles. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* Prol. (1811) 5 The white Cleevys and Rokkys at Douer. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 213 Called Albion..of the White Rockes and Cleues, whiche appere vpon the sea costes. 1555 *Fardle Facions* II. ix. 203 Vpon the toppe of a high clieue, hangyng ouer the Sea. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 734/2 Fenced with high Rocks and Cleaves. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xviii. (R.), Rob Dover's neighbouring cleeves of sampyre. 1613–6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iv, O ye sea-binding cleeves! [*c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 225 (1810) 240 They tumble over cliff (*rimes with* relief).]

† 2. The coast or shore of the sea. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1466 *Hipsiphile & Medea*, Roamyng on the clyvys [*v. r.* cleuys, clevis] by the se. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 37 (Mätz.), Wighte..is in þe est side sex myle from þe soup of Bretayne cleef [*a meridiano Britanniæ littore*]. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XII. i. (Tollem. MS.), And drawep þe pray..to þe cleue [*ad littus trahit*].

3. A steep sloping ground, the steep side of a hill; = Sc. *brae.* (The common sense in S. W. of England, and well known on Dartmoor.)

c 1275 LAY. 20861 Þanne flieþ he [þe fox] to þan cleoue and his hol secheþ. *Ibid.* 20847 In þan wilde cleues. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 167 Two foote and half the feeld, and three the cleves. 1499 *Promp. Parv.* (Pynson), Clefe of an hyll, *declivum*. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 872 By grassy bank or cleve. 1880 BLACKMORE *M. Anerley* I. vi. 64 Furzy cleve for hare and partridge. 1882 *Athenæum* 26 Aug. 265/3 Every one who has once seen Dartmoor knows exactly what is meant by a tor and a cleave. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Cleeve*, a steep field; any steep, sloping ground; the side of a hill.

† **Cleve**2. *Obs.* [OE. *cleofa* (*clifa, cliofa, clyfa*), identical with ON. *klefi* (*klifi*):—OTeut. type **klibon-*.] A room, chamber, sleeping-place, closet.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* XXXV[i]. 4 Unrehtwisnisse smeȝende is in bedcleofan his [Vulg. *in cubili suo*]. *c* 890 K. ÆLFRED *Beda* III. XXIII, On ðam clifum ðe dracan oneardedon [*Isa.* XXXV. 7]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* XXXV[i]. 4 On his cliofan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloquy* in Wr.-Wülcker 98 Hwa ȝefylþ cleafan his [*cellaria sua*] oþþe hedderna buton cræfte minon? *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* XXXV[i]. 4 (Mätz.), Wickednes thoght he, night and dai, In his kleve þar he lai. *Ibid.* CXLIII[i]. 13 Cleves of þa full er yhit [Vulg. *promptuaria*]. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 557 Sone he caste him on his bac, Ant bar him hom to hise cleve.

Cleve, clevien, clevy, obs. ff. CLEAVE *v.*

Cleveite (klī·vəit). *Min.* [Named after Prof. *Cleve*: see -ITE.] (See quot.)

1879 DANA *Man. Min.* 170 *Cleveite*, Hydrated oxide of uranium, iron, erbium, cerium, yttrium, in cubic forms from Norway.

Cle·vel. *dial.* Also **clavel.** A grain of corn.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Brewing*, In grinding, they set their upper Mill-stone so high, that it breaks off only the Tops of the Clevel. 1736 LEWIS *Isle Thanet Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clevel*, a grain of corn. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clavel*, a grain of corn free from the husk.

Clevelandite: see CLEAVELANDITE.

Clever (kle·vəɹ), *a.* Also 3, (8– *dial.*) **cliver**, 7 **cleever, 7–8 cleaver.** [Early history obscure: app. in local and colloquial use long before it became a general literary word. A single example of *cliver* is known in ME., but the word has not been found again till the 16th c., and it appears not to have been in general use till the close of the 17th, since Sir Thos. Browne specially mentions it as East Anglian, and Ray explains it among his dialect words. Outside Eng., Koolman gives EFris. *clüfer* (from *clifer*), clever, skilful, alert, ready, nimble, and *klöver, klever* is used in same

sense at Ribe Stift in Jutland (Molbech). The early example suggests relation to ME. *clivers* 'claws, talons, clutches', in the sense 'nimble of claws, sharp to seize', and the 16–17th c. examples (also of *cleverly*) show it connected with the use of the hands, a notion which still remains in the general sense of *adroit, dexterous*, having 'the brain in the hand'. Cf. also CLEVERUS. *Clever* appears to have come into general use about the time that *deliver*, formerly used in the sense 'expert', became obsolete, but there is no trace of any influence of the one upon the other. The sense-development has analogies with that of *nimble, adroit, handy, handsome, nice, neat, clean.*

a **1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Tract* viii. Wks. (1835) IV. 205 Words of no general reception in England, but of common use in Norfolk, or peculiar to the East Angle countries; as *bawnd, bunny..straft, clever, matchly*.]

I. Nimble-handed, adroit, dexterous.

†**1.** (?) Expert or nimble with the claws or hands, expert to seize. *Obs.*

c **1220** *Bestiary* 221 in *O. E. Misc.* 7 On ðe cloðede ðe neddre is cof, and te deuel cliuer on sinnes; Ai ðe sinfule bisetten he wile. [*i.e.* The adder is quick (to dart) on the clothed, and the devil expert to lay hold on sins.]

2. Deft or nimble of hands, neat-handed, 'handy'; adroit, dexterous, or skilful in the use of the limbs and in bodily movements generally.

1580–95 SOUTHWELL *Let.* in *Poet. Wks.* (1856) p. xlviii, Many are deep Lawyers, many very clever in feats of body. **1614** [see CLEVERLY]. **1674** RAY *S. & E.C. Words* (E. D. S.), *Clever* .. dextrous. **1677–1732** in COLES. **1682** D'URFEY *Butler's Ghost* 16 In what a Posture he must stand To do it with a clever hand. **1881** *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clever*, nimble, agile, deft: an epithet more commonly applied to horses than men. **1888** ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Clever*, applied to a horse which is a good fencer, i.e. who does not stumble or hesitate in making leaps. .. 'The old mare is as clever as a cat'.

3. Of persons: Possessing skill or talent; able to use hand or brain readily and effectively; dexterous, skilful; adroit. (The current sense.)

1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 22 The man has a cleaver pen it must be owned. *a* **1745** SWIFT *Clever Tom Clinch* (R.), As clever Tom Clinch, while the rabble was bawling, Rode stately through Holbourn to die in his calling. **1815** JANE AUSTEN *Emma* v, Emma is spoiled by being the cleverest of her family. **1828** CARLYLE *Misc.* (1858) I. 190 Clever men are good, but they are not the best. *a* **1834** LAMB *Let. Southey* in *Life* xvii. 67, I find genius .. decline with me, but I get clever. **1858** KINGSLEY *Farewell* 5 Poems (1878) 216 Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever.

b. Of things: Done or performed with adroitness, dexterity or skill, ingenious.

a **1704** L'ESTRANGE (J.), It was the cleverer mockery of the two. **1782** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 15 Dec., Her drawings are reckoned extremely clever. I hate that word, but cannot think of another. **1874** B. HARTE *Idyls of Fort-hills, Wan Lee*, The victims of any clever deception. **1883** LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* 30 Half a dozen clever sketches of views in India.

II. Nimble, active, lithe, neat, handsome.

4. Nimble and light in movement; agile, active. Still *dial.*

1694 SIR W. HOPE *Sword-man's Vade-m.* 67 To wear plates of leed betwixt .. the soles of their ordinary walking shoes, that so they may feel themselves as it were lighter, and cleevrer [*sic*], when they put on their light dancing shoes. **1703** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3924/4 Giles Willis, a Glocestershire Man .. clever in Bulk, who lately was a Drayman in this Town.

b. 'Active' as opposed to 'infirm'; having ordinary healthy activity; in health, well. *dial.*

c **1746** J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Clever, cliver*, lusty, skilful; also very well. **1887** *Kentish Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clever*, in good health. 'How are you to-day?' 'Well, thankee, not very clever', *i.e.* not very active; not up to much exertion.

5. Lithe of limb, clean-limbed, well-made; lithe, handsome. Now *dial.*, also in *U. S.*

1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* [see 6, and cf. 1840.] **1728** GAY *Begg. Op.* II. i, So clever a made Fellow he was. **1731** MRS. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) I. 277 A clever-shaped young woman. *a* **1735** ARBUTHNOT (J.), He called her lousy Peg, though the girl was a tight clever wench as any was. **1840** SPURDENS *Supp. Voc. E. Anglia* (E. D. S.), *Clever*.. I believe this word is peculiar to us in the sense of 'well-made', applied to personal form; a clever lad—a clever horse. **1884** *Cheshire Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clever*, handsome.

†**6.** Neat. *Obs.*

1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* (E. D. S.), *Clever*, neat, smooth, cleanly wrought, dextrous. **1677–1732** COLES, *Clever*, neat, smooth, dextrous. **1725** BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* 341 There is a clever [*nitidum*] neat church, but the Virgin does not dwell in it herself.

III. Handy, convenient, agreeable, 'nice'.

†**7.** Handy, neat and convenient to use; not clumsy or unwieldy. *Obs.*

1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 106 They might be made of Plate-Iron; but it wou'd be difficult to make them so exact and clever..such great Plates of Iron are not manag'd and work'd so easily. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. vi. 125 They took in pieces all my clumsy unhandy things, and made them clever convenient tables, stools, bedsteads, etc. **1883** STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* xxiii. 183 A very safe boat.. both buoyant and clever in a seaway.

8. With the mod. colloquial sense of 'nice', i.e. pleasing from convenience or agreeableness.

†**a.** Convenient, suitable, agreeable; 'nice'. *Obs.*

1757 GRAY *Corr. w. Mason* 88 If you could write directly, it would be clever. **1769** MISS TALBOT *Lett. Mrs. Carter* III. 191 We could not have been in so clever a place as this is, circumstanced as we are, this summer. *a* **1800** COWPER *Wks.* V. 290 These clever apartments. **1811** L. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* III. 51.

b. As a general epithet of satisfaction or liking (see quot. 1755). Cf. 'nice'. *dial.*

1738 SWIFT & POPE *Horace Sat.* II. vi. 11 All this is mine but till I die. I can't but think 'twould sound more clever, To me and to my heirs for ever. **1755** JOHNSON, *Clever*..4 This is a low word, scarcely ever used but in burlesque or conversation; and applied to any thing a man likes, without a settled meaning. **1767** H. KELLY, etc., *Babler* I. 261 Every dish which was added .. was looked upon as an addition to the merit of the entertainer; and he that was a clever fellow with a Turbot was still cleverer if he could furnish a John Dory. **1833** *Men & Manners in America* I. vii. 233, I heard of a gentleman having moved into a clever house, of another succeeding to a clever sum of money, of a third embarking in a clever ship and making a clever voyage with a clever cargo.

c. Of persons: Good-natured, well-disposed; amiable. *U. S. colloq.*; cf. English 'a nice man'.

1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I. ii, Then come, put the jorum about, And let us be merry and clever. **1804** W. AUSTIN *Lett. London* 68 *note*, Clever in New England means honest, conscientious. **1822** J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 77 The landlord told me that .. Where a family seem to be poor and clever, he does not charge any thing for their sleeping on the floor. (By clever, he meant honest, or of a good disposition.) **1839** MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 223 A clever person in America means an amiable good-tempered person. **1846** WORCESTER s.v., In the United States, the phrase 'clever man', or 'clever fellow', is employed to denote a person of good nature, good disposition or good intentions.

B. quasi-*adv.* †**a.** Neatly, skilfully (*obs.*). **b.** Completely, quite, clean (*dial.*; cf. CLEVERLY 5).

1664 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 19 And lifted them sheer off, as clever As he had had a Crow or Lever. **1693** J. CLAYTON *Acc. Virginia* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 286 The Secretary of State assured me, it had frozen clever over Potomack River. **1793** ELIZA PARSONS *Woman as she should be* II. 211 You manage devilish clever to keep them together. **1881** *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clever through*, right through, straight through. Macaulay, *Antiq. of Claybrook* 1791, quotes, 'I shall go next ways clever through Ullesthorpe'.

Clever, var. of CLAVER *v.*[1], to clamber.

Clever(e, obs. form of CLEAVER(S.

Clevera·lity. *Sc.* and *north. Eng.* [irreg. f. CLEVER, after *comicality*, etc.] Cleverness.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 910, I answered with almost as much cleverality as himself. **1832** C. BRONTË in Mrs. Gaskell *Life* 76 Johnson hadn't a spark of cleverality in him. **1833** *Mansie Wauch* xi. (1849) 71 The honest man whose cleverality had diverted us.

Cleverish (kle·vəriʃ), *a.* [f. CLEVER *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat clever. Hence **Cle·verishly**, *adv.*

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. ix. 49 A cleverish fellow. **1844** — *Coningsby* I. ii. 11 A few cleverish speeches and a good many cleverish pamphlets. **1833** MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* (1889) 242 They are the letters of a cleverish man. **1881** W. THOMSON *Bacon, not Shaks.* 2 Though evaders cleverishly conceal the fact.

Cleverly (kle·vəɹli), *adv.* [f. CLEVER + -LY.[2]] In a clever manner.

1. With manual skill or dexterity, in a handy way; dexterously, adroitly.

1614 MERITON *Chr. Assuring-ho.* 8 That surgion deserveth praise who lightly presseth the wound, and handleth it cleverlie with the tops of his fingers. **1663** BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 398 These would .. sometimes catch them with a snap, As cleverly as th' ablest trap. *a* **1716** SOUTH (J.), A rogue upon the highway may have as strong an arm, and take off a man's head as cleverly, as the executioner. **1798** SOUTHEY *Eng. Eclog.* iv, He made them [traps] cleverly .. And .. I was pleased To see the boy so handy.

2. With skilful use of the intellect, skilfully, adroitly, dexterously, neatly. (The current use.)

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. iii. 185 The Queen..went very cleverly on with the rest of the story. **1657** *Let.* in Fuller *Worthies* (1811) II. 195 He made an excellent good Sermon, and went cleaverly through, without the help of any notes. **1722** DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* I. i. (1840) 15 If I speak a word, he turns it off..so cleverly, that I can't put in another word for my life. **1756** SMART *Horatian Canons of Friendship* (R.), Never was man so cleverly absurd. **1878** BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 82 The thing may be so cleverly declined!

†**3.** Nimbly; lightly, mobilely; agilely.

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 166 A Leaden-Coffin .. that swam so cleverly in 9 inches water, that one might thrust it to and fro with a common walking stick. **1824** MISS FERRIER *Inher.* lxxxviii, He desired the servant to fetch Mrs. S. cleverly, for that her Ladyship..was in a fit.

†**4.** Handily, conveniently, commodiously; hence, agreeably, nicely. *Obs.* (Cf. CLEVER 7–8.)

1697 J. SERJEANT *Solid Philos.* 105 Cartesius made choice of Extension wittily, that he might thus more cleaverly bring all Physicks to Mathematicks. *a* **1777** FOOTE, This letter comes quite cleverly. **1791** 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* viii. (1809) 101, I could wish..to give them an airing .. on a Sunday..but this I cannot cleverly do on a single horse.

5. Fairly, fully, completely; quite, 'clean'. Now *dial.* and *U. S.* Cf. CLEVER B.

1696 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (1697) 170 But (alas!).. they do not go cleverly off from the abovesaid Damnable Errors. **1788** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 457 While our second revolution is just brought to a happy end with you, yours here is but cleverly under way. **1843–4** HALIBURTON *Sam Slick in Eng.* viii. (Bartlett), The landlord comes to me, as soon as I was cleverly up this morning. **1884** *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Cleverly*, completely.

6. *To win cleverly* (Horse-racing): to win neatly after a close contest, with rather more advantage than seemed likely.

1881 *Daily Tel.* 23 June, The latter got the best of it, and won cleverly by a neck. **1885** *Truth* 28 May 855/1 Mr. Gerard's colt would have won cleverly if he had not been interfered with early in the race.

7. *U. S. dial.* Well (in health). Cf. CLEVER 4 b.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Cleverly*..much used in some parts of New England, instead of *well* or *very well*..'How do you do?' 'I am cleverly'.

Cleverness (kle·vəɹnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being clever.

1755 JOHNSON, *Cleverness*, dexterity, skill, accomplishment. **1809–10** COLERIDGE *Friend* (1844) III. 69 By Cleverness..I mean a comparative readiness in the invention and use of means, for the realizing of objects and ideas..cleverness is a sort of genius for instrumentality. It is the brain in the hand. **1822** HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. ix. 193 Cleverness is a certain knack or aptitude at doing certain things.

†**Cle·verus**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Cf. CLEVER I.] Apt or skilful to snatch or lay hold.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Fenȝeit Freir* xi, The bissart, bissy but rebuik, Scho was so cleverus of her clvik, His bawis he micht not langer bruik, Scho held thame at ane hint.

Clevicorde, obs. form of CLAVICORD.

Clevis (kle·vis). So 6–; also 7 **cleuise, clevisse, clevies; clivies,** 7–8 **clives,** 9 **clivvis**; 8 **clevvy,** 9 **clevy.** [Of uncertain form and origin: in most of the quotations treated as a singular (with pl., in 9 *clevises*); but in some as plural, with *clevy, clevvy* as its sing. It might be an OE. **clyfes*:—*klubisí* (like *yfes* eaves), f. weak stem of *kleub-*, *clēof* to CLEAVE, the thing being perhaps orig. a cloven or forked piece. Cf. Ger. *klobe.*]

A U-shaped piece of iron, with a pin or bolt passing through holes in the two ends, whereby it can be bolted on to the end of a beam or the like, so as to form a loop to which tackle may be attached. The simple shape is variously modified according to purpose; in *Mining* it becomes a hook with a pin or bolt (cf. *clip-hook*: CLIP[1] 3).

a. as a means of connecting a plough or cart with the gear of the draught animal.

1592 *Lanc. & Chesh. Wills* III. 39 My best paire of clevis, my best plowe. **1613** MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* I. I. viii. (1635) 44 This Clevisse is a helpe for the evill making or going of a Plough.. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farme* 533 If it be Oxen, then there is but the plow cleuise, the teames, the yoakes, and beeles. **1649** BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 213 Your chain that is put upon your plough cock or clevies. **1790** W. MARSHALL *Midl. Counties* (E. D. S.), *Clevvy*, a species of draft-iron of a plow. **1828** WEBSTER, *Clevy, Clevis*, an iron .. used on the end of a cart-neap to hold the chain of the forward horse or oxen; or a draft iron on a plow. **1868** LOSSING *Hudson* 227 There were a dozen links of the chain, and two huge clevises.

b. in *Mining*: see quot.

1653 MANLOVE *Lead Mines* 271 (E. D. S.), Corfe, Clivies, Deads, Meers, Groves. **1747** HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Fj, At the end of the Rope a Knot is made, and thereon the Clives rests. **1802** MAWE *Min. Derbysh. Gloss.*, *Clevis*, an iron at the end of the engine rope, on which the bucket is hung. **1851** TAPPING *Gloss. Derbysh. Min. T.* (E. D. S.), *Clives, clivies*, the iron hoop or swivel at the end of the rope in which the kibble or corfe is suspended. **1876** C. ROBINSON *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clivvis*, a spring-hook.

¶ Cf. the following:

1888 *North. N. & Q.* June 29 Candleholders were originally made entirely of wood, the stalk having a cleft, called a 'clevie', at the top to hold the fir candle.

Clevre, obs. form of CLOVER.

Clew (kliū), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **cliwen, cliowen, cleowen, cliewen, clywen,** 3–7 **clewe,** 3–6 **clowe,** 4–5 **clyw(e,** 5– **clew.** See also CLUE. [OE. *cliwen, cleowen*, etc. (*clywe*, in Wr.-Wülcker 187/29, is an error for *clywen* of the MS.) = MLG. *kluwen*; Du. *kluwen* (all neuter), prob. dim. of the word in OHG. *kliu, kliwi, kliuwi*, MHG. *kliuwe*, neuter, in same sense. OHG. had also *chli(u)wa* fem., and dim. *chliuwelin*; MHG. *kliuwel, kliuwelin*, also by dissimilation *kniuwel, kniulin*; mod.G. *knäuel* clew. The ME. *clywe, clewe*, were prob. due to loss of the OE. final *-n*, rather than equivalent to MHG. *kliuwe*; thence mod. *clew.* A variant spelling *clue* (cf. *blew, blue, glew, glue, rew, rue, trew, true*) appears in 15th c., but was not frequent till 17th; it has now become the prevailing form in the fig. sense 3, which, on account of the obsolescence of 2, is often not felt as fig.

The length of the vowel in OE. is doubtful; some have assumed *cléowen* as the typical form, but Sievers thinks that it was prob. *cliwen*:—O Teut. **kliwīno-* dim. of **kliwjo-* (whence OHG. *kliu, kliuwi*): pre-Teut. type **gleu-ino*, f. root *glu-, gleu-*, to gather into a mass, 'glomerare'; cf. L. *glu-ere, glū-ma*, Skr. *glâus* ball.]

†**1.** A globular body; a ball (formed by coiling together or conglomeration). *Obs.*

c **897** K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxv. 241 Se iil .. sona sua hiene mon ȝefehd, sua ȝewint he to anum cliewene. *Ibid.* 244 Ðonne ðæt ierre ðæs ytemestan domes .. arafeð ðæt cliwen ðære twyfealdan heortan. *a* **1000** *Phœnix* 226 (Gr.), Þa yslan onginnaþ lucan togædere ȝeclungne to cleowenne. *c* **1000** in Thorpe *Hom.* II. 514 Swilce fyren clywen. *c* **1050** *Supp. Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-W. 187 *Globus*, clywen. ..*Glomer, globellum*, cleowen. *a* **1250** *Owl & Night.* 578

þu .. þinchest a lutel soti cleowe [*v.r.* clowe, clewe]. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* 53 Thou shalte..set all wretched synners as a clew or a grete hepe of fyre. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* (1813) I. vii. 162 Both these creatures by forming themselves in a clew, have often more the appearance of excrescences in the bark than that of animals.

b. A round bunch or cluster of things.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farme* 324 If the whole stroupe [of bees] be diuided into manie clewes, or round bunches, you need not then doubt but that there are manie Kings. 1669 in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1018 Of a great clew of worms voided by crude mercury taken inwardly.

2. *esp.* A ball formed by winding thread; a ball of thread or yarn. (The regular name in Scotland and north of England.)

956 in *Cod. Dipl.* III. 451 (Bosw.), An cliwen godes nettzernes. *c* 1050 in WT.-Wülcker 413 *Glomer*, cleowen. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2140 *Ariadne*, His wepne, his clewe [*v.r.* clyw, clew, clywe] .. Was by the gayler in the hous I-leyd. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 83 Clowchyn, or clowe [*v.r.* clewe], *glomus, globus.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 69 To wynde clowys, *glomerare.* 1540 R. HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Woman* I. viii. (R.), What a fowle thing is it, to see a woman .. for hir clewe or prayer booke, to turne the cards. 1580 BARET *Alv., Clew*, bottome of thread. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 346/1 The Weavers Trough is that in which he puts his Clews of Yarn. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess. Ser.* II. 26 Clews and corks..to roll along the floor.

fig. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 188 If it be so, you haue wound a goodly clewe. 1645 BP. HALL *Peace Maker* § 13 To winde up this clew of our discourse. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxiv, There is aye a wimple in a lawyer's clew. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyss.* 9 When he had wound up the clew of war.

b. The cocoon spun by a silkworm or the like.

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 68 From out whose belly.. Whole clews of silk scarse half concocted, spring. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farme* 489 They grow madde vntill they be packed vp in their little clewes and bottomes. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* Ep. Ded., She first disposeth it for the strengthning of her clew of yarn.

3. A ball of thread, which in various mythological or legendary narratives (esp. that of Theseus in the Cretan Labyrinth) is mentioned as the means of 'threading' a way through a labyrinth or maze; hence, in many more or less figurative applications: that which guides through a maze, perplexity, difficulty, intricate investigation, etc.

1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2016 *Ariadne*, By a clewe of twyn as he hath gon The same weye he may returne a-non ffol-wynge alwey the thred as he hath come. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* II. xx. (Rolls) II. 385 Laborinthus..3if eny man wente þider yn wiþ oute a clewe of þrede, it were ful harde to finde a way out. 1494 FABYAN I. CCXXXVIII, But yᵉ comon fame tellyth, yᵗ lastly the quene wanne to her [Rosamounde] by a clewe of threde, or sylke. 1588 GREENE *Metam.* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 28 No courteous Ariadne to giue them a clew of threed to draw them out of their miseries. *c* 1620 FLETCHER & MASS. *Trag. Barnavelt* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1883) II. 210 The labourinthes of pollicie I have trod To find the clew of safetie. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* I. iii, Of him that has got Fair Rosamond's bower, With the clew in his power. 1785 CRABBE *Newspaper* 140 With clews like these they tread the maze of state. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. vii. 226 A clew for conducting the student through more than one intricate negotiation.

b. With the literal sense obscured: An indication to follow, a slight direction, a 'key'. See CLUE, the prevalent spelling.

1724 WATTS *Logic* IV. ii. § 7 For want of some clew [ed. 1813 clue], or connecting idea, to lay hold of. ✱1760 STERNE *Serm. Yorick* ix. (1793) 41 With this clew, let us endeavour to unravel this character of Herod as here given. 1844 MOZLEY *Ess.* (1878) II. 36 This distinction gives us the clew to a good deal of Arnold's language. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 647 We may here have lighted on the clew to the great puzzle.

4. Used in reference to the thread of life, which the Fates are represented as spinning.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 198 Life..may be compared to a clew of yarne, such as the Poets faigned the Destinies to spin. 1650 BP. HALL *Balm Gil.* 296 The old man knowes how little of his clew is left in the winding. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *On Recov.* Poet. Wks. (1686) 50 And for another Clew her Spindle fit. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* v. i. 237 Our clew being well-nigh wound out, let's be cheerful.

5. A thread or cord (in a series).

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), They see small clews draw vastest weights along, Not in their bulk, but in their order, strong.

6. The series of small cords by which a hammock is suspended at the two ends, called respectively the *head-clew* and *foot-clew*.

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 14 A hammock thrown over his shoulders .. the Clew hanging half way down his back. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* XXV, It was sitting on the head-clue of Smallbones's hammock.

7. *Naut.* A lower corner of a square sail, or the aftmost corner of a fore-and-aft sail, to which are made fast the tacks and sheets by which it is extended and held to the lower yard. † *To spread a large (full, small) clew*: (of a square sail) to have the two lower corners of the sail wide (or otherwise) apart; hence, to spread large (or small) canvas. *From clew to earing*: *lit.* the diagonal of a square sail; *fig.* from bottom to top, 'from top to toe', completely.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 32 When the Saile is large and hath a good Clew, we say she spreds a large Clew, or spreds much Canuas. 1645 BP. HALL *Remed. Discontents* 62 Having that large clew which they spread, expos'd to all windes. 1698 CAPT. LANGFORD in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 412 The Clews of the Sails I spik'd all down to the Timbers. 1707 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Clew* of the Sail of a Ship is the lower Corner of it which reaches down to that Earing where the Tackles and Sheats are fastned. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 215 If weights be fastened to the clews, the boat's drift will be much retarded.

b. *transf.* The expanse of the wings (of a bird).

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Job* (1621) 946 Is't by thy wisdom that the Hawk doth mew, And to the southward spreads her winged clew?

8. *Clew up*: an act of clewing up a sail; *fig.* a case of despair. (Adm. Smyth.)

9. *Comb.* **Clew-bottom**, a bottom or reel to wind a clew on; in quot. *fig.*

1737 OZELL *Rabelais* II. vii. II. 40 The clew-bottom of Theology.

Clew, dial. form of CLOW, sluice.

Clew, clue (klū), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To coil *up* into a ball.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 885 þis blessud mayde clewȝthe up her leggus herre to. 1818 SCOTT *Leg. Montr.* xiii, To lie ..clew'd up like a hurchin. 1860 MAYNE REID *Quadrupeds* (1868) 165 The power of clueing themselves up à la hedgehog.

2. To point *out* as by a clew or clue.

a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Wom. Pleased* II. v, A woman might awake me, Direct, and clew me out the way to happinesse.

3. To follow or track as by a clew or clue.

1663 *Flagellum; or Oliver Cromwell* (1672) 175 We have through these Labyrinths of his shifted Designs, now clued him to his lustful and adulterous Usurpation.

4. *Naut. To clew up*: to draw the lower ends or clews (of sails) up to the upper yard or the mast in preparation for furling or for making 'goose-wings'. *To clew down*: to let down (sails) by the clews in unfurling them. Also *absol.*

α. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 346 We with all manner of Expedition clew'd up and furl'd her other Sails. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 161 We found it necessary to clew up every thing but the close reefed fore sail. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* v. 9 We had hardly time to haul down and clew up before it was upon us. *Ibid.*, We clewed down, and hauled out the reef-tackles again.

β. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 92 Clued-up each top-sail, and by braces squared. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 75 The sails were all clued up.

b. *fig.* Cf. '**wind up**'.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Introd. 5 An afflicting malady..which..closed his valuable life, and clued up our arrangements.

Clew, -e, obs. pa. t. of CLAW *v.*

Clewe, = *cleue*, obs. form of CLEAVE, CLEVE[1].

Clew-garnet, clue-. *Naut.* [f. CLEW *sb.* + GARNET.] A tackle to 'clew up' the 'courses' or lower square-sails in furling; cf. CLEW-LINE.

α. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 15 Clew garnits, tyes, martlits. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* 22 The Clew garnet is a rope made fast to the clew of the saile, and from thence runnes in a blocke seased to the middle of the yard, which in furling doth hale vp the clew of the saile close to the middle of the yard. 1749 CHALMERS in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 366 We .. had our Fore and Main Clew-Garnets manned to haul up our Courses. 1884 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 2/5 He went to his station on the clew-garnet.

β. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 165 Mann the clue-garnetts, let the main-sheet fly. 1825 H. GASCOIGNE *Nav. Fame* 49 The weighty Courses from their arms they cast, Cluegarnets, Buntlines, for the present fast.

Clewis, obs. pl. of CLEUCH.

Clew-line, clue-line. *Naut.* Also 7 **cluling**. [f. CLEW *sb.* + LINE.] A tackle connecting the clew of a sail to the upper yard or the mast, by which it is drawn up in furling; sometimes, but not generally, applied to the *clew-garnets*.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 22 The clew line is the same to the top sailes top gallant and sprēt sailes, as the Clew garnet is to the maine and foresailes. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 329/2 He hears the Seamen cry..haul home a Cluling. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. x. 98 Endeavouring to hand the top-sails, the clew-lines and bunt-lines broke. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 196 Through rattling blocks the clue-lines swiftly run. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 12 Sept. 2/2 You have overhauled your clew-lines, the yard has been hoisted over your head.

Cley(e, obs. form of CLAY, CLEE.

Cleyff, obs. f. CLIFF.

Cleym(e, **Cleymare**, obs. ff. CLAIM, CLAIMER.

Cleyn(e, obs. form of CLEAN.

Cleyngk, obs. form of CLINK, CLENCH *v.*

Cleynt, obs. pa. pple. of CLENCH *v.*

† **Cley-staff, cleyk-staff.** *Obs.* [possibly f. *cley*, CLEE; but more prob. f. *cleyk* = CLEEK.] A crook, a crozier.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80/1 Cleystaffe (2 MSS. & PYNSON, Cleyke staffe) *cambuca.* [*Medulla Gram., Cambuca*, a buschoppys cros, or a crokid staf.]

Cliack (klɔi·äk). *Sc.* Also **clyack**. [Possibly a. Gaelic *cliathach* (klīəiaχ) battle, because of the contest or struggle to have the 'last cut'.] The last armful of corn cut at harvest on any farm, the kirn-cut: called in the south of Scotland the 'maiden', and in Northumberland the 'kirn-baby': cf. KIRN *sb.*[2] Hence *cliack-sheaf, cliack-night.*

1880 GORDON *Bk. Chron. Keith* 58 In getting 'Cliack' a scramble was made to get the last handful of corn to cut. 1884 W. CARNIE in *Mod. Sc. Poets* Ser. VII. 206 We spoke aboot the cliack nicht. 1889 *Glasgow Her.* 12 Aug.-9/1 The clyack sheaf is..still occasionally to be seen hanging in farm kitchens above the fireplace, having a ribbon tied round it.

† **Cliauntor.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. A client.

1467 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 400 [The attorners] conseilynge ther cliantors to vse eny fals accyons.

† **Clib,** *a. Obs.* [Derivation uncertain: some think it related to next word.] ? Eager, sharp, keen.

c 1275 *Duty Christians* in *O. E. Misc.* (1872) 144 We schulde abute cristes lay beon yeornfulle and clybbe. *c* 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 307 He was noþing clib to heom for-to a-sailli heom with wouȝ, Non more þane þe port-hound þat neiȝ men geth I-nouȝ .. A teie doggue is clib I-novȝ, wane man comez In is siȝte .. he is clibbest op-on heom þat arriet him with ston.

Cli·bby, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [The Cornwall Glossaries have *clib* to adhere; in Cornwall and Devonshire *clibby* is 'sticky, adhesive'; OE. had *clibbor*, 'adhesive, sticky', related to *clifian*, CLEAVE *v.*[2]] See quots.

1598 *Herring's Tayle* (Narēs), Then clibbie ladder gainst his battered flanck he rears. 1876 NARES, *Clibby*, is used in the dialect of Devon in the sense of adhesive. 1880 *E. & W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Clibby*, adhesive, sticky.

‖ **Cliché** (klīʃe): [Fr., pa. pple. of *clicher*, var. of *cliquer* to click, applied by die-sinkers to the striking of melted lead in order to obtain a proof or cast: see Littré.]

1. The French name for a stereotype block; a cast or 'dab'; applied esp. to a metal stereotype of a wood-engraving used to print from.

Originally, a cast obtained by letting a matrix fall face downward upon a surface of molten metal on the point of cooling, called in English type-foundries 'dabbing'.

1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xi. (ed. 3) 95 A process for copying, called in France *clichée*. 1850 *Art. Jrnl.* 219 Cliché is also applied to the French stereotype casts from woodcuts. 1868 C. DARWIN in *Life* (1887) III. 87 Engelmann has..offered me clichés of the woodcuts.

2. Extended to the negative in photography. (Mod. Dicts.)

Clichy-white. A pure white-lead manufactured at Clichy in France. Ure *Dict. Arts* (1875).

Click (klik), *sb.*[1] Also 7 **klick**. [Goes with CLICK *v.*[1], q. v.; cf. also Du. and Ger. *klick*; OF. *cliquet* the 'tick' of a clock or watch.]

1. A slight, sharp, hard, non-ringing sound of concussion, thinner than a *clack*, such as is made by the dropping of a latch, the cocking of a gun, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Niquet*, a knick, klick, snap with the teeth or fingers. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 241 When they cocked their firelocks, he [exclaimed]..'That all the locks made but one click'. 1788 J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Peter to Tom* Wks. 1812 I. 531 Whose fob..Was quite a stranger to a Watch's click. *a* 1845 HOOD *Tale Trumpet* xiv, The click of the lifted latch. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xiv. 115 The click of the stonechat perched on a boulder. 1889 FROUDE *Two Chiefs Dunboy* XXVII. 414 A significant click caught the ear of both..Sylvester had cocked a pistol.

2. *Mech.* A piece of mechanism which makes this noise in acting; *esp.* **a.** the catch or detent which falls into the notches of a ratchet-wheel, and so prevents it from turning backwards; **b.** the catch for a lock or bolt, a latch (cf. CLICKET).

1758 FITZGERALD in *Phil. Trans.* L. 728 The click fixed on the frame stops the larger rochet. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s. v. *Lock* (L.), The third part of the lock is the tumbler, which is a catch or click holding the bolt from being withdrawn. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* (ed. Webster) I. 85 The click suffers the ratchet wheel to pass.

3. A defect in a horse's action, causing the toe of the hind hoof to strike the shoe of the fore foot. Also *fig.*

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Dec. 4/1 When Ministers are riding the high horse of strict legality, such a discovery .. is a serious click in their gallop.

4. *Zool.* A name for the beetles of the family *Elateridæ*, from the clicking sound with which they spring upward when they have fallen on their backs. Also *click-beetle.*

1848 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club.* II. No. 6. 327 They often fall on their backs, from which position they escape by a mechanism .. which .. causes them to rise with a jerk, accompanied with a snapping noise, whence they have been named 'clicks,' or 'spring-jacks.' 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 48 The wireworm, the larva of an insect known familiarly as the click beetle.

5. A class of articulations occurring in certain languages of S. Africa, consisting of sharp non-vocal sounds formed by suction, with the sudden withdrawal of the tongue from the part of the mouth with which it is in contact. Also CLUCK.

1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* vi. 115 The Bamepela have adopted a click into their dialect. 1883 R. N. CUST *Mod. Lang. Africa* II. xii. 300 It is generally..supposed that the Clicks found in the Zulu Language have been adopted from their neighbours the Hottentots. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 786/1 The Bushmen languages can show eight clicks, the Hottentots four, and the Zulu-Kaffir three.

6. A smart, sudden blow, rap, or jerk, such as causes or suggests the sound described in sense 1.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Click*, a blow. *East.* 1874 *Slang Dict., Click*, a knock or blow. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s. v., I'll gi' 'ee a click under the ear.

7. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as **click-beetle** (see 4); **click-iron**, the iron detent of a ratchet-wheel (see 2 a); **click-pulley**, a pulley with a click

(2 a) to prevent the sheave from running back; **click-wheel**, a ratchet-wheel.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 91 (Cabinet Cycl.) This chain .. contains towards the lower end a click iron. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Click-pulley*, *Click-wheel*.

8. Hence, or from the verb-stem, various reduplicated expressions for recurring or successive sounds of the click type, **Click-clack** *sb.* and *v.* (dial. *click-to-clack*, *clickety-clack*), also applied to chattering or prating. Also **Click-click**.

1782 Miss BURNEY *Cecilia* (1783) I. iii. 41 The insignificant click-clack of modish conversation. 1808-79 JAMIESON, *Click-clack*, uninterrupted loquacity. 1856 *Househ. Words* XIII. 544 The click-clack of lesser engines pumping dry the numerous springs. 1867 Miss BROUGHTON *Cometh up as a Fl.* xxxiii, Lady Lancaster click-clacking away at that eternal knitting. 1870 Miss BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* I. xi. 175 At every stitch 'click-click' went the steel pins. 1875 Miss BRADDON *Strange World* III. i. 4 To hear the click, click, click of the needle. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Clickety-clack*, the noise made by a person walking in pattens. 1882 BESANT *Revolt of Man* vi. (1883) 149 The steady click-click of the loom.

Click, *sb.*[2] [partly a variant of CLEEK; partly the stem of CLICK *v.*[2] used as *sb.* and in *comb.*]

1. = CLEEK, hook. 2. (See quot.)

1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Click*, a familiar term amongst miners for money earned or gained in addition to regular wages. 1883 *Huddersf. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Clicks*, the hooks used for moving packs of wool.

3. The act of clicking; a jerk with a cleek or hook.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 4/2 When a fish is seen the hooks are simply thrown beyond it, and .. a sharp 'click' usually sends them into the soft under parts of the fish.

4. A manœuvre in wrestling, whereby the adversary's foot is sharply knocked off the ground.

[Cf. 1611 COTGR., *Clinquet*, as Cliquet; also, a certaine tricke in wrestling.] 1872 *Daily News* 21 May, Graham is said to be one of the best men in England for the click.. Putting on the click, however .. he brought Mein down. 1883 *Standard* 24 Mar. 3/7 The young champion..administered the inside click.

5. *Comb.* **click-hook**, a large hook fixed in a pole or fastened to a rope, for catching or landing fish; a cleek.

1822 BEWICK *Mem.* 36 What he could catch with his own click-hook in the river he deemed his own. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 13 Eskimo Click-hook for taking fish. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 4/2 Poaching with click-hooks.

Click (klik), *v.*[1] [Found only since 16th c.: it agrees in form and sense with Du., LG., dial. Ger. *klikken*; also partly in sense with OF. *cliquer* (Cotgr.). How far these are connected is uncertain: the word is of echoic origin, and may have arisen independently in different langs. In English and Teutonic generally, it appears to stand in ablaut relation to *clack*, as expressing a thinner and lighter sound; cf. *chip*, *chap*, *clip*, *clap*, *clink*, *clank*.]

1. *intr.* To make the thin, dry, hard sound described under CLICK *sb.*[1] 1.

1611 COTGR., *Cliquer*, to clacke, clap, clatter, clicke it. *a* 1682 [see CLICKING *ppl. a.*] 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Frid. 101 The solemn death-watch click'd the hour she died. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 302 It clicks as if it was walking in pattens. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiii. (1856) 287 The ice sounded .. like some one hammering a nail against the ship's side, clicking at regular intervals.

b. with object of result.

1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* x. Wks. 1834 VI. 236 Who would bear his chains And hear them clicking every wretched hour. *a* 1832 — *Posth. T.* Wks. VIII. 17 The clock that both by night and day Click'd the short moments.

c. Of a horse: see CLICK *sb.*[1] 3.

1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5170/4 Sometimes clicks in his Pace.

2. *trans.* To strike with this noise; to cause (anything) to make such a noise.

1581 T. LOVELL *Dial. Dancing*, He trips her toe, and clicks her cheek, to show what he doth crave. 1605 B. JONSON *Sejanus* II. ii, Jove .. at the stroke click'd all his marble thumbs. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. viii. 124 Humble your selves, and click your Chains to th' ground. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xxxiv, They .. clicked their glasses together. 1830 TENNYSON *Owl*, Merry milkmaids click the latch.

3. *techn.* To rule with a machine pen, the wheel of which clicks.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 5 Nov. 166/1 This operation of clicking [i. e. ruling the pattern on paper] is the really curious part of the manufacture [of tartan woodwork.] *Ibid.* 166/3 He 'clicks' his pen to the first white line .. Over sheet after sheet he clicks away.

Click (klik), *v.*[2] Chiefly *dial.* [A variant of CLEEK with shortened vowel: cf. *sick* = ME. *sēke*, *wick*, in Spenser *weeke*, etc. Phonetically, it might also be the northern form of CLITCH.] *trans.* (rarely *intr.*) To clutch, snatch, seize, lay hold of; = CLEEK. Also with *up*.

1674 RAY *N. C. Words*, *Klick up*, to catch up, *celeriter corripere*. 1691 *Ibid.*, *Click*, *arripere*. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Click*, to snatch. 'I have Clickt the Nab from the Cull,' I whipt the Hat from the Man's Head. 1716 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* 353 The Vicar..Clickt up a Rail, that they had broke. *Ibid.* IV. 397 (D.) 'I take 'em to prevent abuses,' Cants he, and then the Crucifix And Chalice from the Altar clicks. 1788 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Click*, to snatch hastily or rudely. 1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 40/1, I clik'd a fancy to you. 1863 Mrs. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, Click hold of him. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Click*, to snatch .. Mud is said to click up when it adheres in large flakes to the feet.

fig. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 283 To disarm my Antagonist of several Arguments that he clicks up.

Click, obs. form of CLIQUE.

Clicker[1] (kli·kəɹ). [f. CLICK *v.*[1] + -ER.]

1. One who or that which clicks; a horse that clicks in trotting.

Old Lincolnsh. Song, '*Howden Fair*' (*N. & Q.* Ser. VII. V. 345) Some for panting scarce could draw, And there were clickers too, I knaw.

2. *Techn.* One who rules with a machine-pen, the wheel of which clicks. Cf. CLICK *v.*[1] 3.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 5 Nov. 166/1 The clickers are those who rule the tartan pattern on [tartan woodwork.]

3. *Comb.* **clicker-hole**, the valve-hole of bellows.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 69 The clicker-hole of the..pair of bellows.

Cli·cker 2. [Sense 1 is app. the original, and has been variously referred to CLICK *v.*[1] and *v.*[2]]

1. *slang.* A shop-keeper's tout. (Originally a shoemaker's: cf. next sense.)

c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Clicker*, the Shoe-maker's Journeyman or Servant, that cuts out all the work, and stands at or walks before the door, and saies 'What d' ye lack, sir? What d' ye buy, madam'? 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 242 Let Clickers bark on the whole Day. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Clicker*, a Shoemaker or Salesman who at a Shop invites Customers. 1755-78 JOHNSON, *Clicker*, a low word for the servant of a salesman who stands at the door to invite customers. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Glicker*, a female touter at a bonnet shop.

2. A foreman shoemaker who cuts out the leather for boots and shoes, and gives it out to the workmen.

1690 [see sense 1]. 1808 *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 122 A young man .. who was what is termed a clicker, or foreman to a boot and shoemaker. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 403 One man..does nought but cut and give out work—he is the 'cliquer'.

3. *Printing.* The foreman of a companionship of compositors who distributes the 'copy' among the others, and attends to the paging, placing of head-lines, and the like; he also keeps an account of what each sets up, and makes up the bill. (App. introduced between 1770 and 1808.)

1808 STOWER *Printer's Gram.* 466 The clicker (the person so appointed) applies to the overseer for the copy. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 640 The MS. .. is then handed to a clicker or foreman of a companionship, or certain number of compositors. 1885 *Scotsman* 26 Aug. 3/6 Compositor—First-class clicker, smart at upmaking.

Hence **Cli·ckership** (sense 3).

1882 *Standard* 1 Dec. 8/4 Overseership or Clickership required by good practical Printer.

Cliket (kli·kĕt), *sb.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 **cliket(t, kleket**, 4-5 **clyket**(t, 4-6 **cleket**, 5 **clekyt**, 6 **clickette, clycket**, (**kliket, clycked**), 7 **cliquet**, 6- **cliket**. [a. OF. *cliquet*, which appears to have had most of the Eng. senses; cf. quot. 1300 in sense 1; also Du Cange '*cliquetus* pessulus versatilis, *loquet* alias *cliquet*'; Cotgr. *cliquet* 'the ring, knocker, or hammer of a dore, a Lazars clicket or clapper'; mod.F. *cliquet*.]

1. The latch of a gate or door. Still *dial.*

[*a* 1300 W. DE BIBLESWORTH in Wright *Voc.* 170 Par cliket à cerure [*gloss.* lacche and hok] Ert la mesoun le plus sure.] *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 858 He went forthe at þe wyket, and waft hit hym after, þat a clyket hit cleȝt clos hym byhynde. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VIII. 252 To openen and vndo þe hye ȝate .. Hue haþ a keye and a clyket. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 668 *Hec sericula*, clykyt 1530 PALSGR. 206/1 Clycket of a dore, *clicquette*. 1881 *Shropsh. Word-bk*, *Clicket*, the fastening of a gate.

†2. A latch-key. (In Maundevile it may mean a clapper: cf. 4.) *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 802 Ianuarie .. Wol no wight suffren bere the keye Saue he hym self for of the smale wyket He baar alwey of siluer a Clyket..With which whan þat hym leste he it vnshette. *Ibid.* 873 This fresshe May..In warm wex hath emprented the clyket..And Damyan..The cliket countrefeted pryuely. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) 210 He smytethe on the Gardyn ȝate with a Clyket of Sylver, that he holdethe in his hond [? mistransl.: the Fr. is 'sonne une clokette d'argent', the other Eng. transl. 'knylles a lytill bell of siluer þat he hase in his hand']. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 82/1 Clykett, *clitorium*, *clavicula*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 66/1 A clekett, *clauis*. 1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* May 251 *Clincke*, a keyhole: Whose diminutiue is clicket, vsed of Chaucer for a Key.

†3. A catch, holdfast, trigger, bolt, that fastens anything by falling or springing into position. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 402 Thair ledderis .. maid a clap, quhen the cleket Wes festnyt fast in the kyrnell. *Ibid.* XVII. 674 In hye he gert draw the cleket [of a military engine] And smertly swappit out the stane.

†4. A contrivance for making a clicking sound: a. A clapper or rattle carried by beggars in France, like the clap-dish in England.

1611 COTGR., *Cliquette* a cliket, or clapper; such as Lazers carrie about with them. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* XXV. xviii. (1678) 606 Cliquets..have two or three little pieces of boards so fastned together with leather, that they will make a great noise. *Ibid.*, Cliquets, where-with he would ever now and then make a great noise. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* II. xix, Such a Noise as the Lepers of Brittany use to do with their clappering Clickets.

b. Bones rattled as accompaniment to music.

1611 COTGR., *Clicquettes*, clickets; or flat bones, where-with a prittie ratling noise is made. Hence 1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*; and 1692 COLES.

c. *fig.* A chattering tongue. Cf. CLAPPER.

1611 COTGR. s. v. *Bourse*, A tatling huswife, whose Cliket is euer wagging.

5. Applied to a valve or lid that shuts with a click, and various other articles; see quots.

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 573 *Clitella*, a cliket, of a forsere. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cliket*, a large wooden salt-box, with a sloping lid, on hinges, and made to hang against the wall. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Cliket*, the valve of a pump.

6. In the following it is supposed by some to mean a she-fox: cf. CLICKET *v.*

a 1500 *MS. Cott. Galba* E. ix. lf. 110 (Halliw.) [A good horse is] Tayled as fox, Comly as a kyng, Nekkyd as a dukyng, Mouthyd as a kliket.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **cliket-gate**, a gate with a latch, a wicket; † **cliket-key**, a key for a † **cliket-lock** or latch-lock.

a 1528 SKELTON *Bowge Courte* 371 Lytell prety Cate, How ofte he knocked at her klycket gate. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 69 The Spirit entred by the eare .. the cliket-gate of conversion. *c* 1524 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary Hill, London* (Nichols 1797) 119, 5 plate lockes with *Cleket keyes. 1439 *Acc. All Souls Oxford* in Rogers *Agric. & Pr.* III. 552/1, 27 cliket locks each with 3 keys. 1527 *Lanc. Wills* I. 31 The cofur w[t] the cleket lok.

Clicket (kli·kĕt), *v.* For forms see sb. [f. CLICKET *sb.*: cf. F. *cliqueter* to make a clicking noise.] Hence **Cli·cketing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1. *trans.* To latch or lock.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VI. 103 þe dore I-closet I-keiȝet and I-kliketed [1377 clicketed] to [kepe] þe þeroute.

2. *intr.* To chatter.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 169 With hir that will cliket make daunger to cope, least quickly hir wicket seeme easie to ope. 1611 COTGR., *Cliquettement*, a clicketting, clattering, clapping, clacking; chattering. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Cliket*, to chatter.

3. Of the fox: To be in heat, to copulate. Also *transf.* (Perhaps a distinct word.)

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 189 When a bytche foxe goeth on clycqueting .. she cryeth with a hollowe voyce like unto the howling of a madde dogge. *Ibid.* lxxv. 363 The Wolfe .. goeth on clicketing in February. 1616 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieutenant* II. iv, Must ye be clicketing? 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* III. iv. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Count. Com. Man* (1677) 101. 1870 *Gd. Words* May 312 A sudden bark..exactly like that of a clicketting fox. 1881 J. PAYNE 1001 *Nights* I. 3.

Clicking (kli·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLICK *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. CLICK: a. *gen.*

1781 COWPER *Hope* 104 Conversation .. Grows drowsy, as the clicking of a clock. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vii. (1879) 138 A low note, like the clicking together of two small stones. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* v. 3 Clanging and clicking of arms, and the order imperative, 'Forward!'

b. of a horse.

1831 YOUATT *Horse* xix. (1847) 393 A singular species of over-reaching, termed Forging or Clicking.

Clicking (kli·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* That clicks.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vii. (1686) 78 The little clicking sound of the Dead-Watch. 1868 WHITMAN *Sel. Poems* 151 Yon Hottentot with clicking palate. 1870 MORRIS *Ea. Par.* IV. 111 The clicking loom's sharp noise.

Clicky (kli·ki), *a.* [f. CLICK *sb.* + -Y[1].] Abounding in clicks (said of a language).

1882 *Century Mag.* XXV. 195 All sorts of words in their strange clicky language.

Cliders, dial. var. of CLITHERS.

Cliefe, obs. form of CLEF.

Cliency (klәi·ĕnsi). *rare:* [ad. late L. *clientia* 'refugium, protectio' (Du Cange), f. *client-em.*] The state or condition of a client.

1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Kalanterie*, Cliencie, or Frendship. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Client (klәi·ĕnt). Forms: 4-7 **clyent**, 6 **cliant**, 6-7 **clyant**, 4- **client**. [ad. L. *clients*, *client-em* (also in 16th c. Fr. *client*), earlier *cluens*, ppl. sb. from *cluĕre*, *cluēre* to hear, listen, perh. in sense 'one who is at the call of' his patron.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* A plebeian under the patronage of a patrician, in this relation called a patron (*patrōnus*), who was bound, in return for certain services, to protect his client's life and interests.

1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 28 Noble men .. hauyng many clyentes and seruantes retayned with them. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 167 How should the patrone condemne his owne clientes? 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 14 The client .. was bound by law to contribute towards their patrons assessements, and the marriages of his daughters. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. ii. 133 Assassinated ..by Pompey's clients. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. ii. 11.

2. *gen.* One who is under the protection or patronage of another, a dependant. Sometimes applied to one who pays constant court to an influential person as patron; a 'hanger-on'; also, to the vassals or retainers of the middle ages.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 284 As he [love] is blinde him self, right so He maketh his client blinde also. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3195 First cald I ȝow my clyentis þat now I call lordis. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron. John* II. 109 The King was miserably compelled kneelyng on his knees to geve over both his croune and scepter to the Pope of Rome .. and as his client, vassall, feodary, and tenant, to receyve it of him againe. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Vassal*, slaue, clyant. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 49 ¶ 1 We are very Curious to observe the Behaviour of great Men and their Clients.

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 25 Posterity seem to follow his steps as a train of clients.

b. An adherent or follower of a master.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 233 This Cardinal .. fled oute of Rome with his clientis. 1668 CULPEPPER *Barthol. Anat.* II. viii. 114 The Doctrin of Galen and his Clients.

c. *fig.*

1608-11 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 60 These flowers [Tulips, etc.] are true clients of the sun .. in the morning, they welcome his rising .. and at noon are fully displayed, in a free acknowledgment of his bounty.

3. *spec.* One who employs the services of a legal adviser in matters of law; he whose cause an advocate pleads.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* III. iv. (1483) 53 Ye wold putte your clyentes at the more cost in fyllynge of youre pourses. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 27 Pletyng of a cause for his client. 1592 GREENE *Art Conny-catch.* I When the clients are come from Westminster hall. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* v. (1603) 385 They call them to whom they be counsellers, their clyents. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 109 Good Counsellors lacke no Clients. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 28. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 312 The poor thy clients and Heaven's smile thy fee. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* vi. 106 Our clients are three millions of Christian slaves. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* i. 11 The lawyers have a saying that 'the man who pleads his own case has a fool for a client'.

b. One who has a spiritual advocate.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) Pref., They .. solicitous for us their dearest clientes, incessantly intercede before Christ's Divine Majestie. 1857 P. SEGNERI (*title*) The Devout Client of Mary instructed in the Motives and Means of Serving Her.

4. *gen.* A person who employs the services of a professional or business man in any branch of business, or for whom the latter acts in his professional capacity; a customer. (In earlier use *fig.* from 1 or 2; now *transf.*)

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. vi. 6 When she [Marina] should do for clients her fitment..she has me her quirks, her reasons, her master reasons, etc. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. (ed. 2) 31 The Negotiation of Evil Spirits with their Clients. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. iii. 38 Clients .. of the money-borrowing order. 1884 *Chr. Commonw.* 28 Feb. 463/3 Neither does the old-fashioned literature of mediæval voluminousness command many clients among popular .. readers. 1889 *Star* 2 Sept. 4/3 The owner of Oxeye..a turf telegraphist..sent out this horse to all his clients.

Clientage (kləi·ĕntėdʒ). [f. prec. + -AGE.]

1. *collect.* A body of clients; following, clientele.

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 40 With them which were of the faction and clientage of Herod. 1873 FREEMAN *Compar. Politics* 261 The lowly clientage of the Roman Patrician. 1882 MASSON in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 251 Jeffrey's more narrow-laced clientage of the blue-and-yellow.

2. The relation of a client to his patron.

1861 GOLDW. SMITH *Irish Hist.* 20 Traces of the cognate institution of the Clan are seen in the Roman clientage. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. i. 24 Protected in a sort of clientage by one of the princes of the blood.

Cliental (kləie·ntăl). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a client or clients.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cliental*, of or belonging to a client. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1842 II. 514 A dependent and cliental relation. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* II. 5, I sat down in the cliental chair placed over against Mr. Jaggers's chair.

†**B.** *sb.* Following, clientele. *Obs.*

1581 in Chambers *Dom. Ann. Scot.* I. 143 He wha .. had maist gear, friendship, and cliental, had nane to speak a word for him that day.

†**Clientary,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. = prec.

1632 C. DOWNING *State Eccles. Kingd.* (1634) 99 The first that robbed the Clergie..by giving Clientary tythes .. to his followers.

†**Cli·ented,** *ppl. a.* Furnished with clients.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 4 b, The worst conditioned, and least cliented Petiuoguers. 1609 G. BENSON *Serm.* 24 Drunkennesse and wantonnesse, are better cliented vpon the Sabboth day then the Ministers of Gods word.

Clientelage (kləiĕntī·lėdʒ). [f. CLIENTELE or L. *clientēla* + -AGE.] **1.** = CLIENTAGE 2.

1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* viii. 187 With the same enthusiasm and spirit of clientelage.

2. A body of retainers or followers.

1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* xxi. 124 Every family there has its clientelage..who rally to its lead as quickly..as the old Scottish clansmen. 1884 J. G. BOURKE *Snake Dance Moquis* xiv. 155 [These] form his admiring clientelage.

†**Cliente·lary,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. CLIENTELE + -ARY. There is no L. *clientēlārius.*]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a clientele.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 167 So as the clientelary right be alwayes retained.

B. *sb.* A member of a clientele; a client.

1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 111 The Iesuites..are the profest clientelaries and vassals of the Catholique King.

Clientele (kləiĕntī·l, -te·l). Also 8-9 -el, 9 -elle, and in Fr. form **clientèle.** [ad. L. *clientēla* the relation of client, clientship, a body of clients, f. *client-em* CLIENT. This seems to have been taken immediately from Latin in the 16th c., to have become obs. in the 17th (it is noted as *Obs.* in Webster 1864), and to have been re-adopted from French in the middle of the 19th, in sense 3; hence it is often pronounced wholly or partly as Fr.]

†**1.** The relation, position, or status of a client; clientship. *Obs.*

1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* III. viii. 123 Vargunteius..under the pretext of clientele And visitation, with the morning haile, Will be admitted. 1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 126 Redeemed from the Clientele and Vassallage of the Nobility. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 456 From the very exaggeration of the aristocratic regime....there rose an institution, the clientel.

†**b.** Protection of clients, patronage. *Obs.*

1611 CORYAT *Crudities*, It .. enioyeth great peace vnder their sacred clientele and protection. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Hist. Presbyterians* 96 Under the Clientele or Patronage of some juster Governor. 1692 COLES, *Clientele.*

2. A body of clients or dependants; all who are under the patronage and protection of any person; a body of professed adherents; a following.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 246/1 So should be placed more of the popes clientele in the churches of France, than of the proper inhabitants of the land. 1649 HALL *Cases Consc.* IV. vi. (1654) 347 Those of the Roman Clientele are not more careful. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. i. 7 The clientele of some patrician house.

b. with *pl.*

1721-66 BAILEY, *Clientels*, persons under Protection or Vassallage.

3. Now often applied (as in Fr.) to the whole professional connexion of a lawyer, physician, etc.; also a body of supporters, customers, or frequenters generally, as 'the clientele of a theatre', etc.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 12 June, The enterprising commercial classes of the North..have despatched..merchandise to the South, and opened large credits for their former clientelle there. 1880 *Atlantic Mag.* Sept. 306 The clientèle of Snelling's bar-room. 1882 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* I. 50 The..high esteem in which he is held by his extensive clientele.

Hence †**Cliente·led** *a.*, having a clientele.

1613 *Acc. Anglesea* (1860) 49 These that glory to see them selves well clienteled, and are the best Jury mungers.

Cli·entess. *rare.* [see -ESS.] A female client. (*Encycl. Dict.* cites MIDDLETON.)

Clientless (kləi·ĕntlės), *a.* Without clients.

1885 J. D. PHILBRICK *City School Syst. U. S.* 14 Patientless doctors and clientless lawyers. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Jan. 68/1 Clientless solicitors and briefless counsel.

Clientry (kləi·ĕntri). [f. CLIENT + -RY.] The relation of clients; a body of clients.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 59 None cared for couetous clientrie. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 130 A sordid part..of their own clientry. 1835 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Rome* an. 291 Many of their [patrician] houses seem to have died off; whose clientry mostly joined the plebs.

Clientship (kləi·ĕntˌʃip). [see -SHIP.] State or relation of a client: the correlative of *patronage.*

1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Indep.* II. 145 Their Nomenclators, their Prehensations, Invitations, Clientships. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* Ded., Patronage and Clientship always descended from the Fathers to the Sons. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* I. 208 A number of middle States..were attached to France in a condition of clientship.

Cliff (klif). Forms: 1-7 **clif**, 3 **clef**, 4-5 **clife**, **clyff(e**, **clyf(e**, (4 **kliffe**, **klyffe**, **klyfe**, 5 **cleyff**), 4-7 **cliffe**, 7- **cliff**. *β.* 2-6 (properly dative) **cliue**, *pl.* (1 **cleofu**, **clifu**), 2-6 **cliues**, (**clyues**), 3-4 **cliuen**, **clyuen**. Also 5-9 CLIFT. [OE. *clif* neut., pl. *clifu*, orig. *cleofu* (with *u* fracture of *i*) = OS. *kliƀ* (MLG., LG. *clif*, *clef*, MDu. *clif*, *clef*, pl. *clēve*, Du. *clif*), OHG. *kleb*, ON. *klif*:—OTeut. **kliƀo-(m)*. The early ME. forms were sing. nom. *clif*, gen. *clĭves*, dat. *clĭve*, pl. *clĭves*; levelling gave also nom. sing. *clĭve* (see *β* below), and pl. *cliffes*, whence mod. *cliffs*. On the type of the original pl. *cleofu*, there arose also a sing. *cleof*, whence *clef*, *cleef*, *clefe*, mod. CLEVE, CLEEVE, q.v. In 15th c., *cliff* was confused with *clift*, original form of CLEFT, and very commonly so spelt, esp. from the 16th c.: this is still dialectal and vulgar: see CLIFT.]

1. A perpendicular or steep face of rock of considerable height. Usually implying that the strata are broken and exposed in section; an escarpment.

854 *Charter Æthelwolf* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 105 Of Wulfheres cumbe on Wulfheres clif. *c* 1205 LAY. 1926 Nu & æuer mare haueð þat clif [1275 clef] þare nome on ælche leode. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxiii[i]. 8 Kliffes [L. *rupem*] in welles of watres to gane. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 74 Dubbed wern alle þo downez sydez With crystal klyffez. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 17590 (Laud MS.) Hym to seche in clyffe & clow. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2013 He hade .. for-sett .. Bothe the clewez and the clyfez with clene mene of armez [*ibid.* 2019 cleyffez]. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* IV. (1570) C vj/3 A mountayne of highnes maruelous, With pendant cliffes of stones harde as flent. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 424 There the Eagle and the Stork On Cliffs and Cedar tops thir Eyries build. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 38 Goats .. clamber among the cliffs of Plinlimmon. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 12 Cheddar Cliffs are the sides of a chasm, extending across one of the highest ridges of the Mendip Hills.

b. *esp.* (in modern use) A perpendicular face of rock on the seashore, or (less usually) overhanging a lake or river.

α. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 310 (Gr.) Ofer cald cleofu ceoles neosan. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 159, I seȝ by-ȝonde þat myry mere A crystal clyffe ful relusaunt. 1387 TREVISA *Descr. Brit.* (Caxton) 4 Whan shipmen passen the next clyf of that londe. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 101 As farre as I could ken thy chalky Cliffes, When from thy Shore the Tempest beate vs backe. 1605 — *Lear* IV. i. 76. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 99 The cut off or broken mountaines on the sea sides, are more rightly and properly called clifs, then by the name of rocks or hills. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 117 ¶ 6 Diverting our selves upon the Top of the Cliff with the Prospect of the Sea. 1793 WORDSW. *Descr. Sk.* 204 The wood-crowned cliffs that o'er the lake recline. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xvi. 263 The white cliffs which could be seen from Calais. *Mod.* The Wyndcliff towers above the Wye.

β. sing. *clĭve* (properly dative), pl. *clĭves.* (The Elizabethan archaists made it *clīves.*)

c 1205 LAY. 21807 Þer heo leieien ȝeond þa cliues. *Ibid.* 32217 Ȝeond cludes & ȝeond cliuenen. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1856 (Gött.) Oft wend þai þar schip suld riue wid wind or wawe or dint or cliue. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 2278 Him to a castel þai han idriue, Þat stant be þe se vpon a cliue. *a* 1541 WYATT *The faithful lover giveth, etc., Poet. Wks.* 57 To seek each where where man doth live The sea, the land, the rock, the clive. 1567 TURBERV. *Myrr. Fall Pride* (R.) Whome forceth he by surge of seas into Charybdes cliues [*rime-wd.* driues]? 1587 *Myrr. Mag.*, *Albanact* xliii, At length the shyning Albion clyues did feede Their gazing eyes.

†**2.** (Extension of 1 b): Land adjacent to a sea or lake; shore, coast, strand. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Beowulf* 3826 Þæt hie Geata clifu ongitan meahton. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 1790 Hii come to the cliue Thar the wilde se was. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 45 From þe clyue of occean [*littore oceani*] in Ethiopia. *Ibid.* I. 65 (Mätz.) In þe west clif [*in occidentali littore*] of litel Bretayne. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxvi. (1495) 282 Serpentes .. whyche ben nyghe clyffes and bankes of waters. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 3 White rockes aboute the cliues of the see. 1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* Author to Bk., O were thy margents cliffes of itching lust.

3. A steep slope, a declivity, a hill; = CLEVE 3. (In Lincolnshire, the sloping and cultivated escarpment of the oolite is called the Cliff.)

[In this sense mediæval etymologists naturally identified *clive* with L. *clīvus*, with which it had no connexion.]

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 347 To-ȝeanes þe cliue aȝean þe heȝe hulle. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Hwile uppen cliues and hwile in þe dales. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 5429 The othere part away hy dryuen Into dales and into clyuen. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 278 Nor clyves ther humoure is not excluse. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 81 Clyffe or an hylle [1499 clefe of an hyll], *declivum.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 67 A Cliffe, *cliuus.* 1632 LE GRYS *Velleius* 66 Running downe the cliffe of the Capitoll. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 165 The base of the Cliff line of hills. 1870 DASENT *Annals* III. 205 We went straight up the clive—the slope that leads through the Propylæa.

4. The strata of rock lying above or between coal seams.

1676 BEAUMONT in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 732 All the clifts in some Mines are made up of these Stone-plants. 1719 STRACHEY *Strata Coal-M.* ibid. XXX. 968 The *Cliff* .. is dark or blackish Rock, and always keeps its regular Course as the Coal does, lying obliquely over it. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 7 A dark or blackish Rock, which they call the Coal Clives..The Cliff over this Vein is variegated with Cockle Shells and Fern Branches.

5. *Comb.*, as *cliff-dweller*, *-face*, *-side*, *swallow*; *cliff-chafed*, *-girdled*, *-like*, *-marked*, *-worn* adjs.; **cliff-pink**, the Cheddar Pink, *Dianthus cæsius.*

1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* xxvii. 327 A *cliff-chafed sea. 1884 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 19 Jan. 40/2 The houses of the *cliff-dwellers. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* viii. 203 *Cliff-girdled lakes. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, 1st Visit Eng.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 6 Carlyle ..was tall and gaunt, with a *cliff-like brow. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Cliff-pink, or Cleve-pink, *Dianthus cæsius.* 1886 RUDYARD KIPLING *Departm. Ditties* (ed. 2) 62 The hawk nests on the *cliffside. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Manners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 204 The rock-Tibboos still dwell in caves, like *cliff-swallows. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. cviii, Before the entrance of a *cliff-worn cave.

Cliff, -e, obs. form of CLEF^1.

Cliffed (klift), *ppl. a.* Having cliffs.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xix. (1856) 149 The ice-plain .. jutting out in capes from the cliffed shore.

Cli·ffer. *rare.* [Cf. CLIFFING.] A cliff-climber.

1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* IV. 429 There are very few spots where even an accomplished cliffer could scale these heights.

†**Cli·ffery,** *a. Obs.* [app. f. *clive*, obs. form of CLEAVE; cf. *slippery*; and dial. *sleepry.*] ? Fissile.

1757 WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 145 Another mineral, that the miners call *blaes* .. a cliffery stratum of a blueish colour, that often lies both above and below the coal.

Cli·ffing, *vbl. sb. rare.* [f. assumed vb. *to cliff* + -ING^1.] The climbing of cliffs (as a pursuit).

1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. iv. (ed. 2) 64 The ordinary difficulties of cliffing. *Ibid.* 82 Not accustomed to cliffing.

Cli·ffsman. [f. *cliff's*, genitive of CLIFF *sb.* + MAN.] One skilled in cliff-climbing.

1863 C. A. JOHNS *Home Walks* 58 The rambling cliffsman ..reaches at last a sudden re-entering angle in the cliff.

Cliffy (kli·fi), *a.* [f. CLIFF + -Y.] Having cliffs, precipitous, craggy.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 49 The Shore is cliffy. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* (1748) 122 Calais..In kenning of the cliffy Dover stands. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. (1646) 9 The Sea coasts being generally cliffie and inaccessible. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 105 Ev'n on the cliffy height of Penmenmaur. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 9. 61 A mountain basin .. bounded all round by a grand and cliffy rim.

Clift, *sb.*^{1} The earlier and more etymological form of the sb. now usually made CLEFT, q. v.

Clift (klift), *sb.*^{2} [A by-form of CLIFF, due to confusion between that word and *clift*, CLEFT, a fissure. Exceedingly common in 16-18th c., and used by some writers in the 19th c.] = CLIFF (in its various applications).

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1493 *Hipsiphile & Medea*, This lady rombith by the clift to pleye. 1567 DRANT *Horace Ep.* xiii. E iij, Through cliftes [L. *per clivos*] & fluddes. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* I. ii, We will walk upon the lofty cliftes. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. vi. 62 High white clay clifts. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. iii. 52, I clamber'd up the Clifts of the Shore. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 507

The perpendicular side of Chalk Clifts. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Scenes fr. Faust* Wks. 704 How, clift by clift, rocks bend and lift Their frowning foreheads as we go. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* ii, A high land, which terminated in a precipitous clift.

Clift, -ed, -ing: see CLEFT-.

Cli·fty, *a.*[1] [f. CLIFT *sb.*[2] + -Y.] = CLIFFY.

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* I. 5 From lofty brow Of steep and cliftie passages [cleere] water [gliding downe]. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vii. 332 In a clifty Creeke close by the sea side. *a* 1798 PENNANT (L.), The rocks..their clifty sides are fringed with weed. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 56 Rioting among the clifty heights.

†**Cli·fty,** *a.*[2] *Obs.* Of uncertain origin and meaning: in quots. 1647, 1686, it might be from *clive*, CLEAVE *v.*[2] = adherent, clinging; Jamieson says 'clever, fleet, (a horse) of light make and good action; (fuel) which is easily kindled and burns briskly'; Halliwell says 'lively, active'.

[LG. dialects have *clüftig, clüchtig*, nearly in sense of 'clever'.]

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 111 Clifty, *fertilis.* 1647 *Commonw. Ballads* (1841) 43 The prentices are gallant blades, and to the king are clifty; But the lord mair and aldermen are scarce so wise as thrifty. 1686 G. STUART *Joco-ser. Disc.* 70 A couple of knights..Clamb up the shrouds..And proved themsels twa clifty men.

Clight, obs. pa. pple. and pa. t. of CLITCH *v.*

†**Clighting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [This, with *clyghted* under CLITCH *v.*[1], implies a vb. *clight*, formed on the pa. pple. of CLITCH.] = CLITCHING; bending.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. liii. (1495) 169 The legges ben coueryd .. wyth the flesshe. so that they .. greue not the thyes wyth their clightyng [*Bodl. MS.* clitting] and foldynge.

Clik, Clike, obs. f. CLICK, CLEEK.

Cliket, Clim, obs. ff. CLICKET, CLIMB.

†**Climacter.** *Obs.* [a. Gr. *κλῖμακτήρ* round of a ladder, definite or critical period of a man's life, f. *κλίμαξ* ladder + *-τηρ* suffix of agent and agency.] A CLIMACTERIC year or epoch.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 30 The sixty-third yeâr of man's age..called climacteriall (because it ariseth of nine Septenaries, as so many Climacters or Ladder-rounds). 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. (1656) § 28 In his yeares there is no Climacter, his duration is eternity. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Climacter*, the perillous time of mans life, at every seven or nine years end.

†**Cli·mactered,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.] Advanced in age to the 'grand climacteric'.

1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt, etc.* 200 Her end deferd, Vntill the time she had beene clima[c]terd; When she would haue bin at threescore yeares and three, Such as our best at three and twenty be.

†**Climacte·rial,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *climacteriel* (16th c.), f. *climacterie* (Cotgr.).]

A. *adj.* = CLIMACTERIC; critical.

1643 T. GOODWIN *Return of Prayers, etc.* 137 These [hours] are the most climacteriall, and criticall, and most dangerous.

B. *sb.* A climacteric year; = CLIMACTERIC; in quot.? the 'grand climacteric' or 63rd year.

1638 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiv. § 1. 231 Who dyed..ere ever they came to their Climacteriall.

Climacte·rian. *nonce-wd.* [f. CLIMACTER + -IAN; associated in sense with *climax.*] One who uses the rhetorical figure *climax.*

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. i. § 18. (1740) 23 Observe the Author's steps continually rising; we shall find him on many Occasions a great Climacterian.

Climacteric (kləimækte·rik, -æ·ktĕrik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *a.* 7 **cly-, climacterike, -ique, -ick(e,** 7–9 **climaterick,** 7– **-ic.** *β.* 7 **clymatérick(e,** 8–9 **climaterick, -ic.** [ad. L. *climactēric-us*, a. Gr. *κλῖμακτηρικός* climacteric, of the nature of a critical epoch, f. *κλῖμακτήρ* CLIMACTER. The F. *climatérique* is the source of the *β* forms; also, prob. of the second pronunciation, the first being according to the general analogy of words in *-ic.*

The former accentuation is that of Johnson, Walker, Smart, and the English orthoepists generally: some modern dictionaries give both, and some prefer *clima·cteric.* In verse *climacte·ric* has been observed in Davenant, Drummond, Ken, Young, Byron, Barham, *-a·cteric* in Brathwaite 17th c., Trumbull 18th c.]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to or constituting a climacter or critical period in human life; as in *climacteric year* = *climacteric*, also = *grand climacteric*: see B.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VII. xlix. (R.), The rule of the dangerous graduall yeeres called climacterike. 1618 BRATHWAIT *Descr. Death*, Nor stands he much upon our dangerous yeare .. Oft ..When we are most secure, then hee's most neare, Where th' yeare clymactericke is his jubile. 1636 DAVENANT *Witts* (1673) 223 Being near The danger of his Climacteriek year. 1762 YOUNG *Resignation* II. (R.), Grand Climacteric vanities The vainest will despise. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., These [epochs of life] were contemplated by the Greek physiologists as five, and termed climacterics or climacteric periods.

b. *transf.* Constituting an important epoch or crisis; critical; fatal.

a 1678 MARVELL *Poems, Horat. Ode*, And to all states not free Shall clymaterick be. 1680 *Life Edw. II* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 50 He found the climacterick year of his reign, before he did expect it: and made that unhappy castle .. the witness of his cruel murder. 1822 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 311 This age is as climateric as that in which he lived. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* 25 Seven great climacteric years or epochs.

2. *Phys.* and *Med.* Applied to that period of life (usually between the ages of 45 and 60) at which the vital forces begin to decline (in women coinciding with the period of 'change of life'); pertaining to this period. *Climacteric disease*: a disease of unknown cause which often occurs at an advanced stage of life, characterized by loss of flesh and strength, sleeplessness, etc.

1813 SIR H. HALFORD in *Med. Trans.* IV. 316 (*title*) On the Climacteric Disease. 1824 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 208 He was suffering from a general decay of strength—a sort of climacteric disease. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 407 At the climacteric period in women. 1879 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* II. 246 The climacteric effacement of the breast.

3. = CLIMACTIC.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 122 Interl., The power gradually to prepare the mind of his reader by previous climacteric circumstances. 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* 258 It is the last link of a chain, it is the climacteric point.

B. *sb.*

1. A critical stage in human life; a point at which the person was supposed to be specially liable to change in health or fortune. According to some, all the years denoted by multiples of 7 (7, 14, 21, etc.) were climacterics: others admitted only the odd multiples of 7 (7, 21, 35, etc.); some included also the multiples of 9. *Grand* (*great*) *climacteric* (sometimes simply *the climacteric*): the 63rd year of life (63 = 7 × 9), supposed to be specially critical. (According to some, the 81st year (81 = 9 × 9) was also a grand climacteric.) The phrase appears to have been taken immediately from Spanish.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 158 This false Prophet (sore against his will) died in his sixtie third yeare (his great Clymatericke). *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. iii. xi, It is a common .. custom amongst the Spaniard, when he hath pass'd his gran climacteric .. to make a voluntary resignation of offices. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* Ded., I began this Work in my great Climacterique. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 295 ¶ 1, I am turned of my great Climacteric. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 293 He lived to see one of those critical and reputed dangerous Periods of Human Life, Called the Gran Climacterics, dying in his sixty third Year. 1742 FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* IV. vii, When they arrive at this period [15 yrs.], and have now passed their second climateric. 1823 BYRON *Juan* X. xlvii, Her climacteric teased her like her teens.

2. *transf.* A critical period, point, or epoch in any career or course.

c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. 391 Our [Scotland's] lion's clymacterick now is past, And crown'd with bays, he rampeth free at last. 1714 POPE *Let. Arbuthnot* 10 Sept., At her advanced age every day is a climacteric. 1798 G. WAKEFIELD *Lett. Sir J. Scott* 7 That grand climacteric of information, when, etc. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* I. 18 It is your lot .. to live during one of the grand climacterics of the world.

Climacterical (kləimækte·rikăl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *a.* 6–7 **cly-, cli-, -all,** (7 **climactrical**), 7– **climacterical.** *β.* 6–7 **climatericall,** 7 **clymat-, climaterical.** [f. as prec. + -AL.]

A. *adj.*

1. = CLIMACTERIC A. 1; *esp.* applied to the 'grand climacteric' or 63rd year of life; see prec. B. 1.

1590 L. LLOYD *Dial Daies* Oct. 25 Georgius Castriotus .. died upon this day in his climatericall year 63. 1602 W. VAUGHAN *Nat. Direct.* 47 These they name climacterical or stayrie yeares, for then they saw great alterations. Now, a climactericall yeare is euery seauenth yeare. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* ii. (1623) E ij, This Climactericall number of nine times seven. 1611 COTGR., *L'an climactère*, the climatericall yeare. 1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* iv. 23 Who but one that has more Fancy than Judgment would mind the Climacterical Years? 1839 DE QUINCEY *Wordsworth* in *Tait's Mag.* 10/1 An elderly man, who confessed to having passed the grand climacterical year (9 multiplied into 7) of 63.

b. Critical, dangerous; = CLIMACTERIC A. 1 b.

1623 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* 116 They are commonly a kind of Climactericall and dangerous prattlers. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xi. 95 The climactericall yeare of many churches..may seem to happen in our dayes; so old that their ruine is threatned if not speedily repaired. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. i. (1739) 8 This was one of England's Climacterical Years, under a Disease so desperate, that no hope was left but by a desperate Cure. 1832 *Edin. Rev.* LV. 534 The latter half of the thirteenth century was one of the climacterical periods of the history of Rome.

†**2.** Relating to climax; = CLIMACTIC. *Obs.*

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* v. 918 The Seventh is the Climacterical Seal, sounding the warlike alarm to the Empire's Ruine by Seven successive and languishing blows. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I*, 103 Like Climatericall Diseases, take rest, and after some intermission break out again.

B. *sb.* †**1.** = CLIMACTERIC B. 1. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Climacterie de* 63 *ans*, the Clymatericall, or dangerous yeare of 63, at which age diuers worthie men haue died. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* III. ii. § 1 The common clymactericall of al old men. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. vi. 333 Now past the fifth climactericall of his disease. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. II. xv. (1852) 430 He was come to that which we call, 'the grand climacterical'.

†**2.** *transf.* = CLIMACTERIC B. 2. *Obs.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. iv. (1840) 121 War in the Low Countries hath already outlived the grand climacterical of three score and ten years. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* VI. vii, Many Mitred Abbeys have survived the dangerous Climactericall of the third Generation.

Hence **Climacte·rically** *adv.*

1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* § 28 (1881) 146 Climacterically old.

†**Clima·ctery.** *Obs.* [a. F. *climacterie* (in Cotgr.), f. Gr. L. *climactēr* + abstr. suffix *-ie*, *-Y.*]

1. = CLIMACTERIC B. 1.

1658 USSHER *Ann.* VII. 802 Past the sixty third year, the common Climactery of all old men.

2. Progress by successive steps; a step of a climax.

1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 92 Could he have foreseen where all the climacteries and motions of his advance should have terminated. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 478 He is an Artist at Disposition and Climactery for the setting off his Positions. *Ibid.* 133, I..come not to the Point, till his Climacteries of Approach are all considered.

Climactic (kləimæ·ktik), *a. Rhet.* [f. CLIMAX, app. after *syntax, syntactic*, or influenced by *climacteric*, but not on Greek analogies.] Pertaining to, or forming, a climax or ascending series.

1872 MINTO *Eng. Lit.* I. ii. 124 His balanced sentences .. and climactic arrangement. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 212 Give the history of development a climactic form. *a* 1876 EADIE *Thessalonians* 44 The second *και* is climactic.

Clima·ctical, *a.* [f. as prec. + AL.] = prec. In quot. = 'of the nature of the ascent of a ladder' (*humorous nonce-use*).

1860 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIV. 44 [He] had mounted, by an arduous climactical process, into the topmost branches.

Clima·ctically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] But the 17th c. instance appears to have been f. Gr. *κλίμακ-* slope, climate, taken as = *κλῖμαξ* ladder, climax.] By way of climax; in relation to climax.

1622 T. STOUGHTON *Chr. Sacrif.* xvi. 221 He speaketh climatically, that is, riseth by degrees higher and higher; from a reed shaken with the wind, to a man clothed in soft raiment. 1880 M. EVANS tr. *Meyer's Ephes.* iii. 18 The oxymoron *γνῶναι τὴν ὑπερβάλλουσαν τῆς γνώσεως*..climactically parallel to the just expressed *καταλαβέσθαι..ὕψος.*

Climacti·chnite. *Palæont.* [f. Gr. *κλίμαξ* ladder + *ἴχνος* footstep + -ITE.] (See quot. 1880.)

1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* iii. 45 Climatichnites. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VII. 772 In the sandstone beds .. are ladder-like impressions called climactichnites.

Climatal (kləi·mătăl), *a.* [f. CLIMATE or L. *climat-*, Gr. *κλίματ-* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to climate; climatic.

1830–3 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. III. XXXVI. 306 Under new climatal and other conditions. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* x. (1873) 276 Migration due to climatal and other changes. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* v. 75 Climatal influences have a great effect on their delicate bodies.

†**Climata·rchic,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Gr. *κλιμάταρχ-os* (in Byzantine Greek 'governor of a province', f. *κλίματ-* region, clime + *-αρχος* ruling).] Presiding over a 'climate' or region of the earth.

1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias* III. 280 Among the terrestrial [gods], some preside over climates, or are climatarchic.

Climate (kləi·mĕt), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **climat, clymat,** (5 *pl.* **clematis**), 6–7 **clymate,** 6– **climate.** [a. F. *climat* (pl. in 14th c. *climas*), ad. late L. *clima, climat-* climate, region, a. Gr. *κλίμα, κλίματ-* inclination or slope, f. *κλι-* root of *κλίν-ειν* to slope, lean, incline. The meaning passed in Greek through the senses of 'slope of ground, e.g. of a mountain range', the supposed 'slope or inclination of the earth and sky from the equator to the poles', 'the zone or region of the earth occupying a particular elevation on this slope, i.e. lying in the same parallel of latitude', 'a clime', in which sense it was adopted in late L.]

†**1.** A belt of the earth's surface contained between two given parallels of latitude. *Obs.*

In early ages 7 climates were reckoned, supposed to be presided over by the 7 planets; of these, the central lines passed respectively through Meroe 17°, Syene 24°, Alexandria 31°, Rhodes 36°, Rome 41°, Borysthenes 45°, and the Riphæan Mountains 48° N. Later, the space between the equator and each of the polar circles was divided into 24 climates, each corresponding to an increase of half-an-hour in the length of the longest day. See Skeat, Note to Chaucer's *Astrolabe* II. § 39.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 701 How that the disposicioune [of the hevyn] Suld apon thingis virk heir doune, On regiones, or on climatis. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 39 Þe latitude of a climat. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 107 They [i. e. the stars] causen many a wonder To the climats, that stond hem under. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xv. (1839) 162 They [of Ynde] ben in the firste Clymat, that is of Saturne .. Wee ben in the seventh Clymat, that is of the Mone. 1564 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Feuer Pest.* (1888) 96 The Islandes called Fortunato or Canaria, whose west partes be situated in the thirde Climate. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 1 (1656), I was borne in the eighth Climate. 1683 *Brit. Spec.*, It [Britain] is situated .. under the eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth Climates. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 42 There are 24 climates between the equator and each of the polar circles. There are 30 climates between the equator and either pole. 1796 [see CLIMATURE].

†**b.** More vaguely: A region of the earth, a 'clime'. *Obs.* exc. as in 2.

1477 EARL RIVERS (CAXTON) *Dictes* 5 b, [Hermes] establisshed to the people of euery clymat lawes couenable..to thair opinions. 1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 17 A few other authors hold..that vnder climate of that part which is called Europe, the third part named Affrike is comprehended. 1605 J. DOVE *Confut. Atheism* 31 When the Sunne is Eclipsed, all the earth is not darkened, but onely one

Climat. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 317 Was the world, with all its climates, made in vain for thy..victim?

2. A region considered with reference to its atmospheric conditions, or to its weather.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XV. xi. (1495) 492 Alania.. is a full brode londe and is vnder a colde Clima.] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. vi, If the country or climat be hot, an house must stand in to [i. e. face] the North. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 274 O flours, That never will in other Climate grow. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 209 In the temperate and habitable Climates. 1769 *Junius Lett.* iv. 23 Climates unfavourable to British Constitution. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 238 The husbandry of Norway, and other northern climates. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 55 We live in a very rainy and a very capricious climate.

3. Condition (of a region or country) in relation to prevailing atmospheric phenomena, as temperature, dryness or humidity, wind, clearness or dullness of sky, etc., esp. as these affect human, animal, or vegetable life.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. i. 1 The Clymat's delicate, the Ayre most sweet. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 31/1 It was no wonder if England was generally thought secure, with the advantages of its own Climate. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 24 This Climat makes Marble it self to Moulder. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xv. 320 We had always the same climate in all the rooms. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* 139 The wetness of land, arising from the climate or season. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Land* Wks. (Bohn) II. 17 The climate is warmer by many degrees than it is entitled to by latitude. 1860 *Cornh. Mag.* II. 566 Climate is properly the long average of weather in a single place. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 74 'Climate' may be defined as the complex effect of external conditions of heat and moisture upon the life of plants and animals.

b. *fig.* (Cf. *atmosphere.*)

1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 21 The general mental climate..has..ceased to be invigorating.

†**4.** The period between two climacteric years; = CLIMACTER. *Obs.*

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 166 That which the Physician doth call Terme in the sicke man, is called in the whole by the Philosopher Climate. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 531 In the whole course of our life we live under one only climate, which is either from seven, or from nine yeeres, except in the yeere of 63, wherein two terminations or climates ende.

5. *Comb.*, as *climate-cure*; **climate-beaten** *a.*, battered by a (tropical) climate.

1787 BURNS *Border Tour* Wks. (Globe) 570 A good-hearted, climate-beaten, old veteran, in the medical line. 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIII. 175 The chief value ascribed to the breathing of sea-air, to the climate cure.

†**Cli·mate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To sojourn in a particular region or climate.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* V. i. 170 The blessed Gods Purge all Infection from our Ayre, whilest you Doe Clymate here.

Climater, -ed: see CLIMATURE, CLIMACTERED.

Climateric, *a.* Erron. used for CLIMATIC. (Cf. the misuse of F. *climatérique*, censured by Littré.)

1849 SIDNEY in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. Eng.* X. II. 393 Inappreciable differences in climateric condition.

Climateric(k, -al(l, obs. ff. CLIMACTERIC, -AL.

Climatic (klәimæ·tik), *a.* [f. CLIMATE or Gr. κλιματ- (see CLIMATE) + -IC: cf. *asthmatic, dogmatic*, etc. No F. *climatique* in Littré.] Of, pertaining to, or relating to climate.

a 1828 WEBSTER cites *S. S. Smith.* 1847 in CRAIG. 1847 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* (1850) § 195 The external, climatic ..tendencies..of this style of architecture. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xix, No climatic action has sensibly changed the hues of the lava and scoriæ. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 185 The difference of the climatic and other physical conditions between the original and new homes of the fish.

¶ Error for *climaterike*, CLIMACTERIC.

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 166 The good Constable did then goe in the yeare Climatike.

Climatical (klәimæ·tikăl), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 102 There is a climatical fitness, and in such a place some love to grow. 1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 76. 203 The climatical condition of Ireland.

Climatically (klәimæ·tikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^{2}.] In relation to climate.

1881 G. ALLEN *Vign. Nature* xxii. 224 Climatically speaking, our earth has seen its best days. 1883 A. H. HASSALL (*title*) San Remo Climatically and Medically Considered.

¶ See CLIMACTICALLY.

Climati·city. [Cf. *domesticity.*] 'The property of climatizing'. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Clima·tico- (*rare*), combining form of CLIMATIC, CLIMATICALLY.

1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. Zzj b, Some think that Presbyterian or Independent Church-Government came .. Climatico-Naturally, to the..Kirk of the Ancient Picts.

Clima·tion. *rare.* 'The act of inuring to a climate' (Worcester); = ACCLIMATION.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Horticul. Reg.*

Climatize (klәi·mătәiz), *v. rare.* [f. CLIMATE + -IZE; cf. *acclimatize.*] = ACCLIMATIZE.

1846 WORCESTER cites *J. Mills, Ec. Rev.* 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. Eng.* VIII. I. 26 Leaving it to climatize or adjust itself to the locality.

Climato·graphy. [f. source of CLIMATE + -γραφία writing, description.] The description of a climate or climates; the branch of physical geography which describes climate.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence **Climatogra·phical** *a.*, etc.

Climatologic (klәi·mătǫlǫ·dʒik), *a.* [f. CLIMATOLOGY + -IC.] Of climatology, as in 'climatologic science'. (Also loosely = CLIMATIC, as in next.)

1882 ELWES tr. *Capello & Ivens' Benguela to Yacca* II. vii. 146 The special character of climatologic zones.

Climatological (klәi·mătǫlǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to climatology. (Also loosely used for *climatal, climatic.*)

1850 LATHAM *Varieties of Man* 499 (L.) The common effects of common social or climatological condition. 1872 *Spectator* 7 Sept. 1135 The climatological causes of rain. 1882 C. WRAGGE in *Gd. Words* May 343 Conducting on my own account a series of climatological investigations.

Hence **Cli·matolo·gically** *adv.*, in relation to climatology or (loosely) to climate.

1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xxii. 464 Biological provinces the most distant and climatologically different.

Climato·logist. [f. next + -IST.] One versed in climatology.

1886 *Spectator* 18 Dec. 1715 Sir James Fayrer, the climatologist, pronounced the opinion that he might now safely return to the field.

Climatology (klәimătǫ·lǒdʒi). [f. Gr. κλιματ- stem of κλίμα (see CLIMATE, CLIME) + -λογία discourse: see -LOGY.] That branch of physical science which deals with climate, and investigates climatic conditions. (Sometimes used for the conditions themselves as a subject of observation.)

1843 *Year-bk. Facts* 247 On Botanical Climatology. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* ix. § 437 In the system of oceanic climatology, circulation, and stability. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 71 A new science, Medical Geography, has sprung from climatology.

Climato·rial, *a. rare.* [a. F. *climatorial*, irreg. f. *climat* climate, by form-association with *equatorial, territorial*, etc.] = CLIMATAL, CLIMATIC.

1846 M^{c}CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 99 A place ..situated under unfavourable climatorial circumstances.

†**Cli·mature.** *Obs.* Also 7 **climater.** [app. (in Eng. or ? Fr.) f. L. *climat-*, F. *climat* CLIMATE + -URE, after *temperature*, etc., to express the operation or influence of 'climate' in its original sense of 'distance from the equator'.]

1. ? A region; = CLIMATE 1 b.

1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 126 (Qo. 2) Euen the like precurse of feare [fierce] events .. Haue heauen and earth together demonstrated Vnto our Climatures and countrymen.

2. Meteorological condition resulting from latitude (i. e. from *climate* in its earlier sense); = CLIMATE in the current sense 3.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 97 The sultry southwinds, and blacke climater. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* I. 12 We may fairly place West Devonshire ten days or a fortnight behind the Midland District, which lies more than two degrees of latitude..farther North. A proof that climate and climature have not an immediate connection. 1805 LUCOCK *Nat. Wool* 333 The climature of Northumberland affects the fleece very considerably. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 251 Even in..the length of Loch Tay..the difference of climature, with respect to moistness, is very great.

Climax (klәi·mæks), *sb.* Also 6–7 **cly-.** [a. L. *clīmax*, a. Gr. κλῖμαξ ladder, (in Rhetoric) climax. The two uses 3 and 4 are due to popular ignorance and misuse of the learned word; they are not mentioned in Johnson, nor in Todd 1818.]

I. Properly.

1. *Rhet.* A figure in which a number of propositions or ideas are set forth so as to form a series in which each rises above the preceding in force or effectiveness of expression; gradation.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 217 A figure which..by his Greeke and Latine originals..may be called the marching figure..it may aswell be called the clyming figure, for Clymax is as much to say as a ladder. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 94. 1681 BURTHOGGE *Argument* (1684) 10 This is the Clymax; if Believers, then Christ's; if Christ's, then Abraham's Seed; if Abraham's Seed, then Heirs according to the Promise. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 29 In a Climax, the Voice should always rise with it. 1828 WHATELY *Rhet.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 264/1 The well-known Climax of Cicero in the Oration against Verres. 1876 GLADSTONE *Synchr. Homer* 151 The whole passage as to the gifts of Agamemnon is in the nature of a climax.

†**2.** *gen.* An ascending series or scale. *Obs.*

1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. vi. 63 Expressions for the whole Climax of sensibility. 1793 BURKE *Let. W. Windham* in *Corr.* (1844) IV. 135 The top of the climax of their wickedness.

II. Popularly.

3. The last or highest term of a rhetorical climax.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Cockayne* Wks. (Bohn) II. 65 When he adds epithets of praise, his climax is 'so English'. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* xxiv. (1877) 275 This is the terrible close of the argument, the climax of the protracted appeal.

4. *gen.* The highest point of anything reached by gradual ascent; the culmination, height, acme, apex.

1789 *Trifler* 448 No. XXXV, In the accomplishment of this, they frequently reach the climax of absurdity. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) v. Concl., Considering them [stage-coaches] as the very climax and pinnacle of locomotive griefs. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* (1858) Introd. 26 Jerusalem is the climax of the long ascent. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* iii. 76 He was .. at the very climax of his prosperity.

Cli·max, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *properly.* **a.** *intr.* To ascend in a climax, rise by successive steps. **b.** *trans.* To arrange in a climax or ascending gradation.

a 1849 POE *Peter Snook* Wks. 1864 IV. 398 A masterly climaxing of points. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* III. 444 This end [of G. Eliot's 'Mill on the Floss'] is very fine. Towards it the tale has gradually climaxed.

2. *popularly.* **a.** *intr.* To come to a culmination, to culminate. **b.** *trans.* To bring to a culmination.

1835 MARRYAT *Pacha* v, Guilt..which he had climaxed by the denial of his Redeemer. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXV. 111 The excitement..climaxed suddenly in her presence. 1886 TUPPER *My Life* 182 Thus losing the splendid scenery climaxed by the Devil's Bridge.

†**Climaxie.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. = CLIMAX 2.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XV. XCV. (1612) 379 But Gold, I trow, would be a God it gathereth so of Stile: To be a Noble, Soueraigne, nor an Angel, worth the while. Like to which Climaxie of Coyne wealth eleuates the minde.

Climb (klәim), *v. Pa. t.* and *pple.* **climbed** (klәimd); *arch.* **clomb** (klōum). [OE. *climb-an, clamb* (*clǫmb*), *clumbon, clumben*, corresp. to OHG. *chlimban*, MHG. *klimben, klimmen*, MDu., MLG., Du., LG., Ger. *klimmen*:—WGer. **klimban.* Believed to be a nasalized form of OTeut. **klībban* (see CLEAVE *v.*^{2}), the *m* being perh. originally a characteristic of the present stem, which has been extended to the other parts, and has carried the vb. from the ablaut series of *ī, ai, i*, into that of *im, am, um.* Hence the sense-development 'cleave, adhere to, get up by clinging or adhering'; for which cf. OE. *clīfan* to cleave, cling, MDu. *clīven* to cleave, stick, also to climb, ON. *klífa* and ME. *clīven* to climb. In all the modern langs. the *b* is lost in pronunciation, and in most in spelling also; but in Eng., although *climme, clime*, formerly prevailed, the spelling now recognized is *climb.* In most of the dialects the *i* is short, *clim*; but the standard language, like east midland and eastern, has the *i* long (klәim), the vowel being lengthened before *mb*, app. as before *nd* in *bind, find*, etc. (But clear evidence of the long vowel has not been found before the 16th c.) The original strong inflexions also remain dialectally (notably in Sc. *clim, clam, clum*), but in the south, weak forms appeared already in 13th c., and prevail in 16th c. prose; no others occur in Shaksp. or in the Bible of 1611. But the Elizabethan archaists affected a pa. t. and pple. *clome, cloame, clōmbe*, which they appear to have taken from Chaucer or Lydgate, and mistakenly pronounced with long *ō*. (In the ME. *clomb(e, o* was either short, as a variant of *clamb*, or more usually a graphic expedient for *u* before *m*; and in the dialects in which *clom* has come down the *o* is short.) From Spenser and his contemporaries, *clōmb* passed into later poetry, and occasionally appears in prose, especially in writers familiar with the strong *clam, clom*, or *clum* in dialect use.]

A. Forms.

(From the ambiguity of the spelling it is often uncertain whether *climbe, clymb, climb, clyme*, in 15–16th c. meant (klim) or (klәim), and whether *clomb(e* in 16–17th c. meant (klǫm) or (klōum).)

1. *Present stem.* *a.* 1 **climb-an,** 2–5 **-en,** 3–7 **climbe,** 4–6 **clymbe**; 3– **clim,** 5–6 **clym, clymme,** 6–7 **climme,** mod. dial. **clim** (klim).

a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* (Gr.) 414 Leoht..clymmað on ȝecyndo. *c* 1205 LAY. 851 He lette an heh climben [*c* 1275 clemben]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 527 Clerkes him made clim. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXV. 424 ȝone tre I will go too, and in it clyme [*rime* hym]. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 131 To Climme, *scandere.* 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* (1631) 5 If we want ships, the waves to climme. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss., Clim*, pa. t. *clom.* 1875 *Sussex Gloss., Clim.* So 1876 *Mid. Yorkshire*, and *Whitby Gloss.*, and in all northern dialects. 1883 *Hampshire Gloss.*, 1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk.* and *Berks. Gloss.*

β. 3–4 **clemb-e(n,** 5 **clem, clemme.**

c 1275 LAY. 851 He lette clemben an heh. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. ix. 25 To clemme vp wyth cordes. *Ibid.* II. xxxv. 154 Cleminge up with ladders. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 25 Clemme you vpon som tree.

γ. 6 **clyme,** 6–7 **clime,** 6 **climbe,** 6– **climb** (klәim).

c 1500 *Cooke Lorell's B.* (1843) 12 Some one the shrowedes dyde clyme. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* 2 Know that none cane clime [*rime* deuine]. 1595 SPENSER *Sonn.* xiii, She to heauen may clime. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 195 The Nuptial time Approaches for the stately Steed to climb.

2. *Past tense.* *a.* 1–9 **clamb,** 3–6 **clam,** (5–6 **clamme,** 6 **clame**). *Plural.* 4–5 **clamben.**

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 333 Þe kyng by an laddre to þe ssyp clam. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6361 He clamb mont synai. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 1061 And clamben vp on other fast. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* XXXII. (Arb.) 87 Tho clamme he vpon on hye tree. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. li. 183 The men of armes..clame vp the dykes. 1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* Wks. 1849 II. 256 Then the deacons .. clamb up thereunto. 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* I. i. (1847) 110 He clamme, into the flamyng carte. 1790 BURNS

John Anderson ii, We clamb the hill thegither. **1825** J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 164 Ye..never clamb a tree.

β. plural. **1 clumbon, 2–5 -en, 4–5 cloumbe(n, clombe(n, clomme(n.** *Sing.* **4–5 clomb(e (klum, klʊm).**

a **1123** *O. E. Chron.* an. 1070 Hi .. clumben upp to the halze rode. *c* **1205** LAY. 9420 Ouer þene wal heo clumben. **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 410 Myd laudren hii clommen [**1448** *MS. Coll. Arms* With laddre vp they clombe]. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 13459 (Trin.) Ihesus clomb [*earlier MSS.* clamb] vp into a hille. *c* **1384** CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 28 Vp I clombe [*v.r.* clam, clambe] with alle payne. *c* **1386** — *Miller's T.* 450 Vp they clomben [*v.r.* clumben, clumbe] alle thre. *c* **1420** *Chron. Vilod.* 932 He clomb vp by a walle.

γ. 6–9 clombe, 7 clome, 7– clomb (klōum).

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 31 She to her wagon clombe; clombe all the rest. **1619** H. HUTTON *Follie's Anat.* (1842) 7 My lame-legd muse nere clome Pernassus. **1697** DRYDEN *Æneid* VIII. 293 He clomb, with eager haste, th' Aerial height. **1768–74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 492 We clomb a high pinnacle. **1805** WORDSW. *Waggoner* I. 102 As when he clomb from Rydal-Mere. **1813** SCOTT *Rokeby* III. iv, Now clombe the rocks projecting high. **1833** TENNYSON *Poems* 84 Hither .. she clomb [*rime* dome].

δ. 3–4 clemde; 4–6 clymed, 6 clymmed, clymbd, climed, 6– climbed (klaimd).

c **1275** LAY. 21439 Ȝe clemde to hehȝe vppen þisse hulle. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 6361 (Gött.) He clymed on mont synay. *c* **1305** *St. Kenelm* 123 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 51 He clemde vpon þis treo. **1480** [see B. 1]. **1535** COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xii. [xi]. 6 Then Ioab..clymmed vp first. **1539** CRANMER *Luke* XIX. 4 He clymed [**1611** climed] vp into a wylde fygge tree to see him. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 167 He that neuer clymbd neuer fell. **1611** BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xiv. 13 And Ionathan climed vp vpon his hands, and vpon his feete.

3. *Pa. pple. a.* **1–5 clumben, 2–3 i-, 4 clumbyn, 4–5 cloumben, 5 clommbyn, 6** *Sc.* **clummin.**

c **1205** LAY. 21432 Þu were iclumben haȝe. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. vii. 57 Rome ne hadde nat ȝitte .. cloumben ouer þe mountaigne. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 606 Halff the craig thai clumbyn had. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 13677 Wen a mon is .. Clommbyn all þe Clif. *c* **1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. lxii. (1869) 205 An old oon þat was clumben..vp on my bed. **1533** BELLENDEN *Livy* V. (1822) 472 The Gaule that wes clummin to the hicht of the Capitoll.

β. 4 clumbe, cloumbe, 4–5 clombe, clumb, 5–6 clom, (clome), 4–6, *dial.* **–9 clum** (klʊm).

c **1386** CHAUCER *Man of Law's Prol.* 12 Phebus..Degrees was five and fourty clombe on hight [*v.r.* iclombe, clome]. **1554** TURNER in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. xviii. 149 One is now clom up so high.

γ. 6–7 clo(a)me, 6– clombe, clomb (klōum).

1610 *Mirr. Mag.* 534 Looking downe whence lately I was cloame [*rime* roame]. **1619** DRAYTON *Odes* xiii. 27 Parnassus is not clome By every such Mome. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 727 To have Clombe up. **1802** COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* II. 189 'Twas Frederic, who behind my chair had clomb [*rime* home]. **1805** WORDSW. *Prelude* IV. (1850) 85 A dreary moor Was crossed, a bare ridge clomb. **1866** *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 309 The sun has just climbed—I would write clombe an I dared.

δ. (*irreg.*) **6 clymmen.**

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* IX. 21. Deeth is clymmen up in at oure wyndowes.

ε. 3 iclemd, 6 clymmed, 7 climed, 6– climbed.

c **1275** LAY. 21432 [Þou] þe were iclemde to heȝe. **1544** *Supplic. Hen. VIII* in *Four Supplic.* 35 Hath clymmed vp. **1593** SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. x. 8 On a Bricke wall haue I climb'd into this Garden. **1678** *Yng. Man's Call.* 274 Having climed one step .. must presently clime another. **1847** TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 111 He had climb'd across the spikes.

B. Significations.

1. *intr.* To raise oneself by grasping or clinging, or by the aid of hands and feet; 'to mount by means of some hold or footing' (J.); to creep up; to ascend, come, or go up, a perpendicular or steep place. Often with *up*.

a **1123** *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1070 Clumben upp to þe stepel. *c* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 162 Vs to uorbisne, þet we schullen..climben mid him on hulles. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xxii. (1495) 783 The wylde gotes .. clymme vpon harde cragges. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lxvi. 49 Clymed vnto the mount. *c* **1511** *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 29/2 To clyme vp in to the tree to gather frutes. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. v. [iv]. Argt., How the hors clame our the wallis of stone. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 38 He that neuer climbde, neuer fell. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* IV. 191 As a Thief .. In at the window climbes. **1718** M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlix. 54 To climb to the top of it. **1816** SCOTT *Antiq.* vii, 'I'll climb up the cliff again.'

b. *To climb down*: to descend by the same means; also *fig.* (in recent *colloq.* usage) to retreat from a position taken up, abate one's claims, etc.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 2238 (Cott.) Freli [we] may climb [*v.r.* climbe, clymbe] vp and dun. *c* **1425** *Seven Sag.* (P.) 973 That knave .. clam adoune fra bough to boghe. **1887** MORLEY in *Daily News* 7 July 5/8 The first words that were said to us when we got there were—'We hope you have not come to climb down'..Well, we had not come to climb down. **1889** *Daily News* Sept. 5 Mr. Burns expressed his belief that the dock directors were climbing down.

2. *trans.* To ascend (anything steep) by hands and feet, creep up; to get to the top or summit of; to mount, scale.

c **1205** LAY. 20845 [The fox] wildscipe climbiδ. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 63 Thai stoutly clam the hill. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 52 b, To clymme this braunche. **1579** *Cynile & Vncyo. Life* (1868) 40 It were great pittie to see a tall fellow to clyme a gibbet. **1611** BIBLE *Joel* ii. 7 They shall clime the wall like men of warre. **1738** WESLEY *Ps.* cxlvii, Let the shrill Birds..climb the Morning Sky. **1816** BYRON *Siege Cor.* Prol. 6 We forded the river, and clomb the high hill. **1838** NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* (1851) 131 He who had clomb heights so lofty. **1862** RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 92 Its summit in the clouds, invisible, and not to be climbed.

b. To reach or attain (a point) by this action.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 443 Imagine not, that shining like the sunne in earth ye shall climbe the Sunne in heauen. **1591** SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 181, I must climbe her window. *Ibid.* III. i. 115 Her chamber is aloft..And built so shelving, that one cannot climbe it. **1844** A. WELBY *Poems* (1867) 70 I've climbed the summit of some breezy hill.

3. Said of the sun, moon, etc.: To mount slowly upwards; to move towards the zenith. **a.** *intr.*

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 16267 (Trin.) To clymbe aboue þe cloudes alle þe son shal haue myȝt. *c* **1391** CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 12 As the sonne clymbeth uppere & uppere. **1798** COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* III. xv, Till clomb above the eastern bar The horned Moon. **1842** TENNYSON *Ulysses* 55 The long day wanes: the slow moon climbs. **1883** STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* IV. xxi, The sun had climbed above our girdle of trees.

b. *trans.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 16267 To climbe þe cludes all þe sunn sal haf þe might. **1799** CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* I. 289 Oft when yon moon has climb'd the midnight sky. **1870** BRYANT *Iliad* I. VII. 232 The sun began to climb the heavens.

4. Of plants: To creep up by the aid of tendrils or by twining. **a.** *intr.* **b.** *trans.*

1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 231 The branches..embrace all the surrounding trees, and climb to the height of more than sixteen feet. **1804** J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 286 The blossoming pea .. climbs the rust-worn bars. **1882** VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 870 The physiological function of tendrils is to take hold of supports..in order to allow the slender-stemmed plant which is furnished with them to climb up. **1884** BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 583 Species which do not climb.

5. *transf.* Of other things: To rise, ascend, force its way upward: either with gradual motion, like smoke, or as the effect of continuous growth. Implying a gradual and continued rising. **a.** *intr.*

a **1000** *Sal. & Sat.* (Gr.) 414 Leoht..clymmaδ on ȝecyndo. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 477 Let our crooked Smoakes climbe to their Nostrils. **1808** J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 412 The stream ungovernable .. Climbs, combs tempestuous. **1832** TENNYSON *Lotos-eaters* 18 Up-climb the shadowy pine above the copse. **1858** G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* X. (1878) 152 The colour floated abroad..and climb, and spread.

b. *trans.*

c **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 405 For hit [þe flod] clam vche a clyffe cubites fyftene. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 189 Let the labouring Barke climbe hills of Seas. **1821** SHELLEY *Prom. Unb.* I. 110 The ocean's purple wave Climbing the land.

6. *transf.* To slope upward; to form, or be situated on, an ascent, so that the successive parts occupy successively higher points.

a. *intr.* **b.** *trans.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 9948 A tron of iuor graid..Climband vp wit seuen pass. **1570–6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 189 It [Newendene] standeth in the valley, and yet clymeth the hill. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* XI. 119 On the East side of the Garden place, Where entrance up from Eden easiest climbes. **1834** LYTTON *Pompeii* I. v, The woods and vineyards..then clomb half-way up the ascent.

7. *fig.* **a.** *intr.* To rise by continued effort in dignity, rank, or state; to ascend or aspire upward in the intellectual, moral, or social scale.

a **1240** *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 211 Ich ham heie iclumben wiδ þis ilke bone. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* XXXVI. 21 Þe heghere þai klymbe in honurs and riches. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 716 Syn in astaat thou clombe were so hye. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 3353 To clym to kyngs astate. **1530** TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* Wks. II. 256 When the bishops office began..to be honourable, then the deacons..clamb up thereunto. **1593** SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 62 Fearelesse minds clyme soonest vnto Crowns. **1657–8** *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 465 The blessing..which we ever climbed at, was mercy, truth, righteousness, and peace. **1845** S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 89 At the same time Poland ..climbed to the highest pinnacle of power she ever possessed.

b. Said of things personified or treated as actors.

c **1400** *Rom. Rose* 3911 Leccherie hath clombe so hye, That almoost blered is myn yhe. **1580** SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 171 Whose courage was apt to clime over any danger. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xviii. 430 When ambition hath caught hold on pretended religion, how fast will it climb? **1823** LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xxvi. (1865) 212 You could see the first dawn of an idea stealing slowly over his countenance, climbing up by little and little.

c. *trans.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 76 One man..Bowing his head against the steepy Mount To climbe his happinesse.

Climb (klaim), *sb.* Forms: **6 clime, 7 climbe, 8– climb.** [f. CLIMB *v.*] The act of climbing; a place where one must climb; an ascent.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 38/2 On three sides thereof the clime is verie steepe and headlong. **1587** FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 996/1 The places of the wall where the clime was most easie. **1618** BOLTON *Florus* III. iii, 169 At the very climbe of the Alps. **1816** KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 75 The climb (for it cannot be called a walk) would..be too fatiguing.

b. *Comb.* **climb-down,** a descent, *fig.* a withdrawal from high ground taken up; †**climb-fall** *a.*, characterized by climbs and falls.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 83 Free of proud feares, braue begg'ry, smiling strife, Of clime-fall Court. **1887** *Globe* 10 Dec. 3/4 The important incident of the week..is the climb-down of Mr. Chaplin.

Climbable (klai·măb'l), *a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ABLE.] Capable of being climbed.

1611 COTGR., *Montable*, mountable..climable. **1660** HEXHAM *Dutch Dict., Klimmelick*, climmable, easie to get up. **1852** M. W. SAVAGE *R. Medlicott* II. iii (D.), I..climbed everything climbable.

Climber (klai·mə1). Forms: see the vb.

1. *gen.* He who or that which climbs.

1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* clvi, The wyly fox..The clymbare gayte. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* VI. xvi. (1889) 208, I am an ylle clymber and the tree is passynge hyghe. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 11 Great clymbers fall vnsoft. **1639** J. CLARKE *Parœmiologia* 23 Hastie climbers have sudden falls. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 3. 27 There are times when a climber has to make up his mind for very unpleasant possibilities.

fig. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 23 Lowlynesse is young Ambitions Ladder, Whereto the Climber vpward turnes his Face. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 192 ¶6 Outshone by those whom we considered as climbers upon our ruins.

2. *Bot.* A plant which climbs or creeps upwards by attaching itself to some support; also as the name of several climbing plants, as Great Wild Climber (*Clematis Vitalba* in Ray's *Catalogue* 1670), Sportsman's Climber (*Cissus venatorum*).

1640 in PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* applied to Clematis Vitalba and other species (*Britt. & Holl.*) **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 86/1 Climers are such Trees that cannot support themselves but have a Pole. **1777** G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 175 The intricacy of briars and climbers. **1884** *Gardening Illust.* 8 Nov. 425/1 The common Hop is one of the best of garden climbers.

3. *Ornith.* in *pl.* An order of birds (L. *Scansores*), characterized by their climbing habits, and commonly having feet with two toes before and two behind.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 172 Climbers are those [birds] the structure of whose feet is calculated for motion on an inclined or vertical surface. **1847** CARPENTER *Zool.* § 335 The climbers, such as Parroquets, Toucans, Woodpeckers, &c. **1856** YARRELL *Hist. Birds* II. 138 The third division of the Insessores, or Perching Birds, are the Scansores, or climbers..which most of them have their toes arranged in pairs, or two opposed to two.

4. *techn.* A spurred boot for climbing (see quot.); also in *Locomotive Engines*, a driving wheel specially fitted with cogs, pincers, or the like, for work on gradients.

1834 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Climber*, a boot provided with spurs, by which a person is enabled to climb telegraph-poles to make repairs or additions to the wires or insulators.

†**Cli·mber,** *v. Obs.* [deriv. of CLIMB *v.*, or assimilation of CLAMBER thereto: see the latter.]

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 101 Beware how ye climber, for breaking your neck. **1609** HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XIX. v. 128 Seventie Persians .. at midnight climbered one by one up to the third storie or loft of the above said tower.

Climbing (klai·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLIMB *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. CLIMB.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 595 The crag wes hye..And the clymbyng rycht pereluss. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 293 Ascencyon or clymmyng in the tree of grace. **1593** SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 100 [He] bought his climbing very deare. **1855** TENNYSON *Maud* I. I. xviii, Maud with her venturous climbings and tumbles.

Climbing (klai·miŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That climbs, in the senses of the vb.

1562 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* II. ii, Gredy lust doth raise the clymbynge minde. **1591** SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*. IV. ii. 11 Leane Famine, quartering Steele, and Climbing Fire. **1642** J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 62 This climbing and presuming spirit. **1801** SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III. vi, The dews had ceased to steam Toward the climbing Sun. **1882** VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 863 The interpretation of the phenomena of climbing plants.

b. in many names of plants, as Climbing Buckwheat (*Polygonum Convolvulus*), Climbing Fumitory (*Corydalis claviculata*), Climbing Palm (*Desmoncus macracanthos*), Climbing Sailor (*Linaria Cymbalaria*), etc.

1670 RAY *Catal. Pl.* Climbing Fumitory. **1863** BATES *Nat. Amazon* xi. (1864) 338 Jacitara, or the wood of the climbing palm tree.

c. Special combs., as **climbing-boy,** a chimney-sweep's boy formerly employed to climb chimneys (now illegal); **climbing-iron,** an iron strapped to the boot to assist in climbing (see CLIMBER 4); **climbing-perch,** a fish (*Anabas scandens*), found chiefly in Indian waters, and believed to have the power of ascending trees: see ANABAS.

1785 HANWAY (*title*) A Sentimental History of Chimney-Sweepers in London and Westminster, showing the necessity of putting them under regulations to prevent the grossest inhumanity to the *Climbing Boys. **1803** *Nicholson's Frnl.* VI. 255 A machine for cleansing chimneys, without the aid of Climbing-boys. **1884** A. LANG in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 895/1 A small 'climbing boy' being roasted to death up the chimney. **1857** HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii. (1871) 259 Fitting new straps on to his *climbing-irons. **1872** CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* vi. The Anabas or *climbing-perch of Tranquebar which climbs bushes and trees in search of its prey.

Clime (klaim). Now chiefly *poet.* Also **6–7 clyme.** [ad. L. *clima*, a Gr. κλίμα: see CLIMATE.]

†**1.** = CLIMATE 1. *Obs.*

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 42 A clyme is a porcion of the worlde betwene South and North, wherein is variacion in length of the daye, the space of halfe an houre. **1594** BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. II. xvi. (ed. 7) 406 Every Clime consisteth of two Parallels. **1635** N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. xiv. 225 Our temperate Clime here..beginnes at the 40 and endeth at the 50 degree of latitude. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 321 Thro' twelve bright Signs Apollo guides The Year, and Earth in sev'ral Climes divides.

2. More vaguely: A tract or region of the earth;

now often considered in relation to its distinctive climate. (Now chiefly *poet.* or in elevated prose.)

1542 UDALL tr. *Erasm. Apophth.* 216 b, A clime is a region or coste of a countree. 1595 T. EDWARDES in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 18 Amid'st the Center of this clime. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Militant* 36 Till both removed to a western clime. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* I. i, Embassadors from various climes arrive. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 185 Fam'd from clime to clime. 1783–94 BLAKE *Songs Innoc., Div. Image* 13 Every man of every clime. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 43 To attract the curious and enlightened of every clime.

b. *fig.* Region, realm.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 708 To walk with God High in Salvation and the Climes of bliss. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iii. 80 This inclement clime of human life.

3. = CLIMATE 3. Also *fig.* = Atmosphere. *poet.*

1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* v. 33 This moist and foggie clime. 1727 THOMSON *Summer* 1445 Rich is thy soil, and merciful thy clime. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Poems* Wks. (1764) I. 23 Ill can I bear the various clime of love! 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 83 Subject to a clime not dissimilar to the native country of those quadrupeds. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 263 Where a sweet clime was breathed from a land Of fragrance .. and flowers. 1865 WORSLEY *Poems & Transl.* 10 The fiery clime Breathed by that fierce quaternion.

Hence **Cli·med** *a. nonce-wd.*, allotted to a (particular) clime.

1838 S. BELLAMY *Betrayal* 59 The climed hues of earth's zone-sever'd family.

Clime, climer, etc., obs. ff. CLIMB, etc.

‖ **Clinamen** (klǝinēi·men). [L., f. *clīnā-re* to incline, found in pa. pple. *clīnātus*: cf. DECLINE.] An inclination, bias.

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* ix. 106 The round and the square would, by certain clinamina, unite. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Let. Young Man*, Wks. XIII. 85 An insensible clinamen (to borrow a Lucretian word) prepares the way for it. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 226 No old word, which, with a slight clinamen given to its meaning, will answer the purpose.

‖ **Clina·ndrium.** *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. κλίνη couch + ἀνδρ- male, taken for 'stamen'.] The cavity at the apex of the column or gynostemium in Orchids, in which the anther is embedded.

1864 *Reader* 26 Mar. 398 The thin edges of the clinandrum do not border the anther-lid equally on every side.

‖ **Clina·nthium, clina·nthus.** *Bot.* [mod. L., f. Gr. κλίνη couch + ἄνθος flower.] The receptacle or torus of a Composite flower.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Cli·natory.** *Obs.* [f. L. type **clīnātōrium*, f. *clīnātus* inclined: see -ORY.] An instrument for ascertaining the position of a line or plane with reference to its azimuth and altitude; a declinator.

1665 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* v. (1686) 139 The Clinatory is made of a square board. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 436 A Circle divided into Degrees, put in a Square Box, after the ordinary manner of Clinatories. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 313 If your Plane either Recline or Incline, apply one of the sides of your Clinatory parallel to .. the Plane.

Clincant, -ar, obs. ff. of CLINQUANT, CLINKER.

Clinch (klinʃ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 **clynche,** 8 **clintch,** 7– **clinch.** [A variant of CLENCH *sb.*: cf. CLINCH *v.*[1]]

1. A fastening in which the end of a nail is turned over and driven back into the substance through which it has passed, or in which the end of a bolt is beaten down and flattened upon a metal ring or washer put round it for the purpose; the clinched point of a nail; a clinched nail or bolt. Sometimes CLENCH.

1659 T. WILLSFORD *Archit.* 25 Clinches may break, or the hooks, then are the shanks difficult to draw. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Shoeing of Horses*, Cut them off and clinch them, so as the clinches may be hidden in the Hoof. 1889 T. SCRUTTON in *Letter*, The ring on which the clinch is formed is called a 'burr' or 'rove' in boat-building.

2. *Naut.* 'A method of fastening large ropes by a half-hitch, with the end stopped back to its own part by seizings' (Adm. Smyth): that part of a rope which is clinched.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 22 To saue the Clinch of the Cable from galling. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1836 Her cable parted at the clinch. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. *Clinch*, 'The cable runs out to the clinch,' means, there is no more to veer.

3. A thing which clutches, grips or fixes fast.

1822 MANBY *Voy. Greenland* (1823) 77 Whale louse..head ..with four horns, two of which ..serve as clinches, to fix the animals to the subject which they attack .. they have six other clinches behind, with which they rivet themselves so fast to the whale, that they cannot be disengaged, but by cutting out the part.

4. A clinching or riveting together; the clinching of an argument, opinion, etc. Also CLENCH.

1855 BROWNING *Master Hugues* xi, I believe in you, but that's not enough; Give my conviction a clinch! 1878 — *Poets Croisic* lxxi, Welded lines with clinch Of ending word and word.

5. *U.S.* A struggle or scuffle at close grips.

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* iii. 64 No words, but ..a clean, straight, hard hit..and the conflict terminated in one of those inglorious and inevitable Yankee clinches followed by a general melée. 1881 *Family Her.* 12 Mar. 304 A citizen who met with a mishap in a bar-room 'clinch.'

6. A sharp repartee that twists or turns about the meaning of a word; a word-play, a pun. Also CLENCH.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *John Garret's Ghost*, Ded. Wks. II. 176 Wit and mirth..made vp, and fashioned into Clinches, Bulls, Quirkes, etc. [*Taylor's specimen of a clinch* (p. 194): 'A countryman being demanded how such a Riuer was called, that ranne through their Country: hee answered that they neuer had need to call a Riuer, for it alwayes came without calling'.] 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 61 ₱ 2 James the First..made very few bishops or privy-counsellors that had not some time or other signalised themselves by a clinch or a conundrum. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Comic Rom.* (1775) I. 49 Stunned with their puns and clinches. (Cf. CARRIWITCHET.)

7. (See quot.)

1873 *Slang Dict., To get the clinch*: to be locked up in jail.

8. *Comb.* [In some cases this is the verb-stem.]

Clinch-bolt, a bolt that is clinched; **clinch-built** *a.* = CLINKER-built; † **clinch-fist,** a grasping fellow, a miser; **clinch-hammer,** a hammer used for clinching; **clinch-joint,** the kind of joint used in clinch-work; **clinch-nail,** a nail of a kind adapted for clinching; **clinch-ring,** 'a lap-ring or open ring, in which the parts on the sides of the opening overlap each other' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **clinch-work,** = CLINKER-WORK.

a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 345/2 *Clinch-bolts are clinched with a Rivetting Hammer. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Clench-bolt.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Clinch-built, Clinker, or overlapping edges. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 123 *Clench-hammers should be made of hard steel, with one flat end for clenching. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 3 Roue and *clinch-nailes. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 499 In the year 1291 we find clinch-nails at Pevensey. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Clench-nails*..are much used in boat-building, being such as can be driven without splitting the boards, and drawn without breaking. 1784 *Lond. Chron.* No. 4287 That no *clinch-work vessel..should be built of a larger burthen than 60 tons. 1787 *Collect. Stat. Admir. Navy, etc.* Act 27 Geo. III. c. 32 All vessels..whose Bottoms are Clench-Work. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIV. 343 A new sort of Catamaran, built something like a Canoe, but clinch work.

Clinch, *sb.*[2] *Sc.* [f. CLINCH *v.*[2]] A limp, as by a man lame of one leg.

1790 A. WILSON *Poet. Wks.* 201 (Jam.) Wi' yowlin' clinch auf Jeanock ran.

Clinch (klinʃ), *v.*[1] Also 6 **clinche,** *Sc.* **clynsch,** 7 **clinsh.** [A later variant of CLENCH *v.*[1]; perh. only phonetic, but more prob. by assimilation of *clench* to the northern form CLINK, found a century earlier. To a great extent it is a simple synonym of *clench*, but at present there is a tendency to differentiate them in use, *clench* being alone used in certain senses (*e.g.* of the fist, the teeth, etc.), while *clinch* is at least the more common in others; see below.]

1. *trans.* To fix (a nail or bolt) securely, *esp.* by bending and beating back or flattening the point or end which has passed through a plank or plate of any kind; to make fast by such means. Also *absol.* Sometimes CLENCH.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 134/33 To clinche, *clingere, stringere,* 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. xcvi. 384 Clinshed as other nailes be. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* II. i, Thou hast hit the nail on the head, and I will give thee six pots for't, though I ne'er clinch shoe again. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. x. 175 Knocking in the nail overnight, and clinching it the next morning. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 248 To clinch the Nails. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Clinch*..is to batter or rivet a bolt's end upon a ring or piece of plate iron; or to turn back the point of a nail that it may hold fast. 1883 LD. FITZGERALD in *Law Rep.* 8 *Appeal Cases* 453 The girder which was clinched into the plaintiff's party-wall.

† 2. To clasp, interlock, *esp.* to clasp (the hands) tightly together with the fingers interlocked. *Obs.*

1591 PERCYVALL *Sp. Dict., Enclavijar los dedos*, to clinch the hands with the fingers one betweene another. *a* 1701 SEDLEY *Poems* Wks. 1722 I. 32 Or dully hang, clinch'd in each others Feet [of bees].

† b. To close tightly (the hand or fist). *Obs.* Now always CLENCH.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* 1. iii. 1. iii. (1651) 193 Like her ..that supposed she could shake all the world with her finger, and was afraid to clinch her hand together. 1632 SHERWOOD To clinch the fist, *serrer le poing.* 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. vi. 66 With my fist clinched. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 405 The patient .. would .. strike .. her head and breast with her hands clinched.

† c. *intr.* (for *refl.*). Of the hands, etc. *Obs.*

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xiii. 222 When I spoke the Words, my Hands would clinch together, and my Fingers press the Palms of my Hands.

d. *intr.* To close and struggle at close grips. (Now U. S. Cf. CLINCH *sb.*[1] 5.)

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 186 Foes that clinch together. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1887) 39 The rough-and-tumble fighters all clinch.

3. *trans. Naut.* To make fast the end of a rope in a particular way: see CLINCH *sb.* 2.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Etalinguer*, to clinch the cable to it's anchor. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

4. *intr.* To fix oneself, fasten *on.*

1793 tr. *Buffon's Hist. Birds* VI. 165 (T.) The savages held out a stick on which the birds clinched.

5. *trans.* To make firm and sure (a matter, assertion, argument, bargain, etc.); to drive home; to make conclusive, confirm, establish. Also CLENCH.

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* VII. vii. (R.), The council of Trent..clincheth the business as effectually as possible. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* IV. i, How stands your Affair with Miss? *C. Bas.* It drives like a Nail, we want nothing now but a Parson, to clinch it. 1786 MRS. A. M. BENNET *Juvenile Indiscr.* I. 90 No man..knew better how to clinch a good bargain in his dealings. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. x. 198 He clinches this argument by drawing a terrible picture. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. xi. 366 They clinched, as it were, the whole matter.

† 6. *trans.* To secure, make fast. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. *nail.*)

1803 NELSON 18 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 252 If he offers his services you may be sure I will then clinch him for Mrs. Nelson's brother.

† 7. *intr.* To make clinches or puns, to pun, quibble. *Obs.* (Cf. CLINCH *sb.* 6.) Also CLENCH.

1648 *News fr. Pembroke* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 384 I have given you Dr. Wall's place, for the weakest goes to the wall; you must give me leave to clinch. *a* 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Adv. Painter*, Wks. 1705 II. 82 Let 'em all clinch round.

¶ Combinations containing the vb.-stem, see at end of CLINCH *sb.*[1] 8.

Clinch, *v.*[2] *Sc.* Also clench. To limp, halt.

c 1430 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 34 Clinching hee came that hee might not bee kend. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. v. 65 The todir part, lamyt, clynschis. 1628 Z. BOYD *Serm.* in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 32/2 The creples..would clinch out upon their stilts. 1767 MESTON *Poems* 126 (Jam.) Brookie ..Clench'd out of doors.

† **Clinch,** *v.*[3] *Obs. rare.* By-form of CLINK *v.*[1]

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 81 Cleppyn or clynchyn. (1499 PYNSON. Clyppyn or clynkyn, *tinnio.*)

Clinched (klinʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. CLINCH *v.* + -ED.] Firmly fastened as a nail or bolt; clinker-built. Formerly in other senses of CLENCHED.

a 1547 SURREY *Aeneid* II. 141 Of clinched ribbes of firre This hors was made. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 94 Give unto thy friend a clinched Hand.

Clincher (kli·nʃǝr). [f. CLINCH *v.* + -ER. Cf. CLENCHER.] One who or that which clinches.

† 1. Formerly, A workman who clinched the bolts in ship-building. *Obs.*

1495 *Act* 12 *Hen. VII*, c. 22 The wages of a Maister Shipwright by the day iiij*d*..An able clyncher by the day iij*d*. 1514 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* (1538) 93 An able clincher [shal take] by the day 2*d* and without meat and drinke 4*d*. 1651 *Assessment* in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* VI. 695 [Master shipwright, 4 under him; Hewers or common shipwrights; Able clincher; Able holder; Master calker; Calkers labouring by tide; Mean calker.] 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 15.

2. A nail, etc. used for clinching.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* V. 318 With [wimbles] he pierc'd 'em, and with clinchers bound.

3. A tool for clinching nails.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 566.

4. A conclusive statement, argument, etc.; a 'finisher', 'settler'. *colloq.*

1804 *Anecd. Bp. Watson, Let. Oct.* (R.), If he is obliged to strike a last blow, it will be a clincher. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) *Post. Groans* No. 34 In a conversational sparring-match .. as you triumphantly prepare for a pinch of snuff, by way of clincher to a caustic hit.

† 5. A punster. *Obs.*

1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 340 A clincher *Homo festivus, urbanus.* 1708–15 KERSEY, *Clincher*, a witty or ingenious Person, that makes smart Repartees. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

† 6. A clinker-built vessel. *Obs.*

1678 PHILLIPS *Clincher*, a Bark, Boat, or small Ship, whose Planks are Larded over one an other. (Hence in KERSEY and BAILEY.) 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Clincar*, a sort of flat-bottomed clinker-built pram.

7. *Comb.* **Clincher-built** = CLINKER-BUILT; **clincher-work,** (*a.*) lap-jointed work, as in boats of a lighter construction, weather boarding, shingling; (*b.*) a similar work in which iron plates are lapped and riveted. So *clincher-build, -plating.*

1769 *St. James' Chron.* 10–11 Aug. 2/2 Pleasure Yacht, *clincher-built..26 Tons. 1820 SCORESBY *Arctic Reg.* II. 223 The principle has since been acted upon in clincher-built boats. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Clincher* or *Clinker Built*, made of clincher-work, by the planks lapping one over the other. The contrary of carvel-work. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Clincher-work.* 1805 *Mariner's Dict., Carvel Work*, in contradistinction to clincher work. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Clincher-work*, the disposition of the planks in the side of any boat or vessel, when the lower edge of every plank overlaps that next below it. This is sometimes written as pronounced, *clinker-work.* 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v. *Clincher-work*, Clincher-build, *clincher-plating, clincher-work, and, erroneously, clinker-work.

Clinching (kli·nʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLINCH *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CLINCH in various senses. Cf. CLENCHING.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies* Ep. Ded. 8 Clinchings likewise were held nimble flashes. *a* 1714 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* 22 Like the Clinching of a nail. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* ii. 65 *note*, The..clinching of all controversy.

Cli·nching, *ppl. a.* That clinches.

1567 TURBERV. *Poems, To his Love* (R.), With clinching clawes..and talents sharplie set. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XV. 180 A milkwhite fowl his clinching talons bore. 1873–4 DIXON *Two Queens* x. i, Isabel meant it as a clinching bribe.

Hence **Clinching-iron** = CLINCHER 3.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 567.

† **Clinchpoop, clenchpoop.** *Obs.* [Perh. One who clinches or clenches the poops of vessels; = CLINCHER 1.] A term of contempt for one considered wanting in gentlemanly breeding.

1568 *Instit. Gentleman* C ij b, If a Gentleman haue in hym any humble behauour then Roysters do call suche one by the name of a Loute, a Clynchpope, or one that knoweth no facions [also 1577 in NORTHBROOK *Agst. Dice play* 81]. 1584 *Three Ladies London* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 256 What a clinchpoop drudge is this! 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxi. (1612) 153 A Loute With neare a handsome rag.. like Clenchpoop looke & him.

†**Cline,** *v. Obs.* Also clyne. [*a.* OF. *cline-r* to incline, perh. aphetic for *acliner* and *encliner*; cf. ACCLINE, INCLINE. The 16th c. writers may have had the Gr. κλίνειν or L. *-clīnāre* directly in view.] *intr.* To bow, incline.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 114 With alle mekenes I clyne to this acorde. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1901 Ilka kyng sall clyne [*v.r.* incline] to my-selfe. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1128 Hyt to falsehed can clyne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 82 Clynyn' or declynyn', *declino.* 1499 — (Pynson), Clyne or bowe downe.

Hence **Clined** *ppl. a.*, **Clining** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 96 Shamefast and downe clyned eyes. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 105 Nottingham.. standith stately on a clyninge Hille. *Ibid.* II. 56 Bradeford standith on the clining of a slaty Rokke. [Or, are these CLIVING ?]

Cling (klin), *v.*[1] *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* **clung** (klvŋ). Forms: 1 **cling-an,** 2–5 **cling-e(n,** 4–5 **clyng-e(n, -yn),** 4–6 **clinge,** 4 **clyng,** 4– **cling.** *Pa. t.* 1–5 (and in *north. dial.* 1–9) **clang,** (4 **clange**); *pl.* 1 **clungon,** 2–5 **-e(n;** *sing.* and *pl.* 4–6 **clong, clonge,** 6– **clung.** *Pa. pple.* 1–5 **clungen,** (1 ȝe-, 3–4 i-, 4–5 **-yn, -un),** 4–5 **elongen, -yn, -un,** 4–6 **clunge, clong,** 6 **cloung,** 4– **clung.** *Weak pa. t.* and *pple.* 7–8, *dial.* 9 **clinged,** -'d. [OE. *clingan, clang, clungen,* str. vb., also in E.Fris. *klingen* and *klinken* (*klunk, klunken*), used precisely in our sense 2 (Doornkaat-Koolman II. 261). Cf. also dial. Ger. *sich klinken* to fasten oneself on, to cling *to,* Da. *klynge sig* to gather in clusters, crowd together; further MHG. *klingen* to climb, clamber (Grimm, s.v. *klimmen* 1168), and Sw. *klänge* to climb, *klänge* a tendril. These all point to a strong stem *klink-* varying with *kling-*, the former giving the causal derivative *klankjan,* OE. *clenç(e)an,* CLENCH, and the latter appearing in OE. *cling-an.* The original sense was evidently 'to stick fast', whence our early senses 'stick together', 'shrink together', and the later 'stick or cleave *to*'. Cf. CLENCH, CLINK *v.*[2]

For the double stem-form *clink-, cling-*, cf. the same under the echoic CLINK *v.*[1]; also OE. *cringan, crinkan* to CRINGE, *scringan, scrinkan* to SHRINK.

(In sense 8 *cling* may be a variant of CLINK *v.*[2] Cf. also CLINGER 2, CLINGING 2.)]

†**1.** *intr.* To adhere together in a stiff or firm mass: said of the freezing or congealing of liquids, the hardening of clay by drought, etc. *Obs.*

[*a* 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1744 *Rigentia,* forclingendu.] *a* 1000 *Andreas* 1262 (Gr.) Clang wateres þrym ofer eastreamas, is bryczade blæce brimrade. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4699 Þe erth it clang, for drught and hete. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 915 Theo sunne ariseth .. Theo nessche clay hit makith clyng. *Ibid.* 2903 Mury hit is in sonne-risyng!..Weyes fairith, the clayes clyng. *c* 1485 *E. Eng. Misc.* (Warton Club) 8, I clynge as dothe a whettyne cake.

†**b.** Often in *pa. pple.* (cf. *sunk, fallen,* etc.). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Job* XXXVIII. 38 Whanne was pouder held in the erthe, and clottis weren clunge togidere? 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 63 Idried and iclunge by hete of the sonne. *a* 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 142 In cloddres of blod his her was clunge. 1490 in *Anglia* X. 372 The erthe þat is byfore clongen with þe colde froste of wynter. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 110 b, A hard knoppe of flesh being clong and rolled up in it selfe.

c. A relic of this survives in *cling together,* which however passes into later senses.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 156 b, His bodie is leane, and more clong together then it was woont to bee. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 276 Driving the Horse into a sweat .. whereby his lips are clung together. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 64 Like bunches of grapes, clung to each other. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 11. 84 When I endeavoured to squeeze it [snow] .. it at first refused to cling together.

2. Applied to the drawing together or shrinking and shrivelling up of animal or vegetable tissues, when they lose their juices under the influence of heat, cold, hunger, thirst, disease, age; to become 'drawn', to shrink up, wither, decay. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a. of the living human body.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* XXXV. (Z.) 212 *Marceo,* ic clinge, *marcesco. a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 743 Nu þu miht ule sitte and clinge. *c* 1305 *Pilate* 222 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 117 Nou ic her clynge awei. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 823 His fete waxes calde, his bely clynges. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XIV. 50 Whan þow clomsest for colde or clyngest for drye. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2524 For betere is ous forto die amonges our fos in fiȝte, þan her-inne clynge & drie & daye for hunger riȝte. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 54 (Mätz.) My hert doth clynge and cleve as clay. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* lxxvii. (1842) 29 My bonys .. clynge, and waxe alle drye.

†**b.** said of the dead body. (A favourite alliteration with *clay* and *clod.*) *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 856 Oure corses in clottez clynge. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 85 In coold clay now schal y clinge. [See also e.]

†**c.** of plants. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8764 þis tre bigan to cling.

d. of timber or wood-work. Still in *north. dial.*

1747 R. MAXWELL *Bee-master* 20 (Jam.) Some make covers like barrels, with iron-hoops around them: These covers cling, as we say, with the summer's drought, then they drive the hoops strait, which makes them tight again. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cling,* to shrink or contract, as wood in drying.

e. In all these uses the pa. pple. *clungen, clung,* was esp. frequent; it belonged orig. to the *intr.* sense, but it probably suggested the operation of an agent, and led the way to the later *trans.* construction (3). Cf. CLUNG *ppl. a.*

a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 304 (Gr.) Beoð cealde geclungene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20747 His arms war al clungen dri. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* App. (1842) 52 That I be nouȝt in clottess clunge. *c* 1450 *Erle Tolous* 494 Methynkyth thou fadyste all away, As man that ys clongyn in clay.

3. *trans.* †**a.** (from 1) To press together, compress. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 87 The Ocean of one coast, the Iberian sea on the other, do cling and press the sides [of Spain] together.

b. To cause to adhere, attach, stick *together.* Still *dial.*

1627 BP. HALL *Art Div. Medit.* vi, So are wee, when our thoughts are clinged together by the world. 1698 TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 120, I could observe them matted or cling'd together by a Yellowish Substance. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Ast.* xii, His untrimm'd hair..With cotton cords intwisted, clung with gum. 1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk., Cling,* to stick together as with gum; to cause to adhere.

c. (from 2) To cause (the body, etc.) to shrink or draw together; to contract, shrivel, parch.

1540 SURREY *Poems, Ecclesiastes* v. (L.), Clings not his guts with niggish fare, To keep his chest withall. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* v. v. 40 If thou speak'st false, Vpon the next Tree shall thou hang alive Till Famine cling thee. 1816 BYRON *Darkness* 50 Kept..famished men at bay Till hunger clung them.

4. *intr.* To adhere or stick *to* (some part, e.g. as skin or dried flesh to bone), as the result or accompaniment of shrivelling and contraction. (Also in *pa. pple.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4569 þair hidd was clongun [*Göttt.* clungen] to þe ban, Sua lene sagh i neuer nan. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* (1862) 88 His skin was klungen to the bane, For fleische upon him was thar nane. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. lviii. 124 His belly will be clung vp to his backe, and his backe rising vp like a Camell. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 512 His Armes clung to his Ribs .. till down he fell A monstrous Serpent on his Belly prone.

5. *intr.* To adhere, stick fast, attach oneself firmly *to,* as by a glutinous surface, or by grasping with prehensile organs. (Now the leading sense.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5955 (Cott.) Hungre flees, sare bitand, þat bath þai clang on man and best. *Ibid.* 24204 Care clinges in mi hert cald. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 135/35 To cling, *clingere.* 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 60 Lyke dooues in tempest clinging fast closlye togeather. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 350 Silent bats in drowsy clusters cling. 1789 WORDSW. *Evening Walk* 60 Inverted shrubs, and moss of gloomy green, Cling from the rocks. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxii. 449 The broken ice clung to the rocks. 1871 SMILES *Boy's Voy. Round World* xiv. (1875) 141 The quicksilver clings to the gold and forms an amalgam with it.

b. said of human beings with their arms.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. ii. 8 As two spent Swimmers, that doe cling together, And choake their Art. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* X. (R.), All knew me; cling'd about me. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* XXXVII. Wks. XI. 104 My maids clung round me and refused to be parted. 1817 COLERIDGE *Three Graves* xii, Dear Ellen did not weep at all, But closelier did she cling. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 87 He was despatched as he clung to an altar. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 162.

c. of a garment, *esp.* when wet.

a 1792 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Art Painting* Note 30 (R.) The disposing of the drapery, so as to appear to cling close round the limbs. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* XXIII. 43 A single vest Clings round her limbs. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 256 His fisher's coat dripping wet and clinging to his form.

d. *transf.* To be or remain close *to,* as if attached.

1842 BROWNING *In Gondola* 4 The very night is clinging Closer to Venice' streets. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 18. 122 Some heavy clouds..clung to the mountains. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. ii, The fog clings so. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 239 [Thus] did Fabius follow his foe from place to place, always clinging to the hills.

6. *fig.* To adhere or cleave *to,* in attachment, fellowship, sympathy, practice, or idea.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 72 Hee leaues thee conquourd, and clingd to the partye triumphant. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 6. 195 The more fiercely Christians are assaulted, the more closely they will cling together. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. ii. 28 Now your orphan hearts Will closer cling in your calamity. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 537 The possession of land is in Ireland .. the sine quâ non of existence. It is, therefore, clung to with desperate tenacity. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 108 They still..clung to the doctrine of non-resistance.

b. of things, habits, practices.

1680 ROCHESTER *Poems, Alexis & Strephon* (R.), As trees are by the bark embrac'd, Love to my soul doth cling. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. vii. (1865) 276 Old attachments cling to her in spite of experience. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 119 Their phrases..clung to his memory.

7. *trans.* (*ellipt.*) To cling to, clasp, embrace.

1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. iii, To slide from the mother ..and cling the daughter in law. 1638 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucr.* Wks. 1874 V. 194 Temptations offered, I still scorne. Deny'd; I cling them still.

†**8.** To cause to cling, make fast, fasten. *Obs.* (Perh. a by-form of CLINCH or CLINK.)

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 58 They clinge thee scalings too wals [hærent parietibus scalæ]. 17.. SWIFT *Exam. Abuses in Dublin* (Seager), I clung my legs as close to his sides as I could. 1738 G. SMITH *Curious Relat.* II. v. 153 Unmercifully clinging their Hands in a split Block. *Ibid.* 412 The People cling'd their Fingers of both their Hands between one another, holding the two Thumbs.. close together. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Comic Rom.* (1775) I. 225 This made Ragotin cling his legs still more close to the horse's sides.

9. Of doubtful meaning and position: ? To press, stick *in*; or possibly = CLINK *v.*[1] 7 b.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1865 Sir Clegis clynges in, and clekes another.

†**Cling,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* By-form of CLINK *v.*[1]

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 81 Clepyng or clyngynge of a bell. 1499 H., Clinkinge *tintillacio.*

Cling (klin), *sb.*[1] [f. prec. vb.]

1. The act of clinging; adherence, adhesion.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Pref., Out of a more tenacious cling to worldly respects. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 166 The anchored cling to solid principles of duty and action.

†**2.** A clasp, embrace. *Obs.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. xlix, Bacchus unborn lay hidden in the cling Of big-swoln grapes. — *Poems* 254 (N.) Fast clasp'd by th' arched zodiack of her arms, Those closer clings of love.

3. Contraction of wood with drought.

1664 E. BUSHNELL *Compl. Shipwright* 13 So there be no Clings in the Buldge.

4. A disease of cattle: **a.** A hidebound condition. **b.** A diarrhœa which makes sheep 'clung' or wasted.

c 1800 in A. Young *Ann. Agric.* XXX. 297 The cling .. is supposed to be occasioned by an adhesion of the lights to the sides, and the cattle are frequently hidebound with it. 1802 *Agric. Surv. Peebles* 401 (Jam.) Diarrhœa, or cling, or breakshaw. 1808 J. WALKER *Nat. Hist. & Rur. Econ.* 525 (Jam.) Ovis morbo, the cling dicto, correpta .. confestim extenuata, morte occumbit.

†**Cling,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. Sc.* [A word having the same relation to *clink,* as *clang* to *clank.*] Ringing.

1578 *Sc. Poems 16th C.* II. 189 Gif yee will give them caip and bell The cling thereof they will yow sell.

Clinger (klinəɹ). [f. CLING *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who clings; one who adheres *to.*

1836 L. HUNT in *New Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 19 Age, the wither'd clinger, On us mutely gazes. 1877 *Spectator* 17 Nov. 1429/2 Tenacious clingers to the shadow of the past.

†**2.** = CLINCHER, CLINKER. *Obs.*

1514 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* (1538) 93 All clingers [take] 3*d.* with meat and drinke.

Clinging (klinin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. CLING.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* III. 3 b, The clinging of the sayd Lyon hys tayle between hys legges. 1678 RYMER *Trag. Last Age* 43 These waylings, clingings, and beseechings. 1884 FREEMAN in *Manch. Guard.* 22 Sept., An Englishman's natural clingings to a long and unbroken political past.

†**2.** = CLINCHING (of nails). *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 323 Searching the hoof first with a hammer by knocking upon every clinging.

Clinging, *ppl. a.* That clings; cleaving.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Poems* Wks. 1764 I. 106 The defenceless train Of clinging infants. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* III. x, A clinging curse.

b. said of garments fitting close to the body.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 403/1 The garments of the women were the reverse of 'clinging'. 1884 E. P. ROE *Ibid.* June 97/1 Dressed in some light clinging fabric.

Hence **Clingingly** *adv.*; **Clingingness.**

1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fortune* I. 118 Val.. nestled clingingly by his side. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 126 The domestic clingingness and tender dependency.

Clingstone (klinstoun), *a.* and *sb.* A variety of the peach in which the flesh of the ripe fruit clings to the stone.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 345/2 The firm-fleshed or clingstone peaches..are preferred in America. *Ibid.* 347/1 Clingstones .. Melters. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 55/1 Three principal varieties of the Peach exist—clingstones, melters or freestones, and nectarines. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 612 The division of peaches and nectarines into freestones and clingstones.

Clingy (klini), *a.* [f. CLING *v.* + -Y[1].] Apt to cling; sticky, adhesive, tenacious.

1708–15 KERSEY, *Clingy,* apt to cling, sticky. 1796 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 419 It was too soft, and, as the artists terms it, clingy, to receive the impression. *Ibid.* 436 To render copper less *clingy,* or more *brittle.* 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 32 The land..of a very wet, cold and clingy nature.

Clinic (klinik), *sb.*[1] and *a.*[1] Also 7 **-ick,** 7– **-ique.** [ad. L. *clinic-us,* a. Gr. κλινικ-ός of or pertaining to a bed, f. κλίνη a bed, f. κλίνειν to cause to lean, slope, recline, etc.]

A. *sb.*

1. One who is confined to bed by sickness or infirmity; a bedridden person, an indoor hospital patient.

a 1626 VAUGHAN *Direct. for Health* (1633) 5 The childish doubts of cowardly Clinickes. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Clerus Dom.* 10 Confession of sins by the clinick or sick person. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 123 Clinicks from gracious God find sure Relief. 1887 E. BERDOE *St. Bernard's* 213 You are free to roam at large .. over the bodies of my clinics.

2. *Ch. Hist.* One who deferred baptism until the death-bed, in the belief that there could be no atonement for sins committed after that sacrament.

1666 SANCROFT *Lex Ignea* 41 We are all Clinicks in this point; would fain have a Baptism in Reserve, a wash for all our sins, when we cannot possibly commit any more. 1819 *Pantologia* III, Clinics .. signified those who received baptism on their death-beds.

† 3. A clinical physician. *Obs.*

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Clinic.* Clinicus is also used for a physician—In regard, physicians are much conversant about the beds of the sick. Clinic is now seldom used but for a quack; or for an empirical nurse, who pretends to have learned the art of curing diseases by attending on the sick.

B. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the sick-bed; bed-ridden. *Clinic baptism*: private baptism administered on the couch to sick or dying persons. *Clinic convert*: one converted when sick or dying.

1626 DONNE *Serm.* lxviii. 802 Be thou therefore St. Cyprian's Peripatetique and not his Clinique-Christian, a walking and not a Bedrid Christian. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. x. (1673) 294 Clinic baptism accounted less perfect. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* II. v. (1713) 236 The Clinick or Death-bed repentance. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 164 Aspersion was allowed of old in clinic baptism.

2. = CLINICAL I.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Clinic*, Le Clerc observes, that Esculapius was the first who exercised the Clinic medicine.

Clinic, *sb.*[2] **clinique.** [= F. *clinique*, ad. Gr. κλινική the clinic art or method.] (See quot.)

1843 GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* I. 9. 1858 SIR R. CHRISTISON in *Life* II. 273. 1869 tr. *Trousseau's Clin. Med.* II. 3 The clinic is the copestone of medical study. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Clinic*, the teaching of medicine or surgery at the bedside of a sick person, or the class accompanying the teacher.

Clinic (klinik), *a.*[2] *Min. rare.* [app. taken from the common stem of *monoclinic*, *triclinic*, f. Gr. κλίν-ειν to bend.] Oblique.

1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 204 Syenite would differ from diorite in the form of the feldspar which in the former is orthic (orthoclase) and in the latter clinic (plagioclase).

Clinical (klinikăl), *a.* [f. as CLINIC + -AL.]

1. *Med.* Of or pertaining to the sick-bed, *spec.* to that of indoor hospital patients: used in connexion with the practical instruction given to medical students at the sick-beds in hospitals; *e.g. Clinical clerk*, one who accompanies a hospital-physician in the wards, and keeps records of the cases; *Clinical lecture*, a lecture at the bedside of the patient upon his case; *Clinical medicine, surgery*, medicine or surgery as learnt or taught at the bedside, 'usually applied to hospital practice in which the physician, in going round the wards, comments upon the cases under his care' (Syd. Soc. Lex.), hence *Clinical physician, surgeon*; *Clinical thermometer*, a thermometer for ascertaining the patient's temperature.

1780 *Ann. Reg.* 216 Dr. John Parsons was unanimously elected Clinical Professor to the Radcliffe Infirmary at Oxford. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 161 The cultivation of clinical medicine, or the actual superintendence of the treatment of diseases. 1835 *St. Thomas' Hospital Rep.* 83, I will give you the words of my clinical clerk. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 105 An exceedingly simple .. form of microscope for the purposes of clinical instruction. 1878 MARKHAM *Gt. Frozen Sea* ii. 16 A clinical thermometer was inserted into the mouth. 1889 *London Hosp. & Med. Coll. Prospectus* 16 Graduates..admitted to three months' Clinical Clerkship or Dressership.

2. *Eccl.* Administered on the sick-bed to one in danger of death.

1844 *Eng. Saints, St. German* ii. 17 After the Baptism he received on the bed of sickness, which the ancients called Clinical baptism. 1846 C. MAITLAND *Church in Catacombs* 120 Unless in danger of death, when a clinical or death-bed reconciliation was permitted. 1855 CDL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* 375 Clinical baptism .. was administered by pouring or sprinkling the water on the head. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 239 The baptism of Rome and England [is] stigmatized [by the Greek Church] as 'clinical' only.

Clinically (klinikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a clinical manner; by observations made at a patient's bedside; in clinical language or practice.

1862 H. MACMILLAN in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 467 It is not confirmed clinically. 1873-4 *Edin. Univ. Calender* 97 Four Clinical Professors .. each Professor teaching clinically in separate Wards. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 70 Clinically, new growths are either benign or malignant.

Clinician (klinishăn). *Med.* [ad. F. *clinicien*, f. L. *clinic-us*: cf. *physician.*] A clinical observer or investigator.

1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 526 The chief interest of the clinician in..muriate of ammonia centres in its effects when given continuously for some time. 1886 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 9 Oct. 670/2 A fact .. unknown to clinicians.

Cli·nicist. *rare.* = prec.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Clinique: see CLINIC *sb.*[2]

Clink (klink), *sb.*[1] [Goes with CLINK *v.*[1] Cf. Du. *klink.*]

1. A sharp abrupt ringing sound, clearer and thinner than a *clank*, as of small metallic bodies or glasses struck together.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5853 The clynke & þe clamour claterit in þe aire. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. iii. (Arb.) 45 He will go darklyng to his graue, Neque lux, neque crux, neque mourners, neque clinke. 1562 PHAËR *Æneid* VIII. (R.) Yngot gaddes with clashing clinks, In blustrying forges blowne. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 234, I heard the clinke, and fall of Swords. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 140 Duly at clink of bell to morning prayers. 1857 HOLLAND *Bay Path* XXVIII. 347 Each drop struck the surface with a metallic, musical clink. 1859 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* Ser. II. iii. 103 The lower notes are mere hums, the upper notes mere clinks.

† b. *To cry clink*: to emit or produce a clink, to have a response. *Obs.*

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 10 No man riseth by his reall merit But when it cries Clincke in his Raisers spirit. 1637 W. CARTWRIGHT *Royall Slave* (N.), And make our hard irons cry clink in the close.

2. Mere assonance of rime; jingle.

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) VI. 101 The senceless, insignificant clink and sound of a few, popular misapplied Words. 1785 BURNS *2nd Epist. Davie* v, Some idle plan O' rhymin clink. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* I. 472 Such a construction .. produces a regularly returning clink in the period, which tires the ear. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 78 Some other poet's clink 'Thetis and Tethys'.

3. Used imitatively of the sharp note of certain birds: hence *Stone-clink*, provincial name for the Stonechat (*Pratincola rubicola*).

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 57 Stonechat..Stone-clink. 1885 *St. Jas'. Gaz.* 17 Aug. 6/2 The 'clink' of the stonechat.

b. *Sc. dial.* A tell-tale (Jamieson).

4. *dial.* A smart sharp blow. [So Du. *klink.*]

1722 W. HAMILTON *Wallace* 35 (Jam.) The yeomen..lighted down; The first miss'd not a clink out o'er his crown. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XV, We must take a clink as it passes, so it is not bestowed in downright ill-will. 1881 *Isle of W. Gloss.*, *Clink*, a smart blow. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Clink*, a smack or blow. 1888 in *Berksh. Gloss.*

5. *colloq. Sc.* Money, coin, hard cash; = CHINK 4.

1729 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* 14 The Warld is rul'd by Asses, And the Wise are sway'd by Clink. 1789 BURNS *Let. J. Tennant*, May ye get .. Monie a laugh, and monie a drink, An' aye enough o' needfu' clink. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* II. 203 Such young ladies as were particularly beautiful,.. and had the clink.

Clink, *sb.*[2] [The evidence appears to indicate that the name was proper to the Southwark 'Clink', and thence transferred elsewhere; but the converse may have been the fact. If the name was originally descriptive, various senses of *clink*, e. g. 'to fasten securely' (cf. 'to get the clinch', CLINCH *sb.* 7), might have given rise to it. Cf. also CLINK *sb.*[4]]

The name of a noted prison in Southwark; also used elsewhere (esp. in Devon and Cornwall) for a small and dismal prison or prison-cell, a lock-up.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* I. (1570) A. v/4 Then art thou clapped in the Flete or Clinke. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1464/1 He was..had to the Clinke, and after to the Counter in the Poultrie. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Herbs* Wks. (1587) 171 The rest was close in clinke. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 325 Our author .. was committed first to the Gatehouse in Westminster, and afterwards to the Clink in Southwark. 1761 *London & Environs* II. 147 Clink prison in Clink Street, belongs to the liberty of the Bishop of Winchester, called the Clink liberty .. It is a very dismal hole where debtors are sometimes confined. 1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* 380 (*Plymouth Town Gaol*) Two rooms for Felons .. One .. the Clink, seventeen feet by eight, about five feet and a half high, with a wicket in the door seven inches by five to admit light and air. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* lviii, I was thrust into the clink, or lock-up house, as the magistrates would not meet that evening. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dang.* I. iv. 112 A Clink, where wantons are sent to be whipped and beat hemp. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Clink*, a small room where vagabonds and drunkards are confined.

Clink, *sb.*[3] ? *colloq.* A very small poor ale, brewed chiefly for the use of harvest labourers.

1863 SALA *Capt. Dang.* I. ix. 266 A miserable hovel of an inn ..where they ate their rye-bread and drank their sour Clink.

† **Clink,** *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare*[−1].

[Meaning and origin uncertain. The Glossary to first ed., professedly based on Spenser's authority, explains it as 'key-hole'; for the word in such a sense no etymology is known, and the reference to *clicket* is quite erroneous. Some identify the word with Du. *klink*, Ger. and Da. *klinke*, Sw. *klinka*, (also Fr. *clinche*, *clenche*) 'latch of a door'. Cf. also '*clink*, a small or fine crack'. ADDY *Sheffield Gloss.* 1888.]

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 251 Tho creeping close behind the Wickets clincke, Preuelie, he peeped out through a chinck. [E. K. *Gloss.*, *Clincke*, a keyhole: Whose diminutiue is clicket, vsed of *Chaucer* for a key.]

† **Clink,** *sb.*[5] *Obs. rare.* By-form of CLINCH.

1634 LEICESTER in Earl Strafforde *Lett.* I. 224 To conclude with an Oxford Clink.

Clink (klink), *v.*[1] Forms: 4 **klynk**(e, 4-6 **clynk**(e, 6-7 **clinck**(e, clinke, 6- **clink.** [A weak vb. found, with the sb. of same form, only from 14th c. Du. has a strong vb. of identical form, *klinken* (MDu. *klincken* and *klinghen*)[5] to sound, clink, ring, tinkle', for which HG. has the str. *klingen*, OHG. *chlingan*, LG. *klingen*, EFris. *klingen* (*klung*, *klungen*) 'to ring, sound', and *klinken* (*klunk*, *klunken*) 'to clink glasses', WFris. *klinckjen*, *klingjen*. Also Sw. *klinga* str. (OSw. also *klinga*, *klinka* weak), Da. *klinge* str. 'to sound, ring', *klinke* 'to clink glasses'. Thus there appears a double stem-form, *kling-*, *klink-*, evidently (like the Lat. and Gr. words cited under CLANG) of echoic origin; one of these forms was prob. a later modification (? perhaps expressing a variety of sound); the evidence appears to favour the priority of *kling-*. No trace of either form has yet been found in OE. (where there is a strong vb. *clingan* in an entirely different sense: see CLING *v.*), and thus we cannot tell whether ME. *clinken* went back with the Du. to an OLG. **klinkan*, or was of later adoption or origination in England. Cf. the still later CLANK, and its correspondence with Du. *klank*. The sense-development is greatly parallel to that of *clank*; the transition from sound to sudden action is a common one, esp. in Sc.; cf. *bang, boom, bum, chop, clank, clap, pop*, etc. (Rare by-forms are *clenk, clinch, cling.*)]

1. *intr.* To make the sharp abrupt metallic sound described under CLINK *sb.*[1]

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 336 They herde a belle clynke Biforn a cors was caried to his graue. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 82 Clynkyn, v. clyppyn [*K.* clynkyn, v. chymyn]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. xiii. 67 Hys bos helm rang and soundit, Clynkand abowt hys half heddis with dyn. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 4 That metal clinketh well. 1684 H. MORE *Answer* 325 That old Proverb, As the fool thinketh, so the bell clinketh. *c* 1720 PRIOR *2nd Hymn Callim. to Apollo* Poems (1754) 244 The sever'd bars Submissive clink against their brazen Portals. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CXXI, Thou hear'st the village hammer clink. 1864 SKEAT tr. *Uhland's Poems* 360 Merrily clink the beakers tall.

b. *intr.* To ring as a report. *Sc.*

1825-76 JAMIESON s. v., 'It gaed clinkin through the town.'

2. *trans.* To cause (anything) to sound in this way; to strike together (glasses or the like) so that they emit a sharp ringing sound.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's Prol.* 24, I shal clynkyn [*v. r.* blenken, klynken] yow so mery a belle That I shal wakyn al this companye. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* IX. lxv. (R.), Some howle, some weepe, some clinke their iron chaines. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 71 And let me the Cannakin clinke, clinke. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 34 P 13 Anthea saw some sheep, and heard the wether clink his bell. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 9 Some wags .. clinked their glasses and rapped their sticks.

3. *intr.* Of words, etc.: To jingle together, to rime.

1729 SWIFT *Direct. Birthday Song*, Yet I must except the Rhine, Because it clinks to Caroline. 1785 BURNS *2nd Epist. Davie* iv, For me, I'm on Parnassus' brink Rivin' the words to gar them clink. *a* 1800 LLOYD *On Rhyme* (R.), How charmingly he makes them [couplets] clink.

b. *trans.* To make (words or verses) jingle.

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 25 Ye see I clink my verse wi' rhime. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. World* XI, They have done nothing but clink rhymes..for years together.

4. *To clink it* is said in Sc. of birds uttering their notes. (Cf. CLANK *v.* 2.)

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 236 The merll, the mavys, and the nychtingale, With mery notis myrthfully furth brest, Enforsing thame quha mycht do clynk it best.

5. *intr.* To move with a clinking sound, made either by the feet or by articles carried or worn.

1818 SCOTT *Leg. Montr.* iv, 'Here's the fourth man coming clinking in at the yett.' *a* 1863 THACKERAY *Mr. & Mrs. Berry* ii, They clink over the asphalte .. with lacquered boots.

6. *trans.* 'To beat smartly, to strike with smart blows' (Jamieson). Cf. CLINK *sb.*[1] 4, CLANK *v.* 7.

7. *Sc.* Expressing quick, sharp, abrupt actions (such as produce a clinking sound; cf. CLAP *v.* IV.); e. g. *Clink away*, to snatch away; *Clink down*, to clap down, put down sharply; *Clink on*, to clap on; *Clink up*, to seize up rapidly.

Some of these may be compared with the corresponding use of CLANK *v.* 6, *clink down* being a sharper and less noisy act than *clank down*; but in most there seems to be an instinctive association with CLEEK, CLICK, CLITCH, *to clink away, clink up*, being to *cleek away* or *up*, with a sudden and deft action.

1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* III. xii, A creel bout fou of muckle steins They clinked on his back. 1791 A. WILSON *Eppie & Deil* Poet. Wks. 85 Clootie, shapet like a burd, Flew down..And clinket Eppie's wheel awa'. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXXVIII, 'Ane o' the clerks..will clink down, in black and white, as muckle as wad hang a man.' — XL, 'When she has clinkit hersell down that way..she winna speak a word.'

b. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* XI, Happy is that man..Wha's ain dear lass..Comes clinkin down beside him! 1858 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. I. (1860) 92 Before the sale cam on, in God's gude providence, she just clinkit aff. 1834 WILSON *Tales of Borders* (1863) I. 156 Ye'll just clink down beside me.

Clink (klink), *v.*[2] *north. Eng.* and *Sc.* Also 5 **cleyngk**, 6 **clenk.** [Northern form corresp. to CLINCH, CLENCH; identical in form and sense with Du., EFris., LGer. *klinken*, Da. *klinke*, Sw. *klinka.*

Clink is prob. simply a later phonetic form of *clenk* = *clench*:—OE. *clenc(e)an*, the change of *-eng, -enk*, to *-ing, -ink*, being usual in ME.; cf. *think* from OE. *þencan*, also *stink, stench, blink, blench, bink, bench*, earlier *benk*; also *Inglish* = *English.* But *klink* might be the Danish or LGer. word, and *clinch* a result of its action upon *clench.*]

trans. To clench, rivet, fix or fasten with nails or rivets. Hence **Clinked** *ppl. a.*

1440 [see CLENCH *v.*[1] 1]. It sall be cleyngked. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.*, *Crucifixio* 219 For to clynk and for to dryfe Therto I am fulle prest. *a* 1568 *Sempill Ballates* (1872) 230 A littill Fleminge berge Off clenkett wark. 1583 STANYHURST *Poems* (Arb.) 138 An armoure, With gould ritchlye shrined, wheare scaals be ful horriblye clincked. *c* 1768 Ross *Rock & Wee Pickle Tow* (Jam.), A pair of grey hoggers well clinked benew. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 51 Double plank, cross and cross, and clinked together. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXXIV, Yonder gay Chief .. will soon find on his shoulders with what sort of blows I clink my rivets!

Clinkant, obs. form of CLINQUANT.

Clink-ba·salt = CLINKSTONE.

1818 B. O'REILLY *Greenland* 41 Basalt..with an irregularity, but sharpness of fracture, like that of the rock, clink basalt, on which stands the castle of Edinburgh.

Clink-clank. Also **clink-to-clank.** [See CLINK *sb.*[1], *v.*[1]] A succession or alternation of clinking sounds; *fig.* a senseless jingle of words.

a 1790 *Old Derbysh. Riddle*, Clink, clank, under't bank Ten agen four [A milkmaid milking]. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* 156 The Priesthood .. by their usurpt Commission of Apostleship, their pretended Succession, and their Clink Clank of extraordinary Ordination. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, Comin clink-to-clank along the road.

Clinker (klĭ·ŋkəɹ), *sb.*[1] Also 7 (in sense 1) **clincard, -art, -ar.** [17th c. ad. earlier Du. *klinckaerd* (Kilian), in mod.Du. and LG. *klinker*, f. *klinken* to sound, ring. The original suffix -ARD has been weakened to *-er* both in Du. and Eng.]

1. A very hard kind of brick of a pale colour, made in Holland, and used for paving.

1641 *Evelyn Diary* (1872) I. 26 That goodly aqueduct [at Amsterdam] so curiously wharfed with Klincard brick [*earlier edd.* clincars (a kind of white sun-baked brick)], which likewise paves the streets. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 33 White or yellow (twice burnt) Flanders Bricks, in Dutch called Clinkart. 1663 — *Counsel* 58 Clinkarts are very fit for the Paving of Stables. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 63 This sort of bricks they call clinkers, and are as hard as any flint. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 187 In Holland, the streets are everywhere paved with a hard kind of bricks, known under the name of clinkers. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* 526 Dutch clinkers and Flemish bricks vary little in quality.

2. a. A brick whose surface has become vitrified by exposure to intense heat in the kiln or clamp. b. A mass of bricks fused by excessive heat, and adhering together.

1659 T. WILLSFORD *Archit.* 2 Those [bricks] next the fire are best burnt, and such as have naturally much Niter, or Salt-peter in them, with the violence of heat will run, as if glaz'd over for perpetüity: these some call Clinckers. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Brick*, The best and most lasting are those that lie next the Fire, have a Gloss upon them, and are call'd Clinkers. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* 526 Burrs and clinkers are such bricks as have been violently burnt, or masses of several bricks run together in a clamp or kiln. 1881 *Mechanic* 526 Filled up with rough stones, brick bats, clinkers from the brick fields.

3. A hard mass formed by the fusion of the earthy impurities of coal, lime-stone, iron ore, or the like, in a furnace or forge; a mass of slag.

1769 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 70 A kind of Clinker, extracted from the ashes of sea coal. 1778 *Antiq.* in *Ann. Reg.* 151/2 The cinders or clinkers produced in a lime-kiln. 1817 PETTIGREW *Mem. Lettsom* II. 263 Like the clinkers or slag .. left in the distiller's and brewer's furnaces. 1854 *Chamb. Jrnl.* I. 201 A kind of coal which does not produce clinkers —that is, large cinders. 1877 *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Clinkers*, iron slag used for mending highways.

4. A mass of hardened volcanic lava.

1850 DANA *Geol.* iii. 162 Lava and scoria in immense masses, piled together in the utmost confusion. They are styled clinkers or clinker fields. 1862 — *Man. Geol.* 694 The hardened crust breaks up like ice on a pond, but makes black and rough cakes and blocks 100 to 10,000 cubic feet in size, which lie piled together over acres or square miles. Such masses are .. called clinkers. 1880 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 227 The tents had been pitched among masses of clinkers.

5. A scale of oxide of iron formed in forging.

b. A red powder used to polish steel.

1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 220 The coarsest [red stuff] known as 'Clinker', is used for giving a surface to steel after it is tempered.

6. *Comb.*, as *clinker-field*, *-hill*, etc.; **clinker-bar** (see quot.).

1850 WEALE *Techn. Dict.*, *Clinker-bar*, in steam-engines, the bar fixed across the top of the ash-pit for supporting the rods used for clearing the fire-bars. 1850 DANA *Geol.* iii. 163 *note*, The pahoihoi regions of Hawaii are often more extensive than the associated clinker-fields. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Clinker-hills*, high heaps of iron dross cinders.

Cli·nker, *sb.*[2] [f. CLINK *v.*[1] + -ER.]

1. He who or that which clinks.

2. *spec.* a. *pl.* Fetters (*slang*). b. A kind of West Indian cricket: see quot.

c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Clinkers*, the Irons Felons wear in Gaols. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 86 The Clinker, or Gully-Bell .. is of the Cricket kind, and derives its name from the tinkling noise it makes at night.

3. *Comb.* clinker-bell, *dial.*

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Clinker-bell*, an icicle. 1888 PULMAN *Rustic Sk.* in Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, Jack Vrost an' the clinker-bells all be a-past.

Cli·nker, *sb.*[3] [f. CLINK *v.*[2] + -ER.]

1. He who or that which clinches; a clincher.

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* 46 Whether Orlando Smith or Oswald, Clinker.

2. *fig.* A clenching statement, etc.; a clincher.

1733 SWIFT *Life & Char. Dean S—t.*, A protestant's a special clinker, It serves for Sceptic and freethinker. 1886 *S. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clinker*, a clincher, or clencher. I gave him a clinker (i.e. a convincing argument).

3. A clinch-nail.

1881 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Clinker*, a nail used by shoemakers for protecting the toes of heavy boots. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Clinker*, a strong nail for shoes.

¶ In the two following there is probably a mixture of associations with CLINKER[2], and perh. CLINKER[1].

4. A smart sharp blow. *dial.* and *colloq.*

a 1863 THACKERAY *Mr. & Mrs. Berry* i, Berry .. delivers a clinker on the gown-boy's jaw. 1879 in *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 1883 in *Hampsh. Gloss.* 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss.*, *Clinker*, a smart blow, generally on the head.

5. *slang.* (see quot.) (?) *Obs.*

c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Clinker*, a crafty Fellow. 1725 so in *New Cant. Dict.* 1736 in BAILEY (folio).

6. *Comb.* **clinker-built** *a.*: applied to ships and boats, the external planks of which overlap each other below, and are fastened together with clinched copper nails: now practised only with small craft. Hence *clinker* is used in many combinations, sometimes becoming almost adjectival: cf. CLINCHER.

1769 [see CLINCHER 6] Clinker-built. 1804 *Hull Advertiser* 21 Jan. 2/3 A boat about fourteen feet long, and six feet wide, clinker built. 1837 J. MACCULLOCH *Proofs Attrib. God* III. 282 The lines on a clinker built vessel .. possess a grace or beauty to which no one is insensible. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 9 Nov., These old Yorkshiremen are now nearly the only clinker-built vessels of any size left.

1592 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 252 To my wiffe my clinkere lightner, with all her geare., 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* 181 The clinker arrangement was prevalent .. until it was superseded by the now almost universal mode of plating. 1887 *Daily News* 18 Oct. 2/5 The following fixtures were arranged .. the University Clinker Fours.

† Cli·nker, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [? freq. or dim. of CLING; cf. *hang*, *hanker*.] To cause to shrink or shrivel up.

1582 BATMAN *On Barthol.* XI. iii. 159 Hee [the Nth wind] .. maketh the bodies on earth rough, and clinkereth with his coldnesse and drynesse, and maketh sinewes to be constrained. [But the word might be an error for CLINKERY.]

Clinker (klĭ·ŋkəɹ), *v.*[2] [f. CLINKER *sb.*[1]] To form a clinker in burning. Hence **Cli·nkered** *ppl. a.*

1866 *Pall Mall G.* No. 386. 1453/2 A piece of clinkered coke. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., Coals are said to clinker when they cake firmly together in burning.

Cli·nker, *v.*[3] [f. CLINKER *sb.*[3]] *trans.* To secure or strengthen with clinkers. **Cli·nkered** *ppl. a.*, (shoes) studded with nails, ironed.

1824 HEBER *Narrative* (1828) I. 169 A number of canoes .. many of them .. like those which I have lately seen, clinkered. 1858 E. WAUGH *Chirrup*, Young Chirrup donn'd his clinker't shoon. *Mod. Newspr.*, [Rustics] trampling with their clinkered boots over delicate marble slabs.

† Cli·nkery, *a. Obs. rare.* [Apparently f. CLINKER *v.*[1] + -Y. The actual history however is obscure, for our only example of the vb. is of much later date than the adj., and in fact occurs in Batman's alteration of Trevisa's 'makeþ clynkery'.] Contracted or shrivelled with heat or cold.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. vi. (Tollem. MS.), Somer dryeþ mareis and mores and wasteþ moysture and makeþ hem rouze and harde and clynkery [so 1495; ed. 1582 clinkerie; Lat. *desiccat, et exasperat, et indurat*] and full of pittes and holes. *Ibid.* XI. iii, He [the North Wind] .. makeþ bodies on erþe rouze and klynkery with his coldnesse and drynesse [*terræ et corporum facit asperitates*].

[Clinket. a. An error in Phillips ed. 1696 (and some later dicts.) for CLINK in Spenser. b. A misprint in Bailey (Halliwell, etc.) for CLINKER.

1696 PHILLIPS, *Clinket*, old word, a Key-hole; whose Diminutive is Clicket a Key; used by old Chaucer. 1721–BAILEY, *Clinket*, a crafty Fellow. 1847–78 in HALLIWELL.]

Clinking (klĭ·ŋkiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLINK *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CLINK; the making of a sharp metallic sound.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. Prol.* 28 Ffor sikerly nere clynkyng of youre belles That on youre bridel hange on euery syde .. I sholde er this han fallen doun for sleepe. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* ii. (1570) B iv/3 The wretched lazar with clinking of his bell. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 50 A long Lease for the clinking of Pewter. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* ii, The clinking of the cups and saucers.

Cli·nking, *ppl. a.* [f. CLINK *v.*[1] + -ING[2].]

1. That clinks or tinkles. (In quot. 1856 there may be a reference to CLINKER *sb.*[1] 4.)

1714 GAY *Trivia* Poems 1745 I. 143 Safe thro' the wet on clinking pattens tread. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. World* lxxxv, Ye dear three clinking shillings in my pocket's bottom. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. XIII. iii. 272 He stood upon the shoulder of a volcano, among the clinking scoriæ. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 10 The clinking bell, Far off, yet nigh.

2. *slang.* Used intensively, as *adj.* or *adv.*, like *chopping*, *clipping*, *whacking*, *rattling*, etc.

1868 *Daily Tel.* 6 June, Vermouth was a clinking good horse. 1876 *Daily News* 28 Oct. 6/4 There was a clinking finish for the Feather Plate. 1880 L. J. JENNINGS *Rambles among Hills* 95 The driver .. declared that it [the bridge] was a 'clinkin' good one'.

Cli·nkstone. *Min.* [After Ger. *klingstein*: so called from its clinking like iron when struck.] A compact felspathic rock, generally of a greyish-blue colour, and distinguished from grey basalt by its lower specific gravity.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 75 Clink-stone .. has no sort of relation to the family of basalts. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* xii. (ed. 2) 418 Clinkstone .. has been shewn by Gmelin to be an intimate mixture of glassy felspar with a zeolite. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* vii. 134 The clinkstones or phonolites differ little from the basalts in composition. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xvii. 456 They [the stones] ring like clinkstone when struck.

Cli·nkum-cla·nkum, also **clinkum-clank,** = CLINK-CLANK, or expressing a trochaic variety of the same sound.

1605 *Tryall Chev.* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 285 Tis the tricke of most of these Sergeants, all cincum clancum. 1769 in Chambers *Scot. Songs* (1829) 42 Wi' clinkum-clankum ower their crowns, The lads began to fa', then. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 175 This wonderfully poetic, clinkam clankum generation. 1856 MASSON *Ess.*, *Th. Poetry* 444 The clinkum-clankum of a bell. 1887 STEVENSON *Underw.* II. v. 89 The clinkum-clank o' Sabbath bells.

Clino- (kləi·no). *Min.* Combining form of Gr. stem κλιν- in the sense of 'sloping, inclining' (cf. κλίν-η bed, κλίν-ειν to slope, slant, ἀκλινής unbent); used in connexion with the monoclinic system of crystals, characterized by one plane of symmetry.

1. In names of minerals, as **Cli·nochlore** [Gr. χλωρ-ός green], a mineral resembling CHLORITE, but crystallizing on the monoclinic system; also a synonym for CORUNDOPHILITE. **Cli·noclase,** also **Clino·clasite** [κλάσ-ις fracture, f. κλά-ειν to break], a monoclinic subtranslucent arsenate of copper. **Clino·crocite** [κρόκ-ος saffron], a yellow sulphate of alumina of uncertain composition. **Clinoe·drite,** a synonym of TETRAHEDRITE. **Clinohu·mite** [see HUMITE], a monoclinic species of humite. **Clinophæ·ite** [Gr. φαιός dusky, dark], a hydrous sulphate of iron, potassium, and sodium, resulting from the decomposition of pyrites. (Dana.)

1851 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. XII. 341, I propose .. the name clinochlore, in allusion to the great obliquity between the optic axes, and its green color. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s.v. *Clinochlore*, The crystals of clinochlore are hemihedral, and have a micaceous structure. 1850 DANA *Min.* 700 Clinoclase. 1882 *Ibid.* App. III. 28 Clinocrocite. 1879 — *Man. Min.* 281 Clinohumite is monoclinic. 1882 — *Min.* App. III. 28 Clinophæite.

2. In other words: as **Clinoba·sic** *a.* = *clinorhombic*. **Clinodia·gonal,** a. *sb.* the inclined axis in the monoclinic system of crystals; b. *adj.* pertaining to, or in the line of, this axis. **Clinohe·dric,** 'applied to forms of crystals in which the co-ordinate planes are not perpendicular among themselves' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Clinopi·nacoid** [Gr. πίναξ, πινακ-ος a board], one of the three principal planes in the monoclinic system, running parallel to the vertical and inclined axes. **Clinorho·mbic** *a.*, **-rho·mboid,** crystallizing in an oblique rhombic form, monoclinic.

1888 F. H. HATCH *Gloss. Terms Rocks, Monoclinic* .. Synonyms, Clinobasic, Clinorhombic. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 92 Cleavage parallel to the base and clinodiagonal. *Ibid.* 93 The sectional plane almost coincides with the clinopinakoid. 1858 THUDICHUM *Urine* 48 Chloride of Sodium crystallizes in clino-rhombic prisms of great lustre.

3. Also prefixed to certain crystallographic forms when in the monoclinic system, as *clino-dome*, *-prism*, *-pyramid*.

Clinograph (kləi·nograf). [f. CLINO- + -GRAPH.]

1888 *Athenæum* 14 Apr. 472/3 The ingenious clinograph of Mr. Macgeorge—an instrument for ascertaining the deflection of a bore-hole.

Clinographic (kləinogræ·fik), *a.* [f. CLINO- + Gr. γραφικ-ός of writing or drawing: see -IC.] Pertaining to that mode of projection in drawing, in which the rays are assumed to fall obliquely on the plane of projection. In mod. Dicts.

Clinoid (kləi·noid), *a. Anat.* [ad. mod.L. *clinoïdes*, f. Gr. κλίν-η bed; see -OID; cf. F. *clinoïde*.] Resembling a bed; applied to the four processes or apophyses of the sphenoid bone, from their resemblance to the knobs of a bedstead, or from enclosing a quadrilateral space. (Littré.)

Clinoid plate, the posterior boundary of the pituitary fossa of the sphenoid bone. *Clinoid ridge, wall*, one of the two transverse vertical walls of cartilage before and behind the pituitary body in the cranium of embryo fowls.

1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 116 On the internal Surface of this Bone three Apophyses .. are commonly described .. which are called Clinoid, from their Resemblance to the Supporters of a Bed. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) II. 77/2 Well defined .. by the .. posterior clinoid processes. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 69 The clinoid plate. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Clinoid*, Clinoid walls .. are situated in front of the anterior termination of the notochord.

b. *subst.* = Clinoid process.

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* II. 86/2 The sella turcica is deep, and well defined by both the anterior and posterior clinoids.

Clinometer (kləinǫ·mĭtəɹ). [f. CLINO- + μέτρον measure.] A measurer of slopes and elevations.

1. An instrument for measuring the dip of mineral strata or for determining the slope of cuttings, embankments, etc.; also for taking altitudes.

1811 *Edin. Rev.* XIX. 222 The compass for measuring the bearings of the strata, and the clinometer for estimating their dip. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* viii. 240 By an observation with our clinometer the height seemed greater. 1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 176 A clinometer .. The most convenient form is a pocket compass containing a pendulum to indicate the angle of dip.

2. Applied to various other instruments for measuring (a.) the angle of elevation of a rifle; (b.) the roll of a ship at sea; also (c.) 'a carpenter's tool for levelling up sills and other horizontal framing-timbers' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

1864 *Daily Tel.* 20 Aug., Competitors may use the clinometer to take the angle of elevation .. The clinometer may also be used to re-adjust the angle of elevation during trial. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 18 The clinometer .. having registered a roll of 50° to port and 40° to starboard on the night of the storm, declined to register any more.

Clinometric (kləinome·trik), *a.* = next.

Clinometrical (klə͡inome·trikăl), *a.* [f. CLINOMETER + -IC + -AL 1.]

1. Pertaining to or determined by the clinometer.

1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 379 The perpetual rolling and tossing of the vessel had warned us that..the maximum clinometrical angle of the swing-table would ere long be reached.

2. *Min.* Pertaining to the measurement of oblique crystalline forms.

Clinometry (klə͡inǫ·mĕtri). [f. CLINO- + -μετρια measuring.] The measurement of the inclination of strata. In mod. Dicts.

Clinquant (kli·ŋkănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **clinkant, -cquant, -ckant, -cant.** [a. F. *clinquant* clinking, tinkling, pr. pple. of obs. vb. *clinquer*, a. Du. *klinken* to clink, ring. Found in 15th c. in *or clinquant* gold in thin plates, leaf-gold.]

A. *adj.* Glittering with gold or silver, and hence with metallic imitations of these; tinselled, 'dressed in spangles' (J.).

1591 SYLVESTER *Battail of Ivry* 184 Hee doth not nicely prank In clinquant Pomp..But arm'd in Steel. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 19 The French, All Clinquant all in Gold, like Heathen Gods Shone downe the English. 1623 FLETCHER & ROWLEY *Maid Mill* v. ii, A clinquant petticoat of some rich stuff, To catch the eye. 1635 BROME *Sparagus Garden* III. v, Courtiers Clinquant, and no counterfeit stuffe upon 'hem. 1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* (1673) 200 A gentile Garb and decent Habit: yet..not Clinckant or Rich, since Gold lace, Rings or Jewels, hath not seldom rendred Travellers the prey of Braves and Murderers. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* III. i, Fine sparks..very clinquent, slight, and bright ..make a very pretty show at first; but the Tinsel-Gentlemen do so tarnish in the wearing. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* 115 In 'clinquant gold' the sovereign sun walks round.

b. *fig.*

1613 CHAPMAN *Masque Inns Crt.* Plays 1873 III. 110 Inure thy souldiers to hardnes, tis honorable, though not clinkant. 1682 SHADWELL *Medal* Ep. A b, He has an easiness in Rime, and a knack at Versifying, and can make a slight thing seem pretty and clinquant.

B. *sb.* [Fr. *clinquant* was short for *or clinquant*, and originally meant real gold in leaf or thin plates, used for decorative purposes. Thence it was extended to imitations.]

1. Imitation of gold leaf; tinsel; Dutch gold.

1691 RAY *N. C. Wds., Clinquant*, brass thinly wrought out into leaves. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 65/2 s. v. *Alloy*, Clinquant, same as yellow copper, Dutch gold.

2. Literary or artistic 'tinsel', false glitter.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 5 ¶ 5, I..agree with Monsieur Boileau, that one Verse in Virgil is worth all the Clincant or Tinsel of Tasso [*le clinquant du Tasse*]. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 27 Lely supplied the want of taste with clinquant. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 65 The worst portion of the silly bits of clinquant strung together, and called gems of beauty.

Clint (klint), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also **clynt, klynte.** [a. Da. and Sw. *klint*:—OSw. *klinter*, Icel. *klettr*, rock. Cf. CLET.]

1. A hard or flinty rock; a hard rock projecting on the side of a hill or river, or in the bed of a stream; a part of a crag standing out between crevices or fissures.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17590 (Cott.) Þir caitif Iuus sent into clinttes and into clous To seke iesu. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4830 3it fand he clouen þurȝ þe clynt twa crasid gatis. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (1822) Introd. 8 The passage and stremes ..full of crag and clint. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. Eng.* VI. i. 95 Nibbling out..every patch..up to the very teeth of the hard and sturdy grey clints.

2. *Curling.* 'A rough, coarse stone, always first thrown off..as being most likely to keep its place on the ice' (Jam.).

1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 116 (Jam.) 'Gainst the herd [he] Dang frae his clint a flaw.

† **Clint, clent,** *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* By-form or deriv. form of CLINK, clinch, clench.

(Were it not for the mod. dial. use, we might suspect misprint of *t* for *k* in the quotations.)

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 226 It shall not bee amysse, to clynte or nayle them faste together. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. iii. § 28 The 'Statute of Præmunire'..clinted [ed. (1845) II. 206, clinched] the naile which now was driven in. 1881 *I. Wight Gloss., Clented*, clenched; applied to horse-shoes.

Cli·nting, *vbl. sb. rare*—1. App. altered from *clinking*, ? to express a modified sound.

c 1850 THACKERAY *Peg of Limavaddy*, Mountains stretch'd around, Gloomy was their tinting, And the horse's hoofs Made a dismal clinting.

Clintonite (kli·ntənəit). *Min.* [Named, 1828, after De Witt Clinton: see -ITE.] A variety (or a synonym) of SEYBERTITE.

1831 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XIX. 159 Dr. Torrey presented bronzite (Clintonite) from Orange Co. 1843 L. C. BECK *Min. N. Y.* 362 The name clintonite was given it by the discoverers in honor of De Witt Clinton. 1868 in DANA *Min.*

Clinty (kli·nti), *a.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. CLINT *sb.* + -Y.] Consisting of or characterized by clints.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 40 Cauld clynty clewis. 1728 RAMSAY *Robt. Richy & Sandy* 11 The clinty craigs. 1857 A. JEFFREY *Roxburghshire* I. 270 The country round full of clinty knolls.

‖ **Clio** (klə͡i·o). [Gr. Κλειώ (f. κλεί-ειν to celebrate), proper name of the Muse of epic poetry and history; also of a sea-nymph, sister of Beroe (whence the zoological sense).]

1. *Zool.* A genus of pteropods found in the Arctic and Antarctic seas: see quot.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ix. 268 The Boreal Clio ..has a gelatinous body, is defended by no shell, and affords food to the whales, etc.

2. *Astron.* The 84th minor planet or asteroid.

1867 LARDNER & DUNKIN *Handbk. Astron.* xv. 230 Clio ..was first observed on the 25th of August, 1865, shining as a star of the tenth magnitude.

Clip (klip), *v.*1 Forms: 1 **clyppan,** (**clioppen, cliopen**), 2 **-en,** 3–4 **cluppe** n, 4 **clep**(**pe,** 4–6 **clyppe, clyp, clepe,** 4–7 **clipp**(**e,** (5 **clype, klyppe**), 4– **clip.** [OE. *clyppan* weak vb.:—OTeut. type **kluppjan*: cf. OFris. *kleppa* in same sense ('cleppa and kessa' Richthofen); North Fris. *klêbin* to kiss (Johansen); also ON. *klýpa* to 'clip', pinch, and Ger. *kluppe* 'barnacles, corntongs', OHG. *chluppa* tongs, clamp, split stick to grasp or hold. Outside Teutonic, Hildebrand in Grimm, s. v. *klafter*, compares Lith. *glóbti* to embrace, and OSlav. *glibnjati, glúběti* to be seized.]

1. *trans.* To clasp with the arms, embrace, hug. *arch.* and *dial.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark ix. 36 Clioppende [*Rushw.* cliopende] wæs. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxix. 13 Ða aras he toȝeanes and clypte hine. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 185 He openeþ swa þe moder hire earmes hire leoue child for to cluppen. *c* 1300 *Beket* 288 Hi custen hem faste and clupte. *c* 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 152 Hys fete..he clepeþ, and swetly kysseþ. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 1169 He kisseth hire and clippeth hire ful ofte. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 343 A wulf was founde clippende the hedde of seynte Edmunde. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 578 That oon held..A mayde yclepte yn hys arme. *c* 1500 *Bk. Mayd Emlyn* in *Poet. Tracts* (1842) 27 Bycause he coude clepe her, She called hym a whypper. 1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 229 Venus sonne, whom she doth clip and kisse. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. vi. 29 Let me clip ye In Armes as sound, as when I woo'd in heart. *a* 1701 SEDLEY *Poems* Wks. 1722 I. 19 He like the Bear of Love, her Body Clips. *c* 1840 HOOD *Ballads*, '*What can an old man do*', Love will not clip him. 1877 *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.* s.v., 'I seed 'em clippin' an cuddlin' one another agëan th' pin-fold.'

b. *fig.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xli. 298 Ðes worldgilp..þe hie clyppað & luñað. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* 67 We..studyously..clyppe and in maner kysse it [sin]. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* v. ii, The warmer sunne..With firie arms clipping the wanton ground. 1819 B. CORNWALL *Dram. Sc., Julian the Apost.* ii, Shall the grave Clip us for ever in its chilling arms.

c. *transf.* Said of amplexicaul leaves.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. cv. § 3. 174 Large leaves..clipping or embracing the stalke round about.

d. with advb. or prep. complement.

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 932 She clypped hyt up on here brest. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. ix. (1495) 763 Serpentes wrappyth and clyppyth themself togyder. *c* 1530 *Spirit. Couns.* F vij, That fynally I maye clyppe the to me.

e. *absol.* and *intr.*

c 1305 *Land Cokayne* 173 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 161 Þilk monk þat clepiþ best..Of him is hope..To be sone uadir abbot. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 464 Cluppe we in couenaunt and ech of ous cusse oþer. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 63 That wife..which clepeth with her adulterer. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Sabrina* xxi. 3, I fast mine armes about her clipt did make. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 645 A swarm of Bees..a Baytree did attain, Where leg in leg they cleaped fast [*pedibus per mutua nexis*].

2. *trans.* To surround closely, encircle, encompass, 'hug'. Also with *about, in.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xlvii[i]. 12 Ymbsellað sion and clyppað hie. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. iv. (1495) 31 Aungels..ben soo clypped wyth the habyte of vertues. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iii. 36 The dreadfull Sea which cleaps the same [the Earth] about. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. 2 As Amphitrite clips this Iland Fortunate. 1781 COWPER *Expostulation* 551 Yon fair sea, That clips thy shores. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 125 A snake her forehead clips. 1842 SIR H. TAYLOR *Edwin* v. v. (D.), The Northmen..clipped us round at Stoke.

3. To grip tightly, clutch, hold in a tight grasp.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1569 (Gr.) Heafodswima heortan clypte. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 147 The mekill barge had nocht thaim clyppyt fast. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xiii. 169 The happy goishalk, we se..The sylly dow..he clyppis at the last. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 319 When grace was done, The Bolle in hande she clipt. 1801 W. FELTON *Carriages* I. 100 The standard-plates..clip..the transom. 1868 W. COLLINS *Moonst.* I. 298 Some soft yellow stuff, that..clipped her tight (in the form of a jacket) round the waist.

absol. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 188 Powere hem failleth To clucche or to clawe, to clyppe or to holde. 1796 COLERIDGE *Destiny Nations*, The air clipp'd keen, the night was fang'd with frost.

Clip (klip), *v.*2 [ME. *clipp-en*, at first northern, and prob. a. ON. *klipp-a* (Norw., Sw. *klippa*, Da. *klippe*) in this sense. In same sense also LG. has *klippen* (Schütze), Fris. (Wangeroog), *klip-pen*, N.Fris. *klappen, kleppen.*

The ON. and LG. *klippa, klippen*, was prob. identical with LG. *klippen* to make a sharp sound, cited under CLIP *v.*3, the application being transferred, as in *clack, click, clank, clink, clap*, from the sound to associated sharp actions; senses 6, 7, and CLIP *sb.*2 4, show that the notion of cutting is not inseparable from the word. There may also have been onomatopœic influence: in the utterance of *clip*, as of *snip*, there is a cut-short effect, which aptly suits the act.]

1. *trans.* To cut with scissors or shears, often with the notion of making trim and tidy. Also, **b.** To cut or snip (a part) *away, off, out, from.*

c 1200 ORMIN 4106 To clippenn swa þe cnapess shapp. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 318 Out he clippeth..Her tunge with a paire of sheres. *c* 1532 DEWES in Palsgr. (1852) 956 To clyppe heares, *tonser.* 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xlviii. 37 All heades shall be shauen, and all beerdes clipped [1611 clipt] off. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* (Globe) v. iii. 74 This ornament..will I clip to form. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. xv. 135 The matrons clipt the haire-of their heads to make cordage for engins. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 404 God, twice as it were..clipt the treasures of the Temple with the cisers. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 195 Dress up..your Strawbery Beds, clipping away all their Runners. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 112 ¶ 2 [He] clipped the Wings..of his innocent Captives. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* v. (1872) 154 To clip off a bit of his eloquent tongue. 1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 59 The following paragraphs, clipped from the.. *Morning Herald.* 1884 *Law Times* 301/2 The man at the gate did not detain him to clip his ticket. *absol.* 1798 SOUTHEY *Eng. Eclogues* I, Tell me where to clip.

fig. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4248 Uss birrþ clippenn all awe33 þe flæshess fule wille. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. II. iii. 149 The father's hour of rapture clips Hate from the heart.

b. To form or mark by clipping.

1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1549/4 Stollen..a Black Brown Nag ..an R clipp'd on the near Buttock.

c. phr. *To clip the wings of*: *lit.* to cut (a bird's) wings short so as to disable it from flight; hence, to check any one's aspirations or ambition, cripple his strength, resources, or action.

1590 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* III. ii, Away to prison with him! I'll clip his wings. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. viii. 213 Ist possible such sensuall action Should clip the wings of contemplation? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 161 To clip the Wings Of their high-flying Arbitrary Kings. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 339 If he could not succeed in clipping the wings of his restless neighbour. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-cult.* 10 To clip the wings of our conceit.

2. *spec.* To cut the hair off; to poll.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 140 Wel koude he laten blood and clippe and shaue. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 95 ȝe schal not..clip þe hed in to round. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xvi. 5 No man shall clippe or shaue himselff for them. 1686 J. SERJEANT *Hist. Monast. Convent.* 39 They are brought to the Monastery, and then washed, clipped, and shaved. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* viii. 131 Hair-merchants..travel through the country, clipping the heads of the peasant-girls.

3. *spec.* To shear (sheep); to cut off (their fleece or wool).

c 1200 ORMIN 1189 Þe shep onfoþ Meoclig, þatt mann itt clippeþþ. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXXI. 19 Laban was goon to the sheep that shulden be clippid. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 8 § 14 The same Woll..[shall] be as it is clipped. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 44 Yf your shepe be newe clypped. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 516 Like a lamb when it is clipped, he [i. e. Christ] was silent. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 128 The price is..expected to fall..as soon as the flocks are clipped.

absol. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1164 Toles forto gelde and clype and shere. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 20 A faire day the day before hee clippe, that the wooll may bee dry. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 149 Women were sitting close under the wall, also clipping.

b. To yield on being clipped.

1879 WRIGHTSON in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 238/1 There were..sheep in the pen that would clip as much or more wool.

4. *spec.* To mutilate (current coin) by fraudulently paring the edges.

1494 FABYAN VII. 386 The Kynges coygne..was clypped and washed in suche wyse that it was therby wonderfully mynysshed. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 126 There should be no deceyt used by diminishing or clipping ye same. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2352/4 Such as clip and deface His Majesty's Coyn. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 620 To clip the coin was one of the..most profitable kinds of fraud.

b. *absol.*

1508 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 222 In theyr wretchyd ryches to abounde, They clyp, they coyne. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 241 A fellow was accused for clipping. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 623 The practice of clipping.

5. *fig.* To cut short, curtail, diminish.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 603 *Hol.* Iudas I am, ycliped Machabeus. *Dum.* Iudas Machabeus clipt, is plaine Iudas. 1628 PRYNNE *Cens. Cozens* 66 He pares, and clips the Scripture. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. II. iv. 66 Pfalz must be reinstated, though with territories much clipped.

b. *spec.* To cut (words) short; to omit by indistinct or hurried utterance syllables and parts of words; to pronounce imperfectly.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 158 Not clipping the syllables, not skyppyng ony worde. 1642 J. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* II. vii. 99 He [the Drunkard] shall lispe and clip his English. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. iii. 81 He was pretty far overcome by the Champaign, for he clipped the Queen's English. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Halib.* II. xxvi (1885) 291 Clipping her words in her vehemence.

c. *absol.* and *intr.*

1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* iv. 76 Why pilfer you from my words? Why clip you? 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., The day begins to clip. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v. *Clip*, 'The days clip off sorely; we shall hev winter here afore we know where we are.'

6. *intr.* To move the wings rapidly; to fly rapidly. Also *to clip it. arch.*

1613–6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i, O yee blessed Muses! ..Whose truest lovers never clip with age. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. xii. (1718) 173 If she springs away The wings of vengeance clip as fast as they. *Ibid.* v. xiii. (D.), How I would spring from earth, and clip away. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* 86 Some falcon..flies at check and clips it down the wind. 1850 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* II. 115 Wavy motion as, on wings unfurled, A seraph clips Empyreal.

7. *intr.* (*colloq.*) To move or run quickly. Cf. *cut.*

1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xii. (1859) 281 He clipped into the water with the speed of light. 1837-40 Haliburton *Clockm.* (1862) 46 He sees a steam-boat a clippin it by him like mad. 1843-4 — *Sam Slick in Eng.* viii. (Bartlett), I ran all the way, right down as hard as I could clip.

† **Clip,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* Also 5 **clyppen, cleppen.** [Cf. OFris. *klippa, kleppa* to ring (a bell), LG. *klippen* to sound, resound, EFris. *klippen* to clink, etc., Ger. dial. *kliffen* to yelp :—orig. type *klip(p)jan*, f. root *klip, p)-*, in ablaut relation to **klap(p)-*: see Clap and Clepe *v.*] To clink, to ring (a bell).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Cleppyn or clynchyn (Pynson 1499, clippyn or clynkyn), *Tinnio.* Clepyng (MS. 1490 clep-pynge or clyngynge of a bell).—Clynkyn *supra* in clyppyn.

† **Clip,** *v.*[4] [Erroneously curtailed from Clips *v.*, the final *s* being taken as inflexional. So EFris. *klip, klips.*] = Eclipse.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 426 The clere Sune neuer clippit out of course yet, But whan Criste on the crosse for our care deghit. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* (1798) 21 The cloudes had in clypped [in Hazl. *E. P. Poetry* I. 238 y-clypped] the sunne of grace. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vi. 56 The soune is maid obscure til vs quhen it clips.

Clip (klip), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5–6 **clipp(e, 6 clyp,** 6– **clip.** [f. Clip *v.*[1]]

† **1.** An embrace. *Obs.*

[1560 *Nice Wanton* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 180 Cards, dice, kiss, clip, and so forth.] 1581 Sidney *Astr. & Stella* (1622) 533 Not vsde to frozen clips. *a* 1683 Oldham *Poet. Wks.* (1686) 120 If her fond clip With loose embraces oft his Neck surround.

2. That which clips or clasps; an instrument or device which clasps or grips objects tightly and so holds them fast, e. g.

A grappling-iron; an appliance for suspending a pot, that has no bail, by its ears or cleats; in *Fishing*, a gaff or cleek (*Sc.*); in *Carriages*, the embracing-strap which connects the springs and axle; in *Farriery*, a projecting flange on the upper surface of the toe of a horse-shoe, which clasps the front of the hoof; a spring-holder for letters or papers, etc.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* x. 855 Athir [ship] othir festynyt with clippys keyn. 1559 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 183 In the kitchin..three yron crookes..thre paire of yron clippes. 1594 *Churchw. Acc. Shrewsbury Abbey* in Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, Three clypes of iron for settynge to the newe pylpitt vjd. 1737 in Ramsay *Sc. Prov.* (1776) 52 (Jam.) May be your pot may need my clips. 1791-9 *Statist. Acc. Moray* VII. 557 (Jam.) Long iron hooks, here called clips, are used for catching the fish. 1801 W. Felton *Carriages* 102 A clip..is placed over the axletree, and secures it in the bed to which it is bolted, and is also used for other purposes. 1831 Youatt *Horse* xxi, Clips are..necessary on the shoes of all heavy horses. 1854 J. Hogg *Microsc.* I. ii. 36 A spring clip for holding the objects under examination. 1865 J. G. Bertram *Harvest Sea* v. (1873) 114 A landing-clip or gaff, such as is used in salmon-fishing, is useful. 1881 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk., Clip*, a clamp of iron perforated at each end..applied as a bandage to a weak or fractured part of an implement. 1888 W. Rye *Records, etc.* 13 Clips like music-books with springs at the back..are better than a loose portfolio.

b. *Croquet.* A marker which may be clasped on a particular hoop to indicate it.

1872 R. Prior *Croquet* 49 Sets..without a cross-bar to the pegs to fix a clip upon. 1875 J. Heath *Croquet Player* 23 The best clips..are made with a spring, so that the player has only to release his hold, and the clip, closing, fastens itself on the hoop.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1676 Grew *Anat. Plants* iv. I. i. § 13 Of every pair of Leaves, the half of one is reciprocally received between the two halfs of another, and may therefore be called the cleep. 1877 G. Saintsbury in *Academy* 10 Feb. 113 The peculiar clip which keeps the characters of a novel together.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, with the sense 'that has, or acts as, a clip'; as in *clip-drum, -lense, -washer*; **clip-hook,** a hook closing with a clip or spring (cf. Clipper, Clevis[2] b); **clip-plate,** the axle-hand of a wheel.

1861 *Times* 11 July, A simple.. eight-horse engine..stationed at one corner of a field, with a *clip drum on a separate pair of carriage wheels placed beside. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 129 *Clipp hooks for the tack to hook to. 1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* vi. 45 This *clip-lens is..better than a watch-maker's eye-glass. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 3 July, A 12-inch shell..struck the 15-inch portion of the target..damaging a *clipwasher, and breaking a 2½-inch bolt.

Clip (klip), *sb.*[2] [f. Clip *v.*[2]]

1. *pl.* Shears (esp. for wool).

1681 *Inv.* in *Biggar & House of Fleming* (1862) 63 Ane pair of clipes 20/. 1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 181 A pair of clips, a graip, a flail. 1782 Burns *Poor Mailie's Elegy* vi, A bonnier fleesh ne'er cross'd the clips.

2. That which is clipped or cut: a clipping.

1863 Atkinson *Provinc. Danby*, A short piece cut off; e. g. a pattern of cloth or calico.

b. *spec.* The whole quantity of wool shorn in any place, or in one season.

a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., 'Farmer A. had but a very moderate clip this year.' 1842 Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* II. 94 The clip of 1827 is large. 1867 *Times* 18 Nov. 7/2 Every prospect of an abundant clip.

3. An act of clipping or shearing.

a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Clip*, the act of shearing. 1885 *Birmghm. Daily Post* 5 Jan. 6/6 Higher prices must naturally be expected between now and the next clip. *Mod. colloq.* I've just been having a clip at the barber's.

4. A smart blow, stroke, or 'cut'.

1830 Marryat *King's Own* xxvi, The master fires..and hits the cat a clip on the neck. 1837-40 Haliburton *Clockm.* (1862) 89 He made a pull at the old fashioned sword..and drawin it out he made a clip at him. 1847-78 Halliwell, *Clip*, a blow or stroke. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, *Clip*, a blow or stroke with the hand; as 'He hit him a clip'.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *clip-mark* sb.; *clip-marked, -winged* adjs.; **clip-collector,** one who collects for customers newspaper cuttings upon any special subject; **clip-house,** a clipping-house (q.v.); **clip-shears** (*Sc. dial.*), an earwig.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 4/1 Messrs. Curteis, the clip collectors. 1567 *Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 45 (Jam.) That *clip-houssis [ed. 1597. § 19 clipping-houses] be maid within evyry burcht quhair neid requiris. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4236/8 A *clip Mark N. A. on each side her Rump. 1683 *Ibid.* No. 1859/8 A brown Gelding..*Clip-marked with I. D. upon both his Buttocks. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 152 A *clip-wing'd Griffin, and a moulten Raven.

† **Clip,** *a. Obs.* [Possibly related to Clip *v.*[2] (Cf. *clean and clink* = 'completely', in *S. Chesh. Gloss.* 1887.)] In the phrase *clip and clean* = EFris. *klip un klâr* (see Doornkaat-Koolman II. 267), with the somewhat vaguely defined sense of 'Trim, ship-shape, in proper order, ready'.

1710 W. Mather *Yng. Man's Comp.* (1727) 75 Take the first, second, or third Quils in the Wing of a Goose or Raven (those that are round, clip and clean, are the best).

Clip-a-clap, clip-clop. Imitations of sounds of alternating rhythm.

1863 Mary Howitt *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xvii. 169 Thy slippers make a clip-a-clap. 1884 Anstey *Giant's Robe* xxxix, From the streets below came up the constant roll of wheels and clip-clop of hoofs from passing broughams.

Cliper, occ. ME. spelling of *sliper*, slippery.

Clipped, clipt (klipt), *ppl. a.* [f. Clip *v.*[2] + -ed.] Cut as with shears or scissors, cut short, *spec.* having the hair or wool shorn, etc.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 67 Clippyd, *Intonsus.* 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* vi. 4 This clipped maner of speeche. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1549/4 Stollen or strayed..a Black Mare..a clipp'd mark on both Buttocks. 1719 W. Wood *Surv. Trade* 346 If the Mint should Coin clip'd Money. 1788 Ld. Auckland *Corr.* (1861) II. 71 Straight alleys and clipped hedges. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* III. 253 A clipt French puppy. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 153 Jeremy Taylor..compels his clipped fancy to the conventual discipline of prose.

Clipper[1] (klipəɹ). [f. Clip *v.*[2] + -er.]

1. One who clips; *spec.* a sheep-shearer.

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* liii. 7 As a lomb bifore the clippere itself he shal become doumb. 1567 *Act* 1 *Jas. VI* (1597) § 19 The clipper [of false money] to haue ane penny of ilk pound. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 21 An ordinary clipper will..clippe threescore, or threescore and tenne, sheepe in a day. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. Conclus., Clippers of Regal Power, and shavers of the Laws. 1863 P. Barry *Dockyard Econ.* 149 Platers, riveters, drillers, clippers.

† b. A hair-dresser or barber. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 82 Clyppare, *tonsor, tonsatrix.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 67 A Clipper, *tonsor.*

2. *spec.* One who clips coin; cf. Clip *v.*[2] 4.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 238 Of clippers, of roungers, of suilk takes he questis. 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 176 Fals money makers and clepars of money. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 246 It is no English Treason to cut French Crownes, and to morrow the King himselfe will be a Clipper. 1691 Locke *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 93 Whilst clipp'd Money passes, Clippers will certainly be at Work. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 404 Five persons..were carried..to York Castle, on suspicion of being clippers and coiners. 1884 A. Griffiths *Chron. Newgate* 105 Three other clippers..were found to be in possession of £400 in clippings.

b. *fig.*

1636 Abp. Williams *Holy Table* (1637) 90 Speak truth..and shame the Divell; for he is the old Clipper of speaches. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* II. i, Utterers of forged tales, coiners of scandal, and clippers of reputation.

3. That which clips, applied to various clipping or cutting instruments, e. g. a reaping or pruning hook, and in *pl.* scissors, shears, etc. (see quots.).

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* IH. Ixxxiii. 436 A yellowe flower..in the midle whereof ye may see a thing like to a little clipper. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Clipper*..a machine for clipping hair..especially used for horses. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Clippers*, scissors. 1884 Q. Victoria *More Leaves* 148 The women..clipped them [the sheep]..with huge scissors or clippers.

4. One who or that which clips, moves swiftly, or scuds along; (cf. Clip *v.*[2] 7). a. A swift horse. (Sometimes more indefinitely, as in c.)

1840 Hood *Kilmansegg* xcii, Away she gallops..faster than Turpin's ride to York, On Bess, that notable clipper. 1856 Whyte Melville *Kate Cov.* iv, What a clipper that off-horse is! 1887 H. Smart *Cleverly Won* v. 38 No one will ever know what a clipper she is till they see her over a steeplechase course.

b. A fast-sailing vessel; one with sharp, forward-raking bows and masts raking aft: 'formerly chiefly applied to the sharp-built raking schooners of America, and latterly to Australian passenger-ships' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1830 Marryat *King's Own* xiii, She must be a clipper as catches us! 1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict.* (L.), *Clipper*..a sharp-built vessel whereof the stem and stern-post, especially the former, have a great rake..This kind of bow is termed a *clipper* bow, and a vessel so built a *clipper*, or clipper-built vessel. 1862 Smiles *Engineers* VIII. ix. II. 407 Aberdeen clippers became famous. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 223/1 The first clipper..was the *Rainbow*..built about the year 1843..for the China trade.

c. *slang.* Applied in praise to a person or thing excellent or first-rate of its kind. Cf. Clipping *ppl. a.*[2] b.

1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xvi. (1853) 125, I never saw your equal [Beck]; and I've met with some clippers in my time. 1854 — *Newcomes* I. 124 Wasn't Reynolds a clipper!..And wasn't Rubens a brick? 1873 *Slang Dict., Clipper*..applied..as a term of encomium to a handsome woman..Anything showy or first-rate. 1876 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Clipper*, a clever person. 'A clipper at talking.'

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 4) *clipper-bow, -builder, -built*; also **clipper-ship** = Clipper 4 b; **clipper-sled,** a sledge built for rapid travelling.

1840 R. Dana *Bef. Mast* iv. 7 A small, *clipper-built brig. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. *Clipper, Clipper-built*, Sharp and fast; low in the water; rakish. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 5 July 2/2 Superbly modelled craft, whose lines would have made the old Baltimore *clipper-builders green with envy. 1853 *Ann. Reg.* 130 These fast vessels have received the name of *'clipper-ships'. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* xx. § 817 It is these winds and waves which..have enabled the modern clipper-ship to attain a speed..at first..considered fabulous. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 146/2 A large..sled,..twice as wide and twice as long as your *clipper-sled.

Clipper[2] (klipəɹ). [f. Clip *v.*[1] + -er.] He who or that which clips or clasps; in *pl.* = *clip-hook*, in Clip *sb.*[1] 3.

1851 *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & D.* 15 *Clippers*, the hook used, in sinking, to attach the rope to the corf, when..required to be sent to the surface, or down the pit.

Clipper-clapper, *a.* [f. Clipper + Clapper; the effect of reduplication becoming an accessory to the combined senses.] Of the nature of a clapper that goes quickly.

1837-40 Haliburton *Clockm.* (1862) 38 Half a thousand little clipper-clapper tongues.

Clipping (klipiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Clip *v.* + -ing[1].] Clasping, embracing.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Fleschliche þohtes..eggeð þe to brudlac & to weres cluppinge. 1382 Wyclif *Eccl.* iii. 5 Time of clipping and time to ben maad aferr fro clippingus. 1434 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 102 A ryng..with clippyng of ij handes, siluir & gilt. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Embrassement*, a colling, a clipping. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) III. 104 Kissing and clipping. 1862 Sir H. Taylor *St. Clement's Eve* v. ii, Is this a time for clippings and embracings?

Clipping, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Clip *v.*[2]] The action of cutting with (or as with) shears or scissors.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 82 Clyppynge, *tonsura.* 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 164 The Jewis..were also accused of clipping of money. 1560 *1st Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* xvi. (1836) 82 The clipping of their crownes. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* B iij, Which made his eares quake for feare of clipping. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. iii. ii. (1743) 160 The silver coin of this kingdom was miserably debased by clipping. 1839 Carlyle *Chartism* viii. 160 Successive clippings away of the Supreme Authority. 1885 Saunders in *Academy* 21 Nov. 337/2 Clipping [of horses]..was only introduced from the Continent about 1825.

2. The product of this action, a small piece clipped off, a cutting, paring, shaving; a shred of cloth, a portion pared from a coin, etc.

1461-83 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 71 His parte of the clippinges and fees. 1579 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (1884) 61 The voutesafynge me by the next carrier..the clippings of your thrishonorable mustachyoes. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2496/4 Convicted of having Clippings and Clipping-Tools found in his House. 1866 *Reader* 28 July 684 His clippings from popular writers. 1884 [See Clipper[1] 2.] 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Oct. 5/6 The tin clippings are wastefully thrown into the river.

3. *Comb.* † **clipping-house,** (*a*) a barber's-shop; (*b*) a house in which false coin was destroyed by being clipped; **clipping-shears** (see quot.); **clipping-time,** (*a*) the time of sheep-shearing; (*b*) the nick of time. (*Sc.*)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 67 A *Clippynge howse, *tonsorium.* 1567 *Act* 1 *Jas. VI* (1597) § 19 Ordanes the Provest and Baillies..to make sufficient clipping houses. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1740 Laban ferde to nimen kep, In *clipping time to hise sep. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 2 From lambinge time..till clippinge time, which is aboute midsummer, they are called gimmer lambes. 1816 Scott *Antig.* xxi, I wad likeit weel, just to hae come in at the clipping-time, and gi'en him a lounder wi' my pike-staff. 1800 Wordsw. *Michael* 174 That large old oak..Chosen for the shearer's covert from the sun, Thence..call'd The *'Clipping Tree'. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Clipping-shears*, shears for clipping horses, having a guard which gages the length of hair.

Clipping (klipiŋ), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Clip *v.*[1] + -ing[2].] Clasping, embracing.

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 92 He..runnes, and takes her in his clipping armes. 1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* I. Proem. 171 Let others sing..of clipping loues.

Clipping (klipiŋ), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Clip *v.*[2]] That clips, or cuts with shears; that flies or moves fast.

1635 Quarles *Embl.* iv. ii. (1718) 194 The pinions of a clipping dove. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* ix, I only wish I had the command of a clipping privateer. 1876 Blackie *Songs Relig. & Life* 151 With clipping tongue.

b. *slang.* Excellent, first-rate.

1861 Thackeray *Philip* iv, What clipping girls there were in that barouche. 1873 *Slang Dict., Clipping*, excellent, very good.

Hence **Cli·ppingly** *adv.*, in a clipping manner.

1849 Lytton *Arthur* VI. xxxiii, It was sublime to see Such polished sheers go clippingly. 1857 S. Osborn *Quedah* iii. 38 His cognomen..was Jack Ketch; a nickname he pronounced so clippingly that it sounded not unlike his real one.

† **Clips(e,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3–4 **clipes,** 4 **clepys,** 4–6 **clips, clyps(e,** 4–7 **clipse,** 5–6 **clyppyce, -us, -es,** 5–6 **clippis, -ys,** 6 **clipps.** An aphetic form of Eclipse *sb.*, formerly common. [So EFris. *klips* and *klip* sb.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16814 (Cott.) Þe clipes [*Gött.* esclepis] in son & moyne. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 135 Þis clips þat closeth now þe sonne. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2052 Þe son of heuen Lost hase is clarite & hys clepys sufers. 1558 Phaër *Æneid* iii. G j, Coribantes beat their brasse the moone from clips to cure. 1612 Shelton *Quix.* ii. iv. I. 80 He would tell us..the Clipse of the Sun and the Moon.

† **Clips(e,** *v. Obs.* Aphetic form of Eclipse *v.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxix. (Tollem. MS.), Þe mone lacke þ here ly3te and is clipsid [1495 clypsyd, 1535 eclypsed]. 1581 T. Howell *Denises* (1879) 197 The sonne ..Whose clipsed light, hath turnde our shyne to shade.

† **Cli·psi,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *clips,* Eclipse + -y1.] Under eclipse, dark.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5352 Love .. Now is faire, and now obscure, Now bright, now clipsi of manere.

Clipsome (klī·psŏm), *a. rare.* [f. Clip *v.* + -some.] Fit to be clasped or embraced.

1816 L. Hunt *Rimini* i. 10 A clipsome waist. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 722 It may be said of them, 'with their clipsome waists', that they belong to the Cockney school.

Cli·pster, *nonce-wd.* A female clipper.

1782 Elphinston tr. *Martial* ii. xvii. 96 She does not clip, you say? What's braver, If not a clipster, she's a shaver.

Clipt: see Clipped, *ppl. a.*

† **Cli·ptic.** *Obs.* Aphetic form of Ecliptic.

1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* i. v, He meueth under the clyptik lyne. — *Bochas* ii. Prol. (1554) 40 a, Their fame is shrouded under ye cliptike line.

Clique (klīk). Also 9 **clicque, click.** [recent a. F. *clique,* not in Cotgr., but quoted by Littré of 15th c. in sense 'noise, clicking sound', f. *cliquer* to click, clack, clap. Littré says that in the modern sense it is originally the same as *claque* band of claqueurs. (This word has no derivative in French; in English it has originated many.)]

A small and exclusive party or set, a narrow coterie or circle: a term of reproach or contempt, applied generally to such as are considered to associate for unworthy or selfish ends, or to small and select bodies who arrogate supreme authority in matters of social status, literature, etc.

1711 Puckle *Club* (1817) 30 And from the black art of selling bear-skins arrived to be one of the Clicque. 1822 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVII. 320 The little spirit of a click, or party. 1833 Coleridge *Lett.* 8 July, I don't call the London exclusive clique the best English society. 1833 Lytton *Eng. & English* ii. i. (1840) 253. 1855 O. W. Holmes *Poems* 225 Choose well your set; our feeble nature seeks The aid of Clubs, the countenance of Cliques. 1862 Shirley *Nugæ Criticæ* 478 The sectarianism of a religious clique.

b. *Comb.,* as *clique-securing.*

1857 Toulm. Smith *Parish* 137 The vicious and clique-securing device of one-third going out each year.

Hence **Cli·quedom,** cliquish influence or power. **Cli·queless** *a.,* without or not belonging to a clique. **Cli·query,** the action or conduct of a clique. **Cliquoma·nia, Cliquoma·niac** (see quot.).

1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 73/1 Cliquerie, in all its lurking places, was subsidized. *a* 1873 Lytton *Ken. Chillingly* viii. v. (Hoppe), Heaping additional scorn upon all who are cliqueless. 1879 Baring-Gould *Germany* II. 330 The small States are the haunts of egoism and cliquedom. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Aug. 172 This cliquomania—this notion that a band of fiendish brethren were leagued against him. *Ibid.* 171/2 The cliquomaniac will sometimes gravely inform his confidant of the exact names of the members of the clique.

Clique, *v. colloq.* [f. prec.] To combine in, or act as, a clique. Hence, **Cliqued** (klīkt), *ppl. a.,*

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 5/1 He..rose from the position of a mere woodcarving workman, and was not a little cliqued against by the regular students. 1885 *Graceville* (Minnesota) *Transcript* 3 Jan. 6/3 Indian corn has been higher, under cliqued holding of light stocks.

Cliquet, obs. form of Clicket.

Cliquish (klī·kiʃ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ish.] Savouring of a clique or cliques.

1853 Lynch *Self-Improv.* Introd. 7 To be Denominational is, in my opinion, to be cliquish instead of brotherly. 188. *Countries of World* (Cassell) IV. 32 The .. English community hangs together after a cliquish fashion.

Hence, **Cliquishness.**

1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 730 With all the offensive cliqueishness of Holland House. 1869 *Spectator* 3 July 779 Dissatisfied with..the cliquishness of the ruling power, [they] have retired from the club.

Cliquism (klī·kiz'm). Also **cliqueism.** [f. Clique + -ism.] The spirit, principles, and methods, of a clique; party exclusiveness, cliquishness.

1852 W. Wilks *Hist. Half Cent.* 264 The corporations, in which the rancour of sectarian exclusiveness was added to the corruption of official cliqueism. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* XI. 678 The smaller the cliques the more rigid the cliquism. 1884 A. Forbes *Chiness Gordon* v. 140 British India is a network of cliquism and favoritism.

Cliquy, -ey (klī·ki), *a.* [f. Clique + -y1.] Of the nature of, or characterized by cliques.

1876 *World* V. No. 110. 20 That Cowes is not what it used to be; that it is becoming so 'cliquey'. 1881 Ethel Coxon *Basil P.* I. 199 Artistic and literary society of the more 'cliquey' nature. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 16 June 1/1 Club committees, which are usually the cliquiest of cliques.

Clish-clash (klī·ʃklæʃ). [A reduplicate formation from Clash *v.*, capable of being used for various parts of speech.]

1. The reciprocal or alternate clash of weapons, hence *to go clish-clash.*

1597 Breton *Miseries Mavillia* ii, The Speares flew in pieces, then went the Swordes 'clish clash'. 1610 *Mirr. Mag.* 481 (R.) The drums went downe—dun downe, the fluits fit fite, fit fite, The weapons clish-clash.

2. *Sc.* Idle gossip, scandal. Also *attrib.*

1807–17 Tannahill *Poet. Wks.* (1846) 68 Sic clish-clash cracks. 1808–79 in Jamieson.

Clish-ma-claver (klīʃmäklē·vəɹ), *sb. Sc.* [formed app. with allusion to *clish-clash* and *claver,* with echoic associations.] Gossip, foolish talk.

1728 Ramsay *Advice to Mr. —— on Marriage,* This method's ever thought the braver Than either cuffs, or clish-ma-claver. 1794 Burns *Let. G. Thomson* 19 Oct., Don't..have any clishmaclaiver about it among our acquaintances. 1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 262 Her clishmaclavers about the Forty five.

Hence **Clish-ma-claver** *v.*, to gossip.

1821 Galt *Sir A. Wylie* I. 109 (Jam.) To keep me clish-ma-clavering when I should be taking my pick.

Clister, var. of Clyster.

Clit (klit), *a.* [possibly orig. = *cliht,* pa. pple. of Clitch, in senses 4–6]. Close.

† **a.** of the atmosphere. *Obs.*

1587 *Mirr. Mag., Induct.* ii, The dayes more darkishe are, More shorte, colde, moyste, and stormy cloudy clit.

b. *dial.* of unleavened or doughy bread, of soil that wants loosening.

1787 Grose *Prov. Gloss.* s.v., I would sow grass-seeds, but the ground will be clit. 1864 E. Capern *Devon Provinc., Clit,* close, heavy; applied to bread which has not heaved with the yeast. 1888 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk., Clit,* applied to bread or pudding when it is doughy or heavy, also to soil when..caked and adhesive through rain.

Clit-bur. [f. Clite + Bur; cf. Clot-bur.]

1851–60 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Clit-Bur,* a common name for the *Arctium Lappa.* [Not in Britten & H.]

Clitch (klitʃ), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 clyce(e)an, 4–5 clycchen, 5 clicche(n, 6– clitch. *Pa. t.* (1 clyhte), 4 clihte, 5 clyghte, 6 clitched. *Pa. pple.* 1 ȝeclyht, -cliht, 4–5 cliht, ycli3t, (?) cle3t, 5 icli3t, clyght, (-ed), 6 clight(e. [OE. *clycc(e)an* corresponds to an OTeut. type **klukjan.* For ulterior etymology, see Clutch.]

† **1.** *trans.* To crook or bend; to incurve (the fingers), close (the hand), clench (the fist). *Obs.*

c 1025 *Liber Scintillarum* 99 Na sy astreht hand þin to nimene, heo sy to syllene gecliht. *c* 1050 *Indicia Monast.* in *Techmer's Zeitschr.* II. 128 Clyce þine fingras, swilce þu blæchorn niman wille. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxviii. (1495) 137 The honde hyghte Palma whan the fyngres ben streyghte out and fyste whan they ben clyghte in [*Bod. MS.* icli3te]. *Ibid.* vii. lvi. 270 Ciragra .. in the hondes .. maketh theym drye and clyghted [*Bodl. MS.* ycli3t] and closyd and vnmyghty to be openyd. 1572 Bossewell *Armorie* ii. 119 b, The fiste..because the fingers be clighte in. 1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 145 He .. clitched his fist, turned his head, gnashed wt his teeth.

† **2.** *intr.* To crook, bend a joint, crouch. *Obs.*

? *a* 1300 *O. E. Legends* (Horstm. 1875) 192 (Mätz.) Upe here ton heo seten icli3t. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 120 The fyngres þat freo beo to folden and to clycchen.

† **3.** *trans.* To seize and pull in as with a claw or crook, to Cleek. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Mary & Cross* 427 in *Leg. Rood* 145 Mony folk into helle he clihte.

b. To take up (water, etc.) with a shallow vessel. Cf. Cleach.

1632 Holland *Cyrupædia* 4 He hath an earthen pot wherewith to clitch up water out of the..river.

4. To hold tightly in a clutch or grasp.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1655 Þat watz cle3t clos in his hert. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (1843–7) 115 A yonge childe in her armes clighte. *Ibid.* (1847) ii. 186 In covetousnes my harte was clighte. 1888 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk., Clitch,* to clutch, to grasp tightly.

5. To make fast, to fasten; in mod. dial. to stick (things) *to* or together.

a 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 858 A clyket hit [i. e. þe wyket] cle3t clos hym byhynde. *a* 1400 *Mary & Cross* 410 in *Leg. Rood* 145 Cros, whon Crist on þe was cliht. 1863 *From a correspondent,* Used in the Western Counties .. as "clitch these papers", i.e. gum them together. *A native of N. Devon* 'has heard an old woman, admiring a lady's riding, say "There! her looks as if her was clitched to her saddle!"'

6. *intr.* 'To stick, to adhere; to become glutinous or thick. *Devon*' (Halliw.).

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1692 Hit cly3t togeder.

Cli·tching, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ing1.]

† **1.** Crooking, bending (of a joint). *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. lvii. (1495) 172 In clytchynge and bendynge and stretchynge of membres. *Ibid.* xviii. ix. 763 What fysshes do..wyth drawynge and clytchyng [*MS. Bodl.* clicchinge] of fynnes; and foules and birdes with clitchyng and spreding of wynges.

2. Making fast; sticking. *dial.*

Clite (klɔit). [A parallel form to Clete, Clote. Cf. also OE. *clite,* expl. by Cockayne *Leechdoms,* as 'colts'-foot'.] † **1.** The burdock. ? *Obs.*

1597 Gerarde *Herball, Supp. Table, Clite* is Lappa.

2. The Cleavers or Goose-grass.

1847–79 Halliwell, *Clite* (goosegrass), in use in Oxfordshire. 1879 Jefferies *Wild Life in S. County* 185 The clite grows with great rapidity, and climbs up into the hedge.

‖ **Clitellum** (klɔite·lŏm). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. L. *clitell-æ,* a pack-saddle.] The raised band encircling the body of earth-worms towards the middle.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 196/1 s.v. *Lumbricus,* At the season of reproduction, the clitellum..becomes..a highly important agent. 1855 Owen *Invertebr. An.* xii, Between the thirtieth and fortieth segments..is..the clitellum. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. An.* v. 225 The eggs..are laid in glutinous cocoons or cases..probably secreted by the clitella.

Clithe. ? *Obs.* [OE. *clipae* Epinal Gl. = *clifae* Erf., *clibe* Corpus 'lappa': cf. next, and Clyde. Related forms are Ger. *klette, klete.*]

1597 Gerarde *Herball, Supp. Table, Clithe* is the Burdocke.

Clithers. Also 6 **clitheren,** 9 *dial.* **clider, -s** (klɔidəɹz). [App. f. an OE. vb. *clīðan* (whence *æt clīðende* 'adhærentem', in 9th c. Bede Glosses, Sweet O.E.T. 181) to stick. Cf. also OE. *clīð-wyrt* 'glossed *Rubea minor*' (Cockayne, *Leechd.*).] Another name of the plant Clivers or Cleavers.

1597 Gerarde *Herball, Supp. Table of Eng. Names* (gathered [partly] from the mouthes of plaine and simple Countrie people) *Clitheren* is Goosegrass or Cliuers. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Clider,* goosegrass. *Var. dial.* 1853 Miss Yonge *Heir Redcl.* vii. (1874) 83 Disentangling some cliders from the silky curls of Bustle's ear. 1887 — *Herb of the Field* 173 Cliders have a very minute white flower. 1880 *E. & W. Cornwall Gloss.,* Cliders..the rough bedstraw.

‖ **Clitoris** (klɔi·tŏris). *Phys.* [a. Gr. κλειτορίς, perh. f. κλεί-ειν to shut.] A homologue of the male penis, present, as a rudimentary organ, in the females of many of the higher vertebrata.

'1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 226 These Ligaments..do degenerate into a broad and sinewy slendernes..vppon which the Clitoris cleaueth and is tyed. *Ibid.* 238. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 216 Cutting the Clitoris .. which is *revera* a little Yard. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 482/2 The clitoris is found in all the Carnivora. 1871 Huxley *Anat. Vert. An.* 111 In some few mammals (e.g. the *Lemuridæ*) the clitoris is traversed by a urethral canal.

Cli·tter (klitəɹ), *sb. dial.* [cf. next word, and Clatter *sb.*2] = Clatter *sb.*2

1884 *Illust. Lond. News, Christm. No.* 23/2 They might have taken shelter among a 'clitter' of rocks somewhere.

2. *dial.* A flutter.

1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.,* I was all of a clitter.

Clitter (klitəɹ), *v.* [A parallel form to Clatter, expressing a more attenuated action of the same kind; cf. *chitter, chatter, jibber, jabber,* etc. Cf. also Ger. *klittern,* and its relations to *klattern.*]

† **1.** To chatter. *Obs.*

a 1528 Skelton *Col. Cloute,* He prates and he patters He clytters and he clatters.

b. Said of a grasshopper or cicada: cf. Chitter.

1844 Ld. Houghton *Mem. Many Scenes, To Eng. Lady* 177, I lay aloof, With the cicala faintly clittering near.

2. To make a thin vibratory rattle; to cause to vibrate and rattle lightly. *trans.* and *intr.*

1530 Palsgr. 487/1, I clytter, I make noyse, as harnesse or peuter dysshes..These peuter pottes clytter as moche as if they were of sylver. 1537 *Thersytes* in *Four O. Pl.* (1848) 82 Clytteringe and clatteringe there youre pottes with ale.

3. *dial.* To flutter.

1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.,* Clittering its wings.

Cli·tter-cla·tter, *sb.* [Reduplication of Clatter.] Alternating repetition of clattering noise; garrulous talk, tittle-tattle.

1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 616 Was nevir sene sic wind and rane Nor of Schipmen sic clitter clatter. 1578 Lupton *All for Money* (1851) 163 You may see, sir, olde women have much clitter clatter. 1697 W. Cleland *Poems* 103 (Jam.) Shall all your while Be spent in idle clitter-clatter. 1722 Ramsay *Monk & Miller's Wife* 73. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 13 June 4/2 Touch a bag of bones and you are deafened by the clitter-clatter.

Cliure, obs. form of Cleavers.

† **Clive,** *v. Obs.* Pa. pple. **yclive(n).** [Identical in form with OE. *clifan* str. v. to stick, cling, Cleave; and both in form and sense with the corresp. ON. *klīfa* str. v. to climb: cf. also MDu. *clīven* to cling and to climb. For earlier instances in the sense 'cling', see Cleave *v.*2] To climb.

1340 *Ayenb.* 26 Ypocrites sotyls þet sotilliche wylleþ heȝe cliue..hi byþ uol wexe and heȝe ycliue ine dyngnetes. *Ibid.* 127 Wyþ-oute þise uour uirtues non ne may cliue in-to þe helle of perfeccion. Vor huo þet wyle 3uo heȝe clyue him behoueþ..þet he habbe prudence. [So frequent in *Ayenb.*]

Clive: see Cliff 1 β; also Cleave *v.*1 and 2.

† **Cli·ver,** *sb. Obs.* In 1 clifer, 3 cliver, -vre: see also Cleafre. [app. f. *clif-, klīð-,* weak grade of *clīfan, clīfian,* to cleave, climb; cf. Grimm. V. 1025.] A claw, talon.

a 1000 *Gloss. Prudent.* (Recd.) 149 Clifra *ungularum. Ibid.* 150 C[l]ifras *ungulas. a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 78 Thu starest so thu wille abiten Al that thu mist mid clivre smiten. — *Ibid.* 84 Mid thine clivres woldest me meshe. — *Ibid.* 270 Gode clivers scharp and longe.

Cliver, obs. form of Clever, Cleavers.

Clivers, another form of Cleavers, the plant.

Clives, -ies, clivvis, vars. of Clevis.

† **Cli·vity.** *Obs. rare*—°. [f. the common element of *acclivity, declivity*: cf. L. *clīvus* slope, hill.] An inclination; an ascent or descent.

1846 Worcester cites Tanner.

Cli·vose, *a.* [ad. L. *clīvōsus* hilly, steep, f. L. *clīvus* slope, hill.] Full of hills, hilly, steep.

1731 in Bailey vol. II.

† **Cli·vy,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *clive,* obs. form of Cliff.] By-form of Cliffy.

1587 M. Grove *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 67 The balstone on the grey doth chase and beate from cliuie rocks.

‖ **Cloaca** (klo$_i$ē^{i}·kă). *Pl.* -æ. [L. *cloāca*, f. *cluĕre* to purge (Lewis and Short).]

1. An underground conduit for drainage, a common sewer.

*1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Cloaca* (Lat.), the Channel or Sink of a Towne. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 598 The Thames, polluted with the filthy effusions of the cloacæ. 1832 Gell *Pompeiana* II. xiii. 17 The gutter which communicates with the cloaca.

b. A privy or water-closet.

1840 Marryat *Olla Podr.* xxiv, To every house..a cloaca.

2. *Phys.* The common excrementory cavity at the end of the intestinal canal in birds, reptiles, most fishes, and the monotremate mammals.

1834 Good *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 9 In birds the rectum at the termination of its canal forms an oval or elongated pouch ..and then expands into a cavity, which has been named cloaca. 1848 Carpenter *Anim. Phys.*, *Serpents* 79 The intestinal tube..passes backwards..to terminate in the cloaca. 1878 Bell *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 161 A hind-gut is continued..to open into a cavity common to the openings of the excretory and sexual systems—the cloaca.

3. *Path.* A passage for morbid matter.

1846 tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Surgery* 172 Across this shell [of bone] small holes are eaten, by which the matter escapes, and which are called cloacæ (Weidmann). 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 352 Canals leading from gangrenous cavities to the surface are called cloacæ.

4. *fig.* A receptacle of moral filth; cf. *sink.*

1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* iv. (1872) 139 That tremendous Cloaca of Pauperism. 1879 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 181 The Stock Exchange has been described..as the cloaca bearing with it all the refuse of mankind.

Cloacal (klo$_i$ē^{i}·kăl), *a.* [ad. L. *cloācālis*, f. *cloāca*; see prec. and -AL.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of, a cloaca or sewer.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Cloacal*, pertaining to such filth. 1854 Badham *Halieut.* 91 The thousand cloacal pipes.. continually pouring out the abominations of the city.

b. *Phys.*

1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 114/2 The intestine [of fishes].. proceeds..to terminate in a cloacal sac. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* II. xix. 146 The brain of the Cloacal Animals has remained at a much lower stage of development.

Also (chiefly nonce-wds.) **Cloacaline, Cloacean, Cloacinal, Cloacinean** *adjs.* = prec.

1814 *Reprint Harington's Metam.* Title-p., The Metamorphosis of Ajax; a Cloacinean Satire. 1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 379 Infected backyard and cloacinean staircase. 1879 G. Meredith *Egoist* II. ii. 28 We, sir, dedicate genius to the cloacaline floods. 1887 J. M. Wilson *Ess. & Addr.* 61 This cloacinal region of morals.

Cloak (klōuk), *sb.* Forms: 3–9 **cloke**, (5–6 **cloke**, 6 **clocke**, *Sc.* **cloik**, 6–7 **clok**, 7 **cloack**), 6–7 **cloake**, 6– **cloak**. [a. OF. *cloke* (13th c. in Littré), *cloque*, *cloche*:—med.L. *cloca*, *clocca*, cape worn by horsemen and travellers, the same word as *cloke*, *cloche*, bell, so called from its shape. *Cloak* is thus a doublet of Clock.]

1. A loose outer garment worn by both sexes over their other clothes.

c 1275 Lay. 13098 Vortiger..nam one cloke [*c* 1205 cape] of his one cnihte. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. iii. 294 Shal no seriaunt..were.. no pelure in his cloke. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 83 Clooke, *armilausa.** 1462 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 150 My lordys tawny cloke lynyd wyth velvet. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 395 [He] gart cloikis mak, and sindrie thairin cled. 1554–9 *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 12 Thy clocke ys clute withe jaggis. 1612 Sir R. Boyle in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 12 My Russett ryding clok. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 147 ₱ 7 He grew peevish and silent, wrapped his cloke about him. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. 17 A stranger, who assumed..the cloak of a Cynic philosopher. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* I. l, Subtle poinards, wrapt beneath the cloke. 1830 Carlyle in Froude *Life* II. 127 The fairest cloak has its wrong side.

†2. An academical or clerical gown; particularly the Geneva gown. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1641 *Curates Conf.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 375, I bought one new cloke [=curate's gown] in six years. 1727 De Foe *Hist. Appar.* iii. (1840) 24 If the Devil should put on the gown and Cassock, or the black cloak, or the Coat and the Cord.

†b. Hence *contemptuously* for: A Presbyterian or Independent minister; puritanism. *Obs.*

1649 C. Walker *Hist. Independ.* II. 83 Where a dozen Schismaticks and two or three cloaks represented a whole County. 1663 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 172 Which happen'd when Cloak was commander-in-chief.

3. *fig.* That which covers over and conceals; a pretext, pretence, outward show.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 35 b, Vnder the cloke of ypocrisy. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 75, I haue nights cloake to hide me from their eyes. 1611 Bible 1 *Pet.* ii. 16 Not vsing your libertie for a cloake of maliciousnesse. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 458 ₱ 6 Those Persons, who had made Religion a Cloke to so many Villanies. 1799 Southey *St. Gualberto* 14 Humility is made the cloak of pride. 1858 Doran *Crt. Fools* 15 Under the cloak of folly, good service has been rendered.

b. A cloak-like covering.

1875 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims*, *Resources* Wks. (Bohn) III. 199 Tucking up..the ground under a cloak of snow.

4. The Mantle or Pallium of molluscs.

1842 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 28 Tentacula arising between the cloak and veil.

5. Phrases. †*A Plymouth cloak*: a cudgel: see Plymouth. † *The cloak sitteth fit*: = 'the cap fits'.

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* III. Pref. xv, Which cloak sitteth no less fit on the back of their cause, than of the Anabaptists. 1626 L. Owen *Spec. Jesuit* (1629) 10, I would haue soone recall'd him, with a Plymouth cloake [*margin* Cudgell]. *a* 1668 Davenant *Wks.* 229 (N.) Whose cloake (at Plimouth spun) was crab-tree wood.

6. *Comb.*, as *cloak-carrier*, *-string*, *-twitcher*; *cloak-fashion*, *-wise* adv.; also † **cloak-bearer**, a portmanteau, Cloak-bag; † **cloak-father**, a pretended author whose name is put forth to conceal the real author; † **cloak-fish** (see quot.); † **cloak-man**, a Presbyterian (cf. 2 b); **cloak-pin**, a peg for hanging a cloak on; a large pin for fastening a cloak. See also Cloak-bag, -room.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Porte-manteau*, a *cloake bearer, a leather fastened to the sadlebowe to beare the cloake. 1636 Prynne *Unbish. Tim.* (1661) 7 Timothy.. Paul's..*Cloack-carrier, and Book-bearer..was certainly no Bishop. 1822 T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* II. 283 Please to throw this mantle round Your neck, *cloak-fashion. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* 11 A counterfeit, and a *cloke-father for a plot of the Popes begetting. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* ix. vii. § 24 The secular Priests say he was but the Cloak-father thereof, and that Parsons the Jesuite made it. 1694 Narborough *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 16 A great broad flat Fish like a Scate..called by the Seamen a String Ray..called by some *Cloke Fishes. 1680 *Roxburgh Ball.* (1883) IV. 637 Though *Cloak-men, that seem much precise, 'Gainst Wine exclaim, with turn'd-up eyes. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xiii, Stag's antlers..served for what we vulgarly call *cloak-pins. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, **Cloak-Twitchers*, villains who formerly, when Cloaks were much worn, us'd to lurk, in by and dark Places, to snatch them off the Wearer's Shoulders. 1863 Le Fanu *House by Churchyard* III. 211 His white surtout, *cloakwise over his shoulders.

Cloak (klōuk), *v.* Also 6–9 **cloke**. [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To cover with or wrap in a cloak.

1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (1847) p. lxi, This lustie Codrus was cloked for the rayne. 1752 Fielding *Amelia* xi. vi, She cloked herself up as well as she could. 1818 B. O'Reill *Greenland* 209 A frowning berg, deeply cloaked with mist. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 424 Motions as of shadowy spirits cloaking themselves.

2. *fig.* †a. To cover, protect, shelter. *Obs.*

1540–54 Croke *Ps.* (1844) 42 His wyngs shall cloke thee from all fear. 1590 Marlowe *Massacre Paris* II. vi, Navarre, that cloaks them underneath his wings.

b. To cover over, conceal; to disguise, mask.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* Introd. vi, The lyght of trouth I lacke cunnyng to cloke. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. i. 21 To cloke her guile with sorrow. 1741 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 263 Men cloak their extravagance to themselves under the notion of liberality. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 449 His refusal was cloked under a show of feudal loyalty. 1871 Palgrave *Lyr. Poems* 17 'Neath smiles her fear she cloak'd.

†3. a. *trans.* To wear the semblance of, put on, assume. b. *intr.* To pretend, dissemble. *Obs.*

1535 Joye *Apol. Tindale* 44 Yf he had had siche a godly zele as he here cloketh. 1572 Forrest *Theophilus* 651 Christian folke, Of which none am I, how eaver I cloake.

Cloakage (klōu·kėdʒ). [f. Cloak *sb.* + -age.] The act of covering with a cloak.

1846 Worcester cites Martineau.

† **Cloa·katively**, *adv. nonce-wd.* [f. Cloak + -ative + -ly 2.] Superficially.

1674 R. Godfrey *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 2 Medicines [which]..have radically, not cloakatively, cured the Sick.

† **Cloa·k-bag.** *Obs.* For forms see Cloak *sb.*; also 6–8 *Sc.* **clog-bag**. A bag in which to carry a cloak or other clothes; a portmanteau, valise.

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 454 Fillit sindry dry leddren polkis full of small stanis, and band thame togidder, in maner of clogboggis, to thair hors. 1552 Huloet, Cloke bagge, *penularium*. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 26 Pythagoras bequeathes them a Clookebagge. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* vii. (1682) 291 Delivering me the keys of their three Clogbags before the Consul. [So always in this book.] 1658 Osborn *Jas. I* (1673) 533 A Cloak-bag full of dried Sweet-meats and Confects. 1756 Mrs. Calderwood *Jrnl.* (1884) 51 John Rattray was laid before my bed, with his head on a clog-bag. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 13 He mounted his horse, and with only a cloak-bag behind him, etc.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 497 That stuft Cloake-bagge of Guts. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* iv. ii. (Arb.) 55 You that are a plague stuffed Cloake-bagge of all iniquitie.

c. *attrib.*

1619 H. Hutton *Follies Anat.* 23 Rayling on cloake-bagge breeches. *a* 1641 Suckling *Fragm. Aurea* (1648) 61 His garters or his Cloak-bag strings. 1655 *Francion* 63 Long Cloak-bag-string dashes.

Cloaked (klōukt), *ppl. a.* [f. Cloak + -ed.] Dressed or wrapt up in a cloak; *fig.* disguised, concealed, secret.

a 1500 [see Cloakedly]. 1509 Barclay *Shyp Folys* (1570) 129 Your cloked errour. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* xiv. 93 He folowed Jesus aloofe, and was now a cloked disciple. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 350 Here is a cloaked lending vnder the colour of buying. 1888 G. A. Henty *Cornet of Horse* xxiv. 246 A cloaked stranger was shown into the room.

Hence † **Cloa·kedly** *adv.*, in outward show, apparently; disguisedly. in a secret or underhand way.

a 1500 *Songs & Carols* 15*th C.* (1847) 66 (Mātz.) Clokydly withowt they obey very mych, And inwerdly the most mayster wer no brych. 1551 Edw. VI. *Jrnl.* in *Lit. Rem.* (1857–8) II. 340 Th' emperour..did clokedly begine warre. 1565 Card. Allen in *Fulke's Confut. Doct. Purgatory* (1577) 404 Yet they dare not but clokedly reprehende them.

Cloaker (klōu·kəɪ). *rare.* [f. Cloak *v.* + -er.] One who cloaks or conceals.

1557 North *Diall Princes* 148 b/1 For being clokers of vices. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 43 Cloakers of notour adulterie.

† **Cloa·ket.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 8 **cloket**. [f. *cloke*, Cloak + -et.] A little cloak.

1716 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 504 This God..had..a *Bardocucullus*, or Cloket, to keep him from taking Cold.

Cloa·king, *vbl. sb.* [f. Cloak *v.* + -ing 1.]

1. Wrapping in a cloak, concealment, disguise.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* viii. Prol. 20 May he cum to his cast be cloking. 1614 T. Adams *Devil's Banquet* 127 Put not these vices from you, by your impudent cloakings! 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 226 The shawlings, the cloakings..the cautions against cold. 1888 *Academy* 28 July 54/2 That tears away all cloaking and disguise.

2. Material for making cloaks. Cf. *shirting.*

1840 *L'pool Jrnl.* 4 July 1/2 A variety of Friezes..Blue, Mixture, and other Beaver Cloakings.

Cloa·king, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] *fig.* Concealing, disguising.

1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Rivers* xlviii, Clokyng flattery. 1738 Wesley *Psalms* xxxii, Without Reserve or Cloaking Art.

Cloakless (klōu·klės), *a.* Without a cloak.

1575 Gascoigne *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 25 When as I rode alone..Clokeless unclad. *a* 1849 Mangan *Poems* (1859) 46 Cloakless riot wanders free.

Cloaklet (klōu·klėt). A little cloak.

1865 Miss Yonge *Clever Woman* xiv. (1889) 176 Bright cashmere cloaklets, scarlet, white and blue.

Cloa·k-room. A room near the entrance of any place of assembly, in which cloaks, coats, hats, etc., may be left; also, in recent use, an office at railway-stations, etc., where luggage of any description is temporarily taken charge of.

a 1852 Moore *Country Dance & Quad.* ix. 34 The squires and their squiresses all..She in the cloak-room saw assembling. 1884 *G. W. R. Time-tables* July 108 There are Cloak Rooms at all the Principal Stations.

Cloam (klōum), *sb. Obs.* exc. *s. w. dial.* Forms: 1 **clám**, [5 **clome**, 7 **cloame**, in the verb], 8 **cloume**, 7–9 **clome**, 9 (**clomb**), **cloam**; see also Cloom. [OE. *clám* mud, clay, corresp. to MDu. *cleem* clay, potter's clay:—WGer. **klaim*, a derivative, with *-m* suffix, of *klī-* to daub, smear (root of Clay); cf. ON. *kleima*, OHG. *chleimen*, MDu. *clêmen* to daub, besmear.] In O.E. Mud, clay. Hence, in mod. dial. use: Earthenware, clay.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 84 Wyrc swa [the ingredients] to clame. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Exod.* i. 14 Mid heardum weorcum clames and tigelan. 1659 Clobery *Div. Glimpses* 95 Season thy new-made clome with sipid liquor. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 52. *a* 1819 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Poems* Wks. 159 (D.) Now, zester Nan, by this yow zee..What's cheny thoft is clome. 1865 R. Hunt *Pop. Romances W. Eng.* Ser. I. 96 A set of cheene [china] and lots of beautiful clome. 1881 Blackmore *Christowell* iv, He spied..certain letters, invisible until the cloam was wetted.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1750 R. Pococke *Trav.* (*Cornw.*) (1888) 135 Cloume ovens ..are earthen ware of several sizes, like an oven, and being heated they stop 'em up and cover 'em over with embers to keep in the heat. 1827 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1652 Earthenware shops..are called..clome or clomen shops..in Devon. 1861 H. Kingsley *Ravenshoe* i. (D.), That should depend on the pitcher, whether it were iron or clomb.

† **Cloam,** *v. Obs.* In 5 **clome**, 7 **cloame**. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To daub or plaster with clay.

c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 708 W^{t} Clay I clome yt vppe ryght fast. 1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 81 You must cloame the heads of the wounded branches.

Cloame, obs. f. *clomb*, pa. t. of Climb.

Cloa·men, *a. dial.* [f. Cloam *sb.* + -en 4.] Made of earthenware; earthen.

1827 [see Cloam *sb.* b.]. 1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk.*

† **Cloamer.** *Obs.* In 7 **clomer**. [f. Cloam + -er.] A maker of earthenware, a potter.

1659 Clobery *Div. Glimpses* 33 Clomers and Glass-men likewise reap fair gain When juggs and glasses are in battel slain.

Cloate, variant of Clote, *Obs.*, bur.

Cloath(e, etc., obs. f. Cloth, Clothe, etc.

Cloathy, obs. var. of Clotty.

1616–61 Holyday *Persius* 318 Then sparingly he sups, instead of beer, The cloathy dregs of dying vineger.

Cloaue, obs. form of Clove *sb.*2

Clob. *local.* [Perh. related in origin to Club, Clump, q. v.] (See quots.)

1756 Collet *Peat-pit* in *Phil. Trans.* L. 110 Under this lies what they [in Berkshire] call *clob*, being a peat-earth, compounded of clay, of a small quantity of earth, and some true peat. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 334 A species of earth compounded of clay, and termed 'clob', which, though burned for manure, lies above the true [Newbury] peat. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Clob*, a clod or lump of earth. Walls made of marl mixed with straw are called clob or cob walls.

Hence **Clobbed** *ppl. a. dial.*

1880 Jago in *W. Cornw. Gloss.* s.v., A choked pipe..would be said to be clobbed up. Dirty clothes or utensils are..clobbed with dirt.

Clob(be, etc.: see Club, etc.

Clobber (klǫ·bəɪ), *sb.* [Etymology uncertain. In Lowland Sc. *clobber*, *clabber* is given as 'mud, clay, dirt', app. a. Gaelic *clabar* in same sense: but this is hardly likely to be the word: cf. the vb.] A black paste used by cobblers to fill up and conceal cracks in the leather of boots and shoes.

18.. DICKENS *Househ. Words* XIX. 41 (Hoppe) If there are crevices and breaks in an old pair of shoes .. he insinuates into them a dose of clobber, which seems to be a mixture of ground cinders and paste.

Clobber (klɒ·bəɹ), *v.* [Of uncertain origin: app. connected with prec. sb. But it has the appearance of an onomatopœic word of frequentative form: cf. *slobber, slubber*, also *clamper* to botch, tinker, or patch up.] *trans.* To patch *up*, cobble.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 369 The best black suits are to be 'clobbered' up.

Hence **Clo·bberer**, a patcher of clothes and shoes.

1864 *Times* 3 Nov. 6/6 The duty of the clobberer is to patch, to sew up, and to restore as far as possible the garments to their pristine appearance. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 27 Oct. 459/2 There are various epithets for shoemakers..there are welters, repairers, clobberers, clickers.

† **Clobbe·riousness.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [cf. Irish *clabar* mud, dirt, filth; *clabbery, clobbery*, muddy, in Lowland Sc. and dial. of Ulster.] The rabble, the 'unwashed'.

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* VI. 29 The lobbish and desperat clobberiousnesse, taking the matter in dudgeon .. knockt their seneschall on the costard.

Clochard, variant of CLOCHER *sb.*¹

‖ **Cloche.** [Fr. *cloche* bell, bell-glass, etc.] A special kind of bell-glass used by gardeners for rearing young or delicate plants under.

1882 *The Garden* 27 May 371/3 We have some thousands of cuttings..coming on under cloches just now. 1889 *Corresp. at Kew* says—'Cloche is in common use in the market gardens about here for the glasses under which spring vegetables are raised.'

Cloche, obs. form of CLUTCH.

Clocher (klō·ʃəɹ), *sb.*¹ Forms: α. 4– **clocher,** 5 **clochere, -erre,** 6–8 **clochier**; β. 5 **clokerre,** 7 **clockier,** 9 **clockyer**; γ. 6 **clochiarde,** 7–9 **clochard.** [a. F. *clocher, clochier* (12th c. in Littré), in ONF. *clockier, cloquier*, corresp. to med.L. *cloc c)ārium*, f. *cloc(c)a, cloque, cloche*, bell. Occas. having the suffix *-er* corrupted to *-ARD.*]

A bell-tower or campanile; a belfry.

[c 1250 *Merton Coll. Rec.* 1760 Messuagium subtus clocherium de Basinggestok.]

α. 1354 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 92 Emendantis diversos defectus in clocher. 1391 *Ibid.* III. 106 Carpentarii operantis infra clocher australe. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 201 The greet clocher up for to bere. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxiii. 68 On euery toure a clocher of fyne golde. 1547 in Blomfield *Hist. Norfolk* II. 155 For ryngyng the clocher bells. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 192 The Steeple or Clochier thereof. 1880 J. L'ESTRANGE in *Norfolk Antig. Misc.* II. 149 A detached bell-tower or Clocher.

β. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 8 Clokerre or belfray. *a* 1641 SPELMAN *Hist. & Fate Sacril.* (mod. ed.) 259 A clockier or bell-house .. with four very great bells in it. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells Ch.* ix. 305 A separate campanile called the clockyer.

γ. 1598 STOW *Surv.* xxxv. (1603) 332 A great and high Clochier .. In place of this Clochiarde of olde times. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 378 A strong Clochard .. where there were three great Bells. 1869 J. RAVEN *Ch. Bells Cambr.* (1881) 25 The five bells which formerly inhabited the clochard of King's College.

† **Clo·cher,** *sb.*² *Obs.* [app. a var. of CLOSER ¹.] An apartment, room.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5289 Ledis him forthire, In-to a clochere with a kay. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13501 The cave & the clocher, þere þe kyng lay.

Clock, *sb.*¹ Forms: (1 **clucge**), 4–5 **clok, clokke, clocke,** 6 **klocke,** 6– **clock.** [OE. *clucge* (or *cluccge*) is found only once, and has no historical connexion with the extant word which goes back app. only to the 13–14th c. ME. *clok(ke, clocke*, was either a. MDu. *clocke* (mod.Du. *klok* 'bell, clock'), or a. ONF. *cloke, cloque* = Central Fr. *cloche* 'bell'. The Du. is cognate with OFris. *klocka, klocke*, EFris. *klokke, klok*, MLG. *klocke*, LG. *klokke, klokk, klok*, OHG. *glocka, klocka, glogga*, MHG. *glocke, klocke, glogge*, Ger. *glocke* 'bell', ON. *klocka*, later *klukka* 'bell', Norw. *klokka, klukka*, Sw. *klocka*, Da. *klokke* 'bell, clock'. The French *cloque, cloche*, with Pr. *cloca, clocha*, Piedm. *cioca*, descends directly from late L. *cloc(c)a* (8th c.). In all the prec., as in OE. *clucge*, the word is fem.; but in Celtic, OIr. *cloc* (genit. *cluic* :—**cloci*), Irish *clog*, Gael. *clag* (genit. and pl. *cluig*), Corn. *cloch*, Bret. *kloc'h*, 'bell', are masc.; only Welsh *cloch* is fem., and its pl. *clych* points perh. to an earlier masc.

Known since about 8th c. in Merovingian L., in Celtic, and in Teutonic; early diffusion app. connected with that of Christianity in western and northern Europe; not found in the southern Romanic langs. where *campana* is the word for 'bell'. Locality of origin undetermined: some refer it, on historical considerations, to Celtic; some think it possibly connected with OHG. *clocchōn, chlocchōn*, MHG. *klocken* 'to strike, knock'; but the variant forms in OHG. point rather to its being foreign. Wherever it actually arose, it was prob. echoic, imitating the rattling made by the early handbells of sheet-iron and quadrilateral shape, rather than the ringing of the cast circular bell of later date. The relation of the rare OE. *cluc(c)ge* to the other forms, which agree generally with the types *klok, klokka*, is obscure.

For the original and general sense of this word in the other langs., English had the word BELL in regular use; it is probable, therefore, that *clock* was introduced either with striking clocks, or at least with bells on which the hours were mechanically struck; it was prob. never prevalent in ME. in the mere sense 'bell'.]

† **1.** A bell (the sense of OE. *clucge*; in ME. prob. only as a retention of the Fr. use). *Later*, the gong of a striking watch. *Obs.*

[*c* 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* IV. xxiii., Hleoðor heora clucgan (*v.r.* cluccgan.)] 1483 CAXTON *Gold. L.* 281/4 The clockes of Saynt Steuen..had a meruelous swetenes in theyr sowne. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 193 And perchance hears the Clock and Alarum strike in it [a Watch]. [*c* 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5307/3 A Gold striking Pendulum Clock Watch.]

2. An instrument for the measurement of time; properly, one in which the hours, and sometimes lesser divisions, are sounded by strokes of a hammer on a bell or similar resonant body; but many clocks now do not strike. The mechanism consists of a train of wheels set in motion by weights or a spring, actuating and regulated by a pendulum or balance-wheel, and requiring to be periodically wound up; the passage of hours, minutes, etc., is indicated by 'hands' or pointers, on a 'face' or dial-plate.

(The precise meaning in the earliest quots. is not certain.)

1371 *Abbrev. Rotul. Origin.* II. 314 Pro quadam campana pro horis diei et noctis per ipsam perpetuo designanda, clok vulgariter nuncupata, in eadem turri ponenda et sustentanda. 1371 in J. Britton *Cathedrals, York* 80 Till itte be hegh none smytyn by þe clocke. 1379 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 103 In expens. super le Clok, xxiiij petr. [plumbi]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Priest's T.* 34 Sikerer was his crowyng..Than is a clok, or an abbay orologge. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 20 Evene as the clok sevene had smet She entryd. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xx. 118 Neuere saue in late daies was eny clok telling the houris .. bi peise and bi stroke. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, I. ii. 42 Their Armes are set, like Clocks, still to strike on. *a* 1640 W. FENNER *Christ's Alarm* (1650) 286 When thou usest to stirre up Conscience every day, wind it up as a man does his Clock. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 629 Like damag'd clocks, whose hand and bell dissent. *a* 1850 LONGF. *Old Clock on Stairs* vii, And in the hush that followed the prayer, Was heard the old clock on the stair, —For ever—never! Never—for ever!

3. (The hour of the day is expressed by a cardinal numeral, followed by a phrase which was originally **a.** *of the clock*, now only retained in formal phraseology; shortened subsequently to † **b.** *of clock*, † **c.** *a clock* (see **A** *prep.*²), **d.** *o'clock*, the current modern form; rarer obs. variants were † **e.** *at the clock*, and *clock* simply.)

a. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's Prol.* 5 Ten of the clokke it was tho as I gesse. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camd. Soc.) 17 At vij of ye clokke. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxiii. 148 Bytwene noone and thre of the clocke. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. (1843) 53/2 The House met allways at eight of the Clock. 1739 CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. xxv. 92 In prose, you would say .. it is twelve of the clock at noon. 1884 GLADSTONE in Parlt. 26 Feb. 2/5 That the Speaker..be presented to-morrow at two of the clock in the House of Lords.

b. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 16 From iiij of clokke in the mornynge. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* iii. 31 Eleven of clock at night.

c. 1480 *Plumpton Corr.* 40 Uppon Munday by viij a clocke. 1584 R. SCOT *Disc. Witchcr.* XII. xvii. 213 So manie strokes as the holder thinketh it a clocke. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 185 Asking a boy what it was a clocke. 1747 CHALKLEY *Wks.* (1766) 190 About one or two a Clock.

d. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Alma* III. (R.), 'Tis the stomach's solid stroke, That tells this being, what's o'clock. 1829 SOUTHEY *Reprecht* II, From noon Till ten o'clock. 1848 THACKERAY *Snobs* xlviii, Five-o'clock-in-the-morning men.

e. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (1845) 75 Make you redy, At ix. at the clocke. 1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (1884) 1 We..took water about three clock in afternoon. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. H. S.) III. 381 This day at 2 Clock in the Afternoon.

† **f.** Hence, the hour as struck by the clock.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iv. 44 To weepe 'twixt clock and clock. 1768 *Bristol Jrnl.* in *Harper's Mag.* July (1883) 232/1 Aboute the time of the tollynge the tenth clock.

4. Phrases. *Like a clock*: with steady regularity (cf. CLOCKWORK). *To lie at nine o'clock* (see quot.). *To tell the clock*: to count the hour, give or record the time. *To know (find) what o'clock it is*: to know (discover) the real state of things. *When one's clock strikes*: when one's hour comes.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 81 She .. opened the locke, And lookt in the bag, What it was a clocke. 1565 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 597 Emperours .. sate by the Bishops and held their peace, and told the clocke. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 289 They'l tell the clocke to any businesse that We say befits the houre. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.) I told the clocks, and watch'd the wasting light. 1797 W. G. MATON *Observ. W. Counties* II. 129 The veins .. run in a direction pretty nearly from south-east to north-west, or, to use the terms of the miners themselves, lie at nine o'clock. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* 451 (Hoppe) Our governor's wide awake .. He knows what's o'clock. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* I. 2 He..manages my whole farm like a clock. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 94 You've learnt your lesson, found out what's o'clock. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* 10, I hope it won't be brought up against me when my clock strikes.

5. *transf.* and *fig.*; usually with qualifying addition or context.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vii. 87 The same workmaister which hath set up the Clocke of y hart. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. ii. 39 His honour, Clocke to itselfe, knew the true minute when Exception bid him speake. 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 46 By thee I might correct, erroneous oft, The clock of history. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Beauty* Wks. (Bohn) II. 146 The succession of native plants .. makes the silent clock by which time tells the summer hours. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Poems, Autumn. Vesp.* 351 The snug warm cricket lets his clock run down.

6. A watch. *Obs.* except in modern slang.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 110 If it agre with the some which your clock sheweth. 1670 WALTON *Life Donne* 63 That striking Clock which he had long worn in his pocket. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Dec. 4/1 The rich harvest of clocks and slangs (watches and chains).. gathered at South Kensington station.

† **7.** Applied to a sun-dial. *Obs. rare.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* (1634) Table Script. Quot., The lines by the which it went downe into the clocke of Ahaz [cf. 2 *Kings* xx. 11, where WYCLIF has 'orloge', COVERDALE 'dyall'].

8. A trivial name for the pappus of the dandelion or similar composite flower. [So called from the child's play of blowing away the feathered seeds to find 'what o'clock it is'.]

1847 HALLIWELL, *Clock*, the downy head of the dandelion in seed. 1884 J. E. TAYLOR *Sagac. & Morality Plants* 110 The *pappus* or 'clock' best known in the Dandelion.

† **9.** The core of an apple. *Obs. rare.*

[Cf. Du. *klokhuis*, E. Fris. *belhūske*, bell-house, belfry, also seed-vessel, core of apple, etc. 'partly from resemblance in form, but prob. more from the rattling of the loose seeds or pips' (Franck). The original of the quot. is 'Low Dutch'. But see also COLE.]

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 116/1 Take a good apple .. peele him, and cut out the clockes therof.

10. *Comb.*, chiefly *attrib.*, as *clock-alarm, -bell, -dial, -hand, -rate, -trade, -wheel.*

1453 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 161 Operanti ibidem super le Clokbell. 1821 EDGEWORTH *Mem.* I. 39 The engine for cutting teeth in clock-wheels. 1864 A. M'KAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (ed. 3) 284 Above the inscription are three clock-dials. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 79 Regularity in their clock-rates.

11. Special comb.: **clock-beam** (*nonce-wd.*), a pendulum; **clock-calm** (*Naut.*), 'when not a breath of wind ruffles the water' (Adm. Smyth); **clock-case,** the framework enclosing a clock's works; **clock-face,** the dial-plate of a clock, *techn.* the time shown by it; **clock-finger,** the hand of a clock; **clock-head,** the upper part of a *clock-case*; **clock-keeper,** one who attends to and regulates a clock; **clock-like** *a.*, like clock-work, regular, monotonous; **clock-line,** the cord suspending the weights in a clock; **clock-maker,** one who makes and repairs clocks; **clock-master** = *clock-keeper*; **clock-pillar,** one of the posts holding the plates of the clock-work in position; **clock-quarters,** the bells in a large clock on which the quarter-hours are struck or chimed; **clock-setter** = *clock-keeper*; **clock-smith** = *clock-maker*; **clock-stars** (see quot.); **clock-story,** the part of a clock-tower in which the clock is placed; **clock-tower,** one built for the display of a large clock; **clock-watch** (see quot.); **clock-wise** *adv.*, in the way of a clock, in the direction in which its hands move. See also CLOCK-HOUSE, -WORK.

1862 THORNBURY *Turner* II. 16 A sustained dull *clock-beam cadence imitative of Pope. 1761 MASKELYNE *Clock* in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 437 The pendulum .. was secured to the *clock-case. 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 72 The time as shown by the clock (technically 'the *clock-face'). 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 447 Or that the course of ye Sonne should be apportioned after the will of John *clockekeeper. 1741–70 MISS TALBOT *Lett. Miss Carter* (1808) 26 If you love that same sort of regular *clock-like life. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 230 A *Clock-line, having a counterpoise at the other end. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6188/8 John Chevins .. Clock-line Weaver. 1453 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 101 Joh. Ripley de Ebor. *Clokmaker. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 15/2 Queen Elizabeths Clock-maker bore a Sphere for his Crest. 1837 HALIBURTON (Sam Slick) *title*, The Clockmaker. 1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* v. ii, *Cæsar.* Is't past five? *Parthenius.* Past six, upon my knowledge; and in justice, Your *clock-master should die. 1801 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes to Ins & Outs* Wks. 1812 IV. 377 Thus Paul's four small *Clock-quarters Instruct their mighty Master when to sound. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 324 Old Time the *clocke setter, yt bald sexton Time. 1556 *Stanford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary* (1888) Mar. 120 To a *klocke smythe for makyng & mendyng. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 137 Turning to the clocksmith, he inquired, etc. 1867-77 G. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 914 **Clock-stars*, certain stars usually employed for the regulation of clocks in an observatory, by reason of the fact that their positions have been very accurately determined. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* vii. 255 The whole *clock-story was made to project beyond the body of the tower. 1880 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 25 June 7/2 Mr. Bradlaugh was removed, under the care of Inspector Denning, to the rooms near the *Clock Tower [i.e. that of the Houses of Parliament, Westminster, used as a place of confinement for offenders against the privileges of Parliament]. *Ibid.* If he is kept in the Clock Tower for any length of time. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1804/4 Lost on the fourth Instant a Gold *Clock-Watch. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 62 [A] Clock Watch..[is] a watch that strikes the hours in passing, as distinguished from a repeater which strikes the hours at any time on putting special mechanism in motion. 1888 R. ABERCROMBY in *Times* 11 Sept. 10/1 The general sense of the [wind's] rotation is counter-clockwise in the northern, *clock-wise in the southern hemisphere.

Clock (klɒk), *sb.*² Forms: 6-7 **clocke,** (7 **cloake**), 7– **clock.**

[One of the conjectures offered is that the pattern consisted of bell-shaped ornaments, but evidence is wanting.]

1. An ornamental pattern in silk thread worked on the side of a stocking.

(From CLOCKED, it appears that it was formerly worn on other garments.)

1530 PALSGR. 206/1 Clocke of a hose [*no French given*]. 1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict., Kwyrk-hosan*, a clocke. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abuses* (1879) 57 Nether-stocks..knit with open seam down the leg, with quirks and clocks about the ancles. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. i. 46 Silke stockins, with blacke silke Grogran cloakes. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 3 ₱ 5 To knit all the Actions of the Pretender .. in the Clock of a Stocking. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. v. vii. 123 Red silk stockings, with probably blue clocks to them.

attrib. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* IV. i, Nothing but Toys and Trinkets, and Fans, and Clock-Stockings.

2. (See quot.) [Perh. not the same word.]

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 15/2 Of a band [*i.e.* a collar] .. the Clocks [are] the laying in of the cloth to make it round; the Plaites.

Clock (klǫk), *sb.*3 [Origin unknown. In the dialects in which it is used, it is not now associated in any way with CLOCK *sb.*1] A name for any kind of beetle; *esp.* the Common Dor or Shardborne Beetle (*Geotrupes stercorarius*). Sometimes with defining words, as *Clock-bee* (*Sc.*), a flying beetle; *Clock-a-clay*, *Clock-leddy*, the lady-bird; BUZZARD-CLOCK, q.v.

Chiefly northern: found in the dialect glossaries as far south as Cheshire and Lincolnsh.; but not in those of Shropsh., Leicestersh., or East Anglia.

a 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* iv, Scho bad gae chat him, Scho compt him not twa clokkis. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 158 A clocke, flee, *scarabejus*. 1584 T. HUDSON *Judith* in Sylvester *Du Bartas* (1621) 702 Dimd the Ayre with..flies, grashopers, hornets, clegs and clocks. 1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* II. xvii. (1668) 77 Dores or great black Clocks are vehement destroyers of all kinds of Corn. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. i. xli, The black-arm'd Clock, the Gnat, the butterflie. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 14 *Clock*, a Beetle. This is a general word in this sense, all England over. 1738 *Medical Ess. & Observ.* (ed. 2) IV. 368 Great Swarms of Insects of the Clock-kind that come in Summer. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 199 Lady-cow, Call'd, when I mix'd with children, 'clock-a-clay'. 1823 GALT *Spaewife* II. 7 (Jam.) A clok-leddy in her scarlet cardinal. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* viii. 155 The common Dor Beetle .. sometimes called the Watchman or Clock.

Clock, *sb.*4 [f. CLOCK *v.*2] = CLUCK of a hen.

c 1450 *MS. Cott. Faust.* B vi. f. 92 b (Halliw.) Leef henne wen ho leith Looth wen ho clok seith.

Clock (klǫk), *v.*1 [f. CLOCK *sb.*1]

1. *trans.* To time by the clock.

1883 *Standard* 31 Mar. 3/5 He .. was 'clocked' to do it in some of the shortest times. 1888 *Athenæum* 29 Sept. 412/3 That 'this race was run in 1 minute 4 seconds and a half'.. In 'Baily's Racing Register'.. nothing at all is said about this extraordinary 'clocking'.

2. *Bell-ringing.* To sound a bell by pulling the clapper with a rope; to CLAPPER.

1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells Ch.* i. 25 Bells are sometimes chimed by what is called 'clocking' or 'clappering' them. 1872 J. T. FOWLER *Bells, Sacristy* ii. 137 'Clocking' ought to be put a stop to everywhere, and never allowed.

Clock (klǫk), *v.*2 Now confined to *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 1 cloccian, 4–6 clok(k, 5 cloyke, 6 *Sc.* cloik, (8 clocque), 5– clock. [OE. *cloccian*, corresp. to MDu. *clocken*, Du. *klokken*, Sw. *klokka*, *klukka*. The other Teut. langs. have forms with *u*, like mod. Eng. CLUCK, though *o* forms are not uncommon dialectally: see *klocken*2 in Grimm = *klucken*, *glucken*. Of echoic origin; as are also L. *gloc-ire* and Gr. κλώζ-ειν (fut. κλώξω, deriv. κλωγ-μός).]

1. *intr.* To make the peculiar noise of a brooding hen; to cluck.

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* 76 in *Anglia* VIII. 309 Ðeah seo brodize henn..sarlice cloccize heo tospræt hyre fyðera. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xvii. (Tollem. MS.) [The capon] clokkeþ as an hen, and clepeþ chikens to gedir, clokkynge with an hose voyse. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 83 Clokkyn as hennys, *crispio*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. ii. 133 Hyr birdis sine, clokkand, scho seikis on raw. 1570 *Sempill Ballates* 84 They say he can baith quhissill and cloik [*rime-wds.* mock, block]. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* To Rdr. (Arb.) 14 Yt were lyke ynough that soom grammatical pullet .. would stand clocking agaynst mee, as thogh hee had found an horse nest. 1621 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xii. § 5. 150 The Cock .. when he hath found a Barly Corn clocks, and calls to it his Hennes. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VI. vii. (1852) 452 He bark'd like a dog, then he clocqu'd like an hen. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, To clock, or cluck, *glocio*. 1808–79 JAMIESON, *Clock*, *Clok*, to cluck, to call chickens together.

†2. *trans.* To call (chickens) by this note. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 660 Nowe she [the hen] goth before, And clocketh hem. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxiii. 109 b, The carefull hen, fearing her chickens, dothe clocke them together. 1606 EARL NORTHAMPTON in *True & Perf. Rel.* Ff iv b, So long doeth the great brood Hen clocke her chickens.

†b. *fig.*

1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1179/2 Like a louing hen, he clocketh home vnto him, euen those chikins of hys. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 244 Edburge .. clocked together a sort of simple women, which under her wing there tooke upon them the Popish veile of widowhood. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* IV. 54 Engaging men..to hold forth.. wheresoever, and howsoever, they could clock the senseless and unthinking rabble about them.

3. *intr.* Applied to similar inarticulate sounds, made by the mouth, stomach, etc. [Cf. Ger. dial. *klocken*2 in Grimm.]

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 220 Sona bi þ seo wamb ȝehefegod and cloccet swa swa hit on cylle sleczete. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 309 Rvgitvs ventris be the latin wordes. In Englyshe it is named crokyng or clockyng in ones bely. 1553 BALE *Gardiner's Obed.* E vj, To clocke or to saye naye, to those thinges þt have ben done. 1871 WISE *New Forest* 186. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss., Clocking*, the sound made by falling, gurgling water.

4. *intr.* and *trans.* To sit on eggs; to incubate, hatch. (Now the common use in northern dial.)

1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* (Jam.), Ye're sae keen of the clocking, you'll die in the nest. 1808–79 JAMIESON, *Clock*, to hatch, to sit on eggs. This is the modern sense. 1811 WILLAN *Gloss. W. Riding Yorksh.*, *Clock*, to hatch.

b. *fig.* To 'hatch'.

1836 GALT in *Tait's Mag.* III. 31 It was he that first clockit the project.

Hence **Clock-**, *vb.-stem* in *Comb.*, as †**clock-hen** [Du. *klokhen*, MHG. *kluckhenne*], clocking hen.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clxxx. 1121 God .. vp-braideth vs, yt he hath played ye clockhen towardes vs, and wee could not abide it. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Clucca gallina*, a clocke hen, *glocitans gallina, vel incumbans.*

†**Clock,** *v.*3 *Obs. rare.* Also 4–5 **clokke.** [a. ONF. *clokier* = F. *clochier*, mod.F. *clocher*, Picard *cloker* = Pr. *clopchar*, according to Diez:—late L. **cloppicāre*, f. late L. *clopp-us* lame.] *intr.* To limp, hobble.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 35 þer Cunnynge Clerkes schul Couche [3 *MSS.* clokke] be-hynde. 1377 *Ibid.* B. III. 34 Konnyng clerkes shul clokke [1393 clocke] bihynde.

Clocke, obs. form of CLOAK.

Clocked (klǫkt), *a.* [f. CLOCK *sb.*2 + -ED2.] Embroidered with clocks.

1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 319 ₱ 12, [I] made a fair Push for the Silver-clocked Stocking. 1858 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xvi. 122 A little ancle, a little clocked stocking, and a little black satin slipper. 1860 JEAFFRESON *Bk. Doctors* II. 202 Clocked stockings .. had on either side, extending from the heel upwards some six inches, flowers gracefully embroidered with a light yellow silk on the crimson ground.

†b. Used of similar embroidered patterns. *Obs.*

1548 in Cussans *Ch. Goods Herts.* (1873) 21 A cope of Blake vellat and Clothe of gold clocked.

Clocker (klǫ·kəɹ). *north. dial.* [f. CLOCK *v.*2 + -ER 1.] A clocking or sitting hen.

1804 TARRAS *Poems*, *My Auld Hat* (Jam.), Crib some clockers chuckie brood. 1882 TOD *Bits fr. Blinkbonny* 140 Pût Dan's eggs under one of Bell's 'clockers',

Clock-house. [f. CLOCK *sb.*1 + HOUSE.] A house built for, or having, a public clock; that part of a steeple, etc. in which a clock is set. See JACK *of the Clockhouse*. *Obs.*

1622–3 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 42 To Gibson for a new locke for the clockhouse dore. 1563 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (1869) 114 For mendinge the chymes and the barrelle and jake of the clockehouse. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1771) 112 (Jod.) The great bell in the clockhouse at the Pantheon. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xii, One of these turrets was square and occupied as a clock-house.

Clockier, obs. form of CLOCHER.

Clocking (klǫ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLOCK *v.*2]

1. The action of the vb. CLOCK; the noise made by a brooding hen; brooding, hatching (*Sc.*).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 83 Clokkynge, of hennys, *crispiatus*. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1179/2 Those chikins of hys [God's] ye .. wyl not come at his clokkyng. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *C. Farme* 68 A young Henne which falleth to clocking. 1883 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 193 With their clocking chimed in the distant bleating of the lambs.

2. *Comb.*, **clocking-time,** *Sc.*, hatching-time.

1784 BURNS *Ep. Rankine* x, As soon 's the clocking-time is by, And the wee pouts begun to cry.

Clocking (klǫ·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That clocks; in *Clocking hen*: a. a clucking hen; a hen sitting on eggs.

1552 HULOET, Clockynge henne, *singultiens gallina*. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 93 Let..The clocking hen make friendship with the kite. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xvi, Lord R., sitting..watching the tea-pot, like a clocking-hen.

b. A West Indian species of Rail: see CLUCKING-HEN.

1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. ii. 74 Clocking-Hens are much like the Crab-catchers..They keep..in swampy wet places.

Clockless (klǫ·klés), *a.* Without a clock.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 88 O learned Arithmetician! Clock-lesse so just to measure Times partition.

Clock-work (klǫ·kwɜɹk).

1. The mechanism or works of a clock.

1662 S. P. *Acc. Latitude Men* in *Phenix* II. 509 The Farmer .. desir'd this Artificer to show him the Nature of Clockwork, and what was requisite to make up a perfect Clock. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 374 *Clock-work*, originally imported those wheels, pinions, and other mechanism, which constituted the striking part, or what was formerly called the clock part of a movement for measuring time..But at present..the larger movements whether they strike or not, are called clocks.

b. *transf.* Mechanism similar to that of a clock, wheels set in motion by weights or springs.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 17 A puppet moved by clock-work. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* I. xiv. 49 A large cabinet full of curiosities of clockwork .. one of which .. was a craw-fish. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* III. 263 A silver triumphal car .. which moves by clock-work about the room. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 572/1 Clock-work has been applied to lamps..to light them at a specific prearranged time. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 215 To go off by clock-work.

c. with reference to the automatic and mechanical nature of the action, or its unvarying regularity; hence such phrases as *like clock-work*, *regular as clock-work*, etc.

1679 J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pard.* I. ii. (1713) 22 Their Religion was a kind of clock-work..moving in a certain order, but without life or sense. 1789 H. WALPOLE *Reminisc.* vii. 29 The king's last years passed as regularly as clock-work. 1799 SOUTHEY *Nondescripts*, *Dancing Bear*, He would have tortured my poor toes .. and made them move like clock-work In musical obedience. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 194 This jewel of a valet, this matchless piece of clock-work. 1849 HARE *Par. Serm.* II. 215 Acting together without any jarring, going as the phrase is by clock-work. 1872 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. Abr.* xii. 78 All is clock-work, all is order.

2. *fig.*

a 1628 PRESTON *Serm. Bef. His Majestie* (1630) 18 In this curious clocke-worke of religion, every pin and wheele that is amisse distempers all. 1657 T. JORDAN *Tricks of Youth* Prol., Lest I betray The Plot, and show the clockwork of the play. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 60 The clockwork of nature .. is so wonderfully fine and subtle. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 84 The play of vegetative and vital clock-works.

3. a. *attrib.* or *adj.* (rarely as predicative adj.): Of or like clock-work; automatic, mechanically regular. b. *comb.*, as *clockwork-like* adj.

a 1764 LLOYD *To G. Colman* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 116 A kind of clock-work talking. 1780 COWPER *Table Talk* 529 The clockwork tintinnabulum of rhyme. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* lvii, A very .. quiet, old-fashioned family, quite clock-work in our ways and hours. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 71 Round the lake A little clock-work steamer paddling plied. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 583 A pattern of clock-work punctuality and concentrated energies.

Clod (klǫd), *sb.* So 5–; also 5–7 **clodde,** 6 **clodd.** [Appears in 14th c. as a variant of CLOT; after which the two forms were long entirely synonymous, but they have subsequently been differentiated, the typical senses being now respectively as in a *clod of earth*, and a *clot of blood*.

But OE. had already *clod-hamer* field-fare, and *Clod-hangra* pr. name; *clod* must be old in Teutonic: cf. Grimm, *kloder*, and *klod*, *klot*, cited under it. The vb. stem *glu-*, *gleu-*, in Teut. *klu-*, *kleu-*, 'glomerare' (see CLEW), would give a sb. *glu-tó-*, whence OTeut. *klu-dó-*, OE. *clod*.]

†1. A mass formed by the coagulation of anything liquid, esp. blood. *Obs.* (now CLOT.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. vii. (1495) 89 Anone as the blood is out of the body anone it rennyth and tornyth in to cloddes. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth of Mankind* (1552) 44 b, Great lumpes, kakes, or cloddes of bloud, congeled togeather. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* VII. liv, His locks with clods of bloud and dust bedight. *a* 1620 CAREW (J.), Fishermen .. light on swallows congealed in clods of a slimy substance. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 62 We found several Clods of Blood.

2. A coherent mass or lump *of* any solid matter, e.g. a *clod of earth*, *loam*, etc. (Formerly, and dialectally still sometimes, CLOT. See also CLOUD 2.)

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 73 To preve it [thi lande] fatte, a clodde avisely To take .. and loke if it be glewy. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 458 b, A clodd of earth which they doe affirme, was under Christes feete when he raysed Lazarus. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 65 A clod of waiward marle. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 565 One .. at the Forge .. two massie clods of Iron and Bras Had melted. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 154 To think .. that a clod of earth in a sack may ever by eternal shaking receive the fabrick of man's body. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vii. 261 Cresphontes .. threw a clod of earth into the water.

3. *spec.* A lump of earth or clay adhering together. (Formerly CLOT.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 83 Clodde, *gleba*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 155/25 A clodde, clot, *gleba*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 23 b, The Feelde is saide to be .. broken up when it is first plowed lying in great Cloddes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 139 The Peasant .. pounds with Rakes The crumbling Clods. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. II. 93 Clods and stones were thrown at him. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XXVI. 250 Those words fell on his heart like clods upon a coffin.

b. As a substance, without *pl.*: The soil or dust of the ground in its lumpy character. Often a depreciatory term for the earth in its unpleasant associations.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 100 Leave wheat little clod, for to couer the head. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 77 If they [the covetous] were not altogether hardned .. they would not be so neerely knit to the clod and the peny as they are. 1795 SOUTHEY *Vis. Maid Orleans* I. 107 The finely-fibred frame..[shall] mingle soon With the cold clod. 1845 HIRST *Poems* 52 Long ere this, upon my breast The clod had lain. 1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* iii. 57 Shallow sciences which trace man backward to the brute, and forward to the clod.

c. The ball of earth that adheres about the root of a tree or plant. (Formerly CLOT.)

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* 9 Orange-Trees make no Clod, or Union, so as 'tis very difficult to..change them upon occasion. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 157 Trees raised with their Clod of Earth about them. *Ibid.*, Planting Trees in their Clod. 1828 STEUART *Planter's G.* 39 With as much of the clod about the roots as possible.

d. A lump of turf with the adherent earth; a sod, a peat. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Formerly also CLOT.

1594 PLAT *Jewell Ho.* I. *Divers New Exper.* 12 Where fewell is deere, they vse to make cloddes, or turfs of them. 1609 *Manch. Court Leet Records* (1885) II. 242 Cart loades

of greene clods out of the lords wasts. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss., Clod*, a sod.

e. A bit of turf, spot of ground. *dial.* or *techn.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 251/2 The Clod is the green Sod on which .. Cocks .. fight, which is generally found that all may see. 1865 E. WAUGH *Besom Ben* v. 54 in *Lanc. Gloss.* s.v., Th' dog would ha' toucht noan o' thee, iv thae'd bin upo' thi own clod.

4. *fig.* Applied depreciatively to the human body as being a mass of 'clay'; also to a human being as a 'child of clay', or as 'of the earth, earthy'.

1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 411 A thousand torches .. to us wretched earthly clods..lend desired light. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 163 The Audacious Clod, Commanded Worship, to himself, as God. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* i. 15 The purer Spirit is united to this Clod. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 786. 1798 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hoy* Wks. 1812 IV. 405 Howl for ever for a breathless clod. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* iv. 26 Low-born clods Of brute earth.

5. *fig.* A blockhead, clodpate; a clodhopper.

[1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* D j b, Turne vnder perpetuall slauery, as cloddes the country people.] 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III. i. 9 Not bred 'mongst clods and clodpoles. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 362 Rather then spend words with this fleamy clodd of an Antagonist. 1793 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. Pope* Wks. 1812 III. 211 Clap to the wheel your shoulder, Master Clod. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* I. xiii. 175 Jolter-headed clods. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* iv. 22 The Doones were of very high birth, as all we clods of Exmoor knew.

attrib. 1735 SAVAGE *Progr. Divine* 85 When the clod justice some horse-laugh wou'd raise.

† **6.** *Sc.* A small loaf of coarse unleavened bread.

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* xi. (1789) 79 (Jam.) Our cottar childer .. Toil for pease-clods and gud lang kail. 1790 SHIRREFS *Poems* 245 (Jam.) Clods and Souters brandy. 1832 R. D. C. BROWN *Lintoun Green* 8 (Jam.) Sutors-clods In Selkirk town were rife; O' flour baked, brown, and rough as sods.

7. *Fishing.* = BAB. (See quots.)

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iii. (1880) 92. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Nov. 673/1 Norfolk 'babbers' .. catch eels. The 'bab', or 'clod' .. is a number of lobworms threaded on pieces of worsted, and .. tied up in a bunch not unlike a small mop.

8. The coarse part of the neck of an ox, nearest the shoulder.

1601 *Q. Eliz. Househ. Bk.* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 288 He [the serjeant of the Larder] hath for his fee two cloddes, one little rumpe, chine of beefe, of every oxe that is sent in the Queene's house. 1842 *P. Parley's Ann.* III. 132 Her dinner, consisting of six ounces of boiled clod of beef. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Nov. 9 Every ox has two clods .. which do not sell for more than 4*d.* a pound.

† **9.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1678 in *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1003 The outer parts, or Cuticle (or, as the Author calls them, Clods) of the Hair.

10. *Coal-mining.* (See quots.)

1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 25 Partings will occur, of clod or various earthy material. 1879 *Shropsh. Word-bk., Clod*, shale found in the coal measures. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Clod*, soft shale or slate .. usually applied to a layer forming a bad roof.

11. A heavy solid blow. *dial.* Cf. CLOD *v.* 5, 6.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Nov. 4/2 The man..lost his temper, and hit her a 'clod' in the head .. A clod is a heavy, lumping blow.

12. *Comb.*, as *clod-breaker*; *clod-brown*, *-tongued* adjs.; **clod-crusher**, (*a.*) a machine for crushing the clods left by the plough; (*b.*) a person who walks heavily; also *clod-crushing*; **clod-fishing**, fishing for eels with a CLOD 7; † **clod-fist**, a heavy clumsy fist; **clod-head**, **clod skull**, a CLOD-PATE; **clod-mall**, **-mell**, a large wooden mallet or hammer for breaking clods (*arch.*); † **clod-salt**, the salt which adheres in clots to the bottom of the salt-pans.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* ix, The old miserly *clod-breaker called me pettifogger. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* II. 493 Calling her a .. clodbreaker's or hempspinner's daughter. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 124 The *clod-brown lark that hail'd the morn. 1842 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (1851) II. 28 Crosskill's *clod-crusher .. one of the most efficient implements of its class. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., One form of clod-crusher consists of a series of cast-metal rings .. placed loosely upon a round axle, and revolving thereon independently of each other. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. ii. 76 Shee multiplyed her *clod-fists .. about the muzard of him. 1644 COL. CHADWICK *Let.* in *4th Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* 275/2 Being *clodheads merely sensible and sensuall. 1794 *Agric. Surv. Berwick* p. xxxii. (Jam.) To break the clods .. used formerly to be done .. by hand with *clod-mells, or wooden mallets. 1879 *Shropsh. Word-bk., Clod-mall*, a large wooden hammer employed for breaking clods. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss., Clod-mav.* 1674 RAY *Collect. Eng. Words, Salt-making Cheshire*, A cake which sticks to the bottom of the pan (which they call *clod salt). 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 95 Clod-salt .. is there [at Droytwitch] the strongest salt of all. 1707 E. WARD *Hudibras Rediv.* (1715) II. ix, When *Clod-skulls, at the worst o' th' hay, By brutal Rage shall make their Way. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 1/2 Unimpassioned and *clod-tongued—stolid and solid.

Hence **Clo·dward** *a.*, towards the clods, earthy.

1883 ARTHUR *Fernley Lect.* 71 The most clodward thinker that ever bent his looks down.

Clod (klɒd), *v.* [f. CLOD *sb.*: cf. the originally identical CLOT *v.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To free (land) from clods by harrowing, rolling, or the like. Also *absol. Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 28 Eke diligently clodde it [L. *occa*], pyke oute stones. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 83 Cloddyn or brekyn cloddes, *occo*. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 533 To clod it [arable ground] vvith a roller or board to couer it. 1743 R. MAXWELL *Sel. Trans. Soc. Improv. Agric.* 323 (Jam.) The ground must be well harrowed, clodded, and cleaned from all obstructions.

† **2.** To cover with clods. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 8 Clodde hem [barley, beans, etc.] large, as wel thai may be wrie.

3. To form or turn into clods; formerly also to run into clots, to CLOT (sense 3). *trans.* and *intr.*

1530 PALSGR. 488/1, I clodde, I go in to heapes or in to peces, as the yerthe dothe, *Je amoncelle*. 1572 R. H. tr. *Lauaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 207 Snowe clodded together. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 9 Keep the Vdder that the milke doe not clod. 1655 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* IX. 19. II. 378 To keep the blood from clodding. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. vi. 278 As soon as you have well mixed it [malt] with the Liquor, and prevented it from clodding.

† **4.** *trans.* To enclose in or as in clods. *Obs.*

1619 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 36 That .. man, might spend..Clodded in lumps of clay, his wearie life to end.

5. *trans.* To pelt with clods.

1755 in JOHNSON without quotation. 1888 *Sc. Leader* 28 Nov. 7 The crowd of boys .. kept stoning and clodding him for a considerable distance.

b. *intr.* To throw clods or stones.

1781 J. HUTTON *Tour Caves, Clod*, to throw stones. 1867 E. WAUGH *Tattlin' Matty* ii. in *Lanc. Gloss.* s.v. *Clod*, There's a rook o' chaps bin cloddin' at it.

6. *gen.* To heave or throw heavily. *north. dial.*

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xi, 'She grippit him, and clodded him like a stane from the sling ower the craigs.' 1864 T. CLARK *Westmorld. Dial.* in *Kendal Mercury* 30 Jan., He clodt doon his books an sed he cud meeak nowt omma. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 187 He's .. clodded 'em into th' carriage.

7. *intr.* To fish for eels with a clod; to bob.

1888 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* 380, I have sniggled .. for eels. I have bobbed (or clodded) for them on a Dorsetshire river.

Hence **Clo·dding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1550 LACY *Wyl Bucke's Test.* in Halliw. *Lit.* 16*th & 17th C.* (1851) 54 Clodding of the blode. 1552 HULOET, Cloddynge betyll or malle, *occa*. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 541 Where the woodden rowler will not serue, there you shall take clodding-beetles, made of purpose broad and flat, and with them breake the clods. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* II. 185 The cost of clodding and weeding.

Clod, obs. f. CLAD (see CLOTHE), CLOUD.

In the following, modern edd. read *clogged*; *clodded* or *clotted*, and *cloyd* are also suggested.

1621 FLETCHER *Island Princess* I. iii. (1st Fol. 99) Her spirit .. 'Tis a clear one, Clod with no dirty stuff, She is all pure honour.

Clodded (klɒ·dĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. CLOD *v.* + -ED 1.] Stuck together in clods or lumps. Formerly also = Clotted, coagulated.

1562 PHAËR *Æneid* VIII. Y iiij b, Stormful clouds of clodded rayne. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* I, Severd from the blind And clodded heape. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 354 Is .. like to blood newly pressed out and clodded. 1688 H. WHARTON *Enthus. Ch. Rome* 82 His Hair clodded and uncombed. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Musk*, Clodded Blood .. found under the Skin of the Animal when it is flead. 1812 *Exam.* 11 May 292/1 Parched and clodded surface [of land] the consequence of drought. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 297 This dull and clodded earth.

b. Having a clod adhering.

1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 158 The ploughman's clodded heel.

† **Clo·dder,** *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [See next, and cf. *clotter, cludder, clutter*.] A clotted or curdled mass, a clot.

a 1400 *Mary & Cross* 326 in *Leg. Rood* 142 In cloddres of blod his her was clunge. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 24 Thou lookest like raw flesh, yea like a prodigious clodder. 1698 *Christ Exalted* 20 In his Agony, Sweating clodders of Blood.

† **Clo·dder,** *v. Obs.* [This and the sb. of same form were probably in their origin phonetic variants of CLOTTER, iterative derivative of CLOT *v.*, the phonetic series being *cloter, cloper, cloder*: cf. the first two quots. below, and the equivalence of CLOD, CLOT.] To run together in clots, to coagulate, become clotty or lumpy.

[*c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1887 The clothered blood (*v.r.* clotered, clotred, clodred).] 1499 *Promp. Parv.* 83 (Pynson) Cloderyn (*MS. K.* cloteryn, as blode, or other lyke), *coagulo*. 1530 PALSGR. 487/2, I clodder, lyke whaye or bloode whan it is colde, *Je congele*. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 250 If Milk stay long in the Brests, the whey exhaleth, and the rest clodders. 1720 ROBIE in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 122 Cause the Ashes to lump or clodder together. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Clodder*, to form ingredients into a mass with some soft material. *Clodder'd*, aggregated.

Hence **Clo·ddered** *ppl. a.*

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 219 Time .. hath purged quite Our former cloddred spots. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 92 It made his blood startle out of his body in congealed cloddered heaps.

Clo·ddiness (klɒ·dinĕs). [f. CLODDY + -NESS.] Cloddy quality or condition.

1805 LUCOCK *Nat. Wool* 187 The compactness of the staple, or as manufacturers term it the 'clodginess' of the wool.

Clo·ddish (klɒ·dĭʃ), *a.* [f. CLOD + -ISH.] Somewhat clod-like; savouring of boorish stolidity or awkwardness.

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. v. 112 His boots .. seemed to him to have a clodgish air. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* viii. (1879) 80 Our thoughts .. were fast becoming clodgish. 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* 539 Lads, fresh from the heather, hang round the stone in clodgish embarrassment.

Hence **Clo·ddishness.**

Cloddy (klɒ·di), *a.* [f. as prec. + -Y 1.]

† **1.** Characterized by the presence of clots; clotted, coagulated, lumpy. *Obs.*

1547 RECORDE *Judic. Ur.* 69 b, A cloddy uryne is that which hath in it cloddes of blood. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. I vj b, It draweth out cloddy or clotted bloud. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* III. iv. 228 If the matter be tuff .. and is cloddy, it is a sign that the body decayeth in strength.

2. Characterized by, or abounding in, clods.

1545 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. (1548) 2 Cloddy hard ground. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 80 Turning The meager cloddy earth to glittering gold. 1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 333 If it bee cloddy, hee levelleth it with rowlers turned over it. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 289 Light dry soils .. they should be cloddy, and these clods should not fall to pieces easily by the harrows.

3. Of the nature of a clod, clod-like; earthy (in a depreciative sense).

1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* IV. xiii. (1853) 309 These very bodies that are now cloddy like the earth, shall once be bright as the sun. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 2 Cloddy, carnall, dead and sensuall creatures.

4. Clod-like in shape, short and thick, lumpish.

1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 342 A thick cloddy Fish, with a large Head. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Cloddy*, thick, short, and full of flesh. .Also unintellectual.

5. *sb.* = CLOD-HOPPER 1. *dial.*

1825 R. WARD *Tremaine* II. xxxiii. 290 Among the males there were none .. but cloddies. 1877 E. PEACOCK *Glass. N. W. Lincolnsh., Cloddy*, an awkward ill-dressed man. 'What a cloddy it is!'

Clode, obs. f. CLOUD.

† **Clodge,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [? Modification of *clog*, after *cledge*.] ? To clog.

1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. ii. 128 And clodge their slauish tenants with commaunds.

Clo·d-hopper. [f. CLOD *sb.* + HOP *v.*; perh. with humorous allusion to *grass-hopper*.]

1. One who walks over ploughed land; a ploughman or agricultural labourer; a country lout; hence, a clumsy awkward boor, a clown.

c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Clod-hopper*, a Ploughman. 1721 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Artifice* III. i, Did you ever see a dog brought on a plate, clodhopper? Did you? 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 136 He turned his clowns into gentlemen, and their brother clod-hoppers laughed at them, and they were ashamed.

2. *pl.* A ploughman's heavy shoes.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* lxii, Purser's shoes .. a hybrid breed, between a pair of cast-off slippers and the ploughman's clodhoppers.

3. A bird; the Wheat-ear. Cf. CLOTBIRD.

1834 MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 267 The fallow-chat, wheat-ear, and clod-hopper are not inappropriate names. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov.-n. Brit. Birds* 10 (E. D. S.).

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Clodho·ppering, Clodho·pperish, Clodho·ppership.**

1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 1002 Our own dislike to their clodhopperships. 1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even* 37 The traditional clodhoppering which real New England farm-life has long been rising away from.

Clo·d-hopping, *a.* [f. as prec.] Following the plough; pertaining to, or of the nature of, clodhoppers; loutish, boorish.

1843 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* vii, A common, paltry, low-minded, clodhopping, pipe-smoking ale-house. *c* 1854 THACKERAY *Wolves & Lamb* I. (1869) 340 You little scamp of a clod-hopping ploughboy. 1867 *Ch. & State Rev.* 12 Jan. 32 Shuffings of clodhopping boots.

So **Clodhopping** *sb.* Agricultural labour.

1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* vii. (1848) 87 Spenser delights to designate himself as 'Colin Clout', as though he were a patch in the heels of clodhopping.

Clodly (klɒ·dli), *adv.* [see -LY 2.] In a clod-dish or clod-like manner; dully, heavily.

1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. 337 It is not, like those [pictures] we have been passing, clodly painted.

Clo·d-pate. [f. CLOD + PATE head.]

1. A thickhead or blockhead.

1636 T. RANDALL in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 17 What Clod-pates, Thenot, are our British swaines! *a* 1679 EARL OF ORRERY *Altemira* II, The sober Clod-pate States-man. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Clodpate*, a heavy, dull Fellow.

2. A thick head. (Better two words.)

1762 SMOLLETT *Sir L. Greaves* viii. (D.) There is more logic in that remark .. than I expected from your clod-pate.

Clo·d-pated, *a.* [f. prec. + -ED 2.] Thick-headed, stupid, dense.

1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* III. i, You are dull clod-pated lumps of mire and garbish. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 10 John was not so clod-pated, but at last he took the hint. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* XXVIII, A clod-pated old chandler.

Clo·d-poll, clod-pole. [f. CLOD + POLL head.] = CLOD-PATE.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 208 This Letter being so excellently ignorant .. he will finde it comes from a Clodde-pole. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* IV. 66 He thought the story .. too ridiculous for any clodpole to have contrived. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* I, A poor clodpole, like Tom there. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 83 Our Academic clodpoles must be dense.

† **Cloe,** *v. Obs. north. dial.* [a. ON. *klá* (Sw. *klå*, Da. *klöe*) str. vb., earlier form *klaga, klaha*, pa. t. *kló-, klógom*, pa. pple. *klegenn*, to scratch, to claw an itching place; prob. connected with *kló* claw, the relation of which to the stem of CLAW *sb.* and *v.* is uncertain.] = CLAW *v.* 3.

? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* 186 With this crocket camrocke your backes I shall cloe.

Cloe-board, -hammer, obs. variants of *clawboard* (= CLAPBOARD), CLAW-HAMMER. [Perh. really for *clove-bord, -hammer*: see CLOVE *ppl. a.*]

1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 37/1 Five sayl of the Hamborough Fleet .. chiefly loaden with Cloe-boards. 1623 R. WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 76 Mattocks and Cloe Hammers.

Cloes, obs. form of CLOTHES: see also CLOW.

Clof, cloff. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* In 6 *pl.* cloiffis, 7 *pl.* cloffes, 8 *Sc.* claff. [Cf. ON. *klof* the cleaving or fork of the legs; *klofi* a cleft or rift in a hill, corresp. to OLG. *klobo*, OHG. *chlobo* a cleft; f. weak grade of *kleuƀ-* to CLEAVE. The latter would more properly give *clōve*, the former *cloff*; the vowel of the dial. word is doubtful.]

A cleft, fissure, parting: †**a.** the 'fork' of the legs; = CLEAVING *vbl. sb.*[1] 2, CLEFT 2 (*obs.*); **b.** the cleft of a tree, where the branches part; **c.** 'a cleft between adjacent hills' (Jam.); = CLOVE *sb.*[4]

*c*1538 LYNDESAY *Syde Taillis* 80 Consider giue thare Cloiffis be clene. *a*1605 MONTGOMERY *Flyting* 60 Whether thou wilt .. kisse all cloffes that stands beside. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 43 (Jam.) There, in the claff O' branchy oak..The ring-dove has her nest. 1808 JAMIESON, *Cloff*, the cleft of a tree. 1865 *Cornhill Mag.* 38 The North-countryman .. talks of the *clough* [error for *cloff* or *cluff*] of the tree.

Clof, obs. form of *clove*, pa. t. of CLEAVE *v.* and of CLOVE *sb.*[1]

Cloff (klɒf). *Commerce.* Also *erron.* clough. [Origin obscure. Identity with CLOVE, the weight, has been suggested. Cf. also CLEF.] An allowance (now of 2 lbs. in 3 cwt., or $\frac{1}{168}$), given with certain commodities, in order that the weight may hold good when they are sold by retail.

According to Grafton, 1568, cloff was the grocer's name for the fixed allowance made to the buyer in lieu of the variable advantage which he formerly had through the inclination in his favour of the King's Beam, a practice abolished in 1269. (See also the *Ordinance of Staples*, 1353, c. 10.) But there is a long gap between 1269 and 1502, when our quotations begin. Fabyan, whom Grafton copies verbatim for his text, has no mention of *cloff*.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 128 Wherof .. shulde be rebated for the tare of euery of the said xij. bales iiij. ll. and for the cloff of euery off the said xij. bales ij. ll. .. and for the tret of ye same peper C. xxxvij. ll. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* (*Hen. III*) II. 131 It was ordeyned that the Beame should stande vpright..enclinyng to neyther partie, and the buyer to have of the seller allowed unto him for all thinges *foure pounde of the hundreth. **Margin.* This is that allowance ye Grocers call Cloffe. 1660 T. WILLSFORD *Scales Commerce* I. i. 24 Cloffe .. is onely an allowance for the refuse of the commodity, which hangs upon the chest or cask, for which is usually allowed but 3 or 4 pound in every parcel. 1828 HUTTON *Pract. Arithm., Tare & Tret*, Cloff is an allowance of 2 lb. for every 3 cwt., and some say for every 100 lb. of tret-sutler, to make the weight hold good when sold by retail.

†**Clo·ffing.** *Obs.* [App. OE. *clufƀung(e* fem.; ME. *clofthounk* and *cloffynnge* are the same word. Bosw.-Toller explains from *clufu* clove, bulb + *pung* masc. monkshood or hellebore. Cf. CLOVE-TONGUE.] A plant: see quots.

(Cockayne understood the OE. name to mean *Ranunculus sceleratus*; which is probable, since both *clufþung* and *clufwyrt* are glossed by *Batrachion*, an old name of *Ranunculus*. But the ME. name seems to mean a hellebore, as in Halliwell's modern entry.)

*c*1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 98 Ðeos wyrt þe man sceleratam, and oðrum naman clufþunge nemnað .. bið cenned on fuhtum and on wæteregum stowum. *c*1050 *Voc.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 295/35 *Botracion*, clufðung. *a*1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 189 *Vellatrum* [? for *veratrum*, 'hellebore'] Angl. clofthounk. 14.. *MS. version of Macer* in *Promp. Parv.* s.v. *Gladone*, Do take .. þe iij part of þe poudre of ellebre, þat some men clepen cloffynnge. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Cloffing*, the plant hellebore.

Clog (klɒg), *sb.* Also 5–7 clogge, (5 cloge), 7 clogg. [Known since 14th c.; derivation obscure. (Connexion with CLAG 'to clot with any thing sticky' appears only in later transferred uses.)]

1. A thick piece of wood; a short piece of the trunk, or of a large root, of a tree; a block, clump. Still the ordinary sense in Scotland. *Yule clog*: a Christmas log for the fire.

*c*1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2919 With a Clog of an Oke he faught. *c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 83 Clogge, *truncus*. 1530 PALSGR. 206/1 Clogge, *billot*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 157 A clog, log, *truncus*. n. d. *Descr. Scotland* (Jam.), Great clogges of timber. *a*1845 Mrs. BRAY *Warleigh* xvi. (1884) 128 Well roasted by the 'yule clog' of a winter's fire. 1886 STEWART *Remin. Dumfermline* 61 The roots of large trees called 'clogs' were now brought.

2. A block or heavy piece of wood, or the like, attached to the leg or neck of a man or beast, to impede motion or prevent escape.

1450 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 232 Jac Napes wolde one the see a maryner to ben, With his cloge and his cheyn. *c*1450 *Bk. Curtasye* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 302 Þou art lyke an ape teyȝed with a clogge. 1461 *Past. Lett.* No. 414. II. 48, I am with the gayler, with a clogge upon myn hele. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 157 A clogge at ye foote, *impedimentum*. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. iii. 35, I am trusted with a mussell, and enfranchisde with a clog. 1629 J. COLE *Of Death* 45 The body is but to the soule as a clogge tied to the legge. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 323 *Clogs*, pieces of Wood, or such like, fastned about the Necks, or to the Legs of Beasts, that they run not away. 1830 LAMB in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 101, I never tied tin-kettle, clog, Or salt-box to the tail of dog, Without a pang.

b. A load to obstruct the motion of anything.

1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* I. (1682) 23 We perceived the Bladder to swell and concluded that it had lifted up its clog about an inch. *Ibid.* 112 The Clog, when all the Air was come in, was swiftly raised.

c. A block or lump tied to anything for use or ornament; *e. g.* to a key to prevent its being lost.

*c*1325 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 154 For the clogges that cleveth by here chelle. *c*1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1603 With the Keye cloge, þat she caught. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 164 Euery key hath a clog.

3. *fig.* Anything that impedes action or progress; an impediment, encumbrance, hindrance.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 28 As burthens or clogges retaryenge or lettynge them in theyr iourney. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 227 A grieuous clog to her husband. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 615 That Kings were Useless, and a Clog to Trade. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. viii. 231 A perpetual clog to public business. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* IV, Like a spirit which hath shaken off The clog of dull mortality. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Apr. 4/7 Women and children are a clog upon rapid movements.

†**4.** The 'cone' of the fir or pine tree. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 104 The Pine tree .. the kernelles must be gathered in June, before the clogges do open. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 324 Coniferous Trees, are such that bear Cones or Clogs. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Fir tree*, The Kernels and Nuts, which may be got out of their Cones and Clogs.

†**5.** A tuber at the root of a plant. *Obs.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. lxvi. § 1. 91 The roote consisteth of many knobs or tuberous clogs. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* 68 The roots (of orpine) are divers thick, round, white, tuberous Clogs. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 115/1 Clogs, or knotty roots .. hanging together by threds.

6. a. A wooden-soled overshoe or sandal worn (chiefly by women) in some localities, to protect the feet from wet and dirt. **b.** A shoe with a thick wooden sole protected by a rim of metal, worn in the north. [Probably the name belongs originally to the thick wooden sole alone: cf. CLOG *v.* 9.]

1416 *Act* 4 *Hen. V*, c. 3 § 1 Qe les Patynmakers..ne facent, ascuns patyns ne clogges del maeresme appelle Aspe. 1671 tr. *Palafox's Cong. China* xxxii. 582 Chopino's are high Cloggs, which the Women use in Spain. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 14/2 Cloggs are shooes with thick Wooden Soles. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (ed. 3) I. xxxvi. 146, I remember at the playhouse, they used to call on Mrs. Oldfield's chair! Mrs. Barry's clogs! and Mrs. Bracegirdle's pattens! 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* ii, A fear on Mrs. Allen's part of having left her clogs at an inn. 1820 *Ann. Reg.* 312 (*Manchester Sessions*) They kicked me with their clogs. 1843 THACKERAY *Men's Wives* (1872) 478 He leaves his clogs in the passage..in the muddiest weather he never has a speck on his foot. 1850 E. ELLIOT *More Verse & Pr.* I. 67 To clomp in my clogs there, I is not inclin'd. 1877 *N.W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Clog* (4) A wooden-soled overshoe worn by women. 1883 *Almondbury & Hudderfield Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clogs*, shoes with wooden soles .. they are particularly useful in the factories where dyeing is going on.

†**7.** A kind of calendar notched upon a square block of wood (or other material). *Obs.*

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 418 An ancient sort of Almanacks they call Cloggs, made upon square sticks, still in use here amongst the meaner sort of people. *a*1765 STUKELEY *Itin.* VI. 131 St. Martin's day, in the Norway clogs, is marked with a goose. 1834–43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* XC. 202 In Peter Hopkins's time the clogg was still found in farm houses.

8. *Comb.*, as *clog-like* adj. and adv., *-maker, -wearing* ppl. a.; **clog-almanac,** = CLOG 7; **clog-boot,** a wooden-soled boot; **clog-dance,** a dance performed in clogs or wooden-soled shoes; hence **clog-dancer**; †**clog-head,** ? a blockhead; **clog-hornpipe** (cf. *clog-dance*); **clog-weed** (see quot.); **clog-wheat,** a bearded variety of wheat; also called, from the conical form of its spike, cone-wheat; †**clog-wheel,** a cart-wheel in one block (see quot.).

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1592/4 A short pair of *Clog-Boots. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 27 Dec., A grand international *clog-dance. 1598 *Famous Victories Hen. V*, x. 25 Come ye *cloghead. 1861 MRS. NORTON *Lady La G.* IV. 197 The slandered .. Who hears for evermore the self-same lie Clank *clog-like at his heels. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6170/8 John Willson .. *Clog-maker. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 251 Purchased by the clog-makers and turners. 1850 E. ELLIOTT *More Verse and Pr.* I. 67 *Clog-wearing Madge. 1878–86 BRITTEN & H. *Eng. Plant-n.*, *Clog-weed*, (1) Heracleum Sphondylium, *Glou.* (2) Scabiosa arvensis, *S. Bucks.* 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 165 A deep, broad ditch, overshadowed by tall hemlock and clogweed. 1762 BONES in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 530 *Clog-wheat, or rivets, or bearded-wheat, (as it is variously called in this county [Suffolk]). 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.*, Gloss., *Clog-wheat*, cone-wheat. 1575 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 254, 1j paire *clogg wheeles for oxen. 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Clog wheels*, cart wheels of thick plank and without spokes. In common use in the 18th century.

Clog (klɒg), *v.* [f. the sb. In some later senses there is perh. association with CLAG *v.*, although in dialects in which both words are used, *e. g.* in south of Scotland, they are kept quite distinct, *clag* always implying stickiness, and *clog* load. Senses 5–6 appear to run together with those of CLOY *v.*]

1. *trans.* To fasten a clog or heavy block of wood to; to fetter or confine by this means.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xiv. (1495) 774 An oxe herde fedeth .. oxen: and byndeth their fete .. and cloggith them whyle they ben in pasture. 1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 392/2 His master..manie times caused him to be chained, locked, and clogged, to stale his running awaie. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* v. 91 Being clogged with chaines of steel, he was carried away..to Babylon. *a*1822 SHELLEY *Ess. & Lett., Reviv. Lit.* (Camelot Ser.) 147 Superstition .. has clogged man to earth. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 514 Horses .. clogged with a bar of wood.

2. *transf.* To load so as to entangle or impede the motion of; to encumber, hamper.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. 101 With their fingers clogged with rings. *a*1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xii. (1622) 338 Hence 'tis, the Delver bound and clogd in clowted buskin, sings. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* V. 410 Clogg'd by the cumbrous vest Calypso gave. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. xv. 300 The whole flotilla would be clogged by the slowness of the sailing-vessels.

†**b.** To load. *Obs.*

(Johnson says 'In the following passage it is improper, for its meaning always includes hindrance'.)

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (R.). Though the teeth of the wheels .. be never so smooth .. yet if they be not oyl'd will hardly move, though you clog them with never so much weight.

3. *fig.* To load, burden, encumber, hamper.

1564 BECON *New Catech.* (1844) 300 In things that be indifferent, we must .. clog no man's conscience. 1618 E. ELTON *Exp. Romans* vii. (1622) 115 Clogged with the yoke and burden of their sinnes. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Soul* (1669) 42 Clogging it [an Estate] with Legacies. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. i. iv. 23 The power of exchanging must have been much clogged. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. v. 228 To avoid .. the combinations of consonants that clog our language. 1857 C. BRONTË *Professor* II. xxiii. 175 Man is ever clogged with his mortality.

b. *fig.* To hinder, impede, obstruct (actions).

1715 SOUTH *Serm. 1 Kings* xiii. 33. 128 The Devotion of Men is apt to be clogged by such Ceremonies. 1742 *Col. Rec. Penn.* IV. 542 Everything that tendered to Clog the Importation of them. 1775 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 55 A minority cannot make or carry on a war; but a minority .. may clog a war. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 7. 539 The old loyalty, too, clogged their enterprise.

4. To encumber or impede as clay or other sticky matter by adhesion. Cf. to CLAG.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 294 Clogged in the claye and slyme of vyce. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 66 If..you finde so much blood in his Liuer, as will clog the foote of a flea. *c*1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 222 (1810) 232 Clawton .. a place full of clay .. insomuch that a proverbial speech passeth thereon: 'The Devil was clogged in Clawmore'. 1886 G. ALLEN *Kalee's Shrine* xiii. 144 Sinking in mud .. It clogs you and hampers you on every side.

5. To fill up with anything that impedes or obstructs action or function, to encumber; *esp.* to choke *up* so as to hinder free passage, to obstruct. (In the first quot., prob. an error for *cloy*.)

1586 HATTON in Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) II. xlv. 276 They had conspired to..clog all the great ordnance. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 141 A world of these statues .. in every room in the house, which they clog rather than adorn. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* (1722) 19 Air..Clogg'd with gross Vapours. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan Arc* I. 454 Famine .. Mark'd the gorged raven clog his beak with gore. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 646 Until it so clogs the type, that the work is .. scarcely legible. 1844 DUFTON *Deafness* 77 When the Eustachian tube is clogged up with mucus. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. 46 The road..was clogged with carriages.

†**6.** *fig.* To satiate, surfeit, cloy. *Obs.*

1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 65 Thus clogg'd with loue, with passions and with griefe. 1610 HEALEY *Vives' Comm. St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 551, I do but glance at this for fear of clogging my reader. *a*1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Woman* Wks. 1730 I. 57 Clogg'd with incest and adultery To lusts more strange..they fly.

7. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become encumbered or obstructed, to stick. *lit.* and *fig.*

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Praise* iii, When thou dost on businesse blow, It hangs, it clogs. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 214 Move it sometimes with a Broom or Whisk, that the seeds clog not together. *a*1755 SHARP *Surgery* (J.), The teeth of the saw will begin to clog.

8. *trans.* To put clogs on. [f. the sb., sense 6.]

1837 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 497 It is time for me to .. clog and coat myself, and sally forth to face the storm.

9. To put wooden soles on (shoes, etc.).

1640 [see CLOGGING *vbl. sb.* 2]. Common in north of England and south of Scotland; e. g. 'Take the shoes to the clogger who will clog them for the winter.'

Clog-bag, obs. Sc. f. CLOAK-BAG.

Clogdo·gdo. *nonce-wd.* [? f. CLOG + DOG.]

1609 JONSON *Silent Woman* IV. i. [ii.] A wife is a scurvy Clogdogdo..a very foresaid Bear-whelp. *mala bestia.*

Clogged (klɒgd), *ppl. a.* [f. CLOG *v.* + -ED[1].] Encumbered, obstructed, etc.; see the verb.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 325 A heavy clogged earth. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 345 The clogged wheels. 1889 A. LANG *Lett. Literature* i. (ed. 2) 14 They..flow but rarely over a clogged and stony channel.

Clogger (klɒ·gəɹ). [f. CLOG *sb.* + -ER.] One who makes clogs, or wooden soles for shoes. (A distinct trade in the north.)

1745 *Manchester School Reg.* (1866) I. 26 John, son of John Wilson of Manchester, Clogger. 1832 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 314 The clogger is .. still sometimes a separate trade from the shoemaker. 1883 *Standard* 5 Dec. 3/7 The accused were a clogger, and his apprentice.

Clogginess (klɒ·ginés). [f. CLOGGY + -NESS.] State or quality of being cloggy or clogged.

1797 J. DOWNING *Disord. Horned Cattle* 57 This medicine ..penetrates and opens the clogginess of the kidneys.

Clogging (klɒ·giŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLOG *v.*]

1. The action of the verb CLOG; encumbering, obstruction, etc.; also *concr.* that which clogs.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. III. xxv, Truth doth..pierce, open, and disgregate All ascititious cloggings. 1666 BUNYAN

Grace Ab. P 164. 26 Such a Clogging and heat at my Stomach. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* 257 The 'fouling' and 'clogging' up of the barrel.

2. a. The soling with wooden soles; **b.** The putting on of clogs (*nonce-use*).

1640 *Wilmslow Churchw. Acc.* in Earwaker *E. Cheshire* I. 110 Paid for the clogginge of a paire of clogges for Manners Newton iiij*d*. 1824 Miss MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 226 Oh, the shawlings, the cloakings, the cloggings!

Clogging (klǫ·gin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That clogs; encumbering, hampering, obstructing; see the verb.

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 444 Richesse, free from clogging carefulnesse. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 200 The clogging burthen of a guilty soule. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 262 Moil'd in the clogging Clay. 1889 *Athenæum* 17 Aug. 216/3 In spite of his clogging surroundings.

† **Cloggish,** *a. Obs.* [f. CLOG *sb.* + -ISH.] Of the nature of a clog or encumbrance. Hence † **Cloggishness.**

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 147 The soul can .. take leave of the body for all its cloggishness.

Cloggy (klǫ·gi), *a.* [f. CLOG *sb.* and *v.* + -Y.]

1. Characterized by or of the nature of clogs, blocks, or clumps; knotty, lumpy.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ccxxxviii. §6. 590 The roote is great, thicke, and tuberous, consisting of many cloggie parcels. 1869 *Daily News* 7 Dec., The most vulgar and cloggy hind-quarters that the heart of breeder can conceive.

2. Apt to clog; sticky.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 827/2 In cloggie mires, and foule filthie waies. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* I. 416 (R.) Some grosser and cloggy parts are retained. 1845 *Whitehall* xvi. 110 The ale is very good and cloggy.

3. Loaded with or full of clogging matter.

1658 COKAINE *Trappolin* Poems (1669) 472 Hair..Cloggy with sweat and blood. 1807-17 TANNAHILL *Coggie* Poet. Wks. (1846) 141 It gars the wheels of life run light Though e'er sae doilt and cloggie.

Cloghad, cloghead (klǫ·găd). Corruption of Irish *clogachd* (klo·gaχt) belfry (f. *clog* bell), sometimes applied to the round towers of Ireland.

1825 FOSBROOKE *Encycl. Antig.* (1843) I. 112 Those singular monuments the Cloghads, which are ascribed to the ninth century. 1864 WEBSTER, *Cloghead.*

Cloi-, obs. spelling (chiefly Sc.) of *clŏ-*, as in *cloif, cloik, clois, cloish*: see CLO-.

Cloin(e, obs. f. CLOWN, CLOYN *v.*

‖ **Cloison** (kloi·z'n, klwazŏn). [Fr. = Pr. *clausió* :—L. type **clausiōn-em*, n. of action f. *claus-us* shut: cf. POISON:—*pōtiōnem.*] A partition, division.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.*, 5 [The walls of the green house] may be built of Loame, tempered .. or with a double Cloison made of Boards well Rabitted. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 425 There is no 'cloison', and the incisors are of large size. 1883 *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* Ser. II. IX. 250 Divided by thin bands of gold forming cloisons. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Feb. 3/1 Translucent enamels between the cloisons.

‖ **Cloisonné** (klwazone), *a.* (*sb.*). [Fr. f. prec.] Divided into compartments: applied to enamels. Also short for *cloisonné enamel*, and *attrib.*

Cloisonné enamels are made by forming the outlines of figures with thin plates set on edge upon a foundation plaque. These form compartments in which the variously coloured enamels are put in the state of powder, and by which they are retained and prevented from running together when melted in the furnace. When the compartments are excavated in the substance of the foundation plaque itself the enamel is called *champlevé*, i. e. field-raised.

1863 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 671 Can remember the day when every cloisonné and champlevé enamel was classed under the head of Byzantine. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 5/1 The chefs-d'œuvre of embroidery, lacquer, metal work, and cloisonné.

Cloister (kloi·stəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4 **cloystor,** cloistre, 4-5 **cloystre,** 4-8 **-ter,** 5-tere, 5-6 **-ture,** 6-7 **cloisture,** 4- **cloister.** [ME. *cloistre*, a. OF. *cloistre*, earlier *clostre* :—L. *claustr-um, clōstr-um*, 'a bar, bolt, lock', later 'a shut up place, a cloister', f. *claud-, claus-* to shut + *-trum* instrumental suffix. Before the adoption of the French form, OE. had already CLAUSTER and *clústor* from Latin, and ME. had also CLOSTER and *clowster.*]

1. An enclosed place or space, enlosure; close; compass. Also *fig.* *Obs.* or *arch.* (In later use app. taken as *fig.* from sense 2 or 3.)

c 1300 *Beket* 2089 Into the cloistre of Canterbure with grete noyse hi gonne weve. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 968 Vt-wyth to se þat clene cloystor, þou may, bot in-wyth not a fote. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlvi. 79 b/2 He .. edefyed a lytyll cloysture of stones. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxvi. ix. 924 One part..was strongly fortified with a mure of less circuite and cloisture [*circulo*] than the other. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* I. 13 Within the Cloyster of a nut. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. i. § 39 'Tis now time for the Plume to rouze out of its Cloysters, and germinate. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 190 Immured..in cloisters of the mind.

† **b.** Applied to the womb. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Second Nun's T.* 43 With-Inne the Cloistre blisful of thy sydis. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 220 The cloyster of Mary beryth hym. 1539 *Bk. Ceremonies* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. cix. 285 Christ..came from the ..virginal cloister of his mother.

2. A place of religious seclusion; a monastery or nunnery; a convent.

1340 *Ayenb.* 242 Lottes wyf betokneþ ham .. þet habbeþ hear body ine cloystre, an zetteþ hare herten ine þe wordle. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xii. (Arb.) 28 A cloyster of b[l]ack nonnes. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. v. (1634) 536 Let a Monke be content with his cloister. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 71. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Warres* v. 50 Fitter for a Cloyster than a Crowne. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 122 The villanies of the Cloistures. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. iii. § 9 Those things which the Ægyptian Priests had to that time kept secret in their Cloysters. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Germany* II. 98 There are several cloysters remaining in this city, which are now secularized.

b. *fig.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 151 Þes yef þe [of wytte] is priour ine þe cloystre of þe zaule. 1599 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* v., Nor in a secret cloister doth he keep These virgin spirits. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* ii. 78 To withdraw..into the cloister of his ideal world. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 30 Freed..from the cloister of pedantry.

c. *The cloister*: the seclusion of a cloister; monastic life.

1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xlvii. 775 The austerity of the cloyster. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 91 In a manner which scents of the cloister. 1888 BERNARD *World to Cloister* ii. 14 Reflection and preparation before they enter the cloister.

3. A covered walk or arcade connected with a monastery, college, or large church, serving as a way of communication between different parts of the group of buildings, and sometimes as a place of exercise or study; often running round the open court of a quadrangle, with a plain wall on the one side, and a series of windows or an open colonnade on the other. (Often in *pl.*)

c 1400 MAUNDEV. vi. (1839) 70 Under the cloystre of the Chirche. 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 615 The cloyster or walking place of Alsoule Colledge in Oxenford. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 156 To walk the studious cloister's pale. *a* 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 8 New Coll. schoole, situated between the west part of the chappell, and E. part of the cloyster. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 167 P 1 To be interred.. in the Cloysters near Westminster Abbey. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 292 The court-yard is surrounded with a cloister as it is in monasteries. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 261, I was loitering about the old gray cloisters of Westminster Abbey. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 299 Granta's quiet solitudes, her cloisters and her halls.

b. A similar walk or arcade in connexion with other buildings.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 684 Till he come thurghe a cloyster to a clene halle. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 15 The pillars and arched Cloysters of that princely pallace. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 197 One long Street, with narrow Porticoes, or Cloysters on both sides. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II. 127 [*Wilton Hall*] A quadrangle cloister full of antique and modern statuary.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cloister-bower*, † *-brood, -chapel*, * *-court*, † *-creeper, -life, -man, -monk, -quadrangle, -room*; **cloister-garth,** the open court enclosed by a cloister; **cloister-wise** *adv.*

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (1857) 117 Friers and nunnes..the hypocrisie and uncleannesse of that *cloysterbroode. 1798 SOTHERBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 56 To the *cloister-court in crowds tumultuous came. 1563 MAN *Musculus' Commonpl.* 41 a, Monkes, Friers, and other *Cloyster-crepers. 1850 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* I. 135 The cloisters..are arranged round three or four sides of a quadrangular area, termed the *cloister garth. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 537-8 Manye monkis han be take out of *cloister lyf to be bischopis. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 1169 False prechers and *Cloister men. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 30 An *cloyster monk. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 71 'Twas *Cloister-wise contriv'd with Arches strong.

Cloister (kloi·stəɹ), *v.* For forms see prec. [f. the sb., or a. F. *cloistrer* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. *trans.* To shut *up*, enclose, or place in a cloister or monastic house.

1592 FLORIO *2nd Fruites* A iiij, This younger sister I thought to haue cloystred vp in some solitarynes. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. i. 23 High thee to France, And Cloyster thee in some Religious House. 1692 SIR T. BLOUNT *Ess.* 41 That little stock of learning .. was cloyster'd up in Monasteries and Abbeys. *a* 1714 SHARP *Serm.* I. iii. (R.), Those that cloyster up themselves in a monastery. 1751 BP. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Methodists* (1754) II. 144 She .. no sooner was cloistered, but, etc.

2. To shut up in any seclusion or retirement.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 238 Studentes cloystured them selues together. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* IV. xiii. (1715) 310 When at Home they were cloyster'd up. *a* 1851 D. MOIR *Poems, Field Pinkie* ii, The blackbird, cloistered in the oak. 1854 J. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. i. 34 [He] cloistered himself in his study.

† **b.** To shut up, enclose (things). *Obs. rare.*

1723 J. MACKAY *Journ. Scotl.*, In the Library [of the College, Edinburgh] the books are cloistered with doors of wire. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* IV. 98.

3. *fig.* To confine, restrain within narrow limits.

1627 F. E. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 89 The Cage of his restraint was .. too weak to cloyster his Ambition. 1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 61 [The soul] .. ashamed to be cloistered in it [the body]. 1812 D'ISRAELI *Calam. Auth.* (L.), Antony had cloistered an athletic mind.

4. To furnish or surround (a place) with a cloister; to convert into a cloister or convent.

1625 BACON *Ess. Building* (Arb.) 552 Cloistered on all Sides, vpon Decent and Beautifull Arches. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. vii, Where, cloister'd round, the garden lay. 1863 J. M. LUDLOW *Sisterhoods* in *Gd. Words* 498 By Helyot's time several houses had become Cloistered.

Hence **Cloistering** *vbl. sb.*

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxv. (R.), This cloystring and fat feeding of Religious is not old. 1706 *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. iv. vii. 423 The Cloistring of Nuns.

Cloisteral, var. of CLOISTRAL.

Cloistered (kloi·stəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. CLOISTER *v.* and *sb.* + -ED.]

1. Shut up or dwelling in a cloister; monastic.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 350 No Covent of Cloystered company or cowled crew. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 296 Though I rate this cloister'd Lubber according to his deserts. 1741 BERKELEY *Lett.* 7 June Wks. IV. 280 A modern cloystered friar! 1861 PEARSON *E. & Mid. Ages* 157 The gratitude of cloistered chroniclers.

b. *transf.* Of things, conditions, etc.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 141 He put off the habite of his cloistered profession. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, lviii, Cloystered Ease. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* xii. (1878) 408 The..cloistered seclusion of a college.

2. *fig.* Confined as in a cloister, recluse.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 41 Ere the Bat hath flowne His Cloyster'd flight. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 45 A fugitive and cloister'd vertue. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* 31 How shall this be, with his cloistered ways!

3. Furnished with a cloister: see CLOISTER *v.* 4.

Cloisterer (kloi·stərəɹ). *arch.* Forms: 4 **cloistrere,** 4-6 **cloystrer,** -e, 4-7 **-terer,** 5 **cloistrer,** 6 **-eer,** 6-9 **cloisterer.** [a. OF. *cloistrier* (mod.F. *cloîtrier*) :—late L. *claustrārius*, f. *claustrum.*]

One who dwells in a cloister; a monk or nun.

1340 *Ayenb.* 67 Þe cloystrers aye þe abbottes and þe priours. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 27172 (Fairf.) Werldis man, clerk or cloistrere [*Cott.* closterer]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 259. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* v. (Arb.) 10 He was a cloysterer or a closyd recluse. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 3 Counterfaict cloistreers of Antichristes owne generacion. 1627 BP. HALL *No Peace with Rome* § 20. 680 Some superstitious old wife, or some idle and silly cloysterer. 1818 J. H. FRERE *Whistlecraft's National Poem* III. ix, A race of cloisterers.

Cloisterless, *a.* Devoid of a cloister.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 179 (Harl. MS.) A monk, whan he is cloysterles..This is to seyn, a monk out of his cloystre.

Cloisterly (kloi·stəɹli), *a.* [f. CLOISTER *sb.* + -LY¹.] Proper to, or of the nature of, a cloister.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 244/1 Elizabeth .., entered the profession of cloisterlie religion, and made hirselfe a nun. 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Problem Prophesies* 73 Good plaine rude cloisterly stuffe. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxvii, By the cloisterly Temple, and by Whitefriars.

Cloistral (kloi·străl), *a.* Also 7 **cloysteral**(l, **cloystrall,** 9 **cloisteral.** [f. CLOISTER + -AL, after L. *claustrāl-is* claustral.]

1. Pertaining to a cloister; monastic.

1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* (1717) 151 A Cloistral Exercise, Where Men shut out retir'd, and sequestred..seem to sympathize With innocent and plain Simplicity. 1651 *Relig. Wotton* (1672) 39 Making a holy retreat to a Cloysteral life. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 328 The pressure of practical life makes 'culture for culture's sake' sound like cloistral and pedantic talk.

2. Of persons: Dwelling in a cloister; belonging to a monastic order. Also *absol.*

1624 DONNE *Serm. Rev.* vii. 9 Salvation is a more extensive thing..then sullen cloystrall, that have walled salvation in a monastery .. take it to be. *a* 1631 — *Poems* (1650) 189 So cloysterall men..Have Vertue in Melancholy.

3. Of the type of a cloister.

1844 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* 249 Through cloistral glades. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 383/2 The house is rather cloistral.

† **Cloistress.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. CLOIST(E)RER: see -ESS.] A female tenant of a cloister, a nun.

1601 SHAKS. *Twelf. N.* I. i. 28 Like a Cloystresse she will vailed walke.

† **Cloistro·se,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. CLOISTER, on OF. type **cloistros, -ous, -eus*, L. type **claustrōsus*: see -OSE.] Pertaining to a cloister, monastic.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. vi. 517 Tied to close and cloistrose obseruauncis.

Cloisture, Cloith, obs. ff. CLOISTER, CLOTH.

Cloit (kloit), *v. Sc. intr.* 'To fall heavily' (Jam.).

c 1719 HAMILTON *Epist. Ramsay* II. xvi. in *R.'s Poems*, Upon my bum I fairly cloited On the cold eard. 1827 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 298 He cloits doun first on his hurdies, and then on his tae side.

Hence **Cloit** *sb.*, 'a hard or heavy fall' (Jam.).

1822 GALT *Provost* 203 (Jam.) Down she fell on her back ..with a great cloyt.

Clok, obs. f. CLOAK, CLOCK.

† **Clokarde.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? f. *clok* clock, or its ONF. type + -ARD.] Some kind of obsolete musical instrument.

? *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 1071 There was myrth and melody..With rote, ribible and clokarde.

Cloke, *sb.*, obs. and dial. f. CLUTCH, claw.

Cloke, *v. dial.* Also **clawk, clowk,** *Sc.* **cluke, cleuk, cleuck, clook.** [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To claw, to scratch.

1825 JAMIESON s. v. *Cleuck*, The cat'll cleuck ye. 1883 *Huddersf. Gloss.* s. v., The cat cloked me.

† **2.** = CLUTCH *v.* 4, 5. *Sc.*

a 1785 FORBES *Dominie Depos'd* 37 (Jam.) The Carlings Maggy had so cleuked. [1886 *S. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss., Clawk*, to snatch, claw up, clutch. 1878 *Cumberland Gloss.. Clowk*, to snatch.]

Cloke, var. of CLOAK. **Cloket:** see CLOAKET. [**Clolle** (Jamieson, etc.), error for *cholle*, JOWL.]

Clom, clomme: see CLUM.

Clomb, clome, clomme: see CLIMB *v.*

† **Clome,** *v. Obs.* or ? *dial.* [possibly the same as CLOAM *v.*, in a different sense.]

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. iv. 106 Þorw a candel clomyng in a corsed place. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Clome*, to gutter, as a candle. *North.*

Clome, Clomer: see Cloam, Cloamer.

Clomesyng, clomps, clomse: see Clumse.

Clomp, *v.*, dial. f. Clamp or Clump to walk as with clogs.

1850 E. Elliott *More Verse & Pr.* I. 67 To clomp in my clogs there. 1887 Sims *Mary Jane's Mem.* 28 Great big clomping boots.

Clomperton, Clomst: see Clum-.

† **Clond.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [=*cland*, app. a. ON. *kland*, calumny, molestation.] Trouble.

c 1205 Lay. 11704 He makede himselven muchel clond [*c* 1275 mochel to don] ne isæh he navere æft þis lond.

† **Clondre,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? onomatopœic.] *intr.* ? To make a rumbling noise, to drone.

c 1325 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 292 Thu werkes al to wondre; Als an old cawdrun bigynnest to clondre.

Clone, obs. f. Clean *a.*

Clong, -ed, -en, etc., obs. ff. Clung, Clunged.

† **Clongie,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Batman's alteration of Trevisa's *clonge*, Clung.] Sticky, adhesive.

1582 Batman *On Bartholl.* 256 The kinde [of glew]..is so clongie.

Clonic (klǫ·nik), *a. Path.* [f. Gr. κλόνος violent confused motion, turmoil (esp. of battle) + -ic. Cf. F. *clonique.*] Applied to spasms in which violent muscular contractions and relaxations take place in rapid succession; opposed to *tonic.*

1849 H. Mayo *Pop. Superstit.* (1851) 81 Clonic spasm, for instance, the contortions and convulsive struggles of epilepsy. 1871 Hammond *Dis. Nervous Syst.* 39 Tonic spasm, followed by clonic convulsion. 1883 *Nature* 22 Mar. 486 The convulsions are not continuous, but are clonic.

Clooch, obs. f. Clutch.

Cloof, clufe. *north. dial.* [cf. ON. *klauf* cloven hoof, Da. *klov* claw, hoof; also Clove *sb.*^{1} 3.]

1500–20 Dunbar *Thistle & Rose* 99 This Lady liftit up his [the lion's] cluvis. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xiii. ii. 14 The bustuus swyne That wyth thar clovis [*ed.* 1710 clufis] can the erd smyte. 1851 *Cumberland Gloss., Cluves*, hoofs of horses or cows. 1872 J. G. Murphy *Comm. on Lev.* xi. 3 The hoof is severed into cloofs.

Clook(e, obs. form of Cloak, Cloke, Clutch.

† **Cloom,** *sb. Obs.* [app. a dial. form of Cloam *sb.*: cf. dial. *loom* for *loam*, and obs. *Room* for *Rome.*] Adhesive mud or clay.

1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 41 Keep the Hives always close..The best Cloom, for that purpose, is made of neats dung. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Letanies, Lord's Pr.* xix. Wks. (1641) 661 To breake and bruise them like a clod Of earth or cloome. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* ix. § 3 (1681) 184 Wiker-Hives made with spleets of Wood, and daubed with Cow-cloom tempered for that purpose.

† **Cloom,** *v. Obs.* [f. Cloom *sb.*: practically a (? dial.) variant of Cloam *v.*] *trans.* To daub or plaster with adhesive mud.

1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 41 *margin*, The Hives always close cloomed. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 189 Cloom up the skirts all but the door. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Bee*, The Way is to cloom the Hives very close.

Cloop (klūp), *sb.* [Imitative.] The sound made by drawing a cork from a bottle, or any similar sound. So **Cloop** *v. intr.*, to make this sound.

1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xxiv, I heard a sort of cloop, by which well-known sound I was aware that somebody was opening a bottle of wine. 1854 — *Newcomes* I. 120 He can imitate any.. cloop of a cork wrenched from a bottle and guggling of wine into the decanter. 1872 Miss Braddon *To Bitter End* xxxvii. 291 The clatter of her pattens, the cloop of her pails. *Ibid.* v. 39 A basket, from which there came.. a cool clooping noise, suggestive of refreshing drinks.

Cloor, sluice, etc.: dial. form of Clow.

Cloos; obs. f. Close.

Cloot (klut, *Sc.* klüt). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **clute.** [Of obscure etymology, the early history being wanting: prob. a deriv. of ON. *kló*, or OTeut. type **klōw*(*a*) claw. (Cf. Du. *klauwtje* little claw.)]

1. One of the divisions of the hoof, in the ox, sheep, swine, etc.; also, loosely, the hoof as a whole. *To take their cloots*: (of cattle) 'to run off' (Jam.).

1725 Ramsay *Gentl. Sheph.* i. i, Sax guid fat lambs I said them ilka clute. 1781 Burns *Death Poor Mailie* 3 Upon her cloot she coost a hitch. 1788 Picken *Poems* ♦5 (Jam.) Wha kens but what the bits o' brutes..hae taen their clutes An' gane ilk livan ane a' packin'. 1820 Scott *Monast.* iii, 'The thieves, the harrying thieves! not a cloot left of the hail hirsel!' 1844 W. H. Maxwell *Sport & Adv. Scotl.* xvi. (1855) 149 Carcasses—skins and cloots included.

2. pl. *Cloots*: a name for the Devil. (Cf. Cloottie.)

1787 Burns *Addr. Deil* xx, An' now, auld Cloots. 1858 M. Porteous *Souter Johnny* 28 A sight that gart Auld Cloots grow fain.

Cloote, obs. f. Clote.

Clooth, cloop(e, obs. ff. Cloth, Clothe *v.*

Clootie (klu·ti, *Sc.* klü·ti). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **Cleutie, Clutie.** [In sense 1 orig. adj. f. Cloot + -y; in sense 2 diminutive.]

1. A name for the Devil, as popularly represented with a cloven foot.

1785 Burns *Addr. Deil* i, O thou! whatever title suit thee, Auld Hornie, Satan, Nick, or Clootie. 1802 R. Anderson *Cumbld. Ball.* 23 Aunt Meable has lost her best sark, And Cleutie is bleam'd varra mickle. *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* II. 224 Run! run!—that's the 'muckle-horned Clootie' himself!

2. Diminutive of Cloot, a hoof.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 485 With his hinder clooties jerked up.

Clop (klǫp), *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [cf. OF. *clop*, mod. F. *ecloppé* lame, dial. *cloper* to hobble:—late L. *cloppus* lame, found in the Alemannic Laws and early glosses.] *intr.* To hobble.

1863 *Blackw. Mag.* XCIII. 227/2, I took my stick, and clopped away down to the White Hart.

‖ **Clope,** *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. MDu. *clop*, Du. *klop* blow, stroke, f. *cloppen*, in Ger. *klopfen*, to strike, knock. From same root as Clap.] A blow.

1481 Caxton *Reynard* xxxix. (Arb.) 107 The foxe.. gaf hym many a clope.

† **Clope,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. (?)

1642 Howell *For. Trav.* ix. (Arb.) 48 The Romanes, who had their Legions here so many hundred yeares together, did much mingle and clope with them [Britons].

Clopien, rare var. of Clepe *v.* to call.

† **Clopping,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. (?)

1665 D. Lloyd *State Worthies* I. 520 The English were loaded with their own cloaths, so that their slipping into bogs did make them, and the clopping of their breeches did keep them prisoners therein [ed. 1766, so also in edd. 1665, 1670.]

† **Clorded,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

(Used in passage cited to render L. *contractus.*)

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 919 Clorded yf thaire [bees'] backes be.

Clort, var. of Claet *dial.*

Close (klōus), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 4–5 **cloos,** 4–6 **clos,** 5 **cloce,** (5–6 **closse,** 8 **closs**), 4– **close.** Also *north.* 5 **cloyse, cloese,** 5–6 **clois**(e. [a. F. *clos*:—L. *claus-um* closed, shut, pa. pple. of *claud-ĕre* to shut. The *s* has preserved its sound through being truly final, as in *base, ace, gross*, etc., the final *e* being only a graphic expedient to mark the long vowel, as was the Sc. *oy, oi.*]

A. *adj.*

I. Of closed or shut up state or condition, and its results (as in the weather, 6), with the secondary associations of concealment, exclusiveness, narrowness, etc.

1. *gen.* Closed, shut; having no part left open. Often as extension of predicate, as in *to shut close.* (Cf. B 1.)

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 183 Wyth yзen open & mouth ful clos. [1331 *Literæ Cantuar.* 24 Nov. (Rolls) I. 410 Vous mandoms une lettre close et patente.] *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11152 Þe troyens .. Þe toun зatys Keppit full cloyse. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 46 The close carre. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* lxiv. 28 Under a vaute .. or any other close house. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* (1677) § 351 Stop the hole close. 1688 R. Holme *Armory* III. 144/2 Zenobia .. compared Logick to a close hand, and Oratory to the same hand opened. 1721 *New Help to Discourse* 135 A close mouth catcheth no flies. 1794 J. Hutton *Philos. Light, etc.* 247 Including .. the inflammable materials in closs vessels. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* I. viii. 63 I've brought a close carriage for him. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 88 Sched. i, Hatches with open gratings, instead of the close hatches .. usual in merchant vessels.

b. *Her.* of wings. *Close crown*: = F. *couronne close*: see Crown.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. ix. 135 Scho..woir about hir hals, Of gold also the clos or dowble croun. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xix. (1660) 213 In the Blazoning of Fowles.. if their Wings be not displaied, they shall be said to be borne close. 1766–87 Porny *Heraldry* Gloss.

c. *transf.* of weather, season (see quots.).

1805 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* I. 421 Close weather; that is, when the snow lies so deep as to render it necessary to hand-feed their flocks of sheep. 1820 Scoresby *Acc. Arct. Reg.* 266 When the ice .. occurs so strong..as to prevent.. the advance northward beyond the latitude of 75° or 76°, it is said to be a close season.

d. Of vowel-sounds: Pronounced with partial closing of the lips, or with contraction of the oral cavity. Opposed to *open.* (In F. *fermé.*)

1760 Baretti *Dict. Eng. & Ital.* II. Introd. p. ii, E and O have in some Italian words, two distinct sounds each; one called *aperto*, open; the other *chiuso*, close. 1876 F. Douse *Grimm's L.* App. 179 It raises a close sound in *alms*, and perhaps in *behalf.*

2. Enclosed or shut in, *esp.* with walls or barriers; shut up, confined, narrow. Const. *in, from.*

1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* iv. xi. 258 Two champyons befyght eche other within a clos felde [vii. 245 *has* closed felde]. 1529 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1247/1 Saynt Brigittes order .. &.. al close religious houses. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* III. i. 235 To close prison he commanded her. 1611 Bible 2 *Sam.* xxii. 46 They shall bee afraid out of their close places. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* (1682) A iv, In their own close ground. 1716 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* I. vii. 21 The streets are very close and..narrow. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 206 If kept close from the Air, it would preserve its virtue. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* let. vii, The space contained close alleys and open walks. 1845 Mrs. S. C. Hall *Whiteboy* xii. 101 The landscape was closer than Irish landscapes usually are.

b. *transf.* of a siege.

1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* 227 Though it be otherwise in a close Siege. 1796 Nelson 3 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 201 A very close blockade of Leghorn.

3. Shut up in prison or the like, strictly confined; also applied to confinement of such a kind.

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 323 Clos in a chambre by her self. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 223 Kept close in a Castell. 1597 Daniel *Civ. Wares* III. xx, That Richard should remain for evermore, close-prisoner. 1677 C. Hatton in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 146 They were under soe close a restraint. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 707 Was kept up close in a house of Lunaticks at Hogsden alias Hoxton. 1711 Budgell *Spect.* No. 116 ♆ 1 Close Confinement in the Bastile seven Years. *a* 1714 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) II. 3 They were made close prisoners. 1811 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* VIII. 442 Captain —— is in close arrest.

4. Shut up from observation; concealed, occult, hidden, secret; secluded.

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 182 Her close envie tho she spradde. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* x. 26 There is no thinge so close, that shall not be openned. 1554 Bradford in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xxix. 83 My hid and close sins. 1607 Dekker *Wh. Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 208 When close plots faile, vse open violence. 1614 Bp. Hall *Recoll. Treat.* 1029 Hee could finde out their closest sinnes. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XIII. 421 The closest caverns of the grot she sought. 1820 Keats *St. Agnes* xix, To lead him in close secrecy.

b. Private, secluded, snug. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1571 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. lix. 109 He was lodged in the closyst chambre in the howse. 1581 W. Stafford *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 14 We .. had but skant sit downe in a close Parloure. 1628 *Britain's Ida* II. in *Spenser's Wks.* (1862) 498/2 From a close bower this dainty musique flow'd. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 80 ♆ 6 We congratulate each other..upon a close room, an easy chair.

c. in *To keep close, lie close*, etc. (Cf. B 1.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13846 Thus he keppit hym full cloise. 1468 W. Worcester in *Paston Lett.* No. 582 II. 314, I pray you kepe thys letter close to your syff. 1548 Udall, etc. tr. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* 125 a, Kepe close (quoth they) the thynges that ye haue sene. 1576 Gascoigne *Compl. Philomene* (Arb.) 103 When Progne red the writ .. She kept it close. 1611 Bible *Pref.* 3 How shall they vnderstand that which is kept close in an vnknowen tongue? 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. iii. 61 To persuade our people to lie close, and not be seen. 1846 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* I. x. 428 Lying close during the day.

† **5.** Enclosed with clouds or darkness. *Obs.*

1532 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 625 The Scottes .. did come secret upon the close nyght. 1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 167/2 A verie darke and close night.

6. Of the atmosphere or weather: Like that of a closed up room; confined, stifling, without free circulation; the opposite of *fresh.*

[1533 J. Heywood *Play of Weather* (Percy Soc. 20) xvii, Wynde rayne nor froste nor sonshyne wold she haue But fayre close wether, her beauty to saue.] 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Bochorno*, a close hot weather. 1599 T. M[oufet] *Silkwormes* 48 Keepe them not in roomes too hot and close. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vii. 213 We had now for several days together close and sultry weather. 1835 Marryat *Jac. Faithf.* i, The little cabin being so unpleasantly close. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 8 (1864) 170 The opposite of freshness is shown in the close or suffocating odours.

7. Practising secrecy; reserved, reticent, uncommunicative; not open.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3939 A clene man of counsell, with a cloise hert. 1568 Grafton *Chron. Edw. V*, II. 758 He was close and secret, and a depe dissimuler. 1595 Shaks. *John* IV. ii. 72 That close aspect of his. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 113 For secrecie, No Lady closer. 1727 Swift *Imit. Horace*, They stand amaz'd, and think me grown The closest mortal ever known. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* xi, He was too close to name his circumstances to me.

8. Close-fisted, stingy, niggardly, penurious.

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 496 He that is too close a hold-fast of his own. 1691–8 Norris *Pract. Disc.* IV. 339 How Close and Stingy do they grow as the World thrives upon them. 1721 Swift *Wonder of Wonders*, He hath the reputation to be a close, griping fellow. 1831 Lytton *Godolph.* 25 They called him close, yet he was generous to others.

9. Not open to public access or competition; confined or restricted to a privileged few. *Close borough*: see Borough 3 c.

1812 *Parl. Debate* 8 May in *Exam.* 11 May 298/1 Mr. D. Giddy..maintained that close boroughs were absolutely necessary. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 595 Now Satan set up for a parliament-man..But the boroughs were close, and he could not get in. 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* viii. (1862) 102 The possession..of close or nomination boroughs by the government, or by the peers. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 22 These ♦ filled up the vacancies .. from among themselves, like the members of a close college. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* viii. 79 The College of Priests had been .. a close corporation, which filled up its own numbers.

10. Of a season; Closed for the purposes of sport; during which the killing of certain kinds of game or fish is illegal.

1814 Scott *Wav.* xviii, Though close-time was then unknown, the broods of grouse were yet too young for the sportsman. 1869 *Daily News* 2 July, A 'close' period plainly ought to be observed for them. 1880 *Ibid.* 9 Dec., The..result of spearing salmon in close time.

† **11.** Strict, rigorous, severe. *Obs.*

1464 *Paston Lett.* No. 496 II. 171 Your holy brytheryn that ben of that devowt and clos conversation. 1529 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1170/1 Very vertuous was this Ladye, and of a veri vertuous place a close religion. 1770 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) III. 389 She had close trials from her poor, apostate husband.

b. In *close mourners*, there was prob. originally a reference to the seclusion of the mourners; *close mourning* came at length to be = *deep mourning.*

1654 Ld. Orrery *Parthenissa* (1676) 606 That all..should, for the revolution of twelve Moons, wear close Mourning. 1670 Brooks *Wks.* (1867) VI. 132 They muffled up their

heads and faces as a token of great grief and sorrow, as close mourners do with us. 1708 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 368 On Sunday the court goes into close mourning. 1708 SWIFT *Bickerstaff Detected*, Two apartments hung in close mourning..and only a strip of bays round the other rooms.

12. Of a ram: see quot.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 1 Close tuppes are such as have both the stones in the ridge of the backe, and are therefore very difficult to geld. 1796 MARSHALL *E. Yorksh. Words* (E. D. S., B. 22) *Close teeap*, a male sheep, with both testicles within the barrel.

II. Of proximity in space, time, form, or state. The primary notion is that of having intervening space or spaces *closed* up, whereby the parts are *in immediate contact* with, or *near* to each other.

13. Having the atoms or component parts very near together: **a.** Of substances: Dense or compact in texture or consistency; 'without interstices or vacuities' (J.).

a 1500 *Orol. Sap.* in *Anglia* X. 371 Not a foule creatoure but þe maker of alle thinge, not a close filthe but þe wisdome of god becomen man. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 212 If you speak on the further side of a Close Wall..you shall not be heard. *a* 1672 WILKINS (J.), Oil .. of so close and tenacious a substance, that it may slowly evaporate. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. iv. § 4 The water made itself way through the pores of that very close metal. 1883 J. MILLINGTON *Are we to read backwards?* 76 The paper..should have a close, fine texture.

b. Of aggregates of things: Dense or compact in arrangement, e. g. of *thickets*, etc., close-planted; of *writing*, compressed, cramped.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* A viij, That my writing had not been so close. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 372 In close Plantations. 1747 BERKELEY *Let.* 10 Feb. Wks. 1871 IV. 313 A copy of the Will, written in a close hand. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. vii, Thou hast in these close pages [of a letter] the fruits of my tediousness. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 347 In respect to Close-woods.

c. *fig.* Of literary style: Condensed, pithy (*obs.*). Of reasoning: Opposed to loose or discursive.

1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* Pref., I preacht .. in a larger and a closer manner on this subject. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 129 Thucydides is always Close and Short. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 212 ¶ 3 The greatest Beauty of Speech to be close and intelligible. 1735 POPE *Donne's Sat.* IV. 72 'But, sir, of writers?'—'Swift, for closer style, But Hoadley for a period of a mile'. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* II. 58 *The Essay on Man* is as close a piece of argument..as perhaps can be found in verse. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 30 A close reasoner. 1825 HONE *Every-Day Bk.* I. 1656 My endeavours .. may occasion 'close' readers to object, that it was..discursive. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* 74 His powers of abstract reasoning or of close analysis.

14. Of two or more parts or things in local relation: 'Joined without any intervening distance or space' (J.); in immediate proximity, very near.

App. first used as complement of predicate, as in to *cling, keep, lie, sit, stand, stick close*; hence passing into an adv.; see B 1 a. Occas. more adjectival, as in quot. 1840.

1489 [see B 1 a]. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 209 When the parallels..are very close together.

b. Hence, as attribute of nouns of condition, e. g. *close order, close rank*, or of action, as *close fight, close combat*, with various elliptical extensions, as *close distance*, etc.

1625 MARKHAM *Souldier's Accid.* 18 The second Distance ..is called Close, and is a foote and a halfe distance from man to man. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. V*, Wks. 105 They dared both fight in close arms. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xix. 220 Closs Fighting with Sword and Target. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 3 Close filés is the distance..when each man's boot-top touches, but without pressing. *Ibid.* 107 The formation from close column into line. *Ibid.* Plate 1, A Regiment formed at Close Order. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. v, But in close fight a champion grim. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxx. X. 474 Eminent for close-rank fighting. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 216 Close formation ;. in which the men stand in each rank as close together shoulder to shoulder as the free use of their weapons will allow.

15. Of proximity or approximation to, or contact with (anything): As near as possible, very near, immediate.

Orig. in predicate, and passing into the adv.: see B 1 b.

b. Hence, with substantives of action or position.

1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 7 Such near and close Access to his most holy Majesty. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 200 With every claim of close affinity. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 17 To come into the closest contact with the practical affairs of the world. 1886 F. H. H. GUILLEMARD *Cruise Marchesa* II. 270 Batanta is in close proximity to Salwatti. 1888 ADM. COLOMB in *Times* 6 Jan. 13/3 Close shaving as the cause of collisions at sea. *Ibid.* There are no collisions where each ship has tried to give the other a 'close shave'.

c. Naut. *Close to* (also *by, on, upon*) *a wind*, and similar expressions: see quot. 1867. (In both *adj.* and *adv.* uses.)

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 39 You set your sailes so sharp as you can to lie close by a wind. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 60/4 Keeping their wind close to make the Leewards. *Ibid.* 66/4 They.. stood all off to Sea, close on a wind. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vii. 212 One of our prizes was ordered to stand close in with it [the Island]. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Close to the wind*, when her head is just so near the wind as to fill the sails without shaking them. *a* 1871 N. P. WILLIS in Forster *Life Dickens* (1872) I. v. 87 Collarless and buttoned up, the very personification, I thought, of 'a close sailer to the wind'.

d. *fig.* Pressing hardly. Cf. *hard*.

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 222 Pray speak to your Lady: She is too close upon us.

16. Fitting tightly to the body, or head; close-fitting (clothes, cap, bonnet, etc.).

1488 *Nottingham Corporation Rec.* MS. 1373, 96 Unum par caligarum vocatarum closse hosse ad valentiam ijs. ij*d*. 1509 *Ibid.* MS. 1382, 114 Pro uno pari caligarum vocatarum closse hose. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* IV. i, Fight with close breeches. 1671 CHARENTE *Let. Customs* 41 A close Coat of Broad-cloth. 1738 *Common Sense* (1739) II. 84 He habits himself in a Close-Frock. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* III. xv. 129 The Roman cloaths were not made close, but large, and loose. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. vii, Her simple close cap. *c* 1875 M. B. HUNT *Aunt Tabitha's Waifs* iii. 22 Aunt Tabitha's shawl and close bonnet.

17. Closely attached, intimate, confidential: said of persons and relations.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 87/2 Letters sent to him from some close friends. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 80 ¶ 1 A close Intimacy between their Parents. 1815 *Scribbleomania* 197 The close alliance..between this country and the Peninsula. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 257 A close friendship had arisen between the girls. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 22 Seeing them so tender and so close.

18. *fig.* Of approximation, resemblance, etc.

1718 *Freethinker* No. 101. 327, I shall endeavour at a close Translation of the Remainder. *c* 1750 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* i. 1 Your translation'.. is very close to the sense of the original. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. vi. (1817) 160 In close conformity with the Scripture account. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* I, The resemblance is very close and very strange.

19. Of examination, attention, etc.: Directed strictly and closely to the subject of consideration; strict, minute, searching.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. ii. § 1 We now come to a closer, and more particular consideration of the Histories. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 168 Well worth the closest attention. 1781 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Journ. Flanders & Holl.* (R.), Worthy the closest attention of a painter. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 411 Confirmed by the closest investigation. 1857 E. A. BOND *Russia 16th c.* (Hakluyt) Introd. 64 Under a close cross-questioning.

20. Said of a contest of any kind in which the two sides are very nearly equal in numbers or strength.

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 146 Vehement debates and close divisions. *Mod.* There was a very close contest for the prize.

B. *adv.* (No strict dividing line can be drawn between predicative uses of the adjective, and the adverbial use into which these gradually pass; but where the latter is fully developed, *closely* is now preferred in ordinary prose.)

1. In (or into) a position in which the intervening space is closed up, so that there is no interval; in immediate contact or proximity; as near as can be, very near. Esp. with *stand, sit, lie, stick, cling, keep, hold, press*, etc., or with vbs. of motion, as *come, bring*, etc.

a. Of the mutual proximity of two or more things. (Often with the addition of *together*.)

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. ix. 24 To kepe hem self clos togidre. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 301 They roade .. close together in good aray. *Ibid.* II. 524 The Englishe men kept themselves so close, that their enemies coulde have no advauntage of them. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 17 All his workes bound close, are at least sixe sheetes in quarto. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc.* xii. 50 They .. went close together, prepared to fight. 1614 BP. HALL *Recollect. Treat.* 852 Let us pile up all close together. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Providence* xxxiv, Where all the guests sit close. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 147 The farms lie pretty close all the way.

b. Of the proximity of one thing to another. With *to, on, upon, about, beside, behind, below*, etc.

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1196 The clubbe..That in couerte the kynge helde closse to hym seluene. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12501 Thurgh the clatterand clowdes clos to the heuyn. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 263 One to go .. close to the sea side. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 164 Now sit we close about this Taper heere. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xviii. 24 A friend that sticketh closer then a brother. — *Jer.* xlii. 16 The famine .. shall follow close after you. 1656 COWLEY *Davideis* I. *note* 46 Naioth was a place in, or close by Rama. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 190 Close to the Ground. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 514 ¶ 3 Here I kept close to my guide. 1885 *Law Rep.* 10 Appeal Cases 379 The dam, which is close to the side of the road.

c. Naut. *Close to a wind*, etc.: see A 15 c.

d. *fig.* Of other than the literal relation of space.

1576 FLEMMING *Panoplie Ep.* 409 To sit close at your book. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 44 ¶ 5 Be sure you stick close to my Words. 1712 — *Spect.* No. 466 ¶ 1 He keeps close to the Characters he represents. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* dial. 1 § 4 Wks. 1871 II. 30 Keep close to the point. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 120 Sticking close to my business. 1883 *Stubbs' Mercantile Gaz.* 8 Nov. 982/2 A falling-off in British imports of close upon 50 per cent. 1884 GUSTAFSON *Found. Death* i. (ed. 3) 6 Though for close on two thousand years a landless people. 1888 MANVILLE FENN *Off to Wilds* xx. 147 It was getting close upon noon.

†**e.** 'Full to the point; home' (J.). *Obs.*

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), I am engaging in a large dispute, where the arguments are not like to reach close on either side.

†**2.** Secretly, covertly. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 241 (Mätz.) Siluestris Merlyn..prophecied .. Openliche, nouȝt so cloos [*apertius*] As Merlyn Ambros. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. (1682) 377 Peter of Arragon contrived his purpose so close. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. viii. 176 He hid an hundred Prophets, so close, that neither foes nor friends knew thereof.

3. In strict confinement. Also † *Close up.*

1562 *Apol. Priv. Mass.* (1850) 20 Have all the Communicants in one place close up. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 122 Shut vp a dogge close in some place for three daies. 1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) The Bailey..was laid close up by order from the King.

4. Tightly, fast, so as to leave no interstices, outlets, or openings.

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 9 Close plastered with good lime and hair. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 25 Then fasten, and close stop the two Canes together.. with Cement. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 130 It shuts close. *Ibid.* 131 It will be close shut.

†**5.** Completely, quite, clean. *Obs. Sc.*

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* lxxxviii. (1862) I. 227 When we should be close out of love and conceit of any masked and forded louer. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 251 To take closse away (if possible) this diversitie of judgment.

6. Constantly. *Sc.*

1825 JAMIESON s. v., 'Do you ay get a present when you gang to see your auntie?' 'Aye, close.' *Mod. Sc.* He is close there.

7. In various senses, in which CLOSELY is now the ordinary word.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. ix. 24 It is good to follow the light close. 1667 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesie* Wks. 1725 I. 20 Not like to reach close on either side. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 195, I will explain myself as distinctly as I can, and as close as possible. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 199 Screw your Pike wider or closer, according as the length of your Work requires. 1727 SWIFT *Country Post*, A mouse that was close pursued. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 241 When we look closer. 1833 THIRLWALL, in *Philol. Museum* II. 160 The closer they are examined, the more suspicious do they appear. *Ibid.* II. 559 They occur in Plato most frequently where he is imitating Socrates closest.

8. Also commonly used in combination (more or less permanent) with pa. ppples.: see C 2.

C. *Combinations.*

1. Parasynthetic, as *close-curtained, -eared, -headed, -hearted, -jointed, -meshed, -minded, -mouthed, -tempered, -tongued, -visaged*, etc.

1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 427 That no maner of personne goo a mommyng with cloce visaged. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 770 Whispering conspirator With close-tongued treason. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* v. i, Justice .. Should ever be close-eared, and open-mouthed. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* v. iii. 337 Men could hardly be close-hearted to such as they affected. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 554 The litter of close-curtained Sleep. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 223 The reputation of being..'close-minded'. 1861 Miss PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 32 Close-headed Alpine Sedge. 1875 J. BENNET *Winter Medit.* I. v. 132 A very close-meshed bag net. 1881 *Philada. Press* 8 June 2 They set to work very close-mouthed.

2. The *adv.* with participles, as *close-banded, -barred, -buttoned, -clad, -clapped, -clipt, -cropped, -cut, -drawn, -fitting, -grated, -kept, -pent, -shaven, -shut, -standing, -woven*, etc.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 67, Close-clad with burnished armoure. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. ii. What cares he for modest close coucht termes. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* 62 Thy curtains are close-drawn. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 135 With his hypothesis tack'd to him, and his opinions so close-sticking. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 481 Learned and close-thinking men. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 777 Sad witnesses how close-pent man regrets The country. 1814 WORDSW. *White Doe* IV. 51 Close-clipt foliage green and tall. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XX, The close-press'd leaves unoped for many an age. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 290 Close-cut grass. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. XXI. 306 Close-fitting portals.

3. Special combs.: **close-bed**, a BOX-BED; † **close-bow** *Sc.*, a closed bag or vessel; **close-butts** (*Ship-building*), see quot.; † **close-guard**, a guard in fence; hence *To lie at close-guard*; **close-harbour**, a harbour enclosed by breakwaters or excavated in the shore; **close-play**, see quot.; **close-rolls**, the rolls in which close-writs, private indentures, and recognizances, are recorded; † **close-sciences**, provincial name for the single Dame's Violet (*Hesperis Matronalis*); † **close-shuts**, windows which close; **close-sight**, the BACKSIGHT of a gun or rifle; **close-string**, see quot.; **close-time**, see A 10; † **close-wort**, the plant Hen-bane (*Hyoscyamus*); **close-writs**, grants given to private persons for particular purposes, under the great seal.

1815 PENNECUIK *Tweeddale* 821 (Jam.) The *close bed is .. where the place of curtains is supplied by a roof, ends, and back of wooden deal. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III 396 The Scottis hirdis..Of scrymplit ledder mony *closbow maid, Round as ane ball, of mony barkit skin. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Close-butts*. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 573/1 *Close-butts*, a fayed or rabbeted joint where the parts are so closely fitted or driven as to dispense with calking. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. v. § 8 Desirous..to lie at a *close-guard, and offer as little play as may be on either side. 1614 BP. HALL *Recollect. Treat.* 886 *Close harbours of discontentment. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* xi. (1757) 304 A good close harbour a little to the southward of us. 1593 W. BARLEY in Stainer and Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms*, Thou shalt not neede but to remoove those fingers which thou shalt be forced, which manner of handling we call **close* or *covert* play. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1747) 116 Found among the *close rolls of the Tower of London. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* CXVI. § 2. 377 Dames

Violets is called..in English Damaske Violets .. and *close Sciences. 1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* 628 In the West parts..double sciney, and the single close sciney, but Gerard saith close sciences. [1879 Prior *Plant-n.*, Sciney, no doubt, arisen from its specific name *Damascena*, understood as Dame's Scena.] 1672 W. Hughes *Flower Garden* (1683) 25 Queens Gilliflowers, or close-Sciences, as some call them. 1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* II. vii. (1668) 156 *Close-shuts or draw-windows to keep out the Frosts and Storms. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Close-sight. 1876 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Close-string, in dog-legged stairs, a staircase without an open newel. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 564/39 *Apolinaris*, *closwort.

Close (klōus), *sb.*1 Forms: 3–6 clos, 4–close. Also 4–5 cloos, 5 cloyse, clooce, 5–7 closse, 9 *dial.* clos, *pl.* closen, *Sc.* 6 cloce, 6–7 clois(s, 8–closs. [a. F. *clos* :—L. *clausum* closed place, enclosure. Pronunciation and spelling as in the adj.]

I. 1. *gen.* An enclosed place, an enclosure.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 7 Baþes þer beþ fele in þe clos & in þe stret. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 3098 Kyng Richard .. walkyd abouten in the clos [*rime* aros]. *c* 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 81 The hevynly kyng enteryd thy close virgyn, alle. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 267 He..camme to the barryers of the clos. 1647 Sprigge *Anglia Rediv.* II. iv. (1854) 106 Moving up and down in the closes before the royal fort. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess. Ser. II.* iii. (1876) 82 The universe is a close or pound. 1842 Tennyson *St. S. Stylites* 73, I lay Pent in a roofless close of ragged stones.

†**b.** *In close*: in a closed place; in confinement, closed up, shut up.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 8770 (Trin.) Þe tre..bigon to drize And semed wel bi þat purpos Men shulde no more hit holde in clos. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 100 This knight on daies brode In close him held. 1540 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) T iij, She..kept hir displeasure in close. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 99 This Distillation in close .. like the Wombs and Matrices of Living Creatures.

c. *Law. Breaking one's close* (law L. *clausum frangere*): see quot.

[1465 *Year Bk.* 4 *Edw. IV.* 8, 9 Quare vi et armis clausum fregit.] 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* II. 1216 The land of every owner or occupier is enclosed and set apart from that of his neighbour, either by a visible and tangible fence..or by an ideal invisible boundary..Hence every unwarrantable entry upon the land of another is termed a trespass by breaking his close. 1842 Tennyson *Edw. Morris*, It seems I broke a close with force and arms.

2. In many senses more or less specific: as, An enclosed field. (Now chiefly local, in the English midlands.)

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxx. 386 (Add. MS.) Thou haste stolne hym [the horse], and putt hym in thi close. 1479 *Bury Wills* (1850) 52 A cloos called Scottes cloos, lying by the .. cloos of Willm Brygges called Blabettys. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xiii. 27 Sowedest not thou good seed in thy closse? 1546 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 21 One cloise ther in the tenure of Edmonde Chambre. 1564 Haward *Eutropius* 4, 9 Seized of a close or field. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* (1755) 55 We measured the corn fields, close by close. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 72 Closes green and fallows brown. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk., Clos.* 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Close*, pl. *Closen.*

3. An enclosure about or beside a building; a court, yard, quadrangle, etc. †**a.** *gen. Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 83 Cloos, or yerde, *clausura*. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccviii. 190 That bisshop had in london a fayre toure in makynge in his close vpon the riuer of the thamyse. 1641 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 39 In the court next it are kept divers sorts of animals .. In another division of the same close are rabbits. 1646 Z. Boyd in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 31/1 The Second Entrie whereby we enter into the Secund Cloiss [*i. e.* quadrangle].

b. A farm-yard. Now in Kent, Sussex, Scotl.

c 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr. T.* 540 Alle the hennes in the clos [*v.r.* cloos, close]. 1585 James I. *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 45 When it grew lait, she made them flie, but doubt, Or feare, euen in the closse with her. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* No. 157 (1862) I. 361 The outer close of His house, His out-fields and muir-ground. 1796 Pegge *Anonym.* (1809) 369 The farm-yard, in Kent, is called the Close. 1858 M. Porteous *Souter Johnny* 17 [Ballochneil old farm-house]..on the opposite side of the 'closs' or courtyard of the steading. 1875 *Sussex Gloss., Close*, a farm-yard.

c. The precinct of a cathedral. Hence sometimes = The cathedral clergy.

1371 in J. Britton *Cathedrals, York* 80 Inwith þe close bysyde þe forsayde Kyrk. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 272 Alle þe bellys of þe close rongen at ones. *a* 1587 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 711 The Bishop and the close, were the more loth to burne him. 1587 Harrison *England* II. ii. (1877) I. 50 He [bishop Langton] began their close, and bestowed much in building the same. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 107 (1810) 109 The church yard, called the Close, for that they are inclosed by certain gates. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 198 The earl..set upon Lichfield..but could not take the close. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 339 Closes surrounded by the venerable abodes of deans and canons.

†**d.** The precinct of any sacred place; a cloister.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 550 It is alloweable and profitable that Lordis & Ladies haue Mansiouns with inne the Cloocis Gatis & Monasteries of the begging religiouns. ?*c* 1450 *Castle Howard MS. Life St. Cuthbert* 333 þat he be getyn men suppose In hordome here within þis close. 1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 14. § 19 (8) Such like Chapel whereunto..a little House or Close doth belong. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 570 The chappels that are within the close or cloister belonging to the galleries of Octavia. 1628 Hobbes *Thucyd.* I. cxxxiv, [Pausanias] ran into the close of the temple of Pallas.

†**e.** See quot. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 83 Cloos, lybrary, *archyvum*.

4. An entry or passage. Now, in Scotland, esp. one leading from the street to dwelling houses, out-houses, or stables, at the back, or to a common stair communicating with the different floors or 'flats' of the building. Also variously extended to include the common stair, the open lane or alley, or the court, to which such an entry leads.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 301 A þre hedet hounde .. was keper of the close of þat curset In. *Ibid.* 11264 Þai kepyn the cloyse of this clene burgh, With 3ep men at þe yatis 3arkit full þik. *Ibid.* 12982 So keppit he the close of his clene Cité. 1525 *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.), *Cloiss.* *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 175 Thei address thame to the myddest of the close. *a* 1583 *Sempill Ballates* 70 Tint be ane Tratour, steilling vp ane close. 1650 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 495 They resolved to preach in the Earle of Marshall's closse or hall, according as the weather should rule. *c* 1730 Burt *Lett. N. Scott.* (1818) I. 56 [In Inverness] a little court or turn-again alley, is a closs. *c* 1737 in Scott *Hrt. Midl.* vii. *note*, A blind alehouse in the Flesh-market closs. 1764 Reid *Let.* Wks. I. 40/1 A long, dark..entry, which leads you into a clean little close. 1853 Reade *Chr. Johnstone* 46 At the very entrance of Newhaven..they ascended a filthy 'close' or alley. 1889 *Glasgow Wkly. Mail* 17 Aug. 3/2 A close at 3 Salisbury Street, Glasgow.

b. Hence, *close-head, -mouth.*

1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* v, 'That .. chield there, without muckle greater parts, if the close-head speak true, than mysell.' 1821 *Joseph the Book-Man* 83 By strands and close-heads traders stand.

†**5.** A mountain defile or pass. *Obs.*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1639 Here es þe close of Clyme with clewes so hye. ?*a* 1550 *Scotish ffielde* in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 225 He was killed in the close, ere he climbed the mountaine.

†**II. 6.** An enclosing line, boundary, circuit, pale. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 160 Lymosoun, A cite large in clos. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 83 Cloos, or boundys of a place, *ceptum, ambitus*. 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* 169 The close of thy orcharde wolde be set about with other highe trees. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 12 They are not within the close of her fold.

Close (klōuz), *sb.*2 Forms: 4 clos, 6 cloase, 6–7 close, 6– close. [f. Close *v.*]

1. The act of closing; conclusion, termination, end.

1399 *Rich. Redeles* IV. 67 Er they come to the clos, acombrid thay were. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Rose* vi, All that worldlings prize..biteth in the close [*rime* rose]. 1645 Bp. Hall *Rem. Discontents* 64 When he shall come to his last close [death]. 1760 Beattie *Hermit*, At the close of the day, when the hamlet is still. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* II. 44 Toward the close of the year. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. *v.* 398 To bring the matter to a close once and for all. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* iii. 137 The close of the struggle.

†**b.** The closing passage of a speech, argument, etc.

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 67 Philautus..answered his forged gloase, with this friendly cloase. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 395 To which may be added as a close, that, etc. *a* 1734 North *Lives* I. xii Divers members .. made sharp closes to the prejudice of his name.

2. *Music.* The conclusion of a musical phrase, theme, or movement; a Cadence.

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 127 False closes .. deuised to shun a final end..be..either ascending or descending. 1629 Milton *Nativity* 99 The air..prolongs each heavenly close. 1706 A. Bedford *Temple Mus.* viii. 163 The Voices alter from an Unison, in Order to make two Closes. *c* 1860 Goss *Harmony* xiii. 42 A Cadence or Close, signifies the last two chords of any passage. 1880 Parry in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 375/1 *Close*..serves to express the ending of a phrase, etc. ..as a fact, and not as denoting the particular succession of chords which are recognised as forming a cadence.

b. *fig.* 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 182 Gouernment..doth keepe in one consent, Congreeing in a full and natural close, Like Musicke. 1658 Flecknoe *Enigm. Charac.* (1665) 1 Like an air in musick, [it] is full of closes.

3. A closing or uniting together; union, junction.

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 117 A hand from either: Let me be blest to make this happy close. 1601 — *Twel. N.* v. i. 161 A Contract of eternall bond of loue..Attested by the holy close of lippes. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 111 The close or oneness therefore between ghost and body. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 73 [Thinking] on the blue horizon's line..She'd find the close of earth and sky.

b. of the leaves of a door.

a 1634 Chapman (J.), The doors of plank were; their close exquisite Kept with a double key.

4. A closing in fight; a grapple, struggle, encounter.

1596 Shaks. *Hen. IV*, I. i. 13 The intestine shocke, And furious cloze of ciuill Butchery. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xi. 15 Lest..they should get a wound in the cloze. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* v. xvi, Unwounded from the dreadful close, But breathless all, Fitz James arose. 1822 B. Cornwall *Love cured by Kindness*, In eager close With Death.

†**5.** A closing or shutting up, closure. *Obs.*

1721 Perry *Daggenh. Breach* 74 Not to attempt the close of my Dam.

†**6.** The closing in (of darkness or night). *Obs.*

a 1700 Dryden (J.), In the close of night, Philomel begins her heavenly lay.

Close (klōuz), *v.* Forms: *α.* 1 clýsan, 3 clusen; *β.* 3– close, (4 klose, 5 cloose, 7 cloze, *north.* 5–6 cloyse, 6 cloise, clois(s). [ME. *close-n* (13th c.), a. OF. *clos-* stem (*close* pres. subj.) of *clore* :—L. *claud-ĕre* to shut, close. OE. had already the vb. *clýs-an*, f. *clūs(e*, a. late L. *clūsa* = *clausa* 'shut or enclosed place'. This came down to 13th c. in form *cluse-n* (*ii*), and probably *close-n* was at first viewed simply as a frenchified pronunciation of this earlier word: cf. *biclusen*, Beclose. In French *clore* is of little importance, having been almost superseded by *fermer* :—L. *firmāre*, to make firm or fast, to fasten. In English, on the other hand, *close* and its accompanying adj. and sbs. have become great and important words, developing whole groups of senses unknown to French.]

I. To stop an opening; to shut; to cover in.

1. *trans.* To stop up (an opening or channel) so that it ceases to be open or to allow of passage. Where the opening is provided with a gate, door, or lid, turning on hinges or sliding, to 'shut' this is to close the opening; hence 'close' and 'shut' become to a certain extent synonymous, as in 'shut' or 'close the door, the eyelid', etc.

Close is, however, a more general word, to *shut* being properly only a way of closing; hence the former is generally used when the notion is that of the resulting state, rather than the process.

c 1205 Lay. 9760 Wel heo clusden heore 3eten. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 566 Hor 3ates hii wiþinne none closi nolde. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxi. (1495) 239 A postume of the eere is heelyd and closyd. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 83 Closyn or schettyn .. *claudo*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 276 b, That no man sholde dyg ony pyt..but he sholde couer it agayne and close it. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xcv. 311 He..that closyth [*v.r.* shutteth] the stable dore whan the horse is stollen. 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* I. III. (Arb.) 77 Riftes euyll closed. *a* 1771 Gray *Descent Odin* 57 Now my weary lips I close. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* IV. vii, I closed my lids and kept them close. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 99 A valve that can be closed at pleasure. 1856 Kane *Arct. Explt.* I. xxiii. 282 A blank ice-cliff would close the way altogether. *a* 1876 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* I. I. iii. 137 [They] allowed the cities which they passed by to close their gates upon them.

b. *To close* is also applied to the place, chamber, vessel, etc., to which the opening leads, or the thing which the lid shuts up, as in 'to close (or shut) a box, the eyes, a book', 'to close a room'. In reference to places, *close* usually means that access to them is officially stopped for the time, as 'the Bodleian Library is closed for a week', 'the grounds are closed to the public'. (In this sense *shut up* is colloquially used.)

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 65 In Elyes tyme heuene was yclosed þat no reyne ne rone. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* iv. 20 Whanne he hadde closid [Vulg. *plicuisset*, Ags. *gefeald*] the book. 1475 Caxton *Jason* 116 His herte was so closed .. with anguissh. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 125 Blac papir and nailles for closyng and fastenyng of divers cofyns. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 459 Sleep..clos'd mine eyes. 1726 Butler *Serm.* x. 193 It is as easy to close the Eyes of the Mind, as those of the Body. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 368 An attempt had been made..to close the coffee houses. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* III. 144 The lady had already closed her book. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* iv. 199 The King's courts were closed, and all justice denied.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To shut itself, become shut. *Const.* to close *upon* or *over* (what has entered, rarely upon what is without).

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 62 (Cambr. MS. Gg. 4. 27. *c* 1440) Thanne closeth it [*i. e.* the flower] and drawith it to reste. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 266 She made his woundes close. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xviii. (1495) 123 Therby the mouth openith and closith. 1535 Coverdale *Numb.* xvi. 33 The earth closed vpon them, and so they perished. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 24 These eyes shall neuer close. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Poems* Wks. 1764 I. 68 My ravish'd eyes! how calmly would they close! 1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I. 40 When the rocks split and close again behind. 1879 C. Dickens *Life C. J. Mathews* II. 255 On June 24th the eyes of the brilliant comedian closed upon the world in which he had worked so hard. *Mod.* The grave had closed over all he loved.

3. *trans.* To Enclose, confine, encompass, shut up, *in, within. Obs. or arch.*

c 1205 Lay. 30698 Heo cluseden þer wiđ innen alle heore win-tunnen. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 28 He lette close fuyr in metal. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 2817 Þai er closed with-in þe erthe alle. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* x. 221 The cumpany That in his wayn closit he had. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 835 Þe chest..In þe whyche þis blessud virgyn leyth, yclosot inne. 1425 *Paston Lett.* No. 5. I. 19, I sende yow copies..closed with this bille. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 144 The which .. the king sent unto diverse prisonnes, and some he closed within the Castell. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 761 Some purer chest, to close so pure a minde. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* (1677) § 343 Fruit closed in Wax, keepeth fresh. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 20 They .. deposed .. their King .. and closed him in a Monastery. 1710 Hearne *Collect.* 23 May (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 399 Her bones were closed in Leather. 1859 Tennyson *Merl. & Viv.* 207 The man so wrought on ever seem'd to lie Closed in the four walls of a hollow tower.

†**b.** To 'set' (a jewel). *Obs.*

[*c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 2 Perle..To clanly clos in golde so clere.] 1530 Palsgr. 487/2, I close a precyous stone..in golde or sylver..If this antique were closed in golde it were a goodly thynge.

†**c.** To enclose with walls, etc.; to enclose as walls or boundaries do. *Obs.*

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 79 S. Cutberte's kirke [he] closed with a wall. *c* 1400 Maundev. iii. (1839) 15 That Arm [of the See] closeth the two partes of the Cytee. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3919, I wole with siker walle Close bothe roses and roser. 1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., Varietees of lines that close no figures. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 267 Parys .. was not as then walled nor closed.

d. *fig.* To include, contain within itself. *arch.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 90 The bible, in which the lawe is closed. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 40 The Romaunt of the Rose, In which alle the art of love I close. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iv. 138 Al closyd in thys straunge tong of

the old Romanys. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. iii. (1602) 11 The Lord Chancellor..and everie Justice..have (closed in their offices) a credit for conservation of the peace. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 14, I clung to all the present for the promise that it closed.

4. To fill up (a gap or open place); to bound, shut in. (Often with the notion of filling up or completing.)

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 110 The trusty Guards come up, and close the Side. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VIII. XIX. 198 The right wing was closed by 4000 slingers. 1807 *Director* II. 335 A central door, contrived in the flat which closes the scene. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* xii. 403 Lebanon closes the Land of Promise on the north.

5. To cover from a blow or an aim, or from sight. *Naut.* To shut out from view *with, behind.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3941 [Generides] spored tho his stede, And toward him fast he yede; Amalek closed him with his shelde. 1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 226 Closing Elizabeth Mansion behind Bradley's Head. *Ibid.* 227 After having once closed it with the..South Head.

† **6.** To keep close, keep out of sight or knowledge. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Freemasonry* 276 Hys mayster cownsel he kepe and close. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, They can it close and hyde.

7. *techn.* in various senses: e. g. To cover in, leave no openings in; to roof in a building.

1659 WILLSFORD *Archit.* 24 The house being clos'd, boarding of the rooms is next. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* xvii. 340 When these operations have been completed and the work 'closed', the riveting is commenced.

b. To arch in the top of a crown with crossing bands or 'diadems'. Cf. CLOSE *a.* 1 b.

1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1787) 214 The Crowns of other Christian Kings are Circles of gold..closed by four, six, or eight Diadems. *Ibid.* 216 The coronet of the Prince of Wales was anciently a Circle of gold..but since the Restoration it has been closed with one Arch only.

II. To put an end to an open state of matters.

8. *trans.* To conclude, bring to a close or end; to finish, complete. *To close one's days*: to die. *To close an account*: see ACCOUNT *sb.* 2.

[Already in L., as in *claudere bellum, opus, cenam*, etc.]

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13664 After course of our kynd closit his dayes. 1439 *Will of C'tess Warw., Prerog. Court-bk. Luffenam* lf. 213 My last will by me examyned and closid. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 138 Our valuationes was closet and sent to you in Marche last. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 144 That word which clos'd Thy sovran sentence. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Poems* Wks. 1764 I. 27 Where toil in peaceful slumber clos'd the day. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mor. T.* (1816) 233 Having closed his evidence. 1871 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 74 In favour of the power of closing debates. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 July 5/3 To close the subscription list.

b. *To close a bargain.* [Here *bargain* appears to have its earlier sense of negotiation, bargaining; but the phrase tends to be associated with those under 14, 14 c.]

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* XXXIV, He closed the bargain directly it reached his ears. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* XLIX, He had closed the bargain.

c. *ellipt.* = To close dealings *with* (obs.); to close a speech, remarks, or the like.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 535 His sonne Ahijah, who would not close with his Idols. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 20 June 5/3 Lord Derby closed with a reference to his own modest attempt at federation.

9. *intr.* To come to an end, terminate.

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* XXIII, The summer evening was closed. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iii. 63 Life is boundless to him till it closes. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* 14 Over! the sweet summer closes, The reign of the roses is done.

III. To bring or come into close contact.

† **10.** *trans.* To bring close together so as to leave no opening or breach between; to bring into close contact or union; to conjoin, unite, bind (books) together, etc. *Obs.* in general sense.

1566 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.*, One boke of Artekelles..one letelle boke of prayer..thes iij bokes are closed together. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 533 Close your hands And your lippes too. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. viii. 388 Hypocrisie consists of severall pieces cunningly closed together. 1655 BAXTER *Quaker Catech.* 12 The Spirit closeth these two together, even the Gospel and our Reason.

b. *To close ranks* or *files*: to bring those composing them in close order so as to leave no gaps or slack parts. Also *absol.*

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. lvii. (1739) 107 The Barons and Clergy suddenly close their files, and like a stone wall stood firm to each other. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 247 The officers..will each successively..close his rear rank. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 179 The Files are to be as well closed as may be consistent with marching perfectly at ease. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 9 Right Close—Quick March. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-c.* 248 They did not..close Their sooty ranks, caw and confabulate For nothing.

c. *Shoemaking.* To join together the pieces which form the upper-leather of a shoe or boot.

1802 W. HUNTINGTON *Bank of Faith* (1866) 40, I taught my wife to close the shoes which I made. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 410 Many women get a livelihood by closing the shoe. The shoe being cut out and closed, goes through sundry operations. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 280/2 The small quarter and button piece are 'closed' on the large quarter.

† **d.** *Cap-making.* To make close (in texture).

1565 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* c. 11. § 4 The same Cap [shall] be first well scoured and closed upon the Bank.

e. *Electr.* To unite the parts of (a circuit) so as to make it complete. (See note to 11.)

1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* iv. 80 In this battery until the circuit is closed. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. i. 394 Closing a galvanic circuit.

11. *intr.* To come close together in contact or union; to join, unite, combine, coalesce, meet in a common centre.

(As said of lines in quot. 1551, there appears to be a reference to the formation of a 'closed figure', *i.e.* one having a continuous periphery.)

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., Lynes make diuerse figures also, though properly thei maie not be called figures, as I said before (vnles the lines do close). 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 29 They all close in the end, and sing with him the last verse. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 210 Many Lynes close in the Dials centre. 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* (J.), The acid spirit..lets go the water, to close with the fixed body. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1787) 213 From these rise four arched Diadems [of a crown]..which close under a Mound, surmounted of a cross. 1842 TENNYSON *E. Morris*, She turn'd, we closed, we kiss'd, swore faith. 1851 — *To Queen* 27 A thousand claims to reverence closed In her as Mother, Wife, and Queen.

12. *intr.* To draw near, approach close. Const. † *to*, Naut. *with*. Also, usually with sense of hemming in, *To close about, on, round, upon.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxii. 146 He ordayned..one to go on his right hande, closyng to the see syde. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. lxiv. (1739) 129 They closed about this spark. 1823 SCORESBY *N. Whale Fishery* 68 The ice immediately began to close about us. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XIV, We had closed with the brig. 1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 71 Vessels may close with the land until within soundings of 5 or 6 fathoms. *Mod.* The men closed round him.

b. *trans.*, chiefly *Naut.* To come close to or alongside of. *To close the wind*: to come near to the wind, to luff.

1673 PRINCE RUPERT in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 788/4 He sprung his Luff, and closed his Wind as much as..he could. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XVI, We joined the fleet .. closed the admiral's ship, and the captain went on board. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., To close the wind*, to haul to it. 1882 *Times* 27 Feb., We closed the island by 8 a.m.

13. *intr.* To come to close quarters or to grips; to engage in hand-to-hand fight, grapple *with.* Said of men, armies, ships.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 9 He fierce uprose..And snatching his bright sword began to close With her on foot. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. i. 20 If I can close with him, I care not for his thrust. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. 1738 I. 139 To tug or grapple, and to close. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XX. 511 Achilles closes with his hated foe. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. XXV, They close in clouds of smoke and dust With sword-sway and with lance's thrust. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 477 The .. winds prevented the squadrons from closing. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. ii, The large man closed with him and proved too strong.

14. To come to terms or agreement (*with* a person).

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 345 Harke how the villaine would close now. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 830 Close with him, giue him Gold. 1656 S. WINTER *Serm.* 90 They not closing with Christ..the Covenant not long after was made void. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 89 ¶ 1 Without being able either to close with their Lovers, or to dismiss them. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XI. (L.), In the hope that, by closing with them, he would lay the ground for a reconciliation.

b. *To close with* an offer, proposal, etc.: to accede to, give adhesion to, accept.

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 255 When they can cloze with that which is called the chief Ordinance. 1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 77 To close with the kings desires. 1766 GOLDSMITH *Vic. W.* XIV, I readily closed with the offer. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxiv. 305 He immediately closed with the overtures of Philocles. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 1063 Desire to close with her lord's pleasure.

c. To agree *upon* a measure, etc.

a 1698 TEMPLE *Wks.* (J.), Would induce France and Holland to close upon some measures .. to our disadvantage. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* V. ii. 172 They should have closed upon her caprice, and taken her when she was in the fancy.

IV. Combined with adverbs:

15. Close about [=OE. *beclysan*]. To close in on all sides, encompass.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4459 Þai er noght swa closed about Þat Þai ne mught lightly com out. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 83 Closyn abowtyn, *vallo.* 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 119 With his fais he wes closit about. 1611 BIBLE *Jonah* ii. 5 The depth closed mee round about.

16. Close down. To close by forcing or fastening down.

e. g. To close down the hatches of a ship in a storm.

17. Close in.

a. *trans.* To confine by closing the means of egress; to shut in, hem in, enclose.

c 1400 *Melayne* 129 The angele dange tham downn, That closede in that Cite. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 261 The apostles .. closed them in togyther. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 270 The Frenche king .. thought verily to have closed the king of England in betweene Abvile and the river of Some. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc.* vii. 46 They came forth out of all the townes..and closed them in.

b. To shut with inward motion.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 260 He drewe in his head and closed in his Wyndow. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 9 The windows were closed in.

† **c.** *intr.* To come to terms or into agreement *with. Obs.*

1715 SOUTH *Serm.* John vii. 17 I. 244 He presently closes in, accepts, and complies with it. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), To close in with the people. 1742 T. MORRICE in Orrery *State Lett.* I. 77 He .. therefore charged his lordship to close in with the duke.

d. To draw near to, or to advance into contact *with*, to come to close quarters *with*. Also *fig.*

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* xi, I do now gladly close in with my subject. 1795 NELSON 21 Mar. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 21 Which enabled the Agamemnon and Inconstant to close in with her.

e. Said of what surrounds: To draw in *upon*, or approach from all sides, so as to shut in; hence said of the approach of night or darkness.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xii. (1856) 95 The capricious ice closed in upon us. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* ix. 139 Evening was closing in. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 27. 206 As the night drew on, the mountains seemed to close in upon us. 1867 PARKMAN *Jesuits N. Amer.* vii. (1875) 77 Night was fast closing in.

18. Close off. To close and rule off (an account).

188. G. W. CABLE *Mad. Delphine* v. 22 The moral account ..was closed off, and the balance brought down.

† **19. Close out.** To shut out, exclude. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Lament.* iii. 8 He closede out myn orisoun [1388 excludid my prier]. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 83 (MS. K) Closyn oute or schettyn owt, *excludo.*

20. Close to. *intr. Naut.* See 12 b.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XV, The ship had closed-to within a quarter of a mile of the beach.

21. Close up.

a. *trans.* To confine by building, blocking, or covering up; to confine out of sight or completely.

1530 PALSGR. 488/1, I close up in a wall or I close up bytwene walles..*emmurer*..An ancker .. closed up in a wall. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 289 The rest were closed up in the same Towre in prison. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1677, § 317 There were taken Apples and..closed up in Wax.

b. To close by blocking or filling up; to close completely, stop by closing.

1545 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 89 God closeth vp the eyes of the Kynge. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 281 To close up the passage by the sea. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 9. 1653 GREAVES *Seraglio* 110 He .. closeth up his stomack with a Bocklava [*marg.* a Tart].

c. To close by bringing separate parts together.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. Prol. 13 With busie Hammers closing Riuets vp. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* ii. 21 He tooke one of his ribs, and closed vp the flesh in stead thereof. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (J.), As soon as any public rupture happens, it is immediately closed up by moderation and good offices. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 17. 321 The walls of the crevasses are squeezed together, and the chasms closed up.

d. To end, complete; to sum up. Also *absol.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 81 Having spoken sufficiently of a matter, we close up the sentence with these words. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Serm. Remedie agst. Sorrow & Fear* (R.), To register in the Booke of Life after what sort his seruants haue closed vp their dayes on earth. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 37, I must now close up. 1793 ELIZA PARSONS *Woman as she should be* IV. 219 And now, my dear mother, I close up my correspondence from Grove-House.

e. *intr.* To close by the union or coalescence of separate parts; to come together so as to leave no intervals or gaps; esp. of ranks of soldiers.

1835 L. HUNT *Poems, Capt. Sword* II. 49 Close up! close up! Death feeds thick. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 101 The wall closed up again. 1885 GEN. GRANT *Personal Mem.* I. xxii. 302 Giving the two flanking divisions an opportunity to close up and form a stronger line.

Close, obs. pl. CLOVE *sb.*[2], and obs. f. CLOTHES.

Clo'se-bodied, *a.* Having a close body.

1. Applied to a coat, etc., the body part of which fits closely.

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1221/4 A close-bodied Coat. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 540 Enwrap me in thy close-bodied leathern jacket. 1802 HUNTINGTON *Bank of Faith* 155, I had got two very good great-coats, but stood in need of a close-bodied one.

2. Of close grain or structure, close-grained.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 27 b, The most close-bodied Box, most excellent for Turning. *Ibid.* I. 29 b, The closer bodied it is.

Closed (klōuzd), *ppl. a.* [f. CLOSE *v.*] Made close, shut. Also with advs. as *closed in, closed out. Closed syllable*, one ending in a consonant, as the first and third of L. *fes-ti-nat.*

c 1205 LAY. 12823 Heo weoren in castle oðer y burhȝe iclused uaste. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 83 Closyd yn, *inclusus. Ibid.*, Closyd owte, *exclusus, seclusus.* 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* v. (Arb.) 10 A cloysterer or a closyd recluse. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 254 b, Closed and festred woundes. 1832 *Nat. Philos.* II. *Electro-Magnet.* xi. § 232 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) When an electric current, after traversing a certain line..returns upon itself..it has been denominated a closed circuit. 1881 S. J. WHITMEE in *Trans. Victoria Instit.* 20 Many of the syllables are closed. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 140 The curve is closed, so that the extreme points *A* and *B* coincide. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Nov. 2/2 In many cases a boy is sent for a closed (or partially closed) exhibition, who might get an open scholarship.

† **Clo'se-fight.** *Naut. Obs.* See quot. 1627, and cf. CLOSE-QUARTERS. Also *fig.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio & Mellida* I. i. (N.), How her eyes dart wonder on my heart!..Stande firme on decke, when beauties close-fight's up. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 102 Had we beene able to have spared but a dozen men, doubtlesse we had done with her what we would; for shee had no close fights. 1627 SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 58 A ships close fights, are smal ledges of wood laid crosse one another like the grates of iron in a prisons

window, betwixt the maine mast, and the fore mast, and are called gratings. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Close-quarters* or *Close-fights.*

Close-fist (klō·s,fist). One characterized by keeping a close fist, a niggard.

1861 *Under the Spell* II. 85 I'll take odds, old 'closefist'. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 280 And at a close-fist would the people stare.

Clo·se-fi·sted, *a.* That keeps the hand tightly shut; usually in the *fig.* sense of: Loath to give, stingy, niggardly, miserly, penurious. The opposite of *open-handed.*

1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knt.* v. i, in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 198 There is Some too close-fisted hardness in your hearts. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Vertue of a Tayle* Wks. II. 131/2 Close-fisted Niggardize. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* I. 28 If any man will be so stiffe, and close-fisted, as to stick at any of them [Postulata], they shall be easily wrung out of his fingers by the force of Reason. 1750 BERKELEY *Patriotism* § 22 A carking, griping, closefisted fellow. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 61 The close-fisted in no country must hope to receive much gratuitous Service.

b. quasi-*adv.* Grudgingly.

1575 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* (1577) 72 All those .. that giue any thing, giue it close fisted (as the saying is).

Hence **Clo·se-fi·stedness.**

1631 *Celestina* II. 30 Close-fistednes .. doth eclypse and darken, whereas .. liberality doth gaine. *a* 1639 W. WHATELY *Prototypes* I. xi. (1640) 113 Nothing lesse beseemeth a wealthy man then close-fistednesse.

Clo·se-grained, *a.* [see GRAIN.] Having the fibres, crystals, or other structural elements fine and closely arranged; of close texture.

1754 DODSLEY *Public Virtue, Agric.* II. 258 The close-grained box. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 80 Clean, close-grained Lime-stone. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. i. 9 Closer-grained and more woody trees. 1858 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* (1863) 19 His firm and close-grained mind.

Clo·se-ha·nded, *a.*

1. = CLOSE-FISTED. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 58 A prince void of all corruption .. free in bestowing, in taking close-handed. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 82 The Lord was neuer sparing or close-handed towards His church. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 92 The rood .. of Boxley .. used to smile and bow, or frown .. as its worshippers were generous or closehanded.

2. Hand-to-hand. (L. *comminus.*)

1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metr.* (1847) I. 115/1 *Mêlée* is the same as *meslée* .. signifying a closehanded battle.

† **Clo·se-ha·ndedness** = CLOSE-FISTEDNESS.

1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* III. 269 There is amongst us a .. close-handednesse towards the Lord. 1661 HOLYDAY *Serm. Disloyalty* 28 (T.) By a close-handedness in an instant war, the inhabitants confounded their empire and themselves.

Clo·se-hauled, *ppl. a. Naut.* [see HAUL.] With the sail-tacks hauled close, so as to be able to sail as near the wind as possible.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) M ij, The ship is .. close-hauled, because .. her tacks, or lower corners of the principal sails, are drawn close down to her side to windward. 1806 MOORE *Steersman's Song* ii, When by the wind close-hauled we go.

fig. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* IV. xviii. (1886) 145, I should say we were pretty close hauled.

Closely (klō·sli), *adv.* [f. CLOSE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a close manner; usually opposed to *openly.*

1. So as to leave no passage out or in; 'without inlet or outlet' (J.). Hence, in a place strictly shut up, in close confinement.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 38 This day should Clarence closely be mew'd up. *a* 1691 BOYLE (J.), Putting the mixture into a crucible closely luted. *Mod.* Henry was closely confined in the Tower. This room has been closely shut up.

2. *spec.* With closed lips, inarticulately.

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 127 Bishops and Priests should celebrate .. the Masse, not closely, but with vtterance, and sound of voice, that they might be heard of the people. 1579 FULKE *Ref. Rastel* 771 The wordes of consecration by no authoritie .. ought to be pronounced closelye.

† 3. Secretly, covertly, privately, privily. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Beare closely, priuely, or secretly. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 81 It shall be done so closely, as no dogges shall barke at it. 1602 SHAKS. *Haml.* III. i. 29 We haue closely sent for Hamlet hither. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 96 If the King did closely or apertly, study or goe about to breake or alter this agreement.

4. In close proximity:

a. Near to some person or thing specified or understood. Hence with *hold, keep,* etc., sometimes implying restraint (see quots. 1656, 1879): narrowly.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 189 This famous Isle .. by which we closely travelled. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Resurrection* iv. 22 Hold thy Pindarique Pegasus closely in. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* v. 455 The famish'd babe Clings closely to his dying mother's breast. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* II. 68 Young men are often kept very closely by their fathers. 1885 PAYN *Talk of Town* I. 14 He wore .. his own hair, but closely cut.

b. With the components near together, densely, compactly, with compression.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 426 The Englishe men shot so closely .. together. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 60 Dooues in tempest clinging fast closlye to geather. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 191 A treaty .. by which the Princes of the Empire bound themselves closely together. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. 244 In both liquids and solids we have the molecules closely packed.

5. *fig.* Of association, resemblance, etc.: Nearly, intimately.

1841 BORROW *Zincali* II. 108 Closely connected with the Sanscrit. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 112 The episcopal polity was also closely associated in the public mind with all the evils. 1859 TENNYSON *Merlin & Vivien* 444 My name, once mine, now thine, is closelier mine.

b. Of nearness to a pattern, model, standard, ideal course.

1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 70 When it does not closely adhere to its common Notices. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), I hope I have translated closely enough. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. ii. § 72 Hall keeps more closely to his subject. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 327 The analogy of common law is to be followed as closely as may be.

6. By bringing the eyes or mind into close proximity with an object or matter; with close attention or investigation.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XL. XXXI. (1845) 45 The poetes conclude full closely Their fruitfull problemes for reformacion. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 506 (R.) Taurea .. enquired at length closely, after silence made, where about he was. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* § 3 (1736) 36 Were the Happiness of the next World as closely apprehended as the Felicities of this. 1701 *Col. Rec. Penn.* II. 55 He very closely Expostulated with them. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VII. § 29 With us to think closely is the least part of a learned man. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) II. 133 Disputing the point of religion more closely. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 17 To investigate closely the history of prices. 1885 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Rep.* 30 Chanc. Div. 14 The case .. is not really in point when we come to look at it closely.

7. When qualifying participles it is usually hyphened, as *closely-drawn, -fitting, -packed, -woven.*

1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. xviii. 42 The closely-latticed window. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* ii. (1863) 35 Closely-cropped hair. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* viii. 556 Belief in the ever closely-present omnipresence of God.

Closen (klō·s'n), *v. rare.* [f. CLOSE *a.* + -EN 5, after *loosen.*] *trans.* To make close.

1860 A. WINDSOR *Ethica* v. 233 There was sufficient affinity to closen the tie of brotherhood. *Ibid.* vii. 334.

Closeness (klō·snés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Close quality or condition.

† 1. Closed or shut up condition, confinement.

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 218 For closenes of her vyrgynyte, bothe in hys concepcion and in hys byrthe. 1614 BP. HALL *Recollect. Treat.* 918 Some .. longed for the open aire after so long closenesse. 1644 — *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 131 This sealing argues a long reservation and closenesse.

b. *Her.* of the wings of birds.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. XX. (1611) 156 In these .. fowles, that are not much exercised in flight, you shall not need to speake of their closenesse.

c. 'Narrowness, straitness' (J.). Cf. CLOSE *a.* 2.

† 2. Secrecy, concealment, reticence. *Obs.*

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1687) 210 Small diffrens betweene cloosnes and consealyng. *a* 1623 PEMBLE *Justification by Faith* (1629) 34 Arminius .. vsed much closenesse and cunning conveyance. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* x. § 16. 83 Any closeness a man uses in the acting of this sin. 1746 WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* 9 There is Darkness and Closeness in all their Behaviour. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* Pref., The secrecy and closeness of the Indians as to their own affairs.

3. Retirement, seclusion, solitude.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 90 All dedicated To closenes, and the bettering of my mind. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xi. (R.), The care and closeness, wherewithal her parents .. have brought her up. 1834 R. MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 47 It is probable that they [quails] are more numerous .. than appears to common observation. Their extreme closeness during the day appears to be the chief cause of this.

4. Want of free air or ventilation, as in a room that is shut up; a similar quality of the atmosphere in still sultry weather.

a 1598 TURBERV. in Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 387 (R.) Faces .. browne, by reason of the stoue, and closeness of the aire. 1708 SWIFT *Death Partridge,* Almost stifled by the closeness of the room. 1780 SCHOTTE in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 480 A tornado is preceded by a disagreeable closeness and weight in the air. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 25 Oct. 7/3 The sudden closeness of the weather.

5. Nearness or proximity of component elements: compactness, density, solidity.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 147 For the sake of its hardfastness or closeness. 1676 GREW *Anat. Plants* IV. I. v. § 2 Closeness or Density of the Parenchyma. 1692 BENTLEY (J.), Many particles .. combine into that closeness of texture. 1802 DIBDIN *Introd. Classics* Advt., Smallness and closeness of the type.

6. Nearness to anything in space, time, amount, association, resemblance, etc.

a 1716 SOUTH (J.), The actions .. of wise men run in greater closeness and coherence with one another. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 69. P 8 The poets shook off their constraint, and considered translation as no longer confined to servile closeness. 1851 W. GREG *Creed Christendom* 227 The closeness and depth of his communion with the Father. 1884 H. D. TRAILL in *Macm. Mag.,* In proportion to the closeness of the imitation. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 9 May 5/1 The present vote .. shows by its closeness [159 against 155] the growth of Free-trade opinions.

7. Exactness, conciseness.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 363. P 12 The Story .. is drawn together with much Closeness and Propriety of Expression. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Blackmore* Wks. III. 190 The art of uniting ornament with strength and ease with closeness. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* iv. (1860) 87 It is Pope's wit and closeness that are the difficult things.

8. Niggardliness, stinginess, parsimony.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 264 P 2 Irus judg'd .. that while he could keep his Poverty a Secret, he should not feel the Weight of it; he improved this Thought into an Affectation of Closeness and Covetousness.

Close quarters, *pl.* [CLOSE *a.* + QUARTERS.]

1. *Naut.* (See quots. = earlier CLOSE-FIGHTS.)

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xlv. 210 We had provided close quarters and powder-chests; so that they could not have taken us without an encounter. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Close-quarters,* certain strong barriers of wood stretching across a merchant-ship in several places. They are used as a place of retreat when a ship is boarded by her adversary, and are .. fitted with .. loop holes, through which to fire. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 107.

2. *fig.* Immediate contact with the foe.

1809 ROLAND *Fencing* Introd. 29 They [marines] are more frequently at close quarters with the enemy than the military are. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. viii. (1857) 137 The combatants were brought into close quarters. 1864 MACDOUGALL *Mod. Warfare* 241 (L.) This force .. made no attempt to come to close quarters with their enemy. 1882 *Daily News* 29 Aug. 6/3 His cavalry are far too shy of coming to close quarters.

† **Clo·ser** [1]. *Obs.* Also 5 **closere,** 6 **closyer,** 6–7 **closier.** [a. Anglo-F. *closere* = OF. *closiere* 'enclosed place':—late L. *clausāria* (see Du Cange), f. *claus-us* closed, shut.]

1. An enclosed space or place; a closet.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5250 Candace .. changid hire wedis; And cam doun of hire closere. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* vi. (Gibbs MS.), Joseph .. made hem a closer and a crachche for here beestes. 1530 PALSGR. 206/1 Closyer, *clos.*

2. That which encloses, an enclosing wall or barrier; the cover of a book. [App. confused with CLOSURE, OF. *closure* in this sense.]

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 83 Closere [Pynson, closure] of bokys, or oper lyke, *clausura, coopertorium.* 1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1844) 123 The byll .. is in the closer of this boke. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. iv. 173 Hercules .. Bet doun the closeris. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* in *Promp. Parv.* 80 with a .. closer latis wyse, *clathro.* *c* 1543 W. CLEBE *MS. Addit.* 4609. 409 With closer of brike toured aboute your gardein. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 2 For want of partition, closier, and such. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 192 The making of diuers closiers of glasses.

Closer [2] (klō·zəɹ). Also 8 **closier.** [f. CLOSE *v.* + -ER. Cf. OF. *closier* (Godefr.).] One who or that which closes (in various senses of the vb.).

1611 COTGR., *Affermisseur,* a strengthener; compactor, closer. 1650 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 63 Malacissation is wrought by Consubstantials, by Imprinters, and by Closers up. *a* 1821 KEATS *Mise. Poems* 217 Closer of lovely eyes to lovely dreams. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Nov. 3/2 Sunday closers [advocates of Sunday closing] will be surprised to learn .. that on Sunday 'the inns are empty'.

2. *Boot-making.* The workman that 'closes' or joins together the uppers of boots or shoes.

1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6249/8 Elizabeth Pocock .. Closer of Shooes. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 27 Oct. 459/2 Clickers, blockers, runners, closers. 1889 D. F. SCHLOSS in *Charity Organis. Rev.* Jan. 7 *note,* Glosers make the uppers of boots.

3. *Building.* A stone or brick of smaller size than the rest, used to close or end a wall, or course of brickwork. *King closer, Queen closer*: see quot. 1876. (Sometimes *closure,* formerly *closier.*)

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 261 'Tis usual to lay a Closier next the Header on both sides of the Wall, and .. to make the Wall much stronger, lay a Closure on one side, and none on the other. 1734 *Builder's Dict.* s.v. *Brick,* At an upright Quoin in a Brick and half Wall .. it is usual to lay a Closer next the Header, on both Sides of the Walls. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. s.v. *Closer,* Closers in brickwork, are pieces of bricks (or bats) less or greater than half a brick, that are used to close in the end of a course of brickwork .. a quarter brick (or bat) .. interposed to preserve the continuity of the bond .. is called a *queen-*closer .. a three-quarter bat at the angle in the stretching-course .. is called a *king-*closer.

Close-reef (klō·s,rīf), *v.* [see REEF.] To reef closely, to take in all the reefs of (a sail or ship); *orig.* and *chiefly* in pa. pple. **Clo·se-reefed.**

1758 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 447 The commanding ship .. appeared to be close-reefed. 1775 DALRYMPLE *Voy. in Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 404 At noon, close reefed top-sails. 1795 *Naval Chron.* 189 Under close-reeved topsails. 1858 in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 290 We were obliged to close reef.

Close-stool (klō·s,stūl). A chamber utensil enclosed in a stool or box.

1416 *Wyc Acc.* in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 546/2, 2 close stoles. 1558 *Lanc. Wills* I. 179 On carven close stole ij^{s} viij^{d}. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. ii. 18. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xii. (1632) 612 A commodious ajax or easie close-stoole. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* 428 Chamberlains, Ushers, Grooms, even of the Close-stool. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 449. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 620.

b. *attrib.*

1629 *Inv. Hatfield Priory* in *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* New Ser. III. II. 174, I old leather closestoole chaire. 1640 *Witts Recreations,* By His feather with his close-stool-hat did lye. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* V. (1700) 68 His high Helmet was a Close-stool pan.

Closet (klǫ·zĕt), *sb.* Also 4–7 **closett,** 5–6 **-ette,** 6 **claus(s)et,** *Sc.* **closat,** 6–7 **closset,** 7 **clossett.** [a. OF. *closet,* dim. of *clos* :—L. *clausum*: see CLOSE *sb.*[1] and -ET. In later Fr. applied exclusively to a small enclosure in the open air.]

1. A room for privacy or retirement; a private room; an inner chamber; formerly often = BOWER 2, 2 b; in later use always a small room: see 4.

?1370 *Robt. Cicyle* 57 A slepe hym toke In hys closet. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1215 In a closet for to avyse her bettre, She went alone. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 80 In her closet she hideth herself sore sighyng. 1530 PALSGR. 206/1 Closet for a lady to make her redy in, *chamberette.*

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 103 We doe call the most secret place in the house appropriate unto our owne private studies..a Closet. 1611 Bible *Joel* ii. 16 Let the bridegroome goe forth of his chamber, and the bride out of her closet. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (1851) 133 The Queen's garden closet at Windsor. 1713 Swift *Frenzy J. Denny*, While I was in my closet pondering the case of one of my patients. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 14 P 3 A sudden intruder into the closet of an author.

b. *esp.* Such a room as the place of private devotion (with allusion to 1611 version of Matt. vi. 6). *arch.*

1611 Bible *Matt.* vi. 6 When thou prayest, enter into thy closet [Wyclif couch, *16th c. versions* chamber, 1881 *Rev.* inner chamber]. *c* 1680 Beveridge *Serm.* (1729) I. 535 Retire into your closet..and there look back upon your lives. 1888 Abp. Benson in *Times* 15 Aug. 8/4 Many of our devout poor can find neither space nor quiet for .. solitary closet prayer .. For them the retirement of the spacious lonely church is the 'closet' of Christ.

c. As the place of private study or secluded speculation; *esp.* in reference to mere theories as opposed to practical measures.

a 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xxiv. § 15 At home or abroad, at their tables or in their closets. 1746 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1870) 26 The knowledge of the world is only to be acquired in the world, and not in the Closet. 1789 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 311 In their closets they make men exactly suited to their systems; but..such men as exist nowhere else. 1880 W. A. Wright *Shaks. Rich. III.* Pref. 60 Richard the Third, although not a play for the closet, has always been a favourite upon the stage. 1889 *Spectator* 23 Mar., The project .. which .. most attracts the philanthropists of the closet.

2. The private apartment of a monarch or potentate; the private council-chamber; a room in a palace used by the sovereign for private or household devotions. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* † *Clerk of the Closet*: see Clerk 6 c. † **b.** A pew in the chapel of a castle occupied by the lord and his family, or in a Chapel Royal by the Royal family. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 934 Chaplaynez to þe chapeles chosen þe gate..þe lorde loutes þerto, & þe lady als, In-to a comly closet coyntly ho entrez. 1530 Palsgr. 206/1 Closet, *chapelle.* 1549 Latimer *Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, i. (Arb.) 38 Shall any of his sworne chapelins? No. Thei bee of the clausset and kepe close such matters. 1565 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* c. 4 § 1 Common Prayer in Churches, Chapels, Closets and Oratories. 1565 Jewell *Def. Apol.* (1611) 104 That S. Peter .. sitteth with him [the Pope] in Consistory, or in Clauset, discussing of Cases. 1625 Meade in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 315. III. 202 If the Queens Closet where they now say masse were not large enough, let them have it in the Great Chamber. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xii. 52 You have now a strength sufficient to command the closet. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 547 James called into his closet Arnold Van Citters..and Everard Van Dykvelt. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 618 Dealings in the royal closet would be..likely to be known to a courtier and royal chaplain.

3. a. A private repository of valuables or (*esp.* in later use) curiosities; a cabinet. *arch.* or *Obs.* In *china-closet* (q. v.) this passes into b.

[1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* I. iv. 46.] 1601 — *Jul. C.* III. ii. 134 But heere's a Parchment..I found it in his Closset, 'tis his Will. 1605 — *Lear* III. iii. 12, I haue lock'd the Letter in my Closset. 1659 Ashmole *Diary* (1774) 326 Mr. Tradescant and his wife told me they had been long considering upon whom to bestow their closet of curiosities when they died. 1680 in Somers *Tracts* I. 116 The late House of Commons have..sejzed Closets and Writings without Information. 1708 J. Chamberlain *St. Gt. Brit.* II. I. ii. (1743) 291 Silver coins..still preserved in the closets of the curious. 1756-7 *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 325 A closet full of pieces of rock crystal.

b. A small side-room or recess for storing utensils, provisions, etc.; a cupboard. (Not very distinct from 4.)

1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 584 The Confectionarie or closet of sweet meates. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* I. 198 The Storehouse, and the Closset of our dainties. 1799 Jane Austen *Lett.* (1884) I. 209 A closet full of shelves .. it should therefore be called a cupboard rather than a closet.

c. *Skeleton in the closet* (or *cupboard*): a private or concealed trouble in one's house or circumstances, ever present, and ever liable to come into view: see Skeleton.

4. With special reference to size: Any small room: especially one belonging to or communicating with a larger. Common in north of Engl., Scotland, Ireland; *bed-closet*, a small bed-room.

1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ., Case of Delicacy*, The little room within was a damp cold closet. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 596 When the family is squeezed up in scanty closets for the sake of having a spacious hall. 1789 P. Smyth tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 127 Closets are adapted to the larger apartments.

† **5.** *fig.* The den or lair of a wild beast. *Obs.*

1576 A. Fleming tr. *Caius' Dogs, The Tumbler*, This sort of dogs .. doth suddenly gripe it [the beast] at the very .. mouth of their receptacles or closets.

6. a. *transf.* That which affords retirement like a private chamber, or which encloses like a cabinet; a hidden or secret place, retreat, recess. † *Closet of the heart*: the pericardium; see also b.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11929 The knightes in the closet [the Trojan horse] comyn out swithe. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 233 Went the sonne of god oute of the pryuy closet of the maydens wombe. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 221 This skinne..is also called the litle closet of the heart. *c* 1630 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. 51 Him, whom .. Mary's pure closet now doth bear. * 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 178 What Adam dreamt of when his Bride Came from her closet in his side. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 147 We see them [our souls] bound .. to the narrow closet of a mans body.

b. *fig.*

1413 Lydgate *Pilgr. Sowle* v. xiv. (1483) 110 Within a lytel closet of his entendement. 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* 419 The grace of God resiant in the closset of his breste. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* ii. (1821) 37 Enter .. into the Closet of your Conscience. 1862 Goulburn *Pers. Relig.* iv. (1873) 40 The Closet of the heart.

7. Short for † 'Closet of ease,' 'water-closet'

1662 Gerbier *Princ.* 27 A Closet of ease. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 4 Some persons will use the closet twice daily. 1887 *Spectator* 12 Mar. 345/2 The stench from the overcrowding or from closets is almost unbearable.

8. *Her.* An ordinary resembling the Bar (*sb.*[1] 6), but of half its breadth.

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* 12 b, A Closset is the halfe of the Barre, and tenne of them maie be borne in one fielde. 1766-87 Porny *Heraldry* iv. 74 The Bar has two Diminutives, the closet which contains half of the Bar, and the Barrulet, which is the half of the closet.

† **9.** A sewer. *Sc. Obs.*

[Translating L. *cloaca*: origin doubtful; there is nothing like it in French.]

1533 Bellenden *Livy* (1822) 70 (Jam.) He drew mony clostis, conditis, and sinkis fra the hight of the toun to the..low partis thairof. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 499 Out-throw ane closat quhair the filth did ryn Of all that place.

10. *attrib.*, as **a.** *closet-candlestick, -door*, etc.; *esp.* in reference to the closet as **b.** a place of private devotion, as *closet-chapel, -devotion, -meditation, -prayer, -religion, -vow*; or **c.** of private study and speculation, as *closet-lucubration, -philosopher, -politician, -reasoner, -speculation, -student, -study*, etc.; **d.** in sense 2, *closet-chaplain, -work*; **e.** in sense 3, *closet-keeper*, † *closet-draught, -picture* (= cabinet drawing or picture).

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2068/4 One *Closet Candlestick, with Snuffers and Extinguisher. 1647 Fuller *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 130 What, several *closet-chapels for those of the same bed and board? 1649 Milton *Eikon.* xxiv. 492 Reasons, why he should rather pray by the officiating mouth of a *Closet-chaplain. 1691-8 Norris *Pract. Disc.* 120 The general defect of our common *Closet-devotions. *Ibid.* 339 Those great Master-pieces of his Art, those *Closet-Draughts of his beauty. 1851 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* I. 61 None of the Desk and *Closet-helps for philological study. 1666 Pepys *Diary* (1879) III. 422 Tom Cheffins..the king's *closett-keeper. 1762-71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 206 The office of closet-keeper to the King. 1818 B. O'Reilly *Greenland* 243 Sailing to the north pole has been long a very favourite subject for *closet lucubration. 1815 W. Phillips *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 101 The speculations of mere *closet-philosophers. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6003/3 Great choice of the finest *Closet Pictures. 1815 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 247 *Closet politicians merely, unpractised in the knowledge of men. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. 216 They cast off..private Duties, as *Closet-Prayer. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III. 328 [Bp. J. Taylor's Treatises] are in use..as well for church-service as *closet-preparation. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* I. ii. (1783) 21 The *closet reasoner. 1803 Chalmers *Let.* in *Life* (1851) I. 476 Nature takes her own way, unmindful of the *closet speculations of theory. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* III. xxiv. § 1. (1876) 394 Not *closet students .. but men of the world and of business. 1886 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 519 The *closet-study which had analysed the experiences of the..world. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* xxiv. 489 They knew the King..to have suckt from them and their *Closetwork all his impotent principles of Tyrannie and Superstition.

† **11.** In reference to the closet as a place of privacy, the word was formerly almost *adjectival* = Private. *Obs.*

1612-5 Bp. Hall *Contempl.* Biv. (T.), There are stage-sins and there are closet-sins. 1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* II. 159 The secret and closet good works of [God's] people. 1706 Drake *Pref. to Secr. Mem. Earl Leicester*, That these were not written for closet memoirs appears by the stile and manner of them.

Closet (klǫ·zèt), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To shut up or detain in a 'closet' (see prec. 1, 2), as for private conference, or secret treaty.

1682 Tramallier in *Magd. Coll.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 166 They had closeted the Dr. for about an hour. ? 1690 *Consid. Raising Money* 1 Our Constitution was overthrown..by closetting and corrupting Members of Parliament. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* I. 390 She closeted her..and gave her to know that she had seen me. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 217 The king asserted that some of the Churchmen whom he had closeted had offered to make large concessions to the Catholics, on condition that the persecution of the Puritans might go on.

b. esp. in pass., *to be closeted with* or *together*.

1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* (1775) III. 162 The lawyer and Blifil have been closeted so close lately. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* III. 40 Very like men indeed—And with that woman closeted for hours! 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* xxv. 304 Captain Aylmer and Miss Amedroz were to be closeted together in the little back drawing-room. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Sept. 1/1 The Austrian Minister was recently closeted with the German Chancellor.

† **c.** To discuss or arrange in the closet, to scheme in secret (*to do something*). *Obs.*

1624 W. Yonge *Diary* (Camden 1848) 78 He coming out of Spain, they having closeted to detain him.

2. *fig.* To shut *up* in any private repository.

1595 T. Edwards *Cephalus* (1878) 54 Oh why doth Neptune closet vp my deere? 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Decay* iv, The heat Of thy great love once spread, as in an urn Doth closet up it self.

Closeted (klǫ·zètèd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed.]

1. Shut up in, or as in, a closet; kept in a closet; secret, hidden; private, retired.

1684 Charnock *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 536 The thoughts are the most closeted acts of man. 1763 Mrs. Brooke *Lady J. Mandeville* (1782) I. 141 Closeted moralists, strangers to the human heart. 1883 E. P. Roe in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 51/1 A household that..possessed no closeted skeleton.

2. [f. Closet *sb.*] Furnished with closets.

1885 *Jrnl. Science* July 389 The Sewage of an unclosetted town..as that of a thoroughly closetted town.

Closeting (klǫ·zètiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Closet *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Closet; *spec.* a private conference (*esp.* between two persons).

1687 *Ellis Corr.* (1828) I. 291 Lord Woster's regiment is given to Lord Montgomery..the cashiered Lord cries aloud by closeting. 1762 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxx. 264 [James II] had employed..with the members of parliament many private conferences, which were then called closetings 1880 Mrs. L. B. Walford *Troublesome Daughters* II. xxi. 195 All the little kindnesses, the sisterly closetings .. which had of late sprung up between them.

Clo·setless, *a. rare.* [f. Closet *sb.* + -less.] Without a closet.

1882 *New York Tribune* 12 July, In rooms that are closetless a corner can be spared.

† **Closh,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 5 **cloishe,** 5–6 **closshe, cloysh(e,** 6 **clashe, classhe, claish(e, claisshe, clayshe,** 6–7 **closhe,** 6– **closh.** [a. Flem. and Du. *klos* bowl (for playing). Kilian has *klos*, globus, sphæra, *klos-bane* sphæristerium, *klos-beytel* flagellum, vola, *klos-poorte* annulus sphæristerii, *klossen* ludere sphæra, ludere globo per annulum; Plantin (1573) has *klos* une boule, *klos-bane* parc à bouler, *klos-poorte* une porte à bouler, anneau de fer à passer la boule, *klossen* bouler, jouer à la boule par travers un anneau de fer. These terms still occur in Du. Dictionaries, though the game appears to be obs. in Holland.]

An obsolete game with a ball or bowl, prohibited in many successive statutes in the 15–16th c. It was obsolete before the time of Cowell (1554–1611), who supposed it to be equivalent to ninepins or skittles. From the 16th c. Dutch lexicographers and Dutch descriptions, it appears that the bowl used in the game had to be driven by a spade- or chisel-shaped implement, the *klos-beytel*, through a hoop or ring, as in croquet.

1477 *Act* 17 *Edw. IV*, c. 3 Diversez novelx ymaginez Jeuez appellez Cloishe Kaylez half kewle Hondyn & Hondoute & Quekeborde. 1495 — 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 2. § 5 Noon apprentice .. [shall] pley .. at the Tenys Clesshe Dise Cardes Bowles. 1514 Fitzherb. *Just. Peas* (1538) 80 b, Tenes, Clashe, Dise, Cardes, Boules, or any other unlawful games. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xxvii, In classhe is emploied to litle strength; in boulyng often times to moche. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9. § 8 Any common house, alley or place of bowlinge, Coytinge, Cloyshe, Coyles, halfe bowle, Tennys, Dysing, Table, or Cardinge. 1548 Bp. Hooper 10 *Commandm.* xi. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 393 Here is forbidden also all games for money, as dice, cards, cloyshe, and other. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 203 Every Iustice of the Peace may .. enter into any common house or place where any playing at the Bowles, Coites, Closh, Cailes .. or at any other game prohibited..schal be suspected to be used. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.*, *Closhe* is an unlawfull game forbidden by the statute which is casting of a bowle at nine pinnes of wood. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 62 But there [it] is no more properly cald Clash .. it is now ordinarily call'd Kailes or Kiles. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* III. vii. 239. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 The younger amused themselves with claish or kegelspiel.

Hence † **Closh-bane** [MDu. *klos-bane*, mod.Du. *klos-baan* bowling-green, f. *baan* way, road, alley, etc.], a green or ground for playing closh.

1500 *Cartulary Hosp. St. Thomas, Southwark* (Stow MS. 640, Brit. Mus. lf. 336 b), A lease .. of the tenement sometyme called the ffawcon, after a tenysplay & cloishbane, with all maner edifices, gardeyns, & grounds.

Closh, *sb.*[2] Also **clowse, clush.** (See quot.)

1572 Mascall *Govt. Cattle, Oxen* (1627) 27 The Clowse is a kind of griefe which doth commonly happen on the necke of labouring cattle. 1614 Markham *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 92 Now for the Closhe or Clowse, which causeth a beast to pill and loose the haire from his necke, and is bred by drawing in wet and rainie weather. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Clush*, Clush and swollen Neck, a Distemper in Cattle.

¶ The following seems to be an error:

1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) *Closh* or *Founder*, a Distemper in the Feet of Cattle. So 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Closh.*

Closier, obs. form of Closer.

Closing (klōu·ziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Close *v.*]

1. The action of the vb. Close, in various senses; shutting; enclosing; drawing together; ending, etc.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xvii. (1495) 122 Somme letters ben sownyd..by closyng of the lyppes. 1530 Palsgr. 206/1 Closyng of a ground with hedge or pale, *closture.* 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 133 The closing of some glorious day. 1625 Markham *Souldiers Accid.* 16 The Opening and Closing either of Rankes or Fyles. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 295 The closing of the joints. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* I. 132 The closing of the continental ports against our manufactures.

b. Also with advbs.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Closture de hayes*, a closing in with hedges. 1675 Brooks *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 320, I must hasten to a closing up of this particular. 1819 Wordsw. *Waggoner* I. 266 At closing-in of day.

c. *spec.* A coming to terms, agreement, or union.
1614 Bp. Hall *Heaven upon Earth* § 4. 111 Faire spoken at the first closing. 1697 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 37 Pride is so unsociable a Vice .. that there is no closing with it. 1837 Thackeray *Ravenswing* i, This sudden closing with him.

†2. That which closes or makes fast, a fastening.
1382 Wyclif *Baruch* vi. 17 Prestes oft kepen the dores with closingis [Vulg. *clausuris*] and lockis. 1500-25 *Vergilius* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) II. 34 Virgilius put a waye the closynge and reseyued the emperour into his castell.

†3. An enclosed place, an enclosure. *Obs.*
1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clii. (1495) 704 Wythin the closynge or the clausure of the temple. *c* 1665 Mrs. Hutchinson *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 233 The foot should march a private way through the closings.

4. *attrib.*, as in *closing-fat* (*vat*), *-step* (*Mil.*); **closing-hammer**, a hammer used for closing the seams of iron plates.
[1454 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 555/1, 1 closing fat, 16/.] 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 19 The side or closing step is performed from the halt in quick time.

Closing, *ppl. a.* That closes, in various senses; shutting; drawing close together; enclosing, etc.
1610 Shaks. *Temp.* III. iii. 64 The still closing waters. 1667 Dryden *Indian Emperor* II. ii, Closing Skies might still continue bright. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* VII. xii, The closing eye of the old warrior.

b. Concluding, ending.
1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* VIII. 114 My closing hour of life. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* cv, The closing cycle rich in good. 1879 McCarthy *Own Times* I. 412 The closing sentence of the speech.

Hence †**Clo·singly** *adv.*, in a closing manner, inclusively. *Obs.*
c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xix. 111 He theryn .. biddith includingli and closingli al it to be doon.

Closser, -et, obs. ff. Closure, Closet.

†Cloister. *Obs.* Also -tre, -tyr(e. [ad. L. *clōstrum*, var. of *claustrum*, whence OHG. *klôster*, Ger. *kloster*, MDu. *clooster*, Du. *klooster* in same sense.] A cloister, monastic cell, or monastery.
c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 80 A closter þei bigan. *Ibid.* 172 Better him wer .. in clostre haf led his life. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 670/6 *Hoc claustrum*, clostyre.. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 98 The swerde was willed to be borne downe in the closter.

b. *Comb.*
1536-40 *Pilgr. Tale* 182 in *Thynne's Animadv.*, He loked not as he were closter-pent.

Closter, -tre, obs. ff. Cluster.

†Clo·sterer. *Obs.* = Cloisterer.
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27172 (Cott.) Werlds man, or clerc, or closterer.

†Closulet. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *clausula*, in med.L. (also *clōsula*) little enclosure, closet, cell + -et.] A small closet or cell.
1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* VI. xi, Deep in the earth she [the badger] frames her prettie cell, And into halls and closulets divides.

Closure (klō·u·zĭŭr). Also 5 **closser,** 6 **cloasure.** [a. OF. *closure* that which encloses, a barrier:—L. *clausūra*, f. stem *claus-* of *claud-ĕre* to shut, close: see -ure. Sense 3 arose, partly at least, by phonetic confusion with Closer *sb.*¹, although it might have been developed independently: cf. *aperture, structure,* etc.]

†1. That which encloses, shuts in, or confines; a fence, wall, barrier, case, cover, setting, etc. *Obs.*
c 1386 Chaucer *Pers. T.* ¶ 796 Beestes .. that breketh the hegge or the closure [*v. r.* of the closur(e, closeure, clausure]. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. xiii. 35 With dyches and palis .. and wyth closures made of tymbre. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 477 [They] opened the Barres and Closure. 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* (1630) 44 Scrowles .. Wrapt in rich closures of fine burnisht gold. 1670 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Ess.* 121 An avolation of spirituous parts through all vessels and closures. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metals* (Cabinet Cycl.) II. 181 So as to form a closure about the case. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* I. (1875) I. 20 The spirit world no closures fasten.

†b. more generally: Bound, limit, circuit. *Obs.*
1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. iii. 11 Within the guiltie Closure of thy Walls. 1613 Heywood *Brazen Age* II. ii. Wks. 1874 III. 236 [I will] catch them [birds] in the closure of this wire. 1640 G. Sandys *Christ's Passion* 54 That fatal Ark .. whose closure held Those two-leav'd Tables.

†2. An entrenchment, fortress, fort. [So in late L.] *Obs.*
a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4890 Vp-on þe cop of þe cliffe a closure he fyndis, A palais. *a* 1470 Tiptoft *Cæsar* xii. (1530) 15 One fortresse or closure both for them and for his campe. 1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 146/2 Alured .. going foorth of his closure, repaired to the campe of the Danish king. 1594 Greene, etc. *Looking Glasse* (1861) 123 Hide me in closure.

†3. An enclosed place. *Obs.*
[Cf. 1386 in 1.] 1496-7 *Act* 12 *Hen. VII*, c. 11 § 2 The seid Manoirs with their .. Medowes, Pastures, Closures, Woodis. 1598 Manwood *Lawes Forest* xxiv. § 5 (1615) 248 b, Any Coppies or Closure in the Purlieu, estraitening the Kings Deere from the Forest. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Ezek.* xlii. 7 An utter closure according to the celles.

†4. The act of enclosing, shutting up, or confining; enclosure; the fact or condition of being enclosed or shut up. *Obs.*
c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 805 Now rayle hem, and of closure is noo doute. 1538 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.*, A lode of thornes for closure of the seid house. 1592 Wyrley *Armorie* iii. 154 My closure I with great impatience tooke. 1647 *Husbandman's Plea agst. Tithes* 35 In the chiltern parts of Buckinghamshire and Harfordshire, where the Land lyes in closure. *a* 1711 Ken *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 39 In sacred Convents every glad Recluse Thought it no Crime from Closure to break loose.

5. The act of closing or shutting.
1600 Holland *Livy* Transl. Pref. 2 Before Augustus's second closure thereof [i. e. of the temple of Janus]. 1676 Temple *Let. Williamson* Wks. 1731 II. 385 Before the Closure of this Pacquet. 1756 Nugent *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 103 The closure and the re-opening of the theatre. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* I. ii. (1864) 64 The wire must be acted on at both ends, by the closure of the circuit. 1879 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. 29 The closure of the fingers in grasping.

b. Closed condition.
1845 Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) I. xiii. 198 These straws .. distend the book from its accustomed closure. 1887 J. Payn in *New York Independent* XXXIX. 1064 After fourteen months of closure.

†6. An agreeing upon terms, a coming to an arrangement *with*; agreement, union, unity. Cf. Close *v.* 14. *Obs.*
1647 Saltmarsh *Sparkl. Glory* (1847) 148 In a pure spiritual closure, or unity of Spirit. 1649 Cromwell *Let.* lxi. 14 Mar. (Carlyle), So much do I desire a closure with you. 1659 Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* I. 73 The Catholick King .. pretended so much zeal to a Closure with England. 1668 Howe *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 179 This .. draws the .. Soul into a closure and league with him.

†7. The part or means by which anything is closed or fastened; a fastening, attachment. *Obs.*
1626-61 Holyday *Persius* 331 Claverius thinks that the knot or closure was adorn'd with some bright gemme. 1641 French *Distill.* v. (1651) 134 Lute the closures with potters earth. 1685 J. Cooke *Marrow of Chirurg.* (ed. 4) III. i. 166 After which, put a Closure [*i. e.* napkin or diaper] to the Woman. *a* 1744 Pope *Let. Swift* (J.), Without a seal, wafer, or any closure whatever.

†b. Applied to the fontanels of the skull. *rare.*
1569 R. Androse tr. *Alexis' Secr.* IV. II. 41 Make a plaister, and put it vpon the cloasure of children. *Ibid.* IV. II. 58 Lay it vpon the closure of the pacients heade.

†c. *Arch.* (See quot.) *Obs.*
1611 Cotgr., *Lanterne* .. also, the scutcheon or closure of a Tymber vault, where the ends of the branches thereof doe meet. 1770 Lloyd in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 253, I could find no closure of the dome.

†d. A composition for closing the openings of vessels, a luting. *Obs.*
1641 French *Distill.* I. (1651) 4 Take Loam and the white of an Egge, mix them into a Past .. This .. is a good closure.

e. *Building.* The arrangement of bricks or stones at the end or corner of a wall, etc.; also † = Closer² 3, q. v. for quot.
1881 *Mechanic* 546 The closure at the reveal should be a bond closure.

8. A bringing to a conclusion; end, close.
1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 134 Make a mutuall closure of our house. 1616 T. Godwin *Moses & Aaron* (1655) 220 The feast of Pentecost which was the end and closure of their harvest. 1676 Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 511 The treaty would come to a peaceable closure against that time. 1870 E. H. Pember *Trag. Lesbos* VII. 110 The point that brings the closure of thine own Marks but the outset of my suffering.

9. *spec.* The closing of a debate in a legislative assembly by vote of the house or by other competent authority.
On the first introduction of rules giving the House of Commons this power in 1882 the principle was often called the *clôture*, the name applied to it in the French Assembly.
1882 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Feb. 1/2 What is the Closure? The right of the House of Commons to say that a debate shall close when discussion has been exhausted. 1887 *Ibid.* 10 May 1/1 To get through the seven lines took nearly twelve hours and three closures. 1887 *Spectator* 28 May 722/1 On Monday night the Closure was applied four times.

Closure, *v.* [f. prec. sb., sense 9.] *trans.* To apply the closure to (a debate or speaker).
1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Apr. 8 Going on protesting against this bill until we have been closured upon every stage. 1887 *Times* 30 May 9/1 Closured in the House of Commons .. the voice of truth and justice ought to have rung out to-day. 1888 A. J. Balfour in *Times* 20 July 8/2 He never had any desire to closure this debate to-night.

Clot (klɒt), *sb.* Forms: 1-5 **clot**(t, 4-7 **clotte,** (3 **clute,** 3-5 **clote**), 3- **clot.** [OE. *clott*, *clot*, corresp. to MHG. *kloz*, (*klotzes*), mod.Ger. *klotz* lump, block (of wood), pointing to WGer. *klott*-:—OTeut. **klutto*- masc. or neuter. This word, of which few examples have come down to us from the earlier stages, is a weak-grade deriv. of the same root which has given Du. *klos* block, log, and Cleat, OHG. *chloz*, Ger. *kloss* lump, wedge, ball, etc.; the pre-Teut. forms being **glud-no*-, *glud-to*-, and *glou·do*- respectively. See also Clod.
The root **glud-*, *gleud-*, appears to have been a derivative form of *glu-*, *gleu-*, 'glomerare': cf. Clod, Clew.]

1. *gen.* A mass, lump, rounded mass: esp. one formed by cohesion or congelation.
a 1000 *Gloss* in *Haupt's Zeitschr.* IX. 488 *Massa*, of clyne *vel* clottum. *c* 1305 *Judas Iscariot* 25 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 108 Þe see him [Judas] hurlede vp and doun as a liper clot. 1387 Trevisa *Descr. Brit.* (Caxton) 6 There the fyre slaketh hit chaungeth in to stone clottes. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xlvii. (Tollem. MS.), *Clot* [ed. 1495 clotte] is ordeynid of gaderynge of pouder in a clustre, for erþe bounde and clonge to gederes is a clot. *a* 1400 *Pistel Susan* 111 (Cott. MS.) The columbyne, þe caraway in clottys þey cleue. 1577 Harrison *England* II. xxiii. (1877) I. 352 The embers .. congealed into clots of hard stone. 1598 Stow *Surv.* (1754) I. I. vi. 31/1 Clots of gold. 1679 Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 120 Marle .. fetcht out of the ground in clots or lumps. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 189 Assa-Fœtida is a gum in great yellow Clots. 1855 Cdl. Wiseman *Fabiola* 275 Crumbled like a clot of dust in his hands. 1887 Hall Caine *Deemster* XXV. 161 A great clot of soil might give way above .. him.

2. A semi-solid lump formed of coagulated or curdled liquid, or of melted material.
[1365 *Durh. Halmote Rolls* (Surtees) 39 Ardebant clotes olei unde malus odor exiet.] 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 206 Whiche thewe .. clottes of myre at hym. *a* 1626 Bacon (J.), The white of an egg, with spirit of wine, doth bake the egg into clots, as if it began to poch. 1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 63 He expectorated an immense clot of mucus. 1853 Soyer *Pantroph.* 172 The clots which form .. constitute the finest and most delicate butter.

b. *spec.* of blood.
1611 Cotgr., *Grumeau de sang*, a clot, or clutter of congealed bloud. 1676 R. Wiseman *Surgery* (J.), A clot of grumous blood. 1829 Hood *Eug. Aram* xviii, For every clot a burning spot Was scorching in my brain. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 701 They filled a bowl of wine and cast in a clot of blood for each of them.

c. Hence *The clot*: that part of blood which turns solid, and separates from the *serum* or permanently liquid part.
1802 A. Duncan *Annals Med.* I. Lustr. II. 113 When the blood .. has given out all the serum .. the coagulated mass which swims in the middle, is known by the name of the Clot. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 15 That this 'buffy coat' is due to the fact that the blood-corpuscles subside in the liquor sanguinis during coagulation, leaving the upper portion of the clot colourless. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 194 Sometimes the clot is of a lighter colour.

†3. A hardened lump of earth. In this sense still dialectal; in the literary language Clod has taken its place. *Obs.* a. with *clay, earth,* etc., expressed.
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24026 (Cott.) O clai þai kest at him þe clote [*v.r.* clot, clott, clotte]. 1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. iv. (1859) 5 A clote of black erthe. 1535 Coverdale *Job* xxviii. 6 Where ye clottes of the earth are golde. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* I. III. lxiv, He wox like earthly clot.

b. without qualification: = Clod.
c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 856 Al-þa3 oure corses in clottez clynge. ? *c* 1475 *Hunt. Hare* 91 Then euery man had a mall, Syche as thei betyn clottys withall. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 15 This harrowe is good to breake the greatte clottes. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 176/23 A clot, *gleba*. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 107 Clottes from the faugh field. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* iv. § 5 (1681) 45 It must be finely harrowed, and all Clots, Stones, Turfs, etc. picked away. 1876-88 in Glossaries of *Cumberland, Yorksh., N. W. Linc., Leicestersh., Berkshire, I. of Wight.* 1876 *Mid Yorksh. Gloss.*, 'As cold as a clot.' 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Clot*, a clod of earth .. ('clot of blood' not used).

c. as collective singular, or as name of the substance: Cloddy earth or clay.
c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 320 þy corse in clot mot calder k[l]eue. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xlvi. (1495) 568 Saphire stones the place thereof and clott [*glebæ*] therof is gold. 1568 T. Howell *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 60 Dead and cladde with clot of clay.

d. A clod with the grass on it; a sod.
1460 *Medulla Gram.* in *Promp. Parv.* 83 *Gleba est durus cespes cum herba*, an harde klotte. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 68 A Clotte, *cespis*. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Clot*, a clod, a sod.

4. *fig.* A dull fellow, a Clod. Still *dial.*
1632 B. Jonson *Magn. Lady* I. i, Feats of fine understanding To abuse clots and clowns with. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Clot*, a clumsy fellow.

†5. A hill, or ? mound. *Obs. rare.*
c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 788 Þe hyl of Syon þat semly clot.

†6. ? The stump of a tree or plant. *Obs. rare.*
1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 53 Some of the Leafe some of the Clot, some of the Head, some of both.

7. *Comb.* Clot-bird, -pate, -poll. Also **clot-head** (*dial.*) = Clot-pate; *clot-cold* adj.
1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Clot-heed*, a stupid person. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* 45 A dead man is said to be *clot-cold.*

Clot (klɒt), *v.* Forms: 5-6 **clott**(e, (6 **clutt**), 6- **clot.** [f. Clot *sb.*¹]

1. *trans.* To free (lands) from clods; *absol.* to crush clods. Still *dial.* Cf. Clod *v.*
a 1500 *Ortus Voc.* in *Promp. Parv.* 83 *Occo, glebas frangere*, to clotte [*Promp. Parv. MS.* K *c* 1490 *has* cloddyn]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 68 To Clotte, *occare*. 1549 Latimer *Serm. Plough* Wks. I. 57 The ploughman .. tilleth his land .. harroweth it, and clotteth it. 1620 Markham *Farew. Husb.* (1649) 35 Harrow it againe, clot it, smooth it. 1623 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 44 To 37 women, 2 daies a piece, clotting the meddowes oo 18 06. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Clot*, to break up the clods after harrowing, with a beetle or large mallet.

2. *intr.* To form (itself) into clots, lumps, or congealed masses. Cf. Clod *v.* 3.
1530 Palsgr. 488/1 This yerthe clotteth so faste that it muste be broken. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 212 The snow doth weary her and clot upon her hinder feet. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Brewing*, Boiling hot liquor .. will make the malt clot and cake together. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 80 The bed becomes uneasy by the feathers clotting together into hard knobs.

3. Of fluids, as blood, cream, gravy: To coagulate, curdle, run into clots.
1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Engrumecer*, to clot, to quar like cold blood. 1676 Halley in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 242 That sort of ink I find .. very apt to clot in the pen. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* II. xvi, The blood not yet had clotted on his wound. 1886 *Mehalah* 328 Bid her come at once before the gravy clots.

4. *trans.* To cause to cohere in clots; to mat with sticky matter; to cover with clots of dirt, etc.

1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 35 His Hair was all clotted together. 1767 *Ess.* in *Ann. Reg.* 182/2 Clotting his white hairs with dirt. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 77 The blood from his wounded ear .. clotted the fingers of the robber. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xiv, A new blast storming at it, and clotting the wet hair.

5. *intr.* 'To become gross' (J.).

6. *dial.* (See quot.)

1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Clot*, to throw clods, pelt with clods, etc. They clottit t' lasses wid apples.

7. *dial.* (See quot.) Cf. CLAT.

[1847–78 HALLIWELL *Cow-clatting*, spreading manure on the fields.] 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Clot*, to scatter manure left by animals on grazing land. *Clotting-fork*, a fork for scattering manure left on grazing land.

Clot: see CLOUT *sb.* 8.

†**Clot-bird.** *Obs.* [f. CLOT, clod + BIRD.] A species of bird frequenting fallow-land; the Wheatear (*Saxicola œnanthe*); called also Arling, Clodhopper, and Fallow-smiter. (Erroneously applied by some to the Hawfinch, *Coccothraustes vulgaris.*)

1544 TURNER *Avium Hist.* 44 Κυανός, *Cæruleo*, a clotburd, a smatche, an arlyng, a steinchek. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 680 Clotbirde, a birde that appeareth not in winter; a smatch; an arling, *cæruleo*. 1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 144 The Clot bird in the fallow fields..is a very fat and a dainty bird much like vnto the Martine. 1655 MOUFET & BENN. *Health's Impr.* (1746) 185 *Coccothraustes*..The Clotbird, called sometimes a Smatch, or an Arling, is as big almost as a Thrush, feeding chiefly upon Cherries, and Cherry-kernels. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Clot-bird*..a name by which the common œnanthe is called in many parts of England.

Clot-bur (klǫ·tˌbɒ̄ɹ). Also **clote-, clott-.** [f. CLOTE *sb.* + BUR; the vowel shortened before two consonants, as in *bonfire.*] The Burdock or 'great clote', *Arctium Lappa.* †*Lesser Clot-bur* (*obs.*), the Bur-weed, *Xanthium Strumarium.*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 81 Xanthium is called in english Dichebur or Clotbur. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. viii. 14 There be two sortes of Clotte Burres in this Countrey; the one is the great Burre, and the other yͤ lesser Burre. *Ibid.* I. viii. 15 The lesser Clote Burre is called..in English Diche Burre and lowse Burre. *Ibid.* III. x. 328 Great broade leaves..lyke to the leaves of Clot Burre. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 227 The great Clot-bur, called in Greek Arcion. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health Improv.* (1746) 313 Bur-Roots (I mean of the Clot-bur)..eaten like a young green Artichoke with Pepper and Salt. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* II. xvi. II. 124 Clotburs..which he cast upon the gowns and caps of honest people. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (1796) II. 184 Burdock, Common Burr, Clott-burr, Hurr-burr.

Clote (klōᵘt). Forms: 1 **cláte**, 3– **clote**, (4–5 **cloote**), 7 **cloat**, 7–9 **clots**, (**cluts, clowts**). [OE. *cláte*:—OTeut. type **klaitôn-*: indicating a pre-Teut. root **gleid-* (*glid-*, *gloid-*), prob. related to the simpler *glei-* to stick (see CLAY).

Of other names for this and similar plants, CLETE (?:—*klaitjôn*) and CLITE (?:—*klīt-* or *klīt-*) evidently belong to the same root; but CLITHE, and its family (root **glīt-*) and Ger. *klette* with its allies (root **glet-*) are not connected, at least directly, though like *clive* and its cognates (root **glibh-*) all may be ultimately based on the simpler **glei-*, *gli-*.]

1. The Burdock (*Arctium Lappa*); also the prickly balls or burs which it bears.

a 700 *Epinal Gl.* 144 *Blitum* clatae [*Erf.* & *Corpus* clate; *Leiden Gl.* 45 *Lappa* clate]. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 56 Bisceop wyrt .. & clatan, wyl on ealað. *c* 1265 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 557 *Lappa*, *bardane*, clote. 1382 WYCLIF *Hosea* x. 8 Cloote and breere shal stye on the auters of hem. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 12 *Bardana*, clote, gert burr. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xciii. (Tollem. MS.), 'Lappa', þe clote [1535 clete] ..haþ..knottes with crokid prikkes þat ofte cleueþ to mannis cloþes. *a* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 20 *Clote*, cuius fructus uocatur, Burre. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Bardane*, the herb ..Cloates that beareth the greene Burre. *c* 1580 PUTTENHAM in Nichols *Progress Q. Eliz.* III. 479 Clinginge as fast as little clotes Or burres uppon younge children's cotes. 1611 COTGR., *Lampourde*, the cloat, or great Burre. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words*, *Cluts*, *clots*, petasites; rather burrdock. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lii. (1737) 214 Lousebur, Clote. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II, *Persolata*, a burdock, the herb clots, that beareth the greatest bur. 1820–26 WILBRAHAM *Gloss. Chesh.*, *Clots* or *clouts*, burrs or burdock.

2. Applied to other plants either from some resemblance to the preceding, or through some mistake: among these are Clivers (*Galium Aparine*), the Bur-weed (*Xanthium Strumarium*), the Coltsfoot and Butter-bur (*Tussilago farfara* and *Petasites*); the Yellow Water Lily (*Nuphar lutea*), (Water Clote), the latter still in s.w. of England.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 122 Genim doccan oððe clatan þa þe swimman wolde. *Ibid.* I. 306 Þa man eac oþrum naman clate nemneð .. ys stið on leafon, & heo hafað greatne stelan, & hwite blostman, & heo hafað heard sæd & sinewealt. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 43 *Ungula caballina* est duplex, videlicet terrestris..et aquatica cujus flos dicitur nenufar. *Ungula caballina campestris* i. clote. 1572 MASCAL *Govt. Cattle* 222 (Br. & Holl.) Water-clot .. which hath a broad leaf on the water. *c* 1610 FLETCHER *Faithf. Sheph.* II. i, This is the Clote bearing a yellow flower. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Gram. & Gloss.* 48 *Clote*, the yellow water-lily.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *clote-leaf*, *-ridden*. See also CLOT-BUR, CLOT-WEED.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 24 A Clote leef he hadde vnder his hood ffor swoot, and for to kepe his heed from heete. 1864 BARNES in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 478 On where the clote-ridden river do flow.

Clote, obs. form of CLOT, CLOUT.

Clote (? read *clete*), obs. form of CLEAT *sb.*

Cloter, obs. form of CLOTTER.

Cloth (klǫþ), *sb.* Forms: 1 **cláð**, 1–4 **claþ**, 3 **cloð**, 4 **cloþ**, 4– **cloth**, (4 **cloþt**, 4–5 **cloþe**, **clooþ**, **clooth**, 5 **cloiþ**, 4–7 **clothe**, 6–8 **cloath**). *North.* 3–5 **clath**, 4–5 **klath**, **clathe**; *Sc.* 5–6 **clayth, -t**, 5– **claith**. Also 4 **cleth**. [OE. *cláþ*, corresp. to OFr. *klâth*, *klâd*, *klêth* (mod. Fris. Saterl. *klâth*, NFris. *klâid*, WFris. *klaed*, EFris. *klêd*, Wangaroog. *klêt*); MDu. *cleet*, pl. *clêde*, Du. and LG. *kleed* (*klêd*), MHG. *kleit* (*kleides*), Ger. *kleid*. Unknown in OS., OHG., and Gothic; its general diffusion through the German dialects appears to date about the middle of the 12th c. The ON. form *klæði* (whence Norw. and Da. *klæde*, Sw. *kläde*) does not correspond in vowel or ending to the WGer. (which would require *kleið* in ON.); its history is obscure. Beside OE. *cláþ*, which was the source alike of midl. and south. *cloth*, *clothes*, and north. *clath*, *claith*, pl. *clathis*, *claise*, a form *clǽþ* is recorded once (see 1 below); if genuine (which is doubtful), this may be the source of the north. ME. *cleth*, *clethis*, *clese*, which have otherwise been referred to a Norse origin.

The original pl. *cláðas*, is directly represented by the existing CLOTHES, q.v.; this (klōᵘðz) is now restricted to the sense 'garments'; for other senses, *cloths* has gradually come into use since *c* 1600, though the complete differentiation of *clothes* and *cloths* belongs to the 19th c., *cloaths* being a prevalent spelling of both in the 18th c. The pronunciation of *cloths* varies: northerners generally say klǫþs, or klǭþs; Londoners usually klǭðz, esp. in senses 1–8, though some reduce it to -klǫþs in combination, as in *table-cloths*, *neck-cloths*; many would say klǫþs, or klǭþs, meaning 'kinds of cloth' (see II).

The etymology and even the primary sense of OTeut. **klaiþ-* are uncertain. The former is prob. to be sought in the Teut. vb. stem *klī-*, *klai-*, to stick (CLAY, CLEAN, CLEAM), but whether the name was applied to *cloth* as a substance felted or made to stick together, or to *a cloth* as a thing to be attached or made to cling to the body, is doubtful. The earliest known uses of OE. *cláþ* are not for the material (a sense hardly evidenced in OE.), but for 'a cloth' as a thing to wrap or wind about the body; from this primitive rudiment of attire, we pass naturally on the one hand to the more fully developed 'clothes' or garments, and on the other to the material of which all such articles are composed.]

I. With *a* in *sing.* Plural *cloths*, formerly *clothes.*

1. A piece of pliable woven or felted stuff, suitable for wrapping or winding round, spreading or folding over, drying, wiping, or other purpose; a swaddling or winding cloth, wrap, covering, veil, curtain, handkerchief, towel, etc. = L. *pannus.*

[*a* 800: see b.] *c* 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* III. xi. (Bosw.), Heo þa moldan on claðe bewand [*inligatam panno*]. *a* 1000 *Christ* (Gr.) 725 He in binne wæs in cildes hiw claðum biwunden. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 274 Awring þurh claþ. *Ibid.* II. 260 Do on clæþ. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xix. 40 Hiȝ namon þæs hælendes lichaman and bewundon hine mid linenum claðe. *c* 1205 LAY. 17609 Ane cule of ane blake claðe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 7 Yt wolde a rere And bere vp grete cloþes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16767 + 92 Þe clothe þat in þe temple was, In middes it clef in twoo. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 15299 (Trin.) Crist..wesshe alle her feet bidene And wiþ his clooþ aftirward wipud hem ful clene. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. i. (1495) 552 On a whyte clothe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6204 A chariot full choise .. couert with a cloth all of clene gold. 1520 R. ELYOT in T. Elyot *Gov.* (1883) App. I. 312, I will that John Mychell .. have a gowne cloth. 1530 PALSGR. 206/1 Clothe to put on a herce, *poille.* 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 157 This Cloth thou dipd'st in blood of my sweet Boy. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. i. (1668) 5 Rub all his body and legs over with dry cloaths. 1672 *Compl. Gunner* I. ix. 12 Pour it [the Lixivium] into wooden Vessels that are broad and cover them over with cloaths. 1810 SOUTHEY *Keh.* XV. 10 The cloth which girt his loins. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 122 Having a cloth round the waist. 1887 *Daily News* 30 Apr. 5/3 To give a cloth as a present is a very common thing in India. *Mod.* Bring a cloth to wipe it up. Ricks protected by waterproof cloths.

b. With attribute expressing purpose: as *altar-*, *barm-*, *board-*, *bolt-*, *bolting-*, *chrism-*, *loin-*, *neck-*, *table-cloth*, etc. See these words.

To this head belong the earliest recorded examples of the word, among which are OE. *cild-cláð* child-cloth, swaddling cloth, *flyhteclað* patch.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* (O. E. T.) 491 *Commisura* (= patch) flycticlað. — 623 *Cunae*, cildclaðas. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gl.* (Wr.-W. 124/30) *Cune*, cildclaðes. — 127/2 *Mappula* bearmclað.

2. *spec.* = TABLE-CLOTH: a covering for a table, particularly that spread on it when it is 'laid' for a meal.

c 1300 *Beket* 691 Hi leide bord and spradde cloth. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* V. 388 [Douglas] fond the met all reddy grathit Vith burdis set and clathis laid. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 758 A clene klath, and brede tharone. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, The Table hauyng at the Communion tyme a fayre white lynnen clothe vpon it. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* I. 6 When the Cloth was taken away after dinner. 1672 R. WILD *Declar. Lib. Consc.* 3 My Wife was laying the cloth. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 29 Laid the cloth. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 482 Supper was ready, and the cloth was spread. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 161 Soon after the cloth was drawn.

3. A sail (*obs.*). **b.** The sails of a ship collectively; 'canvas'.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 105 Gederen to þe gyde ropes, þe grete cloþ falles. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9531 Fyve hundrith ..shippes [were] Consumet full cleane, clothes & other. 1651 S. SHEPPARD *Epigr.* II. xix. 27 Make all the cloth you can, haste, haste away, The Pirate will o'retake you if you stay. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iv. 10 Our best advice was, to sail the rest of the night with as little cloth as might be ..We clapt on all our cloth. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., When a ship has broad sails they say she spreads much cloth.

c. One of the several breadths of canvas of which a sail is composed.

1674 T. MILLER *Modellist* (1676) 4 You are to place your middle cloth first in a top-sail. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Kk b, The edges of the *cloths*, or pieces, of which a sail is composed, are generally sewed together with a double seam. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 10 *A cloth*, a whole strip of canvas; eighteen inches to two feet in breadth.

d. in combination applied to various pieces of canvas used on board a ship, as MAST-, QUARTER-, WAIST-CLOTH, etc.

e. *To shake* (*have*) *a cloth in the wind*: to get too near to the wind, so that the sails shiver; *fig.* to be ragged in clothing; to be slightly intoxicated (cf. 'to be three sheets in the wind'). *slang.*

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxix, I found all my family well and hearty; but they all shook a cloth in the wind with respect to toggery. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xliii, As the seamen say, they all had got a cloth in the wind—the captain two or three.

4. *Cloth of estate*, *state*: a cloth spread over a throne or other seat of dignity; a canopy; a baldachin.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 484 Under a glorious cloth of astate. 1540 *Act 31 Hen. VIII*, c. 10 No person (except only the Kings children) shal at any time hereafter .. presume, to sit or haue place at any side of the cloth of estate in the Parliament chamber. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* x. 19 Whether the King would allow him place, as a Prince-Infanta, within the Cloth of State. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* II. xvi. 405 He dined both in the hall, and in his privy chamber, under a cloth of estate.

†**5.** *Painted cloth*: a hanging for a room painted or worked with figures, mottoes or texts; tapestry.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* (1870) 298 The chamber .. that the madde man is in, let there be no paynted clothes. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. ii. 28 Slaues as ragged as Lazarus in the painted Cloth. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* V. x. 47 Set this in your painted cloathes. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Tapis*, As deafe as an Image in a painted cloth. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 171 That Alexander was a Souldier, painted cloths will confesse, the painter dareth not leave him out of the Nine Worthies.

†**6.** The CANVAS on which a picture is painted.

1695 DRYDEN tr. *Dufresnoy's Art Paint.* Pref., This idea, which we may call the goddess of painting and of sculpture, descends upon the marble and the cloth, and becomes the original of these arts. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 252 A portrait-painter .. his price was but five guineas for ¾ cloth. 1825 HONE *Every-Day Bk.* I. 1198 One of the front show-cloths [of a booth at a fair] represented one of the fights.

7. *Theat.* The CURTAIN which separates the auditorium from the stage.

1881 P. FITZGERALD *World Behind the Scenes* 34 Under the old system, where a simple 'cloth' quietly glided down, this impression was not left. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Jan. 2/2 We can take our 'cloths' right up, instead of having to roll them.

†**8.** A definite quantity or length of woven fabric; a 'piece'. *Obs.*

1469 *Househ. Ord.* 105 For the Chamberlayne, hedde officers, knyghtes & ladyes .. iii clothes; price the clothe viii*l.* 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III*, c. 8 § 4 Every hole wolen Cloth called brode Cloth..shall .. hold and conteyn in leenght xxiiij yerdes..every half Cloth of the seid hole Cloth..holde and conteyne xij yerdis in leynght. 1538 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxxix. 248, I was wont to sel for most part every yere iiij or v hundred clothes to strangers..as yet..I have sold but xxij clothes. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1661) 192 There hath been..transported..about 50000 cloaths, counting three Kersies to a cloath. 1641 W. HAKEWILL *Libert. Subj.* 93 A sack of Wool did commonly make foure short clothes. 1660 T. WILLSFORD *Scales Commerce* I. I. 10 Admit 15 Clothes or Pieces were sold for 340*l.* 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6004/3 Two Tentors .. the one for two Cloths, and the other for one Cloth and one half.

II. As a material: Without *a* in *sing.* (except when meaning 'a kind of cloth', in which sense 'cloths' occurs in pl.).

9. A name given, in the most general sense, to every pliant fabric woven, felted, or otherwise formed, of any animal or vegetable (or even mineral) filament, as of wool, hair, silk, the fibres of hemp, flax, cotton, asbestos, spun glass, wire, etc. But when used without qualification or contextual specification, usually understood to mean a *woollen* fabric such as is used for wearing apparel. Here again, it is sometimes specifically applied to a *plain-wove* woollen fabric, as distinguished from a *twill.*

To this most specific sense belong the terms BROAD-CLOTH and NARROW-CLOTH, q.v., the ordinary *black-cloth* used for 'dress' clothes, clerical attire, etc., and the blue, scarlet, green, or other 'cloth', of uniforms and liveries.

[Early quots. doubtful: *c* 1000 is prob. sense 1; *c* 1175 may be sense 11.]

[*c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 16 Ne deþ witodlice nan man niwes claðes scyp on eald reaf. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Monie of þas wimmen..claþeð heom mid 3eoluwe claþe þet is þes deofles helfter.] *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1742 Frokkes of fyn cloþ. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 444 Cloth þat cometh fro þe weuyng is nouȝt comly to were, Tyl it is fulled, etc. 1515 Barclay *Egloges* iv. (1570) C. iv/3 Englande hath cloth, Burdeus hath store of wine. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* 89 a, Ane tailyeour can nocht mak ane garment bot of clayth. 1568 Graeton *Chron.* II. 692 He that could have it neyther of Golde nor of Silver, had it of silke or cloth. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 48 Like a Miser spoyle his Coat, with scanting A little Cloth. 1635 Sanderson *Serm.* 446 Cloath and leather. 1663 Pepys *Diary* 22 Sept. My present care is..a new black cloth suit, and coate and cloake. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4095/2 Coarse Yorkshire-Cloth..proper for Cloathing Soldiers, and the poorer sort of People. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Vanderput & S.* ii. 35 There would always be blue cloth in the market. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 44 A dye which is more lasting than the cloth. 1864 *Derby Mercury* 7 Dec., The outer shell of the coffin was of oak, covered with black cloth. *Mod.* A cloth coat and Tweed trousers.

b. with qualification, or contextual specification.

1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxxv, No clothe .. wrought out of England as clothe of gold, of sylk, velvet or damaske. 1582 *Middlesex County Rec.* I. 130 A piece of linen cloth called 'a biggen'. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 140 Paulus Venetus..affirms that in some parts of Tartarie, there were Mines of Iron whose filaments were weaved into incombustible cloth. 1677 Yarranton *Engl. Improv.* 52 Three hundred weight of Flax..will make four hundred Ells of Cloth. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* (1755) 32 A surtout of oiled cloth. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v., There are Woollen, Linnen, and other Cloths, which are made of Hemp, Flax, Cotton, Silk, Nettle, etc., there are likewise Cloths of Gold and Silver. 1765 *Act* 5 *Geo. III* (*title*) Laws relating to the manufacture of woollen cloth in the county of York. 1798 W. Nicholson *Jrnl. Nat. Philos.* II. 412 (*title*) On the Art of covering Wire Cloth with a transparent Varnish, as a Substitute for Horn. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Vanderput & S.* iv. 76 Sugar, coffee, and woollen cloths were disposed of. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. Title-p., Price Seven Shillings and Sixpence, bound in cloth. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 172 The natives.. manufacture from this bark an exceedingly tough cloth. 1875 Ure *Dict. Art* I. 255 A prize for the improvement of asbestos cloth. *Ibid.* I. 421 The bookbinders cloth now so extensively used, is a cotton fabric. *Ibid.* III. 120 The manufacture of cloth from flaxen material.

c. In various phrasal combinations: *Cloth of gold*, a tissue consisting of threads, wires or strips of gold, generally interwoven with silk or wool; also applied to gilded cloth; *Cloth of silver*, a cloth similarly woven with silver. *American cloth*, a flexible enamelled cloth resembling leather, used for covering chairs, etc.

Also *cloth of* Arras, Baudekin or *bodkin*, Lake, Pleasance, Raynes, Tars, etc.; and Broadcloth, Carecloth, Cerecloth, Haircloth, Oilcloth, Sackcloth, etc., q.v.

c 1386 Chaucer *Knts. T.* 1710 The lystes .. Hanged with clooth of gold and nat with sarge. 1530 Palsgr. 206/1 Clothe of sylver, *drap dargent*. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 732 King Edward and foure other were appareled in cloth of Golde. 1611 Bible 2 *Mac.* v. 2 There were seene horsemen running in the aire, in cloth of golde. 1876 Rock *Text. Fabr.* 12 Costly cloth-of-gold webs were wrought. 1879 Jefferies *Wild Life in S. County* 144 The cloth-of-gold thrown over it by the buttercups. 1881 *Truth* 19 May 686/1 The train..was covered with hand-wrought embroidery, the material being cloth of silver. *Mod.* Chairs covered with leather or American cloth.

10. Phrases. *To cut the coat according to the cloth*: to adapt oneself to circumstances, keep within the limits of one's means (see Cut). † *The cloth is all of another hue*: the case is totally different. † *To bring to cloth*: to accomplish, finish. And other proverbial expressions.

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 42 We ben bigilid alle wiþ oure lyst. þe cloop is al of anothir hew. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 16, I shall Cut my cote after my cloth. *Ibid.* 76 It is a bad clothe that will take no colour. 1587 Turberv. *Trag. T.* Argt. of 6th Hist., The King..Began to love, who for he was a King, By little sute this match to cloth did bring. 1639 Fuller *Hist. Holy Warre* (1647) 177 This rent (not in the seam but whole cloth) betwixt these Churches was no mean hindrance to the Holy warre. 1883 C. Reade *Many a Slip* in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 134/2 We can all cut our coat according to our cloth.

III. As wearing apparel. [OE. had plural *claðas*: see Clothes.]

† **11.** *collect.* Clothing, raiment, vesture, dress. (*no plural.*) *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 37 Gif he ne mei don elmesse of claðe ne of mete. *c* 1200 Ormin 3208 Hiss claþ wass off ollfenntess hær. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 192 Uor ȝe ne þencheð nowiht of mete, ne of cloð. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 37 Siþ lyf is more þan mete and mannis bodi more þan cloiþ. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. v. 303 Mete and drinke, hous and clooth. 1515 Barclay *Egloges* iv. (1570) C. v/1, I ask..onely cloth and foode. 1533 Gau *Richt Way* (1887) 14 Meit and claith and oder neidful thingis. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Regat. Week* III. (1859) 492 He [God] shall be bread and drink, cloth, physicians, comfort; he shall be all things to us. 1574 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 403 The said Mighall shall fynde my syster Elsabethe mete drynk and clothe. *c* 1620 *Convert Soule* in Farr's *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 90 My food and cloth are most divine. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xi, Gentle folks..hae..fire and fending, and meat and claith.

† **12.** A (single) garment, robe, coat (= Ger. *ein kleid*, Du. *een kleed*). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4217 Of him [Joseph] has beistes made þair prai; þis es his clath, þat es well sene. *Ibid.* 16201 A purprin clath [*v. r.* cleth] þai on him kest, And gain to pilate broght. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1328 *Dido*, A cloth he lafte..Whan he from Dido stal. 1388 Wyclif *Ps.* ci. 27 [cii. 26] Alle schulen wexe eelde as a clooth [1382 clothing, *Vulg.* vestimentum]. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xi. 193 The catel þat crist hadde þre cloþes hit were.

(Senses 13–15 *are also closely related to sense* 9.)

† **13.** The distinctive clothing worn by the servants or retainers of a master, or by members of the same profession; livery, uniform. Also *fig.*

1598 Florio Ep. Ded. 4 The retainer .. to weare your Honors cloth. 1608–11 Bp. Hall *Medit. & Vows* III. § 21 Many weare Gods cloth, that know not their Master, that never did good chare in his service. 1617 Assheton *Jrnl.* (1848) 8 To weore his clothe and attend him .. at ye Kings comming. 1740 *Life Mrs. Davies* in *Defoe's Wks.* (1840) 265 I told him the action..made him unworthy of the king's cloth. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. xxii. (1865) 169, I reverence .. these almost clergy imps [little sweeps] who sport their cloth without assumption.

14. Hence: One's profession (as marked by a professional garb); cf. Coat.

1634 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 289 Objecting to you [magistracy] your place, to us [ministry] our cloath: 'A man of his place, a man of his cloath, to do thus or thus!' As if any Christian man, of what place, or of what cloath soever, had the liberty to do otherwise than well. 1716 Addison *Drummer* III. vi. (Hoppe), Gentlemen of our cloth [menservants]. 1857 Parry *Mem. Adm. Parry* (1859) 67 (Hoppe) A man of our cloth [a naval officer].

b. esp. applied to the profession of a clergyman or minister of religion.

1634 [see prec.]. *c* 1685 Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) *Conf.* Wks. 1705 II. 57 Neither you, nor any of your Cloth will ever gain that point upon me. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* II. viii. 80 My Affection to the Black-Coats of mine own Cloth. 1772 Mackenzie *Man World* I. viii. (1823) 428 Annesly's cloth protected him from this last inconvenience. 1787 G. Gambado *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 12 *note*, An honour to his cloth—is applied to many a drunken Parson; and I do not see why. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* i, Like all orthodox divines, he was tenacious of the only sensual enjoyment permitted to his cloth. 1869 Parkman *Disc. Gt. West* x. (1875) 128 Out of respect for his cloth.

15. *The cloth* (colloq.): the clerical profession; the clergy; the office of a clergyman.

1701 Swift *Mrs. Harris's Petition*, You know, I honour the cloth; I design to be a parson's wife. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxxi, What did I do but get .. a true priest and married them both as fast as the cloth could make them. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xxvii. (D.), I don't care to own that I have a respect for the cloth. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 272 That execrable word *cloth*—used for the office of a clergyman.

b. used of other professions.

1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* IX. vi. (D.), I did not mean to abuse the cloth [the military profession]. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xliii, I maintain that that 'ere song's personal to the cloth..I demand the name o' that coachman.

16. *transf.* Covering, skin, 'coating, coat'.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xlii. (1495) 159 The guttes ben clothed in tweyne full subtyl clothes..and that is nedfull for yf the one were greuyd the other clothe maye helpe. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 2 Nov., I also did buy some apples and pork:..by the same token, the butcher commended it as the best in England for cloath and colour.

IV. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*

17. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Made of cloth, of or pertaining to cloth; connected with cloth and its manufacture. (Formerly often hyphened.)

1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 222 They were a plaine paire of Cloth-breeches. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 51 A cloth-cloake was lighter for summer. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 514 Serges, frizes, druggets, cloth-serges, shalloons, or any other drapery stuffs. 1831 G. Porter *Silk Manuf.* 224 The woven cloth .. wound on the cloth roll. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 552/2 This .. process in the cloth manufacture. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 369 The black suits .. are to be cut up and made into new cloth caps for young gentlemen. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* II. xiv. (1875) 318 The growth of the Yorkshire cloth-districts at the expense of those in the West of England. 1864 *Times* 6 Nov., Black cloth clothes that are too far gone..are always sent abroad to be cut up to make caps. 1882 Beck *Drapers Dict.* s. v., This fair came to be a great cloth market, and the place in which it was held is still known as Cloth Fair. 1888 A. J. Balfour in *Times* 2 Oct. 10/5 If you think that the cloth coat ought to be treated differently from the frieze coat.

18. General comb.: **a.** attributive (and obj. genit.), as *cloth-cutter, -factor, -mercer, -press, -presser, -stretcher, -teaseler, -web*, etc.; *cloth-cropping, -cutting, -drying, -folding, -smoothing*, etc.; **b.** instrumental, as *cloth-covered, -cut* adjs.

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 399 The cloth-cut velvet. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* (1858) 40 Shall we tremble before cloth-webs and cobwebs? 1839 — *Chartism* viii. 168 The Saxon kindred burst forth into cotton-spinning, cloth-cropping. 1851 H. Melville *Whale* viii. 42 The perpendicular parts of the side ladder .. were of cloth-covered ropes. 1854 Thackeray *Newcomes* I. 13 He was taken into the house of Hobson Brothers cloth-factors. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 421 The cloth-cutter .. cuts up the corresponding numbers of covers of the dimensions proper for the book. 1875 W. S. Hayward *Love agst. World* 9 Your worthy ancestor, the cloth-mercer of Cheapside.

19. Special comb.: **cloth-binding**, book-binding in cotton cloth, embossed silk, etc., as distinct from binding in leather; † **cloth-colour**: see quots. (it has been conjectured to be drab or self-colour); † **cloth-drawer**, a workman who 'draws' or tenters the woollen cloth; **cloth-dresser**, a workman who dresses, *i. e.* teasels and shears woollen cloth; so **cloth-dressing**; † **cloth-driver**, ? one who combs or teasels cloth; **cloth-hall**, a hall, or exchange, where sellers and buyers of woollen cloths meet at stated times to transact business; **cloth-laying**, the laying of a cloth for dinner, etc.; † **cloth-man**, a maker or seller of woollen cloth; a clothier; **cloth-market**, (*a.*) a market for cloth; (*b.*) *humorous* for 'bed'; **cloth-measure**, the lineal measure used for cloth, in which the yard is divided into quarters and nails (sixteenths); † **cloth-mulberry**, the Paper Mulberry *Broussonetia papyrifera*, of the bark of which the South Sea Islanders make clothing; **cloth-paper**, a coarse paper used to lay between the folds in pressing and finishing woollen cloths; **cloth-prover**, a magnifying-glass used to count the threads in a piece of cloth; † **cloth-rash**, a kind of Rash (q. v.) made of wool; **cloth-shearer**, a cloth-worker, who shears off the superfluous nap on woollen cloth after teaseling; a machine for doing this; so **cloth-shearing**; † **cloth-stone**, asbestos; † **cloth-thicker**, name given to a fuller; † **cloth-tree** = *cloth-mulberry*; † **cloth-walk** *v.*, to full cloth, cf. Germ. *walken*; † **cloth-writt**, ? = cloth-wright, cloth-worker. Also Cloth-maker, -sack, -worker, -yard.

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1668/4 The one a middle siz'd man .. in an old *Cloth-colour riding Coat. 1683 *Ibid.* No. 1866/8 A parcel of Silk, Dyed into Cloth-colours. 1704 *Ibid.* No. 4059/4 Lost..a Bundle of Cloth-colours and black Sowing Silk. 1685 *Ibid.* No. 2059/4 Mr. Wall *Cloath-Drawer in Creechurch-Lane. 1720 *Ibid.* No. 5827/4 William Graves..Cloath-Drawer. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6221/3 Paul Greenwood .. *Cloathdresser. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 173, I have labored, saith Grotius .. for the preservation of *Clothdressing in our Countrie. *Mod. Newsp.*, One wishful to know the state of trade with any cloth-dressing firm, asks how many 'gigs' they run. 1501 *Nottingham Corp. Archives* No. 10 e, ro. 1 James Gelderd, *clothdryver. 1836 *Encycl. Brit.* s. v. *Leeds*, The Leeds *cloth-halls..are two, one for the sale of coloured cloths, and one for white cloths only. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 550/2 Blackwell Hall, a kind of Cloth Hall whence London dealers and merchants were supplied. 1596 Br. Barlow 3 *Serm.* iii. 119 If thou wilt not bid them home (because *cloth-laying is costly) yet send them some sustenance. 1538 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxxix. 248 There is divers *clothemen, the which I buy al their clothes that they make. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6193/4 Powell Croft .. Cloth-man. 1738 Swift *Polite Conversation* i. (D.), Miss, your slave; I hope your early rising will do you no harm; I find you are but just come out of the *Cloth-market. 1772–84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) V. 1707 The *cloth-mulberry was planted, in regular rows. 1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 239 A cloake of *cloth rash. 1611 Cotgr., *Demi drap*, Cloth-rash. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 366 Cloth-Rash and Tamine common. ? *c* 1530 in Froude *Hist. Eng.* II. 109 A poor man, and by occupation a *cloth-shearer. 1740 Zollman in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 306 A Cloth-shearer in Holland. *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 8 *Clothe thyckers, Called fullers. 1777 G. Forster *Voy. round World* I. 352 Groves of coco, bread-fruit, apple, and *cloth-trees. 1467 *Ord. Worcester* in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 383 To dye, carde, or spynne, weve, or *cloth-walke. 1597 *1st Pt. Return Parnass.* II. i. 535 It was the same scipjacke that when I knockt at the dore asked what *clothwritt was there [*Draper speaks*].

Cloth (klɔþ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

† **1.** To make into cloth. *Obs.*

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. i. 161 Spaine nowe aboundeth with Wools, and the same are Clothed. Turkie hath Wools ..and cloth is made..in diuers places. *Ibid.* II. 164 It were the greatest madnesse..to vent our wooll not clothed. 1641 W. Hakewill *Libertie of Subject* 93 Wool made into cloth ..Wool not cloathed.

2. To cover or line with cloth.

1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 80 A Broadwood or Zeitte,..clamped and fastened and clothed, to suit the climate of the tropics.

3. See also Clothe.

Clothe (klōuð), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **clothed** (klōuðd), **clad** (klæd). Forms: *a.* 1 *clǽðian*, 2–4 **claþe-n**, 3 **cloðe-n**, (**cloþi**), 3–4 **cloþe-n**, 4 **cloope**, (**clode**), 5–8 **cloth**, (6 **clote**), 6–9 **cloath**, **-e**, 4– **clothe**. Also *north.* 3–5 **claith**(**e**, 6–9 *Sc.* **claith**, **claeth**. *Pa. t.* and *pple.* 3– **clothed**, (*north.* **clathed**, etc.). *β.* (1 *clǽðan*); *Pa. t.* 4–5 **cladde**, 3– **clad**; *Pa. pple.* 4– **clad**, 4–6 **cladd-e**, 5–6 **clade**, 6 **ycladd**, 6–9 **yclad**, (7 **clod**). Forms with *e*, see Clead. [There are two types of this verb, both rare in OE.: *a.* OE. *clǽðian*, of which the pa. pple. *gecláded* for *geclaðed*, *-od* occurs. Hence ME. *cláthe*, *clothe* (the former retained in north dial.), inflected *clathed*, *clothed*. *β.* OE. *clǽðan*, with pa. t. *clǽðde*, **clædde*, whence ME. *cladde*, *clad*, and prob. the northern type *clethe*, *cledde*, *cled* (formerly referred to Norse *klæða*): see Clead. The former belongs to a type **klaiþôjan*, the latter to **klaiþjan*, both f. **klaiþôm* (or ? *klaiþoz-*) a Cloth. Cf. MHG. and mod.G. *kleiden*, LG., Du. *kleeden*, EFris. *klêden*. ON. had *klæða*, going with the ON. form of the sb. *klæði*.

Both forms of the pa. t. and pple. have come

down to modern use. *Clod*, occas. found in 16–17th c. was either a late shortening of *cloth'd*, *cloath'd*, or a mixture of these with *clad*. The form *yclad*, very rare in ME., was revived by the Elizabethan archaists, after whom it has become a 'Spenserian' form in later poets.]

1. *trans.* To cover with a garment or with clothing; to provide with clothing; to dress.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark v. 15 Sittende gecladed & hales ðohtes. *Ibid.* Matt. xxv. 36. Nacod and ȝie clæðdon *vel* wrigon meh. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2710 To fedenn hemm & clabenn. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2120 Ioseph was..shauen, & clad, & to him broȝt. *Ibid.* 2630 And fedde it wel and cloðen dede. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20312 Wel fed & cladd. *Ibid.* 20121 (Brit. Mus. Add. MS.) App. ii, Naked & hungry sche cloþed & fedde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 774 þai cladde hom clenly. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* 259 Commaunded also his seruauntes to cloth hym newe. 1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* iv. ciii. (1660) 173 Zelustus wears his cloaths, as he were clod To frighten Crowns, and not to serve his God. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 219 And thought not much to cloath his Enemies. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xxvi, To cloathe all the troops. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 699 The hand that ..often toil'd to clothe your little ones.

b. Constr. *with*, *in*.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 3675 (Trin.) She..clad him wiþ þo cloþes mete. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 341 Thoo spake this lady clothed al in grene. 1530 PALSGR. 488/1, I clothe me in sylke. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxiii. 21 Drousinesse shall cloath a man with ragges. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 216 He clad Thir nakedness with Skins of Beasts. 1852 Miss YONGE *Cameos* I. xli. 356 His keepers clad him in mean..garments.

c. *refl.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Heo..claþeð heom mid ȝeolwe claþe. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1354 Sone it was day, sone he him cladde. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 7 Up he rose, and clad him hastily. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* 14 To cloath themselves with the skins of Tigers, Bears. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 111 He clad himself with the slave's clothes.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To clothe oneself or be clothed.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 14 The tresor..Wherof the pouer shulden clothe And ete and drinke and house bothe. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 266 Care no more to cloath and eate. 1853 LANDOR *Works* I. 446 They lie among coral, and clothe in feathers, or are in buff. *Ibid.* II. 141 He ordered men to take no thought of what they put on, and, indeed, not to clothe at all.

† **3.** *trans.* To put on as clothing, to don. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cviii. 18 And malloc [cursing] he cled als wede. 1382 WYCLIF *Ibid.*, He cladde cursing as clothing. 1388 *Ibid.*, He clothide cursing as a cloth. *c* 1400 J. ARDERNE in *Rel. Ant.* I. 191 He did of al his knyghtly clothings, and cladde mournyng clothes.

4. By extension: To cover or fit out with armour, ornaments, or other things worn on the body.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxxiii. 4 And noon was clothid with his ournyng bi custom. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 11 In mighty armes he was yclad anon, And silver shield. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxxviii. 4 All thine armie, horses and horsemen, all of them clothed with all sorts of armour. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 88 Their naked armes are only clothed with Bracelets of silver and yvory,

5. To cover (anything) with a cloth or cloths.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 885 Sone watz telded vp a tapit, on trestez ful fayre, Clad wyth a clene clobe, þat cler quyt schewed. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 252 A fether bed..right wel cled In fyne blacke Sattyn doutremere. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 106 þe marchall..euell coude his Craft, whan he cloþed þe stede. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. v. (1668) 39 To cloath a horse right. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 607 Embroider'd purple clothes the golden beds.

b. *Naut.* To rig (a ship, mast, etc.).

1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5235/4 British Sail Cloth..the Royal Navy hath been wholly Clothed with the same, for many Years. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 18 What is meant by clothing the yards? Fitting them with rigging at the yard arms, and slings, etc. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 46 How is a bowsprit clothed?

6. *transf.* To cover as with clothing, or as clothing does.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* x. 11 With fel and flesh thou hast clad me. — *Isa.* l. 3, I shal clothin heuenes with dercnesses. — *Matt.* vi. 30 For ȝif God clothith thus the heye of the feeld. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1639 Toures..þat were of heght so hoge..þat the clowdes hom clede in vnclene ayre. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Clad all in White* i. (1669) 13 Thou wilt seem much whiter so, Than Winter when 'tis clad with snow. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* 218 Cover them [the plants] with Glasses, having cloathed them with sweet and dry Moss. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xviii. § 37 Take a lighted Pipe of Tobacco..cloathing it with Paper if it be too hot. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. v, That portion of the city which clothes the southern bank of the river.

b. Said of vegetation or the like as it covers and furnishes the face of the earth.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 129 Now hath thatempre sonne..clad yt new again. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xvi. (1495) 323 The sonne clotheth and renewyth thouer parte of therth wyth herbes twygges and floures. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxv. 13 The pastures are cloathed with flockes. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* III. i, Who clothes the senseless Earth, With Woods, with Fruits, with Flow'rs and verdant Grass. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 156 The land..is well clothed with timber. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* i. 2 Coffee plantations clothe the sides of the hills.

c. Leaves and blossoms are said *to clothe* trees and plants.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* III. 82 The Trees are cloath'd with Leaves. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* 1, Introd. 44 Will spring return..And blossoms clothe the hawthorn spray? 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 89 Delaying as the tender ash delays To clothe herself, when all the woods are green.

7. *fig.* **a.** With immediate reference to the literal sense.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 802 (Cott.) Quen þai sagh ham self al bare, þat welth and blis had cleþed ar [*Gött.* In welth and bliss was clad are]. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 15 A saule þat..es clede in vertus. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lix. 17 He is clad with riȝtwisnesse as with an habirioun. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cviii.[cix.] 18 He clothed him self with cursynge like as with a rayment. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. xi, Thus he [Man] is also said to be clothed with a Body.

b. To invest or endue *with* attributes, qualities, or a character.

1611 BIBLE *Job* xxxix. 19 Hast thou clothed his necke with thunder? 1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 88 Cloathed with cœremoniousnesse by the High Priest of our Profession. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* Pref., With such gravity cloath every page. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* i. (1862) 10 So long as men are clothed with human infirmities. 1866 BRYANT *Death Slavery* ii, A glory clothes the land from sea to sea. 1880 T. SPALDING *Eliz. Demonol.* 39 Spenser has clothed with horror this conception.

c. To endow *with* power, privilege, or liability; also in *Sc. Law*, with a husband.

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 13 The judicial ratifications of women clothed with husbands. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 493 The clauses..clothing consuls with privileges of the law of nations. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xiii. § 1 Cases in which the individual is clothed with great powers. 1827 J. POWELL *Devises* (ed. 3) II. 161 That another estate should be clothed with the same trusts. 1847 R. CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes Scotl.* (1858) 221 He was clothed wi' a wife and a wean forbye.

8. *fig.* With reference to putting on or assuming a form or appearance: in early use sometimes 'to cloak' under or with an assumed form; in later to represent or embody *in* a particular form.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 62 He [an ypocrite] clotheth richesse as men saine Vnder the simplest of pouerte. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 336 And thus I cloath my naked villanie With odde old ends, stolne forth of holy Writ. 1604 — *Oth.* III. iv. 120 So shall I cloath me in a forc'd content. 1646 SALTMARSH *Reasons for Vnitie* in *Some Drops* 128 Though you have cloathed your selfe in their Apologeticall Narration, yet I must deale with you as your self. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew* xlviii. (1878) 270 [He] struggled hard, but vainly, to clothe his face in a pleasant smile.

b. To put (thoughts or ideas) into words; to express *in* (or *with*).

1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 65 Some troubl'd thoughts which she in sighs thus clad. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* Pref., Mr. Willughby's voyage which he himself would doubtless have cloathed with better language. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* (1801) 212 Clothe those ideas with words. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxi. 316 Clothe it in what language you will. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Dyer* Wks. IV. 212 Cloathing small images in great words. 1850 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. iii. 102 He has clothed the determinate quantities of arithmetic in the universal symbols of algebra.

9. Clothe upon or **on.** In N. T. a literalism of translation: ? to put on over other clothes; but cf. Ger. *ankleiden* and late L. *superinduĕre* to put on. *arch.*

1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* v. 2 Desiring to be clothed vpon [ἐπενδύσασθαι, *superindui*: WYCLIF clothed above, *Rhem.* overclothed, 16th c. vv. clothed] with our house, which is from heauen. 1842 TENNYSON *Godiva*, Then she rode forth, clothed on with chastity.

Clothed (klōuðd), *ppl. a.* [see CLOTHE *v.*] Covered with, or as with, clothes, clad. As *adj.* chiefly with *well-*, *ill-*, or the like.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 150 If he cloðed man se. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 118 A well-clothed soul. *a* 1729 *Dampier's Voy.* III. i. 297 And those Hills too, so cloath'd with tall Woods. 1748 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 245 (D.) A cloathed Resurrection-piece, painted by Sir James Thornhill. 1839 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Holland* 23/1 Avenues of richly clothed trees. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 193 A mast is said to be clothed when the sail is so long as to reach the deck-gratings.

Clotheless (klōuðlés), *a.* Also 4–6 **clothles**, 6–8 **cloath-**. [f. CLOTH in its earlier sense of clothing, garment + -LESS. Since that sense became obsolete, CLOTHESLESS is substituted by some.] Without clothes, destitute of clothing.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 269 In famyne, in thurst, in coold and cloothlees [*v.r.* clothles] and ones stoned almoost to the deeth. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 9 Clatheles or nakede. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xlviii. 287 Whanne I was clothles ȝe me cledde. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) 24/1 Ye sholde go sholesse & clothelesse. 1591 R. TURNBULL *St. James* 121 Him that hath purse pennilesse: bodie cloathlesse. 1797 *Monthly Rev.* XXIII. 571 Wandering hordes, clotheless, roofless, and ferocious. 1847 W. E. FORSTER in Reid *Life* I. 193 Women and children almost clotheless.

Clothement. *rare.* Clothing, raiment.

1889 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Mar. 243/2 An appropriate skeleton in associative clothement.

† **Clothen,** *a. Obs.* [f. CLOTH *sb.* + -EN 4.] Of cloth; made of cloth.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 62/41 Clothen, *panneus.* *c* 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 15 This clothen breech.

Clother, obs. f. CLOTHIER; var. of CLOTTER.

Clothes (klōuðz), *sb. pl.* Forms: 1 **clāðas**, 2–3 **claþes**, 3–4 **cloþes**, 3– **clothes**, 6–8 **cloaths**, (*north.* 3–6 **clathes**, **-is**). Also 5–6 (*dial.* –9) **close**, (5 **cloysse**, 6 **cloese**, 7–8 **cloes**; 5 *north.* **clase**, *Sc.* 6 **clais**, 8 **clayis**, 8–9 **claise**, CLAES; also 4–5 **clethis**, **clese**. [The original plural of CLOTH:—OE. *clā-ðas*, ME. *clō-thes*; the *ō* remaining in the (originally) open syllable, and the þ becoming ð between vowels, as in *clothe* vb., *clothing*, etc., and subsequently changing final *s* to *z*: cf. *truth, truths, staff, staves*, etc. As the singular *cloth* is not now used in the sense of 'a garment', and has received a new plural *cloths* for its extant sense, *clothes* remains a collective plural, without a singular; to express the latter, a phrase, such as 'article of clothing', or another word, such as 'garment', is used.

The distinction *cloths*, *clothes*, is chiefly of the 19th c. The ordinary 18th c. spelling was *cloaths* (pronounced with ð), as in *cloath* = CLOTHE vb.

Almost immediately after the reduction of the ME. dissyllabic form to one syllable, by change of *-es* to *-s*, the ð began to disappear in pronunciation in all the dialect types, as shown by the spellings *close*, *cloes*, etc. (from *clothes*), *clase*, *clais(e*, *claes*, etc. (from north. *clathes*), *clese* (from *clethes*). These forms are still dialectal, and *close* (klōuz) is frequent as a vulgar or careless pronunciation of *clothes*. All these phenomena are paralleled in other Germanic dialects, e. g. MHG. *kleit*, pl. *kleider*, MDu. *cleet*, pl. *clēde*, EFris. *klēd*, pl. *klēr* (for *klēder*), WFris. *klaed*, pl. *klean*, NFris. *klāid*, pl. *klūe*, Saterland *klāth*, pl. *klōder*, Wangeroog *klēt*, pl. *klōder*.

Examples of the reduced plural:

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 774 Vppon clese. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst., Jacob* 46 Mete and foode And close to body. 1516 *Plumpton Corr.* Introd. 124 To beare the charge of hir close. 1553 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staff.* in *Ann. Dioc. Lichf.* (1863) 16, ij alter close. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 26 Warme cloese. 1673 *Overseer's Acc.* in *Canterb. Press* 27 June 7/3 To Mr. frind for cloes for willan parker. 1729 SWIFT *Grand Question Debated* 138 Molly and I have thrust in our nose To peep at the Captain in all his fine clo'es. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Sir Rupert* v, Cover'd ankles and toes, In other respects she was scanty of clothes.]

1. Covering for the person; wearing apparel; dress, raiment, vesture.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xvii, Wæpnu, and mete, and ealo, and claþas. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xliv. 10 [xlv. 8] Myrre, and gutta, and cassia dropiað of þinum cladum [*Vesp. Ps.* hreglum]. *c* 1205 LAY. 2367 Muchel col, and claðes inowe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 14 Of ower cloðes [*v.r.* claðes] & of swuche þinges ase ðer abuten ualleð. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 566 Cope & oþer clopes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* (Gött.) 15025 Sum þan kest þair clethes dune. 1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxii. 12 Freend, hou entridist thou hidir withut bride clothis? 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F vj, She..arayed her with clothes of gold and flourynge of ryche ermynes. 1513 MORE *Rich. III*, (1641) 192 Cloathes of gold. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 636 Thair lynning claithis. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 229 Maister, ha's my fellow Tranio stolne your cloathes? 1676 C. HATTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 128 All ye Guards in new cloths. 1736 FIELDING *Pasquin* II. i, Provided I wear fine cloaths. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1765) Introd. 21 The fewer Cloaths any one uses, the hardier he will be. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* iii. 51 Being Sunday, everybody had their holiday cloaths on. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. xi, The essence of all Science lies in the Philosophy of Clothes. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 68 A coarse logic rules throughout all English souls:—if you have merit, can you not show it by your good clothes, and coach and horses?

fig. 1655 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 8 But not to dress a true story in cloaths of a Romance.

b. Often in comb. with a substantive or adj. indicating purpose, etc., as *bed-*, *body-*, *church-*, *swaddling-clothes*, etc. (See under these words.)

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 623 *Cunae*, cild claðas. 1585 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 20 Washinge the churche clothes, *vd.*

c. *spec.* Applied to linen and other clothing which is periodically washed. (See also combinations.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* x. x. (1495) 379 Asshes..helpyth to wasshynge of clothes. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 100 To carry mee in the name of foule Cloathes to Datchet-lane. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 68 When there is but little moisture in the air the clothes dry quickly. *Mod.* Sending the clothes to the wash. A laundress with a basket of clothes.

† **d.** *To be in any one's clothes*: to be in his place or position, to be he. (Cf. *in his coat, skin, shoes.*)

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* 20 How we would wish to be dealt with if we were in his cloathes.

2. Short for SWADDLING-CLOTHES. (Cf. CLOUTS.)

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 5 Laid in a crybe and lapped in clathis. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* ii. 7 Sche childide her firste born sone, and wlappide him in clothis. 1541 COVERDALE *Old Faith* Wks. 1844 I. x. 71 He [Christ] as a very man was wrapped in clothes, and laid in the crib. 1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* III. 453 The ignorant nurse had demanded a fire to warm the clothes or clouts.

3. Short for BED-CLOTHES.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8599 (Cott.) Þair clathes [*Trin.* beddyng] was sa gnede and fa. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camd. Soc.) 23 The clothes of myn that longe to yᵉ bedde that she hath loyen in. 1563 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 167 Ye cloiths of ye geste bede. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iii. 24 So a bad me lay more Clothes on his feet. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Poems* (J.), She turned each way her frighted head Then sunk it deep beneath the clothes.

¶ For *clothes*, *cloaṫh(e)s* = cloths, see CLOTH.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *clothes-broker*, *-chest*, *-monger*, *-spoiling*, *-swimming*, *-thatch*, etc.; **clothes-bag**, **-basket**, a receptacle for clothes, etc., esp. those for the wash; **clothes-dummy**, a lay figure used to exhibit clothing on; **clothes-line**, **-rope**, a cord or wire on which to hang out washed clothes to dry; **clothes-louse**, a species of louse which infests the clothes of the uncleanly, a body-louse; **clothes-maiden** (*dial.*) = clothes-

horse; **clothes-man**, a dealer in clothes, esp. cast-off or second-hand clothes; **clothes-peg, -pin**, a forked wooden peg used to fasten linen on a clothes-line; **clothes-post, -prop**, a post, or prop for a clothes-line; **clothes-screen**, a clothes-horse; **clothes-stick, -tongs**, a stick or tongs used by washer-women for turning or lifting linen while boiling; **clothes-wringer**, a machine for wringing or straining the water out of washed clothes. Also CLOTHES-BRUSH, -HORSE, -MOTH, -PRESS.

1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* I. 78 The discarded collar and cuffs of yesterday were already in the *clothes-bag. 1828 J. W. CROKER in *Croker Papers* (1884) I. xiii. 404 Put into the dirty *clothes basket. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. vi, That happy middle-state, which leaves to the *clothes-broker no hope either of sale or of purchase. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* x. (1876) 283 A *clothes-dummy at a tailor's door. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xli, I see two poles for *clothes-lines. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Nov. 5/4 To..hang all the clothes, etc., on stands like large *clothes-maidens to be aired and fumigated. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Merch. Ven.* Moral, When they deal with old *clothesmen. 1868 YATES *Rock Ahead* III. vii, A Jew clothesman going his rounds. 1868 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Oct. 548/1 Pretexts invented by the art of the decorator and the *clothesmonger for making fortunes out of the folly of women. 1825 HONE *Every-Day Bk.* I. 701 He turned a sunbeam into a *clothes-peg. 1866 *Harvard Mem. Biog.* II. 21 Short sticks about as large as *clothes-pins. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. v. Clothes have made Men of us; they are threatening to make *Clothes-screens of us. 1832 — *Remin.* I. 16 The mere clothes-screens of rank. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 159 The sopping, the drying, the *clothes-spoiling, the cold-catching, and all the small evils of a summer shower. 1881 *Daily News* 6 June 6/8 For those who would like to practise tumbling in the water and *clothes swimming. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. viii. These considerations of our *Clothes-thatch.

† Clo·thesack. *Obs.* Also **-sakke, -sake.** A bag for clothes; a portmanteau.

1393 *Chart. Rich. II*, in *Ducange* s.v., xvi sellas, x Clothe-sakkes, duo paria cofrarum. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 372 Paid for makenge of ij. keyis for the tronke and the clothesake, vjd. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 283 [Edward IV] entered into the Shippe without bagge or bagage, without Clothesacke or Male.

Clo·thes-brush. A stiff brush used for freeing clothes from dirt or dust.

1724 CROUCH *View Brit. Cust.* 124 (Chambers) We say a round, a flat, or a square brush, clothes-brush, head-brush, etc. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* (L.), It..smooths a man's heart like a clothes-brush, wipes away the dust and dirt, and sets all the nap right.

Clo·thes-horse. An upright wooden frame standing upon legs, with horizontal bars on which clothes are hung out to dry or air.

1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XIX. xviii. 229 You look like a clothes-horse with a great-coat stretched out upon it, just ready for the rattan. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Hackney-coach Stands* (D.), We keep no horse but a clothes-horse. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* I. 60 Wringing out a towel and spreading it out on the clothes-horse to dry.

Clothesless (klōu·ðz,lès), *a.* [An alteration of the earlier CLOTHELESS, after CLOTHES.] Without clothes; destitute of clothing.

1868 *Morning Star* 24 Feb. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xviii. 360 We turned out to find Johnson lying clothesless and tentless. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 332 The whole clothesless population stood..in front of the house.

Hence **Clotheslessness.**

1883 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 5 In favour of the superior comfort of clotheslessness. 1887 H. KNOLLYS *Sk. Life Japan* 16 This clotheslessness.. I cannot call it indecent in our sense of the term.

Clo·thes-moth. A small moth, infesting houses, the larva of which is very destructive to woollen fabrics, feathers, furs, etc., on which it feeds, and of which it forms its chrysalis case. The name comprises several species of *Tinea*.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Tinea*, Making themselves cases of different materials in the manner of the Tinea or cloaths moth while in the worm state. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 867/1 Minute species, among which are the destructive clothes-moths. 1885 H. C. MCCOOK *Tenants Old Farm* 87 *Pellionella*, the only 'clothes-moth' known in the United States.

Clo·thes-press. [see PRESS *sb.*]

1. A receptacle for clothes; properly a shelved recess or movable chest or case in which clothes are kept folded; but also sometimes applied to a wardrobe in which they are hung up unfolded.

1713 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Wonder* I. i. (Jod.), When she heard your voice, she ran into the clothspress. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1849) 456 Furnished with clothes-presses, and mighty chests of drawers.

2. An apparatus for pressing various textile fabrics.

Clothier (klōu·ðiəɹ). Forms: 4-6 **clother**, 5 **clothyer**, 6 **-ear, -yar**, 6- **clothier**. [Originally *clother*; the form in *-ier* being apparently assimilated to words in which this ending is etymological: see -IER.] One engaged in the cloth trade: **a.** A maker of woollen cloth; **b.** *esp.* One who performs the operations subsequent to the weaving (*arch.*); **c.** A fuller and dresser of cloth (*U. S.*); **d.** A seller of cloth and men's clothes.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 18 But hit beo [cardet] with Couetise as clopers doþ heor wolle. 1377 *Ibid.* B. X. 18 As clotheres kemben here wolle. *c* 1470 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 285 Yt ys necessary to every clothyer. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 9 Waxechaundelers, clothers, and grocers. 1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 18 (*title*), Clothears, or makers of wollen clothes. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 94 The Clothyarys of Englond. 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruits Warre* lxiii, The clothier coyns by carding locks of wooll. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. (1843) 346/1 Leeds, Hallifax, and Bradford, three very populous, and rich Towns .. depending wholely upon Clothiers. 1828 WEBSTER, *Clothier*, in English authors, a man who makes cloths..In this sense, I believe, it is not used in the United States; certainly not in New-England. In America, a man, whose occupation is to full and dress cloth. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 555/2 The master-clothier ..employs in all the different processes through which the wool passes in the course of manufacture, distinct classes of persons, who sometimes work at their own houses, and sometimes in the factory of the master-clothier. 1869 BARING-GOULD *Orig. Relig. Belief* 50 A tailor and a clothier. 1885 C. MACKESON *British Alm. Comp.* 94 In some parts of the country identical titles are very differently applied. Among the double meanings .. [are] Clothier for Cloth-maker or Clothes-dealer.

Comb. Clothier-bee = CARDER-BEE.

1864 *Intell. Observ.* No. 34. 281 The solitary clothier-bee.

Clo·thify, *v. rare. trans.* To clothe.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. viii, Bred up, and fed, and clothified.

Clothing (klōu·ðiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLOTHE *v.*]

1. The action of covering or providing with clothes; dressing.

c 1200 ORMIN 19064 Inn etinng and inn drinnkinng ec, I clabinng and i trowwþe. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 100 Suche thyngys as longed to her leuyng and clothyng. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 54 For cloathing me in these graue Ornaments. 1884 *Tablet* 11 Oct. 592/2 The 'clothing' of two postulants of the Order of Mercy.

b. *fig.* Investiture; endowment.

1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* iii. 129 The clothing the donee with the actual possession of the land.

2. *concr.* Clothes collectively, apparel, dress.

c 1275 LAY. 3187 Ich þe wole hire bi-wete, mid seolue hire cloþing [*c* 1205 claðen], *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4655 (Cott.) And clahtyng on him lette he fall. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxiii. 97 His clothyng is white as snowe. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xx. § 3 Holiness and purity .. do much more adorn a bishop, than his peculiar form of clothing. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* xii. 38 Beware of the Scribes, which loue to goe in long clothing. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 11 Articles of bodily luxury, including clothing.

† b. Bed-clothes. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8599 (Gött.) Þair clothing [*Trin.* beddyng, *Cott.* clathes] was sua nede and fa. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 35 Their skin forms excellent cloathing both for the bed and the body.

† c. An article of dress, a garment. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* ix. 16 No man puttith a clout of bostous clothe into an olde clothing [1382 clothe].

† d. Livery, uniform; a Livery Company. *Obs.*

1418 in *Archives of Grocer's Company* I. 117 And all tho that beyn in the Clothinge schulle paye ij*s.* vi*d.* 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlii. 276 Euery man in the clothynge of his crafte. 1529 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xiv. 252 The Maysters .. shall nott .. Admytt any person ynto the Clothyng or lyuerye of the same Mystere, withoute, etc. 1601 in *Rec. Borough Nottingham* (1889) IV. 256 Itt ys ordered that the Aldermen, the Councell, and the Cloathinge shall wayte on Maister Maior on Blake Monday yearely to Saint Ane Well. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. iii, This summer, He will be of the clothing of his companie.

e. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* x. 7 Þat comes in clathynge of meknes. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 157 They..with sheepes clothing doen hem disguise. 1710 SWIFT *Tatler* No. 230 ₱ 9 Words are the Cloathing of our Thoughts. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 99 The..clothing of the mammoth.

3. A covering or casing of cloth, or the like.

b. *Mech.* = CLEADING 2.

a 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. ix. 150 Though the cloathing of the jacks be in close contact with all the strings. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* ix. 110 Her boat..was drawn up under cover, and carefully protected by linen clothing.

c. *Naut.* Sails; 'the rigging of the bowsprit'.

1798 J. WOOLDRIDGE in *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 80 All the timbers, and part of the cloathing, all the rigging. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 47 The clothing of bowsprits are now all fitted with either wire or chain strops.

† 4. = Cloth-making. *Obs.*

1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, c. 13 § 7 Every Person exercising Merchandises, Bargaining and Selling, Clothing, Handicraft or other Art or Faculty. 1641 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 553 Several Towns there, where cloathing was exercised. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 442 Clothing is plied in this city with great industry and judgment.

5. *attrib.* **a.** Engaged in or concerned with the making and selling of cloth.

1594 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Essex* (1840) 9 Ther are within this shire theis especiall clothing townes. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. (1843) 401/1 The clothing parts of Somersetshire. 1694 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 159 Prejudicial to the Clothing-Trade of the Kingdom in general. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 392 The English and Dutch cloathing ships were come to that citty [Smyrna]. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 119 Exported in the Fleece to the cloathing parts of England. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 551 The West Riding of Yorkshire, the most important clothing-district in England, exhibits an area of nearly 40 miles by 20 occupied by clothing towns and villages.

b. Of or for clothes.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 131 Marine clothing-room ..to receive the clothing of the marines. 1853 STOCQUELER *Military Encycl.* 64/2 Colonels of regiments draw off-reckonings, or clothing allowance. *Mod.* They belong to a clothing-club.

Clo·thing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That clothes, investing, enveloping.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 67 Clethynge, *vestiens, amicens.* 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. Introd. 127 The parts..are some of them external and cloathing, others internal and contained.

Clo·thless, *a.*

† 1. Earlier form of CLOTHELESS, q. v.

2. Without a cloth (*e.g.* a tablecloth).

1866 *Harvard Mem. Biog.* I. 267, I sat at the head of the mess-table made..of cracker-boxes, and clothless.

Clothlet (klǫ́plĕt). [f. CLOTH + -LET.] A small piece of cloth; e. g. one used as the vehicle of a pigment or dye.

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Painting* 102 The pigments..were commonly preserved by steeping small pieces of linen cloth in the liquid dyes—hence called 'clothlet colours'.

Clo·th-maker. A maker of woollen cloth.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* viii. 13 Oynement makers, and fier makers, and clothmakers [1388 bakeris; *Vulg.* pannificas]. *c* 1470 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 285 Merchaundes and cloth-makers..The wyche makythe the poreylle to morne and wepe. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 146 *If* she haue no woll of her owne, she maye take wol to spynne of clothe-makers. 1779 J. HAIGH (*title*), A hint to the Dyers and Cloth Makers. 1885 [see CLOTHIER].

So **Cloth-making,** the making of cloth.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 447 A good wif was ther of biside Bathe..Of clooth makyng she hadde swich an haunt She passed hem of ypres and of Gaunt. 1509-10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, Preamb., To leve the occupacion of Clothmakyng. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 162 All the deceits in Cloth-making.

Clothred, obs. and dial. f. CLOTTERED *ppl. a.*

Clo·th-work. Work done in cloth, or of the nature of cloth; bookbinders' work in cloth.

1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. I. iv. § 15 The close parts of the [bone] Lace, which they call the Cloth-Work. 1885 *Bookseller* 5 Mar. 306 Cloth work executed in the most artistic style.

Clo·th-worker. A maker or manufacturer of woollen cloth.

Cloth-workers' Company, the twelfth of the great livery companies of the City of London.

1528 (Jan. 18) *Charter* to 'clothworkers' of City of London. 1549 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw. VI*, c. 2 § 9 The Wardens of the Clothworkers, or two of them at the least. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. XXXV. 193 It .. is knowen of the Clothworkers and Drapers. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylors Pastorall* Wks. III. 54/2 No Cloth no Clothier, no Clothier no Clothworker, Fuller, Tucker, Shearman, Draper. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Sept., To see Clothworkers' Hall on fire these three days and nights. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 118/2 In the City of London there are 89 companies .., the first twelve are called the Twelve Great Companies .. 12, Cloth-workers.

So **Clo·th-wo·rking.**

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (Arb.) 44 Let clothe-workinge be renewed. 1611 COTGR., *Draperie*, draperie; cloath-selling, cloth-working.

Clothy (klǫ́·þi), *a.* [f. CLOTH + -Y 1.] Of the nature or consistence of cloth.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 307 Pileus brown ..soft and clothy. 1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* III. 474 On the stem below, The clothy button lifts its head of snow.

Clo·th-yard. The yard by which cloth was measured: chiefly in *Cloth-yard shaft*, applied in ballads to an arrow of the long bow.

This is now the statute yard of 36 inches; according to Act 3 & 4 Edward VI c. 2 § 8 'cloth was to bee meten and measured by the yard, adding to every yard one inch of the rule'.

c 1465 *Chevy Chase* 93 (MS. 16th c.) An arow, that a cloth yarde was lang, to the harde stele halyde he. [1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 88 That fellow handles his bow like a Crow-keeper: draw mee a Cloathiers yard.] *a* 1631 DRAYTON *Robin Hood*, They not an arrow drew but was a cloth-yard long. 1805 SCOTT *Last. Minstr.* IV. xv. A cloth-yard shaft Whistled from startled Tinlinn's yew. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. (1871) 1 With the yew bow and cloth-yard shaft at Cressy and Agincourt.

Clot-iron, -leather: see CLOUT 8.

† Clot-pate. *Obs.* = CLOD-PATE.

1640 *Wizard* (N.), Me..she cald clowne, clotpate, loggerhead. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xi. 245 Dunces, and clot-pates.

Clot-poll, -pole. [cf. CLODPOLL.]

† 1. (*clot poll, clot-.*) A thick or 'wooden' head.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 184, I haue sent Clotens Clotpole downe the streame .. his Bodie's hostage For his returne.

2. (*clotpoll, -pole.*) A CLOD-POLE, blockhead, dolt.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 128, I will see you hang'd like Clotpoles. 1632 BROME *North. Lasse* I. vi, As I bade you, Clotpoll? 1876 BROWNING *Pacchiarotto* 24 Who shieldest the rogue and the clotpoll!

Clotted (klǫ·téd), *ppl. a.* [f. CLOT *v.* + -ED.]

1. Gathered into clots, clods, or lumps; coagulated, thickened.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 34 The clotted Mud. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashful Lover* III. iii, Wash off The clotted blood. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VII. xvi, Off he shook the clotted earth. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. v. 174.

b. Clotted cream : = CLOUTED-CREAM, q.v.

1878 *Oxford Bible-Helps* 137 The Hebrews..made a kind of clotted cream by subjecting new milk to fermentation.

2. Stuck together in or with clots; covered with clots (of blood, etc.).

1725 POPE *Odyss.* XV. 568 The clotted feathers. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 595 The clotted scourge hangs hardening in the shrouds. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 199 With a gash beneath his clotted hair.

†Clo·tter, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. CLOTTER *v.*: cf. the variants CLODDER, and CLUTTER.] Formation of clots, coagulation in a soft mass.

1658 A. Fox tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* II. vi. 61 A Wound in a joynt cannot endure such great clotter as that which is in the flesh. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xxviii. 68 This, or that determinate clotter of the Seed.

†Clo·tter, *v. Obs.* Also 5 cloter, clother. [Frequentative and diminutive from CLOT *v.*: cf. *batter, stutter,* etc. Cf. also CLODDER, CLUTTER, both app. in their origin variants of this.]

1. *intr.* To run together in clots, to coagulate. Also *trans.* To curdle or coagulate. (The two constructions meet in the pa. pple., which was originally intransitive.)

c 1386 [see CLOTTERED.] 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxxiv. (Arb.) 100 Moche fylth cloterd in gobettis. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 83 (MS. K) Cloteryn, as blode or other lyke [1499 PYNSON, cloderyn], *coagulo.* 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 119 The matter .. meeting with wet vapours..clottereth together. 1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & Arc.* II. 577 The gore congealed was clottered in his hair.

2. *fig.* and *transf.* To huddle together or up.

1537 *St. Papers Hen. VIII,* II. 497 It were goode to examyn the causeis of ther dyspleasors..for yf it be clotterid up in an hobyll shoffe, ther endure amytie and conformytie, but as long as ye shalbe here. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xix. 1 The heavens..are not clottered together by chaunce.

Hence **†Clo·ttering** *vbl. sb.*

1611 COTGR., *Concretion,* compaction..curding, clottering, fastening together.

†Clottered (klɒ·təɹd), *ppl. a.* Coagulated in clots; covered with clots; = CLOTTED. *arch.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's. T.* 1887 The clothered [*v.r.* clotered,e, clo|pred, clotred] blood .. Corrupteth and is in his bouk ylaft. 1557 NORTH *Diall Princes* 216 b/1 That clottered claye. 1560 W. BALDWIN *Fun. Edw. VI,* Caves of snow and clottred yse. 1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* II. i. G v, Better speach the clottred clotte of duncerie brought to nowght. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. 231 The clotter'd blood he sucks. 1640 J. GOWER *Ovid's Fest.* I. 17 The clottered ground was strewed with bones. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxii, The wounds [shall] renew their clotter'd flood.

†Clo·ttery, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CLOTTER *sb.* + -Y^{1}.] Clotty, cloddy.

1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* I. xiv. E v, The glebie fielde, and clottrie glebe with mattock thou must tame.

Clottiness (klɒ·tinės). *rare.* [f. CLOTTY + -NESS.] Clotty quality or condition.

1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* III. liii. 218 Scum on the gravy, or clottiness.

Clotting (klɒ·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* The action of the vb. CLOT, in various senses.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. xix. (R.), Land..which..needs the great harrowes and clotting. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Clotting,* a West country method of catching eels with worsted thread. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 90 The clotting of the blood in the vessels. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Clotting,* the sintering or semi-fusion of ores.

b. *Comb.,* as **clotting-beetle, †clotting-mall (-maule, -mell),** a clod-mall.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 68 A Clottyng malle, *occatorium.* 1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* II. xv. (1668) 68 What clots you cannot break with your Harrows..you shall break with your clotting-beetle. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 138 Two or three men with clottinge melles to breake them small. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 314 Any large lumps remaining..should be broken with mallets, or clotting-beetles.

Clotting, *ppl. a.* [see -ING^{2}.] That clots.

1784 E. JERNINGHAM *Alisia* in Evans *O. Ball.* II. xliii. 255 To view the raven..Drink up the clotting blood.

Clotty (klɒ·ti), *a.* [f. CLOT *sb.* + -Y^{1}.] Full of clots, inclined to clot; †formerly also = CLODDY.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 15 If the barleye grounde .. be clotty, it wolde be beaten with malles. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xviii. 28 Clottie & congeled bloud. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (J.), The matter expectorated is thin, and mixed with thick, clotty, bluish streaks. 1677 EARL ORRERY *Art of War* 49 The upper part of the [Gun] Powder in the Cask weak and clotty. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 507 If the land be..clotty, it is..advantageous to pass a light roller over it.

‖ Cloture (klō·tiŭr). [a. F. *clôture* :—OF. *closture* :—L. *claustūra,* a variant of *clausūra,* influenced by *claustr-um,* or by the more numerous words in *-tūra* : see -URE.] The French word for the action of closing, applied (among other things) to the closing of a debate in the French Assembly by will of a majority. Thence sometimes applied to the CLOSURE in the British House of Commons at its first proposal, and (by opponents) after its introduction in 1882.

1871 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 74 Before the establishment of the cloture in the French Chamber. 1881 *Spectator* 22 Jan. 108 Might not an unscrupulous party chief .. use the cloture to arrest necessary discussion. 1882 *Standard* 11 Nov. 5/1 The spirit which finds its expression in the Cloture is identical with that which animates the Caucus.

Hence **Cloture** *v. trans.* and *intr. (colloq.)*

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Sept. 7/1 To try his hand at cloturing upon the new Irish party. 1887 SHAW LEFEVRE in *Ho. Comm.* (*Daily News* 10 Mar. 3/3), The shutting out of all subsequent amendments to the one clotured. 1887 COL. NOLAN *ibid.* (*Pall Mall G.* 24 May 11/1), You are cloturing us in order to make a Whitsun holiday.

Clo·tweed. *rare.* [f. CLOTE *sb.* + WEED.] The Bur-weed, *Xanthium Strumarium.*

1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 231 *Xanthium*..Lesser burdock. Burdock clottweed.

Clouch, obs. form of CLUTCH *sb.* and *v.*

Cloud (klaud), *sb.* Forms: 1 clūd, 3 clud, clod, (3–4 clode, clude, cloyd, kloude), 4–6 clowd(e, 4–7 cloude, 5–8 clowd, 3– cloud, (6–9 *Sc.* clud). [In the sense 'rock, hill' OE. had *clūd* m., early ME. *clūd,* later *cloud*; and this also occurs in ME. in the sense 'clod' (which may actually be as old or older than 1). The current sense, 3, is found first in end of 13th c. and is app. the same word, applied to a 'cumulus' in the sky. OE. *clūd* was on OTeut. type **klûdo-z* (pre-Teut. type **glūto-*) f. same root as CLOD, the original sense being 'mass formed by agglomeration, cumulus'. In Sc. the vowel was shortened at an early date, giving *clud* (now klʊd).]

I. Obsolete senses.

†1. A mass of rock; a hill.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* VI. ii, Cludas feollon of muntum. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* IX. xxvii. (Z.) 53 *Rupes,* clud. — xxviii. 55 *Collis,* beorh oõõe clud. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2656 3ho ..for anan Upp inntill he3he cludess. *c* 1205 LAY. 8699 Swiõe wes þe hul bi-clused mid cludes of stane. *Ibid.* 21939 Heo ut of cluden..comen [*c* 1275 hii cropen vt of cloudes]. *Ibid.* 31880 þat folc..wuneden in þe cluden. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1001 Cnarres and cludes. *a* 1300-40 *Cursor M.* 22695 þe cludes [*v. r.* cloudes, clodes] to þe se sal rin For to hid þam þar-in.

†2. A consolidated mass of earth or clay, = CLOD, 2, 3, 3 b.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 44 Wormes woweth under cloude. *c* 1460 *Cov. Myst.* 402 *Surgentes dicant,* Ha ! a ! a ! cleve asunder ȝe clowdys of clay.

II. Extant senses.

3. A visible mass of condensed watery vapour floating in the air at some considerable height above the general surface of the ground.

Clouds are commonly classified in four kinds, *cirrus, cumulus, stratus,* and *nimbus*; with intermediate kinds, as *cirro-cumulus,* etc. See these words.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2580 (Cott.) A uoice þan thoru a clod [*v. r.* cloud, cloude] said. *Ibid.* 16267 For to climbe þe cludes all þe sunn sal haf þe might. *a* 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 207 Ther-as the blake clouden beoth, and other wederes beoth also. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 13 Clowdes of þe aeire. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12471 The clere aire ouercast with cloudys. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 84 Clowde of þe skye, *nubes, nubecula.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. x. 13 (ed. 1710) Ane huge bleis of flambys brade doun fel Furth of the cluddis. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI,* v. iii. 10 Euery Cloud engenders not a Storme. 1647 MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. xcii, Vapours..closely do conspire, Clumper'd in balls of clouds. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 505 Another altar exhibits the virgin Mary in the clouds. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1851) I. II. III. iii. § 4 Clouds.. are not so much local vapour, as vapour rendered locally visible by a fall of temperature.

b. As a substance (without *pl.*): Visible condensed vapour floating high in the air.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlvii. 5 Kloude as aske he strewis. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Friendship* Wks. (Bohn) I. 89 Yonder bar of cloud that sleeps on the horizon. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 40 Vapour, previously unseen, makes its appearance as cloud, or mist, or fog.

c. Often rhetorically used in *pl.* (also formerly in *sing.*) for 'the sky, the heavens'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18402 Be-for þat wiþerwin sa prud We sal stei vp vte ouer þe clode [*v. r.* clude, cloude, clowde]. 1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* XXXV. 20 His preyer schal neiȝe til to the clowdis. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3873 Was neuer kyng vnder cloude his knightes more louet. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. v. 74 She is aduan'st Aboue the Cloudes, as high as Heauen it selfe. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits; Lit.* Wks. II. 104 It treads the clouds as securely as the adamant.

†d. *Phrase.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xii. 302 He cowde not holde hym selfe by the clowdes, syth that his horse had faylled hym. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 670, I cannot holde by the Cloudes, for though my horse fayled me, surely I will not fayle my counterpanion.

e. As a type of the fleeting or unsubstantial.

1382 WYCLIF *Hosea* vi. 4 ȝour mercy as a morew cloude, and as dewe erly passynge forth. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 387 Saiyng .. that all which he mistrusted should passe awaye lyke a clowde. 1859 TENNYSON *Lancelot & Elaine* 880 The bright image of one face..Dispersed his resolution like a cloud. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 27 The science of Political Economy would remain..the weighing of clouds, and the portioning out of shadows.

4. *transf.* Applied to the two large nebulæ (*Magellanic Clouds*) near the south pole of the heavens; and to the 'coal-sack' (*Black Magellanic Cloud*) at the foot of the Southern Cross.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 279 We .. sawe manifestly two clowdes of reasonable bygnesse mouynge abowt the place of the pole continually. 1694 NARBOROUGH *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 48 The two Clouds are seen very plainly, and a small black Cloud, which the foot of the Cross is in, is always very visible when the Crosiers are above the horizon. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 22. 2/1 What by Marriners are called Magellanic-Clouds. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Coal-sacks,* An early name of some dark patches of sky in the Milky Way, nearly void of stars..The largest patch is near the Southern Cross, and called the Black Magellanic Cloud. 1872 [see CLOUDLET].

5. *transf.* A cloud-like mass of smoke or dust floating in the air.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xvi. 13 The swete smellynge spices putt vp on the fier, the clowde of hem and the breeth couer Goddis answeryng place. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* viii. 11 A thicke cloud of incense went vp. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 173 Clouds of Sand arise. 1832 TENNYSON *Palace of Art,* A statue .. tossing up .. A cloud of incense .. From out a golden cup. *Mod.* Enveloped in a thick cloud of smoke.

b. *To blow* (*raise* obs.) *a cloud*: to smoke tobacco. (*colloq.* or *slang.*)

c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Will ye raise a Cloud,* shall we Smoke a Pipe? 1825 in JAMIESON. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* iii. (1855) 39 He blew a cloud. 1855 [see BLOW *v.* 9 b].

6. a. A local appearance of dimness or obscurity in an otherwise clear liquid or transparent body.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 88 b, Yf they approche unto the hyghest region of the uryne, they be named cloudes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 477 For clouds and other pains in the Eye of a Sheep. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1134/4 A bright bay Mare .. she hath a dry cloud in the right eye, extending to a blindness. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. xlii. (1737) 179 Crystal..without Veins, Clouds, Flaws. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 257, 0·00003 of the sulphate of soda. in the same quantity of water occasions a light cloud. 1869, BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* iii. (ed. 12) 14 Holding the long glass by the foot, not to take the cloud off.

b. A patch of indeterminate outline on a surface of another colour; *spec.* a dark spot on the face of a horse.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. ii. 51 *Agr.* He ha's a cloud in's face. *Eno.* He were the worse for that were he a Horse. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1039/4 A plain iron gray Nag, with a cloud in his face. 1676 *Ibid.* No. 1120/4 A gray Mare .. with a black cloud on one side of her face. 1702 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1566 A white Schallop with brown Chesnut Clouds.

7. An innumerable body of insects, birds, etc., flying together; hence *transf.* and *fig.* a multitude (of persons or things), a crowd; esp. in *cloud of witnesses,* tr. *νέφος μαρτύρων* in Heb. xii. 1.

1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* xii. 1 So greet a cloud of witnessis. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 23 A cloud of cumbrous gnattes doe him molest. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 340 A pitchy cloud Of Locusts. 1705 T. HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 172 A cloud of Informations was brought in by ye Attorney General. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 171 The Spaniards.. seeing nothing but a cloud of sail in pursuit of them. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xxi. 602 A cloud of arrows was discharged among the people. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. iv. ix, With his head in a cloud of poisonous flies. *a* 1882 ROSSETTI *Ballads & Sonnets, Sunset Wings,* Clouds of starlings.

8. A light loose-knitted woollen scarf worn by ladies.

a 1877 ANNIE THOMAS *Blotted out* i. 6 Some cousin who is in sore need of a sofa rug, or a counterpane, or a cloud.

9. *transf.* and *fig.* Anything that obscures or conceals; 'any state of obscurity or darkness' (J.).

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XIII. v, The .. arte of rethoryke ..Under cloudes derke and termes eloquent. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abuses* (1879) I. 186 And yet..shall it be don inuisibly in a clowde. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* iii. § 24. 138 The next Paragraph, if it be brought out of the clouds. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 385 Begotten Son .. In whose conspicuous count'nance, without cloud Made visible, th' Almighty Father shines. 1752 H. STEWART in *Scots Mag.* (1753) Sept. 452/1 [He] went abroad under cloud of night. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iv, They break into our houses under cloud of night.

b. *In the clouds*: obscure, mystical; fanciful, unreal; above the range of ordinary understanding (generally combining the notions of obscurity and elevation). (Cf. *in the air, up in a balloon.*)

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xxviii. (1739) 134 The reversion is in the Clouds, but the right of Inheritance much more. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 176 P 11 They pry into the worlds of conjecture, and amuse themselves with phantoms in the clouds. 1832 T. ATTWOOD *Sp.* 7 May in *Life* (1885) xiii. 201 In the clouds were they [the House of Lords] cradled .. in the clouds will they die.

10. *fig.* Anything that darkens or overshadows with gloom, trouble, affliction, suspicion; a state of gloom, etc.; also, a darkening of the countenance.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. (1544) 14 b, A cloude of small trespace Made her lorde at her to disdain. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 3 The same clud of ignorance, that long hath darkened many realmes. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III,* II. i. 3 All the clouds that lowr'd vpon our house. 1601 YARINGTON *Two Lament. Traj.* IV. vi. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, These duskie cloudes of thy uniust dispaire. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XVI. (1843) 890/1 Wrapped up in that melancholic Cloud. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Prov. Mass.* I. 2 A cloud arose..upon the affairs of the colony. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lix. 204 A cloud of suspicion hangs to this day over the head of the historian. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lvi. 131 A heavy cloud came upon the archdeacon's brow.

b. *Under a cloud*: in trouble or difficulties; out of favour; with a slur on one's character..

c 1500 *Song Lady Bessy* (Percy Soc. No. 20), Then came he under a clowde That some tyme in England was full hee. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 453 He was under a cloud at court. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XVI. (1843) 893/1 Mountague .. had lain privately in his own house under a cloud and jealousy of being inclined too much to the king. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* V. iv, I have known him do great services to gentlemen under a cloud. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* XXXI, Being under a cloud and having little differences with his relations.

11. General combinations: a. attributive (consisting of clouds, or of cloud), as *cloud-bank, -blanket, -cape, -cliff, -cloak, -curtain, -flake, -flock, -gate, -island, -mass, -monster, -stratum, -wall*; b. general attrib. and possessive (of or pertaining to a cloud or clouds), as *cloud-control, -embrace, -flitting* vbl. sb., *-fold, -form, -gloom, -glory, -nymph, -rift, -serpent, -shadow, -tempest*; c. objective, as

cloud-cleaver, *-dispersèr*; *-dispelling*, *-dividing*, *-piercing*, *-scaling*, *-surmounting*, *-touching* ppl. adjs.; **d.** instrumental and locative, as *cloud-barred*, *-born*, *-coifed*, *-compacted*, *-courtiered*, *-covered*, *-crammed*, *-crossed*, *-curtained*, *-drowned*, *-eclipsed*, *-enveloped*, *-flecked*, *-girt*, *-laden*, *-led*, *-rocked*, *-surrounded*, *-topt*, *-woven*, *-wrapt*, ppl. adjs.; **e.** also *cloud-like*, adj. and adv.

1830 J. Hodgson in J. Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 176 A *cloud-bank that seemed to rest on the sea. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 13 The *cloud-barred east. 1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* 61 *Clowd-borne care, hence vanish for a time. 1824 Campbell *Poems, Scene Bavaria* ii, Cloud-born thunder. 1599 *Soliman & Persida* II. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 296 My moist and *cloud-compacted brain. 1592 Drayton in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 135 This *cloud-couered hill. 1855 Longf. *Hiaw.* I. 159 Ascending, through the openings of the *cloud-curtains. 1757 Dyer *Fleece* I. (1761) 57 (Jod.) Slopes of *cloud-dividing hills. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1224 Why her two suns were *cloud-eclipsed so. 1600 S. Nicholson *Acolastus* (1876) 62 The cursed Fates have cloud-ecclipst my Sun. 1840 Clough *Dipsychus* I. ii. 10 Masses blue, and white *cloud-folds. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* II. 498 *Cloud-girt, who dwell'st in heav'n thy throne sublime. *c* 1630 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. 36 The feather'd sylvans, *cloud-like, by her fly. 1876 Rock *Text. Fabr.* 52 Cloud-like transparent muslins. 1827 Keble *Chr. Y. 1st Sund. aft. Trin.*, Haughty Jericho's *cloud-piercing wall. 1615 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Sieges Jerus.*, A proud, *cloud-scaling towre. 1781 Cowper *Retirement* 79 The *cloud-surmounting alps. 1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* II. i. 122 Like radiance from the *cloud-surrounded moon. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* I. 100 Behind the *cloud-topt hill. 1757 Gray *Bard* I. iii, Made huge Plinlimmon bow his cloud-topt head. *a* 1861 Mrs. Browning *House of Clouds* Wks. 1883 III. 69 *Cloud-walls of the morning's grey. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch.* To Rdr. 43 The Barren *Cloud-wrapt Hill.

12. Special combinations: **cloud-ascending** *a.*, ascending to the clouds, as high as the clouds; **cloud-assembler**, he who collects the clouds (tr. Gr. *νεφελληγερέτα*, epithet of Zeus in Homer); **cloud-belt**, a belt or zone of clouds; *spec.* = *cloud-ring*; **cloud-berg**, a large mass or 'mountain' of cloud (after *ice-berg*); **cloud-built** *a.*, built of clouds; also *fig.*, built in the clouds; **cloud-burst** [Ger. *Wolkenbruch*] (*U. S.*), a violent storm of rain, a 'waterspout'; **cloud-castle**, a 'castle in the air' (see Castle *sb.* 11); † **cloud-checking** *a.*, stopping the course of the clouds; **cloud-compeller**, he who collects (L. *compellere*) or drives the clouds, tr. *νεφελληγερέτα* = *cloud-assembler*; also humorously, a smoker; so **cloud-compelling** *a.* (also in general sense, 'that collects clouds'); **cloud-drift**, a body of clouds drifting or floating through the air; **cloud-field**, an expanse of clouds; **cloud-headed** *a.*, having a 'cloudy' head or confused ideas, muddle-headed; **cloud-kissing** *a.*, so high as to touch the clouds; † **cloud-light**, clouded light, dim light (also *fig.*); † **cloud-monger** (see quot.); **cloud-rack**, a collection of broken clouds drifting across the sky; **cloud-ring**, *spec.* the cloudy zone of calms and variable winds at some distance on each side of the equator; **cloudward, -wards** *adv.*, towards the clouds; **cloud-world**, a region of fancy or mystical speculation (cf. Cloud 9 b, Cloudland).

1636 G. Sandys *Paraphr. Ps.* xcii. (T.), On *Cloud-ascending Lebanon. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* I. 636 To whom the *cloud-assembler..spake.. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* xi. 19 Radiation from land and sea below the *cloud-belt is thus interrupted. 1879 Lowell *Poet. Wks.* 388 As the *cloudbergs eastward blow. 1765 Goldsm. *Ess.* (L.), So vanished my *cloudbuilt palace. 1881 *Chicago Times* 11 June, The village of Seven Star Springs..was nearly annihilated last night by a water-spout or a *cloud-burst. 1888 *Scott. Leader* 21 July, Twenty persons were killed by a terrible Cloud-burst in Virginia yesterday. 1887 Lowell *Democr.* 95 Many..minds found his *cloud castles solid habitations. 1618 Rowlands *Sacred Memorie* 15 A most hie *cloud-checking hill. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* XVI. 556 The *Cloud-compeller, overcome, Assents to fate. 1865 *Times* 23 Aug., What avails it..if everywhere..the cloud-compellers have you at their mercy? 1645 Waller *Poet. Wks.* (J.), Bacchus the seed of *cloud-compelling Jove. 1730 Thomson *Autumn* 799 Abyssinia's cloud-compelling cliffs. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* I, More like a *cloudfield, than a distant continent of firm land and facts. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* 650 (T.) A steep *cloud-kissing rocke. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1370 Threatening cloud-kissing Ilion with annoy. *a* 1536 Tindale *Wks.* 12 (R.) That God would..deliuer them from their shadowes and *cloudelight. 1830 Scott *Demonol.* x. 401 A *cloud-monger, a diviner by looking up to the clouds. 1847 Emerson *Poems, Monadnoc* Wks. (Bohn) I. 432 From the fixed cone the *cloud-rack flowed Like ample banner flung abroad. 1855 Longf. *Hiaw.*, Sweeping westward.. Like the cloud-rack of a tempest. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* xi. 284 He has entered the doldrums, and is under the '*cloud-ring'. 1862 Ld. Ashburton *Addr. Geog. Soc.* (L.), Hurricanes..originate in or near those hot and densely-clouded spaces, sometimes spoken of as the cloud-ring. 1817 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* 373 Selfish schemes of climbing *cloudward. 1859 I. Taylor *Logic in Theol.* 273 As the eagle soars cloudward. *a* 1859 De Quincey *Wks.* 1863 I. 284 This mutilation for ever prevented it from aspiring *cloudwards. 1884 F. Harrison in *19th Cent.* Mar. 504 The *cloud-world of the transcendental.

Cloud (klaud), *v.* Also 6 clowd. [f. prec. sb.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To cover or darken with clouds; hence *fig.*, to overshadow, throw into the shade.

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 51 Night..With shaddow clowding earth. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1007 The moon being clouded presently is miss'd. 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* IV. 94 Light Vapours..cloud the smiling Skies. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XI. 20 Endless night..Clouds the dull air. 1822 Byron *Werner* I. i. 716 The ne'er unfelt sun (But rarely clouded). *fig.* 1656 Baxter *Reformed Pastor* 166 Now they cloud the most of their seniors. *a* 1714 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) I. 288 He really clouded the King, and passed for the superior genius. 1805–36 S. Turner *Anglo-Sax.* I. III. iii. 172 The commander, whose merit..clouds every other.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To render obscure; to dim, obscure, darken.

1513 More *Rich. III* (1641) 244 Clowded and shadowed by blind and insatiable ambition. 1594 H. Willobie in *Shaks. C. Praise* 9 Cloud the sence from sharpe conceits. 1720 Ozell *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. IV. 198 Only to cloud the Truth of Things. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* V. i. 262 Our moral judgement may.. be clouded. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* xviii. 212 The tears which clouded her eyes.

† **3.** To hide, conceal, 'veil'. *Obs.*

1623 Webster *Devil's Law-Case* III. i, The cause why you live thus clouded. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* IV. vii. (1840) 189 Clouding himself in privateness. 1654 Earl Orrery *Parthenissa* (1676) 762, I was necessitated.. to cloud my passion. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 292 Which he in Fable clouded.

4. To overspread with gloom, cast a shadow over, deprive of brightness; to darken with trouble.

1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 74 Your dislikes..Doth cloud my ioyes with danger, and with sorrow. 1646 P. Bulkeley *Gospel Covt.* II. 161 They cloud over the glory of God's grace. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 204 ¶ 2 Why should thy face be clouded with anxiety? 1864 Knight *Passages Work. Life* II. VIII. 168 Riot and outrage..clouded the hopes of all honest men. 1883 Crawford *Dr. Claudius* XIII. 233 Anything in the world to cloud his happiness.

5. To cast a slur upon, defame, asperse, sully.

1621 Shaks. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 280 To heare My Soueraigne Mistresse clouded so. 1652 J. Wadsworth tr. *Sandoval's Wars Spain* 279 Hee had clouded his reputation by not succoring Tordesillas. 1746 *Coll. Rec. Penn.* V. 51 Your Annals would not have been clouded by a black and most unnatural Rebellion.

6. To diversify with patches of colouring of undefined outline. (Cf. Cloud *sb.* 6 b, Clouded 2.)

1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 103 ¶ 9, I bid him produce his Cane in Court..and..finding it to be very curiously clouded, etc. 1779 Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 72 To cloud the Indostan calicoes with many colours. 1816 Singer *Hist. Cards* 50 The backs are gilt or rather clouded with gold.

II. *intr.*

7. To become 'cloudy' or dim; to become overcast with clouds. Const. *over*, *up*.

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 133 As wether cleerth, or cloudth, so must men take. 1840 R. Dana *Bef. Mast* XXXII. 121 In half an hour it clouded up. 1886 H. B. Wheatley in *Antiquary* Feb. 60/1 Crystal clouded if evil was about to happen to the wearer. *Mod.* The day is clouding over.

8. *fig.* To become gloomy; to darken.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 731 Worthies away, the Scene begins to cloud. 1648 *Petition East. Assoc.* 30 Calamities, that are now..clouding round about us. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 186 When hopes of peace with England had finally clouded.

Cloudage (klau·dėdʒ). *rare.* [see -age.]

1818 Coleridge *Rem.* (1836) I. 205 A blue islet of ether in a whole sky of blackest cloudage. *a* 1834 *Ibid.* IV. 432. *a* 1834 — *Biogr. Lit.* (1847) I. 321 The moon in the scud and cloudage of a breezy November night.

Cloudberry (klau·dberi). [app. f. Cloud *sb.*, sense 3 + Berry. The name appears not to be of popular origin; but exact information as to its first use is wanting. Some have conjectured that it is from *cloud* in the sense of 'rock, hill', but app. without any evidence.]

a. The 'berry' or fruit of *Rubus Chamæmorus*. **b.** The plant, a small erect sub-shrub allied to the raspberry, growing on high mountains in Wales, the north of Britain, and the north of Europe, and bearing one large white terminal flower, and a large well-flavoured orange-coloured fruit.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* III. clvi, Of Cloud-berrie. This plant groweth naturally upon the tops of two high Mountaines..one in Yorkshire called Ingleborough, the other in Lancashire called Pendle..where the cloudes are lower than the tops of the same all winter long, whereupon the people of the countrie haue called them Cloud berries. 1633 T. Johnson *App. Gerarde's Herbal* 1630 This Knot, Knout or Cloudberrie (for by all these names it is knowne to vs in the North). 1743–5 R. Pococke *Trav.* (1886) 46 Near Settle grows a sort of dwarf bramble, the berry of which they call cloud-berry, and the common people cnute-berry. 1846 Sowerby *Brit. Bot.* (1864) III. 159 A sprig of the Cloudberry is the badge of the Highland clan Mac Farlane.

attrib. 1856 Shairp in Knight *Sh. & his Friends* 181 Among a flock of cloudberry bushes on the hillside.

Cloud-capt, -capped (klau·dkæpt), *a.* Capped with clouds; having clouds about its summit.

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* IV. i. 152 The Clowd-capt Towres, the gorgeous Pallaces. 1825 Southey *Paraguay* Proem., From many a rock and cloud-capt height. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* xi. § 509 Islands only a few hundred feet high are generally cloud-capped in the trade-wind regions.

Clouded (klau·dėd), *ppl. a.* [f. Cloud *v.* + -ed.]

1. Covered, surrounded, or obscured, by clouds; situated in the clouds.

1599 Bp. Hall *Sat., Defiance to Envie* 64 And vainly faint in hopelesse following The clouded paths her native drosse denies. *a* 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 41 A clouded setting. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 607 The Moon Rising in clouded Majestie. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* V. XXXVII, The clouded heaven lowered bloody red.

2. a. Having cloud-like markings. *Clouded Yellow Butterfly*: a butterfly of the genus *Colias*, esp. *C. Edusa*.

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1685/4 A mix'd Stuff Suit, and clouded Stockings. 1712–4 Pope *Rape Lock* IV. 124 The nice conduct of a clouded cane. 1725 — *Odyss.* V. 302 The handle..Wrought of the clouded olive's easy grain. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 5 Mar. 2/2 A lot of Clouded Silks. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* II. Wks. 1834 II. 187 And thus with clouded cane, a fop complete He stalked. 1827 *Butterfly Collectors Vade mec.* 90–1 *Colias Helice*, White Clouded Yellow. *Colias Hyale*, Pale Clouded Yellow.

b. Of transparent bodies: Having patches of dimness or obscurity, dimmed (cf. *sb.* 6 a).

1693 Redding in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 659/2, I have sent you..a few of the Pearls, though clouded and little worth. 1799 G. Smith *Labor.* I. 382 Stir it well..to prevent its being clouded. 1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Hallib.* III. xii. (1888) 374 Through clouded spectacles.

3. *fig.* Of the mind: Darkened or obscured (by ignorance, etc.). Of ideas or perception: Obscure, dim, indistinct; mystical.

a 1628 J. Preston *Serm. bef. his Maj.* (1630) 2 No ground in scripture for their clouded..opinions. 1783 Mason *Du Fresnoy's Art Painting* lviii. (R.), No beauty beaming on his clouded mind. 1819 Wordsw. *Waggoner* III. 12 Benjamin, with clouded brains.

b. Involved in obscurity.

1641 Milton *Ch. Discip.* I. (1851) 29 There be..some places in those Books that remain clouded. 1762 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* (1763) 92 This..hath opened to us an involved and clouded Subject.

4. *fig.* Darkened with any passion or trouble; gloomy.

1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* III. 176 Clouded courage once again shone clear. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XVI. 362 With clouded looks, a pale assembly sate. 1866 Mrs. Stowe *Lit. Foxes* 119 She sits with a clouded brow.

† **Clouden,** *a. Obs. rare.* [see -en.] Of cloud.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6195 (Cott.) Wit cluden [*v.r.* clouden, clowdyn] piler on dai light, Wit firen piler on þe night.

Cloudery. *nonce-wd.* [f. Cloud *sb.* + -ery.]

1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VI. XVI. ii. 149 Small head, and countenance losing itself in a cloudery of head-dress.

Cloudful (klau·dfūl), *a. rare.* [f. Cloud *sb.* + -ful.] Full of clouds, cloudy, clouded.

(Quot. 1420 is very doubtful.)

[*c* 1420 Hoccleve *Moder of God* 109 (Phillipps MS.) To wasshe away our cloudeful offense [*v.r.* our cloud full of offence].] 1839–48 Bailey *Festus* XX. 243 The mind, when in a dark, hot, cloudful state.

Cloudily (klau·dili), *adv.* [f. Cloudy + -ly 2.]

1. In a cloudy manner; dimly, obscurely; with darkened prospects.

1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 35 What..is this..that Mr. T. so cloudily talks off? 1656 Cowley *Davideis* IV. XXII. *note*, When they [stones] looked dimly and cloudily. 1792 Burke *Corr.* (1844) III. 433 Things look cloudily for the *aristocrates*. 1870 Hawthorne *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 248 This morning opened cloudily.

† **2.** (?) In a crowd or swarm (cf. Cloud *sb.* 7).

1731 A. Hill *Adv. Poets* XXV. 5 Crowds of busy Cyphers Who..Cloudily bustling, fill'd a Realm alone.

Cloudiness (klau·dinės). [f. Cloudy + -ness.] State or quality of being cloudy, in various senses.

1. *lit.* and *transf.* (see Cloudy 2, 3, 4).

1594 Plat *Jewell Ho.* I. *Divers New Exp.* 56 The steines, filth, and clowdinesse that maketh them..so darksome. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* I. XIV. 39 Cloudinesse of the vrine. 1668 D. Smith *Voy. Constantinople* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 7 The Rock of Lisbon..was scarce discernible by reason of the cloudiness of the Weather. 1805 W. Saunders *Min. Waters* 340 Prussiat of potash instantly produced a blue cloudiness. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. 282 The day seemed changed to cloudiness and rain.

2. *fig.* (see Cloudy 5, 6.)

a 1600 Hooker *Serm. Pride* (1617) 77 When they are able to appale with the cloudinesse of their looke. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II. (1843) 61/2 Cloudiness..and trouble in his countenance. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P.* Wks. 1816 X. 22 Scholastick clouduiness still hung about him. 1837 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. § 25, The cloudiness of his expression increases as we proceed.

Clouding (klau·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Cloud *v.* + -ing 1.] **1.** The action of the verb Cloud.

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 269 History..tainted with cloudings of Truth. 1681 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 128 For all thy frownings and thy cloudings. 1707 Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 20 More expedient for ye clouding than clearing of the Scriptures.

2. *concr.* **a.** A cloudy marking. **b.** A cloudy streak or part in a clear substance. (Mostly in *pl.*)

1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* IV. § 40. 131 Variable cloudings in the most vivid colour. 1870 — *Lect. Art* VI. 155 The cloudings of the tortoise-shell. 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 719/1 Being a mountain streamlet, it bears along..rootlets, scales of mica, cloudings of earthy substance, etc.

Clouding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That clouds; that is becoming clouded or dim.

1870 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 352 The old strength of sight and of flight had passed from weary wing and clouding eye.

† **Cloudiously,** *adv. Obs. rare.* In a clouded or veiled manner; obscurely.

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* (1612) Epit. 392 Not forgetting..to preferre, amongst his priuate Friends openly, and the Vulgars cloudiously, his Title to the Kingdome.

Cloudland (klau·dlănd). *poet.* and *rhetor.*

1. The region of clouds; a 'landscape' of clouds.

1817 Coleridge *Sibyl. Leaves, Fancy in Nubibus*, Go From mount to mount through Cloudland. 1866 Kingsley *Herew.* Prelude 12 Such cloudlands and sunrises as can be seen nowhere else. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Sept. 5/2 Break-neck adventures into 'Cloudland' [in balloons].

2. *fig.* A region of fancy, myth, or unreality.

1847 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 535 A yawning gulf of Scepticism, or a baseless cloud-land of Idealism. 1865 Parkman *Champlain* i. (1875) 170 To leave this cloudland of tradition, and approach the confines of recorded history.

Cloudless (klau·dlés), *a.* [f. Cloud *sb.* + -less.] Without a cloud, unclouded, clear.

a 1598 Peele *David & Bethsabe* ad fin., The cloudless morning. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. III. iii. (Grosart) I. 189 Rainlesse, their soil is wet, and Cloud-lesse, fat. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1696 His cloudless thunder. 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* XIV. 360 A cloudless gale Propitious blowing. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 53 Dew is .. most copious on a cloudless night. *fig.* 1867 Miss Braddon *Rupert Godwin* I. i. 2 Whose life has been cloudless as one long summer's day.

Hence **Cloudlessly** *adv.*, **Cloudlessness.**

1869 Ruskin *Q. of Air* § 157 His life..passes away cloudlessly. 1852 D. Moir *Poems, May-day* iv, The same blue sky, Whose arching cloudlessness blest the eye. 1876 L. Tollemache in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 352 Sometimes..the uniformity of cloudlessness became wearisome.

Cloudlet (klau·dlĕt). [f. Cloud *sb.* + -let, dim. suffix.] A little cloud.

1788 Coleridge *First Advent of Love* 2 Eve's first star thro' fleecy cloudlet peeping. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* Conclus. xxiv, A shade falls on us like the dark From little cloudlets on the grass. 1872 Proctor *Ess. Astron.* ii. 20 Multitudes of star-cloudlets scattered among the myriads of minute stars which produce the milky light of the Magellanic Clouds. 1885 *Times* 10 Apr. 5/5 The war cloudlet vanished as quickly as it had risen.

† **Cloudly,** *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* Cloud-like, of the nature of a cloud.

1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 178 The dayes are darke, the nights opprest With cloud'ly weeping for my paine.

Cloudscape (klau·dskēip, -skăp). *rare.* [f. Cloud *sb.*, after *landscape.*] A scene composed of clouds, whether actually or in a painting.

1880 *Times* 5 Oct. 6/6 In the various branches to which photography is now [applied]..in portraiture, landscape, seascape, cloudscape. 1886 J. J. Hissey *On Box Seat* 186 Affording the most glorious sea-scapes and cloud-scapes.

Cloudship: see -ship.

Cloudy (klau·di), *a.* [f. Cloud *sb.* + -y: OE. had *clúdig* from *clúd* = Cloud 1.]

† 1. Rocky; hilly. *Obs.*

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* I. i, Norþmanna land..is on sumum stowum swyðe cludig. *c* 1200 Ormin 2734, I cludiȝ landess munntess. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4863 Cloȝes at was cloude, he clynterand torres, Rochis & rogh stanes, rokkis vnfaire.

2. Of cloud; of the nature of cloud.

c 1300 *St. Brandan* 495 Cloudi and berninge smoke. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xcix. 7 He spake vnto them out of the cloudy piler. 1635 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* II. iii. 47 By reason of raine and cloudy vapours. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 930 Thence..As in a cloudy Chair, ascending rides. 1746 Collins *Ode Fear* 38 Wrapp'd in thy cloudy veil. *a* 1861 Mrs. Browning *House of Clouds* Wks. 1883 III. 69, I would build a cloudy house For my thoughts to live in.

b. Of or pertaining to the clouds.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* (1677) § 663 The moisture of Snow is the finest moisture, for it is the Froth of the Cloudy Waters. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* iv. § 2 (1643) 56 The out-spread firmament either is ended in the cloudie region, or is further extended. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* iv. i, A thousand years their cloudy wings expand. 1857 H. Reed *Lect. Eng. Poets* II. xv. 202 That tradition which has come down..upon the cloudy wings of three thousand years.

3. Characterized by the presence of clouds; abounding in or full of clouds.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 467 Whan þe day is dym and clowdy. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 84 Clowdy, or fulle of clowdys, *nubidus.* 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 81 Cloudy mornynges turne to cleere after noones. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 310 Like Boreas..when..He sweeps the Skies, and clears the cloudy north. 1849 Longf. *Seaside, Twilight,* The twilight is sad and cloudy.

4. Not transparent or clear.

1587 Golding *De Mornay* xiv. 215 This Minde..one day shal see clearely and not by these dimme and clowdie spectacles. 1679 *Confinement, a Poem* 18 Cloudy Ale goes round. *a* 1691 Boyle (J.), I saw a clowdy diamond. 1799 G. Smith *Labor.* I. 148 The paste would be cloudy and full of blisters. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 82 Pour a little vinegar into the cloudy liquid.

b. Having cloud-like markings, clouded.

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1131/4 A large grizle gray Gelding..has a cloudy face. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* XIII. 767 An olive's cloudy grain the handle made.

† c. Dim, obscure, faint. *Obs. rare.*

1551 Recorde *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 272 The first greatnes, the seconde..the syxte, vnder whiche they are that be called Cloudy starres. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* III. I. xxiii. (ed. 7) 328 Fourteene [stars]..whereof five be called cloudy, and the other darke, because they are not to be seene but of a very quick and sharpe sight.

5. *fig.* Darkened or clouded by ignorance, etc.; (of ideas, perception, language) dim, obscure, indistinct; not clear.

c 1400 *Test. Love* Prol. (1560) 272/2 That I so unwoorthely clothed all togither in the cloudie cloude of unconning. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* Introd. v, With cloudy fygures He [Lydgate] cloked the trouth of all his scryptures. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 52 The Historian..can, in the cloudy knowledge of mankinde, hardly escape from many lyes. 1649 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* (1650) 52 That Oath is Cloudy..and so cannot be justly called its owne interpreter. 1724 Watts *Logic* II. iii. § 3 Their thoughts..have something confused and cloudy in them. 1847 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 264 A cloudy writer.

6. *fig.* Darkened by misfortune, grief, anger, forebodings, etc.; full of gloom or trouble; gloomy, sullen, frowning.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. i. 4, Fortune clowdy hab chaunged hir disceyuable chere to mewarde. 1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. K iiij b, Cloudy and troublous heauinesse. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 64 The Scithians..have all cloudy foreheads. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* III. XII. 593 The Battel of Fontarabie..prov'd cloudy, and malevolent to the French Renown. 1726 Wodrow *Corr.* (1843) III. 331 The state of things with us is very cloudy. 1859 Tennyson *Merlin & Vivien* 154 Vivien..Would fain have wrought upon his cloudy mood.

† b. Of persons. *Obs.*

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1084 Cloudie Lvcrece shames her selfe to see. 1605 — *Macb.* III. vi. 41 The cloudy Messenger turnes me his backe. 1706 Logan in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 132 Yet the Govr. went out very cloudy. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) I. 29 The Jews were naturally a very cloudy People, and wou'd endure little Raillery in anything.

7. Under a cloud of disgrace or disrepute; 'shady.' *collog.*

1886 Stevenson *Pr. Otto* II. ii. 87 A..lady of a dishevelled reputation, wife..of a cloudy count.

8. *Comb.*, as *cloudy-eyed, -headed, -topped,* adjs.

1596 Fitz-Geffray *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 38 The Pyranean cloudie-topped mountaines. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1117/4 A bright dun Mare..cloudy headed. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4719/4 A middle sized thin and cloudy-ey'd Woman.

Clough (klŭf, klau). Forms: 1 *clóh, 3–4 clo3, 4– clough, (5 cloghe, clow, 5–7 clowgh). *Pl.* 1 *clóȝas, 4 clo3es, cloughes, clous, 5–6 clowes, cloes. *Mod. dial.* cluff, cloof, clufe, clow, cloo; also Sc. Cleuch q. v. [Represents an OE. **clóh, clóges*, prob. = OHG. *klâh* (Sievers).

The Lancashire pronunciation *cloof* (cf. *enoof* = *enough*) has given rise to an erroneous notion that this word is related to Icel. *klofi* or Du. *kloof* 'cleft, rift', with which it cannot possibly have connexion. The phonetic history and dialect forms clearly show that it is parallel to *bough, enough, plough, tough,* etc., from OE. *-ȟ.* That *clóh* existed in OE. is also shown by the numerous ancient proper names in *Clough-, -clough, -cleuch.* The parallel OHG. *klâh* in *Klâhuelde* (Foerstemann II. 371) confirms the view of the Rev. A. L. Mayhew (*Academy,* 31 Aug., 7 & 21 Sept. 1889) that OE. **clóh* represented an OTeut. **klâh-* from *klanxo-,* and thus stood in ablaut-relation to Ger. *klinge,* OHG. *chlingo,* a clough (pre-Teut. root **glenk-*); cf. Hang.]

1. A ravine or valley with steep sides, usually forming the bed of a stream or torrent.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17590 (Cott.) Þir caitif Iuus sent into clintes and into clous to seke iesu. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1761 In to a grisly clouȝ þai and þat maiden ȝode. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xii, Of poundes, of ploes..of cliffes, of cloes [other rimes *broes, groes*=brows, grows]. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xv. 52 And kepis þis catell in þis cloghe. 1515 *Scot. Field* 592 in *Chetham Misc.* II, And Killed them like catiffes, in clowes all aboute. 1574 Robinson *Reward Wickedness,* In hill, dale, and clough..in smooth or in rough. 1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* ix. 285 A clough or clowgh, is a kinde of breach or valley downe a slope from the side of a hill, where commonly shragges, and trees doe grow. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 10 *Clough,* a Valley between two steep hills. 1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake* 228 The day-sky glimmered on the dew..And lurked in heath and braken clough [=cleugh]. 1834 H. Ainsworth *Rookwood* (1864) 23 Like a will-o'-the-wisp, or a boggart of the clough. 1855 Waugh *Lanc. Life* (1857) 19 Descending into some quiet little clough. 1870 Hawthorne *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 310 There is a deep clough or dell. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Cleugh,* or *clufe,* a rocky glen. *Clufe-sled,* the slope or slide of the chasm.

† 2. Occasionally it seems to have been = 'cliff'.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 941 The kyng coveris þe cragge wyth cloughes fulle hye. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4863 Hoge hillis þam beforn, Cloȝes at was cloude, he clynterand torres. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 542 He herd the dragon, ther he lay Vndyr-nethe a clow [*rimes* he drowe, swowe, i-nowe.].

Clough, erroneous spelling of Cloff, Clow.

† **Clought,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [App. pa. pple. of *cloche,* Clutch, like *claght, clight, cleght,* from Cleach, Clitch.] Stuck, fastened, held fast.

? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (1847) II. 100 Why were I not deade to daie Cloughte and clongen under claye.

Clought(e, obs. form of Clout.

Clouing = *clowing*: see Clow *v.*

Cloum-, Cloun-: see Clum-, Clun-.

Clour (klūə1), *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 8 clowr, 9 cloor. [Cf. ON. *klór* a scratch (deriv. of *kló* claw); in Shetland *cloor* in same sense; but the meaning of the general northern word makes its identity with this doubtful.]

1. A swelling or bump (on the head) caused by a heavy blow which does not break the skin.

1508 Dunbar *Ballad Kynd Kittok* 32 Sanct Petir hat hir with a club, quhill a gret clour [*rime-wds.* sour, pour] Rais in hir heid. 1715 Pennecuik *Poems, Truth's Trav.* 94 (Jam.) All his head was full of clowrs. [1866 Edmondston *Gloss. Shetland* (Philol. Soc.), *Cloor,* a scratch, as that made by a pin or by the claws of a cat.] 1876 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Clour,* or *Cloor*..a lump raised by a blow.

2. A heavy blow or knock such as would raise a bump (on the head).

1785 Burns *Ep. W. Simpson* Postscr. vii, Frae less to mair it gaed to sticks; Frae words an' aiths to clours an' nicks. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxiii, My head can stand a gay clour.

b. *transf.* A dint or bash made in anything.

1808 Jamieson, *Clour,* a dint caused by a blow. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 6 Her great adventure..but for her open, hearted innocency, would have left both cloors and dunkles in her character. *Mod. Sc.* Your hat's got a clour.

Clour (klūə1), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To raise a lump on (the head) with a heavy blow or knock, to knock on the head; to bash, dint (metal, etc.). Hence **Cloured** *ppl. a.*

1715 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr. i.* ii, Blyth to win aff sae wi' hale banes Tho' mony had clowr'd pows. 1785 *Poems Buchan Dialect* 12 (Jam.) While mine [targe] wi' many a thudd is clowr'd. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xiv, Twa or three chields wad needs fight..and they got their crouns weel cloured. 1874 *Sunday Mag.* 823 They..strike their heads against one of his eternal laws and get them well cloured. 1876 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'Clour his crown', said of a good-humoured threat of a knock on the head.

Clour, Cloury, var. of Clowre, Claurie *a.*

Clouse, sluice, dam: see Clow.

Clouster, obs. form of Cluster.

Clout (klaut), *sb.*] *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: 1 clút, 3 clut(e, 4– clout. (Also 4 *north.* clotes, 4–7 clowt(e, cloute, 5–6 clought, ? clot(t in *comb.*, 6 clutte.) [OE. *clút*; cf. 14th c. Icel. *klútr* 'a kerchief' (? not native), Sw. *klut,* Norw. and Da. *klud* clout, rag, tatter, shred. Ir. *clud, cluid,* Gael. *clud,* Welsh *clwt* are all from English (Rhŷs). The OE. points to an OTeut. **klúto-z,* pre-Teut. type **glūdo·s* from same root as Clot, Cleat (:—**gludo·m,* **glaw·dom*). The original sense would therefore be something like 'lump, piece of stuff'; from an early period the word has been applied especially to a patch or piece of cloth, and so to *a cloth* (Cloth 1–3) in a somewhat depreciatory sense. But sense 2 retains some of the original wider meaning, and relationship with Cleat. It has been doubted whether sense 7 belongs to this word, though a parallel development of sense is found under Clod.]

I. *gen.* Piece, patch, flat piece, shred.

1. A piece of cloth, leather, metal, etc., set on to mend anything; a patch. *arch.* and *dial.*

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 789 *Pittacium,* clut. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 350 A3ens Cristis sentence, þei sewen an old cloute in newe cloiþ. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 84 Clowte of clothe, *scrutum. Ibid.* Clowte of a schoo, *pictasium.* 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Induct.* xxxvii, Cloutes and patches pieced one by one. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 228/32 The clout set on a garment or on a shoe, *cento.* 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) III. 249 '*Leather Bottel*' Out of the side you may cut a Clout, To mend your Shoe when worn out.

2. A plate of iron: *esp.* (in more recent use) one fixed on some part of a plough, on an axle-tree, or on a shoe, to prevent wear. [Cf. Cleat 4.] *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a 1000 *Homilies* (Thorpe) I. 424 (Bosw.) Isenan clutas hate glowende. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 69 A Clowte of yrne, *crusta ferrea*; *vbi* plate. 1485 *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts.* 373, ij wayneclowtes & ij plogh clowtes. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 5 An axiltre clout, with viii. waincloutes of yren. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 36 Two ploughs..with ground cloutes and side clouts for soile that so tares. 1594 R. C[arew] *Godfrey of B.* (1881) 21 Who yron wont to plowes and clots t' apply. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 76 Nails, Clouts, and other small Iron-Work, per 100 weight 00 12. *a* 1825 Forby, *Clout,* an iron plate on a shoe = *Cleat.* 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 546 Clouts were thin and flat pieces of iron used to strengthen the box of the wheel.

† 3. A small piece or shred produced by tearing or rending; in later use chiefly a shred of cloth, a rag (as in 4). *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 367 Mony clustered clowde clef alle in clowteȝ, To-rent vch a rayn-ryfte. *Ibid.* B. 965 Clouen alle in lyttel cloutes þe clyffez. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4533 Al his hod [he] to taar to cloute. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 709 Sche rent it al to cloutes. 1600 Dekker *Shoemaker's Holiday* 65 Touch not a rag lest I and my brethren beat you to clowtes. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Women Pleased* v. i, All his louts Beat (as the proverb seemly says) to clouts.

II. *spec.* Piece of cloth, a cloth.

4. A piece of cloth (*esp.* a small or worthless piece, a 'rag'); a cloth (*esp.* one put to mean uses, *e.g.* a dish-clout). *arch.* and *dial.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 212 Þe deoflen schulen pleien mid ham.. & dusten ase enne pilche-clut. *c* 1275 *Death* 68 in *O. E. Misc.* 172 Me nimeð þe loome and preoneð in a clut. *c* 1400 Maundev. xviii. 196 Þei gon all naked saf a lityll clout þat þei coueren with..hire membres. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* G j b, The clowte of the kechyn wherwith men wype dysshes and platers. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xxiii. (1883) I. 247 The good husbande..settethe up cloughtes..to feare away birdes. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 79 Ye can geue me your blessyng in a clout. 1590 Greene *Never too late* (1600) 98 Marrie her (my Sonne) and thou shalt haue my benizon in a clowte. *Ibid.* 114 If you match with mee, old Calena my mother hath that in a clowte that will doo vs both good. 1591 G. Fletcher *Russe Commw.* (1857) 117 They use to go naked, save a clout about their middle. 1611 Bible *Jer.* xxxviii. 12. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 356 Money is welcome though it be in a dirty clout. 1760 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* 159 Driven, like turkeys to market, with a stick and a red clout. 1887 Hall Caine *Son of Hagar* II. xvi, A pair of kid gloves that sat on his great hands like a clout on a pitch-fork.

b. Applied contemptuously to any article of clothing; in *pl.* clothes. (Cf. *rag.*) Still *dial.* and in proverb.

a 1300 *Seven Sins* 49 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 20 If he hauiþ an old clute he mai be swiþe prute, whar mid i-helid he sal be. *c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 56 He had not left an holle clowt, Wherwith to hyde his body abowte. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Excess of Apparel* (1859) 311 The poor labouring man .. with a few beggarly clouts about him. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 458 The .. Peysauntes spoyled the dead Carcasses, leaving them neyther shyrt nor clowte. *Old Proverb*, Till May be out Ne'er cast a clout. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, Female attire is denominated cloots occasionally, as, 'get thy cloots on'.

† c. *Babe of clouts*: a doll. Hence *fig. Man of clouts, king of clouts*, etc.: a mere 'doll' in the garb of a man, a king, etc.; a 'lay-figure'. *Obs.*

1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 172 ȝe sey I hame no beter than a man of klowetes. 1540 R. Wisdome in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. cxv. 323 We have a lyving Christ, and not a Christ of clowts. 1594 Lyly *Moth. Bomb.* v. iii, Silena, thou must .. love him for thy husband. *S.* I had as liefe have one of clouts. 1595 Shaks. *John* III. iv. 58, I should forget my sonne, Or madly thinke a babe of clowts were he. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* IV. xvii. (1840) 208 Babes of clouts are good enough to keep children from crying. 1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* v. § 2. 447/2 The Idolater sweats before his God of clouts. 1660 Bond *Scut. Reg.* 330 He is a Clout, no King, which cannot command. 1705 Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 35 Ye next King of Scotland is like to be King of Clouts. 1730 Fielding *Tom Thumb* I. iii, Indeed a pretty king of clouts To truckle to her will.

d. Phrase. *As pale* or *white as a clout.*

1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 233 No life I fele in fote nor hand, As pale as any clout. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. 166 At this, Littlefaith lookt as white as a Clout. 1722 De Foe *Moll Flanders* (1840) 309, I turned as white as a clout. 1795 Macneill *Will & Jean* II, Ilk face as white 's a clout.

† e. *To wash one's face in an ale clout*: to get drunk. *Obs.*

1562 Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 22 As sober as she seemth, fewe daies come about But she will onece wasshe hir face in an ale clout.

5. *spec.* † a. *pl.* Swaddling clothes. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1200 Ormin 3327 Wiþþ clutess inn an cribbe. *Ibid.* 3320, i winndeclut. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5109 Bethleem whare I was born And in clotes lapped and layd was In a cribbe. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 128/2 The chyld wrapped in poure clowtes lyeng. 1552 Latimer *Serm. Gospels* ii. 154 He had neither cradell nor cloutes. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 10 That we maye begin in a maner at the very swadlyng cloutes of the Chirche. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 463 *Hony soit qui mal y pense*.. being a metaphor taken from a child that hath bewrayed his clouts. 1677 Grew *Anat. Plants* IV. III. vii. § 8 Membranes, in which the Seeds .. lie swadled, as in so many fine Calico Clouts. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* v, That band .. looks like a baby's clout.

b. A handkerchief. Now *dial.* and *slang.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2747 þe schrewes toke a clout .. & byndeþ ys eȝene þar-wiþ about. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiv. 194 (*Soldier to Mary*) Go home, casbalde with þi clowte. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Clout*, a Handkerchief. *a* 1745 Swift *Wks.* (1841) II. 58 Sobbing with his clout in hand. 1806 C. K. Sharpe *Corr.* (1888) I. 264 The sedulous care with which his friends gave .. clouts for his mouth and nose during his speech. 1873 *Slang Dict., Clout*, or *rag*, a cotton pocket-handkerchief.

† c. A sail of a ship. *Obs.*

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iv. (1641) 34/1 As the Winde .. Whirls with a whiff the sails of swelling clout. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* xxiii. x, He sayles apace, and claps on all his clouts. 1636 Healey *Theophrast., Timidity* 86 When the Pilot gives the ship but a little clout.

† d. A piece of cloth containing a certain number of pins or needles. *Obs.* † e. A measure of silk. *Obs.* f. See quot. 1805. *dial.*

a 1528 Skelton *Elynor Rummyng* 564 A cloute of London pynnes. 1586 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) 120, xx clouts of nedles, at 14*d.* a cloute. *a* 1600 *Custom Duties* (Add. MS. 25097), Cullen silke, the clowte containing iiijc...iij*li.* 1805 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* II. 280 Five .. pocks are called a clout, and ten clout of nets are the quantity allowed to each fisherman who has only one share in the fishing.

† 6. *Archery.* The mark shot at: see quot. 1868; also, *ellipt.*, a shot that hits the mark.

1584 Elderton *New Yorksh. Song*, Archers good to hit the cloute. 1586 Marlowe *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. iv, For kings are clouts that every man shoots at. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 136. 1597 — *2 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 51. 1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* Epil., Though the clout we do not always hit. 1678 *Robin Hood* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) II. 113 Robin Hood .. shot .. with such dexterity .. that his arrow entered into the clout and almost touched the black. 1820 Scott *Ivanhoe* xiii, 'A Hubert! a Hubert!' shouted the populace .. 'In the clout!—in the clout!' 1868 Furnivall *Forewords* to *Babees Book* ciii, Within 30 years they [Royal Archers, Edinburgh] shot at a square mark of canvas on a frame, and called 'the Clout'; and an arrow striking the target is still called '*a clout*'.

III. 7. A heavy blow, *esp.* with the hand; a cuff. Cf. Clod *sb.* II. Now *dial.* or *vulgar.*

a 1400 *Isumbras* 619 There was none .. That he ne gafe hym swylke a clowte, etc. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 208 For if I be alone I may sone gete a Clought. 1525 *Tale of Basyn* 197 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 52 Lette go the basyn, or thu shalle haue a clowte. 1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 22 Did Sandy hear ye, Ye wadna miss to get a Clout. 1825 in Forby. 1887 Besant *The World went* V. 42 The gunner .. found time to fetch me a clout on the head.

IV. 8. *Comb.*, as † **clout-iron**, iron for clouts (sense 2); † **clout-leather**, leather for mending shoes. (Here **clot-**, **clott-**, also occur.) See also Clout-nail, -shoe.

1582 *Interrogatories* in T. West *Antiq. Furness* (1774) App. viii, Certain *clott iron .. for maintenance of their plowes. *c* 1450 *Merlin* ii. 33 This cherl that hath bought hym so stronge shoone, and also *clowte lether. 1515 *Nottingham Corp. Archives* No. 1387 p. 5 [Action against a cobbler for 7*s.*] pro clowtleder. *c* 1550 *King & Barker* 67 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) 7 Wolde he neuer bey of me clot lether to clowt with his schoyn. 1600 Heywood *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, III. i. Wks. 1874 I. 39 Some, that have ne'er a shooe, had rather go barefoot than buy clout-leather to mend the old.

Clout, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* or *dial.* [ME. *clūte*, perh. :—OE. **clúta* or **clúte*, corresp. to Du. *kluit* fem. clod, piece, MDu. *clūte*, MLG. and mod.LG. *klūte* m. f. :—OTeut. **klūtōn-*, or **klūtōn-*; same root as prec.]

1. Clot of earth, clod.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1165 Mid stave, and stoone, and turf, and clute, þat þu ne miht nohwar atrute. 1887 Parish & Shaw *Kentish Dial., Clout*, a clod, or lump of earth, in a ploughed field.

† **2.** *pl.* Clotted or clouted cream, cream curds.

c 1430 *Cookery Bks.* (1888) 47 Put þer-to creme, (& ȝif it be clowtys, draw it þorwe a straynoure). *a* 1648 Digby *Closet Open.* (1677) 111 To take the Clouts the more conveniently.

Comb. **clout-crushed**, crushed or pressed in the curd.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 41 Their lordly Parmesan (so named of the city of Parma, in Italy, where it is first clout-crushed and made).

Clout (klaut), *v.* Now *arch.* or *dial.* Forms: 3 **clutie**, (4 **clouȝt**, ? pa. pple. **clutte**), 5 **clute**, (**clowght**), 4–6 **cloute**, 4–7 **clowt(e**, (6 **clought**), 5– **clout.** [f. Clout *sb.*[1] The pa. pple. *geclútod* occurred in OE.; NFris. has *klütjan*, to patch.]

I. 1. *trans.* To mend with a clout or patch; to patch (with cloth, leather, metal, etc.).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 14 þe herd sat .. Clouȝtand kyndely his schon. *c* 1450 *Merlin* ii. 33 A carl .. hadde bought a payre of stronge shone, and also stronge lether to clowte hem with. 1499 *Promp. Parv.* 84 (Pynson) Clout disshes, pottes, pannes, *crusco*. 1539 Taverner *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 33 Let the cobler medle with clowtynge his neyghbours shoes. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1688) III. 405 The Cobler will Clout it till Midnight .. to give his Son Learning. 1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 104 I'm come to clout her caldron. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* II. (1858) 238 Visibly clouting his own cloak, cobbling his own shoes.

b. *fig.*

1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* II. xliii. (1859) 49 They peruertyn holy Scripture by fals vnderstandynge .. kouerynge .. and cloutynge .. the lawe of Crystes gospel. 1543 Bale *Course at the Romyshe Foxe* 98 b (L.), He clowteth the old broken holes with patches of papistry. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* I. III. xvi. 240 Peace of Prag .. Miserable Peace; bit of Chaos clouted up, and done over with Official varnish.

† **2.** To put *in*, *on*, or *to* by way of a patch; usually *fig. Obs.* Also *absol.* To add patches.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 256 þet heo ne .. clutie nanmore þerto. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 404 Or ellis [mot we] uncraftily cloute to wordes of Crist. 1481 in *Eng. Gilds* 320 A brasen krocke .. a pache clowted in the brim wt laten. 1576 Gascoigne *Compl. Philomene* (Arb.) 119, I haue clouted a new patch to an olde sole. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 109 Unlesse some Phebus have clouted upon this Mydas head .. the eares of some lolleared Asse.

3. To arm or protect with an iron plate or clout. b. Also, to protect the soles of shoes with broad-headed nails, to stud with clout-nails.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 424 Wiþ his knopped schon clouted full þykke. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 61 Item for cloughting the same shoys iiid. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 36 Strong exeltred cart, that is clouted and shod. 1636 Healey *Theophrast. Rusticitie* 18 This fellow .. clowts his shooes with hob-nayles. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 207 Either not clouting at all, or else uneven rough clouting and plating your ploughs. 1675 Cotton *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 233 [He] Bushes the Naves, clouts th' Axle-trees. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 300/1 Sparrow Bills .. Nails to Clout Shooes withal.

fig. 1628 Earle *Microcosm., Pl. Country Fellow* (Arb.) 50 Some thriftie Hobnayle Prouerbes to Clout his discourse.

† **4.** *fig.* 'To join awkwardly or coarsely *together*' (J.); to patch clumsily or botch *up*. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 4 Anticristis lawe, cloutid of many is full of errors. 1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) I. 16/2 This argument .. being clouted up in the third figure. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlviii. (1612) 223 So, by what right or wrong so-eare, Spaine clouteth Crownes together.

5. To cover with a clout or cloth; also *transf.* to cover as with a cloth. *arch.*

1579 [see Clouted *ppl. a.*[1] 4]. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 2 A custome with many sheep-men to clowte their shearinges to hinder them from tuppinge. 1709 Steele & Swift *Tatler* No. 68 ¶ 4 He .. showed a Leg clouted up. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt*, xxix, The white flakes had clouted his [the horse's] throat.

† **6.** ? To wipe with a cloth. *Obs.*

1553 Bale *Gardiner's Obed.* G j. *a* 1792 Sir J. Reynolds *Journ. Flanders, etc.* Wks. II. 383.

II. 7. To cuff heavily. Now *dial.* or *vulgar.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3709 So he gan his godes to cloute, þat þe erþe dined aboute. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 264, I schall the clowght. 1551 Bible *2 Sam.* xxii. 39 (R.), I wasted them and so clouted them that they coulde not aryse. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1655) II. xliv, The late Queen of Spain took off one of her chapines, and clowted Olivarez about the noddle with it. *c* 1665 Mrs. Hutchinson *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 273 Let us clout them out of the field. 1784 *New Spectator* XX. 4/2 Quarrelling and offering to 'clout' any body that opposed their opinion. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* xi. (ed. 12) 61, I longed to clout his ears for him.

8. To reap in a particular way; = Bag *v.*[2]

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XXI. 574/2 A heavy smooth-edged sickle is used for 'bagging' or 'clouting',—an operation in which the hook is struck against the straw, the left hand being used to gather and carry along the cut swath.

Cloutch, obs. form of Clutch.

Clouted (klau·téd), *ppl. a.*[1] Also 4 **clutte.** [f. Clout *v.* + -ed.]

1. Mended with a patch or patches, patched.

c 1000 *Heptateuch* Josh. ix. 5 Geclútode bytta. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 40 With rent cokrez at þe kne & his clutte trasches. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 55 He caste on his clopes I-clouted and I-hole. 1596 Bell *Surv. Popery* III. x. 476 Like unto a clowted beggars cloake. 1611 Bible *Josh.* ix. 5 Old shooes and clowted vpon their feet. 1651 Cleveland *Poems* 33 A league with mouldy bread, and clouted shoos. 1837 Howitt *Rur. Life* III. ii. (1862) 210 Clouted shoes, threadbare and patched clothes.

2. Furnished or protected with an iron clout or clouts; studded with clout-nails. Cf. Clout-shoe.

c 1394 [see Clout *v.* 3]. 1622 F. Markham *Bk. War* III. iv. § 6 The axle trees .. well clouted. [See examples under Clout-shoe.]

3. *fig.* Put together clumsily, patched up, botched. Passing into an expression of depreciation.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Ixxxvii. in *Sel. Wks.* I. 302 So stondiþ þer cloutid reule, bope in good and in yvel. 1582 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 485 b Your illfavouredly patcht Reasons .. and those your clouted conclusions. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* I. xviii, If fond Bavius vent his clouted song. 1642 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* 142 A Pestilence to all government, a traiterous and a clouted Anarchy. 1665 J. Spencer *Prophecies* 14 When subtil men shall see us .. give reverence to every vain person and clouted rhime.

4. Covered with, or wrapped in, a clout or cloth.

1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 50 Thilke same vnhappie Ewe, Whose clouted legge her hurt doth shewe. 1880 Blackmore *M. Anerley* xl, Here he stopped short .. and turned his clouted neck.

Clouted (klau·téd), *ppl. a.*[2] Also 6–7 **cloweted**, **-yd**, 7 **clawted.** [f. Clout *sb.*[2]; or perh. f. a vb. *clout* = *clot*: cf. Clotted.] Said of the cream obtained by 'scalding' or heating milk, which makes it thick or clotted.

1542 Borde *Dyetary* xii. (1870) 267 Clowtyd crayme and rawe crayme put together. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 99 She would .. giue hem Curds and clouted Creame. 1586 Cogan *Haven Health* (1636) 179 Clouted Creame, which is made by setting the milke ouer an easie fire, vntill it come to a thicke head. 1637 B. Jonson *Sad Sheph.* I. vi, Fall to your cheese-cakes, curdes, and clawted creame. 1784 Twamley *Dairying* 112 Butter that was made of heated, or clouted Cream. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 215.

Clouter (klau·təɹ). Also 5 **cloutere, clutere, clowtere**, 5–8 **clowter.** [f. Clout *v.* + -er.]

One who clouts, mends, or patches (*lit.* and *fig.*); a cobbler, or patcher; a botcher.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 84 Clowter, or cobelere. 1565 Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 171 A Clowter of Skimnes, or A Cobler. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 415 What will this clouter patch together out of this? 1625 *Curry-c. for Cox-c.* I. 11 He kissed like a clowter. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* (1737) V. 214 Clowters, and Botchers of old trumpery Stuff.

Hence † **Clouter-like** *a.* = Clouterly.

a 1624 Bp. M. Smith *Serm.* (1632) 145 The verses are but clouter-like, (vnworthy such an Vniversity as Padway).

† **Clouterly,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 **clowterly.** [? f. prec. + -ly[1].] Like or characteristic of a botcher; clumsy, awkward; clownish.

1675 E. Phillips *Theatr. Poet.* Pref. 14 Spencer, with all his Rustic, obsolete words, with all his rough-hewn clowterly Verses. *a* 1707 Bp. Patrick *Autobiog.* (1839) 194 The coffin .. of elm, hooped with iron, very coarse and clouterl[l]y. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 32 The Designs .. made Parterres look very heavy and clouterly. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* I. (1824) 112 Some clouterly plow-boy. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* XX, Huge clouterly shoes.

† **Clouterly,** *adv.* [-ly[2].] *Obs.* Clumsily.

1593 *Pass. Morrice* 82 They that troden right .. were clouterly caulfed. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3212/4 She seems to cut behind but don't, unless clouterly shod.

† **Cloutery.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? f. Clouter + -y.] Clouter's work; something clumsily patched up.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 319 Craftely to cloake those clouteries.

Clouting (klau·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Clout *v.*]

1. The action of mending, patching, etc.

1382 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 509 Cristis clene religioun wiþoute cloutynge of sinfulle mennis errours. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 84 Clowtynge of clothys, *sartura*. *c* 1490 *Ibid.* (MS. K) Clowtynge of shone, *pictacio*. 1546 Bale *Eng. Votaries* I. (1550) 30 b, Here passe I ouer the clowtynge in of their canonicall houres. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 49 It is a bad sacke that will abide no cloutyng. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* (1858) 294 An Arab man in cloak of his own clouting. *attrib.* 1590 Greene *Never too late* (1600) 96 To furnish a Coblers shoppe with clowting leather.

2. Cuffing, striking with the hand.

3. = Bagging *vbl. sb.*[2]: see Clout *v.* 8.

Clouting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That 'clouts' or patches; botching, bungling.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 415 A wonderfull clownishe conclusion, meete for such a clowting botcher. 1603 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 82 To heare how some such clouting beetles rowle in their loblogicke.

Clout-nail. [f. Clout *sb.*[1] 2, *v.* 3 + Nail.]

1. A flat-headed nail for fastening a 'wain-clout' on an axle, etc.

1463 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 453/1 Clout nail. 1581 *Ibid.* 1611 Cotgr., *Clou à hape*, a clowte nayle. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 546 By far the largest amount of information .. on the various contributories to a cart is that given for cart clouts and clout-nails. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Clout-nail.*

2. A nail with a large and flat head used to stud or clout a surface, *e.g.* the soles of heavy boots.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Clout-nail*, used to stud timbers exposed to the action of marine borers; also in fastening leather to wood. A long blunt stub-nail for boot-soles. 1881 *Mechanic* § 329. 138 The clout-nail..has a broad flat head and a round shank..terminating in a sharp point.

† **Clou·t-shoe.** *Obs.* Now (*arch.*) **Clouted shoe.** [*Clout*, also *clot*, may have been orig. pa. pple.: see CLOUT *v.*]

1. A shoe having the sole protected with iron plates, or studded with large-headed nails. (It may also mean a patched shoe, and in some passages the actual sense cannot be determined.)

1463 *Paston Lett.* No. 465 II. 125 That men..shuld make redy her bald batts and her clot shon.

[1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 214, I thought he slept, and put My clowted Brogues from off my feete, whose rudenesse Answer'd my steps too lowd.] 1634 MILTON *Comus* 635 The dull swain Treads on it daily with his clouted shoon. *a* 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 128 And leav'st such printes on beauty, that dost come As clouted shon do on a floore of lome. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xlvi. (1741) 247 Linsey-wolsey coats..clouted shoes, yarn stockings. 1800 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Spring* 82 The dirt adhesive loads his clouted shoes. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 342 Armed men, with a clouted shoe and a cart wheel for their standards.

†**2.** One who wears clouted shoes; a clown, a boor. *Obs.* (Cf. Spenser's *Colin Clout.*)

1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* 271 Poore clout-shooes gate their clubs. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* I. I. ii. (1635) 4 The ordinarie Tillers of the earth, such as we call Husbandmen..and generally the Clout-shoo.

1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Blacksmith* i, Where is more craft than in the clowted shoen? 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 98 The Man of Title, as well as the Clouted Shoe. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Clouted-shoon*, a Country Clown. *a* 1704 T. BROWN 2 *Oxf. Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 9 So full of..knavery are clouted shoes.

† **Clou·ty,** *a. Obs.* In 5 **clowty(e.** [f. CLOUT *sb.*[2] + -Y [1].] Full of clots; clouted.

c 1430 *Cookery Bks.* (1888) 53 [Take] creme (ȝif it be clowty, draw it þorw a straynoure).

† **Clo·vate,** *a.* [? Error for *clavate*: the word seems not to be known to conchologists.]

Of a shell: 'Thicker towards the top and elongated towards the base' (Humble 1843).

1847 in CRAIG. 1864 WEBSTER cites GILBERT.

Clove (klōuv), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **clufu*, *pl.* **clufe**, 4 **clof**; 5 **clowe**, 4–7 **cloue**, 6– **clove.** [OE. *clufu* f., corresp. to MLG., MDu. *klōve*, *clōve*, Du. *kloof*, cleft:—OTeut. **klubā-*, **klobā-*; f. weak-grade stem of **kleuf-*, CLEAVE. Closely related to OHG. *chlobo* masc., MHG. *klobe*, ON. *klofi*, cleft, cloven thing. Cf. OHG. *chlobolouh*, *chlofolouh*, MHG. *klobelouch*, *knobelouch*, mod.G. *knoblauch*, MLG. *kloflôk*, MDu. *cloflooc*, Du. *knoflook*, 'garlic', lit. 'clove-leek'.]

1. One of the small bulbs which make up the compound bulb of garlic, shallot, etc.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 336 Twa clufe þære clufehtan wenwyrte. *Ibid.* II. 350 Garleaces .iii. clufe. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3644 Bodi & soule no nouȝt þer-of No is nouȝt worþ a lekes clof. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. x. (Tollem. MS.), Of euery cloue of garlek set comeþ a plaunte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 84 Clowe of garlykke (1499 cloue of garlek or other lyke). 1530 PALSGR. 206/2 Clove of garlyke, *teste dail.* 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. B iiij b, When it [Wild Garlic] is rype it hathe sede in the tope euen lyke vnto the cloues whyche growe in the roote but they are lesse. 1695 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 79 Garlick is propagated by its Cloves (as well as by its Seed). 1879 ADDISON *Econ. Cookery* 17 A few cloves of garlic.

2. A natural division or segment of a fruit.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 183 The Jacke..within is soft and tender, full of golden coloured cloves including graines flat and globous. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. vii. 125 Within this shell the Fruit [Mangosteen] appears in 3 or 4 cloves, about the bigness of the top of a man's thumb. These will easily separate each from the other. 1707 FUNNELL *Voy.* x. 286 The fruit..lies in Cloves almost like Garlick.

†**3.** One of the divisions of a cloven hoof; cf. CLOOF. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 95 The outward hoof in his fore-legs is longer and greater then the inward, and contrary in the hinder: and the inward clove thereof is longer and greater. *Ibid.* 467 A fat Sheep..whereof the inward hoofs or cloves of his fore-feet were grown to be as long as eight fingers are broad.

Clove (klōuv), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4–6 **clow(e**, (5 **clawe, ? clewe, cloyfe**, *pl.* **cloys**), 5–7 **cloue**, (6 **cloaue**, *pl.* **close**), 6– **clove.** [ME. *clow(e*, a. F. *clou*, in full *clou de girofle*, 'girofle nail' (see CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER), *clou* being a popular addition to the original name *girofle*, from the resemblance of a single bud of the *girofle*, with its stalk, to a nail, *clou*, L. *clāvus*. In Sp. it is *clavo*, Pg. *cravo*.

The phonetic history of the word in English contains points of difficulty. Originally *clowe*, *cloue* was, like the Fr., undoubtedly (klū), which would in due course have become *clow*. It is surmised that in the 15–16th c. spelling *cloue*, *u* was taken to mean *v*, as in *moue*, *loue*, etc. (cf. APPROVE *v.*[2]); but it is not known how such a change in the spoken word occurred as to give the modern pronunciation, which is perh. already indicated by the 15th c. spelling *cloyfe* (=*clōve*), is suggested by the pl. *close* in 1555, and is implied in the Shaks. quot. of 1588.]

1. The dried flower-bud of *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, much used as a pungent aromatic spice. (Usually in *pl.*)

Oil of cloves, an essential oil obtained from the buds and flower-stalks of the clove-tree, and used in medicine.

1225–1400 [see CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER 1]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxxix. (Tollem. MS.), Clowes ben calde Gariophili, and ben perfyte frute with scharpe sauoure. 1401 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 208 Et in ij unc. cloys empt. 12*d.* *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 44 Cast powder of peper and clawes [*elsewhere* clowes] þer to. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 84 Clowe, spyce, *gariofolus.* 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. x. 90 Other trees there growe..whiche bere cloues. *a* 1500 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 714/1 *Hic gariofilus*, a cloyfe. 1538 TURNER *Libellus* A. iij b, Cariophillon quod aliqui clauum uel clauos uocant..angli uocant Clowes. 1555 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 226 For close and mase..xiiij*d.* 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 654 *B.* A Lemmon. *L.* Stucke with Cloues. *D.* No clouen. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Size* ii, What though some have a fraught Of cloves and nutmegs. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 108 A drop or two of Oil of Cloves.

fig. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 348 A Divine of note..stuck it heer and there with a clove of his own Calligraphy, to keep it from tainting.

†**b.** Transl. of Gr. *ὄνυξ*, L. *ungula*. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xxiv. 15 (21), I haue made my dwellinges to smell as it were of rosyn, Galbanum, of Clowes [*ὄνυξ*, *ungula*, 1611 onix] and Incense.

2. The tree, *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, originally a native of the Moluccas, but now cultivated in various tropical countries. (More fully *clove-tree.*)

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* V. xi. (ed. 7) 554 The Clove tree groweth in the Iles of Moluccas. 1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 54 The Clove-Tree groweth in Form much like to our Bay-Tree. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 348 The clove is a handsome tree. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 214 Amboyna was fixed upon for the exclusive growth of the clove. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 611 The Clove is an elegant evergreen shrub.

3. *Wild clove* (*-tree*): *Eugenia* (*Pimenta*) *acris*, of the West Indies. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 300.

4. *Cloves.* †**a.** ? = *clove bark* (see 6). *Obs.*

1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 261 The Bark they call Cloves, us'd for dressing of Meat, and dying.

b. A cordial consisting of spirits strongly flavoured with the spice.

1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxxiii, The house has not done so much in the stomachic article of cloves..since the Inquest.

5. Short for *clove-pink*, or *clove-gillyflower*.

1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 129 Who teaches the clove to stay till hotter beams are prepared to infuse a spicy richness into her odours, and tincture her complexion with the deepest crimson? 1882 *Garden* 13 May 324/2 We begin to enjoy our Cloves and Carnations out-of-doors.

6. *Comb.* **clove-bark**, the bark of *Cinnamomum Culilawan*, which has a flavour of cloves; † **clove-basil**, an old name of *Ocymum basilicum*, so called from its smell (Gerarde, 1597); † **clove-carnation** = *clove-pink*; **clove-cassia, -cinnamon**, the bark of *Dicypellium caryophyllatum*; **clove-nutmeg**, the fruit of *Agathophyllum aromaticum*, a native of Madagascar; **clove-pink**, a clove-scented species of *Dianthus*: see CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER; **clove-root**, a name for Herb Bennet, *Geum urbanum*; † **clove-stuck** *a.*, stuck with cloves.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xi. 316 They have plenty of *clove bark, of which I saw a Ship-load. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4146/4 Clove Bark 4 Bales. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. (1641) 60/1 Anon his nose is pleased with fragrant sents of..*Clove-Carnation. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 229 The clove-pink is the origin of all the cultivated varieties of carnations, as picotees, bizarres, and flakes. *Ibid.* s.v. *Geum*, The root of this plant [*G. urbanum*], called by the old herbalists *Clove-root, has an aromatic clove-like odour. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vii. 206 That Westphalian gamon *Cloue-stuck face.

Clove (klōuv), *sb.*[3] [Represents Anglo-Lat. *clavus*, Anglo-Fr. *clou*, both very frequent in laws and ordinances of 13th–15th c. It is thus identical with L. *clāvus* 'nail', which was also used as a lineal measure (see NAIL); but how the measure and weight were related is not known. Nor does it appear how the Eng. form of the word came to be *clove*, although its phonetic history may have been parallel to that of CLOVE *sb.*[2]

(There can hardly be any connexion with Ger. *kloben*, of flax and wool, Grimm 1218, 8 *a–c.*)]

A weight formerly used for wool and cheese, equal to 7 or 8 lbs. avoirdupois.

a 1328 *Liber Custumarum* (Rolls) 63 Et la trone dount il peserount doit estre de xxii clous. *Ibid.* 107 Quæ quidem trona continet in se quatuor pisas et quatuor clavos. 1342 *Let. Edw. III* in Rymer V. 327 (Du Cange) Quatuor clavos lanæ. *a* 1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) 227 Mais sil [*i.e.* sak de leyne] conteigne pluis qe xii clous. 1431 *Act* 9 *Hen. VI*, c. 8 Que le poys dune Waye [dune] formage puisse tenir xxxij cloves, cetassavoir chacun clove vij *li.* par les ditz poisez cochantz. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 203 In Cheese.. the verye weightes of it are Cloues and Weyes: so that a Cloue shoulde contayne 7 pounde. 1588 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) II. 163, iij hankes and iiij cloves of yarne 1/8*d.* 1619 DALTON *Countr. Just.* lxv. (1630) 149 A weigh of cheese must containe 32 cloues and every cloue 8.l of averdepois weight. 1708 KERSEY, *Clove* is also a Term us'd in Weights: Thus 7 Pounds of Wooll make a Clove, but in Essex 8 Pounds of Cheese and Butter go to the Clove. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.*, *Weights & Meas.* (E. D. S.), Clove of Cheese, 7 lbs., sometimes 8.

† **Clove,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* [prob. a. ON. *klofi* cleft, split, groove = OHG. *chlobo*, MHG. *klobe*:—OTeut. *klobon-* f. root of CLEAVE *v.*[1] Cf. CLOF.] A cleft or split.

1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (1842) 80 A paynted staffe, with a forke or clove on the upper end of the staffe, which clove was lyned with softe silke and soft downe.

Clove, *sb.*[5] *U. S.* [a. Du. *klove*, also *kloof*, in MDu. *clove*, MLG. *klove* fem. split, cleft: see CLOVE *sb.*[1]] A rocky cleft or fissure; a gap, ravine: used (chiefly in place-names); see quot. 1828.

(The word *kloof* referring to South Africa is the same.)

1779 A. ST. CLAIR in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 303 A clove which runs round that ridge on which the forts are situated. 1828 WEBSTER, *Clove*, a cleft; a fissure; a gap; a ravine. This word, though properly an appellative, is not often used as such in English; but it is appropriated to particular places..as, the Clove of Kaaterskill, in the state of New-York, and the Stony Clove. It is properly a Dutch word. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 530/1 The word clove..means only cleft, and these clefts occur frequently in the mountains.

Clove (klōuv), *v. trans.* [f. CLOVE *sb.*[2]]

a. To spice with cloves. **b.** To stick (a lemon, onion, etc.) with cloves (*fig.* in quot. 1863).

1863 READE *Hard Cash* I. 246 The ship was cloved with shot, and peppered with grape. 1883 *N. & Q.* 10 Feb. 106/1 New ale highly cloved, sweetened, and drunk hot.

Clove, *pa. pple.* Short form of CLOVEN, formerly frequent, still occas. in verse; rarely as adj.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 550 A clove chinne eke had she.

Also in certain *Combs.*, as † **clove-board** (in 7 **cloe-, cloven**) = CLAPBOARD (cf. the form *claw-board*); **clove-footed** (see CLOVEN-FOOTED); † **clove-hammer** (in 7 **cloe-**), a hammer with the head cloven on one side into two claws for extracting nails (cf. the form CLAW-HAMMER); **clove-hook**, an iron clasp in two parts which move on the same pivot and overlap each other, used for bending chain-sheets to the clews of sails, etc. Also CLOVE-HITCH.

1561 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* II. 414 *Clove-board. 1565 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* c. 9 § 1 The Cloveboard and Stuff whereof the said Vessels and the Hoops thereof should be made. 1666 [see CLOEBOARD]. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 21 This Vigilant Queen, taking notice of the great decay of Timber occasioned by converting the same into cloven board. 1887 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* V. 523 There are at least twelve entries of clove, clap, or claw board, generally bought for the navy. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 139 *Clovehamer, j. 1623 [see CLOE-HAMMER]. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Clove-hook, = *clasp-hook.*

Clove (klōuv), pa. t. of CLEAVE *v.*

† **Cloved,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. CLOVE *sb.*[1] + -ED [2]. In this sense OE. had *clufeht* adj.] Divided into cloves like garlic. In early use: Bulbous.

[*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 128 Of þære clufihtan wenwyrte.] 1577 HARRISON *England* III. viii. (1878) II. 51 The root of the herbe [saffron]..is round..& yet it is not cloued as the lillie, nor flaked as the scallion. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. viii. § 2. 11 The roote is thicke, and cloued like rush onions or cives. *Ibid.* I. 151 The red Lillie of Constantinople hath a yellowe scaly or cloued roote.

Clove-gillyflower (klōu·v dʒi·liflauəɹ). Forms: (3 **clou de gilofre**), 4–5 **clowe gilofre, -gylofre**, (**clowes of gylofre, clawis of gelofre**), 5 **glowgelofre**, 6 **clowgelofer, cloue gillofer, -gilloflower**, 6–8 **clove gilliflower**, 7–8 **clove-July-flower**, 7– **clove-gillyflower.** [a. F. *clou de girofle* (*girofre*, *gilofre*): see CLOVE [2]. Fr. *girofle* (*girofre*, *gilofre*), (in Pr. *girofle*, *gerofle*, Sp. *girofle*, *-re*, It. *garofano*, *-folo*, *-filo*), represents Romanic *garoflo*, *garofilo*, late L. type **carophilum*, a. Gr. *καρυόφυλλον* the clove, f. *κάρυον* nut + *φύλλον* leaf. In Eng. the Anglo-Fr. *gilofre* has passed through *gillofer*, *gilloflower*, to *gillyflower*, which has even been further perverted to *July-flower*.

The simple *girofle*, *gilofre* was the original name of the spice; but in OF. *clou de girofle* (= 'girofle nail', from the shape) came into popular use at an early date; thence the Eng. *clowe of gilofre* or more commonly *clowe-gilofre*. This was commonly shortened at length to *clowe*, CLOVE, for the spice; the full name adhering to a flower, the 'clove-pink', smelling like the spice. Finally with the corruption of *gilofre*, to *gillyflower*, the latter name without *clove*, has passed on to various scented flowers, having no connexion either with the spice, or with the 'clove-pink'. See GILLY-FLOWER.]

†**1.** The spice CLOVE *sb.*[2] 1. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 370 Ne makeden heo neuer strencðe of gingiuere ne of gedewal, ne of clou de gilofre. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sire Thopas* 51 And many a clow gilofre And notemuge to put in ale. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. v. (1839) 51 Sume destyllen Clowes of Gylofre [ed. Roxb. 26 gariofles, *clous de girofle*]. *Ibid.* xxvi. 265 Many Trees, that beren Clowe Gylofres and Notemuges. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 26 With cloves of gelofer hit broche þou shalle. 14.. *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 586 *Garriofila*, glowgelofre. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C iij a, Clawis of gelofre and canell and gynger.

2. A clove-scented species of Pink (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*), the original of the carnation and other cultivated double forms.

1538 TURNER *Libellus* s.v. *Betonica*, Herba quam uernacula lingua uocamus a Gelofer, aut a Clowgelofer aut an Incarnacyon. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. vii. 154 The Cloue gillofer.. The floures grow..out of long round smooth huskes and dented or toothed aboue like the spice called cloaues.. [they] do all smell almost like Cloues. 1594 PLAT *Jewell Ho.* I. *Divers New Exper.* 36 It is generally thought that the clouegilliflower gotte his firste sent from the cloue. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxxii. 472 *Caryophyllus* .. some whereof are called Carnations, others Cloue-Gilloflowers. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying Ins.* I. xv. 95 The Bees gather not of the .. Clove-July-flower. *a* 1755 MILLER (J.), The true clove-gillyflower has been long in use for making a cordial syrup. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 207 Clove-Pink, Carnation, or Clove-Gillyflower.

Clove-hitch. *Naut.* [f. CLOVE *pa. pple.* + HITCH.] A 'hitch' or mode of simply fastening a rope round a spar, etc., formed by passing the rope twice round in such a way that both ends pass under the centre part of the loop in front; it thus appears united into one loop in front and cloven' into two parallel lines at the back.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) H h 3 b, They are.. attached by a knot, called a *clove-hitch*, to .. the shrouds. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 303 If .. the dislocation takes place at the shoulder joint, a clove hitch by towel should be applied above the elbow joint.

fig. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* III. xv. (1886) 123 You're all in a clove hitch, aint you?'

Hence **Clove-hitch** *v.*

1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 304 While a towel is clove-hitched above the elbow joint. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 65 A pair of bellropes clove-hitched on the bight round the mast-head.

Cloven (klōu·v'n), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of CLEAVE *v.*: cf. CLEFT.] Divided lengthwise; split.

a. Split into (thin) pieces; cleft asunder.

1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I. 441 And burnt them on a fire of cloven wood. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 264, I look upon them as the soldier looks Upon his cloven shield. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxi. 266 He was lying stark with a cloven skull. 1877 BRYANT *Odyss.* v. 76 The fragrant smoke Of cloven cedar, burning in the flame.

b. Split to a certain depth, so as to give a double extremity; bifurcate, bipartite, double. *Cloven beasts*: insects (see CLEFT *ppl. a.* b).

1526 TINDALE *Acts* ii. 3 Cloven tonges lyke as they had ene fyre. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 277 She did confine thee .. Into a clouen Pyne, within which rift Imprison'd, thou didst painefully remaine. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 208 Styles yellow, cloven, blunt. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 298 The tongue is short, broad, and cloven. 1829 SOUTHEY *O. Newman* vi, Unless the cloven flame upon thy head Should light.

c. esp. in *Cloven hoof* or *foot*, the divided hoof of ruminant quadrupeds, consisting of the third and fourth phalanges of the typical mammalian foot; ascribed in pagan mythology to the god Pan, and thence in Christian mythology to the Devil, and often used allusively as the indication of Satan, Satanic agency, or temptation.

c 1200 ORMIN 1224 Oxe gaþ o clofenn fot. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* (Gött.) 1957 Best wid clouen fote in to. 1578 A. PARKHURST *Let.* in *Hakluyt* (1600) III. 133 Mighty beastes like to Camels in greatnesse, and their feete clouen. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 34 Fauns with cloven heel. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 184 Whether the Serpent at the Fall Had cloven feet, or none at all. 1682 *Addr. Grand Jury Cornwall* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1711/4 It looks fair and plausible in the front, but in the Conclusion, we discover the Cloven Foot of it. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 92 The fancies of men, that the Devil cannot appear without his cloven foot. 1836 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 120 The cloven foot has again made its appearance in the Tithe Commutation bill. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 222 All animals which have cloven hoofs are ruminant.

2. *Comb.*, as **cloven-berry**, a W. Indian fruit, and its shrub (*Samyda serrulata*); **cloven-hoofed** *a.*

1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 109 *Cloven Berries..about the bigness of small sloes, cleaving into two for the most part, whence the name. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 217 The larger cloven-berry Bush. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 175 The Swine..being..*cloven-hoofed. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 188 Cloven-hooft Beasts.

† **Clo·veness.** *Obs.* [f. CLOVE *pa. pple.* + NESS.] The quality of being cloven.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lv. (1495) 171 Fete of beestes ben..armyd with clouenes..holownes and sooles.

Clo·ven-fo·oted, *a.* Also 4–5 **clove-fote,** 4–6 **clove-foted, -footed,** 6 **cloven-foted.** [f. *loven foot*, CLOVEN c.] Having the foot divided into distinct toes; *esp.* having a divided hoof as ruminant quadrupeds; also applied to the devil, Satanic. Hence **Cloven-footedness.**

1415 *E. E. Wills* 23 All cloue-fote bestes that I haue. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xxxiii. (Tollem. MS.), The ostriche .. is cloffoted [1495 cloue fotyd] as a foure otid beste. 1467 *Bury Wills* (1850) 46 Hennys and fowlys clovefotyd. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 56 b, A wilde beaste, clouefooted.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 146 All hole-footed fowles .. and all clouenfooted fowles. 1611 BIBLE *Levit.* xi. 7 The swine, though he diuide the hoofe, and be clouen footed. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virgin Martyr* III. iii. Wks. 1873 IV. 57 The Divel; He's no such horrid creature, cloven footed .. As these lying Christians make him. 1691 RAY *Creation*, Great variety of waterfowl, both whole and cloven footed. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 57 The cloven-footed tyrant inveigles the unwary.

1656 J. SERJEANT tr. *White's Peripatet. Inst.* 216 Cloven-footednesse includes pedality.

Clove-pink: see CLOVE *sb.*[2] 6.

Clover (klōu·vəɹ). Forms: 1 **clafre, clǽfre, clæfra,** 3 **clouere,** 5 **cleure,** 5–7 **clover,** 6– **clover.** (Also 6 *Sc.* **clauir, -yr,** 8–9 **claver.**) [The form *clover* is very rare bef. 1600 (one example of *clouere* c 1265), and did not prevail much bef. 1700; the usual ME. and 16th c. form was *claver*. The earliest OE. glossaries have *clabre, clafre*; late WSax. had *clæfre* fem. Cf. MLG. *klêver, klâver* masc., LG. *klâver, klêwer, klêber*, EFris. *klafer, klâfer, klefer*, NFris. *kliawar* m., Du. *klaver* f., Da. *klever, klöver*, Norw. *klöver, klyver*, Sw. *klöfwer* masc. The vowel relations of some of these are not clear, but it appears certain that the earliest Eng. form was *clâbre, clâfre* wk. f.:—OTeut. type *klaiβrôn-*, app. a compound having its first element identical with OHG. *chlêo, -wes* (MHG. *klê -wes*, modG. *klee*) masc. 'clover', and its latter part a worn-down form of some unidentified word. The prevalent ME. *claver* app. represents a form *clæfre* with shortened vowel (cf. *never*:—*nǽfre*), while the current *clover* represents the OE. *clâfre*, retained in some dialect, whence it at length spread out and became the standard form.]

1. The common name of the species of Trefoil (*Trifolium*, N.O. *Leguminosæ*), esp. *T. repens* and *T. pratense*, both largely cultivated for fodder.

a. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 134/42 *Calta, uel trifillon*, clæfre. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 172 Þysse wyrte ..þe man crision & oðrum naman clæfre nemneð. *a* 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 323/29 *Viola*, clæfre. *Ibid.* 408/36 *Fetta*, clæfra. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3241 The close..With clauer and clereworte clede euene ouer. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 186/2 *Trifolium* quando simpliciter ponitur, anglice dicitur *cleure*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 116 The clavyr, catcluke and the cammamyld. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 26 b, A clauer or threeleued grasse. 1636 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Ps.* lxv. (1648) 108 The Desert with sweet Claver fils. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* xxvi. (1652) 178 There are so many sorts of Claver, as would fill a volume, I shall onely speak of the great Claver, or Trefoyl we fetch from Flaunders. 1672 GREW *Philos. Hist. Plants* § 11 All kinds of Trefoyls, as Melilot, Fœnugreek, and the common Clavers themselves. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 19 Clavers..are us'd in Lenten Pottages. 1794 BURNS *Country Lassie* i, While claver blooms white o'er the lea.

[*Claver* is the form in B. Googe, Lyte, Gerarde, Cotgrave, Surflet & Markham, Bacon, Coles, Parkinson, Salmon.]

β. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 49 The euen Meade, that erst brought sweetly forth The freckled Cowslip, Burnet, and greene Clouer. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXV. 110 Like the penny-grass, or the pure clover. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 232 Where Nature shall provide Green Grass and fat'ning Clover for their Fare. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Poems* Wks. 1764 I. 235 In russet robes of clover deep. 1846 BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 31 The effect of coal ashes is most remarkable when applied to clovers growing on sands.

b. With qualifying words, indicating the different species: esp. **Red** or **Meadow Clover** (also *Broad Clover*, CLOVER-GRASS), *Trifolium pratense*, and **White** or **Dutch Clover**, *T. repens*. Also Alsike C., *T. hybridum*; Cow Clover, *T. medium* and *T. pratense*; Crimson or Carnation C., *T. incarnatum*; Hare's-foot C., *Trifolium arvense*; Hop C., *T. procumbens*; Strawberry C., *T. fragiferum*; Trefoil or Zig-Zag C., *T. medium*; Yellow C., *T. procumbens* and *T. minus*.

a 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* 250 *Calta*, rede clabre; 254 *Calesta*, huitti clabre. *a* 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 375 *Calta*, reade clafre; 377 *Calcesta*, huite clafre. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 312 read clæfre. *Ibid.* 326 Hwite clæfran wisan. *c* 1265 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 556/33 *Trifolium*, trifoil, wite clouere. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXV. 367 Purple Trefoil, Honeysuckle Trefoil, or Red Clover. *Ibid.* White Trefoil, commonly called Dutch Clover. 1884 E. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* July 247/1 They began with red-top clover.

† c. humorously as a term of endearment.

1500–20 DUNBAR *In secreit place* 29 Quod he, 'My claver, and my curldodie'.

2. Applied in different localities, with qualifying word prefixed, to many plants of the same order, or with similar characters; as Bird's-foot C., Cat's C., *Lotus corniculatus*; Calvary Clover, *Medicago Echinus*; Heart C., Spotted C., *Medicago maculata*; Yellow C., *Medicago lupulina*; Horned C., Snail C., species of *Medicago*; Bokhara C., *Melilotus vulgaris*; † Garden C., *Melilotus cærulea*; Hart's C., King's C., Plaister C., *Melilotus officinalis*; Marsh C., *Menyanthes trifoliata*; Cuckoo's C., Gowk's C., Lady's C., Sour C., *Oxalis acetosella*; Thousand-leaved C., *Achillea Millefolium*; Soola or Maltese C., *Hedysarum coronarium*. Also in U.S.: Bush C., *Lespedeza*; Prairie C., *Petalostemon*; Sweet C., *Melilotus*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* s.v. *Medica*, It hath leaues like a clauer and horned cods..Therefore it maye be called in englishe horned Clauer or snail Trifoly. *Ibid.* 49 *Lotus vrbana*..it maye be named in english gardine Clauer or gardine Trifoly. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. xxxvii. 496 Turner calleth *Lotus vrbana* in English, Garden or Sallet Clauer: we may call it sweete Trefoyl, or three leaued grasse. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 565 The good husbandman must be carefull to gather and reserue seed of this snaile clauer. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 493 They make it a piece of the wonder, that Garden Claver will hide the Stalk, when the Sun sheweth bright. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 720 (Britten & H.) In some places they call it Hart's Claver, because if it grow where stagges and deere resort, they will greedily feede thereon .. In English wee call it generally King's Claver as the chiefest of all other three-leaved grasses. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXV. 368 We have one variety [of Medicago] very common wild, called Heart-Clover from the form of the leaves, which are also generally spotted.

3. Phrase. *To live* (or *be*) *in clover*: 'to live luxuriously; clover being extremely delicious and fattening to cattle' (J.).

1710 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 105. 3/1, I liv'd in Clover. *a* 1746 OGLE (J.), Well, Laureat, was the night in clover spent? *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 136 You might have lived your day in clover. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. VIII. ix. 102 He has been sometimes in clover as a travelling tutor, sometimes he has slept and fared hard.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *clover-bloom, -blossom, -blow, -farm, -flower, -hay, -head, -hill, -leaf, -seed*; **clover-dodder,** *Cuscuta Trifolii*; **clover-hay worm,** the larva of a small moth, *Asopia costalis*, very destructive to clover-hay in North America; **clover-huller, -sheller, -thrasher,** machines for separating clover-seed from the hulls; **clover-ley, -lay** (see quots.); **clover-sick** *a.*, (of land) that has been too continuously kept under clover and that will no longer grow or support it; **clover-weevil,** a small weevil, *Apion apricans*, which feeds on the seeds of clover. Also CLOVER-GRASS.

1845 LONGF. *Gleam Sunshine* vi, The *clover-blossoms in the grass. 1867 EMERSON *May-day, etc.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 411 Columbine and *clover-blow. 1847 — *Poems, Woodnotes* I. 422 It smells like a *clover-farm. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XV. 241 The Crow-flower, and thereby the *Clouer-flower they stick. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Monadnoc* Wks. (Bohn) I. 435 With *clover-heads the swamp adorn. 1830 TENNYSON *Sea-Fairies*, Thick with white bells the *cloverhill swells. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 16 July 1/4 The *cloverley wheats have..the advantage of the fallowed. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* I. 258 To plough down clover ley in a pretty rough state as a most advantageous preparation for wheat. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 144 Sown after potatoes and the clover-lays. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Clauer-lay*, a field in which there has been a crop of clover, but which is now ready to be ploughed for some other crop. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 61 *Clover-sheller, with attached dressing apparatus.

Clo·ver, *v.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To sow or lay down with clover. Hence **Clo·vering** *vbl. sb.*

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 185 After the three or four first years of Clovering, it will so frame the earth, that it will be very fit to Corn agaen. *Marg.* Clover fits for corning, and corning for clovering.

Clo·vered, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. sb. and vb. + -ED.] Sown with clover; covered with clover.

1749 THOMSON *Summer* 1215 Flocks, thick-nibbling through the clovered vale. 1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 43 The clover'd lawns And sunny mounts of beauteous Normanton. 1856 A. C. COXE *Impressions Eng.* 177, I made my way through a clovered field.

† **Clover-grass.** *Obs.* A synonym of CLOVER 1.

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 42 *Trifolium*, clavergresse, *habens maculas in foliis*. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Alfalfa*, three leaued grasse, clauer grasse, *Medica*. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I., VIII. 19 Clauer-gras, Trefoile, Melilot. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 605 If Milk be thy Design; with plenteous Hand Bring Clover-grass. 1795 BURKE *Thoughts Scarcity* Wks. VII. 406 The clover grass suffered in many places. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Coliseum* in *Ess. & Lett.*, Tufts of dewy clover-grass.

Clovery (klōu·vəri), *a. rare.* [f. CLOVER *sb.* + -Y.] Of the nature of, or abounding in clover.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* xxi. (1652) 139 It will produce a gallant Clovery, and white Hunny-suckle Grass. 1852 D. MOIR *Angler* v. Poet. Wks. II. 358 Up from its clovery lurking-place, the hare Arose.

† **Clo·vetongue.** *Obs. Herb.* [*Cloftunge, cloftong* occur as glossing *scelerata*, and thus as another form of *cluf-pung(e*, CLOFFING, whence app. altered by 'popular etymology'.] (See quot.)

c 1325 *Gloss.* in *MS. Bodley* 130 *Scelerata, gl.* cloftunge. *Gl. Harl.* 3388 *Cicuta*, cloftunke. *Gl. Sloane* 405 *Scelerata herba vel apium risus, anglice* cloftong (quoted in *Sax. Leechd.* II. Gloss.). 1671 SKINNER (Britten & H.), *Clovetongue*. 1878 HALLIWELL, *Clove-tongue*, black hellebore.

Clo·vewort. [OE. *clufwyrt* f. *clufu*, CLOVE 1, bulb + *wyrt* plant. In sense 3 f. CLOVE *sb.*[2]]

1. [OE.] A (? bulbous) buttercup: see quot.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 100 Deos wyrt þe man batracion & oðrum naman clufwyrt nemneð. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* App., *Clovewort*. Mr. Friend tells us that *Ranunculus acris* is still so called at Brackley (Nhamp.).

† 2. The common Avens, *Geum urbanum* (Culpeper). (Britten and Holl.) *Obs.*

3. A book-name for the plants of the N.O. *Caryophyllaceæ*.

Clow (klau), *sb.*[1] Forms: *a.* 3 (*dative*) **cluse,** 5–6 **clowse, clowze, clouse,** *pl.* **clousis, clowses,** 9 *dial.* **cloose.** *β. pl.* 5 **clowys,** 6– **clowes,** 9 **cloughs**; *sing.* 5 **clowe,** 7–9 **clow,** 8–9 **clough**; *dial.* **clow, clew.** [*Clow* is a false singular formed upon *clowes, clowis*, taken in 15–16th c. for a plural, but originally a singular, in ME. *clowse, clowze*, early ME. *cluse*, OE. *clúse*, a late L. *clūsa*, var. of *clausa*, lit. a closed or shut

place or way. Du Cange has, among other senses, 'agger in quo concluduntur aquæ'. Hence, also, OHG. *chlûsa*, MHG. *klûse*, *klûs*, mod. Ger. *klause*, in Bavaria and Tirôl, a dam on a mountain stream for floating timber; *klaus*, in Rhineland, a mill-dam, also dial. a sluice. So MDu. *clûse*, Du. *kluis*.

The OE. *clús*, *clúse*, is recorded in the senses 'enclosure', 'narrow pass', but not in that of 'dam', 'lock', or 'sluice', though 'dam' appears already in Ancren Riwle in 13th c. In the 18th c. *clow* began to be erroneously spelt *clough*, by engineers, etc., either through erroneous identification with CLOUGH *sb.* 'ravine', or by association with *plow*, *plough*. In some of the dialect glossaries it is spelt *clew*, meaning klū. An unexplained *clowre*, *cloor*, is found in Catholicon Anglicum, and northern dialects.

A compound of L. *clūsa* was *exclūsa* (in Gregory of Tours; in med.L. *sclūsa*, *slūsa*), giving OF. *escluse*, F. *écluse*. Hence Sc. CLUSS, *clush*; OF. gave MDu. *sluyse*, Du. *sluys*, whence Eng. *sluice*, LG. *slûse*, Ger. *schleuse*. Thus *clows* and *sluice* are ultimately closely related.]

1. † **a.** A dam for water, a mill-dam. ? *Obs.* **b.** A sluice or floodgate: '*esp.* (*a*) The outfall sluice of a river or drain communicating with a tidal river and provided with flood-gates'. (*b*) 'A shuttle in the gates or masonry of a lock, which is raised to admit or discharge water; a similar arrangement by which the admission of water to the wheels of water-mills is regulated'. Peacock *Gloss. Manley and Corringham* (*N. W. Lincoln.*).

a. cluse, clouse, clowse.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 72 Auh moni punt hire worde uorte leten mo vt as me deð water et ter mulne cluse. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 84 Clowys, water schedynge [*c* 1490 *MS. K.* clowse, watyrkepyng; *MS. H.* clowze; 1499 *Pynson*, clowse, water shettinge], *sinoglocitorium*. 1493 *Acta Dom. Conc.* 314 (Jam.) Tuiching the watter passagis & clousis of thar millis. 1503 *Act Jas. IV*, c. 72 (1597) 93 The slayers of Smoltes in milne-dames, clowses, and be nettes, thornes, and cruves. 1595 DUNCAN *Append. Etymol.* (E. D. S.), *Emissarium*, a clowse. 1875 [See β] Cloose.

β. pl. *clowes*, *clows*, sing. *clowe*, *clow*.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 68/2 A clowe of flodezate, *singlocitorium*, *gurgustium*. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 33 Diches and bankes, as of other clowes, sloweses, getties, gutters, gootes, and other fortresses. 1615 *N. Riding Rec.* II. 103 Ric. Cuthbert presented for pulling-up the mill-clowes. 1662 DUGDALE *Embanking & Draining* (1772) 165 A new gote, or clow, be set in Waynflet haven. 1693 *Diary A. de la Pryme* (1869) 272 It..runs into the sea..when the clow is opened. 1705 Sir W. CALVERLEY *Note-bk.* (Surtees) 106 Thomas Haighton .. pulled down a stone or two of the clow, and one or two of the stones of the dam. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 435 Proper to have a flood-hatch or clow. 1863 SMILES *Engineers* I. 70 Vermuyden had erected a sluice, of the nature of a 'clow', being a strong gate suspended by hinges, which opened to admit the egress of the inland waters at low tide, and closed .. when the tide rose. 1869 R. B. PEACOCK *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Clauw*, a floodgate in a watercourse. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Claw* (Fylde), *clęaw* (S. & E. Lanc.), *cloose* (N. Lanc.), *clow* (E. & M. Lanc.), a floodgate in a watercourse. 1884 HOLLAND *Chester Gloss.*, *Clew*, a door or lid hung at the end of a drain or watercourse to prevent the influx of tidal water.

γ. 8– *clough*.

1774 *Bainton Inclos. Act* 12 Banks, cloughs, engines. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 377 Here also the Croule warping cloughs..receive their waters from the Trent. 1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* II. 6 Clough—pronounced with the same terminal sound as plough—is the local word for Sluicegate. 1884 *York Herald* 26 Aug. 1/2 The Cloughs at Naburn Lock will be drawn at six o'clock in the morning.

δ. 5 clowre(?), 9 *dial.* cloor.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 68 A Clowe of flodezete [A Clowre or flodzate A.]. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Cloor*, a sluice. *Northumb.* 1878 *Cumberland Gloss.*, *Cloor-head*, a sluice at the head of a mill-dam.

2. A sluice or sliding door for other purposes.

1820 W. SCORESBY *Arctic Reg.* II. 399 A 'fenk-back' or depository for the refuse of the blubber .. sometimes provided with a clough on the side next the water, for 'starting' the fenks into a barge or lighter placed below. 1874 W. CROOKES *Dyeing, etc.* 84 By stirring up the wool in a tank .. the water being let off through a 'clow' or shuttle, furnished with a grating, at the bottom of the vat.

3. *Floating Clow* (*clough*): a name sometimes given to a contrivance for clearing away mud from channels communicating with tidal rivers (e.g. the Humber, where the local name is 'Devil'). It resembles a broad barge, with extensible wings which act as floodgates, and retain a head of water, by which it is forced down the channel, ploughing or scraping up the mud as it goes along.

1874 in KNIGHT *Mech. Dict.*

† **Clow,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [? a. F. *clou.*] ? A nail.

1419 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 144 In ij clowys et j sote emt. pro emendacione in diversis domibus.

Clow, *sb.*[3] *local.* [perh. a var. of CLAW.] An implement resembling a dung-fork with the prongs bent at right angles, used for dragging dung out of cow-stalls.

1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*

Hence **Clow** *v.*[2], to drag or rake with a clow.

† **Clow,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *clouer* to nail.] By-form of CLOY *v.* in various literal senses: To fasten with nails; to wound with a nail; to spike.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. v. 30 Ane habirgeoun of burnist mailzeis brycht, Wyth gold ourgilt clowit thrynfald full tycht. 1598 FLORIO, *Inchiodare*, to clow or pricke a horse with a naile..to clow ordinance. *Inchiodatura*, a pricking or clowing of a horse with a naile, called a clowing. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Clow*, to nail with clouts. *West.*

Clow, obs. f. CLAW, CLEW.

Clowch, -e, obs. f. CLUTCH.

† **Clowchyn, -un.** *Obs.* = CLEW.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 83 Clowchyn', or clowe [*MS. H.* clowchun, *Pynson* clewe], *glomus*, *globus*, *glomicillus*.

Clowder, obs. var. of CLUDDER, CLUTTER.

1801 in Strutt *Sports & Past.* I. i. 19 A clowder of cats.

Clowe, obs. f. CLAW, CLEW, CLOUGH, CLOVE *sb.*[2], CLOW.

† **Clowe.** *Obs. Cant.* (See quot.)

c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Clowes*, Rogues.

Clow(e)-gilofre, etc.: see CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER.

Clowes, sluice, etc.: see CLOW.

Clowght, obs. f. CLOUT.

Clowmsthed: see under CLUMSED.

Clown (klaun), *sb.* Also 6 **cloune, cloine, cloyne.** [Appears in Eng. in second half of 16th c. as *cloyne* or *cloine*, and *clowne*. The phonetic relation between these is difficult to understand; the former is esp. obscure: possibly a dialect form. By Dunbar, the word (if indeed the same) is written *cloun*; but it rimes with *tone*, *Joun*, meaning *tune*, *June*, both having in Sc. the sound *ü* (or *ö*), which would imply (klün). Words identical or closely related appear in several of the cognate langs. and dialects: *e.g.* NFris. (Moringer dial.) '*klönne* (or *klünne*) 'clumsy lout, lumpish fellow' (Bendsen):—OFris. type **klunda* wk. masc. Cf. NFris. insular dial. Amrum *klünj* (pl. *klünjar*) 'clod, clot, lump' = Sylt *klünd* 'clog, wooden mall':—OFris. type **klund* str. masc. Also mod.Icel. *klunni*:—**klunþi* 'clumsy boorish fellow' (Vigf.), 'en klods, ubehændig person' (Jonson), compared with Sw. dial. *klunn*, *kluns* (Rietz) 'clump, clog, log', and Da. dial. *klunds* = *klods* 'block, log, stump', also 'clown'. In Dutch also, Sewell (1766) has *kleun* fem. (marked as a 'low word') 'a hoidon or lusty bouncing girl', *kloen* n. with same sense; and he explains Eng. *clown* as 'een plompe boer, kinkel, *kloen*'. Bilderdijk *Verklarende Geslachtlijst* (1832) says that *kloen* applied to a man signifies *een lompert*, 'clown' in English, and so is it with *klont*, *kluit*, and *kluts* or *klots*, all meaning primarily 'clod, clot, lump'. So far as concerns the sense-development, then, it is clear that we have here a word meaning originally 'clod, clot, lump', which like these words themselves (see CLOD 5, CLOT 4), has been applied in various langs. to a clumsy boor, a lout. Of an OE. type, corresp. to the Fris., or to the Du. words, we have no trace, no more than of the occurrence in Eng. of the primitive sense 'clod'; and it is probable that in Eng. the word is of later introduction from some Low German source.]

1. A countryman, rustic, or peasant.

1563 BALDWIN *Mirr. Mag.*, *Rivers* xliv, The cloyne contented can not be With any state. 1567 TURBERV. *Poems*, *Agst. Ielous Heads*, *etc.* (R.), To brag vpon his pipe the clowne begoon .. And then to blow the rustick did assay. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 219/44 A cloune, *rusticus*. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Madan* xi. The clowne that driues the mixen Cart. *a* 1640 EARL STIRLING *Sonn.* xxiv. (R.), She [viper] kil'd the courteous clowne by whom she liu'd. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* II. 177 Clown from Colonus, one that plougheth the ground. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 623 The clown, the child of nature, without guile. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 610 The Somersetshire clowns, with their scythes .. faced the royal horse like old soldiers.

b. Implying ignorance, crassness, or rude manners: A mere rustic, a boor.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* (1593) To Rdr. 6 The wise, the foole: the countrie cloine: the learned and the lout. 1646 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behaviour* vii. § 16 (1663) 32 Put not thy meat in thy mouth, holding thy knife in thy hands, as do the Countrey Clowns. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* III. Introd. (1734) 262 A clod-pated Clown. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 320 Language .. such as we should now expect to hear only from the most ignorant clowns.

2. *transf.* A man without refinement or culture; an ignorant, rude, uncouth, ill-bred man.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lxxxvii. 538 Euen such as haue beene counted the simplest Cloynes. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* viii. 288 Every rich Clown..who was able to be at the Charges of a Stamp. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxi, The churl in spirit .. By blood a king, at heart a clown. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chaplain Fleet* I. iii, How could a courtly gentleman .. have a son who was so great a clown in his manner and his talk.

3. A fool or jester, as a stage-character (? orig. representing a rustic buffoon), or (in Shakspere) a retainer of a court or great house; **b.** in mod. use, one of the characters in a pantomime or harlequinade; also a similar character in a circus.

[1500–20 DUNBAR *Quhy will* 3*e*, *merchantis* 31 Cuningar men man serve Sanct Cloun.] 1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours Blood* Sat. IV. 63 What meanes Singer then? And Pope the Clowne, to speake so Boorish, when They counterfaite the Clownes vpon the Stage? *Ibid.* Epigr. XXX. (1874) 36 When Tarlton clown'd it in a pleasant vaine Vpon the Stage, his merry humors shop, Clownes knew the Clowne, by his great clownish *slop*. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. ii. 8 The roynish Clown, at whom so oft Your Grace was wont to laugh. 1602 — *Ham.* II. ii. 336 The Clowne shall make those laugh whose lungs are tickled a' th' sere. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Pass.* in Fairholt *Costume* (1860) 217 Sometimes I have seen Tarlton play the clowne, and use no other breeches than such sloppes or slivings as now many gentlemen weare. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Commend. Verses Fletcher*, Old-fashion'd wit, which walk'd from town to town In trunk-hose, which our fathers call'd the clown. 1822 NARES *Gloss.* s.v., The fool was indeed the inmate of every opulent house, but the rural jester, or clown, seems to have been peculiar to the country families.

b. 1727 J. THURMOND *The Miser*, (Characters), Harlequin's servant, a clown. 1728 R. & J. WEAVER *Perseus & Androm.*, Clown, the Squire's man. 1775 *Lond. Mag.* Dec., He [Harlequin] .. converts part of the paling of an ale-house yard into a pillory, wherein having inclosed Pantaloon and the clown, etc. 1780 T. DAVIES *Life Garrick* I. 36 He was a most diverting clown in all the pantomimes of Mr. Rich. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* XXXIX, The clown who ventured on such familiarities with that military man in boots. 1855 *Times* 3 Apr., Never did Clown and Pantaloon belabour each other more heartily.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *clown part*, etc. The possessive *clown's* forms part of certain plant-names: **clown's all-heal,** a name given by Gerarde to *Stachys palustris* (also, **clown-heal, clown's wound-wort**); **clown's lungwort,** (*a*) *Verbascum Thapsus*, (*b*) *Lathræa squamaria*; **clown's mustard,** *Iberis amara*; **clown's spikenard,** *Inula Conyza*; **clown's treacle,** *Allium sativum*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccIxxiv. 851 Clounes Alheale, or the husbandman's Woundwoort, hath long slender stalks. *a* 1678 MARVELL *Poems*, *Damon the Mower* 275 With shepherd's-purse and clowns-all-heal The blood I stanch and wound I seal. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 95 Iberis amara .. sometimes called Clown's Mustard. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II, *Bacchar*, a sweet herb, called by some our lady's gloves, by others, clown's spikenard. 1825 HONE *Every Day Bk.* I. 877 Clown's-woundwort, wake-robin, and..other simples.

Clown (klaun), *v. rare.* [f. the sb.]

1. *intr.* To perform as a (stage-)clown. *To clown it*: (*a*) to play the clown on the stage; (*b*) to affect the rustic (quot. 1599).

1599 JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* V. ii, *Sav.* What, and shall we see him clown it?..Beshrew me, he clowns it properly indeed. *Fast.* But does he not affect the clown most naturally, mistress? 1600 ROWLANDS [see CLOWN *sb.* 3]. 1707 E. WARD *Hudibras Rediv.* (1715) I. xvii, As Andrew clowns it to the Doctor. 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 90, I had to clown to the rope.

† **2.** *trans.* ? To treat as a country clown, *i. e.* rudely or roughly. *Obs.*

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xxvi. 50 Without ..dandling or dulling, cockering or clowning.

† **Clow·nage.** *Obs.* [f. CLOWN *sb.* + -AGE 2.]

1. The action or behaviour of a clown or rustic.

1633 B. JONSON *Tale of Tub* I. iv, Ingratitude beyond the coarseness yet of any clownage, Shewn to a lady. *a* 1637 — *Underwoods* XXXII, Pride and stiff Clownage mixt.

2. The function of a clown or jester.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* Prol., Veins of rhyming mother-wits, And such conceits as clownage keeps in pay.

Clownery (klau·nəri). Also 7 **clownry.** [f. as prec. + -ERY.]

1. The quality or behaviour of a country clown.

1589 NASHE in Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 13 Such carterlie varietie..the extremitie of clownerie. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* XXIII. (1748) 355 Let the curious tax his clownry with their skill. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *News fr. Plymouth* (1673) 32 Their weak Compound Of clownery and rashness. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 145 The Fool's conceit here had both Clownery and ill nature in't.

b. (with *pl.*) A clownish act or usage.

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* I. Wks. 1873 II. 14 Not mix'd with clowneries us'd in common houses.

2. The performance of a comic clown.

1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 127 The clownery and pantaloonery of these pantomimes have clean passed out of my head. 1865 *Reader* 24 June 712, I will go to see no tumbling, no clownery, no comic songs.

Clowness. *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -ESS.] A female clown or rustic.

1801 C. K. SHARPE *Corr.* 12 Jan. (1888) I. 103 The clowns with lank rat-tail hair, .. the clownesses with long stiff feathers stuck round their heads.

† **Clow·nical,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. as prec. + -IC + -AL. Cf. *farcical.*] Clown-like.

1614 J. COOKE *City Gallant* in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 237 My behaviour! alas, alas! 'tis clownical.

† **Clow·nify,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To make clownish or dull-witted. Hence **Clow·nifying** *vbl. sb.*

1618 BRETON *Court & Country* 7 (D.), I wish you would not so clownifie your wit as to bury your vnderstanding all vnder a clod of earth. *Ibid.* 8 (D.) Is not the Clownyfying of wit the Foolifying of understanding?

Clowning (klau·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLOWN *v.* + -ING 1.] Playing the clown.

1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 121 My knowledge of penny-gaff clowning. 1878 H. IRVING *Stage* 27 At Sadler's Wells, where previously there had been nothing but clown-

ing and spectacle. *fig.* 1889 *Times* 30 Jan. 9/5 The blundering to which we owe his last bit of political clowning.

Clownish (klau·niʃ), *a.* [f. CLOWN *sb.* + -ISH.]

1. Of, belonging to, or proper to a clown or peasant; rustic.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 145/11 Clownish, *rusticus, agrestis.* 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* III. lix. (1591) 150 Petilius Cerealis..in clownish apparell *[agresti cultu]*..had escaped Vitellius' handes. *a* 1704 T. BROWN 2 *Oxf. Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 16 Honest peasants, whose clownish dances are attended with extempore verses. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 300 He had the clownish advantage of bone and muscle.

2. Clown-like, rude, boorish; uncultivated, ignorant, stupid; awkward, clumsy; rough, coarse.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 415 A wonderfull clownishe conclusion, meete for such a clowting botcher. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 172 No clownish or uncivill fashions are seene in him. 1653 BOGAN *Mirth Chr. Life* 189 His feares of being counted foolish, or childish, or clownish. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* viii, His demeanour was so blunt as sometimes might be termed clownish.

3. Of the nature of a stage clown or jester.

(This sense is doubtful in all the quotations.)

1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours Blood* Epigr. xxx. 36 Clownes knew the Clowne, by his great clownish slop. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 132 To steale The clownish Foole out of your Fathers Court. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Poems* (J.), The clownish mimic traverses the stage.

Clownishly (klau·niʃli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY¹.] In a clownish manner.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Rusticamente*, rudely, clownishly. 1669 COKAINE *Choice Poems* 14 If in the Northern parts she hath been bred, Say she her life most clownishly hath led. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxi, For ourselves, we will receive your courtesies this evening but clownishly, since it is not our purpose to change our riding attire.

Clownishness (klau·niʃnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Clownish quality; rusticity, rudeness; want of politeness, culture, or refinement.

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 372 Ignoraunce..ingendreth in him rusticalitie or clownishnesse. 1698 LOCKE *Educ.* 67 That plainness of Nature, which the Alamode people call Clownishness. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) I. i. 4 The English were degenerating into clownishness.

Clow·nist. *nonce-wd.* [see -IST.] An actor of a clown's parts.

a 1627 MIDDLETON *Mayor Quinb.* v. i. (D.), We are, sir, comedians, tragedians, tragi-comedians, comi-tragedians, pastorists, humorists, clownists, satirists.

Clown-like, *a.* and *adv.*

1636 MASSINGER *Bashful Lover* III. i, I was fainting, A clownlike qualm seized on me.

Clownship (klau·nʃip). [see -SHIP.] The condition or estate of a clown or clowns (in all senses); also as a mock title.

1606 R. PRICKET *Faith Without Practice* in Farr's *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 101 A sattin sute..Beyond desert doth vildest clownship grace. 1635 BROME *Sparagus G.* IV. v, Your Clowneship must not Uncle me. 1680 *Nation's Interest in Dk. York* 11 To aspire from our present Glorious State of Kingship to a Free-state in Clown-ship. *a* 1845 HOOD *To Grimaldi* ii, Hast thou..all thy public Clownship cast, To play the private Pantaloon. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* X. 782 The courtier tries his hand on clownship here.

Clowr, var. of CLOUR. *Sc.*

†**Clowre.** *Obs.* Also 4 **clour,** 5–6 **clower.** Surface of the ground, grassy ground, sward, turf.

c 1350 *Medical MS.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 387 Of alle erbys yt growy in clour Most bitter I holde his sawour. *c* 1460 LYDG. *Order of Fools* 44 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 81 A gosselyng that grasethe on bareyne clowrys *[rime-wd.* showrys]. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 294 Vndyr clower is now my fathyris cure. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1593) 88 The utmost borders from the brim invirond were with clowres *[vivo Cespite cinguntur]. Ibid.* VIII. 205 Yet would I make it yer I go To kisse the clowers with hir top.

Clowse, -ze, clowys : see CLOW, also CLOSH 2.

Clowster, obs. form of CLAUSTER, CLUSTER.

Clowt(e, -ty, obs. form of CLOUT, CLOUTY.

Clowtch, obs. form of CLUTCH *sb.*¹

Cloy (kloi), *v.*¹ [Aphetic form of *acloy*, ACCLOY; but it is possible that sense 1 directly represents OF. *cloye-r*, mod. *clou-er* to nail. Senses 5–8 appear to run together with those of CLOG *v.*]

†1. *trans.* To nail, to fasten with a nail. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 3464 Hym list to dryv in bet the nayll, til they wer fully Cloyid.

†2. To prick (a horse) with a nail in shoeing; = ACCLOY 1. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 487/2, I cloye a horse, I drive a nayle in to the quycke of his foote. *Jencloue*...A smyth hath cloyed my horse. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 267 When a horse is shouldered..or his hoof cloid with a nail. 1625 BACON *Apophth.* (R.), He would have made the worst farrier in the world; for he never shod horse but he cloyed him. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s. v., *Cloyed* or *Accloyed*, us'd by Farriers, when a Horse is pricked with a Nail in Shoeing.

†3. To pierce as with a nail, to gore. *rare.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 48 That foe .. of his [a wild boar], Which with his cruell tuske him deadly cloyd.

†4. To spike (a gun), *i. e.* to render it useless by driving a spike or plug into the touch-hole. *Obs.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* IV. 192 [They] stopped and cloied the touch holes of three peeces of the artillerie. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 801 They should..cloy the great ordinance, that it might not afterwards stand the Turks in stead. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. II. ii. 165 Hauing brought with them .. spykes, to cloy the Ordinance. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* 19 Be sure that none of our Guns be cloy'd. 1711 *Military & Sea Dict.* s. v. *Nail*, To Nail Cannon, or, as some call it, To Cloy..but this is an antiquated Word. 1768 E. BUYS *Dict. Terms of Art* s. v. *Cloyed*, a Piece of Ordnance is said to be cloyed, when any Thing is got into the Touch-hole.

†5. To stop up, block, obstruct, choke up (a passage, channel, etc.); to crowd or fill *up. Obs.*

1548 W. PATTEN *Expedition Scotl.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 86 These keepers had rammed up their outer doors, cloyed and stopped up their stairs within, etc. 1570 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 89 The fresh is not able to checke the salt water that cloyeth the chanell. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 165 Those professions and occupations, which be most cloyed vp with number. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. (1632) 841 The Dukes purpose was to haue cloyed the harbour by sinking ships laden with stones, and such like choaking materials. 1636 BOLTON *Florus* 204 The Alps themselves heapt high with winter snowes, and so the wayes cloyed up. 1636 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Div. Poems, Lam.* ii. (1648) 5 Thy Anger cloyes the Grave.

†6. *fig.* To clog, obstruct, or impede (movement, activity, etc.); to weigh down, encumber. *Obs.*

1564 BECON *Flower Godly Prayers* (1844) 18 That heavy bondage of the flesh, wherewith I am most grievously cloyed. 1567 TURBERV. *Poems, To Yng. Gentleman taking Wyfe* (R.), A bearing wyfe with brats will cloy thee sore. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 137 Beyng clogged and fastened to this state of bondage (as it were cloyed in claye). 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* i. 3 The soul being not cloy'd by an unactive mass, as now.

7. To overload with food, so as to cause loathing; to surfeit or satiate (with over-feeding, or with richness, sweetness, or sameness of food).

1530 PALSGR. 487/2, I cloye, I charge ones stomacke with to moche meate..You have cloyed hym so moche that he is sicke nowe. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* cliii. (1636) 148 The fat of flesh alone without leane is unwholesome, and cloyeth the stomach. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 296 Who can..cloy the hungry edge of appetite by bare imagination of a Feast? 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. III. (1651) 323 They being alwayes accustomed to the same dishes .. are therefore cloyed. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xii. 266 Though this was a food that we had now been so long..confined to ..yet we were far from being cloyed with it. 1857 DE QUINCEY *Goldsmith* Wks. VI. 197 To be cloyed perpetually is a worse fate than sometimes to stand within the vestibule of starvation.

8. *fig.* To satiate, surfeit, gratify beyond desire; to disgust, weary (with excess of anything).

1576 GASCOIGNE *Compl. Philomene* (Arb.) 92 Both satisfied with deepe delight, And cloyde with al content. 1588 J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 17 Often preaching cloyeth the people. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 241. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 17 But not to cloy you with particulars ..I refer you to the Authors owne writing. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* IV. ii, Amelia's superiority to her whole sex, who could not cloy a gay young fellow by many years possession. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. i, After cloying the gazettes with cant.

absol. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* V. xxvi. (1840) 288 These are enough to satisfy, more would cloy. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. ii. 227 The two frequent Recurrency of Concords cloys. 1829 H. NEELE *Lit. Rem.* 32 His [Pope's] sweetness cloys at last.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become satiated. *rare.*

1721 RAMSAY *Tartana* 160 If Sol himself should shine thro' all the day, We cloy, and lose the pleasure of his ray.

¶ To starve. (Some error.)

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 214/12 To cloy, *fame consumere.*

†**Cloy,** *v.*² *Obs. rare*⁻¹. Steevens conjectures 'To claw, to scratch with the claw'; Johnson: 'perhaps, to strike the beak together.'

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. iv. 118 His Royall Bird Prunes the immortall wing, and cloyes his Beake, As when his God is pleas'd.

Cloy, *v.*³ : see CLY.

†**Cloy·ance.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. CLOY *v.*¹ + -ANCE: cf. *annoyance*, etc.] Encumbrance.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 33 Such a cloyance and cumber vnto me, that I must leaue it.

Cloy-board, obs. (? erroneous) f. CLOVE-BOARD: cf. CLOE-BOARD.

1636 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For a cloy bord spent about the pullpet js. vjd. For sawinge of the cloy boord iiijd.

Cloyd (*Cursor M.* Cott. 2872), obs. f. CLOUD.

Cloyed (kloid), *ppl. a.* [f. CLOY *v.*¹ + -ED.] Clogged, cumbered, burdened; sated, surfeited.

1599 DANIEL *Poet. Ess. Musophilus* B iij, The fulness of a cloy'd neglect. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 47 The cloyed will, That satiate yet vnsatisfi'd desire. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* 80 Like a decayed beauty to a cloyed lover in quest of new game. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 2 The cloyed palate of the epicure.

Cloy·edness. *rare.* Cloyed state or condition.

1612–5 BP. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* XX. iii, Those emulations which wait upon the cloyednesse of an undivided conversation. 1848 PUSEY tr. *St. Augustine's Confess.* II. iv. 9 Through a cloyedness of well doing.

Cloyer¹ (kloi·əɹ). One who or that which cloys.

1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 184 Possession, that too frequent cloyer of wedded joys.

†**Cloy·er**². *Obs. Thieves' Cant.* [perh. f. *cloy* = CLY *v.*; or from CLOY *v.*¹: but neither appears entirely to yield the sense. Cf. also CLOYNER.]

1. 'A term in the slang of the thieves of old time, for one who intruded on the profits of young sharpers, by claiming a share' (Nares).

1602 ROWLANDS *Greene's Cony-catchers* 16 If the Cutpurse denie snappage, his cloyer or follower forthwith boyles him, that is, bewrayes him. *Ibid.* (1860) 22 These haue their cloyers and followers, which are very troublesome to them. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 220 Then there's a cloyer, or snap, that dogges any new brother in that trade, and snappes, will haue halfe in any booty.

2. A thief, cutpurse, shoplifter. [cf. *cloy*, CLY.]

1659 *Caterpillars Anatomized*, Tilers, or Cloyers, equivalent to shoplifters. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. iii. § 68 Cloyers, Thieues, Purloyners. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cloyers*, Thieves, Robbers, Rogues. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

Cloyfe, obs. form of CLOVE *sb.*²

Cloying (kloi·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLOY *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action of the verb CLOY, in its different senses.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* v. (R.), Lest .. to muche presence may be a cloiyng to them. 1572 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Horses* (1627) 142 The cloying of a horse is an ill hurt, which commeth by euill-shooing. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 8 Vpon Cloying, how to vnbreetch them [guns]. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 84. 3/1 When Enjoyment comes to Cloying There's an end then of Enjoying.

Cloy·ing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That cloys; satiating; †clogging.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. II. xxxi, Rend the thick curtain of cold cloying night. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* Wks. 1775 X. 239 With regard to love I declare I never found anything cloying in it. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 381 It had a cloying sweetness that palled upon the taste. 1815 L. HUNT *Feast Poets, &c. 27 notes*, The charge against Pope of a monotonous and cloying versification is not new.

Hence **Cloy·ingness.**

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 460/1 The honeyed cup, with all its cloyingness.

Cloy·less, *a.* That does not cloy or satiate.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. i. 25 Epicurean Cookes, Sharpen with cloylesse sawce his Appetite. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 251 Cloyless song, the gift of heaven.

†**Cloy·ment.** *rare*⁻¹. [see -MENT.] Satiety.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 102 That suffer surfet, cloyment, and reuolt.

Cloyne, obs. form of CLOWN.

†**Cloyne, cloine,** *v. Obs.* [Origin uncertain. Phonetically, *cloyne* answers exactly to OF. *cluigner, clugner* var. of *cligner* 'to bring together the upper and lower eyelids so as to leave a very small interval between them,' often to 'wink', as the expression of secret understanding, cunning, or hypocrisy, as in 'clignement d'œil, œil d'hypocrite' (Paré, 16th c., in Littré). From this to our sense 1 appears to be an easy transition. (Cf. the history of *connive.*)]

1. *intr.* To act deceitfully or fraudulently, to cheat, deceive. Hence **Cloyning** *vbl. sb.*

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 440 With holye oyle and watter, I can so cloyne and clatter. — *Sel. Wks.* (1849) 170 With the cloynings of your conjurers, and the conveyances of your Sorcerers. *Ibid.* 391 To have their faults opened, and their cloning colours condemned. 1569 T. STOCKER *Diod. Sic.* II. xxii. 68/2 He..mistrusted his crafty cloyning.

2. *intr.* ? To have a secret understanding, to conspire.

1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* xciii. 266 They cloyne in one: in companies, agaynst this just man's lyfe.

3. *trans.* To take cunningly, furtively, or fraudulently; to grab.

1549 J. OLDE *Erasm. Par., Ephes.* Prol. civ, To instigate men, in pretense of the ghospell, to scrape and cloyne in to their handes as muche possession as they can. 1555 *Fardle Facions* I. v. 57 And not geue hym selfe to couetous cloinyng, and hourdyng of tresure. 1558 PHAËR *Æneid* VI. Rj, My goodly spouse this while my wepons al [a]way she cloinde, From al my house, and from my head my trusty sword purloind. 1566 STUDLEY *Seneca's Medea* A iij, To cloyne away the forren golde with greedy snatching hand.

Hence **Cloyner,** a cheat, deceiver.

c 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (1838) 69 Amonge craftye cloyners there hath not bene a gretter. 1552 — *Apol.* 39 Thys croked cloyner, cloughteth me in a patche of the lattre parte.

Cloys, obs. f. *cloves*, CLOVE *sb.*²

Cloy·some, *a. rare.* [f. CLOY *v.*¹ + -SOME.] Having a cloying quality, tending to satiate.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xlii. (1634) 143 The taste of which [feasts, revels, etc.] becommeth cloysome and unpleasing to those that daily see, and ordinarily have them. 1886 HOLMAN HUNT in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 475 His current paintings were cloysome in their richness.

Cloysse, obs. form of CLOTHES.

Cloyster, obs. form of CLOISTER, CLUSTER *v.*

Cloyt, var. of CLOIT *Sc.*

Club (klʊb), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 **clubbe,** (3 **clibbe**), 4 **klubbe, clob(e,** 4–5 **clobbe,** 5 **clobb,** 5–8 **clubb,** (7 *Sc.* **glub**), 6– **club.** [ME. *clubbe, clobbe* corresp. to (and probably ad.) ON. *klubba* (Sw. *klubba, klubb,* Norw., Da. *klubbe, klub*), assimilated form of *klumba*; f. the same root as CLUMP q.v. Cf. ON. *klumbu-, klubbu-fótr,* Norw. *klumpfod,* Sw. *klumpfotad,* Ger. *klumpfusz,* Eng. *club-foot(ed.* The history of branch III is obscure: the theory is that it came immediately from the verb, and that the latter was formed from branch I of the sb. But senses 5 and 6 (the only ones whence this development could start) have not yet been found early enough to account for the great extension which branch III attained in the 17th c.]

I. A thick stick, and related senses.

1. A heavy stick or staff for use as a weapon, thin enough at one end to be grasped with the hand, and increasing in thickness and weight towards the other end; also a special form for use in athletic exercises, generally called *Indian clubs.*

c **1205** LAY. 20968 Alle þa heorede-cnauen, mid clibben heo a-qualden. *Ibid.* 21504 Mid clubben [*c* **1275** clubbes] swiðe græte. *c* **1320** *Sir Beues* 2511 His clob was..A lite bodi of an ok. *c* **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1348 He cleches to a gret klubbe & knokkes hem to peces. *a* **1400** *Sir Perc.* 2018 Ane iryne clobe takes he. **1490** CAXTON *Eneydos* xlviii. 141 The geaunte bare a clubbe. **1552** HULOET, Clubbe of leade, *plumbata*. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 98 Troilous had his braines dash'd out with a Grecian club. **1684** BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 110 The Giant mist but little of all-to-breaking Mr. Great-heart's Scull with his Club. **1815** ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 345 Another exercise is whirling a heavy club round the head.

fig. **1579** FULKE *Heskin's Parl.* 89 Howe soudenly hath M. Heskins forgotten the strong clubbe of his Logike.

b. Used as the symbol of rude physical force: cf. d, and CLUB-LAW.

1606 HIERON *Wks.* I. 63 To resume their old argument 'from the clubs'. **1647** *Ballad, Penit. Traytor* xxvii. (*Tracts & Broadsides*, King's Libr. Brit. Mus.), Thus Law and Equity, in awe were keept here, And Clubs were taught how to controule the Scepter.

†**c.** *Prentices and clubs*: the rallying cry of the London apprentices. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VIII*, 9 All the young men.. cryed prentyses and clubbes. Then out at euery doore came clubbes and weapons, and the aldermen fled. **1591** SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 84 Ile call for Clubs, if you will not away. **1604** DEKKER *Honest Wh.* I. Wks. 1873 II. 64 Sfoot, clubs, clubs, prentices, downe with em, Ah you rogues, strike a Citizen in's shop? **1822** SCOTT *Nigel* i.

†**d.** *Clubs are trump*: physical force is to rule the day or to decide the matter; a punning allusion to sense 8. Also *As sure as a club.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* IV. ix. 66 His prophesie fell out as sure as a club. **1588** GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 27 Taking up a cudgel..sware solemnly that she would make clubs trump if hee brought any bastard brat within her dores. **1607** W. S. *Puritan* in Malone *Shaks. Supp.* II. 574 (N.) Ay, I knew, by their shuffling, clubs would be trumps. *a* **1640** DAY *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 55 He is his owne as sure as a clubb.

†**e.** A heavy, clumsy fellow; a clown. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 167 a, The fair flatte truthe that the vplandishe or homely and playn clubbes of the countree dooen vse. [**1818** TODD s. v. *Club*, An old term for a booby. Grose under *Hertfordshire clubs and clouted shoon.*]

2. A stick or bat used in various games of ball; *esp.* the stick with a crooked and thickened head, used in golf [= Du, *kolf* club, bat] and similar games; a hockey-stick.

c **1450** *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 738 (*Nomina Ludorum*) *Hec pila*, a balle; *Hoc pedum*, a clubbe [cf. 666 cambok]. **1552** HULOET, Clubbe croked at the one end, *Vncinus, Vncus, Vngustus*. *a* **1614** J. MELVILL *Diary* 14 Teached to handle the bow for archerie, the glub for goff. *c* **1625** *MS. Hart.* 6391 in Strutt *Sports & Past.* II. iii. § 14 The prince [Henry] lifted up his goff-club to strike the ball. **1800** A. CARLYLE *Autob.* 343 To bring golf clubs and balls. **1801** STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. iii. § 14 A club or bat. **1889** A. LANG in *Daily News* 30 Apr. 4/8 Golf clubs..are like crooked sticks, the ball being hit from the face of the crook.

†**3.** A staff or baton used as an official and restrictive 'pass'. *Obs.*

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* XXX. 300 The shrewdest boyes, who vse to waite for the club, and watch their times. *a* **1697** AUBREY in Thoms *Anecd. & Traditions* (1839) 94 In my father's time they had a Clubbe (*Justis*) at the schoole-doore; and when they desired leave *exeundi foras* (two went together still) they carried the clubbe.

4. The butt-end of a gun.

1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 66 With the clubs of their muskets [they] made a..dreadful slaughter.

5. *transf.* Any club-shaped structure or organ; a knob; a bunch; a gradually thickened and rounded end.

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 286 Upon this Column is a little Club, called the Hammer of the Flower. **1802** BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 122 The antennæ are club-shaped; the club perforiate. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* v, A nose which had a red club to it. **1879** F. CONDER *Tent Work Pal.* II. 54 Tall spires of asphodel and clubs of snapdragon.

6. A club-shaped knot or tail in which the hair was worn at the back; fashionable in the second half of the 18th c. Hence *club-pigtail, -wig.*

1785-95 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Lousiad* II. Wks. I. 240 Curl, club, and pig-tail, all sal go to pot. **1786** MACKENZIE in *Lounger* No. 89 P 8 Their commentaries on walking boots, riding slippers, clubs, buckles and buttons. **1837** *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 550 Pig-tails and 'knockers' superseded the ponderous 'clubs'. **1850** JAMES *Old Oak Chest* II. 103 What used formerly to be called a *club*, otherwise a very thick pigtail, hanging some four inches down his back. **1886** S. LONGFELLOW *Life Longf.* I. ii. 19 A..gentleman.. wearing..the old-style dress..his hair tied behind in a club, with black ribbon.

7. *Hort.* A disease in cabbages or turnips in which an excrescence forms at the base of the stem; club-root; cf. CLUBBING *vbl. sb.* 2.

1846 BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 142 An insect which..insinuates itself into the roots of all the brassica tribe, and causes a disease, usually called the club.

II. In cards.

8. *pl.* The cards forming one of the four suits, distinguished by the conventional representation of a trefoil leaf in black; in *sing.* a club-card, a card of this suit.

[A translation of the Spanish name *basto*, or It. *bastone* (see BASTO, BASTON), the 'club' figured on Spanish cards. The current English figure is taken from the French, where the name is *trèfle*, trefoil.]

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1298 The beste cote carde beside in the bunche, yea thoughe it were the Kyng of Clubbes. **1593** MUNDAY *Def. Contraries* 49 The inuenter of the Italian Cardes.. put the Deniers or monyes, and the Bastons or clubs in combate togither. **1600** ROWLANDS *Let. Humours Blood* Sat. III. 58 The Knaue of Clubbes he any time can burne, And finde him in his boosome, for his turne. **1611** COTGR., *Treffle*, also, a Club at Cards. **1712-4** POPE *Rape Lock* III. 79 Clubs, Diamonds, Hearts, in wild disorder seen. **1784** COWPER *Task* IV. 218. **1801** STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. ii. 285 *note*, The suit of clubs upon the Spanish cards is not the trefoil, but positively clubs, or cudgels.

III. A combination, association.

[This group of senses is closely connected with the vb.; but the evidence does not make certain what was the exact course of development. In particular, it does not appear whether a *club* in senses 13-15 was, in its origin, merely a knot or association of persons, or a 'clubbing' of the expenses of an entertainment, or of contributions towards it: see the verb senses 4-10, where the earliest example quoted (in 9) is connected with the joint defrayal of expenses. The order here followed is therefore merely provisional.]

†**9.** Combination or union into one mass; aggregate, mass. *Obs.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 94 The difference of the Mercurial Cylinder may arise..from the club and combination of all these causes joined together. **1674** N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 139 This hord of restlesness is evenly dealt out amongst the sundry Clubs and Cantreds of bodies.

†**10.** A combination of contributions to make up a total sum, *e.g.* to defray the expense of an entertainment. *Obs.*

1659-60 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Feb., A very handsome supper at Mr. Hill's chambers, I suppose upon a club among them. **1678** BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 596 Who's bound to vouch 'em for his own, Though got by Implicit Generation, And General Club of all the Nation. **1755** *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. xvii. 168 He offered to pay, the Reckoning, which I would by no Means suffer; but all my Intreaties could not prevent his making it a Club, which I at last agreed to.

†**b.** The share of such joint expense contributed by, or due from an individual. *Obs.*

1660 PEPYS *Diary* 1 July, Met with Purser Washington, with whom..I dined at the Bell Tavern in King Street, but the rogue had no more manners than to invite me, and to let me pay my club. **1665** *Ibid.* 20 Feb., We dined merry: but my club and the rest come to 7*s*/6*d*., which was too much. **1705** VANBRUGH *Confed.* I. i, They say he pays his club with the best of 'em. **1707** FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* IV. ii, We must not pretend to our share of the discourse, because we can't pay our club o' th' reckoning. **1727** SWIFT *Lett.* Wks. 1841 II. 609, I remember when it grieved your soul to see me pay a penny more than my club at an inn. **1792** BURKE *Let. Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. VI. 299, I had..paid my club to the society which I was born in some way or other to serve.

†**11.** A meeting or assembly at a tavern, etc., for social intercourse; a social meeting the expenses of which are jointly defrayed; *later*, a periodical social meeting of such an association as is described in 13 (to which the name *club* was soon transferred). *Obs.* (Johnson's explanation 'An assembly of good fellows, meeting under certain conditions', belongs here, unless 'assembly' was meant for 'association'.)

1648 DAVENANT *Long Vac. in Lond.*, Our mules are come: dissolve the club: The word, till term, is 'Rub! oh rub!' **1665** PEPYS *Diary* 5 July, A house..where heretofore, in Cromwell's time, we young men used to keep our weekly clubs. **1675** R. L'ESTRANGE *Art Good Husb.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1810) VIII. 63 A mechanick tradesman..in the evening, about six o'clock, he goes to his two-penny club, and there stays for his two-pence till nine or ten..and usually, at parting, or breaking up of these clubs, they divide themselves according to their several inclinations..some go to a tavern, etc. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 9 P 1 Those little Nocturnal Assemblies, which are commonly known by the name of Clubs. **1722** DE FOE *Plague* (1884 Rtldg.) 92 This Tavern, where they held their Club. **1764** A. MURPHY *Apprentice, A Farce* 8 He went three times a week to a Spouting club. *W.*.. What's a Spouting club? *G.* A meeting of Prentices and Clerks..intoxicated with Plays, and so they meet in Public-Houses to act Speeches. **1791** G. GAMBADO *Acad. Horsem.* ii. (1809) 72 Many bets are depending on it at our next Club. **1801** MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1844) 70 Jean, at first, took little heed o' Weekly clubs mang three or four.

†**12.** A knot of men associated together; a set, a clique; early applied to a private association with a political object; a secret society. *Obs.*

1682 DRYDEN *Medal* Ded., What right has any man among you..to meet, as you daily do, in factious clubs, to vilify the government in your discourses? **1683** EVELYN *Diary* 28 June, They [the Rye House plotters] were discovered by the Lord Howard of Escrick and some false brethren of the club. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxviii. § 14 Nor is there one of ten thousand, who is stiff and insensible enough, to bear up under the constant Dislike, and Condemnation of his own Club. **1692** — *Educ.* § 94 P 4 The Dangers [should be] pointed out that attend him from the several Degrees, Tempers, Designs, and Clubs of Men. **1695** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 546 This day one Chapman of the Bridgefoot club was taken into custody for treasonable practices. *Ibid.* III. 550 One Chapman of the Southwark clubb is bailed on promise to discover the rest of the Jacobite clubb. **1727** SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iv. 205 A club of those projectors came to him with proposals. **1730** WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) I. 3 He had been rallied the day before on being a member of the Holy Club.

13. An association or society of persons of like sympathies, of a common vocation, or otherwise mutually acceptable, meeting periodically (under certain regulations) at some house of entertainment, for social intercourse and cooperation.

As to 'clubs' in this sense, which were a great feature of English life in the 18th c., see the Spectator 1711 No. 9. Associations of this sort still exist under the name; but, speaking generally, the 17-18th c. 'club' has developed in two directions; that mainly connected with entertainment having become a permanent institution as described in sense 15, while the occasionally or periodically meeting club has usually primary objects apart from conviviality, as in 14. (The first quotation may belong to sense 12.)

1670 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sc. Men* (1841) II. 526 Of two mathematical clubs here, one is a large one consisting of divers ingenious mechanics, gaugers, carpenters. *c* **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Club*.. a Society of Men agreeing to meet according to a Scheme of Orders under a slight Penalty to promote Trade and Friendship. **1711** SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 21 June, In my absence they had erected a Club and made me one.. Our meetings are to be every Thursday: we are yet but twelve. **1714** *Journey thro' Eng.* (1722) I. 289 The Mug-House-Club in Long-Acre; where every Wednesday and Saturday, a mixture of Gentlemen, Lawyers, and Tradesmen, meet in a great Room..Here is nothing drank but Ale, and every Gentleman hath his separate Mug. **1791** BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1764 Soon after..was founded that club which existed long without a name, but at Mr. Garrick's funeral became distinguished by the title of the Literary Club.. They met at the Turk's Head, in Gerrard Street, Soho, one evening in every week, at seven. **1865** O. W. HOLMES in *Motley's Lett.* II. 10 Oct., What a fine thing it would be to see you back at the Saturday Club again.

14. An association formed to combine the operations of persons interested in the promotion or prosecution of some object; the purpose is often indicated in the title, as *Alpine, Athletic, Chess, Cricket, Football, Literary, Natural History Field, Tennis, Yacht Club*, etc.; *Benefit, Clothing, Coal, Goose Club*, etc.

Many of these are solely devoted to the object for which they are organized; others combine therewith some of the convivial features of sense 13, or even the permanent organization of sense 15. Here belong the publishing clubs, as the Abbotsford, Bannatyne, Roxburgh, Spalding, etc., which differ from *societies* with similar objects chiefly in their limitation of membership to a fixed number.

1755 (*title*), The Game at Cricket, as settled by the Several Cricket Clubs. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 2 The solemn public seal of sanction they have received from two clubs of gentlemen in London, called the Constitutional Society, and the Revolution Society. **1812** *Exam.* 11 May 291/1 The benefit club..forms something of a provision against adversity. **1859** [JOHN BALL] *Peaks, Passes & Gl.* 1st Ser. vii, Early in the year 1858, it was resolved to give scope for the extension of this mutual feeling amongst all who have explored high mountain regions, by the formation of the Alpine Club. **1887** MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* x, St. Austell had got the commoner into the Jockey Club. **1890** *Times* (weekly ed.) 3 Jan. 15/3 Her Majesty contributes £100 annually to the funds of the Royal Clothing Club at Windsor.

b. Short for BENEFIT CLUB. *colloq.* (Cf. *club-feast, -money* in 20.) *To be on the Club*: to receive relief from its funds.

15. An association of persons (admittance into which is usually guarded by ballot), formed mainly for social purposes, and having a building (or part of one) appropriated to the exclusive use of the members, and always open to them as a place of resort, or, in some cases, of temporary residence; the club may be political, literary, military, etc., according to the aims and occupations of its members, but its main feature is to provide a place of resort, social intercourse, and entertainment.

This is a natural development of the club of sense 13, which gradually grew till it monopolized the whole accommodation of the tavern or house at which it met, and the place became known as a 'club-house',—the club often bearing the name of the proprietor of the house. Later, in order to have the management of the house and their affairs in their own hands, some clubs started fully-equipped establishments of their own. The institution has developed into its most completely-organized form in London, where, especially in the vicinity of St. James's (colloquially called 'clubland'), are to be found the most perfect types of it.

1776 WALPOLE *Jrnl. Reign Geo. III* (1859) II. 39 Being excluded from the fashionable club of young men at Almack's they formed a plan for a new club..They built a magnificent house in St. James's Street and furnished it gorgeously. **1823** BYRON *Let. Ld. Blessington* 5 Apr., In my time *Watier's* was the Dandy Club. *a* **1837** *Penny Cycl.* VII. 275 The modern subscription houses which go by the name of clubs, such as the Athenæum, the University, the Senior and Junior United Service,—are in no respect clubs, according to the ancient English understanding of the term except that every member must be balloted for, or admitted by the consent of the rest. **1862** GRONOW *Reminisc.* 76 The Clubs of London in 1814—White's, Boodle's, Brookes', or Wattiers',—which with the Guards', Arthur's, and Graham's, were the only clubs at the West End. **1877** TROLLOPE *Prime Minister* ii, The club went on its way like other clubs, and men dined and smoked and played billiards and pretended to read.

b. The building or rooms occupied by such a society, a club-house.

a **1837** [see above]. **1850** THACKERAY *Pendennis* i, Major Arthur Pendennis came over from his lodgings..to breakfast at a certain Club in Pall Mall. **1883** LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 292 They sent for me at my club.

16. *transf.* The name of certain organizations on the continent, *esp.* those of a political character in France, which, at various times, took a prominent part in political affairs.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 217 When he [Henry VIII] resolved to rob the abbies, as the club of the Jacobins have robbed all the ecclesiasticks. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. v. (*Clubbism*), It..calls itself *Club*: calls itself in imitation.. of those generous Price-Stanhope English, who sent over to congratulate, *French Revolution Club*.. under the shorter popular title of *Jacobins' Club*, it shall become memorable to all times and lands. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) II. vii. 414 The first clubs which ever existed in Paris were formed about 1782. 1870 *Daily News* 25 Nov., A club here .. does not mean what it does in England; it is simply a debating society open to all the world, where the Frenchman can indulge his love of oratory and of wordy contest.

17. Applied to ancient associations.

1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxviii. 36 These clubs were of long standing at Athens. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. of Rome* (1846) I. xvi. 334 The young patricians, organised in their clubs, supported each other in their outrages.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

18. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to a club or clubs.

1637 T. GOODWIN *Aggrav. of Sin* (1643) 53 They would perswade them to it by a clubb argument, drawn from avoiding persecution. 1791 BURKE *Let. Member Nat. Assem.* Wks. 1842 VI. 51 The scheme of parochial and club governments takes up the state at the wrong end. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 226 He writes his letters on the club paper, pops them into club envelopes, seals them with the club seal, and despatches them..by the club messengers. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mnt. Royal* I. ii. 39 One of my club gossips.

19. General combs., as **a.** (in sense 1) *club-bearer, -fellow, -method, -stick*; *club-armed, -high, -like, -tailed* adjs.; *club-pigtail, -wig* (see 6); **b.** (in senses 13–17) *club-dinner, -hour, -monger, -night, -room, -time*, etc.

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 3/1 The *Club-Arm'd Traveller. 1552 HULOET, *Clubbe bearer, *clauator*. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Theseus* II. 206 Corynetes the club-bearer. 1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 114 *note*, A *club-dinner, it appears, was an ordinary affair. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 649 The Palpicornes also possess antennæ with a *club-like termination. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 385 Swollen in a club-like manner. 1817 COBBETT *Wks.* XXXII. 72 Loyal *club-mongers communicate their schemes to the government. 1885 *Whitaker's Almanack* 129 The ventures of speculative 'Club-mongers' are dying out. 1764 A. MURPHY *Apprentice* 19 It must be almost Nine. I'll away at once; this is *Club-night. 1783 *Gentl. Mag.* LIII. II. 814 No wine was to be drunk out of the *club-room. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 47, I took up the..Morning Herald from the club-table in the club-room of the country town of O——. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. v, The *Club-spirit is universal. 1880 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 32 Rhetoric which sends mobs yelling to the tar-barrel or the *club-stick. 1846 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors, Thurlow* V. clv. 489 When I myself first began the study of the law, the modern *club-system was unknown. 1794 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* III. 386 Your *club-tailed coach-horses. 1721 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 77 P 1 A little before our *Club-time last Night we were walking together.

20. Special combs. (in a few of which the vb. stem seems to be the source): **club antenna**, an antenna with a thickened or knobbed extremity; **club-drub** *v.*, to beat; **club-ended** *a.*, thickened or knobbed at the end; **club-farm**, a farm on co-operative principles; **club-feast**, (*a*) a feast at a club; (*b*) an annual gathering in connexion with a benefit-club; †**club-grass**, (*a*) = CLUB-RUSH; (*b*) bookname for *Corynephorus*, a genus of rare grasses; **club-hand**, a rare deformity of the hand, similar in nature to club-foot (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **club-head**, a club-shaped or club-like head; so **club-headed** *a.*, †**club-headpiece**; **club-land**, see 15; †**club-lome** (*loom*), a weapon or tool consisting of a club; **club-master**, †(*a*) one who uses physical force; (*b*) the manager of a club; **club-money**, (*a*) money contributed towards a 'club' (cf. 10); (*b*) subscription to a benefit club or provident society; †**club-musket**, the use of a musket as a club; **club-root**, a disease of turnips, etc., anbury; **club-start, -tail**, dial. names of the stoat; **club-tie**, a tie that binds a club of hair (cf. 6); **club-tooth**, a tooth of a wheel which is thicker towards the outer end; †**club-weed**, a name for Matfelon, or Knap-weed; **club-wheat**, a variety of wheat; **club-wood**, a name of CASUARINA. Also CLUB-FIST, -FOOT, -HAUL, -MAN, -MOSS, etc.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Club antennæ .. of butterflies. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Mar. 4/1 Brown creatures, each with six legs and a pair of club antennæ. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 183 In dealing with King Multitude, *Club-drub the callous numsculls! 1885 DK. ARGYLE in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 477 *Club-farms..are as yet, purely experimental. 1787 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 73 *Club-rush*, Aglet-headed Rush, Common *Club-grass. 1870 HOLMES *Surgery* (ed. 2) III. 667 This explanation does not apply to the *Club-hands. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* VIII. vi. (R.), In its aurelia state it hath quite a different body, with a *club-head. *Ibid.* (J.), Small *club-headed antennæ. 1698 VANBRUGH *Æsop* II. ii, Clap me at the head of the state, and Numphs at the head of the army; he with his club-musket and I with my *club-headpiece, we'd soon put an end to your business. 1885 *Whitaker's Almanack* 129 The vapid conversation now to be heard in *Club-land generally. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 6/1 Clubland proper is still and will remain pretty much what it was in the days of Major Pendennis. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 2053 The gyant with his *clobelome Wolde hafe strekyne Percevelle sone. 1661 GAUDEN *to K. Chas. II*, 4 The many and long tragedies suffered from those *club-masters and tub-ministers. 1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 114 *note*, The person who managed the arrangements of the feast collected the *club-money. 1888 *19th Cent.* Mar. 460 What about club money? I know you belong to a provident society. 1677 LD. ORRERY *Art of War* 30 To fall in at *Club Musket. 1690 J. MACKENZIE *Siege London-Derry* 34/1 Our men pursued them so close, that they came to Club-Musquet with it. 1698 [see *Club-headpiece*]. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 11 Unfounded popular prejudices about *club-root, anbury, blight, honey-dew, etc. 1848 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. vi. 326 The disease called fingers-and-toes, anbury, or club-root. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, **Club-start*, a species of pole-cat. 1877 *N.-W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, **Club-tail*, a stoat. 1875 MCCOSH *Scott. Philos.* vii. 62 Cocked hats perched on powdered hair or wig with dangling *clubtie or pigtail. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 62 [The] *Club Tooth .. [is] the form of tooth mostly used for lever escape wheels of foreign watches. *a* 1500 *Gloss.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 405 *Clubbeweed*, Matfelon. 1888 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Apr. 57 The prices of No. 2 *Club wheat at Calcutta. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 18 Their weapons were all made of the *club-wood, or casuarina.

Club (klʌb), *v.* [f. CLUB *sb.* (in branch I). The order of the senses from 3 onward is not satisfactorily traced: after the formation of the sb. in branch III, the vb. and sb. appear to have reacted upon each other so as to produce a network of uses, the mutual relations of which cannot be shown in any lineal order.]

1. *trans.* To beat with a club or as with a club; to knock down or kill with a club.

1593 [see CLUBBING *vbl. sb.*]. 1641 BURROUGHS *Moses his Choice* 748 In the Originall it is, I beate my body black and blew, I club it downe. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* Sat. IX. 170 He'l .. clubb my brains out. 1699 *Sir T. Morgan's Progr. France & Flanders* in Somers *Tracts* (1751) III. 158 The strongest Soldiers and Officers clubbing them down. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 205 They fell to battering us with the stocks of their musquets, we despised this way of clubbing us. 1753 W. DOUGLASS *Brit. Settlem. N. Amer.* 280 People forceably turned them out of Possession of their Lands: this they call clubing them out. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* (ed. 2) iv. 37 Mr. Hyde broke out of all bounds and clubbed him to the earth. 1887 *Spectator* 4 June 760/1 The rioters clubbed the horses on the face.

2. *To club a musket*: to use the butt-end of it as a club. (Cf. *Club-musket* in CLUB *sb.* 20.)

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VII. 358 Reseize the musket bare, Club the broad breach, and headlong whirl to war. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* VI. (1878) 36 Muskets were clubbed or bayonets fixed. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 540 The Royalist foot, after a single discharge, clubbed their muskets and fell on the centre under Fairfax.

3. To gather or form into a club-like mass; *spec.* to dress *the hair* into a club (cf. CLUB *sb.* 6).

1625 [see CLUBBED 4]. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1798 The females..tie a lock of it on the crown, while a few, after our custom, club it behind. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 20 They .. wore their hair clubbed, atop, Chinese fashion. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* X. XXI. iv. 28 He wears his hair ..clubbed, and dressed with a high toupee.

4. To collect, gather together, or combine into one mass or body, to mass.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Introd., Fain to club quotations with Men whose learning and belief lies in marginal stuffings. 1828 E. IRVING *Last Days* 137 The unholy church, which clubbeth certain into a religious world, and treateth the rest as if they were under the sentence of excommunication. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Oct. 5/1 Clubbing together the contingents of these six counties. 1884 PAYN *Thicker than Water* XVI. 125 London which is equal to half a dozen great towns clubbed together.

5. *intr.* To form themselves into a club or mass.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, xli, The high renowne Of Citty's valours Clubb'd into his Den. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 87 Two such worlds must club together and become one. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 97 They could sensibly perceive them [i. e. the oblong particles] to gather together, and club to make greater bodies. 1862 JOHNS *Brit. Birds* 350 At this season the old Black Cocks club together.

b. Of shot fired from a gun: To keep together in a mass or cluster instead of scattering. (Said also of the gun.)

1830 *Mech. Mag.* XIII. 420 Clubbing or balling is supposed by many to occur only with cartridges .. all guns are liable to club or cluster (which .. is similar to firing several bullets or slugs).

6. *trans.* To conjoin, combine, or put together into a common stock, or to a common end.

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 96 They saw the fish-finders corroborated in one lump, clubbing all their nets and strength to boot. 1656 BEALE *Chess* 1 Some of the most learned and experienced besiegers, meeting and clubbing their inventions together. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 81 How they should club their particular Informations into a common Idea, is inconceivable. 1700 W. KING *Transactioneer* 34 We club Notions, laying them up in a kind of Joynt-Stock. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* IV. (1858) 292 They clubbed their small means together.

7. *intr.* To combine *together* (or *with* others) in joint action; to combine as partners or as members of a CLUB (sense 12).

1651 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* (1668) 60 Convinced of her impotency to club with him in the Act of procreation. 1652 BROME *Joviall Crew* Ded., Fortune and Nature scarce ever club'd so well. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 44 Those two that clubb'd with Mahomet in making the Alchoran. 1704 W. KING *Mully of Mountown*, Oh! may thy codlins ever swim in Cream!..Thy Whitewine, Sugar, Milk, together club, To make that gentle viand Syllabub. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. VI. 62 (Subtle Rebekkah) that club'd with her beloved Son Jacob, to Cheat .. his own Father and Brother. 1767 FRANKLIN *Lett.* (1833) 104 Perhaps as in some other cases, different causes may club in producing the effect. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 914 They were endeavouring, by clubbing and caballing, to make themselves perpetual petty despots.

8. To combine in making up a sum (as the cost or expense of an entertainment, etc.) by a number of individual contributions; to go shares in the cost of anything. Const. *with* others, *for* an object.

1655 R. YOUNGE *Agst. Drunkards* 18 Who constantly clubs it, first for his mornings draught, secondly at Exchange time, thirdly at night when shops are shut in. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Nov., How he did endeavour to find out a ninepence to club with me for the coach. 1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 99 As I have club'd with you for Supper, so I pray let me club a little with you in Discourse. 1709 *Tatler* No. 137 P 3 We resolved to club for a Coach. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 175 These Six-clerks clubbed and made a present to his lordship of £1000. 1883 A. DOBSON *Old World Idylls* 20 Timorous cits on their pilgrimage Would 'club' for a 'Guard' to ride the stage.

b. *To club together.*

1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXVI. 87 Several of us clubbed together and bought a large piece of twilled cotton. 1860 ADLER *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* V. 75 Other cities .. clubbed together to support a professor in common. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 10 Aug. 714/1 We..clubbed together to purchase an American clock.

9. *trans.* To contribute (as one's share) towards a common stock. Also *absol.*

1632 SHERWOOD, To clubbe, *mettre ou despendre à l'egual d'un autre*. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. Pref., Though yong men be not able to..clubb wit equally with these men. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 341 Indeed every part of the Body seems to club and contribute to the seed. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. XX. (1737) 87 Let every Man club his Penny towards it. 1743 BLAIR *Grave*, And yet ne'er younker on the green laughs louder, Or clubs a smuttier tale. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* XXIII, This scheme towards the execution of which my companion clubbed her wardrobe. 1831 A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Admin.* (1837) II. 173 At the public-house he would club his mite with others for a tune.

10. To make *up*, put *together* (a sum) by joint contributions.

a 1764 LLOYD *Poems, Author's Apol.*, How Virgil, Horace, Ovid join, And club together half a line. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. ix. 143 They..clubbed up a comfortable maintenance for the prebendary's widow. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. x. (1876) 257 Twenty-eight of these weavers.. agreed to club together a small sum in order to purchase some tea and sugar from the wholesale shop.

b. To defray by a proportional charge upon each individual liable; as 'to club the expense'.

11. *Mil.* (*trans.*) To throw (a body of soldiers) into a confused and disorganized mass. Also as a fig. expression *to club the battalion*: see quots.

1806 WINDHAM *Speeches Parl.* 3 Apr. (1812) II. 334 There is an expression known in the army, applicable to what happens sometimes under an unlucky field-officer, and is called 'clubbing the battalion'. *Ibid.* 335 The Honourable Gentlemen..have completely 'clubbed the battalion'. 1847 THACKERAY *Burlesques, Phil. Fogarty* II, In one instant thirty thousand men were in inextricable confusion. 'Clubbed, by Jabers!' roared out Lanty Clancy. 1868 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. i. 116 The force, though clubbed and broken into clusters of men.

12. *Naut.* To drift down a current with an anchor out.

1850 in WEALE *Dict. Terms*; and mod. Dicts.

Clubbable, clubable (klʌ·bǎb'l), *a.* [f. CLUB *sb.* + -ABLE.] Having such qualities as fit a man to be a member of a club; sociable.

1783 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 4 Dec. *note*, Boswell (said he) is a very clubable man. [Johnson is said to have used *unclubable* sometime earlier: cf. notes to edd. of Boswell an. 1764.] 1863 GALTON in *Reader* 26 Dec. 767 Two species of animals do not consider one another companionable, or clubable, unless their behaviour and their persons are reciprocally agreeable. 1883 M. PATTISON *Mem.* (1885) 75 The public opinion of the University..had come to regard a college as a club, into which you should get only clubbable men.

Hence **Clubbability.** (*colloq.*)

1879 *Daily Tel.* 17 Oct., At that stage of clubbability the Parisian has not..yet arrived. 1886 *World* 24 Feb. 13 The jollier view of clubbability, its rights and its privileges.

Clu·b-ball. A term applied by Strutt and subsequent writers to games in which a ball is struck by a club or bat, esp. to the earlier types of these. (No such name appears in actual use.)

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. iii. § 18 (*title*) Club-ball. *Ibid.* The following engravings represent two specimens of club-ball. 1850 'BAT' *Cricketer's Manual* 25 Club-ball was, doubtlessly, practised by the Saxons.

Clubbatier. *nonce-wd.* [f. CLUB after *musketeer*, etc.] A man armed with a cudgel.

1714 T. LUCAS *Mem. Gamesters* 32 He meets a company of clubbatiers, who lay in ambush to wait his being on foot.

Clubbed (klʌbd), *ppl. a.* [f. CLUB + -ED.]

I. From the sb.

1. Shaped like a club, thickened at or toward the end, knobbed; clavate, claviform.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's Prol.* 10 She bryngeth me forth the grete clobbed [*v. r.* clubbed, clobbet] staues. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 84 Clubbyd staffe, *fustis*. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1512 Hercules .. with hys stubborne clubbyd mase. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 219 Their antennæ are clubbed. 1850 'BAT' *Cricketer's Manual* 24 Two sets of players are arranged with bent or clubbed sticks.

b. as a defect or distortion of the foot or fingers; also (*obs.*) of a person: Club-footed, etc.

a 1509 in Gardner *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII*, A clobbed fote. *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Misc. P.* xiii. 30 Love maks a couard kene; Love maks the clubbit clene. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* xvi. (1826) 90 Your fingers so clubbed at the ends. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Clubbed fingers*, a term applied to the thin fingers with thickened ends, which are often seen in phthisical persons.

2. Lumpy, massively built, thick-set.

1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3143/4 Stolen .. one black clubbed Gelding. 1702 *Ibid.* No. 3850/4 Stolen or strayed..a clubbed bob-tail'd black Mare..a little low Back'd.

†3. Clumsy, rude. Cf. Club *sb.* 1 e. Clubbish.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 84 Clubbyd, or boystows, *rudis*. 1548 Forrest *Pleas. Poesye* 88 That wone clubbed Cobbe should not so encroche an hundred mennys lyuynges.

II. From the verb.

4. Formed into a club or knot; clenched.

1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. iii. § 6 The Pongoes .. so beate them with their clubbed fists. 1885 *Leisure Hour* Jan. 34/1 The cultivation of 'clubbed pigtails'.

5. Turned into or used as a club.

1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 179 Coming close up to the teeth of one another with the clubbed musket. 1888 Henty *Cornet of Horse* x. 102 Bayonets and clubbed muskets were the weapons on both sides.

6. Combined in a mass; thrown into a confused and disorganized mass, as a *clubbed battalion*.

1823 Lamb *Elia* I. ix. (1860) 70 The waves of the blown Baltic with their clubbed sounds. 1876 *World* V. No. 105. 11 Does not marshal his incidents very adroitly, they assume sometimes something of a 'clubbed' formation.

Clubber (klv·bəɹ). [f. Club *v.* or *sb.* + -er.]

1. One who clubs or combines for any object; one who belongs to a club; a member of a club.

1633 Massinger *New Way* I. i, Whores and canters, Clubbers by night. *a* 1700 *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 192 Rejoice old clubbers, Rosse and Skelmorlie, Dalrymple's faction now hath lost an eye. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* III. 304 The Punch Clubbers strait will be sitting. 1834 *Gentl. Mag.* CIV. I. 107 Indeed..'He was an excellent clubber'.

2. One who wields a club, a clubman.

1887 *Voice* (N. York) 18 Aug., [His] reputation as a clubber and as an efficient riot-queller is much more than local.

Clubbery. *nonce-wd.* [see -ery and cf. *rookery*, etc.] Clubs and club affairs collectively.

1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 11 The following circumstance..cannot be passed over in the history of clubbery.

Clubbing (klv·biŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Club *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Club.

1. Beating with clubs. Also *attrib.*

1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 20 Knauish Ielosy should be requited with clubbing iniury. 1753 [see Club *v.* 1].

2. *Hort.* A disease in cabbages, etc.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 93/2 Cabbages are subject to a peculiar disease .. the bottom of the stem enlarges, and the plant becomes sickly. This disease is called clubbing. 1882 A. Carey *Princ. Agric.* xix. 165 Clubbing is..caused by the larva of an insect.

3. Combining in clubs or parties; social or political association. Also *attrib.*

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. lv. 72 The Turk..hath also a drink called Cauphe..it may be called their clubbing drink between meals. 1658 Ussher *Ann.* 279 He .. instituted certain set feasts and clubbings. 1660 Pepys *Diary* 26 July, We went to Wood's at the Pell Mell, our old house for clubbing. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 382 All this civick swearing, clubbing, and feasting. 1880 *Echo* 24 Dec. 1/6 Morning assemblies of the academical youth for drinking and clubbing have now become the fashion.

4. Of shot: The forming of clusters or balls: see Club *v.* 5 b.

5. The joining of two or more periodicals in one subscription; hence *clubbing list, price. U. S.*

1880 *Boston Jrnl. Chem., Clubbing List & Circular*, The clubbing price of any American or foreign periodical not on the list will be furnished on application.

Clubbish (klv·biʃ), *a.* [f. Club *sb.* + -ish1.]

1. Resembling, or suggesting, a club; clumsy.

1515 Barclay *Egloges* III. (1570) B vj/4 His clubbishe feete. 1565–84 Cooper *Thesaurus* s. v. *Cala*, A big clubbishe staffe. 1825–79 Jamieson, *Clubbish*, clumsy, heavy.

2. Clownish, boorish, rough, rude. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1530 Palsgr. 307/2 Clobysshe boystous onweldy, *lourt*. 1563 B. Googe *Eglogs* (Arb.) 69 Clubbish hands of crabbed Clowns. 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 143 A mean man, and of a clubbish nature. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.*, Clubbish, *incomis, rudis*. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Clubbish*, rough and brutal.

3. Disposed or addicted to clubs.

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 328 They were quiet'stay-at-home men..none of them clubbish. 1868 Miss Braddon *Lady's Mile* xxvi. 293 Wilmot—that young clubbish man.

Hence †**Clubbishly** *adv.*, rudely, clownishly.

1548 Hall *Chron.* (1809) 699 One Ihon Skudder answered hym clubbishly.

Clubbism (klv·biz'm). [f. as prec. + -ism.] The club system. (First used in reference to the political clubs of the French Revolution.)

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* (1857) II. III. ii, To passionate Constitutionalism .. Clubbism will naturally grow to seem the root of all evil. Nevertheless Clubbism is not death, but rather new organisation and life out of death. 1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 227 An incipient agitation for lady clubbism.

Clubbist (klv·bist). [see -ist: cf. Fr. *clubiste*.]

1. A member or supporter of the political clubs of the French Revolution, or of their principles; *transf.* to English politics as a term of abuse.

1793 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 321 Commander in Chief .. and Captain Pasquier, both men of sound principles. Officers and men Clubbists. 1795 Burke *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 64 The difference between the Clubbists and the old adherents to the Monarchy of this Country is hardly worth a scuffle. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 504 The factious journalists, abetted by Whig clubbists. 1870 *Daily News* 7 Oct., The Débats of to-day thus protests against the clubbists.

2. A member of a club.

1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xxxix, Among the youthful Clubbists is the Lady-killing Snob. 1884 *Times* 16 Sept. 12/1 He invites all Alpine clubbists who pass that way.

Clubbock. *Sc.* A sea-fish; the spotted Blenny.

1792 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* V. 537 (Jam.) Spotted blenny, or clubbock, *Gadus Gunnellus*. 1805 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* II. 380 To be found in the harbour, clubbocks or codlocks.

Clu·bby, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Club *sb.* + -y 1.] Pervaded by the characteristics of the club.

1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* 226 In the present generation, has been created a type peculiar thereunto—the club-man. He is all of the club, clubby.

Clubdom. [see -dom.] The domain or 'world' of (London) clubs; clubs collectively.

1884 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 2/3 The event is one of unusual interest, not only to..the four thousand odd members, but to clubdom everywhere.

†**Club-fist.** *Obs.* A large clenched fist that can deal a heavy blow; hence, a rough, brutal fellow.

1575 *Mirr. Mag.* 1st Pt. *Sabrine*, The rascall rude, the rooge, the clubfist gript My little arme. 1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1590) A iij, They haue plaguy Clubfists, the one with his Counter-Cuffe, the other with his Country Cuffe, would quickly make a blew Martin.

So **Club-fisted** *a.*, having a club-fist or a club-hand; close-fisted.

1616 *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 199 Heeres master Mamon now. A Club-fisted Vsurer. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 219 As Logic is clubfisted and crabbed, so she is terrible at first sight. 1656 Dugard *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 292 Hee that is club-fisted hath his hand contracted.

Clu·b-foot.

1. A deformed or distorted foot. A name for various distortions, generally congenital, which give the foot a more or less stunted, lumpy appearance.

1538 Leland *Itin.* IV. 124 Hales with the clubbe Foot hath gotten an Interest in this Colledge. 1611 Cotgr., *Pied-bot*, a club-foot, or stub-foot. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 493 Those distortions of the feet, which are commonly called Club-feet. 1839 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* s. v. *Foot*, There are three principal forms of distortion to which the foot is congenitally subject: 1. When the foot is turned inwards, which has been termed *varus*. 2. When it is turned outwards, called *valgus*. 3. When the foot is permanently extended, and the patient can only put the toes to the ground, termed *pes equinus*. Almost all the varieties of club-foot may be referred to one of these species. 1883 Jeaffreson *Real Ld. Byron* iii, The lameness of such an ordinary club-foot as disfigured Sir Walter Scott.

2. A foot of a lumpy, club-like appearance.

1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1805/4 Also Stolen a brown Gelding, having one Club-Foot behind. 1712 W. Rogers *Voy.* 262 These Creatures [land turtles] have Club Feet as big as one's Fist, shaped much like those of an Elephant. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. vii. 75 It is a club-foot, and looks too blunt for the limb.

3. *attrib.* = next.

1583 T. Watson *Poems* (Arb.) 103 He gybes the Clubfoote Smith, Who threatens him. *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* Sat. x. 191 Nero did not take A noble club-foot-stripling. 1691 Wood *Ath. Ox.* I. 139 Commonly called Club-foot Hales.

Club-footed (klv·bˌfu·tėd), *a.* Having a club-foot. Also *fig.* Hence **Clubfootedness.**

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Patituerto* clubfooted, *Loripes*. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 218 Vulcan halted as a club-footed blacksmith. 1842 Miall in *Nonconf.* II. 425 A hireling press .. dresses up with wit naked and club-footed sophisms.

†**Club-ha'lfpenny.** *Obs. rare*−1. Known only in the following passage: perhaps a *fig.* use of the name of some game, or trial of strength or skill.

c 1550 Latimer *To a certayne Gentleman* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1754 Perchaunce you will conuent mee before some Iudge, and call mee into some court. Deus bene vertat. Fiat iustitia in iudicio. And then and there, doe best haue best, for club halfe peny.

[The only senses of Club *sb.* known to go back to 1550 are 1, 2, and 8, with all of which the notion of play is compatible. The senses of combination, association, contribution, etc. are all later, as is the verb itself, so that no notion of *clubbing halfpennies* appears tenable.]

Club-haul (klɔbˌhōl), *v. Naut.* To tack a ship by letting the lee-anchor down as soon as the wind is out of the sails, by which her head is brought to wind; when she then pays off, the cable is cut, and the sails trimmed to the other tack: this is only resorted to in very perilous positions, when no other manœuvre is possible. Hence **Club-hauling** *vbl. sb.*

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 325 Clubhauling is practised when it is expected that a ship will refuse stays upon a lee shore. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xv, I am going to club-haul the ship, for there is no room to *wear*. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 17 Dec., 'Club-hauling' upon a lee-shore is as much a last resort in navigation, as the most desperate operation in surgery.

Clu·bhood. *nonce-wd.* [see -hood.] Condition of living at a club.

1882 H. Merivale *Faucit of B.* II. I. xix. 41 To enable him to live..the blameless life of self-sufficing clubhood.

Clu·b-house. The house occupied by a club.

a 1845 Hood *Clubs* iii, On what they say, and what they do, They close the Club-House gates. 1880 Beaconsfield *Endym.* i, A gentleman .. emerged from a club-house at the top of St. James' Street.

†**Clubhutchen.** *Obs. rare*−1. [see Club *sb.*: the rest may be a proper name *Hutcheon*.] A peasant, a clown.

1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* xiv. viii. 310 Great men delight much in such plaine clubhutchens.

Clu·bical, *a. nonce-wd.* Given to clubs.

1800 G. Chalmers *Life Ramsay* Wks. (1877) I. Introd. 13 To court the society of clubs in a clubical period.

Club-law.

1. The use of the club to enforce obedience; physical force as contrasted with argument; law or rule of the physically stronger.

[1597–8 in Macray *Parnassus* Pref. 6 He had already been satirized in Club-Law, a play acted at Clare Hall in 1597–8.] 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* i. 7 (1619) 146 The castle is not wonne by fists or club-law. 1675 J. Smith *Chr. Relig. Appeal* II. 15 The Herculean Argument of Club-Law [*We may because we can*]. 1741 Warburton *Div. Legat.* II. 247 The first bringing in of Club-Law into Religion. 1829 C. Welch *Wesl. Polity & Argumenta ad baculum*, vulgarly termed club-law. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* II. xxiv. 114 Club-law, he argued with the minister, may make hypocrites, it can never make converts.

2. The body of rules by which a club is regulated.

3. *Cards.* A rule sometimes adopted in the game of Loo: see quot.

1863 G. F. Pardon *Hoyle's Games Mod.* 157 Sometimes the rule of club-law is introduced [at three card loo], when all must play when a club happens to be turned up [for trumps]. 1875 Cavendish *Round Games* 4.

Club-lawyer, one who applies physical force.

a 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 191 These club-lawyers filled the whole land with blood and burning.

Clubless, *a.* [-less.] Without a club; having, or belonging to, no club.

1872 M. Collins *Two Plunges for Pearl* III. vi. 137 It is a clubless, paradeless..city. 1878 *Daily News* 11 Sept. 4/7 In 1850 the houseless and clubless person who wanted a dinner in London.

Club-man (klv·bmæn). [f. Club *sb.* + Man.]

1. A man armed with a club, for fighting or enforcement of order.

1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* I. 138 One Carterus a lustie clubman .. that defended him. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1152/2 Stockholme Octob. 30..the King .. found it [his Army] to consist in 22000 Men, besides 8000 Boors or Club men. 1868 Milman *St. Paul's* vii. 167 Two nobles were given by the Archdeacon of London to the club-men (city-police) to keep off the pressure of the mob. 1872 Mateer *Travancore* 254 Six years ago I employed clubmen to guard my paddy.

2. *Eng. Hist.* Bodies of untrained and half-armed countrymen, with bludgeons, and the like, during the Civil War of the 17th c.

These appeared first in Yorkshire (*c* 1642–3) on the side of the Parliament: somewhat later (*c* 1645) in the south and west, ostensibly as neutrals, seeking only to protect their property from plunder. See Clarendon, bk. ix.

1643 *Mercurius Aulicus* 4 Apr., He found they [Fairfax's troops, from Seacroft Moor 30th Mar.] were gone back with nine colours and two troopes of horse, besides their clubmen (whereof we have such notable romances in the London newes-books). 1645 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* I. 52 Two captains of the Club-men (as they were called) being a great number of the inhabitants of several parts of Wiltshire, and some counties adjacent, who gathered themselves together, alledging they did but stand on their own defence, to prevent Plundering; and that they would in that posture remain Neuters until the King and his Parliament should agree. 1645 Prince Chas. in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IX. (1843) 557/1 Seasonably to discountenance, and punish those assemblies of club-men; which would otherwise, in time, prove as dangerous to him, as any other strength of the rebels. 1647 May *Hist. Parl.* III. iv. 63, 1000 Musqueteers, with 2000 Club-men, under the command of Sir William Fairfax [in 1643].

3. A member of a club.

1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* (1866) 105 Addison was one of the most resolute club-men of his day. 1859 Lang *Wand. India* 21, I find a party of five at the hotel; all club men, and intimate friends of mine.

Club-moss (klv·bˌmɒs). [A transl. of 16th c. Lat. *Muscus clavatus*.] A name properly applied to *Lycopodium clavatum* from the club-like shape of its upright fertile spikes of spore-cases; thence extended to the other species of the genus, and sometimes to all the *Lycopodiaceæ*, plants of creeping or erect habit intermediate in many respects between ferns and mosses.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 1374 *Muscus clauatus*, siue *Lycopodium*, Club Mosse, or Woolfe claw Mosse..in lowe Dutch *Wolfs clauwen*, whereupon we first named it *Lycopodion* and *Pes Lupi*, in English Woolfes foote or Woolfes clawe, and likewise Club Mosse. 1636 T. Johnson *Gerarde's Herbal* 1563 This [*L. alpinum*] is no other than a kinde of *Muscus clavatus* or Club-Mosse..but Bauhine..nameth it *Muscus clavatus foliis Cypressi*, and Turner not vnfitly in English, Heath Cypresse. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 136 All around, the lycopodium, or club-moss, is found in great plenty. 1855 Kingsley *Glaucus* (1878) 15 The stag's-horn clubmoss ceases to straggle across the turf, and the tufted alpine clubmoss takes its place. 1873 Dawson *Earth & Man* iv. 76 Lycopods or club-mosses.

Clubo·cracy. *nonce-wd.* [after *aristocracy*.] The class who are members of clubs (sense 15).

1882 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 5/7 The clubocracy congregate around St. James's-Square.

† **Clu·b-ri:ser.** *Eng. Hist.* = CLUBMAN 2.
1645 in Carlyle *Cromwell* Let. xxx. 4 Aug., Great danger from the Club-risers, who would not suffer either contribution or victuals to be carried to the Parliament's garrisons.

Clu·b-rush. A general name for the plants of the genus *Scirpus* (N. O. *Cyperaceæ*). b. Sometimes applied to the Reed-mace *Typha*.
1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 145 Bearing at the top a little club, as in the other club-rushes. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 77 Pointed or 3-square Club-rush. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. 153 Club-rush or Bulrush. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* 218 There are the club or bullrushes.

Club-shaped (klʌ·bˌʃēpt), *a.* Having the shape of a club; thickening towards one extremity which is blunt and rounded; in *Zool.* and *Bot.* = CLAVATE.
1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 200 Stem light grey, reticulated, club-shaped. 1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* III. 122 The antennæ are club-shaped. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 485 In the true Tortoises the feet are club-shaped. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 325 The club-shaped asci of Lichens.

Clubster (klʌ·bstəɹ). [f. CLUB *sb.* + -STER; cf. *tapster*, etc.] 1. One who uses a club for striking.
1727 *Philip Quarll* 34 With their Clubsters in the Front.
2. A frequenter of clubs; = CLUBMAN 3.
a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 155 He was no clubster, listed among good fellows. *Ibid. Exam.* (1740) 572 The House was double balconied in the Front .. for the Clubsters to issue forth in fresco with hats and Peruques.
3. A local name of the stoat. Cf. *club-start*, *-tail*.
1788 MARSHALL *E. Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Clubster*, a stoat. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Clubster*, a weazel of the larger kind with a thicker head.

Clucche, cluche, obs. ff. of CLUTCH *v.*

Cluck (klʌk), *sb.* [Goes with CLUCK *v.*, the imitative sound being used as both vb. and sb.]
1. *interj.* An imitation of the abrupt hollow guttural sound made by a hen desiring to sit, or calling her brood together, or of a similar sound.
1829 SOUTHEY *Pilgr. Compostella* II, Cluck! cluck! cried the Hen right merrily then. 1840 *P. Parley's Ann.* 115 The clock .. went *cluck*. 'There,' said his father, 'it gives the warning; it is on the stroke of two.'
2. As a name for this sound.
1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. ii. 75 They make a Noise or Cluck like our Brood-Hens when they have Chickens. 1863 JOHNS *Home Walks* 35 A Blackbird .. uttered a few low clucks, and..flew off. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang* i. 3 The domestic fowl has..a cluck of maternal anticipation or care.
fig. 1817 COLERIDGE *Parl. Oscillators* iv, Now cluttering to the treasury cluck, like chicken.
3. Any similar sound; *e.g.* that made by a clock in 'warning'.
1840 *P. Parley's Ann.* 54 [The clock] gives a cluck, as much as to say, There's music for you. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* II. xvii. 209 The cluck of their oars was the only sound of any distinctness.
b. The click in South African languages.
4. *attrib.* or as *adj.*
1772 MRS. HARRIS in *Lett. 1st L. Malmesbury* I. 256 A blind fiddler, who spoke in a thorough cluck voice.

Cluck (klʌk), *v.* [A parallel form to CLOCK *v.*2 which is found in OE., *cloccian*), while *cluck* is of much later appearance, and has not all the senses. The *u* forms prevail in other Teutonic langs., MHG. *klucken*, *glucken*, Ger. *glucken*, Da. *klukke*, Sw. *klucka*, dial. *klocka*. Of imitative origin; see CLOCK *v.*2]
1. *intr.* Of fowls: To make the sound described under CLUCK *sb.*
1611 COTGR., *Glosser*, to clucke, or clocke, as a Henne. 1687 [see CLUCKING]. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Poultry*, All Hens..after they have done laying, will cluck, and for some time keep to their Nests, which is a Sign they would sit. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1764 Making his tongue play backwards from the roof of his mouth, as if clucking like a hen. 1829 SOUTHEY *Pilgr. Compostella* III, The Hen she cluck'd in sympathy, And the Cock he crow'd aloud.
† 2. *trans.* To call (chickens) by this sound. *Obs.*
1481 CAXTON *Reynard* v. (Arb.) 10, I [Chaunteclere].. wente to my chyldren and clucked hem to gydre. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Upon a Miser* 46 The Fowl whom he had cluck'd [1651 clockt] under his wing.
† b. *fig.* To call as a hen does her chickens.
1613 NASHE *Christ's T.* 50 With sweet songs I haue allur'd, cluckt [*ed.* 1593 clockt], and wooed her to come vnder my wings. 1658 MANTON *Exp. Jude* Wks. 1871 V. 58 The turtle that chirpeth upon the church's hedges, that he may cluck sinners to himself. 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Diss.* 47 'Tis the Main Drift of his Discourse, to Cluck the Dissenters over to him, and Gather them under his Wing.
3. *intr.* To make a similar sound; to make the click or cluck of the Hottentots.
Hence **Cluck-** vb. stem in combination, as † **cluck-hen**, see quot. and cf. *clock-hen*.
1598 FLORIO, *Chioccia*, a clocking or sitting hen, a brood hen or a clucke hen.

Clucking (klʌ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLUCK *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. CLUCK.
1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Glossement*, a clucking. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergerac's Com. Hist.* I. 39 The terrible clucking of the Toads. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Poultry*, You must reject all those Hens, notwithstanding their Clucking. 1865 FARRAR *Language* 44 The Fuegians, whose language is an inarticulate clucking. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* xii. 286 The Australians often evince astonishment by a clucking noise. 1881 *Echo* 17 Jan. 4/2 Grouse .. will shortly begin pairing. We have heard the 'cluck-clucking' of the cocks already.

Clucking (klʌ·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That clucks; **Clucking-hen, a.** a hen that clucks, hence a brooding or sitting hen, a CLOCKER.
1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) II. 223 They are heard in croaking, clucking converse. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Woodnotes* Wks. (Bohn) I. 429 Clucking hens, and prating fools. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* I. 121 A clucking hen.. sitting safe in its hand-basket.
b. A West Indian Rail (*Aramus scolopaceus*).
1847 GOSSE *Birds Jamaica* 355 The Clucking Hen derives its provincial name from its ordinary voice. 1860 — *Romance Nat. Hist.* 18 The harsh screams of the clucking-hen came up from a gloomy gorge.

Clud, clude, obs. or dial. ff. CLOUD.

Cludder (klʌ·dəɹ), *sb. Obs.* or *dial.* Also 9 *dial.* **cluther.** [A variant of CLODDER: cf. the vb. See also CLUTTER *sb.*]
† 1. A clotted or jelly-like mass; = CLODDER. *Obs.*
1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man.* Hh iij, It wyll be concreet & congeyled in a cludder lyke a lyuer.
2. A crowd, heap, cluster; = CLUTTER. *dial.*
1855 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., A rare cluther o' money. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Cludder*, *Cluther*, a cluster, close group: a large quantity, or mass of anything, gathered together. 1876 *Mid Yorksh. Gloss.* s.v., There was a bonny cludder of folks.

Clu·dder, *v.* Also 9 *dial.* **cluther.** [A variant of CLODDER: cf. the sb. See also CLUTTER *v.*]
† 1. *intr.* To run into clots, coagulate. **Cluddered** *ppl. a.*, coagulated, run together, lumpy.
1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man.* Hh iij, It [blood] congeyleth and cludderith together. *Ibid.* 77 Whiche before were constricte and cluddered together. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 15a, Matter, cluddered, lomped, or bagged, in any..part.
2. *dial.* To crowd, heap, or cluster together.
1855 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'They were all cluther'd up.' 1873 *Swaledale Gloss.*, *Cludder*, to crowd. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Cluther*, to gather in a crowd.

Clue (klū, klʲū). [A later spelling of CLEW, q.v. Used in all the surviving senses, but especially in the *fig.* In ME. *-ew* was the normal form even for words from French in *-ue*, *-eu*, as *blew*, *imbew*, *crew*, *dew*, *sew*, *glew*; when these were in later times altered to *-ue*, this spelling was extended to various native words (from OE. *-iw*, *-eow*, *-eaw*) as *hue*, *spue*, *rue* (v.), *true*, and *clue*.]
1. A ball of yarn or thread; = CLEW 2.
[1393 GOWER *Conf.* ed. Pauli, II. 306 *reads* 'She did him have A clue of threde': but his spelling is normalized.] 1611 COTGR., *Ploton*, a clue, or bottome of. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 572 First roll up a great kind of Chaos, in manner of a..clue or bottom. 1794 A. YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* (1797) 122 A common hand will do two skains a day, three of which are a clue at nine-pence. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* v. (1857) 69 A small clue of yarn. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* II. (1868) 248, I will give you [Theseus] a clue of thread, and by that perhaps you may find your way out again.
† b. A bunch or agglomeration of things. *Obs.*
1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 132 As unto the things thrown out by the hand, there is given forth a clue of springs, starts, and bearings. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Bream*, Red-worms, especially such as are to be found at the Root of a great Dock, and ly wrapt up in a round Clue. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. ii. (1738) 17 Their true substance, which consists of a very fine Clue of Vessels.
2. A ball of thread, employed to guide any one in 'threading' his way into or out of a labyrinth (see quot. 1393 in 1) or maze; hence, in many more or less figurative applications, a fact, circumstance, or principle which, being taken hold of and followed up, leads through a maze, perplexity, difficulty, intricate investigation, etc.
1596 DRAYTON *Leg. Gaveston* 153 Having lost the Clue which led us in, We wandered in the Labyrinth of Lust. 1699 POMFRET *Poems, On a Marriage* 66 And treads the maze of life without a clue. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econom. Reform* Wks. III. 287 The same clue of principle leads us through the labyrinth of the other departments. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 215 The nonjurors soon got hold of the clue, and followed it resolutely. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 68 The annalists .. supply an imperfect clue to guide us through these obscurities.
b. With the literal sense obscured: That which points the way, indicates a solution, or puts one on the track of a discovery; a key.
1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) Pref. 18 Seeking in the movements of the heavenly bodies for a clue to the accidents of life. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne, &c.* 197, I expected to have found the clue to this romance. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* viii. 99, I have got a clue to the identity of one.
c. A recognized point or landmark, or a series of such, enabling one to trace out one's way.
1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. ii, She had lost all clue to her way homeward. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Ghost* xxxvi, Twere vain to stay Here in the dark without a single clue.
3. Any figurative 'thread': a. the thread of a discourse, of thought, of history, tendency, etc.
1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* Pref. § 23 But how much farther it will reach, none can say; for no man yet ever saw the bottom of the clue. 1678 NORRIS *Misc.* (1699) 235, I am by the clue of Meditation further led to conclude. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Postillion*, I then tried to return [in thought] to the story of the poor German and his ass, but I had broke the clue. 1876 BIRCH *Rede Lect. Egypt* 13 Research which has..joined the broken clue of history from contemporaneous monuments.
b. The thread of life which the Fates are fabled to spin and determine.
1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IV. 58 The Fates, when they this happy Web have spun, Shall bless the sacred Clue, and bid it smoothly run. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 250 Stranger, may fate a milder aspect shew, And spin thy future with a whiter clue!
4. *Naut.* Of a sail: see CLEW 7.
1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 6 Spreading their drabled sailes in the full clue abroad a drying. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 429 We're all Macaronies from earing to clue. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 573 Let's over-haul Mr. Dibdin from clue to earing. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Clue*, *Clue-garnet*, *Clue-line*, etc.
5. Of a hammock: see CLEW 6.
1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pick.* xcix, To trust yourself and your doxy to a clue and canvas.
6. *Comb.* See CLEW.
¶ In the following, an error for *elne* = ell in quot. 1569; (probably the same in quot. 1465).
1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 528 II. 235 Send me hedir ij clue af worsted for dobletts. 1569 *Stanford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary* (1888) Apr. 169 For viij clues of holland to make a surplesse xs. viiid.

Clue (klʲū). Another spelling of CLEW *v.*

Clue·less, *a.* Without a clue, trackless.
1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* (1867) 181 Opening out, desert on desert, into clueless and measureless space! 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 555/2 Clueless wanderings in the labyrinth of scepticism.

Clue-line: see CLEW-LINE.

Clufe, variant of CLOOF, claw.

Clufe, cluff: see CLOUGH, a ravine.

Cluff, *sb. north. dial.* [perh. from CLAW *v.*, with echoic modification, representing the 'buffing' sound; but cf. L. *colaphus* in same sense.] A blow with the palm of the hand (esp. on the ear or cheek).
Hence **Cluff** *v.*, to strike with the palm of the hand, to cuff.
1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumbrld. Ballads* 104 Rob Lowson.. brong snift'ring Gwordie a cluff. 1825-79 JAMIESON s.v., *Roxb.*..'I'll cluff your lugs'.

Cluik, cluke, obs. Sc. ff. CLUTCH *sb.*1, CLOKE *v.*

† **Clum,** *sb.*1 (*interj.*) *Obs.* Also 4 **clom.** [Of uncertain origin: sense 2 may be related to rare OE. *clumian* to mutter, murmur.]
1. Silence, quiet.
1340 *Ayenb.* 266 Yef ye me wylleþ y-here: habbeþ amang you clom and reste.
2. In the following, some take it as 'a note of silence': cf. *mum!* Others suggest that it represents the muttering or murmuring of the Paternoster.
c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 452 'Now, *Pater noster*, clum,' quod Nicholay, And 'clum,' quod Jon, and 'clum,' quod Alisoun. 1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 34 All must be Mum: Clum quoth the Carpenter, Clum quoth the Carpenter's wife, and Clum quoth the Friar. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Clum*, a note of silence [so BAILEY 1721-1800].

† **Clum,** *sb.*2 *Obs. rare.* [App. a variant of CLAM *sb.*1 3: cf. CLUM *v.*] *pl.* Clutches, (= CLAMS).
1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* III. B iv b, The Captaine shoulde detaine Thy Briseis from thy clummes. *Ibid.* XV. 89 Mightste thou at all from Paris clummes astart.

† **Clum, clumme,** *a.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [cf. CLUM *sb.*1] a. Silent. b. Sullen, GLUM.
c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. 522 Than farewele, consciens, he were clumme, I shuld haue all my wyll. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 38 He..lookes as red as a fox, clumme, and is more surly to be spoken with then euer he was before. [But some take this as = CLUM *sb.*1 2, as if *mum*!]

Clum, *a.*2 *dial.* Variant of CLAM *a.*1
1867 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Clum*, a clum heavy soil, hard to work upon. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Clum*, moist and adhesive, as old moss in a flower pot.

† **Clum,** *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **clomme.** [cf. CLAM *v.*3, CLUM *sb.*2] *trans.* To seize, clutch.
1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 77 Let weapons some against their leader clomme. 1598 *Herring's Tayle* (N.) Some in their griping tallants clum a ball of brasse. 1883 *Hampshire Gloss.*, *Clum*, to handle roughly or clumsily. 1886 BARNES *Dorset Dial.*, *Clum*, to clutch roughly or clumsily.

Clum, clumben, -yn, clummen, -in, obs. pa. ppples. of CLIMB *v.*

Clumber (klʌ·mbəɹ). [f. *Clumber* in Nottinghamshire, a seat of the Duke of Newcastle.] Name of a breed of spaniels.
1865 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 11 Sport..with a couple of stanch clumbers, on a fine sunny First of October. 1883 Miss BRADDON *Gold. Calf* xxiii. 252 To Brian..Sir Reginald bequeathed only his favourite hunter, a leash of clumber spaniels, and fifty pounds for a memorial ring.

Clumbsie, obs. f. CLUMSY.

Clump (klʌmp), *sb.* [Known since end of 16th c. Agrees in form and meaning with LG. *klump*, MLG. *klumpe* (whence also mod.G. *klumpe*(*n*), Du. *klomp*, MDu. *clompe*, lump, mass. Cf. OE. *clympre*, CLUMPER. There is no evidence to show whether the English goes back with these to OLG. or WGer., or is of later adoption from LG. The stem *klump-* appears in ON. with another grade of the labial as *klumb-*, whence *klumba*, *klubba*, CLUB.
In sense 4 it is immediately derived from MDu. and MLG. *clumpe*, *klumpe*, Du. *klomp* a wooden

shoe, i.e. a shoe entirely shaped out of a lump of wood (as worn by the North German peasantry); which is a special application of the Du. and LG. word as given above. Although, therefore, this use has not been developed in English from the radical sense, it may be treated as belonging to the same word, esp. as there is a general association of meaning: cf. also CLUMP *v.*

Klumb- was probably a nasalized form of **klub-*; comparing this with the stem *kulb-* of OHG. *cholbo*, OLG. **kolba* (MLG. and MDu. *colve*, Du. *kolf* 'club'), and ON. *kolfr* javelin, *kylfi*, *kylfa* 'knot, club', we are led to a pre-Teut. **glbh*, whence app. L. *globus* rounded mass, ball.]

1. A compact mass or piece, a heap, a lump (often implying clumsiness of form).

c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Clump*, a Heap or Lump. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 120 Frog Spawn.. is brought forth in a clump. 1755 JOHNSON, *Clump*, a shapeless piece of wood or other matter, nearly equal in its dimensions. 1767 MONRO in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 503 In this crystallisation the salt seemed to form in clumps. 1868 E. GARRETT *Occup. Retired Life* vii. (1869) 141 A baker gave me a clump o' bread. 1872 DANA *Corals* ii. 144 The bluff declivity with its clinging clumps.

2. 'A cluster of trees; a tuft of trees or shrubs' (J.); now also, a compact mass or patch of any growing plant, *e. g.* a clump of lily of the valley.

a 1586 *Answ. Cartwright* 44 Are a clump of fruite trees called an orcharde, yf they stand open in the fielde without a fence? 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. *Hants* 117 Two large Clumps of Scots Fir Trees. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 344 It builds its nest..on some dry clump among the reeds. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess. Friendship* Wks. (Bohn) I. 89 That clump of waving grass that divides the brook. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* i. (1879) 3 A large clump of bananas. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 369 New clumps of young plants.

b. By extension.

1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 121 The clump of village houses. *Mod., Crochet Directions.* Clump of four long stitches; clump of six long stitches.

3. *Clumps*: a parlour game of questions and answers, also called *clubs*.

Played by two sides; two members, one from each side, agree upon the name of something; each side then gathers in a close group or clump round the member of the other side, and tries to find out from him by questions, answered only by 'yes' or 'no', the thing thought of, the contest being to try which side shall first succeed in doing this.

1883 Miss BRADDON *Gold. Calf* xxvii. 314 Charades, clumps, consequences, dumb crambo.

4. A thick extra sole on a shoe, either added outside the sole proper after the shoe is made, or inserted between the sole and bottom of the shoe in the process of making. [In this use the word has app. passed through the senses of wooden shoe, wooden sole or clog, to that of extra thick sole.] Hence **clump-boot, -shoe**, a heavy boot or shoe with a **clump-sole**, or thick double sole for rough wear; whence *clump-soled* adj.

1879 Miss BRADDON *Clov. Foot* xxxiv. 266 Put on your waterproof and clump soles.

5. *Mining*. The compressed clay of coal strata; = CLUNCH. 1865 in BRANDE.

6. *Comb.*, as **clump-block**, *Naut.* (see quots.); **clump-built** *a.*, ? clumsily built; **clump-headed** *a.* (see quot.); **clump-boot**, etc., see 4.

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 37 *Clump blocks used..for lower tacks and sheets, clews of topsails, etc.; or where a short and thick block will answer the purpose of the common ones. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 34 They are rove through iron-bound clump blocks. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 208 Those *clump-built sloops. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 126 When the leading shoots of the stem begin to lose their preeminence, and gradually disappear among the other branches, the top of the Tree assumes a rounded form, and becomes what is called *clump-headed.

¶ Erroneously used for CLAMP.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 317 The frame carrying the dividing-point or tracer.. may be there fastened by tightening two clumps. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 69 Supported by iron clumps called knees.

Clump (klʌmp), *v.* [Partly from CLUMP *sb.*; partly with onomatopœic modifications: cf. CLAMP.]

1. *intr.* To walk or tread heavily and clumsily.

[This has associations with CLUMP *sb.* 4, or its Du. sources. People *clump* with *klumpen* or wooden shoes.]

1665 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* in Brown *Bunyan* viii. 178 It is not every clown with his clumping dirty shoes that is admitted. *c* 1825 Mrs. CAMERON *Houlston Tracts* II. No. 54. 5 If I was to clump about the house in those clodhopping shoes. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* ix, Clumping with his lame leg up and down the pavement. 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* I. ix. 214 He.. clumped about in his sabots.

2. *trans.* To put together into a 'clump', heap, or mass; to plant in a clump.

1824 Miss MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 26 They are paid according to the quantity they plant: and some.. used to be accused of clumping them—that is..of dropping more than one bean into a hole. 1826 *Ibid.* Ser. II. 423 Two or three [words] were crammed into one lot, clumped, as the bean-setters say. 1869 PARKMAN *Disc. Gt. West* v. (1875) 63 The women.. wore their hair clumped in a mass behind each ear.

3. To put a clump on the sole of a shoe, to add an extra thick sole; to 'clog'.

Mod. To have the children's shoes clumped for the winter.

Clumped (klʌmpt), *ppl. a.* [f. CLUMP + -ED.]

†**1.** Clubbed, as in *clumped foot. Obs.*

1709 W. KING *Art of Love* x, [Of Vulcan] one foot was clump'd, which was the stronger, The other spiny, though much longer.

2. Formed into a clump; clump-shaped.

1887 STEVENSON *Misadv. J. Nicholson* vi, The clumped holly.

3. Furnished with clumps of trees.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 524 The surrounding hills are clumped with forest trees. 1824 M'CULLOCH *Scotland* I. 99 The belted and clumped park is but a flower-garden.

4. Furnished with clump-soles, as 'clumped boots'.

†**Clumper,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [app. identical with OE. *clympre* 'lump, mass of metal':—type **klumpriôn-* f. an adj. *klump-ro-* clumpish, deriv. of *klumpo-*: see CLUMP *sb.* Later form assimilated to *clump*, but cf. CLUTCH:—OE. *clyccean.*]

A lump, mass; = CLUMP *sb.* 1.

a 1000 *Riddles* xli. 75 Unlytel leades clympre. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 134 Wyrc.. greate clympran feowur. *c* 1000 *O. E. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 272/29 *Metallum* clympre. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 5194 Froze into little irregular clumpers. 1731 BAILEY, *Clumper*, a clot or clod. 1886 BARNES *Dorset Gloss.*, 'A clumper of gingerbread'.

†**Clumper,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. CLUMPER *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To form into lumps or masses; to clot, congeal. Hence **Clumpered** *ppl. a.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 58 b, A iuice whiche ye may fynde..clumpered or growen together. — *Baths* 7 a, Clumpered blood that is runne together. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. xcii, Vapours..Clumper'd in balls of clouds.

2. To put together clumsily, to patch *up*; = CLAMPER *v.*[1]

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie, Gentl. Inner Temple*, If any..have Clumpered up with the helpe of some rude and gross Minerva any worke.

Clumper, *v.*[2] [variant of CLAMPER *v.*[2] Frequentative of CLUMP *v.* 1.] To tread heavily and clumsily. Hence **Clumpering** *ppl. a.*; also **Clumper** *sb.*[2], 'the sound of heavy tramping' (Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.*).

†**Clumperton.** *Obs.* Also **clomperton.** [f. CLUMP or CLUMPER: cf. *simpleton.*] A clown, a clodhopper.

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 285 Fallinge into..altercation with a stronge stubberne clomperton, he was shrowdlie beaten of him. 1648 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict., Een Klocten ofte een Plompaert*, a Clowne or a Clumperton. 1721 BAILEY, *Clumperton*, a clown.

Clumping, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see CLUMP *v.*

Clumpish (klʌ·mpiʃ), *a.* [f. CLUMP *sb.* + -ISH.] Somewhat clumpy; heavy and clumsy; 'lumpish'.

1681 N. N. *Rome's Follies* 15 An old Clumpish, Feeble, Jealous coxcomb. 1764 T. BRYDGES *Homer Travest.* (1797) II. 12 With a clumpish kind of sound, Bang went their buttocks on the ground. 1883 A. WATSON in *Mag. Art* Oct. 491/2 An old clumpish coasting schooner.

Clumps, a game: see CLUMP 4.

Clumps(e: see CLUMSE.

Clumpy (klʌ·mpi), *a.* [f. CLUMP + -Y.]

1. Of the nature or form of a clump.

1820 H. MATTHEWS *Diary Invalid* 170 The orange-tree.. its form is too clumpy—too round and regular—to be picturesque. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 641 Low clumpy hills and furzy gullies. 1878 J. W. EBSWORTH in *Bagford Ballads* 1017 How angular her vestments, how clumpy her bandeaux.

2. Abounding in clumps (of trees).

1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Each & All* iv. 46 The clumpy drives of a park.

3. Heavy and clumsy; lumpy.

1836 J. STRUTHERS *Dychmont* IV. 407 Nor clumpy, highland, grewsome gauger. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* XI. 355 Gray hose and clumpy boots.

b. See quots.

1881 *I. Wight Gloss.*, *Clumpy, sb.*, a dunce, a stupid fellow. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Clumpy, a.*, stupid.

†**Clumse,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 7 **clums, clumps**(e, 8 *dial.* **clomps**, 9 *dial.* **clumps.** [Related to CLUMSE *v.*, although the actual nature of the relation is not clear. Kindred words appear in mod. Scandinavian: cf. Icel. *klumsa, klumsi*, lock-jawed, speechless, Sw. dial. *klumsen* adj. benumbed with cold, clemmed with hunger, dazed, *klumsi(g)*, in S. Sweden, benumbed with cold, clumsy, *klumshändt*, numbed in the hands; also *klums* sb., a numbskull.

The localization of the word in England agrees with a Norse origin.]

Benumbed with cold; hence, stupid, dull, stolid of mind; inept of hands, unhandy, unready, idle, lazy; in mod. dial., also, gruff, surly (cf. an 'awkward' customer).

1611 COTGR., *Entombi*, stonied, benummed, clumpse, asleepe. 1647 H. MORE *Cupid's Conflict* lxi, How clums and cold The vulgar wight would be to yield what's right. 1671 SKINNER, *Clumps*, ignavus, ineptus: vox agro Linc. usitatissima. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* s.v. *Clumps*, idle, lazy, unhandy, ineptus, a word of common use in Lincolnshire. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 86 He didn't tell me, and he's a clumps man, I should ha' been scarred to ax him. 1886 *S. W. Lincolnsh. Words, Clumps*, idle, lazy.

(as *sb.*) 1730–6 BAILEY (folio) *Clumps*, a numpskull, one void of common sense.

†**Clumse,** *v. Obs.* In 4 **clomse**, 5 **cloumse.** [ME. *clumsen* found in 13th c., perh. represents an OE. **clumsian*, on the type of *rótsian* to be cheerful, *hlǽnsian* to make lean, etc. But it may be of Norse origin: cf. mod. Norw. *klumsa*, intensive of *kluma*, to make motionless, speechless, lame, etc. Simpler forms of the same root appear in EFris. *klömen* to be numb with cold, WFris. *klomjen*, LG. *klömen, klomen, klaomen*, Du. *kleumen*, Sw. *klömen*; also, in comp., MG. *verklummen*, MDu. *verkleumen, verkloemen.* The stem *klum-* is in ablaut relation to *klam-* in CLAM and CLEM, the radical notion being that of 'confinement, constraint, constriction', which, in this group, is esp. referred to the stiffening action of cold.]

1. *intr.* To be or become stiff or numb with cold.

c 1360 *Song Mercy* 176 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 123 For Merlions feet ben colde Hit is heore kuynde..A quik brid to haue and holde From foot to foot to flytte and folde To kepe hire from clomesyng. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 50 Whan þow clomsest for colde or clyngest for drye.

2. *trans.* To stupefy, amaze, daze (in mind).

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxiii. 201 þat clowde cloumsed vs clene, þat come schynand so clere.

†**Clumsed, clumst,** *ppl. a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 **clumsed, clumsd, clomsed, clumst**(e, **klumst, clowmst, clomst**, 4–5 **clumsid, -yd**, (7, 9 *dial.* **clumpst**). [f. CLUMSE *v.* + -ED.]

1. Benumbed with cold; numb, palsied, bereft of sensation and power of grasping.

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* XXXV. 3 Coumforte ȝe clumsid, ether comelid, hondis. — *Zeph.* iii. 16 Sion, thin hondis be not clumsid. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 69 Clumsyd, *eneruatus, euiratus.* 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* s.v. *Clumps*, Clumpst with cold, i. e. benumbed. 1873 *Swaledale Gloss.*, *Clumpsed.*

2. *fig.* Dazed: **a.** Mentally benumbed or stunned, dumbfounded. **b.** Of a faculty: Rendered powerless, stupefied.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12213 (Cott.) Clumsd he was quen he can here. *Ibid.* 12227 (Fairf.) My hert is clumsed for to here. *a* 1400 *Gospel of Nichodemus* in Herrig's *Archiv* LIII. 418 Þe fendes..Said we er clomsed gret and smalle With yhone kaytyf so kene. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xlv, The fende.. as a clumsid caytyf bounden wyth the mighte of Jhesu.

3. *fig.* Hardened in sin, dead to moral influences.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 6 Men that er klumst in thaire synn. *Ibid.* cxviii. 70 Thaire hert is lopird, that is, clumst, thorgh pride and enuy. *Ibid.* cxix. 6 When i forbad thaim thaire illis, thai ware clumste, and strafe agayns me. 1340 *Pr. Consc.* 1651 He es outher clomsed, or wode.

4. *dial.* (Cf. CLUMSE *a.*)

1877 *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Clumpst*, stolid, surly, uncouth, ill-mannered, taciturn.

Hence †**Clumsthead,** †**Clumstness,** mental or moral stupefaction; moral deadness.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lvii. 4 Þaire woednes is clowmsthed [*MS. N.* clumsthede], þat will not be turned. *Ibid.* xxx. 27 Connynge of ill & clomstnes in syn.

Clumsily (klʌ·mzili), *adv.* [f. CLUMSY + -LY[2].] In a clumsy manner.

1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 139 He [the chameleon] walks very clumsily. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* IV. III. vi. (R.), Canoes.. composed of several pieces of wood clumsily sewed together with bandages. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 398 The Welsh were..able to overtake the clumsily mounted English. 1879 A. TAYLOR *Guienne* 55 The spanner and clumsily conceived nineteenth century miracle.

Clumsiness (klʌ·mzinés). Clumsy quality.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 203 The Turn wrest plough..surpasseth for weight and clumsiness. 1821 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life* I. ii. 57 All clumsiness in the sentences.. I will do my best to amend. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 257 From their clumsiness in manœuvring.

Clumsome, *a. dial.* [f. CLUMSE *v.*]

1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Clumsome* or *clussum*, clumsy-handed.

Clumsy (klʌ·mzi), *a.* Also 6 **clumbsie**, 6–8 **clumsie**, 6–7 **clomsey.** [Appears in writers *c* 1600; not used by Shakspere; not in Florio, Cotgrave, Bullokar, Cockeram, Blount, Phillips (1696), nor in Cocker 1704. Marston's use of it (among other 'wild outlandish terms') was ridiculed by Ben Jonson in *Poetaster* v. i., where Crispinus (*i. e.* Marston) is made to speak of 'clumsie chilblain'd judgment'. App. f. CLUMSE *v.* + -Y: cf. *drowsy, bousy*; but it is to be noted that at Lund, in Sweden, *klumsi(g)* is used in the primary sense 'benumbed with cold', and also with the same signification as our 'clumsy'. Cf. *klumsen* under CLUMSE *a.*]

†**1.** Benumbed or stiffened with cold. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXI. lvi. 425 The Carthaginians..returned into the campe so clumsie and frozen [*ita torpentes gelu*]. *a* 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* II. 136 Clumsie judgements, chilblain'd gowtie wits. 1602 — *Antonio's Rev.* Prol., The rawish danke of clumsie winter ramps the fluent summers raine.

2. Acting or moving as if benumbed: heavy and awkward in motion or action; ungainly, unhandy; wanting in dexterity or grace.

1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* I. iii. 42 When each base clowne his clumbsie fist doth bruise. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 375 Apt to be moulded..even by clumsie fingers. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 189 In the common actions and behaviour of life, I have not seen a more clumsy, awkward, and unhandy people. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 18 Invention.. Dull in design, and clumsy to perform. 1875 JOWETT *Plato*

(ed. 2) IV. 63, I am very clumsy at these processes of division and enumeration.

3. *fig.* Applied to actions and products of clumsy hands: Ill-contrived, awkward.

1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* II, In clumsy verse, unlick'd, unpointed. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 9 Sept., The great men making me their clumsy apologies, etc. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. ii. 11 A clumsy forgery. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 229 By such a clumsy expedient.

4. Rudely constructed; of awkward, ungainly or ungraceful shape; inelegant, unwieldy.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Poems* Wks. 1764 I. 229 The clumsy shape, the frightful mien..Of that grim brute yclep'd a bear. *a* 1788 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 515 A fine young woman altogether; rather a little clumsy, but fine complexion, teeth, and nails. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 88 Your wet ropes And clumsy oars..give blisters first and then a horny hand. 1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 374/1 The boots..are a trifle clumsy.

5. *Comb.*

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 288 Our clumsy-fisted imagination.

† **Clunch,** *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [*Clunch* adj. and sb. are immediately connected: earlier quotations have actually been found for the sb., but its various senses appear to arise more naturally from that of the adj. The LG. *klunt*, Du. *klont* 'lump, clod, heavy and awkward mass, clown', etc., which is explained etymologically as a nasalized derivative of the root which gave *cleat, clot, clout* (OTeut. **klunt-*, from *klut-*), must app. have formerly been used in the same sense in Eng. (where it still lingers dialectally in restricted use: see below), as is evidenced by numerous derivatives, CLUNTER, etc. An adj. **cluntisc, cluntish* 'of the nature of a lump, lumpy, lumpish, loutish' (cf. *Cheshire Gloss.* 1866, *cluntish* rough-spoken, uncivil), may possibly have been contracted to *clunch* (cf. *Frencisc, French, Scottish, Scotch*). The close phonetic relation of *clunch* and *clumse*, together with overlapping of meanings seems to have resulted in the frequent treatment of the two as synonymous.]

1. Lumpy, lumpish; heavy and stiff, or close, as clay or pudding; thickset, 'chunky,' in figure.

1776 ANSTEY *Election Ball* (1808) 210 In pudding there's something so clumsy and clunch. 1787 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 13 July, I found him [Dr. Beattie] pleasant..with a round thick clunch figure, that promises nothing either of his works or his discourse. 1788 *Ibid.* 20 Oct., She is fat, and clunch, and heavy, and ugly.

2. *dial.* (See quot.) Cf. CLUMSE, CLUMSED 4.

1877 *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss., Clunch*: 1. Close, hot, cloudy (of the weather): 2. sullen, morose. 1889 *Nottingham dial., Clunch*, morose, sulky.

Clunch (klʌnʃ), *sb.* Also 7 **cluncho, clounch.** [Probably sb. use of the prec.; in several senses it corresponds to LG. *klunt*, and possibly to a lost Eng. sb. of that form. But the analogy of *bump, bunch, hump, hunch,* suggests a similar relation of *clump, clunch.*]

1. A lump, a heavy and unshapely mass.

(Known only in mod. dialect, but prob. of considerable age.) [So EFris. *klunt.*]

1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Clunch*, a lump. 'He's got a clunch of snow on his boot.'

2. A lumpish fellow, a clown, boor, lout. Cf. CLOD, CLOT. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [So EFris. *klunt.*]

1602 CLAPHAM *Serm. St. Peter's* in Manningham *Diary* (1868) 116 Howe like a clowne, a clunche, an asse, he answers. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xv, A very clounch, and bacon-slicer of Brene. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant* Wks. (1687) 414 These rascals, scorned and sleighted by every tatter'd Clunch. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss., Clunch*, a clod-hopper or boor. 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss., Clunch*, a heavy stupid person or animal.

† **3.** A (clumsy) hand, 'fist'. *Obs.* [?Influenced by CLUTCH, or by CLENCH (see CLUNCH *v.*); but cf. EFris. *klunt* a clumsy, clodhopping foot.]

1709 W. KING *Art of Love* v, Others try her greasy Clunches With stoning Currants in whole Bunches.

4. A name given locally to various stiff clays; *esp.* an indurated clay of the coal-measures.

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 131 Upon the surface they meet first with earth and stone, 2. blew clunch. 1712 F. BELLERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 541 A Blewish hard Clay; the Miners call it Clunch. This is one of the certain Signs of Coal. 1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 21 Hard clay rising in lumps, called Clunch.

5. A soft white limestone forming the lower and harder beds of the chalk, occasionally used for building purposes, esp. internal carved work.

1823 NICHOLS *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 76 *note*, Carved in clunch or soft stone. 1844 ANSTED *Geology* II. 455 (L.) Like other kinds of clunch (as the lower chalk is sometimes called), this bed forms an easily cut and a very useful material for certain kinds of internal decorative work. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 188 The western portal..owing to the friable clunch of which it is constructed, has lost the greater part of its decorations.

6. *Comb.*, as **clunch-clay,** =4; also the Oxford Clay; **clunch-lime** =5.

1815 W. SMITH *Mem. to Map Strata Eng. & Wales* 19 In the vale of Blackmore..the *clunch clay..from the base of the Chalk hills to the edge of the Cornbrash limestone. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 79 A bed of clay, called clunch clay and Oxford clay, separates the lower oolites from the middle oolites. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 210 What is called near Lewis in Sussex, the *Clunch Lime..a species of chalk.

† **Clunch,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. By-form of CLENCH (or mixture of *clench* and *clutch*).

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 41 His fist cluncht with the habite of disputing.

† **Clunchfist.** *Obs.* [f. CLUNCH *v.* + FIST.]

1. A clenched fist (also *fig.* a 'knock-down' argument).

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 20 They haue..made their conclusions end with a Clunchfist, right like the old description of Logicke. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. 189 The Clunch-fist of Logick (good to knock a man down at a blow).

2. A 'close-fisted' or niggardly person, a miser. (Also *attrib.*)

1606 *Choice, Chance, etc.* (1881) 68 What will this Clunch-fist leaue vpon his graue? 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* I. liv, Gold graspers, coin gripers..ye cluntch-fist dastards.

So † **Clunch-fisted** *a.*, 'close-fisted', niggardly.

1644 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* E iiij b, He was an Abraham clunchfisted. 1664 J. WILSON *Cheats* I. iii, They are..so Clunchfisted..'tis death to 'um to pluck 'um [their hands] out of their pockets.

Clu·nchion. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (See quots.)

1626 A. SPEED *Adam out of E.* xxvii. (1659) 171, I have some [moles] taken in that manner with ordinary Clunchions. 1888 *S. Chesh. Gloss., Clunchеon*, a cudgel.

† **Clu·ner.** *Obs. rare.* A Cluniac monk.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (1847) 32 A gentell Cluner two cheses hadde of me.

Clung (klʌŋ), *ppl. a. arch.* and *dial.* Also 4-5 clong(e, 6 clounge. [f. CLING *v.*]

1. Congealed, congested, stiffened: see CLING *v.*[1]

2. Drawn together, shrunk, or shrivelled, by the action of heat, cold, hunger, thirst, disease, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4581 Pai [ears of grain] war so clungun, dri, and tame. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 1385 Off tymber grete schydys clong. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 88 Pal and clungen was his chek. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 319 When thaire huske is drie and clonge. 1691 RAY. *N. C. Words, Clung*, closed up, or stopped, spoken of Hens when they lay not; it is usually said of any thing that is shrivelled or shrunk up. 1814 *Month. Mag.* XXXVIII. 437 The features, tho' clung, were of exquisite touch.

b. Hide-bound.

1559 COOPER *Thesaurus, Coriago*, the sickenesse of cattall when they are clounge, that their skynnes dooe cleve fast to their bodies, hyde bounde. 1580 BARET *Alv.* 432 Hide-bound, or a sicknesse of cattle being called clung.

3. Pinched with hunger, starving; CLEMMED.

1807 TANNAHILL *Kebbuckston Wedding* Poet. Wks. (1846) 138 The de'il fill his kyte wha gaes clung frae the meeting. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* iii. (1859) 95 Clung and famished the poor brute could no longer exist.

4. Clinging, stiff, tenacious; esp. of soil; of the nature of heavy clay.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xix. (1495) 559 Holdith so faste and so is clonge. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 24 Crust-clung and Soale-bound soyles. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* I. i. 46 When their black earth works very clung and heavy, they seldom fail of having great crops. 1877 *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss., Clung*, stiff, tenacious, sticky. 1886 *S. W. Lincolnsh. Wds.* s. v. There's ten acres on it is clung; it can't be clunger.

5. Improperly tough, whether through drought, or through damp.

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 208 The chaff of the chesses is clung, and wants to be mellowed in order to make it thresh the better. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss., Clung*, hard, as wool when it has become dry and tough.

b. Damp and tough.

1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial.* s. v. The mown grass is spoken of as very clung after having been exposed to wet chilly weather, so that it has not hayed satisfactorily. 1876 *Surrey Provinc., Clung*, cold, damp; but expressed perhaps by clammy.

6. Out of temper, sullen.

1877 *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss., Clung* .. sullen, morose. 1887 *Kentish Dial., Clung*, withered, dull; out of temper.

Clung, pa. t. and ppl. of CLING *v.*

† **Clung,** *v. Obs.* By-form of CLING *v.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 586 The hard yron..is willing to be drawne by the load stone..it claspeth and clungeth to it. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass.* 123 If it .. be suffred to accrue & clung together. 1647 H. MORE *Song Soul* II. App. xcii, Heavy clunging mists. *Ibid.* III. iii. xliii, These near will to her clung. 1708-25 KERSEY, *To clung*, to dry as Wood does, when laid up after it is cut.

† **Clunged, clung'd,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 4-6 **clonged.** Extended by-form of CLUNG *ppl. a.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xlvi. (1495) 568 Erthe bounde and clongyd [*Helmingh. MS.* clonge] togiders is a clotte. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. N. T.* 120 b, She was in her body so shrounken and clonged together, that, etc. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 25 b, The Earth made clunged with the cold of winter. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 216 They do to open their guts, which otherwise were clunged and grown together. *Ibid.* I. 513 By the Northern winds .. clunged and congealed withall. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Peau*, He is clungd, or hidebound. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. (1682) 442 My hungerclung'd Belly. 1658 FRANCK *North. Memoirs* (1694) 177 A sort of feathers, that's clung'd and twisted.

Cluniac (klū·niæk), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *Cluniac-us*, f. *Cluny.*]

A. *adj.* Belonging to the monastery of Cluny or Clugny, near Mâcon in France. **B.** *sb.* A monk of Cluny, or of the order which subsequently developed from it, and separated in the 11th c. from the Benedictines. So **Cluniace·nsian, Clunist.**

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 281 Monkes Clumiacks. 1884 *19th Cent.* Jan. 109 The Cluniacs, who were the reformed Benedictines. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2290 The Cluniacensians [built] a monastery [on Mt. Tabor]. 1888 SIR G. DUCKETT *Archives of Cluni* I. 79 The Clunists and their formidable rivals, the Cistercians.

Clunk, *sb. Sc.* [Echoic: cf. Norw. and Sw. *klunk* gulp, *klunka* to gulp, to guggle.] A sound such as is made by a cork drawn forcibly from a bottle, by liquid poured out of a narrow-necked vessel, or shaken in a vessel partially empty, etc.

1823 GALT *Entail* III. xiii. 125 The corks playing clunk in the kitchen frae morning to night. *a* 1856 H. MILLER *Cruise of Betsey* (1858) 224 There was the usual..mixture of guggle, clunk, and splash, which forms .. the voyager's concert.

Clunk, *v. dial.* [See prec. (Sense 2 corresponds to Sw. *klunka.*)]

1. *intr.* To make the sound described under CLUNK *sb.* (*Sc.*) In JAM.; and in mod. Dicts.

2. *trans.* To swallow with an effort, to gulp down, bolt. (*s. w. dial.*)

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Clunk*, To swallow. *Devon.* 1853 *N. & Q.* Ser. I. VIII. 65. 1880 *W. Cornwall* (& *E. Corn.*) *Gloss., Clunk*, to swallow with an effort; to bolt.

Clunt, *sb. dial.* [see CLUNCH, and cf. Du. *klont*, EFris. *klunt* clod, lump, heavy clumsy loud-stamping foot.] A heavy noisy tread, a clump.

1877 in *Holderness Gloss.*

Clunt, *v. dial.* [cf. prec. and the frequentative CLUNTER 3.] To walk in a heavy noisy manner.

Hence **Clunter** *sb.*, 'an unnimble stumbler' (Thoresby *Lett. to Ray* 1703).

† **Clunter,** *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [In form a frequentative of *clunt*: see CLUNCH. It is thus to a certain extent a synonym of CLUTTER and its variants; but it has also strong associations of use with CLUMPER, q. v. With the various senses cf. Du. *klonteren* to clot, coagulate, *klontermelk*, Ger. dial. *kluntermilch*, curds; EFris. *kluntern* to go clumsily and noisily.]

† **1.** *intr.* To run together in clots or lumps, to clutter, clotter, or clodder. *Obs.* or ? *dial.*

1587 HARRISON *Eng.* II. vi. (1877) I. 158 She..mixeth them with the malt..otherwise these later would clunter, fall into lumps, and thereby become vnprofitable. 1847 HALLIWELL *Clunter*, to turn lumpy, as..in boiling. *Yorksh.*

2. *trans.* To put together clumsily, to clumper *up.*

1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'It was clunter'd up onny hoo', clapped together, as we say of slop furniture.

3. *intr.* (See quots.)

1788 MARSHALL *E. Yorksh., Clunter*, to make a rude noise with the feet in walking. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Clunter*, to stamp with the feet. *Cluntering*, walking clownishly. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Clunther*, v. 1878 *Cumberland Gloss., Clunter.* 1887 *Cheshire Gloss., Clonter*, to make a clatter, especially in walking with heavy boots or clogs.

Clu·nter, *sb. dial.* [Corresponds to MDu. *klonter*, EFris. *klunter* = *klunt* lump; cf. also CLUMPER *sb.*[1]] 'A big lump' (*Cheshire Gloss.* 1886).

Clupe, obs. form of CLEPE *v.*, to call.

Clupean, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *clupe-a* (see next) + -AN.] Pertaining to herrings.

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 317 Men who tar their fingers in the clupean service.

Clupeoid (klū·pi,oid). *Zool.* [f. L. *clupe-a* a kind of small river-fish, taken as the name of the genus which includes the herring, pilchard, sprat, etc. + -OID.] A fish belonging to the herring family (*Clupeidæ*).

1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 117 The condition is .. more complicated in many Clupeoids. 1887 *Athenæum* 9 July 58/3 Mr. A. Smith-Woodward .. considered it [the genus *Rhacolepis*] an elopine clupeoid.

Cluppen, -ede, clupte, obs. ff. of CLIP *v.*[1]

† **Cluse.** *Obs. rare.* [immed. ad. MFlem. *clûse* in same sense:—WGer. *klūsa*, a. late L. *clūsa* = *clausa* a shut up place, whence (among other senses) a monastic cell. For other developments of L. *clūsa, clausa*, cf. OE. *clūs*(*e* inclosure, narrow passage, close, bond, prison; also CLOSE *sb.*[1], CLOW *sb.*[1]] A (monastic) cell.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* iv. (Arb.) 9 He..hath bylded a cluse, theryn dwelleth he.

Cluse: see CLOW *sb.*[1] dam, sluice; also CLOSE *v.*

Clush, obs. form of CLOSH [2].

Clush-clash. [Reduplicated phr. from CLASH: cf. *clish-clash.*] Clashing.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 45 Thee vauts haulf shrillye rebounded With clush clash buzing, with droomming clattered humming.

† **Clusive,** *a. Obs.*—[f. L. *clūs-* ppl. stem of *claudĕre* to shut + -IVE.] 'Shut up, compassed' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Cluss, clush. *Sc.* [ad. F. *écluse* SLUICE, q.v.; cf. CLOW *sb.*[1]] A sluice.

1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 178 The sluice of a mill, in the Low-lands of Scotland, is called the cluss. This is evidently taken from the French *ecluse.* 1808 JAMIESON s. v. *Clouse*: *Clush*, a sluice.

Cluster (klɒ·stəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 1 **clyster**, 4–7 **clustre**, 5 **clustyr**, (**clowster**), **closter**, **clostre**, (6 (*Spenser*) **gluster**, 8 **clusture**), 4– **cluster**. [OE. *clyster*, rarely *cluster* = North Ger. *kluster*. *Cluster* app.:—OTeut. **klŭstro-*, from **klŭt-tro-*, from same root as *clot*, *clout*, *cleat*: see Clot.]

1. A collection of things of the same kind, as fruits or flowers, growing closely together; a bunch. **a.** Originally of grapes (in which sense *bunch* is now the usual term).

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 318 (O. E. T. 45) *Botrum*, clystri. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 139/7 *Bacido, botrus*, clyster. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Deut.* xxxii. 32 Ðæt biteroste clyster. 1382 Wyclif *Song Solomon* vii. 8 Thi tetes shul ben as the clustris of a vyne. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2484 Two exploratours..Yt broght the grape clustre. 1595 Spenser *Col. Clout* 600 The glusters of ripe grapes. 1611 Bible *Micah* vii. 1 There is no cluster to eate. 1713 Young *Last Day* i. 216 Spread all thy purple clusters, tempting vine. 1830 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* I. 273 The stem which holds the cluster is half cut through.

fig. 1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 146 A cluster of the ciuill or common law is better, in their seeming, than a whole vintage of diuinity.

b. Of other fruits, or of flowers; also of other natural growths, as the eggs of reptiles, the air-cells of the lungs, etc.

1382 Wyclif *Song Solomon* i. 13 The clustre of cipre tree my lemman to me. *c* 1400 Maundev. xxvi. (1839) 265 Apples..Mo than an 100 in a cluster. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 69 A Cluster of nuttis, *complustrum*. 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* iii. x. (Arb.) 179 Their egges are engendered in ..clusters. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* 349 Five Vertebrae..in a cluster like a round ball. 1851 Carpenter *Man. Phys.* 400 Each of the ultimate ramifications of the bronchial tubes communicates with a cluster of these air-cells. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* No. 400 A Thyrsus is a compact panicle..such as the clusters of flowers of the lilac and horse-chestnut, a bunch of grapes, etc.

†**2.** A rounded mass or conglomeration; a clot, a 'clutter'. *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 151 Under þe arisynge of þe sonne was i-seie a dredful cluster of fuyre. 1548 Hall *Chron. Hen. VIII* an. 6 (1550) L j, Within the flappe of the lyft syde of his jacket, we fynde a great cluster of bloude.

3. A number of persons, animals, or things gathered or situated close together; an assemblage, group, swarm, crowd.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1438 (Ashm.), On ilka staffe of a staire stike wald a cluster [*Dubl.* clostre]. 1576 Fleming *Panoplie Ep.* 275 The citizens, who..gathered together in a cluster at the gates. 1626 Purchas *Pilgrims* ii. 1045 As bees doe in the sunne, all in a cluster. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (R.), The cluster of islands, lying south of the Andeman Islands. 1835 Sir J. Ross *N. W. Pass.* x. 148 Some clusters of islets. 1854 Tomlinson *Arago's Astron.* 47 Objects, which had been called nebulæ, are evidently nothing but clusters of stars.

b. *fig.* Of immaterial things.

1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 448 Sensitive and reflective ideas..will run together in clusters. 1855 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. ii. ii. 175 The component feelings can unite into coherent..clusters.

4. *Comb.* **a.** In names of certain plants having clustered fruit, as *cluster-cherry*, *-grape*, *-nectarine*, *-pine*, *-potato*, etc.; **b. cluster-candlestick**, a branched candlestick, a candelabrum; **cluster-cherry**, the bird-cherry or hag-berry (*Prunus Padus*); **cluster-cup**, a kind of fungus or morbid growth on the leaves of plants; **cluster-spring**, a spiral carriage-spring, composed of several separate springs; †**cluster-sugar**, ? moist or raw sugar; †**cluster-tene**, the stalk of a bunch of grapes. See also Clusterfist.

1859 Mrs. Gaskell *Round Sofa* 7 A great *cluster-candlestick..bearing seven or eight wax-lights. 1823 Wordsw. *Scenery Lakes* iii. 77 [The] wild *cluster-cherry (here called heck-berry). 1883 *Gd. Words* 733 Growing on the under sides of leaves may be found many beautiful little objects known as *clustercups. These clustercups are probably.. conditions of rusts and mildews and brands. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 234 Vines..Morillon, Chassela, *Cluster Grape. 1707–12 J. Mortimer *Husbandry* (J.), The small black grape is by some called the currant, or clustergrape. *c* 1865 Letheby in *Circ. Sc.* I. 106/1 The *cluster pine of Bordeaux (*Pinus pinaster*). 1791 Bentham *Wks.* (1838–43) X. 257 A good English acre should produce at least 480 bushels of the *cluster potato. 1694 Westmacott *Script. Herb.* 35 Boiled and evaporated to the consistence of Honey, which when cold, is granulated to our *Clyster or Kitchin Sugar. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* x. 194 The *closter tenes in hoote picke be brent.

Cluster (klɒ·stəɹ), *v.* Also 5 **clustir**, 6 **clouster**, **cloyster**; *pa. t.* and *pple.* 5 **clustret**, **-id**, **-it**, 5–7 **clustred**; *pr. pple.* 7–8 **clustring**. [f. prec. sb.]

I. *trans.*

1. To gather or group in a cluster. (Usually in pa. pple.)

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xlii. (1495) 159 The guttes ben clustred and bound togider. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3668 Grapis of gracious stanes. Sum were of cristall clere clustrid to-gedire. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 294 ¶ 1 All the Jewels that..can be clustered in her Bosom. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Ella of Gar.* i. 1 The islands which are clustered around the Western shore of Argyleshire. 1842 Tennyson *Two Voices* xxiv, Not less..would..The foxglove cluster dappled bells.

2. To furnish or cover with clusters. (In pa. pple.)

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 978 A clene croune on his hede clustird with gemmes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1634 Ylion was.. clustrit with towres. 1797 Southey *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 158 Mountains clustered with the fruitful pines. 1830 — *Yng. Dragon* iv, The walls and towers are cluster'd And every hill and height..is throng'd. 1856 Masson *Ess. Prose & V.* 462 When the stem of the original poetic thought..is clustered over with rich parasitic fancies.

II. *intr.*

3. To congregate in a cluster or group; to assemble, collect closely.

1541 Paynel *Catiline* xiv. 18 b, Cloustrynge together in companyes by nyght, they prepared weapons. 1576 Fleming *Panoplie Ep.* 276 The rest clustering about mee. 1618 Bolton *Florus* ii. vi. 96 Swarms of bees which clustred upon the Roman ensignes. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* iii. 63 Woes cluster; rare are solitary woes. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* i. x, They were glad to cluster round the large fire. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 58 All their happiest memories cluster round Those of your name.

4. To grow or be situated in a cluster or in clusters, to form a cluster.

1590–1634 [see Clustering *ppl. a.*]. 1798 Wordsw. *We are Seven* i, Many a curl..clustered round her head. 1827 Keble *Chr. Y., Thursday bef. Easter*, That grapes of gall Should cluster round thine healthiest shoot. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* xi. § 504 The antarctic icebergs which cluster off the Falkland Islands.

b. Of shot fired from a gun: see Club *v.* 5 b.

c. *intr.* sense corresponding to 2. (Cf. to *swarm with*.)

1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* lii, Stupendous crags, clustering with all variety of verdure.

†**5.** To form into clots, to clot or stick together. *Obs. rare.* Cf. Clutter.

1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 17 a, Put in eche of the bagges an vnce of cumin, and quilt the same bagges croswyse that the cumin do not cluster.

Clustered (klɒ·stəɹd), *ppl. a.* Also 6 (in sense 4) **claustered**. [f. Cluster + -ed.]

1. Growing or placed in a cluster, forming a cluster; grouped, closely collected.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 367 Mony clustered clowde clef alle in clowtez. 1627 Drayton *Agincourt* ccxvii, Ere they through the cluster'd crouds could get. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Ecl.* iv. 34 Cluster'd Grapes shall blush on every Thorn. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 204 Heads ⅛ in. long, sessile, clustered. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 142 Clustered crystals, or klinorhombic solitary crystals.

b. Arch. *Clustered pillar* (*column*, *pier*): 'several slender pillars or shafts attached to each other so as to form one' (Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.*).

1874 Parker *Illust. Gothic Archit.* i. iii. 98 The pillars are clustered, and clustered vaulting-shafts are introduced. 1879 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* II. 78 The great feature of Gothic architecture, the clustered pier.

2. Furnished or covered with clusters.

1645 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* xi. 5 Now maist thou sit beneath thy clustred Vine. 1804 J. Grahame *Sabbath* 438 The cluster'd vine there hardly tempts The traveller's hand. 1855 M. Arnold *Poems, Gipsy Child* 6 The swinging waters and the cluster'd pier.

3. In the names of various species of plants that produce their flowers or fruit in clusters.

1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* III. 342 *Campanula glomerata*, Clustered Bell-flower. *Ibid.* V. 296 *Juncus*, Clustered Alpine Rush.

†**4.** Coagulated, clotted. *Obs.*

a 1547 Surrey *Æneid* ii. 352 His crisped lockes all clustred with his blood. 1551 Turner *Herbal* i. D iiij b, Persely helpeth the hardenes of the pappes that cometh of claustered [1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 606 clustered] mylke.

†**Clusterfist.** *Obs.* [f. Cluster in sense of lump, clumsy mass + Fist; cf. Clunch-fist.]

a. A clumsy-fisted fellow; a clown, boor, lout.

b. A 'close-fisted' or grasping fellow; a niggard.

1611 Cotgr., *Homme de porc & de boeuf*, A grosse, base, rude, vnciuile, or vnmanerly churle, a clunch, a clusterfist. 1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 213 Cluster-fists and rapacious varlets. 1655 tr. *Francion* i. iii. 74 My owne cakes.. of which he never proffered me so much as the least crum, so base a cluster-fist was he. 1658 Cleveland *Rustic Rampant* Wks. (1687) 470 The Charter, which was no where extant but in the Noddles of these Cluster-fists. 1675 Cotton *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 276 A whole hundred Cluster-fists.

So †**Cluster-fisted**, *a.*

1611 Coryat *Crudities* 44, I noted many of them to be very cluster-fisted lubbers.

Clustering (klɒ·stəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* The action of the verb Cluster.

1576 Fleming *Panoplie Ep.* 61 The clustering together of calamities. 1858 De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. II. v. 232 A thin diffusion of humble dwellings—here a scattering, and there a clustering.

Clustering, *ppl. a.* That clusters; see verb.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* ii. ix. 16 In the ayre their clust'ring armie flies. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* iv. i. 112 Vines, with clustring bunches growing. 1634 Milton *Comus* 54 His clustering locks With ivy berries wreathed. 1813 Byron *Corsair* iii. ii, Spell-bound within the clustering Cyclades!

Hence **Clusteringly** *adv.*

†**Clusterous**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Cluster *sb.* + -ous.] In a cluster, thronging.

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 23 Thee clusterus heerdflock.

Clusterways, -wise, *adv.* [f. Cluster *sb.* + -ways, -wise.] In the manner of a cluster.

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Palma Christi*, The seed grows cluster wise. *Ibid.* s. v. *Pepper*, The Pepper-Corns stick to one another Clusterways.

Clustery (klɒ·stəri), *a.* [f. Cluster *sb.* + -y.] Abounding in clusters.

1611 Florio, *Graspolóso*, clustry, full of clusters. 1611 Cotgr., *Grumeleux*, clottie, cluttering, clusterie. 1721– in Bailey, Johnson, etc.

Clutch (klɒtʃ), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 3–6 **cloke**, *β. Sc.* 4– **cluke**, (5 **clucke**, 5– **cluik**, 7–8 **clook**, 8– **cleuk**). *γ.* 3–6 **cloche**, 6–7 **clooch**. *δ.* 5–6 **clowch(e**, 6–7 **clouche**, **cloutch**, 7 **clowtch**. *ε.* 7– **clutch**. [A word, or train of words, of difficult history. The earliest form exemplified is ME. *clōke*, Sc. *clūke*, of which the normal modern form would be *clook*. Of this, ME. *clōche*, 17th c. *clooch* (rime *brooch*), appears to be a palatalized southern form; but the conditions of the origin of this and *clowtch*, *clouch* (rime *pouch*), are obscure. *Clutch*, which since the 17th c. has superseded the other forms (exc. dial. *cloke*, *clook*, *cluke*), came in apparently from the verb Clutch, q.v. It is to be noticed that with the obsolescence of the earlier forms, the original literal sense of 'claw' also disappeared, and the senses now in use are mainly those of a noun of action from the verb.

For ME. *clōk(e*, normally we should expect an OE. **clóc*, *clóce*. But, as under Brook *v.* we see a ME. *brōke* (beside *brouk*), from OE. *brúcan*, so here, ME. *clōke* (? beside **clouke*) may represent an OE. **clúc* or *clúce*. This would represent an OTeut. **klûka-* or *klûkôn-*, a deriv. of the vb. root **kluk-*, *kleuk-*, whence came **klukjan*, OE. *clycc(e)an*, Clitch, Clutch. Thus *clōke* would be ultimately related to these verbs. As we cannot on any phonetic principles explain the palatalized forms *clōche*, *clooch*, *cloutch*, it seems probable that these were produced by the influence of the vb. *clucche*, *clutch*, upon the sb. *clōke*, **clouk*, and that the sb. was thus brought gradually in form and sense into direct identification with the verb, as we see, under the verb, that the latter has also been brought in sense into closer association with the sb.]

1. The claw of a beast or bird of prey, or of a fiend: mostly in *pl.* claws, talons, paws. Also contemptuously of a human hand: cf. *paw*.

α. cloke. now *dial.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 130 Uorte huden hire vrom his kene clokes. *Ibid.* 102, 174. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 6936 Vermyn..In þam fest þair clokes full depe. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 792 Syche buffetez he [the bear] hym rechez with hys brode klokes. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 324 (Mätz.) Fro dede you kleke in kloke. 1883 *Huddersf. Gloss.*, *Cloke*, the nail or claw of a cat.

β. cluke, cluik, cleuk (klük, klök). Chiefly *Sc.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Egipciane* 1414 With þi clukis. *c* 1450 Henryson *Mor. Fables* 14 Syne by the clucke there craftelie [the mouse] can hing. 1500–20 Dunbar *Fenȝeit Freir* 118 Had he reveild bene to the rwikis, Thay had him revin all with thair clwikis. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* ix. ix. 82 The egill..Within hys bowand clukis had vp clawcht A ȝong signet. 1530 Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 1169 The gled the pece claucht in his cluke. 1641 *Witts Recreations, Epit. M. Mar-Prel.* (1654) (N.) The devil has him fanged In his kruked klukes [*rime* bukes]. 1777 *Poems Buchan Dialect* (1785) 12 (Jam.) Can well agree wi' his cair cleuck. 1868 G. Macdonald *R. Falconer* I. 101, I never had sic a combination..atween my cleuks afore.

†*γ. cloches, clooches. Obs.*

a 1300 *Body & Soul* 365 *Map's Poems* (Wright) 338 Thei haddin on hym leyd here scharpe cloches alle tho. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 154 He [cat] wil..Cracche vs, or clowe vs, and in his cloches holde. 1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* i. xxii. (1859) 28 Fro the cloches..of Sathanas. 1589 Fleming *Virgil's Georg.* i. 2 Now scortching Scorpius draweth in his armes (or crooked clooches).

†*δ. clowch, clouch, clowtch. Obs.*

c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 503 (in *Babees Bk.*) Cast it not in youre clowche [*rime-wd.* sowche]. 1604 T. Wright *Pass.* v. § 4. 277 Who shall keepe lands or livings vnder the Clouches of such ravinous Kytes and devouryng Cormorants? 1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1653) 769 Ox-flies and Brimsees.. whatsoever they lay their clowtches on, that they hold fast.

ε. clutch (*rare*).

1655 R. Fanshaw *Camoens' Lusiad* iii. 6 That Zone where Cancer bends his clutch.

2. The hand, or more commonly in *pl.* 'hands in a sense of rapacity and cruelty' (J.). In the expressions *in*, *into*, *out of his clutches*, the sense has since the 17th c. gradually passed from 'claws, grasping hands', to 'grips, grasp, tight-hold' as in 3. The singular, 'in his clutch', has even more completely passed from 'claw' to 'grasp'.

α. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 1900 Who is yonder. that grymly lokys? *Fansy.* Adewe, for I wyll not come in his clokys.

β. *a* 1693 *Sc. Presb. Eloq.* (1738) 114 At last I got you out of his clooks.

γ. 1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 142/1 The earle hauing the gouernor..within his clooches. 1600 W. Watson *Quodlibets Relig. & State* (1602) 32 If euer they get me within their clooches.

δ. [*c* 1430 *Hermes Bird* xlviii. in Ashm. (1652) 233 In Chorles clowchys com y never more.] *a* 1535 More *Wks.* ii. (R.), I haue thee in my clouche [*rime* pouche]. 1563–83 Foxe *A. & M.* 1703 Good Samuell..mekely yeelded himselfe into their clouches. 1587 *Lett.* 28 Aug. in *Harl. MS.* 296. 46 If the flete of the Peru..fall in Dracke's clowches. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* iii. x. 20 Too wise..to come into his clouch again. 1642 J. Taylor *God's Judgem.* i. ii. i. 153 A cruell and ougly shaped divell, striving..to get into his clouches a yong man.

ε. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. i. 80 But Age..hath caught me in his clutch. 1641 Milton *Ch. Discip.* ii. (1851) 67 From the greasie clutch of ignorance and high feeding. 1650 — *Lett. State* (1851) 264 To get her again into his Clutches. 1656 More *Antid. Ath.* i. viii. (1712) 23 Gigantick Spirits.. who..might take the Plannets up in their prodigious Clutches. 1678 Butler *Hud.* iii. ii. 1202 Before 't was in your

clutches power. *a* 1699 STILLINGFL. (J.), If I ever more come near the clutches of such a giant. *a* 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.), It was the fortune of a cock to fall into the clutches of a cat. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 25 ¶ 4 [He] escapes the Clutches of the Hangman. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxxi. 50, I had got out of his clutches. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* III. 223 It was left to the clutches of the law. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 143 Wulf fell into William's clutches.

b. *dial.* (see quot.)

1877 *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss., Clutch*, a handful: 'a clutch of bread is all I want.'

3. Tight grip or grasp; the act of clutching. See *in his clutch*, from 16th c., in 2. Quot. 1661 may mean 'hand'.

[*c* 1661 *Characters* (T.), For fear his dirty clutch should grease it.] 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 317 And force the beggarly last doit..from the clutch of Poverty. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xvii, I can't hold on ten seconds more .. my clutch is going now. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. XIX. v. 509 Boscawen got clutch of the Toulon fleet. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 13 If any loosed her clutch.

4. An act of grasping *at*, a sudden and violent attempt to seize.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iii, It was all an expiring clutch at popularity. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 35 After one violent clutch at his beard. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* iv. 133 To make a clutch at the military force in Scotland.

b. *Within clutch*: = within reach of one's grasp.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. vii, When the golden fruit seemed within clutch.

† **5.** A clutch-fist, a miser. *Obs.*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's Motto* Wks. II. 54/1 A hard-hearted miserable Clutch.

6. a. *Mech.* A coupling for throwing the working parts into or out of action at will.

1814 R. BUCHANAN *Mill Work* (1823) 413 Couplings which have no coupling boxes are denominated clutches or glands. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 360/1 Clutches are arranged to throw the working parts into and out of gear as required. 1882 *Mechan. World* 4 Mar. 136/1 The circumstances under which clutches are employed are very various.

b. A mechanical contrivance with two hooked arms for clipping or clutching the bodies to be lifted by a crane, etc.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 579/1 A gripper .. in the foundry-crane, whose clutches take hold of two gudgeons in the centers of the ends of the flask.

c. *Naut.* = CRUTCH.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 113 Crutches or clutches, the crooked timbers fayed and bolted upon the foot-waling abaft, for the security of the heels of the half-timbers.

7. *Comb.* **clutch-fist**, a miser; also *a.*, miserly; **clutch-fisted** *a.*; **clutch-box** (from sense 6), a box-shaped clutch in which one cylindrical piece of metal interlocks with a counterpart.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 1176 Thrown in and out of gear by a *clutch-box and lever. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 397/2 (*Cotton-Spinning*) When the carriage has reached the extremity of the stretch, it comes in contact with a projection .. which .. disengages the clutch-boxes. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* II. i, An old rich *clutch-fist knight. 1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 289 Though we are Borne *Clutch-fisted, When we die We spread our Palmes, and let the World slip by. *c* 1690 *Dict. Cant. Crew, Clutchfisted*, the same as Close-fisted.

Clutch, *sb.*[2] [A variant of CLETCH in same sense; app. in its origin a southern dialect form, being found in the Glossaries of Kent, Sussex, Hants, etc.] A CLETCH; a brood of chickens, a 'laying' or 'sitting' of eggs.

1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 85 They can renew and make good their lost Clutch of Eggs. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. II. (1776) V. 57 These birds .. lay generally from forty to fifty eggs at one clutch. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* II. i. 154 It must have been hatched in Æolus's cave, amongst a clutch of squalls and tempests. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 302 The eggs .. range from three to six in a clutch. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss., Clutch*, a brood of chickens: a covey of partridges. 1885 *Daily News* 14 July 2/1 In Ireland almost every peasant rears a clutch of geese.

Clutch (klʌtʃ), *v.*[1] Forms: 4 **cluchche**, 4–5 **clucche, cluche**, 6– **clutch**. Also ? 4–5 **clocche**, 7 **clouch**. *Pa. pple.* 4–5 **cloughte**, 6–7 **cloucht**, 7 **clutch't, -ed**. [The ME. *cluccheⁿ* was app. a phonetic variant of *clicche*, CLITCH: cf. *much, crutch, such, rush, shut*, all with *u* from original *i* or *y*. The earlier senses of *clitch* and *clutch* were identical, but in their development they diverged. An association arose between *clutch* and ME. sb. *cloke*, whereby *cloke* was gradually assimilated in form to *clutch*, while both verb and substantive approached each other in sense: *to clutch* is now mainly 'to grasp with *clokes* or claws', *a clutch* is now mainly 'a grasp or grip with claws'. The rare forms of the vb., *cloche, clouche*, were prob. from the sb. Cf. CLOUGHT.]

I. Obsolete senses.

† **1.** *intr.* To bend or crook as a joint; = CLITCH 2. *Obs.*

? *c* 1325 *Old Age* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 211, I clyng, I cluche, I croke, I couwe. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B 1541 His cnes cachchez to close & cluchches his hommes. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B XVII. 188 The fyngres .. powere hem failleth to clucche [*v. r.* cluche, clicche, cleuche, clyche] or to clawe, to clyppe or to holde.

2. *trans.* To incurve *the fingers*, close or clench *the hand*; = CLITCH 1. ? *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 589 Not that I haue the power to clutch my hand, When his faire Angels would salute my palme. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 24 Their hands clutch't. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* CCXXIV, With their clutcht Gauntlets cuffing one another. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 76 The Blade is clasped .. by the clutched inside of the middle and third Fingers. *Ibid.* 121 In their clutched left Hand.

† **b.** To interlock *the fingers*. *Obs.*

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXIX. ii. 360 Fingers clutched crosse one within another [*complicatis articulis*]. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 29 With Hand in Hand and Fingers clutched one within another.

† **3.** *intr.* To stick, to cling *together*; = CLITCH 6. *Obs.*

c 1425 *MS. Laud* 656. f. 1 (Halliw.) So a canker unclene hit clocched togedres.

II. Current senses, connected with CLUTCH *sb.*

4. *trans.* To seize with claws or clutches; to seize convulsively or eagerly. Also with *away, off, up*: to snatch with clutches.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 172 A cat..he wol..To hus clees clawen [*v.r.* clochen] ows. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* ix, With all the fingers spread out as if to clutch it. 1832 L. HUNT *Poems* 166 Then issues forth the bee to clutch the thyme. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. viii. Clutched off to a great blank barren Union House. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 198 The prince who so vigorously clutched the straw at the moment of his birth. 1875 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* V. 133, I clutched up the cat.

b. *absol.*

1866 DICKENS *Reprinted Pieces* 156 Though he..scraped, and clutched, and lived miserably. 1879 PROCTOR *Pleas. Ways Sc.* xiii. 327 Very young children .. distinctly clutch with the toes.

5. To hold tightly in the bent or closed hand; to hold with a tight or determined grasp.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Revenge* Prol., The earth is cloucht In the dull leaden hand of snoring sleepe. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. i. 34 Is this a Dagger, which I see before me? Come, let me clutch thee. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xviii. Wks. (1847) 319/1 The Sword he resolves to clutch as fast, as if God with his own hand had put it into his. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 216 Clutching the Shank of the Blade .. in the right hand. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xviii. 213 Clutched in such a paralysing grip.

b. *fig.*

1619 FLETCHER *False One* II. iii, The sea..When with her hollow murmurs she invites me And clutches in her storms. *a* 1726 COLLIER *On Thought* (J.), A man may .. clutch the whole globe in one intellectual grasp. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Beauty* Wks. (Bohn) II. 147 The beauty that shimmers in the yellow afternoons of October, who ever could clutch it?

6. *intr.* To make a clutch *at*, to make an eager effort to seize.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. viii, How we clutch at shadows. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. XXX. 32 He [Sussex] clutched at the canopy under which she was sitting, and tore it down. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. XXV. 639 As a drowning man clutches at the floating straws.

Clutch, *v.*[2] [f. CLUTCH *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To hatch (chickens).

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. ii, Schemes .. imagined to clutch all the eggs of a hen, and thus turn her produce to the greatest advantage. *Ibid.* III. iv, The Hen seldom clutches a brood of Chickens above once a season.

Clute, obs. f. CLOUT; var. of CLOOT, *Sc.*, hoof.

Cluthalite (klūˑpăləit). *Min.* [f. L. *Clūtha* the river Clyde in Scotland + -LITE.] A flesh-red variety of ANALCITE.

1836 T. THOMSON *Min.* I. 329. 1868 DANA *Min.* 433 The Cluthalite of Thomson occurs in flesh-red vitreous crystals in amygdaloid at the Kilpatrick Hills.

Cluther, dial. f. CLUTTER.

Cluts, the burdock: see CLOTE.

Clutt(e, obs. form of CLOUT *sb.*[1] and CLOT *v.*

Clutter (klʌˑtəɹ), *sb.* [This and the vb. of same form appear to have arisen late in the 16th c. and to have become suddenly very common, after which they went to a great extent out of literary use, though retained in some senses dialectally, and in U. S.

In sense 1 the word was evidently a phonetic variant of CLOTTER, from CLOT (which had occas. the form *clut*). Afterwards, influenced perh. by association with *cluster*, it was taken to mean 'an assemblage, crowd, medley'; and still later, perh. by association with *clatter*, the notion of noise entered in, so as to give the sense of mingled and confused noise (cf. EFris. *klöter* a rattle, *klötern* to rattle).]

† **1.** A clotted mass; coagulation; = CLOTTER, CLODDER, CLUDDER. *Obs.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Grumeleux*, full of clots or clutters. 1611 COTGR., *Thrombes de sang*, clots or clutters of congealed bloud.

2. A collected mass, a collection; a crowded and confused assemblage.

1666 J. SERGEANT *Letter of Thanks* 125 You huddle together a clutter of Citations. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. XII. 618 Impossible to have found so little a thing, in so great a clutter of thick, and deep Grass. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 99 The world or whole clutter of bodies. 1791 COWPER *Comm. Milton* Wks. 1837 XV. 304 A clutter of consonants with only a single vowel to assist their utterance. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 133 All is a clutter of narrow, crooked, dark, and dirty lanes.

b. Crowded confusion; 'litter'. Now *dial.* and *U. S.*

1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CXX. (1714) 137 He saw what a Clutter there was with huge, over-grown Pots. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Clutter*, confusion, disorder. In our use of the word, there is no idea of 'noise, clamour or bustle'... 'The room is in a clutter', if the tables and chairs stand in disorder. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Dr. Grimshawe's Secret* 292 The musty and dusty clutter and litter of things gone by. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Yrnl.* 31 Dec. 4/2 To-day all the clutter of the aisles was removed and the fair presented ..a more regular and orderly arrangement of exhibits.

3. The crowded confusion of movement and business; turmoil, bustle, stir. *arch.* or *dial.*

1649 AMBROSE *Media* v. (1652) 104 What a clutter of businesses crossing one the other. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* iv. (1709) 73 In the midst of all this clutter and revolution in comes Peter. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 192 By the hurry and clutter they were in to get all ready for a fight. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. ¶ 135 (1740) 105 What Clutter there was in Town about getting off. 1768 E. BUYS *Dict. Terms Art, A Clutter*, a Bustle or Stir.

4. Noisy turmoil or disturbance, hubbub. (Cf. CLATTER.) *arch.* or *dial.*

1656 W. COLES *Art of Simpling* 8 What those things were which..Leah and Rachel kept such a clutter about. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 348 All the clutter will be hush'd. 1727 SWIFT *To Very Young Lady*, Those ladies, who are apt to make the greatest clutter on such occasions. 1778 *Camp Guide* 14 That for mere religion, there should be such a clutter. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* XXXV, The dwarf .. making a most important clutter as he extinguished their fire.

5. A noise consisting of the disorderly mixture of many rapid and more or less simultaneous sounds; mingled rattle. (Cf. CLATTER.) *arch.* or *dial.*

1655 T. BAYLY *Bp. Fisher* xiv. 102 A Cannon bullet .. made such a horrible noyse and clutter, as it went thorough. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. 1738 II. 16 The clutter of their Horse, and of their Wheels. 1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* v. i, I heard such a clutter of small shot—'Murder! murder! murder! rape! fire!' *a* 1748 WATTS *Disc. Educ.* ii, Let [children] be instructed not to speak in a swift hurry, with a tumult of syllables and clutter upon their lips. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 41 Now and then comes a clutter of drops against the glass, made by a gust of wind.

6. *Comb.*, **clutter-clutter**, continuous or repeated noise or clatter; **clutterdepouch**, an obsolete dance; **clutter-fisted** *a.*, ? clumsy-handed: cf. CLUSTER-FISTED.

1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 27 Clutter fisted, long of arme, Bodied straight and slender'd. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 371 Daunce Clutterdepouch; and Hannykin booby. 1691 *Hist. Relat. Gen. Assembly Edin.* 49 A Clutter Clutter of words and canting phrases which cannot be understood.

Clutter, *v.* [Goes with the sb., q.v.]

† **1.** *intr.* To run together in clots; to clot, coagulate. Also *trans.* = CLOTTER *v.* 1. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XII. xvii, It battereth and cluttereth into knots and balls. *Ibid.* XXV. xiii. (R.), It killith them.. by congealing and cluttering their bloud. 1633 ROGERS *Treat. Sacram.* ii. 129 Their sinne..lies cluttered in their soules. 1676 *True Gentlewoman's Delight* (N.), To make cream clutter.

2. To run together or collect in knots or heaps; to crowd *together*. (Quot. 1598 connects with 3.)

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* li. 6 The spiders, togither clustring and cluttring. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XI. x. (1622) 152 All the rest came cluttering about [*circumstrepunt*] him, crying that he should haste away to the Campe. 1610 ROWLANDS *Mart. Mark-all* 45 To whom .. masterlesse men after they heard of his fame, came cluttering on heapes. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. ¶ 88 Villainy .. clutters together in Heaps, and where you find one, all the rest are not far.

3. To run in crowded and bustling disorder.

1602 *Hist. Eng.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 455 The middle of the field was filled with chariots, and horsemen, cluttering and running round about. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 195 The coaches, horsemen and crowd, cluttered away, to be out of harm's way. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. 2 Away they go cluttering like hey-go mad. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 236 They clutter and run and rise and escape from him.

4. To run or move with noise of bustle and confusion; to make a confused noise or clatter.

1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 342 To clutter or clatter. 1768 E. BUYS *Dict. Terms Art, To Clutter*, to make a noise or hurly burly. 1808 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun*, The coffee-cups began to clutter. 1833 TENNYSON *Goose* vii, It clutter'd here, it chuckled there.

† **5.** *trans.* To heap or crowd together in a disorderly way. *Obs.* or *dial.*

a 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 32 Which clutters not Prayses together. 1685 COTTON *Montaigne* III. 190 We cannot make ourselves sure of the Supream Cause, and therefore clutter a great many together, to see if it may not accidentally be among them. *a* 1786 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Wks.* 46 All the teawn were cluttert abeawt us.

6. To crowd (a place or space) with a disorderly assemblage of things. Now chiefly *dial.* and *U. S.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 127 [Lest] any straggling bodies clutter up its rooms and stifle it. 1685 *Visit. Archdeaconry Ely* in *Camb. Antiq. Communic.* III. 346 The Chancell soe clutterd up wth a great Monum^t that it leaves noe Room for ye Comunion Table. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* ii. (1886) 90 An unwieldy and overgrown establishment, cluttered with furniture. 1874 *Sussex Gloss., To clutter up*, to throw into confusion: to crowd. 1885 *Boston* (Mass.) *Yrnl.* 8 Jan. 1/6 At present the sides of the highways .. are cluttered with these pipes.

7. To throw into mental confusion and disorder. now *dial.* and *U. S.*

1685 *Trial Lady A. Lisle* in *State Trials* XI. 297 *Witness.* My lord, I am so baulked I do not know what I say myself —Tell me what you would have me to say, for I am cluttered

out of my senses. 1888 *Detroit Free Press*, I've seed strange things in my time, but this clutters me!

8. To utter words confusedly and hurriedly: often, as a habitual defect of utterance; cf. CLUTTERER.

1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* i. 19 This messenger cluttereth out all at once. 1656 LOVELACE *Lucasta* (1659) 73 (T.) All that they Bluster'd and clutter'd wisely for, you play. 1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synonyms* (1856) 254 Spoken with syllabic distinctness .. articulated, and not cluttered. 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 817 A young preacher who cluttered very badly.

Clu·ttered, *ppl. a.* [f. CLUTTER *v.* + -ED.]

† 1. Run together in clots, clotted, coagulated; = CLOTTERED. *Obs.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *England* v. xv. I. 94/2 With the red mantle of their cluttered bloud. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xviii, Cluttered gore. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* 151 It..provoketh urine, dissolveth cluttered gravel.

2. Crowded so as to cause confusion. (*U. S.*)

1865 *Commonwealth* (Boston) 11 Mar., A little dingy room, cluttered with pots, kettles, tables and chairs. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 964/2 Without being cluttered, it gives a sense of the fulness of the English world.

Clu·tterer. [f. CLUTTER *v.* + -ER.] One who clutters (see esp. sense 8 of vb.).

1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 817 A certain operator cut the tongue of a clutterer, whom he erroneously thought to be a stutterer.

Cluttering (klʌ·tərin), *vbl. sb.* The action of the vb. CLUTTER, in various senses.

1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 6 Thumping, shuffing, and cluttering. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. xci. (1612) 369 The noueltie of Cooches scath'd me so, As from their drifts and cluttering I knew not where to go. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. x. 160 The cluttering of Trees together to keep the Sun off from him. 1843 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* XXXVI, Noisy with the .. cluttering of fowls in coops. 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 817 The defect of speech called by..the English Cluttering.

Clu·ttering, *ppl. a.* That clutters; speaking with hurried and confused utterance. Hence **Clu·tteringly,** *adv.*

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 48 Masters .. that goe workmanlike, and not like you, clutteringly to worke. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 17 To cure a thick confused cluttering Voice. *a* 1791 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 519 Speaking in a thick, cluttering manner.

† **Clu·tterment.** *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. CLUTTER *v.* + -MENT.] Crowding, confused and noisy bustle; also *concr.* that which crowds and confuses a place.

1611 COTGR., *Tourbe*, prease, crowd, thrust, throng, clutterment. 1630 HOLYDAY *Technogamia* C iv b, Here a chaire, there a tub..here a wheele, there a reele; and an hundred such clutterments. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiii, A solitary Privacy far from the rustling clutterments of the tumultuous and confused World.

† **Clu·ttery.** *Obs. rare.* Disorder and dirt.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. i. 172 Their Churnes and Presses neat, there was no clutt'ry In Pantry, Milk-house, dairy, nor in Butt'ry.

[Cluttish, prob. error for SLUTTISH.]

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* v. iv. (Arb.) 70 And thou my cluttish landresse Cinthia, Nere thinkes on Furors linnen, Furors shirt.

Cluve, var. of CLOOF, hoof, claw.

Cly, *sb. Thieves' cant.* [cf. CLY *v.*] (See quot.)

c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cly*, Money..*Let's strike his Cly*, let's get his Money from him; also a Pocket. *Filed a Cly*, Pickt a Pocket. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v. (1878) 200 No knuckler so deftly could fake a cly. 1858 A. MAYHEW *Paved with Gold* II. i. 69 'They're just made for hooking a fogle out of a clye.'

Hence **Cly-faker,** pickpocket; **Cly-faking** *vbl.sb.*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Cly-faker*, a pick-pocket. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* lxxxii, They were gentlemen sharpers, and not vulgar cracksmen and clyfakers. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* XXXV, 'But what is cly-faking?' said Charles. 'Why a-prigging of wipes and sneeze-boxes, and ridicules, and such.'

Cly, *v. Thieves' cant.* Also 7-8 **cloy,** 7 **clay.** [Possibly in origin identical with CLYE *v.* below (LG. *kleien, klaien*), with a modified sense 'seize, grip, or pull with the claws, clutch', = CLAW *v.* 2. Cf. the range of meaning of the latter verb; in Lower Rhenish dial., *klauen, kläuen, kleuen,* is used in the sense 'steal'; and *beclæwen* in MHG. is said of the devil, just like 'the Ruffian (devil) cly thee!' (See Grimm, *Klauen* 2.)]

1. *trans.* To seize; to take; to get.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 86 So may we cly the Iarke .. The Ruffian clye thee! 1609 DEKKER *Lanthorn & Candle-lt.* C iij b, The Ruffian cly the ghost of the Harman beck! 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metamorph.* 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 388 Here, safe in our Skipper, let's cly off our Peck. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, To Cly the Jerk*, to be whipt. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* lxxxii, You deserve to cly the jerk for your patter. *Ibid.* The ruffian cly thee, Guinea Pig, for stashing the lush.

2. *esp.* To steal.

1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* (1874) 8 They are sure to be Clyd in the night, by the Angler, or hooker, or such like pilferers. 1671 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* I. v. (1874) 48 *Cloy*, to steal. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Claying the Bung*, Cutting the Purse, or Picking the Pocket. *Ibid. Cloy*, to Steal. *Cloy the Clout*, to Steal the Hankerchief. 1739 *Poor Robin* (N.), Money is now a hard commodity to get, insomuch that some will venture their necks for it, by padding, cloying, milling, filching, nabbing, etc., all which in plain English is only stealing.

Cly-: see also CLI-.

Clyack, var. of CLIACK, kirn-cut.

† **Clyde.** *Obs.* [app. :—OE. *cliðа* plaster, poultice, f. *cliðan* to stick: cf. CLITHE.] A plaster.

[*c* 1000 in Thorpe *Hom.* I. 476 Se witega Isaias worhte ðam cyninge Ezechie cliðan to his dolze. — *Sax. Leechd.* I. 154 Swylce ðær clyðe togelæd wære.] *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1692 þer mony clyuy as clyde hit clyȝt togeder.

† **Clye,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Corresponds to WFris. (and Du.) *kleyen* (Kilian 1598), EFris. *kleien, klaien,* MLG. and LG. *kleyen, kleien* (see Grimm), 'to scratch with the nails, to claw (the head, etc.)'. Also in same sense, OSw. *kleya,* Norw. *kleia*: cf. ON. *kláeja* to itch, to scratch. From same root as CLAW.] *trans.* To scratch.

1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 116 Her head was growne so hye Aboue my pate, that able she was it with nayles to clye.

Clyer, var. of CLYRE; obs. form of CLEAR.

Clyet, ? obs. form of CLEAT (cf. sense 1, 1440).

1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 346 Item, paid for an clyet for the corse bonett, iiij*d.*

Clyght, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of CLITCH.

† **Clyk,** *v.* ? a by-form of CLICK.

14.. GOWER *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 2 (Halliw.) Then ..sche .. bygynnyth to chyde, And clykyth [*ed. Pauli* chitereth] forthe in hure langage, Wat falshode ys in maryage.

Clymacht, perversion of CLIMACTERIC.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) VI. 243 That, I wuss, Kills many a Puss, Before her Clymacht year.

† **Clyme, cleyme.** *Cant. Obs.* (See quots.)

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 74 Her Comrogue lies begging in the fields with Clymes or artificial Sores. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cleymes*, Sores without Pain raised on Beggers Bodies, by their own Artifice. [Also 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*]

Cly-more, obs. form of CLAYMORE.

Clynch, Clyng, Clynk, obs. ff. CLINCH, CLING, CLINK.

† **Clynterand.** *Obs. rare*—1. *? pres. pple.* of CLUNTER; but very possibly a misreading of *clintes and*: see CLINT *sb.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4863 He clynterand torres.

† **Clype.** *Sc. Obs.* [Origin and sense doubtful.] Jamieson has 'An ugly, ill-shaped fellow'.

a 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* I. 285 (Jam.), Clarus, the long clype Playit on a bag pype. 1500-20 DUNBAR *In secreit place* 36 Quod scho, My Clype, my vnspaynit gyane With moderis milk ȝit in ȝour mychane. 1825 JAMIESON s.v., 'Ne're an ill-far'd clype.' *Mearns, Aberd.*

Clypeal (kli·pĭal), *a.* [f. L. *clype-us* (see below) + -AL.] *Entom.* Of, or pertaining to the clypeus of an insect; as the *clypeal region.*

Clypea·ster. *Zool.* [f. L. *clype-us* (= *clipeus*) round shield + Gr. ἀστηρ star.] A genus of echinoid Echinoderms, allied to the common sea-urchin, but having mouth and vent both below.

Hence **Clypea·stroid** *a.* and *sb.*

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 33/2 In Clypeaster the shell is divided interiorly by vertical calcareous partitions. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* ix. 574 The flattened Clypeastroid, Scutella.

Clypeate (kli·pĭ,eĭt), *a. Biol.* [f. as prec. + -ATE; cf. L. *clypeātus* armed with a shield.] Shaped like a buckler or round shield. So also † **Cly·peated.**

1711 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 388 Clipeated Candy Clover. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 252 *Clypeate*, resembling a round buckler. In *Treas. Bot.* (1866).

Clypeiform (kli·pĭ,ifɔ̄m), *a.* [f. as prec. + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of a round shield.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 302 Scolitarii..body subovoid or cylindrical; linear or clypeiform. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 159 The carapace is clypeiform.

† **Clypeifo·rmous,** *a. Obs.* = prec.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 241 Some [cucumbers] broad and round; others clypeiformous.

Clypeo-, combining form of CLYPEUS, as in clypeo-frontal (*Entom.*), common to the clypeus and front.

Clypeole (kli·pĭōul). [ad. L. *clypeolum*, dim. of *clypeum, clypeus*, round shield.] A little shield; 'term applied to the lamina or receptacle on the inner surface of which the sporangia are attached in Equisetum' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

Hence **Cly·peolar** *a.*, 'formed like a little shield' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882). **Cly·peolate** *a.*, furnished with clypeoles.

‖ **Clypeus** (kli·pĭŭs). *Entom.* [a. L. *clypeus*, properly *clipeus* round shield.] The broad shield-shaped part of the head of some insects which bears the labrum or upper lip.

1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 440 The Zygænæ are not found in the western continent..their inferior palpi extend beyond the clypeus, and are pointed at the extremity. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. x. 370 A most remarkable distinction between the sexes of many beetles is presented by the great horns which rise from the head, thorax, or clypeus of the males.

Clyppe, var. of CLEPE *v.*, to call.

Clyre, clyer, clier. *Sc.* [*Clier* corresponds to MDu. *cliere*, Du. *klier* gland, glandular swelling, scrofula, = EFris. *klîre, klîr*: ulterior history obscure.] A glandular swelling; usually in *pl.* as name of a disease of cattle: see quots.

1794 *Agric. Surv. Dumfries* 357 (Jam.) A putrid distemper in the throat..called the Clyers .. It seems to be the same with what in other places is called the murrain or gargle. 1808 JAMIESON s. v. *He has nae clyres in his heart*, he is an honest upright man. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* vii. an. 1793 A cow..which the court..had pronounced to have what is called the *cliers*, a disease analogous to glanders in a horse.

Hence **Clyred** *ppl. a.*, 'having tumours in the flesh' (Jam.).

1697 CLELAND *Poems* 66 (Jam.) And did not cease to cave and paut, While clyred back was prickt and gald.

Clyse. *local.* [app. f. F. *écluse*: it may possibly go back to an aphetic ME. *cluse* with *ü*: cf. CLOW, CLUSS.] = CLOW *sb.*[1]

1882 *Spectator* 6 May 595 In the Reports of the Somerset Drainage Commissioners, the sluices and locks under their jurisdiction are called 'Clyses'.

† **Clysma·tic.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. κλύσμα, κλυσματ- 'clyster, drench' + -IC.] A method of injection or infusion; transfusion.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 714 An Operation of Infusion, or a new Clysmatick, or sort of Clystering, when through an opened Vein, by putting a small Pipe into the Orifice, there is injected..some liquor, etc.

Clysmian (kli·zmiăn), *a. rare.* [f. as next + -IAN. Cf. F. *clysmien*, perhaps the immediate source.] (See quot.)

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Clysmian*, applied to a class of soils of transport and alluvium, or of inundation and attrition, because evidently the product of transport and mechanical deposit, of which water has been the agent.

Clysmic (kli·zmik), *a.* [f. Gr. κλυσμ-ός, sb. f. κλύζειν to wash over, drench + -IC.] (See quots.)

1847 CRAIG, *Clysmic*, washing, cleansing. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Clysmic*, washing off; carrying away by the rushing of waters.

‖ **Clyssus, clissus.** *Obs.* [In med. or mod.L.: no Lat. or Gr. derivation is known.] A term of Paracelsian Chemistry, used in various senses: *e.g.* 'the quintessence of a thing; the reunion of different principles, as oil, salt, and spirit, by long digestion; the product of the detonation of nitre with another substance' (Mayne *Exp. Lex.*). According to Rolfenkius, meaning 'compound mineral spirits'. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1650 FRENCH *New Light Alchymie* Gloss., *Clissus* is the occult vertue of things returning from whence they came, as the vertue of an hearb into the root in Autumne. 1682 BRUNO *Castelli Lex. renovatum*, s. v. 1708 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Clyssus*, among some Chymists, is a long Digestion and Union of Oily Spirits (especially Mineral ones) together, in order to make a Composition or accurate Mixture of them..Sometimes for a Medicine made of the most active and energetical Parts of any Ingredients. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Clyssus*, in Chymistry..consisting of the most efficacious Principles of any Body, extracted, purify'd, and then re-mixed. 1767 WOULFE *Distil.* in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 534 The vapours which arise in the deflagration of nitre, with charcoal, antimony, etc., commonly called Clyssus, are very hard to condense. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 540 Nitrate of potassa is rapidly decomposed by charcoal at a high temperature .. The products of this combustion .. are carbonic acid and nitrogen gases. Part of the carbonic acid also remains attached to the residuary alkali, and may be obtained from it on adding a stronger acid. This residue was termed, by the old chemists, clyssus of nitre.

Clyster (kli·stəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 5-8 **clister,** 6-7 **clystre,** 5 **clyster**; 5 **glystere,** 6-8 **glister,** 6-9 **glyster.** [a. F. *clystère* (13th c. in Littré), or L. *clyster, -ēris*, Gr. κλυστήρ a clyster-pipe, syringe, clyster, f. κλύζ-ειν to wash or rinse out, drench.]

1. A medicine injected into the rectum, to empty or cleanse the bowels, to afford nutrition, etc.; an injection, enema; sometimes, a suppository.

a. clyster, clister.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. vii. (1495) 228 In Litargy ouer all thynge the pacyent shall haue a clister. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* VIII. xviii. 216 A Clyster is a noble remedye to dryue out superfluitees of the guttes. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 44 Nourishing Clisters do not ascend vnto the stomacke. 1671 BOYLE *Usefulness Nat. Philos.* II. v. xiv, Clysters of the smoke of tobacco. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 330 A poyson'd Clister [was] given to him, under pretence of curing him. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 479 For the last ten days of his life, he was supported by broth clysters.

β. glyster, glister.

c 1440 Glystere [see CLYSTERY]. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. xvii. 32 a, The Ibis..taught Phisicians to minister Glisters. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. xi. (Arb.) 20 With a suppositor or a glister. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* iv. 69 The injection of an anodine, or mitigating glister. 1780 *Phil. Trans.* LXX. App. 39 Given..as a glister.

b. *fig.*

1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1610) 59 My purse began with so many purging glisters to waxe not only laxatiue, but quite emptie. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes Law Nations* 81 To purge their blacke iaundise with a glister of inke. 1633 SHIRLEY *Bird in Cage* I. i, He's a slight physician cannot give a golden glister at a dead lift.

† 2. The pipe or syringe used in injection; a clyster-pipe. *Obs. rare.*

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyl. Waters* Dij, The same..with a spout or clystre spouted in the fondament.

† b. *transf.* A pipe, tube. *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xliii. 202 This kind of Lillie beareth

at the toppe of the stalke and also amongst his leaues as it were certayne pypes or clysters. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch.* To Rdr. 126 Finches are taught to Cherrip wth the Quill Mouth Clyster, and their Notes their Panches fill.

† **3.** A contemptuous name for a medical practitioner (cf. Clyster-pipe). *Obs.*

1621 Fletcher *Thierry* i. sc. 1 [addressing a physician] What's that to you, or any, Ye dross, you powder'd pigs-bones, rubarbe glisters?

4. *Comb.*, as *clyster-syringe*; *clysterwise* adv.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* II. ii. 39 A little Paracelsian Apothecary, Clyster-high. 1705 T. Greenhill *Art Embalming* 273 This Balsamic Liquor thus Clysterwise immitted into the Intestins. *c* 1720 W. Gibson *Farriers Dispens.* x. (1734) 246 Administer it Clysterwise blood warm.

Clyster (klis·tər), *v.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To treat with clysters. Hence **Cly·stering** *vbl. sb.*

c 1488 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* 34 This lettyng blode or clystryng, is to avoyde pestylence. 1684 [see Clysmatic]. 1733 Fielding *Quixote in Eng.* II. xiv, I shall order him bleeding, glistering, vomiting..and cupping. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 152 Patent Veterinary Syringe for relieving hoven cattle, and clystering them.

† **Cly·sterize,** *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *clystériser* (16th c. in Littré) or late L. *clystērīz-āre*: see -ize.] *trans.* **a.** To treat with a clyster; **b.** To inject (a medicine) as a clyster; **c.** ? (in gen. sense of Gr. *κλύζ-ειν*) To wash over, syringe (quot. 1543).

1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* IV. 154 To take the same decoction..and to clysterize the sore place therewith. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 41 Stampe it and pour it down their throats, or els clysterize them with it. *Ibid.* II. 413 If it [sea-water] be clysterized hot, it allaieth the wrings and grindings of the belly. 1601 R. Dolman tr. *Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. lxxx. 819 The decoction thereof clisterized, serueth greatly for dysenterias. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*

Clyster-pipe. A tube or pipe for administering clysters.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. i. 178 Yet againe, your fingers to your lippes? Would they were Clister-pipes for your sake. 1622 Fletcher *Sea Voyage* I. i, Come Surgeon, out with your glister-pipe And strike a galliard. 1755 Smollett *Quix.* (1803) IV. 120, I know not what to send, except some clyster-pipes, which are very curiously turned and mounted in this island. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Clyster-pipe*, the anal tube of an enema apparatus. Also, the primitive apparatus itself; a bladder to which a pipe or tube was attached.

† **b.** A contemptuous name for a medical man.

1622 Massinger & Dekker *Virgin Martyr* IV. i, Thou stinking clyster-pipe, where's the god of rest, Thy pills and base apothecary drugs Threaten'd to bring unto me? *a* 1672 Wood *Life* 3 May an. 1661, John Haselwood, a proud starch'd, formal and sycophantizing Clisterpipe, who was the Apothecary to Clayton when he practiced Physick.

† **Cly·stery.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *clystēri-um*, a. Gr. *κλυστήριον*, dim. of *κλυστήρ*.] A clyster.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 393 Also he usede ofte clistories and spuynge. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxvii. (1495) 285 By spewenge other byneth wyth a Clisterye. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 199/1 Glystery, or glystere, *glisterium, glistere.* 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 36/1 Loosen his body with Clisteryes, or with Suppositoryes.

Clyte, Clyve, obs. ff. Cleat, Clive, Cleave *v.*

Clyver(s, clyvre, obs. ff. Cleaver, Cleavers.

Clyw(e, obs. f. Clew, and pa. t. of Claw *v.*

Cn- was used in OE., and often in early ME., where *kn-* is now used; as in *cnap, cniht, cnok, cnot, cnow,* etc. See Kn-.

Cnemial (knī·miăl), *a.* [f. Gr. *κνήμ-η* tibia + -(ɪ)al.] Relating to the tibia.

1871 Huxley *Anat. Vert.* vi. 295 The tibia [of birds] is a highly characteristic bone. Its proximal end is expanded and produced anteriorly into a great *cnemial* process. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Cnemial crest*, a bony prominence of the upper end of the tibia in many birds.

Cnicin (knəi·sin). [f. L. *cnic-us* (see below) + -in.] A bitter principle obtained from the leaves of *Cnicus benedictus*, and other Composite plants.

1863-72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 1029 Cnicin forms white transparent silky needles, having a pure bitter taste.

‖ **Cnida** (knəi·dă). *Zool.* Pl. **cnidæ.** [mod.L., a. Gr. *κνίδη* nettle.] The nettle cell (urticating, or thread cell) of the *Cœlenterata* (jelly-fish, hydra, etc.), in which their power of stinging resides: usually called *nematocyst.* Hence [combining form *cnido-*], **Cni·doblast** [Gr. *βλαστός* germ], the cell in which a nematocyst is developed. **Cni·docell** = cnida. **Cni·docil** [L. *cilium*, cf. Cil], the external irritable ciliary process of a cnidoblats. **Cnidophore** [Gr. *-φορος* bearing], a process bearing a 'battery' of cnidoblasts.

1876 Macalister *Anim. Morphol.* 80 In the protoplasmic ectoderm exist scattered or clustered nettle-cells (cnidæ or trichocysts) which are minute oval capsules filled with fluid.. lined by a delicate membrane which at the apex is involuted into an axial tube, ending in a long coiled barbed thread. 1884 Sedgwick tr. *Claus' Elem. Zool.* I. 223 Each *Cnidoblast* .. possesses a fine superficial plasmatic process (*Cnidocil*), which is probably very sensitive to mechanical stimuli and occasions the bursting of the capsule. 1887 Rolleston & Jackson *Forms Anim. Life* 331 The nematocysts are removed from the cells or cnidoblasts in which they were developed, and where they usually remain until discharged. *Ibid.*, The discharge of the thread is therefore brought about through .. direct mechanical or chemical irritation of the cnidocil. *Ibid.* 757 Some of the hydranths are furnished with a single basal horn-like process—the cnidophore—armed terminally with a battery of cnidoblasts.

Cnute-berry, var. of Knot-, Knout-berry, cloudberry.

† **Co** [1], **coe.** *Obs.* Also **ko, koo, keo, coo.** [ME. midland form, answering to northern *ka, kae* = Da. *kaa*, ON. **ká, *kǫ́*, from **káha*: cf. Chough.] Jackdaw. Cf. Caddow [1].

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblesw.* 145 La chouwe, a co-brid [*Camb. MS.* the co]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 84 Coo byrde, or schowhe, *Monedula. Ibid.* 280 Koo bryd, or schowghe. 14.. *Voc. Harl. MS.* 1587 *Ibid.* 84 *Monedula*, coo. *a* 1528 Skelton *P. Sparowe* 466 We may not well forgo The countrynge of the coe. 1530 Palsgr. 237/1 Koo, a byrde.

† **Co** [2]. *Obs. Cant.* (See quots.)

1561 Awdelay *Frat. Vacab.* 5 A Kitchin Co is called an ydle runagate Boy. 1567 Harman *Caveat* 76 A Kynchen Co is a young boye .. that when he groweth vnto yeres, he is better to hang then to drawe forth. 1834 Ainsworth *Rookwood* III. v. (1878) 183 Doxies..and their coes.

Co [3]. **1.** (kō[u]). An abbreviation of Company; esp. in the sense: The partners or members of a firm whose names do not appear in the style or title.

1759 *Compl. Letter-Writer* (ed. 6), London: Printed for Stanley Crowder, and Co. 1778 *Whitehead's Newcastle Directory* 49 Sugar-houses: Atkinson and Co., Quay-side. Forster and Co., Close. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* v. 98 He swore he'd give John Co. the slip. 1823 Moore *Fables* v. 61 This most ill-matched unholy Co. From whence the ills we witness flow. 1843 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxi, Don't have my name in it ..I must be Co., I must.

2. A written abbreviation of *county.*

1866 Tate *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 109 Recorded from Clifden, co. Galway.

Co, dial. form of Come *v.*

Co-, *prefix* of Latin origin. In Latin the preposition *com-* (which as a separate word was written in classical L. *cum*) was shortened to *co-* before vowels and *h*, also before *gn-*, e.g. *coalescere, coercēre, coortus, cohærēre, cognātus.* Partly from the greater syllabic distinctness of this form of the prefix, arising out of the natural break between it and the following vowel, whereby also, on the break-down of the older quantitative system, the *o* became a long vowel, partly from the readiness with which some compounds of this type, as *co-æquālis, co-adjūtor, co-episcopus, co-hæres, co-operātor, co-optāre*, were analysed into their elements, *co-* has come in English to be a living formative, the use of which is no longer restricted to words beginning with a vowel, but extended to all words of analogous kinds, including native English or other words, as well as those from Latin. The general sense is 'together', 'in company', 'in common', 'joint, -ly', 'equal, -ly', 'reciprocally', 'mutually'. It combines (like L. *com-, con-, co-*) with verbs, adjs., adverbs, and sbs. It is sometimes prefixed to words of L. origin which are already compounded with *com-* (*con-*), as *co-connexion, -conspirator, -constituent.*

It occurs also as a variant form of words of L. origin or type, where the regular form is *com-, con-, cor-*: e.g. *co-centric, co-natural, co-numerary,* † *co-partment, co-relation, co-rival, co-temporary, co-terminous,* and other occasional instances: cf. also *co-citizen, co-join, co-mingle*, with *concitizen, conjoin, commingle*, etc.

All the more important of these compounds appear in their alphabetical order as Main words: there follow here examples of compounds of rare occurrence and obvious meaning, or in which the combination is but for the nonce. It is notable how many of these are solely due to Bishop Ken.

1. Verbs.

Of a joint subject: as, *co-engage* to engage along with others, *co-sustain* to sustain jointly. Of a joint object: as, *co-admit* to admit (two or more things) equally, *co-annex* to annex (things) along with others. So

Co-abound, † *co-absume, co-admire, co-admit, co-agonize, co-animate, co-annex, co-annihilate, co-apprehend, co-ascend, co-attend, co-augment, co-bewail, co-bless, co-breathe, co-crucify, co-decree, co-delight, co-derive, co-die, co-elevate, co-embody, co-employ, co-enact, co-endear, co-enflame, co-engage, co-enjoy, co-exert, co-expire, co-glorify, co-harmonize, co-hymn, co-implore, co-include, co-infer, co-inspire, co-inter, co-inthrone, co-love, co-oblige, co-produce, co-quicken, co-raise, co-rebel, co-rejoice, co-resign, co-resort, co-seat, co-spire, co-suffer, co-sustain, co-torment, co-torture, co-transfuse, co-transpire, co-transubstantiate, co-twist, co-vibrate, co-worship.*

a 1711 Ken *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 519 While Hymn and Love here *co-abound. 1642 F. White *Repl. Fisher* 424 The words .. are not, Is consumed by the substance, but, Is *coabsumed with the substance. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* (1721) III. 370 The Blessed Co-everlasting Three, By Lovers co-ador'd, and *co-admir'd. — *Hymnarium* II. 31 God in himself has taught in Holy Writ Prescience and Liberty to *co-admit. — *Hymns Evang.* I. 139 That I .. May with thy Agony *co-agonize. 1660 Hench-man *Peace-offering* 4 *Coanimated into one inward Love in Christ. *a* 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VII. II. 474 Unless such difficulties therefore annexed unto that estate be tempered by *co-annexing thereunto things esteemed of in this world. 1775 **Co-annihilate*: see *Co-infer.* 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* V. xx. 263 Able to communicate their conceptions unto any that *co-apprehended the Syntaxis of their natures. 1603 Sir C. Heydon *Jud. Astrol.* vi. 170 Her place considered with latitude is truly vnderstood in the rule, and the degree *co-ascending therewith. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymns Festiv.* (1721) I. 376 Passions on my Will to *co-attend. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XIII. (R.), Virtue *coaugmented thrives, in men of little minde. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* (1721) III. 131 The Mourners wont his soul to *co-bewail. — *Preparatives* IV. 127 Flesh which with Soul to be *co-bless'd In Hope shall rest. — *Hymns Evang.* I. 135 When Godhead Fontal and Deriv'd, *co-breath. — *Christophil* I. 437, I, while thou suffer'st, shall abide *Co-crucify'd. — *Sion* IV. 329 The glorious three, Acceptance gracious *co-decree. *Ibid.* IV. 350 Each .. In heav'nly Love will *co-delight. — *Hymns Festiv.* I. 268 Love, Joy, and Praise, All *co-deriv'd from God the source. 1865 Pusey *Eiren.* I. 154 She..was willing to *co-die with her Son. 1619 R. Jones *Serm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 489 The Body and the Soul..each *co-elevating other to make up the Resurrection. 1760-72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1859) II. 252 (D.) Father, Son, and Holy Spirit will then become *coembodied in this Divine body. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymns Festiv.* (1721) I. 255 With them they wou'd in Song be *co-employ'd. 1645 W. Ball *Sphere Govt.* 8 A deniall of acting, enacting, or *coenacting with the Parliament. *a* 1711 Ken *Edmund* (1721) II. 275 To God and to each other *co-endear'd. — *Hymnotheo* III. 172 Angels with Love each other *co-enflame. 1650 *St. Trials, Colonel Andrewe* (R.), I was promised by Benson, that if Sir John Gell, and their pretended friends of the country, did *co-engage, I should be disengaged. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 262, I wish my soul no other felicity..than to ascend to his, and *co-enjoy the same bliss. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymns Festiv.* (1721) I. 268 In saints they *co-exert their Might. — *Hymnotheo* III. 166 They ..at the Point of Death shall *co-expire. — *Hymns Evang.* I. 137 In them with Thee I am *co-glorify'd. *Ibid.* I. 41 Thy attributes are all *co-harmoniz'd. *Ibid.* I. 179 *Co-hymn'd by the Celestial Host. — *Christophil* I. 483 Thy Loves, Great Trine, I co-adore, And co-adoring, *co-implore. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 40 In this Cartilaginous Pericardium .. is likewise the Auricle *co-included. 1775 Harris *Philos. Arrangem.* (1841) 356 The latter logicians are accustomed to call this mode of priority, that which is *co-inferred, but does not co-infer; that which co-annihilates, but is not co-annihilated. *a* 1711 Ken *Edmund* (1721) II. 259 Both at one Breath by God seem'd *co-inspired. 1874 Pusey *Lent. Serm.* 312 Their old man had been crucified with Christ..with Him they had been *co-interred, with him coraised. 1650 Hubbert *Pill to Formality* 73 Can Christ and Belial be *co-inthroned? *a* 1711 Ken *Christophil* (1721) I. 484 *Co-loving Thee .. Great Trine. — *Edmund* II. 278 Interest, Honour, Nature, and Heavn's Will, All *co-oblige you to revenge the Ill. — *Hymnotheo* (1721) III. 370 The great Terraqueous System [to] *co-produce. *a* 1677 Barrow *Creed* Wks. 1859 VII. 296 He *co-quickened, co-raised, and co-seated us (if I may so speak) with him in heavenly places. 1874 Pusey *Lent. Serm.* 312 He .. co-quickened us in Christ. 1677-1874 **Co-raise*: see *co-inter, co-quicken.* *a* 1711 Ken *Preparatives* (1721) IV. 75 All ..which fell, Will strive to make you *co-rebell. — *Hymns Festiv.* I. 400 Their Brethren *co-rejoyce. — *Sion* IV. 379 They to his conduct Psyche *co-resign. 1678 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 209 Where zealots and Whigs *co-resort. 1677 **Co-seat*: see *co-quicken.* *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* (1721) III. 355 Father and Son..The gracious Co-eternal Dove *co-spir'd. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. i. (1632) 2 They..would have us aid the afflicted, but not to faint, and *co-suffer with them. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* (1721) III. 385 Their Chief and they the Burthen *co-sustain'd. *Ibid.* III. 89 Damn'd Souls and Devils..each other *co-torment. — *Psyche* IV. 239 Tortur'd themselves, and yet *co-torturing me. — *Hymnotheo* III. 235 Saints sweetly here discourse, and heav'nly News Into each other only *co-transfuse. — *Psyche* IV. 257 They kiss'd and in protracted kiss repos'd; Love *co-transpiring. — *Sion* IV. 345 How we..by nuptial Tie are one How we *co-transubstantiated are grown. 1833 Lamb *Elia* (1860) 360 Linked to her connatural tree, *co-twisting with its limbs her own. 1881 Le Conte *Light* 58 They *co-vibrate with the undulations of the ether. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 3 Yea in a Crosse *co-worshipped with him in the verie same worship.

2. Adjs. (often participial), and advbs.

Thus *co-embedded* embedded together, *co-harmonious* unitedly harmonious, *co-intersecting* intersecting mutually; thence adverbs, as *co-harmoniously*:

Co-ambulant, co-amiable, co-apostate, co-ardent, co-boundless, co-divine, co-effluent, co-effluential, co-elongated, co-embedded, co-endearing, co-enflaming, co-featured, co-foreknown, co-glorious, co-gracious, co-harmonious (and *-ly*), *co-hellish, co-immense, co-incorporate, co-intersecting,* † *co-like, co-lovely, co-mournful, co-neighbouring, co-omniscient, co-penetrating, co-pleased, co-reflexed, co-sounding, co-transforate, co-universal.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 300/1 Two Doves *Coambulant..are a loving pair walking together. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymns Festiv.* Poet Wks. 1721 I. 349 That *Co-amiable Trine. — *Hymnotheo* III. 123 Pride .. First down from Bliss Apostate Angels threw, First *co-apostate Man from God withdrew. *Ibid.* III. 358 To the Co-une, Co-amiable, Three, *Co-ardent Love, Co-equal Praises be. — *Christophil* I. 458 Lord, out of thy *co-boundless store, I love-supplies implore. — *Hymns Evang.* I. 136 He'll speak from Both with Mission *Co-divine. *Ibid.* I. 94 God *co-effluent fill'd his human Mind. — *Hymns Festiv.* I. 267 Thou Trine *Co-effluential Love. 1854 R. Owen in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) II. 58/1 The iliac bones and sides of the sacrum become *co-elongated. 1851-9 Darwin in *Man. Sc. Eng.* 278 The age of such a formation would have to be judged of by

the *co-embedded shells. *a* 1711 KEN *Christophil* (1721) I. 435 The Spirit on Thy sacred Head Wings radiant, *co-endearing spread. — *Psyche* IV. 165 With a *co-enflaming Ardour vie. 1849 *Reverberations* II. 85, I can see no year *co-featured or conformable therewith. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnar.* II. 31 Things certain, or contingent, *co-foreknown. — *Preparatives* IV. 57 Within the Gracious shine Of the *co-glorious Trine. — *Christophil* I. 485 The Love Which in the Three *Co-gracious reigns. — *Hymnotheo* III. 241 In *co-harmonious Numbers, Measures, Weights. — *Christophil* I. 447 He taught how sweet Humility and Height In souls would *co-harmoniously unite. — *Hymns Evang.* I. 149 Jesus, worried by the Pagan crew, Storm'd by Hell Powers, and the *co-hellish Jew. — *Hymns Festiv.* I. 228 Thou Godhead's *Co-immense First-born. 1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 89 The diffused and *coincorporate Law. 1881 *Athenæum* 21 May 692/1 Mr. S. Roberts's Theorem of Four *Cointersecting Spheres. 1678 R. R[USSELL] tr. *Geber* IV. ii. 242 With the Union of all *Co-like Parts. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* (1721) II. 340 Philothea.. Clarissa.. Devota.. a *co-lovely Trine. — *Hymnotheo* III. 339 The Doves.. Notes *co-mournful mutually rehearse. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 108 Both being fluid, dissipable, and *co-neighbouring Elements. *a* 1711 KEN *Preparatives* (1721) IV. 114 The Bless'd *co-omniscient Three. — *Hymns Festiv.* I. 268 Great God thus unity displays, In sweet *co-penetrating Rays. — *Hymnotheo* III. 338 Pleas'd with Eve's stroaking it, it meekly bay'd, And she *co-pleased, the Lamb her fondling made. *Ibid.* III. 166 Dear Lovers there in *co-reflex'd delight. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 130 Sometimes this *co-sounding tone is not quite clear or distinct. 1875 MYERS *Poems* 76 *Co-transforate with Christ. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* (1721) III. 42 Death keeps with Sin *co-universal sway.

3. Substantives. **a.** Of action, state, etc.

Co-abode, co-administration, co-admiration, co-advice, co-aid, co-audience joint-hearing, † *co-benignity, co-connexion* mutual connexion, † *co-delight, co-denization, co-domestication, co-emanation,* † *co-enamourment, co-exertion, co-explosion,* † *co-hea·rtedness* communion or unity of hearts, *co-indwelling, co-infeftment, co-interest, co-life, co-perception, co-principate,* † *co-respect, co-splendour, co-tenure, co-understanding, co-use.*

a 1711 KEN *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 391 Such love the Saint to Paula shew'd In their bless'd *Co-abode. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2389/3 Deputed to this *Coadministration during the Pleasure of his Holiness and the Apostolick See. 1628 HUME *Jewes Deliv.* i. 2, 1. Their *coadmiration. 2. Their congratulation. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 10 Without the *co-advice of som.. mates. 1631 BP. WEBBE *Quietn.* (1657) 109 The cooperation of the hands.. the *co-audience of the ears. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* (1721) I. 268 *Co-benignities Divine Gush out on us from Godhead Trine. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 127 The intimate *co-connection that exists between galvanic electricity and magnetism. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* (1721) II. 9 Reflecting still thy God-head bright, and in co-splendour *co-delight. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 71 The mission of the apostles was not an episcopizing of geographical dioceses.. but a *co-denization of human hearts. 1819 COLERIDGE *Rem.* (1836) II. 193 *Co-domestication with Edgar and their common father. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* (1721) I. 82 The blessed Three.. joyn Man with *co-emanations to refine. — *Hymns Festiv.* I. 291 She melting, while he sweetly shin'd, To *co-enamourments inclin'd. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 34 Works which cannot act at all except as far as they call the reasoning faculties into full *co-exertion with them. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 66 *Co-explosion of Fulminating Silver. If small parcels of this preparation be laid about upon the table.. and one parcel be touched with sulphuric acid, the whole detonate spontaneously. 1619 R. JONES *Recant. Serm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 496 The unanimity and accord of the Disciples.. signifies a *co-heartedness, and unanimity or concurring in affection. 1840 GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 398 That *coindwelling of good and evil which passes our understanding. 1858 CARLYLE *Fred. Gt.* (1865) I. III. vi. 181 The electoral branch managed to get *mitbelehnung* (*co-infeftment), that is to say, Eventual Succession. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* (1851) 581 The appearance of a *co-interest and partaking with the Irish Rebels. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. ii. (1876) 67 The soul is not twin-born, but the only begotten.. admitting no *co-life. *Ibid.* Ser. I. vii. 179 The order of the world and the distribution of affairs and times being studied with the *co-perception of their subordinate place. 1874 H. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* App. 531 There was a genuine *Co-principate of Tiberius and Augustus before the middle of 765 A.U.C. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* (1721) III. 355 Love co-immense flows from their *co-respects. — *Hymnarium* II. 9 Reflecting still thy God-head bright, And in*Co-splendor, Co-delight. 1860 SALA *Lady Chesterf.* v. 79 Queen Adelaide's *co-tenure of the sceptre was of.. brief duration. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 110 Provided ther be reciprocall knowledge, and *co-understanding of the art 'twixt the parties. 1886 *Antiquary* XIV. 94 By their *co-use to designate the same individual.

b. Agent-nouns (and derivatives of function, adjectives used substantively), etc.

Co-actor, co-agriculturist, co-aid, co-ambassador, co-apostate, co-approver, co-asserter, co-believer, co-burgess, co-burgher (-ship), co-churchwarden, co-conspirator, co-descendant, co-despairer, co-discoverer, co-editor (-ship), co-elder (-ship), co-emperor, co-enactor, co-engager, co-faster, co-father (-ship), † *co-fere, co-fisher, co-herald, co-husband, co-inmate, co-inventor, co-islander, co-judge, co-justiciar, co-king, co-legislator, co-magistracy, co-mourner, co-murmurer, co-nominee, co-non-intelligent, co-parallel, co-parent, co-patentee, co-presbyter, co-rebel, co-rival, co-saviour, co-settler, co-species, co-sufferer, co-traitor, co-translator, co-tripper, co-tutor, co-twin, co-villager, co-votary.*

1638 BROME *Antipodes* II. ii, You are To speake to your *co-actors in the Scene. 1880 *Macm. Mag.* No. 245. 415 The American farmer has his grievance as well as his *co-agriculturist in Britain. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 619 Paris, Deiphobus, Agenor join; *Co-aids and captains of the Trojan line. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1618) 5 Gentill Bishop of Aretze, the other *coembassador for Florence. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* (1721) II. 9 *Co-apostates damn'd as well as we. 1684 H. MORE *Answer* 29 *Co-approvers of the sentence. 1652 GATAKER *Antinom.* 15 The Autor and other his *coasserters of free grace. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 July 5/1 In concert with his *co-believers. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxvi. X. 74 Knit together.. by the *coburgership. 1565 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 35 His brethren and commonalty of *co-burgesses. 1835 CROMPTON & MEESON *Rep. Cases Crts. Exchequer* 316 *head-note*, A churchwarden has no authority to pledge the credit of his *co-churchwardens for repairs to the church. 1868 *Daily News* 21 July, Mr. Hubbard had been consulted by his co-churchwarden. 1863 BRIGHT *Sp. America* 30 June, He has sought to become.. in the palace of the French emperor a *co-conspirator with him. 1866 *Church & St. Rev.* 7 Dec. 771 Mr. Bright and his co-conspirators. 1884 *Popular Sc. Monthly* XXIV. 787 Man is the *co-descendant with other mammals of a common progenitor. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* (1721) II. 10 Ye *Co-despairers in these woes. 1871 PROCTOR *Light Sc.* 56 Professor Adams—*co-discoverer with Le Verrier of the distant Neptune. 1863 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. IV. 231 Brought out under the *co-editorship of Dr. Geo. Hickes and Dr. F. Lee. 1726 TRAPP *Popery* I. § 5. 78 In the original it is συμπρεσβύτερος, *Co-elder. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* xxiv. 353 These two personages were elected *co-emperors by the senate. 1649 W. BALL *Power of Kings* 5 They.. are called to Act with, or to be *Co-enactors. 1650 *St. Trials, Colonel Andrewe* (R.), The *co-engagers in that resolution. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1787 By means of a sufficient number of *co-fasters, a fast of seven years may be accomplished in six days. 1839 G. DARLEY in *Beaum. & Fl.'s Wks.* Introd. 29 The tragedies, especially those of Beaumont's *co-fathership. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, Iason is come with many a manly man, Of his *coferes. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 5 Venus and Cupid were as great *co-fishers from the same boat as Cleopatra and Antony. 18.. COLERIDGE *Chamouni* iv, Thyself Earth's rosy star, and of the dawn *Co-herald. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* Sat. x. 190 Him whom Cæsar's wife will chuse *Co-husband. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xxxi, As *co-inmates of one dwelling. 1887 F. D. CLARK in *Proc. Amer. Instr. Deaf* 306 One of the *coinventors of the audiometer. 1644 HOWELL *Engl. Teares* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 448 Against my *co-islander the Scot. 1639 R. GENTILIS *Servita's Inquis.* (1676) 841 If these Lords will be Coadjutors, may they be blessed, but if they will be *Co-judges, we cannot endure it. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 599 Thomas the Chancellor, and the earl of Leicester the *cojusticiar. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* II. ii. 105 *Co-kings we were, and made the laws together. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iii. 61 In proportion as the ecclesiastics became *co-legislators, heresies became civil crimes. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* III. xiii. (1849) 128 During our *co-magistracy. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* (1721) III. 131 *Co-mourners all, With supplemental Tears lament my Fall. *Ibid.* III. 203 Some.. vent To their *co-murmurers their Discontent. 1835 KIRBY *Bridgewater Treat.* (1852) I. 53 Though mostly derived from the same source as that of my learned *co-nominee. 1866 DE MORGAN in *Athenæum* 2 Sept. 312/2, I am not ashamed, having the British Association as a *co-non-intelligent, to say I do not understand this. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xlix. 10 David and Ezechias we may bring, *Co-paralels in Glorie with this King. 1882 A. MACFARLANE *Consanguin.* 4 The expression consort may be taken.. in the simple sense of *co-parent of a child. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlv. (1612) 216 These twayne and those three Furies thus, *Copattentees, leaue Hel. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 60 Then his *Co-Presbyters.. handled him to purpose. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* (1721) II. 99 Lucifer.. And all his chief *Co-Rebels. 1878 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. i, Did not his last breath Clear Courtenay and the Princess from the charge Of being his co-rebels? 1823 LAMB *Ess. Elia, Refl. in Pillory* Honour without *co-rival. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Acts* iv. 12 We have no *co-saviour. 1878 J. BULLER *New Zealand* I, A boat.. manned by Governor Glass, and a crew of his *co-settlers. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 136/1 Encephaloid stands apart from its *co-species. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* Prol., Those.. Should as *co-sufferers commiserate. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* (1721) II. 298 Him Hinguar strait for his *Co-traitor sent. 1858–9 *Chambers' Cycl. Eng. Lit.* s.v. *Pope*, Deducting the sums paid to his *co-translators, Pope realised by the 'Odyssey' upwards of £3500. 1887 N. RYE *Norfolk Broads* 22 Our *co-trippers.. wanted to break off pieces of the walls to take back to America. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 548 A special tutor or *co-tutor is assigned to watch over the education of the children. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 735/2 When a female is born a *co-twin with a male, this female is sterile. 1885 *Antiquary* Mar. 98/2 A meeting of the whole body of *co-villagers. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* (1721) I. 80 Good Barsebas.. As his *Co-vot'ry ended, thus went on.

c. Esp. common in the phraseology of *Law*, with the sense of 'joint' or 'fellow-', as CO-HEIR, CO-EXECUTOR, CO-DEFENDANT, etc.; also *co-acceptor, co-assignee, co-auditor, co-contractor, co-covenantor, co-creditor, co-debtor, co-delinquent (-ency), co-guarantor, co-infeftment, co-legatee, co-lessee, co-lessor, co-mortgagee, co-petitioner, co-plaintiff, co-projector, co-promisor, co-promoter, co-purchaser, co-sharer, co-surety, co-trustee.*

1883 LD. WATSON in *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 450/2 A. had signed as a *co-acceptor. 1884 SIR R. BAGGALLAY in *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 179 One of two assignees was removed for misconduct on the application of his *co-assignee. 1884 *Law Rep.* 12 Q. Bench Div. 68 *head-note*, An auditor.. is entitled to appoint an accountant.. without the consent of his *co-auditor. 1856 *Act* 19 & 20 *Vict.* c. 7 § 5 No co-surety, *co-contractor, or co-debtor shall be entitled to recover from any other co-surety, co-contractor, or co-debtor.. more than the just proportion. 1856 DE GEX MACNAGHTEN & GORDON *Reports* VIII. 100 *marg. note*, An intended co-surety who was purported to be made a *co-covenantor. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. comm. (ed. 2) 396 The obligation by which the *co-creditors are entitled or the co-debtors are bound. 1885 *Law Times* 6 June 98/2 He entailed £18,000 loss on his co-creditors. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. comm. (ed. 2) 399 Where.. the Solidarity is the effect of *co-delinquency, the delinquent who pays has no regressus. *Ibid.* 398 In Solidarity the guarantor who pays the whole has regressus against his *co-guarantors. *Ibid.* II. § 199 A lapsed portion accrues to the *colegatees. 1885 SIR R. BAGGALLAY in *Law Times Rep.* LI. 897/2 The registrar thought it right to have the *co-lessee as well as the landlord before him. 1884 *Weekly Notes* 2 Aug. 180/2 The transfer of another mortgage to himself and another professional person as *co-mortgagee. 1884 *Law Times* 10 May 24/2 Liberty.. to amend the petition by joining him as a *co-petitioner with B. 1881 JUSTICE FRY in *Times* 12 Apr. 4/3 He should add the trustee as *co-plaintiff and give him the conduct of the action. 1847 C. G. ADDISON *Contracts* II. vi. (1883) 826 He could not maintain an action against his *co-projectors for.. money paid in furtherance of the joint undertaking. *Ibid.* II. iv. 663 The equity arises from the relation of the co-obligors, or *co-promisors *inter se.* 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Oct. 7/3 If the Corporation.. subscribe to the funds of the ship canal movement they must become *co-promoters under the Borough Funds Act. 1885 G. DENMAN in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 470/1 The defendant knew that the title of the *co-purchasers was fictitious. 1881 *Times* 4 Aug. 3/4 The right of obtaining possession of a piece of land—that is, the pre-emption thereof.. against one's *co-sharer whose possession is recent. 1847 ADDISON *Contracts* II. iv. 659 A party has consented to be *co-surety with another. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* I. 539 His *co-trustees having refused to join with him in the execution of the trust.

4. *Math.* (short for *complement*). Used in the sense '... of the complement', or 'complement of ...': see COSINE, COTANGENT, COSECANT, CO-ALTITUDE, CO-DECLINATION, CO-LATITUDE.

1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 2 The Cosine, Cotangent, and Cosecant, of an arc, are the sine, tangent, and secant of the complement of that arc, the Co being only a contraction of the word complement.

Co·abode, co-acceptor: see CO-.

† **Coacervate** (as next, or kōu¦ăsə·rvĕt), *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *coacervāt-us*, pa. pple. of *coacervāre*; see next.] Heaped together; gathered into one place.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 846 Whether the Spirits be Coacervate, or Diffused. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 5 Empty spaces, either coacervate or interspersed.

Coacervate (ko¦æ·səɹveɪt), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. L. *coacervāt-* ppl. stem of *coacervāre* to heap together (f. *co-* together + *acervāre* to heap).] *trans.* To heap together, gather into a heap, accumulate; also *fig.* Hence **Coa·cervated** *ppl. a.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Coacervate*, to heape vp together. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xvii. 303 Many moe examples.. which.. Historians.. have Coacervated and gathered as in a Bundle. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. vii. 48 These shells, so co-acervated, or dispersed. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 152 Coacervated facts.

Coacervation (ko¦æsəɹvēi·ʃən). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *coacervātiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *coacervāre*: see prec.]

1. The action of heaping together, or fact of being heaped together; accumulation.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxxviii. (1495) 933 Chorus is a mesure of xxx modius and hath that name of coaceruacion, hepes. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 799 The Equall Spreading of the Tangible Parts, and the Close Coacervation of them. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* ii. 14 Like damp hay, they heat and inflame by co-acervation.

fig. 1601 BP. BARLOW *Defence* 207 It being.. not the coaceruation of places, but the true alleadging, which supports the truth. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ.* § 6 (1653) 29 To what purpose is that coacervation of Texts? 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 292 The coacervation of proofs.

2. *concr.* A mass heaped together.

1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 89 To.. dispel that coacervation of tough humours about the throat. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1862) XIV. vii. 181 To unshell.. this existing Rome from its present crowded and towering coacervations.

† **Coace·rve,** *v. Obs.*[−1] = COACERVATE.

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. I. 66 Coacerved, but not commixt.

Coach (kōᵘtʃ), *sb.* Forms: 6 **cochee, (coch, coyche, cosche), 6–7 coche, coatch(e, 6– coach.** [In 16th c. *coche*, a. F. *coche* (masc., in 16th c. occas. fem.). Found since 16th c. in nearly all European langs.: cf. Sp. and Pg. *coche*, It. *cocchio*, Wallachian *cocie*; Ger. *kutsche* (in 16th c. also *kotsche*), Du. *koets*; Boh. *koč*, Pol. *kocz*, etc. All originally from Magyar *kocsi*, formerly also written *kotsi*, (pronounced kotʃi), 'ungaricum currum [quem] kotczi vulgo vocant' (anno 1560), used in Hungary from the reign of King Matthias Corvinus, 1458–90. *Kocsi* is in form an adjective, meaning app. 'of Kocs (kotʃ)' a place south of Komorn, between Raab and Buda; the full original name (still used in 18th century) being *kocsi szeker* i. e. 'Kocs cart' (car, wagon), rendered in Lat. in 1499 *cocius currus*, in 1526 *currus kotsi*. Hence, also, the early equivalents in other langs.: Boh. *kočí vůz* (Kotsh car), shortened to *kočí, koč*; Ger. 16th c. *cotschie-* or *cotschy wagen, cotzie wagen, gotschiwagen, gutschiwagen,* shortened to *gotschi, gutschi, gutsche, kotsche, kutze, kutsche*; earlier Du. *kotsie-, koetsie-, koets-waghen,*

shortened to *kotsie* (Kilian), *koetsie*, *koets*. Cf. also 16th c. Eng. *cochee*. The Sp., Pg. and F. *coche*, were app. immediately from 16th c. Ger. *kotsche*.

See full historical details collected by Hildebrand in Grimm, s. v. *Kutsche*.]

1. A large kind of carriage: in 16th and 17th centuries, usually a state carriage of royalty or people of quality (still occasionally used, as *e.g.* the Lord Mayor's coach); now, usually, a large close carriage with four wheels, with seats inside, and several outside, used for public conveyance of passengers (see STAGE-COACH). Hence *to take coach* (obs.).

It does not appear certain what was the precise new feature that distinguished the Hungarian *kocsi*, and led to its adoption throughout Europe. A German picture of 'ein ungerische gutsche,' after 1550, shows it still without covering, and not suspended on springs. (Hildebrand in Grimm.)

1556 Sir P. Hoby *Let. fr. Bisham, Berks.* in Burgon *Life Gresham* (1839) I. 483 Peradventure my Lady..cannot ride. Thereto will I provide this remedy,—to sende her my coche. 1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 251 They haue their horselitters, Cochees, and charettes right notable. 1562 *Diurnal of Occurr.* 4 May, My Lord Arrane was convoyit in the quenis graces cosche. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* Conclus. (Arb.) 313 Aniceris..a very actiue..man in driuing of a Princes Charriot or Coche. 1589 R. Robinson *Gold. Mirr.* (1850) 57 Her coyche was burn'd, that day she married was. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iv. 16 The roiall Dame.. for her coche doth call. 1606 Dekker *Sev. Sinnes* iv. (Arb.) 31 In euery street, carts and Coaches make such a thundring. 1615 Stow *Eng. Chron.* Jas. I an. 1605 867/2 In the yeere 1564 Guylliam Boonen, a dutchman, became the Queene's Coachmanne, and was the first that brought the vse of Coaches into England..Lastly, even at this time, 1605, began the ordinary vse of Caroaches. 1621 Sir R. Boyle in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 20, I..took back the bay gelding ..for my coche. 1674 C. Cotton *Fair One of Tunis* 167 My Aunt..I found ready to take coach. 1676 Durfey *Mad. Fickle* II. i, I'le go hire a Coach, and into the Country immediately. *a* 1689 Mrs. Behn *Unf. Happy Lady* Wks. 1718 II. 355 Sir William took coach with his Sister. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4672/1 The Procession was closed by the Czar's Coach of State. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 195 ₱ 11 Euery coach that rattled through the street. 1804 Jane Austen *Watsons* (1879) 297 The Edwardes were people of fortune.. and kept their coach. 1841-4 Emerson *Ess. Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 36 The civilized man has built a coach, but has lost the use of his feet.

b. With qualifications, as Curtain, Glass, Hackney, Mail, Mourning, Stage-coach: see these; also Slow-coach, *fig.* *By-coach*, a supplementary or extra coach, besides the usual service (cf. Ger. *Beiwagen*); *long coach*, a coach running long stages: cf. *short-stage*.

1732 in Chambers *Dom. Ann. Scot.* III. 408 The Stage Coach continues to go from the Cannongate for London.. and if any gentleman wants a by-coach, they may call at Alexander Forsyth's. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VII. 361 Many went away in the long coaches.

c. Sometimes used for the passengers by a coach.

c 1840 'Will gentlemen please to alight? The coach dines here.'

d. Applied by railway employés to a railway carriage: in U. S. *esp.* a sleeping-car.

1866 Dickens *Mugby Junction* (Hoppe), We [railway officials] don't call them carriages, we call them 'coaches'. 1880 Webster *Supp., Coach*, a railway car; applied in the U. S. especially to a sleeping-car.

2. *Naut.* An apartment near the stern of a man of war, usually occupied by the captain.

1660 Pepys *Diary* 3 May, The Commanders all came on board, and the council sat in the coach. *Ibid.* (1828) I. 94 The King supped alone in the coach. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 120 Cuddie, Fore-castle, Coaches. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* III. 304 Swab the Coach fore and aft. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Coach*, or *Couch*, a sort of ..apartment in a large ship of war near the *stern*. The floor of it is formed by the aftmost part of the quarter-deck, and the roof of it by the poop. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* 107 *Coach* or *couch*. An apartment before the captain's cabin.

3. *University colloq.* A private tutor who prepares a candidate for an examination.

1848 Clough *Bothie of T.* Poems (1863) 113 Kitcat, a Trinity coach, has a party at Drumnadrochet. 1850 F. Smedley *F. Fairlegh* xxix. 251 Besides the regular college tutor, I secured the assistance of what, in the slang of the day, we irreverently termed 'a coach'. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* vi. (D.), Warham was studying for India with a Wancester coach. 1878 *Examiner* 2 Mar. 267/2 There are two orders of private tutors—'pass coaches' and 'honour coaches'.

b. *transf.* One who trains others for an athletic contest, *esp.* a boat-race.

1885 *Manch. Guardian* 28 Mar. 6/6 A thoroughly clever coach was able to advise them from first to last. Under his careful tuition the crew have improved steadily. 1888 F. Harrison in *19th Cent.* Nov. 645 To call in professional 'coaches' to teach the defence of the wicket.

4. Phrases. *Coach and four, and six*: a coach drawn by four or six horses. Hence *To drive a coach and six* (or *four*) *through* (an act of Parliament, etc.).

[1625 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 25 All their coaches furnished with six horses, which comes altogether now in fashion.] 1684 Otway *Atheist* v. i, Is there not a hole in my belly, that you may turn a coach-and-six in? 1700 Welwood *Mem.* (ed. 3) 230 This man [Rice] was often heard to say, before he came to be a judge, That he would drive a Coach and Six horses through the Act of Settlement. 1726 Gay in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 61 Mr. Pope..coming..from Lord Bolingbroke's in his coach and six. 1877 *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss., Coach and six.* If a person wishes to describe any small thing as very large it is common to say that it is big enough to turn a coach-and-six in. 1882 F. Pollock in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 364 The art of driving a coach and four through an Act of Parliament was then practised with far more boldness than is possible now.

5. *Comb.*, **a.** attributive, as *coach-body*, *-boot* (see Boot *sb.*[3] 4), *-door*, *-harness*, *-hide*, *-hire*, *-jade*, *-mare*, *-passenger*, *-screw*, *-steed*, *-step*, *-top*; **b.** objective and obj. genit., as *coach-builder*, *-building*, *-drawer*, *-driver*, *-maker*, *-making*, *-painter*, *-riding* sb. and adj.; **c.** instrumental, as *coach-crowded* adj.

1861 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* III. 184 He is a *coach-body maker by business. 1801 W. Felton *Carriages* I. Introd. 18 The present master *Coach-builders. *Ibid.* 20 The different branches appertaining to *Coach-building. 1855 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* ii, The Germans were..very respectable coach builders. 1785 Cowper *Tirvc.* 745 Some *coach-crowded door. 1756-7 *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 412 Received at his *coach door by four gentlemen, two pages, and a harbinger. 1849 Southey *Comm-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. 639 Stags as *Coach-drawers. 1755 Johnson *Pref.*, Compounded or double words I have seldom noted..Of *thief like* or *coachdriver* no notice was needed, because the primitives contain the meaning of the compounds. 1801 W. Felton *Carriages* I. Introd. 18 *Coach-harness makers. 1794 *Hull Advert.* 20 Sept. 4/1 Leather, per pound, Fine *Coach Hides 13*d*. 1663 Pepys *Diary* 14 June, 15*s*. is to go for the *coach-hire for her. 1711 Swift *Lett.* (1767) III. 247 Three shillings coach-hire to-day. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* vii, I had no money for coach-hire. 1616 *Pasquil & Kath.* III. 167 *Coach-Jades, and Dogs, are coupled still together. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 69 The Ioyner Squirrel or old Grub..the Faries *Coach-makers. 1864 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 230, I was at half-a-dozen coachmakers' yards. 1615 Stow *Eng. Chron.* Jas. I an. 1605. 867/2 They [coaches] grew vsuall among the nobilitie..and within twenty yeeres became a great trade of *coach-making. 1801 W. Felton *Carriages* I. Introd. 17 The art of Coach-making. 1638 Brome *Antipodes* III. ii, Item, an Elegy for Mistris Alderwoman Upon the death of one of her *Coach-mares. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2845/4 *Coach-Painter in Ordinary to H.M. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 144 ₱ 5 All the Coach-Makers and Coach-Painters in Town. 1821 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 41 A common *coach-passenger room. 1830 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 195 The shillings of which it is proposed to rob the *coach-riding public..the public may be robbed of a shilling in their coach-riding. 1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* I. 30 These are sayd to be her *coach-steeds. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xli, He hurried..up the *coach-steps, and into the coach. 1840 — *Old C. Shop* xlviii, How are you Christopher? croaked the dwarf from the *coach-top.

6. Special combinations. **Coach-book**, the book in which passengers or parcels conveyed by a stage-coach are officially entered or 'booked'; **† coach-carriage**, a coach: cf. *coach-wagon*; **coach-carver**, one who does the carved work on a coach; **coach-clerk**, a clerk at a coach-office; **† coach-cloak**, a travelling cloak; **† coach-coffer** = Coach-box; **† coach-companion** = *coach-fellow*; **coach-currier**, one who supplies the leather fittings for a coach; **coach-dinner**, a dinner provided for travellers by stage-coach at appropriate stopping-places; **coach-dog**, a dog of Dalmatian breed, usually white spotted with black, kept to run in attendance on a carriage; **† coach-fellow**, a horse yoked in the same carriage with another; *humorously* of persons, a companion, mate; **coach-founder**, one who makes the iron-work of a coach; **† coach-glass**, glass used for the windows of carriages; **coach-house**, a building or out-house for a coach or carriage; **coach-joiner**, one who does the joiner-work of a carriage; **† coach-leaves**, folding blinds of a coach-window; **† coach-master**, one who lets coaches or carriages for hire; **† coach-match**, a chariot-race; **† coach-nave**, the nave of a coach-wheel; **coach-office**, an office where passengers and parcels are booked for a stage-coach; **coach-parcel**, a parcel conveyed by coach; **† coach-pole**, the pole of a carriage; **coach-road**, a road on which coaches run, especially one regularly traversed by mail-coaches; **coach-roof**, the top of a coach, or of the 'coach' in sense 2; **coach-smithing**, smith's work in connexion with a coach; **coach-table** (*Naut.*), the table of the 'coach' (sense 2); **† coach-treate**, see quot.; **coach-trimmer**, one who prepares the lace, linings, and other trimmings for carriages; **coach-wagon**, transl. Ger. *kutchwagen*, coach; see the Etymology above; **coach-way** = *coach-road*; also the part of a street or bridge on which vehicles run; **coach-wise** *adv.*, in the manner of a coach; **coach-woman**, a woman driving a coach; **† coach-wright**, a coach-builder. See also Coach-box, -horse, -house, -man, etc.

1679 *Trials of Wakeman, etc.* 23, I went the fourth of September, as the *Coach Book will make it appear. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 340/1 A *Coach Carriage..ought to have but one Pole. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6190/10 Thomas Nichols..*Coach-Carver. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 516 The most sensible remark..was by a witness, a *coach-clerk. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4177/4 A Cinnamon colour'd *Coach Cloak lined with blue. 1617 Markham *Caval.* v. 57 He shall also haue euer in his *Coach-coffer, Hammer, Pinsers, Wimble, Chessell, and Nayles. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 18 A notable *coach companion for Martin, to drawe Diuinitie from the Colledger. 1845 Talfourd *Vac. Rambles* I. 231 This, unlike the furtive *coach-dinners in England, had time to be eaten. 1840 Marryat *Olla Podr.* x, The phaeton was followed by a..*coach-dog. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. ii. 7 You, and your *Coach-fellow Nim. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 49 Holding heads together as if they were coach-fellows. 1807 Herschel in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 228 A..plate of *coach glass 17 inches long, and about 9 broad. Its thickness..31 two-hundredths of an inch. 1679 Prance *Narr. Pop. Plot* 14 A long Entry leading into the upper Court by the *Coach-Houses. 1820 Southey *Devil's Walk* 8 A cottage with a double coach-house, A cottage of gentility. 1800 *New Ann. Direct.* 11 Baker, Robert, *Coach-joiner and Trunk-maker. 1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* II. i, You must..Drive in again, with the *coach-leaves put down, At the back gate. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5923/4 William Ellis..*Coach-master. 1836 E. Howard *R. Reefer* xviii, The glass coach drove up the inn-yard of some large coachmaster. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 12 The Flaminian way. A high-way from Rome, where they used to ride their *coach-matches. 1609 Heywood *Rape Lucrece* Wks. 1874 V. 174 To wash my *Coach-naves in my fathers blood. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* iii, Two large blue posts at the door next the *coach-office. 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* xix, I also went to the coach-office and took my place. 1811 Shelley in Hogg *Life* (1858) I. 423 A constant and animated correspondence of *coach-parcels. 1775 Sheridan *St. Patr. Day* I. ii, Such a thing ..as an old *coach-pole, or a spare bed-post. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5331/3 Near the Post and *Coach Road. 1807 Southey *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) III. 350 We took our seats on the *coach roof at five in the morning. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 450/2 A shallow boat with raised coach roof. 1883 *Athenæum* 21 July 82/3 A..chapter, of practical value, on *coach-smithing. 1660 Pepys *Diary* (1828) I. 99, I dined commander at the *Coach table to-day. 1617 Markham *Caval.* v. 54 The draught-breadthes or *Coach treates, which extend from the breast of the Horse to the bridge-tree of the Coach, must bee of exceeding strong double leather. 1722 Sewel *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. iv. 254 They were carried in a *coach-waggon to the water side. 1611 Rich *Honest. Age* (1844) 49 Some [women] will care little for going to Heauen, because there is no good *Coachway. 1735 J. Price *Stone-Br. Thames* 4 A Street or Coach-way of 20 Feet broad..The Foot-way to be raised one Foot higher then the Coach-way. 1866 Thoreau *Yankee in Canada* I. 4 Borne *coachwise along the spacious ..avenues. 1865 G. F. Berkeley *Life & Recollect.* II. 120 A Coachman or *coachwoman of any sort. 1876 M. Collins *Blacksmith & S.* I. 98 There have been coachwomen who could drive four-in-hand. 1587 J. Harmar tr. *Beza's Serm.* 364 (T.) Built this coch by his trusty and faithful *coch-wrights and carpenters.

Coach, *v.* [f. sb.: cf. Ger. *kutschen* 16th c.]

1. *trans.* To convey in, seat in, provide with, a coach. Also *fig.* ? *Obs.*

1612 Dekker *If it be not good, etc.* Wks. 1873 III. 270 Bring 'em all in coach'd, the gates are wide enough. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* III. 1066 She must be coatcht, forsooth, and bravely ride. 1654 Trapp *Comm. Job* xxvi. 9 Christ was by a cloud coached up to heaven. *Ibid.* 2 *Thess.* i. 3 Adversity hath whipt many a soul to heaven..which otherwise prosperity had coached to hell. 1728 Pope *Dunciad* III. 291 The needy poet sticks to all he meets; Coach'd, carted, trod upon, now loose, now fast. 1761 *Brit. Mag. II.* 598 The ladies being safely coached under the escorte of the lawyer. *a* 1849 J. C. Mangan *Poems* (1859) 230 [He] goes coached to Satan's ball.

2. *intr.* To ride or drive in a coach. (Also *to coach it.*) *colloq.*

1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 392 This day you coach to the Exchange. *c* 1632 Fuller in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 222 All the Gentry coacht it up to the City. 1797 *Month. Mag.* IV. 134 To coach it thro' the town. 1880 Webster *Supp.*

† b. *trans.* To traverse in a coach. *Obs.*

1693 R. Gould *Corruption of Times* 11 When he does Coach the Streets. 1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 299 Splendour coaches the streets.

3. *University colloq.*, etc. [see Coach *sb.* 3.] **a.** *trans.* To prepare (a candidate) *for* an examination; to instruct *in* special subjects; to tutor; also, to train for an athletic contest, as a boat-race.

1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* iii, He's coaching me and some other men for the little go. 1867 *Evening Standard* 14 Feb., The crew being coached by Mr. F. Willan and Mr. G. Morrison, from the former gentleman's steamboat. 1881 *Athenæum* No. 2806 Advt., Students coached in Chemistry, Botany, Materia Medica and Physics. 1887 Sir R. H. Roberts *In the Shires* viii. 128 These young ladies, although ably coached by their mother, had failed, etc.

b. *intr.* To 'read' or study with a 'coach'.

1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* iii, Are you stopping at Baymouth?..I'm coaching there. 1889 *Oxford Tutor to Undergrad.*, 'Would you like to coach this term, Mr. M.?'

Coa'ch-box. [f. Coach *sb.* + Box *sb.*[2] 6.]

From the earlier quots. it would seem that *box* was here originally used in the sense 'seated compartment', rather than applied to the receptacle under the driver's feet, as stated in the quot. from Chambers 1753 under Box 6.

The seat occupied by the driver of a coach.

1651 Cleveland *Poems* 28 Resign thy Coach-box Twisse. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* III. xi. 560 They first pull'd him [the coachman] out of his Coach-box. 1728 Vanbr. & Cib. *Prov. Husb.* I. i, Doll puked a little with riding backward, so they hoisted her into the Coach-Box—And then her Stomach was easy. 1802 W. Felton *Carriages* I. 125 A handsome Coach-box is a great ornament to a Carriage. 1841 Marryat *Poacher* xv, The guns were unstrapped from the back of the coach-box.

attrib. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4177/4 A blue Furbelow Coach-Box Cloth.

Coachee [1], **coachy.** [f. COACH *sb.* In 2 and 3 with a quasi-dimin. suffix.]

†**1.** *Cochee.* An early non-naturalized form of COACH q. v. *Obs.*

2. *Coachee* (kōu·tʃī). Some kind of carriage. ? *Obs.*

1802 C. B. BROWN in W. Dunlap *Mem.* 167 To hire a coachee to take us to Middletown. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. xii. 134 Two coaches, two phaetons, ten coachees, and three other four-wheeled carriages.

3. *Coachee, coachy* (kōu·tʃi). A coachman. *colloq.* [Cf. *cabby, bargee*; but also Magyar *kocsi*, Boh. *kočí*, dial. Ger. *kutsche*, in this sense.]

1790 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 1 The name of Tom Lamb made the coachee my friend. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* III. 296 Laughed at poor coachy's predicament. 1864 *Social Sci. Rev.* 34 Coachy having lighted his large German pipe. 1873 T. COOPER *Paradise Martyrs* (1877) 413 The dash Down hill and up, o' the mail..to coachee's chirrup.

Coachee [2] (kōu·tʃī). *nonce-wd.* [f. COACH *v.* + -EE [1].] One who is 'coached' (see COACH *v.* 3).

1866 *Lond. Rev.* 18 Aug. 180/1 The coach and the coachee can..soothe their consciences by the reflection.

Coacher (kōu·tʃəɹ). Also 6 cocher(e. [In sense 1, a. F. *cocher* coachman (cf. also Ger. *kutscher*, 16th c.); in 2, f. COACH *sb.* or *v.* + -ER.]

†**1.** The driver of a coach; a coachman, charioteer. *Obs.*

1587 J. HARMAR tr. *Beza's Serm.* 375 (T.) His coche was pluckt in pieces by evil cochers. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 90 The Hungarish horse .. are defective for service, other then for travaile; to which the .. Almain Coachers [*ed.* 1630 Coach-men] find them excellent. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Kings* xxii. 34 He said to his cochere: Turne thy hand.

2. A coach-horse.

1769 *Public Advertiser* 25 Sept. 3/3 A Bay Horse..fit for a Coacher. 1869 *Daily News* 7 Aug., A mare .. out of a carrier's cart mare by a coacher.

3. One who coaches (sense 3).

Coachful (kōu·tʃful). [f. COACH *sb.* + -FUL.] As many as will fill a coach.

1654 GAYTON *Pleasant Notes* IV. xv. 251 Matho, who was himselfe a Coach-full. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* 1 Apr., A coachful of attending damsels. *a* 1845 HOOD *Storm at Hastings* ii, Each day pour'd in new coach-fulls of new cits.

Coachfulness. *nonce-wd.* State of being full of coaches. 1860 [see COACHLESS].

Coach-horse.

1. A horse used for drawing a coach.

1603 *Narrative King's Entertainment* (T.), They drew together like coach-horses. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 3 Switzerland that furnishes Lombardy with the best part of its coach-horses.

fig. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* IV. iii, To restrain These coltish coach-horse tongues from blasphemy. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. i, 'Tis the swaggering coach-horse Anaides, that draws with him.

2. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Coach-horses*, the crew of the state barge; usually fifteen selected men.

Coach-horser. *nonce-wd.* One who 'horses', or provides horses for, stage-coaches.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xliii, The embarrassed coach-horser was ordered to be discharged forthwith.

Coaching (kōu·tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COACH *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb COACH.

1. Travelling by coach; the running or driving of coaches. Chiefly *attrib.*

1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 172 Several coaching companies were..got up by innkeepers at Darlington. 1884 J. HATTON in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 346/2 The .. inn of the old coaching days. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/7 Coaching now thrives..on some favourite routes in and out of London.

2. *University colloq.*, etc. Special tuition for an examination, or training for an athletic contest (see COACH *sb.* 3, *v.* 3); special instruction.

1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* (1871) 29 Such a flat as not to know what coaching meant. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xlvi, The very man to give Colthurst all the facts he wanted coaching in. 1889 *Daily News* 29 Jan. 3/6 (*Boat Race*) The President superintended the coaching from horseback.

3. *Commercial slang.* (See quot.)

1866 *Travers' Circular* 10 Feb. 107/2 Coaching .. is the mischievous system of putting up to pretended auction goods for which the owner hopes to realize fancy prices by the employment of fictitious bidders.

Coachless, *a. rare.* Without coaches. Hence **Coachlessness.**

1879 *Daily News* 16 Apr. 2/2 Favourite routes which are at present coachless. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xxii. (*D.*), The Dolphin's Head which everywhere expressed past coachfulness and present coachlessness.

Coachlet. *nonce-wd.* [f. COACH *sb.* + -LET, dim. suffix.] A small coach.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. I. viii. 53 In my light little coachlet.

Coachman (kōu·tʃmăn). [f. COACH *sb.* + MAN.]

1. The man who drives a coach.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 33 Caligula..loued Prasinus the Cochman. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 266 Comming to salute the Queene .. he said to her Cochman, stay thy cart good fellow, stay thy cart, that I may speake to the Queene. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Skiamachia* Wks. 197 A coach-man of a lord of parliament. 1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 161 The dean .. sent me his chariot, which has cost me two shillings to the coachman. 1828 SOUTHEY *Ep. Allan Cunningham*, With coachmen's quarrels, and with footmen's shouts. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 498 Calling him 'a good horse, but a bad coachman'.

†**b.** *poet.* A charioteer. *Obs.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 59 Coachmen of old of Achilles. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIII. 866 His coachman led them to his lord.

c. *techn.* The driver of a fire-engine.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Oct. 4/2 In securing a quick start a great responsibility rests upon the 'coachman'.

2. *Angling.* A kind of artificial fly.

1839 in HOFLAND *Angler's Manual.* 1852 BLAINE *Encycl. Rural Sports* 1162 A mothlike artificial representation known in [Herefordshire] as Harding's or the coachman's from a stage coach driver of that name who was an excellent fly fisher. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 243 The Coachman..is one of the best evening and night flies.

Hence **Coa·chmanlike** *a.*, **Coa·chmanhood.**

1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 320 A most magnificent coachmanlike wig. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 206 The mighty plush galligaskins of coachmanhood.

Coachmanship (kōu·tʃmănʃip). [f. COACHMAN + -SHIP.] The performance of a coachman; skill in driving a coach.

1778 G. COLMAN *Prose on Sev. Occas.* (1787) III. 224 Their ..skill in Coachmanship to show. 1785 COWPER *Tiroc.* 326 His skill in coachmanship or driving chaise. 1843 MRS. ROMER *Rhone, Darro & G.* I. 245 To think it incumbent upon him to display his best coachmanship.

Coach-wheel. **1.** The wheel of a coach.

1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 65 Prometheus..stealing fire from the suns coach-wheeles. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* (Cabinet Cycl.) II. 61 The former revolves on its axle, in the usual manner of a coach-wheel.

2. *slang.* A large coin, as a crown, half-crown, or dollar; = CART-WHEEL 2.

c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Coach-wheel, Fore*, Half a Crown; *Hind*, A Crown. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Coach-wheel*, a dollar. or crown-piece. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. xiii, One quid, two coach-wheels, half a bull.

3. *To turn coach-wheels*; see CART-WHEEL 3.

1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* i. 33 He could .. turn coach-wheels on his hands and feet ten times following.

Coach-wheeler. [f. prec. + -ER.] A maker of coach-wheels.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* 2152/4 Robert Cooper..Coach-wheeler.

Coa·ch-whip.

1. A whip used in driving a coach.

1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 65 The best lines..run taper like the lash of a coach-whip.

2. *fig.* A long thin strip; *pl.* shreds, tatters.

1781 ARCHER in *Naval Chron.* XI. 288 The Sails began to fly..into coach whips.

3. *Naut.* 'The pendant' (Adm. Smyth).

4. *attrib.*, as *coa·ch-whip bird, snake* (see quots.).

1736 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 256 The Coach-whip Snake; so called from its being very long and slender like a Coach-whip. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 219 The Coach whip snake..is 6 or 7 feet long, and very slender and active. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Apr. 271/2 The 'coach-whip' bird .. has a loud, full note, ending sharply like the crack of a whip.

Coachy (kōu·tʃi), *a. colloq.* [f. COACH *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Of a horse: Resembling a coach-horse.

1870 *Daily News* 19 July 6 Colonel Wilson .. with his coachy Fenian, an indifferent mover and too lumpy to please. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Nov. 634 He [a horse] looks just a trifle 'coachy' about the shoulders.

2. Having to do with a coach, coach-driving.

1882 JESSOPP *Arcady* (1887) 73 A coachy Sisyphus, condemned to everlasting alternations of being dropped and picked up again by an infernal chariot.

Coachy, *sb.*: see COACHEE [1].

†**Coact,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *coact-us*, pa. pple. of *coagĕre, cōgĕre*; see next.] Compelled, constrained, forced. **a.** of persons.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. vii. (1554) 79 a, They were coacte after peace to seke. 1487 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 263 Not coact nor constrayned.

b. of things: Done under compulsion, forced.

1610 BP. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 119 The society ought not to be coact but voluntarie. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 85 For the conversion of these..seemeth to be coact.

Hence †**Coactly** *adv.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 166 b, Mans will .. worketh voluntaryly, not coactly.

Coact (koʊæ·kt), *v.* [f. L. *coact-* ppl. stem of *coagĕre, cōgĕre* to drive together, collect, contract, compel; or, in pa. pple., f. prec. + -ED.]

†**1.** *trans.* To compel, constrain, force, coerce. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

Orig. used only in *pa. pple.* = COACT *ppl. a.* 1.

c 1400 *Test. Love* III. (1560) 295/1 Neyther is coacted ne constrayned. 1494 FABYAN v. cxl. 124 They lost the field, and were coactyd to flee. 1570 *Diurn. Occur.* (1833) 189 Vncompellit or coactit be ony maner of persone. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 242 Vertue coacted and forced, is not vertue.

b. To exercise control upon.

1855 *Ess. Intuitive Morals* 95 As this supersensible world is the background and *substans* of the phenomenal world, whose laws..it coacts.

†**2.** To restrain, confine. *Obs. rare.*

c 1520 *State Lett.* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 90 Not limited and coacted within any such bounds. 1529 LYNDESAY *Compl. Lyndesay* 163 3e sall to no man be coactit.

†**3.** To draw together, contract; to collect, concentrate. *Obs. rare.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 54 [The muscles] coact, and make straite the brest strongly. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 44 The virtue of the earth coacted into one plant.

II. [f. Co- + ACT *v.*]

†**4.** To enact together with others. *Obs. rare.*

1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 4 She enforced vniust lawes, partly made by her supposed father..and partely coacted by herself and her complices.

5. *intr.* To act together. *rare.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V. ii. 118 If I tell how these two did coact.

†**Coa·cted,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. COACT *v.* + -ED [1].] Compelled, enforced, compulsory.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 26/1 Both men and women they keep thorough coacted vowes from marrying. 1582–8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 27 Be [= by] coactit consent of the captive Queene. 1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* V. 72 He professed his obedience, and that not..a coacted one. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* V. (1656) 242 Thinking herself free from that uncomely kind of coacted marriage.

Coa·cting. [see the vb.] †**a.** Compelling, constraining, etc. (*obs.*). **b.** Co-operating.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *A. & M.* (1642) 411 Fatall coacting Necessity swayeth all. 1843 tr. *Custine's Empire of Czar* III. 53 The co-acting patience and address of man and beast.

Coaction (koʊæ·kʃən). Also 4–6 coaccion. [a. F. *coaction* (14th c.) in same sense, ad. L. *coaction-em* n. of action, f. *coagĕre, cōgere*: see COACT.]

I. 1. Compulsion, constraint, coercion. (Very frequent in 16–17th c.; now *rare.*)

c 1400 *Test. Love* III. (1560) 295/1 Coaccion, that is to sayne, constrainyng. 1528 TINDALE *Parable wicked Mammon* Wks. I. 55 Of his own nature, without coaction or compulsion of the law. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii. 367 The liberty of the Will, whereby it hath power to determin it self, and is free from all force and coaction. *a* 1711 KEN *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 360 To sin and err were I not free, All Duty would Co-action be. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* I. § 5 Constraint .. otherwise called Force, Compulsion and Coaction; which is a Person's being necessitated to do a thing contrary to his Will. 1852 BP. FORBES *Nicene Creed* 51 The power of choice and .. absence of any extrinsic or intrinsic necessity or coaction.

b. Control in the way of constraining.

1855 *Ess. Intuitive Morals* 95 The Strength of the true self is acquired solely by its resistance and co-action of the gravitation of the lower nature.

†**c.** Application of physical force. *Obs. rare.*

1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 15 Gives motion unto this wheel without any great strain or coaction.

†**2.** Contraction, condensation. *Obs. rare.*

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. ii. 21 The thickning..of any body is made by addition and coaction of more parts into the same space.

†**3.** [tr. L. *coactio.*] Some disease of animals.

1748 tr. *Vegetius Distempers Horses* 69 Coaction (or Constraint) is the Name of a Passion in Animals from which divers kinds of Sicknesses arise.

II. [f. Co- + ACTION] (with hyphen).

4. Action in concert, acting together.

1625 SIR J. STRADLING *Div. Poems* 57 When Beares and Woolues .. Assault your fouldes, By their vniust coaction. 1697 J. SERJEANT *Solid Philos.* 111 The Co-action of Soul and Body. 1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I. 209 Which inflames his Spirits beyond a regular Co-action with his natural Understanding. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 33 The simultaneous co-action of different bodies of soldiery.

Coactive (koʊæ·ktiv), *a.* [f. L. type **coactīv-us*, f. *coact-* + -IVE. F. has *coactif, -ive*, in 14th c.]

1. Of the nature of force or compulsion; coercive, compulsory. (Qualifying *power* or the like; never persons. Frequent in 17th c.; now *rare.*)

1605 T. BELL *Motives conc. Romish Faith* 2 The Pope hath no power coactiue ouer any King. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 91 A coactive, or coercitive jurisdiction. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 57 ¶ 7, I do not see any coactive necessity that many should be without the conveniences of life. 1865 PUSEY *Eiren.* 78 The coactive and usurped power of the Pope.

†**b.** In passive sense: Of an enforced kind, compulsory. *Obs.*

1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* I. I. xvi. 64 Coactive fasting is.. by reason of famine, etc. 1636 PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim.* (1661) 35 His residence there was .. at his own pleasure, not co-active. 1661 USSHER *Power Princes* I. (1683) 68 They are free from all coactive obedience to them.

2. [f. Co- + ACTIVE.] Acting in concert; acting or taking place together. *rare.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 141 With what's vnreall thou coactiue art, and follow'st nothing. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. ii. (1878) 62 The evolution was not from one central point, but coactive from three or more points.

Hence **Coactively** *adv.*, by way of compulsion.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *A. & M.* 410 Inforcing coactively, impelling violently all men. 1658 BRAMHALL *Schisme Garded* 177 (L.) All legislative, judiciary, and dispensative power, coactively, in the exteriour court of the church, over English subjects.

†**Coactivity.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Co- + ACTIVITY.]

1. Action or activity in concert.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 203 This Sympathy and Coactivity. 1662 — *Philos. Writings* (1712) Pref. Gen. 14 Matter is..destitute of vital Sympathy and Coactivity.

2. Coactive quality; compulsory character.

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 243 The coactivity of Civil Laws and Religion.

Co-actor: see Co-.

Coad, obs. f. COD *sb.* [1]; pa. pple. of COE.

Co-a·damite, *a.* [see Co- 2.] Contemporary with or besides Adam.

1877 SHIELDS *Final Philos.* 68 A theory of co-adamite races. 1882 SCHAFF *Encycl. Rel. K.* II. 1394 Some holding to a co-Adamite theory .. and others to the pre-Adamite.

Co-adaptation (koˌædæptēˈʃən). [f. Co- + Adaptation.] Adaptation of two or more things to each other, mutual adaptation.

1803 *Month. Mag.* XVI. 12 We readily perceive their admirable co-adaptation. 1878 Darwin *Orig. Spec.*, *Hist. Sk.* Introd. 17 Numerous and beautiful co-adaptations which we see throughout nature.

Co-adapted (kōuˌădæˈptėd), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* Adapted to each other, mutually adapted.

1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 556/1 Their cephalic arms being so co-adapted as to adhere by the mutual apposition of the suckers. 1885 *Homilet. Rev.* Aug. 106 Each massive wall, each bonded stone, each co-adapted part.

Co-adjacence, -ency (kōuˌădʒēˈsĕns, -si). [f. Co- + Adjacence, -cy.] The quality or state of being coadjacent, contiguity; *spec.* in *Philos.* a term for one of the Aristotelian laws of the association of ideas, in which the principle of relation is that of contiguity.

1842 Sir W. Hamilton in *Reid's Wks.* 900/1 The laws of Similarity and Contrast and the law of Coadjacency. 1850 *Pop. Encycl.* (O.), There are four modes of association, namely, by proximity in time, by similarity, by contrast, by coadjacence in space; or three, if proximity in time and coadjacence in space be taken under one head.

Coadjacent (kōuˌădʒēˈsĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Co- + Adjacent.] Adjacent to each other mutually, contiguous; *spec.* in *Philos.*, contiguous in thought: see prec. Also *sb.*, Any object or idea so related to another.

1842 Sir W. Hamilton in *Reid's Wks.* 899/1 Such parts may be either coadjacent in space or coadjacent (coexistent or immediately consecutive) in time. *Ibid.* 897/1 These three laws .. are the law of Similars, the law of Contraries, and the law of Co-adjacents. *Ibid.* 899/2 Dog may suggest Wolf as its coadjacent.

†**Co-aˈdjoint.** *Obs.* [f. Co- + Adjoint.] One conjoined with others in any business; a colleague.

1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 137 The faults of the principal Tutor who manages the Affairs are justly imputed to the Co-adjoynts in the Tutorship.

†**Coaˈdjument.** *Obs.* [f. Co- + Adjument; on type of L. *coadjūmentum: see note to Coadjutor.] Mutual assistance.

1730 in Bailey (*fol.*); whence in Johnson and mod. Dicts.

Co-adjust (kōuˌădʒʊst), *v.* [f. Co- + Adjust.] *trans.* To adjust mutually, fit to each other.

a 1864 Webster cites Owen. 1876 Mivart *Lessons Nat.* 31 If our thoughts and feelings can be so coadjusted as to result in order and harmony.

Hence **Coadjusted** *ppl. a.*, **Coadjustment.**

1863 Huxley *Man's Place Nat.* III. 125 The lines of fracture which remain between the coadjusted pieces of the skull. 1876 Mivart *Lessons Nat.* 31 Every attempt at such coadjustment.

Coadjutant (kōuˌădʒiūˈtănt, koˌæˈdʒiutănt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Co- + Adjutant; on the type of an assumed L. *coadjūtānt-em, pr. pple. of *coadjūtāre: see note to Coadjutor.]

A. *adj.* Helping another or others, co-operating.

a 1708 J. Philips *Cerealia* (R.), Tost By Thracius coadjutant, and the roar Of loud Euroclydon's tumultuous gusts. 1830 W. Phillips *Mt. Sinai* III. 491 A thousand hands were coadjutant.

B. *sb.* One who helps another, one of several mutual helpers.

1728 Pope *Lett.* in *Swift's Wks.* (1761) VIII. 260 The Dean tells me he is a coadjutant of that fool Smedley. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* (1740) 198 Oates or some of his coadjutants.

Coaˈdjutator. *rare.* [cf. Adjutator.] = Coadjutor.

1762 Smollett *L. Greaves* ii. (D.), I do purpose .. to act as a coadjutator to the law. 1881 *Chr. World* 446 a, A staff of unpaid co-adjutators.

†**Coadjute** (kōuˌădʒiūˈt), *v. Obs.* [f. Co- + Adjute *v.*; on the type of an assumed L. *coadjūtāre: see note to Coadjutor.] To help in concert, co-operate helpfully. *trans.* and *intr.* Hence **Coadjuting** *ppl. a.*

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* iii. 48 Whereas those higher hills to view fair Tone that stand, Her coadjuting springs much more content behold. 1618 T. Gainsford *Perkin Warbeck* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 74 For .. not coadjuting your king in his petty revenges upon France. 1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* I. 46 Coadjuting with the Seminarie and vitall powers of the sunne.

So †**Coadjuˈtement,** †**Coadjuˈtive** *a.*

1618 T. Gainsford *Perkin Warbeck* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 58 By the .. coadjutement of this duchess of Burgundy. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. lxvi. 101 A coadjutive cause. 1660 *Chas. II's Escape* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 383 Where human coadjutement .. hath been instrumental.

Coadjutor (koˌădʒiūˈtəɪ). Also 5 **coadiutowre,** 6–7 **coadiutour, -or, coadjutour,** 7 **coaiutor, coajutor.** [a. OF. *coadjuteur* (in Anglo-Fr. *-our*), ad. L. *coadjūtor, -ōrem*, f. Co- + *adjūtor* helper, agent-sb. f. *adjuvāre* to help. The French derivation gave the accentuation *coaˈdjutor*, which is used by Coleridge; but the poets generally, since 1600, appear to have *coadjuˈtor*, after Latin.

No L. *coadjuvāre, or *coadjūtāre is recorded, but in the mod. langs. words have been formed on these types, suggested by *coadjutor*.]

1. One who works with and helps another; a helper, assistant, fellow-helper.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xxi. (1869) 15 Ministres and serueres to him .. and coadiutowres. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 19 The coadiutours and helpers of god. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* (1622) Pref. 5 Euery one a coadiutor to the worke of all the other. 1635 Quarles *Embl.*, *Hieroglyph* iv. (1718) 329 Nature knows her own perfection .. And she scorns a co-adjutor. 1741 Warburton *Div. Legat.* II. 33 His Coadjutors, Counsellors and Instructors. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. 299 In this undertaking she was speedily provided with an efficient coadjutor.

2. *spec. Eccl.* One appointed to assist a bishop or other ecclesiastic.

A *coadjutor* is appointed as assistant and successor to an old and infirm bishop; and is thus distinct from a *suffragan*, who has charge of a definite portion of a large diocese.

1549 Latimer *Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, v. (Arb.) 135 Samuell .. sette hys twoo sonnes in offyce wyth hym, as hys suffraganes, and as hys Coadiutoures. Here I myght take occasion to treate what olde and impotente Byshoppes should do. *a* 1691 T. Barlow *Rem.* (1693) 161 For a Bishop to have a Co-adjutor, or (as the Statute calls him) a Suffragan to assist him. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 10 ¶ 9 The Archbishop of Saltzburg is dead, who is succeeded by Count Harrach, formerly Bishop of Vienna, and for these last Three Years Coadjutor to the said Archbishop. 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 161 If a Minister .. becomes Dumb or Blind after Induction .. the Bishop .. shall allow him a Co-adjutor. 1845 Stephen *Laws Eng.* II. 669. 1863 Kirk *Chas. Bold* (1868) III. iv. x. 264 Coadjutor of the diocese of Grenoble.

Coadjuˈtorship. [f. prec. + -ship.] The office of a coadjutor; helping co-operation.

1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 243/2 The Coadjutorship of Munster .. confirmed to Monsegnior Furstemberg, Prince and Bishop of Paterburne; who is likewise to succeed in the Bishoprick of Munster. 1864 L. N. Comyn *Atherstone Priory* I. 10 His coadjutorship was sought for and given, on all sorts of occasions. 1878 Seeley *Stein* II. 369 When Dalberg was as yet only a candidate for the Co-adjutorship.

†**Coadjuˈtory.** *rare.* [ad. med.L. *coadjutoria* (Du Cange), f. *coadjūtor*: see -y. Cf. F. *coadjutor*, *-erie* in same sense.] *Eccl.* The office of a coadjutor; coadjutorship.

1616 Brent tr. *Sarpi's Council Trent* (1676) 21 Regresses, Accesses, and Coadjutories, and other devices used in the collation of Benefices. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* I. v. 112 Of Cessions, Translations, and Coadjutories of Bishopricks.

Coadjutress (koˌădʒiūˈtrės). [f. Coadjutor + -ess; cf. next.] = Coadjutrix.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1307 The furies .. that are the ministresses and coadjutresses of justice. 1646 Earl Monmouth tr. *Biondi's Civ. Warres Eng.* vi.–ix. 97 Her counsellour, and coadjutresse in that wickednesse. 1860 Freer *Hist. Hen. IV*, I. I. ii. 79 The young abbess elect, or coadjutress, of this convent.

†**Coaˈdjutrice.** *Obs.* [a. F. *coadjutrice* coadjutrix (of a convent): ad. (med.)L. *coadjūtrīc-em*: see next.] = next.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 15 b, A feithfull and continuall coadjutrice. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* xix. 34 *note*, The Church who is Christs spouse and coadiutrice. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 471 Her eldest daughter is coadjutrice at Remiremont.

Coadjutrix (koˌădʒiūˈtriks). [Latin fem. of *coadjūtor*, used in med. or mod.L.: see -trix.] A female coadjutor or helper.

1646 Earl Monmouth tr. *Biondi's Civ. Warres Eng.* vi.–ix. 115 Elizabeth the chiefe agent, and her mother .. her co-adjutrix. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* II. vi. 260 Her, who .. had with the late King been a Coadjutrix in raising it [the kingdom] to that degree of height and reputation. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) I. xi. 335 The coadjutrix soon replaced her instructress. 1853 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* 115 The novels of Swift's coadjutrix, Mrs. Manley.

b. *Eccl.* A woman appointed as assistant and successor to an abbess.

1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* I. III. x. 153 [The Abbess's] Resignation was not received but her Sister was made Coadjutrix to her. 1813 Mary A. Schimmelpenninck tr. *Lancelot's Tour Alet* 195 This lady took her as coadjutrix in the direction of the monastery of Port Royal.

Hence **Coadjutrixship.**

1837 *Foreign Q. Rev.* XIX. 103 Aurora of Königsmark failed of the coadjutrixship and consequent succession.

Coadjuvancy (koˌæˈdʒiuvănsi). *rare.* [f. as next.: see -ancy.] Coadjuvant quality or action; co-operating assistance.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 54 Some concurrence or coadjuvancy. 1879 Lingham *Science Taste* Conclus. 250 The efficaciousness of State coadjuvancy.

Coadjuvant (koˌæˈdʒiuvănt), *a.* and *sb.* [After F. *coadjuvant* (and prob. med.L. *coadjuvant-em*), f. assumed L. *coadjuvāre: see Coadjutor.]

A. *adj.* Assisting, helpful. ? *Obs.*

a 1625 Boys *Wks.* (1629) 223 Coadjuuant one to another.

B. *sb. Med.* An ingredient that assists the operation of the main medicinal agent.

1864 in Webster.

So **Coadjuvate** *v.* = Coadjute; **Coadjuvation.**

1601 Bp. W. Barlow *Defence* 217 That faith onely iustifieth, no workes coadiuuating. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Coadiuvate*, to help or assist together. 1875 H. J. Coleridge *Preaching of Beatitudes* 254 These fruits he [Sir Bernadine] calls .. 'coadjuvation' or active assistance.

Co-administer, co-admit: see Co-.

Coadnate (koˌæˈdnēt), *a. Bot.* [f. Co- + Adnate.] = Connate.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Coadnate*, the same as Connate. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Coadnate*, the same as Adnate. *Coadnate Leaves*, leaves consisting of leaflets united at the base.

Coadore (kōuˌădōəˈɪ), *v.* [ad. late L. *coadōrāre*, f. *co-* + *adōrāre* to adore.] To adore conjointly (*with*).

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 48 The more vncapable a thing is of worship in it selfe .. the more fit to be coadored with Christ. 1630 Prynne *Lame Giles* 32 Those .. which did coadore the humanity of our Saviour with his Deity. *a* 1711 Ken *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 483 Thy Loves, Great Trine, I co-adore.

Hence †**Coadoraˈtion.**

1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. iv. 56 Kneeling in the act of receiving the Sacrament .. wanteth nothing to make up Idolatrous coadoration or relative worship.

†**Coads,** *int. Obs.* Also **codes.** [app. an altered or 'minced' adjuration: cf. *ecod! gads! ods!* etc.] An obsolete ejaculation of surprise. Also †**Coadsnigs.**

1590 *Three Lords & Ladies Lond.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 399 Coads, gaffer! were you not a mealman once? 1608 Middleton *Trick to Catch* II. i, Coads-nigs; I was never so disgraced since the hour my mother whipt me. *a* 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Maid's Trag.* I. ii, Hark, hark! there, there! so, so! Codes, codes!

Coadunate (koˌæˈdiunĕt), *a. Phys.* and *Bot.* [ad. L. *coadūnāt-us* pa. pple. of *coadūnāre*: see next.] Joined together; congenitally united.

1839–47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 329/2 The .. coadunate condition of the second and third digits. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Coadunate*, the same as Connate. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Coadunate*, clustered; joined together.

Coadunate (koˌæˈdiuneɪt), *v.* [f. L. *coadūnāt-*, ppl. stem of *coadūnāre*, f. *co-* + *adūnāre*: see Co- and Adunate.] *trans.* To join together into one, to unite, combine. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*)

1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* 81 Wherein were admirably coadunated the nine Helliconian Ladies. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 694 Lithargie .. thus coadunated is more Desiccative. 1845 De Quincey *Temperance Movem.* Wks. XII. 168 The two states are coadunated.

Coadunation (koˌæːdiunēˈʃən). [ad. L. *coadūnātiōn-em*, f. *coadūnāre*: see prec.] The action of joining or state of being joined together into one.

1558 Forrest *Grysilde Sec.* (1875) 100 Oure heauynlye coadunation. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 269 Coadunation (sometimes termed by the name of a more excellent species, Coagulation) is a perfect and skilful working, whereby disagreeing things are united. 1642 Jer. Taylor *Episc.* (1647) 126 Those relations of mutuall dependance which Christ hath made for the coadunation [*some edd.* coadunition] of all the parts of it. 1842 Cdl. Manning *Unity of Ch.* 306 An incorporation and co-adunation of body, soul, and spirit, which transcends the sense and understanding.

Coaˈdunative, *a.* [f. L. *coadūnāt-* (see above) + -ive.] Having the attribute of combining in one. Hence **Coaˈdunatively** *adv.*, by way of coadunation.

18.. Coleridge *Lit. Rem.* IV. 197 Interpenetratively, as two globules of quicksilver, and co-adunatively.

†**Coadunite,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [cf. Adunite.] *trans.* To unite together; = Coadunate.

So **Coadunition.**

1642 [see Coadunation]. 1649 Bulwer *Pathomyot* II. ii. 105 Contracted and coadunited. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 84 The coadunition of several particles endued with contrary .. qualities.

Co-adveˈnture, *v.* [Co- 1.] To venture together (with); to share in a venture. So **Coadveˈnture** *sb.*, a joint adventure; **Co-adveˈnturer.**

1642 Howell *For. Trav.* vii. (Arb.) 40 To co-adventure and put in his Stake with the Marchant. *c* 1645 — *Lett.* (1650) I. 395 A worthy Captain .. who was a co-adventurer in that expedition. 1847 C. G. Addison *Contracts* I. i. (1883) 103 Shareholders in mining companies carried on on the cost-book principle are co-adventurers together. *Ibid.* II. vi. (1883) 830 The number of subscribers, or co-adjutors, or co-adventurers in the project. 1864 Webster, *Coadventure*, an adventure in which two or more are sharers.

Co-advice: see Co- 3 a.

Coæ-: see Coe-.

Coafer, obs. form of Coffer.

Co-affirmaˈtion. [Co- 3 a.] Conjoint affirmation of two or more.

1865 Grote *Plato* I. i. 32 The coincidence or co-affirmation of contraries.

†**Co-afforest,** *v. Obs.* [Co- 1.] *trans.* To afforest as an addition to an existing forest.

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1688) IV. 455 Henry [the Second] did co-afforest much Land.

Coafoay: see Coffoy.

†**Co-aˈged,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Co- 2 + Aged.] Of the same age, coeval.

1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 234 Together with his co-aged companions.

Co-agency (koˌēˈdʒĕnsi). [Co- 3 a.] Joint or combined agency.

1611 W. Sclater *Key* (1629) 335 My coagencie and assent. 1710 W. Hume *Sacred Succession* 251 In which coagencies .. if any one of the ordaining bishops act with competent authority, the ordination is good. 1801 Fuseli *Lect. on Art* iii. (1848) 409 An effect derived from a cause .. whose union or co-agency imply in themselves no absurdity. 1858 De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. 1862 XIV. 21 Solitude .. acting as a co-agency with unresisted grief.

Co-agent (koˌēˈdʒĕnt), *sb.* and *a.* [Co- 3 b.] *sb.* Joint agent.

a 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VI. vi. § 11 God the giver of grace .. which he alone worketh, without either instrument

of co-agent. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* v. xxxi, The crew of ribalds..With their coagents. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 193 In the character of a co-agent or partner. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Studies Christianity* 152 [Jesus]..the spontaneous co-agent of a Divine intent.

adj. Acting together *with*.

c 1850 DE QUINCEY, Coagent with. (F. Hall.)

† **Coagitate,** *v. Obs.* [ad. late L. *coagitāt-*, ppl. stem of *coagitāre* to shake together.] To shake or mix together. Hence † **Coagita·tion.** *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 20 By dayly & longe coagitation. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Coagitate*, to move or stir together. Hence in BAILEY, etc. 1741 T. FRANCKLIN *Cicero's Nat. Gods* II. 173 The Air..drawn into the Lungs, receives Heat.., by the Coagitation of the Lungs.

Co-a·gitator. [Co- 3 b.] Fellow-agitator; † fellow-agent (see AGITATOR 1).

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 63 To mingl with them and becom their Coadjutors and Coagitators.

Coagment (*ko*ˌæ·gme·nt), *v.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *coagment-āre* to stick together, cement, connect, f. *coagment-um* a joining, f. *co-agĕre*, *cōgere*: see -MENT. 'Only the participle found in use' (J.).] *trans.* To cement or join together, to stick together.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1359 The same seemeth to be composed and coagmented..of five other worlds. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 593 Cathartical Powders.. are usually coagmented into..Electuaries. 1665 GLANVIL *Sceps. Sci.* xx. 128 Had the world been coagmented from that supposed fortuitous jumble. 1728 EARBERY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* I. 193 Articulately jointed, and coagmented together. 1862 WISEMAN in *Sat. Rev.* 275 The Church.. coagmented and cemented by the precious Blood.

† **Coa·gmentate,** *v.* [f. as prec. + -ATE 3.]

1. *trans.* = COAGMENT. (Found only in *pa. pple.* **Coagmentated.**)

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 429 This frame thus coagmentated and distinguished for the seruice of the soule. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 458 Coagmentated sand. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 193 The cement consisting of Lime, sand and pebles, so coagmentated, that, etc. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 218.

2. *intr.* To stick together like cemented parts.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 9 The same Sutura Sagittalis, where they mutually coagmentate.

† **Coagmenta·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *coagmentātiōn-em*, f. *coagmentāre*: see COAGMENT.]

1. The action of cementing or joining together, or state of being cemented or joined together; junction, concretion. *lit.* and *fig.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 7 The brayne is more safe, by the inseparable coagmentation of the Bones. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* (1641) 121 The well-joyning, cementing and coagmentation of words. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 319 Nor are we made one Individual with Christ, nor conjoyned by any Physical co-agmentation. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 236 Their Coagmentation, joynting or compacting into Order.

2. *concr.* A mass formed by this action.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 75 All Concretions and Coagmentations of Matter. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 56 Gravelly coagmentations and not flinty.

† **Coagme·ntative,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *coagmentāt-* (see above) + -IVE.] That has the property of coagmenting.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *A. & M.* 411 Coequall with God.. as a part coagmentative of the whole entire Universe.

Co-agonize, co-agriculturist, etc.: see Co-.

Coagulability (*ko*ˌæ·giŭlăbi·liti). [f. next: see -ITY.] Quality of being coagulable; capacity of coagulating.

1793 T. BEDDOES *Calculus, &c.* 218 The coagulability of fluids. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 132 When turpentine is given in toxic doses to rabbits it increases the coagulability of the blood.

Coagulable (*ko*ˌæ·giŭlăb'l), *a.* [f. on L. type **coāgulābilis*, f. *coāgulāre*: see -BLE.] That can be coagulated; capable of coagulation. *Coagulable lymph*: the fibrin of the blood (Mayne).

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* vi. 59 It contains a saline acid spirit, which is the onely thing coagulable in it. 1699 SLOANE in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 151 A limpid thick Serum, as whites of Eggs..coagulable into the like Substance by heat. 1782 E. GRAY in *Med. Commun.* I. 22 The blood..had the coagulable lymph separated, forming what is called a buffy surface. 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 304 Albumen..diluted with a large quantity of water..ceases to be coagulable.

Coagulant (*ko*ˌægiŭlănt). [ad. L. *coāgulānt-em*, pr. pple. of *coāgulāre* to COAGULATE; (or a. F. *coagulant*) see -ANT 1.] A coagulating agent, as rennet.

1770 HEWSON in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 379 The air is a strong coagulent of the blood. 1883 *Gentl. Mag.* July 100 Attempts to supersede the animal coagulant by using vegetable and mineral acids, alum, etc., have failed.

Coagulate (*ko*ˌæ·giŭlĕt), *ppl. a.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *coāgulāt-us*, pa. pple. of *coāgulāre*: see next.]

1. as *adj.* Coagulated, clotted; congealed.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 258 Combust matiers, and Coagulat. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIV. i. 294. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 484 O're-sized with coagulate gore. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 372 Coagulate and clammy juices. 1843 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Miracles* 191 Blood, which had become coagulate.

† 2. as *ppl. a.* a. Concreted, 'compact'; b. Joined together in a mass. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 322 [Spirits] coagulate of the most subtile parts of ayre. *Ibid.* 417 The body consists of parts..combined and coagulate in one.

Coagulate (*ko*ˌæ·giŭlĕt), *v.* [f. prec. ppl. a. or its Latin source: see -ATE 3 5. Fr. had *coaguler* in 14th c. (Littré), whence earlier Eng. COAGULE.]

1. *trans.* To convert (certain fluids, as blood, milk, albumen, etc.) into a soft solid mass, as by chemical action, heat, exposure to air, etc.; to curdle, clot, congeal.

1611 COTGR., *Coaguler*, to coagulate; curd, or congeale into a curd. 1616 in BULLOKAR. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 80 [Bedstraw] used in some places to coagulate Milk. 1795 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 17 Attempts to coagulate the cells of the vitreous humour. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 2 Albumen..is coagulated by heat, alcohol and the stronger acids. 1877 M. FOSTER *Text-Bk. Phys.* I. i. 18 Serum deprived of its fibrinoplastin, and hydrocele fluid deprived of its fibrinogen, have lost all power of coagulating each other.

† b. To deposit in a solid form from solution; to crystallize. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. v. 20 The niterus [salt]..which is there coagulated or congealed.

2. a. To form (anything plastic) into a solidified cake or mass; to form as a mass. *lit.* & *fig.* ? *Obs.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* i. 4 This monster is not coagulated all at once. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* II. (1851) 42 A mere ague-cake coagulated of a certaine Fever they have. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 40 Venus..was got and coagulated of that foam. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 360 There are who say that..Frogs that appear..after a shower are..coagulated of a certain kind of Dust commixt ..with Rain-water.

b. To cause to stick together into a mass.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 373 Repentance, and Remission of sinnes..are that Doctrine which coagulates and gathers the Church into a body, and makes it Catholique. 1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 29 By compounding and coagulating several Salts together. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iii. 46 Coagulating (or as Avicen learnedly speaketh) conglutinating the small sandy particles together. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 193 Coagulated into a mere hoof.

3. *intr.* Of albuminous fluids: To become converted into a soft solid mass; to curdle, clot, congeal, 'set'.

1606 SURFLET *Country Farme* 91 Such milke..shall be put in vessels for to coagulate and turne to curds. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 450 The blood..began to coagulate in the Vein. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 88/2 White of egg, when heated to about 150° coagulates. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 26 Albumen may also be made to coagulate .. by the action of acids.

† b. To condense as vapour. *Obs. rare.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1872) 58 Ane exalatione of humid vapours..ascendis in the sycond regione of the ayr, quhar that it coagulates in ane thik clud. 1656 J. SERJEANT tr. *T. White's Peripatet. Inst.* 132 If they..are coagulated into bigger parts, they become Water.

† c. To solidify by evaporation; to crystallize. (Said of liquid containing solid matter in solution, or of the solid matter deposited.) *Obs.*

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. vi. 93 Salt Water mixt with fresh will more easily coagulate and congeale into salt. 1686 tr. *Lemery's Chym.* I. xvi. (ed. 3) 364 If there should be too much [water] the salt would be weakned .. and not able to coagulate. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* 64 *foot-note*, The Water falling from the upper Parts of the Cave..the Drops coagulating presently into Stones.

4. To stick or run together into lumps.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 315 If Ashes coagulate or grow in lumps.

Hence **Coagulating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 781 The Mulberry-leaf..hath coagulating virtue, which inspissateth the Dew. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 332 Caustic, astringent and coagulating Particles. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* iii. 68 If blood-plasma be prevented from coagulating by cold.

Coagulated (*ko*ˌæ·giŭlĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* Curdled, congealed, clotted, etc. (See the verb.)

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 13 It was strange that the whole flesh should be one coagulated ulcer. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* xii. (1662) 125 That the Bodies of Devils, being nothing but coagulated Aire, should be cold, as well as coagulated Water, which is Snow or Ice. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 64 It dissolveth coagulated bloud in the lungs. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* x. iv. 155 Baskets of coagulated milk..such sort of cheese is used in the East at this time. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 26 No trace of organization can be detected in coagulated albumen.

Coagulation (*ko*ˌægiŭlā·ʃən). [a. F. *coagulation* (15th c. in Littré) or its source L. *coāgulātiōn-em* (Pliny), f. *coāgulā-re* to COAGULATE.]

1. The action or process of coagulating (as it takes place in albumen, blood, milk, etc.); clotting, curdling, 'setting'.

? 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. v. (1652) 63 Coagulation is noe forme substantiall, But onlie passion of things materiall. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv. 82 There will ensue a coagulation, like that of whites of egges. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 112 The closure of the artery above by the coagulation of the blood. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Coagulation*, term applied to that setting, solidification, or conversion into a tremulous jelly-like substance, which occurs in various animal and vegetable fluids shortly after being shed, and exposed to ordinary temperature.

b. *concr.* A coagulated mass.

1683 ROBINSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 138 Volatile alkalies ..free the blood from coagulations. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Acid*, If the Acid is weak, the Coagulation will only acquire a soft Consistence, as it happens in Milk curdled with the Rennet.

2. More generally. † a. Solidification by evaporation; deposition of solid matter from solution, as in crystallization. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. i. 102 Admirable things..are to be discerned..in the preparation [of salt]..so great variety of colours, or the coagulations when the spirit returneth into the body. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 9 *Coagulation*, is the reducing of any liquid thing to a thicker substance by evaporating the humidity. 1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 29 Dissolutions and Coagulations of several Crystallizing Salts. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xiii. § 11 A Precipitation or Coagulation.

† b. Condensation (of vapour, etc.). *Obs.*

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* xiv. § 1 (1681) 292 The same density or coagulation of the Air represents the Matutine or Vespertine Sun or Moon larger unto our sight than at other times. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. lii. 452 So extraordinary a coagulation and congelation in the watery clouds.

† c. Coagulated or solidified state. *Obs.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 298 The Water..mingled it self..with the superficies of the Terrestrial sediment..so far as it could pierce, until it were excluded by the denser coagulation of the Earth.

3. The act or process of forming or uniting into a mass; concretion, cohesion.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XI. v. (1620) 391 Hee [Epicurus] makes all his worlds of the casuall coagulation of atomes. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 23 Inducing the form of the stone by the help of terrestrial coagulation.

b. *fig.*

1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 28 Not that heereby I intend to disparage the Nobilitie..but rather to preserve it intire from mixture and coagulation. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* II. IV. ii. 250 Everywhere but in France the process of coagulation was..locally confined.

c. *concr.* A mass formed by concretion.

1664 EVELYN *Diary* (1857) I. 402 It looked like a fungus.. yet was a concretion, or coagulation, of some other matter. *fig.* 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* (1877) 218 A..coagulation of phenomena which may be called feelings.

Coagulative (*ko*ˌæ·giŭlătiv), *a.* [f. L. *coagulat-* ppl. stem of *coagulāre* (see prec.) + -IVE.]

1. Having the property of producing coagulation.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 152 These doe auaile..to extinguish feauers..by their coagulatiue vertue. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* I. 423 (R.) A salt..which seemed to have in it a coagulative power, in reference to common water.

2. Having the property of coagulating (*intr.*); inclined to coagulate or 'set'.

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 614 The fire..from Cold and Coagulative, changes it into Caustique and Resolutive. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVI. 547 The Glandulous humour ..falls into a coagulative disposition with the Serum.

Coagulator (*ko*ˌæ·giŭle·tə1). [Agent-sb. in Latin form, f. *coagulāre*: see -OR.] That which coagulates.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 157 Sal-armoniac [is] a coagulator and a dissoluer. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 265 Coagulators of the Humours. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* iii. 69 Globulin, added..to serous effusion, is a coagulator of that effusion, giving rise to the development of fibrin in it.

Coa·gulatory, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] = COAGULATIVE 1.

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* V. 87 (R.) A specific medicine may .. destroy their coagulatory or other effects.

† **Coa·gule,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *coagulé-r*, ad. L. *coāgulā-re*.] An earlier equivalent of COAGULATE. *intr.* and *trans.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 76 Þe dew of heuen..fallez on þe herbes, and þare it coagules and waxes white. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 83 To sette to gyder and to coagule alle natures for generacyon. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 67 Hemp, that coagulis the flux of the sparme.

Coaguline (*ko*ˌæ·giulin). Trade name of a kind of cement.

1868 *Morning Star* 6 Mar., Coaguline, the new transparent cement.

fig. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Nov. 640 The unity of the Liberal party had a little more coaguline applied to its rather numerous doubtful points.

‖ **Coagulum** (*ko*ˌæ·giŭlŭm). Pl. **coagula.** [L. *coāgulum* means of coagulation, rennet, a sb. of dim. form; from *co-agĕre* to cause to run together, f. Co- + *agĕre* to impel.]

† 1. A substance that coagulates a liquid (*esp.* milk); rennet. *Obs.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* Wks. II. 533 The fourth [stomach] the seat of the Coagulum or Runnet. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 4068 Niter is..the natural coagulum of water. 1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 282 They introduce a Lentor or Coagulum into the Blood, and impede..its due Circulation.

2. A mass of coagulated matter, a clot of blood.

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 214 The formation of frost or any such like coagulum. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. vii. § 16 Filled with a most transparent liquor .. I have observed it to turn, upon boyling, into a tender white Coagulum. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 177 Coagula of blood, formed several inches up the arteries, 1771 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 214 Saturated solutions of salts..forming thick coagulums upon the least motion. 1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 16 One very important end which the fibrine serves is the formation of coagula at the orifice of wounded vessels.

b. That part of the blood which coagulates; the clot.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 369 If the coagulum of blood be brought into contact with oxygen, the latter is absorbed. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 216 Is the coagulum ever absorbed while the serum remains unabsorbed? 1885 LANDOIS & STIRLING *Text-Bk. Physiol.* I. 40.

c. *fig.* An agglutination.
1845 Carlyle *Cromwell* (1871) IV. 260 Such a Coagulum of Jargon.

Co-aid: see Co- 3 a, b.

‖ **Coaita** (kō·aitā·). Also **quata**. [Tupi *coatá, cuatá, coaitá* = Red-faced Spider-monkey. The erroneous spelling *coaiti* has led to confusion with the *coati*, a very different animal.]
The Red-faced Spider-monkey (*Ateles paniscus*) found in the woods of tropical South America, about 18 inches long, covered with long coarse hair of a glossy black. Also applied to other species of *Ateles*.
1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* II. 370 The coaiti [*ed.* 1862 coati] may be distinguished by having no thumb. 1796 Stedman *Surinam* II. xvi. 10 A large company of quatas..one of the most remarkable species of monkies in the world. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 547/1 The Quata or as the French write it, coaïta. 1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xx. 271 The coaïta. 1864 Bates *Nat. Amazons* ix. 266, I had not before met with the White-whiskered Coaita, or spider-monkey.

Coaiti, erroneous form of Coati, and Coaita.

Coaiutor, coajutor, obs. ff. Coadjutor.

Coak (kōuk), *sb.* [Possibly represents ONF. **coque* = Fr. *coche*, It. *cocca* notch: cf. Cock *v.*, also Cauking, all referring to the fitting of a projection into a notch, indentation, or hollow.]
1. A tabular projection left on the face of a scarfed timber, to fit into a recess in the face of another which is to be joined to it, so as to prevent slipping and make a stronger joint; especially used in the making of masts of several pieces. • By the Thames shipbuilders called 'table', the operation being 'tabling'. ? *Obs.*
1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 4 *Coaks* are oblong ridges left on the surface of different pieces of made-masts by cutting away the wood round them; the intermediate part is called the plain. ... Coak and plain is when a coak is formed, and a plain surface follows between that and the next. Running coaks are coaks continued the whole length along the middle .. Chain coaks are formed one at the end of the other on the opposite sides of the middle-line. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Coaking*, Coaks, or dowels, are fitted into the beams and knees of vessels, to prevent their slipping.
† **2.** A turned piece of hard wood received into both timbers for the same purpose as in 1; a dowel. *Obs.*
c 1858 *Archit. Soc. Dict.* C. 107 *Coak*, a term applied to a wood pin. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mechanics*.
3. A small triangular or square piece of brass inserted into the wooden sheave of a block, to afford a stronger socket for the pin. Sometimes more loosely applied to the circular 'bush' used with a metal sheave. Also called *cock*: see Cock *sb.*1 17.
1862 Totten cited by Webster (1864). 1889 F. Scrutton (*in letter*), 'Coak' as the bush of the sheave of a block, is still a living word on the Thames; it is however old-fashioned, and is being superseded by 'bush'.

Coak (kouk), *v.* [cf. prec., and Cock *v.*]
1. *trans.* To join by the aid of coaks.
1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 4 *Coaking* is uniting two or more pieces together, in the middle, by small tabular pieces, formed from the solid of one piece and sunk exactly the same in the other. 1869 Sir E. Reed *Shipbuild.* xiv. 259 To make it [lower mast] up of several pieces which are Coaked and bolted to each other, and bound together by numerous iron hoops.
b. *intr.* for *refl.*
1794 *Rigging*, etc. I. 5 The pieces coak or table together.

Coak, obs. form of Coke.

Coakel, variant of Cockle a stove.

Coaks, var. of Cokes, *Obs.*, a simpleton.

Coal (kōul), *sb.* Forms: 1–5 **col**, 2–8 **cole**, 4 **kole**, 4–6 **coole**, (5–6 *Sc.* **coyll(e, coil(l, colle**), 6–7 **coale**, 6– **coal**. [OE. *col* neut. corresp. to OHG. *chol* n., *cholo* m. (MHG. *kol* m., n., *kole* m. sometimes fem., mod.Ger. *kohle* fem.), MDu. *cole*, (Du. *kool*) f., MLG. *kole, kale* f., (LG. *kale*), OFris. *kole, coele*, (WFris. *koal*, Satl. *kôle*, Wang. *kulle*, EFris. *kole, kōl(e, kâl(e)*; ON. *kol* neut., (Norw. Sw. *kol*, Dan. *kul*).
Fick compares Skr. *jvar, jvāi*, to glow, *jvrṇi* glow, corresp. to Aryan root **gwer-(l), gwor-(l), gur-(l)*; whence *guro, gulo*, would be represented by OTeut. **kola*.]
1. A piece of carbon glowing without flame. (Now *arch.* or blending with 4, 5.)
c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxix. 4 Strelas mæhtge scearpe mid colum tolesendes. *c* 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* vii. 49 Ðurh ða colu ðæs alteres. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 6762 Þair hertes sal bryn with-in als a cole. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxi. 142 A maner of tree .. þat, if a man brynne it and couer þe coles þeroff with aschez, þai will hald in quikk a twelfmonth [Cf. Chaucer *Parson's T.* P 477]. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 23 Loue is hetter þan þe cole. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* xxx. (Arb.) 78 They retche not whos[e] hows brenneth, so that they may warme them by the coles. 1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H ij, The coles can not be in the embres withoute sparkes. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* 58 The coals of Juniper raked up will keep a glowing Fire for the space of a year. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 160 P 4 A Piece of Flesh broiled on the Coals. 1842 Tennyson *St. Simon Stylites* 166 On the coals I lay, A vessel full of sin: all hell beneath Made me boil over. *a* 1864 Hawthorne *Mother Rigby's Pipe* i, A coal for my pipe!
b. In this sense often defined by some addition, *coals of fire, burning, hot, live, quick coal(s.* Hence in later times liable to be understood in senses 4, 5.
c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxxix. 11 Fallaþ ofer hie colu fyres. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 124 Wiþ deawwyrme, stæppe on hat col, cele mid wætre. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xvii. 14 Haghil & coles of fire. 1340 *Ayenb.* 205 A quic col berninde ope ane hyeape of dyade coles. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86 Cole of fyre, brynnynge, *pruna*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 135 Compelled to walke vpon yᵉ hote coles. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, III. vi. 110 It is like a coale of fire, sometimes plew, and sometimes red. 1611 Bible *Isa.* vi. 6 One of the Seraphims .. hauing a liue-cole [1382 Wyclif a cole; Coverd. hote cole] in his hand. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. ix 146 The fire-wood was burnt..into embers, or live coals. 1866 Kingsley *Herew.* xviii. 229 One man can put the live coal in a right place.
† c. The glowing portion of a match. *Obs.*
1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 18 If the touch powder bee not drie it taketh no fire, how good soever the cole of the match be. *Ibid.* 21 b, If the same matches .. have received outwardlie anie wett or moisture, then the coalss doo burne inward, leaving a beard outward.
† **2.** A piece of burnt wood, etc., that still retains sufficient carbon to be capable of further combustion without flame; a charred remnant; a cinder.
Sometimes defined as *dead, cold, black, quenched* coal. Cf. *black as a coal* in 10.
c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xvii. 9 Colu onelde sind from h[i]m. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 496 (Bosw.) Ða twegen drymen wurdon awende to cola gelicnyssum. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xvii. 9 Koles þat ware doun-falland Kindled ere of him glouand. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 11862 (Trin.) Heroude .. he sleeþ his leches deed as cole. 1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* II. lviii. (1859) 56 Thenne woldest thou nought haue despysed me as ashes, but parauenture called me blacke forbrent coles. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 87 Cole qwenchyd, *carba*. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 160/28 A cole cold, *carbo*. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* v. i. 68 Starres, Starres, And all eyes else, dead coales.
† b. This passed into the sense of 'cinder, ashes', as the result or residue of combustion. Cf. Cinder.
c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 Ane berninde glede þet hine al forbernað þurut to cole. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4367 To cold coles sche schal be brent. *c* 1403 Maundev. ix. (1839) 101 He schall fynde with in hem [apples of Sodom] coles and cyndres [*Roxb. text* xii. 51 aschez and poudre and coles; Fr. *cendres*]. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 342 Sex fyngre thicke a floore therof thou pave With lyme and asshes mixt with cole and sandes. 1530 Palsgr. 208/2 Coles suche as be gyven in tenebre weke, *afferendons*. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* IV. vi. 137 If he could burne vs all into one coale, We haue deseru'd it. 1665 G. Havers *Sir T. Roe's Voy. E. Ind.* 342 They set her on fire to make her a Coal, rather than we should make her a Prize.
3. *fig.* from 1 and 2.
1577 Harrison *England* II. ix. (1877) I. 206 They onelie kindle coales of contention. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 387 Affection is a coale that must be coold. 1595 — *John* v. ii. 83 Your breath first kindled the dead coale of warres. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Employment* ii, Man is no starre, but a quick coal of mortall fire. 1684 Baxter *Par. Congreg.* 26 So do the Sons of the Coal, the superconformists more fiercely revile me.
† **4.** Fuel prepared from wood by a process of smothered combustion or 'dry distillation', whereby the volatile constituents are driven off, and the substance reduced to more or less pure carbon; Charcoal. Used in *pl.*, or as a *collective sing. Obs.*
c 1205 Lay. 2366 Makian an eorð-hus And dude þer-inne muche col & cladες inowe. *c* 1300 *Seyn Julian* 162 in *Juliana*, He let make of wode and col a strong fur and good. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2520 Choliers þat cayreden col come þere bi-side. *a* 1400 *Isumbras* 427 Appone a horse that coles broghte. 1563 T. Gale *Wks. Chirurg.* (1586) 66 The vsuall gun pouder..made of Sulphure, Saltpeeter and Coale. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* xiv. i. 295 Fiers .. of cole, composed speciallie of beech. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 53 b, Turning of trees to coles for fuell, when there is sufficient dead wood, is waste. 1653 Walton *Angler* ii. 58 Let him [a Chub] then be boiled gently over a Chafingdish with wood coles. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. xii. 209, I contrived to burn some wood .. till it became chark, or dry coal. 1799 G. Smith *Labor.* I. 8 That the coals be of lime tree. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer., Coal*, the English generally use the plural coals; and we as generally use the singular collectively. *Coals* with us may mean charcoal, in England, never.
† b. *sing.* A piece of charcoal. *Obs.*
1386 Chaucer *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 607 This false chanoun..Out of his bosom took a bechen cole.
† c. Charcoal used for writing or drawing; hence a charcoal pencil. Also *attrib.*
c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. v. 166 Write sum..carect with cole or chalk in the wal. 1590 Davidson *Reply Bancroft* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* 508 It hath pleased his Majestie .. to note it with a coal..in the margent of Bancroft's book. 1674 Grew *Anat. Plants* III. II. vii. § 3 It maketh an excellent Coal for Painters scribets. 1817 J. Scott *Paris Revisit.* 217 Delineated on the wall..in coal outline. 1835 Carlyle *Let.* in *Life in London* I. 40 All these coal-marks of yours shall be duly considered.
5. A mineral, solid, hard, opaque, black, or blackish, found in seams or strata in the earth, and largely used as fuel; it consists of carbonized vegetable matter deposited in former epochs of the world's history.
According to the degree of carbonization, coal is divided into three principal kinds, *anthracite* or *glance coal, black* or *bituminous coal*, and *brown coal* or *lignite*, in each of which again various qualities are distinguished.
a. with qualification (to distinguish it from prec. sense): as *digged, earth, pit, sea, stone coal*, etc.
[*c* 1236 *Newminster Chartul.* (Surtees) 55 Et ad carbonem maris capiendum, etc.] 1253 *Charter Hen. III*, in *Archæol. Æliana* (1880) VIII. 172 *note*, Secole lan' extra Neugat' in suburbio London. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* II. xxvi. 139, 52 chaldernes of see colys. 1538 Leland *Itin.* V. 102 Though betwixt Cawoode and Rotheram be good Plenti of Wood, yet the People burne much Yerth Cole. 1553 Eden *Treat. Neive Ind.* (Arb.) 25 (*Digged Cole*) They digge out of the mountaynes a certayne kinde of blacke stone whiche burne in the fyre like coles. 1559 Morwyng *Evonym.* 64 Such coales as are digged out of the ground are condemned bicause of their foule smell. 1578 *Petition Brewers Co. to Q. Eliz.* in *Nature* XXVI. 569 Hersealfe greatley greved and anoyed with the taste and smoke of the sea cooles. 1616 in Entick *London* II. 47 Coals, called stone-coals, pit-coals, earth-coals. 1631 Jorden *Nat. Bathes* x. (1669) 71 Many have propounded the melting of it [iron] with stone-coal, but perhaps they have failed in their projects. *c* 1682 in *Nature* XXVI. 620 A new way of makeing pitch and tarre out of pit coale. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5856/3 Smelting down Lead with Pit-Coal and Sea-Coal. 1807 Southey *Espriella's Lett.* I. 12 They burn earth-coal everywhere.
b. without qualification. (This is now the ordinary sense.) Used as *collective sing.*, and in *pl.*; the latter now less usual, and said only of coal in pieces for burning.
1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 399 (Mätzn.) Col groweþ vnder lond. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* x. iv. (1495) 376 Cole is fyre in erthly substaunce and trowbly and boystous matere. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 53 b, Mines of metall, coale, or the like. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 122 It imports Newcastle coal. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 341 The liquor produced by the distillation of coal. 1862 Ruskin *Munera P.* (1880) 34 The question of equivalence..how much coal in return for so much iron. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiv. 250 Valuable beds of coal.
1547 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 311 A Myne of Colles. 1563 *Sc. Acts Q. Mary* (1597) c. 84 That na coales be had furth of the Realme. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 1 Rich in minerall of coles, tinne, lead. 1667 Primatt *City & C. Build.* 26 There doth yet remain great quantities of Coles in the Earth. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 99 Coals .. were heretofore seldom used in Chambers, as now they are. 1785 Franklin *Wks*, (1840) VI. 525 The inhabitants of London have had no general pestilential disorder since the general use of coals. 1833 *Edin. Rev.* LVII. 79 The increased revenue from the transport of coals is very remarkable. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* III. 95 When about half the heap of coals had been removed. [In *dial.* use, in the sing. *a coal*='a piece of coal', 'he threw a large coal at him'.]
c. with defining attribute indicating the quality, place whence obtained, or any other characteristic. See in their alphabetical places Brown Coal, Cannel C., Cherry C., Parrot C., etc.
1641 French *Distill.* v. (1651) 156 Take three parts of the best New-castle coals. 1673 A. Walker *Lees Lachrymans* 25 A rude Pencil would have painted it with stagnant colours, or a Scotch coal. 1777 Sheridan *Trip Scarb.* III. iii, Get a Scotch coal fire in the parlour. 1805 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* II. 468 The fire or seeing coal (so called from the light it gives). 1853 Anderson in *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 122 Bituminous coal is divided into cherry coals, splint coals, caking coals, and gas coal or cannel. 1888 J. Prestwich *Geol.* II. 93 Bituminous or Caking Coal.
† **6.** The charred residue left in a retort after distillation. *Obs.*
1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 468. 1801 T. Thomson *Chem.* II. 363 When tannin is distilled .. there comes over also some empyreumatic oil, and a voluminous coal remains behind. 1828 Webster, In the language of chimists, any substance containing oil, which has been exposed to a fire in a close vessel, so that its volatile matter is expelled, and it can sustain a red heat without further decomposition.
† **7.** a. [after L. *carbo, carbunculus*, Fr. *charbon.*] A carbuncle. b. A black crust or core in a boil.
1665 G. Harvey *Advice agst. Plague* 4 Boyls or inflammations about the groin .. which if they break, contain a black crust or coal within them. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* III. lxxvii. 675 Carbunculus, a burning Coal. Anoint the top of it with Butter of Antimony.
II. In phrases, etc.
8. Black coal, Black-coal, occurs in various senses: † a. Charcoal, as opposed to *white-coal* (= wood). † b. Charcoal as a means of making a black mark; hence, a mark of censure. c. One of the three main kinds of pit-coal; see 5. d. (*Sc.*), a fine sort of cannel coal or jet used by carpenters and masons to mark on wood and stone.
1584 Fenner *Def. Ministers* (1587) 54 Then must he with the blacke Coole of his censure condemne those men. 1589 *Pasquill's Ret.* B iij, He giues the Englishe a dash ouer the face with a blacke coale, and saith: *Trnistre Angloi.* 1672 Sir C. Wyvill *Triple Crown* 70 But for this, Friar Pedro has mark'd them with the black coal of parcel Heresie. 1674 Ray *Smelting Sitver* 113 The Oare is melted with black and white Coal: i. e. With Charcoal and wood slit into small pieces. 1840 Henry *Elem. Chem.* II. 319 Black coal is the substance which is commonly applied to the purposes of fuel. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 356 Black coal, slate coal, cannel coal, and foliated coal, were so called by Jameson and other mineralogists of his day.
† **9.** *Precious coals!* an obsolete exclamation.
1576 Gascoigne *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 80 When Roysters ruffle not aboue their rule, Nor colour crafte, by swearing precious coles. 1599 Chapman *Hum. Dayes Myrth* Plays 1873 I. 77 Gods precious coles tis he! 1606 Heywood *2nd Pt. If You Know not me, etc.* Wks. 1874 I. 281 Precious cole, here's a knave round with me.
10. Phrase *as black as a coal*, with its variants, goes back to OE. times, and appears to have originally belonged to 2; but it is now usually associated with 5.
c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 332 Wyl eft oþ þæt hit sie swa þicce swa molcen and swa sweart swa col. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 456 He watz colored as þe cole, corby al vnrwe. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 22489 (Edinb.) Þe sternes..sal haf tint þair

liht, and worde al blak sum ani cof. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst. Creatio* (1836) 4 Now as we waxen blak as any coylle. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* ii. 60 The kynge .. loked grymly and fyersly in his vysage for grete wrath, and becam blacke as a cole. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xliv. 147 As blacke as a cole. 1611 Bible *Lament.* iv. 8 Their visage is blacker than a cole.

11. *To heap (cast, gather) coals of fire on the head* (see Rom. xii. 20); to produce remorse by requiting evil with good. *To blow the coals*: to fan the flames of passion, etc.: cf. Blow *v.* 17 b. *To blow hot coals*: to rage fiercely. *To stir coals*: to excite strife or ill-feeling. *A cold coal to blow at*: a hopeless task to perform.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 144 To louye .. pine enemye in al wyse euene forth with pi selue, Cast coles on his hed. 1526–34 Tindale *Rom.* xii. 20 In so doynge that shalt heape coles of fyre on his heed. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 344 b, After soche sorte did he vpbraid to the people their rashe and vnaduised stieryng of coles, and arisynges to warre. 1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* 7 Doe good against euill: and heape hoat burning coales vpon his head. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farm* 324 Notwithstanding that they [the (Bee) kings] moue no warre, nor stirre vp anie coales amongst the young swarmed brood. *c* 1626 *Dirk of Devon* i. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 13 Spaines anger never blew hott coales indeed Till in Queene Elizabeths Raigne. 1638 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 109 Blow the coal of contention to make it blaze afresh. 1708 M. Bruce *Lect.* 33 (Jam.) If I had no more to look to but your reports, I would have a cold coal to blow at. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* ii. § 23 Blowing the Coals between polemical Divines. 1753 Smollett *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 129/1 By these means he blew the coals of her jealousy. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* vii, 'Aweel,' said Cuddie .. 'I see but ae gate for 't, and that 's a cauld coal to blaw at, mither'.

12. *To carry* or *bear coals*: to do dirty or degrading work, to submit to humiliation or insult. *To haul, call* (†*fetch*, †*bring*) *over the coals*: to call to account and convict, to reprimand, call to task: originally in reference to the treatment of heretics.

1522 Skelton *Wks.* (ed. Dyce) II. 34 Wyll ye bere no coles? 1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 105/1 This gentleman was .. one that in an upright quarell would beare no coles. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* i. i. 1 A my word wee'l not carry coales. 1603 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 15 For now if one .. will carrie coales, and meekly suffer rebuke, he is noted of cowardize. 1638 H. Shirley *Mart. Soldier* ii. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 192, I can carry anything but Blowes, Coles, my Drink, and .. the tongue of a Scould. *a* 1683 R. Whichcote *Serm.*, Those who are sensible that they carry coals, and are full of ill will.

1565 Cdl. Allen in Fulke *Confut.* (1577) 372 S. Augustine, that knewe best how to fetche an heretike ouer the coles. 1580 G. Gilpin (*title*), The Bee hiue of the Romische Churche .. Wherein, both the Catholic Religion is substantially confirmed, and the Heretikes finely fetcht ouer the coales. 1589 *Marprel. Epit.* C iij b, Let vs here how you fetch your brethren ouer the coales with your next reason. 1777 R. Forbes *Poems Buchan Dial.* (1785) 35 (Jam.) But time that tries such proticks past, Brought me out o'er the coals fu' fast. 1832 Marryat *N. Forster* xiii, Lest he should be 'hauled over the coals' by the Admiralty. 1884 H. D. Traill *New Lucian* 213 Your magistrates .. vastly needed a call over the coals.

13. *To carry coals to Newcastle*: to take a thing to where it is naturally plentiful; to do what is absurdly superfluous.

[1606 Heywood *2nd pt. If you know not me* Wks. 1874 I. 259 As common as coales from Newcastle.] *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Northumbrid.* 302 To carry Coals to Newcastle, that is to do what was done before; or to busy one's self in a needless employment. 1661 Graunt *Bills Mortality* Ded. Ld. Truro, I should (according to our English Proverb) .. but carry Coals to Newcastle. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Coals to Newcastle*, when the Drawer carries away any Wine in the Pot or Bottle. 1822 Scott *Let. Joanna Baillie* 10 Feb. in *Lockhart*, It would be sending coals to Newcastle with a vengeance, not to mention salt to Dysart. 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 24 Dec. 7/3 It would be like exporting coals to Newcastle.

III. *Attrib.* and *Comb.* (almost exclusively in the current sense 5).

14. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of or pertaining to coal.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl. s.v. Coal*, The coal countries. 1792 J. Anderson (*title*), Observations on the Effects of Coal Duty upon the remote and thinly peopled coasts of Britain. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 1 July 6/1 The coal lands owned by the company. 1884 *Ibid.* 8 Jan. 9/2 Works for the compressing of coal briquettes. *Ibid.* 14 Aug. 1/2 At the present day speed, armament, and coal capacity are everything. 1888 *Ibid.* 30 Oct. 12/1 The coal famine with which London was threatened when we last wrote on the coal crisis.

15. General combinations: **a.** attributive, as *coal-agent, -ashes, -coke, -district, -heap, -merchant, -monger, -salesman, -trade*; *coal-laden* adj.; (employed in the working, carriage, storing, etc. of coal), as *coal-ax, -barge, -bunk, -carriage, -cart, -cellar, -chute, -creel* (Sc.), *-delf, -depôt, -fleet, -hammer, -hold, -place, -shed, -ship, -shovel, -sieve, -smack, -tongs, -trough, -wagon, -wharf*, etc.; (of coal in its geological character), as *coal-basin, -deposit, -flora, -formation, -rock, -strata, -vein*; **b.** objective (and obj. genit.), as *coal-bearer, -boring, -cutter* (machine), *-cutting, -getter, -getting, -hewer, -measurer, -producing*, etc.; **c.** similative, as *coal-blue, -dark* adjs.; **d.** parasynthetic, as *coal-eyed, -faced* adjs.

1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* i. 71 Put in sand or *cole ashes or any stuffe that is barren. 1833 Brewster *Nat. Magic* x. 254 Having rubbed his fingers with coal-ashes to keep them from slipping. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* iii, The maid servant .. struck her mistress to death with a *coal axe. 1827 in Hone *Every-Day Bk.* II. 1040 The *coal-barge on the opposite shore. 1854 F. Bakewell *Geol.* 367 The occurrence of this arrangement of strata has caused the term *'coal basin' to be applied to a confined district of coal. 1661 in Beveridge *Hist. Culross Town Records*, Margaret Wilson *coal-bearer. 1799 *Act* 39 *Geo. III*, c. 56 Preamb., Many Colliers, Coalbearers and Salters were bound for life to, and transferable with, the Collieries and Salt works, 1861 Dasent *Burnt Njal* I. 87 In rushed the *coal-blue sea. 1887 Morris *Odyss.* III. 200 The wind and the water bore their coal-blue prows. 1867 *Morning Star* 22 Nov. She stayed at St. Thomas, resolving rather to delay a day or so than come away with her *coal-bunks half filled. 1772 *Ann. Reg.*, Mr. Moore's new-invented *coal-carriage, the wheels of which are 15 feet high. 1839 *Boston Herald* 17 Dec. 1/6 His horse shied at a *coal-cart. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* ii, He was keeping it [his birthday] in the *coal-cellar. 1846 Greener *Sci. Gunnery* 101 The adoption of *coal-coke was a matter of necessity. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* viii. xxxviii. 51 A payr of *Coil Crellis. 1871–3 *Trans. Amer. Inst, Mining Engineers* I. 23 (*Article*) The Monitor *Coal-cutter. 1866 Jevons *Coal Question* 60 The new *coal-cutting machines. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Poems* II. 145 Through the *coal-dark underground. 1733 *Derby Mercury* II. 1733 To be lett, a very good *coal-delph. 1883 *Science* I. 114 The small areal surface occupied by the *coal-deposits of France. 1861 Tylor *Anahuac* iv. 87 In *coal- and iron-districts in England. 1598 Rowlands *Betraying Christ* 25 Wrap me from eies *cole-fac'd eternall night. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4720/2 Our *Coal Fleet waits only a fair Wind to set sail. 1873 Geikie *Gt. Ice Age* App. 479 In the swamps within, the *coal-flora flourished. 1850 Lyell *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 299 Composed of strata of the *coal formation. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Oct. 12/1 Many non-producers who share in the rise in wages besides the *coal-getter. 1883–4 *Trans. N. Engl. Inst. Mining Engineers* XXXIII. 37 (*Article*) The Harwell Mechanical coal-getter. 1869–70 *Ibid.* XIX. 239 Jones' *coal getting machine. 1875 P'cess Alice *Mem.* (1884) 340 The town grows so, and is all railroad and *coal-heaps. 1887 *Monthly Chron.* (Newc.) I. 111 (*Article*) Notable *Coal-hewers. 1839 *Parl. Report Steam Vessel Accid.* 74 Neither the bunkers nor the *coal-hold were cleared out so often as they should be. 1878 F. Williams *Midl. Railw.* 603 *Coal-laden trucks block up the siding. Coal-laden trains are groaning and grunting hither and thither. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5880/6 John Hall, *Coal-measurer. 1677 *Patent* 29 *Chas. II* in Brand *Newcastle* (1789) II. 668 The society of *coale merchants tradeing to Newcastle. *Mod. Newspaper*. Coal-merchants find great difficulty in executing their orders. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 49 (*Heading of ch.*) *Coalmongers and Colliers. 1742 J. Yarrow *Love at First Sight* 46 Lock him up in the *Coal-Place 'till he is sober. 1860 E. Hull *Coal-fields Gt. Brit.* 2 Fast approaching extinction as a *coal-producing district. 1867 W. W. Smyth *Coal and Coal-mining* 95 The extent of the *coal-rocks. 1639 R. Junius *Sinne Stigmatized* § 101. 389 The Pirat never spends his shott upon *cole ships. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 44 The masters of coal-ships .. they call collier-masters. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 337/2 The *Coale or Lyme Sive hath wide square holes. 1883 Black *Shandon Bells* xxvii, He pointed out where the *coal-smack had come to grief. 1830 Herschel *Study Nat. Phil.* 45 Separated from the *coal-strata by a series of interposed beds. 1655 R. Gardiner (*title*), England's Grievance discovered in relation to the *Coal Trade. 1852 McCulloch *Dict. Comm.* 298 The total number of persons directly engaged in the coal trade may be set down at from 190,000 to 220,000. 1594 *Merry Knack to Know a Knave* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 567 My bellows, my *coal-trough, and my water. 1665 D. Dudley *Metallum Martis* (1854) 39 The manner of the *cole-veins or measures in these parts. 1827 Hone *Every-Day Bk.* II. 858 Every description of vehicle, from a *coal-waggon to a wheel-barrow. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3059/4 A convenient .. Wharf .. which .. hath been employed as a *Coal-Wharf. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 342/1 There are several coal-wharfs on its line.

16. Special comb.: **coal-backer**, a man who carries coal on his back between the boat and the wharf or wagon; so **coal-backing**; †**coal-ball**, a ball made of coal-dust for use as fuel; **coal-bearing** *a.* (*Geol.*), containing coal, carboniferous; **coal-bed** (*Geol.*), a stratum of coal; **coal-blacking**, a blacking made from ground coal, used by ironfounders; †**coal-blende**, iron pyrites of the coal-measures; †**coal-blower**, a term of contempt for an alchemist, a quack (cf. Ger. *kohlen-bläser*); also = Blow-coal (cf. Blow- 3); **coal-brand**, smut or brand in corn; **coal-brass**, a name of the iron pyrites found in some coal-measures (cf. Brass 1 e.); **coal-breaker**, one who breaks coal; also *techn.*, see quot.; so **coal-breaking**; †**coal-burner**, a charcoal-burner; **coal-bushel**, a bushel measure used for coal (see quot.); †**coal-clive** (see Cliff 4); †**coal-crimp**, a coal-factor; **coal-drift**, a channel or gallery in a coal-mine; **coal-drop**, a chute for coal, a place where coal is 'shot'; also, an apparatus used for dropping a coal wagon from a staith to the level of a ship's hatchway; †**coal-engine**, a colliery engine; **Coal-Exchange**, an Exchange devoted to the coal trade; **coal-fitter**, a colliery agent who conducts the sale of coal to shippers; **coal-flap**, a flap (on the pavement) covering the entrance to a coal-cellar; †**coal-fold**, an enclosure for storing coal; **coal-gabbard** (*Sc.*), a lighter for carrying coal; †**coal-garth**, a coal-yard; **coal-goose**, a local name of the cormorant; **coal-handler** (*U. S.*), a man employed in loading or unloading coal; **coal-hod**, a coal-box (*U. S.* and *dial.*); **coal-horse**, a heavy horse for drawing coal-wagons; **coal-hulk**, a hulk used for supplying steamers with coal; †**coal-kiln**, a place where charcoal is made; †**coal-kindler** (*fig.*), one who enflames or stirs up strife; †**coal-light**, a 'light' or beacon kept up with coal; **coal-master**, the proprietor or lessee of a colliery; a coal-owner; **coal naphtha**, naphtha obtained by the distillation of coal-tar; **coal-note**, a kind of promissory note formerly in use in the port of London; **coal-oil**, an early name of petroleum; **coal-pan**, †(*a.*) a brazier; (*b.*) a coal-scuttle; **coal-passer**, one who passes coal on to the furnace of a steam-boiler; **coal-pen**, an enclosure for the storage of coal; †**coal-perch**, a fish resembling the perch; **coal-plant**, a plant of the coal-measures; **coal-plate**, an iron plate on a pavement covering the opening to a coal-cellar; **coal-putter**, the putter in a coal-pit who removes the coal after it is hewed; **coal-scoop**, (*a.*) a coal-shovel, (*b.*) a coal-box; **coal-screen**, a frame or screen for separating small or dust coal from larger coal; **coal-seam**, a stratum or bed of coal; **coal-shaft**, the shaft of a coal-mine; **coal-shed**, a shed for storing coal, or for the sale of coal in small quantities; **coal-shoot** (*dial.*), **-skip**, a coal-scuttle; **coal-slack, -slake, -sleck**, dust or grime of coal; **coal-smut**, small powdery coal mixed with earthy matter; also see quot. 1790; **coal-spout**, a chute at a coal-staith down which coals are poured from the wagon to the ship; **coal-staith**, an elevated wharf with a chute or drop for shipping coal; †**coal-stalk** = *coal-plant*; †**coal-stealer** (*Sc.*), see quot.; **coal-trimmer**, one who stows away coal in a vessel as cargo, or in the bunkers of a steam-ship as fuel; †**coal-turned** *a.*, turned into charcoal; **coal-vase**, a 'fancy' coal-box; **coal-vend**, (*a.*) the general sale of coals, (*b.*) the limited quantity of coal to which each colliery was restricted by a former combination of coal owners on the Tyne and Wear; **coal-water**, water from a coal-mine; †**coal-wood**, wood for turning into charcoal; **coal-yard**, a yard in which coal is stored or sold.

1861 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 156 On questioning one, he said his father was a *coal-backer. *Ibid.* III. 252 *Coal-backing is as heavy a class of labour as any performed. 1741 *Phil. Trans.* (Abridg.) VIII. 483 (*title*), Account of *Coal Balls made at Liege, from the dust of Pit Coals. 1770–4 A. Hunter *Georg. Ess.* (1803) III. 149 About Bristol .. they make coal-balls of their culm. 1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 327 The *coal-bearing strata are characterized by several hundred species of plants. 1863 A. Ramsay *Phys. Geog.* 40 There are in Edinburghshire over 3000 feet of coal-bearing strata. 1802 Playfair *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 159 What occupied the place of the *coal-bed before? 1861 H. Macmillan *Footnotes Page Nat.* 5 A coal-bed is, in fact, a hortus-siccus of extinct cryptogamic vegetation. 1806 Davy in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 55 Where pyritous strata and strata of *coal-blende occur. 1721 N. Hodges *Acc. Plague* 251 So our modern *coal blowers have .. cried up their pernicious secrets and wickedly imposed them upon the credulous Populace. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, **Coal-breaker*, a building containing the machinery for breaking coal with toothed rolls, sizing it with sieves, and cleaning it for market. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6382/11 Thomas Cundy .. *Coal-Burner. 1827 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 28 The dimensions of the Winchester bushel .. were 8 inches deep, and 18½ inches wide or in diameter. But the *Coal bushel was to be 19½ inches in diameter. 1719 Strachey in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 969 A Dark or Blackish Rock, which they call the *Coal Clives. 1698 Cay *ibid.* XX. 368 A Current of Water that runs through a *Coal-Drift. 1878 F. Williams *Midl. Railw.* 247 If some 3½ acres of land were arched over for *coal drops, at least 250,000 tons of coal could be disposed of. 1806 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 49 Upon this water [the Orr] there are six corn-mills, two fulling mills .. and one *coal-engine. 1809 Tomlins *Law Dict.* s.v. *Coals*, Stat. 28 Geo. 3 c. 53 was past .. for the purpose of putting an end to the Society at the *Coal Exchange formed to regulate (i. e. to monopolize) the trade. 1860 Smiles *Self-Help* vi. 157 Lord Eldon was the son of a Newcastle *coal-fitter. 1881 C. Dickens *Dict. Lond.*, *Coal-flaps and gratings of all kinds should be distrusted. 1704 *Minutes Torryburn Sess.* in *Ess. Witchcr.* (1820) 137 The west end of the *Coalfold. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 51 The *Coal-gabbards were stopped for the first Time, and missed three Tides. 1593 *Rites Durham* (1842) 83 A litle stone house, joyninge of the *Cole garth. 1802 G. Montagu *Ornith. Dict.*, **Coal-goose*. 1862 Johns *Brit. Birds* Index, Cole or Coal Goose, the Cormorant. 1887 *Evening Standard* 27 Jan. 2/5 The strike of the *coal handlers (New York). 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 12 May 7/2 The New Jersey coal-handlers. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, **Coal-hod*.. to hold the coals. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, *Coal-hod*, a kettle for carrying coals to the fire. More frequently called, as in England, a coal-scuttle. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Coal-hod*, a wooden coal-scuttle. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* I. 8 May, Waggons, and *Coal-horses. 1533 tr. *Erasm. on Com. Crede* 69 b, Nestorius whiles he dothe dylygently eschewe this lyme kylle, he felle into the *colekylne. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* II. 104 (D.) It may be as *coal-kindler would think such counsel as this not worth the hearing. 1798 in *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 81 There has long been a *coal-light on the Isles. 1878 F. Williams *Midl. Railw.* 8 The resolution at which the *coal-masters had arrived. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 720 The analogy between *coal naphtha and the petrolene of Boussingault. 1875 T. Hill *True Order Studies* 93 The nature of the various coals, and *coal

oils. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 326/1 The 'coal oil' as it [petroleum] was then called. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* lii. 19 The basens, *colepannes, sprinklers, potjes, candlestickes. 1885 T. MOZLEY *Reminisc. Towns, etc.* I. 277 Childers at once pronounced me a north-country-man when I called the coal-scuttle a 'coal-pan'. 1884 in *Century Mag.* Jan. 364/2 In that blanching pit nines *coal-passers and twelve stokers were speeding their lives. 1827 J. POWELL *Devises* II. 189 A *coal pen which was on the opposite side of the road near the house. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4070 A small fish, much esteem'd here, and not much unlike a Pearch: only not so party coloured..call'd the *Cole-pearch. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 36 Another sort of Labourers which are called Barrow-Men, or *Coal-putters, these Persons take the hewed Coals from the Hewers. 1789 BRAND *Newcastle* II. 681 *note*, Coal-putters..who fill the corves..with the coals wrought by the hewer, and then draw them .. to the pit-shaft. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Coal-scoop*, a shovel for taking coals from a scuttle to throw on a fire. 1883 *Civil Service Price-list*, Coal scoops, the 'Haymarket'. The newest and best of the high class brass scoops, 'Albert' coal-scoop, with Hand-scoop. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 81 The beds of black shale covering each *coal-seam. 1863 A. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* 136 Were it not for our coal-seams, the agency of steam would be almost wholly denied to us. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 21 Many times we are forced..to have a Water-Course or Drift from the intended *Coal-Shaft to this other Shaft. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* IV. 143 Embraces in *Coal-sheds. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. I. 229 In a coal-shed attached to a Grocer's shop. 1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Syn.* (1856) 45 Set down the *coal-shoot. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* (Cabinet Cyc.) II. 202 Removing the dust and coals from the hearthstone to the *coalskip. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* iii. 45 Froome for her disgrace Since scarcely ever washt the *Colesleck from her face. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Midland Count.* Gloss. (E.D.S.), **Coal-smut*, a fossil, or an efflorescence, found on the surface, over seams of coal. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 199 In most coal fields there are thin strata of coal-smut or carbonaceous and other particles intermixt. 1816 J. RENNIE in Mackenzie *Newcastle* (1827) II. 742 To altering coal-staiths and other landing or shipping places.. £25,000. 1883 W. CLARK RUSSELL *Sea Queen* I. xiv. 249 She was alongside a coal-staith. 1793 D. URE *Hist. Rutherglen* 302 (Jam.) Those impressions abound in coal countries; and are, in many places, not improperly known by the name of *Coal-stalk. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1688/4 This story had its rise from some rascally Boys (whom we call here [Edinburgh] *Coal stealers). 1825–79 JAMIESON *Coalstealer Rake*, a thief, a vagabond, or one who rakes during night for the purpose of depredation. 1856 L. HERBERT *Engineers and Mech. Encycl.* II. 746 On the arrival of every vessel, a gang of *Coal trimmers enter her and sweep down every atom of coal into the bunkers. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* III. (R.), Then Nestor broil'd them on the *coal-turn'd wood. 1698 CAY in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 368 It's no great Wonder if such a Water should yield Vitriol, as many of our *Coal-waters do. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 49 This water [the Orr]..in its course being mixed with coal-water, has never been used for the purpose of bleaching. 1692 *Overseers' Acc. Wakes' Colne, Essex* (MS.) 20 Paid for 2 loades of wood and a stack of *coalewood.

Coal, *sb.*[2] *slang.* Money: see COLE.

Coal (kōul), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To convert into charcoal; to char.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (J.), Buying the wood..fetching the same, when it is coaled. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 775 Char-coal of Roots, being coaled into great pieces, last longer than ordinary Char-coal. 1746 G. ADAMS *Micrograph.* xliii. (1747) 229 The Body to be charred or coaled may be put into a Crucible. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 759 The earliest plan of coaling wood.

†2. To write or delineate with charcoal. *Obs.*

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 17 A suter .. did at length frame this distiche, and coled it on a wall. *Ibid.* (1637) 337 Whereat mervailing, he coled out these rymes upon the wall.

†3. To bore or sink down to a (coal-seam). *Obs. rare.*

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 31 Having happily Coaled this Noble Main-Coal—my business as a Sinker is at an end.

4. To supply (a steam-ship, engine, fire, etc.) with coal for fuel.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 18 Oct., Captain Wood asked..permission to coal his vessel. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 146 Facilities for coaling a steamer.

5. *intr.* To take in a supply of coal.

1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 274 There being..no harbour.. where such a vessel can coal. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Oct. 5/7 The movement resembled that at Port Said when a mail steamer is coaling.

Coa'l-black, *a.* As black as coal; dead black.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 75 Þin(e) eȝen beoþ colblake and brode. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1284 A Beres skyn colblak [*v.r.* coleblak] for old. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 20 Cole blacke steedes. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 533 Coal-black clouds, that shadow heaven's light. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. iii. 48 The Land of Blackmores where the people are all coleblacke. 1709 *Let.* in Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 305 His Coalblack hair was turned milk white of a night for yᵉ greatness of his troubles. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lv, Her black eye that mocks her coal-black veil.

Coa'l-box. A box for holding coal to replenish a fire; a coal-scuttle.

1729 SWIFT *Direct. Servants, Housemaid*, Leave a pail of dirty water, a coal-box..and such other unsightly things. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* § 19. 97 Cast Iron Coal Boxes have been approved by the Board in lieu of Wood.

Coa'l-carrier.

1. One who carries coal; a coal-porter.

1854 *Hull Improv. Act* 36 For licensing a sufficient number of..coal-carriers, coal-carts.

†2. A low dependent; one who does the 'dirty work' in any affair. Cf. *to carry coals. Obs.*

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* Epistle (1593) 2 Clawbacks and colecariers eeke, ought wiselie to beware of whome, too whome, and what they speake. 1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* 70 Her maide Fynea, who earst had been colecaryor in amarous affaires.

Hence **Coal-carrierly** *a. nonce-wd.*, servile; low.

1606 *Wily Beguiled* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 232 That puck-fist, that smudge-snout, that coal-carrierly clown.

Coal-dust. Dust of coal; the finer particles that are separated by screening.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxv. (1617) 350 It were but to draw men out of Lime into Cole-dust. 1799 G. SMITH *Labor.* I. 21 Filled with a composition of coarse coal-dust. 1862 ANSTED *Hungary & Trans.* 194 (L.) It has been attempted..to make the coal-dust into bricks.

Coaled (kōuld), *ppl. a.* [f. COAL *v.* + -ED.]

1. Turned into charcoal; charred.

1598 STOW *Surv.* (1754) I. I. i. 2/1 Fires..of spray or brush wood, or wood coaled.

†2. Continued down to the coal; said of a pit.

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 14 It is a very good caution, even in a Coaled Pit, to put a Bore-Rod about a Fathom.

3. Furnished with coal, containing coal.

1729 STUKELY *Itin. Cur.* in Brand *Newcastle* (1789) II. 680 *note*, Coaled strata, stone and other materials, jumbled together.

Coaler (kōu·lər). [f. COAL *v.* + -ER.]

1. One employed in coaling steam-vessels.

1879 BODDAM-WHETHAM *Roraima* 31 They are coalers returning from their hard day's labour in the harbour.

2. A tender to a steam-ship.

1870 *Daily News* 10 Oct., A turret-ship which should find itself cut off from its coaler, and compelled to give battle.

Coalery (kōu·lərі). Also 7 colery, 8–9 coalry. [f. COAL *sb.* + -ERY, -RY.] 'A place where coals are dug' (J.); now regularly COLLIERY.

1658 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 320 The Colerye of Renton. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *News fr. Newcastle* 36 The Sun's Heaven's Coalery, and Coals our Sun. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3050/4 A General meeting of all the proprietors of the Blyth Colery. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 49 Masters, not only of Northumberland, and the bishopric of Duresme but of the coalries. 1849 F. B. HEAD *Stokers & Pokers* i. (1851) 30 There arose out of the shafts of our coaleries..Old George Stephenson.

Coalesce (kōu|ăle·s), *v.* Also 6 coalesse. [ad. L. *coalescĕre* to grow together, f. *co-* = *com-* + *alescĕre* to grow up.]

†1. *trans.* To cause to grow together, to unite, combine. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 H iv, To do all yᵗ is conuenable to coalesse and close an vlcere togyther. 1790 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 141/1 This coalesced the apparent bulk of the nation..in one common interest.

2. *intr.* To grow together or into one body.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Coalesce*, to grow together. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. v. § 10 To preserve the Sides of the Capillary Vessels from coalescing and growing together. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 566 The number of the carpels which have coalesced to form the ovary.

†b. To grow together into lumps, to cake. *Obs.*

1762 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. viii. (ed. 2) 22 For earth, alone, we find, is liable to coalesce. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 211 When stiff land is not hoed, it will soon coalesce.

3. To unite or come together, so as to form one.

a. of things material.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 371 When two Vowels are put together by way of Dipthong, so as to coalesce in one Syllable. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 346 If the water surrounding one particle of air comes in contact with the water surrounding another, they coalesce, and form a drop, and we have rain. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. xxxv. 363 From Blois on one side, and Orleans on the other, there coalesced no less than five thousand cavalry. 1860 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 319 The granules coalesce into larger masses. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 621 The barrier reefs coalesce with the fringing reefs.

b. of things immaterial; or of non-material union.

a 1679 GOODWIN *Wks.* III. iii. 345 (R.) It was requisite that .. both of them should coalesce into one person, but without confounding them together. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* viii. (1851) 190 Many ages ago, the Conquerors and Conquered coalesced into one and the same People. 1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* § 5 (1763) 92 The Characters of Legislator and Bard did often and naturally coalesce. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* i. § 6 (1875) 23 To find the truth in which Religion and Science coalesce.

4. Of persons or parties: To unite into one body or association.

1781 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838–43) X. 102 A disposition among his friends to coalesce. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 49 Nor do I much despair of finding many judges (of riding I mean) coalesce in sentiment with me. 1834 MACAULAY *Ess. Pitt* (1854) I. 306 Who had bound himself, by a solemn promise, never to coalesce with Pitt. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* xxiv. 345 She and her nurse coalesced in wondrous union. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. i. 19 Only a portion of their tribes coalesced to repel his invasion.

Hence **Coale·scing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1783 DK. LEEDS *Polit. Mem.* (1884) 85 A want of union among the coalescing parties. 1864 MISS YONGE *Trial* I. 152 Silenced by a coalescing of the party at a gate. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 246 The direction in which the apposition on the coalescing bundle takes place.

Coalesced (kōu|ăle·st), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Grown together; allied, entered into coalition.

1786–98 H. TOOKE *Purley* 658 A common termination (i. e. a coalesced word). 1793 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 274 The veterans of the coalesced powers..were not yet altogether exhausted. 1839–57 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VII. xlii. 147 On the part of ..the coalesced princes.

Coalescence (kōu|ăle·sĕns). [f. L. *coalescĕre*: see -ENCE; found also in F. in 16th c.] The process or action of the vb. COALESCE.

1. *Biol.* The growing together of separate parts.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 Ciij, To do away that whiche letteth the coition and coalescence. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 224 There immediately follows a Coalescence of all the Vessels. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 23 The coalescence of distinct bones. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Coalescence of cells*, the formation of tubes, or .. spaces, by the absorption of the partition walls of adjoining cells.

2. Union into one mass or body.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 418 Either there would be no coalescence at all of bodies, or they would all be gathered together into the same place. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* 283 The Water of the Cloud, as fast as it is produced by this coalescence and Condensation..must descend in Drops of Rain. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) II. viii. 218 Patræ was formed by a coalescence of seven villages.

3. *fig.* (of things immaterial): Union, combination, fusion.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 616 Were they three independent principles, there could not be any coalescence of them into one. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xvii. I. 614 The same coalescence of the religious with the patriotic feeling and faith.

4. The combination or uniting (of persons or parties) into a single body.

1681 *Conformist's Plea for Nonconf.* 52, I am troubled, that there are any such to be found..in this Church that oppose or hinder a Coalescence. 1873 *True Reformer* III. 99 Not a coalition in any sense..rather a Constitutional Coalescence. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* viii. 235 That thorough coalescence between two individuals which was only possible anciently when they belonged to the same family.

b. = COALITION[1] 4.

1788 SIR W. YOUNG *Let.* in Dk. Buckhm. *Court & Cabinets Geo. III* (1853) II. 17 It is thought that Fox's party .. will propose a coalescence of some sort.

5. A coalesced condition or group.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. iii. 287 The Tendencies .. to convert accidental .. Associations into permanent Coalescences.

†**Coale·scency.** *Obs.* [see -ENCY.] = prec.

In modern use it would properly mean 'the quality or fact of being coalescent'.

1656 J. OWEN *Wks.* (1851) VIII. 422 They come to a coalescency in love and truth. *a* 1683 — *Expos. Hebrews* (1790) IV. 369 From their coalescency into one sacred society. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* i. 9 The coalescency of these Two Nations into One Kingdom or Empire.

Coalescent (kōu|ăle·sĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *coalescent-em*, pr. pple. of *coalescĕre*: see above.]

A. *adj.* That coalesces; coalescing; growing together, combining.

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* II. 168 For coalescent by that band We are His body grown. 1765 W. WARD *Ess. Grammar* 161 The characteristic is denoted by the coalescent participle. 1848 DANA *Zooph.* 276 Branches divaricate, often coalescent. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 160 The abdominal segments are coalescent.

B. *sb.* One who or that which coalesces.

In modern Dicts.

Coa'l-factor. An intermediate agent between coal-owners and customers; in London formerly an officially recognized agent between the coal-owner or shipper and the coal-seller.

1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5344/4 John Carrier of London, Colefactor. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 298/1 Regulations .. made in June, 1834, at a meeting of the coal-factors in London. 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 245 (Hoppe) Owing to the combination of the coalfactors, no more coals can come into the market than are sufficient to meet the demand without lowering the price.

Coa'l-field. A series of strata containing coal occupying a particular area; the tract of country occupied by these strata.

1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 177 The series of strata existing in one situation is denominated a coal field. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 599 The coal-fields of Durham and Northumberland are adequate to furnish the present annual supply for more than 1340 years.

Coal-fire. 1. A fire made of coal.

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 21 Though strong with stubborn wire, I melt in thy coal-fire. 1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* 5 Or o'er coal-fires inclines the head. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 330 Common oyster shells to be calcined in a good coal-fire.

†2. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 323 A Cole-fire, is a parcel of Fire-wood set up for sale or use, containing when it is burnt a Load of Coals.

Coa'l-fish. A fish (*Merlangus* or *Pollachius carbonarius*, or *Gadus virens*), allied to the Cod, so called from the dusky pigment which tinges its skin, and soils the fingers like moist coal. Found in the Northern Seas, and caught for food. (It has many local names; in U. S. called *pollock*.)

1603 BRETON *Packet Lett.* Wks. (1879) 24 (D.) Cole-fish and poore-John I haue no need off. 1744 PRESTON *Zetland* in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 61 In the Sea they catch Cod .. Cole-fish, Flukes, Trouts, etc. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N. W. Pass.* xli. 547 Consisting chiefly of small cod and coalfish. 1887 *West Shore* 431 The black cod, formerly called 'coal-fish'.

Coal-fitter: see COAL 16.

Coa'l-gas. The mixture of gases produced by the destructive distillation of coal, consisting mainly of carburetted hydrogen; purified of some

of its ingredients, it is the common gas used for lighting and heating purposes.

1809 B. Cook in Nicholson *Jrnl. Nat. Phil.* XXII. 145 (*title*) On the advantages of Coal Gas Lights. 1833 N. Arnott *Physics* II. 147 Oil gas, which contains about twice as much carbon as the coal gas, gives also about twice as much light.

Coa·l-heaver. †a. A labourer who unloaded coals from ships by heaving them from one stage to another. (*obs.*) b. A labourer employed in the moving or carrying of coal.

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 555 A horrid murder..committed on a poor old coal-heaver. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. i. x. 109 Coal-heavers..exercise a trade which in hardship..almost equals that of colliers. 1847 Alb. Smith *Chr. Tadpole* ix. (1879) 93 Burly coalheavers. 1861 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* III. 268 (Hoppe) The coalheavers, properly so called, are now no longer known in the trade.. Formerly the coals were delivered from the holds of the ships by the labourers shovelling them on to a series of stages, raised one above the other till they ultimately reached the deck. 1884 *Times* 4 Feb. 7/1 His cousins .. were coal-heavers in Paris.

So **Coa·l-heaving** *vbl. sb.*

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4019/4 A tall raw-bon'd Man..often Employed a Coal-Heaving in the River. 1884 *Times* 4 Feb. 7/1 The Auvergnats .. hold a sort of monopoly of coal-heaving..in Paris.

Coa·l-heugh, -hew. *Sc.* Also 6–7 -heuch(e, 8 -hugh. [f. Coal + Heugh.] A coal-pit: perh. originally one open to the surface or excavated in the side of a slope or bank.

1592 *Sc. Acts*, 12 *Jas. VI* (1597) § 146 The wicked crime of setting of fire in Coal-heuches. 1653 R. Baillie *Dis-swasive Vind.* (1655) 21 This, to me, was but to move from one errour to another, from the lime-pit ,to the coal-heugh. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II. iii. v. (1743) 412 Firing Colehughs. 1725 Strachey in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 397 They land it (as at many Coalhews in the Country) on Girls Backs. 1822 Scott *Pirate* v, Wherefore should not a coal-heugh be found out in Zetland as well as in Fife? 1879 H. George *Progr. & Pov.* IX. iv. (1881) 422 Had Dr. Adam Smith been born in the coal-hews.

Coa·l-hole.

1. A small store-place for coals; a coal-cellar; also, the store-place for fuel in a ship.

1661–2 Pepys *Diary* 8 Feb., All the day with the colliers removing the coles out of the old cole hole into the new one. 1797 *Anti-Jacobin* No. 1 She whipp'd two female 'prentices to death, And hid them in the coal hole. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 657 The types were flung into the coalhole. 1859 Smiles *Self-Help* 13 He would give him his passage if he would trim the coals in the coal-hole of the steamer.

†2. The place in a furnace for the admission of coal.

1641 French *Distill.* iii. (1651) 83 It must be foure [spans] high; one for the Ash-hole, another above the grate to the middle Coal-hole.

3. Sometimes loosely used for the flap-covered hole in a pavement opening into a coal-cellar.

Coa·l-hood, -hoodie. Also 7 **cole-hooding**, 9 **cole-hood**, **-head**, **coaly-hood**. [f. Coal + Hood, in reference to its black head.] A local name of the Blackcap and Coal-tit; sometimes applied also to other birds: see quots.

1684 Sibbald *Scotia Illust.* 22 (Jam.) Junco, avis capite nigro, cole-hooding dicta. 1818 Hogg *Brownie o' Bodsbeck* I. 208 (Jam.) Wae's me .. that ever I suld see the colehood take the laverock's place. 1825–79 Jamieson, *Coal-hoodie*, the Black-headed Bunting, *Mearns*. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Coal-hood*, a bullfinch. *West*. 1885 Swainson *Provinc. Names Birds* 24 Coal hoodie (North Riding), the Blackcap. *Ibid.* 33 Coal or Coaly hood (Scotland), the Cole Titmouse.

Coa·l-house. A building or covered-in place for storage of coal.

Bishop Bonner used the one belonging to his palace as a place of confinement during the Marian persecution (1553–58); whence many contemporary and historical allusions.

1555 Philpot in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlix. 159 Synce I came to the bishops coalhowse, I have been six tymes in examination. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 1875/1 Then was she caried into the Colehouse, and searched for Bookes. 1654 Trapp *Comm. Job* iii. 18 Martyrs, kept fast shut up in Lollards Tower, in the Bishop of Londons cole-house. 1732–8 Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1822) I. 93 Bonner .. ordered him first into the stocks in his coal-house and from thence to Smithfield. 1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr., The company is constructing a depot building, coal houses, and tanks at Leaf River.

Coalier, obs. f. Collier.

Coa·lified, *ppl. a. nonce-wd.* Turned into coal.

1818 *Ann. Reg.* 1817 *Chron.* 511 In one place is seen a coalified tree, if I may use the word.

Coaling (kōu·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Coal *v.* + -ing¹.]

†1. Conversion into charcoal. *Obs.*

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 21 a, Copswoods .. imployed to coaling for blowing of Tynne. 1725 *Brice's Wkly.* (Exeter) *Jrnl.* 25 Sept., A large Coppice, fit for Coaling or Faggot-Wood. 1770 Priestley *Charcoal* in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 212.

2. Taking in of coal (by a steam-ship, etc.).

1887 *Athenæum* 14 May 633/3 The necessity for frequent coaling.

3. Supplying with coal.

1888 *Newspaper* Dec., The coal-porters will strike and stop the coaling of the gas stations.. The coaling of London.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *coaling base, place, station*, a port specially fitted out and used for supplying steam-ships with coal; also †*coaling-money* (see quot.).

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 31 A Piece or Guinea, to Drink the good Success of the Colliery .. is called their Coaling-Money. 1870 *Echo* 9 Nov., The use of the road-stead as a coaling station is not very conspicuous. 1880 C. M. Mason *Forty Shires* 10 Stockton..is a ship-building and coaling place. 1884 *Ann. Reg.* 261 The coaling stations on the road to Australia.

Coalise, -ize (kōu·ăləiz), *v.* [a. F. *coalise-r*, f. *coalition*, after analogy of some words in *-iser*.] To enter into, or form, a coalition. Hence **Co·alised** *ppl. a.* [= F. *coalisé*], **Co·aliser.** (Chiefly in reference to the coalition of European Powers against the first French Republic.)

1794 Ld. Sheffield in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 224, I called on all my old friends, the new coalisers, but did not see one of them. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. II. ii, Europe seems coalising itself again. *Ibid.* III. II. viii, The coalised Kings threaten us; we hurl at their feet, as gage of battle, the Head of a King. 1837 Thackeray *Carlyle's Fr. Rev.*, Coalized Kings made war upon France. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 118/1 The coalized monarchs.

Coalish (kōu·liʃ), *a.* [f. Coal *sb.* + -ish.] Somewhat like coal; †like a glowing coal, fiery.

1566 Drant *Wail. Hierim.* K viij, Their visage..y blackte with colishe smeare. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. xiv. 351 The Smaller Meteors looked red and coalish.

Coalite (kōu·ăləit), *a.* [ad. L. *coalit-us*, pa. pple. of *coalescĕre*.] Grown together: said of parts which are normally distinct.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xlvii. (1828) IV. 397 Head and Trunk coalite. 1848 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 299 External to the maxillæ, and probably coalite with them, [are] two delicate organs.

†**Co·alite,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *coalit-* ppl. stem of *coalescĕre*.] *intr.* and *trans.* To form into a coalition; to combine, unite. Hence **Co·alited** *ppl. a.*

1735–8 Bolingbroke *On Parties* xix. (R.), Let the friends of liberty.. continue to coalite. 1791 Burke *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 335 Time has, by degrees, blended and coalited the conquered with the conquerors.

Coalition¹ (kōu|ăli·ʃən). [ad. L. *coalitiōn-em*, sb. of action f. *coalescĕre* to Coalesce. (In mod. Fr.: not in Cotgr. 1611.) Originally = *coalescence*; but now commonly distinguished and used as in 4.]

†1. The growing together of parts, coalescence.

1612 Brerewood *Lang. & Relig.* xxv. 223 The Deity and Humanity, by coalition becoming one nature in Christ. 1667 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, The Coalition of several Corpuscles into one visible Body. 1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 104 The urine, running out of the wound when it happens to penetrate the pelvis of the kidney, may prove an obstacle to its coalition.

2. Union into one mass or body; combination.

1620 Bp. J. King *Serm.* 17 Sion and Jerusalem .. by an easie coalition in Scripture..may stand for one. 1656 Trapp *Comm. 1 Cor.* vi. 15 Water and oil violently shaken together may seem to mingle, but .. there is no coalition. 1834 Whewell in Todhunter *Acc. W's. Writings* (1876) II. 182, I am puzzled to combine these .. without so much coalition of vowels as will startle your readers. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 7 They come within each other's sphere of attraction, and, with instantaneous coalition, form a new product.

3. Union, combination, fusion (of parties, principles, interests, etc.).

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 10 A scorned, squandered people all the earth over, being ever since incapable of any coalition or reducement into one body politic. 1699 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 473 The old East India company have agreed this day to a resolution for a coalition with the new company. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 73 That coalition of interests which makes the happiness of a country.

4. *esp.* in *politics*. An alliance for combined action of distinct parties, persons, or states, without permanent incorporation into one body.

1715 H. Castleton (*title*), An Essay towards a Coalition of Parties in Great Britain. 1736 Bolingbroke *Patriot.* (1749) 250 A great advance towards this union was the coalition of parties. 1749 Ld. Auckland *Corr.* (1862) III. 220, I am sick of coalitions, royal, military or ministerial. 1825 T. Jefferson *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 104 Leading Patriots ..sensible of the necessity of effecting a coalition by mutual sacrifices. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 473 The impossibility of a genuine coalition between Charles and Francis. 1866 Ld. Derby in *Morning Star* 10 July, A Government by coalition implies on the part of those who conduct it a greater or less degree of sacrifice of individual principles and opinions for the purpose of obtaining extended political strength, and there is always something repugnant to the feelings of Englishmen in any sacrifice of principle for the sake of political power.

b. *attrib.*

1817 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* 422 That Coalition system in Christianity, for the expression of which theologians have invented or appropriated the term Syncretism. 1851 Ht. Martineau *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. IV. xii. 28 The King's desire was for a coalition ministry.

Hence **Coali·tional,** of or pertaining to a coalition. **Coali·tioner,** one who forms or belongs to a coalition. **Coali·tioning,** the forming of a coalition. **Coali·tionist,** an adherent or supporter of a coalition.

1785 (*title*), Coalitional Rencontre Anticipated, a Poetical Dialogue. 1818 Byron *Let.* in Moore *Life* (1866) 380 But compare him with the coalitioner Fox and the pensioner Burke. 1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* i. 11 All fighting and campaigning and coalitioning .. is hopeless and superfluous. 1784 (*title*), The Coalitionist. 1807 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* II. 197 The county sends two coalitionists. 1864 *Realm* 30 Mar. 4 Never had a band of Ministers a greater chance of conciliating a lasting popularity than the Coalitionists of 1859.

†**Coali·tion** 2. *Obs.* [f. L. **coalit-* ppl. stem of *coalĕre* to sustain or nourish together; but in quot. 1655 possibly referring to L. *coalitus* communion, fellowship, f. *coalescĕre*: see prec.] (See quots.)

a 1655 Vines *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 213 The Lord's Table [is] for further coalition and growth. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Coalition*, a nourishing or increasing together.

Coalless (kōu·l|lès), *a.* [f. Coal *sb.* + -less.] Without coal; destitute of coal.

1862 R. Patterson *Ess. Hist. & Art* 207 Wood for fuel, so indispensable in a coalless country. 1882 *Standard* 25 Jan. 5/3 Strata..older than the carboniferous, and coalless.

Coallier, obs. form of Collier.

Co-ally. [f. Co- + Ally *sb.*] (See quot.)

1828 Webster, *Co-ally*, a joint ally; as, the subject of a co-ally. *Kent*.

So **Co-allie·d** *ppl. a.*

1740 Warburton *Div. Legat.* Ded. to Jews, Such Civil society can never .. honourably act with a total disregard to that co-allied Religion, which they profess to believe.

Coally, dial. f. Collie, sheep-dog.

Coa·l-man.

1. A man who has to do with coal: †a. coal-miner; b. coal-seller; c. coal-porter or heaver.

1582 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) 91 Havinge consideracion, as well upon poore husbandmen .. as upon colemen, and other poore of the parishe. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 266 The Mercer and the Coal-Man. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* xxiv, Of rent-day charges and of coalman's bills. 1840 Thackeray *Catherine* viii, He carried on the business of.. small-coalman.

2. A coal-ship or collier. *nonce-use.*

1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., The immortal Captain Cook had served his time aboard a coalman.

Coa·l-measure.

1. A measure for measuring coal.

2. †a. A thickness, bed, or stratum of coal (*obs.*). b. *pl.* (*Geol.*) The whole of the series of rocks formed by the seams of coal and the intervening strata of clay, sandstone, etc., in a coal-field, constituting the upper division of the carboniferous formation. Also *attrib.* [Referring evidently to the long-established practice of naming the different seams of a coal-field by their measure or thickness: cf. quot. 1665.]

[1665 D. Dudley *Metallum Martis* (1854) 28 The names, and partly the nature of every measure, or parting of each cole .. the three uppermost measures are called the white measures .. the next measure, is the shoulder-cole, the toe-cole, the foot-cole, the yard-cole.] *Ibid.* 39 The manner of the cole-veins or measures in these parts. 1832 De la Beche *Geol. Man.* 321 The vegetables .. discovered in the coal measures. 1863 Ramsay *Phys. Geog.* 39 Beds of coal are numerous (whence the name Coal-measures, originally derived from the miners). 1867 W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 35 The whole of the coal-measure ferns are extinct.

Coa·l-meter. One who measures or weighs coal; formerly an official of the corporation of London appointed to superintend the measuring of the coal brought into the London market.

1648 C. Walker *Hist. Independ.* I. 170 A Cole-meter's place worth 200*l.* per annum. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6274/6 They intend to Lett by Lease the Place of one of the 15 Sea-Coal-Meeters of this City. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 328 These 15 coal-meters have each four deputies or under coal-meters. 1861 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* III. 260 The coalmeters weigh the coals on board ship. They are employed by a committee of coalfactors and coalmerchants. The committee is elected by the trade.

Coalmie: see Colmey, a fish.

Coa·l-mine. A mine in which coal is worked or dug, a coal-pit or colliery.

1613 *Lanc. & Chesh. Wills* (1884) 159 The yssues .. of one Cole myne. 1853 W. Gregory *Inorg. Chem.* 156 The frightful accidents..so common in coal-mines.

So **Coal-miner, Coal-mining.**

1639 R. Junius *Sinne Stigmatized* 295 Like..Coleminers ..when the candles burning blew, tells the dampe commeth. 1854 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 123/1 The uninitiated in coal mining. 1880 *All Y. Round* No. 55. 102 Coal-miners are under inspection. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 30 Sept. 13/4 The extent of the coal-mining industry in Great Britain.

Coalmouse, colemouse (kōu·lmous). Forms: 1 **colmase**, 5–6 **colmose**, 6 **cold-**, 7 **col-**, 7– **colemouse**. [ME. *colmose*:—OE. *colmáse* (corr. to MDu. *koolmēze*, Du. *koolmees*, MHG. *kolmeise*, G. *kohlmeise*), f. *col* Coal (in reference to its dark colour) + *máse* (OHG. *meisa*:—WGer. *maisa*), a name including several species of little birds, chiefly of the genus *Parus*: see Mose. After the latter became obs. as a separate word, it was corrupted to *mouse*; cf. Tit-mouse. Still very commonly spelt *colemouse*.] A bird, *Parus ater*; also called *Coal* (or *Cole*) *Titmouse*.

c 1000 Ælfric *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 133 *Bardioriolus*, colmase. *a* 1050 *Voc.* ibid. 260 *Parula*, colmase. *c* 1532 Dewes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 912 The coldmouse, *la messange*. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xv. (1870) 270 Tytmoses, colmoses and wrens. 1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* vii. (1623) Q j, The great Titmouse (which of his colly head and breast some call a Colemouse) is a very harmefull Bird. 1774 G. White *Selborne* xli. 106 The blue titmouse, or nun, the cole-mouse, the great black-headed titmouse, the marsh titmouse. 1829 J. L. Knapp *Jrnl. Nat.* 168 That little dark species the 'coal', or 'colemouse'. 1862 Johns *Brit. Birds* Index, Cole Tit or Cole Mouse. 1874 Yarrell *Brit. Birds* (ed. 4) I. 489 Coal Titmouse or Coal-Mouse,

¶ In earlier times the same name was sometimes used to translate L. *alcedo*, from error as to the latter. (Cf. HALCYON, MEW.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 88 Colmose, byrde, *alcedo*. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 562 *Alcedo*, a colmose [a wodewale]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 72 A collemase, *alcedo*.

Coa'l-owner. The owner of a colliery.

1676 HODGSON in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 764 The waters that.. cost our Coal-owners so much to be quit of them. 1710 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 596 The coal owners at Newcastle. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xxxi. 314 In the north of England a powerful combination has long existed among the coal-owners.

Coal-perch: see COAL 16.

Coa'l-pipe. (Locally used in the following senses.) 1. A very thin seam or 'scare' of coal.

1851 *Coal-trade Terms Northumbld. & Durh.* 15. 1885 *Borings & Sinkings* (North. Eng. Instit. Min. Eng.) 308 Blue seamy parting, with some scares of coal or coal pipes.

2. See quots. (Not used in Newcastle district.)

1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 30 Sigillaria stems..based close upon the seam of coal .. are apt to drop out without warning, in a mass weighing from a few cwts. to a ton. They are thus commonly known as bell-moulds, coal-pipes, or cauldron-bottoms. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* vi. 141 They usually consist of an outer cylinder of coal representing the outer bark, while the space within, once occupied by the inner bark and wood is filled with sandstone .. These fossil stumps are not uncommon in the roofs of the coal-seams. In some places they are known to the miners as 'coal-pipes', and are dreaded by them in consequence of the accidents which occur from their suddenly falling.

Coal-pit (kōu·lpit).

1. A place where charcoal is made. Still in *U. S.*

1023 *Charter Cnut* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 27 Forð bæ hæselholtæ on collpytt: of collpyttæ on swealewan hlypan. *c* 1275 *Death* 242 in *O. E. Misc.* 183 His eye-puttes, as a colput deep ant gret. *c* 1450 *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 718 *Fax*, a bronde; *ticio*, a colpytte; *fala*, a fagot. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 691 Nestorius willing to auoide a colepit, fell into a lime kill .. wherby is ment, that in auoyding a lesse error, he fell into a greater. 1828 WEBSTER, *Coalpit* .. in America, a place where charcoal is made.

2. A pit or mine where coal is dug.

[Cf. 1241 *Newminster Chartul.* (Surtees) 202 Sicut fossatum descendit in Colepeteburn.]

1447 *Indenture* in *Script. tres Dunelm.* (Surtees) App. 313 The colepit in Trillesden, and alsa the colepit in Spennyngmore. 1575 *Lanc. Wills* II. 112 Whereas I have a lease .. of too cole pittes. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 17 An old Coal-pit which had taken fire. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. 1. i, Such as worke day and night in Cole-pits. 1773 BARNARD in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 218 The shaft of a coal-pit, which..had been sunk to the depth of sixty yards.

attrib. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 302 On coalpit banks near Stourbridge. 1859 *Edin. Rev.* CIX. 303 The dismal chapter of coal-pit life.

Hence † **Coal-pitter**, a pitman.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5818/4 John Proud, of Sunderland.. Coal-Pitter.

Coal-porter. A man who carries coal from a vessel to a wharf, unloads a coal-truck at a railway station, or, generally, carries coal from the place of unloading to customers.

1834 *Poor Law Commiss. 1st Rep.* (1885) 199 The Coal-porters earn a great deal. 1889 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 6/2 The whole of the coal porters employed in the gas works are also sending in their notices. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 672 If the gas-workers' and the coal-porters' union have their way.

† **Coal-pot.** *Sc. Obs.* In 6 **colpot, -pat.** [f. *col(e* COAL + POT, round deep hole or excavation, as in *peat-pot*, etc.] = Coal-pit.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 1809 In the Colpots of Tranent. 1572 *Diurn. Occurr.* 262 The regentis horsmen .. brak all colpat wyndaris..sua that the said burgh should not be seryit in elding..

Coa'l-sack. 1. A sack to carry coal in.

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* IV. iii, A coal-sack for a winding-sheet. 1638 FORD *Fancies* I. ii, Let me be buried in a coal sack. 1854 *Hull Improv. Act* 52 Penalty for using undersized coal-sacks.

2. A name given to patches in the Milky Way distinguished by extraordinary blackness, owing to the absence of even dim stars; esp. to one near the Southern Cross, formerly called also the *Black Magellanic Cloud*.

1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds than Ours* xi. 264 In the southern Coal-sack there are minute telescopic stars. 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 415 Vacant spaces in it [Milky Way] which the navigators call coal-sacks.

Coa'l-scuttle.

1. A receptacle for holding a supply of coal for a fire; a coal-box, coal-scoop.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. East Ang.* I. 72 Coal-hod .. otherwise called the coal-scuttle. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* i. (ed. 3) 11 Carts loaded with old tin kettles and worn-out coal-skuttles. *c* 1855 LYTTON *Autobiog.* in *Life* (1883) I. 128 No companion visited me, save the servant with my meals or the coal-scuttle.

2. *Coal-scuttle bonnet*: a woman's bonnet resembling an inverted coal-box of the scoop type, usually projecting much beyond the face.

1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxiii, Miss Snevellici..glanced from the depths of her coal-scuttle straw bonnet at Nicholas. 1867 MISS BRADDON *Run to Earth* III. xi. 220 A pretty face never looked prettier than when dimly seen in the shadowy depths of a coal-scuttle bonnet.

Coa'lsey. A name given in some localities to the Coal-fish, in others to its fry. [*Sey* or *sye* is given by Jamieson as = coal-fish; cf. SEATH.]

1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (1841) II. 251 At Newcastle the fry are called Coalsey; and, when 12 inches long, Poodlers. 1838 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. VI. 173 Coal-fish .. When young it is called with us the *Podlie* .. when full grown the *Coal-sey*, or *Black Coal-sey*.

Coal-staff, obs. variant of *cole-*, COWL-STAFF.

† **Coal-stone.** *Obs.* a. Stone associated with coal. b. 'A sort of cannel-coal' (J.).

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 11 An Outburst or appearance of such Stone (as we call Coal-stone). *a* 1728 WOODWARD (J.), Coalstone flames easily and burns freely; but holds and endures the fire much longer than coal.

Coal-tar. A thick black viscid liquid, which is one of the products of the destructive distillation of bituminous coal. It is a compound of many different substances, chiefly hydrocarbons; and out of its constituents are obtained paraffin, naphtha, benzene, creosote, the aniline or *coal-tar colours*, etc.

1785 A. COCHRANE (*title*), Account of the qualities and uses of Coal Tar, and Coal Varnish. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 77 Coal-tar Gas .. is the common gas, so much in use in all towns of any consequence in this empire. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXXV. 134 Ringbolts..were blackened with coal-tar. 1868–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 670 The more volatile portion of coal-tar, called *light-oil* or *coal-naphtha*, consists mainly of benzene and its homologues .. Coal-tar has also acquired great value as the source of aniline-colours, and of phenol, picric acid, etc.

Coa'l-tit, coal ti·tmouse. [see COAL-MOUSE, TIT. After the corruption of *col(e)mose* to *colemouse*, the latter was often, for perspicuity's sake, expanded to *coal-titmouse*, which again has been recently shortened to *coal-tit*.] A bird, the same as COAL-MOUSE.

[1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 125, I mean the great Titmouse called a Colmouse. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 243/1 The Bird Cole-Mouse..we in our Countrey call Tittimous or Mop.] 1777 PENNANT *Zool.* (1812) I. 535 The head of the cole titmouse is black. 1795 *Catal. Zoolog. Museum Oxford St.* 16 Cole Titmouse. 1826 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (ed. 6) I. 278 Coal Titmouse. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 3/2 The Great Tit .. the Coal Tit .. and the Bearded Tit are British. *Ibid.* The Coal-Titmouse .. and the Marsh Titmouse all resort at times to buildings. 1845 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* (ed. 2) I. 369 Cole-Tit.

Co-a'ltitude. *Astron.* [f. Co- 4 + ALTITUDE.] The complement of the altitude.

1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* i. 62 The co-altitude of the pole. 1867–77 G. CHAMBERS *Astron.* VII. vi. 699 The coaltitude is the mean of their N. P. D.'s [North Polar Distances].

Coa'l-viewer. A mining engineer who makes coal-mines his special study.

[1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 31 Your Viewer .. who is to take charge of a regular working of the colliery.] 1797 CURR (*title*), The Practical Coal Viewer and Engine Builder's Companion. 1840–56 S. C. BREES *Gloss. Civil Eng.* 109 Coal, or colliery viewers. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiv.

Coa'l-whipper. One who raises coal out of a ship's hold by means of a pulley: see quot. 1880.

1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Steam Excursion* (D.), At the appearance of the coal-whippers and ballast-heavers. 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 39 The lodgings here are occupied by dredgers, ballast-heavers, coal-whippers. 1880 F. GOSMAN *Past Events* (Newc.-on-Tyne 1881) 129 An apparatus for rapidly discharging vessels laden with coal. This coal-whipper is intended to be fixed on the deck of the vessel.

So **Coa'l-whipping** *vbl. sb.*

1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 95 He had met with an accident..which prevented him from following coal-whipping any longer. 1887 R. NEWMAN in *Charity Organisation Rev.* July 275 Coal-whipping..has now all but ceased.

Coa'l-work.

† 1. Drawing in carbon or crayon. *Obs.*

1651 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* Let., You may iudge Draughts sometimes in Cole-Works, to hit the Naturalitie of Lines Studied by finer Pencills.

2. A place where coal is worked or mined; a colliery. Usually *pl.* (Cf. *ironworks*.)

1665 D. DUDLEY *Metallum Martis* (1854) 8 Often fals the cole-works on Fire .. flaming out of the Pits. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4705/1 Owners of the Coal-Works. 1853 D. LANDALE in *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 127 Manager of a coal-work.

So **Coa'l-worker**, a coal-miner. **Coa'l-working**, a place where coal is worked, a colliery.

1726 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6438/2 William Clarke..a Coalworker. 1838 *Penny Cyc.* XI. 149/2 In the practical department of coal-working, geology can as yet render little aid. 1862 ANSTED *Hungary & Transylv.* 124 (L.) At last we reached the coal-workings, and a more deserted, melancholy-looking place for a mine I have never seen.

Coaly (kōu·li), *a.* [f. COAL *sb.* + -Y. Cf. COLLY.]

1. Abounding in coal; covered or charged with coal or coal-dust.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 104 Black colie smith. 1628 MILTON *Vac. Exerc.* 98 Of utmost Tweed..Or coaly Tyne, or ancient hallowed Dee. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. 187 The coaly .. little steamboat. 1888 *Young Mistley* II. vi. 82 Around each pit was grouped its little coaly village.

2. Of the nature of coal; carbonaceous.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho. Divers New Exper.* 33 A blacke and hard colie crust upon it. 1611 COTGR., *Charbonnesque*, coalie, of coales. 1854 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* x. (1874) 186 A mere coaly film. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 74 Coaly shale, containing coaly impressions or impregnations.

3. Of the colour of coal; coal-black.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* II. (1593) 44 A colie colour. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 440 Vpon thy face let coaly Rauens swarme. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 217 The moveless coaly eye.

Coaly, -ey (kōu·li), *sb. colloq.* [combines sb. use of prec., with dim. forms in -Y; cf. *bricky, chummy*.] A coal-heaver.

1860 *All Y. Round* No. 55. 119 The coalies..touch their sou'westers to him as he glides about. 1889 *Daily Tel.* 27 Aug. 5/4 The strike .. has now extended to all the riverside employés, including 'coaleys', 'lumpers', stevedores.

Co-ambassador, co-amiable, etc.: see Co-.

† **Coame**, *v. Obs.* [app. related to CHAUM in same sense; phonetic history obscure: see also COANE.] *intr.* To split into fissures, gape open.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 105 b, The squared, and the rounde .. timber, doth coame and gape, specially the round, because it is fuller of pithe, and therefore renteth and coameth in every place. *Ibid.* 108 b, The Cedar, the Eben, and the Olive tree, doe never chinke nor coame.

Coame, obs. f. COOM soot.

Coaming (kōu·miŋ). *Naut.* Also 7 **comming**, 7–8 **coming**, 8 **cooming**, 9 **combing**. [Origin uncertain; some identify it with *combing*, a spelling occasionally found in modern use, but not supported by early evidence.]

In *pl.*: The raised borders about the edge of the hatches and scuttles of a ship, which prevent water on deck from running below.

1611 COTGR., *Aileures*, two beames that runne along the hatches of a shippe, and with the Trauersins make a long square hole, whereat the ship-boat is let downe into the hold; our ship-wrights name them, Comings, or Carlings. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 11 The hatches, the hatches way, the holes in the commings. 1762 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 629 Lightning, which .. made several holes between the coomings of the hatches and the deck. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xi, Sitting down on the coamings of the hatchway. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 14 Apr., With combings and finishings of hard pine. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* XXV. (1884) 188 Flying along with the wind abeam, and the water up to the coamings of the well.

b. *Coaming-carlings*: 'those timbers that inclose the mortar-beds of bomb-vessels, and which are called carlings, because they are shifted occasionally. Short beams where a hatchway is cut' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

† **Coane.** *Obs. rare.* [app. related to CHAWN; history obscure: the form agrees with OE. *cán*, pa. t. of *cínan*, CHINE.] A gap, cleft, chink.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XVI. v. 404 Witches can .. come in at a little coane, or a hole in a glasse windowe.

Co-ange'lical, *a. rare.* [f. med.L. *co-angelicus* + -AL: see Co-.] Associated with the angels.

1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* iii. 163 The Roman Church saluted Adrian with the title 'Coangelical Lord Pope'.

† **Co-angusta'tion.** *Obs.*—° [sb. of action f. L. *coangustā-re* to bring into narrow compass.]

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Coangustation*, a making one thing strait with another, a making narrow. 1721 in BAILEY.

Co-animate, co-apostate, etc.: see Co-.

Coape, obs. f. COPE.

Co-appear, *v. rare.* [Co- 1.] *intr.* To appear together or in conjunction. So **Co-appearance**, † **Co-apparition.**

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. i. (1718) 65 Heaven's scornful flames and thine can never co-appear. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 64/1 The Co-apparition of wandering Stars. *Ibid.* 464/2 The co-apparition of Planets. 1697 J. SERJEANT *Solid Philos.* 228 The Co-appearance, Co-existence, and .. the Competition of the Contrary Motives.

Co-apprehend *v.*: see Co-.

Coapt (kōʊæ·pt), *v.* [ad. late L. *coapt-āre* to fit together: see Co- and APT *v.*] To fit together, adapt to each other.

1. *trans.* To fit or join together.

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 572/1 The Atoms concur, cohere, and are co-apted, not by any design, but as Chance led them. 1874 tr. *Van Buren's Dis. Genit. Org.* 37 Accurately coapting the edges of the wound.

† b. *spec.* in *Geom. Obs.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 41 The right and absolute way..of Coaptyng and ioyning Lines and angles. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* IV. def. vii. 111 b, A right lyne is sayd to be coapted or applied in a circle, when the extremes or endes therof, fall vppon the circumference of the circle.

† 2. To make apt or fitting. *Obs.*

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 56 A necessary beginning to coapt a man to the excellency of eloquence.

Coa·ptate, *v. rare.* [f. L. *coaptāt-* ppl. stem of *coaptāre* (see prec.): see Co-, and APTATE *v.*]

† 1. *trans.* To fit together, coapt. *Obs.*

1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* v. 44 Carpenters..coaptate and fit the parts of their work unto one another.

2. *intr.* Hence **Coapta·ting** *ppl. a.* (*nonce-use.*)

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xliv. (1856) 409 Similar coaptating fragments [of ice] are seen in every direction.

Coaptation (kōʊæptēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *coaptātiōn-em* fitting together (in Augustine), n. of action f. *coaptāre* (see above): so in mod.F. in sense c.] Adaptation or adjustment of things, parts, etc., to each other; fitting together.

1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* Pref. C ij, The frame and coaptacion of the bodye of man. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 370 The..Co-aptation of the Spring, Wheels, Ballance, and other Parts. *a* 1745 BROOME (J.), The .. judicious coaptation and ranging of the words. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Shaks. Notes* (1849) 85 The coaptation and union of the elements.

†**b.** as a condition. *Obs.*

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 291 Cohabitation of place seekes or makes coaptation of manners. 1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* I. ii. 10 A certain connaturality or coaptation of the soul to good.

c. *spec.* in *Surg.* The fitting together or adjustment of the ends of a fractured bone, setting; the replacement of a dislocated bone.

1783 P. POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* I. 377 The general doctrine relative to fractures.. Coaptation or setting. 1807–26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 279 The ends of the bone may be put into a state of coaptation with the greatest ease. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 448/1 Fractures.. submitted.. to the maintenance of exact co-aptation for months.

Coapta·tor. *Surg.* An apparatus used for coaptation of a fractured bone. (Knight *Dict. Mech.*)

Co-aration (kō͞uˌărēⁱ·ʃən). [Co- 3 a.] Co-operative ploughing or tillage, as practised by ancient village communities.

1883 SEEBOHM *Eng. Vill. Commun.* IV. iii. 117 (*title*) The open field system of co-aration described in the ancient Laws of Wales. *Ibid.* 121 Team of eight oxen in the co-aration.

‖**Coarb** (kō͞u·aɹb). *Celtic Church.* [a. Irish *comharba.*] Successor in an ecclesiastical office, abbot, vicar; an order of old Irish monks (O'Reilly).

1656 J. CHALONER in D. King *Vale Royall* IV. 21 All such goods also, as by the Law should have fallen to the next Heir, as Coarbes, the Coroner is to have them [on death of a Felon]. 1865 MᶜLAUCHLAN *Early Sc. Church* xxi. 324 The coarb or successor of Columba was usually an ecclesiastic of the Irish church. 1878 MACKINTOSH *Civiliz. Scotl.* I. Introd. 126 In the early Irish church some of the Coarbs were women. 1882–3 A. F. MITCHELL in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1234 The mother-house of Iona and its presbyter abbot, the coarb of Columba.

Hence **Coarb-ship.**

1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 205 The Coarb-ship descended to their children.

Co-a·rbiter. [Co- 3 b.] Arbiter along with another or others. Hence **Co-a·rbitress,** a female co-arbiter. Also **Co-arbitra·tion.**

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 153 The friendly composition made .. by the hono. personages.. with the assistance of their coarbiters on our part. 1879 J. TODHUNTER *Alcestis* 121 Persephone, August co-arbitress of Hades' realm.

†**Coa·rct,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 5–6 **coart(e,** 5–7 **cohart(e,** 6–9 **coarct.** [ad. L. *coarct-āre* (properly *-artāre*) to press together, contract, confine, also to compel, constrain, f. Co- + *artāre* to press close, contract, f. *artus* confined. See ART *v.*[1], and cf. F. *coärcter* (in Palsgr. and Cotgr.).]

1. *trans.* To press or draw together; to compress, constrict, contract, tighten.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 1131 With paper best and leest are thai coarted. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* II. ii. 52 Alome.. or any such thynges which do coarct and constrayne. *Ibid.*, The passage .. [is] coarcted and made narrower then [it] wolde otherwise be. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Pass.* I. vi. 24 In all Passions the heart is dilated or coarcted.

2. To confine or restrict the action of (a person); to constrain, coerce. [So in (legal) Latin = *cogo.*]

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 277 b/2 Thilke persons..not coarted by paining dures openly knowledgeden. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. i. (1554) 70 b, Sith no lawe thy person may coarte. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 28 § 5 Persons of full age..not unlaufully coareted. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 301 He is so farre from coarcting the Popes power, that, etc. 1646 GAULE *Cases Consc.* 133 Any such Art whereby himself might be coarcted or constrained. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* III. 537 Coarcted by your mancipating spell.

b. Const. *to* or *inf.*

1420 [see below]. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 68/1 Saul said I am coarted therto. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 65 The said Countesse compelled and coharted them to enseale certaine Indentures. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 178 If a man coarcts himself to the Extremity of an Act.

3. To confine within narrow limits; *fig.* to restrict.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 438 That the kynges minde By hym is subverted And so streatly coarted In credensyng his tales. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* vii. 52 Coarcted within the very narrow limites of Jewry. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 22 a, Of all the estates taile most coarcted or restrained that I finde in our bookes.

4. To control, restrain, repress.

1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 47 b, He used meruelouse good maner in coartyng the same faultes.

b. *To coart of*: to restrain from.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxv, For she will not be guided by no reyne To be coarted of her dewe righte.

Hence **Coa·rcted, Coarct,** (**-art**), *ppl. a.*, **Coa·rcting** *vbl. sb.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 174 That so thai be coart to swymme in sape, Enclude hem. 14.. tr. *T. à Kempis' Consol.* III. vi, Loue weried is not wery, and loue arted is not coarted. 1494 FABYAN VII. 567 That no lorde..shuld.. lay for his excuse any constraynt or coartynge of his prynce. 1530 PALSGR. 206/2 Coartyng, *efforcement.* 1631 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Samson* (1717) 273 Their haste could give no vent To their coarcted thoughts.

Coarctate (koˌā·ɹkteⁱt), *a.* In 5 **coartate.** [ad. L. *coarctāt-us* (*coart-*), pa. pple. of *coarctāre* to COARCT.] Pressed close together, compressed, contracted, confined. In *Bot.* applied to a compact or dense panicle.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 61 The patente magnitude felethe by more efficacite the strenȝhte of þe moone then a see coartate. 1847 CRAIG, *Coarctate*, in Botany, pressed together. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Coarctate*, contracted, drawn close together. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., The retina is said to be coarctate when, owing to the accumulation of fluid between it and the choroid, it assumes the form of a funnel, extending from the entrance of the optic nerve to the margin, or to the remains of the lens.

b. *Entom.* Applied to a pupa enclosed in a smooth horny case, which gives no indication of the limbs or form of the insect; the transformation is called *coarctate metamorphosis.*

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 53 Pupæ which are not excluded from the skin of the larva, but remain concealed under it, and were hence called by Linné coarctate pupæ. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xxvi. 512 Said to undergo a 'coarctate' metamorphosis. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 76 The 'coarctate' pupa of many Diptera.

†**Coa·rctate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *coarctāt-*: see prec. and -ATE [3].] *trans.* To press close together, compress, contract, confine closely; = COARCT.

Hence **Coarctated** *ppl. a.* = COARCTATE *a.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 95 They coarctate the breast. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. (1845) III. 490 Though coarctated, having the side aisles excluded, it is one of the best private Chappels in England. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 22 Air is contained in Bread, but it is so closely coarctated therein, that no easie operation can give it a discharge.

b. *fig.* To confine, restrict, limit.

1624 ABP. ABBOT *Visib. True Ch.* 96 It is not to bee taken, that wee coarctate the Church within those Prouinces onely. 1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* x. 105 An empty title..coarctated and bounded with limits and conditions.

Coarctation (kō͞uˌaɹktēⁱ·ʃən). [ad. L. *coar(c)tātiōn-em* 'drawing or pressing together', n. of action f. *coar(c)tāre* to COARCT. Cf. mod.F. *coarctation.*]

1. The action of compressing tightly or narrowly; compression, constriction, restraint; the fact of being so compressed.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 54 The which thinges may cause such straytnes and coarctation that, etc. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 227 Coarctation of the Veins, whereby the refluent Blood is hindred. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. iv. 94 The force it employs to gain its liberty being always proportionable to its coarctation or density. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 87 Many other changes.. such are the total separation of Asia from America, the coarctation of the Baltic.

b. now chiefly in *Phys.* or *Pathol.*

1545 [see 1]. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 95 Affected with coarctation of the breast, or astriction of the belly. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IX. 343 A coarctation and straitness of the Urinary Duct. 1805 A. CARLISLE in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 8 The gradual coarctation of the cellular canals.

c. *concr.*

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1701) 284 If you straiten the Artery ..the vessel will notwithstanding continue still to beat below or beyond the coarctation.

2. Confinement or restriction as to limits; limitation; restriction of action, choice, etc.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. i. § 3 The true bounds and limitations, whereby humane knowledge is confined and circumscribed; and yet without any such contracting or coarctation, but that, etc. *a* 1663 BRAMHALL (J.), Election is opposed not only to coaction, but also to coarctation, or determination to one. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 80 Al mater..brings with it limits and coarctation.

†**Coa·rction.** *Obs. rare.* [f. COARCT *v.*, after *act-ion*, etc.: see -ION.] Coarctation, constriction.

1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 7 Nor is there any coarction forming the *antrum willisii* as in the stomach of man. — 18 These coarctions give way in the time of birth.

†**Coa·rcture.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -URE.] State of compression or contraction; *concr.* a name given by Grew to the neck or collum of plants.

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. iii. § 1 The Coarcture: I cannot say of the Root, nor of the Trunk; but .. standing betwixt them, and so being common to them both. *Ibid.* I. iii. § 21 The Sap..in the Root..passing through the intermediate Coarcture..is entertain'd at last into the Trunk.

Coard(e, obs. f. CORD *sb.*[1]

Co-ardent: see Co- 2.

†**Coa·rguate,** *v. Obs.*⁻⁰ [improperly f. L. *co-argu-ĕre* to refute, convict + -ATE.]

1623 COCKERAM *Eng. Dict.* II, *Reprehend*, redarguate, coarguate.

Co-arra·nge, *v. rare.* [Co- 1.] *trans.* To arrange together or in conjunction (*with*). Hence **Co-arra·ngement.**

1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 325 The Jupiter who is coarranged with Neptune and Pluto. 1859 SIR W. HAMILTON *Lect.* (1877) I. xvi. 303 A previously decreed coarrangement of the supreme Being.

Coarse (kō͞eɹs), *a.* Forms: 5 **cors, corse,** 6 **cours, cowrse,** (**cowarce**), 6–8 **course,** 7 **coorse,** 7– **coarse.** [First found early in 15th c. No corresp. adj. in Teutonic, Romanic, or Celtic. The general spelling down to the 18th c. was identical with that of the sb. COURSE; with that word it is still identical in pronunciation, both in standard English and in the dialects (*e.g.* Scotch k*u*rs); the spelling *coarse* appears to have come in about the time when the pronunciation of *course* changed from *u*, u, to *o*, o. Hence the suggestion of Wedgwood that *coarse* is really an adj. use of *course*, with the sense 'ordinary', as in the expression *of course*, 'of the usual order'. It appears to have been used first in reference to cloth, to distinguish that made or worn in ordinary course from fine cloth or clothes for special occasions or special persons; 'course cloth' would thus be 'cloth of (ordinary) course'. Cf. the history of *mean*, and such expressions as 'a very ordinary-looking woman', a 'plain person'.

Our first contemporary example of the spelling *coarse* is in Walton 1653 (where *course* however also occurs); it became frequent after 1700; *course* occurs occasionally down to 1800.]

†**1.** Ordinary, common, mean (in the depreciatory sense of these epithets); base; of inferior quality or value; of little account. (Cf. also COARSELY.)

1424 *E. E. Wills* 56 Too [two] cors bordclopes, and too peire cors sanapes. 1478 *Paston Lett.* No. 824 III. 237 Anothyr for the workyng days, how corse so ever it be it makyth no matyr. 1530 PALSGR. 210/1 Course towe, *tanure.* 1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staffs.* in *Ann. Litchfield* IV. 5, Ij cowarce coopes of redde & yellowe silke. 1570 R. EDWARDS *Damon & P.* in Dodsley (1825) I. 200. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 239 Now I feele Of what course Mettle ye are molded. 1622 FLETCHER *Span. Curate* IV. i. (1647), I shall be most happie To be emploi'd..Even in the coursest Office. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 199 The worst or coarsest of fresh water fish. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* VI. (1723) 284 Amongst these coarser Metalls are Copper..and Iron.

†**b.** *To make coarse account of*: to make small account of, treat slightingly. *Obs.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 54 Such fine dames as .. make such course accompt of their passionate louers. *Ibid.* 124 It is a course which we ought to make a course accompt off.

2. Wanting in fineness, smoothness, or delicacy of texture, granulation, or structure; consisting of comparatively large parts or particles; or of such as are too large for beauty. Opposed to *fine.*

(Cf. the early examples referring to cloth in sense 1; it is impossible to say when the notion ceased to be that of ordinary or common quality, and began to be that of the texture which gave this quality.)

1582 J. LYLY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 39 White meale, where others thought to show cours branne. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 293 The coarse lean Gravel, on the Mountain sides. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 326 A thick parish gown and a course shirt. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 605 *note*, Course black canvas. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 289 The same coarse garment served them for summer and winter. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 187 The ashes are sometimes spread in drills.. if the finest portions are sifted from the coarser, etc. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 14. 95 Coarse shingle and débris.

b. in a wider sense: said of the physical quality of men and beasts, herbs, land, etc.

1630 T. WESTCOTE *Devon.* (1845) 433 We may soon wander and stray [on the moor] and so make longer stay in this coarse place. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 33 Gardiners that provide cabbage-seed .. upon their course ground. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* xiii. 349 Coarse Mothers may have comely Children. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 ¶ 7 A form .. so coarse as to raise disgust. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 308 They seem to prefer the coarsest weeds. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* vi. 244 Their jaws grow large and their lips grow coarse. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* I. 38 Two frightfully dressed women with coarse complexions. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Mar. 326/1 A rather coarse horse, with great bone and power.

3. Rough, harsh, or rude, to the taste, perception, or æsthetic sense. (In early use coming near to 1.)

a. of material things; *esp.* of diet or 'fare'.

[1587 HARRISON *England* II. xii. (1877) I. 234 He liked better of our good fare in such course cabins.] 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 375 The Lord's supper, as some course, homely, sluttish fare, is..refused with scorne. 1651 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 16 Diogenes .. used .. tyranny over Himselfe; of a course Diet. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxi, Coarser provisions [were] distributed..among the populace. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 1057 Thou, My lord, eat also, tho' the fare is coarse.

b. of immaterial things.

[1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 476 That, which I haue framed, is but a homely and course discourse. *Ibid.* I. 487 The meanest profession, the coursest trade.] 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 106 It was but very coarse travelling. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Character* Wks. (Bohn) II. 98 They are full of coarse strength, rude exercise..and sound sleep. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc., Carlyle* 188 [Fatalism] in its coarsest and most childish kind.

c. Of the weather: Rough, stormy, foul. Now chiefly *dial.*

1774 *Gentl. Mag.* 242, July 4, Bright morning, coarse midday, wet evening. July 5, a cloudy coarse day. *a* 1825 FORBY s.v., It is a coarse morning. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 44 When the weather is too coarse for fishing. 1864 MISS MULOCK in *Gd. Words* 428 In the Highlands just before 'coarse' weather sets in. 1877 BLACKMORE *Cripps* v. 25 We shall have a coarse night of it, I doubt. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Coarse*, rough, snowy, windy weather.

fig. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxiv, It will be a coarse time for Chanter.

d. Of sound: Rough and harsh; *spec.* in *Pathol.* of certain sounds heard on auscultation in diseased conditions of the chest.

1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 89 The quality of tone produced by the reed-pipes was..very coarse and shrill. 1883 QUAIN *Dict. Med.* 1118 If the larger tube be affected, and the narrowing not great, the coarser sound is produced.

4. Of persons: Wanting in delicacy of perception, apprehension, action; hence of observations, phenomena, etc.: Not refined or delicate, rough.

1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 308 Exceeding stupid and slow-witted, or of a course perverse Spirit. *a* 1685 OTWAY *Windsor Castle* (R.), We had appetites too coarse to taste. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* II. xii. 96 As nearly.. as their coarse observations would enable them to determinate. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 1. 226 The coarser phenomena, which come under the cognizance of the senses. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Serm.* iii. 33 The coarser monitors pleasure and pain.

5. Of personal behaviour, manners, language, etc.: Unrefined; rough, rude, uncivil, vulgar.

[*c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) A j, In barbarike language and wordes course and vile. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 87 As another said to a rude fellow, you are too course to keepe course in our companie.] 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 74 That Language is too course to be given by Me. 1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* vii. (1763) 153 Their coarse Manners melted gradually into false Politeness. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IV. VII. v. 160 A coarse age, with that deadness to delicacy which belongs to monastic life. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* ii. 52 That style of coarse personal satire of which Swift was a master:

b. The sense 'gross, indelicate' passes into that of 'indecent, obscene'. (Chiefly of language.)

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 119 ¶ 5 The most coarse uncivilized Words. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 281 Any coarse expressions .. are unfit .. to make use of. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 332 Coarse jokes, acceptable to coarse people in coarse times. 1880 VERNON LEE *Stud. Italy* III. i. 86 Comic operas were most often coarse and even gross.

6. Used *advb.* = COARSELY.

1680 OTWAY *Orphan* I. iv. 345 No hungry Churl feeds courser at a Feast.

7. *Comb.* a. parasynthetic, as *coarse-featured, -haired, -handed, -lipped, -minded, -tongued*, adjs.; b. adverbial, as *coarse-spun* adj. (also as *sb.* = coarse-spun stuff), *coarse-wrought* adj.

1850 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 113 A *coarse-featured red-haired squat woman. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 48 The *coarse-lipped Austrian tyrant. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 171 The rancorous and *coarseminded Countess. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 558 A ballad tune sung by the *coarse-piped chambermaid. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cclxvi, Forraging Bees.. Not recking *course-spun Thistles. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 15 The Rough or *Course-tooth'd File. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 373 His *coarse-wrought texture.

c. Special comb., as **coarse-fibred, coarse-grained** *a.*, having coarse fibres, 'grain' or texture; also *fig.* having a coarse nature, wanting in refinement; hence **coarse-grainedness**; **coarse-stuff**: see STUFF.

1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* x. (1885) 251 *Coarse-fibred and fine-fibred people. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 79 The *coarse-grained heron. 1818 SYD. SMITH *Lett.* CXXXV, Rather a coarse-grained fellow. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* xiii. 315 The *coarse-grainedness of what appears .. even to our most powerful microscopes, to be absolutely uniform matter. 1881 *Mechanic* 629 The plaster used by plasterers is generally classified as "'coarse-stuff', 'fine stuff,' and 'gauged stuff'.

Coarse, *obs.* f. CORSE, corpse, COURSE.

Coarsely (kōə·rsli), *adv.* [f. COARSE + -LY 2.] In a coarse manner, in the various senses of the adj. In 16th c. 'meanly, slightingly, as of little account'.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xvii. 105 Men impute me to be very base, and exteme me very courselye. 1565 JEWEL *Rep. Harding* (1611) 338, I maruell it is so coursely answered. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. v. 60 There is a Gentleman..Reports but coursely of her. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 96. 468/1 He was coursely used .. by a company of rude Mechanicks. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* 32 Take notice how Coursly not to say Ridiculously, the Stoicks Philosophize. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 75 ¶ 3 When a Gentleman speaks Coarsly, he has dressed himself Clean to no purpose. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 428 Dryden was very coarsely satirised. 1886 W. C. MAGEE in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 13 That hell which the coarsely materialistic religion of his day pictured.

Coarsen (kōə·rsn), *v.* [f. as prec. + -EN 5.]

1. *trans.* To make coarse; see the adj.

1805 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 81 Coarsening her attachment. 1812 COLERIDGE *Rem.* (1836) I. 329 Low cunning, habitual cupidity..coarsen the human face. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess., Equality* 70 The ideal of well-being is not to be..lowered and coarsened.

2. *intr.* To become coarse.

1880 M. CROMMELIN *Black Abbey* III. xii. 197 The clay case coarsens and becomes the most apparent part of us.

Hence **Coa·rsened** *ppl. a.*, **Coa·rsening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. in Amer.* (1839) II. 331 The coarsening and hardening of mind. 1854 *Chamb. Jrnl.* I. 65 Hardening, coarsening toil. 1861 *Q. Rev.* No. 220. 541 He [A. de Tocqueville] compared the original of our institutions with their magnified and coarsened copy across the Atlantic.

Coarseness (kōə·rsnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being coarse; roughness, rudeness, want of fineness or refinement, etc.: see the adj.

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 18 The coursnes of the woll. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 53 The coursenes of our speeche. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 281 Writing truly and orderly, only guilty of coarseness of style. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 118 There appears..a coarseness and vulgarity in all the proceedings of the assembly. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 206 Her voice had lately acquired a coarseness. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 143 The coarseness or fineness of the canvass. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 235 A Rome which had lost its simplicity and retained its coarseness.

Coarsish (kōə·rsiʃ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Somewhat coarse.

1750 R. PULTOCK *Life P. Wilkins* (1883) li. 155/2 A great supply of coarsish linen. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* VI. 347 A neat coarsish-made girl. 1857 WOOD *Som. Obj. Seashore* 43 Thick tufts of a coarsish horse-hair-like plant.

Coarsye, var. of CORSIE *a. Obs.*

Coart, coartate, var. of COARCT, COARCTATE.

Coarti·culate, *v. Anat.* [f. CO- + ARTICULATE *v.*, or f. L. *co-articulāre* + -ATE 3.] *intr.* To unite to form a joint, articulate together.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 3 Processes .. by touchyng within the cauities of other bones adiacent..may the better Coarticulate and ioyne together. *Ibid.* 26 Where they ..coarticulate, and knit with Scapula.

Coarticula·tion. ? *Obs. Anat.* [ad. mod.L. *coarticulātio*, transl. Gr. *συνάρθρωσις*, f. *co-* together + *articulātio* jointing: see prec.] Jointing together of two bones; sometimes specifically used of a stiff jointing, or of one that admits of less motion than *abarticulation.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 993 These bones of the Afterwrest..are ioyned to the wrest by Coarticulation; or rather by doubtfull articulation as they are ioyned to the bones of the Fingers by dearticulation. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* VI. xliii. (1678) 165 Co-articulation hath a motion of the bones, yet not so manifest [as Diarthrosis], but more obscure. 1651 R. WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* IV. 395 The bones of the forepart of the head are thinner, and their juncture and coarticulation more loose than the rest.

Co-ascend, Co-asserter: see Co-.

Coase, var. COSE *v. Obs.* to barter.

† Coassa·tion. *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *coassātiōn-em*, f. *coassāre* (*coaxāre*) to join planks together, f. *axis* plank, board.] 'A planking with boards, a boarding or joyning a floor' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Co-asse·ssor. [Co- 3 b.] A joint assessor.

1644 JESSOP *Angel of Eph.* 38 What is the Presbyterie but a sacred Assembly, the Counsellours and Coassessours of the Bishop? 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. XXXVIII. (1739) 58 Co-assessors with the Bishop and Sheriff. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 370 Out of the Coassessors in these county and hundred courts, were the twelve jurors chosen. 1865 NEALE *Hymns Paradise* 42 The Apostolic Cohort, as royal Co-assessors are nearest to My Throne.

So **Co-asse·ssion.**

a 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 346 The co-assession of a Lay-presbytery.

Co-assignee: see Co- 3 c.

Co-assi·st, *v.* [Co- 1.] To assist conjointly. Hence **Co-assi·stance, Co-assi·stant.**

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 451 That the appearance of the person may coassist with the appearance of the structure. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* (1622) Pref. 5 [They] neede the coassistance of those that are the meanest. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 47 The Co-assistance of God the Father, with all Natural Agents. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (1857) App. 308 This prince .. was contented he shold be used for a tyme coasystante with another.

Co-assu·me, *v.* [Co- 1.] *trans.* To assume conjointly or together (*with*).

1615 WALSALL *Life & Death Christ* B vj b (T.), Was it not enough to assume our nature..but thou must coassume the weakness of nature? 1620 DONNE *Serm.* CXXXV. V. 434 You are already coassumed with Christ Jesus into Glory. 1839 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* IV. 436 The essential properties of a circle are coassumed in the first assumption of a circle.

Coast (kōəst), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **cost(e**, 4–6 **coost(e**, (4 **kost(e**, **coest**), 6 **coaste**, 6– **coast**; *Sc.* 6–8 **coist.** [ME. *coste*, a. OF. *coste* (in mod.F. *côte*) = Pr., It. *costa* side, border, coast:—L. *costa* rib, flank or side (of certain things). Some of the senses are expressed in mod.F. by *côté*, OF. *costet* :—L. *costātum* lit. the ribbed (part). The spelling *coast* is rare bef. 1600, and not found at all in some obs. senses. As the development of the senses had taken place already in French, these do not appear in any linear order in English; thus 9 is not merely related to 8, but also closely to 1, as in *side.*]

I. The side of any body.

† 1. The side of the body (of men or animals); the part fortified by the ribs. † *By my coste*: by my side (quot 1591). *Obs.*

(In late usage perh. referred immediately to L. *costa.*)

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xlvii, Alle the cost of the kny3te he keruys doune clene. 1485 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xii, Syr Beaumayns smote hym thorou the cost of the body. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 7 In eache syde or cost of the belly. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 294 This curdog by my coste .. will serve my sheepe to gather. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. II. 13 Into the lungs, veines, and costs.

b. esp. in *Sc.*, where sometimes = 'trunk, girth'.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 64 The grounden suerd through out his cost it schar. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. vi. [v.] 18 Greikis, hid the hors coist within. *Ibid.* x. iv. 129 In mannys form fra his cost to his crown. 1570 SIR W. SINCLAIR in Chambers *Dom. Ann. Scot.* I. 65 It was mair nor twa eln of length, as great as the coist of ane man. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE '*O pleasand plant*' 15 Then quench this fyre, quhilk runneth ay the poste Out throu my cost. 1806 R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads & Songs* I. 346 And round and round about Dushit him coist and bak.

c. The side of an animal, for cooking.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 48 Half ane cost, to the sercheouris of thevis .. two ribbis of the cost to the medcinar. 1676 *True Gentlewoman's Delight* (N.), To fry a coast of lamb. Take a coast of lamb, and parboil, take out all the bones. 1818 TODD s. v., We still use the expression of a coast of mutton.

† 2. *transf.* The side (of anything). *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1522 Euen as þe esyngis 3ede ouire be þe costes. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* v. xiv. (1483) 107 In a round spere .. there is neither cost ne corner begynnyng ne ende. *a* 1470 TIPTOFT *Cæsar* v. (1530) 7 They ryde by every coste of the batell castynge dartys. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xxviii. 586 The coastes or sides [of the cucumber] be long, and greene at the beginning, & afterward yellow. 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* (J.), Otherwise the rays would not be refracted towards that coast rather than any other coast.

† 3. A rib of a ship. (F. *côte de navire.*) *Obs.*

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* III. ii. (1631) 40 It is an Automa..and has a nimble taile Made like an auger, with which taile she wrigles Betwixt the coasts of a Ship, and sinkes it streight.

II. The side of the land, sea-side, country-side.

4. The edge or margin of the land next the sea, the sea-shore. a. In the full phrase, *coast of the sea*, SEA-COAST = sea-side. Formerly sometimes *land's coast.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 41 Do mak þre hundreth schippes opon þe sees koste. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 296 The ship upon the wawes drofe Till that they se the londes coste. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. XXII. (1495) 455 Grete costes of the see ben callyd Sinus. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 29 Sum oþer hauens þat er on þa costes of þe see. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1247 Now folwen we to the wateres cost. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* II. (1520) 10 b/2 Fast beside a cost of the se. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* IV. 5477 Apone the costis of the see. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* iv. 13 Capernaum, which is vpon the Sea coast. See further s.v. SEA-COAST.

b. By ellipsis *coast.* (The ordinary use.)

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1033 Hit [the Dead Sea] is corsed of kynde & hit coostez als. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 553 [They] Saw till thar cost schippes approchand. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 123 Owre ffishers and the dwellers vppon owre costes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. Prol. 38 By..Vncouth coistis, and mony wilsum strandis Now gois our barge. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. iii. 25 The Romaine Legions, all from Gallia drawne, Are landed on your Coast. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iii. 66 On the coasts of Norway. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 486 The Poppy .. I have seen growing in gardens near the coast. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* iii. 46 The abrupt rocky coast which forms the sea-board.

c. *The coast* is familiarly applied in different regions to specific littoral districts, in India esp. to the Coromandel coast, and thence (in last century) to the Madras Presidency (Yule). Also *attrib.*

1793 H. BOYD *Wks.* 78 (Y.) The belles of the Coast. 1800 WELLINGTON I. 227 (Y.), I have only 1892 Coast and 1200 Bombay sepoys. 1879 POLLOK *Sport in Br. Burmah* I. 26 (Y.) Is it any wonder, then, that the Coast Army has lost its ancient renown?

† d. Rarely, the bank of a river or pond. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 517 We must keep them [swine] all together by water sides..and, if the coasts be so dry .. then must they have water set in troughes.

e. *To clear the coast, The coast is clear*: *i. e.* of enemies who would dispute an attempt to land or embark; hence 'the danger is over, the enemies have marched off' (J.); also, the way is open *for* an operation, event, etc. See CLEAR *v.* 10, *adj.* 20.

1530–84 [see CLEAR, as above]. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 30 Where these rufflares might well beholde the coaste about them cleare. 1592 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 89 See the Coast clear'd, and then we will depart. 1634 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 288 When he is sure the coast is clear, and no body near to enter the lists with him. 1636 HOBBES *Liberty, etc.* (1841) 57 With these distinctions, he says, he clears the coast, whereas in truth he darkeneth his meaning. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 44 By the end of November the coast was pritty clear of them. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 121 Having learned to know when the coast is clear, we may sally out boldly to forage for new discoveries. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. ix. 326 The coast was now clear for Godwine's return.

† 5. The border, bound, or limit, of a country; territory on or near a boundary or frontier, borderland. (Chiefly *pl.*) *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 85 Þe counte of coueitise and alle þe costes [*v.r.* coostes] aboute. 1382 WYCLIF *Numb.* XX. 16 In the cytee of Cades, that is in thin uttermoost coostis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 94 Coste of a cuntre, *confinium, ora.* 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* ii. 16 In Bethleem & in all the coastes thereof. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Pass.* I. iii. 13 Heere we may beginne, to discover the coasts of Selfe-love. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* i. 18 Also Iudah tooke Gaza with the coast therof. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Maxims St.* (1651) 19 Leaving none to defend their coast, though being beset with many Enemies.

† 6. A tract or region of the earth; a district, place, clime, country, 'part of the world'. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24885 (Cott.) All þaa þat in þat ferr cost fard. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 10 This bethe the wordes of cristninge Bi thyse Englisscne costes. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 295 Thy landes is thus to chese in costes colde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 77 A Coste; *vbi*, a kyndome; *clima uel climata.* 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 114 He alludeth to the South countries, where the heate of the sunne doth wonderfully anoy suche as dwel in those coasts. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 464 While I abroad Through all the coasts of dark destruction seek Deliverance for us all.

† 7. A region (of the air or of the heavens). *Obs.*

c 1350 *Cursor M.* 17916 (Arundel), I .. herde a voys fro heuen coost. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 19 Thise Azimutz seruen to knowe the costes of the firmament. 1549 J. OLDE *Erasm. Par. Ephes.* II. Introd. 14 The coastes of the ayre. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* VI. (ed. 7) 614 The coast or part of heauen, wherein the Sunne or Starre is at that instant. 1631 *Primer our Lady* 477 Send us, from the heavenly coast, Cleerenes of Thy beames so bright.

† 8. A point of the compass; quarter, direction.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* XVIII. 113 Out of þe west coste a wenche ..Cam walkynge in þe wey. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xlix. 36 Y shal brynge in vp on Elam foure wyndus fro the foure coestus of heuene. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 162 b, Let the front of your Henne house stande alwaies towardes the East, and to that coast let the doore open. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* ii. (1623) E iij, Hauing..

the foure Coasts, E. S. W. and N., noted in the out-sides. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 184 Let the winde turne to another Coast. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Course*, That Point of the Compass, or Coast of the Horizon.

† b. *spec.* in the transplanting of trees: see quot. 1669, and cf. COAST *v.* 11. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 20. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 107 In the removal of such Trees that have arrived to any considerable bigness, it is very expedient to observe the coast and side of the stock, which way it stood before its removal; and .. place the same sides to the Coast they tended to before. 1676 — *Cyder* (1691) 63.

† 9. With the extended sense of SIDE = space lying in any direction from a person or body, quarter; = L. *pars*, and often capable of being rendered 'part'; in such phrases as *by one* (or *another*) *coast; in, from, every* (or *any*) *coast. Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 1023 Ase he com ride be a cost, Twei knistes a fond of Beues ost. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 5632 Now sewyd Richard with hys hoost, And closyd hem in, by anothir coost. 14.. *Purific. Marie* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 127 God chose thi wombe for his tabernacle And halowed hyt so clene yn euery cost. *c* 1450 *Why I can't be a Nun* 309 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 146 And now .. in euery cost I haue schewed the nunnes gouernawnce. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 2032 Euery good dede done in any cost It cometh allonly of the holy gost.

† 10. Cf. COAST *v.* 10, 2 d. *Obs.*

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 1 The wayes and coasts of birds, and fowls of the aire, are altogether uncertaine.

III. repr. F. *côte* hill-side, slope, declivity.

11. (*U. S.* and *Canada.*) A (snow- or ice-covered) slope down which one slides on a sled; the act of so sliding down. (Originally local.)

1775 *Let.* in *Proc. Mass. Hist. Soc.* July (1865) 398 Some of our School lads .. improved the coast from Sherburn's Hill down to School Street .. Their fathers before 'em had improved it as a coast from time immemorial. 1872 L. M. ALCOTT *Old-fash. Girl* 36 'Let's run,' said Polly, as they came into the path after the last coast. 1883 E. M. BACON *Dict. Boston* (Mass.) 19 The boys of Boston are as fond as the boys of the Revolutionary days of the coast on the Common. 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 5 Feb. 73 During a racing contest at a coast in Albany .. a loaded bob-sled came in contact with some ice hummocks, breaking the steering apparatus.

12. Hence, (through *COAST *v.*) A run down-hill on a bicycle or tricycle, with the feet off the pedals. See COAST *v.* 13.

1886 *Cyclist's T. C. Gaz.* IV. 137 Mr. Pennell, in the January Gazette, spoke of magnificent 'coasts' miles in length. 1887 *Athenæum* 22 Jan. 123/3 Their [tricycle] brake snaps at the top of a steep hill, thus frustrating the anticipated delight of a seven miles 'coast' (why have we not got this convenient term?) 1888 G. B. THAYER *Bicycle Tour* (*New York World*), The only pleasant anticipation I had in the 3 hours' climb was the coast that was sure to come.

IV. 13. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: in sense 'of, pertaining to, or at the sea-coast', as *coast-belt, -fishing, -fringe, -land, -light, -line, -ridge, -road, -service, -side* (cf. *country-side*), *-town, -trade.*

1887 *Spectator* 22 Oct. 1413 The long *coast-belt imperfectly settled. 1774 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* (1775) 80/2 To spare the *coast-fishing craft. 1852 KINGSLEY *Poems, Andromeda* 197 The downs of the *coastland. 1848 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Christianity* 149 A port of traffic, with *coast-lights instead of stars. 1860 W. G. CLARK *Vac. Tour* 38 The road at first follows the *coast-line. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* vi. 55 The coast line of Pontus extended from Sinope to Trebizond. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlvi, One of the low *coast-roads to Edinburgh passed through this plain. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 30 If on shore, or in *coast-service. 1716 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 121 In all this parish, and all the *coast-side, they lived upon free quarters. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 47 We shall hear of nothing but star-board and lar-board, etc.. Such a sermon may possibly do some good in a *coast-town.

14. Special combs., as **coast-blockade** (see quot.); **coast-cocket**, a certificate for the carriage of goods by water along the coast; **coast-find** (see quot. 1865); **coast-ice**, the belt of ice formed along a coast in high latitudes, and breaking off in summer; **coast-man**, one who dwells on the coast; **coast-rat**, a name for the Sand-mole of S. Africa, a species of *Bathyergus*; **coast-waiter**, a custom-house officer who superintends the landing and shipping of goods coastwise; **coast-warning**, 'synonymous with *storm-signal*' (Adm. Smyth).

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Coast-blockade*, a body of men formerly under the jurisdiction of the Customs, termed Preventive Service .. now become the Coast-guard. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. ii. (1869) II. 499 Goods carried coastwise .. require certificates or *coast-cockets. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* iv. 80 '*Coastfinds' are discoveries of rude flint implements, which are found lying in large numbers on certain spots along the old line of coast. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xv. 158 Greenstone .. frozen into the *coast-ice of the belt. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 363 In the year 1850, much larger blocks had been removed by coast-ice. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 86 To *coast man ride, Lent stuffe to prouide. 1594 PLAT *Diuerse New Sorts of Soyle* 59 The Coast-men .. doo also bestow that which remaineth of the pilchardes upon their leane and hungrey grounds. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist. Mammalia* IV. 98 The *coast-rat, or sand-mole of the downs..is a native of Southern Africa, frequenting sandy tracts along the coast. 1774 *Hull Dock Act* 45 In the presence of a tide surveyor or *coast-waiter.

Coast (kōust), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **costay, costey, costie, coostie**, 4–6 **cost(e**, 5–6 **coost**, 6– **coast.** [ME. had *costey-en, -ay-en*, rarely *costi-en*, a. OF. *costei-er*, rarer *costi-er* (mod.F. *côtoyer*);—Romanic type *cost-ic-āre*, f. *costa* rib, side, coast: cf. It. *costeggiare.* The final *-ey, -ay, -i*, was reduced medially to *e*, and at length elided, being no doubt influenced by the sb. *coste, coost(e*, COAST, to which the vb. was then assimilated in form.]

† 1. *trans.* To keep by the side of (a person moving on); *esp.* to march on the flank of. *Obs.*

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. i. (1859) 2 A fayr Yonglyng of ful huge beaute me alwey costeyed. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. v. 73 Þe scottis made gret travale Til costay þame on ilka syde, As throw þe Land þai saw þaim ryd. 1485 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. xxi, And euer this lady and parte of her wymmen costed the hynde. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xl. 55 So they rode costyng the hoost. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 32 But coasted one another eu'ry where In friendly sort. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 322 (R.), I..sayled ..followed by the Indians, which coasted me along the riuer. 1623 FLETCHER & ROWLEY *Maid Mill* I. i, Who are these that coast us? You told me the walk was private. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. II. 63 Having continually coasted them, and attended their motion with eight hundred light Horse.

b. *intr.*

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* II. xlvi. (1859) 52 So alwey he wente, kepyng and costeyng after. 1548 HALL *Chron. Rich. III*, an. 3 (R.) Then he folowed with his footemen, the wynges of horsemen coastynge and rangynge on euery syde.

† 2. *trans.* To go or move by the side or border of (a place, etc.); to skirt. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1696 In rede rudede vpon rak rises þe sunne, & ful clere costez þe clowdes of þe welkyn. 1569 STOCKER *Diodorus Sic.* III. xviii. 135 Antigone .. pursued them .. alongest the playne, costing dayly the mountayn. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. (1682) 333 Thence ascendyng the Rhyne and coasting Heidleberg. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 71 Satan..Coasting the wall of Heav'n on this side Night. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 710 The Comet .. takes his ample Round Thro' Depths of Ether; coasts unnumber'd Worlds.

† b. *intr.* To go or pass *by, along, round*, etc.

1553 BRENDE *Curtius* Dd j, [He] gotte into the towne, and coastynge along the walles came unto the place where the kynge was. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 695 When the dogs course the female [fox], she doth nothing but coast round about her seat & countrie. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 114 To coast round their southern points would be a wide circuit.

† c. Of a road: To lie or lead alongside. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. lix. 98 That oon of the weyes costed on the lift half, and that oother on the riht half.

† d. *fig.* To move in a roundabout course, proceed circuitously. *Obs.*

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 38 The King in this perciues him, how he coasts And hedges his owne way.

3. To proceed or travel by the coast of (sea, lake, river). a. *trans. arch.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 134 Tho gan I walke thorough the mede ..The ryver syde costeiyng. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 63 He schall ga by þe playnes of Romany costayand [*Cotton text* 127 costynge, Fr. *cousteant*] þe Romayn See. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* III. 31 And while they coast the silent lake Their inspiration I partake.

b. *intr.* (Also *to coast it.*) *arch.*

1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* vi, And by a ryver forth I gan costey. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 214 Tamerlane..coasting alongst the sea shoare, passed the time in hunting. 1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 276 Coasting along the little river of Guadarana. 1732 *Historia Litt.* III. 20 The Moslems came to the Lake of Tiberias, and coasted round it in Battle-array. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1690 It was agreed to coast it along the lake.

4. *esp.* To sail by the sea-coast, skirt the shore; to sail in sight of land. a. *trans.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* CXXX. 478 When they were passed the ryuer they costydde the desertis of abylante. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 357, XXVI. Shippes..coastyng the Frontiers of Englande. 1681 TATE *Abs. & Achit.* II. 1020 Our laws, that did a boundless ocean seem, Were coasted all and fathom'd all by him. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 187 ₱ 5 They had now coasted the headland. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 64 Coasting the lower lakes with their frail barks.

b. *intr.* To sail *by* or *along* the coast; to sail from port to port of the same country (cf. *coasting-trade*). † c. So *to coast it. Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* II. I. (Arb.) 108 He coasted euer alonge by the shore. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 64 Coast along the Shore in sight of Land. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (J.), The antients coasted only in their navigation, seldom taking the open sea. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* ii. 37 Our first design was only to coast it round the island. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 117 In coasting northerly [Frobisher] discovered the straits which bear his name. 1836 MARRYAT *M. Easy* XIII, The Spaniards coasting down shore had purchased..provisions as they required them.

† 5. a. *trans.* To make the round of, traverse all parts of, explore, scour. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Generydes* 5923 Costyng the contre many dyuers way. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 661 Every Capetain toke his owne ship and coasted the seas ever lokyng for the Duke of Albany. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 148 The Erle .. coasted the countries in gathering of the people as he went. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* IV. ii, Let's take fresh ones [horses], And coast the country: ten to one we find them.

† b. *intr.* with *about, through, over*, etc. *Obs.*

c 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 95 (MS. *K.*) Costyn ouyr þe cuntre [*Pynson* coostyn on the countre], *transpatrio.* 1494 FABYAN VII. 303 He..houyd there a season, and coostyd hyther and thyther. 1515 *Scot. Field* 326 in *Chetham Misc.* II, Thus they costen throw the cuntrey to the new castell. 1636 BLUNT *Voy. Levant* (1637) 12 Who did nothing but coast up and downe the countrey. 1643 (*title*), A Direction for the English Traviller..to Coast about all England & Wales.

† 6. To lie along the border or coast of; to border upon, adjoin, bound. a. *trans. Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 152 Oper iles costayand þe land of Prestre Iohn [*autres isles costeantz a la terre*]. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 66 Three sides are coasted with a combrous let. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Descr. Germany* v. (1622) 268 The Chauceans..coast all those nations. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xliii. (1614) 83/1 The East [of Durham] is altogether coasted by the German-seas. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 46 (1810) 53 Otterton coasteth the clifts.

† b. Said of the ribs (see COAST *sb.* 1). *Obs.*

1621 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Esther* (1717) 93 Ribs coast the heart, and guard it round about.

† c. *intr.* with *on, upon*, etc. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiv. (*heading*), Othere that dwellen in the yles costynge to [*Cott.* fro] Prestre Johnes lond. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Agric.* (1622) 188 Britanny .. coasteth by East vpon Germany. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 121 [The Caspian Sea] takes diuers names of the inhabitants coasting vpon it. 1652 EARL MONMOUTH tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 57 The rest [of the Archduke's Provinces]..particularly those which coast upon France.

† 7. *fig.* To border *upon*, come or lie near (in time, character, etc.) *to*; to approach, approximate. *intr.* and *trans. Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* Prol., Two and twenti lettris, the whiche of a greet parti nij coostieth to Ebrew. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 555 A kinde of Libertinisme coasting neerer vpon prophannesse. 1626 — *Exp.* 2 *Thess.* (1629) 102 More neerely coasting vpon the time of Christs second comming. 1687 W. WINSTANLEY *Lives Eng. Poets* 57 In English Wiat both of them [Dante and Petrarch] doth coast. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* II. 57 The .. soul .. coasted on her final state.

† 8. *intr.* To approach, make one's way *to* or *towards* (a place or person); = ACCOST *v.* 5. *Obs.*

1490 FABYAN VII. 420 Wherof herynge, Robert le Bruze, with the powar of Scotlande, coostyd towarde the Englysshemen. 1591 SPENSER *Daphn.* 39, I did espie Where towards me a sory wight did cost. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* (1636) 36 Gelanorus coasteth the readiest way to Timoclea's house. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* v. xx, Home let us coast. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* 9 They ..coasted over to us in the dark, and laying hold on the Horses Bridles, stop't them.

† 9. *trans.* To approach, *esp.* with hostility, to attack, assail; = ACCOST *v.* 6. *Obs.*

1531 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 332 If my lord will needs coast and invade my inward man, will I, nill I, and break violently into my heart. 1591 UNTON *Corr.* (1847) 461 The Duke of Mercurye coastede them, and .. killed many of them. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 268 Whose haughtie spirit, winged with desire, Will cost my Crowne.

10. *Hawking* and *Hunting.* Not to fly or run straight at; to keep at a distance; *esp.* to fly or run from the straight course so as to cut off the chased animal when it doubles. (Cf. 2 d.)

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 452 Durst not once touche his battayles, but ever kept the passages, and coasted aloofe lyke a Hawke that lykethe not her praye. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie*, A Cote is when a Greyhound goeth endwayes by his fellow, and giveth the Hare a turn ..; but if he coast and so come by his fellow, that is no Cote. 1656 HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 130 Like a Greyhound, which having once coasted, will never after run fair, but grow slothful. 1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* II. 73 That you may let your Hawk fly coasting at the advantage when the Game springeth.

† 11. *trans.* To place with reference to the points of the compass: see COAST *sb.* 8 b (esp. used in reference to transplanting trees). *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 471 In all Trees, when they be removed care ought to be taken, that the sides of the Trees be coasted (North and South, etc.) as they stood before. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* III. 20 Coasting of trees (that is setting the same side to the South when transplanted as was before). 1708–15 KERSEY s. v. *Coast.*

† 12. *trans.* To mark with the 'coasts' or points of the compass; to quarter. *Obs.*

1617 tr. *A. de Dominis On Rom.* xiii. 12. 32 A Shipmans Card, or Sea-mappe iustly quartered, and coasted.

13. in *U.S.* To slide down a snow- or ice-covered slope in a sled: see COAST *sb.* 11. b. Hence, to run down hill on a bicycle or tricycle without pedalling, to 'shoot' a hill.

1859 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 1880 *Wisconsin Rep.* 254 For injuries suffered .. by collision with persons 'bobbing' or 'coasting' on such street, the city is not liable. 1886 in *Cyclist's T. C. Gaz.* IV. 137 To welcome 'coast' as an addition to our stock of descriptive words. 1887 M. ROBERTS *Western Avenues* 187 Upon the hilly streets in town, boys and girls were .. running down hill in sleighs, 'coasting' as they call it, with swift velocity.

Coast, var. of COST (herb).

† **Coa·stage.** *Obs. rare.* [f. COAST *sb.* + -AGE.] Direction according to the points of the compass.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. ii. 51 For Coastage as East, South-east, South, etc. it is inseperably incident to all Boundage.

Coastal (kōu·stăl), *a.* [f. COAST *sb.* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the coast.

1883 *Daily News* 19 July 5/8 The coastal steam traffic is in the hands of a monopoly. 1888 *Macm. Mag.* June 104 An effective line of coastal defence.

Coa·sted, *ppl. a.* [f. COAST + -ED.]

† 1. Situated beside, or on the coast of; bordering, adjacent. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Jude* 7 Sodom, and Gomor, and ny3 coostid citees. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xiv. 89 Those parts of Britaine, which lay coasted against Ireland.

† 2. ? Ribbed, ? sided. *Obs.*

1625-6 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1832 Entring the Church they goe straight to this Idoll..rub their beads on his hard costed belly.

Coaster (kōu·stəɹ). Also 7 coster. [f. COAST *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who sails along the coast; the master or pilot of a coasting-vessel.

1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* 7 b, It behoveth him too be a good coaster. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 341/1, I give the Name both of Pilot and Coaster to one Man..A bare Pilot serves only for the Port he is hired for. 1841 *D'Israeli Amen. Lit.* (1867) 12 Long it was ere the trembling coasters were certain whether Britain was an island or a continent.

fig. 1670 DRYDEN *Tyrranick Love* IV. i, In our small Skiff we must not launch too far; We here but Coasters, not Discov'rers, are. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 189 Some are but Coasters in this great Sea (the World).

2. A vessel employed in sailing along the coast, or in trading from port to port of the same country. (The usual modern sense.)

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2266/2 The small Coasters having Orders not to stir out, till the way be cleared for them. 1707 *Ibid.* No. 4317/2 Her Majesty's Ship the Pool, having under her Convoy several Coasters. 1801 (11 Aug.) NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 453 Every Fishing Smack and Coaster gives one Man. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 74 His father was a skipper of a small coaster, from Bristol.

3. One who dwells by the sea coast.

1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* (N.), You never saw, nor heard any, or English man, or other coaster, or river man, or ilander, use more malicious inventions. 1615 *Trade's Incr.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 308 Coasters, that give away our coin to the stranger for our own fish. 1888 *Daily News* 17 July 5/3 The cocoanut and the cabbage palm grow wild, though the pampered Gold Coasters despise them.

† 4. One who visits or lands on a coast. *Obs.*

1660 G. FLEMING *Stemma Sacrum* 17 Inquilini, or Intruders, are no other than Coasters or Adventurers, that are sent forth into a Nation to sack and spoile.

fig. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 349 Old Coasters, Love boasters, who set up for Truth.

† 5. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 312/1 A Coaster [is] a Keeper of a Decoy, or place to catch wild Fowl.

6. A low round tray or stand for a decanter (usually of silver).

So called from 'coasting' or making the circuit of the table after dinner.

c 1887 *Catal. Mallett & Son* (Bath) 13 Two choicely pierced coasters. 1888 M. DELAND *John Ward* (ed. 2) 113 The decanters in the queer old coasters.

7. *U. S.* a. One engaged in the sport of 'coasting'. b. A sledge or toboggan for 'coasting'.

1881 *Our Little Ones* 72 To-morrow the hills All over the town Will be lively with coasters That race up and down. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 4/1 The Roller Coaster at the Crystal Palace has had a bad accident. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Sept. 340/1 Roller coasters, switchback railways, toboggan slides, are all prodigiously popular.

† **Coa·sterly,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. COAST *sb.*, app. after *easterly, westerly.*] Situated on or near the sea-coast, littoral.

1678 SIR J. SPELMAN *Alfred Gt.* (1709) 42 The Champion and Coasterly parts of the kingdom (where they landed).

Coast-guard (kōu·st gāɹd). A force employed to guard the coast. Also *attrib.*

In Great Britain the Coast Guard was originally employed under the Customs department to prevent smuggling (hence called the *Preventive Service*); the force was in 1856 transferred to the Admiralty, to be used as a general police force for the coast, available also as a defensive force.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. i. 7 So Nicholas is to be one of the Coast Guard. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. viii. 722 The forces employed in the coast-guard and revenue cruisers. 1879 G. FENNELL in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 186/2 There ought to be a constant inspection .. entrusted to the coast-guard service, which we believe has but little of its old original work of looking after smugglers. *Mod.* The white-washed coast-guard station on the cliff.

Hence **Coa·stguard-man** (also *coastguardsman*), a member of the coast-guard.

1848 JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 197 A coastguard-man who had .. been a smuggler. 1879 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. xiv. 291 He looked like a coastguardsman.

Coasting (kōu·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COAST *v.* & *sb.*]

1. Sailing along the coast, or trading between the ports of a country. (See also 5.)

1679 J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pard.* I. ii. (1713) 17 They are forced to sail by coasting, as they call it. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xii. (1840) 207 He was .. for coasting up the West side of America. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 510 The most delightful voyages those which are a coasting along the land.

2. The configuration of the coast; delineation of a coast-line.

1621 HAKEWILL *David's Vow* 95 The coasting of the whole world represented in a little map. 1712 HUGHES *Spect.* No. 554 ¶ 4 These, therefore, he could only mark down, like imperfect Coastings in Maps, or supposed Points of Land, to be further discovered.

† 3. In the following mod. edd. read *accosting*; but *coasting* may be used in that sense: cf. COAST *v.* 8, 9.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 59 Oh these encounterers so glib of tongue, That giue a coasting welcome ere it comes.

4. *U. S.* The winter sport of sliding on a sled down hill. Hence b. The action of shooting down hill on a bicycle or tricycle. Also *attrib.*

c 1855 'FANNY FERN' (Bartl.), I guess aunt Libby never broke one of the runners of her sled some Saturday afternoon, when it was prime coasting. 1859 W. BOYD *Swartzen* (1865) 4 Aboriginal toboggan, Excellent for coasting-party. 1885 *New Bk. Sports* 234 In Canada the people have almost given up the ordinary style of coasting, for a variation of the sport known as tobogganing. 1887 *Wheeling* 6 July 208/1 As a 'coasting' saddle it is unexcelled.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sense 1), as *coasting-duty, -pilot, -trade, -vessel*; † **coasting iron,** ? the iron in the sides of a ship.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, xxxii, The Adamant, wch drew The Coasting Iron from the late proud Keeles. 1693 CAPT. COLLINS (*title*), Great Britain's Coasting Pilot. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3826/3 With 4 or 5 Coasting-Vessels, under their Convoy. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxvi. (1841) I. 259 Our coasting trade is exceeding great. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vi. 345 Our sheet-anchor being obviously much too heavy for a coasting anchor. 1774 *Hull Dock Act* 27 Such ships or vessels as shall pass coastwise, and be called coasting vessels. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* iv. 63 The master of one of the canoes offered to remain on board as coasting pilot.

Coa·sting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING ².]

† 1. Bordering, adjacent. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. xvii. (1839) 186 Ne Scotland ne Norwaye ne the other Yles costynge to hem.

† 2. Traversing, moving about. *Obs.*

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 6 True Investigations of heats and colds, and of the breadths and bounds of coasting Rains and Winds.

3. Sailing along the coast.

a 1843 SOUTHEY *Inscriptions* XX, A name..Known only to the coasting mariner.

Coa·stward, *adv.* and *a.* [see -WARD.] Toward, or in the direction of, the coast.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlix. (1856) 460 As we looked coastward. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* II. i. 8 As you advanced into the wood from coastward, elders were succeeded by other hardy shrubs. 1898 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 218 The coast of Greece and the coastward islands.

Coa·stwards, *adv.* [see -WARDS.] = prec.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 24 A heavy ground-swell came rolling in coastwards from the east.

Coa·stways, *adv.* [see -WAYS.] = next.

1702 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 309 Ships .. coming coastwayes. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 498 Junks..and other small ships, that trade coast-ways. 1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 30 The supplies which they received coastways.

Coastwise (kōu·stˌwəiz), *adv.* & *a.* [see -WISE.]

A. *adv.* By way of the coast, along the coast.

1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2658/1 Ships Trading Coastwise. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. ii. (1869) II. 499 Goods carried coastwise. 1817-8 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 1 That part of the United States, which, coastwise, extends from Boston to the Bay of Chesapeake. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. xxii. 521 He would then sail, still coastwise, to Syracuse or to Cumæ.

B. *adj.* Following the coast; carried on along the coast; as 'a coastwise trade'.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. iv. 42 During our coastwise drift. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 11 July 42 A number of small steamers make coastwise excursions.

Coat (kōut), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 cote, (4 coete, 4-6 coot(e, kote, 6 cot, cott(e, cootte, *Sc.* coit), 6-7 coate, 7- coat. [ME. *cote*, a. OF. *cote* (mod. F. *cotte* petticoat), corresp. to Pr., Sp., Pg. *cota*, It. *cotta*, med.L. *cotta*, in text of 9th c. Beside this OF., Pr., Cat. had *cot* masc., med.L. *cottus*. The origin of the Romanic words is doubtful. OHG. had *chozzo, choz* masc., *chozza* fem., MHG. *kotze* m., Ger. *kotze* fem., a coarse shaggy woollen stuff, and a garment made of it, and OS. *cot(t)* 'woollen cloak or coat', which, though not found in the other Teut. langs., are on other grounds supposed to be native words, and the sources of the Romanic words: but the converse seems not impossible.]

I. A garment.

1. An outer garment worn by men; usually of cloth, with sleeves.

In olden times the name was sometimes given to a tunic or close-fitting garment coming no lower than the waist (cf. *waistcoat*); and it was especially applied to the close-fitting tunic which when armed constituted the *coat of mail* (sense 5), as in quots. *c* 1300, *c* 1475. In modern use, *coat* means a garment for the body with loose skirts descending below the waist.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2413 Ther was .. mony bore thorugh the scheld. Ther was kut mony a kote. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 152 A strayt cote ful streȝt .. A mere mantile abof. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 328 He'rode but homely in a medlee cote. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 5471 Sum of ȝeelis of þe see sendis to him cotes. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 4218 Such a stroke hym dalt ther vppon his cote ne had the hauberke smal mail be .. ille hym had come. 1530 PALSGR., Cote for a ladde, *jacquette*. 1532-3 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 Dublettes and sleuelesse cotes. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 74 Your cord and lowsie cott and sark. 1737 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 52 He was as black as your coat with the blows which they had given him. 1853 MAURICE *Theol. Ess.* v. 96 They may put on coats without collars and become stiff Anglicans. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. II. 98 They never saw a poor man in a ragged coat inside a church.

b. With special qualifications in special senses, as *black coat, dress coat, frock coat, great coat, red coat,* etc.; see BLACK, DRESS, etc.

2. A garment worn suspended from the waist by women or young children; a petticoat, a skirt. Usually in pl. = *petticoats*; also, the skirts of a dress. *Obs.* in literary lang., but widely used in dialects.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 47 Her cote was somdel to-tore. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 50 A cote and a smocke that ye gave to too pore women [*Fr. une cotte et une chemise*]. *Ibid.* 65 This woman had tenne diverse gownes and as mani cotes. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 19, I haue shapen a cote to the quiene of heuen. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 43 Not refusing russet coats. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 16. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. vii. 54 Donna Rodriguez tuck'd up her Coats. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 341 For the Languages, or Philosophy, that Ingenious Gentlewoman at Utricht, may in her long Coates put some black coates to the Blush. 16.. LOCKE (J.), A friend's younger son, a child in coats. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xx. 32, I had a pretty good camblet quilted coat. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. iii. 104 A..gown, or body, with ample coats to it. 1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* xv. (1873) 316, I have seen the women of Auchmittrie' kilt their coats' and rush into the water in order to aid in shoving off the boats. 1883 H. WATTERSON *Oddities Southern Life* 478 My wife..hoisted her coats and waded through. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Coats*, petticoats.

b. Sometimes used for a woman's outer garment; *esp.* in mod. use, a stout buttoned overcoat.

1670 MRS. E. in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) IV. 20 Fitting my little niece with a mantle coat, bodice coat, petticoat narrow shoes and stockings. 1770-90 DOROTHY KILNER *Jemima Placid* in *Storehouse of Stories* (1890) 236 All the rest of the ladies will wear either gauze frocks or silk coats full trimmed. 1889 *Draper's Sale Catalogue*, Ladies' Long Cloth Coats, tight-fitting, tailor-made. Girls' Cloth Jackets, Coats, Ulsters, etc. 1890 MRS. OLIPHANT *Janet* I. ii, Her own hat put on and her coat buttoned to the throat.

3. Used to translate ancient words, L. *tunica*, Gr. χιτών (CHITON), Heb. כתנת *k'thōneth, kuttōneth*. (The first two are now usually rendered TUNIC, or left untranslated.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 43 Crist bad men sille þer cootis and bie hem swerdis. 1382 — *Gen.* iii. 21 The Lord God forsothe made to Adam and his wijf lether cootes. — *Song Sol.* v. 3, I [the Bride] spoilede me of my coote. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. ii. (1839) 9 The Cros of our Lord ..and his Cote withouten Semes. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 654/31 *Hec tunica*, cote. 1534 TINDALE *Matt.* v. 40 And yf eny man will .. take away thy coote, let hym haue thy cloocke also. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxxvii. 3 He made him a coat of many colours. 1844 *Newspapers*, John Ronge, and the 'Holy Coat' of Treves.

4. *Her.* = COAT OF ARMS.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 637 Þe pen-tangel nwe He ber in schelde & cote. 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 68 A Cote is gyuen to a knyghte in sygnefyaunce of the grete trauaylles that a knyght must suffre for to honoure chyualrye. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 17 They may giue the dozen white Luces in their Coate. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* F j a, Whose Coat was three Toades, Sable field Or. 1671 SHADWELL *Humourists* III. Wks. 1720 I. 172 The Coat of our Family, which is an Ass rampant. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xix. 477 He sued for the privilege of his heraldic coat.

fig. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 236 She was sought by spirits of ritchest cote.

5. *Coat of mail*: a piece of defensive armour covering the upper part of the body, composed of a linen or leathern jacket, quilted with interlaced rings or overlapping plates of steel. (See MAIL.) So † *Coat of fence* (obs.).

[See *c* 1300, *c* 1475 in sense 1.]

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* IV. 117 They wered alwayes theyr cote of mayle all rousty vpon theyr doubelettes. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 859 b, A dronken Flemminge .. put on a coate of fence. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* II. iv. (1622) 37 The Germans had neither coat of fence nor helmet. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xvii. 5 He was armed with a coate of male. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. IX. 211 Dominic .. had next to his skin an iron coat of mail. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II. xxiv, Gay shields were cleft..And steel coats riven.

† 6. Garb as indicating profession (*e.g.* clerical); hence, profession, class, order, sort, party; chiefly in such phrases as *a man of his coat, one of their own coat,* etc. Very common in 17th c. (Cf. CLOTH 14, 15.) *Obs.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 162 This [Moses] had a brother, the first of all his cote. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VI. XXX. 238 The Tribunes Militarie .. were so .. reverenced among those of their owne coat and faction [*inter suos*]. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* I. iii. 28 The Archbishop of Canterbury .. a man .. of a disposition too fierce and cruel for his Coat. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton.* 102 A doctor of Physic being returned one of the burgesses, Which was not ordinary in any of his coat. 1686 *Catholic Representer* II. 60 Reports ..carried about .. by Men of all Coats. *a* 1711 KEN *Lett.* Wks. (1838) 19. 1774 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 483, I know no man of his coat who would fall in so well with you.

II. A covering compared to a garment.

7. *transf.* A natural covering or integument.

a. An animal's covering of hair, fur, wool, feathers, etc.; rarely the skin or hide.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 143 When he [Nebuchadnezzar] beheld his cote of heres. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xvi. 86 Accorde to gidere..as doggis doon..whanne ech of hem terith otheris coot. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 118 Reward not thy sheepe (when ye take off his cote) with twitches and patches. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 37 Such groanes That their discharge did stretch his [a stag's] leatherne coat Almost to bursting. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Characters* (N.), His life is like a hawkes, the best part mewed; and if he live till three coates is a master. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 406 Fish..sporting with quick glance Show to the Sun their wav'd coats dropt with Gold. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 342 A Hawk of the first coat, *accipiter bimus*; of the second coat, *trimus*. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 44 The mules .. have their coats closely shorn.

b. *Phys.* A membrane or other structure investing or lining an organ of an animal body (as the *arachnoid coat* of the brain, the *choroid coat* of the eye), or forming one of the layers of which the walls of a hollow organ or vessel consist (as the coats of the stomach, of the arteries).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurgie* 26 þe toþer arterie .. haþ two cootis, bi cause þat oon myȝt not aȝenstonde þe strenkþe of þe spiritis. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 290 The coats of the stomach. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 84 The three coats of an artery are wounded. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxxv. 286 The eyeball .. consists of four coats or membranes.

c. A structure forming the integument of some part of a plant, or anything similar; as the skin, rind, husk, etc., of a fruit or seed; † the rind of cheese (*obs.*); the layers of a bulb, as an onion; the similar layers of a precious stone, as an agate; the annual lavers of wood in exogenous trees, etc.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 44 Eche coate of his .. set in the Gardaine or otherwhere will soone come vp. 1597 THYNNE in *Animadv.* (1865) Introd. 100 The swete chestnute is covered with a .. rooffe coote. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. i. § 8 The Coats of the Bean being stripp'd off, the proper seed shews it self. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 195 The concave Surfaces that make a Globe (as the Coats of an Onion). 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ii. 15 Cheese is to be chosen by its moist and smooth coat. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 570 On that side the annual coats of wood are thinner. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* v. 95 Bands of differently coloured materials deposited in succession, like the coats of an onyx agate.

8. *Naut.* A piece of tarred canvas or tarpaulin nailed round the mast, bowsprit, or pumps, where they enter the deck, or round the hole in which the rudder traverses, to keep the water out.

1626 Capt. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 12 Coates..for all masts and yeards. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 4 The helm coat was washed away. 1729 Capt. W. WRIGLESWORTH *MS. Log-bk. of the 'Lyell'* 22 Sept., Took in new Coats for the Helm and Pumps. 1800 *Naval Chron.* III. 299 He found..the main-mast's coat..in flames.

9. A layer of any substance, such as paint, tar, plaster, etc., covering a surface; *spec.* so much as is laid on at one time; a coating.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 80 With Coate of Lime and haire.. and a Coate of fine playster. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iii. 193 Over all is a coat of rich mould. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) M ii b, Give her a good coat of tar: 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 477 The tongue is usually dry; a coat or covering forms upon it. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. iii. 92 The coat of varnish which surrounded every particle. *Mod.* All external woodwork to receive three coats of paint.

10. *fig.* Anything that covers, invests, or conceals.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. 60 Cowardice .. for which thou well deserv'st A coat of tombstone [*i. e.* a stoning]. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 20 Heaven's Star-embroidered Coat. 1771 JOHNSON *Falkland's Isl.* Wks. X. 67 He walks ..in a coat of darkness. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 20. 138 The mountain .. with its crest of crag and coat of snows.

III. Elliptical uses, phrases, etc.

† 11. Short for COAT-CARD. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE *Martins Months Minde* To Rdr., Euerie coate and sute are sorted in their degree. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* III. i, Here's a trick of discarded cards of us! We were ranked with coats as long as old master lived. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* I. i, When she is pleas'd to trick or tromp mankind, Some may be coats, as in the cards; but, then, Some must be knaves.

† 12. Short for COAT-MONEY. *Obs.*

[1512 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) XIII. 327 He shall also Receyve for the Coote of every Capitaine and Souldeor foure Shillings.] 1626 LD. CONWAY *Vind. Dk. Buckhm.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 232 Warrants..for the levying of Men. and for Coats and Conduct-Money. *c* 1630 *Scotch Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 245 (Jam.) Subsideis, fyftenes, tents, coats, taxationis or tallages. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 73 He who takes up armes for cote and conduct, and his four nobles of Danegelt. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. i. xxi. 178 For coat and conduct, 6446. 12. 2.

13. Proverbs and Phrases. † *To baste* (*pay*, etc.) *his coat*: to beat him. † *To be in any one's coat*: to be in his place, 'stand in his shoes'. *To cut the coat according to the cloth*: see CLOTH *sb.*, CUT *v.* † *To turn one's coat*: to change or abandon one's principles, desert one's party, apostatize (cf. TURNCOAT). *To wear the king's coat*: to serve as a soldier. And others: see quots.

1530 PALSGR. 498/2, I coyle ones kote, I beate hym. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* 15 The Englyshe prouerbe sayethe thus: nere is my cote, but nerer is my shyrt. 1549 in P. F. TYTLER *Eng. under Edw. VI* (1839) I. 171, I would not be in some of their coats for five marks. *a* 1569 KINGESMYLL *Man's Est.* vi. (1580) 31 It is but vaine to saie this, If I had been in Adam's coate. 1576 TOMSON *Çalvin's Serm. Tim.* 107/2 We shall see these backesliders, which knowe the Gospell, reuolt & turne their cotes. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. i. 33, I would not be in some of your coats for two pence. 1636 HENSHAW *Horæ Sub.* 72 His charity begins at home, and there it ends; neare is his coat, but neerer is his skin. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Apr., He desired me that I would baste his coate. 1667 *Ibid.* 22 July, I wish he had paid this fellow's coat well. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* IV. xxi. (1886) 166, I thought you had worn the king's coat!

14. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. attributive, as *coat-cuff*, *-flap*, *-pocket*, *-pouch*, *-skirt*, *-sleeve*; b. objective, as *coat-seller*, *-turning* (see 13). c. Special combinations: **coat-arms** *sb. pl.* = COAT-ARMOUR, ARMS (see ARM *sb.*[2] 14); † **coat-deblazoning** *ppl. a.*, ? blazoning arms; † **coat-feathers**, 'the small or body feathers' (Nares); **coat-link**, a pair of buttons joined by a short link, or a button with a loop, for holding together the lappets of a coat; † **coat-plight**, a 'plight' or fold of a coat; **coat-tack** (*Naut.*), a tack or nail for fastening the coats (see 8). See also COAT-ARMOUR, etc.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. v. (1632) 212 The *coat-armes of the parties empaled. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. x. 248 The proper cognizances and coatarmes of the Tribes. 1829 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* I. 89 Supposing that tournaments..and coat-arms, and aristocratic institutions are essential to chivalry. 1640 *Yorke's Union Hon.* Commend. Verses, Those *Coat-deblaz'ning Windowes. 1585 J. HIGGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* (N.), *Pennæ vestitrices* ..καλυπτῆρες. The lesser feathers which covered the birds: their *cote fethers. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* ii. 31 A torn *coat-flap. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* V. (1593) 107 Persey so warely did it shun, As that it in his *cote-plights hung. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 47 [He] slipt it into his *coat-pocket. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 384 What's that in your *coat-pouch? 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4092/4 Hugh Gronouse and John James, of London, *Coatsellers. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xvii. 174 He felt something pulling at his *coat-skirt. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxvii, Mr. Codlin rubbed the bridge of his nose with his *coat-sleeve. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Coat-tacks*, the peculiar nails with which the mast coats are fastened. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Nov. 529/2 Anything in the way of recantation, *coat-turning, word-eating.

Coat (kōut), *v.* [f. COAT *sb.* q. v. for forms.]

1. *trans.* To provide with a coat; to clothe in a coat; to dress, clothe.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* III. 138 Heo Copeþ þe Comissarie and Coteþ þe Clerkes. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxiii. (1617) 377 That their Images should be well painted, and wel coated. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. liii. (1612) 238 Scarse will their Studies stipend them, their wiues, and Children cote. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 192 Nurses .. erre while they too soon Coat feebler Infants. 1798 SOUTHEY *Lyric P., Compl. Poor*, We were wrapt and coated well.

fig. 1599 H. HOLLAND *Whs. R. Greenham* Ep. Ded., One of which [books] coated and attired (in the best manner that I can) .. here I doe .. humbly present. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. ii. (1865) 15, I longed to new coat him in russia.

2. To cover with a surface layer or coating (or with successive layers) of any substance, as paint, tar, tinfoil, etc.; also predicated of the substance covering the surface.

1753 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 299 Leaf tin .. is best to coat them [electrical jars] with. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 83 The Dutch preserve their..Sluices, etc. by coating them over with a mixture of Pitch and Tar. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. 124 The granite was now coated with lichens. 1860 TENNENT *Story Guns* (1864) 227 The idea of coating ships with armour. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 65 Layers of ice..coating a white snowy central mass.

† 3. To place in one's coat of arms; to assume as a heraldic bearing. *Obs.*

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* E viij b, Constantine the great did Coat a double-headed-Aigle.

Coat, obs. form of COTE, QUOTE.

Coat-armour (kōutāːrmər). *Her.* For forms see COAT and ARMOUR.

† 1. A vest of rich material embroidered with heraldic devices, worn as a distinction by knights over their armour, by heralds, etc.; = COAT OF ARMS 1. (See ARMOUR 10.) *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 586 He .. Askez erly hys armez, & alle were þay broȝt..Wyth ryche cote armure. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 236 Pursevauntes and heraudes .. Hit weren alle; and every man Of hem .. Had on him throwen a vesture Which that men clepe a cote-armure, Enbrowded wonderliche riche. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxxxviii. [lxxxiv.] 260 The heraulte..with his cote armure on his backe, with the armes of the duke of Lancastre. 1530 PALSGR. 209/1 Cote armour, *cotte d'armes*. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xviii. (1840) 146 The soldiers also bearing the badge of the cross on their coat-armour.

† 2. The distinctive heraldic insignia borne by a gentleman (*armiger*); a shield, escutcheon; = COAT OF ARMS 2. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xix. 188 What is hus conysaunce, quaþ ich, in hus cote-armure? 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* A j a, Here in thys booke folowyng is determyned the lynage of coote armuris. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 71 To haue ..their cote Armours to be set above theyr tombes. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. ii. (1611) 7 The blazoning of the Coate-armours of gentlemen. 1625 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. (1688) 48 To raze and deface the Epitaphs and Coat-armours of most noble Families.

† 3. *transf.* One who bears coat-armour. *Obs.*

1415 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 126 Two thousand cot-armers.. After her sorow thedere thei sowght. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald* (1877) § 194 Viscountes, barons, knyghtes, esquiers, and cote armours. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 63 b.

4. (without *pl.*) Blazonry, 'arms'.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* A ij b, Cote armure was made and figurid at the sege of troye. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. i. 234 Under an Emblematicall intention, we accept it in coat armour. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 104 In matters of coat-armour, precedency, and other distinctions of families. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 188 The custom of bearing coat-armour as a sign of original or achieved gentility.

† 5. = ARMOUR (senses 1, 2), coat of mail. *rare.*

1603 *Ceremonies at Coron. Jas. I* (1685) 6 Be thou unto him a Coat-Armour against his Enemies.

Hence † **Coat-armoured** *a.*, furnished with coat-armour.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 68 Whats he coat-armoured?

† **Coat-card.** *Obs.* A playing card bearing a 'coated' or habited figure (king, queen, or knave). In regular use down to *c* 1688; afterwards corrupted into COURT-CARD.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1298 The beste cote carde beside in the bunche, yea thoughe it were the Kyng of Clubbes. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Fruites* 69, I haue none but coate cardes. 1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* 347 The value of your coat-card trumps. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 83 The dealer shall have the turn-up Card if it be an ace or a coat card. 1867 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* III. 301 Coat cards—the king, and queen, and knave in their gorgeous gowns—were exalted into court cards. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 11 The Ace being inferior in the Red suits to the Coat (or Court) cards.

Coate, obs. form of COTE, QUOTE.

Coated (kōu·tėd), *ppl. a.* [f. COAT *sb.* and *v.*]

1. Clad in a coat; furnished with or having a coat or coats. Often in parasynthetic comb., as *long-coated*, *thick-coated*. † *Coated card*: = COAT-CARD (applied by Foxe to the priests).

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* 919 (R.) Nowe commeth in Sir Thomas More trumping in our weie, with his painted card, Thus these coated-cardes, though they could not by plain Scriptures conuince him being alive, yet now after his death by false plaie they will make him theires whether he will or no. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 51 Coted..*tunicatus*. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Diet. Horses* (1609) 12 b, Some horses are thicker coted than others. 1737 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Corona Imperialis*, It hath a coated Root. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 123 Hordes of long-coated peasants.

b. Formed into a coat, constituting a coat. *rare.*

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XII, The coated scales of steel Which o'er the tunic to his knees depend.

† 2. Furnished with armorial bearings. *Obs.*

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2576/4, 3 Casters, 6 Spoons, *a* Forks ..all Coated, with a Bend betwixt 2 Swans.

3. Covered with a coat or coating of some substance, as paint, tinfoil, etc.

1766 LANE in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 455 The quantity of electric fluid .. will be proportionate to the quantity of coated glass. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 326 *Myosurus*..seeds numerous, coated, pendent. 1863 WYNTER *Subtle Brains & Lissom Fingers* 341, A Leyden jar or coated pane.

Coatee (kōutī·). [f. COAT *sb.* + -EE[2].] A close-fitting coat with short tails, chiefly military.

1775 in *Harper's Mag.* (1883) Sept. 546/1 A blue cloath Coatie. 1830 CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc.* 39 s.v. *Clothing*, A suit..consisting of a Red Coatee, a pair of .. Trousers, and one pair of Boots, is annually supplied to every Soldier in the Infantry. 1837 J. LANG *New S. Wales* II. 125 The members had each to appear at all meetings of the Hunt in a green coatee with silver buttons. 1882 B. RAMSAY *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* II. xii. 4, I was still wearing the old coatee with epaulets.

Coater, obs. Sc. form of COTTER.

Coath, var. f. COTHE to swoon.

† **Coat-hardy.** *Obs.* Also 5 cote-. [a. OF. *cote-hardie*.] A close-fitting garment with sleeves, formerly worn by both sexes.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 159 There come in a yonge squier ..and he was clothed in a cote hardy upon the guyse of Almayne. *Ibid.* 165 She clothed her in a cote hardy vnfurred, the whiche satte right streite upon her. *Ibid.* 167 Forto make her gentille, and smalle, and faire bodied, she clothed her in a symple cote hardye, not doubled. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 128 A close-fitting body garment, called a *cote-hardie*, buttoned all the way down the front and reaching to the middle of the thigh. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume* 96 The gentleman [temp. Edw. III.] wears a close-fitting tunic, called a *cote-hardie*, with tight sleeves.

Coati (kōu̯ā·ti). [a. Tupi (lang. of Brazil) *coati*, *coatim*, *cuati*(*m*, f. *cua* cincture + *tim* nose: cf. the zool. name *Nasua*.] An American plantigrade carnivorous mammal of the genus *Nasua* (family *Ursidæ*), somewhat resembling the Civet and the Racoon, with a remarkably elongated flexible snout.

There are two species or sub-species; the Brazilian coati, *Nasua rufa*, to which the name originally belongs, and the Mexican or brown coati *N. narica*.

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 596 This Coati of our Authors. 1790 BEWICK *Hist. Quadrupeds* 235 The Coati or Brazilian Weasel. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xv. 39 The coati .. set up their sharp, quick bark. 1866 OWEN *Anat. Vertebrates* II. 501 In the Coati, the olfactory chamber..extends above the whole rhinencephalic fossæ.

b. Also called **Coati-mondi.** [Said to be from *mondi* in a Brazilian lang. 'solitary'.]

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 596 The Coati Mondi, a Brasilian Animal. 1823 MACKENZIE *Coati Mondi*, ibid. XXXII. 317 The Coati Mondi of Brasil is seldom or never brought alive into Europe. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. VII. xiii. 555 The Coatimondi is very subject to eat its own tail..this strange habit is not peculiar to the coati. *a* 1845 HOOD *Open Question* iv, Was strict Sir Andrew, in his sabbath coat, Struck all a heap to see a Coati Mundi?

Coating (kōu·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COAT *v.* (and *sb.*)]

1. A layer of any substance spread over or covering a surface; = COAT *sb.* 9.

1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 194 The discharge from the inside coating. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 69 The pinnace [had been] painted with white lead and oil, which last coating we think to be the most eligible. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. 16 A thin .. coating of vegetation.

2. Clothing of the nature of a coat.

1798 *Month. Mag.* VI. 197 My blithe sister shall .. dress thee in coatings of gold. 1813 *Examiner* 5 Apr. 209/1 Enveloped in capes and coatings. 1834 CAMPBELL *Life Mrs. Siddons* II. viii. 200 The babes, in their .. long coating.

3. [f. the sb.] *techn.* Material for coats. (Cf. *trousering, shirting*, etc.)

1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 417 A large trunk, containing cloth, coating, stockings. 1846 M'Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 151 Kendal, celebrated for the manufacture of a peculiar description of coarse woollen goods called cottons, probably a corruption of coatings. 1883 *Standard* 7 Sept. 7/2 Makers of worsted coatings are very busy.

Coatless (kōu·tlĕs), *a.* [f. Coat *sb.* + -less.]

1. Without a coat of arms.

1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie, Lacie's Nobilitie* 112, I place him in this place coatelesse although I iudge he was a gentleman. 1833 Lamb *Elia, Blakesmoor in H.*, The coatless antiquary in his unemblazoned cell.

2. Without a coat (garment).

1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* xxi. (D.), Seven or eight sallow starved beings..coatless, shoeless, and ragged.

Coatlet. *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -let, dim. suffix.] A small coat.

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 7 Mar. 2/3 Spencers. These fashionable coatlets.

Coat-money. *Hist.* Money to provide a coat for each man furnished for military service; *esp.* that exacted as a tax by Charles I. when governing without a Parliament. Usually in the phrase *Coat and Conduct Money*. Cf. Coat *sb.* 12. See Forster *Gr. Remonstr.* (1860) 225; Bruce *Verney Papers* (Camd. Soc. 1853) 127, 289–293.

1557 *Act* 4 & 5 *Philip & Mary* c. 3 § 4 If any Captain.. shall not pay unto his Soldiers..their full and whole Wages, Conduct and Coat Money. 1640 *Schedule Grievances* in Forster *Gr. Remonstr.* (1860) 225 The new taxe of Coate and Conduct Mony, with undue meanes used to inforce the payment of it. 1640 Pym *Sp. Grievances* in Forster *Life* (1837) 109 The seventh great civil grievance hath been, the militarie charges laid upon the several counties of the kingdome.. It began first to be practised as a loane for supply of coat and conduct money. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. v. 427 The continued Oppressions by Ship-money, Coat and Conduct-money. *a* 1662 Heylin *Laud* iv. (1668) 382 To raise and maintain an Army with no charge to the Common Subject: but only a little Coat and Conduct money at their first setting out. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* III. liii. 148. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. viii. 92.

Coat of arms. *Her.* [tr. F. *cotte d'armes.*]

1. *Hist.* A coat or vest embroidered with heraldic arms; a tabard. (See Armour 10, Coat-armour 1.)

c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 555 He knewe hym well, for he bare his owne cote of armes. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 497 The priest..cutteth it [misseltoe] off, and they beneath receiue it in a white soldiers cassock or coat of armes. 1654 L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 103 The Councel.. caused the Herald in his coat of Armes to wind his Horn thrice.

2. The distinctive heraldic bearings of a gentleman (*armigar*) originally borne on a 'coat of arms' (sense 1); a shield, escutcheon. (See Arm *sb.*[2] 14, Armour 10.)

1562 Leigh *Armory* 27 If he come into the combate campe with his sayde wifes cote of armes. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* (1839) 81 Scutcheons, and coats of arms hereditary. 1833 Tennyson *Lady Clara Vere de V.* ii, A simple maiden in her flower Is worth a hundred coats-of-arms.

fig. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 108. 24 The Second Letter.. was sealed with a Thimble, the Coat of Arms of a Housewife. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* xxvi, These are their [Indians'] 'coats' of arms, symbolical of the 'medicine' of the wearer.

†**3.** = *Coat of mail* (Coat *sb.* 5). *Obs. rare.* [So F. *cotte d'armes = cotte de maille.*]

1613 Heywood *Silver Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 131 Thus the Nemean terror naked lyes, Despoyl'd of his inuinced Coat of Armes. 1844 Costello *Tour Béarn & Pyrenees* II. 56 An old gallery, filled with rusty coats of arms.

Coat-tail. The tail of a coat. *To sit*, etc., *on one's own coat-tail*: 'to live, or to do any thing, at one's personal expense' (Jam.). *Sc. To drag his coat-tails, so that some one may tread on them* (attributed to Irishmen at Donnybrook Fair): to put himself purposely in a position in which some one may intentionally or unintentionally afford a pretext for a quarrel; to provoke attack so as to get up a row.

a 1600 *Poems 16th. Cent., Leg. Bp. St. Andrew's* 329 (Jam.) Still on his owne cott tail he satt. 1679 *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 248 From his coat-tail you'll claime, boys, Lippies of grace. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xiv, 'To gang there on ane's ain coat-tail, is a waste o' precious time and hard-won siller.' 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* i, The eloquent Pickwick, with one hand gracefully concealed behind his coat tails.

Co-atte·st, *v.* [Co- 1.] *trans.* To attest together or in conjunction (*with*). So **Co-attesta·tion, Co-attesta·tor.**

1650 Elderfield *Tythes* 297 He must know this, and will I believe give it in co-attestation. 1708 *Misc. Curiosa* II. 7 The same Relation is Coattested by Nine other several Successions.. if we suppose a Coattestation of Nineteen, the Credibility of it will be, as above Two Millions to One. *a* 1721 Ken *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 264 That heav'nly Paraclete.. With Conscience co-attests our Zeal. 1810 Bentham *Packing* (1821) 232 Established by an affidavit, with or without co-attestators.

Co-attend, -auditor, -augment: see Co-.

Co-au·thor. [Co- 3 b.] Joint author. Hence **Co-au·thorship.** Also **Co-autho·rity,** joint or concurrent authority.

1864 *Spectator* 31 Dec. 1511 The First Folio.. is the only authority for half the plays and a co-authority for the other half. 1886 R. Boyle in *New Shaks. Soc. Trans.* 579 Claiming Massinger as co-author in *The Two Noble Kinsmen.* 1888 T. N. Brushfield in *Trans. Devonsh. Assoc.* XX. 409 To corroborate his statement of the co-authorship of B. Bowring.

Coava, -e: see Coffee.

Coax (kōuks), *v.* Forms: 6–8 **cokes,** 7–8 **coaks,** (6 **coxe,** 7 **coques**), 8– **coax.** [f. Cokes *sb.* According to Johnson 1755–73, 'a low word', and probably in vulgar use long before it became usual in literature, which may account for want of literary evidence for the early history of the senses. The original meaning seems to have been 'make a *cokes* of': cf. *to fool, to pet, to gull*; and the transition from 'make a fool of' to 'make a pet of', is paralleled by the passage of *fond* from 'befooled' to its present sense.]

†**1.** *trans.* To make a 'cokes' of, befool, impose upon, 'take in'. *Obs.*

[Cf. 1616 B. Jonson *Devil is an Ass* II. i. (Speech 68), Why, we will make a Cokes of thee Wise Master, We will, my mistress, an absolute fine Cokes!] *c* 1679 *Roxb. Ballads* VII. 9 We tell them 'tis not a penny we can take: We plead poverty before we have need, And thus we do coaks them most bravely indeed. 1806 *Med. & Ph. Jrnl.* (1807) 132 That practitioners would pay a little more attention to those authors who are out of fashion and laid upon the shelf, and not suffer themselves to be coaxed by an old practice in a modern garb.

†**2.** To make a pet of; to pet, fondle, caress; to treat endearingly or with blandishment. *Obs.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. viii. (Arb.) 36 Princes may giue a good Poet such conuenient countenaunce and also benefite as are due to an excellent artificer, though they neither kisse nor cokes them. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Dadée, Souffrir à vn enfant toutes ses dadées*, to cocker or cokes it; to make a feddle or wanton of it. 1668 R. L'Estrange *Vis. Quev.* iv. (1708) 98 Some I saw Caressing and Cokesing their Husbands, in the very moment they design'd to betray them. 1678 Mrs. Behn *Sir P. Fancy* III. ii, For my sake, dear, pardon him this one time [*cokesing him*]. 1694 R. L'Estrange *Fables* ccxix. (1714) 238 The Nurse.. had chang'd her Note; for she was then Muzzling and Cokesing of it. 1794 Southey *Botany-Bay Eclog.* II, They kiss'd me, coax'd me, robb'd me, and betray'd me. 1831 *Cat's Tail* 25 Those tender attentions, that coaxing and coddling.

† b. *To coax up*: to cocker up, coddle up. *Obs.*

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 48 They soothe up your passions, and cokes up your humors. 1683 [see Coaxing *vbl. sb.*].

3. To influence or persuade by caresses, flattery, or blandishment. Johnson says 'To wheedle, to flatter, to humour: a low word'; cf. quot. 1663.

1663 *Flagellum; or O. Cromwell* (1672) 159 And sometimes to cokes the neighbouring Rusticks, give them a Buck he had hunted. 1835 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* 248 'He try to coax me,' said Beatte, 'but I say no—we must part'. 1875 M'Laren *Serm.* Ser. II. vii. 122 A wholesome obstinacy in the right that will neither be bribed nor coaxed nor bullied.

b. Const. *to do* a thing; *into* an action, etc.

1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) x. xlvi, Dragging the table..over an uneven floor, in hopes of coaxing it to stand on more than two legs. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Manch. Strike* x. 111 She coaxed her father into giving them a ball. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. liii. 270 It was Seneca's principle.. to coax, rather than drive, his pupil into virtue. 1862 *Union* 11 Apr. 230, I succeeded in coaxing Papa..to allow me to teach in the school.

c. With various other extensions, as *to coax away, down, forth, up*: to persuade or entice to go or come away, etc.; *to coax* (a thing) *out of* (a person): to get it out of him by coaxing.

1700 Astry tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* II. 101 Women.. coaks them out of their Husbands, and so tell 'em again to others; as it was in that secret which Maximus told his wife. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) I. 342 They coaxed away the beldame's wrath. 1859 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* II. lxxxvii. 56 Are these men to be coaxed down by gingerbread? 1889 Amélie Rives *Quick or Dead?* (Rtldg.) 20 An old spinet.. from which Miss Fridiswig used to coax forth ghastly jinkings..on Sunday afternoons.

†**4.** To persuade to believe (*to be*, etc.); to flatter or wheedle into the belief. *Obs.*

1676 Marvell *Mr. Smirke* Wks. 1875 IV. 69 So the Exposer would now cokes the lay multitude, whom before he call'd 'the hundred thousands', and for their simplicity 'excusable from subscribing the Thirty-nine Articles', to be grown on the suddain so very wise men, that, etc.

5. *intr.* To employ coaxing.

1706 Farquhar *Recruiting Off.* I. i, I coax! I wheedle! I'm above it. 1784 *New Spectator* XII. 1/2 What with palming one fellow, kissing another, and coaxing with thousands, [she] has driven me almost horn-mad. 1878 *Masque Poets* 52 The gentlest..plead and coax For the sad strange story of Jasper Oakes.

Coax (kōuks), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.: see also Cokes.]

1. *collog.* One who coaxes.

1863 Ouida *Held in Bondage* (1870) 6 He was gentle enough to a coax.

2. A coaxing speech or appeal. *nonce-use.*

1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* i. (D.), He held out by turns coaxes and threats.

Coaxal (kōuæksăl), *a. Math.* = Coaxial.

1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. i. 165 Coaxal circular cylinders. 1881 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* II. 285 Two circular and coaxal solenoids.

Hence **Coaxa·lity.**

1863 R. Townsend *Mod. Geom.* I. 207 The locus circle will pass evidently through all the phases of coaxality.

†**Coaxation** (kōuæksēi·ʃən). *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *coaxā-re* to croak (f. Gr. κοάξ, used by Aristophanes to express the croaking of frogs) + -ation. (Cf. F. *coasser* (16th c. *coaxer*) and *coassement.*)] The croaking of frogs.

1642 Featly *Dippers Dipt* 227 (T.), I hope we shall see no more of their frog-galliards, nor hear of their harsh croaking and coaxation either in the pulpit or the press! 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 239 The..harsh and disharmonious coaxations of frogs. 1696 J. Edwards *Demonstr. Exist. & Provid. God* I. 189 The coaxation of frogs.

Coaxed (kōukst), *ppl. a.* [f. Coax *v.* + -ed.] Petted, caressed, wheedled.

1829 Scott in *Croker Papers* (1884) II. xiv. 32 Whenever he was the coaxed man of the company.

Coaxer (kōu·ksəɹ). One who coaxes.

1706 Mrs. Centlivre *Basset Table* (L.), Coaxing will do it if the right coaxer can be found. 1755 Johnson, *Coaxer*, a wheedler, a flatterer. 1839 Richardson, *Coaxer*, though common in familiar speech,—applied *e.g.* to children—is not so in writing.

Coaxial (kōuæ·ksiăl), *a. Math.* [f. Co- + Axis + -al; cf. Axal.] Having a common axis.

Hence **Coa·xially** *adv.*

1881 O. Reynolds in *Nature* XXIII. 477 Two eddies should face, and so exactly as to be coaxial. 1884 S. P. Thompson *Dynamo-Elect. Mach.* 198 Let a coil be introduced..let a second coil..be laid coaxially with it.

Coaxing (kōu·ksiŋ), *vbl. sb.* The action of the verb Coax.

1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 278 This is a pretty way of cokesing indeed. 1683 tr. *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* 70 Self-love is nothing but the coquesing up of ourselves. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* III. 138 Ready to accommodate herself, after a little coaxing, to the sacrifice.

Coa·xing, *ppl. a.* That coaxes; caressing, wheedling.

1704 Cibber *Careless Husb.* I. (L.), But it must be done in a coaxing manner. 1811 L. Hawkins *C'tess & Gertr.* II. 370 'Well, be it as you like, you coaxing hussey.'

Hence **Coa·xingly** *adv.*

1713 Mrs. Centlivre *The Wonder* III. i. (Jod.), Prithee, my dear, moderate the passion (coaxingly). 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. 486 Calling the dogs coaxingly by name.

Cob (kɒb), *sb.*[1] Also 5–6 **cobbe.** [Used in a number of senses having but little apparent connexion with each other, and possibly of diverse origin. The notions may be roughly distinguished of 'something big or stout', 'something rounded or forming a roundish lump', 'a head or top'; but these are intricately interwoven in individual senses. Thus *cob* = 'cob-nut', can hardly be separated from the notion of 'stout or big nut' on the one hand, or from that of 'fruit stone' on the other. So sense 1 appears sometimes to mean 'man at the *top*'.

It has been suggested that 'rounded head' is the radical notion, and that *cob* is a variant of Cop; but the history of the latter does not favour this. In some of the senses under II, *cobble, cobyll*, was an earlier equivalent, but these senses are closely connected with others which have no equivalents in *cobble.*]

I. Containing the notion 'big' or 'stout'.

1. A great man, big man, leading man; in mod. *dial.* expressing pre-eminence, as 'chief'; 'leader', rather than state. (In the later use, the notion of 'head', 'top', may have entered in.)

a 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 161 Mayntenaunce.. Sustenede is not by persones lowe; But cobbes grete this ryot sustene. 1535 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 228 Ther must be some of the gret cobbes served likewise, and the King to have ther landes. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 119 b, Al the sorte of them occupie waxe, the poorer sorte, as I haue now tolde you, but the greatter cobbes, in sealyng their letters. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) II. 28/2 The greatest Cobs were yet behind. 1827 in Hone *Every-Day Bk.* II. 769 For fishing and shuting he was the cob of all this country! 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* (Philol. Soc.), *Cob*, leader or fighter, the bully or best fighter in a parish or school. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss., Cob* is also a leader: 'This boy will be always cob'=what is called at school 'cock of the school'. Sometimes pronounced *cop.*

† b. A wealthy man; a miser. *Obs.*

1548 Forrest *Pleas. Poesye* 88 That wone clubbed Cobbe should not so encroche an hundred mennys lyuynges. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* v. 68 b, The rich cobs of this worlde. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. 27, I would not haue a few rich cobs to get into their clowches almost whole countries. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 342 A rich Cob or miser, *homo locuples & avarus.*

† c. A huge, lumpish person. *Obs.*

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 90 When the cob had maunged the gobets foule garbaged haulfe quick.

2. A male swan; also *cob-swan.*

1570 *Order for Swans* in Hone *Every-Day Bk.* II. 962 Till due proofe be had..whose was the Swan, that is away; Be it Cobbe or Pen. 1611 B. Jonson *Catiline* II. i, I'm not taken With a cob-swan, or a high-mounting bull, As foolish Leda and Europa were. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 122 The hee swanne is called the cobbe, and the she-swanne the penne. 1840 Browning *Sordello* II. 320 Out-soar them, cobswan of the silver flock! Sing well!

† **3.** The name of a fish: see quots. *Obs.*

The sense 'young herring' given in mod. Dicts. is perh. a misinterpretation of sense 8.

1611 Florio, *Bozzolo*.. a fish called a millers thomb or a cob. 1655 Moufet & Benn. *Health's Impr.* (1746) 275 Kobs or Sea-Gudgeons. [Cf. 1787 Grose *Provinc. Gloss., Cobbo*, a small fish called a miller's-thumb. *a* 1804 J. Boucher *MS. Dict.*, a small fish (the Miller's Thumb) is in Kent called *Cobbo.*]

4. A short-legged, stout variety of horse, usually ridden by heavy persons. [Said by some to be short for *cob-horse*: see first quots.]

1818 TODD, *Cob*, a horse not castrated. In our northern dialect, cob is a testicle. — *Suppl.*, It is used also generally for a strong pony. 1818-36 RICHARDSON, *Cob*, anything round, a round stone. *A cob*, a horse who has his cobs. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 201 If he comes to you riding a cob. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* x, He was well-mounted upon a sturdy chesnut cob. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xiv. 72 'That's not a bad-like old cob of yours.' 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* (E. D. S.), *Cob*, a compact punchy horse.

II. Containing the notion 'rounded', 'roundish mass' or 'lump'.

5. Applied to various rounded solid bodies. In some of these *cobyl*, *cobble* occurs in earlier use.

a. = COB-NUT (in 15th c. *cobyll-nut*).

1589 GREENE *Poems* (1861) 291 Sit down, Carmela; here are Cobs for Kings, Sloes black as jet. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 792 *Corylus .. grandis*, Cob. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 4 What better place than here to sit and eat our filberts and cobs?

b. The stone of a fruit (in 15th c. *cobyll-stone*).

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Cob*..the stony kernel of fruit. 1877 *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Cob*, the stone of fruit. 1886 *S. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Cob*, the stone of any fruit: 'Don't swallow the cobs'.

c. A testicle. *dial.*

1818-36 [see 4]. 1847-78 HALLIWELL *Cobbs*, testiculi. *North.*

d. '*Cobs* are also round Balls, or Pellets with which Fowls are usually crammed' (Kersey 1708).

β. Applied to various rounded heaps.

a. A small stack of hay or corn. *dial.*

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 645 To haue euery Winter in your Warren a little cob or stacke of hay. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Cob*, a small hay-stack. *Oxon.* 1886 *S. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Cob*, a small stack or heap of corn: 'They've no-but two wheat stacks and a little cob'.

b. A bunch or knot of hair; a chignon.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 10/2 A gentleman parading Rotten-row with a lady's hair 'cob', which he had picked up and stuck at the end of his stick. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Cob*, a bunch of hair on the forehead; often applied to the top locks of a horse's mane.

c. A small heap or lump *of* (anything). *dial.*

1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* III. xvii. 278 Stealing half the meat and all the little cobs of jelly. 1887 *S. Cheshire Folk-sp.*, *Cob*, a small heap or lump: 'a cob o' dirt'.

7. Applied to various roundish or lumpy pieces: 'something round, as a *cob* of coal, a *cob* of bread' (*Lanc. Gloss.*). *dial.*

a. A small loaf of roundish form, a cob-loaf. **b.** See also quots. 1877, 1888.

1606-17 Cob-loaf [see IV]. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* (Philol. Soc.), *Cob*, a small round loaf, a lump or piece. 1877 *Archæol.* XLV. 180 The cob was a cracknel made of fine flour. 1887 *S. Cheshire Folk-sp.*, *Cob*, a small loaf: 'Bring me a cob o' bread'. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Cob*, a cake of bread.

c. A lump or large piece of coal (cf. COBBLE).

a 1804 Cob-coal [see IV]. 1865 S. BAMFORD *Wild Rider* in Harland *Lanc. Lyrics* 15 A broody hen crow'd from her perch on a cob. 1865 E. WAUGH in Harland *Ballads Lanc.* (1875) 372 Aw've just mended th' fire wi' a cob. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Cob* or *cobble*, a lump of coal.

III. With the notion 'head', 'top'.

† **8.** The head of a (red) herring. *Obs.*

1594 NASHE *Unf. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 14 Lord high regent of rashers of the coles and red herring cobs. 1599 — *Lenten Stuffe* 59 Not a scrap .. but the cobs of the two herrings the fisherman had eaten remained of him. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev, Man in Hum.* I, iv, Cob (*loq.*) The first Red Herring that was broild in Adam and Eves Kitchin do I fetch my Pedigree from..His Cob was my great-great-mighty-great-grandfather. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xx. 405 He will not admit a stone to shine. And why not as wel as a peice of rotten wood, or a hearings cobbe in the darke? 1630 DEKKER *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 147 He can come bragging hither with foure white Herrings (at's taile) .. but I may starue ere he giue me so much as a cob. 1632 SHERWOOD s.v. *Cob*, A herring cob, *la teste d'un harang sor.*

9. See quot. *dial.* (perh. a local form of *cop.*)

1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Cob*, the top, e.g. 'the cob of the hill'.

10. The seeding head of wheat, clover, etc. *dial.*

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Cob-poke*, a bag carried by gleaners for receiving the cobs or broken ears of wheat. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* (E. D. S.), *Cob*, the seed head of clover.

11. The cylindrical shoot or rachis on which the grains of maize grow.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VI. vii. 69 In the year 1683 the House of Nicholas Desborough .. was very strangely molested by Stones, by pieces of Earth, by Cobs of Indian Corn. 1827-8 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 7 The grains ..are placed all round the stalk, which goes up the middle, and this little stalk, to which the seeds adhere, is called the Corn Cob. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S. II.* 72 Mills in which the grain, cob, and husk were all ground up together for the cattle and hogs. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl.* (1873) I. iii. 81 One cob had 1600 seeds.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: *cob-like*, *-mounted* adjs. (from 4), *cob-pipe* (fr. 11); **cob-coal** (see 7 c); **cob-fly**, name of a kind of angling fly (see quot.); **cob-handle**, a round wooden handle for tools; **cob-house**, a house built by children out of corn-cobs, hence applied *fig.* to any insecure or unsubstantial scheme, etc.; † **cob-knight** (see quot.); **cob-loaf** (see quot. 1617); **cob-worm** (*Sc.*), the larva of the cockchafer.

a 1804 J. BOUCHER *MS. Dict.*, In the North large coals are generally called **Cob-coals*. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* (Philol. Soc.), *Cob-coals*, large pit-coals. 1870 BLAINE *Encyc. Rural Sports* 1205 The March-brown of Mr. Hofland, better known here [in Wales] as the *cob-fly. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 113 To go into a wood-shop and find a job bench containing three or four files with the tips broken off, a *cob handle to be used between them ..at once indicates the character of the establishment. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 824 George builds a *cob-house. *a* 1652 BROME *Damoiselle* I. i, *Ali.* How came he by his Knighthood? Cost it nothing? *Ver.* No: He was one oth' *Cobbe-Knights in the throng, When they were dubd in Clusters. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 2/1 Short *cob-like coolies, dressed only in shirt and drawers of blue cotton. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 41 *Ther.* Thou should'st strike him. *Aia.* *Coblofe. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor Ling.*, *Cobloafe* or bunne .. is a little loafe made with a round head. 1647 *New Quaeres to Praelates* 15 Limping and dancing..like Mummers about a cobloafe. 1678 AUBREY *Wiltshire* in Brand (1853) I. 466. 1877 *Archæol.* XLV. 180, 120 cob loaves, each of 12 oz. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* ii. 41 Riding by the side of a larger *cob-mounted shadow. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* 281/1 Mrs. Jackson .. sat smoking her *corn-cob pipe. 1889 *Ibid.* Dec 119/2 With a cob pipe between his toothless gums. 1791-9 *Statist. Acc. Fife* XIII. 29 (Jam.) Upon opening up their stomachs, he found them quite full of *cobworms.

Cob (kɒb), *sb.*2 [Examples known since *c* 1600. The explanation 'lump of clay' given by Cope, *Hampsh. Gloss.*, would tend to identify this with COB *sb.*1 sense 6 c; but this is otherwise improbable.] A composition of clay (marl, or chalk), gravel, and straw, used, esp. in the south-west of England, for building walls, etc.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1769) 53 a, The poor Cottager contenteth himself with Cob for his Wals, and Thatch for his covering. *Ibid.* (1811) 249 The flood-gate will hold water best, if his sides be walled up with cob. 1797 POLWHELE *Hist. Devon* I. 301 The inferior houses in Devon and Cornwall were built with mud, which was called cob. 1882 T. MOZLEY *Reminisc. Oriel College* I. ix. 72 Finding chalk cob the common material of the country. 1889 T. N. BRUSHFIELD in *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* XXI. 323 The walls are of cob..and rest on a stone foundation.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cob cottage*, *house*, *wall* (sometimes unnecessarily hyphened); *cob-walled* adj.; **cob-parer**, a tool used in building cob walls.

1790 J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rowl. for Oliver* Wks. II. 406 Make a fortune by a history of cobwalls, old chamber-pots, and rusty nails. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 235. 1820 C. S. GILBERT *Antiq. Cornwall* 936 The houses in general, are cobwalled buildings. 1839 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* 839 The cob-parer is made of iron. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* vi. (D.), The main village .. consisted of a narrow street of cob-houses white-washed and thatched. 1870 THORNBURY *Tour Eng.* I. vii. 137 Homely cob walls square out the pastures. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* v. 64 Hymns which compared the cob-walled barn to the gorgeous temple in the sacred city. 1889 *Temple Bar Mag.* Aug. 577 A red cob cottage.

Cob, cobb (kɒb), *sb.*3 [Identical with EFris. *kobbe*, *sê-kobbe*, Heligoland *kobb*, New Fris. *kub*, Du. *kobbe*, *kob*, with same meaning. Etymology, and possible connexion with *cob* in other senses, unknown.] A name given to species of Gull, *esp.* the Greater Black-backed Gull (*Larus marinus*), and Common Gull (*L. canus*); also called *Sea-cob*(*b.*

1580 BARET *Alv.* C 711 A sea Cobbe, *Gauia alba.* 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 206, I haue seene vpon these grounds, store of Pewets, Oliues, and Cobbes breed. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* IV. iii. 83 Fowling may be for the Sheldrake, Cob, Oliue, Puffin. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 195 Sea-Mews and Sea-Cobs feed upon Garbage and Fish. 1733 BAILEY *Colloq. Erasm.* (1877) 214 Wherever I find an hungry sea-cob I throw him out a bait. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 208 *L. marinus* ..also called Cobb (Essex, Kent, N. Devon, Wales, Galway). *L. canus*, *Cobb* or *Sea Cobb* (Kent, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk).

† **Cob,** *sb.*4 *Obs.* [Very rare as a separate word, and, in this form, probably taken from COBWEB, ME. *coppe-web*: cf. COP *sb.*3 But cf. mod.Flem. *cobbe*, *coppe*, Westphalian *cobbe*, spider.] A spider.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 470 They [ants] hunt not after smaller animals, like Cobs, but degust them when dead.

Cob (kɒb), *sb.*5 [perh. identical with COB *sb.*1 sense 1, as the biggest silver coin.] A name given in the 17th and 18th centuries in Ireland, and subsequently in some British colonies and possessions, to the Spanish dollar or 'piece of eight'.

1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* 350 Spanish pieces of eight, called cobs in Ireland. 1681 DINELEY *Jrnl. Tour Irel.* in *Trans. Kilkenny Archæol. Soc.* Ser. II. II. 55 The most usual money..is Spanish Coyne knowne here by the name of a cob, an half cob and a quarter cob. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl.* 99 A considerable Quantity of Cob Dollars and wrought Plate. 1784 T. SHERIDAN *Life Swift* § 1 (T.) He..poured out the contents, which were silver cobs, upon the table. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxi, 'And so you came for your share of the cobs?' 1835 KELLY *Cambist* 164 The Spanish dollar circulating at Gibraltar is commonly called a 'cob'.

Comb. **cob-money** (*U.S.*): see quots.

1865 THOREAU *Cape Cod* viii. 148 Pieces of silver called cob-money. 1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 80 The old silver coins occasionally found at Fort Edward are called 'cob-money' by the people.

Cob, cobb (kɒb), *sb.*6 *dial.* (See quots.)

1691 RAY *S. & E. Country Wds.* 93 *Cob*, a Wicker-basket to carry upon the Arm. So a Seed-cob or Seed-lib, is such a Basket for Sowing. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* vi. 180 A brown loaf and a cobb of herrings. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* (E. D. S.), *Cob*, a basket used for carrying chaff, and for broad-casting wheat.

Cob, cobb (kɒb), *sb.*7 *local.* (See quots.)

[The mole or pier of Lyme Regis was originally constructed of cobble-stones heaped together; thence perhaps *cob*=*cobble* in sense 1.]

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1636) 116 A forced harborow for ships, as the Cob, of Linne in Dorsetshire. 1688 *Addr. fr. Lyme Regis* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2345/1 Your Majesties Princely Bounty towards the Maintenance of our Peer or Cob. 1743-5 R. POCOCKE *Trav.* (Camden) 97 The famous cob or mole is a quarter of a mile to the south-west of the town [Lyme Regis]. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* I. 283 The Cobb or harbour at Lyme Regis was..successfully put together.

Cob, cobb (kɒb), *sb.*8 [f. COB *v.*1 3.] A blow.

1828 *Cherokee Phœnix* 10 Apr. (Bartlett), Such negro so offending shall receive fifteen cobbs or paddles for every such offence. 1848-60 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Cobb*, a blow on the buttock. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Cob*, a blow or knock: 'a cob o' the yead'. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Cob*, a blow, generally on the head.

Cob (kɒb), *v.*1 Also 4-7 **kob**, 9 **cobb**. [Etymology doubtful; perh. onomatopœic.]

† **1.** *intr.* To fight, give blows. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8285 Thre thousaund full þro þrang into batell .. And cobbyt full kantly. *Ibid.* 11025 And ho keppit hym full kantly, kobbit with hym sore.

2. *trans.* To crush or bruise (ore).

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornubiensis* 318 *Cob*, to break or bruise. .. *Cobbed ore* is the spalled which is broke out of the solid large stones with sledges. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Cobbing* in mining is breaking copper ore into small pieces.

3. To strike. **a.** esp. *Naut.* To strike on the buttocks with a flat instrument. See COBBING.

1769 [see COBBING]. 1802 J. ANFREY in *Naval Chron.* VII. 76 They were going to cobb a man. 1802 *Ann. Reg.* 556 With a pair of pea-squeezers in his hand to cob him with. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* ii, I was sentenced to be *cobbed* with a worsted stocking filled with wet sand.

b. *dial.*

1825-79 JAMIESON, *Cob*, to beat in a particular mode practised among shepherds. *Roxb.* 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Cob*, to strike posteriorly with the knee. 1881 *Leicestersh. Word-bk.*, *Cob*, to strike: generally, to strike on the head.

4. To thresh or beat out (seed). Also *intr.* said of the seed. Cf. COB *sb.*1 10.

1796 *Hull Advertiser* 13 Feb. 1/4 Clover-seed is likely to be scarce..it cobs ill, and rises to little more on the average than one bushel per acre. 1807 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 155 He has applied it [threshing-machine] to cobbing white clover with great success.

5. To throw.

1867 *Kentish Dialect*, *Cob*, to throw gently. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Cob*, to throw: 'cob it away, it's good t' nowt'; 'The land has cobbed up a deal of grass'.

Cob, *v.*2 *dial.* Also **cop**. [f. COB *sb.*1] *trans.* To top, excel, beat.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Cob*, to outdo or excel. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* (Philol. Soc.), *Cob*, to beat or surpass, also to pull the hair. To *cob* over a person is to crow over him. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Cob*, to surpass, exceed. 'Well, that cobs Dolly, an' Dolly cobbed the devil.' 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Cob*, sometimes pronounced *cop*. 'I copped him'=I beat him, or got ahead of him.

Cob, *v.*3, var. of COP *v. slang.*

Cobalt (kōu-bɒlt). Also 7 **cobolt**, 8 **kobold**. [a. Ger. *kobalt*, formerly also *kobald*, *-olt*, *-old*, *-elt*, *-el*, app. the same word as *kobold*, etc., goblin or demon of the mines; the ore of cobalt having been so called by the miners on account of the trouble which it gave them, not only from its worthlessness (as then supposed), but from its mischievous effects upon their own health and upon silver ores in which it occurred, effects due mainly to the arsenic and sulphur with which it was combined. From the miners of the Harz or Erzgebirge the name became common German, and thence passed into all the European langs., F. *cobalt*, It., Sp., Pg. *cobalto*, Du., Da., Russ., Pol., Boh., etc., *kobalt*, Sw. *kobolt*. See Hildebrand in Grimm s.v., who shows also that the metal was known to Paracelsus (Wks. 1589 VIII. 350), though its discovery is usually credited to Brandt in 1733.]

1. One of the chemical elements, a metal of a greyish colour inclining to red, brittle, slightly magnetic; in many respects closely resembling nickel; not found native, but extracted from various ores. Symbol Co.

b. The name was originally given to the ores of this metal, and is still applied, with or without defining words, to various native compounds, as *Tin-white cobalt*=SMALTINE, $CoAs_2$; *Grey c.*, *Silver-white c.* = **cobalt-glance**; *Red c.* = **cobalt-bloom, -vitriol** (see 3); *Earthy c.* = ASBOLITE.

[1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 34 Concerning the Cobolt oars, there are many sorts of them.] *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* 43 Cobalt is plentifully impregnated with arsenick; contains copper and some silver. Being sublimed, the flores are of a blue colour: these, German mineralists call zaffir. 1738 G. SMITH *Cur. Relations* II. 440 Zink, Kobold, Sleat, and other Productions of the Mines. 1748 SIR J. HILL *Fossils* (J.), From cobalt are produced the three sorts of arsenick, white, yellow, and red; as

also zaffre and smalt. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 397 A kind of cobalt, or arsenic mixed with copper. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1039 The use of cobalt for imparting a blue colour to glass, appears to have been known to the Greeks and Romans. . Cobalt is not a very abundant metal. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 874 Smalt is a kind of glass coloured by oxide of cobalt.

2. The blue pigment, also called **cobalt-blue**, prepared from this mineral, largely used in staining glass. Also the deep blue colour of this.

1835 G. FIELD *Chromatogr.* 110 Cobalt blue is the name now appropriated to the improved blue prepared with metallic cobalt. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1057 *Cobalt-blue*. . is a compound of protoxide of cobalt and alumina, and is used both as oil and water colour. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xviii. 503 The mitre-shaped casque being of a vivid cobalt-blue. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxiii. 262 As if some one. . had. . dashed in a stroke of brilliant cobalt.

b. In this sense used *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xix. 181 A dark blue cobalt glass. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxviii. (1856) 237 From a cobalt sky. . the moon 'shineth down alone'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cobalt-mine, ore*; in chemical compounds, as *cobalt chloride, fluoride*, etc.; in names of colours or pigments prepared from salts of cobalt, as *cobalt-blue* (see 2), *green, ultramarine, yellow*; also **cobalt-bloom** [Ger. *kobalt-blüthe*], a native hydrated arsenate of cobalt, also called ERYTHRITE, occurring in two forms, crystalline and earthy; **cobalt-bronze** (see quot. 1875); †**cobalt-crust**, an obs. name for the earthy variety of *cobalt-bloom*; **cobalt-glance** [Ger. *kobalt-glanz*], a native sulpharsenide of cobalt, silver-white, with metallic lustre, also called COBALTITE or COBALTINE; †**cobalt-mica** = *cobalt-bloom*; †**cobalt-ochre**, an obs. name for ASBOLITE and ERYTHRITE; **cobalt-pyrites**, a name for LINNÆITE, a native sulphide of cobalt; **cobalt-speiss** (see quot. 1875); **cobalt-vitriol**, a native sulphate of cobalt, also called *Bieberite*.

1776 G. EDWARDS *Fossilol.* 100 Cobalt earth. . of a red colour. . named *cobalt bloom. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1057 *Earthy cobalt-bloom*, of peach-blossom colour, is arsenate of cobalt with free arsenious acid. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 875 **Cobalt bronze*, a violet-coloured substance, with strong metallic lustre. It consists of phosphate of protoxide of cobalt, and phosphate of ammonia. 1884 *Public Opinion* 3 Oct. 433/1 Cobalt bronze. . is a whiter but slightly more expensive metal than silveroid. 1806 R. JAMESON *Min.* II. 444 This species contains two subspecies: 1. *Cobalt Crust. 2. Cobalt Bloom. *Ibid.* II. 436 *Cobalt Glance. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 466 It may be prepared directly from cobalt-glance, the native arsenide. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 875 **Cobalt green*. . is a compound of oxide of cobalt and oxide of zinc. 1835 SHEPARD *Min.*, *Cobalt mica. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) II. viii. 539 The celebrated *cobalt-mine. . in the valley of Gistan in Aragon. 1816 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (1817) 257 Black and brown *cobalt-ochres. 1844 DANA *Min.*, *Cobalt pyrites. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 875 **Cobalt speiss*. . consisting chiefly of arsenide of nickel, derived from nickel associated with the cobalt ore. 1809 ALLEN *Min. Nomen.*, *Cobalt vitriol. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1058 *Cobalt-vitriol*. . is translucent, with flesh-red or rose-red colour and vitreous lustre. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 875 **Cobalt-yellow*, an orange-yellow pigment precipitated from an acidified solution of nitrate of protoxide of cobalt by means of nitrate of potash.

†**Coba·ltate.** *Obs.* A (presumed) cobaltic salt.

1842 E. TURNER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) 450 A double salt. . which L. Gmelin . . believes to consist of nitrate and cobaltate of ammonia.

Coba·lti-. *Chem.* Combining form of COBALT used in the names of tri-compounds, as in *cobalticyanide* of copper, of potassium, etc.

Cobaltic (*kobɔ̄·ltik*), *a.* [f. COBALT + -IC.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, cobalt.

1782 KIRWAN *Min. Acids* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 82 Bismuth . . does not affect the true cobaltic part. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 85 With golden purples, and cobaltic blues. 1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 454 By roasting the cobaltic product.

2. *Chem.* Applied to the tri-compounds of the metal, as *Cobaltic oxide* Co_2O_3.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1049 Sesquioxide of cobalt, cobaltic oxide. *Ibid.* 1044 Tri-salts of cobalt, or cobaltic salts. 1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* 191 Cobaltic oxide is a black powder.

Cobaltiferous (*kōubɔltifĕrəs*), *a.* [f. COBALT + -(I)FEROUS.] Containing or yielding cobalt.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1042 When cobalt is fused with silver, two layers are formed, the lower consisting of cobaltiferous silver, the upper of argentiferous cobalt. 1879 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* 175 The cobaltiferous ore.

Cobaltine (*kōu·bɔltəin*). *Min.* [f. COBALT + -INE.] An earlier name of COBALTITE.

1835 SHEPARD *Min.* 136. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1057 *Cobaltine*, Cobalt-glance, Glance-cobalt.

Cobaltite (*kōu·bɔltəit*). *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] Native sulpharsenide of cobalt, of silver-white colour and brilliant metallic lustre, also called *cobalt-glance*: one of the important ores of cobalt, found in Sweden, Rhenish Prussia, etc.

1868 DANA *Min.* 71 *Cobaltite*. . and smaltite afford the greater part of the smalt of commerce.

Coba·lto-. *Chem.* Combining form of COBALT used in the names of di-compounds, as in *cobaltocyanide* of potassium, etc.

1842 E. TURNER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) 741 The cobaltocyanide of lead. . Cobalto-cyanide of Potassium.

Cobaltous (*kobɔ̄·ltəs*), *a. Chem.* Of the nature of cobalt; applied to the di-compounds of the metal, as *Cobaltous oxide* CoO.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1048 Protoxide of cobalt or cobaltous oxide. . is a light greenish-grey or olive-green . . powder. *Ibid.* 1049 Hydrated cobaltous oxide, or Cobaltous hydrate. . is produced when a cobaltous salt is decomposed by potash out of contact of air.

Cobb, cobbe: see COB.

†**Cobbard.** Also 5 **cobarde, coberte**, 6 **coberd**, 8–9 *dial.* **cobbit**. *Obs.* or *dial.* See quot. 1879, and cf. COB-IRON.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 663/28 *Nomina pertinencia ad fistrinum*: *Hec uertebra*, cobarde. 1481 *Will of Langwith* (Somerset Ho.), Rakkes oþerwise called cobertes. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 12 § 2 No Merchant Stranger . . shall bring . . Andyrons, Cobbards, Tongs, Fireforks, Gredyrons. 1539 *Inv. Dale Priory, Derby* in *Archæol.* XLIII. 222 A payr of coberds. *c* 1758 in Miss Jackson *Shropshire Word-bk.*, 1 Paire of Cobbits. 1879 *Ibid. Cobbits*, two iron bars having knobs at the upper end to rest upon the andirons; meeting at the opposite extremity on the centre of the hearth, they form a kind of cradle for the firewood. . . The term still (1873) lingers amongst the old people, though the things which it expresses are rarely to be seen.

Cobbing (*kɒ·biŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. COB *v.* or *sb.*]

1. *Naut.* A way of punishing sailors: see quot.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Cobbing*. . is performed by striking the offender a certain number of times on the breech with a flat piece of wood called the cobbing-board. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *Cobbing*. . consists in bastonadoing the offender on the posteriors with a cobbing stick, or pipe staff. 1844 *P. Parley's Ann.* V. 291 Jack was accordingly ordered to have a 'cobbing'.

2. *Mining*, etc. (See quots.)

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb. 518/1 Crushing machinery . . to crush the old bricks as 'cobbing'. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 348/2 *Cobbing*. . broken pieces of old bricks and bottoms of furnaces that have absorbed copper. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Cobbing-hammer*, a miner's tool. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Cobbing* (Cornw.), breaking ore to sort out its better portions.

3. ? = Topping, polling: see quot. *dial.*

1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* (E. D. S.), *Cobbing* (Essex), cutting the tops of pollards.

†**Co·bbing,** *a. Obs.* [f. COB *sb.*[1] 1.] Playing the 'cob'.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 59 Of them all cobbing countrey chuffes which make their bellies and their bagges theyr gods are called riche cobbes. 1608 WITHALS *Dict.* 391 Amongst those notable, famous, notorious, cobbing fooles.

Cobbit, variant of COBBARD.

Cobble (*kɒ·b'l*), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **cobbel**, 6–7 **coble**. [Of obscure etymology: app. related to COB *sb.*[1] in some of its senses. The earliest connexion in which it appears is *cobbled-stone* (if this is not an error): see COBBLED.]

1. A water-worn rounded stone, *esp.* of the size suitable for paving. In earlier times often identified in use with *pebble*.

1475, 1530 [see COBBLE-STONE]. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xx. xxix, Their slings held cobles round. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 16 *A Cobble*, a Pebble. 1727 *Beverley Beek Act* 2 Cobbles or pebbles for paving. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 62 The road is . . difficult on account of the cobbles left loose and dry by the washing of the rains.

attrib. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 360 The narrow cobble footways. 1889 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 364 Thick stone or cobble walling.

b. *transf.*

1880 BESANT & RICE *Seamy Side* xx. 173 A cobble of bluestone for washing. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Cobble* (Penn.), an imperfectly puddled ball which goes to pieces in the squeezer.

2. *pl.* Coal of the size of small cobble stones.

1815 J. FAREY *View Derbyshire* I. 187 Cobbles. . are what we in London should call good round coals, being the larger lumps picked out of what they call the sleck or waste small coals. 1883 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 7/5 Advt., Kitchen Cobbles, 18*s*.

attrib. 1869 QUIDA *Puck* iii. (1877) 26 The ruddy light of the cobble fire.

†**3.** (See quot.: perh. not the same word.) *Obs.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 55 A Cobbel, dullard, *hæbes, bardus*.

4. *Comb.*, as **cobble-hedge**, a fence of boulders.

1887 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* I. I. v. 110 To see over the stone cobble-hedge into the field.

Cobble, *sb.*[2] [f. COBBLE *v.*[1]] A clumsy mending.

1859 M. NAPIER *Life Claverhouse* I. I. 43 *note*, This is not a very successful or ingenuous cobble.

Cobble, *sb.*[3] A local name of the Great Northern Diver, and Red-throated Diver, sea-fowl.

1802 in G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* 1884 in JOHNS *Brit. Birds.* 1885 in SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds.*

Cobble, *sb.*[4] var. of COBLE.[1]

Cobble (*kɒ·b'l*), *v.*[1] Also 6–8 **coble**. [This and the sb. *cobbler* evidently go together etymologically; but the latter, though in its form a deriv. of the vb., has as yet been found much earlier. Of the derivation nothing certain is known: the suggestion that the source is an OF. **coubler* var. of *coupler* to couple, join together, is not tenable.]

1. *trans.* To mend or repair roughly or clumsily; to patch *up*.

1496 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 274 To the man that coblit the lede in Drummyne ijs. *c* 1525 SKELTON *Replyc.* 222 Ye cobble & ye cloute Holy Scripture so aboute;

1662 PETTY *Taxes* 27 Men. . cobble up old houses. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. II. xx. 118 Some Tinker cobling a piece of Brass. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* II. 10 To pawn her china, and to cobble up her family garments.

b. *spec.* To mend (shoes), *esp.* roughly or clumsily; to patch. Also *absol.*

1552 HULOET, Cobble shoes, *calceamenta resarcire*. 1598 *Famous Vict. Hen. V*, x. 12 Oh sir, I haue a great many shooes at home to Cobble. 1602 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. i. 22. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 432 A man that serv'd them in a double Capacity, to Teach and Cobble. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 74 They do condescend to cobble thy shoes, and confine thyself to the vocation for which a man's shoe. 1860 SMILES *Self-Help* x. 263 Drew studied . . philosophy in the intervals of cobbling shoes.

2. To put together or join roughly or clumsily.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. ix. (Arb.) 169 To expresse that which the Greeks could do by cobling many words together. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Cobler Tessington*, My predecessors often use To coble verse as well as shoes. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 192 A pasteboard Tree, cobbled together out of size and waste-paper and water-colours. 1855 A. MANNING *Chelsea Bun-house* xviii. 299 To cobble an additional breadth of dimity to the curtain.

b. *intr.* or *absol.*

1809 BYRON *Eng. Bards* 769 St. Crispin quits, and cobbles for the muse. 1818 — *Juan* Ded. xiv, Cobbling at manacles for all mankind.

3. *Comb.*, as **cobble-text** (*nonce-wd.*), a preacher who deals clumsily and unskilfully with a text.

1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* III. xiv. (1849) 132 Strolling Methodists, and those sort of cobble-texts.

Co·bble, *v.*[2] [f. COBBLE *sb.*[1]] *trans.* **a.** To pave with cobbles. **b.** *dial.* To pelt with stones.

1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 16 To cobble with Stones, to throw Stones at any thing. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Cobble*, to stone, to pelt with dirt. 'A good cobbling,' a severe pelting. 1888 LIGHTHALL *Yng. Seigneur* 14 A court-yard cobbled in antique fashion.

Cobble, obs. f. GOBBLE *v.*

Cobbled (*kɒ·b'ld*), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. COBBLE *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Mended or put together clumsily (*esp.* of shoes), patched, botched; see the vb.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* (1587) 301 Learne to clout thine old cast cobled shoes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 28. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 229 Old shoes, but not cobled. 1798 W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* 19 As I could not afford to pay for binding, I fastened them together in a most cobbled style. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* I. i. 120 With patched breeches and cobbled boots.

Cobbled (*kɒ·b'ld*), *ppl. a.*[2] Also 5 **cobled**. [f. COBBLE *sb.*[1] or *v.*[2] + -ED.]

†**1. Cobbled stone** = COBBLE-STONE. *Obs.*

c 1435 *Torr. P.* 1298 Sir Torrent gaderid cobled stonys.

2. Paved with cobbles.

1853 G. P. MORRIS *Poems* (1860) 88 The omnibuses rumble Along their cobbled way.

Cobbler (*kɒ·blər*). Forms: 4–6 **cobeler(e**, 5 **cobbeler**, (**cobulare, cobyller**), 6 **cobblar**, 5–9 **cobler**, 7– **cobbler**. [See COBBLE *v.*[1]]

1. One whose business it is to mend shoes.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 170 Clement þe Cobelere caste of his cloke. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 602 *Pictaciarius*, a Cobulare, or a Cloutere. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij a, A Dronkship of Coblers. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 1 A coryar And a cobeler, his brother. 1530 PALSGR. 206/2 Cobblar, *sauetier*. 1622 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 214 It is never well, when the cobler looketh above the ankle. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 59 Such a Cobler, as will not exchange either his blood or his pride, with any Shoo-maker or Tanner in your Realme. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 111. 3/2 The Richer the Cobler, The blacker his Thumb. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xx, Coblers who mended shoes, never made them. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 496 The cobler's memory cannot be so defective. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 37 If the village cobbler made 'unhonest' shoes.

2. One who mends clumsily, a clumsy workman, a mere botcher.

1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night* To Rdr., They would rather be Tailors to make, than botchers or coblers to amend or to marre. 1602 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. i. 11 Truely Sir, in respect of a fine Workman, I am but as you would say, a Cobler. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 342 A cobbler or botcher. 1791 BURNS *Wks.* (Globe) 495 Thou cobbler, botching the flimsy socks of bombast oratory. 1811 BYRON *Let. Dallas* 21 Aug., He was beyond all the Bloomfields and Blacketts, and their collateral cobblers.

3. *colloq.* 'A drink made of wine, sugar, lemon, and pounded ice, and imbibed through a straw or other tube' (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*).

[The origin of this appears to be lost; various conjectures are current, *e. g.* that it is short for *cobbler's punch* (sense 6), and that it 'patches up' the drinkers.]

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 241 The first inventors of those recondite beverages, cock-tail, stone-fence, and sherry-cobbler. 1843 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xvii, This wonderful invention, Sir . . is called a cobbler. Sherry cobbler, when you name it long; cobbler when you name it short.

4. 'A sort of pie, baked in a pot lined with dough of great thickness, upon which the fruit is placed; according to the fruit, it is an apple or a peach cobbler' *U.S. 'Western'*. (Bartlett.)

†**5.**

1385 *Nottingh. Corporat. Archives* No. 1286 'Cobelers' included in 'vesella arborum'.

6. *Comb.* **a.** *attrib.*, as *cobbler-poet*; **cobbler-fish**, a West Indian fish, *Blepharis crinitus*, having long rays likened to a cobbler's strings. **b.** possessive comb., as **cobbler's awl**, the bent awl used

by a shoemaker or cobbler; a bird, the AVOCET, so called from the form of its beak; **cobbler's end**, a waxed end (see END *sb.* 6 c); **cobbler's punch**, a warm drink of beer or ale with the addition of spirit, sugar, and spice; **cobbler's wax**, a resinous substance used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread.

1759 B. STILLINGFLEET *Econ. Nat.* in *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 110 The *coblers awl..goes every autumn into Italy. 1862 JOHNS *Brit. Birds* Index, *Cobbler's awl*, the Avocet. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 75 A waxed thread (or *cobler's end) is to be passed tightly round it. 1845 LONGF. *Nuremberg*, Hans Sachs, the *cobbler-poet, laureate of the gentle craft. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. xiv, I mostly use it in *cobbler's punch. 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.*, I shall stick to them like *cobblers' wax.

Hence **Co·bblerism, Co·bblership**, the state or position of a cobbler. **Co·bblerless** *a. nonce-wd.*, without a cobbler. **Cobbler-like** *a.* and *adv.*, like a cobbler or botcher. **Co·bblery**, the occupation of a cobbler, cobbling.

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 431 A cobbler .. in virtue of his cobblerism is actually much better than a king. 1885 MRS. INNES in *Athenæum* 12 Dec. 764 Circumstances soon required a return to 'our butcherless, bakerless, tailorless, cobblerless .. comfortless jungle'. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* Postscr. (Arb.) 119 Se how coblerlike I haue clouted a new patch to an olde sole. 1820 W. TOOKE tr. *Lucian* I. 77 *note*, Lucian here purposely makes Micyllus joke a little cobler-like. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 381 Far better..to have taken to..tailorship or cobblership. 1886 LUBBOCK in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 467, I have myself tried an experiment in a small way in the matter of cobblery.

Cobble-stone. Also 5 **cobyl(l)-**, 6 **cobbyl-**, 6–7 **coble-**. A water-worn rounded stone, such as is used for paving; = COBBLE *sb.*[1] 1. Cf. also COBBLED *ppl. a.*[2]

c 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 768 *Hic rudus*, a cobylstone. 1530 PALSGR. 206/2 Cobbylstone, *caillou*. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 712 They..brought such a deale of coblestones for ballais to their ships. 1810 *Hull Improv. Act.* 34 Paving or cobble stones. 1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 208 Rude houses, constructed of large cobble stones.

attrib. 1879 C. E. PRATT *Amer. Bicycler*, A..very stony way is difficult; so is a cobble-stone pavement.

† **b.** See quot. *Obs.* (Cf. CHERRY-STONE 1.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 84 Cobyllstone, or cherystone, *petrilla*.

Hence **Cobble-stoned** *ppl. a.*, paved with cobbles.

1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* iv. 13 Bumping the lumbering vehicle along the cobble-stoned street.

Cobbling (kɒ·blĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COBBLE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb COBBLE, q.v.

1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 44 Their old former occupation of husbandry, cobbling, cookery. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Cobbler Tessington* (R.), Cobbling extends a thousand ways, Some cobble shoes, some cobble plays. 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* 306 A trumpery question of social cobbling.

Co·bbling, *ppl. a.* [f. COBBLE *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That cobbles (see the vb.); bungling, clumsy.

1575 FULKE *Confut. Doctr. Purgatory* (1577) 250 The cobling counterfecter of those epistles. 1587 HARRISON *Eng.* II. I. (1877) I. 34 When such cookes & cobling shifters shall be remooued. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 32 My Cobling hand.

Cobbling-stone: see COBLING-STONE.

Cobbob, var. of CABOB.

1704 J. PITTS *Relig. & Mann. Mahometans* (1738) 24 This is called Cobbob.

Cobborne, obs. var. of COB-IRON.

Cobby (kɒ·bi), *a.* [f. COB *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1. (See quots.) *dial.*

1691 RAY *N. C. Words, Cobby*, stout, hearty, brisk. [Hence in KERSEY, BAILEY, etc.] 1703 THORESBY *Lett. Ray, Cobby*, sawcy. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour Caves* (E. D. S.) 4 *Cobby*, in good spirits. 1788 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh.*, *Cobby*, merry, cheerful. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* (Philol. Soc.), *Cobby*, brisk, lively, in high spirits. 1873 *Swaledale Gloss.*, *Cobby*, pert, lively, cheerful, hilarious. 'Cobby as a lop.'

2. Headstrong, arrogant. *dial.*

1785 W. HUTTON *Bran New Wark* Epil., We were a happy people indeed till lately, till grown cobby; our family fell to wrangling. 1825 in BROCKETT. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* (Philol. Soc.), *Cobby*, tyrannical, set up, proud. 1877 in *Gd. Words* XVIII. 5/1 'George..is as cobby as sud be.'

3. Of the nature of, or like a cob (horse).

1871 *Daily News* 19 Jan., The paragon of cobby screws. 1881 *Standard* 12 May 3/1 A good proportion of the mounts being a little 'cobby'.

4. (See quot.) *dial.* [f. COB *sb.*[1] 10.]

1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* (E. D. S.), *Cobby* (*Linc.*), applied to wheat, means short and full.

Cob-castle. 'A satirical name for any building which overtops those around it, more usually applied to a prison' (Halliwell 1847–78).

a 1687 COTTON *Voy. Irel.* III. Poems (1689) 197 A Castle there stood .. Upon such a steep Rock .. 'tis prettiest Cobcastle e'er I beheld.

[Cf. *Cob-hall* in the following: 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Cob-Hall*, a small house standing in .. the Market-place at Kirton-in-Lindsey. There is some reason for believing it to stand on the site of the prison of the Lord of the Manor.]

Co-believer, -benignity, -bewail: see CO-.

Co-belli·gerent, *a.* and *sb.* [f. CO- 2, 3.]

1813 *Edin. Rev.* XXI. 195 We have co-belligerents at least, if not allies. 1828 WEBSTER, *Cobelligerent*, *a.*, carrying on war in conjunction with another power.

Coberd(e, coberte ; see COBBARD, CUPBOARD.

Cob-house: see COB *sb.*[1] and 2.

Cobill, cobill-nut: see COBLE[1], COB-NUT.

Cob-iron. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5 **cobiren**, 6 **cobern, cobborne, cobyron, cobb iron**, 7 **cobiron**, 7–9 **cob-iron**. See also COBBARD. [app. f. COB *sb.*[1] 6 + IRON, referring to knobs at the ends.]

pl. 'One of the irons on which a spit turns' (Phillips); 'the irons hung on the bars of the kitchen-range to support the spit' (Forby). Also explained, since Ray, as = ANDIRON; but cob-irons and andirons are distinct in early inventories.

1485 *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 370, j cobiren. 1502 *Bury Wills* (1850) 100 Spytts, rakks, cobernys, aundernnys, treuettis, tongs. 1552 *Ibid.* 140, I geue vnto my hostyes Cheston my cobbornes. 1611 COTGR., *Rotissoir*, a Cobiron, or little Racke. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 69 The clean keeping and scouring of the spits and cob-irons. *a* 1626 BACON *Phys. Rem.* (J.), The implements of the kitchen, as spits, ranges, cobirons, and pots. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 62 *Cob-iron*, an Andiron. *a* 1825 in FORBY. 1871 *Archæol.* XLIII. 222 The irons which supported the spit are still called cob-irons in Lincolnshire.

Co-bi·shop. *rare.* [= lateL. *co-episcopus*, Gr. *συνεπίσκοπος*.] An associate or coadjutor bishop.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 122 Valerius being advanced in years..assum'd and made use of Austin as a Co-Bishop.

† **Cobkey, Cobty.** *Obs.* [f. COB *v.*[1] 3 : one of the forms must app. be erroneous.] = COBBING, a punishment used on shipboard.

1582 *B. M. MS. Addit.* 5008 lf. 22 a, l. 3 They gaue hym a cobkey upon the cap of the mayn-mast. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 4 The Marshall is..to see Justice executed..as ducking at yards arme, hawling vnder the Keele..setting in the bilbowes, and to pay the Cobty or the Morryoune.

† **Coblative,** *a. Obs. humorous.* Of a cobbled-up sort. (A play on *copulative*.)

1606 *Choice, Chance & C.* (1881) 24 Oh cursed pelf, that makes such a Coblatiue Coniunction.

Coble[1] (kōu·b'l). Forms: 1 **cuopl**, 5 **kobil, cobyll**, 5–6 **cobill**, 7–9 **cobble**, 4– **coble**. [ONorthumbrian *cuopl* appears to have no Teut. cognates; cf. Welsh *ceubal, ceubol* ferry-boat, skiff, lighter (prob. :—OWelsh **caupol*), Bret. *caubal*, which Silvan Evans identifies with Lat. *caupulus, -ulus*, described by Isidore (*Orig.* XIX. i. 25) as 'lembus, navicula brevis, quæ alia appellatione dicitur et cymba et caupolus (*v.r.* caupilus, -ulus)'. The word may be native in Celtic, and may contain the root *ceu-, cau-* hollow. The ONorth. form, if correct, is not the direct parent of the present.]

1. *Sc.* A short flat-bottomed rowing-boat used in salmon-fishing and for crossing rivers or lakes. [In south Scotl. often pronounced *cowble* (kōu·b'l).]

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 23 He astæg in lytlum scipe *vel* in cuople. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian* 504 Ane olde coble þare he fand, þat mony hoilis in it had. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. XXVIII. 115 A lytil kobil thare thai mete And had thame oure, but langere lete. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 146 Dongallus .. come to the watter of Spey, and gat ane cobill to pas ouir the samin. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 33 The salmon fishers rowed cobles with nets to catch it. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 346, I went out in Mr. Miller's Salmon Coble. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 41 We took a short row on it [the lake] in a 'coble' rowed by the head keeper.

2. A sea fishing-boat with a flat bottom, square stern, and rudder extending 4 or 5 feet below the bottom, rowed with three pairs of oars, and furnished with a lug-sail; used chiefly on the N.E. coast of England.

1493 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 195 A cobyll wh ij oyres. 1527 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 237 To the said Edmunde a coble called the Margarete. 1565 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 246, I will that my wyffe shall haiue the best sea coble in hir custodye. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 194/4 This morning a Cobble, laden with Herrings..was unfortunately cast away. 1791–9 *Statist. Acc., Haddingt.* VII. 407 (Jam.) The fishers on this coast use two kinds of boats, the largest, called cobles, are different from the fishing-boats generally used, being remarkably flat in the bottom, and of a great length, measuring about 30 feet in keel. 1845 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 122 Embarking in a small coble, [they] were soon wafted across the tideway.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *coble-boat, -man, -race.*

1490 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 133 To the cobill man of Cambuskynnell quhen the King past owre—*vs.* 1614 MARKHAM *Way to Wealth* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 242 The fishermen, mackarel-catchers, nor the Cobblemen of the north-country. 1665 *Lond.* (Oxford) *Gaz.* No. 18/4 (Newcastle) Three Coble-boats fishing. 1863 *Ridley's Local Song-bk.* 3 He rowed a coble race .. doon at Blyth. 1866 HON. MRS. NORTON in *Macm. Mag.* XIII. 181/2 Gliding over its silver surface in the coble-boat fishing for trout and waking the echoes as they rowed home.

Coble.[2] Variant of CABLE: *kobel* is given as a common pronunciation of *kabel* in Flemish.

(See Ligart *Dict. of Walloon* (Mons) s. v. *combiau*.)

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 742 Ffrekes one þe forestayne, fakene þeire coblez In floynes, and fercestez, and Flemesche schyppes.

Coble, cobler, etc., obs. ff. COBBLE, COBBLER.

Co-bless, -boundless: see CO-.

† **Cobling-stone.** *Obs.* ? = COBBLE-STONE.

1681 COTTON *Wond. Peake* (ed. 4) 56 As here thro' cobling Stones, we stumbling wade.

Cob-nut (kɒ·bˌnʊt). In 5 **cobill, -ylle**. [In earliest use *cobill nut*: cf. COBBLE *sb.*[1], COB *sb.*[1]]

1. A large nut of stout short ovate shape, borne by a cultivated variety of the hazel; also the tree. Also *attrib.*, as in *cob-nut bush.*

[*c* 1440 *York Myst.* XV. 112 Two cobill notis vppon a bande, Loo! litill babe, what I haue broght. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 69 A Cobylle nutt, *moracia*. *a* 1500 *Medulla Gram.*, *Moracia*, hard notys long kepte.] 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 714 A Cobnutte, or walnutte, *Caria basilica, Vne noix grande*. 1617 MINSHEU *Duct. Ling.*, *Cobnut*, Belg. *kop-not*, *nux capitalis*, a great nut, such as boyes play at Cobnut withall. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 159 The filberts and cob-nuts of our gardens are supposed to be merely varieties originating in the common Hazel. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 337 Short roundish nuts with a strong thick shell are called Cob nuts. 1889 BOULGER *Uses of Plants* 58 The Hazel-nut .. Its varieties, the Filberts .. and the Cob-nuts (vars. *grandis, glomerata, crispa*) are largely grown in Mid Kent.

b. Applied to foreign nuts; esp. *Jamaica Cob-nut*, the seed of *Omphalea diandra*; also the tree.

1624 FORD *Sun's Darling* III. ii, I sweat like a pamper'd jade of Asia, and drop like a cobnut of Africa. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 812 *O. diandra* is cultivated in St. Domingo and Jamaica, under the name of Noisettier or Cobnut, from the resemblance of the flavour of the seeds to that of the European nut.

2. A game played by children with nuts.

c 1440 [cf. 1]. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 574/2 Some suche prety playes .. as cheristone, mary bone, bokle pit, spurne poynte, cobbe nutte, or quayting. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) 186 Augustus so farre abased the imperiall grauity, as to play with little children at cobnut. 1685 COTTON *Montaigne* III. 92 To play at cob-nut, or whip a top. 1733 BAILEY *Colloq. Erasm.* (1877) 56 They that are fit to play at cob-nut are fit to ride upon a hobby-horse. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Cob-nut*, a game which consists in pitching at a row of nuts piled up in heaps of four, three at the bottom and one at the top of each heap. All the nuts knocked down are the property of the pitcher. The nut used for pitching is called the *cob*. It is sometimes played on the top of a hat with two nuts, when one tries to break the nut of the other with his own, or with two rows of hazel nuts strung on strings through holes bored in the middle. 1885 T. MOZLEY *Remin. Towns, etc.* I. 402, I must not forget the 'cob-nuts' or 'hob-nuts'.. The boys perforated hazel-nuts, ran strings through them, and then battered them against one another, continually renewing the combat with the survivors.

Cobolt, obs. form of COBALT.

Cobra (kōu·brä, kɒ·brä). Short for COBRA DE CAPELLO; also applied with distinctive additions to other Indian vipers. Also *attrib.*, as in *cobra poison.*

1817 *Asiatic Jrnl.* (1818) VI. 227 The Cobra Manilla is known on the Malabar coast as the bangle snake. 1836 T. CANTOR in *Asiat. Res.* XIX. 92 Besides Cobras, there are other hooded serpents in this country. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 265 The sudden death of Curling, one of the keepers of the Zoological gardens, from the bite of a cobra. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Supp. 547 A weak solution of potash..destroys the physiological activity of cobra poison.

‖ **Cobra de capello** (kōu·brä dɪ käpe·lo). [Pg.; = 'snake with hood, hood-snake'. Pg. *cobra* :—L. *colubra* snake; *capello* hood, F. *chapeau*. Various inaccurate representations of the Pg., as *cobra capello, capella, di capello*, occur.]

The Hooded or Spectacle Snake (*Naja tripudians*), a very venomous serpent found in India and adjacent countries, remarkable for its power of dilating the neck and sides of the head when irritated, so as to produce the resemblance of a hood.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 863 Serpents..which have an Head on each end of their Body, called *Capra Capella*. 1671 *Ibid.* VI. 3093 Another sort, called Cobres Capellos, the most venomous of all. 1693 *Ibid.* XVII. 765 That Indian Serpent, call'd by the Portugueses Cobra Copello, whose flat Head is mark'd with the Figure of a pair of Spectacles. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 126 The cobra di capello or hooded serpent. 1860 H. GOUGER 2 *Yrs. Impris. Burmah* xxiii. 264 It was a large cobra capello. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. v. i. 259 The spectacled serpent properly so called, or the Cobra de Capello.

Co-breathe, etc.: see CO-.

Co·bric, *a. Chem.* [f. COBRA.] In *Cobric acid*, the name given by Blyth to a very poisonous substance obtained from cobra poison.

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Supp. 547.

† **Co·bridge-head.** *Naut. Obs.* Understood to have been bulk-heads across the fore and after parts of the vessel.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 206, I hold nothing [*i.e.* no artillery] more convenient in ships of warre, then fowlers and great bases in the cage workes, and murderers in the cobridge heads. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xx. (D.), A shelter, which was further increased by strong bulkheads ('cobridge-heads') across the main-deck below.

Co-bro·ther. Brother in the same craft or occupation; = Fr. *confrère*.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 16 A Minister that hath anything a fat benefice..will haue his Co-brother to assist him. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xi. 306 My co-brethren of the quill.

Cob's-body, corruption of *God's body*, as an oath or asseveration. Cf. COCK *sb.*[8]

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. xv. (1737) 61 By Cob's-Body I'll gratify your Ruffianships as you deserve.

Cob-swan: see COB *sb.*[1] 2.

Cobty (Capt. Smith): see COBKEY.

Cobulare, obs. f. COBBLER.

Coburg (kōu·bɒg). A thin fabric of worsted and cotton or worsted and silk, twilled on one side; an imitation of merino, for ladies' dresses.

1882 BECK *Draper's Dict.*, *Coburg*, introduced shortly after her Majesty's marriage with Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg; most probably aiming at popularity through that event. It was merely a modification of what had previously been known as Paramatta cloth.

Co-burgess, -burgher: see CO-.

Cobweb (kǫ·bˌweb). Forms: 4–6 **coppeweb**, (**-bes**), 4–7 **copweb**, 5–6 **copwebbe**, (also 4 **copweft**); 6 **cobbewebbe**, 6–7 **cobwebbe**, 6– **cobweb**. [ME. *coppeweb*, f. *coppe* spider (see COP^3) + WEB. Cf. Westphal. *cobbenwebbe* (Woeste 137 b), and COB *sb.*^{4}]

1. The web or fine network spun by a spider for the capture of its prey; also, the substance.

1323 *Munim. Gildh. Lond.* (Rolls) III. 415 Fila de coppewebbes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 343 Lanfranc destroyede þe castes of þe myȝti men as who destroyeþ copweb [*v.r.* attercrop weftes, copweft, attercops nestes]. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xi. (1495) 767 Coppe webbe that is white and clene staunchyth blood. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (1847) 13 With cobwebbes and dust. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 50 Spiders make their owne cobwebs without any other helpe. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 47/3 A copwebbe, *tela, aranea.* 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 48 Is.. the house trim'd, rushes strew'd, cobwebs swept? 1747 WESLEY *Princ. Physic* (1762) 30 Make six middling Pills of Cobwebs. *a* 1845 HOOD *Turtles* vi, A cellar damp, With venerable cobwebs fringed around. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 316 A limp band softer than silk or cobweb.

b. A single thread spun by a spider. (Used in optical instruments.)

1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 50 There usually is in cobweb micrometers..a set of teeth..the said teeth commencing from the immoveable cobweb, or zero of the scale. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* vii. 53 The cobweb is aligned on one of the faces of the crystal.

†2. Threads similar to the spider's, produced by other insects, etc. (cf. L. *arānea* and *arāneum*.)

1392 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxvii. (1495) 719 There is a nother euyll that kepers of vynes calle Araneum, or of euyll blastes of wynde and corrupte reyne cometh and bredyth as it were copwebbes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 104 b, Though Homer call the Willowe a fruitelesse tree because his fruite turneth into cobwebs before they be ripe. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 728 Catterpillers have Copwebs about them which is a Signe of a Slimy Driness.

3. *fig.* a. Anything of flimsy, frail, or unsubstantial texture; *esp.* fanciful fine-spun reasoning.

1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 637 That you may see what soundnesse there is in his doctrine, thus he weaueth his copwebbe. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 5 Copwebs of learning, admirable for the finesse of thread and worke, but of no substance or profite. 1656 COWLEY *Pind. Odes, Life & Fame* i, In all the Cobwebs of the Schoolmens trade We no such nice Distinction woven see, As 'tis To be, or Not to Be. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. lvi, The sophist's rope of cobweb he shall twine. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxxiv, The questions men may try, The petty cobwebs we have spun.

b. Any musty accumulation, accretion, or obstruction, which ought to be swept away, like dusty cobwebs in a room. *To have a cobweb in the throat*: to feel thirsty, or have a desire to drink.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 46 Being so euill apparelled in the dust and cobwebbes of that vnciuil age. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* 28 To sweep away these cobwebs of superstition. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 171 As if he could not take religion without taking, too, all the cobwebs and trumpery that have clung about it in some dirty corner of the nursery. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* ii. (1855) 37 He felt a cobweb in his throat. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* iii. (1872) 102 Let us brush the cobwebs from our eyes. 1862 *Athenæum* 27 Sept. 397 An unfailing specific for clearing away cobwebs from the brain.

c. A subtly woven snare, entangling mesh.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, xvii, 'Tis All a thin Cob web of Policye, whose full extent Only the brooding Spider knowes. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 103 ¶ 9 No snare more dangerous.. than the cobwebs of petty inquisitiveness. 1860 KINGSLEY *Misc.* I. 75 Break through the law-cobwebs.

d. *Cobweb law*: see quot. 1547.

[1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* III. v, Lawes of men may be likened to cobwebs, which doe tye or hold the little flyes fast, but the great flyes breake forth and escape.] 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xviii. (1851) 470 Our Laws els were but cobweb Laws. 1762 CHURCHILL *Ghost* II. (R.), This same decency.. like the cobweb laws, is still Broke through by great ones when they will.

4. Short for *Cobweb bird*, a local name of the Spotted Flycatcher (*Muscicapa grisola*).

'From its use of spiders' webs in the construction of its nest' (Swainson).

1712 J. MORTON *Northampt.* 426 This..is here well-known, and vulgarly called the Copweb. 1862 JOHNS *Brit. Birds* Index, *Cobweb*, the Spotted Fly-catcher. 1888 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 380 The site of the present nest and one of its constituents gives two provincial names to the flycatcher—beam-bird and cobweb-bird.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

5. *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.* (chiefly *fig.*: see 3).

1607 S. COLLINS *Serm.* (1608) 55 Their cobweb-obiections. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* IV. v, When I trust to your cobweb bosoms any other [treason]..Let me there die a fly, and feast you, spiders. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (N.), Divinity.. in comparison wherof all other knowledg is but cobweb learning. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 335 Thomas Aquinas's cobweb subtleties. 1797 *College, a Satire* 7 Consign the pile sublime To cobweb-honours and the dust of time. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 146 The cobweb visions of those dreaming varlets, the poets. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* III. ii. (1866) 368 These were but cobweb impediments which, indeed, had long been brushed away.

6. Applied adjectivally to a light, finely-woven or gauze-like material. See also COBWEB LAWN.

1631 *Celestina* I. 7 What idle gyddy-headed braines are under those large and fine cob-web-veiles. *c* 1755 MRS. DELANY in *Harper's Mag.* (1884) July 260/1 She had a cobweb laced handkerchief. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 80 Making sad inroads into ladies' cobweb muslins. 1867 OUIDA *C. Castlemaine* (1879) 22 The cobweb handkerchief lies before me.

7. *Comb.*, as *cobweb-hanging*, *-pill*, *-weaving*; *cobweb-headed*, *-like* adjs.; **cobweb micrometer**, a micrometer with cobweb-threads instead of wires; **cobweb morning** (*dial.*), a misty morning; so *cobweb weather*; (**cobweb bird**: see 4).

c 1646 *Roxb. Ballads* VI. 323 We see White-Hall with *cobweb-hangings on the wall. 1806 FESSENDEN *Democr.* I. 45 Encyclopedists.. Steely nerv'd and *cobweb-headed. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 93 Paper-like walls, *Cobweb-like windowes. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 701 With a cobweb-like wool interwoven. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 50, I now have recourse again to the *cobweb micrometer and a deep object-glass. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 61 *Cobweb-morning*, a misty morning. *Norfolk.* 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 355, I immediately gave him a *cobweb pill, for..cobweb pills were among the hospital *formulæ.* *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. East Anglia*, *Copweb-weather*, misty weather. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 229 Mustapha..had as clear a head for *cobweb-weaving as ever dignified the shoulders of a projector.

Cobweb (kǫ·bˌweb), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cover or hang with cobwebs. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

Co·bwebbed, *ppl. a.* [f. COBWEB *sb.* or *v.*]

1. Covered or hung with cobwebs.

1649 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 219 A cobwebb'd cot. *a* 1844 HOOD *Turtles* vi, That cobwebb'd cellar, damp and dim. 1870 *Echo* 15 Dec., The doors of that hot little theatre.. are closed and cobwebbed. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 333 Cobwebbed o'er amid the dust it lay.

2. *Bot.* Covered with a thick interwoven pubescence; arachnoid.

1828 WEBSTER cites MARTYN. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Cobwebbed*, covered with loose, white, entangled, thin hairs, resembling the web of a spider.

Cobwebbery (kǫ·bˌwe:bəri). [f. COBWEB *sb.* + -ERY.] The spinning of cobwebs; a texture of cobwebs. *fig.*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. ii, Logical cobwebbery shrinks itself together. 1866 — *Remin.* (1881) I. 287 Metaphysical controversies and cobwebberies. 1879 C. GEIKIE *Christ* xxxviii. 444 Their cobwebbery of endless sophistries and verbal trifling.

Cobwebby (kǫ·bˌwebi), *a.* [f. as prec. + -Y.]

1. Full of, or covered with, cobwebs.

1859 *Times* 3 Dec. 6/4 Sounder views..than have yet been able to penetrate the cobwebby purlieus of the Admiralty. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* II. 267 It was one of those dewy cobwebby mornings which September brings.

b. *Bot.* Cf. COBWEBBED 2.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 194 Leaves..white or cobwebby beneath.

2. Of the nature of cobwebs; resembling cobwebs.

1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 168 Sometimes.. it will appear like Cobwebs, every time it is cut.. This cobwebby, ropy Condition of the Bread. 1881 MRS. RIDDELL *Palace Gardens* xxvii. 265 A pretty delicate cobwebby piece of lace. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 172 A cobwebby film collects on the bright steel work.

†**Cobweb lawn.** *Obs.* [see COBWEB *sb.* 6.] A very fine transparent lawn.

1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 64 To couer his fine daughter Sib, with Copweb-lawne to catch butterflies. 1640 in Entick *London* II. 174 Cobweb lawns, each 15 yards. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 4 Mrs. Turner, the first inventress of yellow starch, was executed in a cobweb lawn ruff of that colour, at Tyburn. 1691 *Satyr agst. French* 21 With Complements as thin as Cob-web Lawn. *fig.* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornful Lady* IV. i, Such a proud piece of cobweb lawn.

Co·bwebless, *a. rare.* Free from cobwebs.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II. 235 Westminster Hall.. built with copwebless beams, conceived of Irish-wood.

Cobylle nut: see COB-NUT.

Cobyron: see COB-IRON.

Coca (kōu·kă). [a. Sp. *coca*, a. Peruvian *cuca*. G. de la Vega (transl. by Ricaut) says "The Indians call [it] *cuca*, and the Spaniards *coca*" (*Comment. of Peru* VIII. xv.).] The name in Bolivia of *Erythroxylon Coca*, a shrub six or eight feet high; hence, applied to its dried leaves, which have been employed from time immemorial, with powdered lime, as a masticatory, appeaser of hunger, and stimulant of the nervous system.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Coca*, an hearbe of India, the leaues whereof being bruised and mixt with the powder of Cockles or Oysters in their shelles burnt the Indians use in little balles to carry in their mouthes to preserue them from famine and great dryth. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1694 An herb.. Coca which they carrie continually in their mouthes. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 205 The Coca, or Cuca is a small Shrub, much about the Bigness of the Vine. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 469 The use of Coca in Peru.. is said to have originated with the Incas.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *coca-chewer*, *coca plant*, *wine*, etc.

1855 J. F. JOHNSTON *Chem. Com. Life* II. 158 The coca leaf resembles that of hemp, in the narcotic quality of dilating the pupil. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Jan. 7/3 The coca plant.. Coca wine and various other preparations of coca leaves are now also largely in use.

Cocadrylle, obs. form of CROCODILE.

Cocaigne: see COCKAIGNE.

Cocaine (kōu·keˌəin). [f. COCA + -INE. (Vulgarly called kokēi·n.)] An important alkaloid obtained from the leaves and young twigs of the coca plant, valuable as a local anæsthesiant.

1874 SCHORLEMMER *Manual Carbon Comp.* 483 Cocaine ($C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$) is the active principle of the coca-leaves. 1886 *Brit. & Col. Druggist* 31 July, The valuable alkaloid cocaine, whose properties as a local anæsthetic have created almost a revolution in ophthalmic and other branches of surgery. *attrib.* 1887 BRAITHWAITE *Retrosp. of Med.* XCV. 11 Cocaine Cotton for toothache. *Ibid.* XCIX. 371 Cocaine anæsthesia.

Hence, **Coca·inize** *v.* to treat or affect with cocaine, to render insensible by means of cocaine; **Cocainiza·tion**, treatment with cocaine; **Coca·inism**, the chronic condition produced by excessive use of cocaine as a stimulant (cf. *alcoholism*).

1887 LAUDER BRUNTON *Pharmacol. Therap.* (ed. 3) 226 Stimulation of [the nerve] produces contraction in the cocainised pupil.

Cocao, obs. form of CACAO.

†**Cocard.** *Obs.* Also **cokard.** [a. F. *coquard*, *-art* old cock, fool, f. *coq* cock: see -ARD. Cotgr. has '*cocard*, a nice doult, quaint goose, fond, or saucie cokes'.] An old fool, simpleton.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 221 Wher was it euer er this befalle, That any cokard in this wise Betoke his wife for covetise? *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4472 Þus ȝe comende þaim on knees as cocards suld. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xxiii. (1869) 84 If j leyde it doun a gret foole j were, and a gret cokard [*coruart*].

Hence †**Cocardy** [Fr. *coquardie* (in Godefroy)], folly.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. lxiv. (1869) 100, I see in thee but folye and cokardye [*musardye*].

Cocarde: see COCKADE.

†**Cocasse.** *Obs.* Used by Bale for a female cook (as if *cookess*); but cf. F. *cocasse* dial. 'femme ou fille ridicule, femme ou fille ivrogne', and see Littré.

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 77 Their processe was all agaynst the cocasses or she cookes of y^e curates.

Cocatoo, -tore, obs. ff. COCKATOO.

Cocatrice, -tryse, obs. ff. COCKATRICE.

[**Cocatrye**, in one of the early edd. of Brinklow's *Complaint*, where the others read *Cockatrice*, q. v.]

Co-cause. [f. CO- 3 + CAUSE.] = CONCAUSE.

1812 S. T. COLERIDGE in Southey *Omniana* I. 240 Atheism.. may have been a co-cause of the French revolution. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 13 That.. was at least a co-cause.

Cocautrice, obs. form of COCKATRICE.

Coccagee (kǫkăgī·). Also **cook a gee, cokaghee, cocko-gee, cockygee.** [ad. modern Irish *cac a' ghéidh* goose dung, from its greenish-yellow ('goose turd') colour.] A cider apple formerly in high repute; also, the cider made from it.

In *A Treatise on Cyder-making* 1753 p. 23 it is said 'This fruit is of Irish extraction, the name signifying in that language *Goose-turd*.. Counsellor Pyne, who resided near Exeter, and who had care of Sir William Courtenay's estates in Ireland, is said to have brought it into England.'

1727 H. STAFFORD *Cyder-Fruits Devonsh.* in Langley *Pomona* (1729) 149, I must.. mention to you another sort [of cider] which hath not been heard of among us more than six or seven years: The name of it is Cockagee, or Cackagee (for the word, as far as I can learn, is Irish).. The fruit is originally from Ireland, and the cyder much valued in that country. 1834–47 SOUTHEY *Doctor* Interch. xvi. (D.), What in his parlance used to be called stingo or ..stire, cokaghee or foxwhelp, a beverage as much better than champagne as it is honester, wholesomer and cheaper. 1842 *Horticult. Soc., Fruits* 10 Coccagee. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxi. (ed. 2) 488 The coccagee carries off the palm for cider. 1889 DUFFIELD *Recoll. Trav. Abroad* 66 It was not a Ribston pippin, a Foxwhelp, or..much less the delicious Coccagee, or any other respectable Christian apple of my believing childish days.

Coccal, obs. form of COOKAL, knuckle-bone.

Cocce (in Wyclif): see COCKE, scarlet.

Cocceian (kǫksī·iăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. proper name *Cocceius*.] Of or pertaining to the opinion of, or a follower of, John Cocceius, professor of divinity at Leyden (where he died 1669); he held that the whole Old Testament history was a foreshadowing of the history of Christ and his church. Hence **Cocce·ianism.**

1685 R. HAMILTON *Let.* in *Faithful Contendings* (1781) 204 Mr. Brackel was an opposer of the Cocceians. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, What think ye o'.. Woodsetter? He's, I doubt, a Cocceian. 1860 TRENCH *Synon. N. T.* Ser. I. (ed. 5) 137 Those who at that time opposed the Cocceian scheme. 1886 FARRAR *Hist. Interpr.* vii. 386 Cocceianism became proverbial for artificiality.

Coccel, coccle, cocle, obs. forms of COCKLE.

‖**Coccidium** (kǫksi·diŏm). *Bot.* [mod.L., on type of a Gr. *κοκκίδιον, dim. of κοκκίς, -ιδ-, dim. of κόκκος grain, berry.] A spherical or hemispherical conceptacle found in the rhodospermous algæ.

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 274 Coccidium either occurs on lateral branches or is sessile on the face of the frond.

1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 361 Fructification in hemispherical sessile coccidia, containing oblong spores on a central axis.

†**Cocciferous,** *a.* [f. L. *coccum* berry + *fer-* bearing + -OUS.] Berry-bearing.

1727–51 in Chambers *Cycl.* 1755 in Johnson (quoting Quincey).

†**Cocci·gerous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *coccum* berry + *-ger* bearing + -OUS.] Berry-bearing.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 283 Some grow into tall trees, others coccigerous which are lower.

Coccin (kǫ·ksin). *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *coccus* Coccus + -IN.] A peculiar nitrogenous principle obtained from the cochineal and other insects.

1836–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 881/2 Analogous to the peculiar animal matter of cochineal, coccine. 1863–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 1060 Coccin .. resembles gelatin in some of its characters, albumin and fibrin in others. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Coccin* .. in combination with chitin and an oil .. forms the integument of insects.

†**Co·ccinated,** *ppl. a. Obs.*⁻⁰ 'Clad in scarlet' (Cockeram 1623).

†**Cocci·nean,** *a. Obs.*⁻⁰ 'Died into scarlet' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

†**Cocci·neous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *coccine-us* scarlet + -OUS.] Scarlet.

1654 R. Codrington tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 291 Two young men .. remarkable .. by their .. coccineous paludaments. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 687 Flower and Seed of a coccineous Colour.

Co·ccinin. *Chem.* [f. L. *coccin-us* scarlet + -IN.] A substance, $C_{14}H_{12}O_3$, obtained from carmine-red. 1879 in Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1st Supp.

Co·ccinite. *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ITE; named 1845.] A mineral found in particles of a reddish brown colour, and of adamantine lustre, on selenide of mercury. 1850 in Dana.

‖**Co·cco.** Also 9 cocoa, coco, *pl.* cocoes. The tuber of an Araceous plant *Colocasia esculenta* or taro-plant, cultivated in the West Indies as an article of food. Also called *coco-*, *cocoa-root.*

1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 332 The purple cocco, and Tannier..The roots supply the poorer sort of people with what they call Bread-kind. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 305 Cocoa-root or Coco. 1887 D. Morris *Linn. Soc. Jrnl. Bot.* XXIV., What are known as Cocoes..form an important element in the food of West-Indian negroes. 1887 G. Massee *ibid.*, Report on the disease of 'Cocoes' in Jamaica.

Cocco (in Wyclif): see Cocke, scarlet.

Coccogni·dic, cocco·gnic. *Chem.* [f. L. *coccum* berry + trivial name of *Daphne Gnidium*, a species of Mezereon, named from Gnidus or Cnidus, an ancient town of Caria.] In *C. acid*, an acid, crystallizing in quadrangular colourless prisms, obtained from the seeds of *Daphne Gnidium.*

1863–72 in Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 1060.

Coccognin (kǫ·kǫ̆gnin). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IN.] A crystallizable substance, $C_{20}H_{22}O_3$, yielded by the seeds of the Mezereon.

Coccolite (kǫ·kǒləit). *Min.* [f. Gr. κόκκος grain, etc. + -LITE.] A granular variety of pyroxene of green or greenish colour.

1801 W. Nicholson *Jrnl.* Ser. I. V. 195 As to colour, coccolite is mountain, grass, and olive-green. 1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* xiv. 291 The sporadic crystals which occur in altered limestones are varieties of pyroxene, usually coccolite. 1884 Dana *Min.* 215 White coccolite is a granular variety. The original coccolite was green.

Coccolith (kǫ·kǒliþ). *Biol.* [f. Gr. κόκκο-s grain + λίθος stone.] The name given (by Prof. Huxley) to minute round or oval disk-like organic bodies found in deep-sea dredging, and also fossilized in chalk. Now generally believed to be of algal nature.

1868 Huxley *Lay Serm.* (1870) 206 The chalk, like the soundings, contains these mysterious coccoliths and coccospheres. 1875 Dawson *Dawn of Life* iv. 69 The Coccoliths appear to be grains of calcareous matter formed in minute plants adapted to a deep-sea habitat. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* xvi. 267 Multitudes of very minute saucer-shaped disks, termed coccoliths, which are frequently met with associated together into spheroidal aggregations, the coccospheres of Wallich.

Cocco-plum: see Coco-plum.

Coccosphere (kǫ·kǫ˛sfīəɹ). *Biol.* [f. Gr. κόκκο-s grain, etc. + σφαῖρα globe.] A spherical mass of associated coccoliths found in deep-sea dredging or floating at the surface of the ocean.

1868 Huxley *Lay Serm.* (1870) 205 Bodies similar to these 'coccoliths' were aggregated together into spheroids which he [Dr. Wallich] termed 'coccospheres'. 1869 G. C. Wallich in *Sci. Opin.* 10 Feb. 271/1.

Cocco·steid. *Palæont.* A member of the family *Coccosteidæ* of ganoid fishes, which includes the fossil genus *Coccosteus* [f. Gr. κόκκο-s grain, berry + ὀστέον bone], so called from the berry-like tubercles with which the plates were covered.

1862 Dana *Man. Geol.* 279 The Coccosteids have a fish-like tail, and swim by means of it.

Coccule (kǫ·kiul). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *cocculum*: dim. of *coccum* berry.] A small berry or coccus: see quot.

1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* I. ii, A pericarp of dry elastic pieces or coccules.

Cocculi·ferous, *a. Bot.* [f. prec. + -FEROUS.] Bearing coccules. 1847 in Craig.

‖**Co·cculus i·ndicus.** Also 6–8 coculus india. [mod. L. *cocculus* little berry, *indicus* Indian.] The commercial name of the dried berries of *Anamirta* (formerly *Menispermium*) *Cocculus*, a climbing plant found in Malabar and Ceylon; the berry is a violent poison, and has been used to stupefy fish, and in England to increase the intoxicating power of beer and porter.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Torvisco*, a kind of shrub whereon Coculus India groweth. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 762 The *Natsjatam* or *Battavalli*, which is the *Cocculus Indicus* of our Shops. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 57 Witness what I am afraid is too true, that some have made Use of the *Coculus India* Berry for making Drink heady .. but .. this is a violent Poison. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 59 Cocculus indicus .. is used for adulterating porter, though .. a heavy penalty is inflicted upon brewers detected in so doing, and upon druggists who supply brewers.

Hence a *nonce-vb.*

1844 J. F. Hewlett *Parsons & Widows* v, Wiring, gropping, and cocculous-indicusing trout.

‖**Coccus** (kǫ·kǒs). [mod.L., a. Gr. κόκκος grain, seed, berry, kermes-grain: see Alkermes. In sense 2, earlier botanists used L. *coccum.*]

1. The genus of Homopterous insects which includes the Cochineal (*C. cacti*), the Kermes or Scarlet Grain (*C. ilicis*), the Lac insect (*C. Lacca*), and numerous species hurtful to many plants. Applied in Pharmacy to the dried female of the cochineal insect.

1763 Wolfe *Cochineal* in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 95 The insects creep out of their coccusses from the beginning of June till the middle of August. 1813 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) III. 197 The coccus or cochineal of the peach tree. 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ix. 299 The die of the purple is mentioned in scripture as well as that of the coccus. 1874 Lubbock *Orig. & Met. Ins.* i. 26 The male Coccus is a minute, active insect, with 4 large wings.

2. *Bot.* One of the carpels of a dry fruit, which burst with elasticity from the common axis.

1800 J. Hull *Bot.* I. 114 A coccum can be easily distinguished by that mark. 1821 S. F. Gray *Nat. Arrangem. Brit. Plants* 199 Coccum. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 130 Fruit separating into distinct cocci. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 75 Geranieæ .. capsule beaked, of several 1-seeded awned cocci.

Coccy- (kǫ·ksi). Short for *coccygo-*, combining form of Coccyx; as in *coccy-pubal*, *-pubic*; **Coccya·lgia, Co:ccyody·nia** = Coccygodynia.

1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 119 The antero-posterior, or coccy-pubic [diameter] .. is measured from the summit of the coccyx to the symphysis of the pubes. 1857 Bullock *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 32 Coccy-pubal line. 1872 F. Thomas *Dis. Women* 121 Coccyodynia consists in a peculiar condition of the coccyx.

Coccygeal (kǫksi·dʒiăl), *a.* [f. med.L. *coccȳgeus* of the coccyx + -AL.] Pertaining to the coccyx.

1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 95/1 The coccygeal vertebræ. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* I. i. 30 A thread-like structure runs down the axis of the sacral part of the spinal canal, and even along the back of the coccygeal bones.

Coccy·gean, *a.* = prec.

1836–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 834/1 The coccygean branch. 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* xxii. 452 In all living birds the tail-feathers are .. attached to a coccygean bone.

Coccygeo-, combining form of L. *coccȳge-us* (see Coccygeal). Hence **Coccy:geo-a·nal** (muscle), **-mesente·ric** (vein), etc.

1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 176 Coccygeo-anal .. muscle.

Coccygo- [Gr. κόκκῡγο-], bef. a vowel **coccyg-**, combining form of Coccyx. **Coccyge·ctomy, Coccygo·tomy,** surgical excision of the coccyx. **Coccygody·nia,** pain in the coccyx as a chronic disease.

†**Coccyn.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *coccinum* scarlet, *coccina* scarlet garments, from *coccinus* = *coccineus* scarlet, f. *coccum* scarlet, Gr. κόκκος the kermes or scarlet grain insect: cf. Coccus. (Also, in Wyclif, corruptly *coctin*, *-yn*, *-un.*)] Scarlet, scarlet raiment.

1382 Wyclif *Rev.* xvii. 4 The womman was enuyround with purpur, and coccyn. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4621 In coccyn cledde thay the.

Coccyx (kǫ·ksiks). *Anat.* [L. *coccȳx*, a. Gr. κόκκυξ, -ῡγ- cuckoo, also in Galen the *os coccygis*, or cuckoo bone, so called because in man it was supposed to resemble the bill of the cuckoo.] The small triangular bone appended to the point of the sacrum and forming the termination of the spinal column in man, formed by the coalescence of four rudimental coccygeal vertebræ; also, an analogous part in birds or other animals.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 493 In Dogs and Apes there are three coniugations proceeding out of the Coccyx or rump-bone. 1754–64 Smellie *Midwif.* I. 75 The *Coccyx* is moveable at its connection with the *Sacrum* as are also the four bones that compose it. 1879 tr. *De Quatrefages' Human Species* 52 In the sheep of central Asia the tail disappears and is reduced to a simple coccyx.

Coce, variant of Cose *v. Obs.* to barter.

Co-centric, variant of Concentric.

1777 G. Forster *Voy. round World* I. 283 Displayed in three co-centric semicircles.

Coch, coche, obs. forms of Coach, Couch.

‖**Cochee.** *Obs.* [in *pylles of cochee*, ad. F. *pilules cochées*, 'a certaine composition of Pills, which purge the head very strongly' (Cotgr.).]

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* xi. 10 b, Ones or twyse a weke take of the pylles of Cochee.

Cochen, obs. form of Cushion.

Cocheni·llin. Also **cochenelin.** [f. *cochenille*, Cochineal + -IN.] The colouring matter of cochineal, carmine.

1819 J. G. Children *Chem. Anal.* 309 Cochenelin is the name given by Dr. John to the red colouring matter of the cochineal insect. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cochenilline*, a synonym of Carmine.

Cocher(e: see Coacher.

Cochering: see Coshering.

Cochin-china (kǫ·tʃin tʃəi·nă). Name of a country in the Eastern Peninsula; hence, short for *Cochin-China fowl*, a breed of poultry from Cochin-China.

1853 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 356/2 The Cochin-China or Shanghae is the largest breed we have. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Aug. 125 Patriarchally employed in watering his flowers, feeding his cochin-chinas, or inspecting his pigs.

Cochineal (kǫ·tʃinīl). Forms: 6–8 **cochenille, cochinelle,** 7–8 **cochineel, -inele, -eneal, -enile,** 7– **cochineal;** also 7 **cochenel(le, -anele, -oneel, cochinella, cochonillio;** 6 **cuchinilla,** 7 **cuchineel, -inile, -eneale, -anel, coucheneele, -enille;** 6–7 **cutchenele,** 7 **cutcheneale, -ineale, -yneale, -aneale, -anel(e, -oneal(e;** (7 **quitchineel, chochineel, scutchenel,** etc.). [a. F. *cochenille*, ad. Sp. *cochinilla* or It. *cocciniglia*. The latter is evidently a deriv. of It. *coccino*, L. *coccinum* scarlet robe or vesture, It. *coccineo*, L. *coccineus* scarlet-coloured, f. *coccum* scarlet, 'grain', orig. 'berry', in It. *cocco* 'graine to dye scarlet with' (Florio). Sp. has also *cochinilla* 'wood-louse', dim. of *cochina* 'sow', and it has been said that *cochinilla* 'cochineal' is the same word, from the resemblance of the dried cochineal insects to wood-lice in the same state; but this is app. a secondary association arising out of the fortuitous identity of the words.]

1. A dye-stuff consisting of the dried bodies of the insect *Coccus cacti*, which is found on several species of cactus in Mexico and elsewhere. It is used for making carmine, and as a brilliant scarlet dye; also in medicine as an antispasmodic, etc.

It was at first commonly supposed to be the berry or grain of a plant: see Coccus, Alkermes.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 63, I have laden for your account .. five Roves of Cochinelle, very excellent good, and of fine colour. 1598 Florio, *Cociniglia*, a kinde of rich flie or graine comming out of India to dye scarlet with, called Cutchenele. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. i. (1641) 86/1 There grows untill'd the ruddy Cochenel. 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III. 72 The berrie of Cochenile, or any other berrie, fruit .. or earthe, fitte for dying. 1604 E. G[rimston] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxiii. 275 Small wormes breede in the leaves of this tree .. this is that Indian Cochenille, so famous, and wherewith they die in graine. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* VI. 225 Wee..tooke her with .. fiftie Chests of Cutchanele. *a* 1683 Oldham *Poet. Wks.* (1686) 27 And truckt for Indigo, and Cutchoneal. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3863/3 The Dixwell Ketch .. richly laden with Cochenile, Coco, Logwood, etc. 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* II. 186 Wool is died Scarlet..by Cochineal. 1861 Tylor *Anahuac* ix. 227 Vanilla and cochineal were first found in Mexico.

2. The colour of cochineal-dye, scarlet.

1632 Massinger *Maid of Honour* v. i, And I .. Will have my points of cochineal and yellow.

3. The insect (*Coccus cacti*) which produces this dye; more fully *cochineal-insect.*

[1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* v. xi. (ed. 7) 555 The chiefe Merchandizes that come from Mexicana into Europe are .. Cochenilles to dy with, etc. 1603 Breton *Post with Packet*, I haue sent you likewise a Tunne of Cuchiniles.] 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) I. 228 The Cochineel is an Insect, bred in a sort of Fruit much like the Prickle-Pear. 1730 Rutty *Cochineal* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 268 The Curious may be now assured of a Thing which has been very uncertain for so many Years, that the Cochineals were really little Animals. 1764 Grainger *Sugar Cane* II. 171 Thus cochinille Feeds on the Indian fig. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. i. 71 The principal care which is required in rearing the Cochineals. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 344 The cochineal insect is small, rugose, and of a deep mulberry colour.

4. *Cochineal Fig*: the cactus-plant, *Opuntia* (*Nopalea*) *cochinillifera*, on which the cochineal-insect feeds. Also *cochineal-tree.*

1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) I. 124 The Fryars get plentiful Incomes .. in other places where they plant Cochoneel-Trees. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxi. 289 The Cochineal Fig on which the insect of that name feeds.

†**Cochle.** *Obs. rare.* [app. direct ad. L. *cochlea* shell: but cf. Cockle.] A shell-fish, a mollusc.

1610 tr. *Camden's Brit.* Eeee v, There be cochles also in exceeding great abundance, wherewith they die a Scarlat colour. [Here some late edd. misprint 'cockles'.]

‖**Cochlea** (kǫ·kli˛ă). [a. L. *coclea, cochlea* snail, snail-shell, screw, water-screw, ad. Gr. κοχλίας of same meanings.]

†1. a. A spiral staircase [so Gr. κοχλίας]. b. A screw. c. The water-screw of Archimedes.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 107 There is also a Chochlea with a Turret over it, where the Kepers of the Castelle say Edwarde the Thirdes Band came up thorough the Rok. 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 32 Inventions for draining off the waters .. by buckets, mills, cochleas, pumps, and the like. 1642 WILKINS *Math. Magick* II. xv. (1648) 275 Their invention of Archimedes .. which is usually called Cochlea, or the water-screw. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 370 One must needs ascend in a single revolution of the Cochlea or spiral..twice the height of a man.

2. *Phys.* The spiral cavity of the internal ear.

1688 I. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 993 They have no Coclea, but instead thereof there's a small Cocleous or twisting Passage. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 74 The cochlea is, in shape, very like a common snail-shell. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* viii. 211 The cochlea .. it is supposed, enables the mind to discriminate the quality rather than the quantity or intensity of sound.

3. *Conch.* A spiral univalve shell; a snail-shell.

1846 WORCESTER cites CRABB.

Cochlean (kɒ·klɪ¡ăn), *a. Bot.* [f. prec. + -AN.] = COCHLEAR 2.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Science, Cochlean,* a term used in describing the æstivation of a flower, etc.

Cochlear (kɒ·klɪ¡ăɪ), *a.* [ad. L. type **cochleāris* pertaining to a *cochlea,* actually occurring only as the neuter noun *coc(h)leār* or *coc(h)leāre* a spoon, whence sense 2. Cf. F. *cochléaire.*]

1. *Phys.* Pertaining to the cochlea.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 575 The cochlear branch of the acoustic nerve. 1877 BURNET *Ear* 126 The cochlear canal starts at the outer and lower corner of the vestibule.

2. *Bot.* In *cochlear æstivation,* a form of imbricated æstivation, in which one petal being larger than the others, and hollowed like a helmet or bowl, covers all the others.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 376. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 212 A form of æstivation..to which the name cochlear has been given.

‖ **Cochleare** (kɒklɪ¡ē·rɪ). *Med.* [L.: see prec.] A spoon or spoonful (in prescriptions).

1708 in KERSEY. 1731 in BAILEY vol. II. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Cochlearifo·liate, *a. Bot.* [f. as next + FOLIATE.] Having spoon-shaped leaves.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Cochleariform (kɒklɪ¡ē·rɪfɒ̄ɪm), *a.* [f. L. *coc(h)leāri-* spoon + -FORM. Cf. F. *cochléariforme.*] Spoon-shaped.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 544/1 This tubular projection.. is what has been called the *cochleariform process.* 1848 DANA *Zooph.* 432. 1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 321 Palps dilated at apex, cochleariform.

Cochlearin (kɒklɪ¡ē·rɪn). *Chem.* [f. *Cochlear-ia* (*officinalis*) scurvy-grass + -IN.] A crystalline substance obtained from Scurvy-grass.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1062 Scurvy-grass camphor or Cochlearin.

†**Co·chleary,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *coc(h)lea* (see above) + -ARY; cf. COCHLEAR.] Resembling a snail-shell, spiral, winding.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxiii. 167 That famous [horn] .. hath anfractuous spires, and cochleary turnings about it. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II. 194 Cocleary turnings. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 8 Nature hath fitted it [Butterfly's tongue] with that spiral or cochleary contrivance.

Cochleate (kɒ·klɪ¡ēɪt), *a.* [ad. L. *coc(h)leāt-us* screw-formed, spiral, f. *coc(h)lea.*] Formed like a spiral shell; twisted, spiral. (Chiefly *Bot.*)

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 348 Cochleate, twisted in a short spire, so as to resemble the convolutions of a snail shell. 1859 C. DRESSER *Rudim. Bot.* 382 Cochleate legume .. when the legume is twisted. Ex. Lucerne.

Co·chleated, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] = prec.

a 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (J.), Two pieces of stone .. of a cochleated figure. 1874 *Dunglison's Dict. Med.* 231/1 *Cochleated,* Winding like the spiral shell of the snail. Having the shape of the cochlea.

Cochleiform (kɒklɪ·ɪfɒ̄ɪm), *a.* [f. L. *coc(h)lea* (see above) + -(I)FORM. Cf. F. *cochléiforme.*] Formed like a snail-shell.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Co·chleous,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Spiral, screw-like.

1688 I. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 993 A small Cocleous or twisting Passage. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* VII. ii. 382 In the Goose .. there being Cochleous Canals.

Cochlidiospermate (kɒklɪdɪo¡spɔ̄·ɪmeɪt), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. κοχλίδιο-ν, dim. of κοχλίας snail + σπέρμα seed + -ATE.] (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot., Cochlidiospermate,* seeds which are convex on one side and concave on the other, owing to unequal growth, or anomalous structure, as in Veronica.

Cochliocarpous (kɒ·klɪo¡kāɹpɔs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. κοχλί-ας snail, spiral (see COCHLEA) + καρπ-ός fruit + -OUS.] 'A term applied to fruits that are spirally twisted' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

Co·chlite. *Palæont.* [f. mod.L. *cochlites,* f. Gr. κόχλος spiral sea-shell + -ITE.] A fossil spiral shell.

[1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 203 The Bodyes which are call'd, by Naturalists .. *Cochlitæ.*] 1698 MOLYNEUX in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 219 Without any Mixture of Cochlite, Belemnite .. or such like extraneous Matter. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 584 A cochlite, or sea-snail, found in a vein of gold in Transilvania.

†**Cochour(e.** [obs. f. COUCHER.] A kind of dog which couches or lies low.

14.. *Seven Deadly Sins* 76 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 217 He..kepith me low lyke a cochoure. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II* § 59 (1876) 45 A partringer who shal have in his custody two doges cochours . ij faucons for partriges.

Co-churchwarden: see Co-.

Co·cin, co·cinin (Watts). *Chem.* [f. Coc-o + -IN.] A fat (glyceride of cocinic acid) existing in coco-nut oil. **Co·cinate,** a salt of **Cocı·nic** acid, a fatty acid obtained from coco-nut oil.

c 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 95/1 The oleine amounts to about 71 per cent., and the .. cocine or cocinine, to 29. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1063 Cocinin, cocinate of glyceryl, the .. neutral fat corresponding to cocinic acid.

Co-ci·tizen. [Co- 3: cf. CONCITIZEN.] Fellow-citizen.

1488 *Plumpton Corr.* 57 Variance ..betwixt my cocitisins. 1868 KIRK *Chas. Bold* III. v. i. 297 The dearest of our co-citizens. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 417 The lord mayor and thirteen 'co-citizens'.. chose two citizens.

Cock (kɒk), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–3 coc, 1 kok, cocc, 4–6 cok, coke, 4–5 cokke, 5 cokk, kocke, 5–7 cocke, 4– cock. [OE. *cocc, coc, kok*; cf. ON. *kokkr* (rare, according to Vigfusson only once in Edda), and F. *coq* (13th c. in Littré).

Though at home in English and French, not the general name either in Teutonic or Romanic; the latter has derivatives of L. *gallus,* the former of OTeut. **hanon-*: Goth. *hana,* OS. and OHG. *hano,* MDu. *hāne,* Du. *haan,* MHG. *han,* Ger. *hahn,* ON. *hani,* Sw., Da. *hane,* OE. *hana* which scarcely survived into ME. Phonetically, it is possible that *cocc* is:—OTeut. **kukko-,* from same root as CHICKEN (**keukīno-*) viz. **keuk-, kuk-*. But its frequent early spelling in OE. with *k* (*kok, kokke,* etc., 4 times out of 5 in *Gregory's Past.*) looks rather as if it were considered foreign; for *k* is rare, except in foreign words. Also its use in one (later mixed) text of the Salic Law, vii. 6 (MSS. of 8–9th c.), 'si quis coccum aut gallinam furaverit' where other MSS. have *gallum,* and the Malberg glosses have *annas, cannas* for *channas*=original Teut. *han-,* rather favours its being Romanic. In any case, this shows *coccus* in the Latin of Northern Gaul, a century before the earliest known English instances. (Kilian 1577 has in Du. 'kocke *vetus* = haen', but the status of this is uncertain.) Wherever the name arose, it was prob. echoic: cf. sense 4.]

I. The domestic fowl.

1. The male of the common domestic fowl, *Gallus domesticus,* the female being the HEN. (Often called in U. S., as in Kent, *rooster.*)

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* lxiii. 459 Donne græt se lareow swa swa kok on niht .. Dæs cocces ðeaw is ðæt he micle hludor singð on uhtan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 34 Ærþam þe cocc [*Lindisf.* & *Rushw.* hona] crawe þriwa. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* Nomina Avium (Zup.) 307 *Gallus,* coc. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 6 Þonne coccas crawan. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1679 Þe seolve coc þat wel can fihte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15571 (Cott.) Ar þe cock [*v. r.* cok, koc, cokke] him crau to-night. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 410 Þat acounted conscience At a cokkes fether or an hennes! 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xvii. (1495) 425 Yf the cocke se a goshawke, anone he cryeth to the hennes and fleeth awaye. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 281 Kok, bryd, *gallus.* 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 157 b, Amongst all other householde Poultry, the cheefe place is due to the Cocke and the Henne. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III,* v. iii. 209 The early Village Cock Hath twice done salutation to the Morne. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 49 While the cock .. to the stack, or the barn-door, Stoutly struts his dames before. 1667 — *P. L.* VII. 443 The crested Cock whose clarion sounds The silent hours. 1756–7 *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 308 The vanes for shewing the sitting of the wind represent stags instead of cocks. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. vii. 249 Sent his man to the pit in Shoe-Lane, with an hundred pounds and a dunghill cock. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* V. 807 Roused by the crowing cock at dawn of day.

b. in various proverbial expressions.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 140 Ase me seið, þet coc is kene on his owune mixenne. 1444 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 215 An old proverbe groundid on sapience, Alle goo we stille, the cok hath lowe schoon. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 91 The yonge Cocke learneth to crowe hye of the olde. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xviii. (Arb.) 199 As the olde cocke crowes so doeth the chick. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. iv. § 62 Having purposely sacrificed this cock to Æsculapius.

2. There are many references to the formerly prevalent amusement of *cock-fighting*; also to that of *cock-throwing,* esp. at Shrovetide. *Whipping* or *thrashing the cock,* a sport practised at wakes and fairs in the Midlands, in which carters, armed with their whips, were blindfolded, and set round a cock, to whip at random; see Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (*Shrove-tide*).

1409 [see *cock-thrashing* in 23]. *c* 1430 *How Good Wijf* 81 in *Babees Bk.* 40 Go not to þe wrastelinge, ne to schotynge at cok [*v. r.* at þe cok]. 1516 *R. Househ. Acc.* Mar. 2 in Brand s. v. *Cock-throwing,* Item to Master Bray for rewards to them that brought Cokkes at Shrovetide at Westmr. XXS. 1546 *Plumpton Corr.* 250 Theare is apoynted a great number of gentlemen to mette at coxxs at Sheifeild. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieutenant* I. i, Ye shall have game enough, I warrant ye: Every man's cock shall fight. *a* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* II. 459 (Brand) Hee also would to the threshing of the Cocke, pucke with Hens blindfolde and the like. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1180/4 The sending in of Cocks to fight at Newmarket. 1783 *Poor Robin* (N.) [*Shrove-tide*], There shall store of cocks, By cockbrain'd youths, then suffer knocks. 1824 *Westm. Rev.* I. 448 To find himself set up like a cock on Shrove Tuesday, for Mr. Landor to shy at. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 45 A gentleman [said] 'Lord Clarendon has pluck like a cock, and will fight till he dies'.

b. Hence *Cock of the game* (now GAME-COCK, q. v.), *fighting cock*: a cock bred and trained for cock-fighting. (Also *fig.* of persons: cf. 7.) *To live like fighting cocks*: to have a profusion of the best food, to be supplied with the best.

1575 FULKE *Confut. Doct. Purgatory* (1577) 127 No maruell but you must crowe like a cocke of the game. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 106. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 44 Promising to give him such hardy Cocks of the game. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 279 Not only these cocks of game, but the very common sort of the dunghill. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 504 Take the stones of a fighting cock. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1684) 161 [He] was a Cock of the Game, being the only Man of Note .. .. who lost his Life to save his Queen and Country. 1792 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* II. 113 My adversaries, on all sides, are such cocks of the game. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* X. 569 The Portuguese are now the fighting cocks of the army. 1826 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 107 [They] live like fighting-cocks upon the labour of the rest of the community. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cliv. 154 It is maintained in opposition, that they lived like fighting-cocks.

c. fig. *That cock won't fight* (vulgar): that will not do, not 'go down'.

1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxvii, 'Tell that to the marines, Major', replied the valet, 'that cock won't fight with me'. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxiv. (1874) 179, I tried to see the arms on the carriage, but there were none; so that cock wouldn't fight.

3. The crowing of the cock in the early morning has led to the use of the expressions *first, second, third cock,* etc., to express points of time.

[*c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 501 Whan that the firste cok hath crowe. — *Reeve's T.* 313 Til that the thridde cok bigan to synge.] *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 783 At the fyrst cokke roose hee. 1525 *Jestes Widow Edith* in Brand s. v. *Cock-crow,* I shall not lye, till after the first cok. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 166 [see the whole section]. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 122 This is the foule Flibbertigibbet: hee begins at Curfew, and walkes at firste Cocke. — *Macb.* II. iii. 27 We were carowsing till the second Cock. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 337 They sup'd, and were iouiall, and at the first Cocke went foorth to the woode. 1842 LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* I. iv, Here we are, half-way to Alcala, between cocks and midnight.

4. As an imitation of the cluck of the bird.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 457 Nothing ne list him thanne for to crow, But cried anon cok, cok, and up he sterte.

5. A figure of the bird mounted on a spindle, as a vane to turn with the wind; a weather-cock.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. ii. 3 You Cataracts, and Hyrricano's spout, Till you haue drench'd our Steeples, drown the Cockes. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Model New Rel.* 2 What News at Babel now? how stands the Cock?

†b. A toy of the shape of a cock or fowl. ? *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* (1651) § 172 Children have also little Things they call Cockes, which have Water in them; And when they blow, or whistle in them, they yeeld a Trembling Noise. *Ibid.* (1677) § 176 Boyling in a full Vessell giveth a bubbling sound, drawing somewhat near to the Cocks used by Children.

II. Figuratively applied to men.

6. One who arouses slumberers, a watchman of the night; applied to ministers of religion.

[1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 823 Amorwe whan þat day gan for to sprynge Vp roos oure hoost and was oure aller cok.] 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 120 No noyse to waken the Sybarites, unlesse the Cockes, the Ministers .. Few will beleeue Christs Cocke, though hee crowes to them that the day is broken. 1871 J. LARWOOD *Bk. Clerical Anecd.* 162 In the ages of ignorance the clergy frequently called themselves the Cocks of the Almighty.

7. Leader, head, chief man, ruling spirit; formerly, also, victor: said also of things. *Cock of the school*: the leader in games, fighting, and the like. *Cock of the walk*: the chief person of a circle, coterie, etc. See WALK.

1542 N. UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 164 The contrarye [side to dice] to this .. was called venus, or Cous, and yᵗ was cocke, the beste that might be cast. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 43 Alexander and Darius, when they straue who should be Cocke of thys worlds dung-hill. 1652 SHIRLEY *Brothers* (N.), She may be cock o' twenty, nay, for aught I know, she is immortal. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 118 To be the Cock of all them with whom he converses. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 218 'Tis Sir Salomon's Sword, Cock of as many men as it hath been drawn against. 1695 COTTON *Epigr. of Martial* 115 Hermes, Master of Fence, and Fencer too, The Cock and Terror of the Sword-men's Crew. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 131 ₱ 9 Sir Andrew is grown the Cock of the Club since he left us. 1729 SWIFT *Grand Question,* At cuffs I was always the cock of the school. *a* 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Guilford* (1808) I. 68 (D.) The post, as they call it, of cock of the circuit. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* viii, He was the cock of the school out of doors, and the very last boy in. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) I. 253 In the states assembly they were then the cocks of the walk. 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* I. vi. 70 He bruised his way to the perilous glory of being cock of the school.

†b. Hence, perhaps, the phrase *To cry cock*: ? to acknowledge (someone) as victor. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. Prol. 120 Becum thow cowart, craudoun recryand, And by consent cry cok, thi deid is dycht.

8. *colloq.* One who fights with pluck and spirit. Hence a familiar term of appreciation among the vulgar.

1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* II. i, He has drawn blood of him yet. Well done, old cock! 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr. Progr.* II. 112 *Hon.* I would a fought as long as Breath had been in me. *Greatheart.* Well said, Father Honest ..thou art a Cock of the right kind. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 31. 3/2 The Young Cock cry'd I will Not meddle nor make. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* (1877) 378 (D.), I am going to an old club of merry cocks [*vetustissimum Gallorum contubernium*] to endeavour to patch up what I have lost. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* I. 6 May, let. ii, The doctor being a shy cock. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xliv, 'Do you always smoke arter you goes to bed, old cock?' 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* iii, 'That's right, my cock,' said he to Murtough.

III. Of other birds, etc.

9. The male of various other birds. See also attrib. uses in 21, COCK-BIRD, COCK-SPARROW, etc.

?*c* 1325 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 168 Fesant henne ant fesant cocke. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIV. 172 And whan þe pocok caukede þer-of ich took kepe, How vn-corteisliche þe cok hus kynde forth strenede. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 36 Tho fesaunt kok, but not tho henne. *c* 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 762/26 *Hic filicus*, a telle cok. *Hec filica*, a telle hen. 1530 PALSGR. 206/2 Cocke, a he byrde. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 354 Pigeons bring foorth two egges, the first a cocke, the second a henne. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rural Sports* 862 Avoid killing a hen pheasant, except on..the increase of the hen birds to such a degree as to out-number the cocks.

b. In names of birds, as BLACK-COCK, GOR-COCK, HEATH-COCK, MOOR-COCK, PEACOCK, WOODCOCK, etc., q. v.

c. Short for WOODCOCK. Often attrib.

1530–1692 [implied in COCKSHOOT]. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 323 Seeking for Cocks or Snipes about Plashes. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rural Sports* § 2658 It is distressing..to witness the shifts that both cocks and snipes are put to. *Ibid.* The sportsman must not expect great success in cock shooting in a very severe frost.

10. † *Cock of Ind* (F. *coq d'Inde*): a Turkey-cock. *Cock of the mountain* or *wood*: the Capercailye. *Cock of the North*: the BRAMBLING.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 25 His dronken red snout, I would haue made as oft chaunge from hew to hew, As dooth the cocks of Inde. 1649 FULLER *Just Man's Fun.* 29 A bird peculiar to Ireland, called the Cock of the Wood, remarkable for the fine flesh and follie thereof. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 172 Capercaillie, *Tetrao urogallus*, The cock of the mountain or wood. 1772 FORSTER *Hudson's Bay Birds* in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 395 The great cock of the wood is as big as a turkey. 1807 SIR W. BOWLES in *Lett. 1st Earl Malmesbury* (1870) II. 34 To shoot any Cocks of the wood..of which we hear such famous accounts here. 1882 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. 504 The Brambling, or Cock of the North, was rather a rare winter visitor.

11. *Blue, harvest, salmon cock*: local names of a salmon in one of its stages.

1677 JOHNSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 127 A salmon cock, which some call a half-fish, usually about twenty or twenty-two inches, and a whole fish, above that length. 1861 *Act* 24 & 25 *Vict.* c. 109 § 4 Whether known by the names.. salmon..grilse, botcher, blue cock, blue pole. *Ibid.* Puggpeal, harvestcock, sea trout..or by any other local name.

IV. Technical applications. [The connexion of some of these with this word is doubtful.]

12. A spout or short pipe serving as a channel for passing liquids through, and having an appliance for regulating or stopping the flow; a tap.

The origin of the name in this sense is not very clear: the resemblance of some stop-cocks to a cock's head with its comb, readily suggests itself; but some of the earlier quotations seem to imply that the power of closing the 'cock' was no essential feature, i. e. that a *cock* was not necessarily a *stop-cock*, but that the word simply meant a short spout for the emission of fluid; in others it appears to be=nozzle or mouthpiece. But in German, *hahn* has been used in the same sense for an equally long period, and an example of 1503 in Grimm has 'wenn es (ein kind) einen hän ufgewint, so louft der wein aller aus' (if the child turns a cock, all the wine runs out), clearly referring to a stop-cock.

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1844) 353 Item, to a founder for mendyng of the kok viij*d*. 1580 BARET *Alv. C* 718 A cock in a condit to let out water, *papilla; vn petit bout persé, qu'on met au bout de tuiaux des fontaines par les quels l'eaue sort.* 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (1842) 70 The Laver of marble, having many litle cunditts or spouts of Brasse, with xxiiij cockes of Brasse rownd about yt. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 7 To which pipe you must have a cock or washer to yield water with some pretty strength. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 171, I haue retyr'd me to a wastefull cocke, And set mine eyes at flow. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 29 Artificiall rocks most curiously contrived by the very quintessence of art with fine water spowting out of the cocks. 1611 COTGR., *Marmouset*, the cocke of a cesterne, or fountaine, made like a womans dug; any Anticke Image from whose teats water trilleth. *Canelle* .. the cocke, or spout of a conduit. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 64 Beneath, a rocky Cistern did retain The water, sliding through the cocks of Cane. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 28 Unlesse faith be the conduit-pipe, and cock to conveigh this water. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 68 To turn two Cocks, that one Vessel of water being consumed, another begins to .. re-fill. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 337 The water being let through a Cock of above an inch bore into a little wheel of wood, made with Ladles to receive it. 1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [see COCK-A-HOOP, Etymol.] 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Distilling*, The Vessel has a Channel, through which the Water incontinently runs by loosening the Cock. 1743 R. MAXWELL *Trans. Agric. Scotl.* 344 (Jam.) Let go that water by means of a spigget and fosset, or cock and pail, as we call it in Scotland. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 97 The said commissioners may provide one or more fire engines and fire cocks or plugs.

b. *To turn the cock*: to open it. *Full cock*: with the cock full open.

1622 T. STOUGHTON *Chr. Sacrif.* viii. 97 Whereby we turne the cocke of this conduit, and so draw the water of life. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 170 Thus the small jett which hasty hands unlock Spirts in the gardner's eyes who turns the cock. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 11/1 To turn on all the taps full cock.

c. with defining attributes prefixed, as *ball-, feed-, four-way-, gage-, oil-, stop-, turn-, water-cock*, etc.: see these words.

13. In fire-arms, a part of the mechanism for discharging the piece, consisting of a lever capable of being raised and then brought down by the trigger; varying in shape and use with the successive changes in the construction of firearms:

a. in a matchlock, a lever for holding the match and bringing it down on the powder in the touch-pan; **b.** in a flintlock, a spring-lever for holding the flint and striking it down upon the steel; **c.** in a percussion-lock, a spring hammer which strikes the cap on the nipple, or, in centre-firing guns, causes the needle to explode the cartridge.

So called from its original shape (Hildebrand); similarly *hahn* in German, *haen, haan* in Du. from end of 16th c. (Connexion with It. *cocca* notch (of an arrow) appears to be unproved.)

1566 EARL BEDFORD *Murd. Rizzio* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. clxxxvi. II. 213 One Patricke Balentine .. offered a dagge [pistol] agaynste her bellye with the cocke downe. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 47 And if their peeces be Petronells, then if their stones should happen to breake, or not to stand right in their cockes, whereby they should faile to strike just .. or being of match, if their matches be not good and stiffe, and well set in their serpentines or cockes, they also shall faile in their discharging. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. i. 55 Pistols cocke is vp, and flashing fire will follow. 1613 *Voy. Guiana* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 186 Had their match in cock ready to discharge. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xiv. 89 The Cock falling with its wonted violence upon the Steel, struck out of it .. many..parts of Fire. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2045/4 Left in an Hackney Coach on Tuesday 23d Instant, a pair of Pistols with each two Cocks and one Barril. 1711 *Mil. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4), The Cock half bent; Is the usual standing of it, when neither cock'd nor quite down. 1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* IV. 447 With his firelock nearly at the position of the charge with his thumb upon the cock. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. I. xi. 55 Never put the caps on before loading; the cock may slip, even with the best lock.

b. *At cock, at* (*on*) *full cock*: with the cock drawn full back, or in the position in which pulling the trigger will cause it to act. *At* (*on*) *half-cock*: with the cock lifted off the nipple (or off the steel in flintlocks) to the first catch, but not drawn up so that the trigger can act (cf. quot. 1711 in prec.). Also *fig.* [Here really a verbal sb., from the verb.]

1745 DESAGULIERS *Nat. Philos.* I. 108 The gun being at Half-Cock, the Spring acts upon the Tumbler with more Advantage. 1837 DISRAELI *Corr. w. Sister* 21 Nov. (1886) 75 H. Liddell..flushed with his Durham triumph, had been at half-cock all day. *a* 1845 HOOD *Ghost* xv, Off he went, Like fowling-piece at cock! 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 29 July, In one stack I saw muskets on full cock, on half-cock, and with hammers on the nipple. 1873 B. STEWART *Conserv. Force* vi. 159 A rifle at full cock, with a delicate hair-trigger, is a very good instance.

† **14.** Part of a plough as formerly made. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 3 The partes of the plowe .. the ploughe-fote, the ploughe-eare or coke, the share, the culture, and ploughe-mal. *Ibid.* § 4 And some men haue in stede of the plough-fote, a piece of yron set vpryghte in the farther ende of the ploughe-beame, and they calle it a coke, made with .ii. or thre nyckes, and that serueth for depenes. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Midl. Count.* Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Cock*, a species of draft-iron of a plow. See Clevvy. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Plough*, There is also a cock or a sort of crank, fixed by a screw and nut, so as to keep the share in its proper situation when the plough is drawn backwards.

15. The pointer, needle, or tongue of a balance.

1611 COTGR., *Brayette* .. the tryall, tongue, or cocke, of a Ballance. 1708–15 KERSEY, *Cock*, the Needle of a Ballance. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* (Cabinet Cycl.) II. 295 The cock, or pointer, which makes a right angle with the beam, will stand upright when the weighing is accurate.

b. The style or gnomon of a sundial.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Gnomen*, the stile, or cock of a diall. 1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 463. 133 Sundials, when the shadow of the Cock by passing over the lines of the hours .. show the stay of the time sliding by. 1708 J. SMITH *Horol. Disquis.* 30 A large Dial made with a double Cock, that is with two Cocks of the same size fixed together. 1823 G. CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s. v. *Compass*, By turning the dial about, the cock or style stands directly over the needle.

16. *Clock-making.* An overhanging bracket attached to the plate of a watch or clock to support the outer end of the pivot of a wheel or pendulum; as the *balance-cock* of a watch. So F. *coq*, Ger. *hahn.*

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1286/4 A round small Silver Watch ..with a steel Chain .. a brass Cock, an endless Screw. 1696 DERHAM *Artif. Clockm.* 4 The wrought piece which covers the Ballance, and in which the upper Pevet of the Ballance plays, is the Cock. 1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 307 The cock screwed to the potance plate. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 20 In the centre of cock jewel. *Ibid.* 116 The top pivot of the fourth wheel pinion is carried on a cock.

17. The bush of a block or sheave, in which the pin revolves. Also COAK.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 19 Shiuers .. is a little Wheele fixed in the middest with a Cocke or Pin. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Cocks* (in Navigation), little square Rings of Brass with a hole in them put into the middle of some of the greatest wooden Shears [*mispr. for* Sheaves] to keep them from splitting by the pin of the block whereon they turn. 1768 E. BUYS *Dict. Terms Art* s. v. *Cocks*, (on Ship-board).

18. The mark at which curlers aim.

1787 BURNS *Tam Samson's Elegy* iv, When to the lochs the curlers flock..Wha will they station at the cock? Tam Samson's dead! 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxii, 'About the folk that was playing at the curling, and about auld Jock Stevenson that was at the cock.'

19. *slang.* Short for *cock-and-bull story*: A fictitious narrative, a *canard.*

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 214 Getting rid of what are technically termed 'cocks'; which, in polite language, means accounts of fabulous duels, etc. 1860 SALA *Boddington Peerage* (Hoppe), News of the apocryphal nature known as 'cocks'.

20. = Penis: Ger. *hahn, hähnchen.*

1730–36 in BAILEY (*Folio*). 1737 tr. *Rabelais* I. 185 *note.* [So in ed. 1807 (Longmans, etc.) I. 169, and ed. 1849 (Bohn) I. 135.] (The current name among the people, but, *pudoris causa*, not admissible in polite speech or literature; in scientific language the Latin is used. In origin perhaps intimately connected with sense 12.)

V. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*

21. *attrib.* In sense of 'male': **a.** of birds.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. I. (Arb.) 67 Cocke chikyns. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 159 b, If you woulde have all Cocke Chickins you must choose such Egges as be longest and sharpest. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 239 Cock-birds, among Singing-birds, are ever the better singers. 1760 EDWARDS *Acc. Bird* in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 836 Produced from a turkey-hen and a cock-pheasant. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 144/1 Each cock-bird [ostrich] will have its fair share of incubation. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Feb. 4/2 A sympathetic 'cock fowl' singing as best he can.

b. more generally.

1632 BROME *Northern Lass* I. v, Are you the Cock-bawd to the Hen was here? 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* I. i, To see a cock-lobster dissected. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cock-oyster*, the Male. *Ibid., Cock-pimp*, a supposed Husband to a Bawd. 1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* xiii. (1873) 266 While there are the cock and hen lobster, I never saw any difference in the sex of the shrimps.

22. *attrib.* Chief, leading; 'crack': often with the notion of swaggering, assuming the highest place.

1628 FORD *Lover's Melanch.* v. i, Oh, thou cock-vermin of iniquity! 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 64 The Cock-Divine and the Cock-Wit of the Family. 1687 SHADWELL *Juvenal* Ded. A iij b, I will not say as a Cock Translator does of Lucretius. 1690 CROWNE *Eng. Frier* I. i. 4 The cock-drinker, cock-fighter, and cock-wencher o' Christendom. 1693 TATE in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 28 A Cock-Zealot of this preaching crew. 1826 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 260 A big white house, occupied by one Goodlad, who was a cock justice of the peace. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 11 July 3/2 The cock attorney of the place.

b. Highest in position, most prominent, chief.

1651 CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 15 Huddled up together in a rick with one cock-sheave above the rest. See COCK-FEATHER, and COCK-MATE.

23. *Comb.*, as *cock-bag, -feeder, -feeding, -house, -main, -pen, -shears, -walk*; *cock-rumped, -trodden*, ppl. adjs.; **cock-and-hen-paddle** (see COCK-PADDLE); **cock-brass** = COCK-METAL; **cock-bread**, specially prepared food for fighting-cocks; † **cock's-egg** (see quots., and cf. COCKATRICE); † **cock-glade** = COCK-SHOOT; † **cock-head** (see quot. and COCK'S-HEAD); **cock-mass**, mass at cock-crowing; **cock-money** = COCK-PENNY; **cock-pace**, a strutting step like that of a cock; **cock-pecked** *a.* (said of a wife, after *hen-pecked*); **cock-setter**, one who sets the cocks in a cock-fight; † **cock-stele**, a stick to throw at a cock at Shrovetide (see COCK-THROWING); † **cock-thrashing** (cf. sense 2); **cock-watch** (see quot. and 16).

1611 MARKHAM *Country Content.* I. xix. (1668) 87 Stow your Cock in a *Cock-bag. 1834–43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* clxiv. (D.), You feed us with *cock-bread and arm us with steel spurs. 1626 *Raleigh's Ghost* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 531 Every minute he produced new and unnatural *Cocks-eggs..hatched them from the devilishness of his policy, and brought forth serpents to poison all Europe. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, Cock's-egg, an abortive egg, without a yolk. 1883 MISS BURNE *Shropsh. Folklore* 229 The small yolkless eggs which hens sometimes lay are called [in Shropshire] cock's eggs..They are very unlucky, and must never be brought into a house. 1834 *Sport. Mag.* Nov., The most celebrated *cock-feeder England ever produced. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 4001 *Cock feeding and training are words of synonymous import. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Wd.-bk.*, **Cockhead*, the top part of the spindle which carries the upper mill-stone in a flour-mill. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 670 The *cocke-house where hee shall keepe his fighting cockes and hennes. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 71 While himself searching about farther found three Guns hid in a Cox-house. 1795 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 79 At midnight they all went to *Cock-mass. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xiv. 478 Fastern's E'en when the Master received from the boys a small contribution under the name of *Cock-Money. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 72 b, For who is that whiche seethe a man go with a *cocke pase. 1753 *Ess. Celibacy* 96 Male usurpation, or being *cock-pecked, depends for the most part on the want of good nature, and a little submission in the female. 1875 *New Quarterly Mag.* July 501 The refuge of cockpecked woman. 1611 MARKHAM *Country Content.* I. xix. (1668) 86 Of the *Cock-Pen. This pen should be made of very close boards. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5037/15 Lost..a Bay brown Gelding..a little *Cock-rumpt. 1828 MRS. BRAY *Protestant* viii. (1884) 75 Not a bear-ward, nor a *cock-setter, nor a sticker of bills..but will give thee a character. 1611 MARKHAM *Country Content.* I. xix. (1668) 90

With a pair of fine *cock shears you shall cut all his main off. *a* 1535 More in Roper *Life* (ed. Singer) 187, I am called childhood: in play is all my mynde, To cast a coyte, a *cockstele, and a ball. 1553 — *Answ. to Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1126/1 Whansoeuer hys new sling and hys new stone ..come ones into my handes, I shall turne his slynge into a cokstewe [?stele], and hys stone into a fether. 1409 *Proclam.* in H. T. Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 571 The games called 'fote-balle' and *'cokthresshyng'. 1589 Fleming *Virg. Georg.* III. 46 *note*, Hens prooue with eg sometimes, though they be not *cocktrodden. *c* 1450 *Bk. Hawking* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 305 Take a *cokke torde soden in vinegre. 1879 I. Herrmann *Horology* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 364/2 In the three quarter plate or *cock watches (that is a watch .. having a separate cock for each wheel).

Cock (kɒk), *sb.*[2] Also 5 cok, 5–6 cocke. [First known in 15th c. Agrees in form and sense with dial. Ger. *kocke* masc. heap of hay, also of dung; Norw. *kok* m. heap in general, *esp.* of dung, but also still more generally 'lump': cf. ON. *kökkr* lump (*snæ-kökkr* snow-ball), Sw. *koka* fem. clod, clot. It is uncertain whether the narrower or the wider sense is the primitive: see Grimm s. v. (Connexion with the stem of Ger. *kug-el*, Du. *kog-el* 'ball', has been suggested.)

In the *Dictionnaire du Patois Normand, départem. de l'Eure* (1879) it is said haycocks are generally called *villottes*; but about Berville (a little south of Rouen) a *villotte* of the smallest size, in which the hay is put up the first day, is called *une coque*, from its resemblance to the rounded shape of an egg-shell (*coque*). This may be the same word: the derivation offered is, of course, questionable.]

A conical heap of produce or material.

a. of hay (rarely corn) in the field. Cf. Hay-cock.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxii. (1495) 646 Heye is ..gadered and made of hepes in to cockes. 1470 Harding *Chron.* clxxiii. ii. 6 [He] laye there with great power .. among the hay cockes bushed. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 71 A Cok of hay or of corne. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 45 b, When it [grass] is dryed, we lay it in wind rowes and then make it up in Cockes, and after that in Moowes. 1679 Blount *Anc. Tenures* 131 To find one Man to make Cocks or Ricks of Hay. 1718 Gay in *Pope's Lett.* 9 Aug., A cock of barley in our next field has been consumed to ashes. *c* 1750 W. Ellis in *Old C. & Farm. Wds.* (E. D. S.) s. v. *Hay-making*, The same day .. it may be .. put into grass-cocks. The second day we .. put it into bastard-cocks, that are as big again as grass-cocks. The third day .. we cock it up into heaps. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 220 Lying on the cocks of new-mown hay. 1882 F. P. Verney in *Contemp. Rev.* XLII. 965 The corn was put up temporarily in little round cocks of about fifty sheaves.

b. of dung, wood, turf, etc.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 158/10 A cocke of dung, *collis*. 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 167 Stacks or large Cocks of the mouldiest Dung, to raise Mushrooms on. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 175 Oak..they lay up in great Piles or Cocks to dry. 1881 *Times* 14 Jan. 6/6 The burning of what was called in Ireland 'a cock of turf'.

† **Cock,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Also 5 cok, 6 cokke, 6–8 cocke. [The compound *cokbote* varied in 15th c. with *cogbote*; and *cokke, cocke* itself agreed with one sense of Cog; it is thus probable that the Eng. *cogge, cocke*, represented the Fr. variants *cogue, coque*: see Cog *sb.*[1] There was, however, more differentiation of the two forms in English than in French, for we have no trace of *cock* applied to the large vessels, Cog sense 1; rather has *cock* always corresponded in sense to the Fr. diminutive *coquet*.

The *Vocab. della Crusca* has It. *cocca* 'a kind of ship, no longer in use, which had the prow and the poop much raised, with a single mast, and a square sail'; dim. *cocchetta*. Of the similar Celtic words, Thurneysen says Ir. & Gaelic *coca* boat is the Romanic word; Welsh *cwch* is manifestly an old borrowed word; Cornish *coc*, pl. *cucu*, 'boat' is the Rom.-Eng. *cock*, and Breton *koket, koked* is the OFr. dim. *coquet*.]

A small ship's boat. Now always Cock-boat.

1430–63 [in comb. in Cockboat, Cockswain]. 1509 *Will of Burgeys* (Somerset Ho.), To Cristofer .. a cokke to rowe yn. 1558 W. Tourson in *Hakluyt* (1589) 123 I tooke our cocke and the Tygers skiffe, and went to the Island. 1569 Stocker *Diodorus Sic.* III. xi. 122 Then the Tounssmen fraughte their cockes with drie wood and such like stuffe, and .. cast fire into the shippes. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. vi. 19 Yond tall Anchoring Barke, Diminish'd to her Cocke: her Cocke, a Buoy. 1631 Chettle *Hoffman* (N.), I caused my lord to leap into the cock. [1774 E. Jacob *Faversham* 80 No tenant shall have above one Cocke to dredge and use in the river.]

† **Cock,** *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare.* [In OE. *sæ coccas* 'sea-cocks' (cf. F. *coque marine*), *cocc*, perh. ad. L. **cocca* by-form of *concha*; in ME. a. F. *coque* shell, of same origin: cf. Cockle *sb.*[2]] Cockle, shell-fish.

c 1000 Ælfric *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 94 *Muscula*, muslan, *torniculi*, pinewinclan, *Nepticgalli* sæccoccas, *platesia*, fage. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. x. 95 [A] ferthyng-worth of muscles ..oþer so fele Cockes [*so* 3 *MSS.*; *v.r.* cokkys, cokeles]. 1661 R. Lovell *Hist. Animals* 189 Cocks, and Cokles .. being of so hot a nature that they fly above the water like an arrow, in the summer nights.

† **Cock,** *sb.*[5] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Cock *v.*[1] 1: perh. *at cocke* is the northern infinitive, but cf. the Latin.] War, strife.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxliii. 1 Blessid Laverd mi God, þat leres right Mi hende at cocke [L. *ad prælium*], mi fingres at fight.

Cock (kɒk), *sb.*[6] [f. Cock *v.*[1] 3–5.]

1. A pronounced upward turn; an upward bend (of the nose, etc.); a significant turn (of the eye).

1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* iii, They were collected 'viis et modis' said the Man of Law .. with a knowing cock of his eye to his next neighbour. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 694 My nose had lost its pretty cock, and had grown elegantly hooked.

2. A way of cocking a hat on the head.

1717 Bullock *Wom. a Riddle* II. 21, I have an inimitable cock with my hat that adds a vivacity to my looks. 1840 Thackeray *Catherine* ix, A fierce cock to his hat, and a shabby genteel air.

3. An upward turn given to the brim of a hat; a mode of so turning it up; *concr.* the turned-up part of the brim.

1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 104 ₱ 2 He..wore in a smart Cock, a little Beaver hat edged with Silver. 1712 Budgell *ibid.* No. 319 ₱ 5 The Variety of Cocks into which he moulded his Hat. 1726 Cavallier *Mem.* I. 80 Putting .. a Tuft of white Ribands in the Cocks of their Hats. 1785 Boswell *Tour Hebrides* 9 Oct. 1773 The wind being high, he let down the cocks of his hat. 1822 Bewick *Mem.* 44 He had .. the cocks of his hat shot through and through.

† 4. 'A kind of cap, or head-dress' (Jamieson); cf. Cock-up. *Sc. Obs.*

1768 Ross *Poems* 137 (Jam.) And we maun hae pearlins, and mabbies, and cocks.

Cock, *sb.*[7] [f. Cock *v.*[2]] A cocked position of the hammer of a pistol or gun: see Cock *sb.*[1] 13.

† **Cock,** *sb.*[8] *Obs.* or *arch.* Perversion of the word God (an intermediate form being *gock*), used in oaths and forcible exclamations, as *by cock*, Cock and Pie; but generally in the possessive, as *cock's body, bones, heart, nouns, pain, passion, soul*, etc.

c 1386 Chaucer *Manciple's Prol.* 9 See how for Cokkes bones [*v.r.* kokes bones, goddes bones] As he wol falle fro his hors atones. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 150 By Cokes dere bonys I mak you go wyghtly. *c* 1465 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 44 By cokkus soule, There is an haare in my haye. 1530 Palsgr. 739/1 Stryke for cockes body. *c* 1530 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 188 Cock's death, whom have we here? 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 2841 War I, ane King, sir, be coks passioun! I sould gar make ane proclamatioun. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* I. ii. (Arb.) 18 By cocke, thou sayest truthe. 1567 *Trial Treas.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 297 Ah! Cock's precious sides, what fortune is this! 1613–6 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. iv, Then swore by Cocke and other dung-hill oathes. 1633 B. Jonson *Tale Tub* III. ii, Cock's bodikins! we must not lose John Clay. 1676 D'Urfey *Mad. Fickle* I. i. (1677) 3 What Mr. Harry! By Coxbodikins I did not know you. 1719 — *Pills* III. 14 By Cock, quoth he, Say you so. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* viii, Cocksbody, make that manifest to me. 1851 Longf. *Gold. Leg.* III. *Nativ.* viii, Come, Aleph, Beth; dost thou forget? Cock's soul! thou'dst rather play!

[**Cock,** *sb.*[9]

Johnson (copied in later Dicts.) has the sense 'The notch of an arrow', which he probably found in Ainsworth's *Thesaurus* (1746—) 'The cock of an arrow, *Sagittæ crena*'. No evidence has been found for such a sense: it appears to be an etymological figment founded on Skinner's conjecture that 'cock of a gun' (Cock *sb.*[1] 13) was a term originally proper to Archery, and identical with It. *cocca* 'the nocke of an arrow' (Florio).]

Cock (kɒk), *v.*[1] Formerly also cokke. [Here are included a number of separate uses, which appear all to be derived, in one way or another, from the name of the fowl. Even this derivation, however, is somewhat doubtful for the earliest sense, which has been conjecturally compared with Irish *cog-aim* 'I war, I make war', stem in OIr. *coc-*.]

I. † 1. *intr.* To contend, fight, wrangle, quarrel. Also in 16th c. *to cock it. Obs.*

c 1230 [see Cocking *vbl. sb.*]. *a* 1275 *Prov. Alfred* 668 in *O. E. Misc.* 138 Þe luttele mon .. wole grennen, cocken, and chiden. *c* 1300 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 133 To cocke with knyf nast thou none nede. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2042 Fra morne to þe mirke nist maynly þa cocken. *a* 1577 Sir T. Smith *Orat.* iii. *App. to Life* (L.), And if they be both disposed to cock it throughly, yet when they both be made bankrupts, then they must needs conclude a peace. 1600 Abp. Abbot *Exp. Jonah* 612 He who should have been mild to men, is now cocking with God.

II. † 2. To play the 'cock', behave boastfully or defiantly; to swagger, strut; to brag, crow *over*.

1575 Abp. Parker *Corr.* 246 Our circumspections so variable..maketh cowards thus to cock over us. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* xliii. 17 The spider and fly, that erst there bragde and cockt. 1650 Arnway *Alarum* (1661) 161 (L.) Belshazzar was found..cocking up against God. 1682 Southerne *Loyal Brother* v. i, I'll strut, and cock, and talk as big, as wind and froth can make me. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 422 ₱ 2 A young Officer, who gave Symptoms of cocking upon the Company. 1713 *Guardian* (1756) II. No. 108. 103 Every one cocks and struts upon it, and pretends to overlook us.

III. To stick or turn up.

3. *trans.* To set up assertively or obtrusively; to turn *up* in an assertive, pretentious, jaunty, saucy, or defiant way; to stick stiffly *up* or *out*. [app. with reference to the posture of a cock's neck in crowing, or that of his crest or his tail.]

To cock the ears: to prick up the ears in attention, interest, etc., said of horses, dogs, and humorously of persons. *To cock the nose*: to turn it up in contempt or indifference. *To cock the eye*: to turn the eye with a knowing look; to give a wink.

c 1600 Day *Begg. Bednell Gr.* II. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1881) 39 Your bought Gentility that sits on thee Like Peacock's feathers cock't upon a Raven. 1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 161 [She] spreads and cocks her tail. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 275 ₱ 8 The Latin Poets, when they talk of a Man's cocking his Nose, or playing the Rhinoceros. 1720 Gay *Pastorals* (J.), Our Lightfoot barks, and cocks his ears. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. ii. 15 To use the vulgar phrase, he cocked his eye at him. 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulgar Tongue, Cock your eye*, shut one eye. 1790 Burns *Elegy Henderson* iii, Ye hills..That proudly cock your cresting cairns! 1804 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Ep. Ld. Mayor* Wks. 1812 V. 204 He cocks his nose upon disgrace. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxvii, The wisest Captain that ever cocked the sweet gale (bog-myrtle) in his bonnet. 1836 Marryat *Japhet* iv, Timothy put on his hat, cocked his eye at me, and left us alone. 1863 Kingsley *Water-bab.* iii, He cocked up his head, and he cocked up his wings, and he cocked up his tail. 1879 *Punch* 10 May 213 Cocked my laughing eye, and shot a glance at her out of it.

b. *intr.* To stand, or stick conspicuously up.

1629 Gaule *Holy Madnesse* 91 His Beuer cocks. 1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low C. Warres* VII. 79 The Spanish Souldiers..would..put their Helmets upon faggot-sticks, so as they might be seen but to cock above the Workes. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3319/4 She carries her Tail cocking. 1787 Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 168 Floats .. must be so poised ..as to make them cock, that is, stand perpendicular in the water. 1857 Livingstone *Trav.* xxviii. 569 The little saucy-looking heads cocking up between the old one's ears.

4. *To cock the hat*: 'to set up the hat with an air of petulance and pertness' (J.); 'a common mode of vulgar salutation' (Halliwell). Now, to stick the hat jauntily on one side of the head.

1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 148 He went up and down London Streets with his Hat cockt, his teeth gnashing, his eyes fixed. 1691 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 204 Behaving themselves indecently as her majestie past by, looking her in the face and cocking their hats. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 403 ₱ 5, I saw an alerte young fellow that cocked his hat upon a friend of his who entered. 1729 Swift *Grand Question debated* 105 The Captain, to show he is proud of the favour, Looks up to your window, and cocks up his beaver; (His beaver is cock'd; pray, Madam, mark that, For a captain of horse never takes off his hat). 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* lix, Said Dennis, cocking his hat for the convenience of scratching his head. 1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* xxi, The mother thought Murphy would be a good speculation for the daughter to cock her cap at. 1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* v. 19 A fancy forage cap, cocked jauntily over a profusion of well-waxed curls.

5. To turn up the brim of (a hat), *esp.* as a fashion of wearing it; cf. Cocked hat.

1663 Pepys *Diary* 13 July, Mrs. Stewart in this dresse, with her hat cocked and a red plume. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* iv. xix. (1675) 279 He took up with his Hat, which by Cocking the Brims he turn'd into a kind of Cup, such a proportion of Water that he quench'd his Thirst with it. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xii, Cocking his hat with pins. 1824 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit., Lit. Fashions*, The same caprice that cuts our coats and cocks our hats. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 81 Wolsey's hat .. apparently was never cocked, as the fashion now is.

b. *intr.* and *absol.*

1672 Wycherley *Love in Wood* II. iv, Say your hat did not cock handsomely. 1699 Garth *Dispens.* I. (1730) 147 So spruce he moves, so gracefully he cocks; The hollow'd Rose declares him Orthodox.

IV. 6. *intr.* 'To train or use fighting cocks' (J.). 1546–1886 [see Cocking *vbl. sb.* 2].

7. To shoot wood-cocks.

1696–1870 [see Cocking *vbl. sb.* 3].

Cock, *v.*[2] [f. Cock *sb.*[1] 13.]

† 1. To place (a match) in the cock of an old matchlock gun. Also *fig. Obs.*

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* II. i. 17 To cocke his burning match. *Ibid.* III. i. 41 Hauing .. made themselues ready, and cocked their matches. 1645 *Roxb. Ballads* VI. 282 Cock your match, prim[e] your pan, let piercing bullets fly! 1648 *Petition Eastern Assoc.* 21 Hot disputes already lighted, and cock'd between the two Kingdoms.

2. To put (a loaded fire-arm) in readiness for firing by raising the cock or hammer; to draw (the cock) back. To *full cock, half cock*: cf. Cock *sb.*[1] 13 b. Also *absol.*

1649 Milton *Eikon.* 23 Pistols cockt and menac'd in the hands of about 300 Ruffians. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xiv. 88 We took a Pistol..and..prim'd it with..Gunpowder..then cocking it, etc. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. xvi. 280 He sees me cock and present. 1812 Byron *Waltz* ii, A modern hero .. Cock'd—fired—and miss'd his man. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 111 Cock the rifle. 1875 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* I. i. xi. 44 A gun .. which opens and full-cocks with a most convenient lever under the trigger-guard.

Cock, *v.*[3] *Carp.* [A technical word of most uncertain form, occurring also as cauk, caulk, calk, and recently cog, and prob. the same as Coak. If the historical form is (as in quot. 1663) *cock*, **cok*, it may represent a North Fr. **cok-er*, **coqu-er* = F. *cocher* to notch, fit with a notch or notches, f. *coche*, Pr.' *coca*, It. *cocca* notch, 'a dent cut in any thing'. Of this, *coak, cauk* might be phonetic variants, spelt *caulk, calk*, by association with better known words. See also Cog *sb.*[3]]

1. *trans.* To let the end of (a beam) into a wall-plate, or other supporting timber, by cutting the bearing end into steppings or a dove-tail, to fit into corresponding notches cut in the plate or supporting timber. Hence **Cocking** *vbl. sb.*

1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 43 To see the Carpenters cock the main Beams into the Lentals, to hold the wall the better. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purch.* 30 The Beam is cauked down

[which is the same as Dove-tailing a Cross]. 1819 NICHOLSON *Arch. Dict.* I. 262 *Cocking*..securing beams to wall-plates by notching each beam..on the under edge..and cutting reverse notches out of the top of the wall-plate. 1823 — *Pract. Builder* 129, Cocking or Cogging. 1876 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Caulking* or *Cocking*, the mode of fixing the tie-beams of a roof or the binding joists of a floor down to the wall-plates.

2. To secure a piece of timber having a projecting tenon across another having a corresponding notch or mortice; ☞ secure crossing beams by any device of the nature or effect of mortice and tenon.

1854 in *Arch. Soc. Dict.*, Caulking, Calking, Cocking, Cogging, or Corking. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Cocking.. Mortising.

3. See COAK *v.*

Cock, *v.*[4] Also 4 **coke.** [f. COCK *sb.*[2]] *trans.* (and *absol.*) To put up (hay, etc.) in cocks.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 13 Canstow..coke [*v. r.* coken] for my cokers [*v.r.* cokares, cokerus] oþer to þe cart picche? *Ibid.* XXII. 238 And somme he tauhte to tulye, to theche and to coke. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 118 Take heede to the weather, the wind and the skie, If danger approcheth, then 'Cock apace' crie. 1624 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 57 To Gardner (and 10 others) 4 daies moying and one daie cocking brakes. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 353 They bind and cock it [barley] as they doe Wheat and Rye. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. People* 214. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 495 It does not rake the grass into rows, nor cock it.

b. *dial.* cf. COCKER *sb.*[3]

1882 *Lancashire Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Quock, Quoke*, to go a-shearing or harvesting from home.

Hence **Cocked** *ppl. a.*, **Cocking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 12 Or summer shade vnder the cocked haye. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* Wks. 1684 IV. 120 The toyle of the harvest, in reaping, binding, cocking. 1807 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 455 Grass should.. be protected against rain and dew by cocking. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 582/2 A cocking-machine gathers hay from the swath or windrow and puts it in cock.

†**Cock,** *v.*[5] *Obs.* [Evidently related in derivation to the synonymous COCKER *v.*[1], and COCKLE *v.*[3] So far as the form goes, it might be the primitive of which these are diminutive and iterative derivatives; but being known in only one writer, it may be shortened from *cocker*.] *trans.* To cocker, pamper, indulge. Hence **Cocking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 183 Some cockneies with cocking are verie fooles, Fit neither for prentise, for plough, nor for schooles. *Ibid.* 186 Yet cocking Mams, and shifting Dads from schooles, Make pregnant wits to prooue vnlearned fooles. *Ibid.* 214 Where cocking Dads make sawsie lads, In youth so rage, to beg in age.

Cock, *v.*[5] Erroneous or dial. form of CALK *v.*[2] (in Cumbrld. dial. *coke, coak*) = to rough-shoe.

1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* (1862) 100 Cautious men..had their horses' shoes cocked.

Cock-a-bo·ndy. [Corruption of Welsh *coch a bon ddu* (kǫχ ă bǫn ðü) lit. 'red with black trunk or stem (*pon*)'; various corruptions of the Welsh spelling are found in Angling books.] Name of an artificial fly used by anglers.

1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 65 Who can trim a cock-abundy, turn a rod with him? 1855 KINGSLEY *Let.* in *Pref. Mem. Alt. Locke* (1881) 54 A couple of dozen of good flies, viz. cock a bondhues, etc. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vi, Throwing some cock-a-bondies across the table. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 3/1, I put on a fly which..does not exist—to wit, a fair-sized coch-y-bondhu.

Cockade (kǫkēɪ·d). Also 8 **cockard.** [A corruption of *cockard*, a. F. *cocarde*, in 16th c. *coquarde*, deriv. of *coq* cock; according to Littré, so called from the cock's comb. But the first appearance of the word is in Rabelais, in the phrase *bonnet à la coquarde*, explained by Cotgrave (1611) as 'a Spanish cap, or fashion of bonnet vsed by the most substantiall men of yore..also, any bonnet, or cap, worne proudly, or peartly on th' one side'. Here *coquarde* appears to be the fem. of *coquard* adj. 'foolishly proud, saucy, malapert', as sb. 'a malapert coxcomb' (Cotgr.).]

A ribbon, knot of ribbons, rosette, or the like, worn in the hat as a badge of office or party, or as part of a livery dress.

The cockade worn in the hat by coachmen and livery servants of persons serving under the Crown, is a rosette of black leather, originally the distinctive badge of the House of Hanover, as the *White Cockade* was of the House of Stuart and its adherents.

[1660 *Act Tonnage & Poundage* 12 *Chas. II*, Capravens, Cockared Caps, China Pease.] 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 44 ℙ 1 The Coachman with a new Cockade. 1717 POPE 3 *Hours after Marr.* Epil., To the lac'd hat and cockard of the pit. 1748 *Whitehall Evening Post* No. 405 The Crew..with Cockades of Blue and Red Ribbons in their Hats. 1750–75 *Jacobite Song* (in Herd) *The White Cockade*, He's ta'en the field wi' his white cockade. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 145, I was questioned for not having a cockade of the *tiers etat.* 1818 *Parl. Deb.* 644 Mr. Lockhart..had known 30,000 cockades given away at an election, and this signal of party was thus made an engine of bribery. 1846 *Hist. Rec. 3rd Lt. Dragoons* 39 The Hats were bound with lace, and ornamented with a yellow loop, and a black Cockade.

Hence **Cocka·deless** *a.*, without a cockade; **Cocka·dewise** *adv.*, in the manner of a cockade.

1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 97 In baby-clothes and cockadeless cap. 1884 E. O'DONOVAN *Story Merv* xi. 125 Turbans, one end of the cloth stuck up cockadewise.

Cockaded (kǫkēɪ·dėd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[2].] Adorned with a cockade; wearing a cockade.

1733 SWIFT *Apol.*, The first fierce cockaded centry. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 855 A pamper'd Spendthrift; whose ..Well-fashion'd Figure, and cockaded Bow, etc. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xix. 66 The cockaded coachman.

Cocka·der. *rare.* One who wears a cockade.

1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* xv. (1809) 122 A young Cockader, about town. 1870 *Life Mother Marg. Mary Halluhan* (ed. 3) 239 Escorted..by the two blue cockaders.

Cock-a-doodle-doo, *sb.* A conventional representation of the crow of the cock; a name for this, and hence, a nursery or humorous name for the cock (also *cŏck-ă-doodle*).

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 31 The yung cockerels ..followid after with a cockaloodletoo as wel as ther strenhth wuld suffer them. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 386. 1674 FLATMAN *Belly God* 24 In the long Egg lyes Cock-a-doodle-doo. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* I. 308 My dear Cock a doodle, My Jewel, my Joy. 1798 SOUTHEY *Ballads, Surgeon's Warning*, The Cock he crew cock-a-doodle-do, Past five! the watchman said. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* lxxxiv. 404 A loud cock-a-doo-do-doo that some bold chanticleer set up at the moment. 1852 READE *Peg Woff.* 25 It seemed not unlike a small cock-a-doodle-doo of general defiance.

attrib. 1856 READE *Never too Late* lxxxv. (D.), Living almost entirely upon cock-a-doodle broth.

Hence **Cock-a-doodle,** *v.*, to crow.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 77 The cockadoodling cocks.

†**Cockagrice.** *Obs.* [f. COCK + GRICE pig.] In early cookery, a dish consisting of an old cock and a pig boiled and roasted together. Also called *cokentrice, cokyntryce, -tryche*, app. perversions of the word.

a 1400 *Forme of Cury* No. 175 *Cokagres.* Take an hole rowsted cok, etc. 14.. *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 250 Kockagris, and flaumpoynts, and daryoles, and peres in syrip. *Ibid.* 443 Cokagrys. Take an olde cok and pull him..and also take a pygge, and flee hym..and sowe hym faste togedur, and sethe hom..and do hom on a spette. *c* 1430 *Cookery Bks.* 40 *Cokyntryce.*—Take a Capoun, & skald hym, & draw hem clene..take a Pigge, & skald hym, & draw hym in þe same maner..sewe þe fore partye of the Capoun to þe After parti of þe Pygge..putte hem on a spete, & Roste hym. *Ibid.* 62 Cokyntryche; 115 Cokentrice.

Cock-a-hoop. Also 6–7 **cock on (the) hoope, (hope, houpe),** 7 **cock in hoope,** 9 **cock-a-whoop.** [A phrase of doubtful origin, the history of which has been further obscured by subsequent attempts, explicit or implicit to analyse it.

Blount, *Glossographia* (1670), says '*Cock-on-hoop*; our Ancestors call'd that the *Cock* which we call a Spigget, or perhaps they used such *Cocks* in their vessels, as are still retained in water-pipes; the *Cock* being taken out, and laid on the *hoop* of the vessel, they used to drink up the ale as it ran out without intermission (in Staffordshire, now call'd Strunning a barrel of Ale) and then they were *Cock-on-Hoop*, i. e. at the height of mirth and jollity; a saying still retained'. This account fits the use of the phrase in the 16th c.; but it has more the appearance of an inference from the phrase itself, than of an independent statement of historical facts. For we have no clear evidence that 'cock' ever meant a spigot, and even if it did, the use of the 'hoop' of the cask as a place on which to lay it, seems to require further elucidation. The matter is perplexed by the occurrence of a 'hoop' and of figures 'on the Hoop' in tavern-signs from a much earlier date. Thus the 'George on the Hoop' is said by Hotten and Larwood *Hist. Signboards* (ed. 3) 503, to be mentioned in Clause-Roll 43 Edw. III, and later are found the 'Hart', 'Swan', 'Eagle', 'Falcon', 'Cock', 'Hen' 'on the Hoop', also the 'Crown', 'Bunch of Grapes', 'Mitre', 'Angel', 'Bell', each 'on the Hoop'. Some of these signs still exist; but it is difficult to see what bearing they have on the phrase as originally used, or how the 'Cock on the Hoop' as a sign should have given rise to a phrase, more than any of the other devices similarly found 'on the Hoop'; still more is it difficult to imagine how this cock could be set on or taken off the 'Hoop' in connexion with a drinking bout. Equal difficulty attends various other suggested explanations of 'hoop', none of which affords the slightest clue to the 16th c. use.

Since the 17th c. 'cock' has been generally identified with the live fowl, which has led to changes both in the grammatical construction and use of the phrase; in accordance with this also, 'hoop' has been vaguely referred to F. *huppe* tufted crest, (a guess of Phillips), and identified with 'whoop', as in *war-whoop*; these are merely popular etymologies, but they have affected the use of *cock-a-hoop* by persons who believed in them. The following passages illustrate these remarks.

1403 *Add. Charter* 5313 Br. Mus., A messuage called 'the belle on the hoop'. 1631 *Deed* (in J. Coleman's *Book Catalogue* 1889) relating to 'two Inns in Shoreditch, one called the Cock and Hoope, and the other the Holy Lambe'. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* II. vii, *From, of* [= *off*], *in, by*, have the force of the ablatiue: as..Take the cock of[f] the hoop. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Cock-a-hoop* (Fr. *coc-a-huppe*, a Cock with a Crest, or from the Staffordshire custom of laying the Cock or Spigot upon the Barrel, for the company to drink without intermission). All upon the Spur, high in mirth, or standing upon high terms. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) II. 73 No. 39 The Cock on the Hoop may be seen also in Holborn, printed on a board.]

†**1.** Phrase. *To set* (*the*) *cock on* (*the*) *hoop, cock a hoop*: app. to turn on the tap and let the liquor flow; hence, to drink without stint; to drink and make good cheer with reckless prodigality. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1177/2 They..set them downe and dryncke well for our sauiours sake, sette cocke a hoope, and fyll in all the cuppes at ones, and then lette Chrystes passion paye for all the scotte. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1806 Cheare now maye I make & set cocke on the houpe. Fyll in all the pottes, and byd me welcome hostesse. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* (Wedgwood), Let us sette the cocke on the hope and make good chere within doores. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 54 He maketh hauok, and setteth cocke on the hoope. He is so laueis, the stocke beginneth to droope. 1606 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. If you know not me* Wks. 1874 I. 257 These knaues Sit cocke-a-hope, but Hobson pays for all. 1611 COTGR., *Se goguer*, to..make good cheere, set cocke-a-hoope, throw the house out at windowes. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* III. i. 147 Resolued..to set cock in hoope, and in guzling and good cheere spent all that was left. 1658 BRATHWAIT *Hon. Ghost* 26 (N.) The cock on hoop is set, Hoping to drink their lordships out of debt.

†**b.** By extension: (*a*) To abandon oneself to reckless enjoyment. (*b*) To cast off all restraint, become reckless. (*c*) To give a loose to all disorder, to set all by the ears. *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 117 Now I am a frysker, all men doth on me looke; What should I do, but set cocke on the hoope? 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 441 b, There be found diuers..which setting cocke on houpe, beleue nothinge at all, neither regard they what, reason, what, honesty, or what thing conscience doth prescribe. 1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 221 Lighting in the company of amorous and beautifull Damosels, they set cocke on hoope, and..become as merry as the merriest. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 83 Youle make a Mutinie among the Guests: You will set cocke a hoope, youle be the man. [Some would connect this rather with 2 or 3.]

†**c.** As an exclamation of reckless joy or elation.

1568 *Jacob & Esau* v. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 246 Then, faith, cock-on-hoop, all is ours! thou, who but he?

†**2.** as *adv.* in phrase *To set* (oneself or something) *cock-a-hoop*: i.e. in a position or state of unrestrained elation or exultation. [Quot. 1689 prob. influenced by COCK sb.[1] the fowl.] *Obs.*

1689 *Trial Pritchard v. Papillon* 6 Nov. (1684) 31 He sets himself Cock-a-hoop, as if there were no one that took care of the City besides himself. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 123 Your eyes, lips, breasts are so provoking—They set my heart more cock-a-hoop Than could whole seas of cray-fish soupe.

3. as *pred. adj.* (in *to be, make cock-a-hoop*): In a state of elation; crowing with exultation. [Here association with the fowl becomes evident.]

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 14 Hudibras..having routed the whole Troop, With Victory was Cock-a-hoop. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 264 You were exceedingly straitned in time; and then a little after were all Cock-a-Hoop. 1677 COLES, To be cock-a-hoop, *ampullari, insolescere, cristas erigere.* *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cock-a-hoop*, upon the high Ropes, Rampant, Transported. 1719 *Cordial Low Spirits* 162 The church was very cock-a-hoop, and held up its head and crow'd. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Love & L.* II. i, To make Catty cockahoop, I told her that, etc. 1834 GREVILLE *Mem. Geo. IV* (1875) III. xxiii. 104 The Tories have been mighty cock-a-hoop. 1887 H. SMART *Cleverly Won* x. 86 They are all as cock-a-hoop about her chance as ever I saw folks in my life.

4. as *attrib. adj.* Elated, exultant, boastfully and loudly triumphant.

1837 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 201 The cock-a-hoop hilarity of the Tories. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iv. 102 We never lose the cock-a-whoop vein in Bottom's character.

5. *adv.* Elatedly, triumphantly.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* III. vi, That ingenuous habit of mind which always thinks aloud; which rides cock-a-hoop on the tongue. 1871 *Member for Paris* II. 10 M. Paul.. began unwisely to crow cock-a-whoop before the time.

Hence **Cock-a-hooping** *vbl. sb.*; **Cock-a-hoopish; Cock-a-hoopness.** (*nonce-wds.*)

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 776/2 These groans and these cock-a-whoopings at the sale of the *Cornhill.* 1885 *Globe* 9 May 3/1 The younger sister—for France considers her as such—is getting too 'cock-a-hoopish'. 1889 *Ibid.* 23 Nov. 574/1 The boisterous cock-a-hoopness of some of his present associates.

Cockaigne, Cockayne (kǫkēɪ·n). Forms: 4 **cokaygn(e,** 7 **cocquany,** 9 **cockaigne, -ayne.** [ME. *cokaygne*, a. OF. *coquaigne, cokaigne*, mod. F. *cocagne*, appearing in Sp. as *cucaña*, It. *cuccagna*, in Florio *cocagna, cucagna*, 'lubberland'.

The Romanic word must have originated in some fabulous geographical notion. Its derivation has been much discussed, but remains obscure: see Diez and Littré. Grimm suggested connexion with Ger. *kuchen* cake, 'because the houses there were covered with cakes'; cf. quot. 1305. Diez would connect it with Romanic words meaning 'cake', or with some derivative of L. *coquere* to cook, in which Littré and Scheler agree. OF. *trouver cocaigne* is 'to find the country where good things drop of themselves into the mouth', to meet with good fortune.]

1. Name of an imaginary country, the abode of luxury and idleness.

c 1305 *Land Cokayne* 2 (Philol. Soc. 1862) Fur in see bi west spayngne Is a lond ihote cokaygne..Þoȝ paradis be miri and briȝt Cokaygn is of fairir siȝt. *Ibid.* 54 All of pasteiis beþ þe walles, Of fleis, of fisse, and ruh met, þe likfullist þat man mai et; Fluren cakes beþ þe scingles alle, Of cherche, cloister, boure, and halle; Þe pinnes beþ fat podinges. 1677 HOBBES *Dial. Com. Laws* 24 All the Contentments and ease which some pleasant Men have Related of the Land of Cocquany. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* III. 137 Infinite railroads and crystal palaces, peace and plenty, cockaigne and dillettantism. 1862 GEN. P. THOMPSON in *Bradford Advertiser* 15 Mar. 6/1 Many things..could have been mended if it had been in that land of Cockaigne where everything is allowed to be done twice over.

2. Humorously applied to London, as the country of Cockneys; Cockneydom.

1824 *Hist. Gaming* 48 At the high-flying Hells, in the Western parts of Cockaigne. 1842 *Tait's Mag.* IX. 244/2 We are bound..to do justice to the Laureate of Cockaigne. 1881 *Athenæum* 30 July 152/1 The writer is evidently a Cockney, accustomed to the ways and feeling of Cockaigne.

Hence **Cookai·gner** = Cockney. (*rare.*)

1842 *Tait's Mag.* IX. 239 That unfortunate cockaigner Johnny Keats.

Cockal (kɒ·kăl, kɒ·kˌɪl). ? *Obs.* Forms: 6 **cok all**, 6–8 **cock-all**, 7 **cockeall, coccal, cockle**, 7–8 **cockall**, 7–9 **cockal**. [app. it was orig. two words *cock all*; but no evidence as to the derivation appears to have come down.]

1. The 'knuckle-bone' or astragalus; *esp.* that of a sheep, etc., used for playing with (see 2).

1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 161 b, The bone, called in Greke astragalos, and in English Cok all. 1648 Herrick *Hesper. The Temple*, A little transverce bone; Which boyes and brackel'd children call (Playing for points and pins) cockall. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* (1807) I. 216 The tables and cards, with a deal of cock-alls, mumblety-pegs, and wheels of fortune. 1690 W. Walker *Idiom. Anglo-Lat.* 396 See where the cockals (dice) are (*vide ubi tali sint*).

2. A game played with 'knuckle-bones'; 'dibs'. Also, a game played by the ancients with these bones marked like dice (but on four sides only); Lat. *ludus talaris*.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 392 Lysander [said] that children must be deceived with the play of cock-all, and men with othes. 1611 Cotgr., *Tales*, Dice; also, the game tearmed Cockall. 1613 T. Godwin *Rom. Antiq.* (1658) 113 An huckle-bone, such wherewith children play cockall. 1696 Kennett *Romæ Antiq.* (1713) 249 The Greeks and Romans had two sorts of games at dice, the ludus talorum, or play at cockall, and the ludus tessararum, or what we call dice. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, The game at cock all, *Ludus talaris. Ibid.* v, *Astragalus*, the huckle-bone. *Meton.* the play at cockal, dice, or tables. 1820 W. Tooke tr. *Lucian* I. 549 *note*, Some games that were in use at Athens, as dice, cockal, odd and even.

3. *Comb.* **cockal-bone** = Cockal 1.

1606 Holland *Sueton.* Annot. 36 To cast the Dice or cockall bones. 1613 T. Godwin *Rom. Antiq.* (1658) 115 When all four cock-all-bones appeared .. all with different faces. 1847–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 721/1 The bones of the tarsus in the horse are, 1st, the astragalus, or 'cockal-bone,' as it it vulgarly named.

†**Cockalane.** *Sc. Obs.* Also **-an, -and.** [a. F. *coq-à-l'âne* 'a libell, pasquin, satyre' (Cotgr.), 'an incoherent story, passing from one subject to another': see Littré, and cf. Cock-and-bull.]

1. 'A comic or ludicrous representation' (Jam.); a satire, lampoon.

1605 *Ayr Session Rec.* 25 Feb., Ony ryme or cokalane. 1609 *Acts Jas. VI*, c. 9 By their pasquils, lybels, rymes, cockalans, comedies .. they slander, maligne and revile the people, estate, and country of England. 1610 J. Melvill *Diary* 781 Spreideris of cokalandis sould be banischit.

2. A disconnected story, discourse, etc.

c 1650 Sir J. Wishart *Let.* in *Spottiswoode's Mem.* (1811) 50 (Jam.) Excuse the rather cockaland then letter from him who carethe not howe disformall his penn's expression be. 1676 Etheredge *Man of Mode* (Jam.), What a *Coc à l'Asne* is this? I talk of women, and thou answerest Tennis.

†**Cock-ale.** *Obs.* Ale mixed with the jelly or minced meat of a boiled cock, besides other ingredients.

a 1648 Digby *Closet Open.* (1669) 174 To make Cock-Ale. Take eight Gallons of Ale; take a Cock and boil him well. 1675 *Woman turn'd Bully* (N.), Did you ever taste our cock-ale? 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 15 Pectoral Ale..may be made Cock-Ale, by adding a cock parboil'd, bruis'd and cut into pieces. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 194 Cock-Ale [full directions].

Cock-a-leekie, var. of Cocky-leeky.

Cock-a-loft, *a. colloq.* [Formed by vague association with Cock *v.*[1], and such compounds as *cockalorum, cock-a-hoop, cock-horse, cock-loft.*] Affectedly lofty, stuck up.

1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Hallib.* II. xii. (1862) 212 Some rubbishing cock-aloft notion of 'doing right'!

†**Cockall.** *Obs.* [cf. Cock *sb.*[1] 7.] One that beats all, the 'perfection'.

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* III. iv. Wks. 1856 I. 112 The fourth, most sweete, deare, prettie, *all in all*: he was the very cockeall of a husband.

Cock-all: see Cockal.

Cockalo·rum. *colloq.* [A derivative of Cock, app. playful and arbitrary. Cf., however, Du. *kockeloeren* to crow (Hexham).]

1. Applied to a person: = Little or young cock, bantam; self-important little man.

c 1715 *Jacobite Minstrelsy* (1829) 47 Hey for Sandy Don! Hey for Cockolorum! Hey for Bobbing John, And his Highland quorum! [*Cockolorum* means the Marquis of Huntly, whose father, the Duke of Gordon, was called 'Cock of the North'.] 1815–20 in *Daily News* 6 Dec. 1889 In my school days, from 1815 to 1820, we often heard in the playground: 'Now little cockalorum, out o' that'. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* liii. 5 He..Cried 'God bless us! a wordy cockalorum!' 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 437 Lord James Butler as high cockalorum of the Protestants.

2. Self-important narration; 'crowing'.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 19 July 4/2 Slovenliness with an unpleasant infusion of what has been known in his profession ever since the Franco-German war days as 'cockalorum'.

3. *Hey* (*hay, high*) *cockalorum*: an ejaculation or exclamation; also a boy's game in which one set of players jump astride the others (who present a chain of 'backs'), calling out *Hey cockalorum, jig, jig, jig!* (*Hey cockalorum jig!* is given as refrain of a popular song *c* 1800). *High cockalorum jig*: name of a game of cards.

1823 Galt *Entail* II. 260 (Jam.) I'll let no grass grow beneath my feet, till I hae gi'en your father notice of this loup-the-window and hey cockalorum-like love. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Witches' Frolic*, Now away! and away! without delay, Hey Cockalorum! my Broomstick gay! 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. iii, Prisoner's-base, rounders, high-cock-a-lorum, cricket, foot-ball, he was soon initiated into the delights of them all.

Cock-and-bull. [In its origin app. referring to some story or fable. The early use of the phrase is parallel to that of the French *coq-à-l'âne*; cf. Cockalane 2.]

1. *lit.*

1660 S. Fisher *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 409 What a strange Story is here! as if a man should tell a Tale of two things, a Cock and a Bull, metamorpozed into one, whereof the one having been as confidently as untruly avowed to be assuredly known to be the other, viz. the Cock to be a Bull, is (being denyed) as ridiculously as reasonlessly profer'd to be proved in this illegal and illogical way of Argumentation, etc. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* 66 That cocks and bulls might discourse, and hinds and panthers hold conferences about religion.

2. *To talk of, a story of, a cock and a bull*: (to tell) a long rambling, idle story; tedious, disconnected, or misleading talk. Cf. F. *coq-à-l'âne.*

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. (1651) 274 Some mens whole delight is..to talk of a Cock and Bull over a pot. 1667 Sir R. Moray in *Lauderd. Papers* (1885) II. 83, I would not begin to talk of any matters & hee did not, so wee talkt about an hour of a cock and a bull. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 36 We call you to that particular of the papers, and you run out in a story of a Cock and a Bull, and I know not what. 1714 tr. *T. à Kempis' Chr. Exerc.* IV. xxix. 273 There being here neither beginning nor end..but they skip from a Cock to a Bull. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 430 To set their hearers agape with an idle story of a cock and a bull. 1800 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 73, I have a letter from Stevenson who has..got accounts that Scindiah had joined the Kolapoor man .. etc. etc., all about a cock and a bull. 1829 Southey *Pilgr. Compost.* Prel., Come! out with a murder, .. a Goblin, .. a Ghost, Or a tale of a Cock and a Bull!

3. *A cock and* (*a*) *bull story* (*tale, yarn*): an idle, concocted, incredible story; a canard.

1796 Burney *Mem. Metastasio* II. 77 Not to tire you with the repetition of all the cock and bull stories which I have formerly told you, etc. 1863 Kingsley *Water-bab.* vi. 243 They invented a cock-and-bull story, which I am sure I never told them. 1876 F. E. Trollope *Charming Fellow* I. xvi. 230 He told me a cock-and-a-bull story about his father's devotion to science.

†**Cock-and-pie.** *Obs.* [Supposed to be orig. Cock *sb.*[8] and Pie, the ordinal of the Roman Catholic Church.] Used in an asseveration.

1550 Crowley *Epigr.* 469 By cocke and by pye. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 251 What though a varlets tale you tell: By cock and pye you do it well. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* I. i. 316 By cocke and pie, you shall not choose, Sir: come, come. 1601 Dent *Pathw. Heaven* 142, I know a man that will neuer sweare but by Cocke or Pie, or Mouse-foot. I hope you will not say they be oathes. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xix, 'Is he?' replied the host; 'ay, by cock and pie is he'. 1854 Thackeray *Newcomes* xi, 'By cock and pye it is not worth a bender'.

Cockandy. A name of the Puffin in Scotland.

1802 in Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 96. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 220 Cockandy (*Fife*).

Co·ckapert, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [This may represent an obs. F. *coq apert* 'pert cock'; but it may also be an Eng. formation from the same elements; see Apert 4, and cf. *malapert*; in the former case the subst., in the latter the adj. use would be the original.] *adj.* Impudent, saucy (*obs.*). *sb.* A saucy fellow (*dial.*).

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* xliv. 93 Your cockapert pride: and your couetous harts. 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss., Cock-a-pert*, a saucy fellow.

Cockard, obs. f. Cockade.

†**Cockarouse** (kɒ·kărəus). *Obs.* A title of honour among the Indians of Virginia; hence, a person of consequence among the colonists there.

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* II. 38 They haue..but few occasions to vse any officers more then one commander, which commonly they call *Werowance* or *Caucorouse*, which is Captaine. [The words 'or Caucorouse' are not in *Map of Virginia* (1612) 36, the original of the passage.] 1705 Beverley *Virginia* III. (Bartlett), A cockarouse is one that has the honor to be of the king or queen's council, with relation to the affairs of government. 1708 *Sot-Weed Factor; or, Along up to Maryland* (Bartlett), In an ancient cedar house, Dwelt my new friend, a cockerouse. 1727–31 in Bailey, Cockarouse among the Virginian Indians.

Cockatiel, -eel (kɒ·kătī·l). [ad. Du. *kaketielje*, to this bird by Dutch sailors in the East.

Mr. Jamrach informs us that he called them *cockatiels*, from the name *kaketieljes*, applied by Dutch sailors to the first specimens brought to him (*c* 1850). Dr. J. W. Muller of Leiden says *kaketielje* is no regularly formed Du. dim. of *kaketoe*, but looks like an adaptation of a Pg. dim. (? *cacatilho, cacatelho*) of *cacatù*, cockatoo. Portuguese is largely used by Dutch sailors as a kind of *lingua franca* in the Eastern Archipelago.]

A bird-fancier's name for the Cockatoo Parrakeet, or Crested Grass Parrakeet of South Australia (*Calopsitta* or *Nymphicus Novæ-Hollandiæ*), common as a cage-bird in England.

1880 P. W. Sclater *Guide Zool. Gardens* 5. 1884 Gedney *For. Cage Birds*, Cockatiel or Parrakeet Cockatoo. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1248/3 Pair of cockatiels with three nestlings.

Cockatoo (kɒkătū·). Forms: 7 **cacato, cockatoon, crockadore**, 8 **cokato, cocatore, cocatoo**, 8– **cockatoo**. [ad. Malay *kakatúa*, app. immed. through Du. *kaketoe*; app. influenced in form by *cock*. Several authorities say the name represents the call of the bird: but see also quot. 1850.]

1. The name of numerous beautiful birds of the parrot kind, *esp.* the genus *Cacatua*, inhabiting Australia and the East Indian Islands, distinguished by a crest or tuft of feathers on the head, which can be raised or depressed at pleasure.

[1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Little Fr. Lawyer* II. iii, My name is Cock-a-two, use me respectively, I will be cock-o'three else.] 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 212 Cacatoes, birds like Parrats, fierce and indomitable. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 281/2 Cockatoons .. have generally long Tails. 1707 Funnell *Voy.* ix. 265 The Crockadore is a Bird of various sizes .. When they fly wild up and down the Woods, they will call crockadore, crockadore; for which reason they go by that name. *a* 1732 Gay *Ep. Pulteney*, They're crown'd with feathers like the cockatoo. 1779 Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 295 At Sooloo, there are no Lories; but the Cocatores have yellow tufts. 1850 *Jrnl. Indian Archipelago* IV. 183 *Cockatoo*, Malay *Kakatuwah*—a vice, a gripe, and also the name of the bird, no doubt referring to its powerful bill. 1854 Bushnan in *Circ. Sci.* (1865) I. 294/1 The cockatoo shrieks its own name.

2. *Australia.* (*colloq.*) A small farmer. Also *cockatoo farmer.*

1864 H. Kingsley *Hillyars & B.* in *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 148 The small farmers, contemptuously called 'cockatoos'. 1874 Lady Barker *N. Zealand* XV. 110 The small farmers are called Cockatoos in Australia by the squatters .. who .. say that, like a cockatoo, the small freeholder alights on good ground, extracts all he can from it, and then flies away. 1881 *Chequered Career* 341 Most of the cockatoo farmers in South Australia are Germans.

Cockatrice (kɒ·kătrəis, -tris). Forms: 4–7 **coc-, cok-**, 5– **cockatrice**; also 4–5 **koc-, kokatrice**, 5 **cocatryse, coc-, cock-, cokautrice**, 5–6 **cokatryce**, 6 **cockeatrice, coccatrice, -trise, cockatryce, -tryse**, 7 **cockatrise**. [ME. *cocatris, -ice*, a. OF. *cocatris* (also *coc-, cogu-, kok-, cauc-, chocatrix, -atris, -atris, caucatri, cocastris, qualquetrix*) masc., corresp. to Pr. *calcatris*, It. *calcatrice* (1266) fem., repr. L. **calcātrix, calcātrīcem* (cf. *calcatrices*, in Du Cange), app. a mediæval rendering of Gr. ἰχνεύμων ichneumon. This last (= ἰχνευτής) meant literally 'tracker, tracer out, hunter out', f. ἰχνεύ-ειν to track, trace out, hunt out, f. ἴχνος track, footstep. L. *calcātrix* is fem. agent-sb. of *calcāre*, orig. 'to tread', in med.L. 'to tread on the heels of, track, trace out' (f. *calx, calcem* heel). Thus *calcātrix* came to render *ichneumon*. (Prof. Thor Sundby, *Brunetto Latino's Levnet og Skrifter*, Kjöbenhavn, 1869, p. 142–4.) In OF. the word was partially popularized, as seen by the phonetic change of the original *calc-* through *caulc-* to *cauc-, coc-*, and *chauc-, choc-*. (In Sp. it occurs only as adopted from Fr., viz. *cocatriz* (Nebrija 1512), *cocadriz* (Minsheu), *cocotriz* later dicts.)

The sense-history of this word is exceedingly curious. The Ichneumon, an Egyptian quadruped, said to devour reptiles and crocodiles' eggs (which it searches for in the sand), is called by Pliny VIII. 24 (35) § 88 sq., the mortal enemy of the aspis and the crocodile. As to the latter, he tells that when the crocodile is asleep or dozing with its jaws open, the ichneumon darts down its throat, and destroys it by gnawing through its belly; a tale originating, partly at least, in the habits of the bird *trochilus*, as mentioned by Herodotus and subsequent Greek writers, and repeated in many forms by later compilers. From an early period, Western writers entertained the notion that this ichneumon was amphibious or aquatic; the immediate followers of Pliny appear to have identified it with the Otter (in Gr. ἐνύδρις). Pliny's tale is repeated by Solinus (flor. *c* 260) *Collectanea* XXXII. 25 (ed. Mommsen 160), and Isidore (*a* 640) *Orig.* XII. ii. 36: in the text of Solinus known to Ammianus Marcellinus (*c* 400), the animal is called '*enhydros*, the second kind of the ichneumons (enhydros alterum ichneumonum genus)'; while Isidore appears to make two distinct animals, the Ichneumon which 'serpentes insequitur..adversus aspidem pugnat', and the Enhydros 'a little beast so called because it lives in the water, and mostly in the Nile (Enydros bestiola, ex eo vocata, quod in aquis versetur, et maxime in Nilo)'. But the Gr. ἐνύδρις was not only the *otter*, but also a *water-snake=hydrus*; and the latter was the only sense in which *enhydris* had been used by Pliny. Later compilers took this to be the sense of *enhydrus, -os*, in Solinus and Isidore, and the crocodile's enemy was now described as a 'water-snake' or 'fish'. Thus it appears in Albertus Magnus (1193–1280) *De Animalibus* XXV. (VII. 669) as 'hidra vel hydrus serpens omnium serpentum pulcherrimus .. Apparet autem in Nilo flumine, et quum crocodilus dormit', etc., as in Pliny. Meanwhile also the latinized name *calcatrix* comes into view. It is found, along with the transformed description, in the version of the story given (*c* 1263) by Brunetto Latino in *Li Livre dou Tresor* 185 (ed. Chabaille), where it is said 'then comes another fish, which is named *hydrus*, that is *cocatris*, and enters within his body (lors vient un

autres poissons, qui a nom ydre, ce est cocatris [*v.r.* qualquetrix] et li entre dedans le cors)'; further 'and you must know that cokatrix, albeit he is born in the water, and within the Nile, he is not at all a fish, but is a water-serpent (Et sachiez que cokatrix jà soit ce qu'il naist en l'aigue, et dedans le Nile, il n'est mie peisson, ainz est serpens d'aigue)'. It has been suggested that, in this, the ichneumon was confounded with another reputed enemy of the crocodile, the *varanus*, or Monitor of the Nile, which is really a reptile. The *cocatris=ichneumon=enhydris=hydrus*, having thus been transformed into an aquatic reptile, living in the Nile, other writers proceeded to identify it with the crocodile itself. The *Bestiaire divin* of Guillaume le Normand (*c* 1210) makes *coquatrix* the crocodile, and *ydrus* his enemy: and in the *Bestiaire* of Richard de Fournival (*c* 1250) we have 'Vous m'avez fait mention en votre requeste d'un chocafrix, qui est apelez par son droit non cocodrilles'—'you have mentioned a *chocatrix*, but he is called by his right name *crocodile*'. And in later French, as well as in other Romanic langs., 'crocodile' became, at least, one of the recognized meanings of *cocatrix*. This confusion may have been helped in some instances by the fact that *cocodrille*, one of the commonest of the early forms of *crocodile* (see that word), had an initial similarity to *cocatrix*, and may have been taken by the ignorant as only another form of the name.

In English the confusion with *crocodile* hardly appears, except once or twice as a literalism of translation. Here, *cocatrice* appears from the first as the equivalent of L. *basiliscus*, or *regulus*=Basilisk. It was thus used by Trevisa in his translation of Bartholomæus Anglicus *De Proprietatibus Rerum* to render *basiliscus*, and, what was more important, by Wyclif and his followers to translate *regulus* (Isa. xi. 8, xiv. 29, lix. 5), and *basiliscus* (Ps. xc[i]. 13) of the Vulgate. In the former of these (also in Jer. viii. 17) it was retained in the 16–17th c. versions; but in the revised text of 1885, has been changed to *basilisk*. The history of this further transition of sense is still obscure; but it is to be noticed that *cocatrice* translates F. *basilicoc*, and that *coc* is app. a connecting link. But some traditional notions of the ichneumon as the enemy of the *aspis* (which appeared later in the well-known statement that the only animal which could kill the basilisk was the *mustela* or weasel) were probably contributory, as well as the mediæval confusion, under the name *regulus*, of the basilisk (*rex serpentium*) with the trochilus (*rex avium*, OF. *roytelet*, in mod.F. *roitelet* 'wren'): cf. Aldrovandi *Opera* (Bologna) X. 361.

Further etymological speculation, in France or England, working upon the syllable *coc*, *coq*, in *basili-coc*, *coc-atris*, probably also associating the crested basilisk with the crested bird, and mingling with it vague notions of the crocodile's eggs, buried in the sand, and producing a tiny reptile, originated the well-known notion of 'a serpent hatched by a venemous reptile from a cock's (i.e. *basilicock's* or *cok-adrill's*) egg', embodied in the heraldic monster, half cock, half serpent. As told of the basilisk, this appears already in Albertus Magnus (who however disbelieves it), in Bartholomæus Anglicus, etc. (See Thor Sundby, above cited; also Solinus, with Commentary, ed. Salmasius 1689, Cahier & Martin *Mélanges d'Archéologie* II. 213.)]

1. A serpent, identified with the Basilisk, fabulously said to kill by its mere glance, and to be hatched from a cock's egg.

Used in Bible versions to translate L. *basiliscus, regulus*, where the LXX have *βασιλίσκος, ἀσπίς*.

1382 Wyclif *Ps.* xc. 13 Vp on the eddere and the kokatrice [1388 cocatrice, Vulg. *super basiliscum*] thou shalt go. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xii. xvi. (Tollem. MS.) A forlyued cok leyeþ egges in his laste elde..and yf any venimous worme sitteþ on brood þerupon in þe canicular dayes, þerof is gendrid.. a cocatrice. *Ibid.* xviii. xvi. (1495) 176 The cokatryce is halfe a fote longe and hath whyte speckes. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lvii. 240 (Harl. MS.) Ther is a cocautrice withe in the walle; and as ofte tyme as she hathe enye syght of youre men, þei bethe dede. 1535 Coverdale *Isa.* xi. 8 He shal put his hande in to the Cockatryce denne. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 109 Like a Cockatrice or Basilicock, which slay or kill men with the poison of their sighte. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. ii. 47 The death-darting eye of Cockatrice. 1595 Spenser *Sonn.* xlix, Kill with looks as Cockatrices doo. 1611 Bible *Isa.* lix. 5 They hatch cockatrice egges. *c* 1630 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. 41 Pale envy, with the cocatrice's eye, Which seeing kills, but seen doth forthwith die. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* iii. vii. 118. *a* 1671 Ld. Fairfax *Mem.* (1699) 103 The fruit of our hopes..prove as cockatrice eggs from whence so mischievous a brood should spring. 1829 Southey *Yng. Dragon* i, Till this dracontine cockatrice Should break its way to light.

† b. Rarely identified or confounded with the Crocodile. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3895 Hardere þan ony comon cogill-stane or cocatryse scales [Lat. *dorsa duriora cocodrillis*]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 84 Cocatryse, *basiliscus, cocodrillus*. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* ii. 6 The Cocatrice neuer meaneth so much crueltie, as when he fawneth vpon thee and weepeth.

c. In *Her.* figured as a hybrid monster with head, wings, and feet of a cock, terminating in a serpent with a barbed tail. In quot. 1563 allusive.

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* 1093 Why then doth this glorious cockatrice crowe so much against Barnes? 1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1653) 677 The Cockatrice being half a foot in length, the hinder part like a Snake, the former part like a Cock, because of a treble combe on his fore-head. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* iii. xxvi. (1660) 260. 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* x. 67 The head of a Cockatrice is borne as a Crest.

2. *fig.* applied to persons.

1500–20 Dunbar *Flyting* 521 Conspiratour, cursit cokatrice ..traitour, tyran intemperate. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 634 This cancard worme and pestiferous coccatrice. 1594 ? Greene *Selimus* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 290 So Selimus hath prou'd a Cocatrice, And cleane consumed all the familie Of noble Ottoman. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, 194 This was the end of this little Cockatrice of a King that was able to destroy those that did not espie him first. 1794 Coleridge *Robespierre* ii, The crowned cockatrice whose foul venom Infects all Europe.

attrib. 1542 Brinklow *Compl.* xxiv. (1874) 69 What a cockatryse syght was it to se such an abhomynable sort of pompos bisshops in lordly parlament robys.

† 3. A name of reproach for a woman: prostitute, whore. *Obs.*

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* iv. i, And withal calls me at his pleasure I know not how many cockatrices and things. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Love's Cure* iii. iv, I'll shew him, and his cockatrice together And you shall hear 'em talk. 1687 Sedley *Bellamira* iv. i, Prithee let me see thy punk, thy cockatrice, thy harlot. 1747 Garrick *Miss in Teens* in Wks. 1798 I. 86 Where's your Aunt, you young Cockatrice? ..She's a base Woman, and you are ——.

Cockayne: see Cockaigne.

Cock-bead-plane. *Joinery.* 'A plane for making a moulding which projects above the common surface of the timber' (Jam.).

(Hence some mod. Dicts. have *cock-bead* as the name of such a moulding.)

† **Cock-bell.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 coke-, 5–6 cok-, (5 cokerbell). [perh. f. F. *coque* shell + Bell. Cf. Cock sb.[4], and the nursery combination of 'cockle-shells and silver bells'. Sense 3 is perhaps a distinct word.]

† 1. A small bell. *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 219 Eueriche of þilke ymages bare..a cokebelle [1485 Caxton, cokerbell] of siluer [Higden *nolam argenteam*] i-honged aboute his nekke. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86 Cok belle, *nola, campanella, bulla*. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 366/2 Take them then as yonger brethren litle babes vntaughte, and geue them .. ratilles and cokbelles and gay golden shone..

† 2. A spring wild-flower, frequented by bees.

1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* vi. (1623) Oiij, In Taurus, Slow-tree, Plum-tree, Goosebery..Cherry, Pear, Cock bell, which is a Wood-flowre.

3. An icicle. Usually in *pl.* (Also *cog-bell, cockabell, cocklebell, conkabell.*)

1645 *Bargrave MS. Diary* in *Kentish Dial.* (E. D. S.), My breath turned into many cock-bells as I walked. 1735 Pegge *Kenticisms, Cock-bells*, icicles. 1736 J. Lewis *Hist. Thanet* Gloss., *Cog-bells*, icecicles, ice-candles. 1746 *Gentl. Mag.* XVI. 406 *Conkabell*, an icicle, in the Som. dialect *clinkabell*. 1880 *E. Cornw. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cockabell, cocklebell*, icicle. 1887 Parish & Shaw *Kentish Dial.*, There are some large cog-bells hanging from the thatch.

Co·ck-bill, *sb. Naut.* Also 7–8 -bell.

In the phrase *a-cock-bill* [f. A-cock *advb. phrase* + Bill]: having the bills or tapering ends cocked or turned upwards. Said of the anchor when it hangs from the cathead ready for dropping; also of the yards of a vessel, when they are placed at an angle with the deck—'the symbol of mourning' (Smyth).

1648 Earl Westmoreland *Otia Sacra* (1879) 164 The Others all a Cock-bell set, One after other down are let Into the Sea. 1692 in *Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 74 The Anchor is a Cock-bell, that is, hangs up and down by the Ships side. 1769 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 113/2 The collier was going down full sail, on the flood tide, and anchor a cock bill. 1840 R. Dana *Bef. Mast* xvii. 48 On Good Friday she had all her yards a'-cock-bill, which is customary among Catholic vessels.

b. Shortened to *cock-bill.*

1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 164 The anchor is cockbill.

Co·ck-bill, *v.* [f. prec.] To place a-cock-bill.

1840 R. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxxvi. 137 The pilot gave orders to cock-bill the anchor. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 163 Cockbill the anchor.

Co·ck-bird. [Cock *sb.*[1]]

1. A male bird: see Cock *sb.*[1] 21.

2. *Sc.* A cock chicken. Hence *cock-bird-height*, the tallness or stature of a cock chicken.

1825–79 in Jamieson. *Mod.* 'They begin to take their own way, before they are cock-bird-height'.

Cock-boat (kǫ·kbōut). Also 5 cok-, cog-, 6–7 cocke-. [f. Cock *sb.*[3] + Boat: in 15th c. occas. *cogboote*, according to the earlier association of *cog* and *cock*: see these words.]

A small ship's-boat, *esp.* the small boat which is often towed behind a coasting vessel or ship going up or down river. Often used typically as the smallest or lightest of floating craft.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (1840) 152 A ship with a large seyl, And a cokboot that goth in Tempse lowe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86/1 Cogboote [1499 Pynson cok bote], *scafa*. 1530 Palsgr. 206/2 Cockebote to rowe with, *cocquet*. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 218 The little Cock boat is safe, when it is hoised into a tall ship. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xxvii. 16 We could scarse get the cock-boate. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 56/1 The Master and Company put to Land in their Cock-boat for assistance. 1755 H. Walpole *Corr.* (ed. 3) III. 103 We take from Men-of-war and Domingo-Men, down to colliers and cock-boats. 1858 Kingsley *Poems, Watchman* 7 There's water to float a little cock-boat. 1861 W. H. Russell in *Times* 23 Sept., The finest..was but a cockboat compared with the Warrior.

fig. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. (1873) 23 Never caring..what becomes of the ship of estates, so they may save themselves in the cockboat of their own fortune. 1636 Featly *Clavis Myst.* xiv. 190 Neere drowned the cocke boate of his private fortune.

† **Cock-brain.** *Obs.* One to whom is ascribed the brain of a cock; a light-headed, rash, and foolish person. Cf. *bird-witted.*

1567 Drant *Horace's Ep. de Arte P.* A iiij, A freshe hote younker cocke braine, wylde. 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 33 A very presumptuous and heady Cock-braine. *a* 1640 Jackson *Creed* xi. xxxvi. Wks. XI. 117 Haughty cock-brains, or furious hotspurs. 1675 Brooks *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 120 A light-head or cock-brain.

Co·ck-brained, *a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Having little judgement, foolish and light-headed, silly.

1530 Palsgr. 308/1 Cokbraynde, lyght, fole hardye, *saffre*. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* iii. 44 b, The light and cockbrayned facion of the multitude. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) Wks. II. 38/2 These puckfoyst cockbrain'd coxcombs, shallow pated. 1777 *Poor Robin* (N.), Now cock-brain'd youths will throw at cocks. 1856 F. E. Paget *Owlet of Owlst.* 158 My youth may make me crude and cock-brained.

Cock-brass, -bread: see Cock *sb.* 23.

Cock-broth. Also in Sc. -broo, -bree. [see Broth, Broo, Bree.] The broth of a boiled cock.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 384 If the body bee bound or costiue, a Cocke-broth causeth it to be soluble. *a* 1652 Brome *Eng. Moor* I. iii. Wks. 1873 II. 16 Ile .. restore thee 'gain with Cawdels and Cock-broths. 1715 Vanbrugh *Country-house* II. i, My mother desires that we may have some cock-broth to drink two or three times a day between meals, for my sister and I are sick folks. 1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 105, I took him into the pantry And gave him some good cock-broo. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* iii, 'Some judgment in cock-bree'or in scate-rumples.'

Cockchafer (kǫ·kˌtʃēːfəɹ). Also -chaffer. [A compound of Chafer or *chaffer*, beetle, app. of rustic origin; not in the dictionaries till quite recently. (Not in Craig 1847.) *Cock* is probably prefixed to express size or valour, or in reference to the practice of making these insects fight. Another form is *Jeffrey* (=*chaffer*) *Cock.*]

A coleopterous insect or beetle (*Melolontha vulgaris*), well known in England and over Europe: it is a stout broad insect of comparatively large size and greyish chestnut colour; it comes forth from the chrysalis towards the end of May (hence called Maybug), and flies with a loud whirring sound. Both the perfect insect and the larva are very destructive to vegetation.

[1692 Ray *N. C. Words, A Clock*, a Beetle or Dor, a Hot-chafer.] 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 140 May-Bugs..are by some called Chafers, or Cock-Chafers. 1770–4 A. Hunter *Georg. Ess.* (1803) III. 99 There are few insects more prejudicial to the farmer than..the Cock-Chaffer. 1787 T. Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 52 The line..baited with a cock shaver or grasshopper. 1859 W. S. Coleman *Woodlands* 14 The common Cockchafer..is often a terrible enemy to this tree [the Oak].

Co·ck-crow. =Cock-crowing.

c 1300 *Beket* 1090 A lute before the Cockes crowe. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* lvi. 145 This same nyht atte ferst kok crowe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 70 þe Cok crawe, *gallicantus*. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* (*MS.* K.) 86 Cokcrow, tyme, *gallicinium*. 1595 Barnfield *Ode* (Arb.) 64 She..each morning (by Cocks crew) Showers downe her siluer dew. 1692 Washington tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* v. (1851) 133 You disturb all people with your shitten Cock-crow; that's the only property in which you resemble a true Cock. 1798 Southey *Well St. Keyne*, From cock-crow he had been travelling. 1880 Goldw. Smith in *Atl. Monthly* No. 268. 208 The character would vanish like a ghost at cock-crow.

† **Cock-crowen,** *a. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. Cock + *crowen*, obs. pa. pple. of Crow *v.*] That the cock has crowed on, that is no longer fresh; stale.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 2 Gifts and rewardes retayne the Cockrowen Courtier, yea suche as have one of their feete alredy in the grave. 1602 Manningham *Diary* 21 Nov. 86 He takes a speciall grace to use an old worne sentence, as though anie would like to be served with cockcrowen pottage. 1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1653) 780 Then was there brought some Cock-crown keal. 1825–79 Jamieson, *Cock-crown kail*, broth heated a second time; ..such as the cock has crow'd over, being a day old, *Roxb.*

Co·ck-crower. *rare.* One who crows like a cock (*e.g.* to disturb an orator, actor, etc.).

1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 450/2 That the groaners and cock-crowers..adopted the only means of putting down interminable talkers.

Co·ck-crowing. a. The crowing of a cock. b. The time when cocks crow, early dawn.

1382 Wyclif *Mark* xiii. 35 Whanne the lord of the hous cometh, in the euentide, or in the mydnyȝt, or kockis crowynge, or morwynge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86 Cokkrowynge tyme, *gallicinium*. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 130 b, In Winter you must feede them at the first Cockcrowing and againe when the daye begins to breake. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* I. xiii. 40 An age which we may call the first cock-crowing after the midnight of Ignorance and Superstition. 1844 Emerson *Yng. American* Wks. (Bohn) II. 301 All this drudgery, from cockcrowing to starlight. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 59 Like the cock-crowing that sounded in the ears of Peter.

† **Cocke.** *Obs.* Also 4–5 cok, cocce, and (after L.) cocco, corruptly cocto: cf. also Coccyn, Coctin. [ad. L. *coccum*, and its abl. case *cocco*, scarlet: see Coccyn, Coccus.] Scarlet.

1382 Wyclif *Ex.* xxvii. 16 Purpur, and cocto twies died [1388 of reed *selk*]. — 1 *Kings* Prol. 4 Other men bise, and purpur, and cocko [*v.r.* cocce, cok, cocke] offren, and iacynct. — *Rev.* xviii. 16 Clothid with bijce, and purpur, and cocke [*v.r.* coctyn, or *reed*, coccyn, red scarlet.] 1388 — *Ex.* xxviii. 5 Reed selk twies died [*v.r.* cocco] and bijs.

Cokeall: see Cockal, Cockall.

Cocked (kǫkt), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Cock *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Set erect; having a pronounced upward turn.

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* I. II. xxxviii, A Yongster gent With bever cock't, and arm set on one side. 1691 *The Weesils* ii. 7 His Wife too, in her Cock'd Comode well drest. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4674/8 A brown bay Gelding .. has .. a large broom Tail cock'd, Trots all. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 281 A wide mouth and a cocked-up nose.

Cocked hat. 1. A hat with the brim permanently turned up, *esp.* the three-cornered hat of this shape worn at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century; also various styles of hat formerly worn in the army and navy. Now, applied to the triangular hat (without cocks), pointed before and behind and rising to a point at the crown, worn as part of the full-dress uniform of staff-officers, surgeons, and others, and of some official court-dresses, etc.

1673 Wycherley *Gentl. Dancing M.* Epil., Periwigs and broad cock'd hats. 1756 *Connoisseur* No. 75 ¶ 3 Knowledge is a greater ornament to the head, than a bag or a smart cocked hat. 1808 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XIII. 379 Among the heavy dragoons cocked hats are abolished, among the light they are just coming into vogue. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* ii. 11 Policemen with cocked hats like those of staff-officers. 1865 *Etoniana* vi. 99 The masters at Eton, up to a comparatively recent date, wore cocked hats. 1887 T. Trollope *What I Remember* I. xvi. 335 The emperor .. violently tossed his cocked hat into the corner of the room. 1890 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 24 Jan. 13/1 The coffin, covered with the Union Jack, and bearing the cocked-hat, and sword of the deceased [Lord Napier of Magdala].

2. *Anat.*

1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 187/2 The form of pelvis resulting from this bend .. has received more particularly the name of the *cocked hat*.

3. A game similar to nine-pins, in which only three pins are set up, in triangular position. *U.S.*

4. Phr. *To knock into a cocked hat.*

1873 *Slang Dict.* 122 Anything which has been altered beyond recognition, or any man who has been put completely *hors de combat*, is said to have been knocked into a cocked-hat. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Jan. 9/1 A frigate of the modern type would knock a fort armed with obsolete guns into a cocked hat.

5. *Comb.*, as *Cocked-hat-wise* adv., after the manner of a cocked hat.

1860 *All Y. Round* No. 48. 514 A table napkin folded cocked-hat-wise.

Hence **Cocked-hatted** *a.*, wearing a cocked hat.

1835 Beckford *Recoll.* 148 A most imposing cocked-hatted personage. 1862 T. Trollope *Marietta* II. iv. 71 Cocked-hatted officials.

Cocked (kɒkt), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Cock *v.*[2] + -ed[1].]

1. †a. Of a match: Placed in the cock. b. Of a fire-arm: With the cock drawn back, ready for firing when the trigger is pulled.

1650 Howell *Masaniello* I. 27 Furnished Swords, cock'd Muschets. 1678 tr. *Gaya's Art War* II. 46 Presenting the .. Musket with a cock'd Match. 1733 *Derby Mercury* II. No. 21 Getting through a Hedge with his Piece cock'd. 1807–8 Syd. Smith *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 168/1 To sleep every night with cocked pistols under their pillows. 1819 Byron *Juan* I. cl, With sword drawn and cock'd trigger.

2. *Full-cocked, half-cocked*: at full or half cock (see Cock *sb.*[1] 13 b). In *slang* (Australian) use, *half-cocked* = partially intoxicated.

1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1849) 206 The burghers gazed .. as a wary housewife does at a gun, fearful it may go off half-cocked. 1888 F. Hume *Mad. Midas* I. vii. 54 This last drink reduced Mr. Villiers to that mixed state which is known in colonial phrase as half-cocked.

Cocked, *ppl. a.*[3] Put up in cocks, as hay: see under Cock *v.*[3]

Cocked, var. of Cocket *a. Obs.*

Cockee. *Sc.* [Jamieson suggests *cock eye*: cf. *bull's eye.*] A name for the 'tee' in curling.

1789 D. Davidson *Seasons* 162 (Jam.) Glenbuck upo' the cockee stood His merry men drew near. 1824 Mactaggart *Sc. Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Cocke'e*, the circles which surround the 'tee', or mark played at in curling.

Cockentrice: see Cockagrice.

†**Co·cker,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 **cocer, cocur,** 3 **koker,** 4 **cokre,** 4–6 **coker,** 5 **cocur, cokyr,** 6 **cokar,** (8–9 *dial.* **cogger**), 6– **cocker.** [A common WGer. sb.: with OE. *cocer* m. quiver, cf. OFris. *koker*, OS. *cocâre* m. (MDu. *cōker*, MLG., Du. *kōker*, LG. *köker*, *käker*, *kaker*), OHG. *chohhar, chohhâri* (MHG. *kocher*, *.kochære*, Ger. *köcher*) all meaning 'quiver, case'. The ulterior derivation is obscure: med.L. *cucurum*, and med.Gr. κούκουρον, are, according to Diez, from German. See also Quiver.]

1. A case for arrows; a quiver.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* x. 2 Gearwadon strelas heara in cocere. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xxvii. 3 Nim þin ȝesceot þinne cocur and þinne bogan and gang ut. *c* 1205 Lay. 6470 Ene koker fulne flan.

2. A casing for the leg; applied, at various times, to a kind of legging, a high laced boot, or a combination of boot and legging, worn by husbandmen, hunters, fishers, etc., to protect the legs. The word is still used in the north for gaiters or leggings, and even for coarse stockings without feet used as gaiters (called in Scotland *loags*).

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 40 With rent cokrez at þe kne & his clutte trasches. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 56 [Piers going out to sow] caste on his clopes I-clouted and I-hole, His Cokeres and his Coffus. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1167 Bootes, cocurs, myttens..For husbondes & hunters. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 84 Cocur, boote, *ocrea, coturnus.* 1515 Barclay *Egloges* IV. (1570) C iv/1 Thy hose and cokers be broken at the knee. 1593 Drayton *Eclogues* IV. 177 His Cockers were of Cordiwin. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1895/4 A pretty big chubbed Man..a pair of Leathern Cockers. 1695 Kennett *Par. Antig.* Gloss. s.v. *Cock-boat*, Fishermen's great boots, with which they wade into the sea, are called cokers. 1811 Willan *W. Riding Yorksh. Gloss., Coggers*, half-boots made of stiff leather, strong cloth, or even of worsted, buttoned at the side, and strapped under the shoe. 1873 Harland *Swaledale Gloss., Coggers*, a pair of old stocking-legs worn over the shoes to keep out the snow.

Cocker (kɒ·kəɹ), *sb.*[2] [f. Cock *v.*[1] + -er.]

†1. A fighter, prizefighter; a contentious, quarrelsome man; a wrangler. *Obs.*

c 1275 *Prov. Alfred* 704 in *O. E. Misc.* 138 He is cocker, þef, & horeling. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 173 A newe batayle of foure and seventy comoun fyȝters and cokkers [*gladiatorum*]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 242 Thise cokkers and thise bollars, And alle purs cuttars.

2. A supporter or patron of cock-fighting, a cock-fighter; one who breeds or trains game-cocks.

1689 Shadwell *Bury F.* I. Wks. 1720 IV. 130, I..out-vapour'd all the Jockeys, and cockers. 1723 Steele *Consc. Lovers* IV. ii, He was the greatest cocker in England. He said Duke John won him many battles, but never lost him one. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* I. Wks. 1834 II. 151 Here his poor bird th' inhuman Cocker brings, Arms his hard heel and clips his golden wings. 1814 W. Sketchley (*title*), The Cocker, containing information to the Breeders and Amateurs of the Game-cock. 1829 A. W. Fonblanque *Eng. under Seven Admin.* (1837) I. 321 While Duchesses and Ladies hawk, we cannot expend all indignation on the cockers and bull-baiters.

3. A breed of spaniels trained to start woodcocks, snipes, and similar game; a cocking dog.

1823 Lockhart *Reg. Dalton* V. v. (1842) 321 Frederick Chisney entered, attended by a couple of small sleek cockers. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho* (1861) 81 His cockers coiled themselves up close to the warm peat-ashes.

Cocker, *sb.*[3], **coker.** [app. f. Cock *v.*[3] + -er.] Originally, one who puts hay in cocks, a hay-worker; also, later, a harvest-labourer. (The spelling *coker* has given rise to the unhistorical conjecture, that the original meaning was 'a charcoal maker who comes out at harvest-time'.)

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 13 Canstow..coke for my cokers [*v. r.* cokares, cokerus] oþer to þe cart picche, Mowe oþer mowen oþer make bond to sheues? 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 70 Coker, *autumpnarius.* 1572 *Act* 14 *Eliz.* c. 5 § 11 Bee yt also provided, That this Acte nor any thinge therein conteyned do in any wyse extend to any cokers or Harvest Folkes. [So orig. act in Parl[t] Office; the Inrolment in Chancery has *Cockers.*] 1832 Ht. Martineau *Hill & Valley* ii. 25 He called to Briggs, one of the cokers. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Coker*, a reaper. *Warw.* 1882 *Lancash. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Quocker*, one who goes harvesting to a distance. 1888 S. O. Addy *Sheffield Gloss.* Addenda, *Cocker*, the man who cocks or coils up hay in a field.

†**Co·cker,** *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare.* A curl or ringlet. Cf. Cockle *sb.*[4].

c 1620 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 89 That..She curious curle the cockers of her head.

Cocker (kɒ·kəɹ), *v.*[1] Also 5–6 **coker,** 6 **koker, cokker.** [Found only since 15th c.; origin obscure. Cf. however the 16th c. equivalent Cockle *v.*[3], which is identical in form and sense with a 16th c. Du. *kokelen, keukelen* 'nutrire sive fovere culina' (Kilian), *i.e.* to nourish or foster in the kitchen; but it is doubtful whether the Du. word was connected with *kokene* 'kitchen' exc. by 'popular etymology'. Cf. also obs. F. *coqueliner* (*un enfant*) to dandle, cocker, pamper, a child (Cotgr.). The Eng. *cocker* and *cockle* have the form of iterative diminutives of Cock *v.*[5], and the whole were prob. derivatives of Cock *sb.*[1], with the notion 'to make a nestle-cock, chick (L. *pullus*), or darling of'. Cf. etymological note to Cockney.

Some have thought this word identical with the next (which has also a variant *cockle*); but nothing has been found to support this suggestion. (Welsh *cocr*, and *cocreth* given in Llwyd 215 a, are from Eng.)]

trans. To indulge or pamper (a child, favourite, etc.); to treat with excessive tenderness or care.

1499 Pynson *Promp. Parv.*, Cokeryn, *carifoveo.* 1530 Palsgr. 488/2, I coker, or cheryssche to moche. *Je mignotte.* This boye canne never thrive, he is cokered so moche. I coker, I bring up with daynty meates. *Jaffriande.* 1550 Nicolls *Thucyd.* 65 (R.) Taking it for shame so much to cocker themself. 1600 Heywood *2nd Pt. Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 151 Kist and cokerd by a King. 1611 Bible *Ecclus.* xxx. 9 Cocker thy childe, and hee shall make thee afraid. 1611 J. Hull *St. Peter's Proph.* 363 No creatures more cocker their young than the Asse and the Ape. 1682 Shadwell *Lanc. Witches* I. (1720) III. 230 Because thy foolish mother has cocker'd thee with morning caudles. 1867 Carlyle *Remin.* II. 116 Some old valetudinarian..continually cockering himself, and suffering.

b. With *up*, meaning (*a.*) To bring up indulgently and luxuriously; (*b.*) to coddle up (an invalid) so as to restore him to strength; (*c.*) to encourage or hearten by kindness or coaxing.

1530 Palsgr. 488/2 Coker hym up thus in his youthe, and you shall have a fayre caulfe of hym shortly. 1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* I. i, But cocker vp my genius, and liue free To all delights. 1762 Gray *Let.* in *Poems* (1778) 293 Being cockered and spirited up by some friends I got my name suggested to Lord Bute. 1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* viii. (1879) 98 If she was a lady she'd be cockered up with all sorts of soups and jellies. *1859 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 229 You have cockered me up to that extent, that I now feel, etc.

c. To indulge or humour *in* (a practice, etc.).

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* i. 1 How carelesly they cocker themselves in their sins. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* i. 6 (1619) 119 By mild reproofes they rather cocker and beare them in their sinnes, then correct them. 1706 Collier *Refl. Ridic.* 299 Cherishes and cockers them in so gentle an Errour. 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* xiii, I have not been cockered in wantonness or indulgence.

d. *fig.* To foster, indulge (an appetite, idea, hope, evil, etc.). Also with *up*.

1592 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* 175, I .. cannot flatter folly .. or cocker Ignorance. 1628 Le Grys tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 98 Too foolishly I cocker my own hopes. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* IV. 321 [He] cockers up that dangerous Propensity, which he ought .. to subdue. 1861 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. clxxv. 208 If they cocker up the evil by refusing to apply the high-handed remedy.

Hence **Co·ckered** *ppl. a.*, **Co·ckering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Co·ckeringly** *adv.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 85 Cokerynge, or grete cherschynge, *focio, nutricio.* 1580 Baret *Alv.* C 728 A father to much cockering, *pater nimis indulgens.* 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* II. 225 These coklings cokred we bewaile too late, When that we see our offspring gaily bent. 1595 Shaks. *John* v. i. 70. 1607 Fletcher *Woman Hater* I. iii, Our young wanton cocker'd heirs. 1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1608) 73 Their [Bees'] young ones be not very nice or tender, nor cockeringly brought up. *a* 1666 C. Hoole *School-Colloq.* (1688) 293 You are content to enjoy your mothers cockering. 1693 Locke *Educ.* § 4 Most children's constitutions are .. harm'd, by cockering and tenderness. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* 1 Peter iv. 17 God..is no cockering Father to indulge his children to their ruin. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VII. xxxi. 124 A cockered favorite. 1857 T. Watson *Lect. Physic* vii. (ed. 4) 101 Fearing to render them effeminate by over-care and cockering.

Co·cker, *v.*[2] *Obs.* or *dial.* [Equivalent in meaning to Cockle *v.*[2], both being in form iterative and diminutive, as if from a stem **cock-* in sense 'shake'; probably onomatopœic.]

intr. To totter or oscillate from instability: said of a thing having a high centre of gravity, when it rocks so as to be in danger of falling.

Hence **Co·ckering** *ppl. a.*; also **Co·ckery, -ie** *a.*, **Co·ckersome** *a.*; **Co·ckeriness** *sb.* (all *Sc.*).

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 118 Some .. stirryng their feete as though they stode in a cockeryng bote. 1825–79 Jamieson, *Cockering*, tottering, threatening to tumble, especially in consequence of being placed too high.

Cockerel (kɒ·kĕrĕl). Forms: 5 **coker-, kokerelle,** 6 **cokerel, cockrelle,** 6–7 **cocke-, cockrell,** 6–8 **cockrel,** 7–8 **cockeril**(1, 6– **cockerel.** [app. a dim. of Cock *sb.*[1], perh. of Anglo-Fr. origin. No such word is found in the OF. dictionaries, though Littré and Godefroy have *coquereau, -elle, -et, -ette, -ille*, diminutives of similar type from *coque* shell, and *coque* vessel, also *cocherel, cokerel* cock-seller, poultry-dealer. But the formation may have been English; the termination seems to be the same as in *hoggerel, mongrel, pickerel* (small pike).]

1. A young cock. *arch.* or *dial.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86 Cokerelle, *gallus* [C. *gallimellus*]. 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 296 Item, she paid for yonge kokerelles to make of capons, ix.*d.* 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 20 a, Chickens .. specially if they be cockrelles. 1622 Wither *Vanity of Youth* (1633) 756 Hear how each Cockrell gives warning of day. 1725 Bailey *Erasm. Colloq.* 41 If you can't crow like an old cock, crow like a cockeril. 1798 Bloomfield *Farmer's Boy, Autumn* 343 Many a clamorous Hen and cockrel gay. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* I. 1204 Both eyes shut, like the cockerel that would crow.

2. *fig.* Applied to a young man.

1571 R. Edwards *Damon & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 68 Alas, pretty cockerel, you are too weak. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. i. 31. 1639 Massinger *Unnat. Combat* V. i, *Page.* Let me fight for my mistress! *Servant.* 'Tis in vain, Little cockerel of the kind. 1878 Tennyson *Q. Mary* I. i. 7 Thou'rt no such cockerel thyself, for thou was born i' the tail end of old Harry the Seventh.

3. A species of fish.

1708 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. lx. (1737) 246 Cockrells .. Thornbacks. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 347 Basket for fishing ox-eyed cockerel, Valencia.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1605 Chapman *All Fooles* Plays 1873 I. 168 Their intercourse..of glances that past betwixt this cockrill-drone and her. 1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag.* xv. (1860) 354 He..ranted, like a true cockerel orator. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 520 The ridiculous cockerel-like manner in which they swell, strut, bluster, and bully.

Cockerer. A wanton. Halliwell cites Coverd.

Cockering: see Cocker *v.*[1] and [2].

†**Cockering,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* In 3 **cokering, chokering.**

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 504 Ne mihtu leng a word iwræþe, Ac pipest al so doþ a mose Mid cokeringe [*v. r.* chokeringe] mid stefne hose.

†**Cockerno·ny.** *Sc. Obs.* Also -nonny, -nonie. [Derivation obscure: Jamieson conjectured connexion with Cocker *sb.*[1]]

'The gathering of a young woman's hair, when it is wrapped up in a band or fillet, commonly

called a *snood*' (Jam.). App. used at random in the last two quots.

1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. vii, She..tumbling wi' him on the grass Dang a' her cockernony A-jee that day. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxv, 'Ye silly tawpie..what garr'd ye busk up your cockernony that gate?' 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* VII. iii. (1849) 323 Forays, moss troopers, and other cockernony minstrelsy. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xi. (1859) 233 Taking a shot at the old woman's cockernony itself.

Cocket (*kǫ*·kĕt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5–6 **cokkett**, 5–9 **cocquet**, 6 **coket**, **cokquet**, 7 **coquett**, 8 **cockett**, 9 **coquet**, 6– **cocket**. [In Anglo-Fr. *cokkette*, Anglo-Lat. *coketa*, *-um*: origin obscure.

A recent suggestion is that the name originated in the words *quo quietus est*, 'by which he is quit', with which the Customer's receipt concluded. (S. Dowell *Hist. Taxation in Eng.* (1878) I. 171.) It is by no means clear whether the name originally belonged to the document, or to the seal which gave it validity.]

1. *Hist.* A seal belonging to the King's Custom House. Also applied to other seals used to seal permits.

1293 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 138b, Omnes homines venientes cum lanis..sine signo quod vocatur Coket. 1298 *Memoranda Excheq.* 26 Edw. I, in Madox *Hist. Excheq.* I. 782 Quod illam partem sigilli Regis quod vocatur Coket, et quod Rex ad dictam custumam deputari fecit in portu predicto [*viz.* Novum Castrum super Tynam]. 1419 *Liber Albus* (Record ed.) xvi. 45 Et adonqes le Maire delivera le Coket a celuy Viscount qil avera mesmes chosez, et les recordes a Chambirleyn [*transl.* And then the Mayor shall deliver the Cocket to such Sheriff as he himself shall have chosen, and the records to the Chamberlain for safe custody]. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.*, *Cocket* is a seale appertaining to the king's custome house. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* iv. (1857) 48 An ancient customhouse seal or cocket.

b. Hence † *Clerk of the Cocket*, in Scotland.

c 1350 *Act David II of Scotl.* c. 39 (Du Cange) Et sit ibi Clericus ad tronam, qui..potest conuenienter esse Clericus Coketæ Regis. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Act David II*, 44 The clerk of the cocquet, sall controll beath the chstumars, and the Tronaris.

2. A document sealed by the officers of the custom-house, and delivered to merchants as a certificate that their merchandise has been duly entered and has paid duty. (Now disused.)

1393 *Acts of Scotl.* I. 581 a, Quod habeant duo folia coketer ad custumandum lanas suas. 1434 *Act* 13 *Hen. VI*, c. 16 Les custumers dez ditz portes deins le Roialme ensealent blankes escrowes en parchemyn appellez blankes Cokkettez [*transl.* ed. 1587 blanke scrowes in parchmint called blanke cokets]. 1488 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1597) § 3 That the saidis strangers..there pay their dewties and customes and take their cocquet as effeiris. 1512 *Instruct. Admiral* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) XIII. 331 Examyn their Mynuments, Indentures, Wrytings and Cokketts. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Vn Buletin, pour estre franc du port*, a bill, a cocket. 1582–8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 110 All and quhatsumeuer shipps of Scotland that were not fortified be the Queene of Scotland's coquett. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 194 Commodities brought in, which haue payed Custome..may bee shipped out againe by Cocket, without paying any more Custome. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. (1743) 69 Officers of the Port of London. Register of the Certificate Coquets. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 316 Mr. Whitmore produced the cockets from the cocket office. 1842 SIR J. A. PARK *Law Marine Insur.* (ed. 8) II. xviii. 693 That a ship is not ready for sea, till she has got her customhouse cocket on board. 1872 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 4 Notice by Ld. Mayor. Compulsory metage dues on grain, including cocket dues..cease from and after the 31st of October, 1872.

fig. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI. xxi. Wks. X. 406 All as many as have their fruit unto holiness in this life have the pledge, the earnest, or the cocket of the next.

3. ? A custom-house or customs office.

1711 MADOX *Hist. Excheq.* xviii. 537 That all merchants..who designed to export Wools..might safely carry them to the several Ports where the King had a Cocket, paying the old Duties only. [Cf. 1730 BAILEY, *Cockettum*, *cocketum*, the Office at the Custom-house where the Goods to be exported are to be enter'd.]

4. The customs duty.

1483 in Rymer XII. 182/1 De custumis et coquettis nostris. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1787) 31 The greatest profit did arise by the cocquet of hides. 1621 BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 44 (12 *Edw. IV*) Not paying the custome of the king..called the Cocket. *Ibid.* 69 To the intent that the king..shall not be deceived of his Custome, Cocket, Tonage and poundage. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 273 Charges. Custom, Town Dues and Cocquet £47 18 1½.

5. *Comb.*, as *cocket-writer*.

1768 *Chronicon Ann. Reg.* 191/1 One of the cocket-writers in the long room at the custom-house. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* I. iv. 117 She is going to marry young Ned Simmons, the Cocket-writer, in the Custom House.

† **Co·cket,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 4–7 **coket**. [Origin unknown: the conjecture has been offered that this bread was so called because stamped with a seal (see COCKET *sb.*[1]); but evidence is wanting.]

Name of a sort of leavened bread, and of a loaf, slightly inferior in quality to the wastell or finest bread.

The name appears in the *Statute of Bread and Ale*, and was apparently quite obsolete before 1500, later references to it being only historical, and conjectural. *Cocket-bread*, *Bread-cocket*, are modern renderings of *panis de coket*.

† 1266 *Stat. Bread & Ale* (51 *Hen. III*), Quando quarterium frumenti venditur pro xiid., tunc panis quadrantis de Wastello ponderabit sex libras et sexdecim solidos; Panis de Coket de eodem blado, & de eodem bultello, ponderabit plusquam Wastellum de duobus solidis; De blado minoris precii ponderabit plusquam Wastellum de quinque i. Panis integer de quadrante de frumento ponderabit Coket & dimidium..Et panis de omni blado ponderabit duos Coketos. [16th c. *transl.* When a quarter of Wheat is sold for xiid. then wastel bread of a farthing shall weigh viii. & xvis. But Bread Cocket of a farthing of the same Corne and bultell, shall weigh more than wastell by iis. and Cocket bread made of Corne of lower price, shall weigh more than wastell by vs...Bread (of a farthing) made of the whole wheat shall weigh a cocket and an halfe, that is to say, the Cocket, that shall weigh more than a wastell by v.s...And bread of common Corne shall weigh two [great] cockets.] 1272–1307 *Munim. Gildhallæ Lond.* (Rolls) III. 411 Nota, quod panis coket, i. e. panis levatus..ponderabit plus quam wastellus per ij solidos. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 292 And þo nolde..no Beggere eten Bred þat Benes Inne coome, Bote Coket and Cler Matin an of clene whete. 1377 *Ibid.* B. VI. 306 But of coket or clere-matyn or elles of clene whete. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 70 Cokett, *effungia*, *est quidam panis*.

Historical. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 49 The price of a quarter whet iij.s. The ferthing symnell poise xv. vuncis and dim. q't'. The ferthing whit loof coket poise xvij. vuncis dim. and ob'. 1638 PENKETHMAN *Artach.* C ij b, The Farthing White loafe of fine Cocket. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Cocket-bread*, the finest sort of Wheaten Bread, next to that called Wastel, which is the whitest. 1860 *Mun. Gildhallæ Lond.* (Rolls) II. 793 *Cokettus*, *panis*, a loaf of cocket-bread.

[**Cocket**, *sb.* is given by Todd (1818) in the sense of Fr. *coquet* cock-boat, but app. by some error; Sherwood is named as authority; but ed. 1632 has only 'cocke-boat'.]

† **Co·cket,** *a.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also **cockit**, **cocked**. [perh. orig. a. Fr. *coquet*, *coquette* coquettish, gallant, agreeable (f. *coq*: see COQUETTE), with the sense modified to express the strutting or defiant manner of the cock, as in the modern *cocky*. (Possibly also associated with *cocked*, Sc. *cockit* 'turned up', 'stuck up'; but this would not explain the original form in *-et.*)]

Proud, 'stuck up'; pert, saucy; brisk; in *mod. dial.* merry.

1537 LATIMER *Let. Cromwell* in *Rem.* (1845) 380 As for my lord of Hayles, I fear he will be too cocket now with his great authority and promotion. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. lxv. 133 They beleeved verily that their youth were too cocked and lustie [*animis feroces*]. 1609–38 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucrece* Wks. 1874 V. 201 Her tongue not too lowd nor cocket. 1611 COTGR., *Accrester*, to wax cockit, grow proud..to strout it, or stand vpon high tearms. *Ibid.*, *Coquart*, vndiscreetlie peart, cocket, iollie, cheerfull. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 11 *Cocket*, brisk, malapert. 1883–88 *Huddersf. & Sheffield Gloss.*, *Cocket*, merry.

b. The following may be the same word: but cf. COCK *v.*[1] 4, COCKED *ppl. a.*[1] (both of later date).

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.*, *Conditium* 311 Gay gere and witles, his hode set on koket, As prowde as pennyles, his slefe has no poket.

Co·cket, *v.*[1] [f. COCKET *sb.*[1]]. *trans.* To furnish with a cocket or custom-house certificate.

1343 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 138b, Leynes nient cokettees ou nient custumees. 1344 *Act* 18 *Edw. III*, 1 Ceux qui mesnent les legnes par dela saunz estre cokettez ou saunz paier Custume. [*transl.* Those that transport Wooll being not cocketted or without Custome.] 1697 *View Penal Laws* 257 Neither shall any cause Wools to be cocquetted but in the owner's name.

Co·cket, *v.*[2] *Arch.* Also 6 **coket**. [cf. It. *cocchetta* dim. of *cocca* notch. Cf. also COOK *v.*[3] and COAK.] *trans.* To join in building by means of projection and notch, to mortise, joint.

1583 STANYHURST *Poems* (Arb.) 138 In brest of the Godesse, Gorgon was coketed hardlye, With nodil vnioyncted, by death, light vital amoouing. 1611 COTGR., *Enclavé*, inlocked, cocketed, mortaised, closed. 1644 T. THOMAS *Dict.* (Halliw.), As one joyst or stone is cocketted within another.

Cocket (*kǫ*·kĕt), *v.*[3] [Imitative.] (See quot.)

1845 *P. Parley's Ann.* VI. 263 The males [pheasants]..make a noise that in the country is called cocketting.

Cocket, obs. f. COQUETTE.

Cocket-centre. *Arch.* A centre or centering used in building an arch, when head-room is required above the springing line, to allow passage through during the time of building.

1841 BREES *Gloss. of Civ. Eng.* 52 Where head-room is left above the springing of the arches, such centres are termed cocket-centres. *c* 1858 *A. P. S. Dict. of Archit.* II. C. 58 Where a level tie-beam is omitted..such a centre is called a cocket centre.

Cockewolde, obs. f. CUCKOLD.

Cock-eye. *colloq.* [app. f. COCK *v.*[1] Ir. and Gaelic *caog* 'wink', and esp. *caogshuil* 'squint eye', *caogshuileach* 'squint-eyed', have been compared; but no historical connexion is known, and the pronunciation of *caog* differs considerably from that of *cock.*]

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Cock-eye*, a squinting eye; which must be set or cocked, like the lock of a gun, before aim can be taken at an object. 1877 *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Cock-eye*, one who squints. She's a real cock-eye.

Co·ck-eyed, *a.* *colloq.* [see prec.] Squint-eyed.

1821 BYRON *Vis. Judgm.* lxvi, A merry, cock-eyed, curious looking sprite. 1863 *Tyneside Songs* 19 Cock-eyed Tom that sells the pies.

Co·ck-feather. *Archery.* [f. COCK *sb.*[1] *attrib.* = 'top, sticking up', as in *cock-sheaf*, etc.] The upper one of the three feathers on an arrow, generally of a different colour from the other two, so as to indicate at sight how to place the arrow on the string.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 132 It standeth with good reason to haue the cocke fether black or greye, as it were to gyue a man warning to nocke ryght. 1860 H. D. *Archer's Guide* 34 That feather which is placed upon the horn is the cock feather, and generally of a different colour: the other two feathers are placed at an equal distance from it. Place the arrow on the string with the cock feather uppermost.

Cock-fight (*kǫ*·kˌfəit).

1. A fight between cocks; *spec.* a match in which cocks, usually armed with long steel spurs, are set to fight each other in a place called a 'cock-pit'.

1565–6 *Stat. Hartlebury, Worc.* in N. Carlisle *Endowed Gram. Sch.* II. 759 The said Schoolmaster shall..have use and take the profits of all such cock-fights and potations as are commonly used in Schools. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xviii. (1887) 78 In cokfights and quailefightes. *a* 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 346 The bayting of the Beare, and Cock-fights are no meete recreations. 1748 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 92 There was to begin in an hour's time a famous cockfight. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 49 The school, like almost all the other grammar-schools of the period [1815] in Scotland, had its yearly cock-fight.

2. *transf.* A fighting match.

1494 FABYAN VII. ccxxvii. 256 Shortly after skyrmysshes & cocke fyghtes began atwene yᵉ sayd .ii. prynces. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. xv. 96 After that sinful chivalry cockfight of theirs!

Co·ckfighter. One who promotes the sport of cock-fighting; = COCKER *sb.*[2] 2.

1721 BAILEY s. v. *Clear Walk*, With Cock-fighters. 1789 COWPER (*title*), The Cock-fighter's Garland. 1884 T. HOLMES GORE in *Law Times* 8 Nov. 28/2 The licensing justices..refused to renew a licence to a cockfighter.

¶ *Co·ck fighter* = chief or champion fighter: see COCK *sb.*[1] 22.

Co·ck-fighting.

The fighting of cocks; the sport of making cocks fight each other; formerly much practised, but made illegal by Act 12 & 13 Vict. c. 92.

c 1450 *How Goode Wyfe* (Ashm. MS.) 74 Ne go þou not to no wrastlynge, Ne 3it to no coke fyghtynge [*Lamb. MS.* schotynge at cok]. 1518 *Stat. St. Paul's School* in Knight *Life Colet* 362 (Brand) I will they use no Cock-fightinge nor ridinge about of Victorye. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1879) 180 *note* (*title*), Cockfightyng in Aungna. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1930/4 At the Royal Cock-Pit at Windsor the 27th Instant begins a great Match of Cock-fighting between two Persons of Quality, which will continue the whole week. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. 88 Cock-Fighting with us is declining every day. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. vii. (1876) 376 In the reign of Edward III, cock-fighting became a fashionable amusement. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 255 His personal tastes were low and frivolous..the time..was spent in racing, cardplaying, and cockfighting.

attrib. 1791–9 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* VI. 614 In 1783, there were many public Cock-fighting Matches, or Mains.

b. *To beat cock-fighting*: a vulgar colloquialism (and as such used in fiction) for 'to surpass everything else' (as this sport in the opinion of its votaries surpassed every other).

[1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 228 Ministers scufflings and contests with one another, is beyond any Cock-fighting or Bear-baiting.] 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 133 Always excepting Mrs. McWhirter, for she beats cock-fighting. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* vii. (D.) 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* III. xi. (D.), The Squire faltered out, 'Well, this beats cock-fighting! the man's as mad as a March hare'.

Cockhood (*kǫ*·kˌhud). *humorous.* [see -HOOD.] The condition or quality of a cock.

1829 SOUTHEY *Pilgr. Compostella* IV, From which two milk-white chickens To Cock and Henhood grew. 1856 *Chamb. Jrnl.* V. 133 Cock-hood is the last resource of hens.

Cock-horse (*kǫ*·kˌhɔ̄ːs), *sb.* and *adv.* [It is not clear whether 'cock-horse' was originally the name of a plaything, as it appears to have been by 1577, or whether the phrase 'on (a-)cock-horse' merely meant in a position (as *e.g.* on the knee) which was likened to that of being on horse-back. The transferred sense evidently referred to the elation of a child in such a position.]

A. *sb.* 1. *orig.* Apparently a nursery term, applied to anything a child rides astride upon, as a stick with a horse's head, a hobby-horse, any one's leg or knee. Hence *ride on a* (or *a-*) *cockhorse*.

1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 96 The dotyng pleasure to see my littell sonne ride on a cokhorse. 1577 HARRISON *England* III. ix. (1878) II. 64 We oft exchange our finest cloth, corne, tin, and woolles, for halfe penie cockhorsses for children. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. vi. iv, Sometimes he would ride a cockhorse with his children..though Alcibiades scoffed at him for it. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-t.* (Arb.) 96 When you would have a Child go to such a place, and you find him unwilling, you tell him he shall ride a Cock-horse. 1675 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 218, I, astride a Cock-horse. 1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* IX. 135 That large man..whose knees comprise such an inexhaustible supply of cock-horses. 1863 LD. LYTTON *Ring Amasis* I. I. II. I. 83 When I was only able—*equitare in arundine longa*—to ride a-cockhorse on a stick. *Nursery Rime*, 'Ride a cock-horse To Banbury Cross.'

2. *transf. A-cock-horse*, *on* (*a*) *cock-horse*; mounted (as on a horse); astride.

1564–78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 66 The Drake with all the water foules did stoupe lowe and receiue their carriage, and when they were all a cockehorse together they wente into the water. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* III. xvi. 51 They..passe so farre in so little a space on cock-horsse [on broomsticks]. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* 76 The whale..swimmeth presently ashore, and the Indian a cock-horse upon him. 1660 *Charac. Italy* 7 His Petrified Sanctity riding a Cock-horse on mens shoulders. 1664

Butler *Hud.* II. iii. 41 And Ralpho got a cock-horse too Upon his Beast with much ado. **1821** Combe (Dr. Syntax) *Wife* III. (Chandos) 329 Riding a cock-horse on a stair.

† b. Mounted aloft, perched up.

1704 *Gentleman Instr.* (1732) 167 (D.) The ladies sit on cockhorse upon scaffolds in open view.

† 3. *fig.* An exalted position, a place of triumph or ascendancy. Usually with *on, a-. Obs.*

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxvi. (1887) 138 He that beareth a tankarde by meanesse of degree, and was borne for a cokhorse by sharpenes of witte. **1599** Marston *Sco. Villanie* I. Sat. iii. 185 Hath got the farme of some gelt Vicary, And now on cock-horse gallops iollily. **1611** Cotgr., *Il est à cheval*, hee is set on cocke-horse; hee is all a height, hee now begins to flaunt it. **1658** T. Wall *God's Rev. Enemies Ch.* 41 There is no tyrannie like to that of a slave, whom villany hath set a cock-horse. **1683** E. Hooker *Pref. Pordage's Myst. Div.* 22 Welth that rideth up a-Cock-hors (pass by the term) while Worth holdeth but the stirrup. **1829** Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 10 The outbreak of an oppressed party, and setting it a-cock-horse on the oppressing one.

4. *fig.* A high horse; a proud, high-spirited horse; a stallion.

1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* I. Sat. iii. 185 Cock-horse, fat-paunch't Milo. **1858** R. S. Surtees *Ask Mamma* xxxviii. 160 He now goes drooping and slouching away, very unlike the cock-horse he came out.

† 5. *To play at cock-horse*: see quot. *Obs.*

1648 Hexham *Dutch Dict.* (1660), *Paerdeken op spelen*, to Play at Cock-horse, or leape ouer one an others backes.

B. *adv.* In same sense as the phrases *on a cock-horse, a-cock-horse*, in A. 1, 2.

1566 Drant *Horace Sat.* III. G v, To playe at even and odde, to ryde cockhorse in chyldyshe guyse. *c* **1720** Prior *Alma* I. 30 Alma, they strenuously maintain, Sits cock-horse on her throne, the brain. *a* **1764** Lloyd *Fam. Ep.* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 60 As boys ride cock-horse on a broom. **1878** Gen. R. Taylor in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 259 A huge fellow ..was riding 'cock-horse' on a gun.

Cockhye. Sense uncertain: ? Some kind of arrow: cf. Cock-feather.

1598 Chapman *Blinde begger* Wks. 1873 I. 36, I saw Cupid shooting a cockhye into your face, and gazing after his arrow it fell into mine eye.

Cockie, variant of Cocky.

Cockie-leekie: see Cocky-leeky.

Cockily (kɒ'kili), *adv. colloq.* [f. Cocky *a.* + -ly 2.] In a cocky manner.

1861 *Macm. Mag.* July, Those who go about so cockily with the placard 'Science of History' stuck in their hats. **1867** F. Francis *Angling* v. (1889) 150 Sitting lightly and cockily on the water.

Co'ckiness. *colloq.* [f. Cocky *a.* + -ness.] Cocky quality; self-assertiveness, conceit.

1864 J. D. Campbell in *Glasgow Citizen* 19 Nov., *Cockiness* is older than this century, in which it has been developed to so alarming an extent. **1883** *St. James's Gaz.* 1 May 3 The inconsiderate insolences and cockinesses of some of their friends.

Co'cking, *vbl. sb.*1 [f. Cock *v.*1 + -ing 1.]

† 1. Fighting, strife, contention. *Obs.*

c **1230** *Hali Meid.* 47 Ne beð nan icrunet bute hwase treoweliche ibulke feht fihte, and wið strong cockunge ouercume hire flesch. **1387** Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 259 Þey 3af hem al to dronkenesse, kokkynge, strif, and envie. **1542** Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 41 b, Betwene Aristippus and Diogenes the Cynike there was moche good cocking and striuing whether of them should win the spurres.

2. = Cock-fighting.

1546 *Plumpton Corr.* 251 Ye shall se..all our good coxs fight, if it plese you, & se the maner of our cocking. **1615** Markham *Pleas. Princes* (1635) 41 There is no pleasure more noble..then this pleasure of Cocking is. **1678** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1282/4 Notice..there will be two great Matches of Cocking fought in His Majesties Cock-Pit at Newmarket. **1755** *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 506 Idle and expensive diversions, such as cocking, horse-racing. **1886** W. Day *Remin.* 234 He was very fond of cocking.

b. A cock-fight.

1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 115 In these tolerable recreations of Horse-races, Cockings, Bowlings, etc. **1699** Sir W. Calverley *Note-bk.* (Surtees) 79, I went to Leeds, to the Cockings. **1812** J. Moors in *Examiner* 31 Aug. 551/2 He had been at a cocking.

3. The shooting of wood-cocks.

1696 Aubrey *Misc.* (1721) 62 To diuertise himself with cocking in his father's park. **1857** Kingsley *Two Y. Ago* xi. (D.), There ought to be noble cocking in these woods. **1870** Blaine *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 2660 We have already noticed Wales..as affording good cocking.

4. A turning or causing to project upward.

1678 Shadwell *Timon* I. Wks. 1720 II. 305 Pomp, and show, and holding up their heads And cocking of their noses. **1713** *Guardian* No. 91 He strives as much as possible to get above his size, by stretching, cocking, or the like. **1881** Besant & Rice *Chapl. Fleet* I. x, As for the fashions..one year it is the cocking of a hat.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 2) *cocking-match*; (sense 3) † **cocking-cloth** (see quot.); **cocking-dog, -spaniel,** a spaniel of a breed used in hunting wood-cocks, etc., a cocker; **cocking-road** (see Cock-road).

1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Cocking-cloth*, a Device to catch Pheasants with. **1731-6** Bailey, *Cocking Cloth* (with Fowlers), a Frame made of coarse canvas, about an ell square, tanned, with two sticks set across to keep it out, having a hole to look out at, and to put the nosel of a short gun through, for the shooting of Pheasants, etc. **1813** *Trewman's Exeter Flying-Post* 18 Nov. 1 A gentleman is in immediate want of .. Cocking Dogs, such as have been regularly hunted for Woodcock only. **1830** Miss Mitford *Village Sec.* IV. (1863) 310 He is .. famous for his breed of cocking spaniels. **1852** Thackeray *Esmond* II. viii, Come along, and let's go see the Cocking-Match.

Co'cking, *vbl. sb.*2 [f. Cock *v.*2 + -ing 1.] The action of drawing back the cock of a fire-arm.

1816 Byron *Let. to Murray* 15 Oct., Making mistakes in the way of cocking and priming. **1881** Greener *Gun* 202 The cocking is effected by the turning up of the finger-piece for loading.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cocking-lever, -lock*; **cocking-pistol, revolver,** one in which the cock is raised independently of the trigger.

1858 Greener *Gunnery* 423 Possessing every requisite for a double-action cocking revolver. *Ibid.* 426 The cocking pistol would be too slow .. The almost general adoption, in the present day, of the cocking-lock. **1881** — *Gun* 335 The barrels upon being closed depress the cocking-lever.

Cocking, *vbl. sb.*3 *Carp.*: see Cock *v.*3

Cocking, *vbl. sb.*4 and *ppl. a.* Putting (hay, etc.) into cocks: see Cock *v.*4

† **Cocking,** *vbl. sb.*5 and *ppl. a. Obs.* Cockering: see Cock *v.*5

† **Co'cking,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Cock *v.*1 + -ing 2.]

1. Fighting, wrangling, contentious.

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* xliii. 20 In cockyng currish countenance. **1608** Day *Hum. out of Br.* v. ii, How can wee choose but get cocking children, when father and mother too are both of the game.

2. Strutting, swaggering, insolent; cocky.

1676 Wycherley *Pl. Dealer* v. i, How many pert Cocking Cowards [hast thou call'd] stout? **1711** Steele *Spect.* No. 153 P 1 The Cocking young Fellow who treads upon the Toes of his Elders. **1712** — *Ibid.* No. 350 P 2 This is visible in all the cocking Youths you see about this Town.

Hence † **Co'ckingly** *adv.*, in a cocking manner.

1548 Thomas *Ital. Gram. & Dict.* (1567), *Prouerbiosamente*, cockyngly or villainously.

Cockirnose: see Cokir-.

Cockish (kɒ'kiʃ), *a.* [f. Cock *sb.*1 + -ish.]

1. Of or pertaining to a cock (*obs.*); now only *humorous*, cocklike.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 161 Such [Hens] as after the Cockishe maner either crowe or treade. *Ibid.* IV. 158 [Hens] free from spurres: for such as weare those Cockish weapons, are not good for broode.

2. Like a cock in disposition; strutting, self-assertive, assuming, cocky.

1546 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 50 b, Bryngyng with hym the metropolycall mantell of Anselme, to augment hys cockysh autorite. **1589** Nashe *Pasquil & Marforius* 15 In his Proem to his cokish conclusions. *c* **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cockish*, wanton, uppish, forward.

† 3. Lecherous, wanton. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1570 Levins *Manip.* 145 Cockish, *salax*. **1598** Florio, *Galluta*, a cockish wanton. **1847-78** Halliwell, *Cockish*, wanton. *North.*

Hence **Co'ckishly** *adv.*; **Co'ckishness.**

1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 532/1 You..which take upon you so cockishlie (rather than wiselie) to be a controller and maister moderatour of other mens matters. **1573** G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (1884) 26 Whi [they] uppon a meere cockishnes.. in mi absenc flatly deniid me. **1598** Florio, *Galloria*, cockishnes, lollity, mirth. **1727-31** Bailey, *Cockishness*, uppishness.

Cock-laird. *Sc. humorous.* A small proprietor who cultivates his own land; a yeoman.

1721 Kelly *Sc. Proverbs* 362 (Jam.) You breed of water kail and cocklairds, you need mickle service. **1816** Scott *Old Mort.* Concl., Niel Blane .. died worth as much money as married Jenny to a cock laird. **1837** Lockhart *Scott* xxxvii, The property had been in the hands of various small holders (Scottice, cock-lairds).

Cockle (kɒ'k'l), *sb.*1 Forms: (1 coccul), 1-2 coccel, 3-7 cockel, 4- cockle. (Also 4 cokul, cokil, -el, cokel, 4-5 cokil, 4-7 cocle, 5 kokkel, cokkul, cockille, 5-6 cokyll(e, 6 coccle, cockyll, cockole, cokkell, 6-7 cockell(e.) [OE. *coccul, coccel* masc.; in no other Teutonic lang. (It looks like a L. **cocculus*, dim. of *coccus.*)

Cotgr. has F. *coquiol* 'a degenerate Barlie, or weed commonly growing among Barlie, and called haver-grasse', which M. Joret identifies with *coquioule*, 'Festuca ovina'.

The Ir. and Gaelic *cogal*, used in the versions of Matt. xiii. for 'cockle, tares', is merely the English word borrowed (prob. in the older form **cocal*, though it is not known in O. or M.Irish).]

1. The name of a plant: now, and prob. from OE. times, applied to *Lychnis* (or *Agrostemma*) *Githago*, a caryophyllaceous plant, with handsome reddish-purple flowers succeeded by capsules of numerous black seeds, which grows in cornfields, especially among wheat. Also called *Corn Cockle.*

Known to early herbalists as *Nigella* or *Nigellastrum*, F. *nielle. Nigella* (dim. of L. *nigra* black, referring to the black seeds) was app. originally applied to a ranunculaceous plant, *Nigella arvensis* (or one of its congeners), a field-weed of southern regions; but in northern France and Britain, where this plant was unknown, the name was transferred to *Githago*, the black-seeded corn-weed of these regions.

c **1000** — [see 2, the early quotations doubtless meaning this plant]. *c* **1265** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 554/10 *Zizania*, neele, cockel. *a* **1387** *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 31 *Nigella*, i. *zizannia*, cocle. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 86 Cokylle, wede, *nigella, lollium, zizannia* [Pynson *gitt*]. *c* **1450** *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.), Lollium, zizannia, nigella idem. gall. nele, a^c. kokkel, nascitur intra triticum. **1523** Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 20 Cockole hath .. floures of purple colour, as brode as a grote, and the sede is rounde and blacke. **1538** Turner *Libellus, Githago* siue *Nigellastrum*..vulgus appellat Coccle aut pople. **1578** Lyte *Dodoens* II. xi. 160 Cockle or fielde Nigelweede. **1676** Phillips, *Cockle*, a Weed call'd Corn-rose, Darnel, or field-Nigella. **1721-42** Bailey, *Cockle*, a Weed, otherwise called Corn-rose [1753-90 otherwise called Corn-Campion]. **1794** Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xix. 275. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 31 The weed Corn Cockle, with large, entire, purple petals.

b. The seed of this plant.

1713 E. Tenison in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 92 A Wire Sieve (such as is used to separate Cockle from Corn). **1743** *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 288 A little black Seed, that contains a very white Flour, which we call Cockle.

2. Applied from OE. times to render or represent the *zizania* of the Vulgate in Matt. xiii, or the *lolium* with which Latin writers identified this.

Recent investigation has apparently settled that the ζιζάνιον, pl. -ια, of the N.T., *zizania* and *lolium* of Latin writers, was the grass *Lolium temulentum* or Darnel, a prevalent weed in Mediterranean and Levantine regions (cf. Stanley *Sinai & Palestine* 426, Tristram *Nat. Hist. Bible* 487), which is very prone to be affected with *Ergot*, and in the ergotized condition is deleterious. The translation of these words by *coccel, cockle*, in English was (like the later erroneous rendering *tares*) due in the first instance to ignorance as to the plant meant by *zizania* or *lolium*; but it led to the further error of some scientific writers who, knowing *lolium* to be darnel, still called it 'cockle'.

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 25 Þa com his feonda sum & ofer-seow hit mid coccele. *c* **1050** *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 300 Þe ægðer sæwð ȝelomlice ȝe lasor ȝe coccul on manna æceron. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 1138 (Trin.) For þi muchel felonye þis whete shal wexe cokul [*C.* zizanny, *F.* darnel] hye. **1382** Wyclif *Matt.* xiii. 25 His enmye came, and sew aboue dernel, or cokil [**1388** taris] in the middil of whete. *a* **1387** *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 44 Zizannia, lollium idem, cokel. **1398** Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxv. (Tollem. MS.), Amonge þe beste whete sumtyme groweþ euel wedes, and venimouse, as cocle and ray [*ut lolium, lappatium*]. *Ibid.* XVII. cxciv. (1495) 731 Poetes calle the herbe ray: Infelix lollium, vngracyous Cokyll. **1555** in Bonner *Homilies* 10 Of such earth as can bryng furth but weedes, nettels, brambles, bryers, cocle and darnell. **1579** Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 124 Which..Cockel for corne, and chaffe for barley bare. **1582** N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xiii. 25 Vvhen men vvere a sleepe, his enemy came and ouersovved cockle among the vvheate [*all other 16th c. & later vv. have* tares]. **1588** Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 383. **1611** Bible *Job* xxxi. 40 Let thistles grow in stead of wheat, and cockle [*marg.* noysome weedes; *Vulg.* spina, LXX βάτος, Wyclif a thorne, Coverd. thornes] in stead of barley. **1614** Markham *Cheap Husb.* I. (1668) Table Hard Wds., *Lollium*, is that weed which we call Cockel, and groweth amongst the corn in every field. **1685** Dryden *Thren. August.* xii, And Cockle at the best, amidst the Corn it bore.

b. *fig.*

1429 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 143 Thy fader..Voided al cokil farre out of Syon. **1548** Cranmer *Catech.* 174 To sowe the cockell of heresye and erroneous opinions. **1607** Shaks. *Cor.* III. i. 70 The Cockle of Rebellion, Insolence, Sedition. **1730** Young *Epist. Pope* i, Weed the cockle from the generous corn!

3. Sometimes applied to other corn-weeds. a. ? The corn poppy. b. The bur-dock.

1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 433 Wilde cockle that groweth in corne .. may be pressed forth as opium. **1863** Barnes *Dorset Dial.* (Philol. Soc.), *Cockle*, or *Cuckle*, the burr of the burdock (*arctium*). [Cf. **1398** in 2.]

4. *Comb.* **Cockle-bur** = Clote-bur: in *U.S.*, *Xanthium Strumarium*; also = Agrimony; **cockle-machine, -separator,** a machine for separating the seeds of cockle from wheat (*U.S.*).

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 305. **1880** *New Virginians* I. 133 Daturas..cockle-burrs, Spanish needles. **1884** Miller *Plant-n.*, Cockle-bur, or Clot-bur, *Agrimonia Eupatoria* and the genus *Xanthium*. **1887** *American Miller* XV. 211 (Advt.) Kurth's Cockle separator. *Ibid.* 301 Two double-cylinder cockle-machines, French system.

Cockle (kɒ'k'l), *sb.*2 Forms: 5 cokille, cokyll(e, (coakelle), 5-6 cockill(e, *Sc.* cokkil, -yl, -il3e, 5-7 cocle, 6 cokil(l, cockell, (6-7 coccle, 7 cokle, cockel, cochle), 6- cockle. [ME. *cokille*, a. F. *coquille* (OF. also *cokille*) shell, = It. *cocchiglia* cockle-shell:—L. type **cocchilia*, **cocquilia*, by-form of *conchylia* (*conquilium* in a Gloss.), a. Gr. κογχύλιον small kind of mussel or cockle, dim. of κογχύλη = κόγχη (whence L. *concha* and by-form **cocca*) mussel or (perhaps) cockle. With the English shifting of the stress, *cokille* has become *cockle*, like *gentille, gentle*, etc.]

1. The English name of bivalve molluscs of the genus *Cardium*, esp. *C. edule*, common on sandy coasts, and much used for food. (Formerly applied more vaguely, including other bivalves.)

[**1393** Langl. *P. Pl.* C. x. 95 A ferthyng worth of muscles ..oþer so fele Cockes (*15th c. MS.* cokeles.)] *c* **1420** [see Cockle-shell 1]. *c* **1425** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 642/23 *Hec conca*, cochille. *c* **1430** Lydg. *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134 3 (Halliw.) As the cockille with hevenly dew so clene Of kynde engendreth white perlis rounde. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 86 Cocle, fysche [**1499** cokyll], *coclea*. **1481-90** *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1844) 21 Item, coakelles. **1530** Palsgr. 206/2 Coccle fysshe, *coquille*. **1577-87** Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1192/1 Frenchmen came foorth of Leith to gather cockles on the sands. **1620** Venner *Via Recta* iv. 89 Cockles are not so noysome as Muskles. **1772-84** Cook *Voy.* (1790) I. 209 He found some cockles so large, that one of them was more than sufficient for two men. **1806** *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 156 At one place is an extensive bed of the finest cockles. **1855** Kingsley *Glaucus* 64 The huge mahogany cockles as big as a child's two fists. **1867** Lovell *Edible Brit. Mollusca* 29 In the Hebrides .. Isa *Mya*, there called the cockle.

2. The shell of this mollusc; often, a single valve of the shell; = COCKLE-SHELL. Formerly applied (like F. *coquille*) to any bivalve shell, esp. that of the scallop.

† *Order of the cockle* (F. *ordre de la coquille*): the order of St. Michael instituted by Louis XI of France, so called from the gold scallop-shells with which the collar of the order was ornamented.

c 1507 *Justes of May & June* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 114 A cognysaunce..of a wite cocle. 1517 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. *265 To warne the Lordis to be in Edinr. at the Coler of Cokkyl3eis taking. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. (1872) 148 The kyng of France makkis the ordour of the cokkil. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 217 Huntley, Ergyle, and Anguss, was lykwiese maid Knyghtis of the Cockill. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 66 Why 'tis a cockle or a walnut-shell. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 318 Cockles blanch'd and pebbles neatly spread, Form'd shining borders for the larkspurs' bed. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., St. Gengulphus* vi, Cockle on hat, and staff in hand.

3. † **a.** A small shallow vessel resembling a cockle-shell; a saucer or the like. *Obs.*

1648 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict., Een boter-stande*, a wodden Platter or Cocle for Milke to stand in.

b. A small shallow boat; cf. COCKLE-SHELL 3.

1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 308 Two or three duck-hunters, in their little cockles.

4. A small shell-like confection of sugar and flour, having a printed motto or couplet rolled up inside. (*U. S. local.*) ? *Obs.*

1851 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* I. viii. 149 And those little cockles, or whatever they are called, much prized by children for their sweetness, and more for their mottoes. 1890 *Correspt. fr. Salem, Mass.*, 'Little cockles' were in white, pink, and buff..We always had them at our children's parties and had great fun in reading the mottoes aloud.

5. *Cockles of the heart*: used in connexion with to *rejoice, delight*, etc.; also (in modern use) *to warm the cockles of one's heart.*

For derivation cf. quot. 1669. Others have sought its origin in L. *corculum* dim. of *cor* heart. (Latham conjectured 'the most probable explanation lies (1) in the likeness of a heart to a cockleshell; the base of the former being compared to the hinge of the latter; (2) in the zoological name for the cockle being *Cardium*, from the Greek *καρδία* = heart'.)

[1669 R. LOWER *Tract. de Corde* 25 Fibræ quidem..spirali suo ambitu helicem sive cochleam satis apte referunt.] 1671 EACHARD *Observ. Answ. Enquiry*, This contrivance of his did inwardly rejoice the cockles of his heart. 1739 R. BULL tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 110 O! how you'd please the Cockles of my Heart. 1792 SCOTT *Let.* 30 Sept. in *Lockhart*, An expedition..which would have delighted the very cockles of your heart. 1821 — *Kenilw.* xix, What! shall we not..warm the cockles of our ancient kindness. 1828 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 99 My cockles are comforted whenever I enter the door. 1858 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1888) II. 112, I have just had the innermost cockles of my heart rejoiced by a letter from Lyell.

6. Cf. HOT COCKLES.

1844 tr. *Eugene Sue's Myst. Paris* III. vii, When he placed his hands on a table, he seemed..to play a game of cockles.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cockle family, kind, tribe*; **cockle-boat**, a small boat (cf. 3 b, and COCK-BOAT); **cockle-garden**, an enclosed part of the coast, where cockles are bred for economic purposes; **cockle-gatherer**, one who gathers cockles for food, etc.; **cockle-hat**, a hat with a 'cockle' or scallop-shell stuck in it, worn by pilgrims, as a sign of their having been at the shrine of St. James of Compostella in Spain; † **cockle-pan** (cf. 3), ? a shallow pan used on the kitchen fire; **cockle-pond**, a shallow pond in which cockles are bred; **cockle-rake** (see quot.); **cockle-sauce** (cf. *oyster-sauce*); † **cockle-strewer**, the person who strewed a pall-mall ground with powdered cockle-shells (cf. Pepys, 15 May 1663); **cockle-wife**, a woman who gathers cockles for sale. See also COCKLE-SHELL.

1622 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* II. vi, This pink, this painted foist, this *cockle-boat, To hang her fights out, and defy me, friends, A well-known man of war? 1841-71 T. K. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 544 The *Cockle-family (Cardiacea). 1882 *Standard* 26 Sept. 2/2 Cockles are cultivated at Starcross, where there are '*cockle gardens'. 1867 LOVELL *Edible Brit. Mollusca* 28 How quickly an expert *cockle-gatherer will fill his basket. ? *a* 1600 *Friar of Orders Gray* in Percy *Reliq.* I. II. xviii, O by his *cockle-hat, and staff, And by his sandal shoone. 1834 SIR F. B. HEAD *Bubbles Brunnen* 308 The aged man..took the cockle-hat, and seized..the light long pilgrim's staff. 1563 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 209 A cressett, a *cockell pann, a laten ladle. 1569 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 219, Ij rostinge greons, a kokle pane, a pair tonngs. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 215 To pass the mangrove-swamps or *cockle-ponds. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 13 *Cockle Rake used..in gathering Cockles, Clams, etc. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 35 Serve them [haddocks] up..with plain melted butter, or *cockle sauce. 18.. *London, its Celebrated Char.* I. 138 (Lovell) 5 The person who had the care of grounds was called the 'King's *Cockle Strewer'. 1884 LOVELL *Edible Brit. Mollusca* 43 *Cockle-wives scraping for cockles, the scraper being made from an old reaping-hook.

¶ See also COCHLE.

Cockle, *sb.*[3] [Goes with COCKLE *v.*[1] (which has not yet been found as early).] An uneven place, pucker, or bulge on what ought to be a flat surface, as a piece of cloth, a sheet of glass, etc.

1522 [see COCKLY[1]]. 1530 PALSGR. 206/2 Cokell of the clothe, *neu de drap.* *a* 1853 LINDLEY in *Gardener's Chron.*, What the manufacturers call 'cockles', producing that uneven puckering appearance which is the peculiar characteristic of sheet glass. Of these cockles some are circular. 1885 *Yorkshire Newspr.* (Local terms of woollen manuf.), *Cockles*, imperfections in cloth.

† **Cockle,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* [app. f. Fr. *coquille* shell, or L. *coclea* snail, spiral, winding stair.]

1. A curl, ringlet.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. (1641) 228/1 Instantly she sped To curl the Cockles of her new-bought head.

2. Cockle-stairs, winding stairs. [Cf. Ital. *scala a chiocciola.*]

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 37 There are likewise Spiral, or Cockle Stairs, either Circular, or Oval. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 35 Winding Stairs, which are also call'd Cockle-Stairs.

Cockle, *sb.*[5] Also **coakle, cokle.** [Derivation uncertain: possibly ad. 16th c. Du. *kākel, kaeckel, kāchel*: cf. *kaeckel-oven* 'fornax figulina', *kaeckel-stove* 'hypocaustum figulinum, tepidarium lateritium' (Kilian); *kakel, kachelen*, 'les tuiles d'vn poale', *kakelstoue, kachelouen* 'poale ou estuves faict de tuille' (Plantin); the Du. word is ad. Ger. *kachel*, earthen vessel, stove-tile, etc.]

1. The fire-chamber or furnace of a hop or malt kiln. Also called **cockle oast.**

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 105/1 A Cockle..the place where the Fire is made to dry the Malt. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 257 The finest Way of drying Malts..is to do it in a Cockle-Oast-Kiln. 1807 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 243 Where..a cockle oast is made use of, sea coal is mostly employed.

2. A kind of stove for heating apartments, also called **cockle-stove.** The name is at present given to a large stove furnished with projections or 'gills' to give increased radiating power, and generally placed in a specially constructed air-vault in the basement.

1774 BLAGDEN *Heated Room* in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 116 An oblong-square room..heated by a round stove, or cockle, of cast iron, with a tube for the smoke. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* (Cabinet Cycl.) II. 178 Churches..and other large buildings are now commonly heated by means of a cockle. [1836 S. LAING *Resid. Norway* 313 The most expensive article in every room is the stove or kakle-oven, which although only of cast iron, and very rudely formed, costs about 20 dollars.] 1842-76 GWILT *Arch.* § 3053 The high temperature stoves, such as the cokles..consist of large metal plates or surfaces of brick or stone. 1845 W. BERNAN *Warming & Ventil.* II. 207 The next step was to place the cockle, or kakle, as Mr. Laing writes it, in a separate chamber.

b. Sometimes applied to 'the body or fireplace of an air stove', and to 'the hemispherical dome on the crown of a heating furnace'.

1810 R. BUCHANAN *Econ. Fuel* 242 All kinds of stoves are more or less dangerous, and..particularly so, when the coakle or pan cracks or is burnt out..The coakles, in many situations, soon fail in some part. 1844 C. HOOD *Warming Buildings* 220 This case or cockle is enclosed in another case of brick or stone placed so as to allow a space of three or four inches or more between them. 1879 *Ibid.* (ed. 5) 224 Another form of the cockle-stove..consists of a cast iron cockle, on the outer side of which are a great number of projecting plates.

† **Cockle,** *sb.*[6] *Obs.* A miner's name for the mineral Black Tourmaline.

1761 DA COSTA *Tourmalin* in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 446 The miners of Germany vulgarly call them Schirl, and sometimes our English miners name them Cockle and Call. 1788 *Cronstedt's Min.* I. 148 A deep green cockle-spar. *Ibid.* I. 202 Schörls or cockles.

Cockle, *sb.*[7] [perh. transferred from COCKLE *sb.*[1] the grains being compared to the black seeds.] A disease of wheat produced by a nematoid worm (*Tylenchus tritici*), whereby the grains become black and deformed like pepper-corns.

1862 CHAMBERS *Encycl.*, Ear-cockles. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. iii. 572 In the ears of wheat affected with the blight termed the *cockle*.

[**Cockle,** explained as 'a little or young cock (*obs.*)': an error in Johnson founded on a misprint of *cocke*; corrected by Todd, but nevertheless repeated by later compilers.]

† **Cockle,** *a. Obs.* [perh. attrib. use of COCKLE *sb.*[2]] Whimsical. Hence *Cockle-brained, -headed.*

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lxvi. (1737) 272 May a million of..Devils anatomize thy Cockle brain. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxi, He's crack-brained and cockle-headed.

Cockle (kɒ·k'l), *v.*[1] [cf. Fr. *coquiller* to form *coquilles* i. e. inflated elevations or blisters on the crust of bread. Cotgrave (1611) has *coquiller* ... to fashion anything like a shell; also *recoquiller* to wriggle, writhe, turn into itself...like a gold or silver thread where it is broken; *recoquiller un livre*, to rumple or turn up the leaves of (a book). But if this is the source, the word must have subsequently taken up other associations in English.]

In senses 1 and 2, now chiefly *techn.* or *dial.*

1. *intr.* Of cloth, paper, or the like: To bulge out in parts so as to present an uneven, wrinkled, or creased surface; to go into rucks, to pucker.

1552-1691 [see COCKLING *vbl. sb.*[1]] 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 162 The sorting together of Wools of seuerall natures, some of nature to shrinke, some to hold out, which causeth cloth to cockle and lie vneuen. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 23 Oct., They said that English silk would cockle. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xi. 270 This wrought-iron plate is not quite flat: it sticks up a little here towards the left—'cockles' as we say. 1877 *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss., Cockle-up*, to blister, expand irregularly, curl up as paper does when wetted. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Cockle*, to wrinkle. Said of woollen goods when they have been rained upon.

2. *trans.* To cause to pucker, to wrinkle, crease.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 94 It..helps to crack and cockle the thinner parts. 1808 *Ann. Reg.* 1806. 442 Which book is bent and cockled up, evidently appearing to have been soaked through by the wet.

3. *intr.* To rise into short tumbling waves: see COCKLING *ppl. a.* 2. [This sense is of doubtful origin: it approaches also the next word.]

Cockle, *v.*[2] *dial.* [Related to COGGLE *v.* and to COCKER *v.*[2]; probably onomatopœic and immediately associated with *coggle, joggle.* But in its use, there is also sometimes association with the unsteady equilibrium of a cockle-shell or of a cockle-shell boat on the water. Cf. COCKLY[2], and Sc. *cockle-cootit*, having loose ankle-joints.]

To oscillate unsteadily, as a round stone when stepped on, or a boat when people stand up in it.

1781 HUTTON *Tour Caves* (E. D. S. 1873), *Cockle*, to be unsteady and easily shaken down. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* 1876 *Holderness Gloss., Cockle*, to shake through standing insecurely. 'It'll cockle ower.' (Also in South of Scotl.)

† **Cockle,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* [Has the form and sense of a diminutive or iterative of COCK *v.*[5], or of COCK *sb.*[1]: cf. *fondle*, etc., and see COCKER *v.*[1] But cf. 16th c. Du. *kokelen, keukelen* 'to nourish or cherish in the kitchen' (Kilian).] = COCKER *v.*[1]

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 159/20 To cockle, cherish, *indulgere.* 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fortune* II. xliii. 218 b, The hardnesse of a father is many tymes profitable for the sonne: cocklyng is alwayes to be condemned. See also COTCHELL.

Cocklebone, obs. f. COCKAL-BONE.

Cockle-bread. Also in *mod. dial.* **cockeldy-, cockelty-.** [Origin uncertain: cf. COCKLE *v.*[2], and its derivative *cockly, cocklety* moving unsteadily to and fro.] In *Moulding of cockle* (*cocklety*) *bread*: see quot. from Aubrey below.

1595 PEELE *Old Wives' Tale* Wks. (Rtldg.) 454/1 Stroke me smooth, and comb my head And thou shalt have some cockell-bread. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 371 That were wont to see my Ghossips..mould Cockle bread; daunce clutterdepouch, and Hannykin booby; binde barrels; or do any thing before him, and he would laugh at us. *a* 1652 — *Covent Garden* IV. i. Wks. II. 69 A great Separatist, that is now writing a book against playing at Barlibreak, moulding of Cocklebread, and such like prophane exercises. 1682 tr. *Selden's Eng. Janus* Author's Pref., Snotty-nosed Fellows and Clowns, that feed upon cockle bread. *a* 1697 AUBREY in Thoms *Anecd. & Tradit.* 94 Young wenches have a wanton sport which they call moulding of cockle-bread, viz. they get upon a table-board, and then gather up their knees and their coates with their hands as high as they can, and then they wabble to and fro, as if they were kneading of dowgh, and say these words, viz. My dame is sick and gonne to bed, And I'le go mould my Cockle-bread. 1847-78 in HALLIWELL.

Variant forms of the sport and of the rime are given in *Sheffield Gloss.* 1888 (from Hunter) and in *Whitby Gloss.* 1876. (Bread so kneaded seems to have been actually used as a love-charm. See Thoms *Anecd. & Tradit.* 94-6.)

Cockled (kɒ·k'ld), *a.* [f. COCKLE *sb.*[2]]

1. Furnished with a shell.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 338 More soft and sensible, Then are the tender hornes of Cockled Snayles.

2. Made ill by eating cockles. *colloq.*

Cockled (kɒ·k'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. COCKLE *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Bulged or puckered into 'cockles'.

1714 GAY *Trivia* I. 46 And show'rs soon drench the Camlet's cockled Grain. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 608 The smooth crisp curves..become cockled, flatted, and destroyed. 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersf. Gloss., Cockled*, said of worsted cloth which has gone into lumps.

Cockle-demois, *sb. pl. Obs.*

(It has been suggested that the meaning is shells of some kind representing money.)

1613 CHAPMAN *Maske Inns of Crt.* 2 A Mocke-Maske of Baboons, attir'd like fantasticall Travailers..casting Cockle-demois about, in courtesie by way of lardges.

Cockleloft: see COCK-LOFT.

Cockle-oast: see COCKLE *sb.*[5] 1.

Cockler (kɒ·klə). [f. COCKLE *sb.*[2] + -ER.] One who collects cockles (the shell-fish).

1769 GRAY *Wks.* (1827) 304 A brother of the trade, a cockler, as he styled him. 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 418 He sees the 'cocklers' busy among the briny pools. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug. 3/2 Cocklers go out bare-legged.

Cockle-shell (kɒ·k'l,ʃel). See COCKLE *sb.*[2]

1. The shell of the cockle; usually, a single valve of the shell. Formerly applied much more generally, including *e.g.* the scallop-shell worn by pilgrims to St. James of Compostella.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 904 With cokille shelles brente. 1530 PALSGR. 206/2 Cokell shell, *coquille.* *a* 1631 DRAYTON *Noah's Flood* (R.), The ark..doth so excell That ship, as that ship doth a cockle-shell. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnar. Poet.* Wks. 1721 II. 71 They might more easily contain In Cockle-shell the whole Atlantick Main. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 104 A pound of fresh calcined Cockle Shells. 1758 R. BROOKES *Gen. Pract. Physic* (ed. 3) II. 8 Let the

patient..drink .. Oister or Cockle-shell Lime-Water. 1877 Blades *Pref. to Caxton's Dict.* ix, Wearers of the Cockle-shell, the emblems of a pilgrimage to Compostella. 1884 Lovell. *Edible Brit. Mollusca* 44 Cockle-shells are used as cultch for the oyster spat to adhere to..The great advantage of cockle-shells cultch is, etc.

† b. A spiral gastropod shell. [F. *coquille.*]

1538 Leland *Itin.* I. 55 Writhen about with Degrees like Turninges of Cokilshilles, to cum to the Top.

2. An imitation of a cockle or scallop-shell, *e.g.* in the collar of the order of St. Michael.

1488 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 393 A collar of cokilschellis contenand xxiiii schellis of gold.

3. A small frail boat or vessel. Also *attrib.*

[Cf. 1631 in 1.] 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. In a bit cockle-shell o' an open boat. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* I. 290 Floating for thousands of miles in a cockle shell, down a turbulent stream. 1876 Miss Braddon *J. Haggard's Dau.* I. 15 None but a madman would sail in yon cockle-shell with a gale coming.

† **4.** *nonce-wd.* Shallowness, unsteadiness. *Obs.*

1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III. 160 We shall find the ridicule rising full as strongly against the professors of the higher as the lower kind. Cockleshell abounds with each.

Hence **Cockle-shelled** *a.*, adorned with a cockle-shell; having a cockle-shell as a badge.

1635 R. N. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. 66 The Ensignes of the Cockle-shelled Order of Saint Michael.

Co·ckless, *a.* Without a cock or cocks.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* 279 A couple of cockless hens.

Cockle-stairs: see Cockle *sb.*4 2.

† **Cockle-stone.** *Obs.* App. = Coggle-stone.

1589 Greene *Arcadia* (1616) 38 Walking to the shore..to gather Cockle and pebble stones, as children are wont. 1692 Ray *Dissol. World* 130, I have myself observed some Cockle-stones to have seemingly different impressions or striæ upon the same superficies.

Cockle-stove : see Cockle *sb.*5 2.

Cocklet[1] (kɒ·klĕt). [f. Cock *sb.*[2] + -let.] A small cock (of hay, etc.).

1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 490 The grass..should then be gathered .. with forks, into small 'cocklets' or 'foot-cocks'. 1876 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Cocklets*, small haycocks.

Co·cklet,[2] *nonce-wd.* [f. Cock *sb.*[1] + -let.] A little cock, a cock chick.

1845 Kingsley *Lett. & Mem.* I. 137 Make the world my cockpit, wherein main after main of cocklets, the 'shell' alas! 'scarce off their heads', come forth to slay and be slain mutually.

† **Cocklicrane.** *Obs.* Urquhart's rendering of F. *coqcigrue* (*grue* = crane), a fictitious animal.

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xlix, His kingdom should be restored to him at the coming of the Cocklicranes, which she called *Coquecigrues. Ibid.* II. xi, When they did eat without disdaining the cocklicranes.

Co·ck-light. *dial.* [f. Cock *sb.*[1] + Light.] a. Morning dawn, cock-crowing. b. Evening twilight, the time when cocks go to roost.

1612 *Two Noble Kinsmen* IV. i, I must lose my maiden-head by cock-light. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* I. (E. D. S.) 36 He'll meet tha in the Vuzzy-park Coander by Cockleert, or avore. 1855 *Whitby Gloss., Cocklight*, the dawn of day, cock-crowing. 'We are out o' bed by cock leet, and work till sundown.' 1888 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk., Cock-light*, evening twilight.

Co·ckling, *sb.* [f. Cock *sb.*[1] + -ling.] A young cock; a cockerel. Also *fig.*

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* II. (1622) 225 These coklings cockred we bewaile too late. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug. 11 The young cocklings immaturely and prematurely imitating the crow of their seniors.

Cockling (kɒ·klĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] *dial.* [f. Cockle *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] The action of becoming, or condition of being, puckered or wrinkled.

1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 6 § 1 Cockeling, bandoning, and divers other Great and notable Faults. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 111 Occasioned by cockling and rising of the Lead into a ridge. 1803 *Month. Mag.* XV. 8 He mentions the word *recoquillement*..the old word *cockling* or *cockling up* .. is an exact translation. *a* 1853 Lindley in *Gardener's Chron.*, Its [glass's] thickness is so variable from the effects of cockling.

† **Cockling,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* Cockering, pampering: see Cockle *v.*[3]

Cockling, *vbl. sb.*[3] [f. Cockle *sb.*[2] + -ing[1].] Gathering cockles.

1790 Mrs. Wheeler *Westmrld. Dial.* (1821) 12, I doant like cocklin. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug. 3/2 When I came to the cockling-place. 1870 *Ibid.* 4 Jan. 8 A business largely followed on the coast of Lancashire, called 'cockling'.

Cockling, *ppl. a.* [f. Cockle *v.*[1], [2] + -ing[2].]

1. That cockles or puckers.

1601 *Act* 43 *Eliz.* c. 10 The same Clothes .. are found to shrinke, rewey, pursey, squally, cockling.

2. Of the sea: Breaking into short irregular waves, tumbling, 'chopping'.

1628 Digby *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 75 Verie foule weather, variable windes, and a growne cockling sea, the waues meeting from all sides. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. III. v. (R.), In this passage between the said islands we find strange ripling and cockling seas, ready to leap on the ship's deck. 1773 Hawkesworth *Voy.* III. 650 There run a short cockling sea which must very soon have bulged the ship if she had strucke. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 288 There was such a cockling sea. 1847-8 H. Miller *First Impr.* v. (1857) 63 For acres together they present the phenomenon of a cockling sea of gardens—a rural Bay of Biscay agitated by a ground swell.

† **3.** Uneven, rising and falling; or, perhaps, unsteady, coggly, cockly. *Obs.*

1711 E. Ward *Quix.* I. 105 And on the Cockling dirty Stones Drop'd down upon his Marrow-Bones.

† **Cockloche.** *Obs.* ? *slang.* Also cocoloch, cockoloach, -loch. [The F. *coqueluche* 'hood', 'person who is all the vogue', corresponds in form, but app. was never used with the sense of the Eng. word. Nares thought it probably the same as *cockroach*; but of this there is no evidence.] A term of reproach or contempt: A mean fellow; 'a silly coxcomb'.

c 1611 Beaum. & Fl. 4 *Plays, Triumph Hon.* i, I will rather..draw my sword of fate on a peasant, a besognio, a cocoloch. 1628 Shirley *Witty Fair One* II. ii, A couple of cockloches! 1641 *Barthol. Faire* 4 Hocus Pocus .. shewing his art of Legerdemaine, to the admiration and astonishment of a company of cockoloaches. 1863 Sala *Capt. Dang.* I. i. 8 Were I a cockoloch, I might grudge that snipping off..of a fortnight from an Old Man's life.

Cock-loft. [Origin doubtful: a corresponding Scotch name *hen-loft* for a loft over a barn, etc., into which fowls ascend by a 'hen-ladder', suggests that the derivation is from the fowl. But it is not impossible that *cock* has some fig. or transferred sense. Antony à Wood wrote it *cockle-loft.*]

A small upper loft; a small apartment under the very ridge of the roof to which the access is usually by a ladder; 'the room over the garret' (J.).

1589 in Wadley *Bristol Wills* (1886) 259 A spruce chest wch ys in the Cockloft. 1592 Percyvall *Sp. Dict.*, *Desvan de casa*, a garret or cockloft, *solarium.* 1640-4 Owen O'Conally *Irish Conspir.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 400 In the end, the Sheriffs of the City..found him hidden in a Cock-loft, in an obscure House. *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* 56 The cock-lofts of mean mens houses, to which they usually ascended by a ladder. *a* 1672 Wood *Life* (1848) 33 His Chamber, which was a cockleloft over the common gate of that college. 1673 — in *Pref. Ath. Oxon.* (1813) p. lxxiii, I was so great a lover of antiquities that I loved to live in an old cockleloft rather than in a spacious chamber. 1751 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 117 P 13 You sometimes quit the garret, and ascend into the cock-loft. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 8 July 48/1 The notion of a prince having to climb into a cockloft approaches the tragic.

fig. 1667 H. More *Div. Dial.* iv. § 29 Cuphophron has been so mewed up in his Philosophical and Metaphysical Cock-loft. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* v. viii. (1737) 32 Unnestle the Angels from their Cockloft. 1859 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* II. lxxxii. 42 The right..of every man to view the past from his own cock-loft.

Cock Lorel, cock(e) lorel: see Lorel.

Cockly (kɒ·kli), *a.*[1] Now *dial.* [f. Cockle *v.*[1] (or *sb.*[3]) + -y.] Full of cockles, rucks, or wrinkles, puckered.

1522 Skelton *Why nat to Court* 285 Nat worth a cockly fose. 1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 6 § 40 Clothes..cockely, pursy, bandy, squally or rowy, or evil burled. 1750 Miss Talbot in *Lett. Miss Carter, etc.* (1809) I. 216 Do not make it rowy, or cockly. 1885 *Yorksh. Newspaper*, A 'cockley' place is either because of another quality of weft being inadvertently put in, or it is owing to the warp not being properly arranged on the 'beam'.

Cockly, *a.*[2] *dial.* Also cocklety. [f. Cockle *v.*[2]; cf. the nearly synonymous *cockery*, and *coggly.*] Unsteady on its base, moving from side to side like an unsteady stone or boat.

1863 Atkinson *Provinc. Danby.* 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Cockety* and *Cockley*, unsteady; also in Glossaries of *Cumberland, Whitby, Holderness*, and (*cocklety*) *Huddersfield, Sheffield.* Also in South of Scotl.

Co·ck-master. One who rears game-cocks.

1610 *Househ. Ord.* 334 The names of the Prince's Highnes servants, etc.. John Beast, cockemaster. 1700 J. Brome *Trav.* II. (1707) 97 The Inhabitants are .. great Cock Masters .. for which little fierce Creatures they make frequent Matches. *a* 1704 L'Estrange (J.), A Cockmaster bought a partridge and turned it among the fighting cocks.

† **Co·ck-match.** *Obs.* A cock-fighting match.

1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1484/4 The Masters of His Majesties Cockpit .. intending to begin the Cock-Match on the 15th of March. 1759 B. Martin *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 385 Cock-matches are the frequent Diversion. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xviii, Who had spent his heirship and moveables like a gentleman, at cock-matches, bull-baitings, horse-races.

† **Co·ck-mate.** *Obs.* [? f. Cock[1] 22 + Mate.] A 'chief friend', familiar, intimate.

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 60 Euphues was .. suspecting that which in deede was true, that Philautus was corriuall with him, and cocke-mate with Lucilla. *Ibid.* 145 Children ..must be curteous in their behauiour, lowly in their speach, not disdayning their cockmates or refraining their company. *Ibid.* 146 Whether that those are to bee admytted as cockemates with children whiche loue them entirely, or whether they be to be banished from them.

Co·ck-me·tal. [f. Cock *sb.*[1]] A soft alloy consisting of two parts of copper and one of lead, used esp. for cocks or taps, whence the name.

1822 Imison *Sci. & Art* II. 228 Cock metal is made with copper alloyed with zinc and lead. 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1937. 788/1 Casts in cock-metal.

† **Cocknel, -ell.** *Obs.* [app. ad. med.L. *coconellus*, given in *Promp. Parv.* as = *cockney*: see note to the latter word.]

1. = Cockney 2, 4.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 55/37 Cocknel, *acersa, delicatus.* [Cf. Huloet, Cockeney, *acersa..molliculus..delicatus.*] 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* 15 (Halliw. s. v. *Cockney*), [*Country fellow says*] A and well sed cocknell, and boe-bell too.

2. = Cockerel. (perh. a misprint for it.)

1593 Hollyband *Dict. Fr. & Eng.*, *Vn cochet*, a cocknell.

Co·ck-nest. A nest built by a male-bird, as by species of wren, and not used for incubation.

1859-78 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* viii. 234 The male wrens (*Troglodytes*) of North America build cock-nests to roost in, like the males of our kitty-wren. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 63. 295.

Cockney (kɒ·kni), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: 4–5 **cokenay, cokeney,** (also **kok-**), 5–6 **coknay(e, 6 cokney, cocknaye, -naie,** 6–7 **cockeney, cockny(e, -nie, 7 kockney,** 6– **cockney.** [ME. *coken-ey, -ay*, app. = *coken* of cocks + *ey, ay* (OE. *æg*) egg; lit. 'cocks' egg': see note after 7.]

† **1.** An egg: the egg of the common fowl, hen's egg; or perh. one of the small or misshapen eggs occasionally laid by fowls, still popularly called in some parts 'cocks' eggs', in Ger. *hahneneier. Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 272 And I·sigge, bi my soule, I haue no salt Bacon, Ne no Cokeneyes, bi Crist, Colopus to maken [1377 B. VI. 287 kokeney, 1393 C. IX. 309 Nouht a cokeney]. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 36 Men say He that comth euery daie, shall haue a cocknaie. He that comth now and then, shall haue a fatte hen. But I gat not so muche in comyng seeld when, as a good hens fether or a poore eg-shel. *a* 1600 *Tourn. Tottenham* 227 At that fest were thei seruyd in a rich aray, Euery fyve and fyve had a cokeney. [1598-1611 Florio, *Caccherelli*, cacklings of hens; also egs (1611 egges), as we say cockanegs. Cf. *Cock's egg*, Cock[1] 23. In Surrey the saying goes, 'When the cock lays eggs, then the hen lays rashers of bacon'.]

† **2.** 'A child that sucketh long', 'a nestle-cock', 'a mother's darling'; a cockered child, pet, minion; 'a child tenderly brought up'; hence, a squeamish or effeminate fellow, 'a milksop'. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Reeves T.* 288 When this jape is tald another day, I sal be hald a daf, a cokenay [*v.r.* cokeneye]. *c* 1440 *Promt. Parv.* 86 Cokney [*v.r.* cokeney]. *Ibid.* 281 Kokeney, *corinutus, coconellus, vel cucunellus* (*et hec duo nomina sunt ficta, et derisorie dicta*); *delicius.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 71 A coknay, *ambro, mammotropus.* 1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xviii, I speake nat this in dispraise of the faukons, but of them whiche kepeth them like coknayes. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 549/2 As would make vs wene that some wer goddes wanton cokneis .. that whatsoeuer thei doe nothing coulde displease him. 1540 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) C c viij, A common Proverbe to cal those widows cockneys, that be ill brought up children. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 183 Some cockneies with cocking are made verie fooles, fit neither for prentise, for plough, nor for schooles. 1580 Baret *Alv.* C 729 A cockney, a childe tenderly brought up, a dearling..A cockney, after Saint Augustin, a childe that sucketh long. 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* (1842) 18 A young heyre, or cockney, that is his mothers darling, if hee haue playde the waste-good at the Innes of the Court, or about London. 1598 Meres *Wit's Treasury* 59 b, So many brought up with great cockering, as Cockneys bee. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* IV. i. 15. 1607 Dekker *Knts. Conjur.* E (Croft), Our cockering mothers, who for their labour make us to be called cockneys. 1630 J. Taylor *Wks.* I. 77/1. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, London* II. 196, I meet with a double sense of this word Cockeney, some taking it for, i. One coaks'd or cockered, made a wanton or Nestle-cock of, delicately bred and brought up, so that when grown Men or Women, they can endure no hardship, nor comport with pains taking. *a* 1670 Hacket *Life Abp. Williams* I. 90 He was counted but a Cockney that stood in awe of his rulers. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) v, *Mammothreptus* .. a child sucking long, or a child wantonly brought up..a cockney.

† **b.** Hence (apparently), *King of Cockneys*: a kind of Master of the Revels chosen by the students at Lincoln's Inn on Childermas Day (28 Dec.). *Obs.*

1518 in *MS. Black Bk. of Lincolns Inn* III. 87a (9 Feb. 10 Hen. VIII), Item that the kynge of cockneys should childermas day sytt and have due service..and that he and his marechall butler and constable marechall have their lawfull and honeste commandements .. and that the said kynge of cockneys ne none of his officers medyll neyther in the buttry nor in the stuard of crstmas is office. (See Dugdale *Orig. Jurid.* 264 'Grand Christmasses at Innes of Court'.)

† **c.** The name of this mock king is perhaps referred to in the saw recorded by Harrison as popularly current in the 16th c., and reputed to be applied contemptuously to Henry III.

a 1577 Harrison *England* II. xiv. (1877) I. 266 As for those tales that go of..the brag of..[Hugh Bigot] that said in contempt of king Henrie the third .. 'If I were in my castell of Bungeie, Vpon the water of Waueneie, I wold not set a button by the king of Cockneie', I repute them but as toies. [Hence taken, more or less correctly, by Camden (*Britannia* ed. 2, not in 1), Fuller, Ray, etc. Fuller uncritically took the words as contemporary with Hugh Bigot, whom he further placed in the reign of Henry II. Later writers have, with as little ground, assumed *Cockneie* here to mean London, or the land of Cockaigne.]

† **d.** Sometimes applied to a squeamish, overnice, wanton, or affected woman. *Obs.* (Cf. 1598 *attrib.* in 5.)

1605 Shaks. *Lear* II. iv. 123 Cry to it Nunckle, as the Cockney did to the Eeles, when she put 'em i'th' Paste aliue, she knapt 'em o'th' coxcombs with a sticke, and cryed downe wantons, downe. 1611 Cotgr., *Coquine*, a begger woman; also a cokney, simperdecockit, nice thing.

† **3.** A derisive appellation for a townsman, as the type of effeminacy, in contrast to the hardier inhabitants of the country. *Obs.*

[1521 Whitinton *Vulg.* 39 This cokneys and tytyllynges..[*delicati pueri*] may abide no sorrow when they come to age..In this great cytees as London, York, Perusy and such..the children be so nycely and wan-

tonly brought up .. that comonly they can little good.] 1594 PLAT *Jewell Ho.* III. *Chem. Conclus.* 11 The Country people will go neare to rob all Cocknies of their breakfasts. *c* 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednell Gr.* v. (1881) 108, I think you be sib to one of the London Cockneys that ask't whether Haycocks were better meat broyl'd or rosted. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Pass.* Pref., Sundry of our rurall gentlemen are as well acquainted with the civill dealing, conversing, and practise of citties, as many Kockneis with the manuring of lands, and affayres of the countrey. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cockney*..also one ignorant in Country Matters. 1739 R. BULL tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 238 A Cockney once did for a Clown provide. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xviii, Where cockneys or bumpkins are concerned.

4. *spec.* One born in the city of London: strictly, (according to Minsheu) 'one born within the sound of Bow Bells'. Always more or less contemptuous or bantering, and particularly used to connote the characteristics in which the born Londoner is supposed to be inferior to other Englishmen.

1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Hum. Blood* iv. 65, I scorne..To let a Bow-bell Cockney put me downe. 1607 DEKKER *Westw. Hoe* II. ii, As Frenchmen loue to be bold, Flemings to be drunke ..and Irishmen to be Costermongers, so, Cocknyes (especially Shee-Cocknies) loue not Aqua-vite when 'tis good for them. 1611 COTGR., *Guespine*, a waspish dame; (as our *Cockney* of London) a nickname for a woman of Orleans. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor* s.v., A *Cockney* or *Cockny*, applied only to one borne within the sound of Bow-bell, that is, within the City of London, which tearme came first out of this tale: That a Cittizens sonne riding with his father..into the Country.. asked, when he heard a horse neigh, what the horse did his father answered, the horse doth neigh; riding farther he heard a cocke crow, and said doth the *cocke neigh* too? and therfore Cockney or Cocknie, by inuersion thus: *incock, q. incoctus* i. raw or vnripe in Country-mens affaires. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 53 Londiners, and all within the sound of Bow-bell, are in reproch called Cocknies, and eaters of buttered tostes. 1644 DAN O'NEILE *Let. Mrq. Ormond* in Carte *Orig. Lett.* I. 52 Obliged to quit Oxford at the approach of Essex and Waller with their prodigious number of cocknies. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 221 That Synods Geography was as ridiculous as a Cockneys (to whom all is Barbary beyond Brainford; and Christendome endeth at Greenwitch). 1803 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 2 Not being myself a Cockney. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xii, He was a cockney by birth, for he had been left at the workhouse of St. Mary Axe. 1848 W. E. FORSTER *Diary* 16 Apr. in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. 224 The *Times* and the Government and all cockneys were so much alarmed. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* i, I am a cockney among cockneys.

b. One of the 'Cockney school': see 6 b.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. Pref. 16 The nickname [Cockney] we gave them, has become a regularly established word in our literature. Lord Byron..called them by no other title than the Cockneys. 1831 SCOTT in *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 272 Whigs, Cockneys, Revolutionists, he furiously attack would.

B. as *adj.* (orig. *attrib.* use of the *sb.*).

5. Cockered, petted; effeminate; squeamish.

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* XII. L1j, That same Cocknie Phrygian knight. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 39 Thus spake she to cocknye Cupido. *Ibid.* IV. 106 Yf a cockney dandiprat hopthumb Prittye lad Æneas in my court wantoned. 1598 MERES *Wit's Treasury* 276 b, Many Cockney and wanton women are often sicke. 1606 R. CLAYTON in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 102 Yf he ceased not his Cockney carriage.

6. Pertaining to or characteristic of the London Cockney.

1632 BROME *Northern Lasse* Dram. Personæ, Master Widgine, a Cockney-Gentleman. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 60 To boast yourself of Cockney, you think good; Lest som should say, you were of British Bloud. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. 399 It is an idiom of the Cockney language. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Voy. Eng.* Wks. II. 13 Men in ecstasies of terror, alternating with cockney conceit. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Feb. 112/2 The Westminster Review..describes the easy writing and comic language poured forth by popular writers on great subjects, as 'cockney chatter'. 1876 F. DOUSE *Grimm's L.* § 54. 127 The Cockney dialect and the polite English dialect are (or were) spoken by different, but overlapping strata.

b. *Cockney school*: a nickname for a set of 19th cent. writers belonging to London, of whom Leigh Hunt was taken as the representative.

1817 LOCKHART in *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 38 (On the Cockney School of Poetry) If I may be permitted to have the honour of christening it, it may henceforth be referred to by the designation of The Cockney School. 1882 MRS. OLIPHANT *Lit. Hist. Eng.* II. 225 At a later period Hazlitt joined this literary circle, then Leigh Hunt; and it began to be assailed as the 'Cockney School'.

7. *Comb.*, as *cockney-bred, -like* adj., *-land.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. ii, Overprecise, cockney-like, and curious in their observation of meats. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 221 The only religious meeting I ever saw in cockneyland which had not plenty of scoffers. 1884 J. PAYN *Thicker than Water* xvi. 127 Who know their own metropolis as well as though they had been cockney-bred.

[The derivation suggested above satisfies the form: *ey, ay* (*ai*), are regular ME. forms of *egg*, riming with the same words (*day*, etc.) as *cokenay* itself; *coken* genitive pl. is as in *clerken coueitise, P. Pl.* B. iv. 119, and in many similar instances; the use of the gen. plural is as in Ger. *hühnerei*, fowls' egg, *hahnenei* cocks' egg. The stress on *ay* retained in verse to 16th c., and supported by Minsheu's *cock neigh*, also accords with this composition of the word.

Of sense 1, the meaning appears to be established by the first quot.; the constituents of a COLLOP (q.v.) were precisely bacon and an egg. This meaning also completely explains the quot. from Heywood; that from the *Tournament.* is perhaps (as already suggested by Wright) satirical or jocose. The matter appears to be clinched by the quot. from Florio for *cockan-egs.* To account for the appellation, we might suppose *coken-ay* to be originally a child's name for an egg (cf. what is said of *coco* below); but as *cocks' eggs* and the equivalent Ger. *hahneneier* are at the present day applied in popular or dialect speech to small or malformed eggs (formerly imagined to be laid by the cock), it is not improbable that this was originally the specific sense of *cokenay.* The old notion that such eggs produced a serpent (see COCKATRICE) is well known; but no trace of this appears in the popular use of *cokenay.*

The application of either a child's word for an egg, or of the name of a small or mis-shapen egg, as a humorous or derisive appellation for 'a child sucking long', a 'nestle-cock', a 'milk sop', obviously explains itself; and the sense-development from 2 onward is clear and certain. A valuable contribution to the history of these senses is made by H. H. S. Croft, in the Glossary to his ed. (1883) of Elyot's *Gouernour.*

An apparent parallel is the French word *coco* 'a child's name for an egg', also a term of endearment applied to children, and of derision applied to men: *mon petit coco, quel grand coco! Coco*, considered by Littré a deriv. of *coq*, was app. the source of *coconellus* (dim. of **coco, cocõnem*) given in the Promp. Parv., with *cucunellus*, as med.L. translations of *cokenay*, and stated to be 'ficta et derisorie dicta', 'derisorie ficta et inventa'. And *coconellus*, in turn, appears to be the origin of the 16th c. Eng. COCKNEL, given above, as an exact equivalent of *cockney*, senses 2, 4. On F. *coco* was formed the verb *coqueliner* 'to dandle, cocker, fedle, pamper, make a [cockney or] wanton of (a child)', just as *dodo* a word like Eng. 'by-by' or 'ba-ba', sung to lull a child to sleep, gave *dodeliner* to perform this action. It is to be noted also that, from the earliest times, *cokenay* 2 was constantly associated with the vb. *coker* COCKER, both in use (see quots. in 2), and in L. and Fr. explanations e. g. 'cokeryn, *carifoveo*'; cokenay, *carifotus*', Promp. Parv., 'I coker *je mignotte*; I bring up like a cocknaye *je mignotte*' Palsgr. If *cocker* was, as it appears to be, a derivative of *cock*, this association was natural and obvious.]

Hence various nonce-wds., as **Co·ckneian** *a.*, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a cockney. **Cockne·ity**, cockney quality. **Cockneyca·lity**, anything characteristic of cockneys, a cockneyism. **Cockneye·se**, the speech or 'dialect' of cockneys. **Co·ckneyess**, a female cockney. **Co·ckneyship**, the condition of a cockney (*humorously* as a title). **Co·ckniac** *a.*, pertaining to cockneys, cockney.

1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 619 Peculiarities, cockneian and congenito-theatrical. 1882 CARLYLE in *Century Mag.* XXIV. 28 Mixed rusticity or cockneity. 1834-5 MRS. CARLYLE *Early Lett.* (Ritchie) 263 Fragments of Haddington, of Comely Bank, of Craigenputtoch interweaved with cockneycalities into a very habitable whole. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 92 Stupid French books translated..into stupid Cockneyeze. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* vi. (1853) 41 Country dances, formed by bouncing cockneys and cockneyesses. 1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 958 To disenchant his cockneyship out of that audacious dream. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 465 'The 'ouse,' as Mrs. Crump would say ..in her simple Cockniac dialect.

† **Cockney,** *v. Obs.* [f. COCKNEY *sb.* (sense 2).] *trans.* To make a 'cockney' or petted child of; to cocker, pamper, pet.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 40 But Venus .. Too woods Idalian thee child nice cocknyed heauing In seat of her boosom. 1625 BP. HALL *Serm.* xxix. (R.), The wise justice of the Almighty meant not to cockney us up with meere dainties with a loose indulgence.

Co·ckneydom. [f. COCKNEY *sb.* + -DOM.]

1. The domain of cockneys (or of the 'cockney school' of literature); cockneys collectively.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 390 The divine right of King of Cockneydom. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 332 Young Cockneydom was a different thing, however, from old Cockneydom. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* III. 88 Cockneydom unchained.

2. Cockney influence or characteristics.

1862 MRS. SPEIR *Last Years Ind.* 113 In these days of all prevailing cockneydom.

Cockneyfy (kǫ·knifəi), *v.* Also **cocknify.** [f. as prec. + -FY.] *trans.* To imbue with cockney qualities, to render 'cockney'; *intr.* to become 'cockney'. Hence **Co·ckneyfied** *ppl. a.*, **Co·ckneyfying** *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*, **Cockneyfica·tion.**

1821 BYRON *Let.* 26 Apr., I think he [Keats] .. was spoilt by Cockneyfying..and versifying Tooke's Pantheon and Lempriere's Dictionary. 1829 MARY HOWITT *Let.* in *Mem. Alaric Watts* (1884) II. 5 Of Keats' other writings I know nothing. I fancy them too fantastical, too cockneyfied, pardon the ugly word. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* III. 200 In the disastrous, dust-covered, cockneyfying parts. 1875 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* (1880) II. v. 176 The grand old wood was rather cockneyfied..haunted by ponies, donkeys, and canaille.

Cockneyish (kǫ·knii,iʃ), *a.* [f. COCKNEY *sb.* + -ISH.] Savouring of the cockney.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 74/1 A balloon .. but there is something Cockneyish even in that object. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 302 My new acquaintance, who was very cockneyish.

Hence **Co·ckneyishly** *adv.*

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 286 To hear (to speak cockneyishly) some God-bless-my-soul-good-sort-of-body say, etc.

Cockneyism (kǫ·knii,izm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.]

1. Quality characteristic of a cockney; cockney manners, speech, etc.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 373 His [Leigh Hunt's] account of the meeting is a precious piece of cockneyism. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* III. xxiii. 187 The charge of Cockneyism frightened the booksellers. 1864 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 104 Men..had so steeped their brains in London literature as to mistake Cockneyism for European culture.

2. A cockney characteristic (*e. g.* in idiom or pronunciation).

1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 254 [He] had not caught up many cockneyisms instead. 1867 *Ch. & State Rev.* 12 Jan. 31 Exaggerated cockneyisms.

Cockneyize (kǫ·knii,əiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make 'cockney', give a cockney character to.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 221 He allows Hazlitt .. to Cockneyize the title of Gifford's poem into the 'Barviad'.

2. *intr.* To play or act the cockney; to use cockneyisms.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 264 The rest of the translation, and how he cockneyized at the expence of Homer. 1839 MAGINN in *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 653 The sparks and wits .. either Cockneyised in London, or confined themselves to the universities.

Cockodrill(e, obs. form of CROCODILE.

Cock-old, ? humorous perversion of CUCKOLD.

1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-troth* 677 Then should no olde-Cocks, nor no cocke-olds crow.

Cockoloach, var. of COCKLOCHE.

Cockow, obs. f. CUCKOO.

Cock-paddle. Also **-paidle, -peddle.** *Sc.* [see quot. 1859; by some, *cock* appears to be taken in sense of 'male'.] A name of the Common Lump-fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus.*

a 1672 WILLUGHBY *De Hist. Pisc.* IV. (1686) 208 The Lump or Sea-Owl, *Scotis* Cock-Paddle. 1684 SIBBALD *Scotia* 24 (Jam.) *Lumpus Anglorum, nostratibus* Cock-Paddle. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xi, 'How much for the bannock-fluke and cock-paddle?' *a* 1855 G. JOHNSTON *Fishes of Berwicksh.* (in Yarrell), The Cock and Hen Paidle spawn toward the end of March and in April. At that season the Hen .. deposits her spawn among the rocks and sea-weed. 1859 RICHARDSON in Yarrell *Brit. Fishes* II. 344 The epithet of Cock-paidle seems to have originated in the appearance of the elevated dorsal ridge, which is enveloped, like the rest of the fish, in a thick, tuberculated skin, with some resemblance to the comb of a domestic cock.

† **Co·ck-pe·nny.** *Obs.* A customary payment at Shrovetide, formerly made to the schoolmaster in certain schools in the north of England.

Originally applied to defray the expense of cock-fighting or cock-throwing. See N. Carlisle, *Endowed Gram. Schools* (1818); also *N. & Q.* Feb. 1890.

1524 (Apr. 1) *Indenture* in N. Carlisle *Endowed Gram. Schools* I. 677 (Manchester Gram. Sch.) Item that every Schoolmaster .. shall teach freely .. without any money or other rewards taken therefore, as Cock-penny, Victor-penny, Potation-penny, or any other whatsoever it be. 1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* v. 594 A companie of ragged vicars and forlorne schoolemaisters..looking for cockpence in the bottome of a pue. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 562. 1721 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 74 All gratuities ..such as entrance money, cockpenny, fire money, and quarteridge. 1756 BOUCHER in *Lett. Radcliffe & James* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) Pref. 7 My salary [at St. Bees' School] .. was £10 a year; and entrances and cock-pennies amounted to as much more. 1818 N. CARLISLE *Gram. Schools* I. 647 (at *Cartmel, Lanc.*) It is customary for persons of property, who have children at the School, to make a compliment to the Master at Shrovetide of a sum, called 'Cock pence'. This cannot be demanded of right. *Ibid.* I. 662 (at *Hawkshead*). 1870 HAZLITT in *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* I. 42 The scholars of Clitheroe Free Grammar-School have to pay at Shrovetide what is called a cock-penny .. supposed to be a substitute for bringing the animal itself to school, which formerly was very common.

Cockpit (kǫ·kpit).

1. A pit or enclosed area in which game-cocks are set to fight for sport; a place constructed for cock-fighting.

1587 CHURCHYARD *Worth. Wales* (1876) 106 The Mountaynes stand .. In roundnesse such as it a Cock pit were. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 27 At a cockpit [to] leave our doubtful fortunes to the mercy of unmerciful contention. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 195 A Circle dug in the Earth, like a Cockpit. 1814 W. SKETCHLEY (*title*), The Cocker, containing .. a variety of other useful information for the instruction of those who are attendants at the Cock Pit. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 30 The animal ferocity of the quays and cockpits.

attrib. 1647 G. HUGHES *Serm. St. Margaret's, Westm.* 26 May, Impious, childish, cockpit counsellors. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 2/1 The cock-pit animus, apt to spring up between equal bodies in different camps.

† **b.** Applied to a theatre; and to the PIT of a theatre. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. Prol. 11 Can this Cock-Pit hold The vastie fields of France? Or may we cramme Within this Woodden O, the very Caskes That did affright the Ayre at Agincourt? *a* 1635 L. DIGGES in *Shaks. Suppl.* I. 71 (N.) Let but Beatrice And Benedict be seen; lo! in a trice, The cockpit, galleries, boxes, all are full.

† **c.** *spec. The Cockpit*: (*a*) name of a theatre in London, in 17th c., on the site of a cock-pit. *Obs.*

a 1635 L. DIGGES in *Shaks. Suppl.* I. 71 (N.) On Gods name, may the Bull, or Cockpit have Your lame blank verse to keep you from the grave. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 11 Oct., Mr. Salisbury..took Mr. Creed and me to the Cockpitt to see 'The Moore of Venice', which was well done. 1662-3 *Ibid.* 5 Jan., To the Cockpitt, where we saw 'Claracilla', a poor play, done by the King's house.

† (*b*) The name of the block of buildings on or near the site of the Cockpit erected by Henry VIII opposite Whitehall, London, used from the seventeenth century as government offices; hence put familiarly for 'the Treasury', and 'the Privy Council chambers'. *Obs.*

[1598 STOW *Surv. Lond.* 374 (in J. Marshall *Ann. Tennis* 65) The saide White hall. On the right hand bee diuers fayre Tennis courtes, bowling Allies, and a Cockepit, all

built by King Henry the eight.] 1649-50 *Commons' Jrnl.* 25 Feb. in Carlyle *Cromwell* II. 124 Resolved that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland have the use of the Lodgings called the Cockpit. 1659-60 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Feb., My Lord of Dorset and another Lord, talking of getting another place at the Cockpit. 1698 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* IV. 329 The council chamber, treasury, and duke Shrewsbury's offices, are to be at the Cockpitt, till Whitehal be rebuilt. 1711 R. ORLEBAR *Let.* in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 276 a, Mar. 8.. Just now I am told of an odd passage happened in Councill at the cockpitt to-night. 1773 BURKE *Let. Sir C. Bingham* Wks. IX. 140 For the sake of gratifying the schemes of a transitory Administration of the Cockpit or the Castle. 1830 GREVILLE *Mem.* 22 Nov. (1874) II. xii. 70 He [Brougham] threatened to sit often at the Cockpit, in order to check Leach, who, though a good judge in his own Court, was good for nothing in a Court of Appeal. 1843 KNIGHT *London* V. 291 But to return to the Cock-pit .. This is the part of the Treasury buildings which fronts Whitehall.

2. *fig.* A place where a contest is fought out.

1612 T. ADAMS *Serm., Gallants Burden* (1616) 19 Behold France made a Cocke-pitte for Massacres by the vnciuill ciuill Warres hereof. 1676 MARVELL *Gen. Councils* Wks. 1875 IV. 117 It seemed like an ecclesiastical cock-pit, and a man might have laid wagers either way. 1858 *Murray's Hand-Bk. N. Germany* 158/1 The part of Belgium through which our route lies, has been called the 'Cock-pit' of Europe.

3. *Naut.* The after part of the orlop deck of a man-of-war; forming ordinarily the quarters for the junior officers, and in action devoted to the reception and care of the wounded.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Cockpit*, in a man of war, is a Place on the lower Floor, or Deck. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Cock-pit of a ship of war*, the apartments of the surgeon and his mates, being the place where the wounded men are dressed. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* II. 258 The cockpit was crowded with wounded and dying men; over whose bodies he was with some difficulty conveyed. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* x, Send him down to the surgeon in the cock-pit.

b. *transf.*

1893 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 375/1 Sitting in the cockpit of my canoe.

4. In the West Indies: see quot. 1803.

1803 DALLAS *Hist. Maroons* I. ii. 39 The grand object of a Maroon chief in war was to take a station in some glen, or, as it is called in the West Indies, Cockpit, enclosed by rocks and mountains nearly perpendicular, and to which the only practicable entrance is by a very narrow defile. *Ibid.* I. vi. 198 The practicability of advancing upon an enemy in these cockpits is not to be judged of by other feats of war.

Cockquean, var. of CUCKQUEAN, *Obs.*

Cockroach (kǫ·krōʊtʃ). Forms: 7 **cacarootch,** 7-8 **cockroche,** 8 **cock-roach,** 7- **cockroach.** [app. ad. Sp. *cucaracha* (in Percival 1599) through *cacarootch*, Capt. John Smith's representation of the Spanish (perhaps representing an older Sp. *cacarucha*: cf. Pg. *caroucha*); with assimilation, by popular etymology, to *cock* and app. to *roach*.

The Du. *kakerlak* is prob. also a popular perversion of the Sp.: cf. Creole Fr. *coquerache*.]

The name of orthopterous insects of the genus *Blatta*, esp. *B. orientalis*, a well-known large dark-brown beetle-like insect, commonly called *black-beetle*, nocturnal in habits, and very voracious, infesting kitchens, etc., in large numbers. Also the American species, *B. occidentalis*, larger and lighter brown, found in bakehouses.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 171 A certaine India Bug, called by the Spaniards a Cacarootch, the which creeping into Chests they eat and defile with their ill-sented dung. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 62 Next to these are Cockroches, a creature of the bigness and shape of a Beetle. 1740 BAKER *Beetle* in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 443 A Friend had sent me Three or Four Cock-Roches, or as Merian calls them, Kakkerlacæ, brought alive from the West-Indies. 1800 *Gentl. Mag.* Oct. 933/2 The true brown cock-roach of the West-Indies. 1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) III. 154 The Kakkerlac or American Cock-Roach, is very common in that country. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iii. (1878) 59 In Russia the small Asiatic Cock-roach has everywhere driven before it its great congener.

Hence **Cock-roach Apple.**

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 174 Love Apple and Cock-roach Apple .. The smell of the apples is said to kill cock-roaches.

† **Co·ck-road, rood.** *Obs.* = COCK-SHOOT.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Country Life*, Thou hast thy cockrood, and thy glade To take the precious phesant made. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* I. 149 The net caught many a wood-cock, untill the said Aldermen and Sir John Maynard broke through it, and spoyled the cock-road. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Cock-road*, a contrivance for the taking of woodcocks.. They cut roads through woods, thickets, groves, etc. These roads they usually make thirty-five, or forty feet broad, perfectly strait, and clear; and to two opposite trees they tie the net.

¶ Erroneously explained:

1708-15 KERSEY, *Cock-roads*, a Net contriv'd chiefly for the taking of Wood-cocks. So 1821 BAILEY. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Cocking-roads*, a sort of a net, contriv'd chiefly for the taking of woodcocks.

Co·ck-ro·bin. **a.** The male Robin; usually as a familiar or pet name. **b.** *slang.* See quots.

c 1699 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cock-robin*, a soft, easy fellow [1785 so in GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*]. *a* 1800 *Nursery Chap-book*, Who killed Cock-Robin? 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 334 Little turfy hillocks ... which I used to call Cock-Robins' graves. 1860 G. H. K. *Vacat. Tour* 166 A starving cock-robin. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Cock-robin shop*, a small printing-office, where cheap and nasty work is done and low wages are paid.

Cock-rose. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* or *north. dial.* 'Any wild poppy with a red flower, but most commonly the long smooth-headed poppy' (Jamieson).

1631 R. H. *Arraignment Whole Creature* xv. § 4. 269 It proves perhaps after all.. but a Cock-rose, or Canker Rose.

Cockrowen: see COCKCROWEN.

Cocks. Also *Fighting cocks.* A dial. name for the Ribwort Plantain (cf. COCK'S-HEAD), from a children's game in which the tough stems with their flower-heads are struck against each other.

1847-78 in HALLIWELL. 1869 R. B. PEACOCK *Lonsdale Gloss.*, To fight cocks..with the tough tufted stems of the ribwort plantain.

Cock's-comb, cockscomb (kǫ·kskōm). Also 5 **cok come, -cambe, -came,** 6 **cockome.** A later spelling, chiefly in fig. senses is COXCOMB, q.v.

1. The comb or crest of a cock.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. xix. (1839) 207 White gees .. thei han a gret crest as a cokkes comb vpon hire hedes [Fr. *vne grosse boce sur la teste*]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86 Cokkys combe, *cirrus*. *c* 1450 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 703/25 *Hec crista*, cokcome. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knawl.* xxiv. 185 A cap of sylke, the whych stondeth vp lyke a podynge or a cokes come. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 161/30 A cockome, *crista*.

2. A cap worn by a professional fool, like a cock's-comb in shape and colour. See also COXCOMB.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 55 Except ye bring him to weare a cocks comb at ende. 1590 WEBBE *Trav.* (Arb.) 31 With a fooles coate on my backe, halfe blew, half yellowe, and a cokescombe with three bels on my head. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. i. Wks. 1856 I. 116 (*Enter Antonio in a fooles habit.*) .. This cockscombe is a crowne Which I affect. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXVI, Let my cockscomb hang in the hall at Rotherwood, in memory that I flung away my life for my master, like a faithful—fool.

† **3.** A ludicrous term for the head: also COXCOMB. *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. i. 91, I will knog your Vrinal about your knaues Cogs-combe. 1650 B. *Discollim.* 45 She hath a shrewd Cocks-combe in such businesses. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. vi. 61 To shave his Beard or powder his Cockscombe.

† **4.** A conceited fool; a fop. Now COXCOMB.

1567 DRANT *Horace Ep.* XVII. F ij, Well giue him cloth, and let the foole goe like a Cockescombe still. 1576 T. NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 162 Dolts and Cockscombes. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* IV. 69 The Light that Error cozens Cock's-combs by.

5. A name given to various plants. **a.** The Yellow Rattle (*Rhinanthus Crista galli*), a common weed in meadows.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lvi. 516 Yellow Rattel..is called.. in base Almaigne .. of some Hanekammekens, that is to say, Hennes Commes, or Coxecombes. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccccxxxvi. 1071. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 275 Cocks-comb, hath leaues for all the world resembling the crest or comb of a cock. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 109 Yellow Rattle .. The crested bracts procured for it the botanic and common appellation of Cock's-comb.

b. The florist's name for *Celosia cristata*, an amaranthad, grown as an ornamental plant.

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 366 You may now transplant some of your..double-striped Balsamines and Cockscombs. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 211 The Crested Amaranth..is commonly called Cock's comb, from the form in which the head of flowers grows. 1882 *Garden* 15 Apr. 262/1 Balsams..and the old-fashioned Cockscomb.

c. Locally, in Great Britain; Sainfoin. **d.** Wild Poppy. **e.** Lousewort. **f.** Adder's-tongue; etc. (Britten and Holl.) **g.** In the West Indies, *Erythrina Crista-galli*, a handsome papilionaceous shrub.

1713 I. PETIVER *Rare Plants* in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 211 Oriental Cocks-Comb, *Onobrychis Orient. cristata*.

6. A kind of oyster having both valves plaited. More fully *Cockscomb oyster.*

1776 DA COSTA *Elem. Conchol.* 250 The species of this family [oyster] are very numerous; some are curious .. as the Cockscombs, etc. 1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 254 In the 'cock's-comb' oysters both valves are plaited.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cockscomb granulation*, etc.; **cockscomb ash,** a variety of the ash with fasciated shoots; **cockscomb grass,** *Cynosurus echinatus* (Miller); **cockscomb morion,** a variety of the morion or open helmet of the 16th c.; **cockscomb oyster:** see 6; **cockscomb pyrites,** a variety of Marcasite.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 695/2 Hypertrophies of the crested folds of that membrane, which when everted, enlarged, and inflamed, constitute the condition termed 'cockscomb granulation'. 1868 DANA *Min.* 75 *Cockscomb Pyrites*, aggregations of flattened crystals into crest-like forms. 1882 *Garden* 23 Sept. 272/3 The Cockscomb Ash .. has..a large proportion of the shoots curiously fasciated.

Cock's-foot, cocksfoot.

1. (More fully **Co·cksfoot grass**): A well-known strong-growing pasture grass, *Dactylis glomerata*; so named from the appearance of its large distantly three-branched panicle.

1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 397 These are six Hairy spiked Cocks-foot-Grasses. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 357 The seed of cock's-foot is light, and the culms are comparatively succulent at this period of growth. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Knowledge* 8 June 337/1 A waving head of cock's-foot (*Dactylis glomerata*), which consists of numberless one-sided spikelets, clustered together.

† **2.** A name also applied to Columbine, and Greater Celandine. *Obs.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal, Suppl. Eng. Names*, Cockes foote is Columbine. Cocke foote is Chelidonia maior.

b. Applied by Gerarde to *Digitaria sanguinalis*, also called *Cock's-foot Finger Grass.*

1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 135 Hairy Finger-grass, or Cock's-foot Finger-grass.

Cock's-head, cockshead.

1. Applied to some kinds of Trefoil and allied plants, including: **a.** A species of Sainfoin, *Onobrychis Caput-galli*; applied by Gerarde to the common species *O. sativa*. **b.** Common Red Clover. **c.** According to Cockayne, probably Melilot.

14.. *Harl. MS.* 3388 (in Cockayne *Leechd.*) Cocks hedys. 1597 GERARDE (Br. & Holl.). 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husb.* II. II. vii. (1635) 84 When .. the Cock-heads looke upright .. then is your Meddow not ready to cut. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 91/2 Cocks head is a small Cod, with Vitch like leaves. 1756 WATSON *Leicestersh. Plants* in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 843 Medick Vetchling or Cocks-head.

2. In the West Indies, *Desmodium tortuosum*, a papilionaceous plant, with much-twisted jointed pods. (Miller *Names of Plants.*)

3. Applied locally to various plants, as Common Ribgrass (*Plantago lanceolata*), Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), and in Scotland to species of Wild Poppy. (Britten and Holl.)

1787 W. MARSHALL *E. Norfolk* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Cocks-heads*, Plantago lanceolata, plantain, rib-wort, rib-grass. 1790 — *Midl. Counties* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Cockheads*, Centaurea nigra, common knobweed.

† **Co·ckshoot.** *Obs.* Also 5-6 **-shote, -shott, -shoote.** [f. COCK *sb.*[1] 9 c + SHOOT.] A broad way or glade in a wood, through which woodcocks, etc. might dart or 'shoot', so as to be caught by nets stretched across the opening.

The statements that the net itself was the *cockshoot*, and that the proper spelling is *cock-shut*, appear to be dictionary blunders, founded on a misunderstanding of the word as something to 'shut' in or enclose the birds.

1530 PALSGR. 206/2 Cockesshote to take wodcockes with, *uolee*. 1601 *No Whipping nor Tripping, etc.*, A silly honest creature may do well To watch a cocke-shoote, or a limed bush. 1651 OGILBY *Æsop* 6 When loud winds make cock-shoots thro' the wood, Bending down mighty okes, I firm have stood. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 180 They are taken by nets, in Cock shoots. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Gallivolatium*, a Cockshoot or Cockglade.

b. Very common in topographical names in England as in Cockshott Wood, Farm, Close, etc.; retained even in cleared land where cockshoot woods have formerly been.

c. *transf.*

1587 HARRISON *England* I. xviii. (1881) III. 133 They hang vp stones which naturallie haue holes in them..such a stone were an apt cockeshot for the diuell to run through.

d. *Comb.*, as *cockshoot-cord, -net.*

1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* H j, Take thenne and frette hym faste wyth a cockeshotecorde and bynde him to a fourme. 1566 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 266 One cockshott net.

Co·ck-shot. *colloq.* [cf. COCK-SHY.] Anything stuck up as a convenient mark for missiles; a shot at such a mark.

1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* XV. 140 'Oh! 'twos such a nice cock-shot, 'twos impossible not to have a shy at it.' 1884 C. POWER in *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 107 Take cock-shots with a boot-jack at hawthorn-pattern vases.

Cock-shut (kǫ·kˌʃʊt). *Obs.* or *dial.* Also **-shoot(e, -shot.** [f. COCK *sb.*[1] + SHUT: perh. the time when poultry go to rest and are shut up; though some think it is = COCKSHOOT, and refers to the time when wood-cocks 'shoot' or fly.]

1. *attrib.* in *cock-shut light, time*, etc.: twilight.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 70 Thomas the Earle of Surrey, and himselfe, Much about Cockshut time..Went through the Army, chearing vp the Souldiers. 1603 B. JONSON *Satyr*, For you would not yesternight Kiss him in the cock-shut light. *c* 1610 MIDDLETON, etc. *Widow* III. i, Come, come away, then; a fine cock-shoot evening. 1611 COTGR., *Brune*, the euening twylight, or edge of the euening; cockshoot time. 1868 H. KINGSLEY *Mad. Mathilde* III. 79 It was getting dusk, cockshot time as they would have said at Sheepsden.

2. *sb.* Twilight.

1598 FLORIO, *Cane e lupo*, Cock-shut, or twilight, as when a man cannot discerne a dog from a Wolfe. 1855 *Whitby Gloss., Cockshut*, the close of day.

Cock-shy (kǫ·kˌʃəi:). *colloq.* [f. COCK *sb.*[1] + SHY *v.* or *sb.*]

1. Applied to cock-throwing and similar games with cocks.

[1794 BRAND *Pop. Antig.* I. (1813) s. v. *Shrovetide*, The person who throws .. has three shys, or throws, for two pence, and wins the Cock if he can knock him down and run up and catch him before the bird recovers his legs .. Broomsticks are generally used to shy with.] 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 55 (Hoppe) The shrovetide cockshy, or the duck-hunt. 1883 *Globe* 22 Mar. 2/1 The populace took 'cockshies' at it..he who broke the vessel and liberated the bird being rewarded with it.

2. A free throw or 'shy' at an object set up for the purpose, as a form of amusement. Also *transf.* and *attrib.*

1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* lxvii, They proposed a cockshy, as they called it; that is, I was to place my articles on the top of a post, and they were to throw stones at them.

a 1869 Ld. Strangford *Lett. & Papers* 215 (D.) This was as if the great geologists..had invited two rival theorists to settle the question..by picking up the stones and appealing to the test of a cockshy. 1883 J. Greenwood *Odd People in Odd Places* i. 6 One of the latter [*i.e.* donkey carts] being laden with cockshy sticks and cocoa-nuts.

3. The missile thrown. *rare*—1.

1837-40 Haliburton *Clockm.* (1862) 189 The boy .. threw his cock-shy at him with unerring aim, and killed him.

4. The object at which the 'shy' is made. Hence *transf.* A thing to throw at; an object of attack.

1836 E. Howard *R. Reefer* xxvi, What a fine cock-shy he would make! 1888 *Times* 1 Oct. 4/1 It is never agreeable to either an individual or a body of troops to be made a sort of cockshy for an enemy.

5. The establishment of a strolling proprietor, where sticks may be thrown at coco-nuts or the like, for payment.

1879 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 3/1 The tow-path is lined with people many deep, where the proprietors of 'cockshies', ..and rifle galleries are driving a lucrative trade.

Hence **Cock-shying**, cock-throwing, playing at cockshy.

1870 Sir G. W. Dasent *Annals of an Eventful Life* I. 194 Flogging in the army, and bull-baiting, and cock-shying.

Cock-sparrow. The male of the sparrow; also applied denominatively to men who show what are thought to be sparrow-like characteristics.

1598 E. Gilpin *Skialetheia* (1878) 30 When his Cock-sparrow thoughts to itch begin. 1655 Moufet & Benn. *Health's Impr.* (1746) 205 Avicen as much esteemeth Cock-sparrows Stones. 1659 *England's Conf.* 10 They .. sent for the two chaste Cock Sparrows, the Lord Munson, and Mr. Henry Martin. 1698 Farquhar *Love & a Bottle* iv. i, What, sirrah! would you debauch my maid, you little cock-sparrow? 1820 Scott *Abbot* iv, If this cock-sparrow is to crow over us as he seems to do.

Hence **Cock-spa'rrowish** *a.*

1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* III. 66 Little Monty, who had all that cock-sparrowish pluck which small men are wont to possess.

Co'ckspur. Also **cock's-spur.**

1. The spur of a cock.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Espolon*, a cocks spur. 1700 J. Brome *Trav. Eng.* 275 Some [stones] we discovered .. which resemble Cock-spurs.

2. *Angling.* A kind of Caddis-worm.

1653 Walton *Angler* 231 There is also a lesser Cadis-worm, called a Cock-spur, being in fashion like the spur of a Cock, sharp at one end. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 183 Other water Flys there are that come of such worms, called Cock-spurs, Rough-coats, Pipers. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* i. (1880) 20 A small fragment of red worm, or as it is called on the Trent, the cock-spur.

3. A shrub with reclining thorny branches, *Pisonia aculeata*, found in the West Indies.

1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 358 The Cock's-spur or Fingrigo is frequent in all the sugar islands.

4. (See quot.)

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Cockspurs*, small clay wedges used in the potteries to separate articles of pottery ware, after the process of glazing, and to prevent them adhering.

5. A kind of casement latch hung by a pin.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 100 Smiths in London ask'd me 6*d.* per Pound for Casements..if they made them with Turn-bouts (or Turn-buckles) or Cock-spurs, and Pull-backs at the Hind-side to pull them to with.

6. See quot. = Fr. *ergot.*

1710 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* (1719) 136 The Cock spur, or dry dead parts of Branches that remain where a Branch was shorten'd above the next Eye or Shoot. 1799 G. Smith *Laborat.* II. 131 The dead wood, called cock-spur, is to be cut clean off in the following year in March.

7. Ergot of rye. Also *attrib.*

1813 J. Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* 541 Rainy and moist seasons in which the rye contained a large proportion of the cockspur. *Ibid.* 545 To collect a sufficient quantity of the cockspur rye.

8. Short for *cockspur burner, thorn.*

1808 *Catal. Plants Bot. Garden Liverpool* 21 Crus Galli, Cockspur.

9. *Comb.* **cockspur-burner**, a gas-burner with three holes; **cockspur-grass**, *Panicum Crus-galli*, an annual grass occasional in Britain; **cockspur hawthorn, c. thorn**, *Cratægus Crus-galli*, a native of North America, cultivated as an ornamental shrub in Europe.

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 367 There are likewise many Trees and Shrubs now in Bloom, as the .. Cockspur Hawthorn. 1810 *Ann. Reg.* 1808, *Charact., etc.* 133 The shape and general appearance of this tube, has procured it among the workmen, the name of the cockspur burner. *Ibid.*, The number of burners..amounts to 271 Argands, and 633 cockspurs. 1819 Accum *Coal Gas* 255 A swing bracket, furnished with a cockspur burner. The burner consists of a hollow flattened globe..pierced laterally with three or more holes. 1825 P. W. Watson *Dendrol. Brit.* 56 *Mespilus Crus Galli*, W. Cockspur Thorn. 1846 G. B. Emerson *Trees & Shrubs* 433 Cockspur Thorn .. a singularly neat shrub, often forming a beautiful, round-headed, small tree.

Co'ck-stone. [cf. Alectorian.]

1. A stone fabled to be found in a cock's gizzard.

1586 Bright *Melanch.* xxxix. 257 The Alectorian or Cockes stone .. wherewith (as it is reported) the famous Milo Crotonien alway stoode invincible. 1611 Cotgr., *Alectoire*, the cocke stone; a Christall coloured stone (as big as a beane) found in the gyzerne, or maw of some Cockes.

†2. A name of the Kidney-bean. *Obs.*

1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 491 The Kidney-Bean or Cock-stone. This plant is cultivated in most parts of the world.

Co'ck-stride.

1. The length of the step of a cock, as the measure of a very short distance or space.

1626 Breton *Fantastickes* Feb. (D.), It is now February, and the Sun is gotten up a cocke-stride of his climbing. 1678 Ray *Eng. Proverbs* (1678) 52 At twelf-day the days are lengthened a Cock-stride. 1822 Hogg *Perils of Man* II. 236 (Jam.) Afore yon sun were twa cockstrides down the west.

2. advb. phrase. *A-cock-stride*: a-cock-horse, astride. (*nonce-use.*)

1840-5 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Monstre Balloon*, A cock-stride the Tuileries pantiles. *Ibid., Truants*, As they merrily ride All a cockstride Of that comet's tail.

Cockstule, var. Cuck-stool, *Obs.*, cucking-stool.

Cock-sure (kɒkˌʃūəˑɹ), *a.* (*adv.*) [According to the regular force of similar formations, e. g. *stone-deaf, clay-cold, dog-sick, dirt-cheap, coal-black*, etc., the sense ought to be 'as sure as a cock'. The conjecture that there is some allusion to *cockish, cocky*, with reference to 'pert self-confidence', being founded upon the latest sense, which is only a modern development, is not historically tenable. The word was originally perfectly dignified, and habitually used in the most solemn connexions. And, in early use, the sureness in question was *objective*, i. e. 'as secure, safe, certain, trustworthy, reliable, etc., as can be': this makes it possible that the original reference may have been to the security or certainty of the action of a cock or tap in preventing the escape of liquor, or perhaps of a cock with a removable turning-key (if these go far enough back) in leaving the contents of a tun secure from interference.

The notion 'as sure as a cock is to crow in the morning', has also been suggested. It might suit sense 2, but not sense 1.]

I. Of objective sureness, security, or certainty.

†1. Absolutely secure, or safe, from danger or interference. a. of persons or things. *Obs.*

1522 Skelton *Why nat to Court* 279 Whyle the red hat doth endure He maketh hymself cock sure. 1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 660/2 Queene Margaret thought her then cocksure, when duke Humfrey was made away. *Ibid.* (1684) III. 273 Whoso dwelleth under that secret thing, and help of the Lord, shall be cock-sure for evermore. 1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 23/2 The princes court would not haue beene kept there, vnlesse the place had beene taken to be cocksure. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 36 Thou seest al cocksure, thy fleete, thy coompanie salued. 1662 H. Foulis *Hist. Wicked Plots* (1674) 100 All such persons as shall be nominated..shall be cock-sure in their Authority.

†b. of measures, plans, arrangements. *Obs.*

1538 Latimer *Let. Cromwell* in *Rem.* (1845) 398 We ..as good simple souls, made all cocksure. 1549 — *Ploughers* (Arb.) 32 When he [the Deuyll] had once broughte Christe to the crosse, he thought all cocke sure. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. (1632) 1174 The Canonist conceiuing that all was Cocke-sure, hasted to execute his Commission. 1670 Brooks *Wks.* (1867) VI. 134 When they think that they have made all cock-sure, then ruin and desolation lies at their door.

†2. Absolutely certain or to be depended on: a. as true, trustworthy, reliable.

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 169 When he cometh to the matter, he maketh it so cocksure that he esteemeth there be few articles of our faith which be approved by more authorities. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* xliii. xxxi. (R.), Not that my deare wife I ought misdeem'd, For her of all the rest I thought cocksure. 1603 Harsnet *Pop. Impost.* 49 An admirable new way to make the Deuil true and Cock-sure of his word. 1637 Heywood *Royall King* I. Wks. 1874 VI. 15 And as I am true Cocke, so will I ..be cocke sure in any imployment whatsoever.

b. as of certain issue, sure to be gained or obtained, sure to be ours though not yet possessed.

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 17 a, The same was a cocke-suer waie. 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 441 Triarius .. made haste to win the victory, as if it had been cock-sure before Lucullus came. 1668 Dryden *Sir Martin Mar-all* iv. i, Nothing vexes me, but that I had made my game cock-sure, and then to be back-gammoned. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* II. iv. § 17 (1740) 241 To make the Event cock sure. 1742 Jarvis *Quix.* I. xxxv. (1885) 204 My earldom is cock-sure!

c. Of persons, etc.: Absolutely certain *to* (do something) or *of* (a possession yet in prospect):

After *think*, etc., this naturally introduces the subjective uses in 4: one who thinks himself (objectively) cocksure of a coming advantage, feels or, in modern use, *is* (subjectively) cocksure of it.

1520 Whittinton *Vulg.* (1525) 17, I haue knowen a man or nowe that thought him selfe cocke sure of his intent. 1687 T. K. *Veritas Evang.* 89 They esteem themselves to be the Elect of God; and to be Cock-sure of Salvation. 1714-21 Pope *Let. Earl Burlington* (1737) 19, I thought myself cocksure of his horse which he readily promised me. 1848 Clough *Bothie* 131 Confound it, no, not Hewson, Ain't he cocksure to bring in his eternal political humbug?

II. Of subjective sureness.

†3. Feeling perfectly secure, or out of danger (cf. 1). *Obs.*

a 1667 Wither *Presumption*, Through the great blessing of these quiet years, We are so fearless, careless and secure In this our happy peace, and so cock-sure.

4. Feeling perfectly certain, absolutely certain in one's own mind *of* or *about* anything. (Without any implication of over-sureness or presumption.) (Quot. 1603 is doubtful; it may belong to 2 c.)

[1603 Harsnet *Pop. Impost.* 131 Therefore you may be Cock-sure to finde him there.] †1672 Wycherley *Love in Wood* II. i, You are so positively cock-sure of your wit, you wou'd refer to a mere stranger your plea to the Bay-tree. 1835 Marryat *Jac. Faithf.* xiii, 'I do believe that—I'm drunk.' 'And I'm cock sure of it', cried Tom. 1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* vi, 'Are you sure?' said his mother. 'Cock sure!' said Andy. 1870- in *Gloss. Berkshire, Cheshire, Holderness*, etc., *Cock-sure*, perfectly certain, positive.

5. Feeling or expressing oneself sure to a degree that savours of presumption or dogmatism; dogmatically self-confident; 'cocky' in one's confidence.

1755 [Johnson's only meaning is 'Confidently certain; without fear or diffidence. A word of contempt.' Although none of his quotations bear out this character, it is evident that the modern sense must have been coming in then.] *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Aunt Fanny*, Don't be too secure! Let seeming success never make you 'Cock-sure'! 1859 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 224, That I have written in a conceited and cocksure style. 1861 *Times* 23 Aug., Mr. Buckle..has fallen head over heels into the most abominable pitfall ever invented by a philosopher for the discomfiture of a cocksure historian. 1889 *Spectator* Nov. 30, It was Lord Melbourne..who said, 'I wish I was as cock-sure of anything as Tom Macaulay is cock-sure of everything'.

B. as *adv.* With perfect security or certainty.

1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 385 Hee is cocke sure of M. Heskins side. 1596 Shaks. I *Hen. IV*, II. i. 94 We steale as in a Castle, cocksure. 1621 Sanderson *Serm. Rom.* iii. 8 Wks. 1854 II. 47 Let them believe, it is no matter how they live, heaven is their own cock-sure. 1672 Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* (1714) 44 Phoo, Pox! then you have it cock sure.

Hence †**Cock-sure** *v.*, to make cock-sure *of.* **Cock-suredom,** the state or habit of arrogant confidence in one's opinion. **Cocksureism** = Cocksureness. **Cock-surely** *adv.*, in a cock-sure manner. **Cock-surety** = Cocksureness.

1685 F. Spence *House of Medici* 263 They cock-sured him of a cap at the first promotion. 1883 *Spectator* 5 May 581 This critical cocksuredom would seem to be greatly on the increase. 1889 Parnell *Sp. Liverpool* 19 Oct., That magnificent cocksureism which Englishmen always exhibit when they are dealing with questions of which they have absolutely no knowledge whatever. 1887 *Scot. Leader* 17 Aug. 4 The bulk of the London press has been cock-surely wrong. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Jan. 49 Smug severity, self-sufficiency, cock-surety.

Co'cksureness. [f. prec. + -ness.] Confident certainty; generally with the implication of being over-sure.

1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 510 The fluency and the 'cock-sure-ness' which are rarely found in perfection in any one but an Irish Protestant. 1882 H. Quilter in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 279 The cocksureness of Macaulay. 1889 *Spectator* 386/2 A little cocksureness is infinitely refreshing.

Cockswain, the earlier and etymological spelling of the word now commonly spelt Coxswain.

Cocksy, coxy (kɒ'ksi), *a.* [app. f. Cock *sb.*1; cf. *tricksy* and *cocky.*] Self-important, saucy, impudent, 'bumptious', cocky. (Mostly a school-boy's word.) Hence **Co'xiness.**

1825 Jamieson *Suppl., Cocksie*, affecting airs of importance (*Lanarks.*); synon. with *Cocky.* 1846 Landor *Imag. Conv.* II. 229 More blustering and cocksy. 1857 S. Osborn *Quedah* xxiv. 345 A stiff and cocksy-looking handkerchief fluttered around his..erect hair. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. viii, He's the coxiest young blackguard in the house. 1883 F. Anstey *Vice Versa* iv. 71.

1859 Payn *Foster Brothers* viii. 129 'Cheek' and 'coxiness'. 1881 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Apr. 11/1 White planters grumble .. about his [the negro's] laziness, his thieving propensities, and his illimitable coxiness.

Cocktail (kɒ'ktēil). Also **cock-tail.** [*lit.* 'a tail like that of a cock', or 'a tail that cocks up'; the latter is the prevailing notion.]

1. a. A cocktailed horse (cf. Cock-tailed 1). The fact that hunters and stage-coach horses, the tails of which were generally shortened in this way, were not as a rule thorough-breds seems to have been the origin of the modern turf application b. 'Any horse of racing stamp and qualities, but decidedly not thorough-bred, from a known stain in his parentage' (*Dict. Rural Sports* 1870, § 926).

1808 Ellis *Let.* 23 Sept. in Lockhart *Scott* xvii, It is certainly painful to see a race horse in a hackney chaise, but ..the wretched cock tail on whom the same task is usually imposed must, etc. 1842 Thackeray *Fitz-Boodle Pap.* Pref., I can't afford a thorough-bred, and hate a cocktail. 1856 Lever *Martins of Cro' M.* 221 'She's a well-bred one, that's clear.' 'Nearly full-bred; the least bit of cocktail in the world.' 1875 *Catal. Sale Sir G. Cholmley's Stud* (Tattersall) 1 The half-bred Stock is well enough bred to win Hunters' races and Steeplechases .. being of the best Cocktail strains.

b. *transf.* A person assuming the position of a gentleman, but deficient in thorough gentlemanly breeding.

1854 Thackeray *Newcomes* I. 294 Such a selfish, insolent coxcomb as that, such a cocktail. 1887 *Academy* 11 June 409/2 His cocktails who blunder into liaisons with barmaids.

2. (More fully *Cocktail Beetle*): A brachelytrous beetle which 'cocks up' the posterior part of the body when irritated; the Devil's Coach-horse.

1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Coffin-cutter, Ocypus olens*, the cock-tail, an insect larger than an earwig, of a black

colour. Called also the Devil's Coachman. 1883 Wood in *Gd. Words* Dec. 762/2 The Rove, or Cocktail Beetles found it out nearly as soon.

3. A drink, consisting of spirit mixed with a small quantity of bitters, some sugar, etc. Chiefly *U. S.* [A slang name, of which the real origin appears to be lost.]

1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 241 They lay claim to be the first inventors of those recondite beverages, cock-tail, stone-fence, and sherry-cobbler. 1839 Marryat *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. III. 288 He frequents the bar, calls for gin cocktails, chews tobacco, and talks politics. 1882 J. Hawthorne *Fortune's Fool* I. xxvii, I would make no more of burglariously entering your premises .. than I would of swallowing a whisky cocktail.

b. Cf. B. 4.

1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. vi. (1878) 121 'Bill..: the half-hour hasn't struck. Here, Bill, drink some cocktail.'

B. *attrib.* and *adj.*

1. That cocks the tail. *Cocktail Beetle*: see 2.

1600 Rowlands *Let. Humours Blood* Epigr. xxxii. 38 How cock-taile proude he doth his head aduance How rare his spurres do ring the moris-daunce. 1866 *Athenæum* No. 2025. 212/3 Vestiges of cocktail fucoids, coralloids.

2. Of or pertaining to the drink cocktail.

1865 *Reader* 8 July 30 Advertisements of quack medicines, patent skirts, cock-tail powders, plantation bitters.

3. Of horses: Not thorough-bred: see A. 1; *fig.* not in good form, low-bred.

1859 R. Eg.-Warburton *Hunt. Songs* (1883) xl. 113 A hundred good horses, both cocktail and blood. 1875 [see A 1]. 1888 Lane-Fox in *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 9/1 To breed tame fowls and then blow them away from the end of their guns is snobbish and cocktail.

4. Fresh and foaming; said of beer.

1888 Addy *Sheffield Gloss., Cock-tail*, fresh and foaming. Only applied to beer.

Co·ck-tailed, *a.*

1. Of horses: Having the tail docked, so that the short stump left sticks up like a cock's tail.

Common in the case of hunters, stage-coach horses, etc., during the latter part of the 18th c. and first part of the 19th.

1769 *Dublin Mercury* 28–31 Oct. 1/3 A pair of beautiful black cock-tailed Geldings. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 290 They got an English cock-tailed nag, and set him to the business. 1811 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* VIII. 379 A cock-tailed horse is a good mark for a dragoon if you can get a side view of him.

2. Having the tail (or hinder part) cocked up.

1798 Freere & Canning *Loves of Triangles* 33 in *Anti-Jacobin* No. 23 (1852) 110 Six cock-tailed mice transport her to the ball, And liveried lizards wait upon her call. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Mr. Peters's Story*, He was such a dear little cock-tail'd pup. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* iv. (1871) 25 Like a 'devil's coach-horse'. *Note.* The cock-tailed beetle has earned this name.

Co·ck-throppled. Also **-thrappled.** [*lit.* 'having the Thropple like that of a cock'.] Of a horse: Having the wind-pipe, when he bridles, curved like a bow.

1617 Markham *Caval.* III. 15 The throppell..should when the horse reyneth be straight and euen, not bending like a bowe which is called cock-throppled, and is the greatest signe of an ill winde. 1720 W. Gibson *Diet Horses* I. (ed. 3) 13 All such Horses are said to be Cock-thropled. 1834–43 Southey *Doctor* cxliii. (D.), He was not..neck-reversed, or cock-thrappled, ewe-necked or deer-necked.

Co·ck-throwing, *vbl. sb.* The sport of throwing sticks at a cock tied to a post, to try who should succeed in knocking it down or killing it: formerly an ordinary Shrove-tide pastime.

1640 *Wit's Recreations* (N.), Cock-throwing. Cock-a-doodle do, 'tis the bravest game. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 342 Cockthrowing at Shrovetide, *Gallicidium.* 1753 *Scots Mag.* Feb. 103/2 (*title*) Against cock-throwing. 1825 *Beverley Lighting Act* ii. 17 Or throw at any cock or fowl in the manner called cock-throwing. 1869 Lecky *Europ. Mor.* II. iv. 174 *note*, Cock-throwing—the favourite English game of throwing a stick..at cocks.

Co·ck-tread. [cf. Ger. *Hahnen-tritt.*] The opaque speck or germinal vesicle on the surface of the yolk in an impregnated egg. Also, in earlier use, **Cock-treading.**

1573 *Art of Limning* 3 Take the whites of egges not breaking them in anye wise, but take out the cocketreading. 1654 Gayton *Pleasant Notes* II. ii, Cock tread. 1655 *Queen's Closet Opened* 47 (D.) Take the cock-treading of twelve eggs and the white of one egge. 1682 G. Hartman *Preserver & Restorer of Health* 86 Take the Cock-tread, and put it into the shell again. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v. Cock's-tread.

Co·ck-up, cockup, *sb.* and *a.* [f. *cock up* verbal combination: see Cock *v.*1]

A. *sb.* 1. A distinct turn up at the end or tip.

1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 429 The cock-up of the nose, which seems..to be snuffing up intelligence.

2. A hat or cap cocked or turned up in front.

a 1693 in *Sc. Presbyt. Eloquence* (1738) 129, I have been this Year of God preaching against the Vanity of Women, yet I see my own Daughter in the Kirk Even now have as high a Cockup as any of you all. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxv, Your cockups and your fallal duds—see what they a' come to.

3. A fresh-water and estuarian fish of India (*Lates calcarifer*). [Origin of name uncertain: see Yule.]

1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 283 Cockup, crabs, lobsters, shrimps. 1854 Badham *Halieut.* 114 The *Lates Nobilis* of the erudite, somewhat freely rendered 'cock-up-fish' by the Bengalese.

B. *adj.*

1. Cocked up, turned up at the tip.

1832 L. Hunt *Poems, Fo Y. H.* i, With cock-up nose so lightsome.

2. *Printing.* Having the top much above the top line of the other letters: applied to a large type used for an initial of a book or part.

1838 Timperley *Printer's Manual* 58 The first word .. is generally put in small capitals, either after a capital of its own body, or one of a larger size, called a cock-up letter.

Cockward, Cockwold, erron. ff. Cuckold.

† Co·ckwater. *Obs.*

1. An obsolete medical preparation: see quot.

1611 Markham *Country Content.* I. xix. (1668) 88 There be some others that..will also in the Cockwater steep slices of Licoras. [1655 *Queen's Closet Opened* 14 (D.) Take a running cock, pull him alive, then kill him, cut him abroad by the back .. then quarter him and break his bones, then put him into a rose-water still with a pottle of sack.] *a* 1690 in Hardwick *Trad. Lanc.* (1872) 136 Cockwater for a consumption and cough of the lungs.

2. 'A stream of water brought in a trough, through a long pole, in order to wash out the sand of the tin-ore into the launder, while it is bruising in the coffer of a stamping mill' (Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753).

Cock-web, dial. form of *copweb*, Cobweb.

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 106 Cocke-webbe-lawne, or tiffeny, is the sheirest and cheapest lawne of all. 1869–88 in *Gloss. Lonsdale, Cheshire, Sheffield, Cockweb*, a cobweb.

Cockweed (kǫ·kwīd). *Obs.* or *dial.*

† 1. ? Some species of *Lepidium.*

1585 J. Higins tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 113/1 *Herbe du cocq*..Pepperwoort: cockeweede: spanish pepper: dittander. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II, *Piperitis*.. An herb called Callicut pepper, pepperwort, dittander or cockweed.

2. = Corn Cockle, *Lychnis Githago.* (Halliwell.)

Co·cky, *sb.*1 Also **cockie.** [f. Cock *sb.*1 + -y.] Diminutive of Cock *sb.*1 (Formerly a term of endearment: cf. F. *coco*, app. for *cocot* dim. of *coq.*)

1687 Congreve *Old Bach.* IV. iv, Nay, look you now, if she does not weep; 'tis the fondest fool! Nay, cocky, cocky; nay dear cocky, don't cry, I was but in jest. 1789 Burns *Ep. Dr. Blacklock*, Gratefully my guid auld cockie, I'm yours for ay.

Cocky (kǫ·ki), *sb.*2 [abbreviation of Cockatoo.]

1. Pet name for a cockatoo.

1889 *Boys' Own Paper* 7 Dec. 158/1 Cocky allowed every member of the family to scratch his dusty poll. *Ibid.* 14 Dec. 163/3 The cockatoo .. saying .. 'Give poor old cockie a bit of bread!'

2. Applied to a 'Cockatoo farmer' in Australia.

1887 Sala *Illust. Lond. News* 12 Mar. 382/2.

Cocky (kǫ·ki), *a.* [f. Cock *sb.*1 + -y 1.]

† 1. Lecherous. *Obs.*

1549 Thomas *Hist. Italie* 127 b, He was not cockie enough to satisfie hir appetite.

2. 'Vain, affecting airs of importance' (Jam.); conceited; arrogantly pert. *colloq.* (Cf. Cocksy.)

1768 Ross *Helenore* 150 (Jam.) And now I think I may be cocky, Since fortune has smurtled on me. 1846 J. B. Morris *Let.* in M. Pattison *Memoirs* 222 People say that converts are 'cocky'. 1858 R. S. Surtees *Ask Mamma* xxv. 95 This might have been all very well .. if the cocky Major had had plenty of money. 1863 Kingsley *Water-bab.* iii, He looked the cockiest little man of all little men.

Cocky-leeky (kǫki,lī·ki). *Sc.* Also **cockie-, cock-a-leekie.** 'Soup made of a cock boiled with leeks' (Jam.).

1771 Foote *Maid of B.* III. i, *Lady Cath.*..The bride's.. dinner, shall be furnished by me. *Sir Chr.* Cock-a-leeky soup. *Lady Cath.* Sheep head's singed, and haggies in plenty. 1814 Scott *Wav.* lxvi, Cocky-leeky and Scotch collops soon reeked in the Bailie's little parlour. 1822 — *Nigel* xxxvii, Let us all to our dinner, for the cock-a-leekie's cooling. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 2 Dec. 7/2 The savoury haggis and the unassuming cock-a-leekie.

Cockyll, obs. f. Cockle.

Cockyolly (kǫki,lǫ·li). In *cockyolly bird*, a nursery or pet expression for 'dear little bird': cf. *Dicky-bird.*

1837 *Correspondent says*, 'Cockyolly bird was familiar to me as a schoolboy in 1837'. 1857 Kingsley *Two V. Ago* xv. So Major Campbell prepares the charming little cockyoly birds. 1863 — *Water-bab.* viii. 310 All the butterflies and cockyoly birds would fly past me. 1877 Besant & Rice *Son of Vulc.* I. xi. 118 The little cockyolly bird is taken in the net.

Coclea, cocleous: see Cochlea, etc.

† Co-cli·matary, *a. Obs.* [Co- 2.] Of the same 'climate' or region.

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 181 Much eclipsed by their coclimatary wasps of a Presbyterian crue.

Coco, cocoa (kō·ko). Forms: *α.* 6 **cocus,** 6–7 **cocos**; *β.* 6–7 **coquo,** (6 **caco, coceo**), 6–**coco**; *γ.* 7 **coquer, cocar, cocker,** 7–8 **cokar,** 7– **coker**; *δ.* 8–9 **cocoa.** [a. Pg. and Sp. *coco*; in 16th c. L. *cocus.* The early writers, from Cosmas 545 to the 15th c., knew it only as the *Indian nut* or 'nut of India'; *coquos* (plural) is quoted first from the *Roteiro de Vasco da Gama* (Portuguese, 1498–9); Barbosa 1516 has (Pg.) *quoquos*; Pigafetta 1519 has (It.) *coche* pl. of *coca*; Oviedo 1526, Barros 1553, Garcia 1563, and Acosta 1578 have *coco*; Correa 1561 *coquo.*

The Portuguese and Spanish authors of the 16th c. agree in identifying the word with Pg. and Sp. *coco* 'grinning face, grin, grimace', also 'bugbear, scarecrow', cognate with *cocar* 'to grin, make a grimace'; the name being said to refer to the face-like appearance of the base of the shell, with its three holes. Historical evidence favours the European origin of the name, for there is nothing similar in any of the languages of India, where the Portuguese first found the fruit; and indeed Barbosa, Barros, and Garcia, in mentioning the Malayalam name *tenga*, and Canarese *narle*, expressly say '*we* call these fruits *quoquos*', '*our people* have given it the name of *coco*', 'that which *we* call *coco*, and the Malabars *temga*'.

In Eng. the latinized form *cocus*, afterwards (as in Bot. Latin) *cocos*, was at first used, both for sing. and plural. Towards the close of the 16th c. *coquo, coco*, as 'the Portingalls cal this fruit' (Linschoten), began to be used, with pl. *cocos, cocoes. Coco* remained the established spelling in the 18th c., till the publication of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, in which the article *Coco* was (app. by some accident, for Johnson in his own writings used *coco*, pl. *cocoes*) run together with the article *Cocoa* (= *Cacao*); this gave currency to a confusion between the two words which still prevails, although careful writers have never ceased to use the correct form *coco.*

Another spelling, *coker*, has been used, with various modifications since about 1620 (Purchas has *cokers*, Burton *coquer-nuts*); it appears to be from 17th c. Dutch *koker-noot*, and has long been in commercial use at the port of London to avoid the ambiguity of *cocoa.*

The Greek words κοῦκι and κόϊξ applied by Theophrastus, and, after him, by Pliny (*cūci, coix*), to certain palmaceous trees, have both been suggested as sources of the name, but without any ground, except their distant resemblance to *coco.* Connexion with Sp. *coca*, F. *coche*, and the family of L. *concha* shell is also philologically untenable.]

† 1. = Coco-nut below. *Obs.*

α. 1555 Eden *Decades W. Indies* 194 (tr. Oviedo) This frute was cauled Cocus [the Italian version, Venice 1534, here translated, has *coco*] for this cause, that, when it is taken from the place where it cleaueth..there are seene two holes, and aboue them two other naturall holes, which altogether, doo represent the gesture and fygure of the cattes cauled *Mammone*, that is munkeys, when they crye: which crye the Indians caule *coca.* 1579 T. Stevens in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 162 Wine of the Palme tree or of a fruite called Cocos. 1598 tr. *Linschoten* lvi. 100/1 The Indian nuts called Cocus. *Ibid.* 101/1 These Cocus being yet in their husks may be carried ouer the whole world. *a* 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 749 We found also a tree which beareth the fruite Cocos, which is bigger than a man's head, having within the utter coate, which is about 3 inches thicke, a certaine nut as bigge as two fists. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iii. (1641) 28/1 Th' Ile of Zebut's admirable Tree Beareth a fruit call'd Cocos commonly.

β. 1582 Lichefield tr. *Castaneda's Conq. E. Ind.* 146 Cayro is the caske or rind of a nut they have in the India called Caco. 1598 tr. *Pigafetta's Congo* in *Harl. Coll.* II. 553 The Indian nuts called *coecos*, because they have within them a certain shell that is like an ape. 1598 tr. *Linschoten* lvi. 100/1 Vnder the leaues, close to the tree, grow the Coquos together. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. i. 251 Cayro which is threede made of the huske of Cocoes. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2186/1, 12 Thousand Cocos with Balzome. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 191 They eat Coco's very freely. 1716 T. Ward *Eng. Ref.* 60 Tho' the Indians know no other Bread but of Cocoe. 1740 Johnson *Life Drake* in *Gentl. Mag.* X. 510 The Vallies extremely fruitful, and abounding with ripe Figs, Cocoes, and Plantains.

2. The tropical palm-tree *Cocos nucifera*, which produces the coco-nut. More fully called *coco-palm, coco-tree*, and now more often *coco(a)-nut tree.*

Its native region is app. the tropical shores of the Indian and Pacific Oceans; nowhere indigenous in the Atlantic basin. 'It seems certain that it was introduced by the Portuguese into Western Africa and the Cape Verde islands, and that it did not exist in the West Indies, Guiana or Brazil at the time of the discovery of America.' Brande, *Forest Flora of N.W. and Central India*, 557.

α. 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* 194 A certeyne tree cauled Cocus beinge a kynd of date trees.

β. 1744 J. Harris *Collect. Voy.* I. 56 Trees, which they guessed to be Cocos, and Palmitos. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 575 The slender coco's drooping crown of plumes.

γ. 1621–30 [see Coco-nut 4]. 1681 R. Knox *Hist. Ceylon* 15 These Leaves all grow on the top of the Tree after the manner of a Coker. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 137 The Cokar furnishes the Work-Men with considerable Business.

δ. 1744 Thomson *Seasons, Summer* 667 O let me drain the Cocoa's milky Bowl. 1755 Johnson, *Cocoa.* 1810 Southey *Kehama* IV. i, Reclined beneath a Cocoa's feathery shade.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **Coco-palm, coco-tree** = sense 2; so *coco-garden*; **coco-fibre,** the fibre of the coco-nut husk; so **† *coco-cup*** = coco-nut cup, *coco-cordage, -milk*, etc.

1598 tr. *Linschoten* lvi. 101/1 They put some of theer Cocus milk into it. 1613 Purchas *Pilgr.* v. xii, The Coquo-tree being the most profitable tree in the world. 1615 Sir T. Roe *Jrnl.*, Junks..built, calk'd and rigged all out of the coco tree. 1630 Capt. Smith *Trav. & Adv.* xix. 37 [Elephants] will shake a great Cocar tree for the nuts. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 719/2 Some Portugueses being got into a Coco-Garden. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 245 P 2 Two Coco Cups. 1812 Southey *Omniana* I. 141 (*heading*),

Cocoa Cordage. 1855 J. F. Johnston *Chem. Com. Life* I. 325 The cocoa palm..produces the palm wine, known in India .. by the name of toddy. 1881 *Athenæum* 24 Sept. 405/3 *Coco-palm* is the only correct way of spelling the name. 1883 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 2/7 A building used as cocoa-fibre manufactory.

4. Coco-nut, cocoa-nut, coker-nut.

α. The nut or seed of the coco-palm; = Coco 1. (Formerly *cocoa-nut* meant the *cocoa-bean*: see Cocoa 4.)

β. 1613 Purchas *Pilgr.* v. xiii. 437 Her chamber for the Palme, or Coquo-Nuts. 1662 Pepys *Diary* 16 July, I seeming to like a ring made of a coco-nutt with a stone done in it. 1712 E. Cooke *Voy. S. Sea* 255 A sort of Chesnuts, Coco-Nuts, Dates, etc. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 177 Her loading consisted of timber, cocao, coco-nuts. 1844 *Hull Dock Act* 121 Coco-nuts, per 100, 3*d*. 1852 Balfour *Class-bk. Bot.* 263 In the Coco-nut, in place of fleshy cells, woody fibrous ones are produced.

γ. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. iii. (1651) 77 One tree yields them Coquernuts. 1630 Capt. Smith *Trav. & Adv.* xix. 38 Cokar nuts and berries. 1635 Heywood *Philocoth.* 45 Cups made of..Cocker-nutts. 1681 R. Knox *Hist. Ceylon* 14 Here are also..Coker-nuts; Plantins also and Banana's. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 137 The Cokar-Nut..grows ..in the Spanish West-Indies. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 89 Coker-nuts—as they are now generally called, and indeed 'entered' as such at the Custom-house, and so written by Mr. M'Culloch, to distinguish them from cocoa.

δ. 1781 Cowper *Lett.* Aug. Wks. (1876) 79 We felt ourselves .. obliged to you for the cocoa-nuts. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 190 The cocoa-nut forms a considerable article of export from many of our colonies.

b. Used for *coco-nut palm*.

1852 Balfour *Class-bk. Bot.* 993 Certain palms are associated in large groups, as the Coco-nut. 1859 Tennent *Ceylon* I. 109 At the head of these palms is the Coco-nut.

c. In pugilistic slang, and humorously: The human head. (Cf. *nut*.)

1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Cocoa-nut*, the head. A pugilistic term. 1885 Mrs. Lynn Linton *C. Kirkland* I. x. 269 You need not bother that silly cocoanut of yours.

d. *attrib.* or *Comb.*, as *coco-nut cup, fibre, man, palm, shell, tree*; **coco-nut butter** (see quot. 1890); **coco-nut matting**, matting made of the fibre of the outer husk of the coco-nut; **coco-nut oil**, a whitish oil or fat obtained from the coco-nut. 1664 Escaliot in Sir T. Browne *Wks.* (1852) III. 519 Cords made of coconutt rinde. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1721/1 His Excellency Presented her Highness..with 6 Silver Filagreen Stands, made in the Indies, with Coco-nut Cups set in Fillagreen. 1691 Ray *Creation* II. (1704) 240 The Coco or Coker-nut Tree. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3806/8 Two large Coco Nut Cups footed and tipt with Silver. 1707 Funnell *Voy.* iii. 60 The Cocо-nut Trees are from 50 to 60, 70, 80, and 100 Foot in height. 1768 Rose in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 445 Their chief instrument being a large cocoa nut-shell, strung with guts. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 442 Cocoa-nut oil..is obtained by expression from the kernel of the cocoa-nut. 1852 Balfour *Class-bk. Bot.* 936 The coco-nut palm. 1861 Cleghorn in *Edin. New Philos. Jrnl.* xiv, On the Coco-nut tree and its uses. 1863–72 Watts *Dict. Chem., Cocoa-nut oil*..*is* imported in large quantities into Europe for the manufacture of soap. 1889 *Catholic News* 15 June 5/5 On Epsom Downs..a gipsy, a cocoa-nut man, and some book-makers. 1890 *The Grocer* Feb. 8 In Amsterdam a factory is being started for the purpose of extracting from cocoa-nuts a substance styled cocoa-nut butter.

5. Double Coco-nut, in Fr. *coco-de-mer*, *coco-des-Maldives*, the immense woody nut of a gigantic palm *Lodoicea sechellarum*, found native only on the small islands, Praslin and Curieuse, of the Seychelles group. The fruit weighs 40 or 50 pounds, is covered with a thick fibrous husk, and contains from one to three stones, or 'nuts', about 28 inches long, covered with excessively hard and thick black shells, each divided half-way down into two lobes, whence the name.

Before the discovery of these islands in 1743, the source of these nuts, which were often found floating on the Indian Ocean, or thrown up on the shores of the Maldive Islands, was enveloped in mystery and fable.

1827 Hooker in *Curtis's Bot. Mag.* LIV. 2734 Of all the palms perhaps that which for a long time has been the least perfectly known, and yet the most extensively celebrated, is .. the Double Cocoa-nut. 1857 Henfrey *Bot.* 393 Large hollow double or triple nuts, of the same character as the Cocoa nut..the 'Double Cocoa-nuts' of the Seychelle Islands.

6. Sea Coco-nut of Jamaica: the fruit of *Manicaria Plukenetii* a palm of Trinidad and the adjacent mainland, often washed ashore at Jamaica. Called also *Sea Apple*, Fr. *petit coco de mer*.

Coco[2]: see Cocco.

Cocoa (kōu·kō). [A corruption of Cacao, in 16–18th c. also written **cacoa**, and sometimes in 18th c. **cocao**. *Cacao* was the Spanish adaptation of *cacauatl* (or rather of its combining form *cacaua-*), the Mexican name of the cacao-seed.

The word was orig. of 3 syllables, *ca-ca'-o*, *co-co'-a*, but the error of spelling *coco* as *cocoa* has led to the further corruption of pronouncing *cocoa* as *coco*.]

†**1.** The seed of *Theobroma Cacao*, a tropical American tree: more correctly called Cacao. *Obs.* Formerly commonly called *cocoa-nut*, and now often *cocoa-bean*.

1707 Funnell *Voy.* v. 89 The Nut or Kernel..ripens in a great Husk, wherein are sometimes 30, nay 40 cocoas. These Cocoas are made use of to make Chocolate. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 115 A French Ship from the Havannah, with sugar, cochineal, and cocoa.

2. The Cacao-tree. (*rare* and *improper*.)

1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 708 Cocoa, this small tree furnishes a product which is extremely useful both as food and medicine. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 187 Cocoa .. A tree twenty feet in height.

3. The powder produced by crushing and grinding the seeds, often with other substances added; also, a common beverage made from this powder, or from the prepared seeds. (The ordinary sense.)

1788 Burns *Let.* Wks. 35, I executed your commission in Glasgow, and I hope the cocoa came safe. 1798 Jane Austen *Northang. Abb.* (1833) II. x. 168 The General, between his cocoa and his newspaper, had no leisure for noticing her. 1855 J. F. Johnston *Chem. Com. Life* I. 219 The cocoa of Trinidad is the variety chiefly consumed in this country. *Mod.* Many now drink cocoa in preference to coffee.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **Cocoa bean**, a recent name of the cacao seed; **cocoa-butter, cocoa-fat** = Cacao-butter; **cocoa-nib**, the cotyledon of the cacao seed, being one of the states in which it is sold; † **cocoa-nut**, the name formerly given to the cacao seed; now disused, to avoid confusion with the current *cocoa-nut* = Coco-nut; **cocoa-paste**, the pasty mass formed by grinding the seed, in which state it was formerly imported; **cocoa powder**, a light brown sort of gunpowder; **cocoa-room, -tavern**, places for the sale of the beverage; **cocoa-tea** (see quot.); **cocoa-tree**, the cacao-tree. Also *cocoa-essence*, *extract*, etc., *cocoa-coloured* adj.

1855 J. F. Johnston *Chem. Com. Life* I. 223 The *cocoa-bean of commerce is brittle. 1871 Mateer *Travancore* 96 The breadfruit, cocoa bean..etc., deserve more extended cultivation. 1887 N. F. Anstey in *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 257/2 The *cocoa-coloured Row, and the flash of distant carriage-wheels in the sun-light. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1143 The cotyledons, commonly called *cocoa-nibs', [are] crushed and ground between heated rollers. 1672 W. Hughes (*title*), The American Physitian .. with Discourse on the *Cocoa-nut-tree and making of Chocolate. 1724 *Abstr. Act* 10 *Geo. I*, in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6270/6 Every..Seller of..Coffee, Tea, or Cocoa-Nuts. 1751 Sir J. Hill *Mat. Med.* (J.), Within the cavity of this fruit are lodged the cocoa nuts, usually about thirty in number. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5416/3 *Coco-Paste, Chocolate. 1750 Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 55 Cocoa-nuts, Chocolate and Cocoa-paste. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 3/2 At present we are buying *cocoa powder from Germany. 1885 *Globe* 31 Jan. 2/3 The War Department has adopted the new brown gunpowder, known as the 'cocoa'-powder..manufactured at..Waltham Abbey. It creates a very thin smoke, and does not obscure the targets. 1877 A. Balfour in *Life* xiii. (1889) 283 Successful meetings of .. Temperance Society, of *Cocoa-rooms opening, etc. 1836 Disraeli *Corr. w. Sister* (1886) 47 Sophy is only ill from eating *cocoa sweetmeat! 1855 J. F. Johnston *Chem. Com. Life* I. 225 Another variety of the cocoa beverages, which may be called *cocoa-tea, is prepared by boiling the husks of the bean in water. 1707 Funnell *Voy.* (1729) 59 The *Cocoa-tree is small, and the nut or kernel bigger than an almond.

Cocoa[2], another form of Cocco.

Cocoa-bay. [prob. f. Cocoa[2], from the resemblance of the swollen limbs to the fleshy underground shoots of the *Colocasia*.] A disease like elephantiasis prevalent in the West Indies.

a 1818 M. G. Lewis *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 144 Afflicted with the cocoa-bay, one of the most horrible of negro diseases.

Cocoa-nut: see under Coco, and Cocoa[1] 4.

Cocoa-plum: see Coco-plum.

Cocodril, obs. form of Crocodile.

† **Cocolas panter.** *Obs.*[−1] See quot.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* VI. iv. 661 Called..in Englishe, a heare Bremble, or heath Bramble, a Cocolas panter, and of some a bryer. The fruite is called a Dewberie, or blackberie.

Cocoloch, var. of Cockloche.

Co-connexion, -conspirator, -contractor: see Co-.

Co-constituent. [see Co-.] *adj.* Jointly constituent. *sb.* A joint constituent.

1846 Sir W. Hamilton in *Reid's Wks.* 897 The whole of which they [the parts] were co-constituent. 1871 Fraser *Life Berkeley* x. 375 The many other sensations of which the tree is the virtual co-constituent.

Coco-nut: see under Coco.

Cocoon (kokūn), *sb.*[1] Also 7–8 **cocon**, 9 **coccoon**. [a. F. *cocon*, in 16th c. *coucon*, app. derivative of *coque* shell (of mollusc, egg, nut, etc.).]

1. The envelope or case of silky threads, spun by the larvæ of many insects as a covering to enclose them in the chrysalis state; originally that of the silkworm; extended by Kirby and Spence to the analogous structures formed by any insects, as also to the silken case spun by spiders for the reception of their eggs.

1699 W. Aglionby in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. iv. 183 About Midsummer..they begin [in Piedmont] to draw the Silk from its Cocon. 1759 *Ibid.* LI. 55, I boiled a part of the cocoon in water. 1766 Smollett *Trav.*, The cocon or pod of silk, about the size of a pigeon's egg. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* ii, To the artificial coverings..whether of silk, wood, or earth, etc. .. which have been called by different writers pods, cods, husks, and beans, I shall continue the more definite French term cocon, Anglicized into cocoon. 1842 Tennyson *Two Voices* lxi, For every worm beneath the moon .. Spins, toiling out his own cocoon. 1874 Lubbock *Orig. & Met. Ins.* i. 12 The oval bodies which are so numerous in ants' nests..are really not eggs but cocoons.

b. Transferred to similar structures made by other animals, as the cells of the mud-fish.

1883 Wood in *Sunday Mag.* Nov. 675 The cells [of the Mudfish] are technically called cocoons. *Ibid.* 676/1 The mud of which the cocoon is made is the same as that which the Israelites .. were forced to make into bricks.

c. *fig.*

1865 Masson *Rec. Brit. Philos.* ii. 83 That power of thinking which has involved itself in such a vast cocoon of wonders. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 56 The mind can weave itself warmly in the cocoon of its own thoughts.

2. *attrib.*

1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 94 The cocoon-silk threads are twin tubes laid parallel. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1878) 67 In the caterpillar and cocoon stages. 1870 R. Ferguson *Electr.* 45 On the hook..a cocoon thread is hung.

Cocoon, *sb.*[2] Obs. form of Cacoon, q.v. Also in *Cocoon* or *Cacoon Antidote*, see quots.

1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 363 The Cocoon .. climbs with great ease to the top of the tallest trees. *Ibid.* 374 Antidote Cocoon .. frequently taken to clear the tube, when there is any suspicion of poison. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 491 *Feuillæa cordifolia* is the Sequa or Cacoon Antidote of Jamaica, where it is a common plant in shady woods, climbing to a great height up the trunks of trees.

Cocoon, *sb.*[3], var. of Kokoon, an African antelope.

Cocoo·n, *v.* [f. Cocoon *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To form a cocoon.

1884 M'Cook in *Science* III. 685 The whole operation of the lycosid when cocooning. *Ibid.* 686 The cocooning habits of Lycosa.

2. *trans.* To swathe as in a cocoon.

1881 Mark Twain *Tramp Abroad* xxviii. 264 We.. cocooned ourselves in the proper red blankets.

Cocoonery (kokū·nəri). *U. S.* [f. Cocoon *sb.*[1] + -ery.] A building or room for rearing silk-worms and obtaining cocoons.

1868 *Daily News* 3 Aug., In Nevada..a cocoonery 50 feet square and 18 feet high. 1885 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 7 Sept. 2/4 A cocoonery that will protect a million worms.

Coco-plum. Also cocco-, cocoa-. The fruit of a West Indian tree *Chrysobalanus Icaco*; also the tree itself.

1676–99 Dampier *Voy.* II. II. 107 There are also some Coco-Plums and Grapes, but not many. 1699 J. Dickenson *Jrnl. of Trav.* 32 Indian Women, loaden with..Sea-side Cocco-Plumbs, and Sea-side Grapes. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 250 The Cocco Plumb Tree ..grows generally to the height of seven or eight feet, and bears a fruit not unlike our European plumb. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* IV. 107 Cocoa-Plum, an edible fruit..yellow, purple, or black.

Cocos: see Coco 1.

Cocostea·ric, *a. Chem.* [f. Coco + Stearic.] In *Cocostearic acid*, a synonym of Cocinic acid. Hence **Cocoste·aryl**, the hypothetical radical of this acid, *Cocyl*.

Cocous, Cocow, obs. f. Cocus, Cuckoo.

Co-covenantor: see Co-.

Cocquany, obs. f. Cockaigne.

Cocquer, obs. f. Cocker.

Cocquet, obs. f. Cocket, Coquette.

Co-crea·te, *v.* [Co- 1: cf. Concreate.] To create in conjunction. Hence **Co-crea·tor, Co-crea·torship.**

1697 G. Keith *2nd Narr. Proc. Turner's Hall* 27 Coexistent and Coefficient, which is as much as *Cocreans*, i.e. Cocreating. *Ibid.*, Being Cocreator with the Father. 1884 Cheyne *Isa.* I. 248 The Iranian [myth] of a Co-creatorship of Ormuzd and the Amshaspands.

Co-creditor, co-crucify: see Co-.

† **Coct,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *coct-us* pa. pple. of *coquĕre* to cook, ripen, digest, etc.]

1. Boiled. **2.** Ripened.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 678 With barly coct and colde. 1497 Bp. Alcok *Mons Perfect.* A ij b, They bey more cocte & nourysshed by ye sonne.

† **Coct,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *coct-* ppl. stem of *coquĕre* to cook, etc.: see prec.] Hence **Cocted** *ppl. a.*

1. *trans.* To boil.

1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* II. ii, When his physitians prescribe him (on paine of death), to drinke nothing but water, cocted with anise-seeds. 1624 Middleton *Game at Chess* v. iii, With..flour and cocted wine.

2. To digest.

1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 243 A more strong stomach doth easily coct even the harder meats.

3. To bake (earthenware).

1662 R. Mathew *Unl. Alch.* § 27. 22 It did receive time and strength in cocting. 1678 R. R[ussell] tr. *Geber* II. i. 4. x. 106 A most solid and well cocted Earthen Vessel.

† **Co·ctible,** *a. Obs.*[−0] [f. L. type **coctibilis* that may be cooked, f. *coquĕre* to cook: see -ble.]

1623 Cockeram *Eng. Dict.* II. s.v. *Sod*, Easily Sod, *Coctible*. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*, and later Dicts.

Coctile (kǫ·ktil, -təil), *a.* [ad. L. *coctilis* baked, burnt (as bricks), f. *coquĕre*: see -ile.] 'Made by baking, as a brick' (J.); formed of baked bricks.

1678 Phillips, *Coctile*, capable of being boiled. 1736 Bailey (fol.), *Coctile*, sodden or baked. 1755 in Johnson. 1842 *Tait's Mag.* IX. 682 From the tiles and skylights of a coctile edifice.

Coctin, -yn, -un, corrupt forms in Wyclif MSS. of Coccyn, scarlet.

1382 Wyclif *Ex.* xxvi. 36 Purpur, and coctun twies died. 1388 — *Rev.* xviii. 12 The marchaundies of gold .. and of purpur, and of silk, and coctyn [*v.r.* coctin].

Coction (kǫ·kʃən). Now *rare*. [ad. L. *coctiōnem* cooking, n. of action, f. *coquĕre* to Cook: so F. *coction* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. Boiling; cooking in general.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* II. vi. 130 The true correctors of all remedies are purifying and coctions only. 1677 Grew *Anat. Plants* (1682) 273 Either by Coction or long Infusion. 1707 Sloane *Jamaica* I. 131 The venom lies chiefly in volatile parts going away by coction. 1821 R. Turner *Arts & Sci.* 218 In the sixth boiler the syrup receives its full coction.

†2. The action of heat in preparing any substance; *e.g.* the baking of earthenware, etc. *Obs.*

1684 Boyle *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* iv. 91 Those earthern Bottles..by reason of the solidity they acquire by the vehement coction of the Fire. 1766 T. Amory *Life J. Buncle* (1825) III. 220 Procure to the imperfect metals the much desired coction.

†3. Ripening. *Obs.*

1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 90 The Pear ..may receive thereby an extraordinary Coction.

†4. *Old Med.* The 'ripening' of morbific matter, which fits it for elimination from the living body.

1572 J. Jones *Bathes Buckstone* 18 a, Coction must be loked first; especially in grosse, tough, and slimy humours. 1685 Boyle *Eng. Notion Nat.* 229 When they say that a Portion of Peccant Matter is brought to Coction, they mean, that it has acquir'd such a Disposition, as makes it more fit, than before, to be separated. 1738 *Med. Ess.* IV. 364. 1852 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* 247 Under the terms crudity, coction and evacuation, were designated the three principal periods of diseases, as dependent on an alteration of the morbific matter.

5. *Phys.* Digestion of food. ? *Obs.*

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 514 The conveighing of the Yolk into the Guts, for a second coction. 1668 Culpepper & Cole tr. *Barthol. Anat.* i. ix. 22 The Action of the stomach is Coction which is termed Chylification. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Indigestion.* 1881 tr. *Trousseau & Pidoux' Therapeutics*, The system is powerless to perform any coction.

†6. Preparation by a natural process which gradually brings to perfection. *Obs.*

1683 Salmon *Doron Med.* I. 332 The first Celestial dew .. by a perpetual 'Coction'. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Milk*, The Milk which is too young, should be rejected, because it has not acquir'd all the Degrees of Coction it should have. 1729 Shelvocke *Artillery* II. 85 The Fossil is more gross than the Sea Salt, as well on account of its Coction or Preparation, as of its Substance.

†**Coctive**, *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *coctīv-us* suitable for cooking: see Cocт and -ive.] 'Sodden, easily boiled' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Cocto, erroneous form in Wyclif MSS. of *cocco*: see Cocke, scarlet.

†**Cocture.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *coctūra* a cooking: see -ure.] The action or process of cooking; a product of cooking.

1662 J. Chandler tr. *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 199 Transchanged, and far separated from boyling and other coctures.

Cocuddy: see Curcuddy.

Coculus: see Cocculus.

‖ **Cocum** (kōʊ·kŭm). Also **kokum**. [? Malay.] An East Indian tree *Garcinia purpurea* related to the Mangosteen. *Cocum butter* or *oil*: a greenish-yellow solid oil obtained from the seeds of this tree.

c 1865 Letheby in *Circ. Sci.* I. 95/1 *Cocum oil*, or *Kokum butter.* 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cocum butter*..*Cocum oil*, The concrete oil of the seeds of *Garcinia purpurea.*

Cocur, var. of Cocker *sb.*[1] *Obs.*

Cocus (kōʊ·kŭs). Also 8 **cocous**. The wood of *Brya Ebenus*, a small West Indian tree, also called Jamaica Ebony, used by turners. Also *cocus-wood.*

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 149 Pins of Blocks are made of lignum-vitæ, or cocus. 1888 Sir C. Warren in *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 10/1 The pattern of truncheon has been revised, and it is now made of cocus wood.

Cod (kɒd), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–6 **codd**, 4–7 **codde**, (6 **cood**), 4– **cod**. [OE. *cod(d*:—OTeut. type **kuddo-z*: cf. early mod.Du. *kodde*, 'coleus, testiculus' (Kilian), OTeut. type **kuddon-*, the source of the closely related Cod *sb.*[2]]

†1. A bag, scrip. *Obs.* (In 18th c. in slang use: a purse; see quots.)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. x. 10 Ne codd on wege. *a* 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1131 In his mycele codde. *a* 1240 *Sir Degrev.* 1492 Coddys of sendall. 1576 *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 378 A codd..ij lether coodes. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* (1651) § 553 There is a Cod, or Bag, that groweth commonly in the Fields..full of light Dust upon the Breaking. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Gold-Finch*, he that has..a Purse or Cod of Gold in his Fob. *Ibid., Cod*, a good sum of Money..*A rum cod*, a good round sum of Money. 1785 in Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue.*

†b. A civet bag, or musk-bag. (Perhaps belonging to 4 b.) *Obs.*

1600 *Dr. Dodypoll* III. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 128, I will crown thee with a cod of Muske. 1616 B. Jonson *Epigr.* xix, 'On Sir Cod the perfumed'. That Cod can get no widow. *c* 1622 Fletcher *Woman's Prize* I. ii, Selling of counterfeit cods, or musty English crocus, Switches, or stones for th' tooth-ach. 1721 C. King *Brit. Merch.* I. 300 Musk Cods 38½ doz. [1847–78 Halliwell, *Cod*.. In Elizabeth's time the little bag or purse used for perfumes was so called.]

2. †a. The husk or outer covering of any fruit or seed. b. The pod, husk or seed-vessel of a plant; *esp.* of peas, beans, and their congeners: cf. Peascod. Now *dial.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 112 Nim þanne winberian coddas [*MS.* coddes]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xv. 16 Of þam bean coddum þe þa swyn æton. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 289 Not worþe a cod. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* xv. 16 Of the coddis whiche the hoggis eeten. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 85 Codde of frute or pesecodde, *siliqua*. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 20 Kedlokes .. hath small coddes, and groweth lyke mustard sede. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 24 The other that beareth coddes as all kinde of pulse. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. xxxv. § 3. 48 The seedes are conteined in square cods. 1662 H. Stubbe *Ind. Nectar* ii. 13 He put two cods of Chile called long red Pepper. 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 145 Peas, or Pease..All the world knows they grow in Cods. 1727 Switzer *Pract. Gard.* v. xlii. 221 In the..colour of their haulm, cods, etc. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., *A pea cod*, pea shell.

†3. = Belly, stomach. Cf. Bag 13. *Obs.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1124 Þu mid þine fule codde, And mid þine ateliche sweore, Bi-werest maune corn vrom deore. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 206 O wombe, o bely, o stynkyng is thi cod.

†b. ? = Larynx. *Obs.*

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 635/20 Nomina membrorum hominis..*Hoc frumen*, code.

4. The integument enveloping the testicles, the scrotum; improperly in *pl.* testicles. (Not in polite use.)

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lv. (1495) 269 The codde of the genetours. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 85 Codde, of mannys pryuyte. 1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* L vj, Good for a mannes yarde or coddes. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 250 The cod is a rugous and thin skin. 1632 Sherwood, The cod or cods of a man or beast, *couillon, testicule.* 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Dict. *Pneumatocele*..Rupture in the Scrotum, or Cod. 1783 P. Pott *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 14 [Ruptures] are called inguinal, scrotal, femoral .. as they happen to make their appearance in the groin, cod, thigh.

†b. Applied to the inguinal sacs (formerly supposed to be the scrotum) of the beaver. (Cf. Castor[1] 2.)

1634 T. Johnson tr. *Parey's Wks.* 1029 The cods of the Castor or Beever..termed *Castoreum.* 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. iv. 113 *Of the Beever*, These cods or follicles, are found in both sexes, though somewhat more protuberant in the male.

5. The narrow closed part or bag at the lower end of a trawl-net or other fishing net.

1530 Palsgr. 206/2 Codde of a nette, *le col dune retz.* 1592 Lyly *Midas* iv. ii. 47. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 256 The Fisherman standing .. with the Cod of the Net between his Legs. 1750 R. Pultock *P. Wilkins* xxxiv. (1883) 92/2 Though my net was very long, yet for want of a bag or cod to inclose the fish, many .. would swim to the extremes, and so get out. 1884 *Brit. Alm. & Comp.* Comp. 30 The lower part [of the net] terminates in what is called the 'cod', or 'cod-end'.

†b. *transf.* The centre of a spider's net or web.

1657 S. Purchas *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 126 Spiders..lye in ambush in the cod or center of them out of sight.

†6. *Naut.* The inmost recess of a bay or inland sea. *Obs.*

1675 Teonge *Diary* (1825) 106 Haveing .. compassed the codd, or farthermost end of it [the Mediterranean]. 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 117 They steered away into the Cod of a deep Bay. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 211, I found this plant near the cod of the bay.

†7. A cocoon. *Obs.* (Closely akin to 2.)

1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farm* 489 (*Silk-worms*) The choice of their huskes, or cods. 1622 Bonoeil *Making Silk* 24 The Silk balls, bottomes, or cods. 1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 205 Shut up like a silk-worm in her cod. 1802 W. Forsyth *Fruit Trees* xxvii. (1824) 395 All of them, after casting their slough several times, spin their cod.

8. *Comb.* **Cod-end** = sense 5; **cod-net**, a net with a 'cod'; †**cod-pepper**, capsicum; †**cod-tree**, the Carob tree; †**cod-weed**, *Centaurea nigra*, or knap-weed. See also Cod-bait, -piece, -ware, -worm.

1871 *Echo* 15 Dec., The sprats are driven by the current in countless thousands into the '*cod' end of the net. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 7 Roller Ground-ropes and Cod-ends. 1299 *Liber Custumarum* (Rolls) 116 Il y a un autre manere de reye, qe lem apele '*codnet'. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxvi. 43 His Sauce is some Shrimps dried and powder'd, and some Salt and *Cod-pepper. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 47/1 The Algarrobo's or *Cod Tree.

Cod (kɒd) *sb.*[2] *Northern.* Forms: 4–6 **codde**, 4–7 **codd**, 5– **cod**, (5–6 **kod**(e, 6–7 **code**, 7– **coad**, mod. Sc. *dial.* **code** (kōd)). [a. ODa. *kodde*, ON. *koddi*, pillow (Sw. *kudde* cushion): cf. Du. *kodde* :—OTeut. type **kuddon-*, from same root as Cod[1], and closely related in sense, a pillow being a bag or covering stuffed with some soft substance.]

1. A pillow; a cushion. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4916 With curtyns all of clene sylke & coddis of þe same. 1402 *York Wills* I. 288 Summo altari j. cervical, anglice a kode. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 84 When I nap on my cod. 1512 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 38 Two pilloo coddes with the valandes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1872) 68, I maid ane cod of ane gray stane. 1578 *Richmond. Wills* 277 iiij. pin cods and ij nedle casis. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 138 Wae be vnto thame quha sewis soft kods to putt vnder euerie Elbok. 1612 *Inv.* in McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1864) 308 Auchteine codis, pairtlie filled with downis and pairt with fedderis. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words, Cod*, a Pillow; *Pin-cod*, a Pincushion. 1682 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 206 For making a codd to the litany deske. 1737 Ramsay *Sc. Proverbs* (1776) 74 (Jam.) Twa heads may lie upon ae cod. 1823 Galt *Entail* I. vii. 47 Gae to thy bed and bring a cod for Mr. Walkinshaw.

2. *Mech.* One of the bearings of an axle; *esp.* (in early use) the 'bolsters' or brasses on which a church-bell swings.

1379 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 101 In xiij lb. de messyng pro ij coddes ad dictam campanam. 1425 *Ibid.* III. 156 Pro uno kode de ære, 2*s.* 2*d.* 1839 R. S. Robinson *Naut. Steam Eng.* 40 A small piece of cast-iron, flat on one side and half-round on the other, called a cod, is introduced, with its back bearing against the spring. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Cod* (*Newc.*), the bearing of an axle.

3. *Comb.* **Cod-pillow** = 1; **cod-slip**, a pillow-case; also Cod-ware, q.v.

1569 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 302, ij° towells, v fyne cod-pillers v°.

Cod (kɒd), *sb.*[3] Also 5 **kod**, 6 **codde**, 7 **code**, 7–8 **codd**. [Origin uncertain: the name is known only as English. No notion of connexion with Gr. γάδος (mod. zoological L. *gadus*) is tenable.

One suggestion is that this is the same word as Cod *sb.*[1], as if = 'bag-fish', from its appearance. Wedgwood suggests identity with obs. Flem. *kodde* = *kudse* club, cudgel (Kilian), comparing the analogy of It. *mazzo* beetle, club, mace .. also a cod-fish (Florio). But the Flemings are not known to have ever called the fish *kodde.*]

1. A well-known sea fish, *Gadus morrhua*, which inhabits the North Atlantic and its connected seas; attaining to a length of 3 feet or more, and to a weight of 20, or in exceptional cases even 50 pounds. Sometimes extended (with qualifications) to other members of the *Gadidæ* or Cod-tribe. (Pl. now rare: the collective sing. *cod* being used instead.)

Varieties named from their habitats or stations are *deep-water, rock, shore, bank* (i.e. Newfoundland Bank), *George's* (George's Bank, Newf.), *native cod*; from colour, food, etc., *brown, clam* (i. e. clam-feeding), *herring, worm cod.*

1357 *Act* 31 *Edw. III*, Stat. 3 c. 2 Les trois sortz de lob, lyng & cod. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 845 in *Babees Bk.* 174 Hake, stokfysh, haddok, cod, & whytynge. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 221, ffor ij. honderyd salt kodys. 1530 Palsgr. 206/2 Codde a fysshe, *cableau.* 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* I. 16 We tooke more Cod then we knew what to doe with. 1681 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 121 Or like to salmons, or to codds, Or Turks, when they took in the Rhodes. 1700 J. Law *Counc. Trade* (1751) 110 That..they could hedge in the herring, code and other sorts of fish. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 150 The plenty of cod .. is inconceivable. 1888 Brown Goode *Amer. Fishes* 339 Fish which live near the shore .. are called 'shoal-water Cod', 'Shore Cod', 'Inshore Cod', 'Worm-Cod', 'Clam-Cod', 'Brown Cod'.

b. More fully **cod-fish.**

1565–73 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Caput, Capito* .. a coddefish. 1603 Harsnet *Pop. Impost.* 93, I have other Cod-fish in water, that must not be forgotten. 1769 Pennant *Zool.* III. 137 The great rendezvouz of the cod fish is on the Banks of Newfoundland. 1875 Jevons *Money* (1878) 27 Dried codfish have acted as currency in..Newfoundland.

attrib. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 4 Dec. 5/6 A few of the cod-fish, shoddy, and petroleum aristocracy.

c. *Red cod.*

1889 *Nature* 21 Mar. 499 'Red Cod', a fungoid condition sometimes met with in the preserved fish.

2. Applied to other fishes which take the economic place of the preceding in other regions: a. On the Pacific coast of North America, various fishes belonging to the family *Chiridae*, also distinguished as *Bastard, Blue, Buffalo, Cultus, Green cod.* b. In New Zealand, a serranoid fish *Polyprion prognathus*, called by the Maories *hapuku.* c. In Australia, a serranoid fish of the Murray River and its tributaries, *Oligōrus macquariensis*, usually called *Murray cod.*

1880 Günther *Introd. Study of Fishes* 392 Called by the colonists 'Murray-Cod', being plentiful in the Murray River and other rivers of South Australia. 1888 Brown Goode *Amer. Fishes* 270 The Cultus Cod, *Ophiodon elongatus*, is universally called 'Cod-fish' where the true cod is unknown.

3. See also Rock Cod, a name applied to several distinct fishes, not related to the true Cod. One of these is also called in New Zealand *Blue cod.*

4. *Comb.* **cod-banger**, a vessel used in the cod-fishery; **cod-bank**, a submarine bank (Bank[1] 5) frequented by cod, or on which cod are caught; **cod-chest**, a chest in which cod are kept alive; **cod-chowder** (see Chowder); **cod-fisher**, one who fishes for cod, also a vessel used in the cod-fishery; **cod-fishery**, fishing for cod, *esp.* as a branch of industry locally organized; **cod-fishing** *vbl. sb.*, fishing for cod; **cod-line**, a line used in fishing for cod; **cod-man**, a vessel used in the cod-fishery; †**cod-mop**, some kind of fish; **cod-oil** = Cod-liver oil; **cod-pitchings**, the lowest quality of cod-liver oil when obtained (as formerly) by allowing the livers to decompose; **cod-sound**, the 'sound' or air-bladder of the cod; **cod-smack**, a vessel engaged in cod-fishing. See also 1 b.

1864 J. G. Bertram *Notes of Trav.* 51 The picturesque appearance of the *Cod bangers. 1865 — *Harvest of Sea* x. (1873) 218 The fishermen of deck-welled cod-bangers use both hand-lines and long-lines. 1863 Kingsley *Water-bab.* vii. 265 Eighty miles of *codbank. 1865 Parkman *Champlain* i. (1875) 170 All frequented..the cod-banks of Newfoundland. 1884 F. Day *Commercial Sea Fishes* 126 A plan is adopted for keeping cod alive by transferring them to *cod-chests, which are kept floating in docks. 1851 H. Melville *Whale* xv. 73 A fine *cod-chowder was placed before

us. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), **Cod-fisher.* 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 65/1 The Danes are setting up a *cod-fishery on the coast of Iceland. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 63 *Cod-lines of 18 threads are used on the banks of Newfoundland. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 10/2 The long-missing Grimsby fishing vessels..six trawlers and one *cod-man, and their crews. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 337 My mastyr paid for xxix. *codmoppes, *x.d.* 1861 *Our Eng. Home* 69. 1868 ROYLE & HEADLAND *Mat. Med.* (ed. 5) 745 The livers of some other fishes nearly related to the Cod..are supposed to yield a small part of the *Cod oil of commerce. 1858 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XVI. 494 Turbid, and extremely offensive to the smell, and is known under the name of *cod-pitchings. 1756 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 147 Building one *cod smack. 1808 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* V. 12 Before .. the French revolution, a London fishing-vessel or cod-smack was never seen in the Pentland Frith. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Codsounds*, the Pith or Marrow in the Cod's Back, esteem'd as choice Peck. 1836 MAHONY *Reliques Father Prout*, *Watergr. Carousal*, A keg of cod-sounds.

† **Cod,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* Mud (containing shells) from the bottom of rivers. (See quots.)

1626 A. SPEED *Adam out of E.* xvi. (1659) 129 The mudd so taken out of the Rivers..called small Codd was so exceeding rich. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* v. § 3 (1681) 68 Of Snayl-Cod, or Snag-greet. It lieth frequently in deep Rivers, it is from a Mud or Sludge, it is very soft, full of Eyes and wrinkles, and little shells, is very rich.

Cod, *sb.*[5] *slang.* [In later times, app. used as an abbreviation of CODGER; but it is very doubtful if this is the origin, since it appears much earlier than *codger*.] A slang appellation applied to persons, with various forces: see the quotations.

c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cod*, also a Fool .. *An honest Cod*, a trusty Friend. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. v. (1737) 18 O what an honest Cod was this same Ædituus. 1851 C. D. BEVAN *Let.* in *Beddoes' Poems & Lett.* (Introd.) 130 [At the Charterhouse] .. In those days the pensioners (or as we called them 'Cods') were not remarkable .. for cleanliness. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 333 The old reverend black-gowns .. the Cistercian lads called these old gentlemen Codds—I know not wherefore. 1873 *Slang Dict., Cod*, to hoax, to take a 'rise' out of one. Used as a noun, a fool. 1878 MACLEOD *Hist. Dumbarton* II. 46 Ye vile drunken cod.

Cod, *sb.*[6] *dial.* [perh. f. COD *v.*[3]] (See quot.)

1887 *S. Cheshire Folk-sp., Cod*, a humbug, imposition .. 'That hoss-duty was a regilar cod of a thing.'

† **Cod** (kɒd), *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. COD *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To produse 'cods' or pods.

1532 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 12 That they shoulde the better codde, and the sooner be rype. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 559 All kinds of Pulse doe cod at sundrie times. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* II. 101 Their Dates..begin to cod about the beginning of February. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 199 Before it [pease] begins to codd. 1710 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* (1719) 233.

2. *trans.* To gather the pods of (peas).

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 155/37 To codde peason, *siliquas legere.* 1690-1730 [cf. CODDER[2]].

3. *intr.* with *out* (said of over-ripe pulse or grain, the pods or ears of which drop the seed or grain when handled, or shaken by the wind). To shake out.

Cod, *v.*[2] [f. COD *sb.*[3]] *intr.* To fish for cod.

1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 213 (Hoppe) Then we went codding off the coast of Holland, for cod and haddock.

Cod, *v.*[3] *slang* or *dial.* [perh. f. COD *sb.*[5] in sense 'fool'.] *trans.* 'To hoax, to take a "rise" out of' (*Slang Dict.* 1873); to humbug, impose upon.

1884 *Cheshire Gloss., Coddin*, humbugging. 'Tha'st only coddin me as tha allus does; tha'l none tay me to see th' fair.' 1887 in *S. Cheshire Folk-sp.* 1889 in Scotland.

‖ **Coda** (kō·dă, kōʷ·dă). *Mus.* [Ital. :—L. *cauda* tail.] A passage of more or less independent character introduced after the completion of the essential parts of a movement, so as to form a more definite and satisfactory conclusion.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Suppl. 1815 *Europ. Mag.* LXVIII. 154 The coda concludes the piece with spirit and energy. 1888 *Academy* 21 Jan. 51/3 In the opening allegro we have .. careful elaboration, and a highly effective coda.

P The sense 'tail of a note' is only Italian.

Cod-bait.

1. = CAD-BAIT (see CAD 4): generally identified with the CADDIS-WORM, though sometimes said to be distinct. [It is possible that this belongs etymologically to COD *sb.*[1], the larva being in a case.]

1626 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* (1640) 286 Codbates and Strawbates which lye under water [convert] into Mayflies. 1651-7 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 32 The Cod bait (as we call it) but named here a cadice. 1706 R. H. *Angler's Sure Guide* 30 Cod-Bait are much larger than Cadise, and of a more yellowish colour. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* I. iii. 14 The Cod-Bait, Cadis-worm, and Straw-worm are only different Names for the same Bait. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 34 The grubs, which are known by the name of caddis-worms, case-worms, cad or cod bait, and ruff-coats.

2. *Sc.* A large sea-worm, dug from wet sands; also called *lug.* [? Bait for COD (*sb.*[3]).]

† **Codber(e.** *Obs.* [f. COD *sb.*[2] + *ber(e*, BEAR *sb.*[4]] A pillow-case.

1474 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 21, vj elne of smale brade clath for cowerings of the Kingis codberis. 1516 *Inventories* (1815) 24 (Jam.) Item, iiij codbers.

† **Codd(e.** *Obs.* [app. f. L. *codex*, the word translated in I.]

1. The stock or stem of a plant.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 148 Yerely from the codde [*codice*] awey let take the planntes. *Ibid.* v. 119 In Wynter to his codde [*codici*] an heep of stonys Is goode.

2. *Arch.* See quots.

1660 H. BLOOME *Archit.* A a, Caulis, the coddes out of which the Helices grow in the Corinthian head. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 128 The Caules, and Codds breaking from the Helices.

† **Codded** (kɒ·dĕd), *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. COD *sb.*[1] and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Bearing pods. (Sometimes entering into the trivial names of plants.)

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. CXIV. (1633) 446 Codded arsmart called noli me tangere. 1611 COTGR., *Poyvre Ethiopic*, the husked, or codded Pepper. 1710 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* (1719) 233 Large-codded Pease. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Exoticks*, Beans, Pease, and codded Fruits. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 245 Codded Corn Violet. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1789) I. 358 *Arabis Thaliana*, Thale's Cress or Coded Mouse-ear.

b. *Codded corn*: Pulse; peas and beans.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 85 Coddyd corne, *lugumen.*

2. 'In the pod', 'in the ear'.

1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 10 § 4 Any eared or codded Corn. 1619 DALTON *Country Just.* XXV. (1630) 66 Hunting with Spaniels in eared or codded corn. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* III. v. 98 Pulse that is sprung vp although it be not codded.

Codder[1] (kɒ·dəɹ). Now *dial.* Also 6 **-ar.** [f. COD *sb.*[2]] A worker in leather; a saddler.

1507 *Louth* (Lincolnsh.) *Churchw. Acc.* (MS.), It^m paid codder makyng bell colars x*d.* 1575 BANISTER *Chirurg.* II. (1585) 36r Either with a common stitch, or else such one as coddars, or peltmongers use to make. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* III. iv. 96 Men of these trades as Codders, or Knackers, Cartwrights, Smiths and the like. 1877 *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss., Codder*, a saddler.

Co·dder[2]. *dial.* [cf. COD *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]] One who gathers peascods.

c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Codders*, gatherers of Peascods. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 48 Codders, and other women employed in the fields and gardens about London. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Codder*, a pea-gatherer. *Midx.*

Codder[3] (kɒ·dəɹ). [f. COD *sb.*[3] + -ER.] A person, or ship, engaged in the cod-fishery. (U.S.)

† **Co·dding,** *a. Obs.* [perh. f. COD *sb.*[1] 4.] ? Lecherous, lustful.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. i. 99 That Codding spirit had they from their Mother.

Coddle (kɒ·d'l), *v.*[1] Also 7 **coddel, quoddle.** *Pa. pple.* 7 **quodled,** 7-8 **codled.** [Found first in end of 16th c.; origin uncertain.

The form and sense would be satisfied by a NFr. **caudeler* = Fr. **chaudeler*, f. *caudel, chaudel*, late L. *calid(e)ellum* (see CAUDLE), in sense of 'to warm, heat gently'; but nothing is known of such forms, though a sb. *caudelée* is used in Normandy. As to possible connexion with CODLING *sb.*[2], see that word.]

1. *trans.* To boil gently, parboil, stew (*esp.* fruit: in quot. 1611, it is, of course, suggested by 'Pippin').

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. ii, Taking in all the yong wenches that passe by..and codd'ling euery kernell of fruit for 'hem. *a* 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iv, Dear Prince Pippin, Down with your noble blood: or as I live I'll have you coddled. *a* 1655 T. MAYERNE *Receipts in Cookery* No. 150. 101 Take your Pippins green, and quoddle them in faire water. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) VII. xxvii. 58 We'll go..said my father, whilst dinner is coddling. 1769 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 26 Oct., Sir, you are not to imagine the water is to be very hot. I would not coddle the child. 1808 Mrs. RUNDELL *Cookery* (1838) 149 Coddle six pippins in vine leaves covered with water. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* xiii. (1886) 237, I collected a small store of wild apples for coddling. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss., Coddle*, to parboil. Apples so cooked are called coddled-apples.

fig. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 162 Hee is tane from Grammar-schoole halfe codled. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Poems, Pedlar* (1652) 37 If your coxcomes [= heads] you would Quoddle, Here buy Braines to fill your noddle. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 80 Green wits not yet halfe coddled as it were.

2. In some mod. dialects: To roast (apples, peas, etc.) in the oven: see quots.

1876 C. C. ROBINSON *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Coddle*, to roast fruit, etc., as apples, and shelled beans. When the latter crack, they are coddled. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Coddle*, to cook certain kinds of food in the oven in place of boiling. 1888 ADDY *Sheffield Gloss.* s. v. *Coddle*, When apples are roasted in the oven they are said to be coddled.

Hence **Co·ddled** (†*codled, quodled*) *ppl. a.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 76 Dapple your speeches, with new quodled words. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 11 Ajax with his anger quodl'd brain. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Distresses* Wks. (1673) 41 Soft All over, as a quodled Apple. 1688 C. TRENCHFIELD *Cap of Gray Hairs* XXVI. 169 The mischief on't too is to see The Codled Fool take upon him in that tune. 1818 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVIII. I. 160/2 Place the flowers in scalding water..then cut off the coddled end of the stems. 1888 ADDY *Sheffield Gloss., Coddled peas*, are peas cooked like chestnuts. They are put into a tin and stewed in a hot oven.

Coddle (kɒ·d'l), *v.*[2] [In no Dictionary before Todd 1818. It has been variously conjectured to be the same word as CODDLE *v.*[1], CODDLE *v.*[3] (= *cuddle*), or to be a variant of CADDLE *v.*, or of CAUDLE *v.*, with the meaning extended to all the treatment of which *caudling* is a characteristic part. Of these the last would best suit the sense, while the interchange of *au* and short *o* is common dialectally.

(Cotgr. has an obs. F. *cadeler* 'to cocker, pamper, fedle, cherish, make much of'; but this is unknown elsewhere.)]

trans. To treat as an invalid in need of nourishing food and nursing; to nurse overmuch, cocker. Often with *up*; cf. *nurse up, cocker up.* (It differs from *pamper*, in that it is those who are supposed to be weakly that are coddled.)

1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. xii. 88 Be satisfied with doctoring and coddling yourself. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* ix, Let womankind alone for coddling each other. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* iv. (1861) 91 People..who live to dine, who send for the doctor, who coddle themselves. 1862 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iv. 219 [He] never had a desire but he coddled and pampered it. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 500 Regret that the State ever undertook to coddle the church. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 17 Aug. 730/1, I don't want to be coddled up and made a fool of.

Hence **Co·ddled** *ppl. a.*, **Co·ddling** *vbl. sb.*

1824 Miss MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 13 Nothing worse for children than coddling. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Mar. 219/2 A deal of difference betwixt ordinary care of health and coddling. 1886 *Athenæum* 18 Dec. 823/2 A spoilt and coddled little lad.

Coddle, *v.*[3], dial. form of CUDDLE, to fondle, caress, coax.

Coddle (kɒ·d'l), *sb. colloq.* [f. CODDLE *v.*[2]] One who coddles himself or is coddled. (Hence *mollycoddle.*)

1830 Miss MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 181 His grandmother herself could not be a greater coddle in her own venerable person. 1848 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Clouds* III. iii, The town Will pronounce you a mammy-sick coddle. 1870 DASENT *Annals of Life* I. 131 Aunt Mandeville was no coddle.

Coddler (kɒ·dləɹ). *rare.* = CODDLE *sb.*

1866 Mrs. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* vi. (1874) 53 Neither a coddler nor a hypochondriac.

† **Coddy** (kɒ·di), *a. Obs.* [f. COD *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Characterized by having cods or pods.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 390 A kind of coddy shrub .. the fruit thereof..is contained within a cod. 1611 COTGR., *Goussu*, coddie, hullie, huskie, swaddie.

Coddy-moddy. *dial.* A local name of the Black-headed Gull, particularly in the Eastern Counties.

1676 WILLUGHBY *Ornithol.* 266 Larus fuscus sive Hybernus, in agro Cantabrigiensi *Coddy-moddy* [RAY *transl.* (1678) 350 The Winter-Mew, called in Cambridge-shire the Coddy-moddy]. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.*, Coddy-moddy, vide *Gull, Winter.* 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 314 *Coddy moddy.* A gull in its first year's plumage.

Code (kōud), *sb.*[1] Also 5 **coode.** [a. F. *code*, f. L. *cōdex, cōdic-em*; see CODEX.]

1. a. *Rom. Law.* One of the various systematic collections of statutes made by later emperors, as the *code of Theodosius, of Justinian*; *spec.* the latter.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2183 Pat mayst þou fynde al and sum In code 'de raptu virginum'. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 255 Theodocius his code. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 427 The lawes and constitutions .. founde either in the Code, in the booke of Digestes, or Pandectes. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Code*, a Volume conteining divers books; more particularly a Volume of the Civil Law so called, which was reduced into one Code, or Codice, by Justinian. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 355 The manuscript of the Theodosian code. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 170 It is said in Justinian's Code.

b. A systematic collection or digest of the laws of a country, or of those relating to a particular subject.

(In modern use, chiefly since the promulgation of the French *Code Civile* or *Code Napoléon*, in 1804.)

1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* II. 96 Larger far Than civil codes with all their glosses are. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xliv. 237 There is no code in which we can study the law of parliament. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 2 The different German tribes were first governed by codes of laws formed by their respective chiefs. 1828 W. SEWELL *Oxf. Prize Ess.* 33 Their penal code was formed in no sanguinary spirit. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xix. § 1 (1863) 301 Every government is bound to digest the whole law into a code.

2. *transf.* A system or collection of rules or regulations on any subject.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 158 In the legislative as in the religious code. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. xxiv. 298 Christianity can never be reduced to a mere code of Ethics. 1875 H. E. MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* xiii. 352 The Sermon on the Mount contains the whole code of perfection.

b. 'A collection of receipts or prescriptions represented by the Pharmacopœia' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

3. a. A system of military or naval signals. b. *Telegr.* A system of words arbitrarily used for other words or for phrases, to secure brevity and secrecy; also *attrib.*, as in *code telegram, word.*

1808 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* IV. 21 A long letter respecting..a code of signals for the army. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 166 Maritime codes of signals. 1880 *Brit. Postal Guide* 241 Code telegrams are those composed of words, the context of which has no intelligible meaning. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 5/1 Telegraph companies had to face .. the extension of the use of code words.

† 4. A collection of writings forming a book, such as the Old or the New Testament. Also, a recognized division of such forming a volume. *Obs.*

1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacr.* IV. *i*, Then having learned the Hebrew tongue and procured A copy of the Hebrew code. 1736 BAILEY (folio) *Code*, a Volume or Book. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* I. I. ix. § 3 The Christian Scriptures were divided into two codes or volumes. *Ibid.*, Intending by the one a code

or collection of Christian sacred writings, as the other expressed the code or collection of Jewish sacred writings.

5. *Comb.*

1823 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 390 The humane code-softener. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1872) III. 241 Code-makers and Utilitarians.

† Code, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also coode. Pitch, cobbler's wax.

1358 *Ord.* in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 301 Code, rosin, or other manner of refuse [*litour*]. *c* 1440 WYCLIF *Ex.* ii. 3 (MS. Bodl. 277) Sche took a segge leep, and clemede it with coode [1382 glewishe cley, 1388 tar]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 85 Code, sowters wex [*H. P.* coode]. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 103 Be-paynted with sowters code.

† Code, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Also cud, CUDE. [The ME. *ō* with corresp. Sc. *u* points to an OE. **cōd*, which is however unknown.] A chrism-cloth. (Very common in Sc. in 16th c.: see CUDE.)

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xviii, Cristunt and crisumte, with condul and with code. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 85 Cud, *crismale.*

Code (kōʊd), *v. rare.* [f. CODE *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To enter in a code.

1815 MILMAN *Fazio* (1821) 85 Robbery..Is sternly coded as a deadly crime. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 44/1 The clerk was engaged .. in forwarding these messages, all of which he coded as having been sent out at 2.25.

Code, obs. form of CUD.

† Codebec. *Obs.* = CAUDEBECK.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* To Rdr., To furnish you with a Vigone, Codebec, or Castor. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2399/4 An Oval Leather Hatcase with a new Codebec edged Hat.

Co-debtor, -decree: see Co-.

Co-declina·tion, *Astron.* [Co- 4.] Complement of the declination.

1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* i. 8 Its co-declination, or, which is now the more usual term, its North polar distance.

Co-defe·ndant. [Co- 3 c.] Joint defendant, defendant in conjunction (*with*).

1640–4 *Prynne's Petition* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 74 Denying him Access to his Councel, and Conference with his Co-defendants. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xi. (Jod.), Any landlord may, by leave of the court, be made a co-defendent to the action. 1885 *Law Times' Rep.* LII. 642 Two persons who were made co-defendants.

Codeia (kodī·iă). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *κώδεια*: see CODEINE, and cf. *morphia, morphine,* etc.] = CODEINE.

1868 ROYLE & HEADLAND *Mat. Med.* (ed. 5) 312 Codeïa.. was discovered by Robiquet in 1832. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 231 Poisoning .. by codeia. 1883–4 *Med. Annual* 18/1 Opium and its alkaloid codeia.

Co-de·ify, *v.* [see Co- 1.] *trans.* To deify together, to make participator of the divine nature.

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 4) 93 He is godded with God, and codeified with him. 1683 PORDAGE *Myst. Div.* 58 Co-deified and consubstantiated with the Father.

Codeine (kōʊ·dī,ēin). *Chem.* Also codeina. [f. Gr. *κώδεια* head, poppy-head + -INE.] A white crystalline alkaloid ($C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$) contained in opium, and used as a hypnotic; discovered and named in 1832 by Robiquet of Paris.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 250 Of Codeina. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 293 M. Grimaux has succeeded in producing codeine, identical in properties with the naturally occurring alkaloid.

Codeless (kōʊ·dlės), *a.* [f. CODE *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without a code.

1864 H. JONES *Holiday Pap.* 384 The codeless law of love.

Co-delight, -delinquent, -denization, -descendant, -despairer, etc.: see Co-.

Codelynge, obs. form of CODLING.

Codenac, variant of CODINIAC.

Codes, *int.*: see COADS.

‖ Codetta (kode·tta). *Mus.* [Ital., dim. of CODA.] A short coda; see also quot. 1869.

1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xx. 164 Sometimes a few notes are subjoined to the subject, though they do not really form an essential part of it, in order to lead melodiously into the countersubject. Such an interposed passage is called a 'codetta' or 'conduct'. 1879 GROVE *Dict. Music* I. 377/1 Codetta is the diminutive of Coda, from which it offers no material differences except in dimensions.

Codex (kōʊ·deks). Pl. **codices** (kōʊ·disīz). [a. L. *cōdex*, later spelling of *caudex* trunk of a tree, wooden tablet, book, code of laws.]

† 1. = CODE *sb.*[1] 1, 2. *Obs.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xl. (1887) 228 In the fourth booke of Iustinians new Codex, the thirteenth title. 1622 FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* IV. vii, The codexes o' th' law. 1659 *Gentl. Call.* iv. § 24. 408 The whole codex of Christian precepts. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Sept. 460/1 A new codex, or body of the laws.

2. A manuscript volume: *e.g.* one of the ancient manuscripts of the Scriptures (as the *Codex Sinaiticus, Alexandrinus, Vaticanus,* etc.), or of the ancient classics.

1845 M. STUART *O. T. Canon* viii. (1849) 185 Account for the speedy loss or destruction of most codices once in circulation. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 26 Tischendorf's great discovery, the Codex Sinaiticus. *Ibid.* 59 The characters in Codex B are somewhat less in size than those of Codex A.

3. 'In medicine, a collection of receipts for the preparation of drugs' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); *spec.* the French Pharmacopœia.

Cod-fish: see COD *sb.*[3] 1 b.

Codger (kɒ·dʒəɹ). *dial.* and *colloq.* [perh. a dial. var. of CADGER: the two words are now used quite differently in the colloquial language of London and the towns generally; but in some dialects they are identical, while in others *codger* had formerly a contemptuous sense which might easily arise out of *cadger.*]

1. *dial.* A mean, stingy, or miserly (old) fellow; sometimes, like *cadger*, a pedlar, tramp, or beggar.

1796 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* IX. iv. (D.), He..said..nothing should induce him ever to help me again. What a mere codger that lad has turned out. 1818 TODD, *Codger*, contemptuously used for a miser, one who rakes together all he can. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial., Codger*, a miser; a stingy old fellow. 1876 *South Warwicksh. Gloss., Codger*, a miser. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Codger*, a dirty, mean old man. 1880 MISS COURTNEY *W. Cornwall Gloss., Codger, cadger*, a tramp; a mean pedlar; a term of contempt.

b. *dial.* A testy or crusty (old) man.

1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Codger*, a crusty old fellow. 1888 LOWSLEY *Berksh. Wds., Codger*, a testy old man: an old man having queer habits.

2. *low colloq.* A familiar or jocosely irreverent term applied **a.** originally to an elderly man, usually with a grotesque or whimsical implication.

1756 MURPHY *Apprentice* I. (1764) 16 Old Cojer must not smoke that I have any concern. 1775 GARRICK *Bon Ton* 32 My Lord's servants call you an old out-of-fashion'd Codger. *Ibid.* 33 That for you, old Codger (snaps his fingers). 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Painters* Wks. 1812 II, We want no proofs, old Codger, but your face. 1797–1805 S. & HT. LEE *Canterb. T.* III. 267 The queer codger fancies them his new relations. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 89 A gouty old codger of an alderman. 1821 SHELLEY *Let. Mrs. S.* Aug. (Camelot ed.) 355, I .. sign the agreement for the old codger's house. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 2 The old gentleman was rather a quiet-going codger. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Codger*, a stout, comfortable looking old man.

b. In more general application: Fellow, chap.

1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* lx, 'I haven't been drinking your health, my codger', replied Mr. Squeers. 1851 DOUGLAS JERROLD *St. Giles's* 23 (Hoppe) And that's what they'll do with you, my little codger. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss., Codger*, a name given when familiarly addressing an acquaintance.

Codical (kɒ·dikăl), *a.* [f. L. *cōdic-* stem of CODEX + -AL. L. had *caudicālis* in lit. sense 'pertaining to tree-trunks'.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a codex or code.

1864 in WEBSTER.

† Codice. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *cōdice-m*, or a sing. of *codice-s*: see CODEX.] = CODE.

1656 [see CODE *sb.*[1] 1].

Codicil (kɒ·disil). Also 5 (**condicylle**), 6–7 **codicill,** 7 **codecil,** 8 **codicel.** [ad. L. *cōdicill-us* (chiefly in pl.), dim. of *cōdex* CODEX.]

1. *Law.* A supplement to a will, added by the testator for the purpose of explanation, alteration, or revocation of the original contents.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. (1890) 100 This is my testament and my last will, my condicylle and my willynge inreuocable and permanent. ' 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cxcii. 1195 Hee meant not to deface the remembrance of the things which he had written afore .. in the testament or last Will of Iacob: but to make as it were a Codicill vnto it. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. 161 He bequeathed to [them] .. one hundred pounds a piece by his Will, and as much by a Codecil annexed thereunto. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Alma* II. 80 To appoint her, By codicil, a larger jointure. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* i, He had, in a fit of very natural exasperation, revoked the bequest in a codicil.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Supplement, appendix.

1784 H. WALPOLE *Let. to De Soyres* 27 Mar. in *Acad.* 25 Feb. 1882, We have at present so bitter a codicil to a most severe Winter, that Berkeley Square was as much covered with Snow this morning as It was two months ago. 1789 — *Remin.* ix. 67, I have done with royal personages. Shall I add a codicil on some remarkable characters that I remember? 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* IX. vi. 398 Our compact is sealed; one word by way of codicil.

† 2. Occas. in other senses of L. *codicilli*: A writing-tablet, a letter or note written thereon; an account-book (L. *codex*); a diploma or letters patent. *Obs.*

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 56 A paire of Tables, or Codicills, wherein to register the wise .. sayings of others. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* xx. 539 The Codicills were return'd with an Answer upon the same Wax where the former Letter was written. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 93 His codicils or paper of accounts. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 25 The codicils or patents of their office were curiously emblazoned.

Codicillary (kɒdisi·lări), *a.* [ad. L. *cōdicillārius, -āris*: see -ARY[1] and [2].] Of the nature of, or belonging to, a codicil.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 529 When any one makes a Testament, wherein he adds a Codicillary Clause. 1818–87 PHILLIMORE *Reports* II. 30 (L.) An unfinished paper not established as codicillary. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. comm. (ed. 2) 245 To pay all codicillary legacies and trusts.

Codici·llular, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. type **cōdicillulus* (dim. of *cōdicillus*) + -AR.] Of the nature of a little codicil or supplement.

1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 190 The little codicillular appendage of the Edinburgh Reviewers.

† Codie. *Obs. rare*[−1]. = CODE *sb.*[1]

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fables* 41 Of ciuill Law volumes full many they reuolue, The Codies and Digests.

Co-die: see Co-.

Codification (kōʊdifikē·ʃən, kɒd-). [sb. of action from CODIFY: prob. from mod.F.]

1. Reduction (*of* laws) to a code.

1817 BENTHAM (*title*), Papers relative to Codification & Public Instruction. *c* 1830 — *Justice & Codification Petit.* Wks. V. 639/1 No otherwise than by codification can the reform here prayed for .. be carried into effect. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc., Bentham* (1859) I. 373 He [Bentham] demonstrated the necessity and practicability of codification, or the conversion of all law into a written and systematically arranged code. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 570 Bills were laid before the House for the codification of the law.

2. *gen.* Systematization.

1874 LEWES in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 695 (*Lagrange & Hegel*), At the best it is but a Method of codification, and its merits must be estimated by its success in codifying the results reached by Science. 1878 FISKE in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 37 Science is but the codification of experience.

Codifier (kōʊ·difəiəɹ). [f. CODIFY + -ER.] One who codifies.

1830 BENTHAM *Wks.* XI. 56 Buonaparte and his draughtsmen, his codifiers, etc. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 398 William..as the codifier of the laws of Eadward.

Codify (kōʊ·difəi, kɒd-), *v.* [modern f. CODE + -FY, like *classify,* etc., prob. after F. *codifier.*]

1. To reduce (laws) to a code; to digest.

c 1800 BENTHAM *Gen. View of Compl. Code of Laws* (L.), I propose to codify this. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp. Reform* 10 Dec., The laws had been codified and simplified. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* ii. 35 Modern theorists have codified the laws of counterpoint.

absol. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. in Amer.* (1839) I. 42 Bentham .. offered .. to codify for several of the United States, and also for Russia.

2. *gen.* To reduce to a general system; to systematize.

1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 193 He proceeds on the principle of codifying the actual practice [of orthography]. 1880 JEFFERIES *Hodge & M.* II. 205 The grumbles, the complaints and so forth, had never been codified.

Hence **Co·dified** *ppl. a.*, **Co·difying** *vbl. sb.*

1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* I. xxxiii. 570 The feeling of the times was against the codifying of customs. 1876 J. PARKER *Paracl.* I. v. 56 There are codified lives that can move only as the book permits.

Codignac, -digny, var. ff. CODINIAC.

Codilla (kɒdi·lă). [app. dim. of It. *coda*:—L. *cauda* tail; but the history of the term is obscure.] The coarse tow of flax or hemp.

1785 *Act* 25 *Geo. III*, c. 56 § 2 Short chucking .. codilla. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 59 Codilla is a short hemp taken from the root-end of Petersburgh. 1880 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 3/8 Flax, tow, and codilla on the spot were quiet.

Codille (kɒdi·l). Also 8 **codill.** [F. *codille* m., ad. Sp. *codillo* knee of a quadruped, angle, etc., dim. of *codo* elbow.] A term used at ombre when the game is lost by the person who challenges to win it.

1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 92 She sees, and trembles at th' approaching ill, Just in the jaws of ruin, and Codille. 1729 SWIFT *Frnl. Mod. Lady* Wks. 1755 III. II. 190 Well, if I ever touch a card! Four mattadores, and lose codill! 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 26 If either of the adversaries win the game, he is said to give codille to the ombre. *Note.* The sense..may be that one has driven the ombre into a corner, or else that he has a blow from his adversary's arm.

† Codi·niac. *Obs.* Also 6 **codignac, -dinac,** 7 **-denac, -din(n)iack, codigny.** [a. F. *codignac, -at* (Cotgr.), mod. *cotignac,* It. *cod-, cotognata* (Florio), quince marmalade, f. *cod-, cotogno*:—L. *cotōneus,* var. of *cydōneus* QUINCE. See also COTINIATE.] Quince-marmalade, quiddany.

1539 ANNE BASSET in M. A. E. Wood *Lett. Illust. Ladies* III. 149 The King .. commandeth me to write unto you for more of the codiniac. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 148 Conserues, suckets, codinacs, marmilats. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xxxix. 708 The Codignac or Marmelade made with honie..is very good and profitable for the stomacke. 1611 COTGR., *Codignat,* Codiniack, or marmalade of Quinces. *Ibid., Cotignac,* Codinniack. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. xii. § 4. 296 Several confections, as Marmalade, Codigny, etc.

Co-dire·ctional, *a. Math.* [Co- 2.] Having the same direction.

1863 R. TOWNSEND *Mod. Geom.* I. 157 The several bases are parallel, equal, and co-directional with the several sides.

Co-discoverer, -divine: see Co-.

Codist (kōʊ·dist). *rare.* [f. CODE + -IST, app. after *jurist.*] One learned in the Code or Civil Law, or in the legal codes of different nations.

1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 361 No man supposes him to be a great jurist—a great comparative codist—a philosophical legislator.

Codle, obs. form of CODDLE.

Codling[1] (kɒ·dliŋ). Also 4–5 **codlyng(e,** 5 **codelynge,** 6 **kodlynge,** 7 **codlin.** [f. COD *sb.*[3] + -LING, dim. suffix.]

1. A young or small cod. (In early cookery often treated as a distinct fish; and prob. the name included allied species of smaller size.)

1314 in *Wardr. Acc.* 8 *Edw. II*, 21/12, 1 codling *iad. c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 41 Take turbot, haddok, and gode codlyng. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 642/16 *Hic mullus,* codlyng. *c* 1475 *Ibid.* 763 *Hic crocodolus,* a codlyng. 1513 W. DE WORDE *Bk. Keruynge* B iv a, Makrell & whytynge, haddocke and codlynge. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Temple* 61 Whose linnen-drapery is a thin, Subtile, and ductile codlin's skin. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746)

245 Called..Codling, because it is no longer than a Cod, and yet hath the taste of Ling. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* 324 How several sorts of Fish are named, according to their Age or Growth .. A Codd, first a Whiting, then a Codling, then a Codd. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* II. xxx. 138 The Cod .. those that are small are call'd Codlings. 1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* x. (1873) 206 Smoked codlings are extensively sold for Finnan haddocks. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 71 A single cod contains Some hundred myriad codlings in its roe.

b. *attrib.*

1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* 34 To take hym [pyke] .. Take a codlynge hoke.

2. In America applied to fishes of the genus *Phycis*, allied to the cod.

Codling [2] (kɒ·dlin), **codlin** (kɒ·dlin). Forms: 5 querdlyng, qwerdelyng, 6 codlyng, 6–7 quodling(e, quadling, 7– codling, codlin. [The later forms *quodling*, *codling*, are perh. corruptions of the earlier *querdling*. The latter is explained in the Promptorium as *duracenum*, app. L. *dūracinus*, *-um* 'hard-berried, hard', orig. said of the grape, hence of other fruits, as peaches, cherries, etc. Assuming that *querdling* had a meaning corresponding to this, it has been suggested that it might be a derivative of ME. *quert* 'sound'; though this is not very satisfactory either in form or in sense.

Palgrave's explanation *pomme cuite*, and Skinner's *pomum coctile*, together with the very frequent references in the 17th c. to the coddling of apples or pippins (see CODDLE *v.*[1]), and the frequent spelling of the latter with *qu-*, seem to show that the two words were thought to be connected. But the form *querdling*, the late appearance of the verb *coddle*, and want of early examples of a descriptive phrase 'coddling apple', all tend to indicate that this association was non-original and incidental.]

1. A variety of apple, in shape elongated and rather tapering towards the eye, having several modern sub-varieties, as Kentish Codling, Keswick Codling, etc.

From the beginning the name seems to have been applied to a hard kind of apple, not suitable to be eaten raw; hence to any immature or half-grown apple. In the beginning of the 17th c. it was applied to a variety suitable to be cooked while still unripe; but the peculiar codling shape appears to have determined the modern application.

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 472 Blomes of querdelynges or of other gode frute. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 420/2 Querdlynge, appulle, *Duracenum*. 1530 PALSGR. 206/2 Codlyng, frute, *pomme cvite*. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* cii. (1636) 100 Raw apples and Quodlings are by this rule rejected. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 167 As a squash is before tis a pescod, or a Codling when tis almost an Apple. 1625 BACON *Ess. Gardens* (Arb.) 556 In Iuly .. Early Peares, and Plummes in Fruit; Ginnitings; Quadlins. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 206 The Codling, so called from the use it is put unto, is a very necessary apple in the Kitchin. 1712 SWIFT *Midas*, A codling e'er it went his lip in, Wou'd strait become a golden pippin. 1715 KERSEY, *Codlin*, a kind of Apple that is proper to be coddled or stewed. [So BAILEY 1721–1800.] 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* III. (1749) 158 Green Codlings float In dulcet Creams. 1755 JOHNSON, *Codling*, an apple, generally codled, to be mixed with milk ['and, it may be added, an apple not quite ripe'. TODD]. 1802 W. FORSYTH *Fruit-trees* 59 The Codlin is generally the first apple that is brought to market 1879 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, *Codlin*, originally *coddling*, from *coddle*, to stew or boil lightly, a boiling apple, an apple for coddling or boiling, a term used in Shakspeare of an immature apple, such as would require cooking to be eaten, but now applied to a particular variety.

b. The tree which bears codlings.

1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 66 It is the custom to make ..hedges of Quodlings, Plums and vines. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 129 The Kentish Codling is very easily propagated by Slips or Suckers. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 176 They [goldfinches] build in the same trees—bushy-headed codlings.

c. *Hot codlings*: roasted apples (formerly commonly sold hot in the London streets).

c 1624 FORD, etc. *Sun's Darling* III. iii, If I be not deceeved, I ha' seen Summer go up and down with hot codlings. *a* 1825 *Popular Song*, A little old woman, her living she got, By selling hot codlings, hot, hot, hot. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 23 Feb., Hot codlings may now be sought for in vain.

(Gifford explained quot. 1624 as 'green pease' (cf. CODLING [5]); but his grounds for this appear insufficient. Cf. however CODDLE *v.*[1] 2, as used of peas; whence, it has been suggested, 'roasted peas' may have been called *coddlings*.)

† 2. *fig.* Applied to a raw youth. *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. i, *Sub.* Who is it Dol? *Dol.* A fine yong quodling. *Fac.* O, my lawyer s clarke, I lighted on last night. *c* 1640 SHIRLEY *Capt. Underwit* IV. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1883) II. 379 Take a very fine young Codling heire and pound him as small as you can .. then you must cozen him. 1663 *Flagellum; or O. Cromwell*, All the Codlings and embryons of Triploe.

3. *transf.* '*Codlins*. Limestones partially burnt. *North*' (Halliwell).

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *codling-apple*, *-hedge*, *-tart*, *-tree*; **codling-moth**, a species of moth (*Carpocapsa pomonella*), the larva of which feeds on the apple; **codlings-and-cream**, a popular name of the Willow-herb (*Epilobium hirsutum*), from the smell of its flowers, or of its leaves when bruised; **codling-shaped** *a.*, of the elongated and tapered shape of a codling.

1767 MONRO in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 489 Two dozen of *codling apples. *c* 1705 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 300 A *Coddling hedge secured a walke of orange and Lemmon trees in perfection. 1885 H. C. MCCOOK *Tenants Old Farm* 92 The caterpillar of the *codling-moth. 1670 RAY *Catal. Plant. Angl.* (Britten & H.), Called..*Codlings and Cream, from the smell of the leaves a little bruised. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 27 July, We liked very well their *Codlin tarts. 1629 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, When the *quodlinge tree was sold. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 267 The Branch of a Willow, Codling-Tree or Vine will take root being set in the ground. 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 72/2 Most of the *Codlin tribe..keep equally free from canker or mildew.

† **Co·dling** [3]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. COD *sb.*[1] + -LING, dim. suffix.] Scrotum; applied erroneously to the inguinal sacs of the beaver: see COD *sb.*[1] 4 b.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. (1641) 50/2 The wise Bever, who, pursu'd by foes, Tears-off his codlings, and among them throwes.

Co·dling [4]. (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Codling*, a balk sawed into lengths for staves. It is cleft or rived into staves by means of a frow and mallet.

Codling [5].

(The alleged sense 'green peas' in Halliwell appears to be founded solely upon a conjecture of Gifford's on the following passage, and that in *Sun's Darling* (CODLING [2] 1 c) for 'hot codlings', which he also took for 'peas'. If 'coddled' or roasted peas (CODDLE *v.*[1] 2) were ever called *coddlings*, this may be the sense here; but evidence is wanting. In any case there appears to be a coarse allusion to COD [1] 4, CODLING [3].)

c 1623 FORD, etc. *Witch of Edmonton* II. i, In the peasefield? has she a mind to codlings already?

† **Co·dlinged,** *ppl. a.* [f. CODLING [2] + -ED.] Made into, or treated as a codling.

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac., Pragm. Pulpit-filler* (1860) 83 A half stewed codling'd philosopher.

Co·d-liver oi·l. Oil expressed from the liver of the cod-fish, much used in medicine.

Recommended in 1783 by Dr. T. Percival as a cure for chronic rheumatism, but app. not taken up. Introduced into medical practice on the continent in 1825, and into English practice in 1846–7, as a remedy for consumption.

[1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* (in Arb. *Garner* III. 646) *Cod-fishing*. Of the livers of those thirty-five Last of fish, may well be made five Tun of train oil worth at least £12 a tun.] 1783 T. PERCIVAL in *Lond. Med. Jrnl.* III. 392 It will be doing some service to the healing art to communicate to the public a brief account of the *oleum jecoris Aselli* or cod liver oil; the salutary properties of which I believe have been little experienced beyond the vicinage of Manchester. 1846 W. H. RANKING *Retrosp. Addr.* (19 Aug.) in *Trans. Prov. Med. & Surg. Assoc.* (1847) III. 282 The only observation worthy of notice, in reference to the treatment of phthisis is also made by Dr. Thompson .. that he has derived more benefit from cod-liver oil than from any other medicine. 1870 tr. *Niemayer's Pulm. Consump.* (New Syd. Soc.) 63 As if cod-liver oil could take the place of fresh air.

Co·dlock. *Sc.* A sea-fish, the Spotted Blenny.

1805 [see CLUBBOCK]. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 380 Sea-fish..found in the harbour, clubbocks or codlocks.

Co-domestication: see CO-.

Codonostome. *Biol.* Oftener in Lat. form **codono·stoma.** [f. Gr. *κώδων* bell + *στόμα* mouth.] 'The bell-shaped aperture of the disc of a medusa ... or the mouth of a medusiform gonophore' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1870 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 85 The term 'codonostoma' has been proposed to designate the open mouth of the bell.

† **Cod-piece.** *Obs.* Also **codpis, -piss.** [f. COD *sb.*[1] 4 + PIECE.]

1. A bagged appendage to the front of the close-fitting hose or breeches worn by men from the 15th to the 17th c.: often conspicuous and ornamented.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 313 A kodpese like a pokett. 1530 PALSGR., Codpese, *braiette*. 1555 EDEN *Decades* I. viii. 38 The men .. inclose their priuie members in a gourde cutte after the fashion of a codde-piece. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 28 The arrowes..light either upon their breasts, bellies, cod peeces, thighes, knees or legges. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. vii. 53. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* Sat. II. 145 Nay then I'le neuer raile at those That weare a codpis, thereby to disclose What sexe they are. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Upon Shark*, If the servants search, they may descry In his wide codpeece, dinner being done, Two napkins cramm'd up, and a silver spoone. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem.* Prol. 13 Uncouth Words .. as a .. Cod-piece. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy*, *Slawkenb. Tale*, He put his breeches with his fringed cod-piece on.

b. *transf.* A similar appendage to female attire, worn on the breast.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. vii. (1877) I. 170 [The women's] doublets with pendant codpeeses on the brest.

c. *fig.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 122 For the rebellion of a Cod-peece, to take away the life of a man? 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. 15 Could not Faith once plighted.. Cool thy hot Cod-piece, but thou must be Gadding?

2. *attrib.*, as *cod-piece button*; **cod-piece point,** the lace with which the cod-piece was fastened.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* IV. iv. 61 He .. made the yoong man untrusse his codpeece point. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 39 Whereof the foremost codpiece point is the crane's proverb in painted clothes, 'Fear God, and obey the King'. 1658 tr. *Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* I. 1 Winter hath tyed earths Codpiece point. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 56 It is us'd for Tobacco-boxes, Cod-piece-buttons, etc.

Hence † **Cod-pieced** *a.*

1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 98 Larg bellid kod-peasid dubletts. 1655 tr. *Francion* I–III. 12 Any cold cod-pieced fellow.

† **Cods, cod's.** *Obs.* A perversion of *God's*, in oaths and exclamations; cf. ADS, ODS, ECODS.

1569 T. PRESTON *Cambises* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IV. 221 By Cod's nails I vow, Upon thy pate my staff I will lay. 1668 SHADWELL *Sullen Lovers* IV. Wks. 1720 I. 72 Cods my life-kins! Stanford, I am heartily sorry. 1698 VANBRUGH *Æsop* IV. ii, 'Cods-fish!' quoth he, ''twas well you spoke!'

Cod's-head.

1. *lit.* The head of a cod-fish. *attrib.*, as *cod's-head soup*.

† b. *fig.* 'Stupid head.' *Obs.*

1607 *Drewills Arraignm.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 56 Lloyd [threatning he] woulde try acquaintance with the others cods-heade.

2. A stupid fellow, a blockhead. (Sometimes amplified as 'a cod's head and shoulders'.)

1566 DRANT *Horace*, *Sat.* III. B iv b, This coddes heade.. This asse, doth wante his comon sence. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* I. (1596) 2 His [Cicero's] sonne .. prooued but a Cods-head. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 12. 2/2 That Jobbernole Which Men call a Cods-head. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 328/1 If he had not been what is called in familiar parlance a cod's-head-and-shoulders himself.

Hence † **Cod's-headed** *a.*, stupid.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. xxix. (1737) 135 The silly Cods-headed Brothers of the Noose.

Codship. [see -SHIP.] A humorous title for a cod.

1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* I. (1873) 14 The curiosities found in the intestinal regions of his codship.

Codulle, codel, codelynge, obs. ff. CUTTLE.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 81 Codulle, fysche, *sepia*. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 593/26 *Loligo*, a codelynge. *Ibid.* 611/39 *Sicca*, *quidam piscis est*, a codel.

† **Co·dware** [1]. *Obs.* [f. COD *sb.*[1] + WARE *sb.*]

1. Podded vegetables, pulse.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. XCV. (1495) 662 *Legumina*: codware that seruyth to potage. *Ibid.*, Amonge codware Lupines and beenys ben grettest. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 161 Of all the sorts of Codware, there is none so fruitful..as..the French or Kidney-bean.

2. = COD *sb.*[1] 4.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL in *Babees Bk.* 135 Put not youre handes in youre hosen youre codware for to clawe.

Co·dware [2]. *Sc.* [f. COD *sb.*[2] + WARE *sb.*] A pillow-case. (*Sc.* and *north. dial.*)

? 1488 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 251 Thre elne and a half of smal braide clayth to be cod wayris to the King. 1530 *Inv.* in *Nugæ Derelictæ* (1880) x. 9 Item vj codds wt iiij codwaris. 1562 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 206 iiijor coddwayeres & four towells. 1676 *Galston Kirk Sess. Rec.* in *Old Ch. Life Scotl.* (1885) 139 Two napkins and linen to be a codware to keep them in.

† **Cod-worm.** *Obs.* [f. COD *sb.*[1] + WORM.] A caddis-worm; = COD-BAIT.

1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* 25 Take the grete redde worme and the codworme togyder. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 91 The May flie, which is bred of the Cod-worm or Caddis.

Coe, *sb.*[1] *local Mining.* Also *Sc.* **cow.** [The Sc. form is more etymological, corresp. to Du. *kouw*, MDu. and MLG. *couwe*, *cōje*, Ger. *kaue*, MHG. *kouwe*, *kōwe*, in same sense, also 'cage':—WGer. type **kauja*, a. L. *cavea* hollow, stall, cage, coop, etc., f. *cavus* hollow. App. introduced from Low German as a mining term.

The same L. original gave CAVIE, and (through Romanic) CAGE; also the last syllable of DECOY, Du. *kooi*, cage.]

A little hut built over a mine-shaft, as a protection to the shaft, or as a repository for ore, tools, etc. Hence *coe-shaft*, *coe-stead* († *-stid*).

1653 MANLOVE *Lead Mines* 117 Such as be cavers, or do rob men's coes. *Ibid.* 259 Water-holes, Wind-holes, Veyns, Coe-shafts and Woughs. *Ibid.* 273 Fleaks, Knockings, Coestid, Trunks and Sparks of oar. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* I j b, Fleaks [are] those very useful things that the miner uses to make for Shelter when he has as yet no Coe to hold off the Wind and Rain from his Shaft. 1815 FAREY *Agric. & Min. Derbyshire* I. 360 *Coes*, or small buildings..for stowing the ore, tools, etc. 1825–79 JAMIESON, *Cow*, a rude shed erected over the mouth of a coal-pit. *Dumfr.* 1890 *A Correspondent says*: 'The word is still in use among Derbyshire lead-miners'.

¶ The following absurd 'explanation' of Phillips has been uncritically repeated in the Dictionaries.

1678 PHILLIPS (*App.*), *Coe*, a word used among Miners, and signifying the little recess which they make for themselves under ground still as they work lower and lower. 1708-15 KERSEY. So BAILEY, ASH, and recent compilers.

Coe, *sb.*[2] *local.* Also **caw.** [A worn-down form of COTHE, *coath*, ME. *cothe*, OE. *cōðu*, *cōðe* disease, sickness (of cattle, etc.).] A disease in sheep, the rot. Also in *Comb.*, as *coe-grass* (see quot. 1888).

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 218 To communicate the caw or rot in sheep. 1879 *Chard & Ilminster News* 25 Jan., There were two kinds of coe; one described as fluke coe or liver rot: the other as wet coe, or dropsy. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Coe-grass*, said to be the cause of the coe in sheep and cattle—*Juncus bufonius*.

Coe, *v. local.* Also **caw.** [f. prec. sb.: see COTHE *v.*] *trans.* To give (sheep) the coe or rot. Hence **Coed** (*coad*, *caud*, *cawed*), *ppl. a.*, diseased.

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 40, A wud ha' had a coad, riggelting, parbeaking, piping Body in tha! *Gloss.*, *Coad*, or *Caud*, unhealthy, consumptive, or cored like a rotten sheep. 1879 *Chard & Ilminster News* 25 Jan., How long will it take to coe a sheep?..one night. 1884 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 636/2 Cawed mutton. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, Wet pastures are said to coe the sheep.

Coe, variant of Co, *Obs.* jackdaw.

†Coeate, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. L. *coeo*, to go together, copulate + -ATE.] To copulate.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 64 At the fourth daye..to coeate worketh a marueylous matter in Conception.

Cœcal, cœciform, cœcum: see CÆCAL, etc.

†Co-e·dify, *v. Obs.* [see Co- 1.] *trans.* To build together. (Cf. Ephes. ii. 22.)

1579 J. KNEWSTUB *Confutation* 70a, Ministers of the holie word, which..were..coedified with God.

Co-editor, -ship: see Co- 2 b.

Co-educa·tion. [Co- 3 a: of U. S. origin.] Education of the two sexes together in school or college.

1874 E. H. CLARKE *Sex in Educ.* 123 In these pages, co-education of the sexes is used in its common acceptation of identical co-education. 1874 S. W. HIGGINSON *ibid.* 37 Any physiologist opposed to co-education.

Hence **Co-educa·tional** *a.*

1881 *Williamsport* (*Pa.*) *Sun & Banner* VIII. No. 3. 1 It is a co-educational school.

Co-effe·ct. [Co- 3 a.] A joint or concomitant effect.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 34 Discernment is not the cause but concomitant of action, or co-effect of the same cause. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 490 We shall be embarassed by the degrees of these co-effects.

Coeffeffe, coeffeoffe, obs. ff. Co-FEOFFEE.

†Co-e·fficacy. *rare*⁻¹. [Co- 3 a.] Joint efficacy.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xiii. 228 The efficacie of these Stars, or coefficacie particular in medications

†Co-effi·ciency. *rare*⁻¹. [f. Co- 3 a; cf. next.] Joint efficiency, cooperation; 'the state of acting together to some single end' (J.).

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xiv. 81 The managing..of this work by the Spirits co-efficiency requires that they be kept together without distraction or dissipation.

Coefficient (kōu·ĭfi·shĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Co- 2 + EFFICIENT. Cf. F. *coefficient* sb. In senses A and B 1 often written with hyphen.]

A. *adj.* Cooperating to produce a result.

1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 31 Without other Coefficient cause.

B. *sb.* **1.** A coefficient cause; a joint agent or factor in producing an effect or result.

1708–15 in KERSEY. 1721 BAILEY *Coefficient*, that which causes, makes or brings to pass together with another. 1755 JOHNSON, *Coefficient*, That which unites its action with the action of another. 1838 DE QUINCEY *C. Lamb* Wks. IX. 111 Some marked originality of character in the writer becomes a co-efficient with what he says to a common result. 1865 GROTE *Plato* II. xxiii. 176 Socrates will not allow such agencies to be called Causes: he says that they are only co-efficients.

2. *Math.* **a.** *Algebra.* A number or quantity placed (usually) before and multiplying another quantity known or unknown.

[According to Hutton, Vieta, who died in 1603, and wrote in Latin, introduced *coefficiens* in this sense.]

Thus in $4x^2+2ax$, 4 is the coefficient of x^2, 2 of ax, and $2a$ of x. Coefficients are sometimes distinguished as *numerical* (i. e. represented by arithmetical figures) and *literal* (i. e. represented by algebraical letters).

1708–15 in KERSEY. 1721 in BAILEY. 1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* § 9 Rules for obtaining the fluxions of all other products and powers; be the coefficients or the indexes what they will. 1775 DE LOLME *Eng. Const.* Introd., The mathematician..begins by freeing his equation from co-efficients. 1875 TODHUNTER *Algebra* i. 4. 1879 S. HIGHLEY in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 292/2, I have detected an error in one of the numerical coefficients of the formula.

b. *Physics.* A multiplier that measures some property of a particular substance, for which it is constant, while differing for different substances.

e. g. *Coefficient of friction, expansion, torsion*, etc.

1829 *Nat. Philos., Optics* ii. 4 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) The number 1·336 which regulates the refraction of water, is called its index, or exponent, or co-efficient of refraction. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 33 The co-efficient of expansion of a substance is the expansion for one degree of temperature of that quantity of the substance whose length or volume was unity at a certain standard temperature. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 123 Magnetization..produces a diminution in the coefficient of elasticity in iron wire. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 300 The relative velocity of separation after the impact..to which we give the name Coefficient of Restitution.. In most modern treatises this is called a 'coefficient of elasticity', which is clearly a mistake.

c. *Differential coefficient*: the quantity which measures the rate of change of a function of any variable with respect to that variable.

1708–15 KERSEY, *Coefficient of any generating Term* (in *Geometrical Fluctions*) is the Quantity which arises by dividing that Term by the generated Quantity. 1855 WALLACE in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) IX. 688/2 The expression $\frac{du}{dx}$ is called the first differential co-efficient of the function u, or the differential co-efficient of the first order. 1875 TODHUNTER *Diff. Calc.* xxvii. 392.

Coeffi·ciently, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a coefficient manner; by cooperation.

1818 in TODD; 1828 in WEBSTER; and in subseq. Dicts.

Co-effluent, etc.: see Co-.

Coehorn, cohorn (kōu·hōrn). *Mil.* [f. the name of Coehorn (kū·horn, *i.e.* cow-horn), the Dutch military engineer.] A small mortar for throwing grenades, introduced by Baron Coehorn. In full, *coehorn mortar*.

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4104/2 The 30 Coehorn Mortars.. did much damage. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 144 Hurt with one of our Grenado-Shels, which broke in the Bark, when fir'd out of the Cohorne. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxxii, The battery..strengthened by two mortars and twenty-four cohorns. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 48 The Mahonesa, of 34 guns, besides cohorns and swivels. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* s. v., Four inches two-fifths is the calibre of the British coehorn.

b. *attrib.*

1746 in *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 5 He..threw some cohorn shells. 1765 R. JONES *Fireworks* IV. 107 For a coehorn balloon, let the diameter of the fuze hole be seven-eighths of an inch. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 383 The ship had been three times set on fire by the cohorn shells.

Cœlacanth (sī·lăkænþ), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Cœlacanthus*, name of the typical genus, f. Gr. κοῖλ-ος hollow + ἄκανθ-α spine.]

A. *adj.* Having a hollow spine; said of an extinct family of fishes. **B.** *sb.* A fish of the genus *Cœlacanthus* or the family *Cœlacanthidæ*.

Hence **Cœlaca·nthid,** a member of the above family. **Cœlaca·nthine** *a.* [cf. *Cœlacanthini*, Huxley's name for the family], pertaining to the Cœlacanths. **Cœlaca·nthoid, Cœlaca·nthous** *a.*, like, or of the nature of, the Cœlacanths.

1864 in WEBSTER, *Cœlacanth* (adj.).

Cœlar (sī·lăr), *a. rare.* (Properly cēlar.) [f. L. *cælum*, formerly spelt *cœl-um*, sky + -AR: cf. *solar*.] Belonging to the sky.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 23 The fused orb..rolls As fheretofore upon its cœlar path.

Co-elder, -elevate, -elongated, etc.: see Co-.

Cœlebacy, erron. form of CELIBACY.

Co-ele·ction. [Co- 3. Cf. late L. *cœlectus* 'elected together' (1 Pet. v. 13).] Joint election.

1621 SPEED *King John* IX. viii. § 32 (R.) The bishops sent ..their procurators also, to plead their right of coelection.

So **Co-elect** *a.*, jointly elected. **Co-ele·ctor,** joint or fellow-elector.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 206 We appeared at the place and time prescribed, together with our Coelectors sufficiently summoned. 1836 G. S. FABER *Election* (1842) 315 The co-elect Church which is in Babylon saluteth you.

Cœlelminth (sī·lelminþ). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Cœlelmintha*, f. Gr. κοῖλ-ος hollow + ἕλμινς, ἑλμινθ- intestinal worm.] One of the *Cœlelmintha*, the name given by Owen to a division of the Entozoa having a distinct alimentary canal suspended in a body-cavity; a cavitary.

Hence **Cœlelminthic** (sīlelmi·nþik), *a.*, belonging to the *Cœlelmintha*.

1836–9 OWEN in Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 134/2 The essential character of the cœlelminthic structure. 1843 — *Invertebr. An.* v, The Cœlelminthic class of Entozoa.

‖ **Cœlenterata** (sīlentĕrē·tă), *sb. pl. Zool.* Also **cœlenterа.** [mod.L., f. Gr. κοῖλ-ος hollow + ἔντερ-ον intestine + -ᾶτα, pl. neut. of -ᾶτος, -ATE.]

1. One of the primary groups into which Leuckart, followed by others, divided the Animal Kingdom. As constituted by him, the group contains animals possessing a digestive cavity with which a peripheral system of canals frequently communicates, with prehensile organs disposed in a circle round the mouth, and all, or nearly all, provided with thread-cells or nematocysts: divided into *Ctenophora, Actinozoa* (corals, sea-anemones) and *Hydrozoa*.

1872 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. i. ii. 6 Where there is extremely little power of generating motion, as among.. the inferior Coelenterata, there is no nervous system. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 79 They call to mind the stinging cells of the Coelenterata.

2. In later classifications the lower of the two subdivisions of the Metazoa, distinguished from the CŒLOMATA by having an intestinal canal but no body-cavity or cœlome. In addition to the preceding, the *Porifera* or Sponges are placed in it.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Animal Life* 712.

Cœlenterate (sīle·ntĕret), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec.] **A.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Cœlenterata*. **B.** *sb.* A member of the *Cœlenterata*.

1872 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. v. iii. 522 Among the higher cœlenterate creatures. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 713 A development never attained in any Cœlenterate.

Cœlenteric (sīlente·rik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Belonging to the digestive cavity and system of the *Cœlenterata*.

1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 31 The so-called Cœlenteric apparatus.

Cœlest, cœlestial, cœlestine, etc.: see CEL-.

Cœliac (sī·liĕk), *a.* (and *sb.*) Also 7–8 -ack, cel-. [ad. L. *cœliac-us*, a. Gr. κοιλιακός belonging to the belly; also, suffering in the bowels, f. κοιλία belly, bowels (f. κοῖλος hollow). Cf. F. *cœliaque* (in Cotgr. *celiac, celiaque*).]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to the belly, or cavity of the abdomen.

Cœliac artery or *axis*, a thick short branch issuing from the aorta just below the diaphragm, and giving off the coronary, hepatic, and splenic arteries. †*Cœliac passion* or *flux* a kind of chronic flux of the intestines. *Cœliac plexus*, that process of the solar plexus which surrounds the cœliac axis. *Cœliac canal*, in crinoids, a canal which runs into the arms from the cœloma or body-cavity.

1662a J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 222 In the Cœliack or belly passion, the Pylorus is never shut. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Celiac vessels*, Vessels belonging to the belly. 1713 CHESELDEN *Anat.* (1726) 104 Immediately below the diaphragm arises the cœliac artery from the aorta. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 194/1 The cœliac artery, called, also, cœliac axis, is one of the largest and shortest of the vessels given off by the abdominal aorta. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xv. 197 It attacks ..the cœliac plexus of the abdominal nerves. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* ix. 586 The subtentacular and cœliac canals communicate with channels in the perivisceral tissue.

†B. *sb.* = *Cœliac passion.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 76 The spleen [of a he-goat] rosted helpeth the cœliack.

†Cœli·acal, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 99 The branches of the Gate Vein and the Cœliacall Arterie. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Wks.* 115 Other branches of the cœliacall arteries. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Flux*, The Cœliacal is a Flux of the Belly, wherein the Substances are evacuated when but half digested.

Cœlibate: see CELIBATE.

Cœli·colist, *Ch. Hist.* [f. L. *cælicola* heaven-worshipper (f. *cælum* (formerly written *cœlum*) sky, heaven + *colĕre* to worship, etc.) + -IST.] One of a sect of the fourth and fifth centuries who were reputed to worship the heavens.

1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* 170 A Magian never can become a Greek, or a Greek a Cœlicolist.

†Cœli·genous, *a. Obs.*⁻⁰. [f. L. *cæligen-us*, formerly spelt *cœligen-us* (f. *cœl-um* sky, heaven + *-genus* -born) + -OUS.] Heaven-born.

1730–6 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Cœlio- (sī·lio), before a vowel **cœli-**, combining form of Gr. κοιλία belly.

1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1107/2 The nucleated bands of the sympathetic, containing one or two cœlio-spinal tubules.

Cœlo-[1] (sī·lo), before a vowel **cœl-**, combining form of Gr. κοῖλος hollow, in various scientific terms, as **Cœ·lodont,** *a.* [Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- tooth], hollow-toothed (epithet of certain lizard-like reptiles as distinguished from the *pleodont* or solid-toothed). **Cœlorrhi·zous,** *a.* [Gr. ῥίζα root], having hollow roots. **Cœlorrhy·ncous,** *a.* [Gr. ῥύγχος beak], hollow-beaked (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **†Cœlo·stomy** [ad. Gr. κοιλοστομία, f. στόμα mouth], hollowness of voice (cf. CELOSTOMY). Also CŒLACANTH, CŒLOSPERM, etc.

1678 PHILLIPS (*App.*), *Coelostomie*, a speaking with a hollow voice. 1727 *Art of speaking in Publick* 64 (Jod.) There is another vice of speaking..which the Græcians have called cœlostomy; it consists in mumbling, when a man does not open his mouth wide enough for his words.

Cœlo-[2], properly **cælo-**, combining form of L. *cælum*, long spelt *cœlum* sky, heavens, as in **Cœlo·meter** [see -METER], see quot. **Cœlo·naviga·tion,** a term proposed for navigation by observation of the heavens (opp. to *geo-navigation*).

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 30 Cœlometer for illustrating nautical Astronomy.

Cœloma: see CŒLOME.

‖ **Cœlomata** (sīlōu·mătă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L., pl. neut. of **cælōmatus*, f. Gr. κοίλωματ- hollow, cavity: see CŒLOME. (For formation, cf. Gr. ἀσώματος, etc.)] The name given by Ray Lankester to the higher of his two subdivisions of Enterozoa (= *Metazoa*), including all of these that have a cœlome or body-cavity, distinct from the enteric or intestinal cavity (the other subdivision being that of the CŒLENTERATA). It comprises all the more highly developed animals, including *Vermes*.

1877 E. RAY LANKESTER in *Q. Jrnl. Micros. Sc.* XVII. 441. 1883 — in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 633/1 The Cœlomata, one of the two great grades..into which the higher animals, or Enterozoa as distinguished from the Protozoa, are divided. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 333 The Coelomata include the phyla *Chordata, Mollusca, Arthropoda, Echinodermata*, together with *Vermes*.

Cœlomate (sīlōu·met), *a.* & *sb.* [f. prec. + -ATE.]

A. *adj.* Having a cœlome or body-cavity distinct from the intestinal cavity; belonging to the *Cœlomata*. **B.** *sb.* A cœlomate animal.

1883 RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 633/1 The Mollusca agree in being Cœlomate with the phyla Vertebrata, Platyhelmia, etc. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 713 It is not likely that Coelomate forms are derived from Coelenterate.

Cœlomatic (sīlomæ·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. κοιλωματ- stem of κοίλωμα (see CŒLOME) + -IC.] Pertaining to a cœlome; = CŒLOMIC.

1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Anat.* 216 The two cœlomatic tubes nipped off from the enteron gradually increase in size.

Cœlomatous (sīlōu·mătŏs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = CŒLOMATE *a.*

Cœlome, cœlom (sī·lōum, -ɒm). *Zool.* Also in Lat. form cœlo·ma. [ad. Gr. *κοίλωμα* a hollow, cavity, f. *κοῖλος* hollow.] The body-cavity of a cœlomate animal.

1878 Bell *Gegenbauer's Anat.* 135 The cirri .. enclose a continuation of the cœlom, so that the perienteric fluid can enter into them. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. ix. 260 We will in future call this cavity the cœloma. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 333 A cavity or a system of cavities or channels, known as the coelome.

Cœlomic (sīlo·mik), *a.* [f. Cœlome + -ic.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a cœlome.

1881 A. M. Marshall in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 73 The separation of the layers of the mesoblast so as to give rise to a cœlomic cavity. 1885 *Athenæum* 11 Apr. 474/2 The shell glands of the phyllopods..have no cœlomic openings.

Cœlosperm (sī·losp3m). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *κοῖλος* hollow + *σπέρμα* seed.]

1. The seed of some umbelliferous plants, which is curved longitudinally so as to be concave on the inner surface.

2. An umbelliferous plant having such a seed.

1864 Webster cites Henslow.

Cœlospermous (sīlosp3·rməs), *a. Bot.* [f. prec. + -ous.] Hollow-seeded; having the seed, or seed-like fruit, hemispherical, and excavated on the flat side, as in coriander. *Treas. Bot.* 1866.

1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* v. 146 The seeds being in some cases cœlospermous in the central flowers.

Co-emanation, -embed, -embody: see Co-.

Cœment, cœmetery, obs. ff. Ce-.

† **Coe·minency.** *Obs.* [see Co- 3 a.] Equal eminence.

1621 R. Johnson *Way to Glory* 39 The glory of Christ is illustrious..in his eminency of Heaven, in his preheminency of Angels, in coeminency with his Father.

Co-emperor, -employ: see Co-.

Coemption (kosi·mpʃən). [ad. L. *coemptiōn-em* the action of purchasing together, buying up.]

1. The buying up of the whole supply of any commodity in the market.

The first quotation appears to show that Chaucer understood Boethius's *coemptio* as meaning 'joint purchase'.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. iv. 15 Coempcioun þat is to seyn comune achat or bying to-gidere þat were establissed vpon people by swiche a manere imposicioun as who so bouȝte a busshel corn he moste ȝeue þe Kyng þe fifte part. *Textus.* Whan it was in þe soure hungry tyme þere was establissed or cried greuous and inplitable coempcioun þat..schulde.. endamagen al þe prouince of compaigne. 1625 Bacon *Ess. Riches* (Arb.) 239 Monopolies, and Coemption of Wares for Resale, where they are not restrained, are great Meanes to enrich. 1695 Ld. Preston *Boeth.* I. 18 The whole Province of Campania had like to have been ruin'd by an Imposition upon the People, which pass'd under the Name of a Coemption.

2. *Roman Law.* A form of civil marriage consisting in a mutual fictitious sale of the two parties. The same form of fictitious sale was also employed by women in certain 'fiduciary' transactions.

1677 R. Dixon *Two Testaments* 551 Coemption, the man asking the woman if she would be willing to be the mother of the Family, and she answering she is willing; and the Woman asking the Man..and he answering he is willing. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 226/2. 1864 Maine *Anc. Law* v. (1876) 154 The higher form of civil marriage, which was called Coemption. 1880 Muirhead tr. *Instit. Gaius* I. § 115 a, Fiduciary coemption was also had recourse to of old to enable a woman to make a will.

Hence **Coemptional,** *a.* [L. *coemptiōnāl-is*], relating to coemption. **Coemptiona·tor** [L.], one who enters into a coemption. **Coe·mptive** *a.*, of the nature of coemption.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Coemptional*, which is often in buying, or a buying together. 1875 Poste *Gaius* I. comm. (ed. 2) 107 Bondage was the result of mancipation by a parent or coemptionator. *Ibid.* I. § 123 If it is asked in what respect coemptive conveyance differs from mancipation, the answer is this, that coemption does not reduce to a servile condition. 1880 Muirhead tr. *Instit. Gaius* I. § 118 She..stands to her coemptionator in the position of a daughter who is married to him.

Co-enact, -enactor: see Co-.

Cœna·culous, *a.* [f. L. *cēnācul-um* (erroneously spelt *cœn-*) dining- or supping-room + -ous.] That eats suppers; supper-loving.

1825 L. Hunt *Bacchus in Tuscany* 479 People grossly cœnaculous.

‖ **Cœnanthium** (sɪnæ·nθiɒm). *Bot. Obs.* [mod. L. (proposed by Nees von Esenbeck), f. Gr. *κοιν-ός* common + *ἄνθ-ος* flower.] A name applied to a dilated floral axis destitute of calycine integuments, bearing flowers on its upper surface, as in *Dorstenia* and *Ficus*.

1857 Henfrey *Elem. Bot.* § 136 Cœnanthium of the Fig; the flowers inside the excavated fleshy receptacle.

‖ **Cœnæsthe·sia.** = next. [cf. Anæsthesia.]

1885 F. W. Myers in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 240 His coenesthesia or the sum of the obscure sensations of his whole physical structure.

‖ **Cœnæsthesis** (sīnèsθī·sis). *Psychol.* Also **cœnesthesis, cen-.** [f. Gr. *κοιν-ός* common + *αἴσθησις* sensation, perception. Cf. F. *cénesthésie.*] The general sense or feeling of existence arising from the sum of bodily impressions, as distinct from the definite sensations of the special senses; the vital sense.

1837 Sir W. Hamilton *Lect. Metaph.* (1877) II. xxvii. 157 The Vital sense receiving from various authors various synonyms, as coenaesthesis, common feeling, vital feeling, etc. 1881 J. Sully *Illusions* 197 That mass of organic feelings which constitutes what is known as cœnæsthesis, or vital sense. 1882 tr. *Ribot's Dis. Memory* II. 108 The undefined consciousness, the product of all the vital processes, constituting bodily perception..which is expressed in one word—the cœnesthesis.

Co-enamour, -endear: see Co-.

Cœnation, var. of Cenation, *Obs.*

Co-endu·re, *v.* [Co- I.] *intr.* To endure together or along *with*. Hence **Co-endu·ring** *ppl. a.*, lasting together *with*, of equal duration.

1801 *Month. Mag.* XII. 576 To religion and to learning a service has been rendered co-enduring with their influence. 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* viii. 480 His empire is to be co-extensive with the world, coenduring with time.

Cœnenchym (sɪne·ŋkim). *Zool.* Also -yme, and in L. form cœne·nchyma. [f. Gr. *κοιν-ός* common + *ἔγχυμα* infusion.] a. The calcareous frame-work by which a number of corallites are united into one corallum. b. The common or soft flesh (cœnosarc) of a compound Anthozoan.

1875 Huxley *Anat. Inv. An.* (1877) 155 (*Corallina*), A substance formed by the calcification of the cœnosarc which is termed cœnenchyma. 1884 Sedgwick tr. *Claus' Elem. Text-bk. Zool.* 227 As a rule the individuals are imbedded in a common body mass the cœnenchym, and their gastric cavities communicate more or less directly, so that the juices acquired..penetrate into the collected stock.

Co-enflame, -engage, -enjoy: see Co-.

Cœno- (sī·no), before a vowel cœn-, combining form of Gr. *κοινός* common, as in **Cœno·gamy** [Gr. *-γαμια, γάμος* marriage], community of husbands or wives. **Cœno·podous** *a.* [Gr. *ποδ-* foot], equal-footed or -limbed (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Cœ·notype,** a common type (of an organism); cf. *archetype*; thence **Cœnoty·pic** *a.* Also the following.

Cœno·biarch. [ad. late Gr. *κοινοβιάρχ-ης*, f. *κοινόβι-ον* Cœnobium + *-αρχης* ruler.] The head of a cœnobium or convent.

1721 in Bailey: 1775 in Ash.

Cœnobite, cenobite (sī·nobəit, se·nobəit). [ad. late L. *cœnobīta*, f. *cœnobium*; see below. Cf. F. *cénobite.* (In this word, and its cognates, English usage prefers *cœ-* to *ce-*.)] A member of a religious order living in a community; opposed to an *anchoret*, who lives in solitude.

a 1638 Mede *Wks.* III. 688 Cœnobites which live in society. 1776-88 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxxvii.(R.), The monks were divided into two classes: the cœnobites..and the anachorets. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. India* I. 109 The progress from single monks to cenobites. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* I. i. 50 The anchorites and cœnobites were drawn by the sight of these wild mountains.

attrib. 1819 *Q. Rev.* XXII. 63 The coenobite, it was argued, was preferable to the solitary life. 1876 M. Davies *Unorth. Lond.* 156 The cœnobite brethren.

Cœnobitic, cen- (sī*n*obi·tik, sen-), *a.* [f. prec. + -ic: cf. F. *cénobitique.*] Pertaining to a cœnobite; relating to, or of the nature of, a monastic community.

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* Pref. P 35 In the Cœnobiticke life of the first Christians .. they had all things in common. 1834 Coleridge *Lit. Rem.* 31 May, The old cœnobitic establishments of England. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. viii. 231 Churches which had lost much of the cenobitic character.

Cœnobi·tical, cen-, *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.] Of a cœnobitic character.

1636 James in *Iter Lanc.* (1845) Introd. 61 After they became cenobitical. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* v, On Tuesday..I hold a cœnobitical symposion at Monkbarns. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* § 5. 154 The founder had before him the cœnobitical establishments of the West.

Hence **Cœnobitically** *adv.*

1853 Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. vi. 194 The inhabitants did not live cœnobitically.

Cœnobitism, cen- (sī·nobəitiz'm, se·n-) [f. Cœnobite + -ism.] The practice or system of cœnobites.

1882-3 Schaff *Relig. Encycl.* I. 221/2 In the form of cenobitism it was entirely unknown. 1889 *Spectator* 26 Oct., The essence of the rule is a solitary life, broken only on great occasions by a concession to cœnobitism.

‖ **Cœnobium, cen-** (sɪnō·u·biɒm). *Pl.* cœnobia. [late L. *cœnobium*, a. Gr. *κοινόβιον* life in community, (in eccl. writers) convent, neut. of *κοινόβιος* living in community, f. *κοινός* common + *βίος* life, way of living.]

1. = Cœnoby.

1817 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xvi. 23 The regiment leaves its quarters, or..monks their Cœnobium. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* X. 360/2 Mr. Price, who has quitted the cœnobium.

2. *Bot.* a. The multilocular fruit of *Labiatæ* and *Boraginaceæ*. b. A structure formed by the union of a number of cells, constituting a stage in the life-history of certain Algæ.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Cenobium*, such fruits as those of labiates, borageworts, etc., which consist of several distinct lobes, not terminated by a style or stigma. 1882 Vines *Sachs's Bot.* 252 A number of cells unite to form the so-called Cœnobium.

3. *Zool.* A cluster of many unicellular animals, *i. e.* of 'colonial' Protozoa in which the individuals remain in organic connexion.

1888 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 886/2 It was shown that its zoospores may sometimes escape as cœnobia, like a degenerate Volvocinean which has exchanged the motile for the fixed condition.

Cœnoblast (sī·noblast). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *κοινός* common + *βλαστός* germ, after Ger. *coenoblastem*, Marshall.] The name given by W. Marshall of Leipzig, to the embryonic tissue, supposed by him to give origin eventually to the endoderm and mesoderm in the Sponges.

1883 *Zool. Rec. for* 1882, 8 (*Abstr. Marshall's paper*) The contents (called 'coenoblast') of the segmentation-cavity.

Hence **Cœnobla·stic** *a.*

1885 *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 85 Filled up solidly by a 'coenoblastic' membrane.

Cœnoby, cenoby (sī·nobi, se·n-). [ad. late L. *cœnobium*; see above.] A conventual establishment.

a 1475 tr. *T. à Kempis's Imit.* I. iii, Pere wolde not be..so muche dissolucion in cenobies and monasteries. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 603 Great Cœnobies were built for them, so called of their communion of life. 1646 Buck *Rich. III*, 68 (R.) Stones brought from that demolished cenoby. 1882-3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 241 He ..established twelve such cenobies in the neighbourhood.

‖ **Cœnœcium** (sɪnī·ʃiɒm). *Zool.* [mod.L. f. Gr. *κοιν-ός* common + *οἶκος* house.] The common dermal system of a colony of Polyzoa; a polypary.

1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 192 The only element of the Polyzoa with which the palæontologist is concerned is the external investment of the colony—the 'cœnœcium' or 'polyzoarium'. 1881 Vines in *Nature* No. 620. 463 Cœnœcium..Applicable alike to the 'Frond', or 'Polyzoary', of Fenestella, Polypora, Phyllopora, or Synocladia: or to the associated Zoœcia and their connecting 'interstitial tubuli', of Ceriopora, Hyphasmapora, and Archæopora.

Hence **Cœnœ·cial** *a.*, **Cœnœ·cic** *a.*, of or pertaining to a cœnœcium.

1881 *Nature* XXIV. 95 The close similarity of the Silurian with the later forms, in the habit of cœnœcic growth.

Cœnosarc (sī·nosāɪk). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *κοινό-ς* common + *σάρξ, σαρκ-* flesh.] The common living basis or 'flesh' by which the several individuals forming a compound zoophyte, or polypidom, are united together.

1849 Murchison *Siluria* App. 539 Chitinous investment, surrounding the cœnosarc and polype. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 245 The hydrosome consists of a number of hydranths or nutritive zooids collectively forming the trophosome, and connected to one another by a branching coenosarc.

Cœnosa·rcal, *a. Zool.* [f. prec. + -al.] Of or pertaining to the cœnosarc, as in *cœnosarcal canal, tube*, etc.

1879-88 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 246 The products of digestion..are conveyed along the coenosarcal tube, through branches, stems and roots, in brief, through the whole hydrophyton.

Cœnosa·rcous, *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] Characterized by having a cœnosarc; of the nature of a cœnosarc.

† **Cœno·se,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *cænōs-us* (erroneously *cœn-*) filthy, f. *cænum* mud, filth.] 'Filthy, muddy' (Bailey 1731 Vol. II). So † **Cœno·sity,** [L. *cænōsitas*], 'filthiness' (Bailey 1721).

Cœno·steal, *a.* [f. next + -al.] Of or pertaining to a cœnosteum.

‖ **Cœnosteum** (sɪnɒ·stiɒm). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *κοιν-ός* common + *ὀστέον* bone.] The common calcareous skeleton of the Hydrocorallina, a division of the Hydrozoa, as of millepore coral.

1880 Moseley *Zool. Challenger Exped.* VII. 12 The hard tissue is here termed *cœnosteum* to distinguish it from the Anthozoan *corallum*. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 776 Stylasteridae: Coenosteum arborescent.

Cœnure (sī·niuɪ). *Zool.* [ad. mod L. *cœnūrus* (more common than the Eng. form), f. Gr. *κοιν-ός* common + *οὐρά* tail, so called from the single body with many heads.] The 'many-headed bladder-worm'; the hydatid which produces the disease called staggers in sheep; it is the cystic stage or larva of *Tænia cœnurus*, one of the tapeworms of the dog.

1847 Craig, *Cœnure*..Hydatides which infest the brain of sheep. 1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 99 The Coenurus of the sheep causes giddiness, and becomes fatal to the animal which harbours it. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 326 There are 300 to 400 heads in Coenurus.

Coepe, obs. form of Cope.

Co-epi·scopacy, *rare.* [after L. *co-episcopātus*, f. *co-episcopus* co-bishop.] The position of co-bishop, joint bishophood.

1644 Jessop *Angel of Eph.* 44 Austin .. yeelded to undertake..the burthen of Coepiscopacie with Valerius.

Coequal (kosī·kwǫl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Co- 2 and 3 b + Equal. Cf. L. *coæquālis* of equal age, companion in age, and F. *coégal.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Equal *with* († *to, unto*) one another or others; of the same rank, power, importance, value, etc. (Usually of persons or their attributes.)

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1012 in *Babees Bk.* 186 Bishoppe Marques & erle coequalle. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Athan. Creed*, The whole three Persons be coeternal together and co-equal. 1557 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall* 180 a/2 We are not coequal vnto them in vertue. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 33 If once he come to be a Cardinall, Hee'l make his cap coequall with the Crowne. 1699 POMFRET *Poems, On the General Conflagration* (R.), Ineffable, coequal three. 1875 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 458 Here were men (co-equal with their fate) Who did great things. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 380 The co-eternal and co-equal Son.

† **2.** Of the same age, coeval. *Obs.*

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 111 The highest mentioner of it is Vincentius Tibaritanus, co-equall with Cyprian.

3. Of equivalent extent, coextensive *with*.

1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 2 The district is almost coequal with the ancient bishopric of Lindisfarne. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 544 These elements are not coequal with the original substance of the nation.

B. *sb.*

1. One who is the equal of another.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 680 God calleth the shepheard that is smitten, his fellow or coequall. 1657 W. S. *Schism Dispach't* 162 A denial of Appeals to Coequals in Authority. *a* 1864 LANDOR *Wks.* (1868) II. 56/2 Conquerors of Time, heirs and coequals of Eternity.

† **2.** One of the same age, a coeval. *Obs.*

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* v. § 17. 429 Those warlike sports..were practiced by Cyrus when he was a youth, and by his coequals and play-fellowes.

† **Coe·qual,** *v. Obs.* [f. the adj.]

1. *trans.* To be or become coequal with (another).

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 56 They cannot march cheek by jowl with her, or coequal her. 1604–14 S. GRAHAME in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 26 That ill Coequals still The greatest ill in hell.

2. To make equal with (another).

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probleme* I. 8 Rabbi Elias.. lately coequalled in a manner with the very prophet Eliah himself. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. lii. (1612) 235 Gods Cou'nant with the Patriarchs and extending to their Seede, Vs Gentiles to coequall, is a Primate of our Creede.

Coequality (kəʊɪ·kwɒ·lĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The state or condition of being coequal.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 102 Familiaritie, or coequallitie doth euer bring contempt. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. (1617) 266 The coequalitie and coeternitie of the Sonne with the Father was denyed. 1773 J. ALLEN *Serm. St. Mary's Oxf.* 17 His coequality, coeternity and consubstantiality with the Father. 1865 *Times* 6 Sept. 8 He cannot be admitted to any coequality, social or political.

Coe·qualize, *v. rare.* [f. COEQUAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To make coequal.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 193 [The Hindoo widow] is forced to be partaker in her Husbands destinie, till Atropos with a dull Knife coequalizes her warm composure with her mates infecting carcase.

Coequally (kəʊɪ·kwŏli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a coequal manner or degree.

1643 *Case of Affairs* 2 Parties, Orders, or States, coequally authorised in the power of acting with the Head. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trinal* viii. 142 Truth and love are coequally influential.

Coe·qualness. *rare*⁻⁰. = COEQUALITY.

1727–31 in BAILEY vol. II. 1775 in ASH.

† **Co·equate, Coequa·ted,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *coæquāt-us*, pa. pple. of *coæquāre* to make equal with another.] Made equal with something else. In *coequate* or *coequated anomaly*, the true or equated anomaly of a planet: see ANOMALY.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerot.* 50 The coæquated and smoothe plaine. 1624 USSHER *Sermon* 59 God is made the coæquate object of the whole body of Divinitie. 1676 HALLEY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 230 If the angle of coæquate anomaly be acute. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 381 *A S L* the Coequate Anomaly. *Ibid.* I. 390 The coequated Anomaly. 1769 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 549/2 s. v. *Astronomy*, The planet's distance from it [the aphelion].. is called its true or coequated anomaly.

† **Coequa·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [sb. of action f. L. *coæquāre* to make equal with one another: cf. Co- 3 a, and EQUATION.] The action of making coequal or of equalizing together.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* IV. in Ashm. (1652) 144 Or of Pryncypylls a coequacyon as other tells. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* III. 302 (R.) If all the extant parts of a [physical] superficies be so depressed to a level with the rest, that there is a coæquation, if I may so speak, made of all the superficial parts of a body.

† **Co-e·quipage.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [see Co- 3 a.] Mutual equality or correspondence. See EQUIPAGE.

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 15 How these three should have been studiously carryed on in a true Co-equipage, or correference one to the other; so that they might.. mutually promote each other to the conclusion of the worke.

† **Co-e·quitate,** *v. Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. Co- 1 + L. *equitāt-* ppl. stem of *equitāre* to ride on horseback.] To ride together. 1623 in COCKERAM.

Coerbuille, variant of CUIR-BOUILLI.

Coerce (kəʊɪə·ɹs), *v.* In 5 ?**coherce.** [ad. L. *coercēre* to shut in, restrain, confine, f. *co-* together + *arcēre* to shut up, restrain, keep off, prevent. F. had *cohercier, -er, coercer* in 14–16th c., whence the example of *coherce* in 1475 (if this is not a misprint for COHERT, the ordinary word at that time).]

1. *trans.* To constrain or restrain (a voluntary or moral agent) by the application of superior force, or by authority resting on force; to constrain to compliance or obedience by forcible means; 'to keep in order by force' (J.). Also *absol.*

1659 [see COERCING]. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 78 When an old Proverb, or an End of Verse Could more, than all our Penal Laws, coerce. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 290 The Punishments.. sufficient to coerce this profligate sort of Men. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* III. 125 To coerce the crowds and keep order. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 374 When they were able, coercing the voters with a high hand. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) I. vii. 105 He was charged to coerce, and not to persuade. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 401 States of discord, in which.. the subjects always obey against their will, and have to be coerced.

b. (with the action of the agent as object).

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 259 Having the advantage of numbers, they coerced the entire proceedings. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxviii. 669 Tenants..able to offer a very vigorous and sustained resistance to any attempts made to coerce their labour.

c. *absol.* To use coercive measures in government. Cf. COERCION 2.

1833 PALMERSTON *Sp. Irish Coercion* 21 Mar., There is the difference between us and Metternich or the Pope; we coerce as they do, but then we redress grievances as they do not. 1885 *Academy* 14 Nov. 319/2 'Coerce, coerce', was dinned into Thomas Drummond's ears by coercion-reared officials.

2. *Const.* **a.** To compel or force *to do* anything. (The first quot. may be a misprint for *coherte*, used elsewhere as on p. 38.)

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 69 The duc..wyth hys felyshyppe were coherced to take the Bastyle for her deffence. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* v. 254 To have coerced those warriors to march.

b. To force *into* (an action or state).

a 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iii. (1872) 41 Coerce the particulars of faith into exact coincidence with a formal creed. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. 206 The Scotch barons ..were coerced into submission.

† **3.** To subject to restraint in the matter of. *rare.*

1780 BURKE *Sp. Bristol prev. to Election* Wks. III. 377 Therefore the debtor is ordered.. to be coerced his liberty until he makes payment.

4. To enforce or effect by compulsion. (*U. S.*)

a 1850 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) II. 27 The arm of despotism ..could not have coerced its execution more effectually. 1864 WEBSTER, To coerce obedience, to coerce compliance with the conditions of a contract. 1877 [see COERCED].

† **5.** To enforce (anything) *on* any one. *rare.*

1790 CATH. GRAHAM *Lett. Educ.* 317 Represented as divine truths, and coerced on the human mind under the pains and penalties of death in this world, and damnation in the next.

† **Coe·rceate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. L. *coercē-re* COERCE + -ATE. Cf. *coeate.*] *trans.* To restrain, check, keep in order.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 646 Use purges to coerceate the..humours.

Coerced (kəʊɪə·ɹst), *ppl. a.* [f. COERCE *v.* + -ED.] Constrained, compelled by force; enforced (*U.S.*).

1836 J. T. LEADER *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 23 June, The landlord is followed to the poll by his tenants—a submissive train of coerced electors. 1877 BURROUGHS *Taxation* 18 Equally entitled to the aid of coerced loans.

† **Coe·rcement.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] Constraint, application of force.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 120 Unto men that are of meane spirit, to such as be naturally touched with any bad or vile coercement.

† **Coe·rcent,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *coercēnt-em* pr. pple. of *coercēre* to COERCE.] Constraining.

1660 T. WILLSFORD *Scales Commerce* A iv b, To attract exiled men (as brothers) either with a coercent or an obligent Fraternity.

Coercer (kəʊɪə·ɹsəɹ). [f. COERCE *v.* + -ER.] One who coerces.

1811 *Monthly Rev.* LXVI. 467 The two conquerors of Italy, and coercers of the Popes. 1845 MOZLEY *Ess.* (1878) I. 166 The coarse vigour and teeming animal life of heresy never made the coercer shrink or flag.

Coercible (kəʊɪə·ɹsĭb'l), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IBLE.]

1. That can be coerced.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Coercible*, which may be bridled or restrained. 1721 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 171 The tradesman.. is a coercible member of the community.

2. Of gases: Compressible; sometimes, in recent use, condensible.

1777 DE MAGELLAN *Glass Appar. Min. Waters* 46 The other elastic but likewise coercible fluid which we call dephlogisticated air [nitrogen].

Coe·rcibleness. Coercible quality.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Coercing (kəʊɪə·ɹsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COERCE *v.* + -ING 1.] Constraining, forcing.

1659 SIR H. VANE in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 329 It is a coercing the conscience.

Coercion (kəʊɪə·ɹʃən). Forms: 5–6 cohercion, -yon, 6 cohersion, 6–7 coertion, 6– coercion. [a. OF. *cohercion, cohertion* (mod.F. *coercion*), ad. L. *coerctiōnem, coertiōnem*, in mediæval spelling *coercīōnem*, a by-form (on the analogy of the simple *arcēre, arctum, arctiōnem*) of *coercitiōn-em*, f. *coercit-* ppl. stem of *coercēre* to restrain, coerce.

The current spelling is deceptive, suggesting formation from *coerce* + *-ion*. This no doubt led to the retention of the *c* when all other words with the mediaeval spelling *-cion*, were altered to the Latin type in *-tion*. The pronunciation also is the same as that of words in *-tion, -sion*.]

I. The action of coercing.

1. Constraint, restraint, compulsion; the application of force to control the action of a voluntary agent.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 36 Pream., Such.. releasses.. were made by compulcion, cohercion and emprisonement. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. viii, That a noble childe, by his owne naturall disposition, and nat by coertion, may be induced to receiue perfect instruction in these sciences. 1537 *Inst. Chr. Man* L v b, Noo man may kyll, or use suche bodily cohercion, but onely princis. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. iii. § 4 To fly to the civil magistrate for coercion of those that will not otherwise be reformed. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 270 Winning men to obedience, not by Coercion, and Punishing; but by Perswasion. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XX. 185 By strong coercion of our arms subdued. 1859 MILL *Liberty* I. 21 The moral coercion of public opinion. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. 283 Justice is degraded by.. the coercion of juries. 1879 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Riding Recoll.* ii. (ed. 7) 17 Judicious coercion, so employed that the brute obeys the man without knowing why.

b. Forcible restraint *of* (action).

1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 388 A more uniform administration of justice in ordinary cases, a stricter coercion of outrage.

† **c.** The enforcement or execution of an ecclesiastical sentence. *Obs.*

1546 *Act* 37 *Henry VIII*, c. 17 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 23 May laufully execute and exercise all manner of jurisdiccion commonly called ecclesiasticall jurisdiccion and all censures and coertions appertayninge.. unto the same. *a* 1676 HALE *Common Law* (J.), The coercion or execution of the sentence in ecclesiastical courts, is only by excommunication of the person contumacious.

2. Government by force, as opposed to that which rests upon the will of the community governed; the employment of force to suppress political disaffection and the disorder to which it gives rise. In modern English politics, chiefly applied to the suspension of ordinary constitutional liberties, and other exceptional legislation, from time to time applied to Ireland. *Coercion Act, Coercion Bill*: popular name for the Act of Parliament of 1833 and various subsequent ones.

As the word has had, in later times, a bad flavour, suggesting the application of force as a remedy, or its employment against the general sense of a community, it is now usually avoided by those who approve of the action in question.

1798 A. O'CONNOR in Madden *United Irishmen* Ser. II. (1843) II. xiv. 322 The recall of Lord Fitzwilliam.. the renewal of the reign of terror and coercion. 1832 SIR C. NAPIER *Life* (*Pall Mall G.* (1887) 19 Oct. 9/1) Coercion, damnable coercion! What has been the ruin of Ireland but this accursed coercion. 1833 PALMERSTON in Bulwer *Life* (1870) II. x. 148 Few absolute Governments could by their own authority establish such a system of coercion as that which the freely chosen representatives of the people are placing at the command of the Government of this country. 1880 W. E. FORSTER *Let. Gladstone* 23 Nov. in *Life* II. vi. 272 Like myself.. driven with the utmost reluctance to take the side of coercion. 1888 DK. ARGYLL *Let.* in *Times* 9 Nov. 9/6 The cant which brands as 'coercion' that which is the duty of every Government.

attrib. 1834 PALMERSTON in Bulwer *Life* (1870) II. 205 The Coercion Bill will pass without much difficulty. 1848 O'NEILL DAUNT *Recoll. O'Connell* II. App. 306 The Coercion Act of 1833 was passed by an English Parliament in defiance of a majority of Irish members. 1875 M. F. CUSACK *Sp. Liberator* I. Introd. 9 One of his most powerful speeches was on the subject of Coercion Laws for Ireland. 1880 W. E. FORSTER *Let. Gladstone* 26 Dec., My draft Coercion, or, as it may be called..Protection Bill. 1881 *Ibid.* 20 Nov., My replacement by some one not tarred by the coercion brush.

3. Physical pressure; compression.

1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* III. i. (1851) 233 Hay.. reduced to such a state of coercion as to be easily packed on board transports. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xl. (1856) 370 We have passed, by the inevitable coercion of ice from the highest regions of Arctic exploration.. to the lowest. 1863 FR. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 38 This violent coercion and tight bandaging.

II. † **4.** The faculty or power of coercing or punishing; 'coercitive power' or 'jurisdiction'. (So L. *coercitio.*) *Obs.*'

[*c* 1189 HERBERT DE BOSEHAM *Vita S. Thomæ* III. xxiv. in *Materials Becket* (Rolls) III. 268 Sacrosancta ecclesia.. duos habet reges.. duas jurisdictiones et duas coertiones.] 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxii. 349 [They are] to be at the jurysdiction and cohercyon of the Churche of Rome. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. vi. 279 In vaine is that power which is not inabled with coertion. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 907 They submitted themselves to the Jurisdiction and Coertion of the Archbishop.

b. *fig.* Conviction, power to compel assent.

1768 STERNE *Serm.* iv. 67 The single hint of the Camel and what a very narrow passage he has to go, has more coercion in it, than all the seesaws of philosophy.

Coercionary (kəʊɪə·ɹʃənări), *a.* [f. prec. + -ARY.] Of, or of the nature of, coercion.

1884 W. TEBB in *Chr. Commew.* 24 Jan. 355/2 Mr. Spencer has pointed out.. the complete failure of the coercionary enactments in preventing small-pox epidemics.

Coercionist (kəʊɪə·ɹʃənist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who advocates or supports government by coercion; *esp.* in modern English politics, one who supports such government in Ireland.

1841 MIALL in *Nonconf.* I. 3 We suspect this is written by a coercionist to catch very flat dissenters. 1885 *Daily News*

16 July 4/7 Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will become coercionist again.

Coercitive (ko,ə·ɹsitiv), *a.* (and *sb.*). [as if ad. L. **coercitīv-us*, f. *coercit-* ppl. stem of *coercēre* to COERCE. Cf. F. *coercitif.*]

1. = COERCIVE 1. ? *Obs.*

1632 C. DOWNING *State Eccl. Kingd.* (1634) 41 That jurisdiction whereby hee doth exercise .. his corrective, coercitive, coactive power. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 39 If he had not had coercitive jurisdiction to have punish't his delinquency. 1660 — *Duct. Dubit.* III. ii. § 1 Without a coercitive power there can be no government.

2. *Coercitive force*: see COERCIVE 4.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 7 Steel .. has a force which, in the first instance, resists the assumption of magnetism; and, when assumed, resists its withdrawal. This is called the coercitive force. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 122 The transmission of the discontinuous current produces sound..in different degrees for each, depending on the coercitive force that opposes the phenomenon.

†**B.** quasi-*sb.* = COERCIVE B. *Obs. rare.*

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* i. (1850) 7 Of these as man can take no cognizance, so he can make no coercitive.

Coercive (ko,ə·ɹsiv), *a.* Also 7 **coersive.** [irreg. f. COERCE + -IVE, by association with words in *-ive* formed on ppl. stems in *s*, as *aspersive, aversive, conversive*; Littré cites a F. *coercif* of 16th c., but *coercitif* is the recognized form in F.]

1. Of the nature of coercion; having the attribute of coercing.

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. iii. § 1 Power .. coercive over other ministers. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* III. i. 5 The King .. had taken a more harsh and coercive way. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XI. 360 Twelve moons the foe the captive youth detains In painful dungeons, and coercive chains. 1836 D. W. HARVEY in Hansard *Parl. Deb.* Ser. III. XXXII. 22 If ..it was necessary to resort to coercive legislation, in order to make men religious? 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. 92 A coercive police .. who would have held down the people while they learnt their lesson by starvation. 1880 W. E. FORSTER *Let. Gladstone* 25 Oct., Should we accompany our coercive measure by any counter-bill? 1881 MRS. P. O'DONOGHUE *Ladies on Horseback* II. iv. 59 [A rider] adopting coercive measures for his own safety.

2. Compelling assent or belief, convincing.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 369, I see no coercive argument, to enforce his belief to the contrary, can be taken out of Scripture. 1728 *Pope's Dunc.* I. 104 *note*, His reasons for this Fury..are so strong and so coercive. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sci.* 27 The next Phænomenon .. is equally coercive, if Men would reflect or attend to it at all.

3. Having the power of physical pressure or compression. Cf. COERCION 3.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 21 Free from the coercive power of head-bands and other artificial violence. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* (1729) Gen. Advt. 94 It may seem incredible, that so thin a skin should be more coercive to a mutinous Liquor, than a Barrel. *a* 1729 BLACKMORE (J.), All things on the surface spread, are bound By their coercive vigour to the ground.

4. *Coercive force*: the hypothetical force in a magnetic substance which resists the separation of the two magnetic 'fluids', and which resists their reunion when they have been separated.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 288/1 A nonconducting energy, called the *coercive power*, exists in magnetic substances, by which the loss of magnetism when developed is prevented .. This is not the case with soft iron, which has not the coercive force. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (ed. 6) I. xv. 407 Philosophers have been obliged to infer the existence of a special force..They call it coercive force.

B. quasi-*sb.* A coercive means or measure.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* (1678) 12 His tribunal takes cognisance of all causes, and hath a coercive for all. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* Pref. 31 They..would push upon Coercives..and make equal Restraints upon their Fellow Christians. 1822 P. BEAUCHAMP (G. Grote) *Anal. Influence Nat. Relig.* (1875) 23 No known apprehension will act as a sufficient coercive upon his mind.

Coercively (ko,ə·ɹsivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a coercive manner, by way of coercion.

1661 *Discip. & Cerem. Ch. Eng.* II. 16 The exercise of civil Government, coercively by Mulcts, or corporal Penalties. 1690 PENN *Rise & Progr. Quakers* (1834) 58 The national churches, that have coercively pressed conformity to their respective creeds. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 166 This is .. the one essential claim which must be indisputably and coercively made good.

Coerciveness (ko,ə·ɹsivnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Coercive quality.

1727–31 BAILEY vol. II, *Coerciveness*, compulsiveness. 1775 in ASH. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data Ethics* vii. 126 The element of coerciveness .. originates from experience of those several forms of restraints. 1889 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 594 Conscience with its authoritativeness and coerciveness.

Co-ere·ctant, -erected, *a. Her.* [f. CO- 2.] Of bearings: Set up or erected side by side.

In mod. Dicts.

Coerulein, etc.: see CER-.

†**Co-essence,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CO- 1.] *trans.* To make of one essence or nature.

1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night* E iiij b, Our flutring thoughts when wee are drowned in deadly sleepe take hold and coessence themselues with anie ouerboyling humour which sourseth hiest in our stomackes.

Coessential (kōu,ėse·nʃăl), *a.* [f. CO- 2 + ESSENTIAL.]

1. United or inseparable in essence or being.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 112 All the parts .. be Coessentiall and concrete. 1618–29 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 335 There are other Laws that be coessential and collateral with Government. 1675 *Art Contentm.* Pref. 175 The desire of happiness is so coessential with our nature.

2. One in essence, haying the same essence; esp. in *Theol.* of the Persons of the Trinity.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* v. 51 Coeternall, Coequall, and Coessentiall, that is to say .. of one selfesame substance or beeng. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. (1617) 290 Wee blesse and magnifie that Coessentiall Spirit eternally proceeding from both. 1713 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 30 As they are from Eternity three perfectly distinct Persons, so they are but one Co-essential God. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 233 The latter hold them [substance and quality] to differ in their very essence; while the former consider them to be coessential.

3. Jointly essential or necessary. *nonce-use.*

1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* iv. 158 Both were coessential factors in the last supper, the latter completing the former.

Coessentiality (kōu,ėse:nʃi,æ·lĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] Coessential quality or nature. (*Theol.*)

1673 MILTON *True Relig.* Wks. (1851) 410 As for terms of Triunity, Co-essentiality, Tripersonality, and the like, they reject them as Scholastic Notions. 1790 BURGESS *Divinity of Christ* 41 (T.) The appellation of the Son of God..implies coessentiality with God. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* II. 992/2 The co-essentiality of the Son.

Coessentially (kōu,ėse·nʃăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In a coessential manner.

1818 in TODD; and in subsequent Dicts.

Coesse·ntialness. *rare*$^{-0}$. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = COESSENTIALITY.

1727–31 in BAILEY vol. II. 1775 in ASH.

†**Coesse·ntiate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. CO- 2 + ESSENTIATE *v.*] To form of the same essence. Hence, **Coesse·ntiated,** *ppl. a.*

1642 *Answ. to Observ. agst. King* 11 Courts of Iustice and Parliaments are not coessentiated, two natures inseparable, two simples incorporate.

Coest, obs. form of COAST *sb.*

Co-esta·blishment. [see CO- 3 a.] Joint or concurrent establishment.

1791 BP. WATSON *Charge Clergy* 11 (T.) A coestablishment of the teachers of different sects of Christians. 1803 — *Let.* in *Anecd. of Life* (1818) II. 177 A kind of co-establishment of the Catholick clergy should be admitted. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 248 The coestablishment of all sects is an easy process.

Co-esta·te. [see CO- 3 b. Cf. F. *coétat.*] An estate or state possessing co-ordinate authority or rank with another.

1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 540 To sacrifice his person and dominions, rather than suffer the liberties and prerogatives of his dear co-estates to be destroyed. 1798 WELLINGTON in Owen *Disp.* 37 The several co-estates were then so equally balanced. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* 3. 671 The petty kings revolt from Chedorlaomer and his co-estates.

Coe-stid: see COE.

†**Co·etan(e.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *coætāne-us*: see COETANEOUS.] = COETANEAN *sb.*

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* To Rdr., Sedulius .. the coetan of Bernard. 1623 COCKERAM, *Coetanes*, of one time and age.

†**Coeta·neal,** *a. Obs.* [f. as next + -AL.] = next.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* I. i. 7 How then could Nimrod and Abraham be coetaneall? *Ibid.* 15 Talus is made coetaneall with Rhadamanth.

†**Coeta·nean,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 7 **coetanean, coetanian.** [f. as COETANEOUS + -AN.]

A. *adj.* = COETANEOUS.

1616 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* I. xii. 69 Jehu (with whom Jonadab was coetanean). 1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Wars Eng.* IV–V. 109 Coetanean with the Plannets.

B. *sb.* A contemporary, a coeval.

1636 PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim.* 105 John Wickliffe, and his Coætanean Richard Fitzralphe. 1694 J. SMITH *Doctr. Lord's Day* 52 They who ..were either before Moses or his Coetanians.

Coetane·ity. Also 7 **coetanity.** [f. L. *coætāne-us* (see next) + -ITY.] The quality of being coetaneous; contemporaneousness.

1622–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* (1674) Introd. 17/2 Borrowing ..from Chronologies consent of time and co-etanity of Princes. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 366 The hypothesis of the coetaneity of the marine and vitriolic acids.

Coetaneous (kōu,itē̆·nĭəs), *a.* Also **coæt-.** [f. late L. *coætāne-us* one of the same age (f. *co-* together + *ætāt-* age + *āne-us* adj. suffix) + -OUS.] = COEVAL in all senses. Const. *with*, † *to*, *unto*.

1. Coming into existence or arising at the same time; of contemporary or simultaneous origin and antiquity.

1608 BP. J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 38 A parallele to this, coetaneous .. in time. 1622–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 100 Corrivals with the Jesuites .. and almost coætaneous in point of time, are the Oratorians. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 134 The sick man reviving by degrees Feels coetaneous Pleasure, Cure, and ease. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 345 The Pyrenees and other coetaneous chains, such as the northern Apennines. 1853 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Studies* (1857) 48 The gradual, not coetaneous, development of the kinds of words or parts of speech.

2. Of the same age, equal in age.

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. i. 216 We being but of yesterday, they coetaneous with the world and time itselfe. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 86 Anticipate the virtues of age .. So may st thou be coetaneous unto thy elders, and a father unto thy contemporaries. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VII. 459 Then he would sit Beneath the coetaneous oak.

3. Existing or living at the same time; contemporary.

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 332 That land seems not to have received its name of Uz coetaneous to Abraham. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 721 Some of his coætaneous Medicks. 1791 COWPER *Iliad.* I. 315 Two generations past of mortals born In Pylus, coëtaneous with himself. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess. Experience* (1885) II. 361 Bear .. with this coetaneous growth of the parts.

4. Of equal duration, coextensive in duration.

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxxiii. 226 To ascribe a coetaneous being of the world with God, is to make it God. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. 342 Our troubles and our lives are coetaneous, live and die together. 1836 LANDOR *Peric. & Asp.* Wks. 1846 II. 435 Little of life is remaining, but my happiness will be coetaneous with it.

Hence **Coeta·neously** *adv.*, **Coeta·neousness.**

1818 DWIGHT *Theol.* (1830) I. xiv. 240 Whatever exists in the divine Mind exists co-etaneously and co-eternally with all other things which exist in it. 1727–31 BAILEY vol. II, *Coetaneousness*, the being of the same age with. 1848 R. HAMILTON *Disq. Sabbath* i. 15 It derives all its authority of proof out of its coëtaneousness.

Coetanian, var. of COETANEAN.

Coetanity, obs. var. of COETANEITY.

†**Coetany,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. = COETANEOUS.

1649 W. GREY *Surv. Newcastle* (1818) 25 An ancient stone house..at least coetany with the Castle.

Coete, obs. form of COAT.

†**Coete·rn(e,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *co-ætern-us.*] = next.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. vi. 172 Þei wenen .. þat þis worlde ben maked coeterne wiþ his makere. 1557 *Primer*, Al the iii persons be coeterne and equall.

Coeternal (kōu,itə̄·ɹnăl), *a.* (and *sb.*). [Partly f. L. *co-ætern-us*, or a. F. *coéternel*; partly f. CO- 2 + ETERNAL.] **A.** *adj.* Equally eternal; existing with another eternally.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 7 The sone..is without begynnyng: coeternal to his fader . and to the holy ghost. 1549 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 6 The glorye equall, the maiestie coeternall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 2 Hail holy light, ofspring of Heav'n first-born, Or of th' Eternal Coeternal beam. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* III. Philosophers have thought Matter co-eternal with the Deity. 1818 G. S. FABER *Horæ Mos.* II. 423 The coeternal, co-equal Word of God.

B. *sb.* One equally eternal with another.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 435 The Angels are placed in the high heavens, not as coeternals with God.

Coeternally (kōu,itə̄·ɹnăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a coeternal manner, with equal eternity.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. (1617) 291 His coeternally begotten Sonne. 1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* xxxviii. 294 If Matter did not exist coeternally with God. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 188 They allege, that illusion has existed from beyond all duration of time, and that, coeternally with it, the soul has been enthralled.

Coete·rnalness. *rare*$^{-0}$. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Coeternal state or quality. 1727–31 in BAILEY vol. II.

Coeternity (kōu,itə̄·ɹnĭti). [f. CO- 3 a + ETERNITY.] Coeternal existence or quality; eternal existence with another; equal eternity.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* v. 59 Neither is the Sunne afore his beames, nor the Sunne or beames afore the light, otherwise than .. that the beames are begotten and the light is proceeding, which is an apparant image of the Coeternitie. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 76 This coeternity of matter opposeth God's independency. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. IV. lvii. 262 The antient Persians held a coeternity of these two principles. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. iii. 125 Aristotle's tenet of the co-eternity of matter.

†**Coete·rnize,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CO- 1 + ETERNIZE.] *trans.* To make or call coeternal.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XI. iv. (1620) 389 The soule, which if they doe coeternize with God, etc.

‖**Cœur** (kör). [Fr.; = 'heart'.]

†**1.** (Also *cœur-cherry.*) The heart cherry. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* (1651) § 509 The Cœur-Cherry which inclineth more to White, is sweeter than the Red. 1655 MOUFET & BENN. *Health's Improv.* (1746) 294 The Cœurs or French Cherries are most cordial.

2. *Her.* The centre or fesse-point of the escutcheon.

Coeval (ko,ī·văl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7–8 **coæval(l,** 7 **coevall.** [f. L. *coæv-us* (see COEVE) + -AL.]

A. *adj.* Const. *with*, † *to*.

1. Of equal antiquity, of contemporaneous origin, going back to the same date.

1622–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* (1682) Pref., Episcopacy was coæval with the Church it self. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. i. (1695) 49, I conceive that Ideas in the Understanding, are coeval with Sensation. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 208 Coeval to mankind itself, and born with it. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 153 This custom of so standing is coeval with Christianity in England.

2. Of the same age, equally old, having existed or lived the same number of years.

a 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Meleager*, Those Trees .. Coeval with the World, a venerable Sight. 1742 FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* III. i, Mrs. Towwouse is coeval with our lawyer. 1811 L. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* 62 There was, in a rising generation, something .. which she had not perceived in that co-eval with herself.

3. Living or existing at the same time or in the same age of the world; contemporary.

1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 403 They all flourish'd between the Fortieth and Fiftieth Olympiads, and must have been Co-eval. 1823 *Month. Mag.* LV. 516 The cap-

tivity of Zedekiah, which was coeval with the death of Hophra. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 583 An ancient tribe which was coeval with some of the extinct Mammals.

4. Of coincident duration, lasting to the same age or time.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 86 Were men to live coëval with the sun, The patriarch-pupil would be learning still. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* II. xiv, The Boy, coeval with whose life Yon magic Fire must burn. 1886 FROUDE *Oceana* ii. 24 Ovid .. claims at the close of his 'Metamorphoses' to have built a monument which will be coeval with mankind.

B. *sb.*

1. One who is of the same age or standing in point of time *with* another or others.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Coevals*, that are of the same age. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 51 With my coævals as well as with the millions since born. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 84 He is forlorn among his coevals; his juniors cannot be his friends.

2. A person (or thing) belonging to the same period or age of the world; a contemporary.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ii. § 14 It may seeme they [scyences] are ordained by God to be Coevalls, that is, to meete in one age. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 6 Hortensius, a long time Prince of Orators, afterwards Coevall and Competitour with Cicero. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 142 The man, of whom His own coevals took but little note. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 347 Neither his precepts nor his practice influenced any one of his greater coevals.

3. One who lives to the same point of time with another.

1878 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* I. i. 5 The relation of man to the Deity as his destined coeval.

Coevality (kōᵘ‚ĭvæ·lĭti). [f. COEVAL *a.* + -ITY.] The quality of being coeval; equality of age.

1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 143 In coessentiality with the body, coevallity. 1805 *Month. Mag.* XIX. 327 This coevality is confirmed. 1861 *Med. Times* 20 Apr. 420/2 The coëvality of the fossils with the mineral strata in which they are found.

Coevally (ko‚ī·văli), *adv.* [f. COEVAL + -LY [2].] In a way that is coeval; at the same age or period of time; contemporaneously; simultaneously.

a 1711 KEN *Preparat.* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 111 From Sin their Sire, both Hell and Death Co-evally drew breath. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Developm. Chr. Doctr.* 444 She was predestinated in the Eternal Mind coevally with the Incarnation of her Divine Son.

† **Coe·ve,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *coæv-us* of the same age, f. *co-* (see CO-) + *ævum* age.] = COEVAL.

1659 BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 265 This argument ..might prove..the points coeve with the languages. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. 64 Light, though coeve with the Sun, yet proceeded from the Sun, and depends upon it.

† **Co-everla·sting,** *a. Obs.* = CO-ETERNAL.

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 290 Coeuerlasting and consubstantiall with the Father. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 172 Love which with God's high Will concentrick steers, With God co-everlasting perseveres.

† **Coe·vity.** *Obs.* [f. L. type *coævitas*, f. *coævus*: see -ITY.] Equality of age; = CO-EVALITY.

1641 HEYLIN *Help to Hist.* (1671) 379 It hath co-evity with that of Paris. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. 39 They who conceived the World to have had a temporary Beginning or Creation, held the Coevity of all souls with it.

† **Coe·vous,** *a. Obs.* Also **coævous.** [f. L. *coæv-us* COEVE + -OUS.] = COEVAL.

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. I. 60 Coævous society. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. ii. § 9 Can we then think Noah ignorant of the ancient tradition of the world when his Father was so long coævous with Adam. 1697 in Somers *Tracts* I. 65 This Great Council bears a Date, coævous perhaps with the Originals of our Government.

Hence † **Coe·vousness,** equality of age, coevality.

1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 303 Their Coævousness with the immediate Manuscripts.

Co-executor (kōᵘ‚ekse·kiŭtəɹ, -ǒɹ). [a. med. L. *coexecūtor*: see CO- 3 c and EXECUTOR.] A joint executor.

[1387 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 2 Bartholomeo Neue, coexecutore interius in eodem testamento nominato.] 1433 *Ibid.* 95 Thomas Harneys and Robert Andrewe coexecutours. 1504 *Bury Wills* (1850) 104 My brother, wᵗ my seid wyff coexecutor. 1590 SWINBURNE *Treat. Test.* 182 Perhaps the coexecutor is dead. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* x. 105 The gentleman who was called upon to act as co-executor with Captain Aylmer.

Co-executrix (kōᵘ‚ekse·kiŭtriks). [f. CO- 3 c + EXECUTRIX after prec.] A joint executrix.

1847 in CRAIG. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Oct. 4/7 One of the co-executrices of the Dowager Lady Lytton.

Co-exert, -expire: see CO- I.

Coexist (kōᵘ‚egzi·st), *v.* [f. CO- + EXIST; cf. F. *coexister.*] *intr.* To exist together or in conjunction; to exist at the same time, in the same place, etc., *with* (rarely † *to*, † *unto*) another.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iv. 109 The three Stars that coexist in Heavenly Constellations are a multitude of stars. *Ibid.* 107 They [Generations of Mankind] never coexist, but are successive. 1690 LOCKE (J.), Of substances no one has any clear idea, farther than of certain simple ideas coexisting together. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 22 No real greatness can coexist with deceit.

Coexistence (kōᵘ‚egzi·stĕns). [f. CO- + EXISTENCE; cf. F. *coexistence.*] Existence together or in conjunction.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. iv. 345 A coexistence with that which is internally presented unto the understanding. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. § 7. 68 Choice may be immediately after a State of Indifference, but has no Coexistence with it. 1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 165 In the relation to each other .. of succession and not of coexistence. 1846 MILL *Logic* (ed. 4) III. v. § 8 The coexistences of phenomena can in no case be universal, unless the coexistences of the primeval causes..can be reduced to an universal law.

† **Coexi·stency.** *Obs.* = prec.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 42 Thus he [the devil] endeavours to propagate the unbelief of witches, whose concession infers his coexistency. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. John* i. 1 His co-eternity and co-existency with the Father. 1684 H. MORE *Answer, etc.* 405 The coexistency of the things they represent.

Coexistent (kōᵘ‚egzi·stĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. CO- + EXISTENT; cf. F. *coexistant.*]

A. *adj.* Existing together or in conjunction; coexisting; contemporaneous.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. ii. § 2 He makes Semiramis coexistent with the Siege of Troy. 1863 E. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 39 Relations between combinations thought of as coexistent or as successive. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 30 Every group of such coexistent faces is called a crystallographic form.

B. *sb.* That which coexists with something else; a concomitant.

1846 MILL *Logic* III. xxii. § 4 Every property of an object has an invariable coexistent which he called its Form. 1856 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VI. 34 Gorgeous envelopments..were almost necessarily the coexistents of elaborate writing.

Coexi·sting, *ppl. a.* Existing together.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iv. 110 Whether of successive or of coexisting Individuals. 1879 C. GEIKIE *Life of Christ* lvi. 678 The political and religious spheres, were declared not opposite, but co-existing.

Coexpa·nd, *v.* [f. CO- I + EXPAND.] *intr.* and *trans.* To expand together or along *with.*

a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 370 The various Orbs celestial co-expand, Adorn'd with Stars by thy Almighty Hand. 1798 *Month. Mag.* VI. 550 The dwelling place of the Hebrews could not coexpand with their numbers.

Coexte·nd, *v.* [f. CO- I + EXTEND.]

1. *trans.* To extend equally or coincidently with; to make coextensive.

1656 [see COEXTENDED]. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. § 26 (1713) 360 The Papal Authority was easily coextended with the Conquests of Charlemaigne. 1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* i. (1848) 57 The growth and progress of them are coextended with the general improvement of the human faculties.

2. *intr.* To be coextensive.

1617 [see below]. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 94 Whose Realm with this vast Globe should co-extend.

Hence **Coexte·nded, Coexte·nding,** *ppl. a.*

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* I. ii. 119 The Church and the Pope are coextending. 1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 137 The manhood is not coextended with the Godhead. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. v. 112 No such collateral or coextended extrinsick measure. 1779–81 JOHNSON *Life of Butler* Wks. II. 189 Such manners .. are coextended with the race of man.

Coextension (kōᵘ‚ekste·nʃən). [f. CO- 3 + EXTENSION.] Coincidence in extension.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 23 Some analogy, at least of co-extension, with my Body. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* II. VI. v. 37 Coextension .. or to speak .. more comprehensibly—sameness in the quantity of space occupied.

Coextensive (kōᵘ‚ekste·nsiv), *a.* [f. CO- 2 + EXTENSIVE.] Extending over the same space or time; of equal extension; coinciding in limits.

1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 305 My public conduct, co-extensive with my largest relation, must be my glory or my shame. 1786–9 BENTHAM *Wks.* II. 540 Coextensive to dominion is jurisdiction. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 55 The fluctuations in long bills..are co-extensive with the fluctuations in the value of money.

b. *Logic.* Having the same logical extension.

1870 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 93 Reciprocating, Convertible or Coextensive Concepts are those which have precisely the same Extension.

c. as *sb.* That which is coextensive.

1858 LD. R. CECIL in *Oxford Ess.* 62 Assuming that representation and taxation ought to be co-extensives.

So **Coexte·nsively** *adv.*; **Coexte·nsiveness.**

1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 580 That the Spirit of God operates as co-extensively as Christ has made the atonement. 1679 OATES *Serm. St. Michaels* 24 The coextensiveness of the grace of God in his Son Jesus. *c* 1830 BENTHAM *Justice & Codific. Petit.* Wks. V. 639/1 A remedy so approaching to co-extensiveness with the disorder.

† **Coexte·nt,** *a.* and *sb.* [f. CO- + EXTENT.]

A. *adj.* Coextended. **B.** *sb.* Coextension.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. II. II. xxii, But if the soul be justly coextent With this straight body. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 287 His Love .. to all Needs has boundless co-extents.

† **Cof,** *a. Obs.* 1–2 **cáf, kaf,** 4 **kof.** [OE. *cáf*:—OTeut. type **kaifo-*; f. root **kīf*, *kaif*, whence ON. *kîfa*, Ger. *keifen*, Du. *kijven*, to strive keenly. The meaning of OE. *cáf* was largely that of L. *acer*, *alacer.*] Quick, nimble, prompt; eager, keen, bold; fierce, pugnacious.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *On N. Test.* 16/39 (Gr.) Swiðe glæd on mode and on anȝinne caf. *c* 1000 Thorpe's *Hom.* II. 44 (Bosw.) Ðæt hi sceoldon beon cafe to Godes willan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 19962 Godess dom..to kiþenn forþ Biforenn kafe & kene. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 151 If he [the neddre] cloðed man se, cof he waxeð. *Ibid.* 220 On ðe cloðede ðe neddre is cof. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Þe luðere coue deouel. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 624 He hyȝed to Saré Comaunded hir to be cof & quyk. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 66 Þat herd Harald, fulle kene he was & kof [*rime* drof].

Co-fa·ctor. *Algebra.* One of the several factors of a product; a coefficient.

Cofar, obs. form of COFFER.

Co-faster, -father: see CO-.

† **Cofe.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **coif, coff(e.** [Related to COFF *v.* to buy; but the mode of formation is uncertain, as is also the relation of senses 1 and 2; they may be distinct derivatives. Cf. Du. *koop*, MHG. *kouf* 'dealing, bargain, trade'; also OHG. *choufo* 'dealer, merchant'.]

1. A bargain.

1471 *Act. Audit.* 12 (Jam.) The cofe made betuix her & vmquhile Johne of Brakenerig. 1480 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 70 (Jam.) Be resone of cofe & change made betuix the said Margret and Marioun her dochtir.

2. A hawker or pedlar.

a 1555 LYNDESAY *Peder Coffeis* 10 Ane scroppit cofe .. to by hennis reid-wod he rynnis. *Ibid.* 17 Ane swyngeor coife amangis the wyvis. *Ibid.* 33 Knaifatic coff misknawis him sell Quhen he gettis in a furrit goun. 15.. *Aberd. Reg.* (Jam.) Mispersoning the merchandis in calling of thaim coffeis.

3. = COVE, q. v.

† **Cofe, cove, cof,** *adv. Obs.* [OE. *cáfe*, f. *cáf* adj.: see COF.] Quickly, sharply, eagerly, promptly; soon.

a 1000 CYNEWULF *Elene* (Gr.) 56 Mæȝen samnode cafe to cease. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Icome sum cofer sum later. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 379 He hupþ and start swiþe cove, And secheþ paþes to þe grove. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 1825 Now ich wolde ȝeue hit kof For a schiuer of a lof! *Ibid.* 1961 To þe patriark a wente cof, & al his lif he him schrof. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 42 Al so cof as þe king kende þe sawe.

Co-feoffee (kōᵘ‚fefī·). *Law.* Forms: see FEOFFEE. [see CO- 3 c.] One who is enfeoffed with another or others; a joint feoffee.

1458 in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) I. xxii. 322 The forsaid Sir John, his cofeoffee. 1502 *Bury Wills* (1850) 94 All my cofeffees. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 128 The duchy of Lancaster .. was still in the hands of the cardinal and his co-feoffees.

† **Co-feoffer.** *Obs.* [see FEOFFER.] = prec.

1542 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 32 Yᵗ Edwarde Dockerey, William Dodyng, and other theyr cofeoffers .. be full feafide in fe simple off and in all suche lands, etc.

Cofer(e, obs. form of COFFER.

Co-fere: see CO- 3 b.

Coff, obs. form of CORF, basket.

Coff (kǫf), *v. Sc. arch.* Pa. t. and pple. **coft**; also 9 **caft.** [orig. found only in pa. pple. and pa. t. *coft*, prob. a. MDu. *coft*, *cofte* (still dial. beside later *kocht*), pa. pple. of *côpen* to buy and sell, deal, trade (according to the general Teutonic phonetic law which excluded *pt*, *kt*, cf. OE. *sóhte* for **sócte.*) Hence, at a later date, was formed a present *coff*: the original present was COPE, q. v.]

trans. To buy, purchase.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. x. 54 He þat all Man-kynd coft fra care. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 583 To thame that banquet had bene ouir deir coft. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 63 A hundir egs .. war cofte for a frenche sous. 1774 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* xxviii, A the lasses loup..'Cause lads for them coff broach sae bright. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 176 That sark she coft for her wee Nannie. 1807 TANNAHILL *Poems* 124 His master caft him frae some fallows. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 280, 'I cam to coff twine for the draigon'.

† **b.** To acquire, get (otherwise than by buying). *Obs.* 'Used improperly' (Jam.).

1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Dk. Clarence* xlix, Richard should beside the crowne have coft. *a* 1586 SIR R. MAITLAND in *Edin. Mag. & Rev.* (1810) Sept. 327 (Jam.) Mr. David Seton..mareit all his eldest brother dochters upon landit men..and coft ladies of heretage to his brother sones.

Coffa, coffe, obs. ff. COFFEE.

Coffa, coffaw, obs. forms of CAFFA (sense 2).

1701 *Act* 12 & 13 *Will. III.* c. 11 Coffaes .. and all other thin Calicoes, commonly called muslins.

Coffae, -aw, var. of COFFOY, *Obs.*

Coffe, var. of COFE *sb. Obs.*; obs. f. CUFF.

Coffee (kǫ·fi). Forms: α. (6 **caoua, chaoua,** 7 **cahve, coava, coave, cahu, coho, kauhi, kahue, cauwa**); β. 7 **coffa, caffa, capha**; γ. 7 **caphe, cauphe, cophie, coffi(e, coffey, coffea, coffy,** 7–8 **coffe, cophee, caufee,** 7– **coffee.** [ad. Arab. قهوة *qahwah*, in Turkish pronounced *kahveh*, the name of the infusion or beverage; said by Arab lexicographers to have originally meant 'wine' or some kind of wine, and to be a derivative of a vb.-root *qahiya* 'to have no appetite.' Some have conjectured that it is a foreign, perh. African, word disguised, and have thought it connected with the name of *Kaffa* in the south Abyssinian highlands, where the plant appears to be native. But of this there is no evidence, and the name *qahwah* is not given to the berry or plant, which is called بن *bunn*, the native name in Shoa being *būn*.

The European langs. generally appear to have got the name from Turkish *kahveh*, about 1600, perh. through It. *caffè*; cf. F., Sp., Pg. *café*, Ger. *kaffee*, Da., Sw. *kaffe*. The Eng. *coffee*, Du. *koffie*, earlier Ger. *coffee*, *koffee*, Russ. *kophe*, *kopheĭ*, have *o*, app. representing earlier *au* from *ahw* or *ahv*.]

1. A drink made by infusion or decoction from the seeds of a shrub (see 3), roasted and ground or (in the East) pounded; extensively used as a beverage, and acting as a moderate stimulant.

Black coffee: strong coffee served without milk or cream (F. *café noir*).

α. Early foreign forms:

1598 *Linschoten's Trav.* 46 (*Note* of Paludanus) The Turkes holde almost the same manner of drinking of their Chaoua, which they make of a certaine fruit .. by the Egyptians called Bon or Ban 1653 GREAVES *Seraglio* 190 Some Cahve house..[*note*, where they drink Cahve]. 1659 (*title*), The Nature of the drink Kauhi, or Coffee, and the Berry of which it is made, Described by an Arabian Physitian, Oxford. 1665 HAVERS *Sir T. Roe's Voy. E. Ind.* (Socotoru Isl.), For drink water and cahu, black liquor, drank as hot as could be endured. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xxi. 94 The most usual Liquor .. Kahue, which we call Coffee.

β. coffa, caffa, capha.

1603–30 Capt. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* 25 Their [Turkes'] best drinke is Coffa of a graine they call Coava. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* ix. 68 Let them have Chyan from Greece, Caffa from Turkey. 1631 JORDEN *Nat. Bathes* xvi. (1669) 151 In the East-Indies and in Turkey .. they have a drink called Capha, sold ordinarily in Taverns, and drunk hot. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 151 A Cup of Coffa.

γ. cauphe, cophie, cophee, coffe, coffee, etc.

1601 W. PARRY *Sherley's Trav.* 10 A certain Liquor which they call Coffe..which will soon intoxicate the brain. 1636 Sir H. BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* (1637) 42 One brought a Porcelane dish of Cauphe. 1636 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 11 There came in my time [i.e. 1636] to the College, one Nathaniel Conopios, out of Greece .. He was the first I ever saw drink coffee; which custom came not into England till thirty years after. 1664 — *Sylva* 34 Which might yet be drank daily as our Cophee is. 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* xii. 12 Coffee is recommended against the Contagion. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 658 He made the drink for his own use called Coffey .. being the first .. that was ever drank in Oxon. 1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 117 Coffee (which makes the politician wise, And see through all things with his half-shut eyes). 1796 J. OWEN *Trav. Europe* II. 529 Black coffee, as it is called, or coffee without milk, is the general drink. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. ci, The evening also waned —and coffee came. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* ix. 220, I .. sat down .. to good curry and rice, and a cup of black coffee.

b. A light repast at which coffee is taken (cf. *tea*); or a final course at dinner consisting of coffee.

2. The seeds or 'berries' (collectively), either raw or roasted; or the powder made by grinding the roasted seeds, from which the drink is made.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 738 This berry Coffa .. of which the Turks are great takers. 1685 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Coffee, Tea, & Choc.* 11 Coffee is a Berry which only grows in the desert of Arabia. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 19. 4/2 Turkey Coffee at 6*s.* 4*d.* per pound. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 167 Roasting coffee improves its flavour.

3. The tree or shrub from which coffee is obtained; a species of *Coffea*, chiefly *C. arabica*, a native of Abyssinia and Arabia, but now extensively cultivated throughout the tropics. It bears fragrant white flowers like those of jessamine, succeeded by red fleshy berries resembling small cherries, each containing two seeds (*coffee-beans*).

1623 BACON *Hist. Vitæ & Mortis* Wks. II. 163 Turcae habent etiam in usu herbae genus quam vocant *Caphe* [*transl.* (1651) 29 The Turkes use a kind of Herb, which they call Caphe]. 1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 244 Caufee wild-or thea, Nutmeg or cinnamon. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xx. 399 The clayey soil formed by the disintegration of the mica schist and trap is the favourite soil for the coffee. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. VII. vii. 251 A plantation of coffee is at every season an object of beauty and interest.

4. The name has been commercially applied to various substances or preparations used as imitations of coffee, or substitutes for it, as *Dandelion coffee*.

b. *Swedish coffee*: the seeds of *Astragalus bæticus*. *Wild Coffee*: a West Indian name of *Faramea odoratissima* (Miller *Plant Names*).

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** General combinations, as *coffee-bush, -crop, -drink, †-farthing, -husbandry, -imbibing, -lees, †-penny, -plant, -plantation, -planting, -shop, -shrub, -tree, -urn; coffee-brown, -coloured, -faced* adjs.

1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* VII. vi. (L.), The belief that a *coffee-bush .. would continue .. to bear crops without manure. 1695 MOTTEUX *St. Olon's Morocco* 151 He was muffl'd up to the Eyes in a *Coffee-colour'd Handkerchief. 1761 PULTENEY in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 346 A thin coffee-coloured liquor. 1883 A. DOBSON *Old World Idylls, Dead Let.* I. vii, Coffee-coloured laces. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* VIII. vi. (L.), The entire *coffee crop of Ceylon. 1659 HOWELL in *N. & Q.* Ser. I. (1850) I. 315/1 This *Coffee-drink hath caused a great sobriety among all nations. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., House-Warming*, The flame-colour'd Belle, and her *coffee-faced Beau! 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 4 They had set up this Cock, and would have been content..to have ventur'd their *Coffee-Farthings, yea their Easter-Pence by advance, to have a fling at him. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, The operation of shaving, dressing and *coffee-imbibing. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Lay St. Cuthbert*, Dashed in his face a whole cup of hot *coffee-lees. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 97 He did .. exercise his hand with the Dice, either for naughty halfpence, or *Coffee-pence. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* (ed. 2) II. 226 The *coffee plant .. which is a native of Africa, was known at Yemen at an early period. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 311 A Javanese *Coffee-plantation. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* VIII. vi. (L.), The healthy condition in which *coffee-planting appears at the present day in Ceylon. 1884 C. DICKENS *Dict. Lond.* 84/1 Some few *coffee public-houses..were opened. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 310 The *Coffee shrub is cultivated throughout the tropics. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 385 The Berries of the *Coffee Tree. 1851 MAYNE REID *Rifle Rangers* i, The breeze .. carries on its wings the aroma of the coffee-tree. 1855 J. F. JOHNSTON *Chem. Com. Life* I. 203 The Coffee-tree..attains a height in some countries not exceeding 8 or 10, but in others averaging from 15 to 20 feet. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xiii. 328 The inhabitants boil the water in their *coffee-urns.

b. Special combinations: **coffee-bean**, the seed of the coffee-plant; **coffee-berry**, the fruit of the coffee-plant also, loosely, the seed; **coffee-biggin** (see BIGGIN[2]); **coffee-bird**, a kind of bullfinch (*Pyrrhula violacea*) found in Jamaica, which builds its nest in coffee-trees; **coffee-blight**, a microscopic fungus destructive to coffee-plantations; **coffee-borer**, a name given to species of boring-beetles which infest the coffee-plant; **coffee-bug**, an insect (*Lecania coffeæ*) of the family *Coccidæ*, very destructive to coffee-plants; **coffee-cup**, a cup from which coffee is drunk, usually larger than a tea-cup; **† coffee-dish**, a cup or other vessel for coffee; **coffee-grounds** *sb. pl.*, the granular sediment remaining in coffee after infusion; **coffee-huller**, 'a machine to remove the husk which covers the coffee-grains' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **coffee-mill**, a small hand-mill for grinding roasted coffee-beans; **coffee-nib**, a coffee-bean; **coffee-nut**, the fruit of *Gymnocladus canadensis*, the Kentucky Coffee-tree, used by early settlers as a substitute for coffee; **coffee-palace**, a large and sumptuous coffee-tavern; **† coffee-powder**, ground coffee; **coffee-rat** (see quot.); **coffee-roaster**, (*a*) one whose business is to roast coffee-beans; (*b*) an apparatus for roasting coffee; **† coffee-sage** = *coffee-wit*; **coffee-shop**, (*a*) a shop where coffee is sold; (*b*) in India, a place at which the residents of a station (esp. in Upper India) meet for talk over a light breakfast of coffee, toast, etc., at an earlier hour than the regular breakfast of the day; the name is also applied to the gathering, and so to the halt of a regiment for refreshment on an early march, etc.; **coffee-stand**, (*a*) a support for a coffee-pot; (*b*) a stall for the sale of coffee; **coffee-tavern**, a tavern or public house where coffee and other non-intoxicating drinks and refreshments are sold; **coffee-tea**, an infusion of the leaves of the coffee-plant; **coffee-walk**, the space between the rows of trees in a coffee-plantation; **† coffee-wit**, a wit who frequents coffee-houses (see quots.). See also COFFEE-HOUSE, -MAN, -POT, -ROOM, -WOMAN.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 81/1 The *Coffee Bean, or Berry .. grow two in a thin furrowed husk. 1855 J. W. CROKER in *Croker Pap.* (1884) III. xxix. 327 Is it possible that raw coffee-beans were issued to the troops in the camp? 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 46 The importation of forty thousand pounds worth of *coffee-berries. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 310 When ripe, the coffee berries are gathered, and the soft outer pulp removed. 1803 [see BIGGIN[2]] *Coffee biggin. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v., The powdered coffee is sometimes put into a linen bag or strainer suspended at the mouth of a coffee can or, as it is called in the North of England, a coffee biggin. 1839–60 URE *Dict. Arts* (L.), The coffee-biggin with the perforated tin strainer. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. 361 The *coffee-bug .. for some years past has devastated some of the plantations in Ceylon. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 95, I have a *coffee-cup of his ware. 1855 RUSSELL *Crimean War* vi. (L.), Begemmed coffee-cups were handed about. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1990/4 Two *Coffee Dishes Plated with Silver. 1764 *Low Life* 89 Young women .. resolving lawful Questions by *Coffee-Grounds. 1691 NORTH in *Autobiog.* (1887) 225, I desire .. you will get me a very good *coffee mill. 1780 KIPPIS in *Biog. Brit.* II. 315 His father..was a coffee-mill-maker. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 22 May 2/1, I [app. Dr. Barnardo] planned the New Edinburgh Castle as the first *coffee palace in the United Kingdom. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1750/4 Fine *Coffee-Powder, from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* per Pound, or the Parched Berries at the same rate. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. 149 The *coffee-rat is an insular variety of the *Mus hirsutus* of W. Elliott, found in Southern India. 1737 *Common Sense* (1738) I. 279, I was bred to the Trade of a *Coffee-Roaster. 1855 BROWNING *How it strikes* 25 The coffee-roaster's brazier. 1838 DICKENS *Q. Twist* XXVI, Field-lane .. has its barber, its *coffee-shop. 1880 J. W. SHERER *Conjuror's Dau.* 202 After his return to India .. one day when he was at *coffee-shop in the morning, etc. 1890 BRANDRETH (*in Letter*), The coffee-shop is essentially a social gathering. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 311 A patent .., for the introduction of *Coffee-tea. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* i. 7 They were marched off to their labour in the *coffee-walks. 1667 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* Epil., As for the *Coffee-wits he says not much, Their proper Bus'ness is to Damn the Dutch. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* II. i, *Lydia*. What is the *coffee-wit? *Dap.* He is a .. gossiping, quibbling wretch, and sets people together by the ears over that sober drink, coffee.

Co·ffee-house.

1. A house of entertainment where coffee and other refreshments are supplied. (Much frequented in 17th and 18th c. for the purpose of political and literary conversation, circulation of news, etc.) The places now so called have lost this character, and are simply refreshment-houses.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* I. 66 Coffa-houses (in Constantinople)..There sit they chatting most of the day, and sippe of a drinke called Coffa. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Cauphe-house*, a Tavern or Inn where they sel Cauphe. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Nov., To a coffee-house, to drink jocolatte. *a* 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 48 This yeare [1650] Jacob a Jew opened a coffey house at the Angel in the parish of S. Peter in the east, Oxon. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 46 P 2 At Lloyd's Coffee-house where the Auctions are usually kept. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 198 The leaders of the legislative clubs and coffee-houses. 1817 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xi. 354 Anecdotes of court excesses .. in daily circulation through the coffee-houses. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 366 Every coffee-house had one or more orators, to whose eloquence the crowd listened with admiration.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1910/4 A Coffee-house-man at the corner house in Brook-street. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1750) 19 Coffeehouse-wits. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5900/4 Mary Hassard..Coffee-House-Holder. 1751 J. BROWN *Shaftesb. Charac.* 137 Our modish coffee-house philosophers. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* I. I What we can learn from every coffee-house conversation. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 150 His lordship was apt to be too civil .. To-day he was quite the coffee-house waiter. He praised everything. 1876 — *Sp.*, Mere coffee-house babble.

† Co·ffee-man. *Obs.* A man keeping a coffee-house.

1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 48 The coffee-men I hear will bid fair for your stationers. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 429 The lord mayor has declared no coffee men in London shall receive guests on Sunday. 1764 *Low Life* 89 Vintners, Coffee-men, Publicans.

Co·ffee-pot. A covered pot with a spout, in which coffee is made or brought on the table.

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4112/4 Stolen .. A Coffee-Pot and a Salver. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I. IV. 241 It is, doubtless, as hard to make a coffee-pot shine in poetry as a plough. 1842 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 163 The absence of loaf or coffee-pot would have been less sensibly felt.

Co·ffee-room. A public room where coffee and similar refreshments are served; now, generally, the name of the public dining-room in a hotel.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 403 P 10 The first Object I met in the Coffee-Room. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 386 In private house, bookseller's shop, or Coffee-room. 1881 GOLDW. SMITH *Lect. & Ess.* 179 He sat down in the coffee room of the hotel.

† Co·ffee-woman. *Obs.* A woman keeping a coffee-house.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4663/4 Elizabeth Dye, late of the City of Oxford, Widow and Coffee-woman. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6194/10 Dorothy O'Bryan..Coffee-Woman.

Coffeic, coffeine, etc. *Chem.*: see CAFFEIC, etc.

Coffen, obs. form of COFFIN.

Coffer (kɒ·fəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4 cofere, coofer, 4–5 cofre, cofur, 4–6 coffre, 4–7 cofer, 5 cofir, cofyr(e, (cowffer, coufre, cophor), 6 coafer, (cofar, coffar, coffur), 4– coffer. [ME. *cofre, coffre*, etc., a. OF. *cofre, coffre*:—L. *cophin-um*, nom. *cophinus*, a. Gr. κόφινος basket; cf. COFFIN. The phonetic development (through **cof'no*) is the same as in L. *ordin-em*, F. *ordre*, L. **Londinus*, F. *Londres*. For the extension of sense, cf. (in Du Cange) *Capit. de Villis*, cap. 62: 'de *cofinis* id est *scriniis*'.]

1. A box, chest: *esp.* a strong box in which money or valuables are kept.

c 1300 *Beket* 1925 Ich have a lute cofre .. Ther beoth 3ut inne atte leste ei3te hondred pound. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 1939 They brake coffers and took tresours. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 843 He gooth vn to his cofre And broghte gold. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 25 The seid William to have..al my ..cofferys, and tubbes wid alle othir ostilmentys. *Ibid.* 33 A lityl grene coffre for kerchys. 1548 W. THOMAS *Ital. Gram. & Dict.* (1567), *Cassa*, a cheste or coafer. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 134 These shot and bullets must be carried in coffers. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. ii. 199 He commands vs to prouide, and giue great guifts, and all out of an empty Coffer. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VII. 28 Several coffers and cabinets..were fill'd with stuffs of gold. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Poet. Wks.* (1837) 80 My breast's my coffer, and my God's my hope. 1802 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* iii. 25 A large iron-bound coffer. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxiv, He owns not a slave nor any coffer.

b. In the plural often equivalent to 'treasury', and hence 'funds, pecuniary resources'.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 192 For alle are we crystes creatures and of his coffres riche. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* III. iv. (1483) 52 Al went..in to your owne Cofres. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 112 Whereby thou mayest..enrich thy cofers. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 198 As long as we have Money in our Coffers. 1721 SWIFT *South Sea*, A million in his coffers. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* vi. 82 The coffers of the government had long been empty. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* i. (1880) 2 Efforts .. to fill the coffers of Rome by the sale of indulgences.

† 2. An ark. Applied to Noah's ark, the 'ark' of bulrushes in which Moses was laid, and the 'ark of God'. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 310 Mad to be..A cofer closed of tres. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 5614 (Trin.) A cofur of 3erdes dud she [Moses' mother] be wrou3t. 1388 WYCLIF *Ex.* XXV. 10 Ioyne 3e togidere an arke [*MS. c* 1420 arke ether cofere]. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Heb.* 21 They put it in a lytle cofer, and layde it oute vpon a ryuers banke. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 117 [David's] Dance..in the Procession of the Sacred Coffer.

†3. A coffin. *Obs.*

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 177 The piler elm, the cofre unto careyne. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. iv. (1554) 6 b, Whan yᵗ death nayled them in their coffers. 1488 *Will of Batte* (Somerset Ho.), My body to be buryed in a cofer of tree. 1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 54 (R.) A great coffer of cypres. Into whiche they did putt the boanes of them, that were dead of that trybe. 1555 [see COFFER *v.* 1].

†4. *Coffer of the heart*: the pericardium. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxvi. (1495) 149 Abowte the herte is a maner clothynge that hyghte the shryne and the cofre of the hert. *Ibid.* 150 The herte..greuyd by some postume that infecteth the cofre therof.

5. *Arch.* a. A sunk panel in a ceiling or soffit, of ornamental character, usually decorated in the centre with a flower or the like.

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 138 Those [are call'd] Cofers wherein are cut the Roses..which adorn the spaces 'twixt the heads of the Modilions and Mutules. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 506 The coffers of the soffit of the cornice are square. 1845 *Athenæum* 11 Jan. 48 On the grounds of the coffers forming the *lacunaria* of the ceilings.

b. A space within a wall, pier, etc., filled up with concrete, rubble, or loose material. ? *Obs.*

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* 14 The ancient walls of Naples..are made of two rows of free stones..bound together with other crossing rows, so that the space or Coffers ..were filled up with stones or earth.

†6. *Fortification.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Coffer*, in fortification, denotes a hollow lodgment, athwart a dry moat, from six to seven feet deep, and from sixteen to eighteen feet broad; the upper part made of pieces of timber raised two feet above the level of the moat; which little elevation has hurdles laden with earth for its covering; and serves as a parapet, with embrasures. The coffer is nearly the same with the caponiere .. The besieged generally make use of coffers to repulse the besiegers, when they endeavour to pass the ditch. 1755 JOHNSON; and in later Dicts.

7. *Mining.* a. A trough in which tin-ore is broken to pieces. ? *Obs.*

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2108 Which with the Ores falls down into the Coffer (*i. e.* a long square box of the firmest timber, 3 foot long and 1½ foot over).

b. 'A rectangular plank frame, used in timbering levels' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881).

8. *Ordnance Survey.* Applied to wooden troughs used to support the chain in measuring a base-line of an Ordnance Survey.

1785 ROY *Surveying* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 452 Each coffer consisted of three boards about half an inch thick. 1800 *Ibid.* XC. 557 The apparatus for the measurement, consisting of .. pickets, iron heads, and a new set of coffers. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 217/2 In the actual measurement the measuring chain was not supported on coffers, or stretched by a constant weight.

9. *Hydraulics.* a. A caisson or water-tight box: cf. COFFER-DAM 1. b. A kind of caisson or floating dock. c. 'The lock for a barge' (Simmonds).

1822 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XL. 125 *c c* the coffer slung by the ropes *d d* [a watertight box used in repairing a ship's side, below the water line; elsewhere called a caisson].

10. in FIRE-COFFER, q. v.

11. *Comb.*, as †*coffer-key*, *-lid* (also *fig.*), *-like* adj.; **coffer-fish**, a trunk-fish, a species of *Ostracion*; **coffer-slide valve**, a box slide-valve of a steam-engine. See also COFFER-DAM, -WORK.

1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 14 The extraordinary *coffer-fish..preserved and sold at Suez to homeward-bound Anglo-Indians. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 532 Thryft hath lost her *cofer kaye. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 70 A *Corfyrled [*v.r.* Cofer leyd], *arculus*. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1127 She lifts the coffer-lids that close his eyes. 1850 PRESCOTT *Mexico* I. 338 The huge Cofre de Perote, which borrows its name..from the *coffer-like rock on its summit. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 135 A *coffer-slide valve, which requires no packing to make it steam-tight, as there is always a vacuum under it.

Coffer (kɒ·fəɹ), *v.*¹ [f. the sb.: cf. F. *coffrer*.]

1. *trans.* To enclose in, or as in, a coffer; to lay up securely; to hoard, to treasure *up*. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 68 He will kepen it hym-self & cofren it faste. 1555 *Fardle Facions* I. iv. 43 Diuers of them throwe their dead into Riuers, other cofer them vp in earthen cofres. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 855 The aged man that coffers vp his gold. 1676 BP. GROVE *Vind. Conform. Clergy* (1680) 23 He..coffers it up amongst his other choice Expressions. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* xix, They gathered up The ashes of the dead, and coffer'd them Apart. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. iii. 45 This family document .. is perhaps still coffered among the antiquities of our antiquaries' collections.

2. *Arch.* To adorn with coffers (see COFFER *sb.* 5 a). See COFFERED.

3. *Mining.* (See quots., and cf. COFFER-DAM.)

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Coffer* or *Cofer* (Derb.), to secure a shaft from leaking by ramming in clay behind the masonry or timbering. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 569 The process of coffering out or damming back water in shafts .. by means of a water-tight lining now called tubbing.

†**Coffer,** *v.*² *Obs.* [? cf. GOFFER.] To curl up, twist, warp. (*intr.* and *trans.*)

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Melon*, The Sun will soon draw the Heat of so fresh a Bed to that Degree, that .. the two first Leaves..of the Plant will twirl or coffer. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 53 By the same cause that a board is made round or coffered up, by the heat of the Sun.

Coffer-dam. [f. COFFER + DAM.]

1. *Hydraulic Engineering.* A water-tight enclosure used for obtaining a dry foundation for bridges, piers, etc.; usually constructed of two rows of piles with clay packed between them, extending above high-water mark; the water being pumped out so as to leave the enclosure dry. b. Also a water-tight structure fixed to a ship's side, for making repairs below the water-line.

1736 HAWKSMOOR *Acc. Lond. Bridge* 26 The way he proposes to lay the foundation is with Coffer-dams. 1751 LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 49 Why could not the Foundations of the Piers have been laid by the help of Coffer-dams? 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 30 They have .. of late translated the Word *Batterdeaux*, and rendered it *Coffer-dam*, which I presume, is a Word or technical Term not used, nor even so much as known in the English Tongue before the Year 1734. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 412 The piles had been driven, and the coffer-dams formed and puddled. 1890 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 6/1 It was necessary to construct a coffer dam inside the ship, and after the external patching to fill this dam with cement.

fig. 1876 E. JENKINS *Queen's Head* 10 No..substituting of modern iron bedsteads for the ancient and capacious coffer-dams wherein their ancestors used to bury themselves at night.

2. (See quots.)

1881 *Advance* (Chicago) 28 Apr. 271 A new absorbent.. from the cocoanut fibre..called cofferdam, and will hold .. from 12 to 14 times its own weight of water. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 27 May, It has been discovered .. that a composition obtained from pulverised cocoanut cellulose has the .. property, when penetrated by shot .. of closing up instantaneously, so as to prevent the influx of water into a ship's hold. The name of 'cofferdam' has been given to this preparation.

3. *attrib.*, as *coffer-dam work*; work performed in, or by means of, a coffer-dam.

1772 HUTTON *Bridges* 93 This is coffer-dam work.

Hence **Coffer-dam** *v. trans.*, to provide with a coffer-dam.

1884 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 5/7 Unless the pier is immediately coffer-dammed and the masonry repaired.

Coffered (kɒ·fəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. COFFER *sb.* and *v.*¹ + -ED.]

1. Enclosed in, or as in, a coffer; resting on coffers.

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 97 To unfolde Her coferd ware. 1886 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 326 A 100 feet coffered steel chain.

2. *Arch.* Furnished or adorned with coffers.

1869 *Daily News* 13 Oct., The coffered ceilings..have the grounds of the coffers rich crimson. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 138 Coffered panels which had originated in a horizontal ceiling.

Cofferer (kɒ·fərəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. OF. *cofrier*, f. *coffre* COFFER: see -ER.]

1. A treasurer. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 319 Sir Rauf þe Coffrers þat tyme was Tresorere. *Ibid.* 320 þe Cofrere [orig. Fr. *le Cofrere*]. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 755 (R.) He commanded .. his cofferer that kept his money, to give a friend of his five and twenty myryades. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* xvi. 23 Erastus the cofferer of the citie saluteth you. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 344 In that account made by H. Leicester, Cofferer to Thomas Earle of Lancaster vnder Edward the second. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 550 Ye fortune's cofferers! Ye pow'rs of wealth! 1863 SALA *Capt. Dang.* III. iii. 114 The Bank of Amsterdam, then the most famous Corporation of Cofferers..in Europe.

b. An officer of the royal household of England, next under the controller; he had the oversight of the other officers. *Hist.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 60 One notable Tombe .. wherein William Cope, Coferer to K. H. 7. is buried. 1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 4 § 1 Any .. Cofferer of the Houshold to the Queen's Majesty. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. xii. (1743) 101 The cofferer..is to pay the wages of the king's servants above and below stairs. 1780 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 326 The king's household..has..three treasurers;—the treasurer of the chamber, the treasurer of the household, and .. the cofferer of the household. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 18 Sir Edmund Peckham, Cofferer of the household, was found to have gone off with the treasure.

†2. One who makes coffers. *Obs.*

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 109 Girdelers, coferers, ne corvysers, ne no manere of artificeris. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 10 Coferers, carde makers, and caruers.

Cofferet: see COFFRET.

Coffering (kɒ·fərin), *sb.* [f. COFFER *sb.* + -ING.]

1. An arrangement or structure of coffers. In quots. referring to the 'coffers' or troughs used to support the chain in measuring the Ordnance Survey base-line on Hounslow Heath.

1785 ROY *Surveying* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 451 Stands ..that supported the ninety-eight feet of coffering. 1790 *Ibid.* LXXX. Plate 1, Plan of the Coffering for each Chain.

2. *Arch.* Cf. COFFER *sb.* 5; COFFERED 2.

1845 *Athenæum* 4 Jan. 18 Its coffering, and also the panelled soffits of the architraves. 1884 H. STANNUS *Dome St. Paul's* (*Times* 20 Nov. 4/5), Coffering..was intended by Wren, as shown by his drawings.

3. *Mining.* See COFFER *v.*¹ 3.

†**Co·ffership.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [Ought to be *cofferership*.] The office of COFFERER (sense 2).

a 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 338 Ingram, and his fellows, are odious men, and therefore his Majesty pleased the people greatly to put him from the coffership. (See also edd. 1628, 1640.)

†**Co·ffer-work.** *Obs.* [f. COFFER *sb.* 5 b + WORK *sb.*] Work done with or in coffers; in *Arch.* masonry having 'coffers' filled with rubble, etc. Formerly also, building in concrete.

1708 G. RICHARDS *1st Bk. Palladio's Archit.* 15 The manner Riempiuta or filled walls, which is also called Coffer-work which the Ancients did use; taking planks and placing them edgewise, allowing so much space as they would have the thickness of the wall, filling it with Mortar, and Stones of all Sorts. 1742 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* I. 9 [as in prec. quot.; also] Coffer-work .. made of two rows of free Stones..bound together with other crossing-rows, so the Space or Coffers .. between the crossing-rows and the out-rows of Stones..were fill'd up with Stones and Earth.

Coffery, obs. form of CAFFRE.

Coffin (kɒ·fin), *sb.* Forms: 4 **cofine, coffyne,** (*Sc.* **cowyne**), 4–5 **cofyn(e,** 5 **cofynne, cophinne,** (**coufin**), 5–6 **coffyn, cophyn(e,** 5–7 **cophin(e,** 6 **coffine,** *Sc.* **coffyng,** 6–7 **coffen,** 5– **coffin.** [ME. *cofin, coffyn*, etc., a. OF. *cofin, coffin*, little basket, case, etc., ad. L. *cophin-us* (later *cofin-us*), a. Gr. *κόφινος* basket.]

†1. A basket; transl. L. *cophinus*, Gr. *κόφινος*. [So in OF. and many mod. F. dialects.]

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 62 þei gedriden and filden twelve coffynes of relif of fyve barly loves. 1382 — 2 *Kings* x. 7 Thei..slewen the seventy men, and putten the hevedis of hem in cofynes. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 15 Gedrenge..the fragmentes of the cophinnes remanent. 1542 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Tibin*, a baskette or coffyn made of wyckers or bull rushes, or barke of a tree: such oone was Moyses put in to. 1552 in HULOET.

†2. A chest, case, casket, box. *Obs.*

[So in F. dial. of Picardy and Lorraine.]

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 135 Of þat þat was in cofre, & in his cofines, He mad his testament. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 672 In chistes smale or coffyns hem doo. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. viii. 19 A Cophyn of Evore. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 125 Divers cofyns of fyrre wherein the Kinges books were conveyed. 1552 *Surrey Ch. Goods* (1869) 48, iiij torches with ij long coffins for them. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.*, Make a hollow Cube, or Cubik coffen, of Copper, Silver, Tynne, or Wood. 1677 HOLYOKE *Dict.*, A coffin for a book, *Loculamentum*.

3. *spec.* The box or chest in which a corpse is enclosed for burial. (The ordinary current sense.)

[In Fr. *coffin*=*cercueil* occurs in DEGUILLEVILLE *c* 1330.]

1525 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 25 For mendyng of the cofyn that lyeth on the bere iijs. 0d. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 377 He..caused him to be layde in a Coffin of Cypresse. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Cophin*, basket, or chest for a dead body to be put in. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 260 Coffins of Stone and Marble. 1720 SWIFT *Death of Demar*, His coffers from the coffin could not save. 1817 WOLFE *Burial Sir J. Moore* iii, No useless coffin enclosed his breast, Not in sheet nor in shroud we wound him. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* I. 2 The tears..which fall upon a coffin beside an open grave.

†b. Loosely used for: A bier. *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Luke* vii. 14 He went and touched the coffyn [WYCLIF bere, 1611 beere]. 1554 in Overall *Churchw. Acc. St. Michael's Cornhill* (1869) 112 For mendynge of the coffen that carrys the corsses to churche. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 531 The coffin going with a dead corps to a funerall fire, is richly painted.

c. (=*coffin-spark*.) An oblong piece of live coal starting out of the fire with a report: regarded as a prognostic of death.

1797 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins*, *Maid of Moor* xxiv, To the fire she drew..When, lo! a coffin out there flew, And in her apron burnt a hole. 1812 COMBE *Dr. Syntax*, *Picturesque* x. (Chandos) 37 From the fire a coffin flew.

d. phr. *To drive* (*or put*) *a nail into any one's coffin*: to do a thing that tends to shorten his life.

1836 A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) III. 321 A dram which..'drives nails into the victim's coffin', according to the expressive vulgar saying. 1874 M'CARTHY *Linley Rochford*, Every dinner eaten under such conditions is a nail driven into one's coffin.

e. *Naut.* Applied to an old, ill-found, unseaworthy vessel, as likely to prove the burying-place of those on board. (*colloq.*)

1833 *Ann. Reg. Chron.* 32/2 Did not you say when asked if you would go to sea with her, 'No, for she will prove a coffin for somebody'? 1844 *P. Parley's Annual* V. 275 An English gun-brig, commonly called a coffin. 1881 LESLIE *Nordenskiöld's Voy. Vega* I. 277 Floating coffins have often been used in arctic voyages. [1884 *Chr. World* 7 Feb. 89/4 The coffin-ship must no longer be allowed to sail under British colours.]

†4. *Cookery.* a. A mould of paste for a pie; the crust of a pie. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 41 Make a cofyne as to smalle pye. *c* 1420 *Cookery Bk.* 45 Make fayre past of flowre & water, Sugre, & Safroun, & Salt; & þan make fayre round cofyns per-of. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. ii. 189 Of the paste a coffen I will reare. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-t.* (Arb.) 33 The Coffin of our Christmas Pies in shape long, is in imitation of the Cratch. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housewife* 157 Season your lamb with pepper, salt .. So put it into your coffin.

†b. A pie-dish or mould. *Obs.*

1580 in Wadley *Bristol Wills* (1886) 225 Twelve voyders: a Custerd coffyn. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 82. 1602 PLAT *Delightes for Ladies*, Coffins of white plate. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* II. 302 Which Notes .. he kept in the Coffin of a Pye, which had been sent him by his Mother.

5. A paper case; *spec.* a receptacle made by twisting paper into a conical form or 'cornet', to contain groceries, etc., or for use as a filter; still applied by printers to small paper bags of this shape to hold spare type, superfluous sorts, etc.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* (1580) 42 The smoke of this Hearbe, which they receaue at the mouth through certaine coffins, suche as the Grocers do vse to put in their Spices. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. *Chem. Conclus.* 55 Coffyns of

paper, such as the Confit-makers vse. 1634 J. BATE *Myst. Nat. & Art* 70 To make the coffins [for fireworks], you must take paper, parchment, or strong canuasse, [and] rowle it hard upon a rowler. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 52, I took five coffins of filtrating paper. 1772 MONRO *Min. Waters* in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 23, I..examined the coffin through which the salts .. had passed. 1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* 173 These conical papers are called coffins. 1888 JACOBI *Printer's Vocab.* 23.

6. *Farriery.* The whole of a horse's hoof below the coronet, forming a horny body enclosing a hollow space.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 320 From the pastern down to the coffin of the hoof. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Hoof-Loosning*, a Dissolution or dividing of the Horn or Coffin of a Horse's Hoof from the Flesh, at the Setting on of the Cronet. 1785 *Sportsman's Dict.* in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Coffin* [the hoof of a horse, that is], all the horn that appears when he has his foot set on the ground.

7. *Printing.* **a.** The wooden frame enclosing the stone or bed of the old wooden hand-printing press. **b.** That part of a printing machine on which the forme of type is laid; the carriage of a printing machine.

Coffin-block, an angular wooden block with brass rules attached to it, which rules are raised above the block so that a stereotype or electrotype plate may be placed inside the hollow frame thus formed.

1659 HOOLE *Comenius' Vis. World* (1777) 118 Which being put under the spindle, on the coffin, and pressed down with a bar, he maketh to take impression. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 52 The Planck of the Carriage is an Elm-Planck ..upon this Planck at its fore-end is firmly nailed down a square frame ..called the Coffin, and in it the stone is bedded. 1808 STOWER *Printer's Gram.* 326 At the hinder end of the frame of the coffin, two iron joints are fastened. 1841 W. SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* 173 *Coffin*, that part of a wooden press in which the stone is bedded. 1888 JACOBI *Printer's Vocab.* 23 *Coffin*, the carriage or bed of a cylindrical machine or platen press.

8. A case in which articles are baked or fired in a furnace; = F. *cassette*.

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 372 A Coffin made of Clay, fitted to the Iron intended to be hardened. 1756 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s.v. *Porcelain*, Each piece of Porcelain..is disposed, in the furnace, in its separate case, or coffin. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 200 Take some potter's clay, to make a coffin round your plant.

†9. The case of a chrysalis. *Obs.*

1711 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 346 A very strange hairy [Catterpillar] with a Pea-like Coffin. *Ibid.*, Fig. 11, 12 and 13. are the Moth, Catterpillar, and Coffin.

†10. The calyx of a flower. *Obs.*

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Adjusting*, Florists .. say, I will adjust a Pink; and to do this..each of [the petals] shall be so dispos'd, that the Pink becomes larger thereby, because the Extremities of their Coffins have been a little curv'd.

11. *Mining.* **a.** 'An old open working (*Cornwall*). **b.** The mode of open working by casting up ore and waste from one platform to another, and so to the surface' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*).

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 141 This fosse they call a coffin, which they laid open several fathoms in length.

12. *Milling.* (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Coffin* .. one of the sockets in the eye of the runner, which receives the ends of the driver. The term is applied to other depressions, especially to such as are hollowed or chipped out.

13. *Comb.*, as *coffin-lid, -maker, -measurement, -nail, -tap, -worm; coffin-fashioned, -shaped*, etc., adjs.; **coffin-bone**, a small spongy bone in a horse's hoof, being the last phalangeal bone of the foot; **†coffin-cloth**, a cloth to cover a coffin, a pall; **†coffin-cutter**, a coffin-maker; **†coffin-dam** = COFFER-DAM; **†coffin-house**, a mortuary; a house where the 'parish coffin' was kept; **coffin-joint**, the joint at the top of a horse's hoof; **coffin-plate**, a metal plate set in a coffin-lid, bearing the name of the deceased person, usually with dates of birth and death; **coffin-ship** (see sense 3 e); **coffin-spark** (see 3 c); **coffin-stone**, a stone shaped like a coffin-lid; **coffin-stool**, a stand or support for a coffin; **†coffin-tomb**, a stone coffin, sarcophagus.

c 1720 GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. vi. (1738) 94 The *Coffin-bone .. is so called from its hollowness. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 522/2 A semicircular disc, resembling that of the coffin-bone of the Horse. 1625 *Par. Reg. St. Margaret's, Durham*, Mrs. Elsebeth Hall..dyd give..for the use of the poor .. a *cofyn clothe. 1603 DEKKER *Wond. Yeare* Wks. (Grosart) I. 120 One of the new-found trade of *Coffin-cutters. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1539 An other would have made a *coffin dam, wherof the cost would have been infinite. 1868 LD. HOUGHTON *Select. fr. Wks.* 185 The *coffin-fashioned tomb. 1611 *Churchw. Acc. St. Marg. Westm.* (Nichols 1797) 30 Work done about the two north gates in the church-yard and about the *coffin-house being uncovered with the great wind. 1683 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* IV. xix. (1686) 181 The *Coffin-joint on which the Hoof grows. 1847 YOUATT *Horse* vii. 157 A strangely formidable disease..called 'coffin-joint lameness'. 1816 BYRON *Parisina* xix, Hid Like dust beneath the *coffin lid. 1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 16 Stones like coffin lids in shape and detail. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 147 Run-away slaves, hangmen, and *coffin-makers. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* iv, He was to go..as general house-lad to a coffin-maker's. *c* 1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 223/2 Buckles, *coffin-nails, hooks-and-eyes. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* v, *Coffin-plates, elm-chips, bright-headed nails. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 159 The *coffin-spark burning my holiday gown. 1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 17 Many *coffin-stones may be seen in the pavement where no coffin would be found .. underneath. 1886 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* ii, A little round table, curiously formed of an old *coffin-stool, with a deal top nailed on. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* li. 259 Every stroke of his dead limb sounded like a *coffin-tap. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xi. 121 In the middle..stood a *Coffin-tomb, about three Foot high, and seven Foot long. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xlii, Witch, and demon, and large *coffin-worm.

Coffin (kǫ́fin), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To place or enclose in a coffin.

1564 *Vestry Minutes St. Helen's Bishopsgate* 5 Mar., None shall be bury'd within the church, unless the dead corpse be coffined in wood. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 193. 1654 GAYTON *Pleasant Notes* III. v. 97 Men whom he .. had coffin'd up. 1823 GALT *Entail* I. xxxv. 304 He assisted .. in the ceremonial of the coffining. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* XII. 253/1 Sometimes they coffined their dead in boats or in the trunks of trees.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To enclose as in a coffin; to close up inaccessibly.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 90 b, [Quinces] are best kept coffened betwixt two hollowe Tiles, well closed on every side with claie. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* I. i, Coffin them alive In some kind clasping prison. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Dict., To Coffin themselves, is said of Flowers that shrivel up and dry away in their Buds without flowing or spreading. 1791 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) I. 9 The tomb of books, when the possessor will not communicate them, and coffins them up in the cases of his library. 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* v, The cards are coffined in their boxes.

†3. To enclose in a 'coffin' of paste. *Obs.*

1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metam.* Wks. (1692) 623/1 A reverend painted Lady was..coffin'd in Crust till now she was hoary. 1884 *Leisure H.* June 374/2 Game was often coffined, so was fish.

Hence **Co'ffined** *ppl. a.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 263 (R.) They keep the dead in the house:..coffined. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. ii, Departed soules That lodge in coffin'd trunkes. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 615 On meal-ark lid he rests his coffin'd ware. 1854 STANLEY *Hist. Mem. Canterb.* iii. (1857) 134 The coffined body lay in state at Westminster.

†Co'ffing, *vbl. sb. Sc. Obs.* [f. COFF *v.* + -ING[1].] Exchange, barter.

1502 in Peterkin *Rental of Orkney* (1820) 7 (Jam.) The half of the malt seal wes gevin quyt be vmquhile Erle William in coffing for landis he gat therfor in Greinvall.

Coffinless (kǫ́finlès), *a.* [f. COFFIN *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a coffin, uncoffined.

1817 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 295 Shroudless, coffinless they lie. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 196 The coffinless skeleton of a man.

Coffle (kǫ́f'l). Also **kaffle.** [ad. Arab. قافلة *qāfilah* caravan, travelling company; see CAFILA.] A train of men or beasts fastened together; *spec.* a gang of slaves chained and driven along together.

1799 MUNGO PARK *Trav. Africa* 190 A coffle of fourteen asses loaded with salt. *Ibid.* 192, I was met by a coffle of slaves about seventy in number. 1849 WHITTIER *Poems, Chr. Slave* xiv, The black slave-ship's foul and loathsome hell, And coffle's weary chain. 1873 HALE *In His Name* vi. 60 André came leading along the coffle of horses. 1880 *Life Livingstone* (L. M. S.) vi. 59 One who drove his coffle of slaves from the interior to the Portuguese settlements.

†Coffoy. *Obs.* Also **coafoay, coffaw, coffae, coffo.** Some kind of fabric much used in the 18th c.; the same as CAFFOY.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3945/4 A Leather Body-Coach..with a Coafoay Lining. 1704 *Ibid.* No. 4067/8 A red Coffoy Side-saddle. 1753 *Dial. Swift & Prior* 33 The Manufacture..of our Coffoys; Buffs, Lutherines and Fustians.

Coffre, cofir, obs. ff. COFFER.

Coffre, coffree, -rie, obs. ff. CAFFRE.

Coffret (kǫ́frĕt), **cofferet** (kǫ́fĕrĕt). [a. F. *coffret*, dim. of *coffre*.] A small coffer.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* (1880) 181 Florypes remysed the relyques in the coffret. 1863 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 97 Mr. H. E. Smith's leaden cofferet. 1884 A. WATTS *Life Alaric Watts* I. 299 Painting fans, tea-chests, coffrets and cigar-cases.

Cofine, obs. form of COFFIN.

Co-fisher, -foreknown: see Co-.

†Co'fly, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 **cáflice,** 3 **coflíche,** 4 **coflich, cofly, cofli.** [OE. *cáflice*, f. *cáf*, COF + *-lice*: see -LY[1].] Quickly, keenly, boldly, fiercely.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lives of Saints, St. George* 51 And com to ðam casere and hine caflice befran. *c* 1205 LAY. 1705 Heo ..cofliche vt wenden. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 207 Þe Kyng with his keene ost coflich fightes. *Ibid.* 662 Hee kneeles coflich adoune. *Ibid.* 748 Þis menskfull Queene .. hym praies, þat he cofly comme.

Co-fou'nder. [Co- 3 b.] One who unites in founding; a joint founder.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Epitaphs* 52 Doctor Caius, a learned physition of Cambridge, and a Co-founder of Gunwell and Caius Colledge. 1679 BP. OF HEREFORD *College Jesuits at Come* 4 Xaverius was the Co-founder with Ignatius of the Jesuits Order. 1881 J. M. ANDERSON in *Cath. Presbyt.* 21 Professors, co-founders, and provincial directors.

So **Co-fou'ndress; Cofou'nd** *v.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 429 Shee is set downe to be co-foundresse with him. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, London* (1811) II. 58 (D.) [The Steeple of St. Paul's] was originally co-founded by King Ethelbert with the Body of the Church. 1797 *Cambr. Univ. Calendar* 59 Queen Elizabeth .. is annually commemorated as a co-foundress of the college.

Cofre, cofur, cofyr(e, obs. ff. COFFER.

†Co-freer. *Obs.* [f. Co- 3 + *freer*, FRIAR; but cf. F. *confrère* in wider sense.] = FELLOW-FRIAR.

a 1628 DODERIDGE *Eng. Lawyer* (1631) 129 The Prior and his Cofreers.

Coft, *pa. t.* and *pple.* of COFF *v. Sc.* to buy.

†Co-fused, *pa. pple. Obs.* [Co- 2.] Fused together; confused.

a 1683 OLDHAM *Let. to Friend* Wks. (1686) 126 Cofused awhile the mixed Idea's lie.

Cofyn(e, obs. form of COFFIN.

†Cog, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* (exc. *Hist.*) Forms: 4 **coge, kogge,** 4–6 **cogge,** 4– **cog.** [ME. *cogge, kogge* (14th c.), corresponds in form and meaning alike to OF. *cogue, (coge, koge, cogghe, guogue)*, also *coque*, a kind of ship, *esp.* 'ship of war' (Godefroy), and to MLG. *kogge* m. f., MDu. *cogghe* (Du. *cogge, cog* f.), MHG. *kocke*, 15th c. G. *kock* (OHG. *coccho* m.). With the latter cf. OSw. *kogger* m., Da. *kogge, kog* small vessel without a keel, Sw. dial. *kåg, kåk* small single-masted sail-boat (Rietz), ONorw. *kuggr* m. larger merchant-ship, *esp.* of the Hanse, Icel. *kuggi* small vessel.

Teutonic etymologists consider these words to be native, going back to OTeut. types **kuggon-, *kukkon-*. The OF. forms on the other hand are usually taken as cognate with Pr. *coca, coqua*, Sp. *coca*, obs. It. *cocca*, 'a kind of ship no longer in use, which had the prow and the poop much raised, with a single mast, and a square sail' (Della Crusca), derived by Diez and others from a L. type **coccha*, by-form of *concha* lit. 'shell', also, in late or med.L., a species of boat or ship. The relations between the Teutonic and the Romanic, and esp. the OF., words are uncertain. The probability is that the ME. word was from French rather than LG.: like the Fr. it interchanged at an early date with *cocke*, COCK *sb.*[3] which afterwards was differentiated, and used only in sense of the Fr. dim. *coquet* cock-boat.]

1. A kind of ship of earlier times; broadly built, with roundish prow and stern. Supposed to have been primarily a ship of burden or transport, but also used as a ship of war. (App. not used after 15th c.: later mention only historical.)

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 4784 Agaynes hem comen her naveye, Cogges & dromoundes, many galeye. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 152 [Of the ship of Tarshish containing Jonah] Þe sayl sweyed on þe see, þenne suppe bihoued þe coge of þe colde water. 1352 *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 72 The kogges of Ingland was broght out of bandes. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* v. iii, A greete multitude of shyppes, galeyes, cogges and dromoundes, sayllynge on the see. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxvi. 231 In the hauen of scluys many shippes and cogges were taken. [1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 795 Fourscore *Cogs*, a sort of small Transport-Vessels. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. iii. 115 Their cogs and barques lying at the wharves of Thames Street.]

†b. A kind of craft formerly used on the Humber and Ouse between Hull and York. *Obs.*

1531–2 *Stat.* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 18 Many shyppes, keyles, cogges, and botes .. haue heretofore had theyr franke passagis .. vpon the saide riuer. 1536 in F. Drake *York* 230 That several persons inhabiting on the Banks of the River had placed Fishgarths, etc. in the same to the hindrance of the free passage of Ships, keyles, coggs, and boats. 1708–15 KERSEY, *Cogs*, a kind of Boats us'd on the Rivers Ouse and Humber.

2. Also app. in the sense of COCK *sb.*[3], COCK-BOAT.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1477 *Hipsiphile & Medea*, Jason & Ercules also That in a cog [*v.r.* cogge] to londe were I-go Hem to refresche. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* ccvii. iii, [He] ..brought his fiers brennyng vpon the sea In botes and cogges [*v.r.* cockes]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. vi. 7 And sum with airis into coggis small Etlyt to land. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIV. lviii, And for the cogge was narrow, small and strait, Alone he row'd.

3. *Comb.* **cog-boat** = COCK-BOAT.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86 Cogboote [PYNSON cokbote], *scafa*. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 206 No man who built ship or cog boat durst drive into it above three nailes. *Ibid.* 210 Olave fled in a little Cog-boat unto his father-in-law. 1890 *A correspondent says* 'Cog-boat is a term well known on the Humber as applied to a small boat belonging to a sailing vessel of any sort.'

Cog (kǫg), *sb.*[2] [ME. *cogge*, found from 13th c.: the Sw. *kugge*, Norw. *kug*, pl. *kugger*, in same sense, are evidently cognate; but the relations between them are not determined.

The Celtic words, Ir., Gael. *cog*, Welsh *cocas*, uncritically cited as the prob. source, are (as usual in such cases) from English. Derivation from the Romanic family of F. *coche*, ONF. **coque*, Pr. *coca*, It. *cocca* 'notch', of which the sense has been considered allied, is phonetically untenable.]

1. One of a series of teeth or similar projections on the circumference of a wheel, or the side of a bar, etc., which, by engaging with corresponding projections on another wheel, etc., transmit or receive motion.

Cogs are either separate wooden pieces attached by mortices and the like, or are cut out of the substance of the wheel, or cast in one with it. The name was probably first given to the wooden pins inserted sideways into the rim of a wheel, which caught the rungs or trundles of a lantern-wheel; hence *cog and round*, a mechanical arrangement of this type. *Hunting cog*: in cogged wheels which have a certain proportion to each other, an extra cog given to the larger, by which there is secured

a continuous change of cogs engaging with each other and consequently equal wear.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 86 I-cundure to one frogge, þat sit at mulne under cogge. [The precise sense here is doubtful.] 1381 *Durham Halm. Rolls* I. 170 Præd. Will. inveniet velas, cogges [of a wind-mill]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 85 Cogge of a mylle, *scariobalium.* 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXVI. xii. (1845) 117 A great whele made by craftly Geometry, Wyth many cogges. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 134 To sell.. the crabbe-trees to myllers, to make cogges and ronges. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxviii. 104 Thou canst not sit upon so high a Cog, but maist with turning prove the lowest in the wheel. 1660 W. D'ACRES *Water Drawing* 13 Great wooden wheels with cogges in them working trundles with round staves in them. 1731 BEIGHTON in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 6 A Cog-Wheel of 51 Cogs, into which the Trundle V, of six Rounds, works. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 314 In large works, where the wheels are of wood, and the teeth are separate pieces morticed into the rim, they are called cogs. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* (Webster) I. 78 A skilful mill-wright will always give the wheel what he calls a hunting cog. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 193 The principle of both clocks and watches is that a number of wheels, locked together by cogs, are forced to turn round. *fig.* *c* 1640 [SHIRLEY] *Capt. Underw.* III. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 372 How will his tongue run when his Coggs are oild.

† b. A float-board. Perhaps only a mistake.

1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s. v. *Cock-boat,* The coges or cogs of a mill-wheel are those slobs or broad pieces of board, that..are drove along by the stream, and so turn round the wheel.

2. Short for: a. The series of cogs round a wheel (*obs.*); b. a cog-wheel.

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 54 The great Roller in the middle is surrounded with a Cog. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 198/2 A stubby black boiler .. makes steam, turning four small wheels by means of a cog underneath.

3. One of the short handles of the pole of a scythe. *dial.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. viii. 322 The koggs are the handles on the sythe. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v. *Cleat,* 'The cogs o' this sned binna-d-as tight as they oughten to be.'

4. (See quot.) *dial.*

1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Cog,* a wedge or support fixed under anything to steady it.

5. *Mining.* A block used in building up a support for the roof of a mine; = CHOCK *sb.*1 4.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Cogs* are not squared, but simply notched where they cross each other.

6. *Comb.* **cog-hole,** a place for keeping spare cogs; **cog-rail,** a toothed rail used in railways with very steep gradients. Also COG-WHEEL.

1733 *Derby Mercury* I. No. 52 The boy .. hid himself in the Coghole of the Mill.

Cog, *sb.*3 *Carpentry.* [See COG *v.*2; the form of the word is app. due to association with the 'cogs' of a wheel, viewed as teeth or projections fitting into counter-depressions.] A projection or tenon on the end of a beam, which is received into a corresponding notch or mortice on the surface of another beam or support; used in tailing joists to wall-plates, making a scarf-joint, etc. *Cog-hold*: a fastening or connexion by means of a cog.

1856–8 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* s.v. *Coghold,* The bearing timbers ought to be placed upon pieces of stone as templates built into the walls, and be made to take a coghold of the templates so as to enable them to tie and stay the walls, by means of the cogs.

†**Cog,** *sb.*4 *Obs.* [f. COG *v.*3]

1. The act of cogging at dice; a particular method or way of doing this.

[In quot. 1598, taken by some to mean 'false dice for cogging'; but it is coupled with 'devices' and 'shifts'.]

1532 *Dice Play* (1850) 28 There be divers kinds of cogging, but of all other the Spanish cogg bears the bell, and seldom raiseth any smoke. 1598 GREENE *Jas. IV,* II. i, Sold a dozen of devices, a case of cogs, and a suit of shifts. 1617 *Machivell's Dogge* Sign. B, Lett's go to dice awhile .. But subtill mates will simple mindes .. blinde .. with .. cogges and stoppis, and such like devilish tricks. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Publ. Faith* 7 What way? Doublets? or Knap? The Cog? low Dice? or high?

b. An act of cogging or cheating. *nonce-use.*

1855 BROWNING *Holy-Cross Day,* See to our converts—yon doomed black dozen—No stealing away—nor cog nor cozen!

2. A deception, trick, fraud, imposture.

1602 W. WATSON *Quodlibets Relig. & State* 7 False suggestions, shamelesse cogs, and impious forgeries. 1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* G iij b, Tis a meere cogge, that the King of France offered by his Embassadours the reliefe of an hundred thousand crownes monethly. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Kicksey Winsey* Wks. II. 37/2 These men can .. shake me kindly by the fist, And put me off with dilatory cogges.

3. *Cant.* 'The money or whatever the sweetners drop to draw in the bubbles' (*Dict. Cant. Crew, c* 1690); hence app. applied to coin or pieces of money generally.

1532 *Dice Play* (1850) 27 To know .. what money he hath in his purse, and whether it be in great coggs or small, that is, gold or silver. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 192 He .. drops down a Cog in the street. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Drop a cog,* to let fall (with design to draw in and cheat) a Piece of Gold; also the piece itself. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1729 GAY *Polly* III. Wks. (1772) 198 Furies! A manifest cog! I wont be bubbled.

4. *Comb.* † **cog-foist,** a cheat; † **cog-shoulder** [? formed on the vb.-stem], a kind of arrest.

1604 MIDDLETON *Black Bk.* Wks. V. 540 The villainous nature of that arrest which I may fitly term by the name of cog shoulder. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 239 A sack to have put this law-cracking cogfoist in.

Cog, *sb.*5 A wooden vessel: see COGUE.

Cog (kɒg), *v.*1 [f. COG *sb.*2]

1. *trans.* To furnish (a wheel, etc.) with cogs.

1499 *Promp. Parv.* (Pynson) 85 Coggyn a mylle, *scarioballo.* 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xl, But the cogge whele is a great helper if it be well pycked, well cogged and well ronged.

2. To stop (a wheel, etc.) by putting a stone, block of wood, etc., in front; to 'scotch' a cart-wheel on an incline to prevent the cart going back; to steady anything with a wedge. *north. dial.*

1635 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* li. (1862) I. 146 The Lord shall cog the rumbling wheels, or turn them. 1825–79 JAMIESON, *Cog,* to place a stone, or a piece of wood, so as to prevent the wheel of a carriage from moving. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Cog,* to steady anything that is shaky by wedging it; to place a wedge under a cart-wheel to prevent the cart going down hill.

3. *refl.* To move (oneself along) by the aid of successive notches made to give footing.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxvii. 360 To make for the island by cogging himself forward with his jack-knife.

4. 'To roll or bloom (ingots)' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*).

Cog, *v.*2 *Carpentry.* [cf. COCK *v.*3 which appears to be the original form of this word, the present form being app. due to association with the *cogs* of a wheel, and with COG *v.*1, to which this has a superficial appearance of relationship of sense.]

To connect timbers by means of a 'cog'; cf. COCK *v.*3 Hence **Co·gging** *vbl. sb.*

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 129 *Cocking,* or *cogging,* is the form of the joints, which the tie-beams and wall-plates make with each other. 1854 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* s.v. *Caulking,* Caulking, Calking, or Cocking, Cogging, or Corking. The act of securing a piece of timber across another, the lower having a projecting tenon, with a corresponding notch or mortice in the timber. *Ibid.* s.v. *Cog-hold,* A cog-hold is best obtained through the agency of a chair of cast iron, which should be itself cogged or joggled to a stone template laid in the wall under it.

Cog (kɒg), *v.*3 Also 6–7 **cogg**(e. [This vb. and the corresponding COG *sb.*4 appear together in 1532, as 'Ruffians' terms' of dice-play; whence they passed into general use in various transferred senses. As in other cant terms, the origin has not been preserved; but the persistent notion is that of dishonest or fraudulent play, cheating.]

1. *intr.* (*Dicing.*) To practise certain tricks in throwing dice.

From contextual evidence it would seem that 'cogging' generally designated some sleight of hand, made use of to control the falling of a die; occasionally it may mean the substitution of a false die for the true one. The notion that it meant 'to load the dice' appears to be a mistake of modern dictionaries, which has, however, strongly influenced the use of the word by modern novelists, etc.; cf. esp. COGGED *ppl. a.* The following quotations show the change of explanation in the Dicts.: *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cog,* to cheat at Dice; *Cog a Die,* to conceal or secure a Die. 1730–6 BAILEY, *Cog,* to conceal a Die, or by Art to make it come up what Number one will have. 1755 JOHNSON, *To cog a die,* to secure it, so as to direct its fall; to falsify. So 1847 in CRAIG. 1847–78 HALLIW., *Cog,* to load a die: so some later Dicts.

1532 *Dice Play* (1850) 28 When fine squariers only be stirring, there rests a great help in cogging; that is when the undermost die standeth dead by the weighty fall of his fellow; so that if vi be my chance and x yours, grant that upon the die I cogg and keep alway an ace deuce or tray, I may perhaps soon cast vi, but never x. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 54 What false dise vse they? as dise stopped with quicksilver and heares..and if they be true dise, what shyfte will they make to set ye one of them with slyding, with cogging, with foysting, with coytinge as they call it. 1586 NEWTON tr. *Danæus' Diceplay* vi, Any cogging panion, or shifting mate, that .. goeth about to .. strike the dyce. 1594 LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* I. iii, My hands shake so, that wert thou in place where, I would teach thee to cog. 1604 W. TERILO *Fr. Bacon's Proph.* 439 Now cogge and foist that list. 1648 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict., Botten,* to Strike a die, or to Cogge.

b. *transf.* To cheat at cards.

1592 GREENE *Groatsw. Wit,* He knew the caste to cogge at cardes.

2. *trans. To cog a die* or *the dice*: fraudulently to control or direct their fall.

1565 HARDING in Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 127 Through Foisting and Cogging their Die, and other false play. 1565 JEWEL *ibid.* (Reply to prec.), Touching Cogging and Foisting, I maruell M. Harding, being so graue a man, would borrow Ruffians termes to scoffe with all. 1567 TURBERV. *To his Friend P., Of Courting* (R.), To shake the bones and cog the craftie dice. 1604 W. TERILO *Fr. Bacon's Proph.* 212 No cutting of a Carde, Nor cogging of a Dye. 1656 HOBBES *Liberty, Necess., & C.* (1841) 410 A man may deliberate whether he will cast the dice or not; but it were folly to deliberate whether he will cast ambs-ace or not, because it is not in his power, unless he be a cheater that can cog the dice, or the dice be false dice. 1755 *Freethinker's Catech.* 16 To use my Hands to palm an Ace or cog a Die. 1824 *Hist. Gaming* 34 He would cog the dice to a man's face, and if detected with his finger in the box, would give the lie and show fight instantly. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 318 Man cogs the dice for himself ere he rattles the box for his dupes.

b. With extension: *To cog forth, to cog in* (a die).

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 104 Why might not they to keepe the stage ful, cog in a Devil when they listed, at Gamesters cog in a Die? 1616–61 HOLYDAY *Persius* 311 That my fellow might not put false play Upon me, neatly cogging forth a die Out of the *small*-neck'd casting box. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Postscr., At that primero of piety the Pope and Cardinals are the better gamesters, and will cogge a Die into heav'n before you.

† 3. *intr.* To employ fraud or deceit, to cheat.

1542 [see COGGING *vbl. sb.*1 *attrib.*]. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 143 Now stealeth he, now will he craue, and now will he coosen and cog. 1589 *Hay any Work* 39 Did not I say truely of thee, yᵗ thou canst cog, face and lye, as fast as a dog can trot. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 95 Out-facing, fashion-mongring boyes, That lye, and cog, and flout, depraue, and slander. 1615 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* 14 To ..be proud with the Spaniard, cogge with a Iew, insult with a Turke..tell lyes with the Devill—for a wager. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Wks.* (1686) 69 Cog, sham, out-face, deny, equivocate, Into a thousand shapes your selves translate. 1873 *Slang Dict., Cog*..Also .. to crib from another's book, as schoolboys often do. This is called 'cogging over'. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss., Cogging,* cheating or deceiving.

b. *trans.* To cheat, deceive.

1629 J. MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 110 Hee had cogged and cheated the soldiers, and was not able to keepe up his Credit with them.

† 4. To use feigned language in sport; to jest, quibble. *Obs.* (or *arch.*).

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* II. xvii. 114 Socrates in this sort cogged with the olde Græcian Sophisters, making them say and unsay. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIX. xiii. 1030 Thou thinkest belike that thou art jesting and cogging [*cavillari*] with thy lover Ebutius. 1636 HEYWOOD *Love's Mistr.* IV. i. Wks. (1874) V. 139 Oh but see Where hee stands cogging with him. 1850 JAMES *Old Oak Chest* III. 33 Thinking that he and Master William have quarrelled, when he has been cogging with him all the time.

† 5. To employ feigned flattery; to fawn, wheedle.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* ix. Wks. (1637) 92 To lie, to flatter, to fawne, to halt, to cogge, to glose..whatsoever may be profitable to us. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 76 Come, I cannot cog, and say thou art this and that. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 206 He would almost endure anything, cogging with the rich and childless, in hope of an estate. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. viii. 89 They are best qualified to thrive in it [the world], who can finely cog and gloze. 1728 *Songs Costume* (1849) 213 He flatter'd and cog'd, to be thought on the king's side.

† b. *trans.* To wheedle (a person) *out of* or *into* a thing, or (a thing) *from* a person. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. ii. 133 Ile Mountebanke their Loues, Cogge their Hearts from them. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 365 Jesting and frisking..to cog a laughter from us. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* 11 If some fortune cogge them into Love, — *Horæ Vac.* 44 Vice many times Cog'd virtue out of the Chariot, and rode in her stead in Triumph. 1652 WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civil Wars Spain* 168 Rhetorical expressions, to cog the people into a Consent. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cog a Dinner,* to wheedle a Spark out of a Dinner. 1725 *New Cant. Dict., Cog a Clout,* or *Cog a Sneezer,* beg an Handkerchief, or Snuff-box.

† 6. *gen.* To produce or put forth cunningly and fraudulently. *Obs.*

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* Ded., Every Cobler can cogge a Syllogisme. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 213 He will cogge any thing to serve his turne. 1592 in *Greene's Dram. Wks.* (1831) I. Introd. 51 What counterfeiting and cogging of prodigious and fabulous monsters. 1651 W. AMES *Saints Security* (1652) 25 That dice-play of men, when some cunning Antagonist shall cogg an argument which may seem to import a fairer probability.

† b. To foist *in, into*; to palm off fraudulently *on, upon*; to put *out* or utter falsely. *Obs.*

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* III. 393 Their forged canons, their foisting and cogging in ancient councils and decrees. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 45 You falsly cogge in, that .. it is consecrated to be offered. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. 286 The iniurer in a trice may cogge out a world of lyes. 1640 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* (1644) 83 You cogge in the word *proper.* *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Wks.* Pref. (J.), The outcry is, that I abuse his demonstration by a falsification, by cogging in the word. *a* 1734 DENNIS (J.), Fustian tragedies, or insipid comedies, have, by concerted applauses, been cogged upon the town for masterpieces.

Cogbell, var. of COCKBELL, *dial.*, icicle.

†**Coged,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [cf. COAK *sb.* 3, COCK *sb.*1 17.] Fitted with a cock or coak.

1775 FALCK *Day's Diving Vess.* 55 Eight loff-tackles, coged, strapt and reeved in the best manner..Six pair of ten-shivered purchasing blocks, coged, strapt, and furnished with falls of four-strand 2½ in. white line.

Cogel, obs. form of CUDGEL.

Cogence (kōu·dʒĕns). *rare.* [f. COGENT: see -ENCE.] = next.

1781 COWPER *Conversation* 293 An argument of cogence, we may say. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. v. 69 Find something of more athletic cogence.

Cogency (kōu·dʒĕnsi). [f. COGENT: see -ENCY.]

† 1. Compulsion; application of force. *Obs.*

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. iv. (1852) 532 Some of our churches used, it may be, a little too much of cogency towards the brethren.

2. The quality of being cogent; power of impelling or constraining; force (moral or logical).

1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 70 ¶ 5 The power of desire, the cogency of distress. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 514 Another motive of still more cogency on my mind. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. i. (1872) 10 The motive .. would appear to many far-fetched and of small cogency.

b. *esp.* Power of compelling conviction or assent, convincing quality, forcibleness, logical or persuasive force.

1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* IV. vii. § 1 Maxims and Axioms.. because they are self-evident, have been supposed innate, although nobody..ever went about to shew the Reason..of their clearness or cogency. 1759 Johnson *Rasselas* xviii, Feeling the cogency of his own arguments. 1772 Burke *Corr.* (1844) I. 366 He argued much, and truly not without cogency upon the subject. 1863 E. Neale *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 203 To escape from the cogency of our own logic.

c. *concr.* (with *pl.*) A convincing argument, a forcible expression. *rare.*

1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women, & B.* I. iv. 44 Rustical cogencies of *oo* and *ou*, the intelligible jargon of the Corydon or Thyrsis of Chalk-Ditch. 1851 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* I. 194 Maxims admitted as self-evident truths, undiscussed cogencies.

Co·gener, variant of Congener.

1854 H. Miller *Footpr. Creat.* ix. (1874) 161 The flounder and its cogeners.

Cogene·ric, variant of Congeneric.

1777 G. Forster *Voy. round World* I. 582 The different degree of civilization of those two cogeneric tribes.

Cogenial, variant of Congenial.

1774 T. Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Diss. i. 17 Fictions evidently cogenial with those which characterise, etc. *Ibid.* II. 357 (R.) Coccaie is often cited by Rabelais, a writer of a cogenial cast. 1782 Ritson *Observ. Warton* (R.), 'Co-genial.' Let me recommend *congenial* to your next edition.

Co·genite, variant of Congenite.

1656 H. More *Antid. Ath.* II. v. (1712) 54 Those cogenite Ideas her own Nature is furnished with. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* Wks. 1838 II. 247 An incorporeal substance, having a cognate or cogenite body.

Cogent (kōu·dʒĕnt), *a.* [a. F. *cogent* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *cōgent-em*, pr. pple. of *cōgĕre* to drive together, compel, constrain, f. *co-* together + *agĕre* to drive.]

1. Constraining, impelling; powerful, forcible.

1718 Hickes *J. Kettlewell* I. § 17. 41 He was wont to do it in such an Obliging (and yet cogent) Way as..to give no Offence. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* II. xxix. 161 To these views of interest were added the motives, no less cogent, of passion and resentment. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) II. i. 7 The French Emperor..determined to insist in cogent terms. 1866 Ferrier *Grk. Philos.* I. ix. 199 Society's commands must be obeyed only in the second instance, because society is less real, less cogent than Nature.

b. *esp.* Having power to compel assent or belief; argumentatively forcible, convincing.

1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 135 Though the witness of John were thus cogent, yet the testimony of miracles was far more irrefragable. 1667 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, To imploy such Arguments as I thought the clearest, and cogentest. 1690 Locke *Human Und.* I. iv, Undeniable cogent demonstrations. 1763 Johnson in *Boswell* an. 1781 (1847) 690/1 Sir, I have two very cogent reasons for not printing any list of subscribers. 1876 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* I. iv. ii. 382 The testimony of a number is more cogent than the testimony of two or three.

c. *with dependent phrase.*

1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. ii. 15 Conjectures, such as seem cogent to persuade us. 1836 Prichard *Phys. Hist. Mankind* (ed. 3) I. 374 Not so cogent of conviction as a positive argument would be.

† 2. Of persons: Employing force or compulsion, peremptory. *Obs. rare.*

1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 89 All men are prone to be cogent and supercilious when they are in office.

Cogently (kōu·dʒĕntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly.] In a cogent manner; forcibly, convincingly.

1646 J. Whitaker *Uzziah* 4 Not cogently conclusive. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) I. iv. 53 His thanks to the House..were shortly, but cogently, expressed. 1838 Sir W. Hamilton in *Reid's Wks.* I. 126/2 *note*, That the notion of space is a necessary condition of thought.. has been cogently demonstrated by Kant.

b. Rarely said of force applied to matter.

1849 Murchison *Siluria* ii. 34 Had not the rocks..been cogently affected.

Cog-foist, Cog-ful: see Cog *sb.*4 4, Cogue.

Cogged (kɒgd), *ppl. a.*1 [f. Cog *sb.*2 or *v.*1] Furnished with cogs; having cog-wheels.

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 654 A toothed rack..into which a toothed or cogged wheel..plays. 1862 Smiles *Engineers* III. 97 Cogwheels which acted on the cogged rail. 1879 *Cath. & Craufurd Tait* 561 There we changed into the cogged cars, and went sheer up the face of the mountain.

b. *Med. Cogged-wheel breathing, rhythm*: a term for a jerky respiratory sound in chest-affections, somewhat resembling the sound of a cogged wheel in motion.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886 Fagge *Princ. Med.* I. 963, I have repeatedly noticed that the separate sounds which make up cogged-wheel breathing are synchronous with as many cardiac pulsations. *Ibid.*, In all probability the 'cogged-wheel rhythm' was due to the action upon the healthy lung of an irritable heart.

Cogged (kɒgd), *ppl. a.*2 [f. Cog *v.*3 + -ed.]

1. Corruptly influenced, as the throw of dice is by cogging.

1781 *Westm. Mag.* IX. 604 A game more desperate, call'd 'Election', When each grave Senator the sport promotes, And throws the main with—cogg'd and loaded votes.

† 2. Fraudulently palmed off; feigned in order to cheat; pretended. *Obs.*

1589 Nashe *Anat. Absurditie* 6 Minerals, stones, and herbes, should not haue such cogged natures and names ascribed to them without cause. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Serm. John* vii. 24 (R.) There is much cozenage of the poore people by cogged miracles.

¶ 3. Of dice: Loaded. (A misuse, owing to misapprehension of what 'cogging a die' meant.)

1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VI. xxxi, When all is done your dice might as well be cogged. 1834 Lytton. *Pompeii* IV. iii, Clodius reddened with anger on being presented to a set of cogged dice. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 169 On the ground that France and Austria were both playing with cogged dice.

Coggel, obs. form of Cudgel.

Cogger1 (kɒ·gəɹ). [f. Cog *sb.*2 and *v.*1 + -er.]

1. One who puts cogs in a wheel.

1775 in Ash.

2. *Mining.* One who builds up supports with cogs or chocks.

In mod. Dicts.

Cogger2 (kɒ·gəɹ). [f. Cog *v.*3 + -er.] One who cogs at dice. b. A sharper, cheat, deceiver, beguiler. c. A false flatterer, fawner.

1576 Woolton *Chr. Manual* (1851) 105 Stealers, cutpurses, coggers, dicers. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong., Pipeur*, a deceiuer, a beguiler, a cogger. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 46 Sinon a caytiefe by fortun..A lyer hym neauer may she make, nor cogger vnhonest. 1611 Cotgr., *Adulateur*, a flatterer, cogger, smoother. 1639 S. du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 147 As for Coggers and Cheaters,[at dice]. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II, *Palpator*, a flatterer, coger, cajoler, sycophant, glozer. 1846 Landor *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. II. 263 O sir, do not let him turn the tables against me, who am only a simple stripling, and he an old cogger.

† **Co·ggery.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ery.] The practice of cogging; deception, trickery; also, *concr.* a trick, deception.

1602 W. Watson *Quodlibets Relig. & State* 195 (T.) This is a second false surmise or coggerie of the Jesuits. 1603 Harsnet *Pop. Impost.* 163 The children of lyes, coggeries, and Impostures. 1612 T. James *Jesuits' Downf.* 13 To get mony, with all manner of falsehood and coggerie.

Cogging (kɒ·gin), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. Cog *v.*3 + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Cog 3. a. Cheating at dice. b. Underhand dealing, deceit. c. Deceitful flattery; fawning.

1532 [see Cog *v.*3 1]. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 1143/2 The unhonest dealing and false cogging of these men. 1599 James I. Βασιλ. Δωρον 125 As to dyceing..only ruled by hazarde, and subject to knavish cogging. 1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 276 A gnatonick sycophantizing, or parasitical cogging. 1656 S. Winter *Serm.* 176 b, By the slight (κυβεια the cogging of the die) of men. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II, *Assentatio*, flattering, cogging, and soothing, adulation. 1862 Sala *Seven Sons* III. xii. 277 There had come an end to the lying, and cogging, and fawning, and deceiving.

b. *attrib.*

1577 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 118 If you did vnderstande..of their false dice, cogging termes, and orders, it will make you abhorre, detest, and defie all dice-playing. 1636 Abp. Williams *Holy Table* (1637) 226 It is his Cogging-box, to stricke what Casts of the Dice he lists to call for.

Cogging, *vbl. sb.*2: see Cog *v.*2

Co·gging, *ppl. a.*1 [f. Cog *v.*3 + -ing 2.] That cogs at dice; cheating; wheedling.

1542 Becon *Pathw. Prayer* Early Wks. (1843) 137 The world thinketh him to be a good, devout man, that goeth up and down with a cogging pair of beads in his hands. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 258 b, This Parasiticall Gallaunt..with hys cogging companion Sariga. 1603 Dekker *Grissil* (1841) 16 As many rich cogging merchants now-a-days do. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* IV. ii. 132. 1608 Rowlands *Humors Looking Gl.* 24 A cogging knaue and fawning Parrasit. 1654 Trapp *Comm. Job* xiii. 9 God is not mocked, deluded..as patients are by their cogging quacksalvers. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxv, Some trick of those cogging priests and nuns. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 322 The cogging dicers of Whitefriars.

Cogging-brick. [from likeness of the work to the cogs of a wheel or ratchet.] See quot.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purch.* 39 *Cogging-bricks*, a kind of Bricks..in use in some parts of Sussex to make their Toothing, or Indented Work under the Copeing of Walls.

Coggle (kɒ·g'l), *sb.*1 *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 5 cogill, cogyl, coggul, 7 cogle, 7– coggle. [known only from 14th c.; possibly from a root **kug-* with the sense 'rounded lump', cf. Ger. *kugel*, Du. *kōgel*; but this is doubtful. The parallelism in form and sense to Cobble suggests onomatopœic formation: cf. the dial. *knobbly* and *knoggly* 'having rounded protuberances'; perh. there is also relation to *cockle* in sense 'unsteady from having a rounded base'; cf. *coggly*, *-dy* = *cockly*, *-ty*.]

A rounded water-worn stone, *esp.* of the size suitable for paving; a cobble. More fully *coggle-stone.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3895 A company of Crabbe-fische..With backis..bigger & hardere þan ony comon cogill-stane or cocatryse scales. 1464 *Rec. Nottingham* II. 373 Item paied for xxiiii lode of cogyls stones. 1483 *Ibid.* II. 392 Item paid for cogguls and to a pauar xij*d.* 1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. ix. 20 Coggles, Flint, Pibbles, Shingles and other stones. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. cv. 388 Any bruise either vpon cogle stone, flint, or such like. 1638 Sanderson *Serm.* (1681) II. 112 A Flint..strucken with all the Might against a hard Coggle. 1769 L. Edward in *Hist. Linc.* (1834) I. 20 Blue clay, full of large coggles or stones. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Coggles*, large gravel stones used for paving. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Coggle*, a small round stone, pebble, cobble.

† **Coggle,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* [app. an error, or imaginary form invented as an etymological link.]

1695 Kennett *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s.v. *Cockboat*, Which word [cog]..is still preserved upon the sea coasts in Yorkshire, where they call a small fisher-boat a coggle; and in some places, by corruption, a cobble. (Hence 1775 Ash, *Coggle*, a kind of boat, a cock-boat. 1847–78 in Halliwell; and in mod. Dicts.)

Coggle, *a.* = Coggly. Cf. Cockle *a.*

1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Coggle*, easily moved, unstable.

† **Coggle,** *v.*1 *Obs. rare.* [app. a frequentative or diminutive of Cog *v.* in sense 5 or 6.] ? To foist *in*, esp. in a wheedling way; to interpolate in a glozing manner.

1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* II. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 215 *Ragan.* And would he never have done Jacob? *Mido.* No, but still coggl'd in, like Jackdaw that cries *ka kob!*

Coggle (kɒ·g'l), *v.*2 *Sc.* and *dial.* [see Coggle *sb.*1, and Cockle *v.*2] *intr.* and *trans.* To shake from side to side; to be unsteady; to wabble. Hence **Co·ggling** *ppl. a.* = Coggly.

1756 Mrs. Calderwood *Jrnl.* v. (1884) 135 She cogled terribly, and I thought every minute she would fall. 1808 Jamieson, *Coggle*, to cause any thing to move from side to side, so as to seem ready to be overset. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Coggle*, to be shaky, as of a rickety piece of furniture. 'This table coggles.' 1883 J. Parker *Tyne Ch.* 160 Tempted..to pass the deep stream on coggling stones. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Coggle*, to be unsteady.

Co·ggledy, -ty, *a. dial.* [f. Coggle *v.*; cf. *cocklety*, *-dy.*] Shaky, unstable, rickety.

1834 Mar. Edgeworth *Helen* xxv. (D.), Take care of that step-ladder though; it is coggledy. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Coggletty*, *coggly*, shaky, unsteady.

Coggly (kɒ·gli), *a. Sc.* and *dial.* [f. Coggle *v.* + -y 1. Cf. *cockly*, *joggly.*] Shaky, unsteady, like anything resting on a rounded base, *e.g.* a small boat, or a 'coggle-stone' when stepped on.

1808 Jamieson, *Coggtie*, moving from side to side, unsteady as to position, apt to be overset. 1821 Galt *Annals Dalmailing* 193 (Jam.), I thought..that the sure and stedfast earth itself was grown coggly beneath my feet, as I mounted the pulpit. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 846 The ships at Anchor in the roads are a' rather coggly. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Coggly*, easily moved, shaky.

Cogh(e, obs. form of Cough.

Coght, obs. var. of Caught.

Cogibundity, *humorous* = Cogitabundity.

1734 H. Carey *Poems, Chrononhot.*, His cogitative faculties immersed In cogibundity of cogitation. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Spectre of Tappington.*

Cogie, coggie (kɒ·gi). *Sc.* [f. Cogue + -y 4.] A small cogue; a small wooden bowl; the contents of such a vessel.

a 1750 in Herd *Scott. Songs* (1776) II. Cauld kail in Aberdeen, And castocks in Strabogie; But yet I fear, they'll cook o'er soon, And never warm the cogie. 1786 Burns *A Dream*, An' I hae seen their coggie fou That yet hae tarrow't at it. 1807 Tannahill *Poems* (1846) 105 Coggie, thou heals me, coggie, thou heals me.

Cogil, obs. form of Cudgel.

Cogitabi·lity. *rare.* [f. next + -ity.] Capability of being thought or conceived.

a 1688 Cudworth *Immut. Mor.* IV. i. (1731) 135 By framing..Conceptions within it self of whatsoever hath any Entity or Cogitability.

Cogitable (kɒ·dʒităb'l), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. L. *cōgitābil-is* thinkable, f. *cōgitāre* (see below).]

A. *adj.* That can be thought or conceived; thinkable, conceivable.

a 1688 Cudworth *Immut. Mor.* IV. iv. (R.), A time when there was no intelligible nature of a triangle, nor any such thing cogitable at all. 1824 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 142 Convincing the mind that a doctrine is cogitable, that the soul can present the idea to itself. 1850 Grote *Greece* II. lxvii. (1869) VIII. 143 Something not perceivable by sense, but only cogitable or conceivable by reason.

B. *sb.* Anything thinkable or conceivable.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 857 Yet are not these sensibles..the only things and cogitables. 1694 R. Burthogge *Reason* 79 Cogitables, or Things that have being only in the Faculties that apprehend them.

Cogitabund (kɒ·dʒităbŭnd), *a.* [ad. L. *cōgitābundus* thinking, f. *cōgitāre* to think.] Musing, meditating, thoughtful, deep in thought.

1649 Bulwer *Pathomyot.* II. v. 170 Such are of a..Cogitabund aspect. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* I. ii. 5 If he be thoughtive or cogitabund. 1692 Southerne *Wives Excuse* III. i, Thou art cogitabund; thy head is running upon thy poetry. 1821 L. Hunt *Indicator* No. 68 (1822) II. 123 Is not the humour of them elaborate, cogitabund, fanciful?

Hence **Co·gitabunda·tion, Cogitabu·ndity,** deep meditation, thoughtfulness; **Cogitabu·ndly** *adv.* meditatively; **Cogitabu·ndous** *a.* = Cogitabund.

1627 Sir S. D'Ewes *Jrnl. Parl.* (1783) 61 My dailie greife for the miseries of true religion in Germanie..made my soul soe sadd and cogitabundous. 1659 H. More *Immort. Soul* (1662) 54 Let them [the stars] seem to wink and twinkle as cogitabundly as they will. 1720 *Brice's Weekly* (Exeter) *Jrnl.* 7 Feb. 4 The Result of which mighty Cogitabundation may hereafter furnish out Matter enough. 1744 Miss Carter *Lett.* (1808) 53 With the addition of much cogitabundity over the riddles in the Ladies' Almanack.

† **Co·gitancy.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as next: see -ancy.] Cogitant or thinking quality.

1759 B. Martin *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 104 Let us reflect what kind of Cogitancy we must imply.

Co·gitant, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *cōgitānt-em*, pr. pple. of *cōgitāre* to think.] Thinking, that thinks.

1681 Glanvill *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 69 And also perceives himself to be some particular cogitant Being.

Hence **Co·gitantly** *adv.*, in a thinking manner.
1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 397 Shall we think, because Je O. so thinks, and very cogitantly (but little cogently to us) conjectures, that, etc.

Cogitate (kɒ·dʒiteit), *v.* [f. L. *cōgitāt-* ppl. stem of *cōgitāre* to think. The latter is app. contr. for *co-agitāre*, f. *co-* together + *agitāre*, one of the senses of which is 'to turn over in the mind, revolve, weigh, consider'; see AGITATE *v.* 6.]

1. *intr.* To think, reflect, ponder, meditate; to exercise the thinking faculties.
a 1631 DONNE *Hist. Septuagint* (1633) 101 (T.) As the life of the body is entertained in still cogitating. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* II. xiii. (R.), For he that calleth a thing into his mind, whether by impression or recordation, cogitateth and considereth; and he that imployeth the faculty of his phansie also cogitateth, and he that reasoneth, doth in like manner cogitate or devise. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* 59 Still cogitating and looking for an explanation in the fire. 1849 Miss MULOCK *Ogilvies* ii. (1875) 19 That lady .. lay cogitating over the past evening.

2. *trans.* with object or object-clause. Hence passing into: To devise, plan.
1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* 780 (R.) We both day and night reuoluing in our minds did cogitate nothing more, than how to satisfie the partes of a good pastour. 1652 C. STAPYLTON *Herodian* 62 By this his Dreame he Cogitates alone, He was Divinely called to the Throne. *Mod.* The man is cogitating mischief against us.

b. *Philos.* To think (an object), to form a conception of.
1856 MEIKLEJOHN tr. *Kant's Crit. P. R.* 50 The idea of a science of pure understanding and rational cognition by means of which we may cogitate objects entirely a priori. 1857 T. E. WEBB *Intellectualism of Locke* ix. 174 Admitting that we are necessitated to 'cogitate' the great Ontologic Realities, the German Philosopher [Kant] denied that we are able to 'cognize' them.

Cogitation (kɒdʒitā·ʃən). Forms: 3 **cogitaciun**, 5-6 **cogi-, cogytacion, -yon**, 6 **-tyon**, 6- **cogitation**. [a. OF. *cogitaciun, -acion*, ad. L. *cōgitātiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *cōgitāre* to think.]

1. The action of thinking or reflecting; attentive consideration, reflection, meditation.
a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 288 Þreo degrez beoð þerinne [in lust] .. Þe uorme is cogitaciun .. Cogitaciuns, þet beoð fleoinde þouhtes þet ne lesteð nout. 1545 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. (1548) 12 Suspend both his cogitacion and his penne. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 70 b, More is gatherde by cogitacion than if the thyng had been spoken in plaine woordes. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. iv. 13 What by cogitation, wee find to be the cause of any thing. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 629 Fixt in cogitation deep. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 184 He is always so wrapped up in cogitation. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xxvii. 229 The mind of its own power alone could by sufficient cogitation discover, etc.

b. The faculty of thinking or thought.
1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Ephes.* iv. 18 Having their cogitation darkened. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 427 The sight is in the eyes .. vnderstanding and cogitation in the braine. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 271. 1685 BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* 368 The Mechanical Philosophers, that deny Cogitation, and even Sense properly so call'd, to Beasts. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xlvii, It was never supposed that cogitation is inherent in matter. 1838 Sir W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxxi. (1866) II. 141 Speech and cogitation are thus the relative conditions of each other's activity.

2. An act of thinking or consideration, a thought or reflection. (with *plural*).
a 1225 [see 1]. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 7 b, That your fasting may come of pure hert without eny euill cogitacions. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 259 Such as have filthy corrupt cogitations in their hearts. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* I. CXXXIII, Being terrified with the cogitation, that not any of those which had been formerly sent had ever returned. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* III. i, Prythee, leave me to my own cogitations. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* xlix. II. 56, I spent several hours here in .. agreeable cogitations. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* v. 474 Our cogitations this way have been drawn, These are the points .. on which Our inquest turns.

b. 'Reflection previous to action' (J.); a purpose or design.
1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 66 Hyt [the common weal] schold be the end of al theyr cogytatyonys, conseylys, and carys. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 4 The cogitations and purposes of your adversaries shall quite be dissolved. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (J.), The king, perceiving that his desires were intemperate, and his cogitations vast and irregular, began not to brook him well. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* (1839) 642 The wicked cogitations, and designes of the adversaries.

3. With *of*: †a. Thinking of or about, consideration *of* (anything). *Obs.* b. A thought, conception, or idea *of* an object.
1542 BRINKLOW *Compl.* i. (1874) 7 Wherby mennys hartes be rauysshed .. from the cogytacyon of all such things as thei ought to pray for. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 545 If the Spirite entreth into a cogitation of it owne death. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 717 This knitting of the Brows will follow upon earnest Studying, or Cogitation of anything. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 39 Idolatrous cogitations of God. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 77 If we reflect on our own Cogitations of these things.

Cogitationism, -ist (kɒdʒitā·ʃəniz'm, -ist). [f. prec. + -ISM, -IST.] See quot.
1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* iv. 345 If I were allowed to invent a term, I should say that Mr. Mill, cosmologically, is now a Cogitationist. The ultimate fact of the phaenomenal world, as recognized by him, is neither Matter nor Mind in any present sense of these terms, but a cogitation or coagulation of phaenomena which may be called feelings. .. If we persevere in the analysis, we end in Cogitationism.

Cogitative (kɒ·dʒitĕitiv), *a.* [a. F. *cogitatif, -ive* (14th c. in Littré), ad. med.L. *cōgitātīv-us*; see COGITATE and -IVE.]

1. Having the power or faculty of thought; thinking (as a permanent attribute).
1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. (1890) 104 The swete balle of the eye whiche is .. juge of the colours by reflection obgectyf, whiche she bryngeth vnto the Impression cogytyue of the entendement. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest..Chirurg.*, In the myddle ventrycle is put the cogitatyfe and racyonall [vertue]. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 135 The cogitatiue or knowing soule. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. x. § 9 Sensible, thinking, perceiving Beings .. which .. we will hereafter call cogitative .. Beings. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 309 Belief is more properly an act of the sensitive than of the cogitative part of our natures.

2. Given to cogitation; thoughtful, meditative.
1651 *Reliq. Wotton.* 16 The Earl had the closer and more reserved Countenance; being by nature somewhat more cogitative. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. II. 151 He is said to be very thoughtful and cogitative. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. XX. iii. 68 That Column has stood cogitative. 1884 *Gd. Words* May 324/2 After a cogitative pause.

Hence **Co·gitatively** *adv.*, **Co·gitativeness.**
1731 BAILEY, *Cogitatively*, thoughtfully, considerately. 1888 M. CONNOR *Husband & Wife* I. x. 139 'What an admirable room for a study!' pursued M. Flamant cogitatively. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 158 The bumps of cogitativeness and inquisitiveness.

Cogitativity (kɒ·dʒitĕti·viti). *rare.* [f. prec. + -ITY.] Capacity or power of thinking.
1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 191 To change death into life, incapacity of thinking into cogitativity.

Cogitator (kɒ·dʒiteitɒr). [f. COGITATE + -OR.] One who cogitates, a thinker.
1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 31 *Cogito, ergo sum.* Alas, poor Cogitator, this takes us but a little way.

Co-glorify, -glorious: see Co-.

†**Co·gmen.** *Obs. rare.* Men to whom the cloth called *cog ware* was sold.
(Some have conjectured that they were the crew of cogs, or traders who sailed in cogs.)
1389 *Act* 13 *Rich. II*, c. 10 § 1 Certeines draps .. appellez Cogware & Kendale cloth sont venduz a Cogmen.

Cognac (kō·nyak). Forms: 6 **conniacke**, 7 **conyack, cognack**, 8-9 **coniac**, 9 **cogniac**, 8- **cognac**. [F. *Cognac*, name of a town in the department of Charente in France.]

1. *Cognac wine*: wine produced at Cognac.
1594 PLAT *Jewel Ho.* II. 15 Take small Rochell, or Conniacke wine. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 464 The distillation of the Cognac wine.

2. A French brandy of superior quality distilled from Cognac wine. The name is sometimes extended (for trade purposes) to any French brandy.
†a. Formerly *Cognac brandy.*
1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2223/4, 76 Pieces of Conyack Brandy, in 32 Lotts. 1813 Sir H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 136 The Cogniac brandies .. contain vegetable prussic Acid.

b. Now simply *Cognac.*
1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 60 A glass of right Coniac, or spirits of wine, or humming Madeira. 1821 BYRON *Juan* IV. liii, Unless when qualified with thee, Cogniac! 1858 DICKENS *Lett.* 20 Feb., His handwriting shakes more and more .. I think he mixes a great deal of cognac with his ink. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 21 June 2/1 Cognac in large quantities now enters England which comes out of potatoes, and not out of grapes. Pure cognac can now be secured .. only through English holders of old stocks.
attrib. 1875 *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* II. 399 A very good preparation is the Stokes' Cognac Mixture.

†**Cogname.** *Obs.* [adaptation of L. *cognōmen.*] Surname; = COGNOMEN.
1685 CROWNE *Sir Courtly Nice* III. 30 I'le tell you both his name, and cogname. His name is Andrew, his cogname Farewel.

Cognate (kɒ·gnēt), *a.* and *sb.* Also (in sense B 1) **cognat.** [ad. L. *cognātus*, f. *co-* together + *gnātus* born, f. root *·gn-, gen-, gon-* to produce. In Eng. the transferred sense appeared earliest.]

A. *adj.*

1. Descended from a common ancestor; of the same stock or family.
1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 78 Some of their cognate tribes. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* II. IV. ii. 251 The barriers between cognate states. 1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Instit. Gaius* I. § 156 Agnates are .. persons who are of kin through males, —cognate, as it were, through the father.

2. Of languages: Descended from the same original language; of the same linguistic family. Of words: Coming naturally from the same root, or representing the same original word, with differences due to subsequent separate phonetic development; thus, Eng. *five*, L. *quinque*, Gr. πέντε, are cognate words, representing a primitive **pénke*.
1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 61 A cognate language. 1837 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Mankind* (ed. 3) II. 19 A cognate dialect of the Berber speech. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* ii. (1870) 58 The cognate word *agrios* appears to have gone through the same process as *agrestis* and *argeios*.

b. *Grammar. Cognate object* or *accusative*: An object of kindred sense or derivation; *spec.* that which may adverbially follow an intransitive verb, as in 'to die the death'.
1874 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* IV. viii. II. 40 The extent of action of the verb may be expressed by a substantive of the same meaning as the verb (Cognate accusative). 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* § 372 What is often termed the cognate accusative (or objective) (as in 'to run a race') should more properly be classed among the adverbial adjuncts.

3. *gen.* Akin in origin; allied in nature, and hence, akin in quality; kindred, related, connected, having affinity. (Const. *with*, rarely *to.*)
c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. l, Which atomes .. never rest till they meet with som pores proportionable and cognate unto their figures. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. iii. 455 Comets and Fiery Meteors are cognate. 1785 WARTON *Notes on Milton's Poems* (T.), Imbrute, I believe, is a word of Milton's coinage. So was the cognate compound 'imparadised' supposed to be. 1821 SOUTHEY *Vis. Judgm.* vi, Honouring each in the other Kindred courage and virtue, and cognate knowledge and freedom. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 399 Geometry and the cognate sciences.

B. *sb.*

1. *Roman Law.* One related by blood to another; a kinsman; *pl.* those descended from the same ancestor, whether through males or females. Thus distinguished from *agnate*, which was limited to *legal* relationship through the father only, though including relationship by adoption. Hence *b. Sc. Law.* A relative on the mother's side as opposed to an *Agnate.*
1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 85 The custody of the pupil's person .. is .. committed to the mother while a widow, until the pupil be seven years old; and, in default of the mother, to the next cognate. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* I. vii. § 3 We understand by agnates all those who are related by the father .. and by cognates those who are related by the mother. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xxxvi. 631 [The mother] could not succeed to .. [the son] as an agnat though she could succeed to him as his cognat. 1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Instit. Gaius* I. § 156 Those who are of kin through females are not agnates, but, merely by natural law cognates.

2. A cognate word, term, or thing.
1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Feb. 181 Reckoning the words which we have put in italics as Latin derivatives, merely because they happen to have Latin cognates!

Cognateness (kɒ·gnētnės). [f. COGNATE + -NESS.] Cognate quality or condition.
1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 319 The cognateness of ideas and principles to man as man. 1847 HARE *Vict. Faith* 5 A resemblance .. betokening a certain cognateness.

Cognatic (kɒgnæ·tik), *a.* [a. F. *cognatique*; see COGNATE, and -IC. Cf. *agnatic.*] Pertaining to or reckoned through cognates; see COGNATE B. 1.
1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 122 A lineal cognatic succession. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* 146 Cognatic relationship is simply the conception of kinship familiar to modern ideas. 1878 *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 19 The cognatic, or maternal influence.

†**Cogna·tical,** *a. Obs.* = prec.
1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 99 There are but two waies by which hereditary or successive monarchies do descend; .. the one is lineal descent; the other lineal, agnatical, cognatical, or collateral; or as we say, the one descends to the heire general, the other to the heire male.

Cognation (kɒgnē·ʃən). [ad. L. *cognātiōn-em* kindred by birth, f. *cognāt-us*, COGNATE.]

1. The relation between persons descended from a common ancestor; kinship, relationship, consanguinity. (Common in 17th c.; now *rare.*)
1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* x. 31 Thes the sones of Sem, after cognacioun [Vulg. *secundum cognationes*] and tungis and regiouns. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* viii. 21 *marg. note*, Our spiritual kindred is to be preferred before carnal cognation. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 365 Termes of Cognation and consanguinity. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. iii. 18 Of the original of the Phenicians; their cognation with the Jews. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 69 A great danger exists in claiming cognation between two distant peoples from the coincidence of a few words in both languages.

b. *spec.* in *Roman Law*: Natural relationship by descent from a common ancestor, whether through males or females; as distinguished from *agnation*, which was a civil relationship through males only. In *Sc. law*, Relationship through females only.
1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In France, for the succession to the crown they follow agnation; in England, Spain, etc. cognation. 1806 GREGORY *Dict. Arts & Sci.* I. 382 *Cognation*, women coming to the succession according to the degree of proximity, in default of males, or their descendants. 1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Instit. Gaius* I. § 156 There is no agnation between a mother's brother and her son,—only cognation.

†c. Used of 'spiritual' relationship, as that between sponsors, etc.; = AFFINITY I b. *Obs.*
c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 266 Knit to us neither by consanguinity nor affinity, but by spiritual cognation. *a* 1626 W. SCLATER *Romans* iv. (1650) 140 By spiritual cognation, wherein faith combines us. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* IV. v. 444 The impediment of spiritual cognation, is stretched so far .. as that (what by Baptisme, what by Confirmation) twenty severall persons are excluded from the capacity of inter-marriage.

†**2.** *collect.* Kindred, kinsfolk, relations. *Obs.*
1382 WYCLIF *Acts* vii. 3 Go out of thi lond, and of thi cognacioun [Vulg. *de cognatione tua*], or kynrede. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 80/2 Alle hys cognacion .. abode in good lyf and in holy conuersacion. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* I. 233.

3. *Philol.* The relation between languages naturally descended from a common source, or words from a common root.

[1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 5 It cometh from and hath a near cognation with a word that signifies to build. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* xx. Wks. (1813) 163 What certain sense they could put on either of these 4 words by their mere cognation with each other.] 1862 *Guardian* 23 Apr. 401/3 The great difficulty in all teaching of Comparative Philology is to make people understand the difference between cognation and derivation. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Feb. 180/2 Sir William Jones recognises the fact that the relation among all of them is cognation and not derivation.

4. The relation between things derived from the same source or having the same origin, or between those having a like nature or quality (=AFFINITY 5); more loosely, that between things connected with, or naturally adapted to, each other (cf. AFFINITY 8); affinity, connexion, relation, likeness. (Very frequent in 17th c.; now *rare* or *Obs.*)

a 1555 BRADFORD *Wks.* 354 The society, cognation, and consent, which all and every creature hath with man. 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxxvii. 461 The Eye is fitted to discerne light by the Innate property of light and Cognation which it hath thereunto. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 223 [They] had a very great cognation with the Galli, not only in language, but in holy Rites and Customes. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* vi. (1809) 187 This circumstance of identity or cognation in their original. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 396 How close the cognation of the creature and the critical faculty.

†**Cogniscible**, *a.* (Cf. *cognoscible*, *cognizable.*)

1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 54 Not legally cogniscible.

Cognise, etc.: see COGNIZE.

Cognition (kǫgni·ʃən). In 5–6 **-icio(u)n, -ycyo(u)n.** [ad. L. *cognitiōn-em* a getting to know, acquaintance, notion, knowledge, etc., sb. of action f. L. *cognit-*, ppl. stem of *cognōscĕre*: see COGNOSCE.]

†**1.** The action or faculty of knowing; knowledge, consciousness; acquaintance with a subject. *Obs.* exc. as in 2.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 154 Illumynyd she is wyth clere cognycyoun In hyr soule. 1528 LYNDESAY *Dream* 577 Filicitie they had Inuariabyll, And of his Godhed cleir cognitioun. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. 237 With conscience and perfit cognition of innocencie. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 63, I will not be my selfe, nor haue cognition Of what I feele. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 106 A retrograde cognition of times past. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* II. 389 Tasting the first aliments of scientific cognition.

b. Apprehension, perception. (*nonce-use.*)

1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. iii. (1865) 34 In thy cognition of some poignant jest.

2. *Philos.* The action or faculty of knowing taken in its widest sense, including sensation, perception, conception, etc., as distinguished from feeling and volition; also, more specifically, the action of cognizing an object in perception proper.

1651 STANLEY *Poems* 231 This Divines call intellectual intuitive cognition. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. iii. § 6 Finding not Cognition within the natural Powers of Matter. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. Introd. 113 A faculty of cognition a priori. 1879 ADAMSON *Philos. Kant* 45 The several elements which, according to Kant, make up the organic unity of Perception or real Cognition.

b. A product of such an action: a sensation, perception, notion, or higher intuition.

1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell III*, 473 *note*, Peter's progenitor ..seems to have possessed a 'pure anticipated cognition' of the nature and modesty of this ornament of his posterity. 1856 MEIKLEJOHN tr. *Kant's Krit. P. R.* 79 The fact that we do possess scientific a priori cognitions, namely, those of pure mathematics and general physics. 1873 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. III. viii. 369 With purely intellectual cognitions..also with..moral cognitions. 1881 J. H. STIRLING *Text-bk. Kant* 468 Let a cognition be *intellectually* what it may, it is no cognition proper, it is not properly Knowledge, unless and until it have an actual perceptive application.

3. *Law.* =COGNIZANCE 3. (Chiefly *Sc.*)

1523 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxf.* 35 Ye .. Chauncellor .. shall have .. full cognition of all .. causes. 1581 SAVILE *Agric.* (1622) 203 To the rest belonged cognition of criminal causes. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 12 Incontinent cognition or tryal sall be taken be the assise. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni* 32 Obnoxious to the cognition of Judges. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. v. 198 The Council appoint a Committee to take cognition of the matter.

b. *Sc. Law.* † A process in the Court of Session for the determination of cases concerning disputed marches. *Cognition and sale*: a process for obtaining a warrant to sell the whole or a part of a pupil's estate. *Cognition and sasine*: a form of entering an heir in burgage tenure.

a 1809 *Scotch Dict.* in Tomlins *Law Dict.*, *Cognition*, is the process whereby molestation is determined. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 § 46 An instrument of cognition and sasine in regard to such lands and in favour of such heir.

†**4.** Recognition; gratitude. *Obs. rare.*

1655 EVELYN *Let.* in *Mem.* (1807) IV. 7, I must justifie .. with infinite cognition, the benefit I have received.

Cognitional (kǫgni·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to cognition.

1827 BENTHAM *Wks.* X. 560 Elements of intellectual aptitude: 1. Cognitional knowledge. 2. Judicial judgment.

Cognitive (kǫ·gnitiv), *a.* [ad. L. type *cognitīv-us*, f. *cognit-*, see above, -IVE.] Of or pertaining to cognition, or to the action or process of knowing; having the attribute of cognizing.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 22 Plato saith, that there are three vertues in the soule belonging to knowledge and understanding..called cognitive or knowing vertues: namely, reason, understanding, and phantasie. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 260 Unless the Understanding imploy and exercise its cognitive, or Apprehensive Power. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 257 A minute analysis of the cognitive powers of man. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1865) I. 227 The two acts severally cognitive of mind and matter. 1850 McCOSH *Div. Govt.* (1852) 258 The simple cognitive faculties, which give us the knowledge of really existing individual objects; as Perception .. Self-consciousness.

‖**Co·gnitor.** *Rom. Law.* [L. agent-sb. from *cognōscere*: see COGNITION.] An attorney or procurator.

1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Instit. Gaius* IV. § 82 We may sue either in our own name or through an agent, such as a cognitor, procurator, tutor, or curator..A cognitor is made our substitute in a cause by certain formal words spoken in presence of the adversary.

Co·gnizabi·lity. *rare.* [f. next.] The quality of being cognizable.

1852 J. R. BALLANTYNE *Lect. Nyáya Philos.* 50. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 40 Cognizability. By this name we may denote the capability of a substance for being easily recognized and distinguished from all other substances.

Cognizable, -isable (kǫ·gnizăb'l, kǫ·ni-), *a.* [f. COGNIZE (or rather originally from stem of COGNIZ-ANCE) + -ABLE. Since *cognize* has become a familiar word, there is a tendency in sense 1 to pronounce (kǫgnəi·zăb'l); cf. *recognize*, *recognizable.*]

1. Capable of being known, perceived, or apprehended by the senses or intellect; perceptible.

1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 95 Their Injuries may be cognizable, but not their Benefits. 1777 COCKIN *Mist* in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 160 *note*, The vapours are said to be of a tenuity cognizable by the sight. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 187 That..is not cognizable by our senses. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxix. (1859) II. 392 Admitting that causation were cognisable, and that perception and self-consciousness were competent to its apprehension. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. v. 141 A period dimly cognisable in the remotest past.

b. Capable of being recognized, recognizable.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. c. 301 His features were scarce cognizable. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. li. 242 Aesop .. is cognizable, by his deformity. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* vi, We exchanged clothes, in such a manner as to render us no longer cognizable. 1854 J. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* (1860) 18 Without one cognizable face before me.

2. Capable of being, or liable to be, judicially examined or tried; within the jurisdiction of a court of law or the like.

1681 HICKERINGILL *Vind. Naked Truth* II. 18 All matters cognisable in Spiritual Courts. 1690 *Penn. Archives* I. 110 We .. find the major part of the writing not cognizable by us, or within our province. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 25 These courts can hold no plea of matters cognizable by the common law. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xii. 484 Every sort of plea that was cognisable under royal writ. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* III. xi. 444 Making all offences against it cognizable in the courts of admiralty.

b. *spec.* in Anglo-Indian law: see quots.

1882 *Code Crim. Procedure* § 4 'Cognisable offence' means any offence for, and 'cognisable case' means a case in, which a police-officer..may..arrest without warrant. 1883 J. F. STEPHEN *Hist. Crim. Law* III. 331 The offences [in the Indian Code of Crim. Proc.] called by the somewhat ill-chosen name of cognizable offences.

Hence **Cognizableness.**

1871 W. G. WARD *Ess.* (1884) I. 68 The intuitive cognizableness of such a proposition. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 528 He who denies the cognizableness of necessary truth.

Cognizably (kǫ·gnizăbli, kǫ·ni-, kǫgnəi·zăbli), *adv.* [f. COGNIZABLE + -LY [2].] In a cognizable manner; recognizably; perceptibly.

1817 WORDSW. *Poems, Pass of Kirkstone*, Nor hint of man; if stone or rock Seem not his handy-work to mock By something cognizably shaped. 1854 FABER *Growth in Holiness* xv. (1872) 257 The spiritual life is a cognizably different thing from the worldly life.

Cognizance, -sance (kǫ·gnizăns, kǫ·ni-). Forms: *α.* 4–5 **conisaunce, conysaunce,** 4–7 (*legal*) **conisance, -ans,** (4 **konichauns,** 5 **conyschance, conoissaunce**), 6 (*legal*) **conizaunce.** *β.* (*legal*) 6–8 **con(n)usance,** 7 **conusans.** *γ.* 5–6 **cognisaunce,** (**cognoyssaunce, -ance**), 6 **cognys-, -iz-, -yzaunce, -isens, -izens, -issance,** 6– **cognisance, cognizance.** [ME., a. OF. *conis(s)ance*, *conus(s)ance*, var. of *conois(s)ance*, f. *conoiss-ant* pr. pple. of *conoistre* to know + -ANCE, answering to a L. type **cognōscentia* (of common Romanic standing: cf. It. *conoscenza*, Pr. *conoissenza*, Cat. *conexensa*, OSp. *conocencia*). From the 13th c., and esp. after the Renascence, the spelling was in Fr. often partially latinized as *cognoissance*, but the *g* was never pronounced (Palsgrave, 1530) and was entirely dropped after 1600. In Eng. the *g* appeared in 15th c., and has here gradually affected the pronunciation, though, in legal use, the older kǫ·nizăns is still usual. (The spelling with *s* is etymological, but that with *z*, which accords with the pronunciation, has long prevailed.)

Lat. *cognōscĕre* gave regularly (through *cognocs're*, *co(g)nois're*), OF. *conoistre*, also written *conuistre*. In the pple. *conois(s)ant*, *conuisant* (:—*cognōscent-em*), and in analogous forms, pre-tonic *oi* was liable to be weakened to *e*, and *i*, giving *cones(s)ant*, *conis(s)ant*, and *ui* to *u* giving *conusant*, whence the Anglo Fr. and ME. forms so spelt. In mod. F. *connoissant* has long been pronounced *connessant*, and is now written *connaissant*. The pa. pple *connu*, OF. *coneü*, represents a L. type *cognōvūtum* f. *cognōvi.*]

I. Knowledge, etc.

†**1.** Knowledge, understanding; acquaintance.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5562 For the toon yeveth conysaunce And the tother ignoraunce. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 347/3 Yf it suffyse to Jhesu cryst that thow knowe hym .. and yf his cognoyssaunce suffyseth not to the. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* B 4 Except ye fyrst haue true & iust cognoyssance in the fyrst booke. 1638 HEYWOOD *Wise Woman* III. Wks. 1874 V. 313 You should be one, though not of my cognisance, yet of my condition. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxv. 216 The tree of cognizance of Good and Evill.

†**b.** Recognition. *Obs. rare.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 31 Who, soone as on that knight his eye did glaunce, Eftsoones of him had perfect cognizaunce.

2. Knowledge as attained by observation or information; state of being aware of anything; perception, notice, observation. Esp. in phr. *to have cognizance of*, to be aware of, know by observation or information; *to come* (*fall*, *be*, *lie*) *under*, *within*, *beyond*, *out of the cognizance*, i.e. range of observation or perception, ken *of* (often with some admixture of the notion of 'province', 'jurisdiction', 'right of dealing with'; as in 3); *to take cognizance of*, to take notice of, notice, observe, become aware of; to take note of, include within the range of observation, embrace within its scope.

1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* i. 3 If the wife grant a rent without the knowledge of the husband this grant is void, so it is, notwithstanding that the husband had conusance of it. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 71 [He] exposed them in the great market-place, to see if any would take cognisance of them. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 308 Wherewith we disguise and conceal from the conusance of others. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 288 ⁋ 1 Should any of their .. Faults come under their Cognizance. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 162 ⁋ 4 The business from which we withdraw our cognizance is .. below our notice. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. ix. (1817) 253 Any part of Christ's history .. which was public, and within the cognizance of his followers. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* ix, That act being publicly perform'd With thy full cognizance. 1857 S. OSBORN *Quedah* vii. 81 Islands, rivers, and creeks..of which charts and surveyors had no cognizance. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 40 Of this .. the utilitarian theory takes no cognizance.

b. Often with admixture of sense 3: Official knowledge, authoritative notice.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pickle* xxi, [The proctor] took cognizance of their names, and dismissed the rioters. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Isab.* I. xi. 447 The queen .. took this department under her special cognizance.

II. Legal senses.

3. *Law.* **a.** The action of taking judicial or authoritative notice; the hearing and trying of a cause. **b.** The right of hearing and trying a cause, or of dealing with any matter judicially; jurisdiction. Chiefly in phr. *to have cognizance of*; *to take cognizance of*; *under*, *within*, etc., *the cognizance of*. *Cognizance of pleas*: see quots. 1670, 1767.

[1292 BRITTON 28 Car nous volums qe Sainte Eglise .. eyt conisaunce à juger de pure espiritualté. 1389 *Act* 13 *Rich. II*, st. 1 c. 2 Al conestable appartient davoir conissance des contractz tochantz faitz darmes & de guerre hors du roialme.] 1523 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 38 The Chancellor ..shall have connusance of plees. 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 4 When the right of tithes is in question .. the church holdeth conusance. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 96 b, The conusans of that cause belongeth to the king's temporall courts onely. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., *Cognizance of Plea*, is an ability to call a Cause or Plea out of another Court. 1692 LOCKE *Toleration* III. x, Magistrates, whose duty it is to punish Faults under their Cognizance. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 37 The cognizance of pleas..is..an exclusive right, so that no other court shall try causes arising within that jurisdiction. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 177 To introduce courts of justice for the cognizance of crimes. 1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 40 When the admiralty declined cognizance of the case. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 428 In all causes of which the spiritual courts had cognizance.

fig. 1642 tr. FULLER *Holy & Prof. State* I. iii. 8 Causes that are properly of feminine cognizance he suffers her to decide. 1768–74 TUCKER *Light of Nat.* (1852) II. 374, I would have every man judge for himself, but not pass his judgment until after full cognizance of the cause.

4. Recognition or acknowledgement; admission of a fact alleged; *esp.* acknowledgement of a FINE. **b.** A plea in replevin that defendant holds the goods in the right of another as his bailiff. Cf. AVOWRY.

[1292 BRITTON 62 Qe le Corouner..voist a eus de enquere et de oyer lour conisaunce. *transl.* That the coroner .. go to them to inquire .. and hear their confessions.] 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 113 To hold Plea in actions real, and personal; to take Conusance by Fine. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 49 Where the husband is seised of a Seigniorie in the right of his wife, a man may not make conusans as baily to the husband, but as bayly to them both. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1130 Where in replevin..the defendant made cognisance for rent in arrear. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* vii. 316 *note*, When a person whose goods have been distrained seeks to replevy them, and the defendant justifies this taking of the goods,

he is said to make avowry if he justifies in his own right .. to make cognisance if he justifies in the right of another.

III. 5. A device or mark by which a person, company, etc., is known or distinguished, as a crest, heraldic bearing, coat of arms, etc.; a badge; *spec.* in *Her.* a device or emblem borne for distinction by all the retainers of a noble house, whether they bore 'arms' or not; see quot. 1766. (The chief sense in ME., and still frequent.)

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3569 3if i encountre with þis kni3t .. how schal i him knowe what konichauns here he bere? 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xix. 188 What is hus conysaunce, quath ich, in hus cote-armure? 1494 Fabyan iii. liv. 35 Aruiragus hastely causyd hym to be Armed with the cognisaunce of the kynge. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 650 He gave the Sunne in his full brightnesse for his Cognisaunce or Badge. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 118 Lewis .. tooke upon him the crosse, the cognisance of the sacred warre. 1766-87 Porny *Heraldry* Gloss. s. v., Cognisances were badges which subordinate officers, and even soldiers did bare on their Shields, for distinction sake, being not entitled to a Crest. 1808 Scott *Marm.* vi. ii, In the chief three mullets stood, The cognizance of Douglas Blood. 1864 Boutell *Heraldry* xix. 303 The motive that induced Geoffrey of Anjou to assume as his cognizance the Sprig of Broom.

b. *fig.* Badge, emblem, mark, token.

c 1400 *Test. Love* i. (1560) 276 b/2 Meekenesse in countenaunce, with a manly heart..is the conisance of my livery. 1584 G. Whetstones in *Mirr. Mag.* 13 b, Receyve of us the possession thereof, as a cognisance of our loue. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* 464, I did give them my Sabaths, as a special cognizance of my people. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 45 If generous honesty, valour, and plain dealing, be the cognisance of thy family.

Co·gnizance, -sance, *v. rare.* [f. prec.] To have cognizance of.

1642 Heylin *Hist. Episcopie* (1657) i. 417 Why the Emperour made choyse..of the Westerne?. Bishops to cognisans the cause.

Co·gnizanced, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. Cognizance sb. + -ed.] Having a cognizance; characterized.

1836 Cdl. Wiseman *Sci. & Relig.* I. iii. 181 The abovementioned class and another, somewhat more elegantly cognizanced, namely, the *gens togata*, or cloaked family.

†**Co·gnizant, -isant,** *sb. Obs.* Also 4 **conisante,** 6 **conysantte, cognoisant.** [app. sb. use of OF. *conoisant, conis(s)ant* pr. pple. of *conoistre* to know, recognize (see above); but the pl. may have originated in a perversion of *cognizance*: cf. *accidents, accidence.*] = Cognizance 5.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 185 Knyghtes in her conisantes clad þe nones. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 36 With their conysanttes poyntyd and gylte. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 25/26 A cognizant, *insigne, signum.*

¶ Here = Cognizance 2.

1634 *Raynold's Byrth Mankynde* Prol. 3 Except yee first haue true and iust cognoisant in the first Booke.

Cognizant, -isant (kɒ·gnizănt, kɒ·ni-), *a.* Also **conusant.** [app. of modern introduction: not in Dictionaries of 18th c.; not in Todd's Johnson 1818, nor in Webster 1828; in Craig 1847. Thus, prob. formed anew, directly from Cognizance, Cognize; but it corresponds in form to OF. *conisant, conusant* pr. pple. Cf. Cognoscent.]

1. Having cognizance or knowledge (see Cognizance 2); aware (*of*).

1820 Southey *Ode on Portrait of Bp. Heber*, If the Saints in bliss Be cognizant of aught that passeth here. 1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) I. xxv. 499 The party shall be presumed conusant of the law..his ignorance shall not exempt him. 1879 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* i. ii. §82 The following circumstance, of which the writer is personally cognizant.

b. *Philos.* That knows or cognizes.

1837-9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* iii. iii. § 27 Gassendi..gives as the best, a definition of truth little differing from Herbert's, the agreement of the cognisant intellect with the thing known. 1862 F. Hall *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 54 If this cognition were that which apprehends objects, the soul would be cognizant.

2. *Law.* Having cognizance or jurisdiction (see Cognizance 3); competent to deal judicially with a cause, crime, etc. 1847 in Craig.

Cognize, -ise (kɒgnəi·z), *v.* [A comparatively modern word, formed with reference to *cognizance, cognizor*, and the kindred words, and the earlier *recognize.* It thus corresponds analogically, but not phonetically, to L. *cognōscere*, OF. *conoistre*, F. *connaître*: cf. Cognosce. The prevalence of the ending *-ize* over *-ise* is app. due to the influence of the large class of verbs having etymological -ize.]

†1. *Law.* (*intr.* or *absol.*) To take cognizance.

1658-9 Chaloner in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 129 The Judges..sit at Westminster, and they cognize.

2. *trans.* To take cognizance of, take note of, notice, observe.

1821 *Joseph the Book-Man* 107 [He] was cogniz'd by every eye. 1889 J. M. Robertson *Ess. Crit. Method* 72 Moved to incipient hysteria where anon I should simply cognize pathos.

3. *Philos.* To know, perceive, become conscious of; to make (anything) an object of cognition.

1836-7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xxi. (1877) II. 19 It would also be convenient .. for psychological precision and emphasis, to use the word to *cognise* in connection with its noun *cognition*. *Ibid.* xxxvi. (1870) II. 329 They first know, —they first cognise, the things and persons presented to them. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* i. iv. (1875) 80 It is a material object, and it is cognized by being recognized as such. 1876 Mivart *Lessons fr. Nat.* vii. 196 We cognize an object..by one act; we cognize that cognition by a very different act.

Hence **Cogni·zing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1862 F. Hall *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 101 The soul's cognizing consists in this, that itself..apprehends an object through the eye and the other media enumerated. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* 31 Take away the cognizing mind, and the color, form, position, [etc.] of the table..at once disappear.

Cognizee, -isee (kɒgnizī·, kɒni-). *Old Law.* Forms: 6-7 **conisee,** 6- **cognisee,** 8- **cognizee.** [formed as correlative to Cognizor, on the model of words in -ee etymologically correlative to words in -or. But the formation is not etymological.]

The party in whose favour a fine of land was levied; he to whom cognizance was made.

1531-2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 1 The same reconisance dyd not in any wise touch or concerne..the cognisor ne the cognisee. 1594 West *Symbol.* ii. § 52 The Cognisor is he that knowledgeth the fine, the Cognisee is he to whom it is knowledged. 1613 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 473 Of these lands so deliuered, the conisee being ousted, shall haue an assise or redisseisin. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 341 In which case the king, etc., is called the cognizee, *is cui cognoscitur*; as he that enters into the recognizance is called the cognizor, *is qui cognoscit.* 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 120 Whenever the cognizee appears in court and admits satisfaction, the recognizance is discharged.

Cognizens, obs. form of Cognizance.

Cognizer, -iser (kɒgnəi·zəɹ). [f. Cognize *v.* + -er. Cf. Cognizor, and Connoisseur, for other types.] One who or that which cognizes.

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 255 Intellect is the cognizer of all forms. 1877 Blackie *Wise Men* Introd. 12 An inherent λόγος, without which neither a cogniser nor a cognised .. is possible.

Cognizor, -isor (kɒ·gnizɔ·ɹ, kɒ·ni-). *Old Law.* Forms: 6-7 **conisor,** 7 **-our, -zor,** 6- **cognisor,** 8- **-zor.** [in 16th c. *conisour*, in form Anglo-French = continental F., *conois(s)eor*, agent-sb. f. *conois(s)-* stem of *conoistre* to know: see Connoisseur.] The party who levies a fine of land.

1531-1594 [see Cognizee]. 1598 Kitchin *Courts Leet* (1675) 232 The Conisee shall have a *Scire facias* against the Heir of the Conisor. 1613 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 279 That which he hath of the gift of the Conisor. 1670 Blount *Law Dict., Conisor*, alias *Cognizor* is used in the passing of Fines for him that acknowledges the Fine. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 84 If after the concord is acknowledged in Court, one of the cognizors dies, still the cognizee may proceed with this fine, against the surviving cognizor.

Cognoisant: see Cognizant.

‖ **Cognomen** (kɒgnō·men). [L. *cognōmen*, f. *co-* together + *(g)nōmen* name; cf. *co-gnō-scere* to learn, know.]

1. In Latin use: (*a*) The third name, family name, or surname of a Roman citizen, as Marcus Tullius *Cicero*, Caius Julius *Cæsar*; (*b*) an additional name or epithet bestowed on individuals, as *Africanus, Cunctator* (in later Latin called *agnomen*).

1879 H. Phillips *Notes upon Coins* 10 Saserna was the cognomen of a noble family which deduced its descent from King Tullus Hostilius.

Hence, in English use:

2. A distinguishing name or epithet given to a person or assumed by himself; a nickname.

1811 L. Hawkins *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 96 Though called by whatever epithets or cognomens imply old age. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. i. (1863) 101 Her father, Jack Bint .. was commonly known by the cognomen of London Jack. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. ii. vi. 213 The cognomen by which Philip is recognized is 'the Prudent'.

3. An (English) surname.

1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 157 The name of Alexander .. coupled with the gentle cognomen of Partridge. 1867 Miss Braddon *R. Godwin* II. iii. 39 The Queen of Beauty was distinguished by the very commonplace cognomen of Watson.

4. *loosely.* Name, appellation. [So, in Latin, very commonly used by Vergil and other poets, for a name given to a country, river, etc.]

1852 Hawthorne *Blithedale Rom.* iv, I repeated the name [Priscilla] to myself three or four times .. this quaint and prim cognomen .. amalgamated itself with my idea of the girl. 1857 Wood *Com. Objects Sea Shore* 4 The Common Shag, a bird of a monosyllabic English cognomen. 1872 *Jenkinson's Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 189 A lane, bearing the euphonious cognomen of Spooney Green.

Cogno·men, *v. rare.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To give a cognomen to, to nickname.

1831 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 729 A crazy coxcomb, who..has been cognomen'd..the Glasgow Gander. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 78 Churchill, cognomened the 'clerical bruiser', was a disgrace to the church.

Cognominal (kɒgnɒ·minăl), *a.* and *sb.* [in sense 1, f. L. *cognōmin-is* having the same name; in 2, f. *cognōmin-*, stem of Cognomen: see -al.]

A. *adj.*

1. Having the same name or cognomen, like-named.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Cognominal*, that hath one and the same name or sir-name. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 128 Distinguished from other cognominal dedications, by the name of *St. James's chapel..on the wall.* 1831 Peacock *Crotchet Castle* ix, The immortal nose..which is still resplendent over the portals of its cognominal college [Brasenose].

2. Of or pertaining to a cognomen or surname.

1659 Pearson *Creed* (1741) 194 The second [name] Pilatus as a cognominal addition distinguishing from the rest descending from the same family. 1855 W. H. Mill *Applic. Panth. Princ.* (1861) 171 A cognominal epithet..of the elder son. 1866 J. B. Rose tr. *Ovid's Fasti* i. 647 No Roman house had grade cognominal Above the Fabii; titled above all As 'Maxima'.

†B. *sb.* One who or that which has the same name as another; a namesake. *Obs. rare.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxiv. 170 The Dog [and] his cognominall or name-sake in the heavens.

Cogno·minally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] By way of cognomen, in regard to the cognomen.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 291 Cognominally I am impoverished, degraded..Were it a fair name, I could submit; but this [Higginbotham] is a nickname, a byword, a reproach.

†**Cogno·minate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *cognōmināt-us*, pa. pple. of *cognōmināre* to surname.] Formed as, or of the nature of, a cognomen or descriptive appellation.

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* iii. i. 65 Vocall Propriety denotates the Properties of particulars by due Appellation, which is either Nominate or Cognominate .. The Second deduces deriuation from Forme, Site, Climate, Season, Person .. as Harpe-Close, Mountacute .. Bel-Acre. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* ii. 68 It was anciently cognominate Agalia from Agalius the first King.

Cognominate (kɒgnɒ·minĕt), *v.* [f. L. *cognōmināt-* (see prec.) + -ate 3.] *trans.* **a.** To give a cognomen or surname to; to nickname. **b.** *loosely.* To name, style, call.

1609 *Man in Moone* (1849) 7 He cognominated him Opinion. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* ix. 384 It is now called Sicilia .. By Diodorus Siculus, it was cognominated the Paragon of Iles. 1849 De Quincey *Wks.* IV. 327 Under this eminent man, whom in Greek I cognominated Cyclops diphrélates.

Cognomination (kɒgnɒminē·ʃən). [ad. L. *cognōminātiōn-em*, n. of action (cited only in sense 2) f. *cognōmināre*: see prec. and -ation.]

1. The action of cognominating or naming.

1623 Cockeram, *Cognomination*, a naming. 1649 Bulwer *Pathomyot.* Pref. 3 A generall Survey and Cognomination of the Muscles of the Body.

2. *concr.* = Cognomen. [so L.]

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. viii. 246 Pompey had deserved the name of Great; Alexander of the same cognomination was Generalissimo of Greece. 1843 Borrow *Bible in Sp.* xiv. (1872) 86 It is one of the private cognominations of 'The Smiths'.

†3. Affinity of terms applied. *Obs. rare*—1.

a 1679 Hobbes *Rhet.* ii. xxiv. (1840) 478 Another place may be from cognomination, or affinity of words.

Cognominity (kɒgnɒmi·nĭti). *rare.* [f. L. *cognōmin-* (see next) + -ity.] 'The circumstance of having the same name.'

1846 Worcester cites *Gentl. Mag.*

Cogno·minize, *v. rare.* [f. L. *cognōmin-*, stem of Cognomen + -ize.] = Cognominate.

1849 Miss Mulock *Ogilvies* xxvii. (1875) 204 Mr. P. had an amusing system of cognominising those about him by some ingenious transposition of their various patronymics.

Cognominous (kɒgnɒ·minəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] Of the same name; = Cognominal 1.

1857 *Sat. Rev.* III. 329/1 To the west, again, of this peninsula [Michigan] is its cognominous lake.

Cognosce (kɒgnɒ·s), *v.* Chiefly *Sc. Law.* [ad. L. *cognōsc-ĕre* to become thoroughly acquainted with, investigate, get to know, f. *co-* together, altogether + *(g)nōscĕre* inchoative of obsolete **gnō-* (whence *(g)nō-vi, (g)nōt-um*), corresp. to Gr. γνω-ναι to know. See Notion, Gnostic, Know.]

1. *intr.* To make inquiry or investigation, *esp.* in order to a legal decision; to take cognizance of a cause, an offence, etc. ? *Obs.*

a 1583 Sir J. Balfour *Practicks* (1754) 18 The Schiref is na juge competent to cognosce or decyde upoun the nonentres or ward of landis. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 39 It perteins not to my court, to cognosce vpon bastardrie. 1640 *Canterb. Self-Conviс.* Pref., So many of our neighbour nations, as have beene desirous to cognosce of our affaires. 1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 27 From all further ..judging or cognoscing therein.

2. *trans.* To take judicial cognizance of (a matter); to investigate, examine, try.

1607 T. Rogers 39 *Art.* (1621) 206 *note*, A matter and cause spiritual, and always cognosced and judged by the church..say certain Scottish ministers. *a* 1670 Spalding *Hist. Troubles Scott.* (1792) I. 256 (Jam.) The general resolved in person to cognosce the entry into Newcastle. 1746-7 *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 43 § 34 The judge..shall..proceed to cognosce, hear, and determine any such appeal. 1884 *Brit. & For. Evang. Rev.* Apr. 263 Error cognosced and determined by the judicatories of the Church.

†3. To adjudicate, decide authoritatively upon; to assign judicially. *Obs.*

1634 in *Forbes of Callendar* 2 (Jam.) To cognos and designe be deuision to ilk persone thair part off the fornamit outfeald arable land..The saids lands being cognossit, meathit, mairchit, and acceptit be the said nobill Lord.

4. Judicially to examine and pronounce (a person) to be of a certain status; *esp.* (*ellipt.*) to pronounce to be an idiot or lunatic.

a 1670 Spalding *Hist. Troubles Scotl.* (1792) II. 91 (Jam.) To meet, sit, and cognosce Mr. Andrew Logie..for unsound doctrine. 1773 Erskine *Instit.* 140 (Jam.) The son ought to be declared or cognosced an idiot by the sentence of a

judge. *a* 1805 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 534 He had been cognosced at Edinburgh, and deprived of the management of his estate. 1818 G. CHALMERS *Life Mary Q. Scots* I. 278 (Jam.) George Douglas's elder brother was cognosced nearest agnate. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* v, 'If he gangs daft, we'll hae him cognosced.' 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 100 § 101 To inquire whether the person sought to be cognosced is insane.

5. = COGNIZE.

1874 CARPENTER *Mental Phys.* II. xi. § 382 Before the Intelligence is sufficiently developed to cognosce the idea which mentally represents it.

Cognoscence (kɒgnɒ·sĕns). Now *rare.* Also 6 (*Sc.*) **cognossance**, 7 **-oscance.** [f. L. type **cognōscentia*, f. *cognōsc-ĕre* to know (see -ENCE); perh., in Sc., originally, ad. F. *cognoissance.*]

† **1.** Blazonry; heraldic cognizance.

a 1455 HOLLAND *Houlate* xxxiii, Quhilk [bearing] cassyn be cognoscence quarterly was. *a* 1649 DRUMMOND *Hist. Jas. V*, 350 (Jam.) This coffin was adorned with the arms of the kingdom, cognoscances and a crown.

2. Knowledge; = COGNIZANCE 1, 2.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scotl.* (1821) I. 73 Thou may have cognossance..that this opiniouin is vane. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Ded. 4 Nor .. esteem me the lesse dutyfull, that without your cognoscence I become thus thankfull. 1673 O. WALKER *Education* 74 The Inclinations follow the cognoscence of the Soul. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 246/1 Facts within our cognoscence.

† **3.** *Law.* = COGNIZANCE 3. *Obs. rare.*

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xxix. (1614) 57/1 This court had cognoscence of causes ecclesiasticall.

Cognoscent (kɒgnɒ·sĕnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *cognōscent-em*, pr. pple. of *cognōscĕre* to know.]

1. Knowing; cognitive.

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* I. § 6. 28 The Muscles .. are not endued with any Cognoscent powers. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 142 A cognoscent air of legal gravity.

2. Cognizant; acquainted.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 687 If I were not before cognoscent of its existence. 1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 574 The subject is not one with which we are personally cognoscent.

‖ **Cognoscente** (kɒnʲɒʃe·ntē). Pl. **-ti** (-tī). [Ital. *cognoscente*, Latinized form of *conoscente* knowing man, connoisseur:—L. *cognōscent-em*, pr. pple. of *cognōscĕre* to know, etc.: see COGNOSCE.] One who knows a subject thoroughly; a connoisseur: chiefly in reference to the fine arts.

1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Irel.* 450 The cognoscenti .. allow that Ireland is a school of music. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* 77 (L.) A person of the most refined musical taste, an absolute cognoscente. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* II. 325 [Turner] neglected by the rich cognoscenti of the day.

Cognoscibility (kɒgnɒsibi·lĭti). [f. next + -ITY.] Cognoscible quality; knowableness.

1656 [J. SERJEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripatet. Inst.* 277 They have no entity nor cognoscibility. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 294 God, as he is of infinite Essence, so also of infinite Cognoscibilitie and Truth. 1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton's Philos.* 24 Our author's doctrine of the direct cognoscibility of the Primary Qualities.

Cognoscible (kɒgnɒ·sĭb'l). *a.* [f. L. type **cognōscibil-is* knowable, f. *cognōsc-ĕre*: see -BLE.]

1. Capable of being known; knowable, ascertainable; recognizable.

1648 H. G. tr. *Balzac's Prince* 176 There remaines nothing .. cognoscible in Germany, but the Sea and the Mountaines. *a* 1691 T. BARLOW *Rem.* (1693) 546 God is naturally cognoscible. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iii. 388 Definite, cognoscible circumstances. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Reward* 220 A determinate system of cognoscible laws.

b. as *sb.* That which can be known.

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 117 The Cognoscible, and the knowledge thereof. 1845 O. BROWNSON *Wks.* VI. 5 Spiritual cognoscibles, or the immaterial realities capable of being known.

† **2.** *Law.* = COGNIZABLE 2. *Obs.*

a 1644 LAUD *Diary, etc.* I. 333 (T.) In the high-commission we medled with no cause not cognoscible there. 1706 *Act* 6 *Anne* c. 11 Art. xix, No causes in Scotland [shall] be cognoscible by the courts .. in Westminster Hall. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 210 Rules of plantation being only cognoscible at the Council-board.

Cognoscitive (kɒgnɒ·sĭtiv), *a.* A non-etymological formation for COGNITIVE; used sometimes, more especially, with an inchoative sense: apprehensive.

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxxiii. 404 All bodily cognoscitive faculties. *a* 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 134 The Soul having an Innate Cognoscitive Power. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 880 A wise man, cognoscitive and sensitive of the blessings of this life. 1871 W. G. WARD *Ess.* (1884) I. 28 It would be 'contrary to all analogy' if man's cognoscitive faculties did not..receive..'development and education'.

Hence **Cogno·scitively** *adv.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* 162/1 We must not seek after that absolute or first good cognoscitively or imperfectly.

† **Cognotize,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [A non-etymological formation f. L. *cognōsc-ĕre, cognit-um.*] To denote by a cognizance.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 241 By that name some Houses are cognotized, and known by such Signs in the City of London.

‖ **Cognovit** (kɒgnō·vit). *Law.* [in full, *cognovit actionem* (Lat.) 'he has acknowledged the action'.] An acknowledgement by a defendant that the plaintiff's cause is just; in which case the defendant, to save expense, suffers judgement to be entered against him without trial.

1762 JACOB *Law Dict.* s. v. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 443/2 The poor tailor .. has lost his time, his cognovit, and his character. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlvi, You gave them a cognovit for the amount of your costs after the trial. 1869 *Act* 32 & 33 *Vict.* c. 62 § 26 Where in an action a warrant of attorney to confess judgment or a cognovit actionem is given.

Co-go·vernor. [see Co- 3 b.] A joint governor.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 246 The inferiour and minor gods .. are called..the co-governours and co-reigners with the Supreme God.

So **Co-go·vernment.**

1834 CALHOUN *Wks.* II. 384 Reducing them from that independent and distinct existence, as co-governments .. to mere subordinate and dependent bodies.

Co-gracious, -guarantor: see Co-.

Cogredient (kɒgrī·dĭĕnt), *a. Math.* [f. Co- + *-gredient*, as in L. *con-gredientem*, f. *gradi* to step.] *lit.* Proceeding step by step with each other, keeping step together; said of two or more sets of variables which undergo identical or parallel linear transformations.

1881 BURNSIDE & PANTON *Theory Equations* (1886) 357 When *x*, *y* and *x'*, *y'* are transformed similarly, as in the present Proposition, they are said to be cogredient variables.

Co-gua·rdian. [Co- 3 c.] Joint guardian, guardian in conjunction *with.* Hence **Co-gua·rdianship.**

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 193 As the fact .. is imputed to the Co-gardians. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. comm. (ed. 2) 397, Co-guardianship, when one of the co-guardians has injured the ward from negligence.

Cogue, cog (kōug, *Sc.* kōg, kōg). Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 6 *Sc.* **coig**, 7– **cogue**, 8– **cog.** 'Kelly writes *coag*: this, or *cogue*, most nearly approaches to the sound' (Jamieson). [Origin uncertain: see various conjectures in Jamieson.]

1. (*Sc.*) A wooden vessel made with staves and hoops, used in milking cows or ewes, and for other purposes.

The *cogue* or *cogie* now or recently used in the south of Scotland is 12 inches deep, 18 inches in diameter at the bottom, narrowing to 15 at the top, with three polished iron hoops, and one of the staves continued as an upright handle.

a 1568 *Bannatyne Poems* 156 (Jam.) Ane coig, ane caird wantand ane naill. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol.* (E. D. S.) *Mulctra*, a milk-cog. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 136 (Jam.) Gin ye, fan the cow flings, the cog cast awa'. 17.. *Sc. Song, Cauld Kail in Aberdeen* Chorus, I wadna gie my three-gir'd cog For a' the queans in Bogie. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* Introd., Bickers, bowls, spoons, cogues and trenchers, formed of wood. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 318 And kilted maiden came her cog to fill. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 269 A cog of milk occupied a small shelf.

2. A small drinking-vessel or cup, of wood; also † a cogueful, a 'dram'.

1690 MRS. BEHN *Widow Ranter* I. i, Come, Jack, I'll give thee a cogue of brandy for old acquaintance. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* VI. 351 To relish a Cogue of good Ale. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 29 Come fill us a cogue of swats. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxviii, Hooped cogues or cups, out of which the guests quaffed their liquor, as also the broth or juice of the meat. 1887 *Kent. Gloss.*, *Cogue*, a dram of brandy.

3. (*Sc.*) A dry measure.

1762 BP. FORBES *Jrnl.* (1886) 205 Carrying a Stocking full of Buckies and a wooden Dish or Cog as a measure. 1814 *Proof of Mill of Inveramsay* 1 (Jam.) A cog of sheeling is one fourth of a peck.

Hence **Cogue, cog** *v., trans.* to put into a cogue; † *intr.* to drink drams; **Cogueful, cogful,** as much as a cogue will hold.

1730–6 BAILEY *Cogue*, to drink Brandy. 1775 ASH *Cogue*, to drink Brandy, to drink drams. 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1776) 87 (Jam.) Ye watna what wife's ladle may cogue your kail. *a* 1693 in *Sc. Presbyt. Eloq.* (1719) 135 Give him a Cogful of Brose to his belly. 1814 *Proof of Mill of Inveramsay* 2 (Jam.) A cogful of meal. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* v, A cogfu' of warm parritch.

† **Co·gware.** *Obs.* A coarse kind of cloth, apparently resembling frieze, made of the most inferior wool.

1389 *Act* 13 *Rich. II*, c. 10 § 1 Certaines draps en diverses Countees Dengleterre appellez Cogware & Kendale cloth.. des queux draps grant partie est fait de la plus pire leyn de tout le roialme. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 8 § 18 Cloths called Vesses, Cogware, or Worsteds.

Cog-wheel. [see COG *sb.*2] A wheel with cogs, used to transmit motion; more generally, a toothed wheel which engages with another similar wheel, or with a toothed bar or rack; a gear-wheel.

1416–39 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 547; *ibid.* 551. 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 610/27 *Scoriaballum*, a cogwhele. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xl, The cogge whele in a corne mylne is a great helper. 1660 W. D'ACRES *Water Drawing* 38 Moved with cogg wheels and trundles. 1846 JOYCE *Sci. Dial.* II. 197 These racks are moved up and down by means of a little cog-wheel. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 20/2 A cog-wheel, a name generally understood to mean a wheel in which the teeth are made of wood and mortised separately into an iron rim.

fig. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* ix, The cog-wheels of life have need of much oiling.

Hence **Cog-wheelery,** cog-wheel gearing.

1884 A. A. PUTNAM 10 *Years Police Judge* xxiii. 202 Society runs itself without the machinery and cog-wheelery of codes and constables.

Cog-wood. [f. COG *sb.*2] A valuable timber-tree of Jamaica, *Laurus* (or *Ceanothus*) *Chloroxylon.*

1725 SLOANE *Voy. Jamaica* II. 85. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 187 The Green-heart or Cogwood tree..The wood is very tough and hard, and observed to answer better than any other sort for the coggs used in the rolls of a sugar mill. 1814 LUNAN *Hort. Jamaic.* I. 228.

Cohabit (kohæ·bit), *v.* [a. F. *cohabiter*, ad. late L. *cohabitāre* to dwell together, f. *co-* together + *habitāre* to dwell; see HABIT.]

1. *intr.* To dwell or live together (*with*). *arch.*

1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 201 A certaine number of schollers to cohabite with the Cannons. 1667 SOUTH *Serm. Ps.* lxxxvii. 2 They were not able to cohabit with that Holy Thing [the Ark]. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. xi. (1840) 174 The wise and righteous generation that we cohabit with and among. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. vii. 63 All that..do cohabit within this jurisdiction.

b. *fig.* of things.

1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 33, I do easily believe that peace, and patience, and a calm content'lid cohabit in the cheerful heart of Sir Henry Wotton. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 40 In Water the contrary Qualities of Gravity and Levity cohabit together. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 214 As if rural Sweetness, and external Elegance and Neatness cohabited there.

2. To live together as husband and wife: often said distinctively of persons not legally married.

c 1530 MORE in *Fisher's Wks.* II. 51 He should .. make it a matter of great conscience to cohabit with her, being not his lawfull wife. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 78 The Church..may compel the husband to allow his wife alimony, if without sufficient cause he shall refuse to cohabit with her. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 149 P 4 Ordinary Marriages, or rather Bargains to cohabit. 1827 J. POWELL *Devises* II. 345 In case he should have any child or children by M. A. S. (a woman with whom he cohabited).

† **3.** *trans.* To inhabit together. *Obs.*

1722 *Journey through Eng.* I. 123 It is plain we are not quite in Heaven here..a Place cohabited by Innocence and Guilt, by Folly and Fraud from the Beginning.

Cohabitancy (kohæ·bitănsi). *rare.* [f. next: see -ANCY.] The state or fact of being a cohabitant.

1863 THOREAU *Excursions, On Walking* 209, I become again aware of their cohabitancy. If it were not for such families as this, I think I should move out of Concord.

Cohabitant (kohæ·bitănt). [a. OF. *cohabitant*, ad. L. *cohabitānt-em*, pr. pple. of *cohabitāre* to COHABIT. Cf. HABITANT.] One who dwells together with another or others.

1576 WOOLTON *Chr. Manual* L v b (T.), Covetousness transferreth her poison into cohabitants. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 546 No small number of the Danes became peaceable cohabitants with the Saxons in England. 1666 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 177 My old friend and fellow-traveller (cohabitant and contemporary at Rome). 1831 HOWITT *Seasons* 38 Swallows, Martins and Swifts..become cohabitants of our houses.

† **Coha·bitate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. late L. *cohabitāt-* ppl. stem of *cohabitāre.*] = COHABIT 1.

a 1633 T. ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* (1861) II. 306 (D.) Shall the graces of God cohabitate with the vices of Satan?

Cohabitation (kohæbitā·ʃən). [a. F. *cohabitation*, ad. late L. *cohabitātiōn-em* a dwelling together, f. *cohabitāre* to COHABIT.]

1. Dwelling or living together; community of life. *arch.* (or distinguished from 2 by use of hyphen and secondary stress on *co-*).

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 944 The womman Sunamyte dredde the cohabitacionne of Elye. 1555 COVERDALE (*title*), Treatise of the cohabitation of the Faithful with the Unfaithful. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 163 He is not bid to leave the dear cohabitation of his father, mother, brothers and sisters. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* ii. 210 Oannes taught the Chaldæans .. Cohabitation in Cities. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 17, I am struck with the close co-habitation and association of black and white.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1551 CRANMER *Answ. Bp. Gardiner* 353 (T.) Nestorius graunted two natures in Christ, yet..by cohabitation or inhabitation, so that he made but one Christ. 1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 164 The cohabitation of the Godhead with the manhood, in the person of Christ. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 329 The Alga which is the host of the Fungus become[s] modified in consequence of the cohabitation.

† **c.** Clustering as a community. *Obs.*

1662 PETTY *Taxes* 28 While ever there are people in England, the greatest cohabitation of them will be about the place which is now London.

2. Living together as husband and wife (often with the implication of not being married: see COHABIT *v.* 2).

1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, c. 23 § 2 Sentence for Matrimony, commanding Solemnization, Cohabitation, Consummation, and Tractation. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 54 After this was the cohabitation continued and the children borne as before mentioned. 1690 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 54 For..holding correspondence and cohabitation with one not his wife. 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Co-habitation*, implies a concubinage, or a copulation, or carnal knowledge, between two persons. 1752 JORTIN *Eccl. Hist.* (1845) I. xxxi. 422 The cohabitation of slaves was not called by the name of marriage. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* 28 A large number of legal cohabitations have little claim to the name of Christian marriages.

† **b.** Sexual intercourse. *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 38 The death of Galeas happened by immoderate cohabitacion.

Coha·biter. *rare.* = COHABITANT.

1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* IV. 64 Neighbours and cohabiters of the same region.

Cohære, Cohæretour, Cohæsion, obs. ff. COHERE, COHERITOR, COHESION.

Co-harmonious(ly, -harmonize, -hearted-ness: see Co-.

Cohart(e, obs. form of COARCT.

Coheir (kōˌēəˑɪ). [f. Co- 3 c + HEIR; cf. *L. cohērēs*, OF. *cohoir* (Godefroy).] One who participates in an inheritance; a joint heir.

1532 [see c]. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 203/1 A coheyre, *cohæres*. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 127 Tiberius .. had adioyned coheire unto him another of his Nephews under age. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. XI. 509 Coheir in part of his Uncle's estate. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 214 The petitioner was one of the coheirs of John Lord Botetourt. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* vi. 181 A group of persons, considered in law as a single unit, might succeed as co-heirs to the Inheritance.

b. said of a woman: a COHEIRESS.

1586 FERNE *Lacies Nobilitie* 68 His wife—being the cousen and one of the coheyres to William Romary. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. *i.* 148, I haue three daughters .. they are coheyres. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 57 A Coe heir. 1866 Sir B. BURKE *Dormant & Ext. Peerages* 293/1 Alice, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Hugh de Bolebec.

c. *fig.* (Frequently as a translation of *συγκληρονόμοι* in *Romans* viii. 17.)

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 700/1 Heires of god, coheires of Christ. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (J.), All coheirs in the inheritance of Jesus.

Hence **Coheirship.**

1608 HIERON *Defence* III. 3 The Princely and glorious coheirship purchased for them by Christ. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 210 It falls into abeyance .. during the continuance of the coheirship. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Feb. 9/2 The abeyance of an ancient barony was terminated in favour of a gentleman in whom 'one-fourth of a third of the coheirship' of it vested.

Coheiress (kōˌēəˑrĕs). [see prec. and HEIRESS.] A woman who shares an inheritance with others; a joint-heiress.

c 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 23 (1810) 32 Nicholas .. left the daughter of John his co-heiress. 1773 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* II. 17 One of the co-heiresses of the Crown. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 345 The husband of the eldest co-heiress of Gloucester.

Co-heˑlper. [Co- 3 b.] Joint helper, coadjutor. Hence **Co-heˑlpership.**

1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 135 ,Twoo coadiutours, two cohelpers. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 837 Dion .. had no co-helper .. as Brutus had of Cassius. 1887 F. ROBINSON *New Religio Med.* 85 To man is accredited a co-helpership with Christ.

Co-herald: see Co- 3 b.

Coherce, -cion, etc., obs. ff. COERCE, COERCION.

Cohere (kohīəˑɹ), *v.* Also 7–8 **cohære.** [ad. L. *cohær-ēre* to cleave together, f. *co-* together + *hærēre* to stick, cleave.]

1. *intr.* To cleave or stick together; *esp.* said of the constituent parts of a material substance.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Cohere*, to cleaue, sticke or hang together. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* vii. 35 Particles of matter, which by reason of their figures, will not cohære or lye together, but in such an order. 1742 H. BAKER *Microsc.* II. vii. 206 When the Globules of the Blood cohere in Masses too large. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 14 Two freshly-cut surfaces of caoutchouc will, on being pressed together, cohere so tightly that it is scarcely possible to separate them. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* ii. 1 The grains simply cohere without any perceptible cement.

b. Said of the substance, mass, or body whose parts so stick together.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sickness*, When the Cloud .. Coheres in a body without parting. 1864 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 418 The hard mass became fluid. It still cohered.

c. *spec.* in *Bot.*: see COHESION and COHERING.

1796 DE SERRA in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 501 In this case, gems never cohere, the abortive one falls.

2. *transf.* of non-material things, societies, etc.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1340 That natures parmanent and divine, should cohere unto themselves inseparably. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 160 ₱ 5 There are others [natures] which immediately cohere whenever they come into the reach of mutual attraction. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. II. ii. 180 Feelings of different orders cohere with one another less strongly than do feelings of the same order. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* II. iv. 71 A complete dissolution of the moral principles by which society coheres.

3. Of persons: To stick together; to unite or remain united in action.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 316 No one man so much as cohæring to another. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. VII. 308 By cohering with other persons of condition. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. v. 162 Selfish and contentious people will not cohere.

4. To be congruous in substance, tenor, or general effect; to be consistent.

1598 YONG *Diana* 248 That one [assertion] cohereth but ill with the other. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xiii. (1622) 137 They deny him to haue any knowledge in him, whom yet they acknowledge to bee the most High. Things, that cannot cohere. 1679 SHADWELL *True Widow* II. Wks. 1720 III. 149 That trimming .. does not cohere with your complexion at all. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* II. 1219 To draw my uses to cohere with needs. 1862 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxxii. 448 Nothing .. cohered more intimately with the purpose of his Gospel.

†b. To combine congruously, agree. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 259 Till each circumstance, Of place, time, fortune, do co-here and iumpe That I am Viola. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* II. i. 11 Had time coheard with Place, or place with wishing. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 190 Though this Nation disagree in sundry fantasies, yet cohere they in this one.

c. 'To be well connected; to follow regularly in the order of discourse' (J.).

1795 BURKE *Thoughts on Scarcity* Pref. (T.), They have been inserted, where they best seemed to Cohere.

d. To be coherent, to 'hang together' as a composition. ? *Obs.*

1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 214 The piece does not properly cohere.

†5. To be associated, to remain *with*. *Obs.*

1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 23 The Ile was then governed by a Queene, but the rule coheres at other times with Kings.

†6. *passive.* To be united. *Obs. rare.*

1606 FORD *Honor Tri.* (1843) 29 In a perfect lover .. all these three are judicially cohered.

Coherence (kohīəˑrĕns). Also 6–7 **cohærence.** [a. F. *cohérence* (16th c. in Littré), ad. L. *cohærentia*, n. of state f. *cohærēnt-em* COHERENT.]

1. *lit.* The action or fact of cleaving or sticking together; cohesion.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Cohærence*, ioyning, and vniting together. 1678 HOBBES *Nat. Philos.* ix. 108 For then not only the points of Contact will be many (which make the coherence stronger). 1796 DE SERRA in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 501 The coherence of two living embryos .. may form monsters. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* i. 6 In order to obtain for the two parts of their weapons a solid coherence.

b. *concr.* Anything that coheres; a cohering object; an adjunct.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. ii. 132 [He] accounts them to be Coherences of the Duplicated Brain.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* of association other than material.

c 1580 *Trag. Rich. II*, III. (1870) 49 *Woodstock.* But this most fashionable chayne that li[n]ckes as it were the tooe and knee together? *Courtier.* In a most kynd coherence. 1598 FLORIO *Colleganza, Collegamento*, affinitie, alliance, coherence. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 398 The coherence of the body and the soule to the making of a full man. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 226 By a secret relation, and I know not what cohærence which still remains between their souls and others. 1795 BURKE *Let. W. Elliot* Wks. 1842 II. 245 They have not enough of coherence among themselves, nor of estimation with the publick. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 18 There is something truly noble in the coherence of society upon principles of fidelity.

3. Logical connexion or relation; congruity, consistency.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. ii. 4 b, Where there is a greater cohærence and affinitie betweene the argument and the thing argued. *a* 1600 HOOKER (J.), Why between sermons and faith should there be ordinarily that coherence, which causes have with their usual effects? 1636 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man.* 53 To bee now a Philosopher, now a Publican .. here is no coherence in these things. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Isaiah* Notes 189 The destruction of Ephraim has no coherence with the grandeur of Syria.

†b. Agreement. *Obs.*

1597 T. J. *Serm. Paules Crosse* 3 Wee may perceive a sweet coherence betwixt the one and the other. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, v. i. 73 It is a wonderfull thing to see the semblable Coherence of his mens spirits, and his. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 425, I have two Lunar observations and the co-herence of the Sea chart with them to strengthen my assertion.

4. 'Consistency in reasoning, or relating, so that one part of the discourse does not destroy or contradict the rest' (J.); harmonious connexion of the several parts, so that the whole 'hangs together'.

a 1623 W. PEMBLE *Exp. Zachary* (1629) 160 The division of the Chapters here make the cohærence somewhat difficult. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 184 If there be any Coherence left in your Scull, you cannot but perceive, etc. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 24 He .. says everywhere great and noble Things .. with infinite Wit, but with little or no Coherence. 1850 R. WILBERFORCE *Holy Baptism* 178 This want of coherence and completeness in his system has opened a door to Socinianism. 1856 Sir B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. i. 21 There is sometimes so much coherence in them [dreams], that they are very like realities.

†5. *concr.* Context; the immediately connected parts of a discourse. *Obs.*

1581 E. CAMPION in *Confer.* III. (1584) Y ij, When the coherence of the place yeeldeth it, then we say it must signifie the substance. 1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 291 A naked sentence .. disarmed of the substance of the coherence before and after it. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* I. xviii. § 1 *note*, The coherence requires that we read Esau.

Coherency (kohīəˑrĕnsi). [ad. L. *cohærentia*: see prec. and -ENCY.] The quality of being coherent or of hanging together in any respect.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. XXV. (1632) 70 Whatsoever had no coherencie with it [Aristotle's doctrine], was but fond Chimeraes. 1611 COTGR., *Entretenement*, a coherencie, or hanging of things together; an vninterrupted continuation of matters. 1692 BENTLEY (J.), Matter is either fluid or solid; words that may comprehend the middle degrees between extreme fixedness and coherency, and the most rapid intestine motion. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 24 The activity and the coherency of thought displayed by the Greek mind. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 27 The Protestants were thus isolated .. with nothing to give them coherency as a party. 1883 J. FISKE in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 414/1 The indissoluble coherency of the American Union.

Coherent (kohīəˑrĕnt), *a.* (and *sb.*). Also 8 **cohær-.** [a. F. *cohérent*, ad. L. *cohærēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *cohærēre* to COHERE.]

1. That sticks or clings firmly together; *esp.* united by the force of cohesion. Const. *to, with.* Said of a substance, material, or mass, as well as of separate parts, atoms, etc.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 29 The thyrd [bone of the wrest], is with the second coherent. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 298 Most Powders grow more close and coherent by mixture of Water, than by mixture of Oyl. 1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 85 The *Fasciculi* were more strictly coherent to one another. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 221 The metal barium has not yet been obtained in the coherent state. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 21 These rocks are sufficiently coherent to form durable building stones.

b. *spec.* in *Bot.*: United by COHESION, q. v.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 171 Seed without its proper integuments, its testa being coherent with the utricle. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. iv. 37 Primrose: the sepals coherent.

†c. *Coherent small-pox* (see quot.). *Obs.*

1722 JURIN *Small Pox* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 191 Small Pox, of that sort which is call'd the cohærent, or the middle between the distinct and the confluent kind.

2. *transf.* of non-material cohesion.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 184/2 If there are intelligibles, and those neither sensibles, nor coherent with sensibles. 1660 BOYLE *Seraphic Love* 104 Controversies .. about Prædestination, and the coherent doctrines. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 225 Coherent with this is a Third property of .. love. *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 594 Most times Points are to be prov'd by comparing and weighing Places coherent. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. II. ii. 178 Among the successive auditory feelings there are definite and coherent combinations of groups. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. iii. 149 An empire, more stable, more coherent than any Turkish rule before it.

†3. Accordant or related logically or in sense; congruent; harmoniously accordant. *Obs.*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 39 These places are nothing coherent to the state of our present question. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 100 As most coherent with the Text. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. vii. 39 That time and place with this deceite so lawfull May proue coherent.

4. Of thought, speech, reasoning, etc.: Of which all the parts are consistent, and hang well together.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 991 A Speech not coherent and hanging well together. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 879 Good Coherent Sense. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 438 The story is so coherent. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 230 The Norman accounts are anything but satisfactory or coherent.

b. said of persons.

1724 WATTS *Logic* III. iv. § 1 A coherent thinker, and a strict reasoner, is not to be made at once by a set of rules. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* 51 Be plain and coherent, if you please.

†B. *sb.* a. One who coheres or combines with others. b. That which coheres or is connected. (In quot. 1657, 'context'; = COHERENCE 5.) *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Complice*, a partaker, a complice, a confederate, a coherent. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* VIII. 17 A world of such deceits, which doe depend and are cohærents to his former mischiefes. 1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 306 [He] moved, that the cohærents might be read, to explain it.

Coherenti·fic, *a. rare*—1. [f. prec. + -(I)FIC.] Making coherent, causing cohesion.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* II. 410 The north or negative pole being the cohesive or coherentific force.

Coherently (kohīəˑrĕntli), *adv.* [f. COHERENT + -LY 2.] In a coherent manner; connectedly; consistently.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. xvii. 142 The Warre lasted .. not continually, or coherently, but as causes were ministred. 1705 BERKELEY *Commonpl. Bk.* Wks. 1871 IV. 432 Mathematicians seem not to speak clearly and coherently of equality. 1848 C. BRONTË *Y. Eyre* viii. (1873) 68 Having reflected a few minutes in order to arrange coherently what I had to say. 1885 T. RALEIGH in *Law Q. Rev.* Apr. 155 Coherently speaking lunatics.

Cohering (kohīəˑrin), *ppl. a.* [f. COHERE *v.* + -ING 2.] That coheres or cleaves together.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 107 To break asunder these rash and ill co-hering People. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* v. 216 This long Train of cohering Causes. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Depos.* (ed. 5) 223 The oxalate will be deposited around it, although scarcely in cohering masses.

b. *Bot.* United externally to each other: of organs of the same kind, as of two or more anthers.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 322 Styles .. bluish, slightly cohering. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 38 Anthers .. either separate or cohering. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. vii. 90 The .. cohering sides of adjacent carpels.

Cohe·ritor. [Co- 3 b. Cf. F. *cohéritier.*] A joint inheritor; = CO-HEIR.

c 1550 CROWLEY *Inform. & Petit.* 233 The Father, whych hath by his Worde begotten hym many brothers and coheritours in his kyngdom. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 4) 40 The Gentiles should not with the Jewes be made co-heriters .. of the Promise. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* viii, In Heaven, Co-heritors with us of endless joy. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 218 Coheritors of the soil with civilized man.

So **Cohe·ritage,** joint heritage.

1882 F. W. MYERS *Renewal of Youth* 65 The undispersed co-heritage of joy!

Cohersion, obs. form of COERCION.

†**Cohe·rt,** *v. Obs.* [In form, app. a deriv. of L. *coert-*, a form of the ppl. stem of *coercē-re* to COERCE. But its history is not clear; and it may be a variant of *cohart*, early form of COARCT. Change of *ar* to *er* was, however, contrary to usual tendencies.] = COERCE.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 38 Coherted and be force ayenst theire hertis wille and entent. 1509 HAWES *Conv. Swearers* 25 For to take vengeaunce ye do me cohert. 1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 A direct statute and lawe to coherte offenders. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 529 Whom he had therunto enforced and coherted.

Cohe·sible, *a. rare*—°. [f. L. *cohæs-* ppl. stem of *cohærēre* to COHERE + -(I)BLE, in the active sense.] Capable of cohesion (Webster 1828). Hence **Cohesibi·lity.**

1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 73 They are all branches of the common property of cohesibility.

Cohesion (kohī·ʒən). Also 7–8 **cohæsion.** [a. F. *cohésion*, ad. L. **cohæsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *cohæs-* ppl. stem of *cohærēre* to COHERE.]

1. The action or condition of cohering; cleaving or sticking together; *spec.* the force with which the molecules of a body or substance cleave together: cf. ATTRACTION *of Cohesion.*

1678 HOBBES *Nat. Philos.* viii. Wks. 1845 VII. 139 The parts thereof may be contiguous, without any other cohesion but towch. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. v. (1695) 54 The Extension of Body, being nothing but the Cohesion or continuity of solid separable, moveable Parts. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* IV. iv. (ed. 2) 468 Where the cohesion is weakest, it opens in rents. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scotl.* ii. 35 Water..loosens the cohesion of a steep bank. 1870 TYNDALL *Heat* i. 10 He wishes to tear the wood asunder, to overcome its mechanical cohesion by the teeth of his saw.

2. *Bot.* The superficial union of like organs. (Distinguished from ADHESION.)

1835 HENSLOW *Bot.* (Lardner's Cabinet Cycl.) 93 In proportion as this cohesion extends from the base towards the apices of the sepals. 1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* II. 62 A cohesion of the cotyledons takes place. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 546 *note*, It has come to be the usage in English works on descriptive botany to apply the term 'cohesion' to the apparent union of organs of the same kind, 'adhesion' to the apparent union of organs of a different kind.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Of non-material union.

c 1690 LOCKE (J.), In their tender years, ideas that have no natural cohesion, come to be united in their heads. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. 1808 VIII. 162 It long held together with a degree of cohesion, firmness, and fidelity not known before or since in any political combination of that extent. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. II. ii. 180 There is considerable cohesion between the visual sensations produced by an orange and the taste or smell of the orange. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. ii. 28 The tie of nationality [was] a sufficient bond of cohesion.

4. *attrib.*, as in *Cohesion figures*: the forms assumed by a drop of any liquid when placed on a solid or another liquid.

Cohesive (kohī·siv), *a.* [f. L. *cohæs-* (see COHESIBLE) + -IVE.] Having the property of cohering; characterized by cohesion.

1727–31 [see COHESIVENESS]. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 205 Tracts of the finest cohesive soil. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* i. (1814) 6 Dung which has fermented so as to become a mere soft cohesive mass. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 489 To show how little cohesive force the league possessed. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* x. (ed. 2) 314 By cohesive attraction..we mean that force which binds together the particles of a body.

Hence **Cohe·sively** *adv.*, **Cohe·siveness.**

1818 TODD, *Cohesively*, in a connected or dependent manner. [Hence *in* later Dicts.] 1727–31 BAILEY vol. II. *Cohesiveness*, cohesive quality. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1765 GOLDSM. *Ess.* (L.), The style loses its cohesiveness. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 210/1 A felted web, to which cohesiveness is given by compressing.

Coheyre, obs. form of COHEIR.

† Cohibency. *Obs.*—° [f. L. type **cohibēntia*, f. *cohibēre* to restrain: see -ENCY.] 'A keeping under, or restraining' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Cohibit (kohi·bit), *v.* Now *rare.* Also 6 **cohybyte,** 6–8 **cohibite.** [f. L. *cohibit-* ppl. stem of *cohibēre* to restrain, f. *co(m)-* together + *habēre* to hold: cf. *adhibit*, *exhibit*, etc.] *trans.* To restrain, check; to restrict.

1544 *Supplic. Hen. VIII*, in *Four Supplic.* 25 Although synne may be for a tyme cohybyted and restrayned. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 506 A Lambs runnet..powred into water, doth speedily cohibit the bleeding of the nose. 1649 EVELYN *Liberty & Serv.* ii. Misc. (1805) 12 Cohibiting themselves within those bounds which God hath prescribed. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 317 It was scarce possible to cohibit people's talk. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Cohibiting medium*, a substance which prevents the passage of electricity from one body to another.

Cohibition (kōuhibi·ʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *cohibitiōn-em*, n. of action f. *cohibēre*: see prec.] Restraint, restriction; check, stoppage.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 117 These kindes of troubles..are cohibitions of all such earthly delight. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 220 This phantastical cohibition against the freedom of Nature. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xiv. 159 A sudden cohibition of..their Hæmorrhoids. 1882 J. B. STALLO *Concepts & Th. mod. Physics* 117 The cohibition of the bulk of a gas being due solely to pressure.

So † **Cohi·bitive** *a.*, restraining, restrictive; † **Cohi·bitor,** one who restrains.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 497 Cohibetors and refreiners of the Kynges wilfull skope and unbrideled libertie. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 27 Cohibitive,—restrain, check, curb, with-hold.

‖ **Cohob.** *Obs. Med.* Also **cohoph.** [Origin uncertain: it may be the root of next word, or merely a contraction of *cohobation.*

An Arabic derivation is suspected. There is a Semitic root כעב *kaʿab*, which has in Ethiopic the sense 'second', with a deriv. vb. 'to double, repeat'; this may have occurred in a vulgar Arabic dialect. The suggestion in Littré, of Arabic كحبة *kuhbat* 'dust colour mixed with black' does not explain the sense.]

'A Paracelsian term, intended to mean repetition; thus medicines given according to Cohob, signified that they were administered with unchanging perseverance' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1850–60).

Cohobate (kōu·hobeit), *v. Old Chem.* [In mod.L. *cohobāre*, F. *cohober*: see prec.]

trans. To subject to repeated distillation, by pouring a liquid back again and again upon the matter from which it has been distilled (or other matter of the same kind).

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* ii. (1651) 50 Cohobate this water three times. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 248 That salt being cohobated sometimes with Paracelsus his sal circulatum. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (J.), The juices of an animal body are as it were cohobated, being excreted and admitted again into the blood with the fresh aliment. 1767 WOULFE *Distill.* in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 53 The spirit of wine, charged with the acid vapours, must be distilled and cohabated. 1879 A. SWANWICK tr. *Goethe's Faust* II. II. 288 The human system duly we compose, And then in a retort enclose, And cohobate.

Hence **Co·hobating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Co·hoba·tor,** an apparatus or agent that effects cohobation.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. vii. 110 An eye for an Alchimist, a sublimating..and Cohobating eye. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 339 By a repeated Cohobating or injection of its own extracted liquor in distillation.

† **Cohoba·tion.** *Old Chem.* Also 8 **cohabation.** [n. of action f. COHOBATE.] The operation of cohobating (see prec.); redistillation.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 57 If..the oylely liquor of his proper sulphur..be drawen forth with sundry cohobations and extillations. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 241 The sweet oyl of mercury..by cohobation with the fire of Hell (that is, the Alcahest) becomes volatile. 1754 LEWIS *Platina* in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 651 The cohobation was repeated four times, the distill'd liquor proving paler and paler every time. 1783 *Ibid.* LXXIII. 28 In all these cases..more of the metal will be taken up by distillation and cohobation.

† **Cohonesta·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *co-honestāre* to honour in common or abundantly: see Co-.] Honouring with one's company.

1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* I. Wks. 1720 IV. 124 The great honour done to us, and the cohonestation of us, by your arrival.

Cohoobie: see COW-HUBBY, *Sc. Obs.*

Cohorn: see COEHORN.

Cohort (kōu·hɒit), *sb.* [a. F. *cohorte*, ad. L. *cohort-em* (*cohors*) court, enclosure, company of soldiers, tenth part of a legion; f. *co-* together + *hort-*, found also in *hort-us*, cogn. with Gr. χόρτος, Eng. *garth*, *gard-en*, from a root meaning 'to enclose': see GARDEN. The living descendant of the L. word in F. is *court*, Eng. COURT.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* A body of infantry in the Roman army, of which there were ten in a legion, each consisting of from 300 to 600 men; also applied to auxiliary troops of the same strength, and (later) to bodies of cavalry.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. v. 99 A cohorte of Macedonyens. 1569 T. STOCKER *Diodorus Sic.* II. x. 58 Foure hundred horse, deuided into three cohorts or troupes. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 41 Marcellinus..advanced..with the select cohorts, which were considered as the hope and strength of the army. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xvii. 274 Sabinus..had..a few cohorts lately raised in Italy.

2. *transf.* **a.** A similar division of other armies. **b.** A band of warriors in general.

c 1500 *Melusine* 97 The kinge made to be take alle them of hys cohorte or company. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 127 The Cohort bright Of watchfull Cherubim. 1815 BYRON *Hebr. Melodies, Sennacherib*, The Assyrian came down like the wolf on the fold, And his cohorts were gleaming in purple and gold. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* XXVI, The legion of honour was to consist of..fifteen cohorts. 1874 H. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iii. § 1. 134 Jehoiada gained his victory over Athaliah with a cohort of priests.

3. *fig.* A company, band; *esp.* of persons united in defence of a common cause.

1729 BOLINGBROKE in *Swift's Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 543 My friends and my acquaintance..I had a numerous cohort of the latter. 1858 NEALE *Bernard de M.* 33 The cohort of the Fathers Who kept the Faith below. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (ed. 6) II. xvi. 454 A small cohort of social regenerators.

4. *Zool.* and *Bot.* In some classifications, a large group superior to a natural order, but of no fixed grade; in *Bot.* usually = ALLIANCE 6.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 24 No idea of the nature or limits of these cohorts can be formed from a consideration of the Flora of Europe alone. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* ix. § 1. 326 Cohort..is becoming established for a grade next above that of order.

† **Cohort** (kohō·ɹt), *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *cohort-āri*, f. *co-* (*com-*) + *hortāri*.] *trans.* To exhort.

1482 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 28 Thus wil the deuil cohorte [*or*? coherte] them. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 453 The Lard of Tullybarne and uther Noble men, who cohorted thame to quyetness.

† **Cohortation**[1] (kōuhɒɹtē·ʃən). *Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. *cohortātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *cohortāri*: see prec.] Exhortation.

1642 R. WATSON *Serm. Schisme* 1 Saith he, in his cohortation. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 207 A Cohortation..address'd to all Christian Princes. 1838 H. J. ROSE in Burgon 12 *Good Men* (1880) I. 249, I made a solemn cohortation to all the students. 1870 SEELEY in *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 352/2 Like general orders in a camp, or the military cohortations of a Roman imperator.

† **Cohortation**[2]. *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. COHORT.] Combination in a cohort or company (?).

c 1500 *Melusine* 97 Ye shall hold hym felawship, and also all them that are of your cohortacion. The kinge made to be take alle them of hys cohorte or company.

Cohortative (kohō·ɹtătiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *cohortāt-*, ppl. stem of *cohortāri* + -IVE.] Pertaining to cohortation: in *Heb. Grammar*, applied to a lengthened form of the future (imperfect or present) tense; used almost entirely in the first person, where its force can generally be given by 'let me', 'let us'; the future paragogic.

1852 *Gesenius' Heb. Gram.* (Eng. transl.) 81 The characteristic of the Cohortative is a long *a*. 1874 A. B. DAVIDSON *Introd. Heb. Gram.* (1888) 59 *note*, Both the Jussive and Cohortative are comprehended by Ewald under the name Voluntative.

Cohosh (kohɒ·ʃ). Also 8 **cohush.** [See quot. 1866.] The name of several North American plants which have been used medicinally. **Black c.,** *Cimicifuga racemosa.* **Blue c.,** *Caulophyllum thalictroides.* **Red c.,** *Actæa spicata*, var. *rubra.* **White c.,** *Actæa alba.*

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 189 Cohush (*Actaea Spicata*). 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* I. xvi. (1871) 123 She gathered the..red cohosh..and other flowers. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 241 *Caulophyllum*..The flowers..are succeeded by deep-blue globose berries..These berries are called by the Indians Cohosh, and the plant is esteemed medicinal. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* IV. 119 *Cohosh*, the Indian name of black snake-root.

† **Co-hospital,** *a. Obs. rare.* [cf. late L. *co-hospit-em* fellow guest, and HOSPITAL.]

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. vii. (1614) 482 A Hawke had been admitted thither for the cure of his lame legge..he inhospitably slew many of these co-hospitall weaker Fowles.

Cohow, cahow, cohoo (kəhū·) *Ornith.* In 7 *pl.* **cahouze.** [From its cry.] A bird of the Bermudas, a species of Shearwater (generally understood to be *Puffinus obscurus*) formerly found in immense numbers, but now nearly exterminated.

1615 *Let. of L. Hughes* in Lefroy *Mem. Bermudas* (1877) II. 578 About the middle of October, Birds which we call Cahouze and Pimlicoes come in..When the Cahouze time is out..noddies and sandie birds come in. 1623 CAPT. SMITH *Hist. Bermudas* in *Virginia* 180 Coupers Ile, where were [anno 1614] such infinite numbers of the Birds called Cahowes. *Ibid.* 171 The Cahow is a Bird of the night, for all the day she lies hid in holes in the Rocks. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* IV. 1740 They call it, of the cry which it maketh, Cohow. 1670 S. CLARKE *Four Eng. Plantations* 22. 1859 J. M. JONES *Nat. in Bermuda* 93–6 Mr. Hardie learned in June 1847 'that the Cahow was still known by its old name'.

Cohubie: see COW-HUBBY, *Sc. Obs.*

‖ **Cohune** (kohū·n). Also 8 **cohone,** 9 **cahoun.** A species of palm (*Attalea Cohune*) found in Honduras. Hence *cohune-palm, -tree, -oil.*

1805 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* III. 300 We cut down branches of the cohone trees. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 110 *Attalea Cohune*, a native of Honduras, produces nuts called Cahoun nuts, which yield a valuable oil. *Ibid.* 311 *Cohune oil.* 1882 J. SMITH *Economic Plants* 127 Cohune Palm.

Co-husband, -hymn: see Co-.

Coich-grass, obs. form of COUCH-GRASS.

† **Coidʒoch.** *Sc. Obs.* [cf. Gaelic *caithteach* (pron. kai·tʃăχ) wasting, *caithte*, spent, worn out, lean, lank.] 'A puny wight' (Jam.).

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 513 Then the cummers that ʒee ken came all with a clak, To coniure that coidʒoch, with clewes in their creeles.

Coif (koif), *sb.* Forms: 3–7 **coyfe,** 4–5 **coyffe, coyf,** 6 **coiffe,** 6–7 **coife, quoife,** 7–9 **quoif,** 5– **coif**; (also 4 **koife, coyif, coyphe,** 5 **koyf,** 7 **koyfe,** 8 **quoiff**; 6 *Sc.* **kuafe, queif, quayf,** 7 **quaiffe, quaife**). [ME. *coyfe*, a. OF. *coife, coiffe* (= Prov. *cofa*, Sp. *cofia*, Pg. *coifa*, It. *cuffia*):—late L. **cuffia* (*cofea* in Venant. Fortunatus, *cuphia* in Alcuin), supposed by Diez and others to represent an OHG. **kupphja*, deriv. of OHG. *chuppha*, MHG. *kupfe* cap.]

1. A close-fitting cap covering the top, back, and sides of the head.

* † **a.** In early use a cap of this kind, tied like a night-cap under the chin, worn out of doors by both sexes. † **b.** In later use, worn by men only as a night-cap, skull-cap, under-cap. *Obs.*

[1292 BRITTON I. vi. § 2 Et cum aucuns felouns vendrount en jugement a respoundre de lour felonie, volom nous qe il veignent dechaucez et deceyntz sauntz coyfe, et a teste descoverte, en pure lour cote.] *c* 1325 *Poem temp. Edw. II*, (Percy) xvi, A coyf to bind with his locks. *a* 1350 *Evil Times Edw. II*, 117 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 329 Somme

[wantonne prestes] .. ben ashamed of the werke the bishop hem bitok, At even he set upon a koife, and kembeth the croket. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 62 He maketh his longe heres to be bounden in a coyffe rounde aboute his hed. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* IV. (R.), I dyd throwe away my quylted cappe, and my other close bonnettes, and onely dyd lye in a thynne coyfe. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 131 To thee, all catts are graie in the darke and euerie quoife will serue a nights. 1603 *Ceremonies at Coronat. Jas. I* (1685) 8 A shallow Quoif is put on the Kings head. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 81 A grant of liberty from Queen Mary to Henry Ratcliffe earl of Sussex, giving him leave to wear a night-cap or coif in her majesty's presence. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* Introd. 17 No man shall cover his head in the church or chappel in time of Divine Service, except he have some Infirmity, in which case let him wear a night-cap or coif. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* v. v, In a quoif like a man-midwife. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 96 A white coif tied under the chin is [*temp.* Hen. III] frequently seen upon the heads of persons hunting or on horseback.

c. A cap of the night-cap form worn by women in-doors or under a bonnet. *Obs.* or *dial.* Also,

d. applied to head-coverings worn by women in foreign countries.

c 1450 *Merlin* xxvii. 507 She wolde make a coyf for hir suster. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. iv. 19 Hir brycht tressis envolupit war and wound Intill a kuafe [*ed.* 1710 queif] of fyne gold wyrin threid. 1603 *Philotus* xxii, Than may 3e haue baith Quaiffis and Kellis, Hich Candie Ruffes and Barlet Bellis. 1621 J. REYNOLDS *God's Rev. agst. Murder* I. iii. 93 Shee is inforced, yea, faine to sell away her quaives, her bands, and her upper coat. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 465/1 A gathered, or drawing Quoife..runneth upon strings which may be made wider or closer. 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* II. v. 16 Old Bawds .. Cloking their Coives with modest Dress, And outward Signs of Holiness. 1727 SWIFT *Baucis & Phil.*, Instead of home-spun coifs, were seen Good pinners edg'd with colberteen. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxix, The coif—the apron—the blue checked gown, were all those of old Ailie. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Coif*, a cap, an old-fashioned lace head-dress for females.

[1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 497 (R.) Ouer that her cappe (made after the coife fashion of cloth of gold) called Shapka Tempska.] 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. IV. i. 173 The married women [of Italy] wear their heads bare, or couered with a fine linnen coyfe. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 478 They [Circassian women] wear a black coif on their heads. 1813 S. ROGERS *Jacquel.* 90 Sabot and coif, and collerette. 1882 *Day of Rest* 211 *Brittany*, The women wear the white coif of stiffly starched muslin.

e. *transf.*

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxxiv. (Arb.) 101 See, my lord the kyng, thus gate he his rede coyf. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 283 A calf with two heads, with a kind of coif growing over one of them.

†2. An ecclesiastical head-dress. (Applied by Wyclif to that of the Jewish priests.) *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxviii. 37 It shall be vpon the coyif [1388 mytre, Vulg. *tiaram*] standing ouer to the forheed of the bishop. *Ibid.* 39 The coif of bijs. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86 Coyfe v. cappe, *tena*..Cappe, or hure, for clerkys, *tena*. 1574 J. STUDLEY tr. *Bale's Pageant Popes*, To Rdr., How can that foundation stand which is made of..tippets, coifs, chrisms.

3. A white cap formerly worn by lawyers as a distinctive mark of their profession; *esp.* that worn by a serjeant-at-law as part of his official dress; afterwards represented by the white border or a small patch of black silk on the top of the wig.

Fairholt says that 'In the rolls of the wardrobe of King Richard II (1391) is an entry for twenty-one linen coifs for counterfeiting men of the law, in the King's Play at Christmas'.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 320 Þey cared ffor no coyffes that men of court vsyn. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. § 66 (1617) 356 A linnen Coife..an ornament which onely Sergeants at Law doe weare. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1512/3 The late Elected and Sworn Serjeants at Law did this day perform the Ceremony of walking in their Coifs to Westminster, from Grays-Inn. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 261 [The Serjeant] has a Coiffe put on his head, which is a black satten cap with a white Lace or Edge round ye bottom. 1708 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. XIII. (1743) 110 A Serjeant at Law..is obliged to wear a lawn coif under his cap. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 29 May 4/2 Mr. Serjeant Pulling ..shows that..the white border is the real representation by survival of the coif, the black patch representing the cornered cap which was worn above it. The coif was originally a kind of white hood, made apparently of lawn, which completely covered the head in the same way that a barrister's wig does now.

b. The position or order of serjeant-at-law.

1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Court* 313 He countys them foles and dawes, Sergyauntes of the coife eke. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 358 The Judges and Barons of the degree of the coife. 1640–4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 330 These Brothers of the Coyfe. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 89 ¶ 1 No less a man than a Brother of the Coif. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* III. 55 O! Fye! have a proper respect for the coif. 1884 SERJT. PULLING (*title*), The Order of the Coif. 1889 SERJT. ROBINSON *Bench & Bar* 237 Serjeant Murphy died before I took the coif.

†4. A close-fitting skull-cap of iron or steel, or later, of leather, worn under the helmet; the skull-cap of a helmet. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 898 Ys helm, ys coyphe, ys habryioun alle þay hadde to-rente. *c* 1450 *Merlin* x. 164 The kynge ban hym yaf so grete a stroke thourgh the helme that he slyt the sercle and the koyf of Iren to the heed. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 44 The coyffe of stele that made his stroke to slyde. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froits.* II. clxviii. [clxiv.] 475 The thirde course they vnhelmed eche other, so that bothe sate bareheaded in their coyfes. *c* 1530 — *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 271 He strake Arthur on the helme; so that it entred till it came to the coyfe of stele, and then the stroke dydde glente downe towarde the lyft syde, and strake awaye as muche of the hawberk as it touched. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, I. i. 147 Hence thou sickly Quoife, Thou art a guard too wanton for the head. 1766 BARRINGTON *Observ. Statutes* 202 *note*, The coif was originally an iron plate or scull-cap, worn by Knights under their Helmet. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 74 The cowl of mail being drawn over a steel cap called a coif-de-fer. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* vii. 109 This hauberk..had a hood or coif; and over this hood, as a second defence for the head, the close-fitting iron helm was worn.

†5. A surgical cap for the head or other part.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 2/1 Mixe them very well the one with the other, and then ether of a kercher or of Taffataye make a Quoife, and insparge therin this poulder..Thou shalt wear this Quoife three or four times in a weeke, both night and day. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 312 A bandage with six tails, or a kind of coif with lappets affixed to it, may be found very applicable in some cases.

†6. The amnion enveloping the fœtus. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 38 The mydwifes communelye call it the coyfe or byggyn of the chylde. 1611 COTGR. *Agneliere*, Th' inmost of the three membranes which enwrap a wombe-lodged infant; called by some Midwives, the Coyfe, or Biggin of the child.

7. 'Applied to the calyptra of mosses.' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882.)

8. *attrib.* and *comb.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 497 (R.) Her cap made after the coife fashion. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. XX, In rude, but glad procession, came Bonneted sire and coif-clad dame.

Coif (koif), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. coifed. [orig. app. ad. OF. *coifer*, *coiffer*, f. *coife*, *coiffe*, a COIF; but in later usage treated as a native formation from *coif* as an Eng. word; cf. to *cap*, *bonnet*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To provide or cover with a coif; to invest with the sergeant's coif; to cover as with a coif.

1530 PALSGR. 488/2, I coyfe, I put a coyfe upon ones heed. 1611 COTGR., *Coiffer*, to coyfe, weare a coyfe, put on a coyfe. 1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Gent.* II. iii. (1700) 345 There be in these times that are coif'd with such Opinions, that to shew Scripture to be Reason, is to make it lose weight with them. 1714 ARBUTHNOT etc. *Martin Scribl.* (T.), You, eloquent oyster-merchants of Billingsgate (just ready to be called to the bar, and coifed like your sister-serjeants). 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) I. 259 He would not suffer himself to be coifed [*i. e.* with a woman's coif], but covered his head with a quilted linen night-cap. 1758 J. G. COOPER *Call Aristippus* IV. (R.), Whilst wanton boys..coife me, where I'm bald, with flow'rs. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 466 What fair cloth may coif my head.

2. To dress, arrange, or make up (the hair). Cf. *coiffure*, and paragraph below.

1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xli. 95 The hair was to be sedulously coifed.

Hence **Coifing** *ppl. a.*

1867 JEAN INGELOW *Story Doom* v. 231 Like the travelling sun, Setting, all clad in coifing clouds of gold.

¶ To express the ordinary sense of mod.F. *coiffer* to dress or arrange the hair or head, various modifications of that word are in use with coiffeurs and their clients, as to *coiffe*, to *coiffé*. So *coiffed* is sometimes used to reproduce F. *coiffé*, in reference to the *coiffe* of French countrywomen, etc.

1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. lxii. 174 The soubrette who sells you a cigar is coiffed as for a ball. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* III. 19 Handsome women..coiffèed to perfection. 1884 E. JENKINS *Week of Passion* I. viii. 241 Her abundant dark hair was coiffed with a glittering spray of diamonds. 1888 P. FITZGERALD *Fatal Zero* viii. 34 Washing, cleaning, coiffeing these aristocrats. '1889 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 300 Sometimes 'the hair' was coiffèed in rolls.

Coif, obs. Sc. form of COVE a hollow.

Coif, erroneous form of QUAICH, cup.

Coifed (koi·ft), *ppl. a.* [f. COIF *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] Wearing or provided with a coif; having a covering resembling a coif.

1520 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 59 The Kynge, beyng coyffyd and in hys nyghte gowne. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* (1727) 115 She [Africa] is always quoiff'd with the head of an Elephant. 1774 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* II. 24 When a man is as grave as a coifed head. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) IV. lxxxv. 156 The coifed sages of the law who frequented Durham House. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* vii. 110 The coifed hauberk..was made on the model of..the ordinary French habit of that period.

‖ Coiffe·tte. [F. dim. of *coiffe*.] A skull-cap of iron worn by soldiers in the fourteenth century. Really only the OFr. word, used as a technical term by some antiquaries; never in living use in English.

‖ Coiffeur (kwaför). [F., agent-sb. f. *coiffer* to dress the hair.] The French word for hair-dresser: affected by fashionable or artistic hair-dressers, and their patrons.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* 98/1 *Coiffure*, a head-dress, coiffeur being a hair-dresser. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Oct. 5/3 Looking at the effects the coiffeur is able to produce..his power must be acknowledged.

‖ Coiffure (kwafiu·r, rarely koi·fiuı). Also 8 quoiffure, coiffeure. [F., sb. of action f. *coiffer* to COIF, dress the head and hair.] A style or fashion of attiring the head and dressing the hair; head-dress, usually of women.

a 1631 DONNE *Hist. Septuagint* (1633) 68 (T.) Drawing up the coifure to a highness royal. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* (1727) 87 Methinks she is very particular in her Quoiffure. 1711 — *Spect.* No. 98 ¶ 1, I am highly pleased with the Coiffure now in Fashion. 1831 *Cat's Tail* 17 An old greasy night-cap, his morning coiffure. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* XXV. (1874) 319 It's not once in six months that Madame Baret's coiffure is amiss.

Coi·fless, *a.* Without a coif.

1611 COTGR., *Triste comme vn bonnet de nuict sans coiffe*, As melancholicke as a coyfelesse nightcap. 1830 A. CUNNINGHAM in *Fraser's Mag.* I. 406 An old and coifless carline cried.

Coign (koin), *sb.* Also **coigne.** [an archaic spelling of COIN, QUOIN, q. v., retained chiefly in connexion with the phrase in 1.]

1. In the Shaksperian phrase *Coign of vantage*: a position (properly a projecting corner) affording facility for observation or action. (The currency of the phrase is app. due to Sir Walter Scott.)

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vi. 7 No Iutty frieze, Buttrice, nor Coigne of Vantage, but this Bird Hath made his pendant Bed. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* vi, As if the traders had occupied with nests..every buttress and coign of vantage, as the martlett did in Macbeth's Castle. 1823 — *Quentin D.* xx, From some such turret or balcony-window, or similar 'coign of vantage'. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. xxxiii, A ..swarming of the people at every coign of vantage. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 1699 Terror on her vantage-coigne, Couchant supreme among the powers of air, Watches.

2. Occasionally used in the following senses, where QUOIN is the ordinary modern spelling:

a. A corner-stone; a projecting corner or angle of a building. (Cf. also COIN 2).

1843 R. HORNE *Orion*, Great figures started from the roof And lofty coignes.

b. A wedge (in *Printing* or *Gunnery*).

1755 JOHNSON, *Coigne* .. 2. A wooden wedge used by printers. [BAILEY had *coin*, *quine*, *quoine*.] 1862 PALMERSTON *Sp.* in *Times* 7 Mar. When the gun is elevated by coigns. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Coign.* See Quoin.

†3. A frequent early spelling of COIN 4–7 (rarely of COIN 1).

Coign, *v.* Variant of COIN *v.*², QUOIN.

Hence **Coigned** *pa. pple.*, furnished with coigns or corner-stones, QUOINED. **Coigning,** furnishing with coigns; coigns collectively; QUOINING.

1801 COXE *Tour Monmouth* I. 49 Built of rubble, but coigned with hewn stones. 1889 *Athenæum* 3 Aug. 169/3 The Saxon coigning of 'long and short work', the towered arch with plain chamfered abaci.

Coigne, coigny (*Irish Hist.*): see COYNIE.

†Coil, *v.*¹ *Obs.* Also **coyl(e.** [a. OF. *coillir*, now *cueillir*:—L. *colligere* to collect, gather.] An earlier form of CULL (q. v.), used in the sense, To select, choose. Hence **Coiling** *vbl. sb.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 200 Coile out þe Knystys þat knowe well hemself. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xiii, Chesen out and coyle the chefe iewels. 1530 PALSGR. 498/2 Coyle out the dandyprattes and Yrisshepence, *eslisez les dandyprattes et les deniers d'Irlande hors de la reste*. 1552 HULOET s. v., Coyle or chose out of many, *seligo*. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. 87 The Colt..which is to be coyled and cast away. *Ibid.* In this coyling of Studs there is great arte and iudgement to be vsed. 1655 L. THETFORD *Perf. Horseman* 15 By no means .. make too early coiling. 1708–15 KERSEY, Coiling of the Stud, is the first making choice of a Colt, or young Horse, for any service. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

†Coil, *v.*² *Obs.* Also **coyle.** [First in 16th c.: origin unknown; connexion with F. *cul* is perhaps possible: cf. COIL *v.*⁶] *trans.* To beat, thrash. Hence **Coiled** *ppl. a.*

1530 PALSGR. 498/2, I coyle ones kote, I beate hym, *je bastonne*. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 7 b, Of a certaine man, somewhat sharpely beatyng a bonde seruaunt .. Socrates asked..whether of bothe hath more neede of coiling, ye, or your seruaunt. 1548 — *Erasm. Par. Luke* xx. 159 a, When they had sore coyled him, and had reviled him. 1569 T. PRESTON *Cambises* Stage Direct., Here draw and fight. Here she must lay on and coyle them both. *Ibid.* Knave, slave and villain! a coild cote now and than. *c* 1590 *Wife Lapped in Morelles Skin* 770 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 211, I shall her coyle both backe and bone.

Coil (koil), *v.*³ Also 7–8 **coile, coyl(e, quoile.** [Goes with COIL *sb.*³, neither being as yet traced beyond 1611, though, as nautical words, they were no doubt in spoken use much earlier. The vb. is generally supposed to be identical with F. *cueillir* to gather, collect, cull, which Littré has as a 'terme de marine', 'plier une manœuvre en rond ou en ellipse'. Cf. the Pg. *colher un cabo* 'to coil a cable' (Vieyra).]

1. *trans.* To lay up (a cable, rope, etc.) in concentric rings; the rings may be disposed above each other, or one ring within another, or over cleats, etc., as is done with small lines, to prevent entanglement. Const. with *up*.

1611 COTGR., *Vrillonner vne cable*, to coil a cable, to wind or lay it vp round, or in a ring. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* VII. 30 Quoile a Cable, is to lay it up in a round Ring, or fake, one above another. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxiii. (1737) 97 I'll coyle this Rope. 1719 *Glossogr. Angl. Nova*, At sea, a rope or cable laid up round, one Fake or turn over another..is said to be quoiled up. *a* 1785 GLOVER *Athenaid* XIX. (R.), Our conductor gathered as he stept, A clue, which careful in his hand he coil'd. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* XV, When its blow was spent, Swiftly the dextrous spearman coil'd the string, And sped again the artificer of death. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* XIV, Directed the two men forward to coil a hawser upon the foregrating.

absol. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* viii, Tell Mr. Simpkins ..to coil away upon the jetty.

fig. 1789 Dibdin *Song, Poor Jack* ii, And, my timbers! what lingo he'd coil and belay.

2. a. To enwrap within coils.

1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. of Malta* II. i, Coil'd up in a cable, like salt eels, Or buried low i' th' ballast. 1681 Crowne *Hen. VI*, IV. 46 Well coyl'd round With proofs, that will resist small shot at least.

b. To enfold in a coil, ensnare. *rare.*

1748 T. Edwards *Canons of Criticism* Sonn. xxxiv. (1765) 340 Shun follies haunts, and vicious company, Least..Pleasure coil thee in her dangerous snare.

3. To twist in or into a circular, spiral, or winding shape; to twist or wind round (something).

a 1691 Boyle (J.), Until the pressure of the air, that at first coiled them, be readmitted to do the same thing again. 1711 E. Ward *Quix.* I. 155 Quoil'd in Dust like Snake or Adder. 1837 Brewster *Magnet.* 310 Each strand of wire .. was coiled several times backward and forward over itself. 1862 *Illust. Lond. News* XL. 224/1 An Armstrong gun is made of wrought-iron bars coiled into hoops. 1866 Tate *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 210 The shells of .. *Planorbis* are flat and coiled nearly in the same plane. 1870 T. De W. Talmage *Crumbs Swept Up* 270 Crimped, or coiled, or bunched, or flumixed their hair.

b. *refl.*

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 8 You shall see it to winde and coyl itself up like a Spring. 1817 M'Leod *Voy. Alceste* 305 The snake .. now coiled himself up again. *c* 1828 Broderip in *Zool. Jrnl.* II, The serpent .. coiled himself round the rabbit, and appeared to draw out the dead body through his folds.

c. *To coil up*: to twist into a fixed or constrained position.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 309 Little hoops coil'd up in a spring. 1785 Reid *Int. Powers* II. ix. 276 They make a continued chain of ideas coyled up in the brain. 1835 Kingsley *Hypatia* xix. 218 She sat, coiled up like a snake, on a divan.

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To throw oneself into a spiral or winding form, to twist oneself *round.*

1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* IV. xiii, They coil'd and swam: 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 25/1 The snake .. sejzed the keeper by the left thumb, and coiled round his arm and neck in a moment. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 577 The long convolvuluses That coil'd around the stately stems.

5. *intr.* To move in a spiral or winding course.

1816 W. Taylor *Month. Mag.* XLI. 329 Like doves .. Coiling in sweepy rings with cooings bland. 1866 Motley *Dutch Rep.* VI. i. 772 He could coil unperceived through unsuspected paths.

Coil, *v.*4 *Naut.* [ad. F. *culer* said of ship or wind 'aller en arrière', f. *cul* hinder part. Cf. *recoil*=*reculer.*] To turn; cf. *weather-coil*, *-coiling.*

1804 A. Duncan *Mariner's Chron.* I. 228 On the 29th, in a severe squall, with a cross-quarter sea, the ship coiling to windward, with her upper deck parts in the water. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Weather-coiling*, a ship resuming her course after being taken aback; rounding off by a stern-board, and coming up to it again.

Coil (koil), *v.*5 [f. Coil *sb.*5] To put (hay) into cocks, to cock.

1825–80 Jamieson, *Kyle, Kyle hay*, to put it into cocks. 1829 Hogg *Sheph. Calendar* I. 256 To coil a part of her father's hay. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* Addenda, *Coil* or *Quoil*, to make into large heaps. *To coil hay* is to throw a number of haycocks together.

†**Coil,** *v.*6 *Obs. rare.* [app. f. Coil *sb.*2; but it might possibly be a sense of Coil *v.*2: cf. Beat *v.* 23.] To stir (liquids or the like).

1677 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* ii. 82 Pour therein [a pot] your Oyl with a quantity of Water, and coil these together with a Spoon till the Water grow darkish.

†**Coil,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* In 6 coyl. [perh. a vbl. sb. from Coil *v.*1 to select.] ? A selection, a choice.

1574 B. Googe *Lett. to Burghley* 15 May, in *N. & Q.* 7 Mar. 1863. 183/2 We have here a coyl of proper men .. whose souldiours..would doo a man goode to behold their servysse.

Coil (koil), *sb.*2 *arch.* and *dial.* Also 6–7 coyle, quoile, 6–8 coile, 7 coyl, quoyle, 7–8 quoil. [First in 16th c.: of unknown origin. Prob. a word of colloquial or even slang character, which rose into literary use; many terms of similar meaning have had such an origin; cf. *pother, row, rumpus, dirdum, shindy, hubbub, hurly-burly,* etc.

The conjectures that *coil* may be 'related' to Gael. *coileid* (ko·letsh)' stir, movement, noise', or to *goilim* (go·lim)' I boil', *goileadh*, 'boiling', or to *goill* (goly)' shield, war, fight', are mere random 'shots', without any justification, phonetic or historical. *Coil* is unknown in Scotland, and no evidence connects it with Ireland. Gaelic or Irish words do not enter English through the air, with phonetic change on the way!]

1. Noisy disturbance, 'row'; 'tumult, turmoil, bustle, stir, hurry, confusion' (J.).

1567 Drant *Horace Epist.* II. ii. H iij, Againe, thinckes thou that I at Rome my vearses can indyte Mongst so much toyle, and such a coyle, suche soking carke, and spyte. 1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 30 Such a quoile, with *pro* and *con* such vrging of Ergoes. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* III. i. 48 What a coile is there Dromio? who are those at the gate? 1608 L. Machin *Dumb Knt.* I. i, If my husband should rise from his study, and misse me, we should have such a coile! 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* v. iv, Did you not heare, the coyle About the dore? 1676 E. Bury *Medit.* 375 Many great men which..make a great coil, and keep a great stir and bustle in the world. 1728 Swift *Mullinix & T.*, But tell me, Tim, upon the spot, By all this coil what hast thou got? 1860 T. Martin tr. *Horace* 208 What means this coil? And wherefore be These cruel looks all bent on me? 1884 Holland *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Coil*, row.

2. Confused noise of inanimate things; clutter, rattle, confused din.

1582 Munday *Eng. Rom. Life* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 201 There was such a coyle among the old iron, such ratling and throwing downe the boordes..that I laye almost feared out of my wits. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 3 (1865) 617 But put water to fire, and then you have a thundering coil. 1816 L. Hunt *Rimini* I. 11 You may hear a coil Of bubbling springs about the grassier soil.

3. Fuss, ado; a 'business'.

1593 Drayton *Idea* 262 You Will, and Will not, what a coyle is here? 1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 165, I am not worth this coyle that's made for me. 1613 Wither *Abuses Stript & Whipt* II. i. *Vanity*, They might foyle The party faulty e'en with half that quoyle. 1640 Gent *Knave in Gr.* I. i, I was extream drunke, aske my man Fub else, he'le tell you what a coyle he had with me. 1652 Culpepper *Eng. Physic.* 255 Physicians make more a quoil than needs behalf about Electuaries. 1692 Hacket *Abp. Williams* II. 45 What a coil hath been made to set up consisteries of ministers and ruling elders! 1861 Reade *Cloister & H.* I. 303 Who makes the coil about nothing now? 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Coil*, fuss, bustle.

4. a. *To keep a coil*: to keep up a disturbance; make a fuss, bustle, much ado.

1568 T. Howell *Newe Sonets* (1879) 147 Dyd flee from fredom to the courte, Where Venus only keepes the coyle. 1577 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 743 They kept such a coile against the abbat and moonks, to have certeine ancient charters delivered them. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* ix. (1617) 140 Proclus and Simplicius keepe a great coyle in maintenance of the eternity of the world. 1611 Cotgr., *Grabuger*, to keepe a foule coyle, to make a great stirre, or monstrous hurlyburly. 1669 Shadwell *Royal Sheph.* v. Wks. 1720 I. 295 They all keep such a coile, when they come to die. 1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* I. 35 Still a coil the grasshopper did keep. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* III. 904 And such sad coil with words of vengeance kept, That our best sleepers started as they slept.

b. *Mortal coil*: the bustle or turmoil of this mortal life. A Shaksperian expression which has become a current phrase.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. i. 67 What dreames may come, When we haue shuffled off this mortall coile, Must giue vs pawse. *a* 1764 Churchill *Poems, Journey* II. 8 When the Night Suspends this mortal coil. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles*, I. Introd., Where rest from mortal coil the mighty of the Isles. 1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* v. (1867) 108 The Christian..has waited in the coil of mortality only for the moment when he should inspire the ether of the upper world.

Coil (koil), *sb.*3 Also 7–8 coile, coyle, quoyl(e, quoile. [Goes, with Coil *v.*3, from which it is prob. directly formed, like a *roll, twist, tie, fold.*]

1. *orig.* A length of cable, rope, etc., when 'coiled' or gathered up into a number of concentric rings, either *fake* over *fake*, or in a flat disk with the *fakes* within each other, the latter being termed a *Flemish coil*; hence, the quantity of cable, etc., usually wound up. Orig. a nautical term.

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* 30 A Bight is to hold by any part of a coile, that is the vpmost fake. 1662 Pepys *Diary* 22 Aug., One from a trap-door above let fall unawares a coyle of cable. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1174/1 Remaining in the Consuls hands 18 Quoyles of Cordage and a Hauser. 1711 *Mil. & Sea Dict.*, *A Quoyle* is a rope laid up round, one Fake over another. Sometimes it is taken for a whole Rope quoyl'd; so that if half the Rope be cut away, they say, there is but half a Quoyle of that Rope. 1751 Chambers, *Cycl.* s. v. *Quoil*, The middle of such a ring or quoile, is a good place to lay shot in. 1794 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 432, I have to request from the Victory two coils of four-inch or four-and-a-half rope. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 17 Hard coils of cordage, swarthy fishing-nets. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 589 When laid up in a flat helix, without riders, beginning in the middle, and 'with the sun' it is said to be a *Flemish coil.*

2. A series of concentric circles or rings in which a pliant body has been disposed; hence, such a disposition or form in a body which is rigid.

1661 Boyle *Spring of Air* (1682) 92 These small coyled particles of the air..when the pressure is taken away..flie abroad into a Coyle or Zone ten times as big in Diameter as before. 1723 *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 294 A Snake..lying round in a Coil. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xx. 202 Around him, as a focus, was a coil of men, women, and children. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xii. 111 There was a staircase like a coil of lace. 1862 *Illust. Lond. News* XL. 136/2 Round which [eggs] the reptile had coiled its length, the head surmounting the coil. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* ii. 11 Black coils of barren lava.

b. As a disposition of women's hair.

1888 *Galignani's Messenger* 5 Feb. 1 To replace the high-looped coils on the top of the head by braids falling on the neck. *Ibid.* 2 Brushed up locks and twisted coils.

3. A single complete turn or circumvolution of any coiled body; *e.g.* such as is formed by a serpent or the tendril of a plant.

1805 Southey *Madoc* VII, On came the mighty snake .. What then was human strength, if once involved Within those dreadful coils? 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 58 The Coils of intestine. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 863 The youngest coils of a twining stem are not usually in contact with its support.

4. An arrangement of a wire, piping, sheet metal, etc., in a series of concentric or symmetrical curves or windings.

1826 Henry *Elem. Chem.* I. 169 Zinc and copper sheets formed into coils. 1839 G. Bird *Nat. Philos.* 222 A copper and zinc plate, each fifty feet long and two wide, rolled into a coil. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 483/1 A compound spring, having a cylinder of vulcanized rubber, with an interior coil to keep it from binding against the spindle, and an exterior spiral coil to keep it from spreading too far.

b. *Electr.* A wire wound spirally and serving for the passage of a current of electricity in various kinds of electrical apparatus, as in *induction coil, resistance coil,* etc.

1849 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xxxiv. 375 In obtaining a brilliant spark with the aid of an electro-dynamic coil. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (ed. 6) II. xvi. 435 The strengthened magnet instantly reacts upon the coil which feeds it. 1881 Spottiswoode in *Nature* No. 623. 547 The induction-coil .. consists mainly of two parts, viz. a primary coil of thick wire and few convolutions.

c. A spiral arrangement of pipes used in a heating apparatus, condenser, etc., for the sake of increased heating or cooling surface. Also *attrib.*

1852 Brande *Lect. on Arts* 213 Heating a fluid by means of a steam-warmed jacket or coil. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 135 Boxes containing coils of hot-water pipes. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 70/2 Patent Hydro-Pneumatic Coil for heating and ventilating purposes.

5. In gun-making: A bar of wrought iron coiled and welded into a cylindrical tube, out of a series of which certain kinds of guns are built up.

1859 F. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 190 The Coils..are ..shrunk on the barrel. 1862 *Illust. Lond. News* XL. 224/1 The length of the bars required for the different coils vary from 12 to 100 ft., and we saw an immense coil for hooping the exterior of a muzzle-loading gun which was made from a bar of the extraordinary length of 120 ft. *Ibid.* 224/2 The coiling-machine can turn out more than twenty coils per day equal to about three to four guns.

6. *Comb.* **Coil-drag** (see quot.); **coil-end, -plate,** a plate for supporting a coil of pipes.

1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Coil-drag*, a tool to pick up pebbles, bits of iron, etc., from the bottom of a drill-hole. 1882 *Worcester Exhib. Catal.* III. 5 One Coil end for Stack of 2-in. pipes.

†**Coil,** *sb.*4 *Obs.* [ad. F. *cul* breech, with the frequent interchange of *oi* and Fr. *u*. Cf. Coil *v.*4]

1. The breech of a gun.

1706 Phillips, *Coil*..also the breach of a great Gun. 1762 *Compl. Gunner* I. iv. 5 All the metal behind the touch-hole [is called] the Breach or Coyl.

2. In the combination Level-Coil (F. *lever-lecul*), 'hitch-buttock'.

Coil (koil), *sb.*5 *north.* and *midl.* Also quoil, quile, kyle. [Of uncertain derivation: perh. to be referred, like Coil *sb.*1, to OF. *coillir* to gather. It is not easy to connect it phonetically with Coll, *cole* in same sense.] A cock of hay.

?*a* 1800 *Clerk Saunders* vii. in Child *Ballads* (1885) III. 233/2 O, bonny, bonny sang the bird, Sat on the coil o hay. 1828 Hogg in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 218 A dozen coils of hay. 1825–80 Jamieson, *Kyle of Hay*, a hay-cock, the small heap into which hay is at first gathered when it is raked from the ground. *South of Sc.* 1881 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Quile, quoil*, a heap of hay from which the cart is loaded. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* Addenda, *Quoil* or *Coil*, a number of haycocks thrown together.

†**Coil,** *sb.*6 *Obs.* [Possibly some error. Halliwell has *Caul* a coop, Kent.] See quot.

1691 Ray *N. C. Words*, *Coil*, a hen-coil, a hen-pen.

Coil, coill, obs. Sc. forms of Coal.

Coiled (koild), *ppl. a.*1 [f. Coil *sb.*3 and *v.*3 + -ED.] Disposed in a Coil.

1628 Digby *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 82 Coyled hawsers, a bight of a cable. 1661 Boyle *Spring of Air* (1682) 92 These small coyled particles of the Air. 1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 456 Leaves egg-shaped, slightly woolly, coiled. 1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* XIV. (1851) 286 A hedgehog .. His coiled-up prey. 1836–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 114/1 The cyst..contains a minute coiled-up worm.

Coiled, *ppl. a.*2 See Coil *v.*2

Coiler1 (koi·lər). [f. Coil *v.*3 + -ER.] He who coils, or that which coils.

1884 Cheyne *Isa.* I. 159 The two leviathans or 'coilers'.

†**Coiler**2. *Obs.* [? f. Coil *sb.*4] In *Coiler rope*: a rope attached to the breech of a gun. *Obs.*

1600 T. Smith *Art of Gunnery* 83 To know how much one coiler rope, for the draught of any peece of Ordnance is bigger than another. 1660 T. Willsford *Scales of Commerce* II. III. 195 A Coyler Rope .. that is 6 inches in circumference.

Coiling (koi·liŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. Coil *v.*3 + -ING1.] Winding in a coil or coils.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Coiling*, implies a sort of serpentine winding of a cable or other rope, that it may occupy a small space in the ship. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 867 The coiling of tendrils attached to supports.

b. The winding of a bar into a coil for a gun; cf. Coil *sb.*3 5. Also *attrib.*

1862 *Illust. Lond. News* XL. 224/1 The Armstrong gun, by the coiling process, is rendered as strong as it is possible for wrought iron to make it. 1870 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 3 The company .. witnessed the coiling of a tube for a 9-pounder gun.

Coiling, *vbl. sb.*2 See Coil *v.*1

Coiling, *ppl. a.* [f. Coil *v.*3] That coils.

1718 J. Fox *Wanderer* 131 Drawing out a Scorpion from the coiling Knot. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. clx, The coiling strain And gripe, and deepening of the dragon's grasp.

†**Coillard.** *Obs.* In 5 coy-. [a. OF. *coillard* in same sense, a special application of *coillard, -art* ram.] A warlike engine used to throw stones.

1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* II. xx. 134 Item foure Coyllardes ..hauyng eche of them two cables and thre slyngis.

Coillen, -on, obs. ff. Cullion.

† **Coillor.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *coilleor*, now *cueilleur*, f. OF. *coillir*:- see COIL *v.*[1]] A collector.

1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 52 My goodez that is in the Coillors or in þe fermors handes off my rent.

Coily, obs. form of COYLY *adv.*

Co-immense, -implore: see Co-.

Coin (koin), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 4-7 **coyne,** 4-8 **coyn,** (5 **cune**), 6-7 **coine,** 6- **coin.** *β.* 4-6 **coygne,** 5-6 **coigne**; see also COIGN. *γ.* 6 **quoyne, qwyne, qwoyne,** 7 **quoin**; see also QUOIN. *δ.* For the Sc. forms, see CUNYE. [a. F. *coin* wedge, corner; also die for stamping money or medals; 'also, a coyne, or stamp, vpon a piece' (Cotgr.). (So called, because the die had the form or action of a wedge.) F. *coin* 'wedge', in OF. also *coing*, *cuigne* = Pr. *cunh*, *conh*, Sp. *cuño*, Pg. *cunho*, It. *conio*:—L. *cune-um* (nom. *-us*) wedge. Godefroy has also Anglo-Fr. *coigne* fem., the 'coin' with which money is struck, and coined money.

Formerly spelt indifferently *coin*, *coign*, *quoin* (with many variations); but the spelling *coin*, though still occasional in all senses, is now appropriated to the sense 'money'; in the senses 'wedge', 'corner-stone', etc., the spelling is generally, though not always, QUOIN; COIGN is retained in the Shaksperian phrase 'coign of vantage', and is occasional in that of 'wedge'.]

I. Wedge, corner, angle.

1. A corner-stone of a wall or building; also, one of the wedge-shaped stones of an arch. Now usually QUOIN; cf. COIGN 2. Hence † **Coin-stone.**

1350 in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 262, 600 de coynston. 1428 in Heath *Grocer's Comp.* (1869) 6 Ashler, coyne, skey, ragge. 1556 in Worth *Tavistock Par. Acc.* (1887) 24 To heue to Coynes in the Styple. 1581 BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 489 This lye beyng as it were the coyne of the whole buildyng. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. iv. 1 See you yond Coin a' th Capitol, yond corner stone? 1751 LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 77 The Coins or Voussoirs or Arch-Stones. 1767 W. L. LEWIS tr. *Statius' Thebaid* x. (R.), Hurling down The coins and beams compacted. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 671 Basalts.. relieved by limestone or freestone coins.

† **2.** *gen.* A corner, angle. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankinde* Hhh 4 The ryghte coygne or angle of the wombe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 110 Acantium, built by the Rhodians, in another coine or canton of that coast. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* v. i. (1611) 240 The coins or corners of their..different Colours doe all meet in the Center of the Shield. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 502 The Lyon, red, and rag'd, two times diuided From coyne to coyne, as Heraulds haue decyded. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 14 Be careful not to plant any trees in the coines or angels of your walls.

† **3.** A wedge; *spec.* **a.** one placed between casks on board ship (see CANTIC *a.*); **b.** in *Gunnery*, one used for raising and lowering pieces of ordnance; **c.** in *Printing*, one for locking up type in a forme. Now usually written QUOIN, less commonly COIGN; see these.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVII. XXXI. 963 Resembling the forme of a wedge or coin. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* III. ii. 86 Coins with which to raise up the breech of the peece. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Coins*.. also pieces of wood that Printers make use of to fasten the Letters into the Frames. 1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. XXII. 135 Stop the Motion of the Piece with a Coyne. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Cantique Coins*, which are short, and having three Edges, they are used in a Ship to put between Cask and Cask to keep them from rowling one against another in the Hold. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 167 Like what seamen call a gunner's coin or wedge.

d. *Comb.* † **Coin-formed,** wedge-shaped.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XL. XL. 1085 The Celtiberians.. cast their companies into a pointed and coin-formed battaillon [*cuneo*].

II. A die, stamp, piece of money.

† **4.** A die for stamping money; a mint. **b.** The device stamped upon money; stamp, impress. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* IV. 112 Bere no seluer ouer see þat bereþ signe of þe kyng [*v. r.* þat coyn of kyng schewiþ], Nouþer Grotes ne gold I-graue with the kynges Coroune [*v.r.* wiþ kinges coyn]. 1393 *Ibid.* C. II. 46 God askede of hem whas was þe coygne. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 19 § 14 Silver and havynge the prente of the Coigne of this realme. 1559 in Tytler *Hist. Scotl.* (1864) III. 394 The Lords of Scotland..removed to Lithgow, where they..will set up a coin, saying, they shall coyne a good part of their plate. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* ii. (1876) 60 Why doe Kynges..stricke these mettalles.. with a Coyne? 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 144 The Stamp and Coyn of their adopted Lord.

5. A piece of metal (gold, silver, copper, etc.) of definite weight and value, usually a circular disc, made into money by being stamped with an officially authorized device; a piece of money.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1112 Though the coyn be fair at eye. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 86 A Cune of yº money, *nummisma*. 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 651 The image of Cæsar on his coyne. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vii. 56 A coyne that beares the figure of an Angell. 1661 T. MUN *Eng. Treasure* (1664) 77 More Bullion and forraign Coines. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 161 Agreed..that such and such forms of civility, like some adulterate Quoins, shall pass current for so much. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* 35/1 A series of Japanese coins and medals. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 62 These exchanges..might have been all effected with a single coin.

6. (without *pl.*) Coined money, *esp.* that in circulation or current; specie, money.

In slang use this has passed into 'Cash, money generally', as in 'I haven't the coin to do it'.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 138 To-fore the time er gold was smite In coigne. 1406 HOCCLEVE *Misrule* 133 Lak of coyn departith compaignie. 1530 PALSGR. 487 He hath clypped the kynges quoyne. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 5 A proclamacion for the new qwyne that no man should speak ill of it. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. XLVI, Coine is the sineus of warre. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 475 Wealth is really power, and coin a ticket conveying power. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 695 The manufacturers generally contrived ..to pay their workmen in coin.

7. *fig.*

a 1569 KINGESMYLL *Confl. Satan* (1578) 4 A faire tongue with a foule heart is false quoyne. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 189, I learn..How counterfeit a coin they are who 'friends' Bear in their superscription. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. i. (1866) 7 Words are.. the coins of intellectual exchange. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., A Litany* 66 Not with fine gold..But with coin of sighs.

b. Phr. *To pay any one in his own coin*: to treat him as he has treated others; to give him tit for tat.

a 1618 RALEIGH *Apol.* 70 For us to defend our selves and pay them with their owne Coyne. 1690 J. MACKENZIE *Siege London-Derry* 32/1 The Besieged..repay them from the Walls in the same coyn. 1713 *Guardian* No. 72 If they pay the slanderer in his own coin. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 200 He was but paying off Hugh and William in their own coin.

8. *Comb.*, as *coin-fancier, -spinning, -stamp, -tester, -type*; **coin-assorter,** a device for assorting coins according to size or weight; **coin-balance,** a delicate and accurate balance for weighing gold coins; † **coin-cormorant,** one greedy for money, an avaricious person; **coin-counter,** a device to facilitate the counting of coins; † **coin-courser,** a money-changer; † **coinye-house** (*cunye-*), *Sc.* a mint; **coin-made** *a.*, made of or by means of coin; in quot. 'mercenary, or simoniacal' (Davies); † **coin-smiter,** a COINER q.v.

1594 J. DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 55 These *Coyne-cormorants, these Money-mongers. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 212 A knot of Scotish bankers, collybists, or *coine-coursers. 1886 O. W. HOLMES *Mortal Antip.* Introd. 2 A *coin-fancier would say..just enough of antiquity to spot them with rust. 1559-66 *Hist. Estate Scotl.* in *Misc. Wodr. Soc.* (1844) 63 The Lords of the Congregation had taken the printting goods of the *coinye-house. 1613 DAVIES *Muse's Teares* 13 (D.) *Coyne-made Pastors let the flock decay. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 5 Dec. 6/1 At *coin-spinning the game generally played is 'odd man wins'. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 97. 65 The arts of engraving precious stones and *coin-stamps. *Ibid.* § 406. 546 The inventors of Roman *coin-types. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 367 A company..inspected by an official, the *coin-tester.

Coin, a mod. Dict. spelling of ME. COYN, quince.

Coin (koin), *v.*[1] Forms: 4-7 **coyne,** 6-7 **coine,** 7 **coyn,** 7- **coin.** Also 4-6 **coygne, coigne,** 6 *Sc.* **coignie**; 6 **qwyne,** 6-7 **quoyne,** 7 **quine.** See also the Sc. form CUNYE. [a. OF. *coignier, cungner* to 'strike' or stamp money, to mint, to coin (still in Cotgr.), f. *coin* stamp, die, COIN. In English, with the changed sense of the sb., the notion, when analysed, became 'to make coin, make into coin'.]

1. *trans.* To make (money) by stamping metal.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 239 þe kynge's side salle be þe hede & his name writen; þe croyce side what cite it was in coyned & smyten. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 83 To coigne the money Of sondry metal. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 198 Nobles coigned of recorde. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* an. 1280 (R.) The kynge caused, in siluer, the halfepeny to be coygned..farthingis of syluer were also coygned. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. XXV. (1877) I. 364 King Edward the first did first coine the penie and smallest peeces of siluer roundwise, which before were square. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 434 All the Cantons of Switzerland coyn money except Appenzel, etc. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. ix. 564 The right of coining money was never allowed in England, even to the greatest nobles.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1593 DRAYTON *Eclogues* iv. 88 This framed the Mint, that coyn'd our miserie. *a* 1742 BENTLEY (J.), Can we be sure that this medal was really coined by an artificer.

c. *fig. To coin money* (mod. colloq.): to gain or 'make' money rapidly and with ease.

1863 FR. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 105 For the last four years..I literally coined money.

2. To make (metal) into money by stamping pieces of definite weight and value with authorized marks or characters; to convert into coin.

c 1400 [see COINED]. *a* 1483 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 286 That alle the sylver..Thether schold be brozthe and yconyd there. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 45 Esterlinges, whiche refyned and coyned the silver. 1683 *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 84 He rec[d] any Silver of Charles Pickering to Quine for him. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* x. 226 Tin was coined by Charles II, in 1684; gun metal and pewter by his successor, James.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To undergo coinage.

a 1700 DRYDEN *Epick Poetry*, Metal .. so soft that it will not coin without alloy to harden it.

c. *fig.* To turn into money, make money out of or by means of.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. iii. 90 Poore? Looke vpon his Face: What call you Rich? Let them coyne his Nose, let them coyne his Cheekes. 1843 tr. *Custine's Empire of the Czar* I. 180 The man who is not free is coined; he is equivalent..to ten roubles a year to his proprietor. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* XXI. 229 He coined the brains of his authors in the times of their exigency.

3. *transf.* To stamp officially (tin blocks of standard weight).

[1577 (see COINAGE 4).] 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 1007 The law requires them [tin-blocks] to be stamped or *coined* by public officers, before being exposed for sale.

† **4.** To stamp, to figure in or on a coin. *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 45 [They] that do coyne heauens Image In stamps that are forbid. 1630 DONNE *Serm.* Job xvi. 17-19 (1640) 130 That Emperour [Constantine] ..was coyned Praying.

5. *fig.* (from 1.) To make, devise, produce.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 356 This Letter beeing coyned, hee studyed how hee myght conueie it. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 78 So shall my Lungs Coine words till their decay. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 86 And how good Verse is coin'd, dost understand. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Lett.* (1837) 203, I myself have, however, coined time.

b. *esp.* in a bad or depreciatory sense: To fabricate, invent, make up (something specious, pretentious, or counterfeit).

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. XVIII. (1634) 705 These fellowes unseasonably coyne a mystery. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 321/2 Giue them selues leaue, to quoyne newe articles of faith. 1589-97 GREENE *Ciceronis Amor* Poems (1861) 312 With that she coin'd a smile. 1695 tr. *Colbatch's New Light Chirurg. Put out* p. vi, Whatever excuse he is able to coin. 1780 [SIR H. CROFT] *Abbey of Kilkhampton* (1786) 83 Slander often coins the lie. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. XII, He would coin a smile for the instant. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 85 To coin idle imaginations of the mysteries of eternity.

c. *spec.* To frame or invent (a new word or phrase); usually implying deliberate purpose; and occasionally used depreciatively, as if the process were analogous to that of the counterfeiter.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. XXII. (Arb.) 259 Young schollers not halfe well studied .. when they come to their friends..will seeme to coigne fine wordes out of the Latin. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 2 Taking liberty to coin and frame new terms of art..to avoid circuit of speech. 1666 DRYDEN *Pref. Ann. Mirab.* (Globe) 41 If a Roman poet might have liberty to coin a word. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 195 There is..no method to express new ideas, but either this of metaphor, or that of coining new words. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Watts*, He is particularly unhappy in coining names expressive of characters. 1856 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. XVI. 22 The name of father was coined at that early period. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. XXV. 555 No new words are coined in French from a Teutonic mould.

6. *fig.* (from 2.) To form, fashion, or convert *into* (as metal is made into coin).

1627 P. FLETCHER *Locusts* I. XXXVII, Shall these mortals .. Coyne into thousand arts their fruitfull braine. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. VIII, I have coined my whole soul into one master passion. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 74 The air was coined into song.

b. with notion of fashioning into something valuable, or specious.

a 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 16 Mere common counters of the sense..A lover's fancy coins into a treasure. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. CXIII, I have not..coin'd my cheek to smiles.

† **7.** *absol.* To feign, dissemble. *Obs. rare.*

1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. i, *Vind.* Here comes our Mother. *Hip.* And sister. *Vind.* We must quoyne.

Coin (koin), *v.*[2] [a. F. *coignier* (3 sing. *coigne*) 'to put in a corner' (Godef.), 'to wedge, to fasten with a wedge, to drive hard or knock fast in, as with a wedge' (Cotgr.). Etymologically, the same word as prec. (the primary sense of both being 'to wedge, to strike'); but not consciously connected with it in Eng. Now usually written QUOIN.]

† **1.** *trans.* **a.** To furnish with 'coins' or quoins, *i. e.* wedges. **b.** To drive in as a wedge. **c.** To raise or lower with a quoin. *Obs.*

c 1488 *Liber Niger Edw. IV* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 74 All other crafte for the rackinge, coynynge, rebatinge, and other salvation of wynes. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Coigner*, to coyne in, to drive in. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iv. 137 Coynes for the breech of euery peece, to coyne it vp or downe.

2. To provide with quoins or corner-stones.

1700-10 CÉLIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 67 Adorned with brick pillars Coyn'd wth stone and stone heads. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 254 The original building was of brick, coyned with great ashlar stones.

Coin, coine (*Irish Hist.*): see COYNIE.

Coinable (koi·năb'l), *a.* [f. COIN *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be coined (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1839 N. P. WILLIS in *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 538 The prettiest phrase coinable by an oriental. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 123 Tin is not a coinable metal.

Coinage (koi·nĕdg). Forms: see COIN (also 5 **cunage,** 6 **cownnage**). [a. OF. *coignaige*, f. *coignier* to COIN: see -AGE.]

1. The action or process of coining money. **b.** The right of coining money.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5481 Four floryns of gold of god coygnage. 1494 FABYAN VII. 401 Dampned certayne coynes .. and caused theym to be broughte vnto newe coynage. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 611 Fals forgers of mony for kownnage [*ed.* 1568 coinage] atteintid. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-Ho.* III. *Chem. Conclus.* 86 Ending in cosenage, quoinage, or Capistro. 1648 D. JENKINS *Wks.* The Table, The power of coynadge in the King. 1725 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 41 If this coinage had been in Ireland,

and granted to persons of this kingdom. 1869 J. G. Hubbard in *Gold Coinage Controversy* 31 If the mintage be sensibly increased beyond the cost of coinage, you provoke private coinage.

2. *concr.* Coins collectively, coin; a system of coins in use or in currency; the currency. *Decimal coinage*: a system of coins, each denomination or named value of which is ten times that of the next smaller: see DECIMAL.

1467 J. Paston in *Paston Lett.* No. 573 II. 305 Daube nor I may no mor with owt coynage. 1577 Harrison *England* II. xxv. (1877) I. 366 Chaines of siluer .. redie .. to be melted into coinage. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, IV. ii. 9 Ile answere the Coynage. 1672 Petty *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 69 Men make Vessels of coyned Silver, if they can gain by the Workmanship enough to defray the Destruction of the Coynage. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* I. 471 They are often square, a shape of which there is no example in any other Grecian coinage. 1876 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* III. iii. 359 The Mint is not permitted to issue more than a certain amount of silver coinage. *Mod.* The bronze coinage was issued in 1860.

b. Any currency or medium of exchange. Also *fig.*

a 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) I. 24 In the coinage of your golden smiles. 1856 Woodward *Mollusca* 305 The N. American Indians used to make coinage (*wampum*) of the sea-worn fragments of *Venus mercenaria*.

† **3.** *ellipt.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

a 1734 North *Lives* III. 166 A law .. called the coinage. This was a certain tax laid to pay for coining money.

4. The official stamping of blocks of tin (see COIN *v.* 3); the right of doing this, formerly a privilege of certain towns in Cornwall and Devon. Also *attrib.* as in *coinage house, town.*

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 4 § 12 Weightis apperteynyng .. to the Cunage of Tynne within the counties of Cornewall and Devonshire. 1538 Leland *Itin.* III. 22 (Hailstoun). 1577 Harrison *England* II. xxv. (1877) I. 365 There is also coignage of tin holden yearelie at .. Midsummer and Michaelmas in the west countrie; which .. I supposed to haue beene of monie of the said mettall .. Howbeit .. I find it to be nothing so, but an office onlie erected for the prince .. and such blocks of tin as haue passed the hands of his officers, are marked with an especiall stampe. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4458/1 At the Coynage now held at Truroe. 1762 Borlase in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 507 The driver of a plough .. laden with tin, for Penzance Coinage. 1810 in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* 405 The Stannators .. were elected by the Mayors .. of certain Towns .. called Coinage Towns.

5. *fig.* The (deliberate) formation of a new word, etc.; the fabrication of something specious.

1693 Dryden *Juvenal* Ded. (J.), Unnecessary coinage as well as unnecessary revival of words, runs into affectation. 1727 Swift *Art of Polit. Lying*, Whether the right of coinage of Political Lyes be wholly in the government. 1787 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 1081/2 Milton .. has enriched our language with some epithets .. of his own coinage. *a* 1834 Coleridge *Method* in *Encycl. Metr.* (1849) 15 The Ancients, as well as the Moderns, had their machinery for the extemporaneous coinage of intellect. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* V. xxv. 580 Words of modern coinage.

6. *concr.* That which is made, devised, or invented, an invention; *e.g.* a coined word. (Often used disparagingly, in implied contrast with 'current word'; cf. COIN *v.* 5.)

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. iv. 137 This is the very coynage of your Braine. 1640 Sir E. Dering *Proper Sacrif.* (1644) 67 Your last words .. are .. the coynage of your own brain. 1873 F. Hall *Mod. Eng.* 59 Why might not Spenser try his hand at coining a word? Landor himself has ventured new coinages enough. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* II. 462 *note*, Ἐθελοθρησκεία, a happy coinage of St. Paul's.

† **Co,incidate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. F. *coincider* (see next) + -ATE.] = COINCIDE.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 153 The beginning of one degree coincidates with the end of another. 1659 O. Walker *Oratory* i. § 15. 14 As unlikely as it is .. that your inventions should coincidate with theirs.

Coincide (kōu,insəi·d), *v.* [a. F. *coincide-r* (14th c. in Littré), ad. med.L. *coincidĕre*, f. *co-* together + *incidĕre* to fall upon or into, to occur, happen. The med.L. occurs in Astrological use. (In the 17th c. the L. form was used unchanged.

a 1642 Br. Mountagu *A. & M.* (1642) 134 The principall parts thereof must *coincidere* and accord. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. ix. § 36 Making three members .. *coincidere*, to interfeer, yea run all into one. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 726 For where the first does hap to be, The last does *coincidere*].

1. *intr.* To fall together and agree in position; to occupy the same area or portion of space (as *e.g.* the superposed triangles in Euclid I. 8); to be identical in area and position. Said of points, lines, or any geometrical magnitudes.

1715 Cheyne *Philos. Princ. Relig.* (J.), If the equator and ecliptick had coincided, it would have rendered the annual revolution of the earth useless. 1756 Simson *Euclid, Axiom* 8 Magnitudes which coincide with one another, that is, which exactly fill the same space, are equal to one another. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 366 A plane .. such as coincides with the curved surface of the earth. 1822 Imison *Sci. & Art* I. 68 (ed. Webster) The centre of motion should coincide with the centre of gravity of the wheel. 1880 Haughton *Phys. Geog.* vi. 275 The southern boundary coincides with the watershed of the Indus, Ganges, and Brahmaputra.

2. To occur or happen at the same time; to occupy the same space of time.

1809 Knox & Jebb *Corr.* I. 474 Abruptness of sentiment may very well coincide with length of line. 1862 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xvii. 322 The chief feast of the year .. coincided with the Festival of the vintage.

3. To be identical in substance, nature, or character; to agree exactly, to be in precise harmony or accord *with.*

1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* iii. (R.), If .. this obedience or practice of reason coincides with the observation of truth. 1726 Butler *Serm.* xii. 253 Thus Morality and Religion, Virtue and Piety, will at last necessarily co-incide, run up into one and the same point. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. v. 104 The true interest of an absolute monarch generally coincides with that of his people. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. x. 440 The description coincides with the authentic letters of the visitors. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 169 His interest happily coincided with his duty.

4. Of persons: To accord or concur (in opinion, sentiment, etc.).

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. xvii. 322 The Achæans would not coincide with him in opinion. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. 268 The great majority .. too apprehensive of the consequences of prohibition, to coincide in the recommendation. 1875 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. i. v. 89 Whether we coincide or not in this doctrine.

† **5.** To fall in together; to collapse. *Obs.*

1673 Grew *Anat. Roots* v. § 8 Yet it [the pith] is not to be dryed, after cutting; Because its several parts, will thereupon coincide and become deformed.

Coincidence (kō,insidĕns). [a. F. *coïncidence*, L. type **coincidentia*: see COINCIDENT and -ENCE.]

1. The fact or condition of being coincident; the occupation of the same place or part of space.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* (1677) § 224 There can be no Coincidence in the eye, or Visual Point. 1715 Cheyne *Philos. Prin. Relig.* (J.), The coincidence of the planes of this rotation with one another, and with the plane of the ecliptick. 1831 Brewster *Newton* I. x. 222 The singleness of the picture arises from the coincidence of the two pictures. 1870 R. M. Ferguson *Electr.* 33 This want of coincidence of the points of vertical dip and of maximum intensity.

fig. or *transf.* 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* v. ii. § 5 By a casuall coincidence some straggling words of the Athenians may meet in the mouths of the veriest Barbarians. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. I. 304 The rare coincidence, in one ugly body, of the droll and the martyr.

b. (with *pl.*) A case of coincidence.

1837 Whewell *Hist. Induc. Sci.* (1857) I. 153 The method of making visual coincidences. 1880 Adams in *Times* 28 Dec. 10/2 The new line-spectra, the real basic lines of those substances which show coincidences.

2. Occurrence or existence at the same time; simultaneous occurrence or existence.

1650 Fuller *Pisgah* III. iii. § 8 There might be a casuall coincidence of this feast and his presence at Jerusalem. 1681 More *Expos. Daniel* 257 There is a Coincidence, at least of time. 1722 Susanna Wesley in Eliza Clarke *Life* (1886) 130 There hardly ever was a greater coincidence of unprosperous events in one family. 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* III. 297 A happy coincidence of outward plenty with liberal institutions. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* xx. 342 The coincidence of twelve by the clock with noon by the sun-dial .. is exact only four times in the year.

3. Exact agreement or correspondence in substance, nature, character, etc.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. v. § 3 Is there not a true coincidence between commutative and distributive justice, and arithmetical and geometrical proportion? *a* 1716 South *Serm.* VII. v. (R.), Those who discourse metaphysically of the nature of truth .. affirm a perfect coincidence between truth and goodness. 1831 Brewster *Newton* (1855) II. xxiv. 352 The coincidence of the religious views of Sir Isaac Newton with those of John Locke. 1876 Grote *Eth. Fragm.* iii. 58 These two ends of action are sometimes found in conflict, but more frequently in coincidence.

b. (with *pl.*) An instance of such agreement or correspondence.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) I. 201 A local coincidence, which .. cannot be paralleled. 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. vii. 356 Evidence arising from various coincidences. 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* Rom. ii. 13 Such coincidences may fairly be stated as undesigned. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 724 A remarkable series of undesigned coincidences in favour of the belief.

4. A notable concurrence of events or circumstances having no apparent causal connexion.

a 1682 Sir T. Browne *Let. to Friend* (Camelot ed.) 185 That he should also take King Francis prisoner upon that day [of his nativity], was an unexpected coincidence. 1821 De Quincey *Confess.* Wks. 1863 I. 96, I felt it at the time .. as a singular coincidence, that twice, etc. 1823 Byron *Juan* VI. lxxviii, A 'strange coincidence,' to use a phrase By which such things are settled now-a-days. 1829 Scott *Guy M.* Introd., The fact, if truly reported, is one of those singular coincidences which occasionally appear. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* xix. 378 It might be only a coincidence.

5. Of persons: Agreement or concurrence (in opinion or sentiment).

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 28 Nov. 3/1 Mr. Sturt .. expressed his co-incidence with the sentiments of [the Petition]. 1800 Wellington in Owen *Disp.* 647 You are already apprized of my entire coincidence in your opinion. 1800 Syd. Smith *Six Serm.* 60 A modest coincidence with received opinions above our faculties.

† **6.** Falling together, conjunction, blending. *Obs.*

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 88 The Latine tongue, with the coincidence of the Goths language and other northern peeple.

† **Co,incidency.** *Obs.* [see prec. and -ENCY.] Coincident quality or state; exact agreement or correspondence.

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. x. § 3 (1622) 303 Wherein I will not censure, either any impropriety, or any coincidency. 1658 W. Burton *Itin. Anton.* 62 Which two have no coincidencie, or suitablenesse. 1762 Gibbon *Misc. Wks.* (1814) IV. 118 Yet passion and real misfortune, joined to the coincidency of place, could suggest it to Marius. 1794 G. Wakefield *Exam. Paine's Age of Reason* I. 32 Such a variety of corroborating coincidencies.

Coincident (ko,insidĕnt), *a.* (and *sb.*). [a. F. *coïncident*, ad. med.L. **coincident-em*, pres. pple. of *coincidĕre* to COINCIDE.]

1. Occupying the same place or portion of space.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 102 Coincident and coextended with it. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* I. viii, So the sides of the angles A and D are coincident. 1704 Newton *Opticks* (J.), These circles .. as I went from them, they came nearer and nearer together, and at length became coincident. 1822 Imison *Sci. & Art* (ed. Webster) I. 269 If the object be in the centre of the mirror's concavity, the image and object will be coincident, and equal in bulk. 1831 Brewster *Optics* xix. 164 Having its plane of polarisation coincident with or parallel to the plane of reflexion.

2. Occurring at the same time and occupying the same space of time; exactly contemporaneous.

1598 Florio, *Coincidente*, coincident, incident with or vnto. 1654 L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 3 In truth they were so co-incident, as the loyal hearted English could not distinguish between the Spanish match and Charles his ruine. 1728 Newton *Chronol. Amended* vi. 355 The 13th year of his Reign was coincident in winter with the 20th of the Peloponnesian war. 1849 Cobden *Speeches* 78 The most terrible distress, always coincident with dear food in our manufacturing .. districts. 1876 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* I. i. iii. 139 The resistance to the Pope's authority .. is pretty nearly coincident with the rise of the Ottomans.

3. Having the same nature, character, or value; in exact agreement, wholly consonant *with.*

1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 14/1 So the name of bishop is coincident with the office of apostle. *a* 1638 Mede *Wks.* IV. lxxxvii. 872 These [principles], though they be sometimes coincident, are not the same. 1665 Glanvill *Sceps. Sci.* Introd. 8 Our ends are so far from being repugnant that they are coincident. 1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 37 Duty and interest are perfectly coincident. 1798 T. Twining *Recr. & Studies* (1882) 228 The most congenial, the most coincident friend I have. 1875 Jevons *Money* (1878) 194 Standard coins, whose nominal value is coincident with their metallic value.

† **4.** Incident or concomitant *to. Obs.*

1567 N. Sander *Rocke of Church* 216 An other thing coincident to some degree of men. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., Empires*, Empires of Kings are now, and ever were, As Sallust saith, co-incident to feare.

† **B.** *sb.* A thing which coincides with something else, a concomitant. *Obs.*

1626 Walton in *Relig. Wotton.* (1672) 322 Coincidents are not always Causes. 1658 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 106 When virtue and blood are coincidents. 1750 Harris *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 176 All motion and rest imply time and place, as a kind of necessary coincidents.

Coincidental (ko,insidĕntăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL, after *incidental.*]

1. Characterized by, or of the nature of coincidence; *loosely* = COINCIDENT.

c 1800 K. White *Rem.* (1837) 384 Arguing upon probabilities, with some slight coincidental corroborations. 1845 *Illust. Lond. News* 26 July 59 This coincidental misfortune. 1879 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXIV. 147 We have complementary rather than coincidental tastes.

2. Of the nature of a coincidence (sense 4).

1884 R. H. Busk in *N. & Q.* Ser. VI. X. 358, I have myself .. noted a considerable number of very striking coincidental dreams. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Dec. 4/1 Supposing the apparition itself to have been but a coincidental effect of the other brother's imagination.

Coincidentally (ko,insidĕntăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] = COINCIDENTLY.

1837 J. C. Symons *Ch.-rate Bill Vind.* 7 Coincidentally with a position which manifestly left no alternative to the Government, etc. 1876 C. P. Smyth in G. Chambers *Astron.* 27 Nearly coincidentally with the beginning of the increase of each Sun-spot cycle.

Coincidently (ko,insidĕntli), *adv.* [f. COINCIDENT + -LY 2.] In a coincident manner; concurrently, at the same time.

1629 H. Burton *Babel no Bethel* 112 Falling in coincidently with M. Cholmleyes Arguments. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 88 Coincidently with the king's departure, bishop Beaufort resigned the great seal. 1884 J. Payn *Some Lit. Recoll.* 220 The serial works of our popular writers appear coincidently not only in America, but in many of our colonies.

Co,incider. *rare.* [f. COINCIDE + -ER.] One who or that which coincides. (Harris used it as = one who goes in company.)

1750 Harris *Hermes* I. ix. Wks. (1841) 169 *note*, From its [the verb's] readiness συμβαίνειν, to coincide with its noun in completing the sentence, they called it σύμβαμα, a co-incider. *Ibid.* Something less than a coincider, or less than a predicable.

Co,inci·ding. **A.** *vbl. sb.* The action of the verb COINCIDE. **B.** *ppl. a.* That coincides.

1786 Mrs. A. M. Bennet *Juv. Indiscretions* III. 45 This .. invitation was rendered the more acceptable by the coinciding look and the eloquent smile. 1819 G. S. Faber *Dispens.* (1823) I. 420 The coinciding traditions both of the Jews and of the Gentiles.

† **Co-incli·ne,** *v. Obs.* [see Co- 1.] To incline together. (*trans. & intr.*)

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxviii. 110 The humydyte radycalle and other complexcyons in proporcyon couenable coenclyned togyder. *a* 1711 Ken *Sion Poet.* Wks. 1721 IV. 344 To Loftie hymns our hearts to co-incline. *Ibid.* IV. 409 They .. to outlove each other co-inclin'd.

So † **Co-inclination,** concurrent inclination.

a 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II 258 Co-inclinations, regular and chast, Were with con-natural Fruition grac'd.

Co-include, -incorporate: see Co-.

Co|i·ndicant, *a.* and *sb.* [ad. medical L. *coindicānt-em* pres. pple. f. *co-* together + *indicānt-em* indicating. Cf. F. *coindicant.*]

A. *adj.* Indicating conjointly (with other signs); *spec.* in *Med.* of symptoms 'which concur in suggesting the employment of a particular remedy' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. vii. 98 Who without any other coindicant signes, do by the vrines only giue out sentence. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 208 The philosopher saith, signs are either indicant or coindicant.

B. *sb.* A coindicant sign or symptom.

1657 *Phys. Dict., Coindicants*, divers indications or signes ..pointing to one and the same remedy for the cure.

† Co|i·ndicate, *v. Obs.* [f. Co- 1 + INDICATE; cf. prec. and F. *coindiquer.*] To indicate conjointly, to furnish coindicant symptoms.

1623 HART *Arraignm. Ur.* III. iv. 103 The age, the sexe, the custome do coindicate the same, because they declare in what state the strength of the body standeth.

Co|indica·tion. [f. Co- 3 a + INDICATION; cf. prec. and F. *coindication.*] Conjoint or concurrent indication; a concurrent sign or symptom.

1623 HART *Arraignm. Ur.* III. iv. 102 Coindication is that which sheweth us the same that the indication, but not primarily of it selfe, but by accident, and as it were in another place. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 276 We may still take Coindications from the Part affected. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* I. 163 No co-indication of circumstances.

Coindom (Audelay): see KINGDOM.

Co-indwelling: see Co-.

Coine, obs. f. COIN, COYNIE, QUOIN.

Coined (koind), *ppl. a.* [f. COIN *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Minted, made into coin; in the form of coin.

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 278 b/1 The value of the least coigned plate. 1678 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Trav., India* I. ii. 18 If you carry coin'd gold, the best pieces are Jacobus's, Rose-nobles, Albertus's. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xlv. (1841) II. 165 Copper, in coined plates. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) I. xx. 493 Coined money is unknown to the Homeric age.

2. *fig.* Fabricated, deliberately invented, made up; see the verb.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 29 His syb .. with long coynd forgerye feeding. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1073, I will not .. fold my fault in cleanly coin'd excuses. *a* 1647 SIR R. FILMER *Patriarcha* i. § 1 The new coined distinction of subjects into royalists and patriots. 1881 SKEAT *Etymol. Dict., Oxygen*..is a coined word.

Coiner (koi·nəɹ). Also 5 **coynowre, quyner,** 6 **coynar,** 6–8 **-er,** 7 **quoyner.** [f. COIN *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who coins money; a minter.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 90 Coynowre or coynesmytare, *nummularius.* 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xxii. 58/1 Some ben monyours or moneye quyners. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) Pref. 4 Diogenes of a coyner of money became a Corrector of manners. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* i. 29 Designs that never entered into the thoughts of the sculptor or the Coiner. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xxxii, A Coiner, a very good workman.

fig. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* x, The..longest-headed, queerest-tempered old coiner of gold and silver ever was.

2. *esp.* A maker of counterfeit coin.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 121 You ought..no more to bee agrieued with that whiche I haue saide, then the Mint Maister..to see the coyner hanged. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. v. 5 Some Coyner with his Tooles Made me a counterfeit. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 161 P 9 He found the tools of a coiner. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 657 With precautions resembling those employed by coiners and forgers.

3. *fig.* An inventor; a deliberate or artful fabricator. Cf. COIN *v.* 5.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 480 b, As though he and a few others were the first devisours and coyners of this Gospell. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 27 A Greeke coyner of Etymologyes. 1718 F. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* Ded. 11 Coiners of Fables. 1824 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 44 Swift..was a ready coiner of such rhyming and ludicrous proverbs.

† b. ? A dissembler, false pretender. *Obs. rare.*

1634 S. R. *Noble Soldier* IV. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 307 Thinke you me a quoyner? No, no, thou art thy selfe still, Noble Baltazar.

Co-infeftment, -infer: see Co-.

Co-i·nfinite, *a.* [see Co- 2.] Equally infinite with another or others; conjointly infinite.

1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 4 Two co-infinite and co-eternal ones, God and the Abyss. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 362 The infinite could nothing greater give, Than his Co-infinite, that Man might live. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 191 Three co-eternal, co-equal, co-infinite Hypostates. 1835 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog., Oxford* Wks. 1889 II. 66 The immeasurable ..arena upon which Shakspeare careers—co-infinite with life itself.

So **Co-infi·nity.**

a 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 269 Triunal Co-infinity.

† Co-inha·bit, *v. Obs.* [see Co- 1.] *intr.* To dwell together.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* (1629) 140 Whom he found .. contented his people should coinhabit amongst them.

So † **Co-inhabiting** *ppl. a.*; **Co-inhabitant**; † **Co-inhabitor.**

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg.* II. 35 To deal against his co-inhabitauntes. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* (1851) Pref. 15 A familiar and co-inhabiting mischiefe. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* II. xvii. (1662) 136 Our being Co-inhabitants of the same element, the Earth. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 99 Co-inhabitants of Heav'n. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 475 All mankind being as it were co-inhabitors or world-citizens togeither.

Co-inhere (kōu|inhī·ə), *v.* [f. Co- 1.] *intr.* To inhere together.

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* viii. (1870) 138 The seeming incompatibility of the two series of phenomena to coinhere in one.

So **Co-inhe·rence; Co-inhe·rent** *a.*

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 66 Both are *ab initio* identical and co-inherent. 1824 — *Aids Refl.* App., Wks. 1858 I. 395 Their interpenetration and co-inherence. 1846 MILL *Logic* I. v. § 6 The co-inherence of two attributes is but the co-existence of the two states of consciousness implied in their meaning.

Co-inhe·ritor. Also 6 **coen-.** [see Co- 3 c.] A joint inheritor or heir. Cf. COHEIR, COHERITOR.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 169 b, Coinherytour with hym to the kyngdom of heuen. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 81 As brethren, and felowes, and co-inheriters of the same saluation. 1636 BRATHWAIT *Lives Rom. Emperors* 280 Hee remained coinheritor with his brother Carolus of the Crowne of France. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 940 Brother of Jove, and co-inheritor Of elements!

So **Co-inhe·ritance.**

1598 FLORIO, *Coheredita*, a coinheritance. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* § 18 (R.) The Spirit of God..adopts us ..and gives us a title to a coinheritance with him [Christ].

Coinie, var. of COYNIE and CUNYE.

Coining (koi·nin), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. COIN *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb COIN.

1. *lit.* The making of coin; minting.

1548 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1877) II. 7 A French man being prisoner .. for quoyning of testornes. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 83 They cannot touch me for coyning [*Ff.* crying]. I am the King himselfe. 1691 LOCKE *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 68 The Coining of Silver, or making Money of it, is the ascertaining of its Quantity by a publick Mark, the better to fit it for Commerce. 1876 MATHEWS *Coinage* i. 7 The hammer and die continued to be the only instruments used in coining until the middle of the 16th century.

2. *fig.* Deliberate invention, fabrication.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 123 He was..forced to fall to coining, and was Several Months before he could light on one [Name] that pleased him. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 285 There are in Milton several Words of his own Coining. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 96 The coining of bitter jests.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *coining-house, -irons, -press, -stamps.*

1529 W. FRANKELEYN in Fiddes *Wolsey* (1726) II. 168 We must have many moo coyning yrons. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2352/4 One Valentine Cogswell had set up a Coining-Press. *Ibid.* No. 2366/4 Three pair of Coyning Stamps. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 187 Constructing coining apparatus for the Peruvian mint. 1880 MACKINTOSH *Hist. Civilis. Scotl.* II. xix. 337 They came to the Coining-house and gave security.

† **Coining,** *vbl. sb.*2 *Arch.* In 5 **coyning.** Another form of QUOINING, corner-work.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, The ryche coyning, the lusty tablementes.

Coining, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That coins (*lit.* and *fig.*; see the verb).

1629 MASSINGER *Picture* II. ii, Some..whose coining heads Are the mints of all new fashions. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 383 The coining cities have struck medals.

Coinless (koi·nlès), *a.* [f. COIN *sb.*1 + -LESS.] Without coin, moneyless, penniless.

1614 T. FREEMAN *Rubbe & Gt. Cast* C b, I know some sillee lads, coinelesse euer. 1820 COMBE *Dr. Syntax, Consol.* vii, Homage you deem'd due From coinless bards to men like you. 1887 *Birmingham Inst. Mag.* 7 Sept., The coinless curiosity of the street arab.

Co-inmate: see Co-.

Coinonomic (koinoṇomik), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. κοινό-ς common + -νομικ-ός pertaining to management: cf. *economic.*] Of combined management or enterprise.

1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 224 The eighteenth century having been an age of individuative, the nineteenth .. became an age of associative or coinonomic development.

Coinoun, var. CONJOUN *Obs.*, coward, caitiff.

† **Co|i·nquinate,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *coinquināt-*pple. stem of *coinquināre* to defile all over, f. *co-* together (with intensive force) + *inquināre* to defile. Cf. F. *coinquiner* (in Cotgr.).] *trans.* To soil all over, pollute, defile. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1528 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 705 Suche maner of sysmatykes And halfe heretykes .. That wolde coinquinate, That wolde contaminate .. The Church's hygh estates. 1604 PARSONS 3 *Conversions* III. xviii. 403 That the reader's mynd must remayne heere poysoned, and coinquinated with these dregs sett before him. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 179 Their very speculations are expressly coinquinated with much in all these.

† **Co|inquina·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *coinquinātion-em*, n. of action, f. *coinquināre* (see prec.). Cf. F. *coïnquination* (in Cotgr.).] Complete pollution, defilement.

1552 BALE *Apol.* 128 He calleth marryage .. a coinquynacion, a defeccyon from Christ. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 2 *Peter* ii. 13 Coinquinations and spottes..in their feastings rioting with you. 1611 J. DAVIS *Panegyr. Verses* in *Coryat's Crudities*, Untill I make a second Inundation To wash thy purest fames Coinquination. 1624 DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* xxi. 93 Bread of coinquination offered vpon the Altar.

Co-inspire: see Co-.

† **Co|instanta·nean,** *a. Obs. rare.* = next.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 248 With the coinstantanean swiftness of hand and foot gave him *de pie ferme* a terrible slap on the breast.

Coinstantaneous (ko|instăntē|·niəs), *a.* [see Co- 2.] Occurring, taking place, or existing at the same instant; exactly simultaneous.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 503 His acting and His complete knowledge of the manner most expedient to be followed in acting are co-instantaneous. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. v. 188 Which of these is first we cannot say, for they seem co-instantaneous. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xxi. (1860) 166 A pun, and its recognitory laugh, must be co-instantaneous. 1860 PATMORE *Angel in H.* III. *Faithful for Ever* 228 A blinding flash, And close, co-instantaneous crash.

Hence **Coinstantane·ity, Coinstanta·neously** *adv.*, **Coinstanta·neousness.**

1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) III. 127 Coinstantaneously. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) III. 251 They started up..like men out of an ambush..so co-instantaneously did they all obey the summons. 1818 — *Lit. Rem.* (1847) I. 222 The co-instantaneity of the plan and the execution. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ix. (1873) 202 Sometimes all moved together coinstantaneously. 1848 HAMPDEN *Bampt. Lect.* (ed. 3) 124 Notions of..priority and posteriority, co-instantaneousness, consecutiveness.

Coint(e, obs. form of QUAINT.

Cointense (ko|inte·ns), *a.* [see Co- 2.] Conjoined or equal in intensity. Hence **Cointe·nsion, Cointe·nsity** (see quots.).

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* 117 *note*, Intension being synonymous with Intensity, cointension will be synonymous with cointensity. 1872 *Ibid.* II. VI. xx. 266 If their intensities are equal, they must be called cointense. *Ibid.* II. 261 The relations of Cointension and Non-Cointension.

Co-inter, -interest, -intersecting, -inthrone: see Co-.

‖ **Cointi·se.** *arch.* [a ME. (= the OF.) form of QUAINTISE, 'quaint device, ingenious ornament', appropriated to a special sense by modern writers on ancient costume, historical novelists, etc. (Some Dicts. have an erroneous form *cointoise.*)]

An elegant or fanciful dress, symbolical or ornamental apparel; *esp.* the pendant scarf worn on ladies' head-dresses, and also affixed to the jousting-helmets of knights, as a 'favour'. See QUAINTISE.

1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 93 This latter is called a quintis or cointise, a name given to a peculiarly fashioned gown or tunic of that day. *Ibid.* 94 The scarf afterwards worn round the crest of the helmet was called a cointise. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 181 The beautiful scarfs, called cointises, then lately introduced.

Cointree, obs. form of COVENTRY.

a 1631 DRAYTON *Ballad of Dowsabel*, His breech of Cointree blue.

Co-inventor, -islander: see Co-.

Coinye, -zie, var. of CUNYE *Sc.*, coin.

Coir (koiəɹ). Forms: 6 **cayro,** 7 **cairo, cair,** 8 **cayr, cayar;** 7–9 **coire,** 8 **coyr(e,** 9 **koir, coier,** 8– **coir.** [ad. Malayālam *kāyar* cord, f. *kāyaṟu* to be twisted (Yule). In earlier forms, a. Pg. *cairo* (in Correa 1510), *coyro* (Barbosa 1516).]

The prepared fibre of the husk of the coco-nut, used for making ropes, cordage, matting, etc. Originally, the thread or cordage made of this fibre.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Conq. E. Ind.* 14 b, The Moores which trade to Sofala in great ships, that haue no decks nor nailes, but are sowed with Cayro. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 251 A certaine shippe made of boordes, and sowed together with cayro, which is threede made of the huske of Cocoes. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1778 *side-note*, The uttermost is hairie, and of it they make Cairo that is all their Cables and Ropes. 1697 [see b] *Coire.* 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 573/2 *Cayr* (of which they make Cables and Ropes). 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxiv. 296 Of the Rind of the Nut they make Cayar, which are the Fibres of the Cask that environs the Nut spun fit to make Cordage and Cables for Shipping. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 67 The coco nut tree produces coir. 1844 *Hull Dock Act* 121 Coir, rough, press packed, per ton, 6*d.* 1860 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. ii. 127 The best coir is made from the unripe nuts.

b. *attrib.*, as *coir-cable, -fibre, -rope, -yarn.*

1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 430 Here you will find the Arack Drink, the Coire Cabels, the Bread Fruit. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. x. 295 These are called Coire Cables: they will last very well. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 121 (Yule) They [the Surat people] have..Cair-yarn made of the Cocoe for cordage. 1759 *Lond. Mag.* XXVIII. 604 Their coyr-ropes made of the fibres of cocoa nut husks. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VII. 190 Goulaub, sans ceremony, sat Upon a piece of koir mat. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* x. (ed. 2) 360 Coir rope is equal in strength to hempen rope of the same size, and is but two-thirds the weight.

Cois, *Sc.* f. COSE *v. Obs.*, to barter.

† **Coise,** ? *sb. Obs.* [Etymology and meaning uncertain.]

(Mätzner explains 'ugly woman, monster', comparing *coisy*; Halliwell says: = 'body'; Pauli: 'mistress'.)

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 100 And prively withoute noise He bringeth this foule great coise To his castell in suche a wise That no man might her shape avise.

Coist, obs. f. QUEEST, wood-pigeon; Sc. f. of COAST, COST.

† **Coi·stered,** *ppl. a. Obs.*

Nares suggests 'coiled up into a small compass'; Halliwell, 'inconvenienced'.

1604 MARSTON, etc. *Malcontent* v. i. Wks. (1856), I could have carried a lady up and down at armes length, on a platter; and I can tell you there were those at that time who, to trie the strength of a mans backe and his arme, would be coisterd.

Coistrel. *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6 **coystrel**(l, **coisterel**, 6–7 **coystril**(l, 8 **coistril**. [A variant of CUSTREL q. v. (An interchange of *u* and *oi* in words from Fr. is frequent.)]

1. A groom, or servant in charge of the horses of a knight.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 429 A knight with his esquire, and coistrell with his two horsses. — *Hist. Scotl.* (1586) II. 89 Such coisterels and other as remained with the Scotish cariage, seeing the discomfiture of their aduersaries, ran foorth and pursued them into those marishes. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xviii, Nor can you fly from your standard without such infamy as even coistrels or grooms are unwilling to incur.

b. = Lad. (Cf. GROOM.)

1688 MIEGE *Fr. Dict.*, *Coistrel*, a young Lad, *un jeune Garçon.*

2. Used as a term of reproach or contempt: Knave, base fellow, low varlet.

1581 B. RICHE *Farewell* D ij, Her Chastitie assailed by suche a simple coisterell. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 28 Sham'st thou not coystrell, loathsome dunghill swad, To grace thy carkasse with an ornament. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. ii, You whorson, bragging Coystril! 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 43 He's a Coward and a Coystrill that will not drinke to my Neece. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, *A coistril .. Met.* homo timidus.

attrib. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* Ded., The swarming rabble of our coystrell curates.

Coistrell, obs. form of KESTREL.

Coisy, ? obs. form of QUEASY.

15.. in Hartshorne *Metr. T.* (1829) 118 (Mätz.) In steide off sturgeon and lamprons, He draweth up .. Codlyng, cungur, and suche coisy [Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 3 queyse] fisshe.

† **Coit.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *coit-us* going together, coition, f. *co-īre* to go together. Cf. F. *coït* (16th c. in Littré).] = COITION 2.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2255 If from the coit of these Animals .. Animals should be born. 1745 J. PARSONS *Lect. Musc. Motion* iii. 78 From the Coit that produced the Fecundation. 1766 AMORY *Buncle* (1776) III. 62.

Coit, coite, obs. ff. QUOIT; Sc. f. COAT, QUOT.

Coital (kōu·ităl). [f. COIT-US + -AL.] Relating to coitus (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

† **Coi·te,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *coit-*, ppl. stem of *coīre* (see above).] To come together, unite.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 32 The which, after, .. do coite and ioyne together in one, the greatest of all the Nerues in the body. *Ibid.* V. 76.

Coition (koi·i·ʃən). [ad. L. *coitiōn-em* going or coming together, n. of action, f. *coit-*, ppl. stem of *co-īre* to go together.]

† **1.** Going or coming together; meeting; uniting.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 C iij, That whiche letteth the coition and coalescence. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 695 Coition I meane or conjunction of the ayre. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Coition*, an assembly, confederacy or commotion. 1691 SIR P. KING *Worship Prim. Ch.* II. (1712) 12 The tongue .. sounds or speaks through the knocking or coition of the Lips.

† **b.** 'A mutual tendency of bodies toward one another, as of the iron and loadstone' (Bailey).

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 79 Where the coition .. is most strong. 1638 WILKINS *New World* xiv. (1707) 118 Gravity .. 'Tis such a .. mutual desire of union, whereby condensed Bodies .. do naturally apply themselves one to another by attraction or coition. 1662 in *Phenix* II. 514 The Antients knew no more of the Loadstone than its Coition, which they improperly call'd Attraction.

† **c.** 'Conjunction' of the planets. *Obs.*

1678 PHILLIPS s.v., Coition of the Moon is when the Moon is in the same sign and degree with the Sun. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy, Slawkenbergius' Tale*, Five planets were in coition all at once with Scorpio.

2. Sexual conjunction, copulation. [so late L. *coitio*, class. L. *coitus.*]

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 51. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. (1656) § 9, I could be content .. that there were any way to perpetuate the world without this triviall and vulgar way of coition. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 376. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacr.* (J.), He is not made productive of his kind, but by coition with a female. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xlii. 153 Coition and impregnation were not simultaneous. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 115.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xi. (1851) 427 To affirme .. that the Parlament, which is his Mother, can neither conceive or bring forth any autoritative Act without his Masculine coition. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 9. 1674 PETTY *Dupl. Proportion* 131, I might suppose that Atoms are also Male and Female .. and that the above-named Byasses are the Points of Coition.

† **Coi·ture.** *Obs.* [f. L. type **coitūra*, f. *coit-*: see COITION, and -URE.]

1. A coming or meeting together, conjunction.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 83 This elegant coiture of the braunches is made like halfe a circle. 1601 R. DOLMAN tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* III. (1618) 849 The greene Emeraud .. sometimes happeneth to breake euen in the act of coiture.

2. = COITION 2.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 72 Daungers which much coiture and carnalitie bringeth. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* II. 102 This [date] tree .. doth not fructifie, but by coiture. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 89 To see that pure flame fall, a prostitute; And Coiture of Ruffians, cause her ffruite.

‖ **Coitus** (kōu·itʊs). [L.; see COIT.] = COITION 2 (in scientific writers, who also use the L. phrase *in coitu* = in coition).

1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* VIII. iv. 402 The Female *in Coitu*. 1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 61 On the 7th day from coitus.

Coiziar, var. COZIER *Obs.*, cobbler, patcher.

† **Cojoin,** obs. variant of CONJOIN *v.*

1590 T. WATSON *Eglogue on Walsingham* Poems (Arb.) 173 Yet all in one coioind doe all excell. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 143 Then 'tis very credent, Thou may'st cojoyne with something.

Co-judge, -justiciar: see Co- 3 b.

Cojuror. [see Co- 3 c.] One who takes an oath along with, or in confirmation of, another.

1735 M. SHELTON tr. *Wotton's Short View Hickes' Thes.* 59 (L.) The solemn form of oaths: of a compurgator, or cojuror. The form of this oath is this: 'I swear by God, that the oath which N. swore was honest and true'. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 336 It has been tried in full county by the oath of the tenant with two cojurors.

Cok-, for words formerly so spelt, see Coc-, COCK-.

Cokar, cokar-nut: see Coco.

Coke (kōuk), *sb.* Also 7–9 **coak**, 8 **coake, cowke.** [Known only from the 17th c., when classed by Ray as a North-country word. Possibly the same as the northern COLK *sb.* (also spelt *coke*) a core, *coke* being viewed as the hard core of the coal left after other parts have been consumed. The early use of the word as an individual name with pl. *coaks, cokes*, would agree with this. (Thence also mod.F. *coke* pl. *cokes.*) Cf. for both sense and form, the following, which appears to combine the senses of *core* and *cinder.*

1678 *Cumbrld. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cowk*, the core. 'It's badly burnt lime, it's nought but cowks.']

1. The solid substance left after mineral coal has been deprived by dry distillation of its volatile constituents, being a form of carbon of more compact texture, but with more impurities, than the charcoal obtained by a similar process from wood.

† **a.** with *a* and *plural. Obs.*

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 128 The coal thus prepared [by charring] they call coaks. 1685 *Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* (1788) I. 241 That species of coal .. burns like coaks, without flame or smoak. 1795 J. AIKIN *Manchester* 314 Beds of cokes or cinders have been discovered.

b. as a substance: *no plural.*

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 323 *Coke* is Pit-coal or Sea-coal burned or converted into the nature of Charcoal. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words*, *Coke*, Pit-coal or Sea-cole charred: It is now become a word of general use. 1729 MARTYN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 32 Some Cowke (or Cinders of Pit-coal). 1782 *Specif. H. H. Conway's Patent* No. 1310 Coal .. not wasted or consumed, but turned into a useful cinder, generally called coake. 1787 FORDYCE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 312 Coak, or pit-coal charred, that is, burnt till no smoak arises. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 104 Coals may be subdivided with reference to the production of coke into .. the coking and non-coking.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *coke-like* adj.; *coke-crusher, -furnace, -miner, -oven*; **coke-tower,** a high tower filled with coke, used as a condenser, in the manufacture of hydrochloric acid.

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 565 Prepared with coke-fuel. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (ed. 6) I. ii. 48 The images of the two coke points. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Jan. 3/2 The coke-miners at Connellsville, Pensylvania.

Coke (kōuk), *v.* [f. COKE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To convert (coal) into coke.

1804 *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 304 The heat .. appears to have .. coaked beds of coal. *a* 1845 HOOD *Ode to R. Wilson.* Poor Nature .. is stoked, coked, smoked, and almost choked, 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Mar. 203/1 Two days are sufficient to 'coke' the coal.

b. Erroneously said of wood.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xviii, The furnace in which the wood was deposited in order to its being coked or charred.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) Of coal: To turn into coke.

1884 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* May 876/1 It will not coke.

Coke, obs. form of COCK, COLK, COOK.

Coke, Colker, dial. f. CALK, CALKER.

Cokedril(l, **-odrill,** obs. f. CROCODILE.

† **Coker.** *Obs. slang.* = CAULKER 4.

c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Coker*, a Lye. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

Coker, obs. form of COCKER, Coco.

† **Cokes.** *Obs.* Forms: 6–7 **cokes, coaks, coxe,** 7 **cox, coax.** [Origin obscure: possibly related to *cockenay*, COCKNEY, and its cognates.] A silly fellow, fool, ninny; a simpleton, one easily 'taken in'.

1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* xvii. F ij, Aristippus .. the sharpe Diogenes deryded in his kinde Thou art (qd. he) a common cokes. 1568 T. HOWELL *Newe Sonets* (1879) 151 He is a cokes, and worthy strokes, whose wife the Breeches beare. 1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* v. ii, He showeth himself herein .. so very a coxe The cat was not so madly alured by the foxe. 1611 COTGR., *Guilmin*, a noddie, ninnie, coxe, ideot. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit at Sev. Weapons* III. i, Go, you're a brainless cox [*v.r.* coax], a toy, a Fop. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* IV. ii, A kind of Cokes, which is, as the learned term it, an ass, a puppy, etc. 1636 LYLY *Euphues* Evj, I brought thee vp like a Cokes [*ed.* 1581 *has* cockney], and thou hast handled me like a Cockscombe. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cokes*, the Fool in the Play, or Bartholomew-Fair.

Cokes, obs. form of COAX.

Coke-stole, var. of CUCK-STOOL *Obs.*

Coket, obs. f. COCKET.

† **Coke-upon-Littleton.** *Obs.* [From the celebrated legal text-book, the commentary upon Littleton by Sir Edward Coke.] Cant name of a mixed drink.

1743 *Lond. & Country Brewer* IV. (ed. 2) 289 Call it Old-boy Stout, or Nog, and when mixed Coke upon Littleton. 1743 in *Etoniana* IV. 70 Warming a little negus or sipping 'Coke upon Littleton', *i. e.* tent and brandy.

Cokewold, Cokil(le, obs. ff. CUCKOLD, COCKLE.

† **Cokin.** *Obs.* [a. F. *coquin.*] Rogue, rascal.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6381 Quath Arthour, thou hethen Cokin, Wende to the deuel Apolin!

Coking (kōu·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COKE *v.* + -ING 1.] The converting of coal into coke. Also *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *coking coal, oven, process, coking-kiln.*

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. II. iii. 177 Pitcoal is reduced to .. charcoal, by an operation called cokeing. 1806 MARTIN in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 344 The strata of coal .. are of a cokeing quality. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 50 The quality is also inferior for .. coking. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 885 First-rate coking coals can be procured only from certain districts.

Co-king: see Co-.

† **Co·kir-nose.** *Obs. rare.* [? f. COCKER *v.*] Meaning doubtful: in quot. applied to hermits.

1460 *Test. W. Thorpe*, These cokir noses are suffered to live in pride and hypocrisy, and to defoul themselves both bodily and ghostly.

Cokk-, older spelling of COCK- q. v.

Cokkowe, cokow, obs. ff. CUCKOO.

Cokold(e, **cokwalde,** obs. ff. CUCKOLD.

† **Cokyr-mete.** *Obs.* In the Promp. Parv. explained as 'mud, mire, filth'.

But cf. the annexed quots. for *cokerynge mete, cokkyrs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 85 Cokyrmete, *cenum, lutum. Ibid.* 86 Cookerynge mete, *carificio* [read *-fotio*]. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger Edw. IV* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 76 He ought, by the statutes, to have noe fee .. but droppinges and spyllinges; but the cokkyrs and the lees.

† **Cokysse.** *Obs.* = *Cookess*, female cook.

14.. *MS. Laud* 416 f. 74 (Halliw.) Hyt is now hard to deserne and know A tapster, a cokysse, or an ostelars wyf, From a gentylwoman, yf they stond arow.

‖ **Col** (kol). [Fr., Pr. and Gallo-Romanic *col*:—L. *collum* neck, used of Parnassus by Statius, = *jugum*; so, obs. It. *collo* 'altura, giogo' (Della Crusca).

Cf. the corresp. north. Eng. HALSE, *hause* lit. 'neck', and Ger. *joch* yoke, jugum. From an early date the local *col* has been rendered in med. Lat. charters, etc., by *collis* 'hill', as well as by *collum*; and in the Italianizing of Piedmontese names, *colle* is now substituted, as in *Colle di Tenda* for the local *Col de Tenda*, Pr. *lou còu de Tendo.*]

A marked depression in the summit-line of a mountain chain, generally affording a pass from one slope to the other. A word belonging to the Romanic dialects of the Alps, which Alpine climbers and geologists have used of other regions.

1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxii. 291 *note*, The *Cols* or passes indicate the minimum of the height to which the ridge of the mountains lowers in a particular country. 1855 J. D. FORBES *Tour Mt. Blanc* viii. 90 It is five hours walk to the col. 1873 GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* xiii. 174 The denudation, or wearing away, of the col between two valleys.

Hence **Col** *v. nonce-wd.* (see quot.)

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Mar. 311 Mountains .. have been 'colled' (a term of art; the verb signifying to go up one side and down another). 1890 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 5/2 'To do the Steinmannspitz .. or col the dear old Darnennadel.'

Col, obs. f. COAL, COLE, COOL; also, an apothecary's abbreviation for COLIANDER.

Col-, assimilated form of the prefix COM-, CON-, before *l*; not used in the earliest L., which had *con-*, but afterwards regular, and so in modern Romanic and Eng., as L. *conloquium, colloquium*, COLLOQUY. For the general signification, see COM-.

As in the case of the parallel forms *com-* and *con-*, Latin words in *coll-* were in Pr., Sp., OFr., and early ME., reduced to *col-*, as in L. *collecta*, OF. *colcite*, ME. *colet*; so *colacion, colege.* With the revival of learning this was altered back to *coll-*; but only one *l* is sounded, and the unaccented syllable is apt to remain (ko-) or (kŏ-); as, however, there is usually an effort to show the effect of the *l* upon the vowel, when rhetorical or distinctive stress is put on the first syllable, we here use the symbolization kǭl-, implying that the full kǭl- may be developed under stress.

‖ **Cola** (kōu·lă). Also **kola.** [*Kola, Kolla, Goora*, in Negro langs. of W. Africa.] A genus of trees, N. O. *Sterculiaceæ*, natives of western tropical Africa; esp. *C. acuminata*, which has been introduced into the West Indies and Brazil; its seed called **cola-nut** or **cola-seed**, about the size of a chestnut, brownish, and bitter, is largely used for chewing as a condiment and digestive.

1795 *Acc. Sierra Leone* 240 Cola is a famous fruit, highly

esteemed by the natives, to which they attribute the same virtues as to Peruvian bark. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 39 The Kola spoken of by African travellers, which, when chewed or sucked, renders the flavour of water, even if half putrid, agreeable. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s. v., The practice of eating Cola extending as far as Fezzan and Tripoli. 1882 J. SMITH *Economic Plants* 127 The fruit is a follicle containing several nut-like seeds, which are called Cola or Goora Nuts. 1883–4 *Medical Ann.* 16/1 Cola nuts .. are a perfect antidote to alcohol.

Cola, pl. of COLON.

Cola-: see also COLLA-.

Co-la·bourer. [Co- 3 b.] Fellow-labourer.

1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 536/2 The movement..which was headed by Wilberforce and his co-labourers. 1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* ix. 126 Prof. Adams was anticipated .. by Leverrier, his co-labourer of old.

Colady, colede, corrupt form of CORRODY.

Colage, obs. f. COLLEGE.

Colambor, var. of CALAMBOUR, aloes-wood.

1687 SEDLEY *Bellamira* I. Wks. 1722 II. 97 Her Petticoat of the new rich Indian Stuff, her Fan Colambor.

† Co·lament. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. **cōlā-ment-um*, f. *cōlāre* to strain, filter (see COLATE).] Product of straining or filtration.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 54 Chrystall .. is a minerall body..made of a lentous colament of earth, drawne from the most pure and limpid juyce therof.

Colander, cullender (kɒ·lĕndəɹ). Forms: 5 colonur, colyndore, 6 colendre, collandar, 6–7 colender, 7 collander, colinder, 7–8 -endar, 6– -ander. Also 6 cullyandre, -inder, 6–8 -ander, 8 -endar, 7– -ender. [Akin to the equivalent med.L. *cōlātōrium*, f. *cōlā-re*, *colāt-us* to strain (see -ORIUM). Cf. It. *colatojo* (=*colatorio*), F. *couloir*, *couloire*; also Sp. *colador* (:—L. *cōlātōr-em*). The form of the Eng. word appears to be due to some perversion; but its exact history is obscure.]

1. A vessel, usually of metal, closely perforated at the bottom with small holes, and used as a sieve or strainer in cookery.

α. *c* 1450 *Cookery Bks.* 113 Bray hit .. drawe it thorw a colonur. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 574 *Colatorium*, a Colyndore. 1530 PALSGR. 207/1 Colendre to strayne with, *covleresse*. 1626 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XII. 248 Like curds through wickar squeasd; or iuces crusht Through draining colendars. 1672 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 81 In the late war, his own ship was pierced like a colander. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 328 First an Osier Colendar provide Of Twigs thick wrought. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 369 They carry water to a vessel which is full of holes in a similarly holey colander.

β. 1559 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 181 One cullyandre 1*s.* 1589 FLEMING *Georg. Virg.* II. 26 The cullinders or strayners of the presses [*Georg.* ii. 242 *cola prelorum*]. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. House-w.* (1660) 80 Put them [oysters] into a Cullander, and let all the moysture run from them. 1769 Mrs. RAFFALD *Eng. Househ.* (1778) 11 Strain it through a cullendar. 1796 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* vi. 93 Take some crumbs of bread rubbed through a fine cullender. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 261 Gridirons, cullenders, dripping-pans.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 223 (R.) Many men do let their fortunes run (as it were) through a colander or strainer, wherein the worst stick and remaine in the way behind, whiles the better do passe and run out. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* IV. 201 After it hath been strained through those curious Colanders, the Lacteal Veins. 1839 T. HOOK *Gurney Married* 193 Do you suppose such a story could be shaken in a family colander without running through?

3. A similar vessel used in the casting of shot.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 79 The cullenders are hollow hemispheres of sheet-iron, about 10 inches in diameter, perforated with holes, which should be perfectly round and free from burs. 1879 G. GLADSTONE in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 50/1 The perforated frames, or cullenders, through which the molten metal has to pass.

4. *Comb.*

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Colander-shovel*, one of wire open-work, for shoveling salt crystals out of the evaporating-pan.

Co·lander, cu·llender, *v.* [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To pass through a colander, to strain. Also *fig.*

1887 FLOR. CADDY *Thro' Fields w. Linnaeus* I. 128 Why was there no Boswell at his elbow to colander his best for us?

2. To perforate with a number of holes, to riddle.

1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. IV. ii. 148 They wore Linen Stockings, cullender'd, as it were, with Holes at bottom. 1862 *Life Sir R. Wilson* I. ii. 77 Three dropped quite colandered with balls.

Colander, var. of COLLIANDER *Obs.*, coriander.

Colaphic (kolæ·fik), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *κόλαφ-os* (see next) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a blow or buffet.

1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 234 To administer some slight colaphic castigations to the ear of the culprit.

† Co·laphize, *v. Obs.* In 6 corrupted to **colpheg, colfeke.** [a. OF. *colaphise-r*, *-izer*, ad. late L. *colaphizāre*, ad. Gr. κολαφίζειν to buffet, cuff, f. *κόλαφος* a blow, buffet.] To buffet or cuff.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 118 How Christis visage hidde was..scorned & colaphizid. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* I v, Saynte Powle..was colaphysed and bete by the aungelle Sathanas. 1571 R. EDWARDS *Damon & P.* in *Dodsley* (1780) I. 209 Away, Jacknapes, els I wyll colpheg you by and by [*Hazlitt's ed. has* col'phise]. 1577 T. RICHARDS *Misogonus* III. i, Ile colfeke him my selfe forte, come onte what will. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Colaphize*, to buffet or beat with the fist.

Colarin (kɒ·lărin). *Arch.* [F.] = COLLARINO.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Colarin* in architecture, the little frise of the capital of the Doric column; placed between the astragal, and the annulets .. Colarin is also used for the orlo, or ring, a-top of the shaft of the column, next the capital; called also the cincture. 1731 in BAILEY vol. II.

† Co·late, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *cōlāt-us* pa. ppl. of *cōlāre* to strain, filter.] Strained, clarified.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 348 Syrup of dryed roses and colate honey.

† Co·late, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *cōlāt-*: see prec. and -ATE 3.] To strain, pass through a strainer.

1631 JORDEN *Nat. Bathes* iii. (1669) 21 Fresh Springs colated from the Sea, through banks of sand.

Colaterall, obs. form of COLLATERAL.

Cola·tion. [sb. of action, f. L. *cōlāre* to strain: see COLATE and -ATION.] The action of straining or passing through a strainer.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 269 Colation is the transmission of that which is humid thorow a strainer, that the liquor may be had separated from the dryer substance. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 50 Modes of preparation .. as emollition, colation. 1678 in PHILLIPS; also in BAILEY, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts., but app. *Obs.*

Co-la·titude. *Astron.* [see Co- 4.] The complement of the latitude, *i. e.* the difference between it and 90 degrees.

1790 ROY *Trigon. Operation* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 208 Its latitude will be 51° 6′ 52″ 8; and hence PR the co-latitude will be 38° 53′ 7″.2. 1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 329 The altitude of the star in this case is its declination plus the co-latitude of the place.

† Co·latory. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *cōlātōri-um*, see COLANDER. The Latin word has also been used in English, and Copland used the form *collatores* pl.] Anything which strains; a strainer.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, The holes of the eyes and the collatores of the nosethyrlles. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* I. iii. 4 Two holes, whyche ar called Colatories or Strayners of the nastrelles. 1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Colatorie*, a streiner. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* 469 Colatorium is a Strainer. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* II. *Quarterly* No. 1. 6/1 The Liver..is a Colatory of the Blood.

Co·lature. ? *Obs.* [a. F. *colature* or ad. late L. *cōlātūra*, f. *cōlāre* to strain.]

1. The process of straining; colation.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 57 May be separated from them by colature. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 426 Colature through a handkercher. 1791 *Edin. New Disp.* 100 By colature through strainers of linen.

2. The product of straining; 'strainings'.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXII. XXI. II. 126 The bare colature of the decoction in water .. purgeth most extremely. *Ibid.* II. 143 The broth or collature of them [Lupines] being, etc. 1611 COTGR., *Colature*, a colature; the thing strained.

3. A strainer, colatory.

1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* v. (1888) 44 The superfluities of the brayne that commeth from the coletures of the Nose. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 15 So as the virtue thereof may be derived to it through a Colature of natural Earth.

Colback = CALPACK [the mod. Fr. form].

1870 tr. *Erckmann Chatrian's Waterloo* 248 We saw nothing but cuirasses, colbacks, sabres.

† Colbertine. *Obs.* Also **colbert-, colverteen.** 'A kind of open lace with a square ground', worn in 17th and 18th centuries.

'A lace resembling network, of the fabrick of Monsieur Colbert, Superintendent of the French King's Manufactures' (*Fop's Dict.* 1690).

1685 *Factious Citizen* (Fairholt I. 323) A narrow diminutive colverteen pinner that makes them look so saint-like. 1690 EVELYN *Mundus Muliebris* 3 Twice twelve-day smocks of Holland fine, With cambric sleeves, rich point to joyn, (For she despises colbertine). 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* v. i, A yard of yellow Colberteen. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & V.* 417 [She] Scarce knows what difference is between Rich Flanders lace and Colberteen. 1713 *Guardian* No. 151 A plain muslin head and ruffles, with colbertine lace. *a* 1851 JOANNA BAILLIE *Poems*, *To a Teapot*, Through veiling folds of point or colberteen.

Colcannon (kɒlkæ·nən). Also **cale-, cole-.** [f. COLE cabbage; the rest is of uncertain meaning. (But it is said that vegetables such as spinach were formerly pounded with a cannon-ball.)]

'Potatoes and cabbage pounded together in a mortar and then stewed with butter. An Irish dish' (Grose 1785).

1774 [see in 1872]. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral. T.* (1816) I. x. 77 Forester..dined like a philosopher upon colcannon. 1872 *Athenæum* 20 Jan. 75/1 About 1774 Isaac Sparks, the Irish comedian, founded in Long Acre a 'Colcannon Club' .. Colcannon, that Irish dish which, properly cooked, is a delicious mixture of cabbage and potatoes. 1880 in *Antrim & Down Gloss.*

† Colcase, obs. f. COLOCASIA.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 173 Savery, colcase, and cresses.

† Colch. *Obs. rare.* [cf. Sp. *colcha* coverlet, counterpane.]

1512 *Will of W. Willis* (Somerset Ho.) ij colchis of silk.

Colchester (kō·ultʃĕstəɹ). A town of England, in Essex, famous for its oysters, called shortly *Colchesters* or *Colchester natives*.

c 1625 *MS. Bodl.* 30 fol. 14 a, They [oysters] past for good plump colchesters. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg* XV, Like Colchester native, born To its vinegar, only, and pepper.

Colchic (kɒ·lkik), *a.* [ad. L. *Colchic-us.*] Of Colchis; in several trivial names of plants.

1882 *Garden* 7 Jan. 3/2 The Colchic Laurel is the hardiest. *Ibid.* 18 Feb. 110/2 This new Colchic Bladder Nut.

Colchicia (kɒlki·ʃia). [cf. *morphia, morphine.*] = next.

1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Colchicia*, name given by Geiger and Hasse, to an alkaloid, discovered by them in Colchicum. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 420 Colchicia is eighty to one hundred times stronger than the fresh corm.

Colchicine (kɒ·lkisəin). [f. COLCHIC-UM + -INE.] An organic alkaloid $C_{17}H_{19}NO_5$, found in all parts of the *Colchicum autumnale*.

1853 *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 134 Codeine .. veratrine, emetine, colchicine. 1885 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 5/7 The charge..of having poisoned his wife with colchicine.

‖ **Colchicum** (kɒ·lkikŏm, *vulgarly* kɒ·ltʃikŏm), [L.; a. Gr. κολχικόν meadow-saffron, neuter of *κολχικός* Colchian, of Colchis, ancient name of a region east of the Black Sea. The name had reference to the poisonous arts of the legendary Medea of Colchis, in reference to whom 'venena Colchica' was a common phrase of the Roman writers.]

1. *Bot.* A genus of liliaceous plants, the best known species of which *C. autumnale*, the Meadow-saffron, is found wild in some parts of England.

It blooms in autumn with a light purplish mottled flower superficially resembling the crocus. The corms, seeds and flowers contain an acrid, stimulating, deleterious principle, on account of which they are used in medicine.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 130 Medow Saffron or Colchicum, groweth..in the Ile Colchis, whereof it tooke his name. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 211 You may stay till August or September e'er you take up..and replant Colchicums. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 31 Exterminate the bulbs of the colchica. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 386 Colchicum resembles a crocus in appearance, but is known by its 6 stamens.

attrib. 1868 ROYLE & HEADLAND *Man. Mat. Med.* (ed. 5) 676 Colchicum Root is used fresh and dry. *Ibid.* 677 Tincture of Colchicum seed.

2. A medicine containing the active principle of this plant, used especially in gout and rheumatic affections.

1791 *Chambers' Cycl.* (ed. Rees) s. v., The medecinal virtues of colchicum. 1834 J. M. GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 304 It is possible that the Colchicum may act by a specific power, etc. *a* 1845 SYD. SMITH *Mod. Changes* Wks. 1859 II. 332/2 If I had the gout, there was no colchicum.

Colchyte, cholchyte (kɒ·lkəit). [Also in mod.F., ad. Gr. χολχυτής (of Egyptian deriv.) found in papyri (see Dindorf in Steph. Thesaurus, s.v.).] In Egyptian Antiquities, one whose business it was to provide the liturgical services, libations, and prayers for the deceased. (Littré.)

1878 WILKINSON *Mann. Anc. Egypt* (ed. Birch) III. 449 Colchyte or Ritual Reader. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* v. iii. 302 A colchyte presumed one day to speak to him.

Colcothar (kɒ·lkoθaɹ). Also 7 **-chotar, cotar, -kethor.** [So in F., Pg. and med.L. (also *calcatar*), Sp. *colcotar*, ad. Arab. قلقطار *qolqoṭār* (Pedro de *Alcalá*, 1505), thought by Dozy to be a corruption of Gr. χάλκανθος or χαλκανθές CHALCANTH.]

The brownish red peroxide of iron which remains in the retort after the distillation of sulphuric acid from iron sulphate.

It is used in medicine, in the mechanical arts, and in a finely powdered form by jewellers under the name of *rouge*; also called Crocus Martis.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 53 The colchotar, or red feces which remayneth in the bottome. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 337 Colcothar or vitriol burnt, though unto a rednesse containing the fixed salt, will make good Inke. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. Notes 52 The precipitates of gold, and the colcothar of other red preparations of iron, are called tender colours. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 95 Take red calcined vitriol, or colcothar of vitriol. 1832 G. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 209 The previously polished side is provided with a coating of red colcothar.

b. Formerly applied to analogous compounds of other metals.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 216 This Colkethor is of two .. kinds, the one is from the feces of Aqua fortis, and the other from copperas. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* vi. 62 The *Colcothar*..yields upon a refiners tast most pure Copper like to very gold. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Colcothar*, dross of metals.

† Colcotharine, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -INE.] Of or pertaining to colcothar.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 43 The Colcotarine parts. 1670 — *Hydrol. Ess.* 35 A colcotarine body.

Cold (kōuld), *a.* Forms: 1–3 **cald,** 3– **cold,** (5 **coold(e, kold, gold,** 6 **coold, colld,** 4–7 **colde,** 6–7 **could**). *Northern* 3– **cald,** (3–5 **kald,** 4 **caald,** 4–5 **calde,** 5 **callde**), 7– **cauld,** (9 **caad**). Also 1–4 *Saxon* **ceald,** 2–4 *Southern* **cheald,** 4 **cheld, chald.** [OE. Anglian *cald* (WSax. *ceald*), corresp. to OFris. and OSax. *kald* (MLG. *kold*, MD. *cold, cout(d-)*, LG. *kold, koold, kool*, Du. *koud*, WFris. *kâd*, NFris. *kuld, kould*, Satl. *kôld*, Wang. *kôl*, Helig. *kûl*, EFris. *kold*), OHG. *chalt, kalt* (MHG., mod.G. *kalt*), ON. *kald-r*, (Norw. *kald*, Sw. *kall*, Da. *kold*), Goth. *kald-s*:—OTeut. **kaldo-z*, originally a ppl. formation (corresponding to Gr. words in *-tós*, L. *-tus*) from OTeut. verb-stem *kal-* to be cold, *frigêre*, cogn. with L. *gel-* in *gelu*, *gelidus*, OSlav. *golatŭ* ice. ME. and mod. *cold* is

in origin a midland form, from Anglian *cald*, later *cāld*, whence also, with *a* retained, Sc. *cauld*, north Eng. *caud*, *caad*; the Sax. and Kentish *ceald* survived in the south to the 14th c. as CHEALD, *cheld*, *chald*.

(The affinities of the various words belonging to this root are here exhibited for reference from their respective places.

I. from stem *kal-*: 1. vb. intr. *kal-an*, *kōl*, *kalans*: cf. ON. *kala*, OE. *calan*, whence ACALE *v.* 2. sb. *kal-i-z*, OE. *cęle*, *cięle*, CHILL; thence CHILL *a.*, CHILL *v.*, CHILLED, CHILLING, CHILLY, CHILLINESS.

II. with suffix *-d*: 3. adj. *kal-d-oz*, OE. *cald*, *ceald*, COLD, CAULD, CHEALD. Thence 4. sb. COLD. 5. sb. *kald-in-*, OHG. *chaltî(n*, Ger. *kälte*, OE. *cieldu*, ME. † CHELDE. 6. vb. intr. *kald-ōjan*, OS. *caldōn*, OHG. *chaltên*, OE. *caldian*, *cealdian*, to COLD; thence vb. ACOLD.

II. from ablaut stem *kōl-*: 7. adj. *kōl-uz*, OE. *cōl* COOL, COOLY, COOLNESS; and with transition to *jo-* inflexion, OHG. *chuoli*, Ger. *kühle*. Thence 8. sb. COOL. 9. vb. intr. *kōljan*, OS. *cōlôn*, OE. *cōlian* to COOL; thence vb. ACOOL, adj. ACOLD. 10. vb. trans. *kōljan*, OE. *cælan*, *cēlan*, to KELE; thence vb. † AKELE.

Several other formations occur in the other langs. ON. and LG. have also a weak-grade stem *kuld* (:—*glto'*), whence ON. sb. *kuldi*, LG. *-küllen* (*sik verküllen*) from *kuldjan*; of this no derivatives occur in Eng.).]

I. *literally.* **1.** The proper adjective expressing a well-known quality of the air or of other substances exciting one of the primary physical sensations, due to the abstraction of heat from the surface of the body: of a temperature sensibly lower than that of the living human body. Admitting degrees of intensity (*colder*, *coldest*).

a. of the atmosphere, and meteoric conditions.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xviii. 18 Stodon .. æt gloedum forðon cald wæs and wearmdon hia. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* ibid., And wyrmdon hiġ, for þam hit wæs ceald. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., And wermdan hye, for-þan hit wæs cheald. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15910 (Cott.) Þe night it was full caald. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 29 Wheder þe weder sall be calde or hate. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86 Coolde [1499 colde], *frigidus*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 51 A Calde plase, *frigidarium*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 140 In the colde wynter and foule wether.. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 352 Without hoare frostes, without snowe, and such like colde meteors. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 115 When Vertues steely bones Lookes bleake i'th cold wind. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 24 ₱ 8 A cold Morning. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 161 In the cold regions of the north. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 59 If the winters and springs be dry, they are mostly cold. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* v. xxxi. 349 Round the poles..the climates are coldest.

b. of material substances which in their natural state communicate this sensation by contact. Often as a descriptive epithet of iron or steel, as the material of a weapon. Hence, such combinations as *ice-cold*, *key-cold*, *stone-cold*. See these words.

c 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 183 So cold ase a ston. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 1 Welles swete and colde. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 231 Blowe hot and colde breath out of one mouth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 851 Outstretcht he lay, on the cold ground. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1796) II. 36 To hazard a thrust of cold iron with his antagonist. 1795 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* II. x, Wi' the cauld ground for his bed. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xvi, Try him with the cold steel. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxiii, Others darted cold shot at us.

c. said of the human body when deprived of its animal heat; *esp.* of a dead body, of death, the grave (mingling with b); hence sometimes = Cold in death, dead.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7061 (Trin.) þere mony modir son was colde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1920 Nowe in his colde graue. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7303 Kild all to kold dethe. 1444.. *Tundale's Vis.* 106 He lay cold dedde as any stan. *c* 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 1149 When he sawe þe bodyes colde Of þe knyghtys. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 70, I would Thy toung were coold. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. iv, Knowing my fathers trunke scarce colde. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 99 Solacing her self with her Gallant, before her Husband was thorough cold in the Mouth. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2027 The separated Heart of a Cold Animal. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 190 ₱ 6 The cold hand of the angel of death. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. xxi, Then Deloraine, in terror, took From the cold hand the Mighty Book.

d. said of light not accompanied by heat.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 186 b, As the lyght of yᵉ nyght, a colde and a bareyn lyght. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* ix. 139 Almost dazzled by the moon's cold rays.

2. Relatively without heat, of a low temperature; not heated. Hence applied to metals and the like as worked in their natural state instead of when heated. The comparative *colder* often means simply 'less warm; of a lower temperature than some other'; so the superlative *coldest*. *Cold air*: the air outside, as opposed to the hot air of a room. *Cold bath*, *bathing*: a bath in cold or unheated water.

1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 222 Having Recourse to the Cold Bath .. This Action of Cold Bathing. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 111 Nitric acid dissolves copper well, even cold. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 46 In a clear night the objects on the surface of the earth radiate heat .. they consequently soon become colder. 1853 C. MCINTOSH *Bk. Garden* 473 Cold pits for preserving vegetables during winter. *Mod.* The sun is supposed to be growing colder through loss of its heat.

b. *esp.* Used of things that have been prepared with heat, and afterwards allowed to cool.

Cold collation, a collation or lunch consisting entirely of such viands; *cold meat*, *cold roast*, roast meat, kept till cold; *cold treat*, a table of cold viands, also *fig.* and depreciatively; so *cold kale*, *cold porridge*, and the like.

a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 251 þat fur ham forbearneð al to colen calde. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 17 When hit is colde, leche hit with knyves .. messe hit forthe on schyves. 1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 59 Of a dish—az a cold pigeon or so. 1598 *Servingman's Comfort* H, The remayne of these cold boyled meates..which may well be called colde Commons. 1759 *Compl. Letter-writer* (ed. 6) 227 It was succeeded .. by a prodigious cold collation. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xix, 'You mustn't handle your piece in that ere way..I'm damned if you won't make cold meat of some on us.' 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Personal* Wks. (Bohn) II. 132 The story of Walter Scott's .. slipping out every day .. to the Swan Inn, for a cold cut and porter. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 149 Picked away daintily at his cold chicken.

3. Of a person: Having the sensation of cold, feeling cold. (Usually in predicate.)

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 218 Could to be, *frigescere*. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 33 When I am cold, he heates me with beating. 1870 MRS. PHELPS *Hedged In* xviii. 273, 'I grew cauld to my shoes.' 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 21 One moment you are in danger of being too cold.

b. Of the chilly or shivering stage in ague.

1846 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 256 Intermittent fever .. towards the end of the cold stage.

4. Of soil: Slow to absorb heat, from its impervious clayey nature and retentiveness of moisture.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XV. xx. 496 In Asturia in Spain is scarce of wyne, of whete, and of oyle: for the londe is colde.. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 1050 The colde or weetisshe lande most sowen be. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 665 It sheweth the Earth to be very cold. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 96 Sad and moyst strong Clay and Cold. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 92 Cold weeping Ground. 1806 GREGORY *Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 514 The worst soil is a cold heavy clay. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 178. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 209 On such a cold and lean soil the emotions of domesticity wither. 1877 PENDLETON *Sci. Agric.* 102 Clay soils are cold.

† **5.** Caused or characterized by cold. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 454 Muche vexed with colde diseases.

II. *fig.*

† **6.** In the physiology of the Middle Ages, and down to 17th c. *cold* and *hot* were (in association with *dry* or *moist*) applied to the 'complexion' of things, including the elements, humours, seasons, planets, properties of herbs and drugs. *Obs.*

Thus, earth was dry and cold, water moist and cold, air moist and hot, fire dry and hot. So melancholy or choler adust, Autumn, Saturn, were dry and cold; phlegm, Winter, Venus, and the Moon, were moist and cold. In some of these the application is obvious, in others it savours of mysticism.

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 299 Eorðe ys ceald & drizze. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3563 (Cott.) Quen þat sua bicums ald His blode þan wexus dri and cald. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 767 þan waxes his kynde wayke and calde. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* I. iii. 12 Oon of þe men is of an hoot complexioun & a moist, þat oþer of a cold complexioun & a drie. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. P v b, The vertues of Chokewede .. Galene writeth that it is colde and drye in the fyrste degree. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* (1633) 805 His root, is cold and dry. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 701 Bole-Arminick is the most cold of them, and..Terra Lemnia is the most hot. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 391 The Meat produces cold spirits. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 257 They are fitter for old People and cold Constitutions than the young and sanguine.

† **b.** Opposed to 'hot' as applied to taste or to effect on the bodily system: The opposite of pungent, acrid, or stimulating. *Obs.*

1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* Y iij, Of these .iiii. cold sedes, Lettyse, Purslayne, white poppye and sanders. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 72 Bitter grapes are colde and stringent.

7. Void of ardour, warmth, or intensity of feeling; lacking enthusiasm, heartiness, or zeal; indifferent, apathetic. Of persons, their affections, and actions. *Cold as charity*: see CHARITY.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 Heortan, þet calde weren þurh ilefleaste. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 400 Ich wolde .. þet tu were, i mine luue, oðer allunge cold, oðer hot mid alle. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* iii. 15, I wolde thou were coold or hoot. *c* 1450 tr. *T. à Kempis' Imit.* I. xxi, For þese goþ not to þe herte .. þerfore we remayne colde & slowe. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccviii. 248 He was nat colde to sette forward, but incontinent went to the lorde of Roy. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 264 b, Vnkynde synner, whiche renderest agayne so drye & colde thankes to thy lorde therfore. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxix, Their cold affection to God-ward. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 129 The Committie foirsaid..declares ane cold covenanter to be suche ane persone quha does not his dewtie in everie thing committed to his charge, thankfullie and willinglie. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 38 ₱ 10 Whether a Man is to be cold to what his Friends think of him. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlvii. 167 Their Incomes are very small, as Charity and Piety are very cold among their Flock. *a* 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) VI. vii. 137 A cold request is entitled to a cold answer. 1783 CRABBE *Village* I. 245 And the cold charities of man to man. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* I. 19 He was even slandered in Ireland as a cold friend to his country.

† **b.** Free from excitement; unimpassioned; not flurried or hasty; deliberate, COOL. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Yng. Children's Bk.* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 23 Be cold of spech, & make no stryfe. 1509 FISHER *Wks.* 269 His delynge in tyme of perylles and daungers was colde and sobre. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. vii. 104 A man nocht indegest, bot wys and cald. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 2 Your Lordship is..the most coldest that euer turn'd vp Ace. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. iii. (1817) 88 The production of artifice, or of a cold forgery.

† **c.** Void of sensual passion or heat. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 315 He preached pure maid and praised cold chastity. 1602 — *Ham.* IV. vii. 172. 1610 — *Temp.* IV. i. 66 To make cold Nymphes chast crownes. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxviii. (1612) 323 And Nature, as in Mules, in all Diuersities is cold. 1722 POPE *Chorus Youths & Virgins* 23 Chaste as cold Cynthia's virgin light.

d. Feelingless, cold-blooded; void of emotion.

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* 2 That sometimes the too cold calculation of our powers should reconcile us too easily to our shortcomings. 1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. App. 96 The cold, habitual, constitutional belief, that every man who is stronger has a right to take from every man who is weaker.

8. Showing no warm or friendly feeling; the reverse of cordial, affectionate or friendly.

1557 *Tottel's Miscell.* (Arb.) 246 The complaint of a hot woer, delayed with doutfull cold answers. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. vi. 121, I spoke with hir but once, And found her wondrous cold. 1673 WOOD *Life* (1848) 184 Dined at my brother Kits, cold meat, cold entertainment, cold reception, cold clownish woman. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 9 Having reason to expect but a cold welcome. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* vi. 142 The husband becoming cold and averse to her. 1760 *Voy. W. O. G. Vaughan* vii. 158, I have, once more, made my Addresses to Isabella .. but she's as cold as a Cucumber. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. iii. 38 Meet cold looks at every turn. 1885 SIR J. HANNEN in *Law Rep.* 10 P. Div. 91 She was excessively cold to her.

9. *fig.* Said of things which chill, or depress the vital emotions, and of the feeling thus produced; gloomy, dispiriting, deadening.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24204 (Cott.) Care clinges in mi hert cald. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 807 He toke on hymself oure cárez colde. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1982 With ful colde sykyngez. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10385 Neuer kepis þu þi corse out of cold angur. 14.. *Sir Beues* 3561 (MS. *M*) Whan he awaked, his hert was colde. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 151 Cast in carys cold. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iii. 32 In very sincerity of fear and cold heart, will he to the King, and lay open all our proceedings. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. ix. 158 Timonides was strucke cold at heart. *a* 1691 FLAVEL *Sea Deliverances* (1754) 170 Which gave a colder damp of sorrow to our hearts. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 770 She feels..A cold misgiving and a killing dread.

10. Felt as cold by the receiver, chilling, damping, the reverse of encouraging; as in *cold comfort*, *cold counsel*, *cold news*, † *cold rede*.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 264 Lorde I colde watz his cumfort. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 14295 (Trin.) My broþer lazer þi frend is deed, And þat is to me a colde reed. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Priest's T.* 436 Wymmens counseiles ben ful ofte colde; Wommannes counseil brought us first to woo. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* x. 14 We receive but cold comfort of whatsoever the Scripture speaketh. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. i. 86 Cold Newes, Lord Somerset: but Gods will be done. 1594 — *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 536 Colder Newes, but yet they must be told. 1615 A. NICCHOLES *Marriage & Wiving* vii. in *Harl. Misc.* (1744) II. 153 A cold Comfort to go to hot Hell for Company. 1652 HOWELL *Masaniello* II. 145 There came cold news from the countrey. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. ix. 128 It all falls as cold comfort upon them. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii, Preston brought cold news from Cumberland and Westmoreland. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxi. 356 The messenger sent to Capua came back with cold comfort.

11. Without power to move or influence; having lost the power of exciting the emotions; stale.

(In the first quot. the sense is doubtful: cf. the same phrase in *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 186.)

[1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vii. 73 Fare you well, your suite is cold.] 1705 ADDISON *Italy*, *Venice* Wks. 1721 II. 37 The jest grows cold even with them too, when it comes on in a second scene. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 171 The coldest word was once a glowing new metaphor.

12. *Hunting.* Said of scent in opposition to 'hot' or 'warm': Not strong, faint; weak.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 694 The hot sent-snuffing hounds are driuen to doubt..till they haue singled VVith much ado the cold fault cleanly out. 1601 — *Twel. N.* II. v. 134 He is now at a cold sent. 1611 — *Wint. T.* II. i. 151 You smell this businesse with a sence as cold As is a dead-mans nose.

13. *Sport.* Unwounded.

1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. x. § 1 An unwounded deer is called a cold hart.

† **14.** *fig.* Neglected, unattended to. *Obs.*

1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) Pref., The Papers, after they had lain cold a good while by him.

15. *Painting.* Applied to tints or colouring which suggest a cold sunless day, or the colder effect of evening; *esp.* to blue and grey, and tints akin to these. Opposed to 'warm' colours, into which red and yellow enter.

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 400 He is for the most part very cold in his colouring. 1795 GOWER *Painting in Oil Colours* 132 His middle tint, which was made only of black and white, was so very cold, that no other colour but blue would make a colder tint. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iii. 172 Colours .. are divided by the painter into warm and cold. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* xvii. 296 Green is not a colour suggestive of light or warmth, but is what artists call cold.

III. *Combinations.*

16. *Cold* occurs prefixed to another adj. to indicate the combination of the two qualities. (But Shakspere's *cold-pale* perhaps meant *pale with cold* (sb.); later examples may be imitations.)

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 892 With cold-pale weakness

numbs each feeling part. 1626 MILTON *Death Fair Infant* 20 With his cold-kind embrace. 1830 TENNYSON *Dying Swan* 12 The cold-white sky.

17. adverbial and parasynthetic, as *cold-pated, -scented, -skinned, -spirited, -tempered*; COLD-BLOODED; *cold-muttonish*, etc.

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. 165 Those cold-spirited peers. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* To Rdr. 6/1 Some cold-pated Gentlemen. 1718 CIBBER *Non-juror* II. 94 Stupid, cold-scented Treason. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 447 Some such cold-tempered .. antiquary. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* IV. 250 Cold-bottomed land scattered in patches on the slopes. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 62 There was such a cold-muttonish expression in his round unmeaning face. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON in *Bradford Advertiser* 21 Sept. 6/1 Some cold-skinned lizard..

18. with *pa. pple.*, expressing the state in which a process is performed: as *cold-drawn* (drawn cold, extracted or expressed without the aid of heat); *cold-served, cold-swaged*, COLD-HAMMERED.

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5468/4 Fine Beech Oil cold drawn. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iii. 319 On cold-serv'd repetitions he subsists. 1844 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IV. 47 Iron..which after having been cold-swaged became crystalline. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 207 When oils are expressed without heat, or, as it *is* termed, 'cold-drawn.'

19. Special combinations: **cold abscess** [F. *abscès froid*], an abscess formed without the first three of the Celsian symptoms of inflammation (pain, redness, heat and swelling); **cold Adam** (see ADAM 2); **cold-bathing**, bathing in cold water, taking a cold bath; **cold bed**, (*a*) in *Gardening*, as opposed to hot-bed: see BED 8 (so *cold frame*); (*b*) *Metallurgy* (see quot.); **cold charge** (*Farriery*), see CHARGE *sb.* 7; **cold chisel** (see CHISEL 1 c); **cold coil**, an India-rubber pipe wound round an inflamed limb, and giving passage to a stream of cold water; † **cold gout**, sciatica; **cold-livered** *a.*, passionless; **cold-pausing** *a.*, pausing for cool consideration; † **cold pie, cold pig** (*colloq.*), the application of cold water to wake a person; hence **cold-pig** *v.*, to treat in this way; **cold punch** (see PUNCH); † **cold roast** (*fig.*), something of little account (see ROAST *sb.*); **cold shivers** (see SHIVER *sb.*); **cold-suttee** (see SUTTEE); **cold sweat** (see SWEAT); **cold treat** (cf. sense 2 b); † *fig.* that of which the interest is stale; **cold ulcer**, an ulcer forming spontaneously on the cold extremities of persons of feeble circulation; **cold wall** *Phys. Geog.* (see quots.); **cold well** (see quot.); **cold without** (*colloq.*), brandy or spirits in cold water without sugar.

1828 BOYER & CRAIGIE *Gen. & Pathol. Anat.* 43 The *cold abscess of the Surgeons of the Saracen School. 1847 SOUTH tr. *Chelius' Surgery* I. 45 The commencement of cold abscess usually sets in, without any sensibly perceptible local appearance. 1888 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 291 Sir John Floyer of *cold-bathing notoriety. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 197 African Marigolds..will come in the *Cold-bed without Art. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Cold-bed*, a platform in a rolling-mill on which cold bars are stored. *Ibid.* *Cold blast, air forced into a furnace without being previously heated. 1890 *Daily News* 6 Jan. 2/3 Best Staffordshire hot-blast pigs are 90s., and cold-blast 110s. to 115s. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, **Cold-Charges*, outward Applications to distemper'd Horses. 1888 tr. *Esmarch's Surgeon's Hand-bk.* 44 A very great reduction in temperature..can be obtained by the *cold coil. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 149 A very good oyntment..for the Sciatica or *cold goute. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xliii, *Cold-livered and mean-spirited. 1785 BURNS *To Jas. Smith* xv, *Cold-pausing Caution's lesson scorning. 1611 COTGR., *Porter vne chemise blanche à*, to giue a mornings camisado, or a *cold pie for a breakfast, vnto. 1834 HOOD *Tylney Hall* (1840) 257 I've often *cold-pigged her of a morning. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. v. 117 You deserve 'cold pig' for your laziness. 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 93 ¶ 1 [These] are thread-bear Subjects, and *cold Treats. 1742 JARVIS *Quix.* I. III. xxvi. (1885) 151 All having been cold-treat with him for many days past. 1870 T. HOLMES *Surgery* (ed. 2) I. 185 *Cold ulcers should be distinguished, because of the peculiarity of constitution on which they depend. 1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 168 The most remarkable peculiarity of the Gulf Stream is what has been .. termed the *'cold wall', a mass of cold water lying between the warm water and the shore. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iv. (ed. 2) 103 The fall of temperature is so sudden that the line of separation has received the distinctive name of the 'cold wall'; at the surface a difference of 30° has been observed within a cable's length. 1859 RANKINE *Steam Eng.* § 337 In land engines the injection water [for the condenser] comes from a tank called the *cold well, surrounding the condenser. 1850 *N. & Q.* Ser. I. II. 82/2 A glass of *'cold without'..understood to mean brandy and cold water without sugar. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* VI. xx. (D.), Fame, sir! not worth a glass of cold without.

Cold (kōuld), *sb.* Forms: see prec. [OE. *cald, ceald*, neut., sb. use of the adjective. Cf. Gothic *kald*, Ger. *kalt*, similarly derived. But the cognate langs. generally have in this sense a derivative sb. on OTeut. type **kaldîn-*, OHG. *chaltî*, Ger. *kälte*, OFris. *kelde*, Du. *koude*; cf. OE. *celdu, cieldu*, ME. CHELDE, now obs.]

1. The opposite or the absence of heat; coldness. **a.** *esp.* said of the state of the atmosphere or physical environment, and usually spoken of as a positive agent, perceptible by the sensation which it produces, and by its effects on living things.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8620 (Cott.) Caald [*Gött.* cold] has slan it, i mistru. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lxvi. (1495) 183 Heeres..to kepe and saue the brayne fro colde. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 65 At þe north syde of þe werld, whare comounly es mare intense calde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86 Coold, substantyfe, *frigus*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 218/35 Ye could, *frigus*. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 3 The kene colde blowes through my beaten hide. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* viii. 22 Seed-time and haruest, and cold, and heat, and Summer, and Winter, and day and night, shall not cease. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 68 Heat and Cold are Natures two hands, whereby she chiefly worketh. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 250 English wheat .. will by no means thrive for want of moisture and cold. 1794 *Ritson's Scot. Songs* I. 157 (Jam.) 'Tis not sic cauld that makes me cry. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 14 The inferior degrees of heat are denoted by the term 'cold'. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil., Hydrost. etc.* 308 The greatest natural cold of which any record has been kept, was that observed by Professor Hanstean between Krasnojarsk and Nishne-Udmiks in 55° N. lat., which he states amounted to −55° (Reaum.?) = −91·75 F.

b. said of other objects: Coldness.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's. T.* 1942 The colde of deþe þat had him overcome. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 33 The bright chains Eat with their burning cold into my bones.

c. In *Physics*; commonly applied to a temperature below the freezing-point of water (32° Fahr. or *zero* of Centigrade and Réaumur), as 15 *degrees of cold* (or *of frost*).

d. (with *a* and *plural*): A cold state of the weather, a low temperature, a frost.

1626 BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 744 We see that in great Colds, one can scarce draw his Breath. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 218 [Plants] not perishing but in excessive Colds. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 97 One hundred winters or colds. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 62 The colds and storms of January did not hinder him from sending messengers.

e. *To be left out in the cold*: to be left out of doors without shelter; *fig.* to be intentionally neglected, to be left to shift for oneself.

1879 ESCOTT *England* I. 451 The unfortunate traveller who..comes by a slow train, often finds himself left out in the cold [at a railway refreshment room]. 1886 D. C. MURRAY *1st Person Sing.* xx. 153 A distant relative..and he left her out in the cold.

2. The sensation produced by loss of heat from the body, or by exposure to a temperature sensibly lower than that of the body. Hence † *To have cold*: to be cold, to feel or suffer cold.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 28904 (Cott. Galba MS.) When þou sese any haue hunger or calde. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 416 He greten ofte sore, Boþ for hunger and for kold. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 276 Neither kirtel ne cote þeigh þey for colde shulde deye. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XX. xix, Lete vs kepe oure stronge walled Townes vntyl they haue hongre & cold and blowe on their nayles. 1530 PALSGR. 307/2 Chyveryng as one dothe for colde, *frilleux*. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* II. 346 The most violent cold of an Ague puts not a man into such an estate as he was, by the excess of his passion. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 82 They maun starve o' cauld and hunger. 1828 SCOTT *Tales Grandf.* Ser. II. xxxviii, The mother and infant..perishing with cold.

3. *fig.* A state of feeling comparable to the physical sensation of cold; lack of zeal, enthusiasm, or heartiness; dispiritedness, depression.

1616 S. WARD *Coale fr. Altar* (1627) 52 Such as forsake the best fellowship, and waxe strange to holy assemblies.. how can they but take cold? 1648 BP. HALL *Breathings Devout Soul* (1851) 159 Ah, my Lord God, what heats and colds do I feel in my soul! 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 143 It is because we suffer our hearts to take cold again. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. ii. (1866) 22 The cold of human desertion.

4. An indisposition of the body caused by exposure to cold. **a.** *gen.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 60 He..died þer for colde in Lumbardie o chance. *c* 1450 *Poem* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 196 3yff thow hawe cold in thi hede. 1494 FABYAN VI. ccxii. 227 Swanus .. went to Jherusalem .. and dyed by the waye of colde that he had taken of goynge barefote. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 49 If he .. haue taken colde in his arme. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 113 By dysease in the brestes, or by takyng of colde in the same. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 166, I fear My wound hath taken cold, and I shall die.

b. *esp.* An inflammatory condition of the mucous membrane of the respiratory organs, accompanied by catarrh, hoarseness, and cough. Hence, *to catch, get* or *take* (*a*) *cold, have a cold*, etc.

When mainly confined to the nose and pharynx, it is a 'cold in the head'; when accompanied with running at the eyes, a 'crying cold'.

1537 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. (1836) 91 If I take any cold, incontinent the lax commythe agayne. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 193. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Woman* III. i, One that has catched a cold, sir, and can scarce be heard six inches off. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1436/4 His Majesty..has been indisposed for some days by a Cold he took. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) Introd. 22 Obstructed Perspiration (vulgarly called catching Cold) is one great source of Diseases. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 154 ¶ 19 All whom I entreat to sing are troubled with colds. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* IV. 287 Lady Loveit, having got a cold, had complained of some little disorder. 1871 SIR T. WATSON *Princ. & Pract. Physic* (ed. 5) II. 55 Suffering under what is popularly called 'a crying cold'. 1878 W. AITKEN *Sc. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 6) II. 725 The symptoms of 'a common cold'. 1886 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* III. 17 The people of .. St. Kilda believed that the arrival of a ship in the harbour inflicted on the islanders epidemic colds in the head. (See also CATCH *v.* 42, etc.)

5. *Comb.* **a.** objective, as *cold-braving, -catching, -producing, -taking*; **b.** instrumental, as *cold-crumpled, -drenched, -engendered, -foundered, -nipt, -slain*, etc.; **c. cold-proof**, proof against cold.

1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. 412 That..*cold-braving, shade-seeking plant. 1824 *Ibid.* Ser. I. (1863) 159 The clothes-spoiling, the *cold-catching. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cclxxx, The *cold-drench't Soyle Verdant with Glorie. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 23 If a little Planet happen to be eclypsed, who can tell the newes thereof, but some *Coldfoundred Mathematician..in the shady obscurityes of the night. 1826 H. H. WILSON tr. *Vikrama & Urvasi* 93 Her soft cheek was paler than the leaf *Cold-nipped and shrivelled. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 2/3 The aggregate daily *cold-producing effect. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxvii. 354 A nearly *cold-proof covering. 1596 R. L[INCHE] *Diella* (1877) 78 That long hath knockt *cold-staruen at thy dore. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 181 That *cold-taking [is] but the occasion of the ague.

† **Cold,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 **coold.** [OE. **caldian, cealdian*, to become cold, f. *cald, ceald*, COLD *a.* Cf. deriv. *acealdian*, ACOLD. See also KELD *v.*]

1. *intr.* To become cold. (Also *fig.*)

a 1000 *Riming Poem* 69 (Gr.) Eorþmægen ealdaþ, ellen cealdaþ [*MS.* cólaþ]. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 4603 Er her body be-gan to colde. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 1671 Ful sodeynli his herte gan to colde. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 438 Charite of many cooldiþ. *c* 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 220 Whanne þe ffet coldeth. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xiii. 828 Sone his herte be-gan to colde.

2. *trans.* To make cold; to chill.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 240 His loking dooth myn herte colde. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3519 Thowe ooldis myne herte! 1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo's Artes* v. 193 The selfe same power of washing, colding, heating, and burning.

Cold blast. [see BLAST *sb.* 4 b.] A blast of cold air forced into a furnace. Also *attrib.*, and short for *cold-blast furnace, process*, etc.

1835 *Mechanic's Mag.* XXIII. 341 (*heading*) Coal employed in the crude state in the Welsh Iron Works. Cold Blast. 1837 *Ibid.* 316 The holders of metal manufactured by the cold-blast now regularly demand 20/- per ton extra for it. 1873 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 956 The superior power of a hot over a cold blast in fusing refractory lumps of cast iron was accidentally observed by Mr. J. B. Neilson..about the year 1827. *Ibid.* 963 The density of cold-blast iron is less than that of hot.

Cold blood. [see COLD *a.* 7 b.] A phrase of the older physiology: from the sensations felt in the face and head when the circulation is quickened by exertion or excitement, the blood itself was supposed to grow hot or to 'boil', at other times to be 'cold' or not sensibly hot. See BLOOD 5. Hence phrase *in cold blood*: **a.** Coolly, without excitement, not in a passion; with *sang froid*; **b.** Now chiefly in reference to doing with cool deliberation things which look like the cruel deeds of passion.

a. *a* 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* in Arb. *Garner* VII. 95 A resolution framed in cold blood. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 330/2 Punishment is fittest to be executed in cold Blood, the next day. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 407 ¶ 1 We can talk of Life and Death in cold Blood. 1875 WHYTE MELVILLE *Riding Recoll.* ii. (ed. 7) 21 To ride him over a fence or two away from other horses in cold blood. 1881 MRS. P. O'DONOGHUE *Ladies on Horseback* I. iii. 42 A horse..greatly dislikes being brought to his fences in cold blood.

b. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 44 ¶ 5 It..looks like killing in cold Blood. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* II. xv, We Englishmen never cut throats in cold blood. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* viii. 73 A few thousand prisoners were taken, but they were murdered afterwards in cold blood.

Cold-blooded, *a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Having the blood (physically) cold, or of a temperature not higher than the external air or water: said *esp.* of fishes and reptiles as distinguished from the other vertebrata.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 30 Of round fish, Brit, Sprat, Barne ..Whirlepole and Porpoise. The general way of killing these (that is the Fishermans bloudie terme for this cold-blouded creature) is by Weares, etc. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 235 Experiments on Galvanic Contractions excited upon warm and principally upon cold blooded Animals. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 145 The length of time during which the ciliary movement continues after the general death of the body, is much less in the warm-blooded than in the cold-blooded animals.

b. *colloq.* Of a person whose circulation is slow.

c. with mixture of sense 2.

1863 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* XX. 242 But then Aylmer was a cold-blooded man,—more like a fish than a man.

2. Without emotion or excitement, unimpassioned, cool; without sensibility, unfeeling, callous; deliberately cruel: **a.** of persons.

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 123 Thou cold blooded slaue, Hast thou not spoke like thunder on my side? 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. ii, I am no cold-blooded philosopher. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 7 As king we find *him* [Henry IV] suspicious, cold-blooded, and politic. 1875 WHYTE MELVILLE *Riding Recoll.* ii. (ed. 7) 14 It is the cold-blooded and sagacious wrestler who takes the prize.

b. of actions, conduct, etc.

1828 W. SEWELL *Oxf. Prize Ess.* 31 The coldblooded philosophy of Lycurgus. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 105 The instruments of his cold-blooded malice. 1882 SERJ. BALLANTINE *Experiences* xvii. 156 This case was peculiarly one of cold-blooded crime.

Hence **Cold-bloodedly** *adv.*, in a cold-blooded manner; **Cold-bloodedness.**

1838 T. C. Grattan in *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 52 Gamblers..playing..cold-bloodedly, without a frown on the forehead, and with a smile on the lips. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 130 Toward no crime have men shown themselves so cold-bloodedly cruel as in punishing difference of belief. 1878 M. C. Jackson *Chaperon's Cares* II. iii. 44 Can we accuse him of cold-bloodedness and calculation, in acting thus? 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Feb. 4/7 Another proof of the cold-bloodedness of the Government.

Cold-clear, *v.* [cf. Clear-cole, of which this may be a corruption.] *trans.* To cover with size.

1703 *Arts Improv.* I. 65 Cold-clear it, i. e. size it over.

Cold cream. A cooling unguent for the skin, of a creamy appearance, made of spermaceti, white wax, and otto of roses or other perfume.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 29. 3/1 Washes, Cold-Creams, and such like Graces. 1810 Russell *To a Lady* in *Poet. Reg.* 139 A pot of cold cream to Eliza you send..Whoe'er with this cream shall her countenance smear, All redness and roughness will strait disappear. *a* 1847 Mrs. Sherwood *Lady of Manor* III. xx. 173 A present of cold cream and violet soap.

Colde, obs. pa. pple. of Coll *v.*[2]

Colded, *ppl. a.* [f. Cold *v.* + -ed.] †**a.** Grown cold. **b.** Made cold. **c.** Seized with a cold (*dial.*).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vj a, It is agluttide and colded. *a* 1500 *Orol. Sap.* in *Anglia* X. 355 Deuocyone is slaked, charite is coldid. 1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 117 Are na ye .. sair cauldit the nicht, for you're hoarse and husky. 1881 *Princeton Rev.* May 371 The colded affection of the body. *Ibid.* 372 If it be said that the cold air was the cause of the man being colded.

Colden (kōu·ld'n), *v. rare.* [f. Cold *a.* + -en [5].] **1.** *trans.* To make cold.

1860 J. Epps *Dom. Homœop.* (1863) 129 A cold bath, coldened by ice. 1863 Grosart *Small Sins* (ed. 2) 87 To colden his 'first love'.

2. *intr.* To become cold.

1863 Grosart *Small Sins* (ed. 2) 80 When the child of God suffers his thoughts to wander, his affections to colden.

†**Co·lder, -yr,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* Also coolder. [Of uncertain derivation, as is the adduced synonym *schuldere.* Way compares next word.] ? Clippings of stone.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86 Coolder, schuldere [*v.r.* coldyr], *petrosa, petro.* [Cf. *Catholicon* 'Petrones sunt particule que abscinduntur de petris' (Way).]

Colder (kōu·ldəɹ), *sb.*[2] *Agric. local.* [Etymology unknown: see prec.] Ears of which the corn does not separate from the chaff by ordinary threshing. (Cullum 1784.)

1784 Sir J. Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* 219 Chaff, colder, and stover. 1823 E. Moor *Suffolk Words, Colder,* Light ears and chaff left in the Caving-sieve, after dressing corn. It is also called *Caving* or the *Cavings* and *Cosh.* *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Colder,* broken ears of corn mixed with short fragments of straw, beaten off by the flail. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 118 Hay or straw, with a few turnip tops and barley 'colder', all cut into fine chaff.

Cold-finch. *Ornith.* A book-name of the Pied Fly-catcher, *Muscicapa atricapilla.*

A term which originated in some error. Expressly given by Willughby and Ray as the *German* name of a bird, of which a specimen was sent to the former, and described by him. There is no such name in German; and Willughby's description corresponds to no known bird. Its application to the Pied Fly-catcher appears to begin in 1741–3 with Edwards, who remarks, however, that Willughby's description did not agree. From him it has been handed down in books as an *English* name, and in some localities it is said to be now popularly known.

1676 Willughby *Ornith.* 170 Cold-finch, *Germanis.* 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 236 A Bird called Coldfinch by the Germans. This Bird was shot by Mr. Jessop in the Mountains of the Peak in Derbyshire, and sent us by him. 1743 G. Edwards *Nat. Hist. Uncom. Birds* I. 30 The Cock Cold Finch.. The Hen Cold Finch. This last Bird is describ'd in Willoughby, p. 236, by the Name of *Cold Finch.* 1768 Pennant *Zool.* II. 273 Pied Fly-catcher [Synonyms].. Cold finch *Will. Edw.* Cold-finch *Br. Zool.* 1794 Bolton *Harmonia Ruralis* I. 40 The Coldfinch is a very scarce bird..They sometimes visit us in the West Riding of Yorkshire. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 48 Pied Fly-catcher, Cold or Cole finch (Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland).

b. Otherwise explained.

1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 94 *Coldfinch,* the Yellow Ammer.—*Whitchurch.*

Cold-hammer (kōu·ld,hæ:mə), *v. Metallurgy. trans.* To hammer (iron, etc.) when cold.

Hence **Cold-hammering** *vbl. sb.*

1858 Greener *Gunnery* 206 Beating them when hot improves them much, provided they be not heated again; but if they have been cold hammered, the injury is full 30 per cent.

Co·ld-hea·rted, *a.* [f. *cold heart* + -ed [2].] Wanting in sensibility, cordiality, or natural affection; unfeeling; unkind.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 158 Cold-hearted toward me? 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IV. 638 O ye cold-hearted, frozen Formalists! 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 151 The cold-hearted and scoffing Grammont. 1878 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Carlyle* 188 The mechanical, prosaic, utilitarian, cold-hearted character of *Wilhelm Meister.*

Hence **Cold-hea·rtedly** *adv.*; **Cold-hea·rtedness.**

1850 B. Taylor *Eldorado* iv. (1862) 37 Indignation at your cold-heartedness.

†**Co·ldhed.** *Obs.* [f. Cold *a.* + -head: cf. MHG. and mod.Ger. *kaltheit.*] Coldness.

14.. *Med. MS.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 355 Coldhed xal ye hete beete.

†**Co·lding,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* Growing cold.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 457 Coolding fro charite.

Coldish (kōu·ldiʃ), *a.* [f. Cold *a.* + -ish.] Rather cold; somewhat cold.

1589 Fleming *Georg. Virg.* II. 34 Caues, liuely..lakes and coldish Tempe shades. 1675 Cotton *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 282 It being pretty coldish Weather. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* I. 226 A dark misty Night, and coldish. 1796 E. Darwin *Zoon.* (1801) IV. 377 Going into a coldish bath. 1878 Lady Herbert tr. *Hübner's Ramble* I. xi. 175 Coldish tones bordering on yellow.

Hence **Co·ldishly** *adv.*

1611 Cotgr. *Froidelettement,* chilly, coldishly. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I., Coldishly, *Tepidè.*

Coldly (kōu·ldli), *adv.* [f. Cold *a.* + -ly [2].] **1.** *lit.* In a cold manner or state.

a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 277 Caldeliche dennet in a beastis cribbe. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. ii. 181 The Funerall Bakt-meats Did coldly furnish forth the Marriage Tables. *a* 1845 Hood *Bridge of Sighs,* No matter how coldly The rough river ran.

2. *fig.* **a.** Without heat or impatience; calmly, coolly, dispassionately.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 117 Be glad that we haue suffred them pacyently and coldly. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* III. ii. 132 Beare it coldly but till night, and let the issue shew it selfe. 1635 N. R. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. 32 By proofes he coldly shewed..that no other Religion was brought into England. 1757 W. Stukeley *Medallic Hist. Carausius* 21 The business of an historian is barely and coldly to relate plain matter of fact. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* I. 23 Sparta proceeds slowly, coldly, cautiously.

b. Without ardour, enthusiasm, or cordiality; without friendly welcome; in a way that chills.

1550 Nicolls *Thucyd.* 51 (R.) He hadde bene neglygent in causyng the confederates to assemble, and..he had coldly encouraged the armye. 1595 Shaks. *John* v. iii. 13 The French fight coldly, and retyre themselues. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. II. iv, Her suitor came coldly on. 1800 Mrs. Hervey *Mourtray Fam.* II. 135 Emma bowed very coldly, disliking her situation. 1813 Byron *Giaour* iii, So coldly sweet, so deadly fair. 1851 Helps *Friends in C.* I. 40, I fear they fell somewhat coldly on the mother's ear.

†**Co·ldment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Cold *v.* + -ment.] An action or operation of cold.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. xxiii. 306 It doth..clense the breast of all coldmentes or flegme.

Coldness (kōu·ldnės). [f. Cold *a.* + -ness.] **1.** *lit.* The condition of being cold, cold quality.

1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* I. § 21 3if a planete be colde, thanne amenuseth his coldnesse, by-cause of the hote signe. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2730 Coldnes of a stoon. 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* I. I. (Arb.) 65 Neyther the coldenesse of wynter is sharpe vnto them. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* 51 Redness, and coldness, and the like, are only idea's and vital passions in us that see and feel. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. iii. 247 The comparative coldness of the upper regions of the atmosphere.

b. In old Physiology: see Cold *a.* 6.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* IV. i. (1495) 76 Two of thyse qualytees ben callyd active, able to werke, hote and coldnesse; that other two, drye and wetenes, ben callid passive, able to suffre. 1528 Paynel *Salerne's Regim.* F iiij b, Suche wynes .. amende the coldenesse of complection. *a* 1668 Denham (J.), While dryness moisture, coldness heat resists.

2. *fig.* Want of warmth of feeling or cordiality; indifference, apathy.

1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 247 So hath your coldnesse caused me To burne in my desire. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxxvi. § 8 Coldness in affection and..backwardness in duties of service. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. iii. 393 Dull not Deuice, by coldnesse, and delay. 1709 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* lxi. 100, I cannot bear to be accused of coldness by one whom I shall love all my life. 1770 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 47 Continue in private prayer, in spite of all coldness. 1880 McCarthy *Own Time* III. xxx. 7 The proposal was received with coldness.

†**3.** Coolness, deliberateness. *Obs.*

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xv. 84 He might make the constancye and coldnes of the straunge woman more maruelous.

4. Of colouring; cf. Cold *a.* 15.

1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 225 Blue alone possesses entirely the quality technically called coldness in painting: yellows and reds partaking more or less of the opposite quality of warmth.

Cold-prophet: see Cole-prophet.

Coldrife, -ness, forms of Cauldrife, -ness.

1718 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 401 We found them coldrife, and we were so likewise, and nothing is done or to be done among us. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s. v. *Coldrife,* 'Some people's naturally coldrife.'

†**Co·ldrycke,** *a. Obs. rare.* [A deriv. of Cold, perh. of Low Ger. derivation: cf. LG. *blindrik, doofrik, dulrik,* etc. in Ten Kate 1723. *Caldrekyn* in the Catholicon Angl. appears to be closely connected.] Full of cold.

[1483 *Cath. Angl.* 51 Caldrekyn, *frigorosus.*] 1552 Huloet, Coldrycke, or full of cold, *algosus.*

Co·ld-short, *a.* Forms: 7 colsar, col-, coleshire, -shore, coldshare, -shore, 7–8 -shire, (8 coal short, 9 cold-shear), 8– cold-short. [This, and the parallel Red-short (also, in later use, *hot-short*), point by their early forms to adoption *c* 1600 from Scandinavian, and prob. from Swedish, metallurgical terminology. Cf. Sw. *kallskör,* Norw., Da. *koldskjör* (with the parallel Sw. *rödskör,* Norw., Da. *rödskjör,* 'red-short'); the second element is *skör, skjör,* 'brittle, friable', pronounced *ʃör*; thence the Eng. *-sar, -share, -shore, -shear, -shire,* afterwards altered to *-short,* which has also the sense 'brittle, friable', in dial. and later general use, esp. in reference to pastry, as in *short-bread.* Cf. Hot-short, Red-short.]

Said of iron: Brittle in its cold state.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 514 In another [place] the mettall is brittle and short [*margin* Which our smiths cal Colsar yron]. 1637 Vernatt & Whitmore *Specif. of Patent* No. 113 Good and merchantable tough iron and colshire iron [*elsewhere* coleshire, *bis*]. 1665 D. Dudley *Metallum Martis* (1854) 31 Nay, the Ploughman often breaks his Share point off if it be made of coldshare Iron. 1674 I. Sturdie *Iron Ore* i. in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 696 Some makes Coldshire-Iron, that is, such as is brittle when it is cold; another sort makes Redshire. 1681 Yarranton *Eng. Impr.* II. 155 The Colshore-Iron which is made in Staffordshire. 1730 *Beware of Bubbles* 2 Mr. Wood in his paper says there are four sorts of Iron viz. Redshort, Coldshort, Best-tough, and Ordinary-tough. 1773 Jesson & Wright *Specif. of Patent* No. 1054. 2 When the metal appears to be red short or coal short. 1794 S. Williams *Hist. Vermont* 316 The iron is mostly of the coldshire kind. 1795 Pearson in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 342 The presence of phosphoric acid has been shown to be the occasion of the variety of iron, named cold short; which is brittle when cold, but not when ignited. 1864 Percy *Iron & Steel* 64 Phosphorus even in small quantity has a decided effect upon .. iron at ordinary temperatures, rendering it *cold-short,* i.e. brittle while cold.

fig. 1832 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) III. 166 His feelings have been hammered, till they are cold-short.

Hence **Cold-shortness.**

1887 J. A. Phillips *Metallurgy* 323 The characteristic of Cleveland iron is cold-shortness.

Cold shoulder. Used *fig.*, chiefly in the phrase *to show the cold shoulder,* explained in the Glossary to the *Antiquary* as 'To appear cold and reserved'; now also *To give the cold shoulder*: to display intentional and marked coldness, or studied indifference.

(A 'cold shoulder of *mutton*' as a dish has suggested many puns and allusive uses.)

1816 Scott *Antig.* xxxiii, 'The Countess's dislike didna gang farther at first than just showing o' the cauld shouther.' 1824 — *St. Ronan's* xxx, 'I must tip him the cold shoulder, or he will be pestering me eternally.' 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* lxvi, He gives me the cold shoulder on this very matter. 1860 Thackeray *Lovel* i, [She] got to dislike me at last and to show me the cold shoulder. 1864 *Reader* 611 The cold shoulder given from the Admiralty. 1884 *Illust. Lond. News* 9 Feb. 137/1 The cold shoulder is not a palatable dish.

Cold-shoulder, *v.* [f. prec.] **1.** *trans.* To treat (a person) with deliberate and marked coldness or contemptuous neglect.

a 1845 Hood *Drop of Gin* iii, [They] snub, neglect, cold-shoulder, and cut The ragged pauper, misfortune's butt. 1871 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Mar. 11 Men of good name belonging to good clubs who find themselves cold-shouldered there.

2. To treat (a subject) with coldness and contempt, to slight.

1872 *Daily News* 18 Mar., The War-office authorities are assiduously 'cold shouldering' the Easter Monday Review. 1885 *Leeds Mercury* 14 Jan. 7 They need have no fear that the question would be coldshouldered.

Cold water. [see Cold *a.* 2.] Water at its natural temperature, which is always many degrees below that of the human body, as opposed to *warm* or *hot water.* Often referred to as the simplest and most typical beverage; also as used for washing or bathing, or in hydropathy.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. x. 42 Cælc wætres caldes. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* ibid., Anne drinc cealdes wæteres. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., Ænne drinc chealdes wæteres. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 152 Þenne suppe bihoued þe coge of þe colde water, & þenne þe cry ryses. 1611 Bible *Prov.* xxv. 25 As cold waters to a thirstie soule: so is good newes from a farre countrey. 1798 Duncan *Annals Med.* III. 21 Dr. Currie encouraged him to drink largely of cold water and lemonade. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 397 Historical Sketch of the Use of the Affusion of Cold Water. 1843 Abdy *Water Cure* 106 How the sudden application of cold water acts on the body. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 31 The extremes of poverty and ascetic penance, it would seem, never reach cold water in England.

†**b.** Formerly, the water of baptism; the font.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 309 Kyng Clodoneus was his godfader and took hym of þe cold water [*de fonte suscepit*]. *Ibid.* VI. 451 Edmond feng Anlaf of þe colde water.

c. *To throw cold water on* (alluding to the shock thus given to the naked body): to heap discouragement on, disparage, 'damp'.

1808 *Trial Gen. Whitelocke* (ed. Mottley) II. 442 He had stated that I was throwing cold water on everything he did. 1883 Mrs. Bishop in *Leisure Hour* 86/2 Who threw cold water on the idea.

d. *attrib.*, as in *cold water physician*; esp. with reference to hydropathy, as *cold water cure, treatment,* etc.; or (sportively) to the Total Abstinence movement, as *cold water army,* etc.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 243 [Asclepiades] brought vp first the allowing of cold water .. to sick persons; and took pleasure to be called the Cold-water Physitian. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 323 The cold-water treatment has in our hands been very successful. 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIII. 173 The cold-water cure has been much and advantageously employed in diseases of the cord.

Hence **Cold-wa·terish** *a.*

1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* (1886) 152 That somewhat cold-waterish region.

Cole (kōᵘl), *sb.*¹ Now *rare* except in *comb.* Forms: (1 **cáwel, cáwl, cául,** ?**cál**), 4 **col,** 5– **cole,** (5 **coole, coule, koule, chool, cowle, coyle, coylle, cool(e**; also 3–4 **cal,** 3–9 **cale,** 6– **kail,** 8– KALE, q. v.). [The ME. *col, cole,* and the northern equivalent *cal, kal* (now KALE, *kail*), point back either to an OE. *cál*, contr. from *cáwel, cáwl*, or to the ON. *kál*: ad. L. *caul-is* stem, stalk, cabbage (see CAUL), whence It. *cavolo*, Pr. *coul*, Sp. *col*, OF. *chol*, F. *chou*. In the other Teutonic langs. ON. *kál* (Sw. *kål*, Da. *kaal*), also OHG. *chôl* (from **chaul*), MHG. *kôl*, mod. G. *kohl*, beside which appear OHG. *chôlo* m., *chôla* f., MHG. *kôle*, MDu. *côle* f., Du. *kool* f., all introduced with the plant from Latin-speaking countries at an early date. So also in the Celtic langs., Ir. and Gael. *cál*, Welsh *cawl*, Corn. *caul*, Manx *kail*, Breton *kaol*. The frequent ME. CAUL was perh. taken afresh from L. *caulis*.]

1. A general name for various species of *Brassica*; now *esp.* Rape (*B. Napus*); also applied to Sea-Kale (*Crambe maritima*).

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 80 Nim..þone bradan cawel nioþoweardne. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 12526 (Trin.) Whil þei were þat col gederonde. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxiv. (1495) 677 Some coole is Somer coole and some is Wynter cole. *c* **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 48 Take cole and strype hom thorowghe thi honde. *c* **1450** *Cookery Bks.* 69 Take Colys, and stripe hem faire fro the stalkes. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 114/1 Hys gardyn where he had sette cooles and wortes. **1491** — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. vii. 11 b/2, A lytyll drie brede & wortes of chool. **1551** TURNER *Herbal* I. G ij a, Cole taken after meat, dryueth away the euel..yt cummeth of surffettyng. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* II. xli. 317 Rape Cole hath one single long root. **1699** EVELYN *Acetaria* 15 The..Sprouts..of the Cole are very delicate. **1749** B. WILKES *Eng. Butterfl.* 51 The Brassica sylvestris, or Wild Cole. **1813** A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* I. 209 Three or four small fields of cole.

†**b.** *Cabbage-cole*: a kind of *Brassica* forming a 'cabbage' or head, as the common cabbage.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 135 Coleworts or Cole are much vsed to be eaten, especially the Cabbage-Cole.

†**2.** Pottage; = KALE or *kail. Obs.*

c **1460** *Towneley Myst., Mactacio Abel* 18 My master suppys no coyle bot cold. *Ibid., Proc. Noe* 30 A measse of wedows coylle. **1674** RAY *N. C. Words, Cole* or *Keal*, Potage.

3. *Comb.*, as †*cole-plant*; **cole-garth,** a cabbage-garden; **cole-rape,** a name given in some Dictionaries to the Turnip, *Brassica Rapa*; †**cole-stock,** a cabbage-stalk; †**cole-worm,** a caterpillar that feeds on the cabbage; in Sc. *kale-worm*. See also COLESEED, COLEWORT.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. XVIII. xiv. 66 The Village..a jumble of cottages and *colegarths. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 273, I haue porettes and percyl and moni *Colplontes. **1468** *Medulla Gram.* in *Cath. Angl.* 51 *Magutus*, a *col stook. *Ibid., Eruca*, a *coolwyrm or a carlok. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 51/2 Cale worme, *eruca*.

†**Cole,** *sb.*² *Obs.* Also 4 **colle,** 6 **coll.** [A word of unknown etymology, and even of uncertain existence, inferred from the following examples (some of which might possibly be explained otherwise), and from COLE-PROPHET.]

1. ? A conjuring trick; jugglery.

a **1307** in *Pol. Songs* (1839) 157 Ȝet ther sitteth somenours syexe other sevene..For everuch a parosshe heo polketh in pyne, Ant clastreth with heore colle. **1399** LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* IV. 24 [They] ffeyned sum ffolie, that ffailid hem neuer And cast it be colis with her conceill at euene, To have preuy parlement for profit of hem-self. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* I. x. (1867) 20 Coll vnder canstyk, she can playe on bothe handis, Dissimulacion well she vnderstandis. **1564** BECON *Display. Pop. Mass* Wks. (1844) 260 Therefore can ye not play cole under candlestick cleanly, nor whip master Wynchard above the board.

2. A deceiver, cheat, sharper (at dice). (Cf. quots. s.v. COLL *sb.*³, appar. in sense of 'dupe', but referring to gaming.)

1532 *Dice-Play* (1850) 25 To teach the young cock to crowe, all after the cheators kind, the old cole instructeth the young in the terms of his art. *Ibid.* 29 This new nurtured novice..is become so good a scholar, that he..hath been snapper with the old cole at 2 or 3 deep strokes.

3. So perh. in *Colle tregetour* (= juggler who used mechanical devices, conjurer), where however *Colle* may be a proper name.

c **1384** CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 187 There saugh I Colle tregetour..Pleye an uncouthe thyng to telle: I saugh him carien a wind-melle Vnder a walshe-note shale.

Cole (kōᵘl), *sb.*³ *Cant.* Also 9 **coal.** [Generally thought to be an old slang use of *cole* = COAL.] Money. *To post the cole*: to pay down the money.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 13 Cole, Money of any sort. **1676** *Warning for Housekprs.* 6 We bite the Culley of his Cole. *c* **1684** *Roxb. Ballads* VII. 19 My pocket with Cole to encrease. **1771–2** *Batchelor* (1773) II. 24 Cole is a cant word amongst my news-boys and other black-guards, for cash, pounds, shillings, pence, and farthings..His uncle cannot slack his jokes, But always pays the Cole. **1781** BURGOYNE *Lord of Manor* III. (D.), Come, my soul, Post the cole; I must beg or borrow. **1832** HOOD in *Athenæum* 444 It would not suit me to write..even if they offered..to post the cole. **1870** *Punch* I. 61/1 The Royal Academy still owes a heavy debt to landscape-painting, but we are glad it has 'posted the coal' in payment of a first instalment.

†**Cole,** *sb.*⁴ *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Variously conjectured to be F. *col* neck, and ON. *kollr* head, top.]

c **1500** *Robin Hood* (Ritson) 49 Our Kynge was grete above his cole A brode hat on his crowne.

†**Cole,** *v.*¹ *Obs.* [Etymol. uncertain: it has been conjectured to be identical with the next vb.; also, to be a by-form of KILL, in southern ME. *cüllen*; but there are difficulties.] **a.** To cut off (*e.g.* the head). **b.** To 'cut off', kill, slay.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 2754 (Cott.) Þi rightwisnes may not thole For þe wike þat þou þe dught cole. *Ibid.* 3135 He wald leuer his child cole [*v.r.* spille] þan of his lauerd wrath to thole. *Ibid.* 11862 Ne mai na liueand man it [þe stinck] thole, And þar-wit he dos his leche cole. *Ibid.* 13175 A sargant sent he to Iaiole And iohan hefd comanded to cole.

Cole, *v.*² *Sc.* [Etymol. uncertain: Jamieson unites it with *coll, cow* to poll, top; but that is on phonetic grounds unsatisfactory; *cole* is (kuᵊl), but *coll* is (kou) in south of Scotl.] To cut away obliquely; to hollow *out*.

a **1800** *Nithsdale Song* (Jam.) High-coled stockings and laigh-coled shoon. *Mod. Sc.* You must cole it out more under the arms.

Cole, *v.*³, obs. form of CULL *v.*

Cole, obs. f. COAL, COOL, COLEE; see COLL *sb.*⁵

Colect, etc.: see COLL-.

Cole·ctomy. *Surg.* [f. Gr. κόλον COLON + ἐκτομή cutting out: cf. *anatomy*.] 'Excision of part of the colon' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

†**Colee·.** *Obs.* Also 4 **cole.** [ME., a. OF. *colee* blow, stroke, prop. blow on the neck, in It. *collāta*, f. L. *coll-um* neck.] A blow, stroke; *esp.* the stroke with the flat of a sword given in dubbing a knight; = ACCOLADE.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 623 Clyffurd and wauss [= Vaux] maid a melle Quhar cliffurd raucht him a cole. *c* **1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xxx. (1869) 193 A knyght oweth wel to suffre colee or he entre in to stour. *c* **1450** *Mirour Saluacioun* 4117 Crist toke the ordre of knyght with the colee certayne.

Coleer, obs. form of COLLAR.

Cole-fish: see COAL-FISH.

1577 *Durham Wills* (Surtees) I. 421, ixᵉⁿ coopell of cole fysshe xs.

Cole-flory, -flower, obs. ff. CAULIFLOWER.

Colege, obs. form of COLLEAGUE, COLLEGE.

Cole-goose: see COAL-GOOSE, cormorant.

Cole-head, -hoding, -hood: see COAL-HOOD.

Coleire, obs. f. CALOYER (Lithgow 1632).

Colemanite (kōᵘ·lmănəit). *Min.* [Named 1884 after W. T. Coleman.] A mineral found in California, akin to Priceite: see quot.

1884 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XXVII. 493 Colemanite is a hydrous borate of calcium.

Colemie: see COLMEY, a fish.

Colemouse, var. of COALMOUSE, a bird.

Colen (earth, etc.): see COLOGNE.

Colendar, -er, -re, obs. ff. COLANDER.

Coleophyll, -phyl (kǫ·lĭ₁ofil). *Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *coleophyllum*, f. Gr. κολεός sheath + φύλλον leaf.] (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot., Coleophyll*, or *Coleoptile*, the first leaf which follows the cotyledon in endogens, and ensheaths the succeeding leaves.

Hence **Co:leophy·llous** *a.*, having a coleophyll.

Coleopter (kǫlĭ₁ǫ·ptəɪ). [see next, and cf. F. *coleoptère* coleopterous insect.] A member of the Coleoptera: see next.

1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* (1863) I. 340 Flies and coleopters buzzed through the open windows, and flopped among the glasses. **1864** *Social Sc. Rev.* I. 367 A large coleopter..described as belonging to the genus Lamia.

‖**Coleoptera** (kǫlĭ₁ǫ·ptĕră), *sb. pl. Zool.* Rarely in sing. **coleopteron**; see also prec. [mod.L. (neut. pl.), a. Gr. κολεόπτερος sheath-winged (f. κολεός sheath + πτερόν wing), used by Aristotle to describe insects of the beetle kind.] A large and important order of insects, distinguished by having the anterior pair of wings converted into elytra or hard sheaths which cover the other pair when not in use; the Beetles. (See BEETLE *sb.*² I.)

1763 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 659 Coleoptera..an order of insects..known in English by the general name of beetles. **1873** GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* xxvii. 375 Some of the coleoptera described would seem to be now extinct. **1875** HOUGHTON *Sk. Brit. Insects* 155 The Strepsipteron has certain characters in common with a coleopteron.

b. Formerly applied to the elytra of beetles. (Spelt *coleoptra* in Kirby and Spence.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvi. IV. 333 *Explanat. Terms, Coleoptra*, the two elytra spoken of together. *Ibid.* xlviii. IV. 439 The older naturalists..would call it 'the *coccinella* with red *coleoptra*, having seven black dots'.

Coleo·pteral, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Pertaining or relating to the Coleoptera.

1887 *Athenæum* 26 March 419 Animated by true coleopteral ardour.

Coleo·pteran, *sb.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] A member of the Coleoptera. **1847** in CRAIG.

Coleo·pterist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] A naturalist who studies the Coleoptera.

1852 (in oral use). **1865** DOUGLAS & SCOTT *Brit. Hemiptera* 6 The instruments of capture used by the Coleopterist.

Coleo·pteroid, *a.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] Like or akin to the Coleoptera.

1889 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* (ed. 3) I. 595 The elytra of Coleopteroid insects have also been..discovered in the Carboniferous rocks of Silesia.

Coleopteron, singular of COLEOPTERA, q.v.

Coleopterous (kǫlĭ₁ǫ·ptĕrəs), *a.* [f. Gr. κολεόπτερ-ος + -OUS: see COLEOPTERA.] Belonging to the Coleoptera or Beetles; having elytra.

1791 *Trans. Linnean Soc.* I. 87, I discovered several small coleopterous insects in its crevices. **1804** CARLISLE in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 25 Coleopterous insects become torpid at 34°. **1871** DARWIN *Desc. Man.* I. x. 381 The stridulating organs in the different coleopterous families.

Coleoptile (kǫlĭ₁ǫ·ptil). *Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. κολεός sheath + πτίλον feather. So in Fr.] = COLEOPHYLL, q. v.

Coleoptra: see COLEOPTERA.

‖**Coleorhiza** (kǫ:lĭ₁orəi·ză). *Bot.* [f. Gr. κολεός sheath + ῥίζα root.] The sheath enveloping the radicle or rudimentary root in the embryo of grasses and other phanerogams; the root-sheath.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* **1880** GRAY *Struct. Bot.* ii. 26 The radicle is completely enclosed by..a peculiar sheath..named the Coleorhiza. **1882** VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 638 In Ranunculus Ficaria, a tuberous lateral root is produced below the primary axis of the embryo, sheathed by a coleorhiza.

Coleoverthwart: see COLL-.

Cole-perch = *coal-perch*: see COAL 16.

Cole-pixie: see COLT-PIXIE.

†**Cole-prophet.** *Obs.* Also **col-, coll-** (written both conjointly and separately); also later **cold(e prophet.** [Apparently f. COLE *sb.*², a conjuring trick, or deceiver, cheat. The later *cold prophet* is evidently a perversion by 'popular etymology'; it shows that the sense of *cole* was forgotten by 1579; also that the word had in 16th c. a long *ō*, and was not ME. *cole* = *cool*.]

One who pretends, by magic or occult means, to predict the future, tell fortunes, etc.; a wizard, sorcerer, diviner, necromancer, fortune-teller.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 707/1 [No] nede to send ani such coll prophetes as these heretikes are, to teache his church the faithe. **1559** *Mirr. Mag., Owen Glendour* xxxi, I found I was the hartles hare And not the beast Colprophete did declare. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 17 Ye plaie coleprophet who takth in hande, To knowe his answere before he do his errande. **1574** *Life 70th Abp. Canterb.* Pref. C vij b, Conjuring witches and coleprophetes, seduced by the lying spyrite as was Merline. **1579** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 78 You may Gentleman accompt me for a colde Prophet, thus hastely to deuine of your disposition. **1584** R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* IX. iii. 137 To plaie the cold prophet, as to recount it good or bad lucke, when salt or wine falleth on the table. **1601** DEACON & WALKER *Answ. Darel* 40 Some supernaturall Coleprophet. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 1014 (N.) As hee was most vainely persuaded by the cold prophets, to whom he gave no small credit. **1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 533 He foretold the death of this cold Prophet.

Coler, obs. f. CHOLER, COLLAR, -IER, COLOUR.

Colera, obs. f. CHOLERA (in sense *choler*).

Colerage: see CULERAGE.

Coleraith: see CULREATH.

Cole-rake, colrake. Also 5 **coolerake, colrak(e**; also β. 6– **coulrake,** 8 **cowl-rake, cou-rake.** [perh. orig. f. *col, cole,* COAL (in its sense of *cinder*) + RAKE. But there is difficulty phonetically with the forms *coul-, cowl-rake* and mod. dial. *cou'rake*, unless these have been assimilated to the dial. vb. COUL, to rake towards one.]

1. An instrument used for raking the cinders or ashes out of an oven or furnace.

α. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 88 Coole rake [*v. r.* colrake], *restellum, batillum.* *c* **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 613 *Stalerum*, a colrake. *c* **1475** *Pict. Voc.* ibid. 809 *Hoc jocabulum*, a colrake. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 72 A Colrake, *trulla.* **1538** ELYOT *Bibliotheca, Rutabulum*, a coole rake to make cleane an oven. **1577** STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* VI. 27 The colerake sweeping of a pufloafe baker. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Rouable*, or *Rable*, a cole rake.

β. **1572** *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 349 In the kitching One Rakingcroke, one Iron por, one pele, one iro' coulrake ijs. viij*d.* **1853** *Whitby Gloss., Coulrake*, the iron rake for the ashes at kitchen firesides. **1883** *Almondb. & Huddersf. Gloss., Coulrake*, variously pronounced cou'rake, colerake, and co'rake. Used chiefly for drawing coals upon the fire.

2. A similar instrument for other purposes.

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 194 The instruments to digge withal..spades, howes or mattocks and pickaxes a colerake and a payre of clampes. **1633** T. JAMES *Voy.* 79, I put some to make Col-rakes [to] rake a hole in the sands to let downe our Rudder. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Col-rake*, a shovel used to stir lead ore when it is being washed.

3. (In β forms) A mud-scraper, a muck-rake.

1788 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh. Gloss., Cowl-rake*, a mud scraper. **1811** WILLAN *West-riding Yorksh. Gloss., Coul* vb., to put together dung, mud, dirt, etc. *Coul-rake*, the instrument by which this is performed.

Colere, obs. form of CHOLER, COLLAR.

Coleron, obs. pl. of CULVER.

Colery, obs. f. COALERY; var. of COLLYRIE.

Coleseed (kōu·lsīd). [f. COLE *sb.*[1] + SEED; cf. MLG. *kôlsât* (*c* 1300), Du. *koolzaad*, Ger. *kohlsaat*, Da. *kaalsäd*, Sw. *kålsat*; and see COLZA.]

†**1.** The seed of the cabbage or its varieties.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 72 Nim .. cawel sæd & cyllelendran.

2. The seed of *Brassica campestris* or *Napus*, var. *oleifera*, the source of 'rape' or 'sweet' oil; also the plant, cultivated for its seed.

[In this sense ad. Du. or LG. *c* 1600. It had long been cultivated in the Netherlands and North Germany; Gerarde (1597) had 'heard it reported, that it [*Nauew gentle*] is at this day sowne in England for the same purpose.']

1670 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 53 A rich harvest of hemp and cole-seed. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Marle*, Coleseed, Hop-Clover, or any other Sort of Grass Seeds, grow very well on marl'd Ground. 1787 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 2) II. 708 Its seeds [*Brassica Napus*] which are called Cole seed; afford a large quantity of expressed oil, called Rape oil. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 187 The ground is prepared for rape or cole-seed, in the same manner as for a crop of turnips. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 144 *Brassica Napus* (Rape or Cole-seed).. Plant biennial.

Cole-slaw (kōu·l¡slɔ̄). *U. S.* Also **-slaugh, cold slaw.** [a. Du. *koolsla*, reduced form of *koolsalade*, f. *kool* cabbage + *salade*, pronounced *salâ'e s'lâ.*] Sliced cabbage dressed with salt, pepper, vinegar, etc., eaten either raw or slightly cooked.

1862 tr. *Hugo's Misérables* III. 499 To leave my whole plateful without touching it! My coleslaugh which was so good. 1886 MRS. RORER *Philad. Cook Bk.* 241 *Cold Slaw*, 1 quart of cut cabbage, etc. .. Serve when very cold.

Coless, obs. form of CULLIS, broth.

Co-lessee, co-lessor: see Co- 3 c.

Cole-staff, var. of COWL-STAFF.

Colesule (kɒ·lsiul). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *colesula*, irreg. dim. of Gr. κολεός sheath.] The name given by Necker to the small membranous sheath enclosing the spore-sac of liverworts; the perianthium.

1882 B. CARRINGTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 718 On section of the colesule a number of minute .. bodies are found.

†**Co·let.** *Obs.* Also 5 **-ette, -yte, -ytte, collect, 6 collet.** [Shortened form of ACOLYTE, q.v. It is not clear whether the loss of the *a* was due to aphesis, or to mistaking it for the indefinite article: cf. *a natomie.*] = ACOLYTE.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Thess.* Prol., By Titicus, a dekene, and Honesym, a colyt [1388 Onesimus, the acolit]. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1549 Clerkez & colettes at to þe kirke longen. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 38/2 Fyrst benet, than colet, subdecon, deacon, and than preest. 1500 *Ortus Voc., Accolitus, serviens in missâ habens ordinem*, a collect. 1530 PALSGR. 207/1 Collet, the seconde order, *acolite*. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1570) II. 1681/1 The lowest vesture, which they had onely in takyng Benet and Collet. 1760-5 BURN *Eccl. Law* (1785) I. 2 Acolythus, ἀκολουθος, in our old English called a colet.

Colet, -ette, obs. ff. COLLECT, COLLET.

Cole-tit, a common variant of COAL-TIT.

Coleture, var. of COLATURE, *Obs.*

‖ **Coleus** (kōu·lĭəs). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. κολεός sheath, so called from the union of the filaments.] A genus of Labiate plants, allied to the Mints; some species, natives of Malaysia and Polynesia, are distinguished by their brilliant foliage, and are well-known ornaments of greenhouses, and of gardens in the summer months.

[1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Coleus*..annual herbs..rarely shrubs.] 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 417 Branches of coleus, crotons, and other beautiful foliage plants. 1888 *Blackw. Mag.* June 766 Crotons and coleus.

†**Co·leweigh,** *sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [? f. *cole*, COAL + WEIGH.] A lever.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVII. xxviii. 649 They began .. to heave and to weigh it [the Port-cullis] from the ground with leavers and cole-weighs [*vectibus*].

Hence †**Co·leweigh** *v.*, to raise with a lever.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 238 So coleweigh up your pole.

Colewort (kōu·lwʊɹt). *arch.* Also 4-5 **cool-**, 6-7 **col-**. [f. COLE *sb.*[1] + WORT plant.]

1. Originally, a general name for any plant of the cabbage kind, genus *Brassica* (of which the varieties were formerly less distinct than now).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 100 Growynge of coolwortis and oþer wedis. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. CXXV. 143 a/1 Wyth the leues of the coole wortes that men cast out of my kechin. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. vi. 551 There be divers sortes of Colewurtes, not muche lyke one another. 1591 SPENSER *Muiopotmos* 199 Fat Colworts, and comforting Perseline. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 518 We see that Water-mint turneth into field-mint and the Colewort into Rape by neglect. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Mar., A poor Lenten dinner of colworts and bacon. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* vii. 216 Their food was..broth made of coleworts and bacon. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 32 As the gardener's hand Picks from the colewort a green caterpillar.

b. *Cabbage-colewort*: a colewort that hearts or forms a cabbage.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH, *Countr. Farm* 165 Cabage-colewort, which are called white or apple Coleworts.

2. In later times, applied especially to those varieties that do not heart, *e.g.* kale or greens, or to cabbage-plants before they heart.

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 209 Of Colworts, Cabbage and Colly-flowers. Colworts are the best of the three. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 281 Cabbages and coleworts are of this class. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 259 There the cabbage and .. colewort are in equal favour. 1861 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 56 Coleworts (or cabbage-plants half-grown, before they have formed their hearts).

b. *Sea Colewort*: Sea-kale, *Crambe maritima.*

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Sea Colewort*, a Plant that differs from other Coles. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXIII. 324 Sea-Colewort has a globose silique.

3. Applied to the edible terminal bud of a palm-tree; = CABBAGE 3.

1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 91 The colewort which is inclosed in the leaves that grow on the top of this tree is very good to eat.

†**4.** In the proverbial phr. *coleworts twice sodden*, applied to a statement, argument, etc. that has been presented before; 'stale news'. *Obs.*

c 1568 FULKE *Answ. Chr. Protestant* (1577) 84 These colewortes haue bene sodden twise or thryse already. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 391 Which I must omitte, least I set before you Colewortes twise sodden. 1610 BP. HALL *Apol. agst. Brownists* 98 You want variety, when you send in these twise-sodde Coleworts. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 136 It being better sometimes to use a licentious and unwarrantable motion, then alwayes to obtrude the same Coleworts. [So *mod. dial.* 'I don't boil my cabbages twice.' Cf. also *Sc.* 'cauld kale het again.']

5. *attrib.*, as **cole-wort worm.**

1552 HULOET s. v. *Canker worme*, Some do call them the deuyls goldrynge, & some the colewort worme. 1880 *Boy's Own Bk.* 265 Cabbage-worm..colewort-worm, or grub.

†**Co·ley,** *v. Obs.* Also **coly, colly.** [a. OF. *colei-er, colaier, collier* to turn the neck, f. *col, cou* neck (Rom. type *collicare*): cf. *manier* to handle.] *intr.* To turn the neck, turn the head from side to side: said of birds.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. lxxxiv. (1869) 106 While the brid goth coleyinge [*colliant*], hider and thider turnynge the nekke. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A vj b, Yowre hawke colyeth and not beckyth. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Collieth*, a term in Faulconry. 1715 in KERSEY s. v. *Colly.* Hence in BAILEY.

Coley, obs. form of COLLIE.

Coley-florey, obs. form of CAULIFLOWER.

Coleys(e, obs. form of CULLIS, broth.

Colfeke, corrupt form of COLAPHIZE *v.* to cuff.

Colfin, var. form of CALFIN.

†**Co·lfox, colefox.** *Obs.* [f. *col*, COAL + FOX = *coal-fox*, as in *cole-tit*, etc. So Ger. *kohlfuchs, kohlenfuchs* (Grimm), Du. *koolvos* (Kilian). Still a surname and pronounced (kōu·lfɒks).]

The BRANT-FOX, a variety of the fox, distinguished by a greater admixture of black in its fur.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 395 A Colfox ful of sly Iniquitee. [*So 2 MSS*; *Harl. has* cole-fox, *others* col, kolle, kole-fox. Cf. *ibid.* 84 And tipped was his tayle and both his eeris With blak vnlyk the remenant of his heeris.]

Colhoppe, obs. form of COLLOP.

†**Colia·nder.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **cellendre,** 4-5 **coliaundre,** 5 **colyandre,** 6 **-aundir, colander, -onder,** 6-7 **coliander.** [In OE., *cellendre*:—**koljandri*, ad. pop.L. *coliandrum* = L. *coriandrum* CORIANDER: cf. OHG. *chullantar, chullintar*:—**kuljander.* In ME., *coliaundre*, a. OF. *coliandre*, repr. same L. form.] = CORIANDER, q.v.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 218 Genim þas wyrte þe man coliandrum & oðrum naman þam ȝelice cellendre nemneð. 1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xvi. 31 As the seed of coliaundre. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 42 *Coriandrum agreste*..gall. et angl. coliaundre. 1538 TURNER *Libellus, Coriandrum*..appellant angli Coryander aut Colander. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* XXVI. (1636) 46 Coriander commonly called Coliander. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* III. XXVII. (1668) 90 The cure of worms in sheep..take the leaves of Coliander. Abbreviated to *col* by apothecaries, etc.

1813 in A. Young *Agric. Essex* II. 57 The coriander or *col*, as some call it.

b. Applied to the Maiden-hair Fern (*Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*); in full, *coliander maidens-hair.*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 9 s. v. *Adiantum*, Adiantum..may be named in englishe Venus heir or Colonder maidens heir [1551 — *Herbal* I. B iij a, Adiantum hath .. leues lyke coriandres greater leues]. 1562 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 15 b, Mayden heyre called also Colander.

c. *Coliander-seed* (also *fig.* in *slang*: see quot.).

c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Coliander-seed*, Money. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

Coliar, obs. form of COLLIER.

‖ **Colibri** (kɒ·libri). [a. Sp. and F. *colibri*, according to statements in Littré orig. the Carib name.] A kind of humming-bird.

[1715 KERSEY, *Colibus*, the Humming-bird, which is no bigger than a large Fly; yet makes a Noise like a Whirlwind. Hence in BAILEY.] 1740 *Hist. Jamaica* 333 As to Birds .. the most famous is the Colibry or Humming-bird. 1812 SMELLIE tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* XVI. 382 M. de la Condamine never saw Colibris more numerous than in the gardens of Quito. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* III. 347 Buzz of colibri. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xvii. (1878) 279 'Look, Frank, that's a colibri; you've heard of colibris?' Frank looked at the living gem which hung, loud humming, over some fantastic bloom.

Colic (kɒ·lik), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: α. 5-6 **colike, colyke,** 6 **collyke, collic,** 6-7 **collick(e, colicke, colique,** 6-8 **colick,** (7 **collect**), 8- **colic.** β. (*erron.*) 7 **chollick(e, cholicke,** 7-9 **cholick,** 8-9 **cholic.** [a. F. *colique*, ad. L. *colic-us*, a. Gr. κολικ-ός of or pertaining to the κόλον (or κῶλον), lower part of the intestinal canal. (The correct spelling was with *o*, but app. all the MSS. have *ω*.) Although orig. an adj., the term appears to be first found in modern langs. as a sb. repr. med.L. *colica* (*passio*) 'colic passion'.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xlii. (1495) 158 The sykenes that hyght Collica passio comyth of grete streightnesse of that gutte that highte Colon.]

A. *sb.*

1. A name given to severe paroxysmal griping pains in the belly, due to various affections of the bowels or other parts; also to the affections of which such pains are the characteristic symptom.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 87 Colyke, sekeness, *collica passio.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 71 Colike, *colica passio.* *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 8 The coughe and the colyke. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* C iij b, The colike .. ingendreth in a gutte named colon. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 405 The tertian and quartan ague, the itch, the cholicke. 1714 J. PURCELL *Cholick* Index, How to distinguish any of these Cholicks from the Nephretick Cholick. 1740 R. DUNDAS in *Athenæum* 24 Sept. 1887 The whey .. gives me pretty smart colicks. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 537 The term colic, in its etymology, relates to the colon, but it is often applied to paroxysmal, spasmodic pain in other parts. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Oct. 4 That curse of his trade the painter's colic, a form of lead poisoning due to the poisonous materials with which common paints are..compounded.

2. *Comb.* **colic-root,** a name given to three North American medicinal plants, *Aletris farinosa, Dioscorea villosa*, and *Liatris squarrosa*; **colic-water,** some remedy for colic.

1771 MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* (1886) 23 The composition and virtues of her favourite cholic-water. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 35 *Aletris farinosa*, called Colic root and Star grass..It is one of the most intense bitters known.

B. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the colon, as in *Colic arteries*, † *Colic gut* = COLON.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 99 A part of the collick gut. *a* 1646 J. GREGORY *Learned Tracts* 103 An Ulcer of the Entrails..especially of the Cholick Gut. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 196/1 The colic arteries .. form arches.

2. Affecting the colon; of, or of the nature of, colic; in *colic passion* = COLIC A. 1, *colic pains*, etc.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 225 Sciaticke goutes, collicke passions. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xv. § 2 (1622) 156 His intestines .. grieuously tormented him with colique passions. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 484 Intestin Stone and Ulcer, Colic pangs. 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 149 The air..expands and stretches the colon, producing severe cholic pains. 1834 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 186 Stricture of the intestines..gives rise to colic pains.

†**Colic,** *v.* [f. COLIC *sb.*; cf. *to physic.*] *trans.* To affect with colic. Hence **Co·licked, Co·licking** *ppl. adjs.*

1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* III. iii. (1734) 292 To take off the..Colicking Quality of Honey. 1740 — *Regimen* 110 Having the bowels inflated, colicked or griped.

Colical (kɒ·likăl), *a.* ? *Obs.* Also (erron.) **cholical.** [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, colic.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 113 Colicall dolours. 1681 tr. *Willis' Med. Wks.* II. XXVII. 170 The Colical grief doth belong to the infoldings of the Abdomen. 1721 GAY in *G. Colman's Posth. Lett.* (1820) 8 The Cholical humour in my stomach. 1765 HUXHAM *Sea Water* in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 8, I have known it bring on colical pains.

2. Subject to colic.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. XXXVII. (1632) 425 This chollicall kinde of life. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* iv. (1881) 129 Cholical persons will find little comfort in Austria.

Colice, obs. form of CULLIS.

Colicky (kɒ·liki), *a.* Also (erron.) **cholicky.** [f. COLIC + -Y; for the spelling with *ch* see C.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of colic.

1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 15 The scorbutic, colicy, hypochondriac, and other ill Effects. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. XXXV. 256 A colicky disorder, to which she is too subject. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* (1849) 147 A touch of his old cholicky gout. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 43 Colicky pains.

2. Producing or tending to produce colic.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 356 The cholicky vegetables. 1876 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* I. 12 Drinking absinthe and colicky vermouth.

Colie, colier, obs. ff. COALY, COLLIER.

Colieflorie, early form of CAULIFLOWER.

Coliegueship, obs. form of COLLEAGUESHIP.

Colier, obs. var. of CALOYER (Lithgow 1632).

Colies (kōu·liz), *sb. pl. Ornith.* A sing. colie, coly, is rarely, if ever, used. [f. mod.L. generic name *coli-us*, ad. Gr. κολιός a kind of woodpecker mentioned by Aristotle.] A book-name for the *Colidæ*, a family of African birds, known at the Cape of Good Hope as *mouse-birds.*

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 391 *Colidæ* or *Colies*.. African birds, which dwell in bushes and thickets, living in flocks, and feeding on fruits and buds.

Coliform (kōu·lifɔ̄m), *a.* [f. L. type **cŏli-form-is*, f. *cōl-um* strainer: see -FORM.] 'Resembling a strainer or sieve, cribriform; applied to the ethmoid bone' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1851-60).

Coliganes, var. of COLLIGANCE, *Obs.*

Co-limita·neous, *a.* [after L. *collimitāneus*, f. Col- + *limit-em*.] Having the same limits.

1875 Merivale *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxxix. (1877) 669 These again are nearly co-limitaneous with the walls now existing.

Colin (*kǫ*·lin). [Given by Hernandez as the ancient Mexican name of the genus *Ortyx* and its congeners. But the actual Mexican word was *çolin* or *zolin*; Molina, *Vocab. Mexicano y Castellano* (Mexico, 1571) has 'Çolin, codorniz'.

Colin was thus app. an erroneous form, due to omission of the cedilla in printing. From the work of Hernandez (*a* 1628) it passed into those of Nieremberg (1635), Willughby (1676), Ray (1678), Buffon, etc. It has no connexion with the Fr. *Colin* a popular name of a sea-gull (Belon, *Hist. Nat. Oyseaux*, 1555), with which it has by some been confused.]

The American quail or partridge; also called *bob-white*; in pl. the various species of the sub-family *Odontophorinæ* or *Ortyginæ*, to which this belongs.

[Cf. *a* 1628 Hernandez *Nova plantarum, animalium.. Mexicanorum historia* (Rome 1651) 16, 22, 42. 1635 J. Eusebius Nierembergius *Hist. Nat.* (Antwerp) 214, 232.] 1678 Ray tr. *Willughby's Ornithol.* 387, 393 A certain brown bird of the Lake of Mexico is called *Acolin*, because it is of the bigness of a Quail.. Those of New Spain call Quails *Colin*. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Colin*.. the name of an American bird, called by most authors a quail, but supposed by Nieremberg to be rather a species of partridge. 1812 Smellie tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* XII. 439 Colins are very common in New Spain. 1881 *Standard* 2 Mar. 5 It [the Act] includes the Colin, and omits the quail.

Colinder, obs. form of Colander.

Coli·nderies, *sb. pl.* [f. *Colonies* + *India*, with ending as in *Fisheries*, the name of a previous Exhibition. 'Colind' was the registered telegraphic address; whence, *Colindia, Colindies, Colindian*, also proposed names. See *Daily Telegraph* 8 May 1886.] A half-jocular name for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition held in London in 1886.

1886 *Ch. Times* 7 May 347/2 As it is chiefly concerned with the Colonies and India, it has been proposed to call it the 'Colinderies'. 1887 *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 384 The educationally useful exhibits of the late 'Colinderies'.

Coling, variant of Colling.

Coliphonie, obs. form of Colophony.

Colirie, variant of Collyrie.

Coliseum, var. of Colosseum, after med.L. and modern Romanic forms of that word

Colish, obs. form of Coalish.

Colissons, ? corrupt f. Cognizance, sense 5.

1642 R. Carpenter *Exper.* I. xiii. 50 As being God's creatures and bearing his colissons.

Colit, var. of Colet, *Obs.*, acolyte.

‖ **Colitis** (*kǫlə*·*i*·tis). *Med.* [mod.L., f. Col-on + -itis.] Inflammation of the colon.

1860 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 430 Inflammation of the colon (colitis) and rectum (proctitis) furnishes the anatomical characters of dysentery.

† **Coliver,** obs. var. Caliver: see also Culver.

1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 32 Musquet shot, Colyuer shot, quartred shot. 1627—*Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 69 For.. Coliuers, Crabuts, Carbins, there belongs to them Bandiliers, bullet Bags, Wormes.

† **Colk**[1]. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4–5 **colke**, 5 **coke**, 6 **couk**, 9 *dial.* **coak, coke, cowk.** [app. a northern Eng. word: of uncertain origin. In form it agrees with OFris. *kolk* hole, hollow, eye-hole, WFris. *kolcke*, NFris. *kolok*, EFris. *kolk* hole or deep place in the ground filled with water, MLG. and LG. *kolk, kulk*, MDu. *kolck*, Du. *kolk* hole, abyss, whirlpool, gulf; but the connexion of sense is by no means established.]

a. The core of an apple or similar fruit. **b.** The core of a horn, heart of wood, or the like.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 6445 Alle erthe..may likend be Til a rounde appel.. Þat even in myddes has a colke, And swa it may be tille an egge yholke. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 281 An appylle.. fulle roten inwardly At the colke within. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 71 A Colke, *erula*, (*interior pars pomi*). *c* 1488 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 452 Take.. gode appuls, and pyke oute the cokes of hom. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 217/45 Y° Couk of an opple, *cor.* 1781 Hutton *Tour to the Caves* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Coak*, the heart or pith of wood, horns, etc. 1869 R. B. Peacock *Lonsdale Gloss.* (Philol. Soc.) *Coke*, (1) the core of an apple. (2) The interior or core-part of a horn, the pith of wood, etc. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Colke*, the core of an apple, etc.

Colk[2]. Also **kolk.** [Identical with EFris. *kolke*, which however is the Black Diver.] A local name for the Eider-duck.

c 1549 D. Monro *West. Iles* (MS.,=p. 47 ed. 1774) In yis Ile [Swilskeray] yair hantis ane fowl callit ye Colk, little les nor ane goose, quha cummis in vair to ye land to lay his eggis, and to cleck his birdis. 1586 Holinshed *Chron.* (1807) I. 73 The Colke foule, which is little lesse than a goose. 1703 Martin *West. Isles* (1716) 25. 1808 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* V. 243 In the islands there is..a migratory bird, called by Martin colk, by others eider duck.

b. See quot. (Perhaps an error.)

1833 Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* (ed. Rennie), *Colk*, a name for the King Eyder. 1864 Atkinson *Prov. Names Birds.*

Colke (*Cath. Angl.*): see Coll *v.*[2]

Colkethor, obs. form of Colcothar.

† **Co·lkin,** *v. Obs. rare.* [cf. Da. *kulka* to gulp, ODu. *kolcken* to swallow or to gulp in, Ger. *kolken* to swallow or suck in as a whirlpool.] ? To gasp.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5323 Qui colkins þou, ser conquirour, & crabbis so þi saule?

† **Co·lknyfe.** *Obs.* [perh. f. Cole *sb.*[1] + Knife.] A long or large knife; perhaps the same as the Scotch *kail-gully* 'a large knife, used for cutting and shearing down coleworts' (Jamieson).

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.*, *Prima Pastorum* 85 Bosters and bragers God kepe us fro, That with thare long dagers dos mekylle wo, From alle bylle hagers with colknyfes that go.

† **Coll,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. Coll *v.*[1]] An embrace round the neck.

1604 Middleton *Witch* 71 A kisse, a coll, a sip of blood.

† **Coll,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* ? A bundle.

1512 *Will of W. Willis* (Somerset Ho.), ix Collis of Gynger.. x Collis of Clowys. *c* 1524 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary Hill Lond.* (Nichols 1797) 126 Two lode of fawle wode in bellets, in colls.

Coll, *sb.*[3] ? var. of Cull, fool, dupe, simpleton.

1657 T. Jordan *Walks Isling.* II. xii, We are no colls you, you must not flam us. 1674 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* (1816) 334 These rooks..discover some inexperienced young gentleman..unskilled in the quibbles and devices there practised; these they call lambs or colls.

† **Coll,** *sb.*[4] *Obs. Oxford slang.* College ale.

1726 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* xxxiii. 173 Men, who..make them their evening entertainment over a tankard of coll, and a pipe of tobacco. *Ibid.* xxxiv. 181 The fellows valued themselves for having the best single and double coll in the university.

Coll, cole, *sb.*[5] *Sc.* [Thought by some identical with Icel. *kollr* top, summit, crown, round head. Its relation to Coil *sb.*[5], used in same sense, is uncertain.] A cock of hay.

1768 Ross *Helenore* 53 (Jam.) Aneth a coll of hay. 1823 *Caledon. Merc.* 6 Sept. (Jam.), Hay..is selling from the cole at the rate of from 6*d.* to 7*d.* per stone.

† **Coll,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 4–5 **koll**; 4–7 **colle**; see also Cull. [Either aphetic form of *acole*, Accole, or a. F. *cole-r* = *accoler* to put the arms round the neck, deriv. of F. *col*:—L. *collum* neck.]

1. *trans.* To throw one's arms round the neck of; to embrace, hug. Often *absol.*

c 1320 R. Brunne *Medit.* 932 She kolled hyt, she clypped hyt up on here brest. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 425 Whi colles þow aboute þe swire þat ilche dame? 1388 Wyclif *Gen.* xxxiii. 4 And so Esau ran aȝens his brothir, and collide [1382 cleppide] hym. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 122 To colle and kysse theym. 1594 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* iv. iii, Her silver arms will coll me round about. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. III. iv. (1651) 483 Full liberty to sing, dance, kiss, coll. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xix. (1737) 85 They coll'd and clipt us about the Neck.

fig. 1537 Latimer *Serm. bef. Convoc.* 6 In hart and worke they coll and kisse him.

2. *transf.* To clasp, hug.

c 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xxvi. 97 The mast of the shippe, which [he] enbraced & colled sore fast wyth bothe his armes. 1575 Turberv. *Venerie* lxxvii. 215 They are maruelous strong in their pawes, wherwith they coll in a Manne or Dogge, in suche sorte, that many times they kill and smoother them. 1606 R. Turnbull in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xv. 5 As the ivy colleth and claspeth the oak.. so the usurer colleth..and claspeth in arms the borrower.

¶ Confused in Dicts. with Cole *v.*[1], q.v.

Coll, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Also 6 **coul**, and see Cow. [Of doubtful etymology: perhaps related to Icel. *kollr* head, poll, shaven crown, *kolla* a beast without horns, a pollard or polled cow, etc. In Icel. *kolla* has only the sense 'to hit on the head', but Norw. *kylla* has the sense 'to poll, prune, cut'.] *trans.* To poll, cut off the hair of, shear, clip, cut close. Ascham uses *coul* for 'to pare or cut down the feather of an arrow'.

Hence **Colled** *ppl. a.*; **Co·lling** *vbl. sb.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 72 To Colle [*printed* colke], *tondere.* 1535 Coverdale *Isa.* xv. 2 All their heades were colled, and all their beardes shauen. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 128 In couling or sheryng [the feather of an arrow], whether high or lowe. *Ibid.* 131 You maye knowe it afore it be pared ..and agayne when it is colde. 1617 Markham *Caval.* v. 20 Then you shall take a paire of sharpe colling sheares and colle the inside of his eares, as close to the skinne as may bee. 1808–79 Jamieson, *To coll the hair*, to poll it. *To coll the candle*, to snuff the candle. 1877 Lytteil *Landm.* I. ii. 20 To write the last term in a colled or syncopated form.

Coll, var. of Cole *sb.*[2]

[**Coll,** a frequent misreading in reprints, glossaries, and dictionaries for Toll.]

Coll(e, var. of Cowl, *Obs.*, tub, barrel

Colla, pl. of Collum.

† **Collabefa·ction.** *Obs.*—° [f. L. *collabefacĕre* to cause to collapse.] 'A destroying, wasting, or decaying' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Collaborate (*kǫ*·*l*æ·bŏre·it), *v.* [f. mod.F. *collaborer*, or its original, L. *collabŏrā-re* (f. *col-* together + *labŏrāre* to work, Labour): see -ate.] *intr.* To work in conjunction with another or others, to co-operate; *esp.* in a literary or artistic production, or the like.

1871 J. H. Appleton *Life & Lit. Relics* (1881) 25 The collaborators of the *Revue critique*, especially those who collaborate for the *Academy*. 1882 V. Lee in *Contemp. Rev.* XLII. 850 Composers who collaborated with Metastasio in the opera of the eighteenth century.

Hence **Collaborating** *ppl. a.*, etc.

1872 G. Eliot *Middlemarch* I. 269 The ingenious work of the collaborating authors.

‖ **Collaborateur** (*kǫ*·laboratör). [Fr.; on L. type *collabŏrātor* (quoted by Du Cange in med.L.), f. *collabŏrāre*: see prec.] = Collaborator.

1801 H. C. Robinson *Diary* (1869) I. v. 107 A body of poor students called collaborateurs..who assist the more wealthy but less advanced. 1888 Frith *Autobiog.* III. xiv. 253 An accomplished author, friend and collaborateur of Dickens.

Collaboration (*kǫ*·*l*æ·bŏre·i·shən). [n. of action, f. L. *collabŏrāre* to Collaborate: prob. immediately from French.] United labour, co-operation; *esp.* in literary, artistic, or scientific work.

1860 C. Reade *Eighth Commandm.* 374 It is plain that collaboration was not less..than it now is in France. 1889 *Spectator* 19 Oct. 522/1 Improvised by that fertile writer in collaboration with MM. Arsène Houssaye and Verteuil.

Collaborator (*kǫ*·*l*æ·bŏre·itəɹ). [agent-sb., in L. form, f. *collabŏrāre* to Collaborate: prob. after F. *collaborateur*.] One who works in conjunction with another or others; *esp.* in literary, artistic, or scientific work.

1802 Bentham *Wks.* X. 395 He was a collaborator of Mirabeau's. 1884 Symonds *Shaks. Predecessors* x. § 4. 370 [Shakspere] was probably engaged as a collaborator with unknown poets in the preparation of new plays.

† **Colla·chrymate,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *collacrimāt-us*, pa. pple. of *collacrimāre*: see next.] Mingled with tears, accompanied with weeping.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 53 Our Saviours collachrimate Oration.

† **Colla·chrymate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *collacrimāt-* ppl. stem of *collacrimāre*, f. *col-* together + *lacrimāre* to shed tears, weep, f. *lacrima* (in med. spelling *lachryma*) tear: see -ate.]

1. *trans.* To weep together with, or in sympathy with; to commiserate.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 13 b, A Tormentor would collachrymate my case. 1623 in Cockeram. 1656 in Blount.

2. To exude in the form of tears.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 342 One whereof is collachrymated out of black Camelæon Thistle.

† **Colla·chryma·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action, f. as prec.: see -ation.] Weeping together.

1623 Cockeram, *Collachrimation*, a weeping with. *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xlviii, The Collachrymation of the Romans and their confederates at the Decease of Germanicus Drusus.

Collacion, obs. form of Collation.

Collack, obs. form of Collock.

† **Collacta·neous,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *collactāne-us* (f. *col-* together + *lact-* milk) + -ous.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Collactaneous*, that is nursed with the same milk. 1678 Phillips, *Collactaneous*, nursed together, sucking at the same time.

Collage, obs. form of College.

Collagen (*kǫ*·lădʒen). *Biol.* [ad. F. *collagène*, f. Gr. κόλλα glue + *-gène* = -gen (taken in sense 'producing'). (The etymological form would be *collogen*: cf. Gr. κολλοποιός glue-dealer, etc.)] That constituent of connective tissue which yields gelatin on boiling.

c 1865 *Circ. Sc.* I. 360/2 The tissue yielding gelatine of bones, or 'collagen'.

Collage·nic, *a.* = next.

Collagenous (*kǫ*·*l*æ·dʒĭnəs). [f. Collagen + -ous.] Of the nature of, or containing collagen.

1859 Huxley in Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 504/1 The extreme transparency of the collagenous substance. 1878 Foster *Phys.* II. i. § 4. 238 The collagenous tissues are dissolved.

Collandar, -er, obs. ff. Colander.

Collap, obs. f. Collop.

Collapsable: see Collapsible.

Collapse (*kǫ*·*l*æps), *sb.* [ad. medical L. *collāpsus* (Littré), sb. of state f. *collābi* to fall together: see next.]

1. The action of collapsing, or of falling or suddenly shrinking together, breaking down, giving way, etc., through external pressure or loss of rigidity or support: originally a term of physiology and medicine.

1833 A. T. Christie *Epid. Cholera* 39 The blood being withdrawn occasions a collapse or contraction of all the soft parts. 1840 R. Liston *Surgery* 507 Collapse of the lung and inflammation. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 542 The disappearance of the contents and collapse of the walls.

2. *Med.* **a.** The more or less sudden loss of vital properties and consequent prostration of an organ through exhaustion of nervous and muscular power. **b.** The similar failure of the action of the whole system under exhaustion or disease; general prostration of the vital powers; *spec.* as a stage in Asiatic cholera.

1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 294 The frequent repetition of their contractions necessarily brings about a collapse. 1859 Lang *Wand. India* 121 The body was on the very verge of collapse. 1866 Fagge *Princ. & Pract. Med.* I. 292 Symptoms ..followed..by the development of a very remarkable condition known as 'Cholera Collapse'. 1875 H. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 649 Collapse from any cause is largely dependent upon, or, more correctly speaking, largely is, vaso-motor palsy.

c. A break-down of mental energy; a sudden loss of courage, spirits, etc.

1801 W. Taylor in *Month. Mag.* XI. 503 The shrinking of humility, the recoil of fear, or the collapse of disgrace.

1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* 197 He sank upon the ground in a collapse of misery.

3. Failure, 'break-down' (of an institution, enterprise, established condition of things).

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 8 A general collapse of the trade of the whole country. 1880 M'CARTHY *Own Times* IV. liii. 140 Filled with shame at the collapse of the enterprise.

Collapse (kŏlæ·ps), *v.* [f. L. *collāps-* ppl. stem of *collābi* to fall together, f. *col-* together + *lābi*, *lāps-* to fall. The ppl. adj. *collapsed* is found earlier than other parts, having been app. introduced first, to represent L. *collāpsus*, and having consequently suggested the verb. Miège 1688, and Bailey 1721-66 have *collapsed*, but not *collapse*. Johnson has only our first quot.]

1. *intr.* To fall together, as the sides of a hollow body, or the body itself, by external pressure or withdrawal of the contents, as when an inflated bladder is pierced; to fall into a confused mass or into a flattened form by loss of rigidity or support; to break down, give way, fall in, cave in; to shrink suddenly into a smaller volume, contract.

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 276 The sides of the Canals collapse. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 21 The air collapses the moment after the electric matter has passed. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 25 Mr. John Hunter..describes the ear of fishes..in some species crusted over with a thin plate of bone, so as not to allow it to collapse. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxiv. 360 The air suddenly collapsed to a fraction of its original dimensions. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 8/2 The extensive warehouse .. collapsed ..and fell outwards with a terrific crash into the street.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To break down, come to nothing, fail; to lose force suddenly.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. xxxii, The deaden'd roar Echoed beneath, collapsing as it sunk Within a dark abyss. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 484 The influence of Abbott collapsed in a great degree. 1887 *Spectator* 16 Apr. 531/2 The present agitation would collapse like a pricked bladder.

b. To break down in regard to vital energy, from exhaustion or disease.

1879 BEERBOHM *Patagonia* 20 My horse was in imminent peril of collapsing altogether.

c. Suddenly to lose courage, spirit, etc.; to subside, 'cave in'. (*colloq.*)

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. xv, The impressible little soul collapsed again.

Collapsed (kŏlæ·pst), *ppl. a.* [f. L. *collāps-us* pa. pple. + -ED: see prec.]

1. Fallen together, as the sides of any cavity, through external pressure, or loss of rigidity or support; see COLLAPSE *v.* 1.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 104 Good for..a liuer collapsed by cold. 1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 36 The collapsed lungs of the fœtus. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* VII. 15 As sails, full spread .. Drop suddenly collapsed, if the mast split. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 57/1 The adipose vesicles are empty and collapsed.

2. *fig.* Ruined, broken down, fallen into decay.

1610 *Mirr. Mag.* 588 (R.) To reerect againe The ruines of his crowne's collapsed state. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 11 Matters of Government in those parts being since collapsed. 1688 MIÈGE *Fr. Dict.* s.v., Collapsed or decay'd, *ruiné*. As a collapsed Estate, *un Bien ruiné*. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 4/2 Collapsed schemes of improvement.

†3. Fallen away from a religious or spiritual position, 'lapsed': used in 17th c. of 'perverts' to the Church of Rome, and also in the theological sense of 'fallen'. *Obs.*

1609 SIR E. HOBY *Let. Theoph. Higgins* Ded. To all Romish collapsed Ladies of Great Bretanie. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. ii. (1676) 395/1 What else do our Papists?..Whom do they begin with but collapsed Ladies? 1626 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 15. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI. xviii. Wks. X. 357 The nature or disposition of collapsed angels. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 81 The depravedness and corruption of man in his collapsed state.

4. Completely prostrated in the vital powers or functions (cf. COLLAPSE *sb.* 2).

1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 330 To make the collapsed paralytic start up and run. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* X. XXI. V. 77 Collapsed by debaucheries into stupor of insanity. 1886 FAGGE *Princ. & Pract. Med.* I. 292 The patient actualiy dies collapsed before there has been any evacuation.

b. Completely broken down in mental energy.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Collapsed*, slid, fallen down, discouraged. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 291, I was .. the most collapsed of men, and had no sunshine in my life.

Collapsible (kŏlæ·psib'l), *a.* Also -able. [f. L. *collāps-us* or COLLAPSE *v.* + -IBLE.] Capable of collapsing; made to collapse or fold together.

1843 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVIII. 488 The collapsable metal tube for holding colours..now in general use among artists. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vii. (ed. 2) 271 Increased accommodation could be provided if collapsible boats were supplied to the expedition. 1883 G. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* XXI. (1884) 158 The canvas skin of the little 'Berthon' collapsible boat.

Collapsing (kŏlæ·psiŋ), *vbl. sb.* The action of the verb COLLAPSE.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 25 The..cause of the collapsing of the sensitive plant. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. ix. 315 The collapsing into rest of a superhuman being after vigorous exertion.

Collapsing (kŏlæ·psiŋ), *ppl. a.* That collapses; made so as to collapse, collapsible.

1884 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 5/3 A collapsing boat of canvas.

†**Collapsion** (kŏlæ·pʃən). *Obs.* [ad. L. *collāpsiōn-em*, sb. of action f. *collābi*.] The action of collapsing (*lit.* or *fig.*); a collapsed condition.

a 1619 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1621) 3 A general collapsion into those softenings of vices. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 112 After the removal of your finger, and collapsion of the Mercury. 1766 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 195 By the collapsion of the lungs. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 77 At each filling of the bladder, it should be wetted and brought into entire collapsion.

†**Colla·queate.** *Obs.*—° [f. med.L. *collaqueāre*, f. *col-* together + *laqueāre* to entangle.] 'To entangle together' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Collar (kŏ·lăr), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 **coler**, 5-7 **coller**, 5-6 **colar**, 5- **collar**; also 4-5 **colere**, 5 **coleer**, **collere**, (**colyer**), 6 **collare**, (**choller**, 7 **choler**, **couller**, **collor**, **colour**). [ME. *coler*, a. AF. *coler* = OF. *colier* (later *collier*) = Pr. *colar*, Sp. *collar*, It. *collare*:—L. *collāre*, f. *coll-um* neck: see -AR[1] 2. By successive approximations to the Latin, *coler* has become *collar*.]

I. Something worn about the neck.

1. The part of a garment which encircles the neck, or forms the upper border near the neck; the neckband of a coat, cloak, dress, shirt, etc., either standing up round the neck, or folded over upon the garment; also a separate article of attire worn round the neck; now particularly applied to the band (often separate) of linen, muslin, lace, etc., which, in various shapes, is worn as an ornament or finish to the upper part of the ordinary dress of men and women.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28016 (Cott.) Biletts for-broiden and colers wide. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* XXX. 18 As with a coler [Vulg. *capitio*] of a kote thei girten me. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 79 A brooch sche baar vp on hir loue coler. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 31 Seruyng women of lowe astate .. thei furre her colers, that hangin doune into the middil of the backe. 1557 F. SEAGER *Sch. Virtue* 86 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 338 Thy shyrte coler fast to thy necke knyt. 1612 ROWLANDS *Knave of Hearts*, Let us have standing collars in the fashion; All are become a stiff-necked generation. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 118 P 10 Two Thirds of the greatest Beauties about Town will have Cambrick Collars on their Necks. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* II. iv. 30 He would perhaps be dragged by the collar through the public streets. 1881 LD. DUNRAVEN in *19th Cent.* Nov. 691 The gentility of most men is contained in their shirt collars..Remove it, supply its place with a ragged woollen muffler or kerchief of ancient date, and the effect is marvellous and sad. If you want to destroy an aristocracy, cut off their collars, not their heads.

†2. A piece of armour protecting the neck; the neck-piece of a hauberk or similar piece of armour.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 223 Anne stroc he ȝef hym .. þoru haubert and ys coler. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7318 He clefe hym to þe coler, & the kyng deghit. *c* 1450 *Merlin* X. 158 Lucas..smote hym with all his myght thourgh the coler of his haubrek. 1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discip.* I. 44 A fayre Corslet, with all the peeces appertaining to the same, that is the curats, yᵉ collers, the poldrens with the Vambraces. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 3 Verie well armed with some kind of head-peece, a collar, etc.

†3. An ornamental band or chain worn round the neck for ornament, or as a badge of office or livery; also, a necklace. *Obs.* in general sense.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1569 A coler of cler golde clos vmbe his þrote. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 87 Coller of leuery, *torques*. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 29 Thenne they took the colyer and the whyte baner of Vyenne. 1552 HULOET Collar or bee whyche gentilwomen do vse to weare about their neckes, *monile*. Collar or chayne of golde or syluer, *torques*. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* viii. 26. 1642 *Let. fr. Amsterdam* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 745, I cannot learn ..of the sale of any Jewels, save divers Collars of Pearl.

b. *spec.* The ornamental chain which forms part of the insignia of orders of knighthood.

1488 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 393 A collar of cokkilschellis contenand xxiiii schellis of gold. 1548 HALL *Chron.* an. 22 Hen. VII. (R.). The kyng .. sent .. to the Duke Urbyne, the whole habite and coller of the noble ordre of the gartier. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 121 A collar of the garter of thirtie ounces of gold Troie weight. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 362 The Collar of the Order being of pure gold, made of Garters and knots, and enameld with Roses white and red, weying about xxx. ounces Troy weight. 1647 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 4) 6 He ..wore a great chaine like the Collar of some Order. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 97. 4/2 The Duke received the Collar of the Holy Ghost. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Collar, Knights of the Collar*, a military order in the republic of Venice; called also the order of St. Mark, or the medal.. the knights bear no particular habit, only the collar, or chain. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 24/1 The collar [of the Order of the Bath] to be of gold .. composed of nine imperial crowns, and eight roses, thistles, and shamrocks issuing from a sceptre..linked together by seventeen gold knots .. and having the badge of the order pendant from it.

c. *Collar of SS., S's*, or *Esses*: an ornamental chain consisting of a series of S's either joined together side by side or fastened in a row upon a band or ribbon; originally worn as a badge by the adherents of the House of Lancaster.

This still forms part of the official dress of various officers; the name is erroneously applied by Blount and others to the collar of the Order of the Garter.

1407 *Issue Roll of Exched.* in Cussans *Heraldry* 256 Paid 3 November .. for a collar of gold worked with the Motto *Soveignez* and the letter S. 1519 *King's Bk. of Payments* Aug. *ibid.*, To Sir Richard Wingfield for a Collar of Esses. 1532-3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 That no manne, onelesse he be a knight .. weare any coler of golde named a coler of S. 1598 SPEGHT *Chaucer's Wks.* B iij, [Gower] lyeth buried.. with his image lying ouer him..a collar of esses gold about his necke..being the ornament of a knight. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 230 (1810) 246 About their neck a silver collar of S's. 1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Collardays*, On those days the King and the Knights of the Garter wear their Collars of SS. 1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 601 The collar of esses [of the Lord Mayor] and sword .. pass through many hands in..the use of them. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* I. 198 I'll ruffle no Collars of Esses. 1882 CUSSANS *Heraldry* xviii. 255 The King-of-Arms, and Heralds; the Lord Mayor of London; the two Chief-Justices; the Chief-Baron; the Sergeants-at-Arms, and certain other officers of the Royal Household, still wear a Collar of S.S. as a mark of their official dignity.

fig. 1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iv, Or to a mead a wanton river dresses, With richest collers of her turning esses.

4. A band put round the neck of a dog or other animal, as a means of control or identification, or for ornament; also *transf.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 169 To bugge a belle of brasse or of bri3te syluer, And knitten on a colere for owre comune profit, And hangen it vp-on þe cattes hals. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 87 Coller of howndys, *millus*. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 812 *Hic millus*, a grehownd colere. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 34 He that wyll labour a beast to hunt or chace..His lynes, colers, and lesshes he must dres. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 5 Mammonets are lesse than an Ape .. his neck almost so big as his body, for which cause they are tied by the hips, that they slip not collar. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 13 His locked, letter'd, braw brass collar Shew'd him the gentleman and scholar. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 1948 Collars and slips are also parts of the greyhound's dress and appendages..The collars to which they are attached are now of leather, as metal collars stained the neck.

5. A band of iron or other metal fixed round the neck of prisoners, worn as a badge of servitude, etc.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliv. 305 There was made..a strong cheyne and a coler of yren for hym. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 369 And wyth all he gaff hym [Mawgis] a grete coler of yron abowte his necke wherof the kynge kepte the key hymselfe. *c* 1530 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 157 Among the thickest of yeomen of the collar. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3008/4 A Black Boy .. run away the 8th instant .. having a Collar about his Neck with this Inscription, The Lady Bromfield's Black in Lincolns-Inn-Fields. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. xxii. 428 He was tied with a collar of iron about his neck, fastened to a chain, and that chain fastened to a post. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXXII, A smith and a file .. to do away the collar from the neck of a freeman. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Simeon Stylites* 115, I wear an undress'd goatskin on my back; A grazing iron collar grinds my neck.

6. A leather-covered roll made to fit over the lower part of the neck of a horse or other draught animal, forming that part of the harness through which the power of drawing is directly exerted; with qualification, as *breast collar*, the term is extended to parts of the harness serving the same purpose, but not fitted round the neck.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 87 Coller of horsys, *epiphium*. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 123 For vj drawing colers. 1532 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 5 Both his hombers or collers, holmes whyted, tresses, swyngletrees, and togwith. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 62. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 339/2 The Collar .. made of Canvis and Leather stufed with straw or wooll. 1801 W. FELTON *Carriages* II. 169 The absurdity prevails of using breast-collars to heavy four-wheeled carriages, and the neck-collar to light two-wheeled carriages. 1855 F. E. SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* iv. 19 The mare..took well to collar at starting, and kept it up steadily. 1868 DICKENS *Dr. Marigold* 138 (Hoppe) The high road ascends..till it comes in sight of Cumner. Every step against the collar, yet so gradual is the ascent that, etc. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Oct. 15/3 A tedious and stiff pull against the collar.

†7. A shoulder-belt fitted with little loops, in which cartridges were suspended; a BANDOLEER in the earlier sense. *Obs.*

1672 CHAS. II. *Warrant* 2 Apr., One matchlocke musquet, with a collar of bandaliero. 1677 LD. ORRERY *Art of War* 31 If one Bandaleer take Fire, all the rest do in that Collar.

8. *fig.* (from 4-6.) Also phrases: † *To slip* (*the*) *collar*: to escape from restraint; to draw back from a task or undertaking; also † *to shrink collar*. *Out of* (or *in*) *collar*: out of (or in) work or regular employment. *Against the collar*: entailing continuous exertion or hard strain, as when a horse presses against the collar in pulling a heavy load or in going up a hill (cf. sense 6); cf. COLLAR-WORK.

1470 J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 461. II. 339, I shall do as well as I may for fawt of monye tyll I spek with yow. I have many collars on, as I shall tell yow when I come. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxvi. 3 The harde and stifnecked (whiche would fayne slip their neckes out of his coler). 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 707 He began a little to rowze himself, and to lift up his head: but he shrunk collar again soon after, because the Athenians would not rise. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 269 The Ape..would have slipt the coller handsomly. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. (1839) 540 Slily slip off the collar of their civil subjection. *c* 1677 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 34 When we were engaged in a War, the Dutch would likely slip Collar, leave us in the War. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 114 It obliged sovereigns to submit to the soft collar of social esteem. 1855 A. MANNING *Old Chelsea Bun-house* vii. 108 Your gentler Birth and Bringing-up..makes the Collar so hard to wear. 1862 *All Y. Round* 13 Sept. 12 Lor' bless you, I've known a leading man, out of collar, say 'sir' to Joey.

b. In the following some commentators take it as 'the hangman's halter', comparing 2 *Hen. IV*, v. v. 92: but?

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 6 While you liue, draw your necke out o'th Collar.

† **9.** The collar-bone. *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 35 Þe heroun is slayn, as have I sene..Þenne under Þo wynge Þo skyn Þou cralle, Pyt in Þo bylle at coler Þou schalle.

II. Transferred and technical senses.

10. An encompassing and restraining band or strap.

1507 LOUTH (Lincolnsh.) *Churchw. Acc.* (MS.), Paid Codder makyng bell colars *xd.* 1563 STOW *Mem.* in *Three 15th C. Chron.* (Camden) 125 Anno 1563, Y^e^ xxx of July..was one whipt on a sckaffold .. his neke, his hands, and fett made faste to a stake a bove Y^e^ sayd skafold with kolars of iron. 1593 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 34 Item given for a bell coller .. xij*d.* 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry* xxxii. 469 When there are two shields accolées, a Collar may encircle them both. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 106 The nerve-system consists of supra-oesophageal and of ventrally-placed ganglia, connected with each other so as to form a collar round the oesophagus.

11. *Mech.* A ring, circle, flange, or perforated disk, surrounding a rod, shaft, pipe, etc., for restraining lateral motion; forming a steam-, or water-tight joint, and the like; a short piece of pipe serving as a connexion between two pipes, etc.

(With numerous special applications in different trades and different departments of mechanism.)

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 50 The motion of the Coller about the Main-spindle allows it; but were the..Coller fixt, it could not move at all. 1715 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 441, I fix'd each End of it into a triangular Collar of Tin. 1794 [see *collar-bolt* in 21]. 1849 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, *Collar*, a plate of metal screwed down upon the stuffing-box of a steam-engine, with a hole to allow the piston-rod to pass through. 1859 RANKINE *Steam Eng.* § 125 The friction between a plunger and its collar. 1881 *Mechanic* 518 Sometimes the drain pipes are laid with collars .. that is, short pieces of piping sufficiently large to receive the ends of two pipes, thus keeping them firmly in their place. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 187 A collar with a hole in the middle, of a size to slip freely over the steel rod.

b. *Turning.* 'A ring inserted in the puppet for holding the end of the mandril next the chuck' (Weale *Dict. Terms*).

1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 199 Hollow Maundrels are also used in Collers that open not with a Joynt. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* II. 103 An iron mandrel, the ends of which run in collars or journeys.

c. *Coining.* A metal ring which encloses the blank or planchet, and serves to prevent it from spreading when stamped, as well as to impress the milling (or, if required, a legend) on its edge.

1826 [implied in verb]. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 253/1 The letters were impressed upon the edge by including the blanks in a collar which contained the legend .. The metal, thus placed, being struck with the die, expanded under it, and received the form of whatever was engraven on the inside of the collar. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 349 s.v. *Mint*, The blow, which is estimated at 40 tons, forces the metal into every engraved part of the collar and dies. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* xix. 247 The Greek moneyers did not understand the principle of the collar, by which an accurate circle is obtained in modern times.

12. *Naut.* a. 'A rope formed into a wreath, with a heart or dead-eye seized in the bight, to which the stay is confined at the lower part.' b. 'An eye in the end or bight of a shroud or stay to go over the mast-head.' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*) c. (See quot. 1753).

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 14 The tackles, the mison stay, the collers, the maine shrouds and chaines. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* v. 18 The maine Masts stay is made fast by a Lannier to a Coller, which is a great Rope that comes about the head and Boulspret, the other end to the head of the maine Mast. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 332 The Marquis .. broke the Collar of the Fore-stay. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., There is also a collar, or garland, about the main mast head, which is a rope wound about there, to save the shrouds from galling. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N. W. Pass.* ix. 126 A collar and bits for a new bowsprit. 1878 W. C. RUSSELL *Wreck Grosvenor* xvii, The collar of the mainstay.

13. Of a plough (see quot.).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Collar of the plough*, a term used by our farmers to express a ring of iron, which is fixed to the middle of the beam, and serves to receive the ends of two chains, the lower one called the tow chain, and the upper one called the bridle chain..These chains, by means of this collar, and their other insertions, serve to join the head and the tail of the plough together.

14. *Mining.* The timbering round a shaft's mouth.

1849 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, *Collar* of a shaft, the timber and boarding used to secure the uppermost part of a shaft in loose rubble from falling in. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Collar*, boards near the surface for securing the shaft of a mine.

15. *Arch.* a. = COLLARINO.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Cincture*, That at bottom is peculiarly called apophyge; as if the pillar took its flight hence: and that at top, colarin, or collar. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Collar*, or *Colarino*..is another name for the astragal of a column.

b. Short for COLLAR-BEAM.

1856–8 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* I. 113 *Collar*, or *Collar-Beam*, called 'choler' by early English writers on architecture..In old roofs the collar is frequently framed into the rafters. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* I. xxii. 240 The dusky, filmed, chestnut roof, braced and tied in by huge collars, curves, and diagonals. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* § 2052 When the latter was the case, a second collar was generally introduced above the first.

16. *Angling.* An arrangement by which several artificial flies are attached to one line in fly-fishing.

1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxxvi, He dropped his collar of flies lightly on the water, each cast covering another five feet of the dimpling surface. *Ibid.* He went off ..with two yards of my collar and a couple of first-rate flies.

17. *Zool.* A band of a distinct colour or texture round the neck of an animal.

1664 PEPYS *Diary* 25 Apr., A bird..black the greatest part, with the finest collar of white about the neck. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 82 A variety of the Daw..having a white collar round its neck. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 173 The most distinguishing mark of the species [the Collared Ai] is a large black collar which completely surrounds the neck.

b. In Insects: The pro-thorax which bears the first pair of legs; sometimes limited to the posterior part of this when it forms a ring-like anterior border to the meso-thorax, as in *Hymenoptera*.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvii. (1828) IV. 387 The existence of the collar in the Trichoptera. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 157 The prothorax is ring-like and is hence often termed 'collar'.

c. In Molluscs: A thickened muscular and glandular border of the mantle.

1847 in CRAIG. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 52 (Edible Snail) In the completion of the act of forcing the animal's body out of the shell, the 'collar' takes a share.

d. A rim surrounding the flagellum or cilium of the cell in various lower animal forms.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 252 The ampullæ [of a sponge] are lined by cylindrical granular endoderm cells—about sixty to each ampulla—with a basal nucleus, single cilium surrounded by a hyaline protoplasmic collar. *Ibid.* 847 Choanoflagellata..[are] distinguished by..the possession of a single fine flagellum, implanted..within an area surrounded by a clear funnel-shaped collar of protoplasm.

18. *Bot.* a. 'The ring upon the stipe of an agaric.' b. 'The point of junction between the radicle and the plumule' (*Treas. Bot.*).

1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Collum*, The point of departure of the ascending and descending axes, that is to say, of the root and stem, which is often called the collar. 1881 *Gardener's Chron.* XVI. 721 They appear to attack the collar of the plant, and at this position get inside.

19. *Cookery.* † a. The neck-piece (of brawn). *Obs.* b. A piece of meat (*esp.* brawn), a fish, etc., tied up in a roll or coil.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. i, What do you say to a collar of brawn, cut down Beneath the souse? 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, *Collar*, or necke of brawne..because it is onely the necke of a Boare. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 115 He intends to send you a whole brawn in collers. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xxxix. (1689) 266 You may serve it [eel] either in collars or in round slices. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xviii. 290 Lay..salt over the salmon; so roll it up into a collar, and bind it with broad tape. 1814 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 9 Apr., A collar of brawn which I swallowed for supper.

† c. A roll or bundle. *Obs.*

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 49 A very long Root, like a small Cord, which is brought from New Spain in Collars, or long Bundles.

20. *Wrestling.* A manœuvre in which the opponent is tackled by the neck; cf. COLLAR *v.* 3.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 410 As though a man might not as easily overthrow this challenger with his owne collers here. *c* 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 29 The first [wrestling] is acted in two sortes, by Holdster (as they call it) and by the Coller. 1873 *Slang Dict., Collar and elbow*, a term for a peculiar style of wrestling—the Cornwall and Devon style.

21. *Comb.* **collar-awl**, a form of awl used in sewing horses' collars, etc.; † **collar-band**, a band serving as a collar (cf. BAND *sb.*[2] 4); **collar-bird**, a species of Bower-bird; **collar-block**, a block on which a horse collar is shaped; **collar-bolt**, a bolt with a collar or ring; **collar-brace** (see quot.); **collar-cell**, a cell with a collar (cf. 17 d); **collar-check** (see quot.); **collar-dresser**, one who starches and irons collars; **collar-gall**, a wound produced (on a horse) by the rubbing of the collar; so *collar-galled* ppl. adj.; **collar-harness**, harness with a neck-collar, as distinct from that with a breast-collar; **collar-launder**, a receptacle fixed, like a collar, on the top of the delivery pipe of a pump, to receive the water before its discharge into the conduit: see LAUNDER; **collar-like** *a.*, resembling a collar, ring-like; † **collar-link**, a part of the plough belonging to the collar (cf. 13); **collar-nail**, a nail with a projecting collar, used in blind-soling shoes; **collar-plate** (see quot.); † **collar-pleat**, ? a pleat or fold produced by the collar; **collar-proud** *a.* (*dial.*), restive when in harness, said of a horse; † **collar-shirt** (see quot.); † **collar-spot**, a mark made by a collar; **collar-tool**, a blacksmith's tool for making collars on rods, bolts, etc.; **collar-worn** *a.*, hurt or strained by the collar (as a horse).

1684 *Satyr agst. Commw.* 1 Here Men with swinging Trowsers awe, And divine *collar-bands give law. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* (1727) 17 Of the Ruff and Collar-band. 18.. DICKENS *Househ. Words* (Hoppe), His neat collar-band turned over evenly all round the cravat. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 104 **Collar-bolt*, a bolt with a shoulder or collar in the middle and double-screwed ends, which serves to fix one thing upon another, that either may be separately taken away without displacing the other. *Ibid.* I. 106 A double and single *collar-brace ring. *Ibid.* I. 211 Collar braces, are those that go round the perch or crane..to check the motion [of the body of a carriage] sideways. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Collar-check*, a rough cross-barred woollen material for saddlery purposes, made either broad or narrow. 1890 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 7/6 The child, the step-daughter of a *collar-dresser. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2381/4 An Iron grey Gelding..3 or 4 *Collar-Galls on his Shoulder. 1684 *Ibid.* No. 1958/4 Her off Shoulder Coller gald. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xx. (1870) 471 Are we to suppose that each island is surrounded by a *collar-like submarine ledge of rock? 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Plough*, Particular parts of a plough .. the *Collar Links, the plough pillow. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 594 **Collar-plate*, an auxiliary puppet, or midway rest in a lathe for turning long pieces. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4085/4 A Black Horse, with..white Hairs on the *Collar-pleat. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, **Collar-proud*, restive. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* II. 40 The *collar-rein or chain is unfastened. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Numms*, a Sham, or *Collar-Shirt, to hide the t'other when Dirty. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4040/4 A bright bay Nag ..with .. some sign of *Collar spots upon his Shoulders. 1882 BP. OF CARLISLE in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 464 Horses..suffering from a *collarworn shoulder.

Collar (kɒ·lăr), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To put a collar on; to fetter or fasten with a collar; to surround as with a collar.

1601 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 135 For..new collering the ministers surpcloth. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 440 The said bull is then..coller'd and roap't, and so brought to the Bull-ring in the high-street. 1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds Scotl.* 21 Trees New planted..each to a post Fast-collared, culprit like. 1847–74 HALLIWELL, *To collar the mag*, to throw the coit with such precision as to surround the plug. 1865 [see COLLARING *vbl. sb.*].

b. *Coining.* To stamp a coin in a collar.

1826 E. HAWKINS *Anglo-Fr. Coinage* (1830) 148 From want of what is called collaring.

2. To put the collar on (a horse), *esp.* for the first time; hence *fig.* to break in to work. *dial.*

1692 [see COLLARING]. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* II. ii. 48, I collar [my own children] as the country term is) as early as possible; that is, I bring them up to work as soon as they are able to do anything, and continue so doing, the better to fit the back to the burthen. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Collar*, to harness, or put the collar on, a colt for the first time. Used also for bringing up a child to work early.

3. *Wrestling.* (*intr.*) To lay hold on the opponent's collar or neck. Also *fig.*

a 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* (1843) 146 Ye know the deepness of Satan, being an old soldier, and you have collared with him ere now. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 395 The wrestlers, which contended to strike those with whom they were collered. 1661 *Sir A. Haslerig's Last Will & Test.* Supp. 6 He grew so familiar with Oliver, as he would not stick by way of Argument to coller with him. 1708–15 KERSEY, *Collar* (in Wrestling) is to fix, or hold on the Adversary's Collar.

4. *trans.* To seize or take hold of (a person) by the collar; more loosely: To capture. In *Football*: To stop an opponent who is running with the ball.

1613 DAY *Festivals* (1615) 126 Collering others by the Necke with a Quinsie. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 84 If you advised him not to collar any man but one who knows what he means. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 192 His Lordship collared the footman who threw it. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xviii, He was collared by two French soldiers, and dragged back into the battery.

5. *slang.* To lay hold of, take or get possession of, appropriate, master.

c 1700 *Street Robberies Consid.*, *Collar the Cole*, lay hold on the money. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xv, Another gentleman comes and collars that glass of punch. 1859 *All Y. Round* No. 13. 306 We were 'well in': we had collared the bowling. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Jan. 6/1 The uncontested seats which were 'collared' last time by Liberal Unionists.

6. *Cookery.* 'To roll up (a piece of meat, a fish, etc.) and bind it hard and close with a string' (J.); b. to cut up and press into a roll (see COLLARED 4).

c 1670 *MS. Cookery Bk.*, To Coller Pigg. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 149 To collar a Breast of Veal. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 43 To collar Mackarel. *Ibid.* 303 To collar Beef.

Collar, obs. f. CHOLER, dial. f. COLLOW.

[**Collarage.** A traditional entry in Dictionaries, founded on obs. F. *collerage*: see quots.

1611 COTGR., *Droict de Collerage*, Collerage, a fee due for the collers worne by the horses, or men, which draw wine vp and downe. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Collerage*, a pecuniary mulct in France, exacted for the Collars worn by Wine-drawing-horses, or men. 1708–15 KERSEY, *Collarage*, a Fine or Tax impos'd for Collars worn by Wine-drawing Horses. 1730–6 in BAILEY; hence in mod. Dicts., some of which untruly add 'formerly levied in England'.]

Co·llar-beam.

1. *Arch.* A horizontal beam connecting a pair of rafters, which prevents them from spreading or 'sagging' (bending in); it is attached about the middle of the rafters, which distinguishes it from a tie-beam.

1659 T. WILLSFORD *Archit.* 12 Principall sparres or rafters .. are made according to the true pitch of the building intended; about the middle (in common structures) each of them hath a collar-beam. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 73 The Coller beams eight and three inches. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 86 Choller-beams. 1837 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* I. 29 A collar-beam is..usually employed where there are no king-posts.

2. *Naut.* (See quots.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Clef de beaupré*..the collar-beam, which is raised a little above the second deck, to fortify the bowsprit. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 95 The Collar-Beam is the beam upon which the stanchions of the beak-head bulk-head stand.

Co·llar-bone. Each of the two bones that extend from the breast-bone to the shoulder-blade, forming part of the pectoral arch; the clavicle.

15.. *Sc. Poems 16th C.* II. 169 Hely fell .. And brake his necke and coller bane. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 265 The patell or choler bones. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 474 ₱ 3 None should be admitted into this green conversation-piece, except he had broke his collar-bone thrice. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 199 All the quadrupeds that have collar-bones, use their fore-limbs in some measure as we use our hands. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lviii. (1862) V. 177, I broke my collar-bone..by a fall from a young horse.

Collard (kɒ·lärd). *dial.* and *U. S.* Also 8 **collart.** [Phonetic corruption of *col·ort*, *colewort*.] A variety of cabbage which does not heart; = COLEWORT 2.

1755 *Connoisseur* No. 91 (1774) III. 148 Fed for cheapness with nothing but collart-leaves and chopt straw. 1807 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 71 The turnips being sold off in autumn and replaced by collards. 1845 in HALLIWELL (*'East'*). 1883 C. F. SMITH *Southernisms* in *Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* 46 In the South no word, as no dish, is better known among the poorer whites and negroes than collards or greens. [1890 'Well known in Essex,' *Correspt.*; cf. 1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss. Suppl.*, *Collets*, small spring cabbage. 1888 *Berksh. Words*, *Colluts*, young cabbages.]

Collar-day. A day on which Knights wear the collar of their Order, when taking part in any court ceremony.

1637 GARRARD in *Strafford's Lett.* (1739) II. 85 Two Pillories were erected, and there the Sentence of Star-Chamber against Burton, Bastwick, and Prynne was executed..Bastwick told the People, the Lords had Collar-days at Court, but this was his Collar-day, rejoycing much in it. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 29 Sept., It being Collar-day, we had no time to talk with him about any business. 1662-3 *Ibid.* 2 Feb., It being a collar-day, it being Candlemas-day. 1707 MIEGE *State Gt. Brit.* I. 400 The Queen has also Collar-Days, (that is, Days when she wears the Collar of the Garter). 1764 *Low Life* 56 This being Whitsunday and consequently Collar Day at Court. 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. in Paris* vi. 73 Like Knights, too, we've our collar days.

Collared (kɒ·lärd), *ppl. a.* [f. COLLAR *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Wearing a collar (round the neck).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1294 White Alauntz..with mosel faste ybounde, Colered [*so* 3 *MSS.*; *v.r.* coleres] of gold with tourettes fyled rounde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 87 Colleryde, *torquatus*. 1714 *Orig. Canto Spencer* xx. 7 The baser Whelps..Perversely drew their collar'd Necks awry. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 217 The collared knights. 1852 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 367 Playing with a frisky red-collared kitten.

b. in *Her.* So *Collared-chained.*

1681 T. JORDAN *Lond. Joy* in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 542 Three Greyhounds Currant, Arm'd and Collard, Gules. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXI. 189 An unicorn's head..collared gules. 1882 CUSSANS *Heraldry* vi. 90 *Collared*, having a collar about the neck. When an Ape is thus described, the collar is affixed around its loins.

2. Furnished or fitted with a collar.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vi. 101 As the Iews coates were collared above; so they were skirted and fringed below. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Tiij b, They are mostly Collered at both Ends, and are a good way to support a Shaft. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 495 He wore a blue coat..cuffed and collared with..velvet. 1887 *Gaverocks* xii, Is Mr. Penhalligan to go limp-collared?

3. *Zool.* Having a marking round the neck.

1812 SMELLIE tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* XV. 124 Where the Collared Black Flycatcher is found. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 61 Collared Lemur..a ruff of red hair. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 182 The collared turtle-dove, an Indian species, was found at Jericho in mid-winter.

b. Said of cells, etc.; cf. COLLAR *sb.* 17 d.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* Index, Collared cells [of sponges]. *Ibid.* 790 The epithelia are unilaminar, the endoderm cells typically collared and flagellate.

4. *Cookery.* Rolled up and tied with a string, as a piece of meat from which the bones have been removed, a fish, brawn, etc.

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* XXXIX. (1689) 266 If you'll have the collar'd eel to keep a month. 1744 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) II. 332 Second course: Partridge, Sweetbreads, Collared pig, Creamed apple tart. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 47 This turban for my head is collar'd brawn. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* III. 491 *Collared eels*, eels cured and rolled up into a shape resembling a collar. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* iii, A collared eel, which would have provoked the appetite of an anchorite.

b. *Collared pork, pig's face, head*, etc.: the meat of the head and other parts of a pig, ox, etc., boiled, cut into small pieces and pressed into the shape of a roll, often with the skin laid round.

1861 MRS. BEETON *Househ. Managem.* 393 Collared pig's face (a breakfast or luncheon dish). 1873 E. SMITH *Foods* 81 Collared pork is made from the gelatinous parts of the pig, as the ears, feet, and face.

Collarette, -et (kɒlăre·t). Also 7 **colleret**, 9 **-ette.** [ad. F. *collerette*, dim. of *collier* COLLAR. The Fr. form is frequent in Millinery.] A small collar; a woman's collar of linen, lace, fur, etc.

1690 EVELYN *Mundus Muliebris*, Two night-rails, and a scarf beset With a great lace, a colleret. 1869 MRS. PALLISER *Lace* iv. 61 Of this Lombardy thread were the magnificent collerettes. 1882 E. J. WORBOISE *Sistie* xxxiii, Her mother gave her a very pretty little collarette.

b. The circle of tentacles of the sea-anemone.

1869 H. M. HART tr. *Moquin-Tandon's World of Sea* 125 The anemone has spread his painted collarette.

Collaring (kɒ·lăriŋ), *vbl. sb.*

1. The action of the vb. COLLAR in various senses; also *attrib.*

1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2803/4 Some white in his Mane near the collaring Place. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 293 Observations on Potting and Collaring. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* x, I was quite bewildered with the shouting and swearing, pushing and scuffling, collaring and fighting. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 177 Her..new wristbanding and collaring, and darning, and clearstarching.

2. *Mining.* See quot., and cf. COLLAR *sb.* 14.

1851 *Coal-trade Terms Northumbld. & Durham* 15 *Collaring*, a framing composed usually of pieces of cross timber, placed under the pump joints in a shaft, for the purpose of steadying and supporting the set.

‖ **Collarino** (kɒlărī·no). *Arch.* Also **colarino.** [It. (kollarī·no) dim. of *collare* COLLAR; also called *colarin*, *collar* (15 a).]

1. The cincture, fillet, or listel, terminating the apophyge at the extremities of the shaft of a column.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 111/2 *Collarino*..the same as Astragal..the bottom Ring, with its Fillets in the foot of a capital. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Collar* or *Colarino*, a ring or cincture; it is another name for the astragal of a column.

2. The cylindrical part of the capital in the Tuscan, the Roman Doric, and the Ionic of the Erechtheum.

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 14 The Collarino, or the Neck of the Column. *Ibid.* I. 15 Collarino, or Hypotrachilum, or Frize of the Capitel. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Collar*, or *Colarino*..is sometimes called the neck, gorgerin, or hypotrachelium. 1846 PARKER *Concise Gloss. Archit.* (1875) 71 *Collarino*, the cylindrical part of the column between the annulets and under the ovolo and the astragal.

Collarless (kɒ·lärlès), *a.* [f. COLLAR + -LESS.] Without a collar. **a.** Of a garment.

1621 COTGR., *Dolyman*, a Turkish gowne, long coate, or vpper garment; collerlesse. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 242 His blue, collarless, basket-buttoned coat. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 64 The boy with the flowing locks and collarless coat of puce or brown.

b. Not wearing a collar; destitute of a collar.

1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 296 A striped necktie..twisted like a rope round his collarless neck. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 109/2 The case of the collarless dog.

Co·llar-maker. One who makes collars, *esp.* for horses and other draught animals.

1481-90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (1844) 229 To Lely, a colermaker, for xiiij. dayes makenge colers, and mendynge of horse herneys. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 138 Cordmakers, Sadlers, Coller-makers. 1742 J. YARROW *Love at First Sight* 104 My neighbur Thong, the Collar-maker. 1885 C. MACKESON *Brit. Almanac & Comp.* 94 Double meanings ..[*e. g.*] Collar Maker for a Seamstress or Harness Maker.

Co·llar-work.

1. *lit.* Work in which a horse has to strain hard against the collar, as in drawing a heavy load or going up hill.

1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxii. 307 Giving a long spell of collar-work to the horses. 1887 T. TROLLOPE *What I Remember* II. viii. 132 There were still fourteen miles, nearly all collar-work, between that [Lucca] and the baths.

2. *fig.* Severe and close work.

1871 *Daily News* 25 Jan., Breaking down in harness, under the severe collarwork of these democratic days. 1875 C. L. KENNEY *Mem. M. W. Balfe* 38 When the day's allowance of stiff 'collar work' was accomplished.

Collat, obs. form of COLLET.

Collatable (kɒlē·tăb'l), *a.* [f. COLLATE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be collated.

a 1834 COLERIDGE is cited by WORCESTER (1846). 1877 F. HALL *Eng. Adj. in -able* 46.

Collate (kɒlē·t), *v.* [f. L. *collāt-* ppl. stem of *conferre* to CONFER. Cf. OF. *collater*, in sense of collating documents (14th c. in Godefroy).]

I. To put or bring together, compare.

†**1.** *trans.* To contribute; to bring together. *Obs.*

1678 BP. NICHOLSON *Expos. Catech.* 25 Every particular Apostle did cast in and collate his Article to make up this Sum [the Apostles' Creed].

b. *Roman Law.* (see COLLATION 1 b.)

1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Rules Ulpian* XXVIII. § 4 *Bonorum possessio* is granted..to emancipated children, if they are prepared to give security to their brothers..that they will collate (*i. e.* bring into division) the estate belonging to them at their father's death.

2. To bring together for comparison; to compare carefully and exactly, in order to ascertain points of agreement and difference.

1612 BACON *Ess., Judicature* (Arb.) 454 To recapitulate, select, and collate the materiall points of that which hath beene said. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6 The evidence of which two places collated, none..can resist. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* I. 27 Computing or collating years and Chronologies. 1780 BURKE *Sp. at Bristol* Wks. III. 381 He has visited all Europe..not to collect medals, or collate manuscripts: but..to compare and collate the distresses of all men in all countries. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. vi. 43 Collating one language with another. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xxii. 506 The events of history were collated with the maxims of science. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* 194 Mr. Herschel..has recently collated the observations undertaken to determine the heights of meteors.

3. *esp.* To compare critically (a copy of a text) *with* other copies or *with* the original, in order to correct and emend it.

1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 60 The learned Professor..when he collated the Gr. printed Text with the Lambeth MS. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 6 Mr. Bennet desir'd me to lend him the Manuscript Phalaris to be collated. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 292, I collated such copies as I could procure. 1868 FURNIVALL *Temp. Prif. Canterb. T.* (Chaucer Soc.) 2, I went..specially to collate part of the Harleian MS. 7334 with Mr. Thomas Wright's print of it. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Grk. Test.* 13 To collate the whole mass, that is to compare their mutual variations with some common standard.

b. To compare a copy of a legal document with the original, and duly verify its correctness.

1683 *Apol. Prot. France* v. 72 We will that the same credit shall be given to Copies duly collated..as to the present Original. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Collation*, A collated act is equivalent to an original; provided all the parties concerned were present at the collation.

4. *Printing* and *Bookbinding.* To examine the sheets of a printed book by the signatures, so as to ascertain that they are perfect and in correct order.

1770 *Concise Hist. Printing* 491 The Collating of books is—First to examine whether the whole number of sheets that belong to a Book are gathered in the Book..To do this the Collater provides himself with a bodkin..and pricks up the corner of the first sheet A..till he has collated the whole impression, etc. 1808 C. STOWER *Printer's Gram.* 411 Having collated a gathering, he lays it on his left. 1882 BLADES *Caxton* 131 To enable the binder to collate the sheets of each section correctly, it was the custom..to place distinguishing marks on the first page of each sheet. 1885 C. G. WARNFORD *Workshop Rec.* Ser. IV. 229/1 For collating, the book is held in the right hand, at the right top corner.

II. To confer, bestow, appoint.

†**5.** To confer or bestow *on, upon* (a person); to give or grant *to. Obs.* exc. as in next.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* IV. (1591) 172 That the Empire..by him was collated vpon Vespasian. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* II. CXV, He must collate The same on others. 1642 *Answ. Printed Bk.* 27 The good old wayes of bestowing offices and collating honours. 1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 96 The Goodness they are possess'd of is collated by God to them.

6. *Eccles.* †**a.** To confer (a benefice) *on* (a person).

1558 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. ii. 65 The said Bishoprick was justly collated and given to Nicolas Ridley, D.D. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. i. § 17 Many Italians..had the fattest livings in England by the Pope collated upon them. *c* 1670 HOBBES *Dial. Com. Laws* 146 The Right of the King, and other Patrons to collate Bishopricks and other Benefices within the Realm of England.

b. To appoint or institute (a cleric) *to* a benefice. Now said of an ordinary who institutes to a living in his own gift or patronage, or which has lapsed to him by neglect or disablement of the patron.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. IV. 239 The King..collated to those Sees, Dr. Prideaux..Dr. Winniff. 1703 SIR E. NORTHEY in W. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 128 If the Parishioners do not present a minister to the Govr within 6 months after any Church shall become void, the Govr as ordinary shall and may collate a Clerk to such Church by lapse. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* (1739) 602 When any Person is presented or collated to any Benefice. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Wiclif* viii. 272 He refuses to collate the Pope's nephew..to a Canonry..of Lincoln.

c. *absol.* (without direct object): To appoint to a benefice; to have such appointment in one's gift.

1606 *Act* 3 *James* c. v. ₱ 18 Euery..Popish Recusant conuict..shall..be vtterly disabled to..collate or nominate to any Free-schoole, Hospitall, or Donatiue whatsoeuer. 1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 60 She is Superior of seventeen Convents; Collates to several Benefices. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. i. (1743) 143 If the Bishop does not collate in half a year more, it [the Living] lapses to the Archbishop. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. Introd. 37 The sovereign held the right..of collating to benefices.

Collated (kɒlē··tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

a. Compared. **b.** Conferred, bestowed.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 44 All opinions, yea errors, known, read, and collated, are of main service..toward the speedy attainment of what is truest. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. xxiii, That the dull Planets with collated light By neighbour suns might cheared be in dampish night. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. i, Not a collated or legal right. *c* 1840 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* App. (1866) II. 257 Three terms or collated notions.

Collatee (kɒlē·tī·). [f. as prec. + -EE.] One who is collated to a benefice.

1703 SIR E. NORTHEY in W. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 128 His collatee shall hold the Church for his life.

Collater: see COLLATOR.

†**Colla·terage.** *Surveying. Obs.* [f. late L. *collaterāre* to have on both sides: see -AGE.] A species of 'boundage'; a bordering between plots lying side by side.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. ii. 49 Simple Boundage is Confrontage and Collaterage..Collaterage Actiue, as siding, furrowing, balking, dyling [? dyking], haying, hedging, or shawing.

Collateral (kɒlæ·tĕrăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4 **collaterale**, 5 **-alle**, 6-7 **-all**, **colaterall.** [ad. med.L. *collaterāl-is*, f. L. *col-* together with + *later-* stem of *latus* side: cf. *lateral*, and F. *collatéral.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Situated or placed side by side (with one another); running side by side, parallel.

In *Geometry* and *Crystallogr.* applied to two faces having a common edge.

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 238 Collateral is sayde of one that is nye a nother by the tone syde of hym. 1527 R.

THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 253 Betwixt two Collateral lines. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxvii. 40 Parted into many collaterall or side braunches. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 99 In his bright radience and collaterall light, Must I be comforted, not in his sphere. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Collaterall*, on the other side, ouer against, as two lines drawne equally distant one from another. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 86 From his radiant seat he rose Of high collateral glorie. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vi. § 10 (1681) 108 Leave some Collateral shoots to attract the Sap. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 85 We neither see more visible points, nor are the collateral points more distinct. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 114 The Rocky mountains .. occur .. singly or in groups, and occasionally in collateral ridges.

b. Const. *to.*

1833 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1863) XIV. 181 We approached London by rural lanes .. collateral to the main roads.

† **c.** = Lateral, side-. *Obs.*

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. i. 50 Collaterall Nods, such as wee use when the partyes to whom we make the signe are on one side of us. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 195 From this canal a collateral cut to Naas is completed.

d. Phys. *Collateral arteries*: 'a term applied to branches of arteries which follow more or less the course of the parent vessel'. *Collateral circulation*: 'circulation carried on through lateral or secondary channels after stoppage or obstruction in the main vessels' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). So *collateral fluxion, hyperæmia*, etc.

a 1788 P. POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* III. 377 Collateral branches of sufficient size to carry on the circulation. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 228 The adequateness of the collateral arteries for the supply of the limb. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 691 The Dorsal Artery of the Thumb .. terminates by anastomosing with its external collateral artery. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 26 The 'collateral circulation' .. set up when a main artery is tied.

e. *Bot.* Side by side. *Collateral bundle*: a fibro-vascular bundle in which the wood- and bast-elements (*xylem* and *phloem*) are placed side by side.

1857 HENFREY *Elem. Course Bot.* 89 Sometimes the multiplication [of organs] is *collateral*, a pair of stamens, for example, standing in place of one. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 326 Euphorbiaceæ .. Ovules 1-2, collateral. 1878 MACNAB *Bot.* ii. (1883) 45 Many monocotyledons and dicotyledons have collateral bundles.

† **f.** *Collateral winds*: those blowing from points of the compass intermediate to the cardinal points. So *collateral points, quarters. Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XI. iii. (Tollem. MS.) Wyndes beþ twelue; foure þerof ben clepid cardinales, chef wyndes, and viii collaterales, side wyndes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1872) 61 Ther is iiij. callit vyndis cardinal, and the tothir iiij. ar callit vyndis collateral. 1664 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 104 Not only from the West, and other principal, but from the collateral Regions of the Heaven also. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Collateral winds*, are those blowing from collateral points.

2. *fig.* Accompanying, attendant, concomitant.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 297 A collateral conforte crystes owne 3ifte. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. xii. (1554) 183 b, Who that did unright By oppression or by collateral wrong. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 189 That cannot be discerned by sight, but by a colaterall proofe, the measuring of them. 1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* (1851) 299 Not as a Learner, but as a collateral Teacher. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* iii. 52 We mistake, as is usual, a collateral effect for a cause. 1870 *Echo* 12 Nov., Anyone who studies these reports in the light of collateral knowledge of prisons.

† **b.** Ranking side by side with, co-ordinate. *Obs.*

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 238 The father and the holy goste were with oure lorde .. and therfore they are called hys collateral fellowes. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discipl.* II. Wks. 1738 I. 23 The King .. shall rid his Kingdom of a strong sequester'd and collateral Power. 1650 *Exerc. conc. Vsurp. Power* 5 A King, an House of Peers, and an House of Commons sitting in a collaterall, or coordinate rank. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xvi. 24 That [Peter] might not be made collateral, a very copesmate, to Christ himself.

c. Parallel in time, order, tenor, or development; corresponding.

1653 MILTON *Hirelings* (1659) 33 Neither doth the collateral place .. make other use of this story. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* iii. 292 The two collateral Empires of the Babylonians and Medes. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict.* Pref., When the radical idea branches out into Parallel ramifications, how can a Consecutive series be formed of senses in their nature collateral? 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 415, I should therefore from the collateral histories imagine, etc. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 601 The lower part of a rainbow appears broader than the upper part .. the breadth of the moon and of the rainbow in this case are doubtless collateral phenomena.

3. Lying aside from the main subject, line of action, issue, purpose, etc.; side-; subordinate, indirect.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 262 For to tellen forth in especial .. And levyn al other thinges collateral. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* II. iii. 89 b, Little grand mootemen, who .. for every collaterall trifle run over all the 633 titles of Brookes abridgement. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 206 If by direct or by Collaterall hand They finde vs touch'd. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* To Rdr. 4 Collateral things, not being the principal Subject of the Discourse. 1783 BURKE *Sp. E. Ind. Bill* Wks. IV. 7 Though there are no direct, yet there are various collateral objections made. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 347 One of the collateral causes of the Norman Conquest.

b. Const. *to.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 549 In pursuing of actions collaterall to the History. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 106 This .. being but collateral to my work of Examining the Preface. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 148 For any thing which in the late discussion has appeared, the war is entirely collateral to the state of jacobinism.

4. Descended from the same stock, but in a different line; pertaining to those so descended. Opposed to *lineal.*

Collateral ancestor: a brother or sister of a parent, grandparent, or other lineal ancestor.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 56 He .. That .. cummyn wes of the neist male, And in branch collaterale. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. Prol. 14 Qwhen þe succession lynealle Endit, þe collateralle Ressawit .. þe Crowne. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. l. (1638) 154 A warranty of an ancestor collateral to the disseisee. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. vi. § 39 King Edward dying Childlesse .. left the Land at a Losse for an Heir in a direct Line, & opened a Door to the Ambition of Collaterall Pretenders. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 81 The heirs of a man's body, by which only his lineal descendants were admitted, in exclusion of collateral heirs. *a* 1847 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Spectre of Tappington*, The property passed .. to a collateral branch of the family.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1589 NASHE *Martin's Months Minde* 13 Another rabble, of the same house and famelie, in the collateral line of leudnes. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. iii. 32 Languages .. allied by collateral affinities.

5. *Law.* In various technical phrases:

Collateral assurance, assurance made over and above the principal deed; *collateral security*, any property or right of action, given as additional to the obligation of a contract or the like; so *collateral bond, surety*; *collateral fact*, a fact not considered relevant to the matter in dispute in an action; *collateral issue*, where a criminal convict pleads any matter allowed by law, in bar of execution, as pregnancy, pardon, diversity of person, etc., whereon collateral issue is taken, and tried by a jury *instanter* (Wharton); *collateral warranty*: see quot.

1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 21 Any colaterall writing or suertie made for such pension. 1552 HULOET, Collateral bonde, *satisdatio*. 1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 8 § 3 Contracts and Assurances, collateral or other. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 132 a, Called collaterall warrantie. In so much that hee y^t made the warrantie is collateralli to the title of the tenementes. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.* s. v., To bee subject to the feeding of the Kings Deere, is collateral to the soyle within the Forest. 1623 in *New Shaks. Soc. Trans.* (1885) 505 Collaterall Covenauntes bondes and assurances so to bee made. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 106 As incorporeal hereditaments are in their nature collateral to, and issue out of, lands and houses, their owner hath no property .. or demesne, in the *thing* itself, but hath only something derived out of it. *Ibid.* II. 301 Collateral warranty .. a younger brother released to his father's disseisor, with warranty, this was collateral to the elder brother. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. ii, With a few pair of point ruffles, as a collateral security. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 84 The foreign inspectorate .. on which England and France had insisted as a collateral security.

B. *sb.*

† **1.** A person associated with another in some office or function; a colleague, an assessor. *Obs.*

1523-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 104 Collateralles to him wes the bischopis of Dunkell and Dunblane, with thair rockattis and huidis. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* IV. (1677) 197 The Prince was received by the Archbishop of St. Andrews, whose Collaterals were the Bishops of Dunkeld, Dumblane, and Ross. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 140 Canons are Collaterals unto Bishops, as Cardinals are to the Popes.

† **2.** An equal in rank; a rival. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. x. (1632) 449 The fifteenth king .. besides fiue other collateralls, that by intrusion put on the Crowne. 1660 MILTON *Griffith's Serm.* Wks. (1851) 391 Your conceited Sanctuary .. degrades God to a Cherub, and raises your King to be his collateral in place.

† **3.** A contemporary. *Obs. rare.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. xxvi. § 6 (R.) Most of the kings have their beginnings placed in some other year of their collaterals than the Scriptures have determined.

4. An accompanying circumstance. *rare.*

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 36, I hope these are Collaterals of no danger. 1819 J. LAWRENCE in *Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 128 What can we say of time and space, but that they are the synonyms or collaterals of existence.

5. A collateral kinsman.

1692 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 699 All collaterals, viz. Uncles, Aunts, Brothers and Sisters. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. VII. 281 Collaterals of mature age or distinguished merit were often preferred to those .. nearer the throne in direct descent. 1811 MORRITT *Let.* 28 Dec. in Lockhart *Scott*, A greedy collateral who inherited the estate.

b. A collateral line of descent. *rare.*

1698 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* I. § 15 (1704) 28 All the Sons of Shem and Japhet, and their Descendants in the Collaterals, were to be prefer'd before him [Ham].

6. Anything given as collateral security.

1887 *Fall River Advance* 23 Apr. 1/2 Russia wants to borrow 100,000,000 roubles. Let the Czar send along his collaterals.

Colla·terali·sm. A collateral practice.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XL. 488 The picking of pockets, with its collateralisms of highway robbery .. and swindling.

Colla·tera·lity. *rare.* [f. preo.: see -ALITY.] Collateral quality or position.

1611 COTGR., *Collateralité*, collateralitie, or collateralnesse. 1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* 169 By reason of the continual collateralitie of the Sun.

Collaterally (kŏlæ·tĕrăli), *adv.* [f. COLLATERAL + -LY 2.] In a collateral manner or position.

1. Side by side; by the side; at or toward the side, sideways.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 331 That londe hathe on the southe este to hit Spayne by the sailenge of thre dayes from hit as colaterally. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. VIII. (Arb.) 171 It hath collaterally on the lefte hande the mountaines of Daiguani. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. vii. (1648) 51 When they [pullies] are placed collaterally. 1672 GREW *Anat. Plants* (1682) 8 The Sap .. issues .. in a direct Line from the Root into the Plume: but collaterally, into the Lobes also. 1789 G. KEATE *Acc. Pelew Isl.* 109 Covered with bamboos laid and fastened down collaterally. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* II. 119 To give the names of the most common .. objects in the Hungarian and Spanish Gitano, collaterally with their equivalents in the Moorish Arabic.

2. *fig.* Aside from the main course, subject, purpose, etc.; by the way, secondarily, indirectly.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. i. 1 The latter serueth directly for my purpose .. the former .. tendeth thereto but collaterally. 1682 DRYDEN *Pref. Relig. Laici* (Globe) 187, I have .. created to myself two sorts of enemies; the Papists .. more directly .. and the Fanatics more collaterally. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. ii. 27 To redress a public wrong which chances to be collaterally hurtful to his own State. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. lxxvi. 182 Collaterally sustained by three other propositions.

3. In a manner attendant or parallel; co-ordinately, side by side (*with*).

1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* vi. 237 The general influence of the design extended collaterally to all Branches of Trade. 1855 *Ess. Intuitive Morals* 33 We find, collaterally with the evidence of care for our enjoyment, another series of providential arrangements tending .. to the encouragement of virtue.

4. By way of collateral relationship.

1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* IV. i. (Arb.) 51 The lands do collaterally descend. 1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Rules of Ulpian* v. § 6 Formerly marriage could not be contracted between persons related collaterally as far as the fourth degree.

Colla·terainess. *rare*—°. Collateral quality.

1611 COTGR. [see COLLATERALITY].

† **Colla·terate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *collater-āre* to have on each side.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Collaterate*, to joyn side by side.

Collating (kŏlē·tĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COLLATE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb COLLATE.

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 175 Bishops had a power of imposing hands, for collating of Orders. 1746 W. MELMOTH *Pliny* v. viii. (R.), The collating of the several historians will be a work of great labour. 1879 *Bookbdg.* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 40/1 Arranging and Collating.

Collation (kŏlē·ʃən), *sb.* Also 2–3 **collatiun,** 4–5 **col(l)acioun, collacion, -yon,** 5 **colacion,** 5–7 **-tion,** 6 **collasion, -yon.** [a. OF. *collation, -cion* action of conferring, etc., ad. L. *collātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *collāt-* ppl. stem of *confer-re* to bring together: see CONFER, and -ATION. This word has had many developments of meaning in med. Latin, French, and English; with us, it appears first as an ecclesiastical term, in sense 6.

(In mod.F. *collation* is used in senses 3, 4; 8, 9; 10, 11. According to Littré in senses 8, 9, it is pronounced with one *l* only, whereas in the other senses both *l*'s are heard; consequently he treats *collation* the repast as a distinct word (so far as modern use is concerned) from the other senses. In English, 8 and 9 are closely articulated to other senses.)]

I. Bringing together, comparison.

† **1.** A bringing together or collection, *esp.* of money; a contribution. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* XV. 26 To make sum collacioun [Vulg. *collationem*], or gedrynge of moneye. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Symbolum*, a shotte: a collation. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* V. XXV. 196 The collation and gathering of a small donative. 1728 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th c.* I. v. 67 They publish'd also in Sermons the Collations, that is, the Alms which they commonly collected every Sunday for the Poor.

b. *Roman* and *Scotch Law.* The throwing together of the possessions of several persons, in order to an equal division of the whole stock; hotch-pot; L. *collatio bonorum.*

1828 WEBSTER, *Collation* 5 In *Scots law*, the right which an heir has of throwing the whole heritable and movable estates of the deceased into one mass, and sharing it equally with others who are of the same degree of kindred. 1886 J. MUIRHEAD *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 714 The application of the principle of collation to descendants generally, so that they were bound to throw into the mass of the succession before its partition every advance they had received from their parent in anticipation of their shares.

c. *Collation of seals* (see quot.).

1708-15 KERSEY *Collation of Seals* (in ancient Deeds), when one Seal was set on the Back of another, upon the same Ribbon, or Label. So 1721 in BAILEY. 1848 in WHARTON.

2. The action of bringing together and comparing; comparison.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. iv. 125 Ellys he mot shewe þat þe colasioun of proposiciouns nis nat spedful to a necessarie conclusioun. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. xviii. (1495) 43 An angel .. vnderstondyth and knowyth sodaynly wythout collacion of one thynge to a nother. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 98 That the truth may appeere, by collation of the divers reports. 1646 T. PHILIPOT *Poems* 43 A Collation between Death and Sleep. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. xi. 65 The Hebrew and Egyptian Language had some things common; from the collation whereof, some light may arise. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* ii. § 1 A close and attentive collation of the three writings. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* XXXIV. (1859) II. 278 This .. necessarily supposes a comparison, a collation, between existence and non-existence. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. 430.

3. *esp.* Textual comparison of different copies of a document; critical comparison of manuscripts or editions with a view to ascertain the correct text, or the perfect condition of a particular copy.

1532 W. THYNNE *Chaucer's Wks.* Ded., The contrarietees and alteracions founde by collacion of the one [edition] with the other. 1568 in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* App. 52 The originals .. were duly conferred and compared

..with sundry other lettres .. in collation whereof no difference was found. **1717** Atterbury *Let. to Pope* 8 Nov., I return you your Milton, which, upon collation, I find to be revised and augmented in several places. **1768** Johnson *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 292 By collation of copies, or sagacity of conjecture. **1868** Furnivall *Temp. Pref. Canterb. T.* (Chaucer Soc.) 5, The MS. was old and good enough to deserve collation for the next edition of Chaucer.

b. The recorded result of such comparison; a set of corrections or various readings obtained by comparing different copies.

1699 Bentley *Phal.* Pref. Wks. 1836 I. 2 The collation, it seems, was sent defective to Oxon. **1758** Jortin *Erasm.* I. 392 Erasmus desires Aldrige to get him a Collation of Seneca..from a Manuscript of King's College. **1875** Scrivener *Lect. Grk. Test.* 54 Bentley's collation [of Codex A] ..is yet in manuscript at Trinity College, Cambridge.

c. *Law.* (See quot.)

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Collation*, in common law, is the comparison, or presentation of a copy to its original, to see whether or no it be conformable: or the report, or act of the officer who made the comparison. A collated act is equivalent to an original; provided all the parties concerned were present at the collation.

4. *Printing* and *Bookbinding.* **a.** The action of collating the sheets or quires of a book or MS.

b. A description of a book or manuscript by its signatures or the number of its quires, and a statement of the sheets or leaves in each quire; also, a list of the various contents of a book and of the pages or parts of pages occupied by them.

1834 Lowndes *Bibliogr. Manual* Pref., He gives neither the collation nor prices of books. **1882** Blades *Caxton* 131 In Caxton's books the collation of the sheets preceded the folding. *Ibid.* 133 These indications .. enable us to decide, even where printed signatures are wanting, the true collation of a book. *Ibid.* 173 The Game and Play of the Chess moralised..Collation.—Eight 4^ns and one 5^n = 74 leaves.

II. Conference, discourse, refection, light repast.

†5. A personal conferring together; consultation, conference, *esp.* of a private or informal sort.

1382 Wyclif 2 *Macc.* xii. 43 Collacioun [Vulg. *collatione*], or spekinge to gidre. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 269 Yit wol I..That in my chambre, I and thou and sche Have a collacioun. **1474** Caxton *Chesse* iii. v. G vj b, They ought not there to argue and dispute one agaynst another; but they ought to make good and symple colacion to geder. **1538** *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 77 Quhen thay wald mak collatioun, With any lustie companyeoun. **1655** Fuller *Ch. Hist.* ii. ii. § 90 Baronius and Binnius will in no case allow this for a council, only they call it a collation. **1666** Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 176 Collation with our officers.

† b. A discourse, sermon, or homily; a treatise, exposition. *Obs.*

1417 J. Forester in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) IX. 434 Cardenal Comeracence .. had purposit .. to have y maad the ferste Collation to for the Kynge. **1494** Fabyan vii. 306 He made vnto them colacions or exortacions, & toke for his anteteme, *Haurietis aquas.* **1525** Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. ci. [xcvii.] 295 The archebysshope of Canterbury sang the masse; and after masse ye bissoppe made a collacyon. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 43 We shall fyrst declare by ordre thre thynges, and so procede in this poore collacyon or treatyse. **1555** *Fardle Facions* ii. xii. 273 The collacion .. made in the pulpite on Sondaies and haly daies. **1631** Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 65 If any Priest came .. into the village, the inhabitants thereof would gather about him, and desire to haue some good lesson or collation made vnto them. **1655** Fuller *Hist. Camb.* 101 Bilney..for the present gave them a Collation.

6. The title of the celebrated work of John Cassian, A. D. 410–420 *Collationes Patrum in Scetica Eremo Commorantium*, i.e. Conferences of (and with) the Egyptian Hermits.

[*c* **540** *Regula S. Benedicti* lxxiii, Nec non et Collationes Patrum et Instituta et Uita eorum, sed et Regula sancti patris nostri Basilii.] *c* **1200** *Winteney Rule St. Benet* ibid., Oððe þa collatiuns, þæt Iohannes Cassianus awrat, & þere haliȝere manna lif þe on Uitas Patrum is ȝeredd, & þe regol ures haliȝes fader Basilies. **1340** *Ayenb.* 155 Ase zayþ þe boc of collacions of holy uaderes. **1460–70** *Bk. Quintessence* 18 As it is preued in vitas patrum, þat is to seye, in lyues & colaciouns of fadris. *a* **1500** *Orol. Sap.* in *Anglia* X. 357 Þe boke of lyfe of fadres & her collacyons. **1532** More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 516/2 Cassianus in the .xi. collacion the .xii. chapter. **1699** Burnet 39 *Art.* xvii. (T.), No book was more read in the following ages than Cassian's Collations. **1885** *Catholic Dict.* s. v. *Fast* 341 St. Benedict .. requires his religious to assemble after supper and before compline and listen to 'collations'—i.e. conferences (of Cassian), the lives of the fathers or other edifying books.

† b. In OE., *Collationes*, as above, was rendered *þurhtoȝenes raca, þa þurhtoȝenessa*, also simply *race, recednesse*, *c* 1200 *þa raca*, i. e. relations, narratives, discourses, and in ME. *collation* had the sense: Relation, account. *Obs.*

[*c* **540** *Regula S. Benedicti* xlii, Mox ut surrexerint a cena, sedeant omnes in unum, et legat unus collationes, vel vitas patrum, aut certe aliquid quod edificet audientes .. Accedant ad lectionem Collationum. *a* **1000** *O. E. Rule St. Benet* (Schröer) xlii, Ræde him mon þa raca oððe lif þæra heahfædera. *Ibid.* (Logemann) And ræde an þurhtoȝenes race oððe on ealdfædera lifa .. Hi gan to rædinge race oððe recednesse. *c* **1200** *Winteney Rule St. Benet*, ibid., And ræde an þa raca oððe lif þære heahfadera.]

c **1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iii. xxxii. (1869) 153 It is wel ..myn entencioun þat þou make me þer of collacioun.

7. 'The reading from the *Collationes* or lives of the Fathers, which St. Benedict (*Regula* xlii, see 6 b.) instituted in his monasteries before compline' (*Dict. Chr. Antiq.*).

Whether the name actually originated in the *Collationes Patrum* read on these occasions does not appear certain. Already in Isidore, *a* 640, the name is simply *collatio* (*Regula S. Isidori* c. viii, 'ad audiendum in Collatione Patrem .. ad collectam conveniant..Sedentes autem omnes in Collatione tacebunt nisi,' etc. Du Cange). By Smaragdus *a* 850, and Honorius of Autun (*c* 1300), the *collatio* is explained as being itself a conference of the monks upon the passage read, 'aliis conferentibus interrogationes, conferunt alii congruas responsiones'. (See Du Cange.)

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 121 After þe nyȝt collacioun sche wook anon to þe day. *Ibid.* VII. 373 He wolde be at þe colacioun of monkes, and made þe general confessioun wiþ oþere. **1450–1530** *Myrr. our Ladye* 165 Before Complyn ye haue a collacion, where ys redde some spyrytuall matter of gostly edyfycacion. **1482** *Monk of Evesham* vi. (Arb.) 26 The mene while .. hit range to the collacyon and the bretheren ..went thense. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 65 Redynge in ye refectory, or in the chapyter hous at collacyon. **1536** R. Beerley in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 35 Monckes drynk an bowll after collacyon tell ten or xii. of the clock.

8. Extended to the light repast or refection taken by the members of a monastery at close of day, after the reading or conference mentioned in 7. (Many quotations combine senses 7 and 8.) Hence, in modern R. C. usage, A light repast made in lieu of supper on fasting days.

c **1305** *Land Cokayne* 145 [The monks] Wendith meklich hom to drinke And geth to har collacione. **1582** Munday *Eng. Rom. Life* in *Harl. Misc.* II. 179 The time of studye expired, the bell calleth them from theyr chambers, downe into the Refectorium: Where euery one taketh a glasse of wine, and a quarter of a manchet, and so he maketh his collatione. **1725** tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th c.* I. v. 84 This is that which is call'd Collation .. after the Conference they took Water or Wine, and a mouthful of Bread to support their Necessities. **1797** Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xi, The lady-abbess, gave a collation to the padre abbate and such of the priests as had assisted at Vesper-service. **1885** *Catholic Dict.* s.v. *Fast* 342 The quantity permissible at collation has been gradually enlarged. St. Charles .. only allows a glass of wine with an ounce and a half of bread to be taken as a collation on the evening of fasting days.

9. Hence, in *gen.* use, A light meal or repast; one consisting of light viands or delicacies (*e.g.* fruit, sweets, and wine), or that has needed little preparation (often 'a cold collation'). 'A repast; a treat less than a feast' (J.).

Originally applied to a repast between ordinary meals, and still retaining much of that character.

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. xci. [lxxxvii.] 272 Than wyne and spyces were brought in, and so made collasyon. **1533** Udall *Flowers* 75 (R.) Such bankettes are called collacions, *a collatum, tu*, that is of laiyng together every one his porcion. **1611** Cotgr., *Collation* .. also, a collation, rere-supper, or repast after supper. **1630** R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* 183 Very few which (besides their ordinary of dinner and supper) doe not *Gouster*, as they call it, and make collations, three or foure times the day. **1664** Pepys *Diary* (1879) III. 4 Come to the Hope about one and there..had a collacion of anchovies, gammon, etc. **1759** Robertson *Hist. Scot.* I. vii. 536 A collation of wine and sweetmeats was prepared. **1771** Smollett *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 111 Supping in different lodges on cold collations. **1775** Johnson *Western Isl., Buller of Buchan*, Ladies come hither sometimes in the summer with collations [*i.e.* to picnic]. **1882** Shorthouse *J. Inglesant* II. 205 A plentiful and delicate collation was spread .. with abundance of fruit and wine.

fig. **1652** A. Ross *Hist. World* Pref. 13 Here they may have a short Collation after a long Feast. *a* **1661** Fuller *Worthies* iii. 96 May he be pleased to behold this my brief Description of Surrey, as a Running Collation to stay his Stomack, no set meal to satisfie his hunger. **1791** D'Israeli *Cur. Lit., Lit. Journ.*, The public .. now murmured at the want of that salt and acidity by which they had relished the fugitive collation.

III. Conferring, preferment to office, etc.

†10. Conferring or bestowal (*esp.* of a dignity, prize, benefit, honorary degree). *Obs.* exc. as in 11.

1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* ii. (1599) 90 Honoring in him by the collation of that dignitie, the vertue he shewed in the battell. **1642** Jer. Taylor *Episc.* (1647) 47 In the collation of holy Orders. **1647** Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* xxxvii. 217 Mutuall reception or translation, or collation of light and nature betwixt them. **1660** Bond *Scut. Reg.* 88 The donation or collation of the power is from the Community. *a* **1677** Barrow *Serm.* I. viii. 95 In the collation, 'tis not in the gold or the silver .. in which the benefit consists, but the will and benevolent intention of him who bestows them. **1691** Ray *Creation* ii. (1704) 436 Neither are we to give Thanks alone for the first Collation of these Benefits. **1761** *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 128/1 The collation of the prize has been deferred. **1775** Johnson *Western Isl.* Wks. X. 332 The indiscriminate collation of degrees has justly taken away that respect which they originally claimed.

11. *Eccles.* **a.** The bestowal *of* a benefice or other preferment upon a clergyman. **b.** (more usually) The appointment of a clergyman *to* a benefice; now, *techn.* Institution by the ordinary to a living which is in his own gift.

c **1380** Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 305 It haþ fallen ofte tymes..þat two men have grace at oo tyme of oo collacioun. **1421** Hen. V in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* iii. 30 I. 71 Hit is wel oure entent whanne any sucche benefice voydeth of oure yifte yat ye make collacion to him y^r of. **1611** Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xiii. § 88 They had enacted against all Collations of Bishoprickes and dignities by the Pope. **1625** Bacon *Ess. Empire* (Arb.) 307 Where the Churchmen come in, and are elected, not by the Collation of the King, or particular Patrons, but by the People. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 64 Collation is properly the bestowing of a Benefice by the Bishop, that hath it in his owne gift or patronage. **1765** Blackstone *Comm.* I. 391 When the ordinary is also the patron, and confers the living, the presentation and institution are one and the same act, and are called a collation to a benefice. **1876** Grant *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* i. i. 22 The earliest record of an actual collation by the chancellor of a master to a grammar school.

c. Right of institution.

1480 *Bury Wills* (1850) 58 That..the priour of the Monasterie of Bury.. shuld have the gyfte and collacion of the same. **1536** *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 42 § 6 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 18 Any Parsonnage, Vicarage, Chauntrie or any other promocion spirituall .. being .. of the collacion or patronage of the said College. **1661** Bramhall *Just Vind.* iv. 79 And the Statute of provisors..the King and his heirs shall have and enjoy for the time the collations to the Archbishopricks and other dignities elective. **1725** tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th c.* I. ii. iii. 46 Pope Clement IV reserv'd to himself the Collation of all the vacant Benefices.

† d. ? A certificate of recommendation to a benefice. *Obs.* [F. *la provision du collateur.*]

1646 Bp. Maxwell *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 293 Before their Right could be compleated or perfected, they were to return to the King from the Superintendent a Collation or Certificate, That he was of that Ability to do good Service to the King and Church.

†Colla·tion, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. F. *collationner* and med.L. *collātionāre* in the same senses.]

1. *trans.* To make a collation of; to compare (different copies, etc.); to Collate.

1568 Dk. Norfolk *Jrnl.* in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* App. 37 The said Erle of Murray.. did thereupon deliver the copies, being collationed. **1676** W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 358 They supplicate for a double of their petition; which being refused, they collationed their memories and wrote down their petition. **1693** Burnet *Let.* in *Brit. Mag.* XXXV. 376 As for the dates .. I might haue writ them wrong, or collationed them too negligently. **1715** M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* i. 346 If those..were by proper hands collection'd, collation'd, and edition'd.

b. *Printing* and *Bookbinding.* = Collate *v.* 4.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.* s.v., To collation a Book; that is, to look diligently by the letters or figures at the bottom of every page, to see that nothing be wanting or defective. **1683** Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* II. 350 Before he Folds the Books he will Colation them.

2. *intr.* To partake of a collation; to lunch.

1611 Cotgr., *Collationner*..also, to collation it, or make a rere-supper. **1658** Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 345, I went to see a coach-race in Hyde-Park, and collationed in Spring Garden. **1742** Jarvis *Quix.* (1842) II. 246 They .. all three .. collationed and supped at one and the same time.

b. *trans.* To entertain with a collation.

1662 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 389 They were likewise collationed with us, and were very merry. **1684** Dineley *1st Dk. Beaufort's Progr. Wales* 66 His grace was collationed according to his quality.

† Colla·tioner. *Obs.* [f. prec. verb + -er.]

1. One who makes a collation of a book, etc.; a collator.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* II. 350 To do this the Colationer provides himself with a Bodkin.

2. One who partakes of a collation.

1786 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* (1842) III. 99 We, meanwhile, untitled attendants, stood at the other end of the room..all strictly facing the royal collationers.

Colla·tioning, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing [1].] The action of Collation *vb.*, in various senses.

1652 Evelyn *State of France* Misc. Writ. (1805) 50 The peril of disbauched and frequent collationings. **1715** M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* i. 290 Nothing but a strict collationing of them can assure us. **1716** *Ibid.* ii. 333 As may be evidenc'd by the Collationing of the Registry.

Collatitious (kǫlǣti·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *collātici-us, -iti-us* raised by contribution (*collātio*) + -ous.]

†1. Characterized or distinguished by collation; done by way of general contribution. *Obs.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Collatitious*, done by conference or contribution of many. *a* **1670** Hacket *Abp. Williams* (1693) i. 46 Raised up by other men's collatitious Liberality.

2. *Collatitious organs, viscera*: 'applied to the stomach and bowels, as the general receptacles of the different kinds of aliment' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*).

1834 J. M. Good *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 9 Collatitious organs of digestion. *Ibid.* I. 314 Diseases affecting the collatitious viscera.

Collative (kǫlē^i·tiv), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. L. *collātīv-us* brought together, collected, joint, f. *collāt-* (see Collate). Cf. F. *collatif.*]

†1. Of the nature of, or formed by, joint contribution: cf. *collective. Obs.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Collative*, conferred together, made large, mutual. **1813** W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXX. 500 The Romans had public funerals for their ministerial, and collative funerals for their opposition, chieftains.

2. That has the quality or power of conferring. Const. *of.*

1644 Bp. Maxwell *Prerog. Chr. Kings* viii. 92 Collative of positive acts and effects. *a* **1677** Barrow *Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 66 These words do not seem institutive or collative of Power. **1832** Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) II. lv. 914 Investitive facts he divides into collative and impositive. **1875** Poste *Gaius* i. Introd. 3 Title..is any fact Collative or Privative of a Right.

†3. Of a conferred or bestowed kind. *Obs.*

1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* ii. x. 417 The elements by prayer acquire a degree of sanctification (I meane relatiue and collatiue, not essentiall sanctification).

4. *Eccl.* Where the ordinary (being himself the patron) collates.

1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th c.* I. iii. i. 79 Collative Benefices. **1767** Blackstone *Comm.* II. 22 An advowson collative is where the bishop and patron are one and the same person.

† **B.** *sb.* A joint contribution. [L. *collātīvum.*]
1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Collative*, a Sacrifice made of many mens offerings together, a benevolence of the people to the King.

Collator (kǫlēⁱ·təɹ). Also 5–7 **-our**, 7–8 **-er.** [a. L. *collātor* contributor, etc., agent-sb. f. *collāt-* (see Collate). Cf. F. *collateur.*]

†**1.** One who collects, a collector. *Obs. rare.*
1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* v. xxxiv, And in all haste throughout all the towne The collatours gathered vp the golde.

2. One who collates copies of a text or document.
1601 Bp. Barlow *Defence* 87 Any collatour, indifferent, and learned in the Originals, comparing ours with theirs, etc. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 105 ¶ 9 An Editor, or Collator of a manuscript. 1768 Johnson *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 292 The collator's province is safe and easy, the conjecturer's perilous and difficult. 1875 Scrivener *Lect. Grk. Test.* 18 Few employments..task the eyesight and skill of a collator so much as this.

3. One who collates the sheets or contents of a book, for binding, or for bibliographical purposes.
1770 *Concise Hist. Printing* 490 The collater provides himself with a bodkin..and pricks up the corner of the first sheet A. 1879 Delamotte *Bookbinding* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 40/2 Maps, diagrams, and illustrations..have to be added afterwards, and this is done by the Collator.

† **4.** ? One who takes part in a conference or discussion; a disputant. *Obs. rare.*
[Cf. St. Augustine *Ep.* 147 Collatorem enim et disputatorem..se esse cupiebat.]
1628 J. Doughty *Ch.-Schismes* 25 The Collator .. begins fairely and as a moderate pelagian, but, ere three pages are past..becomes flat Atheist. 1666 Spurstowe *Spir. Chym.* (1668) 124 It is not devotion, saith Prosper, rightly against his Collator, to acknowledge almost all from God.

5. One who confers or bestows.
1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* II. xv. 189 Like well plac'd benefits, they redound to the Collator's honour. 1854 W. Waterworth *Orig. Anglicanism* 330 The collators of the instrument of grace.

6. *Eccl.* One who collates to a benefice.
1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* i. 4 As Patrons, Prelates, beeing the collaters and instituters to benefices. 1679 Burnet *Hist. Ref.* an. 1516 (R.) Only one benefice might be reserved from a collator of ten. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 215 The pope might prevent the ordinary collator upon a vacancy. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl.* III. 2108 All prelates, patrons, and ordinary collators of benefices.

Collatress (kǫlēⁱ·très). *rare.* [f. after prec.: see -ess.] 'A female who collates' (Worcester).

Collature, improper f. Colature.

† **Collaud** (kǫlǭ·d), *v. Obs.* Also 6 **colaude,** 6–7 **collaude.** [ad. L. *collaudā-re* to praise altogether, extol highly, f. *col-* intensive, altogether + *laudāre* to praise.] **1.** To praise highly, extol.
1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* III. 91 To collaude in magnificence the said noble adventure. 1592 R. Johnson *Nine Worthies* E iij b, They beganne to colaude the endevours of one another's actions. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Ecclus.* li. 15, I wil praise thy name continually, and wil collaude it in confession. 1670 *Conclave wherein Clement VIII was elected Pope* 17 All the rest .. did ..collaud him for so brave an action.

2. To praise along with others.
1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Collaud*, to praise with others.

Collaudation (kǫlǭdēⁱ·ʃən). *Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. *collaudātiōn-em*, f. *collaudāre*: see prec.]

1. Warm praise, high commendation.
1623 Cockeram II, *Praise* .. Enchomion, Collaudation. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* II. lxxv. 320 The Rhetorical Collaudations, with the Honourable Epithets given to their persons. 1832 Syd. Smith in *Mem. & Lett.* (1855) II. No. 332, I could not help writing a letter of congratulation and collaudation to Morier, the author. 1874 Bp. C. Wordsworth *Perversions to Rome* 15 Pharisaic condemnation of others and..self-complacent collaudations of ourselves.

2. ? A praising along with others.
1677 *Govt. Venice* 113 The Collaudation and Confirmation of the People was nothing but an outward approbation.

Collayne, obs. f. Cologne.

Colld, obs. f. Cold.

† **Colle.** *Obs.* [app. a var. of Cowl, *cowle*, *coule*: though the phonology is difficult.] A cask, wine-vessel, tub.
c 1475 *Pict. Vocab.* in Wr.-Wülcker .. 808/10 *Hec cupa*, a colle; *hec tina*, idem est.

Colle, obs. f. Coal; var. of Cole *sb.*[2] *Obs.*, trick.

† **Collea·gen, colle·gen.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [app. a mixture of *colleague* and *collegian.*] = Colleague.
1579 Twyne *Phisicke agst. Fortune* II. xiii. 187 a, The presence and hast which his Collegenesse made to depart, woulde not permit hym to make farther delay. *Ibid.* II. lxxi. 248 a, The insolence of thy colleagen. *Ibid.* There is happened vnto me a foolyshe and stubberne colleagen.

Colleague (kǫ·līg), *sb.* Forms: (6 **colege,** *Sc.* **collig, collige,** 7 **college**), 7–9 **collegue,** 8 **coliegue,** 6– **colleague.** [a. F. *collègue*, ad. L. *collēga*, one chosen along with another, a partner in office, etc.; f. *col-* together + *legĕre* to choose, etc. In 17th c. still commonly accented on the second syllable. Not etymologically related to next word.]

1. One who is associated with another (or others) in office, or special employment; strictly, said of those who stand in the same relationship to their electors, or to the office which they jointly discharge. (Not applied to partners in trade or manufacture.)
[1524 R. Pace [at Lucca] in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xi. 22 His collega Trenouls had not according to promise written to hym syns his departeur.] *a* 1533 Frith *Wks.* 61 (R.) They would geue no more place..then S. Paule gaue to Peter hys colleague. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 293 Sanct Augustyne, wit his Collige Melletus. 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 531 His Collegue and fellow-Consul Catulus. 1658 Bramhall *Consecr. Bps.* vi. 137 Being demanded .. how Parker and his Collegues were consecrated Bishops. *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* 166 Marius, though of mean birth, was yet a nobleman's college. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. 389 He had associated three colleagues in the exercise of the supreme power. 1851 Gladstone *Glean.* IV. 4 The treaty .. upon .. which, as a Colleague of your Lordship, I had the honour to be employed.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*
1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 254 The intolerable rage of their stoned horses towards their colleagues and guides. 1652 J. Hall *Height of Eloq.* Introd. 25 Another vertue collegue to these is Amplification. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 59 Mercie collegue with Justice. 1822 Procter (B. Cornwall) *Juan* i, This night Shall be my colleague in a desperate act.

† **2.** One of two or more leagued together; a confederate, an ally. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [cf. next.]
1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. II. 278 The Colleagues against Aldobrandino.

Colleague (kǫlī·g), *v.* Also 6 **collige;** *pa. pple.* 6 *Sc.* **collegit,** 7 **col-leaged, colleged.** [ad. OF. *colliguer, colleguer*, to join in alliance, unite, ad. L. *colligāre* to bind together: spelt in F. in conformity with *léguer*, in Eng. with League. (Not related etymologically to *Colleague* sb.)]

† **1.** *trans.* To join in alliance, to ally, unite, associate. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*) *Obs.*
c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camd. Soc.) I. 219 These howses thei usuallie call Colleges, beecause they are ther Colliged in felawship and ministerie. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 347 With sic ane prince..To be collegit baith into ane band. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. ii. 21. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1632) 551 The Earle of Flanders (now col-leaged with King John). 1749 G. West tr. *Pindar* 11th Nemean Ode (R.), Pisander .. colleagued in high command With great Orestes.

† **b.** *refl.* = 2. *Obs.*
1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 78 These birds of a feather, that had so colleagued themselves together, to destroy them. *a* 1619 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 4 The Brittaines .. colleague themselues against the Romanes. 1651 Howell *Venice* 180 Lewis..colleagud himself with divers other Princes.

2. *intr.* (from *refl.*) To enter into a league or alliance; to unite; to cooperate for a common end; also in a bad sense, to conspire, cabal.
c 1565 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 12 If he would fully leave the chancellor .. and colleague with the earl of Douglas. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 23 Vse and custome .. do .. incorporate and colleague with vs. 1652 Howell *Masaniello* II. 33 Colleguing with that people. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* I. II. xi. 164 King Johann ..colleagued diligently with the hostile Pope.

Hence **Collea·gued** *ppl. a.*, **Collea·guing** *vbl. sb.*
1605 *Answ. to Supposed Discov. Romish Doctr.* Ep. Ded. 5 Your colleged Princes, the King of Spain, and Arch-duke. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 176 My colleagued ministers. 1817 G. Chalmers *Churchyard's Chips* Pref. 24 Churchyard, seeing some colleaguing among the papists, wrote to Cecil.

† **Collea·guer.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. One who colleagues, or is in league (*with*), a confederate.
a 1734 North *Exam.* III. viii. § 42 (1740) 615 He .. condemns the .. Loyal Citizens for Colleaguers with the Court to usurp arbitrarily the Rights of the City.

Colleagueship (kǫ·līgʃip). [f. Colleague *sb.* + -ship.] The position or relation of a colleague; companionship in office, etc.
a 1631 Donne *Ess. Diuinity* (1651) 90 God .. hath not assumed Nature into a Colleagueship with himself. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 232 A Collegueship in the same family, or in the same journey. 1703 J. Savage *Lett. Antients* clxii. 377, I perform'd all the Offices that were due to our Coliegueship. 1845 Fonblanque in *Life & Labours* (1874) 478 A sweeter correspondence than that of colleagueship. 1889 Ld. Rosebery in *Daily News* 2 Oct. 6 In our short colleagueship together—if I may so coin a word.

Colleck(e: see Collock.

Collect (kǫ·lekt), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 **collecte,** 4–6 **colect,** 5– **collect.** Also (in sense 3) 5 **collete, colet,** 5–6 **colett(e,** 6 **collette, collet.** [In sense 3, a. F. *collecte* (= Pr. *collecta*, Sp. *colecta*, It. *colletta*), ad. L. *collecta* sb., a gathering together, (1) in Classical Lat. a collection of money or taxes, (2) in late L. (Jerome) an assembly or meeting, (3) in med. L. in the liturgical sense (which was the first in English): f. *collectus* pa. pple. of *colligĕre* to gather together, Collect. (The formation is parallel to that of Romanic sbs. in *-ata*, *-ada*, *-ée.*) In OF. it had the semi-popular form *coleite* (later *coloite*) whence ME. *collete*, as well as the learned *collecte*, adapted from the L. *collecta*, familiar in ecclesiastical use. Senses 1 and 2 were prob. directly from Latin, but they were merely extensions of the earlier use of *collecte* as representing L. *collecta* in sense 3. Sense 4 is a later adaptation of the Latin.]

† **1.** The action of collecting; a collection (of money). *Obs.*
1382 Wyclif *1 Cor.* xvi. 1 Of the collectis, or gaderingis of moneye [*Vulg.* de collectis], that ben maad. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 88 So dide Poul and other disciples, and lyvede of colectis made generali bi chirchis. 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxiv, That the collecte made be anone. 1560–78 *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 46 We have thought good for building and upholding of the places, a generall collect be made.

b. Rendering of med.L. *collecta* in sense of 'fee collected or jointly contributed'.
1831 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1853) 407 The regents were entitled to exact from their auditors a certain regulated fee (*pastus, collecta*).. Salaries were sometimes given to certain Graduates, on consideration of their delivery of ordinary lectures without collect.

† **2.** A meeting, assembly; *esp.* for worship. *Obs.*
1382 Wyclif *Neh.* viii. 18 Thei maden solempnete seuene daʒes, and in the eiʒthe a colect [*Vulg.* collectam], after the custum. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th c.* I. v. 99 He remarks that the word *Collect* signifies commonly the Assembly of the Faithful. 1728 H. Herbert tr. *Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* I. 528 He asked him if he had assisted at the Collect, i. e. the assembly.

3. *Liturgical.* A name given to 'a comparatively short prayer, more or less condensed in form, and aiming at a single point, or at two points closely connected with each other', one or more of which, according to the occasion and season, have been used in the public worship of the Western Church from an early date. Applied particularly to the prayer, which varies with the day, week, or octave, said before the Epistle in the Mass or Eucharistic service, and in the Anglican service also in Morning and Evening Prayer, called for distinction the *Collect of the day.*

As to the origin and history of the term, we are indebted mainly to the Rev. F. E. Warren, M.A., for the following notes: the Gregorian Sacramentary (ed. Muratori, 22, 28, 116) has in one place *oratio ad collectam*, and twice simply *collecta* (to which also the first is shortened in later copies), as the title of a prayer said at one of the appointed stations where the people *collected* in order to proceed together to the church where mass was said. Here the meaning was 'a prayer for (or at) the collection or gathering'. But of even earlier date is the use, in the Gallican liturgies, of *collectio*, passing later into *collecta*, as a title of prayers, especially those of the mass, in which the sense was evidently the *collecting* or summing up in a prayer of the thought sketched out in the *Rogatio* or *bidding*, or suggested by the *capitula* for the day. It was from this source that the term, as a more or less general equivalent for *oratio*, passed into the mediæval French and English missals and breviaries (see *Paris Brev.* 1836, *Rubricæ Generales* xii; *Rituale Dunelmensis* (Surtees Soc.) *passim*; *Sarum Breviary* (ed. 1882), Index, *Sarum Missal* (Burntisl. 1861) 3; *Hereford Missal* p. xxxv; *York Missal* (Surtees) I. 169, etc.), and thence, again, into the Book of Common Prayer, where it is the title of such prayers as were taken directly from the Breviary or other Service-books of the Sarum use, and of new compositions of the same type. Neither *collecta* nor *collectio* occurs as a title, or in a rubric, in the Roman Missal or Breviary, or in any authorized Roman Service-books; but the term is popularly applied, at least in France and England, to 'the prayer in the Mass, after the Gloria and before the Epistle' (see *Catholic Dict.* s.v.; also Littré).

It does not appear that there was any original connexion between the Roman and Gallican uses of *collecta* here mentioned; but from an early period etymologizing writers tried to connect them, so as to derive the collect from both at once: see the *Micrologus* (*c* 1100) iii, of Gallican authorship, Joh. Bekethus *Divin. Offic. Explicatio* (*a* 1200) xxxvii, Durandus *Rationale Div. Off.* (*a* 1300) IV. xv. § 13; see also *Dict. of Christian Antiq.* s. v., and Canon Bright 'On the Collects' in the *Prayer-Book Commentary* (S. P. C. K.).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 20 To þe collecte of euerich tide, & to þe Letanie. 14.. *St. Gregory's Trental* 220 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 91 Þe preste moste say in his masse..Þe colette þat fyrst y of tolde. 1454 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 133, xij mark for to syng for me with a special Colett. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 259 b, Whan he sayth the Collettes. *a* 1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 134 Yt is also called a Collecte that is as moche to saye a gatherynge togyther, for before thys prayer ye..gather you in onhed to pray in the person of holy chirche. 1549 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Order read. Scriptures*, The Collect, Epistle, and Gospell, appoynted for the Sundaie. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Collect*..more particularly, it is the Priests prayer in the Mass, so called because it collects and gathers together the supplications of the multitude, speaking them all with one voice; and because it is a collection and sum of the Epistle and Gospel for the day. 1672 Comber *Comp. Temple* I § 20 (R.), I may add .. my own conjecture, that these prayers have been named collects from their being used so near the time of making the collection before the Holy Communion. 1710 C. Wheatley *Illustr. Bk. Com. Prayer* (1794) 145 The second Collect, for Peace..word for word, translated out of the Sacramentary of St. Gregory. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* I. 392, I learnt the collects and the catechism. 187. Bright in *Prayer-bk. Comm.* 85 Some prayers which are essentially Collects, such as 'O God, whose nature'..are not so named in the rubrics.

† **4.** *concr.* That which is collected; a collection, gathering. *Obs.*
1651 Jer. Taylor *Holy Dying* i. § 2. (1727) 15 That Collect of Tuscan Hieroglyphicks. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 343 Collects or gatherings out of others works, *eclecta.* 1847 Medwin *Life Shelley* I. 14 The Saturday's meal, a sort of pie, a collect from the plates during the week.

Collect (kǫle·kt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *collect-us* pa. pple. of *colligĕre* to gather together.] = Collected as *pa. pple.* (obs.) or *adj.* (arch.)
1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 111 There is noo welle..where waters be collecte. *Ibid.* I. 345 A langage collecte of alle langages. 1677 Cary *Chronol.* II. II. III. ix. 241 The Collect

Number of all the other intermediate Anarchies. 1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* III. 227 This upon more collect Thoughts I do not believe. 1830 W. Phillips *Mt. Sinai* II. 94 Unshaken he alone, And self-collect.

† b. *Collect years.*

'Collected years. When a table contains quantities denoting the amount of a planet's motion during round periods of years, such as 20, 40, or 60 years; such a change is entered under the heading *Anni Collecti.*' (Skeat in Chaucer *Astrolabe* (1872) Gloss.)

c 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 547 Hise tables tolletanes .. fful wel corrected, ne ther lakked nought neither his collect ne his expans yeeris. 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I, In tables correct..The yeres collecte and expanse also.

Collect (kŏ'lekt), *v.* [Partly a. OF. *collecte-r* (of date 1371 in sense 'to collect taxes'; so med.L. *collectāre*, Sp. *colectar*), f. *collecte* sb., L. *collecta*, Collect *sb.* But it is probable that the introduction of the verb as Eng. was partly due to the earlier use of *collect* pa. pple. as a direct adaptation of L. *collectus*, pa. pple. of *colligĕre* to gather together (f. *col-* + *legĕre* to gather); and it is certain that the use of the word rests upon its being viewed as the formal Eng. representative of L. *colligĕre*, as in the numerous verbs formed on the Latin ppl. stems: cf. *attract, correct, protect*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To gather together into one place or group; to gather, get together.

1573 Foxe *Life Tindale* (R.), To collect and set forth his whole workes togither. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 304 Collect them all together At my Tent. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 31/2 If the sermons..were collected together, and published. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne* iii. 58 He collects..the opinions of a multitude of writers. 1871 Ruskin *Munera P.* (1880) Pref. 7, I was collecting materials for my work on Venetian architecture. 1879 Lubbock *Sc. Lect.* iii. 71 Our English ants do not collect provision for the winter. 1886 *P. O. Guide* 108 Letters posted in the Pillar Boxes on Sundays are collected..in time for the general Day Mails.

b. To gather (contributions of money, or money due, as taxes, etc.) from a number of people. Also *absol.* to gather money for a charitable purpose or the like, to make a (pecuniary) collection.

1643 J. White *1st Cent. Priests* 40 While the Church Wardens are collecting the monies. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 90 In Collecting of Customs. 1766 C. Leadbetter *Royal Gauger* (ed. 6) 457 There shall be raised, levied and collected, the sum of 4*s.* for every Hogshead of Cyder or Perry. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 313 Exhibiting samples, procuring orders, and collecting debts for some..house in the city. 1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 12 Aug., In this country [U.S.A.], to dun a debtor for a bill is called 'collecting an account'. *c* 1875 *Q. Printers' Bible Aids* 175 Paul bids the Corinthians collect for the saints at Jerusalem.

c. *esp.* To gather or make a collection of (scientific specimens, rare books, curiosities, etc.); hence *loosely* or *humorously* with a single thing as object. Also *absol.*

1749 B. Wilkes *Eng. Butterflies* G, You may collect great Variety of Caterpillars. 1811 Dibdin *Bibliomania* 542 To collect all the Editions of a work which have been published. 1838 Parker *Expl. Tour beyond Rocky Mnts.* (1846) 181 Mr. Townsend..in addition to collecting birds..had collected rare specimens of reptiles. 1863 Kingsley *Water-bab.* 308 The giant pulled out a bottle and a cork..to collect him with. 1888 Bernard *Fr. World to Cloister* i. 3, I have gone on 'collecting' by sheer force of habit.

d. *Watch-making.* To fit together the parts of (a watch) into their proper places.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 21 May 6/1 Collecting the watch—that is, putting the wheels, etc., into their places.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To gather together, assemble, accumulate.

1794 *Hull Adv.* 2 Aug. 3/1 The people of the town collecting, the artillery are said to have fired, and dispersed them. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 302 The militia collected from all quarters. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 2 [It] collects at the bottom of the furnace. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 576 A force was collecting at Bridport. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxiii. 165 A house in which five or six and twenty people had collected for safety.

3. *trans.* To regain or reassert control over, recall to order (one's faculties, thoughts, etc.); to summon up, gather and bring into action (courage, etc.). *To collect oneself*: to recover oneself from surprise or a disconcerted or distracted state; to gather together one's scattered thoughts, feelings, or energies; to compose oneself.

1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 28 What meanes these scattred looks? why tremble you?..Collect your spirits, Madam. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 38 Affrighted much, I did in time collect my selfe. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 986 Satan..Collecting all his might dilated stood. 1761-2 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xlviii. 728 Raleigh, finding his fate inevitable, collected all his courage. 1793 W. Roberts *Looker-on* (1794) II. 413 As it is my custom to be long in collecting myself, before I can deliver my thoughts with ease. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 455 We use 'collect one's self', for bringing one's self, all one's thoughts, together, and so, having full possession of one's self. 1864 D. G. Mitchell *Sev. Stories* 232 The Count..collected his thoughts.

† b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) *Obs. rare.*

1631 Shirley *Traitor* III. iii, Collect, I fear you are not well. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* I. iv, At length collecting, Teinab turn'd her eyes To heaven.

† c. To recall to remembrance, recollect. *rare.*

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* I. i, Doe but collect, sir, where I met you first.

4. *Horsemanship.* To bring (a horse) into such a position that he has complete command of his powers, and is completely in hand; as opposed to letting him sprawl or spread himself out.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 57 When a horse defends himself against being collected by leaning on the hand. 1859 *Art of Taming Horses* viii. 127 By a judicious use of the curb rein, you collect a tired horse..You draw his hindlegs under him, throw him upon his haunches, and render him less liable to fall even on his weary or weak fore-legs. 1887 *Illust. Sport. & Dram. News* 19 Nov. 263/1 He..never made it without getting his horse well balanced and collected.

b. *refl.*

1859 *Art of Taming Horses* viii. 127 A horse should never be turned without being made to collect himself. 1879 Whyte-Melville *Riding Recoll.* V. 77 For a bank he is pretty sure to collect himself without troubling his rider.

5. To form a conclusion, draw an inference; to conclude, deduce, infer. Now *rare*, the current word being *gather*. a. with *obj. phrase, subord. clause*, or *inf.*

1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* IV. xxi. (1588) 622 Hereof also M. Marrow collecteth, that .. only eight of them shall receiue the wages. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. i. 277 Clemens Alexandrinus collecteth the time from Adam unto the death of Commodus to be 5858 years. 1652 Fuller *Abel Rediv.* Ep. Rdr. A iij a, That so the other .. may collect where and how to amend anything that is amisse. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* I. iv. § 16 Meursius collecteth him a French-man. *a* 1661 — *Worthies* (1840) I. 240, I collect him to have died about the year 1635. 1671 Milton *P. R.* IV. 524 By all best conjectures, I collect Thou art to be my fatal enemy. 1752 J. Gill *Trinity* vii. 141 That he .. was the Son of God, may very well be collected from these words. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 445 What the Judges collected to be the intention of the testator. 1856 Whewell in Todhunter *Acct. Whewell's Writings* II. 408, I collect that you are returned, from your communication to the *Athenæum.*

b. with *simple obj.* Chiefly of logical inference.

1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, III. i. 35 The reuerent care I beare vnto my Lord, Made me collect these dangers in the Duke. 1656 R. Robinson *Christ all* 559 The Jews collected Christ's love to Lazarus by his tears. 1736 Butler *Anal.* Introd. Wks. 1874 I. 9 Many of the laws of Nature .. may be collected from experiments. *a* 1853 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. xviii. 242 The first inference we collect from this subject.

† c. *intr.* To sum up, infer. *Obs. rare.*

1594 Carew tr. *Huarte's Exam. Wits* 29 Galen prooues ..that, etc...thereon he collects, saying, etc.

Collect, obs. form of Colic.

Collectable (kŏle'ktăb'l), *a.* Also -ible. [f. Collect *v.* + -able.]

1. That may be collected.

1660 *Eng. Monarchy the Freest State* 6 Many other particulars, collectable out of .. Magna charta. 1662 Petty *Taxes* 45 Collectible by a very few hands. 1803 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 243, I am weaving into it all the collectable circumstances of the time and manners of the people. 1888 P. Fitzgerald in *Gent. Mag.* Apr., Old play bills, like everything that is 'collectable'..have now become objects of value and desire to the amateur. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* I. I. xxiii. 333 A penalty collectible on summary Conviction.

† 2. That may be inferred, deducible. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 51 The difference of their concretion is..collectible from their dissolution. 1658 — *Hydriot.* 2 Collectible from Scripture-Expression.

‖ **Collectanea** (kŏlektē'nĭă), *sb. pl.* [Lat., neuter pl. of *collectāneus* adj. (see next), as in the *Dicta collectanea* of Caesar, and as sb. in the *Collectanea* or collected works of Solinus.] Passages, remarks, etc., collected from various sources; (as *collect. sing.*) a collection of passages, a miscellany.

1791 Boswell *Johnson* (1831) I. 373, I shall now present my readers with some Collectanea. 1809 Southey *Lett.* (1856) II. 162 So that this collectanea may be formed into a biobibliographical and critical account. 1877 tr. *Lessing's Fables*, The laborious German compiles the *collectanea* which the witty Frenchman uses.

Collectaneous, *a. rare*—°. [f. L. *collectāneus* gathered together, collected + -ous.] Of the nature of a gathering or collection.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Collectaneous*, gathered or mingled with many things, that gathers or noteth out of divers works. [So in Kersey, Bailey, Johnson, and mod. Dicts.]

‖ **Collectaneum.** [med.L.] = Collectarium.

1853 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* III. II. 18 The collectaneum or book of the collects.

‖ **Collectarium** (kŏlektē'rĭŭm). [med.L. f. *collecta* a Collect (sense 3): see -arium.] A book containing the collects used in the liturgy.

1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. App. 329 A very ancient collectarium, containing the capitula, or short extracts from Scripture, and the several collects which were used in the daily service through the course of the year. 1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* I. 439.

Collected (kŏle'ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Collect *v.*]

1. *lit.* Gathered together, assembled, accumulated.

1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* I. (1851) 6 Æneas a Trojan Prince .. with his Son Ascanius, and a collected number that escap'd. 1735 Berkeley *Querist* § 193 The collected wisdom of ages. 1878 Morley *Diderot* I. 203 More than four of the..volumes of his collected works.

† b. Gathered by way of inference; inferred.

1627-77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xvii. 29 'Tis easier to bear collected unkindness, than that which we meet in affronts.

2. *fig.* Having one's thoughts, feelings, or mental faculties at command or in order: composed, self-possessed. The opposite of *distracted.*

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 13 Be collected, No more amazement. 1704 Swift *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 239 Like an Orator collected in himself, and just prepar'd to burst out. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* I. (1875) 29 The most collected spectator. 1885 Sir J. Hannen in *Law Rep.* 10 P. Div.-90 A calm and collected and rational mind.

3. Having the physical faculties under control.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 363 When he stands collected in his Might, He roars, and promises a more successful Fight. 1879 Whyte-Melville *Riding Recoll.* V. (ed. 7) 85 That well-broken hunter..landing in the same collected form. *Ibid.* V. 89, I could not have believed it possible to make a horse go so fast in so collected a form.

Collectedly (kŏle'ktĕdlĭ), *adv.* [see -ly 2.]

1. *lit.* In a collected form or state; collectively.

a 1687 H. More (R.), The whole evolution of times and ages .. is collectedly and presentifickly represented to God at once. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 102 Sending me what you think I shall like to see, out of those papers you chuse not to show me collectedly. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 465 With all good will to our brethren of the Roman Catholic profession, as individuals, we must look with a wary eye upon them collectedly.

2. *fig.* In a composed or self-possessed manner. Also said of the action of a horse.

1801 Southey *Thalaba* VIII. iv, His lip quiver'd .. Howbeit, collectedly..He answer'd, 'God is good! His will be done!' 1853 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 222 She..spoke quite collectedly. 1879 Whyte-Melville *Riding Recoll.* II. (ed. 7) 23 The feat ought then to be accomplished calmly and collectedly at a trot.

Collectedness (kŏle'ktĕdnĕs). [See -ness.]

1. *lit.* State of being gathered together; compactness. *rare.*

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* III. III. xvii, Sith the soul is of such subtlety, And close collectednesse, indispersion. 1873 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 252 The muscular collectedness of such a sentence as *Beati mundo corde.*

2. *fig.* State of having the faculties under control and in order; composure, self-possession, calmness.

1789 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 580 The coolness and collectedness of some of their leaders. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* III. 93 Devout collectedness of soul. 1871 Holme Lee *Miss Barrington* I. vii. 97 How little leisure there is for collectedness and thought.

Collecting (kŏle'ktĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Collect *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Collect. Sometimes *concr.* in *pl.*, the results or proceeds of the action: cf. *gatherings, gleanings.*

1706 Hearne *Collect.* 8 Mar. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 201 Mr. Dodsworth..spent his whole Life time in Collecting. 1881 *Nature* 293 Baskets .. to carry their collectings home.

attrib. 1863 Kingsley *Water-bab.* viii. (1886) 343 Pockets full of collecting boxes, bottles, etc.

Colle'cting, *ppl. a.* That collects.

1812 *Examiner* 23 Nov. 751/2 His Collecting Clerk had embezzled 18*l.* 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Nov. 8/2 The proposal is to lay a collecting sewer along the river bank.

Collection (kŏle'kʃən). Also 4 -ectioun, 6 -eccion, -eccyon, 7 colection. [a. OF. *collection* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *collectiōn-em* gathering together or up, n. of action f. *colligĕre* to Collect.]

1. The action of collecting or gathering together; *e.g.* in Post Office use, the gathering of letters from receiving-houses, and pillar-boxes, into the Chief Office for dispatch or delivery.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 345 Þe feste .. of þe collectioun, of þe gaderynge of þe bones. 1586 Thynne in *Holinshed* III. 1499/1 Thus hauing set end to the discourse of the archbishops of Canturburie..order leadeth vs to a collection of the lord Cobhams. *a* 1644 Laud *Serm.* (1847) 171 It is *unum aggregatum*, one by collection and conjunction of many. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxiii. 202 The collection or compiling them into this one Book. 1854 Moseley *Astron.* Ixv. (ed. 4) 214 A telescope..of enormous power in the collection of light. 1887 *P. O. Notice* (Oxford), New Collections and Deliveries in the City.

2. *spec.* The action of collecting money for a religious or charitable purpose, or to defray expenses, esp. at a religious service or public meeting; also *concr.* the money so collected. † *In collection*: in receipt of parish relief (*obs.*); so † *to take collection.*

1535 Coverdale 2 *Chron.* xxiv. 9 That they shulde bringe in to the Lorde the colleccion which Moses .. appointed. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. 92 The deacons (whose office was to make collections for the poore). 1666 Evelyn *Diary* 10 Oct., After which was a collection for the distress'd loosers in the late fire. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 42 It will be as much to his reward in the next world ..to have saved one that takes collection, as him that is able to relieve half the town. 1702 *Gainsborough Parish Reg.* 21 Jan., Buried—Elizabeth diks widdow, in collection. 1740 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) I. 260, I made a collection in our congregation for the relief of the poor. 1872 W. E. Scudamore *Notitia Euchar.* 325 The Rubric of 1549..and that of 1552..both imply that..the collection was for the use of the poor only.

b. The gathering in of money due, as taxes or private debts.

1659 Pecke *Parnassi Puerp.* 161 Augustus wil'd the Publicans to stay, From grudg'd Collections, on the Saturday. 1742 N. James *Poems* 123 Where nine-pence a day Does the drudg'ry repay And one half must be spent in collection. 1863 H. Cox *Institit.* III. ii. 603 The old precedents..did not authorize its collection in inland places.

3. *concr.* A number of objects collected or gathered together, viewed as a whole; a group of things collected and arranged:

a. in a general sense; *e.g.* of extracts, historical or literary materials.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 1 To gader eld exposiciones upon Scripture into o collection. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* 1. Def. 3. 2 Number is nothyng els but a collection of vnities. 1586 THYNNE *ibid.* II. 454/1, I will here set downe a collection of all the archbishops of that see. 1646 *Suckling's Fragmenta Aurea* (title-p.), A Collection of all his incomparable Pieces. 1678 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 132 His lady's papers, most of which consisted of Prayers, Meditations .. and Collections on several religious subjects. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* Pref., To make such Collections out of 'em [the Classics] as I might afterwards have Occasion for. 1769-72 *Junius Lett.* Ded. 5 A collection of letters. 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* 3 Aristotle made a collection of proverbs. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. vi. 94 A collection of bits of string. 1878 J. E. B. MAYOR *Comm. on Juvenal* II. Pref. 9, I have on all the satires collections on the same scale as the fullest here printed.

fig. a 1721 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 643 No perjured knight desires to quit thy arms, Fairest collection of thy sex's charms.

b. of scientific specimens, objects of interest, works of art, etc.

1651 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) II. 32 He had a very curious collection of scarabees. 1681 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 130, I had not leisure .. to view your rare collection of plants. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* Pref., Vast Collections of all Kinds of Antiquities. 1722 *Journ. thro' Eng.* I. 260, I must own that I have seen much finer Collections abroad than this here. 1870 MAGNUSSON *Lilja* Introd. 24 The Banksian collection of Icelandic MSS. 1886 MORLEY *Pop. Culture* Crit. Misc. III. 3 Why ..should not a portion of the Castellani collection pass six months of the year in Birmingham? *Mod.* A large collection of postage stamps.

c. A quantity of anything, as water, which has collected into one mass; an accumulation.

1697 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exodus* vii. 19 There were here and there, other Collections of Water. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 209 The same collection of floating vapours. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. xliv. 258 The Israelites [thought] .. that the rain came from a collection of waters above the firmament.

† 4. A summing up, an abstract, summary. *Obs.*

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 35 As by a briefe collection of the whole Chapter .. shall appeare. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden Soc.) 14 Mr. Attourney reade the collection of the examination. 1646 F. HAWKINS *Youths Behaviour* (1663) 24 To make a little Epilogue, and brief collection of what thou deliverest. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 167 This is a brief Collection, and indeed the whole Sum of Turning.

† 5. The action of inferring or deducing; an inference, deduction, conclusion. *Obs.* [L. *collectio.*]

1529 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 155/1 By a collection & discourse of reason. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 653 From hence Hierom Cardan would make this collection, that of every corrupted living Creature another doth proceed. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* viii. (1851) 42 Wrong collections have been hitherto made out of those words by modern Divines. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 538 One was the Object of Sense..the Other..the Collection of Reason.

6. The action of collecting or bringing under control (one's thoughts, etc.); the action of collecting oneself, or state of being collected; composure. (See COLLECT *v.* 3, COLLECTED 2.)

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i, Most severe In fashion and collection of himself. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 ¶ 14 Without any change of posture, or collection of countenance. 1862 TRENCH *Mirac.* xv. 260 In danger of losing the true collection and rest of the spirit. 1868 KINGSLEY *Hermits* 127 Without habitual collection and re-collection of our own selves from time to time.

7. A district under the jurisdiction of a collector of customs, taxes, etc.; a collectorate.

1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. XI. 483 In the administration of the collections of Benares. 1880 *Act* 43 & 44 *Vict.* c. 24 § 95 The collector of the collection in which the rectifier's premises are situate.

8. *pl.* An examination at the end of each term in the colleges of the University of Oxford; thence adopted at Durham, and elsewhere.

1799 C. K. SHARPE in *Corr.* (1888) I. 89 We are all in a sad fuss here [Oxford] about Collections, which come on next week. 1807 SIR W. HAMILTON *Let.* in Veitch *Life*, I have been so busy with collections, which are public examinations at the end of each term on all the books we have read during the continuance of the term. 1881 *Durham Univ. Jrnl.* 2 July 117 The schools are impending—Collections hover near. 1886 LYTE *Hist. Univ. Oxford* 218 The examinations called 'collections', which are nowadays held in the colleges of Oxford at the end of each academical term, are said to derive their name from the '*collecta*,' or ingathering of fees, which was anciently made at the corresponding times.

¶ As a rendering of L. *collecta* (cf. COLLECT *sb.* 2).

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Deut.* xvi. 8 In the seventh day, because it is the collection [1611 a solemne assembly] of our Lord thy God.

† **Collection,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [cf. F. *collectionner* to make a collection, to collect specimens.] *trans.* To collect, make into a collection.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 346 If..such Tryals, were by proper hands collection'd, collation'd, and edition'd.

Colle·ctionize, *v. nonce-wd. trans.* To form into or arrange in a collection.

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 27 You shall find all the 'sommités' of the press neatly collectionised, in the show-room portfolio.

Collectitious (kŏlekti·ʃəs), *a. rare*⁻°. [f. L. *collectīci-us*, f. *collect-us*: see COLLECT *ppl. a.*] Of a collected or gathered sort.

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Collectitious*, gathered of all or many sorts. 1696 in PHILLIPS. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Collective (kŏle·ktiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. F. *collectif, -ive*, or L. *collectīv-us*, f. *collect-us*: see COLLECT *ppl. a.* and -IVE.]

A. *adj.*

1. Formed by collection of individual persons or things; constituting a collection; gathered into one; taken as a whole; aggregate, collected. (Opposed to *individual*, and to *distributive*: so also in sense 2.)

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. iv. § 7 In a collective body that hath not derived..the principality of power into some one or few. 1642-3 EARL NEWCASTLE *Declar.* in Rushw. (1721) V. 135 No Multitude of Men in the World, collective or representative. 1781 TUCKER *Cui Bono?* iv. Wks. III. 97 Mankind, taken in their aggregate or collective Capacity. 1819 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 31 A collective edition of his works. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* vii. 150 The collective revenues of all these chantries.

b. *Bot.* Applied to a fruit formed by the aggregation of several flowers, as the mulberry and pine-apple. (Opposed to *simple.*)

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vii. § 2. 291 Multiple or Collective fruits, formed by the union or compact aggregation of the pistils of several flowers. 1883 WORSLEY-BENISON in *Evang. Mag.* Oct. 460 Fruits may be 'Simple', i. e. the produce of one flower, or 'Collective', the produce of many flowers.

2. Of, pertaining to, or derived from, a number of individuals taken or acting together; common.

1650 *Exerc. conc. Vsurped Powers* 3 Their consent..may be collective, or representative. 1658 BROWNE *Psend. Ep.* III. xxv. 213 The collective judgement of the world. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 222 The prelates..have no personal but two collective votes. 1806-31 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 81 Where a collective and combined effect is to be produced. 1843 CARLYLE *Pa. & Pr.* (1858) 94 We have already a Collective Wisdom. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* IX. vi. 324 Our share and place in the collective life of humanity.

b. *Collective note*: in diplomacy, an official communication signed by the representatives of several governments.

1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. 358 The Conference of the four Powers represented at Vienna had just agreed to the terms of a collective Note.

3. a. *Collective noun*: a substantive which (in the singular) denotes a collection or number of individuals.

1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 6 The nominatyue case of the nowne collectiue. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 55. 286 The enemies subdued are comprised under this collective word Amalek. 1846 MILL *Logic* I. ii. § 3 A collective name cannot be predicated of each separately, but only of all taken together. 1876 JEVONS *Logic Prim.* 17 Library is the collective name for many books put together.

b. So *collective idea, notion,* etc.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxiv, The great collective idea of all bodies whatsoever, signified by the name *world.* 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. iii. § 2 When many ideas of the same kind are joined together, and united in one name, or under one view, it is called a collective idea, so an army, or a parliament, is a collection of men..A compound idea unites things of a different kind; but a collective idea things of the same kind. 1727 R. GREENE *Princ. Philos.* 669 Collective Ideas of Substances, as a Troop, Army. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* I. 11 A Concept is a collective representation of a whole class of things.

† c. *Arith.* Of a numeral: Formed of a collection of units; = CARDINAL *a.* 3. *Obs.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iv. 109 This or that number, whether Collective, as three, six, nine; or Ordinal, as the second, third, or fourth.

† 4. That deduces or infers; inferential. *Obs. rare.* Cf. COLLECT *v.* 5.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 164 This they affirm only from collective reason. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vi. 21 Controulable..by criticall and collective reason.

† b. *Grammar.* Expressing an inference. (Cf. B 2.) *Obs.*

1750 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 188 The positives above mentioned are either causal .. or collective, such as *therefore, wherefore, then,* etc.

† 5. Having the attribute of collecting; adapted to collect. *Obs. rare.*

[1715 KERSEY, *Collective*, apt to gather, comprehensive.] 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 407 A central point, collective of his sons.

B. *ellipt.* as *sb.*

1. *Grammar.* A collective noun: see A 3 a.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 224 Wee shall also put a manifest violence..upon a knowne word..in binding a Collective to a singular person. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vii. 280.

† 2. *Grammar.* A particle introducing an inferential clause. (Cf. A 4 b.) *Obs. rare.*

1750 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 188 Collectives subjoin effects to causes.

3. a. A collective body or whole. † b. A collection of extracts, precepts, etc., compiled and arranged (*obs.*). c. *colloq.* Short for *collective wisdom*, a phrase applied to Parliament.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. iii. § 2 A Jewell (sometimes taken for a single precious stone) is properly a collective of many. 1830 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 337 Congratulate..your brethren of the Collective..on..the happy effects of their measures. a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* IV. 438 Life is here the sum or collective of all moral and spiritual acts. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 95 Wisdom enough..to make an adequate Collective. 1844 *For. Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 18 If there exists a multitude, a collective of men.

Collectively (kŏle·ktivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a collective manner or capacity; in a body, in the aggregate, as a whole.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xlviii. (T.) Although we cannot be free from all sin collectively..yet distributively all great actual offences..may..be..avoided. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. xvii. (1739) 34 Their power .. was exercised either collectively, or apart and severally. 1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. 11 The Holy Scriptures, collectively, have been often bound in all those little forms. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 122 The sacrifice which they collectively made was individually repaid to them.

b. *Gram.* In a collective sense; as a collective noun.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 228 Then must the name be collectively, and communicatively taken. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 254 The article *a* or *an* agrees with nouns in the singular number only, individually, or collectively.

Colle·ctiveness, *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Collective quality or condition.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 322 The collectiveness and unitiveness of which types. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* i. (1879) 13 Every step .. is forgotten in the collectiveness of retrospection.

Collectivism (kŏle·ktiviz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM: cf. F. *collectivisme.*]

1. The socialistic theory of the collective ownership or control of all the means of production, and especially of the land, by the whole community or State, *i. e.* the people collectively, for the benefit of the people as a whole.

1880 *Sat. Rev.* 8 May 587 By Collectivism is meant that everything is to be done and managed by a society. Railways, mines, forests, and even the soil, are to be worked by associations. 1887 T. KIRKUP *Socialism* in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 206/2 The essence of the theory consists in this—associated production with a collective capital with the view to an equitable distribution. In the words of Schäffle, 'the Alpha and Omega of socialism is the transformation of private competing capitals into a united collective capital'. *Ibid.* 207/2 *Collectivism* is a word which has recently come into vogue to express the collective basis of socialism as above explained. 1887 *Pall Mall Budget* 27 Jan. 29/2 The treatment of the social question on the principle of collectivism, as opposed to that of individuality.

2. (See quot.)

1884 *West Chester* (Pa.) *Local News* XII. No. 53. 1 A new word, 'collectivism,' has become current among British medical men. It is used to express all that is embodied in the phrase 'collective investigation of disease'.

Collectivist (kŏle·ktivist). [f. as prec. + -IST: cf. F. *collectiviste.*]

1. One who adheres to the theory of collectivism.

1882 *Standard* 31 Aug. 3/2 The Revolutionary Collectivists have just met with a misadventure. 1883 F. HARRISON in *Pall Mall G.* 28 Sept. 2/1 The logical communists, or collectivists as they are called, bitterly complain of nationalization of the land as a device of the bourgeois to save the nationalization of capital.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 459 Communists of the 'Collectivist' type. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Oct. 1/2 Collectivist principles and methods.

Collectivity (kŏlekti·vĭti). [f. L. *collectīv-us* COLLECTIVE + -ITY: cf. *nativity*, and see -ITY.]

1. Collective state or quality; collectiveness.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 160 *Máyá*, illusion, *avidyá*, nescience, and *ajnána*, ignorance,—when these two denote collectivity,—are synonyms. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 179 Every unsocial act or sentiment tends to overthrow that collectivity of effort to which we owe all.

b. *concr.* The whole taken collectively; the aggregate, sum, mass.

1882 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XXI. 436 The collectivity of living existence becomes a self-improving machine.

2. Collective ownership, collectivism in practice.

1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 573, I vote for the collectivity of the soil..and of all the social wealth.

3. The collective body of people forming a community or state.

1881 *Standard* 21 Mar., The State is the real collectivity —the State is everybody, it is the country. 1884 RAE *Contemp. Socialism* 140 An omnipotent and centralised political authority—call it the State, call it the collectivity, call it what you like—which should have the final disposal of everything.

Collector (kŏle·ktəɹ). Forms: 4 **colector,** 5 **-our,** 5-7 **collectour,** 7 *Sc.* **-ore,** 6- **-or.** [ME. a. AF. *co(l)lectour* = F. *collecteur*, ad. late or med. L. *collector*, *-ōrem*, agent-sb. f. *colligĕre*, *collect-um* to COLLECT. (In classical L. *collector* was used only in the sense 'fellow-reader'.)]

1. One who collects or gathers together; *spec.* one who gathers separate literary compositions, etc., into one book, a compiler (now *rare* or *obs.*), one who collects scientific specimens, works of art, curiosities, etc.

1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* Pref., To plaie the part of a faithfull collector by following my copies trulie. a 1679 J. ALTING in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxix. 52 Added by the Collector of the Psalms as a concluding doxology. 1759 HURD *Chivalry & Rom.* iv. (R.), Thanks to the curiosity of certain painful collectors, this knowledge may be obtained at a cheaper rate. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 32 Every collector of butterflies can shew undescribed species. 1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 46 Erasmus

is usually considered as the first modern collector [of proverbs]. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxx. 408 The specimens [of walrus] in the museums of collectors.

b. An official who collects the tickets at a railway station.

1887 *Times* 19 Sept. 10/1 She saw the excursion [train] drawn up to let the collectors take the tickets.

c. Of things: An apparatus, vessel, etc., used for collecting something (variously applied in *techn.* use); in *Electr.* and *Bot.* (see quots.)

1819 *Pantologia, Collector,* in electricity, is a small appendage to the prime conductor of the electrical machine, and generally consisting of pointed wires .. Its office is to receive the electricity .. from the excited electric. 1844 FARADAY *Res. Electr.* I. § 86 Conductors or electric collectors of copper and lead were constructed so as to come in contact with the edge of the copper disc. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ix. 62 This mighty tub is the collector of one of the tributaries of the Mer de Glace. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Collectors,* the hairs found on the style of such plants as the Campanula, and which collect or brush out the pollen from the anthers. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 94 Models of Collectors .. used in oyster culture. 1885 S. P. THOMPSON *Electr. & Magn.* 48 (Armstrong's Hydro-Electrical Machine) The collector consisted of a row of spikes placed in the path of the steam jets.

2. One who collects money; an officer employed to collect or receive money due, as taxes, customs, etc. Also in U.S. an official Receiver.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 124 Take we heede .. to bishopis, to colectors, to suffrigganes. *a* 1450 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 452 Qwich messe peny & ferthing shal be resceyued be the colectour for the 3ere chosen. 1496–7 *Act* 12 *Hen. VII,* c. 13 § 1 The seid orderours and assessours .. shall name Collectours for the levye of the same aide and subsidie. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 437 The word passeth like a Collector from one member to another, to gather tribute for God. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc.* i. 29 The king sent his chiefe collectour of tribute. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2428/4 Captain Robert Bathurst, Collector, and John Gilloway, Supervisor, of Excise. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 16 The collectors of the king's customs. 1794 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* I, That .. the foul Collector Durst with lewd hand seize on my darling child. 1885 *Act* 48 *Vict.* c. 16 § 11 It shall not be lawful for any assessor .. to be .. a collector of poor rates.

† **b.** A parish officer to collect alms for the poor.

1557 *Order of Hospitalls* D vij b, The Collectours of the parishes. 1564 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xli. 463 To every parish belongeth .. two collectors, to gather for the poor. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 118/1 The poores neglector (O I pardon craue) Collector I should say, may play the knaue. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 114 In aid of the churchwardens, collectors for the poor were next appointed. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 178 Few Parish Officers are of older date than Collectors.

c. An officer in some parts of England employed to make the returns of births, marriages, and burials. ? *Obs.*

1704 *Stockwith Parish Acc.*, For a warrant for new colectors for births, weddings, burials and window money.

3. In India, the chief administrative official of a zillah or district, whose special duty is the collection of revenue, but who also (except in Bengal) holds certain magisterial powers. (Yule.)

1772 *Reg. of 14th May* (V.), The Supervisors should now be designated Collectors. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. XI. 484 Warren Hastings .. strongly objected to the appointment of any European collectors. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 520 The Collector was instructed to hear and decide disputes relating to the rents and possession of land, which had previously been cognizable by the civil judge alone. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* iv. (V.), Such a magnificent personage as the Collector of Boggleywallah.

† **4.** Formerly in the University of Oxford, one of two bachelors of arts annually chosen by the proctors to perform certain academic functions: see quot. 1726. *Obs.*

1655 WOOD *Life* (1848) 61 He .. appointed A. W. collector in Austins. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 9 Nov. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 305 When Bach. of Arts he was Collector. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xlii. 232 The collectors (who are two in number) are chosen out of the determining batchelors by the two proctors, each proctor chusing one; and their business is to divide the determiners into certain Classes, and to appoint to every one what school he shall dispute in. *Ibid.* 233 The collectors therefore, having it in their power to dispose of all the schools and days in what manner they please, are very considerable persons, and great application is made to them for gracious days and good schools.

Collectorate (kŏlĕ·ktŏrĕt). *Anglo-Indian.* [f. prec. + -ATE[1].] The district under the jurisdiction of a collector (see COLLECTOR 3).

1825 M. WILLIAMS (*title*), Memoir on the Zilla of Baroche, being the Result of a Revenue Survey of that Collectorate. 1842 W. T. HUMPHREY *Let. Presbyters Madras* 8 The Tanjore collectorate .. is .. famous for its magnificent pagodas. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 122 For revenue purposes, the territory is divided into twenty-one divisions or collectorates.

attrib. 1886 H. A. D. PHILLIPS *Our Admin. in India* (title), The revenue and collectorate administration.

b. The residence or place of business of a collector; the staff of officials under a collector.

1859 LANG *Wand. India* 326 Others lugged him to their courts and collectorates. 1880 *Corr. Chefoo Convention* 2 The withdrawal of the *li-hin* collectorate from the port Settlements .. Complaining of the action of these very collectorates.

Collectorship. [f. as prec. + -SHIP.]

1. The office of a collector.

1553 *Act* 7 *Edw. VI,* c. 4 § 2 Their said Office of Collectorship of the said Tenths. 1679 WOOD *Life* (1848) 213 This Lent the collectors ceased from entertaining the bachelors .. so that now they got by their collectorships, whereas before they spent about 100*l.* besides their gains. 1701 *Answ. to Patrick Hurly's Vind.* 10 He was recommended to the Collectorship of the County of Clare. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 180 The Poor Law Board .. attempted .. to take the collectorship out of the hands of those whom the collection alone concerned. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 232 The Collectorship at Whitehaven was .. offered to Wordsworth. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Nov. 5/3 The contest for a rate collectorship at Ashton.

2. In India; = COLLECTORATE.

1789 COLEBROOKE in *Life* (1873) 35 Some of the districts of this collectorship. 1793 SIR W. JONES in *Asiat. Res.* (1799) IV. 9 In one collectorship .. there have lately been found .. a million and three hundred thousand native inhabitants. 1800 WELLINGTON in Owen *Disp.* 656 In regulating any of the collectorships in Bengal.

3. The practice of a professed collector of curiosities, etc.

1870 *Athenæum* 15 Oct. 498 The growing spirit of collectorship in the United States. 1883 DOWDEN in *Academy* 24 Nov. 342/1 Contributions of real importance to the study of Goethe have been made by the spirit of collectorship aided by scientific criticism.

† **Colle·ctory.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. COLLECTOR + -Y; perh. representing OF. *collecterie* 'fonction de collecteur' (Godefroy). Cf. *rectory, directory,* etc.] The office of collector, collectorship; also, sometimes, the profits or proceeds of such an office, 'money collected' (Jamieson).

1579 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 149 (Jam.) Reuoikis .. all the saidis giftis, feis, and dispositionis out of his said propertie, casualitie, thriddis of benefices, and collectorie in pensioun, etc. 1595 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 413 Rents and Dues pertaining to the Officers of Controllery and Collectory. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 537 The clerk of the collectorie. *a* 1657 SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scot.* (1824–5) II. 221 For heiring the Lord Chancelers comptes of his collectorey of the taxationes.

Collectress (kŏlĕ·ktrĕs). *rare.* [f. COLLECTOR + -ESS; cf. *actress,* etc.] A female collector.

1825 HONE *Every-Day Bk.* I. 54 What one puts into the uppermost bowl the .. collectress slips into the bowl beneath it. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 43 That great collectress of relics, the holy Empress Helena.

‖ **Colleen** (kŏlī·n, kŏ·lĭn). *Anglo-Irish.* [Ir. *cailín* girl, dim. of *caile* country-woman: cf. *squireen, buckeen.* (*Cailín bán,* anglicized *colleen bawn* = white or fair girl.)] A girl.

1828 G. GRIFFIN *Collegians* xxiii, My appellation is the Colleen rue. 1830 W. CARLETON *Traits & Stories, Shane Fadh's Wedding,* Your young colleen bawn, that 'ill be your wife before the sun sets. 1837 S. LOVER *Rory O'More* xliv, Stay here, my poor colleen. 1864 R. A. ARNOLD *Cotton Fam.* 400 Cheered on by their colleens, the Irish boys of Staleybridge damaged the houses.

Collegatary (kŏlē·gătări). [ad. L. *collēgātāri-us, f. col-* together + *lēgātārius* LEGATARY.] A joint legatary, a co-legatee.

1590 SWINBURNE *Treat. Test.* 140 b, The legatarie must enter bonde to him that is substituted vnto him, if there be no substitute, then to the collegatarie. *Ibid.* 253 Of collegataries dissenting amongest themselues what meanes is to be vsed. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., If the thing be bequeathed *in solido,* the portion of a deceased collegatary accrues to the rest. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Collegate,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [? ad. It. *collegato* confederate, colleague.] ? A confederate, ally.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. v. 165 The High Treasurer .. doth receiue the money which the Collegates do contribute. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* v. vi. 183 The Collegates or assistants in the warres.

† **Co·llegate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *collēgāt-* ppl. stem of **collēgāre* (f. *col-* together + *lēgāre* to send as ambassador, depute): see -ATE[3].] *trans.* To send together on an embassy.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Collegate,* to send together.

† **Collega·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [? ad. It. *collegatione* combination, league (Florio), ad. L. *colligātiōn-em* COLLIGATION: cf. OF. *collégation* as var. of *colligation* (1407 in Godef.).] An alliance, confederation.

a 1700 RYCAUT *Contn. Knolles' Hist. Turks* 1478 (L.) The Count of Mansfelt and Duke of Weymar were expected with their troupes to joyne with him; this collegation appeared terrible, and to threaten Vienna itself.

College (kŏ·lĕdʒ), *sb.* Forms: 4 col(l)egie, (*pl.* -ies, -ijs); 4–5 colege, collegge, 4–6 colage, 5–6 collage, 6–8 colledge, 7 colledg, 4– college. [a. OF. *collége* (= Pr. *college,* Sp. *colegio,* It. *collegio*), ad. L. *collēgium* colleagueship, partnership, hence a body of colleagues, a fraternity, f. *collēga* COLLEAGUE. (Cf. *convivium, judicium.*) The early by-form *collegie, -y,* appears to have been formed directly from the L.: cf. similar forms of *privilege, sacrilege.*]

1. An organized society of persons performing certain common functions and possessing special rights and privileges; a body of colleagues, a guild, fellowship, association: **a.** religious.

Apostolic college, college of the Apostles: the body of Christ's Apostles (or their historic descendants). *Sacred college, college of cardinals*: the 70 cardinals of the Roman Church, who constitute the Pope's council, and elect to the papacy from their own number.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 366 Criste and his colage [*i. e.* the Apostles]. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xii. 55 As in-til oys þe Pape had ay Wyth þe collage throw þe Towne To gang in til processyowne. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 297 Ther were the Cardinales of both collegis, both of Gregori and Benedict. 1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* A iij a, Cryst Jhesu .. called his appostles unto hym and made them his bretheren of his College. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI,* I. iii. 64, I would the Colledge of the Cardinalls Would chuse him Pope, and carry him to Rome. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxx. § 2 All such cities had their ecclesiastical colleges consisting of Deacons and of Presbyters. 1641 J. JACKSON *Trne Evang. T.* III. 186 Christ did it, in the Mission first of his Twelve, and after of his Seventy, both of which sacred Colledges he sent forth by two, and two. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ezra* viii. 17 Where it may seem that there was a Colledge of Levites, and Iddo was their President. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 50 He was adopted into the college of augurs. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) II. VI. 12 The affair was to be determined by the college of Priests. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. iii. 103 The prince of the apostolic college.

b. secular.

Electoral college: a body of electors to a particular office; *spec.* the princes who elected the Emperor of Germany. *Heralds' College* or *College of Arms*: the corporation of Heralds, which records proved pedigrees and grants armorial bearings. Similar chartered bodies in England are the *College of Physicians, College of Surgeons, College of Preceptors,* etc.

1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 141 They all did arise and gaue thankes vnto him, for bringyng into that college [the senate] suche a man. 1588 THYNNE *Let. Ld. Burghley* in *Animadv.* Introd. 91 All the whoole colledge of hereaudes. 1590 SWINBURNE *Treat. Test.* 202 By an vnlawfull Colledge .. I meane al companies, societies, fraternities, and other assemblies whatsoeuer, not confirmed nor allowed for a lawfull corporation by auctoritie of the prince. 1640 BROME *Antipodes* Epil., Your approbation may more raise the man, Then all the Colledge of physitians can. 1673 TEMPLE *United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 34 The seven Soveraign Provinces .. who choose their respective Deputies, and send them to the Hague, for the composing of three several Colleges, call'd the States-General, the Council of State, and the Chamber of Accounts. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* VI. 107 (R. s. v. *Elect*) The electoral college hath written to the king of Sweden, promising not to proceed to the imperial election. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4893/2 Two of the College of One hundred and forty are appointed daily to each Gate of the City. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 48 They would soon erect themselves into an electoral college. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. iv. 180 He also effected the restoration of the colleges or guilds of trades. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 165 The Germanic diet comprised three Colleges, the electors, the princes, and the cities.

c. *College of Justice*: in Scotland, the supreme civil courts, composed of the lords of council and session, together with the advocates, clerks of session, clerks of the bills, writers to the signet, etc.

1537 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1597) § 36 To institute ane .. College of cunning and wise men, baith of Spirituall and Temporall Estate, for doing and administration of justice in al civill actions. 1540 *Ibid.* § 93 The institution of the saide College of justice. 1570–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 183 This year the collage court of justice called the sessions was instituted in Edinburgh by the king. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii, The College of Justice, a great forensic society composed of judges, advocates, writers to the signet, and solicitors, was the stronghold of Toryism.

2. *loosely.* Company, collective body, assemblage. (Often with allusion to specific senses.)

c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (Roxb.) 60 That thou hast vouche sauf to nombre me amongst the college of thyn handmaydens. 1459 *MS. Laud* 416 fol. 95 (Halliw.) Vnto the grete colage of the fyndis blake. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iii. 18 All the holy college of paradyse. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iv. 101 A Colledge of wittie-crackers cannot flout mee out of my humour. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iii. IV. ii. (1676) 378/2 They have whole Colleges of Curtezans in their Towns and Cities. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 86/4 That City .. was daily made a sad Colledge of Executioners. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Flower & Leaf* 218 They rode in proud array, Thick as the college of the bees in May. 1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) II. 156, I could perceive a college of bees.

b. Sometimes representing Ger. *collegium,* Du. *collegie,* in the general sense of 'meeting of companions, reunion, club' (*rauch-, sauf-, tabaks-collegium*), or as applied to the meetings of the religious sect called *Collegiants.*

a 1703 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 25 In some forrain Universities, the Professors (beside their publick lectures) do privately, in their lodgings, instruct some Colleges (as they call them) or select clubs or companies. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Collegians,* A religious sect .. so called because of their colleges, or meetings. 1764 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Ch. Hist.* (1844) II. 280/1 These men acquired the name of Collegiants, from this particular circumstance, that they called their religious assemblies Colleges. 1858 CARLYLE *Fred. Gt.* v. vii, Friedrich Wilhelm has not the least shadow of a Constitutional Parliament .. but he had his *Tabaks-Collegium,* Tobacco-College, Smoking Congress. 1872 DASENT *Three to One* I. 200 In the smoking-room .. the tobacco college had finished its sittings.

3. A community or corporation of clergy living together on a foundation for religious service, etc. Now chiefly *Hist.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 303 Religious and grete colegies and cathedral chirchis maken many false eieris. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 93 Afterward he gedered þere monkes, whiche drew corrupcioun, as it is wont to be done in grete colege. ? 1462 J. PASTON in *Lett.* No. 461 II. 113 That a college of vij. monks shuld be stabilisshed, founded, and indewed withinne a plase .. edified at Caster. 1494 FABYAN VII. 526 All the collagys and men of religion,

as well nunnys as other. 1513 More *Rich. III* (1641) 224 Hee began to found a Colledge of a hundred priests. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) II. x. 510 In a college..the minster comes first; the clergy exist only for its sake. 1878 *Clergy List, Cathedral Establishments*, London, *note*, The corporation of the College of Minor Canons consisted in its origin of a body of 12, but..the number will be ultimately reduced to 6. *Ibid. Hereford*, College of Vicars Choral. 1880 *Times* 8 June 1/2 About the same time that this church was built, a college, consisting of a master or custos and 12 chaplains, was founded.

4. A society of scholars incorporated within, or in connexion with, a University, or otherwise formed for purposes of study or instruction:

a. *esp.* An independent self-governing corporation or society (usually founded for the maintenance of poor students) in a University, as the College of the Sorbonne in the ancient University of Paris, and the ancient colleges of Oxford and Cambridge.

b. A foundation of the same kind, outside a University. (Often combining, in its original character, the functions of a local charity for the aged and of eleemosynary education for the young.)

Such a college normally consists of a *master* (rector, provost, warden, etc.) *fellows* and *scholars*. It now usually admits students not on the foundation who pay to enjoy the advantages of common life and supervision with the scholars of the foundation, during their university or school course.

In the English Universities, the name *college* was app. not originally given to the foundations of the Earliest Period (e. g. *Merton, Balliol*), but was introduced with the new foundations of the Second Period (typified by New College, Oxf.), which were really colleges of clergy, in sense 3, but with special aims in connexion with study. With the introduction of these 'colleges' into the university system, the name spread from them to the older non-clerical foundations, and was taken in turn by those of the Third Period, the colleges of the Renascence.

Of the foundations under b, some (as those of Winchester and Eton) were originally associated with colleges in a university, others (as Gresham College, London, Dulwich College) had no such relations. When the education of the young was the object in view, such colleges have, in England, usually developed into great public schools.

[1379 *Patent Roll Rich. II*, i. 32 (New Coll. Oxon.) Custos et scholares collegii, domus, sive aulæ prædicti. 1380 Rich. II. (*Licence in Mortmain*) Oct. 5, Custos et scholares Domus Scholarium de Merton .. Collegium Domus prædictæ.]

1400 *Stat. New Coll.* (Pref.) Duo perpetua collegia: unum collegium perpetuum pauperum et indigentium scholarium clericorum, in studio Universitatis Oxoniae .. *Saint Mary College of Winchester in Oxenford* vulgariter nuncupatum. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. viii. 57 In þe Unyversyte Of Oxenfurde scho gert be A collage fowndyt. 1536 *Act 27 Hen.* 8, c. xlii. (*Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 11) In the College of our Ladye in Eton besydes Wyndesore or Saynt Marie College of Wynchestre besides Wynchestre. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden Soc.) 9 Ani college in yᵉ toun wuld have bene glad of me. 1598 F. Meres in *Shaks. C. Praise* 23 Samuell Page .. fellowe of Corpus Christi Colledge in Oxford. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* x. iii. § 19 The act .. to enable the provost and fellows of Chelsea College to dig a trench out of the river Lea. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. x. 56 They placed..the most notorious factious Presbyterians, in the Government of the several Colleges or Halls. 1678 Walton *Life Sanderson* 5 He was chosen Sub Rector of the Colledge. *a* 1699 Lady Halkett *Autobiog.* (1875) 1 Provost of Eaton Colledge. 1775 Johnson *West Isl., St. Andrews*, The university, within a few years, consisted of three colleges, but is now reduced to two; the college of St. Leonard being lately dissolved. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 699 In colleges and halls, in ancient days .. There dwelt a sage called Discipline. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 347 The members of Dulwich College [founded 1619] are a master, warden, four fellows, six poor brethren, and six sisters, twelve scholars, six assistants and thirty out-members. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* 46 The university of the chancellor, masters, and scholars, is one corporation, and each of the colleges distinct and independent societies, with their separate codes of laws. *Ibid.* 122 In the first period—thirteenth century—the college..is not an educational, but an eleemosynary, institute. 1886 Willis & Clark *Hist. Univ. Camb.* I. Introd. 14 A college, in its primitive form, is a foundation erected and endowed by private munificence, solely for the lodging and maintenance of deserving students, whose lack of means rendered them unable to pursue the University course without some extraneous assistance.

c. From the fact that in some Universities only a single college was founded or survived, in which case the university and college became co-extensive, the name has come, as in Scotland and the United States, to be interchangeable with 'university'; 'a college with university functions'.

In U. S. 'college' has been the general term, and is still usually applied to a small university (or degree-giving educational institution) having a single curriculum of study, the name 'university' being given chiefly to a few of the larger institutions, which in their organization, and division into various faculties, more resemble the universities of Europe.

1459 *Charter* in *Munim. Univ. Glasguensis* (Maitl. Club) I. 11 Oretis .. pro animabus Domini de Hammilton fundatoris huius Collegij. 1563 *Charter Univ. Glasgow* in *Munim.* I. 67 Forsamekile as within the citie of Glasgow ane College and Vniuersitie was devisit to be hade quhairin the youthe micht be brocht vp in letres and knawlege. 1711 C. M. *Lett. to Curat* 59 [A Scotsman says] a Country-Man with the College of Oxford on his side. 1733 *Deed of Conveyance* in Fraser *Life Berkeley* vi. 193 *note*, The Corporation or incorporate Society of Yale College in New Haven in the Province of Connecticut. *Ibid.* 195 *note*, At a meeting of the President and Fellows of Harvard College at Cambridge. 1775 Johnson *West Isl., Aberdeen*, In each of these towns [Old and New Aberdeen] there is a college, or in stricter language, an university; for..the colleges hold their sessions and confer degrees separately. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* viii. *note*, The students at the Edinburgh College were violent anti-catholics. 1823 [see Collegianer]. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 23 s.v. *Aberdeen*, Marischal College .. this University is not entitled to a copy of every work published for sale, like King's College, which is, indeed, regarded as a depository for both these Universities. 1843 *Ibid.* XXVI. 22 s.v. *University*, United States of North America .. the colleges or universities contain in general only a faculty of arts. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 271 Though Yale has always been called a *college*, it is a complete *university*, according to the American acceptation of the term. 1875 *Edin. Univ. Calendar* 36 The Principal is the resident Head of the College. 1882 Grant *Univ. Edin.* I. 70 If, as at Glasgow, there was only one College, then a College with University functions constituted the University.

d. From the relation in which the colleges in **a.** stand to a university, as places of residence and study recognized by it, the name has been officially extended to 'Any institution for higher education affiliated to a university': such are the various colleges affiliated to the University of London, or to Victoria University, the Queen's Colleges in Ireland, etc.

1838 *Charter Univ. Lond.*, Such certificates as aforesaid may be presented from our College called University College, or from our College called King's College..or from, etc. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 25 On Nov. 28, 1836, this institution after an existence of eleven years under the name of 'the University of London' had received a royal charter of incorporation as a college, with the title of 'University College, London'. 1881 *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* (*Article*), Of affiliated Colleges. 1886 *Whitaker's Alm.* 210 *Victoria Univ.*, Colleges of the University, Owens College, Manchester, and University College, Liverpool.

e. By another extension, the name is given to institutions unconnected with a university, for instruction of a more advanced or professional kind than that given at school, such as the theological colleges of religious organizations, colleges for women, training colleges for teachers, military and naval colleges, colleges of agriculture, music, etc.

For these, *Academy* was the general name down to the 19th c. The *Royal Naval Academy* at Portsmouth was reconstituted as the *Royal Naval College* in 1806; and in 1805 was founded the *East India College, Herts*, to prepare for the service of the East India Company.

[1651 S. Hartlib (*title*), Essay on the Advancement of Husbandry and Learning, or Propositions for the erecting of a College of Husbandry.] 1806 *King's Regul. & Admiralty Instr.*, Having gone through the established education at the Royal Naval Academy at Portsmouth. — *Order in Council* Feb. 1, A new and enlarged Establishment, adequate to the present increased Naval Force..to be established in the Dockyard of Portsmouth, under the name of the Royal Naval College of Portsmouth. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 22/1 There is a University at Dublin, a Roman Catholic College at Maynooth. 1845 *Charter of R. Agric. College, Cirencester*, To found a College, in which College, the Science of Agriculture..and the practical application thereof..are to be taught. 1873 *Admiralty Circular*, No. 8. C, The School of Naval Architecture at South Kensington will be absorbed in the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. 1889 Dalb in *Mansfield Coll., its Origin* 1 The founding of a College for the education of men for the Congregational ministry.

f. Also (after the great schools which were founded as colleges (see b.), and partly perhaps after mod. French use) given to some large public schools or institutions for secondary education; and sometimes assumed even by private schools, as a more pretentious name.

(In France a *collége* is a school for secondary education controlled and sustained by the municipality, distinguished from a *lycée* which is supported and directed by the state: see Littré.)

1841 *Minute-bk. of Cheltenham College* July 27 That the denomination of this School shall henceforth be 'The Cheltenham Proprietary College'. 1844 *Ibid.* Mar. 12 That for the future this Institution be denominated the Cheltenham College. 1842 Tennyson *Walking to Mail* 75, I was at school—a college in the South. 1845 *Charter Marlborough Coll.*, The said Institution had hitherto been .. carried on under the entire management..of a Council..but that such Council were of opinion that it would be more for the benefit of the undertaking that the School should be for the future carried on as a College. 1871 Fraser *Life Berkeley* 12 The modern School or College of Kilkenny.

5. The building or set of buildings occupied by such society or institution; *spec.* **a.** in a university; **b.** the residence of a body of clergy or the like; hence, in some cases, retained as a name for a cathedral close.

[1379 see 4 a.] *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 69 Ther was a gret collegge, Men clepe it the Soler-halle of Cantebregge. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 2219 He mad colagys and chyrchys mony. 1448 in Lyte *Hist. Eton Coll.* (1889) 37 The quere of Wynchestre College at Oxenford. 1509 Fisher *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. 308 She that buylded a college royall to the honour of the name of crist Ihesu. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 580 Lorde Richarde Beauchampe .. with solempne ceremonies was buryed in his College of Warwike. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 42 (1810) 45 John Grandison .. erected there a quarter college .. and placed therein secular priests. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 402 The front of this college is very grand. 1824 *Hist. & Descr. View Durham* 33 A spacious oblong square, called the College, in which are the Deanery and prebendal houses. 1846 G. Ornsby *Sk. Durham* 130 A passage .. leads from the Cloister to the College, or Cathedral close. 1888 Jessopp *Visit Norwich* p. viii, The parsonages were converted into colleges, in which the parish priests lived in common under statutes.

c. *transf.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 358 Where afterwards was made the Colledge or place of publick exercise. 1601 Donne *Poems* (1650) 294 That swimming Colledge, and free Hospitall. 1611 Bible 2 *Chron.* xxxiv. 22 She dwelt in Ierusalem in the colledge. 1656 Cowley *Davideis* I. (1684) 17 Midst a large Wood that joyns fair Ramahs Town .. A College stands, where..Prophets Sons with diligence meet.

6. A course of lectures at a foreign or (†) a Scottish university; a 'school' or distinct course of study leading to a degree, in some American universities. (Cf. Ger. *ein Collegium hören* 'to attend a course of lectures'.)

1700 Gregory in Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 321 He undertakes to teach..mathematicks (by way of *colleges* or *courses*)..The courses or colleges that he thinks of most ..use, are these. 1741 *Scots Mag.* Aug. 372 (Programme of MacLaurin), He gives every year three different Colleges and sometimes a fourth..He begins the third College with perspective. 1750 Chesterf. *Lett.* III. 98, I hope your colleges with Marcel go on prosperously. 1755 Johnson s.v., 4. A college in foreign universities is a lecture read in publick.

7. A charitable foundation of the collegiate type; a hospital, asylum, or almshouse, founded to provide residence and maintenance for poor or decayed persons elected members thereof. (Retained in the title of various institutions of this kind, as Morden College, Blackheath, an asylum for decayed merchants.)

1694 *Will of Sir J. Morden*, I will and order there be placed in the Colledge now finished by me, etc. 1720 Strype *Stow's Survey*, Sir John Morden .. took pattern by the College at Bromley .. founded by John Warren, Bishop of Rochester from 1637 to 1666, for Ministers' poor Widows. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Colleges for disabled soldiers, seamen, etc. See *Hospitals. Ibid.* s.v. *Hospital*, Royal Hospitall for disabled soldiers, commonly called Chelsea College. (Before 1873 Greenwich Hospital had from time immemorial been locally spoken of as the *College*.)

8. *slang.* A prison. (*fig.* from 7.)

c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, College*, Newgate. 1837 Thackeray *Ravenswing* vii, This is the college in Queer Street. 1855 Dickens *Dorrit* xxxi, That execution which had carried Mr. Plornish to the Marshalsea College.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in sense 4), as *college-building, cap, chapel, council, course, don, friend,* †*governor, gown, kitchen, lecture, lecturer, mate, office, porter, roll, rule, servant, soph,* †*-state, statute, tutor*, etc.; *college-bred* adj., *-like* adj. and adv., *-wise* adv.

1844 Emerson *New Eng. Reformers* Wks. (Bohn) I. 262 Had quite forgotten who of their gownsmen was *college-bred, and who was not. 1799 Southey *Eng. Eclog.* VII, This comes of your great schools And *college-breeding. 1875 *Edin. Univ. Calendar* 76 A Course of Lectures within the *College building. 1712 Berkeley *Pass. Obed.* Wks. III. 105, I made three Discourses .. in the *College-chapel. 1854 Tennyson *To F. D. Maurice* 7 Should eighty-thousand *college-councils Thunder 'Anathema', friend, at you. 1847 — *Princ.* Conclus. 49 'Look there, a garden!' said my *college friend. 1621 Sanderson *Serm.* I. 212 If beneficed-men and *colledg-governours were clench'd and riveted to their cures. 1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* III. 49 Right underneath, the *College kitchens made A humming sound. 1601 *Imp. Consid. Sec. Priests* (1675) 77 [We] lived there [in prison], *Colledge-like, without any want. 1642 Howell *For. Trav.* iv. (Arb.) 27 For private Gentlemen and Cadets, there be divers Academies in Paris, Colledge-like. 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* Wks. (1861) 175 We are *college-mates, Sworn brothers. 1726 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* xi. (1741) 211 Not content with overgrown fellowships for life, and *college-offices. 1749 Johnson *Vanity Hum. Wishes* 133 When first the *college-rolls receive his name. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* (1858) 339 He [Laud] will have his *College-rules obeyed by his Collegians. 1726 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* xiii. (1741) 66 Why may they not, at the same time, be *college-servants, and college-governors? 1728 Pope *Dunc.* II. 379 Three *College Sophs, and three pert Templars came. 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* Wks. (1861) 160 I'll give Living and lands to strength thy *college-state. 1726 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* iii. (1741) 12 His private *college-statutes. 1790 *Loiterer* No. 58 Scarce any office demands so many different requisites as that of a *College Tutor. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* (1858) 338 He is like a College-Tutor, whose whole world is forms, College-rules. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* 126 Here and there *college-walls may shelter an occasional student. 1651 Gataker in Fuller *Abel Rediv.* 463 An Hospitall builded *Colledge-wise at Croyden.

b. Special combs.: **college-church**, (*a*) a collegiate church; (*b*) a church connected with a college; † **college-detriments** (see Detriment); **college-lease**, a lease granted by a college; **college-living**, a benefice in the gift of a college; **college-man**, a member or inmate of a college; one who has been educated at a college; † **college-pot**, ? some kind of tankard or drinking vessel; **college-pudding**, a kind of small plum-pudding served whole to each person; **college widow**, *U. S. colloq.* (see quot.); **College Youths**, the name of a society of change-ringers (see quot.).

1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 232 Kynge Ethelred .. Edyfyed a *collage-chyrche notable and famous In the subbarbes of Chester. 1540 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 289 Yᵉ college churche of Ripon. 1876 Grant *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* 24 There were also collegiate schools founded in connection with..college churches. 1890–1 *Free Ch. Scotl. Coll. Cal.* 66 [Glasgow] College Church. The site..was pur-

chased and granted to the Congregation .. on the condition that fifty sittings therein should be reserved for the use of the Students. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 20 A solemn admission, and a formal paying of *colledge-detriments. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xiv. 103 A *Colledge-lease is accounted .. the worst kind of freehold. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4162/4 A .. Dwelling-House .. in Cambridge .. being a College-Lease, is now to be lett. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xl. (1741) 212 When a *college-living falls, the person chosen to succeed..is allow'd a year of grace. 1611 FLORIO, *Collegiale*..also a *Colledge man. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* x. i. (1845) V. 287 Dr. Reynolds, you are a better college-man than a statesman. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 189 As to what college men call learning. 1825 KNAPP & BALDW. *Newgate Cal.* III. 383/1 A poor college-man at Greenwich. 1646 *Will of Estcourt* (Somerset Ho.), *Colledge pots. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2510/4 Stolen out of a House in Charles-street .. Three Silver College-Pots, of different sizes. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (*Miguel & Mother*), The members .. are condemned to eat .. what they call the *New-college pudding. 1838 *Family Handbk.* 250 College pudding. 1880 BESANT & RICE *Seamy Side* xx, To consider the question of college-pudding or cheese. 1887 *Lippincott's Mag.* Aug. 298 That class of young ladies known among the students as '*college widows', and commonly supposed to have the acquaintance of several generations of collegians. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 377 **College Youths, Ancient Society of.* This is the chief of the change-ringing societies of England. It .. derives its name from the fact that the students at the college founded by the renowned Sir Richard Whittington..having six bells in their college chapel, used to amuse themselves by ringing them; being joined by various gentlemen in the neighbourhood, the society was definitely started under the name 'College Youths'..on Nov. 5, 1637.

College (kɒ·lėdʒ), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To send to college; to educate at college.

1819 A. BALFOUR *Campbell* I. 27 (Jam.), Now, say that the laddie's colleged, and leecenced to preach, what's he to do till he get a kirk? 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* xi. 211 How he was born, cradled, schooled..colleged, and the like.

Hence **Co·lleging** *vbl. sb.*

1848 LOWELL *Indian Summer Reverie* xxxviii, I am glad That here what colleging was mine I had.

College, obs. form of COLLEAGUE.

Collegeaner, -enar, var. of COLLEGIANER.

Colleged (kɒ·lėdʒd), *a.* [f. COLLEGE *sb.* + -ED².]

† **1.** = COLLEGIATE 1. *Obs. rare.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. x. 477 He wes..enteryd in Dwnfermlyne, In þat collegyd kyrk he lyis.

2. Having a college or colleges.

1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 617 There is a wide difference between these great seats of learning and their one-colleged sister in Dublin.

Collegenesse: see COLLEAGEN.

Colleger (kɒ·lėdʒəɹ). [f. COLLEGE *sb.* + -ER.] A member or inmate of a college.

† **a.** A member of the same college, a fellow-collegian, colleague. *Obs.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 460 a, If they do against those lawes..than their Collegers should remove them.

b. *spec.* One of the seventy boys on the foundation of Eton College.

1678 in *Etoniana* 216, 5th Form, *Collegers.* 1740 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1820) I. 51 Our Cicerone, who has less classic knowledge and more superstition than a colleger. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. xi, The Captain of the Oppidans and the senior Colleger next to the Captain of the school, figure..in fancy costume. 1882 *Standard* 1 Dec. 7/2 The Collegers had a little the advantage in the first part of the game.

c. An inmate of a 'college' (sense 7) or charitable foundation, a pensioner.

1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* in *Longm. Mag.* VII. 346 She was .. no more than sixty or so, which is young for a colleger at Lily's.

Collegial (kɒlī·dʒiăl), *a.* [a. F. *collégial*, or ad. L. *collēgiāl-is*, f. *collēgium* COLLEGE.]

1. Of the nature of, or constituted as, a college. † *Collegial church*: = collegiate church.

1530 PALSGR. 207/1 Collegial churche, *eglise collegialle.* 1530-1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 15 Cathedralle and collegiall churches. 1641 HEYLIN *Help to Hist.* (1671) 241 The Castle and the Collegial Church being both in rubbish. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 68 There are sometimes two or three together of principal dignity in some Collegial Churches.

2. Of or belonging to a college (sense 4).

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. XXV. (1632) 81 These collegiall Latinizers. 1605 *Answ. to Supposed Discov. Rom. Doctr.* 46 Observing the collegial rules and constitutions. 1794 G. WAKEFIELD *Spirit of Chr.* II The Master and fellows.. of collegial societies. 1831 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1853) 404 The usurpation of its [the University's] functions and privileges by the collegial bodies. 1880 *Daily News* 10 Apr. 2/8 The collegial triennial prize was awarded.

3. Of or belonging to a 'collegium' or college (sense 1), or to a body of persons associated as colleagues in the performance of any function.

Collegial system (of church government in Germany): see COLLEGIALISM.

1619 BALCANQUAL *Let.* 9 Mar. *fr. Dordrecht* in Hales *Gold. Rem.* (1673) 121 One of the Scribes..was beginning to read our College his judgement, but Dr. Davenant..thought ..that the Collegial suffrages should not be read thus privately. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 65 At Diets of the Empire..collegial meetings or others. 1816 F. H. NAYLOR *Hist. Germ.* II. xvi. 33 The inconvenience of consulting his colleagues..the tardiness incidental to collegial deliberations. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* II. 515 The clumsy collegial method must be excluded, and the bureaucratic method adopted. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1821 He [Pfaff] defended the collegial system against the reigning territorialism.

Collegialism (kɒlī·dʒiăliz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.] A name of German origin (= *collegialismus, collegial system*) for the theory of ecclesiastical polity which maintains that the (or a) visible church is a purely voluntary association (*collegium*) formed by contract, in which the supreme authority rests with the whole body of the members; and that the civil magistrate has no other relations to the church than those which he has to any other voluntary association within his territories.

Opposed to *episcopalism* which places the supreme authority in a clerical order, and *territorialism* which ascribes it to the civil power, making the regulation of the church in any country entirely a function of the state. (Formulated under the name by Pfaff in 1742.)

1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 512 *Collegialism*, or Collegial system, a technical term denoting a peculiar conception of the relation between Church and State.

Collegiality (kɒlī·dʒi,æ·lĭti). [ad. F. *collégialité*, f. *collégial*: see -ITY.] Colleagueship; the relation between colleagues.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Mar. 4/2 The editors of the leading Belgian Liberal journals, in a spirit of 'collegiality', ask for the..co-operation of their readers in a jubilee of an unusual character. *Ibid.* 5 Apr. 14/1 Requesting..him out of collegiality, to present two numbers to the museum.

Collegially ((kɒlī·dʒiăli), *adv.* [f. COLLEGIAL + -LY ².] In a collegial manner or capacity.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. viii. 192 Which power of Iurisdiction .. remaineth .. both in the Bishop, and in the Presbytery, in him personally, in it collegially. 1833 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 120 Having long collegially dispensed a muddy scantling of metaphysic.

Collegian (kɒlī·dʒiăn), *sb.* and *a.* [f. L. *collēgi-um* COLLEGE + -AN. Prob. immed. ad. med.L. *collēgiānus*: cf. *oppidānus.* Cf. F. *collégien.*]

A. *sb.* **1.** A member or inmate of a college; one who is receiving, or has received, a college education, a student; also *spec.* one who is on the 'foundation' of a college, a 'colleger'.

1462 J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 461 II. 114 A college of vij. monkes or prestes havyng a certeyn pension..withowt any charge .. to be bore be the seyd collegians. 1583 T. STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* II. 44 a, All swornemen, Brotherhoods, and Collegiannes likewise. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* iv. (1664) 55 Bacchus is a wise Collegian, who admits merriment. 1730 SWIFT *Betty the Grizette*, Picking wit among collegians, In the play-house upper regions. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 282, I will not descend to answer the little sneering sophistries of a collegian. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxvi. (1877) 527 The discussions of the learned collegians at the Museum.

b. One who is on the side of a college; a college partizan.

1697 BLAIR in W. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 19 All the Governors friends employ their utmost interest to keep out any one that is a friend to the College..'if you choose such a one' say they 'he is a Collegian and we shall have a tax for the College'.

2. *slang.* An inmate of a prison. Cf. COLLEGE 8.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xliv, They've been most infernally blown up by the collegians [in the Fleet]. 1855 — *Dorrit* vi. (D.), Letters .. enclosing half-a-crown .. for the Father of the Marshalsea, 'with the compliments of a collegian taking leave'.

3. One of a sect founded in Holland in 1619.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Collegians, Collegianti*, a religious sect formed among the Arminians and Anabaptists in Holland; so called, because of their colleges, or meetings. 1818 [see COLLEGIANT].

B. *adj.* = COLLEGIAL.

1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 73 To crawl and creep about a while in some Collegian Cells. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 105 Some of the collegian prisoners..have women and little children with them.

Collegianer (kɒlī·dʒănəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 6 **colligener, -gyner, collygener, colleginar, colligioner,** 6-7 **colleginer, -ioner,** 7 **collegenar,** 7, 9 **colliginer,** 9 **collegeaner, collegianer.** [app. f. F. *collégien* + -ER: cf. *mariner, scrivener, parishioner.*] A member of a college; a collegian; a colleague.

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* III. (R.), No archdeacon, priest, deacon, subdeacon, colligener, nor canon. 1553 — *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 351, I shoke the dust of my fete against those wicked colligyners and prestes. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 275/1 The patriarch and his collegioners. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 162 The consideration..hath caryed me from colledges, though not from colleginers. 1616 LANE *Sqr's T.* VIII. 90 Love, meeke truithes, sterne Iustices colliginer. *a* 1670 in Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 76 Thus the town being nightly watched, there came down the street certain of their own collegioners. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* viii, 'When I was rabbled by the collegeaners.' 1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* xiv. 93 'Ay, ay, 'tis Oxford College, ye're for, is it?..are ye no rather auld for beginning to be a collegianer?' 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 273 'He's been here a' day, readin' like a colliginer.'

Collegiant (kɒlī·dʒiănt). = COLLEGIAN 3.

1764 A. MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* (1844) II. 279-80 Collegiants. 1818 TODD, *Collegian* 2. One of a religious sect .. called *collegiani*, collegians, and collegiants, on account of their colleges or weekly meetings.

Collegiate (kɒlī·dʒiėt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *collēgiāt-us* member of a college or corporation, also in med.L. (as adj.) of or pertaining to a college, f. *collēgium* COLLEGE.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of the nature of, or constituted as, a college. *Collegiate church*: see 4.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xl. (1887) 222 Publike places be either elementarie, grammaticall, or collegiate. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. (J.), The state of collegiate societies, whereon the two universities consist. 1629 WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* 23 Any wandring from their Collegiate society into the world. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 126 This was ..the design of collegiate foundations in their origin.

2. Of or belonging to a college.

1564 *Brief Exam.* *****b, Collegiate Munkes had their habite. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. Ded. § 8 There is no education collegiate, which is free. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* III. Wks. (1847) 503/1 To seize into their hands .. collegiate masterships in the university. 1671 MAYNWARING *Anc. & Mod. Physic* 28 Doctor Herrett, a Collegiate Physician of London. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 2 A collegiate life did not suit me. 1832-48 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 6 Marvell, to whose ardent .. mind neither college discipline nor collegiate opinions were likely to be agreeable. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* ix, The kindling of to-day's [fire] under the collegiate boiler. 1889 LYTE *Hist. Eton Coll.* 23 The Collegiate Church of Eton.

3. Constituted as a body of colleagues: corporate; of or belonging to colleagues, combined.

1625 BACON *Ess. Custom & Educ.* (Arb.) 373 But .. the Force of Custome Copulate, and Conioyned, and Collegiate, is far Greater. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 163 To sollicite in all parts mutuall Ayds and Collegiate endeavours. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* xii. 349 This single person or group—this individual or this collegiate Sovereign (to employ Austin's phrase).

4. *Collegiate church*: (*a*) a church which is endowed for a body corporate or chapter, but has no bishop's see; (*b*) in Scotland, a church served by two or more joint incumbents or pastors; so *collegiate charge*; (*c*) in U. S. 'a church which is united with others under the joint pastorate of several ministers' (Webster).

1514 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* (1538) 121 b, Wardens of cathedrall and collegiate Churches. 1540 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 290 The collegiat church of Sanct Pet' and Wilfrid of Rypon. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. XXXV. 328 Buried in the Collegiat Church of Winburn in Dorset-shire. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XI. (1843) 698/2 King Harry the Seventh's chapel in the collegiate church of Westminster. 1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Collegiate Church* is that which consists of a Dean and Secular Canons. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 167 Collegiate churches were such .. wherein a number of Presbyters were settled and lived together in one Corporation. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* I. 24 There were thirty-three collegiate churches in Scotland.

5. *Collegiate school*: a school of a high grade, or of high pretensions.

B. *sb.* † **1.** = COLLEGIAN A. 1. *Obs.*

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* I. i, A new foundation..of ladies, that call themselues the Collegiates. 1683 R. SHELDON in *Wood's Life* (1848) 253 A very hard case for vs poore mortalls who know nothing, because wee haue not bin collegiates in Oxon. 1766 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) IV. 216, I became a Doctor, as well as if I had been a regular collegiate. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* Introd. 20 Communicating my distress to some of my fellow collegiates.

† **2.** *transf.* and *slang.* An inmate of an asylum, prison, or the like. Cf. COLLEGIAN 2. *Obs.*

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 29 Meeting with one of my fellow Collegiats [*i.e.* thieves]. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Collegiates*, those Prisoners, and Shop-keepers. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 127 ₱ 3 If we consult the Collegiates of Moorfields, we shall find most of them are beholden to their Pride for their Introduction into that magnificent Palace. *a* 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Guilford* (1808) I. 123 (D.) In the goal..he..busied himself with the cases of his fellow-collegiates.

† **3.** A fellow-collegian; a colleague. *Obs.*

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* Pref. 4 Doctor Gilbert, our friend and Collegiat. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* III. 125 He [Thomas Drax] translated all the Works of Master Perkins (his Countryman and Collegiat) into Latine. 1696 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (1697) 333, I was one day making a Visit to him, with the rest of his Collegiates.

Collegiate (kɒlī·dʒi,ėt), *v.* [f. prec.: see -ATE ³.] *trans.* To make collegiate; to constitute as a college or collegiate church. Hence **Colle·giated** *ppl. a.*, **Colle·giating** *vbl. sb.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 5 The Paroche Chirch, of a fair Building and Collegiatid. 1782 PENNANT *Journ.* III, 12 minor canons..these were formerly collegiated, and had their hall and houses. [1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 790 The Presbytery..insist on uncollegiating the five double charges within the city proper, for the purpose of providing ministers for five new churches.] 1848 WARE *Manch. Parish Ch.* Pref. 8 Such are the simple circumstances connected with the collegiating of the parish church of Manchester.

Collegiately (kɒlī·dʒiėtli), *adv.* [f. COLLEGIATE *a.* + -LY ².] In a collegiate manner or capacity.

1624 *Brief Inform. Affairs Palatinate* 30 The secular Electors neuer giuing their consent thereunto: Neyther was the resolution of the same taken Collegiately. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* IV. (1852) Introd. 9 None of them do live collegiately, but board .. at private houses. 1842 G. S. FABER *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) II. 75 The Tracts for the Times have been published collegiately or corporately.

Collegiation (kɒlī·dʒi,ē·ʃən). *rare.* [n. of action, f. COLLEGIATE *v.*] The making collegiate.

1887 SAINTSBURY *Manchester* 26 The material structure of the church appears not to be older than the date of its collegiation.

Collegie, Colleginar, -iner, -ioner, obs. ff. COLLEGE, COLLEGIANER.

Collegue, obs. form of COLLEAGUE.

Collemasé: see COAL-MOUSE.

Collenchyma (kŏlĕ·ŋkimă). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *κόλλα* glue + *ἔγχυμα*, *ἐγχυματ-* infusion.]

†**1.** (See quots.) *Obs.*

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 356 Link supposes the cellular substance in which pollen is generated to be semiorganic and calls it collenchyma. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Collenchyma*. . usually absorbed, but remaining and assuming a definite form in some plants, as in orchids.

2. Tissue consisting of cells with walls greatly thickened at the angles, found just beneath the epidermis in the leaf-stalks and young stems of many Dicotyledons.

1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 514 Collenchyma. . has acquired a cartilaginous or horny texture by its cells becoming greatly thickened by secondary layers of a substance softening or swelling up in water. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* I. ii. 83 The collenchyma originates from the fundamental tissue, and. . not from the epidermis.

Collenchymatous (kŏlĕŋkimătəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] *Bot.* Belonging to or of the nature of collenchyma, or of collenchyme.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 187 The characteristic iodine reaction of collenchymatous walls. *Ibid.* 417 Collenchymatous masses.

Co·llenchyme. *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *collenchyma*: see above.] A term proposed by Sollas for a tissue of the mesoderm in sponges. (See next.)

Co·llencyte. *Zool.* [f. Gr. *κόλλα* glue, *ἐν* in, *κύτος* hollow, receptacle.] Sollas's proposed term for the corpuscles of connective tissue found embedded in the collenchyme in the mesoderm of sponges. Hence **Collencytal**, *a.*

1887 W. J. SOLLAS *Sponges* in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 419/2 The mesoderm . . in its commonest and simplest form consists of a clear colourless gelatinous matrix in which irregularly branching stellate cells or connective tissue corpuscles are embedded; these may be termed *collencytes* and the tissue *collenchyme*.

Collen earth, etc.: see COLOGNE.

†**Collep, -op.** *Obs. Sc. rare*$^{-1}$. [cf. COLLOCK a pail, of which this may be a corruption.]

1500-20 DUNBAR *Dance of 7 Deidly Synnis* 95 Him folfowit mony fowll drunckart, With can and collep [*v. r.* collop] cop and quart.

Collep, var. COLLOP.

Collepixie, obs. form of COLT-PIXIE.

Coller, obs. f. COLLAR, CHOLER.

Collerauch, -rayth, -reth: see CULBEATH.

Collerette: see COLLARETTE.

Colleric, obs. form of CHOLERIC.

Collerie, -y, var. of COLLYRIE, *Obs.*, eye-salve.

Collery (kŏ·ləri). *Anglo-Ind.* [ad. Tamil *kallar* thieves.] The name of a non-Aryan race inhabiting part of India east of Madura; hence, **Collery-horn** (corrupted into *cholera-horn*), a long brass horn of hideous sound, often used at native funerals; **Collery-stick**, a throwing stick or boomerang used by the Colleries (Yule).

1763 ORME *Hist. Mil. Trans.* I. 208 (Y.) The Polygar Tondiman. . likewise sent 3000 Colleries; these are a people who . . inhabit the woods between Trichinopoly and Cape Comorin; their name in their own language signifies Thieves. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. iv. 143, 1120 colleries (irregular troops of the Southern Polygars). 1830 J. WELSH *Mil. Remin.* I. 130 (Y.) It was he also who first taught me to throw the spear, and hurl the Collery-stick. 1879 *Madras Mail* 7 Oct. (Y.), To have the Amildar's Cholera-horn men out at that hour to sound the reveillé.

Collery, obs. form of COALERY, COLLIERY.

Collet (kŏ·lĕt), *sb.*[1] Also 6–7 **colet**(t, **collat**(t, **-ett**. [a. F. *collet*, dim. of *col* neck :—L. *collum*. In sense 4 prob. directly ad. It. *colletto*.]

†**1.** The neckband of a garment; a collar or band worn round the neck; a necklet. *Obs.*

1561 in Thomson *Inventories* (1815) 148 (Jam.) Item, ane collet of aurange hew quharin is bandis of claith of gold twa finger braid. 1578 *Inv.* in *Nugæ Derelictæ* (1880) xii. 4 Tua collattis sewit of holene clayt, ane w[t] blak silk. 1584 HUDSON *Judith* in *Sylvester's Du Bartas* (1620) 723 And through her collet she shewd her snowie brest. 1640-4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 745, I understand . . all the Jewels are brought here again to be pawned, and amongst them the great Collet of Rubies fetch'd from Hamb.

2. An encompassing band or ring; in various technical uses, as, a ring, collar, or flange on a rod or spindle, a circular metal lining to a hole, a circular ferrule or socket, etc. Cf. COLLAR II. Also *attrib.*

c 1530 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 305 A Staffe to a Crosse of silver withe twoo knoppes gilte and a loose Collet. 1670 *Will of E. Lynde* (Somerset Ho.), Silver collett can. 1694 NARBOROUGH *Acc. sev. late Voy.* (1711) II. 161 The Wooden Stick is fastened within the Iron Collet or Funnel of the Harpoon, with Packthread wound all about the Iron. 1696 DERHAM *Artificial Clockm.* 3 The Collet, or piece of brass soldered on the Arbor, or Spindle, on which the Wheel is rivetted. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 585/2 On this pin are two moveable collets. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 324/2 Its inmost coil running through and bent round into the hole of a collet or small collar placed over the staff. 1879 *Unif. Reg.* in *Navy List* July 1882 497/2 For ventilation, the base to be perforated with four holes, and a gilt collet inserted in the crown of the helmet. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 22 The spring should start away from the collet hole with an easy curve.

3. *Jewelry.* The circle or flange in a ring in which the stone is set; also the setting for a precious stone in a piece of jewelry.

1528 *MS. List of Jewelry* (P.R.O.), A pawnce with ij hanging perles with a colett, that a balasse stood in. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Annulus*, *Pala annuli*, the brode place where the stone is set: the colet. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 934 Others write, that he carried a strong poison within the collet of his signet. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. x. (1743) 426 The imperial crown of Scotland. . is adorned with 22 large precious stones, viz. topazes, amethysts, garnets, etc. in collets of gold of various forms. 1784 WESLEY *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 25 It is set in the forepart of the vitreous humour, like a diamond in its collet. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 230 He chanced to turn the collet of the ring towards the inner side of his hand.

b. *fig.*

1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. ii. Wks. 1878 II. 21 When his worne selfe. . Had dropt out of the Collet into th' Graue. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* Pref., That these rare Gems, as they are but loosly set in the Mind . . so for a time they fall out of their Collets. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* ii. (R.), Surely a diamond of so much lustre [Stella] might have been. . fixed within the collet of matrimony.

†**4.** *Glass-blowing*: The neck or portion of glass left on the end of the blowing-iron after the removal of the finished article. *Obs.* Hence CULLET q.v.

1662 MERRET tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* 277 Necks of the Glass, are also call'd Collets. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Collet*, in the glass trade, that part of a glass vessel, which in the making, sticks to the hollow iron by which the metal is first taken out of the melting pot. This is broken off before the vessel is fashioned, and is never seen in the least mark, when finished. . These they throw together, and afterwards grind them down, and put into the green glass metal, for the purest green glass. 1797 P. WAKEFIELD *Mental Improv.* (1801) I. 143 He delivers it to the master workman to break off the collet, which is a little piece that sticks to the iron. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

‖ **5.** *Gunnery.* (See quot.)

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Collet*, French for that part of a cannon which is between the astragal and the muzzle. In mod. Eng. Dicts.

6. *Bot.* The point where the stem and the root of a plant are united; the collar.

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Collet (kŏ·lĕt), *sb.*[2] [An earlier form of CULET q.v., the Fr. equivalent being *culasse*, deriv. of *cul* bottom; app. confounded with COLLET *sb.*[1] sense 3.] The horizontal base of a diamond when cut as a brilliant; also called CULET.

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* 1050/4 Lost . . a short hart Diamond, weighing about 18 Grains. . 4 Rights and the Collet [*printed* coller] pollished, the Stone being about half made. 1761 WILSON in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 444 At the table surface, and at the collet, or opposite surface. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 214 The under surface is also cut in facets and terminates nearly in a point called the collet or culette.

Collet (kŏ·lĕt), *v.* [f. COLLET *sb.*]

1. To set in a collet. Hence **Co·lleting** *vbl. sb.*

1609 ARMIN *Ital. Taylor* (1880) 160 And in his foyle so louely set, Faire collited in Gold. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 350/2 *Colletting.*—Little fangs or lips are left in the metal, and the gem being inserted between them, they are bent over so as to enfold it.

2. To provide with a collet or collar.

1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 158 That the main spring may not be injuriously contracted the part of the barrel arbor to which it is attached is enlarged or colleted.

Collet, var. of COLET *Obs.*, acolyte; obs. f. COLLECT *sb.*; *dial.* corruption of COLLARD.

‖ **Colleter** (kŏlī·tə). *Bot.* [a. Gr. *κολλητήρ* one who glues, f. *κολλᾶν* to glue: see COLLETERIUM.] One of the glandular hairs found on many leaf-buds, etc., which secrete the blastocolla or bud-glue.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* I. ii. 115 The parts of the bud are coated by a gummy substance. . which he [Hanstein] calls Blastocolla, while the glandular hairs which produce them he terms Colleters. *Ibid.* The secretion of the colleters is a watery mucilage in Polygonum.

Colleterial (kŏlĭtī·riăl), *a. Zool.* [f. next + -AL.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a colleterium. *Colleterial gland*: = COLLETERIUM.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 111 Colleterial glands which secrete a glutinous material for fixing the ova to various external objects. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 270 A colleterial gland.

‖ **Colleterium** (kŏlĭtī·riŭm). *Zool.* [mod.L., as if a. Gr. **κολλητήριον*: see COLLETER.] A glandular organ in certain insects, secreting a glutinous substance for cementing the ova together.

1864 WEBSTER cites DANA. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Colletic (kŏlĕ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* [ad. late L. *collētic-us* or its original Gr. *κολλητικός* agglutinant, f. *κολλᾶν* to glue.]

A. *adj.* Having the property of joining as with glue; agglutinant. **B.** *sb.* An agglutinant.

[1669 ROWLAND tr. *Schroder's Chym. Disp.* 39 *Colletica* are such as Glew.] 1715 KERSEY, *Colleticks*, Medicines that are of a gluing, or closing Faculty. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Colletics*, Among colletics are ranked litharge, aloes, myrrh, etc. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Collette, obs. form of COLLET, COLLECT *sb.*

†**Colley.** *Obs.* [cf. COLLEP.] See quot.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. i. 36 A brace of threshers . . falling out about the overlarge soope of the Colley or Harvest-bottle.

Colley: see COLLIE, dog, and COLLY, soot, etc.

Colleyne, obs. form of COLOGNE.

†**Coll-hardy**, *a. Obs. rare.* [Perhaps f. COLL *sb.*[3] though the *dupe* or *simpleton* is not exactly the type of the 'hardy' fool.] Foolhardy, foolishly rash.

1582 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 20 b, Away with this arrogancie: be no more so collhardy. [Lat. *ferociam comprime*], and write hereafter more advisedly.

‖ **Co·llibert.** *Obs.* 7–8 **coli-.** [F. *collibert*, ad. L. *collibert-us* fellow-freedman, f. *col-*, con- together + *libertus* freedman. Concerning the mediaeval *colliberti*, see article in Du Cange.]

1. In France under the Feudal system: A kind of tenant freed from strict serfdom, but bound to certain duties or services. In the Custom of Anjou, they had become simply serfs. (Never used in England.)

[1672 *Cowel's Interpr.*, *Coleberti*, are Tenants in Free Socage, *Doomsday-Book*, or such as being Villains were manumitted.] 1708–15 KERSEY, *Coliberts* or *Colliberts*, a middle sort of Tenants, between Servile and Free: In the Civil Law, they who were made free together, at the same time. 1721 in BAILEY. 1864 *N. & Q.* V. 384 (transl. from Fr.) Colliberts were, therefore, bound by serfdom.

2. 'Miserable inhabitants of Aunis and Poitou' (Littré) named after the mediæval colliberts.

Collíbist, var. of COLLYBIST *Obs.*

†**Collibration.** *Obs.* [n. of action, f. L. *collībrāt-*, ppl. stem of *collībrāre*, f. *col-* together + *lībrāre* to weigh.] Weighing together; comparison.

1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 537, 161 What. . do Philosophers number, measure, waigh? All things: yet have they most solemn dinumerations, dimensions, collibrations.

†**Colliby.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *collibium*, prob. f. L. *collybius* exchange of coins, agio, a. Gr. *κόλλυβος* small coin, rate of exchange, agio; also a small round cake: cf. COLLYBIST. Du Cange derives it from L. *collibēre* to please, be agreeable, and it is possible that a notion of connexion with this helped in establishing the med.L. sense of 'little present'.] A small present.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1770 Smale giftes named collibies wald vnto thaym drawe.

Collic, -lick(e, obs. forms of COLIC.

†**Colli·cular**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *colliculus* little hill (dim. of *collis* hill) + -AR[1].] Of the nature of a little hill.

1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1061 Our Country is generally a low ground. . yet 'tis very full of Collicular Eminencies.

Colliculate (kŏlĭ·kiŭlĕt), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ATE[2].] *Zool.* Having little eminences.

1848 DANA *Zooph.* 333 Coralla transversely or reticulately colliculate.

Collide (kŏləi·d), *v.* [ad. L. *collīdĕre* to strike or clash together, f. *col-* together + *lædĕre* to injure, damage.]

1. *trans.* To bring into collision or violent contact, strike or dash together. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. vi, The outward [ayre] being stroke or collided by a solide body. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 52 The inflamable effluencies discharged from the bodies collided. 1755 JOHNSON, *Collide, v.a.*, to strike against each other; to beat, to dash, to knock together. 1871 M. COLLINS *Inn of Str. Meetings* 18, I whom dreams encumber, By the keen clash of gross events collided.

2. *intr.* To come into collision, come forcibly into contact, strike or dash together.

(When first used of railway trains or ships in collision, *c* 1860–70, it was much objected to as an Americanism.)

1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Pythag. Philos.* 14 The flints . . thus toss'd in air, collide. 1746 R. JAMES *Introd. Moufet's Health's Improv.* 9 The Blood collides against the Sides of the Aorta. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* iv. 22 Tumble and rage along, ye rotten waifs and wrecks; clash and collide. 1866 TYNDALL in *Fortn. Rev.* III. 135 The attraction urges them [atoms]. They collide, they recoil. 1886 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 2/8 Charles, brigantine, in entering the harbour. . collided with Sparkling Foam, barquentine.

3. *fig.* To come into collision or be in conflict; to clash, conflict.

1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* IV. 326 How often would he not collide against the Bishop of Sorimum? 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. Comm. (ed. 2) 152 Overruling the ordinary course of law where it collided with equity. 1880 G. DUFF in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 667 Our interests would be about as likely to collide as those of a shark and a tiger.

b. To come together (without conflict). *rare.*

1877 H. A. PAGE *De Quincey* II. xix. 191 In great crises their interests collide and harmonise to augment the stability of institutions.

Hence **Colli·ded** *ppl. a.*, **Colli·ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 345 By the collision of flint and steel. . particles detached from the colliding bodies. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* II. vi. 386 To restrain the action of colliding passions. 1883 *Daily News* 25 June 5/6 The headgear of the colliding vessel. . became entangled.

Collidine (kŏ·lidəin). *Chem.* [f. *κόλλα* glue + *εἶδος* form + -INE.] See quots.

1855 C. G. WILLIAMS in *Chem. Gaz.* 308 Collidine is one of the bases discovered by Dr. Anderson in Dippel's oil, and found a few weeks subsequently by me in shale naphtha. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1082 *Collidine* $C_8H_{11}N$, an alkaloid found among the products of the dry distillation of animal substances and of coal. . Collidine is a colourless, oily liquid, having a strongly aromatic, not unpleasant odour.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Dec. 6/5 Tobacco smoke .. contains a second toxical principle called colidine.

Collie, Colly (kɒ·li), *sb.* Also 8 coly, 8–9 colley, (9 coally, coley, cooly). [Origin uncertain: it has been conjectured to be the same word as *coaly* 'the colour being originally black'; cf. COLLY *a.* Chaucer has *Colle* as proper name of a dog, of which *collie* might possibly be dimin.]

1. A Scotch shepherd's dog; a breed of sheep-dogs remarkable for sagacity.

[*c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 563 Ran Colle our dogge, and Talbot, and Gerlond.] *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1678) 691 (Jam.) The Bishop was nicknamed Collie, because he was so impudent and shameless, that when the Lords of the Session and Advocates went to dinner, he was not ashamed to follow them into their houses, unasked, and sat down at their table. 1721 RAMSAY *Richy & Sandy*, A better lad ne'er lean'd out o'er a kent, Or hounded coly o'er the mossy bent. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gl., Coley*, a cur dog. N. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 23 The tither was a ploughman's collie, His breast was white, his touzie back Weel clad wi' coat o' glossy black; His gawcie tail, wi' upward curl, Hung owre his hurdies wi' a swirl. 1806 *Edin. Even. Courant* 20 Jan. (Jam.), A black and white rough coley, or shepherd's dog. 1872 SIR G. W. DASENT *Three to One* II. 216 An affectionate coolie dog.

b. *fig.* 'One who follows another constantly or implicitly' (Jam.); cf. to *dog*, and *Sc. follow-dog.*

2. *attrib.* esp. in **collie-dog.**

c 1774 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha* in Chambers *Pop. Poems Sc.* (1862) 30 The colly dog lies i' the nook. 1807 BEWICK *Hist. Quadrupeds* (ed. 5) 329 The Cur Dog is a trusty and useful servant to the farmer and grazier .. In the North of England, this and the foregoing [The Shepherd's Dog] are called Coally Dogs. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xliii, Turning sinners as a colley dog turns sheep. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* Oct. 398 His dog Totchy, an animal of the cooly breed. 1884 *York Herald* 23 Aug. 4/2 A Black and Tan Collie Puppy. 1861 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour* 139 All books are full of the marvels of colly-dogism.

Collied (kɒ·lid), *ppl. a. arch.* and *dial.* [f. COLLY *v.* or *sb.* + -ED.] Rendered 'colly'; begrimed; blackened; darkened, murky.

[*c* 1310 See *kollede*, s. v. COLLOW *v.*]

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 145 Briefe as the lightning in the collied night. 1634 T. CAREW *Cœl. Brit.* Wks. (1824) 159 [Venus] stroaking with her ivory hand his [Vulcan's] collied cheeks. 1693 SOUTHERNE *Maid's Last Prayer* I. i, That youthful Virgin .. with .. a shining face, and colly'd eyebrows. 1707 E. WARD *Hudibras Rediv.* (1715) II. vii, With brimless Cap and colly'd Face. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 120. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 128 A collied cloud.

Collier (kɒ·liəɹ). Forms: 4 kolier, cholier, 5 colyȝere, colȝer(e, coliare, coler, 5–6 colyer, colier, (coilȝear), 6 colyar, coliar, 6–7 colliar, collyer, (8 coallier), 6– collier. [ME. *colier, colyer*, etc., f. *col*, COAL, app. after words from Fr. in -IER, q.v. The Sc. *coilȝear*, and other ME. spellings, imply that the *o* was then long; *collier* with short *o*, appears to be later: cf. COLLY *a.* and *v.*]

1. One whose occupation or trade is to procure or supply coal (formerly charcoal); one engaged in the coal trade.

†**1.** A maker of wood charcoal (who also was often the bringer of it to market). *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2520 Choliers þat cayreden col come þere bi side. *Ibid.* 2523 þe kolieres bi komsed to karpe kenely i fere. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 87 Colyer [*v.r.* colyȝere, coler], *carbonarius*. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 321 Then the Coilȝear .. Went to the Charcoill in hy, To mak his Chauffray reddy. 1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1844) 328 Item to the colyer for makyng of coleys ij.*s.* 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 493 When none but pore Colyars dyd wyth coles mell. 1573 *Art of Limning* 7 Take Hartes horne, and burne it to cole on a Coliars harth. 1608 T. BALL in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 130 To be at bristow with a reffiner and a hammer man and 8 or 10 colliers.

†**2.** One who carries coal (orig. charcoal, later also pit-coal) for sale. *Obs.*

1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 425 All maner of colyers that bryngeth coleys to towne. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 86 And where as the colyers be founde false that they may be punessed and theyr sackes brent. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 79 When colliers put no dust into their sacks. 1661–2 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Feb., All the day with the colliers removing the coles out of the old cole hole into the new one. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* IV. 198 A Collier with his Cart, that Coals was used to carry.

†**b.** A coal-dealer or owner. *Obs.*

1625 BACON *Ess. Riches* (Arb.) 235, I knew a Nobleman.. A Great Timber Man, A Great Colliar, A Great Corne-Master, A Great Lead-Man.

†**3.** Often used with allusion to the dirtiness of the trade in coal, or the evil repute of the collier for cheating: cf. Greene's *Coosnage of Colliers* (1591). *Obs.*

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 11 Smoggy colyers, and stynkynge gonge fermers. 1552 BALE *Apol.* 93 (R.) As the sayinge is, lyke wyl to lyke, as the deuyl fyndeth out the colyer. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 130 What man, tis not for grauity to play at cherrie-pit with sathan. Hang him foul Colliar. 1622 GATAKER *Sp. Watch* 67 (T.) A man shall hardly come with fair apparell amongst colliers, but he shall carry some of their soil away from them. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 350 He could transform himself in Colour As like the Devil as a Collier. 1732 in Fuller's *Gnomol.* (Hazl. *Eng. Prov.* 1869) Like a collier's sack, bad without, but worse within.

4. One who works in a coal-mine; a coal-miner.

1594 *Newcastle Munic. Acc.* (1849) 33 Paide for letting fourthe coliers at Pilgrim streete gate..earlie in the morninge to worke, *2s.* per pece each on. 1665 D. DUDLEY *Metallum Martis* (1854) 8 Colliers have gotten coles again in those same Pits. 1741–3 WESLEY *Jrnl.* (1749) 95, I went to Southbiddick, a village of colliers, seven miles south-east of Newcastle. 1799 *Scotl. Descr.* 198 Villages .. inhabited by .. coalliers and lime-burners. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) 1881 II. 37 They are..not good in jewelry or mosaics, but the best iron-masters, colliers, wool-combers, and tanners, in Europe. 1876 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. iv. 147 A collier earns more wages than a carpenter.

II. *transf.*

5. A ship engaged in the carriage of coal. Earlier *collier-ship.* Also *attrib.*

1625 J. GLANVILLE *Voy. Cadiz* (1883) 11 With all the Colliers or New-Castell shipps in the ffleete. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 3 Jan., The Dutch have taken some of our colliers to the North. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxi. 257 The ship was no other than a light collier. 1847–8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xii. (1857) 202 The coal which loads a single large collier would, when it existed as wood, have built many large colliers.

b. One of the crew of such a vessel.

1727 SWIFT *Petition of Colliers, etc.*, So considerable a branch of the coasting trade, as that of the colliers. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* XXV, I'm an old collier.

6. The swift (*Cypselus apus*). *dial.*

1796 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh.* Gloss. *Collier*, hirundo apus, the black swallow, or swift. 1855 in *Whitby Gloss.*

7. A species of Aphis; also *collier-aphis, -fly.*

1744–50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* IV. i. 75 It's called the collier-fly, because it turns black. 1784 YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* II. 51 *Collier*, an insect, 'the black dolphin'.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: as *collier-brig, -ship*; *collier-built* adj.; **collier-man, -master,** the captain of a coal-ship; **collier's faith** [med. Lat. *fides carbonarii*, Ger. *köhlerglaube*], uninquiring or unreasoning assent to the prevalent religious tenets; blind faith; **collier's lung, phthisis,** a fibroid phthisis common with coal-workers, characterized by the deposit of carbon in a finely granular condition in the tissue of the lungs; **collier-woman,** a woman that works in a coal-mine.

1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* v. 211 The butties that knock about the poor *collier-boys. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* i, Fog creeping into the caboozes of *collier-brigs. 1878 TRELAWNY *Shelley, etc.* (1887) 198 She was a *collier-built tub of 120 tons. 1581 HANMER *Jesuits Banner* K ij b, Not hanging with the *colliers fayth upon the sleeueless coate of the Romish Church. [1603 CHETTLE *Eng. Mourn. Garment* D iiij b, Onely of the faith that the Colliar profest, which was euer one with the most. See the story 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. II. vi.] 1680 *Observ.* 'Curse *Ye Meroz*' 6 [He] proceeds to talk of Faith .. but possibly 'tis the Colliers Faith he means all this while. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., The *collierman's chart is the coast. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 44 The masters of coal-ships, who they call *collier-masters. 1871 SIR T. WATSON *Princ. Physic* (ed. 5) II. 251 [The disease] has been sometimes called *spurious melanosis* sometimes *'Collier's Phthisis.* 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 292 To each Newcastle-ship or *Colliarship serving in his Highness his affairs, etc. 1798 SOUTHEY *Eng. Eclog.* II, Blear-eyed Moll The *collier woman.

Colliery (kɒ·liəri). Also 7 collyery, colyery, 8 collery, coalliery. [f. COLLIER + -Y; see -ERY; cf. also the form COALERY.]

1. A place where coal is worked; a coal-mine.

1635 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 85 Besides great collieries employed for the use and supply of the commons and poor of the town. 1648 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* IV. II. 1219 An extraordinary Storm..which..hath drowned Two of the best collyeries upon Sunderland River. 1676 HODGSON in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 764 The water that runs from the adjacent Colyeries is vitrioline. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 10 Your ground borders on other Colleries, which are working Colleries. 1799 *Scotl. Descr.* 102 Its coallieries, its traffic, its various manufactures. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 172 It was not .. until 1238 that the first collieries were established on the high grounds in the neighbourhood of Newcastle.

†**2.** The working of a coal-mine. *Obs.*

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 10 To explain the whole art of Collery. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. i. iii. (1743) 9 The colliery here is brought to..perfection.

†**3.** The coal trade. *Obs.*

1673 H. STUBBE *Further Vind. Dutch War* To Rdr. 2 Of our inferiour Commerce, what have we but the Colliery, and Fishing of New-found land.

†**4.** The ships employed in the coal trade; also, one such vessel. *Obs.*

1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 280 Among the Colliery, that is to say, among the Ships. 1763 CHURCHILL *Duellist* III. (R.), The master, or by courtesy The captain of a colliery.

†**5.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1708–15 KERSEY, *Collery*, a Store-house of Coals. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

6. *attrib.*, as *colliery Act, club, district, explosion, inspector, manager, owner, trade, yard*; **colliery viewer** = COAL-VIEWER.

1786 *Act* 26 *Geo. III*, c. 41 Any such .. may .. sail in the Colliery Trade. 1849 F. B. HEAD *Stokers & Pokers* I. (1851) 30 Joseph Locke, a colliery-viewer .. had served his apprenticeship below ground. 1852 J. GLYNN *Power of Water* (Weale) 119 By profession a 'colliery viewer'. 1863 *Trans. Assoc. Coal Miners* 10 They had colliery clubs established in their district .. The Educational Clause of the Colliery Act operated favourably. 1866 W. BEGBIE *Wks.* 1883) 254 Who has recently resided in a colliery-district.

Collieshangie (kɒ·liˌʃæ·ŋi). *Sc.* Also **cullieshangee, cullishang, colly-shangie, -gy.** [Connexion with Gael. *callaidh* 'wrangling, outcry', has been suggested; also, that the first part is COLLIE sheep-dog, and that the original sense was either a noisy quarrel of dogs, or the racket made by a dog when a 'shangie' or encumbrance is tied to his tail; but historical evidence is wanting.] Noisy quarrel, 'row', uproar; confused fight.

a 1745 MESTON *Poems* (1767) 115 (Jam.) Macbane and Donald did quarrel, And in a culleshangee landed. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 85 (Jam.) The collyshangy raise to sick a height. 1790 BURNS '*Kind Sir, I've read, etc.*' (Globe) 110 How the collieshangie works Atween the Russians and the Turks. 1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* 93 (Jam.) Cullishangs 'tween man and wife Happen whyles for want o' siller. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XXIV, A hard-headed loon, that was aye bringing himself and other folk into collie-shangies. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 139 Sharp going with us and having occasional 'collie-shangies' with collies when we came near cottages.

Colli·ferous, *a.* [f. L. *collum* neck + -FEROUS.] 'Possessed of, or bearing a neck' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Colliflory, -flower, obs. ff. CAULIFLOWER.

Co·lliform, *a.* [f. L. *collum* neck + -FORM.] Neck-shaped; in *Entomol.* having the form of a collar: see COLLAR 17 b.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Collig, obs. Sc. f. COLLEAGUE.

† **Colligance.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *colligance* (14th c. in Littré), f. L. type **colligāntia*, f. *colligāre* to bind together.] Attachment together, connexion.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, It hath colygaunce with the face and the necke. 1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* vii. (1888) 55 By them [nerves and veins] they [the pappes] haue Coliganes with the hart, the lyuer. 1562 BULLEYN *Dial. Soarnes & Chir.* 34 b, The fellowship and colligance, whiche thei haue with greate sinewes. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) IV. Prol. p. lxxxiii, I often make blunders in the Symbolization and Colligance of those two Words.

† **Colligate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *colligāt-us* pa. pple. of *colligāre*: see next and -ATE 2.] Bound together, fastened, attached (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* IV. iv. in Ashm. (1652) 145 In whych the partys be left which left so collygate; And so promotyd unto most perfyt temperance. 1528 FOXE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xxvi. 80 By stedfast .. amite colligate unto the same. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 19 The first and second Vertebre .. are most especially Colligate, and bound to the Head.

Colligate (kɒ·ligeːt), *v.* [f. L. *colligāt-*, ppl. stem of *colligāre* to bind together (f. *col-*, *com-* together + *ligāre* to bind): see -ATE 3.]

†**1.** *trans.* To bind or fasten together, connect.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 6 Conbyndyng, colligattyng, or knittyng together the muskles. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 5 With such Ligamentes those bones and ioyntes are clothed, and colligated. 1773 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 126/1 The pieces .. are colligated in rows, by running packthread through the peg-holes.

2. *fig.* To bind together in a common interest or function (*obs.*), or in a class or order; to unite.

1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 96 If they .. haue neede of colligating themselues with your Maiestie. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. v. 273 The Productions would be ever irregular .. and never colligated or contained in any certain species. 1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Use Dark Th.* 265 The power that colligates all the other faculties in terms of order and responsible action. 1887 A. LANG *Myth, Ritual, & Relig.* II. 104 The explanation .. colligates it with a familiar set of phenomena.

3. *Inductive Logic.* To connect together (isolated facts) by a general notion or hypothesis.

1856 MILL *Logic* III. ii. § 4 The phenomena which we are attempting to colligate. 1876 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xxxii. (1880) 286 Whenever we thus join together previously disconnected facts, by a suitable general notion or hypothesis, we are said to colligate them.

Colligation (kɒligēˑʃən). [a. obs. F. *colligation*, ad. L. *colligātiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *colligāre* to COLLIGATE.]

†**1.** Material binding together, connexion. *Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. ii. 365 Of the ponderosyte and collygacyon from the one membre unto the other. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The nature of euery membre, their settynge and colligacion that they haue in all the body. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. v. 239 Occasioned by the colligation of vessells.

2. *fig.* Conjunction, alliance, union.

1651 WOTTON in *Reliq. W.* (1672) 143 The more blessed Colligation of the Kingdomes, then that of the Roses. 1685 H. MORE *Illustration* 96 The admirable Union or Colligation of the Soul of the Messias with the eternal Logos. 1861 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 329 All grammar is set at defiance, in this line, in the colligation of the names of places.

b. *concr.* A bond of union. *rare.*

1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* 116 Himself their colligation Binds two peoples into one.

3. *Inductive Logic.* The binding together or connexion of a number of isolated facts by a suitable general conception or hypothesis. *concr.* A group (of facts) as colligated.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 64 The Colligation of Facts. *Ibid.* II. v. 212 The conceptions of our own minds, and the Colligation of observed facts by the aid of such Conceptions. 1846 MORELL *Hist. Mod. Phil.* II. 293 Empirical facts must be gained by observation, by diligent

colligation, and by the testimony of others. 1861 Maine *Anc. Law* (1874) 118 The colligation of social phenomena.

Collige, obs. Sc. f. Colleague *sb.*: see also vb.

[Colligence, erroneous form of Colligance.

1611 Cotgr., *Colligence*, as *Colligance*; or, a gathering, or bringing together. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Colligence*, a knitting, gathering, or bringing together. *Cotgr.* 1678 Phillips (*App.*), *Colligence*, a tying together.]

Colligener, -iner, -ioner, -yner, obs. ff. Collegianer.

Colligible (kɒ·lidʒib'l), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. type **colligibil-is*, f. *colligĕre* to Collect: see -ble.] That may be collected.

1650 Fuller *Pisgah* iv. vi. 100 So much of the fashionableness of their cloathes as is colligible from Scripture. *a* 1734 North *Lives* II. 153 His colligible revenues.

† **Colligionist,** ? = Collegianer.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 147/14 A colligioniste, *collegionista.*

Co·llimancy. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *coll-um* neck + Gr. *μαντεία* divination.]

1707 J. Stevens tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 374 There are Lines in the Neck, the Forehead .. and therefore .. as there is Chiromancy, there ought to be Frontimancy, Collimancy, etc.

Collimate (kɒ·limeit), *v.* [f. '*collīmāre*', an erroneous reading, found in some edd. of Cicero, of L. *collīneāre*, f. *col-*, *com-* together + *līnea* line, *līneāre* to bring into a straight line. *Collīmāre* long passed as a genuine word, and was adopted by some astronomers who wrote in Latin (*e.g.* Kepler *Ad Vitellionem Paralipomena*, Frankfort 1604, p. 211; Littré) and thence passed into the mod. langs. The proper word would be *collineate.*]

† **1.** (See quots.) *Obs.*

1623 Cockeram, *Collimate*, to leuell or winke with one eye. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Collimate*, to wink with one eye, to level or aim at a mark. 1721 Bailey, *Collimate*, to level at, or aim at a Mark [1732–90 or hit the Mark].

2. *trans.* **a.** To place or adjust (a telescope) so that the line of sight is in the required position; to place (two telescopes, lenses, etc.) so that their optical axes are in the same line. **b.** To make parallel, as a lens, the rays of light passing through it. Hence **Co·llimating** *ppl. a.*

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 349 s.v. *Collimator*, The cross wires in the supplementary or collimating telescope. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* 244 An instrument with the cross wires perfectly adjusted is said to be correctly collimated. 1878 — *Stargazing* 394 The little object-glass..or collimating lens, as it is called.

Collimation (kɒlimēi·ʃən). [n. of action f. prec. = erroneous 16th c. L. *collīmātio*, F. *collimation.* The proper word would be *collineation.*]

The adjustment of the line of sight of a telescope, etc. *Line of collimation*: the line of sight or optical axis. *Error of collimation*: the amount by which the line of sight deviates from its position of accurate adjustment.

1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 215 Making the Line of Sight, or Collimation parallel to the sides of the Ruler. 1783 *Ibid.* LXXIII. 99 The magnifying power of the telescope may be varied without affecting the line of collimation. 1793 Sir G. Shuckburgh *ibid.* LXXXIII. 106 Take the error of the collimation of the telescope in right ascension, by a star in the equator. 1878 Lockyer *Stargazing* 328 The optic axis of the telescope, or line of collimation.

b. Used for *error of collimation.*

1863 *Cornh. Mag.* VII. 383 Corrections are applied for collimation; that is, for the centre wire or spider's web not being exactly in the diameter of the telescope.

c. *attrib.*

1878 Lockyer *Stargazing* 332 The collimation axis of the telescope. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 272 The wires must be shifted by means of the collimation screws.

Collimator (kɒ·limēitəɹ). [n. of agent, in L. form, f. Collimate *v.*]

1. A small fixed telescope with cross-wires at its focus, used for adjusting the line of collimation of an astronomical or other instrument.

1825 Kater in *Phil. Trans.* 147 Description of a floating Collimator. 1843 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 12 Two fixed collimators, watched by levels .. enable the observer to determine the position..of the horizontal line. 1885 C. S. Murray *Brit. Almanac & Comp.* 120 A collimator .. is a telescope furnished with a micrometer at its focus. 1890 *Athenæum* 19 Apr. 494/2 Col. Davidson devised [*c.* 1855] a collimator for night firing with artillery at a siege.

2. The tube with a slit and lens (or the lens itself) used in the spectroscope to collect the light and throw it upon the prism in parallel rays.

1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 36. 389 One-half the slit of the collimator. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 373 The spectroscope ..consists of three parts, the collimator, the prism or grating and the telescope .. The most important adjustment in the spectroscope is that of the collimator.

Comb. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* 93 The..ray of light entering the first prism from the slit and collimator-tube. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 374 The angle subtended by the collimator lens at the slit.

† **Colli·me,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. '*collīmāre*': see Collimate.] *intr.* To aim: see Colline.

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 170 The primary end of our life, unto what al our actions ought to collime, as arrows to their scope.

† **Colli-mollie,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. Nares suggests 'A jocular corruption of the word *melancholy*'.

1603 Harsnet *Pop. Impost.* 117 The Devil was a little Colli-Mollie and would not come off.

Collin (kɒ·lin). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *κόλλα* glue + -in.] A term applied to absolutely pure gelatine.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Collinate (kɒ·linet). *Chem.* [f. Collin-ic + -ate 4.] A salt of collinic acid.

1863–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 1083 A solution of collinate of ammonium.

† **Colline,** *sb. Obs.* Also 7 collin. [a. F. *colline* hill, ad. L. *collīna* (sc. *terra*) hilly land, f. *coll-is* hill.] A small hill.

c 1630 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. 35 And every hill and collin crowns with palms. 1641 Evelyn *Mem.* (1819) I. 291 A nobly wellwall'd, wooded, and watered park, full of fine collines and ponds. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 727 A Rill of about an Ell broad between Two Collines.

† **Colline** (kɒlai·n), *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *collīne-āre* to direct in a straight line, to aim, f. *col-* together + *līnea* line, *līneāre* to bring into straight line: see -ate.] *trans.* To aim, to direct.

1674 Z. Cawdrey *Catholicon* Pref. 1 My endeavours in this discourse are .. collined at the stopping the growth of rigid Separation.

† **Collineant,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *collīneānt-em* pr. pple. of *collīneāre*: see prec.] Aiming straight, well-directed; to the point.

1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (1654) II. 97 This accurate, and Collineant judgement.

Collinear (kɒli·nĭăɹ), *a. Geom.* [f. Col- together + Linear, f. L. *linea* line.] Lying in the same straight line.

1863 R. Townsend *Mod. Geom.* I. 168 A system of points ranged along a line is termed a collinear system. 1882 Minchin *Unipl. Kinemat.* 214 Two points, *A'*, *B'*, which are collinear with *C.*

† **b.** Lying in the same plane. *Obs.*

1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* III. 6a, Superficies are said to be..Col-linear, when a continued strait line will touch them equally every where. *Ibid.* III. 7a, Some are collinear with the Visual Rays.

Collinearity (kɒlinĭæ·rĭti). [f. prec. + -ity.] The quality or fact of being collinear.

Line of collinearity (of a triangle): the pedal line with respect to a point in the circumference of the circumscribed circle.

1863 R. Townsend *Mod. Geom.* I. 176 Criteria of collinearity and concurrence of the several points and lines. 1881 Casey *Sequel to Euclid* 36 The line of collinearity of the feet of the perpendiculars from P on the sides of the triangle.

Collinearly (kɒli·nĭăɹli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2.] In a collinear way; in the same line.

1863 R. Townsend *Mod. Geom.* I. 179 In every triangle inscribed in a circle the three tangents at the vertices intersect collinearly with the opposite sides.

Collin earth, etc.: see Cologne.

Collineate (kɒli·nieit), *v.* [f. L. *collīneāt-* ppl. stem of *collīneāre*: see Colline *v.*]

† **1.** *intr.* To meet together or converge, as lines, towards a point; also *fig. Obs.*

a 1631 Donne *Serm.* xxvii. 272 This is certain, this all St. Paul places Collineate to. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 66 The very centre where all their lines do collineate.

† **2.** 'To level at or hit the mark' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). *Obs.* So in Bailey 1721–90.

3. = Collimate 2 (being the etymological form). In modern Dicts.

Collineation (kɒlini,ēi·ʃən). [n. of action, f. prec.: see -ation.]

1. The action of aiming or directing anything in a straight line toward an object.

1755 in Johnson. 1807 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XXIII. 13 The prudent excel in collineation, the rash tend to hyperbole.

2. = Collimation (being the etymological form). In modern Dicts.

† **Colliness.** *Obs.* [f. Colly *a.* + -ness.] 'A being blacked or dawbed with coals, soot, etc.' (Bailey 1730–6. Hence in Ash, etc.)

† **Co·lling,** *vbl. sb.*^{1} *Obs.* [f. Coll *v.*^{1} + -ing 1.] Embracing, hugging.

1388 Wyclif *Prov.* vii. 18 Vse we collyngis that ben coueited [1382 the coueited clippingis]. 1575 Gascoigne *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 94 Kisses caught by stealth; Sweet colings. 1632 *Celestina* xix. 188 Their tongues ake not with talking, nor their armes with colling. 1690 Dryden *Amphitryon* I. ii, You keep such a billing and colling here.

† **Co·lling,** *vbl. sb.*^{2} *Obs.* [f. Coll *v.*^{2} + -ing 1.] The action of polling, or clipping off.

1619 A. Simson *Serm.* in *Select Biogr.* (1845) I. 120 The Colling of the excrements of the Candle.

† **Co·lling,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Coll *v.*^{1}] That embraces round the neck. Hence † **Co·llingly** *adv.*

1576 Gascoigne *Philomene* xxix. (Arb.) 94 And hoong about his necke And collingly him kist.

Collingual (kɒli·ŋgwăl), *a. rare.* [f. Col- together + Lingual, f. L. *lingua* tongue.] Agreeing together in language.

1847 Craig, *Collingual*, having, or pertaining to, the same language. 1884 Higbee in *Penn. Sch. Jrnl.* XXXII. 267 Become with us collingual and congenial.

Collinic (kɒli·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. Collin + -ic.] *Collinic acid*, $C_6H_4O_2$, an acid of the Aromatic series, found among the products of the oxidation of the albuminoidal substances and of gelatin.

1863–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 1083 Collinic acid has a sour, pungent taste; dissolves sparingly in boiling water, easily in ether.

Collion, Collip, obs. ff. Cullion, Collop.

† **Colli·quable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *colliquāre* (see Colliquate) + -ble: cf. L. *liquābilis.*] Capable of being liquefied or dissolved.

1666 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* (1672) 93 Which tender consistence renders it the more colliquable and consumptive. 1677 Grew *Anat. Seeds* iv. § 2 The Main Body [of the seed] .. easily colliquable into a kind of Milk or Chyle.

† **Colli·quament.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *colliquā-re* (see Colliquate) + -ment: cf. L. *liquāmentum.*]

a. 'The substance to which anything is reduced by being melted' (J.); something melted, or of a more or less liquid consistence. **b.** 'A term used by Harvey for the earliest embryo, from its want of consistence' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

'An extremely transparent fluid observable in an egg after two or three days' incubation, which contains the rudiments of the chicken' (Crabb *Technol. Dict.*).

1656 H. More *Antid. Ath.* II. ix. Schol. (1712) 160 That part of the Egg, which they call the Eye, and the white colliquament out of which the young one is formed. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 202 A Sinapism is seldom .. adhibited..neither by way of tabel nor colliquament. 1731–90 Bailey, *Colliquament*, that which is melted. 1828 in Webster.

† **Colliquant,** *a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [ad. med. or mod.L. *colliquānt-em*, pr. pple. of *colliquāre*: see next. Bailey quotes as a medical term *colliquans febris* a melting or dissolving fever.] Colliquative.

1731 Bailey vol. II, *Colliquant*, consuming, wasting. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

† **Co·lliquate,** *v. Obs.* [f. *colliquāt-* ppl. stem of med. or early mod.L. *colliquāre*, f. *col-* together + *liquāre* to make liquid, melt: see -ate 3.]

1. *trans.* To melt or fuse together. Also *fig.*

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1153 Who being severed apart in body, conjoine and colliquate, as it were perforce, their soules together. 1680 Boyle *Scept. Chem.* II. 150 When Ashes and Sand are Colliquated into Glass.

2. To make liquid; to reduce to the consistence of a liquid; to melt down.

1680 Boyle *Produc. Chem. Princ.* I. 42 Colliquating moderate quantities of it [Salt-petre].

3. *spec.* in *Old Phys.* **a.** To reduce (the solids of the body) to a liquid consistence; to cause to waste away (cf. Colliquation 3 b).

1666 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* (1672) 49 The humours and Fat of the Kidneys are apt to be colliquated through a great heat from within. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IV. 124 In poison .. there is a heating, colliquating, and putrefactive quality.

b. To reduce (humours) to a thinner consistence.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 726 Unless..the Humours [are] colliquated, or the Fever inclining to Malignancy. 1733 Stuart *ibid.* XXXVIII. 21 These Volatile Salts .. break down and colliquate the Blood.

4. *intr.* To become liquid, melt.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 51 Ice .. will colliquate in water.

† **Colliquation** (kɒlikwēi·ʃən). *Obs.* [a. F. *colliquation* (Paré): cf. prec. and -ation. L. had *liquātiōn-em.*]

1. The action or process of melting together.

1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 269 Colliquation, or Colliquefaction, is the conjunction of many fusils or liquables to make one compound by eliquation on the fire. 1667 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 54 When Sand and Ashes are well melted together .. there is generated by the colliquation that sort of Concretion we call Glasse. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Colliquation*, a melting together.

2. The action or process of making or of becoming liquid; reduction to (or towards) the consistence of a liquid; the state of being so reduced; melting, fusion.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 4 Fire is the cause of colliquation but respectiue to waxe. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 51 That which is coagulated by a fiery siccity, will suffer colliquation from an aqueous humidity.

fig. *a* 1631 Donne *Serm.* cxviii. V. 90 This..colliquation of the inwardest bowels of his soul. 1744 Armstrong *Preserv. Health* IV. 393 The colliquation of soft joys.

3. *spec.* in *Old Phys.* and *Path.*

a. 'The melting down or solution of solid parts, as in an abscess; the excessive fluidification of the humours of the body, *esp.* the blood' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1662 H. Stubbe *Ind. Nectar* v. 82 These Rheums have been encreased by a colliquation of the humours. 1693 J. Beaumont *On Burnet's Th. Earth* I. 6 The tainted parts, as in Bodies ulcerated .. bringing the rest to a general Colliquation. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 50 The Colliquation and Substraction of the Humours.

b. The wasting away of the solid parts of the body; consumption.

1601 Holland *Pliny* xxii. xxiii. II. 134 For colliquations and such as are..far gone in a consumption. 1625 Hart *Anat. Ur.* II. v. 82 The colliquation or wasting of the kidneyes. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 85 The colliquation of our bodie, and stealing away our strength. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* III. 157 For..great colliquation..these waters are not found beneficial.

c. *concr.* A product of liquefaction or solution.
1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 278 Much lesse is it a Colliquation. For a Colliquation is a thing beside Nature.

Colliquative (kŏlĭ·kwătiv), *a. Med.* [a. F. *colliquatif, -tive* (Paré), f. L. *colliquāt-* (see prec.) + -IVE.] Having the power or effect of liquefying or dissolving. Applied to profuse discharges which cause the body to waste away, or to diseases characterized by such discharges; as *colliquative diarrhœa, sweat, fever.* (Cf. COLLIQUATION 3 b.)
1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (1672) 6 A burning colliquative Feaver. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IV. 124 A colliquative, sharp and hot Flux. 1791 *Edin. New Disp.* 528 The colliquative sweats attending hectic fevers. 1871 SIR T. WATSON *Princ. Physic* (ed. 5) II. 220 [The patient] appears to melt away under the influence of the purging, which is therefore said to be colliquative.

†**Colliquefaction.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. L. *colliquefacĕre* (found in pa. pple. *colliquefactus*), f. *col-* together + *liquefacĕre* to make liquid, melt.] Melting together.
1612 [see COLLIQUATION 3]. *a* 1626 BACON *Phys. & Med. Rem.* (J.), Incorporation of metals by simple colliquefaction.

Colliquescence. *rare.* [f. L. *colliquēsc-ĕre* to become fluid, dissolve, liquefy + -ENCE.] Tendency or readiness to become fluid.
1846 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* 862 The softness and colliquescence of the olfactory nerves.

Colliquintida, -quinto: see COLOQUINTIDA.

†**Colliquitation.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. Erroneous form of COLLIQUATION (3 b).
a 1684 N. HODGES *Acc. Plague Lond.* (1721) A continuance of sweat brings on a dangerous colliquitation.

†**Colliquying,** *vbl. sb.* = COLLIQUATION.
1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 F ij b, The flesshe that hath ben contused..commeth to suppuracyon, in collyquieng and meltyng.

Collire, var. of COLLYRE, *Obs.*, collyrium.

Colliridian, collirie, -irium: see COLLYR-.

Colliset: see COLOSSEE.

Collision (kŏlĭ·ʒən). Also 6 **colysion.** [ad. L. *collīsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *collīs-* ppl. stem of *collīdĕre* to dash together, f. *col-* together + *lædĕre* to hurt by striking: see COLLIDE. Cf. F. *collision*, 16th c. in Littré.]

1. The action of colliding or forcibly striking or dashing together; violent encounter of a moving body with another; in recent use *esp.* of railway trains or ships.
1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 315 For the collision of waters metenge there. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 300 By the collision of stones fire is beaten out. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 31 The collision of the waters against the lips of the orifice. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1904 These people produce fire both by collision and attrition; the first by striking two stones against each other. 1835 *Mech. Mag.* XXIII. 32 Collision of carriages on the Dublin and Kingstown railway. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) II. III. ii. 698 When the collision is entirely owing to the master and crew of the insured ship.

2. a. The coming together of sounds with harsh effect.
1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. xiv. 246 We may generally obserue in the Northerne Languages a rough collision of consonants and aspirations. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 88 P 8 He..does not often offend by collision of consonants. *a* 1771 GRAY *Corr.* (1843) 303 The crowd of monosyllables, the collision of harsh consonants. 1868 W. H. THOMPSON *Plato's Phaedrus* p. ix, He quotes instances of this collision [of vowels] from Demosthenes. 1876 JEBB *Attic Orators* II. 67.

†b. The coming together of two vowels with elision of one of them; synalœpha; see quots. *Obs.*
1552 HULOET, *Colysion*, abiection, contraction, or demption of a vowel as this, thayre, for the ayre, thaduice, for the aduice. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Collision* of a Vowel, is the contracting two Vowels into one. 1677 HOLYOKE *Dict.*, A Collision of a vowel, *synalepha, symphonesis.*

3. *fig.* Encounter of opposed ideas, interests, etc.; clashing, hostile encounter.
1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writings* Pref. Gen. 25 There is not the..slightest coallision or clashing in this hypothesis.. with the ordinary.. sense of the Scripture. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. (R.), The collision of contrary false principles. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 423 The moderate independent party had avoided all collision, not only with Rome, but even with Callicrates. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. 498 In collision with a law which his conscience forbids him to obey. 1872 YEATS *Growth. Comm.* 211. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* vii. (1885) 193 Science and Religion come into apparent collision on the question of the freedom of the will.

b. *fig.* Coming into contact (with no notion of violent opposition or hostility); action of mind upon mind, or the like. Now *rare* or *Obs.*
1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* Pref., Out of which friendly Collision..gaining greater Light to some considerable Truths. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. ccxiii. 320 Your constant collision with good company will.. smooth and polish you. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 154 P 11 By the fortuitous collision of happy incidents. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. Introd. 53 In this wide and various collision their moral powers were quickened by constant activity.

4. *attrib.*, as *collision bulkhead, mat* (Naut.): see quots., and BULKHEAD 1.
1879 W. H. WHITE *Ship-Build.* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 78/1 Known as a 'collision' bulkhead, because it provides against injury to the bow in case of collision. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 27 *Collision mats*.. are large mats..from 8 to 15 feet square..for covering a hole in the ship's side, in case of a collision. 1887 *Daily News* 23 July 5/6 A collision mat has since been battened over the breach.

Collisive (kŏlə·sĭv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *collīs-* (see prec.) + -IVE.] Pertaining or tending to collision.
1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* 318 No conflict, no collisive [*printed* collusive] force Break their thin texture, and disturb their course.

†**Collistrigiated,** *ppl. a. Obs.*⁻ [f. med.L. *collistrigium, -stridium* pillory, f. *collum* neck + *strig-* root of *string-ĕre* to bind or draw tight.]
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Collistrigiated*.. pertaining to, or that hath stood in a Pillory. 1721-90 BAILEY, *Collistrigiated*, Pillory'd.

†**Colliter.** *Obs. rare.* [? f. COLET + -ER.] = ACOLYTE, COLET.
1669 *Arraignment of Popery* 45 The Cardinals, Deacons, Sub-deacons and Colliters.

†**Collitigant,** *sb.* (*a.*) *Obs. rare.* [f. COL- + LITIGANT; (prob. in med.L.)]
a. *sb.* A person at law with another. b. *adj.* (See quot. 1656.)
1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 164 He that strikis his collitigant in jugement, sall tine his action. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Collitigant*..wrangling or going to law together.

Collocal (kŏlō·kăl), *a. rare.* [f. COL- + LOCAL. Cf. following words.] Of, belonging to, or occupying, the same place with another.
1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synonyms* (1856) 64 As it is esteemed a perfection in English writing to construct an antithesis with words of a collocal origin, it is become usual to oppose *dale* to *hill*, which is also a word of Saxon descent. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 170 When an affection of the internal organ and the object of that affection become collocal, the Brahma of the affection and that of the object coalesce into one.

†**Collocate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *collocāt-us*, pa. pple. of *collocāre* to set in a place, f. *col-* (*con-*) together + *locāre* to place, f. *locus* place.] Set, placed, stationed; *fig.* laid out, spent (quot. 1529).
1529 in Burnet *Records* II. No. 28 (R.) Ye shall haue cause to think your travels, pains and studies herein in the best wise collocate and employed. 1557 *Primer Sarum, Praiers* E v b, Next to the blessed trinitie In place thou art now collocate. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 910 Of that Creature you must take the Parts wherein that Virtue chiefly is Collocate.

Collocate (kŏ·lŏkeĭt), *v.* [f. L. *collocāt-* ppl. stem of *collocāre*: see prec. Cf. F. *colloquer.*]
a. *trans.* To place side by side, or in some relation to each other; to arrange. b. To set in a place or position.
1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1641) 406 To marshall and collocate in order his battailes. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 22 This bone beyng in the middest of the body collocated, and most excellently setled. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 145/1 Collocate the Patient on a closestoole. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* 814 Generally we expect good from those houses where the Fortunes are radically collocated. 1846 G. S. FABER *Tractar. Secession* 81 Original Sin (somewhat oddly collocated in the list). 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iii. 52 The older rocks are abruptly collocated.
Hence **Collocated** *ppl. a.*, **Collocating** *vbl. sb.*
1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Th. Another Life* (1857) 235 The two collocated systems. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 177 The analogy or group of collocated events.

Collocation (kŏlŏkē·ʃən). [ad. L. *collocātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *collocāre* (see prec.). Cf. F. *collocation.*]
1. The action of setting in a place or position, *esp.* of placing together with, or side by side with, something else; disposition or arrangement with, or in relation to, others; the state of being so placed. Frequently applied to the arrangement of words in a sentence, of sounds, etc.
1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 5 In.. Anatomie.. they enquire of the Parts, and their Substances, Figures, and collocations. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* 93 (T.) Whosoever.. shall set his bed north and south, shall beget male children..Therefore the Jews hold this right of collocation to this day. 1684 BOYLE *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* I. 1 The collocation of the Intervals and Pores. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* II. iv. Wks. (1841) 197 The accusative.. in modern languages..being subsequent to its verb, in the collocation of the words. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 88 P 5 The difference of harmony arising.. from the collocation of vowels and consonants. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* X. 81 The formation and collocation of magazines in the country in general. 1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 630 All languages use greater freedom of collocation in poetry than in prose. 1881 J. EVANS *Anc. Bronze Implem.* 13 This collocation of various metals, or inlaying them by way of ornament.
b. quasi-*concr.*
1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxix. 327 The dead collocations of some insensate Treasure. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. v. 215 Just as palpable as those of a material collocation. 1834-47 SOUTHEY *Doctor* vi. (1862) 18 His rattling rhymes and quaint collocations.

†2. Giving in marriage; = L. *collocatio. rare.*
1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 143 If the father had not prevented his Son-in-law by the collocation of his daughter to him.

Collocational (kŏlŏkē·ʃənăl), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or belonging to collocation.
1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 567 In the collocational stage of syntax, the chief means resorted to for this end was repetition.

Collocative (kŏ·lŏkĕtiv), *a.* [f. COLLOCATE *v.* + -IVE.]
1. Of the nature of, or relating to, collocation.
1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 240 Collocative arrangement. 1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 562 The Gothic faculty of collocative structure.
2. Having the attribute of properly disposing.
1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. (ed. 2) 3 A Title is a fact Collocative of Rights and Obligations..*note*, The term Collocative has been substituted for Bentham's term Dispositive.

Collocatory, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] = prec. 1.
1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* xii. 536 With this modulatory progress there is certainly a collocatory progress.

†**Colloca·vit.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. The perfect of L. *collocare*, used grotesquely for some kitchen utensil. (Cf. next.)
a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* IV. vii. (Arb.) 73 *Royster.* I lacke yet an hedpiece. *M. Mery.* The kitchen collocauit, the best hennes to grece, Runne, fet it Dobinet, and come at once withall..I warrant it saue your head from any stroke.

Co·llock. Now *dial.* Forms: 5 **collok**, 5-6 **colok**, 6 **collack**, **-eck**(e, 6-9 **collock**; also 4 **goloke.** [In form app. a dim. in -OCK: the primitive appears to have been COLLE cask, tub.] A tub, or similar vessel; now, *dial.* a large pail.
c 1310 *Sat. People Kildare* xviii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 155 Hokesters.. wiþ candles and golokes and þe pottes blak. 1437 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 61 Unam peciam coopertam, vocatam le collok. *c* 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 771/30 *Hic canterus*, a colok. 1507 *Will of Pinfote* (Somerset Ho.), A litel colok maser. 1554 *Lanc. Wills* I. 113 In the bruhouse .. one essiou and a collack. 1573 *Ibid.* III. 66 Thre collockes or pales. 1563 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 169 A kneadinge tube, iii. collecks..a fleshe collecke. 1570 *Inv. S. Borwicke, Kendal* (Somerset Ho.), One lytle collecke wth salve in it. 1634-5 *Mary Spencer's Test.* in Bruce *Calendar St. Papers*, She used to tumble or trundle the collock, or peal, down the hill. 1636 *Farington Papers* (Chetham Soc.) 15, 1 Water Collocke. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss., s. v. *Colerus*, A great piggin, or pail, with a wide neck, is called a collock in the North. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Collock*, a large pail.

†**Collocuplicate,** *v. Obs.*⁻° [cf. L. *collocuplētāre* to enrich greatly.] 'To enrich' (Cockeram).

Collocution (kŏlŏkiū·ʃən). *rare.* [a. F. *collocution* or ad. L. *collocūtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *colloqui* to talk together.] Talking together, conversation, colloquy.
1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 118 In every collocucion of the kyng and the duk. 1603 DEKKER *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 20 My collocution tendeth to Sir Owen's dignifying. 1731 in BAILEY vol. II. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in later Dicts.

Collocutor (kŏlŏ·kiūtəɹ, kŏlŏ·kiutəɹ). [a. late L. *collocūtor*, agent-n. f. *colloqui* (see prec.).] One who talks with another or others; one who takes part in a dialogue or conversation.
1616 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* (1676) 90 The different opinions of the Collocutors. 1668-70 M. CASAUBON *Credulity & Incred.* 148 (T.) Licentius, one of the collocutors in that dialogue. 1827-59 HARE *Guesses* (ed. 5) 444 He [Cicero] has nothing of the dialectic spirit. His collocutors do not wrestle with one another. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. English* 190 *note*, My collocutor very positively queried its ever having got into print.

Collocutory (kŏlŏ·kiutəri), *a. rare.* [f. prec.: see -ORY.] Of the nature of dialogue.
1797 *Anti-Jacobin* No. 2 (1852) 10 We proceed to give our imitation, which is of the Amœbæan or Collocutory kind.

Collodio- (kŏlō·diō), combining form of COLLODION, as in *collodio-chloride*, etc. **Collodiotype,** a photograph obtained by the collodion process; also, the process itself.
1853 R. HUNT *Man. Photogr.* 264 After coating the plate with collodio-iodide. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 159/2 The collodio-albumen process. 1865 *Reader* No. 151. 578/3 The collodio-chloride process of Mr. Simpson.

Collodion (kŏlō·diən). Also **collodium.** [mod.. f. Gr. κολλώδ-ης glue-like (f. κόλλα glue); in the L. form *collodium* 'a term of Paracelsus for some gluey substance' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*).]
A solution of gun-cotton in ether, forming a colourless gummy liquid, which dries rapidly in the air, owing to evaporation of the ether; used in photography for covering plates with a thin film, and in surgery for coating wounds, burns, etc.
1851 F. S. ARCHER in *Chemist* 257, I find from numerous trials that Collodion.. is admirably adapted for photographic purposes as a substitute for paper. 1859 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* VII. 15 Photographs of the moon.. taken.. on collodion. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 35 An artificial covering of the flexible collodion is occasionally of..use.
b. *attrib.*, as *collodion process* (in photography), *collodion balloon.*
1859 REEVE *Brittany* 6 The wet collodion process. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1084 Collodion balloons may be made much lighter than those of gold-beater's skin, so that much smaller ones will rise in the air when filled with detonating gas. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 11 The smaller.. end of the tube is closed by means of a collodion membrane.

Collo·dioned, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED².] = COLLODIONIZED (see next).
1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 661/1 The marks.. appear.. on the collodioned plate.

Collodionize (kŏlōu·diənəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] To treat or coat with collodion. Hence **Collo·dionized** *ppl. a.*, **Collo·dionizing** *vbl. sb.*

1859 *All Y. Round* No. 30. 79 Our trustiest friends .. stare us in the face from collodionised surfaces. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 164/1 Ordinary collodionised plates.

Collofonia: see COLOPHONY.

Collogen: see COLLAGEN.

Collogue (kŏlōu·g), *v.* Also 7 **colloague, cologue.** [Of obscure origin: generally supposed to have arisen somehow out of F. *colloque* conference, communication, consultation (see COLLOQUE); but sense 5, which most literally answers to this, appears to be modern. Sense 4 was perh. influenced by *colleague* vb.]

†**1.** *intr.* To speak fair, employ feigned flattery or blandishment; to gloze; to deal flatteringly or deceitfully *with* any one, in order to cajole him or curry favour with him. *Obs.*

1602 ? BEAUMONT *Salmacis & Herm.* C ij, To him she went, and so collogues that night With the best straines of pleasures sweet delight. 1611 COTGR., *Trainer sa parole*.. to .. gloze, flatter, fawne on, collogue with. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. 8 Illiterate scriblers, that..write..as parasites to flatter and collogue with some great man. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* IX. xii. 486 Thou colloguest and flatterest with thy lips. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) V. 267 Rogues to fawn, collogue, and glose.

†**b.** *refl.* To bring or get (oneself) by flattery.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xiv. 221/1 Flattery, thereby to have cologu'd themselves into further favour.

†**2.** *intr.* To feign agreement or belief; to give a feigned assent. *Obs.*

1604 MARSTON & WEBSTER *Malcontent* v. ii, Why, look ye, we must collogue sometimes, forswear sometimes. 1612 T. JAMES *Jesuit's Downf.* 17 By reason of their sly dissembling, equivocation .. and doubling, they can collogue with anie course. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xii. (1845) 435 He [James I.] never durst from that time doe otherwise then equivocat or collogue with the Pope and his adherents.

†**3.** *trans.* To prevail upon or influence by blandishment, to coax. *Obs.*

1676 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 193 When to give money he can't cologue 'em, He doth with scorn prorogue, prorogue 'em. *a* 1700 in Mackay *Songs Lond. 'Prentices* 91 Cunning rookes, How rarely you collogue him! 1708 KERSEY, *Collogue*, to decoy with fair words, to flatter or sooth up. 1721 BAILEY, *Collogue*, to flatter, coaks, or sooth up. 1755 JOHNSON, *Collogue*, to wheedle, to flatter; to please with kind words. A low word. [His only sense.]

4. *intr.* To have a private understanding *with*; to intrigue, collude, conspire. Now *dial.* (app. so, even in Johnson's time, as he does not recognize it).

1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civ. Warres Eng.* VI. ix. 173 To bring this to effect, it was necessary for him to collogue with England. 1663 *Flagellum* (1672) 47 They never ceased plotting and conspiring, now colloguing with this party, then with that. 1672 WOOD *Life* (1772) 172 They collogued together, and work'd their Ends. 1726 D'ANVERS *Craftsman* ix. (ed. 3) 73 By colloguing with certain great bodies of men in order to defraud. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 138 And how long have you been so thick with Dunsey that you must collogue with him to embezzle my money? 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Collogue*, to unite and plot together to the disadvantage of others. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss., Collogue*, to league together for mischief; confederate; plot; be on intimate terms with.

5. To confer privately and confidentially; to confabulate. *colloq.* or *humorous.*

1811 SCOTT *Let.* in Lockhart *Life* ix, We shall meet and collogue upon it. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* XXV, Mary, where are you? always colloguing with Jane. 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* v, They wagged their old heads sadly when they collogued in clubs.

Collo·gue, *sb. Sc.* and *dial.* [see prec.] 'A conversation in whispers or in secret; a private interview, a conference, confederacy' (Jamieson *Suppl.* 1887).

Collo·guer. [f. COLLOGUE *v.* + -ER.] One who collogues; a glozer, flatterer, intriguer.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Keeper* 52 A frequent third day at a taking new play, will make this collector a colloguer. 1677 HOLYOKE *Dict.*, Colloguer, *adulator.*

Colloguing (kŏlōu·giŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb COLLOGUE.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 109, I had bin so cousend by his cologing. 1681 *Ess. Peace & Truth Ch.* 8 Superstition is fitly called a colloguing with God. 1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) III. 27 He that inveigled me from my House and Home with his Colloguing. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1204. 199 There had already been secret colloguings with the chief Nonconformist leaders about the Burials Bill.

Collo·guing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That collogues; flattering, fawning, intriguing.

1620 *Swetnam Arraigned* (1880) 36 They are, coozening, cologuing, vngratefull, deceitfull. 1627 BP. HALL *Best Bargaine* 519 For the breath of a colloguing impostor. 1685 F. SPENCE *House of Medici* 329 When they persevere in their colloguing importunities. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. xi. 43 Any spokesman so sweet-mouth'd, whose fine colloguing Tongue cou'd save 'em.

Hence **Collo·guingly** *adv.*

1630 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* IV. (1688) 434 Others who colloguingly gave their Voices for the Spaniard. 1652 J. WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 141 The other writ colloguingly, taking all advantage to advance his Interest in Court.

Colloid (kŏ·loid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. κόλλα-comb. form of κόλλα glue + -ειδης -form: see -GID.]

A. adj. Of the nature or appearance of glue.

1. *Path. Colloid substance, tissue, matter, corpuscles, spheres*: a homogeneous or slightly granular gelatinous substance into which the cells are changed in certain forms of degeneration of tissue (*colloid degeneration, metamorphosis*). *Colloid cancer*: a form of cancer in which colloid degeneration takes place.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IX. 118/2 A form most distinct in .. colloid cancer and fibrous tumours. 1870 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) I. 576 A section of the tumour exhibited the simplest colloid structure. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 329 Colloid metamorphosis consists in the transformation of tissues into a completely homogeneous, colorless or faint yellow, dull, translucent, sometimes fluid or soft, glue-like..substance.

2. *Chem.* Applied by Graham, 1861, to describe a peculiar state of aggregation in which substances exist; opposed to *crystalloid.* Substances in the colloid state are characterized by little or no tendency to diffuse through animal membranes or vegetable parchment, do not readily crystallize, are inert in their chemical relations, but are highly changeable. So called because gelatin may be taken as the type of the class.

1861 T. GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* (1862) 184 *note*, Certain liquid colloid substances are capable of forming a jelly and yet still remain liquefiable by heat and soluble in water. Such is gelatine itself. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xiii. (1875) § 101 Matter has two solid states, distinguished as crystalloid and colloid; of which the first is due to union of the individual atoms or molecules, and the second to the union of groups of such individual atoms or molecules. 1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sc.* I. iii. 110 Solutions of.. crystalloids pass freely through colloid substances, such as parchment..and membrane, into water, though they have no pores.

3. *Min.* One of the forms in which minerals occur: see quot.

1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 152 This condition as intermediate between the crystallised and the colloid forms of silica. 1885 GEIKIE *Geol.* II. II. ii. 62 Minerals..occur in four conditions, according to the circumstances under which they have been produced..1. Crystalline..2. Vitreous..3. Colloid, as a jelly-like though stony substance, deposited from aqueous solution. The most abundant mineral in nature which takes the colloid form is silica..4. Amorphous.

B. sb.

1. *Path.* The colourless or yellowish transparent jelly-like substance formed in colloid degeneration; also a similar substance found normally in the thyroid gland.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1116/2 But no example of colloid in it [thymius gland] has yet been detected. 1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 126 Colloid is related to the albuminates, and resembles mucin.

2. *Chem.* (mostly *pl.*) A colloid body or substance, as distinct from a crystalloid: see A. 2.

1861 T. GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* (1862) 183 [see COLLOIDAL 1]. 1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sc.* I. iii. 109 Substances such as salts, sugars, etc., are much more diffusible than colloids or amorphous sticky bodies, such as gum, caramel, jellies. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* i. 5 It is known..that certain typical colloids may, under some conditions, be converted into crystalloids.

Colloidal (kŏ·loi·dăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a colloid; in the condition constituting a colloid.

1861 T. GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* (1862) 183 It is proposed to designate substances of this class as *colloids*, and to speak of their peculiar form of aggregation as the *colloidal condition of matter. Ibid.* 184 The colloidal is, in fact, a dynamical state of matter: the crystalloidal being the statical condition. 1876 B. W. RICHARDSON in *Gd. Words* 788 The muscle-forming food, called sometimes..because it assumes in the organism the colloidal or jelly-like state, colloidal food.

2. *Min.* = COLLOID *a.* 3.

1864 H. SPENCER *Biol.* I. 16 The mineral forms of silicic acid..are often found to have passed..from the vitreous or colloidal into the crystalline condition. 1885 GEIKIE *Geol.* II. II. ii. 62 Chalcedony, doubtless originally colloidal silica.

Hence **Colloida·lity**, the colloidal state.

1861 T. GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* (1862) 221 Whether the basis of colloidality may not really be this composite character of the molecule.

Collom-, collon-: see COLOM-, COLON-.

Collon, obs. f. COLUMN.

1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* VI. lxxi, The collons diamonds as may be guest.

Collonado: see COLONNADO.

Collop[1] (kŏ·lŏp). Forms: 4-5 **colope, colhoppe,** 4-6 **coloppe, colloppe,** (5 **colepe, colype**), 5-6 **colop, 6 colup, collup,** 6-7 **collap, collopp,** 7 **collope,** 5- **collop.** [Derivation obscure. Ihre has Sw. *kollops* 'edulii genus, confectum ex carnis fragmentis, tudite lignea probe contusis et maceratis'; mod.Sw. *kalops* slices of beef stewed; Grimm has Ger. *klops* a dish made of beaten (*geklopftem*) meat, a steak. These seem to be the same word, but the latter is commonly associated with Ger. *klopfen* to beat.

Connexion with the Romanic *colpo*, OF. *colp*, F. *coup*, is not very likely phonetically. Minsheu's notion, that the first part is *col-* coal, suits the early sense, and L. *carbonella.*]

†**1.** An egg fried on bacon; fried ham and eggs.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 272, I haue no salt Bacon, Ne no Cokeneyes, bi Crist Colopus to maken [*v. r.* colopis, -es, colhoppis; B. VI. 287 coloppes; C. IX. 309 colhoppes]. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XVI. 67 And ete meny sondry metes..bacon and colhoppes [*v. r.* coloppes, colloppus, colopis; B. XIII. 63 egges yfryed with grece]. 1530 PALSGR. 207/1 Colloppe, meate, *œuf au lard.*

b. Afterwards called *Collops and eggs*, 'collop' being applied to the slice of bacon by itself.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xvi. (1870) 273 Bacon is good for carters and plowmen .. but and yf they haue the stone ..coloppes and egges is as holsome for them, as a talowe candell is good for a horse mouth. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* cxciii. (1636) 174 Collops and egges..is an usuall dish toward shrovetide. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 105 Ile cut thee out in collops and egges, in steakes, in sliste beefe, and frye the with the fyer. 1611 COTGR., *Des œufs à la riblette*, egges and collops; or an Omelet or Pancake of egges and slices of bacon mingled, and fried together. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 475 Collops and eggs, for dinner. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Collops and eggs*, fried bacon and eggs.

c. *Collop Monday*, the day before Shrove Tuesday, on which fried bacon and eggs still form the appropriate dish in many places.

1769 DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 300 The Monday preceding Fastens Even .. called every-where in the North Collop Monday, from an immemorial Custom there of dining that Day on Eggs and Collops. 1805 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball., Sally Gray, note*, The first Monday before Lent is..called Collop-Monday; and the first Tuesday, Pancake Tuesday. 1855 *Whitby Gloss., Collop Monday*, egg and bacon feast day, the day before Shrove Tuesday.

†**d.** See quot. *Obs.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 149/35 A collip, *cremium* [*Cremium*, what remains dry in the pan after frying anything, rendering of suet or the like (Du Cange).]

2. A slice of meat fried (*frixa*) or broiled (*carbonella*); a slice for frying or broiling. Still *dial.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 88 Colloppe, *frixitura, in frigo, assa, carbonacium, carbonella.* 1468 *Medulla Gram.* in *Cath. Angl.* 72 *Frixa*, a colop, or a peece off flesch. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 24 Soom doe slise owt collops on spits yeet quirilye trembling. 1611 COTGR., *Griblettes*, Collops. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* 35 His Majesty cut some of it [mutton] into Collops..called for a Frying-pan and butter, and fry'd the collops himself. 1859 E. WAUGH *Lanc. Songs*, '*Come Whoam*' (*Lanc. Gloss.*) There's some nice bacon collops o'th hob, An' a quart o' ale-posset i' th' oon.

b. Without any reference to mode of cooking: A slice of meat.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 19/1 If a man, saie they, had eaten a collop of Adam his leg, he had eaten flesh. 1641 *Depos. R. Maxwell* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 419 At the Siege of Augher, they would not kill any English Beast and then eat it, but they cut Collops out of them being alive. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 32 Collope of live-horses hips. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. ii. 115 Cut your Plaice in six Collops. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1849) I. 62 Slices of this kind of meat [salted, dried, or hung] are to this day termed collops in the North, whereas they are called steaks when cut off from fresh or unsalted flesh. 1845 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 78, I have often..cut off great collops of the smoking beeves. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'I'll cut you into collops', a threat of chastisement to children. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss., Collop*, a rather thick slice of meat. [So in most northern dial. glossaries.]

fig. 1795 G. WAKEFIELD *Reply 2nd Pt. Age of Reason* 33 Interlarded with nauseous collops of self-applause.

c. *locally.* Meat cut into small pieces. *Scotch collops*: 'a savoury dish made of slic'd veal, bacon, forc'd meat and several other ingredients' (Bailey 1730-6); now, a steak with onions. *Minced collops* (Sc.): minced meat, mince.

a 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 164 So that the collops be so short that they scarce hang together. *Ibid.* (1669) 199 My Lord of Bristol's Scotch Collops are thus made. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 73 To warm up Scotch Collops. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* IV. 60 A fried steak..collops with onion sauce. 1863 *Times* 6 Apr., The beefsteaks minced and stewed become 'hot collops'.

†**3.** *transf.* A piece of flesh. *Obs.*

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 23 It is a deere colup That is cut out of th'owne flesh. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* XCVI. IV. 255 That a Martyr..shd. send me..a Collop of his flesh wrapped up in a half-sheet of Paper. 1666 *Third Advice to Painter* 21 When the rude Bullet a large collop tore Out of that Buttock, never turned before.

b. Used of offspring.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 11 Tyburne collopes, and peny pryckers. 1569 J. ROGERS *Gl. Godly Loue* (Shaks. Soc. 1876) 186 In their children do the Parents liue (in a manner) after their death. For they dye not all togethers that leaue collops of their owne flesh aliue behinde them. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. x. 134 Were they never so deare collopps of your owne flesh and bloud. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 137 To say this Boy were like me..Most dear'st, my Collop.

4. A thick fold of flesh on the body as evidence of a well-fed condition. Now *Sc.* and *dial.*

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Job* XV. 27 He hathe covered his face with his fatnes, and hathe collopes in his flancke [1611 collops of fat on his flankes]. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 172. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 515 The collop next to the neck [of a swine] ought to be broad and stiffe. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 166 Fat folk (whose collops stick to their sides) are generally lazy, whilst leaner people are of more activity. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 19. 3/2 We'll warrant they 'll pull down your Collop. 1730-6 BAILEY s. v., He has lost a Collop, he is fallen away, he is grown lean.

5. *fig.* A slice; a piece cut off, a cantle.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 116 To make them restore back such a collop out of their gain. 1602 ROWLANDS *Greene's Cony-catcher* 9 These Batfowlers or Conicatchers hauing lost a collop of their liuing. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 28 Had I been greedie of anie such fat collops, out of the Bishops or Deans Lands. 1703 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 212 The collops cut out of my own and my son's and daughter's concerns.

b. Piece of business, piece of luck. *dial.*

1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Collop*, a portion. 'It will be a costly collop to them', an expensive undertaking. 1877 *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.* s. v., Here's a collop! Maister Edward's pull'd water-tub tap out, an' Monday's wesh-day.

†6. A clot of mucus from the nose or throat.

1589 NASHE *Pasquil & Marf.* 20 One cause of Martinisme, is a collop that dropt out of Mydas nose, a desire of Gold. 1611 COTGR., *Glagou*, a dot, a collop of flegme spet out.

7. *Comb.* **collop-cake** *dial.* (see quot.); **collop-Monday** (see 1 c).

1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Collop-keeaks*, cakes made of two layers of paste, with bacon or ham between.

‖ **Collop**[2]. *Anglo-Irish.* Also 7 colp, 9 collip. = Irish *colpa*, 'A full-grown beast of the horse or cow kind. Six sheep are also called a *colpa*, as their grass is estimated as the same as that of a full-grown cow or horse' (O'Donovan *Suppl. to* O'Reilly). Hence, as a standard of agricultural value, a cow's grass or pasture for a year, or its equivalent, reckoned in the case of good land as equivalent to an Irish acre.

1672 SIR W. PETTY *Pol. Anat. Irel.* (1691) 107 As to their ..Plough-lands, Colps..etc., they are all at this day become unequal. 1835 T. BERMINGHAM *Soc. State Gt. Brit. & Irel.* 140 Formerly..in Ireland .. the grazing-land was regulated by so many head of cattle to each portion, called collips. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Collop*..a term for four or five sheep. 1880 *Daily News* 21 Dec. 5/4 Wherever grass grows there will a Kerry calf or 'collop' be found. 1882 *Correspondent*, The number of animals which an Irish acre of pasture can support is called a 'sum' or 'collop'.

Colloped (kɒ·ləpt), *ppl. a.* [f. COLLOP[1] + -ED[2].] Having collops or thick folds of fat or flesh.

1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 597 A paunched and colloped overseer of souls. 1858 *Times* 30 Nov. 10/1 (Cattle Show) Monstrosities of protuberant flesh and colloped folds of fat.

Colloquacious, *a. humorous nonce-wd.* [f. L. *colloqui*, after *loquacious*.] Given to colloquy.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 643 A numerous society of colloquacious philosophers knocking their heads together.

Colloque, *sb. Obs.* (exc. as Fr.) Also 5 **colloke**. [a. F. *colloque* ad. L. *colloquium* speaking together, conference.]

†1. A place for conversation (in a monastery).

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 28 Brought of his bretheren into the colloke the which ys a place where they may speke to geder.

†2. A colloquy, conference. *Obs.*

1658 OSBORN *Jas. I* (1673) 503 The Puritans..did..mediate another Colloque before the King. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 75 Amongst their Jewish Fables they asserted a Colloque of the Law with God before the Creation of the world. *Ibid.* IV. 453 Justin Martyr, in the beginning of his Colloque with Tryphon.

‖ 3. = COLLOQUY 3.

1846 J. S. BURN *For. Prot. Refugees* 52 They were united again to the old congregation by the interference of the Colloque in 1654. 1852 S. R. MAITLAND *Eight Ess.* 191 Approved in the Colloque, or in the Provincial Synod. 1885 R. HARRISON in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* III. 114 The discipline of Calvin being observed under the direction of a consistory—a colloque and a synod.

†**Collo·que**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [a. F. *colloque-r.*] *trans.* = COLLOCATE.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xx. (E. E. T. S.) 72 [I] haue kept hym and well entreated and lyghtly and gretly coloqued aboue the moast grete of my lande.

Colloque (kɒ·lōu·k), *v.*[2] [app. f. L. *colloqui* to speak with, converse; cf. modF. *colloquer* to converse, and COLLOQUE *sb.* (Sometimes an error for COLLOGUE.)] *intr.* To hold colloquy.

[1648 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Vleeuwen*, to Flatter, to Sooth, to Colloque.] 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* vi, Colloquing in Pagan picture galleries with shovel-hatted Philistines. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 3/1 Twenty yards away she was colloquing with a lady this time.

Colloquial (kɒ·lōu·kwi,ăl), *a.* [f. L. *colloqui-um* COLLOQUY + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to colloquy; conversational.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 101 P 2 The colloquial wit has always his own radiance reflected on himself. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 232 His..colloquial judgments upon doubtful actions of his neighbours. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* x. 6 We fell on endless themes colloquial.

2. *spec.* Of words, phrases, etc.: Belonging to common speech; characteristic of or proper to ordinary conversation, as distinguished from formal or elevated language. (The usual sense.)

1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 208 P 11 To refine our language to grammatical purity, and to clear it from colloquial barbarisms. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 218 To use a colloquial phrase, such sentiments..do one's heart good. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 418 The abandonment of .. poetic diction for the colloquial language of real life.

Colloquialism (kɒ·lōu·kwi,ăli'z'm). [see -ISM.]

1. Colloquial quality or style, *esp.* of language.

1818 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 237 Their language is ..an actual transcript of the colloquialism of the day. 1846 POE *M. E. Hewitt*, Wks. 1864 III. 117 [The] colloquialism without vulgarity, of its expression. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 343 Style..sometimes condescending to the humblest colloquialism.

2. A form of speech or phrase proper to, or characteristic of, ordinary conversation; a colloquial expression.

1810 *Let.* in Polwhele *Trad. & Recoll.* (1826) II. 635 The frequent mixture in some translations of mere colloquialisms.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xxx. 298 The slang and colloquialisms with which we garnish..our conversation. 1881 ROUTLEDGE *Science* xiii. 325 The electric shock became, in fact..to use a colloquialism, all the rage.

Colloquialist (kɒ·lōu·kwi,ălist). [see -IST.]

1. One who excels in conversation; a (good) talker.

1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 609 As a colloquialist..Johnson has scarcely a rival. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 205 That their interviews were employed in the prosy manner suggested by the lovely colloquialist.

2. One who uses colloquialisms.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 553 All this, as the colloquialists say, is very well for a joke.

Colloquiality (kɒ·lōu·kwi,æ·lĭti). [f. COLLOQUIAL + -ITY.] Colloquial quality or style; *concr.* a colloquial expression.

1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LX. 21 We must take care that we are not led .. into mean colloquialities. 1876 MAYER *Mrs. Browning's Lett. R. H. Horne* I. 6 Letters of this kind are the perfection of refined colloquiality.

Collo·quialize, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make colloquial.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Chr. Observer*.

Colloquially (kɒ·lōu·kwi,ăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In a colloquial manner; in the language of ordinary conversation.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 26 Oct. an. 1769, I found fault with Foote for indulging his talent of ridicule at the expence of his visitors, which I colloquially termed making fools of his company. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 103/1 In this sense the French colloquially use *aux trousses*. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 339 Europeans who colloquially say the needle points to the north.

b. In the tone of ordinary conversation (*rare*).

1874 F. G. LEE *Manuale Clericorum* 113 Whilst the Psalms are not even said in monotone, but colloquially.

Collo·quialness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Colloquial quality.

1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 33 Struck with the colloquialness of his diction.

Colloquintida: see COLOQUINTIDA.

Colloquist (kɒ·lɒkwist). [f. L. *colloqui-um* COLLOQU-Y + -IST.] One who takes part in a conversation; an interlocutor.

1792 FLOYD in Southey *Life Bell* (1844) I. 441 Your colloquist has a right to be heard sometimes. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* iii, He..turned back to meet his colloquist's eyes. 1881 MASSON *De Quincey* 76 [He] had been made to figure as a colloquist in Wilson's 'Noctes'.

‖ **Colloquium** (kɒ·lōu·kwi,ŏm). [L. *colloquium* conversation: see COLLOQUY.]

†1. A conversation, dialogue, colloquy. *Obs.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) II. Index, Canticle of Canticles is a sacred *Colloquium*. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xix. 215 Their first books..*Corderius*, and other like Colloquiums. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Coll. Mass.* v. 468 They seldom used any short colloqiums, but each spoke..at large.

2. *Law.* (See quot.)

1684 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 322 Doubtfull words.. which are here applied to the king by innuendo's, when there is no colloquium laid, or speech of the king before. 1797–1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, *Colloquium, a colloquendo.* A talking together, or affirming of a thing, laid in declarations for words in actions of slander, etc.

3. A meeting or assembly for discussion; a conference, council. (Not in ordinary Eng. use.)

1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* iii. (1862) 42 The general council, called the Colloquium or Parliament since the Norman Conquest.

Colloquize (kɒ·lɒkwəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE: cf. *soliloquize.*] *intr.* To engage in colloquy.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 541 Surveying the horrors of Tartarus, and colloquizing concerning them. 1832 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 279 You and I could colloquise to great advantage. 1848 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xxii, No need for me to colloquise further.

Colloquy (kɒ·lɒkwi), *sb.* [ad. L. *colloqui-um* speaking together, conversation, conference, f. *col-* together + *-loquium* speaking, f. *loqui* to speak.]

1. A talking together; a conversation, dialogue. Also, a written dialogue, as *Erasmus's Colloquies.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 238 All conferences, all both priuate and publike colloquies. 1660 BLOME *Fanat. Hist.* ii. 16 Frantick men that boasted of visions, and colloquies with God. 1755 JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 296 The Colloquies of Erasmus..well deserve to be read 1829 SOUTHEY (*title*), Sir Thomas More: or Colloquies on the Progress and Prospects of Society. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxii. 222 The colloquy between Tom and Eva was interrupted by a hasty call from Miss Ophelia. 1885 *Life Sir R. Christison* I. 168 Our host in the course of our colloquy, said, etc.

b. (without *pl.*) Converse, dialogue.

1817 BYRON *Manfred* III. i, Shunning..All further colloquy. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 36 When they chance to make In colloquy some small mistake. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxx. VI. 267 To invite the natives to amicable colloquy.

†2. A meeting for conference.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 263/2 Cluniake, where was ..appointed a secret meeting or colloquie betweene the Pope and Lewis the French King. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. 22 Debated between the Catholick Bishops, and the schismatical Donatists at the Colloquie of Carthage. 1679 *Trial of White & Other Jesuits* 12 They adjourned into several Clubs or Colloquies, or what you please to call them.

3. *Eccl.* In the Reformed Genevan or Presbyterian Churches, a church court composed of the pastors and representative elders of the churches of a district, with judicial and legislative functions over these churches; = CLASSIS, PRESBYTERY.

a 1672 P. NYE *Oath Suprem.* (1683) 54 There are Synod, Consistories, Colloquies, and other Ecclesiastical Courts. 1692 J. QUICK *Synodicon* xxxvii, In every Province the Churches shall be divided according to their numbers and conveniency of neighbour places into Colloquies or Classes. 1846 J. S. BURN *For. Prot. Refugees* 45 Charges against the moral character of this minister..were entertained by the colloquy, which pronounced sentence in 1647. 1862 LATHAM in Ansted *Channel Isl.* III. xv. (ed. 2) 367 The Curate of St. John's parish died, and the colloquy appointed to the vacant benefice. 1889 A. H. DRYSDALE *Hist. Presbyt. Eng.* I. 173 The Church Courts were the 'Consistory' and the 'Colloquy' or Presbytery meeting quarterly, and the Synod every two years in Jersey and Guernsey alternately. The Colloquies and Consistories were, as at Geneva, strict courts of morals, fitted in to the general civil jurisdiction.

Hence **Co·lloquy** *v. intr.*, to hold colloquy.

1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 142 They colloquied at much length.

Collor, obs. form of CHOLER, COLOUR.

Collossy, by-form of COLOSSUS, q.v.

Collotype (kɒ·lŏtəip). [f. Gr. *κόλλα* glue + -TYPE.] A thin plate or sheet of gelatine, the sensitized surface of which has been etched by the action of the actinic rays, so that it can be printed from; also the print or impression, and the process. Hence *collotype plate, process, printing*, etc.

1883 *Hardwick's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 362 In Collotype printing the sensitized Gelatine is so changed by the action of Light that it takes the printers' ink exactly in proportion to the actinic impression made. 1884 *Athenæum* 16 Feb. 220/1 Photo-Mechanical Printing Processes, dealing with the preparation of intaglio plates and collotypes. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 3/2 Its handsome appearance, its 'collotype' illustrations. 1887 H. T. WOOD *Illustr. Books* 60 Collotype lends itself admirably to the reproduction of artistic objects in low relief, such as coins, medals, etc. *Ibid.* 58 At first it was usual to print collotypes on a paper with an enamelled surface. *Ibid.* 59 Good collotypes show great delicacy.

Hence **Collotypic**, *a.*

1887 H. T. WOOD *Illustr. Books* 59 Collotypic prints may be obtained in more than a single colour. *Ibid.* 53 A collotypic plate.

†**Colloverthwart**, *sb.* or *a. Obs.* Also cole-. [? f. COLL *sb.*[3] + OVERTHWART *a.* perverse; cf. *coll-hardy.*] ? Foolishly perverse; a perverse fool.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 101 b, And shall we beare with this colloverthwarte Osorius like a vice in a play, with a new founde chaungelyng, to make myngle mangle with the sacred worde of the Lord? *Ibid.* 190 b, Therfore this cavillyng coleoverthwart creepeth yet foreward.

Collow (kɒ·lou, *-ŏ*), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 colwe(n, 5–6 colowe, (9 *dial.* collar). [Late ME. *colwen* perh. :—OE. **colgian*, f. **colig* coaly, f. *col* COAL (cf. *hálgian*, ME. *halwen* to HALLOW, f. *hálig* holy): see also COLLY *v.* and *a.* With mod. dial. *collar*, cf. *foller* = *follow.*] *trans.* To make black or dirty with coal-dust or soot; to blacken, smut, begrime. Hence **Co·llowed** (ME. *kolled*) *ppl. a.*, **Co·llowing** *vbl. sb.*

c 1310 *K. Horn* (Ritson) 1088 His kollede snoute. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 88 Colwyd [*Pynson* colowde], *carbonatus. Ibid.* Colwynge [*P.* colowynge], *carbonizacio.* 1530 PALSGR. 489/1 Colowe thy face, *charbonne ton visage.* 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. (1641) 156/1 Now scarr'd, and collow'd..Cover'd with ashes. 1611 COTGR., *Poisler*, to collow, smut, smeere, bleach, begryme with the blacke side, or soot of a skellet, etc. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Collar*, to sully with soot or coal-dust. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Collow*, to blacken with soot..People black themselves with coal, but collow themselves with soot. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Collow*, or *Colly*, to blacken. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Collared*, smeared with black dirt, soot.

Collow (kɒ·lou, *-ŏ*), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also *dial.* **collar**. [? f. prec. vb.: cf. COLLY *sb.*]

1. Soot; smut; grime of coal; coal-dust. Cf. COLLY *sb.*

1675 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 194 All his Collow and his Soot, His Dirt, and Sweat, and Stink to boot. *Ibid.* 228 This foul Thief, all smutch with Collow. 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (J.), Collow is the word by which they denote black grime of burnt coals or wood. 1774 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1790) II. 49 Collow signifying the dirt of coal. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Collow*, soot, such as is commonly seen on a firegrate, pots, or kettles. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss.*, *Collow*, soot. Yur fəece is all o'er collow.

2. (See quots.)

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Collar*, smut in wheat. Kent. 1887 *Kent. Dial.*, *Collar*, smut in wheat.

3. *Collar-coal*: see COLLY *sb.*[1] 3; *collar-bags* = 2. *a* 1800 A. YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XVI. 311 Collar bags, or smut [in Kent].

Collpixie: see COLT-PIXIE.

Coll-prophet, var. of COLE-PROPHET, *Obs.*

Collstaff, var. of COWL-STAFF.

†**Collu·cent**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *collūcēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *collūcēre*, f. *col-* + *lūcēre* to shine.] Alight or ablaze together.

1650 tr. *Caussin's Ang. Peace* 4 The flames of collucent cities. 1725 J. REYNOLDS *View of Death* Mem. (1735) 27 The vehement contrition and collision of collucent salts.

Collucianist (kɒ·lū·ʃănist). [ad. late L. *collūciānista*, f. *col-* together with + *Lūciān-us* pr. name.] A name given to certain Arians or Semi-arians, after Lucian of Antioch (martyred A.D. 312).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Collucianistæ. 1855 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians 4th Cent.* 7.

Collucion(e, obs. form of COLLUSION.

† **Collu·ctance.** *Obs. rare.* [see -ANCE.] = next.
c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* v. xlv. Wks. IV. 374 Our eager appetites..bring the soul by this colluctance into a kind of waking dream.

† **Collu·ctancy.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *colluctāri*: see next and -ANCY.] Colluctation.
1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 6 The spirits..after a Colluctancy with the grosser Particles.

Colluctation (kɒlʊktē·ʃən). *arch.* [a. OF. *colluctacion, -tion*, ad. L. *colluctātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *colluctāri* to contend together, f. *col-* together + *luctāri* to wrestle, strive.] A wrestling or struggling together; strife, conflict, opposition.
1611 R. BOLTON *State of True Happiness* (1631) 115 Struggling and colluctation with his owne corruptions. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* i. 6 Colluctations between the flesh and the Spirit. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 85 Any colluctation with contrary principles. 18.. LAMB *Charact. Drum. Writers, Marlowe* 527 Faustus's last scene..is indeed an agony and a fearful colluctation.
b. *transf.* in *Physics*, of particles in motion.
1692 RAY *Dissol. World* (1732) 259 The Colluctation of Parts after the manner of Fermentation. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. (1723) 161 Hot Springs, do not owe their Heat to any Colluctation or Effervescence of the Minerals in them. 1784 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlix. 348 A vibratory colluctation takes place.

Collude (kɒlī·ūd), *v.* [ad. L. *collūd-ĕre* to play with, act collusively, f. *col-* + *lūdĕre* to play.]
1. *intr.* To act in secret concert *with*, chiefly in order to trick or baffle some third person or party; to play into one another's hands; to conspire, plot, connive; to play false; to act in play merely.
1525 *Aberd. Reg.* V. 15 (Jam.) Bot quhar he hes colludit with vderis. 1537 *Inst. Chr. Man* H ij b, He attayned the most part therof by.. crafte, and specially by colludyng with great kynges. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 770 There is no doubt to be made, but that Epicurus Colluded in all this; himself not Believing a jot of it, nor any such Gods at'all. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. § 36 (1740) 529 The French sought to weaken the King by colluding with his factious Enemies. 1820 *Ann. Reg. Chron.*, 352 Bribes..offered them to collude in the evasion. 1884 SIR C. E. POLLOCK in *Law Rep.* Q. B. Div. XII. 172 The defendant .. did not collude with the plaintiffs.
† 2. *trans.* To stir up or bring about by collusion. *Obs.*
a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II*, II. 68 This war had been colluded and abetted. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 76 To collude and actuate a large portion of the moral and physical materials of the nation to mischief.
† 3. To elude, evade by trickery. *Obs.*
1642 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. II. xxi. 249 Compacting shall not infringe or collude the sacred Law. 1679 PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 122 Any loose sense [of oaths], that the taker by any evasion may collude the design of the law.
Hence **Collu·ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
1611 COTGR., *Colludant*, colluding, dealing by cousin. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *Appello Cæs.* 43 Time-serving colluding with the state. 1681 H. MORE in *Glanvill's Sadd.* I. Postcr. (1726) 24 Some colluding Knave suborned by the Witch.

Collu·der. One who colludes.
1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 242 Colluders your selves, as violent to this law of God..as the Pharises. 1646 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* (1647) 14 A colluder with both sides only for his own interests.

† **Collu·gency.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *collūgēre* to mourn together (f. *lūgēre* to mourn, lament) + -ENCY.] Mourning together, mutual sorrow.
a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xlviii. 389 This ruthful and deplorable Collugency.

Colluin, var. of COLVIN *Sc.*, boat.

Collup, obs. form of COLLOP.

Collurium, obs. form of COLLYRIUM.

Collusion (kɒlī·ūʒən). Forms: 4 collucione, 5–6 col(l)usyone, -owne, -ion, 6 col(l)ucion, -sioun, 6– collusion. [a. F. *collusion*, ad. L. *collūsiōn-em* a playing together, or into each other's hands, n. of action f. *collūdĕre* (see COLLUDE). The lit. meaning 'a playing together' (in Blount *Glossogr.* 1656) is not instanced in Lat. or Eng.]
1. *gen.* Secret agreement or understanding for purposes of trickery or fraud; underhand scheming or working with another; deceit, fraud, trickery.
c 1397 CHAUCER *Lack Steef.* 11 Yf he can by sume colucione [*v. r.* -usyon(e] Do his neyghtboure wronge. 1494 FABYAN VII. 513 Without collusyon or fraude. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 634 Let us now leave the cloked collusion, that remayned in Fraunce, and returne to the open dissimulacion, which now appered in England. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xv. (1840) 204 But for the collusion of the false Templars and Hospitallers with the infidels. 1702 W. J. tr. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xli. 165 Two persons .. who have..given us a Relation each of them apart, too much different from one another to suspect them of any Collusion. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. vii. 328 A cross examination, which can best expose error or wilful collusion in the evidence.
b. *concr.* with *pl.*
1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 116 Wee are blinded with the collusions of woemen. 1690 BOYLE *Chr. Virtuoso* I. 83 The subtil Cheats and Collusions of Impostors. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* IV, A plain collusion! a device Between the girl and youth!
2. *spec.* in *Law.* See quots. 1641 and 1809.
[1292 BRITTON v. x. § 14 A ceo purra il estre respoundu par replicacioun, qe ceo fut par fraude et collusioun. *Marg. note*, Judgment by collusion.] 1509–10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII*, c. 20 § 1 Suerties therof founden withoute fraude or collusion. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 65 Collusion is where an Action is brought against another by his own agreement, if the Plaintife recover, then such recovery is called by Collusion. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict., Collusion* is a deceitful agreement or contract between two or more persons, for the one to bring an action against the other, to some evil purpose, as to defraud a third person of his right. It is a thing the law abhors. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xii. 75 The petitioner must..deny collusion.
† 3. A trick, or ambiguity, in words or reasoning.
1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 235 The collusion, and fallax of thys reason, is in the insufficient nombring of partes. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 86 *Prosonomasia* a pleasant kind of collusion in words..by changing.. or adding a letter or sillable. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 519 The resurrection of the body:..neither the Greek nor Latin ever delivered this Article in those terms, but in these, the resurrection of the flesh; because there may be ambiguity in the one..but there can be no collusion in the other.

† **Collu·sioner.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. sb. + -ER 1.] One who practises collusion.
1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 71 The first false messengers. The second liers...The fift collucioners, etc.

Collusive (kɒlī·ūsiv), *a.* [f. L. *collūs-us*, pa. pple. of *collūdĕre* to COLLUDE + -IVE.]
1. Characterized by, or of the nature of, collusion; fraudulently concerted or devised.
1678 MARVELL *Def. J. Howe* Wks. 1875 IV. 225 Thin sophistry and collusive ambiguity. 1707 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 244 To prevent a collusive trade with Portugal. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 657 Count William..made a collusive treaty with the enemy. 1880 A. H. HUTH *Buckle* II. 144 He..would not have lent himself to any collusive trickery.
2. Of persons: Given to collusion.
1671 L. ADDISON *W. Barbary* 177 (T.) The ministers of justice have no opportunity to be collusive.

Collu·sively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a collusive manner; by fraudulent agreement, deceptively.
1746 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* (1757) 49 Both must act collusively, like two knavish Lawyers for a mutual Benefit. 1765–9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (R.), The land might have been aliened collusively without the consent of the superiour. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 85 There can be no reasonable doubt that the dissenting judge was acting collusively.

† **Collu·sory,** *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *collūsōri-us* (in adv. *collūsōrie*) of or pertaining to a *collūsor*: cf. Fr. *collusoire*, and see -ORY.] Collusive.
1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th c.* II. v. 77 Suits which are Sincere, and not Collusory. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 209 If it be through Design, or a collusory Understanding with any of the Proprietors.
Hence † **Collu·sorily** *adv.* = COLLUSIVELY.
1645 in Somers' *Tracts* I. 37 An extra judicial opinion collusorily given.

† **Collustra·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **collustrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *collustrāre* to brighten, f. *col-* + *lustrāre* to purify, make bright.] *lit.* A shining together, conjoint illumination.
1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1169 A certaine collustration, and mutuall conjunction of lights, as torches which being set a burning together, do augment the light.
b. *fig.* Collateral illustration.
1864 LEWES *Aristotle* 20 When a writer's composition is good there is less need of illustration or (to use a favourite word with the Florentine Platonists) *collustration*.

† **Collu·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *collūtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *colluĕre* to rinse, f. *luĕre* to wash.]
1. A wash or rinse for the mouth; a lotion.
1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 440 To make a collution to wash the teeth withall. *a* 1657 LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 206, I have taken a Vomit, a Purge, a Collution, a Dentifrice, etc. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVIII. 651 Hippocrates .. injected it [vinegar] into the Womb in Collutions.
2. ? = COLLUVIES 1. In *Phys. Dict.* 1657 (appended to Tomlinson), explained as 'filth, impurity'.
1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* v. vii. 161* To roborate the mouth and deterge its collutions.

† **Collu·tulate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *collutulāre* to defile (Plautus) + -ATE 3.] To defile
1623 in COCKERAM.

Colluvial, *a. rare.* [f. COLLUVI-ES + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a colluvies; sink-like.
1822 ABP. MAGEE *Charge* 33 The colluvial nature of the Metropolis, which naturally collects adventurers of all professions.

‖ **Colluvia·rium.** [alleged L. f. *colluviēs, -um*; but now considered to be an erroneous reading in Vitruvius.] 'A channel or opening in an aqueduct for clearing away filth' (Weale *Dict. Terms*, 1849).
b. *fig.* [Cooper, *Thesaur.* has '*Colluviārium*, a sinke or gutter'.]
1823 J. GILCHRIST *Etym. Interpr.* 68 Instead of the Parliament being that colluviarium of corruption, etc.

‖ **Colluvies** (kɒlī·ūvi,ēz). [L. *colluviēs* (also *colluvio, -um*) lit. 'offscourings, washings, swillings', f. *collu-ĕre* to wash thoroughly, rinse.]
1. Chiefly *Med.* A collection or gathering of filth or foul matter; *spec.* foul discharge from an ulcer.
1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 73 The aforesaid Colluvies of the remaining humours. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 277 They..stuff up the Lungs with a greater Colluvies of Recrements. 1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*
2. Conflux (of waters, etc.).
1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 305 He pretends that all Rivers proceed from a Colluvies or Rendevous of Rain-waters. 1819 REES *Cycl. Colluvies*, a term which..writers on the universal deluge have applied to the fluid mass into which ..the strata of the antediluvian earth were dissolved.
3. *fig.* Medley, rabble, hotchpotch. (So in L.)
1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* Ep. Ded. 11 A colluvies of Heresies. 1671 S. CLARKE *Mirr. Saints & Sinners* (ed. 4) I. 45 A colluvies of most filthy lecherous people. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 460 Hannibal..having a mixt colluvies of all nations under him. 1730 POPE *Let. to Gay* 11 Sept., From the midst of the Colluvies and sink of human greatness at W——r.

Colly (kɒ·li), *sb.*¹ *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [prob. f. COLLY *a.*, or a dial. form of COLLOW sb., assimilated to the adj.]
1. Soot; smut.
1708–15 KERSEY, *Colly*, the Black that sticks on the outside of a Pot, or Kettle. *Colly*, to dawb with Colly, to smut. 1825 BRITTON *Beauties Wiltsh.* Gloss., *Colley*, the soot from a kettle. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Colley*, smuts.
2. The Blackbird. *dial.* [In this sense prob. the adj. used subst.: cf. the Sc. name 'the Blackie'.]
c 1805 A. YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XXX. 314 (*Somerset*) *Colley*, a blackbird. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Colly*, the blackbird. *Ibid.*, *Water-colly*, the water ouzel.
3. *Comb.*, as *colly-brand, -coal, -stick* (see quots.).
a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Collar-coal*, black smut from the chimney or bars. We distinctly pronounce it thus. 1840 SPURDENS *Suppl.*, *Colly-coal*, this spelling is nearer to the pronunciation than *collar*, in Forby. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Colley-brands*, summer lightning. 1880 *E. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Collybrand*, smut in corn. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Colly-stick*, a stick used for lighting a pipe, etc., one end being thrust into the fire.

Co·lly, *sb.*² [dim., related to ON. *kolla* cow (*properly* without horns), a hind, a girl; see COLL *v.*²] (See quot.)
1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 11 Sawney shall ne'er be my Colly, my Cow. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Colly*, a term of endearment for a cow.

Colly, var. of COLLIE, sheep-dog.

† **Co·lly,** *a. Obs.* or *dial.* [The same word as 16th c. *colie* COALY; the vowel here remaining short, as in the original quantity of OE. *col*, **colig*, and in the verb *collow, colly*; while in the form *coaly* it is assimilated to COAL, of which the *o* was lengthened by position in ME.] Dirtied with coal-dust or soot; grimy; coal-black.
[1565–1594 *Colie*: see COALY.]
1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 122 The great Titmouse (which, of his colly head and breast, some call a Colemouse). 1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 49 Vulcan .. Lymping into the trough, to scour his face And colly fists. 1793 *Compl. Farmer* (ed. 4) s. v., Colley Sheep, such sheep as have black faces and legs. 1804 DUNCUMB *Herefordsh. Gloss.*, *Colly*, black; from coal. 1880 MRS. H. WOOD *Johnny Ludlow* Ser. II. (1889) 290 The girl, who seemed to be cleaning up..for her face and arms were all 'colly'.

Colly (kɒ·li), *v.*¹ *arch.* and *dial.* [App. a parallel form to COLLOW *v.*, going back with it to an OE. **colgian*, whence ME. *colwen*, and **colʒen*, **colien*, the latter becoming at length *colly*. Cf. *bellows, belly*.] *trans.* To blacken with coal-dust or soot; to begrime.
1590 [see COLLIED]. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* IV. v, Nor thou hast not collied thy Face enough, stinkard. *a* 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 345 A child that will colly himself with the cole that's black and dead. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XVIII. 34 An old hag Collied with chimney-smutch. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* xiv, 'Not..to let him stay i' the coal-hole more nor a minute; but it was enough to colly him all over'. 1870 *Lettice Lisle* 304 'What for are ye collying o' me'? says the pot to the kettle. 1879 in *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 1882 *W. Worcestersh. Gloss.*, *Colley*, to blacken.
b. *fig.* To blacken in character; to darken.
1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 206 Passion hauing my best iudgement collied [*Qq.* coold] Assaies to leade the way. 1615 *Curry-c. for Cox-c.* i. 67 That King, whom Iabal collyeth with his sinister and causlesse doubts.
¶ ? To make black with blows; or perhaps a distinct word, variant of COIL *v.*² to beat, thrash.
1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. xl. (1631) 172 Collied on the backe with scoffes and reproaches.

† **Co·lly,** *v.*² *Obs.* Also coley, coly. [a. OF. *coleier, coloier, collier* to turn the neck, f. *col, cou* neck: cf. *manier* to handle.] *intr.* To move or turn the neck; to turn the head from side to side: said of birds.
c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. lxxxiv. (1869) 106 While the brid goth coleyinge [*colliant*], hider and thider turnynge the nekke. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A vj b, Yowre hawke colyeth and not beckyth. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xx. (1660) 223. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Collieth.* 1715 in KERSEY *s.v. Colly.* Hence in BAILEY. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, She collieth [of a hawk], *annuit.*

Colly, *v.*³ By-form of COLL *v.* to hug.
[Perhaps only the s.w. infinitive = *coll-en*; but cf. CULLY.]
a 1600 *Robin Consc.* 218 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 241 To colly and kis, my pleasvre it is, for all yovr new learning.

† **Co·llybist.** *Obs.* Also colli-. [ad. L. *collybista*, ad. Gr. κολλυβιστής money-changer, f. κόλλυβος small coin, change: see -IST. Cf. COLLIBY.] A money-changer, money-dealer, usurer; miser.
c 1380 WYCLIF *Last Age Ch.* (1840) p. xxxi, Þe whiche may wel be clepid collibiste. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1746 Ffor thai ware fals vsuriers and collibistes of the pharisens. 1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. v. 107 Unless some base hedge-creeping Collybist Scatters his refuse scraps on whom he list. 1615 — *Contempl. N. T.* IV. xxv, Beams of indignation in the faces of these guilty Collybists

† Colly-clogger. *Obs.* [? = COLLY grimy + CLOGGER one that clogs or cumbers; perhaps it ought to be read as two words *coaly clogger*.]

1537 T. WYLLEY *to Cromwell* in Froude's *Hist. Eng.* (1858) III. 240, *note*, The priests..have disdained me ever since I made a play against the Pope's councillors, Error Colly clogger of conscience, and Incredulity.

Collyer, collygate, etc.: see COLLI-.

Collyflower, obs. f. CAULIFLOWER.

Collygener, obs. f. COLLEGIANER.

† Collyre. *Obs. rare.* Also **collire.** [a. F. *collyre*, OF. *collire* (12th c.), ad. L. *collȳrium*, *-irium*.] = COLLYRIUM 1.

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 59 b, Good to bee put in Collires for sore iyen. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxxix. 270 Collyres, and medicines prepared to quicken the sight. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Collyr*, *Collyry*.

Collyria, pl. of COLLYRIUM.

† Colly·rial, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *collȳri-um* + -AL.] Of the nature of a collyrium.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 217 Two [drams] of hares dung confected with collyrial water.

Collyridian (kŏlĭrĭ·dĭăn), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. med. L. *collȳridiān-us*, f. *collȳrida* = *collȳris* = Gr. κολλῦρίς, *-ίδα* (Vulgate and LXX) cake, dim. of κολλύρα roll of coarse bread.]

A. *sb.* A member of a sect of heretics in the 4th and 5th c. who worshipped the Virgin Mary, to whom their women are said to have offered cakes as 'Queen of Heaven' (cf. Jer. vii. 18).

1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Martiall* (1846) 377 A sect of heretics called Collyridians, which did offer to the Virgin Mary. 1667 POOLE *Dial. Prot. & Papist* (1735) 146 The Fathers charged the Collyridians with Idolatry, for worshipping of the Virgin Mary. 1880 LITTLEDALE *Plain Reas.* xxiv. 69. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1423.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to this sect.

1827 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Cal. Proph.* (1844) I. 101 Collyridian Heretics, who..had begun to worship the dead in the person of the Virgin Mary. 1833 — *Recapit. Apostasy* 15 The idolatrously blasphemous Collyridian Heresy.

† Collyrie. *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **colirie**, 4–7 **collerie**, **-ye**, ? 5 **colorye**, 6–7 **collyrie**, **collirie**, 7 **colery**, **collyry**, **colliry**. [ad. L. *collȳri-um*, OF. *colire*, Pr. *colliri*, Sp. *collirio*: see below. The Anglo-Fr. was possibly *colli·rië*, *colle·rië*, like *gloric*, etc.]

1. = COLLYRIUM 1.

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* iii. 18 Anoynte thin iȝen with colirie [*v.r.* coluryo, 1388 a collerie]. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxx. 636 Pepper is good to be mingled with eye medicines or Collyries. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* ii. 15 The Collyrie and Eye-salve of his Spirit. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Fabricius' Exp. Chirurg.* xiii. 52 Drop into the eyes this following Colery. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 7 We laid on a Collyry to dry up the weeping moisture.

2. = COLLYRIUM 2.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 137 To put within the sheath..a Collirie of Honey boyled with Salt.

Collyrite (kŏ·lĭrəit). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. κολλύριον eye-salve, also 'Samian earth', a kind of fine clay: see -ITE.] A hydrous silicate of alumina, 'a clay-like mineral, white, with a glimmering lustre, greasy feel, and adhering to the tongue' (Dana).

1826 EMMONS *Min.* 214 Collyrite or Kollyrite. 1868 DANA *Min.* 420 Collyrite .. At Hove, near Brighton, England, in fissures in the upper chalk.

‖ Collyrium (kŏlĭ·rĭŭm). Also **5 colerium**, **5–7 collirium**, **7 collurium**. *Pl.* **collyria** (kŏlĭ·rĭă); also **7–8 collyriums**. [L. *collȳrium* (in med.L. *col(l)irium*), a. Gr. κολλύριον poultice, eye-salve, dim. of κολλύρα roll of coarse bread.]

1. A topical remedy for disorders of the eyes; an eye-salve or eye-wash.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxix. (1495) 140 Colerium is a pryncypall medycyne for the eye. *Ibid.* xvi. lxviii. 575 Colliria ben oynements that helpe the eyen. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 67 a, The medicines of the eyes called collyria. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 215 Collyriums or lotions for the infirmities of the eyes. 1757 BROOKE in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 82 Caustics behind the ears, and vitriolic collyriums, cured her. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 66 Tragascean salt was used .. as collyrium for the eyes of horses.

fig. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 258 Take Christs Collyrium and Eye-salve to anoint your eyes. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 171 Poverty may prove a good collyrium, or eye-salve..to make a true discovery of those things we knew not before. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Man*, Wks. (Bohn) I. 284 Great men are thus a collyrium to clear our eyes from egotism. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxxiv. 377 His tomes..were collyrium to the spirit's eyes.

2. A solid medicine made up in a cylindrical form to be introduced into any of the openings of the body, as the anus, nostril, etc.; a suppository.

1748 tr. *Vegetius Renatus Distemp. Horses* 164 You shall put into it a Collyrium or Dosil made of Honey and meal of bitter Vetches. 1874 tr. *Van Buren's Dis. Genit. Org.* 87 Astringent collyria are useless.

3. *loosely.* Any application for the eyes, as the *koh'l* used by eastern women: cf. ALCOHOL.

1624 B. JONSON *Fortunate Isles*, I will but touch your temples, The corners of your eyes, and tinct the tip..o' your nose, with this collyrium. 1883 MRS. ARMYTAGE in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Sept. 344 Egyptian beauties .. heightening their charms with collyrium.

Collys(e, obs. f. CULLIS.

† Colman's bird. *Obs.* Also **St. Colman's bird.** The Teal Duck.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 371 Seynt Colman his briddes..beeþ i-cleped cercelles and comeþ homeliche to manis honde [*ed.* 1527 xxxv. 36 Colmans byrdes].

Colmar (kŏ·lmăr). [Name of a town in Alsace.]

1. A variety of pear.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 352.

2. [perhaps of different origin.] A kind of fan, fashionable in Queen Anne's time.

1727 POPE, &c. *Art Sinking* 94 The bride .. with an air divine her Colmar ply'd. 1729 *Art of Politicks* 10 Toupet, and Tompion..Colmar Hereafter will be called by some plain man A Wig, a Watch..a Fan.

Colmase, obs. f. COALMOUSE.

† Colmenier. *Obs.* [As the name appears also to have the variant *tol-me-neer* 'entice me near', Dr. Prior has suggested that *colmenier* stands for *cull-me-near*; cf. *Cull me to you* as a name of the Heart's-ease (Gerard 703 and 855).] Old name of the Sweet William or a variety of it.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. vii. 155 Sweete William or Colmenier..is also somwhat like to the cloaue Gillofers. *Ibid.* II. vii. 157 There is a kind of this herbe [sweete Williams] which is common in the countrey gardens, and they call it Colmeniers. *Ibid.* II. viii. 157 (*Floure Constantinople*) Many [flowers] clustering togither after the manner of Tolme-neers, or sweete Williams.

Colmey (kŏ·lmi). *north. dial.* Also **coalmie**, **colemie**, **colmie**, **colmy**, and in various dial. forms: see quots. *Colmous* (quot. 1654) is prob. due to confusion with *coalmouse*. [Perh. the same word as *colmie*, *colmy*, CULMY 'sooty, grimy'; but the early variants are difficult to explain.] The COAL-FISH.

1654 BLAEU *Atlas, Scotia, Orcadum Descr.* 138 Piscium variorum, præcipue silurorum minimorum majorum et maximorum (vulgo Sellaks, Kuythes, Colmouses) captura felix. 1808 JAMIESON, *Colemie*, *Coalmie*, the Coal-fish. [1887 *Supp.* gives also *Colmoth*, *colemoth*, *colmouth*, *colm*, *comb*, and of the young fish *comamie*, *celminie*.] 1863 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* III. 84.

Colmie, -my, obs. forms of CULMY *a.* sooty.

Colmose, -mouse, obs. ff. COALMOUSE.

† Co·lmow. *Obs.* A kind of sea-gull.

c 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 761 *Hec alcedo*, a colmow. [Perh. an error for **colmew*, or repr. an OE. **colmáw* for **colmæw*, as a comp. of *mæw*, 'alcedo vel alcion', 'larus', a sea-mew or gull. It may mean *coal-* or *black-gull*'; but cf. CALMEWE, prob. the same word, and the forms given in note to COAL-MOUSE.]

† Colne. *Obs. rare.* [Cf. *cauna*, in Du Cange as var. of *calma*, *cauma* thatched hut, shed covered with reeds or straw.] (See quots.)

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Scirpea*, a dung pot or colne made with roddes or rushes. 1552 HULOET, Colne or francke for fowles, *Viuarium*. Colne made of roddes or wyckers, *Scirpea*. [cf. ibid. *Francke*, cowle, or place wherin any thing is fedde to be fatte.]

† Colo·be[1]. *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *colob-ium*.] = COLOBIUM.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Colobe*, a Coat with half sleeves, coming but to the knees, used by the Ancients, and changed afterwards into the *Dalmatica*.

Colobin (kŏ·lŏbin). *Zool.* [a. F. *colobin* f. mod. L. generic name *Colob-us* (rarely adapted as *colobe*), ad. Gr. κολοβός docked, curtailed.] A monkey of the African genus Colobus, distinguished by the absence or rudimentary development of the thumb.

1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 57 The black Colobin.. Ursine Colobin. White-thighed Colobin.

‖ Colobium (kŏlō·bĭŏm). [late L., a. Gr. κολόβιον, f. κολοβ-ός curtailed.] A half-sleeved or sleeveless tunic or robe, such as was worn by the clergy of the early church, by the monks, and by kings at the ceremony of coronation. In later Eccles. use replaced by the DALMATIC.

1603 *Ceremonies at Coronat. Jas. I* (1685) 8 Then the Colobium or Dalmatica is put on him. 1661 *Acc. Earl Sandwich* in Mrs. Palliser *Lace* xxv. (1869) 290 The Colobium Sindonis of fine lawn laced with fine Flanders lace. 1846 FAIRHOLT *Costume* 50 The dalmatic .. took the place of the primitive colobium. 1876 PLANCHÉ *Cycl. Costume* I. 422.

‖ Coloboma (kŏlobō·mă). *Path.* [mod. L., a. Gr. κολόβωμα the part removed in mutilation, f. κολοβός curtailed.] A malformation or mutilation of an organ; *spec.* a defect in the iris of the eye, due to imperfect closure of the choroidal fissure.

1843 tr. *J. Müller's Elem. Phys.* II. 1631 The Coloboma seems to arise from the imperfect development of the iris in the situation of the fissure of the choroid. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 724 Coloboma is the rarest of congenital malformations. 1879 P. SMITH *Glaucoma* 178 The portions of these membranes occupying the pupil and the coloboma.

‖ Colocasia (kŏlokē·ziă,-siă). *Bot.* [L. *colocāsia*, a. Gr. κολοκασία prop. the rhizome or 'root' of the Egyptian water-lily (*Nelumbium speciosum*), whence extended to the whole plant.]

A genus of plants of the Arum family, natives of the East Indies, and largely cultivated in warm climates for the sake of their leaves and tuberous root-stocks, used as articles of food.

1829 LEE tr. *Ibn Batuta's Trav.* 170 We next came to Dadkannan..In this are found..the cocoanut and colocassia.

‖ Colocolo, -la (kŏlokō·lŏ, -lă). Native name for the wild cat of South America (*Felix colocolo*).

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* IV. 142 *Colocolo*, a large cat, native to the north part of South America.

Colocynth (kŏ·lŏsinþ). Also **6 colocinthis**, **7 colocynthis**. [ad. L. *colocynthis* (formerly also in Eng. use, with pl. *-ides*, and variant *-ida*), a. Gr. κολοκυνθίς (Dioscorides). In med.L. the Gr. κυ was commonly represented by *qui*, hence the forms COLOQUINT, -IDA, q. v.]

The Bitter-apple (*Citrullus Colocynthis*), a widely-cultivated plant of the Gourd family, the fruit of which is about the size of an orange, and contains a light spongy and extremely bitter pulp, furnishing the well-known purgative drug. Also the fruit of this plant, and the drug prepared from it.

α. in Latin forms.

1565 J. HALL *Hist. Expost.* 49 By a little meale, the bitternesse of colocinthis was cured in the potage pot. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Kings* iv. 39 He found as it were a wilde vine, and gathered of it the colocynthides of the field [Vulg. *colocynthidas agri*]. 1676 GREW *Anat. Plants* 240 The great Cathartick power of Colocynthis. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Colocynthida*, or *coloquintida*, a bitter purging gourd or apple.

β. colocynth.

a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Suppl. Course Serm.* (1678) 93 Abuse your Flocks, and feed them with Colocynths and Hemlocke. 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Coloquintida*, Troches made of colocynth are called troches of alhandal. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 469 Colocynth is rarely, if ever, used alone, but is given in combination .. with milder purgatives, to increase their activity. *c* 1878 *Oxf. Bible Helps* 215 The colocynth .. grows wild in profusion about Gilgal. It is supposed also to be the vine of Sodom.

b. *attrib.*, as *colocynth-pill*, *-pith*, *-pulp*, etc.

1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 704 Compound Colocynth Pills. Take..colocynth pulp, four parts.

Hence **Colocy·nthein,** a resin-like substance formed on boiling colocynthin with sulphuric acid. **Colocy·nthite** = COLOCYNTHIN. **Colocy·nthitin** (see quot.).

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s.v. *Colocynthin*. Colocynthin boiled with acids is resolved, according to Walz, into sugar ..and colocynthein. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Colocynthein*. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 709 Colocynthite is contained in the fruit of the cucumis colocynthis. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s. v. *Colocynthitin*, [When] the alcoholic extract of bitter apple .. is treated with water, colocynthitin remains undissolved..It is soluble in ether.

Colocynthin (kŏlŏ·sinþin). *Chem.* [see -IN.] The bitter principle of colocynth, resembling a semi-transparent resin, and readily soluble in alcohol.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 193. 1840 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 333 It contains the bitterness of the colocynth, and appears .. to be a particular principle, for which he proposes the name of colocyntine. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 481 Colocynthine is a very powerful cathartic.

Co-lo·garithm. *Math.* [Co- 4.] (See quot.)

1881 WENTWORTH *Algebra* xix. 266 The remainder obtained by subtracting the logarithm of a number from 10 is called the cologarithm of the number, or arithmetical complement of the logarithm of the number.

Cologne (kŏlō·n). Also **4–coloyne**, **4–6 coleyn**, (**5 collongne**), **5–6 coleyne**, **6 colleyne**, **-ayne**, **6–7 collen**, **cullin**, **-en**, **7–8 colen**, **collin**, **8 cologn**, (**9 coulogne**). [In F. *Cologne*, Ger. *Köln*, MG. *Cölen*, Du. *Keulen*:—L. *Colonia Agrippina*, the ancient Roman name.] Name of a German city on the Rhine, famous in the Middle Ages on account of the shrine of the Wise Men of the East, commonly called the Three Kings of Cologne: used *attrib.* to designate things obtained from the city or district, *esp.* in early names of weapons, as *Cologne brand*, *sword*; also *thread*, etc.

c 1310 *Flemish Insurr.* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden Soc.) 191 Into Coloyne. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* (E. E. T. S.) 2 Pree holy and worshipfull kyngis of Coleyn. 1436 *Libel* in Wright *Pol. Songs* II. 171 Coleyne threde, fustiane, and canvase. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 10 § 1 Calle sylk or Coleyn silk thrown or wrought. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 555 Long speres called Colleyne Clowystes. *c* 1550 *Otterburn* 200 in Child *Eng. & Sc. Ballads* VI. (1889) 298/1 They swapped together..Wyth swordes of fyne collayne. *c* 1592 *Faustus* in Thoms *Pr. Rom.* (1858) III. 263 Of divers sorts, French wine, Cullen wine, Crabashir wine. *a* 1650 *Arth. & King of Cornwall* 167 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 68 Collen brand Ile haue in my hand, and a Millaine knife fast by me knee. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 73 The three kings of Collen. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* VI. vii, Dickon wore a Cologne blade.

b. Cologne earth (**umber**, **brown**), a brown pigment obtained or prepared from lignite, originally from a bed near Cologne; **Cologne yellow**, a pigment consisting of a mixture of chromate and sulphate of lead with sulphate of lime.

1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 53 Terra lemnia, or Cullins earth. *Ibid.* 55 Colens-earth. *Ibid.* 57 Terra-Colen is easie to work. 1703 *Art's Improv.* I. 39 Grind Collins-Earth very fine. 1809 SOWERBY *Elucidation of Colours* 40 Terra Siennæ, umber and Coulogne earth are cheaper. 1835 G. FIELD *Chromatogr.* 160 Cologn-Earth, incorrectly called Cullen's earth. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 88 Real Vandyke Brown..allied to which are Cologne and Cassel Earth.

c. Cologne water = EAU DE COLOGNE, a perfumed spirit, manufactured at Cologne since 1709; in U. S. often called simply *Cologne*.

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. iv. 120 Steeped in Cologne-water, and perfumed. 1863 B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* I. 265 Teacups, bowls, and even a cologne bottle. 1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* ix. 150 She brought her water and cologne.

Cologue, obs. f. COLLOGUE.

Coloiero, obs. f. CALOYER.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Coloieros*, a sort of Grecian Monks.

Colok, obs. f. COLLOCK.

Cololite (kǫ·lǒləit). *Geol.* [f. Gr. κόλον COLON 1 + λίθος a stone: see -LITE.] An intestine-like mass or impression found in the oolitic rocks of Solenhofen, and regarded as worm-casts, or as the petrified intestines of fishes with their contents.

1837 W. BUCKLAND *Geol.* I. 200 To these remarkable fossils he [Agassiz] has given the name of cololites. 1844 G. A. MANTELL *Medals of Creation* II. 657. 1860 OWEN *Palæont.* 39 The Cololites of the lithographic limestone are most probably the castings of worms.

Colomb, colompne, obs. ff. COLUMN.

† **Colo·mbe.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *colombe* (10th c. in Littré):—L. *columb-a.*] A dove.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 427/2 A colombe or dowue .. which openlye was seen fleynge within the chirche.

Colombier, colombine, etc.: see COLUM-.

Colombo, obs. f. CALUMBA, a drug.

1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 295 The infus. gentian comp. was ordered in lieu of the colombo.

Colometry (kolǫ·mĕtri). [ad. Gr. κωλομετρία measurement of verses, f. κῶλον COLON 2 + -μετρία measurement.] In *Gr. Prosody*, the measurement of verses by cola; hence in *Palæogr.* the division of MS. texts by cola, or corresponding lengths.

1882-3 J. R. HARRIS in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2246 To form a colometry similar to stichometry. [Cf. COLON 2.]

Colon 1 (kōu·lǫ̆n). [a. L. *colon*, a. Gr. κόλον food, meat, the colon. The form κῶλον found in MSS. is metrically incorrect (*e.g.* Aristoph. Eq. 455) and arose from confusion with κῶλον a limb or member (Lidd. and Sc.). Cf. F. *colon.*]

1. *Anat.* The greater portion of the large intestine, extending from the caecum to the rectum. It ascends by the right kidney (*right lumbar* or *ascending colon*), passes below the liver to the spleen (*transverse colon*), and descends to the left kidney (*left lumbar* or *descending colon*), whence it extends (as the *sigmoid flexure*, or *left iliac colon*) to the commencement of the rectum. † Formerly, *popularly*, the belly or guts; *To feed or satisfy colon*: to appease hunger.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xlii. (1495) 158 The thyrde grete gutte highte Colon .. is joyned fast to the nether openynge of all the body. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The fyrste hyght Esac, the seconde Colon. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virgin Martyr* III. iii, Mine eyes .. curse my feet for not ambling up and down to feed Colon. 1631 HEYWOOD *Maid of the West* II. iv. Wks. 1874 II. 393 What trick have you to satisfie Colon? 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 8 Our Champions .. Colon cramm'd with an accustom'd vacuity. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2097 One Colon or Colick gut. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 306 A calculus, weighing several ounces, found in the colon of a horse. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 516. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. 150.

b. *Entom.* The second (usually wider) portion of the intestine of an insect.

1836-9 G. NEWPORT in Todd *Encycl. Anat.* II. 971/2 s.v. *Insect*, It [the stomach] then is continued backwards as a long ilium and terminates in a muscular banded colon without a distinct rectum. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* 409. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON 139.

Colon 2 (kōu·lǫ̆n). [a. L. *cōlon*, a. Gr. κῶλον limb, member or clause of sentence, portion of strophe.]

‖**1.** In *Gr. Rhetoric* and *Prosody*, a member or section of a sentence or rhythmical period; hence in *Palæography*, a clause or group of clauses written as a line, or taken as a standard of measure in ancient MSS. or texts. *plur.* **cola.**

1589 [see 2]. 1882 W. BLADES *Caxton* 126 The Greek grammarians .. called a complete sentence a period, a limb was a colon, and a clause a comma. 1883 J. R. HARRIS in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* IV. 151 From Suidas we find that when the στίχος forms a complete clause it is known as a colon. *Ibid.* 152 The methods employed in breaking up the text of Demosthenes into cola and periods. *Ibid.*, Colon-writing is sometimes accompanied by colometry.

fig. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Poems, Against Sleep* 19 Sleep! the Days Colon, many Hours of Bliss Lost in a wide Parenthesis.

2. A punctuation-mark consisting of two dots placed one above the other [:] usually indicating a discontinuity of grammatical construction greater than that marked by the semicolon, but less than that marked by the period. *plur.* **colons.**

Its best defined use is to separate clauses which are grammatically independent and discontinuous, but between which there is an apposition or similar relation of sense. Thus it may introduce an antithetic statement, an illustration, extract, etc. But 'its use is not very exactly fixed; it was used before punctuation was refined, to mark almost any sense less than a period' (J.). It is also employed to divide prose into metrical periods for chanting.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. iv. [v.] (Arb.) 88 The auncient reformers of language, invented, three manner of pauses.. The second they called colon, not a peece but as it were a member for his larger length, because it occupied twise as much time as the comma. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Colon*, A marke of a sentence not fully ended which is made with two prickes. 1684 H. MORE *Answer* 60 This plainly is not perfect sense .. unless you take away the Colon. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 24 A Comma Stops the Voice while we may privately tell one, a Semi Colon two; a Colon three: and a Period four. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Others say, a colon is to be used when the sense is perfect, but the sentence not concluded. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 403 The Colon is used to divide a sentence into two or more parts, less connected than those which are separated by a semicolon. 1882 W. BLADES *Caxton* 125 [Caxton] employed three points, the comma, the colon, and the period or full point.

Co·lon 3. *rare.* Also 7 **colone.** [a. F. *colon* :—L. *colōn-us*, f. *colĕre* to till.] A husbandman.

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Ivstine* Gg 5 a, His father was a Colone or tenant to the famous Senat Aurelius. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. (1676) 22/2 To see .. a country colone toil and moil. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 737 To aid the colon's as the carrier's toil, To drive the coulter and to fat the soil.

† **Colon** 4. *Obs.* [ad. F. *colonne*: cf. COLLON, COLONNE] = COLUMN (of mercury).

1765 SPRY *Barometer* in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 84 The small bowl at the top .. renders it far less liable to break by the mercury's ascent, the bowl giving it an immediate expanse from the colon.

Colonate (kolōu·neˡt). [ad. late L. *colōnāt-us* the condition of a rustic, f. *colōnus*; cf. F. *colonat.*] In the later *Rom. Empire*, the condition of a peasant or serf who could not be bought or sold, but who was inseparably bound to the soil.

Colonder: see COLIANDER.

Colonel (kɔ̄·ɹnĕl), *sb.* Forms: α. 6 **coronelle, corronel,** 6-7 **coronel(l,** 7 **-all, corronell;** β. 6-7 **colonell,** 6-8 **collonell,** (7 **colenel**), 7-8 **collonel,** 6- **colonel.** [In 16th c. *coronel*, a. F. *coronnel* (also *coronel, couronnel*, and later *colonnel*), ad. It. *colonnello, colonello* chief commander of a regiment, f. *colonna* COLUMN: cf. *colonnello, colon(n)ella* 'a little columne or piller' in Florio; also *la compagnia colonnella*, Fr. *la compagnie colonelle*, or simply *la colonelle*, the first company of a regiment of infantry. 'The colonel was so called, because leading the little column or company at the head of the regiment' (Skeat). The early Fr. *coronel* (whence also Sp. *coronel*) was due to the dissimilation of *l–l*, common in Romanic, though popular etymology associated it with *corona, couronne* crown. It is still dialectal (see Littré), but was supplanted in literary use, late in 16th c., by the more etymological *colonnel*; and under this influence and that of translations of Italian military treatises *colonel* also appeared in Eng. *c* 1580. The two forms were used indifferently by Barret, Holland, Decker, and others; *coronel* was the prevailing form till 1630, but disappeared in writing *c* 1650. Of 89 quots. examined before this date, 56 have *coronel*, 33 *colonel*, thus distributed: up to 1590 *coronel* 21, *colonel* 1; 1591–1630 *cor-* 31, *col-* 22; 1631–50 *cor-* 4, *col-* 10; 1651– *cor-* 0. In 17th c. *colonell* was trisyllabic, and was often accented (in verse) on the last syllable. But by 1669 it began to be reduced in pronunciation to two syllables, *col'nel* (according to Jones *Pract. Phonography*, 1701, kɒ·lnĕl), as recorded by Dr. Johnson 1755–73, and repeated without remark by Todd 1818; in Farquhar's *Sir Harry Wildair* (1701) it appears familiarly abbreviated to *coll.* But app. the earlier *coronel* had never died out of popular use; Dr. A. J. Ellis *Eng. Pronunc.* 1074/2 cites Dyche 1710 for (kɒ·ronel), Buchanan 1766 for (kǭ·ɹnil), Sheridan 1780 for (kɔ̄·ɹmel) the pronunciation now established, though apparently not yet universal in 1816. Cf. the following examples:

1548 T. FISHER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. IV. III. 296 Certen of the worthiest Almaynes at the desire of their coronell .. reentred the same. 1583 T. STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 82 b, 16 ensignes of Almaynes, whose Colonel was the Count of Guerstein. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 250 *Colonell* or *Coronell*, a French word, is the commander of a regiment of certaine companies of souldiers, called with the Spaniards *Maestre del Campo.* 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 111 The Colenels, Captains, and other martial men. 1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* II. ii, Prithee Coronel, How do thy companies fill now? 1632 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Ball* I, Enter the Coronell. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 283 The great court favorite, Paris, sells The major's place and colonel's. 1656 COWLEY *Davideis* IV. 549 'Till Uz and Jathan their stout Colonels [*ed.* 1710 col'nels] fell. 1691 *New Disc. Old Intreague* XV. 4 For equal Falshood, equal Fate befell, This dub'd a Knight, and that a Collonel. 1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* I. i. 4 Ay, the Coll. has made his Fortune with a witness. *Ibid.* II. ii. 15 I'm a pretty Gentleman. Coll., where's your wife? 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & V.*, Many a shaft, Pointed at col'nels, lords, and beaux. 1816 C. JAMES *Mil. Dict.* (ed. 4) 116 Both the English and Scotch, but particularly the latter, pronounce the word Coronel, and so do the Irish. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VII. 177 If a tyrannic low-bred Colonel Would be a martinet infernal. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 14 Our cawnel.]

1. The superior officer of a regiment, whether of infantry or cavalry. He ranks above the *Lieutenant Colonel*, on whom, in the British army (except in the Artillery and Engineers), the command of the regiment generally devolves, and below the general officer, who is attached to no one regiment. The title is often honorary, and conferred upon distinguished officers or princes of royal blood.

1548-83 [see above]. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 116 In the time of.. Henrie the eight.. those were intituled *Colonels*, or as some will, *Coronels*, which the Spaniardes do call *Maesters de Campo.* 1608 CAPT. SMITH (*title*), A true relation of such occurrences .. as hath hapned in Virginia .. written by Captain Smith, Coronell of the said Collony. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Honour* III. i, Desert may make a serjeant to a colonel. 1745 *Observ. conc. Navy* 44 Colonels of Regiments of Foot had an annual Income never less than twelve hundred Pounds. 1814 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* XII. 46 The regiment to be commanded by a Colonel and each of the Battalions by a Lieutenant Colonel or Major. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 77 Colonel Smith applied for a reinforcement. 1881 J. GRANT *Cameronians* I. i. 5 Sir Piers .. had been appointed .. full colonel of the old regiment.

b. Used to render various ancient military titles, as χιλίαρχος, *tribunus*, *magister equitum*, etc.

1555 *Fardle Facions* II. x. 211 The grande Coronelle that had charge ouer ten thousande. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* I. x. (1622) 19 C. Cetronius, Colonel of the first legion. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IV. xviii. 151 The Coronell of the Cavallerie [*magister equitum*], with his cornets of horse. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 126 Next day he sent for the Coronels and Captaines of the Armie. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Acts xxiv. 22 When I have spoke with Colonel Lysias of the Tumults, I will judge the cause.

2. *Angling.* A kind of artificial salmon-fly.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. (1880) 342 There are two uniforms which the Colonel rejoices in.

3. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *colonel-commandant*: † **colonel-ensign**, the colours of a colonel or his regiment, also the bearer of these colours; **colonel-general**, an officer placed at the head of all the troops of one army.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 255 A gentleman which bare the said monsieur de la Chapelle his *coronell ensigne. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. v. 228 Lieutenants, Ensigns, Colonel-Ensigns [1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1993/2 Piero Strozzi, coronelle of three ensigns of Italians]. 1595 MAYNARDE *Drake's Voy.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 6 Sir Thomas Baskerville, our *coronell-generall was of theyr counsayle. 1628 R. MARKHAM (*title*), Description of.. Sir John Burgh, Colonell Generall of his Majesties Armie. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3700/3 Colonel-General of the Swiss. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 204 The colonel-commandant of the French. 1884 BUSCH in *Harper's Mag.* May 855/2 He.. was.. made colonel-general, with the rank of field-marshal.

Colonel, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make a colonel of, style 'Colonel'; *intr.* to play the colonel (see COLONELLING).

1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Brief Hist. Times* I. 81 The Witnesses.. were All-to-be Colonell'd, Doctor'd, Captain'd, and Squir'd, for the Credit of the Story.

Colonelcy (kɔ̄·ɹmĕlsi). [f. COLONEL, after *lieutenancy*, etc.: see -CY.] The post, rank, or commission of colonel.

1797 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) II. 446 Your good father tells me you are in great hopes of the Lieutenant-Colonelcy. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 68 He.. might not accept a colonelcy of filibusters. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. 689 The colonelcy of the Royal Life Guards.

Colone·lling, *vbl. sb.* [from assumed vb. to COLONEL: see -ING 1.] A Hudibrastic expression for: Acting or playing the colonel; in later times, sometimes taken humorously as 'trying to raise a regiment, beating about for soldiers'.

In *Hudibras*, probably traceable to that early stage of the Civil War when it was carried on with little general plan, and the doings of Colonel This and Colonel That (notably Colonel Cromwell) were conspicuous,—being independent manifestations of warlike energy, not parts of a strategic whole. (Edith Thompson.)

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 14 Then did Sir Knight abandon dwelling, And out he rode a Colonelling. 1691 SOUTHERNE *Sir A. Love* I. i, I robb'd my keeper .. and under thy discretion, came a Collonelling after him here into France. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Songs & Ball.* (1807) 106 No subject fit to try your wit When you went colonelling. 1836 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 72 A man is not to go out 'colonelling'.. in search of remote wrongs and dubious grievances. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.*, *Colonelling*, beating about for soldiers. A familiar phrase. 1859 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout* 480 A truce to war! a long release From 'colonelling!' 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque* 89.

Colonelship (kɔ̄·ɹnĕlʃip). *arch.* For forms see COLONEL. [f. COLONEL + -SHIP.] = COLONELCY. Also, the personality of a colonel: cf. *lordship.*

1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 151 The rest of the ensigne bearers under his collonnelship. 1598 FLORIO, *Colonellato*, a coronell-ship, the office of a coronell. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* III. ii, Spite of his lordship, and his colonelship. 1629 *S'hertogenbosh* 23 The Coronelship .. is giuen vnto Count Maurits. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), Colonelship was coming fast upon him. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. ii, For all his gravity and Colonelship, it would appear the old spirit of frolic has not quitted him.

† **Co·loner.** *Obs.* [f. F. *colon* or L. *colōn-us* + -ER.] = COLONIST.

1600 HOLLAND tr. *Livy* III. iv. 90 That multitude .. withdrew from the Romanes the allegeance of the Coloners and

inhabitants there. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* I. 138 Part of it ..they made over to coloners and new inhabitants.

† **Co·loness.** [Either short for *coloneless*, or an error for it. Cf. F. *colonelle* female colonel or colonel's wife.] A female colonel.

1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 194/3 The Wife of Colonel Motta .. commanded as a Coloness amongst the Women.

Colonette, obs. f. COLONNETTE.

Colonial (kɒlōˑniăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *colōnia* COLONY + -AL: so in mod.Fr.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of, belonging to, or relating to a colony, or (*spec.*) the British colonies; in American history, of or belonging to the thirteen British colonies which became the United States, or to the time while they were still colonies.

[1755-73 not in JOHNSON.] 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 92 In all our Colonial Councils. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 13 Coffee, indigo, spices, and other foreign and colonial articles. 1858 LONGF. *Phantom Ship* i, In Mather's Magnalia Christi Of the old colonial time. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 121 In foreign and colonial mints. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* xxiii. 308 The colonial was a form of provincial government which prevailed in the Augustan age. 1884 *Standard* 28 Feb. 5/1 In defiance of the expressed wishes of the Colonial Office.

2. *Biol.* Forming a colony (see COLONY 8).

1885 H. N. MOSELEY in *Times* 16 Jan. 5/5 Colonial animals were animals consisting in an aggregation of individuals of the same species. Another term often used .. was .. compound animals. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 725 The colonial Anthozoa.

B. *sb.*

1. An inhabitant of a colony; = COLONIST 1 b.

1865 *Fraser's Mag.* Oct. 433 The colonials are as sensitive to home criticisms as the Yankees. 1885 FROUDE *Oceana* xviii, The rising generation of colonials.

2. Often used ellipt., *e.g.* for *colonial bishop, colonial product*, etc., the sb. being supplied by the context.

1886 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 2/6 Best skins..sell readily, while the finer colonials have receded slightly.

Colonialism (kɒlōˑniăliz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. The practice or manner of things colonial.

1864 ELIZ. MURRAY *E. Norman* I. 48, I daresay she will be a nice motherly person, and untainted by colonialism. 1883 *American* VI. 46 The narrow trammels of colonialism.

b. A practice or idiom peculiar to or characteristic of a colony. (Cf. *provincialism.*)

1887 MRS. D. DALY *Digging & Squatting* 239 To use a colonialism, 'the place was going ahead'.

2. The colonial system or principle.

1886 DICEY *Eng. Case agst. Home Rule* (ed. 2) 273 English Colonialism works well enough. 1889 *Standard* 20 May 3/1 There are three competing influences at work in South Africa..Colonialism, Republicanism, and Imperialism.

Colonialist. *rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -IST.] An adherent of a colonial system.

1813 *Examiner* 18 Jan. 34/2 Not continuing to conduct themselves like submissive colonialists.

Colonialize (kɒlōˑniăləiz), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. COLONIAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To make colonial.

1864 ELIZ. MURRAY *E. Norman* I. 190 If you remain here, in a few years you will be colonialized.

Colonially (kɒlōˑniăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a colonial manner; in relation to the colonies.

1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 599 Mr. Hood..looks..rather colonially at certain subjects. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 647 The quantity of yarn..exported colonially.

Colonialness. *rare*⁻¹. Colonial quality.

1886 *Lond. Q. Rev.* Oct. 189 The dreariness of Manitoba or the unpleasant colonialness of Australia.

Coloniarch (kɒlōˑniaɹk). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *colōni-a* colony + *-archa* = Gr. *-αρχης*; cf. *patriarch.*] A ruler or founder of a colony.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 517 That great coloniarch [Raleigh] Must yield the palm.

Coloniate, *sb. Roman Hist.* [f. L. *colōnia* + -ATE: cf. *senate.*] The body constituting a Roman colony. Also *attrib.* or as adj.

1866 J. B. ROSE *Virgil* I We find..the new coloniate exclaiming—'out Old Colonist!' *Ibid.*, The Praetorian system, in which the coloniate system merged.

† **Colo·nical,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *colōnic-us* pertaining to husbandmen (f. *colōn-us* COLON 3) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to husbandmen or tillage.

a 1641 SPELMAN *Feuds & Tenures* XXV. (R.), Colonical services were those which were done by the Ceorls and Socmen (that is husbandmen) to their lords.

Colonist (kɒ lŏnist). [f. COLONIZE: see -IST.]

1. a. One who colonizes or settles in a new country; one who takes part in founding a colony; a member of a colonizing expedition. **b.** An inhabitant of a colony.

1701 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 68 If good colonists were brought into them. 1774 BURKE *Amer. Tax.* Wks. 1852 III. 179 When..you revived the scheme of taxation, and thereby filled the minds of the colonists with new jealousy. 1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* IV. 41 To convey The adventurous colonist beyond the seas. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. viii. 243 The Roman military colonists remained Roman alike on the Rhine and on the Euphrates. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 490 Among the English colonists of North America.

2. *transf.* An animal or plant which has quite established itself in a place where it is not indigenous.

1878 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* Pref. 7 To the doubtfully indigenous species I have added Watson's opinion as to whether they are 'colonists' or 'denizens'. *Ibid.* xlii. 213 *Chrysanthemum segetum*..cultivated fields; a colonist. *Watson.*

Colonitis (kɒlŏnəiˑtis). *Med.* [Unetymologically f. COLON 1 + -ITIS; the proper etymological form is COLITIS.] Inflammation of the colon.

1834 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 240 Dr. Ballinghall has distinguished it by the name of Colonitis. 1846 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 391 In gastritis, colonitis.

Colonizable (kɒˑlŏnəizăb'l), *a.* [f. COLONIZE + -ABLE.] Capable of being colonized.

1864 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 203 By the occupation of .. colonizable territory. 1883 G. ALLEN *Colin Clout's Garden* XXXVII. 211 To every part of the colonizable world.

Colonization (kɒˑlŏnəizēˑʃən). [f. COLONIZE + -ATION.] The action of colonizing or fact of being colonized; establishment of a colony or colonies.

1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1852 III. 113 Our growth by colonization, and by conquest. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xxii. (ed. 2) III. 465 The stream of Grecian colonisation to the westward..begins from the 11th Olympiad. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 59 Colonization is in some ways easier when the colony is drawn from one country.

b. with *of.*

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. vii. § 3 *init.*, The discovery and colonisation of America. 1861 GOLDW. SMITH *Irish Hist.* 99 James carried on the colonization of Ireland. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 191 Some real Danish colonization of the peninsula.

c. *attrib. Colonization scheme*: see next.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 111 The chief officers of the Colonisation Society. *Ibid.*, The Colonisation scheme ..and the abolition scheme.

Coloniza·tionist. [f. prec. + -IST.] An adherent or advocate of colonization: *spec.* in *U. S. Hist.* An advocate of the colonization of Africa by emancipated slaves and free negroes from America, as a solution of the slavery question there.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 132 He is a colonisationist, and desires that the general government should purchase the slaves..and ship them off to Africa. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XV. 133 The doctor..was a staunch colonisationist. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 525.

Colonize (kɒˑlŏnəiz), *v.* Also -ise. [f. stem of L. *colōn-us, colōn-ia* and Eng. COLONY + -IZE; cf. mod.F. *coloniser.*]

1. *trans.* To settle (a country) with colonists; to plant or establish a colony in.

1622 BACON *Advt. Holy War* (J.), The farther occupation and colonizing of those countries. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* III. ix, They that would thus colonize the stars with Inhabitants. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 4 The Southern district was conquered and colonised. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* ii. (1870) 49 The descendant of Kadmos, who had colonised Thebes from Phoenicia. *absol.* 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) I. 252 It is a part of the English system to colonize with criminals. 1868 J. E. T. ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xix. (1876) 259 Though the government does not colonise, it watches over emigration.

2. To establish in a colony.

1816 SHELLEY *Let. to Peacock* 28 July, These [seeds] I mean to colonize in my garden. 1840 L. BLANCHARD in *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 411 The thousands of inthralled and helpless residents colonized north of Hyde-park.

3. *intr.* To form or establish a colony or settlement; to settle. Also *transf.* of animals and plants; cf. COLONIST 2.

1817 BYRON in Moore *Life* 358, I write..from the banks of the Brenta..where I have colonised for six months to come. 1829 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLI. 416 To colonize in Africa .. was the first wish of his heart. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 206 The former bird has tried two or three times to colonize.

Hence **Colonized** *ppl. a.*, **Colonizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1622 [see 1]. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 431 Our collonized plantators there. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 169 The colonizing of the Indies, and the wars of Flanders, have much drained this country of people. 1805 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* III. 70 An adventurous and colonizing people. 1859 DE QUINCEY *Ceylon* Wks. XII. 3 This colonising genius of the British people. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* xxiii. 479 The aggressive and colonising power of the Scandinavian flora.

Colonizer (kɒˑlŏnəizəɹ). One who colonizes.

1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) I. 149 Certain other warlike colonisers. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. xxx. 92 The oldest colonizers of the Delaware were Swedes. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* xxii. 472 Alpine plants possess two advantages as colonisers.

Colonnade (kɒlŏnēˑd). Also 8 collonade, 8-9 colon-. [a. F. *colonnade*, f. *colonne* column, app. after It. *colonnato*, f. *colonna* column, pillar: see -ADE.]

1. *Arch.* A series of columns placed at regular intervals, and supporting an entablature.

1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. 68 The vast palaces .. joined together by a magnificent colonnade. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 511 Beneath the pompous colonade. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 485 Porticos and colonnades surrounding squares and markets. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II. 123 Stonehenge is a circular colonnade with a diameter of a hundred feet.

2. *transf.* A similar row of trees or other objects.

1784 COWPER *Task* I. 252 Not distant far, a length of Colonnade..These chesnuts rang'd in corresponding lines. 1790 — *Poplar Field* 2. 1796 SIR J. BANKS in Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 172 Ranges of natural pillars..standing in natural colonnades. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 59 The Elm is peculiarly fitted for 'the length of colonnade' which our forefathers loved to make.

Colonnaded (kɒlŏnēˑdėd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED 2.] Furnished with or having a colonnade.

1815 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 59 The beautifully colonnaded mint. 1831 CAPT. TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* II. 127 The house..was colonaded. 1855 TENNYSON *Daisy* xiv, Sombre, old, colonnaded aisles.

Colonna·do, obs. var. of COLONNADE: see -ADO.

1725 W. HALFPENNY *Sound Building* 55 Collonadoes..inserted only to shew the Use of Raking-Arches.

† **Colonne.** *Obs.* [F.: cf. COLON.] = COLUMN.

1678 tr. *Gaya's Art War* II. 107 Colonne or Pillar is the File of an Army when it marches.

Colonnette (kɒlŏneˑt). [a. F. *colonnette*, dim. of *colonne* COLUMN.]

1. *Arch.* A small column.

1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 155 The delicate colonnettes which decorate the mullions of windows. 1885 *Athenæum* 6 June 731/3 Colonnettes of ruddy porphyry.

2. *Anat.* A slender column of bone, etc.

1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 183 This network consists of colonnettes of greater or lesser size.

Colonur, obs. f. COLANDER.

Colony (kɒˑlŏni), *sb.* Also 6-7 **colonie,** 7 **collony.** [ME. *colonie*, ad. (partly through OF. *colonie*) L. *colōnia*, f. *colōn-us* tiller, farmer, cultivator, planter, settler in a new country.

L. *colōnia* had thus the senses of 'farm', 'landed estate', 'settlement', and was esp. the proper term for a public settlement of Roman citizens in a hostile or newly conquered country, where they, retaining their Roman citizenship, received lands, and acted as a garrison, being mostly formed of veteran soldiers who had served their time; hence it was applied to the place so occupied, or to towns which were raised to the same rank and privileges. Among the nine Roman *coloniæ* in Britain, were London, Bath, Chester, Lincoln. The Roman writers further used their word *colōnia* to translate Gr. *ἀποικία* a settlement of *ἄποικοι*, lit. 'people from home', *i.e.* a body of emigrants who settled abroad as an independent self-governed *πόλις* or state, unconnected with the *μητρόπολις* or mother city save by religious ties. But in later Greek it was app. felt that the *ἀποικία* was not properly equivalent to the Roman *colōnia*, which was therefore used untranslated as *κολωνία* (Acts xvi. 12). It was esp. in reference to the Roman *colōniæ* that the word made its first appearance in the mod. langs., as in 14th c. French in Bercheure (see Littré). In Eng., Wyclif used it in Acts xvi. 12, but this was app. a mere literalism, and was not continued in the 16th c. versions. Its modern application to the planting of settlements, after Roman or Greek precedents, in newly discovered lands, was made, in the 16th c., by Latin and Italian writers, whose works were rendered into English by Richard Eden.]

I. After Roman use.

† **1.** A farm, estate in the country; a rural settlement. *Obs.*

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 12 The rurall people abandoning their colonies fled for rescue into the citie. 1613 HEYWOOD *Brazen Age* II. ii, The Collonies into the Citties flye, And till ithmur'd, they thinke themselues not safe. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Colonie*..Also a Grange or Farm, where husbandry is kept.

2. Applied to a Roman *colōnia.*

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xvi. 12 To Philippis, that is the firste part of Macedonye, the citee colonye [Vulg. *colonia*; Gr. *κολωνία*; TINDALE, CRANMER, a free citie; *Geneva* whose inhabitants came from Rome to dwell there; *Rheims* a *colónia*; 1611 a Colonie. *Rheims*, 1583, explains '*colónia* is such a citie where the most inhabitants are strangers, sent thither from the great cities and states, namely from the Romans']. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 147 (R.) When they had registered and placed the coloners, they remained still themselves in the same colonie. 1616 BULLOKAR, Among the Romans..the place to which they were sent was called by the name of Colonie. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xvii. 21 Bestowed on the rising city the title of Colony, the first and most favoured daughter of ancient Rome.

3. Applied to a Greek *ἀποικία.*

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 562 He draue out the barbarous People, and made a Colony of it, of sundry Nations. 1611 BIBLE *Wisd.* xii. 7 That the land .. might receiue a worthy colonie [*ἀποικίαν*, COVERD. be a dwellinge] of Gods children. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. 126 The Greeks began .. to send Colonies into Sicily. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 387 From the Greek colonies in Europe, Africa, and Asia. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xxii. (ed. 2) III. 474 The earliest Grecian colony in Italy or Sicily, of which we know the precise date, is placed about 735 B.C. *Ibid.* II. xxvii. IV. 39 Thera was the mother-city [of the colony Kyrene], herself a colony from Lacedæmon.

II. In modern application.

4. A settlement in a new country; a body of people who settle in a new locality, forming a community subject to or connected with their parent state; the community so formed, consisting of the original settlers and their descendants and successors, as long as the connexion with the parent state is kept up.

1548-9 *Compl. Scot.* x. (1872) 82 To preue that scotland vas ane colone of ingland quhen it vas fyrst inhabit. 1555 EDEN *Decades* II. i. 56 (fr. Latin of Peter Martyr 1516) Vppon the bankes..they [Pizarro, etc.] entended to playnte their newe colonie or habitacion. *Ibid.* 252 (fr. Italian) Which thynge they [Christian Princes] myght easely brynge to passe by assignynge colonies to inhabite dyuers places of that hemispherie, in lyke maner as dyd the Romanes in provinces newely subdued. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. ii. 612 O name Colon..which to the worlds end hast conducted Colonies. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxii. 118 Colonies sent from England, to plant Virginia, etc. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 73 The colonies .. complain, that they are taxed in a Parliament in which they are not represented. 1883 SEELEY *Expans. Eng.* 38 By a

colony we understand a community which is not merely derivative, but which remains politically connected in a relation of dependence with the parent community.

b. The territory peopled by such a community. (In early use not clearly distinguished.)

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1787) 37 Neither did he extend the jurisdiction..further than the English colonies, wherein it was used..before. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* III. iii, They have lived long In the English colony. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 35 P 3 A ship stored for a voyage to the colonies. 1888 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 2/3 Since our last telegram heavy rains have been general in the colonies.

5. *transf.* A number of people of a particular nationality residing in a foreign city or country (especially in one quarter or district); a body of people of the same occupation settled among others, or inhabiting a particular locality. b. The district or quarter inhabited by such a body of people.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 31 P 3 To furnish us every Year with a Colony of Musicians. 1737 SWIFT *Badges to Beggars*, Colonies of beggars. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xiii. 265 A colony of monks. 1885 *Daily News* 4 Nov. 5/6 The freehold 'colonies' [in the Potteries]..show no mean taste in architecture and decoration. *Mod.* A well-known member of the English colony at Moscow.

6. *transf.* and *fig.* of animals, etc.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 17 The Earth whereof all things are but a colony. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 28 Calls out the vent'rous Colony to swarm. 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* 105 To keep Bees in Boxes or Colonies. 1760 *Life & Adv. of Cat* 6 The other species are as fond of forming colonies as we are. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i, Colonies of sparrows chirped..in the eaves.

7. *Geol.* Applied by Barrande to a group of fossil forms appearing exceptionally in a formation other than that of which they are characteristic.

1859-78 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xi. (ed. 6) 291 The so-called 'colonies' of M. Barrande, which intrude for a period in the midst of an older formation and then allow the pre-existing fauna to reappear. 1885 GEIKIE *Text Bk. Geol.* v. § 6. 618.

8. *Biol.* An aggregate of individual animals or plants, forming a physiologically connected structure, as in the case of the compound ascidians, coral-polyps, etc.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 192 The external investment of the colony—the 'cœnœcium' or 'polyzoarium'. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 323 A Tapeworm is not a colony composed of an asexual head and sexual proglottides or segments. *Ibid.* 725 [In the colonial Anthozoa] The zooids ..then usually form a massive colony in which the individuals are united by a plentiful common basis or cœnosarc.

9. *attrib.*, = COLONIAL.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. iv. vii. 177 The colony trade has been continually increasing. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econ. Ref.* Wks. III. 320 In the management of the colony politicks.

Colony, *v. rare.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To colonize. OGILVIE cites FANSHAW.

Colop(e, -ppe, obs. ff. COLLOP.

Coloph-, Colophon-, abbreviations of COLOPHONY, used as stems for names of related chemical substances, as **Co·lophene,** (C_{20} H_{32}) an oily colourless liquid obtained by distilling oil of turpentine with strong sulphuric acid. **Co·lophilene,** Deville's name for the hydrocarbon obtained by treating hydrochlorate of colophene with baryta. **Colopho·lic acid** (see quot.). **Colophonate,** a salt of a colophonic acid. **Colopho·nic acids,** the resinous acids present in colophony. **Co·lophonin** (see quot.). **Co·lophonone,** an oil produced by the dry distillation of colophony.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1086 Colophene is an aromatic oil..exhibiting by reflected light a dark indigo-blue iridescence. *Ibid.* 1087 *Colopholic acid*..the constituent of colophony which is least soluble in alcohol. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 526 Rose..analyzed the colophonates of silver and lead. *Ibid.*, A brown resin, possessing more powerful acid characters, to which Unverdorben has given the name of colophonic acid. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1087 *Colophonic acids* .. pinic, pimaric, sylvic, and colopholic. 1879 *Ibid.* 1st Suppl. 482 When old essence of resin ..is washed with water and the wash-water is evaporated colophonin hydrate .. is obtained. 1863-72 *Ibid.* I. 1087 *Colophonone*..is colourless, mobile, highly refractive.

Colophane (kɒ·lŏfēn). *Chem.* Also **-phan.** [a. F. *colophane*, incorrect form of earlier *colophone* (16th c. in Paré).] = COLOPHONY.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 526 The uncrystallizable resin of colophan, called silvic acid. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1086 [Inaccurately limited to one variety]

Colophany, erroneous form of COLOPHONY.

1839 in URE *Dict. Arts* s.v. [in later edd. *colophony*].

Colophon (kɒ·lŏfŏn). [a. late L. *colophōn*, a. Gr. κολοφών summit, 'finishing touch'.]

†1. 'Finishing stroke', 'crowning touch'. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. II. i. (1651) 693 His Colophon is how to resist and repress Atheism. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* ix. § 1 (1643) 420 He [God] comes to the Creation of man, and makes him the Colophon, or conclusion of all things else.

2. *spec.* The inscription or device, sometimes pictorial or emblematic, formerly placed at the end of a book or manuscript, and containing the title, the scribe's or printer's name, date and place of printing, etc. Hence, *from title-page to colophon.* In early times the colophon gave the information now given on the title-page.

1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* iii. 140 The name and date of illuminator, in the following Colophon, written in letters of gold. 1824 *Ibid.* (1840) I. 187 *note*, The volume has this colophon. 'Here endeth the lyfe of the moost ferefullest and unmercyfullest and myschevous Robert the devill which was afterwards called the servaunt of our Lorde Jhesu Cryste. Emprinted in Fletestrete in [at] the sygne of the sonne by Wynkyn de Worde.' 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* i, The volume was uninjured and entire from title-page to colophon. 18.. DE MORGAN *Difficulty of Descr. Bks.* (L.), When the colophon, or final description, fell into disuse .. since the titlepage had become the principal direct means of identifying the book. 1884 SALA in *Illust. Lond. News* 31 May 519/2 A literary vampire—who collects nothing but title-pages and colophons.

Hence **Co·lophonize** *v.*, to provide with a colophon or tail-piece.

1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* v. (1844) 186 The corrected slips of said speech, duly colophonized, 'The honourable Member sat down amidst loud and repeated cheers'.

Colophone, var. of COLOPHONY.

Colophonian (kɒlŏfō·niăn), *a.*[1] [f. L. *Colophōni-us*, f. proper name *Colophōn* (see COLOPHONY) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to Colophon; *spec.* in *Colophonian gum, resin* = colophony.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 258 Two spoonfuls of Colophonian rosin.

[**Colopho·nian,** *a* 2: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

Colophonite (kɒ·lŏfənəit). [f. COLOPHON-Y + -ITE, from its resembling colophony.] A brown or reddish variety of garnet, with resinous lustre.

1808 ALLAN *Names of Min.* 21 Colophonite, *Karsten*, a species of garnet. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 34 Colophonite and Melanite are..chiefly distinguished by their colour and different degrees of transparency.

Colophony (kɒ·lŏfəuni, kŏlɒ·fŏni). Forms: 5 **coli-, colophonie,** 7- **-phony.** [ad. L. *colophōnia* (Pliny) for *Colophōnia rēsīna* resin of Colophon (a town of Lydia): in Pr. *colophonia*, It. and Sp. *colofonia*, 16th c. F. *colophone, -phane.* (Some of these occur in Eng. use; also an erroneous L. *colophonium.*)] The dark or amber-coloured resin obtained by distilling turpentine with water. Formerly also called Greek pitch (*Pix græca*).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxxvii. (1495) 651 Powder of Coliphonie that hyghte Pitis in grewe. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 79 Some with Brenning, as Colophonie. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* Mj, Mixt .. with pitch called Collofonia. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 67 In the Shops, Colophony is the Rezine of the Firr-Tree boiled. 1770 *New Dispens.* 420/1 A blackish resin called colophony. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 194 Colophony or Dry Resin..is the resinous part of the turpentine remaining in the still after the extraction of the essential oil by distillation. 1888 *Sale & Exchange* 13 Sept. 5/1 One pound of colophony (bought of any chemist).

Coloque: see COLLOQUE *v.* to collocate.

†**Co·loquint.** *Obs. rare.* Forms: 5 **colŏquynt,** 7- **-quint.** [a. F. *coloquinte* repr. a med. L. **cologuinthis* = *colocynthis.*] COLOCYNTH.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 913 Cocomber wilde and coloquynt doo brese: The juce will sle the myse. 1632 SHERWOOD, Coloquint or coloquintida, *cologuinthe.*

Coloqui·ntid. Anglicized form of next.

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 248 The Pulp of the Fruit grows bitter, and has the effect of Coloquintids.

Coloquintida (kɒlŏkwi·ntidă). Also 6-8 **collo-,** 6 **colly-,** 7 **colliquintida.** [a. med.L. (also Sp., Pg., It.) *cologuintida*, f. **cologuinthid-, colocynthid-*, stem of *colocynthis.* The *qu-* was to preserve the *k* sound of Gr. κολοκύνθιδ-.] The COLOCYNTH.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xl. (1495) 626 Coloquintida is a manere herbe that is moost bytter..and is lyke to the comyn Gourd and hath rounde fruyte. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. N ij b, The inner parte of the fruyte of coloquintida hath the natur to purge..made in pilles with honied water. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 355 The Food..as bitter as Coloquintida. 1606 DAY *Ile of Guls* I. iv. (1881) 24 Looke a scance like a Pothecaries wife pounding Colliquintida. 1616 CHAPMAN *Batrachom.* 4, I eat no pot-herb .. nor coloquintidas. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 158 She [Madame Guyon] .. put coloquintida in her food.

b. *fig.* referring to its bitterness.

1622 S. WARD *Life of Faith in Death* (1627) 2 The least dram of this Coloquintida [fear of death] will marre the relish of all his sweetes. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Indep.* I. 136 The Ordinance..was passed in the House of Commons with this Coloquintida in it. *c* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. ix. § 2 (1740) 648 A Bundle of Wormwood and Colloquintida gathered out of cancred Libels. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 442 A dose of wordy Coloquintida.

Coloqui·nto, -qui·nty, variants of COLOQUINT.

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 597 Colliquinto Seeds. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 91 Coloquinty per 100 weight 04 10.

Color, -ed, -ing, etc.: see COLOUR, etc.

Color, Colora, obs. ff. CHOLER, CHOLERA.

Colorado (kɒlŏrā·dō). Name of one of the States of the American Union, named after the great river [Sp. *Rio Colorado* 'coloured river'] which rises therein. Hence, **Colorado beetle,** a small American beetle (*Doryphora decemlineata*, Family *Chrysomelidæ*), of a yellow colour, marked on the back with ten longitudinal black stripes, first observed (*c* 1824) near the Upper Missouri. Its larva, the *potato-bug*, is exceedingly destructive to the potato.

1877 *Act* 40 & 41 *Vict.* c 68 § 1 The Privy Council may make such orders as they think expedient to prevent the introduction into Great Britain of the *Doryphora Decemlineata* or Colorado Beetle. 1877 *Lond. Gaz.* 15 Aug., This order may be cited as the Colorado Beetle Order, 1877.

Coloradoite (kɒlŏrā·dɒ,əit). *Min.* [Named 1876 from Colorado, where found: see -ITE.] A native telluride of mercury, of a greyish colour and metallic lustre.

1876 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XVI. 288 A new mineral .. named..Coloradoite.

Colorant (kɒ·lŏ-, kʌ·lərănt). *rare.* [a. F. *colorant*, pr. pple. of *colorer*, ad. L. *colōrāre* to colour: see -ANT[1].] A colouring matter, pigment.

1884 COCHIN in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXV. 207 This wonderful colorant [rosaniline] may be constituted by the action of almost any of the oxidizing agents .. upon aniline.

†**Co·lorate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *colōrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *colōrāre* to colour; see -ATE[2].] Coloured.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 801 Corporeal, figurate and colorate. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 289 Had the Tunicles and Humors of the Eye..been colorate.

Hence †**Co·loratly** *adv. Sc.*, in a coloured or disguised way, under false colours.

1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1806) 49 Some were directit to Queene Marie coloratly, as though they had bein hir friends.

†**Co·lorate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *colōrāt-* ppl. stem of *colōrā-re* to colour.] *trans.* To colour.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 37/2 When the water is therof coloratede. 1706 FRAZER *Disc. Sec. Sight in Ess. Witcher.* (1820) 180 Angels may condense the air, figurate and colorate the same.

Coloration, colouration (kɒlŏrē[1]·ʃən, kʌlə-). [a. F. *coloration* (16th c.), ad. L. **colōrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *colōrāre* to colour: see -ATION.]

1. *gen.* The action or mode of colouring; coloured state or condition, colouring: *spec.* the particular combination or arrangement of colours in animals or plants.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 399 (*heading*) Experiment solitary touching the Coloration of black and tawny Moors. *Ibid.* (1651) § 506 Amongst Curiosities, I shall place Colouration, though it be somewhat better: For Beauty in Flowers is their Preheminence. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 150 The different colorations..of some of these flowers. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 213 The coloration of the image produced. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* I. iv. 64 Said to differ..in their note..as well as in colouration.

2. Colouring in architecture or decoration.

1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* vii. 250 This movement for 'polychromatic architecture', or for 'constructive coloration'. 1862 *Parthenon* 26 July 400 Every trace of 'coloration' has disappeared; although this must have been lavishly employed.

b. Colouring as characteristic of a painter or painting.

1879 *Athenæum* 5 Apr. 445/3. 1883 *Times* 10 Aug. 2/4 The dignity of the forms and the depth of the colouration. 1887 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 900/2 The wealthy coloration and tonality of Walker.

3. (See quots.)

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 269 Coloration is, whereby the perfect colour of gold, silver, Philosophers head, etc. obscured by any sulphurious vapour, is renovated and illustrated by maceration, frequent ablution, in sharp liquor, etc. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Coloration*, in Pharmacy, the changes of colour which bodies undergo, by the various operations either of nature or art, as by calcinations, coctions, etc. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Coloration*, the brightening of gold or silver.

Colorature (kɒ·lŏ-, kʌ·lərătiuɪ). *Mus.* [ad. Ger. *coloratur*, or It. *coloratur-a*:—late L. *colōrātura* (Du Cange), f. *colōrāre* to colour.] (See quot.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Coloratura*, in the Italian music, is used to denote all sorts of variations, trillos, diminutions, etc. that can render a song agreeable. 1828-64 WEBSTER, *Colorature.* 1880 in GROVE *Dict. Mus., Coloratur*, vocal music coloured, that is, ornamented by runs and rapid passages or divisions, where each syllable of the words has two or more notes to it. It is what the old school called 'figurato'—figured.

Colorhythmic (kɒlərĭ·ðmik), *a.* [f. Gr. κόλος docked, truncated + ῥυθμός RHYTHM, measure] Characterized by an incomplete or truncated rhythm. So **Colorhythmical** *a.*

1774 W. MITFORD *Ess. Harmony Lang.* 182 This syllable .. may .. be called *colorhythmus*, and the measure from it, the colorhythmical measure or colorhythmical tetrameter. *Ibid.* Any of our verses without hyperrhythmical syllables except the colorhythmic.

Colorific (kɒlŏ·, kʌlərĭ·fik), *a.* [ad. F. *colorifique* (cf. It. *colorifico*):—L. type **colorific-us* colour-making: see -FIC.] Producing colour or colours. *Colorific acids*: a name given by Thomson (1807) to certain acids which precipitate metallic solutions in highly-coloured powders.

1676 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 392 The whiteness of that light..being the result of the mixture of these unequal colorific motions. 1704 — *Opticks* I. II. § 11. 166 The colorific Qualities of the Rays. 1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 193 Colorific earths, or those which strongly stain the fingers. 1800 SIR W. HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 273 The refrangibility of calorific rays cannot extend much beyond that of colourific light. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 326 Under the name of colorific acids I include three substances .. prussic and gallic acids .. sulphureted hydrogen. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 112 Lichens which are richest in colorific principles.

b. *more loosely.* Of or pertaining to colour.

1751 JOHNSON. *Rambler* No. 124 ¶7 This month [May] .. decks the gardens with all the mixtures of colorifick radiance. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 223 The observed colorific changes of separate systems. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* July 299/1 Pleasure in the colorific radiance of costume.

c. *fig.* of literary style: Surcharged with colour, 'flowery'.

1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXVIII. 505 The colorific pencil of Gayrasco Figueroa. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 700 His odoriferous, colorific, and daisy-enamoured style.

Colorimeter (kʌlŏ-, kʌlərĭ·mĭtəɹ). [f. L. *colōr-em* colour + -METER, Gr. *μέτρον* measure: cf. F. *colorimètre.*] An instrument for measuring intensity of colour.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem., Colorimeter*, an instrument for measuring the depth of colour in a liquid by comparison with a standard liquid of the same tint. 1883 *Sidereal Messenger* II. 194 Observations made..with the Zollner photometer and colorimeter.

Hence **Colorime·tric, -me·trical** *a.*, of or pertaining to a colorimeter, or to **Colori·metry**, the measurement of the intensity of colour.

1881 *Athenæum* 26 Nov. 706/1 Spectroscopic and colorimetric observations of fixed stars and planets. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 46 Colorimetrical methods are not sensitive enough.

Colorin (kʌ·lŏ-, kʌ·lərin). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IN.] (See quot. 1863.)

1844 *Mech. Mag.* XLI. 167 The Colorine of commerce is the residue from the distillation of the alcoholic liquid obtained in the treatment of the *charbon sulphurique* with spirits of wine. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem., Colorin*, a colouring matter obtained by Robiquet and Colin from madder, since shown to be impure alizarin. 1870 J. W. SLATER *Manual of Colours* 50 Colorin.

Colorization, colourization (kʌ·lərəizē²-ʃən). *rare.* [f. COLORIZE + -ATION.] Coloration.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Colorisation*, Coloration. 1763 *Dict. Arts & Sci.* I. 669 *Colorization*, in pharmacy, a term sometimes used for the changes of colour which bodies undergo. 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1928. 467/2 The principle of coloriza-tion. 1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 52. 313 The colourization of natural objects.

Colorize, colourize (kʌ·lərəiz), *v. rare.* [f. L. *color* or Eng. COLOUR + -IZE.] *trans.* To colour. Hence **Co·lorizing** *vbl. sb. & ppl. a.*

1611 FLORIO, *Muffola*, a kinde of colour that Goldsmiths vse to colourise mettals. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sci.* I. 140/1 Light..has a colourising..effect.

Colorology (kʌlərɒ·lŏdʒi, kʌlŏ-). [f. L. (or Eng.) *color* colour + -λογια discourse: see -LOGY.] The scientific study or treatment of colour. Hence **Co·lorolo·gical, Coloro·logist.**

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 192 If it be urged that Colorology is easier. *Ibid.* vi. 190 Two conflicting systems .. entomological and .. colorological. *Ibid.* vi. 191 The colorologists argue that it is not necessary to trouble your head .. with considerations of what is on the water.

Colorphobia (kʌlərɪfō·u·biă). *U. S.* [f. COLOR + Gr. *-φοβια* horror: see -PHOBIA.] Aversion to persons of colour, *i.e.* the 'coloured' or negro race.

1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* iii. 48 The Mayor and Aldermen..have been such slaves of colorphobia, that they did not choose to execute this law. 1886 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 23 Oct. 6/6 Colorphobia in Chicago.

Colorye, var. of COLLYRIE, *Obs.*

Coloryk, obs. form of CHOLERIC.

Colosh, erroneous form of GOLOSH.

Coloss, -osse (kʌlɒ·s). *arch.* Also 6–7 **collosse.** [a. F. *colosse*:—L. *coloss-us.* The form *coloss* may have been a direct adaptation of the L. In 17th c. much more frequent than COLOSSUS.]

1. = COLOSSUS 1.

1561 HOBY tr. *Castiglioni's Courtyer* (1577) S iv a, The Colosses that were made in Rome. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XI. xxvii, So stood at Rhodes the Coloss of the Sonne. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 82 Where..Nabuchadnezzar erected his golden Colosse. 1698 TUTCHIN *Whitehall in Fl.* vii. 20 You'd think him a Collosse of Brass. 1751 W. HALFPENNY *Designs Chinese Bridges* I. 6 A Coloss fixed to the kerb of the Roof. 1821 *Joseph the Book-Man* 13 His legs so widely he did toss, As vessels sail'd beneath Coloss.

2. In various transferred senses.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* 166 Shall this .. Colosse peruse, And blast with stinking breath my budding Muse? 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 11 It is not then any great person or huge Collosse, that can triumph ouer a good cause. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 84 The whole Structure and Machin of this great Coloss [Common-wealth] must needs fall a-pieces. 1686 BURNET *Trav.* iv. (1750) 187 A vast Piece of Plate, .. or some Coloss of a Candlestick.

Colossal (kʌlɒ·săl), *a.* [f. COLOSS-US + -AL: cf. mod.F. *colossal.* Added to Johnson by Todd in 1818, as a word 'of recent date': its earlier synonyms were *colossean, colossian, colossic.*] Like a colossus, of vast size, gigantic, huge: **a.** of a statue or human figure.

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 76 Figures .. bigger than the Life, called Colossal. 1775 MASON in *Gray's Corr.* (1843) 165 His greater, his colossal friend Dr. Johnson. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 16 On the summit of the pillar ..stood the colossal statue of Apollo. 1860 KINGSLEY *Misc.* II. 255 Colossal crumbling idols. 1882 HINSDALE *Garfield & Educ.* II. 414 Her head that would have appeared colossal but for its symmetry.

fig. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. i, A man who stood colossal amidst the iron images of the Age. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Death Wellington* viii, Let his great example stand Colossal, seen of every land. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 19 In competition with the colossal figure of Achilles.

b. of anything vast or gigantic in its scope, sphere, extent, or amount.

1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* xiv. 316 Their fortune, formerly colossal. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* vii. (1878) 240 Dr. Johnson's colossal work, the .. Dictionary. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* I. 58 Thebes was a colossal capital. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 88 This eruption was the most colossal one ever recorded in Hawaii.

Colossa·lity. *rare.* [f. prec. + -ITY.] Colossal quality or nature.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 425 Klopstock.. builds no hall of fireworks, nor dwindles the inherent colossality of his devils. 1811 *Ibid.* XXXI. 4 The colossality of the cathedral.

Colo·ssalize, *v. trans.* To render colossal.

1808 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXVI. 453 The exaggerations of mysticism sometimes caricature what they strive to colossalize. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 221 Owing his fame to his effigy colossalized through the lens of John Wilson.

Colossally (kʌlɒ·sălĭ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a colossal manner, on a colossal scale, hugely.

1844 CHORLEY *Music & Mann.* III. 227 After that colossally grand part-singing. 1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Chr. Kirkland* I. viii. 229 Such a colossally clumsy style.

Colosse, var. of COLOSS.

Colossean (kʌlɒ·sī·ăn), *a. arch.* [f. L. *colossē-us* (cf. Gr. *κολοσσαῖος*) pertaining to a colossus + -AN.] Of the nature of a colossus, colossal.

16.. EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 62 A Colossean figure of brass, with the wolf over Romulus and Remus. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 34 Statues..of Colossean greatness. *a* 1785 GLOVER *Athenaid* x. (R.), The colossean image of their god. 1831 CAPT. TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* III. 151 These English ships of colossean size. 1850 D. THOMAS *Crisis of Being* iv. 62 A colossean image of gold.

† **Colossee, colisee.** *Obs.* By-form of COLOSSEUM: cf. F. *colisée*, It. *coliseo.*

1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Princes* 259 b/2 The height of the high Capitoll enuironned with the Colliset [? -ee *or* -eo]. 1575 J. TURLER *Traueiler* 16 Bathes, Galleries, Colosseis, Churches.

‖ **Colosseum, coliseum** (kʌlɒsī·ŏm, kʌli-). [a. L. *colosseum*, med.L. *coliseum* (*colysēum*; cf. It. *coliseo*, F. *colisée*), originally neuter of adj. *colossēus* gigantic, colossal, f. COLOSSUS, q.v.]

1. The amphitheatre of Vespasian at Rome.

1708–15 KERSEY, *Coliseum*, a Name peculiar to a famous Amphitheater, built by the Emperor Vespasian. 1732 BAILEY vol. II, *Colosseum.* 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. CLXV, While stands the Coliseum, Rome shall stand; When falls the Coliseum, Rome shall fall; And when Rome falls—the World [transl. of 'Bedæ Vaticinium', *Quandiu stabit Colyseus, stabit at Roma; quando cadet Colyseus, cadet et Roma: quando cadet Roma, cadet et mundus*]. 1870 *Ch. Rev.* 21 May 325/3 The pilgrimage made by an immense concourse of people to the Colosseum.

† **2.** = F. *colisée*, sometimes applied to other ancient Roman amphitheatres. *Obs.*

1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France, etc.* I. 121 An old Roman colisseum..repaired well.

3. Frequently given as a name to theatres or other large places of amusement or resort.

† **Colo·ssian,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *coloss-us* + -IAN: cf. *Colossian* = of Colossæ.] = COLOSSAL.

1626 SHIRLEY *Maid's Rev.* I. ii, Wherefore has nature given me .. these colossian supporters? 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* VI. 447 A Colossian Statue of White Marble. 1794 MARY GODWIN *Hist. & Mor. View* 7 The spirit of inquiry, which, with colossian strides, seems to be hastening the overthrow of oppressive tyranny.

† **Colo·ssic,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *colossic-us*, a. Gr. *κολοσσικός*, f. *κολοσσός*: see -IC.] = COLOSSAL.

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* Wks. 1873 II. 6 Those colossick statues. 1633 FORD *Broken Hrt.* IV. i, Your Colossic greatness. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* 753 The three great Colossick works of Myron.

† **Colossic:** see COLOSSUS.

† **Colo·sso.** *Obs.* [a. It. *colosso.*] = next.

1595 SPENSER *Sonn.* iii, Admire their statues, their Colossoes great. 1615–22 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakluyt Soc.), The temple of Diboltes with the hudg collosso or bras Imadg (or rather idoll) in it. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* 20 Statues or huge Colossos full of Lead.

Colossus (kʌlɒ·sŭs). Also 5 **colosus,** (6 **collossy, colossie**). Plural **-i** (*obs.* -ie), **-uses.** [a. L. *colossus*, a. Gr. *κολοσσός* (*-οττός*) gigantic statue, orig. applied by Herodotus to those of Egypt, but most celebrated in connexion with that at Rhodes. Besides this Latin form, the It. *colosso*, and F. *colosse* (partly adapted as COLOSS) were also formerly naturalized, the last being the prevalent form in the 17th c. A form *collossy* (*colossie*) also occurs (see quot. 1577), app. due to some confusion with *colosseum*: cf. COLOSSEE.]

1. A statue or image of the human form of very large dimensions; the most famous in antiquity being the bronze statue of Apollo at Rhodes, one of the seven wonders of the world, reputed to have stood astride the entrance to the Rhodian harbour (whence the ref. in Shaks.), and stated by Pliny to have been seventy cubits high.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XV. CXXIX. (1495) 537 In this cite of Rodus was a colosus of bras seuenty cubites hye, and in this same yle..were an hundred lesse Colosus. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 49 Horryble great Images cauled Colossi. 1577 HOLINSHED *Descr. Brit.* I. IV. 4 b/1 The ymage..appeared rather an huge collossy [*ed.* 1587 colossie] then the true representation of the carcasse of a man. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 136 He doth bestride the narrow world Like a Colossus. 1631 DEKKER *Match me in Lond.* Wks. 1873 IV. 202 On Kings shoulders stand The heads of the Colossie of the Goddes (Aboue the reach of traitors). 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 39 There were above 88 Colossus's in Rome of Marble and Metal. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. li. 208 The colossus of Rhodes was overthrown by an earthquake. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* x. 282 The syenite Colossus of the Ramesseum .. was the largest detached statue in the world.

fig. 1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosper.* 212 To behold these great Colossuses overthrown in an instant. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 11 Richter has been called an intellectual Colossus. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. v. 76 Laud stood the colossus of his own cast.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Anything vast or gigantic, or which overawes by its greatness.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 166 A huge colossus..of an inferior kind of porphyry. 1831 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 431 The Colossus of the North [Russia] put its legions in movement. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 250 Intellect and knowledge were the weapons with which the blind colossus [Roman Catholicism] was to be attacked.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *colossus-bully, -head*, etc.; also **colossus-wise** *adv.*, like the Rhodian Colossus, astride.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V. v. 9 Margarelon Hath Doreus prisoner, And stands Colossus-wise wauing his beame. 1631 H. SHIRLEY *Mart. Soldier* V. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 250 The mightiest kings on Earth..Carry Colossi heads. 1675 T. TURNOR *Case of Bankers & Creditors* 42 All these grand and Colossus objections. 1705 ELSTOB in T. Hearne *Collect.* 30 Nov. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 107 Grac't on it's Top with a Colossus Head. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 2 The Colossus-bully of literature [Dr. Johnson].

Colostration (kʌlɒstrē·ʃən). *Med.* [a. F. *colostration*, ad. L. *colostrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. **colostrāre* (only instanced in pa. pple. *colostrātus*), f. *colostrum.*] An indisposition of new-born children attributed to the effects of the colostrum.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 18 It breedeth in their mouthes the Colostracion or Beestings. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Colostration*, the disturbing effects of colostrum on new-born children. Also, the sudden cessation of the secretion of the first milk and evil effects thence resulting.

‖ **Colostrum** (kʌlɒ·strŭm). *Med.* Also 6–7 **-a.** [L. *colostrum* (also *colostra* fem. sing., and neuter pl.)] The first milk secreted by a mammal after parturition; the 'beestings' or 'green milk'.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 139 b, You must be sure to milke out the first milke called Colostra .. for this, except some quantity be drawen out, doth hurt the Lambe. 1598 FLORIO, *Colostra*, the first milke that commeth in the teates after a birth in woman or beast. 1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 360/2 Colostrum .. differs somewhat from ordinary milk. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* II. v. (1879) 398 The colostrum, or secretion of the mammary gland at the beginning of lactation.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *colostrum-corpuscle, -globule*, etc.

1874 A. FLINT *Phys. Man* III. 104 A moderate quantity of colostrum, containing .. milk-globules and a number of colostrum-corpuscles. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Colostrum corpuscles*, are leucocytes or small masses of protoplasm, which appear to be the secreting cells of the gland.

Hence **Colo·stric** *a.* [cf. F. *colostrique*], of or pertaining to the colostrum. **Colo·strous** *a.*, having colostrum, full of colostrum.

1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Colostric Fluid* .. popularly termed green milk. *Ibid., Colostrous.* 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Colotomy (kʌlɒ·tŏmi). *Surg.* [f. Gr. *κόλον* COLON¹ + *-τομια* cutting.] The operation of opening the colon, usually to form an artificial anus.

1867 *New Syd. Soc. Biennial Retrospect* 314 A case of colotomy performed in the left loin. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 619 We perform colotomy on a patient with cancerous stricture of the intestine or other mechanical obstruction. 1882 *Field Naturalist* 39 The colon of a sheep in which colotomy had been performed by a kea.

Hence **Colo·tomize** *v.*, to treat by colotomy.

1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 636 In one of the patients colotomized for vesico-intestinal fistula.

Colour, color (kʌ·ləɹ), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 **colur,** 4 **colure, coulur,** 4–7 **coloure,** 3– **colour,** 5– **color.** Also 4–7 **collor,** 5–6 **colowr(e, 6 cooler, -ore, coulor(e, coullour, -or, cullor, -our,** 6–7 **coulour, -er, collour, culler.** [Early ME. *colur*, later *colour, color*, a. OF. *color, culur, colur*, later *colour, coulour* (retained in AFr.), *couleur* (= Pr., Sp. *color*, It. *colore*):—L. *colōr-em.* Latin long *ō* passed in OF. into a very close sound intermediate between *ō* and *ū*, both of which letters, and subsequently the digraph *ou*, were used to express it; in an accented syllable the sound at length changed to *ö* written *eu*, whence mod.F. *couleur.* The OE. word was *hīw*, HUE. *Colour*, corresponding to the late AFr., has been the normal spelling in Eng. from 14th c.; but *color* has been used occasionally, chiefly under L. influence, from 15th c., and is now the prevalent spelling in U.S.]

I. As a property or quality.

1. The quality or attribute in virtue of which objects present different appearances to the eye;

when considered with regard only to the kind of light reflected from their surfaces.

The particular colour of a body depends upon the molecular constitution of its surface, as determining the character and number of the light-vibrations which it reflects. Subjectively, colour may be viewed as the particular sensation produced by the stimulation of the optic nerve by particular light-vibrations. This sensation can also be induced by other means, such as pressure of the eye-ball, or an electric current.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. viii. (1495) 869 Colour accordyth to lyghte as the doughter to the moder. *c* 1532 Dewes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 920 Colour is lyght incorporate in a body visyble pure & clene. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 71 This part of light that is vpon thicke bodies, is called colour. 1764 Reid *Inquiry* vi. v. 179 Philosophers affirm that colour is not in bodies but in the mind; and the vulgar affirm that colour is not in the mind, but is a quality of bodies. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xiv. § 42 Colour is the most sacred element of all visible things. 1869 Tyndall *Notes on Light* 40 Colour is due to the extinction of certain constituents of the white light within the body, the remaining constituents which return to the eye imparting to the body its colour. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 274 Would you say that whiteness is colour or a colour?

2. A particular hue or tint, being one of the constituents into which white or 'colourless' light can be decomposed, the series of which constitutes the *spectrum*; also any mixture of these. In speaking of the colours of objects, *black* and *white*, in which the rays of light are respectively wholly absorbed and wholly reflected, are included.

Often used spec. of a hue or tint distinct from the prevailing tone, which may be black, white, or some positive colour. Thus in *Bot.* it is specifically used of any hue save green, 'white being regarded as a colour, and green not' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Accidental colours, Complementary c.: see these words.

Colour of brightness: a yellowish colour resulting from increased illumination.

Constants of colour: numbers for the comparative measurement of the purity, brightness and hue of colours.

Ecclesiastical or *Liturgical colours*: the colours used in church-decoration or in ecclesiastical vestments.

Fundamental, Primary, or *Simple colours*: formerly, the seven colours of the spectrum, viz. red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet; now, the three colours red, green, and violet (or, with painters, red, yellow, and blue), out of different combinations of which all the others are produced.

Secondary colours: colours resulting from the mixture of two primary colours.

c 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 216 And axede him of ȝwuch colur were heuene op-riȝt þere. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9913 (Cott.) Thre colurs o sun-dri heu [*Gött.* colouris, *Fairf.* colours]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 86 A Culoure, *color*. Of diuerse color, *discolor*. 1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Staffordsh.* in *Ann. Litchfield* IV. 60 One cope of dyvers colowres of sylke. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 167 Hee changeth.. like the Chamælion, to al colours of the Rainebow. 1599 Thynne *Animadv.* (1875) 48 Darkyshe Coolor. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 6 Depainted .. in the alehouse coulours. 1650 T. B. *Worcester's Apoph.* 80 Various both in shape and coulours. 1671 Newton in *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3081 Colours are .. Original and connate properties, which in divers Rays are divers. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 511 The seven primitive colours. *Ibid.* II. 64 Two extreme colours, white and black. 1863 E. Atkinson tr. *Ganot's Physics* § 555 From a mixture of red, green, and violet all possible colours may be constructed, and hence these three spectral colours are called the *fundamental colours*. 1884 *Graphic* 8 Nov. 490/1 Grapes beginning to turn colour.

b. Heraldic tincture.

c 1450 Holland *Howlat* 420 Off metallis and colouris in tentfull atyr. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* A j a, It is shewyd by the forsayd colowris wych ben Worthy and wych ben Royall. 1659 *Vulgar Errours Censured* v. § 10. 96 Colour upon Colour is ill Heraldry. 1766–87 Porny *Heraldry* 19 The Colours generally made use of in Heraldry are nine. 1882 Cussans *Hand-bk. Heraldry* 50 The tinctures employed in Heraldry are of three kinds: Metals, Colours, and Furs.

c. *spec.* The hue of the darker (as distinguished from the 'white') varieties of mankind; often in phrase, *A person* (*man*, etc.) *of colour*: in America, esp. a person of negro blood.

[*c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) vii. 24 Þe folk þat wones in þat cuntree er called Numidianes..þai er blakk of colour.] 1796 B. Edwards *St. Domingo* i. (1801) 25 Three great classes: 1st pure whites, 2nd people of colour..3rd negroes and mulattoes..The class which..is called people of colour originates from an intermixture of the whites and the blacks. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne* ii. 43 Discussion of the causes of colour in negroes. 1803 *Naval Chron.* IX. 111 The Bermudian pilots are men of colour. 1883 Stevenson *Treasure Isl.* II. vii. (1886) 57 She is a woman of colour. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Jan. 2/1 Loudly did he bewail the difficulty of making 'the colour' stick to work.

d. *fig.*, esp. in phrases, in which the literal sense is always present to the mind, as *To cast* or *put false, lively,* etc., *colours upon*; *to paint in bright, dark,* etc., *colours*; *to see* (a thing) *in its true colours*, etc.: cf. the senses under II.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xv, He wyll .. sette a false colour of lernyng on propre wittes, whiche wyll be wasshed away with one shoure of raine. 1576 Fleming *Panoplie Ep.* 377 To paint out that puisaunt Prince, in such lively colours as hee deserveth. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 540 He puts a false colour upon one part of his Argument. 1711 *Vind. Sacheverell* 21 Charg'd with casting very odious and black Colours upon the Dissenters. 1737 Whiston *Josephus' Antig.* xvi. vii. § 1 Desirous to put handsome colours on the death of Mariamne. 1797 Godwin *Enquirer* I. ii. 8 Exhibit things in their true colours. 1849 Grote *Greece* II. xlviii. (1862) IV. 275 The bright colours and tone of cheerful confidence, which pervade the discourse.

3. Of the face or skin: **a.** *gen.* Complexion, hue. *To change colour,* (†*colours*): (*a*) to turn pale; (*b*) *rarely*, to turn red, to blush.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 24 In þe World hire pere nas, So whit, ne of such colour. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 7315 Colour him chaungith sumdel for drede. ? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) 91 Yf shee be freshe of collor. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 41 The coloure of my corse is full clere. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2816 The blode alle coueryd hys coloure. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccl. 795 The duke a lytell chaunged colour. 1599 Greene *George a Greene* Wks. (1861) 255 His colour looketh discontent. 1634 Brereton *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 5 So apprehensive of the danger, that he changed colours.

b. *spec.* The ruddy hue of the cheeks, freshness of hue, as in *To lose, regain*, etc., *colour*. Said also of the 'red face' produced by blushing.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 16 He was whit so þe flur, Rose red was his colur. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 881 He cast al his colour and bi-com pale. 1483 Caxton *Cato* F iiij, They .. lesen theyr colour and becomen sone olde. 1595 Shaks. *John* IV. ii. 76 The colour of the king doth come, and go Betweene his purpose and his conscience. 1697 Vanbrugh *Relapse* III. iii, I need not ask you how you do, you have got so good a colour. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4427/16 A little pock-fretten, sometimes a colour in his Face. 1848 Tennyson *Gard. Dan.* 192 A word could bring the colour to my cheek. 1856 Dickens *Rogue's Life* v, I saw her colour beginning to come back—the old bright glow returning to the..dusky cheeks.

4. *spec.* in *Art.* The general effect produced by all the colours of a picture; colouring. *Dead colour*: the first laying-in of a painting.

1661 Pepys *Diary* 13 Dec., There she sat the first time to be drawn .. The dead colour of my wife is good above what I expected. 1784 J. Barry *Lect. Art* vi. (1848) 224 A slight general dead colour of the whole. 1812 *Examiner* 25 May 328/2 His chiaro-scuro and colour are..spread with so much amenity, that..harmony is the result. 1846 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* I. II. i. vii. § 21 A noble or brilliant work of colour. 1851 — *Stones Ven.* I. App. xvii. 392 No colour is so noble as the colour of a good painting.

fig. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* II. 112 Lights and shades, whose well-accorded strife Gives all the strength and colour of our life. 1878 Morley *Carlyle* Crit. Misc. Ser. I. 189 To take all breadth, and colour..out of our judgments of men.

b. The representation of colour by contrasts of light and dark in an engraving or monochrome.

1784 J. Barry *Lect. Art* vi. (1848) 219 What is called the colour of a print..The phrase is improper and inaccurate.. What those meant who first adopted the phrase is the chiaroscuro, or light and dark, in contradistinction to mere light and shade. 1869 *Daily News* 22 Dec., By his manner of etching he [Cruikshank] is able to produce the most admirable effects of what engravers call 'colour'.

5. *Phrenol.* Short for 'Faculty or organ of colour'.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 116/1 (List of phrenological organs) Colour, Locality, Calculation, Order. 1890 Mary O. Stanton *Syst. Physiog.* I. 410 Color is a primitive faculty.

II. As a thing material.

6. (in *pl.*) A coloured device, badge, or dress, serving to distinguish or identify an individual or the members of a party. In early use applied to the cognizance or insignia of a knight; now commonly of the coloured symbols of colleges, clubs, jockeys, etc., and of the rosettes and ribbons worn as party-badges. Sometimes less concretely, as in 'the Liberal colours here are blue and buff'.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5462 All hor colouris to ken were of clene yalow. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxx, The kny3te in his colurs was armit ful clene. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* D iij b, Aduance my collours on the top of the steeple. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. 215 Agitated with hope and fear, for the success of the colours which they espoused. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxxi, The servants .. wore the colours of the Prince's household. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* I. xii. (1876) 111 When heads of families fall out..their dependants wear the one or the other party's colour. 1873 *Slang Dict., Colour,* a handkerchief worn by each of the supporters of a professional athlete on the day of a match. *Mod. Election Notice.* Canvassers are requested to wear their colours.

fig. 1685 Baxter *Paraph. N. T.* Matt. iii. 13–4 *note*, Christ as the General, will wear the same Colours with his Soldiers. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 339/2 The majority of his employés are of an opposite colour to himself.

b. In phrases, as *To come out in one's true colours, to show one's colours*, etc. To this sense prob. belong the earlier examples of *To fight*, etc., *under false colours*, which at a later date became associated with the next sense.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11496 He set hom a cas, What fortune might falle vndur fals colour. *a* 1688 Bunyan *Jerusalem Sinner Saved* (1886) 81 Feign not..but go in thy colours to Jesus Christ. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* lxv. 294 [He] who didn't venture .. to come out in his true colours. 1884 Gladstone in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/7 Opponents who may find some difficulty in showing their colours.

7. (gen. in *pl.*) A flag, ensign, or standard of a regiment or a ship. In quots. 1667, 1719 *a colours* occurs: mod. military use has *a colour*.

1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 2 b, Their Ensignes they will not call by that name, but by the name of Colours. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. ii. 173 Sound Trumpets, let our bloody Colours waue. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* II. i. 20 We English-men do call them [ensigns] of late Colours, by reason of the variety of colours they be made of. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 17 A suit of sayles.. pendants and colours. 1667 Earl Orrery *State Lett.* (1743) II. 163 It is a grief to me .. that a viscount should, only to live, carry a colours. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3042/2 To go out with Colours Flying and Drums Beating. *a* 1719 Addison (J.), An author compares a ragged coin to a tattered colours. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5839/1 She went a cruizing under Spanish Colours. 1799 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 31 In less than 10 minutes .. the British colors were planted on the summit of the breach. 1802 Home *Hist. Reb. Scot.* iii, The standard .. was about twice the size of an ordinary pair of colours. 1830 Campbell *Dict. Mil. Sc.* 39 *Colours* .. are the two silken flags carried by the Senior Ensigns in each Regiment of Infantry. The first, called the King's Colour .. the Second, or Regimental Colour. 1832 Southey *Hist. Penins. War* III. 738 Downie, seizing a colour, and waving it. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xxx, The stranger had hoisted the English colours.

fig. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. iv. 85, I must aduance the colours of my loue. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* ix. 307 They fight under Jewish colours.

b. Hence applied to the regiment. Now *obs.* except as retained in the expressions *To join the colours, desert one's colours*, etc., referred to prec.

1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 2/6 *Colours* .. is by them so fondlie & ignorantly given, as if they .. should (in stead of Ensignes) be asked how manie Colours of footmen there were in the Armie. 1633 Stafford *Pac. Hib.* (1821) 197 Or else to repayre to his Colours. *Ibid.* 337 The Enemy ..marched with fiue and twentie Colours towards the Towne. 1646 Vicars *God's Ark* in Carlyle *Cromwell* (1871) I. 155 Being 74 Colours of horse, and 21 colours of Dragoons, in all 95 colours. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 126, I .. was run from my colours. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 297 A soldier .. deserting his colours.

c. An ensign's commission, ensigncy: generally *a pair of colours. arch.*

1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 113, 100*l.* being sufficient to buy colours in any new regiment. 1747 Garrick *Miss in her Teens* I, Purchas'd me a pair of colours at my own request. 1856 J. W. Cole *Brit. Gen. Penins. War* I. i. 7 An ensigncy, or, as it is figuratively called, a pair of colours, in the 51st. 1871 Holme Lee *Miss Barrington* I. vi. 84 Wait till this little Jack of yours gets a pair of colours.

d. In various phrases, originally literal, as †*To fear no colours,* to fear no foe, hence gen. to have no fear; *To come off with flying colours*; *To stick to one's colours*; *To nail one's colours to the mast*; *To hang out false colours,* etc.

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* E iv b, I perceiue thou fearest no colours. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* I. v. 10, I can tell thee where yt saying was borne, of I feare no colours .. In the warrs. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. 175 Come, fear no Colours! The end the Act will hallow! 1692 Locke *Toleration* III. viii, It may .. bring a Man off with flying Colours. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 52 ₱ 3 Our Female Candidate..will no longer hang out false Colours. 1844 Sir R. Peel in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxiii. 15, I never heard him [Ashburton] make a speech in the course of which he did not nail, unnail, renail, and unnail again his colours. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 7/1 The obstinacy with which Prince Alexander is sticking to his colours. 1888 *Ibid.* 10 Nov. 11/1 He hastened .. to nail his colours to the compromise of 1870.

8. A colouring matter, pigment, paint (see quot. 1859). With many defining words (which see), as *adjective-, body-, broken-, fresco-, ground-, moist-, oil-, spirit-, substantive-, water-colour*, etc.

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 445 They increase their fauours with faire water, you maintaine yours with painters colours. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* (1677) § 298 Painters colours ground, and Ashes, do better incorporate with Oyl. 1660 T. Willsford *Scales Commerce* II. iv. 26 Common colours, as red Oaker, Umber, red and white Lead, etc. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5962/3 Mr. Le Blon gives Notice, That..Pictures..Printed in Colours, after his new Invention, under His Majesty's Letters Patents..are..to be sold. 1784 J. Barry *Lect. Art* vi. (1848) 217 Compound, half, or broken colour which soften and still their difference. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 23 'Colours' are generally understood to mean the pigments applied to the picture.

9. *pl.* Coloured dresses or dress-materials.

1716–8 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* I. x. 35 The..maids of honour..she suffers to go in colours.

10. *Mining.* (See quots.)

1859 Cornwallis *New World* I. 118 Carts..going to the creek to have the colour—that is to say, the gold washed out. 1876 J. Weiss *Wit, Hum. & Shaks.* ii. 39 Miners in the West use the word 'color' for the finest gold in the ground. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Color* .. A particle of metallic gold .. Prospectors say, e. g., 'The dirt gave me so many colors to the panful'.

b. Cf. the following colloquial use (sense 2).

1718 Gordon in *Cordial Low Spirits* 33, I have never seen the colour of Mr. Baskett's money. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* II. 25 (Hoppe) He had never yet seen the colour of his money.

III. Figurative senses.

11. Outward appearance, show, aspect, semblance *of* (something): generally (as in 12), that which serves to conceal or cloak the truth, or to give a show of justice to what is in itself unjustifiable. Often in *Colour of Law, Colour of Reason.*

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 313 To bynyme hem her erytage .. myd wuch treson, bote he adde som colour of ryȝte. *c* 1325 *Poem temp. Edw. II* (Camden Soc.) 280 Al his contrefaitnesse is colour of sinne. 1530 *Proper Dialogue* (1863) 28 This hath no coloure of almesse. 1597 Bacon (*title*) A Table of Coulers, or apparances of good and euill. 1642 Melton *Argt. conc. Militia* 22 To defend them, without any colour of Law or justice. 1754 Sherlock *Disc.* (1759) I. x. 296 With what Colour of Reason can the pretended Miracles be brought into this Question? 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. ix. 218 The general heads of breaches of privilege .. are these three: 1st Evasion, 2nd Force, 3rd Colour of Law.

b. A fiction, an allegory.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* IX. i, They beleve in no maner of wyse That under a colour a trouth may aryse.

12. A show of reason; a specious or plausible reason or ground; fair pretence, pretext, cloak.

1429 *Archives Grocer's Comp.* II. 190 þt no man selle no ware uppon no Sonday nor uppon none haly daye .. by no manner of colour þat may be devysed. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 244 You carry your pack but for a coulour, to shadow your other villanies. 1617 FLETCHER *Valentinian* IV. iii. 8 What has Aecius done, to be destroy'd? At least, I would have a colour. You have more..he is a traitor. 1765 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 64 No man should have even a colour to assert that I received a compensation. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. v. 166 An enterprise..which..afforded a colour for detaining the troops.

† b. Sometimes the meaning became simply 'allegeable ground or reason', excuse. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 432 3if a prest myȝte be two men..it were to hym a coulur to take ful hire of two men. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 107 Havyng no Colour of grutchyng. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* (1573) 50 In these two things may you catche most colour to compare the wealthy man's merite with the merite of tribulation. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Malta* I. i. 18 Did I attempt her with a thread-bare name .. She might with colour disallow my suit. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 208 For which he has as little Colour, as the Samaritans themselves.

c. *esp.* in *Law.* An apparent or *prima facie* right, as in *Colour of title.* Sometimes in a bad sense, as in *Colour of office*: see quot. 1641. Also *spec.*, in Pleading, 'a probable but really false plea, the design of which was to draw the decision of the case from the jury to the judges, by making the point to be decided appear to be one of law and not of fact': see quots. 1607 and 1824.

[1366 *Year-Bk.* 40 *Edw. III* (1679) 23 *Kirton.* Le plee n'est pas ascun maner de barre, car il n'ad conus en nous ascun maner de colour.] 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. liv. (1638) 163 The plaintife claiming by a colour of a deed of feoffement. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 175 Robert de Bruce .. although he had some colour of title, yet he discended of the second daughter .. and so his clayme tooke no place. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 86a, He hathe colour of enter as heyre to his father. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 74, I could never find what Coulor or Pretense of title this [man] had. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.* (1637), *Colour*, signifieth in the common law a probable plee but in truth false, and hath this end to draw the triall of the cause from the jury to the judges. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 65, *Colour of Office* .. signifies an act evill done by the countenance of an Office .. whereas the office is but a vaile to the falshood. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 337 The two questions before rehearsed of colours in Assise. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 309 An appearance or colour of title, bad indeed in point of law, but of which the jury are not competent judges. 1824 H. J. STEPHEN *Pleading* (1843) 233 The meaning of the rule that pleadings in confession and avoidance should give colour, is that they should confess the matter adversely alleged, to such an extent at least as to admit some apparent right in the opposite party which requires to be encountered and avoided by the allegation of new matter. 1886 F. W. MAITLAND in *Law Q. Rev.* Oct. 483 Possession coupled with .. good faith and colour of title .. would have certain legal effects.

d. *Phrases. Under colour of*: under pretext or pretence of, under the mask or alleged authority of. † Also with *by, in, upon, with colour. Without colour*: without dissembling or disguise.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxix. 2 Swikil tunge [*lingua dolosa*]..þat vndire colour of goed counsaile bryngis til syn. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 16 Antichrist .. by colour of holines..deceiving Christs church. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 384 II. 4 Brybers that wold a robbed a ship undyr color of my Lord of Warwyk. 1494 FABYAN VII. 473 Without fraude, colour, or disceyte. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xlvi. 63 He sent vnto them a prelate vnder the colour of the pope. *Ibid.* I. ccccix. 712 The king .. may .. assemble great puyssaunce..in the colour of this treatie. 1553 Q. MARY in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. i. 3 By colour of the authority of the same King. *a* 1556 CRANMER *Wks.* I. 21 Answer me directly without colour, whether it be so or not. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Hist. E. Ind.* 866 The Moores contrarie to his commaundement had bought spices vnder a coulour. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, I. iv. Wks. (Rtldg.) 191/2 Then may we with some colour rise in arms. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. ii. 3. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxvii. 30. *a* 1718 PENN *Life* Wks. 1726 I. 27 It is the worst oppression that is done by Colour of justice. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* V. § 10 There have been received, under the colour of religion, a world of fables. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* IX. 108 A present..given under colour of enabling him to appear more respectably.

e. *To give colour*: to give a specious appearance or verisimilitude; to afford ground or pretext; † *to take colour with*: to side ostensibly with (cf. the verb, sense 6).

1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 454 St. Paul .. gives you no colour for making void the law. 1776 P. SCHUYLER in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 249 Your Excellency's instructions to him gave..not the least color for it. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* i. 2 In order to give colour and probability to the fraud. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. II. ii. 171 The slightest hint that seems to give a colour to .. hope. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* IV. 110 The Emperor..was forced to take colour with the church against the reformers.

13. *pl.* Rhetorical modes or figures; ornaments of style or diction, embellishments. (Cf. Scaliger *Poet.* lib. III. c. XXX.) Now only as *fig.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 31 It muste ben a Rethor excellent, That coude his colours longing for that art, If he shuld hire descriven ony part. — *Frankl. Prol.* 51, I lerned neuere Rethorik..Colours ne knowe I none. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xviii. 256 Colouris and figuris of spechis. *c* 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame Sanz Mercy* 844 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 80 Ful destitute of eloquence, of metre, and of coloures. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 77 A Scheme .. for the excellency thereof is called the ornament, light and colours of Rhetoricall speech. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* (1816) 137 The colours of the diction seem not sufficiently discriminated. 1876 TREVELYAN *Life & Lett. Macaulay* I. i. 16 Novelists who have more colours in their vocabulary than Turner had on his palette.

† **14.** In 16–17th c. Sc. writers: Rhythm, metre.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 354 Sum tyme the colour will caus a litle additioun. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 740 Haltand verse quhair cullour dois nat hald. 1585 JAMES I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 57 First, ze sall keip iust cullouris. 1619 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Conv. B. Jonson* Wks. 224 He..said, that verses stood by sense, without either colours or accent.

15. *Music.* 'Clang-tint' (see CLANG *sb.* 3), timbre. Also, more generally, variety of expression in a musical composition (cf. next).

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 166 To admit great absurdities in his musicke, altering both time, tune, cullour, ayre and what soeuer else. 1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* v. 179 Almost every instrument has its peculiar colour of sound. 1876 *Bernstein's Five Senses* 247 Still they give to the fundamental tone a peculiar character: its quality or colour. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 14 Oct. 3 He has a keen sense of orchestral effect, a capital eye for colour. 1890 *Glasgow Her.* 19 May 9/2 New theories as to the causes of the varieties of tone colour or 'timbre' of different musical instruments.

16. (an extension of sense 11). General 'complexion' or tone; character, kind.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 107 You haue lost much good sport. Sport: of what colour? *Ibid.* III. ii. 435 Boyes and women are for the most part, cattle of this colour. 1605 — *Lear* II. ii. 145 This is a Fellow of the selfe same colour [*Qq.* nature], Our Sister speakes of. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 337 The Reason he gives..is much of color with that of our Adversaries. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) II. xlvii. 26 [The books] formed a strong contrast with the colour of his mind. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXXVII, Pendennis .. took his colour very readily from his neighbour. 1870 STANHOPE *Hist. Eng.* I. i, 15 This first triumph of the Tories gave as it were its colour to the entire Session.

b. The shade of meaning associated with words.

1657 CROMWELL *Sp.* 13 Apr. (Carlyle), Nor can it be urged that my words have the least colour that way. 1822 PROCTER (B. Cornwall) *Poems, Love cured by Kindness*, Words of an opposite colour. 1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 119/1 Conversations .. to which he could have given another colour and complexion.

IV. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*

17. General: as *colour-brilliance, -chart, -chord, -contrast, -diagram, -equation, -faculty, -melody, -music, -note, -perception, -stimulus, -suite, -tone, -vision, -word*, etc.; *colour-fading* adj. Also (see 2 c) *colour-domination, -dread*; (in sense 8) *colour-bag, -case, -lake, -maker, -making, -manufactory, -mill, -seller*; *colour-washed* adj.; (in sense 7) *colour-bearer, -chest, -service*, etc.

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Art* Wks. (Bohn) I. 152 They .. console themselves with *colour-bags and blocks of marble. 1862 W. M. ROSSETTI in *Fraser's Mag.* July 74 The multiplicity and *Colour-brilliance of the Scene. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 482 Hold that *colour-case for me. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Colour-chests*, chests appropriated to the reception of flags for making signals. 1884 *St. James' Gaz.* 10 May 6/2 A warm green, which, with the red gold of her hair, makes up a *colour-chord as simple as it is effective. 1889 J. J. THOMAS *Froudacity* 193 Advocacy of *colour-domination. *Ibid.* 199 To re-infuse the ancient *colour-dread into minds which had formerly been forced to entertain it. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* xvii. 298 A delicate *colour-emphasis is by no means easy of attainment. 1600 *Dr. Dodypoll* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 103 Women with their *coullour-fading cheekes. 1889 tr. *Benedikt's Coal-Tar Colours* 26 Generally known as a *colour-lake and not as a colouring matter proper. 1552 HULOET *Dict.* s. v. *Coloure maker, *colorificus*. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xx. 370 The arts of *colour-making and dyeing. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 12 Mar. 2/1 Buildings now used as a *Colour Manufactory .. Also the *Colour Mill and Utensils. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* xviii. 316 The poetry of colour which leads the artist .. to seize on *colour-melodies as they occur in nature. 1879 G. ALLEN *Col. Sense* I. 2 The growth of a distinctive *colour-perception. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4486/4 Francis Moore..*Colour-seller. 1884 SIR F. S. ROBERTS in *19th Cent.* June 1063 The period of *colour-service was raised to seven years for soldiers at home. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 15 (What every one who has pressed his fingers upon his eyes must know) that sensations of colour may be excited .. independently of any *colour-stimulus. 1817 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 83 A *Colour-Suite of Minerals, made under the eye of Werner. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* vii. 60 The small number of the *colour-tones compared with the large number of musical tones is very striking. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Colour vision*, the recognition of colour by the eye. 1887 *Daily News* 29 June 5/8 Apartments .. *colour-washed in several shades of pale grey and chocolate.

18. Special combs.: **Colour-guard**, in a *U. S.* infantry regiment, a guard for the colours consisting of eight corporals and the colour-bearer; **colour-hearing** (see quot.); **colour-line**, (*a.*) on seals or engravings, fine parallel lines indicating colour or tincture. (*b.*) *esp.* in *U. S.*, the line of demarcation between the coloured and the white race; **colour-party**, the party consisting of two junior officers assisted by four serjeants, who carry the colours of a regiment; **colour-piece**, a piece of bric-a-brac, or the like, introduced into a room, etc., for the sake of its colouring; **colour-printing**, printing in different colours, chromatic printing: hence **colour-print, -printer**; **colour-sense**, the sense of colour, the power of discriminating colours; **colour-striker**, a practical colour-maker; a maker of chemical colours (cf. STRIKE); **colour-top**, a top of which the upper surface is painted with the colours of the spectrum, or some of them, in order to show the effects of their combination during its rapid revolution. See also COLOUR-BLIND, -BOX, -DE-ROY, -DOCTOR, -MAN, -SERGEANT.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, **Colour-guard.* 1882 *Times* 12 Jan. 5/6 **Colour-hearing*..a phenomenon of which some few people are conscious..viz. an appearance of certain colours accompanying the perception of notes or noises. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 491 We shall soon cease to hear of a *color-line. 1862 *Catal. Intern. Exhib.* IV. 15/2 Lithographic *oil-colour-print. *Ibid.* Establishment for *oil-colour-printing. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 377/2 Colour-printing has now been brought to great perfection. 1879 G. ALLEN (*title*), The *Colour-Sense. 1880 *Geiger's Developm. Hum. Race* 49 The history of colour-sense is of paramount importance to the total development of sensation. 1856 MAXWELL in *Rep. Brit. Assoc., Trans. of Sections* 13 *Colour-top. 1886 *Athenæum* 21 Aug. 242/2 The mixture of colours apart from the mixture of pigments.. is best illustrated by the use of the well-known colour-top.

† **Colour**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* = CULLY.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 24 And all my wealth they took by stealth, Thus was a poor Colour trick'd.

Colour, color (kʌ·lə), *v.* Forms: see the sb. [ME. *colour(e(n*, etc. a. OF. *couloure-r, colore-r*:— L. *colōrāre*, f. *color* COLOUR.]

1. *trans.* To give colour to; to imbue, charge, or mark with colour or hue; to paint, stain, dye. Const. also with *over*.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 456 Þe rauen..watz colored as þe cole. *c* 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 443 As the fressh rede rose newe Ayene the somer sonne coloured ys. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3052 Corvyn by crafte, colourd with honde. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 47 Color hit with safroune. 1527 R. THORNE in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 254 The coastes..I have coloured with yellow. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* (1664) G iij, The Painters are to colour over their windows thrice. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 13 A skin Not coloured like his own. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* I. 92 Coloured all by his own hand.

b. *absol.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 163 Such things as colour blew. 1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* XCV, Sometimes the powders colour more and sometimes less.

c. *fig.*

1637 R. HUMFREY tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 104 The use..of ancients .. doth colour and beautifie the manners of young men. 1888 ALMA TADEMA in *Pall Mall G.* 9 Apr. 3/1 As the sun colours flowers, so art colours life.

† **2.** To embellish, set off in rhetorical colours.

c 1300 *K. Alis* 2201 This batail destuted is, In the French ..Therefore Y haue, hit to colour, Borowed of the Latyn autour.

3. To represent in fair colours (what is of the opposite character); to give a specious aspect to; to gloss, cloak, disguise, excuse; to render specious or plausible. Const. *out, over*.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 455 Eche man sotileth a sleight synne forto hyde, And coloureth it for a kunnynge and a clene lyuynge. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7852 Þai colowrne hom coyntly with a cause febill. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 29 Whych thyng, though it be colowryd *per Jus Regale*, yet it is Tyrannye. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 99 b, They shall colour out their wickednesse with pretense of godlynesse. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 36 They coloured theyr cursed filthye vncleannesse wyth the name of Nicolas the Deacon. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Iustine* G g 4 b, The which Salonina [a harlot] he colord vnder marriage. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) I. v. 367 Howsoever this may color, it cannot justify Cato's conduct. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VII. lix. 206 Armed bands who had coloured their brigandage under the name of patriotism.

b. To exhibit in a false light; to put an unfair or untrue construction upon; to misrepresent.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 139 They speken pleine after the lawe But he the wordes of his sawe Coloureth in an other wey. 1529 MORE *Heresyes* IV. Wks. 267/2 This is your verye doctrine, how so euer ye colour it. *a* 1592 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* Wks. (1861) 121 It was your device that, to colour the statute. 1786 J. JAY in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1835) IV. 135 The facts are inaccurately stated, and improperly colored. 1860 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 112 The evidence has been suppressed and coloured.

† **4.** To lend one's name to; represent or deal with as one's own. *To colour strangers' goods*: to enter a foreign merchant's goods at the custom-house under a freeman's name, for the purpose of evading additional duties. *Obs.*

a 1502 in *Arnolde's Chron.* (1811) 88 The Cowpers of this cite haue vsed and dayly vse to colour straungers goodis. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 114 If a Factor or Merchant, doe colour the goods of Merchant Strangers in paying but English Customes..he runneth into a *Præmunire*. 1625 BACON *Ess. Usury* (Arb.) 546 Then they will be hardly able to Colour other Mens Moneyes in the Country. *a* 1655 BP. G. GOODMAN *Crt. Jas. I*, I. 351 Their [ambassadors'] servants did colour and transport other mens goods. 1726 in *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s.v.

5. To imbue with its own tone or character.

[1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 340 Wher cunning must worke,

the whole body must be coloured.] 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* VIII. iii, Those emotions..coloured his whole soul. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. vii. 320 His predominating good sense colours the whole. 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* xii. 123 In all these cases it is the motive that colours the act.

†**6.** *intr. To colour with*: to harmonize *with*.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Rollo* IV. i, Your counsels colour not with reason of state. 1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* 32 Nor doth the Act of the Army..colour, or shadow (in the least) with the act of the King.

7. To take on colour, to change colour, to become coloured; *spec.* said of grapes or other fruit, in acquiring the colour of ripeness.

1667 H. STUBBE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 497 The Sea coloureth from green to darkish, and so to blue. 1882 *Garden* 3 June 389/1 A marvel to me that..Grapes colour so well as they do. *Ibid.*, A prime necessity as regards colouring grapes. *Mod.* This meerschaum won't colour.

8. *spec.* To turn red in the face, to blush. Also *Colour up*.

1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1755 JOHNSON, *To colour*, to blush. A low word, only used in conversation. 1787 *Mirror* 80 The poor woman coloured. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Gd. Fr. Governess* (1832) 182, I used to colour every minute, as Miss Matilda does. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* XXXIV, Her ladyship coloured up with rage. 1876 HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* xii. 162 He colored as if he had been detected in a crime.

b. *trans. nonce-use.*

1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xiv, [She] only coloured a reply. [Cf. *to smile, nod, blush a reply.*]

Colourability, color- (kʌ·lərăbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being colourable; the possession of colouring qualities.

1874 CROOKES *Dyeing & Cal.-Print.* 375 The colourability of the lichens is not a property of these plants as a whole.

Colourable, colorable (kʌ·lərăb'l), *a.* Forms see COLOUR *sb.* [a. OF. *colorable* corresp. to L. type **colōrābil-is*, f. *colorāre* to COLOUR: see -ABLE. For the force of the suffix, cf. *agreeable, comfortable, favourable*, etc.]

†**1.** Possessed of or abounding in colour. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 79 The colourable spots are wrought in fashion of a fishers net. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* 49 A Fortnights time shall make it [the moon] as good, as colourable, and as round again, as any Cheese.

†**b.** *Rhet.* Ornamental. Cf. COLOUR *sb.* 13.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Gracilitas, Exigere gracilitatem stylo.* Quint. To write a low style without colourable amplifications.

2. *fig.* Having an appearance of truth or right; specious, plausible, fair-seeming.

1382 WYCLIF *Prol.* 58 Thou3 this replicacioun seme colourable, it hath no good ground. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. x. 536 Ech colorable argument. 1573 G. HARVEY *Lett.-bk.* (Camden) 28 For al his cullerable prætens to the contrari. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 466 b, Seduced by glavering conceipt of colorable error. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 509 By faire and colourable treaties.

b. Capable of being presented as true or right; having at least a *prima facie* aspect of justice or validity.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 396 One sentence.. cann not be found, to make those their Pardons Justifiable or coulorable. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, Wks. (1860) 455 They did also vex men with informations of intrusion, upon scarce colourable titles. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 242 Conversant in no Divinity, but that which is colourable to uphold Bishopricks. 1659 BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 243 Arguments, to which he could give no colourable answer. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 248 If the mother was never married to the father, such bastard could have no colourable title at all. 1785 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 385 The enclosed paper, No. 9, is the only colorable evidence of this. 1830 DE QUINCEY *Bentley* Wks. (1863) VI. 72 Colourable grounds of complaint. 1878 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xxi. 302 No even colourable escape from this criticism seems possible.

c. Covert, pretended, feigned, counterfeit, collusory, done for appearance' sake.

1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 7 He fonde colourabill wais to serve his entent. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. iii. 235 Shall hurt hym undre coulourable deceypte. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 2 Preamb., To be removed..by colorable and untrew suggestions. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 452, I will use no colourable or covert words. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 4 a, They tooke him for a counterfeit or colourable practiser. 1690 J. HARRINGTON *Def. Rights Univ. Oxford, Case Univ.* 49 The said University.. have fraudulently..granted colourable priviledges to divers members of the city. 1798 DALLAS *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 381 The conveyance was colorable and collusive. 1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. ix. 31 On pretences entirely colourable and false. 1886 *Times* 24 Feb. 4/1 A case of bribery by colourable employment.

d. Of ships' papers, etc.: Drawn up in a deceptive or designedly ambiguous form.

1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 93 [The captain] must not carry..fictitious and colourable Ship Papers. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 488 Every Ship must be provided with complete and genuine Papers..if the Papers be false or colourable..the Law of Nations allows, etc.

†**Co·lourableness, co·lor-.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Colourable state or quality; speciousness, plausibility, false pretence.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* ix. 3 The faythfull prayse God sincerely and without colourablenesse. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 534 None of them could (notwithstanding the colourablenesse thereof prevaile. 1645 T. COLEMAN *Hopes Deferred* 23 Activenesse without Vnity is but to rise up and fall, a colourablenesse for treachery and murder.

Colourably, colorably (kʌ·lərăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a colourable manner.

1. With a fair appearance, speciously, plausibly.

a 1400 *Serm. agst. Miracle Plays* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 55 Addyng many lesynges therto so colowrably that the puple 3ife as myche credense to hem as to the trwthe. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxii. 105 Colourably with fayre speakyng should entise him. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Ess. Solitude*, If it were as truly as it is colourably and wittily said. *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 697 It might have reflected more colourably a kind of neglect upon them.

2. Under a feigned or counterfeit appearance; feignedly; in appearance but not in reality.

1523 *Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII*, c. 4 § 1 They occupie here.. not only for themselfe but also colourably for other straungers. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 50 b, Colourably or dyssemblyngly reconcyled. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 466 Fayningly, and counterfetly or colorably. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. ii. 29 The jewels were sent, colourably..to Germany. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. B. Div. 436 He..colourably withdrew from the partnership.

3. With a show of reason or legality; with a *prima facie* ground or pretext; on the face of it.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 463 To the end he might colourably depose him. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 277 There is no other place that can so much as colourably be drawn to countenance [it]. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 198 [It] could not be even colourably disposed of at the pretended will of the said nabob. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 308 No one could doubt that the issue was at least colourably different.

Co·lour-blind, *a.* Unable to see certain colours; unable to discriminate between individual colours, or shades of colour.

(The strict meaning ought to be 'blind to colour' as a whole; but as this rarely exists (except in the case of the totally blind), the term is applied with much laxity to any constitutional inability to discriminate between colours, the common type being inability to distinguish the red and the green rays of the spectrum from each other.)

1854 MACKENZIE *Dis. Eye* (ed. 4) 948 It seems probable that yellow glasses will prove of use to colour-blind persons. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. § 8 Such colour-blind persons..are unable to distinguish between the leaves of the cherry-tree and its fruit. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 39 Here's my neighbour colour-blind, Eyes like mine to all appearance.

b. *fig.* Taking no note of differences in racial colour, in sex, etc.

1865 *Commonwealth* (Boston, U.S.) 18 Feb., A government color-blind; no distinction of race in the camp or the senate. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 4/1 The National Association of Journalists..agreed that their body should be colour-blind as to sex. 1890 *Ibid.* 15 May 3/1 Neither in the Dutch republics nor in the English colonies is the law absolutely colour-blind as between Black and White.

Co·lour-blindness. The condition of being colour-blind; a visual defect, consisting in inability (greater or less) to discriminate between different colours, or shades of colour.

This optical defect was first described by Dalton in 1794 (*Mem. Lit. & Phil. Soc. Manchester* V. 28), and was for a considerable time known scientifically as *Daltonism*. The accuracy of the words *colour-blind* and *colour-blindness* has often been impugned; in scientific use *achromatopsy* occurs; J. Dixon *Diseases of the Eye* (1859) 279 suggested the term *acritochromacy* (ἀκριτο-χρωμασία), with its adjective *acritochromatic*.

1854 MACKENZIE *Dis. Eye* (ed. 4) 946 Colour-blindness has been detected much oftener in males than in females. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. 3 (1864) 236 Colour-blindness has been known to exist with reference to green, but as yet, not to violet. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* (1879) III. ii. 491 The most common form of colour-blindness is that of persons unable to distinguish green and red from each other.

b. *fig.*

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Dec. 4/2 The Liberal Papers, instead of imitating the political colour-blindness of the Unionists.. frankly admit that black is black.

Co·lour-box.

1. A box of colours, a portable box for holding artists' colours, brushes, etc., a paint-box.

Mod. The Society of Arts' shilling colour-box.

2. *Calico printing.* The box which supplies colour to the printing rollers.

1858-75 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 604 Sometimes for the highest rollers, and especially in machines of more than four colours, the cumbrous colour box is dispensed with, and a doctor inserted in a curved frame is applied to the roller instead. *Ibid.* I. 607 The machine printer..attends to supplying the colour boxes with colour.

3. An instrument devised by Clerk Maxwell for compounding the colours of the spectrum in any required proportion.

1870 C. MAXWELL *Let.* 6 July in *Life* (1882) 346, I made a great colour-box in 1862, and worked it in London in 1862. 1882 *Ibid.* 475 His colour-box demands a special notice.

†**Colour-de-roy.** *Obs.* [a. 16th c. F. *couleur de roy* 'king's colour'.] See quot. 1611.

1539 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Sc.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 298* xxiiij elnes of colourderoy to be bame coitis. 1543 *Aberd. Reg.* V. 18 (Jam.) Ane gown of colour-de-roy. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. iii, His nose is just colour de roy. 1611 COTGR., *Couleur de Roy*, was in old time Purple; but now is the bright Tawnie, which wee also tearme, Colour de Roy.

Colour-doctor (*Calico-printing*): see DOCTOR.

Colour(e, obs. form of CHOLER.

Coloured, colored (kʌ·ləɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. COLOUR *v.* or *sb.* + -ED.]

1. Having a colour or colours; 'diversified with variety of hues' (J.).

Strictly, exclusive of black and white; also, exclusive of what is the normal or prevailing hue; thus in *Bot.* the coloured parts of plants are those which are other than *green*. Often with the name of a particular colour prefixed, as in *blue-coloured*, etc. *Coloured vision*: see VISION.

c 1325 [see COLOUR *v.* 1]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3757 Crispe herit was the kyng, colouret as gold. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 68 A coloured horse that hath moch white on hym. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* III. xix. 258 The coloured and the cleare glasses. 1611 BIBLE *Rev.* xvii. 3 A scarlet coloured beast. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. v. 313 A gentleman.. chancing to come in a colour'd suit. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 168 *Coloratum*, coloured, expresses any colour in a leaf besides green. 1858 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 362 A large coloured map on excessively thick paper. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. ix. 150 A coloured flannel shirt. *Mod.* White or coloured shirts.

†**b.** *fig.* in *Music.* Figurate: see quot. *Obs.*

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 78 The Counter-point is two-fold, Simple and Coloured..The Coloured Counter-point is the constitution of a Song of diuers parts by diuers figures, and differing Concords.

c. *fig.* of literary style, etc.

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 381 The most..vividly coloured picture of the English Court. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 28 That fresh, full, highly-coloured style.

2. Of the complexion; *esp.* with defining words, as *fresh-coloured, ill-coloured, well-coloured*, etc.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxii. 147 Rist faire folk and wele coloured. *c* 1540 BOORDE *The boke for to Lerne* D j a, It doth..make a man loke euyll colored. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xv. (1651) 12 They [Students] are most part lean, dry, ill-coloured. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 45 The child has appeared fresh coloured and easy.

b. *spec.* Having a skin other than 'white'; *esp.* wholly or partly of the negro or 'coloured' race.

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* XXV. (1614) 49/1 Their.. coloured countenances, and curled haire. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* I. III. iii. 121 The..Negro women, or the coloured women as they are called here. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xxi, 'Au cachot!' cried all the coloured girls. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xviii. 182 Among the coloured circles of New Orleans. 1880 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXXI. 5 Frederic Douglass, the celebrated coloured orator.

c. Of or belonging to the negro race.

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* v. 14 Our own coloured melodies. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 387 If state governments are opposed to coloured suffrage.

†**3.** Made to look well: **a.** Fair-seeming, specious, plausible.

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 79 No colourede excusacioun. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 193 He spared no coloured pretence to allure the vulgar sort.

b. Glossed over, so as to appear right or good.

1555 in Froude *Hist. Eng.* VI. 378 The kings coloured and too shamefully suffered adultery. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) 1 *Thess.* ii. 5 Nether dyd we any thing in coulored couetousnes.

c. Feigned, pretended, simulated.

1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 449 A false fained and coloured frende. 1574 tr. *Marlorats' Apocalips*, 31 Contenting himselfe with coloured holinesse. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. vii. (Arb.) 166 To allow such manner of forraine and coulored talke to make the iudges affectioned. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. iv. (1660) 117 A Hypocrites coloured zeal.

Colourer, colorer (kʌ·ləɹəɹ). [f. COLOUR *v.* + -ER¹.] One who or that which colours; one who paints in colours, or colours maps, prints, etc.

1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine Dr.* in Collier *Bibl. Catal.* II. 106 Tobacco..now made..the drunken colourer of Drabby salacy. 1686 AGLIONBY *Painting Illust.* ii. 84 He understood little of Composition..but was an admirable Colourer. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 30 Jan. 1/1 Wholesale and retail Paper Hanging Manufacturers, and licenced Colourers. 1885 *Bookseller* 5 Mar., W. S. Print-Colourer in General. Maps and other subjects, Coloured in the Best Style.

†**2.** A dissembler; a perverter of words, etc.

1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. 39 Colourers, changers Perverters of the Face of things.

Colourful, colorful (kʌ·ləɹful), *a. rare.* [see -FUL.] Full of colour.

1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* Feb. 179 Down the straight, colourful streets one looks.

Colouring, coloring (kʌ·ləɹiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COLOUR *v.* + -ING¹.] **1.** The action of the vb. COLOUR in various senses. **a.** *lit.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xxiv. (1495) 561 In peyntynge and colourynge of walles. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng.* Wks. (1841) 419 With good drawing, but with bad and defective colouring. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iii. 183 The colouring of a head in a process of water colours.

b. *techn.* The production of a fine polish on a silver surface; done, in silver manufacture, by rubbing with rouge: see also quot. 1875.

1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 126 It is usual to dissolve the copper from the surface of the blank pieces of metal, so as to produce a film of pure white silver upon the surface. This operation called colouring, gives a fine bright appearance to the [base silver] coins when new.

c. *fig.* The giving of a fair or specious appearance, especially, to what is bad.

1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 88 Let them leaue their colourynge and cal them by their Christian name Brybes. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* iv. (1880) 57 Fraude and craftie coulourings. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 262 Equivocation is a cunning colouring of a lye. 1798 J. HUCKS *Poems* 12 Truth..With specious colourings mask'd unholiest views. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. ii. 141 To give the better colouring to their undertaking.

2. The effect of the application of colour, the way or style in which anything is coloured; also *concr.* a coloured work, a painting.

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 61 To give the Flowers that lively and beautiful Colouring, which is..their chief Merit. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Nov. 546/2 A coach of state bedaubed with gilt and colourings. 1806 WORDSW. *Ode Intim. Immort.* 198 The Clouds .. Do take a sober colouring from an eye That hath kept watch o'er man's mortality. 1879 G. ALLEN *Col. Sense* i. 3 The existence of bright colouring in the world at large.

b. in *Painting.*

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 5 Colouring..comprehends two things, the local colour, and the claro obscuro. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 339 The old Téméraire is the most glorious consummation of colouring ever painted by English fingers. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 848/1 The colouring of this picture is most objectionable.

c. *fig.* in *Music.*

1881 *Athenæum* 26 Mar. 437/1 A certain want of variety in the colouring of his music.

d. Of rhetorical picturesqueness.

1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* (1763) 190 The..highest Colourings of his [Virgil's] Pencil are prostituted to the Vanity of the ruling Tyrant. 1799 *Walpoliana* iii. (1819) 4 From the elegance of its language, and the warm colouring of the descriptions. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton*, Ess. (1885) 11/1 The art of poetic colouring.

e. Pervading character, tone, or aspect.

1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 330 The offences differ in colouring and in degree. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. xxiv. 362 It takes a general colouring from Christianity. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iii. 121 They give a different colouring to the transaction.

3. Colouring matter or substance.

c 1460 RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 123 in *Babees Bk.*, Turnesole þat is good colourynge. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 153/1 Liquid Butter Colouring. Liquid Annatto Cheese Colouring.

Colouring, coloring (kʌ·lərin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That colours: in senses of the verb.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 334 The action of heat or fire, & colouring bodies objected. 1791 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 33/2 Conceptions..agreeably set off by a warm and colouring diction. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 199 Very little impregnated with colouring particles.

b. *Colouring matter.* [It is doubtful whether *colouring* is here originally the *ppl. a.* or the *vbl. sb.* used attributively.] Any substance colouring a natural body, or employed in the arts to colour objects.

'By chemists, however, the term is only applied to organic bodies, and not to mineral substances..Colouring matter may be defined to be substances produced in animal or vegetable organisms, or easily formed there by processes occurring in nature, and which are themselves coloured, or give coloured compounds with bases, or with animal or vegetable fibre' (Ure *Dict. Arts*).

1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 69 A saline..water, will .. produce material changes on the colouring matter. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 146 The colouring matters of flowers. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* XXVI. 220 The colouring matter of the amethyst. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies*, Contents 11 Of Blue colouring matters: Indigo, Litmus or turnsole, Blue flowers.

† **Co·lourish,** *a.* or *sb. Obs.* (See quot.)

1598 FLORIO, *Muffola*, a kind of colour that goldsmithes call colourish [1611 that Goldsmiths vse to colourize mettals].

† **Co·lourish,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [perh. after It. *colorisc-ere* (Florio 1611) = L. *colorīre, colorāre* to colour, paint: cf. early OF. *colorir, coloriss-ant* = *colorer*: see COLOUR *v.* and -ISH. Cf. also *burnish.*] To colour up, brighten up with colour. Hence **Colourishing** *vbl. sb.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* Pref. A iij a, New impressions [were] but the colourishing of old stamps which stood pale in the soul before.

Colourist, colorist (kʌ·lərist). [f. COLOUR *sb.* + -IST: perh. a. OF. *coloriste* in same sense.] A painter skilful in colouring; an adept in the art of colouring; a master of colour.

1686 AGLIONBY *Painting Illust.* iii. 124 Excellent Designers, Admirable Colourists. 1695 DRYDEN *Du Fresnoy's Art Paint.* N. 200 (R.) Titian .. and the rest of the good colourists. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. I. vii. § 17 Gainsborough .. The greatest colourist since Rubens, and the last, I think, of legitimate colourists. 1860 *Ibid.* V. IX. 323 *note.* There have been only seven supreme colourists among the true painters.

attrib. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 220 The English school .. is essentially a colourist school.

b. *fig.* Also said of descriptive writers.

1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* II. 34 Spenser .. was as warm a colourist. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* I. 442 Sackville .. is almost as great an inventor as he is a colourist.

Colouristic, coloristic (kʌlərɪ·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a colourist or to artistic colouring.

1883 SIR F. LEIGHTON *Presid. Address R. Acad.*, Grave doubts.. in regard to the colouristic aptitudes of the people [Egyptians]. 1884 *Cent. Mag.* XXIX. 210 Its coloristic charm may tempt him to be content with mere decorative effectiveness instead of true pictorial beauty.

Colourless, colorless (kʌ·lələs), *a.* [f. COLOUR *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. *gen.* Without colour.

[*c* 1380: see b.] 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* XXXVII. 314 Little Bodies, which .. are Diaphanous and Colourless. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 129 *note*, Thames water at Richmond is always, in dry weather, perfectly colorless and pellucid. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 77 You obtain a colourless and transparent gaseous body.

b. *spec.* of the complexion: Without any tinge of red; pallid, blanched.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1164 Þan was Olyuer al colourless for þe blod þat he had schad. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte D'Arthur* 213 His face was white And colourless. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 315 The cheeks colourless.

c. Without bright or conspicuous colour; dull.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IX. 293 Dark on the upland bank The hedge-row trees distinct and colourless Rose on the grey horizon. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. iv. 32 A shadowy colorless landscape.

2. *fig.* Without distinctive character, vividness, or picturesqueness.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 8 June 585 Particular instances are .. substituted for general and colourless terms. 1873 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* 155 An ancient colourless and unpoetical religion. 1875 H. KINGSLEY *No. Seventeen* 289 She was a trifle colourless, perhaps, but..always resolute enough.

b. Without any leaning or bias favourable or unfavourable; neutral.

1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 102 The tale is told in a perfectly colourless way. 1880 BRIGHT *Eng. Hist.* 1394 The king..fixed upon..a colourless man, as best fitted to carry on the system. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 133/2 The words were colorless in themselves.

Hence **Co·lourlessly** *adv.*, in a colourless manner, without brightness or distinctive character.

1883 *Standard* 28 Mar. 3/4 [He] sang well, though rather colourlessly.

Co·lourlessness, color-. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Colourless quality or state.

1684-5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* 94 Salts that resemble it in transparency, colourlesness, and Figure. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 551 We are too fond of paleness, colourlessness, in our interiors. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 438 The accessory circumstances .. are all presented with photographic clearness, colourlessness, and boldness of relief.

† **Co·lourlike,** *a. Obs.* [see -LIKE.] Characterized by colour, well-coloured.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 894 The farest foule of the firth.. So clene and so colourlyke [*Bannat. MS.* colourike] That no bird was him lyke.

† **Co·lourly,** *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. COLOUR + -LY².] Colourably.

1552 BALE *Apol.* 117 (R.) *Mentirt spiritui sancto* To deceyue God by a falsehede, colourly and slyely to dyssemble.

Co·lour-man.

1. One who deals in colours, a colour-seller.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lvii, A Colour-man in the Strand. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 233 Justice Quarril, an oil and colour-man in Whitechapel. 1886 DICKENS *Rogue's Life* ii, I gave my orders to the colourman and settled .. with .. the artist that day.

b. A COLOURER.

1882 *Athenæum* 8 July 51/2 A Map of the Mediterranean .. mainly remarkable for the fact that the colour-man has quite forgotten the alteration of the northern frontiers of Greece.

c. *Camp colour-man*: see CAMP *sb.*² VII. b.

1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 34 A camp colour-man per company.

Colour-serjeant, -sergeant. An army serjeant whose special duty it is to attend the regimental colours in the field.

The rank was created by George the Fourth, when prince regent, as a recognition of the conduct of non-commissioned officers in the Peninsular war.

1813 *General Order* July 27, From the 25 June 1813 one Serjeant of the establishment in each Company of every Regiment of Infantry shall be designated 'Colour Serjeant' .. The duty of attending the Colours in the field shall at all times be performed by the Colour Serjeant. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 266 Four or six serjeants are charged with the important duty of guarding the colours of the regiment: they constantly attend the officers who carry them, and are called colour-sergeants.

Colour, colory (kʌ·ləri), *a.* [f. COLOUR, + -Y¹.]

1. *colloq.* Characterized by or abounding in colour.

1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* XXVIII. (D.), Roundly charging you with being .. too flowery and colourly. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss., Colourly*, roan or spotted. Said of cows that are not self-coloured. In auctioneers' posters one frequently sees a stock of cows described as 'good, colourly cows'.

2. *Commercial.* Having a colour characteristic of good quality. Applied to hops; also to a particular class of coffee beans of a bright bluish tint.

1880 *Daily News* 28 Oct. 3/8 Coffee .. Good middling to fine middling colory, 89*s.* to 95*s.* 1883 *Standard* 18 May 6/5 [Coffee] Grayish, at 61*s.* 6*d.*, to 63*s.* 6*d.*; colourly, at 71*s.* 1887 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 2/5 (Hops) The demand for useful colourly samples of the new English growth. 1890 *A Coffee-broker writes*: An inferior Coffee would very rarely be 'colourly', but even a good Coffee need not necessarily be so. The Coffee most usually described as 'colourly' is that from Guatemala. But Java Coffee, of equal value, is usually a light yellow and very rarely described as 'colourly'.

Colp, *sb. dial.* [= OF. *colp*, F. *coup*, It. *colpo* blow.]

1692 COLES, *Colp*, a blow, also a bit of anything. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss., Colp*, a blow.

† **Colp,** *v. Obs.* [? Echoic nonce-word.]

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* I. 16 Colping rauens restlesse birds vntimely tokens gaue.

Colp. Irish: see COLLOP 2.

Colpack, var. of CALPAC, COLBACK.

1877 WRAXALL *Hugo's Misér.* II. lxix, Flaming colpacks.

Colpenchyma (kɒlpe·ŋkimă). *Bot.* [f. Gr. κόλπ-ος bosom, fold of a garment + ἔγχυμα infusion; cf. *parenchyma*, etc.] Tissue composed of sinuous or wavy cells.

1866 *Treas. Bot., Colpenchyma*, sinuous cellular tissue.

Colpeurynter (kɒlpiuri·ntəɪ). *Med.* [f. Gr. κόλπ-ος bosom, womb + *εὐρυντήρ, agent-n. f. εὐρύν-ειν to widen, dilate.] An instrument for dilating the vagina. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Colpheg, colphize, var. COLAPHIZE *v.*, to cuff.

Colpice, colpas. *dial.* [Etymol. uncertain. (Blount (or his editor) conjectured its identity with med.L. *colpicium*, COPPICE.) Cf. COLWEIGH.]

1717 *Blount's Law Dict.* s.v. *Colpicium*, I suppose by *Colpiciis* is meant Samplers or young Poles, which being cut down make Leavers or Lifters, in Warwickshire called *Colpices* to this day. [App. now obs. in Warwicksh.] 1730-36 in BAILEY (folio). 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss., Colpas*, a prop or underset to a lever.

‖ **Colpindach.** *Obs. Sc. Law.* [App. related to Ir. and Gael. *colpa* full-grown cow, *colpach, colbthach* heifer: ? a corruption of the last.] A heifer.

1492 in *Acta Dom. Concilii* 265 (Jam.) XL oxen, xx ky, a bull, auchtene cowpendochis. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Signif.*, Colpindach, ane young beast or kow, of the age of an or twa yeires, quhilk is now called an Cowdach or Quoyach. 1609 — *Reg. Maj.* 2 They ordeined to the Crowners, for their fie .. ane colpindach (ane quyach, or ane young kow) or threttie pennies. 1822 P. CHALMERS *Duelling* 120 If the appealer in ordinary crimes was worsted his pledges paid the King nine cows and a colpindach.

Colpitis (kɒlpəi·tis). *Med.* [f. Gr. κόλπος bosom, womb + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the vagina.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 592.

Colpocele (kɒ·lpɒsīl). *Med.* [f. as prec. + κήλη tumour.] A tumour or hernia in the vagina.

1860 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Colpon, var. of CULPON, *Obs.*, cut, piece.

‖ **Colportage** (kɒlportă·ʒ, kɒ·lpɒtēdʒ). [Fr., f. *colporter* to hawk, carry for sale: see -AGE.] The work of a colporteur; *spec.* the distribution of religious books and tracts by colporteurs.

1846 WORCESTER cites BAIRD. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 38 A man .. whose business it was to manage the 'colportage'.

‖ **Colporteur** (kɒlportör, kɒ·lpɒtəɪ). [F. agent-n. f. *colporter*, app. f. *col* neck + *porter* to carry: see Littré.] A hawker of books, newspapers, etc. *esp.* (in English use) one employed by a society to travel about and sell or distribute Bibles and religious writings.

1796 BURNEY *Metastasio* III. 393 An itinerant German *Colporteur*, or book pedlar. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 64 The hawkers of fly-sheets..like the *colporteurs* of Paris. 1846 WORCESTER, *Colporter*, a hawker; a pedler; a pedler of books. 1862 *Brit. Workman* 1 June, The Colporteurs of the Religious Tract and Book Society of Scotland. 1865 PARKMAN *Fr. & Eng. in N. Amer.* (1880) 17 Intrepid Colporteurs bore the Bible to city, hamlet and castle.

Col-prophet: see COLE-PROPHET.

Colrach, Colrake: see CULREATH, COLERAKE.

Colre, -rye, -rik, obs. ff. CHOLER, CHOLERIC.

Colsa, obs. form of COLZA.

Colsar, obs. form of COLD-SHORT.

Colsh (kɒlʃ), *v. dial.* Also **colch.** = COLT *v.* 6.

1737 *Mem. W. Stukeley* (Surtees Soc.) III. 33 The ground colshing up, as the plowmen term it. 18.. *Northantonsh. Dial.*, I stood on the bank of the brook .. when the bank colshed in and I fell into the water.

So **Colsh** *sb.*

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Colsh*, concussion. North. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Colch*, a loud and startling noise; also a smart blow. *Colcher*, a heavy fall, 'He came a regular colcher'.

Colsie, obs. variant of COSY.

Colstaff, variant of COWL-STAFF.

Colt (kōult), *sb.* Also 3-6 **colte,** 5 **collt, kowlt,** 6-7 **coult,** 7 **coalt,** 9 *dial.* **cowt, cout.** [OE. *colt*, applied to the young ass and young camel (see quot. *c* 1000); of obscure origin. Cf. Sw. dial. *kult* pig, hardy boy, also Sw. *kull*, Du. *kuld*, brood, family, Sw. *kulter, kulting*, Da. *koltring* big lad; no related words appear in Icelandic.]

1. The young of the horse, or of animals of the horse kind. In Scripture applied also to the young of the camel.

The sense 'young ass' is now perh. only dialectal. While the young of the horse is still with the dam it is usually called a *foal*; afterwards the young horse is a *colt* to the age of 4, or in the case of a thoroughbred, 5 years, while the young mare is a *filly*. On Dartmoor the name is used to include ponies or moorland horses generally.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* XXXII. 15 Þritiz ȝefolra olfend myrena mid heora coltum..and xx ass myrena mid heora tyn cóltun. *c* 1290 *Lives Saints* Laud MS. (1887) 482 Wilde coltes and strongue. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xli. (1495) 802 Whyle he is a colte he maye touche his heed wyth his hynder fote. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* XXVII. (Arb.) 62 There sawe we goo a rede mare, And she had a black colte or a fool of iiij monethis olde. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* XXXII. 15 Thirtie milch camels with their colts .. twenty shee asses, and ten foales. — *John* XII. 15 Behold, thy King commeth, sitting on an asses colt. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 366 Like an vnruly coult that will ouer hedge and ditch. 1730 BAILEY (folio) *Colt*, a young Horse, Mare or Ass. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 425 At two years old, the colt, if for harness, may be put to plough or harrow. 1887 W. F. COLLIER *Venville Rights on Dartmoor* 6 (in *Trans. Devonsh. Assoc.* XIX.) A messenger is sent very early in the morning .. to the moorman of a quarter, ordering him to drive his quarter, say for ponies, or colts, as they are called in drift language.

fig. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* IV. iii, Nay, we

will break the hedges of their mouths, And pull their kicking colts out of their pastures.

2. *fig.* (mostly *humorous* or *slang*.) Applied to persons having the characteristics of a colt: **a.** A young or inexperienced person, a 'green hand'; *spec.* in *Cricket* (see quot. 1873); in *dial.* an awkward young person who needs to be broken in; **b.** A lively or spirited person; † **c.** A lascivious fellow, a wanton.

a 1225 *Juliana* 54 Euer beo acurset colt of swuch cunde. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* (1612) 247 The surest remedy that can be deuised for Cupids colts. *a* 1592 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* Wks. (1861) 119 Come on, in faith, my colts. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 44 That's a colt indeede, for he doth nothing but talke of his horse. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 56 Every Colt in Masonry assigns the Weight of a Stone by Measure. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Colt* .. also a Lad newly bound Prentice. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 209 She was a wild, untamed colt. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 445 She's yet a colt—Take, break her. 1858 E. WAUGH *Chirrup*, Young Chirrup wur a mettled cowt. 1873 *Slang Dict., Colt*, a person who sits as juryman for the first time. *Ibid., Colt*, a professional cricketer during his first season.

d. *transf.* Coltish nature (cf. BEAST 1 c.).

1727 C. THRELKELD *Stirpes Hibern.* B v, [A birch rod] to drive the Colt out of the man.

† **3.** A cunning fellow, a cheat. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. COLT *v.* 2.)

1624 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 109 An old trick, by which C. Verres, like a cunning colt, often holp him at a pinch. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Colt*, an Inn-keeper that lends a Horse to a Highway-man.

4. *Legal slang.* The barrister that attended on a serjeant-at-law at his induction.

1765 E. WYNNE *Observ. Degree Serj. at Law* 102 Then Mr. Bailey, his colt, delivered his rings to the Lord Chancellor. 1843 SIR F. POLLOCK *Remembr.* (1887) I. 212 In April I accompanied the newly made Chief Baron as his Colt. 1889 SERJ. ROBINSON *Bench & Bar*, The colt..walks in [*pone*] behind his principal, and it is said that the term 'colt' is merely a parody on that Latin word.

5. a. *Naut.* A piece of rope used as an instrument of chastisement. **b.** *slang.* A piece of rope with something heavy fastened to the end, used as a weapon.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Bouts de corde*, a cat of nine tails, colt or rope's end for punishment. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* viii, He always carried in his pocket a colt (*i. e.* a foot and a half of rope, knotted at one end, and whipped at the other) for the benefit of the youngsters. 1873 *Slang Dict., Colt*, a murderous weapon, formed by slinging a small shot to the end of a rather stiff piece of rope. 1878 YATES *Wrecked in Port* xxx. 340 A cabin-boy, about to receive the punishment of the 'colt' from the mate.

6. A third swarm of bees in the season.

1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* IV. i. 182 (Britten) The swarm is the first and greatest number, the cast is the next, the colt the next, and the spew the least of all.

† **7.** The plant *Lepidium latifolium*, otherwise called Dittany. *Obs.*

1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* G ij, Colt or detin plasterid vpon the goute, and disese called sciatica, healyth the same.

8. Colt's tooth. a. *lit.* One of the first set of teeth of a horse (or ass).

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 435 If they [Asses] do not breed .. before the casting of their Colts-teeth, they remain steril .. all their life. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 754 Horses have, at three years old .. the Colts-tooth. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2421/4 A brown bay Gelding .. with Colts Teeth in his Head.

b. *fig.* Youthful tastes or desires; inclination to wantonness: in certain phrases.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 602 But yit I had alway a coltis tothe. — *Reves Prol.* 34 And 3it haue I alwei a coltes tope. 1588 GREENE *Perimedes* Wks. (ed. Grosart) VII. 91 Hee hath beene a wag, but nowe age hath pluckt out all his Coltes teeth. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. iii. 48 Well said Lord Sands, Your Colts tooth is not cast yet? 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 151 ¶ 4 About Sixty, which generally produces a Kind of latter Spring in amorous Constitutions, my Aunt Margery had again a Colt's-Tooth in her Head. 1800 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ld. Auckland's Triumph* Wks. 1812 IV. 317 His Majesty..Had a Colt's tooth and loved another Dame. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 81 They not shedding their colt's teeth yet.

9. *Comb.*, as † *colt-bridle*, *colt-like* adj.; **colt-drift**, the drift of 'colts' or ponies on Dartmoor (see DRIFT); † **colt-herb**, † **colt's-hoof** = COLTSFOOT. See also COLT-EVIL, COLTS-FOOT, COLT'S TAIL.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 72 A Colte brydylle, *lupatum*. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Chamæluce*, the herbe called coltes hoofe..with a broad leafe like a poplar. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (Britten & H.), Colt-herb. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Simeon Stylites* 174 With colt-like whinny and with hoggish whine. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Sept. 322 Some .. remnants of authority still left .. of the old Forest laws, amongst which is the colt-drift, the ponies being locally called colts.

Colt (kōult), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

† **1.** *intr.* To frisk or run wild as a colt (usually implying wantonness). *Obs. rare.*

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 611/2 Shooke of theyr bridels, and began to colt anew, more licentiously then before. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 30 A colting Hobby-horse [said of a woman].

† **2.** *trans.* To befool, cheat, 'take in'. *Obs.*

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 728 There was Cicero finely colted, as old as he was, by a young man. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 39. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Little Fr. Lawyer* II. i, Am I thus colted? 1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subj.* III. i, What, are we bob'd thus still, colted and carted?

† **3.** (See quot.)

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iv. 133 She hath bin colted by him.

† **4.** Of bees: To throw off a 'colt' or third swarm. *Obs.*

1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* III. ii. 115.

5. *trans.* To beat with a 'colt' (see COLT *sb.* 5).

1732 *Derby Mercury* I. No. 21 A parcel of Nailers .. seizing upon a poor young Fellow colted him up to Kilmainham. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xii, He colted me for half an hour.

6. *intr.* To fall or 'cave' in, as a bank of earth; to collapse, give way. *dial.* (Cf. COLSH, *v.*)

[There is perhaps some association between CALVE and *colt* thus used.]

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 133 If the coal be full of rifts, it is so much the more apt to colt in upon the Workmen. *Ibid.* 306 [The earth] .. suddenly coped or colted down upon him. 1884 R. LAWSON *Upton-on-Severn Wds., Colt*, to fall in, as the side of a grave or pit.

† **Co·ltage.** *Obs.* [f. COLT *sb.* + -AGE; ? with suggestion of AGE *sb.*: cf. *dotage*.] = COLTHOOD.

c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. viii. (1738) 36 More incident to young Horses .. and to some more than others even in their Coltage.

Colte·ity. *nonce-wd.* [f. COLT; cf. *corporeity*, etc.] Quality of being a colt.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 190 A colt may grow to be a horse, and afterwards made a gelding; but colteity, horseiety, and geldingeity, must always continue themselves, in whatever beast inexisting.

Colter, variant of COULTER.

Colt-evil. ? *Obs.* A swelling in the sheath of the penis and adjacent parts, incident to horses. Also *transf.* priapism.

c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 615 The Coltugll [? euyll] & ye brostyn men he wyll undertak. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 101 Coltes euyl is an yll disease, and commeth of ranknes of nature and bloudde. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 662 Being frolike above measure [he] supposed it to be the operation of his medicine that caused this colt-evil. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 460 For the Colt Evil, take the Powder of Anniseeds, and the Leaves of Betony. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Colt evil*, a disease incident both to horses and geldings.

Colthood (kōu·lthud). [f. COLT + -HOOD.] The state of being a colt; the colt stage of life.

1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* I. 126 Old Flighty, named in colthood, but long outgrown..her title. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* I. i. 5 Leg-joints, shoulders, and hoofs were distorted by harness and drudgery from colthood.

† **Co·ltie,** *a. Obs.* (See quot.) Hence **Co·ltiness.**

1683 J. BOBART in *Phil. Trans.* XII. No. 165. 771 It may be doubted too, whether some of these trees thus liable to the fury of the Frost have not been Coltie? 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Coltie*, among the timber merchants, a word used to express a tree which has a defect in some one of its annual circles, which renders it unfit for many of the uses it might have been otherwise fit for..This *coltiness* might be the occasion of the mischief.

Colting (kōu·ltiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COLT *v.* 5 + -ING[1].] A beating with a 'colt' or knotted rope.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xii, The constant thrashings and coltings I received. 1836 — *Midsh. Easy* xii, Give him a good colting.

Coltish (kōu·ltiʃ), *a.* [f. COLT *sb.* + -ISH.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling a colt or colts.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 9 b, In horses .. such as been coltish or ful of courage, etc. 1602 *Life T. Cromwell* III. i. 95 Whether [the horses in this country] are not coltish, given much to kicking or no. 1620 *Hic Mulier* (title), A Medicine to cure the Coltish Disease of the Staggers. 1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* 305 The coltish wildness of expression. 1886 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 67 Although as strong as a horse, he looked..only leggy, coltish.

2. *transf.* **a.** Wild, frisky, untrained. † **b.** Lustful, salacious, wanton. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 603 He was al coltissch, ful of ragerye. *c* 1450 *Petworth MS. Chaucer* Wife's T. 602, I had alway a Coltissh tooth. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 126 Our Asses are of themselves desirous enough of the Mares .. for it is a woonderfull coltishe beast. 1581 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* xxi, But if he tame Such coltish yeeres. 1625 SHIRLEY *Love Tricks* III. v, A parson's wife that was coltish once. 1782 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 360 Man's coltish disposition asks the thong. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxi, The churl in spirit .. Will let his coltish nature break At seasons thro' the gilded pale.

Hence **Co·ltishly** *adv.*, **Co·ltishness.**

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 74 Discipline .. is as it were a bridle, wherwith they may be holden backe..which coltishly resist against Christ. 1587 T. HUGHES, etc. *Misfort. of Arth.* II. iv. Cho., Yet Pegasus .. coltishly doth kick the cloudes in sky. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, lii, The Coltishnes of Mutinye.

Colt-pixie. Also 6 **colle-, coll-**, 8-9 **-pixy, -piskie.** [see PIXIE; the first element has been supposed to be the same as in COLE-PROPHET; but the antiquity of the popular notion that it is *colt* appears to be supported by Drayton *Nymphidia*:

'This Puck is but a dreaming dolt, Still walking like a ragged colt, Of purpose to deceive us.']

A mischievous sprite or fairy, formerly believed in, in the south and south-west of England.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 111 b, I shall be ready at thine elbow to plaie the parte of Hobgoblin or Collepixie. 1582 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 259 b, Ye cannot choose but mervayle also, what collpixie [*quis malus genius*] had so bewitched hym. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss., Colt-pixy*, a spirit or fairy, in the shape of a horse, which (wickers) neighs and misleads horses into bogs, etc. Hamp. 1847-78 HALLIWELL *Colt-pixy*, a fairy. *West.* The fossil *echini* are called colt-pixies' heads. To beat down apples is to *colepixy* in Dorset. 1870 *Lettice Lisle* 125 'Thou'st as ragged as a colt pixie, I declare, child'..The pixies..were in the habit of luring men into bogs in the form of a ragged colt, and then vanishing.

Coltsfoot (kōu·ltsfut). Also 6 **coltefote, 7 coltfoote.** [Named from the shape of the leaves. (The alleged reference to the colt of Matt. xxi. 7, etc. appears to be a modern conceit.)]

1. The common name of *Tussilago Farfara* (N.O. *Compositæ*), a common weed in waste or clayey ground, with large spreading cordate leaves downy beneath, and yellow flowers appearing in early spring before the leaves.

1552 HULOET, Coltefote herb, *Bæchion Farfara, Tussilago*. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 38 Coltes foote of some is called Bethicon. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xii. 20 Called..Fole foote, Horse houe, Coltes foote, and Bull foote. 1624 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* p. lv, Gathering broome budds and coltfoote. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 560 The Vapor of Coltsfoot hath a sanative vertue towards the Lungs. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VI. X. § 14 The plant, which .. grows first on earth that has been moved, is the coltsfoot.

b. The leaves used for smoking as a cure for asthma, etc. **c.** An infusion of the leaves.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* III. i, Our moderne Kick Which has been mightily in use of late Since our young men drank Coltsfoot. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* 266 ¶ 3 Upon the Table lay a Pipe filled with Bettony and Colts-Foot.

2. Applied to other plants allied to the preceding, e.g. **Fragrant, Sweet C.**, *Nardosmia* (*Petasites*) *fragrans* and *palmata*; or resembling it in leaf, etc., e. g. in North America, *Asarum canadense*; in W. Indies, *Piper peltatum* (*Pothomorpha*); **Spotted Coltsfoot**, *Farfugium grande*; † **Water C.**, the yellow water-lily (*Nuphar*).

14.. *MS. Bodl.* 536 in Cockayne *Sax. Leechd.* III. 319 *Pees pully aquaticus*, i. e. water coltys fot, it is [lyke] to water lyly & hit hab a 3olow floure. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 80 Coltsfoot (sweet-scented). Its flowers, with a powerful heliotrope-odour, appear in winter, before the leaves.

† **3.** (See quot.). *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 510 Sprigs slipped from the stocke, liue and doe full well: but .. they ought to be pulled away with a colts foot of their owne, so as they take a quicke parcell also of their mothers bodie with them, in manner of a fringe or border hanging thereto.

4. *Comb.* **coltsfoot candy, -rock**, candy or rock made with the leaves of the coltsfoot, used as a remedy for coughs and colds; so **coltsfoot stick.**

1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 78 A street-vendor of cough-drops, horehound candy, coltsfoot-sticks.

Colt-staff, obs. variant of COWL-STAFF.

Colt's tail.

1. A kind of small cloud with a ragged edge, portending rain. (Cf. *mare's tail*.)

1735 *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 542 On the 10th, I saw Colts-tails, as the Sailors call them .. Marks of rain. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* 155 The colt's-tail is a cloud with a brushy appearance like a ragged fringe, and portends rain.

2. A name for the Canadian Flea-bane, *Erigeron canadensis*. (Miller *Plant-names*.)

‖ **Coluber** (kǫ·liŭbəɹ). *Zool.* [L. *coluber* snake.] A genus of harmless snakes, typical of, and formerly coextensive with, the family *Colubridæ*; exemplified in Britain by the common Ringed Snake. (The name was formerly not limited to harmless snakes.)

1763 W. OWEN *Dict. Sc. & Arts* I. 674 There are several very beautiful species of coluber without particular names. 1804 *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 70, I have received two colubers from Java; and .. two from Martinico; all four venomous. 1826 DENHAM & CLAPPERTON *Trav. N. Africa* I. 50 We also killed this day an enormous snake, a species of coluber. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 507 The Harmless Snakes are divided into two families,—the Colubridæ, or Colubers,—and the Boidæ, or Boas.

† **Colu·bre.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [? ad. L. *colubra*, fem. of *coluber* (Pr. *colobra*, F. *couleuvre*) snake.] A snake, adder.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Eugenia* 397 Na serpent has a hed sa fel, Sa venamuse na sa cruel As þe hed of þe colubre is.

Colubriad (kǫ·liŭbri,ăd). [f. L. *colubr*(*i*)- snake (see prec.) + -AD 1 c.] The epic of a snake.

1782 COWPER (*title*), The Colubriad.

Colubrid, -ide (kǫ·liŭbrid), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *colubrid-æ*.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to the *Colubridæ*, a snake family comprising the majority of the non-venomous snakes. **B.** *sb.* A member of that family.

1887 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 192/2 The group of true Colubrides, *Colubrina*, are land snakes..The group of Bush Colubrides, *Dryadinæ*.

† **Colubri·ferous,** *a. Obs.*[−o] [f. L. *colubrifer* (f. *colubr*(*i*)- snake + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS.] 'That bears or brings forth Snakes' (Blount *Glossogr.*).

Colubriform (kǫ·liŭbrifǫɹm), *a.* [f. L. *colubr*(*i*)- snake + -FORM.] Having the form of a coluber; applied to certain venomous snakes, such as the *Elapidæ* and *Hydrophidæ* (sea snakes).

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 291/1 The colubriform poisonous serpents .. have comparatively short venom fangs. 1870 tr. *Figuier's Rept. & Birds* 46 The Colubriform family.

Colubrine (kǫ·liŭbrəin), *a.* and *sb.*[1] [ad. L. *colubrin-us* like a snake, cunning, f. *colubr*(*i*)- snake. Cf. F. *colubrin*.]

1. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of a snake or serpent; snake-like.

a 1528 SKELTON *Image Ipocr.* Wks. II. 290 His county pallantyne Have coustome colubryne With code viperyne, And sectes serpentyne. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Colubrine*, of or belonging to a Serpent; also wily, crafty. 1883 P. ROBINSON in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 708/1 The colubrine impossibility of springing off the ground at me.

2. *Zool.* Of the nature of the Coluber or snake: applied to serpents, sometimes distinguished as *true colubrine* and *venomous colubrine* snakes.

1844–58 GÜNTHER (*title*), Catalogue of Colubrine Snakes, Lizards, etc., in the British Museum. 1860 DALLAS *Nat. Hist. Animal Kingd.* 382 The fangs of the Colubrine Snakes..are always immoveably fixed in the mouth. 1871 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) V. 939 The Colubrine Snakes .. differ in several important particulars from the Viperina. 1887 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 193 Venomous Colubrine snakes.

B. *sb.* **1.** A colubrine snake. [So F. *colubrin.*]

† **2.** *Min.* A talcose mineral. *Obs.*

1771 HILL *Fossils* 28 Talc, Genus VI. Colubrine. Composed of small, flat, thick, even and close-connected Flakes. *Ibid.* 30 All the Colubrines cut easily, but will take no polish.

† **Co·lubrine,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1] [ad. med.L. (also It.) *colubrina*, deriv. of *colubra* snake: see CULVERIN.] A culverin.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 208 Culverines or colubrines.

Colubroid (kǫ·lĭzbroid), *a.* Akin to the genus Coluber; colubriform.

Colucion, obs. form of COLLUSION.

Colum, columb, obs. ff. COLUMN.

Columba: see CALUMBA.

Columbaceous (kǫlvmbē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *columba* dove + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of a dove or a pigeon; pertaining to the sub-order Columbacei.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 930 Such as have shorter and lesser Bills, as the Gallinaceous and Columbaceous kinds. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* II. 263 In the Miocene period occur the remains of Gallinaceous and Columbaceous birds.

† **Columbai·re.** *Obs.* [a. F.] = COLUMBARY.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 534 And in a toure..a columbaire..Lete sette, as doves may therto repaire.

Columbarian (kǫlvmbē·rĭăn). *rare.* [f. L. *columbāri-us* pertaining to doves, *sb.* a dove-keeper + -AN.] A dove-keeper, pigeon-fancier.

1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1808) I. 232 Akin to the florists are the Columbarians or pigeon-fanciers.

‖ **Columbarium** (kǫlvmbē·rĭŭm). Pl. **-ia.** [L. (neut. of *columbārius*: see prec. and -ARIUM), pigeon-house, also urn-sepulchre, mortise, etc.]

1. A pigeon-house, dove-cote; a pigeon-hole.

1881 J. GRANT *Cameronians* I. ii. 22 The dove-cot .. was built in the form of an enormous beehive..full of columbaria for the pigeons.

2. *Rom. Antiq.* A subterranean sepulchre, having in its walls niches or holes for cinerary urns; also one of these niches or recesses.

1846 C. MAITLAND *Ch. in Catacombs* 39 The niches for these, disposed round the walls and central supports, give the whole chamber the appearance of a dove-cote, whence its name of *columbarium.* 1859 LD. BROUGHTON *Italy* I. 326 Some less illustrious ashes have been preserved .. in the columbaria of the two families. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* (1878) II. xxiv. 233. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 416 Some of the sepulchral chambers .. contain as many as ten niches, or columbaria, hewn out of the solid limestone.

3. A hole left in a wall for the insertion of the end of a beam.

1864 in WEBSTER: and in later Dicts.

Columbary (kǫ·lvmbări). [ad. L. *columbārium*: see prec. and -ARY[1]. Cf. F. *columbaire.*] A pigeon-house or dove-cote.

1549 BP. HOOPER *Declar.* 10 *Commandm.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 390 Such as hath..columbaries, where as doves assemble and haunt, and..feed of the poor's corn. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iii. 110 The earth of Columbaries or Dovehouses, so much desired in the artifice of Saltpeter. 1849 LONGF. *Kavanagh* xv, Thinking of the carrier pigeons of Bagdad and the Columbaries of Egypt.

Columbate (kŏ·lvmbēt), *sb. Chem.* [f. COLUMB-IUM + -ATE[1].] A salt of columbic acid.

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 431 It is found in the ore of columbium or columbate of iron.

† **Columbate,** *v. Obs.*—[0] [f. L. *columbāt-* ppl. stem of *columbāri* to bill like doves.] 'To bill or kisse like a Doue' (Cockeram 1623).

† **Columbe.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *columbe, colombe*, L. *columba.*]

1. A dove; a vessel, etc. in the form of a dove.

1488 in T. Thomson *Inventories* (1815) 5 (Jam.) Item, an uche of gold..& thre bedis of gold, a columbe of golde.

2. *attrib.* Dove-coloured.

1561 in T. Thomson *Inventories* 159 (Jam.) Ane rest of columbe taffeteis contenin nyne ellis.

† **Columbered,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Derivation and meaning uncertain: appar., like *fox*, a cant term for 'drunk'.

1611 BARRY *Ram Alley* IV. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 335 They will bib hard; they will be fine sunburnt, Sufficient fox'd or columber'd, now and then.

Columbiad (kŏlvmbi,ăd). [f. mod.L. *Columbia* (see next) + -AD.]

1. An epic of America. [Madame du Boccage (1710–1802) wrote an epic in French with the title *La Colombiade.*]

1798 J. L. MOORE (*title*), The Columbiad; an Epic Poem, on the Discovery of America and the West Indies by Columbus. 1808 J. BARLOW (*title*), The Columbiad; an Epic Poem in 12 books.

2. A kind of heavy cast-iron cannon or howitzer formerly used in the U. S. army.

1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 14 May, The columbiad guns with which this battery is equipped .. The columbiad is a kind of Dahlgren—that is, a piece of ordnance very thick in the breech, and lightened off gradually from the trunnions to the muzzle. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* IV. 161 The howitzer shell-guns were remodeled in 1844, when the larger gun was first named columbiad.

Columbian (kŏlv·mbiăn), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Columbia*, poetical name for America (f. Columbus its discoverer) + -AN.] Of or belonging to America or (esp.) the United States. *Columbian Printing Press*, an iron press for letterpress work.

1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts. 1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing*, Clymer of Philadelphia..came to England in 1817, and introduced the Columbian press. The head is a powerful lever, acted on by other levers to which the bar is attached.

Columbic (kŏlv·mbik), *a.*[1] *Chem.* [f. COLUMBIUM + -IC.] Of or pertaining to columbium. *Columbic acid*: the same as *niobic acid*, q.v.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 251 Nitric acid precipitated the columbic acid. 1882 AVERY *Elem. Chem.* 227 Columbic acid has the composition, $HCbO_3$.

Colu·mbic, *a.*[2], var. of *calumbic*: see CALUMBA.

Columbier (kŏlv·mbiəɹ). Also **colombier.** [a. F. *colombier* dove-cote, used in same sense.] A size of paper measuring about 34½ inches by 24, the size being varied slightly by different makers.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 497 [Fine papers] .. atlas, 34 by 24; columbia, 34½ by 23½: double elephant, 26½ by 40.

Columbiferous (kǫlvmbi·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. COLUMBI-UM + -FEROUS.] Yielding or containing columbium. 1828 WEBSTER cites PHILLIPS.

Columbin (kŏ·lvmbin). *Elect.* [A transferred use of F. *colombin* 'baisin dans lequel se met la composition de la fritte du faïencier' (Littré).] An insulating material used for connecting the sockets of the electric (Jablochkoff) candle.

(Formerly made of pieces of baked kaolin; now of a mixture of calcium and barium sulphates.)

1882 DREDGE *Electr. Illum.* I. 516 The utility of the insulator lies in a sensible reduction in the amount of power absorbed. The 'columbin' gives a definite increase of light for a given power.

Columbin(e, var. of *calumbin*: see CALUMBA.

1842 E. TURNER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) 1121 Columbine. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 57 Columbin, a bitter neutral principle crystallizing in rhomboid prisms or needles.

Columbine (kǫ·lvmbəin), *a.* and *sb.*[1] [ME., a. F. *colombin*, ad. L. *columbīn-us* pertaining to a dove or pigeon, dove-coloured, f. *columba* dove.]

1. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of, a dove or pigeon.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Columbine*..Dove-like, pertaining to a Dove or Pigeon. 1773 PENNANT *Genera of Birds* (1781) Pref. 15 The Columbine race make a most artless nest; a few sticks laid across suffice. 1835 SELBY in *Penny Cycl.* VII. 367/1 The deviation from the proper Columbine form.

2. *transf.* Dove-like; resembling the dove as a type of innocence or gentleness. (Freq. with ref. to Matt. x. 16.) ? *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 897 The turtle voys is herd, my dowue sweete .. Com forth now with thyne eyen columbyn. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 8 Vij maydens .. Most columbyne of chere and of lokyng. 1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wysed.* II. 8 b, To fense our selfes agaynst the wyly and craftye foxes with columbyne prudencie. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 151 Whether with this serpentine prudence hee had columbine simplicity. 1651 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* II. x, Columbine innocency and simplicity.

3. Of the colour of a pigeon's neck, dove-coloured. ? *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 372 Stone tiburtyne or floody columbyne or spongy rede [cf. Isidore *Orig.* XIX. x. § 3 Lapides..Tiburtinus, columbinus, fluvialis, spongia, rubrus]. 1598 FLORIO, *Colombino*, doue colour: columbine colour. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 506 The Columbine marle, the Gauls call in their language .. Pelias (Doue or Pigeon marle). 1635 [J. BATE] *Bk. Extravagants* 204 Lake and azure make a violet or columbine colour. 1764 CROKER *Dict. Arts & Sc., Columbine-colour*, or dove-colour, among painters, denotes a kind of violet. 1817 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 81 Columbine or pigeon-neck tarnish.

B. quasi-*sb.* **4.** Short for *columbine colour.*

1606 PEACHAM *Graphice* (1612) 95 Violets, Columbines and the like. 1763 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 671 From the same mixture of blue, crimson, and red, are formed the columbine, or dove-colour.

† **5.** For *columbine vine* (*vitis columbina* in Pliny).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 410 Of all vines, the Columbines yeeld most gleaning.

† **6.** A dove-like person. *Obs.* (pronunc. *colu·mbine.*)

1647 J. HALL *Poems* 72 This innocent Columbine, he, That was the marke of rage before, O cannot now admired be, But still admired, still needs more.

† **7.** Some kind of bird.

1698 FRYER *E. Ind. & Persia* in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 342 He describes a sort of Bird call'd a Columbine, making a Noise like a Bittern.

Columbine (kǫ·lvmbəin), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4–6 **columbyn(e,** 5 **colombyne,** ? **colybyn,** 6–7 **collom-, collumbine, -byne, cullom-, cullam-, cullumbine, -byne,** 7 **colombine,** 4– **columbine.** [a. F. *colombine*, in med.L. *columbīna* (? sc. *herba*) = dove's plant: see prec.]

1. The English name for plants of the genus *Aquilegia*, esp. the long-cultivated *A. vulgaris*, or common columbine, the inverted flower of which has some resemblance to five pigeons clustered together.

(The horned nectaries suggested to an earlier age allusions to cuckoldry: cf. quots. 1602–5.)

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. (Percy Soc.) 26 The primerole he passeth, the parvenke of pris .. Coynte ase columbine, such hire cunde ys. *a* 1400 *Pistel of Susan* 111 Columbyne and Charuwe. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 42. 1494 FABYAN VII. 587 The seconde course Gely coloured with columbyne floures. 1530 PALSGR. 207/1 Columbyne floure, *cocquelourde.* 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 136 Bring hether the Pincke and purple Cullambine. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 180 There 's Fennell for you, and Columbines: ther 's Rew for you, and heere 's some for me. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools*, What 's that? a columbine? No: that thankless flower grows not in my garden. 1856 BRYANT *To Fringed Gentian* ii, Columbines, in purple dressed, Nod o'er the ground-bird's hidden nest. *a* 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Lost Bower* xxiv. The large-leaved columbine.

† **2.** A name for *Verbena officinalis. Obs.*

[*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 170 Berbena .. ys culfron swiðe hiwcuð, þanan hy eac sum þeodscipe columbinam hateð.] *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 142. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* 581 Veruain is called .. of some Pigeons grasse, or Columbine, bicause Pigeons are delighted to be amongst it.

† **3.** *Feathered Columbine*: 'a frequent book-name for *Thalictrum aquilegifolium*, an old-fashioned garden plant, which Parkinson calls *Tufted Colombine'* (Britten and Holland). *Obs.*

1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* 274 *Thalictrum Hispanicum album*, White Spanish tufted Colombines. *Thalictrum Montanum purpureum*, Purple tufted Colombines.

† **4.** An ornament in the form of the flower. *Obs.*

[1436 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 106 A stondynge cuppe gilt, shapp of a columbyn.] 1459 *Inv. Sir J. Fastolf* in *Paston Lett.* I. 473 Item, j. gobelet, gilt, with j. columbyne in the bottom. 1491 *Will of Bufford* (Somerset Ho.), A colombyne of siluer. 1554 *Bury Wills* (1850) 145 Oon flat silver pece w^t a collumbyne in the bottome.

5. *attrib.* and *comb.*

1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* ii. 4 Columbine leafed Pyony. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 83 A Teaspoonful of Columbine seeds.

Columbine (kǫ·lvmbəin), *sb.*[3] In 8 **colombine.** [a. F. *Colombine* or It. *Colombina*, fem. proper name, f. *colombino* dove-like.] A character in Italian Comedy, the mistress of Harlequin, transferred to our Pantomime or Harlequinade.

'1729 'D'URFEY' *Eng. Stage Italianised* (Pantomime) Dram. Personæ, *Colombine*, a coquet, in love with every body. 1744 FIELDING *Tumble-Down Dick* (Pantomime), Harlequin re-enters, considering how to regain Colombine. 1749 CHETWOOD *Hist. Stage* 130 An agreeable Actress when the part suited her voice, a tolerable dancer and a pleasing Colombine. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* (1855) 74 O could I as Harlequin frisk, And thou be my Columbine fair. 1862 *All Y. Round* 13 Sept. 12 Joey and I both fell in love with the columbine. She was a pretty girl and clever, and as good as she was both.

Columbite (kŏlv·mbəit). *Min.* [f. COLUMB-IUM + -ITE.] The native ore of columbium, a black columbate of iron and manganese; niobite.

1805 R. JAMESON *Min.* II. 583 As it does not contain the metal in a metallic state I have .. denominated it Columbite. 1809 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 247 In appearance the columbite is so like tantalite, that it is extremely difficult to discern a difference. 1868 DANA *Min.* § 474.

Columbium (kŏlv·mbiŭm). *Chem.* [f. *Columbia* poet. name for America + -IUM. So named in 1801 by Hatchett, who discovered it in a specimen of the ore (columbite) brought from Massachusetts.] A metallic element, occurring in columbite and other minerals. Symbol Cb. Now called *niobium.*

1801 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 65 A Metal hitherto unknown .. Having consulted with several of the .. chemists of this country, I have been induced to give it the name of Columbium. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 139 There are a number of rare ores of..columbium among the Swedish azoic rocks. 1863–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 49 This metal..ought perhaps, in justice to its discoverer, to retain the name *columbium* which he gave to it; but as the rediscovery of the metal is certainly due to Rose, chemists are, for the most part, agreed to designate it by the name which he assigned to it, namely *niobium.*

Columbo, var. of CALUMBA.

1789 A. CRAWFORD in *Med. Commun.* II. 330 The powder of colombo root. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 114 Not inferior to gentian and columbo.

† **Colu·mby, columbe.** *Obs.* = COLUMBINE *sb.*[2]

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 118 Flour dammes, and columby blank and blew [*ed.* 1710 columbe blak and blew].

Colume, obs. form of COLUMN.

Columel (kǫ·lĭămel). *rare.* [ad. L. *columella* (see next). Cf. F. *columelle* ('mot didactique' Littré).]

1. A small column or pillar. Also *attrib.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II. 279 A Majestick Western Front of Columel work. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 255 No man can .. enter his hall or portico, and see the countenances of his ancestors from their marble columels, without a..sense of obligation.

† **2.** A column of writing or printing. *Obs.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. xv. 64 We have, in a distinct columel, assigned the places of their habitation.

† **3.** *Anat.*

1610 MARKHAM *Masterpiece* II. iii. 217 The great columell or flat bone of the hippes or huckell.

†4. *Bot.* = COLUMELLA 3 *a*. *Obs.*
1828 WEBSTER cites MARTYN.

‖ **Columella** (kɒliŭmĕ·lă). [L.; = 'small column', dim. of *columna* column. Cf. prec.]

1. *Anat.* a. An old name for the uvula. b. The modiolus or axis of the cochlea of the ear (*columella cochleæ*): cf. 2. c. Sometimes applied to other structures of analogous form.
1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* H iiij, The lytle flap which couerith the wyndpipe called Uvula, some call it Columella. 1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* II. xx. 75 Sometimes by cold men have .. their Collumella relaxed.

2. *Conch.* The axis of a spiral shell.
1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 31 *Columella*, the interior axis of the shell from top to bottom, round which the spirals are twisted. 1842 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. x. 32 The shell.. perfectly diaphanous, exhibiting the axis or columella very clearly. 1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 100.

3. *Bot.* a. 'The long axis round which the parts of a (dehiscent) fruit are united: in reality, the ripened growing point' (*Treas. Bot.*).
1760 LEE *Botany* vi. (1776) 14 (Jod.) The substance which passes through the capsule, and connects the several partitions and seeds, columella. 1887 A. W. BENNETT tr. *Thomé's Bot.* (ed. 6) 397 The fruit [of Umbellifers] is a bipartite schizocarp .. two halves separating from the columella.

b. The firm centre or axis of the spore-case of an urn-moss. c. A slender axis over which the spore-cases of such ferns as *Trichomanes* are arranged. (*Treas. Bot.*)
1821 S. F. GRAY *Arrangem. Brit. Plants* I. 222 *Columelle, Columella*, Sporangidium. A thread-like pillar in the centre of the urn to which the seeds are attached. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 319 A striking peculiarity of the capsule of the Mosses is the existence of this columella, or stalk-like process running up the centre of the cavity of the sporange. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 354 The long sporogonium has a longitudinal dehiscence and no columella.

4. *Zool.* a. A part of the pterygoid bone in the skull of lizards (*columella cranii*). b. A delicate bone in the middle ear of birds, reptiles, and amphibians (*columella auris*). Cf. 1 b. c. The central axis or pillar of the visceral chamber of many corals.
1848 DANA *Zooph.* 529 The cells have no distinct columella. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 111 In Lizards, a peculiar dismemberment of the pterygoid, called the columella, may ascend and join the parietal. 1872 DANA *Corals* i. 44 The bottom of the calicle .. in the corallum is sometimes made simply by the meeting of the radiating septa; occasionally .. with the addition of a point or columella at the centre.

Columellar (kɒliŭmĕ·lăr), *a.* [ad. L. *columellār-is* pillar-shaped, f. *columella* little pillar: see prec. and -AR[1]. Cf. F. *columellaire*.] Of or belonging to a columella (q. v.). *Columellar lip*: the inner lip of a spiral shell.
1829 *Young Lady's Bk.* 100 The aperture [of a shell] is.. of two lips; the columellar or inner lip and the outer lip opposite to its edge. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 165 Dr. Pfeiffer terms those teeth 'parietal' which are situated on the body-whirl, those on the outer lip 'palatal', and on the inner lip 'columellar'. 1879 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 48 The shell has been detached from the body to which it adhered mainly by means of the columellar muscles.

Columellate (kɒliŭmĕ·lĕt), *a.* [f. COLUMELLA + -ATE[2]. Cf. F. *columellé*.] Possessing a columella. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Columelliform (kɒliŭmĕ·lĭfɔm), *a.* [f. L. *columella* + -FORM.] Shaped like a columella or little pillar.
1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 296/2 A moderately long and slender columelliform shaft. 1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 57 The columelliform stapes passes through a notch instead of a foramen to attain the tympanic membrane.

Columination: see COLUMNIATION.

†**Colu·mity.** *Obs.*—[o] [f. L. *columis*, a doubtful word = *incolumis* safe, sound.]
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Columity* (*columitas*), safety, soundness, health.

Column (kɒ·lŏm), *sb.* Forms: 5 **colompne**, 6 **columpne, collumne**, 6–8 **colume**, (6 **coolume**), 7 **colomb, -umb**, (**cullumne**), 7–8 **colum**, 5–7 **-umne**, 7– **column**. [orig. a. OF. *colompne, colombe* :— L. *columna* (*columpna*), to which the current Eng. spelling is assimilated. Mod.F. *colonne* is assimilated to It. *colonna*: cf. COLONNE. L. *columna* was a collateral form of *columen, culmen* elevated object, pillar, column, f. root *cel-* (*-cellĕre*), whence *celsus* high, lofty.]

1. *Arch.* A cylindrical or slightly tapering body of considerably greater length than diameter, erected vertically as a support for some part of a building; *spec.* in the classic orders, a round pillar with base, shaft, and capital supporting the entablature; in Gothic and Norman architecture applied to the pillar or pier supporting the arch. Sometimes standing alone as a monument: *e. g.* Trajan's Column at Rome, Nelson's Column in London, the Column of the Place Vendôme, Paris.
1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xi. 158 In thyse grete colompnes or pylers..were grauen the vii scyences. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* B ij a, Wel practised in their measures of .. their Columes. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 40 b, In euery corner stoode a Chorinthian Collumne. 1606 HOLLAND *Suetom.* 35 They erected in the Forum a solide Columne [*marg. note* or Piller] almost 20. foote high, of Numidian Marble. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Relig. Wotton* (1651) 225 Pillars, which we may likewise call Columnes (for the word among Artificers is almost naturalised). 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* (1665) 4 The Orders of Colombs. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 351 The Colum erected in Memory of the Dreadfull Fire of London. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 339 Where London's Column, pointing at the skies, Like a tall bully, lifts the head, and lies. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xxi, Where the shatter'd columns lie, Showing Carthage once had been. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 148 In no feature is the difference between Classic and Gothic architecture so strongly marked as in the column.

b. A natural columnar formation, esp. of igneous rock.
1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 1. 5 Two groups of prismatic basaltine columns. 1871 LYELL *Student's Geol.* (1885) 470 The columns [of basalt] are sometimes straight, at others curiously curved and twisted. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* (1885) 493 In the more perfectly columnar basalts, the columns are sometimes articulated.

c. *fig.* Support or prop. (cf. *pillar*.)
a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. vii. § 6 (1622) 273 Monarchies which were the highest Columnes of Maiestie vpon the Earth. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 963 Now from my fond embrace, by tempests torn, Our other column of the state is born. 1862 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. ix. § 25. 548 He did not require a religion to be the column of society.

d. Anything of columnar shape or appearance.
1673 GREW *Anat. Roots* iii. § 29. 68 In others, they [vessels] stand not so much in Pricks, as Portions or Colums, as in Cumfry. *Ibid.* 69 Sometimes Columns and Chords are compounded, as in Burnet. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 74 Who, moving, cast the coverlet aside, And bared the knotted column of his throat.

2. a. *Calico-printing.* A hollow copper cylinder used for fixing the colours of printed fabrics by means of steam. b. *Distilling.* A vessel containing a vertical series of chambers, used in continuous distillation.
1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 652 s. v. *Calico-printing*, The lower end of the column terminates in a pipe, mounted with a stopcock for regulating the admission of steam..The pieces [of calico] are lapped round this column, but not in immediate contact with it. *Ibid.* II. 55 s. v. *Distillation*, The vapours from B rise through the distillatory column C, and D the rectificatory column.

3. *transf.* An upright mass of water, air, mercury, etc., resembling a column in shape; a narrow mass rising high in the air, as *a column of smoke*.
1671 MILTON *Samson* 27 As in a fiery column charioting His godlike presence. *c* 1700 BENTLEY (J.), The whole weight of any column of the atmosphere. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 50 There are .. two Columns in the Chimney, one of rising Smoak, and the other of descending Air. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 255 The waters..Not to the skies in useless columns tost. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* viii. 183 Production of musical sounds by the vibrations of a column of air in a pipe. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 90 The downward pressure of the column of mercury in the tube.

4. One of the narrow divisions of a sheet of paper, page of a book, etc., formed by vertical lines or separating spaces; used for denominations of figures (as in money accounts), lists of names in a schedule, etc., or for the sake of convenience in arranging the printed matter on a wide page; also, a narrow block of letterpress so arranged, or a series of letters or figures arranged vertically. In *pl.* said *esp.* of the vertical divisions in a newspaper or journal, as receptacles for the news, etc., which 'fill the columns' of these publications.
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 88 Columne of a lefe [*Pynson* of a boke], *columna*. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. ii. (ed. 7) 6, I adde the *2l* to the columne of pounds. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 6 His editione .. beinge fyrst printed but in one coolume in a page. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xx. (1627) 229 A little paper-booke, made for the purpose, with sundry columnes in each page. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* (1670) 88 Look in the second Table, and in the Cullumne of 3 pound. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 14 Mar. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 204 He .. is resolv'd to print .. in columns. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 186, I wrote down a great number of words in columns. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* I. 370 The volume is printed in black-letter, in double columns. 1832 *Act 2 & 3 Will. IV*, c. 64 § 26 The respective counties .. mentioned in the fourth column of the said schedule. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. iv. 83 'C. S. was earnestly entreated to return to his wife,'..in the second column of the Times. 1881 BURNSIDE & PANTON *Theory Equat.* xi. (1886) 232 Any series [of constituents] such as $a_1\ a_2\ a_3 \ldots a_n$ arranged vertically, form a column [of the determinant]. *Mod.* Our columns are always open to correspondence on this subject. Foolscap paper ruled with money columns.

†5. A vertical line or square bracket in printing.
1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* II. II. § 3 These words .. make a distinct quotation, and ought by the printer to have been divided by a colume. 1658 *Collection of Offices* C, Omitting so much of either as is included in the columnes.

†6. One of the lights in a mullioned window.
a 1697 AUBREY *MS. Life R. Kettel* in H. G. Woods *Religio Loci* (1888) 12 The windows of the Chapel .. were good Gothique painting, in every column a figure.

7. *Bot.* The upright cylindrical structure formed by the coalescence of the filaments, as in the mallow, or by the union of the stamens with the style, as in orchids.
[1676 GREW *Anat. Flowers* iii. § 15 The Attire .. not consisting of several little Thecæ, upon so many Pedicils, as is described; but is all one entire Part, like a thick Columna in the midst of the Flower.] 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 460 The style of the Orchideæ has been called a column.
1830 LINDLEY *Outl. Princ. Bot.* 59. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 264 The adherent anther, together with the rostellum and stigma, constitute the column of the Orchis flower.

b. = COLUMELLA 3 a.
1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* II. 824 A capsule cut open horizontally to shew .. the column in the Center, to which the partitions are connected. 1800 HULL *Elem. Bot.* I. 73 Column. A centre body extending from the bottom of the case to the top of the lid. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 234 Seeds 1–2 in each cell, attached to the central column.

8. *Anat.* and *Phys.* A name given to various parts of the body (usually translating L. *columna*); *e.g.* 'fleshy columns of the heart' (*columnæ carneæ*), 'column of the nose' (*columna nasi*, the anterior part of the septum); esp. *spinal* or *vertebral column*, the spine.
1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 750 Before the vertebral column. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* xi. (1872) 261 Along the spinal column..the spinal nerves give off branches.

9. *Zool.* a. The body or stem of a sea-anemone.
b. The jointed peduncle of a stalked crinoid.
1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 239 (Sea anemone). At the limbus the base passes into the wall or column, which is naturally more or less straight.

10. *Mil.* A formation of troops narrow laterally and deep from front to rear; the usual order in marching.
1677 EARL ORRERY *Art of War* 69, I would march my Army in two or three several Bodies divers wayes, which the French call Columes, but we, and I think more properly, Lines. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v., To march in a Column, is to march a great depth, or in a long File, instead of making a large Front. 1830 E. S. N. CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc.* 40 In the close column the companies of a Battalion are formed in rear of each other at a distance of Two paces. *Ibid.*, The Open Column occupies the same extent of ground as when in Line, minus the front of the leading division. 1881 HENTY *Cornet of Horse* xvi. (1888) 165 He [Marlborough] formed in a conspicuous position, a heavy column of attack, opposite the French left.

11. *Naut.* A body or division of ships.
1805 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 166 *note*, Fleet formed in order of sailing in two columns, the van led by the Victory Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* i. (ed. 2) 21 A Column means any number of ships in a distinct group, whether in line ahead, abreast, or otherwise. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 113 Columns of Division or Sub-division..denote that the ships composing a fleet are formed in divisions or sub-divisions.

12. *Comb.*, as *column-encircled, -like, -scattering* adjs., *column-wise* adv.; **column-lathe**, a lathe fixed on a vertical extensible post, used by dentists and watchmakers **column-rule** (*Printing*), a thin piece of brass ('rule') used to separate columns of type (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).
1799 SOUTHEY *Eng. Eclog.* VI, Yon holly-hock..lifting, column-like, a stem Bright with its roseate blossoms. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. liv, The column-scattering bay'net. 1822 BENTHAM *Wks.* X. 535 English and Greek shall be printed column-wise. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* I. xii. 90 The whole area of the column-encircled front.

Column (kɒ·lŏm), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. the sb.] *intr.* To form or move in column.
1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* viii. 93 When one by one, Pride, love, and jealousy, and fifty more Great feelings column up to force a heart, And all are beaten back.

‖ **Columna** (kŏlv·mnă). *Anat.* and *Phys.* Pl. **-æ**. [L.] A column or pillar; a name given to many parts of the body: see COLUMN 8.
1758 *Anat. Dialogues* (ed. 2) 159 Their [the Ventricles] most considerable eminences are thick fleshy productions called *columnæ*. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 445 The septum between the openings of the nostrils is called the columna. 1879 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* II. 16 The fixing of the columna having been accomplished, the edges of the lip must be neatly brought together.

b. Formerly also = COLUMN 7 q. v.

Columnal (kŏlv·mnăl), *a.* [f. COLUMN + -AL.] = COLUMNAR.
1767 BUSH *Hibernia Cur.* (1769) 59 Most curious columnal combination. 1777 HAMILTON *Volcanos* in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 4 Lavas that have taken the columnal form. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XII. xi, Crag overhanging, nor columnal rock Cast its dark outline there.

Columnar (kŏlv·mnăr), *a.* [ad. late L. *columnār-is*, f. *columna* COLUMN: see -AR. Cf. F. *colomnaire*.]

1. Of the nature or form of a column (or columns), resembling a column, column-like.
1728 [see c]. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* 1772, 161 The rocks dip almost perpendicularly, and form long columnar stacks. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. x. 515 Two ranges of arches, resting seemingly on tall columnar piers. 1877 BRYANT *Little People of Snow* 165 Here the palm upreared Its white columnar trunk.

b. *fig.*
1832 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. 1862 IX. 21 A perfect model of Roman grandeur, massy, columnar, imperturbable. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Behav.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 387 In the shallow company..here is the columnar Bernard.

c. Said of rocks (such as basalt) and crystals which have a column-like structure; prismatic.
1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (J.), White columnar spar, out of a stone-pit. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 435 The beryl which is a..crystal of the columnar form. 1874 DAWKINS *Cave Hunt.* ii. 24 Fingal's Cave .. and that of Staffa .. hollowed out of columnar basalt.

d. *Biol.* Said of tissue in which the cells are columnar, prismatic or cylindrical.
1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 3 The epithelium .. being of the columnar variety, and clothed with cilia.

1855 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* (ed. 3) 4 Columnar cellular tissue, divided into Cylindrenchyma, cylindrical cells, and Prismenchyma, prismatical cells. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 26 The component cells of the epithelium may be elongated at right angles to the basement membrane, thus forming what is called columnar epithelium.

e. Written or printed in columns (see COLUMN 4) or in vertical lines.

1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* II. 138 Written in the manner called *Kionedon*, or columnar. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* II. 307 The columnar tables of attestation. 1883 J. MILLINGTON *Are we to read Backwards* 50 An illustration of the Mongolian columnar style of printing.

f. *Math.*

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. 165 Again, let the co-ordinates be of the kind which has been called 'columnar'; that is to say, distance from an axis, angle from a plane of reference through this axis to a plane through the axis and the specified point, and distance from a plane of reference perpendicular to the axis.

2. Characterized by, or raised on, columns.

1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 43 The columnar architecture of mythic Greece. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 305 There is such a thing as a columnar viaduct as well as a solid embankment.

Columna·rian, *a. rare.* [f. L. *columnāri-us* pertaining to a column + -AN.] = prec.

1755 in JOHNSON; whence in later Dicts.

Columna·rious, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] 'Having many pillars' (Bailey 1730–6).

Colu·mnarish, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. COLUMNAR + -ISH.] 'Somewhat resembling a column. (*A bad word*)' Webster 1828.

1788 *Family of Plants* II. 454 (Webster).

Columnarity (kŏlŭmnæ·rĭti). *rare.*—° [f. COLUMNAR + -ITY.] Columnar quality or state.

1864 in WEBSTER.

† **Colu·mnary,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *columnārius* pertaining to a column, occurring only as sb., e.g. *columnārium* a pillar-tax (see quot. 1656 below). In F. *colomnaire.*] = COLUMNAR.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIII. xix. 258 Diverse kinds of glasses, as..the columnarie, the pyramidate or piked, the turbinall. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Columnary Tribute* (*columnarium*), a tribute that was exacted for every Pillar that held up the house. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* 537 Handsome columnary work. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 106 That Columnary Monument [Trajan's].

Columnated (kŏlə·mnēitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. L. *columnāt-us* supported upon columns + -ED.] Furnished with columns, supported upon columns.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 251 Columnated-window-stairs ..were set upon Columns, that the light (which they receiv'd from above) might distribute it self to all parts alike. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Columnation (kŏlŭmnē·ʃən). [ad. L. *columnātiōn-em* 'a supporting upon pillars', n. of action f. *columna* COLUMN.] The etymologically correct form of COLUMNIATION, q. v.

1655 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 37 Scamozzi was the first that commoded Columnations with Pedestals.

Columned (kŏ·lŭmd), *ppl. a.* [f. COLUMN *sb.*]

1. Furnished with columns, supported upon columns; pillared. (Chiefly *poet.*)

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 132 The column'd pile ascends. 1819 SHELLEY *Ros. & Helen* 107 A spring, O'er which the columned wood did frame A roofless temple. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 276 Thro' column'd porch and chambers sumptuous hieing.

2. Fashioned into or like a column, columnar.

1871 J. MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 15 On the smooth gray base of yon columned stone. 1888 *Athenæum* 12 May 597/1 A..candlestick containing one of these columned candles.

3. Divided into, printed or written in, columns.

1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg., Lady G. B.* xlix. 15 Column'd scrolls of ancient date. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 76 A large double-columned book of nearly five hundred pages.

Colu·mniated, *ppl. a.* [See next.] = COLUMNATED.

1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Stairs*, Columniated winding Stairs. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 377/1 The..columniated wings in front of St. Peter's. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 61 The canopy..is raised on columniated and cusped arches.

Columnia·tion. [An etymologically incorrect form (see COLUMNATION), modelled app. on *intercolumniation*, f. L. *intercolumnium*. (*Columination* in quot. 1592 was perh. an intentional form, from L. *columen* = *columna.*)]

Arch. 'The employment of columns in a design' (Gwilt).

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 44 b, What order of columination, and what space betwixt. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* xxviii. 68 That manner of Columniation which the Greeks have termed Pycnostolos. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Nov. 610/1 The architecture of fenestration and the architecture of columniation are irreconcilable.

b. Division (of a page) into columns. *nonce-use.*

1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. i. (1865) 3 Their sums in triple columniations.

Columniferous (kŏlŭmnĭ·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *columnifer* column-bearing + -OUS.] Bearing a column or columns. In *Bot.* cf. COLUMN 7.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Columniferous*, bearing or supporting pillars. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiv. 330 From the circumstance of the receptacle standing up in the middle of the flower, like a column, these have also the name of columniferous plants.

Columniform (kŏlə·mnifōrm), *a.* [f. L. *columna* + -FORM.] Column-shaped.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 412 A circular columniform altar blazing with fire. 1848 DANA *Zooph.* 507 Tubercles echinate, prominent, columniform. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 56 The columniform bladder.

Colup, obs. f. COLLOP.

Colur, obs. f. COLOUR.

† **Colur(e,** *v. Obs.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **colurt.** A word of venery, of uncertain sense.

(Connexion with COLLAR has been conjectured.)

c 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xvii, The king couthe of venery, Colurt him [the bore] fulle kyndely, The hed of that hardy He sette on a stake. *Ibid.* xxxi, The bore brittunt thay fande, Was colurt of the kingus hande [*MS.* funde, hunde, *rime* londe].

Colure (kōlĭū·ɹ, kō·liuɹ), *sb. Astron.* Also 7 **colour.** [ad. L. *colūr-us*, Gr. *κόλουρος* dock-tailed, truncated (f. *κόλ-os* docked, curtailed + *οὐρά* tail), as sb. pl. (*αἱ*) *κόλουροι* (sc. *γραμμαί*) the colures, so called, according to Proclus, because their lower part is permanently cut off from view (*i.e.* in Greece, or elsewhere away from the equator). So F. *colure.* Both pronunciations are found in verse.]

Each of two great circles which intersect each other at right angles at the poles, and divide the equinoctial and the ecliptic into four equal parts. One passes through the equinoctial points, the other through the solstitial points, of the ecliptic.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. vii. (Tollem. MS.), And *coluri* beþ seyde as it were *collitauri*, and haueþ þat name of þe tayle of a wilde oxe, þat arereþ his tayle and makeþ an imparfite cercle: and *colurus* is seyde as it were unparfite cerclis. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1872) 50 Ther is tua vthir circlis in the spere callit colures. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 33 Named Colures in greek, that is trunked circles, bycause some partes of them come not into our sighte. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 66 From Pole to Pole, traversing each Colure. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 96 Two Colures through the Poles do run, Quartring the Circle of the Sun. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. 83 Eudoxus drew the Colure of the Solstices through the middle of the Great Bear. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* IV. 22 Her daily tour, Around the ecliptic and across colure. 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* xxvii. (ed. 4) 113 This plane will intersect..the heavens in a circle called the solstitial colure.

Colurt, obs. pa. pple. of COLLAR, COLOUR; see also COLUR(E.

Colusion, -yon, obs. ff. COLLUSION.

‖ **Colutea** (kolĭū·tĭ,ă). *Bot.* [L., ad. Gr. *κολουτέα* (also *κολοιτέα*), name of a pod-bearing tree in Theophrastus.] A genus of shrubs with papilionaceous flowers and bladder-like pods, hence called Bladder-senna; a yellow-flowered species (*C. arborescens*) is grown in England.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 227 Least patient of cold, *Colutea Odorata.* 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 86 The Bastard Sena is the Colutea, or Wild Sena. 1736–7 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) I. 586 [She] dies with impatience for the colutea-seed you promised her. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* English Names .. Colutea.

Colver(e, -yr, -erin, obs. ff. CULVER, -INE.

† **Co·lvin.** *Obs. Sc.* Also **collvin, colvene.** Some kind of ship or boat.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 347 With carvall, colluin, and with craik full large. *Ibid.* II. 601 Ane greit navin .. Of craik and colvin, of mony bark and barge.

† **Co·lward,** *a. Obs.* [app. a perverted form of CULVERT, in OF. *culvert, colvert*, etc.] Villainous, nefarious, perfidious, infamous.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 181 For couetyse, & colwarde & croked dedez. *c* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* (1857) 339 The porter is coluard [*Camb. MS.* culuert] & feloun.

† **Colwer,** *Obs. rare*—1. [? = *coluver* a. OF. *coluevre*, F. *couleuvre* snake.] ? A snake, adder.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3794 For angwischis o bestis As colwers & for coltris & crabbid snakis.

Colwort, obs. f. COLEWORT; **Colwyd, -ynge,** see COLLOW; **Coly,** see COLIES, COLLIE; **Colyandre, -aundir,** COLIANDER; **Colyar, -yer, -ɜer, -yere,** COLLIER; **Colyer,** COLLAR; **Colyflory, -flower,** CAULIFLOWER; **Colyndore,** COLANDER; **Colyon,** CULLION; **Colype,** COLLOP; **Colys, colysshe,** CULLIS broth; **Colysion,** COLLISION; **Colyte,** COLET (ACOLYTE); **Colyver,** CULVER.

Colza (kŏ·lzǎ). Also **colsa.** [a. Walloon and Fr. *colza*, earlier *colzat*, a. L.Ger. *kôlsât*, Du. *koolzaad* COLE-SEED.] The French name of COLE-SEED. **Colza-oil:** the oil expressed from the seeds, much used for burning in lamps.

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 10 The seed of a Kind of wild Colly-flower, which they call in Flanders Colsa. 1830 *Mech. Mag.* XII. 463 Colza oil..is extracted from the grain of the Brassica arvensis. 1884 MAY CROMMELIN *Brown Eyes* ix. 97 Bees in Drenthe..taken to travel in carts during the summer season by all the flowering colza fields. 1886 MISS BRADDON *One Thing Needful* iv, The light of a large swinging colza lamp.

Com-, *prefix* of Lat. origin. The archaic form of the preposition which in classical L. was as a separate word written *cum*; *com-* being retained in combination before the labials *b, p, m*, and before a few words beginning with vowels, as in *comes, comit-*; the *m* was assimilated before *r* as *corruptus*, in later times also before *l* as *collectus*; dropped before vowels generally, *h* and *gn-*, as *coalescĕre, coercēre, cohabĭtāre, cognātus*; originally, also before *n*, as *cōnātus, cōnivēre*, but in later MSS. and texts assimilated, as *connātus, connivēre*; before all other consonants *com-* was changed to CON-, q.v. But in some English derivatives, *com-* has taken the place of L. *con-* before *f*, as in *comfort.* The sense is 'together, together with, in combination or union', also 'altogether, completely', and hence *intensive.* It occurs in combinations actually formed in Latin, their derivatives, and analogical extensions. The prefix has become a living English element in the form Co-, q.v.

In Provençal, Spanish, and Old French, *com-* before *m*, was regularly reduced to *co-*, e.g. *comandement, co-mence, co-mun*, and in this form these words were originally adopted in English (cf. COL-, CON-). But with the revival of Latin learning, the *m* was again doubled in spelling in French and thence in English; this scarcely, if at all, affects the pronunciation in an unaccented syllable, except that, when the word is uttered syllabically, or a factitious stress is for the nonce put on the first syllable, this is treated as kɒm, or kɒ-, and not as kōᵘ; it is here therefore symbolized by kŏ-, though in ordinary utterance this is not distinguishable from kə-, or kŏ-, *e.g.* kŏmi·t or kəmi·t.

Before *b, p*, OF. had normally *cum-*, as in *cumbatre, cumpagnie*; although this was afterwards altered back to the Latin type *com-*, the original pronunciation remained in English, where its phonetic descendant still survives in *comfort, company, compass*, etc. But the influence of the spelling in modern times has been constantly to extend the use of (kɒm-) in all such words: (kɒ·mbăt) is even now dying out before (kɒ·mbăt).

Coma [1] (kōᵘ·mă). [a. Gr. *κῶμα* (*κωματ-*) deep sleep, lethargy: cf. *κοιμά-ειν* to put to sleep.]

Pathol. 'A state of unnatural, heavy, deep and prolonged sleep, with complete unconsciousness and slow, stertorous, often irregular, breathing' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*), due to pressure on the brain, to the effect of certain poisons, or other causes, and frequently ending in death; stupor, lethargy.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. ix. 200 Sneezing..is..of good signality in Lethargies, Apoplexies, Catalepsies, and Coma's. 1782 HEBERDEN *Comm.* vii, When the scarlet fever proves fatal, a coma will sometimes show itself. 18.. HOOPER *Physic. Vade M.* § 914 It is often important to distinguish the coma of drunkenness from that of apoplexy. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 13 Death beginning at the brain is said to be by coma.

b. *Coma vigil*: Applied in earlier medical treatises to a condition anterior to fevers: see quots. 1708–1834; but by Sir W. Jenner to a lethargic condition in which a typhus fever patient lies with wide open eyes, totally unconscious, but muttering in delirium.

1708 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Coma Vigil*, waking Drowsiness, is a Disease wherein the Patients are continually inclined to Sleep, but scarce can sleep, being affected with a great Drowsiness. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. 55. 1758 R. BROOKES *Gen. Pract. Physic* II. 113 A Coma Vigil..they have a strong inclination to sleep, and yet either don't sleep at all, or, if they do, awake immediately with little Relief, but have no delerium..Generally a Forerunner of a Phrenzy in acute Fevers. 1834 J. M. GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 446 1871 SIR T. WATSON *Princ. Physic* (ed. 5) II. 869. 1886 FAGGE *Princ. Med.* I. 145 In a peculiar state to which Jenner has appropriated the term *Coma vigil.*

c. *fig.*

1876 GLADSTONE in *Pall Mall Budget* (1887) 14 Apr. 6/2 Honour, duty, compassion, and I must add shame, are sentiments never in a state of coma.

Coma [2] (kō·mă). Pl. **comæ** (-mī). [a. L. *coma*, a. Gr. *κόμη* hair of the head, also applied to foliage, etc., and to the tail of a comet.]

1. *Bot.* **a.** A tuft of silky hairs at the end of some seeds, as those of *Epilobium.* **b.** A tuft of bracts occurring beyond the inflorescence, as in the pine-apple; 'the crown of sterile flowers on the top of some forms of inflorescence' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **c.** The arrangement of the leafy branches forming the 'head' of a tree.

1669 ROWLAND tr. *Schroder's Chymical Dispens.* 2 Coma, in plants, signifies the tops. 1770 C. MILNE *Bot. Dict.* s.v. *Bractea*, Large bracteæ, which, from their resemblance to a bush of hair, are denominated *coma.* 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 236 *Cyrtandraceæ* .. Seeds .. naked, or with a coma. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 102 The head of a tree is called a coma. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 172 The silky coma surrounding the top of the seeds of the Willow-herbs.

2. *Astron.* The nebulous envelope surrounding the nucleus of a comet, and forming the outer portion of the 'head'.

1765 MATY in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 307 The nucleus could not be distinguished from the coma. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* III. v. 365 The tail is a continuation of the coma.

fig. 1815 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIX. 309 It is not everywhere possible for the most ingenious critic to distinguish..the nucleus from the coma.

3. The blurred appearance surrounding an object seen under a microscope when the lens is not free from spherical aberration.

1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* I. ii. 64 If the greater expansion or coma be when the object is without the focus.

† Comade. *Obs.* Also **comad, commade, ? comand.** (Meaning uncertain.)

c 1430 *Cookery Bks.* 48 Take Gyngere, canelle, & melle wyl þi commade þer-with. *Ibid.* 56 Dry þin cofyn, & caste þin comade þer-on. *Ibid.* Þan take hardid cofyns, & pore þin comad þer-on. 14.. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier 1882) 26 And when the pot boilithe put the comand to the brothe.

Comal (kō·măl), *a.* [f. Coma ² + -al.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a Coma (*sb.*²).

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Comal*, in Botany, applied to the uppermost and largest leaves of a stem of Bryum.

Comament, obs. reduced form of Commandment, with stress on the first syllable.

Comand(e, obs. f. Command, Commend: see also Comade, *Obs.*

Comarb, bad form of Coarb after Ir. *comharba.*

† Comarch (kō·mark). *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *cōmarch-us*, a. Gr. *κώμαρχος* 'head man of a village', f. *κώμη* village + *-αρχος* ruling.]

1623 Bingham *Xenophon* 71 The Comarch, or chiefe Ruler of the Village. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Comarch*, an Earl, a Governor of a Town or City.

Co-mar·t. In the following passage, the Folios have 'cou'nant', a quarto of 1676 'compact', the Globe ed. 'covenant': the real word intended remains unsettled.

1605 (Q°.) Shaks. *Ham.* I. i. 93 [also in Q° 1607] Which had returne To the inheritance of Fortinbrasse, Had he bin vanquisher; as by the same comart, And carriage of the article desseigne, His fell to Hamlet.

Co-ma·rtyr, comma·rtyr. [a. L. *commartyr* fellow-martyr (see Com-); afterwards treated as a native compound.] A fellow-martyr.

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 36 The said Sir Thomas Moore's colleague and commartyre the blessed Bishop of Rochester. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 318 Some..who are my co-martyrs.

So **Co-ma·rtyred** *pa. pple.*, martyred together.

a 1711 Ken *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 370 He, with James co-martyr'd, lost his Head.

‖ **Comarum** (kǫ·mărŭm). *Bot.* [Bot. L., a. Gr. *κόμαρος*, *-ον*, some plant.] A Linnæan genus of *Rosaceæ*, including the Purple Marsh Cinquefoil.

1778 G. White *Nat. Hist.* 3 July (ed. Wood 1853) 265 Purple Comarum or Marsh Cinquefoil in the bogs of Bin's pond. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* July 308 The marshy comarum, a perennial which grows in peaty or boggy places.

Comatable : see Come-at-able.

Co-mate (kō,mēt: the stress fluctuates). [f. Co- 3 b + Mate.] Companion, fellow, mate.

1576 Fleming *Panoplie Ep.* 320 We will thrust him out.. yᵗ he may Seeke him comates of mischiefe with whom to be conversant. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 1 My Coe-mates, and brothers in exile. 1777 Eliz. Ryves *Poems* 25 Fell Remorse..Urg'd by her co-mate, wild Despair. 1859 W. H. Gregory *Egypt* II. 122 Perfect unanimity..between myself and my comate. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* II. ii. 105 Co-mates we were and had our sports together.

† Co·mate, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *comāt-us* having long hair, f. *coma* (see Coma ²).] Furnished with hair, hairy; in quot. used of a comet.

1600 Fairfax *Tasso* XIV. xliv, How comate, crinite, caudate starres are fram'd.

Co·mato-crapulo·se, *a. humorous nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *κωματο-* combining form of *κῶμα* (see Coma ¹) + L. Crapula + -ose.] In a state of drowsiness and head-ache consequent on intoxication.

1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* v, Headache, eh? Slightly comato-crapulose?

Comatose (kō·mătōs), *a.* [f. Gr. *κῶμα*, *κώματ-* (see Coma ¹) + -ose.]

1. Affected with coma; in a state of coma.

1755 *Gent. Mag.* XXV. 586 One who by eating mushrooms to excess was rendered so comatose that he could not feel the actual cautery..applied to his head. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* I. 28 His excellency .. had taken nothing for the fever but a little camphor, and..became comatose.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of coma.

1761 Pulteney in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 352 Syncopes .. and comatose affections. 1854 Marion Harland *Alone* XV, From delirium he was relapsing into a comatose state.

3. *transf.* Drowsy, lethargic.

1828 Scott *Diary* 24 May in Lockhart *Life*, I met my old ..friend Lord Stowell, looking very frail and even comatose. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life*, *Illusions* Wks. (Bohn) II. 447 Wailing, stupid, comatose creatures.

Hence **Comato·sely** *adv.*, in a comatose manner; **Comato·seness, Comato·sity,** comatose condition.

1805 *Miniature* No. 36 A learned disquisition on comatosity. 1859 F. E. Paget *Curate of C.* 149 Some have pursued the same train of thought quietly, and comatosely.

† Comatous (kō·mătəs), *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] = Comatose.

1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 135 Apoplexies, Lethargies, Palsies, and all Comatous diseases. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 117 The patient was manifestly comatous. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 314 In a palsy, and comatous disorders.

‖ **Comatula** (kǫmæ·tiŭlă). *Zool.* Pl. **comatulæ** (-lī). [L. fem. of *comātulus*, dim. of *comātus* (see Comate).] A genus of free-swimming Crinoid Echinoderms, of a radiate shape with (usually) ten cirrous arms; the feather-star.

1851 Richardson *Geol.* viii. 228 Comatula has neither stem nor root. 1878 Bell *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 204 In the young stages of the Comatulæ, a simple knob-like piece unites the skeleton of the stalk with the body.

Comatulid (kǫmæ·tiŭlid). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Comatulidæ*, the family containing the Comatula.] Any crinoid of the same family as Comatula.

1884 *Athenæum* 10 May 602/2 Sketches of living Ceylonese comatulids.

Comaund(e, obs. f. Command.

Comaynes, -aynz, obs. ff. Commons.

Comazant, var. of Composant.

Comb (kōum), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 **camb, comb,** 3-7 **combe,** 4-5 **coomb, komb(e,** 5-7 **come,** 6 **coame, comme,** 6-7 (in comp.) **com,** 4- **comb.** Also *β.* (*north.* and chiefly *Sc.*) 3 **camb,** 4 **cayme,** 4-5 **cambe,** 4-6 **kambe,** 5-9 **came,** 6 **keme,** 6-9 **kame,** 9 **kembe, kaim.** [A common Teut. sb.: OE. *cǫmb*, *camb* = OS. *camb*, (MDu. *cam(m)*, Du. *kam*), OHG. *chamb*, (MHG. *kam(m)*, *kamp(b)*, Ger. *kamm*, ON. *kambr* (Sw., Da. *kam*) :—OTeut. **kambo-z*, pre-Teutonic form **gombho-s*: cf. Gr. *γόμφος* 'pin', perh. orig. 'tooth', Skr. *gambha-s* tooth, OSlav. *zǫbŭ* (:—*gambo-*) tooth.]

1. A strip of wood, bone, horn, metal, etc., with indentations forming a series of teeth, or with teeth inserted, along one or both edges; used for disentangling, cleaning, and arranging the hair, and for like purposes; also, in ornamental forms, worn by women to keep the hair in place.

a 700 *Épinal Gloss.* 825 *Pecten*, camb. *c* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* (1857) 552 The thridde [maiden] scholde bringge comb and mirour To seruen him with gret honour. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* I. 136 Her combe to kembe her hed. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden Soc.) 15 My tablees of ivory with the combe and a peyre spectaclys. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iii. 94 Bedys, combys, gyrdylls and knyfys. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* III. ii. Rule 5 Q. 4 Clemens Alexandrinus is as severe against old men that with black lead combes put a lie upon their heads. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 113 ₱ 8 Her mistress had turned her out at night for breaking six teeth in a tortoise-shell comb. 1803 Jane Porter *Thaddeus* XXX, Marshall having fixed the last pearl-comb in her mistress's beautiful hair. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. vi. 441 Found..a rude fibula, and a comb of bronze.

β. *c* 1200 Ormin 6340 Wiþþutenn cnif & shæþe, & camb. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3351 Craftely with a cambe cho kembede myne heuede. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 2 Anoynte therewyth a kambe and kembe thy head. 1579 in T. Thomson *Invent.* (1815) 282 (Jam.) Ane kais of kamys of grene velvot. *a* 1800 *Laird o' Logie* viii. (in Scott *Border Minstr.*), She has stown the king's redding kaim. 1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 185 Growin lasses sittin ..wi' cames sae trig in their golden hair. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Keeam* or *Kaim*, a comb.

fig. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* iv. 45 Faint streaks of sunshine descend like a shimmering comb upon the gloomy landscape. 1875 — *Three Feathers* xv, A break appeared in the clouds, and a vast comb of gold shot shining down.

b. An instrument for currying horses, consisting of a series of such strips of metal, with short teeth, placed parallel in a frame. Usually *horse comb*, Curry-comb.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 88 Combe of curraynge, or horse combe, *strigilis*. 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* III. VII. (Arb.) 169 Almohaza, that is a horse combe. 1859 F. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 221 Currycomb and brush, mane-comb.

c. *humorously.* † *Alman comb*: see quot. *Crab-tree comb*: a cudgel (as applied to the head). *Obs.* (Cf. Comb *v.* 3.)

1593 *Bacchus Bountie* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 269 Which haue had their heads smoothed well with a crabtree combe. 1653 Urquhart *Rab.* I. xxi, He combed his head with an Alman comb, which is the four fingers and thumb.

2. *transf.* Applied, chiefly in technical use, to various things resembling a comb in function, structure, or appearance.

(a) An instrument with two or three rows of iron teeth of different lengths, used in dressing wool for separating and arranging the fibres; a card; a similar instrument used in dressing flax. Also a toothed instrument in a carding-machine for drawing the fleece or cotton off the cards; a comber. Also a name sometimes given to the reed used in weaving.

(b) A toothed instrument used to puncture. *Obs.*

(c) A steel tool with projecting teeth, used for cutting the thread of a screw on work in the lathe.

(d) A toothed instrument used by house-painters in graining; also a tool with wire teeth used in making marbled papers.

(e) 'The notched scale of a wire-micrometer' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

(f) 'The window stool of a casement. *Glou.*' (Grose *Prov. Gloss.* 1787).

(g) *Electr.* A comb-like row of brass points connected with the prime conductor of an electrical machine for collecting the electricity from the plate.

c 1290 *Lives Saints* (Laud MS. 1887) 99 Also man draweth with combes wolle, hire tetes heo to-drowe. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xviii. (Tollem. MS.), Yf þe ryndе of þe stocke is smote with yren combes [*ferreis ungulis*], þan droppeþ oute þerof noble opobalsamum. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 39 Some use .. to carde of the knoppes [of flax] with an iron Combe. 1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1653) 787 Without all Weavers combes. 1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 37 Lassie, lend me your braw hemp heckle, And I'll lend you my thripling kame. 1757 Dyer *Fleece* III. (R.), Behold the fleece beneath the spiky comb Drop its long locks, or from the mingling card, Spread in soft flakes. 1837 Whittock *Bk. Trades* (1842) 483 (*Wool comber*) He then proceeds to place the wool on one of his combs, the steel brooches of which are triple, and are constantly heated in a charcoal pot. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Comb*..used in *combing* long-stapled wool for worsted goods. The combs are used in pairs. Short-stapled wool is *carded*. 1876 Gwilt *Archit.* II. iii. 697 Giving the painted work a coat in oil of a brownish tone..this is then scratched over by combs of bone, with blunt points. 1871 Watts *Dict. Chem.* (1879) VI. 551 This force, acting successively upon each portion of the rotating plate as it passes between the paper and the points of the collecting comb, will .. cause positive electricity to escape from the plate into the points ..In consequence of this action, the comb of the second conductor..becomes positively electrified.

3. Applied to natural formations resembling a comb, *e.g.* a comb-like set of points in a tooth; the comb-like nail or claw of the middle toe of certain birds, as the goatsucker and heron, etc.

1873-8 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 275 In notched incisors, and especially in the comb-like ones of the Flying Lemur .. a branch of the pulp-cavity ascends each process of the comb'.

spec. † **a.** The part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers; the metacarpus. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* V. xxviii. (1495) 138 *Pecten*, the combe..is composyd of foure bones.

b. *Zool.* (*pl.*) The pair of abdominal appendages in Scorpions; analogous structures in other lower animals.

1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 257 A branchial comb, composed of numerous loose and tabular-like lamellæ. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. v. ii. 270 Beneath the body [in Scorpions]..are two peculiar appendages called the 'combs'. These organs consist of a stem..and a series of teeth. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 751 'Tactile combs' situated in pairs at the bases of the tentacles [in certain Hydrozoa].

c. Sometimes used as an equivalent of *pecten*, in the sense of the *marsupium* or *processus falciformis*, a pigmented vascular process which projects into the jelly-like vitreous humour in the eyes of Birds, many Reptiles, and Fishes.

d. *Min.* A comb-like structure found in mineral veins which are made up of plates or layers parallel to their walls: see quots.

1862 Dana *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 114 A comb is one of the layers in a banded vein—so called especially when its surface is more or less set with crystals. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Comb*, The place, in a fissure which has been filled by successive depositions of mineral on the walls, where the two sets of layers thus deposited approach most nearly or meet, closing the fissure and exhibiting either a drusy central cavity, or an interlocking of crystals. 1885 Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* 585 [see Comby].

4. *esp.* The red fleshy crest or caruncle on the head of the domestic fowl, attaining special development in the male bird; so called from its indented or serrated form. (Cf. Cock's-comb.)

a 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 215/34 *Cristas*, *i. comas*, combas on fugele. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr. T.* 39 His combe was redder þan þe fyne coral. *c* 1430 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* 17 Your beeke, your breast, your Kekil and your Came. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 157 b, Let .. your Henne be of a good colour .. with a straight redde and dubble comme. *Ibid.* IV. 161 b, If they be right Capons, their Coames becommeth pale. 1693 Evelyn *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.* 50 The Heads of some sorts of Birds are Adorned with Tufts and Combs. *a* 1835 J. M. Wilson *Tales of Borders* (1857) I. 68 The kaim of chanticleer. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* V. (1873) 117 A large tuft of feathers on the head is generally accompanied by a diminished comb.

b. The similar fleshy outgrowth round or (generally) over each eye in some gallinaceous birds.

c. *transf.* A crest like that of a cock (attributed to some serpents).

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxii. 143 Þare er also nedderes with cambez on þaire heeds, as it ware a cokk. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 358 The mane of the Lion, and the comb of the male Serpent. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Amongst serpents .. some have combs.

d. Applied to a crest or ridge of hair.

1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* iii, His beard—of a bright red colour..that comb of hair had been a subject of some wonder to me. 1884 A. Gregory in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 379 The Shillooks .. arrange the hair in a comb or crest, high upon the head.

5. From sense 4 come the phrases: † *To set up one's comb*: to be proud or vainglorious, to hold one's head high. *To cut* (rarely *to cast down*) *the comb of*: to lower the pride of, take the conceit out of, tame, 'take down', abash, humiliate.

a 1536 Tindale *Expos. Matt.* vi. 1 If it moue thee to set vp thy combe, when thou geuest thy brother a farthyng or an halfepenny. 1545 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* (1548) Pref., After that repentaunce hath cast downe our combe. 1548 Hall *Chron.* an. 1 Hen. IV, fol. 12 My combe was clerely cut. 1644 Jessop *Angel of Eph.* 58 The one cuts the combe of Episcopall Dominion. 1822 Scott *Nigel* ii, All the Counts in Cumberland shall not cut my comb. 1890 F. Hall in *Nation* (N. Y.) L. 352/3 His reckoning it a proud thing to cut the comb of an American at all hazards.

6. Applied to various things resembling a cock's comb in position or appearance (= crest):

a. The crest of a helmet; the upright blade which sometimes took its place on the morion.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 143/27 *Crista*, helmes camb. *c* 1050 *Voc.* ibid. 373/13 *Crista*, cambihte, camb on

hætte oððe on helme. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 30 The serrated outline occasionally forming the comb or crest of these Phrygian-looking head-pieces. 1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* p. xxxii, Tilting bourguinot .. the comb twisted. [1884 *Chesh. Gloss., Comb*..The raised part of a 'helmet' hat, such as are worn by the police; also *Crest*.]

b. The projection on the top of the cock of a gun-lock. Also, the upper corner of the stock of a gun, against which the cheek is placed in firing.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Comb* .. that projecting piece on the top of the cock of a gun-lock, which affords the thumb a convenient hold for drawing it back. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 433 Measure the distance from A to heel, and from B to comb.

c. The crest or ridge of a bank of earth, a rising ground, etc.; the ridge between cart-ruts, etc.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2564 If ðat folc hem wulde deren, ðe dikes comb hem sulde weren. 1808 JAMIESON, *Kaim, kame*. This term in Ayrs. is used to denote the crest of a hill, or those pinnacles which resemble a cock's comb. 1813 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* I. 163 He has levelled the ruts and combs of ten miles in one day. 1838 W. HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dict., Cooms*, the high ridges in ill kept roads between the ruts and the horse path. *Norf. Suff.* 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* iii, We breasted our nags to the rise, and were coming to the comb of it. 1876 — *Cripps* v, The ruts of the lane grew more distinct as their combs of frozen mud attracted and held the driving whiteness. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss., Comb*, an upturned ridge left in ploughing.

d. A long and narrow hill or ridge, having steep sides. *Scotl.* and *North of Eng.*, usually in form *kame, kaim*; frequent in proper names.

1808 JAMIESON, *Kaim, kame*, a low ridge. *Lanarksh.* 1862 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IV. 341 To examine the remarkable ridges of sand and gravel, called 'Kaims', at Bedshiel, at Oxenden, and in the Dune woods .. These Kaims consist of elongated ridges of drift..with steep sides, and attaining sometimes a height of 50 or 60 feet.

e. The crest or ridge of a roof. *dial.*

1870 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. Abr.* xviii, From the eaves to the comb of the roof. 1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk., Comb* .. The ridge of a roof. (Very common.)

f. The crest of a wave. (Cf. COMB *v.* 5.)

1886 J. W. GRAHAM *Neæra* II. xi, The darkling waters shook with a brisker frolic of dancing frothy combs.

7. *Naut.* (See quots.)

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 10 Vnder the midest of it [the beakhead] is the Combe, which is a little peece of wood with two holes in it to bring the fore tacks aboord. 1708 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v., *Comb*..is a small piece of Timber set under the lower part of the Beak-head near the middle. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Comb.*

8. The flat cake or plate consisting of a double series of hexagonal cells of wax made by bees; a honeycomb.

[This use seems to be confined to English. It does not appear to originate in any likeness of a single plate or cake with its cells to a comb for the hair, but either in the fact that the arrangement of the whole of the plates hanging parallel to each other from the roof of the hive suggests a comb with its teeth, or because each plate or 'comb' forms a ridge, and the whole a series of parallel ridges, like roofs of houses or ridges of hills rising beyond each other.]

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288, *Resurrection* 456 (Cott.) Þai broȝt som of a rosted fische, a hony combe als-soo. 1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* xvi. 24 Wordis wel set togidere is a coomb of hony. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 122 Take a hyue, and splente it within with thre or foure splentes, that the bees maye knytte theyr combes therto. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 79 'Tis seldome, when the Bee doth leaue her Combe In the dead Carrion. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 913 True Nectar .. was wont to be made about Olympus .. of Wine, Bees-combs, and sweet flowers. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 74 Every comb, newly made, is white: but it becomes yellow as it grows old. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* viii., I put the comb back into the hive.

β. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xviii. 11 Swetter .. Over honi and the kambe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 368 Ane vaxcayme that beis mais. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. vii. 27 In camys incluse the hwny clene. 1788 PICKEN *Poems* 126 (Jam.) A skepp .. Weel cramm'd .. Wi' cames. 1832–53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. II. 43 Your tongue was like a honey kaim.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *comb-bearer, -box, -teeth* (pl.), *-tray*; *-like, -shaped, -wrought* adjs.; **comb-broach**, one of the teeth of a wool-comb (Simmonds 1858); **comb-card**, a carding comb for wool; **comb-case**, a case to keep a comb in; in quot. *a* 1678 applied to a hive containing only empty combs; **comb-chafer**, a lamellicorn beetle (see quot.); **comb-cleat** (see CLEAT *sb.* 2 b; cf. sense 7); **comb-cutter**, a comb-maker; †**comb-feat** *nonce-wd.* [tr. F. *tour de peigne*], 'a dressing or thrashing' (Davies): cf. COMB *v.* 3; **comb-footed** *a.*, having feet furnished with structures resembling combs; **comb-frame**, a frame placed in a hive to be filled with honeycomb; **comb-honey**, honey in the comb, or with portions of the comb remaining in it; **comb-pecked** *a.*, pecked on the comb; **comb-post**, a post to which one of the combs is attached in wool-combing; **comb-pot**, a small stove in which the wool-combs are heated; **comb-saw**, a saw for cutting the teeth of combs; **comb-wise** *adv.*, in manner of a comb.

1887 C. F. HOLDER *Living Lights* 14 The little jelly-like creatures called '*comb-bearers' or Ctenophores. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1190/4 A *Combox, two Powder Boxes, and four other Boxes. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 349 It was .. in a comb-box. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 144 To clean and straighten the fibres of the wool, and to prepare it for the next machine, the *comb-card. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 50 By the *combe-case of Diana (sware Dametas) this woman is mad. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 11 A Barbers Comcase. *a* 1678 MARVELL *Loyal Scot*, The hive a combcase, ev'ry bee a drone. 1711 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 347 A pale green shining Dor, or *Comb-chaffer, from its Horns when expanded resembling a Comb. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., *Comb-cutter's saw*..is usually a double saw, in which two blades are affixed to one stock, one projecting beyond the other, and the less salient acting as a spacer to start the next kerf. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. vi. (1694) II. 38, I must ..handsomly give thee the *Combfeat [*un tour de peigne*]. With this he took him by the Throat. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 74 Your *comb-footed bird. 1615 H. CROOKE *Body of Man* 89 The *Comb-like sutures of the Skul. 1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) III. 120 The antennæ of the Stag Beetles have a clavate extremity, divided into short, comb-like leaves. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 247 The gills form comb-like fringes. 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt* II. ii, An old *comb-pecked rascal, that was beaten out a' the cock pit .. to come crowing among us! 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* s.v. *Wool*, The operative ..had a *comb-post .. and a *comb-pot. 1782 A. M. BAILEY *Mech. Machines* I. 112 This improvement of the Comb-pot will be the means of preserving the health..of many thousand wool-combers. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIII. iv. I. 385 They [leaves] grow .. one close vnto another in manner of *comb-teeth. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II, *Vallus pectinis*, the row of the comb teeth. 1759 WHITFELD in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 283 My daughter, with her *comb-tray under her arm.

Comb (kūm), *sb.*[2], var. of COOMB [1], a measure.

Comb, obs. form of COOM, small coal.

Comb (kōum), *v.*[1] Also 4–5 **kome, kombe**, 6–7 **combe**. β. *North.* 6– **kame**, 6 **kaym**, 8– **kaim**. [f. COMB *sb.*[1]; it has taken the place of the earlier umlauted verb KEMB:—OE. *cembian*, the pa. pple. of which survives as *kempt*.]

1. *trans.* To draw a comb through the hair for the purpose of cleaning, disentangling, or arranging; to dress with a comb; to curry a horse.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. v. (1495) 193 The moder wasshith and kometh the chyldren. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1003 The berdez of burlyche kynges, Crispid and kombide. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* B iij b, To combe the heed is very holsome. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 15 Combe downe his haire. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 739 To make their Hair black, by combing it with a Leaden Comb. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 195 ¶ 10 He..blustered when his wig was not combed with exactness. 1830 TENNYSON *Mermaid* ii, With a comb of pearl I would comb my hair. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* II. v, They..combed out their golden hair.

absol. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III. xii, The Gentlemen stay but to comb, Madam.

β. 1542 BORDE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 248 Kayme your heade oft. 1598 D. FERGUSSON *Sc. Proverbs*, Kame sindle, kame sair. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, He kaims his hair..and gaes right snug. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xix, As crouse as a cat when the flaes are kaimed aff her.

†**b.** inverted construction (the comb as obj.).

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 652 A comb being made of the left horn of a Ram, and combed upon the head.

c. *To comb the cat*: see quots.

1816 C. JAMES *Mil. Dict.* (ed. 4) s.v. *Cat, To Comb the Cat*, a term used among sailors and soldiers, signifying to arrange the different cords of a cat o' nine tails..by untangling them, and drawing the whole through the fingers. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Combing the cat*, the boatswain, or other operator, running his fingers through the cat-o'-nine-tails, to separate them.

2. a. To dress (wool, flax, etc.) with a comb, so as to separate the fibres, bring them into parallel order, and separate the shorter from the longer.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 39 The bundels [of flax] .. are .. combed and hacked upon an iron combe. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* II. i. (1841) I. 169 They don't ..comb wool in the Monasteries. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 215 The tow or short fibrous matter combed off from the flaxen locks. 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems, Staff & Scrip* vi, Her women..In silence combed the fleece.

b. *House-painting.* To grain with a comb.

1876 GWILT *Archit.* II., iii. 697 Graining (or combing, as it is termed, in some late specifications).

3. *humorously.* To beat, thrash, give a 'dressing' to; e. g. in phr. *To comb a person's head with a three-legged stool*, etc.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 64 Her care should be, To combe your noddle with a three-legg'd stoole. 1600 *Dr. Dodypoll* v. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 159 The Marchant I perceive hath trimde you, Doctor, And comb'd you smoothlie. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 20 He would have .. combed his head with a Bunch of Keys. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* IV. xvi. (D.), Till I find you a wife who will comb your head for you.

4. *transf.* To scrape or rake with an action like that of a comb. *To comb off*, to remove by such an action (cf. BRUSH *v.*[2] 5); also *fig.*

1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* 177 Strings [of a lute]..Which he combs equaly. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* iii. 20 He ..will..be combed off by the elm-boughs, and left sprawling in the ditch. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* ii, There would be plenty of voters to be combed off by a Radical who offered himself with good pretensions. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-Cap* (1889) 16 From this [fiddle] did Paganini comb the fierce Electric sparks. 1877, *Scribn. Mag.* XV. 231/1 The oysterman begins to 'comb' the beds..by means of coarse-meshed dredges.

5. *intr.* Of a wave: 'To roll over, as the top of a wave; or to break with a white foam' (Webster, 1828). (App. of U. S. origin.)

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 412 The stream ungovernable foams with ire, Climbs, combs tempestuous. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 366 Waves spitting round piles or combing upon the shore. 1881 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Sweeth.* II. vi. 321 The waves combed over the vessel in green seas.

†**Comb**, *v.*[2] *Obs.*: see COMBING *ppl. a.*[2]

†**Co·mbacy.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [irreg. f. COMBAT, after *piracy*, etc.: see -CY.] Combat.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IV. xxii. (1612) 106 And did conclude by Combacye to winne or loose the Game.

†**Comba·ron.** *Hist.* [FR., f. COM- + BARON.] A fellow-baron (of the Cinque Ports): an Anglo-French word retained in translation.

1331 (13 Sept.) *Literæ Cantuar.* (Rolls) I. No. 381 Qe monstre vous est pleintivement par voz pieres et combarons de Heth [1887 J. B. SHEPPARD *transl.*, That it has been shown to you in way of complaint by your fellows and combarons of Hythe]. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* XII. 210/2 A Lord Warden who is equal to .. sending jurats and combarons home..profoundly satisfied with their own importance.

Combat (kɒ·mbăt, kɒ·mbăt), *sb.* Also 6 **coombat**, 6–8 **combate**, 7 **cumbat**. [a. F. *combat*, f. *combattre* to combat. In early use *combate* was frequent; cf. *debate*.]

1. An encounter or fight between two armed persons (parties, animals, etc.), a duel; *spec.* as in *trial by combat*, a duel allowed by law for the formal decision of a cause or dispute; = BATTLE 2.

[Britton (1292) has *combattre*, but instead of *combat*, *bataille* appears: cf. BATTLE 2.]

1567 TURBERV. *Louer to Cupid* Poems 48 Then the fiercest fight of all and combat did arise. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 346 A battaile or Combate done and holden in the Kings Palayce at Westminster, betwene one called Garcon Appellaunt, and Sir John Anslye Knight Defendaunt. *Ibid.* II. 396 The Duke of Norffolk affirmed constantly hys tale to be true, and refused not the Combate. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 43 His cause in combat the next day to try. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor Ling., Combat* in our Common Law is taken for a formall triall of a doubtfull cause or quarrell by the sword or bastons, of two champions. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 766 Where Champions bold .. Defi'd the best of Panim chivalry To mortal combat. 1827 SCOTT *Tales Grandf.* Ser. I. xvii. (1841) 57/1 That the difference should be decided by a combat of thirty men of the Clan Chattan, against the same number of the Clan Kay. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* xxi. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* vi. 294 Orlando .. challenged him to mortal combat.

b. Hence, *single combat.*

1622 CAPT. SMITH *New Eng. Trials* Wks. (Arb.) 263 It was also my chance in single combat to take the King of Paspahegh prisoner. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. (1682) 460 *margin*, A single Combat between a Spanish Earl and a Scottish Traveller. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 70 ¶ 8 These brave Men had distinguished themselves in the Battle and in single Combat. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 255 Hyllus ..proposed to decide the quarrel by single combat.

2. *gen.* A fight between opposing forces; struggle, contest; usually on a smaller scale than a *battle*. (Used both with and without *a* and *pl.*)

[Hart's ed. (1616) of *Barbour's Bruce* II. 438 *has* Giff thai will chace Quyt thaim combat sum dele we sall [*MS. reading* (Skeat) Quyt thaim torn but sum-dele we sall.]

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 58 In valiant coombat thee Troians sturdye resisted. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* 61 The Maister resolued to make combate below .. to sane vs from small shot. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlix. 193 Eight hundred Mahometans, men of combat. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 363 Alexander had appeared to him, armed for combat. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 437 In a succession of combats the advantage was on the side of the confederates.

3. *fig.* A conflict; struggle, strife; controversy.

1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 18 They haue not .. battel and combate Against the cogitations that inwardly spring. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. ii. 79 The Noble Combat, that 'twixt Joy and Sorrow was fought in Paulina. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* i. § 5. 9 The combate of wits. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* V. 33 Is courage only a combat against fear and pain?

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *combat-field.*

1825 HOGG *Q. Hynde* 221 Upon the glorious combat-field.

Combat (kɒ·mbăt, kɒ·mbăt), *v.* Also 6 **combatt**, 6–8 **-bate**. [ad. F. *combatt-re*, in OF. *cumbat-re* (3rd sing. *cumbat, combat*), a Com. Romanic vb., in Pr. *combattre*, Sp. *combatir*, It. *combattere*:—late L. **combattĕre* = **combatuĕre* f. *com-* together, with + *battĕre*, *batuĕre* to fight. Cf. ABATE, DEBATE; the different accentuation of *combat* is perh. due to association with the sb.]

1. *intr.* To fight or do battle (orig. *esp.* in single combat). Const. *with, against.*

[1543 GRAFTON *Harding's Chron.* Ded. xv, That I, a poore earle..Maye combattre with hym, beyng a kyng.] 1564 A. JENKINSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) I. 347 Haucoir-Hamshe combating with the sayd giant, did binde..him in chaines. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 711, I will not combat in my shirt. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 2 With that Pagan proud he combatt will that day. 1652 COTTERELL tr. *Calprenede's Cassandra* III. 185 Your men combated..against the first of ours. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 113 So habituated to fighting, that he went on combatting after he was dead. 1867 CONINGTON *Æneid* XI. 837 Or would men combat hand to hand.

b. *fig.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. ii. 32 His face still combating with teares and smiles. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* 190 When equal Oratours do combat with contrary opinions. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 66 [Virtue] may combat with greater advantage hereafter. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxii, Death seemed combating with life.

2. *trans.* To fight with, engage, oppose in battle.

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 8 He shall e're night be met and combated. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. x. 47 That Alexander Iden..Tooke oddes to combate a poore famisht

man. 1652 COTTERELL tr. *Calprenede's Cassandra* I. 44 He hath no more Antagonists to combate. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* III. 119 Under the necessity of turning out to combat their spoilers.

b. *fig.* (Now the most frequent use.)

1627 *Lisander & Cal.* II. 28 Calista .. being no lesse combated with the obligation which shee had unto Lisanders love. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 864 Only my love of thee held long debate, And combated in silence all these reasons With hard contest. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* i. 13 To follow nature cannot be to combat truth. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 73 You think you are combating prejudice, but you are at war with nature. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 107 He combated the idea.

Hence **Co·mbated** *ppl. a.*; **Co·mbating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1594 *1st Pt. Contention* vii. 26 The combating Betweene the Armourer and his man. 1685 H. MORE *Illustr.* 280 With whom Christ had no small combating long before. 1869 M. ARNOLD *Poems* II. 193 Not human combatings with death. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 18 Methods for the combating of disease.

Combatable (kǫ·m-, kʊ·mbătăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. COMBAT *v.* + -ABLE. Cf. F. *combattable*, OF. *combatable*, 13th c. in Littré.] Capable of being combated or opposed.

1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 522 Crabbed as may be the composition and combatable the opinions.

Combatant (kǫ·m-, kʊ·mbătănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 **combataunt**, 6 **cambatand**, 7 **cumbatant**, 6– **combattant** (now only in *Her.*). [a. OF. *combatant* (mod.F. *combatt-*), pr. pple. of *combattre* to COMBAT, already in 12th c. used as sb.]

A. *adj.* Fighting, contending in fight, ready to fight. In *Mil.* usage, *Combatant officer*: an officer who takes part in active fighting, as distinguished from the *non-combatant* officers of the medical or the commissariat staff.

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* III. iv, Their valours are not yet so combatant, Or truly antagonistic, as to fight. 1791 PAINE *Rights M.* (ed. 4) 114 The separate head-quarters of two combatant armies. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* ¶ 301 The Senior Combatant Officer must preside.

b. *Her.* Rampant with the fore-paws raised as if in fight; generally said of two lions, etc. rampant and facing each other (*affronté*). (Frequently spelt as mod.F. *combattant.*)

c 1500 *Sc. Poem Her.* 134 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1869) 98 First, a lionne [statant]; on-vthir, lyone rampand .. And the xv cambatand [*ed. note* combatand]. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 48 Twoo Apes Circopetikes combattante. 1677 F. SANDFORD *Genealog. Hist. Eng.* 73 His Arms were Two Lions Cumbatant. 1850 W. D. COOPER *Winchelsea* 39 [A seal] bearing the impression of a lion combatant or rampant. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* x. 58 Two Lions Combattant are now borne by the Viscount Lorton.

B. *sb.* One who combats, a fighter, warrior; in early use, *esp.* one who fought in single combat.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. i. 3 Chaton the vayllaunt combataunt or fyghtar. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 95 Sound Trumpets, Alarum to the Combattants. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 719 So frownd the mighty Combatants. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772. 123 In the duel..each combattant fell. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 9 The combatants in the great eighty years war.

b. in *Her.* 'A figure drawn like a sword-player standing upon his guard' (Bailey, Folio, 1736).

c. *fig.*

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 106 This text tells you you have another kinde of combatant. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 162 Much learned dust Involves the combatants; each claiming Truth. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* V. 134 Amongst the most effective combatants against dulness.

d. *attrib.* (blending with the adj.)

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 2/1 The combatant operations of the Royal navy. 1887 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 5/4 Those who hold combatant rank.

Combater (kǫ·m-, kʊ·mbătəɹ). *rare.* Also **combatter.** [f. COMBAT *v.* + -ER. OF. had *combatère*, in regimen *combateor.*] One who combats, a combatant.

1598 FLORIO, *Combattitore*, a fighter, a combater. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* 14 (R.) Combatters or fighters for victory. 1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maiestie* 115 We would bee conquerours, that never were combaters. 1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 239 The hired combatter is but one reduced to a sad and brutal necessity to get his living.

Combative (kǫ·m-, kʊ·mbătiv), *a.* [f. COMBAT *v.* + -IVE.] Disposed or given to combat, fond of fighting, pugnacious.

a 1834 LAMB *Let. to Wordsw.* (L.), His fine combative manner. 1877 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (ed. 6) V. i. 115 The combative impulses. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 304 Ridley, combative to the last, wished to reply.

Co·mbatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a combative manner, pugnaciously.

1863 *Possibilities of Creation* 327 Rivals would jostle each other..and talk combatively on the staircase.

Co·mbativeness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Combative quality, readiness or propensity to fight, pugnacity. (Introduced as a Phrenological term.)

1815 SPURZHEIM *Physiognom. Syst.* 303 Gall at first named this organ that of courage .. afterwards .. the organ of quarrelsomeness .. I .. call it the organ of the propensity to fight, or of combativeness. 1828 G. COMBE *Const. Man* ii. § 4 Combativeness draws the sword and repels the attack. 1855 E. FORBES *Lit. Papers* i. 13 The author .. erred evidently through hastiness, and persisted in error through combativeness.

† **Co·mbatize,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [see -IZE.] *intr.* To engage in combat.

c 1600 *Timon* III. iii. (1842) 50 Tell Callimele I'le combatize with her: I'll fighte, by Ioue.

† **Comba·ttencie.** *Obs. rare*−1. [f. late L. type **combattentia*: see COMBAT *v.* The form according to later analogies would be *combatancy.*] Combatant state, hostility.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IV. xxii. (1612) 106 Or if Combattencie not please, the land is rich and large And they Copertiners may live, and us of death discharge.

† **Comba·ttery.** *Obs. rare*−1. [a. OF. *combaterie*, f. *combatère*: see COMBATER and -ERY.] The action of a combatant, combat, fighting.

1524 R. PACE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xi. 21 In the which combatterie were taken two nobles of France.

Co·mb-brush. 1. 'A brush to clean combs.'

1611 COTGR., *Nettissoir*, a combe brush. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2252/8 A large Comb-Brush wrought, with a Silver handle. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 98 With a comb-brush, take up some of that powder.

† 2. A lady's maid, or under lady's maid; a waiting-maid. *Obs.*

1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* III. ii, Tawdry, you are not so alluring as you think you are:—Comb-brush, nor I so much in love. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVII. viii, Lady Bellaston, with whom she had lived .. in the capacity of a Comb-brush: she was a very sensible girl.

† **Co·mb-brusher.** *Obs.* = prec., sense 2.

1750 COVENTRY *Pompey Litt.* I. v, The Lady's maid..this delicate mincing comb-brusher.

† **Comb-cap.** *Obs.* A kind of helmet.

See COMBED, quot. 1825.

† **Comb-cut,** *v. Obs.* [see COMB *sb.*1 5.] *trans.* To cut the comb of, 'take down'.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 185 Can the thunder tongue-tye, or the lightning smoother .. or supererogation combe-cutt itself?

Combe, var. of COOMB 2; obs. f. COOMB 1.

Combed (kōumd), *ppl. a.* [f. COMB *sb.*1 and *v.*1] 1. Having a comb.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 213 Comely combed cröwyng cock. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 310 A cock, gallantly crested or combed. 1825 FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antiq.* XVIII. (1843) 900 The combed head-piece was a morion with a high ridge on its top; the *Combe-caps* had a ridge hanging over them from the front to the rear, seemingly the same. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* III. 141 Had for his crest a cock argent Combed and wattled gules.

2. Dressed, etc., with a comb.

1839 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* 840 The Devonshire thatching .. is done with combed wheat straw. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 104 His combed-out hair. 1885 BIBLE (R. V.) *Isa.* XIX. 9 They that work in combed flax.

Comber 1 (kōu·məɹ). [f. COMB *v.*1 + -ER.]

1. One who or that which combs; *spec.* one whose business it is to comb wool.

1646–82 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. XXVI. (1686) 138 Combers of wooll. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* XLVII. (1841) II. 189 The combers are a particular set of people, and the combing a trade by itself. 1790 WOLCOTT *Rowl. for Oliver* Wks. II. 179 What had Achilles been without his Homer? A taylor, woollen-draper, or a comber!

2. A machine for combing the fibres of cotton or wool, intended for the production of very fine yarns; a toothed instrument in a carding machine for drawing the cotton off the cards, a comb; hence *comber-setter*, a tool for setting (or a man who sets) the teeth of this instrument; also *comber-board*, a perforated board through which the harness threads pass in Jacquard weaving, in order to prevent their becoming entangled.

1832 PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 254 A board in front of and somewhat lower than the breast roll of the loom—called a comber-board. 1887 *Bolton Evening News* 1 July 3/6 Wanted, a good Comber Setter .. at the Edgworth Spinning Co.

3. A 'combing' wave, a long curling wave, a breaker; see COMB *v.*1 5, and cf. *beach-comber.*

1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* ix. 21 The heavy swell of the Pacific was..breaking in loud and high 'combers' upon the beach. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 26 They curled over and broke like combers on the reef. 1887 J. M. OXLEY in *Scribn. Mag* I. 605/1 Upon the back of a huge comber she is carried far up the beach.

4. *U. S.* (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Comber*, a ledge around the well or passenger portion of a sail-boat, to keep back spray and waves which 'comb' over the deck.

Comber 2 (kǫ·mbəɹ). The name of two fishes found off the English coast: a. *Serranus cabrilla*, a fish of the sea-perch family; also called *gaper.*

1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 210 The comber is a small scaly fish. 1862 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* I. 195 The Comber usually keeps in rocky ground at a small distance from land.

b. Short for **Comber Wrasse** (*Labrus maculatus* var. *comber, L. comber* of Ray), a variety of Wrasse found on the Cornish coast.

1769 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 342 Comber Wrasse. 1859 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 489 Pennant says he received his fish from Cornwall, and supposed it to be the Comber of Mr. Jago. 1868 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* III. 32 The Comber Wrass is described as known to the fishermen of Mount's Bay.

Comber, -ous, obs. ff. CUMBER, CUMBROUS.

Combinable (kǫmbai·năb'l), *a.* [f. COMBINE *v.* + -ABLE: cf. F. *combinable.*] Capable of combining, or of being combined.

1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* clxxxi, Pleasures are very combinable both with business and study. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 446 The argillaceous earths, being combinable with all acids. 1879 WHITNEY *Sanskrit Gram.* 38 The nasals are more freely combinable.

Hence **Combi·nableness,** combinable state or quality. In mod. Dicts.

Combinant (kǫ·mbinănt). [ad. late L. *combīnānt-em*, pr. pple. of *combīnāre* to COMBINE.]

† 1. One who combines, a confederate. *Obs.*

1628 A. LEIGHTON *Appeal to Parl.* in Chandler *Hist. Persec.* (1736) 369 The said Doctor and his Combinants caused the said Censure to be executed.

2. *Math.* (See quots.)

1853 SYLVESTER in *Camb. & Dublin Math. Jrnl.* VIII. 257 What I term a combinant. 1885 SALMON *Higher Algebra* 161 An invariant of a system of quantics of the same degree is called a combinant if it is unaltered (except by a constant multiplier) not only when the variables are linearly transformed, but also when for any of the quantics is substituted a linear function of the quantics.

Hence **Co·mbinantive,** pertaining to, or of the nature of, a combinant.

1853 SYLVESTER in *Camb. & Dublin Math. Jrnl.* VIII. 257 Any combinantive concomitant will be a function of the full determinants of the matrix formed by the coefficients of the given system of forms and of the variables. 1885 SALMON *Higher Algebra* 161 There may be in like manner combinantive covariants, which are equally covariants when for any of the quantics is substituted a linear function of them.

Combinate (kǫ·mbinĕt), *a.* ? *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *combīnāt-us*, pa. pple. of *combīnāre*: see -ATE 2.] Combined.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 44 Apparell and Pride are so combinate together, and incorporate the one in the other. *a* 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Lett. Horne* (1877) II. 110 A work..wrought..in all its details, by combinate minds.

b. In the following passage, generally taken as 'Betrothed, promised, settled by contract' (J.).

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 231 There she lost a noble and renowned brother;..with him .. her marriage dowry; with both, her combynate-husband, this well-seeming Angelo.

† **Combinate** (kǫ·mbinĕt), *v. Obs. rare.* [f. late L. *combīnāt-* ppl. stem of *combīnāre*: see COMBINE and -ATE 3.] To combine. Hence **Co·mbinated** *ppl. a.*, **Co·mbinating** *vbl. sb.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 1 How they [the Bones] are constrewed, and combinated .. the good Physition .. ought not to be ignoraunt. 1757 *Herald* No. 9 (1758) I. 146 Thirdly..whether so combinated an affront has been offered from a contempt of the nation, or of the man?

Combination (kǫmbinē·ɪ·ʃən). Also 5 **combynacion.** [a. OF. *combination* (14th c. in Littré, mod.F. *combinaison*), ad. late L. *combīnātiōn-em* a joining two by two, f. *combīnāre* to COMBINE.]

1. *gen.* The action of combining or joining two or more separate things into a whole.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Combination*, a ioyning, or coupling together. 1663 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* III. (R.), These two fair isles .. Are oft made one by love's firm combination. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Wks. 1837 I. 57 Words in great variety result from the different combinations and conjunctions of a few letters. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* IV, Atoms..From which by various combination springs This unconfined diversity of things. 1847 E. GUEST in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* III. 27 Every combination in language is an act of the will and reason.

2. Combined state or condition of two or more things; condition of union, conjunction.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxxviii. § 5 Neither ought it to seem less reasonable, that..a combination be admitted in this case, as well as division in the former. 1637 R. HUMFREY tr. *S. Ambrose* I. 121 Conjugal combination. *a* 1716 SOUTH (J.), Ingratitude .. is always in combination with pride and hardheartedness. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 36 ¶ 5 The same images in the same combination. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 482 Digitalis .. is best given in combination. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 40 When several men work at the same capstan, the combination is simple.

3. *concr.* Such a condition embodied in a group or set of things combined into a whole.

c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1053 The body .. is but a conglutination and combination of the foure elementes. 1641 HINDE *S. Bruen* XXX. 94 Such assemblies .. are for the most part..a combination of the Popish and prophane. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Cowley* Wks. II. 25 They..produced combinations of confused magnificence. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iii. 142 Blue, red, yellow, and their combinations. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 136 The cooks .. could form unheard-of combinations with the succulent pieces.

† b. An ecclesiastical plurality. *Obs.*

1618 HALES in *Gold. Rem., Lett. fr. Dort* 4 The impediments were..combinations, that is, double benefices, when men having two cures could not sufficiently attend both.

4. The banding together or union of persons for the prosecution of a common object: formerly used almost always in a bad sense = conspiracy, self-interested or illegal confederacy; hence (later), the term applied to the unions (formerly illegal) of employers or workmen to further their interests, affect the rate of wages, etc.

1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Dangerous Positions* I. i. 7 By reason of their said combination and secretenesse vsed, many thinges lie hidde from those in authority. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 146 [They] by a generall combination in one day plotted to subuert the whole Colony. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1877) V. 80 Some few..that do keep out of all plots and combinations. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 235, I us'd what

Arguments I could offer, shew'd them the Danger and Folly of Combinations. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. II. v. 371 Either by combination or by any other sort of violence. 1795 J. B. BIRD (*title*), The Laws respecting Masters and Servants .. comprising .. the law respecting combinations amongst workmen. 1824 *Act* 5 *Geo. IV*, c. 95 Workmen .. who shall enter into any Combination to obtain an Advance .. shall not therefore be subject or liable to any Indictment or Prosecution .. under the Common or the Statute law. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. iv, 'Entered into a combination!' 'Yes, Mr. Grey! a conspiracy.' 1845 *Penny Cycl. Suppl.* I. 398/2 Till then (1824) any combination of any two or more masters, or of any two or more workmen, to lower or raise wages, or to increase or diminish the number of hours of work, or quantity of work, to be done, was punishable at common law as a misdemeanour: and there were also thirty-five statutes in existence..prohibiting combinations of workmen against masters. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 17 A combination of three or four of the leading nobles was sufficient..to effect a revolution.

b. *concr.* An association or society thus formed.

1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 25 The second company of this combination. 1597 BACON *Ess. Hon. & Reput.* (Arb.) 68 As .. hee doe content euerie faction or combination of people. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 46 To form other societies or combinations. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. ii. 79 Pardon is commonly granted to any one of a combination who gives evidence against the rest. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 51 Some combinations have framed rules to prevent men from having above a certain number of apprentices.

† **c.** Agreement, treaty, alliance, compact. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 392 A solemne Combination shall be made Of our deere soules. 1613 — *Henry VIII*, I. i. 169 This cunning Cardinall The Articles o' th' Combination drew As himselfe pleas'd.

5. *Math.* † **a.** = ALLIGATION 2. *Obs.*

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 426 More varieties in combination may followe anone.

b. *pl.* The different collections which can be made of any number of given individuals, when they are taken in groups of a definite number, but without regard to the order of arrangement. Thus *ab* and *ba* are the same *combination*, though different *permutations*.

1673 J. WALLIS (*title*), Treatise of Algebra .. of the Cono-Cuneus, Angular Sections, Angles of Contact, Combinations, Alternations, etc. 1764 REID *Inquiry* iii. Wks. I. 116/2 They who are acquainted with the theory of combinations. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 35 If I ask how many combinations of 21 can be taken out of 25, I do in effect ask how many combinations of 4 may be taken. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* xii. 417 The laws of the permutation and combination of numbers.

6. *Chem.* Chemical union, in which substances combine to form new compounds; *concr.* the product or compound resulting from such a union.

1766 T. AMORY *J. Buncle* (1825) III. 224 The gold and the reguline part of antimony being heaviest, the combination of them sinks to the bottom. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 379 The substance formed by the combination of tungsten with oxygen. 1868 W. CORTIS tr. *Naquet's Chem.* 3 In compounds which result from combination, the proportion is definite and constant. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 78 The red powder is a combination of this oxygen with mercury.

7. Connexion of ideas in the mind.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxxiii. § 6 This strong combination of ideas, not allied by nature, the mind makes in itself either voluntarily or by chance. *Ibid.* (J.), They never suffer any ideas to be joined in their understandings, in any other or stronger combination than what their own nature and correspondence give them. 1727 R. GREENE *Princ. Philos.* 662 Particular Combinations of Simple Ideas. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* viii. *note*, Whist .. a game .. which requires..memory, judgment, and combination. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* I. iv. 185 Quickness and power of combination.

8. Short for COMBINATION-ROOM.

1749 in Chr. Wordsworth *Soc. Life Univ. 18th C.* (1874) 161 A fire to be made in the Combination at noon, to continue till two o'clock in the afternoon.

9. = *Combination-garment*.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 2/2 These two combinations and a well-made dress ..form the most healthy and comfortable dress for women. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 7/6 Ladies' natural wool combinations.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **combination garment**, a close-fitting under-garment worn mostly by women and children, consisting of combined chemise or undershirt and drawers; **combination laws**, laws directed against combinations or associations of workmen or masters, repealed in 1824; **combination-paper** (*Camb. Univ.*), see quot.; **combination-pedal**, in *Organs*, a pedal which acts upon a number of stops at once; also one which, instead of operating upon the draw-stops, acts upon the wind-supply (Grove *Dict. Mus.* 1880); **combination-union**, a union formed by the combination of several trades-unions. Also in various mechanical tools or contrivances which combine several functions, as *combination-attachment*, *-fuse*, *-lock*, *-plane*, etc.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 40/1 Flannel *Combination Garment for a child. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 2/2 The combination garment is made in soft merino, suitable for wearing next to the skin .. It closely follows the shape of the body that it clothes, and is to the petticoat what a glove with fingers is to a baby's mitten. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Combination-fuse*, a fuse combining the principles of time and percussion. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* iii. 25 Imprisonment .. under the old *combination laws. 1845 *Penny Cycl. Suppl.* I. 398/2 *Combination Laws*, the laws known by this name were repealed in 1824. The act passed in 1824 (5 Geo. IV, c. 95) repealed all the statute and common law against combinations of masters and of workmen. 1874 CHR. WORDSWORTH *Soc. Life Univ. 18th C.* 162 'Combination-room,' is said by a good authority to be derived.. from their sterner use for business: inasmuch as there were drawn up the 'first *combination paper,' a list of the Preachers of the Sunday morning University sermons, a certain number of which were appointed—by each college in turn—according to the *Prior Combinatio*: and of the Preachers on Saints' days and Sunday afternoons .. the *Posterior Combinatio*. 1890 *Railway Herald* 31 May 11 The majority would be in favour of *combination-unions.

Combinational (kɒmbinēi·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to combination.

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Combinational Churches*, are the Independent Churches, by some so stiled.

b. *Mus.* in *Combinational tone*, a note produced by the combined sounding of two other notes, a resultant tone.

1879 E. J. PAYNE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 727 No minor chord can be obtained perfectly free from such false combinational tones. 1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 312 Combinational tones are of two kinds .. differential tones.. summational tones.

Combina·tion-room (also **-chamber**). The name given in the university of Cambridge (England) to the college parlour where the fellows meet after dinner, elsewhere called COMMON-ROOM.

1650–51 *Accts. Trin. Coll. Camb.* (Willis & Clark III. 380), A Table for the Fellowes Combination Chamber. 1675 (*ibid.* 380 Of S. Catharine's Hall), The Combination Room. 1685–86 *Hist. Queen's Coll. Camb.* II. 49 (*ibid.*) Wainscotting and adorning the Combination Room. 1693 *Building Accts. Clare Hall* (*ibid.*), The Combination dineing room. 1715 PRIDEAUX *Reform. Two Univ.* in *Life* (1748) 202 That, where there are common-fire-rooms, or combination-rooms, in any College or Hall, they be all shut up at ten at night. 1719 J. COVEL Master of Christ's Coll. (Willis & Clark III. 380), The common Combination Room. 1830 BP. MONK *Life Bentley* viii. 172 'The Combination room,' where the society are in the habit of meeting after dinner. 1889 *Commemoration Feast, Trin. Coll. Camb.* 9 Dec., At the conclusion of dinner Tea and Coffee will be served in the Large Combination Room.

Combinative (kɒ·mbinĕ·tiv), *a.* [f. *combīnāt-* ppl. stem of L. *combināre* to combine + -IVE.]

1. Having the faculty of combination, combining.

1855 BAGEHOT *Lit. Stud.* (1879) I. 11 A mind .. combinative or inventive enough to provide remedies. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* i. 6 The combinative powers of his own imagination.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of combination; cumulative.

1867 CLARK RUSSELL in *Broadway Mag.* Dec. 286 Those combinative excellences which constitute not the smallest charm of 'Kavanagh'.

Combinator (kɒ·mbinĕ·tə(r)). *rare.* [n. of action in L. form, f. *combīnāre* to combine: see -OR.] = COMBINER.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. (1632) 1157 The Combinators [were] many that stood for Reformation. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 320 To hire patriots to slate recusant combinators at three shillings a-week.

Combinatorial (kɒ·mbinătō·riăl), *a. Math.* [f. as next + -AL.] Of or relating to (mathematical) combinations; esp. in *Combinatorial analysis*.

1818 P. NICHOLSON (*title*), Essays on the Combinatorial Analysis. 1842 DE MORGAN *Diff. Calculus* 337 The combinatorial analysis is analysis by means of combinations.

Combinatory (kɒ·mbəi·nătəri), *a.* [ad. L. type **combinātōri-us*, f. *combīnātor*: see above and -ORY.] Of or pertaining to a combinator or combination; combinative.

1647 *Maids' Petition* 4 Not by way of combinatory siding but down-right honestly intending the increase of the City force. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1093 His Combinatory Art.. shows how often and how many ways they may be combined together. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Combinatory music*, that part of music which teaches the manner of combining sounds variously. 1834 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acc. W.'s Writ.* (1876) II. 186 Combinatory modes of conception.

† **Combi·nd,** *v. Obs.* [A form arising from confusion of *combine* and *bind*.] *trans.* and *intr.* = COMBINE, bind together.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iv. in Ashm. (1652) 47 Stedfast to stedfast will it selfe combinde. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* xiii. 270, I dyd combynd Clennes my doughter with vertue precyous. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 6 Conbyndyng, colligattyng or knittyng together the muskles. *a* 1600 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 177 The kinge of Swethia and the kinge of Denmarcke, all combindinge. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 144 Sulphur..is..most apt to combinde the other two, to effect a good..mixture.

Combine (kɒ́mbəi·n), *v.* Forms: 5–6 **combyne**(n, 6– **combine**. [a. F. *combine-r* (14th c. in Littré), ad. late L. *combīnāre* to join two by two, yoke together, f. *com-* + *bīnī* two together; perh. the Eng. was formed directly from the Latin.]

1. *trans.* To couple or join two or more things together: † **a.** material things in material union.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 88 Combynyn, or copulyn..*combino*, *copulo*. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 308/2 A Synue cut a sunder..and how the Chirurgione shoulde combine agayne the same. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Combine*, to couple or joyne together.

b. persons or material things in non-material or ideal union: To join in action, condition, or feeling; to conjoin, band together, associate, ally.

1503 MORE *Ruful Lamentation* (R.), The faithful loue, that dyd vs both combyne. 1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Dangerous Positions* III. xvi. 131 They haue combined themselues together into a strange brotherhood. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 388 God, the best maker of all Marriages, Combine your hearts in one, your Realmes in one. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm. Christ despised no man*, Combining man to himself by the fresh cement of his precious blood. 1749 R. HURD *Comm. Horace Ars P.* Note (R.), The art of combining woods, lakes, and rocks, into .. agreeable pictures. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. i. 329 A sense of common danger might .. combine them in operations of defence. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxii. 282 The youths and maidens combined themselves with the gentler animals into groups.

c. things immaterial; esp. in *to combine efforts*, *forces*, etc.

1529 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 112/1 Which two pointes, himselfe had combyned and knitte together. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 1115 Ordain we then two sorrows to combine, And in one point the extremes of grief to join. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* III. § 10 Every one's true interest is combined with his duty. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. v. 151 It is only to a limited extent that the education of children can be advantageously combined with bodily labour. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* III. v. iii. 451 Known for combining sacred and classical studies in his monastery.

† **d.** *To combine a league. Obs.*

1562 PHAËR *Æneid* IX. (R.), Old duke Cedicus.. did combyne .. freendly league with Remulus of Tyburt coast.

2. To cause to unite or coalesce into one body or substance; *esp.* in *Chem.*

1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 5 To combine oil with sulphur. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 117 It generally exists combined .. with some other liquid.

3. To unite (distinct qualities); to possess or exhibit in union.

1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 49 Combining French clearness with old English depth. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* v. (1858) 244 A position which .. combined .. strength, beauty, and fertility. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 18 Some substance which will .. combine the characters requisite for all the different functions of Money.

4. *intr.* To come together into one body, coalesce; *spec.* in *Chem.* to enter into chemical union, unite by chemical affinity *with*. Cf. COMBINATION 6.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* IV, The scattering bodies never would combine, Nor to compose a world by concourse join. 1766 T. AMORY *J. Buncle* (1825) III. 223 The mercury revivified, and the acid combined with it. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 139 The oxide of manganese..combines with the oxygen. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 444 Silver combines with chlorine when..heated in contact with the gas.

fig. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 291 Their wisdom, if we may so use the word, combines crudely with any form of superstition or fanaticism.

5. To unite together for a common purpose, to co-operate for some end; to confederate, form a union, *spec.* for some economic, social, or political purpose; to form a combination.

[1529 HEN. VIII. in Fiddes *Life Wolsey* Collect. p. xxxiv, A great part of the youth .. with contentious factions and manner, daily combineing together.] 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. i. 29 Combine together 'gainst the Enemie. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 241 All..combine to drive The lazy Drones from the laborious Hive. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) II. VII. 18 Though the powers of darkness..combine against them. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.*, When bad men combine, good men must associate. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. B. Div. 568 The parties combined to negotiate a loan contrary to the provisions of the Companies Act. 1890 *Railway Herald* 31 May 11/2 The Tradesmen, Miners and Dockers have sufficient strength..should they combine respectively.

b. *fig.* of things.

1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiii. 103 Their pride and their prejudices combined against him. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxiii, The forms of piety and war, In strange but fitting union must combine. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men*, *Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 369 The times .. and his early circumstances, combined to develop this pattern democrat.

¶ **6.** In the following, perh. = To bind: cf. COMBIND. But other conjectures are current.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 149 For my poore selfe, I am combined by a Sacred Vow, And shall be absent. [Cf. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 156, and COMBINATE *a.* b.]

Combine (kɒ́mbəi·n), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] A combination, conspiracy, plot. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art Survey* Author to Wk., A great Monarch hath those dire Combines, Hatcht in the Heart.

b. *U. S. colloq.* A combination of persons in furtherance of their own interests, commercial or political; a private combination for fraudulent ends.

1887 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.*, 16 of the members .. have formed what the New York Aldermen would call a 'combine', and demand $10,000 apiece before they will vote. 1888 *Evening Post* (N. York) 6 Mar. 4 An anti-Platt combine composed of seven senators. 1888 A. ROBERTS *U. S. Consular Rep.* Sept. 401 The market being controlled by the coal combine.

Combined (kɒ́mbəi·nd), *ppl. a.* [f. COMBINE *v.* + -ED.] Coupled, united, conjoined in action or substance; allied, confederated.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 18 Thy knotty and combined locks. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 122 The Christein Princes .. with their combined forces. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 339 Let us not then suspect our happie State .. As not secure to single or combin'd. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 187 Expecting the Combined fleet would bear down upon him. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* XXV. 417 A dinner and supper combined.

b. Performed by agents acting in combination.

1834 GURWOOD *Wellington's Disp.* I. 12 Combined field movements. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 117 One vigorous or combined struggle for emancipation. 1873 MAX

MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* 349 The combined work of those who came before him.

c. Resulting from, or produced by, combination. *Combined body* (Chem.): one formed by the chemical combination of simple substances.

c 14.. *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* 117 And oo word combyned of thes tweyn. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 115 A buzzar or market, which though divided shewes a combined beauty in her separation. *a* 1831 A. Knox *Rem.* (1844) I. 81 Where a collective and combined effect is to be produced. 1844 Stanley *Arnold* (1858) I. iv. 167 A combined view of different states. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 2/3 The same logic which has created the 'combined lecturer' would .. create the 'combined head', and, in the university, the 'combined professor'.

Combinedly (kŏmbəi·nédli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a combined manner, in combination.

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 346 Joyntly and combinedly. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1686 II. 30 The flesh, the world, the Devil, all combinedly are so many fierce adversaries. 1861 Musgrave *By-roads* 305 Brigades .. being independent in their movements, might combinedly attack or support.

Combi·nedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Combined condition.

1852 J. R. Ballantyne *Sankhya Aphorisms* (1885) 160 Combinedness is the state of the soft and the hard.

† **Combi·nement.** *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. Combine *v.* + -MENT.] = Combination.

1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xvi. ci. (1612) 399 Combinement thus of Nature and of Vertue is admirde. *a* 1619 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 2 Hauing no firme combinements to chayne them together in their publique dangers. 1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* 282 The Scriptural record of Baptism and the combinement of preaching therewith.

b. A combination, association, union.

1658 in Dalzell *Hist. Edin. Univ.* (1862) 181 Nor will I ever involve myself in..any kind of factious and disorderly combinements. 1674 [Z. Cawdrey] *Catholicon* 10 This coalition and combinement, founded on the truly Catholic Principles of the Church of England.

Combiner (kŏmbəi·nəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which combines.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* III. 144 The whaye of the blood is as a chariot or mediator, and combiner of the other two beginnings together. 1654 W. Mountague *Devout Ess.* II. 186 (L.) This so excellent combiner of all virtues, humility.

b. *spec.* A member of a combination; a confederate, associate, leaguer, conspirator. (Chiefly *pl.*)

1638 *Hamilton Papers* (1880) 6, I have nou hard thes Combiners ar resolved to, etc. 1712 W. Rogers *Voy.* 369 The aforesaid Combiners, who have put the Care of the said Ship under an uncapable Command. 1825 Ld. Cockburn *Mem.* 330 The combiners .. trusted that the bar of Scotland would always supply any force that the defence of political prisoners .. might require.

Combing (kōu·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Comb *v.*1]

1. The action of the verb Comb.

1575 Fenton *Gold. Epist.* (1577) 139 To haue their haires fall without combing. 1606 Surfl. *Country Farm* 51 Of spinning and combing of wooll. 1854 E. Wilson *Healthy Skin* xvii, By plenty of combing and brushing.

2. *concr.* (usually *pl.*) The produce of combing; hairs combed off; the artificial borders, etc. for which these are saved.

1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 44 The baldnesse, thinnesse, and .. deformity of their haire, is usually supplyed by borders and combings. *Ibid.* 59 She laid out the combings or cuttings of her own or others more youthfull haire. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* II. vi. 145, I desired the queen's woman to save for me the combings of her majesty's hair. 1880 W. S. Gilbert *Patience*, Compelled at last, in life's uncertain gloamings, To wreathe her wrinkled brow with well saved 'combings'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *combing* (i. e. wool-combing) *trade*; † **combing-cloth, -kerchief,** a cloth placed over the shoulders while the hair is combed; **combing-machine,** a machine for combing wool; **combing-wool,** long wool adapted for combing and spinning into worsted.

1578 in T. Thomson *Inventories* (1815) 231 (Jam.) Huidis, quaffis .. naipkynis, camyng claithis. *Ibid.* 235 (Jam.) Ane camyng curche of the same. 1670-98 Lassels *Voy. Italy* I. 41 Some of the townsmen who saw him putting on that combing-cloth .. thinking it had been a priest putting on the amice. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4585/4 Places .. where the Combing Trade is followed. 1757 Dyer *Fleece* II. Argt., The wool of our island peculiarly excellent is the combing wool. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 20 June 5/2 The better grades of combing merino. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 243/2 'Combing' wool is longer, finer, and more silky than 'clothing'.

Combing (kōu·miŋ), *ppl. a.*1 [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That combs; *esp.* of a wave: Forming a crest, breaking into foam (see Comb *v.*1 5).

1857 S. Osborne *Quedah* xviii. 246 The spirit of the old pirate is still observed in stormy nights .. to row his tiny skiff through the combing waves. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Combing sea*, a rolling and crested wave.

† **Combing,** *ppl. a.*2 *Obs.* In form a pr. pple. of a vb. *comb*, of uncertain meaning and history. Perhaps related to Pr. *comb*, Sp. *combo* curved, *combar* to curve (see Littré s. v. *Combe*); with sense: Curving, incurved, bending in.

1502 Arnolde *Chron.* 62 To graff frute that shal haue no core. Take a graff and bowe it in both endes combyng, and kyt bothe endes graf wyse and so fasten them in the stoke. 1574 Hyll *Planting* II. 75.

Combing, var. of Coaming.

Combining (kŏmbəi·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Combine *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. Combine; rarely *concr.* Combination.

1542 Recorde *Gr. Artes* (1575) 425, I will propound an other example..of more varietie in the Alligations or combinings. 1598 Florio, *Combinatione*, a combining or joyning togither. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 264 Being inflate with the combining of two such mighty kingdoms.

b. *attrib.* in *combining proportions, equivalents,* etc. (*Chem.*), the proportions, etc. in which elements or radicals combine with each other.

1866 Argyll *Reign Law* ii. (ed. 4) 95 Each elementary substance has its own combining proportions with other elements.

Combining (kŏmbəi·niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That combine; uniting, co-operating; entering into chemical combination.

1819 Children *Chem. Anal.* 443 Following the number of combining atoms. 1885 *Athenæum* 25 Apr. 531/3 In view of these combining causes.

† **Comble,** *sb. Her. Obs.* [a. F. *comble* in same sense:—L. *cumulus* heap, pile, heap above the full measure, crown.] The diminutive of the chief of the escutcheon, occupying one fourth of its depth towards its lower portion; the fillet.

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. lxxvii. 99 Sir Wyllyam Duglas .. bare azure, a comble syluer, thre starres goules. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 254. 1722 Nisbet *Heraldry* I. 72 The chief can only be parted per fess, when three parts are above and one below—and this is called a Combel or Fillet —viz. the diminutive of a chief.

† **Comble,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *comble-r*:—L. *cumulā-re* to overload, f. *cumulus* heap, piled up mass.] *trans.* To load, overload.

1672 St. Michel *Let.* 14 Aug., in *Pepys' Corr.*, You dayly and howerly soe comble me with, not only expressions, but allsoe deeds, of your worthyness and goodness.

Comble, var. of Cumble *sb.* and *v.*

Combless (kōu·mlĕs), *a.* [f. Comb *sb.*1 + -less.] Without a comb (in various senses: see the sb.). Hence **Co·mblessness.**

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 227 A comblesse Cocke. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 142 With a smooth and almost combless crest. 1880 Miss Broughton *Sec. Th.* I. i. vi. 81 Absolute brushlessness, comblessness.

Combly, var. of Comely *adv. Obs.*

Combly, obs. f. Cumbly, Indian blanket.

Combmaker (kōu·mˌmēːkəɹ). One whose business is to make combs; a comb-cutter.

c 1450 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 686/31 *Hic pectinarius*, a Combmaker. 1530 Palsgr. 207/2 Combe-maker, *piengnier.* 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. iv. 30 He was a Combmaker by Profession. 1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xv. (1859) 366 Any combmaker will furnish you forth as good as new.

† **Combourgeoisie, -y.** *Obs.* [a. Fr. *combourgeoisie*, f. *combourgeois* Comburgess.] A league or alliance of mutual citizenship between independent cities; comburghership: used particularly of Switzerland.

1602 Fulbecke *Pandects* 55 So the Athenians did make free of their citie .. all the Rhodians: which the Rhodians requited with like curtesie, which was nothing else but a comburgeosie, such as Bodinus reporteth to haue been made betwixt them of Valoys, and certaine townships of the Heluetians. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4350/3 Our strict Alliances and Combourgeoisy with that Principality. *Ibid.* No. 4393/1 Contained in the Treaty of Combourgeoisy between Berne and Neufchatel.

Combox, obs. f. *comb-box*: see Comb *sb.*1

Combrance, -anse, var. of Cumbrance.

Combre, obs. form of Cumber: in the following the meaning is obscure.

1531-2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 17 § 1 No maner person .. [shall] winde .. within any fleesse..tailes, decepteful lockes, cotte, calles, combre, lambes wolle, or any other thinge.

Combretaceous (kŏmbrĭtē·ĭ·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. bot.L. *Combretaceæ*, f. generic name *Combrĕtum* (applied by Pliny to some plant, prob. a kind of rush) + -ous.] Of or belonging to the N.O. *Combretaceæ*, of which the typical genus *Combretum* consists of trailing or climbing tropical shrubs, some remarkable for the beauty of their flowers.

1864 Bates *Nat. Amazon* vi. 140, I see now and then a gorgeous crimson blossom on long spikes .. I suppose it to belong to a climber of the Combretaceous order.

Combrous, obs. f. Cumbrous.

† **Combu·re,** *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *comburir* (also in Pr.), ad. L. *combūr-ĕre* to burn up, consume.

The inflexion of *combūrĕre* is precisely like that of *ūrĕre* to burn, with its compounds *ambūrĕre, adūrĕre, exūrĕre,* etc., and it takes the place of a **com-ūrĕre*; but the difficulty of accounting for *comb-* as a variety of the prefix has suggested a parallel radical **būrĕre*, whence prob. *bustum.*]

1. *trans.* To burn up, consume by fire.

1570 *Sempill Ballates* (1872) 92 Thay Bouchers thy Father did combure. 1597 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 970 Thy furious flaming fyre, Quhilk dois thy bailfull briest combuir. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 9/a Combure the same to ashes. *Ibid.* 25/1 Take..Castoreum, of the weight of the combured swallowes. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Combure*, burne, or consume with fire.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1590 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 52/1 Let it combure, till of it selfe it extinguishe.

Comburence (kŏmbiū·rĕns). *rare.* [f. L. *combūr-ĕre* to burn up + -ence.] Comburent quality or action: see next.

1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* Wks. 1858 I. App. 395 The powers of..comburence and combustibility.

Combu·rent, *a.* and *sb. rare.* [ad. L. *combūrent-em*, pr. pple. of *combūrĕre* to consume: cf. F. *comburant, principe comburant*, as applied by Lavoisier.] Burning (*obs.*): causing combustion: applied by Lavoisier, and others after him, to that element, esp. oxygen, which, in chemical combination, was supposed to cause the combustion of another body; hence the classification of *comburents* and *combustibles.* See Combustion 2.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 50/1 Inscende them at a burninge and comburent candle. 1845 Grove *Contrib. Sc.* in *Corr. Phys. Forces* 289. 1890 tr. *Jules Verne's Barbicane & Co.* xi, Formed by combination .. of the principal comburents and combustibles.

Comburgess (kŏmbū·ɹdʒĕs). *Hist.* [f. Com- + Burgess, after med.L. *comburgensis*, or F. *combourgeois* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. A fellow-burgess, fellow-citizen or freeman of a borough.

1517 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 17 The complaint made..by the Maior and yor comburgesses of yor towne of Oxford. 1565 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 37 Comburgesses and Commonalty. 1577-87 Holinshed *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 446 Such magistrates..as neither are comburgesses nor apt to discharge themselves of such offices. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* (*Chalmerl. Air*) 148 All and sundrie zour comburgesses [Lat. *omnes comburgenses vestros*], dwelling within zour burgh. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 424 The members were generally 'co-citizens' or 'comburgesses'.

† **2.** In certain English boroughs (before the Municipal Reform Act 1835), used as the title of municipal magistrates, chosen by and from among their fellow-burgesses, and associated with the alderman.

In some cases, as at Stamford, the Alderman and his Comburgesses received by later charter the style of Mayor and Aldermen.

1646 R. Butcher *Stamford* iv, Edward the 4th .. by his charter directed to George Chapman the first incorporate alderman, and others both of the upper and lower Bench, then called the Comburgesses and Capitall-Burgesses. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3175/3 The Association of the Alderman, Burgesses in Parliament, Comburgesses, Gentlemen, Free-Burgesses and other Inhabitants of the Borough of Grantham. 1835 *Rep. Commiss. Munic. Corp.* App. iii. 1673 *Pontefract*, King Richard 3, by a charter .. ordains that the Mayor and burgesses .. yearly may amongst the same burgesses in the Moot Hall, choose out of themselves 13 Comburgesses..one of which burgesses is to be chosen for the Mayor for one whole year. *Ibid.* App. iv. 2241 *Grantham*, The Comburgesses are elected for life by the Alderman's Court from the second twelve, who alone are eligible.

† **Comburgher** (-bū·ɹgəɹ). *Obs.* Also **-burger.** [f. Com- + Burgher.]

1. A fellow-burgher; a freeman of a city or state between which and other cities or states mutual citizenship is established: cf. Combourgeoisy.

1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. i. 158 If Iaffa Marchants, now Comburgers seeme With Portingalls and Portingalls with them.

2. = Comburgess 2 (? an error for it).

1683 *Addr. fr. Grantham* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1859/3 The Alderman, Recorder, Comburgers.

† **Combu·rghership.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ship.] The status of comburghers; mutual citizenship.

1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. 1. 41 By all respects of our com-Burgership..I do adiure you. *a* 1714 Burnet *Own Time* an. 1707 (R.) The canton of Bernes .. declared, they were in a comburgership with them; and upon that, they sent a body of 3000 men to defend them. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5825/1 Contrary to the Treaties of Alliance and Comburghership they have with this Canton.

Comburment, var. of Cumberment.

† **Combury,** *v. Obs. rare.* To bury together.

1606 Birnie *Kirk-Burial* (1833) 25 Some American Kings, whose custome is to comburie their concubines in tombe with themselves.

Combust (kŏmbə·st), *a.* [a. OF. *combust* (14th c. in Godefroy), ad. L. *combūst-us*, pa. pple. of *combūr-ĕre*: see Comburē.]

† **1.** Burnt; *spec.* acted on by fire, calcined. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 258 Combust matirs and coagulat. 1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 64 Of a Combust terrestrietie. 1562 Bulleyn *Bk. Simples* 80 b, The skinnes of them combust or burnt. 1678 R. R[ussell] tr. *Geber* I. iii. 6 Cast it combust into hot Water.

† **b.** Adust. *Combust choler*: 'choler adust'.

1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* xii. 67 Two kindes of melancholy, the one sequestred from all admixtion..the other ..a combust black choler.

c. as *sb.* That which is burnt.

1824 Coleridge *Rem.* (1836) II. 411 The combustive, the combustible, and the combust.

2. *Astrol.* Of the planets: Burnt up (as it were) by the sun in or near conjunction; (seemingly) extinguished by the sun's light.

'A planet is combust when within 8° 30' of the body of the sun: its influence is then said to be burnt up, or destroyed.'

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 668 If I had, O Venus .. Aspectes badde of Mars, or of Saturne, Or thou combuste. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* II. § 4 The lord of the assendent .. is fortunat .. whan .. þat he be nat retrograd ne combust. 1585 Lupton *Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 95 If in the Nativity of the Husband Venus be combust, the wife shall die before the husband. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 67 Who can discern those planets that are oft Combust..untill the opposite motion of their orbs bring them .. where they may be seen evning or morning? 1808 Scott *Marm.* III. xx, Many a planetary sign, Combust, and retrograde, and trine.

b. *Combust way*: 'the space in the second half of Libra, and through the whole Sign of Scorpio' (Bailey).

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVIII. ii, Frome the combust way she [Dyane] had her so sped, She had no let that was to be dredde. 1696 PHILLIPS s.v. *Combustion, Combustway*, by reason of several violent or malignant fixed Stars in the second half of Libra and through the whole Sign of Scorpio.

Combust, (kŏmbʊ·st), *v.* [f. prec., or its Latin source. First and chiefly used in pa. pple. *combusted*. Pa. t. in Sc. also *combust*.] *trans.* To burn up, consume with fire; to calcine. (Now only jocular or affected.)

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 438/2 Fyre descendyd fro heuen upon them and [they] were all combusted and brente. — *G. de la Tour* xxxix. Div, Ne fyre myght haue combusted or brente her. *a* 1547 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 224 Putt therto lytherge .. and redde corall combusted. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 522 Scho..combust thame in the fyre. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxxiii, 'You don't suppose that I would go spontaneously combusting any person?' 1882 SUTTON in *Society* 7 Oct. 16/1 Wilt thou cook up or combust or incinerate The earth with thy igneous tail?

† b. *fig.* To consume or waste as fire does. *Obs.*

1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* VI. viii. 145 Such as had combusted his State. *Time's Storehouse* 251 (L.) All Germany was combusted with great troubles.

Combustibility (kŏmbʊstibi·lĭti). [f. COMBUSTIBLE + -ITY; cf. Fr. *combustibilité*.] Combustible quality.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VII. vi. in Ashm. (1652) 170 Whyte Sulfur wythowte conbustebyllyte. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 411 Actuall combustibilitie or visibilitie. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 417 Vegetables are ..indebted to the light for their colours .. taste, combustibility. 1818 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* iv. 11 An easy method of exhibiting its [the diamond's] combustibility. 1834 J. M. GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 634 General combustibility of the body.

Combustible (kŏmbʊ·stib'l), *a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *combustible*, f. late L. *combūstibil-is*, f. *combūst-*, ppl. stem of *combūrĕre*; see COMBURE.]

A. *adj.*

1. Capable of being burnt or consumed by fire, fit for burning, burnable.

1529 MORE *Heresyes* IV. Wks. 264/1 The fire can .. burne al combustible thinges that it may towch. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 19. 26 Multitudes of faggots, or other combustible fuell. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Sept., Everything, after so long a drought, proving combustible. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 345 Stubble, and such like combustible matter. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 255 Orgonez..set fire to the combustible roof of the building.

2. *fig.* Easily kindled to violence or passion; excitable; inflammable.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 17/1 This distemper was so universal, the least spark still meeting with combustible matter enough to make a flame. 1698 W. CHILCOT *Evil Thoughts* iv. (1851) 37 The mind of man is combustible; the thoughts of his heart are mere tinder to the sparks of a lewd fancy. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lix. 416 The commons, aware of what combustible materials the army was composed. 1867 PARKMAN *Jesuits N. Amer.* xiii. (1875) 153 It was to the combustible hearts of female recluses that the torch was most busily applied.

† 3. Burning, fiery. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 391 This last and least fire [of Etna], runne downe in a combustible flood.

B. *sb.* A combustible substance or matter.

1688 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 344 IV. 113 Eight or nine barrels of combustibles. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 198 Pitch, tar, and other combustibles. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 80 All our ordinary combustibles—such as coal, wood, oil, etc.

b. *fig.*

1813 SIR R. WILSON in *Life* II. 475 Metternich works up the combustibles in Switzerland for a spring explosion.

Combustibleness (kŏmbʊ·stib'lnės). [f. prec. + -NESS.] = COMBUSTIBILITY.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* 501 Whose combustibleness would declare the subject to be earthly or terrestrial. 1791 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 69 The combustibleness of steel.

† **Combu·stibly**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a combustible manner.

1585 LUPTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 101 To use combustibly..half an ounce of the flower of Cassia.

Combustion (kŏmbʊ·stiən, -tʃən). Also 6 -yon. [a. OF. *combustion* (14th c. in Littré), ad. late L. *combūstiōn-em*, n. of action f. *combūrĕre*; see COMBURE.]

1. The action or process of burning; consumption or destruction by fire. (Not common in ordinary unscientific language.)

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. vii. § 2 The combustion of his sanctuary .. flaming before their eyes. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Num.* xix. 17 They shal take of the ashes of combustion and of sinne. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. xxiv, The combustion of the Library of Alexandria. 1824 SYD. SMITH *America* Wks. 1867 II. 44 The faggots which each is preparing for the combustion of the other. 1867 *Chr. Remembrancer* LII. 245 The combustion of incense.

† b. A conflagration, fire. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 8 Catiline..that sought to bring it [Rome] to a combustion, or Nero..that did indeed set it on fire. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 47 Subiect it [Constantinople] hath bin to sundry horrible combustions. 1664 ETHEREDGE *Love in Tub* IV. i, In combustions..To save their precious goods from raging fire.

† c. *spec.* The burning of a corpse, cremation.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIII. 202 Nor more mourn at his burn'd bones, Than did the great prince to his friend at his combustions. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* (1736) 1. Solemn Combustion of Meneceus and Archemorus.

d. *Spontaneous combustion*: the burning of a substance (or mass) from heat generated within itself; see SPONTANEOUS.

e. *C. of money*: 'the old way of trying mix'd and base Money by melting it down' (Kersey).

1695 W. LOWNDES *Ess. Amendm. Silv. Coinage* 5 A constitution was made, called the Trial by combustion. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* I. s.v. *Combustio pecuniae*, In the time of King Henry II a constitution was made, called the trial by combustion; the practice of which differed little or nothing from the present method of assaying silver.

2. The ordinary term in scientific use.

As all ordinary combustion consists in the energetic combination of a body with oxygen, with evolution of heat and light, this was alone contemplated in earlier definitions of the term; but since it has been known that similar phenomena attend the combination of other elements, *e.g.* that of hydrogen and metals with chlorine, bromine, and iodine, *combustion* has been defined more generally as 'The development of light and heat accompanying chemical combination'.

Formerly, oxygen was regarded as essentially the *supporter of combustion*, the bodies which burned in it being called *combustibles*. Afterwards the former term was extended to all substances capable of forming vapours in which others can burn, as chlorine, bromine, iodine, sulphur; but since the same substance may sometimes act in both capacities, and since the vapours in question are actually consumed in the process, as truly as the so-called 'combustible', the distinction has gradually become obsolete. (Watts, etc.) Cf. COMBURENT.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 64 Of such Combustion greate hardnes shall be. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 269 Combustion is ignition, converting bodies by burning them into Calx. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 171 It has long been ascertained, that combustion will not take place unless it be nourished by air. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 220/2 s.v., The supporters of combustion known at present are..six. Oxigen gas, Air, Gaseous oxid of nitrogen, Nitrous gas, Nitric acid, Oxigenated muriatic acid. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 76 Combustion being in fact chemical union attended with heat and light. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 47 Combustion, or the combination of a combustible with oxygen. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 106 Being neither combustible like the one, nor a supporter of combustion like the other.

b. In the sense of 'combination of a body with oxygen', the word has been applied to processes of oxidation unaccompanied by evolution of light, and not popularly considered as 'burning', such as take place in the tissues of organisms (*Internal combustion*), in decomposing organic matter, etc.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 561 Every combination of an acid with other substances, is a process of combustion, which cannot take place without the combination of the oxygen with the combustible element. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 80 A kind of slow combustion goes on in the body. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 722 The decomposition of the non-nitrogenous reserve material and its combustion into carbon dioxide and water. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Internal combustion*, those processes of oxidation..which effect the maintenance of the animal heat.

c. An operation consisting in the complete burning of a substance in a combustion-tube: used in quantitative analysis.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 227 When the temperature required for a combustion is very high, the tube should be protected. 1885 SIR R. CHRISTISON in *Life* I. 273, I had successfully finished my first combustion.

† 3. *Path.* a. A burn; b. inflammation. *Obs.*

1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Formul.* T ij b, Vnguentum .. merueylous to consolydate and drye the conbustyons and woundes of synewes. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 332 Take Lintseede..and applye it on the combustion. Some doe onlye annoynte the burne with Linteseede oyle. *Ibid.* 334/1 Heerewith annoynte the combustion both eveninge, and morninge. *Ibid.* 335/1 This draweth out the heate and combustion, and then it cureth. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. III. ii, Cauteries or searings with hot yrons, combustions, boarings. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 68 Combustion of the joynts, will admit of no sharp remedies.

† 4. *Astrol.* Obscuration of a planet or star by proximity to the sun. *Obs.* See COMBUST *a.* 2.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 196 The darkenynge or hidynge of the starre..within 15 degrees of the Sonne .. is called of many men Combustion. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 44. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* XXVI. 165 Her Dispositor was in his Detriment, and entring Combustion. 1743 E. STONE *Math. Dict.* s.v., A Planet..not above eight Degrees and Thirty Minutes distant from the Sun..is said then to be combust, or in Combustion. 1721–97 in BAILEY.

5. *fig.* and *transf.*

a. with explicit reference to sense 1.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. i. (1840) 115 By their pious tears to quench the combustions in the empire. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 87 This poured oil on the fire..and put all in combustion. 1778 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. VI. 265 Where there were disappointed leaders ripe for revolt..it was not difficult to kindle combustion. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. III. i, In spiritual invisible combustion [mounts up] one authority after another.

b. Violent excitement or commotion, disorder, confusion, tumult, hubbub. (Exceedingly common in 17th and 18th c.)

1589 COOPER *Admon.* 45 Seeking to set al in combustion with schisme. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 63 Prophecying.. Of dyre Combustion, and confus'd Euents. 1640–4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 477 The House required the five Members to depart..to the end to avoid Combustion in the House. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 225 Armie against Armie numberless to raise Dreadful combustion warring. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. liv. 204 A new discovery ..served to throw every thing into still greater shame and combustion. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xi, The inn-yard was in a sort of combustion. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. v. 246 He again prepared to throw his country into combustion.

c. (with *a* and *pl.*)

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1599) 942 Fearing a greater combustion, they came to composition. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Pref. (1851) 334 The beginning of these Combustions [civil wars]. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 273, I heard a combustion among the women-servants. 1815 BYRON in Moore *Life* 382 Whitbread wants us to assess the pit another sixpence..which will end in an O.P. combustion.

6. *Comb.* **Combustion-tube**, a tube of hard glass in which a substance may be reduced by combustion.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 227 Combustion-tubes..the best are made of the hard Bohemian glass. 1877 *Fownes' Chem.* II. 10 The mode of heating the combustion tube with red hot charcoal is the original process.

† **Combu·stious**, *a. Obs.* [f. COMBUSTION: see -OUS.]

1. In combustion, burning.

1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *To Honour of O'Toole* Wks. (1630) II. 17/2 The burning mouth of the combustious cannon. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 386 Combustious Ætna. 1829 W. IRVING *Conq. Granada* Ixxxi. (1850) 434 All kinds of combustious explosions.

2. Combustible.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1162 As drie combustious matter is to fire.

3. Raging, tumultuous, turbulent, stormy.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. xiv. § 6 Mutuall combustious [*so edd.* 1597, 1632; *ed.* 1622 *reads* combustions] bloudsheads and wastes. 1600–12 ROWLANDS *Four Knaves* (Percy Soc.) 105 Chimnies tops orethrown In .. this fierce combustious weather. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 77 Dangerous and combustious seas. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Ramp.* Wks. (1687) 395 Upon the Confusion of the combustious Flaming in such Variety of Places.

Combustive (kŏmbʊ·stiv), *a.* [f. L. *combūst-* (see above) + -IVE.]

† 1. *Med.* Pertaining to a 'combustion' or burn.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 332 To make an excellent combustive oyntment. Take Lintseede oyle and oaten meale.

† 2. Having the quality of causing combustion.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 20 Their beams and influences begin to grow malign, fiery and combustive. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 146 The light of the Sun is combustive or burning up. 1824 COLERIDGE *Rem.* (1836) II. 411 Salt, sulphur, and mercury are equivalent to the combustive, the combustible, and the combust.

3. Pertaining to or characterized by combustion.

1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 45 Gases, at the instant of their combustive formation. 1880 MRS. C. READE *Brown Hand & White* III. i. 24 A crackling noise .. suggestive of combustive lucifers.

† **Combu·stuous**, *a. Obs.* [see -UOUS.] = COMBUSTIOUS.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxii. (1632) 1120 The King but a child, the Nobles at variances, and the combustuous Commons obedient to Neither. *Time's Storehouse* 922 (L.) That matters should be thus combustuous in the Indies.

† **Combu·sture.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *combūstūr-a* a burning, f. *combūst-* ppl. stem of *combūrĕre*, to COMBURE.] Combustion, burning.

1609 BP. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Catholic* 11 If the Parlament House had burned..the Iesuites..would..haue sung to their instruments the Destruction of Troy in that combusture of the Senate.

Combwise (kōu·mwəiz), *adv.* [f. COMB *sb.*1 + -WISE.] After the manner of a comb; in pectinated fashion.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 87 b, The leues of the piche tre ar diuyded Comwyse. 1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* 59 The Brain-pan..is as it were sowed together of many bones comb-wise. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 95 Passing his spread fingers comb-wise through his hair.

Comby (kōu·mi), *a.* [f. COMB *sb.*1 + -Y.] Having combs or a comb-like structure; full of interstices like a honey-comb; favose.

1772 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 107/2 We have only two kinds of ashes .. solid, or hard, and comby, or light ashes. 1885 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* 585 Banded, comby [structure of mineral veins], in parallel (and sometimes exactly duplicated) layers or combs.

Com-case, obs. f. *comb-case*: see COMB *sb.*1 9.

Come (kʊm), *v.* Pa. t. **came** (kē·m); pa. pple. **come** (kʊm). Forms: see below. [A common Teut. str. vb.: OE. *cuman*, pa. t. *cuóm*, *cóm*, pl. *cwómon*, *cómon*, pa. pple. *cumen*, *cymen* = OFris. *kuman* (*koman*), *kom*, *kômon*, *kimen*, OS. *cuman*, *quam*, *quâmun*, *cuman* (MDu. *comen*, *quam*, *quamen* (Flem. also *cam*, *camen*), *comen*; Du. *komen*, *kwaam*, *kwamen*, *gekomen*); OHG. *queman*, *coman*, (*chomen*), and *cuman*, pa. t. *quam*, *cham*, *chom*, pl. *quâmun*, *châmun*, pa. pple. *quoman*, *koman*, *chomen*, *kumen* (MHG. *komen*, pa. t. *quam*, *kam*, *kom*, pl. *quâmen*, *kâmen*, *kômen*, pple. *komen*; mod.G. *kommen*, pa. t. *kam*, *kamen*, pple. *gekommen*); ON. *koma*, pa. t. *kvam*, *kom*, pl. *kvómom*, *kómom*,

pple. *komenn* (Sw. *komma, kom, kommo, kommen*, Da. *komme, kom, kommet*); Goth. *qiman*, pa. t. *qam*, pl. *qêmum*, pple. *qumans*; all :—OTeut. **kweman* and *kuman, kwam, kwĕmum-, kumano-* :—Aryan **gʷem-, gʷm-*, cf. Skr. and Zend. *gam*, Gr. *βαίνω* (:—**βάνjω* :—**gwmjo-*), L. *venio* (:—**gwemjō*), etc.

The present tense had two stem-forms in Teutonic, viz. *kwem-* and *kum-*, repr. pre-Teutonic *gʷem-, gʷm-*, respectively; the latter being commonly considered an 'aorist-present'. Of these, Gothic shows only the former; OHG. shows both; OE. only the *kum-* stem. The OE. *cum-* has remained to the present day, being regularly represented by the current kʊm (in north. Eng. kum); the spelling *cum* was also frequent to 17th c., but the ME. scribal usage of writing *o* for *u* before *m, n, u* (*v*), introduced in 13th c. the spelling *come*, which finally prevailed: cf. *some, son, tongue, love*, etc. This use of *o* in ME. alike for the *u* of the present and pa. pple., and the *ō* of the past, was a defect of the writing which needs to be kept in mind.

The pa. t. had in WGer. the typical forms *kwam, kwâmun*; in OE., as in the parallel vb. *niman* to take, the long vowel of the plural was taken into the sing., giving *cuóm, cuómon*, later *cóm, cómon*, which in southern Eng. lived on through the ME. period as *cōm* (*coom, come*), *cōmen* (*cōme, coome, coom*). But just as, in late WS., *nóm, nómon*, became *nam, námon*, so in late Northumbrian *cóm, cómon* appear to have become *cam, cāmen*, which are found in the earliest specimens of northern ME. These forms were used by Wyclif, and soon afterwards drove out *com, come*, which hardly appear after 1500 in the literary language, though still widely prevalent in midland and southern dialects. In northern dialect, the pronunciation is still (kam), but in standard Eng. it has duly passed into (kʌm); cf. *Cambridge*.

The pa. pple. *cumen* was used by some down to the 17th c., when it was still written *comen, com'n*. As usual, however, the final *n* began to be lost in the 13th c. (esp. in the form with prefix *ycomen, ycome*), whereby this part was at length levelled with the infinitive as *come*. Notwithstanding a strong tendency in 16–17th c. to conform it to the weak conjugation as *comed* (a form which has established itself dialectally, *e.g.* in south of Scotland), the clipt form *come* (kʊm) remains that of standard English.

In OE., umlaut forms of the present stem occurred in the normal 2 and 3 sing. *cymes(t), cymeð, cymþ*, which survived in early ME. *kimest, kimeð*; also in the pres. conj. *cyme*, and in the pa. pple. *cymen* (:—**kumino-*); in ONorthumbrian, umlaut forms were more or less frequent all through the present stem, but these do not appear in ME. (See Sievers in *Paul u. Braune's Beitr.* VIII. 81.)

The perfect tenses were originally formed with the auxiliary *be*, which is still retained to express the resulting state; in the expression of action *have* has gradually displaced *be*: see BE *v.* 14 b.]

A. Forms.

1. *Present stem*: **a.** *Infin.* 1 **cuman**, 2–4 **cumen**, 3–5 **cume**, 4–6 **cum**; 3–4 **comen**, 3– **come**. (Also 3–4 **kumen, komen**, 4 **commen**, 4–6 **comme**, 4–7 **com**, 5 **comyn, -in, cumne, cumnyn**, 6 **cumme, coome**.)

a 1000 *Beowulf* 494 Cuman ongunnan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 þet he sculde cumen. *c* 1200 *Winteney, Rule St. Benet* (1888) 80 Cumende..toforan þam abbode. *c* 1205 LAY. 1156 Þa þingen þa weren to kumen. *a* 1300 *Signs bef. Judgm.* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 10 þat he sold come. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24893 (Cott.) Quen þou cums [*v. r.* 1340 comes, comis]. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 37 3if þu cum til a frend. *Ibid.* 92 Wan þu cumyst in to þe lond. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 108/1 Cum, or come [*K.* cvmnyn, *H.* cvmne] *Venio*. *c* 1450 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 247 Fro heuene to comyn. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E j a, Where that ye cum. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Mowbray's Banishm.* xxii, To Englande not to coome. 1588 ALLEN *Admon.* (1842) 36 Now did he threaten to cum. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 79 Cicero comming to Appius. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. xii, O come ye in peace here, or come ye in war?

b. *Pres. Ind. 2nd & 3rd sing.* **1cym(e)st, cymþ, cymeð**, 1–3 **cumeþ**, 2–3 **kimest, kimeð**; 3– **comest, cometh, comes**.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* c[i]. 2 Donne þu cymes to me. *Ibid.* xxxvi. 13 Cymeð dæg his. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 þenne kimeð þe deofel. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 63 Kimest king o domesdei. 1340 *Ayenb.* 87 þe ilke vrydom comþ of grace. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 330 Whanne þou komest to kourt. *c* 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 11330 A man þat comyth onys therynne.

2. *Pa. t. a.* **1cwóm, cuóm, 1cóm, 2–6 cōm, 4–5 coom, coome, come**. *Pl.* **1cwómon, cuómon, cómon, 2–5 cōmen, 4–6 come**, (**4 com, coom, 5 comyn, -un, cum**; *mod. dial.* **coome, come**).

c 855 *O. E. Chron.* Introd., Hie up cuomon. *Ibid.* an. 855 Æfter þam to his leode cuom..and ymb ii gear þæs þe he in Francum com he gefór. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 He com among us. *Ibid.* 9 Heo comen..to þan sinagoge. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1979 His sunes comen him to sen. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 *Resurrection* 163 (Cott.) He come not in company. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 8958 (Trin.) She coom in at þulke gate. *Ibid.* 10127 (Fairf.) How prophecijs comyn [*v.r.* com, coom, cam] to end. *c* 1388 in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 458 He coome not to seche his owne glorie. *?a* 1400 *Arthur* 512 þis lond þat he coom fram. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1004 þai..Comyn euyn to the kyng. *Ibid.* 1021 To these kynges he come. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 119 Till þai comme at þe emperour. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxxi, Thay..Comun to the kinge. 1523 SIR W. BULMER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 328 He com to me when the water was hyg. 1854 W. GASKELL *Lect. Lanc. Dial.* 24 (*Lanc. Gloss.*), A Lancashire man does not say he 'came', but he 'coome'. 1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk., Come* pa. t.: *came* is unknown.

β. 3–6 *north.* **cam, (kam)**, 5– **came**. Also 4 **kem**. *Pl.* 3–5 *north.* **camen, (kamen)**, 4– **came, (*north.* cam)**.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 416 Þan caim [=Cain] of Eue cam. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 677 (Gött.) Þe bestis cam him all aboute. *Ibid.* 12615 (Gött.) Scho came [*v.r.* com, coom] into a skole gangand. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* (1885) 2571 Whan he to londe kem. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 158 Þe messengers kamen to þe kyng ysaak. *?c* 1370 *Robt. Cicyle* (Halliw.) 57 To Rome came the aungelle soone. 1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* ix. 28 Whanne he cam in to the hous, the blynde men camen to hym. 1516 in E. Lodge *Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 12 The Quene of Scotts cam to Enfyld. 1521 FISHER *Wks.* 332 Saynt paule, whiche cam after them. 1532 BP. LONGLAND in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. 97 I. 252 Itt came in to my house. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 114 Thou camest in two days and a half.

γ. occas. **cum** (?), **cumen**.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1065 To Lothes hus he cumen.

δ. dial. 8–9 **comed, coom'd**.

1800–44 PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* (ed. 3) 188 *Com'd* in the London dialect is used both for the preterit *came* and for our false participle *come*. 1864 TENNYSON *North. Farmer* (Old Style) v, An' I hallus coom'd to's choorch afoor moy Sally wur dead. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Word-bk.* p. lii, *Pres.* come; *Pret.* come, comed; *Pa. pple.* comen.

3. *Pa. pple. a.* 1–4 **cumen**, 2–3 **icumen, ikumen**, 4 **cummyn, -in**; 3–5 **i-comen**, 3–7, 9 *dial.* **comen**. Also 4 **y-comen, comin, -inne, commun, cummen, -in, -un**, 4–5 **commen, comun**, 4–6 **comyn, commyn**, 5 **cumne**, 6 **cummen**, 6–7 **com'n**, 7 **comne**.

c 898 *O. E. Chron.* an. 894 Wæs Hæsten þa þær cumen. 1154 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1135 Ên mang þis was his nefe cumen to Engle-land. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* 112 in *Cott. Hom.* 197 Ich am to ðe ikumen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7991 (Cott.) Commen i am. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 22303 (Edin.) Cominne ic am. 1576 WOOLTON *Chr. Manual* (Parker Soc.) 4 Which thing should have comen to pass. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 12 Hence it hath comen, that in arts Mechanicall, the first deviser coms shortest. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 106 We.. were now comne into such a tumbling sea. 1687 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 355 Many who are com'n lately out of Ireland. 1879 [see 2δ above].

β. 4–5 **cum, icome**, 5 **ycome, com**, 4– **come**.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10575 (Gött.) Quen anna was cum. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1236 To the kyng the thoght com was. *c* 1450 *Merlin* x. 149 Is oure socour than I-come? 1712 STEELE *Spect.* 496, I am just come from Tunbridge. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* liv. The Hour's come and the Man.

γ. 6 **cumd, -de, -ed, -it, -yt, cummed, commed, -yd**, 6–7 **com'd**, 6–8, 9 *dial.* **comed, coom'd**.

c 1525 in Lingard *Hist. Eng.* VI. 342 Dr. London is soddenlye commyd unto me. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 371 His iniquitie was cumed to full rypenes. 1624 T. WHITE *Martyrd. St. George* B iv b, Com'd to the Temple, Georg.. Surueys the Idols. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, lvi, Wee..Are com'd. 1652 J. WETHERALL *Discov. Opin. False Brethren* 60, I might have com'd. 1705 S. WHATELY in W. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.*, What need they have comed over night then? 1848 [see 43 d].

B. Signification.

gen. An elementary intransitive verb of motion, expressing movement towards or so as to reach the speaker, or the person spoken to, or towards a point where the speaker in thought or imagination places himself, or (when he is not himself in question) towards the person who forms the subject of his narrative. It is thus often used in opposition to *go*, although the latter does not primarily involve direction, and is often used without reference thereto. *Come* is also used merely of the accomplishment of the movement, involved in *reaching* or *becoming present* at any place or point; and sometimes the entrance upon motion, involved in *issuing* from a source, is alone, or at least chiefly, thought of (cf. 11).

It is rarely *quasi-transitive* by ellipsis: see VI.

I. Of motion in space.

**of actual motion.*

1. In its most literal sense it expresses the hitherward motion of a voluntary agent.

a. To move towards, approach.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxv[i]. 6 Gongende eodon and weopun sendende sed he[ara], cumende soðlice cumað in wynsumnisse beorende reopan heara. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3992 O folk tua flokes cums wit me. *Ibid.* 4176 Þan sagh þai cumand be þe stret Marchands. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1637 Þey..hiderward buþ now comyng. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xvi, He mette the bore comande. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* viii. 195 Here comyn our enmyes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 25 Loe! he comes, he comes fast after mee. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 38 *Bap.* Is he come?..*Bion.* He is comming. *Bap.* When will he be heere? 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 5 O'er yonder bridge..He comes, the herald of a noisy world, With spattered boots. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 975 Yonder comes a knight.

b. *esp.* To reach by moving towards; hence, often merely, To arrive, present oneself.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke x. 35 Þonne ic cume ic hit forgylde þe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5050 (Gött.) Ruben..had mekil ioy quen þai war comin. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 242 And with that word, Tiburce, his brother come. *c* 1450 *Merlin* i. 7 She sente after this woman, and she com. 1528 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xxiv. 64, He was very sory, that he could not cumme soner..and now cummen he wold not faile to do the best he could. 1631 MILTON *Epit. Mch'ness Winchester* 19 He at their invoking came. 1782 COWPER *J. Gilpin* 167 Say why bareheaded you are come, Or why you come at all? 1854 TENNYSON *To Maurice*, Come, when no graver cares employ, Godfather, come and see your boy.

2. Also said of the hitherward motion of involuntary agents:

a. of things having (apparently) a motion of their own, as water, wind, etc. *Naut.* said spec. of the direction or nature of the wind.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1042 (Gött.) Þat might neuer flod cum þar ney. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxiv. (1495) 133 The humours comm fro the heed to the pypes of the throte. *c* 1430 *Cookery Bks.* (E. E. T. S.) 17 Boyle it, an when yt komyth on hy, a-lye it with wyne. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* 34 Quhen the rane cummis. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 23 The winde came Easterly: so that we could not budge. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxx. 108 This river.. comes from Tartaria, out of a lake, called Fanistor. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 16 The Wind is fair..he comes well, as if he would stand. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xv. (1840) 256 The..arrows came thick among them. *c* 1790 J. WILLOCK *Voy.* ii. 54 On the twenty-ninth, the wind coming favourable we put to sea. 1870 TENNYSON *Window*, Sun comes, moon comes, Time slips away.

b. of things which are brought, or of persons brought without their own will. In many phrases, e. g. *To come to bear*: to be (or suffer itself to be) brought to bear: see BEAR *v.* 40, 32, BRING 8 f.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 18479 (Trin.) A clobinge is comen vs vp on. 1469 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 117 To alle trewe cristen pepull to whom thys present wryttiug shalbe come. 1574 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 353 Sr Francis Knowils letter came as it were to bayle me. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* xiii. 5 No rasor shall come on his head. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 17 Aug., The play is the most ridiculous that sure ever came upon stage. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 192 Her main topmast was come by the board. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 6 Architecture came to Rome .. about 461 Years before Marcellus. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 282 Every one firing as fast as his Gun would come to bear. *a* 1786 COWPER *Yearly Distress* 37 The dinner comes, and down they sit. 1805 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* III. 209 All her masts came immediately by the board. 1855 A. MANNING *Old Chelsea Bun-house* viii. 125 The Letter was not long a-coming.

c. To move or be brought *to* a particular position; to fall or land *on* a part of the body, etc.

1804 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 193 The horse, on cantering down a..hill, came on his head. 1843 DICKENS *Chr. Carol* ii, He appeared to wink with his legs, and came upon his feet again without a stagger. 1889 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 9 Nov. 725/2 She came to an abrupt halt.

3. *Constructions.*

a. With *prepositions*. The preposition naturally following *come* is *to*; instead of which, however, there may stand any other of more complex sense, in which the notion *to* is contained or involved, as *into, unto, towards, against, on, upon, about, around, beside, near, above, beneath, before, behind, over, under* the point of direction; *before* a person, a tribunal, etc.

Beside the notion of *to* expressed or understood, relations of other kinds may be considered; and these sometimes become the only ones actually considered or expressed, e.g. *from* the point left, *across, along, through, by, over, under, up, down* a route followed or things passed, *with* a companion or accompaniment, *by, in* a conveyance, *for* a thing wanted, *after* a person or thing followed or sought.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John iii. 26 Alle comon to him. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xiv. 27 Se þe..cymð æfter me. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1132 Dis 3ear com Henri King to þis land. þam com Henri abbot. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1438 Eliezer him cam a-gon. *Ibid.* 2940 And comen biforen pharaon. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3356 Quat man es he þat cumand tilward us i se? *Ibid.* 12362 Þe leons com him all a-bute. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* v. 1 Thei camen ouer the wawe of the see into the cuntree of Genazareth. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 23 At nyght were come in to that hostelrye. *c* 1450 *Merlin* iii. 45 The kynge come fro chirche. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1333/1 He causeth lyke a good husband man, his folke to come on fielde. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Oct., What base company of men comes among them. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* II. 30 She came on her way as far as Metz. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xii. 205 He came aboard my ship. *Ibid.* 205/1 A whole troop of old ones came about us at the noise. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 1 We came through a fine flock of ewes. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* 6 Coming up the stairs. 1843 — *Chr. Carol* iv, Come into the parlour. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* x. iii, The squire has only just come off a journey. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* xviii, I'll come with you. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 524 The stranger who comes from abroad.

¶ The collocation of *come* with a particular preposition has often a specialized sense: e g. *to come by* (a thing) = to acquire. For these see VIII.

b. *Come* may be followed by the *infin. of*

purpose, with *to* (formerly sometimes preceded by *for*, as still in vulgar use).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 190 (Gött.) Mari .. Com to wasse vr lauerdes fete. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 17 Were comen for to see the feste. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 89 They came to take him. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* i. (1664) 9 Charon and Atropos are com'd to call me away from my delicies. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* (1869) 183/1 Those who came to visit me. 1843 DICKENS *Chr. Carol* i, When will you come to see me? 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 529, I did not come to curse thee, Guinevere.

c. Purpose or business is also expressed by the *vbl. sb.* with *a* (= *on*).

16.. EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 141 He suspected I came a birding. 1846 TENNYSON *Dora* 140, I never came a-begging for myself.

d. The purposed sequel or consequence of coming is joined by *and*.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John i. 39 He cwæþ to him cumað & geseoþ. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xx. 16 He schal come, and lese these tilieres. *a* 1498 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden Soc.) 5 Every manne was suffred to come and speke withe hym. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxv[i]. 9 All nacions..shall come and worshipe before the o Lorde. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 196 Several persons came and offered themselves. 1704 POPE *Summer* 63 Come, lovely nymph, and bless the silent hours. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Macbeth Travestie* iii, Diddle diddle, Good Duncan, pray come and be killed. 1854 [see 1 b]. *Mod.* Come and see us in our new home. He came and bought one.

† e. Formerly the *infin.* was used without *and*.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* IV. ix. (1554) 107 b, He must come flatter. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 618, I be-seche yow ..thys daye to com dyne at my hows. 1539 CRANMER *Matt.* XXVIII. 6 Come se [TINDALE come and se] the place where that the Lord was layed. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* 299 b, As many as wer in the citee betweene sixteen and sixtie should .. come follow hym. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 80 Quicke, quicke, wee'le come dresse you straight. 1604 — *Oth.* III. iv. 50, I haue sent to bid Cassio come speake with you. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* II. 55 Spaniards, which seem'd to have come offer themselves to your sword.

f. An action accompanying the hitherward motion (and often constituting the principal notion) was originally expressed by a following infinitive; but now by a following participle in *-ing*.

Beowulf 240 (Gr.) ge..þe þus brontne ceol ofer lagustræte lædan cwomon. *a* 1000 *Crist* 902 (Gr.) Sunnan leoma cymeþ scynan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 A vuhel com flon from houene. *c* 1205 LAY. 25525 þer-comen seilien..scipes. *c* 1290 *Saints' Lives* (Laud MS. 1887) *St. Cuthbert* 5 þare cam gon a luyte child. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1554 As þese frensche men come ryde on message fro Charloun. *Ibid.* 2333 Wiþ þat cam renne sire Bruyllant.

c 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 605 There come prykyng dewke Raynere. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 163 He sawe rychard come rydyng vpon an hors. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxxvi. 97 The Scottes came fleyng ouer the dales. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 44 There came two Men running against him amain. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* (1869) 205/1 The nag came galloping towards me. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* II. iii, The knights come riding two and two. 1843 DICKENS *Chr. Carol* i, The fog came pouring in at every chink and keyhole. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 24 You come asking in what wisdom .. differs from the other sciences.

g. There may be an adverbial accusative of the way pursued or the distance traversed. *Come your ways*: see WAY.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 221 Come your waies. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* I. ii, We were told it was but forty miles .. and we have come above threescore. *Ibid.*, The road you came. *Ibid.* v, They are coming this way. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* I. xi. 23 We have come the primrose way. *Mod.* We have come many miles by train.

4. a. Instead of the place of destination, the *purpose* or *function* may be introduced by *to*.

1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* 19 His servantes..shuld ..haf cumne to his socoure. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 474 If he would personally come to a communication. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. xii. 4 He might not ..with th' eternall Gods to bancket come. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 223 A Daniel come to iudgement. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxii, Coming to the relief of a damsel in distress. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 94 The promised deliverer of their race, would come to the rescue.

b. Conversely, the name of a place (with *to*, *into*) may include, or simply stand for, what is done there; as in *to come to the* BAR, *into* COURT, *into* MARKET, *to the* HAMMER, etc. (See these.)

1781 *Ann. Reg., Hist. Europe* 199*/1 The matter came into the court of King's Bench. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 19 When I came to the bar a man's success depended upon his exertions. 1883 BLACK *Yolande* II. ix. 170 Monaglen is about to come into the market. 1887 MRS. RIDDELL *Nun's Curse* II. ii. 39 Amos won't let the matter come into court if he can help it.

c. *To come into the world*: to be born.

[1382 WYCLIF *John* i. 9 It was verri liȝt which liȝteth ech man comynge into this world. — xviii. 37 To this thing I am born, and to this I cam in to the world, that I bere witnessing to treuthe.] *c* 1510 W. DE WORDE *Gesta Rom.* A vij, Euery man cometh poore and naked in to this worlde frome his moders bely. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* i, He died..six months before I came into the world.

** *of attributed motion.*

5. Of things: To extend, reach, or project with an extremity, from one point to or towards another.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 24, From þe brayn comen .vii. peire cordes..alle þe cordis þat comen of þe brayn. 15.. *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 151 A cote .. comynge to the helys. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 172 The cyte is well walled, and there commeth to it an arme of the See. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 294 Yron beames that came athwart or acrosse from one side to the other. 1675 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 286 The .. new building to come noe further in the street than the old..Channell doth extend. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 174 Wooden Screws entred into wooden Nuts..and coming through against the Rest. *Mod.* Does the railway come near the town?

b. *To come to an end*: to end, terminate, be concluded. *To come to a point*: to terminate in a point, etc.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* v. ii. (Tollem. MS.), þe heed is sumdel comynge narow, and hyȝe. 1694 NARBOROUGH *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 31 Their hind part tapers till it comes to a point. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. viii. 58 The fissure at length came to an end.

6. Things are said *to come* (to a person), *come in sight, into view*, etc., to which, or in sight of which, he comes as he advances.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 373 Bethlehem soon came in view. 1842 *Tait's Mag.* IX. 43/1 The house-keeper's and servants' rooms came next. 1850 *Ibid.* XVII. 28/1 Pianosa now came in sight. 1879 WHYTE MELVILLE *Riding Recoll.* xi. (ed. 7) 201 Jump off .. to walk up and down the hills with him as they come. 1889 G. G. A. MURRAY *Gobi or Shamo* xxi. 357 The sparse fields of stubble come quite as a relief to the eye.

b. By extensions of this, things are said *to come in one's way, within one's reach, under one's notice, within the scope of* a measure, and the like; also *to come* in a particular position or order with relation to contiguous things, to inclusion in a classification, etc., as *to come on such a page* of a book, *before* or *after other things, under a heading*, etc. See esp. *come under*, 46.

1687 BURNET *Contn. Rest. Varillas* 68 There is but one Doctor, unless Fisher comes into the Account. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 680 Instances that have come within my own knowledge. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 423/2 Such books as came within his reach. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist. Eng.* I. iii. 53 Beneath these comes the free class of labourers. 1876 F. G. FLEAY *Shaks. Manual* I. ix. 86 It does not come within the scope of this book. 1877 *Scribn. Mag.* XV. 199/1 This did not come into the category. 1885 SIR R. BAGGALLAY in *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. Div. 879 This case did not come within the terms of [the] Order.

7. The motion of a limb, weapon, or tool is often spoken of as that of the person who comes *with* it (i. e. brings it) to such a position; cf. *come down* with, *come out* with.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. viii. 155 We set our Sails again.. and ordered the man at Helm not to come to the southward of the E. S. E. 1787 *Advice to Officers Brit. Army* (ed. 9) 128 The same effect may be produced by coming from the shoulder to the order at two motions. 1883 *Army Corps Orders* in *Standard* 22 Mar. 3/3 The whole of the Infantry .. will come to the 'shoulder' by battalions on entering the saluting base.

II. Where the notion of movement in space passes into or is sunk in other notions.

* *To come* (*to a person*, etc.).

8. said of things which one receives, or becomes possessed of: = To fall to one.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18409 Hu come þe sa grathli gode? *c* 1382 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 502 Þo moste heresye þat God suffred cum to his Chirche. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 31 The profite that may come thereby to many other. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* I. vi. 7 Bothe [Measles and Small Pox] come with an accident of a Fever. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 612 Riches come, and yet the man is not pleased. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 269 Tell me .. whether it [virtue] comes to man by nature.

b. *esp.* of possessions that one gets in due course, as by inheritance or other legal process.

a 1400 *Cato's Morals* 37 in *Cursor M.* App. iv, þat comis þe be heritage. 1542 JAMES V. in Scott *Tales Grandfather* Ser. I. xxviii, It came with a lass, and it will go with a lass. 1674 tr. *Machiavel's Florentine Hist.* I. 35 Till such time as the Papacy came to Alexander the Third. 1687 BURNET *Contn. Rest. Varillas* 106 The Succession came to the Dutchess of Suffolk's Daughters. 1766 *Hist. Goody Two-Shoes* I. (1881) 5 Until the Estate by Marriage and by Death came into the Hands of Sir Timothy. 1887 BARING-GOULD *Gaverocks* I. xviii. 257 Stanbury..belongs to us. It came through my mother.

9. of events, casualties, kinds of fortune, etc. = To happen or occur *to*, to befall.

Beowulf 23 (Gr.) þonne wiz cume leode ȝelæsten. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 þet al þas wrake is icumen ouer alle þeode. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1088 For him was to cominge sorwe ynou3. 1406 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 13 Yef ought come to Thomas Roos. *c* 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 4944 And euyll chawnce came to vs ryght. 1611 BIBLE *Eccl.* ix. 2 All things come alike to all. — *Mark* ix. 21. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 182 No more harme comming to either. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 329 What's come-to mine, that he writes not to my last? 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 334 Ill come.. to the false tongue of the deceiver. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* 86, I don't know what has come to the gate since I was here. 1888 MCCARTHY & MRS. C. PRAED *Ladies' Gallery* I. ii. 44 Whatever comes to me, you are safe enough.

10. of sensuous or mental impressions.

a. of sights, sounds, and other sensuous impressions.

a 1340 *Cursor M.* 10514 (Cott.) þi gerning god and þi praier Er cummin vn-to godds ere. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 11 There come a vision to her in a night. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* A vj b, A voys cam sayeng .. make clene this plater. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 141 b, Other kindes..of the gardin smilax then have cummed to my syght. 1832 TENNYSON *Mariana in S.* viii, There came a sound as of the sea. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 171/1 A knock came to his door. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 432 The same dream came to me sometimes in one form, and sometimes in another.

b. of thoughts, notions, and the like. *To come into one's head*: to occur to one. Also *to come to one's knowledge*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6602 (Cott.) Ne neuer come it yow in thoght. *Ibid.* 28332 Quen idel thoght me come and vain. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 155 It coome to my mynde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 72 To Come to mynde, *occurrere*. 1680 BUNYAN *Mr. Badman* (1772) 182 The book that he had written came into his mind. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 254 P 3, I wish it may never come into your Head to imitate those .. Creatures. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* (1869) 216/1 It never came once into my thoughts. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 684/1 A pretty incident .. came to his knowledge. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 257 The truth must often come to a man through others. 1889 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Dec. 259 It came into my head to jump aloft.

** *To come from a source*, etc.

11. a. as anything from a source: To flow, emanate, be derived *from*, *of*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 308 þe hali gost comms of hem tua. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 9579 (Fairf.) To hym that þe falshed comyþ fro Ayen to hym let yt go. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 7 (MS. A.) Surgerie .. comeþ, of siros .. an hand, & gyros .. þat is worchinge in englisch. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxi[i]. 1 Of him commeth my helpe. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 78 Accommodated, it comes of Accommodo: very good, a good Phrase. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 413 This wine commeth of the grape about the towne Forum Appij. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* (1809) Pref. 53 Any thing more that comes from the pen of Geoffrey Gambado. 1826 *Ann. Reg., Hist. Europe* 101/2 The present motion .. came from a gentleman of that country. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xv. 142 Words which come originally from the Latin.

b. as progeny, offspring, descendants from a parent or ancestor: To descend. Const. *of*, *from*.

c 1250 *Hymn Virg.* in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 256 þu ert icumen of heȝe kunne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2566 þe sede þat coms o þe. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiv. 109 þe folk of Tartre come of þe kynreden of Cham. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 77 If of Appollo and of mena cam a sone that sone sholde succede to the royame. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 7 Mankinde that came of the loines of Sem, Cham, and Iapheth. 1640 G. HERBERT *Jacula Prudentum*, He that comes of a hen must scrape. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 526 P 3 Any young gentleman, who is come of honest parents. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* i, Come of gentle kin. 1878 *Scribn. Mag.* XV. 583/1, I came from a race of fishers.

c. as an effect from its cause. Also *of* (*by*).

a 1225 *Ancren Riwle* 296 þet muchel kumeð of lutel. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27682 (Cott. Galba MS.) Of enuy cummes oft grete grocheing. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 107 Certes this dreme .. Cometh of the grete superfluitee Of youre rede colera parde. 1485 *Act* 1 *Hen. VII*, c. 8 The Money coming of or by the said Sale. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 3 Rotten agues, of which the jaundes is commed. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 445 Their beautie commeth by nature, yours by art. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 1 b, He had not seene any profit to come by any Synode. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 758 Sure some Mischief will come of it. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 350 Education comes of more things than books. 1836 A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) III. 286 This comes of having the son of a cotton-spinner for a chief. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 48 Suspicion murders love, and from its death Come anguish and remorse. *Mod.* No good could come of it.

*** *To come into* (*in*) *a condition or relation.*

12. To enter or be brought into *collision, contact, possession, use, fashion, action, play, force, prominence, opposition, contrast, comparison*, etc. (the phrases being sometimes literal, sometimes entirely *fig.*) See these words.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xiv. 63 O my childring cum nocht in vse to hant Sic fremmyt battellis. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* IV. iv. 434 It may come into comparison with any of the Languages now known. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 55 A gay and piquant style .. came into fashion. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 438/2 That such a law should have come into existence. *Ibid.* 492/1 Scott and Chalmers .. do not appear to have come into contact. *Ibid.* 544/2 The carbines will come into play. 1865 W. A. WRIGHT in *Smith's Dict. Bible* (1875) 611/2 The division..into chapters came into use at a later time. *Ibid.* 614/2 The..Polyglott ..came into circulation. 1878 *Scribn. Mag.* XVI. 480/1 The ..property..came into the possession of Mr. Bryant. 1885 *Law Rep.* Wkly. Notes 146/1 She .. came into collision with a steamer.

b. To come into *blossom, ear, flower*, etc.: cf. 23.

1841 *Journ. Roy. Agric. Soc.* II. I. 141 Both crops came into ear at the same time.

**** *Absolute uses, with notions of coming into existence, growth, change of state.*

13. To come into existence, make its appearance; to come above ground or out of the germ, as a plant; to appear on the surface of the body, as hair, a rash, pimple, etc.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 4 (MS. B) Off Aposteme þat comyth on þe sydes. *Mod.* He sowed turnips, but none of them came.

14. Of grain in *Malting*: To germinate, put forth the radicle. [Here there is some connexion with COME *sb.*[2], and Ger. *keimen*: perh. a distinct verb *cōme* has fallen together with this.]

?*c* 1400 *Chalmerlan Ayr* XXVI. *Sc. Stat.* I. 693 Item þat þai lat jt akyrspire .. quhare it aw bot to chip and cum at þe tane end. 1483 [see COMING *vbl. sb.*[2] 1]. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 156 To shoote at the root end, which maltsters call Comming. When it beginneth tharefore to shoot in this maner, theie saie it is come. 1584 T. HUDSON *Judith* (1611) 13 (Jam.) Oft turning corne..least it do sproute or feede, Or come againe. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country*

Farm 105 Raw Malt when it is almost readie to goe to the Kilne, and as the Husbandman saith, is only well comed. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 54 Let Pease be taken and steeped in as much Water as will cover them, till they Swell and Come, and be so ordered as Barley is for Maulting. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Malt*, To make the Barley Come even in the Couch.

15. *Butter* is said *to come*, when it forms in the churn; so *cheese-curd, jellies*, etc., when they form.

[1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 147 About a two or three houres after you have put in your Rennet, the Milke commeth to a Curd.] 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* I. 7 Not to churne the sincere milk thereof till butter come, nor to wring the nose of it till bloud come. 1796 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* xxii. 354 Put in two spoonfuls of rennet, and when it is come, break it a little. 1858 Mrs. Stowe *Minister's Wooing* I. 2 She can always step over to distressed Mrs. Smith, whose jelly won't come. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 520/2 On churning days the butter refused to come. 1884 Holland *Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., The curd is said to come when it coagulates; and butter is said to come when it separates from the milk in churning.

† **16.** Of persons: To yield, be favourably moved. (Cf. *come about, come round, come to*, and Coming *ppl. a.* 2.) *Obs.*

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 125 Oh, to him, to him wench: he will relent, Hee's comming: I perceiue't. 1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* II. iii, *Corv.* [*aside*] In the point of honour, The cases are all one, of wife and daughter. *Mos.* [*aside*] I heare him comming.

III. Of arrival in order, time, or course of events.

* *Of reaching a point or stage of proceedings. (Said of a voluntary agent.)*

17. To arrive at or reach in the course of orderly treatment. Const. *to, at*, or *infin.*

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 157 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 224 Ich wulle nu cumen eft to þe dome ich eow ar of sade. 1544 Latimer *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 438 Begin at his birth, and go forth until ye come at his burial. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 258, I come now to yᵉ pynche of my true defence. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. 3 In this Treatise we will come to the Sea-Compass. 1687 Burnet *Contn. Reft. Varillas* 121 Our Author is always unhappy, when he comes to particulars. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 253 When I come to consider that part more narrowly. 1781 *Ann. Reg., Acc. of Bks.* 200/2 We now come to the reign of Queen Mary. 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist. Eng.* I. iv. 68 Until we come to ages in which we have clearer data. 1884 Gladstone in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/7, I now come to the third of these great problems.

18. To advance, proceed, or attain *to*, as an end or natural result. Occas. with *indirect pass.*

1475 Caxton *Jason* 20b, I hope to come to thaboue of myn enterpryse. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 97 They knewe not whyche way to houlde to comme to shootynge. 1707 Freind *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 13 They are come to this unanimous Resolution. 1728 De Foe *Carleton* (1809) 3 To avoid coming to a battle for the present. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VII. xii, They soon came to a right understanding. 1827 Scott *Tales Grandfather* Ser. I. viii, These two haughty barons came to high and abusive words. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 556 To fear that the two parties would come to blows. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. App. 678 A compromise was come to.

** *Of the arrival of time.*

19. Of time or portions of time: To be present, to arrive in due course.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 A þet cume domes-dei. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 12830 (Trin.) He knew þe tyme come þat he wolde haue bapteme nome. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Pet.* v. 1 That glorye, that is to be schewid in tyme to comynge. *a* 1400 *Stac. Rome* 750 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 140 Whan the soneday is I-come. 1480 in *Acta Dom. Concilii* 69 (Jam.) The lordis assignis to Patric Ramsay Monunday that next cummys. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 218 When bed tyme came, the king went to his bed. 1597 Daniel *Civ. Wares* VIII. lxiii, The morning being com'n (and glad he was That it was com'n). 1663 F. Hawkins *Youths Behav.* 85 When two Sundayes come together. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* (1869) 211/1 When..the day came for my departure, I took leave of my master. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 390 The time must come, and will come quickly.

*** *Of the arrival in time, or in the course of events, of things or involuntary agents.*

20. Of an event: To come about, happen, turn out; esp. quasi-*impers.* with subject clause; = next.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13131 Til it com on a fest dai, þat king herod did for to call þe barnage. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Sam.* i. 4 Whan it came vpon a daye that Elcana offred. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 186 How commeth this that there are so many Newe Testamentes abrode? 1603 *Philotus* xciv, All things ar cumde for the best. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* III. i. 275 How com'st that you haue holpe To make this rescue? 1837 Carlyle *Diam. Necklace* iv, And then the exasperating Why? The How came it?

21. *To come to pass*: to happen, take place in the course of events, come about, occur, be fulfilled.

1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 108 The wulf..threw the foxe al plat under hym, which cam hym ewyl to passe. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xxiv. 6 All these thinges must come to passe, but the ende is not yet. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* (1859) 202 You may see that cummen to pass which Bishop Serenus feared. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vi. § 13 Therefore the event may not come to pass, and yet the Prophet be a true Prophet. 1718 Hickes *T. Kettlewell* I. v. 20 Which accordingly came to pass. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 335 The change which has come to pass in the cities.

b. quasi-*impers.* with subject clause. *arch.*

1526 Tindale *Luke* v. 1 It came to passe..that he stoode by the lake of Genezareth. 1535 Coverdale *Tobit* iv. 7 So shal it come to passe, that the face of the Lorde shal not be turned awaye from the. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxix. § 3 How it cometh to pass that one day doth excel another. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 128 ₱ 10 By this means it comes to pass, that the Girls look upon their Father as a Clown. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* (1869) 155/2 To know..how it came to pass that people were so violently bent upon getting into this assembly.

22. Of things which arrive or take place in time. Here belong such phrases as, *His turn came, It came his turn*, or *to his turn* to do something: see Turn.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 59 *Aduenìat regnum tuum*, Cume þi riche we seggeð hit. 1388 Wyclif *Coloss.* ii. 17 Schadewe of thingis to comynge. 1616 *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 62 When the Lord my Fathers Audit comes. 1625 Bacon *Ess. Gardens* (Arb.) 556 For March, There come Violets. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 144 One Judge passeth, another commeth. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 415 For the longer the Eruption is a coming and the smaller when it comes the Disease is less dangerous. 1878 *Scribn. Mag.* XV. 116/1 After the dinner came the reception. *Ibid.* 776/1 It came to Janet's turn.

23. To be brought in the course of events; to grow, arrive at, attain *to* (a specified state or stage). Sometimes *impers.* 'it comes to'. Hence many idiomatic phrases; e. g. *To come to, in, on* Place: to take place. See *Come to*, 45.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5070 (Gött.), I tald a drem þat comen es nou to gode. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 1195 Is hit comen therto, We scholle be departed so. *c* 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 4427 Tyll hyt came to darke nyght Euyn they folowed me ryght. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531), Vnto the tyme they come to the yeres of discrecyon. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 94 Quhen it is cum to the giving of the sentence. 1611 Bible *Job* xiv. 21 His sonnes come to honour. 1687 Burnet *Contn. Reft. Varillas* 143 She bore him several children, but one Daughter only came to Age. 1758 Bennell *Descr. Thames* 254 He comes to his full Growth in a Year. 1793 B. Edwards *Col. W. Ind.* (1794) II. iv. 12 The trees that come soonest to perfection. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 165 Is it come to this? 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 231 If any of his deeds come to light. 1879 M. J. Guest *Lect. Hist. Eng.* l. 508 He becomes..cautious when it comes to meteors and comets. 1889 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 568 Why should Dick have come to harm?

b. with dat. infin. *To come to do, be*, etc.

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* viii. 327 He came to understand that. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* Sign. **, The same Saxons..themselves came after to be conquered by the Danes. 1629 H. Burton *Babel no Bethel* 86 How comes then M. Cholmeley to be thus egregiously deceiued? 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Voy.* xxxv. § 3 When any exhalation comes to dissolve in the air. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* viii. 265 But how came the Sun to be Luminous? 1842 *Tait's Mag.* IX. 246/1 She..liked [him] more and more as she came to know him. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 76 Pream., The River Thames..has come to be largely used as a place of public recreation and resort. 1889 K. S. Macquoid *R. Ferron* I. 54 How came you to be up so early?

24. With complement (pa. pple., adj., or † sb.).

a. To become, get to be (in some condition). Often expressing passage from one condition into another, as in 'to come untied'.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 11615 (Fairf.) Þen come þe propheci alle clere þat spokin was of þat childe dere. *a* 1592 Greene & Lodge *Looking Gl.* Wks. (1861) 127 Tell me how this man came dead. 1593 Abp. Bancroft *Dang. Positions* IV. vii. 156 How Coppinger and Arthington came acquainted with Hacket. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 57 So came I a Widow. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 132 How came it clouen? 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 563 Say, How cam'st thou speakable of mute. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* II. 238 She had had the good fortune to come acquainted with a pious Christian. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxii, The brown paper parcel had 'come untied'. 1889 A. Lang *Pr. Prigio* xvii. 136 Lo and behold! each knight came alive, with his horse. 1889 Mrs. Riddell *P'cess Sunshine* I. iv. 71 All would come right between her and her old friends.

b. To prove in the issue, event, or experience; to turn out to be.

1862 Trench *Mirac.* Introd. 5 When that 'sign' comes true. 1878 *Scribn. Mag.* XVI. 476/2 It will come very cheap to you. 1889 Mrs. H. L. Cameron *Lost Wife* I. i. 9 Poverty comes hard upon the old. 1889 Mrs. Oliphant *Poor Gentleman* III. iv. 62 It may come easier afterwards. 1889 Mrs. M. Caird *Wing of Azrael* III. xxxviii. 194 In point of fact, my dear..you come rather expensive.

c. For individual idioms, e. g. *to come true, to come natural*, etc., see True, etc.

IV. To become, belong.

† **25.** To become, be becoming or appropriate (*to*), belong or pertain *to*, befit. (L. *convenire*.) *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 420 'Ne wep noȝt' he sede..vor yt ne comb noȝt to þe [*v. r.* Hit by cometh nat the]. *a* 1400 *Life Cuthbert* (MS. Trin. Coll. Oxf. 57) No suche idell games it ne cometh [1290 *Laud MS.* bi-cometh] the to worche. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 627 It come noȝt a kyng son..to sytt Doune in margon & molle emange othire schrewis. *Ibid.* 3974 It comes to na kyng..To latt his pepill þus pas & perisch in ydill. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2181 Hit shuld come you by course, as of kynd childer, To be sory for my sake. *a* 1529 Skelton *Agst. Garnesche* Wks. II. 129 It cumys the better for to dryue A dong cart or a tumrelle. *Ibid.* 101 Yt commyth the wele me to remorde. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 118 That which comes to the institute I handle was thus endicted.

V. Come and go.

26. *Come* is often used in association with *go*, to contrast or include the two motions or results.

a. To come to a place and depart again, whether for once, or with repetition; to pass to and fro.

1382 Wyclif *Mark* vi. 31 There weren manye that camen, and wenten aȝen [1611 There were many comming and going]. 1434 Jas. I *Let. in Harding's Chron.* (1812) p. vii, Lettres of..sauf condute saufely to comme and go to our presence. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 128 It was agreed that..the Citizens of London should come and go toll free. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. ii. 130 Hee may come and goe betweene you both. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. vi. § 29 What solemn Festivalls people may come and goe of. 1864 Tennyson *Grandmother* xx, She comes and goes at her will.

b. To be first present and then absent; to approach and recede; to appear and disappear alternately; also of time, to arrive and pass.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1851 (Fairf.) Til vij skores dayes ware comme and gan. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1631, vj dayes be comyn and goon. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xxiv. (Arb.) 62 For worldly goods they come and go, as things not long proprietary to any body. 1595 Shaks. *John* IV. ii. 76 The colour of the King doth come, and go Betweene his purpose and his conscience. *a* 1600 '*Hempe*' *prophecy* in *Whole Prophecies Scotl.* (1615), When Hempe is come and also gone, Scotland and England shall be all one. 1627 Drayton *Moon-calf* Wks. 1753 II. 492 After many years were com'n and gone. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. vi. 141 His colour came and went. 1833 Tennyson *Fatima* iii, My swift blood that went and came. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 299/1 Night's shadows come and go.

c. *fig.* To exercise liberty of action.

1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* I. ii. 99 There being thus, in titles..considerable room to come and go upon.

d. In various proverbs and phrases.

15.. *Debate Carpenter's Tools* in Halliw. *Nugæ P.* 13 That lyghtly cum schall lyghtly go. 1660 *Charac. Italy* 13 The old Proverb, *Male parta, male dilabuntur*, Badly come, badly go. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 192 'Lightly come, lightly go,' is his maxim. 1865 B. Brierley *Irkdale* I. 25 A jolly, come-day, go-day fellow..he never saved a farthing in his life. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, Come day, Gan day, God send Sunday, the saying..of indolent workers, who care not how the days come and go, provided they have little to do.

VI. Quasi-*trans.* uses. [The object is usually an adverbial accusative.]

27. *To come it* (slang): to 'come out with it', in various senses: see quots.

c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Has he come it?* has he lent it you? 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict., Come it*, to divulge a secret..they say of a thief who has turned evidence against his accomplices, that he is coming all he knows, or that he comes it as strong as a horse. 1873 *Slang Dict.* s.v., Also, in pugilistic phraseology, to come it means to show fear; and in this respect, as well as in that of giving information, the expression 'come it' is best known to the lower and most dangerous classes.

28. To act, to practise, to perform one's part; as in *To come it strong*, etc. *slang* and *colloq.*

1812 [see prec.]. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 546 Can't you come it melancholy? 1845 C. M. Westmacott *Eng. Sty* I. 86 Or in a stanhope come it strong. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxiii, I can come it pretty well—nobody better, perhaps, in my own line. 1854 De Quincey *Casuistry Rom. Meals* Wks. III. 250 But it was coming it too strong to allow no tobacco. 1888 McCarthy & Mrs. Praed *Ladies' Gallery* I. ii. 48 That is coming it a little too strong.

b. To play or practise (a dodge or trick), esp. *over* any one; to 'come over' him (see 43 f) with that dodge. *slang* and *colloq.*

1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, To come Yorkshire over any one, to cheat him. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* II. 253 Barnes is trying to come the religious dodge. 1865 J. Hutton *Bitter Sweets* xxii, Don't come that dodge over me. 1873 *Slang Dict.* s.v., Don't come tricks here.

c. To play, act the part of. Const. *over* a person, *i. e.* at his expense, or so as to get the better of him. So *to come it with* any one. *slang* or *colloq.*

[In French they say at Tennis 'laissez-moi venir ce coup-là', let me *come* that stroke, i. e. play it; so at cards 'laissez-moi venir cette main', let me *come* that hand.]

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xliv, That man, sir..has comic powers that would do honour to Drury Lane Theatre..Hear him come the four cats in the wheelbarrow. 1841 J. T. Hewlett *Parish Clerk* II. 173 Suspecting that he was..'coming the deep file' over him. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 691/1 If you try to come the bully over me. 1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* xiii, He intends to come the Mirabeau—fancies his mantle has fallen on him. 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* vii, Your sister comes the Mogul over us, now and again. 1890 Philips & Wills *Sybil Ross's Marriage* xviii. 126 It's no use a-trying to come it with me.

29. To attain to, reach, achieve. *dial.* and *colloq.*

1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* s.v., 'I can't quite come that' (= that is beyond me). 1888 in *W. Somerset Word-bk.*

b. *To come a cropper*, a *colcher* (colloq.): see Cropper, Colsh.

30. *To come* or *be coming six*, etc.: to be in one's sixth year of age. Said esp. of horses, or the like, for which *rising* is now the usual phrase.

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1008/4 Brownish bay Gelding about 14 hands high, coming seven years old. 1682 *Ibid.* No. 1766/4 She is in Fole, and cometh six. 1778 *Learning at a Loss* I. 58 A young Fellow as I am, just coming four and twenty. 1858–65 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* I. VI. iii. 161 Wilhelmina, now a slim maiden coming nineteen. *Ibid.* III. IX. vii. 130 Princess Elizabeth..age eighteen coming.

31. *To come any one thanks*: to tender thanks. (Here *come* may be a perversion of Con.) Now *dial.*

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* v. xv. 563 And thei wolen not come her thankis. 1883 *Huddersfield Gloss.* s.v. *Cum thank*, 'I cum ye no thank', I acknowledge no thanks to you. [So elsewhere in mod. dialects.]

VII. Special uses of certain parts of the verb.

32. *To come*, the dative infinitive [OE. *to cumenne*], is used (like F. *à venir*):

a. *predicatively*, after vb. *to be*. [This construction does not differ from that found with other verbs, as in 'he is to go', 'we are to speak', etc.]

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 3 Eart þu þe to cumenne eart? *c* 1205 Lay. 16037 Of þire mucle kare þa þe is to cumene

[*c* 1275 þat þe is comene]. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* iv. 8 That hath a biheest of lijf that now is, and that is to come [1382 and to comynge]. 1611 BIBLE *ibid.*, Promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come. 1678 BUNYAN (*title*), The Pilgrim's Progress from this world to that which is to come. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 566 He sees what is, and was, and is to come. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4637/4 'Tis Leasehold, and twenty two Years to come. 1889 PHILIPS & WILLS *Fatal Phryne* I. iii. 61 All their troubles were to come.

b. *attributively* (after sb.) = That is to come, coming, future.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* iii. 7 Who shewide to 3ou for to flee fro wrath to cumme [*v. r.* comynge; 1388 that is to come]. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 5 In þis tyme, and in tyme to come. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 Shadowes of thynges to come. 1526 TINDALE *Hebr.* vi. 5 The power of the worlde to come [WYCLIF, the world to comynge]. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xiii. 14 When thy sonne asketh thee in time to come. 1763 CRABBE *Village* II. 194 Oh! make the Age to come thy better care. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* v, Unwelcome earnest of the woe to come. 1874 MRS. HOLLINGS *First Impres.* ii. 15 Bright dreams of happiness yet to come.

c. *absol.* The future. [In Shaks. not clearly *sb.*]

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 108 Past, and to Come, seemes best; things Present, worst. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. T.* Ded., How of all things the Summe Shewes joy in thee, for present and to come. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas*, The present, and the past, and the to-come. 1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* v. 43 It is fear which beds the far to-come with fire. 1840 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 185b I. 59 Scorning the Past and damning the To come.

β. To coming, in late ME., was app. a confusion of *cumenne, comen*, with the vbl. sb. *coming*.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* vi. 19 A good foundement into tyme to comynge. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 347 This nyȝte þat is to comyng. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 81 And so is it þat is to comyng 3it. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 239/1 The first fruyte of the to comyng haruest. 1490 — *Eneydos* (E. E. T. S.) 4 My tocomynge naturell and souerayn Lord.

33. *Come*, the imperative, (beside its ordinary use as an invitation to approach or join the speaker) is used as an invitation or encouragement to action, usually along with or on the side of the speaker.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xx. 14 Her ys se yrfeweard.. cumaþ uton hine ofslean. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2030 (Cott.) Cum, broiþer, here and se. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xii. 7 This is the eier; come 3e, sle we him. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 44 Com kys us bothe. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xii. 7 Come let vs kyll hym. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 114 Come go, I will fall prostrate at his feete. 1616 *Pasquil & Kath.* v. 69 Come, Brabant, giue me my Cloke. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 16 Come my hearts, have up your Anchor that we may have a good Prize. Come, Who say Amen. 1803 SCOTT '*Bonnie Dundee*', Come fill up my cup, come fill up my can, Come saddle my horses and call out my men.

b. As a call or appeal to a person to bethink himself, implying impatience, remonstrance, or, more usually, mild protest or deprecation on the speaker's part. Often emphasized by repetition, or by the addition of such words as *now, then, but*.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* App. ii. 823 Come þou art mys-bileuyd. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 68 Come Dromio, come, these iests are out of season. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* II. i. 119 Come: you are a tedious foole. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1708 Come, come, no time for lamentation now. 1688 S. PENTON *Guardian's Instr.* 41 Come, come, act like a man. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 160 Come, come, colonel, says he, don't flatter me. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 422 Oh! oh! come now, softly. It is not fair. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xvi, Come, come, Sikes .. we must have civil words. 1887 CURTOIS *Tracked* II. xxv. 273 'Oh, come, now .. that 's rather strong, you know.'

34. *Come*, the present conj., is used in such phrases as 'come what may, or will' [cf. F. *vienne que vienne*, It. *venga che venga*, Ger. *es komme was da will!*], 'come weal, come woe'. Also in 'come what might, or would', where the sense is past.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 77 They will to all kinde of wanton pastimes..with come that come will. [*a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. 328 Say what you can, let what will come on it.] 1790 BURNS *My Nanie* viii, Come weel, come woe, I care na by. 1843 BROWNING *Blot in 'Sc.* I. iii. IV. 21 Come what come will, You have been happy. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* 187 Follow out that scheme, come wind, come weather. 1888 MRS. RIDDELL *Nun's Curse* II. v. 100 Come weal, come woe, I shall not trouble you.

35. *Come*, the present conj., is used with a future date following as subject, as in Fr. *dix-huit ans vienne la Saint-Martin, — viennent les Pâques*, 'eighteen years old come Martinmas, — come Easter'; *i. e.* let Easter come, when Easter shall come. *arch.* and *dial.*

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* (Roxb.) 29 Twenty yere come Estren. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 17 Come Lammas Eue at night shall she be fourteene. 1799 SOUTHEY *Eng. Eclog.* VII, Come Candlemas, and I have been their servant For five-and-forty years. 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* ii. (1882) 16 It all happened..four years ago, come Christmas. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 21 For twenty years come Michaelmas. 1888 MRS. RIDDELL *Nun's Curse* II. vii. 135 You 'll grant me a seven years' lease come next May twelvemonth.

b. Also with an interval of time (week, month, year, etc.) following and qualifying a date, as in 'Thursday come fortnight', where the literary language now has 'Thursday fortnight', but the full phrase is retained dialectally.

1417 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 39 He schele Haue .. xv. li. at Esteren next, and x li at Esteren come twelmonthe. 1478 in *Acta Dom. Concilii* 20 (Jam.) On Monunday come aucht dais. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 308 The thirde Million, to be payde..at Mighelmas come a yere after the agreement. 1631 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* No. 18 (1862) I. 76 Our Communion is on Sabbath come eight days. 1640 *Ho. Com. Order* in Rushw. III. (1692) I. 141 Ordered, That the business..be put off till Thursday come fortnight. 1692 *Ord. City Lond.* 19 June in Entick *London* (1766) IV. 231 On Thursday next come seven-night. 1724 BERKELEY *Let.* 8 Dec., Wks. 1871 IV. 110 Provided you bring my affair..to a complete issue before Christmas day come twelvemonth. *Mod. colloq.* The lease will expire at Midsummer come a year. *Mod. Sc.* We expect him on Monday come eight days.

36. *Coming*, pres. pple., used of age: see 30.

b. A response by a servant or any one who is called: = 'I am coming,' 'directly!'

[*a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 573 Clarice..haþ icluped blaunchefluf ..Quaþ blaunchefluf 'ihc am cominge', Ac heo hit sede al slepinge.] 1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* II. i, Commend me to a boy and a bell; Coming, coming, sir! Much noise, no attendance, and a dirty room. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 131 ¶ 9 Coming, Coming, Sir, (said he) with the Air of a Drawer. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. ii, I think I hear somebody call. Coming, coming!

VIII. With prepositions (and prepositional phrases), in specialized senses.

(*For ordinary prepositional constructions see* 3.)

37. Come across —— . To cross the path of; to meet, meet with; to fall in with by chance.

1810 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* I. 20 Saw great sign of elk, but had not the good fortune to come across any of them. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 226/1 The recollection .. came across my mind. 1886 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* 85, I came across a very curious book.

38. Come at —— (= L. *accēdere*). †**a.** To approach; to come to, come so as to be present *at*. *Obs.*

1000-1537 [see AT 12 a]. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D viij b, Many ladyes and damoysels were come at the weddyng of a maide. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. viii. (1636) 151 Oleodemus..would not come at the Court. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 42, I will never come at that Committee again. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Hist.* IV. viii. § 3 This country is then so sadly burnt up that nobody cares to come at it.

†**b.** To come into bodily contact or sexual connexion with. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ex.* xix. 15 Be ready agaynst the thirde daye, and no man come at his wife. — *Ezek.* xliv. 25 They shal come at no deed persone, to defyle them selues. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 156 b, After the Catte hath kitned, she commeth no more at the Bucke. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 433 Both [men and women] may well heare the reader .. but not come at each other.

c. To get at, reach (with implied effort), get hold of, obtain. (With *indirect passive.*)

1340 [see AT 12 c]. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 695/2 We can neuer come at it without the helpe of God. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vii. § 7 (1681) 128 If they [mice] can come at them, you will have but few left. 1746 LUCAS in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 464 They are cheap, easily come at, and prepared by one's self. 1781 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 179/1 The defendant, being..abroad, could not be come at. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 133/1 Lord Brougham's opinion of democracy is hard to come at. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* iii. 64 How to come at the path.

d. To dart at, make for, attack.

1651-7 T. BARKER *Angling* (1820) 20 The Salmon will come at a Gudgeon. 1889 A. LANG *Pr. Prigio* ix. 65 He rose on a pair of flaming wings, and came right at the prince.

39. Come by ——. See BY *prep.* 15.

†**a.** To happen to, befall (a person). *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 717 Bycause they rode forthe lyke foles, so it came by them.

b. To come near, or within reach of, to get at; hence, to get hold of, become possessed of, obtain, receive. Originally implying effort, but in later use often said of getting things by chance or involuntarily, to meet with. (With *indirect passive.*)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 296 Alle þat he mot com bie he robbed. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1688 Miȝt we by coyntise com bi tvo skynnes of the breme beres. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 8591 The ring..I may not come therbi. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxvii. 16 We..had moche worke to come by a bote. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. x, Greke..is hardest to come by. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 218 It could not be perceyved howe he [Edw. II] came by his death. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 131 Cosin, Cosin, how haue you come so earely by this Lethargie? 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 96 That the party so distrained hath a direct remedy to come by his losses. 1739 R. BULL tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 146 The hindmost man comes ever by the worst. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xv, The rogues have fallen out, and honest men may come by their own. 1883 BUCHANAN *Love me for Ever* II. v. 130 This gold is honestly come by.

Come from ——: see 11.

40. Come into ——. **a.** See 12.

†**b.** To accede to, agree to; to fall in with (a proposal); to yield to. *Obs.*

1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 27 The poor People came into it so eagerly. 1725 — *Voy. round World* (1840) 19 The rest, who had all opposed me before, came cheerfully into my proposal. 1739 GRAY in Gosse *Life* (1882) 30 The women did not come into it. 1753 MISS COLLIER *Art Torment.* III. 219 But be sure to lose this whole day, by coming into no proposal for pleasure. 1828 SIR W. SCOTT *Tales of a Grandfather* Ser. I. xxiii. (1841) 78/1 That he ought not to ..come into the King's will.

c. To come into possession of.

[1772 *Town & Country Mag.* 23 On his coming into the possession of an estate.] 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 68, I came into a property of one hundred thousand pounds. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 381 A bald little tinker who has just..come into a fortune. 1888 MRS. RIDDELL *Nun's Curse* II. iii. 51 Now 'he had come into his own'.

d. To enter upon (office or power).

1820 *Examiner* No. 617. 83/2 The year in which the Coalition came into power. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 745/1 The Whigs came into office.

41. Come of ——. **a.** See 11. **b.** = Become of.

1590 MARLOWE *Tamburl.* II. iii, What thinks't thou, man, shall come of our attempts? 1849 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* (1856) 320 What has come of Major Dobbin?

42. Come on ——. = *Come upon*, 48.

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* 6 The iminent dangeir that vas cummand on the realme of France. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 295 Then the kinges battaile came on the Englishe men. 1585 JAMES I, *Ess. in Poesie* (Arb.) 23 As the Pilgrim .. Cumd on the parting of two wayes at night. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. ii, A right to come on any of the endorsers. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxxviii, The popular expression of 'coming on the parish'. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 478/1 The change had come on them like a shot. 1864 TENNYSON *E. Arden* 149 Moving homeward [Enoch] came on Annie.

b. *Obs.* and *dial.* for *come of.*

a 1677 [see 34]. 1687 BURNET *Cont. Refl. Varillas* 27, I saw what would come on it, if he would not be at that charge.

43. Come over ——. **a.** See 3.

†**b.** To exceed, surpass. *Obs.*

1478 *Paston Lett.* No. 816. III. 225 That comth over the reseytys in my exspenses I have borowd. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. ii. 7 *M.* Will you then write me a Sonnet in praise of my beautie? *B.* In so high a stile Margaret, that no man liuing shall come ouer it.

c. To come as an overshadowing or overmastering influence; to take possession of (figuratively). (Connected with the next by the phrase 'a change has come over him'.) *Come over with* (Shaks.): cf. 7.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 267 How he comes o're vs with our wilder dayes. 1604 — *Oth.* IV. i. 20 It comes ore my memorie, As doth the Rauen o're the infectious house: Boading to all. 1714 *Jrnl. W. Edmundson* Pref. 5 A general Apostacy came over Professed Christians. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* iii, Certain misgivings came over me. 1888 MCCARTHY & MRS. C. PRAED *Ladies' Gallery* II. xi. 180 Sometimes .. it comes over me that this is all a piece of acting. 1889 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 2 Nov. 699/1 That .. look once more came over his face.

d. To overtake, befall, happen to.

1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* i, 'I'm sorry for the girl, for bad 's come over her.' *Ibid.* vi, 'There's a change comed over him..is there not?' 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xiii. 734 [This] showed the change that had come over him. 1888 FARJEON *Miser Farebrother* II. vii. 96 What had come over Bob?

†**e.** To overcome, dominate over. *Obs.*

1668 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Jan., Against the French power coming over them or us.

f. To get the better of by craft, impose upon. *colloq.* or *slang.* (With *indirect pass.*) Cf. 28 b.

1822 SCOTT *Pirate* iv, Old Jasper Yellowley had been come over by a certain noble Scottish Earl. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xx, Not feeling quite certain .. whether he might not be 'coming over her' with these compliments. 1883 MRS. F. MANN *Parish of Hilby* vii. 90 To cross that lady's assumed intention of 'coming over her'.

g. To get over. *dial.*

1888 MRS. JOCELYN £100,000 *versus Ghosts* II. iv. 68 It all seems so sudden like, Miss Kate, I can't come over that.

44. Come round ——. To get round, get the better of by craft, circumvent. *colloq.*

1830 tr. *Aristoph.* 247 How he comes round you with his sophistry! *Mod.* 'You can't come round me in that way.'

45. Come to ——.

a. See 3, and other senses *passim.*

†**b.** To get at, attain, get possession of. *Obs.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 308 Y loue þing y no may com to. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 18409 (Trin.) How coom þou to þat gode. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 124 To come to theyr lyuyng. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 99 It is requisite you prove, either that you had them by chance .. or otherwise, that by some gift you came to them.

c. To succeed in due course to. (Cf. 8 b, 40 c.)

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 452 This clemencie did hir maiestie .. shew at hir comming to the crowne. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III. v, To use his fortune With reverence when he comes to it. 1674 tr. *Machiavel's Florentine Hist.* I. 34 Urban the Second was now come to the Papacy. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 113 ¶ 3, I came to my Estate in my Twenty second Year. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I, What a pity the 'squire is not come to his own. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 13 When he came to the crown.

d. To amount to (a stated sum or number).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 63 It wole come to sixti þousand mark þat he robbiþ of þe kingis lige men. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii. 104 Þe somme .. commez to fyue hundreth thowsand florenez. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 16 The dayes of the pilgrymage of my lyfe .. come not to ye dayes of my forefathers. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 72 Let us put it all together, and see what it will come to. 1885 SIR R. BAGGALLAY in *Law Times' Rep.* LII. 671/1 The proceeds of the sale came to over 5000*l.*

e. To amount to in price, to cost.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 84 In Barbary sir, it cannot come to so much. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 52 The Gallon of Milk comes but to a Farthing. *Mod.* This pair will come to about a guinea.

f. *fig.* To 'amount to', be equivalent to, mean.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Montriul*, It comes to the same thing, said I. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 327 You don't eat any thing. What, is your leg so bad as that comes to? 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* I. 12 It comes nearly to the same thing in the end. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xix. 178 The first [dispute] really came to the question whether the bishops .. were subjects of the king or of the Pope. 1888 M'CARTHY & MRS. C. PRAED

Ladies' Gallery II. iv. 49, I am not exactly such a pig as that comes to.

g. To issue or result in, to turn in the end to; in such phrases as *to come to much, to little, to nought, when all comes to all, if the worst come to the worst*, etc.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 233 This voyage..came to nothing. 1611 BIBLE *Hag.* i. 9 Ye looked for much, and, lo, it came to little. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. i. 14 Nor was it his fault that it came to nothing. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* vii. (1720) 123 Not one Grain of that I sow'd this time came to anything. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* (1847) 172 His falling in love with Julia had come to nothing. 1888 F. WARDEN *Witch of Hills* II. xvi. 60 If the worst comes to the worst.

h. *Come to oneself* (*one's senses*): (*a*) To recover consciousness; to become conscious again after sleep, a swoon, etc.

1340 *Ayenb.* 128 Ac þanne he heþ y-slepe and comþ to him-zelue. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 122 She felle doun in a swoune .. And whan she was come agen to herselfe. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 491 She fell downe amazed: and being come to hir selfe againe, said unto them, etc. 1637 BLUNT *Voy. Levant* 16 The hurt person comming to his senses, cleared me, telling how it came and by whom. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 285 When she was come to herself enough to talk again. 1890 S. R. GARDINER in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXII. 319/1 At the news of the execution of Charles I he [Montrose] fainted, and when he came to himself, etc.

(*b*) To come to one's right mind, recover from excitement, passion, or self-abandonment.

1526 TINDALE *Luke* xv. 17 Then he came to him selfe and sayde, etc. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 527 Zaccheus .. being come unto himself, as soon as Christ was come into his house. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xviii. ii, But at last, having vented the first torrent of passion, he came a little to himself. 1883 BLACK *Yolande* III. vii. 129 The people..may come to their senses.

46. Come under ——. **a.** See 6 b.

b. To rank, fall, or be classed under (a general title, etc.), to be included under.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. § 10 So both Greece and Italy come under the name of the Isles of the Gentiles. 1816 BYRON in Moore *Life* 301 Anything of mine coming under the description of his request. 1889 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 567 It might come under the head of useful knowledge.

c. To be brought under the operation of, to be subjected to.

1714 W. EDMUNDSON *Journal* 7 All my parts came under this Exercise. 1887 *The Lady* 20 Jan. 38/3 The owners perhaps came under the guillotine. 1889 *Law Rep., Appeal Cases* XIV. 533 They had each come under liability to pay the balance due. 1890 *Jrnl. Education* 1 Jan. 27/2 Those pupils who..had come under his personal influence.

47. Come unto ——. **a.** See 3.

† **b.** = *Come to*, 45 d. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 308 Three Millions of Scutes of Gold..the which do come unto sterlyng money, fyve hundreth thousand pound. 1660 T. WILLSFORD *Scales Commerce* I. III. 108 How much comes 10*d.* a day unto by the year?

48. Come upon ——. **a.** See 3. The special senses are generally derived from the notion of something descending, alighting, or swooping down, with force or weight, upon one; cf. *come down upon*, 56 g.

b. To attack, *esp.* suddenly or by surprise.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 509 [Thai] Cum sa hardely Apon all the gret cheuelry of Yrland. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 89 To resyste our Ennemyes, whan they list to come upon us. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxxiv. 25 And came vpon the citie boldly, and slew all the males. 1780 COXE *Russian Discov.* 191 Katcham..came with such rapidity upon the Russians as to preclude the use of their arms. 1816 BYRON in Moore *Life* 325 They come upon you in bodies of thirty .. at a time. 1827 SCOTT *Tales Grandf.* Ser. I. viii, To come upon him suddenly and by night.

c. Said of a divine visitation, retribution, curse, blessing, honour, calamity, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxviii. 2 And there shulen come vpon thee alle thes blissyngis. *Ibid.* 15 And..shulen come vpon thee alle thes malysouns. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxvii[i]. 31 The heuy wrath of God came vpon them, slewe ye welthiest of them. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxix. 13 The blessing of him that was readie to perish, came vpon me. 1714 *Jrnl. W. Edmundson* Pref. 29 Calamity that was coming upon this Nation. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady Shalott* III. v, 'The curse is come upon me', cried The Lady of Shalott.

d. Said of overmastering influences, physical or mental.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* liv. 6 [lv. 5] Drede and trembling camen vp on me. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* xiv. 14 The feare of the Lord came vpon them. 1714 W. EDMUNDSON *Jrnl.* 25 About this time it came weightily upon me to leave Shop-keeping. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 402/1 A temporary madness seems to have come upon the people. 1886 MCCARTHY & PRAED *Right Hon'ble* III. xxviii. 39 It came upon her now that something subtler .. lay at the root.

e. To make an authoritative demand or claim upon (a party liable).

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. iv, I'll come upon him For that, hereafter. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* IV. ii, Sir Giles Will come upon you for security For his thousand pounds. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 466 Turinus then came upon him for the Money. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxxviii, In the damage done to the Maypole, he could 'come upon the county'. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 725/2 They might come upon me afterward, and make me pay up.

f. To become legally chargeable on (any charity); to become a burden on.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 278 He had saved money, and could not come upon the parish. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 336/2 So Betty came upon the parish with all her children.

g. To meet with or fall in with a person or place as it were by chance.

1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I, You are to go sideways till you come upon Crack-skull Common. 1820 *Examiner* No. 637. 414/2 She came upon us by surprise. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 154/1 The travellers soon came upon a village. 1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 256, I came upon Geraldine in Cheyne Row.

Come within ——: see 6, and WITHIN.

IX. With adverbs: forming the equivalents of compound verbs in other languages: e. g. *come again*, L. *revenīre*, F. *revenir*, Ger. *wiederkommen*.

Come is used with adverbs generally, esp. adverbs implying motion toward, as *hither*, *together*; only those in which the sense is more or less specialized are here dealt with.

49. Come about.

a. To arrive in the course of revolution; to revolve, 'come round'.

1530 PALSGR. 489/1, I was borne this day twenty yeres, as the yeres come aboute. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 187 Each entertaining such foreign acquaintance, as will not fail, when their like turn cometh about, to requite him with the like kindness. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 189 If the Diameter of the Rowler be smaller, the work comes so much swifter about. 1826 [see c]. 1889 MRS. RIDDELL *P'cess Sunshine* I. vi. 96 That movable feast .. came about in due season.

† **b.** *Naut.* Of the wind: To turn, *esp.* into a more favourable quarter; to veer round. *Obs.*

1556 W. TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 99 This after noone the winde came about. 1694 NARBOROUGH *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. 176 From the 10th..to this day Noon, the Wind at North-north-west .. At Noon .. the Wind came about at South. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4464/7 The Wind coming about .. to the S.W. the Fleet was oblig'd to alter its Course.

c. To come round to a person's side or opinion; to turn into a more satisfactory mood, or state; = *Come round* c, d. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* IV. i, The Lady Haughty looks well to-day, for all my dispraise of her..I think I shall come about to thee again. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. ii, If you were just to let the servants forget to bring her dinner for three or four days, you can't conceive how she'd come about. 1826 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 282 Some people..consoled themselves by saying things would come about again .. They deceived themselves, things did not come about; the seasons came about, it was true; but something must be *done* to bring things about.

d. To come in the course of events; to come to pass, happen, turn out; to come to be as it is.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 104 For feawe of ham conne the skele Hou senne aboute cometh. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 8775 He meruelled hou it cam aboute. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. ii. 391 And let me speake .. How these things came about. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 90 How comes it about that the Operations of Sense, and Reason vary so much? 1883 BUCHANAN *Love me for Ever* IV. i. 220 What strange changes had come about in a year!

† **e.** To fulfil itself; to turn out true. *Obs.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 45 To see now how a Jest shall come about.

50. Come abroad.

To come forth from house or seclusion; to come out; to appear before the public, become publicly known, be published. *arch.*

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. ii. (Arb.) 42 If he come abroade he shall cough me a mome. 1565-78 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Abdere se literis*..to live unknowne in continuall studdy, and never to com a broade. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 204 Stay their edition, and let them not come abroad. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* viii. 17 For there is not any thing..hid, that shall not be knowen, and come abrode. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* To Rdr. 3 Some Writings of mine have without my privity come abroad in Print. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 157 Did some more sober critic come abroad. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 17 The acid .. usually comes abroad at five times the strength of vinegar.

51. Come again. (See simple senses and AGAIN, *esp.* A. 1 b.)

a. To come a second time, return.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 37 Go home, son, com sone agane. *a* 1555 LATIMER *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 442 But now, dearly beloved, to come again, be not ashamed of the Gospel of God. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 22 As she recovered, and made a little way, she would come again to the Wind, till another Sea struck her off again. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. vii, Monks might deem their time was come again. 1823 — *Juan* VIII. XXXV, But Johnson was a clever fellow, who Knew when and how 'to cut and come again'.

† **b.** To return to a normal condition; to recover from a swoon, etc. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* xv. 19 Whan he dranke, his sprete came agayne, and he was refreszshed. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* v. 14 His fleshe came againe. 1818 *Edin. Mag.* Dec. 503 (Jam.) My dochter was lang awa [in a swoon], but whan she cam again, she tauld us, etc.

c. To appear after death. *dial.* (Cf. F. *revenu.*)

1884 HOLLAND *Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., I remember a gentleman, who was drowned whilst skating, was popularly believed to 'come again'. 1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.*, *Come again*, to return after death. (Also in other dialect Glossaries.)

52. Come along.

To move onward (toward or with the speaker): often used as an exhortation.

1694 NARBOROUGH *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 26, I kept a Light out all night, that the Pink might see if she came along. 1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* II. i, Hang your family dinners! come along with me. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 373 Come then, my Friend! my Genius! come along. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, 'Come along, then', said he of the green coat. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* XXXVII, I murmur'd, as I came along, Of comfort clasp'd in truth reveal'd.

53. Come away.

a. To come on one's way: see AWAY I.

b. To come from the place: see AWAY 2.

918 [see AWAY 2]. 1830 TENNYSON *Oriana*, How could I rise and come away, Oriana? 1864 — *North. Farmer* v, I thowt a said what a owt to 'a said an' I coom'd awaäy.

c. To detach itself, separate: see AWAY 3.

Mod. On grasping it, the handle came away in his hand. A part of the bone must come away first.

† **d.** To get on or along *with*; cf. AWAY 16.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 39 There are..many of the French [words] which the Italians can hardly come away withall.

e. To spring out of the ground; to grow apace.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vi. § 5 (1681) 98 For the first half dozen years they make no considerable advance, but afterwards they come away miraculously. 1765 EARL HADDINGTON *Forest-trees* 12 This .. to be done with all the young plants till they come away so heartily, that, etc. [Now chiefly *dial.*]

f. To come forth, issue, turn out.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 139 No two makings coming away alike, but depending entirely upon accident.

54. Come back. (See BACK *adv.* 5-7.)

a. To return (hither), in space, or time; to return to a condition, to the memory, come to mind.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 8 Nurse come backe againe. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 665/1 He rallied, and gradually came back to consciousness. 1883 BLACK *Yolande* II. xi. 198 Whatever happens, he cannot come back on you and say you had deceived him. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* Jan. 9 The very names are coming back to him.

b. *Sporting slang.* To fall back, lose ground.

1885 *Times* 4 June 10/3 Half way down the hill Royal Hampton began to come back to his horses. 1890 *Field* 29 Mar. 462/2 Wade succeeded in maintaining a lead .. but from the seventh mile he began to 'come back' to his men.

55. Come by.

a. To come near, usually in passing; to pass.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 140, I did heare The gallopping of Horse. Who was't came by? 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 109 P 1 There was a great Funeral coming by. 1842 TENNYSON *Walking to Mail*, *John*. And when does this come by? *James*. The mail? At one o'clock.

b. To come aside. *dial.*

56. Come down.

a. To descend (hither), to come to what is, or is spoken of as, a lower place: see DOWN *adv.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5147 When Criste es common doun to deme. 1535 COVERDALE *Rev.* xii. 12 The deuell is come downe vnto you. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 70 At length commeth downe from the Pope two Legates. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I. ii, The gentleman that's coming down to court my sister. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 256/1 The Chancellor of the Exchequer comes down to the House of Commons. 1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Chr. Kirkland* II. vi. 187 The rain came down like a white sheet.

b. To reach or extend in a downward direction.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. i. 353 Their women .. whose vpper gownes come no further downe than their middle thighes. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 21 The latest accounts of the patient come down to the fifteenth day after the operation. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 12/2 The..forest.. comes down to the water's edge.

c. To descend by birth (*obs.*) or tradition; to survive from an earlier time to the present.

a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 3156 (Ashm. MS.) Þat þai ware comen doun of kyngis. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 101 P 7 Nothing of this Nature is come down to us. 1863 H. COX *Institit.* III. ii. 599 To come down to later times. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* XXXV. 352 The tales had come down from the old heathen times.

d. To fall, drop. (Chiefly in sporting phrase.)

1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 25 The best bit of flesh that ever was crossed will certainly come down one day or another. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 3 (1806) I. 108 Dr. F—..lost his equilibrium, and came down on the ice. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* xix, He spurred the animal to leap the horse-trough..and it came down with him. 1890 *Field* 8 Mar. 363/2 The giraffe he fired at came down.

e. To descend in rank or condition; to be humbled, abased, or degraded.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xlviii. 18 Cum doun fro glorie, sit in thirst, thou dwelling of the doȝter of Dibon. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxviii. 43 Thou shalt come downe alowe. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 633/2 Some folks who are so high will have to come down a peg. 1889 MRS. RIDDELL *P'cess Sunshine* I. i. 8 They had come down in the world.

f. To become reduced in size or amount; to be lowered.

1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 71 Resolved, That the Popish Commanders and Popish Officers shall be continued in pay till the Money come down, and no longer. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 315 Its lustre diminished.. till it came down to a star of about the third magnitude. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* iii. 39 When prices fall and wages must come down. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 719/2 The rent must come down.

g. *Come down upon* ——: to descend with authority, severity, hostility, or suddenness upon; to make an attack by surprise upon; to make a demand or call which is felt to press *on* or *upon* one.

1611 BIBLE *Ps.* vii. 16 His violent dealing shall come downe vpon his owne pate. 1861 DU CHAILLU *Explor. Equat. Africa* iv. 33 The treacherous enemy comes down upon a sleeping village. 1888 R. A. KING *Leal Lass* I. vi. 117 It's too bad to come down always on you, only because you're such a good fellow.

h. *Come down* (*with*) ——: to bring or put down; *esp.* to lay down money; to make a disbursement; also *to come down with the needful, dust, pelf*, etc. *colloq.* (cf. 7.)

1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III. v, What pension does your lady propose?..she must come down pretty deep now, she's superannuated. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) II. 248 I'll make them come down, and handsomely too, or they shall repent it. 1836 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 381 The popular phrase of coming down with 'the dust'. 1877 *Scribn. Mag.* XV. 288/2 But even rich fathers aren't willing Always to come down with the pelf.

57. Come forth. (*not colloquial.*)

a. To advance out of a place of retirement, come out; often as an encouraging or challenging call.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14349 'Lazar', wit þis, 'cum forth' he badd. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 5 As spouse cumand forth of his chawmbire. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xxiv. 15 Rebecca the doughter of Bethuel .. came forth. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 525 If..Your son come forth the prodigy of skill; The pedagogue .. Claims more than half the praise. — *Task* II. 445 Forth comes the pocket mirror.—First we stroke An eyebrow, next compose a straggling lock. 1808 MRS. HEMANS *Voice of Spring* 21 Come forth, O ye children of gladness, come! 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Mem.* iv, Come forth. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xxviii. 286 He came forth from his quiet retreat.

†b. To come into existence, be born. *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* 3 In this maner they come forth and were borne horryble geants in albyon.

†c. To become published; to come out. *Obs.*

1595 BARNFIELD *Cynthia* To Rdrs., Poems (Arb.) 44 The last Terme..there came forth a little toy of mine, intituled, *The Affectionate Shepheard.* 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 26 When comes your Booke forth. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 491/2 'Childe Harold' came forth during the same year.

58. Come forward.

a. To approach, come from the background to the front. b. To present oneself before the public, a tribunal, or the like in any capacity. c. To make advances. *lit.* and *fig.*

1530 PALSGR. 490/1 Come forwarde, a Goddes name, whye dragge you so ever behynde. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 45 P 1, I heard the same Voice say, but in a gentle Tone, Come forward. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 165 The Plague was come forward in the West and North Parts of the Town. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 276/1 Buyers are not induced to come forward. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 285 The armourer .. Came forward with the helmet yet in hand. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xvii. 167 Her cousin..came forward as a candidate. *Mod.(humorous)* They are very backward in coming forward.

59. Come in. (See IN *adv.* in its various senses.)

a. To enter hither; *esp.* into a house, room, or enclosure; to enter the field or arena.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8959 Sco com in at þat ilk yatte. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xiv. 6 And seith, Cum in, wijf of Jeroboam. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. viii. (1839) 84 Whan we comen in wee diden of oure Schoon. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 181 He is the generall challenger, I come but in as others do, to try with him the strength of my youth. 1601 — *Twel. N.* I. iii. 4 By my troth sir Toby, you must come in earlyer a nights. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. ii. § 1 The simple ideas thus united in the same subject, are as perfectly distinct as those that come in by different senses. 1728 W. SMITH *Univ. College* 271 That he had .. twice or thrice knocked to come in. 1856 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Kate Cov.* (1882) 61/2 A sleepy 'Come in' was the reply to my summons. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 27 May (*Cricket*), Mr. C. T. Studd .. came in third wicket down.

b. To enter as invaders, settlers, occupants, etc.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 12 And þe Denmarkes come þo first ynne. 1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. ii. 136 And tels how first his famous ancestor Did come in long since with the Conquerour. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* ix. 174 Traces of aborigines, before the basalt-building inhabitants came in.

†c. (in *Script.*) *To come in unto*: to have carnal intercourse with. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xix. 31 Not a man more vpon earth that can come in vnto us. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxxviii. 16.

d. To move or advance inwards; to arrive here at its destination; to enter the port, goal, etc.

a 1626 BACON (J.), Our second fleet, which kept the narrow seas, was come in and joined to our main fleet. 1667 DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* v. i, Here's another of our vessels come in. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 129 P 1 There came in this Morning a Mail from Holland. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xv. 256 The tide, as going out, or coming in. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 386 The mails went out and came in only on the alternate days. 1888 FARJEON *Miser Farebro.* II. xix. 256 The 'dark' horse .. came in fourth.

†e. *Fencing.* To make a pass or home-thrust, to get within the opponent's guard. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 241 These nine..Began to giue me ground: but I followed me close, came in foot and hand. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 302 Hee would about, and about, and come you in, and come you in. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Bloody Bro.* v. ii, Oh, bravely thrust! Take heed he come not in, sir. To him again; you give him too much respite.

†f. To submit, yield, give in one's adhesion.

1520 HEN. VIII *Let.* in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. III. 57 O'Neil, and the other Irish captains [have] come in, and ..recognised us as their sovereign lord. 1560 in E. Lodge *Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 332 My Lord of Norfolke was ready to com in. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 658/1 Touching the arche-rebell himselfe .. if he .. should offer to come in and submitt himselfe to her Majestie. 1687 BURNET *Cont. Refl. Varillas* 124 Seeing the Queen's Forces encrease, and that none came in to him. 1828 SCOTT *Tales Grandf.* Ser. II. xxv, Glencoe had not come in within the term prescribed.

g. To be successful in a candidature; to be elected; to come into power.

1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 7 Dec. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 118 He came in Rector. 1820 *Examiner* No. 619. 124/1 Mr. March Phillips .. came in for Leicestershire in 1818, on the Whig interest. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 15 A character for public speaking, which..must inevitably lead .. whenever the Whigs should come in, to a seat in the British Senate. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 17 May 586/1 Mr. Gladstone says that the statement that he came in on allotments in 1886..is..untrue.

h. Of things: To be brought or given in.

a 1067 *Char. Eadweard* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 195 Ani land sy owt of ðen biscopriche ȝedon, ich wille ðæt hit cume in ongean. 1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Chr. Kirkland* I. i. 15 At Easter, eggs came in by the hundred. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 12 July 35/1 Subscriptions will continue to come in.

i. To come into hand as revenue or receipts. (Cf. INCOME.)

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 2 Sweet hearts we shall be rich ere we depart, If fairings come thus plentifully in. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 55 We may boldly spend, vpon the hope Of what is to come in. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 201 He was profuse in hospitality..To maintain all this, he had plenty coming in. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 347 Coming in as the incomes of literary men do.

j. Natural productions (*e.g.* vegetables, oysters), etc., are said to *come in*, when they begin to be in season, and come into hand for use; so to *come in usefully, opportunely*, and the like. In the current phrases, *to come in handy, come in useful*, etc., there is a blending of this notion with others, 'to come in opportunely and prove useful'.

1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xxxiii. 330 The snow and the storms came in so well to help the Welsh. 1884 H. COXWELL *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 536 The system of balloon signalling..would have come in opportunely. 1888 MCCARTHY *Ladies' Gallery* II. v. 69 The knowledge came in handy now. 1889 MRS. E. KENNARD *Landing & Prize* I. xii. 207 They have come in most useful. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 157/2 Even cats..come in useful.

k. To enter into a narrative, account, or list; to intervene in the course of anything; to take its place, *esp.* with reference to the place or manner. Cf. sense 6 b.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 365 *Gre.* If whil'st I liue she will be onely mine. *Tra.* That only came well in. 1610 — *Temp.* II. i. 77 Widow? A pox o' that: how came that Widdow in? Widdow Dido! 1820 *Examiner* No. 648. 587/1 But justice comes in here, as it comes in at every corner of this rotten question. 1886 *Lady Branksmere* II. xxix. 158 Where does the joke come in?

l. To come into use, vogue, or fashion.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 117 Þei han grete lordischipis amorteised to hem..þis amorteisynge comeþ in bi ypocrisie of preiynge be moub. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 24 For thence came in private Dominion or Possession. *a* 1684 EARL ROSCOM. *Poems* (J.), Then came rich cloaths and graceful action in. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 172 After the Revolution, Jacobite plots came in. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVII. 510/2 Now that..croquet has come in.

m. Of a time or season: To enter or begin.

1526 TINDALE *Rom.* xi. 25 Vntyll the fulnes of the gentyls be come in. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. iii. 52 Now comes in the sweete of the night. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xvi. 275 The settled season began to come in. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVII. 133/1 The year comes in royally.

†n. *To come in with*: to overtake; to meet; to fall in with. *Obs.*

1557 R. WOODMAN in FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1801/2 Ere euer I could arise and get away, he was come in with me. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 191 In this pickle .. I came in with him.

o. *To come in for*: to be included among those who receive *a share of* anything; to receive incidentally.

1665 BP. PATRICK *Pilgrim* xxi. 218 We come in for a share of all their gettings. 1697 COLLIER *A Thought* Ess. (1702) II. 84 If Thinking is essential to Matter, Stocks and Stones will come in for their share of Privilege. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 366 Bystanders whom His Majesty recognised often came in for a courteous word. 1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Chr. Kirkland* III. ix. 298 She came in for her share of a fine property.

p. *To come in upon, on*: to enter one's mind as a powerful impression, to be borne in upon.

1886 MCCARTHY & MRS. C. PRAED *Right Hon'ble* II. xxiii. 180 It came more and more in upon her that she had known from the very first. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* vi. 186 Has it never come in upon your mind what you are doing?

60. Come near. To approach in place, order, qualities, etc.: see NEAR. So *come nigh.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14123 (Cott.) Ne mans wijt þar mai cum nere. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* III. ii. § 3 To which those expressions of Plato in his Timæus come very near. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* (1869) 190/1 The horse started a little when he came near. 1878 *Scribn. Mag.* XV. 24/2 We came very near having a smash-up. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* xi. 298 The Indian..came near to pay the penalty of his life.

61. Come off.

†a. Formerly in imperative as a call of encouragement to action: come! come along! come on! *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 304 Yis quod this Somonour.. Com of, and lat me ryden hastily. Yif me xii. pens. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xx. (1483) 66 Come of, come of, and slee me here as blyue. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xx. iv, Come of thenne, sayd they alle, and do hit [open a door]. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* B. vij, Why tarye ye thus longe, come of. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 103 Come of, therefore, let se; Shall I begynne or ye. 1530 PALSGR. 418 Come of, my scolers..I shall shewe you many thinges, *or ça, mes escoliers.* 1557 *Sarum Primer, Complin* E iij, Come of therfore our patronesse, Cast upon us those pitifull eyes of thyne.

b. To come away from a place in which one has been, *e.g.* a ship, a coast, etc.

a 1480 *Siege of Rouen* in *Collect. Lond. Cit.* (Camden 1877) 41 But massyngers thedyr he sende, Bade them to come of and make an end. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. viii. 154 The next day Capt. Minchin came off. 1743 J. BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 108 Made a Signal for the Boats to come off. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 1 We came off from Burghclere yesterday afternoon, crossing Lord Carnarvon's park.

†c. To desist, cease *from*. *Obs.*

1711 H. FELTON *Classicks* (J.), To come off from these grave disquisitions, I would clear the point by one instance more. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* II. 31 To forgive every one that should come off from his opposition.

†d. 'To deviate; to depart from a rule or direction' (J.). *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 221 The Figure of a Bell partaketh of the Pyramis, but yet comming off, and dilating more suddenly.

e. To become detached; to detach oneself.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 486 Eve handled it, and no doubt the apple came off in her fingers. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiii, Mr. Weller..attacked the Reverend Mr. Stiggins with manual dexterity. 'Come off!' said Sam. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 26/1 The tail..came off in his hand. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* 15 Mar. 302 The wheel of the car came off in the middle of the road.

f. To leave the field of combat; to retire or extricate oneself from any engagement; usually with reference to the manner, as *to come off with flying colours, second best, badly, safely, victorious, a loser*, etc.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 128 But my cheefe care Is to come fairely off from the great debts. 1607 — *Cor.* I. vi. 1 We are come off, Like Romans, neither foolish in our stands, Nor Cowardly in retyre. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 26 His few well led men came ever off with victory.. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 68 Some Pilgrims in some things come off losers. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* ix, Blessing ourselves that we had come off so well. 1829 SCOTT *Tales Grandf.* Ser. III. xxiii, He had come off victorious .. in every action in which he had been engaged. 1883 A. DOBSON *Fielding* 70 In this controversy..Cibber did not come off worst.

†g. To get off, escape. *Obs.*

1634 MILTON *Comus* 647, I .. Entered the very lime-twigs of his spells, And yet came off. 1667 N. FAIRFAX in *Phil. Trans.* II. 547 She had a dangerous Feaver, with a Diarrhœa, but came off. *a* 1716 SOUTH (J.), If, upon such a fair and full trial, he can come off, he is then clear and innocent.

†h. To acquit oneself *well*, etc. *Obs.*

1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* I. 14 Cunning but capricious Artisans, which come off in nothing so well as in making Monsters.

†i. Of things: To come to an issue or result; to turn out. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 116 *Sil.* I thanke you (gentle Seruant) 'tis very Clerkly-done. *Val.* Now trust me (Madam) it came hardly-off. 1607 — *Timon* I. i. 29 *Pain.* 'Tis a good Peece. *Poet.* So 'tis, this comes off well, and excellent. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 171 This imitation..which comes off nearest to the mineral is as follows.

j. Of a thing on hand: To come to the issue; to take place, be carried out.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 368 The event has not come off right. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* III. 142 A race to come off on the sands. 1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 286 First dinner (called luncheon), which comes off at two o'clock.

†k. To pay, disburse: cf. *come down, come out.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. iii. 13 They shall haue my horses, but Ile make them pay..they must come off. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 539 Neither would Protogenes part with any of his pictures vnto them, vnlesse they would come off roundly and rise to a better price than before time. 1636 DAVENANT *Wits* in *Dodsley* (1780) VIII. 512 We'll make her costive Beldamship Come off. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* IV. ii, Will you come off, sir?

l. *Sporting euphem.* To fall off. Cf. 2 c.

1881 MRS. O'DONOGHUE *Ladies on Horseback* I. i. 7, I confess I don't like to see a girl come off.

62. Come on.

a. To advance hitherward: often implying hostile intent.

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2873 Than wole I, þat ye come on In haste to that same place. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Smyth & Dame* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 209 The smyth..Called on hys dame Jone, And bad her com on fast. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xlviii. 14 The destruction off Moab commeth on a pace. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 400 The swift celeritie of his death, Which I did thinke, with slower foot came on. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (J.), The great ordnance once discharged, the armies came fast on. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 238 Their troops..came on again to the charge with such fury, that, etc. 1889 *Standard* 9 Dec. 5/7 He will come on to Zanzibar on Thursday.

b. To advance in growth or development; to progress, thrive, grow, get on, improve.

1606 MARSTON *Sophonisba* II. i, States come on With slow advice, quicke execution. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (J.), It should seem by the experiments, both of the malt and of the roses, that they will come far faster on in water than in earth. 1689 HICKERINGILL *Ceremony-monger* 38 Like a young Setting-dog .. there's hopes of him, he's coming on. 1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 182 He seemed to come on but slowly while the shocks were slight. 1853 C. MCINTOSH *Bk. Garden* 473 Crops of cauliflower, etc., that may be coming on too fast. 1890 *Field* 15 Feb. 232/3 No. 7 [oarsman] has hardly come on as fast as expected. *Ibid.* 8 Mar. 355/1 He [a dog] has come on tremendously in head.

c. To come so as to prevail disagreeably; to supervene: said of night, winter, bad weather, fits or states of illness,

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 892 The nyghte come on ful sone. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 83 The nyght came on. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (J.), Until winter were come on. 1694 NARBOROUGH *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 126 Night coming on, we here pitched our tent. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 4 It came on to blow. 1830 'JUAN DE VEGA' *Jrnl. Tour* xx. (1847) 138 It came on to rain. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiv, We encountered another south-easter .. it came on in the night. 1879 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. 75 Whenever the paroxysm came-on. 1886 M'CARTHY & MRS. C. PRAED *Right Hon'ble* I. vi. 99 The night had come on wet.

d. To come upon the board for discussion or settlement; to come in course to be dealt with.

1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 96 Before the Lords at twelve my Cause comes on. 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 64 The question of the St. Domingo deputation came on. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 132 The next day comes on Sir John Key's motion. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Mar. 340/2 The .. Bill had come on for second reading.

e. To come upon the stage or scene of action.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 225 Then came on a small man. 1888 M'CARTHY & PRAED *Ladies' Gallery* III. viii. 168 Ransom began to grow impatient, and to wonder if Berenice was never to come on. 1890 *Field* 10 May 672/2 At this stage Mr. Woods came on to bowl.

f. *Come on!* the imperative is used as a call to urge some one to advance towards or to accompany (the speaker), or to proceed with anything; *esp.* used as a challenge or call of defiance.

c 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 1860 Gye beganne on hym to crye Harrawde, come on smertlye. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* iii. 29 Come on fayre youth and go with me. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 1 Come-on, come-on, come-on: giue mee your Hand, Sir; giue mee your Hand, Sir. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* II. i. 144 Now Sir, come on: What was done to Elbowes wife, once more? 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* II. 14 Come on then, Satire!..Spread thy broad wing, and souse on all the kind. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, 'Come on,' said the cab-driver, sparring away like clock-work. 'Come on —all four on you.' 1888 E. GOSSE *Raleigh* ix. 201 Struck down as he was shouting 'Come on, my men!'

63. Come out.

a. *lit.* i. e. out of a place, a house, etc., into the open; to emerge, issue forth.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xi. 43 Ðu latzar cymm ut. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 And fereð in to helle .. ut ne cumeð he nefre ma. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2643 Frenschemen..þat buþ now comen out of þe tour. 1535 COVERDALE *Numb.* xx. 11 And Moses .. smote yᵉ rocke .. Then came yᵉ water out abundantly. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xv. 28 Therefore came his father out. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 137 Go in there a slave, and come out a gentleman. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Christmas Eve* (Rtldg.) 86/2 The squire came out to receive us.

b. *esp.* 'out into the field', *i. e.* to fight.

[*a* 1498 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden Soc.) 14 Kynge Edwarde sent a messyngere to them, that yf thai wulde come oute, that he wulde feght withe them.] 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* ix. 29 And he said to Abimelech, Increase thine armie and come out. 1805 BLACKWOOD in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 130 *note*, At this moment the Enemy are coming out. 1829 SCOTT *Tales Grandf.* Ser. III. lxxxiv, Their simple and ignorant followers, who came out [in 1745] in ignorance of the laws of the civilized part of the nation.

c. with the notion of leaving one's employment; as *to come out on strike.*

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 20 May 4/7 Seventeen..came out on strike yesterday morning. 1889 *Daily Tel.* 3 Dec. 5/5 He had the promises of 300 to come out 'in sympathy' when the time came for quitting work.

d. With complement: To emerge (in a specified manner) from a contest, competition, examination.

1848-60 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v., 'How did you come out?' means, how did you fare in your undertaking? 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* xxxiv. 186 He will come out a double-first. 1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. xiii. 289, I have set my heart on coming out winner. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* iv. 128 He had been put to his defence, he had come lamely out.

e. To appear, as the sun, moon, or stars; to emerge from behind the clouds, etc.

1832 TENNYSON *May Queen* II. iv, I wish the snow would melt and the sun come out on high. 1883 MRS. C. PRAED *Moloch* I. i. vii. 132 The stars came out in the blue overhead. 1889 *Temple Bar Mag.* Nov. 308 The moon will come out when the wind goes.

f. To protrude, project, extend. (See 5.)

1694 NARBOROUGH *Voy. S. & N.* II. 118 Between the Scales on both sides the Knobs come out commonly three or four together. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 23 The other [end] at top..coming out into the Room.

† g. To come to an end, expire, 'run out'. *Obs.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 241 b, The trewes commeth oute at October nexte.

h. To come into public view or notice, as from concealment; to become public; to be played, as a card.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 73 Leste hit uttere cume þat hie tweien witen. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 156 Þus cam it out þat cryst ouer-cam, rekeuered and lyued; For þat wommen witeth may nouȝte wel be conseille! *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 194 Els on the shalle I be wrokyn or thi ded com Alle outt. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* v. i, All will come out. 1781 *Ann. Reg., Hist. Europe* 193*/2 The proceedings of the committee must all come out in the end. 1796 NELSON 20 Nov., in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) 304 We have all of us some [damages] when the truth comes out. 1886 MRS. C. PRAED *Miss Jacobsen's Chance* I. iv. 68 All this came out incidentally. 1889 'B. W. D.' & 'CAVENDISH' *Whist w. Perception* 35 Two rounds of diamonds come out.

i. To appear or be found as the result of investigation or computation, or as the solution of a problem.

a 1699 STILLINGFL. (J.), It is indeed come out at last, that we are to look on the saints as inferior deities. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Table Coins, Weights, & M.* (J.), The weight of the denarius, or the seventh of a Roman ounce, comes out sixty-two grains and four sevenths. 1781 *Ann. Reg., Hist. Europe* 162*/2 If..it should come out, that the vice admiral's complaints were founded. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 21 If tan Long. come out negative, the longitude is greater than a semicircle. 1883 BLACK *Yolande* I. xviii. 355, I think it will come out all right. 1890 *Bedford Directory* 1 The death rate came out at a little under 13·28.

j. To come into visible development, display itself; as leaves, flowers, eruptive diseases, etc. As said of a photographic effect, there is often a mixture of senses i. and k.

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 242 His heade, when it commeth first out, hath a russet pyll vpon it. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6306/2 The Small Pox are come out very violently on the Queen. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* 6 Some strange eruption that had come out in the night. 1890 *Graphic* 10 May 539/3 The lilacs are coming out. *Mod.* The leaves are just coming out. We took photographs, but the details have not come out very well.

k. To become evident; to show itself prominently.

1820 *Examiner* No. 614. 43/1 They come out upon the eye with a satisfying power. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 177/2 The evil came out in a very marked way after 1843. 1883 A. ROBERTS *O. T. Revision* iii. 50 Here comes out one of the most characteristic blemishes of the Authorised Version. 1890 *New Rev.* Apr. 290 The same arrogance came out, sometimes with startling distinctness.

l. To be offered to the public; to issue from the press, be published. Cf. *come out with*, 65.

1573 BARET *Alv.* To Rdr., Sir Thomas Eliots Librarie, which was come out a little before. 1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* I. ii. (Arb.) 9 What new paper hobby horses..are come out in your late May morrice daunce. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 232 ₱ 2 All the Writings and Pamphlets which have come out since the Trial. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 186 A few numbers of the Rambler had come out. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 389 The London Gazette came out only on Mondays and Thursdays. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Feb. 190/1 The new Russian loan..came out this week.

m. To show oneself publicly (in some character or fashion); to declare oneself (in some way); to make a public declaration of opinion.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* No. 167 (1862) I. 390 Eyes to discern the devil now coming out in his whites. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxvii, When he began to come out in this way. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 584/2, I have hoards of gold laid by..and could come out as a Crœsus when I chose. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 425/2 Why you come out so strong in favour of one cause? 1876 STUBBS *Early Plantag.* iv. 65 Now he [Becket] comes out as a candidate for martyrdom.

n. To make a *début* on the stage or in some kindred professional character.

1820 *Examiner* No. 637. 414/2 When she came out in Mandane..she came upon us by surprise. 1832 F. A. KEMBLE *Let.* in *Rec. of Girlh.* II. viii. 229, I am to come out in Bianca, in Milman's 'Fazio'. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 171 She studies..as if she were coming out next year in a learned profession. 1888 M'CARTHY & MRS. C. PRAED *Ladies' Gallery* III. i. 23 A young girl .. who was coming out at a *matinée.*

o. To make a formal entry into 'society' on reaching womanhood (a recognized indication of this in English society being presentation at court).

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. ii. (D.), She has seen nothing at all of the world, for she has never been presented yet, so she is not *come out*, you know; but she's to *come out* next year. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XV. xv, A practical hint afforded by the daughter, as she is 'coming out' that it is time for Mamma to think of going in. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxii. 224 These jewels I'm going to give you when you come out. I wore them to my first ball.

p. To make public profession of religion. *U. S. dial.*

1860 *Widow Bedott Papers* 108 (Bartlett), Them special efforts is great things—ever since I come out, I've felt like a new critter.

64. Come out of.

a. *lit.* To issue or emerge from; to be brought or exported from (a place).

c 1225 *St. Marher.* 2 Ter com ut of asie toward antioche. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 23204 (Trin.) He þat doukeþ ones þer doun Comeþ neuer out of þat prisoun. *a* 1498 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camd. Soc.) 2 Thei came oute of the castelle. 1553 in *Camden Misc.* (1853) II. *Request* 10 And corn, which commeth so plentuously oute of Follande. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* v. 2 When hee was come out of the ship. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 142 ₱ 4, I am just come out of the Country. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* V. xii, O, young Lochinvar is come out of the west.

b. To emerge from (a state or condition); to escape or extricate oneself from, get out of.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 56 in *O. E. Misc.*, Hu he [the eagle] cumeð ut of elde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 41 To withdraw ws, ws defendand, Till we cum owt off thar daunger. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) xxxi, Jette God may me sende of his sele, That I may..cum owte of this wo. 1611 BIBLE *Rev.* vii. 14 These are they which came out of great tribulation. 1677 HORNECK *Gt. Law Consid.* iv. (1704) 103 When men..come out of their apprenticeship. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 212 ₱ 7 He is just come out of the Small-Pox. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 184/1 They..came out of all the confiscations consequent on rebellion, better than they entered them. 1890 A. C. DOYLE *Capt. 'Polestar', etc.* 234 He came out of his reverie with a start.

c. To issue or proceed from (a source, cause, antecedent, etc.).

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 13 A speech..liker to have comen out of the mouth of Aristotle, or Democritus. 1792 in *Ann. Reg.* 1826, *Hist. & Biog.* 162/2 Something will come out of all this. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 288 Out of Plato come all things that are still written and debated among men of thought. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 78/2 Can good come out of such bloody scenes? 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 117 It..comes out of the economy with which the work is managed.

d. To extend or lead out of (a place); to project or grow out of. (Cf. 5.)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (*MS.* A.) 26 þe toþer arterie þat comeþ out of þe lift-side of þe herte. 1611 BIBLE *Hab.* iii. 4 He had hornes comming out of his hand. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 72 The Staires comming out of the Lodgings into Saint James Parke.

65. Come out with (cf. 7, and 63 m.). To bring out; to publish, utter, give vent to.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 194 Be it hole worde or brokyn, com out with som. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 41 Pasquil is coming out with the liues of the Saints. 1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 10 If he come out with a saying, it is to amuse the attention of his Rivals. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vi, Mr. Winkle came out with jokes which are very well known in town.

66. Come over.

a. *lit.* To come, passing over a river, sea, mountain, or simply, intervening space; to cross.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vi. 30 She dares not come over to thee. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xvi. 9 There stood a man of Macedonia, and prayed him, saying, Come ouer into Macedonia, and helpe vs. 1760 *Voy. W. G. Vaughan* II. 4 The same captain I came over with to Calais. 1827 SCOTT *Tales Grandf.* Ser. I. iv, The Percies are descended from a great Norman baron, who came over with William. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 343 A bookseller named Michael Johnson..came over from Lichfield.

† b. To come upon one, alight, descend. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxvi. 2 So curs in veyn spoken in to sum man shal comen ouer.

c. To pass over during distillation.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* ii. (1651) 50 Distill them..and there will come over a water of no small vertue. 1793 T. BEDDOES *Calculus, etc.* 239 If the heat applied be too great, carbonic acid air will come over instead of oxygene air.

d. To change sides, passing to that with which the speaker identifies himself.

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 119 Yet notwithstanding, tenne of the best and chiefest of his horsemen, came over unto mee. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 117/2 Cleander came over to them. 1687 BURNET *Contn. Refl. Varillas* 141 Many of the Earl of Pembroke's men came over to him. 1774 GOLDSMITH *Hist. Greece* I. 282 This made the rest .. come over to Demosthenes's opinion. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VII. i, The Prince has come over .. he is going to live at Court.

† e. To prevail, use persuasion successfully. *Obs.* Cf. *come over one*, 43 f.

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 156 Have you thus come over with me, Pamela?

f. In *colloq.* phrase, *To come over faint, sick, ill,* and the like: to have a feeling of faintness, etc., come over one.

67. Come round.

a. To come by a circuitous route; to come in the course of a circuit, or in taking a walk round; to come in an incidental or informal way.

1826 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 49 My sons came round, in the chaise, by Andover and Weyhill. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXXVIII, Every time he [the lamplighter] comes round. 1888 F. WARDEN *Witch of the Hills* II. xxii. 176 She said she might come round this evening.

b. To come with the revolution of time or events.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Bloody Bro.* v. ii, Farewell, my sorrows, and my tears take truce, My wishes are come round. 1842 TENNYSON *Lady Clare* v, 'O God be thank'd!' said Alice the nurse, 'That all comes round so just and fair.' 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* 572/2 A new order of things had come round. 1888 B. W. RICHARDSON *Son of a Star* III. xiv. 248 The festivals come round and the people assemble.

c. To veer round, as the wind, to a more favourable quarter; to turn favourably in opinion.

1818 TODD, *To come round*, to change; as, the wind came round. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 363, I begin..to come round to my uncle's opinion. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xx, I had confident expectations that things would come round.

d. To return to a normal state or to a better mood after a fit of ill temper; to recover from a swoon, illness, etc.

1841 LD. MOUNT-TEMPLE in *Life Shaftesbury* x. (1887) 209 It's better to give them time to come round. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xvi, She came round so far as to be helped down stairs. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xv. 169 She .. allowed him to go on with his grumbling. He would come round by degrees.

68. Come to.

a. Analytical form of OE. *tó-cuman* to arrive, come, to be present; L. *advenīre.*

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 10 Cume to þin rice [*Lindisf.* to-cymeð ric ðin]. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvi. 60 Whenne many fals witnessis hadden cummen to.

b. *Naut.* To come to a standstill, rest, or fixed position; also, to come 'close to the wind'.

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* iii. (1757) 99 In the fright he had forgot he had a graplin in the boat to come to with. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Arrivée*, the movement of coming-to, after having fallen off, when a ship is lying-by, or trying. 1805 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* III. 225 They resolved, being near shoal water..to come-to, and rest themselves for the night. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiv, The gale having gone over, we came-to,

c. To come round to reconciliation, accord, or a pleasant mood. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1701 SWIFT *Mrs. Harris' Petit.*, What if after all my chaplain won't come to? 1765 LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 8 For a long time behaved oddly, but he has come to again. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. viii, I thought Sophia was a just coming to. 1890 (Still common dialectally).

d. To recover (from a swoon, etc.); to revive, come round.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* 275 (Jam.) Thoch I be not in perfyte helthe, yet I find myself in very gude in the cuming to. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xlix, Isabel was the first to *come to*. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* iv, He had just been all but choked, and had that moment come to. 1879 BROWNING *Ivan Ivanov.* 55 Chafe away, keep chafing, for she moans: She's coming to!

69. Come up.

a. *lit.* To come from a lower to a higher position, or to a place viewed as higher, or as a centre, *e.g.* the capital, or a university.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xl. § 13 He cymþ eastan up. 1516 in E. LODGE *Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 15 If I shulde com up to London the next terme. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* (1869) 60/2 They came up to town. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* IV. iii, I thought you would not choose Sir Peter to come up without announcing him. 1844 DICKENS in *Story of his Life* 156, I am here—just come up from underground. *Mod.* He is coming up to Balliol College next term.

b. To come close forward (*to*).

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 70 þe lewede Men..comen vp knelynge. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 582 Com vp ye wyues, offreth of your wolle. 1666 TEMPLE *Lett.* I. 55 When he came up, tho' with much Civility. 1688 MIEGE *Fr. Dict.*, To come up, *accoster, aborder.* 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 106 ₱ 7 The Gentleman we were talking of came up to us. 1714 W. EDMUNDSON *Jrnl.* 34 Wm. Moore going by saw me standing and coming up to me said, etc. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xiv. 109 As he spoke he came up to her and took her hand. 1886 M CARTHY & PRAED *Right Hon'ble* II. xv. 47 One comes up smiling and ready for the next round.

c. Of persons following: To come right forward from the rear; esp. *to come up with*, to come so as to be abreast of, to overtake; to reach.

1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 35 Just as Christian came up with the Cross. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II. i. 34 Though we followed .. a good way, yet did not come up with him. 1714 W. EDMUNDSON *Jrnl.* 67 When we came up with the Land of Ireland the wind turn'd North East. 1781 *Ann. Reg., Hist. Europe* 55/2 Tarleton came up with his enemy at eight in the morning. *Ibid.* 59/2 The rear of the column being come up. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 243 Macarthy soon came up to support Hamilton. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* 12 Soon they came up with a poor Irishwoman.

d. To spring up out of the ground, as a plant.

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xiv. 2 He commeth vp and falleth awaye like a floure. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 28 The corne commeth thinne up. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* I. v, The same flowers come up again every spring. 1884 MRS. EWING *Mary's Meadow* xi. (1886) 66 The time-honoured prescription, 'Plant a primrose upside down, and it will come up a polyanthus'.

e. To take rise, originate, come into use, become the fashion.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* (Rolls) 246 Thus miche is ynou3.. forto knowe how ydolatrie came up. 1549 *Latimer's Serm.* ii. To Rdr. (Arb.) 51 Belyke they [termes] wer not used and commen up in his time. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 10 Well, I say, it was neuer merrie world in England, since Gentlemen came up. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Wks. (1869) 62/1 Before they were a month in town, great shoulder-knots came up. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & Bks.* I. ix. 161 This gentleman, who died not long after policemen came up.

†f. To rise in rank or position. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 425, I am come up, as a man is that from povertie is come to rychesse..He his mervaylously come up within a yere or two. 1535 COVERDALE *2 Chron.* xxi. 4 When Ioram came vp ouer his fathers kyngdome. 1561 HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1577) Y vj b, No[t] to seeke to come vp by any noughty or subtil practise.

g. To present itself as the subject of attention; to arise, to turn up; to rise in the mind.

1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 102/2 Now and then a name would come up in the conversation which I remembered. 1886 MRS. C. PRAED *Miss Jacobsen's Chance* II. x. 138 Chepstowe's talk .. would keep coming up in her mind and disturbing all her efforts. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Nov. 582/1 That [question] has not come up, and is not likely to come up for many years.

h. To rise in amount or value; to amount *to*; to rise to the level or height of; to attain to some standard or requirement, to equal.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. i. 193 He Whose ignorant credulitie, will not Come vp to th' truth. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (J.), All these will not come up to near the quantity requisite. 1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test*, We of Ireland are not yet come up to other folks refinements. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 62 ₱ 8 These Writers..not being able to come up to the beautiful Simplicity of the old Greeks and Romans. 1750 [R. PULTOCK] *Life P. Wilkins* XX. (1883) 60/1 No tailor can come up to it. 1820 *Examiner* No. 622. 173/1 His vocal pieces do not come up to Mozart's. 1889 MRS. E. KENNARD *Landing a Prize* III. vi. 118 The results did not quite come up to his anticipations.

i. *Naut.* To come to a direction; to come as near to the wind as a ship will bear.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 19 The winde..came vp at South. 1649 NARBOROUGH *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 169 At 11 in the Forenoon the Wind came up at SSE. and foggy. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 17 The greatest Part of the Night she came up no nearer than S. by W. and S. S. W. At Four in the Morning she came up with her Head West. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XV, She has come up again. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., A close-hauled ship comes up (to her course) as the wind changes in her favour.

j. *Naut. trans.* To slacken (a rope, cable, etc.).

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Capstain*, Come up Capstan, that is, slack the Cable which you heave by. 1849 WEALE *Dict. Terms* 114/2 To 'come up' a rope or tackle, is to slack it off. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 107 *To come up*, to cast loose the forelocks or lashings of a sett, in order to take in closer to the plank.

k. In the imperative, a call to a horse. *dial.*

1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Come-up*, said to horses to urge them on. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Come up*, an expression used to an animal when it is required to move. 1888 *Under-Currents* I. i. 3 He..implores them [horses] to 'come up' or 'go on', as occasion demands.

l. *Marry come up!* see MARRY.

☞ *Phrase-key.* (The prepositional constructions in VIII, and adverbial combinations in IX, are not included.) Come! *imper.* 33; come *pres. conj.* 34; come Easter, etc. 35; come eight days, etc. 35 b; coming! 36; coming six, etc. 30; (time) to come, 32; to coming, 32 β; come (as butter or cheese), 15; come a-begging, etc., 3 c; come and —, 3 d; *c* and go, 26; *c* a cropper, 29 b; *c* cheap, 24 b, c; *c* down in the world, 56 e; *c* down upon, 56 g; *c* down with, 56 h; *c* easy, 24 b, c; *c* from, 11; *c* in for, 59 o; *c* in place, 23; *c* in sight or view, 6; *c* in useful, etc. 59 j; *c* in one's way, 6 b; *c* in with, 59 n; *c* into action, contact, etc. 12; *c* into bloom, ear, flower, etc., 12 b; *c* into court, market, 4 b; *c* into one's head, mind, 10 b; *c* into view, 6; *c* into the world, 4 c; *c* it, 27, 28; *c* natural, 24 c; *c* on! 62 f; *c* out with, 65; *c* thanks, 31; *c* to all, 45 g; *c* to be or to do, 3 b, 23 b; *c* to bear, 2 b; *c* to an end, 5 b; *c* to a halt, 2 c; *c* to a point, 5 b; *c* to one's knowledge, 10 b; *c* to little, much, nothing, 45 g; *c* to oneself, one's senses, 45 h; *c* to one's turn, 22; *c* to pass, 21; *c* to place, 23; *c* to the bar, the hammer, 4 b; *c* to the rescue, 4 a; *c* to the worst, 45 g; *c* true, 24 c; *c* under notice, etc. 6 b; *c* upon the parish, 48 f; *c* one's ways, 3 g; *c* within (one's) reach, within the scope of, 6 b.

For other phrases, as *come* AMISS, HOME, SHORT, SPEED, of AGE, to ANCHOR, to BLOWS, to CLOSE QUARTERS, to GRIEF, to HAND, to HEEL, to LIFE, to LIGHT, to NATURE, to the FRONT, to the POINT, to TERMS, to TIME, to an UNDERSTANDING, up to the MARK, to the SCRATCH, *come you* SEVEN, etc., see under these words.

Come (kʌm), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **cyme, cime, 3 kime, keome, kume, cume,** 4 **cum, cumme, coome, comme,** 4–5 **come, com.** [OE. *cyme*:—OTeut. type **kumi-z*, vbl. abstr. f. *kuman* to come: cf. *ryne* course, *byge* bend, etc. Of this the mod. repr. would have been *kim*; but in early ME. the sb. was assimilated to the vb.]

†1. Approach, arrival, coming. *Obs.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 13 Morgensteorra bodaþ bære sunnan cyme. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 3 Hwylc tacun þines cymes. *c* 1205 LAY. 3962 þe king wes gled for his kime [1275 come]. *Ibid.* 28141 Of þine kumne [1275 keome] nis na wene. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 26 Of his cume careles. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5319 Of his com þe king was fain. *Ibid.* 17920 (Gött.) Bodword of his cum to bring. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 375 The cause of his come. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 246 Thair cruell com maid cowardis for to quaik. [Still in comp.: *income, outcome, downcome*, etc.]

2. *Come and go*: passage to and fro.

1843 BROWNING *Blot in 'Sc.* II, The noiseless come-and-go. 1887 A. LANG *Myth, Ritual, & Relig.* II. 108 There was a constant come and go of attributes.

attrib. 1887 JESSOPP in *19th Cent.* Mar. 377 The come-and-go people who hire the country houses their owners are compelled to let.

3. *Sc.* 'Growth, the act of vegetation; as *There's a come in the ground*, there is a considerable degree of vegetation' (Jamieson).

Come (kōum, kūm), *sb.*[2] Now chiefly *dial.* Also 5 *pl.* **comys,** 7 **coom,** 9 **coomb, comb.** [Known only from 15th c., but app. cognate with mod.G. *keim* in same sense, and thus repr. an OE. **cām*:—OTeut. type **kaimo-* in ablaut relation to **kīmo-*, **kīmon-*, whence OHG. *chīm, chīmo*. It has app. been sometimes confused with prec.; cf. COME *v.* in sense 14.]

The radicle of barley or other grain which in malting is allowed to develop to a certain point, and is then dried up by the process of roasting, and afterwards separated from the malt. In earlier quots. the acrospire was perhaps included.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 89 Comys of malte [1499 commys], *pululata.* 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. vii. (1668) 171 You shall rub it [the Malt] exceeding well between your hands, to get the Come or sprouting clean away. *Ibid.*, The falling off of the come or sprout when it is throughly dryed. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. i. 3 In Corn [the Radicle] is that Part, which Malsters, upon its shooting forth, call the Come. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I. *Come*, small strings of malt. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 279 The sprouted radicles (called coombs or chives) are broken off and separated. 1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v. *Combings*, In the process of malting each corn of barley grows a very distinct root—called combings or combs.

†**Come,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [a. OF. *come*, ad. L. *cōma* hair of the head, foliage or top of a tree, etc.] The 'head' of any plant: cf. COMA[2] 1 c.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lix. 225 Yᵉ floures grow in a spiky bushe or tuffet .. like to Cuckow Orchis..sauing they lacke suche a come or coppe.

Come (kʌm), *pa. pple.* of COME *v.*, used adjectively in comb., as *new come, come out, come down.*

1562 JEWEL *Apol. Ch. Eng.* v. i, A new comen up matter. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 15 Being but of the newest come-ouer antiquity. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. T.* Pref., A new come doctrine. 1623 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 295 III. 160 The new come-home guests. 1865 MRS. GASKELL in *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 324 If I were a come-out young lady. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 26 May 4/2, I have talked with a good many of these come-down ones.

Come, obs. form of COMB, COOM, COOMB[1].

†**Co·me-again,** *sb. Obs.* [f. vbl. phr. *to come again*: see COME *v.* 51.] A direction to come again; a deferring of attention. (Cf. Prov. iii. 28.)

1636 HEALEY *Theophrast.*, *Cavilling* 5 Those which desire hastily to speak with him, he giveth them a Come-againe.

Come-at-able (kʌmˌæ·tăb'l), *a. colloq.* Also **comeatable, come-atable.** [f. the phrase *come at* (see COME *v.* 38) + -ABLE.] That may be come at or reached; accessible, attainable, obtainable.

1687 T. BROWN *Lib. Consc.* in *Dk. Buckhm's Wks.* (1705) II. 118 The Poultry was not so comeatable as their Neighbours desir'd. 1696 TRYON *Misc.* Pref. 1 Remedies..cheap and easily Come-at-able. 1721 CIBBER *Lady's Last Stake* 1, Pleasures which were a little more comeatable. 1769 *Lloyd's Evening Post* 11–13 Sept. 254/2 Butchers meat was scarcely comeatable. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 43 The come-at-able facts of Captain Smith's case. 1835 H. D. INGLIS *Channel Isl.* 245 Any of those come-atable documents. 1839 LD. MEADOWBANK in Swinton *Rep. Trial W. Humphrys* 318 The Scotch estates were easily come-at-able.

Hence **Come-a·t-abi·lity, Come-a·t-ableness.**

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1760) II. vii. 53 The .. com-at-ability, and convenience of all the parts. 1870 *Daily News* 27 Sept., Her inferiority in the numbers, and still more in the 'come-at-ableness' of her forces.

Come-ba·ck, *sb. dial.* The Guinea-fowl.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 536 The pintados called come-backs squall. 1869 R. B. PEACOCK *Lonsdale Gloss.* (Philol. Soc.) *Come-back*, a name given to the guinea fowl, from its common cry, which sounds like the words 'Come back'. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Wd.-bk.*

Co·me-by-chance. *colloq.* A person or thing that comes by chance; an illegitimate child.

1760 *Life & Adv. of Cat* 35 He put me out to nurse .. since I was a comeby-chance. 1876 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Katerfelto* xix. 213 Could it be that she already loved this come-by-chance. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 153 *Come-by-chance*, a bastard. A stray pigeon who has taken up his abode with your flock is a come-by-chance. Any article found and appropriated is so called.

Comed, obs. & dial. pa. pple. of COME *v.*

Said of barley: see COME *v.* 14, *sb.*[2]

Co-meddle, var. COMMEDDLE *v.* to mix together.

Comedian (kŏmī·diăn). [ad. F. *comédien*, f. L. type **cōmœdiān-us*, f. *cōmœdia*, a. Gr. κωμῳδια COMEDY.]

1. One who plays in comedies, a comic actor. Sometimes 'a player in general, a stage-player' (J.).

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 194 Are you a Comedian? 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 632 A stage for plaiers and commedians. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. iv. (1715) 19 Hearing the insipid jests of a Comoedian. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* xviii, The king's company of French comedians play here every night. 1842 J. P. COLLIER in Armin *Nest Ninn.* Introd., Richard Tarlton .. was most famous as, what we now call, a low comedian.

b. *fig.* One who acts a feigned part in real life.

1673 S. C. *Art of Complais.* i. 6 These men, says he, are professed Comœdians, do you laugh, they strive who should laugh loudest; If they observe that you have any disposition to weep, they dissolve into a torrent of Tears. *Ibid.* vi. 57 They will scarce ever give ear to him after, regarding him onely as a Comœdian, who says what he thinks not.

2. A writer of comedies, a comic poet.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 45 The signifying badge giuen them [characters] by the Comedian. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* x, Scaliger willeth us to admire Plautus as a comedian, but Terence as a pure and elegant speaker. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 128 He was in his younger days a noted Poet and Comedian. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) II. 582/1 The comedian .. did nevertheless..take such liberties with the gods of his country, etc.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, A comedian tongue is the only perswasive ornament to win a Lady. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. (1682) 108 Sweet Comedian scenes of love Upon a golden Stage. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 1 July, His Lordship had made a long and a comedian-like speech. 1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. Two Orphans* III. 141 The comedian-like psalm-singer.

†**Come·diant.** *Obs.* Also **-ent.** [? ad. It. *comediante*, ppl. sb. from *comediare* 'to play Comedies' (Florio), f. *comedia* COMEDY.] = COMEDIAN.

1568 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall of Princes* I. xlv. 79 b, Iugglers, comediantes, and minstrels. 1598 *Sidney's Apol. Poetrie* Wks. 504 The signifying badge giuen them by the Comœdient [*ed.* 1595 comedian]. 1671 H. STUBBE *Reply* 19 The Comediants had not patience to read it.

†**Come·diate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *cōmœdia* + -ATE, after It. *comediare* 'to play Comedies' (Florio).] *trans.* To act as in a comedy; to 'play'.

1624 DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* xvii. 71 When the Masse Priest hath plaid the part of the hang'd theefe..hee afterwards comœdiates the Centurion.

Comedic (kŏmī·dik), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *cōmœdicus*, a. Gr. κωμῳδικός pertaining to comedy.] Belonging to, or of the nature of, comedy; comic.

18.. *Q. Rev.* (Ogilvie), Our best comedic dramas.

†**Come·dical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of the nature of comedy.

1600 O. E. *Reply to Libel* II. iii. 61 Their comedicall dancing masses, skipping and hopping about the altar like apes.

‖ **Comédienne** (*komedie·n*). [Fr., fem. of *comédien* COMEDIAN.] A comedy actress.

(In common theatrical use.)

Comedietta (kŏmĭdi,e·tă). [a. It. *comedietta* 'a pretty short comedy' (Florio), dim. of *comedia*.] A species of drama of a slighter character than comedy; a short or slight comedy.

1836 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 423/1 [At Covent Garden] Marie, a Tale of the Pont Neuf (a 'comedietta', vide bills)... was brought to light. 1865 *Reader* 8 Apr. 408 A comedietta is a newly-coined term for a new species of drama. A name was required for that dwarf species of comedy that is not so broad as farce, nor so light as vaudeville, nor so tragic as mellodrame .. It ought, being a species, to be complete in itself, and not merely two or three scenes belonging to a larger comedy. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Jan. 3/1 An unpublished comedietta 'First come, first served'.

† Comedio·grapher. *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *κωμῳδιογράφ-ος* comic writer (f. *κωμῳδία* comedy + *-γραφος* writing) + -ER.] A writer of comedies.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 174 Much like vnto him, whom the Comediographer marketh for a foole. 1656 in BLOUNT.

Comedist (kŏ·mĭdist). *rare.* [f. COMEDY + -IST.] A writer of comedies.

1819 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 305 Lessing, the fabulist and comedist. 1870 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 897 [He] has placed himself in the first rank of English comedists.

Comeditie, bad form of COMMODITY.

‖ Comedo (kŏ·mĭdo). Also, after Fr., **comedon**; pl. **-ō·nes, -os, -ons.** [L. *comedo, -ōnem* glutton, f. *comedĕre* to eat up, devour; a name formerly given to worms which devour the body.] 'A small worm-like yellowish black-tipped pasty mass which can in some persons be made, by pressure, to exude from hair follicles. They are found on the cheeks, forehead, and nose.' Also, the skin disorder in which these are found.

1866 tr. *Hebra's Dis. Skin* (New Syd. Soc.) I. 123. 1874 RUDDOCK *Text-bk. Homœop. Med.* 698 This collection when squeezed out of the skin, is emitted in a cylindrical form, having the appearance of a small grub or maggot (*comedones*), hence it is sometimes called 'maggot-pimple' or 'whelk'. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 116 Comedo is a disorder of the sebaceous glands..They are spoken of in the plural as comedones or comedos. 1877 T. FOX *Atlas Skin Dis.* 98 But Acne Simplex is nothing more nor less than inflamed comedo. 1885 *Dis. Skin & Blood* 9 The exposed ends become black from dust and smoke .. and the whole is called a 'black-head' or *comedone.*

Come-down, *sb.* [f. vbl. phrase *come down*: see COME *v.* 56.]

1. A descent, a downfall; a notable reverse.

1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxviii, This was a great come-down, from the highest seat in the synagogue to a seat in the galley. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Sept. 298/2 The Ott affair is a pitiful come-down.

† 2. *Castle (of) come-down.* [Here the sb. and pa. pple. interchange; the latter may be the original.] *fig.* An edifice that has come to ruin; an unsubstantial structure easily overthrown. *Obs.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1902/1 Her high buildinges of such ioyes and felicities, came all to a Castle Comedowne. 1583 H. D. *Godlie Treatise Faith & Wks.* 87 Sufficient to haue ouerthrowne your whole castle of comedowne of iustifying by the works of the law and grace. *a* 1635 SIBBES *Comm. 2 Cor.* i. 12 (1862) 251 Many mistake, and build castles in the air, comb-downes as we say. 1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. 431 The reasonable Reader may read afore-hand what a Come-down Castle the rest of thy Babylonish Building is like to be. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 223 The fairest and firmest structures of Philosophical Theorems..will become a Castle of Come-Down, and fall quite to the ground.

Comedy[1] (kŏ·mĭdi). Forms: 4 **comedye,** 4–6 **commedy,** 6–7 **com(m)odie, -y(e,** 7 **comcedy, -ie,** 5–7 **comedie,** 5– **comedy.** [a. F. *comédie* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *cōmœdia,* a. Gr. *κωμῳδία,* n. of practice f. *κωμῳδός* comedian; a compound, either of *κῶμος* revel, merry-making, or of its probable source, *κώμη* village + *ἀοιδός* singer, minstrel, f. *ἀείδ-ειν* to sing (cf. ODE). The *κωμῳδός* was thus originally either the 'bard of the revels' or the 'village-bard': see Liddell and Scott.]

1. A stage-play of a light and amusing character, with a happy conclusion to its plot. Such are the comedies of the ancient Greek and Latin writers, and of the modern stage. But in the Middle Ages the term was applied to other than dramatic compositions, the 'happy ending' being the essential part of the notion. In the English use of the term the following stages may be distinguished:

† a. Its mediæval use for a narrative poem with an agreeable ending. [Probably taken from Italian; cf. the *Divine Comedy*, the great tripartite poem of Dante, called by its author *La Commedia*, because 'in the conclusion, it is prosperous, pleasant, and desirable', and in its style 'lax and unpretending', being 'written in the vulgar tongue, in which women and children speak'.]

1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1800 Go, litle booke, go, my litle tragedie, Ther God my maker, yet er that I dye, So sende me myght to maken som comedye! *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* Prol. v. i, My maister Chaucer with fresh comedies ..that whilom made ful piteous tragedies. 1430 — *Chron. Troy* II. xi, A comedy hath in his gynnynge, A pryme face a maner complaynynge, And afterwarde endeth in gladnesse. 1774 WARTON *Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. vi. 17 The nature and subject of Dante's comedy, as it is styled, is well known. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton,* The Divine Comedy is a personal narrative. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. v. 30 This difference..between the Divine Comedy and the Paradise Lost.

† b. Applied to mystery-plays or interludes with a prosperous ending.

1530 PALSGR. 207/1 Commedy of a christmas playe, *commedie.* 1538 BALE (*title*), A brefe Comedy or enterlude concernynge the temptacyon of our lorde and sauer Jesus Christ by Sathan in the desart. 1568 (*title*), A newe mery and wittie Comedie or Enterlude..treating vpon the Historie of Iacob and Esau. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 462 Heere was a consent, Knowing aforehand of our merriment, To dash it like a Christmas Comedie. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Comedie,* a play, or interlude the beginning of which is ever full of troubles and the end joyfull.

c. Applied to the ancient comedies, as they became known after the Renascence.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiii, Therence and other that were writers of comedies. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (Arb.) 64 Whyles a commodye of Plautus is playinge. 1588 M. KYFFIN *Andria,* the first Comœdie of Terence in English. 1651 T. RANDOLPH, A pleasant Comedie entituled Hey for Honesty.. translated out of Aristophanes his Plutus. 1839 THIRLWALL *Hist. Greece* III. xviii. 81 A direct address to them [the spectators] became a prominent and almost an essential member of every comedy.

d. The modern use, arising out of b and c.

'*Roister Doister* is regarded as the transition-play from the Mysteries and Enterludes of the Middle Ages to the Comedies of Modern Times' (Arber *R. D.* Introd. 6). '"Ralph Roister Doister" is the first regular comedy in our language' (Hazlitt *O. E. P.* III. 54).

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* Prol. 22 Our Comedie or Enterlude which we intende to play Is named Royster Doyster in deede. 1623 (*title*), Mr. William Shakespeares Comedies, Histories, & Tragedies. 1632 BROME (*title*), The Northern Lasse a Comoedie. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* Pref., The play ..was at that time at least double the length of any acting comedy. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. ix, All comedies are ended by a marriage. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* I, They looked like a couple dropped out of a romantic comedy.

2. That branch of the drama which adopts a humorous or familiar style, and depicts laughable characters and incidents. (Sometimes *personified.*)

Old, Middle, and *New Comedy*: the three stages of Attic comedy; the first two were largely farcical or burlesque in character, and indulged freely in political and social caricature; the last corresponded to modern high comedy.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 315 Pere [in Sicily] was commedy a song of gestes firste i founde. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 44 The Comedy is an imitation of the common errors of our life. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xiv. (Arb.) 47 This bitter poeme called the old Comedy, being disused and taken away, the new Comedy came in place, more ciuill and pleasant a great deale. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* Prol., Persons, such as comedy would choose, When she would shew an image of the times, And sport with human follies, not with crimes. 1704 ADDISON *Italy, Venice,* Their Poets have no notion of genteel Comedy. 1769 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 19 Oct., Comedy .. exhibits the character of a species, as that of a miser gathered from many misers: farce..exhibits individuals. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Shaks.* (Morley's Univ. Libr.) 169 Beaumont and Fletcher when writing in combination .. had a freedom and breadth of manner which excels the comedy of Shakespeare.

† 3. A humorous or burlesque composition. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 718 Homer in his Comedy of the fight betwixt Frogs and Mice.

4. *fig.* (of action or incidents in real life.)

1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* II. (1880) 20 a, Then hath the Comedy all hir partes. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 886. 1592 G. HARVEY *Fovre Lett.* 9 They .. can relate straunge and almost incredible comedies of his monstrous disposition. 1709 POPE *Let. to Cromwell* 19 Aug., Here is a glorious standing comedy of Fools. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 158 Those who look with cynical eye upon..the great human comedy. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* III. ix. 119 A perfect comedy of misunderstandings.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *comedy-player, -writer.*

1552 HULOET, Comedye parte, *actus.* Comedye player, *actor uel trix.* 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ix. 116 Sophocles, Aeschylus, and the very Comediwriters speake after the same manner. 1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph. Clouds* I. iv, Don't strain after jests, or attempt to perform The Comedy-clown. 1888 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 6/3 Made .. to yield a handsome profit as a comedy house.

† Comedy[2]. *Obs.* [Of obscure origin: Du Cange has '*comedia,* frommigerie, Gloss. Lat. Gall. 1352; an idem qu. *Companagium* vel *Fromenteia*'. Connexion with L. *comedĕre* to consume has been suggested: but cf. COMADE.]

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* 150 Comedies, Cawdelles cast in Cawdrons, ponnes, or pottes.

Comedytee, bad form of COMMODITY.

Comeit, obs. Sc. form of COMET.

† Comel, cumel. *Obs. rare.* Found only in Layamon, in the dat. plural, *on (inna, of) comelan, comlen, comela, -le, cumelan,* = In (from) tents or (?) temporary coverts.

The later text actually substitutes in one place 'in teldes' = in tents; in Wace the word was generally *buschement.*

c 1205 LAY. 6630 þer he hundede on comelan [*c* 1275 was an hontinge] wiþ his hird-iferen, i þon wude of Kalatere. *Ibid.* 11008 þat Coel þe king seoc lai an comlen [*c* 1275 in comelan]. *Ibid.* 20272 þat heo comen bihalues þer Baldulf lai on comele [*c* 1275 *in teldes*]. *Ibid.* 20905 Childric com of comela to Arðure þan kinge. *Ibid.* 30400 þer þe king Cadwaðlan wunede on cumelan [*c* 1275 comelan].

[Doubtfully conjectured to be identical with OE. *cumbol* = OS. *cumbal,* OHG. *chumpal,* ON. *kuml,* a word orig. meaning 'signum', sign, token, mark for recognition, but in OE. esp. = military sign, ensign, banner. In composition, the notion was transferred to 'war' and its circumstances, as in *cumbol-haza,* 'war hedge', phalanx, *cumbol-hete* warlike hate, *cumbol-wiza* warrior; so that *on cumelan* in Layamon, might possibly have come to be 'in warlike array, in the ranks of war, in camp, in tents'. But the form of the word suggests that the ON. rather than the OE. was the immediate source of *cumel, comel,* and a chief sense in ON. was 'monument, memorial, cairn, or how', whence 'cairn' simply, and in mod. Icel. 'a low hay-rick'; and it has been thought possible that a sense 'temporary shelter', or even 'tent' might arise in this way.]

Comeli, -liche, -lie, obs. ff. COMELY.

Comelid: see CUMBLED, *Obs.*, benumbed.

† Comelihead. *Obs.* In 4 **comlyhede, -heed.** [f. COMELY *a.* + *-hede,* -HEAD.] = COMELINESS.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 214, I sigh yet never creature Of comlyhede and of feture..Be liche her in comparison. *Ibid.* II. 354 Of comeliheed and of beaute.

Comelily (kŭ·mlili), *adv.* ? *Obs.* [f. COMELY *a.* + -LY[2].] In a comely manner; prettily, decently, becomingly, suitably.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 974 He kysses hir comlyly. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 847 (Fairfax MS.) I sawgh hyr daunce so comelely. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 66 That al thinges be done comlily and according to order. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1752) 164 They [the muscles] become shorter and narrower than that a man can be comelily wrapped up in them.

Comeliness (kŭ·mlinės). [f. COMELY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being comely.

1. Pleasing appearance; gracefulness or beauty of form; handsomeness. (In mod. use generally denoting a homelier style of beauty: cf. COMELY *a.*)

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 827 So had she Surmountede hem al of beaute Of maner and of comelynesse. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 56 Bodies of natural bewtie & comelynesse. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* liii. 2 Hee hath no forme nor comelinesse. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. ii. 7 She was always thought comely, and comeliness .. having not so much to lose as beauty had, would hold, when that would evaporate. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 353 Moral beauty .. is as superior to superficial comeliness as mind is to matter. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. iii. 180 Distinguished by the comeliness of his person.

2. Suitableness, becomingness, seemliness, decency, propriety.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 184 Ffor curtesie, ffor comlynesse, ne ffor his kynde herte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 89 Comlyness or seemelynesse, *decencia.* 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 308 Agaynst the comlynes of sincere religion. 1625 BACON *Ess., Friendship* (Arb.) 181 How many Things are there, which a Man cannot, with any Face or Comelines, say or doe Himselfe? 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 225 What is fasting? An abstinence for a time from all the commodities and pleasures of this life, so far as comelinesse and necessity will suffer. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* III. iv. (1849) 164 To conduct themselves with incredible sobriety and comeliness.

Comeling (kŭ·mlin). *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: 3 **cume-, kume-, kymeling, komelyng,** (? **kemeling, -lyng**), **komlyng,** 4–5 **cumling, -lyng,** 4 **cumbling, cumlyne,** 4–5 **comlyng(e, -ling,** (**commelyng, -ling**), **comelyng(e,** 4– **comeling.** [OE. **cumeling,* f. *cuman* to COME + -LING; cf. OHG. *chomeling,* mod.G. *kömmling,* in *an-, empor-, nachkömmling,* etc.]

One who has come to a place, as distinguished from its permanent residents; an immigrant, newcomer, stranger, sojourner; also (*obs.*) a novice.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 834 Ne3 ilc burȝe hadde ise loereding, Sum was king, and sum kumeling. 1274 *Rotuli Hundred.* (1818) II. 118 a, Capit et retinet averia de astraura [= *estray*] quae dicunt wayf vel cumeling. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 25 Þou hast now forsake My doȝter .. & to a kemeling take. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1385, I am a commelyng towarde þe, And pilgrym, als alle my faders was. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus* 649 He wes bot a cumlyne. 1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* ii. 19 Now ȝe ben not herborid men and gestis (or comelingis) but ȝe ben citeseyns. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 161 Þe langage of Normandie is comlynge of anoþer londe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 89 Comelynge, new cum man or woman. 1577–87 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* in *Holinshed* iv. 6 These new comlings began to molest the homelings. 1815 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 401-2 To hear.. that the new comeling had proved to be of the more worthy gender. 1862 MARSH *Orig. & Hist. Eng. Lang.* 139 A settled animosity between the home-born and the comeling.

attrib. 1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xix. 10 In the comeling wonyng of hem [1388 dwellyng among Egipcians]. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. ix. (1877) I. 189 The comeling Saxons.

b. (See quot.) *dial.*

1808 JAMIESON, *Cumlin,* any animal that attaches itself to a person or place of its own accord.

Hence **† Co·melingness,** state of a sojourner.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xx. 38, I shal lede out hem fro the loond of her cumlyngnes [1388 dwelling].

Comelokur, obs. compar. of COMELY.

Comely (kŭ·mli), *a.* Forms: 1 **cymlic,** 3 **cumelich,** 4 **comliche, -lych, com-, kom-, cumli,** 4–6 **cumly,** 4–7 **comly,** 5 **comeliche, coum-, commly,** 6 **cum-, cumelie, com-, comeli,** 6–7 **comelie,** 4– **comely.** *Compar.* 4 **comelokur,** 5 **comlyar,** 6– **comelier.** *Superl.* 4 **comlokest,** 5–7 **comliest,** 7– **comeliest.** [OE. *cymlic,* f. *cyme* exquisite, fine:—WGer. *kumi-* + *-lic*: see -LIKE, -LY[1]. OE. *cyme, cymlic,* appear to have the sense 'beautifully constructed', 'fine', 'handsome'; but the cognate OHG. adv. *chûmo,* mod.G. *kaum,* means 'with trouble or difficulty, hardly', Fr. *à*

peine, the MHG. adj. *kúm*, *kúme* = frail, weak, and the deriv. OHG. *chúmig* = weak, delicate, sickly; cf. the ME. KIME weak, silly, and AKIMED. These various developments of use appear to indicate for WGer. *kûmi-* a general sense of 'delicate', as applied to workmanship or to constitution; perh. going back to the notion of 'elaborate, made with trouble or difficulty'. (See however Kluge in Paul u. Braune's *Beitr.* XI. 557.) In English, nearly the whole range of meaning during the historical period is covered by the modern colloquial use of 'nice' *i.e.* pleasant to the sight ('nice-looking'), pleasant to have to do with, pleasing to the moral sense, or æsthetical faculty, to the sensations or perceptions generally. The sense-development is also largely parallel to that of the same word. The original long vowel of *cýmlíc* (see Sievers, *Beitr.* X. 497) was subsequently shortened by position, and *cymlíc* was thus brought into association with the *cym-* forms of *cuman* to COME, so as to be made at length *cumli*, *comly*; along with this went a gradual modification of the sense, introducing the notion of 'becoming'. It is noticeable, however, that MHG. had *komlich*, *komenlich*, and early mod.Du. *komlick*, *komelick* (Kilian), as actual derivatives of *komen*: cf. also L. *conveniens*, OF. *avenant*.]

1. Fair, pretty, beautiful, 'nice'. **a.** Of things. (? *orig.* Delicately fashioned.) Hence, in later times affected by **b.** and sense 3, so as to express decent, sober, or quiet beauty, as in quots. 1535, 1632. *arch.*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cxxi. 3 Hierusalem, ȝeara ðu wære swa swa cymlic ceaster ȝetimbred. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 546 In his comlych courte þat kyng is of blysse. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 174 In comliche clothinge as his statt axith. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Tim.* ii. 9 That they araye them selues in comly apparell. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 364 Banners, Penons, Standards of silke, so sumptuous and comely that it was a marvell to beholde. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 133 Broader streets, comelier monuments, and handsomer buildings. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 125 Civil-suited Morn .. Not trickt and frounc't .. But Chercher't in a comly Cloud. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* II. 199 Surrounded by ancient and comely habitations.

b. Of persons: Fair, pretty, 'nice-looking', pleasing: in modern use implying a lower or homelier style of personal beauty, which pleases but does not excite admiration.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 53 He þe comlokest kyng þat þe court haldes. *c* 1450 *Castle Howard Life St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 533 He was so comely and so fayre. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 67 No comlyar creatur of goddes creacyon. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* 10 He was a Comely Man, and had a Majestick Mien. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *Kettlewell* I. § 9. 30 He was a Youth of a very comely Form. 1718 GAY *Let.* 9 Aug., Sarah Drew might be rather called comely than beautiful. 1888 MAHAFFY *Tour Holl. & Germ.* iv, The women comely, but not often handsome.

† **c.** Applied in courtesy to those of noble station; and hence to God and Christ. (Cf. *Fair sir*.) *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23961 (Gött.) Þe car all of þat cumli king [Christ]. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 354 ȝa, quod he, comly qwene. *Ibid.* 470 Nay, quod þe comly kyng. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2874 Cumly Crist, that heried hell. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst., Processus Noe* 21 Comly kyng of mankyn.

† **2.** Pleasing, agreeable, 'nice', to the senses or feelings generally. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6055 Two quenes of Amazoyne, With twenty thousand..Faire maydenes..That weore wyght in bataile, And comly in bed. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 444 Cloth þat cometh fro þe weuyng is nouȝt comly to were, Tyl it is fulled. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 51 Their haire would .. ouergrowe their faces, rather like monsters, than comlie sober christians. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. v. 56 The King was the comliest, proper, civill Salvage we incountred. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1268. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 45 They said many kind and comely things about the people.

3. Pleasing or agreeable to the moral sense, to notions of propriety, or æsthetic taste; becoming, decent, proper, seemly, decorous. *arch.* or *Obs.*

[*c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 25 Ba of god & of uuel, of cumelich & of uncumelich.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 88 Comely, or semely in syghte, *decens*. 1561 BP. PARKHURST *Injunctions*, A comelie and honest pulpet to be set in a comeli place of the Churche. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 62 Robert Bishop of Hertford offered himself to beare his crosse, rather than he should so do, for that was not comely. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxv. § 9 For the comelier and better exercise of our religion. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xxxiii. 1 Prayse is comely for the vpright. 1614 BP. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* VII. v, How justly doe wee take care of the comely burials of our friends. 1646 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behaviour* vii. 31 It is not comely to sup ones broath at Table, it ought to be eaten with a spoon. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 298 Nothing is more comely and agreeable to humane nature than peaceable living. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 499 Marching home In comely order.

† **b.** Befitting the purpose, appropriate, proper.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 1 A fine launcet is most comely, and much fitter than a larger incision knife.

† **4.** *absol.* or as *sb.* Fair one. (Cf. BRIGHT B. 2., CLEAR C. 1., FAIR, etc.) *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 873 Kurteyslyche kneling þat komli he grett. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 552 Jason..þat comly [Medea] can clip in his close armes.

5. *Comb.*, as † **comely-looked** *a.*, having comely looks; *comely-looking* adj., † *comely-wise* adv.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 108/2 Comly, or cumlywyse. *Decenter.* 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 21 Jan., A comely-looked man he was. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. x. § 1. 167 One [woman] was more comely looking than the other.

† **Comely,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 cýmlíce, 3 **cumeliche**, 4 **comeliche**, **comliche**, **cumli**, **commli**, 4-5 **comly**, 5 **cumly**, 6 **cumlie**, **comelie**, (**combly**), 6-8 **comely**. [OE. *cymlíce* adv. f. *cýmlíc* adj.: see -LY 2. Phonetic and sense history, as in the adj.] Handsomely, nicely, suitably; in a seemly or becoming manner.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 75 Ne hyrde ic cymlicor ceol ȝeȝyrwan. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 19 Þet ha cumeliche faren. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15209 Quen þis hus was commli dight. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2220 A cite nobul Enclosed comeliche aboute wiþ fyn castelwerk. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1707 Tho sye they .. Men of armes ffaste ride, On coursers comly dight. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) A iij, Grauitie Which to both our states more comely may agree. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 65 Comely distant sits he by her side. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. II. (1651) 237 Decently and comely attired. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* I. Ep. Ded., He speaks comely.

† **Comely,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. COMELY *a.*] *trans.* To make comely; to grace, adorn.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 189 One diligent seruiture, skilfull to waight, more comelieth thy table than other some eight, That stand for to listen, or gasing about.

Comelyd, -nesse: see CUMBLED, *Obs.*, benumbed.

Comen, early form of COMMON *a.* and *v.*

Comen, early form of COME *inf.* and *pa. pple.*

† **Comenable,** *a. Obs.* Also 4 **comunable**, -bil. (Cf. COMUNABLY.) Corrupt form of CONVEN-ABLE, COVENABLE, due, convenient, suitable.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10122 (Cott.) Þar þe castel standes stable And cherite es comunable [*v. r.* couenabul]. *c* 1350 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 349 Weche..sholde, to þe comenable somaunse of þe forseyde meyre, come. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 378 (Add. MSS.) A Comenable tyme is not yete comyn.

† **Comenaunt,** *Obs.* Also 4 **comenount**, 5 **comnand**, 5–6 **comnant**, 6 **cumnant**. Corrupt form of COVENANT *sb.* and *v.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* vi. 18, I shal sett my couenaunt [*Lamb. MS. c* 1400 comenount] of pees with thee. 1389 *Eng. Gilds* 36 þt alle þese comenauntz a-forsaid sshulde ben holden ferme and stable. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 804, I schall make myn commnant so. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 81 He yode .. and made comenaunt with a surgeon to hele two broken legges. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxii. 8 As I haue kept comnant at the full, So craue I of you, to kepe cumnant with me.

Comenaute, obs. f. COMMONALTY; **Comence, Comend(e,** obs. ff. COMMENCE, COMMEND; **Comend,** obs. pa. pple. of COMMON *v.*; **Comener,** obs. f. COMMONER.

Comenic (kǫme·nik), *a. Chem.* [Factitiously formed by transposing the syllables of *meconic*.] In *Comenic Acid*, a dibasic acid, $C_6H_4O_5$, crystallizing in light yellow prisms: a product of the decomposition of meconic acid, hence called *para-* and *meta-meconic acid*.

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* 739. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 766.

Comenlich, obs. form of COMMONLY.

Comens, Coment, etc., obs. ff. COMMENCE, etc.

Comente, -tie, -ty, obs. ff. COMMONTY.

Come-o'ff, *sb.* [f. vbl. phr. *to come off*: see COME *v.* 61.]

1. A coming off the field of action; a finish-up, a conclusion; an issue.

1634 SHIRLEY *Opportunity* I. ii, This was Indifferently well carried! I was jealous Of a more lame come-off. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 235 The Hopes of a safe come off at last. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 12 In order to a Politic come-off, he brought the matter to the Council-Table.

2. A conclusion of an argument, discourse, etc.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* ii. Wks. (1847) 60/2 A quick come-off. 1661 R. L'ESTRANGE *Relaps'd Apostate*, For a Come-off; All things must be done with singleness of heart. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* 644 It would make one Grin to observe the Author's Come-off from this and the rest of the Charters in this Time.

3. The coming off or performance of anything planned.

1857 COSTELLO *Millionaire Mincing L.* 60 (Hoppe) That don't look like a come-off.

4. A 'getting off' a duty, etc.; an evasion, excuse for non-performance.

1849 C. S. BIRD *Mariolatry* 46 They pray to them as a come-off. 1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* II. 543 It was a come off, but it would not do. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Dom. Life* Wks. (Bohn) III. 47 To give money to a sufferer is only a come-off.

† **Comeole,** obs. by-form of CAMEO.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 41/1 The Comeole is a kind of Onyx stone of a black colour.

Come-outer, *sb. U. S.* [irreg. f. verbal phrase *come out* (see COME *v.* 63) + -ER.] One who 'comes out' or separates himself on principle from an established society or organization; originally applied to certain religious dissenters; a radical reformer in religious matters.

1855 HALIBURTON *Human Nature* (Bartlett), I am a Christian man of the sect called come-outers, and have had experience. 1860 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* 275 Independent thinkers, who pride themselves on their hostility to venerable shams, and their disregard of hoary conventionalities. I mean the comeouters. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 386 Radical reformers, 'come-outers', revolutionists.

Come-o'-will. *Sc.* Also **come-of-will.** Any person (or *thing*) that comes of his own accord, or without being invited; a plant that springs up spontaneously; a bastard child. (Jam.)

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iii, 'Little curlie Godfrey—that's the eldest, the come o' will, as I may say'. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 314 (Jam.) 'The rest are upstarts and come-o'-wills'. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. VII. ix, A tame raven come-of-will.

Comer (kʌ·mə1). [f. COME *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who comes; a visitor, an 'arrival'.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 206 Freres with feir speeches fetten him þennes; For knowynge of Comers kepten [*v. r.* copeden] him as a Frere. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxx. 136 Ma þan xxx^ti of folke, withouten commers and gangers. 1526-34 TINDALE *Mark* vi. 31 There were many commers and goers. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 3 Whose gates he fownd fast shutt, ne living wight To .. answere commers call. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. i. 21. 1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 34 For the facility of comers between the two Towns. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 11 To leave his house to a casual comer. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* ix. 101 So Clara prepared for the arrival, and greeted the comer.

† **b.** with adverbs, *about*, *again*, *by*, *in*, *out*, etc.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 41 For knihtes of Cuntre and Comers aboute. 1388 WYCLIF *Ezek.* XXXV. 7 Y shal take awei fro it a goere and a comere aȝen. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 68 þe disciplis lowse þe comar out. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 65 And shewe their scarres to every commer by. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXIX. (1887) 216 Comers in, and goers out of one countrey into another. 1800 BENTHAM *Wks.* X. 356 Comers-in by birth; comers-in by migration.

c. often qualified by a word prefixed, as *first*, *next comer*, CHANCE-, NEW-COMER, INCOMER.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 140 Buryden his body & beden þat men sholde Kepen it fro niȝt-comeres. 1526 TINDALE *Gal.* ii. 4 Be cause of incommers. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par., Matt.* iv. 33 Farre cummers, out of other straunge countreyes. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* I. ix. 82 Offering themselves to the next commer. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 183 Treat their new comers with breach of faith. 1811 COLERIDGE in *Southey's Life of Bell* (1844) II. 645 Disagreeable even to foot-comers, and far more so to carriages. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproof* i, But let it not be such as that You set before chance-comers.

d. *All comers*: everybody or anybody that comes or chooses to come.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 380 The king..who all that tyme kept open household for all honest commers. 1614 BP. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* VI. iv, To stand alone, and challenge all comers. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 118 The Temple of Honour stands open to all Comers. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* iv. (1889) 31 To make his rooms pleasant to all comers. 1867 MORLEY *Burke* (1888) 28 Where Johnson did conversational battle with all comers.

† **2.** A grower or springer up: said (with qualification) of a plant. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 594 These latter sort [of plants] are all swift and hasty Comers.

Comer(e, obs. f. CUMBER, CUMMER.

Comerade, obs. f. COMRADE.

Comerawnce, obs. f. CUMBRANCE.

† **Comered.** Perh. f. CUMMER, F. *commère* 'fellow godmother' + -RED, as in *kinred*, *kindred*. (It is too early for *comrade*.)

c 1488 *Plumpton Corr.* 63 [An abbot writes to the father of his god-child] You, with my lades, your mother and your wife, my comered .. [Signed] Your poore gossip and true lover, etc.

† **Co-me·rit,** *v. Obs.*—1. [f. Co- 1 + MERIT *v.*] To merit conjointly.

1658 BP. REYNOLDS *Lord's Supp.* xii. 602 Without any assisting or comeriting cause.

Come-rogue: see COMROGUE.

Comerous, obs. f. CUMBROUS.

‖ **Comes.** A Latin word [plur. *comit-es*, from *com-* together + *ĭ-re*, *it-um*, to go] meaning 'companion, comrade', which became in late L. a designation for an attendant of the prince, and for the occupant of a state office (as the *Comes Littoris Saxonici* in Britain), and in the Middle Ages, a title of rank = OE. *eorl*, surviving in F. *comte*, Eng. COUNT. The Latin word is occasionally employed (pronounced kō·mīz) in certain technical uses, as

a. *Eccl. Antiq.* A book containing the epistles and gospels read at mass, esp. the Roman missal lectionary attributed to St. Jerome.

b. *Music.* The repetition of the 'dux' or subject of a fugue in another part, usually at the interval of a fifth above or a fourth below.

c. *Anat.* A companion artery, vein, nerve, etc.

d. *Astron.* A small companion star in any duplex, triplex, or other 'system'.

1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* Introd. 56 Have the Comitative Honour, or the same Place and Dignity which the *Comites* who had well discharg'd their trust had conferr'd upon them. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 2/2 s.v. *Fugue*, When the subject .. or *dux* .. is comprised between the tonic and the dominant, the answer (or *comes*) must be given in the notes contained between the dominant and the octave. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xi. 187 The *Comes*, or book of

Gospels and Epistles for all the Sundays and festivals in the year. 1846 M'Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 263 That the sheriff was originally the deputy of the *comes* or earl. 1867–77 G. F. Chambers *Astron.* Vocab. 914 The smaller of two stars forming a 'Double Star' is often called the *comes* of the principal star. 1875 T. Hayden *Dis. Heart* 7 Their arterial comites with the subclavian arteries. 1880 Grove *Dict. Mus., Dux* (leader), an early term for the first subject in a fugue—that which leads; the answer being the *comes* or companion.

† **Comessation.** *Obs.* Also 4 **commessacioun**, 5 **comessacoun**, 6 **commessacyon**, 6–7 **commessation**. [a. OF. *comessacion* (13th c.), ad. L. *comessātiōn-em*, a Bacchanalian revel and procession, a carouse, f. *cōmessārī*, better *cōmissā-rī*, held to be ad. Gr. *κωμάζ-ειν* to hold a revel, f. *κῶμος* revel. In L. the word was early associated with *comedĕre* (*comēsum*, *-essum*) to eat up, and hence it was often coupled with *ebrietas*, drunkenness.]

1. Feasting, banqueting, 'riotous eating' (Blount).

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 224 Sich ofte etingis of men ben clepid commessaciouus. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* xxvi. 93 Kalendis of Janiuer, in wilk sum seyingis, & comessacouns, & ȝeftis, are ȝeuyn. 1544 *Suppl. Hen. VIII* in *Four Supplic.* 53 What commessacyon, dronckenes, etc. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Gal.* v. 21 Fornication .. envies, murders, ebrieties, commessations [Wyclif, unmesurable etyngis; Tindale, glottony; 1611 revellings]. 1642 T. Taylor *God's Judgem.* 103 In all his day-riots or nights commessations.

2. Eating together.

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 24 Ther could be no true frendship without commessation of a bushell of salt. 1686 tr. *Bouhours' St. Ignatius* II. 117 The Agapes, or Commessations of the Primitive Christians.

Comestible (kǫme·stib'l), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **comestable**, **commestyble**. [a. F. *comestible* or ad. late L. *comestibilis*, f. *comest-* var. of *cōmēs*-ppl. stem of *comedĕre* to eat up, devour, f. *com-* altogether + *edĕre* to eat. The adj. appears to have become obs. in Eng. before 1688; but it has been reintroduced, in sb. use, from French in 19th c.]

† **A.** *adj.* Fit to eat, edible, eatable. *Obs.*

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 39/4 All the metes of therthe that ben comestible. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII.* c. 11 § 6 Any other fowle or their egges, not comestible. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcel.* xxxi. ix. 414 All things comestible were spent. 1683 Salmon *Doron Med.* I. 314 Take a Comestible thing, as Flesh of Fowls, Beasts, Fishes, etc.

B. *sb.* Anything to eat, an article of food; *pl.* eatables. (Usually somewhat humorous or affected.)

1837 T. Hook *Jack Brag* xx, He resolved upon having a strong reinforcement of comestibles. 1848 Lytton *Harold* vi. vi, Other not despicable comestibles. 1865 Miss Braddon *Sir Jasper* III. i. 5 Packing the comestibles.

† **Come·stion.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *comestiōn-em* eating, devouring, f. *comedĕre*: see prec.] Eating; also *fig.*, the devouring action of fire.

a 1620 Jer. Dyke *Sel. Serm.* (1640) 263 There must be a manducation, a comestion of the Word. *a* 1625 Boys *Wks.* (1630) 701 Neither was this eating .. a seeming only to take bread, and fish, and honie, but it was a true comestion. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* xii. 121 The mouth whose office was comestion or assumption of solid aliment. 1654 Ashmole *Chem. Coll.* 107 Let it be delivered to insatiable Comestion, that being by degrees .. burnt into Ashes, etc. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, Comestion (*comestio*), an eating or devouring.

Comet (kǫ·mėt). Forms: 3–7 **comete**, 6 **cometте**, *Sc.* **comeit**, 7 **comett**, **commet**, **commeat**, 5– **comet**. [In late OE. *cometa*, a. L. *cōmēta* (also *comētēs*), a. Gr. *κομήτης* wearing long hair, (*ἀστὴρ*) *κομήτης* long-haired star, comet; f. *κομά-ειν* to wear the hair long, f. *κόμη* the hair of the head, transf. the tail of a comet. Thence, early ME. *comete*, probably afterwards reinforced by F. *comète*, ad. L. *cōmēta*.]

1. A celestial body moving about the sun in a greatly elongated elliptical, or a parabolic orbit, and consisting (when near the sun) of a bright star-like nucleus surrounded with a misty light, and having a train of light or 'tail', sometimes of enormous length, and usually directed away from the sun.

A comet remains visible from the earth only for a short time, i. e. while it is in a part of its orbit near the sun. They have in all ages been superstitiously regarded as heralds of strange or disastrous events.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1066 Sume men cwedon þat hit cometa se steorra wære, þone sume men hataþ þone fæxedon steorran. *c* 1205 Lay. 17871 Þa iseh3en heo feorre ænne selcuðe sterre .. Of him comen leomen i gastliche scinen. Þe steorre is ihate a latin comete. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 548 A sterre with a launce, þat comete icluped is. *c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 89 Comet sterre or blasynge sterre, *cometa*. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1872) 58 Ane sterne .. callit ane comeit; quhen it is sene, ther occurris haistyly eftir it sum grit myscheif. *c* 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 2 Comets importing change of Times and States, Brandish your crystall Tresses in the Skie. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 42/2 A Comett is the Embassador of some extraordinary matter. 1727 Thomson *To Mem. Sir J. Newton* 77 He, first of Men, with awful Wing pursu'd The Comet thro' the long Elliptic Curve. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* iv. 706 Hast thou ne'er seen the comet's flaming flight? 1868 Lockyer tr. *Guillemin's Heavens* 269 It is now proved that most of the observed comets, if not all, form part of the solar system.

β. The Latin form was frequent in ME.; also *stella cometa*, varied with *stella comata* (see Comate).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xx. (1495) 331 Cometa is a sterre byclypped with brennynge gleymes. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 225 A sterre thei clepe comata, directing his bemes rite onto Frauns. 1494 Fabyan VII. ccxxvii. 256 The starre called stella cometa, or ye blasynge starre.

b. *fig.*

1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* XX. (1599) 942 He seemed to bring certaine predictions and comets of his death. 1608 Bp. Hall *Char. Virtues & V.* I. 62 [The Good Magistrate] .. the refuge of innocensie, the Comet of the guiltie. 1816 Byron *Churchill's Grave*, I stood beside the grave of him who blazed The comet of a season. 1878 Seeley *Stein* I. 332 The lurid comet of Napoleon's fortune seemed likely to become a fixed star in the heavens.

† **2.** An old game at cards. *Obs.*

1689 Shadwell *Bury F.* I. i, Conversation .. mixed now and then with ombre, trump, comet, or Incertain. 1693 Southerne *Maid's Last Prayer* III. iii, You have won above £600 of her at Comet. 1742 H. Walpole *Lett. H. Mann* 28 Aug., The evenings .. Lady Mary, Miss Leneve and I play at Comet. 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1922. 269/2 The Comet-game, otherwise called Manille.

3. Used as Eng. for *Cometes*, name of a genus of Humming-birds with long tails.

1862 Wood *Nat. Hist.* II. 249 The Sappho Comet, or the Bar-tailed Humming Bird .. is a native of Bolivia. 1866 Argyll *Reign Law* v. (ed. 4) 245 Two species of the Comets in which two different kinds of luminous reds or crimsons are nearly all that serve to distinguish the Species.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *comet-capturing*, *-strewn* adjs.; **comet-finder**, **comet-seeker**, a telescope of comparatively low power and having a large field, used in searching for comets; **comet-tail**, the tail of, or a tail like that of, a comet; **comet-wine**, wine made in a comet-year, popularly reputed to have superior flavour; **comet-wise** *adv.*, in the manner of a comet; **comet-year**, a year in which a notable comet has appeared.

1887 Proctor *Other Suns than Ours* 121 The *comet-capturing ways of the giant planets. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* Sat. x. (1697) 271 Her *comet-eyes she darts on ev'ry grace. 1837 Thackeray *Ravenswing* vii, I have some *Comet hock. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* § 53. 246 The telescope A, a *comet-seeker of 4 inches aperture and 30 inches focus. 1876 G. F. Chambers *Astron.* 701 The comet-seeker is merely a cheap equatorial provided with an inferior object-glass and coarsely-divided circles. 1886 Proctor in *19th Cent.* May 690 Regions of *comet-strewn space. *a* 1769 Falconer *Descr. Ninety-Gun Ship* (R.), Its huge mast .. From which a bloody pendant stretch'd afar Its *comet-tail, denouncing ample war. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 54. 87 Acquainted with *Twenty port, and *comet vintages. 1839–48 Bailey *Festus* xiv. 207 A sword of fire curved *comet-wise. 1871 M. Collins *Marq. & Merch.* I. v. 159 Château Lafitte, of the *comet year.

Cometarium (kǫmėtē·riŭm). [mod. L., f. *cōmēta* + -arium: after *planetarium*.] A mechanical contrivance (invented by Desaguliers) for illustrating motion in an eccentric orbit.

1756 J. Ferguson *Astron.* § 405. 1867–77 G. F. Chambers *Astron.* Vocab. Def. 914.

Cometary (kǫ·mėtări), *a.* [f. Comet or L. *cōmēta* + -ary, after *planetary*, in late L. *planētārius*. Cf. F. *cométaire*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a comet or comets.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 79 The prodigious aspects in the heavens (planetary, as well as cometary). 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* II. iv. 400 Revolutions either in a planetary or a cometary Orbit. 1787 Smeaton in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 319 *note*, A similar instrument to be made for cometary .. observations. 1853 Herschel *Pop. Lect. Sc.* iii. § 42. (1873) 126 Few persons at all acquainted with cometary history.

2. Of the nature of a comet; comet-like.

1847 De Quincey *Wks.* (1862) VII. 53 Their [coaches'] periods of revolution were so cometary and uncertain. .. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* iii. 85 Cometary or star-like meteors. 1873 E. Dowden in *Contemp. Rev.* July 176 This cometary apparition .. where lies its nucleus? and is its orbit ascertainable? What is Victor Hugo?

Comether (kəme·ðəɹ). *dial.* or *colloq.* [A dial. pronunciation of *come hither*, used as a coaxing invitation to cows, horses, etc.] In *to put one's (the) comether on*: to exercise persuasion or coaxing on, to persuade over, coax, wheedle; to get under one's influence.

1838 Lover *Handy Andy* ii. 22 He .. looks pistols at any one that attempts putting his comether on the widow. 1883 Reade in *Harper's Mag.* July 205/2 We must buy him, or put the comether on him. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Comether*, come hither. To put the 'comether' on a person is to restrain him. 1890 *An Irishman* (from correspt.), 'Sure, he could put his comether on any woman!'

Cometic (kǫme·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. *κομήτης*, L. *cōmēta* comet + -ic, after *planetic*, L. *planēticus*, Gr. *πλανητικός*.] Of or pertaining to a comet or comets; of the nature of or resembling a comet.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 807 An Inclination of the Cometick Disk to the Sun. 1696 Whiston *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 187 The whole Cometick System. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 429 The greater eccentricity of the cometic orbits. 1879 Newcomb & Holden *Astron.* 391 The cometic nucleus.

b. *fig.* Having some noted attribute of comets: blazing; portentous; erratic.

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac., Meere Polititian* (1860) 27 Devising plots against such as have been his coadjutors to this commetique serenity. 1885 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Chr. Kirkland* I. v. 126 His comings and goings were .. always cometic.

Come·tical, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = prec.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 105 The discus of the Cometical Body. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* II. ii. 107 A fresh intermixture of like cometical Particles. *fig.* 1856 *Tait's Mag.* XXIII. 701 No cometical eccentricities.

Cometo·grapher. [mod. f. Gr. type **κομητο-γράφ-ος*, f. *κομήτης* comet + *-γραφος* writing, writer + -er: cf. F. *cométographe*, and see -grapher.] One who describes comets.

1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. viii. 262 Rochenbach, a Great Cometographer, quoted by Hevelius. 1867–77 G. F. Chambers *Astron.* IV. vii. 381 Some modern cometographers.

Cometo·graphy. [mod. f. as prec. + -graphy. Cf. mod.L. *cometographia*, F. *cométographie*.] Description of comets; that part of astronomy which treats of comets.

1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 104 Hevelius, in his Prodromus (by him so called because it is as a Harbinger to his Cometography). 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* III. ii. 439. 1876 G. F. Chambers *Astron.* 914.

Cometoid (kǫ·mėtoid). [f. Comet + -oid.]

† **a.** A name proposed for the asteroids (quot. 1805). *Obs.* **b.** A name proposed by Prof. Kirkwood of Indiana for luminous meteors.

1805 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XIX. 535 Would not the term cometoids correspond best with the phenomena? 1871 Kirkwood in *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* I. 49 The motions of some luminous meteors (or cometoids, as perhaps they might be called).

Cometo·logy. [f. Gr. type **κομητολογία*, f. *κομήτης* (see above) + *-λογια*: see -logy.] The branch of astronomic science which deals with comets. In mod. Dicts.

Come-to-pass, *sb. rare.* Occurrence, event, fulfilment.

1823 Galt *Entail* II. iv. 33 A very sudden come-to-pass.

Comewne, obs. f. Commune *v.*

Comfect, obs. f. Confect.

Comferd, obs. pa. t. of Comfort *v.*

Comferie, -ry, obs. ff. Comfrey.

Comfit (kʌ·mfit), *sb.* Forms: 5 **confeit**, **-fyt**, **-fet**, 5–6 **-fite**, 5–8 **-fit**, 6 **-fitte**, **comfet(te**, **-fyte**, **-fytt**, 6–7 **-fitt(e**, **-fite**, 6–8 **cumfit**, 7 **-fitt**, **comfect**, 6– **comfit**. [ME. *confyt*, a. OF. *confit*, *confite*:—L. *confectum*, *confecta*, sb. uses of *confectus*, *-a*, *-um*, pa. pple. of *conficĕre* to prepare, make ready (f. *com-* together + *facĕre* to make), whence F. *confire* to preserve, pickle, etc. (Cf. Confect.) The change of *con-* to *com-*, before *f*, is English.]

1. A sweetmeat made of some fruit, root, etc., preserved with sugar; now usually a small round or oval mass of sugar enclosing a caraway seed, almond, etc.; a sugar-plum.

1334–5 *Bursar's Acc.* (*Merton College Rec. M.S.*), Gingebr' confit dim. lib. viid. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 574/36 *Confectio*, confyt. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* III. v. G vj, They that make confeccions and confites and medecynes. 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* 161 They wyll eate magots as fast as we wyll eate comfets. 1586 Cogan *Haven Health* xxvi. (1612) 43 Coriander cumfits. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* v. v. 22 Let it .. haile kissing Comfits. 1694 Westmacott *Script. Hebr.* 5 Condited Almonds, vulgarly called Almond Comfits. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* viii, Wine is drunk, comfits are eaten, and the gift is forgotten when the flavour is past away. 1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lvii. 324 [He] distributed .. comfits to the rest of the juvenile party.

† **b.** Hence, *In comfit. Obs.*

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 8 Take red anys in comfyte. *Ibid.* 34 Brawn in comfyte. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 714 in *Babees Bk.* 166 With carawey in confite.

† **c.** *pl.* Liquid or syrupy 'preserves'; jelly. *Obs. rare.*

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pears*, Do not take the Pan off the Fire, till such time as you judge the Fruit [Pears] done enough .. then take the Pan off the Fire, and put your Comfits into some Earthen Vessel. *Ibid.* s.v. *Syrup*, They do not make liquid Comfits of Violets.

2. *Comb.*, as *comfit-cake*, *-maker*.

1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* III. 55 Such as the Confit-makers vse to put their confites in. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 253. 1600 *Let.* in Harington *Nugæ Ant.* 122 To eat two morsels of rich comfit cake. 1631 Dekker *Match me in Lond.* I. Wks. 1873 IV. 137 A Comfitmaker with rotten teeth.

† **Comfit,** *v. Obs.* Also **con-**. [orig. perh. a. OF. *confiter*, f. *confit*; afterwards referred directly to Comfit *sb.*] *trans.*

† **1.** To prepare, make into a 'preparation'. *Obs.*

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 243/4 Take thyse thynges & confyte them with the Juse of porret.

2. To preserve, to pickle; *esp.* (in later use) to preserve with sugar, make into a comfit.

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* N iij b, His herte confyted in spyeces I had made themperour and his wyf to ete hit. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* IV. lviii. 520 The Apothecaries .. do use to preserve and comfit the roote of Eryngium. 1629 J. Cole *Of Death* 174 The Comfit-maker or Apottecarie that comfites them [Walnuts or Figges]. 1656 Cowley *Pindar. Odes*, *The Muse*, The Fruit .. Thou comfitest in Sweets to make it last. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Purslain*, If you would comfit your Purslain .. powder them well with Salt and Cloves .. fill the Pot with good Vinegar. *Ibid.* s.v. *Tansy*, The Root being comfited with some Honey. 1736 Bailey *Househ. Dict.* 36 Apples comfited whole or in halves.

¶ Humorously for *comfort*; in second quot. with pun, implying 'to help (oneself) to comfits'.

1598 Meres *Pall. Tamia*, Comfit thyself, sweet Tom, with Cicero's glorious return to Rome. 1631 Heywood *Fair Maid of West* I. v. Wks. 1874 II. 325, I will make bold to march in towards your banquet, and there comfit my selfe, and cast all carawayes downe my throat.

Hence **Comfited** *ppl. a.*, **Comfiting** *vbl. sb.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Confiction ou confiture*, a confiction, or confiting. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 117/2 Take confitede mettes, cut them smalle, and contunde them to pappe. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Appetite*, Comfited Mulberries or Almonds.

Comfiture (kʊ·mfitiŭɹ). ? *Obs.* Also **con-**. [a. F. *confiture*, ad. L. *confectūra* preparation (f. *conficĕre*) after F. *confit*: see COMFIT *sb.* and cf. CONFECTURE.]

†**1.** A preparation of drugs. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 534 Ther is no creature That eten or dronken hath of this confiture [*v. r.* confecture].. That he ne shal his life anon forlete.

2. A preparation of preserved fruit or the like; 'preserve', confection. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 64 b, Al these confytures may dure many yeares. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xiv. 336 A confiture made of the sayde roote [Elecampane]. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 777 There be some Houses, wherein Confitures and Pies, will gather Mould more than in others. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cholick*, Give them Rhubarb in Powder, put into an Egg, or some Comfiture. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 526 The sugar of your comfitures is too chalky for our discriminating tooth.

†**3.** The preserving (of fruit, etc.). *Obs. rare.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 406 The Raisins called *passæ*..of their patience to indure their drying and confiture.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 31 A Confiture-House; where we make all Sweet-Meats, Drie and Moist. 1872 *Daily News* 3 May 6/1 Skill in comfiture making.

Comfort (kʊ·mfəɹt), *v.* Forms: 3 **conforti**, 3–4 **comforti**, 3–5 **conforte**, 4 **cumfort(e, conford, comfortie, -tye, coumforte(n, cowmforte**, 4–5 **cumforth(e, counfort(e, comford(e**, 4–6 **comforth(e, comforte, confort**, 5 **compfford**, 4– **comfort**. (*Pa. t.* **comforted**: in 4–5 **comfort**, 4 **-forth, cumfort, confort**, 5 **comferd, cumfurth**; *pa. t.* and *pple.* 5 **comford.**) [a. OF. *cun-, conforter* (= Pr., Sp., It. *confortar*):—L. *confortāre* to strengthen, f. *con-* intensive + *fort-is* strong. (Used by Macer, 'confortat stomachum'; frequent in Itala and Vulgate; for form, cf. *aggravāre.*) The phonetic change of *con-* to *com-* is English.]

†**1.** *trans.* To strengthen (morally or spiritually); to encourage, hearten, inspirit, incite. *Obs.*

c 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 80 He [St. Matthew] prechede ..And confortede þat clene maide.. Euere þis guode man hire bi-souȝte þat heo clene lijf ladde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2929 Þe king aurely is felawes confortede to fiȝte. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15527 (Cott.) Petre, comforth breþer þin quen i am ledd yow fra. *Ibid.* 21392 (Cott.) Constantine, luc vp.. Til heuenward, and cumforth þe. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* i. 80 The child wexed, and was counfortid in spirit. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* iv, Thay kest of hor cowpullus.. Cumfordun hor kenettes. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* ii. 7 Let youre hande now therfore be comforted, and be ye stronge. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1706) 18 The Call, a Lesson blowed on the Horn to comfort the Hounds.

†**b.** In a bad sense: To encourage in, or to, that which is evil. *Obs.* (Cf. next sense.)

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 121 From care to counforte the false. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 328 Not to coumforte hem in here synne. 1521–32 J. LONGLAND in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. 95 I. 248 Comfortyng erronyous persons in ther opynyons. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* II. viii, It shuld confort a man to lyve vycyously.

†**2.** To lend support or countenance to; to support, assist, aid; to abet, countenance, 'back up'. Formerly common in legal use.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 178 Feill siss confort scho the kyng Bath with siluer and vith met. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 26 For to amasse and gadre alway money wherin the deuyl conforteth hem. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 74 As touchyng the death of the aforesaid Becket, to the which he sware that he was neither ayding nor comfortyng. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 2 Abbettors in murders are those that command, procure, counsell, or comfort others to murder. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 8 Guilty of comforting and assisting the Rebels.

†**3.** To strengthen (physically), support; to make fast, secure. *Obs. rare.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xli. 7 He coumfortide hym with nailes that it shulde not be moued. — *Ps.* cxlvii. 13 He coumfortede the lockis of thi ȝatis. 1523–5 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 620 The other two were as wynges, to comfort the bataylles, if nede requyred. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II, To the King § 3 Water doth scatter itself..except it be collected into some receptacle where it may by union comfort and sustain itself.

†**b.** *fig.* To confirm, corroborate. *Obs. rare.*

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xii, The euidence..doth not a little comforte and confirme the same [laws]. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 302 Every one .. patcheth up and comforteth this received beliefe.

†**4.** To strengthen (the bodily faculties, organs, etc.); to invigorate, refresh. *Obs.*

Some of the later quots. lead on to sense 8.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6996 Anoun cumfortede was Troyle so weyle þat hys sykenes he forgate. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* ix. 19 Whanne he hadde takun mete he was comfortid. 14.. *Med. MS.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 364 Jows of betonye .. Counfortyth ye herynge. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* II. iv. 16 To comforte þe joynctis. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formul.* Y j, The water of M. Peter of spayne, that conforteth and clereth the syght. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxvii. 40 It comforteth the memory very much. 1637 BLUNT *Voy. Levant* 105 [Coffee] comforteth the braine. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 402 Goosbery bush—the ripe berries .. comfort the stomach. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6349/2 A Clyster to comfort the Bowels.

†**5.** To minister delight or pleasure to; to gladden, cheer, please, entertain. Also *fig. Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4760 Anoþer poynt cumforteþ me þat God haþ sent vnto a tre So moche ioye to here wyþ eere. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVI. 194 Ich am a mynstral .. alle peuple to comfortye. c 1440 *Generydes* 76 Yow to counfort is holy myn entente, This howse is all atte your comaundement. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxviii. 409 Reu of the wal is..found..upon all olde walles that are moyst, and not comforted or lightned with the shining of the sonne. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 284. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* viii. Notes 129 Britanie was comforted with wholsome beames of religious light.

†**6.** To minister relief to; to relieve, assist (in sickness, affliction, etc.). *Obs.*

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 50 He shal comyn and vesyten hym [in prison], and comfordyn hym in his powere. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 97 Almes..to comfortie such cotyers and crokede men and blynde. 1529 FRITH *Antithesis* § 17 Christ came to seeke the poore & comfort them. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 56 In comforting your Euilles. 1798 WORDSW. *Idiot Boy* lv, She quite forgot to send the Doctor To comfort poor old Susan Gale.

7. To soothe in grief or trouble; to relieve of mental distress; to console, solace. (The ordinary current sense.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4204 Bedwer bigan to conforti þe womman .. & bihet hire bote of hire wo. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1512 Sche hire fader cumfort fast as sche miȝt. c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 95 Hire frendes whiche þat knewe hire heuy þouht Comforten hire. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 8713, I drede me that she wil dey The soner, but she counforted be Of thes tithinges. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 230 Thou has't comforted me marue'lous much. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 38 To comfort the afflicted state of Christians. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. xiii, I thought it would have comforted your la'ship. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxxviii, That look of misery would have been a pang to him, and he would have sunk by her side to comfort her. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 54 It might comfort him to know our bliss.

†**b.** with *up. Obs. rare.* (Cf. *cheer up.*)

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 289 Had not Cali Bassa by his grave advice comforted up his dying spirits.

c. *refl.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24246 (Cott.) Nu comforth þe .. And werp awai þi wepe. c 1440 *Ipomydon* 513 Thus she comfortyde hyr amonge, And efte she felle in mornynge stronge. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* 13 Mar. (2nd year), She comforted herself, that Sir Charles would be able to soften their resentments. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 309 They comforted themselves with the hope that, etc.

d. The passive is often used in sense 'to accept comfort', 'to take comfort'.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xl. 1 Beth coumfortid, ȝee my puple. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xxxi. 15 Rahel weeping for her children, refused to be comforted. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* VII. iv, Maggie dear, be comforted—don't grieve.

†**e.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) To take comfort. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. COMFORT *sb.* 9.)

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vi. 5 Liue a little, comfort a little, cheere thy selfe a little.

8. *trans.* To bring into a comfortable state (of body and feelings), allay physical discomfort, make comfortable.

(App. only of modern use: the earlier quots. merely lead towards it. Cf. also 1671, 1725, in 4.)

[? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 944 Caughte of þe colde wynde to comforthe hym seluene. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. vii. 41 Intreat the North To make his bleake windes kisse my parched lips, And comfort me with cold. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 6 Things which serve .. to sustain and comfort the body.] 1884 MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* xv, Refreshed by the coffee and comforted by the warmth of the stove. *Mod. Advt.* A grateful and comforting beverage.

Comfort (kʊ·mfəɹt), *sb.* Forms: 3 **cun-, kunfort**, 3–4 **cumfort**, 3–6 **confort(e**, 4 **cumforte, -ford, conforth, -forþ, -fforte, counfort, comfortd**, 4–5 **coumforde**, 4–6 **cumforth, coumfort(e, comforth(e, -forte**, 5 **counforde, conford, -foorte**, 5–6 **comford(e**, 6 **-furth, coomfort**, 4– **comfort.** [a. OF. *cunfort, confort* (11th c. in Littré) = It. and OSp. *conforto*, a sb. app. of Romanic age, from stem of *confort-āre*, OF. *confort-er* to COMFORT. It took the place of OE. *frofor*, with which it is used indifferently in enumerating the nine *urouren* or 'comforts' against temptations, in *Ancren Riwle* p. 226 seq.]

†**1.** Strengthening; encouragement, incitement; aid, succour, support, countenance. *Upon comfort of*: on the strength of. *Obs.* except in archaic legal use (in phr. *aid and comfort*).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 14 Of fleschliche vondunges .. & kunfort aȝeines ham. [1352 *Act* 25 *Edw. III*, Stat. v. c. 2 Si home ..soit aherdant as enemys nostre dit Seignour le Roi.. donant a eux eid ou confort.] c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 37 Þei þat consentun wiþ þe doars..or defendun, or ȝeuen conseyl or confort. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 275 If.. thei make ony gadering in coumfort of Richard, sumtyme Kyng, thei to be punchid as tretouris. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 153 b, He came in company of recheles people, & by comforte of them he lefte his faste and dyde ete. 1528 GARDINER in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xxiv. 62 Upon comfurth of such words as his Ho. had spoken unto us. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, The comfort that the rebels should receiue vnderhand from the Earle of Kildare. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 82 If a man be adherent to the king's enemies .. giving to them aid and comfort.

†**b.** *concr.* One who or that which strengthens or supports; a support, a source of strength. *Obs.*

1455 *Paston Lett.* 239 I. 329 We..prey to The to be oure confort and Defender. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 50 b, You must have a little walled hedge, to teach the springs..to climbe by, which wil be a jolly Stay and a comfort to them.

†**2.** Physical refreshment or sustenance; refreshing or invigorating influence. (Cf. COMFORT *v.* 4.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 253 On a walnot .. is a bitter barke, And after þat bitter barke..Is a kirnelle of conforte kynd to restore. 1543 BECON *Invect. Swearing* Wks. (1564) 212 b, They would tast .. not so much as a poore aleberry for the comfort of their hart. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *For rain*, That we may receiue the fruites of the yearth to our comforte. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* III. iv, Clouds.. rais'd by the Comfort of The Sunne to water dry and barren grounds.

concr. 1631 MARKHAM *Weald of Kent* II. i. (1668) 2 Holpen by some manner of comfort, as dung, marl, fresh earth..or such other refreshings.

†**3.** Pleasure, enjoyment, delight, gladness. *Obs.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 27 Hare confort & hare delit hwerin is hit al? c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 773 Conforte ne myrthe is non To riden by þe wey dombe as a stone. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 8 Sum .. has comforth to carpe..Of curtaissy of knyȝthode, of craftis of armys. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 380 When these Justes had continued...xxiiij. dayes, to the great joye and comforte of the young lustie Bachelers.

†**4.** Relief or aid in want, pain, sickness, etc. *Obs.* (Cf. COMFORT *v.* 6.)

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlvi. 3 His byndyngis is þe sacramentis in þe whilke we hafe comforth til we perfytly be hale. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6508 Lete bere hem [beggers] to the spitel anoon, But, for me, comfort gete they noon. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 132 Many came vnto the Citie, and nere thereabout for comfort of victuall. 1570 *Ane Tragedie* in *Sc. Poems 16th C.* II. 234 To gif the wedow and fatherles confort. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr.*, *Despair*, No comfort to my wounded sight, In the Suns busie and impert'nent Light.

5. Relief or support in mental distress or affliction; consolation, solace, soothing. (In later use sometimes expressing little more than the production of mental satisfaction and restfulness.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 178 No gostlich cumfort ne mei hire gledien. c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 98 Euery comfort possible..They doon to hure..to make hure late her heuynesse. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* v. 13 (Harl. MS.) Make me solas and comfort, and chere me. 1593 DRAYTON *Eclog.* x. 73 None else there is gives comfort to my griefe. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. i. 17 Thy comforts can do me no good at all. 1611 — *Wint. T.* v. iii. 1 The great comfort That I haue had of thee. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. xii, I wish I had any comfort to send you. 1752 — *Amelia* III. iv, Others applying for comfort to strong liquors. 1800 WORDSW. *Michael* 448 There is a comfort in the strength of love. c 1800 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 2 Thus..I became confident..amongst rocks and sands, which has..since been of the greatest comfort to me. 1884 MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* xli, Such comfort as the Church can give to the remorseful sinner.

b. *subjectively.* The feeling of consolation or mental relief; the state of being consoled.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2508 Comfort of gud hope may he fele, Þat here lyves wele, to fare wele. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 99 My purpos is i-failed, Now is my counfort a-cast! 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 165 How well my comfort is reuiu'd by this. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lxviii, She had..a sense of solemn comfort.

c. *transf.* A person or thing that affords consolation; a source or means of comfort.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Moder of God* 15 Benigne confort of us wrecches all. 1465 MARG. PASTON in *Lett.* II. 187 He hath ben a grete comfort to me. 1605 T. PLAYFERE 9 *Serm.* (1612) 188 A treasure of comforts gathered out of the olde and new Testament. 1611 BIBLE *Col.* iv. 11 My fellow workers..which haue beene a comfort vnto me. 1847 H. F. LYTE *Hymn 'Abide with me'* i, When other helpers fail and comforts flee. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* v, Growing up to be a help and comfort to my father.

d. In weaker sense: A cause or matter of satisfaction or relief; a comforting fact or reflection. Chiefly *colloq.* in the phrases 'it is a comfort *to do*', 'it is some comfort *that*', etc.

1553 in E. Lodge *Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 160 It was a great comforte to him to perceyve in the Kings yong years soch a consideracion of the public weal. 1641 LD. STRAFFORD *Sp. on Scaffold* in *Hist. Eng.* (1702) II. 225 It is a great comfort to me that his Majesty believes I do not deserve so heavy a punishment. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. viii, One comfort is, they will be all known. 1825 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 18 Dec. in *Lockhart*, Nobody .. can lose a penny by me—that is one comfort. 1873 MRS. ALEXANDER *Wooing o't* xxvii, It is a comfort to be able to speak to you.

6. A state of physical and material well-being, with freedom from pain and trouble, and satisfaction of bodily needs; the condition of being comfortable (see COMFORTABLE 10).

1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* I, Their days were spent In peace and comfort. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.*, *Morning* xv, Let present Rapture, Comfort, Ease, As Heaven shall bid them, come and go. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 75 All industrious men could maintain themselves in comfort and prosperity. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 2 At the cost of common health and comfort.

b. *objectively.* The conditions which produce or promote such a state; the quality of being comfortable (see COMFORTABLE 7).

1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. iii. 384 William Harrison gave a lively description of the plenty and comfort of the great hostelries. 1884 MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* v, Reared in the comfort and elegance of a successful artist's household.

7. *concr.* A thing that produces or ministers to enjoyment and content. (Usually *pl.*; distinguished from *necessaries* on the one hand, and from *luxuries* on the other.) *Creature comforts*: material comforts such as food. So *home comforts*.

1659 J. ARROWSMITH *Chain Princ.* 58 The Scripture useth diminishing terms when it speaks of creature-comforts. 1688 MIEGE *Fr. Dict.* s.v., The Comforts of this Life. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* Let. 8 Oct., Very moderate in his estimate of the necessaries, and even of the comforts of life. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 11 Before they quit the comforts of a warm home. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 300 A modern Englishman..finds in his shooting box all the comforts and luxuries of his club. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. x. 66 Steeped in the creature comforts of our hotel. 1873 MRS. ALEXANDER *Wooing o't* xxi, Another .. dainty apartment, supplied with every comfort.

8. A wadded and quilted counterpane; = COMFORTER 6 b. (*U. S.*)

1863 *Life in South* II. 263 The quilted coverlets called 'comforts',—a wadded counterpane, in fact.

† **9.** *Comfort* is used by Shaks. interjectionally; = Take comfort, cheer up. (Cf. COMFORT *v.* 7 e.) Also *What comfort?* = What cheer?

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 72 What comfort man? How ist with aged Gaunt? *Ibid.* III. ii. 75 Comfort my Liege, why lookes your Grace so pale? 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 848 Comfort, good comfort: we must to the King.

10. Phrases. *To be of (good) comfort*: to be of good cheer; to keep up one's heart or courage (*arch.*). *To take* († *have*) *comfort*; to accept consolation, be comforted. † *To put in comfort*: to encourage, cheer up, console. *Cold comfort*: see COLD *a.* 10.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7818 (Cott.) Was he neuer o wers comfortd. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2601 Sche saide Alas!..N'el ich..confor[t] take neuer mo. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 5596 To hys men hys armes he badde, And sayde..Look ye ben off comfort good! 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 39 To kepe him in comforte in crist and nou3t ellis. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 38 Whanne he was sadde, to putte hym in coumfort. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) D v, Take confort, be of stoute courage. 1598 W. PHILLIPS tr. *Linschoten* (1864) 198 Putting her in comfort, and encouraging her to follow her husband. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 119 Haue comfort Ladie. 1601 — *Twel. N.* III. iv. 372 You stand amaz'd, But be of comfort. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. ii. 16 We..bid them be of good comfort and stay till the River did fall. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxxxiv, Take comfort: perhaps James will forgive me.

11. *Comb.*, as *comfort-killing, -seeking* adjs.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 764 O comfort-killing Night, image of hell! 1865 T. F. KNOX tr. *Life H. Suso* 70 To mortify his comfort-seeking body. 1874 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 238 Our comfortable and comfort-seeking age.

Comfortable (kʌ·mfəɹtăb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 4–6 con-. [a. Anglo-F. *confortable*, f. *comfort-er* to COMFORT, on L. type **confortābilis*; for the active force of the suffix, see -BLE, last paragraph. (Mod. F. *confortable* is from Eng.)]

A. *adj.* **I.** With active sense.

† **1.** Strengthening or supporting (morally or spiritually); encouraging, inspiriting, reassuring, cheering. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 721 His wordis been so comfortabill. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2651 Saing al the gret suppris Of fois cummyng..Togiddir al his cumpany he drew, And confortable wordis to them schew. 1547–8 *Ordre of Commvnion* 4 The moste confortable Sacrament of the body and bloud of Christe. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1998/1 The valiant prowesse of the English souldiers, incouraged with the comfortable presence of sir William Cobham. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xxxii. 100 With great and comfortable successe. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* Pref., The comfortable expectation of Immortality. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 2, I have such comfortable numbers on my side. 1774 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 497 Your last letter was not comfortable. 1869 TENNYSON *Coming of Arthur* 267 He spake and cheer'd his Table Round With large divine and comfortable words.

† **2.** Helpful, serviceable, advantageous. *Obs.*

1575–6 THYNNE in *Animadv.* Introd. 54 The comfortable ayde of the golden sheife. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 344 Their..canoes which had been so comfortable to them.

† **3.** Strengthening or refreshing to the bodily faculties or organs; sustaining. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 338 (Camb. MS.) It most be wyne comfortable þat shold be yeue to the syke. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 40 [Nutmegs] are..comfortable for the stomache. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. i. (1668) 7 After you have let him blood..give him a comfortable drench. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 77 Cured by this comfortable cordial. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 264 Vapor baths..to the comfortable relief of many diseases. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* iv, The comfortable creature, which the carnal denominate brandy. [*Factitious archaism.*]

† **4.** Pleasing or grateful to the senses. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 697 Many..flouris..That lusty been, and confortabill for mannys sijte! 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 340 The sweet and comfortable sounde of musicall instrumentes. 1659 *Vulgar Errours Censured* i. § 4. 9 The comfortable blush of the approaching Morne. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* II. iii. 45 The comfortable Changes of Day and Night.

† **5.** Affording mental or spiritual delight or enjoyment; pleasant, enjoyable. *Obs.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* i. 2 Desederabill es thi name, lufabyll and comfortabyll. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* I. (1570) Aij/3 Mery talking is greatly comfortable. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* liii. 6 [I will] prayse thy name o Lorde, because it is so comfortable. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. (1682) 379 My Singular good friend..whose presence to me..was exceeding Comfortable. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. iii. 310 The Love of God, and the constant comfortable Sense of his Presence.

† **b.** Satisfactory; also *colloq.* 'tolerable', 'fair', 'pretty good'. *Obs.*

1658 *Whole Duty Man* xiv. § 9. 109 To enable their pastors to give a comfortable account of their souls. 1720 *Derby Post-Man* I. No. 10. 4 A large, massy Caudle Cup, a comfortable piece of Plate. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* II. i, *Sir F.* The Boy has a strong Head! *M.* Yes, truly, his Skull seems to be of a comfortable Thickness.

6. Affording or conveying consolation; comforting, consolatory: of persons (*obs.*) or things (*arch.*).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 281 Contricioun is confortable þinge..and a solace to þe soule. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. XXVI, Hym..That was to her..So kynde founde and so comfortable. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1200/2 Let him be pitteous & comfortable, to those that are in distresse. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. ii. 76 For heauens sake speake comfortable words. 1601 — *All's Well* I. i. 86 Be comfortable to my mother..and make much of her. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* l. 507 A despairing Soule will set Gods comfortablest Words to a sad Tune. 1754 CHESTERF. *Lett.* IV. 77 If you still want comfort, Mrs. —— .. may, if she will, be very comfortable. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 389 It is a comfortable circumstance. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* vii. 57 That most comfortable truth the Paternity of God.

7. Affording or fitted to give tranquil enjoyment and content; attended with or ministering to comfort (see COMFORT *sb.* 6). This and 10 are the ordinary current uses; and this tends to be commonly treated as a transferred or extended use of 10, a 'comfortable house' being thus viewed as a house in which one is comfortable; this is still more manifest in 'comfortable circumstances'. Cf. 10 b.

1769 GRAY *Jrnl. Tour* 9 Oct. in Mason *Life*, Kendal—The buildings (a few comfortable houses excepted) are mean. 1823 LAMB *Elia, Old & New Schm.*, My companion..left me in the comfortable possession of my ignorance. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* I. i, Hitherto Gyp had kept his comfortable bed. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 26 If we wish to have comfortable clothes and houses. *Mod.* The family was left in comfortable circumstances.

b. *absol.* quasi-*sb.*

1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 59 (1794) II. 384, I have seriously projected a treatise on the comfortable. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 319 In the buildings..a happy union of the comfortable and the graceful.

II. With passive or neuter sense.

† **8.** *passively.* Capable of being comforted, consolable. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) Pref., Sorow..not so much for our owne affliction, for that is comfortable, but for you.

† **9.** In a state of consolation; 'of good comfort', cheerful, cheery. *Obs.*

a 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866–7) I. 393 Paul saith, 'God comforteth us, that we may be able to comfort others..shewing that we cannot comfort others unless we be comfortable ourselves. 1600 SHAKS. *A. V. L.* II. vi. 10 For my sake be comfortable. 1607 — *Timon* III. iv. 71 His comfortable temper has forsooke him. 1755 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 365, I despair of writing a comfortable letter while I stay at the Bath.

10. In a state of tranquil enjoyment and content; free from pain and trouble; at ease. (Usually, but not always, in reference to physical conditions or circumstances.)

1770 H. WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* 1 July, Mrs. White ..has given me a good fire and some excellent coffee and bread and butter, and I am as comfortable as possible. 1811 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* (1866) 9 Do but consider ..how excessively comfortable your mother-in-law and her daughter may live. 1828 SCOTT *Diary* 27 Apr. in *Lockhart*, Let it freeze without, we are comfortable within. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 271 [The Church] relies..on the dislike felt by the comfortable classes towards the trouble of thought and the disturbance of feeling. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xli, Here is your poor mother..you could afford something handsome now to make her comfortable. *Mod.* I am not [*or* I do not feel] quite comfortable about the matter.

b. Expressing or characterized by comfort; easy and tranquil; undisturbed; also *colloq.* of persons, suggestive of complacency, placidly self-satisfied.

1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* 48 There's Bacchus: he's a good, comfortable god, though a sly, treacherous fellow. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. xii, 'Why argue?' returned Mr. Inspector in a comfortable sort of remonstrance. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* V, 'Go to bed soon', said Celia, in a comfortable way, without any touch of pathos. 1878 R. H. HUTTON *Scott* I. 5 A motherly comfortable woman.

11. *Comb.*, as *comfortable-looking* adj.

1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide to Wigtownshire* 48 Comfortable-looking two-storey houses.

B. *sb.*

† **1.** That which gives comfort; *pl.* comforts (see COMFORT *sb.* 5 c, 7). *Obs.*

1650 O. SEDGWICK *Christ the Life* 22 Whatsoever the Christian finds in Himself..for the Habituals of Grace..and..for the Comfortables of Grace. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 327 The returning prodigal hath garments, and ornaments, and necessaries, and comfortables.

2. a. A worsted covering for the wrist. **b.** A long woollen scarf worn round the neck in cold weather; = COMFORTER 6. **c.** (*U. S.*) A quilted bed-covering; a down quilt; = COMFORT *sb.* 8.

1835 SIR J. ROSS *Arct. Exp.* iii. 42 A blue jacket and trousers, a flannel shirt, a comfortable. 1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) III. i. 11 Their faces half hid in green worsted comfortables. 1844 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Frank, a Sequel* (1854) II. 9 Knitting..a pair of scarlet worsted cuffs or bracelets, by some called wristlets, by others comfortables. 1864 WEBSTER, *Comfortable*, a..stuffed or quilted coverlet for a bed; a comforter; a comfort. (*U. S.*) 1874 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* vii. 155 Ruth brought some pillows and comfortables..made up a couch..on the box-sofa.

Comfortableness (kʌ·mfəɹtăb'lnés). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being comfortable (in various senses; see the adj.).

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 49 Wee know a playing wit can prayse..the comfortablenes of being in debt. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard.* III. vi. (1713) 370 The comfortableness of his Gospel. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 105 The comfortableness of their subsistence. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 109 Which conduce most immediately to the comfortableness of their own feelings.

Comfortably (kʌ·mfəɹtăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a comfortable manner.

† **1.** So as to convey strength or support; encouragingly, reassuringly. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN cciv, Edmond..sped him towarde that parte of the felde, and behaued hym so comfortably amonges his men, that by his knyghtly courage, etc. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 222 *marg.*, Angels help us not comfortably through death.

† **2.** Delightfully, pleasantly (to the senses). *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xiv. (1495) 320 Amonge all sterres Venus shynyth moost comfortably [*gaudentius*].

† **3.** With mental or spiritual enjoyment or content; pleasantly, happily. *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* II. *Matrimony* (1859) 502 To live peaceably and comfortably in wedlock. 1652 BP. HALL *Invis. World* ii. § 6 Charity, whereby she [the soul] is feelingly and comfortably possessed of Him [God]. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvi. 492 It is..necessary..to our dying comfortably.

† **4.** In a comforting way; comfortingly, consolingly, cheeringly. *Obs.*

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* II. ii, I have cause to weep too, But when I visit, I come comfortably. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xl. 2 Speake ye comfortably to Ierusalem. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 300 That he would look comfortably upon them. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* ii. 52 They will not speak comfortably to their brethren, but will relieve them in their distress.

5. In a way attended with comfort; in a state of comfort; with comfort (see COMFORT *sb.* 6).

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* I. x. (1860) 45 They live more comfortably and at less charges. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. i. 12 Enough of them as..might comfortably supply them for seven years. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 210 The miller..was very comfortably off. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i. (1889) 8 The chapel..just holds us all comfortably. 1884 MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* xix, Decently fed, comfortably clad.

b. In a way expressing comfort or complacency; with placid self-satisfaction. (Cf. COMFORTABLE 10 b.)

1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxxxiv, 'That is nice', said Celia, comfortably.

† **Comfortation.** *Obs.* Also con-. [a. OF. *confortacion*, ad. late L. *confortātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *confortāre* to COMFORT: see -ATION.]

1. Comforting; comfort, delight.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 114 To alle these creatures comfortacion. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 214/3 To confortacyon of the Spyrite. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 338, I haue comfortat ywys to my comfortacyon.

2. Strengthening (of bodily organs or faculties).

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. xix. 33 For the comfortation of the hert. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 962 For Corroboration and Confortation take such Bodies as are of Astringent Quality.

3. Supporting or countenancing.

1552 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. XXX. 505 Confederacies, conspiracies..abbettings, procurations, comfortations.

† **Comfortative,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also con-. [ME. *confortatif*, a. F. *confortatif*, *-ive*:—L. type **confortātīv-us*: see COMFORT *v.* and -ATIVE.]

A. *adj.* Having the quality of comforting.

1. Strengthening, reviving (medicine, food, etc.).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xli. (1495) 627 Saffron is confortatyf. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 338 (Add. MS.) It must be wyne confortatif [*v. r.* comfortable] that shuld be yeven to the sike. 1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* xviii. F v, For life and limmes confortityue. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 149 It is of a notable abstersiue, consolidatiue and confortatiue [1650 comfortative] faculty. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 299 Incarnative, Comfortative, Regenerative.

2. Cheering; cheerful. *rare*⁻¹.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 213 Þe loue þat lith in his herte maketh hym ly3te of speche, And is companable and confortatyf, as cryst bit hymselue, *Nolite fieri sicut ypocrite, tristes*, etc.

B. *sb.* A strengthening or reviving medicine, a cordial. Also *fig.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxxii. (1495) 247 Ayenst herte quakynge men shall yeue confortatyues. 1564 P. MOORE *Hope Health* II. ix. 28 Borage..is a comfortatiue to the harte. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 695 Confortatives alone without stimulaters..have not had the desired effect. 1742 JARVIS *Quix.* II. IV. vi. (D.), The two hundred crowns in gold..as a cordial and comfortative I carry next my heart.

Comforter (kʌ·mfəɹtəɹ). Forms: 4 con-, cum-, coum-, comfortour(e, 5 confourtour, (comforthther), 5–6 confortur, 6– comforter. [a. Anglo-Fr. *confortour*:—OF. *conforteor* (in nom. *confortère*):—L. type **confortātōr-em*, agent-sb. f. *confortāre*: see COMFORT *v.* and -ER.]

1. One who or that which comforts or consoles.

1382 Wyclif *Job* xvi. 2 Alle 3ee ben heuye coumfortoures. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 119 (Add. MS.) The blissed Virgyn marie, that is conforture of alle desolate. 1576 Fleming *Panoplie Ep.* 66 Most unmeete to minister consolation..for ..that I mee selfe stoode in neede of a comforter. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. i. 195 It [sleep] sildome visits sorrow, when it doth, it is a Comforter. 1752 Fielding *Amelia* III. ii, The doctor is the best of comforters. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 509 The comforter of the afflicted. 1856 Miss Mulock *J. Halifax* xxxix, She would be to him at once wife and child, plaything and comforter.

b. *Theol.* A title of the Holy Spirit.

[=OF. *conforter(s, -teor*, transl. L. *consōlātor*, a common rendering since 7th c. of Gr. *παράκλητος* (John xiv. 16, etc.), properly =*advocatus* 'advocate, intercessor', as commonly taken in the early Latin Church. In the Vulgate, Jerome retained the Gr. untranslated as *paracletus*: see Paraclete. Isidore, *a* 640, says (*Orig.* VII. iii. 10) 'Spiritus sanctus, quod dicitur paracletus, a consolatione dicitur..Consolator enim tristibus mittitur..Alii paracletum dicunt Latine oratorem vel advocatum interpretari.' The Fr. *Gloss. de Douai* (14th c.) ed. Escallier, has 'Paraclitus, conforteres'.]

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 190 þe holygoost..confortoure of creatures. 1382 Wyclif *John* xiv. 16, I schal preie the fadir, and he schal 3yue to 3ou another coumfortour. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 293 Holy goste conforture of fatherless and motherlesse. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 486 Hee to his own a Comforter will send. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 273 ₱ 9 The whole God-head..under the Three-fold Distinction of a Creator, a Redeemer, and a Comforter! 1827 Keble *Chr. Y.* Good Friday ii. 6 Where..The very Comforter in light and love descends. *a* 1875 Monsell *Hymn 'When I had wandered'*, My Father, Saviour, Comforter.

c. *Job's comforter*: a proverbial phrase for one who intends or professes to comfort, but does the opposite (see *Job* xvi. 2).

[1680 Hickeringill *Meroz* 29 Those Preachers are like Jobs Comforters.] 1870 Miss Bridgman *R. Lynne* II. iv. 88 She was a veritable Job's comforter. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 905/2 Such Job's comforters as these.

†2. A small kind of spaniel. *Obs.*

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* (1808) I. 387 The spaniell gentle, or comforter. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 186/1 The Spaniel Gentle, or the Comforter, is a little pretty kind of Spaniel, of the least sort, such as Gentle-Women cary in their bosoms. 1790 Bewick *Quadrupeds* (1824) 364 The comforter..is generally kept by the ladies as an attendant of the toilette or the drawing-room.

†3. One who aids, countenances, or abets. (Chiefly a legal term.) *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 72 A Comforthther, *confortator*. 1495 *Act* 11 *Henry VII*, c. 64 Pream., Helpers, socourers and comforteris. 1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 2 § 4 All and every Aiders, Comforters, or Maintainers of the said..Offenders.

†4. An invigorating agent; a cordial. *Obs.*

1563 Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 45 The same comforter, which they name the three Sanders, prepared of the Apothecaries.

5. A thing that produces physical comfort.

1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* II. 242 A trusty plaid; an old and valued travelling companion and comforter. 1844 Kinglake *Eöthen* xii, The tchibouque—great comforter of those that are hungry and way-worn.

6. A long woollen scarf worn round the throat as a protection from cold.

1833 T. Hook *Widow & Marquess* xii, A green and white net comforter. 1858 R. S. Surtees *Ask Mamma* iii. 8 Divesting himself of a great coarse blue and white worsted comforter. 1868 Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art* ii. 114 Knitting comforters for her cousins.

b. A quilted coverlet; = Comfort *sb.* 8, Comfortable B. 2 c. (*U. S.*)

1864 Webster, *Comforter*..4. A wadded quilt; a comfort. (*U. S.*) 1878 Mrs. Stowe *Poganuc P.* i. 5 With a neat comforter of quilted cotton.

Hence **Co·mforted** *ppl. a.*, wearing a comforter (sense 6).

1880 Miss Broughton *Sec. Th.* I. v, A few ulstered, comfortered men..waiting for the night mail.

Comfortful (*kʌ*·mfəɹtful), *a. rare.* Full of comfort; the reverse of *comfortless*.

1552 Huloet, Comfortful, or full of conforte, *consolabundus*. 1844 Marg. Fuller *Wom. 19th C.* (1862) 128 As a teacher and a master help-full, comfort-full. 1874 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* xlv. 194, I have..seen engraved over your family vaults..those comfortful words.

Comforting (*kʌ*·mfəɹtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [see -ing 1.] The action of the verb Comfort, in various senses: Consolation; †strengthening, †encouragement, etc.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2596 Tak the to som comforting, 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* xciii. 19 Thi coumfortingis gladeden my soule. 1578 *Sc. Poems 16th C.* II. 133 Send us support and comforting Agains our fais. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. To the King § 3 Knowledge..would soone perishe..if it were not preserued in Bookes..and Schooles, for the receipt & comforting of the same. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* II. 169 To supply the Presence and Comfortings of a dear Mother. 1862 Thornbury *Turner* II. 126 With soothing kisses and comfortings.

Co·mforting, *ppl. a.* [see -ing 2.] That comforts, in various senses of the verb: Consoling, consolatory; †strengthening, etc.

1382 Wyclif *Zech.* i. 13 Good wordis, coumfortinge. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, v. i. 4 To repayre our Nature With comforting repose. 1758 R. Brookes *Pract. Med.* (ed. 3) II. 164 Comforting Eye-waters. 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* lxxiv, That comforting explanation. 1877 Lady Brassey *Voy. Sunbeam* xv, The comforting light of a large wood fire.

Hence **Co·mfortingly** *adv.*

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 518 The soul whose faith..comfortingly teaches her, etc. 1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* I. 12 'Bless your heart', says the Brat, comfortingly, 'he will never find out that we are there'.

†**Co·mfortive,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 6 con-. [irreg. f. Comfort *v.* + -ive; *comfort-* being treated as the L. ppl. stem, as in *abort-ive, assert-ive.*] = Comfortative.

A. *adj.*

1377–1400 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 213 Companable and confortatyf [*MS.* C. confortif]. 1503 Hawes *Examp. Virt.* v. 63 Lete wysedome than be to the[e] comfortyfe. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 385 Cordial and comfortive remedies. 1801 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 100.

B. *sb.*

1584 *Leycesters Commonw.* (1641) 34, I muse why hee chose rather to make her away by open violence then by some Italian confortive. 1588 Greene *Alcida* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 94 Precious comfortives to incourage her champion. 1593 — *Mamillia* II. Wks. II. 231 Not a comfortive to lengthen her life, but a corasive to shorten her dayes.

†**Co·mfortize,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [see -ize.] *trans.* To comfort. Hence **Co·mfortizing** *ppl. a.*

1600 Tourneur *Trans. Metamorph.* viii, No grove, whose comfortizing hew, etc.

Comfortless (*kʌ*·mfəɹtlės), *a.* [f. Comfort *sb.* + -less.] Without comfort.

†1. Without relief, aid, or resource; unrelieved, helpless, desolate. *Obs.* (exc. as occas. implied in sense 3 or 4.)

? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 27, I will not leeve you comfortles [John xiv. 18; so in Coverdale 1535, Bps. Bible 1569, and 1611]. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 207 All the Barons of Fraunce had forsaken her..and so she was left all comfortlesse. 1568 Bible (Bishops') *Ps.* xii. 5 For the comfortlesse troubles sake of the needy. 1639 *Bury Wills* (1850) 172 All my houshold fledd from me and left me..comfortles. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xv. 380 Sole, and all comfortless, he wastes away.

†2. Without courage or strength, spiritless. *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 25 þe kyng erle was al comfortlees, and nyh deed for fere. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4412 Comfortles the deth I drede.

3. Destitute or devoid of mental comfort, consolation, or solace; of persons (now *rare*), unconsoled, inconsolable; of actions, states, etc., attended with no comfort.

c 1460 Sir R. Ros *Dame Sanz Mercy* 461 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 67 To comforte hem that lyve al comfortlees. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* v. i. 80 Melancholly, Kinsman to grim and comfortlesse dispaire. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 760 Thou stoodst..comfortless, as when a Father mourns His children. 1794 Wordsw. *Guilt & Sorrow* iii, Perplexed and comfortless he gazed around. 1803 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 240 We had, indeed, a gloomy and comfortless parting. 1878 Seeley *Stein* II. 394 My account of this comfortless time.

† b. *actively.* Giving no comfort. *Obs. rare.*

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* III. i. 251 That kisse is comfortlesse, As frozen water to a starued snake. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. (1682) 468 Hunger, Vermine, and Tortures, being my Comfortless Companions.

4. Devoid of physical comfort; dreary, cheerless. (The most usual current sense.)

1576 Fleming *Panoplie Ep.* 297 Inhabitable woodes and comfortlesse caves. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. v, A deplorable and comfortlesse Winter. 1754 H. Walpole *Let. to Chute* 14 May, The country is cold and comfortless. 1846 M'Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 672 Cold and comfortless habitations.

Co·mfortlessly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a comfortless manner; without comfort.

1549 J. Olde *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Tim.* 14 To susteyne those women that are comfortlesly lefte destitute. *c* 1825 Beddoes *Poems, Sec. Bro.* II. i, My body and my mind are ill agreed And comfortlessly strange. 1852 W. Collins *Basil* I. xii. 92 The meal was hurried over comfortlessly and silently.

Co·mfortlessness. Comfortless quality.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 31 July 10/1 The formal comfortlessness of a palace.

†**Co·mfortment.** *Obs. rare*−1. [f. Comfort *v.* + -ment; perh. after the corresponding F. *confortement*, med.L. *confortamentum.*] Comforting; entertainment. (Cf. Comfort *v.* 5.)

1556 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) I. 286 For the gentle comfortment and entertainment of the saide ambassadour, his traine and companie.

Comfortress (*kʌ*·mfəɹtrės). Now *rare.* Also 5 **confortouresse.** [a. OF. *conforteresse*, fem. of *confortère*: see -ess.] A female comforter.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxlii. (1869) 73 Ladi, quod j, ther of shule ye be leche and confortouresse. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlii. 69 b/2 Our lady, Tresorye of grace, comfortresse of desolate. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 453 To give him [Adam] a wife, for a faithfull companion, a comfortresse of his life. 1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* III. vii. 80 To be your comfortresse, and to preserve you. 1766 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* Ded. 1 The Comfortress of Affliction! 1868 R. A. Coffin tr. *Liguori's Glories of Mary* 81 O comfortress of the afflicted.

Comfrey (*kʌ*·mfri, *kʌ*·m-). Forms: 3 **cumfirie,** 5 **confirie, -fyrie, -ye, cowmfory, -phory,** 5–6 **comfory, -ie,** 6 **camforye, comferie, cumphorie,** 6–8 **comfery,** 7 **camfrey, comfrie, cumfry, -frey,** 6– **comfrey, -fry.** [a. OF. *confirie, confire, confière*, in med.L. *cumfiria*; of obscure etymology.

The L. names of the plant were *consolida* and *conferva*; in med. L. also *confirma, conserva*; all referring to its healing virtues ('quia habet vim consolidandi'). The F. and Eng. word has been variously viewed as a corruption of *confirma*, or of *conferva*, more prob. the latter. An OF. synonym, or name of a species, *consire, concire, concierge*, was prob. similarly related to *conserva*. Cf. Consound.]

1. The English name of *Symphytum officinale* (N.O. *Boraginaceæ*), a tall plant, common on margins of streams and ditches, with rough leaves, and drooping clusters of yellowish-white or reddish-purple bell-shaped flowers; formerly esteemed as a vulnerary. b. Also applied to other species, as **Tuberous Comfrey,** *S. tuberosum*, a similar but smaller plant, with tuberous root; **Prickly Comfrey,** *S. asperrimum*, a native of the Caucasus, cultivated for its handsome blue flowers, and also as a forage-plant. c. **Wild Comfrey** (of N. America), *Cynoglossum virginicum* (Miller *Plant-n.*).

[*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 162 Deos wyrt þe man confirman & oðrum naman galluc nemneð. *Ibid.* I. 376 Ad fluxum sanguinis.—Accipe de confirma, hoc est consolida.]

c 1265 *Plant Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 555 *Cumfiria*, cumfirie, galloc. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 97 Cow(m)fory, herbe, *consolida major, et minor dicitur* daysy. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 9 Anagallicum .. Gall. (et angl.) confirie uel cornsilie [*v. r.* anglice cousilie]. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 574/40 *Confiria*, anglice confyrye, confyrie. 1530 Palsgr. 202/2 Camforye herbe, *la grande consolde*. 1567 Baker *Jewell of Health* 53 The water of the greater Comferie druncke, helpeth such as are bursten, and that haue broken the bone of the legge. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. ciii. 145 The rootes of Comfery .. healeth all inwarde woundes, and burstings. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 396 Comfrey..it is a Wound-herb. 1888 *Times* 3 Jan. 10/1 Cultivating prickly comfrey, found to be a most profitable crop, well suited for fodder. 1888 *Daily News* 21 June 2/1 The comfreys are opening by the margin of the stream.

†2. Applied to other plants, chiefly as a rendering of L. *Consolida* or *Symphytum*: **Middle C.,** the Bugle, *Ajuga reptans*; **Saracen's C.,** the Broad-leaved Groundsel, *Senecio saracenicus*; **Spotted C., Wild C.,** the Lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis* (see also 1 c.). *Obs.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lxxxv. 125 Of some it is called in Latine *Symphitum Syluestre*, whiche may be Englished wilde Comfrey..we call it in English Sage of Jerusalem, & Cowslip of Jerusalem. *Ibid.* I. xc. 133 It is called *Consolida media*: in English Middell Consounde, or Middle Comfery, and Bugle. *Ibid.* I. xcix. 141 This herbe is now called in Latine .. *Consolida Sarracenica* .. in English Sarrasines Consounde or Sarrasines Comfery. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 72/2 The spotted Comfery is the Cowslip of Jerusalem.

3. *attrib.*

1572 Mascall *Govt. Cattle, Oxen* (1627) 79 Giue him to drinke of Cumphorie hearbe stamped with milke or ale, for that will helpe to knit the bones. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 661 It is called..in English Comfrey, Comfrey Consound, of some Knit backe. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 118 Boil Comfrey Roots to a thick Mucilage.

Comfurth, obs. form of Comfort.

[Comgage, comhabitant, errors for *coin-, coengage, coinhabitant.*]

Comic (*kɒ*·mik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4 **comice,** 6 **commick(e,** 6–7 **comi(c)que,** 6–8 **comick.** [ad. L. *cōmic-us*, a. Gr. *κωμικ-ός* of or pertaining to comedy (= *κωμῳδικός*), as *sb.* comic poet or actor, prob. f. *κῶμος* merry-making, revel: see Comedy. Cf. F. *comique* (adj. and sb.).]

A. *adj.*

1. Of, proper, or belonging to comedy, in the dramatic sense, as distinguished from tragedy.

Comic poet, a writer of comedies. *Comic opera*, an opera whose subject is of the nature of a comedy, and in which a large part of the dialogue is spoken; but now often applied to a mere burlesque set to music. The sense in quot. 1387 is obscure.

[1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 321 Boethius..made fifty songes endited comice [*cantus comicos edidit*] þat is as it were schort vers.] 1576 N. R. *Commend. Verses* in *Gascoigne's Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 46 For commicke verse still Plautus peerelesse was. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xi. (Arb.) 41 Besides those Poets Comick there were other who served also the stage..called Poets Tragicall. 1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* v. iv. (Arb.) 72 Who kennes the lawes of euery comick stage. 1742 Fielding *Jos. Andrews* Pref., No two species of writing can differ more widely than the comic and the burlesque. 1746 Collins *Odes, Manners* 55 The comick sock that binds thy feet. 1762 Sterne *Let. to Garrick* 19 Mar., The whole city of Paris is bewitch'd with the comic opera. 1841 Macaulay *Comic Dramatists*, The Puritan had affected formality: the comic poet laughed at decorum. 1878 J. Hullah in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 380 Comic opera is the opera of comedy, not 'comic' in the vulgar English sense.

2. Aiming at a humorous or ridiculous effect: applied to literary compositions, songs, journals, etc., which have it as their express aim to excite mirth; burlesque, funny.

A modern downward extension of the notion, to which the first quot. is only transitional.

[1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III. 253 Cervantes..that comick author.] 1839 (*title*), Comic Latin Grammar. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* xi, Little Swills, the Comic Vocalist. 1883 Lloyd *Ebb & Flow* II. 6 The bookstall where the comic papers were. 1884 Miss Braddon *Ishmael* xiv, A sentimental duet about the stars and the sea was followed by a comic duet about a matrimonial quarrel.

3. Said of actions, incidents, etc.: = Comical 4.

a. Calculated to excite mirth; intentionally funny.

1791 Boswell *Johnson* 6 Apr. an. 1775, Moody interjected, in an Irish tone, and with a comic look, 'Ah! poor George the Second'. 1879 E. Garrett *House by Works* II. 7 Will was..full of cheerfulness and fun during his wife's visits to the hospital, indulging only in comic murmurs.

b. Unintentionally provocative of mirth; laughable, ludicrous.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 176 ₱ 2 Among the principal of comick calamities, may be reckoned the pain which an author..feels at the onset of a furious critick. 1833 SIR F. B. HEAD *Bubbles fr. Brunnen* iii, His attempt in such deep affliction to be musical is comic in the extreme. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Concl. 67 Revolts, republics, revolutions, ..Too comic for the solemn things they are, Too solemn for the comic touches in them. 1873 MRS. ALEXANDER *Wooing o't* v, Finding something irresistibly comic in the widow's woes.

B. *sb.*

†**1.** a. A comic writer; = COMEDIAN 2. *Obs.*

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 257 *Ita fugias, ne prætor casam*, as the Comicque sayd. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 50 Of this Menander the Comick in these two Senaries. 1738 WARBURTON *Wks.* (1811) I. 151, I would say, with the old comic, *Utinam*, etc.

†b. A comic actor; = COMEDIAN 1. *Obs.*

1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* 9 Acting a comicks part upon the stage. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 22 ₱ 5 Cave Underhill, who has been a Comick for Three Generations.

2. *colloq.* Short for *comic paper*. Cf. *daily*.

1889 *Catholic Household* 1 June 7/3 The joke from one of the comics, to which you object, was quite harmless.

3. quasi-*sb. The comic*: that which is comic; the comic side of the drama, of life, etc.

1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* I. ii, Others insist upon it that her forte is the comic. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Th. Grk. Trag.* Wks. (1862) IX. 54 The ultimate resource, the well-head of the comic, must for ever be sought in one and the same field.

C. *Comb.*, as †*comic-serious, -tragical* (= *comico-serious, -tragical*).

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Martyr* 108 This Comique Tragicall Doctrine of Purgatory. 1790 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1842-6) V. 166 His comic-serious face and manner.

Comical (kɒ·mikăl), *a.* Also 5 **comicalle**, 6–7 **-all**, 6 **commical**, **-ycal**. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

†**1.** = COMIC 1. *Obs.*

[1432-50 tr. *Higden* V. 321 (cf. COMIC 1 quot. 1387) Noble songes comicalle.] 1557 GRIMALD *Muses in Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 100 Delitefull talke loues Comicall Thaley. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 84 One Plautus, a comicall poet. 1664 DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE *Soc. Lett.* clxii, The third was our countryman Shakespear, for his comical and tragical humour. 1725 GAY *What d'ye call it* (ed. 4) Pref., As to the plot, they deny it to be tragical, because its catastrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted comical.

†**2.** Of style, subject, etc.: Befitting comedy; trivial, mean, low; the opposite of *tragical, elevated* or *dignified*. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* I. (1625) 10 Stile of Epistles .. Humile, the lowest, comicall, and most simple of all others, the matter whereof is the meanest subject of any argument that may be..and is fittest appropriate to our familiar Letters. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. i. I. i. (1676) 255/1 That it is too light for a Divine, too Comical a subject to speak of Love-Symptoms. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 18 This Comical mention of the power and goodness of God..in a place so improper and unnatural for those reflexions. 1687 SETTLE *Refl. Dryden* 29 Surely the Laureat .. has the lest and most Comical Notions of Kings that e're I met with.

†b. Of persons: ? Low, mean, base, ignoble; or ? clownish. *Obs.*

1670 PENN *Lib. Conscience* Pref., When they had sacrificed their divine Socrates to the sottish fury of their lewd and commical multitude, they..regreeted their hasty murder.

†**3.** Like the conclusion of a comedy; happy or fortunate. (Opposed to *tragical*.) *Obs.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* III. x. 44 A comicall catastrophe. 1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 25 Fortune after so sharpe a Catastrophe, to induce a comicall conclusion, tempered hir storme with this pleasant calme. *a* 1627 HAYWARD (J.), That all might appear to be knit up in a comical conclusion, the duke's daughter was afterwards joined in marriage to the lord Lisle. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. ii. 36 But Comicall was the end of Job, and all things restored double to him. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii. 361 The Comical part of the Lives of Men are too full of Sin and Vanity, and the Tragical part thereof too full of Sin and Misery.

4. Resembling comedy, mirth-provoking; humorous, jocose, funny; ludicrous, laughable. (Of persons and things.) The ordinary sense.

1685 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* II. 135 A man..may break jests upon pain, and entertain his company with comical Representations of the Groans and Agonies of dying. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. I. 73 The oddest and most comical scene is still behind. 1776 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 15 May, But the dog [S. Foote] was so very comical, that I was obliged to throw myself back upon my chair and fairly laugh it out. 1887 A. RILEY *Athos*. xiii, There was something extremely comical in the sight of the archbishop lying flat on his back.

5. Queer, strange, odd. *colloq.*

1793 LD. SHEFFIELD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* II. 495 Opposition..seems suspended in a comical state. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxxi, I think it likely he may grant thy request, though, by my honour, it is a comical one! 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* ii, And now it was all clear how he should have come from unknown parts, and be so 'comical-looking'. 1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk., Comical*, (1) odd in appearance.

b. = 'Queer' in the sense of 'peculiar or disagreeable in temper or nature, difficult to deal with, awkward, troublesome, dangerous'. *dial.*

a 1864 R. B. PEACOCK *Lonsdale Gloss.* (Philol. Soc.) *Comical*, ill-tempered. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Comical*, (1) disagreeable, queer in temper...(2) bad, dangerous: said of roads. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss., Comical*, captious, hard to please. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Comical*, difficult, perplexing, 'Wa, this is a comical job, ooever'.

c. = 'Queer' in the sense of 'strangely out of sorts, unwell, ill'. *dial.*

1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss., Comical*, unwell. "E seemed that comical as 'e couldn't eat no fittle.' 1889 *Dorset dial.* (fr. Correspt.), I be in a plain way: I do feel so comical in myself. 1889 *Oxfordshire dial.* (fr. Correspt.) I felt so comical, I thought I was going to die.

B. *sb.* A comical person. *rare*—¹.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 253 All the comicals of Oxford brought together.

Comicalish (kɒ·mikăliʃ), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ISH.] Somewhat comical.

1813 MRS. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* I. 81 He had a comicalish sort of a cast in his eyes.

Comicality (kɒmikæ·lĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] Comical or comic quality; fact of being comical.

1783 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 17 Jan., Stories, that for humour and comicality I think unequalled. 1824 *Hist. Gambling* II. 35 Another trick of his Grace..is worthy of record for its comicality. 1866 DICKENS *Lett.* 4 Sept., Much better than any amount..of mere comicality.

b. An instance of the comical; a comical thing.

c 1774 GARRICK in *Colman's Posth. Lett.* (1820) 301 If you intend to stand by ye London Journal, I will prepare some comicality for it. 1818 SOUTHEY *Lett.* III. 100 His wife resigns herself with comical composure to all his comicalities. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. xvi, 'Don't you think me a queer little comicality?' 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxi. 300 Wearing such comicalities of jackets.

Comically (kɒ·mikăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a comic or comical manner.

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* IV. v, The Ladies have laugh'd at thee most comically, since thou went'st, Dauphine. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. i. I. i. (1676) 258/2, I am resolved ..to Act several parts, some Satyrically, some Comically. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* xxiv. 16 Jan., How my adventures will conclude, I leave entirely to Providence; if comically, you shall hear of them. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* ii, A strut so comically pompous. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* xli, 'I'm not invited,' she moaned comically.

Comicalness (kɒ·mikălnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Comical quality.

1694 ECHARD *Plautus* 69, I do not see how the comicalness of this passage can be preserv'd in our tongue. 1727-31 in BAILEY, vol. II. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Co·micar.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. COMIC + -AR 3.] A writer of comedies.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 353 Maister Terence, the famous comicar.

‖ **Comices,** *sb. pl. Obs. rare.* [FR. *comices*, ad. L. *comitia* (cf. *notice*, etc.): the form *comites* is probably a scribal error or misprint; in Blount it stands in the alphabetic place of *Comices*.] = COMITIA 1.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 57 Quhen this regent had maid his comites..the pepill chesit Ancus Marcius to be king. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. liv. 124 The chiefe priest immediatly held the Comices. 1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 5), *Comites* (*Comitia*) solemn Assemblies of the people at Rome.

†**Co·micly,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. COMIC + -LY².] = COMICALLY.

1595 A. MUNDAY *John a Kent* (Shaks. Soc. 1852) 8 Deceive, bestowe, breed pleasure, discontent, yet comickly conelude, like John a Kent.

Comico- (kɒ·mikŏ), combining form of L. *cŏmicus*, Gr. κωμικ-ός, as in *comico-cynical, -didactic, -prosaic, -tragedy, -tragic, -tragical* (cf. *tragi-comedy, tragi-comic*). Also in humorous nonce-wds., as *comico-cratic* (after *aristocratic*); *comicoepy* (after *orthoepy*), comic speaking; *comicography* (see -GRAPHY), comic writing.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 8 As some princes in other countries haue made their liues Comico-tragical. 1820 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIV. 290 In what he calls a comico-prosaic style. 1831 *Crayons fr. the Commons* 83 Till all his comicoepy's expended. 1831 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLV. 427 The idiosyncratic, democratic, cosmocratic, comicocratic Jeremy that he [Bentham] is. 1833 — *Lett.* (1856) IV. 336 The first scene was the most tragi-comic or comico-tragic that it was ever my fortune to be engaged in. 1835 — in C. C. Southey *Life & Corr.* VI. 270 Cryptography, or what might more properly be called in Dovean language, comicography. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1862) VII. 51 Wieland had a touch of the comico-cynical in his nature. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III. iv. 204 In the mock-heroic or comico-didactic vein. 1880 *Cornh. Mag.* XLII. 659 A comico-tragedy was enacted at Mrs. Ellis's concerning this very plate.

Comicry (kɒ·mikri). *rare.* [f. COMIC + -RY: cf. *mimicry*.] Comic action or practice.

c 1850 H. GILES (Webster), Cheerful comicry, which .. must have the loud and open laugh.

Comiferous (kɒmi·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *coma* hair + -FEROUS. Cf. F. *comifère*.] 'Bearing a tuft, as if of hair' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

Comilitant, var. of COMMILITANT.

Comin, Cominalte(e,-ti(e,-ty(e, Cominer, obs. ff. COMMON, COMMONALTY, COMMONER.

Coming (kɒ·miŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. COME *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the vb. COME in various senses: drawing near, approaching; arrival, advent.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3957 Quen [Esau] of his cuming herd. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 5541 Of his comyng hy weren blithe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 448, I knowe .. the cause of youre comyng. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12993 At his comyng to kacche hym olyue. 1535 COVERDALE *Mal.* iii. [iv.] 5 Before the commynge off the daye of the great and fearfull Lorde. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 140 Pease, which have their price very much increased by the early coming. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 67 Her Masters second comming. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 269 The coming of death.

†**2.** Derivation, descent; origin; lineage. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Freemasonry* 718 Presume not to hye .. For thyn hye blod, ny thy comynge.

3. The coming time, the future. *rare.*

1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* xxxvi. 364 It may be in the coming ..We may be worth forgiving.

†**4.** Access; means of access; approach. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. liv. (1495) 487 To suche a place is no comynge that is soo strengthyd. 1450 in *Three 15th C. Chron.* (Camden 1880) 95 That eny man myght have his comynge to hym. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Jan., An extraordinary good house, and a fine coming to it. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* III. 214 This City hath one of the pleasantest Comings to it imaginable. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 29 Doors [so] placed, that there may be a free coming to them from all parts of the House.

5. With the prepositional constructions of the verb.

1447-8 J. SHILLINGFORD *Let.* (Camd. Soc.) 54 Our comynge haste to London. 1577 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* Ded. in *Holinshed*, The..extraordinarie coming by sundrie treatises not supposed to be extant. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 2 At his coming to the Crown. 1884 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 6/1 A white dress which she wore at a coming-of-age party.

6. With adverbs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17646 Paisful be þi coming hedir. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 9 At the comynge vp of all maner of corne. 1530 PALSGR. 207/1 Commyng nere, *approche*. 1611 TARLETON *Jests* in Hazl. *Shaks. Jest-bks.* (1864) II. 221 At the first comming up of Tobacco. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. viii. 37 The comming on of Winter. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 185 The swift coming about of the work. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* (1869) 215/1 At my first coming over. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 6 We behold neither its coming-on, nor its career, nor its departure. 1798 MILLER in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. p. clv, Her coming-to nearly abreast the inner side of the fifth ship. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 52 The punctual coming-back..of the birds.

7. *esp.* **Coming in.** a. The action of the vb. COME IN (COME *v.* 59); entrance, commencement, etc.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 7 His comming in with archane science. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* xiii. 20 The comming in of the yeere. 1637 R. HUMFREY tr. *S. Ambrose* I. 89 The comming in of his salary and stipend. 1684 NARBOROUGH *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 24 At my coming in with the Land. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* iii. (1862) 135 Comings in of a new and hitherto unwonted power into the region of nature. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 502 Those at home ..Narrow'd her goings out and comings in.

†b. A means of entrance; an entry. *Obs.*

a 1483 EARL RIVERS *Let.* in Gairdner *Rich. III* (1878) App. 395 Ye will leve a rome afore the comyng in at the yete in the newe wall. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xliii. 11 Shewe them the fourme and fashion of the temple: the commynge in, the going out, all the maner and descripcion therof.. 1693 N. STAPHORST in Ray *Trav.* (1738) II. 17 In many houses the comings-in are so dark and deep that one would think he were going into a cave. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. v. 114 The entry, or coming in to the..tent.

c. *pl.* (rarely *sing.*) Revenues, receipts; income.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 260 What are thy Rents? what are thy Commings in? 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 136 Let my expences goe together with my comming in. *a* 1659 OSBORN *Queries* (1673) 603 Her Comings-in are Mathematically adjusted to her Layings-out. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxv, Our comings-in was but about three shillings a-week. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xxiii. (1865) 180 [Poverty's] poor rents and comings-in are soon summed up and told.

†**Co·ming,** *vbl. sb.*² Now *dial.* Also combing. [app. (from quots. 1483, 1577, 1688) orig. the same word as prec.: see COME *v.* 14; but it appears to have been referred in later times to COME *sb.*², and it is now in some dialects pronounced (kŏ·umiŋ) in sense 2.]

1. Sprouting, *esp.* of barley in the malting.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 86 Cummynge [*v. r.* Cummyn] as malte, *germinatus*. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 156 To shoote at the root end, which maltsters call Comming. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 170 It beginneth but to sprout, (which is called coming of Malt). 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 105 The *comeing* of Barley or Malt is the spritting of it, as if it cast out a root. *Wither* it: is to cast it abroad on the kill floor, when it is come, that the comeings may wither away.

2. *concr.* in *pl.* The comes or dried radicles of malted grain; malt-dust.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 320/2 Cleanse the Malt from Dust and Comings. 1824 *Mech. Mag.* No. 41. 206 Comings, being the radicles of barley, produced in the process of malting. 1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 151 In the process of malting, each corn of barley grows a very distinct root., These roots are called combings, or combs.

Co·ming, *ppl. a.* [f. COME *v.* + -ING².]

1. That comes; approaching in space or time.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 138 In tyme comyng.. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 372 The comming morne. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 230 Mindful of coming Cold. 1802 CAMPBELL *Lochiel's W.*, Coming events cast their shadows before. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 182 Indications of a coming storm. 1850 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 102 Mr. C. may be in Scotland this coming month.

b. With adverbs: see the vb.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 113 Now I will be your Rosalind in a more comming-on disposition: and aske me what you will, I will grant it. *a* 1754 FIELDING *New Way to Keep Wife at home* Wks. 1775 II. 158 This is a sharper, and no coming-down cull. 1847 *Illust. Lond. News* 24 July 64/1 The coming-in train was a very long one. 1889 *Daily News* 4 Dec., He shows a very 'coming on' disposition.

2. Inclined to make or meet advances; ready, eager, complaisant, forward. (In good or bad sense.)

1600 [see *Coming-on* in 1 b]. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III. v, If you were absent she would be more coming. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 22 Have a comming soule to this offer. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 81. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 75 A warning unto me not..to be so coming and so good-natured for the future. 1675 CROWNE *Country Wit* II. i, What a kind coming Lady she is who would fain be serenaded. *a* 1676 EARL ORRERY *Guzman* IV. No Hawk that's sharp-set will be more coming than he. *a* 1701 SEDLEY *Wks.* (1722) I. 77 Sometimes coming, sometimes coy. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1775) 162 When wenches are so coming, young men are not so much to be blaimed neither. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* xvii, There she was, as kind and coming as could be.

†**3.** *Coming stomach*: a keen appetite. *Obs.*

1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 1 That very Lapidary himself, with a coming stomach, and in the Cock's place, would have made the Cock's choice [*i.e.* preferred a barley-corn to a jewel]. 1708 W. KING *Cookery* 48 The poor boy..had a coming stomach.

†**4.** Becoming, comely. *Obs. rare.* Cf. COME 25.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3032 Semyt as þai [*sc.* browes] set were sotely with honde, Comyng in compas, & in course Rounde.

Coming, obs. form of COAMING.

Co-mi·ngle, *v.* [see Co-, and COMMINGLE.] To mingle together. Also **Co-mi·ngling** *vbl. sb.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 74 Blest are those Whose Blood and Iudgement are so well co-mingled [*Qq.* comeddled]. 1856 FONBLANQUE *Life & Labours* (1874) 324 To prevent any confusion or co-mingling. 1862 SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit.* viii. 348 It is a strange co-mingling; every sort and condition of men, and each buried after his own fashion.

†**Co·minous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [? adject. use of L. *cōm(m)inus* hand to hand.] ? Direct, menacing.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 488, I Organize the Truth, you Allegate the Sense, Disbending cominous defects, in your absurd pretence.

‖ **Comique** (*komī·k*). [Fr.: see COMIC.] A comic actor or performer; a singer of comic songs.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 21 June 3/1 The inimitable champion comique of the parliamentary stage.

Comique, obs. form of COMIC.

Comise, var. of COMMISE *v. Obs.* to commit.

Comission, Comit, etc.: see COMM-.

Comital (*kŏ·mităl*), *a. rare.* [ad. med.L. *comitāl-is* pertaining to a *comes* or count.] Pertaining to, or of the rank of, a count or earl.

1859 SALA *Gaslight & D.* xviii. 195 Of comital rank.

Comitant (*kŏ·mităn*t), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [ad. L. *comitānt-em*, pr. pple. of *comitāri* to accompany, f. *comit-em* companion: cf. *concomitant.*]

A. *adj.* Accompanying, in company.

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. iii. Wks. II. 197 From any precedent, consequent, or comitant circumstance. 188. R. G. HILL *Voices in Solitude* 137 Let us abuse them not, avoiding thee, But comitant love Nature silently.

B. *sb.* An accompanying thing or circumstance.

1654 tr. *Scudéry's Curia Polit.* 133 It is an inseparable Comitant to the Royall Office.

‖ **Comitat** (*kŏ·mităt*). [Ger., ad. L. *comitāt-us.*]

1. = COMITATUS.

1791 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 171 The magnats and comitats..were entirely bent upon a revolution.

2. A civil and administrative division in Hungary; a county.

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXV. 625 The comitat of Zala, through its representatives, demanded the names of the traitors who had misled the King.

†**Co·mitate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *comitāt-* ppl. stem of *comitāri.*] *trans.* To accompany.

1632 VICARS *Æneid* VIII. 466 Achates kinde Æneas comitated. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 90 The impression of the fire, which is wont to comitate waters distilled.

†**Co·mitative,** *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type *comitātīv-us* (in med.L.), f. *comitāt-us*: see below.] Belonging to the body of Comites (see COMES).

1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* Introd. 56 That they should..have the Comitative Honour, or the same Place and Dignity which the *Comites*..had conferr'd upon them.

Comitative (*kŏ·mităt*ĭv), *a.*[2] [f. L. *comitāt-* ppl. stem of *comitāri* to accompany + -IVE.] Expressing accompaniment; associative.

1879 WHITNEY *Skr. Gram.* § 1121. 364 The comitative prefix *sa*, used..before nouns and adjectives.

‖ **Comitatus** (*kŏmităt·tŭs*). [L., collective deriv. of *comes, comit-em*, companion, count.]

1. A body of *comites* or companions; a retinue of warriors or nobles attached to the person of a king or chieftain. **b.** The status or relationship of such a body to their chief.

1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. vi. 152 The development of the comitatus into a territorial nobility seems to be a feature peculiar to English History. *Ibid.* I. vi. 160 The Danish jarl..seems to have been more certainly connected by the tie of comitatus with his king than the Anglo-Saxon ealdorman. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* v. 138 The first aristocracy springing from kingly favour consisted of the Comitatus or Companions of the King.

2. An (English) county; as in the legal phrase *posse comitatus*, q. v.

Comite, obs. form of COMITY.

Comites, pl. of COMES; erron. f. COMICES.

‖ **Comitia** (*kŏ·mi·ʃiă*), *sb. pl.* [L., pl. of *comitium* assembly, place of assembly, f. *com-* together + *-itium* going: cf. *ex-itium* out-going, *in-itium* entrance.]

1. *Roman Antiq.* An assembly of the Roman people convened for the purpose of electing magistrates and passing laws. Formerly COMICES.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) IX. xx. 54 The comitia or assemblies for the election of consuls at Rome. 1838-43 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. xxv. 9 To hold the comitia.

2. *transf.* and *gen.* An assembly. *rare.*

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* v. i, No rogue, at a comitia of the canters. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 62 The Saxon..attending the gemot or comitia of his tribe.

3. A name formerly given at Oxford to the principal assemblage during the Act, at which public Disputations took place, and degrees were conferred; now the Encænia.

It took place on the Monday after Act Sunday.

1714 AYLIFFE *Univ. Oxf.* (1723) II. II. i. 132 On Sunday, between the *Vespers* and *Comitia* (for so are the Exercises of Saturday and Monday stiled) there are two sermons in the English Tongue. *Ibid.* The Senior Proctor (who in respect of the Artists Inceptors, is called Father of the Comitia). *Ibid.* 133 On Tuesday, after the Comitia, a Latin Sermon is preached..in St. Mary's Church.

Comitial (*kŏmi·ʃ*ĭăl), *a.* [ad. L. *comitiāl-is* pertaining to the *comitia.*]

1. *Roman Antiq.* Of or pertaining to the comitia (q. v.). *Comitial day* (L. *dies comitialis*): a day on which the comitia could be held.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 31 Quhen ony officis or digniteis ar desirit on the commiciall dayis. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. xiv. 219 When upon a comitiall day he laboured to have his authority continued for a longer time. *a* 1832 J. TAYLOR *Poems & Transl.* (1839) 183 Lawful, Unlawful, and Comitial Days. 1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Instit. Gaius* II. § 5 By a comitial enactment [*lege*] or a senatus consult.

b. *Comitial sickness, fit, evil,* etc.: the 'falling sickness' or epilepsy. [L. *morbus comitialis*, so called because its occurrence during the comitia was considered ominous and broke up the meeting.]

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 80 b, Castor is good to helpe the Comitiall or fallyng sicknesse. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. *Furies* Wks. (1605–7) I. 346 And Megrim growes to the Comitiall-Ill. 1627 H. BURTON *Baiting Pope's Bull* 43 His epilepsian or comitial fit. 1660 HOWELL *Parley of Beasts* ii. 26 The epilepsy or comitiall sicknesse.

†**2.** *transf.* Of or pertaining to a Diet or other modern political assembly. *Obs.*

1603 BP. BARLOW *Summe of Confer. at Hampton Crt.* To Rdr., An expectation of this late Comitial Conference, much threatned before and triumphed in by many. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) I. 244 That Imperiall or Comitial Ban, pronounc'd in the Diet at Ratisbon. 1791 *State Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 184* [Scheme of a Constitution for Poland.] There shall be one supreme general tribunal..called a comitial tribunal. 1795 *Ibid.* 236 The constitutional regard which his Imperial Majesty has always paid to that comitial decree.

3. Of or pertaining to the Academic comitia.

1714 AYLIFFE *Univ. Oxf.* (1723) II. III. i. 132 Then the Comitial Exercises beginning, the Senior Proctor mounts the Pew on the West Side of the [Sheldonian] Theatre, and the Junior Proctor the Pew opposite to him to on the East side..At these Comitial Disputations the same method is used..as at Vespers.

†**4.** Applied to certain general assemblies or synods of the presbyterians in the 16th c. held 'at London at terms and parliament times, in Oxford at the act, in Cambridge at the times of commencement'. *Articles agst. Cartwright* xxvi. in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* V. ix. 150.

1593 BANCROFT *Dang. Positions* III. ii, Another meeting was also appointed to be helde, that year at the Commencement at Cambridge. *Ibid.* iii, The Brethren are to be requested, to ordaine a distribution of all Churches according to these rules..that are set downe in the Sinodicall Discipline, touching Classicall, Prouinciall, Comitiall or of Commencements, and assemblies for the whole kingdome. The Classes are to be required to kepe acts of memorable matters: which they shall see deliuered to the Comitiall assembly that from thence they may be broght by the prouincial assembly. 1656 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. v, Their Comitial assemblies, kept in the Universities at the Commencements..were conveniently chosen as safely shadowed under a confluence of people. 1754 NEAL *Hist. Puritans* I. vi. 232.

†**B.** *sb. pl.* = COMITIA I. *Obs.*

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 30 Get ye therfore to the mounte Auentine..and there yee shall create your tribunes: the chiefe bishop shall be present to kepe the comitialles.

†**Co·mitive.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [cf. med.L. and It. *comitiva* 'a traine or following of men' (Florio); f. L. *comit-* companion.] Company, escort, train.

1532 W. WALTER *Guistard & Sismond* (1597) B ij, In whose felowship or whose comitive Might I better passe that painfull journey?

Comi-tragedy. *rare.* [formed on the model of *tragi-comedy.*] A tragedy containing an element of comedy.

1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* 22 A passage in which he transfers the whole comitragedy from Italy of old to England in 1861. 1884 *Athenæum* 7 June 723/3 The reflective Elizabethans saw..that, without Fate, drama, even in its very highest and intensest mood, is but comi-tragedy.

Comittee, -ie, obs. ff. COMMITTEE.

Comity (*kŏ·miti*). In 6 **comite.** [ad. L. *cōmitātem* courteousness, f. *cōmis* courteous, friendly: see -ITY, and cf. It. *comita* (Florio).]

1. Courtesy, civility, urbanity; kindly and considerate behaviour towards others.

1543 BECON *Pol. of War* Ded., Our countrey..soweth also in the fielde of our brestes many precious sedes, as..honest behauor, affabilitie, comite. 1673 *Rules of Civility* xix. (ed. 2) 163 Comity and Affability are the Ornaments of Converse. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 1379 The comity of the right hon. gentleman's manner..contrasted with the asperity of the letter alluded to. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 350 It is the rule of mere comity and courtesy to agree where you can.

2. *Comity of nations*: **a.** The courteous and friendly understanding, by which each nation respects the laws and usages of every other, so far as may be without prejudice to its own rights and interests.

[1834 STORY *Conflict of Laws* § 28 It has been thought..that the term comity is not sufficiently expressive of the obligation of nations to give effect to foreign laws when they are not prejudicial to their own rights and interests.] 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lix. 215 Due by the comity of nations. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. Introd. 3 The salutary but sanctionless code called the Comity of nations.

b. Apparently misused for: The company of nations mutually practising international comity.

[In some instances, erroneous association with L. *comes* 'companion' is to be suspected.]

1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 315 A third part of the species will be brought into the comity of nations. 1864 VAMBERY *Trav. Centr. Asia* 6 To show..how much Iran had it at heart to obtain admittance into the comity of states. 1875 M. PATTISON *Casaubon* 294 Neither North nor South Britain entered into the comity of nations. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 2 Nov., Turkey should..be saved..and rendered a useful member of the civilised comity.

Comix, -mixtion, -mixture: see COMMIX.

Comley, obs. form of CUMBLY, Indian blanket.

Comli, -liche, -ly, etc., obs. ff. COMELY.

Comlokest, obs. superl. of COMELY.

Comma (*kŏ·mă*). Pl. **commas** (formerly **-aes**); as L. or Gr., **commata** (*kŏ·mătă*). [a. L. *comma*, Gr. *κόμμα* stamp, piece cut off, short clause, etc.:—**κόπ-μα*, f. *κοπ-* root of *κόπτειν* to strike, cut.]

1. In *Greek Rhet.* and *Prosody*: A phrase or group of words less than a colon (q. v.). Hence, † A short member of a sentence or period.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 85 The last word of a comma, or member of a sentence. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 48 *Poet.* No leuell'd malice Infects one comma in the course I hold. 1609 R. BARNARD *Faithf. Sheph.* (1621) 87 In words, phrases, commaes, and periods. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 105 ¶ 9 He has only rectify'd a Greek Particle, or laid out a whole sentence in proper Commas. 1713 BENTLEY *Rem. Free-thinking* Wks. (ed. Dyce) III. 328 The next Comma of the passage is *inexorabile fatum.*

†**b.** A clause or short member of a treatise or argument. *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. 100 This being the hardest comma in the whole Discipline of Jesus is fortified with a double blessednesse. 1652 L. S. *People's Liberty* ii. 3 The main argument..is bottomed upon part of the 7th comma of the 4. Chapter of Gen. 1671 L. ADDISON *W. Barbary* 171 (T.) In the Moresco catalogue of crimes, adultery and fornication are found in the first comma.

2. A punctuation-mark [now ,] used to separate the smallest members of a sentence. Also used to separate figures and symbols in arithmetic, chemical formulæ, etc.

'The comparative length of the *κόμμα* and *κῶλον* have given origin to our terms of punctuation indicating the close of such shorter or longer clauses respectively, just as our 'period', or full-stop, marks the end of a *περίοδος*'. J. E. Sandys on Cicero's *Orator* § 211.

The function of the comma is to make clear the grammatical structure, and hence the sense, of the passage; one of the means by which this is effected in actual speech is a short pause; hence the comma is often inaccurately said to be merely the mark of such a pause; see quots. under b.

[1530 PALSGR. 39 With suche [point] as the Latins call *comma* thus made (:), or *virgula* thus made (,).] 1599 R. B. *1st Bk. Preserv. Hen. VII*, To Printer, Keepe points, and commas, periodes. 1661 S. PARTRIDGE *Double Scale Proport.* 17 The Numerator is first expressed, and after it the Denominator right on in the line, with a comma betwixt, as..75,100. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 393 The Characters that serve for Interpunction, Comma, Colon, Period. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 391 The commas and dashes are alive; so that the writing is athletic and nimble. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 27 The compounds which combine are joined, either by a + sign or by a comma.

b. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. iv. [v.] (Arb.) 88 The shortest pause or intermission they called *comma* as who would say a peece of a speach cut of. *Ibid.* III. xix. (Arb.) 222 A little pause or comma is geuen to euery word. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.*, A comma is a mean breathing. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 56 The comma..is considered the first from its requiring the shortest pause.

c. *fig.* = Break of continuity, interval, pause.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 42 As Peace should still her wheaten Garland weare, And stand a Comma 'tweene their amities. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* IV. Wks. 1856 I. 51 Weele point our speech With amorous kissing, kissing commaes. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 335 Albeit that it seemeth no Comma can bee made (as it were) from the highest Climate to the lowest Center in regard of the litterall wordes. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 71 Though a truce may give a comma or colon to the war, nothing under a peace can put a perfect period thereunto. 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 285 A lady who writes so easily that there hardly seems to be a comma for her mind between any two subjects under the sun, and never a full stop.

3. *Music.* A minute 'interval' or difference of pitch; *esp.* (1) the comma of Didymus or common

comma, which is the difference between four perfect fifths, and two octaves and a major third, from a given note (ratio 80 : 81); (2) the Pythagorean comma, or the difference between twelve perfect fifths, and seven octaves, from a given note.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., Betwixt *mi* and *fa* is not a full halfe note, but lesse than halfe a note by a comma. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 18 A Tone .. consisting of two smaller Semitones, and one Comma. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* II. 400 When I hear the greatest masters dispute whether the interval from one sound to another ought to consist of 5, 7, or 9 commas. 1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 749 Bassett's comma valve.. by which the error existing between major and minor tones may be corrected. *Ibid.* II. 333 Minor tones are less than major by a comma.

4. A mark, the same as that used in punctuation, but placed above the line as a quotation-mark: that at the beginning of the quotation or line is inverted, that at the end erect (thus '...'); and both are commonly doubled (thus "..."). Now called *inverted commas.*

1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 21 Nov. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 89 Distinguish'd by commas (as ye Printers call y^m^) at the side. 1784 WATT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 330 *note*, To authenticate the date of the author's ideas, the parts of it which are contained in the present letter are marked with double commas. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. III. iii. 99 The reader must not take it for granted, even where inverted commas denote a closer attention to the text, that nothing is omitted. 1857 H. BREEN *Blemishes Mod. Eng. Lit.* 272 Without inverted commas, or any other marks to show that the writer intended it as a quotation. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 647/1 Turned commas, which designate extracts.

5. Any comma-like dot or point.

1801-15 FUSELI *Lect. Art* x. (1848) 531 Of the milliards of commas, or points, that nature mediately or immediately produces, no two are alike.

6. *Comma* (*butterfly*): a butterfly (*Grapta Comma album*) which has a white comma-shaped mark on the underside of the wing.

1749 B. WILKES *Eng. Butterflies* 57 The Comma-Butterfly breeds twice a year. 1797 DONOVAN *Brit. Insects* VI. 45 In colours and markings the Comma Butterfly seems at first sight allied to *Papilio Urticæ* (Tortoiseshell). 1827 *Butterfly Collector's Vade-m.* 68 English name, Comma.

7. *Comma* (*bacillus*): a bacillus of curved shape, said to be present in cholera.

1886 E. CROOKSHANK *Pract. Bacteriology* 137 The curved rods, or commas, are about half the length of a tubercle-bacillus. *Ibid.* 140 The comma-bacilli are aerobic [=living in the air].

8. *Comb., comma escapement, comma-shaped* adj.

1807 T. YOUNG *Lect. Nat. Philos.* I. 196 The French have sometimes employed a construction [in watches] somewhat similar, which they call the comma scapement. 1884 RAY LANKESTER in *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 2/1 Dr. Koch had discovered a comma-shaped bacillus as the cause of cholera.

Hence **Co·mma** *v.*, to punctuate with commas.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 223 Grotius pretends the text is not rightly comma'd.

† **Comma·cerate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *commacerāt-* ppl. stem of *commacerāre*, f. *com-* intensive + *macerāre* to macerate, *fig.* vex, torment.] *trans.* To make lean; to mortify, harass, torment. Hence **Comma·cerating** *vbl. sb.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* E ij b, One true point whereof well set downe wil more excruciate and commacerate him. 1599 — *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 296 In continual commacerating him with dread and terror.

† **Comma·culate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *commaculāt-us*, pa. pple. of *commaculāre* to stain or defile all over, f. *com-* intensive + *maculāre* to spot, stain.] Stained or defiled all over.

1570 *Maddeis Proclam.* in *Sempill Ballates* (1872) 101 With blude commaculate. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III* 9 A Character (not so commaculate and mixt as passionate and purblinde pens have dasht it).

† **Comma·culate,** *v. Obs.* [see prec. and -ATE[3].] *trans.* To stain, spot, or defile all over. Chiefly *fig.*

1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* VII. 3046 Sinne, that doth commaculate The soule of man. 1666 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 462 Commaculated with dirt or ink. 1684 N. S. *Crit. Eng. Edit. Bible* iii. 17 Those differences of Readings which..commaculated the holy Text.

Hence † **Commacula·tion,** defilement, stain.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* iv. 3 So farre they were from any commaculation of vice.

Comma·dor(e, obs. f. COMMODORE.

Command (kǝma·nd), *v.* Forms: 3-5 **comaund(e,** 3-6 **comand(e,** 3-7 **commaund(e, -ande,** (4 **comandi, komand(e,** 5 **co(m)mawnd, -ound, -awunde**), 3- **command.** Also 3 **cumaund,** 3-5 **-and(e,** (5 **cummawunde**). *Pa. t.* and *pple.* **commanded,** (formerly, 4 **cumand, komande,** 4-5 **comand(e, -aund(e,** 5 **commaunde**). [ME. *coma(u)nde-n*, a. OF. *cumande-r, comande-r* (=Pr., Sp. *comandar*, It. *commandāre*) :—late L. or Romanic *commandā-re*, f. *com-* intensive + *mandāre* to commit, give in charge, enjoin.

The primary sense of L. *mandāre* (f. *manus* hand + *dare* to give) was 'to give into any one's hand or charge', a sense retained by the ancient compound *commendāre* to COMMEND, the vowel-change in which shows its prehistoric antiquity. In late historic times, new compounds were formed on the type of the simple verb, as *demandāre, remandāre*, and in still later, *commandāre*, which also took the later sense of the simple *mandāre*, 'to order, enjoin'. *Commendāre* and *commandāre* occur indiscriminately, in both senses, in med. Latin (see DuCange). In OF. *cumander, comander* was both 'to commend' and 'to command'; and so in ME. Subsequently the former sense became obs. in both: in Fr. being taken up by the new compound *recommander*; in English for this sense *commend* was taken afresh from Latin, and *recomaund* at length assimilated to it as *recommend.*]

I. *Simple sense. trans.* To order, enjoin, bid with authority or influence. Properly said of persons, but also *fig.* of things.

The original complete construction was with accusative of the thing enjoined and dative of the person to whom the injunction is given: L. *hoc tibi mando, commendo*; Fr. *je le lui commande.* In ME. the dative was sometimes expressed by *to*, 'all thingis that I comaunde to thee', but usually without it; hence the construction was formally two objects, 'I command *thee this*', the distinction of which as indirect and direct, has tended in many cases to be lost sight of. Either object may be unexpressed, leaving the other apparently as the sole object. The original accusative is often represented by a clause or infinitive phrase, 'I command him *to come*, or *that he come*'; in which case the remaining personal object is apt to be viewed as direct, although it is historically a dative; cf. F. *commande aux esclaves de venir*, command (to) the slaves to come. Either object, if it be a sb. or pronoun, may become the subject in the passive voice; 'that which is commanded', 'he is commanded to go'.

1. with direct and indirect object (the latter formerly often with *to*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6809 Noght þat allon i comande 30u. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 258 [It] that commaundyt is him to. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* i. 17 Alle thingus that I comaunde to thee. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 2 (MS. Harl. 3490) [I] me recommaunde To him [Richard II] which all me may commaunde. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 48 b, To command obedyence to other. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 271 Will your Grace command mee any seruice to the worlds end. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xxi. 2 The king hath commanded me a businesse. 1615 BEDWELL *Moham. Imp.* II. § 62 A iust man doth not command to another man, any thing but that which he doth vnderstand. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 70 You shall..be commanded a greater matter. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 747 Defaming what God..commands to som, leaves free to all. *Mod.* What the Queen commands you, must be done.

† **b.** with the direct object expressed by a clause (or sentence). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20687 Now i cumaund þe Mi moder bodi kep wel to me. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 203 He .. him hete & comandi þat he in to chaumber went. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 8 Comaunde him þat he come. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiv. 110 He comaunded to alt..þat þai schuld forsake all þat þai had. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 66 Be stylle, beshers, I commawnd you. 1611 BIBLE *Neh.* xiii. 20, I commanded the Leuites that they should cleanse themselues.

c. with direct object represented by an infinitive (formerly with *for to*; also often, as in Shaks., without *to*: cf. *bid them go*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5986 Als he has comanded vs to do. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 236 Of what kin he were kome [he] komanded him telle. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 477 This child I am comanded for to take. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 119 Þus ȝe comaunded youre knyghtis for to saie. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. vi. 12 Command the Citizens make Bonfires. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* IV. iii, The dream .. Commands me leave these unrenowmed reams [realms]. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 21 Cardinall Wolsey .. commaunded all his servaunts to vse no French. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 The Scriptures we are commanded to search. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. 169 He then commanded his men to row up to that side. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 260 The Princess Anne..had commanded him to assure her illustrious relatives at the Hague that, etc.

d. in place of the infinitive there is occasionally a sb. with *to*, 'to command a person *to* a thing', thus reversing the original construction. *arch.* or *Obs.* (cf. sense 6).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 377 These [stoppes] cannot I command to any vtterance of hermony. 1610 — *Temp.* I. i. 23 If you can command these Elements to silence. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 62 Your majesty may command me to anything.

2. With the indirect object only: = To give commandment (to); to order, charge.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6816 (Cott.) Als i haue comanded to þe [*later MS.* comaundide þe]. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 434 Þer weren noon ordre, but ilche man myȝte ylyche comande to oþer. 1382 — *Josh.* i. 9, I comaunde to thee [*præcipio tibi*] tak coumfort. *Ibid.* i. 10 Josue comaundide to the pryncis of the puple, seiynge. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xlix. 33 Iacob had made an end of commanding his sonnes. 1625 BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 68 God gaue authoritie to the Husband to command his Wife in lawfull things. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 111 He can speak nothing but as God shall command him.

3. With the direct object only: To bid, order, ordain, appoint, prescribe. **a.** object a *sb.* or *pron.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10676 (Cott.) It was..commandid in þair ald lai. *Ibid.* 12639 Þat þai comaund wald or bide..he dide. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xxiii. (1839) 254 What so euere ȝee commanden, it schall be don. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* iv. 10 (Harl. MS.), I seide .. þat if too Ivelis wer commaundid, þe lesse were to be chosyne. 1549 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 87 Make vs to loue that whiche thou doest commaunde. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. v. 101 Sir Pierce .. commands the contrary. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* v. i. 463 It was commanded so. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. vii. 272 He searcheth whether malice did not command that oath. 1793 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (ed. 12) 296 That court had power to command the execution of it. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. i. 167 The rule of life which religion commands.

b. object a *clause* (or sentence).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2431 (Cott.) Þe king..commaunded thoruout al his land Men suld him mensk. *Ibid.* 4417 Putefar þan comanded son þat ioseph suld be tan. *a* 1400 *Isumbras* 265 The sowdane .. command that they solde be broghte. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 50 (Mätz.) The fyft commaundes, thou shalle forsake Fornycayon. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 201. 1611 BIBLE *Neh.* xiii. 19, I commanded that the gates should be shut. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 531 Then strait commands that at the warlike sound .. be upreard His mighty Standard. *Mod.* The Queen has commanded that specimens be submitted to her.

† **c.** object an *infin. Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 63 Þan comandid Harald Þo londes to destroie. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 548 The emperour comandede anone, Afftir the childe for to goon. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 34 b, [He] commanded to sadle his hors. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xix. 7 Why did Moses then command to giue a writing of diuorcement.

d. The object is often a *sb.* or *pronoun* with *infin. passive*: thus, instead of 'he commanded (some one) *to bring the prisoners*', or 'he commanded *that the prisoners should be brought*', the usual phrase is, 'he commanded *the prisoners to be brought*', where the italicized words are historically only the direct object; but the construction simulates that in 1 b, 'he commanded *the men to be silent* (= he commanded *them silence*), where both objects are actually present.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xviii. 25 His lord comaundide hym to be sold [*so all 16th c. vv.* (exc. *Rhem.* 'commaunded that he should be sold') and *Revised* 1881]. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 120 Octavyan..comaundyd al the World to be discryvyd as subgett unto hym. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. 296 Ordynaunces .. whiche .. she commaunded to be redde. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 33 [Darius] commaunded this sentence to be grauen in his tombe. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* XXV. 6 He..commanded Paul to be brought [*so all vv.*].

4. *absol.* With no object: To perform the action of commanding; to give commandments.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 20111 (Cott. Galba MS.) We may ensawmple tell how crist cumandes in his godspell. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 347 It is right esy to commaunde. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 345 The King that may command, intreats. 1625 BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 66 Hee .. beleeues the Magistrate doth neuer command till he smite. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* V. 440 Man to command, and woman to obey.

5. *fig.* in all constructions.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IX. 230 So commaundeþ treuthe. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 34 Love..Comaundeth me, that it be so. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 584 My sick heart commands mine eyes to watch. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 12 Riches are passed away..As fortune, vice, or folly may command.

II. *ellipt.* Involving the sense of a verb of motion, of giving, etc.

6. To order to come or go *to, from, into, upon* (a place or action), *away, here, home*, etc. *To command from*: to order to depart or refrain from. (Cf. *To order goods, order any one home, away, off, out.*)

c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 373 He commaundyd Sir Cleges to mete. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 183 The king..commaunded him to Prison. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 335, I Sir am Dromio, command him away. 1602 — *All's Well* II. i. 27, I am commanded here. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 151 Command these fretting waters from your eies. 1620 *Horæ Subsecivæ* 469 You see I could not command these waues from touching me. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. lxii. (1739) 125 To command a Tenant into War against his own Lord. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1851 V. 72 Commanded home for doing too much. 1688 JER. COLLIER *Sev. Disc.* (1725) 159 When he [a soldier] is commanded upon a hazardous Action. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. ix. 214, I .. charged them .. to command them off. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round W.* x. (1757) 294 Coming..within reach of our musquets, we with them commanded her on board of us.

b. *fig.* To cause to come; to send with authority.

1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xxv. 21, I will commaund [Vulg. *dabo*, WYCL. give, COVERD. send] my blessing vpon you. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 669 See me sworn to serve thee [Truth], and command A painter's skill into a poet's hand.

† **c.** *techn.* To cause to move, drive, actuate. *Obs.*

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 179 Besides the commanding heavy Work about, the Wheel rids Work faster off than the Pole can do.. *Ibid.* 200 Your Leg may..command the Pole down again.

† **7.** To order to be given; to demand with authority. Sometimes *of* or *from* a person. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 15 All that may be, commaund and looke for at my handes. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 49 Let my Soueraigne..Command my eldest Sonne, nay all my sonnes, as pledges. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. v. 9, I beseech your Grace .. wherefore you have Commanded of me these most poysonous Compounds. 1786 MRS. A. M. BENNET *Juv. Indiscretions* V. 122 He presented, at her command, a rose that he gathered..Again a flower was commanded.

III. To have power to order; to have at or under command or disposal; to control, dominate.

8. *trans.* To have authority over; to be master of; to hold in control or subjection; to sway, rule. (The object was orig. *dative* as in 2; hence in ME. with *to.*)

1382 WYCLIF *Jude.* ix. 13 [12] The trees speken to the viyn, Com, and comaunde to vs [*impera nobis*]. — *Dan.* ii. 39 The thrid rewme..whiche shal comaunde to al erthe. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, II. ii, The haughty Dane commands the narrow seas. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 38 Thou art Protector, And lookest to command the Prince and Realme. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 373 The Knights of Jerusalem..command all in all here. 1776 C. LEE in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 153 Whoever commands the sea commands the town. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* II. 601 Tigers fierce command the shuddering wood.

fig. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. i. 32 This other [Key] doth command a little doore. 1780 COWPER *Table-t.* 481 The mind that can..command the lyre. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxviii, My harp would prelude woe—I cannot all command the strings.

b. *absol.*; rarely with *over*.

1592 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 9 Vertue he had, deseruing to command. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 75 The great Cham..commandeth ouer one of the greatest..Empires of the World. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 4 The Kings of England have commaunded from .. Orkney to the Pyrene Mountaines. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. xi. (1675) 238 It is .. requisite that the Prince know how to command well. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 302 Persons..born to command.

fig. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I, Where and when your Religion hath most absolutely commanded..Atheisme hath most abounded. 1866 in Spurgeon *Treas. David* Ps. lxiii, Imperial Psalms, that command over all affections.

9. To be commander or captain of (a force, fortress, ship, or the like).

1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* IV. iv, Æneas may command as many Moors As in the sea are little water-drops. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. ii. 19 Those he commands, moue onely in command, Nothing in loue. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 307 This city..was commanded by governor Carleton. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 11 Captain Lutwidge commanded another bomb-vessel. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 140 To dispose of all the beaver they take, to the trader who commands the camp. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 633 He still continued to command his old soldiers.

b. *absol.* To be commander, have the command.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. vi. 57 A disaster of warre that Cæsar him selfe could not haue preuented, if he had beene there to command. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 266 Colonel Forbes .. commanded at the siege. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 279 No Nenadowitsch now commanded on the Drina.

10. To be master of (oneself, one's emotions, feelings, etc.); to hold in check, control, restrain (the passions). Formerly also with *over*.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 316 He enjoyeth true tranquillitie .. commanding over the unpure affections of the flesh. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. v, Tis reasons glorie to commaund affects. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* v. iv, Command thyself, and then thou'rt right. Command thy will, thy foul desires .. Command thy mind, and make that pure. 1706 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 162 He cannot command himself. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mor. T.* (1816) I. xv. 126, F. commanded his temper. 1833 T. HOOK *Widow & Marquess* (1842) 85 Can I command my feelings?

11. To have (a thing) at one's bidding, or within one's power for use or enjoyment; to have at disposal or within one's reach or grasp.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 463 It is in mine authoritie to command The Keyes of all the Posternes. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* II. ii, Could you not command your leisure one hour longer? 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xiv. 412 Those who deserve no beere may command the best wine. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I, 'Tis not in mortals to command success, But we'll do more Sempronius, we'll deserve it. *c* 1790 J. WILLOCK *Voy.* ix. 273 The safest .. passage .. lies through these islands, as, in case of a storm, ships can always command a port. 1794 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 247 It is not every day I can command that sum [fifty guineas]. 1817 MALTHUS *Popul.* I. 34 *note*, Such an increase as will enable the mass of the society to command more food. 1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* iii. 39 All the skill which the sculptor could command.

12. To have (a person or his services) at one's call or disposal.

1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vocab.* 10 If euer he may do him any frendship..he shal commaund him. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 23 Command me while I liue. 1593—2 *Hen. VI*, IV. v. 7 Such ayd as I can spare you shall command. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xix. 147 If any of us can be of use .. you sure ought to command us.

b. *phr.* Yours (etc.) *to command* (†*to be commanded*): i. e. for you to command or dispose of.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 164 b, The somme of the Archebyshoppes letters was..that he is all his to commaunde. 1575 FERRERS in *Gascoigne's Princely Pleas.* (1821) 9 The Lake, the Lodge, the Lord, are yours now to command. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* (1625) 15 Which Subscription.. shall passe in this or the like Order: .. Your L[ordships] in whatsoever to be commanded .. Your Honours ever to be commanded, etc. 1626 in Lithgow *Trav.* x. (1682) 467 Your Lordships to command to serve you. 1859 W. COLLINS *After Dark* 49 (Hoppe) Yours to command, Thomas Boxsius.

13. To secure by just claim or rightful title; to exact, compel (respect, confidence, sympathy, etc.).

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI, III.* i. 8 This place commands my patience. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. 306 A great man commands the affection of the people. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mor. T.* (1816) I. 225 She..must..command your sympathy. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. 9 They will..command the confidence which they really deserve. 1885 *Spectator* 18 July 943/2 His literary criticisms..when they fail to command our assent, nearly always command our admiration.

14. To dominate by reason of (superior) local or strategic position; to control by overlooking or over-topping; *spec.* said of the artillery of a fortified eminence. Also *intr.* with *over*.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1228 The place itself was..impregnable..by reason that it commanded over the Danubie. 1625 BACON *Ess., Truth* (Arb.) 501 The vantage ground of Truth: a hill not to be commanded. 1694 NARBOROUGH *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 109 The Guns cannot command from one Side to the other. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. VIII. 90 Strong castles which commanded the principle defiles. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 600 A strong-built tower, commanding o'er the Loire. *a* 1842 ARNOLD *Later Hist. Rome* (1846) I. vii. 273 Steep cliffs overhanging the sea, and..commanding a small harbour. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 7 The..Spanish Peninsula ..commanding the Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

b. To have within range of vision, look down upon or over, overlook.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 409 His Head the Hills commands. 1780 COWPER *Table-t.* 581 An ell or two of prospect we command. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* V. ii, Commanding the rich scenes beneath, The windings of the Forth and Teith. 1874 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. Pref. 7 My bedroom window commanded..a very lovely view.

c. *absol.*

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* II. 198 A princely Castle in the mid'st commands. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 614. 1763 SCRAFTON *Indostan* (1770) 66 A battery..which would have commanded to the Lake. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 3 Far as human optics may command.

15. To cover (with a gun, fowling-piece, etc.).

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* xii. (1681) 252 You may command her [Pheasant] at pleasure with your Fowling-piece. *Ibid.* 253 A Bird .. somewhat troublesome to discover, whereby to command him by a Fowling-piece.

16. *To command a suit of cards*: see quot.

1862 'CAVENDISH' [H. JONES] *Whist* (1870) 28 A suit is commanded..by the hand that holds a sufficient number of winning cards in it to make every trick. 1874 *Mod. Hoyle* 12 The ten and the nine command that suit.

†**IV. 17.** = COMMEND. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2411 Comaundez me to þat cor tays, your comlych fere. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1333 Vn-to 3oure mekill maieste my modire I comande. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 298 Comande me till oure gentill kynge. 1444 *Paston Lett.* I. 60 Right worchepfull cosyn I comand me to you. *c* 1450 *Merlin* viii. 130 Kynge Ban and his brother .. Comaunded theire londes in the kepynge of Leonces. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2801 The knycht, the wich in to hir keping was, Sche had commandit to hir cussynece.

b. *To command to God*: to commend to His keeping; cf. 'To say *adieu!*' or 'good bye!'

c 1450 *Merlin* iv. 72 So he hym comaunded to god, and bad hym come on the morowe. 1484 CAXTON *Curiall* (1888) 16 To god I comande the by thys wrytyng. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. x. 10 They .. commaunded themselfe into the kepyng of God. *c* 1530 — *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 168 So he toke his leue of the ladye, and she commaunded hym to God.

Command (kǫma·nd), *sb.* For forms see *v.* [cf. F. *commande* 13th c. (= Pr. *comanda*), f. *commander* to COMMAND; but the English word does not certainly appear before 16th c., so that it may have been formed here on the verb: cf. *demand, order, call*, and the modern *invite*.

(An apparent example in *Cursor M.* (Fairf.) 13848 is perh. an error for *couenand* covenant, as in Cott. MS.)]

1. The act of commanding; the utterance or expression of an authoritative order or injunction; bidding.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gentl.* IV. iii. 5 One that attends your Ladiships command. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxxix. 27 Doeth the Eagle mount vp at thy commaund? 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xiii. 44, I am always willing to obey your commands. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. i. 91 A command is a signification of desire; but is distinguished ..by this peculiarity: that the party to whom it is directed is liable to evil from the other, in case he comply not with the desire. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xii. 171 Her suggestion being fully understood to be a command.

b. In various phrases, as *at one's command, on command*, etc. *Word of command*: see quot. 1853.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 198 What we will do, we do vpon command. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 224 They shall goe forward Kate at thy command. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 15 The next thing to be observed .. is the Words of Command with readiness to answer and obey. 1811 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VII. 544 The appointment, by command of the Prince Regent, of Major General Alten. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* s.v., The orders..for certain motions, manœuvres, or evolutions, are called the 'word of command'. *Ibid.*, Officers or troops absent from quarters are said to be 'on command'.

2. An order authoritatively made and remaining in force, a COMMANDMENT.

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 28 The x. Commandis. *Ibid.* 95 The Sevint Command..Thow sall nocht steil. 1586 Q. ELIZ. *Let.* in *Hist. Eng.* (1702) II. 53 We little thought that one We had raised out of the Dust would .. haue slighted and broken our Commands. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 553 As Papists have done with the second Command. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 652 God so commanded, and left that Command. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Fl.* (1840) 120 It is ill venturing too near the brink of a command. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. iii, But the command is hard.

3. The faculty of commanding; exercise of authority; rule, control, sway; *spec.* that of a military or naval commander. Also *fig.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 624 Hast thou command? 1604 — *Oth.* v. ii. 331 Your Power, and your Command is taken off. 1608 — *Per.* III. i. 3 Thou, that hast Upon the winds command. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 1321 The Queen of Night, whose large Command Rules all the sea and half the Land. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), He assumed an absolute command over his readers. 1780 COWPER *Table-t.* 354 Men..raised to station and command. 1781-3 — *Lily & Rose* 13 The Lily's height bespoke command. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* II. ix, High command Spake in his eye.

b. with its scope defined by *of*.

1661 COWLEY *Cromwell* Wks. (1688) 71 A Title to the Command of three Nations. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 127 [To] have the command of a ship. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 74 The military Command of the old imperial City. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 546.

c. with *a* and *pl.* Authority.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 244 How in one house Should many people, vnder two commands, Hold amity?

d. *Phrases.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. Pref. to Rdr. **2, 200 French ships, vnder the commaund of Captaine Henry Pay. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 534 A man of great command in this Countie. *c* 1639 *Roxb. Ballads* VI. 429 A battel fought upon the seas, by a ship of brave command. 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 58 Having a fleet of thirty ships of war under his command. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* s.v., An officer at the head of a troop..garrison .. or detachment is 'in command'.

4. Power of control, disposal, or direction; mastery; possession with full power to use. *Command of language, words*, etc.: facility of expression.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xviii. 430 No man had better command of rain and sunshine in his face. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* i. 11 The choice..is within the command of our will. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. i. 20 The..priest behaved himself with great command of his passion. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 189 The familiar use, and absolute command, of the Latin language. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 37, I had sufficient command over myself to suppress my emotions. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 231 Having gifts of courage .. and command of money and friends. 1888 J. W. ELSWORTH *Introd. to Braithwait's Strappado* 26 Men inferior to him in command of words.

b. *At command*: ready to receive or obey orders; under one's control; at one's service or disposal; available to use, spend, etc.

1584 WALSINGHAM in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. v. § 9 And so I humbly take my leave. Your Graces at command, Francis Walsingham. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 83 His house, his lands, his purse .. were all at his command. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 35 Hast thou not worldly pleasure at command. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 61 Hee is held the only wise man, who hath the world at most command. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* xii. § 6 (1681) 246 With your Spaniel well instructed, and at command. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 76 P 1 Yet has he seldom a guinea at command. 1862 *Cornh. Mag.* June 649 (Hoppe) The reader's very humble servant at command. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 167 An absolute monarch, with the most perfect military machine at his command.

5. 'Cogent authority, despotism' (J.); coercion.

1692 LOCKE *Educ.* (J.), Command and force may often create, but can never cure, an aversion. 1854 H. SPENCER *Soc. Stat.* 180 Command cannot be otherwise than savage, for it implies an appeal to force, should force be needful.

6. The power of dominating surrounding country in virtue of elevated or strategic position; used *lit.* of the gunshot range of military positions, and also in various transferred senses.

1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 23, I..gott my fleete out of command of the fortes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 18 Within command of the flaming swords. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3937/4 Of the whole Fleet only 4 escaped, by getting under the Command of Granville Fort. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 753 His command of the passes of the Alps.

b. *spec.* in *Fortification* (see quots.).

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s.v., A *command in front*, when any eminence is directly facing the work which it commands. A *command in rear* .. A *command by enfilade.* 1830 E. S. N. CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc.* 40 s.v., The Command of the Bastion over the surrounding country is nineteen feet. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 202 *Command*.. the height of the top of the parapet of a work above the level of the country. 1888 *Times* 20 Aug. 12/1 The Woolwich guns have, the one a command—i. e. a height above the ground of 3 ft. 6 in.

c. Range of vision, outlook, prospect.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* (J.), The steepy stand, Which overlooks the vale with wide command. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 290 The eye..posted on this speculative height Exults in its command.

d. in *Cards*. See quot. and cf. COMMAND *v.* 16.

1874 *Mod. Hoyle* 22 You get rid of the command of your partner's strong suit most readily by leading your highest of the suit. 1880 A. CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card* Gloss., *Command of a suit*, having the best cards of that suit.

7. A position in which one commands; *esp.* a military or naval commander's post.

[Cf. 1604 in 3.] *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* X. (1691) 115 Commands in our ordinary Army and Navy. 1764 CROKER *Dict. Arts, Command*, in the royal navy, implies the rank and power of an officer who has the management of a ship of war. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 58 The places and commands which he held under the Crown. 1863 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 136 Let us sell the commands of our prospective battles..to the lowest bidder. 1886 *Whitaker's Almanack* 159 District Commands (Home), Aldershot. *Ibid.* 191 Navy Pay..Admiral (home command) £1,825.

8. The body of troops under a commander.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 90 To ride with me him most humbly praying With his command. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. vi. 84 Foure shall quickly draw out my Command, Which men are best inclin'd. 1745 EARL SHAFTESB. in *Priv. Lett. 1st Ld. Malmesbury* I. 15 Sir John Ligonier is going from hence with a large command (I am told near 10,000 men). 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xli. 55 Colonel Dodge ordered the command to halt.

9. The district under a commander; or, more generally, under the lordship of any one.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 381 Bury mee..not heere, but in some of your owne commands. 1684 *1st Dk. Beaufort's Progr. Wales* (1864) 1 The generall visitation of his Commands. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5402/3 A Noble Command for Game, about 20 Miles in Circumference. 1871 *Times* 1 June 5/1 The city of Paris is to be divided into four commands.

10. *Comb.*, as **command-in-chief**, supreme military charge (cf. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF); **command-night**, the night on which a theatrical performance, etc., is given by (royal) command.

1859 LANG *Wand. India* 363, I am to have the command-in-chief at Bombay. 1888 *Spectator* 30 June 877/1 The direct command-in-chief of a million soldiers.

Commandable (kǫmɑ·ndăb'l), *a.* Also 7 **-ible.** [f. COMMAND *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being commanded; under command.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 105 A plyable flexure of joynts, and commandible disposure of all parts of progression. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 280 A commandable rather than a commendable judgement. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* 122 Rendering our bodies, senses, and thoughts, vigorous and commandable. 1880 BURTON *Q. Anne* III. xiv. 4 Ground..not commandable by heights.

Commandador, var. of COMMENDADOR.

† Commandance. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *commandance*; see -ANCE.] Command, control.

1452 DK. YORK in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 6 I. 11 He had the commandance and charge thereof.

Commandancy (kǫmɑ·ndănsi). [f. next: see -ANCY; cf. Sp. *comandancia.*] The position or jurisdiction of a commandant. *Commandancy-general* [= Sp. *comandancia-general*], that of the commander-general, or governor of a Spanish province or colony. In mod. Dicts.

Commandant (kǫmăndɑ·nt), *sb.* [a. Fr. *commandant*, in same sense, orig. pr. pple. = 'commanding': cf. It., Sp., and Pr. *comandante*, Pg. *commandante.*] A commanding officer, a commander: irrespective of rank. Applied *esp.* to the military governor of a fortress, town, or district, and often as a foreign title, French, Spanish, or Portuguese. Hence *commandant-general.*

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2248/4 The Commandant of the said Regiment on Honslow-Heath. 1691 *New Disc. Old Intreague* xiii, And here (if not at home) he's Commandant. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 521 Sixteen different ships engaged us alternately; the Commandant .. staid by us the least of any. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 742 The commandant there is subordinate to the viceroy of Peru, in all matters relating to the government, to the finances, and to war. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 451 The Commandant of the forces in both Canadas. 1822 BYRON *Werner* I. i. 613 Here is a packet for the commandant Of Frankfort. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 207 By electing Barrios commandant-general of the province. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 195 The Cardinal is here from Rome, The Commandant from Seville.

Commandantship (kǫmăndɑ·nt,ʃip). [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office of a commandant; commandancy.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. viii, Captain D'Agoust may now..look forward to .. Commandantship of the Tuileries. 1881 SHADWELL *Life Ld. Clyde* I. iv. 122 Colin Campbell, as the next senior officer in Hong Kong, assuming the commandantship of that island.

Commandarie, -ary, obs. ff. COMMANDERY.

Commandator, obs. var. of COMMENDATOR.

† Comma·ndatory, *a. Obs.* [f. *commandāt-* ppl. stem of late L. *commandāre* to COMMAND: see -ORY, and cf. *commendatory.*] Of the nature of a command, mandatory, compulsory.

a 1659 Bp. MORTON *Episc. Ch. Eng. Justified* IV. i. (1670) 73 How commandatory the apostolical authority was. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 71 To help the King's necessities..by a commandatory loan.

Commandatory, var. of COMMENDATORY.

Commanded (kǫmɑ·ndĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. COMMAND *v.* + -ED.] Ordered by authority; bidden, prescribed, forced. † b. Under regular military command (as opposed to *volunteer*).

a 1586 CARTWRIGHT in *Answ. to Cartwright* 89 They haue not his commanded discipline. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 125 A womans guift To raine a shower of commanded teares. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxxi. 189 Sometimes it is a Commanded, sometimes Voluntary Worship. *a* 1671 LD. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 10 Major General Gifford with a commanded party, beat them out again. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 89, I think there was not more commanded men than volunteers.

† Comma·ndedness. *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Commanded quality; obligatoriness.

a 1600 HAMMOND *Wks.* II. 195 (R.) The commandedness of the other offerings.

‖ **Commandeer,** *v. S. Africa.* Also **-der.** [ad. S. African Du. *kommandeeren*, f. F. *commander* to command.] *trans.* To command or force into military service; to seize for (or as for) military use.

1881 *Times* 1 Feb. 5/5 The night previously the Boers had commandeered the natives..and compelled them to fight. 1882 *Standard* 12 Dec. 5/7 The Schoonspruit..Burghers, who have been commandeered, have declined to go to the front. 1883 *All Y. Round* 17 Nov. 533 Any quantity of grapes might be commandeered without..asking.

b. *absol.*

1881 *Times* 25 Jan. 5 The Boers are in Lydenburg commandering from the stores. 1882 *Standard* 12 Dec. 5/7 The action of the Government in commandeering so extensively.

Commander (kǫmɑ·ndəɹ). Forms: 3-5 **comaunder, -our, -ur,** 4 **comaundour,** 4-6 **commaundour,** 6-7 **-er,** (5 **com(m)awndour**), 6- **commander.** [a. OF. *comandere* (= Pr. *comandaire*):—L. type *commandā·tor*, oblique case *comandeor* (= Pr. *comandador*), Anglo-F. *-dour*, mod.F. *-deur*:—L. type *commandātor-em* (*commend-*), agent-sb. f. *commandāre*: see COMMAND *v.* and -EB. *Commendātor* was in some military and religious orders of the Middle Ages, *e.g.* that of the Knights of St. John, the title of the officer in charge of a *commenda*: see COMMANDERY. In this sense Littré has OF. *comandeor* in 13th c.]

1. One who commands.

a. One who commands or orders anything.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 397 Soothly the Comandour of that was he [God]. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 49 If that that the emperour comaundith is good, fille thou the wil of the comaundour. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* I. ix. (1638) 19 If a man command another to do a trespasse .. the commander is a trespasser. *a* 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619–20) II. 484 Hee doth it..more for the Commanders sake..then out of any other respect whatsoeuer.

b. One who has the control or disposal *of* anything.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12109 (Cott.) Ihesus þe maister gaf ansuare, þou þat es comandur o lai. *c* 1585 *Faire Em* III. 650 She That's mistress and commander of his thoughts. 1607 FLETCHER *Woman-Hater* III. i, Were we not made ourselves, free, unconfined, Commanders of our own affections? 1666 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 222 A great commander of the Latin tongue.

c. One who exercises authority, a ruler or leader. *Commander of the Faithful* (cf. ADMIRAL): a title of the caliphs, first assumed (*c* 640) by Omar I.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 453 (Cott:) He [Lucifer] wald .. be him self þair comandur [*v.r.* -our]. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* v. 5 Comaundour, we trauelinge by al the nyȝt token no thing. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 88 Commawndour, *preceptor, mandator.* 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. ii. 247 King and Commander of our Common-weale. 1592 — *Ven. & Ad.* 1004 Be wreak'd on him, invisible commander [Death]. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 269 The Apostles..are our Schoolemasters, and not our Commanders. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 434/2 Omar..was also the first who assumed the title of Amir-al-múmenín (commander of the faithful) instead of that of Khalifah-rasuli-llahi (vicar of the messenger of God) which his predecessor Abú Bekr had used.

2. *spec.* a. The officer in command of a military force.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 31 Braue Commaunders vnder whom I have serued. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 97 *Williams.* Vnder what Captaine serue you? *King.* Vnder Sir Iohn Erpingham. *Williams.* A good old Commander. 1643 LD. CAPEL (*title*), Address to all Commanders, Officers, and Soldiers. 1757 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 146 ₱ 5 Not only the writer of books, but the commander of armies..will easily outlive all noisy and popular reputation. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* x, Two thousand veteran British troops with their commander. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* i. (ed. 2) 22 The term Commander of Column indicates the Senior Officer in that Column.

b. One who has command of a ship; in the British and U. S. navies, the title of an officer who ranks below a captain and above a first lieutenant.

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 579/45 *Egeator*, a comander of a shyp. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. 202 Any ingenious Sea-Artist, that .. hath been Commander or Mate many years. 1708 *Roy. Proclam.* 26 June in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4452 The Commanders of the Men of War appointed Convoys for Newfoundland. 1804 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 194 Captain Prescott, a commander in the navy. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 203 *Commander*, an officer in the royal navy, commanding a ship of war under twenty guns, a sloop of war, armed ship, or bomb-vessel. He was entitled master and commander, and ranked with a major of the army: now simply termed commander, and ranking with lieutenant-colonel, but junior of that rank.

3. In a mediæval religious order, esp. a military order, as the Knights Hospitallers: The administrator of a COMMANDERY, a COMMENDATORY.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Commanderie*, A Commaunder (of one of the Orders). 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 65 s.v. *Commaundrie*, He which had the government of any such Mannor or house, was called the Commander, which had nothing to doe to dispose of it, but to the use of the Priorie, and to have onely his sustenance of it according to his degree. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Commandry*, The simple commanders of Malta..are rather farmers of the order than beneficiaries. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXXV. *note*, The principal Knights of Saint John were termed Commanders. 1858 W. PORTER *Hist. Knts. Malta* I. ii. (L., s.v. *Commandery*), The council reserved to themselves the power of at any time recalling a commander from his post. 1867 *Murray's Handbk. Worcester, etc.* 98 The Commander's house, and great hall, are the only existing portions [of the Commandry].

4. Hence, a member of a higher class in certain modern Orders of Knighthood, in the French Legion of Honour, etc.; also, an officer in certain secret 'orders', as in the American order of 'Knights Templars'.

In British Orders (*e.g.* of the Bath since 1815, of St. Michael and St. George, and of the Star of India) the *Knight Commanders* form the second of the three grades. A *Grand Commander* is a member of one of the divisions of the highest grade. In the Legion of Honour, *Commandeurs* form the third of the five classes.

1846 *Penny Cycl.*, *1st Suppl.* II. 193/2 Legion of Honour, instituted by Napoleon during the year 1802 .. consists of five divisions: chevaliers, officers, commanders, grand officers, and grand crosses. 1882 CUSSANS *Heraldry* 248 At the termination of the War [1815] .. it was decided to divide the Order of the Bath into three Grades, entitled Knights Grand Cross (G.C.B.), Knights Commanders (K.C.B.), and Knights Companions (C.B.). 1886 *Whitaker's Almanack* 88 [Order of the Bath] Second Class, K.C.B. *Military Knights Commanders..Civil Knights Commanders. Ibid.* 93 The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India .. Principal Knight Grand Commander, Viceroy and Gov. Gen. of India.

5. A large wooden mallet or beetle; a rammer (see COMMAND *v.* 6 c).

1573 BARET *Alv.* C. 907 (1580) An instrument to driue piles of woodde into the ground, called..a commaunder, also to beate stones in pauing, a rammer. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* vii. 128 The Commander..with a handle about three foot long. 1726 R. NEVE *Builder's Dict.* s.v. *Foundation*, These piles must be drove or forced down by a Commander. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* I. 198 His gang of fifteen .. stood in line with huge wooden beetles called commanders. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 203 *Commander*, a large wooden mallet used specially in the sail and rigging lofts, as anything of metal would injure the ropes or canvas.

† 6. *Fortif.* A work raised so as to command the adjacent works and country round; a CAVALIER. *Obs.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 122 Two commanders, or caualiers. *Ibid.* II. 126 Whole Buts of water..were throwen downe from an high Commander.

† 7. *Surg.* A machine for reducing dislocations; = AMBE. *Obs.*

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* VII. v. 488 The Glossocomium, commonly called the Commander. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4878/4 This [reduction of fractures] is not effected by the Ambe or Commander. 1783 P. POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 300 That sort of Ambi which Mr. Freke called his Commander.

8. *Hat-making.* (See quots.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 857 This flat crown is now placed upon a block, and, by pressing a string called a commander, down the sides of the block, he forces the parts adjacent to the crown to assume a cylindrical figure.

9. *Ornith.* The Red-winged Oriole (*Oriolus Phœniceus*).

1812 SMELLIE, etc. tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* XIII. 219 It is called Commander on account of a fine red mark on .. its wings, which .. resembles the badge of the order of knighthood.

10. **Commander-in-chief.** The chief or supreme commander of all the military land forces of a State; also b. of a detached portion permanently quartered in a colony, or c. on expeditionary service in a hostile foreign country.

In nearly all the British Colonies, the Governor is Commander-in-Chief, even though a civilian.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 188 Lord Conway then Commander in chief. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. iv. § 10 Such Commanders in Chief do not fall without Common Souldiers about them. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 218 Want of success in the last campaign had raised a great clamour against the commander-in-chief. 1829 W. IRVING *Conq. Granada* (1850) 343 The commander-in-chief of the artillery. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. I. ii. 127 The new Commander-in-chief at Madras, Sir John Cradock. 1887 *Lond. Gaz.* 29 Nov., The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent .. to appoint Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., to be Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces. 1887 *Army List* Nov. 27 Bermuda, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Gallwey, Lt.-Genl. T. L., R. Eng.

b. In *U. S.* vested in the President.

But the title is often unofficially applied to the acting general officer of highest rank (*i.e.* the senior major-general).

1778 (*title*), Proceedings of a Court Martial held..by order of His Excellency General Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States of America, for the Trial of Major General Lee. 1789 *Constit. U. S.* Art. ii. § 2 The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 16/2 s.v. *United States.*

c. In the *Navy*: 'The senior officer in any port or station appointed to hold command over all other vessels within the limits assigned to him. Thus the commodore on the coast of Africa is *de facto* commander-in-chief' (Adm. Smyth).

1890 *Times* 12 Sept. 4/6 The Northampton .. flagship of the Commander-in-Chief at the Nore.

d. *fig.*

1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 12 A form of godliness is the Commander in Chief of all other sins.

Hence (*nonce-wd.*) **Commander-in-chie·fship.**

1878 W. M. TAYLOR *Daniel the Beloved* ix. 166 To himself he reserved the Commander-in-chiefship of the army.

Comma·ndership. [see -SHIP.] The office or position of commander.

1611 COTGR., *Commanderie*, a commaunderie or commaundership. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* 373 All commanderships, and captain-ships in the army. 1885 *Truth* 2 July 2/2 [He] returned the insignia of his Grand Commandership, and retired from the Order. 1887 *Daily News* 3 May 2/2 The grievances of naval lieutenants..for which Lord Elphinstone explained a proposed remedy by the increase of commanderships.

Commandery, commandry (kǫmɑ·ndəɹi, -ɑ·ndɹi). Also 6-7 **-drie,** 7 **-erie,** 6-8 **-arie, -ary.** [In its original sense a. F. *commanderie, commenderie*, med.L. *commendāria* (f. *commenda*, F. *commende*) benefice given *in commendam*, i. e. into charge or trust. But it has subsequently been associated with *commander* in the sense of 'one who commands or orders'.]

† 1. An ecclesiastical or other benefice held *in commendam. Obs.*

1536 in *Stat. Irel.* (R. Bolton, 1621) 121 (28 Hen. VIII.) Appertayning to any Archbishopricke..Commaundry..or to any other benefice. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 103 Besides his bishoprike, he held in his hands the commandarie of the abbeie of Pettinweme. 1661 T. S[TEPHENS] *Procurations* 37 The Bishop of Meth..had a Proxie of 15*s.* 4*d.* payable yearly out of the Commandery of Kells. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. v. (1737) 16 They have a great number of rich Commanderies (fat Livings). 1807 W.

TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 171 In 1775, his uncle the Archbishop of Parlermo, bestowed on him a rich commandery.

2. *esp.* in *Hist.* A landed estate or manor, or group of manors, belonging to an Order of Knights, and placed under the charge of a member of the order (with title of *commendator*, COMMANDER 3): see quot. 1858, which shows how this passed into **b**, the manors coming to be at length treated as prebends of the commanders, or of the local society of the order under them, to which also the name *commandry* is sometimes applied.

Originally used in the Order of Knights of St. John of Jerusalem (Knights Hospitallers, Knights of Rhodes, or of Malta), whose extensive possessions, extending over nearly all European countries, were divided first into *priorates*, these again into *bailiwicks*, and these into *commendæ* or *commanderies*; but also used in the Order of Teutonic Knights, etc.; the corresponding terms with the Knights Templars were *preceptor* and *preceptory*. The possessions of the Knights of St. John in England, to which all our early quots. refer, were seized as crown-property in 1540.

1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 24 Appoynted to the dignitie of the said prior of sanct Johns of Hierusalem in Englande, or to any commaundry apperteinyng vnto the same. **1540** *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 24 The Kings Maiesty, his heires and Successors, shall haue and enioy all that Hospitall .. being neere to the City of London .. called the house of Saint Johns of Jerusalem in England, and all and singular ..commandries, preceptories &c. which appertained..to the priours ..within any the Kings Dominions. **1607** COWEL *Interpr., Commaundrie* was a .. maner .. belonging to the Priorie of S. Johns in Hierusalem in England. **1743-5** R. POCOCKE *Trav.* (1888) 53 Temple Newton, formerly a commanderie of the Knights Templars. **1820** SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxv, The Preceptories of the Templars, as well as the Commanderies of the Knights Hospitallers. **1838** *Penny Cycl.* XII. 317 Upon many of their manors and estates in the country the Knights Hospitallers placed small societies of their brethren under the government of a commander .. Such societies were called Commanderies. **1858** W. PORTER *Hist. Knts. Malta* I. ii. (L.), Eventually, a nomination to a commandery came to be considered in the light of a legal acquisition, subject only to the payment of a certain amount of annual tribute to the public treasury.

b. In later use: A benefice or pension attached to a commandership of a knightly order.

1700 tr. *De Vertot's Revol. Portugal* (1721) 71 Dazled with the Prospect of the vast Sum which was offer'd, besides a Commandry of the Order of Christ. **1756-7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 109 One privilege of the companions is, that they are preferred to other persons in the nomination to commanderies, each of which is worth five hundred guilders. **1837** *Penny Cycl.* VII. 397/2 The name of *Commandery* in the order of St. Louis was given to the pension which the king of France formerly assigned to twenty-four commanders of that order, of whom eight received 4000, and sixteen 3000 livres each. **1866** MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. i. 131.

c. Also applied to a conventual priory of a non-military religious order.

1554 *Act* 1 & 2 *Philip & M.* c. 8 § 34 Sundry late Monasteries, Priories, Commandries, Nunneries .. and other Religious and Ecclesiastical Houses and Places. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* IV. xii. (1647) 189 In their severall Covents and Commandries ouer all Europe. **1737-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., There are also commandries for the religious in the orders of S. Bernard and S. Antony. **1848** J. GRANT *Adv. Aide-de-camp* xix, The abbess, deeming her 'commandery' disgraced by our clatter .. procured a guard of sbirri from the bishop of Cosenza. **1890** (*title*), Annals of the Hospital of S. Wulstan, or the Commandery, in the city of Worcester.

d. Sometimes (like *abbey*, *priory*, etc.) applied to the buildings; in some cases, as at Worcester, the house continues to bear the name.

1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5015/2 His Body was buried..in the Abby of St. John, which is a Commandry of the Order of Malta. **1769** *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 332 Worcester, The Commandery here..is a fine old House of Timber, in the Form of a Court. **1862** T. A. TROLLOPE *Lenten Journey* xvii. 289 The building in question was once a commandery of the Templars. **1867** *Murray's Handb. Worcest.* 98 The Commandry..was rebuilt *temp.* Hen. VIII.

e. Adopted as the name for a local branch or 'lodge' of a secret order, as the American order of so-called 'Knights Templars'.

3. The position, or rank of a Commander in an order of Knighthood. (Sometimes including 2 b.)

1611 COTGR., *Commanderie*, a commaunderie, or commaundership; the place or office of a Commaunder (of one of the Orders). **1800** NELSON 5 June in Nicolas *Disp.*, Sir Thomas Troubridge has a pension of £500 a-year settled on him, and Commandery of the order of St. Ferdinand.

† **4.** The office of a military or other commander; commandership, command. *Obs.*

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XI. x. (1622) 153 To transfer the whole commandery of the souldiers .. vnto some one of his Freed-men. **1621** BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 250 Both in Commandry and Castrametation. **1630** R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 81 The usurpation of chiefe commandery.

† **5.** A district under a commander, a seignory.

a **1641** BP. MOUNTAGU *A. & M.* 248 To goe about it instantly in their severall Commanderies of Jeury and Galile. **1658** USSHER *Ann.* vi. 104 The Seignories or Commanderies. **1813** HOBHOUSE *Journey* 160 The Porte..divided the country into several small pashaliks and commanderies.

† **6.** ? Command, order. (cf. COMMENDATORY.)

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 308 This was within the letter of the [Spanish] king's commanderie, or precept.

Commandible, obs. form of COMMANDABLE.

Command-in-chief, *v. trans.* and *intr.* To be commander-in-chief (of).

1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 290 All to be commanded in chief by a general officer of rank. **1782** LD. PERCY in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) I. 54 An intention of sending Lord Cornwallis out to Command-in-Chief in India. *Ibid.* I. 55 As fit to Command-in-Chief as I am to be Prime Minister.

Hence *Officer*, etc. *Commanding-in-chief.*

1859 LANG *Wand. India* 394 This sentence was..approved by the General Commanding-in-Chief. **1886** *Whitaker's Almanack* 82 Duke of Cambridge, Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. *Ibid.* 158 Department of the Officer Commanding-in-chief.

Commanding (kǫmɑ·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COMMAND *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. COMMAND; a command, order, injunction.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 5104 (Cott.) All your bidding agh be til vs als comanding. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 256 And syne Do furth his lordis commandyne. **1577** tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 615 He .. whose onely thinking is a commanding. **1742** RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 251 We have..no Revilings, no Commandings, nor Complainings.

Commanding (kǫmɑ·ndiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That commands.

1. *gen.* Possessing or exercising command or control, ruling, controlling. *Commanding signs* in *Astrol.*: see quot. 1696.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 72 Commandynge, *imperiosus.* **1593** SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 29 The great Commanding Warwicke. **1678** NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 2 The commanding Wand In Moses's hand. **1696** PHILLIPS, *Commanding Signs*, the first six Signs of the Zodiack. **1756** BURKE *Subl. & B.* Introd. Wks. I. 105 To affect the imagination with these commanding ideas. **1863** RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 148 The relation of the commanding rich to the obeying poor.

b. Impelling, effectively actuating.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 175 The power commanding.. lies so far from the weight to be commanded. **1805** NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VI. 444 To stand under an easy but commanding sail. **1823** W. SCORESBY *Jrnl. Voy. N. Whale Fishery* 68 Sailing when we had a commanding breeze.

c. *Commanding officer*: an officer in command. *Commanding ship*: the commander's ship, the leader of a squadron.

1758 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 448 The commanding ship hoisted her top-sails. **1796-7** *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 51 Commanding officers of regiments. **1859** THACKERAY *Virgin.* vi. 48 The French commanding officer on the Ohio.

† **2.** *Grammar.* Imperative. *Obs.*

1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 60 Which words be spoken in the Commanding Mode.

3. Indicating or expressing command; nobly dignified; having an exalted or imperial air.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 88 He speakes with such a proud commanding spirit. **1623** MASSINGER *Bondman* III. ii, The majesty of commanding beauty. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 189 ¶ 12 The commanding dignity of her motion. **1835** LYTTON *Rienzi* I. i, Of a tall and even commanding stature. **1851** *Midland Florist* V. 369 [It] is a commanding flower. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 340 Men of commanding genius.

4. Dominating by superior height or strategic position; having a wide and unobstructed prospect.

1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 13 A high and commanding turret. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Commanding ground*, an eminence, or rising ground, which overlooks any post or strong place. **1849-50** ALISON *Hist. Europe* XIII. lxxxvii. 49 His guns, established on a commanding knoll in the centre. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 112 Commanding views in literature, philosophy and science.

Comma·ndingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a commanding position, manner, or degree.

a **1603** T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 252 This word is giuen to Kinges with rule commandinglie. *a* **1660** HAMMOND *Wks.* IV. 506 (R.), His practices are so commandingly exemplary. **1742** RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 296 If you speak as haughtily and commandingly. **1799** SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 75 It stands commandingly on an eminence. **1847** DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 669 Commandingly interesting to both parties.

Commandingness (kǫmɑ·ndiŋnės). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Commanding quality, authority.

1887 M. LINSKILL in *Sunday Mag.* 503 Speaking with a regal commandingness that drew all hearts.

‖ **Commanditaire** (komāndi·tęr). [Fr.] A partner in a *commandite.* (See next.)

‖ **Commandite** (komāndi·t). [F. *commandite* (repr. L. type *commendīta*: Du Cange has med.L. *commendīre*, *-dītus*, as variant of *commendāre*), f. *commander* in sense to entrust, commit; the full French phrase is 'société en commandite' (Littré).] 'A company to which persons advance capital without assuming the functions of partner, or incurring any responsibility' (Littré). Also *attrib.*

1844 MILL *Ess. Quest. Pol. Econ.* 119 By subscribing to some joint-stock company, or entering into commandite. **1852** McCULLOCH *Dict. Commerce* 389 *Companies en Commandite*..consist of one or more partners liable, without limitation, for the debts of the company; and one or more partners, or *commanditaires*, liable only to the extent of the funds they have subscribed. **1883** *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 59 A contract of partnership..in the shape of the Commandite principle.

† **Comma·ndive**, *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. COMMAND, after *express-ive*, etc.: see -IVE.] Having the character of commanding, mandatory.

1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) 754 Sin..is not only against the will of God commandive, but the reason of God contriving.

Comma·ndless, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without command; uncontrollable.

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* (N.), That their commaundlesse furies might be staid.

† **Comma·ndly**, *adv. Obs.* Commandingly.

1622 T. STOUGHTON *Chr. Sacrif.* ii. 14 The Prophets .. alwayes spoke more imperatiuely, and commandly.

Commandment (kǫmɑ·ndmĕnt). Forms: α. 3-4 comande-, comonde-, 3-7 commandement, 4-6 comaunde-, 4-7 commaundement(e, (5 commaw(u)nde-, cummaunde-, cummawndement, 5-6 *Sc.* commandiment, -yment); also β. 4- commandment, (4 cumand-, komaund-), 4-5 comand-, 5 comaund-, 5-6 commaund-; and γ. 4 comanment, co(m)mament, -mend. [a. OF. *com-*, *commandement* (= Pr. *comandamen*, It. *commandamento*):—L. type **commandāmentum*, f. *commandāre*: see COMMAND *v.* and -MENT. Originally 4 syllables; still so found in 16-17th c. writers, and in 19th c. dialect-speech from Scotland to W. Somerset. But the trisyllabic form appeared already in 13th c., and became prevalent in the literary lang. in 17-18th c. In early times there was a tendency to put a stress on the first syllable, and weaken the second to *-ăn-*, *-ă-* as in the Cotton MS. of *Cursor Mundi*.

Spenser has *commandement* (4 syllables); Shaks., 1st fol., the same 4 times, *command'ment* 6 times, *commandment* 3 times. Drummond has it of 4 syllables, Milton and Pope of 3. Cf. the following examples:

α. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 6481 (Gött.) Þis er comandementis ten. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 67 But conseillyng is nat comandement. **1556** in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 249 No other commaundyment or procurement. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iii. 11 So greatly his commaundement they feare. **1591** SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 20 From him I haue expresse commandement. **1822** NARES *Gloss.*, *Commandement*, in four syllables. I think I have heard it so spoken by old persons. **1825-79** JAMIESON, *Commandiment* ..This pronunciation still prevails among the peasantry in Scotland. **1888** *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Commanyment.* [*Commandement* of 4 syllables in Scotch *Psalms in Metre* (made *c* 1564), and still (1890) so sung.]

β. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 1084 Þemperours komaundment was kud al aboute. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 72 A Commaundment, *mandatum.* **1597** SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, V. iii. 142 The Lawes of England are at my command'ment. **1611** — *Wint. T.* II. ii. 8 To the contrary I haue expresse commandment. **1671** MILTON *P. R.* IV. 176 The first of all commandments, Thou shalt worship The Lord thy God.

γ. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 650 (Cott.) Þat dos her will mi commandment. *Ibid.* 662 Þat 3ee ne brek mi commament. *Ibid.* 11720 His comanment was noght vndon. *c* **1320** *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 3446 His cumandment bilyue was done.]

1. An authoritative order or injunction; a precept given by authority. (*arch.*)

c **1250** *O. E. Misc.* 33 Se sergant dede þes lordes commandement. *c* **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 376 Whan the barons herde the commaundemente of the kyng. **1542** BOORDE *Dyetary* xl. (1870) 302 He that doth not the commaundements of his physycyon, doth kyll hym self. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. ii. 8 To the contrary I haue expresse commandment. **1759** ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. III. 180 Called by the express commandment of the king. **1868** MILMAN *St. Paul's* x. 252 A commandment came for the Clergy .. to meet at St. Paul's.

† **b.** A commission or charge. *Obs.*

1592 WEST *Symbol.* B j, A Commaundement or Commission *Mandatum* is a contract by consent to do something gratis.

2. *esp.* A divine command.

c **1325** *Metr. Hom.* 14 Crist gifes us wille His comandmenz to fulfille. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* x. 245 To goddis cummaundement I sall enclyne. **1611** BIBLE *Gen.* xxvi. 5 Abraham .. kept my charge, my Commandements, my Statutes and my Lawes. *a* **1699** STILLINGFL. *Wks.* IV. iii. (R.), A sincere .. endeavour to please God and keep his commandments. **1860** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VII. iv. 154 The law is, 'Do this always'; the commandment, 'Do *thou* this *now*'.

b. *spec.* (*pl.*) The *Ten Commandments* or precepts of the Mosaic Decalogue.

Often applied to the table or tables of these required by law to be publicly set up in English parish churches.

c **1280** *E. E. P.* (1862) 16 Of þe x commandemens..þe first comondement is þis, O God we ssul honuri. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6056 Þat keped noght þe comandmentes ten. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xx. 139 Whilke callest þou þe firste comaundment? **1560** Q. ELIZABETH *Let.* in Cardwell *Doc. Annals* No. lv, To order that the tables of the commandments may be comlye set or hung up in the east end of the chauncell. **1561** *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 103 Paid for the table of commaundementes and the new kalender..xviij*d.* **1637** *Sc. Prayer Bk., Communion*, Then shall the Presbyter, turning to the people, rehearse distinctly all the Ten Commandements. **1766** ENTICK *London* IV. 88 An altar piece gilt and carved, with a glory and the king's arms above the commandments. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits* Wks. (Bohn) II. 46 They will let you break all the commandments, if you do it natively, and with spirit.

c. Hence, the *new commandment* of Jesus Christ.

1534 TINDALE *John* xiii. 34 A newe commaundement [WYCLIF maundement] geve I vnto you, that ye love togedder [*Rhem.* one an other], as I have loved you.

d. Also used allusively of other sets of rules, implying that they take the place of the Decalogue: so, jestingly or ironically, *the new commandment*, *the eleventh commandment*.

a **1577** GASCOIGNE (*title*), The Wyll of the Deuyll; with his ten detestable Commaundementes, directed to his obedient and accursed chyldren. **1615** (*title*), Pope Paulus V.. His Ten Commandments, given to Marquis Spinola, in English, together with the Dutch original. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 1/1 The new and great commandment that nothing succeeds like success. **1886** MRS. LYNN LYNTON *Paston Carew* iii, He had learned the eleventh commandment [do not tell tales out of school] to the echo, and was the safest

confidant to be found within the four seas. [The 'eleventh commandment' of modern cynicism is 'Thou shalt not be found out'.]

3. slang. *The ten commandments*: the ten finger-nails or 'claws' (*esp.* of a woman). In frequent use *c* 1600; in mod. writers chiefly after Shakspere.

c 1540 J. HEYWOOD *Four P's* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 381, I beseech him that high sits, Thy wife's ten commandments may search thy five wits. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 145 Could I come neere your Beautie with my Nayles, I could set my ten Commandements in your face. 1595 *Locrine* IV. ii, Fearing she would set her ten commandments in my face. 1607 DEKKER *Westw. Hoe* v. iv, Your harpy.. set his ten commandments upon my back. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxx, I'll set my ten commandments in the face o' the first loon that lays a finger on him. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xl, I'll write the ten commandments on your face. 1842 LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* III. v, In with you, and be busy with the ten commandments, under the sly.

†**4.** The action or fact of commanding; bidding, command. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1303, I schal kysse at your comaundement. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 106 Swoor..That she wol been at his comandement. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. v. (1839) 43 Abraham departed, be Commandement of the Aungelle. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 118 Teares which they haue at commaundement. 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 2 All their Brethren were at their Commandment.

†**5.** Authority, sway, sovereignty, control; military command. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 124 The Closet, whereof another hath both the key, use and commandement. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 92 Haue I commandement on the pulse of life? 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. 66 The Athenians, who affected the first commandement in that warre. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 658 The commaundement, or vse and profit of it [woodland] are longer time in purchasing, and more hardly come by, than that of Corne and Vines. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 15 Your own raigement, whilk is to come furth under the commandement of my Lord Kirkcudbryt.

†**b.** A district under command. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. (1682) 162 The Turkish Emperours divide the same [lands] in Timars or commandments leaving little or nothing at all to the ancient Inhabitants.

†**6.** Commanding situation. Also *concr.* in *Fortif.* = COMMAND, *sb.* 6. *Obs.*

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 105 Within portes and places of commandiment, and whare that schippis mycht be arreisted. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Commandment*..It is a Height of nine Foot, which one Place has over another. [So BAILEY.]

†**7.** *Old Law.* 'The offence of inducing another to transgress the law' (Wharton *Law Lex.*). *Obs.*

1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 447 Such as are accused of receit of felons, of commandement, or force, or of aid in felonie done. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 65 Commandement is againe used for the offence of him that willeth another man to transgresse the Law.

†**b.** A summary order for committal to prison.

1590 *Three Lords & Ladies Lond.* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 488, I have done none offence, though it please them to imprison me, and it is but on commandment. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 65 The commandement of the K. when by his meere motion, and from his owne mouth hee casteth any man into prison .. or of the Justices: and this commandement of the Justices is either absolute or ordinarie.

8. *Comb.*, as *commandment-breaking.*

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Sept. 3/1 If we should take it into our heads to do the commandment-breaking.

‖**Commando** (kǫmɑ·ndo). *S. Africa.* [a. Pg. *commando* 'command, party commanded', f. stem of *commandar* to COMMAND.] A party commanded or called out for military purposes; an expedition or raid: a word applied in South Africa to quasi-military expeditions of the Portuguese or the Dutch Boers (*esp.* the latter) against the natives.

1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* xiv. 435 The boors made commandoes on our fathers. *Ibid.* xiv. 458 The old wretched policy of military reprisals—the commando system. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 9 May 3/2 The presence of a commando of several hundred respectable Boers in Central Zululand. 1885 *Athenæum* 15 Aug. 201 The capture..of native children by the Dutch commandos.

Commandore, obs. f. COMMODORE.

Commandress (kǫmɑ·ndrés). Chiefly 17th c. [f. COMMANDER + -ESS.] A female commander.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* (1878) 326 That I might live ..To have that sterne commandresse in my power! 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. VI. ii. (1651) 555 She was the commandress of his heart. 1650 *Don Bellianis* 219 Commandress over so many Kings, Princes, Lords and Signories. 1819 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 8 (1822) I. 63 The King made her commandress of Santos. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* II. 157 My own little heroine was .. inventress, commandress, guiding head and soul of everything.

b. *fig.* (of things personified).

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. (1617) 197 Wisedome..as Queene or soueraigne commandresse ouer other vertues. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. (1632) 1191 The Nauy the Commandresse of the Seas. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) IV. 418 Money; the absolute Commandress of Fleets and Armies.

Commandrie, -ry: see COMMANDERY.

†**Comma·nducate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *commandūcāt-*, ppl. stem of *commandūcāre*, f. *com-* + *mandūcare* to chew.] *trans.* To chew thoroughly.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 101/1 Commanducate therof both Morninge and Eveninge. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 385* Mastick .. emends the breath if commanducated.

Commare, obs. f. CUMMER god-mother, etc.

†**Commark.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. Sp. *comarca* borders or confines of a country, territory, district, med.L. *commarca, commarchia*, f. *com-* + *marca* MARCH.] Border-country, territory, district.

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. 2 (T.) He was indeed an Andalusian, and of the commark of S. Lucar's. *Ibid.* IV. ii. (1652) 73 It is publickly bruited about all this commark. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. v. 197.

Commartyr: see CO-MARTYR.

†**Comma·sculate,** *v. Obs.*—⁰ [f. L. *commasculāre* to make manly or courageous, f. *com-* intensive + *masculus* manly.] (See quots.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Commasculate*, to set one in stomacke. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Commasculate*, to take stomach or hardiness.

†**Commassate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *commassāre*, f. *com-* together + *massa* lump, mass.] *trans.* To combine into a mass or lump.

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 323 English honey, the yolks of egg and the oil of Annis, commassated and mingled with fine bean flower.

Commata, L. and Gr. pl. of COMMA.

†**Commate·rial,** *a. Obs.* [f. COM- + MATERIAL.] Identical in matter or material.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 757 The Beakes in Birds, which are Commateriall with Teeth. *Ibid.* § 771 That the Body Adiacent and Ambient be not Commateriall, but meerely Heterogeneall towards the Body that is to bee preserued.

Hence † **Co·mmate·ria·lity.**

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Commateriality*, the Quality of being of the same Matter, etc. with another. 1755 in JOHNSON; whence in mod. Dicts.

Commatic (kǫmæ·tik), *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *commatic-us*, a. Gr. κομματικός consisting of short clauses: see COMMA.] Consisting of short clauses or lyric measures; of the nature of a *commos.*

1844 BECK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Metres* 333 The antistrophic commatic songs usually correspond with much art. 1879 L. CAMPBELL *Sophocles* (ed. 2) I. 271 The metre [of *Œd. Col.*] is studiously varied, above all in the remarkable 'commatic parodos'. *Ibid.* 279 The long scene [ll. 720–1043] ..broken by short commatic passages.

2. *Mus.* Relating to the comma, as in *Commatic temperament*, any system of tuning whose object is to dispense with the comma of Didymus, and to make all major tones express the same interval.

1875 A. J. ELLIS tr. *Helmholtz' Sens. of Tone* 649 [terminology altered in ed. 2, 1885].

‖**Commation** (kǫmæ·tiǫn). *Gr. Pros.* [Gr. κομμάτιον short clause, dim. of κόμμα COMMA.] A short lyrical passage in a drama.

1879 L. CAMPBELL *Sophocles* (ed. 2) I. 122 The central episode is broken by a *commation* (a minor lyrical dialogue in the midst of a scene). *Ibid.* 120 The dochmiacs of the commation and commos.'

Commatism (kǫ·mătiz'm). *rare.* [f. L. *commat-*: see COMMA and -ISM. Cf. F. *commatisme* in Littré.] Commatic character; brevity of clauses.

1801 BP. HORSLEY *Hosea* 43 (T.) The parallelism in many parts of Hosea is imperfect, interrupted, and obscure; an effect perhaps of the commatism of the style. [Referring app. to Jerome's remark, *Osee commaticus est.*]

Commaund(e, -awnd, etc., obs. ff. COMMAND.

Comme, obs. form of COMB.

Commeasurable (kǫme·ʒiŭrăb'l), *a.* [f. COM- + MEASURABLE.] = COMMENSURABLE.

1670 WALTON *Life Donne* 42 A commeasurable grief took as full a possession of him as joy had done. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVIII, Their gather'd multitudes..With more than commeasurable strength Haste to prevent the danger.

Commeasure (kǫme·ʒiŭɪ), *v.* [f. COM- + MEASURE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To measure as an exact equivalent; to equal in measure, be coextensive with.

1614 BP. HALL *No Peace with Rome* § 18 What an absurd opposition is this..that a thing should be fitly commeasured by one place, and yet be in almost infinite. *a* 1656 — *Soul's Farewell* 12 See all this happiness not limited to thousands nor yet millions of years, but commeasured by no less than eternity. *c* 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 164 Until .. the full-grown will, Circled thro' all experiences, pure law, Commeasure perfect freedom.

2. To measure (a thing) *with* (another).

a 1861 CLOUGH *Early Poems* xiii. 38 A love, wherewith commeasured this Is weak and beggarly.

Commeat, obs. form of COMET.

Co·mmeate (kǫ·mi,ĕit), *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *commeāt-* ppl. stem of *commeāre* to go to and fro, f. *com-* + *meāre* to go.] *intr.* To pass to and fro, penetrate in all direction.

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 401/1 Pythagoras defined what God is, thus, A mind which commeateth, and is diffused through every part of the World. 1698 *Money Masters all Things* 107 Fidlers doe commeate from place to place.

Commeation (kǫmi,ē̆i·ʃən). *rare.* [n. of action from prec.: see -ATION.] Passing to and fro.

†**1.** A passport. *Obs.*—⁰ [cf. L. *commeātus* convoy, 'a safe conduct or passeporte' (Cooper).]

1623 COCKERAM, *Commeation*, a pasport.

2. *Theol.* = CIRCUMINCESSION.

1852 BP. FORBES *Nicene Cr.* 87 The circumsession or commeation of the three Persons.

†**Commeator.** *Obs.*—⁰ [L., agent-n. f. *commeāre* (see prec. words).] 'One that goes to and fro, as a Messenger' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

†**Comme·ddle, co-meddle,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. COM- or CO- + MEDDLE *v.* in sense 'mix'.] *trans.* To mix or mingle together.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 74 (Qo. 2, 1604) Blest are those Whose blood and iudgement are so well comedled. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* III. ii. F iij b, Religion, O how it is commedled with policy.

Co·mmeline. [ad. mod.L. *Commelina*, f. the name of two Dutch botanists *Commelyn* (*Commelīnus*).] A genus of endogenous plants, typical of the N.O. *Commelinaceæ.* (Little used.)

1755 JOHNSON cites MILLER. 1775 in ASH. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1846 in WORCESTER.

Commem. (kǫme·m). Oxford colloq. abbreviation of COMMEMORATION (sense 2 c).

1888 A. T. QUILLER-COUCH in *Echoes fr. Oxford Mag.* (1890) 104 Don't be obdurate, Dear Kitty, but come to Commem.

Comme·morable, *a. rare*—⁰. [cf. OF. *commemorable*, ad. L. *commemorābil-is*, f. *commemorāre*: see below.] Worthy of commemoration.

1611 COTGR., *Commemorable*, commemorable. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Commemorate (kǫme·mŏrĕit), *v.* [f. L. *commemorāt-*, ppl. stem of *commemorāre* to bring to remembrance, make mention of, f. *com-* + *memorāre* to relate, mention. Cf. F. *commémorer.*]

1. *trans.* † **a.** To call to the remembrance of hearers or readers; to make mention of, relate, or rehearse. *Obs.* **b.** To mention as worthy of remembrance; to make eulogistic or honourable mention of; to celebrate in speech or writing.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 206 It is to be acknowledged and thankfully commemorated, that this age hath not beene so utterly barren of good Princes. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Commemorate*, to rehearse or make mention. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 477 The Britannica, or Spoonwort of Pliny, which a most diligent Writer commemorates, that the Romans used against the same Disease. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxiii. 282 The..Tempter did commemorate unto her..the Prohibition. 1714–23 AYLIFFE *Univ. Oxf.* II. III. i. 133 The Vice-Chancellor closes the Act in a solemn speech; wherein it is usual for him to commemorate the Transactions of the year past, and especially such Benefactions as have been given to the University. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II, One of the Prophets, commemorating the miraculous providence of God, in conducting the Israelites to Canaan. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. 213 Dante..whom he [Chaucer] commemorates so reverently in his verse.

2. To call to remembrance, or preserve in memory, by some solemnity or celebration. (For the *Eccles.* use, cf. COMMEMORATION 2 b.)

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* II. ix. 376 The constant Form of all the Liturgies .. Μεμνημένοι προσφέρομεν .. 'Commemorating', or 'by Commemorating, we offer'. *a* 1732 ATTERBURY I. vii. (R.), We are called upon to commemorate a revolution, as surprising in its manner, as happy in its consequences, as any age or country can shew. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. App. 378 It may perhaps be asked, why Beda is commemorated in the ancient calendars on the 27th of May, if he died on the 26th. 1872 W. E. SCUDAMORE *Notitia Euchar.* 336 In the East .. the Four great General Councils were commemorated in the Diptychs. 1883 ADDIS & ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* s.v. *Commemorations*, As it would be difficult to say the Mass and office of two feasts on the same day, the Church, as a rule, celebrates the greater feast and merely commemorates the inferior one.

3. Said of things: To be a memorial or memento of; to preserve the remembrance of.

1766 [see next]. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. vii. 216 Dates, which commemorate events, furnish no discovery of their causes. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive, Ess.* 508/1 The stately monument which was designed to commemorate triumphs of France in the East.

Hence **Comme·morated** *ppl. a.*, **Comme·morating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 448 On a commemorating stone ..is this inscription. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. I. xiv. 315 The commemorating processes, by which organic remains become fossilized.

†**Comme·morate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *commemorāt-us* pa. pple.; or short for *commemorated*: see prec.] Commemorated, rehearsed.

1671 *True Non-Conf.* 274 In almost all the Psalms of praise, we find the preceding distress and afflictions..first pathetically commemorat.

Commemoration (kǫme:mŏrē̆i·ʃən). [a. F. *commémoration*, or ad. L. *commemorātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *commemorāre* (see prec.).]

1. † **a.** The action of calling to the remembrance of a hearer or reader; recital, mention (*obs.*). **b.** Eulogistic or honourable mention.

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 48 He maketh a commemoration of such feates as he had done. 1631 HEYWOOD *Lond. Jus Honor.* Wks. 1874 IV. 280 Vlisses .. vseth this short Commemoration, of all that hath been included in the former pageants. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VII. xvi, Yet there were several [names] worth commemoration.

2. A calling to remembrance, or preserving in memory, by some solemn observance, public celebration, etc.; 'solemnization of the memory of anything' (J.).

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xxii. 19 Do ȝe this thing in to my commemoracioun. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 235 For to haue a lytel commemoracion of god tofore or the soule shold departe fro his body. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, To celebrate the commemoration of the most glorious death of thy Son. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 91 All the solemn

days kept in commemoration and gratitude for our Saviours Nativity, Passion, etc. 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 97 The commemoration of the Martyrdom of King Charles 1st.

b. *Eccles.* A service, or a short form of prayer added to a service, in memory of a saint or of a sacred event; *spec.* the observance of a lesser feast by inserting parts of the service appropriate to it in that of a greater feast, when the two fall on the same day; the mention by name of persons living or departed in the prayers of the Eucharistic service. Formerly specifically applied to the festivals of St. Paul, and All Saints.

a 1400 *Table of Lessons, etc.* in Wyclif *Bible* IV. 697 Here ..bigynneth the Comemoracioun of the Trinite..The Commemoracioun of oure Ladi in Aduent. *Ibid.* IV. 692 Commemoracioun of Seynt Poul. *a* 1699 STILLINGFL. (J.), St. Austin believed that the martyrs, when the commemorations were made at their own sepulchres, did join their prayers with the churches, in behalf of those who there put up their supplications to God. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. App. 332 The several commemorations and antiphons with which the Service frequently closed. *Ibid.* II. App. 378 The next day was therefore chosen for the Commemoration of Beda. 1872 W. E. SCUDAMORE *Notitia Euchar.* 380 S. Cyril of Jerusalem mentions the commemoration of the departed as taking place after the Consecration. 1883 *Cath. Dict.* s.v., The common commemorations consist of antiphons, versicles and prayers relating to the Blessed Virgin, St. Joseph, St. Peter and St. Paul, the Patron or title of the church, and peace .. They are preceded on ferias by a commemoration of the Cross.

c. At Oxford, an annual celebration, held in the Act or Trinity Term, in memory of the Founders and Benefactors of the University, in whose honour a Latin Oration is delivered. The name is now used to include all the associated proceedings of the Encænia. (Cf. COMMEMORATE *v.* 1, 1714.)

[1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 191 In our two Universities, it is usual for Colleges to observe a Commemoration of their Founders and other famous Men, by whose Beneficence the College has been endow'd.] 1750 *Gentl. Mag.* 328 *Monday, July* 2 Was celebrated at Oxford the solemnity of commemorating all the benefactors of the University according to the institution of Nathaniel Lord Crewe, Bp. of Durham. The whole was conducted with great decorum. 1759 *Ibid.* 342 *Wednesday* 4 [*July*] Being the day of Lord Crewe's commemoration, the procession was again repeated to the theatre; the encænia, or congratulatory exercises, were continued. *Friday* 6 The encænia were resumed in the Theatre. *Saturday* 7 The solemnity of the installment, and commemoration, was closed by Dr. King. 1761 *Ibid.* 329 (Thursday July 2) The commemoration began at Oxford, and the public orations were spoken by Mess. Warton and Shebheare. *a* 1884 M. PATTISON *Mem.* 106 Commemoration was very late in 1832. 1886 *Oxford Univ. Calendar* 43 Portions of the successful Compositions .. are read each year at the Commemoration of Founders and Benefactors.

d. A public memorial.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. (1682) 201, I saw a pillar of Brass erected there for a commemoration of that unnatural murther of Cain. 1886 MORLEY *Geo. Eliot* Crit. Misc. III. 94 If George Eliot had insisted that her works should remain the only commemoration of her life.

3. *Comb.*, as *commemoration-day, -week, -ball, -flower-show*, etc. (sense 2 c).

1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 372 The commemoration speech was spoken by the Rev. Mr. Randolph. *Ibid.* 643, I transcribe for you from Mr. Doughty's Commemoration Sermon. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 635 Ten thousand sit Patiently present at a sacred song, Commemoration-mad; content to hear Messiah's eulogy, for Handel's sake. *a* 1884 M. PATTISON *Mem.* 106 At that time [1832] you could not keep your term if you left before noon on commemoration day.

Hence **Commemora·tional** *a.*, of or relating to commemoration; **Commemora·tionism**, the principle and practice of holding commemoration; **Commemora·tionist.**

1880 J. HAWTHORNE *Ellice Quentin* I. 92 Poems .. philosophical commemorational, imaginative. 1864 MASSON in *Reader* 16 Jan. 67 We confess to a sympathy with Anti-Commemorationism in general. *Ibid.*, The Commemorationists..think that it is a right and proper thing to have occasional public celebrations of important anniversaries.

Commemorative (kŏme·mŏrătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. COMMEMORATE + -IVE. Cf. F. *commémoratif.*]

A. *adj.* Having the attribute of commemorating.

1612–9 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 14 The Popish distinction of oblation primary and commemoratiue confuted. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* II. ix. 376 If..the Eucharist be..a Commemorative Sacrifice of Christ. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 266 A commemorative chapel.

b. Const. *of.*

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxxi. 192 Commemorative of benefits. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. i. 223 In Kew Gardens there is a sun-dial commemorative of this discovery.

c. *Med.* (See quot.)

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Commemorative circumstances*, past events having a direct bearing on the diagnosis and nature of disease. *Commemorative signs*, the points of evidence which are legibly written on the patient..and which enable the nature of a previous disease to be recognised.

B. *sb.* A means of commemoration. *rare.*

1636 R. BRATHWAIT *Lives Roman Emp.* 18 Commemoratives of his detestable cruelty and other vices. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 31 A Commemorative of that wonderfull deliverance. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. viii. 110 Commemoratives of some Divine presence.

Hence **Commemoratively** *adv.*, in a commemorative manner, by way of commemoration. **Commemorativeness**, commemorative quality.

1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 291 Commemoratively or recordatively. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* II. ix. 376 Christ is offered in this Sacred Supper..Commemoratively only. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 57 The events of the deluge were commemoratively inscribed on the heavens. 1826 — *Diff. Romanism* (1853) 292 The consecrated elements .. were deemed a sacrifice only on the ground of figurativeness and Commemorativeness.

Commemorator (kŏme·mŏrēitəɹ). *rare.* [a. late L. *commemorātor*, agent-n. f. *commemorāre* to COMMEMORATE.] One who commemorates.

1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 655/2 The grateful commemorators of the Bristol philanthropist. 1870 *Athenæum* 4 June 736 A platform commemorator of the revolting state..to which he reduced himself in early manhood.

Commemoratory (kŏme·mŏrătəɹi), *a. rare.* [f. COMMEMORATE *v.* + -ORY.] = COMMEMORATIVE.

1695 BP. G. HOOPER *Lent* 271 (T.) The succeeding paschal sacrifices, though commemoratory of the first, yet varied something from it. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 41 In the centre..stands the commemoratory mound.

† **Comme·morize**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *commemor-āre* or F. *commémor-er* + -IZE.] = COMMEMORATE.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* Pref. 763 Is here in part commemoriz'd. 1669 N. MORTON *New Eng. Mem.* 1 The late Happy and Memorable Enterprise of the Planting of that part of America called New-England deserveth to be Commemorized to future Posterity.

Commen, obs. f. COMMON; obs. pa. pple. COME.

Comme·nce, *sb. unusual.* [f. following vb.] A beginning.

1794 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1849) I. 222 Here's a pretty commence! 1804 J. KENNEY *Matrimony* II. i, Here's a pretty commence! 1808 HEWETSON *Blind Boy* I. i, I'll make a commence with some pretty genteel sort of compliment.

Commence (kŏme·ns), *v.* Forms: 4 **comence, com(m)enci**, 5 **comens**, 5–7 **commense**, 4– **commence**. Also ME. syncopated form COMSE, *cumse.* [ME. *comence*, a. OF. *cumencer, comencer*, = Pr. *comensar, -char*, Sp. *comenzar*, Pg. *começar*, It. *cominciare*, OIt. *comenzar*:—late Lat. type **cominitiāre* (whence *comintiāre, cominzāre*), f. *com-* intensive + *initiāre* to begin (in Milanese *inzà*): see INITIATE. The doubling of the *m* in mod. F. and English is etymologically erroneous. Already in the 12th c. it was construed in OF. as *trans., intr.*, and with *à*, and so it appears in Eng. from the first. The word is precisely equivalent to the native *begin* (which was however originally *intr.*); *begin* is preferred in ordinary use; *commence* has more formal associations with law and procedure, combat, divine service, and ceremonial, in which it continues earlier Anglo-French use.]

1. *trans.* To begin (an action); to enter upon; esp. in legal use, *to commence an action, a suit, proceedings*, etc.

1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2008 Þat fiȝt he wil comenci. 15.. *New Not-broune Mayd*, But I commence Afore clemence, For man myne accyon. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 4 New broils To be commenc'd in Stronds a-farre remote. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 151 (R.) All actions which may or shall be commenced by occasion of the sayd goods arrested. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* civ. 23 Commencing with the Sun his Toil. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* VIII, Commencing his adventurous flight. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 160 In May, the proceedings were commenced. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xi. 291 On the following morning we commenced the ascent of Mont Blanc.

b. with *vbl. sb.* in -IT.

1797 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1847) II. 314 He commenced being a severe and ardent student. 1850 D. G. MITCHELL *Reveries of a Bachelor* 159, I commence crying aloud. *a* 1873 MILL *Autobiog.* 9, I commenced learning Latin.

c. with ordinary object (before which some vbl. sb. may be supplied).

1765 T. AMORY *Mem.* (1769) II. 75 That she may commence the joy of angels and of blessed spirits beforehand. 1873 NEWMAN in H. W. Wilberforce *Ch. & Emp.* (1874) 6 He alse took measures for commencing a new church at Lower Walmer.

2. *intr.* with *infin.* To begin *to do* anything [OF. *cumencer à*].

c 1320 *Orfeo* 247 Thei it commenci to snewe and frese. *c* 1325 *Lai le Freine* 264 And comenced to loue hir anonright. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 155 To ask, to guess, to know, as they commence, As Fancy opens the quick springs of Sense. 1817 BELOE *Sexagenarian* I. 161. 1824 LANDOR *Wks.* (1853) I. 146 The barbarians have commenced .. to furbish their professions and vocations with rather whimsical skirts and linings. 1842 F. E. PAGET *Milford Malvoisin* 129. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 270/2 The landholders .. commenced to plunder indiscriminately. 1859 *Ibid.* VIII. 315/2. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* i. (1876) 3 And now I shall commence to tell who I am. 1871 LYTTON *Coming Race* (ed. 6) 139 Commenced to exist. 1875 JEVONS *Money* 48 The Russian government .. commenced to coin it.

¶ This construction has been objected to by stylists, who prefer *begin* before *to*.

cf. 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* viii. 127. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 215. 1876 MISS YONGE *Womankind* vi. 40.

3. *intr.* To make a start or beginning; to come into operation.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 986 Þan comencede a batail newe bytwene þes hostes two. 1599 SHAKS. *Phœnix & T.* 21 Here the anthem doth commence. 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 217 The act for regulating privileg'd places being to commence the 1st of May. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 63 But soon, ah soon, Rebellion will commence, If Music meanly borrows aid from Sense. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 66 Hostilities were now to commence. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. 106 The fabric of our judicial legislation commences with the Assize of Clarendon.

b. with complement, expressing vocation, status, etc.: To begin to be or with being; to start or set up as; to become. *arch.* (Cf. the complemental construction with 4, which may be earlier.)

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* (1841) 99 Young scholars.. commence schoolmasters in the country. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 10 Any man may commence Heretique *per saltum.* 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Akenside*, He first commenced physician at Northampton. 1834–47 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1849) 33/2 The time .. when pig is to commence bacon. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 103 It is far too common, now-a-days, for young men, directly on being made free of a magazine, or of a newspaper, to commence word-coiners. 1883 A. DOBSON *Fielding* 5 Who had already commenced poet as an Eton boy. [For additional quots. and references see F. Hall *Rec. Exemplif. False Philol.* (1872) 38–39.]

c. with *adj.* complement. Also of things. ? *Obs.*

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 187 ▶1 We are still at a Loss how we afterwards commence eternal. 1772 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 28 The wandering thoughts .. then commence sinful. *c* 1772 J. FLETCHER *Fifth Check* Wks. 1795 III. 266 When faith gives over working..it commences a dead faith. *a* 1800 W. JONES *Theol. & Misc. Wks.* I. 145 He, too, is thenceforward to commence infallible.

4. [transl. med.L. *incipere.*] To take the full degree of Master or Doctor *in* any faculty at a University. Often with complement, *to commence M.A.*, etc. (See also INCEPT, LICENTIATE.)

(At Cambridge, sometimes used of Bachelors, and in the sense of 'to be admitted to the title of the degree after passing the examination, and before inauguration'.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 259 By a statute of the universite of Oxenford whan eny man is i-congyed þere to commence in eny faculte. 1388 WYCLIF *Prol.* xiii. 51 He..that hath comensid in art, and hath ben regent tweyne ȝeer aftir. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 2 This is mi year to commens master of art. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 68 (1810) 65 He..read Aristotle in the University of Cambridge, where he commenced doctor. 1654 S. ASHE *Fun. Serm.* (1656) 50 Having commenced Bachelor of Arts. 1660 GAUDEN *Brownrig* 156 The University thought itself did then commence when Mr. or Dr. Brownrig was invested with any degree of honour. 1682 VERNON *Life Heylyn* 57 In which year Mr. Heylyn commenc'd his Degree of Doctor in Divinity. 1714 R. LONG in J. W. Clark *Cambridge* (1890) 81 To rig ourselves out, in order to see the Doctors commence. 1731 T. COX *Magna Brit.* VI. 225/2 Wadham College..where he commenced Master of Arts. 1775 JOHNSON *West. Isl., Aberdeen*, Whoever is a master may, if he pleases, immediately commence doctor. 1830 BP. MONK *Bentley* (1833) I. 10 Bentley commenced Bachelor of Arts.

† b. *trans.* To admit to a degree. Also *absol.*

1567 R. MULCASTER *Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* (1572) 109 Why in the same [*i. e.* English law] none are commenced Bachelors and Doctors, as in other faculties. 1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 95 To commence or graduate such students as haue finished their course. *Ibid.* 97 The day appointed..for to commence or giue degrees.

c. *fig.*

c 1430 *Freemasonry* 556 Throȝh hye grace of Crist yn heven, He commensed yn the syens seven. 1579 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 125 Learning [is] a meere Hoord of Gold.. till Sack commences it, and sets it in act and vse. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Elder Brother* I. ii, Come, doctor Andrew, without disputation, Thou shalt commence i' th' cellar. 1660 C. ELLIS *Gentile Sinner* (1672) 225 (T.) Many of our English gentlemen do thus commence, as it were, and take degrees in ignorance and vanity.

† 5. *To commence to, into*: to begin to grow or develop to *or* into. Also b. *trans. Obs.*

a 1500 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 280 To the honoure of Ectour that he myȝte comens. 1651 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 74 It may be well reckon'd among the bare Possibilities which never commence into a Futurity. 1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 20 He founds his Worship..first in Abrahams Family, and from thence commences it into a National State.

Commenceable (kŏme·nsăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That can be commenced; † (in quot. 1654) competent to 'commence' at a university.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 152 But now they had conversed with him that could make them Commenceable without time, or Degrees; and make them *Docti* without being *Doctores.* 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. xxix. 296 Suits commenceable on restitution of goods and chattels.

Comme·nced, *ppl. a.* Begun; graduated: see the *vb.*

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 98 The new commenced Loytias. 1647–8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 12 To establish the foundation of their commenced greatness. 1669 MILTON (*title*), Accedence commenc't Grammar.

Commencement (kŏme·nsmĕnt). Also 3–5 com-. [a. OF. *co(m)mencement* (= Pr. *comensa mens*, Cat. *comensament*, It. *cominciamento*); app. of Romanic age, f. *comenzar* to COMMENCE: see -MENT. Cf. also the shortened ME. *comsemente.*]

1. The action or process of commencing; beginning; time of beginning.

c 1250 *Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 30 Þis was þe commencement of þo miracles of ure louerde. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xiv. 219 And be-gonne freshly vpon hem as it hadde be at the comencement. 1528 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xxiii. 58 If his Ho. contynued his good mynd towards the finishing and perfiting of that college, as his Ho. hath to the beginning and commencement. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 185 The Origin and Commencement of this greefe. 1742 JOHNSON *L. P., Sydenham* Wks. IV. 493 He was with-held from the university by the commencement of the war. 1798 *Mission. Mag.* No. 22. 156 Eager to emulate and exceed our commencements. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. v. 251 At the commencement of winter. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 618/1 At the time of such commencement to build.

2. The action of taking the full degree of Master or Doctor; *esp.* at Cambridge, Dublin, and the American universities, the great ceremony when these (also, in some cases other degrees, esp. in U.S., that of Bachelor) are conferred, at the end of the academical year.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 259 By a statute of the universite of Oxenford .. he schal not spende at his comencement passynge þre þowsand of grootes turonens. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. iii. (1877) I. 75 In Oxford this solemnitie is called an Act, but in Cambridge they vse the French word Commensement. 1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* 74 Shewe mee the Vniuersities hand and seale that thou art a Doctour sealed and deliuered in the presence of a whole Commensement. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2496/2 (*Cambridge*) An extraordinary Commencement being held on this signal Occasion, for conferring Degrees on persons of Worth in all Faculties. 1714-23 AYLIFFE *Univ. of Oxf.* II. III. i. 131 There is a general Commencement once every Year in all the Faculties of Learning, which is called the *Act* at Oxford, and the *Commencement* at Cambridge. 1858 MASSON *Milton* I. 163 Three days before the close of the academic year.. there was held at Cambridge the great public ceremony of the 'Commencement'. 1890 *Academy* 5 July 12/2 Dublin University..The recipients of honorary degrees at the commencement are, etc.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 162/1 The princes of Almanie ..assembled a Commensement, where they did consult and so conclude to elect another emperor. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 182 (R.) Being honourably brought into the Forum, the day of his first plea and commencement. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 8 Now it is become a great fair, and, as I may term it, one of the townsmen's 'Commencements', wherein they take their 'degrees' of wealth.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (sense 2), as *commencement day*, etc.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 154 Also upon his commensement day, when he was to put on his virile gown. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* IV. xvi. 372 Doe assemble themselves at the Common Schoole or Commencement-house. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac., Univ. Beadle* (1860) 72 Fit for nothing else but to be made the fool at a commencement vacation. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2566/4 Tuesday the first of July, is the Commencement-Day at Cambridge this year. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t., Race of Life*, 'Commencement day'..reminds me of the start for the 'Derby'. 1887 CABOT *Mem. Emerson* 64 Emerson's friend .. was present at the Commencement Exercises when the class graduated in 1821.

Commencer. [f. COMMENCE *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who commences; a beginner.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 23 The first five famous Planters and Commencers in England. 1821 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 5 The first commencers of this corruption.

†**2.** One who 'commences' at a university. In American colleges, a member of the senior class after the examination for degrees. *Obs.*

1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 208 Hitherto we have given in the list of the yearly Commencers. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* I. i. 4 Μύστης, Mysta, a Scholar or Commencer in Divine Mysteries. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* IV. Introd. (1852) 13 Orations .. made by some or other of the commencers. 1712 *Life Bp. Stillingfl.* 25 Never did the Professor more vigorously exert his utmost force, in the trial of any Commencer. 1733 *Gentl. Mag.* July III. 383 William Nicholes, Commencer in Arts of Corpus-Christi College, open'd the Act.

Commencing, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Beginning: graduating: see the vb.

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 88 Of their commencing and rewardes. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 212 At the time of his commencing Dr. in Divinity. 1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. 18 For commencing Graduates in Divinity. 1820 *Gentl. Mag.* XC. I. 162 The late Dr. Smith's annual prize of £25 each to the two best proficients in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy among the Commencing Bachelors of Arts. 1851 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. iii. 113 The decisive mark of a great commencing change. 1886 W. D. MACRAY *Parnassus Plays* Notes 156 The commencing words of the condition of a bond.

Commend (kǫmĕ·nd), *v.* Forms: 4-6 comend(e, commende, (5 kommende, 6 comment), 4- commend. [ad. L. *commendāre* to commit to any one's charge, entrust, commend to his care, recommend, f. L. *com-* intensive + *mandāre* to commit into one's hands or charge, etc.: see MANDATE. OF. *commander* had the sense of both *commend* and *command* (the latter a developed sense of L. *mandāre*), and *commande* in Eng. had orig. the same two senses. But here, in course of the 14th c., the form *commend* was taken from L. *commendare* (well known with its derivatives in feudal and ecclesiastical law, also in the Vulgate) in the original L. sense, and *command(e* in this sense gradually went out of use. See COMMAND *v.*]

1. To give in trust or charge, deliver to one's care or keeping; to commit, entrust: †**a.** a thing. Formerly in such expressions as *commend to memory* (L. *commendare memoriæ*), also *commend to paper, writing*, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* x. 28 Anent Magmas it shal commende [1388 bitake to kepying] his vesseles. *c* 1475 *Babees Bk.* 5 Yif that youre lorde his owne coppe lyste commende To yow to drynke. 1550 BECON *Gov. Virtue* Wks. (1843) 482 Commend to memory the fifteenth chapter of Corinthians. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 155 The maister to whose iudgement I commend the choice. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 169 To her white hand see thou do commend This seal'd-vp counsaile. *c* 1630 JACKSON *Creed* VI. xxviii. Wks. V. 464 The conduct of the right wing .. was commended to his brother. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VII. 97 These Rhymes I did to Memory commend. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. iii. 184 The 'cup of bitterness' .. was again commended to his lips.

b. a person. Now *esp.* used of committal to the divine keeping: To commit with a prayer or act of faith, 'to deliver up with confidence' (J.).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Moder of God* 134 Un to you tweyne, I my soule commende. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xix. 88 He .. saise deuote praiers and commendez him till his godd. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 492, I comende you my wyfe..& my children. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 128 We commend vnto thy mercifull goodnes, this congregacion. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xxviii. 201 Who errs and mends, to God himself commends. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XI. ix, The Island's King .. with grave speech ..Himself, his state, his spouse, to them commended. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xvii, Having commended himself .. to the Saints..Quentin..retired to rest.

2. To present as worthy of favourable acceptance, regard, consideration, attention, or notice; to direct attention to, as worthy of notice or regard; to RECOMMEND: **a.** a thing.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1 Clannesse who-so kyndly cowþe comende. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. lxiii. (1495) 900 Mylke is commendyd for it nourysseth well the body. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* lxiv. (1636) 76 Harts-ease .. is commended for a rupture. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 381 They commended Peace to both. 1855 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 393 The pleasanter humanity of the subject may commend it more to one's liking.

b. a person.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* xii. 42 He..commendide him to alle his freendis. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 68 [The] Abbot of Pontiniack, to whome the Pope .. had commended him. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 109 The bearer hereof ..I have bin requested to commend unto you. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* xvi. 1, I commend vnto you Phebe our sister. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* VIII. lx. 543, I shall be glad if you will commend me to their acquaintance.

c. *fig.* To recommend.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* viii. 8 Mete comendith vs not to God. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 170 Yᵉ prayer that fraternall charite or brotherly loue commendeth before God.

†**d.** To recommend (a person) *to do* a thing.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xxvii. 171 Some friend shall commend the party inquiring to accept of some imployment very advantagious.

3. *gen.* To mention as worthy of acceptance or approval, to express approbation of, praise, extol.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xi. 7 Þe prophet comendis þe prechynge of crist. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 761 For that that som men blamen evere yit, Loo! other maner folk comenden it. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 89 (MS. K.) Comendyn or preysyn, *laudo.* 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 5 In all ages noble enterprises haue ben commended. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 180 She did commend my yellow stockings of late. 1634 H. R. tr. *Salerne Regim.* Pref. 2 Commend it, or come and mend it. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 3 My calmer thoughts his choice commend. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxii. 175 He commended their zeal.

†**b.** *To commend to be* (of such a kind). *Obs.*

1598 STOW *Surv.* xliv. (1603) 485 Roger Niger is commended to haue beene a man of worthy life. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. III. (1651) 259 The Egyptians .. are commended to be..a..merry Nation.

c. *absol.*

a 1744 POPE *On Verses of Dk. Buckhm.* 2 Thou shalt live, for Buckingham commends. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. i. 36 Commend as often as you can. 1863 LONGF. *Ways. Inn* 2nd Interl., One, ever eager to commend.

†**4.** To set off to advantage, or with added grace, lustre, etc.; to adorn or grace. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* XV. 2 A wyse tonge commendeth knowlege [Vulg. *ornat scientiam*]. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 300 What .. more commendeth a woman than constancie? 1589 *Gold. Mirr.* (1851) 47 Gold commends the precious stone. 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* Wks. II. 111 The light of the candle doth not dazzle, but rather commend the light of the sun. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 70 The grace-full symmetry that commends the whole pile and structure.

b. *fig.* (in proverbial expression).

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 48 Such as have very strong stomackes, or like to have their meat commend their drinke.

5. To recommend to kindly remembrance; formerly in ordinary use in the conveyance of greetings, now *arch.*: e. g. *Commend me to* —, remember me kindly to —; — *commends him(self) to you*, — asks to be kindly remembered to you, sends his kind remembrances; *I commend me to you*, I present my kind regards or remembrances.

1463 *Past. Lett.* II. 138 Ryght worchepful ser..I comend me to you [earlier letters have *recommend* and *command*]. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 89 (MS. K.) Comendyn or gretyn [1499 recomende], *recommendo.* *c* 1528 MRQ. DORSET in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. 173 II. 147, I hertely commende me vnto you. 1563 in E. Lodge *Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 349 We comende us unto yor good Lordshipp. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 235 Signior Anthonio Commends him to you. 1677 HOLYOKE *Dict.*, To commend him unto one, *salvo.* 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. VII. 528 Commend me to my son.

6. *Eccl.* To bestow *in commendam.* Also *absol.*

1616 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* (1676) 239 A Cathedral Church might be commended to a Deacon. *Ibid.* 235 But the Popes .. did pass these limits, and commended for a longer time. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s. v. *Commendam*, He to whom the Church is *commended*, hath the Fruits and Profits thereof, onely for a certain time. 1885 T. ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* 198/1 A Council of Merida *commended* to the metropolitan the churches of certain bishops who had been ordered to retire from their sees and do penance.

7. *Hist.* To place under the personal protection of a feudal lord ('se in vassaticum alicui commendare' Du Cange).

1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) I. iii. 91 The freeman might .. determine to whom .. he should *commend* himself. *Ibid.* 121 The kingdom of England..was twice commended to a foreign potentate. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. 253 *note*, Vassus..was used..in the Karolingian period for a freeman commended, or placed in the relation of comitatus, to a lord. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 781/2 The privileged position of the abbey tenants gradually led the other men of the valley to 'commend' themselves to the abbey.

8. *Commend me (us) to*: a colloquial expression, serious or ironical, of choice or preference, = 'give me by choice'. Orig. of a person.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 486 ₱ 4 Of all that I have met in my time, commend me to Betty Duall. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. ii, Commend me to a mask of silliness, and a pair of sharp eyes for my own interest under it. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. i, For a handsome, generous, sharp-witted knave, commend me to Hunsdrich the porter. 1842 *Tait's Mag.* IX. 635/2 Commend me to Edinburgh above all cities! 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 51 Commend me to homejoy, the family board Altar and hearth!

¶ App. confused or blended with the verbs COMMENT and COMMAND.

1637 ABP. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* 107 That most admirable passage..applauded and commended vpon by Lactantius himself. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton.* 59 To commend over his condition and transcendent power..as a matter of publique consequence. 1673-4 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 417 Whensoever you shall have any further occasion to commend me, I shall not faile to testify that I am, etc.

†**Commend,** *sb. Obs.* [In sense 1, a. F. *commende*, corresp. to It. and med.L. *commenda* a benefice given in charge to any one (see COMMENDAM), lit. 'a deposit, charge', f. *commendāre* to give in charge, entrust, etc.: see prec. In the other senses it may have been formed immed. from the verb in Eng. or Sc.]

1. *Eccl.* = COMMENDAM 1. *In commend, to commend*: in commendam. *Sc.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1128 The rent at will he [king off Ingland] gaiff [that byschop] in commend. *Ibid.* I. 172 Glaskow thai gaif..To dyocye in Duram to commend. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 108 Ane kinrik of paroch kyrkis cuppillit with commendis.

b. Feudal protection: see COMMEND *v.* 7. *Sc.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 1072 The lord Bewmound in to the north he [Edward] send.. Thai lordschippys all thai gaiff him in commend.

2. Commendation.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1473 The gret commend that scho to Wallace gaiff Befor the king. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 277 Quhairthrow he gatt commend Of largnes and liberalitie. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. ii. 49 Speak in his just commend.

b. with *a* and *pl.* Also *a commends.*

1606 *Rollock's Lect. 1 Thess.* (ed. 1606) 100 (Jam.) Thou ..givest vs a goode commend, and vtterst a great rejoising for vs. 1631 HEYWOOD *F. Maid of West* III. Wks. 1874 II. 302 To .. vouchsafe some few commends Before his death. 1641 MARMION *Antiquary* in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 427 You give yourself a plausible commends.

3. A greeting, remembrance, compliment.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 966 The harrold Jop in Ingland sone he send, And wrayt to Bruce rycht hartlie this commend, Besekand him to cum and tak his croun. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. i. 38 Tell her I send to her my kind commends. 1608 L. MACHIN *Dumb Knt.* v, Thanks M. Jayler, and a kind commend. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 41 Mr. William Pawley, to whom I desire my most hearty commends may be presented.

Commend, obs. form of COMMENT *sb.*

‖ **Commenda.** Also 6 -do. The Latin and Ital. form of the word COMMENDAM, occas. used.

1598 FLORIO *Comendatore* .. one that hath Comendoes [1611 Comendas] put to his charge. 1616 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* (1676) 27 The abuses of Commendaes and Annates. *Ibid.* 468 Willing to get Benefices in Commenda. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 393 *Commenda*, or *ecclesia commendata*, is a living commended by the crown to the care of a clerk, to hold till a proper pastor is provided for it. 1885 T. ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.*, *Commenda.*

Commendable (kǫmĕ·ndăb'l), *a.* [a. OF. *commendable*, ad. L. *commendābil-is* praiseworthy, f. *commendāre*: see COMMEND and -ABLE. The French derivation gave the earlier accentuation, *commendable*, *commendable*, the latter still, with an uncertain exception, used by Shakspere. Dr. Johnson noted this as obsolete, and *commendable*, although considered by Walker 'vulgar', is now prevalent.]

1. Proper to be commended, deserving of commendation or approval, praiseworthy, laudable.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ₱ 894 No thing so comendable in a gret lord, as whan he is debonaire. 1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xlii. 8 Thou schalt be comendable in the siȝt of alle men. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 255 Ne myrth is nat commendabill, that ay is by o sydo. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVIII. xxix, Your great deceyte is nothing commendable. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 110 Silence is onely commendable In a neats tongue dri'd, and a maid not vendible. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xii. (1611) 123 To set them forth in their commendablest fashion. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 71 Liberality and bounty are exceedingly commendable. 1870 *Daily News* 7 Oct., Applying the Act with most commendable zeal.

†**2.** Commendatory. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 45 This hope .. that your opinion concerning his person, and behaviour, would be no lesse commendable then oures. *Ibid.* 360, I mistrust not ..

but that, without our commendable certificate, hee is like enoughe to please. [Cf. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. vii. 51.]

† **B.** as *sb.* A commendable thing or quality.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 340 All the Commendables in Politicke Government. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 25 Touching the third Commendable in the search of our selves, namely, Certainty and Evidence.

Comme·ndableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Commendable quality, praiseworthiness.

a 1639 W. WHATELY *Prototypes* I. xix. (1640) 225 No man else can finde any commendablenesse in them. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will.* IV. i. 193 The Essence of Vertuousness or Commendableness. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 130 The commendableness of industry.

Comme·ndably. *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a commendable manner; so as to win commendation; laudably.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. vii, Nature seketh .. howe in quietnes to be commendably disposed. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 31 He handled them commendably. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1738 II. 67 Edric..challeng'd the Crown, and wore it, though not commendably. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (ed. 7) VII. 65 To behave commendably in the private life. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 4 Nov. 5/4 The speakers were commendably brief.

† **2.** In commendation. (Cf. COMMENDABLE 2.)

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. iv. 25 Everything the man said commendably of him came grudgingly.

‖ **Commendaces.** *Obs.*—° [OF. (in Cotgr. 1611), corresp. to med.L. *commendatias* = *commendationes* 'officium vel orationes pro defunctis'.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Commendaces*, Funeral Orations, Prayers made for the dead; Verses made in praise of the dead. [from *Cotgrave.*] Hence in PHILLIPS, etc.

‖ **Commendador.** [Sp. *comendador* commander, lieutenant; now *esp.* used of a mediæval knight-commander.] A commander: chiefly as a Spanish or Venetian title.

1580 *Apol. Pr. Orange* in *Phœnix* (1721) I. 506 That which he and the great Commendador did. 1641 MARMION *Antiquary* v. i. (Venice) A base commendadore! I'll ne'er endure it. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 10 The Commendador Hannibal Caro said, that above all other stupendious things in the Commonwealth of Venice, etc. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Commendadore* (Sp.), a Consul or President in the Indies, or any foreign place: also .. Sub-governours under the King of Spain, who is supream master of the Knights of Casatrava, and other orders of Knighthood, and by the Spaniards called Commendadores. 1823 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* I. 122 All Commendadors of the military orders, or of Malta, should pay two-thirds of their revenue.

Commendam (kǫ̆me·ndæm). [acc. sing. of med.L. *commenda* 'depositum' (Du Cange), as used in phr. *dare in commendam*, to give (*sc.* a benefice) in charge or trust, or as a deposit, whence also applied to the benefice so entrusted, f. L. *commendāre* to give into one's charge, deposit, entrust; cf. OF. *commande*, mod. *commende*, and see COMMEND *sb.* 1, COMMENDA, -UM.]

1. In the phrase *in commendam*: used of the tenure of a benefice 'commended' or given in charge to a qualified clerk or layman, to hold until a proper incumbent was provided for it, or according to a practice of later development, bestowed upon a layman or secular ecclesiastic, with enjoyment of the revenues for life; *esp.* used of a benefice, which a bishop or other dignitary was permitted to hold along with his own preferment. (Abolished in England by statute in 1836.)

1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* viii. 190 A grant to the.. Bishop of St. Davids, to hold in Commendam with the said Bishoprick the Rectory of Carewe. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 120 He held this living *in commendam* with his bishoprick till his death in 1746. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 456 A beneficed clergyman when promoted to a bishopric vacates his benefice by the promotion, unless the King, by special dispensation, gives him power to retain his benefice, and when this is done, he is said to hold it 'in commendam'. 1885 T. ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* 198 In process of time the Roman See claimed the right of allowing a bishop, or other dignitary, to hold other benefices *in commendam* with his own preferment.

b. *transf.*

1680 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 236 My Ld Carlisle does pretend to goe back to Jamaica..may be he has to keepe it in commendam and to goe by his deputy. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* vi, He might have held the office of confessor to the jail in commendam with that of executioner.

2. As Eng. *sb.* (with *pl.*) The custody of an ecclesiastical benefice in the absence of a regular incumbent; the tenure or enjoyment of the revenues of a benefice held as above. (Latin *commenda.*)

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 3/2 Their sleights to get monie..Sixtlie, for commendams. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 242 The commendams [*ed.* 1630 -ums] of vacant revenues .. and the denomination of benefices doth yeild yearly to his majesty a great quantitie of money. 1625 *Petit. Relig.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 183 That Nonresidencie, Pluralities, and Commendams may be moderated. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 120 Dispensations called in England Commendams. 1836–7 *Act 6–7 Will. IV*, c. 77 § 18 Every commendam in future granted..whether temporary or perpetual, shall be absolutely void to all intents and purposes.

b. The benefice or office so held.

1607 COWEL *Interpr.*, Commendam is a benefice, which, being void, is commended to the charge and care of some sufficient clerk to be supplied, until it be conveniently provided of a pastor. [So 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 66.] 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 236 Bishop Green (having no commendam) had a very inadequate income. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 502 The office [abbot] became a commendam in the House of Guise.

3. = COMMANDERY 2 (med.L. *commenda*).

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 60 His Commendams of the orders of Montegia, Calatravia, Alcantara, and S. James. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xxvi. 158 The place belonged to a *Commendam* of S. James.

† **Commendatare.** *Obs. Sc.* [a. Fr. *commendataire.*] = next.

a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 402 The Commendatare of Arbrothe..went..to seeke support against the regent.

Comme·ndatary, *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *commendātāri-us* (in same senses), f. ppl. stem *commendāt-*: see COMMENDATE and -ARY.]

A. *adj.* = COMMENDATORY (sense 2).

1611 COTGR., *Commendataire*, commendatarie; giuen in, enioyed, or inioying by, Commendum. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Commendam.* The commendatary abbots.

B. *sb.* **a.** *Eccl.* A commendator. **b.** *gen.* One put in charge, a commissioner.

1539 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 155 Robert Kinge, abbat and commendatary of Osney. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. v. 77 Commendataries were as it were Tutors and Curators of Monasteries. 1852 TH. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvi. 31 In those times of oppression and cruelty..the Commendataries (encomenderos) let out the Indians to travellers like beasts of burden.

Commendate, *v. Obs.* exc. as in b. [f. L. *commendāt-* ppl. stem of *commendāre* to COMMEND: see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To commend. Hence **Commendating** *vbl. sb.*

a 1625 BOYS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xvi. 11 In hearing their own commendating and praise.

b. *spec.* in *ppl. a.* **Commendated** [med.L. *commendātus*] = COMMENDED (see COMMEND *v.* 7).

1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 574 How many thanes, how many commendated, how many freemen.

Commendation (kǫmĕndē·ʃən). Forms: 3 **commendaciun,** 4–5 **co(m)mendaciouu,** 4–6 **-cion, -cyo(u)n,** 6 **-tioun,** 6– **commendation.** [a. OF. *commendation, -cion*, ad. L. *commendātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *commendāre*: see COMMEND. The order in which the senses appear in Eng. is not that of the actual development in Lat. and Fr.]

I. General sense: The action of commending.

† **1.** Giving in charge, entrusting, committal.

In gen. sense *rare*, but sense 6 (specialized from this) represents the earliest use of the word.

1583 PLAT *Divers New Exper.* (1594) 69 Verie carefull in the commendation of any secrete to his friend.

2. The expression of approval, recommendation.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 145 A tale..Of trouthe in commendacion. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4890 He preyseth Eelde..And more of commendacioun Than youthe in his discripcioun. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. 289 In the fyrst shall stonde her prayse and commendacyon. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 275 You haue deseru'd High commendation, true applause, and loue. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* To Rdr., The commendation of adversaries is the greatest triumph. 1757 JOHNSON *Let. Burney* 24 Dec. in *Boswell*, I remember with great pleasure your commendation of my Dictionary. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. III. ii. 313 Mentioned..in terms of high commendation.

b. with *a* and *pl.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xxvi. Contents, A commendacion and prayse of a good honest woman. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 5 If honest commendacions be a iust reward dew to noble enterprises. 1780 JOHNSON *L. P., Congreve*, Neither soliciting flattery by publick commendations, nor provoking enmity by malignant criticism. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* IV. *Cloisters*, Their commendations lag behind the truth.

† **c.** *pl.* = Renown, credit, repute. *Obs.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 433 With singular commendations hee had serued..in the French warres. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 84 Intrusted..with .. considerable offices, which he discharged to his commendations. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 59 Another sort of Steel, of higher commendations than any of the forgoing sorts.

d. (See quot.)

1823 tr. *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) II. xxx. 311 To these different kinds of dramatic performances was added a kind of prologue, called a commendation.

3. Recommendation of a person to the favourable notice or attention of another. Also in *Letter of commendation.*

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 204 This letter of owre commendation. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 79 Come .. With Commendation from great Potentates. 1601 — *All's Well* IV. iii. 92 The Duke hath offered him Letters of commendations to the King. 1829 SOUTHEY *O. Newman* v, The Governor said .. His commendation, sir, shall have its weight. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 277 The courtesy our letter of commendation demands from him.

4. (gen. in *pl.*) Remembrances sent to those at a distance; respects, compliments, greetings. *arch.*

1529 WOLSEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 10 Aftyr my moste herty commendacions. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 12 The manner of commendations (which with us is retained for an order of Salutation or greeting) .. customably is delivered in this forme: After our hearty commendations unto your L. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 98. 1688 *Penn. Archives* I. 106 After Our very hearty Commendations, It having pleased Almighty God, about Ten of the Clock this morning, to bless his maty and His Royal Consort the Queene, with the Birth of a hopefull Son. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* viii, Her uneasiness .. was removed, by the arrival of Whitaker, with her husband's commendations.

† **5.** A thing that recommends, a recommendation.

1538 BALE *God's Promises* III. in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 302 Let me show forth thy commendations free. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 136 It was thought a great commendation for a young scholler to make an Oration extempore. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (J.), Good-nature is the most godlike commendation of a man. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 96 The Want of Tools and Materials, if the Model is answered, is a Commendation to the Workman.

II. Special senses.

6. *Liturg.* (gen. in *pl.*; also *Commendation of Souls*) An office originally ending with the prayer *Tibi, Domine, commendamus*, in which the souls of the dead were commended to God; said both before their burial, and in anniversary or commemorative services. In colleges: see quot. 1709.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 22 A morwen, oþer a niht efter þe suffragiis of Uhtsong, siggeð Commendacium. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 191 Placebo & dirige & comendacion & matynes of oure lady ordeyned of synful men. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* vi. (Arb.) 11 Whan this vigilye was don and the commendacion she was leyde in the pytte. 1545 *Primer Hen. VIII* Contents, The Litany. The Dirige. The Commendations. The Psalms of the Passion. 1546 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 31 To say Masse Dirige and Comendacions in the saide Chapell for the sowle of the saide Founder and all Christien sowlez. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xviii. 224 There was also in Popish times an office used in the colleges at certain times of the year, for the commendations of their benefactors..Now [1560]..was added a reformed Latin commendation of them..a prayer *Domine Deus*, etc. .. instead of this prayer in the popish office of commendations, viz. *Tibi Domine commendamus.* 1849–53 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. 476.

b. = Commendatory prayer.

1885 T. ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* 198/2 *Commendation of the soul* (*Ordo commendationis animæ*), a form of prayer for the dying contained in the Roman Ritual.

7. *Feudal Law.* The cession by a freeman of himself and his lands to the personal protection of a feudal lord.

1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 164 Besides the relation .. by beneficiary grants, there was another species more personal .. called commendation. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) I. ii. 59 This *commendation* of Scotland to the West-Saxon King. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. v. 79 *note*, The practice of commendation in England was generally the result of the police organisation.

8. *Eccl.* The giving of benefices *in commendam*; also, the condition of a commendam.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Feb. 4/1 The Pope..punished them by putting the monastery into commendation. 1885 T. ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* 198/2 s. v. *Commenda*, Since the destruction of Church property which recent times have witnessed, the practice of commendation has greatly dwindled, if not wholly ceased, throughout Europe.

III. *attrib.* † **commendation ninepence,** a bent nine-penny piece used as a love-token.

1663 BUTLER *Hud*, I. i. 487 Like Commendation Ninepence, crookt With to and from my Love, it lookt. [Cf. GAY *Sheph. Wk*, v. 129.]

† **Commendati·tial,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *commendātīcius* + -AL.] = COMMENDATORY A 1 b.

1601 W. WATSON *Sparing Discov.* a 1 a, Letters commendatitials [*litteræ commendatitiæ*].

Comme·ndative, *a. rare*—°. [ad. L. *commendātīv-us*: see COMMEND and -IVE.] = COMMENDATORY. Hence **Comme·ndatively** *adv.*

1865 LE FANU *Uncle Silas* xxxiii. 216 She observed commendatively.

Commendator (kǫmĕndē·itəɹ). [a. late L. *commendātor*, agent-n. f. *commendāre*; in ancient use 'one who commends', but in med.L., the title of the member of a knightly order, entrusted with the management of a *commenda* or COMMANDERY; = COMMANDER 3. Cf. It. *commendatore* 'one that hath comendas put to his charge' Florio (sense 1); Sp. *comendador* 'one that hath commandements given him in charge'; in sense 1, Du Cange has *commendatārius*, F. *commendataire.*]

1. One who holds a benefice *in commendam.*

1561 Q. KENNEDY (*title*), Ane Oratioune set furth be Master Quintine Kennedy, commendatour of Crosraguell. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. 428 The other [abbey] was of Bushlisham..in Berkshire, made by Barlow, Bishop of S. Davids, that was Commendator of it. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. I. v. (1743) 338 The abbacies of others were given to Laymen in Commendam, and they under the name of Commendators sat in Parliament and made up the first State of the clergy. 1875 W. M°ILWRAITH *Guide to Wigtownshire* 83 In 1560 the Pope appointed Thomas Hay..Commendator of the Monastery [of Glenluce].

† **2.** The president of a COMMANDERY; a knight-commander. *Obs.*

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xxvi. 158 He knew of severall persons, that .. could not obtain from the same *Commendators* the like faculties. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 190/1 The Commentator, or Great Master of the Order ..is to be Knighted in the midst of the Knights.

3. = COMMENDADOR, as a Spanish title: lieutenant, viceroy.

1583 STOCKER *Ciuile Warres Lowe Countries* I. 102 b, Don Lewis of Requesens, the great commendator of Castil. 1665 G. HAVERS tr. *P. della Valle's Trav.* 31 The Commendator of the Dutch [at Surat], came one day to give me a visit. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) I. 232 Don Ferdinand de Toledo, great Commendator of Leon .. a nobleman of the first rank.

Hence **Commenda·torship** [from sense 1].

1861 *Sat. Rev.* XI. 301/2 Lord Robert Stewart..obtained ..the Commendatorship of the Bishopric.

Commendatory (kǫme·ndătəri), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7–8 command-. [ad. late L. *commendātōrius*, f. *commendātor*: see prec. and -ORY.]

A. *adj.*

1. Having the attribute of commending or recommending.

1555 [see b]. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 405 Let the Fathers be .. eloquent in theyr commendatory Declamations. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* I. (1851) 10 The commendatory subscriptions of Confessors and Martyrs. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 43 A copy of commendatory verses. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* vii, He would venture upon a commendatory grin.

b. *Commendatory letter* or *epistle*: a letter commending a person to favourable notice or reception; *esp.* a testimonial or letter of introduction given for this purpose by a bishop to a member of his diocese when about to travel.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 308 He had receaued letters commendatori of pope Leo the tenth. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* Hen. VIII. an. 17 (R.) That no Englishman should enter into Scotland, without letters commendatory of theyr awne souereigne lorde. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. iii. (1673) 309 Commendatory Epistles granted to all whether Clergie or Laity that were to travel, as Tickets of Hospitality. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) IV, *Bellerophontis literas portare;* when a man carrieth commendatory letters to his own hurt.

c. *Commendatory prayer*: in the Anglican Liturgy, a prayer in which a person at the point of death is commended to the mercy of God.

1661 *Prayer-bk., Rubric in Burial Office*, A commendatory prayer for a sick person at the point of departure. 1865 *Reader* 8 July 30 Their heroes appear .. to live that they may die with the Commendatory Prayer on their lips.

2. Holding a benefice *in commendam*.

1682 G. VERNON *Life Heylyn* 67 John, Lord Bishop of Lincoln, then Commendatory-Dean thereof. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 295 The estates possessed by bishops and canons, and commendatory abbots. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* s.v. *Abbot*, Some abbots secular were commendatory, enjoying a portion of the revenues.

b. Held *in commendam*.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 206 The bishopricks, and the great commendatory abbies, were, with few exceptions, held by that order [the nobility].

3. Pertaining to feudal commendation.

1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 3) I. iii. 127 The feudal or commendatory relation is a very delicate relation.

B. *sb.*

†**1.** A commendatory fact or word. *Obs.*

1641 *Cheke's Life* in *Hurt Sedit.* B iv b, The..King upon the sole commendatories of his former deservings reserved that honour for him. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 63 A sufficient evidence and commendatory of his own piety. *a* 1714 SHARP *Serm.* I. i. (R.) Whatever did but bear .. the superscription of the holy Jesus would need no other commendatories to our affection. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* VIII. vii. (R.) Just as if Cicero had spoke commendatories of Anthony.

†**2.** A knight-commander. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. VII. (Arb.) 165 Chiefe Commendatory of the order of the knyghtes of Alcantara. 1759 *State Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 220/2 Degraded of the order of St. Jago, of which he was a commendatory. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 560 The palace of the commendatory of the Teutonick order..once stood here.

†**3.** One who holds a benefice *in commendam*.

a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 337 Condemned to die for keeping intelligence with the Commendatory of Driburgh. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 191 In Process of Time Commendatories, by divers Pretences of Honesty and Necessity made use of the Fruits themselves.

†**4.** = COMMANDERY. *Obs.*

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 127 The Knights of this order ..became possessed of .. beautiful monasteries and manye fayre Commendatories. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 533 The Stadtholder of the bailiwick of Thuringia and the Commandatory of Grifstadt.

†**5** = COMMENDAM 2. *Obs.*

1755 R. KEITH *Catal. Scot. Bps.* (1824) 36 His uncle, now become primate of St. Andrew's, resigned in his favour the commendatory of Arbroath. 1849 J. GRANT *Mem. Kirkaldy Gr.* XXI. 245 His Commendatory of Coldingham [was given] to Home of Manderston.

Commended (kǫme·ndĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. COMMEND *v.* + -ED.] Mentioned as worthy of approval; recommended, praised, approved.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 7 b, The hye and comended ordre of knighthode. 1602 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 271, I charme you, by my once commended Beauty. 1873–4 *Edin. Univ. Calendar* 181 (*Class Prize Lists*), Highly Commended.—Browning, Campbell, etc.

b. Bound by feudal commendation.

1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. vii. 188 The protection which the commended freeman received from his lord.

Commender (kǫme·ndəɹ). (Chiefly in 17th c.) [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who commends.

1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 22 A glad commender of it. 1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 28 Every old man..is a commender of the time past. 1707 *Refl. Ridicule* 289 He..is his own Commender. 1713 BENTLEY *Rem. Disc. Free-Thinking* 241 (L.) Who, unqualified to understand one single page of Cicero, presumes to set up for his commender and patron.

Commending (kǫme·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COMMEND *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. COMMEND; commendation.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2346 Þire athils of Atenes..kest vp a crie..in comending of his carpe. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 27 Bishops and judges .. though not made by his commanding are usually by his commending to the king. 1815 *Scribbleomania* 249 It claims high commending.

Comme·nding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That commends. Hence **Comme·ndingly** *adv.*

1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* III. vi. 88 Concerning himself, he thought commendingly, a tear would have overcome him.

†**Comme·ndment.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] Commendation.

c 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 292/1 Thus mightest thou have full prefe in thy Margarites goodnesse, by commendement of other jewels badness. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. i, You must shew and insinuate yourself responsible, and equivalent now to my commendment.

†**Comme·ndo.** *Obs.* [ad. It. or med.L. *commenda*; in quot. 1628 perh. only a grandiose alteration of COMMEND *sb.*: see -ADO.]

1. = COMMENDA, COMMANDERY.

1598 FLORIO, *Comendatore*, one that hath commendoes [1611 Comendas] put to his charge.

2. = COMMEND *sb.* 2, recommendation.

1628 VENNER *Bathes of Bath* (1650) 361 By these commendoes he gets Patients.

Comme·ndress. *Obs. rare.* [f. COMMENDER + -ESS.] A female commender.

1611 COTGR., *Louëresse*, a praiseresse, commendresse. 1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict., Prijseresse*, commendresse.

†**Commendry,** *sb. Obs. rare.*

c 1475 *Sq. of Lowe Degre* 688 She sered that body with specery, With wyrgin waxe and commendry.

‖ **Comme·ndum.** *Obs.* Also **comendum.** [Perh. originally meant as a rectification of the abnormal COMMENDAM.]

1. = COMMENDAM 2.

1598 FLORIO, *Encomenda*, a comendum: an ecclesiasticall liuing so called. 1611 COTGR., *Commende*, a Commendum: or Benefice giuen in Commendum. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* I. 31 Commendums, if the possessour die, revert to the depositor. 1688 *Answ. Talon's Plea* 5 Principal Abbeys .. given in great Commendum.

2. = COMMANDERY.

1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 175 Two hundred fiftie nine Commendums of the Order of the Knights of Malta. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 16.

Commenliche, obs. form of COMMONLY.

Commensal (kǫme·nsăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 **comensale.** [a. F. *commensal*:—med.L. *commensāl-is*, f. *com-* together with + *mensa* table, *mensālis* belonging to the table.]

A. *adj.*

1. Eating at, or pertaining to, the same table.

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 275 b/2 Q where hast thou bee so long commensall? *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. XXXVIII. 317 Commensal fool. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 269/1 Commensal pleasures.

2. *Biol.* Applied to animals or plants which live as tenants of others (distinguished from *parasitic*).

1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. ii. 140 The tube .. is very frequently inhabited by .. a commensal decapod crustacean. 1881 LUBBOCK in *Nature* No. 618. 405 Schwendener proposed, in 1869, the .. theory .. that lichens are not autonomous organisms, but commensal associations of a fungus parasitic on an alga.

B. *sb.*

1. One of a company who eat at the same table, a mess-mate.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 235 There was he mad lyster of the Paleis, and comensale with the Pope. 1624–47 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 258 The guests of the great King of Heaven, and the commensals of the Lord Jesus, with whom we do then [at the Eucharist] communicate. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 229 The holders of them might be commensals.

†**b.** Formerly a name for the 'Oppidans' at Eton. *Obs.* (Cf. *Commoner* at Winchester.)

1615 *Eton Audit-bk.* in M. Lyte *Hist. Eton Coll.* (1889) 193 For a little table to lanthen the Commensalls table in the Hall. 1884 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Nov. 72 (*Eton*) In 1614 there seem to have been about forty 'Commensalls'.

2. *Biol.* An animal or plant which lives attached to or as a tenant of another, and shares its food (distinguished from a *parasite*, which feeds on the body of its host). Also applied to the host itself.

1872 DANA *Corals* i. 25 Frequently each Actinia has its special favorite, proving an inherited preference for .. that kind of change or range of conditions, which the preferred commensal provides. 1879 tr. *Semper's Anim. Life* 74 It might be .. that the green constituents were not integral elements of the animal, but foreign bodies, living within it, —commensals or 'messmates', as they are called. 1880 DAY *Jrnl. Linn. Soc., Zool.* XV. 51 A common example of a commensal is the Sucking-fish.

Commensalism (kǫme·nsăliz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM; cf. *parasitism*.] A commensal condition.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 42. 1872 DANA *Corals* i. 24 Now and then an Actinia puts itself on the back of a crab..a kind of association styled commensalism by Van Beneden. 1877 BENNETT tr. *Thomé's Bot.* (ed. 6) 267 In the Lichens we have the most remarkable instance in the vegetable kingdom of..symbiosis or commensalism.

Commensality (kǫmensæ·lĭti). [f. COMMENSAL: cf. F. *commensalité*.] Commensal state; the habit of eating at the same table.

1611 COTGR., *Commensalité*, Commensalitie; a continuall feeding together at one table. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) 142 Being enjoined or prohibited certain foods .. to avoid community with the Gentiles upon promiscuous commensality. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 326 'Eating together,' as Dr. Johnson would say, 'promotes good will, Sir, commensality is benevolent'. 1881 R. N. CUST in *Mission Life* No. 137. 201 Modified Caste, limited..to Rules of Intermarriage and Commensality.

†**Commensa·tion.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. the elements (*com-*, *mensa*) of med.L. *commensālis*: see -ATION.] Eating at the same table.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 15 (L.) Daniel .. probably declined Pagan commensation or to eat of meats forbidden to the Jews.

Comme·nstruate, *v.* [f. COM- + MENSTRUUM + -ATE.] To dissolve together. Hence **Comme·nstruating,** *ppl. a.* mutually dissolving.

1770 *Monthly Rev.* XLII. 306 In the calorific mixtures .. the commenstruating substances .. become warm.

Commensurability (kǫme·nsiŭrăbĭ·lĭti, -ʃûr-). [f. next, or its L. original; see -ITY: cf. F. *commensurabilité*.] The quality of being commensurable.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* X. xviii. 247 The commensurabilitie or incommensurabilitie of lives. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xi. 332 A comely commensurability of the whole unto the parts, and the parts betweene themselves. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Phil.* IV. xliii. 133 Whenever we look for commensurabilities and equalities in nature, we are disappointed. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess. Gifts* (1885) II. 437 There is no commensurability between a man and my gift.

Commensurable (kǫme·nsiŭrăb'l, -ʃûr-), *a.* (*sb.*). [ad. L. *commensūrābil-is* (Boeth.) having a common measure, f. *com-* together + *mensūrābilis* that can be measured, f. *mensūrā-re* to measure (see -BLE), f. *mensūra* measure, f. *mens-* ppl. stem of *metīri* to measure, METE. Also in French (Oresme 14th c.), which may be the intermediate source of the Eng.]

1. Of numbers or magnitudes: Having, or reducible to, a common measure; divisible without remainder by the same quantity. Also, in wider sense, measurable by the same standard or scale of values. Const. *with, to.*

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Bj, .20. and .36. be commensurable, seyng .4. is a common diuisor for theim bothe. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* X. Def. i. 229 All numbers are commensurable one to another. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 325 *note*, Divided into parts that are commensurable. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* III. 142 Mind is not commensurable with Space. 1870 JEBB *Sophocles' Electra* (ed. 2) p. xiii, Works of art are commensurable only when the theories which produced them have a common basis.

2. Proportionable in measure, size, amount, etc.; having a suitable proportion, proportionate *to.*

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* ii. (1845) 29 His pleasure and His work are commensurable. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 490 God..hath rewards commensurable to every man's case. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 183 Such a Neck as is commensurable to their Legs. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* XV. § 5 The two punishments must be perfectly commensurable.

†**3.** Capable of measurement, measurable (*by* something else). *Obs.*

1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ezra* vi. 9 We must not conceive that God is commensurable by any place. 1660 R. COKE *Just. Vind. (Arts & Sc.)* 12 If I see such a solid body, the Understanding judgeth whether this body be commensurable or not, by any notion..before understood.

4. as *sb.* A commensurable quantity: also *fig.*

1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* IV. ii. 227 Not as commensurables, measuring a greater by ourselves the less, but, etc.

Comme·nsurableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Commensurable quality or state.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Nnij, To make that trialle of commensurablenesse. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 12 There is no commensurableness between this Object and a created Understanding. 1865 *Reader* 16 Sept. 399/3 They occupy exactly the same number of lines both in Greek and English..the commensurableness was undesigned.

Comme·nsurably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In a commensurable manner.

1652 W. HARTLEY *Inf. Baptism* 7 That baptism is commensurably practicable upon Infants, under the Gospel, as circumcision in the time of the Law, is not evident.

Commensurate (kǫme·nsiŭrĕt, -ʃûr-), *a.* [ad. L. *commensūrāt-us* (Boeth.), f. *com-* together + *mensūrāt-us* measured, f. *mensūrāre* to measure: see COMMENSURABLE.]

1. Having the same measure; of equal extent, duration, or magnitude; coextensive. Const. *with.*

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 57 He..whose actions are exactly commensurate with equity and justice. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 191 (T.) An age, a certain long space of time, that is commensurate with the duration of the thing that is spoken of. *a* 1742 BENTLEY (J.), Matter and gravity are always commensurate. 1832 MACAULAY *Burleigh, Ess.* (1851) I. 224 The life of Burleigh was commensurate with one of the most important periods. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. 5 Christendom and..the Roman Empire, according to his notions commensurate. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* I. 2 In modern Europe the influence of women and the spread of civilization have been nearly commensurate.

†**b.** Formerly also with *to. Obs.*

1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* (1682) II. 201 Having a Duration..commensurate to Eternity. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 162 The Solar Year, and the Lunar Year too, were ..exactly commensurate to one another. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* 10 *note*, If the Fish..be of equal Weight to the Water, that is Commensurate to the Bulk of it, the Fish will rest there. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 72 P 14 The duties of life are commensurate to its duration.

2. Of corresponding extent, magnitude, or degree; proportionate, adequate. Const. *to*, also *with*.

1649 HAMMOND *Serm.* Wks. 1684 IV. 554 That our hope be but commensurate to our sincerity. 1660 W. SECKER *Nonsuch Prof.* 15 A drop of praises is not commensurate to a sea of favours. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 157 The necks of Birds and Quadrupeds are commensurate to their legs. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 95 You know how it can act when its power is commensurate to its will. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, II. 374 To assist him with a force at all commensurate to the undertaking. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* iii. 59 If we have firmness to imitate his [Newton's] example, we shall, no doubt, reap a commensurate reward. 1873 COOK *Job* (*Speaker's Comm.*) IV. 3/2 Prosperity and misery are not always..commensurate with man's deserts.

†**3.** Corresponding in nature (*with*, *to*); belonging to the same sphere or realm of things. *Obs.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. iii. (1851) 68 Herein he .. judges and is judg'd, measures and is commensurat to the right reason. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* (J.), By the mediation of some organ equally commensurate to soul and body. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 15 Plato adds..that according to Empedocles, the Definition of Colour was this, ἀπορροὴ σχημάτων ὄψει σύμμετρος καὶ αἰσθητὸς, The Defluxion of Figures .. Commensurate to the Sight and Sensible. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 276 Colour is an effluence of form, commensurate with sight and sensible.

4. Characterized by a common measure; = COMMENSURABLE 1. *rare.*

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. xvii, We can..have no positive idea of any space or duration .. not made up, and commensurate to repeated numbers of feet or yards, or days, and years, which are the common measures. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* III. xiii. 107 Were these three periods commensurate to one another, that is, did a month consist of any equal number of days and the year of a certain number of lunar months. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* xi. 346 The mean motions of no two planets are exactly commensurate.

†**Commensurate** (kŏmĕ·nsiŭrĕit, -ſûr-), *v. Obs.* [f. prec.: see -ATE[3]: cf. *mensurate* and L. *mensūrāre* to measure.]

1. *intr.* To be of the same measure or extent *with*; to agree or 'square' *with*. (*rare.*)

1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* i. 5 Let us see how it commensurates with the vniversallity of Scripture and Reason, *Ibid.* v. 21 Being only commensurates with Time, or length of dayes.

2. *trans.* To make commensurate; to proportion; to make to correspond in nature.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 481/2 Nature..hath equally commensurated the Senses according to the Sensibles. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* II. III. 81 (R.) Fitly and suitably commensurated and proportioned each to other. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 19, I .. will .. To Loveliness immense, commensurate my Love.

3. To reduce to a measure or standard; to define the extent of; to put a measure to; to measure.

1646 JENKYN *Remora* 30 His designe shall commensurate his reformation, gives it leave to go to such a degree and no further. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vii. 312 The aptest termes to define or commensurate the longitude of places. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 421/1 Before the World there were..neither year nor seasons, by which this generable World is commensurated.

Comme·nsurately, *adv.* [f. COMMENSURATE *a.* + -LY[2].] In a commensurate manner; proportionately, correspondingly.

a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* II. IV. 277 (R.) The law of sin and the law of the mind .. are adequately and commensurately opposite. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 142 God will be more commensurately paid. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 414 The sense of responsibility is commensurately enfeebled.

b. So as to be commensurate.

1694 W. HOLDER *Time* (J.), We .. make the day serve to measure the year as well as we can, though not commensurately to each year.

Comme·nsurateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being commensurate.

1661 BOYLE *Style Scriptures* 165 Its Rules ought to be estimated by their Tendency, and Commensuratenesse to its End. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1862) XIV. 188 Want of symmetry or commensurateness.

Commensuration (kŏmĕ·nsiŭrē·ſən, -ſûr-). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [a. F. *commensuration* (14th c. Oresme), ad. L. *commensūrātiōn-em* (Boeth.), f. *com-* together + *mensūrātio* measurement.]

1. The measuring of things against or in comparison with each other.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 299 By applyenge parte to parte and membre to membre, by commensuracion, as Helisey dyd reysé to lyfe the wydowes sone. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 21 God's Omnipresence .. without any commensuration of parts to any [space], or circumscription within any. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacr.* I. iii. (R.), A strait and a curve line may perhaps be brought by immediate commensuration, nearer to equality than any given difference; but the equality can never be brought to a point. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 487 The minds of few can take in the whole of a great author, and fewer can draw him close enough to another for just commensuration.

†**2.** The action of measuring; measurement. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* 360 Such commensurations as are made in the wanderynge turnynges of such vyages. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 288 The .. more Western term of Longitude, from whence the moderns begin their commensuration. 1682 — *Chr. Morals* (1756) 38 Some cubits above the common commensuration.

†b. As a quality: Measurement, measure, magnitude, size. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* 323 The largenes of heauen and commensuration of the earth. 1659 T. WILLSFORD *Archit.* 6 The true commensuration taken in Feet.

3. The action of proportioning, or fact of being proportioned; proportion, commensurateness.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 764 There must be a commensuration or proportion between the Body moved, and the force. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 250 Judging of Commensuration or Incommensuration of a Body. 1653 WILKINS *Gift of Prayer* ii. (R.), He is pleased to esteem them [our services] by their commensuration to us, if in respect of our abilities they are the best. 1781 W. JONES *Phys. Disquis.* in G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xliii. 133 Where we look for commensuration, we find variety and infinity.

†**Comme·nsurative,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *commensūrāt-* (see above) + -IVE.] Having relation to measurement or dimension.

Hence **Comme·nsuratively,** *adv.*

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 55. *Ibid.* 57 The manner of corporall substances is to be in a place circumscriptiuely, commensuratiuely, dimensiuely, or locally.

†**Comme·nsurator.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. COM- + L. *mensūrātor* measurer.] One that measures, or equals in measure.

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 80 We shall finde Commensurators for all, let them commence as high as they can.

†**Comme·nsure,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [cf. COMMENSURATE *v.* and COMMEASURE *v.*] *intr.* = COMMENSURATE *v.* 1.

1654 J. P. *Tyrants & Protectors Set Forth* 43 His greatness provokes his goodness to commensure herewith.

Comment (kŏ·ment), *sb.* Also 5–7 coment, 6 com(m)ente, (commend). [a. OF. *comment* (*-end*, *-and*) commentary, ad. L. *commentum* invention, contrivance, enthymeme, (in Isidore) a comment or interpretation (see COMMENTARY); from *comment-us*, pa. pple. of *commin-isc-or* (root *com-men-*) to devise by careful thought, contrive, invent, f. **men-*, root of *mens*, *memini*, etc. The mod. use corresponds to that of Isidore.]

†**1.** An expository treatise, an exposition; a commentary. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 43 Galion seiþ in þe eende of his coment coold is moost grevous to a senewy lyme þat is woundid. *c* 1475 *Babees Bk.* (1868) 1 This tretys .. this lytil coment. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* Ded. 141 (end of Bk.), I haue alsso a schort comment [*v.r.* commend] compild, To expon strange historeis and termes wild. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 5 A thirde boke, which is a very comment and exposytour unto my seconde. 1609 BEN JONSON *Case is Altered* I. ii, He speaks all riddle..I must have a comment ere I can conceive him. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purch.* 45 Barbaro .. in his largest Edition of his Comment upon Vitruvius. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 139 The middle three [lections] from some Comment on Holy Scripture.

2. A remark or note in explanation, exposition, or criticism of a literary passage; an annotation; a remark or criticism (*on* or *upon* anything).

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 106 For all Scripture new comentes to deuise. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 263 Forgiue the Comment that my passion made Vpon thy feature. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 11 Some Comments clear not, but increase the doubt. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 494 Hence comment after comment. 1781 CRABBE *Library* 191 Bibles with cuts and comments. 1871 RUSKIN *Munera P.* Pref. (1880) 25 What few explanatory comments I have felt it necessary to add.

b. In extended and fig. uses.

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Ivstine* 127 a, Which wonder the southsaires interpreted to betoken a great .. alteration .. which according to .. their coment happened. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. xv, Bella looked to Mrs. Boffin's face for a comment on .. this stormy humour in her husband. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiii. 264 The names of the hostages .. are a good comment on the mixed population of the Northern Kingdom.

3. *collect.* The expository or critical matter added to illustrate the text of a book.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 41 Beware my Comment, tis odds the margent shall be as full as the text. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* Pref. 31 The .. Text .. is printed .. in a black English letter, the more easily to be distinguished from the Comment. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1842 I. 17 Some adopted the comment, others stuck to the text. 1859 TENNYSON *Merlin & Vivien* 681 None can read the text, not even I; And none can read the comment but myself.

4. The action of commenting; animadversion, criticism, remark.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 35 You need not set your thoughts in rubric thus For wholesale comment. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* Crit. Misc. Ser. I. 185 The fact that he should have taken no distinct side .. has been the subject of some comment.

†**5.** 'Sometime it is taken for a lie or fayned tale' (Bullokar 1616; also in Cockeram 1623). *Obs.* [So L. *commentum*: cf. also COMMENT *v.* I.]

6. *Comb.* as *commentless*, *comment-like* adj. or adv.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 242 They Comment-like refer to this. 1886 H. MERIVALE in *Temple Bar Mag.* LXXVI. 550 The commentless record of such and such a letter.

Comment (kŏ·ment, kŏme·nt), *v.* Also 6 comente. [In branch I, ad. med.L. *commentāre*, to devise, excogitate (usually in a bad sense, of fraud or mischief), by-form of L. *commentāri*, freq. of *comminis-ci*, *comment-us*, to devise, invent, contrive: see prec. In branch II, app. immediately f. COMMENT *sb.*: cf. F. *commenter* to expound (Cotgr.), It. *commentare* to expound largely (Florio). With the exception of that from Spenser (sense 1), all the verse quots. accent the first syllable; but some orthoepists recognize *comme·nt*, which is usual in Scotland;

cf. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 349 Trisyllables formed by adding a termination..retain the accent of the radical word: as .. comménting, comménding, assúrance.]

I. repr. med.L. *commentāre.*

†**1.** *trans.* To devise, contrive, invent (especially something false or bad). *Obs.* (The quots. 1554 and 1596 appear to connect this with branch II.)

c 1450 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 129 Machomete the false prophete..commentenge [L. *commentavit*, v.r. *adinvenit*] the wickede secte of Saracenys. 1554 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 376 Whether it may be seen rightful to comment any thing or to abate as concerning the matter in defining holy scriptures. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vii. 53 Where were ye borne? Some say in Crete by name, Others in Thebes, and others other-where; But, wheresoever they comment the same, They all consent that ye begotten were And borne here in this world.

II. f. COMMENT, *sb.*

2. *trans.* To furnish with comments; to make a comment or comments on; to annotate. *arch.*

1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 75 Leysure to reprinte, correcte, and comente the same. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* V. (1851) 119 Anselme .. commenting the Epistles to Titus and the Philippians. 1695 HUMFREY *Mediocria* 29, I comment therefore these words thus. 1700 PRIOR *Carmen Sec.* 158 To trace each Toil, and comment ev'ry War. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 285 The chief desire of him that comments an author. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. I. iii. 149 The treatise was commented, abridged..and even turned into verse.

†b. with extension, *into*, *away*.

1642 FULLER *Holy State* 33 (T.) She studiously avoids all suspicious expressions, which wanton apprehensions may colourably comment into obscenity. 1726 AMHURST *Terræ Fil.* No. 40. 217 This oath, like other oaths, is commented away, and interpreted so loosly.

3. *intr.* To write explanatory or critical notes (†*to*) *on*, or *upon* a text.

1611 COTGR., *Commenté*, expounded, commented on. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 230 Hee..Commenting to that text of Scripture .. writes, etc. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 757 To be copied, printed, commented on, translated. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 73 The same Manuscript which I am translating, and upon which I am commenting.

4. To make comments or remarks (*on*, *upon*). (Often implying unfavourable remarks.)

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 42 Not an eye that sees you, but is a Physician to comment on your Malady. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Ep. Ded., Little expecting the Curiosity of future Ages should comment upon their Ashes. 1871 R. F. WEYMOUTH *Euphuism* 11, I have been commenting pretty freely on the errors of two critics. 1872 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* (ed. 2) 12 William of Malmesbury's tale, on which he himself thus comments.

b. with the remark as an obj. clause or sentence.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xv. (1851) 99 Commenting that divorce was permitted only for the help of wives. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 170 'Two opposite schools at once, you see,' commented Gervase.

†**5.** To remark mentally; to meditate, ponder.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iii. 51 Come, I haue learn'd that fearfull commenting Is leaden seruitor to dull delay. 1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* III. v. (Arb.) 46 He doubles griefe that comments on a wo.

Hence **Commenting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1594 [see 5]. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Introd. (1851) 10 The shallow commenting of Scholasticks and Canonists. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Queries of State* Wks. 177 Matters not set down in it, or ambiguously..understood, and by appendixes and commenting supposed. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 269 The criticizing or commenting Practice. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 237 A commenting literature, and a second-hand philosophy.

†**Commentar.** *Obs. rare.* [cf. F. *commentaire* and see -AR[2].] Scotch by-form of COMMENTARY.

1641 R. BAILLIE *Parall. Liturgy w. Mass-bk.* 77 All the Commentars and deductions that they have made upon it.

Commenta·rial, *a.* [f. L. *commentāri-us* + -AL.] Relating to, or characteristic of, commentaries. Hence **Commenta·rialism,** commentarial method.

1856 J. GROTE in *Cambr. Ess.* 97 A considerable part..of the .. knowledge of some classical students .. having come into the mind on no other method..than the simple commentarial one. *Ibid.* 92 The literary method has .. the danger of degenerating into loose commentarialism.

Co·mmentaried, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. COMMENTARY *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] †a. Recorded in a commentary, chronicled. b. Furnished with a commentary; annotated.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Rich. II*, CCCXVI, The Commentary'd Acts Of mighty Cæsar. *a* 1653 — *Idylls* II. 48 Commentaried Blood Transforms the Sheet.

†**Co·mmentario·grapher.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *commentāri-um* COMMENTARY + -GRAPHER q. v. There may have been a mod.L. *commentāriographus* (cf. *historiographus*, *-grapher*) as the immediate source.] A writer of commentaries.

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 220 C. J. Cæsar the comentariographer.

Commentary (kŏ·mĕntări), *sb.* Also 6 comentarie. [ad. L. *commentāri-um*, *āri-us* (in 16th c. F. *commentaire*, It. *commentario*), in its origin an adj. (sc. *volumen*, *liber*), f. *comment-um*: see COMMENT and -ARY. In classical L. used in the senses

'note-book, book of memoranda, or memoirs', also (in Gellius) of 'annotations'. Isidore *Orig.* vi. viii. 5 explains, 'Sunt enim interpretationes, ut commenta iuris, commenta evangelii'.]

†**1.** A collection of notes or memoranda; a note-book. *Obs. rare.*

1531 Elyot *Gov.* II. ii, The same emperour spake seldome openly, but out of a comentarie .. that he had before prouided and writen. 1538 Starkey *England* II. i. (1871) 162 By a commentary to conserue and kepe in memory.

2. A memoir; in *pl.* memoirs, historical records (properly less formal and elaborate than a *history*); a treatise in explanation or exposition of some subject, as law or physic. (Chiefly *Hist.*)

1538 Leland *Itin.* VI. 6 He wrote certen Commentaries concerning the Law. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Faith* (1859) 36 He that readeth Cesars Commentaries .. hath thereby a knowledge of Cesars life and notable acts. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr.-Acad.* I. (1594) 197 We (Frenchmen) studie kitchin commentaries, as much as any good science. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. ii. § 2 Commentaries are they which set down a continuance of the naked events and actions, without the motives or designs, the counsels, the speeches, the pretexts, the occasions and other passages of action: for this is the true nature of a commentary. 1657 (*title*), The Commentaries of Sir Francis Vere, being Diverse pieces of service wherein he had command, written by himself in way of Commentary. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. ii. 12 Caesar .. has in one passage of the Commentaries compressed into a few lines all that he could ascertain about the Germans.

3. A treatise consisting of a systematic series of comments or annotations on the text of a literary work; an expository treatise following the order of the work explained.

1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* 1623 The commentaryes of Auicen and Aueroyes. 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 279 The commentaries of Landinus vppon the fourth boke of Virgyl his Eneades. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* Pref. to Contents, Wee want not good Commentaries to discover unto us the naturall sense of the Scripture. 1768 Johnson *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 301 It is to be lamented, that such a writer should want a commentary. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* (1858) 249 Many volumes have been written by way of commentary on Dante and his Book.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Anything that serves for exposition or illustration; a comment, remark.

1538 Coverdale *Prol. to N. T.* Wks. II. 36 One translation .. illustrateth another, and .. in many places one is a plain commentary unto another. 1671 Grew *Anat. Plants* Ded. Bp. Chester, How excellent a Commentary This [Nature] is on the Former [the Scriptures]. 1748 J. Mason *Elocut.* 14 A just Pronunciation is a good Commentary. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xxiv, Waverley made no commentary .. on the manner of the treatment. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* VII. ii. (1864) 223 Godly persons .. whose lives might be a fitting commentary on their teaching. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* II. vi, Mortimer laughed again, with his usual commentaries of 'How can you be so ridiculous, Eugene!' and 'What an absurd fellow you are!'

† **Co·mmentary,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To make a commentary, to comment *on.*

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* IV. 119 To commentary vpon all these proceedings.

2. *trans.* To annotate.

1648 J. Goodwin *Right & Might* 41 Chrysostome .. commentarieth the place, thus.

Commentate (kɒ·mĕnte·t), *v. rare.* [A modern formation, app. f. Commentat-or.]

1. *trans.* = Comment *v.* 2.

1794 Mathias *Purs. Lit.* I. 222 Shakspeare .. Almost eat up by commentating zeal. 1818 Todd, *Commentate*, to annotate, to write notes upon [citing Mathias]. 1864 *Spectator* 31 Dec. 1500 Refined prelates of the Medicean type —the men who commentated not Fathers, but only poets. 1883 *Athenæum* 9 June 725/1 Men who .. cannot speak a word of the languages they criticize and commentate.

2. *intr.* = Comment *v.* 3–5.

1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 98/1 The Commentator .. had been taken in by one as competent .. to commentate as himself. 1861 *Vacation Tour* 123 The deer, indeed, rather like the sheep .. and a flock scampering about three or four miles off is instantly seen and commentated on by them.

Hence **Co·mmentating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1794 [see above]. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 547 The commentating printer. 1889 J. M. Robertson *Ess. Crit. Method* 89 The Byzantine commentating.

Commentation (kɒmĕntē·ɪ·ʃən). [In form ad. L. *commentātiōn-em* meditation, study, enthymeme, also, a study, treatise, dissertation, n. of action f. *commentārī* to meditate, reflect on, study, compose, discuss, write upon; the modern sense goes with that of *comment, commentary*, etc.]

†**1. a.** An expository note, a comment, a gloss. **b.** An expository treatise, a commentary. *Obs.*

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 512/1 Let vs not take this commentation and charge that is conteined here .. but let vs heare God speake. 1645 M. Casaubon *Orig. Temp. Evils* 19 Learned Mr. Vossius .. in his elaborate Commentations *De Origine Idolatriæ*. 1712 Spotswood in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 191 Some good commentations upon the Scriptures.

†**2.** Invention, devising; sometimes, with mixture of 1, comment which is a mere invention or concoction. *Obs.* Cf. Comment *v.* 1.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 127 Magick and astrologie, and mens fanaticall opinions and commentations thereupon. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* I. iv. § 5 Meer Inventions and Commentations of Faction. — *Lives* (1826) II. 385 By subtile commentations, and wild inferences.

†**3.** Meditation, excogitation. *Obs. rare*—¹.

a 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* II. 207 His Papers of long study, and much commentation.

4. The making of comments; commenting.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 89 The sort of commentation that has been made on the election. 1857 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 205 These causes .. make criticism and commentation flourish. 1875 G. Dawson *Shaks. & other Lect.* (1888) 117 Much of the commentation upon Shakespeare.

Commentative (kɒ·mĕntătiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. stem of *commentat-or*, etc. + -ive.]

†**1.** = Commentitious. *Obs.*

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 79 These two Commentative Pamphlets were first edition'd in French. *Ibid.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 37 The same Impudent Arian dares in those forg'd Commentative Tracts, adventure to make Origen say, etc.

2. Making or containing comments.

1846 Worcester cites *Ecl. Rev.*

Commentator (kɒ·mĕntē·tə(r)). [In form a. L. *commentātor*, agent-noun from *commentārī* (see Commentation); hence = 'inventor, author' (Tertull.), the modern sense is associated with that of *comment, commentary.* So mod. F. *commentateur.*]

†**1.** A writer of historical 'commentaries', a chronicler. *Obs. rare.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 19 We awe not to condempne commentatores and wryters of storyes spekenge diuersely.

2. A writer of expository comments or critical notes on a literary work; the writer of a commentary.

1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* I. 3 A Commentator unto the Text, askes the question. *Ibid.* III. 230 Cornelius à Lapide, a .. great Commentatour upon holy Scripture. 1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* iii. § 3 (1669) 583/2 It is said of some Commentators, the places on which they treat were plain till they expounded them. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 274 The tomb of Accursi, a commentator on the law. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. Notes 219 To find in the author of Faust his own best commentator.

attrib. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III. 189 In our commentator-capacity. 1833 *Edin. Rev.* LVII. 426 Commentator-learning heaped upon the 'Divine Comedy'.

Commentator, obs. f. Commendator.

Commentatorial (kɒmentătō·rĭăl), *a.* [f. L. type **commentātōri-us* (f. *commentātor*) + -al; cf. *dictatorial*, etc.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a commentator or commentators.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 455 His Latin, after all, is commentatorial. 1857 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 182 The Commentatorial Spirit, the Dogmatism .. of the Middle Ages. 1882 Seeley *Nat. Relig.* 174 When the commentatorial spirit is renounced, when free inspiration moves again.

Co·mmentatorship. [see -ship.] The office or performance of a commentator.

1765 B. Lowth *Let. Warburton* 89 A Quack in Commentatorship, and a Mountebank in Criticism. 1839 Maginn *in Fraser's Mag.* XX. 253 A revived zeal for commentatorship on Shakespeare. 1882 Seeley *Nat. Relig.* I. iii. 55 Those who confound commentatorship with philosophy.

Commentatory (kɒ·mĕntătəri), *a.* [ad. L. type **commentātōri-us.*] Of the nature of commentation.

1868 C. E. Appleton *Life & Lit. Relics* (1881) 331 So far as it was not merely commentatory on the past.

Commente, -tie, obs. ff. Commonty.

Commenter, -or (kɒ·mĕntəɹ, kɒmĕ·ntəɹ). Forms: 6-our, 7-or, 7–er. [f. Comment *v.* + -er, -or: cf. L. *commentor*, deviser, contriver, author.]

1. One who comments; a commentator. (*Obs.* in specific sense; frequent in 17th c.)

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 293 Also the commentor Eth., 5° [seyth] þat Socrates .. seide Men of Athene mowe dampne Socrates but þey mowe not make him unrigtful. 1529 More *Heresyes* I. Wks. 152/1 He wold that the student of scripture shoulde lene to the commentours & vnto naturall reason. 1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* II. vii. 255 What Nazianzenes commentor sayes. *a* 1631 Donne *Sat.* II. (R.), Slily, as any commenter goes by Hard words or Sense. 1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 51 Commenter on a Scotch Bishop's Platonico-Calvinistic commentary on St. Peter.

†**2.** An inventor, a concocter. *Obs.*

a 1645 [see next].

† **Commentiter.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *commentīri, commentīt-* to devise a lie (f. *mentīri* to lie) + -er.] A deviser of lies, a liar.

a 1645 Featley *Dippers Dipt* 227 No expositors, but impostors; no commentators, but commenters, nay rather commentiters.

† **Commenti·tial,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. = next.

1611 Corvat *Crudities* 521 Some commentitiall forgeries of their owne braines.

† **Commentitious** (kɒmenti·ʃəs), *a. Obs.* [f. L. *commentīci-us* (*-tīti-us*) invented, feigned (f. *comment-* ppl. stem of *comminisci* to invent).] Of feigned or invented sort; fictitious, lying.

1614 Day *Festivals* (1615) 294 A commentitious and fained Matrimony. 1615 *Curry-c. for Cox-c.* v. 209 Such idolatrous and Commentitious trumperies. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 181 As false and commentitious as our Sibylline Oracles. 1849 W. Fitzgerald tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 664 They were full of commentitious fables.

Hence **Commenti·tiously** *adv.*, **Commenti·tiousness.**

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 252 They .. sought to winne the waight of authority .. by commentitiously prefixing his .. name. 1727–31 Bailey vol. II, *Commentitiousness*, counterfeitness, forgedness.

Commenty, obs. f. Commonty.

Commer, obs. f. Comer.

Commerband, var. Cummerbund, Indian sash.

Commerce (kɒ·məɪs), *sb.** Also 7 comerce, commerse. [a. F. *commerce*, ad. L. *commercium* trade, trafficking, f. *com-* together, with, + *merx, merci-* merchandise, ware. Used only since the 16th c.; the earlier term was *merchandise.* The stress was orig. on second syllable, as in Watts 1706 (sense 2 c); Gay 1720 (sense 1) shows the present usage.]

1. Exchange between men of the products of nature or art; buying and selling together; trading; exchange of merchandise, *esp.* as conducted on a large scale between different countries or districts; including the whole of the transactions, arrangements, etc., therein involved. *Chamber of Commerce*: see Chamber *sb.* 4 c.

1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 415/1 So hath the same mutuall and naturall concourse and commerce beene without interruption .. to the singular great benefit and inriching of their people. 1598 Florio, *Comercio*, trafficke, intercourse, commerce. 1650 Howell *Lett.* II. To Rdr. 2 They are the soul of trade; they make commerce Expand it self throughout the univers. 1720 Gay *Poems* (1745) II. 31 There commerce plenty brings from foreign coasts. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl., Chambers of Commerce*, are assemblies of merchants and dealers, where they treat of matters relating to commerce. 1784 T. Gordon (*title*), Carriages, for the purposes of inland commerce, agriculture, etc. 1875 Jevons *Money* (1878) 83 All commerce consists in the exchange of commodities of equal value. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Feb. 12/1 The war of commerce which, under the name of 'competition', goes on unceasingly.

† **b.** *pl.* Mercantile dealings. *Obs.*

1593 R. Harvey *Philad.* 3 Hee will be aboue your commercies, and throw you into the marshes. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 18 What are the commerces of men, but courteous cousenages? 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 185 Moderation in commerces.

† **c.** The company of merchants, the commercial body (of a place). [ad. Sp. *comercio.*] *Obs.*

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. x. 239 The commerce at Manila are provided with three or four stout ships, that, in case of any accident, the trade may not be suspended. *Ibid.* III. viii. 376 The Commerce and the Governor disagreed.

d. (†)Trade, business (*obs.*); a business. *rare.*

1758 Binnell *Descr. Thames* 256 Fisheries denote the Commerce of Fish, more especially the Catching them for Sale. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-Cap* Wks. 1889 XII. 107 Disposure of the commerce—that took time, And would not suffer by a week's delay.

2. Intercourse in the affairs of life; dealings.

1537 Cdl. Pole *Let.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxxiv. 219 To have me in his hand he would be content .. to disturb al commerce between .. man and man. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 191 He is now in some commerce with my Ladie. 1736 Bolingbroke *Patriot.* (1749) 218 The free and easy commerce of social life. 1760 R. James *Canine Madness* 13 Domestic animals which have the greatest Commerce with mankind. 1794 Paley *Evid.* II. iv. 114 In our Lord's commerce with his disciples. 1858 Hogg *Life Shelley* II. 329 He sought literary and scientific conversation, and the commerce of wits.

† **b.** (with *a* and *plural.*)

a 1641 Suckling *Lett.* 67 Makes me think writing a dull commerce. 1656 tr. *White's Peripat. Instit.* 428 In all the Peregrinations of the Patriarchs, or even the commerces of the Kings with Ægypt. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 76 ¶ 1 A Man who is .. not engaged in Commerces of any Consideration, is but an ill Judge of the secret Motions of the Heart of Man.

c. Intercourse or converse with God, with spirits, passions, thoughts, etc.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* V. xvii. (T.), Places of publick resort being thus provided, our repair thither is especially for .. commerce to be had between God and us. 1638 Wilkins *New World* vi. (1707) 45 Souls, that .. have freed themselves from any Commerce with the Body. 1706 Watts *Horæ Lyr.* I. *Love on a Cross*, I hold no more commerce with Hell. 1796 Burney *Metastasio* III. 39 Worthy of a man in commerce with the Muses. 1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* XIV. (1850) 354 We sank Each into commerce with his private thoughts. 1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* iii. 85 To hold any commerce with great and sublime principles.

† **d.** *Of good* (etc.) *commerce*: agreeable (etc.) in intercourse, 'pleasant to meet'. *Obs.*

1791 Miss Burney *Diary* (1876) III. 371 The Bishop .. is otherwise intelligent and of good commerce.

3. Intercourse of the sexes; *esp.* in a bad sense.

1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* IV. 181 With all these noble matrons he is said to have commerse. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 266 ¶ 1 The unlawful Commerce of the Sexes. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* Wks. 1775 III. 40 Sophia's virtue .. made his commerce with lady Bellaston appear still more odious. 1798 Malthus *Popul.* (1806) II. III. ii. 104. 1859 Tennyson *Merlin & Vivien* 769 What say ye to Sir Lancelot? .. That commerce with the Queen .. is it .. whisper'd in the corner?

† **4.** Interchange (esp. of letters, ideas, etc.). *Obs.*

1608–11 Bp. Hall *Medit.* (1851) 138 Here is a true natural commerce of senses .. the lame man lends his eyes to the blind; the blind man lends his legs to the lame. 1690 Bp. Ashe *Let.* in *Academy* 25 Mar. (1882) 212, I have setled a Comerce of Letters with a Celebrated Russian Bishop. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* ix. 309 A reciprocal commerce of Action and Passion. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* (1742) III. IX. 55 A constant commerce of Letters between him and Brutus.

† **5.** Communication, means of free intercourse.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 95 This Caspian Sea .. has no commerce or entercourse with any Sea. 1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 115 A Communication, by a Subterraneous Channell with another Whirl-pool .. by which Commerce the

waters..are conveyed through the said underground Channel to the other Gulf. 1675 *Ibid.* X. 469 Taking out the stopple again I opened its commerce with the outward air. 1757 A. Cooper *Distiller* I. ii. (1760) 16 Free from the too rude Commerce of the external Air.

6. *Cards.* A game in which exchange or barter is the chief feature. Also *attrib.*

1732 Mrs. Delany *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) I. 346, I played two pools at commerce. 1776 Mrs. Harris in *Priv. Lett. 1st. Lord Malmesbury* I. 341 The *ton* here is the game of 'Commerce' which the fine people play immoderately high. 1779 *The Sylph* I. 238 My former winnings are in the sweepstake-pool at the commerce-table. 1780 Miss Burney *Diary* (1854) I. 270 Whist players in one, and a commerce party in the others. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 532 Playing at Commerce, that most dull round game. 1870 *Athenæum* 4 June 734 Then, in 1776, the game of 'Commerce', which children play now for amusement, was 'all the rage'.

† b. *Game of commerce*: see quot., and cf. Fr. *jeux de commerce* in Littré; also Commercial *a.* 6.

1748 Chesterf. *Lett.* II. 145 A few pistoles at games of mere commerce, and other incidental calls of good company.

7. *Comb.*, as *commerce-crushing* adj.

c 1819 Bentham *Wks.* II. 383 The continent-blockading and commerce-crushing decrees proclaimed by Buonaparte.

Commerce (kǫ́mə·ɪs), *v.* Also 7 commerse. [f. prec. sb., or f. F. *commercer*, in same sense, (f. the sb.); cf. also L. *commerciāri* to trade, and med.L. *commercāre*.]

†1. *intr.* To carry on trade; to trade, traffic.

1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1415/1 That the .. subiects of either side..should safelie, freelie and securelie commerce togither. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* v. Notes 83 Which with his shipping once should seeme to haue commerst. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 49 And men did in those dayes commerce and exchange one with another.

2. To have intercourse or converse, hold communication, associate *with*. *arch.*

1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Pref. 3 Those of English bloud were forbidden to marry and commerce with them. 1632 Milton *Penseroso* 39 With .. looks commercing with the skies, Thy rapt soul sitting in thine eyes. 1636 Heywood *Love's Mistr.* I. Wks. 1874 V. 104 Ile shew thee .. What kind of people I commerst withall In my transhape. 1756 Amory *Buncle* (1770) I. 44 Abraham and his sons conversed and commerced with the nations. 1842 Tennyson *Walking to the Mail*, Commercing with himself, He lost the sense that handles daily life. 1887 Lowell *Democr.* 70 To commerce with fresh forms of nature and new varieties of man.

† 3. To communicate physically.

a 1639 Chapman & Shirley *Chabot* III. ii, The way .. by which these spirits should commerce, by vapours ascending from the stomach to the head. 1680 Morden *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 326 The Convenience of four Seas .. by which it Commerces with the principal Regions of the World.

† 4. *trans.* To traffic or deal in. *Obs. rare.*

1624 Heywood *Captives* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Where lust and all uncleanes are commerst As freely as comodityes are vended.

Hence **Comme·rcing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1610 Rowlands *Martin Mark-all* 6 By dayly commercing and discoursing. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 264 Sixe Germanes, foure French-men, and nine Commercing Franks. 1808 J. Barlow *Columb.* IV. 90 Commercing squadrons o'er the billows bound. 1839 Carlyle *Chartism* (1840) 87.

† **Commerceable,** *a. Obs.* [f. Commerce *sb.* or *v.* + -able: cf. F. *commerçable*, Sp. *comerciable*.] Open to traffic.

1654 Earl Monm. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs of Flanders* 416 It is hardly commerceable at any time of the year.

Co·mmerceless, *a.* [f. Commerce *sb.* + -less.] Devoid of commerce or trade.

1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1782) I. 135 In some dark and dismal room behind [the shop] he sits commerceless in his thrum night-cap. *a* 1799 in Tytler *Mem. Ld. Kames* II. 11 (L.) The savage commerceless nations of America.

† **Comme·rcement.** *Obs.* [f. Commerce *v.* + -ment: possibly repr. a F. word of the same form.] Dealings; intercourse (commercial or social).

1537 Cdl. Pole *Let. to Cromwell* (Cott. MSS. Cleopatra E. vi. f. 350), I shuld abstayne from all commercement wyth thatt part other by word, wrytyng or dede. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* I. i. 1 Those with whom I hold any commercement. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 8 Men's own industry and laboriousness, doth much more predominate and rule over all their mutual commercements, then any higher cause.

† **Comme·rcer.** *Obs.* [f. Commerce *v.* + -er: cf. *trader*.] a. A trader. b. A person that one has to do with; a 'customer'.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VIII. 360 A Turkish Bashaw .. euer preying vpon Christian Commercers. *Ibid.* II. 66. 1654 W. Mountagu *Devout Ess.* II. 105 (L.) He would rather fright than fancy such commercers.

† **Comme·rcery.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ery.] Trading, commercial intercourse.

1604 T. Wright *Passions* III. iv. 97 Alexander asked a pyrat..How he durst be so bold to infest the seas, and spoyle the commerceries?

Commerciable (kǫ́mə·ɹʃăb'l), *a.* [f. L. *commerciā-ri* (see Commerce *v.*) + -able: cf. Sp. *comerciable*, and Commerceable.] That may be trafficked with; fit for commerce.

1786 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) I. 597 Articles..more commerciable in her hands.

Commercial (kǫ́mə·ɹʃăl), *a.* [mod. f. L. *commerci-um* Commerce + -al: cf. mod.F. *commercial*, Sp. *comercial* (not found in early 17th c. Dicts.)]

1. Engaged in commerce; trading.

a 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* iv. (1691) 82 The whole Commercial World, or World of Trade, consisteth of about Eighty Millions of Souls, as aforesaid. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 129 What Harbours and Ports there are in the whole Commercial World. 1774 Burke *Sp. Electors Bristol* Wks. III. 21 A rich commercial city..a part of a rich commercial nation. 1817 Ponsonby in *Parl. Deb.* 9 There were in the House many commercial men. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xiv, Did you ever hear of the great commercial house of Bilson and Slum? 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* vi. (1858) 271 The two great commercial states of the ancient world.

2. Having reference to, or bearing on commerce, as in *Commercial Law, Treaty.*

1744 J. Campbell (*title*), Voyages and Travels containing ..the commercial History of Chorea and Japan. 1765 (*title*), Commercial Laws, Charters and Decrees. 1789 (*title*), Catalogue of the Commercial Library at Hamburg. 1866 Crump *Banking* Pref. 7 To pass a commercial examination previous to engaging in business. 1889 *Times* 30 Dec. 13/2 Commercial geography, in the strict sense, can hardly be considered as an ordinary school subject.

3. Of or pertaining to commerce or trade.

1757 Johnson *Pref. to Rolt's Dict. Comm.* Wks. IX. 422 A time in which .. commercial gain was sought with such general emulation. 1825 M'Culloch *Pol. Econ.* I. 39 The great principles of commercial freedom. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* III. xii. § 3 There is said to be a commercial crisis when a great number of merchants and traders at once, either have, or apprehend that they shall have, a difficulty in meeting their engagements.

4. Such as passes current in the transactions of commerce.

1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 192 ¶ 11 My contempt of the commercial dialect. 1821 J. Q. Adams in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. 115 The corresponding commercial weight proportional to their pound troy. 1879 E. Garrett *House by Wks.* I. 32 The dusty ways of common commercial morality.

b. Forming an article of general commerce.

Generally implying chemical impurity, or a different quality from that which is used for scientific or medical purposes.

c 1865 *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, Chem. 318 The commercial acid is generally not quite pure. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 749 s.v. *Catechu*, The ordinary commercial catechu is prepared by boiling the chips.

5. Viewed as a mere matter of business; looking toward financial profit.

1882 Pebody *Eng. Journalism* x. 71 The Public Advertiser, if not the first English newspaper to be published upon commercial principles, was the first English newspaper that proved a commercial success. *Mod.* The commercial aspect of the enterprise is not very promising. It is a purely commercial speculation.

6. Phrases. *Commercial letter, note*: sizes of writing paper in U. S. † *Commercial play*: cf. Commerce 6 b. *Commercial room*: a room in an inn, hotel, etc., for the accommodation of commercial travellers and their customers. *Commercial traveller*: an agent for a manufacturer, wholesale trader, etc., who travels over a district, showing samples and soliciting orders.

1749 Chesterf. *Lett.* II. 247 Are they little commercial play, are they music, are they la belle conversation, or are they all three? 1774 *Ibid.* I. 318 Do [your Amusements and Pleasures] consist in little commercial play (*un petit jeu de société*) in good company? 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xiv, In the evening the 'commercial room' was filled with a social circle. 1855 (*title*), Commercial Traveller in Light and Shade. 1860 Dickens (*title*), Uncommercial Traveller.

B. *sb.* Short for *commercial traveller.*

1855 Dickens in *Story of his Life* (ed. 2) 225 A most amusing and sprightly speech upon 'Commercials'. 1861 — *Gt. Expect.* xiii, A waiter..said .. 'The Commercials sent up their compliments'.

Commercialism (kǫ́mə·ɹʃăliz'm). [f. prec.]

1. The principles and practice of commerce; the commercial spirit. (Often disparaging.)

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 109 Young men in London, with their prurience, their effeminacy, their quill-driving commercialism. 1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* xxxix, The buy-cheap-and-sell-dear commercialism, in which he had been brought up! 1889 G. Gissing *Nether World* II. xi. 228 Commercialism had divorced art and the handicrafts.

2. A commercial custom, practice, expression.

1881 F. J. Crowest *Phases Mus. Eng.* Contents, Musical Commercialisms. 1883 *Athenæum* 3 Mar. 273 The excruciating commercialism 'Maria wrote Mrs. Inchbald' for 'wrote to Mrs. Inchbald' defaces almost every page.

Comme·rcialist. [f. as prec. + -ist.] One professionally engaged in commerce; an adherent of commercialism.

1807 Southey *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) II. 91 Heaven forbid that the clamour of philosophizing commercialists should prevail! 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 365 Many difficulties which would have prostrated the energies of other than English commercialists.

Commerciality (kǫ́mə·ɹʃi,æ·lĭti). [f. Commercial + -ity; cf. F. *commercialité*.] Commercial quality or nature.

1861 G. Meredith *Evan Harrington* II. vii. 110 It was to seem business-like—the commerciality of the English mind. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 5/2 Speaking of what he called the commerciality of modern artists.

Commercialize (kǫ́mə·ɹʃəlǝiz), *v.* [f. Commercial + -ize; cf. F. *commercialiser*.] *trans.* To render commercial, make a matter of trade; to subject to commercialism. Hence **Comme·rcialized** *ppl. a.*, **Comme·rcializing.**

1830 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 14/1 There has been a great extension of the power of commerce, not only in itself..but in the commercializing of agriculture. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 581 Expense and rank went more together of old than in our more commercialized country. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* III. vi. ci. 420 Agriculture .. ..has been, in America, commercialized, and become really a branch of trade.

Hence **Comme·rcializa·tion.**

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 17 June 3/2 The commercialization of the Indian railway system, giving business rather than military management.

Commercially (kǫ́mə·ɹʃăli), *adv.* [f. Commercial + -ly 2.] In a commercial manner; from a commercial point of view; as a matter of trade.

1795 Burke *Scarcity* Wks. VII. 414, I consider the stopping of the distillery, œconomically, financially, commercially, medicinally, and in some degree morally too, as a measure rather well meant than well considered. *a* 1845 Hood *Desert-Born* viii, To speak still more commercially. 1883 J. Thornton in *Standard* 27 Apr. 6/1 The nitric [acid] was commercially pure. There is another chemically pure, and that is the best.

† **Comme·rciate,** *v. Obs.* Pa. pple. -at. [f. L. *commerciā-ri* to trade: see -ate.] *intr.* To hold intercourse, associate *with.*

1740 Cheyne *Regimen* 42 Nothing impure can return to live and commerciate with, or be united to God perfectly. *Ibid.* 322 To be united and commerciat eternally with infinit purity and Perfection.

Commercing, *vbl. sb.*, etc.: see Commerce *v.*

Commere: see Cummer.

Commerge (kǫ́mə·ɹdʒ), *v.* [f. Com- + merge.] *intr.* To merge together, coincide.

1827 T. Carlyle *Germ. Rom.* III. 239 With very few do these festivities, like Holiday and Apostle's day, commerge.

Commerous, obs. form of Cumbrous.

‖ **Commers** (kǫ́me·rs). Also **commerz.** [Ger. ad. L. *commercium*: cf. Commerce sense 2.] A social gathering of German University students, etc., held at a house of public entertainment.

1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* I. 259 A commerz, a drunken bout. 1868 *Daily News* 12 Aug., A students' Commers consists in drinking unlimited beer and smoking any number of cigars. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 2/2 The evening closed with a Commers and public distribution of prizes in a large hall.

Commess, Sc. variant of Commis, *Obs.*

Commessation, -estible, -et: see Come-.

Commeve, obs. variant of Commove.

Commical, -ick, obs. ff. Comical, Comic.

Commiccion, -iction, obs. ff. Commixtion.

† **Co·mmigrate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *commigrā-re* (cf. next): see -ate 3.] *intr.* To migrate together.

1755 Johnson, *Commigrate*, to remove in a body, or by consent, from one country to another. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

† **Commigra·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *commigrātiōn-em* migration, f. *commigrā-re* to remove with all one's effects, migrate, f. *com-* with + *migrāre* to migrate.] Migration: properly, on a large scale.

1627 Hakewill *Apol.* I. i. 34 Wee read of diverse commigrations or removalls of Nations. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 201 Nothing impedes their mutual commigrations. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 184 The Inhabitants..lost all Memory of their Commigration. 1755 Johnson, *Commigration*, a removal of a large body of people from one country to another.

2. Transmigration (of souls).

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* v. vi. 406 The Commigration of soules into the bodies of Beasts.

† **Commi·litant.** *Obs.* Also **comilitant.** [f. L. *commilitānt-em*, pr. pple. of *commilitāre* to fight in company, f. *com-* + *militāre*: cf. Militant.]

A. *sb.* A fellow-warrior, fellow-soldier.

1577 Hellowes *Gueuara's Chron.* 222 O most excellent princes and my commilitants. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xviii. 296 His marshall compere .. and brave commilitant. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* II. iv. 258 The disastrous Fate of Barbarossa, and so many of his brave comilitants.

B. *adj.* Fighting in alliance.

1835 F. Mahony in *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 573 Spain and Brabant comilitant—Bavaria and Castille.

‖ **Commilito.** *Obs.* Also **commiliton, -one.** [L. *commīlito, -ōnem* fellow-soldier, comrade, f. *com-* with + *mīles, mīlit-* soldier; = It. *commilitone*, F. **commiliton*.] A fellow-soldier.

1600 J. Melvill *Diary* (1842) 400 My said commilito began a long discourse. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Commilitone*, a fellow souldier, a Camerade. 1657 Hawke *Killing is M.* 20 With the help of his Commilitons. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 551 The sick soldier, removed from his early acquaintance or *commilitones.*

Commin, -alitie, -altie, -ty(e: see Common.

Comminate (kǫ́mine·ĭt), *v.* [f. L. *comminā-*ppl. stem of *comminări* (cf. next): see -ate 3.] *trans.* To threaten (with Divine vengeance), anathematize. Also with acc. of cognate meaning, and *intr.* Hence **Co·mminating** *vbl. sb.*

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. (1632) 613 Either by perswasion, or craving, or commanding, or comminating, or excommunicating. 1801 G. Hardinge *Sec. Essence of Malone* 55 (L.), I cannot agree to this anathema, though comminated by, etc. 1839 Ld. Cockburn *Jrnl.* I. 219 No one liked less to be thwarted or could comminate better. 1847-54 Thackeray *Christmas Bks.* (1872) 73 Gronow, if he comminates his neighbour's congregation, is the affectionate father of his own.

Commination (kǫ́mine·ʃǝn). [a. F. *commination*, ad. L. *comminātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *comminări* to threaten with, menace, f. *com-* intensive + *minări* to threaten: see Minatory.]

1. Denunciation of punishment or vengeance, *esp.* threatening of Divine punishment or vengeance.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 122 Than mad Swayn a grete comminacion to the town of Seynt Edmund, that he schuld distroye it. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xxxiii. Wks. 897/2 The terrible comminacion and threate .. in the Apocalyps vnto the byshoppe of Ephesy. 1640 GENT *Knave in Gr.* II. i, Why your Comminations and undecent language point thus at me. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.*, The terrible Commination of our Saviour against Scandalizers. 1863 GOULBURN *Communion* I. 77 Breathing commination rather than Love.

b. Often loosely used for 'denunciation, anathematizing' (with reference to sense 2).

1813 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 194 The priesthood .. repeating their comminations against me. 1824–9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) I. 350 Pouring out his choler and comminations. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Feb. 156 Their orthodox commination of all taxation.

2. *Liturgy.* A recital of Divine threatenings against sinners; in the Anglican Liturgy, forming part of an office appointed to be read after the Litany on Ash-Wednesday and at other times. Also applied to the whole office.

1552 *Prayer-bk.*, A Commination against Sinners, with certain Prayers to be used divers times in the year. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxii. § 14 That memorable commination set down in the book of common prayer. 1710 WHEATLEY *Bk. Com. Prayer* xiv. Introd. (T.), In the last review of our Liturgy, a clause was added for the sake of explaining the word commination..So that the whole title ..now runs thus: A commination, or denouncing of God's anger and judgements against sinners, with certain prayers. *fig.* 1865 MRS. RIDDELL *Geo. Geith* II. xii. 143 Mentally he read a whole Commination over the heads of the Firm.

3. *attrib.*, as **commination service**, the office containing the Commination (see 2); also *transf.*

c 1805 COLERIDGE *Three Graves* III. xvii, For on that day [Ash-Wednesday] you know we read The Commination prayer. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. iv. 88 He read Commination Services over these unwelcome creatures.

Comminative (kǫmi·nătiv), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *comminātīv-us* menacing, f. ppl. stem of *comminārī*: see prec. and -IVE.] Conveying a commination or threatening.

1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iii. 90 The inflexible integrity of the record, and its comminative intention.

b. as *sb.* A denunciatory expression.

1888 *Standard* 12 Apr. 5/1 A fine selection of catching comminatives on the text of the Budget.

Comminator (kǫ·mineitəɹ). [a. L. *comminātor*, f. *comminārī*: see prec.] One who threatens or denounces vengeance; one who curses.

1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux. O.* 74 In Comminations the Comminator is the Creditor, and he that is menaced the Debtor. 1884 *N. & Q.* 19 Apr. 319/2 We failed to recognize in the gallery of comminators the fine picture of the man .. standing in the early morning at his garden gate and 'swearing at large'.

Comminatory (kǫ·minătəri), *a.* [ad. med.L. *comminātōri-us* (in F. *comminatoire*), f. *comminātor*: see -ORY.] Conveying denunciation of punishment or vengeance; threatening, denunciatory.

1508 FISHER *Wks.* 169 The decre comminatory whiche was ony beest that toucheth the hyll .. shall suffre deth. 1605 *Answ. Supposed Discov. Rom. Doctr.* 39 What comminatory letters did they write to his Maiestie. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 532 The rest of the Prophecy is.. Comminatory, or chiefly consisting in threatenings. 1798 *Antiq.* in *Ann. Reg.* 413 The comminatory thunders of the Roman pontifs. 1890 W. O'BRIEN *When we were Boys* (ed. 2) 502 'Bah!' he said, waving a comminatory arm at the angry crowd.

† **b.** as *sb. Obs.*

1656 *Shepherd's Kalendar* viii. (*heading*), The pains of Hell comminatories of Sinnes.

Comming, obs. f. COMING: see COME *v.*

Commingle (kǒmi·ŋg'l), *v.* [f. COM- together + MINGLE; the more normal Eng. form is the obs. CO-MINGLE; *commingle* imitates words like *commix*, *commit*, etc., in which the compound, or its elements are Latin or Romanic.]

To mingle or mix together, to blend: **a.** *intr.*

a 1626 BACON *Phys. Rem.* (J.), Dissolutions of gum tragacanth and oil of sweet almonds do not commingle. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *To M. Henry Lawes*, If thy voice commingle with the string. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VI. 371 The frequent groan of death commingling with the storm. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* III. iv. 408 As incapable of commingling as oil and water.

b. *trans.* (Mostly in pa. pple., which may orig. have been *intr.*)

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Upon Julia's Recov.*, Health on Julia's cheek hath shed Clarret and creame commingled. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IX. 356 And thither bear English or French alike commingled now. 1840 HOWITT *Visits Remark. Places* Ser. I. 226 The shock which commingles earth and heaven. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* xi. 301 A yell of such terror and woe and wrath, all commingled.

Commingled (kǒmi·ŋg'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED [1].] Mingled together, blended.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *To Julia*, Of flowers a sweet commingled coronet. 1869 LYNCH *Ch. & St.* 32 A chaos of commingled and conflicting good and evil.

Commi·nglement. *rare.* [f. COMMINGLE + -MENT. (An instance of the use of this suffix with a non-Romanic word.)] A mingling, mixture.

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 257 A ludicrous comminglement of anger and goodwill. 1883 PAXTON HOOD *Scot. Charac.* iv. 92 A weird comminglement of metaphysician and mathematician.

Commingling (kǒmi·ŋgliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING [1].] The action of the verb COMMINGLE.

1854 LANDOR *Lett. American* 51 The best breeds are improved by crossing and commingling. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 6 The commingling of small streams forms rivers.

Commi·ngling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That commingle; mingling together. Cf. the verb.

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* IV, Proud distinctions which commingling blood And time's long course have failed to efface. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* v. i. 471 The commingling fire will mix our ashes. 1864 EARL DERBY *Iliad* IV. 522 The shouts and yells of those commingling hosts.

Comminli, obs. f. COMMONLY.

Comminuate (kǒmi·niuˌeit), *v. rare.* [irreg. (like F. *comminuer*) f. L. *comminuĕre*: see COMMINUTE and -ATE [3] 6.] *trans.* = COMMINUTE.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 104 It will comminuate things of so hard a substance that no Mill can break. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 203 This treatment .. tends to comminuate the subsoil turned up.

Comminuent (kǒmi·niuĕnt). *Math.* [ad. L. *comminuent-em*, pr. pple. of *comminuĕre* to lessen, diminish.] (See quot.)

1842 DE MORGAN *Diff. & Int. Calculus* 66 *note*, To avoid ..repetition of 'a quantity which diminishes without limit when Δx diminishes without limit', I have coined this word [*comminuent*].. To *comminute* two quantities is to suppose them to diminish without limit together: *comminution* the corresponding substantive; *comminuents* quantities which diminish without limit together.

† **Commi·nuible,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *comminu-ĕre* (see next) + -(I)BLE.] Capable of being comminuted or pulverized.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 83 A Diamond steeped in Goats bloud, rather encreaseth in hardnesse .. the best we have are comminuible without it. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Comminuible*, that may be broken in pieces. [So in JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts.]

Comminute (kǫ·miniūt), *v.* [f. L. *comminūt-* ppl. stem of *comminu-ĕre* to reduce into smaller parts, lessen; f. *com-* together + *minu-ĕre* to make smaller, lessen, f. root of *min-us*, *min-or* less.]

1. *trans.* To reduce (solids) to minute particles; to break, crush, or grind to small fragments or to powder; to pulverize, triturate.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 800 Entire Bodies, and not comminuted, as Sand and Ashes. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2033 Such Menstruum's as may dissolve and comminute the hard Stone in the Bladder. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 197 [They] feed chiefly on shell-fish, which they comminute with their teeth. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 203 Nor [are] their teeth [adapted] for comminuting hard bones.

† **b.** *transf.* To divide (a liquid) minutely. *Obs.*

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 515 By comminuting and mixing the Bloud in the Gills. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (ed. 4) 297 The Falling of a Column of Water.. abrades and comminutes the inspissated Juices.

c. To reduce to minuteness, to diminish. *rare.*

1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 17 Direct and reacting waves, continually comminuted, but never destroyed.

d. *transf.* To divide or break up (*e.g.* property) into small portions.

1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xxix. 217 If the patronage be comminuted and placed in several hands. 1860 ADLER *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* xv. 340 Fiefs .. became so comminuted as no longer to afford the means of easy subsistence to their too numerous proprietors.

2. *intr.* (*Math.*) [L. *com-* + *minuĕre.*] Proposed by De Morgan for 'to diminish together without limit': see COMMINUENT.

Hence **Co·mminuting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1766 PENNANT *Zool.*, *River Trout Salmon* (R.), The superior quantity of shell-fish..may more frequently call for the use of its comminuting powers. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 51 The absence of comminuting organs anteriorly to the Gizzard.

Comminute (kǫ·miniūt), *a.* [ad. L. *comminūt-us* pa. pple. of *comminuĕre*: see prec.] = COMMINUTED. In mod. Dicts.

Comminuted (kǫ·miniūtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED [1].]

1. Reduced to minute particles, or portions.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Transplanting*, By..drenching the mould with water .. and by meliorating with sweet and comminuted lætations. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* (1772) 242 The soil is composed of sand and comminuted shells. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* X. 306/1 The comminuted political condition which is just now so noxious to his country. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 74 Sand is comminuted rock of any kind .. common sand is mainly comminuted quartz.

2. *Surg.* Of a bone: Broken or crushed into several pieces. So *comminuted fracture.*

1790 J. AITKEN *Ess. Fractures* 5. 1831 SIR A. COOPER *Disloc. & Fractures* (ed. 7) Descr. Plate xxviii, A compound and comminuted fracture of the radius. *Ibid.*, Fragments of the broken radius extremely comminuted.

Comminution (kǫminiū·ʃən). [f. L. type *comminūtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *comminu-ĕre*: see prec. Not recorded in class. Latin (which has *minūtio*, *dimināutio*).]

1. Reduction or breaking up into small fragments; pulverization, trituration.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 13 Hardnes [of the teeth] .. necessary to the Comminution of meate. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 28 In all sorts of serpents there is no Mastication or Comminution of the Meat. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 33 The whole sulphur..suffers no change but comminution. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 213 The organs for the comminution of the food.

b. *Surg.* Cf. COMMINUTED 2.

1820 SIR A. COOPER *Surg. Ess.* II. (ed. 2) 138 Compound fracture of the thigh attended with considerable comminutions of the femur.

2. *transf.*

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 108 ¶ 4 This natural and necessary comminution of our lives. 1881 *Times* 23 July 11/5 The perpetual comminution, not to say destruction, of personal influence by change of locality [in Wesleyanism].

3. *Math.* Proposed by De Morgan for 'diminution (of two quantities) together without limit': see COMMINUENT.

Co·mminutor. [Agent-n., in L. form, f. *comminuĕre* to COMMINUTE.] An implement for pulverizing the soil after ploughing.

1859 *Jrnl. Agric. Soc.* XX. I. 182 The land is previously ploughed, and then follows 'the comminutor'.

† **Commis.** *Obs.* In 6 *Sc.* **-mess.** [a. F. *commis* deputy, clerk, subst. use of *commis*, pa. pple. of *commettre* to COMMIT, appoint, employ:—L. *commissus*, f. *committĕre.* *Commis* is therefore one who is specially employed or commissioned.] A deputy, delegate, clerk; used chiefly of foreign officials.

1573 in T. Thomson *Inventories* (1815) 187 (Jam.), I send to Servais wife and to his commess the pasmentar in the abbay, and causit thame graith me ane chalmer. 1697 D. JONES *Secr. Hist. Whitehall* i. 1 Interpreter for the English Affairs to the Principal Commis or Clark of the Dispatches. 1779 LD. PEMBROKE *Sp.* in *Ann. Reg.* (1780) 129/1 This clerk in office, this commis contrary to all military establishments ..was now a Lieutenant Colonel.

† **Commi·scible,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *commiscibilis*, f. *com-misc-ēre* to mix together: see -BLE.] That may be commixed; miscible.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 563 Diagridium..is without vertue; nor easily commiscible.

† **Commi·se,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 **comise,** 5 **comyse,** 5–6 **commyse,** 6 **commysse, commiss,** 5–7 **commise.** [f. F. *commis*, *-mise*, pa. pple. of *commettre* to COMMIT: cf. *commise* committal; formed in the same way as *premise*, *promise*, *surmise.*] An earlier type of the vb. COMMIT.

1. *trans.* To give in charge, entrust, consign; = COMMIT 1, 3.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cclvii. 336 Lord Egremond was ..commysed to prison. 1485 — *St. Wenefr.* 1 The seid theuith..also commysed to hym his douȝter. 1521 FISHER *Wks.* 316 Peter .. to whom he commysed .. the cure of the christen people. 1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* II. xii. 177 Had their cause commised in the said Parliament.

2. To commission, appoint; = COMMIT 5.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 72 For to supporte the shal be commysed Zechius and Zethephius thy lieutenaunts. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. vii. 10 b/2 He .. commysed many men to kepe hem.

3. To commit, perpetrate, do (a crime, offence, etc.); = COMMIT 6. Rarely in a good sense.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 124 The shameful feet commysed by them. 1485 — *Chas. Gt.* Introd. 1 Werkes haultayne doon and commysed by their grete strength. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xvi. 19 b/1 Commisynge many theftes. 1538 BALE *God's Promises* III. in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 297 An uncomelye acte without shame Ham commysed.

Commiserable (kǒmi·zĕrăb'l), *a.* [f. L. *commiserā-ri* to COMMISERATE + -BLE: cf. *miserable.*]

1. Deserving commiseration; pitiable, lamentable.

1609 SIR E. HOBY *Let. to T. H.* Ded., To all Romish Collapsed Ladies of Great Bretaine, Commiserable Ladies. *a* 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 46. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 201 Their commiserable condition. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnar.* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 78 Thy Ears will open be, To hear the least commiserable Plea. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 193 *note*, Acutely conscious what commiserable objects I consent to be ranked with, for my hesitation.

† **2.** Showing commiseration; pitying, compassionate. *Obs. rare.*

1618 T. GAINSFORD *P. Warbeck* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 83 Neither gentleman, nor man of worth, hath extended a..commiserable arm of assistance towards you.

† **Commi·serant,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *commiserānt-em*, pr. pple. of *commiserārī*: see below.] Showing commiseration; full of pity.

c 1606 *MS. Tract* in *Stubbes' Anat. Abuses* (1879) Introd. 79* On the holye dayes, which our commiserant Lord ordayned in part for the reste of them, and all brutes.

† **Commi·serate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *commiserāt-us*, pa. pple. of *commiserārī*: see next.] Commiserating, pitying.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 176 Which this holy Father (with no little commiserate hart-bleeding) beholding, etc.

Commiserate (kǒmi·zĕreit), *v.* Also 7 **comiserate, -at, -misserate.** [f. L. *commiserāt-* ppl. stem of *commiserā-ri* in same sense, f. *com-* + *miserā-ri* (ante- and post-class. *-āre*) to bewail, lament, pity, f. *miser* wretched, lamentable.]

1. *trans.* To feel, show, or express pity or compassion for (the wretched or unfortunate, or a misfortune); to bewail, pity, compassionate. Also *absol.*

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxvi. (1612) 355 The valerous Romaine President, commiserating her. 1611 RICH *Honest. Age* (1844) 59 Here is now a theft committed, and a direct breach of Gods commandement yet to be comiserated. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* v. Wks. 1874 IV. 94, I

know you all commiserate my losse. 1706 Maule *Hist. Picts* in *Misc. Scot.* I. 35 This great victory..did move the Birtains more to commiserate than to fear. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 93 His present Majesty .. commiserating his case, restored him. 1858 Holland *Titcomb's Lett.* vii. 126 Profoundly to be commiserated is that child who looks back upon his home as upon a prison house. 1871 H. Ainsworth *Tower Hill* III. xxvii, She did not exult in her rival's fall, but, on the contrary, commiserated her.

2. To express sympathy with, condole with.

1655 Gouge *Comm. Heb.* ii. 18 It is expedient that Ministers of Gods Word be men of like passions with others..that so they may more commiserate others. 1708 Ockley *Saracens* (1848) 406 Muslim..was the first that died on Hosein's side, and Hosein went and commiserated him at his last gasp. 1767 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (ed. 4) II. xiii. 225 The aptitude..to commiserate and comfort.

Hence **Commi'serating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Commi'seratingly** *adv.*, with commiseration.

a 1638 Mede *Wks.* I. xxxvii. (R.), What a gentle and commiserating judge God is. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* v. ii. (1840) 245 The beholding of the Templars' torments..wrought in the people .. a commiserating of their persons. 1827 Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 127, I should feel something very like a commiserating sympathy. 1861 G. Meredith *Evan Harrington* I. x. 184 'Poor Jack!' Evan interjected commiseratingly. 1888 Farjeon *Miser Farebrother* I. xi. 148 He gazed commiseratingly at Mr. Linton.

Commiseration (kǫmi·zĕrē·ʃən). Also 6–7 **-misseration**, 7 **comiseration**, **-cion**. [ad. L. *commiserātiōn-em* (also F. *commisération*, 16th c. in Littré), n. of action f. *commiserāri* to Commiserate.] The action of commiserating; the expression of feelings of pity or sorrow for the affliction or distress of another; pity, compassion.

1585 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (1841) 226 The judge may not give place to commiseration: his place is a place of equity, and not of foolish pity. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 64 Haue comiseration on thy heroicall Vassall. 1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xiv. 9 A vehement commiseration of their estate. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* v. 154 Let no man help him, nor take commiseration vpon his infants. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 303 To take into hearing and commiseration the long remediesse afflictions of this kingdome. 1708 Swift *Death Partridge*, I prevailed with myself to go and see him, partly out of commiseration, and partly out of curiosity. 1862 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* II. ii. 43 They not unfrequently wonder why, from being born blind, they should be held to be objects of commiseration.

b. A feeling or expression of pity or compassion.

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* III. i. 43 They pretended out of their commisserations, to referre him to the Councell.

Commiserative (kǫmi·zĕrătiv), *a.* [f. as Commiserate *v.* + -ive.] Given to or showing commiseration; compassionate.

1612–5 Bp. Hall *Contempl. N. T.* III. v, If thou wert thus commiserative upon earth, art thou lesse in heaven? 1614 Cornwallis in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 165 As this commiserative Kingdom hath always given to aliens, in cases of trial in causes criminal. *a* 1876 M. Collins *Th. in Garden* (1880) II. 249 The commiserative old lady filled his glass with more sherry.

Hence **Commi'seratively** *adv.*, with commiseration, pityingly.

a 1613 Overbury *A Wife* (1638) 81 Whose weaknes he assists no otherwise than commiseratively.

† **Commi'serator.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [n. of agent, in L. form, f. Commiserate *v.* (*Miserātor* is recorded in L.)] One who commiserates.

1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* II. vi. (T.), Deaf unto the .. cries of charitable commiserators.

† **Commiss,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *commiss-us* combined, put together; pa. pple. of *committ-ĕre* to Commit.] In *Cross commiss*: see quots.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* I. 51/2 This [Tau] is termed the Cross Commisse, being a token of Absolution, especially when the Malefactor hath it stamped on the hand. *Ibid.* III. 408/1 T..is used for the Cross Commiss, or Cross Tau, vulgarly called Saint Anthonies Cross.

† **Commissar.** *Obs.* chiefly *Sc.* Also 5 **comis-, commissare**, 6–7 **commisser(e.** [ad. F. *commissaire*, ad. med. L. *commissāri-us*: see Commissary and -ar 2.] = Commissary in various senses.

1425 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) Pref. 19 (Jam.) Alsua the commissaris of the burovys, in the name of the haill merchandis of the realme. 1427 *Ibid.* (1597) § 101 That of ilk Schirefdome their be send [to Parliaments]..twa or maa wise men ..the quhilk sal be called Commissares of the Schire. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 780 (*Nomina Ecclesiasticorum*), *Hic Comissarius*, comissere. 1567 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 28 Anent the Articlle proponed be the Commisseris of Edinburgh. *a* 1649 *Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 320 (Jam.) Electit Mr. Alexander Gibsone of Durie to be general commisser of the haill kingdome .. and of all the forceis, armeis, regimentis, etc. 1681 *Act Prot. Relig. Scotl.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1649/2 All Sheriffs .. Officers of the Mint, Commissars and their Deputs, their Clerks and Fiscals.

Commissarial (kǫmisē·riăl), *a.* [f. med.L. *commissāri-us* + -al.] Of or pertaining to a commissary.

1702 *Case of Schedule Stated* 62 In his Commissarial Capacity. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 21 Mar. 2/2 The long expected Commissarial decree..was..published. 1808 Malone in W. G. Hamilton *Parl. Logick* xxxii, That minute and commissarial knowledge of petty military matters.

Commissariat (kǫmisē·riăt). Also **-ot.** [In I. a. F. *commissariat*, repr. med.L. type **commissāriāt-us*, f. *commissāri-us* Commissary: see -ate 1 I. In II. formed on another sense of Commissary; this use being app. peculiar to English.]

I. In Scotch Law.

1. A commissary court; the office or jurisdiction of a commissary; the district over which the jurisdiction of the commissary extends.

1609 *Sc. Acts 20th Parl. Jas. VI*, c. vi. (1611) 32 Ovr Soveraigne Lord..hes..restored and redintegrate the Archbishops and Bishops .. to their former authoritie .. and speciallie to the jurisdiction of Commissariates. *Ibid.* 33 Prejudiciall to the heritable right of the Commissariate within the bounds of Argyle, perteining to Archbald now Earle of Argyle. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 30 Hamilton .. had gotten a judicatorie of commissariot. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II. ii. vi. (1743) 394 Here [in Scotland] are likewise courts, called the commissariot, answerable to those of the English diocesan chancellors. 1862 *Chambers' Cycl.*, The inferior commissariats.. had been abolished by a previous statute, each county being erected into a separate commissariat, of which the sheriff is commissary. 1883 *Illust. Lond. News* 24 Feb., The Scotch confirmation, under seal of the Commissariot of Haddington, of the will of the Earl of Wemyss and March.

II. In military use.

2. That department of the military service which is charged with the duty of providing food and other supplies for the army.

1779 T. Jefferson *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 216 Wagonage, indeed, seems to the commissariat an article not worth economising. 1808 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* IV. 21 The horses of the Commissariat will be at Cork on Tuesday and Wednesday. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 427 The bad provisions furnished by the Commissariat. 1876 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* I. i. i. 6 It is commonly said, that a well-managed commissariat is a chief condition of victory.

3. *transf.* of any non-military department or organization for the supply of provisions.

1812 Southey in *Q. Rev.* VIII. 341 There is no commissariat for supplying London. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. vi. 56 [It] has prevented our rifles from contributing any material aid to our commissariat. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 23 Feb., A street commissariat of great magnitude and importance may arise.

4. Supply of provisions, food-supply.

1861 Swinhoe *N. China Camp.* 177 The greater part of the evening was spent in arranging for the morrow's commissariat. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit., Courage* Wks. (Bohn) III. 112 The meal and water that are the commissariat of the forlorn hope .. are sacred as the Holy Grail.

5. *attrib.* (esp. used as in *commissariat beef, rum, boots*, etc., i.e. those supplied by *the army commissariat.*)

1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* IV. 287 The commissariat and transport services. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* III. viii. 710 The Commissariat Officers were subject to the .. supervision of the Treasury. 1869 Rawlinson *Anc. Hist.* 96 Excellent commissariat arrangements.

Hence **Commissa'riat** *v. nonce-wd.*, to look after the commissariat of an army.

1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IX. xxi. ii. 260 You were with the Allied Army, commissariating and the like.

† **Commissariate** (kǫmisē·riĕt). *Obs.* [In origin the same word as prec.; but here repr. Ger. *commissariat*, in a special application.] (See quot.)

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 537 Such of the inhabitants as devote themselves to the sciences are instructed either at Heiligenstadt by the Jesuits, or at Duderstadt by the clergy in the commissariate. *Ibid.* IV. 541 Duderstadt ..is the residence of the commissariate, or spiritual-court.

Commissary (kǫmisări). Forms: 4–5 **commyssary**, 4–7 **-missarie**, 5 **comissarie, -yssari, -yssarye**, 5–6 **-issarye, commissarye**, 6 **commisarie**, 6– **commissary.** [ad. med.L. *commissāri-us* (whence F. *commissaire*) one to whom any duty is specially committed or entrusted, an officer in charge, commissioner, f. *commiss-us* committed, entrusted, specially appointed: see -ary.]

1. One to whom a special duty or charge is committed by a superior power; one commissioned to act as representative; a deputy, delegate.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xii. (1869) 79 Of this pleyn power we yeuen yow, and maken yow commissarye. 1494 Fabyan VII. 549 Chosen and deputed specyall commyssaries by the thre astatis of this present parlyament. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 391 b, His Bulles of Pardons and his deputary Comissaryes. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 931 To set out the solemne dances and shewes, for which he was chosen commissarie and overseer. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* II. xiii. (1739) 69 [They] declared themselves by their Commissaries, to be the Three States, and Representative of the People of England. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* ii. 21 A Declaration was published, requiring that there should be a Papist Commissary in their Synods. 1787 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 302 Commissaries are to be appointed on each side to see that the disarming takes place. 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1877) III. iii. 27 The nobles and prelates thronged thither, and the towns sent commissaries.

fig. *a* 1631 Donne *Poems* 294 (T.) Great Destiny, the Commissary of God, That has mark'd out a path and period For everything.

2. *Eccl.* An officer exercising spiritual or ecclesiastical jurisdiction as the representative of the bishop in parts of his diocese; or one entrusted with the performance of an absent bishop's duties.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* II. 154 Let Cart-sadele vr Commissarie, vr Cart he schal drawe. 1377 *Ibid.* B. xv. 234 In þe constorie bifor þe comissarie he cometh nouȝt ful ofte. *c* 1450 *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 680/37 (*Nomina Dignitatum Clericorum*), *Hic comissarius*, comyssari. 1533 More *Apol.* xlvii. Wks. 920/2 A priest taken for heresy, and in the commissaries handes. 1611 Rich *Honest. Age* (1844) 16 If shee be rich, and hath abilitie to bring her accuser to the Commissaries Court? *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* I. 336 He was..a singular good Advocate, Chancellour of Ely, Commissary of Sudberry and Westminster. 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 160 The Commissaries of Bishops, whose Authority is only in some certain Place of the Diocess, and in some certain Causes of the Jurisdiction limited to them by the Bishop's Commission. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. 183 We can then imagine what England must have been with an archdeacon's commissary sitting constantly in every town; exercising an undefined jurisdiction over general morality. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* II. xi. 568 Courts of commissaries appointed by the bishops. *Mod. Clergy List* (*Bishops, and Cathedral Establishments*), *Canterbury*, Commissary of City and Diocese. *Winchester*, Chancellor of the Diocese and Commissary for Surrey.

3. *Eng. Univ.* † **a.** At Oxford, formerly the title of the Chancellor's Deputy (Vice-Chancellor). **b.** At Cambridge, an officer who holds a court of record for all privileged persons under the degree of M.A. (see quot. 1797).

1431 W. Warbelton in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 34 I. 104 The said suppliant .. sent his servaunts to the Chauncellor of Oxenford and his commissarie. 1530–1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 Scholers..that go about beggynge, not beyng authorysed .. by the commissarye Chauncellour or vychancellour of the same. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 548 In 1446, he being then in his Regency, he became one of the Commissaries of the University [there were three in succession in 1446]. 1797 *Camb. Univ. Calendar* 139 The commissary is an officer under the chancellor, he is an assistant or assessor to the vice-chancellor in his court. 1886 *Act* 49 & 50 *Vict.* c. 31 Pream., The chancellor of the University of Oxford and his commissary (commonly called the vice-chancellor).

4. *Mil.* An officer or official who has charge of the supply of food, stores, and transport, for a body of soldiers. (Formerly they also inspected the musters of men.)

1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. xii. 33 There shal be wyse comyssaryes that gode hede shal take that for couetyse of the payement of the souldyours noo decepcion be made. 1623 Bingham *Xenophon* 89 One .. told me that the Commissaries for victuall had infinitely abused the Armie. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* xxi. (1821) 215 The Commissaries of the Musters. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2030/2 The Auxiliary Troops begin to arrive .. Commissaries have been sent to receive them and to provide all things necessary for them. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4823/3 Any of the Deputy-Commissaries of the Musters. 1768 Simes *Mil. Medley, Commissary* of stores is an officer in the Artillery who has the charge of all the stores. 1782 Burke *Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debts* App. Wks. IV. 363 He was commissary to the army in that expedition. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. i. viii. (L.), A miscellany of soldiers, commissaries, adventurers.

5. In Scotland: The judge in a commissary court; in present practice, the sheriff of each county acting in the commissary court. (Cf. Commissar.)

1885 *Dict. Nat. Biogr.* III. 52/2 It was found necessary to institute a commissary court at Edinburgh [in 1563].. Balfour was the chief of the four first commissaries.

6. A superior officer of police (in France). [F. *commissaire de police.*]

1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvi. (1872) III. 191/2 The commissaries of police ran about the city .. and called the people up to illuminate. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-Cap C.* (1889) 71 Had he proposed this question to .. the Police, The Commissary of his Quarter.

7. *attrib.*

1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 299 His mad foray upon the Grecian commissary stores.

Commissary court. **a.** The court of a bishop's commissary. **b.** in *Sc. Law.* (*a.*) A supreme court established in Edinburgh in 1563, in which matters of probate and divorce, previously under the jurisdiction of the bishop's commissary, were decided; it was absorbed by the Court of Session in 1836; (*b.*) A sheriff or county court which appoints and confirms executors of deceased persons leaving personal property in Scotland.

[1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* VI. 2546 The Commissaries court's a spiders webbe. 1643 J. White *1st Cent. Scandalous Priests* 7 That the Commissaries Court were the suburbs of Heaven.] 1754 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 62 Hence the Commissary Court was called the Bishops Court. 1885 [see 5].

Commissary general. A chief or head commissary. **a.** *gen.* One appointed to act as supreme representative of a superior power.

[1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* II. vii. (Arb.) 126 Whom yowre holynes created generall commissarie in the warres.] 1562 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xxv. 280 Appointing him his Vicar-general, delegate, and commissary-general in spirituals. 1626 Markham *Souldiers Gram.* II. 12 The Judge-Marshall, or Comissarie generall, who ought to be a learned Gentleman and skilfull in the ciuill and Marshall Lawes. 1768 Boswell *Corsica* ii. (ed. 2) 83 The Genoese sent to Corsica a commissary general, or governour over the whole island. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* xvi. 345 He had been named commissary general, with unlimited power over all that remained without the capital.

b. *Mil.* The head of a department of the military service charged with the victualling, etc., of the army; the chief of a commissariat service.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* V. ii. 151 The .. guarding of them [victualers] did concerne the Commissary Generall of the hoste. 1688 J. S. *Art of War* 56 The Commissary General of the Victuals. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3825/3 Her Majesty has been pleased to constitute the Rt. Hon. the Lord Walden Commissary-General of the Musters. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl., Commissary-General of the musters*, or muster-master general, takes an account of the strength of every regiment, reviews them, sees that the horse be well mounted, and all the men well armed and accoutred. 1811 Welling-

.TON in Gurw. *Disp.* VII. 404 A Commissariat should be appointed consisting of a Commissary general, and a certain number of deputy commissaries and assistant commissaries and clerks. 1886 *Whitaker's Almanack* 175 Commissariat and Transport Staff .. Commissaries-General .. Deputy Commissaries-General. *Ibid.* Ordnance Store Department. Commissary-General .. Deputy Commissaries-General.

Commissaryship (kɒ̈misăriʃi·p). [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office or position of a commissary.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* 1117 (R.) Dismissed of his commissariship. 1701 BP. G. HOOPER *Proc. House Convoc. Vind.* 42 His other Imagination of the Commissaryship of the Lower House. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 162 A Commissaryship is not grantable for Life, so as to bind the succeeding Bishop.

Commisser(e, var. of COMMISSAR *Obs.*

Commission (kɒ̈miʃən), *sb.*[1] Also 4–7 with usual interchange of *mm* and *m*, *i* and *y*, *ss* and *s* or *c*, *o* and *ou*. [a. F. *commission*, ad. L. *commissiōn-em*, n. of action f. *committ-ĕre* to COMMIT, entrust, etc.] Etymologically: The action of committing, or fact of being committed, in the various senses of COMMIT, but chiefly that of 'entrust', 'give in charge'. Many specific uses were developed before the word became English, so that the senses show no logical order here.

1. Authoritative charge or direction to act in a prescribed manner; order, command, instruction. (Generally, of the commissioning authority.)

c 1440 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 574/21 *Commissio*, a commyssion. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 5 Commanded by strayte commyssyons & maundements that euery beest shold come thyder. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezra* viii. 36 They delyuered the kynges commyssion unto the kynges officers. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lx. 10 His looke was commission, silence to commaund. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 118 Such Commission from above I have receav'd, to answer thy desire Of knowledge within bounds. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 635 Stars teach, as well as shine. At nature's birth, Thus, their commission ran—'Be kind to man'. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xiii. 297 They gave him no direct commission to bind them to any consent.

b. *To have it in commission*: to have it authoritatively committed or entrusted to one to do.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. ix. 202 Dare bad þai And þare gave absolutyown, As þai had in-to comyssyown. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 144, I have it in Commission, to comfort the feeble minded, and to support the weak. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 75 He [Parker] is the first minister of the Gospel that ever had it in his commission to rail at all nations.

2. Authority committed or entrusted to any one; *esp.* delegated authority to act in some specified capacity, to carry out an investigation or negotiation, perform judicial functions, take charge of an office, etc. (Said to be that of the authorizing person, and also of the person authorized.)

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCVIII. 190 He axed the keyes of the yates of the Cyte thurgh vertue and strengthe of his commyssyon. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* XXIX. 31 Semeia hath prophecied vnto you without my commyssion. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* XIV. 116 Artabasus, to quhome he gef commissione til accord vitht pausanias. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. VII. 41 The Lawe abhorreth such thinges as are doone without authoritie or commission. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-t.* (Arb.) 88 Eat within your Stomack, act within your Commission. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 2 The Authority and divine Commission of Christ. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 355 Dundee had summoned all the clans which acknowledged his commission to assemble for an expedition into Athol.

b. *spec.* That of an officer in the army or navy. Hence such phrases as *to accept, receive, hold a commission.* (Some of these phrases probably originated with the instrument, as in 3 b, c.)

1672 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* Dram. Wks. III. 234, I was so vext, that I was just laying down my Commission. 1705 *Double Welcome* XXVII, Cowards must lay their bought Commissions down. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 19 ¶ 10 Polyphilus in a short time obtained a commission. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 63 No person is eligible to hold a Commission in the Army until he has attained the age of sixteen years. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* 3 Before his mother's death George had obtained his commission.

c. *Commission of the peace*: the authority given under the Great Seal empowering certain persons to act as Justices of the Peace in a specified district. Hence *On the Commission*: having the office of Justice of the Peace.

1533 MORE *Apol.* XLII. Wks. 909/1 My selfe whan I was chaunceler, vpon such secret informacion haue put some out of comission & offyce of iustice of the peace. 1592 GREENE *Art Conny-catch.* III. 5 Knowne to be within commission of the peace. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 97 No sir Iohn, it is my Cosin Silence: in Commission with mee. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1793) 435 If a man was named in any commission of the peace. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* XXX, As I am in the commission of the peace I undertake to secure you.

3. A warrant or instrument conferring such authority.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 131 To catch treue men wiþ writtes & commyssiouns. 1441 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 35 I. 107 We wol and charge you that under oure Seel..ye do make our Writtes and Commissions in due fourme. 1544 in E. Lodge *Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 71 Upon the receipt of suche lettres, instruccions, commission, and writings. *Ibid.* I. 89 The Archbishoppe of York shal.. bring wt him suche commissions as youe desired. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iv. 1 Whil'st our Commission from Rome is read, Let silence be commanded. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 193 Pondicherry, whither he was obliged to go to open his commission. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 274/2 The lord chancellor, with other peers appointed by commission under the great seal.

b. *spec.* The warrant by which an officer in the army or navy exercises command: †(*a*) in the old system of raising forces, a warrant which authorized the holder to raise, equip, and command a body of soldiers in the name of the issuing authority; (*b*) now, the warrant by which all officers in the army from the ensign upwards, and in the navy from the lieutenant upwards, are appointed to the rank and command they hold.

1643 *Declar. conc. Ireland* 21 Lord Barnewall of Trimlestowne and his son, who hath a Commission for a Troop of Horse. *c* 1685 MURRAY in M. Morris *Claverhouse* viii. (1888) 140 The King ordered two commissions to be drawn, for your brother and Claverhouse to be brigadiers. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4004/2 Three Colonels who had Commissions in their Pockets from Ragotzi. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XI, My commission [as lieutenant] had been made out some days before .. I .. hastened away with my invaluable piece of parchment in my hand.

c. The order by virtue of which an officer takes the command of a ship in active service.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* liii, Our new captain..came on board the hulk..and read his commission.

d. In various specific applications, in which senses 2 and 3, and sometimes 6, are apt to be combined: e. g.

Commission of anticipation, of association, of inquiry, of sewers, etc.; *commission of array* (see ARRAY 3); † *commission of bankruptcy*, a commission issued by the Lord Chancellor, appointing commissioners to administer a bankrupt's estate on behalf of the creditors; *commission of lunacy*, a commission issued to investigate whether a person is a lunatic or not; *commission of rebellion*, a commission empowering certain persons to apprehend as a rebel one who has not appeared before a court on being summoned.

1532 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 That commissions of Sewers ..shal be directed .. to such substantiall and indifferent persons as shall be named by the Lord Chancellor. 1576 *Act* 18 *Eliz.* c. 3 Her Maiesty..may..grant commission and commissions of association or associations, vnder the great Seale of England. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 67 Commission of Rebellion, otherwise called, A Writ of Rebellion..is directed by way of command, to certaine persons, to the end that they, or three, two, or one of them, shall apprehend, or shall cause to be apprehended the partie, as a Rebell. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Commission of Anticipation*, was a commission under the Great Seal, to collect a Subsidy before the day. *Commission of Association*, is a Commission under the Great Seal, to associate two or more learned persons, with the several Justices in the several Circuits and Counties in Wales. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5107/3 A Commission of Bankrupt is awarded against Samuel Stable. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 67 A Commission of review is a commission sometimes granted, in extraordinary cases, to revise the sentence of the court of delegates; when it is apprehended they have been led into a material error. 1803 MACKINTOSH *Def. Peltier* Wks. 1846 III. 268 Whether a commission of lunacy be not .. more fitted to the author's case. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* ii. (1844) 60 A commission of rebellion will bring you to your senses. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. ix. 155 Commissions of inquiry are issued by the Crown.

4. An office conferred by such a warrant; a commissionership.

1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test*, The commissions of the revenue are soon disposed of. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 82 In the army, the nobility fill a large part of the high commissions.

5. The condition of being authoritatively entrusted or given in charge.

Hence *In commission.* a. Of persons: In the exercise of delegated authority.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden Soc.) 49 Appointed to sit in Commission of the matter. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* V. i, *Virg.* Are you contented to be tried by these? *Tuc.* Ay, so the noble captain may be joined with them in commission. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. iv. 2 Is execution done on Cawdor? Or not those in Commission yet return'd? *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* v, He established Moses..joining his brother Aaron in commission with him.

b. Of an office: Placed by warrant in the charge of a body of persons, instead of the regular constitutional administrator: some offices, as those of Treasurer and Lord High Admiral, are now permanently administered in this way by Lords Commissioners.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. (1843) 84/2 The treasury was for the present put into commission. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1877) V. 389 An argument to insinuate the putting of the Admiralty into Commission. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. v. i. 200 The great seal was for some time in commission, from the difficulty of finding a chancellor. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* iii. 62 At the expulsion of the Tarquins..the monarchy was put into commission.

c. Of a ship of war: Under the command of an officer for active service; manned, armed, and ready for sea; said also of the officer in command.

So *Out of commission* (of a ship): Laid up or in reserve.

1733 *Derby Mercury* II. No. 47 His Majesty's Ships of War lately put in Commission. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 602 Several of these vessels are ordered for commission at the different dockyards. 1882 HAMLEY *Trasenden Hall* III. 88 There are always some ships in commission even in times of peace. 1886 *Whitaker's Almanack* 181 Naval Service .. Flag officers in commission..Flag officers on the active list. 1890 *Globe* 13 Sept. 7/2 The cruiser Forth..pays out of commission to-day.

6. A body of persons charged with some specified function, as the discharge of an office or trust, the investigation of some legal case, etc.; a body of commissioners.

Thus a *Royal Commission* to examine into the operation of any measure or charity; a *Parliamentary Commission*; 'the Parnell Commission'. See also quot. 1871.

1494 FABYAN *Chronicle* VII. 484 The whiche commyssion.. spente a great parte of the Lent in disputacions of this matier. 1576 in W. H. Turner *Select. Records of Oxford* 387 The Commyssyon of Sewers. 1625 BACON *Ess., Counsel* (Arb.) 329 They are in effect no more, then Standing Commissions: Save that they have greater Authority. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iv. 201 Several temporary commissions had sat under this act with continually augmented powers. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 354 The power which the Lord Lieutenants exercised in other parts of the kingdom was in London entrusted to a Commission of eminent citizens. 1871 RAINY *Life Cunningham* vii. 103 He had given evidence before the Royal Commission in Edinburgh. *Ibid.* viii. 110 In November 1835 the Commission of the General Assembly, or Standing Committee of the whole house, held its ordinary quarterly meeting.

7. *High Commission* (*Court*): a court of ecclesiastical jurisdiction founded by a statute of Queen Elizabeth which gave the crown power to commission persons to try various offences against the ecclesiastical establishment, and to crush any resistance to the supremacy of the crown in these matters; abolished in 1641.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 19 Who abuseth the high commission, as much as any? 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 291 The illegall proceedings of the high Commission. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 38/1 Persons of honour and great quality..were every day cited into the high-commission court .. and were there prosecuted to their shame and punishment. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vi. § 51 The power of the high Commission began now to extend far, and penalties to fall heavie. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 67. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iv. 186.

8. The action of committing or giving in charge; the entrusting *of* (authority, etc., *to* any one).

1883 *Manch. Guardian* 17 Oct. 5/3 The commission of the licensing power to Town Councils and County Boards.

9. A charge or matter entrusted to any one to perform; an order to execute a particular work.

1570 G. BUCHANAN *Chamæleon* in *Hist. Scot.* (1827) I. Pref. 92 He did his commissioun sa weill. 1696 tr. *Dumont's Voy. Levant* XXVI. 351 Those who undertake such a commission. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xliv. 26 You have at length found a commission for me that I can answer without disappointing your expectations. 1793 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 31 [He] undertook at my request to go to Brussels on a commission to the Comte de Mercy. 1853 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 314 If I can execute any little commission for you. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* lxxiii, It was indeed a terrible commission..to undertake.

10. Authority given to act as agent or factor for another in the conduct of business or trade; the system of trading in which a dealer acts as agent for another, generally receiving a percentage as his remuneration. Hence *to have goods on commission.*

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 109 When Merchants by their Letters or Commissions vse these or the like words. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. Introd. 3 Sold by commission from the makers. 1774-82 BARCLAY *Dict., Commission*..in Trade it sometimes means the power of acting for another, and sometimes the premium or reward a person receives for so doing, which is ½, 1, 2, 3 or more per cent. according to the nature or circumstances of the affair. 1796 [see *Commission-man* in 13]. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Mar. 11/2 The method of publication on commission, by which the publisher professed simply to charge 15 per cent. on all sales.

11. A remuneration for services or work done as agent, in the form of a percentage on the amount involved in the transactions; a *pro rata* remuneration to an agent or factor.

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 20 The merchants had their several commissions and other profits upon the sale. 1774 [see 10]. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* XXXI. (ed. 3) 326 He must also pay a commission, usually five per cent., to his London agent.

12. The committing (of crime, offence, etc.).

1597 HOWSON *Serm.* 24 Dec. 40 We haue auoided all sinnes of omission and commission. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 127 The commission of anything against the laws is a sin of injustice. 1743 FIELDING *Jon. Wild* III. iii, In the commission of murder. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 43 There are very few men..who delight in the commission of cruelty. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 116/1 Charged with the commission of offences in foreign countries.

b. An act (offence, crime) committed; a performance.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* li. 14 Paraphr. 263 Deliver me from this one, as from those other foul Commissions. 1826 BEDDOES *Let.* in *Poems* p. lix, A new edition of his rhymed and prosy commissions.

13. *Comb.* **commission-agent**, †**-man**, **-merchant**, an agent, etc., who transacts business for others on the principle of commission or percentage; so *commission-business*; **commission-broker**, an agent for the sale or purchase of commissions in the army or navy; **commission-day**, the opening day of assizes, when the commission authorizing the judge to hold them is opened and read; † **commission-officer**, an officer (generally military) holding office by a commission, a commissioned officer; **commission-word**, a word that serves as a commission or warrant.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. xcvii. 226 Money to satisfy the expectations of the *commission-brokers. 1769 *Junius Lett.* ii. (1804) I. 19 The dignity of the commander in chief, is depraved into the base office of a commission-broker. 1753 HANWAY *Travels* (1762) II. I. iii. 17 A great part of this branch of *commission-business is .. fallen into the hands of the merchants. 1883 M. D. OSBALDESTON in *Law Times* 20 Oct. 411/2 No assize business is ever, as a rule, commenced on the *commission-day. 1796 *Hull Advert.* 16 Jan. 1/1, I. Burnett, Grocer and *Commission Man ..will be glad to sell on Commission for any Merchant. 1650 CROMWELL *Lett. & Sp.* (Carlyle 1871) III. 45 Not one *Commission-officer slain. 1679 OATES *Narr. Popish Plot* 43 They had procured several Irish to be made Commission-Officers in the Garrisons in Ireland. 1708 *Royal Proclam.* 30 Dec. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4504/2 All Justices of the Peace, Chief Magistrates, Vice-Admirals, and other Commission-Officers. *a* 1845 HOOD *Two Swans* v, Freedom's sweet key-note and *commission-word.

†**Commi·ssion**, *sb.*^{2} *Cant. Obs.* [app. a perversion of It. *camicia*, late L. *camisia* shirt, or some cognate form of the same word.] A shirt.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 83 Peddelars Frenche..a commission, a shierte. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Clean Linen* Wks. II. 167/1 Cleane linnen yeelds a shirt before we rise, Which..in the canting tongue is a commission. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.* Song 7, I no Togeman wear, No Commission, Mish, or Slate.

Commission (kǒmi·ʃən), *v.* [f. prec. sb.^{1}, perh. after F. *commissioner*, or med.L. *commissiōnāre*.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with a commission or legal warrant; to empower by a commission.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. vii. 28 Any sergeant commissioned to ride the circuit. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* II. ii. 302 The King having .. commissioned the newly constituted judges to administer justice.

†**b.** *spec.* To give (a person) a commission for a rank in the army or navy. *Obs.*

a 1714 MARLBOROUGH in C. Knight *Pop. Hist. Eng.* (1859) V. xx. 307 Notice taken in Parliament, of children's being commissioned in the troops. 1789 *Constit. U. S.* Art. ii. § 2 The president .. shall commission all officers of the United States.

c. *Naval.* To give (an officer) command of a ship by means of a commission; to order (a ship) for active service, put in commission; to assume the charge of (a ship) as the commanding officer.

1793 BENTINCK in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* III. 47, I have hopes of being commissioned at a very early day for the 'Adamant' of fifty guns. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 369 The new ships which we commission, or the new regiments which we raise. 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 288 A new ironclad just commissioned by his friend Captain Vincent.

2. To give authority to act; to empower, authorize; to entrust with an office or duty.

1683 DRYDEN *Ded. Plutarch's Lives* 5 [I am] commission'd from the translators of this volum to inscribe their labours..to your grace's name and patronage. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. 365 That religion, which he commissioned them to publish. 1768 GRAY *Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 76, I am commissioned to make you an offer which I have told him..you would not accept. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xiii. 298 They had commissioned William to speak in their names.

3. To send on a mission, dispatch.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* (J.), A chosen band He first commissions to the Latian land, In threat'ning embassy. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. IV. ii. 245 Us he commissioned by the swiftest courses Thee to assist.

4. To give a commission or order to (a person) for a particular piece of work; chiefly used of the orders given to artists.

a 1806 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* vi. (1848) 235 Had it been Sir Joshua's fortune to have lived a little longer, and, whether commissioned or not, had he contrived to have left in this great city some work. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 186, I have commissioned him to do a sketch of the park for me.

5. To give a commission or order for; to order.

1790 BURNS *Let. to Hill* 2 Mar., The books I commissioned in my last. 1795 *Scots Mag.* LVII. 539/2 He commissioned the pistols from England, and paid 50*s.* for them. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xv, I've commissioned a walking-stick for my Lord from Paris. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. i, Beaumarchais..has commissioned sixty-thousand stand of good arms out of Holland.

Hence **Commi·ssioning** *vbl. sb.*

1886 *All Y. Round* 4 Sept. 103 Joining a ship in the first throes of Commissioning. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Feb. 11/2 The complete commissioning of our police for the Russian service.

Commissionaire (komi:siǫnẹ̄·r). Also -onn-. [a. mod. F. *commissionnaire* COMMISSIONER, in some of the French applications of the title.]

‖**1.** One entrusted with small commissions; a messenger or light porter; the designation of various subordinate employés in public offices, private businesses, hotels, etc., on the Continent.

1765 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) III. 319 Besides being the best friend in the world you are the best commissionnaire in the world. 1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* iv, I was confoundedly taken in by a rascal of a commissionnaire. 1872 DASENT *Three to One* II. 171 You would have sent off a messenger..a commissionaire.

2. *spec.* A member of the *Corps of Commissionaires*, an association of pensioned soldiers, originally established in London in 1859, organized for employment as messengers, porters, time-keepers, etc. [Littré has 'Homme qui stationne au coin de la rue, attendant les commissions du public'.]

1869 *Daily News* 16 Dec., [A person] described as a messenger, was..charged with fraudulently imitating the dress of a commissionaire.

Commissional (kǒmi·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. COMMISSION *sb.*^{1} + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a commission.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 25 Your..maiestee..by your graces letters commissionalles..committed vnto us..that we should..discusse the case of matrimonie. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 252 Writs that begin the suit are originall or Commissionall. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 321 A Jurisdiction founded upon..Letters Commissional. 1884 E. SHEPPARD in *Law Times* 4 Oct. 373/2 Commissional supervision.

†**Commi·ssionary**, *sb. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *commissiōnārius*, f. *commissio* COMMISSION: see -ARY.] = COMMISSIONER, COMMISSARY.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 50 Appoynted a commissionarie in thaffayres of India. 1598 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 454 The Office of Commissionary. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. viii. § 4 That the thing may be their act..by commissionaries few or many.

†**Commi·ssionary**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec.] Appointed by commission or warrant; delegated.

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. viii. § 5 Our judges in causes ecclesiastical are either ordinary or commissionary. 1627 SIR R. PHIPPS *Sp.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 503 Commissionary Lieutenants do deprive us of all Liberty. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases C.* III. ix. 341 That delegate, or commissionary authority, which is by Christ entrusted with them.

†**Commi·ssionate**, *v. Obs.* [f. med.L. *commissionā-re*, F. *commissionner*, f. *commissio* COMMISSION: see -ATE^1 3.] = COMMISSION *v.* 1–3.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1553/1 They accomplished the matter, whereto they were commissionated. 1659 *Jrnls. Ho. Commons* VII. 858 That the Lord General Monck be commissionated one of the Generals of the Fleet. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 146 He was commissionated a Captain in the same Regiment. 1701 *Col. Rec. Penn.* II. 58 Shall nominate and Commissionate One for each of the said officers. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 492 Power to appoint and commissionate judges.

Hence **Commi·ssionating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1661 GAUDEN *Consid. Liturgy Ch. Eng.* 20 The authoritative and commissionating words of Ministeriall Ordination. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxxxviii, The Commissionating of many other such Persons.

†**Commi·ssionate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *commissionāt-us* (Du Cange): see prec.] Commissioned. In Sc. also as *pa. pple.* of prec. vb.

1647 *Perfect Weekely Acc.* 2 June No. 23. 4 From all Commissionate officers of Horse. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. 1875 IV. 308 If the person commissionate be under..disabilities. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. vii. (1743) 417 To take up arms against him [the king] or any commissionate by him.

†**Commi·ssionated**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED^1.] Furnished with a commission.

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 137 Will your commissionated Church be comely as the tents of Kedar? 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 183 Without the bounds or limits of their commissionated authority. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. xiv. (1743) 130 To colonels, or other commissionated officers.

Commissioned (kǒmi·ʃənd), *ppl. a.* [f. COMMISSION *v.* and *sb.*^{1} + -ED.] Furnished with a commission; duly authorized.

1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 220 The commissioned arch-angel..swears by the Almighty Name, 'that time shall be no longer'. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXIII, Till some commission'd arrow through the teeth Shall nail the offending tongue. 1859 *Ecce Homo* iv. (ed. 8) 29 A commissioned and worthy successor of the national hero.

b. Of officers: Holding a rank by commission.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2014/6 His Majesties Commissioned Officers. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 16 To be signed by himself, and witnessed by two of his commissioned officers. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Commissioned Officers*, those appointed by commissions. Such are admirals, down to lieutenants, in the royal navy; and in the army, all from the general to the ensign inclusive.

c. Of ships: Put in commission.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 602 The heavy Armstrong guns..are being supplied to all the newly commissioned ships.

†**Commissionee·**. *Obs.* [see -EE.] One to whom a commission is given.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 336 Unless the Contest happens to be between some of the Patentees, Commissionees, or Officers in Chancery.

Commissioner (kǒmi·ʃənəɹ). Forms: 5 comyscyoner, commyssyoner, 6 -ar, -issionar, -yssioner, etc., 5– -issioner. [In form, f. COMMISSION *sb.*^{1} + -ER^1, but really an anglicized form of F. and Anglo-F. *commission(n)aire*, corresp. to med.L. *commissiōnārius*, f. *commissiōn-em*: see -ARY, -ER^2; the sense being 'one belonging to or entrusted with a COMMISSION'.]

1. One appointed or deputed by commission to carry out some specified work, such as a judicial or other investigation, the negotiation of a treaty, peace, etc.; a delegate; also, a member of a commission charged with such a business.

1448 J. SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* (Camden Soc.) App. 139 Payde to the mynesters of the seide citee..or to other comyscyoners. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 153 Vycayrs, lieuetenauntes or commyssyoners of the kyng. 1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 44 Electe to be one of the examinours or commyssioners to make inquisicion of these thre pointes. 1625 SIR J. STRADLING *Div. Poems* 112 The Devil had Commissioners abroad. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. III. 183 No commissioner appeared in the name of the king and queen. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 65 Two several missions had arrived..to propose a conference at Donabew with the British commissioners. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 93 [In the Scottish Parliament] the commissioners of the burghs were considered merely as retainers of the great nobles. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. ix. 155 Inquiries by Royal commissioners are instituted solely by exercise of the Royal prerogative, or may be regulated by statute.

b. A member of a permanently constituted commission or government board; esp. in the titles of such boards, as *the Railway and Canal Traffic Commissioners*, *Charity Commissioners*, *Civil Service Commissioners*, *Ecclesiastical Commissioners*, *Commissioners of Inland Revenue*, *of Income Tax*, etc. In Scotland, one of the persons elected to manage the affairs of a non-corporate town, corresponding to the bailies or councillors in burghs.

In 17th c. applied to a J.P., as a member of the Commission of the Peace.

1532 *Act 23 Hen. VIII*, c. 5 Euery of the said Commissioners shall haue and perceiue foure shillings for euery day that they shall take paine in the execution of this commission of Sewers. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* V. i, What a clod-pole commissioner is this! 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 40/1 The Arch Bishop..was..made one of the Commissioners of the Treasury. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vi. § 51 One Hynde called before the Commissioners Ecclesiastical for Usury. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5449/3 Charles Cockburn, Esq., to be one of the Commissioners of Police in North-Britain. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 169 The Commissioners of Stamps .. did their best to prevent the prosecution of individuals for the sale of what I term innocent articles. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 457 (Hoppe) The sewers within the City .. are in a distinct and strictly defined jurisdiction, superintended by City-Commissioners. 1886 *Whitaker's Almanack* 143 Charity Commissioners for England and Wales..Chief Commissioner..Second Commissioner..Commissioners..Assistant Commissioners.

c. The representative of the supreme authority in a district, governmental department, etc.; now the recognized title of officials at the head of various branches of the public service, etc.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* ii. 25 Matathias..slewe yᵉ kynges commissioner, that compelled him to do sacrifice. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) II. *Index*, Heliodorus a sacrilegious commissioner was severely beaten by Angels. 1640 W. BRADSHAW *Unreas. Separation* 100 That .. the civil magistrate hath power to set over the churches of Christ in his dominions, commissioners and overseers which are not specially appointed by Christ in his Testament. 1884 R. G. W. HERBERT in *Pall Mall G.* 17 Nov. 8/1 You have been selected by her Majesty's Government for the appointment of Special Commissioner in Bechuanaland. 1886 *Whitaker's Almanack* 140 Works and Public Buildings .. First Commissioner. *Ibid.* 148 Metropolitan Police Office ..Commissioner..Assistant-Commissioner. *Ibid.* 296 Provinces, etc. under the Administration of..Chief Commissioners, Assam, British Burma, Central Provinces.

d. †*Commissioner of bankrupt*: an official formerly appointed by commission of the Lord Chancellor to administer the estate of a bankrupt. *Lord High Commissioner*: the representative of the Crown at the annual General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

1708-15 KERSEY, The King's High Commissioner in Scotland, a Nobleman, who represents the Person of the King of England. 1766 COWPER *Let. J. Hill* 27 Oct., If every dealer and chapman was connected with creditors like you, the poor commissioners of bankrupts would be ruined. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 285 Commissioners for that purpose, when a man is declared a bankrupt, shall have full power to dispose of all his lands and tenements. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Bankrupt*, The Lord Chancellor grants a commission to such discreet persons as to him shall seem good, who are then styled commissioners of bankrupt. 1883 *Whitaker's Almanack* 199 The established Church of Scotland..the General Assembly .. is presided over by a Moderator .. the Sovereign is represented by a Lord High Commissioner.

e. An agent, steward, factor. *Sc.*

1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 202 Mr. Loch's father was the commissioner for the late Duke .. and the present Mr. Loch..is commissioner to the present Duke.

†**2.** *C. of Newmarket heath*: a foot-pad. *slang.*

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 6 a, I am *vacuus viator*, and care not though I meete the Commissionars of Newmarket-heath at high midnight.

3. A betting-broker; a book-maker. *slang.*

1860 *All Y. Round* No. 75. 582 Legs—that is Blacklegs—the betting brokers were formerly called; but now .. they are Turfmen or Commissioners. 1887 E. J. GOODMAN *Too Curious* viii, Right you are, sir, exclaimed the commissioner, taking out his betting-book and pencil.

†**4.** One who commits a crime, etc. *Obs.*

a 1677 W. GREENHILL in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. ix. 12 Authors, contrivers, and commissioners of this scarlet sin.

5. Sometimes used for COMMISSIONAIRE.

In mod. Dicts.

6. One who commissions. In mod. Dicts.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 49 They had served His Majesty in quality of Commissioners-Ambassadors. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 39, I caused my commissioner letter of mart to be read to them all. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 268/1 The love of what is just had not excited the Commissioner-Bishops.

Commi·ssionership. [f. prec. + -SHIP.]

1. The office of a commissioner.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iii, Commissioner Bertram; he got his commissionership in the great contest for the county. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. i, After revelling in his fair proportion of commissionerships and under-secretaryships. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Mar. 1/2 A Native Department..is to

be established as an indispensable adjunct to the High Commissionership [in Bechuanaland].

2. The district under a territorial commissioner.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Nov. 3/2 If the Government is wise they will add to his commissionership the whole of the Kalahari desert.

Commi·ssionize, *v. nonce-wd.* [see -IZE.] To subject to a commission or commissions.

1860 W. WEBB in *Med. Times* 4 Feb. 118/2 He has a pious fear of fraud and filth, and commissionises the town.

Commi·ssionless, *a.* [see -LESS.] Without a commission.

1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* (1673) 219 Upon sight of a Commissionless Navie that King James sent.

[Commissionship: erron. form for COMMISSIONERSHIP, q. v.

(Given by some Dicts. as a reading in the quot. from Scott cited s.v. COMMISSIONERSHIP.)]

Commissive (kǫmi·siv), *a.* [f. L. type **commissīv-us* (cf. *promissīvus*), f. *commiss-* ppl. stem of *committĕre* to COMMIT: see -IVE.] Characterized by commission or active agency.

1816 COLERIDGE *Rem.* (1836) I. 389 Renders me justly responsible for my actions, omissive as well as commissive. 1822 — *Lett., Convers., etc.* II. 165 Any form of disrespect, omissive or commissive. 1847 C. G. ADDISON *Contracts* II. i. § 1 (1883) 243 A tenant..guilty of commissive waste.

Commi·ssively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] By way of (giving) a commission.

1852 DE MORGAN in Graves *Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* (1889) III. 322 You tell J. Graves, not commissively, 'please to show', but permissively, 'you may show' this letter to Professor De Morgan.

† Commisso·rial, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *commissōri-us* (f. *commissor*, agent-n. f. *committĕre*) + -AL.] = COMMISSARY *a.*

1743 (*title*), The Emperor's Commissorial Decree to the Diet of the Empire, at Francfort. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 571 A Commissorial-Court is appointed to determine the dispute.

† Commissory, -ary. *Obs.* = COMMISSURE 2.

1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* iii. (1888) 27 The..commissaries or seames of the bones of the head. *Ibid.* The thirde and fourth bones be called Parietales .. and they be deuided by the Commissories both from the Coronal and Occipissial.

† Commissour, comyssour. *Obs.* [app. *-our* is the Anglo-Fr. form often substituted for other original suffixes, here prob. for F. *-aire*, Sc. *-ar* (cf. COMMISSAR).] = COMMISSARY.

1430-50 *Gregory's Chron.* 145 Takynne and delyveryd to the comyssours and deputes of the sayde kyngys. *Ibid.* 146 The comyssoures or deputes of the sayde kyngys.

Commissural (kǫmisiū·răl), *a.* [ad. L. *commissūrāl-is*, f. *commissūra*: see next and -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a commissure; chiefly in reference to the commissures of nervous tissue.

1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 224/1 The lips may be thrown forward by the contraction of the labial and commissural fibres. 1847 *Ibid.* III. 627/1 The brain is..made up of a series of smaller masses .. connected by what are called commissural or uniting fibres. 1869 BARING-GOULD *Orig. Belief* 8 Distinct ganglia with commissural cords and nerves. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora*, Umbelliferæ .. normally there are 6 vittæ in each carpel, 4 between the primary ridges and 2 on the commissural face.

Commissure (kǫ·misiŭɹ). Also 5 **comyssure,** 6 **commyssure.** [ad. L. *commissūra* putting together, joining, f. *commiss-* ppl. stem of *committ-ĕre* to put together: see COMMIT and -URE. So F. *commissure* from 15th c.]

1. A joining or connecting together; the line or surface along which two parts touch each other or form a connexion; a joining, juncture, seam.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 42 His comyssure in erthe it stont so depe, And oute of it olyve ayein wol crepe. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 355 Any chinker, gaping, or rift, betwixt the commissures and joynts of the two barkes. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Relig.* (1672) 60 The sole Inconvenience of Shaking and Disjoynting the Commissures with so many strokes of the Chizel. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 101 Bent circularly to the hinge or commissure of the valves. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Commissure*, in architecture, etc., denotes the joint of two stones. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng., Stafford* II. 189 Their Striæ not being bent to the Commissure as those of all Oysters are. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 159 The opposite halves .. were placed in different hands, and a commissure effected by cementation.

fig. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 557 They made the Juncture and Commissure betwixt God and the Creature, so smooth and close, that where they indeed parted, was altogether undiscernible.

2. A joint between two bones; formerly often applied to the seams of the cranial bones.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Ye commyssures or seames of the brayne panne or skull. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 109 There is no commissure or seam in his scull..but it is a continued bone. 1865 GROTE *Plato* II. xxiii. 170 That my bones are held apart by Commissures.

3. The line formed by the meeting surfaces of the two lips, eye-lids, etc.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 306/2 There are three eye-lids [in Birds], two of which move vertically, and have a horizontal commissure. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* vii. 193 The commissure or line of junction of the two lips forms a curved line, with the concavity downwards.

b. The connexion of the lips, eye-lids, etc. at the angles.

1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 191 A cancerous tumor.. reached from the commissure of the lower lid .. of the right eye. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 395 Dr. Cusack made an incision through the lower lip, beginning at its right commissure. 1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 399 The commissure of the lips being drawn back by the first and second finger.

4. Various bands or bundles of white or grey nerve-substance, which connect the two hemispheres of the brain, different parts of the cerebrum and cerebellum, and the two sides of the spinal cord; also, a nerve-cord connecting two ganglia of the nerve system in insects, etc.

The various commissures of the brain and spinal cord are known as *anterior, middle, posterior, white, grey*, etc., according to their position and colour.

1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 159 What they say of the commissures of the brain and cerebellum. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 332/2 The hemispheres of the cerebrum are united chiefly by a broad expansion of medullary matter .. called the corpus callosum, or the great commissure of the brain. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 21 The chiasma, or commissure of the optic nerves, is a squarish-shaped body. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade-M.* 366 The office of these commissures is the association in function of the two symmetrical portions. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 120 The bands of nerve-fibres uniting the various ganglia are termed 'commissures' when they unite the ganglia of the same pair, e. g. the cerebral.

b. A band of muscle, etc., connecting two parts of the animal body.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 31 Two long delicate bars of cartilage which are .. anteriorly connected with each other by a fibrous commissure about the level of the angle of the lower jaw.

5. *Bot.* **a.** The line of the cohering faces of two carpels; **b.** in mosses, the line of junction of two cells, or of the lid and mouth of the sporangium.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 236 Bearing the seeds at the commissure along with the valves. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 311. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 149 Umbelliferæ .. carpels separated by a commissure.

† Commi·stion. *Obs.* [ad. L. *commistiōn-em* (so F. *commistion* 15th c.), n. of action f. *commiscēre* to COMMIX.] = COMMIXTION, COMMIXTURE.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xlviii. (1495) 166 Commistion of the mater. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 79 Commistion of the cholericke humour and the bloude together. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Num.* xix. 13 Sprinkled with this commistion. 1658 J. ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 999 Generated by the commistion of male and female. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, From the bare commistion of the Corpuscles.

Commit (kǫmi·t), *v.* Forms: 4-6 **committe, -ytte,** 5 **comytt(e,** 5-6 **commyt,** 6 **commytt, commit,** 6-7 **comyt,** 7 **committ, comitt,** 5- **commit.** *Pa. t.* and *pple.* **committed**; also *contr. pa. pple.* 5 **comytt,** 6 **commytte, commit.** [ME. *committe*, ad. L. *committ-ĕre* to put together, join, also (*com-* intensive) to put for safety, give in charge, entrust, deliver, f. *com-* + *mitt-ĕre* to send, put forth, etc. Another type had been previously taken from French as *comise*, COMMISE.]

I. To give in charge, entrust, consign.

1. *trans.* To give to some one to take care of, keep, or deal with; to give in charge or trust, entrust, consign *to* (a person, his care, judgement, etc.).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* P 339 Thanne shul ye committe the kepyng of youre persone to youre trewe freendes. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxcvi, The fatall Influence, Causit from hevyn, quhare powar Is commytt Of gouernance. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 33a, Committe alle thy causes to god. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. xxxiii. 26 To this woman .. was commytted all the gouernaunce of the lande. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xvii. 20 Dauid .. commytted the shepe to ye keper. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 6 The christin pepil committit to our cure. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xxxi. 5 Into thine hand I commit my spirit. 1747 *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 122 In committing goods of such a value to the Indian Traders. 1870 STANHOPE *Hist. Eng.* II. x. 61 He could not venture to land the troops committed to his charge.

† **b.** To commend by prayer or imprecation.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 113 Committing them wholy to the Devill for their contumacie. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 60, I sett end to these matters; comyttinge you to god, and me to your curtesye.

c. *refl.* in sense 1. Also, to trust oneself *to* (the elements, the sea, etc.); formerly also *absol.* = *refl.*

1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 22 To them wych in grete tempest wyl commyt themselfe to the daungerys of the see. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 68 The king..understanding that the Archbishop would commit himselfe to his arbitrement. 1599 SIR J. HAYWARDE *1st Pt. Life Hen. IV*, 68 The Duke ..presently departed to Calic, and so committed to sea for England. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) Pref. 8 By curing of such as committed themselves to his weak skill. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 150 P 8 To set rocks..at defiance .. and commit his life to the winds. 1838 S. PARKER *Explor. Tour* (1846) 51 Committing myself to God.

d. *To commit administration*: see quots.

1559 [see COMMITTING *vbl. sb.*]. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* § 200 If that he make no executours .. the ordinary may commit the administration of his goods to others. 1607-72 COWEL *Interpr.* s.v. *Administrator* .. If the Administrator die .. it behoves the Ordinary to commit a new administration. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 68 The Archbishop of that province where he dyed is to commit the administration. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 506 It is necessary for the ordinary to commit administration afresh, of the goods of the deceased not administred.

e. *To commit to writing* (*to paper*, etc.): to put in writing, write down for preservation, record in writing; so † *to commit to history* (obs.). *To commit to memory*; also simply *to commit* (colloq.): to learn by heart.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 69 Alanus, Herbertus, and other .. that commytted to story the doyngs of Becket. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 226 The Epistle is worthie to be committed to memorie. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 72 There was little Leisure to committ any thing to Writing. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* (1801) 143 Things which we would commit to our remembrance. 1793 G. CRUMP in T. Beddoes *Lett. to E. Darwin* 33 Not having committed any thing to paper relative to him. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 129 No longer compelled to commit to memory many thousand .. verses. 1883 *Manch. Guardian* 22 Oct. 5/4 When the bashful bard had committed his verses to print. *Mod.* He always writes his speeches carefully first and then commits them.

2. To put into some place or receptacle to be kept safe or dealt with in some way; to consign. *Obs.* exc. in *commit to the earth, to the flames*, etc., in which there is now a notion of *deliver*.

1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Burial*, We therefore commit his body to the ground. 1587 *Let.* in *Lansd. MS.* 115 Art. 93 Committinge the pepper into caskes. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 95 Commit them to the fire. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIII. 223 I'll find an urn of gold t' enclose them .. and to rest Commit them. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 847 Taking off the Lead, and committing it to sale. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 562 We idly sit .. Our Hands committed to our Pockets. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* v. vii, To the cold grave commit my pale remains! 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. IX. 187 Great numbers..were..committed to the flames. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 165 They committed all the original manuscripts .. to the flames.

3. *spec.* To consign officially to custody or confinement; to send to prison, *esp.* for a short time or for trial: **a.** with complement, *to* prison, etc.

1467 *Ord. Worcester* XXXVIII. in *Eng. Gilds* 391 W^t^out he be committed to prison for felony. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII* c. 10 § 1 To take the bodies of the seid persones .. and theym to comytte to Warde. 1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 74 He would be punyshed and committed to ward. 1632 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 315 She shalbe committed close prisoner to Newgate. 1698 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 401 Committing a Homicide into prison. 1793 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (ed. 12) 343 He may apprehend, and commit to prison, all persons who break the peace. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* iii. 96 The magistrates committed the prisoners to the House of Correction for one month each. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 351 Four prelates .. were .. committed on frivolous pretexts to the Tower.

b. *simply.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 387 The Erle of Arondell taken and committed. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, v. ii. 112 You did commit me. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* vi. 231 Power to administer an Oath, or to commit a Malefactor. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* Wks. 1775 X. 17 This fellow is a gambler, and committed for cheating at play. 1886 *Law Rep.* Wkly. Notes 107/2 To commit a solicitor for breach of an order to deliver a bill of costs.

absol. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 866 The sheriff had not any authority to commit. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist.* IV. 623 Justices were unwilling to commit.

4. *Legislation.* To refer or entrust (a bill, etc.) to a committee.

1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (1870) 95 To proceede with those Bylles which are comytted. 1640-1 LD. DIGBY *Parl. Sp.* 9 Feb. 6 This .. Petition should bee committed. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 33 This Notorious Bill..was read a second time, and committed. 1778 H. LAURENS in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 235 Although your Excellency's observations are committed, I am much mistaken if every member of Congress is not decided in his opinion in favor of them. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. VI. i. 39 This bill .. when, in the language of parliament, it was committed, in other words, considered by the House, when the House calls itself a committee.

II. To commission. [Cf. COMMITTEE.]

† **5.** To charge with a duty or office; to commission, appoint. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 85 The tresorers and chaungers that were comytted to receyve the money. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. XXX. 142 And rewlers shal be there commytted for to rewle them. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccix. 468. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* (1801) 152 Tua consulis .. quha var committit to be cheiffis and captans of the armye of the Romans.

III. To perpetrate or perform (in a bad sense). [This sense existed in Latin from the earliest period: its actual genesis is doubtful; it may have been 'to put forth', 'to put together', or 'to engage in'.]

6. To do (something wrong or reprehensible); to perpetrate, be guilty of (a crime, offence, etc.).

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXIV. 90 Thoffence that Eneas hath commytted ayenste me. 1548 UDALL, etc. tr. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 89 b, I haue committed nothyng agaynst my countreymen. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 18 Yf any man committe murther. 1565 JEWEL *Reply Harding* (1611) 363 Thou shalt not commit Vsurie to thy Brother. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* vi. 34 When we haue committed God any faults let vs be afrayd. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* XX. 14 Thou shalt not commit adultery. 16.. EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 166 The monstrous murder of Nero committed on his mother Agrippina. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* XIII. § 1 There are some offences which all the world can commit. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 2 That the grantee shall not commit felony or treason. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* IV. 166 Responsible for crimes committed within its bounds.

b. (a folly, an error, etc.)

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vi. 37 Louers cannot see The pretty follies that themselues commit. 1625 BACON *Ess., Friendship* (Arb.) 177 Absurdities, Many .. doe commit. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 26, I oft admire, How Nature .. could commit Such disproportions. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VII. i, What radical error had he committed? 1872

E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. iv. 70 It is a piece of folly .. which I cannot think of permitting her to commit.

† **c.** *absol.* To commit an offence, offend; to commit adultery or fornication. *Obs.*

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Rom.* Argt., When man .. committed most abominably, both against the law of God, and nature. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 83 Commit not with mans sworne Spouse. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Characters, A Very Woman* (N.), She commits with her ears, for certain .. she has been lain with in her understanding. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 434 You did not commit against it voluntarily. 1643-60 [see COMMITTING *ppl. a.* b.].

d. *humorously.* To do, perform (something put by the speaker on a level with an offence).

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 962 Lampoons, the only Wit, That Men, like Burglary, commit. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 80 The saint once .. imprudently committed a miracle. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. i, 'Committing' puns. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xiv, 'My dear ma'am,' said Tom Smart—he had always a great notion of committing the amiable. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* viii. 147 A person commits thus an addition to language.

† **e.** *To commit marriage.* (Perh. in 1594 = 'joined, made up'.)

1594 LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* I. iii. 81, I have been tampering as long to have a marriage committed betweene my wench and Memphio's onely sonne. *a* 1704 L'ESTRANGE (J.), A creeping young fellow committed matrimony with a brisk gamesome lass.

IV. To put together, join, engage, involve.

† **7.** To connect, join, unite, fasten. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 47 Vessels .. committyng and ioynyng the testicle to Peritoneum. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 25 Thus are the ribbes committed to the Vertebres. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* iii. § 28 (1713) 250 A company of Rings closely committed together. 1672 GREW *Anat. Plants* 5 The two main Branches .. are not committed into the Seminal Trunk of the Plume.

† **8.** *To commit battle* [L. *committere pugnam*]: to join battle; to engage in battle. *Obs. rare.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 112 b, We be constreyned to commyt batayle and fyght. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 466 Here was committed that memorable warre.

9. To engage (parties) as opponents or competitors, to match; to bring into contest, involve in hostility (*with*). 'A Latinism' (J.). ? *Obs.*

1612-5 BP. HALL *Contempl.* VI. Recollect. Treat. 1062 He that hath brought us into this field, hath promised us victory. God knew their strength, ere he offred to commit us. 1620 — *Hon. Mar. Clergy* III. § 18 To be committed with any reasonable or scholler-like antagonist. 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 240 From hence, as when fire and water are committed together, ariseth a most troublesome conflict. 1804 CASTLEREAGH in *Wellesley's Disp.* (ed. Owen) 262 It commits us in hostility with the three greatest military powers of the empire. 1815 EARL BATHURST in Gurw. *Disp. Wellington* X. 5, I apprehend everything from his committing the army with Buonaparte.

† **b.** *fig.* 'To place in a state of hostility or incongruity.' (J.) *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1645 MILTON *Sonn.* xiii. *To H. Lawes*, Not to scan With Midas' ears, committing short and long.

c. To involve in hostile or disagreeable relations; to embroil. [Cf. F. *commettre le père avec le fils* (Littré).]

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IV. VII. v. 158 The revolted son .. whom it was their interest to commit irrevocably with his father.

10. To expose by some compromising act to possible risk, danger, or suspicion; to involve, compromise. (Sense not in Johnson or Todd; in Webster 1828.)

Walker says 'First used in Junius's Letters in a sense unknown to our former English writers. This sense is borrowed from the French, and has been generally adopted by different writers'.

c 1770 *Junius Lett.* (W.), You might have satisfied every duty of political friendship without committing the honor of your sovereign. 1792 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 454 The importance of restraining individuals from committing the peace and honor of the two nations. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 37 Yet Dugald Stewart has committed the reputation of his understanding, by asserting, etc. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vi. 157 Shakespeare has never once committed his character in such a way that we should refuse cordially to grasp his hand.

b. To engage or pledge by some implicative act (*to* a particular course).

[1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 227 Warren Hastings, by the said guarantee, did .. pledge and commit the publick faith of the company, and the nation.] 1839 W. E. FORSTER in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. iv. 124 If I be not speedily *committed* to the slave trade cause, I shall be committed to something else. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xv. 245 Pompey was deeply committed to Cæsar's agrarian .. law.

c. *refl.* To compromise oneself. **d.** To pledge oneself by implication *to* a course (evil or risky).

1799 *Walpoliana* xii. 8 They hesitate and wait for the public opinion .. they are afraid to commit themselves by speaking out. 1803 NELSON 29 Dec. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 336 The Queen .. would hardly commit herself in communicating secrets to a Frenchman. 1839 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* IV. ii. 40 This is what comes of committing ourselves to an evil line of conduct. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Sept. 269 The strength of a snub lies in the sudden apprehension that we have committed ourselves. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. iv. 193 The preachers had now committed themselves too far to recede. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 604 When the question is put barely before them they avoid committing themselves.

¶ Of doubtful sense or position.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccIxxxiv. 650, I commytte neuer to lyue [*jamais je ne veulx vivre*] without thou shalte derely abye it. 1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 223 Commit not to incurre suspicion of making so worthy parts seruiceable to priuate respects of any.

¶ ? Error for 'admit', or 'conduct'.

1598 *Famous Vict. Hen. V*, ix. 97, I am glad that he is come .. Commit him to our presence. *Ibid.* 109 Commit my Lord Archbishop of Bruges into our presence.

¶ 'To consider, regard, account.' *Cent. Dict.* A mistake, founded on a corrupt reading 'commytted' for 'compted' counted.

Commitment (kǫmi·tmĕnt). [f. COMMIT + -MENT. *Commettement* is found in Anglo-Fr. statutes of Henry V (Godef.).] The action of committing, in various senses; committal.

1. The action of entrusting, giving in charge, or commending.

1677 R. CARY *Chronol.* II. II. II. iii. 211 To forbear the Commitment of his Fathers Government unto him. 1815 CHALMERS *Let.* in *Life* (1851) II. 12 A daily .. commitment of ourselves to those promises which are in Christ Jesus. 1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 516 The irrevocable commitment of the public welfare .. to the numerical majority.

b. The committing of the care and custody of idiots to a responsible person. (Cf. COMMITTEE 3.)

1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. Div. 896 The Lords Justices .. entrusted .. with the care and commitment of the custody of idiots and lunatics.

2. The action of officially consigning to custody or confinement, or the state of being so consigned; imprisonment, confinement, *esp.* previous to trial.

1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 25 His warrant to the Keeper of Newgate for the comittment of Roberte Moore. 1645 MRQ. WORCESTER in Dircks *Life* viii. (1865) 127 Since my commitment to the Castle of Dublin. 1688 *Col. Rec. Penn*, I. 241 No Order to keepe him under Commitment. 1765-9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxii. (R.), In this dubious interval between the commitment and trial, a prisoner ought to be used with the utmost humanity. 1824 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 40/1 This .. makes every simple commitment more terrible than a conviction. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* viii. (1872) 65 Warrants of commitment to the Tower. 1883 *19th Cent.* May 904 Juvenile commitments for crime have largely diminished.

b. A warrant or order of committal to prison.

1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. xv. 142 We .. chose Newgate, and a Commitment was ordered to be drawn accordingly. 1817 LD. FOLKESTONE in *Parl. Deb.* 1365 The name or names of the persons who signed the commitment. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* lix, My commitment to the county gaol was made out.

3. *Legislation.* The action of referring or entrusting (a bill, etc.) to a committee.

1640-1 LD. DIGBY *Parl. Sp.* 9 Feb. 8 When this Petition was first presented, there might bee more reason for the Commitment of it. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 190 The proper question before you is the commitment of this Bill. Now how shall you commit it? *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) II. vi. 128 Mr. Conway .. advised deferring the motion till the day of the commitment. 1800 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) III. 448 They have got their judiciary bill forwarded to commitment. 1870 STANHOPE *Hist. Eng.* II. 102 Upon the commitment got a sufficient party to add such a Clause.

† **4.** The action of committing or perpetrating (an offence); = COMMISSION 12. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. XX. (1632) 972 The commitment of that parricide. 1650 W. HARTLEY *Good News to all People* 19 Upon the Commitment of sin. 1651 W. DURHAM *Maranatha* 18 The outward acts and grosser commitments of sin. 1738 *Common Sense* (1739) II. 71 To prevent the frequent Commitment of new Crimes.

† **5.** The action of engaging in or commencing (hostilities); hostile engagement. *Obs. rare.*

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 234 To be made the commitment and close fight of enmity and hate. 1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 75 Prohibiting the commitment of hostilities.

6. The committing of oneself, or being committed (to a particular course of conduct, etc.).

1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 62 Urge one [an answer] as much as you can without commitment. 1871 *Daily News* 9 Feb., An unreserved and open commitment to measures of Reform. 1880 E. MYERS in *Hellenica* 5 Without commitment to any especial political opinions.

b. An engagement.

1864 DISRAELI in *Daily Tel.* 22 Sept., The commitments of the country are too great .. we have entered into engagements which it is difficult to fulfil. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 13 July 5/2 Money is of course easy still, as there are no fresh commitments.

Committable, -ible (kǫmi·tăb'l), *a.* [f. COMMIT + -ABLE; cf. F. *commettable*: see -BLE, and *admittable*.] That may be committed.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 219 Mistakes committible in the solary compute of yeares. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* iv. 10 Most hainous sins committable against Christ. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) VII. 215 There is no sin committable by man .. but .. is capable of being made a sin of presumption. 1804 BENTHAM *Wks.* X. 414 Offences committed and committable. 1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* I. i. iv. 56 The one unforgivable sin committible by women against men.

Committal (kǫmi·tăl), *sb.* [f. COMMIT + -AL.] The action of committing, in various senses.

1. The action of entrusting, giving in charge, consigning, or commending.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 243 A careful committal to the memory of the .. ladies alphabeted in Clayton's Court Guide. 1858 TRENCH *Parables* 197 The solemn committal .. of such a charge to the Priests and Levites.

attrib. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 9/1 The body was interred in the ante-chapel, where the committal prayers were said by the Vice-Master.

b. *Committal to writing.*

1841 G. S. FABER *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) II. 319 The actual committal of Liturgies to writing.

2. The action of committing to confinement.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 433/2 The committals to prison. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 61 His arbitrary committal had no pretext of law for it. 1881 *Daily News* 13 Apr. 5/4 The committal, trial, and conviction of his wife.

b. A warrant or order for imprisonment.

1760 *Life & Adv. Cat* 41 To demand the committal in writing.

3. *Legislation.* The action of referring or entrusting (a bill, etc.) to a committee.

1818 *Parl. Deb.* 1415 Between the second reading of the bill and its committal in the house. 1825 *Ann. Reg.* 51 Lord Lansdown moved the committal of the bill.

4. The action of doing or perpetrating (an offence, etc.); = COMMISSION 12.

1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 249 The committall of those smaller faultes. 1728 BP. P. BROWN *Proc. Understanding* II. vi. (1737) 227 An .. internal Sensation of Remorse on the Committal of wicked Actions. 1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 289/2 The Bishop of London's .. committal of a flagrant .. breach of the Church's law. 1886 R. DAVEY in *Antiquary* Mar. 122/1 The committal of that awful crime.

† **5.** Engaging in or commencing (hostilities). *Obs.*

1771 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 11/1 The actual committal of hostilities.

6. Committing or compromising oneself: see COMMIT 9.

1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 378 'Do not commit yourself.' And what does this apprehension of committal imply?

Commi·ttal, *a. colloq.* [app. a back-formation on *non-committal* sb. used attrib.] That commits or compromises (a person, or oneself).

[1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* vi. 140 Mr. Mann's speech has the same non-committal tone.] 1884 *Punch* 9 Feb. 62 A candid opinion on this point is extremely committal.

† **Commi·ttance.** *Obs. rare.* [f. COMMIT *v.* + -ANCE: cf. *remittance* from Fr.] A committing.

1650 *Exercit. conc. Usurped Powers* 72 The people's non-committance of any power to their Representees.

Committar, obs. form of COMMITTER.

Committed (kǫmi·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. COMMIT + -ED 1.] Entrusted, delegated; put in prison; done, perpetrated, etc.: see the verb.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 972 The dire thought of his committed evil. 1649 LOVELACE *Althea in Prison*, Like committed linnets, I With shriller throat shall sing. 1660 *Hist. Indep.* IV. 10 The sad remembrance of their committed crimes. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* ix. (1862) 211 The Church binds and looses by a committed, and not an inherent power.

Committee (see below). Also 6 commytte, comyttie, -ittie, 6-7 committie, 7 committey, -itie, -itty, -itte, comittee. [Subst. use of late AFr. *committe, committee* pa. pple., substituted for F. *commis*, f. *commettre* to COMMIT: cf. words like *appellee*, in which the suffix repr. F. *é* of the pa. pple. of 1st conj.; also *trustee*. The pronunciation was orig. (kǫmitī·), which is still retained in branch I, and in Scotland may be heard also in II. But the few verse quots. from 1606 onward have (kǫ́mi·ti), and this is the recognized pronunciation in II. Practically, the existing senses 2 and 3 have, through this distinction of accent, come to be distinct words.]

I. Applied to an individual: *now* (kǫmitī·).

† **1.** A person to whom some charge, trust, or function is committed; a commissioner, commissary. *Obs.* exc. as in d.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 16 The Kinges Committees or his patentees for the kepyng of the seid Toun. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 23 The garden or his commytte or graunte shall tende, and offre mariage to the warde. 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 547 The Bishop of Rome hath beene made the Committie of diuerse Councels, to receiue the subscription. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. iii. 133 The Comittie, or Purueyour generall, who hath charge to prouide all Bastiments, prouision, and other necessarie things. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XV. xcvi. 383 By great, by needy Mal-Contents, by Credulous, and Vitious, Work Romes Committees. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 331 Nicholas Wotton .. thrise chosen a Committee about peace betwixt the English, French, and Scotish. 1623 COCKERAM, *Committee*, he to whom a matter is committed to be ordered or decided.

† **b.** One of a number of persons to whom a particular business is delegated; a member of a *committee* in sense 2. *Obs.*

1587 HARRISON *England* II. viii. (1877) I. 178 The bill is put to certeine committees to be amended. 1618 SIR R. NAUNTON in *Fortesc. Papers* 73 Mr. Comptroller, one of our fellow Comittees. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* (1809) vii. 11 These committees when they meet, they elect one of them to sit in the chair in likenesse of the speaker.

† **c.** The title of each of the 24 directors elected annually by the East India Company to manage its affairs. *Obs.*

1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* Ep. Ded., To the .. Four and Twenty Committees of the Honorable the East-India Company. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4216/3 A General Court .. to declare the Choice of the Governour, Deputy, and 24 Committees. 1858 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I. I. x. 228 The management was entrusted to seventeen directors, or, as they were then called, committees.

d. *Court of Committees* (of Guy's Hospital): a court of 21 members, whose duties are the financial management of the Hospital, and the appointment of new Governors.

1725 *Act* 11 *Geo. I* (*Guy's Hospital*), The several persons herein-after named .. are hereby declared to be the President, Treasurer, and one and twenty Committees of the said hereby erected Corporation. 1890 *Printed Notice, Guy's Hosp.*, Meetings of the Court of Committees will be held upon the following dates.

2. *Law.* A person to whom the charge of a lunatic or idiot is committed.

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. viii. (R.), If he be found *non compos*, he [the Lord Chancellor] usually commits the care of his person .. to some friend who is then called his committee. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xvii. 118 The powers given by the Act .. may be exercised by guardians for infants, by committees for lunatics. 1884 *Times* 27 Oct. 4/5 She was the committee of the lunatic.

P 1607 COWEL *Interpr.* 's. v., says 'This word seemeth to be something strangely used in Kitchin, fol. 160, where the widow of the kings tenant being dead, is called the committee of the king': but KITCHIN *Jurisd.* (1598) has l.c. 'et sa feme est committee le Roy', translated (1653, p. 314) 'and his Wife is committed to the King'.

II. Applied to a body: *now* (kŏmi·ti).

3. A body of (two or more) persons appointed or elected (by a society, corporation, public meeting, etc.) for some special business or function. (Cf. I b, which shows that each member was originally called *a committee*.)

Hence, in the usage of Parliament, or other legislative assemblies:

Committee of the whole House: the whole of the members sitting as a committee to consider the details of a measure which has been 'committed', or for kindred purposes, as in the *Committee of Supply, Committee of Ways and Means*; hence the phrases *to resolve itself into a Committee, to go into Committee, to be in Committee*, etc. *Select* or *Special Committee*: one consisting of a small number of members, selected to investigate a special matter. *Standing Committee*: a permanent committee appointed to deal with all matters within a particular sphere, during the existence of the body appointing them. *Joint Committee*: one composed of members nominated by two or more distinct bodies, such as the Houses of Lords and Commons, in order to arrange the terms of joint action, adjust differences, etc.

1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (1870) 39 The wholl House a Comittee, the same being adjourned *ad libitum*. 1626 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 327 III. 225 The Commons having chosen a Committee of Eight..to deliver some fourteen Articles against him unto the Lords. 1640 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 18 Dec. vi. 21 This grand Committee ..did authorize a Sub-committee. 1643 *Declar. conc. Ireland* 33 The examination of Colonell Audley Mervin given ..unto a select committee of the House of Commons. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* Introd. 4 The East India Company .. Regulated by a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Committee of 24 Assistants. 1733 SWIFT *Legion Club*, Let them form a grand committee, How to plague and starve the city. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Aug. 388/2 The house having resolved itself into a committee of the whole house upon the .. bill. 1801 *Med. Frnl.* V. 356 The subscribers met, and named a Committee of administration to regulate the expences. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xv. 143 In June 1689 a special committee was appointed to inquire into the miscarriages of the war in Ireland. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 552 The motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne for going into Committee on the Bill. 1871 RUSKIN *Munera P.* Pref. (1880) 11, I had the honour of being on the committee .. for the. victualling of Paris after her surrender. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. lviii. 285 Many nights of discussion were occupied in committee.

†**b.** A meeting or session of such a body. *Obs.*

1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) p. xx, I was to go to Edinburgh to attend the committey of the Parliament. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 14 June, Away to White Hall to a Committee for Tangier; where the Duke of York was, and Sir W. Coventry, and a very full committee. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 124 This Day a Committee was held. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* 22 Jan. I. 78 The night of the Committee, my brother had got invalids at his house.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *committee chamber, day, meeting, room*; †**committee cut** (see quot.); **committee-man**, a member of a committee.

1660 *Trial Regic.* 44, I was admitted into the *Committe-chamber. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 743 They mostly had short hair, which at this time was commonly called the *Committee cut. 1640-1 *Kirkcudb. War-Comm. Min.-bk.* (1855) 84 Johne Gordone..undertakes to produce his sone.. at the next *Committie day. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 90 Truly the Carter and *Committee-man, must be fain to tast of the same kettle. 1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (1672) 31 The chief Committe-man of the Association. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. v. 27 The deputies .. were anciently called committee-men. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 123 My father is gone to a *committee meeting. 1772 *Town & Country Mag.* 93 Passing a *Committee-room, where only one member was holding a committee.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Commi·ttee** *v. trans.*, to furnish with a committee; **Commi·tteeing** *vbl. sb.*, the procedure of a committee; **Commi·tteeism.**

1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) V. 39 Caballings and Committeeings. 1864 *Reader* 23 Jan. 95 Mere encouragement of committeeism and private blatancy. 1889 *Home Missionary* (N. Y.) Dec. 372 They are officered and committeed from their own number.

Committeeship (kŏmitī·ʃip). [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office or function of a committee (now in sense 2).

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* III. Wks. (1851) 98 Trusted with Committeeships and other gainfull Offices. 1812 *Examiner* 28 Dec. 831/1 A controversy respecting the committeeship of a lunatic.

†**Committent** (kŏmi·tĕnt). *Obs.* [ad. L. *committent-em*, pr. pple. of *committĕre*.] One who commits something to the charge of another.

1701 BP. G. HOOPER *Proc. House Convoc. Vind.* 38 The Archbishop .. is not suppos'd to make the House a Committee..to Consider, and Report to the Committent.

Committer (kŏmi·təɹ). [f. COMMIT + -ER[1].] One who commits (a crime, etc.).

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 275 Tha that wes committaris of the cryme. 1545 BRINKLOW *Lament.* 10 b, As well ..sufferers of such vices, as the committers. *a* 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 291 Committers of all manner of vngodlinesse. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 451 Any body that should.. discover the devisers, counsellors, or committers of the king's murder. *a* 1834 LAMB *Mor. & Pers. Deformity* Wks. 560 A real committer of a murder.

†**b.** *absol.* One who commits adultery or fornication. *Obs.* (Cf. COMMIT 6 c.)

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 36 If all your committers stood in ranke They'd make a lane (in which your shame might dwell)..from hence to hell.

Committible, var. form of COMMITTABLE.

Committie, -y, obs. ff. COMMITTEE.

Committing (kŏmi·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [see -ING[1].] The action of the verb COMMIT; commission.

1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. viii. 21 The .. committinge of administration of the goodes of the intestate. 1586 THYNNE in Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1435 To be without the committing of a fault. *a* 1619 DONNE *Biathan.* (1644) 132 Of Affirmations and Denyals, of Omissions and Committings. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 151 The Committing of that which the Law forbiddeth.

b. The action of referring to a committee: see COMMIT 4.

1640 LD. DIGBY *Parl. Sp.* 9 Feb. 6 The committing of this Petition may give countenance to that designe.

Commi·tting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That commits, in various senses; see the verb.

1682 FLAVEL *Right Man's Ref.* 278 The committing acts of Faith. 1755 BURN *Justice of Peace, Commitment* (L.), The committing magistrate. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 9/2 The committing magistrates .. were among those who memorialized for a reprieve.

†**b.** That commits an offence, adultery, etc.; lustful. (Cf. COMMIT 6 c.) *Obs. rare*[—1].

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *The Siege* I. v, He survey'd each Virgin With a most eager and committing look. 1660 GAUDEN *Brownrig* 235 They had such committing and scandalous looks.

Committor (kŏmi·tə̆ɹ). *Law.* [f. COMMIT *v.* + -OR in its specialized sense as the correlative of -EE.] A judge (usually the Lord Chancellor) who commits a lunatic or idiot to the charge of another (the *committee*: see COMMITTEE 2).

Commix (kŏmi·ks), *v.* Forms: 5–6 co(m)myx, -ix(e, 6– commix. [The pa. pple. *commixt, comyxt*, is found in 15th c. (along with the sb. *commixtion, commixion*); the present stem *commix* appears a good deal later. As the same relative order is found in the case of *admixt, admix, mixt, mix* (the last being the latest of all), the inference is that the L. pples. *commixt-us, admixt-us, mixt-us* were first adopted as *commixt, admixt, mixt*, and that the final *-t* was then taken to be the native ppl. ending, as in *kis-t* (*cust*), and *commix*, etc. thus assumed as the stem. See more fully s. v. MIX.]

1. *trans.* To mix or mingle together; to blend. Now *arch.* or *poet.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 567 Figges grounde Comyxt with flour. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. iv. in Ashm. (1652) 149 Elements comyxt and wysely coequat. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 9 The Quantities of two thinges Commixt. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 32 Cotes commixt with two of the honorable Ordinaries. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 615 Commixe the ashes of a Serpent with .. the seeds of Fenugreek. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. v. (1639) 106 You may commix with the said things verjuyce. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners & Wine-Coopers* 12 Beat them till they be throughly commix'd. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 5 Dec. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 321 Tin and lead commixt. 1772 JACKSON *Isinglass* in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 6 Commixing three spoonfuls with a gallon of malt liquor. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 178 Gore with foam commixed.

b. of things immaterial.

1596 *Edward III*, IV. iii. 54 Profit must with honour be commix'd. 1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. xxxi. (1631) 56 This so sweetly commixeth her defects with those thoughts of liking. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 219 They commixt set Forms ..in one and the same Temple. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. 59 This Mood that is so commixt with fancy and airy reports. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) I. 134 He will confound and commix all things spiritual and temporal. 1859 FONBLANQUE *Life & Labours* (1874) 537 The squeaking and grunting commixed of a herd of swine.

†**c.** of persons. *Obs.*

1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Deut. xxiii. 8 They .. might enter into the congregation and bee commixed with them. 1659 EVELYN *Misc. Writ.* (1805) 117 Lest..a certain impure .. rabble enter, and commix themselves with our citizens. *a* 1688 BUNYAN *Confess. Faith* Wks. 62 The sons of God commixing themselves with the daughters of men.

2. To intermix, mix up; to intersperse.

1592 *No-body & Some-b.* (1878) 299 We will not have a Clawbacks hand comixt With such heroick peeres., 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr.* vi. (1857) 102 With these [fields] are commixed innumerable cottages.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1519 *Four Elements* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 11 These elements..commix together daily. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 55 The Smile, mocking the Sigh, that it would flye From so diuine a Temple, to commix With windes. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 960 Such as through greediness of booty, drew upon them ruine by commixing with the burning Ship. 1675 PENN *Eng. Pres. Interest Discov.* 52 They will commix as Iron and Clay. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhetoric* I. 252 So far is this pleasure from commixing with the pathos. 1845 CLOUGH *Early Poems* xiv. 9 Oh, with mine commixing I thy breath of life shall feel.

†**4.** *intr.* To copulate. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 561 The women with whome they [Devills] comixe. 1661 ROWLEY *Thrac. Wonder* IV. i, Curses the man she did commix withal.

†**Commixa·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. prec. vb. + -ATION.] = COMMIXTION.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. *Eden* (1605) 294 The trim commixation Of confus'd fancies, full of alteration, Makes th' vnderstanding hull.

Commixed, commixt (kŏmi·kst), *ppl. a.* [orig. ad. L. *commixt-us*, pa. pple. of *commiscē-re*, f. *com-* together + *miscē-re* to MIX, mingle. After the formation of the vb. *commix* (see above), this was treated as its pa. pple., and spelt *commix'd, commixed*.] Mixed together, commingled. (In early use chiefly participial: see the vb.)

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 404 Lyme and gravel comyxt. *a* 1592 T. WATSON *Poems* (Arb.) 208 Teares commixt shall further forth my good. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. ii. 3 Simple, as Clay, Moulde .. Or commixt as .. clayie, sandie Earth. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* VII. xxi. (1639) 409 Commixed affects and causes. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 8 It is .. drawn from commixed apples. 1820 W. SCORESBY *Arctic Reg.* I. 421 The two commixed masses.

Commixing (kŏmi·ksiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. COMMIX.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. v. (1639) 106 The commixing of those things.

Commixion, obs. variant of COMMIXTION.

Commi·xt, *ppl. a.*: see COMMIX, COMMIXED.

†**Commi·xt,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. COMMIXT *ppl. a.*; cf. ADMIXT. (The early pa. pple. *commixted* may have been directly f. L. *commixt-us*.)] = COMMIX.

1481 CAXTON *Tulle of Old Age* H v. (R. Suppl.) The natural substaunce of the Soule is symple, and is not composed nor commixted of partyes of dyuers natures. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 30/4 This holy sacrament in which the brede & wyn ben commyxted. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* Hh ij, Then wold they commixt them selfe with the seed. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XII. XXI. 229 There are in milke three substances commixted.

Commixtion (kŏmi·kstiən, -tʃən). *Obs.* except in senses 5, 6. Also β. 5 **commyxcion**, -yxyon, 5–6 -ycyon, -ycyon, 5–7 **commixion.** [ad. L. *commixtiōn-em* (n. of action f. *commixt-* ppl. stem of *commiscēre* to COMMIX), or a. its Fr. repr. *commixtion* (15th c. in Littré). The early variant *commixcion* (with the ordinary *-cion* for *-tion*) led to the forms *commiccion, commiction, commixion*, of which the latter was in established use in 16–17th c. COMMISTION represents another variety of the L.]

†**1.** The action of mixing or blending together, commingling. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Descr. Brit.* (Caxton) 34 By commixtion [*ed.* 1527 commixion] and medlyng .. the contre langage is appaired. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* II. 21 Wip commixtioun of pe 5 essence of gold and peerle. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* I. i. 2 Commixtion of humours. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1683 II. xxiii. 338 United .. without any confusion, or commixtion. 1760 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 675 The commixtion of snow with aquafortis.

†**b.** Blending (of wines or the like), garbling.

1608 *Pennyless Parl.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 72 It shall be lawful for muscadines, in vintners cellars, to indict their masters of commixtion.

†**c.** of persons. *Obs.*

1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* II. 274 A commixtion of new inhabitants. 1667 *Disc. Relig. Eng.* 34 The true Ancient Primitive Episcopacy..was ballanced or managed by a due commixtion of Presbyters therewith.

β. 1393 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. xx. (1495) 47 Couenable and temperate commyccions of elementis. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. xi. in Ashm. (1652) 150 Of kyndly Commyxyon. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 437/2 The preest maketh commyxcyon of wyne and water. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xl. 124 By reason of commyctyon of this maryage. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxix. 105 The height of friendship, when two similary Souls shall blend in their commixions. 1669 W. ROWLAND tr. *Schroder's Chym. Disp.* 62 Destillation, Infusion, Decoction, or Commixion. 1689 C. PACKE tr. *Glauber's Wks.* I. 143 A spiritual Commixion.

†**2.** Sexual union, copulation. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1066 Marie bare vs a son without mans commixtionne. 14.. *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 136 Fulynge..oute of wedloke with vnleueful commixtions. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 202 b, Without the commixtyon of sex. 1673 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. ix. 199 The commixtion of Male and Female, the procreation of Children.

β. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 373/1 Cleane from anye late commixcion and carnal knowledge of their wiues. 1543 *Necess. Doctr.* N j b, Unlawful commixion of a marryed man with anye other woman, than with his owne wife.

†**3.** Commixed condition or state, commixture.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 3 Makinge a commixtion of a thynge profitable with a sweetnesse mellifluous. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 20 Pepill..alliat under ane commixtioun of blude. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.*

i. (1682) 4 Stopples..of common Plaister..which would by reason of the exquisite commixtion of its small parts deny all access to the external air.

β. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 124 Were thy commixion, Greeke and Troian so, That thou could'st say, this hand is Grecian all, And this is Troian.

† **4.** *concr.* A mixture, compound. *Obs.*

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 26 He couthe make playsters, and newe commyxcyons. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. 171 So many thousand sauces, and commixtions of spices.

5. *Rom.* and *Sc. Law.* (See quots.)

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 177 a, Hotchpot..a commixion of divers things together. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1870) 117 Though the new species could be produced from the commixtion or confusion of different substances belonging to different proprietors, the same rule holds. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Commixtion*, a method of acquiring property in the Scotch law, by mixing or blending substances belonging to different proprietors. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. lvii. 932 So in the case of commixtion, specification, etc.

6. The putting of a small piece of the host into the chalice, typifying the reunion of body and soul at the resurrection.

1872 W. E. SCUDAMORE *Notitia Euchar.* 585 The Roman custom of putting a small piece broken off the Host into the Chalice..called the Commixtion, or Commixture. [*Commixture* is the word used in the following pages of the book.]

Commixture (kŏmi·kstiŭ). [ad. L. *commixtūra*, f. *commixt-*: see prec. and -URE.]

1. The action or fact of mixing or mingling together; union of ingredients or constituents.

a 1592 T. WATSON *Poems* (Arb.) 201 But it so fast was fixed to my hart, Ioind with vnseparable sweete commixture. 1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 56 Your odious commixture of all sorts of people in the body of your Church. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xix. (1851) 114 The souls union and commixture of intellectuall delights. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxv. 85 Jarring interests and opposite views..are made to produce order by their proper commixture. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 354 A law enforcing the commixture of tartar emetic in every gallon of spirit. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iv. (1873) 123 While all other tongues.. have undergone perpetual commixture and change.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*)

1607–12 BACON *Ess. Nobility* (Arb.) 188 By a commixture of good and euil Actes [1612 Arts]. 1671 MAYNWARING *Anc. & Mod. Pract. Physic* 81 The various results from different commixtures. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses, Rappacini's Dau.*, There had been such a commixture.

2. The condition or product resulting from mixing things together; a mixture, a compound.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. vi. 6 My Loue and Feare, glew'd many Friends to thee, And now I fall. Thy tough Commixtures melts. 1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* xv, Demetrius was a Commixture of vertues, and vices. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Planting*, A Comixture of Street Filth, Sea-coal Ashes, and some Horse-Dung with it. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 222 Atmospheric air may be considered..a commixture of an acid and water, and a fixed fire. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xx. 491 Seeing in this commixture..the indications of long and slow action. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. x. i. 578 The temple contains a strange commixture of Brahmanical and Buddhist worship.

† **3.** Complexion (in its earlier sense). *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 296 Faire Ladies..their damaske sweet commixture showne, Are Angels vailing clouds.

† **4** = COMMIXTION 2. *Obs.*

1682 G. VERNON *Life of Heylyn* 181 Monks and Friers, who fancied themselves to have had unclean commixtures with her.

† **5.** *Rom.* and *Sc. Law.* = COMMIXTION 5.

17..ERSKINE is cited in WEBSTER.

6. = COMMIXTION 6. q. v.

1850 NEALE *Hist. East. Ch.* I. 520 This commixture, if not absolutely primitive, is .. of very venerable antiquity.

Commli, -ly, obs. forms of COMELY.

Commocion, -cyon, obs. ff. COMMOTION.

† **Commodate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *commodāt-* ppl. stem of *commodā-re*: see COMMODE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To put in order, adjust, arrange.

1594 PARSONS *Confer. Success.* II. viii. 158 She..may therby commodate many matters, and salue many breaches.

2. To adjust, suit, accommodate *to.*

1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 178 One who wisely knew how to commodate his actions to his princes genius.

3. To lend.

Hence **Commodating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 R. FENTON *Usury* I. iv. 16 Selling, exchanging, commodating, or lending. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 2 June 5/2 The accommodating—or, to put it in Latinity more correct than that of the Statute, the 'commodating'—Librarian.

Commodate (kŏ·mŏdĕt), *sb.* [ad. L. *commodāt-um* loan, neut. of *commodāt-us*, pa. pple. of *commodā-re* to accommodate, lend: cf. Fr. *commodat.*] *Rom. Law.* A free loan of anything not perishable, to be returned unimpaired to the lender.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., A commodate .. is gratis, and does not transfer the property..Things which consume by use, or time, cannot be objects of a commodate. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 286 Commodate .. In this sort of loan, the property continues with the lender; the only right the borrower acquires in the subject is its use, after which he must restore the individual thing. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Oblig. & Contracts* I. 75 In the case of commodate or loan for use. 1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Instit. Gaius* III. § 90.

Commodation (kŏmŏdē·ʃən). [ad. L. *commodātiōn-em*, f. *commodā-re*: see COMMODE *v.*]

† **1.** Accommodation; convenience, adaptation for use; mutual arrangement. *Obs.*

1648 J. GEREE *Might overcoming Right* (1649) 15 The danger of commodation on such concessions. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 5 Some Objects..have .. a mediate and preparatory usefulness to Mankind, though..in themselves and immediately they have not that commodation.

2. *Law.* The lending of a thing, to be returned after use unimpaired: cf. COMMODATE *sb.* ? *Obs.*

1592 WEST *Symbol.* I. i. § 15 Of Commodation or Lending of thinges which may be restored. Commodation, is a Contract reall, whereby..euen the verie selfe same thing in deede may be restored and not in liew thereof an other of the same kinde, as an horse, a booke, etc. 1611 R. FENTON *Usury* I. iv. 18 In commodation, or lending to vse.

† **Commo·de,** *a. Obs.* Chiefly 18th c. [a. Fr. *commode*, ad. L. *commod-us* that has due measure, suitable, convenient, accommodating, etc., f. *com-* together + *mod-us* measure, due measure: see MODE.]

1. Convenient, opportune, suitable.

1637 HEYLIN *Answ. Burton* 163 This is the place..so pricked and commode, as I finde it in the..said olde booke. 1668 MRS. BEHN *Oroonoko* Wks. 1871 I. 164 We were dressed, so as is most commode for the hot countries. 1740 H. WALPOLE *Let. H. S. Conway* 9 July, A vast palace..vastly commode especially to the cicisbeo-part of mankind.

2. Of persons: Accommodating; gen. in a bad sense. Const. *to.*

1722 STEELE *Consc. Lovers* v. iii, One of those Commode Ladies who lend out Beauty, for Hire. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* IV. i, So Sir! am not I very commode to you? 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 188 The commode matrons, and compliant fair.

Commode (kŏmōu·d), *sb.* Also 7 comode. [a. Fr. *commode* (in Littré in senses 1 and 3), subst. use of adj. *commode*: see prec.]

1. A tall head-dress fashionable with women in the last third of the 17th and first third of the 18th centuries, consisting of a wire frame-work variously covered with silk or lace; sometimes with streaming lappets which hung over the shoulders.

a 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Milit. Couple* Wks. (1775) 128 At last the knight .. struck off her commode. 1692 D'URFEY *Marriage Hater* Prol. 55 Wit'd Comode..Cock'd Three Stories high. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. x. 7 Stiff Commodes in Triumph star'd Above their Foreheads half a Yard. *a* 1717 PARNELL *Allegory on Man* 28 Nor with long streets and longer roads Dangling behind her, like commodes. 1730 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* I. 238 They would be as awkward here as if I was to wear a commode. 1876 PLANCHÉ *Cycl. Costume* I. 130. 1883 ASHTON *Soc. Life Q. Anne* 123 The commode .. originated in the court of Lewis XIV and was there called a *fontange* because it had been introduced by Mlle. Fontange.

† **2.** [cf. COMMODE *a.* 2.] A procuress, bawd. *Obs.*

1721 CIBBER *Cæsar* Epil., Was it not Bold..to..make the Tragic Muse commode to Love. 1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* I. (1763) 23 A pretty Lodging we have hit upon; the Mistress a Commode, and the Master a—.

3. A piece of furniture with drawers and shelves; in the bedroom, a sort of elaborate chest of drawers (so in Fr.); in the drawingroom, a large (and gen. old-fashioned) kind of chiffonier.

1786 F. TYTLER in *Lounger* No. 79 P 5 A labyrinth of chests of drawers, commodes, cabinets and boxes. 1823 SCOTT *Let.* 29 Oct. in *Lockhart*, We did not open Mr. Baldock's commode .. Lady Scott, the party most interested in the drawing room, thinks mirrors .. better things. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 353 An indescribable piece of furniture called a commode, consisting of three drawers of dark mahogany, perched upon long legs, and surmounted by four shelves enclosed within glass doors. 1862 H. AÏDÉ *Carr of Carrlyon* II. 172 A few rickety chairs and tables, beds, and commodes. 1890 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 25 Feb. 1/3 We place on sale a Bedroom Suit..It has the wide French bureau and the 1890 English commode.

4. A small article of furniture enclosing a chamber utensil; a close-stool.

1851 *Times* 1 Apr. 11/4 Inodorous chamber commodes affording great comfort to invalids. 1877 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Mar. 11/2 At the corner of this passage .. is a commode for the use of the women.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *commode box.*

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2832/4 A Commode Box with a Headdress.

† **Commo·de,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *commodāre* to suit, etc., f. *commod-us* suitable: see COMMODE *a.*] **a.** To suit. **b.** To fit or furnish *with* (something appropriate). **c.** To put in order, repair (cf. ACCOMMODATE 8).

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 68 By noon..the tide will commode us for our northern passage. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 37 Modern Architects..have thought fit to commode every Order of Columns with a proportionate Pedestal. *Ibid.* 53 Scamozzi was the first that commoded Columnations with Pedestals. 1765 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 170/2 It would help to preserve and commode the roads.

† **Commo·dely,** *adv. Obs.* [f. COMMODE *a.* + -LY².] Conveniently.

1749 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) II. 267 You found the whole garden .. spread with tents which remained all night very commodely. 1759 — *Lett. Montagu* No. 108 It will fall in very commodely between my parties.

† **Commo·dement.** [f. COMMODE *v.* + -MENT.] Accommodation, conveniencing.

1654 Z. COKE *Logick* (R. Suppl.), The commodement of the publike in the appendages of an holy peace. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Pref., The advantage and commodement of the publick in general.

Commoder, var. of COMMOTHER, *Obs.*

† **Commo·derate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *commoderāt-us* brought into the right measure, exact, pa. pple. of **commoderāre*, f. *com-* + *moderāre* to keep within due measure: see MODERATE.]

Brought into due measure, conformed to moderation.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 37 Such a commoderate way, as shall best please him [God], and profit his Churches.

b. Duly proportioned, commensurate *to.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 171 We must detract somewhat, that these parts may be commoderate to the operation of Nature.

† **Commo·derate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec.: see -ATE³.] *trans.* To fashion according to moderation; to keep in a middle course between two extremes.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 37 The Independent way..the Presbyterian way..when I consider how the Parliament will commoderate a way out of both.

† **Commodera·tion.** *Obs.* [f. as prec.: cf. MODERATION.]

1. The due adjustment and proportioning (of things) to each other, or to any function or use.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 E j b, In Symmetrye, that is to say, that in competence and commoderacyon of smal conduites lyeth and consisteth the helth. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 49 So exacte therfore is the makyng therof, and with such commoderation is it measured. *Ibid.* v. 64 The commoderation of aerye, and fiery substaunce. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xvii. 172 In all parts there is .. a certain commoderation of the quantity of parts to the actions of them. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 10 That which changeth the commoderation and consistency of the matter.

2. The taking of a moderate or middle course.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 67 A shewe of inclination to poperie and of commoderation with it.

† **Commo·derator.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec.: see MODERATOR.] One who takes or follows a middle course; an advocate of moderate courses.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 65 The wandring pathes which have distracted the commoderators of all times, some of whom will haue pictures but no images, some images but not so many.

† **Commodiate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. COMMODI-OUS (or its source) + -ATE³.] = COMMODE *v.*

1641 EARL MONM. *tr. Biondi's Civ. Warres Eng.* IV-v. 38 A place whereby the enemy was much commodiated for the annoyance of Normandy.

† **Commodie.** *Obs. rare.* [Perhaps merely an error for *commoditie*, but possibly repr. an assumed L. **commodia*: see COMMODIOUS.] = COMMODITY.

1550 LATIMER *Last Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, 113 He was a Carnal Gospeller..to gette somwhat by it, and to serve his commodie. 1649 (*title*), A Tragi-Comedy .. or a Parliament Out-cry of State Commodies set to sale.

Commodie, -ye, obs. ff. COMEDY.

† **Commodio·sity.** [f. med.L. *commodiōs-us* COMMODIOUS + -ITY.] Convenience.

1589 *Tri. Love & Fortune* III. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 182 Unless it be for my commodiosity.

Commodious (kŏmōu·diəs), *a.* Also 5–6 **-iouse, -yous(e,** 6 **-ius.** [ad. F. *commodieux, -euse* (15th c. in Godef.), med.L. *commodiōs-us* (Du Cange), an irregular formation on L. *commodum* convenient, a convenience, as if there had been a L. **commodia*, like *perfidia*, etc. Cf. L. *perfidus, perfidiosus*, F. *perfide*, Eng. *perfidious.*]

† **1.** Advantageous, beneficial, profitable, of use.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 149 Lande argillose..Ys commodiouse. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 Worstedes, saies, and stamins..bene right acceptable and commodious marchaundises. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 139 There [in Shetland] is nothing the whyche is commodious nor pleasaunt, except fyshe. 1591 W. CLOWES *Treat. Lues Venerea* (1637) 206 A very commodious plaister devised by Master John Hall. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 155 P 3 When a position teems..with commodious consequences.

† **b.** Const. *to* (*unto*), *for.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 177 The pyne unto all thing under sowe Is commodious. 1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 A good..ordinance..right commodious for the publike weale of this realme. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden Soc.) I. 20 Drincke bothe commodius and pleasaunt to them which are accustomed thereunto. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) I. 33 A Pulse..that is most commodious for man and beast. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. ii. (1660) 101 Very necessary and commodious to be inserted in this place. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iv. 14 No way commodious unto us. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iv. § 455 Virtues which are most commodious to ourselves and others.

2. Convenient, serviceable, handy. *arch.*

1549 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., An ordre for praier ..more profitable and commodious, then that whiche of late was vsed..more commodious..for that the rules be fewe & easy. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 5 For spede and more commodious calculation. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 137 His commodious Solution of Difficulties. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 2 P 1 This practice is a commodious subject of raillery to the gay. 1781 — *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 23 An edition equally cheap and more commodious. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* p. i, A work..commodious in form.

b. Const. *for* (*to*, obs.).

c 1560 INGELEND *Disob. Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 271, I cannot invent A way more commodious to my judgment. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.*, Quick-silver..is much more commodious for the Experiment. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 208 This Tool is most commodious to serve you. 1725

POPE *Odyss.* IV. 549 That recess, commodious for surprize. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlvi, By this way the..general had chosen to approach..as most commodious for his cavalry.

† **3.** Occurring conveniently; opportune. *Obs.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Macc.* xiv. 5 Having gotten a commodious time for his madnes. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 130 Thieves seize on goods by the commodious flight of their owners.

† **4.** Of persons: Accommodating. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 197 The Parrot will not doe more for an Almond, then he for a commodious drab.

5. Serviceable or convenient for accommodation, shelter, or the like: **a.** with *for, to. arch.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 9 Places which were very commodius for the enemies. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxvii. 12 The hauen was not commodious to winter in. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 36 England lying so commodious for Navigation. 1759 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 367 The Isle of Caldey..safe and commodious for Men of War.

b. *absol.* Furnishing good and ample accommodation; conveniently roomy, spacious. Now the usual sense.

[1494 FABYAN VII. 414 The orcharde..whiche was passyng commodious and pleasaunt, they defacyd. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* i. 233 To alter olde buyldyng in-to commodyous and pleasaunt buyldynge.] 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 21 This Malaccha hath a goodly and commodious hauen. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 3 One of the safest and most commodious ports in the world. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. p. xix, These commodious dwellings. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 559 A farm..furnished with commodious buildings.

† **6.** Said of *life, living*: Endowed with conveniences, comfortable. *Obs.*

1550 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. I. xxvii. 222 Things needful, for the commodious living of his natural subjects. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xiii. 63 Desire of such things as are necessary to commodious living. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 84 My life..is a great deal more easie and commodious than thine.

Commodiously (kǒmō·diəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a commodious manner: † **a.** advantageously, profitably (*obs.*); **b.** conveniently, now *esp.* in respect to ready access and roominess.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 28 Eke se thi lande Be bering, and commodiously stande. *a* 1535 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1292/1 He sought oportunitī that he might commodiously betraye hym. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 70 An inscription such as a man may commodiously write or engraue vpon a tombe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 1083 To pass commodiously this life, sustain'd By him with many comforts. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 79 Ireland lieth Commodiously for the Trade of the new American world. 1784 JOHNSON *Let. Reynolds* 9 Sept. Who led me very commodiously into conversation with the Duke. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 147 In this state it is more commodiously transportable. 1823 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.* (1860) I. 128 This name so commodiously vague. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 213 It lay very commodiously for the prosecution of [their] designs.

Commodiousness (kǒmō·diəsnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Commodious state or quality:

† **a.** Advantageousness, suitableness, convenience. *Obs.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 18 For commodiousnes, necessity, and auantage. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxx. § 2 The commodiousness of this invention caused all parts of Christendom to follow it. 1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurts' Surg.* v. 342 A Barber knoweth the commodiousness of soft fingers at the touching of veins. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. x. (1743) 259 An admirable commodiousness.., to travel from London. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 122 Pearls have also physical virtues exceeding the commodiousness of ornament. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. I. i. 4 Regions that offered..every commodiousness of water.

b. *esp.* in reference to convenience of position, accessibility, and (usually) ampleness of room.

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 196 The commodiousnesse of the place, where hee abideth. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* IV. vii. (1854) 259 Through the commodiousness of its situation..as lying but eighteen miles north from Oxford. 1673 TEMPLE *Ess. Irel.* Wks. 1731 I. 112 The Trade of a County arises from..the Commodiousness of Ports. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 487 The commodiousness and length of their canals are incredible. 1812 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* IX. 323 Adverting to the size and commodiousness of the buildings. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* ix, Such commodiousness of situation.

† **Commo·ditable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. COMMODITY + -ABLE.] Fit for purchase or sale.

1792 J. RICHARDSON *Fugitive* IV. ii. (1793) 59 A cargo of more commoditable merchandize.

† **Commo·ditous,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 *erron.* **-itious.** [f. COMMODITY: cf. *necessitous*, etc., and see -OUS.] Having commodity; convenient; = COMMODIOUS.

1575 *Brieff Disc. Troubl. Franckford* (1846) 35 Moste commoditious to the use and edification off the churche. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks*, A multitude of pioners to make the wayes more commoditous for his great armie.

Commodity (kǒmo·diti). Forms: 5–6 **com(m)odite**(e, **-dyte**, 5–7 **com(m)oditie**, **-dytie**, **-detie**, (5 **comedytee**, **comeditie**), 7 **comodity**, 6– **commodity**. [a. F. *commodité* (15th c. in Littré), ad. L. *commoditāt-em* due measure, fitness, convenience, complaisance, f. *commod-us*: see COMMODE *a.* The concrete senses appear to have arisen in the modern languages.]

† **1.** As a quality or condition of things, in relation to the desires or needs of men, etc.: The quality of being 'commodious'; conveniency, suitability, fitting utility; commodiousness. *Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, There was al that myht do pleasaunce To any harte and all commoditee. 1542 *Lament. & Piteous Treat.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 239 They had the vauntage of vs..for the commodyte of the place beyng aboue vs. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 120 Sent ..to espie the commoditie of the havens. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 46 b, Of the commoditie of water who doubteth, without whose use no man is able to live. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 132 Vulcan..the first that found out the commoditie of fire. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 83 Of singular use and commodity.

† **b.** Convenient access to or supply *of. Obs.*

c 1529 WOLSEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 104 II. 7 Summe ..place, wher I may have comodyte of Physycyans. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* xv. 131 Ve can hef na comodite of the necessair thingis that ar requirit.

2. As a property of the person, etc., affected: **a.** Convenience. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 21 Suche men unreasonably..encline to the rest and commodyte of the body. 1524 LD. DACRE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 86 I. 247 A surceace of warre..is only for their and the Duks commoditie. 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 141 Not to be taken as a rule of necessity..but..rather..as a rule of commodity. 1774 JOHNSON *Diary Tour Wales* 4 Aug., Only one tower had a chimney, so that there was [no] commodity of living. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 690 The lawyer's pleadings.. Doubled in two..For more commodity of carriage.

† **b.** Expediency. *Obs.*

1585 PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* I. x. 117 A consideration of commoditie, whereunto commonly eche man is prone by nature. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 573 Since Kings breake faith vpon commoditie, Gaine be my Lord, for I will worship thee. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 83 They wil heare vs willingly if our Text be Commodity, and our Sermon Policie. 1788 COWPER *Corr.* (1824) II. 130 What Shakspeare calls commodity, and what we call political expediency.

† **c.** Advantage, benefit, profit, interest: often in the sense of private or selfish interest. *Obs.*

1571 R. EDWARDS *Damon & P.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 41, I will use his friendship to mine own commodity. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xv. (1676) 85/1 Commodity is the steer of all their actions. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. i. § 12 His atchievements in France, were more for the credit, then commodity..of England. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. v. (1692) 163 Those kind of men do regard nothing but their own Commodity. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Commodity* Wks. (Bohn) II. 143 Under the general name of commodity, I rank all those advantages which our senses owe to nature.

† **d.** *concr.* Profit, gain.

1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 91 If he displaced any person from his commoditie, he did not forget otherwise to recompence him. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 236 These Indies..yeeld an exceeding commodity to this king.

3. (with *a* and *pl.*) A convenience, advantage, benefit, interest. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 21 Other commodytees folowynge of the same. 1578 ABP. GRINDAL *Let.* in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. iv. § 3 The reading of Homilies hath his commodities. 1612 (*title*), An Old Thrift newly revived, wherein is declared..the commodities and discommodities of inclosing decayed Forrests. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 152 Hypocrites, who will do anything in compliance with their own commodities. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. ii. (1865) 12 The many commodities incidental to the life of a public office.

† **4.** Convenient juncture of events; opportunity, occasion. *Obs.*

1551 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. i. 254 After dinner taking commodity to declare their letters. *a* 1555 BP. GARDINER in *Abp. Parker's Corr.* 22 Having commodity to send this bearer..to the University. 1619 V'CT DONCASTER *Let.* in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden Soc.) 74 Your Lordship shall hear from me agayne by the first commodity I can make. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. (1682) 403 Finding the Commodity of an English Ship..we hoised sayl.

5. *concr.* A thing of 'commodity', a thing of use or advantage to mankind; esp. in *pl.* useful products, material advantages, elements of wealth.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii. 101 Þe land of Inde es Þe maste plentifous land of folk Þat es owerwhare, by cause of Þe grete commoditez [Fr. *bontee*] Þat it has Þerin. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 289 Flandres..is replete with mony commodites, as with pastures, bestes, marchandise, waters, hauenes. 1494 FABYAN I. iv. 11 Yᵉ Ryuer of Thamys..with also the Commodities therunto adioynynge. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 5 Euery parte, region or commoditie of yᵉ sayd new found landes. 1594 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Essex* (Camden Soc.) 8 Hopps, a commoditie of greate and continuall use. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. xlvii. (1739) 80 They now think a Bishoprick but a naked commodity. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* Ep. Ded., Cattle, Corne and all Commodities will thrive. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 177 Command over the gross commodities of life.

6. *spec.* in *Comm.* A kind of thing produced for use or sale, an article of commerce, an object of trade; in *pl.* goods, merchandise, wares, produce. *Staple commodity*: leading article of trade.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 160 Commodytes..commynge out of Spayne, And marchandy..Bene fygues, raysyns, wyne bastarde, and dates. 1486 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII*, c. 8 Every Merchant..shall imploy the Money..upon the Commodities of this Land. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iii. 6 Some tender monie to me..Some offer me Commodities to buy. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* I. ii. 17 There is a due price to be set upon every saleable commodity. 1691 LOCKE *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 73 Commodities are Moveables, valuable by Money. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 359 Money was at that time a scarce Commodity in Greece. 1825 MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* III. vi. 294 Money is itself a commodity, whose value depends on the same circumstances that determine the value of all other commodities. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 16 A commodity is any portion of wealth.

b. *fig.* and *transf.* Anything that one 'trades' or 'deals' in.

1608 DEKKER *Belman Lond.*, The whore, who is called the commodity. *a* 1623 W. PEMBLE *Wks.* (1635) 53 The maxime of Politicians, that the opinion of virtue is a commodity. 1659 *Vulgar Errors Censured* ii. § 1. 18 The first Commodity a young Tradesman sets to sale is his own Honesty. 1767 *Junius Lett.* xii. 52 The favour of princes is a perishable Commodity. 1863 FR. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 16 The staple commodity of my letters.

† **7.** A quantity of wares, parcel, 'lot'. Also *fig.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 93, I wold thou and I knew, where a Commodity of good names were to be bought. *Ibid.* IV. ii. 19 Such a Commoditie of warme slaues, as had as lieue heare the Deuill, as a Drumme. 1602 — *Twel. N.* III. i. 50 Now Ioue in his next commodity of hayre, send thee a beard.

† **b.** *spec.* in 16–17th c.: A parcel of goods sold on credit by a usurer to a needy person, who immediately raised some cash by re-selling them at a lower price, generally to the usurer himself (see D'Israeli *Cur. Lit., Usury*).

An accommodation of this kind, designed to evade the usury laws, in which the goods were trumpery, was known as a *commodity of brown paper*, or the like: see Nares. *To take (clap) up a commodity*: to obtain such an accommodation.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 56 If coyne want, then eyther to Limbo, or else clap vp a commodity (if so much credite be left). 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 47 a, A hundred pound commodity..is not forty pound money. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 5 Here's yong Mr. Rash, hee's in for a commoditie of browne paper and olde Ginger, nine score and seuenteene pounds, of which hee made fiue Markes readie money. 1608–48 DEKKER *Eng. Villanies* (*title of ch.*), The Manner of undoing Gentlemen by taking up of Commodities. *a* 1652 BROME *Mad Couple* II. Wks. 1873 I. 21 My husband..lent you the last Terme a hundred pound, which hee assign'd to me; and now I have it in Commodity.

† **Co·mmodome.** *Obs.* [app. ad. L. *commodum.*] = COMMODITY 2 c; 'singular commodome' = individual or private interest.

a 1528 SKELTON *Vox Populi* 393 Thus is oure welthe undone By syngular commodome.

Commodore (kǫ·mədō·ə1). Forms: 7 **commandore**, 7–8 **commador**(e, 7– **commodore**. [In 17th c. (under William III) *commandore*, possibly ad. Du. *kommandeur* (see COMMANDER); some have conjectured a corruption of Sp. *comendador*; but no contact with Spain appears in the early instances.]

1. *Naval.* An officer in command, ranking above captain and below rear-admiral.

a. in *Brit.* and *U. S.*

In the British navy the rank is a temporary one, given to senior officers in command of detached squadrons. It is of two classes, in the first of which the commodore (with the pay and allowances of a rear-admiral) has a captain under him, while in the second he has not.

In the U. S. navy (since 1862) the commodore may command a naval division or station, or a first-class war-ship.

1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3124/1 The Commandore joyned them with above 500 Sea-men. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3912/2 Captain Gibson in the Bridgwater being Commadore. 1745 *Observ. conc. Navy* 36 A Captain of a Man of War distinguished by a broad Pennant, thereby signifying him as a Commadore, has the Degree of Brigadier-General. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. i. 5 Whatever depended on the Commodore, was so far advanced. 1757 J. LIND *Lett. Navy* i. 34 A commodore is only an occasional dignity..when the commission ceases, he descends again to the rank of a private captain. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xvi, Our own commodore had made the signal of our recall.

b. An officer of like rank (temporary or permanent) in the navies of other countries; app. originally applied to Dutch commanders.

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3331/3 Vice-Admiral Nevill, Commadore Mees, and several other English and Dutch Commanders. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* v. 14 At the Intreaty of the Commadore I entred the Shallop. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 52 The Commador Don Antonio Serrano. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. 216 He was made commodore of the Russian fleet.

2. As a courtesy-title, applied to: **a.** 'the senior captain, when three or more ships of war are cruising in company'; **b.** a like officer in a fleet of merchantmen; **c.** a captain of pilots.

1832 *Hull Pilotage Act* 17 To their clerk, commodore of pilots, or other officer. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Commodore*..a title given by courtesy to the senior captain ..also imported into the East India Company's vessels, the senior being so termed, *inter se.*

d. The president of a yacht-club. Also, his vessel at club-regattas.

1863 *Illustr. Lond. News* XLII. 617/3 The Prince of Wales Yacht Club..the first prize was duly presented by the Commodore. 1890 *Glasgow Herald* 30 June 6/2 Mr. John Neill, commodore of the club, was flag officer..The visitors on board the Commodore included, etc...Course from commodore round Powder Buoy and Dunoon flag boat.

3. The commodore's ship. (Cf. ADMIRAL.)

1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 374, 12 men of warr to cruize at the Chops of the Channel, and the Hampton Court to be commodore. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4422/7 A Consultation of all the Captains on board the Commodore.

b. (See quots., and 2 d.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Commodore* is also a name given to some select ship in a fleet of merchantmen,

who leads the van in time of war, and carries a light in his top. 1847 HILL in Gosse *Birds of Jamaica* 435 The egg-gathering is regulated by a custom which recognises the first-coming vessel as commanding for the season. The second vessel in seniority is called the Commodore; the first being..the Admiral. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v.

† **Co·mmodous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *commod-us* convenient + -OUS.] = COMMODIOUS.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 179 A Sagacious prudence .. to find out what Laws are best and most commodous. *Ibid.* 180 What is most commodous or incommodous for the preservation .. of their Societie.

† **Commodula·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *commodulātiōn-em* symmetry (in Vitruv. III. i.), n. of action f. **commodulāri*, f. *com-* + *modulāri* to MODULATE.] Symmetrical correspondency.

1598 HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* I. 27 This correspondencie is by Vitruvius called Commodulation. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* 190. 1669 A. BROWNE *Ars Pict.* 4 A correspondency and agreement of the Measure of the parts between themselves and with the whole .. by Vitruvius called Commodulation.

† **Commody,** *adv. Obs.* App. for L. *commodē* conveniently. (Perh. an error of transcription.)

1425 *Ord. Whittington's Almes-house* in Entick *London* (1766) IV. 354 Whan he may best and most commody have leisure thereto.

Commoeve, obs. form of COMMOVE.

† **Commoi·gne.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *commoine* (15th c. in Godef.), f. *com-* + *moine* monk: cf. *confrère*.] Fellow-monk, brother-monk.

1425 *Paston Lett.* I. 19 The Priour of Bromholme and his commoigne apostata, Johne Wortes. 1612 SELDEN *Notes to Drayton's Poly-olb.* xi. 192 With one Gilbert his Commoigne and iii other Monkes. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*

† **Co·mmolate,** *v. Obs.*–° [irreg. f. L. *commol-ĕre* to grind thoroughly, pound, f. *com-* + *molĕre* to grind.] 'To Grinde corne, or the like' (Cockeram pt. II. 1623).

† **Commoli·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. **commolitiōn-em*, n. of action f. *commolit-* ppl. stem of *commol-ĕre*: see prec.] Grinding together.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxii. (1686) 130 Birds swallow hard substances to supply the use of teeth, by commolition, grinding, and compression of their aliment.

Common (kǫ·mən), *a.* Forms: 3–6 co(m)-mun, comune, 3–7 commune, (3–4 co(m)muyn, 5 comvyne), 3–6 co(m)men, 3–4 -in, (4 -ynge), 4–5 co(m)mown(e, 4–6 -oun(e, -yn, comyne, 4–5 comone, 4–6 commone, 4–7 comon, 5–common. [Early ME. *co(m)mun*, a. OF. *comun* (= Pr., Sp. *comun*, It. *commune*) :–L. *commūn-is*. The derivation of the latter is doubtful; ? f. *com-* together + *-mūnis* (:–*moinis*) bound, under obligation (cf. early Lat. *mūnis* obliging, ready to be of service, and *immūnis* not under obligation, exempt, etc.); or ? f. *com-* together + *unus*, in early L. *oinos* one. The former conjecture is the more tenable, esp. if *com-moinis* was, as some suggest, cognate with OTeut. *ga-maini-z*, OHG. *gimeini*, OE. *gemǽne*, in same sense. The ME. repr. of the latter, IMENE, was superseded by the Fr. *comun*; the accentuation *comu·n* is found as late as the 16th c. in verse; but before the date of our earliest quots. in the 13th c., the popular form had become *co·mun*, whence *co·myn*, *co·min*, *co·men*, and the modern pronunciation. Chaucer and Gower have both; *comu·n(e* being usual at the end of a line.]

I. Of general, public, or non-private nature.

1. 'Belonging equally to more than one' (J.); possessed or shared alike by both or all (the persons or things in question). † *To have* (*anything*) *common with*: now, to have *in common* with: see COMMON *sb.* 13 d.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2445 (Cott.) To pastur commun þai laght þe land. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* ii. 44 Also alle men that bileuyden weren to gidere, and hadden alle thingis comyn [so 1611]. 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 The greate Turke, common enemy of all christendome. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 144 Goates have many thinges common with sheep. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 18 With whom from tender dug of commune nourse Attonce I was upbrought. 1608–11 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* II. § 82 He hath the eye of reason common with the best. 1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 14 Let the Pipes D and F be made common by one Pipe. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1416 The sight Of me, as of a common enemy, So dreaded once. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 9 The common ruin of king and people. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* ix. 111 The contents being common property. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 114 These two triangles have D E as a common base. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 390 [They] have no common ground.

b. Belonging to all mankind alike; pertaining to the human race as a possession or attribute.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XX. 155 Of all this liff the commoune end, That is the ded. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 140 Not to enjoy ye common ayre. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 698 Longing the common Light again to share. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 11 Are you alone exempt from this common, this universal Blindness? 1868 NETTLESHIP *Browning* ii. 73 The higher attributes of our common humanity.

† c. General, indiscriminate. *Obs.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 17, I will no comown dole haue, but .. eche pore man and eche pore wouman beyng there haue j d. to prey for me.

2. Belonging to more than one as a result or sign of co-operation, joint action, or agreement; joint, united. *To make common cause* (*with*): to unite one's interests with those of another, to league together. (See CAUSE *sb.* 11.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9709 (Cott.) Wit-vten vr al comun a-sent Agh to be mad na jugement. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Lawe's T.* 57 This was the comyn voys of every man. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 11 A polytyke ordur .. stablyschyd by commyn assent. 1594 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, With one accorde to make our commune supplicacions unto thee. 1682 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* Pref., Wks. (Globe) 185 The weapons..are to be employed for the common cause against the enemies of piety. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 349 The habit of common action was still new.

3. Const. in previous senses: a. *to.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10 That ben commune to me and the. 1509 FISHER *Wks.* 130 Lawes whiche be comyn bothe to poore and ryche. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 32 Outwarde sense, which is common too vs with bruite beasts. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii, Commune to all metalls, and all stones. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 556 ¶ 12 Faults common to both Parties. 1769 GOLDSM. *Rom. Hist.* (1786) II. 165 Crimes..which were common to the emperor, as well as to him. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 296 The force of gravity is common to all kinds of matter.

b. *between.*

1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* iii, They never corresponded (for there was nothing common between them). 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 82. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 183 Between 'Yes' and 'No' there is nothing common.

4. Of general application, general.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 114 þe fyrste crede .. is more comyn and more schortyr þan eny oþer. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (*MS.* B.) 5 þe firste chappyttle of þe secunde techynge a comyn word off wrenchynges out of joynte. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. post. i. 7 Common sentences [axioms] are generall to all things wherunto they can be applied. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lvii. § 6 Both that which is general or common, and that also which is peculiar unto itself. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* 15 Common notions.

5. Of or belonging to the community at large, or to a community or corporation; public.

Common crier, public or town crier. † *Common clerk*, town clerk. † *Common hunt*, 'the chief huntsman belonging to the lord mayor and aldermen of London' (Chambers *Cycl.* 1751). *Common seal*, the official seal used by a corporation. So COMMON COUNCIL, HALL, SERJEANT.

(Applied to such nouns as *hangman, gaol, stocks*, etc., *common* seems to acquire some opprobrious force; cf. 6 b, c, and 8; also the use of *vulgar*.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 541 At Seinte Marie churche a clerc the commun belle rong. *c* 1350 *Usages of Winchester* in *Eng. Gilds* 359 A seal commune and an autentyk, myd wham men seleþ þe chartres of ffeffement of þe town. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1366 The cok, commune astrologer. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* v. 18 And puttiden hem in comun kepyng [1388 in the comyn warde; Vulg. *in custodia publica*]. 1426 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 75 Iohn Carpynter, comon clerk. 1467 *Ord. Worcester* in *Eng. Gilds* 391 That no citezen be putt in comyn prisone, but in oon of the chambors of the halle benethforth. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* xvii. 22 Paul stode on the myddes of the comon place. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 9 Heere is in our prison a common executioner. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3341/2 Then the King's Banner born by the Common Hunt. 1714 *Ibid.* No. 5261/3 The Common-Cryer and the City-Swordbearer on Horseback. 1718 P. LUDLOW in *Swift's Lett.* 10 Sept., I send you the inclosed pamphlet by a private hand, not daring to venture it by the common post. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 89 Did they burn it by the hands of the common hangman? 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 450 He sow'd a slander in the common ear.

b. In various phrases which translate or represent L. *res publica*, as † *common good, profit, thing, utility*: see COMMONWEAL, COMMONWEALTH.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. iv. 13 Commune þinges or comunableres weren blysful, yif þei þat haden studied al fully to wisdom gouerneden þilke þinges. *c* 1386 — *Clerk's T.* 375 But eek, whan that the cas requyred it, The commune profit coude she redresse. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 245 Whan Romulus hadde ordeyned for the comoun profiȝt [1450 hade institute the commune vtilitie; Higden *Cum instituisset Romulus rem publicam*]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 139 As he was beholde The comun profit for to save. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 89 Comowne þynge, or comown goode, *Res publica*. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 68 The terme of *Res publica*, whiche is in Englisshe tong clepid a comyn profit. 1646 J. BENBRIGGE *Vsura Acc.* 2 More fully would they emptie themselves into the Maine Ocean of the Common-Good.

c. *Common right*: the right of every citizen. [Cf. F. *le droit commun*, la loi établie dans un état, l'usage général.]

c 1298 R. GLOUC. 500 'Commune riȝt', quath Pandulf, 'we esseth, & namore'. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. iii. (1602) 9 Let .. common right be done to all, as well poore, as rich. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iii. 5 Doe me the common right To let me see them.

6. Free to be used by every one, public.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 127 Heo is .. As comuyn as be Cart-wei to knaues and to alle. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 143 His ffayre perkes wer comene, And lothlych by-dyght. He closed hys perkes ayene. 1479 *Bury Wills* (1850) 53 The comoun wey ledyng frome Euiston Mille to Rosshworthe. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. iii. 33 A theeuish liuing on the common rode. 1662–3 PEPYS *Diary* 12 Jan., The Privy Garden (which is now a through-passage and common). *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 29 They lock their doors that their Houses may not be Common. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 64 It is as common, said they, as this Hill is, to and for all the Pilgrims. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* 108 With that John marched out of the common road cross the country. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* ii. 19, [I] took my seat on a bench at the common table.

b. *Common woman*: a harlot; so *common prostitute*, with which compare c. and sense 8.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7176 Siben [Sampson] went vntil a tun Til a wijf þat was commun. 1362 [see prec.]. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 231 þe riȝtful & witti dom þat salamon dide bitwixen tweie comyn wymmen. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 391 There she was a Comyn woman, and toke all that wolde come. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. iii. 17 He would vnto the Stewes, And from the common'st creature plucke a Gloue And weare it as a fauour. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. vi. 105. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 18 May, Mrs. Stuart is..they say now a common mistress to the King, as my Lady Castlemaine is. 1793 BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 264 Your insinuation that Mary Magdalene was a common woman. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 163 The common prostitute rarely has any offspring.

c. In various semi-legal or statutory designations, as *common alehouse, common brewer, common carrier, common lodging-house*, etc., the original meaning appears to be 'existing for the use of the public' as opposed to 'private', recognized by the law as bound to serve the public; though other senses have become associated with this.

1465 PASTON *Lett.* No. 518 The berer of this lettir is a comon carrier. 1583, 1642 [see CARRIER 3]. 1601 DENT *Pathw. to Heaven* 248 You are .. a drinker, a common alehouse-haunter. 1614 ROWLANDS *Fooles Bolt* E iij, A Common Alehouse in this age of sinne, Is now become a common Drunkards Inne. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4293/3 Malt-Milne, and all Conveniencies fit for a Common Brewer. 1887 J. W. SMITH *Man. Com. Law* (ed. 10) 523 Every common carrier is under a legal obligation to carry all things..which he publicly professes to carry. 1888 *Times* 13 Oct. 12/1 Living in common lodging-houses.

7. That is matter of public talk or knowledge, generally known. *Common bruit, fame*, etc.: popular rumour or report. † *To make common*: to make public, to publish.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 304 As the common report went. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 111 Doth not common experience make this common unto vs? 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 187 Yong Arthurs death is common in their mouths. 1607 — *Timon* V. i. 196 As common bruite doth put it. 1643–5 *Years King Jas.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 308 To write the particulars of their arraignments, confessions, and the manner of their deaths is needless, being common. 1692 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 6 They are bound to Present not only from their own Knowledge, but also from common Fame. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 93 Whereby a common reputation of their matrimony may ensue. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 581 How important it is that common fame, however strong and general, should not be received as a legal proof of guilt.

8. Said of criminals, offenders, and offences; as *common barrator, scold, swearer*; *common nuisance, common gaming house*, etc.

(It is difficult to fix the original sense: those of 'public, apert, overt, confessed', 'the subject of common report', 'notorious', and 'habitual' appear all to enter in; in quot. 1369 *comune* has been explained as 'accustomed, wont', which comes near that of 'habitual'.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2193 To comun lechours y þys seye, Many wyþ outē shryfte shul deye. 1340 *Ayenb.* 37 þe þyef commun and open þyeþ þo þet be zuiche crefte libbeþ. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 812 Fortune, That is to lyen ful comune, The false traytoresse, pervers. 1547 *Art. Inquiry* in Cardwell *Doc. Annals* (1844) I. 52 Item, Whether parsons, vicars, curates, and other priests, be common haunters and resorters to taverns or alehouses. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idleness* (1859) 521 Idle vagabonds and loitering runagates .. being common liars, drunkards, swearers. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 644 A common homicide and butcherly murderer. 1614 ROWLANDS *Fooles Bolt* E iij, *Certaine common abuses*, A common Vag'rant, should by law be stript, And by a common Beadle soundly whipt .. A common Rogue is tennant for the Stockes. [See the whole poem.] 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 169 A common scold, *communis rixatrix*..is a public nusance to her neighbourhood. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 221 The baptized liars and common swearers. 1853 WHARTON *Digest* 502 The offence of being a common scold is indictable.

† **9.** [L. *commūnis*.] Generally accessible, affable, familiar. *Obs.* but perhaps entering into the sense in such a phrase as 'to make oneself too common', which has, however, various associations with senses 10, 11, and esp. 14.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* IX. 27 For to be comoun to 3ou [1388 tretable; Vulg. *communem vobis*]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 5 His frendes blamede hym for he was so comyn to alle manere men. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Macc.* ix. 27, I trust that he wil deale modestly and gently .. and that he wil be common unto you.

II. Of ordinary occurrence and quality; hence mean, cheap.

10. In general use; of frequent occurrence; usual, ordinary, prevalent, frequent.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 28045 Bot þir er said þus at þe leste forþi þat þai er comoneste. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* L iv b, These wordes are but sport and esbatement of lordes and of felawes in a language moche comyn. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. ii. (1588) 109 The commune maner is, to take two Suerties. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 7 The word is not common amongst us. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cii, Sweets grown common lose their dear delight. 1611 BIBLE *Eccl.* vi. 1 There is an euill which I haue seen vnder the Sun, and it is common among men. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxix. 454 The White Willow, which is a tree so common in watery situations. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 54 So common a phenomenon as the formation of dew.

† b. Of things: ? Familiar, well-known. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 83 All be they nought to me comune, The scoles of philosophy.

11. Having ordinary qualities; undistinguished by special or superior characteristics; pertaining to or characteristic of ordinary persons, life, language, etc.; ordinary.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 99 Yet seye I this, as to commune entente. Thus muche amounteth al þat euere he mente. *c* 1475 *Babees Bk.* (1868) 1 This tretys the whiche I thenke to wryte Out of latyn in-to my comvne langage. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* Prol. A j b, Comyn englysshe that is spoken in one shyre varyeth from a nother. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 293 So did this horse excel a common one In shape, etc. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 371 This would surpass Common revenge. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Author's Apol., The commonest reader will find, etc. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 287 ₱ 6 The common Run of Mankind. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 161 ₱ 13 The business of common life. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiv. (1878) 298 Here at least was no common mind. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* ii. 47 If the common language of common men will serve our turn, we should use it.

b. Such as is expected in ordinary cases; of no special quality; mere, bare, simple, . . . at least.

1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* ii, Should he not first in common sense, in common equity, and common manners have consulted the principal party concerned? 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iv. 108 Absolutely necessary to our acting even a common decent, and common prudent part. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* II. vi. 76 In common gratitude, you see (added the Mayor, coaxingly), I ought to be knighted. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 33 We do not stop to reason about common honesty.

c. Secular; lay; not sacred or holy.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 20 And yet lyven as yvel as oþir common men. 1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. viii. 22 Monasteries .. suppressyd by kings, and other common persons. 1608–11 BP. HALL *Epist.* VI. Recollect. Treat. 561 How I would passe my dayes, whether common or sacred. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 151 Vending their wares as on common days.

12. Of persons: Undistinguished by rank or position; belonging to the commonalty; of low degree; *esp.* in phr. *the common people*, the masses, populace. (Sometimes *contemptuous.*)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 110 Þe comon folk. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 235 (Trin.) For comune folk of engelonde Shulde þe bettur hit vndirstonde. *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 127 þat mynystren þe sacramentis to þe comyn peple. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 89 Comowne pepylle, *vulgus.* 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxxix. 8 What so euer was left of the comen sorte. 1591 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 31 Ill beseeming any common man, Much more a Knight, a Captaine, and a Leader. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 70 ₱ 1 The Songs and Fables .. in Vogue among the common People. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 317 How little does the common herd know of the nature of right and truth. 1889 MISS ZIMMERN *Hansa Towns* 92 The middle class sprang into full being..as a link between the nobility and the common people.

b. *Common soldier*: an ordinary member of the army, without rank or distinction of any kind.

Ludlow mentions it as an example of the growing insolence of the Parliamentary army, that the men would no longer be called *common* but *private* soldiers. The latter is now the official expression, 'common' being liable to contemptuous associations, as in various other senses. So with *common sailor*; also *common carpenter, labourer*, etc., where the primary sense was prob. 'ordinary' (11).

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 506 There were taken prisoners ..two hundred Gentlemen, besides common souldiours. 1648 in *Tanner MS.* LVII. fol. 218 We tooke most of their officers..and 80 common soldiers. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist.* VIII. (1843) 487/2 Obtained with the loss of one inferior officer, and two or three common men. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 30 A common and private Soldier .. to venture their Lives for Six pence a day. 1756 *Connoisseur* No. 84 ₱ 3 A common sailor too is full as polite as a common soldier. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. lxxvi, As common soldiers, or a common—shore. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 416 The wages of the common agricultural labourer. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* IV. xiii. 193 Jane Fairfield, who married a common carpenter.

13. Used to indicate the most familiar or most frequently occurring kind or species of any thing, which requires no specific name; *esp.* of plants and animals, in which the epithet tends to become part of the specific name, as in *Common Nightshade, Common Snake*, etc. *Common salt*: chloride of sodium: see SALT.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 49 3iff þou wylle make a comyne sew. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 157 The common Poultrie, that we keepe about our houses. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 613 The Salt, that is called Common-Salt. 1748 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1840) V. 221 Common fire is in all bodies, more or less, as well as electrical fire. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xiii. (1853) 56 Vast flocks of the common linnet. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxix. 455 Common or White Misseltoe (*Viscum album* Lin.). 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 215 The sub-varieties of the common pea are never-ending. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 11 The Common Dog is a species of the genus *Canis.*

14. In depreciatory use:

a. Of merely ordinary or inferior quality, of little value, mean; not rare or costly.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 409 Ich wol drynke of no dich, ne of no deop cleregie, Bote of comune coppes, alle cristene soules. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 61 The windowes of painted glasse (no common ware). 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* XXV. 378 Every thing that is divested of all its excellence, is common, if not odious, and lost to our affection. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VII. 89 And while she loves that common Wreath to wear, Nor Bays, nor Myrtle Boughs, with Hazel shall compare. 1821 BYRON *Irish Avatar* viii, He is but the commonest clay. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 17 May 5/1 Tobacco of the commoner sort.

b. Of persons and their qualities: Low-class, vulgar, unrefined.

1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* XXX. (1878) 526 Her speech was very common. *Mod.* Who is she? she has rather a common look.

15. Not ceremonially clean or sanctified. (In N. T. and derived use: = Hellenistic Gr. κοινός.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19871 (Cott.) Call noght comun, it es vn-right, þat clenged has vr lauerd dright. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* x. 14, I neuere eet al comyn thing and vnclene. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* vii. 2 They sawe certayne of his disciples eate breed with commen hondes (that is to saye, with vnwesshen hondes). 1611 BIBLE *Acts* x. 14. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. xiv. (1882) 137 Sanctified by Him, there can be no man common or unclean.

III. Technical uses: **from* I.

16. *Math.* Said of a number or quantity which belongs equally to two or more quantities; as in *common denominator, divisor, factor, measure, multiple*; *common difference, ratio* (in series).

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. vii. (ed. 7) 26 Multiply the Denominators the one into the other, and the Product therof shall bee a common Denominator to both the fractions. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 53 The Common Measure of two or more numbers, is that..which will divide them all without remainder. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 123 A geometrical series with the common ratio 3.

17. *Gram. & Logic.* **a.** *Common noun, substantive, name, term*: a name applicable to each of the individuals or species which make up a class or genus.

[1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. K iv a, Alga whiche is a common name vnto a great parte of see herbes. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 104 *Homo* is a common name to all men. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 681 For Witness is a Common Name to all. 1846 MILL *Logic* (1856) I. 30 The word *colour*, which is a name common to whiteness, redness, etc.]

1725 WATTS *Logic* I. iv. § 4 Names are either *common* or *proper*. *Common names* are such as stand for universal ideas, or a whole rank of beings. 1765 W. WARD *Gram.* 30 The common or appellative substantive, by which every object of its class .. is denoted. 1866 T. FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* (1887) 13 A common term is equally applicable to each individual severally of the group which it expresses, and it is so in virtue of certain points of similarity which all the individuals possess in common.

b. In Latin, Greek, etc.: Of either gender, optionally masculine or feminine. (*b*) In some langs., as Danish, applied to the single grammatical gender into which the masculine and feminine have coalesced. (*c*) In modern English Grammar: Applicable to individuals of either sex, as *parent, spouse, swan.*

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 24 Genders they have thre, the masculyn, femenyn, and the commyn both to the masculyn and femenyn. *Ibid.* 30 *Se* .. beyng of the commen gendre. 1857 *Danish Gram.* 8 There are in Danish only two Genders for the Nouns, the Common Gender and the Neuter. To the Common Gender belong the names of men, women, animals, etc. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* § 315 In Ennius and Nævius *puer, nepos*, and *socrus* are common. 1875 R. MORRIS *Elem. Hist. Gram.* 66 *Witch* was of the common gender up to a very late period.

c. *Latin and Greek Gram.* Applied to verbs that have both an active and a passive signification.

1530 PALSGR. 107 The Latins have many other sortes of verbes personalles, besydes actives, as neuters, deponentes, commons. 1755 JOHNSON s. v., Such verbs as signify both action and passion are called *common*; as *aspernor, I despise*, or *am despised.*

d. *Prosody.* Of syllables (in words or in metrical schemes): Optionally short or long, of variable quantity. (Marked thus: ⏑ or ○).

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 132 All the Moderns before had supposed, that the last Syllable of every Verse was common, as well in Anapæsts, as they are known to be in Hexameters and others. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* § 281 In Nominatives of Proper names with consonant stems *o* is common. *Ibid.* § 287 In *Dīana* and *Sōl* the first syllable is common.

18. **a.** *Anat.* Said of the trunk from which two or more arteries, veins, or nerves are given off, as the *common carotid arteries.*

b. *Bot.* Said of an organ which has a joint relation to several distinct parts, as *common calyx, perianth, petiole, receptacle. Common bud*: one that contains both leaves and flowers. *Common bundle*: see quot.

[1750 LINNÆUS *Philos. Bot.* 54 Receptaculum commune.] 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* VI. 63 All these little flowers are .. inclosed in a calyx, which is common to them all, and which is that of the daisy. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade-M.* 349 The common iliac veins are formed by the union of the external and internal iliac vein on each side of the pelvis. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 78 An involucre of overlapping bracts, presenting a convex, flat or concave surface (*common receptacle*), upon which are crowded a number of sessile flowers. *Ibid.* 79 This inflorescence was formerly called a *compound flower*, and its involucre a *common calyx.* 1875 BENNETT tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 134 In Phanerogams..the whole [fibro-vascular] bundle is a 'common' one, *i. e.* common to both stem and leaves.

* * *Technical uses from* II.

19. Mus. *Common chord*: see CHORD *sb.*[2] 3. *Common time* (or *measure*), time or rhythm consisting of two or four beats in a bar; *esp.* applied to 4–4 time (4 crotchets in a bar).

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. x. 34 This is called the Duplá or Semibreve Time (but many call it the Common Time, because most used). 1749 *Numbers in Poet. Comp.* 31 In Tunes of Common-Time. 1880 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* I. 381/1 Although the term common time is generally applied to all equal rhythms, it properly belongs only to that of four crotchets in a bar..denoted by the sign C.

b. *Common metre*: an iambic stanza of four lines containing 8 and 6 syllables alternately.

1718 WATTS *Psalms* Pref., I have formed my verse in the three most usual metres to which our psalm tunes are fitted, namely, the common metre, the metre of the old twenty-fifth psalm, which I call short metre, and that of the old hundredth psalm, which I call long metre.

20. *Building.* (See quots.)

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Common centering*, a centering without trusses, having a tie-beam at the bottom. *Common joists*, the beams in single, naked flooring, to which the joists are fixed. *Common rafters*, those to which the boarding or lathing is fixed. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 128 *Common rafters* are inclined pieces of timber, parallel to the principal rafters, supported by the pole-plates. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Common roofing*, that which consists of common rafters only, which bridge over the purlins in a strongly framed roof. 1850 WEALE *Dict. Terms, Common pitch*, an old term still applied by country workmen to a roof in which the length of the rafters is about three-fourths of the entire span.

21. Legal and other phrases (*mostly from* I.):

Common assurances: the legal evidences of the translation of property. † *Common bail*: see quot. † *Common bar*: a bar to an action for trespass, produced by the defendant's allegation that the place on which the alleged trespass occurred was his own. † *Common bench*: old name of the Court of Common Pleas (see BENCH *sb.* 2 b). † *Common court*: court of Common Pleas. *Common dialect* [Gr. ἡ κοινὴ διάλεκτος]: the form of the Greek language employed by prose writers from the Macedonian conquest to the Byzantine period. *Common field*: = COMMON *sb.* † *Common fine*: see quot. † *Common intendment*: see INTENDMENT. *Common jury*: see JURY. *Common land*: = COMMON *sb.* † *Common person*: a person who acts for or represents another; a number: see PERSON. *Common recovery*: see RECOVERY. *Common school* (U. S.): a school publicly maintained for elementary education. † *Common service*: = COMMON PRAYER. † *Common side*: the side of Newgate where common offenders were imprisoned (opp. to *State side*). *Common tenancy*: = *tenancy in common* (see COMMON *sb.* 13 e). † *Common wit*: = COMMON SENSE.

1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 294 The legal evidences of this translation of property are called the common *assurances of the kingdom; whereby every man's estate is assured to him. 1768 *Ibid.* III. 287 The defendant..puts in sureties for his future attendance and obedience; which sureties are called common *bail. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 765 Where Vouchers, Forgers, Common-bayl, And Affidavit-men, ne'r fail T' expose to Sale all sorts of Oaths. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s. v. *Bail*, Common bail, or bail below, is given to the sheriff, after arresting a person, on a bail-bond, entered into by two sureties, on condition that the defendant appear at the day and in such place as the arresting process commands. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 351 Chiefe Justice of the common *benche. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 318 Kynges courte and comune *courte, consistorie and chapitele, Al shal be but one courte, and one baroun be iustice. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 428/2 Thus the Attic dialect, somewhat modified by the peculiarities of other dialects, was called the *common* or *Hellenic dialect* ...Poetry however was not written in this common *dialect. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 2 In the commyn *feldes among other mennes landes. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraph.* II. 171 A mixture of Tares in this Common-field of the World. 1822 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 98 Those very ugly things, common-fields, which have all the nakedness, without any of the smoothness, of Downs. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 68 Common *Fine is a certain summe of money which the resiants in a Leet pay unto the Lord of the Leet, and it is called in some places Head-silver. 1886 MORLEY *Pop. Culture* Crit. Misc. III. 10, I could not help noticing that the history classes in their common *schools all began their work with the year 1776. 1580 J. FECKNAM in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. xxxi, The Book of Common *Service, now used in the Church of England. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lxvi. (1737) 271 The very Out-casts of the County-Goal's Common-*side. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6385/3 Prisoner in the Common Side of Newgate. 1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 574/2 *note*, The Common-side of the Prison. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xxv. (Tollem. MS.), þe lyme of þe comyn wit [*organum sensus communis*] is bounde. The whiche lyme is centrum and middel of all þe parties. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXIV. ii, These are the v. wyttes .. Fyrst, commyn wytte, and than ymaginacyon, Fantasy, and estymacyon truely, And memory.

22. *Comb.*, as in adjs. † *common-booked, -faced,* † *-hackneyed,* † *-kissing, -sized*, etc.; in sense 14, *common-looking.*

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. x. 48 Common-booked Poetrie. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 40 Had I so lauish of my presence beene, So common hackney'd in the eyes of men. 1611 — *Cymb.* III. iv. 166 Exposing it..to the greedy touch Of common-kissing Titan. 1820 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 302/1 Apt to dress up common-sized thoughts in big clothes. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* viii, He was a snub-nosed, flat-browed, common-faced boy enough. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 305 With a common-sized gun. 1860–5 A. LINCOLN in *Cent. Mag.* Feb. (1890) 573/2 'He is a common-looking fellow', some one said. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 294 A rough common-looking woman.

† **B.** quasi-*adv.* = COMMONLY. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28045 (Cott.) Þai ar funden communest. 1600 SHAKS. *A. V. L.* I. iii. 117 Because that I am more then common tall. 1784 *New Spectator* I. 5/2 Beards .. in this country are worn..as common as wigs and pig-tails among us.

Common (kɒ·mən), *sb.* For forms see COMMON *a.* [In some senses repr. F. *commune* = med.L. *commūna, commūnia* (see COMMUNE *sb.*[1]); in others repr. the L. word *commūne* immediately; in others the Eng. adj. taken substantively.]

†1. The common body of the people of any place; the community or commonalty; *spec.* the body of free burgesses of a free town or burgh; sometimes, the commonwealth or state, as a collective entity. (L. *commune*, Gr. τὸ κοινόν.) *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10388 (Cott.) Þis hundret scepe..Til al þe comun war þai delt. *c* 1302 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 188 The Kyng of Fraunce made statuz newe..That the commun of Bruges ful sore con a-rewe. *c* 1350 *Usages of Winchester* in *Eng. Gilds* 350 þe Meyre and þe foure and twenty.. sholle chese fowre gode men. And þe commune, of þes foure, chese þe tweyne afore y-sayd. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 223 Whyle þe comynge of Rome were in her floures [*dum respublica floruit*]. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. vi. 187 In heuene an hy was an holy comune. 1646 J. Gregory *Notes & Observ.* (1650) 44 That solemne confluence of Heathen Saints then gathered together, ἐκ πάσης τῆς Ἀσίας, out of the whole Common of Asia. *Ibid.* 49 The Celebration of these Games in this or that City of the Common.

†2. The common people, as distinguished from those of rank or dignity; the commonalty. Often viewed politically as an estate of the realm, = the Commons, q.v. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 236 (Gött.) Þis ilke boke es translate .. For þe comen [*v.r.* commun, commune, comune folk] to vnþerstand. 1382 Wyclif *Ex.* xii. 38 And the comoun of either sex vnnoumbrable steyden vp with hem. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 39 So that the comun with the lorde And lord with the comun also He sette in love bothe two. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* xi. 1280 Befor king and commoun. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 197. The common is deuided into marchauntes and manuaries. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* I. i. 154 Touching the Weale a' th' Common. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* B viij a, Knowledge in the hands of the Comon is silver, in those of a noble person it is gold.

†3. *Three Commons* (Sc.), the (three) Estates of the Realm. *Obs.*

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* ix. ix. 71 Wyth þe assent of þe thre comounys, Byschopis, Burgens, and Barowyns, Þe Erle of Fyfe wes made Wardayne.

†4. Communion: *abstr.* fellowship; *concr.* a fellowship of persons, a community. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10492 (Cott.) Vte o kyrc and comun Am i don, and for cursd teld. *Ibid.* 12244 Me-thinc..þat he wit[h] man has na commun. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 26 Wan men cursun man..or bannun him, or puttun him out of comyn. *a* 1631 Donne 6 *Serm.* iv. (1634) 17 Though he walk ..in the outward common and fellowship of Gods saints.

5. A common land or estate; the undivided land belonging to the members of a local community as a whole. Hence, often, the patch of unenclosed or 'waste' land which remains to represent that. Formerly often *commons* = L. *communia*.

1479 *Bury Wills* (1850) 53 The northe hede abbuttyth vppon the comown of Euston. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 73 A Common, *communia*. 1550 Crowley *Way to Wealth* 74 They reyse our rentes .. they enclose oure commens! 1557 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 163 b, They are kept in Marshes, Fennes, Lakes, and Moorishe commons. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 49 a, In the country the Gentleman takes in the Commons, racketh his Tennaunts, etc. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* iv. i. 27 Turne him off (Like to the empty Asse) to shake his eares, And graze in Commons. 1641 Hinde *J. Bruen* xix. 61 [Some] deale no better with their impotent and old servants than to turne them off their hands to live on a Commons or dye in a ditch. 1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 67 ₱ 7 Papers, about inclosing a common upon his estate. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 307 If to some common's fenceless limits stray'd .. even the barewor common is deny'd. 1872 E. W. Robertson *Hist. Ess.* 246 In England, we are now accustomed to give the name of 'Common' to a tract of uncultivated waste land alone, but at a comparatively recent period the name, as opposed to 'Close', still continued to be applied to fields, pastures, meadows, and indeed to every description of land held in joint-occupation and not in 'the lord's domain'; whilst the Common of modern days was known as 'the Heath', or 'the Waste'.

b. *fig.*

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* II. i. 223 *Boy.* So you grant pasture for me. *La.* Not so gentle beast. My lips are no Common, though seuerall they be. *c* 1665 Mrs. Hutchinson *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* 6 God having as it were enclosed a people here, out of the waste common of the world. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. Pref. 6 There is a common of language to which both poetry and prose have the freest access.

6. *Law.* (Also *right of common, common right.*) The profit which a man has in the land or waters of another; as that of pasturing cattle (*common of pasture*), of fishing (*common of piscary*), of digging turf (*common of turbary*), and of cutting wood for fire or repairs (*common of estovers*); = Commonage, Commonty.

Also distinguished as *common appendant, c. appurtenant, c. in gross, c. because of vicinage, c. of shack*, etc.

c 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 69 Alle othere manere yiftes hardily, As londes, rentes, pasture, or comune. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 2 It is at the lordes pleasure to enclose them.. so that no nother man haue commyn therin. *Ibid.* 5–6 Commen appendaunt, commen appurtenaunte, commen in grose, commen per cause de vicynage. 1658 Cleveland *Rustick Ramp.* Wks. (1687) 462 Commune of Pasture and Fishing, expressed in the said Charters. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4880/3 Ford Farm .. with right of Common in a large Common. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4927/4 Well Wooded and Timber'd, with Commons for 24 Cows and a Bull. 1724 *Ibid.* No. 6246/2 One half quarter of Yard-Land..with Common of Pasture thereto belonging. *a* 1845 Hood *Sniffing a Birthday* iii, Not common-right for goose or ass. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* II. ii, The poor have a right of common, I suppose.

†7. The common fund, stock, or purse. [So Fr. *commun.*] *Obs.*

1540 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 290 Fyve l. of the common of the church. 1548 Udall, etc. tr. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 13 b, But the distribucion of the common was made to euery man, according to his necessitie. 1670 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 316 So he [Charles II] is resolved once more to have money enough in his pocket, and live on the common for the future. [Cf. F. *vivre sur le commun*, 'vivre aux frais d'une société, sans rien faire' (Littré).]

†8. ? = Commons; share of a common table; board; rations. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 528 Ech clerc..hem 3ef..As muche as he in the wouke in is commune spende. *c* 1650 Brathwait *Barnabees Jrnl.* (1818) 19, I drunk and took my common In a taphouse, with my woman.

†9. = Common woman, prostitute. *Obs.*

[*c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 2506 And damoselis to garsounes, Ther was mad al comunes.] *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 680 And of that wiif made a comoun To don alle his volunte.

10. *Eccl.* [L. *commune*, F. *commun.*] A service common to a class of festivals. (Opposed to *proper*.)

[*c* 1400 *Table of Lessons, etc.* in *Wyclif's Bible* IV. 683 First ben sett sondaies and ferials togider, and after that the sanctorum, bothe comyn and propre togider, of al the 3eer. *Ibid.* IV. 696 Here endith the Propre Sanctorum, and now bigynneth the Commoun Sanctorum.] 1874 *Breviary Offices* vi, But when we arrive at the Common and Proper of Saints, Sarum shines no more. 1890 J. T. Fowler in *Castle Hd. MS. Life St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 30 *note*, The Common of a confessor and bishop.

†11. A combination, mixture. *Obs.*

1618 Bolton *Florus* iv. ii. (1636) 263 A certaine common of all together.

12. quasi-*sb.* *The common.* a. That which is common or ordinary. Esp. in *above, beyond, out of the common.*

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* iv. i. 32 Your Sonne Will or exceed the Common, or be caught With cautelous baits and practice. 1742 H. Walpole *Lett. Mann*, Beyond the common. 1762–71 — *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* IV. 161 A man above the common. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 1 (1806) I. 32 They are a something beyond common. 1836 Emerson *Nature, Prospects* Wks. (Bohn) II. 172 To see the miraculous in the common. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 292 Forethought which was quite out of the common with them.

b. The vulgar tongue. *rare.*

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* v. i. 54 This female: which in the common, is woman.

13. In common.

†a. In general, generally. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 242 (Gött.) Of ingland þe nacione .. Er englijs men in comune. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 358 Loue þi lorde god leuest aboue alle, And after, alle crystene creatures in comune, eche man other. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1823 For wommen, as to speken in comune, Thei folwen all þe fauour of fortune. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* clxvii. No necessitee Was in the hevin at his natiuitee, Bot 3it the thingis happin in commune Efter purpose.

b. Ordinarily, usually, commonly.

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt's T.* 393 Allas, why pleynen folk so in commune Of ffortune. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* II. iv, A patent cork-screw, too good to be used in common.

†c. In public, openly. *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XI. 484 The king .. bad thame in-to commoune say, That thai [the foe] com in-till euill aray. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 211 Cryst to a comune woman seyde in comune at a feste þat *fides sua* shulde sauen hir.

d. In joint use or possession; to be held or enjoyed equally by a number of persons.

1382 Wyclif *Acts* ii. 44 Alle men that bileuyden..hadden alle thingis comyn [MSS. *QX* in comoun]. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5209 Whanne wille and goodis ben in comune. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 They .. had no property, but all was in commune. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, iv. ii. 74 All the Realme shall be in Common. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 50 Friends have all things in common.

e. *Law. Tenants in common*: 'such as hold by several and distinct titles, but by unity of possession'. So *tenancy, estate*, etc., *in common.*

1590 Swinburne *Testaments* 84 All..persons..seized in fee-simple, in copercenarie, or in common in fee-simple. 1650 B. *Discollim.* 23 Coparceners, Joyn-tenants, or Tenants in common. 1690 Locke *Govt.* II. v. § 26 The wild Indian, who knows no Inclosure, and is still a Tenant in common. 1765–9 Blackstone (T.), Estates may be held .. in severalty, in joint tenancy, in coparcenary, and in common.

†f. In general, as a general conception or 'universal'. *Obs.*

1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 105 Furtheremore they were neuer yet hable to fynde out the seconde intentions: insomuche that none of them all coulde euer see man himselfe in commen, as they cal him.

g. In union, in communion, in a community.

1609 Bible (Douay) *Susanna* i. 14 Then in commune they appoynted a time. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* iii. 32 The monks, having become weary of the life in common.

h. Said of participation in attributes, characteristics, actions, etc. Esp. in phr. *to have in* (formerly *of*) *common* (*with*).

1657 Earl Monm. tr. *Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 49 What had the Parthians of common with the Commonwealth of Rome? 1705 Arbuthnot *Coins* (J.), In a work of this nature it is impossible to avoid puerilities, it having that in common with dictionaries, and books of antiquities. 1774 W. Mitford *Harmony of Lang.* 225 These strange anomalies are not in common to us with our southern neighbours. 1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 324 Has many things in common with the preceding species, but is larger. 1796 Burney *Mem. Metastasio* I. 29 [He] was not only pleased in common with the lovers of poetry, but, etc. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 586 The two stories have nothing in common.

†14. *To enter common*: see Commons 3 c. *Obs.*

1640 Bastwick *Ld. Bps.* iii. C iiij b, The Church of England may enter Common with Rome in her Canons. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* x. viii. (1684) 158 Let us..not by our unmanly impatiencies enter common with brutes and animals.

15. *Sc. phr.* *In the common of*: in the debt of, under obligations to. † *In common with*: subject to, in the power of (quot. 1423). † *To quite one a common*: to settle accounts with him, pay him off. (Cf. Commons 3 c.)

1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* cxlix, The more thou art in dangere and commune With hir, that clerkis clepen so fortune. *c* 1565 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* 24–5 (Jam.) Sir George Douglas .. not willing to be in an English-man's commoun for an evil turn, gathered a company of chosen men, and burnt the town of Alnwick. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* 202 (Jam.) It micht be that he sould quite him a comoun ather in Scotland, or ellis in France. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1881) 220 Ye are in no man's common but Christ's. 18.. *Sc. Prov.* (Jam.), 'I am as little in your common, as you are in mine.' 1879 Jamieson s.v. *Common*, A thing is said to be *good one's common*, when one is under great obligations to do it; to be *ill one's common*, when one, from the peculiar obligations one lies under, ought to act a very different part.

†**Common**, *sb.*2 *Obs.* = Commune *sb.*2, communing, conference, discourse.

1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 1557 Your speche is as pleasant as though it were pend; To here your comon, it is my high comforte.

†**Common** (kɒ·mən), *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 3–4 co(m)mun, 4–5 comoun(e, -one, -own(e, 4–6 comon, (5 *pa. t.* comaunde), 5 commoun, 5–8 common. Also, 4–5 comin, 4–6 comen, -yn(e, commin, 5–6 commyn, -en; *pa. t.* and *pple.* 5 comynd, comynt, comend, commynd, etc. [ME. *comune-n, comone-n*, a. OF. *comune-r* (in AF. also *comone-r*) to make common, impart, share, f. *comun* Common *a.* The shifting stress in OF. *comune·r, comu·ne* (:—L. types *commūnā·re, commū·nat*), was reflected in ME. by the two forms *co·mun* and *comu·ne* found side by side from the earliest times. The former became the more popular in ME., and was written *co(m)mun, -on, -oun, -en, -yn, -in*, and finally like the adj., *common*; it survived in some senses down to the 18th c. But the earlier senses mostly became obs. in the 16th c., with the exception of that of 'hold converse'; and here the form *commune*, which, though less usual in ME., had never become obsolete, now came to the front, being supported by the sb. *communion*, etc. *Common* and *commune* are thus only developments of the same word; but as they became very distinct in form, and their sense-history is not quite identical, *common* having taken from the cognate sb. and adj. some senses in which *commune* is never used, they are dealt with as distinct words.]

I. Senses in which Common was the prevalent form: now quite obsolete.

1. *trans.* To make common to others with oneself; to communicate, impart (*to*), share (*with*).

c 1380 [see Commoning *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxi. (1495) 333 Sterres comynen and parte eche wyth other theyr lyghte. *Ibid.* xviii. xxvii. 788 A hounde comyneth not ne yeuyth flesshe..that he maye not deuour to other houndes. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) vii. xxiv. 312/2 Not to hyde them but to comyne them forth to profyte of other. 1538 Starkey *England* I. i. (1871) 2 To commyn such gyftys as be to them gyuen, ych one to the profyt of other. *Ibid.* 8 He commynyth hys gudnes to al creaturys.

2. To communicate (verbally), tell, declare, publish, report.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 19 Such as I haue .. i-rad in dyuerse bookes, I gadere and write .. and comoun to obere men. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* I. 3 Comounne 3e not þis book of deuyne secretes to wickid men. 1548 Udall, etc. tr. *Erasm. Par. John* 58 a, After these thynges were commoned to and fro from one to an other, etc.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

[1494 cf. Commoning *vbl. sb.* 2.] 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 181 The commons common so: tys commonly sayde.

3. *intr.* To take a part in common with others; to participate, partake, share *with, in.*

1388 Wyclif 1 *Pet.* iv. 13 Comyne 3e with the passiouns of Crist. *a* 1440 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 3 Cristene folke þat commons to-gedire in þe sacramentes. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* iv. v. 206 Laertes, I must common with your greefe.

4. To have intercourse; to associate *with.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29331 (Cott.) To comun noght wit cursed men. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 140 For foule meselrie he comond with no man. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* Prol. 2 My felawes comened with ladies and gentil women. 1555 *Fardle Facions* II. iii. 128 That who so was diseased with any malady, should comon with other that had bene healed of the like.

b. Of sexual intercourse.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A) lf. 125 b, þer folowiþ a litil wilnyng for to comoun [*desiderium coitus*] wiþ wymmen. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 7 Aftir tyme Cayn had killid Abel .. Adam mad a vow that he schuld nevir .. comoun with Eve; and his continens kept he a hundred 3eres.

5. To have points in common; to agree. *Rare.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 73 As þey comoun to þe law of þe gospel. *Ibid.* 74 Comonning mikil wiþ law cyuil.

II. Senses afterwards expressed by COMMUNE.

6. *intr.* To confer, converse, talk (*with, together*); = COMMUNE *v.* 6.

1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxvi. 9 Sche comyneth with all men. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12046 þes kynges in counsell were comynyng to-gedur. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 22 Gladly they will speke and comyn. 1490 — *Eneydos* vi. (1890) 26 She comened wyth the prynces of the same contrey. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* iv. 4 Comon with youre owne hertes vpon youre beddes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 477 Kepyng the barres shut, eche might see and common with other at their pleasure. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* I. xv. (1591) 10 We two..common [*loquimur*] plainly ogether.

b. Const. *of, upon* (the matter discussed).

1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 400 II. 26, I spake with Maister John Salet, and commonyd with hym of hyr. 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 425 To commen .. with the housholders of Brewers vpon a wise prouision to be made. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* II. (1599) 17 The practises..commoned vpon..betweene the Pope and him. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ix. 4 And by the way..of sundry things did commen.

c. with dependent clause.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 325/2 He comened with them how ..he myght departe. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 532 Which ..began to common amongest themselves, howe they might render the towne, to their most honour and profite.

7. *trans.* To talk over in common, confer about, discuss, debate; to converse about, talk of.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xvii. (1885) 150 þat his entente therin be comened with his counsell. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 69 It were very wel, the affayres of warres should be commoned of many, but the resolution of them to bee used with fewe. 1607 (Nov.) J. KING *Serm.* 20 To common it [this scripture] in priuate with their owne spirits.

b. To come to a common decision, agree (*that*).

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 89 Than comyned thei al there That Generides saued were.

8. *trans.* To administer the Communion to; *refl.* and *pass.* to receive the Communion, communicate. (See COMMUNE *v.* 8.) [Cf. also F. *communier*:—L. *commūnicāre.*]

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Egipciane* 1230 Scho..of his hand syne commonyt was. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 139 We schrafe vs clene and herd messe and comound vs. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 251/1 Ypolyte..commyned them with the Sacrament of the aulter. *c* 1500 in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* (1847) III. 348 No man nother woman that this day proposyth here to be comenyd.

III. Later senses derived from COMMON, (-s,) *sb.* or *adj.* (Not found with COMMUNE.)

9. *intr.* To exercise or enjoy a right of common: see COMMON *sb.* 6.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 5 Where they and other commen togyder. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 203 Howe farr the sayd Abbot and his Tenants should Comon, and where. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* i. § 108. 48 If common of pasture be granted unto me for my cattell I shall not common but with cattell commonable. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 252 The Commoners shall be excluded for Commoning therein; so also shall the Lord be debarred to common in the residue.

10. To eat at a common table, to board together.

1598 FLORIO, *Dozzenare*, to boord or common in companie. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* I. xxx. 415. 1684 [see COMMONING *vbl. sb.* 8]. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 30 The reason for the name of *Doctors Commons* is because the civilians in this place *common* together.

b. *trans.* To board (at a common table). *rare.*

1598 FLORIO, *Tener dozzena*, to boord or common schollers at meate and drinke, to keepe an ordinarie.

11. To make common (what is sanctified).

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 50 Nothing sanctified may euer be commoned. — *Ibid.* 45.

Commonable (kɒ·mənăb'l), *a.* [f. COMMON *v.* 9 + -ABLE.]

1. Of animals: That may be pastured on common land.

1620 J. WILKINSON *Of Courts Baron* 147 If any tenant doth surcharge the common..by putting of cattel there not commonable, as pigs, goats, and geese. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 33 Commonable beasts are either beasts of the plough, or such as manure the ground. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* iii. 163 A right of common of pasture for all commonable cattle levant and couchant upon the lands.

2. Of land: That is or may be held in common; subject to a right of common; suitable for or pertaining to commoning (see COMMON *v.* 9).

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 60 The Third sort ..lieth deep and long drowned..onely two or three months in summer it is commonable. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* II. 134 It was once the prevailing practice of Devonshire, to cultivate its commonable lands. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xlix. 841 Putting his cattle on the commonable land. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxviii. 670 To sustain himself and his family from the produce of his own land, and from his commonable rights.

Commonage (kɒ·mənēdʒ). Also 7 **comonage.** [f. COMMON *sb.* (or *v.*) + -AGE.]

1. The practice of commoning; right of common; usually 'common of pasture', or the right of pasturing animals on common land.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* III. iv. 70 Swannage, Warrenage, Commonage, Piscage, etc. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. xiii. 100 If proportionable allotments be made to the poore for their commonage. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 446 Open fields..shackled with the rights of commonage. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 8/2 Restrictions concerning grazing and turbary on mountains over which they claim commonage.

b. The condition of land held in common, or subject to rights of common.

1808 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 114/1 To enclose more than 20,000 acres of land..at this time in a state of commonage. 1828 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) II. 250 The custom of such a tenantry is to throw the ground into a sort of commonage.

c. *concr.* Estate or property held in common; common land, a common.

1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* II. 131 He [Wat Tyler] required that..all commonages should be open to the poor as well as the rich. 1866 *Reader* 24 Feb. 199/3 The commonages ..which never were held by feudal tenure, but were allodial lands. 1885 W. GRESWELL in *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 281/1 Wains drawn by spans of 16 or 20 oxen are outspanned on the village commonage.

d. A body of commoners.

1882 *Western Daily Press* 15 May 3/4 A list of the commonage was drawn up.

2. The estate of the commons, the commonalty.

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xl. (1739) 177 The lowest ebb that ever the Commonage of England indured. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* ix, The whole baronetage, peerage, commonage of England.

Co·mmonal, *a. nonce-wd.* Pertaining to the commonalty.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Sept. 10/2 To fall in with the geological humour of the day, we may divide Everybody into certain strata, from the royal to the commonal.

Commonaly, obs. f. COMMONLY.

Commonality (kɒmənæ·lĭti). Forms: 4 **com(m)unalite, -ee,** 4–7 **-ie,** 6– **commonality.** [A by-form of COMMONALTY, conformed (in its earlier spelling) to the L. **commūnālitās.*]

†**1.** A community, commonwealth; = COMMONALTY 1. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. iv. 13 þe gouernours of communalities. *Ibid.* IV. vi. 142 God..for he hym self is good.. chaseþ oute al yuel of þe boundes of hys communalite.

†**b.** A free or self-governing community; = COMMONALTY 1 b. *Obs.*

1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 393 Some..have their Kings, others live by Hords or Commonalities.

2. Common people; = COMMONALTY 3. (The form favoured by Scottish writers.)

1582 *Addr. Jas. VI* in *Sir J. Melvil's Mem.* (1735) 258 Noblemen, Barons, Burgesses and Commonality. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 153 The commonality are now your friends. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 158 The tears and the curse of the commonality. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lxiv. 725 Three estates, the clergy, the nobility, and the commonality. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. i. 18 All the commonality of Scotland. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* ii. 37 Among the mixed commonality.

†**3.** A corporation; = COMMONALTY 2. *Obs.*

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2288/1 The humble Address of the.. Mystery and Commonality of Barbers and Surgeons.

†**4.** Possession in common, community. *Obs.*

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) X iij, The women could not awaye with that comminalitie of goods.

†**5.** = COMMONALTY 5. *Obs.*

1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. *Pref.* 67 Not possible to be Read by the Commonality of Christians. *Ibid.* II. 416 The common use and understanding of the Commonality of Christians.

Commonalty (kɒ·mənălti). Forms: 3–4 **comunaute,** 4–6 **co(m)munalte,** 5 **comonaltie,** 6– **commonalty** (with from 20 to 30 variants following all the forms of *co(m)mon, comen, comyn,* etc., and of the suffix, *-aute, -alte, -altie,* etc.) [a. OF. *comunalté, comunauté* (= Pr. *cominaltat,* It. *comunaltà*), f. OF. and Pr. *comunal,* It. *communale,* L. *commūnāl-is* belonging to the community, f. *commūne* the community or state = COMMON *sb.*[1] I. The L. type is *commūnālitās* (found in med.L.); hence the variant COMMONALITY.]

†**1.** The people of a nation, state, city, etc., collectively; a community, commonwealth. *Obs.*

c 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 143 Ech þing þat fallez to harme In þe communaute. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1302 To desturbi thing that falleth to harm of communeaute. 1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxix. 2 The comynalte schal be glad in the multiplyyng of iust men. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. XXXVII. 103 For to sawfe his comwnate Than wyth þe wardane tretyde he. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vii. (1885) 124 Ambassatours..ffrom grete communalties bi yonde þe see. *c* 1535 STARKEY *Let. to Pole* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. XXXIII. 238 Persons which..have rooted a sedition in this communalty. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Swearing* (1859) 75 Good order..kept..in all commonalties, as boroughs, cities, towns, and villages. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 347 The Communaltie of Kent was neuer vanquished by the Conquerour.

†**b.** A self-governing commonwealth, a republic, a democracy. *Obs.*

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. x. 453 Many nations of the Indies have not indured any Kings.. but live in comminalties, creating and appointing Captains and Princes, for certaine occasions onely. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks. 1738 I. 599 Which..may be best and soonest obtain'd, if every County..were made a kind of subordinate Commonalty or Commonwealth.

2. A body corporate; a corporation.

1425 *Ord. Whittington's Alms-house* (1776) in Entick *London* IV. 354 The commonalty of the craft of mercers. 1520 SIR R. ELYOT *Will* in *Elyot's Gov.* (1883) I. App. 315 The Maire and cominaltie of the Citie of New Sarum. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII,* c. 5 One body and perpetuall cominaltie or felowship of the facultie of Physicke. 1594 WEST *Symbol.* II. § 20 A Maior without his comminaltie. 1828 W. SMITH *Univ. College* 369 The University to forfeit 20*l.* yearly to the Mayor and Commonalty of London. 1847 C. G. ADDISON *Contracts* I. i. § 2 (1883) 88 If a bond be given by the commonalty in the absence of the mayor, the body corporate is not bound. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 76 § 12 Licensed by the master, wardens, and commonalty of watermen and lightermen of the River Thames.

3. The general body of the community; the common people, as distinguished from those in authority, from those of rank and title, or 'the upper classes' generally; the 'commons' collectively.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* liv. 10 In þe comunaute of folke. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 254 Of hir lordes and of hir comenaute. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431/4 Accompanyed wyth the nobles and moche comynaltee of his royame. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. i, Plebs in englishe, is called the comunaltee, whiche signifieth onelye the multitude, wherin be conteined the base and vulgare inhabitantes, not auanced to any honour or dignitee. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXIX. (1887) 197 Either gentlemen or of the commonalty. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 179 The commonalty of both sexes wear straw hats. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* I. ii, One of those families which yearly vanish from the commonalty into the peerage. 1874 MISS MULOCK *My Mother & I* 89 As well-to-do commonalty likes to patronise poor gentility.

transf. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 489 The Parsimonious Emmet..join'd in her popular Tribes Of Commonaltie.

†**4.** The Commons as an estate of the realm acting by their elected representatives; hence, the representative members of the Commons. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 110 Enacted, not onely by the cominaltie of Passions, but agreed vnto by her most noble Thoughts. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. xiii. (1588) 540 Both Gentlemen and Knights do serve in the Parliament, as members of the Communaltie. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 174 The three Estates, of the Clergie, the Nobilitie, and Comminaltie. 1648 D. JENKINS *Wks.* 15 The ayds granted by the Commonalty.

5. *transf.* The general or universal body.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. (T.), I..will use the secret acknowledgement of the commonalty bearing record of the God of gods. 1659 T. WHITE *Mid. State Souls* 37 Not..by a few wise or extraordinarily religious persons, but by the commonalty and universality of Christians. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 197 ₱ 2 Writings which the Commonalty of Scholars have pushed into the World. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* I. i. (1849) 3 The commonalty of mankind.

†**6.** *In commonalty*: in public. *Out of commonalty*: in private, in secret. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* p. 186 l. 5964 Hyt ys coueytyse and þeft pryue To bye þyng out of cominalte [*v. r.* comnalte]. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 110 He wolde in comunalte do þis dede, and not þus oonli in desert.

Commonance, erroneous f. COMMUNANCE.

Common council, -man: see COUNCIL.

Commone, obs. f. COMMON.

†**Commonefaction.** *Obs.* [f. L. *commonefăcĕre* 'to remind one forcibly of something, put in mind, admonish', f. *commonē-re* to put in mind + *facĕre* to make.] The action of admonishing or reminding; an admonition, reminder.

1619 SCLATER *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 302 Lest the commonefaction might seeme vnnecessary. 1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 287 Significant Images, appointed for commonefaction and institution of men in religious duties. 1679 PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 139 Vestments..for ornament, distinction, and commonefaction.

Commoner, comparative of COMMON *a.*

Commoner (kɒ·mənəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4 **cominer, comouner,** 5 **comounner,** 4–6 **comuner(e, communer, comyner(e,** 6 **comener(e, comonar, commonour,** 5– **commoner.** [Partly from COMMON *sb.*[1] senses 1–2, 5; partly from COMMON *v.,* branches I, III; partly associated with both.]

†**1.** A member of the community having civic rights; a burgess, citizen; *spec.* a member of the general body of a town-council. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 5338 The comouners servyd hym at wylle. *c* 1450 *Lay Folks Mass-bk.* 69 We sall pray especially for þe meer, þe xij., þe schirriues and þe xxiiij. and for all gode commuuers of þis cite. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 372 The xxiiij. and xlviij. comyners of the seid cite, chosen for good rewle of the same. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. i, In the citie of London and other cities, they that be none aldermen, or sheriffes be called communers. 1557 *Order of Hospitalls* A iij b, Th' Aldermen, and the Commoners of this City [London]. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 53 The Stoickes would have the City of the whole world to be one, and all men to be commoners, and townesmen.

b. A member of the Court of Common Council (of London).

Chief Commoner: a courtesy title of the chairman of the City Lands Committee—the leading committee of the Common Council.

1889 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 2/6 Mr. Judd, the Chief Commoner..echoed the wish of the Lord Mayor that the friendliest relations should exist between the Corporation and the County Council.

2. More generally: One of the common people; a member of the community. (Now applied to all below the rank of a *peer.*)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 325 Clerkes and knyȝtes and comuneres þat ben riche. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 88 Þei graunten pardon..to lordis, clerkis & comineris. 1419 HERETONG CLUX in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 25 I. 81 Ther is a grete power of hem, bothe of Lordys, Knyths, and Squiers,

bot the grettiste power is of Communers. 1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H vij b, He dyned at a knyghtes bridale, and woulde not eate at the bridale of a communer. 1541 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1556) 59 b, Beginnyng at the base people or communers. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 483 Proud & sumptuous dames, that are but commoners and artizans wiues. 1701 Swift *Contests Nobles Athens*, Themistocles was at first a commoner himself. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 63 The supreme tribunal .. must consist of both commoners and nobles.

b. *transf.* Applied to a horse.

1890 *Standard* 17 Mar. 3/7 If the prize goes to Epsom it will be by the aid of Ilex, for the outsider, Braceborough, is only a commoner, I fear.

3. A member of the House of Commons. Now *rare*. *Great Commoner*: a name given to the elder William Pitt.

1648 Prynne *Plea for Lords* 34 The Petitions of the Commoners (containing all Petitions of the Commons house for redresse of..injuries). *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. xi. 140 The Messengers .. one of the House of Peers and two Commoners. 1793 Blackstone *Comm.* (ed. 12) 190 The freedom of the member's person: which in a peer is for ever sacred and inviolable; and in a commoner (by the privilege of parliament) for forty days after every prorogation, and forty days before the next appointed meeting. 1862 Thackeray *Four Georges* ii. 102 'There's the great commoner.' 'There is Mr. Pitt.' 1884 *L'pool Mercury* 7 Nov. 5/2 For the sake of the House of Lords a protest will be made by the Tory commoners at every stage.

†**4.** One who shares or takes part in anything; a sharer, participator. [f. Common *v.* I.] *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif 1 *Pet.* v. 1 Witnesse of Cristis passioun..and comuner [1388 comynere] of that glorye that is to be shewid. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 1 Communers of þat blyse þat euer mare lastis. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 272 By the we are made comuner to the fruyte of lyfe. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* iv. xvi. (1647) 196 Lewis .. resolved to be a commoner with them in weal and wo. *a* 1661 — *Worthies* I. 136 He fled into Germany, and there was Fellow-Commoner with Mr. Sewell in all his sufferings.

†**5.** One who takes or pays for his Commons (sense 3), *i.e.* who shares in a common meal, or eats at a common table; a boarder. *Obs.*

1598 Florio, *Dozenante*, a commoner or boorder with others as schollers are. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 554 The Prodigalls fellow commoners, the Swine.

6. In some English colleges, as at Oxford and Winchester: One who pays for his commons, *i.e.* a student or undergraduate not on the foundation (called at Cambridge a *pensioner*).

The colleges were originally intended only for the fellows and scholars 'on the foundation', the admission of other students, as (at Oxford) *noblemen, gentlemen-commoners, fellow-commoners, commoners, battelers, servitors*: q. v. These grades are now practically obsolete; and the only existing distinction is into *scholars*, or students on the foundation, and *commoners*. The latter word thus tends to be understood as = 'common or ordinary undergraduate', i. e. one who has not gained a scholarship, exhibition, or other special distinction.

1613 Heywood *Marriage Triumph* (Percy Soc.) 17 Thys ys some yowng schooleman, a fresh comonar. 1671 Glanvill *Disc. M. Stubbe* 31 Being not related to any Foundation in Oxford, but living there as a Commoner. 1750 Coventry *Pompey Litt.* II. x. (1785) 68/2 The rank of a fellow-commoner, which .. is one who sits at the same table, and enjoys the conversation of the fellows. It differs from what is called a gentleman-commoner at Oxford .. in the greater privileges and licences indulged to the members of this order, who..are allowed to absent themselves at pleasure from the private lectures. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1728 He..went to Oxford, and was entered a commoner of Pembroke College. 1844 Stanley *Arnold* I. i. 2 Having entered as a commoner, and afterwards become a scholar of the college. 1886 *Oxford Calendar, Corpus Christi College* 207 Exhibitions have been recently instituted .. to be competed for from time to time by Commoners of the College. 1887 T. A. Trollope *What I remember* I. iii. 77 At Winchester there were .. a hundred and thirty private pupils of the head master, or 'commoners'.

fig. 1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* iv. ii, One of the Diuels fellow commoners, one that sizeth in the Deuils butteries.

7. One who has a joint right in common lands; one who enjoys a right of common.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 § 2 No commonour or commonours within any foreste, chase, moore .. or waaste grounde. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 144 For commons these commoners crie, enclosing they may not abide. 1613 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 314 A commoner whom another commoner wrongeth by putting in more beasts into the common then hee should. 1839 Stonehouse *Axholme* 77 The original grant recognized this right of the Commoners.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1691 Hartcliffe *Virtues* 261 The first Commoners of the Earth did employ their Heads about getting the necessary supports of Life. 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit.* II. ii, The Birds, great Nature's happy Commoners. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Fenton*, He was driven out a commoner of Nature..reduced to pick up a livelihood uncertain and fortuitous.

†**8.** A common harlot, prostitute. *Obs.*

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* v. iii. 104 O behold this Ring..He gaue it to a Commoner a'th Campe If I be one. 1695 Congreve *Love for L.* I. ii, What think you of that noble commoner Mrs. Drab?

†**9.** A common-lawyer. *Obs. rare.*

1622 Dekker & Mass. *Virg. Mart.* III. iii, *Har.* The devil ..hates a civil lawyer, as a soldier does peace. *Spung.* How a commoner? *Har.* Loves him from the teeth outward.

Co·mmoneress. *rare.* [f. prec. + -ess.] A female commoner; the wife of a commoner.

1791 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* V. 197 Peeresses, commoneresses and the numerous indefinites crowded every part.

Co·mmoney. [f. Common *a.* + -y, diminutive suffix.] = Common one; a marble of a common sort; cf. Ally *sb.*[2]

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxxiv, Whether he had won any alley tors or commoneys lately .. his 'alley tors' and his 'commoneys' are alike neglected.

Common good, goods. [transl. L. *bonum publicum, bona publica.*] The public property of a community or corporation; esp. in Sc. use, the property, whether in lands or funds, held by the magistrates, and the revenues payable to them, for the behoof of the community. (Jamieson *Suppl.*)

c 1380 [see Commoning *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1467 *Ord. Worcester* in *Eng. Gilds* 386 Also that the worthy men of the seid cloth graunt no yefte of the comyns good..w'out the advise of the xlviij. comyners..and þat yf ther be no comyn goodes in hande, etc. 1491 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV*, § 36 It is statute and ordained anent the commoun gud of all our Soveraine Lordis Burrowes within the Realme, that the said commoun gude be observed and keiped to the commoun profite of the towne. 1774 in A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* App. (1864) 304 The haill common-goods and custums of the said burgh and barony. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxiii, Any aid which you may afford from the Common Good, to the support of the widow Magdalen and her orphans.

Common hall.

1. The hall in which a corporation meets; the hall of a guild or city company; a town-hall. **b.** A general meeting of the Corporation; *e.g.* of the Common Council of London.

c 1302 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 188 The webbes ant the fullaris .. makeden huere consail in huere commune halle. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccli. 322 Fallyng doune of a steyr as they come oute of theyr comyn halle. 1640 *Ord. Ho. Com.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 141 A Letter .. to the Lord Mayor of London, to desire him to call a Common-Hall. 1727 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 16 A Common Hall or Generall Assembly of the Mayor, Baylives and Burgesses. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 145/2 Before the common-hall was over, Mr. Sheriff Wilkes declared there should be no poll published. 1812 *Examiner* 5 Oct. 636/1 On Tuesday a Common Hall was held for the election of Lord Mayor.

2. In wider sense: see Hall. (By Tindale used to translate Gr. *πραιτώριον*.)

1526 Tindale *Matt.* xxvii. 27 Then the soudeours of the debite toke Iesus vnto the comen hall [1611 common hall; Wyclif mote halle]. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. v. 3 And forth he comes into the commune hall. 1645 G. Daniel *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 88 But speake my knowledge, though it should displase The common-Hall..Of Ignorance. 1695 Bp. Patrick *Comm. Gen.* xxxiv. 24 (T.) All the citizens, who were met together in the common-hall, or place of publick assemblies.

†**Common house.** *Obs.*

1. = Common Hall 1.

1467 *Ord. Worcester* in *Eng. Gilds* 372 Yf eny of the xxiiij. or xlviij. discouer the comyn counseille that ys seid in the comyn house.

2. The House of Commons.

1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* cclxi. 342 The comyns of the reame were assembled in the comyn hous comonyng and treatyng. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1956/2 The common house was diuided vpon the question.

3. A place in a monastery where a common fire was kept for the monks to warm themselves at.

1593 *Rites of Durham* (Surtees Soc.) 75 On the right hand, as yow goe out of the Cloysters into the Infirmary was the Commone House..being to this end to have a fyre keapt in yt all wynter, for the Monnckes to cume and warme them at, being allowed no fyre but that onely.

4. A house of common resort.

1595 *Locrine* II. ii, Look you be at the common-house to-morrow.

spec. **a.** A privy. Cf. Commons 5.

1596 Harington *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 51 By digging pits in the earth or placing the common houses over rivers.

b. A brothel, stews.

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 43 Their abuses in common houses.

Common-illth, *nonce-word*: see Commonwealth 1.

†**Commoning** (kǫ·mənin), *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. Common *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Common.

1. Sharing or participating, communion.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 385 Þe comounynge of þe comon goodis..in begynnynge of Cristis Churche. 1382 — 1 *Cor.* x. 16 The comenynge of Cristis blood.

2. Common saying. (Cf. Common *v.* 2 b.)

1494 Fabyan vi. cxlix. 135 He was buryed at the Abbey of Gyruy: albe it ye comynyng is, that he restith nowe with Saynt Cutbert of Durham.

3. Intercourse, converse, conference.

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 16 Comonynge and byhaldynge of aungells and gastely creaturs. 1488 Caxton *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 31 Uneth ony man shall ouercome hem in commyning ne dysputacion. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 4 The inhabitants .. desirit Gathelus to ane commoning. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Swearing* (1859) 77 In eating, drinking, playing, commoning, and reasoning.

4. Communion, fellowship (= Communing *vbl. sb.* c); *concr.* a community, a fellowship.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 23115 (Trin.) Fro comynynge of cristen men þo careful shul be eþ to ken. 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 3 The Sexte artycle es þat Haly Kirke .. es comonynge and felawrede of all cristene folke.

5. Agreement, concord. *rare.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 395 Þer is no comynynge ne consent to Crist and to Belial.

6. The Communion, the Eucharist; = Communing *vbl. sb.* d.

1382 [see 1]. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 27 Had resceyuid the holy comyning of cristen men.

7. Exercise of common rights over pasture, etc.

1549 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw. VI*, c. 3 § 2 Foreign Tenants have no greater Right of Commoning in the Wood..of any Lord, than the proper Tenants. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* Ded., Unlimited Commons, or Commoning without stint, upon any Heath, Moor, Forrest, or other Common. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2977/4 To be Lett a Farm .. with the advantage of Commoning. 1764 Harmer *Observ.* ii. 49 Nor have they any notion of our rights of commoning.

attrib. 1704 *Waterbury* (Conn.) *Town Rec.* 12 Dec., No man shall .. baight cattell after ye first of Aprill till commoning time.

b. *concr.* Land subject to common-rights; common land.

1634 Brereton *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 149 Of commoning also, which yields ferron and gorse .. there is about 800 acres. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4354/4 The Manor of Somerford..with Two Water Corn-Mills..very good Commoning.

8. Eating at a common table; boarding.

1684 Charnock *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 186 Nothing will separate prodigal man from commoning with swine..but an empty trough.

Commonish (kǫ·mənij), *a. rare.* [f. Common *a.* + -ish.] Rather common.

1792 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* (1842–6) V. 292 A commonish..sort of a .. woman. 1878 Keary *Dawn Hist.* iv. 58 Commonish ideas in a somewhat grand and abstract form. 1880 *Christy Carew* I. iii, Mozart, to Philomena, was commonish, being played at mass..nearly every Sunday.

Commo·nish, *v. arch. rare.* [f. L. *commonēre* to remind forcibly or earnestly (f. *com-* + *monēre* to remind, advise, warn), with ending after Admonish.] *trans.* To remind, put in mind (*of*).

1849 W. Fitzgerald tr. *Whitaker's Disp.* 661 We are commonished or reminded of things which we knew before.

Commonition (kǫmǫ̆ni·ʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. *commonitiōn-em* earnest reminding, admonition.] The action of reminding, instructing, or warning; a formal admonition or warning.

1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Commonition*, an admonition or warning, an advertisement. 1755 in Johnson. 1849 W. Fitzgerald tr. *Whitaker's Disp.* (Parker Soc.) 661 To be written for our learning is something more than commonition. 1868 Milman *St. Paul's* ii. 32 He averred that he had been condemned, without citation, without commonition, without trial, etc.

†**Commo·nitive,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *commonit-* ppl. stem of *commonēre* (see Commonish) + -ive.] Serving as a reminder.

1624 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 14 The Church of England .. whose cross was only commemorative and commonitive.

†**Commo·nitory,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. late L. *commonitōri-us* 'suitable for reminding', neut. *commonitōri-um* as sb. 'a writing for reminding, a letter of instructions'.]

A. *adj.* Serving to remind, advise, or admonish.

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 194/1 Letters commonitorie, exhortatorie, and of correction. 1625 Donne *Serm.* lxvi. 664 How many without any former preparatory crosse or comminatory or commonitory crosse..fall under some one stone. 1747 Carte *Hist. Eng.* I. 602 The Archbishop's apologetical, declamatory and commonitory letters.

B. *sb.* A commonitory writing; a warning.

1709 J. Johnson *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 225 His commonitory to Ammon. 1849 W. Fitzgerald tr. *Whitaker's Disp.* (Parker Soc.) 8 That the scriptures are no rule of faith at all, but a certain commonitory.

†**Commo·nity.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* [var. of Community.] The common people, the commonalty.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 126 Mony lord .. And the maist part of the commonitie.

Commonize (kǫ·mənəiz), *v. rare.* [f. Common + -ize: cf. *fraternize.*]

1. *intr.* (*University colloq.*) To combine 'commons', so as to form a joint meal.

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 226 It is a very common plan for two or more men to 'commonize'..at breakfast; each man having his 'commons', bread and butter from the buttery, put into a common stock.

2. *trans.* To make common or vulgar. (*U. S.*)

Common law. [cf. L. *jūs commūne*, in Du Cange (where the expression is used also of France and the Empire). Also F. *droit commun* in sense 1.]

†**1.** The general law of a community, as opposed to local or personal customs, as of a caste, family, calling, city, or district. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 72 Two theues also tholed deth þat tyme Vppon a crosse bisydes cryst, so was þe comune lawe. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2929 Juge him aftir the comon law And not oonlie aftir youre ovn saw. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 159 The riche men not only by priuate fraud, but also by commen lawes do euery day pluck..from the poore some parte of their liuing.

†b. *Common law of the church*: the general law of the Church, as opposed to provincial constitutions, papal privileges, etc.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 289 Þerfore seide Seynt Gregory and þe comyn lawe of þe Chirche, þat honour or prelacie schulde not be 3oven to hem þat seken and coveiten it.

2. The unwritten law of England, administered by the King's courts, which purports to be derived

from ancient and universal usage, and is embodied in the older commentaries and the reports of adjudged cases.

In this sense opposed to *statute law*; also used for the law administered by the King's ordinary judges as distinguished from the *equity* administered by the Chancery and other courts of like jurisdiction, and from other systems administered by special courts, as ecclesiastical and admiralty law, and (in the Middle Ages) the *law merchant*.

In *U. S.*: the body of English legal doctrine which is the foundation of the law administered in all the States settled from England, and those formed by later settlement or division from them.

c 1350 *Usages Winchester* in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 361 And þat commune law hym be y-entred, þe axere and þe defendaunt. 1389 *Ibid.* 21 It shal be lefulle to hem to gone to y· comoun lawe. 1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 § 2 In like maner..as coperceners by the common lawes..are compelled to do. 1632 B. Jonson *Magn. Lady* II. v, No exception Lies at the common-law. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. xxii. 295 All offences either against the common law or act of parliament. *Ibid.* IV. 485 That admirable system of maxims and unwritten customs, which is now known by the name of the common law..doubtless of Saxon parentage. 1810 Bentham *Packing* (1821) 154 The great body of the law, remaining..in the shapeless state, of common, alias unwritten, law. 1826-58 Kent *Comm.* I. 548 Our American reports contain an exposition of the common law, as received and modified in reference to the genius of our institutions. 1831 A. Stearns *Real Actions* 250 The greatest departure from the rules of the common law, upon the subject of dower, will perhaps be found in the statutory provisions of Vermont and Georgia.

attrib. 1875 Maine *Hist. Inst.* ix. 263 Our oldest common-law authorities. 1848 Wharton *Law Lex.* 224 There are some matters in which the equity and common law courts have a concurrent jurisdiction.

Common lawyer. One versed in, or practising, the common law.

Opposed sometimes to *civilian* or other foreign lawyer, sometimes to equity or ecclesiastical lawyers in England.

1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* Ded., Twenty..common lawyers. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) I. 90 Denied indeed by our commons-lawyers, but stickled for by some canonists. 1668 Hale *Pref. Rolle's Abridgm.* 7 A Man, though otherwise of pregnant Reason, must not be offended if he be not born a Common-Lawyer. 1885 *Law Times* 169/1 There is a large preponderance of creations of common lawyers [as Q. C.s].

Commonly (kɒ·mənli), *adv.* For forms see Common *a.* (Also 5 -aly, -ally.) [ME. *comune-, comonlich, -ly*, etc., f. Common *a.*: see -ly 2.]

†1. After a fashion or in a way common to all; in common; generally, universally. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Fall & Passion* 46 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 14 þat communelich hi ne wer for-lor. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 120 þan þe riche & pouere & alle comonly fro Berwik to Douere held hir for lady. 1340 *Ayenb.* 145 God þet ous made alle comunliche to his anlicnesse. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6732 Thanne oughten good folk comunly Han of his myscheef somme pitee. 1489 *Edinb. MS. Barbour's Bruce* XI. 248 Commounaly. — XII. 304 Commonaly. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. i. 9 Adam and Eue us bynde all by lawe comonly to synne and dampnacyon. 1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 216 Speaking commonly of all [gentlewomen], I say, that they have more abilitie to breede children, than to keepe secretes. 1582 *Confer.* I. Ciij, This of Saint James, for that it was written commonly to all the tribes of the Jewes dispersed, was called Catholike or generall. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 371 Some take it to be Man indefinitely, and commonly considered.

†2. In a common body, in one community or company; with common action or accord; unitedly, together. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12065 (Gött.) þe grete lauerdinges..ras again iesu alle bidene, And plaint on him made comminli. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6457 Our men bathe gret and lite, To gedir gadred hem comonliche. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xiii. 6 The substaunce of hem [Abram and Lot] was myche, and thei myȝten not dwel comounli. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 96 Yef ye and alle the peple comynyally pray to our lorde for his grete pite. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Com. Prayer* (1859) 357 To pray commonly is for a multitude to ask one and the self thing with one voice.

†b. In the way of common possession. *Obs.*

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 52 What is ours..You shall command as commonly, As if it were your owne.

†3. In intimate union, closely, familiarly. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 1808 The Erle of Leycester, the Erle of Hertford, Ful comanly followed they their lord. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. x. 56 He might see The blessed angels to and fro descend From highest heaven in gladsome companee..As commonly as frend does with his frend.

†4. Openly, in public, publicly. *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XVII. 799 That nycht thai spak al comonly [*MS. E* commonaly] Of thame within. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 381/4 He suffryd them not to begge comynly. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 611 Thys rumour openly spoken and commenly published. 1611 Bible *Matt.* xxviii. 15 And this saying is commonly reported among the Iewes vntill this day.

5. As a usual circumstance; as a general thing; in ordinary cases; usually, ordinarily, generally.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 238 (Cott.) Frankis rimes here I redd Comunlik in ilk[a] sted. 1340 *Ayenb.* 56 Zuyche zennes arizeþ communliche ine tauerne. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XV. 160 Schir Eduard, that wes comonly Callit the kyng of Irland. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 26a, He that is liberall to him self, is commonely liberal to another. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, The firste daie of Lente commonly called Ashe-Wednisdaye. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* II. i. 109, I am not prone to weeping (as our Sex Commonly are). 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. 218 In this Land the shining Ones commonly walked. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 121 ¶ 6 Tho' the Mole be not totally blind (as it is commonly thought). 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 114 It commonly cures before Morning. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. p. ix, All the writings commonly attributed to Plato.

6. In an ordinary manner; to a degree that is common or ordinary. (Qualifying *adjs.*)

1706 Estcourt *Fair Examp.* IV. i. 46 Because you are a Man of Worth, and her Husband's Friend, she can hardly be commonly civil to you. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. 348 Carinus..was more than commonly deficient in those qualities. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* X. xiii, Had such qualities..been applied to objects commonly honest.

7. Meanly, cheaply; without anything special. *Mod.* A room very commonly furnished.

Commonness (kɒ·mənˌnės). [f. Common *a.* + -ness.]

1. The state or quality of being common to, or shared by, more than one; community. *rare.*

1530 Palsgr. 207/2 Commonesse, *communité.* 1553 Grimalde *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 26 Conuersation and commonnesse of table counseylynges. 1657 W. Guthrie *Christian's Gt. Interest* vi. (1825) 147 Communion is a commonness or a common interest between God and a man. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. IV. xvii. 224 By the commonness of these two Elements [Fire and Water], was hinted the Community 'twixt Husband and Wife. 1828 E. Irving *Last Days* 120 The commonness of blood is the great occasion of affection.

b. The quality of being public or generally used.

1848 W. Bartlett *Egypt to Pal.* xi. (1879) 239 The commonness of the thoroughfare.

2. The quality of being usual or of ordinary occurrence, frequency.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* V. (1617) 352 Lest men should waxe cold with the commonnesse of that, the strangenesse whereof at the first inflamed them. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* III. xxx. (1840) 171 The commonness of those thunder-bolts caused their contempt. 1669 H. Oldenburg in *Phil. Trans.* II. 430 Emeraulds are..of much less value than they were formerly, by reason of their commonness. 1876 Gladstone *Synchr. Homer.* 131, I would appeal..to the simple and homely test of commonness of use.

3. The quality of being ordinary or undistinguished; plainness of style.

1820 L. Hunt *Indicator* No. 51 (1822) I. 402 A writer, who..knows how to extract a common thing from commonness. 1842 Mrs. Browning *Grk. Chr. Poets* 200 Wordsworth..was daring in his commonness.

b. Meanness of character or intellect; want of excellence or distinction. (A less condemnatory term than *vulgarity*, in which the meanness becomes offensive.)

1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* XXXVI, That personal pride and unreflecting egoism which I have already called commonness. 1885 *Athenæum* 23 May 666/3 The smooth dulness of gentility..we call commonness. 1890 *Spectator* 14 June, Commonness is the mark of his literary style: commonness stamps his oratory..and a vein of commonness runs..throughout his enthusiasms.

Commonplace, *sb.* and *a.* [A rendering of L. *locus communis* = Gr. κοινὸς τόπος, in Aristotle simply τόπος, explained by Cicero (Inv. II. xiv. § 47 et seq.) as a general theme or argument applicable to many particular cases. In later times, collections of such general topics were called *loci communes*. Originally two words, in senses 1–5; afterwards hyphened in senses 3–8; now usually written as one word in senses 5–8, and the closely connected adjective use.

As in similar combinations of two words each having its own accent, the stress has shifted from *co·mmon pla·ce*, to *co·mmon-pla·ce, co·mmon-pla·ce, co·mmonplace.* Walker and Smart have the second; most modern dictionaries have the third or fourth. In composition the shift of stress has generally not proceeded so far.]

A. *sb.* **As two words.*

†1. With the ancient rhetoricians: A passage of general application, such as may serve as the basis of argument; a leading text cited in argument.

[1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xiv, Hauyng almoste all the places whereof they shall fetche their raisons, called of Oratours *loci communes.*] 1549 Latimer *3rd Serm. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 101, I haue a commune place to the ende, yf my memory fayle me, *Beati qui audiunt verbum dei, et custodiunt illud.* 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 412 b, Alledging out of Scripture itself (besides the common places yᵗ have bene usually set out by others) certein new testimonies culled out by a certein new ingenious pollicy.

†b. The text of a sermon or discourse; a theme, topic. *Obs.*

1549 Latimer *5th Serm. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 136 Thys commune place..was very well handeled the laste Sondaye. 1597 Bacon *Ess., Discourse* (Arb.) 14 Some haue certaine Common places and Theames, wherein they are good, and want varietie. 1605 — *Adv. Learn.* I. iii, § 2 It were good to leave the common place in commendation of poverty to some friar to handle. 1617 Donne *Serm.* CXXXII. V. 370 The fear of God..was a pregnant and a plentiful Common place for him to preach upon.

†2. An exercise or thesis on some set theme. *Obs.*

1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 168 After they have performed their Sermon and Common-place. 1715 F. Brokesby *Life H. Dodwell* 19 His Common Places, that is, Exercises like Sermons, which were delivered in the College Chappel, shew him to be a good Scholar.

3. A striking or notable passage, noted, for reference or use, in a book of common places or Commonplace-book.

[Cf. 1525 Melanchthon *Loci Communes*; 1527 Eckius *Enchiridion Locorum Communium.*] 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* Transl. Pref. (1634) 3 Many great learned men have written books of Commonplaces of our Religion, as Melancton, Sarcerius, and other. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* A iij, I have..employed my diligence in collecting these common places. 1656 H. More *Antid. Ath.* II. vi. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 211 When all a Student knows of what he reads Is not in's own, but under general Heads Of Common-places. 1704 Swift *Mechan. Oper. Spirit* (1711) 277 Whatever in my small Reading occurs, concerning this our Fellow-Creature [Ass], I do never fail to set it down by way of Common Place. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 22 ¶ 6 Having by me, in my Book of Common Places, enough to enable me to finish a very sad one [tragedy] by the Fifth of next month. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 206 ¶ 15 The only common places of his memory are his meals; and if you ask him at what time an event happened, he considers whether he heard it after a dinner of turbot or venison. 1824 Macaulay *Misc. Writ.* (Rtldg.) 46 *Petrarch.*

†4. A collection of common places, a commonplace-book. *Obs.*

1565-6 (*title*), The Sermonde in the Wall, thereunto annexed, the Common Place of Patryk Hamylton. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* Ded. (1673) 7 Gesner relateth every mans opinion, like a common place or dictionary. 1666 (*title*), Torriano's Common Place of Italian Proverbs and Proverbial Phrases. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* I. 139 A folio Common-place..of all his works the base. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VI. ix, The famous story of Alexander and Clytus..entered in my common-place under the title Drunkenness.

***As one word; co·mmon-place, co·mmonplace.*

5. A common or ordinary topic; an opinion or statement generally accepted or taken for granted; a stock theme or subject of remark, an every-day saying. Slightingly: A platitude or truism.

1560-1 *1st Bk. Discip. Ch. Scot.* xii. (1836) 72 He must bind himselfe to his text, that he enter not in digression or in explaining common places. 1597 Bacon *Coulers Good & Evill* No. 10 (Arb.) 153 The common place of extolling the beginning of euery thing. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. x. 176, I know that some have a Common-place against Common-place-books. *a* 1745 Swift *Wks.* (1841) II. 120 The trite common-places of servile, injudicious flattery. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 497 The commonplaces which all sects repeat so fluently when they are enduring oppression, and forget so easily when they are able to retaliate it. 1875 Jowett *Plato* III. 155 The paradoxes of one age often become the commonplaces of the next.

†b. Applied to a person who is the common topic or theme of remark. *Obs.*

1636 Healey *Epictetus' Man.* xxix. 34 Prepare thy selfe to bee..the common-place of the multitude of mockers. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. IV. 230 The Papists were the most Popular Common-place, and the Butt against whom all the Arrows were directed.

6. Anything common and trite; an ordinary every-day object, action, or occurrence.

1802 Wordsw. *To Daisy* (2nd poem) 5 Thou unassuming Common-place Of Nature, with that homely face. 1850 Maurice *Mor. & Met. Philos.* 83 A man whose eyes are in his head..observes commonplaces, and thinks of them. 1879 Dixon *Brit. Cyprus* ix. 79 Let me recount the story of a day; a day of common-places.

7. *collect.* Commonplace matter; triviality.

1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* IV. § 2 A subject upon which there has been a world of commonplace. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1766) VI. iv. 362 Common subjects afford only commonplace. 1801 Fuseli *Lect. Art* ii. (1848) 398 Grouping engrossed composition, and poured a deluge of gay common-place over the platfonds, panels, and cupolas. 1866 Motley *Dutch Rep.* II. iv. 211 This fine strain of eloquent commonplace.

8. Commonplace quality, commonplaceness.

1842 T. Martin *My Namesake* in *Fraser's Mag.* Dec., There is no getting over the commonplace of the cognomen. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* ii. (1875) 74 Where..is the note of provinciality in Addison? I answer, in the commonplace of his ideas.

B. *adj.* [attributive use of A.; originally hyphened, and now written as one word.]

1. Of the nature of a commonplace; having nothing out of the common; devoid of originality or novelty; trite, trivial, hackneyed.

a. of persons.

1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Wom.* II. ii, Ther's Aristotle, a mere common-place fellow. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 11 ¶ 1 A Common-Place Talker. 1851 Helps *Friends in C.* II. 5 Any of those whom we consider common-place people. 1885 *Spectator* 30 May 704/1 He is never frivolous, though not seldom commonplace and trivial.

b. of words or things.

1699 Bentley *Phal.* 101 Such common-place stuff..that one cannot tell where nor when they were written. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 155 ¶ 3 A light Conversation of Common-place Jests. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Mor. T.* (1816) I. xiv. 112 The most wretched, tame, common-place performance. 1886 Morley *H. Martineau* Crit. Misc. III. 177 The commonplace virtues of industry and energy.

2. *The commonplace*: that which is commonplace, commonplaceness.

1849 C. Brontë *Shirley* XV, A frontless, arrogant, decorous slip of the common-place. 1883 Lloyd *Ebb & Flow* I. 1 The house..was a very type and embodiment of the commonplace.

C. *Comb.*, as †**commonpla·ceman**, one who uses common-places (senses 1–3); a dealer in trite sayings; †**commonpla·ce-wise** *adv.*, in the manner of a commonplace.

1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 366 [He] that collected, common-place-wise, out of S. Chrysostomes Works, those passages, etc. 1622 J. Hume *Jewes Deliv.* vii. 108, I purpose not to discourse of Prayer common-place-wise. 1627 W. Sclater *Exp.* 2 *Thess.* (1629) 216 Iustice..whereto also

Popish commonplace-men referre mercy, and the workes thereof, as to their head. 1692 Norris *Refl. Ess. Hum. Und.* 41, I hate your Common-place men of all the Writers in the World. 1826 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) II. 84/2 The exhausted common-placemen, and the afflicted fool.

Hence **Commonplaceism** commonplaceness; also, a commonplace; **Commonplacish** *a.*, somewhat commonplace. (*rare.*)

1876 *Tinsley's Mag.* XIX. 599 An amiable, pretty, commonplacish girl. 1857 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VII. 18 Commonplaceism *per se* does not exist. Everybody is interesting to some one or two others. 1882 A. Wilson *Evolution* vi. 97 The application of the foregoing commonplaceisms.

Common place, obs. f. Common Pleas.

Co·mmonplace, *v.* [f. prec.; senses 1–3 from the *sb.*, sense 4 from the *adj.*]

1. *trans.* To extract 'common places' from; to arrange under or reduce to general heads; to enter in a commonplace-book.

a 1656 Hales *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 352 The custom..hitherto, was commonplacing a thing at the first original very plain and simple. *a* 1740 Felton (J.), I do not apprehend any difficulty in collecting and commonplacing an universal history from the historians. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* II. II. i. 47 To commonplace all extant Latin authors. 1860 *Lowndes' Bibl. Man.* 1259 s. v. *M. Kempe*, In this work the author has commonplaced succinctly..above 1600 writers of divinity. 1887 *Illust. Lond. News* 12 Mar. 282 When.. you come on a passage..worthy of being commonplaced, copy it legibly in your commonplace book.

absol. *a* 1734 North *Lives* I. 20 It was his lordship's constant practice to commonplace as he read. 1754 Chatham *Lett. Nephew* 59 In general my advice to you is, not to common-place upon paper.

† **2.** To furnish with commonplaces or authoritative quotations. *Obs.*

a 1714 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) I. 60 Then a head in divinity was to be common placed in Latin and the person was to maintain theses upon it.

3. *intr.* To cite, repeat, or utter commonplaces. Also, † to support a thesis: see the *sb.* 2.

1609 R. Barnerd *Faithf. Shepheard* 52 To take euery where occasion to common place vpon anie word. *a* 1626 Bacon *To K. Jas.* Wks. VI. 251 (L.) For the good that comes of particular and select committees and commissions, I need not commonplace. 1662 H. More *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 12 It being the very Text upon which my self first common-placed in our College-chappel. 1735 Byrom *Rem.* (1855) I. II. 635 Mr. Topham common-placed upon the resurrection of the same body or rather against it.

4. *trans.* To render commonplace or trite.

1847–8 H. Miller *First Impr.* ii. (1857) 23 Coldly-read or fantastically-chanted prayers, commonplaced by the twice-a-day repetition of centuries.

Hence **Co·mmonplacing** *vbl. sb.*

1696 *Growth Deism* 14 The profound Learning (so he thinks much reading and common-placing to be) of a certain Eminent Divine. 1809–12 Mar. Edgeworth *Ennui* vi, In the methods of indexing and common-placing.

Co·mmonpla·ce-book. Formerly *Book of common places* (see Common-place *sb.* 3): *orig.* A book in which 'commonplaces' or passages important for reference were collected, usually under general heads; hence, a book in which one records passages or matters to be especially remembered or referred to, with or without arrangement.

1578 Cooper *Thesaurus* Introd., A studious yong man .. may gather to himselfe good furniture both of words and approved phrases..and to make to his use as it were a common place booke. 1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* III. xi. 226 Now I haue him, that..Hath made a common-place booke out of playes, And speakes in print. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. x. 176 A Common-place-book contains many notions in garrison, whence the owner may draw out an army into the field. 1668 Hale *Pref. Rolle's Abr.*, I have commended the making and using of a Common-place-Book, as the best expedient that I know, for the orderly and profitable study of the Law. *a* 1794 Gibbon *Autobiog.* 83, I..filled a folio commonplace-book with my collections and remarks on the geography of Italy. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* II. II. i. 35 *note*, They..registered all his table-talk in commonplace-books alphabetically arranged.

Co·mmonpla·ceness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] Commonplace quality, absence of striking or remarkable characteristics, dull uninteresting uniformity, ordinariness.

1842 Sterling *Ess. & Tales* (1848) I. 456 His speculations have the commonplaceness, vagueness, and emptiness of dreams. *a* 1864 Hawthorne *Septimius Felton* (1879) 105 The commonplaceness in which she spent her life. 1871 M. Collins *Mrq. & Merch.* III. vi. 169 As I was before struck with the fluency of style..I was now equally so with its commonplaceness.

Co·mmonpla·cer. [f. Commonplace *v.* + -er1.] One who or that which commonplaces; † a. a commonplace-book; b. a person who keeps one.

a 1631 Donne *Serm.* lv. 557 Such ragges and fragments of those Fathers as were patcht together in their Decretats and Decretals and other such Commonplacers. 1643 Milton *Divorce* Introd. (1851) 10 The narrow intellectuals of quotationists and common placers. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 184 A common-placer of his jests.

Common Pleas. In 5–7 **common place.** [repr. Anglo-Fr. *communs pletz*, also *plez, plaiz, plais*, pl. of *plait* (*plaid, plai, ple*):—L. *placitum*: see Plea, Plead. As to the sense in which *common* is taken, see quots. 1236, 1768.]

Civil actions at law brought by one subject against another. Used chiefly in connexion with, or as a contraction of, *Court of Common Pleas*, the name of a court for the trial of civil causes, formerly one of the three superior courts of common law in England. This court, long seated at Westminster, was abolished in 1875; it was represented by the *Common Pleas Division* of the High Court of Justice until 1880, when that division was merged in the King's (or Queen's) Bench Division.

In earlier times the name of the court appears in the form *Common Place*; like the synonyms *Common Bench, Common Bank, Court of C. B.*, used interchangeably with it down to 16th c., this name may have originally had nothing to do with the word *pleas* (?had it any reference to the *certo loco* of the Great Charter), but some confusion between *pleas* and *place* is evident at least in the 16th c.

[1215 *Magna Carta* § 17 Communia placita non sequantur curiam nostram sed teneantur in aliquo certo loco. 1236–7 *Bracton's Note-bk.* (1887) II. 227 Et quamvis communia placita..non sequantur dominum regem, non sequitur..quin aliqua placita singularia sequantur ipsum dominum regem. *c* 1290 Britton I. i. § 8 Qe Justices demurgent continuelment a Westmoster..a pleder communs pletz solum ceo que nous les maunderoms par nos brefs. 1300 *Placit. Abbrev.* 283 Communia placita teneantur in certo loco, hoc est in banco.] *c* 1430 Lydg. *Lond. Lyckpeny* iv, Vnto the common place I yode thoo, Where sat one with a sylken hoode. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xv. (1885) 146 þe Justices off þe kynges benche, and off þe Common place. [1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 9 As well before the King in his Bench as in his Court of his Common Bench.] 1531 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 The Chief Justice of the King's Bench and the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. 1545 37 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 In the Kings Court of his Common Place at Westminster..before the Kings Justices of his Common place. 1550 Crowley *Last Trump.* 961 If thou be iudge in commune place..or other courte. 1613 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 240 The Common place which dealeth properly with common Pleas. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 71 b, They erre, that hold that before the Statute of Magna Charta there was no Court of common Pleas. *a* 1634 — *4th Inst.* 99 Common Pleas..this court being the lock and key of the common law. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 40 Pleas or suits are regularly divided into two sorts; *pleas of the crown*..and *common pleas*, which include all civil actions depending between subject and subject. 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* xix. § 6 (1862) 353 The Common Pleas cannot try a question of corporate right.

b. *U. S.*

1828 Webster s. v. *Common*, In some of the American states, a *court of common pleas* is an inferior court, whose jurisdiction is limited to a county, and it is sometimes called a county court. It has jurisdiction of civil causes and of minor offenses; but its final jurisdiction is very limited. [In other cases, it has both civil and criminal jurisdiction over the whole state.]

Common prayer. Formerly also *Common prayers*. Prayer in which worshippers publicly unite; *esp.* the liturgy or form of public service prescribed by the Church of England, and set forth in the *Book of Common Prayer* (or *Common Prayer Book*) of Edward VI.

[852 St. Cyprian *Treat. Lord's Pr.* in Blunt *Annot.* (1884) 82 Publica est nobis et Communis Oratio. *a* 1475 G. Chastellain *Chron.* Wks. 1864 IV. vi. I. lxv. 207 Londres .. où communes pryères furent enjointes à tout l'universel peuple pour ce prince.] 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 158 b, There ben two maner of prayers, a priuate prayer and a commune prayer. 1547 *Articles of Inquiry* in Cardwell *Doc. Annals* (1844) I. 57 In the time of the litany, or any other common prayer. 1548–9 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, c. 1 Where of long time there hath beene .. diuers formes of Common prayer, commonly called the seruice of the Church: That is to say, the vse of Sarum, of York, of Bangor. 1549 (May) (*title*), The booke of the common prayer and administracion of the Sacramentes, etc. 1549–52 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., The Common Prayers in the Church, commonly called Divine Service. 1554 Ridley *Let.* 8 Apr., Wks. (Parker Soc.) 341 All..agreed..that the common prayer of the church should be had in the common tongue. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 228 The Canons of the Apostles do excommunicate them which being present at yᵉ Common Praier, do not also receive the holie communion. 1631 *High Commission Cases* (1886) 216 Mr. Viccars..proved he read common prayers once. 1651 Evelyn *Diary* (1827) II. 35 To bring my wife's goddaughter to Paris, to be buried by the Common Prayer. 1661 Orrery *State Papers* (1743) I. 29 We are now generally..all common prayer men. 1682–3 Dean Granville *Rem.* 23, I had press'd the Cleargy for many years together to study their Common Prayer-book. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 147 ¶ 1 The well reading of the Common-prayer is of so great Importance. 1884 Blunt *Annot. Prayer Bk.* 82 True Common Prayer..is offered..by a Bishop or Priest..in the presence and with the aid of three, or at least two other Christian persons.

b. = *Common prayer book.*

1712 Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 288 Bibles and Common-Prayers are to be printed at the new House. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5344/3 A large Folio Common Prayer. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 145 Bibles, common-prayers, and other religious books.

Co·mmon-room. (Also, in earlier use, **common-chamber**, used both for this and for *combination-room*.)

1. In a college, school, or similar institution, a room to which all the members of the staff have common access, and where they meet each other. Especially, at Oxford, where this use of the name originated, the college-parlour to which the fellows and others associated with them retire after dinner. Hence the members of this room, as a body.

In some colleges, etc., the undergraduates or students support a similar institution, called a *Junior Common-room*.

c 1670 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* (ed. Gutch) 518 Trinity Coll., Oxford. Much about the same time, 1665, was a Common Chamber made up out of a lower room belonging to a Fellow ..to the end that the Fellows might meet together..mostly for society sake, which before was at each chamber by turns. And this was done in imitation of other Colleges, that had begun before, of which Merton College was the first, anno 1661. 1671–2 *Jun. Bursar, Trin. Coll. Camb.* in Willis and Clark 385 For strings and mending yᵉ violls in yᵉ common chamber. 1674–5 *Ibid.* 383, 24 chaires for the Common Chamber.

1683 *Contract New Coll. Oxf.*, 12 Apr. in Wood *Ath. Oxon.* (ed. Gutch) 197 And shall erect a wall with Battlements on the Masters Common Roome answerable to the wall and Battlements of the other side. 1708 Hudson in Hearne *Collect.* 3 Aug. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 124 My Service to all yᵉ Common-room. 1711 Hearne *ibid.* III. 154 The Common-room say there 'tis silly, dull, stuff. 1750 Coventry *Pompey Litt.* II. x. (1785) 69/2 To convene all the fellows in the common-room. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 252 They made him the delight of the common-room. 1823 De Quincey *Lett. to Young Man* iii. Wks. 1890 X. 37 Cases..where a particular study..was pursued throughout a whole college simply because a man of talents had talked of it in the junior common-room. 1886 Morley *Pattison's Mem.* in *Crit. Misc.* III. 150 Pattison never stayed in the common-room later than eight in the evening.

b. *attrib.*, as in *common-room man*, a servant in attendance on the common-room.

1853 E. Bradley (C. Bede) *Verdant Green* iv. (ed. 4) 29 Old John, the Common-room man.

2 (As two words.) A room common to all; esp. the public room of an inn, etc.

1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxxi, Our joy reached even to the common room, where the prisoners themselves sympathised. 1816 Scott *Tales Landl.* Introd., In the common room of the Wallace Inn.

Commons (kɒ·mənz), *sb. pl.* Forms: see Common *a.*; also 4–5 **comaynes, -ynz,** 5 **commines.** [Plural of Common *sb.*, in various senses.]

I. Common people; community.

1. The common people, the commonalty; the lower order, as distinguished from those of noble or knightly or gentle rank; also † applied to the common soldiers of an army.

In former times sometimes used depreciatively with reference to their rudeness; often with the epithet 'poor'. As a rendering of L. *plebs*, 'a commons' occurs as a singular.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 45 Alle þe comons of þe lond with letter þam bond. *c* 1382 Wyclif *Josh.* vi. 9 The left comouns [Vulg. *reliquum vulgus*] folowid the arke. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt's T.* 1651 Vemen on foote and communes many oon. *c* 1400 Maundev. xix. (1839) 210 Of pore men and of rude Comouns. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* ix. vi. 83 A multitude of commonys of byrth law. 1546 *Supplic. Poor Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 79 These men cesse not to oppresse vs, your Highnes pore commons. 1591 F. Sparry tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 92 The commons of the Towne is good, and there is much nobilitie therein. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 135 Let but the Commons heare this Testament .. And they would go and kisse dead Cæsars wounds. 1697 M. Martin in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 728 In many of the Isles, the Commons apply Spearwort for Pains of the Head. 1701 Swift *Contests Nobles & Com. Athens*, So the great African Scipio and his brother..were impeached by an ungrateful commons. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* I. v. 395 He was long and affectionately remembered among the commons by the name of the Good Regent. 1846 Arnold *Hist. Rome* I. ii. 28 The original Plebs, the commons of Rome. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. 558 From the condition of the commons of the shires we turn to a much more intricate subject, the condition of the commons of the boroughs.

b. The burghers of a town; the body of free citizens, bearing common burdens, and exercising common rights.

1429 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 78 If so bee yat yᵉ mair and yᵉ comyns will relesse me. 1458 *MS. Christ's Hosp., Abingdon* in Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. 43 Thus acordid the kynge and the covent And the comones of Abendon. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 386 That ther be then another [commoner] chosen, of the moste sadde and sufficiant of the comyns wᵗyn the cite. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 142 The Commons of the Citie of London chose unto their Maior for that yere Thomas Fitz Thomas. 1711 Tyrrell *Hist. Eng.* II. 983 The Commons or Community also chose Twelve Persons to represent them.

2. The third estate in the English (or other similar) constitution; the body of people, not ennobled, and represented by the Lower House of Parliament. (In earlier use excluding the clergy.)

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 113 þanne come þere a kyng, knyȝthod him ladde, Miȝt of þe comunes made hym to regne. 1399 — *Rich. Redeles* IV. 60 Of kynge, ne conceyle ne of þe comunes noþer. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* iii. (1885) 114 The Ffrench kynge .. toke vpon hym to sett tayles and oþer imposicions vpon the commons withowt the assent of the iij estates. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. i. 246 The Commons hath he pil'd with greeuous taxes And quite lost their hearts. 1660 Chas. II in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* (1702) II. 375 Establish the Peace, Happiness and Honour of King, Lords and Commons. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. I. ii. 115 The commons consist of all such men of property in the kingdom as have no seat in the house of lords. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 308 The commons included the whole people, not lords; and neither admitted of higher or lower orders, degraded or dignified ranks.

b. Hence, the representatives of the third estate in Parliament; the Lower House.

c 1415 *Crowned King* 35 in *Piers Pl.* Text C. p. 525 Me thought y herd a crowned kyng of his comunes axe A soleyn subsidie to susteyne his werres. *c* 1434 *Paston Lett.* I. 36 Plesit to the righte sage and wyse Communes of this present Parlement. 1548 *Order of Communion*, Forsomuch as in our High Court of Parliament lately holden at West-

minster..with the consent of the lords spiritual and temporal and Commons there assembled. 1675 T. Turner *Case Bankers & Cred. Exam.* (ed. 2) 39 The Commons of that Age would not agree thereto [to a subsidy]..till they had conferd with the Counties and Boroughs. 1707 *Vulpone* 24 The Danger that may arise to our Constitution from the 45 Scotch Commons. 1833 H. Coleridge *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 38 The Lords endeavouring to insert a clause..which clause the Commons of course rejected.

c. *House of Commons*; formerly also *Commons House (of Parliament)*.

1621 Jas. I *Let. to Speaker* 3 Dec., Some Fiery and Popular Spirits in the House of Commons. 1641 *Nicholas Papers* (1886) 36 Too morrow ye Commons House intend .. to adjourne also till Monday. 1643 *Declar. conc. Ireland* 32 It is this day ordered by the Commons House of Parliament. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* II. vi. 148 An assembly called the house of commons .. to represent the wisdom of the whole nation. 1820 *Examiner* No. 633. 348/2 Is there not a man now in the Commons House, who was found guilty of a public fraud? 1884 Gladstone in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/6 Rather by the spontaneous action of the House of Commons.

†d. The representatives of the people of a municipality; common-councilmen. *Obs.*

1682 *Enq. Elect. Sheriffs* 43 It is enacted, ordained, and established by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and Commons in Common Council assembled.

II. Provisions or expenses in common.

3. Provisions provided for a community or company in common; the common expense of such provisions; also the share to which each member of the company is entitled. Prob. originally in monastic use, afterwards esp. in colleges.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 38 Lest þe kyng and his Counseil 3or Comunes apeire, And beo stiward in oure stude til 3e be stouwet betere. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 412 We clerkes, whan þey come, for her comunes payeth, For her pelure and her palfreyes mete, & piloures þat hem folweth. 1393 *Ibid.* C. i. 143 Conscience & kynde wit and kny3t-hod to-gederes Caste þat þe comune sholde hure comunes fynde. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* i. (1560) 278 b/2 Owen not yet some of hem money for his commons. 1527 Whitinton *Vulgaria*, Whan I was a scholer of Oxforthe I lyued competently with vij pens commyns wekely. 1570 *Order for Swans* in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 961 The Commons (that is to say) Dinner and Supper, shall not exceed above twelve pence. 1576 *Act* 18 *Eliz.* c. 6 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 34 To be expended to the use of the relief of the commons and diett of the saide colledges. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 157 He had a Chamber, and took his commons in Hart hall. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 27 ¶ 9 Before he returns to his Commons at the University. 1725 Bailey *Erasm. Colloq.*, I will entertain you with scholar's commons, if not with sleaderer fare. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) I. 19 He used constantly the commons in the hall at noons and nights. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xviii, Then they went to hall where Pen sat down and ate his commons with his brother freshmen. 1869 Rogers *Adam Smith's W. N.* I. Ed. Pref. 7 During this time he drew his commons from the college buttery.

b. Used as *sing.*; a common table, an ordinary: cf. *Doctors' Commons*. *spec.* Now, at Oxford, a definite portion of victuals supplied from the college buttery or kitchen, at a regular charge.

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *A. & M.* (1642) 539 The Priests attending .. had a Colledge, Society, a Commons, Lodging and Mansions during their service within the Temple. 1688 S. Penton *Guardian's Instr.* 80 He invited us the next day to a Commons. 1692 Dryden *St. Evremont's Ess.* 336 A Commons of Bread and Water. 1828 W. Sewell *Oxf. Prize Ess.* 97 Two commons were put into his hands. 1884 C. Power in *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 114 Berkeley lunched by himself upon a solitary commons of cold beef. *Oxf. Undergrad.* 'Bring me a commons of bread and butter.'

†c. *To enter* or *come into, be in, keep*, etc., *commons*: to eat at a common table, live together (said *esp.* of the members of a college); *fig.* to enter into, or be in, association (*with*). So *to put* or *turn out of commons*. *To quit commons* (*Sc. Obs.*): to settle accounts (cf. Common *sb.* 15).

1510 *Plumpton Corr.* p. cxviii, The foresaid Sir Robert Plompton come into comens with Oliver Dickinson his servant the 25 July unto super againe. *c* 1565 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 119 Thinking that it was then time to quit commons. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden Soc.) 42 Our Master chargid *him* to be packing and willid M. Tyndall to put him out of Commins. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* Pref. 5 Yong Gentlemen, which haue not entred commons in Mars his Campe. 1614 T. Adams *Devil's Banquet* 182 If you knowe that Gods cheare is so infinitely better; why doe you enter commons at Satans Feast? 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 453 To heare of him under Sequestration, and his Family in Commons with the Ravens. 1691 *Case of Exeter Coll.* 32 Such absent Scholar shall be turn'd out of Commons for fifteen days. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4132/3 Every Attorney and Clerk shall duly keep Commons in such Society of which they are admitted. 1707 Hearne *Collect.* 2 Dec. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 77 Mr. Gwinnett is put out of commons.

4. In wider sense: Rations, allowance of victuals; daily fare. *Short commons*: insufficient rations, scant fare.

1540–1 Elyot *Image Gou.* (1556) 16 Gevyng to poore.. Children .. theyr Commons free. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 32 Wee shall haue a harde pyttaunce, and come to shorte commons. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. § 5 The Grecian widows [had] shorter commons than the Hebrews. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* iii. xxviii. (1840) 169 Though his commons perchance were shorter, yet he battled better on them. 1651 Walton in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 70 He deserues at least to haue his Commons shortned. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1698) I. x. 282 Captain Swan .. gave way to a small enlargement of our commons .. [to] 10 spoonfuls of boil'd Maiz a man. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* (1755) 45 Now and then she would seize upon John's commons, snatch a leg of a pullet, etc. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. ii. 37 Our sick have been on short commons for the last five days.

†5. A privy; = Common house 4 a. *Obs.*

1624 Heywood *Captives* iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Heare 's a place Though neather of the secretest nor the best, To unlade myself of this Iniquity [a dead body]. Hee 's where hee is in Comons.

Common sense, -sense. [repr. Gr. κοινὴ αἴσθησις, L. *sensus communis*, F. *sens commun.*]

†1. An 'internal' sense which was regarded as the common bond or centre of the five senses, in which the various impressions received were reduced to the unity of a common consciousness. *Obs.*

[Cf. 1398–1509 *common wit* s. v. Common *a.* 21.] 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* i. ii. 3 They [eyes] were ordeyned of nature in the former part [of the head].. that they might carye visible thinges to ye commune sens. 1606 Bryskett *Civ. Life* 123 Which *common sense*, is a power or facultie of the sensitiue soule..and is therefore called common, because it receiueth commonly the formes or images which the exteriour senses present vnto it, and hath power to distinguish the one from the other. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. vii, Inner Senses are three in number, so called, because they be within the brain-pan, as Common Sense, Phantasie, Memory .. This Common sense is the Judge or Moderator of the rest, by whom we discern all differences of objects. *Ibid.* III. xiii, The external senses and the common sense considered together are like a circle with five lines drawn from the circumference to the centre. 1842 Sir W. Hamilton in *Reid's Wks.* (1872) II. 756/2 *note*, *Common Sense* (κοινὴ αἴσθησις) was employed by Aristotle to denote the faculty in which the various reports of the several senses are reduced to the unity of a common apperception.

fig. c 1645 Howell *Lett.* v. (1650) 174 Cabbage, turnips, artichocks, potatoes, and dates, are her five senses, and pepper the common sense.

2. The endowment of natural intelligence possessed by rational beings; ordinary, normal or average understanding; the plain wisdom which is every man's inheritance. (This is 'common sense' at its minimum, without which a man is foolish or insane.) †Formerly also in pl., in phr. *Besides his common senses*: out of his senses or wits, 'beside himself'.

1535 Joye *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 36, I am suer T[indale] is not so farre besydis his comon sencis as to saye the dead bodye hereth cristis voyce. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. 13 Vnlesse he be voide of all common sense and natural wit of man. 1602 T. Fitzherb. *Apol.* 20 a, I referre me to the iudgement of any man that hath but common sence. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* I. iii. § 4 He would be thought void of common sense who asked on the one side, or on the other side went to give a reason, why it is impossible for the same thing to be and not to be. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 70 P 2 A Reader of plain common Sense, who would neither relish nor comprehend an Epigram of Martial. 1744 Harris *Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 46 note, Common sense..a sense common to all, except lunatics and ideots. 1799 Mackintosh *Study Law Nature* Wks. 1846 I. 363 Whoever thoroughly understands such a science, must be able to teach it plainly to all men of common sense. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 404 Common sense will not teach us metaphysics any more than mathematics.

b. More emphatically: Good sound practical sense; combined tact and readiness in dealing with the every-day affairs of life; general sagacity.

1726 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* xx. 100 There is not (said a shrewd wag) a more uncommon thing in the world than common sense..By common sense we usually and justly understand the faculty to discern one thing from another, and the ordinary ability to keep ourselves from being imposed upon by gross contradictions, palpable inconsistencies, and unmask'd imposture. By a man of common sense we mean one who knows, as we say, chalk from cheese. 1775 Priestley *Exam. Reid* 127 Common sense..in common acceptation..has long been appropriated .. to that capacity for judging of common things that persons of middling capacities are capable of. 1852 Tennyson *Ode Death Wellington* iv, Rich in saving common-sense. 1888 Wormall in *Times* 16 Jan. 8/1 The general demand was for intelligence, sagacity, soundness of judgment, clearness of perception, and that sanity of thinking called common sense.

†c. Ordinary or untutored perception. *Obs.*

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* I. i. 57 To know .. Things hid and bard from common sense..is studies god-like recompence.

d. As a quality of things said or done (='something accordant to or approved by common sense').

1803 Mackintosh *Def. Peltier* Wks. 1846 III. 270, I ask you again, Gentlemen, is this common sense? 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* iii. (1878) 34 To him it was just common sense, and common sense only. 1884 G. Denman in *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 467 It is only common sense that .. you should look at the whole of the document together.

3. The general sense, feeling, or judgement of mankind, or of a community.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. x. 2 That all the cares and evill which they meet May..seeme gainst common sence to them most sweet. 1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 390 These are to be received by the common sense of a Nation, as Gods warning pieces. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 1 The common Sense of mankind. 1713 Berkeley *Hylas & Phil.* III. Wks. 1871 I. 329, I am content, Hylas, to appeal to the common sense of the world for the truth of my notion. 1872 Grote *Aristotle* II. App. ii. 285 What Aristotle..defines as matters of common opinion and belief includes all that is usually meant, and properly meant, by Common Sense—what is believed by all men or by most men. 1874 Sidgwick *Meth. Ethics* III. xi. § 6. 333 The promise which the Common Sense of mankind recognises as binding.

4. *Philos.* The faculty of primary truths; 'the complement of those cognitions or convictions which we receive from nature; which all men therefore possess in common; and by which they test the truth of knowledge, and the morality of actions' (Hamilton *Reid's Wks.* II. 756).

Philosophy of Common Sense: that philosophy which accepts as the ultimate criterion of truth the primary cognitions or beliefs of mankind; *e.g.* in the theory of perception, the universal belief in the existence of a material world. Applied to the Scotch school which arose in the 18th c. in opposition to the views of Berkeley and Hume.

[*c* 1705 Berkeley *Commonpl. Bk.* Wks. IV. 455 *Mem.* To be eternally banishing Metaphisics, etc., and recalling men to Common Sense.] 1758 Price *Rev. Quest. Morals* (ed. 2) 81 Common sense, the faculty of self-evident truths. 1764 Reid (*title*), An Inquiry into the Human Mind on the Principles of Common Sense. 1770 Beattie *Ess. Truth* in *Ann. Reg.* (1772) 253 Common Sense hath, in modern times, been used by philosophers, both French and British, to signify that power of the mind which perceives truth, or commands belief, not by progressive argumentation, but by an instantaneous, instinctive, and irresistible impulse; derived neither from education nor from habit, but from nature. 1776 Campbell *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. i. ii. 99 To maintain propositions the reverse of the primary truths of common sense, doth not imply a contradiction, it only implies insanity. 1842 Sir W. Hamilton in *Reid's Wks.* II. 742 On the Philosophy of Common Sense; or our primary beliefs considered as the ultimate criterion of truth. 1871 Fraser in *Berkeley's Wks.* I. 183 The universal concurrent assent of mankind may be thought by some an invincible argument in behalf of Matter. (*Note*, Commonly called the argument from Common Sense.) 1874 Sidgwick *Meth. Ethics* p. xi, Dogmatic Intuitionism, in which the general rules of Common Sense are accepted as axiomatic.

5. *attrib.* (the two words being always hyphened).

1854 E. Forbes *Lit. Papers* i. 43 Common-sense views are the last to take hold on men's minds. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 93 The air was thick with common-sense objections to Christianity, as it was with common-sense ideas as to the way in which we come to have ideas. 1874 Sidgwick *Meth. Ethics* I. vi. § 3. 70 Egoism and Utilitarianism may fairly be regarded as extremes between which the Common-Sense morality is a kind of *media via*.

Hence **Common-se'nsed** *a.*, possessing common sense. **Common-se'nsely** *adv.*, in a common sense manner. **Common-sense-o-dox** *a. nonce-wd.* on type of *orthodox*. **Common-se'nsible, -bly, -sensical** *a.*, possessing, or characterized by, common sense; whence **Common-se'nsically** *adv.* (All more or less nonce-words.)

1875 M. G. Pearse *Dan. Quorm* Ser. I. (1879) 26 Pithy, plain, *common-sensed. 1884 J. Parker *Apost. Life* III. 66 Common-sensed and real-hearted men. 1878 Grosart in *H. More's Poems* Introd. 36/2 Thus *common-sensely does he put the matter. 1866 Reade *G. Gaunt* I. 207 He did not think it..*common-sense-o-dox to turn his back upon their dinner. 1851 Hawthorne *Snow Image* (1879) 30 This highly benevolent and *common-sensible individual. 1875 Helps *Soc. Press.* xxv. 382 Common-sensible conclusions. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* 15 July 455 He chattered away..*common-sensibly enough. 1860 *Rutledge* 155 A plain *common-sensical statement of affairs. 1887 R. Cleland *True to a Type* I. 259 He was matter-of-fact and common-sensical to a degree. 1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 802 There are some things fit to be stated oratorically, some poetically ..some humorously, some *commonsensically.

Common Serjeant, Sewer (Shore): see Serjeant, Sewer.

†**Commo'nstrate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *commonstrāt-* ppl. stem of *commonstrā-re*, f. *com-* + *monstrāre* to show.] To point out, make clear.

1623 Cockeram, *Commonstrate*, to teach. 1650 Charleton *Paradoxes* 12, I shall..commonstrate it by reasons. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 552 Gummes .. commonstrate its eximious faculties.

Commonty (kɒ'mənti). Forms: 4–5 **comunete, comounte(e, -ynte(e, 4–6 -onte, 5 -ontee, -unte, -owntе, -ente, -entie, (comnaunte, couenaunte), 5–6 comontie, commontye, -entye, 6 comontye, -enty, commente, -ti, -tie, -ty, commonte, -tie, 6–7** *Sc.* **commounty, -tie, 7 comonty, 7– commonty.** [a. OF. *comuneté* (*comm-*) :—L. *commūnitāt-em* common fellowship, society, n. of state f. *commūn-is* Common, social, etc.; in med.L. and Romanic extended to the notion of 'common citizenship', and a 'community' or 'body of fellow-citizens'. The OF. form has in Eng. diverged in two directions: first, associated with the adj. Common in all its varieties, it assumed this trisyllabic form: secondly it remained of 4 syllables, and was assimilated to the original L. type as Community, q.v.]

†1. The body of the common people, commonalty, commons. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Acts* xvii. 5 Takinge of the comune [*v.r.* comynte, 1388 comyn puple] summe yuele men. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 115 þe comounte [*plebem*] of Rome. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 91 The thynges of the comunete. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 323/3 Grete oppressions and Importable charges among the comonte. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* v. vi. (Arb.) 86 The nobilitie..With all the whole commontie. 1559 Sackville *Mirr. Mag., Compl. Dk. Buckhm.* 61 Let no prince put trust in commontie. 1600 Heywood *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 69 The King wants money, and would haue some of his commonty.

†2. A community; a commonwealth. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 350 Ellis þe comynte wolde not stonde. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xvi. 87 Euery

kingdom or comounte dyvidid in him silf schal be destruyed. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. xxii. 226/2 Euery man is a parte of the comonte. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cxl. 167 To kepe y^s commentie of Flanders in frendshyppe.

†3. 'Community, common possession' (Jam.).

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5212 With hem holdyng comunte Of alle her goode in charite. 1606 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, c. 2 All common Kirks, perteining of auld to the saids Bishoppes, and their chapter in communtie.

4. Commonage, common of pasture, etc. (see Common *sb.* 6). *Sc.*

1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) 379 (Jam.) With..commounty in the saidis muris, myris and mossis. 1818 Scott *Br. Lamm.* xii, Their huts, kail-yards, and rights of commonty. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 660 The agricultural labourer.. had, moreover, rights of pasturage and commonty .. which have long ago disappeared.

5. Land held in common; 'a common'. *Sc.*

1600 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, c. 5 Diverse persons, hes riven out .. great portions of the samine commonties, without any right. 1754 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 321 Commonty .. in our law language, and in charters, frequently signifies a heath or moor. 1806 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* III. 158 Strathaven..possessed an extensive commonty, all of which has long since been converted into private property. 1874 *Act* 37 & 38 *Vict.* c. 94 § 35 A decree of division of commonty or of common property or runrig lands. 1883 *Scotsman* 23 July 5/7 The commonty of Harray has all been divided between the heritors.

†6. The liberties of a borough; 'jurisdiction or territory' (Jam.). *Sc. Obs.*

c 1575 Sir J. Balfour *Practicks* 54 (Jam.) Gif he wes takin within the commountie of the burgh.

†7. *Commonty* (*commenti*) *fire*: app. the name given in the 16th c. (at Cambridge) to a fire provided at the common expense of the fellows of a college in the room of one of them, and to the social meeting round this fire after dinner: the origin of the later *commonfire-room, common-room*, or *combination-room* (see the latter).

1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden Soc.) 4 After dinner and supper, at commenti fiers .. I continuid as long as ani, and was as fellowli as the best. *Ibid.* 5 At a commenti fier in M. Jacksuns chamber this last year.

¶ Humorously, as a blunder for *comedy*.

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 140.

Common weal, commonweal (kɒ·mənwī·l). *arch.* [orig. two words Common *a.* + Weal (:—OE. *wela, weola* well-being, prosperity); used side by side with *general weal, public weal*, and esp. *weal-public*. Cf. F. *bien commun, bien public*, L. *res publica, res commūnis*. It is still used as two words in sense 1. In sense 2 (= *commonwealth*) it was in 16th c. more esp. Scotch, and is now archaic or rhetorical, or used with etymological emphasis.]

1. (Properly two words.) Common well-being; *esp.* the general good, public welfare, prosperity of the community.

a 1469 *Gregory's Chron.* [an. 1450] (Camden 1876) 191 They [the Kentish insurgents] wente, as they sayde, for the comyn wele of the realme of Ingelonde. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* 33 The partes of mannes body hath..theyr offyce..for the commune wele of the hole body. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* Pref. (1870) 228, I do it for a common weele [1547 a common weale]. 1553 Q. Mary in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. i. 3 As shall avaunce Gods glory and the commonweal. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 10 The law is made for the commonwell and profite of baith the parties. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, 157 To the Commonweale and Prosperity of our Subiects. 1744 Thomson *Summer* 1617 Ever musing on the common weal. 1874 F. Seebohm *Prot. Rev.* (1887) 7 Citizens for whose common weal the nation is to be governed.

2. The whole body of the people, the body politic; a state, community. = Commonwealth 2.

This use was adversely criticized by Elyot: see quot. 1531.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 202 Þe comen wele was paied of þat conseilyng þat it were not delaied, so was R[ichard] þe kyng. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. i, Hit semeth that men haue ben longe abused in calling *Rempublicam* a commune weale..There may appere lyke diuersitie to be in englisshe betwene a publike weale and a commune weale, as shulde be in latin, betwene *Res publica*, & *Res plebeia*. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 2436 The common-weil of fair Scotland. 1549 Latimer *Ploughers* (Arb.) 26 Wherefore are magistrates ordayned, but that the tranquillitie of the commune weale maye be confirmed. 1611 Coryat *Crudities* 460 A most excellent aristocraticall fame of common-weale. 1726 Thomson *Winter* (1738) 432 Solon the next who built his common-weal On Equity's wide Base. 1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* Pref. 23 The most truly liberal-minded class of the commonweal.

†b. *The Christian commonweal*: Christendom.

1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. viii. 20 The Christian commonweale is decayed. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* Introd., The..state of the Christian Commonweale..might.. mooue euen a right stony heart to ruth.

†3. = Commonwealth 3. (*poetic nonce-use.*)

1733 Swift *On Poetry*, They plot to turn, in factious zeal, Duncenia to a common-weal.

†4. *Comb.*

1579 J. Stubbes *Gaping Gulf* D iv b, These aduenturous commonwealminglers. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xii. 175 Ridding goode Commonwealemen out of the way, that he may mainteine himself stil in his tyranny.

Commonwealth (kɒ·mənwelþ). Forms: see Common *a.* and Wealth. [In its history, like prec.; *wealth*, ME. *welthe*, being a later formation, in same sense as *weal*, OE. *wela*. The two words were used indiscriminately by Skelton and others, in senses 1 and 2; but in the 16th c. *commonwealth* became the ordinary English term in sense 2 (and 5), and it was in connexion with this that the later senses 3, 4 (with corresp. use of 5) were developed. Sense 1, if used, is now pronounced as two words *co·mmon wea·lth*; this pronunciation was formerly the usual one, and still occurs occasionally in the other senses. Cf. note under Common-place.]

†1. Public welfare; general good or advantage. *Obs.* in ordinary use: see Common-weal.

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* cxxiv. xiii, He dyd the commen wealthe sustene. *a* 1528 Skelton *Vox Populi* 318 And so marreth..The comonwelthe of eche sytte. 1530 Palsgr. 207/1 Common welthe, *bien publique*. 1553 S. Cabot *Ordinances* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 261 To the common wealth and benefite of the whole companie and mysterie. 1679 Burnet *Hist. Ref.* 25 The common wealth of a whole realm was chiefly to be looked at. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Charac.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 64 They choose that welfare which is compatible with the commonwealth. 1871 Ruskin *Fors Clavig.* vii. 13 Whether you are striving for a Common-Wealth or for a Common-Illth.

2. The whole body of people constituting a nation or state, the body politic; a state, an independent community, esp. viewed as a body in which the whole people have a voice or an interest.

1513 Douglas *Æneis, Pref. note bk.* vii, It is vertew that euer has promoued commoun welthys. 1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H vj b, Of diuers men, and one lorde, is composed a common welth. *a* 1577 Sir T. Smith *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 11 A common-wealth is called a society .. of a multitude of free men, collected together, and vnited by common accord and couenants among themselues. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* i. (1627) 3 The certaine good .. both vnto Church and Common-wealth. 1690 Locke *Govt.* II. x. § 133 By Commonwealth, I .. mean, not a Democracy, or any Form of Government, but any independent Community which the Latins signified by the word *Civitas*. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 145 ₱ 3 Men .. content to fill up the lowest class of the commonwealth. 1855 H. Reed *Lect. Eng. Hist.* v. 150 Not only the kingly commonwealth of England, but the republican commonwealth of America.

fig. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* I. i. 137 It is not politicke, in the Common-wealth of Nature, to preserue virginity.

3. A state in which the supreme power is vested in the people; a republic or democratic state.

a 1618 Raleigh *Maxims St.* (1651) 8 A Common-wealth is the swerving or depravation of a Free, or popular State, or the Government of the whole Multitude of the base and poorer Sort, without respect of the other Orders. 1667 Pepys *Diary* (1879) IV. 461 Better things were done, and better managed .. under a Commonwealth than under a King. *a* 1714 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I. 63 This shows how impossible it is to set up a Commonwealth in England. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 7 The career of .. the Dutch Commonwealth. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 228 The sturdy commonwealths which have sprung from the seed of the Mayflower.

4. *Eng. Hist.* The republican government established in England between the execution of Charles I in 1649 and the Restoration in 1660.

1649 *Act Parlt.* 19 May, Be it Declared and Enacted by this present Parliament, and by the authority of the same, That the People of England and of all the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging are, and shall be, and are hereby Constituted, Made, Established, and Confirmed to be a Commonwealth and Free State; and shall henceforward be Governed as a Commonwealth and Free State by the Supreme Authority of this Nation, the Representatives of the People in Parliament, and by such as they shall appoint and constitute as Officers and Ministers for the good of the People, and that without any King or House of Lords. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* xiii. (1843) 784/2 The parliament, as soon as they had settled their commonwealth ..sent ambassadors to their sister republic, the States of the United Provinces. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 55 ₱ 2 The Commonwealth, when it was in its height of Power and Riches. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* Introd. § 25 In the time of the commonwealth this spectacle was discontinued. 1862 R. Vaughan *Eng. Nonconf.* 443 In the days of the Long Parliament and of the Commonwealth.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* Applied in various ways to a body or a number of persons united by some common interest; e.g. *commonwealth of learning*, the whole body of learned men, the 'republic of letters'; *commonwealth of nations*: see quot. 1796.

1551 Turner *Herbal* I. Prol. A ij b, The hole common welth of all Christendome. 1608–11 Bp. Hall *Medit.* II. § 82 The whole heavenly commonwealth of angels. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* II. 90 Torricellius .. to whom all the Common-wealth of Learning are exceedingly oblieg'd. 1712 W. Rogers *Voy.* 311 In the Government of our sailing Common-wealth. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 182 The writers on publick law have often called this aggregate of [European] nations a commonwealth. They had reason. It is virtually one great state having the same basis of general law; with some diversity of provincial customs and local establishments. 1814 Wordsw. *Excurs.* IV. 348 Through all the mighty commonwealth of things Up from the creeping plant to sovereign Man. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 230 Any German or Italian principality..was a more important member of the commonwealth of nations.

b. *Theatr.* A company of actors who share the receipts instead of receiving salaries.

1886 L. Outram in *Dram. Rev.* 27 Mar. 83/1 Fourth-class theatres, commonwealths, fit-up tours, and such *venues* of experience.

†6. An appellation of the Norfolk insurgents of 1549 (or their adherents). *Obs.*

1549 Sir A. Aucher in Froude *Hist. Eng.* V. 204 *note*, Men called Commonwealths, and their adherents .. have been sent up and come away without punishment. And that Commonwealth, called Latimer, hath gotten the pardon of others..There was never none that ever spake as vilely as these called Commonwealths does.

7. *attrib.*

1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* (Shaks. Soc.) 68 Cloaking of bad actions with common-wealth pretences. 1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, I. iii. 157, I come to talke of Common-wealth Affayres. 1654 E. Johnson *Wonder-wrkg. Provid.* 129 Compleating the Colonies in Church and Common-wealth-work. 1695 *Eng. Anc. Const. Eng.* 2 Much censured as savouring of commonwealth principles.

†Commonwea·lth's-man, -wea·lthsman. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also commonwea·lthman. [Cf. *statesman, townsman, tradesman*, etc.]

†1. One devoted to the interests of the commonwealth; *good c.* = good citizen, patriot. *Obs.*

1579 J. Stubbes *Gaping Gulf* D j b, More like Basciaes to the great Turke, then Christian commonwealthmen. 1593 *Tell-Troth's New Y. Gift* 37 He..can be but a bad common wealthes man which is an ill husband. 1622 T. Scott *Belg. Pismire* 28 These .. degenerating from the nobilitie and vertue of their Ancestors, become of Common-wealthsmen Common-woes-men. 1677 Yarranton *Eng. Improv.* 109 You are not a good Commonwealths-man, if you do not give me leave to Print this; for it will be a general good to the Clothing-Trade. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 385 Their next Heir cannot well be a worse Commonwealth's-man.

2. *Hist.* An adherent of the English Commonwealth in the 17th c.; also *gen.*, an adherent of a republican government, a republican (*obs.*).

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 210 To build upon the Union made by those Commonwealth-men, I cannot consent. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* v. 62 The greatest cry against the French Protestants, as Commonwealthsmen and Traytors. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Parnell*, Thomas Parnell was the son of a commonwealthsman..who, at the Restoration, left .. Cheshire .., and settled in Ireland. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 573 The characters of the republicans or commonwealthsmen.

[**Commonye**: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

Commorade, obs. f. Comrade.

†Co·mmorance. *Obs.* Also 6 -ans. [f. Commorant, or its source: see -ance.] Abiding; sojourning; tarrying.

1594 West *Symbol.* II. § 220 The shier, and town .. or place of his then or late dwelling or commorans. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav*, 216 After sixe dayes commorance in Saint Hellen, wee sailed thence.

Commorancy (kɒ·mŏrănsi). Chiefly *Law.* Also 8 comorancy. [f. as prec.: see -ancy.] Abiding, abode, residence. (Formerly with *pl.*)

1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 51 Vagarantes from their owne dwellings, or vsuall places of commorancies. 1641 *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 79 England .. wherein so many men have their commorancy and abode. 1798 Root *Amer. Law Rep.* I. 263 Question was..Whether..a foreigner..could gain a settlement by comorancy. 1881 *Law Rep.* in *Times* 14 Apr. 4/3 A mere transient visit, or a temporary commorancy.

Commorant (kɒ·mŏrănt), *a.* and *sb. Obs.* exc. as prec. Also 6–7 comorant(e. [ad. L. *commorāntem*, pr. pple. of *commorā-ri* to tarry, abide, f. *com-* + *morāri* to delay, tarry, f. *mora* delay.]

A. *adj.* Abiding, dwelling, resident.

Formerly applied technically, at Cambridge, to members of the Senate resident in the town (*commorantes in villa*) who were no longer members of their colleges: this became obsolete with the Act of 1856, which abolished the qualification of residence.

a 1556 Cranmer *Wks.* II. 277 If Davison be dwelling or commorant within my jurisdiction. 1596 N. B. *Sidney's Ourania* M iij b, If any on the earth were commorant. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. (1611) xx. 163 [Fowls] commorant in Woods, Forests, Heaths, etc. 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 407 Unless they have been commorant there for ten Years. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. 270 All freeholders within the precinct .. and all persons commorant therein; which commorancy consists in usually lying there. 1888 *Daily Tel.* 22 Mar. 7/2 An Irishman .. 'commorant' in Edinburgh.

†b. Of water: Standing, not running away.

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. v. 10 Water Appropriate is either Commorant, viz. confined within the plot, or Current, not terminated within the limits thereof.

B. *sb.* A dweller, sojourner, resident.

(Also as in note to A.)

a 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 10 Rabbi Jacob, a Jew born, whom I remember for a long time a Commorant in the University. *Ibid.* I. 32 In all my time that I was a Commorant in Cambridge.

†Commora·tion. *Obs.* [ad. L. *commorātiōnem*, n. of action f. *commorā-ri*: see prec.; cf. mod. F. *commoration*.] Dwelling, abiding, sojourning.

1612–5 Bp. Hall *Contempl. O. T.* XIX. vi, An opportunity of his commoration amongst them. 1651 Howell *Venice* 33 They invited them to..fix their Commoration there. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* v. 175 The commoration of the soul in such a body as this. 1851 *Mem. of Beddoes* in *Poems* 122 The audacity of ghostly 'commoration' with flesh and blood.

†Commoratory. *Obs.* [f. L. *commorāt-*, ppl. stem of *commorāri* (see prec.), after analogy of L. nouns in *-ōrium*: see -ory.] A dwelling-place.

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *A. & M.* (1642) 456 This name [holy houses] they gave as well unto their Cels, and Commoratories where they ligged, as to their Synagogues.

Commorient (kɒ·mō·riĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *commorient-em*, pr. pple. of *commori* to die with, f. *com-* + *mori* to die.] Dying together; in *Astrol.* of or pertaining to simultaneous death. *Obs.*

1646 Buck *Rich. III*, 86 (R.) The same compatient and commorient fates and times.

b. as *sb.*

1730-36 BAILEY (folio), *Commorients*, persons dying together, at the same time. 1773 in ASH. 1888 COOTE *Com. Form Probate Pract.* (ed. 10) 222 If the commorient ..has left a Will it must be proved.

† **Commo·rse.** *Obs.* [f. *commors-* ppl. stem of *commordēre* to bite sharply, cause a pang, after *remorse.*] Compassion, pity.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* I. xlvi, Yet doth calamitie attract commorse. *Ibid.* II. ciii, The better fewe..Stood careful lookers-on with sad commorse.

‖ **Commorth** (kɒ·mɒɹθ). *Welsh Hist.* Also 7 **comorth**(e. [ad. Welsh *cymmhorth, cymhorth*, now commonly *cymorth*, 'aid, subsidy', f. *cym-* together, with + *porth* aid, assistance, help, support.] An aid, a contribution or collection in aid.

1402 *Act 4 Hen. IV*, c. 27 Qe nul Westour Rymour Ministrall ne vacabond soit aucunement sustenuz en la terre de Gales pur faire Kymorthas ou coillage sur la comune poeple illeoqes. 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII*, c. 6 No person .. shall .. within Wales .. gather or leuie any Commorth, Bydalle, tenauntesale, or other collection or exactions. 1617 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) XVII. 31 All manner of Forgeries.. Exactions, Comorthes and begging. 1672 COWEL *Interpr.*, *Comorth*, signifies a Contribution .. It seems this was a collection made at Marriages, and when young Priests said or sung their first Masses, and sometimes for Redemption of Murders or Felonies.

‖ **Commos** (kɒ·mɒs). *Gr. Trag.* [Gr. κομμός striking, beating of head and breast in lamentation, f. κόπτειν to strike.] A lament in which one or more of the chief characters and the chorus sing alternate parts.

1879 L. CAMPBELL *Sophocles* I. (ed. 2) 241 The commos which follows is arranged in two strophes and antistrophes.

‖ **Commot** (kɒ·mət). *Welsh Hist.* Forms: 5 **commott**, 6–8 **comot**, 7– **commot**(e. [a. Welsh *cymwd, kymwt*, in mod.W. *cwmmwd*, neighbourhood, locality (cf. *cymydog* neighbour).] In Wales, a territorial and administrative division; usually subordinate to a *cantref* or *cantred.*

[1284 *Statut. Walliæ* (Spelman), Vicecomes de Kaernarvan sub quo Cantreda de Arvan, Cantreda de Artlentayth, Commotum de Conkyn, Cantreda de Ailen, & Commotum de Irmemch.] 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 33 § 17 The commottis of Nanconwey and Dynllane. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 26 § 3 Manours .. within the compas .. of the said .. parishes, commotes, & cantredes. 1584 H. LLOYD *Caradoc's Hist. Cambria* 12. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 1. 665 Eastward..standeth Mouthwy a Commot very well knowne. 1627 SPEED *England* i. § 7 They [the Cantreves] were subdiuided into their Cymedeu or Commots. 1723 H. ROWLANDS *Mona Antiqua* (1766) 114 Anglesey is..divided..into three Cantrefs, and each of these into two Comots. 1836 J. DOWNES *Mt. Decam.* I. 156 On the promontory of the Creiddyn, that commot or hundred of Carnarvonshire.

b. Sometimes identified with: A seigniory, lordship, or manor.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 5 a, A commote is a great seigniory and may include one or divers manors. 1889 H. LEWIS *Anc. Laws Wales* 162–3.

⚑ Ignorant writers have confounded the word with OE. *mót, gemót*, or L. *commōtus*, and spoken of it as a gathering or assembly. In *Les Termes de la Ley* (1641) it is confounded with COMMORTH (misspelt *commoith*).

Commote (kɒ·mō·t), *v. rare.* [f. L. *commōt-* ppl. stem of *commovēre* to move hither and thither, agitate, disturb: cf. *promote.* The ordinary word is *commove*; this is perh. directly suggested by *commotion.*] *trans.* To put into commotion, disturb.

1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* II. iii. 50 The whole society being more or less commoted and made uncomfortable thereby. *a* 1864 — *Dr. Grimshawe's Secret* (1883) 280 The Warden, greatly commoted for the nonce, complied.

† **Commo·ter.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *commōtor*: cf. *promoter*, and prec.] One who stirs up or sets in motion.

1646 J. LILBURNE *Game Sc. & Eng.* 16 Those which were the first commoters and raiser of troubles and warres. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. III. 128 Some monuments of the Rebellion, as also of the punishment, those desperate men suffer'd, who were the Commoters of it.

† **Commo·ther, co-mother.** *Obs.* or *dial.* In 5–6 commoder. [f. COM- + MOTHER, after med.L. *commāter*, F. *commère* in same sense: cf. COMERED.] A name for the relationship of a godmother to the other god-parents and the actual parents of a child; = *gossip, cummer*, in their original sense.

c 1440 *York Myst.* ix. 143 My commodrys and my cosynes bathe. 1523 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 171 To my Commoder Smyth my musterdevilys gowne. 1847–78 in HALLIWELL. 1855 *Whitby Gloss., Co-mother*, a godmother or co-helper in the religious training of the child.

Commotion (kɒ·mō·ʃən). Forms: 5–6 com(m)ocion, -cyon, 6– commotion. [a. OF. *com(m)ocion* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *commōtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *commovēre*; see COMMOVE.]

† **1.** *lit.* Continuous or recurring motion; movement hither and thither, up and down, or the like. *Obs.* exc. as in 2.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 291 The cause of this great commocyon or mouynge of theyr bodyes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiii. (1872) 111 Agitatione and commotione of his army vp and doun. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 242 In the commotion of his horse, he [the rider] may not touch any member or part of him, but only his back. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 188 Commotion of the Arms.

2. Physical disturbance, more or less violent; tumultuous agitation of the parts or particles of any thing; of the sea: turbulence, tossing.

1592 tr. *Junius On Rev.* vi. 15 There is no man that shall not be astonished at that generall commotion. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* 124 The Ocean..by reason of his often commotion and raging. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 992 Nor onely Paradise In this commotion, but the Starrie Cope .. or all the Elements At least had gon to rack. 1741–3 WESLEY *Jrnl.* (1749) 13 In a moment the commotion ceased, the heat was over. 1794 SOUTHEY *Botany Bay Eclog.* III, I .. was soon sick and sad with the billows' commotion. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 31 Drop good vinegar .. upon flour contaminated with other admixtures, and immediate commotion takes place.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*)

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 173 The earth has undergone commotions abstracted from a deluge. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 12 The upper air exhibited a commotion which we did not experience.

3. Bustle, stir, confusion, hurly-burly; often in phr. *in commotion.* (Also with *a* and *pl.*)

1616 BULLOKAR, *Commotion*, a great stir, a hurly burly. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 202 ₱ 4 That perpetual contest for wealth which keeps the world in commotion. 1868 Q. VICTORIA *Life Highl.* 61 When I went on deck there was a great commotion, such running and calling, and pulling of ropes.

4. Public disturbance or disorder; tumult, sedition, insurrection. (The earliest sense recorded.)

1471 in *Camden Misc.* (1847) I. 17 To have [made] commocion ayeinst the king. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. i. 358, I haue seduc'd a head-strong Kentishman Iohn Cade of Ashford, To make Commotion. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Commotion*, rebellion, trouble, or disquietnesse. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. ii. § 14 The open commotion of your people.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A disturbance, agitation; a tumult, rising, insurrection.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 26 Commocions or sedicions among themselfes. 1542 *Contn. Fabyan's Chron.* VII. 700 In October folowyng beganne a folishe comocion in Lincolnshire. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. XXX. 183 The punishment of the Leaders, and teachers in a Commotion. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* I. i, Each popular commotion he improv'd By secret ministers. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. III. ii. 314 He became once more engaged in the political commotions of the day.

† **5.** Mental perturbation; agitation, excitement.

1582 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 50 A certeine commotion also which we doe call anger. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 185 Kingdom'd Achilles in commotion rages. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1737) II. II. II. 144 What is justly stil'd Passion or Commotion. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) II. 105 Trusting the issue of his commotions to reason only.

6. *attrib.*

a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 389 The misbehaviour of a certain priest in the commotion time [*i. e.* the Pilgrimage of Grace].

† **Commo·tion,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To cause commotion.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 63 In the boiling or seething it in his maw, he felt it commotion a little and upbraid him.

Commotional (kɒmō··ʃənăl), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL ¹.] Of or pertaining to commotion.

1870 S. PALMER *Virg. Eclog.* 10 That is a diseased compassion which waits for commotional stimulants.

† **Commo·tioner.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who excites or takes part in a commotion; one who stirs up tumult or rebellion.

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 13 Who can perswade where treason is aboue reason, and .. commotioners are better than commissioners, and common woe is named commonwealth? 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 555 The Swerde wyl not helpe in the common wealth, To purge it of Commotionars [l. 595 *has* commosioners]. 1616 BOLTON *Hypercr.* in Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) III. 231 Sir Thomas Wiat, not the dangerous commotioner, but his worthy father. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 50 Lord Cobham .. being a Commotioner in the reign of Qu. Mary.

† **Commo·tive,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *commōt-* (see COMMOTE *v.*) + -IVE, as if ad. L. **commōtīv-us.*] Tending to or subject to commotion; disturbing.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. (1641) 22/1 The Seas commotive and inconstant flowing. 1607 J. DAY *Trav. Eng. Bro.* (1881) 75 Commotiue thoughts: enuie and hate Striue in my breast. 1629 T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1862) III. 283 Anxious commotive thoughts.

‖ **Commo·trix.** [L. fem. of *commōtor* 'one who sets in motion'.] 'A maid that makes ready and vnready her Mistris' (Cockeram 1623).

Commoun(e, aly, obs. ff. COMMON, -LY.

Commove (kɒmū·v), *v.* Also 4–5 **commoeve, -meve.** Chiefly in pa. pple. [a. F. *commouv-oir* (12th c. in Littré), stressed stem *commeuv-.*

Noted by Johnson as 'Not in use', and by Craig 1847, '*Obs.*'; but, although chiefly found in Scotch writers after 1500, it has never been obsolete, and is now not uncommon.]

1. *trans.* (*lit.*) To move violently, disturb, agitate, stir up, set in commotion.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. iv. 12 Þe manace of þe [*Camb. Univ. MS.* þe see] commoeuyng or chasyng vpwarde hete fro þe botme. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. vi. 72 And sall commove that deipest pyt of hell. 1659 MACALLO *Can. Physick* 4 The pulse commoved tells the heart to be troubled. 1744 THOMSON *Summer* 970 The sands, Commoved around in gathering eddies play. 1822 SOUTHEY *Ode King's Visit Scotl.* 6 From its depths commoved, Infuriate ocean raves. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* 208 The air is so commoved by your voice.

† b. of motion onward. *Obs. rare.*

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 34 Thai salbe commovit fra the see to the see.

c. *fig.* To put into general or universal motion.

1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (ed. 2) II. 76 The general stir and life of public activity tends to commove the whole system.

† **2.** To throw into disorder, disturb. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* xxi. 123 About the spryng of the day foure score basynets .. commevyd al thoost by manere of batayll. *a* 1563 BALE *Sel. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 476 When Gods judgments begin to wax known, all things are commoved and troubled. 1623 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Flowers of Sion* 20 Love..doth disturb the mind, And, like wild waves, all our designs commove.

3. To move in mind or feeling, stir to emotion, rouse to passion; to excite. (After 1500 almost exclusively Sc.)

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 205 Jupiter .. was commeved of this thing. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii, With his crye he hath them so commeued. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* II. i. iii. 43 Al the frensshe men were commoeued and troubled. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 577 Rycht far he wes commouit at that thing. 1567 in H. Campbell *Lovelett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) App. 41 Albeit her Hienes was commoved, for the present time of hir taking, at the said Erle Boithvile. *a* 1640 EARL STIRLING *Sonn.* in Campbell *Spec. Brit. Poets* III. 207 Such was Diana once, when being spied By rash Actæon, she was much commoved. 1750 *Cloud of Witnesses* App. (1810) 317 This so commoved him that he durst not go away. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* viii, The clerk .. was also commoved. 1840 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 132 To feel yourself commoved by such phenomena. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 126 Commoving thee no less With that forced quietness.

† b. To excite or incite *to. Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 1795 This commeveth me To speke. *Ibid.* III. Proem. 17 Comeueden. — *Boeth.* V. iv. 167 Voys or soune hurtlip to þe eres and commoeuip hem to herkne. 1651 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* II. (1668) 45 To feel himself commoved to all sorts of Passions.

Hence **Commo·ved** *ppl. a.*, and **Commo·ving** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1641 BP. HALL *Rem.* Wks. (1660) 78 Dividing, striking, wounding, commoving, are as it were forced upon him. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 35 The gayest Kingdomes shall be but ruffling scuffling, removing and commoving hovells. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* 768 The pulses of the commoved air.

Commown(e, commun, obs. ff. COMMON.

† **Commu·lceate,** *v. Obs.*⁻⁰ [irreg. f. L. *commulcē-re.*] 'To asswage' (Cockeram 1623).

Commun, obs. pa. pple. of COME.

‖ **Communa:** see COMMUNE *sb.*¹ I.

† **Co·mmunably,** *adv. Obs.* [Eccentric spelling for *comenably*, cf. COMENABLE.] Duly, properly.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7237 Sithen men us loven communably.

Communal (kŏmiū·năl, kɒ·miunăl), *a.* [a. F. *communal* ad. late L. *commūnāl-is*, f. *commūna* COMMUNE.]

1. Of or belonging to a commune (senses 1 & 2).

1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXII. 62 Communal nurseries were every where established. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 412/2 France..is divided into communes..under a municipal officer..who bears the same title, that of *Maire*, which was borne by the head of the antient communes. He..is assisted by a communal council, the members of which are chosen by the communal electors. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 98 To be full communal teacher in France one must be 24 years old. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. ii. 73 Self-government..was the vital principle of the communal charters. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. i, In every part of Aragon, the cities had their..communal laws.

b. Of or pertaining to the Paris Commune and its adherents.

1871 *Graphic* III. 310/1 When the history of the Communal insurrection in Paris comes to be written. 1881 *Daily News* 20 Jan. 3/4 The elections, resulting in a crushing Communal defeat.

2. Of or pertaining to a (or the) community.

1843 BARMBY in *New Age* 1 Sept. 86 So also do I declare that Baptism should become, as a religious rite, permanent, communal, and diurnal. 1851 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* (1862) 223 In the next world they .. will have no national or communal existence. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civilis.* iii. (1875) 82 There is strong evidence that the lowest races of men live, or did live, in a state of what may perhaps be called 'Communal Marriage'. 1888 AMY LEVY *Reuben Sachs* x. 131 It consolidates one's position .. to stand well with the [Jewish] Community..But .. you will find a good many meetings of all sorts, which are not communal.

3. Of or pertaining to the commonalty or body of citizens (L. *commūne*) of a burgh.

1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. § 809 The communal or popular faction was not however crushed.—Thus ended one phase of the communal quarrel.

Communalism (see preceding). [f. prec. + -ISM: cf. mod.F. *communalisme.*] The principle of the communal organization of society: a theory of government which advocates the widest extension of local autonomy for each locally definable community. Hence **Communalist,** a supporter of this system, or an adherent of the Commune of Paris of 1871. **Communali·stic** *a.*, of or pertaining to this theory.

1871 J. LEIGHTON *Paris under the Commune* viii. 206 Communalism here presents a singular likeness to Communism. 1872 BESANT & RICE *Ready Money Mort.* viii, One who battles for a hopeless cause like a Communalist of Paris.

Communalization (kŏmiū·năləizē·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The rendering of anything com-

munal; *esp.* the making of property in which the public are interested (as land, water-works, gas-works) communal, or the property of the (local) community, to be managed for the common good.

1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 1 Dec. 3/1 All the most useful achievements in recent legislation and administration have been in the direction of nationalization or communalization. 1883 LAVALEYE in *Pall Mall G.* 21 Dec. 2/1, I wish now to explain in a few words what I mean by communalization of land. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 1/1 What is wanted is .. land communalization or land municipalization.

Communalize (kŏmiū·năləiz), *v. trans.* [f. COMMUNAL + -IZE.] To render (land, etc.) communal; to make (anything) the property of a commune or local community.

1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 1 Dec. 3/1 Giving corporations the power to communalize gas and waterworks. 1883 LAVALEYE in *Pall Mall G.* 21 Dec. 2/1, I believe that all that is now possible is to multiply the number of small properties, 'communalizing' a portion of land in every parish.

Hence **Commu·nalizer,** one who communalizes, or supports communalization.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Oct. 2/3 No candidate need apply who is not a Federalist and a Land Communaliser.

Communally (see COMMUNAL), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In a communal manner.

1889 S. OLIVIER in *Fabian Ess.* 126 Literature is become dirt-cheap; and all the other educational arts can be communally enjoyed.

Communalty, -tie, etc., obs. ff. COMMONALTY.

† **Co·mmunance.** *Obs.* [a. F. **communance*, f. *communer* to COMMUNE: see -ANCE. With sense 2 cf. med.L. *communantia* community.]

1. Communing, conversation, consultation.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* (Rolls) II. i. 134 Vnable to be .. receyued into eny enquiraunce or communaunce forto fynde, leerne, and knowe treuthis.

2. A body of commoners.

1701 *Cowel's Interpr., Communance,* The Commoners, or Tenants, and Inhabitants, who had the right of Common, or Commoning in open Fields or Woods, were formerly called the Communance. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex., Communance.* Hence in mod. Dicts.

Communard (kŏ·miunard). [mod.F. f. COMMUNE + -ARD depreciatory. ('Nom donné par les adversaires'—Littré.)] An adherent of the Commune of Paris of 1871, or of the principles of communalism; a communalist. Also *attrib.*

1874 T. G. BOWLES *Flotsam & Jetsam* 128, I remember a Communard leader. 1876 *Times* 6 Nov. 9/3 The prosecution and punishment of a thousand Communards. 1889 HAMERTON *French & Eng.* Introd. 12 A Communist is a Socialist .. who wants to have goods in common .. A Communard is a person who wishes for an extreme development of local government.

† **Communative,** *a. Obs.* [Anomalous formation or error.] = COMMUNICATIVE 1. Hence **Communatively** *adv.*

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xii. § 5. 150 A signe of true and saving Grace, when it is Communative, and diffusive. 1700 *Paper to W. Penn* 15 Christ .. is radically or communatively Life and Light to the World.

Communaute, obs. f. COMMONALTY.

Commune (kŏmiūn), *sb.*[1] [a. F. *commune* (It. and med.L. *commūna,* Pr. *comuna, comunia*) :—late L. *commūnia,* neut. pl. of *commūnis* common, treated as sb. fem. (cf. *bible*).]

(For *Commun(e* as early form of COMMON, see the latter.)

1. *Hist.* As a rendering of med.L. *communa, communia,* F. *commune,* It. *comuna* in various historical and technical uses: **a.** the body of commons, the commonalty; **b.** a municipal corporation; **c.** a community.

1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) III. 33 In the memorable assertion of legislative right by the commons in the second of Henry V... they affirm that the commune of the land is, and ever has been, a member of parliament. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* iii. (1844) 75 The lower or lowest sort of the people, 'calling themselves the Communia'. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) I. iv. 257 The peasantry of Normandy..'made a commune'. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xi. 419 In London .. the communa did not obtain regal recognition until 1191. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. 89 Nor were the citizens as yet united together in a *commune* or corporation.

2. In France, a territorial division governed by a maire and municipal council; it is the smallest division for general administrative purposes, and is as a rule a section of a canton; towns and cities (except Paris) however form only one.

1792 *Pref. Explan. New Terms* in *Ann. Reg.* p. xvi, Communities or Communes. Sub-divisions of districts. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 375 In the department of la Haute-Vienne, in the canton and commune of Saint Leonard. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 412/1 The larger towns of France, with the exception of Paris, form but one commune. *Ibid.* 412/2 The average of France is nearly fifteen communes to a canton. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 303 Forty thousand communes were suddenly told that they must make swift choice between Socialism and anarchy..and..a virtuous dictator.

b. Applied to similar administrative divisions in other countries; also to translate Ger. *Gemeinde*; also, a name for a division in the socialistic organization of St. Simon.

1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 62 Each [St.-Simonian] division, as commune, village, town, or nation, is to have a 'réglement d'ordre' for industry. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 113 For the election of deputies from the provinces, the council of every commune proposes two candidates. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 79 *Gemeinde.*—We have no word that expresses the double sense, ecclesiastical and civil, of this. I have therefore been obliged to resort to the French word Commune. 1861 *Vac. Tour* 110 A *commune* in Servia is composed of two or three neighbouring villages; or a single village, if sufficiently large, may be of itself a commune.

c. *The Commune (of Paris)*: (*a*) a name assumed by a body which usurped the municipal government of Paris, and in this capacity played a leading part during the Reign of Terror, till suppressed in 1794; (*b*) the government on communalistic principles established in Paris by an insurrection for a short time in the spring of 1871; (*c*) the revolutionary principles and practices embodied in the latter, and advocated by its adherents, the communards.

1792 HELEN M. WILLIAMS *Lett. fr. France* I. ii. (Jod.), This wretch, Henriot, had been one of the executioners on the second of September, and was appointed by the commune of Paris, on the 31st of May, to take the command of the national guard. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 255/1 (*Paris*) The Convention .. restricted the power of the terrible committees, abolished the commune of Paris, and reduced the clubs to subordination. 1871 *Graphic* 310/1. 1880 *Daily News* 13 Dec., M. Rochefort .. inciting the Commune to demolish her house.

Commune (kŏmiūn), *sb.*[2] [f. COMMUNE *v.*; cf. *converse.*] The action of communing (see COMMUNE *v.* 6); converse, communion.

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* II, This everlasting commune with myself. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxvi, Days of happy commune dead. 1885 BLACK *White Heather* xxiv, Hills that stood in awful commune with the stars.

Commune: see COMMON *sb.* and *a.*

Commune (kŏmiū·n, kŏ·miūn), *v.* Forms: 4–6 comune, 5 comewne, 3– commune. [ME. *comune,* a. OF. *comune·r,* to make common, share, f. *comun* COMMON *a.* As mentioned under COMMON *v.*, this specially represents those forms of the OF. vb. in which the stress was upon the *u,* as 3 sing. pres. *comu·ne* (:—L. type *commū·nat*); the forms with the stress on the termination, e. g. *comune·r,* (:—L. type *commūnā·re,* etc.) gave the ME. form *co·mun, common.* The latter was long the prevalent type in Eng., though *commu·ne* never became obsolete; and in the 16th c., when the senses under I. became mostly obsolete, and those senses which were associated with *communion* survived, this became the accepted form. But a result of the two types *co·mmon* and *commu·ne* remains in the two pronunciations *co·mmune* and *commu·ne,* of which the former is frequent in verse (Pope, Cowper, Wordsworth, Scott, Mrs. Browning; both forms are used by Shakspere, Milton, Tennyson).

(In early prose quotations it is often impossible to say how *co(m)mune* was stressed. Hence some of the early quots. here placed, may belong to COMMON vb., as do all those spelt *comun, comen, comyn, comon.*)]

I. Obsolete senses: in which COMMON was the more usual form.

† **1.** *trans.* To make common to others with oneself, impart (*to*), share (*with*); = COMMON *v.* 1.

1340 *Ayenb.* 102 Hi nele..his þinges communy mid oþren. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 160 Unto his brother, which Neptune Was hote, it list him to comune Parte of his good. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 7 When hyt [the mynd] communyth and spredeth hys vertues abrode.

absol. 1382 WYCLIF *Philipp.* iv. 14 3e han don wel, comunynge to my tribulacioun.

† **2.** To communicate verbally, tell, publish, report; = COMMON *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 43 A wonder hap .. The which me liketh to commune And pleinly for to tellen it oute. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 311 Men of Creta..communede it in to oþer londes. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) S v a, To commune them abroad.

† **3.** *intr.* To take a part in common, to share, participate; = COMMON *v.* 3. Const. *with. Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *John* 11 He that seith to him, Heyl, comuneth with his yuele werkis. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* (Rolls) I. ii. vi. 177 (quoting 1 *Peter* iv. 13) But comune 3e with the passiouns of Crist.

4. To have common dealings or intercourse; to associate *with*; = COMMON *v.* 4. ? *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29436 (Cott.) Þof þou wit cursd man commun þou sal be soyned wit resun. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 64 With such hem liketh to comune. 1826 KENT *Comm.* 68 The inability of the subjects of the two states to commune, or carry on any correspondence or business together. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1867) III. xvii. 328 All who had ever harboured or communed with rebels.

† **5.** ? *trans.* To bring into agreement; cf. COMMON *v.* 5. *Obs. rare.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 176 Where the lawe may comune The lordes forth with the comune, Eche hath his propre duete.

II. Current senses, now always *commune.*

6. *intr.* † **a.** To talk together, converse. † **b.** To confer, consult (with a view to decision).

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 571 Come Sir Gui de Mountfort .. & is aunte sone..& commune wiþ him. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 12244 (Trin.) Mani may not wiþ him comoun. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. Prol.* 21 He hath leuere talken with a page Than to comune with any gentil wight. 1418 ABP. CHICHELE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* 1. 2. I. 4 3our uncle..seyd to me that he hadde comunyd with Sir Thomas Fyschborn. *a* 1561 G. CAVENDISH *Life Wolsey* (1885) 248 Call for master Palmes, that ye may commune with him until your meat be ready. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxiv. 26 Hee sent for him the oftner, and communed with him.

† **c.** Const. † *of, upon, on* (the matter discussed).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 21 It stant nought upon my fortune. But if you liste to comune Of the seconde glotony. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 115 Thees Counceillours may .. comewne and deliber upon..maters of Deficultie. *a* 1561 G. CAVENDISH *Life Wolsey* (1827) 240 Sitting thus at dinner communing of divers matters. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. i. 162 Why what needs we Commune with you of this? 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* v, We were communing on important matters.

† **d.** with dependent clause.

1611 BIBLE *Luke* xxii. 4 He went his way, and communed with the chiefe Priests and captaines, how he might betray him vnto them. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 201 Then commune how that day they best may ply Thir growing work.

† **e.** *trans.* To talk over together, confer about, discuss, debate; = COMMON *v.* 7. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 101 For I have more to commune with Bianca.

7. *intr.* To hold intimate (chiefly mental or spiritual) intercourse (*with*). (Now only literary, devotional and poetic.)

[1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* xxiv. 15 As they communed together and reasoned [TINDALE, CRANM. commened, *Rhem.* talked.] 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* iv. 4, lxxvii. 6.] 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 261 It was the hour of night, when thus the Son Commun'd in silent walk. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* v. 523 As thus he communed with his soul apart. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 45 Walking backwards and forwards in the saloon, without a soul to commune with. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* IV. Wks. 467/2 The Man, Who, in this spirit, communes with the Forms Of nature. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 213 Feasting with the great, communing with the literary. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 461 To commune with that barren voice. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* 168 On these hill-sides .. Abraham walked and communed with God.

† **8.** To administer the Holy Communion to; *pass.* to receive the Communion. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 357 þat men shulen .. oones þe 3eer be comuned of her propre preest. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 102/4 He said the masse and howselyd and comuned the peple. *c* 1500 in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* (1846) 330 Every of thyes newe professed virgyns, muste..after masse be communed and howseld.

b. *intr.* To receive the Holy Communion, to communicate. (Common in U.S.)

1550 O. OGLETHORP *Submiss. & Faith* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1715) III. i. 189 In prohibiting that none should commune alone, in making the People whole Communers, or in suffering them to commune under both kinds. 1710 E. WARD *Brit. Hud.* 3 Those who .. Turn'd all Religion into Spite, Would frequently at Church Commune, And rail against her when they'd done. 1828 WEBSTER s.v. *Communicate,* Instead of this, in America, at least in New-England, *commune* is generally or always used. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* 784 What! 'commune in both kinds'? In every kind—Wine, wafer, love, hope, truth, unlimited, Nothing kept back. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 123 The slaves who habitually attend and commune in the Episcopal church.

Commu·ner. [f. COMMUNE *v.* + -ER[1].]

† **1.** Obs. form of COMMONER, q. v.

† **2.** A partaker with another or others; a sharer.

c 1400 *Thornton MS.* 213 b, Communers of þat blyse. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xxiii. 29 We wold not have been communers with yem.

3. One who partakes of the Lord's Supper.

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 105 The Kynge..presenteth at his Supper to al us his communers, bothe bread and wyne. 1550 [see COMMUNE 8 b].

4. One who communes or converses with another. *rare.* In mod. Dicts.

5. A member or citizen of a commune (in reference to foreign countries). [F. *communier.*]

1886 *Science* (N. Y.) VIII. 593 The popular school is to be maintained by the *Gemeinde* or community, and the communers have not in general found themselves able to forego the income from school fees.

Co·mmuneship. [see -SHIP.] The position of being a commune.

1889 *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 117/1 Morteau dates back .. to days of feudal tenure from the Lords of Andelot; to newly-coined communeship in 1792.

‖ **Communia:** see COMMUNE *sb.*[1] 1.

† **Commu·nialty.** *Obs.* [f. med.L. *commūniāl-is* 'communis, generalis' (Du Cange) + -TY.] Community; fellowship.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 144/1 The divine communialty of Pythagoras followers. 1664 — *Myst. Iniq.* ix. 28 Good men upon Earth are all of one communialty.

Communicability (kŏmiū·nikăbi·lĭti). [f. COMMUNICABLE: see -ITY. Cf. mod.F. *communicabilité.*] = COMMUNICABLENESS.

a 1638 MEDE *Apost. Later Times* 32 So must the honour and service which is given unto him have no communicability. 1775 DE LOLME *Eng. Const.* II. ix, The communicability of power. 1881 W. B. CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* Oct. 553 The communicability of tubercle by inoculation.

Communicable (kŏmiū·nikăb'l), *a.* Also 5 comynycable. [prob. a. F. *communicable,* on L. type **commūnicābil-is,* f. *commūnicā-re* to COMMUNICATE: see -BLE.]

†1. Communicating, having communication with others, having inter-communication. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xx. (1495) 450 Abyssus is depnesse of water that maye neuer be stoppyd ne laued ne emptyd and is comynycable. 1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 177, I will see whether Thames River may be so perfected as Trade by a Water Carriage may be made communicable and Easy. *Ibid.* 187 Surveying the River Thames, and the Sharwell, to find if they might be made Navigable, and Communicable with the Severne and Avon.

†2. Pertaining in common. *Obs. rare.*

a 1528 SKELTON *Prayer Holy Ghost* (R.), To the Father, and the Son, thou art communicable In vnitate whiche is inseperable. [Cf. 1610 s. v. COMMUNICABLY.]

3. That may be communicated or imparted.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Dd viij, The goddis .. haue made all thynges communicable to men mortall, excepte immortalitie. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 676 Properties of God, communicable to no creature. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 419 Lost bliss, to thee no more communicable. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. l. 376 The power of attracting iron, etc., possessed by the loadstone, which is communicable to iron and steel. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 483 An animal poison..communicable from person to person.

b. Of information or the like; cf. COMMUNICATE *v.* 2, COMMUNICATION 2.

1663 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 91, I should do it [*i. e.* salute you] oftner, were the businesse of the House so .. communicable as formerly. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 124 To none communicable in Earth or Heaven.

†c. Commonly applicable. *Obs. rare.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, London* II. 191 The Engine: This general Word, communicable to all Machins or Instruments, use ∴ hath confined to signifie that which is used to quench Scare-fires therein.

†4. Suitable for communication; serving as a means of imparting information. *Obs. rare.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Poesie* III. x. (Arb.) 172 The vulgar instruction requiring also vulgar and communicable termes, not clerkly or vncouthe. 1643 *True Informer* 16 In some communicable language (either in French or Latin).

5. Communicative, ready to converse, affable.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Dd vj, Be great with the greattest, and communicable with your inferiours. *Ibid.* G vj, Communicable and conuersaunt with many. 1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 80 b/2 Man..was a creature .. sociable, communycable, and risyble. 1631 *Celestina* VII. 91 This retirednesse is no cure for your disease; you must be free and communicable. 1798 W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* App. 120 The favourite topics of the communicable old man. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* XX. 285 Of a frank and communicable disposition.

Commu·nicableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or faculty of being communicable.

1628 DONNE *Serm.* vi. 53 Out of an Accommodation and Communicablenesse of himselfe to Man. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) II. lxi. 88 The antient Hebrew .. Greek and Latine tongues had [the fortune] .. to lose their general communicableness and vulgarity, and to becom only school and book languages. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* V. 103 A communicableness of knowledge and ideas.

Communicably (kŏmiū·nikăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a communicable manner; in the way of communication.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. vi. 11 Waters Transient..which..are communicably imparted to it and to some other [cf. COMMUNICABLE 2]. 1840 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* II, v. 17, I am and feel myself..communicably theirs.

Communicant (kŏmiū·nikănt), *sb.* and *a.* [f. L. *communicānt-em*, pr. pple. of *communicāre* to COMMUNICATE: so F. *communiquant.*]

A. *sb.*

1. One who partakes of or receives the Holy Communion; one who communicates (see COMMUNICATE *v.* 6).

1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, The Communicantes kneelynge shoulde receyue the holye Communion. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 469 What the priest shall doe when there are no communicants. 1602 T. FITZHERB. *Apol.* 47 a, His body is offred, and ministred to the communicants. 1735 WESLEY *Wks.* I, I..administered the Lord's supper to six or seven communicants. 1884 R. W. DALE *Manual Cong. Princ.* III. i. 124 The sacramental act..is completed when the communicants receive both the bread and the cup.

b. One who habitually communicates.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. x. 236 There are little less than 1500 Communicants in that Parish. 1888 *Ch. Times* 13 July 613 The existing state of the communicant roll in the Anglican Churches.

†2. A member of a household (? or community).

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xiii. (1877) I. 259 In .. most great market townes, there are..three hundred or foure hundred families or mansions, and two thousand communicants..[in country districts] we find not often aboue fortie or fiftie households, and two hundred communicants.

3. One who, or that which, communicates (in various senses): *e. g.* a. one who imparts; b. one who imparts information, makes a communication; c. one who holds communion or converse.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxxviii. § 8 Communicants of special infused grace. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxix. (1862) III. 64 The voice was the only communicant. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 21 June 6/8 Investigations undertaken by the Russian police at the suggestion of an anonymous communicant.

B. *adj.* (*rare.*)

1. Sharing, participating; having a part in common; †*Numbers communicant*: numbers having a common factor.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* L iij b, If the remainer, and the roote in the quotiente, bee nombers communicante, diuide them so. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 16 To be .. communicant with him in his roiall dignitie. 1839–48 BAILEY *Festus* xix. 215 And nature make communicant of Heaven. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* v. 115 Two communicant or overlapping Genera.

2. Having or furnishing communication.

1703 W. COWPER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1391 The Communicant branches of the Arteries.

3. Partaking of the Communion; being a communicant (see A. 1), in communion with the church.

1834 FONBLANQUE *Engl. under 7 Admin.* (1837) III. 9 What will become of the poor who are now communicant with the Church? 1866 *Ch. Times* 10 Feb., Forty thousand English communicant Churchmen.

Communicate (kŏmiū·nikēt), *v.* Also 6 commynycat, communycat, -ate, 7 communicat. Pa. pple. 6–7 communicate, -at. [f. L. *communicāt-* ppl. stem of *communicā-re* to make common to many, share, impart, divide, f. *commūn-is* common + *-ic-* formative of factitive verbs. The earlier Eng. spellings partly followed the variants of COMMON *a.*]

1. *trans.* To give to another as a partaker; to give a share of; to impart, confer, transmit (something intangible or abstract, as light, heat, motion, a quality, feeling, etc.). Const. *to.*

1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 21 God, that..communycatyth hys gudnes to al other. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 13 Hee communicateth vnto vs as much celestiall and heauenly light as is needefull. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xlv. 353 The Græcians .. communicated their Language .. into Asia. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 204 ¶ 5 Eminently qualified to receive or communicate pleasure. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas..V*, V. v. 437 The prisoners communicated to them the pestilence. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 5 Both moral and physical qualities are communicated by descent. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 125 It has a disagreeable odour which it communicates to the fingers.

2. *spec.* To impart (information, knowledge, or the like); to impart or convey the knowledge of, inform a person of, tell. Const. *to*, formerly *with* (the person informed); or *absol.*

1529 WOLSEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 102 II. 2, I wold nut onely commynycat thyngs unto you, wherin, etc. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 340 He wolde..haue communicate this secreate to his owne contrey men. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* Pref., I will communicate it with the studious of Physick. 1611 BIBLE *Gal.* ii. 2, I .. communicated vnto them that Gospel, which I preach. 1675 BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 335 Doctrines..communicated down from hand to hand by Immemorial Tradition. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* i, The discovery he made and communicated with his friends. 1757 FOOTE *Author* 1, You may communicate; this Gentleman is a Friend. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. ix. 272 The result of his observations was communicated to Prof. Jameson.

b. To impart by way of information to a society, the readers of a journal, or the like; to make a 'communication'.

1684 [see COMMUNICATED]. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 567, I should be glad to communicate some answer. 1880 *Athenæum* 25 Dec., Mr. Scott communicated a paper 'On a collection of Hemiptera from Japan'.

3. To impart (as a share, portion, or specimen); to give, bestow (a material thing). ? *Obs.*

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Gal.* vi. 6 Let him that is catechized.. communicate to him that catechizeth him. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xxxv. 50 [I] did communicate one of the plants thereof vnto Clusius. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vi. 107 Sometimes, Kings did .. communicate their robes to be worn by their Favorites. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 130 ¶ 2 If I would, they should tell us our Fortunes..We rid up and communicated our Hands to them [the Gipsies]. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* 2 Obliged to bid adieu to what he communicates.

†b. To bestow as a name to be shared. *Obs. rare.*

1563 *Homilies* II. *Rebellion* I. (1859) 554 So doth God himselfe .. vouchsafe to communicate his Name with earthly Princes, terming them gods. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 103 Wisedome; a name peculiarly applyed..to our most blessed Saviour..And therefore some godly men do more than dislike it as irreligious, that it should be communicated to any other.

4. To share, share in, partake of; to use, or enjoy, in common (*with*); to share *with* (either by receiving or bestowing). *arch.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 221 The sacramentes of the chirche, and the .. receyuynge of them, whiche holy christyans doth communycate. 1574 T. CARTWRIGHT *Full Declar.* 166 Why do we communicate the holie Sacramentes with the Papistes? 1582 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 324 That the Queen of Scots should communicate the Crown with her Son. 1605 B. JONSON *Sejanus* III. i, Thousands, that communicate our loss. 1612 BACON *Ess., Goodness* (Arb.) 202 Common benefits are to bee communicate with all. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whis. v.* 212 That which man communicates with beast. 1640 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Prince* 160 Hee writ that, being elected Emperour by the Senate, hee would willingly communicate it with him, and thereupon sent him the title of Caesar. 1890 W. WALLACE *Schopenhauer* 67 Nor was he the only acquaintance with whom Schopenhauer communicated some of his .. means.

†5. *intr.* To have a common part, take part, partake, participate, share. a. Const. *with* (a person), *in*; rarely *of* (the thing). *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 309 Cæsar the Dictator, of whom you beare the surname, and communicate in his fortunes. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 138 Sensuall delights (wherein we wholly communicate with beasts). 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 56 For him who communicated of the Emperours secrets. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* XV. § 4. 118 We are..to communicate with them in all holy offices. 1709 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 51 The absurdity of communicating in Heathen Rites.

b. Const. *with* (the thing).

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 182 His brethren communicated with his fortune, being betrayed by the same disloyaltie of the Swissers. 1611 BIBLE *Philipp.* iv. 14 Yee haue well done, that ye did communicate with my affliction. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 124 The worship of the English service book is unlawful to be communicated with.

6. To unite in the celebration or observance of the Lord's Supper; to partake of or receive the Holy Communion.

1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* Rubric, Though there be none to communicate with the Priest..To communicate once in the year at the least. 1652 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 283 In Cyprians time all that did communicate at all, did communicate in both kinds. 1740 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 279 Every one who was baptized communicated daily. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. i. 10 Attended but did not communicate at the mass. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 83 He certainly had scruples about communicating with the Church of England.

†b. *trans. Obs.*

1641 BAKER *Chron.* 25/2 He communicated the mysteries of the blessed body of Christ. 1647 *Souldier's March to Salvation* 19 The army of King William .. did give themselves to acknowledge their sins, prayer, and communicating the Lord's body. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxi. 258 When he [Calvin] came first to Geneva, the Sacrament was communicated but thrice in the year.

7. To administer the Communion to.

1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 That al men should be communicate with bothe kindes. 1616 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* (1676) 321 Whether children ought to be communicated. 1855 CDL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* 73 Speaking of a married woman communicating herself at home. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 10 s. v. *Administration*, The Eastern Church communicates the faithful in both kinds.

†b. *intr.* To administer the Communion (*to*).

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 108 We command no Priest to communicate to the people in both kinds.

†8. *refl.* To put oneself into familiar relations; to hold or have intercourse or converse. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 33 He came downe as a meane betwene God and men..His nie communicating himself made him to be called an Angell. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* IV. 175 Her own brother with whom she communicated herselfe as to a husband. 1639 F. ROBARTS *God's Holy H.* 45 Prayer, whereby to communicate himselfe to almighty God. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Garth*, He communicated himself through a very wide extent of acquaintance.

9. *intr.* To hold intercourse or converse; (now always) to impart, transmit, or exchange thought or information (by speech, writing, or signs); to make a communication. Const. *with.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 159 (R.) Euen so the marchants..of our soueraigne lord..may..friendly bee vsed, and with your marchants and subiects suffered to communicate and to haue intercourse of traffique. 1652 *Nicholas Papers* (1886) 316 Sir Alexander Hume and I have very much conversation together..and, if you advise him to communicate freely with me, etc. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 298 He .. put in at one of the Azores, where he remained until he could communicate with home. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxv. xxi, In dear words of human speech We two communicate no more. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 18 No means of communicating with others but by signs.

10. Of vessels, spaces, rooms, etc.: To open into each other by a common channel or aperture whereby the whole becomes as one space, etc.; to have communication or continuity of passage. Also said of the connecting channel or passage.

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (J.), A system of such canals, which all communicate with one another. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 128 James's Bay lies at the bottom..of Hudson's Bay, with which it communicates. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 95 One waste..pipe..to communicate with any drain. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 88 When several vessels .. communicate together, the same conditions of equilibrium obtain as when fluids are contained in a single vessel. *Mod.* Their apartments are separate, but they communicate by a door. A dressing-room communicating with this bedroom.

Hence **Commu·nicated** *ppl. a.*, **Commu·nicating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1559 BP. SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. x. 30 The communicatinge, that is, the eatinge and drinkinge of the.. blessed body and blood. 1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* Wks. 1738 I. 288 The..main end of Marriage, is the communicating of all duties, both divine and human, each to other. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angels* Aa 4 b, The good Angels ..are extreamly communicating to us. 1684–5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* Advt., The communicated writing is not pretended to be a full .. History of Mineral Waters. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 677 The communicating artery of Willis, which comes from the internal carotid. 1884 *N. York Herald* 27 Oct. 2/2 Two large, communicating front Rooms.

†**Commu·nicate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also -at. [ad. L. *communicāt-us*, pa. pple. of *communicāre*: see prec. and -ATE 2.] = COMMUNICATED.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. xiv. (1634) 226 The property of the manhood is communicate with the other nature. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. vi. 11 Communicate Matter is that which is participable to the Plot together with other Places. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 308 The things of God..being only communicat by the revelation.

Communication (kŏmiūnikē·ʃən). Also 4–5 co(m)mynycacion, -oun, 5 (kom-), 6 commyni-, comunication, etc. [a. OF. *co(m)municacion*, ad. L. *commūnicātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *commūnicāre* to COMMUNICATE.]

1. The action of communicating or imparting. Now rare of things material, exc. as the vehicles of information: *e.g.* of a letter, a paper to a society, an article to a magazine, etc.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* ix. 13 Glorifiynge God .. in symplenesse of comynycacioun into hem and into alle. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 960/1 The lewde communicacyon of heresies. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 69 So was there amongst them a mutuall communication of their commodities. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* xxi. (1739) 254 This Communication of the Holy Ghost to the Apostles. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 235 An apparent but not real communication of the disease. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 102 The mercantile [power], presiding over circulation and communication of things. *Mod.* The communication of motion to a piece of mechanism, of heat to the body, etc.

2. *spec.* The imparting, conveying, or exchange of ideas, knowledge, information, etc. (whether by speech, writing, or signs).

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. ix. (1695) 269 To make Words serviceable to the end of Communication. 1806–31 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 68 Times of severe trial have been chosen for Divine communications. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 80 He had been..in close communication with the French embassy on this subject. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 33 The reward which rapidity of communication now ensures to discoveries that are profitable.

3. *concr.* That which is communicated, or in which facts are communicated; a piece of information; a written paper containing observations.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* Prol. 3 Euery man .. wyll vtter his commynycacyon and maters in suche .. termes that fewe men shall vnderstonde theym. 1526 TINDALE *Eph.* iv. 29 Let no filthy communicacion procede out of youre mouthes. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* ix. 11 Yee know the man, and his communication. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* Advt., Those who have been pleased to favour me with Communications. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 172 Mingled with his communications on such subjects are other communications of a very different .. kind. *Mod.* The Royal Society has agreed to print this communication. I have read your communication to the *Academy*. It was pleaded that the communication was privileged.

†**4.** Interchange of speech, conversation, conference. *Obs.*

1462 *Paston Lett.* No. 452 II. 102 Thomas Edmonds fell in communicacion with old Debnam. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 6 The king .. hath had .. many assembles and commynycacions with the King of Scottes for amyte, trewes and peas to be had. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 76 b, She .. had communycacyon with the serpent. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 1 *Cor.* xv. 23 Euil communications corrupt good manners [so 1611; Gr. ὁμιλίαι, Vulg. *colloquia*, WYCLIF yuel spechis, TINDALE malicious speakinges, CRANMER euel wordes, *Genev.* euel speakinges; *Revised* 1881 has 'evil company'; the American Revisers prefer 'evil companionships'; see 5]. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 283 In communication when mention hapned to be made of a certaine Bishop.

5. Converse, personal intercourse.

1580 BARET *Alv.* B 628 Intercourse of marchandise .. communication for bying and selling. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 429 Thou .. Best with thy self accompanied, seek'st not Social communication. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 152 They had little knowledge or communication one with another.

†**b.** Sexual intercourse. *Obs.*

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1793) I. 18, I have had communication with her three times. 1792 BURKE *Sk. Negro Code* Wks. IX. 300 Any European Officer..having unlawful communication with any woman Slave.

6. Access or means of access between two or more persons or places; the action or faculty of passing from one place to another; passage (between two places, vessels, or spaces).

1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* vi. 151 The Turks had there a Considerable Garrison, which might Incommode the Communication between his Troops, and the Imperialists. 1694 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 96 The City of London and Westminster, Borough of Southwark, and all other places within the usual lines of communication. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, V. i. 66 Even between distant parts of the same kingdom the communication was rare and difficult. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 116 Two vessels at different temperature in communication with each other. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III. xxxiv. 197 They had admirable means of communication by land and sea.

b. *concr.* A means of communicating; a channel, line of connexion, connecting passage or opening.

1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 118 There must be a communication with the passage .. whence the External Air comes immediately in. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 166 This lake is the communication between the Lakes Winnepeek and Bourbon, and Lake Superior. 1864 *Spectator* 31 Dec. 1478 Lee's communications through South-Western Virginia .. have been cut by General Stoneman. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* i. 5 To protect our communications with India and Australia.

†**7.** Common participation. *Obs.*

1602 T. FITZHERB. *Apol.* 55 a, The cup, sayth he, which wee blesse, is it not a communication of the blood of our Lord? 1658 J. ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 929 Authors describe it [hornet] to be in colour like a Wasp..and in communication of labour like all other social winged Insects. 1765–9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* in Stephen *Laws Eng.* (1845) I. 84 Admitting them [the Welsh] to a thorough communication of laws with the subjects of England. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* IV. 128 That all the subjects of Great Britain should enjoy a communication of privileges and advantages.

†**8.** Congruity, affinity, quality in common. *rare.*

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Polit.* 186 The coldness of the Climate hath some communication with their Nature.

†**9.** The Holy Communion; its observance. *rare.*

c 1610 *Women Saints* 131 If the communication of our Lords bodie was there celebrated. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. v. (1673) 376 We admit them in the Church to a right of Communication to drink of the Cup of the Bloud of Christ.

10. *Rhet.* (See quots.)

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 99 b, Communicacion is then used when we debate with other, and aske questions as though we loked for an answer. 1793 BEATTIE *Moral Sc.* § 865 (L.) Communication .. takes place when a speaker or writer assumes his hearer or reader as a partner in his sentiments and discourse, saying We, instead of I or Ye.

11. *Freemasonry.* The name of the quarterly and half-yearly conferences or assemblies of the fraternity. (Used in the first Book of Constitutions, 1723.)

1883 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Nov. 5/4 The Prince of Wales will be again nominated for the office of Grand Master of English Freemasons, at the quarterly communication of Grand Lodge on the 5th of December. 1888 *Constit. Free & Accepted Masons* Rule 11. 21 Four Grand Lodges shall be holden in London, for quarterly communication in each year.

12. *Comb.*, as **communication-cord**, a cord by which passengers in a railway train may communicate with the guard or driver; **communication-valves**, the valves in a steam-pipe which connects two boilers to an engine, for cutting off communication between either boiler and the engine (Weale *Dict. Terms*, 1850).

Communicative (kŏmiū·nikătiv), *a.* Also 5 -ife, comynycatyue. [a. F. *communicatif, -ive*, f. L. *commūnicāt-*: see above and -IVE.]

1. That has the quality or habit of communicating. In many applications.

†**a.** That has the quality of communicating or diffusing itself, diffusive. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. ix. (1495) 37 The Cherubyn haue comynycatyue cunnynge, for the lyghte of wysdom that they receyue largly it stremyth by theim largely. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 22 The communicatife doctrine of brober. 1645 E. CALAMY *Indictm. agst. Eng.* 31 A communicative mercy that perfumeth whole Kingdomes with blessings. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* I. iii. 28 An evil so communicative that it doth .. work like poison. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. vi. 155 True religion is naturally communicative.

†**b.** Open to familiar intercourse; sociable; not stiff or reserved. *Obs.*

1602 PATERICKE tr. *Gentillet* 313 A lover of the people, humane, kind, communicative, of easie accesse. 1673 *Rules of Civility* vi. 66 Reservedness is..unwelcome to all Societies, when a hearty communicative man is useful and acceptable. 1753 M. JOHNSON in *Bibl. Topogr. Brit.* III. 435, I .. received great civilities from his communicative courtesy. *a* 1791 W. MAXWELL in Boswell *Johnson* an. 1770 The most accessible and communicative man alive.

†**c.** Of things: Sociable. *Obs.*

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 34 [Drunkenness] is communicatiue, and requires the emulation of companions.

†**d.** Disposed to communicate or impart gifts, benefits, etc.; liberal, generous. *Obs.*

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 218/1 As to the necessaries of Life, he was liberal and communicative, ready to do good. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 519 ¶ 5 Infinite Goodness is of so communicative a Nature, that it seems to delight in the conferring of Existence. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Hist.* II. viii. § 3 These men are despisers of riches, and..very communicative.

e. with *of*.

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* (1634) 187 Whose uprightnesse ..hath (like his owne starre communicative of it selfe) dispersed the fairer beames into all places. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 437 He is communicative of his Gifts. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 332 Communicative of the good he owns.

f. Ready to communicate information, etc.; free in conversation, open, talkative. (The usual current sense.)

1654 CROMWELL *Sp.* 12 Sept. (Carlyle), They became communicative. They told me, etc. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. 184 That no less Communicative then Judicious Antiquary. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 267 They were in a particular manner communicative to me. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. iii, I was always of a communicative disposition, so I thought it a shame to keep so much knowledge to myself. 1847–8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* v. (1861) 58 The lengthened anecdotes of the communicative Annette.

2. Suitable to communicate or convey information, etc. *rare.*

1664 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 147 It [a publication] would certainly be most communicative and effectual in Latin. 1885 STEVENSON in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 561 Choosing apt, explicit, and communicative words.

†**3.** Fitted for, or capable of, being communicated; communicable. *Obs.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* 142 Not as words communicative to some few present auditors, but blazed to the world. 1689 *Cōl. Rec. Penn.* I. 317 The Board's Readiness to Receive any thing ffrom him Communicative to them. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 34 Subject to communicative Distempers, as scrophulous, or scorbutick..Disorders.

†**4.** Commonly or generally applicable. *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 228 If the reason of this .. name, Angel, be equally collective, and communicative to the whole preaching ministry .. then must the name be collectively, and communicatively taken.

5. Of or pertaining to communication.

1670 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 137 The communicative duty which we owe to our brethren. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* I. § 2 (1737) II. 81 A Creature..wholly destitute of a communicative or social Principle. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* xi. 18–20 Introd., From the passive and receptive to the active and communicative stage. 1887 *Spectator* 25 June 886/1 Establishing friendly and communicative relations with the people.

Communicatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a communicative way; by way of communication.

a 1640 BP. MOUNTAGU *A. & M.* 131 Not originally .. of his owne; but communicatively. 1641 [see prec., sense 4]. 1660 BOND *Scut. Reg.* 70 That the Government..habitually resideth in the people, but is communicatively derived from them, unto the king. 1701 *Lect. on Proverbs* (MS.) 6 Not onely Essentially, but Communicatively Good. For, He is Good, and doth good. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* iii. 299 Lady Vyvian was not communicatively disposed.

Communicativeness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being communicative: see the adjective. Now, *esp.* Readiness to communicate information or tell what one knows or thinks.

1659 HAMMOND *Annot. Acts* xi. 20 (T.) None of that communicativeness and charity among you, as is required. 1672 *Mede's Wks., Author's Life* p. xxxviii, His communicativeness in ordinary Discourse. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 255 This excellent Communicativeness of the Divine Nature. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xlv. 337 To come at all Mr. Lovelace's secrets, and even, from his careless communicativeness, at some of mine. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 217 The communicativeness of Hamlet, and his tendency to soliloquize.

Communicator (kŏmiū·nikētəɹ). Also 7 -our. [a. L. *commūnicātor*, agent-sb. f. *commūnicāre* to COMMUNICATE: see -OR.] One who or that which communicates.

1. In general sense.

1662 H. MORE *Def. Threefold Cabbala* iv. 115 The first communicatour of which Mystery. 1852 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* LXXII. 149 The Poem represents .. God as the willing infinite Communicator of Good. 1859 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XX. I. 176 The rope .. is a mere intermediate communicator of power to the distant machine. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xiv. 283 To impress the personality of the communicator upon the recipient.

2. *spec.* An apparatus for communicating; *esp.* **a.** that part of a telegraph instrument used in sending messages; **b.** a contrivance for communicating with the guard or driver of a railway train.

c 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 274/1 The words..sent by the communicator are spelt, letter by letter, on the indicator. 1872 *Daily News* 30 July, Parliament imposed a penalty on the misuse of the communicator [in a railway train].

Communicatory (kŏmiū·nikătəri), *a.* [ad. L. *commūnicātōri-us*, f. *commūnicātor*: see -ORY.] Tending to the communication or imparting of anything. †*Communicatory letters* (*Eccl. Hist.*): letters recommending to the communion of distant churches, or by which ancient churches communicated with each other.

1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Errr.* 294 They writ letters to the churches, which were called literæ communicatoriæ, or Communicatory letters. 1677 BAXTER *Let.* in *Answ. Dodwell* 102 None should be received..into the Communion of another Church, without due notice of his aptitude .. by the Certificates of the Church whence he came, called Communicatory Letters. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 298 In the Primitive Churches there were..communicatory Letters, by which the holy Bishops gave an account to each other of the State and Condition of their respective Churches. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* App. 9 He was neither to receive any to Communion on the communicatory Letters of Schismaticks nor to give communicatory Letters to them. 1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Rom.* (1853) 231 The Patriarch elect did .. write letters communicatory to the Patriarch of Rome.

Communing (kŏmiū·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the vb. COMMUNE, in various senses: †**a.** Sharing, participating; **b.** Holding converse or communion; **c.** Communion, fellowship.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25087 (Cott.) To haf wit santes communing. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vi. 1 Comunynge of sacrament of þe autere. *a* 1400 *Credo* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 38, I byleve in .. holy chirche general, the comunyng of halewes. *a* 1500 *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 130 Cownseylles and communynges. 1509 *Paternoster, Ave & Creed* (W. de W.) A iij, I trowe in .. holy chirche unyversall, comunynge of sayntes. 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 108 Mutual receipt and comunyng of them. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. ii, That Communing of Soul with Soul. 1863 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 334 His communings with his own heart.

Communing, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That communes, or is in communion.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 2/1 The Baptist Union .. consists of between 1,800 and 2,000 churches with their pastors, and a communing membership of over 200,000.

Communion (kŏmiū·niən, -yən). Also 4–5 co(m)munyoun, 4–6 -on(e, 6 commonion. [a. F. *communion*, or ad. L. *commūniōn-em*, mutual participation, fellowship, in Augustine 'church communion' and 'the communion of the holy altar'; f. *commūnis* COMMON. (With reference to the possibility that the latter was derived from *com-* + *ūnus*, cf. *ūnio*, *-ōnem*, oneness, UNION.)]

1. Sharing or holding in common with others; participation; the condition of things so held, community, combination, union.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* ix. 20 The comunyoun of deth wite thou [Vulg. *communionem mortis scito*]. *c* 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 33 Yf thei be merchauntes, dyvision of heritage is bettyr than commynion. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. i. iii. 46 They attribute .. hospitalitie to the Brit-

tanes, communion of all things to the Normans. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 272 By Communion, the Apostle certainly intended a joint-Communion, or participating in common with others. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 150 In France there was no public credit, no communion of interests. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 52 Having no communion of nature with other things.

2. Fellowship, association in action or relations; mutual intercourse.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 87 b, The Communion is a felowship or a commyng together, rather latine than englishe. 1592 WEST *Symbol.* I. i. § 22 Contractes of propertie are buying or selling .. of communion, societie. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* vi. 14 What communion hath light with darknesse? 1816 BYRON *Pris. Chillon* xiv, My very chains and I grew friends, So much a long communion tends To make us what we are. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. i. 8 The Latin franchise .. placed its possessor in a state of subordinate communion with the Roman people.

b. Religious fellowship, spiritual intercourse.

c 1600 HOOKER (J.), The angels..having with us that communion which the apostle to the Hebrews noteth. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr., In these latter our union and communion with God consists. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* (1739) 582 It is in the Communion of the Sacrement, as it is in the Communion of Prayers. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 747 Divine Communion..must fill the void. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 9. 34 There may have been seasons when communion with God has become a consciousness of His Indwelling. 1876 J. NORRIS *Rudim. Theol.* i. 15 Between man and God we are unwilling to use the familiar term 'intercourse', communion is the more reverent word, but it means the same thing.

c. Intimate personal converse, mental or ideal; communing. (In poetry or elevated prose.)

1800 WORDSW. *Poems on naming Places* iii, She who dwells with me, whom I have loved, With such communion, that no place on earth Can ever be a solitude to me. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 30 He lives with antiquity in the sweet communion of studious retirement. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 51 That health of body and soul which ever rewards a close communion with Nature.

† d. Action in partnership, common action.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* (J.), Men began publickly to call on the name of the Lord; that is, they served and praised God by communion, and in publick manner. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 92 Our account of the war, as a war of communion..was a war of disaster and of little else.

3. The fellowship or mutual relation between members of the same church, or of bodies which recognize each other as branches of the Church Catholic (said to be 'in communion with' each other; members are also said to be 'in communion with' the church).

The phrase *communion of saints* has been used both in this and in sense 4: cf. COMMUNING *vbl. sb.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 238 Contricion..restoreth .. to the compaignye and communyon of hooly chirche. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 817 The communion of sayntes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 218 b, The seconde [poynte] is, that there is communyon of sayntes. 1687 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 411 The inhabitants in and about London in communion with the establisht church. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 209 By this Word, Communion, we are to understand the mutual Love of Christians, and Conformity of their Manners. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* Pref. (1847) 11 Churches planted by the Apostles, with whom it was in full communion. 1853 TRENCH *Less. Proverbs* 125 The communion of saints, their communion not with one another merely..but..their communion with Him, who is the friend of all good men. 1879 A. W. HADDAN *Apost. Success. in Ch. of Eng.* iii. 60 That the..ungodly Churchman should be still in outward communion with the Church.

† b. *Letter of communion*: a certificate of church membership. Cf. 8 and COMMUNICATORY LETTERS.

1697 in T. W. Marsh *Early Friends Surrey & Sus.* xiii. 118 Whereas our Deare friend William Penn is Intended to pass over into Ireland this Meeting Desires William Garton and Josiah Garton to draw a letter of Communion and send it unto him.

4. An organic union of persons united by common religious faith and rites; a church or denomination; the organized body professing one faith.

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 21 In this sense S. Hierome called S. Augustine a Bishop of his Communion: that is, of his Faith, of his Minde, of his Doctrine, of his Religion. 1573 R. BARNES *Wks.* 246 Wee beleeue .. that holy church is a communion or felowshypp of holy men. 1642–3 EARL NEWCASTLE *Declar.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1751) V. 134 That I have in my Army some of the Romish Communion, I do not deny. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* II. 314 It is not allowable to kill or hate a Man of a different Communion. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 570 The Scotch minister .. according to the rules of his communion. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* XI. i. 398 The clergy of their respective communions.

5. Of things: Community or association of functions, common relation.

1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. 178 The communyon betwyx them [*i.e.* body and soul] also to be of that sorte that they dyseasys of the one redunde to the othir. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iii. 47 These parts are called Homogeneall..in respect of their Magneticall nature, and communion. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. iii. 90 The communion of Nerves and Vessels. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 437 To dissever the soul from the communion of the body. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. ii. 407 A certain amount of functional communion between the two sides, so that when one retina is stimulated both pupils contract.

6. Intercourse, communication.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* (T.), The Israelites had never any communion or affairs with the Ethiopians. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* iii. (1732) 19 No Intercourse or Communion with the superior or external Air. 1869 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* iii. 95 Words .. transported bodily out of the Greek into the Latin tongue after literary communion had begun.

7. Participation in the Christian sacrament of the Lord's Supper; also, the sacrament itself as administered or observed, the Eucharist; in some phrases, as *to take, deliver, receive the communion*, it becomes more or less concrete. (Also *Holy Communion, communio sancti altaris*, Augustine.)

Communion in one kind, in both kinds, half communion, etc.: terms relating to the dispute whether the laity should receive one or both elements in the communion. *Close* or *strict, free* or *open communion*: among Baptists, a division on the question of admitting to the Lord's Table persons who have not received baptism in accordance with Baptist principles.

[1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* x. 16 The cuppe of blessynge the which we blessen, wher it is not the comenynge [TIND. & CRANM. partakynge, *Genev.* & 1611 communion (*Revised* a c.), *Rhem.* communication, Vulg. *communicatio*, Gr. κοινωνία] of Cristes blood? and the breed which we breken, wher it is not the delynge or part takynge [1388 the takyng, T. & CR. partetakyng, *Genev.* & 1611 communion (*Rev.* a c.), *Rhem.* participation, Vulg. *participatio*, Gr. κοινωνία] of the body of the Lord?] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 89 Communyone sacrament, *communio*. 1492 in *Archæol. Jrnl.* (1888) XLV. 155 A pair of chalice of silver for the communion. *c* 1500 in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* (1846) II. 327 Oon after an other .. shall offer an host and wyne .. for theyr communion. 1548 *Order of the Communion, Proclam.*, To come to this holy Sacrament and most blessed Communion .. *Rubr.* 1 Before he shall minister the Communion. *Rubr.* 2 Disposed to be partakers of the Communion. *Rubr.* 5 Those that are minded to receive the holy Communion. *Rubr.* 9 The Priest shall deliver the Communion first to the Ministers. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 256 Whyle certeyne of the Christians were at the communion. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 4 We goe..to our Parishe Churche, where we heare our Curate, and receave the blessed Communion. 1631 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* xiv. (1862) I. 67 Unacquainted with the day of our Communion. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* (1671) 371 The half-communion is by the Council of Constance affirmed to be different from the institution of Christ. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 28 *Communion.* The Sacrament is so called, because of the Communion we therein hold with Christ and with each other. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. 15 Communion in both kinds was certainly usual at this time. 1883 ADDIS & ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* s.v., At every Mass the celebrant is bound to communicate, because his communion is necessary for the completion of the sacrifice..The communion of the people is in no way essential, either to the integrity or lawfulness of the sacrifice. 1886 BLUNT *Dict. Sects* 65/1 Particular Baptists .. are subdivided into two sections on the question of free or strict communion .. the 'strict' or 'close communionists' admitting to the Lord's Supper only those who have been baptized as adults.

† b. = *Communion Service. Obs.*

1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ord. Deacons*, Then shalbe song or sayed the Communion of the day. 1555 BALE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xxxix. 108 They mock the rehearsal of Gods commandments, and of the epistles and gospels in our Communion, and say, they are misplaced. 1575 in W. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 368 Y^e .. Burgesses .. shall yearly procure a communion or sermon to be made.

c. (See quots.)

1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. 42 While the Eucharist was being distributed to the people, the choir sang the whole or part of a psalm, called, from that circumstance, the 'communion'. 1883 ADDIS & ARNOLD *Cath. Dict., Communion*, the antiphon which the priest says after the ablutions, at the Epistle side of the altar. Formerly it used to be sung, while the people communicated: hence the name.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (almost exclusively referring to 7), as *communion bread, day, office, place, platter, service, Sunday, time, wine*, etc.; **† communion board**, a communion table (cf. BOARD *sb.* 6); **communion-cloth**, a cloth used at the celebration of the Communion, esp. a cloth for the communion table; see also quot. 1866; **communion-cup**, a cup used for the wine at the communion: a name preferred by the Puritans in England to *chalice*; **communion letter** = *letter of communion* (see 3 b.); **communion-rail**, the rail in front of the communion table in some churches, the altar-rail. Also COMMUNION TABLE.

1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 14 The Idoll of her prophane *communion borde. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* IV. lxxxvi. 99 The religion of the church holds a stubborne Recusant at the table, at the Communion-board as far from her as a Recusant at the Pew. 1605 T. SPARKE *Brotherly Perswas.* (1607) 10 The order of Geneua touching their *communion bread. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 49 An ore-worne *Communion-cloth. 1866 *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 3) 353 Communion cloth or Houseling cloth is a white linen cloth spread over the rails at the time of the Communion, or is held for the Communicants by acolytes or other ministers. 1642–3 EARL NEWCASTLE *Declar.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) V. 137 Their Chalices or *Communion Cups (let them [the Parliamentarians] call them what they will). 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* ii. 14 A young Maid .. had stole herself into the Congregation upon a *Communion-day. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 135 He no *Communion-Letters could pretend, Which mov'd the Angel Entrance to suspend. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* III. xxxi. 243 They thought it not convenient to have the Ten Commandments, the Epistles, and Gospels repeated in the *Communion Office. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 572 The height of the pilasters in the *Communion-Place is 22 feet 6 inches. 1847 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* II. iii. 97 Knelt by the *Communion-rails of Westbury Church. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 487 This part of the Ante-*Communion Service is now so commonly omitted on Sundays. 1878 H. C. ADAMS *Wykehamica*, The next day was *Communion Sunday. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, The Table hauyng at the *Communion tyme a fayre white lynnen clothe vpon it.

Commu·nionable, *a. rare.* [see -ABLE.] Admitting of, or open to, communion.

1861 I. TAYLOR *Spirit Hebr. Poetry* (1873) 24 He [God] is ..one with us, is communionable, and is open to a correspondence..likened to that of a father with his children.

Communional (kŏmiū·niənăl), *a. rare.* [see -AL.] Of or belonging to communion; social.

1846 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* 759 Communional sympathy—general bienséance—public spirit.

Commu·nionist. [f. COMMUNION + -IST.] **a.** One who partakes of the Communion, a communicant (*rare*). **b.** *Close, open, strict, free communionist*; one who adheres to close or open communion: see COMMUNION 7; **c.** *Fellow-communionist*: a member of the same communion.

1644 DURYE *Epist. Disc.* 41 Most of the scrupulosities of the non-communionists may be resolved thereby. 1826 J. GILCHRIST *Lect.* 24 The glorious victory over the strict communionists. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* III. (1871) 363 Many of the children are communionists. 1865 *Lond. Rev.* 30 Dec. 711/1 The Old School Presbyterians of the North insist that their fellow communionists of the South should repudiate their errors. 1884 SPURGEON in *Chr. Commw.* 1 May 692/3 As compared with the bulk of English Baptists I am a strict communionist myself, as my Church fellowship is strictly of the baptised.

Communion table. [COMMUNION 7.] The table used in celebrating the Communion of the Lord's Supper.

In the Church of England, the application of the terms 'communion-table' and 'altar' respectively to the 'holy table' of the Prayer-book, depends more or less on the views held as to the nature of the Communion Office. See historical data under ALTAR 2 b.

1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 43 A carpitt .. for our communion table. 1626 DONNE *Serm.* iv. 32 Consider then that to come to the Communion table is to take Orders: Every man should come to that altar as holy as the Priest for there he is a Priest. 1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 82 It was not to be accounted an altar, but the communion-table. 1641, 1660, 1742 [see ALTAR 2 b]. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112 ¶ 2 He has likewise..railed in the Communion-Table at his own Expence. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 61 Bishop Jewel says, that in St. Basil's days, Ann. 380, the Communion Table was of boards, and so placed that men might stand round it. 1854 *Ecclesiologist* XV. 341 He .. talks of the 'communion-table' as if this were a correct or authorized term. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 23 There is a space left..for a communion table.

† Communique, *v. Obs. rare.* Forms: 5 **communyque, -yke, commynyque.** [a. F. *communique-r*, ad. L. *commūnicāre* to COMMUNICATE.] *intr.* = COMMUNICATE *v.* 9.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 70 b, Hit behoueth for to commynyque togeder by good policie. 1490 — *Eneydos* xvi. 61 Determyned to communyque wyth them. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 291 [They] communyked togidre of one thinge & of other.

Communism (kŏ·miuniz'm). [f. L. *commūn-is* or F. *commun* COMMON + -ISM. In mod.F. *communisme*.]

1. A theory which advocates a state of society in which there should be no private ownership, all property being vested in the community and labour organized for the common benefit of all members; the professed principle being that each should work according to his capacity, and receive according to his wants.

'I also conversed [in 1840] with some of the most advanced minds of the French metropolis, and there, in the company of some disciples of Babœuf, then called Equalitarians, I first pronounced the name of Communism, which has since .. acquired that world-wide reputation (GOODWYN BARMBY in *The Apostle* No. i. 1848).

1843 *New Age* 20 May 24 Works on Communism, Religious, Political, and Domestic. 1844 *The Movement* 25 Sept. 353 The journals..teem with criticisms and reports of Communists and Communism. 1848 FORSTER *Diary* 11 May in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. vii. 237, I learn that the great distinction between communism and socialism is that the latter believes in payment according to work done, and the former does not. 1851 J. M. LUDLOW *Chr. Socialism* 11 Communism starts from the *thing*, and is in essential antagonism to absolute property; Socialism starts from the *person*, and is in essential antagonism to human discord and rivalry. 1890 G. J. HOLYOAKE *Labour World* No. 11 col. 39 Communism means a self-supporting society distinguished by common labour, common property, and common means of intelligence and recreation.

2. Applied to any practice which carries out this theory in whole or part; *e.g.* that mentioned in Acts ii. 44 seq., as practised in the church of Jerusalem, or that prevailing in monastic communities. Also *transf.*

1857 WOOD *Com. Obj. Seashore* 75 In these curious creatures *communism* prevails to its fullest extent, *one for all and all for one.* 1874 H. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iii. § 2. 177 The communism, the vows of silence, the ceaseless struggle after a higher life amongst the Essenes. 1882 A. M. FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* XLII. 870 Communism seems to the new-born religious society but the proper social expression of its brotherhood.

c. Co-ownership of land.

1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxvii. 652 A village system, which..was a kind of simple communism. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. (ed. 2) 254 Communism or co-ownership appears to be an older institution than individual ownership.

3. Community of feeling; the spirit of a community. *rare.*

1870 *Daily News* 18 Nov., A tribunal where the natural bias of mercantile communism could not influence the judgment of those who had to decide the question.

¶ Sometimes improperly used for COMMUNALISM, and the spirit of the COMMUNE of Paris, in 1871.

1871 *Graphic* III. 563/2 The Hotel de Ville .. is now a complete wreck .. an everlasting reproach to Communism and its doctrines.

Communist (kǫ́·miunist). [f. as prec. + -IST: cf. F. *communiste.*]

1. An adherent of the theory of communism.

1841–2 [see 3]. 1843 BARMBY in *New Age* 1 Dec. 132 The Communist..gives it [the Communion Table] a higher signification, by holding it as a type of that holy millenial communitive life. *a* 1849 EBEN. ELLIOTT *Poet. Wks.* (1876) II. 202 What is a communist?—One who hath yearnings For equal division of unequal earnings: Idler or bungler, or both, he is willing To fork out his penny and pocket your shilling. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 121 The citizens, if not actually communists, are in spirit communistic. 1883 F. HARRISON in *Pall Mall G.* 28 Sept. 2/1 The logical communists .. bitterly complain of nationalization of the land as a device of the bourgeois to save the nationalization of capital.

transf. and *fig.* 1844 EMERSON *Yng. Amer.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 297 It [Destiny] may be styled .. a terrible communist, reserving all profits to the community, without dividend to individuals. 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* iii. 126 The tendency of heat is towards equalisation; heat is par excellence the communist of our universe.

¶ 2. *erroneously.* A supporter of the Commune of Paris; a COMMUNARD.

(So constantly in English newspapers.)

1870 *Daily News* 7 Oct., The Communists mistake the times, they are not now in 1792. To-day Paris needs France, and cannot do without her.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of the communists; communistic.

1841 BARMBY [founded] The London Communist Propaganda Society. 1842 *Oracle of Reason* 13 Aug. 280 Proclamation to the inhabitants of Cheltenham. Signed Goodwyn Barmby, Pontifarch of the Communist Church. 1848 W. E. FORSTER in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. vii. 246 The Communist doctrine of not paying a man in proportion to his work. 1850 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 119 The Communist party would then have tried conclusions with him [the President of the French Republic].

Communistery, -try. [f. prec. + -RY.] A communist habitation.

1843 BARMBY in *New Age* 1 Dec. 134 Our supposed banquet is in a simple Communistery, in a commune of Syria. 1880 T FROST *Forty Years' Recoll.* 76 A dormitory and common rights in the most splendid communistery or phalanstery that has ever been imagined.

Communistic (kǫmiunǐ·stik), *a.* [f. COMMUNIST + -IC; cf. *Hellenistic,* etc.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of communism; in accordance with communist principles.

1851 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 26 Communistic association, as opposed to Competition, can only .. succeed .. when society shall be Christianised. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* iii. 120 The communistic life of bees. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 46 Communistic regulations respecting property and marriage.

¶ 2. Used as = COMMUNALISTIC.

1870 *Daily News* 7 Oct., Mr. John Lemoinne points out in the Débats the infinite mischief which the communistic agitation is effecting. 1873 *King of Arms* 18 Oct. 4 The excesses..of the Republican and Communistic factions.

Communi·stical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. Hence **Communi·stically** *adv.*, in a communistic (or *erron.* communalistic) way.

1871 *Member for Paris* II. 46 Some new communistical era of guillotining. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 422 All property was held communistically.

Commu·nital, *a. rare.* [irreg. f. COMMUNITY + -AL.] Of or relating to the community.

1844 *N. Brit. Rev.*. II. 5 Their whole system of communital economy.

Communitarian (kǫmiū·nitē·riăn). [f. COMMUNITY + *-arian*: cf. *unitarian,* etc.] A member of a community formed to put into practice communistic or socialistic theories.

1841 BARMBY [founded] The Universal Communitarian Association. 1842 MIALL in *Nonconf.* II. 809 Your communitarians, or societarians of modern days who seem intent on fashioning a new moral world by getting rid of all individuality of feeling, etc. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* I. viii. 143 These mendacious rogues circulated a report that we communitarians were exterminated. 1880 T. FROST *Forty Years' Recoll.* 46 The Ham Common communitarians found raw carrots and cold water unendurable when the snow lay thick upon the ground.

†**Communi·tion.** *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *commūnītiōn-em,* f. *com-* + *mūnītion-em* fortifying.] 'A fortifying or making strong on all parts' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Commu·nitive, *a. rare.* [f. COMMUNITY + -IVE.] Of or belonging to a community (communistic or socialistic).

1843 BARMBY in *New Age* 1 Dec. 132 That holy millenial communitive life. 1880 T. FROST *Forty Years' Recoll.* 21 The communitive life seemed to me the perfection of political, social and domestic economy.

Communito·rium. [f. COMMUNITY + -ORIUM.] The home of a (socialistic) community; a settlement on communistic principles.

1843 BARMBY in *New Age* 7 May, Transitionary Dietary Rules, proposed for adoption at the Communitorium, Hanwell, Middlesex. *Ibid.* 1 Sept. 86 Every Communitorium and Communistery to be erected. 1880 T. FROST *Forty Years' Recoll.* 50 A communitorium on the basis of the ethical and economic principles promulgated by Owen.

Community (kǫmiū·nĭti). Forms: 4–5 **comunete, comynetee, -unite, -unyte, -unnete, comminite,** 6 **communytee,** 6–7 **-itie,** 6– **community.** [a. OF. *com(m)uneté, com(m)unité* :—L. *commūnitāt-em,* f. *commūn-is* COMMON. ME. had two forms, the trisyllabic *comunete, comounté* (see COMMONTY), and the 4-syllabic *co(m)munité,* which remained in closer formal connexion with the original Latin type. The L. word was merely a noun of quality from *commūnis,* meaning 'fellowship, community of relations or feelings'; but in med.L. it was, like *universitas,* used concretely in the sense of 'a body of fellows or fellow-townsmen', 'universitas incolarum urbis vel oppidi,' and this was its earlier use in English: see II.]

I. As a quality or state.

1. The quality of appertaining to or being held by all in common; joint or common ownership, tenure, liability, etc.; as in *community of goods.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. viii. (1634) 51 By community of power, he is the author of them. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 123 The community of the mischiefe to all. 1624–47 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 161 One allows plurality, or community of Wives. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 285 Anabaptists, that hold community of goods. 1673 *Lady's Calling* Pref. 1 To rescue the whole sex..from the community of the blame. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. iii. (1865) 257, I have a community of feeling with my countrymen about [Shakspere's] Plays. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 314 It was a community of studies and a community of skill. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xxi. (ed. 5) 392 A state whose strength lies in the community of interests and feelings among its members.

†b. Right of common. *Obs.*

1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 79 Every Neighbour claimeth communitie to feed his Cattell.

2. Common character; quality in common; commonness, agreement, identity. †*Nothing of community*: nothing in common.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ii. 18 Men, who ought euen naturally to be vnited, by the communitie of their kind. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Relig. Wotton.* (1672) 21, I will first consider their Communities and then their Proprieties. Their Communities are Principally three. First they are all Round, etc. 1671 GREW *Idea Philos. Hist. Plants* § 47 The Communities and Differences of the Contents of Vegetables. 1843 WORDSW. *Pref. Note to Excursion* Wks. 409/2 The points of community in their nature. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 154 The community of character which pervades them all. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* 165 Community of method, like misery, makes men acquainted with strange bed-fellows.

3. Social intercourse; fellowship, communion.

1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 196 While God reigneth by his Spirit in us, men have a certain community with God in this world. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 182 There is no reason or law, that they should have any communitie or fellowship with vs. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xvii. 63 Such gross..Corruptions in a Church would force the most serious Believers to forsake the Community thereof. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* ix. (1865) 130 There can be no community between you and me; we are enemies.

4. Life in association with others; society, the social state.

1652 SHIRLEY *Brothers* IV. i, Confined To cells, and unfrequented woods, they knew not The fierce vexation of community. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 522 P 1 [Marriage] is the foundation of community, and the chief band of society. 1880 HYDE CLARKE in *Nature* 203 The dog, either in community (commonly called wild) or in the domesticated state.

†5. Commonness, ordinary occurrence. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV,* III. ii. 77 Seene but with such Eyes, As sicke and blunted with Communitie, Affoord no extraordinarie Gaze, Such as is bent on Sunne-like Maiestie. 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 155 Happie's that sight the secret'st things can spye, By-seeming purblind to Communitie. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 340 The community of this fruit [the apple].

†b. Common character, vulgarity. *Obs.*

1605 *Bloudy Bk.* B iij, Under this title of honor..to maske his deedes of vice .. and with the very sounde of Knight to boulster out the community of his ryots.

II. A body of individuals.

†6. The body of those having common or equal rights or rank, as distinguished from the privileged classes; the body of commons; the commonalty.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XX. 128* And all the lordis at thar war And als of the Comminite Maid hym manrent and fewte. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 148 A gode comynate makes hom have gode heddis. 1572 *Lament. Lady Scotl.* in *Sc. Poems 16th C.* II. 247 Barrouns and nobilitie That dois oppres my pure communitie. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 983 The Commons or Community also chose Twelve Persons to represent them.

7. A body of people organized into a political, municipal, or social unity: a. A state or commonwealth.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 342 þer is oon emperour and oon hede in a comunnete. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 91 To prynces and them that gouerne the thynges of the comunete. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 115 Certifying likewise that those with whome hee had foughte were of other communities. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 68 The other Communities of this League bought their Liberties from several Bishops.

1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V,* I. i. 66 Europe was broken into many separate communities. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 27 It is probable the number of independent communities is still more considerable.

b. A body of men living in the same locality.

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xxii. § 7 No mortal man, or community of men, hath right of propriety in them. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 49 P 3 Those little Communities which we express by the word Neighbourhoods. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 63 Number of sacred hearths; each of which constituted a community or parish. 1873 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xi. 407 During the Norman period London appears to have been a collection of small communities, manors, parishes, church-sokens, and guilds, held and governed in the usual way. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/4 Many of the towns which, under the name of towns, are represented in this House, are really rural communities.

c. Often applied to those members of a civil community, who have certain circumstances of nativity, religion, or pursuit, common to them, but not shared by those among whom they live; as the British or Chinese community in a foreign city, the mercantile community everywhere, the Roman Catholic community in a Protestant city, etc., the Jewish community in London, familiarly known to its members as 'The Community'.

1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. vi. 50 The literary world is an immense community. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, The 'Times'* Wks. (Bohn) II. 117 Exposing frauds which threatened the commercial community. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. iii. 77 The Dutch community of the reformed religion in London subscribed 9005 florins. 1888 AMY LEVY *Reuben Sachs* i. 2 One born and bred in the Jewish community. *Ibid.* v. 48 That section of the Community which attaches importance to the observation of the Mosaic and Rabbinical laws in various minute points. *Ibid.* vi. 69 The Community had come back in a body from country and seaside, in time for the impending religious festivals.

d. *The community*: the people of a country (or district) as a whole; the general body to which all alike belong, the public.

1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 2 The good of the community cannot require that any act should be made an offence which is not liable in some way or other to be detrimental to the community. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxii, Mercy to a criminal may be gross injustice to the community. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* ii. 26 Such men become..a burden to the community.

8. *spec.* A body of persons living together, and practising, more or less, community of goods.

a. A religious society, a monastic body.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Communities are of two kinds, ecclesiastic and laic: the first are either secular, as chapters of cathedral and collegiate churches, etc. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* i, A more inexpiable crime in the eyes of the Abbot and Community of Saint Mary's. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 119 To introduce some order into his community. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 152 It was impossible for the Ursulines to accept conditions which would have broken up their community life.

b. A socialistic or communistic society, such as those founded by Owen.

1844 EMERSON *Lect., New Eng. Ref.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 264 Following, or advancing beyond the ideas of St. Simon, of Fourier, and of Owen, three communities have already been formed in Massachusetts. 1874 R. D. OWEN *Threading my Way* 255 New Harmony therefore is not now a community. 1890 *Spect.* 27 Sept., The Mormon community .. is a community,—a successful attempt, that is, to organise industry on a grand scale.

9. *transf.* and *fig.* a. of gregarious animals.

1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 168 This frugal community are wisely employed in .. collecting a copious stock of the most balmy treasures. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* IV. 446 Creatures that in communities exist..The gilded summer flies.

†b. of things: A cluster, a combination. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 C j b, The communytees of vlceres that last longe tyme that are vncurable. [Cf. Galen *Therap.* IV. iv, *αἱ κοινότητες αἱ τῶν χρονίων ἑλκῶν.*]

†10. A common prostitute. *Obs.*

1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* I. iv. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 26 One of these painted communities, that are ravisht with Coaches and upper hands.

Communization (kǫ·miunəizē·ʃən). [f. COMMUNIZE: see -ATION.] The making of anything the public property of the community; communized condition.

1843 BARMBY in *New Age* 1 Sept. 86 That state of communization, to the salvation of which I call all peoples. 1885 H. H. HYNDMAN in *19th Cent.*, I am as much in favour of nationalization and communization of land as you [H. George] are.

Communize (kǫ·miunəiz), *v.* [f. L. *commūn-is* COMMON + -IZE.] To make common; to make (land, capital, etc.) the property of the community.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 3/2 It is from the true Socialist point of view every bit as important to communize parks and pictures as railways and ploughs.

†**Commu·ny,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *communier* :—L. *commūnicāre* to COMMUNICATE. But in early ME. *co(m)mun-y* was southern f. *commun-en* to COMMUNE; and the quot. in Palsgrave is under the heading 'I comen, je *communique*'.]

1530 PALSGR. 490/2 He hath communyed his treasure to many, *il a communiqué son tresor a plusieurs.*

Commutability (kǫmiū·tăbi·lĭti). [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being commutable.

1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 123 The commutability of those two things..light and heat. 1856 R. G.

LATHAM *Logic Lang.* (L.), When both are substantives the commutability of terms of this kind is complete.

Commutable (kǫmiū·tăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *commūtābil-is* subject to change, changeable, f. *commūtāre* to COMMUTE: see -BLE.] That may be commuted or exchanged; changeable, exchangeable; convertible into a money value: see COMMUTE.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. xvii. (R.), Some things ..are pious and religious, but dispensable, voluntary and commutable; such are voluntary fasts. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 37 To compare the commutable effects of heat in bodies. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. ii. 12 Estates .. held at fixed and commutable services. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* II. 316 Offences not commutable by fine.

†**Commutate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *commūtāt-* ppl. stem of *commūtāre*: see -ATE, and cf. *permutate.*] *intr.* To change.

a 1652 BROME *Love-sick Court.* II. i, I still am thine and cannot commutate, I am as certain to thee as thy fate.

Commutation (kǫmiutē·ʃən). Also 6 co(m)-mutacion. [a. F. *commutacion* (14th c. in Littré) *-ation*, ad. L. *commūtātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *commūtāre* to COMMUTE: see -ATION.]

1. The action or process of changing or altering; change, alteration, mutation. ? *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* x. v, Thys commutacion shoulde be refused. 1528 ROY *Sat.*, O wofull chaunce: most infortunate, So sodenly makynge comutacion. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (J.), So great is the commutation, that the soul then hated only that which now only it loves. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 286/2 Such a scene of revolution and commutation.

b. with *of* and *object.*

1528 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xxiii. 58 The commutation and alteration of those religious places. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* ii. 17 Commutation of them [words] where there seemeth any harshnesse.

†**2.** The exchanging of one thing for another; exchange, barter. *Obs.*

1496 *Act* 12 *Hen. VII*, c. 6 To buy, sell, and make the Commutations with the Wares..at their Pleasure. 1553 S. CABOT *Ordinances* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 261 No commutation or trucke to be made by any of the pettie marchants. 1663 BP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxxix. (1668) 521 Friendship they say is a commutation of hearts. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (J.), The use of money..is that of saving the commutation of more bulky commodities. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. I. (1765) 154 A state of Commutation and Traffic.

3. The putting of one thing instead of another; substitution, interchange.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. (1632) 295 A kind of mutuall commutation..wherby those concrete names God, and Man, when we speake of Christ doe take interchangeably one anothers roome. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* vii. (1852) 185 Regarding awards of punishment thus .. there could plainly be no commutation of persons. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 255 The commutation is only from equal to equal.

4. *spec.* a. The substitution of one kind of payment for another; of a money payment instead of the performance of some obligation; of a single payment instead of a number of successive payments; *fig.* the performance of some act or observance instead of the discharge of a moral obligation, or by way of making up or compounding for an offence. b. *Law.* The substitution of a lesser punishment for a greater. (See COMMUTE *v.*)

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxix. § 10 By way of commutation..where instead of natural commodities the price of them might be taken. 1640-4 *Lond. Petit.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 95 They have..decreed, That the commutation of Penance shall not be without the Bishop's privity. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. viii. 166 Henry..levied upon his vassals .. a sum of money in lieu of their service; and this commutation, etc. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 147 A commutation of his own sentence from death to the galleys. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* i. 7 Fines which they had to pay in commutation of the service of keeping the frogs quiet by night. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 255/2 The Commutation of Tithes. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. 171 The commutation of those uncertain dues for a fixed sum paid annually to the Crown.

c. *concr.* The money or other price paid by way of commutation.

a 1707 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* XI. lxix. (R.), This is his substitute, his commutation, or in his place. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. v. 52 There must be a Commutation of Money paid by the separating Party to the other.

5. *Astron.* (See quot.)

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Commutation*, in astronomy. *Angle of commutation*, is the distance between the sun's true place seen from the earth, and the place of a planet reduced to the ecliptic. 1834 *Nat. Philos., Astron.* x. 203/2 (U. K. S.) The angle OSE is technically called the commutation.

6. *Electr.* The reversing or altering of the course of an electric current. (See COMMUTATOR.)

1876 FERRIER *Funct. Brain* 129 The closing, opening, or commutation of the current of a galvanic pile. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 368 Each clock makes its commutation, i. e. cuts off the line from the telegraph and connects it with the electro-magnet of the clock.

7. *Rhet.* (See quot.)

1823 CRABB *Techn. Dict., Commutation* (Rhet.), a figure of speech whereby a complete transposition of the words takes place; as 'I do not live that I may eat, but I eat that I may live'.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *commutation money, system*; **Commutation Act,** an act for the commutation of tithes in England, passed in 1836; also, formerly, that of 1784, imposing an additional window-tax in lieu of a partial remission of the duty on tea; **commutation road** (Ogilvie), a parish or county road, so called because a sum of money is now paid in commutation of the compulsory service of man and horse formerly exacted for the repair of the road from owners of horses; **commutation-ticket** (*U. S.*), a ticket issued by a railway company, etc., at a reduced rate, entitling the holder to travel over a given route a certain number of times or during a certain period; a season-ticket.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 436 This commutation-money .. made a dearth of dutifull children. 1784 *Hist. of Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* (1784-5) 153/1 The act since known by the name of the Commutation-act. 1845 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* II. iv. (1852) 191 The Commutation Act will have to undergo .. important modifications. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. 55 The commutation system of the Church. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 91 There is another action for commanding the stops .. called the 'commutation pedal' movement. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. App. 671 Excursion and commutation tickets issued at special rates.

Commutative (kǫ̆miū·tătiv, kǫmiute·itiv), *a.* [ad. med.L. *commūtātīv-us* (F. (14th c.) *commutatif, -ive*), f. L. *commūtāt-* ppl. stem of *commūtāre* to COMMUTE: see -IVE.]

†**1.** Pertaining to exchange or mutual dealings.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 8 Obseruing equality both in contracts and exchanges, which we call commutative. 1631 BP. WEBBE *Quietn.* (1657) 177 Actions commutative consist in mutual traffick and dealings betwixt man and man.

b. *Commutative justice*; = L. *commutativa justitia*, a term used by Aquinas and others as equivalent to Aristotle's τὸ ἐν τοῖς συναλλάγμασι διορθωτικὸν δίκαιον, i. e. 'the justice which is corrective in transactions between man and man'. [From *commutatio*, which in the old Latin version of Aristotle's Ethics (*c* 1250) is put to represent the Gr. *συνάλλαγμα.*]

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. i, Justice is..described in two kyndes or spices. The one is named iustyce distributiue .. the other is called commutatiue or by exchaunge, and of Aristotell it is named in Greeke *Diorthotice*, whiche is in englysshe correctiue. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Bj b, In Lawe twoe kyndes of Iustice are the somme of the studie: Iustice Distributive, and Iustice Commutative. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. v. § 3 Is there not a true coincidence betweene Commutatiue and distributiue Iustice, and arithmeticall and geometricall proportion? 1629 SYMMER *Spir. Posie* II. v. 38 Commutative Iustice is that Common Equity, which should be practised in our civill Commerce. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xv. 75 Commutative Justice, is the Justice of a Contractor; that is, a Performance of Covenant. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* VII. vi. (1821) 369 We must not think to deal with God in the method of commutative justice, and to challenge eternal life as the just reward of our great merits. 1758 LD. MANSFIELD in Burrows' *Rep.* I. 492 Upon the foot of commutative justice merely, there is no colour why the insurers should not pay the insured the whole, for they have received a premium for the whole risk. 1890 J. MARTINEAU *Seat Authority Relig.* II. i. 159 A rule which made all banking business a breach of 'commutative justice'.

2. Relating to or involving substitution or interchange; as the *commutative principle* in arithmetic and algebra, *i. e.* the principle by which the order of terms or factors may be altered.

1838 B. PRICE *Infin. Calc.* (ed. 2) I. xix. 601 If the two operations indicated by ϕ and ψ are performed successively on u one on the back of the other, let us assume the result to be the same whatever is the order in which they are performed: two such symbols of operation are said to be commutative, and to satisfy the law of commutation. 1876 T. HILL *True Order Studies* 42 The commutative principle of arithmetic may be shown by dividing six into three twos, etc.

3. *spec.* Relating to or involving the commutation of a payment or penalty.

1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* ii. (1852) 32 Exceptions .. founded on a commutative arrangement. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. III. v. 46 Where every injury or crime had its commutative fine. 1871 T. J. CRAWFORD *Atonem.* ii. (1883) 21 'Αντίλυτρον .. conveys more strongly the commutative sense than the simple word λύτρον.

Commutatively (see prec.), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a commutative manner; in the way of exchange or compensation.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 102 Be not .. commutatively iniquous in the valuation of transgressions. 1685 R. L'ESTRANGE *Observator Defended* 3 Whereby we may commutatively encrease our fortunes and estates one by another, or by forraigne commerce.

Commutator (kǫ·miute·itəɹ). [Agent-n. from L. *commūtāre.*] He who or that which commutes or exchanges. *spec.* A contrivance in an electric machine or telegraph instrument for altering the direction or course of the electric current.

1839 GROVE *Contrib. Sc.* in *Corr. Phys. Forces* 253 A commutator might be easily arranged..for effecting the alternation. 1881 *Q. Rev.* 446 The commutator .. used in all direct current machines..was invented in Italy in 1860.

Commu·tato·rial, *a. rare.* Relating to exchange; = COMMUTATIVE 1.

1853 WHEWELL tr. *Grotius* II. 65 A certain equality..is to be regarded even in beneficial contracts; not a complete equality, as in commutatorial.

Commute (kǫmiū·t), *v.* [f. L. *commūtā-re* to change altogether, alter wholly, to exchange, interchange, f. *com-* together, altogether + *mūtāre* to change. On the analogy of words through Fr.: cf. *transmute*, COMMUTATE.]

1. *trans.* To give (one thing) in exchange for another, to change (*for* or *into*); to give and take (things) reciprocally, to exchange.

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* iv. (1821) 268 May..exchange and commute..Moneys currant of England, into Moneys of this new Standerd of Ireland. 1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 107 Hee commuted Estates. Hee tooke our Sinnes upon him, and gave us his Righteousnesse. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 309 They shall find what is gold worth, and may be quickly commuted into it, great plenty of good grain. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 144 He and the Beasts seem Natures to commute, They act like Reason, and he like the Brute.

b. To put (two things) each in place of the other, substitute for each other, interchange.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* (J.), This will commute our tasks, exchange these pleasant and gainful ones..for those uneasy and fruitless ones. 1832 SIR W. HAMILTON *Disc.* (1853) 107 To commute these terms in the translation of a Kantian Treatise, where subject and object..are accurately contradistinguished..is to convert light into darkness. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 250 We cannot arbitrarily commute the Quantities.

c. To change for another, to alter.

1825 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* IV. 28 All thoughts and occupations to commute, To change their air, their water, and their food. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Studies Chr.* 132 The law was..treated as in theory perpetual; not as ignominiously abrogated, but as legitimately commuted.

2. 'To buy off or ransom one obligation by another' (J.); to change an obligation, etc. into something lighter or more agreeable; to redeem or get off an obligation by a money payment. Const. *for, into*, rarely *with.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 11 There is no..commuting the penance. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xviii. (1840) 146 His holiness .. absolved many of their vows from Palestine, and commuted them into a journey into France. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. iv. (R.), He .. thinks it unlawful to commute, and that he is bound to pay his vow in kind. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Wks.* (1835) I. 853 God will not suffer us to commute a duty, because all is his due. *a* 1704 L'ESTRANGE (J.), Some commute swearing for whoring; as if forbearance of the one were a dispensation for the other. 1723 BLACKALL *Wks.* I. 206 We can't commute one Duty for another, because they are both alike required. 1782 HAN. MORE *Daniel* IV. 105 The false policy..which would commute our safety With God's eternal honour. 1859 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Italy* II. 247 Little sums paid .. by women who wish to .. commute a penance with a small present. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 542 The grant of men was commuted for a contribution in money.

3. To change (a punishment, or a sentence) *for* (*to, into*) another of less severity, or a fine (cf. 2).

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xvi. 111 The late custome in some places of commuting whipping into money. *a* 1661 — *Worthies* (1840) I. x. 42 Others..had their deaths mercifully commuted by our magistrates into banishment. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliv. § 1 (1872) V. 298 Forfeiture was sometimes commuted to a fine. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. III. viii. 469 The [capital] sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* x. (1862) 136 The..feudal practice of commuting all punishments whatever for fines.

b. with altered construction.

1681 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (1875) 112 The Earl of Shaftesbury desires transportation, and would willingly commute banishment for his life. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. xi. 269 The pardon was refused, but a heavy fine commuted the offence.

4. To change (one kind of payment) *into* or *for* another; *esp.* to substitute a single payment for a number of payments, a fixed payment for an irregular or uncertain one, or a payment in money for one in kind (*e.g.* a tithe; cf. 2).

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 7 Mar. 3/1 The licence to wear hair powder will be commuted for a tax on powder itself. 1845 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* II. iv. (1852) 188 The quantity of corn payable as rent..on account of tithe that has been commuted. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. 274 The legislature .. might commute the average receipts of Irish landowners into a fixed rent charge and raise the tenants into proprietors. 1884 LD. SELBORNE in *Law Rep.* Chanc. Div. XXV. 689 She may commute into a capital sum..the benefit given to her..by way of annuity.

b. *absol. spec.* (*U. S.*) To purchase and use a commutation-ticket.

5. *intr.* To make up, compensate, compound *for.*

b. Of things: To serve as a substitute *for.*

1645 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) I. 337 Built .. by Margaret of Verona, a courtezan..and by this..[she] hoped to commute for her sins. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 156 Because I cut you short in that, I will commute for it, by telling you..a secret. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 378 Perhaps the shame and misery of this life may commute for hell. 1782 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 40 The Greeks enjoin confessions and penances..for the latter they are allowed to commute.

Hence **Commu·ted** *ppl. a.*, **Commu·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1659 MILTON *Civ. Power* Wks. (1851) 309 A popish commuting of penaltie, corporal for spiritual. 1677 OTWAY *Cheats of Scapin* II. i, They'll..tell all your Fornications, Bastardings, and Commutings in their Courts. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxviii. 671 Commuted payments for customary labour.

Commuter (kǫmiū·təɹ). [f. prec. + -ER.1] One who commutes. In U. S. the holder of a commutation-ticket; see COMMUTE 4 b.

1874 B. HARTE *Foot-hills, Guilds Signal*, Old commuters along the line. 1888 *Critic* (N. York) 6 Oct. 167, I myself perform that feat five or six times a week; and so does every commuter on the New York Central..Railroad.

Commutual (kŏmiū·tiz̆ăl), *a.* Also 7 **comutuall.** [f. Co-, COM- + MUTUAL.] Mutual, reciprocal. (Chiefly *poetic.*)

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 170 Since loue our hearts, and Hymen did our hands Vnite comutuall. 1627 HERRICK *Hesper., Dial. Horace & Lydia* iv, My heart now set on fire is By..young Calais; For whose commutuall flames, etc. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 241. *Ibid.* XIX. 223 In leagues of long commutual friendship. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 375 The while a Sovereign and his Land Their troth commutual plight.

b. *Anat.* Applied to the contiguous parts of two similar organs or structures.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 57/2 The external or commutual surfaces of..the serous membranes. *Ibid.* I. 730/1 The commutual edges of the orbitar processes.

Hence **Commu·tua·lity,** commutual condition.

1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* VI. lix, In fond commutuality of soul.

Commy- in many words, obs. f. COMMI-, COMI-.

Commyn, -altie, obs. ff. COMMON, -ALTY, etc.

Commyn, obs. pa. pple. of COME *v.*

Commynicate, etc., obs. f. COMMUNICATE, etc.

Comnalte, obs. f. COMMONALTY.

Comnant, obs. f. COVENANT.

1530 PALSGR. 207/1 Comnant, appoyntment, *conuenant.*

Comnaunte, corrupt f. COMMONTY.

Comocion, -yon, obs. ff. COMMOTION.

Comode, -ite, obs. ff. COMMODE, COMMODITY.

Comodra·ma, *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. κωμο- combining form of κώμη or κῶμος (see COMEDY). Cf. *melodrama.*] A drama of comic character.

1793 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1849) I. 185 Monodramas, comodramas, tragodramas, all sorts of dramas.

Comody, Comœdy, -ie, obs. ff. COMEDY.

Como-graphy. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. κώμη village, country town + -γραφια writing, description, f. γράφειν to write, describe.] (See quot.)

1655 FULLER *Waltham Abb.* 17 Condemn not this our Como-graphie or description of a country-town as too low and narrow a subject.

Comoid (kō·u·moid), *a.* [ad. Gr. **κομοειδ-ής*, f. κόμη hair; see -OID.] Resembling a tress of hair.

1818 B. O'REILLY *Greenland* 34 Linear, comoid, and undulate cirrus. 1834 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. ii. 49 Mixed with the 'comoid' variety of 'cirrus', or mare's tails. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Comon, -age, -alty, etc., obs. ff. COMMON, etc.

Comonaly, obs. f. COMMONLY.

Comophorous (kɒmɒ·fôrəs), *a.* [f. Gr. κόμη the hair + -φορος -bearing.] Having or bearing hair. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882.)

Comorado, obs. f. COMRADO, comrade.

Comoraney, etc., obs. ff. COMMORANCY, etc.

Comorows, obs. form of CUMBROUS.

Co-mortgagee, -mourner, -ful: see Co-.

Comorth(e, obs. form of COMMORTH.

Comose (kō·umō·u·s), *a.* [ad. L. *comōs-us* covered with hair, f. *coma*: see COMA 2.] Furnished with a COMA, q.v.; *esp.* of seeds: Downy or hairy.

1793 MARTYN *Language Bot.* s.v. *Coma*, A spike of flowers terminated by a coma is named comose. 1800 J. HULL *Elem. Bot.* I. 23 Comose, terminated by leaflets. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 158 [Tamarisk tribe] shrubby stems, comose seeds. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 329 In the Willow, the..seed is said to be comose.

Comot, var. of COMMOTE *sb.*

Comoune, -own(e, -te, obs. ff. COMMON, -TY.

Comous (kō·u·məs), *a.* [f. L. *com-a* + -OUS.] Hairy, downy; having a bunch of hair.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 250 Stalk..comous, with leaves like Ragwort. 1877 COUES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rod.* 244 Tail..copiously comous.

Comozant, var. of COMPOSANT.

Comp. (kɒmp). An abbreviation **a.** of COMPANY (cf. Co 3); **b.** (in Printers' phrase) of COMPOSITOR. (In the latter, said to be originally for *companion*, i. e. member of a companionship of compositors; see COMPANIONSHIP, sense 3.)

1677 *Lond. Direct.* (1878), Edw. Brown and Comp. with Mr. Adrian, Broadstreet. 1738 *Kent's Direct. Lond.* 5 Adams, Nathaniel & Comp, Mercers Without, Ludgate. 1870 *Sportsman* 17 Dec. (Farmer), I stood before the world a journeyman comp. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Nov. 2/2 The 'comps' at the Propaganda set type in as many languages as those who are employed for our Bible Society.

Compace, obs. f. COMPASS.

Compacience, -ent, obs. ff. COMPATIENCE, -ENT.

† **Compa·ck,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Variant of COMPACT *v.*, prob. mainly phonetic, but perh. partly due to erroneous association with PACK *v.*]

1. = COMPACT *v.*[1]; to pack together, combine.

1584 T. HUDSON *Judith* I. in Sylvester *Du Bartas* (1621) 696 Children..mo then Northren windes..Of Cyrene sands in numbers can compack. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. (1605-7) I. 221 Th' Art of Man not onely can compack Features and formes that life and motion lack.

2. = COMPACT *v.*[2]; to enter into a compact, league.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Decay* (1621) 496 Winter-Storms with absent Stars compack, With th' angry Waters to conspire her wrack.

Compack, corrupt form of COMPACT *ppl. a.*

Compa·ckabi·lity. *nonce-wd.* Capability of being packed close together.

1830 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 198 The infinite compackability of travellers and trunks.

Compact (kɒ·mpækt), *sb.*[1] [cf. OF. *compact*, It. *compatto* (Florio), ad. L. *compact-um* a compact, agreement, subst. use of pa. pple. of the vb. *compacisci* to covenant together, f. *com-* + *pacisci* to covenant, contract; see PACT. Not immediately connected in Eng. or Latin with the following words, though *pang-ĕre* and *pac-ĕre, pac-isci* were related farther back. Originally accented on second syllable (so 6 times out of 7 in Shaks.), but noted in Phillips 1696 as accented on the first.]

1. A covenant or contract made between two or more persons or parties; a mutual agreement or understanding; 'a mutual and settled appointment between two or more, to do or to forbear something' (J.). It is used without *a* in phrases, as *by, from, with compact*; also *to strike compact.*

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, v. iv. 163 Therefore take this compact of a Truce. 1602 — *Ham.* I. i. 86 By a Seal'd Compact, Well ratified by Law, and Heraldrie. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxii. § 15 Christ's own compact solemnly made with his church. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 270 (R.) Any compacts, treaties or leagues, by vs or any of our progenitours heretofore had or made. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* ii. § 14. 27 No man..by his compact, obligeth himself to an impossibility. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 45 A compact is a promise proceeding from us, law is a command directed to us. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xxii. 212 To fulfil their part of the compact. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* viii, He made a compact with the foul fiend.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 41 An Art, which without compact commandeth the powers of hell. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* vi. 135 A title to many things may be transferred by compact. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* III. i. (1786) 314 The Meaning..of Language is derived, not from Nature, but from Compact. 1850 GLADSTONE *Glean.* V. xxxiii. 193 Has such an attribute come to it by compact?

b. *Family compact, social compact*: see FAMILY, SOCIAL. *General compact*: general accord, common consent.

1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 77 ¶ 5 Having extinguished in themselves the distinction of right and wrong..they deserved to be hunted down by the general compact. 1793 SOUTHEY *Nondescripts* i, If we act the governor, and break The social compact. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* II. 195 Human souls, for social compact given. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* 81 Unless there has been an actual violation of the existing social compact..a revolution is unjustifiable. 1848 G. BARMBY in *The Apostle* No. i. 8 The 4th claim for private property is the presumed formation of a social compact or convention of society, authorizing private possessional claim.

† c. In a bad sense: Confederacy, plot, conspiracy. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 163 What is the course and drift of your compact? 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* XI. 87 Albinus Friends he chargeth with Compact.

† **Compact,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [subst. use of COMPACT *ppl. a.*[1]] **a.** A compacted body, structure. **b.** A combination, composition. **c.** Conformation, build. **d.** Compact state, compaction.

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* xvii, This compact of the Elements must suffer a dissolution. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 100/1 Having..passed the principles of arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and geography, with a general compact of Physics, they may descend in Mathematics. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, 148 He was of a mean or low compact, but without disproportion and unevenness. 1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 161 Their remarkably sedentary habits admitted of this close compact of society.

Compact (kŏmpæ·kt), *ppl. a.*[1] [ad. L. *compact-us*, pa. pple. of *comping-ĕre* to put together closely, f. *com-* + *pang-ĕre* (root *pag-*) to make fast, fasten. Littré has the corresponding F. *compacte* of 16th c.]

I. *pa. pple. Obs.* or *arch.*

1. Compacted, knit, firmly put together.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, So well..compact by measure. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 221 In whome all the body is compact and knyt by euery ioynt. 1530 PALSGR. 490/2 This nagge is well compacte: *ce courtoult est bien troussé.* 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 30 So excellently compact, and wrought together with Ligamentes. 1636 BLUNT *Voy. Levant* 108 A farre greater Empire..and better compact. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* 2 Cor. xiii. 11 Be compact together in holy Union.

b. Packed closely together.

1655 W. F. *Meteors* II. 21 When..vapors are gathered together..being very neere compact, and as it were hard tempered together. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub*, Introd., If the audience be well compact, every one carries home a share.

2. Made up by combination of parts; framed, composed *of.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxii, Honour to god..is compacte of these thre thinges, feare, loue, and reuerence. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 182 Man..is compacke and made of xv substances. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 6 Man himselfe is compact of bodie and minde. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* CXCIV. (1636) 176 Milke..is compact or made of three severall substances. 1600 SHAKS. *A. V. L.* II. vii. 5 If he compact of iarres, grow Musicall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 635 A wandring Fire Compact of unctuous vapor. 1704 SWIFT *Operat. Spirit* Wks. 1768 I. 223 The style compact of insignificant words, incoherences, and repetitions. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 221 Napoleon..that great word, Compact of human breath in hate and dread And exultation. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 5 Towns compact, in about equal proportions, of..wooden houses and great..trees.

II. *adj.*

1. Closely packed or knit together. **a.** Having the component particles closely and firmly combined; dense, solid, firm; *esp.* of the texture or composition of material substances.

Compact tissue: the dense ivory-like outer layer of a bone (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Compact fracture* (of minerals): see quot. 1816. *Compact structure* (of rocks): see quot. 1885.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xliv. (1495) 567 Yren is drye and colde and full harde and compacte. 1555 *Fardle Facions* I. ii. 29 The matier more compacte. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 10 Amongst al Mettals there is none more solide more compact then this is. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 299 Exercise..maketh the Substance of the Body more Solid and Compact. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 2. 2/1 Tho' Hail be a more compact congealation than Snow. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. II. 93 A body so firm and compact as the Scots, easily resisted the impression of the cavalry. 1816 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (1817) 234 The internal surfaces..produced by splitting it are..continuous, when the fracture is said to be compact. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 11 The compact tissue (of bones). 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* I. 25 A very dense blackish-brown compact peat. 1885 A. GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. ii. § 4 (ed. 2) 96 Cryptoclastic or compact, where the grains are too minute to reveal to the naked eye the truly fragmental character of the rock.

b. Having the parts so arranged that the whole lies within relatively small compass, without straggling portions or members; neatly and tightly packed or arranged; not sprawling, scattered, or diffuse. So *compact order* or *arrangement.*

In *Entom.* applied to organs or bodies in which the parts are closely connected together, without incisions.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 268 How hazardous..it were in skirmish to change the compact order. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 351 Paris is compact; she has an enormous strength..and this strength is collected and condensed within a narrow compass. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* XXVIII, Conducted from them [enemies] in the compactest order. 1824 STUART *Steam-Eng.* 164 Trevithick's Engine is the most compact. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 109 Beautifully neat and compact plants. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. XXVII. 651 The estate of the manor was generally compact..The lands of the small proprietors were, however, generally very scattered. *Mod.* Strap these overcoats and rugs into one compact parcel. Compact lobelias for bedding, and the straggling sort for window-boxes.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii. 374 The Humane Nature..hath a more fixed, strong, and compact memory of things past than the Brutes have. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 397 The first formation of a compact evangelical party. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 369 A man..compact, instant, selfish, prudent. 1863 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* (ed. 3) 5, I got my fixed compact idea of him. 1869 A. W. HADDAN *Apost. Success.* viii. (1879) 235 The compacter organization, and more determined party effort. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* Crit. Misc. Ser. I. 192 Detached passages cannot counterbalance the effect of a whole, compact body of teaching. *Mod.* A compact majority.

b. Of language or style: Condensed, terse, pithy, close; not diffuse. Also said of the writer.

1576 FLEMING *Panop. Epist.* 255 A methode in writing and speaking compact in brevitie. 1711 H. FELTON *Dissert. Classics* (J.), Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expressive, close and compact. 1780 COWPER *Table-t.* 647 Pope..In verse well-disciplined, complete, compact. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 139 The best of Voltaire's tragedies, abounding in a just vehemence, compact, full of feeling.

† **Compa·ct,** *ppl. a.*[2] [ad. L. *compact-us*, pa. pple. of *compacisci* to covenant together, form a compact.] Joined in compact, leagued.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* I. xlviii, The cheefe of those you finde Were of his faction secretly compact. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* V. i. 242 Thou pernicious woman Compact with her that's gone.

Compact (kŏmpæ·kt), *v.*[1] [f. COMPACT *a.*; or, through it, f. *compact-* ppl. stem of L. *compingĕre*, of which it has thus become the representative. In the present stem, of later appearance than the pa. pple. *compact*, which continued a true pple. (as in 'I have compact') after 1600; occas. the pa. t. also was made *compact.*]

1. *trans.* To join or knit (things) firmly and tightly together, or *to* each other; to combine closely into a whole; to consolidate by close conjunction.

1530 PALSGR. 490/2, I compacte a thing shorte togyther to make it stronge, *je trousse.* 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 478 [They] can not be the body of Christe, except both be ioyned and coupled and compacted together in one breade. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Coloss.* ii. 19 The whole body by ioyntes and bandes being served and compacted. 1666 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 75 The Architraves were compacted to their Supporters by Tenons and Mortises. 1674 FLATMAN *Poems, Orpheus & E.* 19 My Layes compacted Thebes. 1709 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 240 The Ligaments, that should compact and keep them [Limbs] in their Functions. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* Pref. 18 After he has arranged, compacted and polished. 1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seek & F.* 27 Those forces which..guide, compact, dissolve, the members of the material universe.

b. To press or pack together (component atoms or parts); to compress, condense, solidify.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Virtue* iii, Sweet spring, full of sweet dayes and roses, A box where sweets compacted lie. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* (J.), Now the bright sun compacts the precious stone. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 293 To fill in mould firmly..and to compact it with the Rammer. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 490 Causing the atmospheric pressure to operate in compacting the pulp into paper.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* of non-material things and persons.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* II. xii. 147 For ordering and compacting them in one volume. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. I. 4 Forty years of peace had compacted those two nations into one body. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* 6 Adjusting and compacting loose sentiments. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 1 The military system completes and compacts what the national education has commenced.

2. To form or frame by close and tight combination or conjunction; to make up or compose.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 205 He compacted of wood, wyer, paste and paper, a Roode of..exquisite arte. *c* 1580 *Hours Blessed Virg.* 99 Wth sinewes and wth bones Thou hast compact me. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* X. lix. (1612) 258 So modest, wittie, affable, had Nature her compact. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* (1714) I. 74 The Foundation of the Walls..compacted of Moor-stone and Lime. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* VIII. vii, Who out of nothing all things did compact. 1879 E. W. GOSSE in *Academy* 25 The light and shade that make biography amusing are compacted of partisanship and of malice.

b. *fig.*; also with *up.*

1533 MORE *Answ. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1087/2 He..hath in lesse then thre lines, compacted vp together such three abomynable blasphemous heresies. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 11 Their whole religion is compacted, and contriued for gaine.

† **3.** *fig.* To confirm, give consistency to. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 362 Informe her full of my particular feare, And thereto adde such reasons of your owne, As may compact it more.

† **Compa·ct,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [app. a. OF. *compact-er* 'faire un pacte', in med.L. *compactāre*, f. *compactum* COMPACT *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To make a compact.

1535 J. AP RICE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 33 They had confedered and compacted before our commyng that they shulde disclose nothing. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 225 (D.) Saturne..hauing so compacted with his brother Titan. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 53 Compacting with the Devill. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. i. § 5 Slaves could never have a Right to compact or consent.

2. *trans.* To plan by compact, conspire.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 47 If all the Engineers of mischief would have compacted the..Burning of London.

¶ An intermediate sense between COMPACT *v.*[1] and [2] = 'To join or associate by compact' appears in the following:

1592 GREENE *Art Conny-catch.* III. 17 Some notorious varlets..beeing compacted with such kind of people, as this present treatise manifesteth. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Iustine* 101 b, These harlots..compact themselues confederates with the most dissolute persons.

Compacted (kŏmpæ·ktĕd), *ppl, a.*[1] [f. COMPACT *v.*[1] + -ED[1]; or perh. formed, before the present tense was actually in use, as a more distinctly participial repr. of L. *compactus*: see COMPACT *ppl. a.*[1]] Firmly and closely joined or pressed together; knit together, compactly made up or composed; condensed, consolidated, compact.

1598 YONG *Diana* 192 Reading these ill compacted lines. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 58 Well set and compacted legs. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 113 The best compacted riches or pleasures, of these Asiaticall Empires. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* 344 The Pores of the compactedst and closest Bodies. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 252 Fire..in that condensed, compacted, fixed state has been deemed phlogiston. 1823 W. BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 33 The horn of the rhinoceros, being..a mass of compacted hair-like fibres. 1830 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 116 Resolute, compacted, girt for the fight. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. xxi. 576 Cowards who dared not stand before compacted Britons.

† **Compa·cted,** *ppl. a.*[2] [f. COMPACT *v.*[2]; app. influenced in use by prec.] Formed or planned by compact.

1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 12 A compacted knavery of the Bohemians. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 25 Conjunctions ..with the Devill (in a compacted confederacy).

Compa·ctedly, *adv. rare.* [f. COMPACTED *ppl. a.*[1] + -LY[2].] In a compacted manner; compactly.

1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 80 To be The smallest god's epitome, And so compactedly expresse All Lovers pleasing Wretchednes. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 7 The Particles of Matter..compactedly adhering with one another.

Compa·ctedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Compacted state or quality, compactness.

1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 203 Considering the compactednesse thereof within it self. 1645 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* iv. (1658) 33 Sticking together of parts..or compactednesse being natural to density. *a* 1743 CHEYNE (J.), Atoms..extremely compacted and hard; which compactedness, etc. 1873 J. MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 230 The..close compactedness of the fabric of the relations that bind man to man.

Compacter[1]: see COMPACTOR.

† **Compa·cter**[2]. *Obs.* [f. COMPACT *v.*[2]] One who is in 'compact', a confederate.

1592 GREENE *Art Conny-catch.* III. 4 Their complices..confederates..base-natured women and close compacters.

† **Compa·ctible,** *a. Obs. rare*—[0]. (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Compactible*, to be ioyned.

† **Compa·ctile,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *compactil-is*, f. *compact-us* COMPACT.] Having the character of being joined or put together.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1852) III. 204 Garlands..made up after all ways of art, compactile, sutile, plectile.

Compacting (kŏmpæ·ktiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COMPACT *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. COMPACT.

1562 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 6 b, The body of mandoth vtter..so cunning a compacting together. 1696 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Ex.* xiv. (1697) 258 The compacting of the Waters to such a degree that they were no longer fluid. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 18/1 The compacting and fitting together of a sentence.

Compaction[1] (kŏmpæ·kʃən). [a. OF. *compaction*, ad. L. *compactiōn-em*, n. of action f. *compingĕre*, *compact-*: see COMPACT *v.*[1]] The action or process of making or becoming compact, or of compactly framing or fitting together; the state or condition of being so compacted, consolidation.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. x. (1495) 37 Compaccyon and sadnesse of setes. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* II. i. in Ashm. (1652) 135 Ther hard and dry Compactyon. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. iii. (1877) I. 73 For uniformitie of building, orderlie compaction..the towne of Cambridge exceedeth that of Oxford. 1752 LAW *Spir. Love* I. (1816) 20 How comes the flint to be in such a state of hard dark compaction? 1796 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 194 The possession of the Cape and Ceylon..was accounted..a compaction of the maritime dominion of Great Britain.

† **Compa·ction**[2]. *Obs.* [a. OF. *compaction* (15th c. in Godef.), n. of action from L. *compacisci*, *compact-*.] The making of a compact or agreement; an agreement made, a compact.

a 1528 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* Wks. II. 353 His holy actions Be satisfactions Of false compactions. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* III. (1540) 155 If a phicisyon..bynde the pacyent by compactyon that he shall not vse that medicyne any tyme after. 1538-9 *Instr. Hen. VIII. Visit. Monast.* (Hist. Repr. Edin. 1886) 15 Whether the master..doth make any compaction whereby any lucre may ensue to him.

Compactly (kŏmpæ·ktli), *adv.* [f. COMPACT *a.* + -LY[2].] In a compact manner; closely, densely; concisely, tersely.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 203 They know how and when to speake..soundly, pithily and compactly. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3196/4 Several Closes of Meadow..lying compactly together. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xix, A Gondola..built lightly, but compactly. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 421 The annuli, or rings..may be detected even in the most compactly formed Crustacea. 1864 EARL DERBY *Iliad* IV. 349 A cloud of infantry, Compactly mass'd.

Compactness (kŏmpæ·ktnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Compact quality or condition; closeness of component elements or parts, density, solidity.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 57 By compactnesse or gravity it may acquire the lowest place, and become the center of the universe. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 51 The Degree of the compactness of Ice. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* XXXVIII. (1859) II. 352 Giving order and compactness to the materials of our knowledge. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 413 The phalanx..could no longer preserve ..the compactness of its mass.

b. Of style: Terseness, pithiness.

1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 656 The compactness of his aphoristic sentences. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 349 Epigrammatic compactness of phrase.

Compa·ctor, -ter. [agent-n. f. L. *compingĕre*, or COMPACT *v.*[1]] One who compacts, frames, or puts together.

1593 LODGE *W. Longbeard* A b, The cursed brother, the occasion and compactor of his confusion. 1598 FLORIO, *Struttore*, a builder, a framer, a compacter. 1611 COTGR., *Affermisseur*, a strengthner; compactor.

† **Compa·cture.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *compactūra* a joining together, joint, f. stem *compact-*; see COMPACT *v.*[1] and -URE.] Manner of putting closely together; compact structure; compagination.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 24 A fayre Portcullis..to the gate directly did incline With comely compasse and compacture strong. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 62 a, The excellent compacture of mans bodie. 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* XXXV. 425 Extension, Compacture, Massinesse, Visibility, and other the like sensible Properties. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 38 The materialls, compacture, parts, are admirable.

Compador(e, var. of COMPRADOR(E.

† **Compage.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *compāges* joining together, structure, f. *com-* together + *pag-* root of *pangĕre*, *pactum* to fasten, fix. App. associated in sense with nouns in *-age* suffix, like *jointage.*]

1. = COMPAGES 2.

1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 47 The joynture and compage of the members. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 680 Lest..the whole compage and juncture of the body should be utterly dissolved. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 27 Fixed bodies of the Metalline compage of Steel.

b. Means of joining, connecting matter.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 69 A very valid and strong compage to the thing.

2. = COMPAGES 1.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* II. § 3 (1756) 58 The compage of all physical truths is not so closely jointed, but opposition may find intrusion. 1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 239 Where the Body is a Compage, or System of Organs, the Soul must be a System of Faculties.

Compages (kŏmpē·dʒĭz). [a. L. *compāges* in same sense, f. *com-* together + *pag-* root of *pangĕre* to fasten, fix: cf. COMPACT *ppl. a.*[1], and derivatives.]

1. A whole formed by the compaction or juncture of parts, a framework or system of conjoined parts, a complex structure.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* III. 615 By *Mundus continens* I mean the Compages and frame of the Physical heaven and earth. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 209 In the body of man there are several compages, or setts of parts..that systeme that serves for sence and local-motion..is commonly call'd the animal compages. 1740 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) I. 290 The whole compages of body and spirit. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* 48 The compages of bones consists of four. 1819 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 308 A knowledge of the structure and compages of the human frame.

b. *fig.* and *transf.*

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* I. x. 55, I now demand, Who This Man (Compages or Systeme of Men) is, or can be. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* App. ii. 269 There are three conspicuous Joynts..in the compages of the two abovesaid Prophecies. 1724 WATERLAND *Athan. Creed* xi. 158 The whole compages, or fabrick of the Christian faith. 1869-78 MOZLEY *Ess.* II. 388 In every system or compages of forces.

2. The compaction or junction of parts into a whole; solid or firm structure, consistency (as a quality).

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VI. ix. 237 That universal coalition of particles out of which arises the Compages and consistence of every earthly Substance. 1676 COLE *Spiral Fibres* in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 606 The compages of the parts was so loosned, that the two outward coats..were easily separated. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 330 They liquefy the Compages of the Blood. 1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 34 It..thoroughly destroys the compages of the stone.

3. *Anat.* 'Same as Articulation and as Commissura' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). 1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.*

Compaginate (kŏmpæ·dʒĭnĕt), *ppl. a. rare.* [ad. L. *compāgināt-us*, pa. pple. of *compāginā-re*: see next, and -ATE[2].] Compaginated, composed.

1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 333 This universe Is of contrarious powers compaginate.

Compaginate (kŏmpæ·dʒĭnēit), *v.* [f. late L. *compāgināt-* ppl. stem of *compāginare* to join together, f. *compāgo*, *compāgin-em* = *compāg-es*: see COMPAGES.] *trans.* To join, knit, or fit firmly together; to connect, unite. *lit.* and *fig.*

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* xiv. 198 The side-pieces which combine and compaginate the whole frame. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* 1 Pet. v. 10 The God of all grace ..compaginate and perfect you, and your several Churches. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 497 Stones compaginated into the ever-growing walls of the one spiritual House of God.

Compagination (kŏmpæ·dʒĭnēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *compāgināti̯ōn-em*, n. of action f. *compāginā-re*: see prec. and -TION.] The action of compaginating; a compaginated condition or structure.

1646 BRINSLEY *Araignment* 64 The word [καταρτισμένοι] properly signifieth Compagination, when the parts of a thing are aptly joyned together. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) 49 The entire or broken compagination of the magneticall fabrick under it. 1655 JER. TAYLOR *Unum Necess.* v. § 3, (R.) The body of sin, a compagination of many parts and members. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* II. 578 (R.) Concerning the unequal compagination of icy islands. 1843 W. NOBLE *Swedenborg's Heav. & Hell* (1851) 85 The nervous fibres, by compagination of which all the parts.. are formed. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* June 824 The compagination of that miraculous structure, the human body.

Compagnie, -paigny, obs. ff. COMPANY.

Compaignable, var. of COMPANABLE *a. Obs.*

Compaine: see COMPAME.

Compainoun, -paignion, obs. ff. COMPANION.

Compair, obs. f. COMPARE.

† **Compairand.** *Obs. Sc.* [cf. COMPARE *sb.*[1], and -AND.] Compeer, rival.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 159 This ilk bischop..In all Britane of sanctitude and fame Had no compairand.

† **Compame,** the reading in some Chaucer MSS., for which the Ellesmere and Hengwrt have *compa me* in three words (others *com pame*, *compaine*, *combame*); explained by Dr. A. J. Ellis and Prof. Skeat as *com ba me* = 'come kiss me': see BA *v.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 523 As help me god, it wol nat be com pa me [*v.r.* combame]. I loue another, and elles I were to blame, Wel bet than thee.

† **Companable,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 **companabile,** -pynabil, -pyn-, -peyn-, -paign-, 4-5 -payn-, 4-6 -pin-, 4-7 -pen-, 5 -paygnable, -penabyll, -penabull, 6 **cumpynable,** -abul, **coumpinable,** 4-7 **companable.** [a. OF. *cum-, compagnable, -aignable*, f. *compagnier* to COMPANY: see -BLE. Cf. the variant COMPANIABLE.]

Sociable, friendly, companionable.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxvii. 56 Companabile til mannys kynde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 4 Companable, and reuerent was sche. 1386 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 327 Compynable among hem self [*inter se sociales*]. ?*c* 1450 *Horn of K. Arthur* 110 in Child *Ballads* (1861) I. 21 Ther wyves hath ben merchandabull, And of ther ware compenabull. 1513 MORE *Edw. V*, in Stow *Annals* (1592) 717 Hee [Richard III] was..outwardly coumpinable where he inwardly hated. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. (1871) 13 Lyuyng togydder in a cumpynabul lyfe. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* XV. (1664) 155 His gracious, and compenable, and vertuous mind. 1611 COTGR., *Accompagnable*, companable, sociable.

Hence † **Companableness,** † **Companably** *adv.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 169 His wordes [full] of hearty companablenesse. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 333/4 To lyue ..compaynably, contynently and humbly.

† **Co·mpanage.** *Obs.* Also 4 -penage, -pernage. [a. OF. *companage*, *-penage* (in med.L. *compānāgium*, Pr. *companatge*):—late L. *compānāticum*, f. *com-* together with + *pān-is* bread: see -AGE. The corrupt form *compernage* occurs also in med.L.

compernagium: see Spelman.] Whatever is eaten along with bread as an accompaniment or relish, *e.g.* butter, cheese, meat, fish, fruit, salad; = L. *obsōnium*, Sc. '*kitchen*'.

(It does not include drink, as wine, beer, milk.)

c 1325 *Pol. Songs* (Camden 1839) 240 Thah he ȝeve hem cattes-dryt To huere companage. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 19 Þese fewe litil fishes þat þei hadden to companage. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 405 They haueþ growel to potage And a leke is skyn [MS. *a* a ȝeke his kyn] to compernage [CAXTON companage]. 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 153 Every two workmen had three Boon-loaves with Companage allowed them.

† **Companation.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *com-* together + *pān-is* bread + -ATION.] In Eucharistic theory: The introduction or existence of Christ's body along with the bread after consecration; consubstantiation.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 1 *Tim.* vi. 20 *note*, Their Companation, Impanation, Circumpanation, to auoid the true Conuersion in the Eucharist.

† **Compane,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *compain* (now a schoolboy word) 'chum', orig. nom. of *compagnon* COMPANION, q.v.] = COMPANION.

1643 HORN & ROBOTHAM *Gate Lang. Unl.* xliv. § 476 Some guide or compane that knoweth well the way.

† **Compane,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 4–5 **cumpayne.** [a. OF. *compaignier* (3rd sing. *compaigne*):—late L. type *compāniāre*, f. *compānium* company, f. *com-* together + *pānis* bread: cf. COMPANION.] *intr.* To associate *with*; = COMPANY *v.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 286 þei [prestis] wil not dwelle wiþ hem .. to cumpayne, and seie here masse. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 120 Companing with divers merchaunts of the still-yarde.

† **Compa·niable,** *a. Obs.* In 4 **cumpanyable.** [an OF. *cum-, compaignable, -agnable*, with *ny* for *gn* mouillé, which became simple *n* in the form COMPANABLE.] Sociable, friendly, companionable.

c 1326 *Coer de L.* 3805 Phelyp to hym was cumpanyable. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 109/1 Companyable, or felawble, or felawly, *socialis*. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* x. (1616) 128 That he might be companiable and ciuile. 1630 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 276 A man, who whilst he was master of his reason was quiet and companiable. 1793 J. WILLIAMS *Earl of Barrymore* 23 His companiable points had singular seduction. 1822 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 12 Close behind him plashed and murmured the companiable stream.

Hence † **Compa·niableness.**

1612–5 BP. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* IV. xv. (1634) 189 His retiredneſſe was for prayer; his companiablenesse [*ed.* 1796 companableness] was for preaching. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. (1843) 433/1 In all such encounters he [Falkland] had about him a strange cheerfulness and companiableness.

Companion (kŏmpæ·nyən), *sb.*¹ Forms: 3–4 **compainoun,** 4 **-aynoun, -aignyon, cumpayngnoun,** 5 **companyoun,** 6 **com-, coompanyon, compaignion,** *Sc.* **-paniȝeon,** 6– **companion.** [a. OF. *compaignon, -pagnon* = Pr. *compagnó*, It. *compagnone*:—late L. *compāniōn-em*, acc. of *compānio*, whence It. *compagno*, Pr. nom. *companh*, OF. nom. *compain, -paing, -painz*. The late L. word is a deriv. of *com-* together + *pān-is* bread (the formation as in L. *centūrio, libellio*, etc.); perh., as Diez thinks, after the pattern of Goth. *gahlaiba*, OHG. *galeipo* mess-mate, similarly f. *hlaiþ, leiþ*, bread. The pl. *conpāniōnes*, and sb. of state *conpānium* 'company' (cf. L. *contubernium, convīvium*, etc.), occur in the Salic Law lxiii. § 1. in a MS. of *c* 800; in Romanic *conpagn* (VOC.) occurs in a gloss. of *c* 825: see Diez.

(Besides these OF. had *compaigne* (f.) company, *compaigne, compaignesse* (f.) female companion, *compaignet, -ette*, dim., *compaignier* (m.) companion, and many derivatives.)]

1. One who associates with or accompanies another; a mate; a fellow.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 552 To be is compainoun, Wiþ him to wende aboute. 13.. in *Rel. Ant.* II. 245 To Symon cumpayngnoun ic habbe y-ȝyve power of disciplyne. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 107 His loyal felowe and companyoun. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E e viij, My specyall freende and auncient compaignion. *a* 1535 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1311/2 One companion of the companye was a very false trayterous wretche. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 311 Throughout all Fraunce, sundrie companies went together robbyng and spoylyng the Countrie, and they were called the Companions. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 72 Who is his companion now? He hath euery month a new sworne brother. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. v. 21 Arise my Knights o' th' Battell, I create you Gompanions to our person. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 46 A companion that feasts the company with wit and mirth. 1730 POPE *Let. to Gay* Wks. 1737 VI. 186 Companions I have enough, friends few. 1863 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 164, I passed not alone, but with a Companion.

b. An associate *in*, a sharer or partaker *of*. *Companion-in-arms*: fellow-soldier.

1526–34 TINDALE *Rev.* i. 9, I Ihon youre brother and companyon in tribulacion [so 1611]. 1552 HULOET, Companion in warres, *sinstratiotes*. Companion to an act, *complices*. 1611 COTGR., *Compagnon d'armes*, a companion or fellow in armes. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. ii. (1718) 71 They that were once companions in sin. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 76 There the companions of his fall .. He soon discerns. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 205 ₱ 4 The companions of his retreat. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* iii. (1875) 48 The 'thegns', who lived and died as their companions-in-arms.

† **c.** An associate at table or at the bottle; *esp.* in *boon companion* (F. *bon compagnon*, see BOON *a.*), formerly also † *good companion*, good fellow.

1566–1884 [*Bone, boone, boon c.*: see BOON *a.* 4]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 730 At every table were..five or sixe gentlemen, of the best companyons of the whole countrey. *Ibid.* 733 The Cardinall was a good companion, and a Chaplayne meete for suche a daliyng pastyme. 1653 [see 1].

† **2.** One of two or more associated in some specific or legal relation: a colleague, partner, etc. Often, like 'partner', 'consort', applied to a wife. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Malachi* ii. 14 Yet is she thyne owne companyon and maried wife. 1552 HULOET, Companion or felowe in office, *collega*. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 129 a, Adjudged before .. sir Robert Danbye late chief justice of the common place, and his compaignions. 1592 WEST *Symbol.* I. § 26 The same societie is in the goods and thinges of all the companions. 1618 WITHER *Motto* Wks. (1633) 524, I have no meaning, whensoere I wed, That my companion shall become my head. 1642 PERKINS' *Prof. Bk.* iii. § 220 If two joynt tenants are in fee and one of them doth enfeoff a stranger of the whole against the will of his companion. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 81 [Here] by the king's companion is meant his wife.

3. *fig.* of things. Often as a title of books of reference; a vade-mecum.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 2 b, In Trees, Plantes, and Beastes .. these dumbe companions. 1716 E. HATTON (*title*), Comes Commercii, or the Trader's Companion. 1859 HALLIWELL & WRIGHT *Nares' Gloss.* Pref. 4 It is a necessary companion to the dramatic writers. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xviii. 140 With no companion but a pocket compass.

† **4.** As a term of familiarity or contempt. Cf. 'fellow'. (Cf. Ger. *geselle*, F. *petit compagnon*.)

1581 RICH *Farewell* (Shaks. Soc.) 172 This companion accused Gonsales upon his owne words unto the freendes of Agatha. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 132, I scorne you, scuruie Companion. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Ess.* (J.), It gives boldness to every petty companion, to spread rumours to my defamation. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 130 Thou jeering companion, how thou art still the same man, like thy self! 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. 7 Insolent companion! had I been here, I would have mittimus'd the rascal at once.

5. A member of an order of knighthood: originally a general term, now indicating the lowest grade; as *Companion of the Bath* (C. B.), *Companion of the Star of India* (C. S. I.). (See COMMANDER 4.)

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 695 Eche beyng companion of others order: for the king wore the golden Fleece, & the Duke [of Burgundy] wore the Garter. 1725 *Stat. of the Bath* 4 This order shall consist of the Sovereign..and of Thirty five other Companions. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 24/1 [Bulletin of Jan. 2, 1815] The third class to be composed of officers holding commissions in his Majesty's service by sea or land, who shall be styled companions of the said order.

6. Used to translate F. *compagnon* or Ger. *geselle*, journeyman. (Cf. *companionship.*)

1776 [see COMPANIONSHIP 2]. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. II. i. 446 Whether as apprentices, 'companions,' or masters, they were all members of a guild.

7. A person who lives with another in need of society, and who, though receiving remuneration, is treated rather as a friend and equal than as an inferior or servant. (Now usually of women.)

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxii, He now resides in quality of companion at a relation's house. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* viii. 111 The proper aspect of the lady-companion. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 5/2 Miss F. P. .. his late step-daughter's friend and companion.

8. A thing which matches or resembles another, *e.g.* one of a pair or set of pictures. (Cf. 9 b.)

1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 52 At Hamburgh he began a companion to it. 1875 FORTNUM *Maiolica* xi. 106 A companion of a plate preserved in the Louvre.

9. *attrib.* and quasi-*adj.* **a.** of persons. **Companion cavalry,** the horse-guards in the Macedonian army (*οἱ ἑταῖροι*).

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* vi. 92, I am Lucifer, And this is my companion-prince in hell. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 93 Most mighty Liege, and my companion Peeres. 1608 — *Per.* v. i. 78 Prouided That none but I and my companion maid Be suffer'd to come near him. 1856 GROTE *Greece* II. xciii. XII. 221 The fierce onset of Alexander with the companion-cavalry.

b. of things. (Cf. sense 8.)

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VI. vii, The first unhappiness—what a companion piece for the first love. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 342 The companion picture was the 'St. Elizabeth'. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 7 The companion Dialogues of the Lysis and Laches. 1885 *Law Times* 23 May 63/2 A companion volume.

10. *Comb.*, as *companion-like.*

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 327 My Lord tooke him, to bee his companion-like seruant. *Ibid.* 341.

Companion (kŏmpæ·nyən), *sb.*² *Naut.* [cf. Du. *kompanje*, now usually *kampanje*, 'quarter-deck' (i.e. above the cabin in the old ships of the line), in Kilian (1598) *kompanghe*, Witsen (1671) *kompagne*, Dict. de Marine (1702) *kompanie*, corresp. to OF. *compagne* 'chambre du majordome d'une galère' (Littré), It. *compagna*, more fully *chambre de la compagne, camera della compagna*, expl. by Jal as 'chambre aux vivres journaliers, cambuse' (see CABOOSE), from It. and med.L. *compagna*, OCat. *companya* = COMPANAGE, *compānāticum*, 'vivres, provisions de bouche' (Jal).

The (*camera della*) *Compagna* was thus originally the pantry or store-room of provisions in the mediæval galley, found already in 14th c. Pantero-Pantera, *Armata Navale* (Rome 1613) iv. 45, describes it as 'la camera della Campagna, che serve come una dispensa, nella quale sta il vino, il companatico, cioè carne salata, il formaggio, l'oglio, l'aceto, i salumi, e l'altre robbe simili' (Jal). The name has passed in Du. and Eng. to other structures erected on the deck. In Eng. corrupted by sailors into conformity with COMPANION¹ (to which it is indeed related in origin).]

'The framing and sash-lights upon the quarter-deck or round-house, through which light passes to the cabins and decks below; a sort of wooden hood placed over the entrance or staircase of the master's cabin in small ships' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*). Sometimes short for *companion-ladder, -way* (see b).

1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 243 Companion, binnacle, in floating wreck With compasses and glasses strew'd the deck. 1769 — *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Companion*, a sort of wooden porch placed over the entrance or stair-case of the master's cabin in a merchant-ship. 1849 *Illust. Lond. News* 13 Oct. 244 A very pretty companion, or round house [of steam yacht]. 1869 LADY BARKER *Station Life N. Zealand* i. (1874) 3, I have been in the cuddy when a sea found its way down the companion. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., The timekeeper, who sits at the head of the companion.

b. *Comb.*, as *companion-door, -hasp, -stairs*; **companion-hatch, -head,** a wooden covering over the staircase to a cabin; **companion-hatchway,** an opening in the deck leading to a cabin; **companion-ladder,** a ladder leading from the deck to a cabin; also, 'the ladder by which the officers ascend to, and descend from, the quarter-deck'; **companion-way,** 'the staircase, porch, or berthing of the ladder-way to the cabin' (Adm. Smyth).

1823 SCORESBY *Jrnl. N. Whale Fishery* 43 We .. kept the *companion-door constantly closed. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 16 He had just laid his hand on the *companion-hasp to undo the door. *Ibid.* 17 The fearful wave..swept her *companion-head..cleanly off by the deck. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxiv, Jack .. put the porter on the *companion hatch. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 72 The *companion hatchway, for the convenience of the officers. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* x. 363 The instant he got up the *companion-ladder he heard a splash in the water. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* I. 8 Mounting the *companion stairs. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxii, 'Sail ho!' shouted the captain down the *companion-way to the passengers.

Companion (kŏmpæ·nyən), *v.* [f. prec. sb.¹ Cf. F. *compagnonner* 'to accompanie, associate, consort, be familiar .. with' (Cotgr.).]

† **1.** *trans.* To make companion or fellow. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 30 Finde me to marrie me with Octauius Cæsar, and companion me with my Mistris. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* xlviii. (1831) 434 *footnote*, It seems to belong to the brave heart of every country..to companion itself with his war steed.

2. To go or be with as a companion; to accompany. *lit.* and *fig.*

1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* I. iv. 14 The actions and words of Souldiers must thus bee compannioned with honor. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. i. 5 He bowed to the ground, and would have taken my hand .. I did not like to be so companioned; I withdrew my hand. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* IV. 137 Methinks 'twould be a guilt, a very guilt, Not to companion thee. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. iv. 57 His statue .. still companions the winged lion on the opposing pillar of the piazzetta.

3. *intr.* To associate, consort, or keep company.

1845 MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* viii. 68 Many wondered that Mr. G. permitted his daughter to companion so much with such a girl. 1888 G. GISSING *Life's Morn.* III. 102 It needs a long time before the heart can companion only with memories.

Compa·nionabi·lity. Companionableness.

1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 637/2 The fidelity and companionability of the dog.

Companionable (kŏmpæ·nyənăb'l), *a.* [f. COMPANION *v.* or *sb.* + -ABLE. The word has taken the place of the earlier COMPANABLE, -IABLE.]

1. Fitted for companionship; sociable; agreeable as a companion, pleasant in society or conversation. Said of persons, their dispositions, etc.

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxxvi. 60 Man .. was by Nature made a Creature companionable. *Ibid.* II. xlix. 256 A Companionable Life. 1640 WALTON *Life Donne* (T.), His very words and looks..moulded them into a companionable sadness. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. (J.), He had a more companionable wit, and swayed more among the good fellows. 1796 WINDHAM *Speeches Parl.* (1812) I. 286 Some [dogs] were retained..for their companionable qualities. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXXV, The insides contrived to be very companionable all the way.

2. Of things: Fitted to go with or match. *rare.*

1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 186 To have thrown in his benediction, ay, and his mite too, for a companionable symbol. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. xviii. 323 She had the .. art of dressing to suit the season and the sky. To-day the art was ravishingly companionable with her sweetly-lighted face.

Compa·nionableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being companionable.

1672 CLARENDON *Dial.* Tracts (1727) 207 That companionableness in which the Alderman magnifies himself towards his children. *a* 1674 — *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. XIV. 433 He [Sir J. Wagstaff] had a great companionableness in his nature. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xi. 132. 1889 *Univ. Rev.* Sept. 35 Wanting one wifely charm, The magic of companionableness.

Compa·nionably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.2] In a companionable manner.

1671 CLARENDON *Dial.* Tracts (1727) 289 Live companionably with my children. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* II. vi, He had been sitting with her .. most companionably at home. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, A heaven wherein companionably to dwell.

Companionage (kŏmpæ·nyənédʒ). [f. COMPANION *sb.*1 + -AGE. Cf. F. *compagnonnage.*]

1. Companionship. *rare.*

1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 135 We sat conversing and carousing in companionage.

2. The body of (Knight) Companions; a list or account of these. (After *peerage,* etc.)

1883 *Academy* 17 Mar. 185/1 The last section of the work ['Debrett'], styled 'Companionage'. 1884 *Bookseller* 5 Apr. 356/2 'Debrett' is not only a Peerage, it is a Baronetage, a Knightage, and a Companionage.

†**Compa·nionate,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ATE 2.] Companioned, accompanied.

1657 S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 470 A rationally-companionate minde.

Companioned (kŏmpæ·nyənd), *ppl. a.* [f. COMPANION *sb.*1 and *v.* + -ED.] Having, or accompanied by, a companion or companions.

1820 KEATS *Lamia* 357 Companion'd or alone. 1823 J. WILSON *Marg. Lyndsay* xliv. 111/1 Solitary night, and .. companioned day. 1889 G. MEREDITH in Salt *Life J. Thomson* 180 A more companioned life.

†**Compa·nioness.** *Obs. rare*—1. [see -ESS, and cf. OF. *compaignesse.*] A female companion.

1691 ED. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 332 And so [Faith] is the Companionness or Play-fellow of Sophia, the Wisdom of God. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Germ. Poetry* III. 134 Baron Wildenhain had seduced and abandoned the companioness of his mother.

Compa·nionhood. [f. COMPANION *sb.*1 + -HOOD.] = COMPANIONSHIP; esp. in sense 3.

1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxvi. 260 The literary companionhood which surrounded the board of Maecenas. 1877 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 196 Attitudinising .. creatures, like too many of the companionhood.

Companionize (kŏmpæ·nyənəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To act as companion to.

1883 *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Dec. 402 [Advt.] She would be willing .. to converse with and companionise young people. 1888 BESANT *Herr Paulus* III. xii. 223 To travel around with a show .. to companionise a two-headed nightingale.

Compa·nionless, *a.* Without a companion.

1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* IV. (1851) 82 Companionless, No dog attending, by no staff sustained, He stood. 1848 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xvii, There she sat and sewed .. as companionless as a prisoner in his dungeon.

Companionly (kŏmpæ·nyənli), *a. rare.* [see -LY 1: cf. *friendly.*] Like or befitting a companion.

1890 *Daily News* 18 Apr. 5/2 The last trace of the companionly feeling.

Companionment (kŏmpæ·nyənmĕnt). *rare.* [f. COMPANION *v.* + -MENT.] The action of companioning; accompaniment.

1881 *Spectator* 12 Feb. 207 A strong Land Act, without the companionment of a strong Coercion Act.

Compa·nionry. Chiefly *Sc.* ? *Obs.* [f. COMPANION *sb.*1 + -RY.] = COMPANIONSHIP.

1606 tr. *Rollock's* 1 *Thess.* 252 (Jam.) Companionry is wondrous good, I should do as others do. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* No. 147 (1862) I. 345, I beseech and obtest you .. to make conscience of .. needless companionry. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 239 Good fellowship and Bacchanalian compagnionry. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 16 The love of wine, which has the pretence of good companionry.

Companionship (kŏmpæ·nyənʃip). [f. COMPANION *sb.*1 + -SHIP.]

1. The state or relation of being a companion; association of persons as companions; fellowship. (Also said of things.)

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* x. (R.), As there is an exact companionship of power betwene my father and me; so there is a full consent of will. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 251 'Tis Alcibiades, and some twenty Horse All of Companionship. — *Cor.* III. ii. 49 That it shall hold Companionship in Peace With Honour, as in Warre. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xiii, The desert, forest, cavern, breaker's foam, Were unto him companionship. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 59 So as to bring the red brick into terms of friendly companionship with the limestone ornaments. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 116 She may miss the cheerful companionship of .. young ladies of her own age.

b. with *pl.*

1862 R. VAUGHAN *Eng. Nonconf.* 127 Amidst the felon companionships of the common jails. 1870 LIGHTFOOT *Ep. Phil.* (1885) 169 To transfer to St. Peter the companionships and achievements of St. Paul. 1881 BIBLE (Amer. Revis.) 1 *Cor.* xv. 33 Evil companionships corrupt good morals.

2. As trans. of Ger. *gesellenschaft* (F. *compagnonnage*): The state of being a journeyman.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. x. (1869) I. 127 He must .. serve five years more as a journeyman. During this latter term he is called the companion of his master, and the term itself is called his companionship.

3. A body of companions; *spec.* in *Printing,* a company of compositors working together under the management of a 'clicker', elected by themselves.

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xiii. 482 In companionships no man should be suffered to hold too large a taking of copy. 1865 *Reader* 19 Aug. 199 The sponge fishery .. is chiefly carried on by companionships of from twenty to thirty boats, for mutual support and protection. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 489 The manuscript is given to a number of men who are arranged in a group, which is called a 'companionship', and these are, or ought to be, occupied continuously on the book till it is done.

4. The dignity of a Companion in an order of knighthood.

1870 *Daily News* 19 Jan., Five Companionships are also distributed. 1879 *Queen's Regul.* in *Navy List* July (1882) 486/2 The buckle of the Companionship of the Bath.

Company (kʌ·mpăni), *sb.* Forms: 3 compainie, 3–5 compaygni(e, -paigny(e, -ie, -payny(e, 3–7 companye, -ie, 4 compagnie, -peynye, -ie, -payne, 6 compeigny, -pani, (5 compeney, -pony, 6 -penie, -pene), 4–company; also 4 cumpaignye, -paynye, -peny, 4–5 cumpany(e, 5 cumpane, 6 -painy, -pane. [a. OF. *cum-, compaignie, -pagnie, -pegnie,* in AFr. *compaynie* (Britton), = Pr. *companhia,* Cat. *companyía,* Sp. *compañía,* Pg. *companhia,* It. *compagnia,* a Romanic formation in *-ia* on stem *com-pagn-*: see COMPANION. OF. had also *compagne, compaigne, compaine* (:—Rom. type *compa·nia, compagna*), which is app. represented by *companyes* in sense 8.]

1. Companionship, fellowship, society; †also *transf.* of things. *In company*: in the society of others, amidst other people, as opposed to *alone*; †also, altogether, in all (*obs.*).

c 1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* (1872) 31 Deseu[e]rd of þo compainie of gode and of alle his angles. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6844 In whas company þai sal ay duelle. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 72 To take His compaigny. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. xiv. (Roxb.) 312 My sone .. be wele ware of womans companye. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 372 Yet before we come there, we shall not be three hundreth in companie. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. iii. 54 Most glad of your Company. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* XV. § 2 (1669) 111/2 That we may be rid of both your companies at once. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 90 P 7, I was often in Company with a Couple of charming Women. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* II. i. 2 His desire for his sister's company. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 85, I thank God I can walk out in company!

fig. a 1639 WOTTON *Rules of Arch.* (1676) 9 Dorique pillar .. known by his place when he is in Company, and by the peculiar Ornament of his Frize .. when he is alone.

b. Phrases. *To bear,* †*do,* †*hold, keep* (a person) *company*: to give a person one's company; to accompany. *To part* (†*lose*) *company* (*with*): to cease to be companions, or a companion of. *For company*: for company's sake.

c 1300 *Beket* 990 If eni so wod were, That Seint Thomas consaillede and cumpaignye bere. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 73 Scho bare him company. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 347 This which thou me dost for compainie. *c* 1385 — *L. G. W.* 1404 *Hipsiphile & Medea,* Dide hym al honour & compaynye. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 415/3 Anthonye whyche wrote hys lyf and helde hym companye. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* II. vii, These greyhoundes shal kepe you company. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4521/1 The Anglesea and Sunderland lost Company with us. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* vii. (1840) 116 If gold .. did not .. cause us to part companies. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 112 His faithful dog shall bear him company. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 34 The little wife would weep for company. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 72 It is her place to keep me company. 1886 MORLEY *Pattison's Mem.* in *Crit. Misc.* III. 171 Our instructor parts company from us too soon.

c. *To keep company* (*with*): to associate *with,* frequent the society of; *esp.* (*vulgar* and *dial.*) to associate as lovers or as a lover, to 'court'.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 730 To drinke and make good cheere, and keepe company with them. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. ii. 73 The Gentleman is of no having, hee kept companie with the wilde Prince. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* v. 11. 1715–25 W. BROOME *Odyssey* (J. s. v. *Keep*), She could not approve of a young woman keeping company with men, without the permission of father or mother. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* vii, I offered to your sister to keep company, and to be asked in church. 1861 SALA *Twice round Clock* 112 The young women with whom I have (to adopt the term current in domestic service) 'kept company'. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xiii. 236 The oleanders and the water always keeping company, and preserving each other.

d. Proverbial expressions, as *His room is better than his company, Two's company, three's none, Company in distress makes trouble less.*

1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619–20) II. 254 We would rather haue his roome then his companie. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. 113 We had rather have their Room than their Company. 1732 T. FULLER *Gnomol.* (Hazl.), Two is company, but three is none. 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* ix. 124 'Two's company and three's trumpery, my dear'.

†2. Sexual connexion. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1453 Noght wol I knowe the compaignye of man. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* 3 Thamar that had company with her husbondes fader. 1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 56 He hadde no bodilye companie wyth hyr. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* VII. XXXIV, The female .. ceaseth .. to admit the companie of the male.

3. *concr.* A number of individuals assembled or associated together; an assemblage, party, or band; *esp.* one of retainers or followers: a retinue or train; also, of beasts or birds.

c 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 88 Þe compaygnie þat .. to hire cam. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 879 Horn and his compaynye Gunne after hem. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 3992 (Fairf.) Of folke ij companys comis with me. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 24 Well nine and twentie in a compagnie Of sondry folk. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 111 The lusty compaignie Of foules by the morwesinge. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 2 The gloryous company of the Apostles. 1611 BIBLE *Song Sol.* i. 9 A company of horses in Pharaohs chariots. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 99 A companie of above thirtie the most eminent among them [Lawyers]. 1864 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* III. 158 It [Turbot] appears to wander .. in small companies. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. ii. 37 The company in the inside [of the coach] .. being tolerably quiet.

†b. An assemblage, collection, or multitude of things. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 27 It putteth out a great company of small rootes. 1605 T. HUTTON *Reason for Refusal* 41 An infinite company of the like instances might be giuen. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. VII. (1651) 359 Cotys .. that brake a company of fine glasses presented to him. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 203 The infinite company of Islands lying between the Continent of China and Nova Guinea.

†c. Formerly *great company,* and the like, were used in the sense of 'a great number': cf. colloquial 'great lot'. *Obs.*

a 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* xxxiv. 709 in *O. E. Misc.* 138 Þuru þis lore and genteleri, he amendit huge companie. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 370 Gret companye of hey men .. were þo in Scotlonde. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 160 Scho .. saw com gret compaynye Of fair maidens.

4. *collect.* Persons casually or temporarily brought into local association, travelling companionship, etc. More loosely, with the notion of companionship obscured, 'People such as prevent solitude or privacy'; and so applicable to a single person. *Obs.* exc. as referred to 5.

c 1440 *York Myst.* XX. 12 Hamward I rede we hye .. Because of Company þat will wende in oure waye. *c* 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 168 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) 82, I was my-selue, & company had non. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* XXXII. (1870) 294 Where there is great resorte of company .. in churche, in sessyons, and market-places. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. v. 26 But soft, Company is comming here. [*Enter Vincentio.*] 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 18 Company coming in, they made off, and left the dead man behind on Blackheath. 1722 *Journ. thro' Eng.* I. 76 Its [Hampstead's] nearness to London brings so many loose Women .. that modest Company are asham'd to appear here. *Mod.* I hoped we should be private here, but I find we have company.

b. The person or persons with whom one voluntarily or habitually associates; companions or associates collectively, esp. with reference to their character; in various phrases, as *To know a man by his company, to keep good* or *bad company, to be addicted to low company,* etc.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 312 As a man is, so is his company. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xxiii. 162 You shall know the Parson by his Company. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1842 I. 152 Unfortunate in the choice of his political company.

fig. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Church-porch* xxiii, Houses are built by rule, and common-wealths .. Who lives by rule then, keeps good companie.

c. *Good company, bad company,* and the like, are said of one or more persons with reference to their companionable qualities; also *fig.* of things.

1637 SIR H. BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* (ed. 2) 8 Drinke .. which made them fitter company for the Divell, then for a Christian. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 2 Good company makes the way seem shorter. *Ibid.* 46 At Trout-Hal .. there is usually an Angler that proves good company. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 36 Now, such stuff [Greek and Latin] being out of fashion, is esteemed but very bad company. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 462 P 1 He is very pleasant Company. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 47 No company is better than bad company. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 3 Dante was very bad company, and was never invited to dinner. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xl. 261 He [the dog] was now my constant company.

5. A gathering of people for social intercourse or entertainment; a social party; a circle. Formerly a reunion or assembly of more public character.

[*c* 1325 *Kindh. Jesu* 1727 in *O. E. Leg.* (Horstm. 1875), Win bigan to failli To þat ilke compaygni.] 1653 WALTON *Angler* 46 Another of the company that shall be nameless. 1665 BOYEL *Occas. Reft.* v. ix. (1675) 328 As welcome as she is unto the best Companies. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. i. 103 Drank to her ladyship's health .. which made the company laugh. 1774 CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. Advt. 14 He presumed his Son might thereby be domesticated in the best foreign companies. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 219 Talked of .. in public companies at .. Berlin. 1851 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. 1, I can add little or nothing to the pleasure of any company.

b. (without *a* or *pl.*). Guests collectively; one or more persons invited or entertained.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 45 My company stay my comming. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. 2 They had more company than wine. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VII. § 34 Company came in, which put an end to our conversation. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 10 June, Hector had company in his house. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 97, I see some more company arriving.

c. Society. *arch.* (*attrib.*: see 10.)

1576 FLEMING *Panop. Epist.* 372 Ignoraunce is suche an impediment in man .. it maketh him unfit for good companie. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 73 To put on better Apparel when he appears in Company. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Conversation with the best company of both sexes. 1767 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Women* (ed. 4) I. i. 26 To let them see Company. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VI. Concl., The practice of 'going into company' as the phrase is.

d. In the phrase *To transgress,* etc., *in good company* there is association of senses 4 and 5.

1817 *Edin. Mag.* Aug., Though it was a disgrace for ladies to be seen drunk, yet it was none to be a little intoxicated

in good company. 1888 M. Morris *Claverhouse* i. 6 In this respect at least Claverhouse sinned in good company. 1888 R. P. Laurie in *Times* 17 Aug. 8/6 If I am wrong, I have erred in very good company.

6. A body of persons combined or incorporated for some common object, or for the joint execution or performance of anything; *esp.* a mediæval trade guild, and hence, a corporation historically representing such, as in the London 'City Companies'.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 35 The dettes þat he owen to Alderman & þe compayne. 1497-8 *Old City Acc. Bk.* in *Archæol. Jrnl.* XLIII, A writing sealid by the hoole Compeigny. 1535 *Bury Wills* (1850) 125, I gyff and bequethe to the company of Ihc colege in Bury. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 42 § 4 Except hee be a Freeman of the same Corporation and Company. *a* 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VI. v. § 9 The bequeathing of .. ample possessions to religious companies. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 118/2 In the city of London there are 89 companies or guilds, eight of which are practically extinct..Most of the companies possess what is called a livery. 1868 Bright *Sp. on Ireland* 14 March, I never heard of much good that was done by all the money of the London Companies. 1884 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 3/2 [Hopping] It takes ten persons and five bins to make a 'company', two persons working to a bin.

b. A party of players, a theatrical corps; formerly also a band of musicians.

1503 in Leland *Coll.* (1770) III. App. 265 Amonge the saide lordes and the qweene was in order Johannes and his companye, the minstrills of musicke, etc. 1613 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 253 Burbage's company were acting at the Globe the play of Henry VIII. 1716 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* xviii, The king's company of French comedians play here every night. *a* 1734 Dennis (J.), There were seven companies of players in the town. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 111 The rigour of the rule did not forbid theatrical performances, when any company, even a company of marionettes, came into the neighbourhood.

7. *Commerce.* An association formed to carry on some commercial or industrial undertaking.

'When there are only a few individuals associated, it is most commonly called a *copartnery*, the term *company* being usually applied to large associations..who conduct their operations by means of agents acting under the orders of a Board of directors' (M'Culloch *Dict. Comm.* s.v.).

Exclusive or *Joint Stock Company*: one having a certain amount of Joint Stock (q.v.) divided into transferable shares, and managed for the common advantage of the shareholders by a body of responsible directors.

Open or *Regulated Company*: one which does not possess a joint stock, the members trading on their own stock and at their own risk. *Chartered Company*: see Chartered.

Limited (*Liability*) *Company*: one in which the liability of the members is limited, usually to the amount of capital subscribed by each.

John Company (the East India Company): see John.

1553 *Note* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 265 The mysteree and company of the Marchants Aduenturers of the Citie of London. 1599 *Minute-bk. E. Ind. Co.* in H. Stevens *Dawn Brit. Trade* (1886) 10 That ther Ll. would..geave the Companie a warraunt to proceade in the viage. 1694 Child *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 110 Companies of Merchants are of two sorts, viz. Companies in joint stock, such as the East-India-Company, the Morea-Company..and the Greenland-Company ..the other sorts are Companies who trade not by a joint stock, but only are under a government and regulation, such are the Hamborough-Company, the Turkey-Company, the Eastland-Company, the Muscovia-Company. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* v. i. (1869) II. 325 In a joint-stock company ..each member can..transfer his share to another person, and thereby introduce a new member. 1800 [see Chartered 1]. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. xvi, The Mall..is lined by the stately houses of banking companies, railway companies, and insurance companies. 1863 Burton *Bk. Hunter* 251 Scott used to say that the Bannatyne Club was the only successful joint-stock company he ever invested in. 1889 *Times* Dec., The South Metropolitan Gas Company and the Stokers' Strike.

b. The partner or partners in a firm whose names are not included in the style or title; generally contracted to Co., Comp.

1569 *Depos. John Hawkins* in Arb. *Garner* V. 231 The said Sir William Garrard and Company, did also then provide, prepare, and lade in those ships much wares. 1677 *Lond. Direct.* (1878), Edw. Clark and Compa. Cheap side. *Ibid.*, Mr. Sherbrook, Company, with Mr. Clark in Cheapside. 1877 (*title*), A Catalogue of Standard Works published by Charles Griffin & Company. See Co.

(*contemptuous.*) 1757 Chesterf. *Lett.* IV. 92 He is resolved to make a push at the Duke of N., Pitt, and Co.

8. *Mil.* a. A body of soldiers; † a host, a troop.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 58 A prest..is an aungel of þe lord of compaynes. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 562/30 *Alaris*, a company of hors. 1535 Coverdale *Judg.* vii. 20 All the thre companies blewe with ye trompettes, and brake the pitchers. 1636 Blunt *Voy. Levant* 6 The Venetians ... keepe it with strong companies both of Horse and Foot. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xx. 105 A very small company of souldiers, surprised by an army. 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The French..also have their *free companies* who never enter the body of any regiment, and *companies of ordonnance* who..consist of the gendarmes and light-horse. 1874 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* vii. 101 At the first each body, uniform and complete in itself, formed a company.

b. *spec.* A sub-division of an infantry regiment commanded by a captain, and corresponding to a *troop* of horse and a *battery* of artillery.

Independent company: 'A Company of Foot-Soldiers .. that is not imbody'd in a Regiment' (Kersey 1708).

1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 7 Such great bands..are ..readie..to bee employed in whole companies under their Captaines. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. ii. 46 There's not a Shirt and a halfe in all my Company. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* II. i. 15 The Campe-maister deuides his regiment into companies. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Com. for Raising Forces* 22 Dec. 7 That the Dragooners be put into Companies, And that one hundred and twelve be allotted to a Company. 1644 Milton *Educ.* (1738) 137 To the convenience of a foot company, or interchangeably two Troops of Cavalry. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 242, I..sold my company in the.. regiment. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 135 Captains are to pay their own Troops and Companies.

9. *Naut.* † a. A fleet of merchant vessels. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 207/2 Company or meyny of shippes, *flotte.* 1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Company of Ships* .. a fleet of merchant-vessels, who make a kind of charter-party among themselves .. they engage not to quit one another, but to defend each other reciprocally, during their voyage. These associates, in the Mediterranean, are called conserves.

b. (in full *ship's company*) 'The whole crew of any ship, including her officers, men, and boys.'

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. ii. 178 The King, and all our company else being dround. 1667 Pepys *Diary* (1879) IV. 444 Two of our ship's companies did desert their ship. 1694 Narborough *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 43, I doubted not the success of my Voyage, though the Company thought twould be dangerous. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. ix. 213 The..ship's company consisted of sixty-five men. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xxvii, The ship's company were mustered.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 5) *company-china, -face, -manners, -trim*; (sense 7) *company-account, -fund, -promoting*; (sense 8) *company-drill, -match, -officer*; **company-boat** (see quot.); **company-keeper**, one who keeps company; (*a.*) a frequenter of company, esp. in bad sense, a reveller; (*b.*) a 'follower,' wooer. Also **company-keeping** *sb.* and *attrib.*

1660 T. Willsford *Scales Commerce* II. iv. 212 What things soever a Merchant delivers..whether for Proper, Factorage, or *Company-account in money or wares .. is Creditor. 1872 H. W. Taunt *Map of Thames* 31/2 My boat is what is termed in Oxford phrase, a *Company boat ..a broad gig, with side-seats from the back rail, and an awning. 1866 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 336 Ten cups of *company-china. 1890 *Glasgow Herald* 18 Aug. 10/1 The movements included *company drill, manual and firing exercises. *c* 1805 Mar. Edgeworth *Wks.* (Rtldg.) I. 340 Miss Fanshaw had now resumed her *company face and attitude. 1855 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 259, I have had to put on my company face to-night. *a* 1655 *Roxb. Ballads* VI. 368 Rather than such a Jack as thee should'st be my *company-keeper, I'll marry with a Beggar-man. 1668 Pepys *Diary* 30 May, One Richards, a tailor and great company-keeper. 1756 Toldervy *Two Orphans* III. 202 Company-keepers of froward and skittish women. 1877 E. Peacock *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Company-keeper*, a female companion to a lady. 'Faber's wife used to be comp'ny-keeper to Miss Alexander'. 1592 A. Day *Eng. Secretarie* (1625) 141 Your *company-keeping is .. without any order .. your pastime recklesse. 1626 W. Fenner *Hidden Manna* (1652) A 4 b, He knowes that drunkennesse and company-keeping is a sinne. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xii, A company-keeping, love-making, pleasant sort of manner. 1861 — *Gt. Expect.* xxiii, Keeping a bashful watch upon my *company-manners. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 226 *Company Officers, comprehending Captains and Subalterns. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 3 July 2/2 *Company-promoting has become a business. 1879 F. W. Robinson *Coward Consc.* II. ix, Marcus found a dress-suit for his brother, and put him once more into *company-trim.

Company (kʌ·mpăni), *v.* Forms: see prec. sb. [a. OF. *compaignie-r*, f. as *compaignon* Companion.]

1. *trans.* To go in company with, to accompany; to keep company with, have society with. *arch.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 12379 (Trin.) Whenne þei had companyed him so Forþ in pees he bad hem go. 1494 Fabyan VI. clxxii. 167 Dayly resorted to hym men of Wylshyre..tyll ye he was strongly companyed. 1526 Tindale *Acts* x. 28 A jewe to company or to come unto an alient. 1574 J. Jones *Nat. Beginning Grow. Things* 19 If a contagious .. person shall frequent and company one not infected. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* v. v. 408, I am Sir The Souldier that did company these three. 1616 Drumm. of Hawth. *Sonn.* 6 Best companied when most I am alone. 1623 Cockeram II, Vnfit to Company any one. *Insociable.* 1798 Southey *Monodr.*, *Ximalpoca*, He shall .. company Down to the western palace of his rest The Prince of Glory. 1814 Cary *Dante* (Chandos ed.) 209 The fair dame...companied By Statius and myself, pursued the wheel.

fig. a 1625 Fletcher *Q. Corinth* III. i, Your goodness companies your greatness. 1718 Prior *Poems* 477 Rage companies our Hate.

† **2.** To associate in companionship. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* xxii. 388 The xl knyghtes that with hem were companyed. 1534 Whittinton *Tullyes Offices* I (1540) 23 Reason .. doth allure and companyeth men togythers by a naturall socyete. 1590 Marlowe *Edw. II*, v. i, To company my heart with sad laments.

3. *intr.* To keep company, associate, or consort.

1387 Trevisa *Descr. Brit.* (Caxton) 35 Bicause they companye with englisshmen. 1503 Hawes *Examp. Virt.* ix. 168 Prayngе me to company with her noblenesse. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* ix. 58, I cumpany with the Publicains and sinners. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xlii. 288 To have companyed with the first and prime Apostles. 1842 H. E. Manning *Serm.* (1848) I. xxv. 378 Those with whom we have here companied through the long years of our earthly sojourn. 1885 Ld. Coleridge in *Law Rep.* 15 Q. Bench 137 Sending a sane man to company with madmen.

† **b.** To cohabit (*with*).

c 1400 Maundev. xxviii. (1839) 288 What man..that hathe companyed with hire. 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 93 They had companyed with their wiues. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. ii. (1641) 12/2 The lusty Heav'n with Earth doth company. 1680 *Answ. Stillingfleet's Serm.* 21 Unlawful to company with any other Woman as his own Wife.

c. *absol.* in prec. senses.

1611 Bible *Susanna* 58 Vnder what tree didst thou take them companying together? 1643 Burroughes *Exp. Hosea* xvi. (1652) 424 When men seek to company for their own ends. 1833 Chalmers *Const. Man* (1835) I. vi. 265 When men of very acute sensibilities company together.

† **4.** *intr.* 'To be a gay companion' (J.). *Obs.*

1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 506 If thee list unto the Court to throng .. there thou needs must learne, to laugh, to lie, To face, to forge, to scoffe, to companie.

Hence **Co·mpanying** *vbl. sb.*

1550 Bale *Apol.* 35 A companyenge of men with their owne wyves. 1577 *Test.* 12 *Patriarchs* 29 Continual companyings do not always work wickedness. 1608-11 Bp. Hall *Epist.* III. ix. (1627) 331 Companying with infidels may not be simply condemned. 1648 G. Gillespie *Usefull Case* (1649) 5 A conversing and companying with wicked persons.

Companyon, -oun, obs. ff. Companion.

† **Co·mpanyship.** *Obs.* Companionship.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 104 b, Nowe because I do leaue theim as touching companiship of body.

Comparability (kɒ·mpărăbi·lĭti). [f. L. *comparābil-is* + -ity: cf. mod.F. *comparabilité.*] The quality of being comparable.

1843 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 19 The superiority in convenience and comparability, of the method of deviations, over that of torsion. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 294 The comparability of the observations.

Comparable (kɒ·mpărăb'l), *a.* [a. F. *comparable*, ad. L. *comparābil-is*, f. *comparā-re* to Compare: see -ble.]

1. Able to be compared, capable of comparison (*with*).

1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* II. lviii. (1859) 56 Bytwene the and me this maner of lykenes is not comparable. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 495 b, Many..in all respectes comparable with you. 1636 Healey *Theophrastus*, To Rdr., The French is..yet in no degree comparable with the learned languages. 1870 Bowen *Logic* iv. 64 The Marks .. by means of which it is comparable..with other things. 1881 Lockyer in *Nature* No. 614. 324 In this way we insure a considerable number of absolutely comparable observations.

2. Worthy of comparison; proper, or fit to be compared; to be compared (*to*).

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 388/1 None comparable to hyr in wytte and wysdom. *c* 1510 More *Picus* Wks. 27 Thou shalt no pleasure comparable finde To thinwarde gladnes of a vertuous minde. 1667 H. More *Disc. Faith* (1713) 584 No Tradition can be of any comparable Authority to this. 1716-8 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* I. xxxviii. 154 Some other mosques.. not comparable in point of magnificence to this. 1856 P. E. Dove *Logic Chr. Faith*, v. i. 301 This Holy Being has no comparable antagonist.

Hence **Co·mparableness.**

1731 in Bailey; whence in mod. Dicts.

Comparably (kɒ·mpărăbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a comparable manner.

1612-5 Bp. Hall *Contempl. O. T.* IV. iii, None in all Egypt or Midian was comparably fit for this embassage. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* V. 420 There is no nation..which despise.. their clergy or priesthood comparably to the English. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 176 The Area..doth not comparably differ from the Sector of a Circle.

† **Comparage,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. OF. *comparager* (still in local use) to compare: cf. *disparage.*] *trans.* To compare, liken.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* cxix. (1868) 163 Therfore God compareged a good woman unto a precious margarite.

† **Co·mparate,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *comparāt-us* compared, comparative, pa. pple. of *comparāre* to Compare.]

A. *adj.* Of comparison, comparative.

1650 Baxter *Saints' R.* IV. To Rdr. (1662) 831 The choice that followeth the comparate act of the Intellect. 1656 Sanderson *Serm.* (1689) 185 A threefold reference .. either relate .. or disparate .. or comparate. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 39 Transcendental Relations of Action Comparate are such as do concern Divers things.

B. *sb. Logic.* A thing compared with another.

1657 Gaule *Sap. Just.* 103 And yet offend against no Logicall Law or Canon of Comparates. 1680 Dalgarno *Deaf & Dumb Man's Tutor* 69 (T.) Particles..that owe their origine to the topick of the comparates; such as, than, much, more, etc.

† **Co·mparate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *comparāt-* ppl. stem of *comparāre* to Compare: see -ate, and cf. *separate.*] *trans.* To compare.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 67 Storyes, the whiche do comparate the places of Sodomye to Paradise afore the subuersion of theyme.

† **Comparation.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *comparātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *comparāre* to Compare: cf. *comparison*, the earlier repr. of the same word through OF.]

1. The action of comparing, Comparison.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 347/4 This excellence..appiereth by manyfold comparacion. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 17 Riches without comparacion. 1530 Palsgr. Introd. 28 Adjectyves have thre degrees of comparation. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. iv. Proem 5 The Comparation and comprehension of several individual things under one commun notion.

† **2.** Preparation, provision; = L. *comparātio. Obs.*—⁰ 1623 Cockeram, *Comparation*, prouision.

Comparative (kɒ·mpæ·rătiv), *a.* (*sb.*). [ad. L. *comparātīv-us* of or pertaining to comparison, f. *comparāt-* ppl. stem of *comparā-re*: see -ive. Cf. F. *comparatif, -ive.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to comparison; that compares or involves comparison.

1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parallel* Ded. 1 A comparatiue discourse of the lawes. 1754 Edwards *Freed. Will* II. x. 91 An Act of Choice or Preference is a comparative Act, wherein the Mind acts with Reference to..Things that are compared. 1845 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I.

214 The comparative analyses of the blood of the hepatic vein and of the vena portæ. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* i. 18 The Comparative method of investigation.

b. *spec.* Involving comparison of different branches of a science or subject of study; as *comparative anatomy, philology*, etc. So *comparative anatomist*, one versed in comparative anatomy.

1675 GREW (*title*), Comparative Anatomy of the Trunks of Plants. 1765 J. GREGORY *Compar. View* § 1 (R.) The comparative anatomy of brute animals. 1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 296 The species restored by Cuvier from fossil remains..The great comparative anatomist called it anoplotherium. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 357 Belong less to the province of the historian than to that of the comparative mythologist. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* vi. 175 You must have comparative theology as you have comparative anatomy. 1882 *Times* 18 Mar. 4/5 Comparative art history was in as primitive a stage as comparative philology.

2. *Gram.* Applied to that derived form of an adjective or adverb used, in comparing two objects of thought, to express a higher degree of the quality or attribute denoted by the simple word, as *tru-er, often-er* (or to the periphrasis used in the same sense, as *more true, more often*); the adjective or adverb being then said to be *in the comparative degree*. Cf. COMPARISON, POSITIVE.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 161 Envye Be twyx them tweyn owyth no more to be Than is be twyn a posatyve and a comparatyve degre. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* B iiij, The comparatiue exceedeth the positiue. 1669 MILTON *Lat. Gram.*, There be two degrees above the positive word itself, The comparative, and superlative. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 397 If the members in comparative sentences are short. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) 37 The Comparative Degree of an adjective is that form of it by means of which we show that one thing, or set of things, possesses a certain quality or attribute in a greater degree than another thing, or set of things.

3. Estimated by comparison; considered as compared with something else.

1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evil* vi. (Arb.) 147 The..blossome is a positiue good, although the remoue of it to giue place to the fruite be a comparatiue good. 1746 JORTIN *Disc. Truth Chr. Relig.* iv. (R.), The Christian institution ought to take place of the Mosaic upon account of the comparative weakness and unprofitableness of the first covenant. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* ii. 109 The different processes of painting, and their comparative advantages. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 28 The comparative claims of pleasures and wisdom.

b. In mod. use often denoting a slighter or imperfect degree of the quality, condition, etc., spoken of: That is such when compared with something else implied or thought of; not positive or absolute; relative. (Cf. COMPARATIVELY 2 b.)

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 345 This comparative neglect of food..found in all the tribes of fresh water fishes. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 36 It is scarcely right..to commit Evelyn to the care of comparative strangers. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 31 A matter of comparative indifference. 1877 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* xiv, I sat out in the open air in comparative comfort.

†4. 'Quick at comparisons' (Schmidt). *humorous.* Cf. COMPARISON 3 b.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 90 Thou..art indeed the most comparatiue rascallest sweet yong Prince.

†5. ? Serving as a means of comparison. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 134 Thou wer't dignified enough ..if 'twere made Comparatiue for your Vertues, to be stil'd The vnder Hangman of his Kingdome. [But perhaps this is 6.]

†6. Comparable, worthy to be compared. *Obs.*

1632 LE GRYS *Vellelius* 159. 1686 J. SERJEANT *Hist. Monast. Convent.* 54 Their Apparel being comparative to that of the Dominicans, or Prædicants. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* (MS.) II. 614 Beholding all in tears, and Adam stretch'd So on his Couch, comparative with death. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. cxxxvii, None Had suffer'd more;—his hardships were comparative To those related in my grandad's Narrative.

†7. In competition or rivalry. *Obs.*

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Polit.* 117, I never suffered my profit and advantage to be competitors, or comparative with my glory and renown.

B. *sb.*

1. *Gram.* The comparative degree (see A. 2); an adjective or adverb in the comparative degree.

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 28 We and the latines forme our comparatives and superlatyves out of our posytives. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 18. 1680 FILMER *Patriarchs* II. § 15 In the comparative I maintain the mischiefs to a State to be less universal under a tyrant king. 1765 W. WARD *Ess. Gram.* 346 Some comparatives form a superlative by adding *most* to their end, as *nether*, i. e. lower, *nethermost*, etc. 1873 MORRIS *Hist. Outl. Eng. Accid.* 107 *Older* and *oldest* are the ordinary comparatives now in use.

†2. A thing or person to be compared; a compeer, rival. *Obs.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* Proem xiii, Lyonell..Kyng should haue been ..without comparatyfe. *c* 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *4 Plays, Tr. Love* iv, Gerrard ever was His full comparative: My uncle loves him, As he loves Ferdinand.

†3. One ready to make comparisons: cf. A. 4.

But the Shakspere quot. is doubtful and may well belong to 2.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 67 To laugh at gybing Boyes, and stand the push Of euery Beardlesse vaine Comparatiue. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xxiii. (1865) 180 No rascally comparative insults a Beggar, or thinks of weighing purses with him.

Comparatively (kŏmpæ·rătivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. *Gram.* In a comparative sense; so as to express the comparative degree.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxi. 11 The letter [Mem] is oftimes taken comparatively among the Hebrews.

2. By way of comparison, in comparison with something else.

1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evil* vi. (Arb.) 146 The good or euil which is remoued may be esteemed good or euil comparatiuely and not positiuely or simply. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng..Pop. Cerem.* iv. iii. 14 Things considered absolutely and by themselves, not comparatively and in relation to other things. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. xi. 48 Comparatively unto those flames hee is but yet in Balneo. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 47 The Air in Cellars, feels warm in Winter, and cold in Summer; but it is only comparatively so. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. I. ii. § 23 Books.. [were] very dear, comparatively with the present value of money. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxx. (1862) III. 92 To construe this eulogium comparatively rather than positively. 1881 ALKEN (*title*), The Beauties and Defects of the Figure of the Horse comparatively Delineated.

b. In mod. use mostly implying a slighter or imperfect degree of the quality, etc. spoken of: As compared with something else implied or thought of; not positively or absolutely; somewhat, rather. (Cf. COMPARATIVE 3 b.)

It may render the L. comparative degree, as *maturior* 'comparatively early', and may be expanded into *comparatively speaking*, from which it is perh. elliptically derived.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 68 Epicurus, how much soever he might know of mind, knew comparatively nothing of matter. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Pref. 3 A comparatively modern phraseology. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. 300 Erasmus was young and comparatively unknown. 1878 LECKY *England in 18th C.* I. iii. 334 At the expense of comparatively slight loss to the country.

Compa·rativeness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Comparative quality.

1882 *Athenæum* No. 2833. 186.

Compa·rativist. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who employs a comparative method.

1887 R. T. HILL in *Science* X. 108 The old comparativists ..regardless of the inconsistency of English spelling, always inquire, 'if Arkansas is Arkan*saw*, why is not Kansas, Kan*saw*?' 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Oct. 392/2 This will not wholly do for our comparativist.

Comparator (kŏ·mpăre·ĭtə1). [agent-n. in L. form f. *comparāre* to compare: in mod.F. *comparateur*.] An instrument for comparing, *e.g.* the lengths of nearly equal bars.

1883 *Catal. Yale College* 100 Apparatus..in Thermometry, including comparators, cathetometers, etc.

† Co·mparature. *Obs.*—1 [f. L. type **comparātūra*, f. *comparā-re*: see -URE.] ? Fashioning, fashion.

c 1560 SIR T. SMITH *Dial. Marr. Queen* iv. in Strype *Life* (1698) App. 99 Most..agreeing to the Nature of her Country, Stature, and Comparature of his Body.

† Comparcioner. *Obs.* Also 5 **conperseyner, 6 compercioner, -partioner.** [a. OF. *comparçonnier, comparsionier*, etc., f. *com-* + *parçonnier* partner, sharer, f. *parçon* division, portion, share :—L. *partītiōn-em*: see PARTITION.] One who shares a possession or inheritance with another; a copartner.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 16 Conperseyners & felows of þe heiest of Crist, & of his godly kynd. 1530 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 301 All suche bargans as George Bushell and I er compercioners att. 1536-7 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII* in *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 96 Thomas Haward Duke of Norfolke, and the Lord Barkley, his comparcioner claime and hold..divers other manors. 1537 *Inst. Chr. Man* N v, All christen people be Christis owne bretherne, and the very coenheritours and compartioners with him in the kingdome of heuen.

Compare (kŏmpē·ə1), *sb.*1 Also 6 *Sc.* **compair.** [a. F. *compair* COMPEER, q.v.; afterwards conformed to COMPARE *v.*: see next.]

†1. An equal, rival, COMPEER. *Obs.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 138 The scule of Paris..has na compair in erd. *c* 1585 *Faire Em* I. 242 The envious man That dares avow there liveth her compare. 1608 R. JOHNSON *Sev. Champions* 61 Penelopes compare for constancie. 1617 FLETCHER *Valentinian* III. iii, Such a one that no compare dwelt with her.

†b. as *adj.* Equal, of equal standing. *Obs. rare.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. (1822) 317 Thocht thay war nocht compare to you in linage nor blude.

2. The phrase *without compare*, and its analogues, app. originally belonged here = 'without compeer'; but were afterwards referred to COMPARE *sb.*2 (if indeed they did not give rise to that word).

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 155 [My love of her] was without compare, had hers not equald it. 1679 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 142 The prospect and park, which is without compare. 1680 *Ibid.* II. 154 Without any compare, the most beautiful creatures..in the world. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. 430 A prince..in every respect without compare.

Compare (kŏmpē·ə1), *sb.*2 [f. COMPARE *v.*1; not improbably arising from a false analysis of such phrases as 'without compare' (see prec.)] Comparison. Chiefly in *beyond (past) compare.*

1589 GREENE *Poems* Wks. (1861) 290 What need compare where sweet exceeds compare? *a* 1592 — *Looking Glasse* 122 Can any goddess make compare with me? *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxi, Making a coopelment of proud compare With Sunne and Moone, with earth and seas rich gems. 1604 MARLOWE, etc. *Faust.* Wks. (ed. Rtldg.) 98/2 Such a queen, Whose heavenly beauty passeth all compare. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 268 Excellent discourse, wit beyond compare. 1654 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 320 Nor are its churches anything considerable in compare to Oxford. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 705 That all may know..thy Power above compare. 1692 BEVERLEY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 19 By a close and universal Compare of Scripture. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 176 His Piety and Sanctity was beyond Compare. 1815 *Scribbleomania* 15 Hunger's a sauce, sir, that beggars compare. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* I. vi, Humbled, diminished past compare.

Compare (kŏmpē·ə1), *v.*1 Also 4-5 *Sc.* **comper.** [a. OF. *compere-r* (from 14th c. *comparer*) = Pr., Sp. *comparar*, It. *comparare* :—L. *comparā-re* lit. 'to pair together, couple, match, bring together', f. *compar* like, equal, f. *com-* + *par* equal.]

1. *trans.* To speak of or represent as similar; to liken. Const. *to.* (With negative, in such phrases as *not to be compared to*, usually implying great inferiority in some respect.)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 403 Off manheid and mekill mycht, Till Ector dar I nane comper. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 9 Seynt Margrete On to that gemme [may] weel comparyd be. 1538 STARKEY *England* 46 The one may..be comparyd to the body, and the other to the soule. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* iii. 15 All the things thou canst desire, are not to be compared vnto her. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. vii. 125 He compares it to a Sloe, in shape and taste. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. I. iv. 46 He greatly offended the Flemings by comparing their ships to mussel-shells.

†b. *To compare*: (a thing) for one to compare, (a thing) to be compared, comparable (*to, with*).

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Ev, Suche men and wymmen be to compare to the wyf of Loth. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 160 ¶ 9 An Imitation of the best Authors is not to compare with a good Original.

c. *intr.* To draw a comparison. *rare.*

1593 SHAKS. *Richard II*, II. i. 184 Or else he neuer would compare betweene.

2. *trans.* To mark or point out the similarities and differences of (two or more things); to bring or place together (actually or mentally) for the purpose of noting the similarities and differences. Const. *with* (or *to*) another; *together*.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 219 Wylt thou heuyn compare with [t]his payn̄full lyfe. *a* 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgatory* Pref. (1829) 92 Compare the Scriptures together which I have brought to confirm my purpose. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iii. xiv. (1651) 124 Whats..the world it self ..if compared to the least visible Star in the Firmament? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 921 To compare Great things with small. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 126 ¶ 1, I stole looks at each Lady, as if I was comparing their Perfections. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 336 In England..property stands for more, compared with personal ability, than in any other [country]. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. x. 283 To compare the motion of the eastern and western halves of the glacier. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* viii. 106 This cramping tendency of town as compared to country.

b. *To compare notes* (often *fig.*): to compare each other's observations or impressions; hence, to exchange views, confer, discuss.

1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* I. (1709) 6 Over a Bottle we'll compare Notes. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 423 ¶ 2 They meet and compare Notes upon your Carriage. 1856 READE *Never too late* lxxxv, Everybody put questions to everybody, and all compared notes. 1886 MISS BRADDON *One Thing Needful* iv, We will compare notes three years hence, and I hope I shall convince you that you were mistaken.

3. *Gram.* To form the comparative and superlative degrees of (an adjective or adverb). Cf. COMPARISON.

1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 46 Adverbs coming of Nouns [= Adjectives] which are compared irregularly, do follow their manner of comparing. 1765 W. WARD *Ess. Gram.* 347 Words of one syllable are usually compared by *er*, and *est*. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. vii. 177 Some adverbs are compared, thus; 'Soon, sooner, soonest' ..Those ending in *ly*, are compared by *more*, and *most*.

4. a. *refl.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xi, Whanne the kynge sawe hym al redy armed..the kynge said nay Tramtryst hit wille not auaile to compare the ageynst me.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be compared; to bear comparison; to vie *with*, rival.

c 1450 *Merlin* xx. 317 Thei ben so fewe that thei may not compare with hem. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 167 In daintinesse and goodnesse of meat, the [turkey] Hennes may compare with either the goose, or the Pehen, and the Cocke farre excell them. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. v. 29 Art, stryving to compayre With Nature. 1796 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* Poems (1844) 65 Wha wi' Jeanie could compare? 1876 JEVONS *Logic Prim.* 8 As athletes men cannot for a moment compare with horses or tigers or monkeys. *Mod.* This compares favourably with the inertness of England. A landscape which will compare not unfavourably with the masterpieces of the Dutch School.

† Compare, *v.*2 *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *comparāre*, f. *com-* together + *parāre* to get ready, provide, furnish, prepare; cf. OF. *comparer, comperer, comprer*, to purchase, acquire. But the proper place of sense 2 is doubtful.]

1. *trans.* To get, obtain, acquire.

1532 THYNNE *Chaucer's Wks.* Ded., The glorie hertofore compared and adquired by dyvers princes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 28 Both from backe and belly still did spare, To fill his bags, and richesse to compare.

2. To set forth, allege.

1536 *Narr. Pilgr. of Grace* in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Apr. (1890) By lyke lettre to the said erle comparing in the same the

said order takin at Doncaster. *Ibid.* By comparing cause of newe comocions, supposed to be maid by the said Aske, wich was vntrew.

† **Compa·reless,** *a. Obs.* [f. COMPARE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without compare, peerless, incomparable.

1590 T. WATSON *Eclog. Walsingham* 307 Now Melibœus in comparelesse place, drinkes Nectar, eates diuine Ambrosia. 1631 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Maid West* IV. Wks. 1874 II. 401 In approbation Of her compareless beauty.

† **Comparence.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *comparence,* ad. L. type **compārentia,* f. *compārēre* to COMPEAR.] = COMPEARANCE.

1619 BALCANQUAL in Hales *Gold. Rem.* (1673) 108 A seditious tumultuary concourse of people, ought not to hinder any man from comparence before a judge. *Ibid.* (1688) 492 In case of their not comparence.

Comparer (kŏmpē·rəɹ). [f. COMPARE *v.*[1] + -ER.[1]] One who compares.

1645 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* i. (R.), Indifferent in the sight of the comparer. 1749 BP. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Method. & Papists* (T.), It was the comparer's purpose to discover Mr. Whitefield's enthusiasms. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xv. 314 The comparer must be thoroughly and equally versed in the materials of both sides of the comparison.

† **Comparer,** in the following, represents the Fr. infinitive.

1340 *Ayenb.* 243 Me knauþ his sseppere..wyþ-oute drede, wyþ-oute comparer, wyþ-oute chancelier [*Cotton Cleop.* A v, sanz douter, sanz comparer (*Royal MS.* 19 c. ii, couper) sanz chancelier en la foy].

Compareson(e, obs. form of COMPARISON.

Comparing (kŏmpē·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COMPARE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb COMPARE; comparison.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 261 Sen thai mak sic comperyng Betwix the dettis off wedding, And lordis bidding till his threll. 1551 CRANMER *Answ. Gardiner* 409 In the comparings. 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 728 His comparing of the sacrament with spicebread. 1695 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. XXV. (ed. 3) 173 Relation, consists in the referring, or comparing two things, one to another.

Compa·ring, *ppl. a.* That compares.

1697 J. SERJEANT *Solid Philos.* 293 The mind lends nothing but her Comparing Nature, to make those Common Notions. 1884 *Athenæum,* 12 July 42/3 He seems to be wanting in the comparing faculty.

Compa·ringly, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In the way of comparison; comparatively.

1882 W. THOMSON *Bacon & Shaks.* 25 So might similar words be dwelt upon comparingly in the same report. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* III. xi. 205 Botanical and geological books comparingly examined.

Comparison (kŏmpæ·risən), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **comparisoun, -ysoun(e,** 4–6 **-yson, -isone,** (5 **comparrison, -parsoun, -paricon**), 6 **compareson(e, comparason,** 5– **comparison.** [a. OF. *comparaison, compareson* = Pr. *comparasó,* Sp. *comparacion,* It. *comparazione* :—L. *comparātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *comparāre.* For the form cf. *orison* :—*ōrātiōnem, venison* :—*vēnātiōnem,* etc. See also COMPARATION, a later adaptation of the L.]

1. The action, or an act, of comparing, likening, or representing as similar: see COMPARE *v.*[1] 1.

† *To make comparison of*: to compare.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 8890 Þe bryght cete of heven..Of whilk may na comparyson be made Tille na cete þat on erth may stand. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 122 Prol., Of swiche swetenesse..That for to speke of gomme or herb or tree Comparison may noon ymaked be. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiii. 108 Ne nan oþer may be made comparisoun off till hem. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. 290 The comparyson of them two may be made in iiij. thynges. 1576 FLEMING *Panop. Epist.* 255 A comparison betweene waxe.. and the witt of man. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 3 There is scarce any ground for comparison between society and the mere material body. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxiv, Good King David, or..our valiant Sir William Wallace,—not that I bring myself into comparison with either. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 20 The comparison of philosophy to a yelping she-dog.

2. Capacity of being likened or compared; relation between things such as admits of their being compared; comparable condition or character. (Always with negative expressed or implied.)

1340 *Ayenb.* 92 Of zuyche blisse and of zuyche loste no liknesse ne non comparisoun ne may by yuounde ine yoyes and ine lostes of þe wordle. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xxi. 181 So moche a debonayer lorde..that ther is no comparison to hym. 1592 R. D. tr. *Hypnerotomachia* 56 b, To all which..there could no more bee deuised of equall comparison. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 65 Troylus is the better man of the two. *Cre.* Oh Iupiter: there's no comparison. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 12 A Pallace without comparison to any other. *a* 1820 SHELLEY (Ogilvie), The tints are such As may not find comparison on earth. *Mod.* Is there any comparison between them?

b. *esp.* in the phrases *without comparison, out of all c., beyond all c.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 81 Þe ymage of his sseppere, þet is uayr wyþ-oute comparysoun. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. 55 Eneas appyered aboue all the other wythout ony comparyson the most fayre. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 165 When Cortez saw that beautifull thing, his joy was without comparison. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 712 Out of all comparison, the stronger and more dangerous operation of the two. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 95 The claims of one man stood forth beyond all comparison.

† c. *concr.* One that can be compared. *Obs. rare.*

c 1500 *Lancelot* 3338 The knycht in to the armys Red.. may to this be no comparysoune.

3. 'A simile in writing or speaking; an illustration by similitude' (J.).

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xlvii. 18 In songus, and in prouerbis and comparisouns. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7127 And many such comparisoun..Might menne in that booke find. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* (1675) 37 Good Comparisons serve equally to illustrate, and to persuade. *a* 1698 TEMPLE *Ess. Pop. Discontents* Wks. 1731 I. 270 The Comparison between a State and a Ship. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxiv. 325 Comparisons may sometimes illustrate, but prove nothing. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* vi. 37 A comparison which..suggests itself.

† b. A satirical or scoffing similitude. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 854 A man repleate with mockes, Full of comparisons, and wounding floutes. 1599 — *Much Ado* II. i. 152 Hee'l but breake a comparison or two on me, which .. not laugh'd at, strikes him into melancholly.

4. The action, or an act, of comparing, or noting the similarities and differences of two or more things: see COMPARE *v.*[1] 2.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 10 In making of comparison There may no difference be Betwen a drunken man and me. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* ii. 13 Makynge spretuall comparesons of spretuall thynges. 1529 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 140/1 Thei will make comparisons betwene our Lady of Ippiswitch and our Ladie of Walsingham. 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* vi. (1707) 208 The Words Great and Little, are relative Terms, and do import a Comparison to something else. 1773 LD. MONBODDO *Language* (1774) I. i. vi. 68 The faculty of Comparison is that which produces ideas. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* 75 Comparison is the act of putting together two or more single objects with a view to ascertain how far they resemble each other. 1866 LIDDON *Bampt. Lect.* vi. (1875) 320 A comparison is instituted between Christianity and Judaism.

b. *To bear* or *stand comparison with.*

1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 11 The high road to La Coruña..will stand comparison with any in Europe. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiii. 166 In point of grandeur it [the view] will bear comparison with any in the Alps.

5. Phraseological const. a. *In comparison of* (arch.); † *as to the c. of,* † *to the c. of* (obs. rare); b. *in comparison to*; c. *in* (*by*) *comparison with*; as compared with; considered with reference to; also d. ellipt. *in, by comparison.*

a. 1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* vii. 8 Richesses I seide no thing to ben in comparisoun of it. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cclxiii. 325 Lo what a mariage was this as to the comparison of that other. 1483 — *Cato* F v, Yf many been dampned to the comparyson and regard of them that are saued. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxii[i].25 There is nothinge vpon earth, that I desyre in comparison of the. 1780 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* x. (1876) 9 The Sculptor's art is limited in comparison of others. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. 118 A bear is an amiable and affable beast in comparison of him.

b. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wicket* 8 A sterre in clerenes [is] nothinge in comparyson to the sonne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b, They despysed all worldly rychesse in comparyson to yᵉ knowlege. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 28 The warm Air..is but in a small quantity, in comparison to that which fills the whole Room. 1843 F. PAGET *Pageant* 60 My dress costs nothing, in comparison to what the expense of many people's will be.

c. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 108 What a boie art thou in comparison with this fellow. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 163 Not onely simply, but in comparison with other things. 1833 DE QUINCEY *Autob. Sk.* Wks. 1863 XIV. 149 Throwing in their teeth the brilliancy of my verses at eleven or twelve, by comparison with theirs at..nineteen. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 243 These things were as nothing in comparison with the powers claimed for convocation.

d. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XX. viii, There were but fewe in comparyson that wold bere ony armour. 1532 THYNNE *Chaucer's Wks.* Ded., Whiche..seemeth..in comparison as a pure and fyne tryed precious..jewell. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* A, Before..there were verie few theeves and roges in England, in comparison that there are now. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) II. 144 Penrith, seems here, by comparison, like a metropolis.

6. Proverb. *Comparisons are odious.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Hors Shepe & G.* 204 Odyous of olde been comparisonis, And of comparisonis engendyrd is haterede. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 68 Least [=lest] comparisons should seeme odious. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. v. 18. 1635 SANDERSON *Serm.* 36 Though Comparisons bee ever harsh, and most times odious. 1725 SWIFT *Drapier Lett.* v. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. xi. 247 Comparisons are odious, because they are impertinent..making one thing the standard of another which has no relation to it.

† **7.** ? Rivalry, contention. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 25 Malice, discord, pryde and comparesone. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 149 Drink initiates quarrels and comparisons.

8. *Gram.* The action of comparing an adjective or adverb. *Degrees of comparison*: the positive, comparative, and superlative degrees of an adjective or adverb. See COMPARATIVE A. 2, COMPARE *v.*[1] 3.

1530 PALSGR. 69 Adjectyves..maye have with us *er* and *est* added to their endes, whan we make comparyson in our tong. 1532 MORE *Conjut. Tindale* Wks. 409/2 Nowe wyll he..come forth wyth his thre degrees of comparison, olde, elder, and eldest. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 30 Of comparison ther be thre degrees: if the first may be called a degre. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* § 116. 40 Combinations like *more learned, most virtuous,* may be called 'Degrees of Comparison' on the same principle as that on which 'I shall go' is called the 'Future Tense' of the verb *go.*

¶ ? A corruption of CAPARISON.

1540 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 300*, iij Comparisonis to the Kingis Grace, xx elnis blak Armosing Taffitese. *Ibid.* I. 301* For brodering of ane Comparissoune of his graces.

† **Compa·rison,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To liken; = COMPARE *v.*[1] 1.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 161 Thus comparisunez kryst þe kyndom of heuenne, To þis frelych feste. 1340 *Ayenb.* 81 Al þet me may..þenche of uayr hit ne may nazt by ycomparisoned to him. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* iv. 30 To what parable shulen we comparisoune it? *c* 1400 *Test. Love* Prol., Reasonable that woll not is comparisoned to unreasonable.

2. To place together so as to note the similarities and differences of; = COMPARE *v.*[1] 2.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. vii. 58 þilke self noumbre of 3eres..ne may nat certys be comparisound to þe perdurablete þat is eendeles. 1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 51 His art of comparisoning our present sufferings with our future glory: how would it silence our murmurings!

¶ **3.** In Wyclif as rendering of L. *comparare*: a. *trans.* To make like, fashion after the likeness of (const. *to*). b. *intr.* To vie, contend; = COMPARE *v.*[1] 4. c. *trans.* To place in rivalry *with.*

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xiii. 14 That he..liene it to an ymage of man, or to sum of bestes it he comparisoune. — 1 *Macc.* x. 71 Come doun to vs in to the feeld; and there comparysoun we to gidre. — *Gen.* xxx. 8 The Lord hath comparisound me with my sister, and I have recovered.

† **Compari·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *comparition* (mod.F. *comparution*), corresp. to L. type **compārītiōn-em,* f. *compārēre* to appear: cf. COMPEAR.] An appearance, esp. before a tribunal, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Comparition,* a comparition: an apparance, appearing, or representing of himselfe to open view. 1616 BRENT *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* (1676) 109 Don Diego, after his first comparition, had never spoken so much as one word. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxix. 325 Summonings, Comparitions, Appearances.

† **Compa·rity.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *comparitātem* (Du Cange), n. of quality f. *compar* like or equal to another (f. *com-* together + *par* equal). Cf. *parity, disparity.*] Parity, equality, likeness.

a 1634 RANDOLPH *Poems* (1638) 46 Great ones doe love no Æquals: But must bee Aboue the Termes of all comparitie. 1679 HARBY *Key Script.* II. 42 We shall see some Comparities and Disparities betwixt both.

Compart (kŏmpā·ɹt), *v.* [ad. OF. *compartir* 'to diuide, part, or put, into equall peeces' (Cotgr.), or (its source) L. *compartīrī* to divide and share with another, f. *com-* + *partīrī* to divide, share.]

† **1.** *trans.* To divide and share with others. *Obs.*

1575 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* (1577) 59 He coulde not comparte wyth hym his clothes. 1605 DANIEL *Philotas* (1717) 357 And still compart The best Degrees and Honours of the Field, In hope to win his Love.

2. To subdivide, partition, or mark off into smaller parts; to divide into compartments.

a 1785 GLOVER *Athenaid* IV. (R.), The crystal surface is comparted all In niches verg'd with rubies. 1876 L. H. MORGAN in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 63 The interior was comparted by willow screens. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* IV. iii, Each panel was comparted like a modern office-desk, and each compartment crowded with labelled folios.

3. *Arch.* To lay out in accordance with a plan, with proper distribution and disposition of parts.

1624 [see COMPARTING below]. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 79 Streets..ought to be so comparted, as to be strait. *Ibid.* I. 90 The pilasters..ought to be so comparted, as to fall into that part of the river where the stream is least rapid. *Ibid.* II. 11 Thus Vitruvius comparted the round Temples.

Hence **Compa·rted** *ppl. a.*; **Compa·rting** *vbl. sb.*

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 33, I make haste to the Casting and Comparting of the whole work. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 299 He begirt the Town..with divers well comparted Quarters. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 583 *Comparted*; divided into smaller parts; or partitioned into smaller spaces.

† **Compart,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. COM- + PART *sb.*] A part along with others, a companion part.

1645 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xi. (1657) 109 Unseverable from one another, as being compartes of the same substance. *a* 1694 J. SCOTT *Pract. Disc.* xxii. (T.), And yet remain unseparable, as being comparts of the same substance. 1697 J. SERJEANT *Solid Philos.* 91.

Comparti·cipant, *a. rare.* [f. COM- + PARTICIPANT, after L. *comparticip-em* sharing together.] Partaking or participant together with others.

1582 *N. T.* (Rhem.) *Eph.* iii. 6 The Gentils to be comparticipant of his promis [Vulg. *comparticipes promissionis*].

Compartiment, obs. form of COMPARTMENT.

Compartioner: see COMPARCIONER.

Compartition (kŏmpaɹti·ʃən). [ad. L. type *compartītiōn-em,* n. of action f. *compartīrī* to COMPART.] The action of comparting.

† **1.** Division and sharing with another. *Obs.*

¥1636 BRATHWAIT *Roman Emperors* 62 Crownes hardly admit the compartition even of a brother.

2. *Arch.* The distribution and disposition of the parts of a plan; laying out.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 39, I am now come to the Casting and Contexture of the whole Work, comprehended under the term of Compartition. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v., By *Compartition* Architects understand a graceful and useful distribution of the whole ground-plot. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 2 a, The Compartition is that which subdivides the whole Platform of the House into smaller Platforms.

b. One of the parts so marked out and divided. [So J. and others after him, but the quots. may belong to 2.]

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 14 Save in their Temples and Amphi-Theaters, which needed no

Compartitions. **1658** Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 54 We might examine their artifice in the contignations, the rule and order in the compartitions.

Compartlement: see next, 1 b.

Compartment (kǫ́mpā·ɹtmĕnt). Also 6–8 **compartiment**, 6 **-pertiment**, 6–7 **-partement**; see also Copartment. [a. F. *compartiment*, in It. *-mento*, late L. *-mentum*, f. *compartīrī* to divide. The Fr. form was long retained in artistic senses.]

I. A division separated by partitions, a part partitioned off.

1. *Arch.* and *Art.* A division or separate part of a design; 'an ornamental subdivisional part, for ornament, of a larger division' (Gwilt); *e.g.* a sunk panel in a ceiling or soffit.

1564–78 Bulleyn *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 15 The piller was eight foote square..with compartementes of cunnyng masonrie curiously couered with fine golde. **1598** Florio, *Compartimento*, a compartment, a partition. **1601** F. Godwin *Bps. of Eng.* 223 [A] toombe..pittifully defaced..the compartiment and other buildings torne downe. **1715** T. Bennet *Ess.* 39 *Art.* 5 The title of this copy is inclos'd with the same compartiment which that copy has. **1726** R. Neve *Builders Dict.*, *Compartment*..in Architecture, is a particular Square (for an Inscription or some other Device) marked out in some ornamental Part of a Building. **1730–6** Bailey (folio), *Compartiment of tiles*, an arrangement of white and red tiles varnished for the decoration of a roof. **1852** H. Cotton *Editions of Bible* (ed. 2) 274 The title, within a wood-cut compartment. *Ibid.* 278 Title, within an architectural compartment. **1873** Horner *Walks Florence* (1884) I. xvi. 249 The ceiling was divided into thirty-nine compartments.

†**b.** 'Fine bindings of books are said to be in compartiment' (Bailey *s.v.*). *Obs.*

[Cf. Littré: Dorures à petits fers qui se mettent sur le plat ou sur le dos des livres.]

1648 Herrick *Hesper.*, *To Closet-Gods*, About the cover of this book there went A curious-comely clean compartlement [? *mispr. for* compartiement].

†**2.** *Gardening.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* ii. vi. 56 The Tricking of Plots consists in Complements and Compartiments. **1664** Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* 211 Clip Box, etc. in Parterres, Knots, and Compartiments. **1712** J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 28 A Wood-work, planted in a very handsome Compartiment. **1731–7** Miller *Gard. Dict.*, *Compartiments* are Beds, Plats, Borders, and Walks, laid out according to the Form of the Ground. **1814** [see Copartment].

3. *Her.* A division of a shield, etc.

1590 [see Copartment].

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* vi. vi. (1611) 271 The Motto, or Word..set in some Scrole or Compartment, placed vsually at the foot of the Escocheon. **1649** G. Daniel *Trinarch.*, *Hen. V*, cclxi, Noe Fret of Names Worne as a Border, or Compartiment, To glimer ore the Tablet. **1730–6** Bailey (folio), *Compartments* (in Heraldry) are partitions, as also quarterings of the escutcheon, according to the number of coats that are to be in it, or the several divisions made in it.

†**4.** A division of troops. *Obs.*

1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 7 The bands being in great compertiments and divisions, may be with a great deale more celeritie incorporated with the other great compertiments of the like weapons of other great bands. *Ibid.* 9 Everie sort of weapon being reduced into bands by themselves, without compertiments of divers sorts of weapons in anie one band.

5. A space or chamber partitioned off. **a.** in the body of an animal or plant.

1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. iv. viii. 175 Each seed..inclosed in one of the compartments, formed by the transverse membranes of the pod. **1836** Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 573/1 The stomach..is divided into distinct compartments. *Ibid.* I. 644/1 The left compartment of the ventricle.

b. One of the divisions of a railway-carriage.

Now one of the most common of the applications.

1862 Shirley *Nugæ Crit.* xi. 481 In the engaged compartment of a first-class carriage. **1885** Miss Braddon *Wyllard's Weird* I. 9 She was evidently travelling alone..and she must have been in a compartment by herself.

c. In other applications: *e.g.* one of the water-tight divisions of a large ship.

1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* ix. (1878) 144 He pushed a compartment of books. **1881** *Daily Tel.* 17 Oct., Suddenly liberated here, it..gives rise to an intense cold, which it carries with it into the freezing compartments. **1882** Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 2 *Water-tight bulkheads.*—The name applied to the sides of the numerous compartments into which it is customary to divide iron vessels. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 8/2 She had watertight compartments.

6. A separate division or section of anything, whether plane or solid.

1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 328 The rails were made in eight compartments, and screwed together. **1854** Darwin *Monogr. on Cirripedia, Balanidæ* 33 A barnacle or acorn-shell is an irregular cone, formed generally of six compartments. **1867** Herschel *Fam. Lect. Sc.*, *The Sun* 71 They divide the spectrum into compartments. **1872** Nicholson *Palæont.* 150 The sides of the shell are seen to be composed of from 4 to 8 separate pieces, valves, or, as they are technically called, compartments.

II. †**7.** The proper disposition and distribution of the parts of any design: = Compartition 2. *Obs.*

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.*, Compartiment [with *Painters*], is a regular orderly disposition of agreeable Figures all round any Picture, Map, Draught, etc. for its better Ornament. **1715** Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 57 The Compartment of the Building, or the distribution of its parts. *Ibid.* I. 92 Of all the Bridges..the most worthy of consideration (as well for the strength as the compartment of it). **1730–6** Bailey (folio), *Compartiment* [in *Joinery*, etc.], A symmetrical disposition of figures to adorn panels, etc.

b. *fig.*

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 5 Tolerations in things tolerable ..are..the faire Compartiments of Christian fraternity.

8. *Comb.*, as **compartment-bulkhead**, one of the partitions which divide the hold of a ship into watertight compartments; **compartment ceiling**, one divided into panels (Gwilt); **compartment tiles**, an arrangement of varnished red and white tiles on a roof (Gwilt): see 1730 in 4 b.

Compartmental (kǫmpāɹtme·ntăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al. Cf. *departmental.*] Consisting of, or of the nature of, compartments.

1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 163 The painted compartmental framework [of the Sistine Chapel].

Compa·rtmented, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ed[2].] Fitted with, or divided into, compartments.

1851 Ld. Woodhouselee in *A. Ramsay's Wks.* III. App. 372 Any compartmented package became a gardevyance. **1859** *All Y. Round* No. 1. 17, I point to my things and the compartmented trunk.

†**Compa·rtner.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 **-partener.** A partner along with others, a Copartner.

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) II. 437 Gardiner and his compartners. **1564** *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 216, I being his compartener. **1645** Digby *Nat. Bodies* xi. (1657) 103 The soul..is the bodies compartner. **1701** Beverley *Apoc. Quest.* 18 Ephraim, the Compartner..to Dan in Idolatry.

Hence †**Compa·rtnership** = Copartnership.

1634 Ford *P. Warbeck* iv. ii, My wife's compartnership. **1652** Gaule *Magastrom.* 239 Whether you shall become poor by suertiship, compartnership, etc.

Compass (kɒ·mpăs), *sb.*[1] (*a.* and *adv.*) Forms: 3–6 **compace**, 3–7 **-pas(e**, 4–7 **-passe**, (5 **compaas**, 6 **coom-**, **coumpasse**), 4– **compass**; also 3–6 **cumpas**, 4 **-pass**, **-pase**, 4–6 **-passe**, 5 *Sc.* **cumpaiss**, (8 **cumpace**). [a. F. *compas* (12th c. in Littré) 'measure, pair of compasses, circle'; in mod.F. also 'mariner's compass'; = Pr. *compas*, Sp. *compas* 'pair of compasses, measure, rule of life, pattern', Pg. *compasso* 'pair of compasses', It. *compasso* 'a compasse, a round, also a paire of compasses' (Florio); med.L. *compassus* = *circinus* pair of compasses (Du Cange). Cf. also Ger. *compass*, *kompass*, mariner's compass, formerly also gnomon, sun-dial, portable dial, Du. *kompas*, Sw. *compass*, *kompass*, Da. *compas*, Norw. *kompas*, (all) mariner's compass. (This is the exclusive sense in the Teutonic langs., as 'pair of compasses' is predominant in the Romanic.)

The history of this word and its associated verb in the Romanic langs. has not yet been determined, and it presents many points of uncertainty. It is doubtful whether the sb. is Common Romanic (the Sp. being app. from Fr. or Pr.), and as yet uncertain whether the sb. is derived from the vb., or the vb. from the sb. If the sb. was the origin, it would predicate a L. type **compassus*, f. *com-* together or intensive + ? *passus* step, pace; if the vb. was the earlier, *compassare* would be 'to pass or step together' or 'completely' (see Diez *passare*), and **compassus*, *compasso*, the action of doing so. The early history of the senses of the sb. is equally obscure: in OF., 'measure', primarily perhaps 'measure kept in walking together', 'artifice, subtilty', and 'pair of compasses', appear all to be early senses; it is at present impossible to say whether the instrument took its name from 'measuring' or from 'equal stepping'. It is probable that the sense 'circumference, circle, round' which is slightly exemplified in OF., but has received so great a development in Eng., is derived from the name of the instrument; but the converse is also possible; cf. L. *circinus* compasses, from *circa* round, etc.; also Ger. *zirkel*, (1) circle, (2) compasses. The later application to the Mariner's Compass, recognized in modern French, but chiefly developed in English and the Teut. langs., is also of obscure origin; it may easily have arisen out of the sense 'circle' or 'circuit', as showing the circle of the winds; but in German this sense appears to have been preceded by those of 'gnomon' and 'sun-dial', which may point in another direction. The Greek name of the *circinus* or compasses was διαβήτης, from διαβαίνειν to stride or walk with the legs apart, to stride, step, or pass over: it is not impossible that *compassus* and *compassare* may have been employed to render these words, and as διαβήτης also meant the gnomon of a sun-dial, it is conceivable that this indicates the way in which *compassus* came to be used for dial, and mariner's compass.

The OF. senses all appear early in ME. In the uncertainty as to the relations between these, it is impossible to arrange them in any certain order in Eng., and that adopted is merely provisional, and subject to alteration when Romanic scholars shall have ascertained the previous history of the word in their own domain.]

I. Measure, etc.

†**1.** Measure, proper proportion, regularity: e.g. *to keep even compass* (cf. OF. *tenir compas* to keep step in marching); *by compass* (OF. *par compas*, *à compas*, It. *a compasso*), with measure and order, with regularity, regularly. *Obs.*

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 944 Ho watz þe fayrest in felle, of flesche & of lyre, & of compas, & colour, & costes of alle other. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 3208 Nature hadde nevere such a grace, To forge a werk of such compace [Fr. *de tel compas*]. **1475** Caxton *Jason* 92 b, Vignes and trees hyly conduyted by compass. **1612** Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* iv. (1627) 32 To keepe even compasse in the height, greatnesse, and breadth of his letters.

2. 'Moderate space, moderation, due limits' (J.); esp. in *Within* or *out of compass*: i.e. within or beyond the bounds of moderation. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

[Possibly arising out of the sense 'measure', but certainly related also to sense 9.]

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 59/2 We cannot bring our selues in compasse vnder it, vnlesse God draws vs to it. *Ibid.* 133/1 Wee haue need of some order and bridle, to hold vs within our compasse. **1612** Davies *Why Ireland*, *etc.* (J.), In two hundred years before (I speak within compass) no such commission has been executed. **1615** G. Sandys *Trav.* 61, I should not speake much out of compasse, should I say as large as a bushell. **1632** H. Seile *Avgvstvs* 166 To keepe these [malecontents] in compasse, Avgvstvs..constituted a Provost of the Citie. **1701** Jer. Collier *Antoninus* 179 Which..keeps those Things which Decay from running out of Compass. **1742** Richardson *Pamela* III. 384, I must keep within Compass. **1887** *S. Chesh. Gloss.* s. v., To 'speak i' compass' is to speak within limits, to speak guardedly.

II. Artifice, skilful or crafty device.

†**3.** Designing, skilful devising, ingenuity; passing into the bad sense of craft, subtilty, cunning. In later use closely associated with the vb. in sense 2: compassing, contriving. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 8797 (Cott.) To fest, wit compas slei, Vr warc to-geder. *c* **1320** *Cast. Loue* 739 A trone Of white iuori..Wiþ cumpas iþrowen and with gin al ido. *c* **1384** Chaucer *H. Fame* i. 462 How maugre Iuno, Eneas, For al hir sleight and hir compas, Acheved al his aventure. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 523 With a compas of clennes to colour hir speche. **1521** *St. Werburge* (1848) 35 Castynge in his mynde craftely by compas How he myght optayne to the hye empyre. **1526** Wolsey in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. i. v. 66 His refusal proceeded of no manner of compass or intent to protract time for any sinister purpose. **1579** Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 92 If it come to passe as it is lyke by my compasse. **1597** Bacon *Coulers Good & Evil* ix. (Arb.) 152 Incident to those things that proceede from our owne care, and compasse.

†**b.** A crafty contrivance or artifice; a stratagem.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 32 § 2 By meanes and compasses to proue a procontracte. **1550** Latimer *Last Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, i. 242 These fellows that have their fetches and their far compasses to bring things to their purposes. **1558-9** *Act 1 Eliz.* c. 5 § 1 Yf any person doo compas or imagyn to deprive the Quenes ma[tie] and the same Compasses or Imaginacions..shall or doo utter.

III. The mathematical instrument.

4. An instrument for taking measurements and describing circles, consisting (in its simplest form) of two straight and equal legs connected at one end by a movable joint. Now gen. in *pl.*; also *pair of compasses.*

Modifications of this instrument are the Bow-compasses; *beam-*, *calliper-* *hair-compasses*, etc. Similar instruments for describing figures other than circles are specified by a corresponding adj., as *elliptic*, *oval*, *triangular compasses*; also *proportional compasses*: see these adjs.

α. [*c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 9947 (Trin.) A tour faire of yuory.. Craftily casten wiþ a compas. *But earlier MSS.* wiþ compas.] **1387** Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 303 [Perdix] made þe firste compas. *c* **1391** Chaucer *Astrol.* ii. § 40 [I] Cleped þat on poynt of my compas A, & þat other poynt F. *c* **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 727/11 *Hic circinus*, a compas. **1570** Dee *Math. Pref.* 40 Geometrie..teacheth the Vse of the Rule and the Cumpasse. *a* **1745** Swift (J.), To fix one foot of their compass wherever they think fit. **1841–4** Emerson *Ess.*, *Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 76 Defined by compass and measuring-wand.

β. **1555** Eden *Decades W. Ind.* ii. x. (Arb.) 134 We tooke owre compases & beganne to measure the sea coastes. **1594** Blundevil *Exerc.* v. (ed. 7) 589 How to make with your Compasses a perpendicular line to fall from any point giuen vpon another right line. **1667** Milton *P. L.* vii. 224 In his hand He took the golden Compasses, prepar'd..to circumscribe This Universe. **1831** Brewster *Optics* iv. 38 Some point..where..one foot of the compasses is placed.

γ. **1551** Recorde *Castle Knowl.* (1556) 37 Haue a payre of compasse aptelye made for to draw the circles. **1790** in *Archæol.* X. 133 A pair of brass compasses, one of the legs of which is broken off. **1840** *Ibid.* XXVIII. 378 A pair of curious brass compasses or dividers.

b. Name of a small southern constellation.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 185/1 Circinus, the Compasses, a constellation..not very far from the South Pole.

c. humorously, *Coryate's compasses*: one's legs.

1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 280, I resolved to give up my saddle to the boy, and try Tom Coryate's compasses.

IV. Circumference, circle, curve; bound.

†**5.** A circumference, a circle. *Obs.*

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 7586 Þe erth..Es bot als a poynt Imyddes a compase. **1393** Gower *Conf.* III. 92 As the point in a compas Stant even amiddes. *c* **1400** Maundev. x. 38 A lytill hous made in maner of half a cumpas. **1413** Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* iii. iv. (1483) 52 The compas of this whele was fitched ful of hokes. *c* **1470** Henry *Wallace* viii. 227 All Wallace ost in till a cumpaiss baid. **1530** Palsgr. 207/2 Compas, a cercle or rondell. **1551** Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* i. xxvii, Now sette I one fote of the compas in G, and extend the other foote vnto H, and so drawe a compas. **1555** Eden *Decades W. Ind.* i. ix. (Arb.) 98 Men ioyninge handes togyther & standinge in coompasse. **1613** R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Semicircle*, halfe a circle or compasse. **1621** Burton *Anat. Mel.* ii. ii. iii. (1651) 245 If the world is 21,500 miles in compass, its Diameter is 7000. **1655** E. Terry *Voy. E. India* 347 They make a little Circle upon the ground..after which they sit down within that Compasse.

†**b.** Anything circular in shape, *e.g.* the globe, the horizon; also, a circlet or ring.

c **1384** Chaucer *H. Fame* iii. 212 To telle..of these yates florysynges ne of compases ne of kervenges. *c* **1394** *P. Pl. Crede* 123 Crist in compas of gold In þe wide windowe westwarde. *c* **1475** *Partenay* 6270 All rounde the compas though man be sekyng, In all the worlde so noble king is noght. **1583** Stanyhurst *Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 73 With seed of Æneas shal coompasse earthlye be ruled. **1611** Coryat *Crudities* 455 About the middest goeth a compasse of brasse. **1681** W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 567 The compass of the eye, *orbita.*

† c. Phrase: *a compass to, in (the) compass of*, around, round.

c 1325 *Childh. Jesus* 1660 (Mätz.) Isette huy weren a compas To a bord þare inne was. *c* 1350 *Ps.* lxxviii. in *Pref. Wyclif's Bible* p. iv. *note*, In the cumpas of Jerusalem. 1382 Wyclif *Mark* iii. 34 Biholdynge hem..that saten in the cumpas of hym. — *Rev.* iv. 3 A reynbowe was in cumpas of the seete. 1526 Tindale *Rev.* vii. 11 All the angelles stode in the compace of the seate.

† 6. A circular arc, sweep, curve. *Obs.*

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 120 Your bowe [must] be well trymmed..that it may come rounde in trew compasse euery where. 1563 Shute *Archit.* B j b, Constrained the braunches ..to draw downwardes againe with a sertaine compasse. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 3 There doth begin the compasse and bearing of the ship. 1637 Blunt *Voy. Levant* 28 The Promontory..hath two sides encompassed by Sea.. with a compasse turning from West to North. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* III. iv. (1715) 49 Slings..somewhat broad in the middle, with an oval Compass, and so by little and little decreasing into two Thongs.

b. *Archery.* The curved path described by an arrow; the angle of elevation as determining this path; cf. C. 3 b.

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 133 The shaft in flyenge .. if it flye far, it flyeth a round compace. *Ibid.* 145 In drawyng [of the bow] some set suche a compasse, as thoughe they woulde tourne about. 1613 Chapman *Rev. Bussy D'Ambois* Plays (1873) II. 156 Tis the..compasse giuen it by the Archer That makes it hit or misse. 1830 *Strutt's Sports & Past.* (1876) 124 A good archer..ought also..to be well acquainted with what compass his arrows would require in their flight.

7. The circumference, boundary, enclosing line or limits of any space or area.

a 1300 [see C. 1]. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8931 Wybynne þe compas of þe stones [of Stonehenge]. *c* 1400 Maundev. vi. 21 þe compas of þe citee..contenes xxv. myle aboute. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 611 Jack Cade, entending to bring the king farther within the compasse of his nette. 1570-6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 235 A Palaice .. the compasse whereof may be traced out by the ruines of an olde Wall there. 1865 Ruskin *Sesame* 3 A grave subject..and a wide one..so wide that I shall make no effort to touch the compass of it.

b. Measurement round, circuit, girth. (Cf. 11.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 269 The largenesse and compasse of all creatures corporall. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 95 The Caspian Sea is in compasse neere three thousand miles. 1781 J. Moore *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. ii. 21 A fortification of between two and three miles in compass. 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* II. ii. 179 Greater in his compass of body, than any within six kingdoms about him. 1882 Shorthouse *J. Inglesant* xxix, Within the confines of the Duke's chase, thirty miles in compass.

8. Circumscribed area or space; in wider sense, space, area, extent.

In many uses this and the prec. sense are not separable; cf. the ordinary use of 'circumference' for 'circle'. (Here perh. belongs Chaucer's *trine compas*, explained by Prof. Skeat as 'threefold space, i. e. of the earth, the sea, and the heavens'. But other explanations have been attempted.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21640 (Cott.) In þis compas godd all has left. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 319 A wyndow .. In þe compas of a cubit kyndely s[q]ware. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sec. Nun's T.* 45 Of the tryne compas lord and gyde .. Whom erthe and see and heuene out of relees Ay heryen. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Macc.* i. 15 He entred with a small company into the compasse of the temple. 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 5 A certain compass inclosed all about within the Temple. 1685 *Manch. Court Leet Rec.* (1888) VI. 231 Lambert Henton hath pailed out a certaine Compas of land. *c* 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 27 The Lord's prayer and ten Commandments [written] in the Compass of a Crown piece. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* II. 363 The..towering hopes of Athens demanded that the new wall should inclose a larger compass.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Of time, etc.

1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden Soc.) 53 Within the cumpas of that worthi Emperors reign. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. 3, I shall draw out the Description in as small a compass as it can be. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) III. 259 In the compass of one verse. 1818 Cruise *Digest* VI. 517 Confined to the compass of a life. 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* (1862) 94 Within the compass of the last four chapters. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I. x. 304 Who in the compass of a day performed Such mighty deeds.

9. *fig.* Bounds, limits, as in *within, beyond the compass of* (sight, knowledge, power, ability, etc.); range or extent within limits; and, more generally, range, reach, sphere, scope.

1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlvii. 143 The saide witnessis..have deposed of malice..beside and without the compasse of the same articles. 1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 46 Studies: not falling within the Cumpasse of their Capacitie. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III. iv. 21 To do this, is within the compasse of mans Wit. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* I. i. (1647) 1 It cometh within the compasse of our belief. 1655 W. F. *Meteors* II. 30 It never goeth down out of the compass of sight, though it be not seen in the day-time for the brightness of the Sun. *Ibid.* III. 57 Clouds..without the compass of our sight. 1736 Butler *Anal.* Introd. 4 The Extent, Compass, and Force, of analogical Reasoning. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* II. vii. 163 Many men..have not a compass of soul to take an interest in any thing truly great. 1823 De Quincey *Let. Educ.* i. (1860) 14 Distinguished for variety and compass of power. 1870 Bowen *Logic* 6 The limited compass of the human mind.

b. *spec.* Intellectual range.

1727 Swift *To Yng. Lady*, To discourse of arts and sciences out of your compass. 1737 Waterland *Eucharist* 7 He will..fall short in most Things, for want of Compass, and larger Views.

10. *Music.* The full range of tones which a voice or musical instrument is capable of producing.

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 7 *Phi.* Why then was your Scale deuised of xx. notes? *Ma.* Because that compasse was the reach of most voyces. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. ii. 383 You would sound mee from my lowest Note, to the top of my Compasse. 1709 Addison *Tatler* No. 157 ¶ 4 A Flute, an Instrument .. without any great Compass. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit., Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 24 Of all the musical instruments on which men play, a popular assembly is that which has the largest compass and variety.

V. Circuit, round, circuitous course. (Cf. 7 b.)

11. Circular movement, course, or journey, circuit, round; a roundabout journey, a detour. *arch.*

1382 Wyclif *Rom.* xv. 19 From Jerusalem by cumpas [*per circuitum*] til vnto Illiryk I haue fulfillid the gospel of Crist. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 199 They wenten in compas, Daunsinge aboute this flour. *c* 1510 More *Picus* Wks. 19/1 Wicked men walke about in a circuit or coumpasse. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 358 He .. shewed with stirring his feete the compasses and pointes of the daunce. 1608-11 Bp. Hall *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 42 The hawk..towers up, by many gradual compasses, to his highest pitch. 1698 Froger *Voy.* 100 The Portuguese ..save a large Compass that others are oblig'd to make. *c* 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 114 A..hill..so steepe.. few Coaches but gaines the top of it by a Compass round it.

b. A circuit of time, round, revolution.

1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* v. iii. 25 Where I did begin, there shall I end: My life is run his compasse. 1609 Bible (Douay) 1 *Chron.* xx. 1 It came to passe after the compasse of a yeare [*post anni circulum*].

† c. A roundabout expression, a circumlocution.

1623 Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N. T.* Pref. 14 Out of this compasse can he not goe. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 86 A tedious Compass of Words and Terms.

d. phr. *To cast, fetch, go, set, take a compass*: to take a circular or circuitous course, make a circuit or detour; † rarely, to form a circle; *fig.* to act or speak in a roundabout manner, digress.

c 1430 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* (1865) 185 He kest ane compas far about. 1535 Coverdale *Eccl.* i. 5 The wynde goeth towarde yᵉ South, & fetcheth his compase aboute vnto the North. *a* 1555 Latimer *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 433 A man that..hath his journey's end before him, what madness were it for him to set further compass about. 1611 Bible *Acts* xxviii. 13 From thence wee fet a compasse, and came to Rhegium. 1654 Evelyn *Diary* 31 July, Taking leave of Cadenham we went a compass into Leicestershire. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 72 To take a compass round behind the pirates camp. 1837 De Quincey *Revolt Tartars* Wks. 1863 IV. 165 Troops of deer..fetching a compass by way of re-entering the forest grounds.

fig. 1677 Gilpin *Demonol.* (1867) 56 He falls not directly upon what he intended..but fetcheth a compass. *a* 1693 Tillotson *Serm.* (1743) VII. 225 What a compass do many men fetch to go to heaven, by innumerable devices. *a* 1847 Mrs. Sherwood *Lady of Manor* II. xiv. 240 The compass commonly fetched before the pupil can be conducted to the point intended.

VI. The Mariner's Compass.

12. An instrument for determining the magnetic meridian, or one's direction or position with respect to it, consisting of a magnetized needle turning freely on a pivot; notably employed in the guidance of a ship's course at sea (the *Mariner's* or *Seaman's compass*).

The mariner's compass consists essentially of three parts, the bowl or Box (*sb.*², sense 15), containing the Card (*sb.*², sense 4) on which the 32 *Points of the compass* are marked (see Point), and the Needle. According to its position or use on ship-board it is distinguished as *binnacle-, hanging-, standard, steering-compass*, etc.

To box the compass: see Box *v.*¹ 12; also in the same sense *To say the* (or *one's*) *compass*.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 12 Some the anker layde .. One kepte yᵉ compas and watched yᵉ our glasse. 1521 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 140 Item that I gif William Tyngaite my cardyd and my best compas. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 28 Ane skyppar can nocht gyde his schip to ane gud hevin without direction of his compas. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* viii. 35 The boyes..every Munday..to say their compasse. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 222 Remember in all Transplantings to observe the.. Quarter of the Compass. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. iii. v. 58 A Tornado..causes the Winds to shift all round the Compass. 1823 W. Scoresby *Jrnl. N. Whale Fishery* 145 On the 12, we had the wind almost all round the compass. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* ii. (ed. 2) 43 When the ship has been placed on her proper course by the Standard Compass, the helmsman will notice the point shown by the Binnacle Compass as being that to which *he* has to attend.

b. (Varieties of this instrument are specially constructed for particular purposes.

Such are the *azimuth compass* (see Azimuth 2) the *dip, surveying, variation compasses*, etc.)

1703 *Art's Improv.* p. xv, There are now..diverse sorts or kinds of Compasses; as Azimuth Compasses, Meridian Compasses, Variation Compasses, Amplitude Compasses, Hanging Compasses, Pocket Compasses. 1832 *Nat. Philos., Magnetism* vi. 60 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) The land or surveying-compass..furnished with sights, and means for reading off the degrees on the card. *Ibid.* vi. 61 The Variation Compass designed to exhibit the diurnal changes of variation in the horizontal magnetic needle. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Compass.* An instrument like the ordinary nautical or surveyor's compass .. having a clinometer attached. Also, a dip-compass, for tracing magnetic iron ore, having a needle hung to move in a vertical plane.

c. *fig.*

1601 Cornwallyes *Ess.* II. xlviii. (1631) 307 It shall bee.. by chance: a compasse too uncertaine for Justice to saile by. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 221 *margin*, Gods Providence the best compasse. 1649 *Eikon Basilike* 117 Profit is the Compasse by which Factious men steer their course. 1845 M'Culloch *Taxation* I. iii. (1852) 90 From whatever point of the political compass we may set out.

13. *Conchol.* A kind of shell-fish.

1776 Da Costa *Elem. Conchol.* 245 Sometimes the valves are differently coloured, as the Compass, or Sole, which has one valve of a chestnut brown.

B. *adj.* Round, circular, curved. (Still in technical use: cf. D.)

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 136 It is sette in a compasse pece of yren. 1563 B. Googe *Eglogs* (Arb.) 113 Ptholome, with Compasse Globe in hande. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Albanact.* xxvii, The Compasse pathes of euery ayrye sphere. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 212 The Dogs..run along.. through rough and plain, crooked and straight, direct and compass. 1751 Chesterf. *Lett.* III. 142 A compass ring set round with little diamonds. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 100 The north front .. has a triangular instead of the two compass pediments.

C. *adv.* [Cf. *in compass.*]

† 1. In compass, in circuit, 'all round'. *Obs.*

(Unless *compass* is a *sb.* and the construction as in 'ten miles' distance'.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2275 (Cott.) Þis tour was .. ten mile compas al aboute. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1355/2 With teeth of three quarters of a yard Compas.

† 2. In a circle, round. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Gamelyn* 629 All sate at þe mete compas aboute.

† 3. In a circular arc or curve, curvedly. *Obs.*

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 133 In drawyng, it [the bow] must come rounde compasse. 1559 Morwyng *Evonym.* 245 The tyles must be cut and hewed compas. 1573 Cooper *Thesaurus, Classis lunata* .. a ship bending compasse like a Moone. 1606 B. Jonson *Masque Hymen* Note, Wks. (Rtldg.) 558 They [mantles] were fastened on the right shoulder, and fell compass down the back in gracious folds. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 222 Some again cut it [horse's mane] to stand compass like a bow. 1655 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 88 The Architraves were..wrought compass, exactly, according to the Circumference of their respective Circle.

† b. Archery. *To shoot compass*: to shoot at an elevation, so as to allow for the curve of the projectile. *Obs.* Cf. A. 6 b.

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 101 Ye take so great heade, to kepe youre standynge, to shoote compasse. *Ibid.* II. 107. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xi. § 24 They shot their Arrowes Compasse, with purpose to kill or gall such Scots as came to the execution.

fig. 1630 Shirley *Grateful Serv.* v. i, Shoot not so much compass, be brief, and answer me.

† 4. Through a complete cycle or round; 'all round the clock' or 'compass'. *Obs.* (Cf. Circle 17 c.)

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 323 Perceiued at ye last his olde Hat againe to come into the new fashion, wherewith.. he sayde, I haue now lyued compasse, for Adams olde apron must make Eue a new kirtle.

D. Comb., as (sense 4) *compass-joint*; (sense 12) *compass-bowl, -box, -card, -face, -needle, -point*; **compass-bar** (see quot.); **compass-bearings**, bearings taken by the compass; **compass-brick** (see quot.); **compass-callipers** = *calliper compasses* (see Calliper); † **compass-dial**, a portable sun-dial adjustable by an attached compass-needle; **compass-flower, -plant**, a N. American composite (*Silphium laciniatum*) with large much-divided leaves, of which the lower 'are said to present their faces uniformly north and south' (Asa Gray); also other plants whose leaves are supposed to show a like tendency, *e.g.* the Prickly Lettuce (*Lactuca scariola*); **compass-headed** *a.*, having a semicircular head; † **compass-heart** (see quot.: apparently a literal rendering of the Greek περικάρδιον); **compass-plane** (**-smoothing-plane**), a smoothing-plane having a convex sole and iron, used for planing concave surfaces; **compass-roof** (see quots.); **compass-saw**, a saw with a narrow blade for cutting out curves of moderate size; **compass-signal**, a signal denoting a point of the compass; **compass-stock**, a curved stock; **compass-timber**, curved timber, esp. as used for ship-building; **compass-window**, a semicircular bay-window (cf. Compassed 3 b). Also † **compass-wise** *adv.*

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Compass-bar*, a fixed iron ring in the silver-from-lead-extracting furnace. 1823 W. Scoresby *Jrnl. N. Whale Fishery* 322 The mast-head..was the only part of the ship where *compass-bearings could be relied on. 1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* II. x. (ed. 2) 254 The compass-bearing of the principal veins. 1797 Nicholson *Jrnl. Nat. Philos.* I. 426 The needle is usually supported on a steel point which occupies the axis of..the *compass box. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purch.* 38 *Compass-bricks .. are of a Circular Form, their use is for Steening of Wells. 1706 Phillips, **Compass-Callipers*, an Instrument us'd by Gunners, which resembles two Semi-circles. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Compass-card* .. is usually attached to the needle. 1875 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 79. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VIII. (1682) 360 Holding our Course North-East, my *Compass-Dyal being our guide. 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., *Compass-dials* are small dials, fitted in boxes, for the pocket; to show the hour of the day by direction of the needle. 1847 Longf. *Ev.* II. iv, Look at this delicate plant .. its leaves all point to the north, as true as the magnet, It is the *compass flower. 1850 Weale *Dict. Terms*, **Compass-headed*, in ancient architecture, circular. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 221 The heart hath for his next dwelling house a membrane or skinne called..Pericardion, which signifieth .. a *compasse-heart. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Compass-joint*, a form of joint usual in compasses, in which one leg has a circular disk or two, clamped between

other disks belonging to the fellow leg. 1797 NICHOLSON *Jrnl. Nat. Philos.* I. 427 A *compass-needle supported on a simple point. 1866 HERSCHEL *Fam. Lect. Sc., The Sun* 79 The causes of the Compass needle pointing to the North. 1850 WEALE *Dict. Terms* s. v., The use of the *compass-plane is to form a concave cylindrical surface. 1848 GRAY *Man. Bot.* 219 *Compass-plant. 1870 *Gard. Chron.* Sept. 1213 The compass plant, a wild sunflower of the western prairies. 1882 ALVARD in *Amer. Naturalist* XVI. 626 Compass Plant..The property is best exhibited in the radical leaf, which presents its faces to the rising and setting sun. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 34 The *compass poynt directinge to the haven. 1850 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, **Compass-roof*, a roof in which the braces of the timbers are inclined so as to form a sort of arch. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* vi. 100 The *Compass-Saw should not have its Teeth Set as other Saws have. 1881 *Mechanic* § 380 The compass-saw is also used for circular work. 1725 W. HALFPENNY *Sound Building* 25 With a *Compass Smoothing-Plane..plane the Inside thereof. 1866 FROUDE in *Athenæum* 392/3 Harquebuss with a *compass-stock. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* 2122/4 Any Woods convertible to Streight, *Compass or Knee Tymber or Plank, fit for the Service of His Majesties Navy. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 42 He encompassed those two courses with circular, or what is technically called compass timbers. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 102 Her Ladies .. were a little distant from her in a faire *compasse Window. *c* 1700 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 19 Another large dineing roome with great Compass windows. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 59 Which .. he made soo *compase wyse and caue or holowe in the middes, that, etc. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 45 b, The element goeth compasse wise because it is rounde. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 684 The old Harts..hauing ..their hornes set with pearles, and strait and large heads, rather open than turned compasse-wise.

† **Co·mpass,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6–7 compas(se, 7– poss. A corruption of COMPOST, prevalent in 16–17th c.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 50 Lay on more compas, and fallow agen. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* I. I. vii. (1635) 38 The best Manure or Compasse..that you can give such ground. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 335 Earth, mudde, and other compas. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 323 Compas, or Compost. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Cock & Fox* 269 A cart he found That carry'd composs forth to dung the ground. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio), *Compas*.

Compass (*kʌ*·mpăs), *v.*[1] Forms: see sb.[1] *Pa. t.* and *pple.* 4– **compassed**; also 4–7 **compast.** [a. F. *compasse-r* (12th c. in Littré), to measure, design, contrive, regulate, adjust; cf. Pr., Sp. *compasar* 'to measure with a compass, to compass about' (Minshen), It. *compassare* to measure with compasses, to weigh in the mind, 'to compasse about' (Florio):—L. type **compassāre*. See the *sb.*]

I. To plan, contrive, devise.

† **1.** *trans.* To plan, design, contrive, devise (a work of art). *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8807 In Aufrik were þey [stones of Stonehenge] compassed & wrought. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3219 Þe palais ..þat compast was of Cusys [Cyrus]. *Ibid.* 3629 Ane instrument all of iren ..Was compast on carte-wise. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, I can not paynt nor compasse No gay processe.

† **b.** *absol.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 235 He tauȝte..some to compas craftily & coloures to make, *Ibid.* XVII. 170 The fyngres fourmen a ful hande to purtreye or peynten Keruynge and compassynge as crafte of þe fyngres.

2. To contrive, devise, machinate (a purpose). Usually in a bad sense: see quots. 1292, 1491.

[1292 BRITTON I. ix. [viii.] § 2 Graunt tresoun est a compasser nostre mort. 1351 *Act* 25 *Edw. III*, Stat. v. c. 2 Q*a*nt homme fait compasser ou ymaginer la mort nostre Seign*r* le Roi.] 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 109 To suc[h] ende yt was y-come as he hadde y-compaced in ys þoȝt. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 113 He compasyth venjaunce to hym þat aȝen clenketh. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 98 He þouht to compas ille, þe same tille him did he. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1539 *Hipsiphile & Medea*, Al this was compassed on the nyghte Betwix him Jason, and this Ercules. 1491 *Act* 1 *Hen. VII*, c. 23 Preamb., Richard White ..traitrously ymagened and compassed the dethe .. of our seid Souvereigne Lord. 1659 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* 251 To contrive mischiefs, and to compasse designes of vanity. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 119 To compasse or imagine the imprisonment of the King. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. xv. 249 England, whose desolation is thus sought and compassed. 1888 W. D. HAMILTON *Cal. State Papers, Dom. Series* 1644, Pref 22 The Parliament .. compassing the destruction of the Throne.

b. with *infin. phrase* or *subord. clause.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1455 For to compas & kest to haf hem clene wroȝt. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1410 *Hipsiphile & Medea*, Compassede he How Jason myghte best destroyed be. 1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 42/1 His uncle hadde coumpassed to rule the kynge. 1848 *Act* 11 *Vict.* (*Better Security of Crown*), If any person .. shall compass .. to deprive or depose our Most Gracious Lady the Queen.

† **c.** *absol.* or *intr. Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. ii, Double as Tygre slyghtly to compace. 14.. *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 108 Thowgh thow with wordis honny swete Maliciously upon her deth compasse They schall askape.

† **3.** To consider, ponder, meditate, 'go through'.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10115 He..ay compast þe cases in his clene hert. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. iii. 96 Eneas, That with hymself can mony thing cumpas. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 26 Whan thou hast compaced [*lustraveris*] all by reason and by thy mynde.

† **b.** *intr.*, or with *obj. clause. Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1196 Þe lede..Compast in his conscience to quat þat cace myȝt Mene. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6934 Fulle fast, iwys, compassen we By what ladder he is clomben. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 151 Wythin my mynd compassing thocht I so.

II. † **4.** To describe with compasses (a circle).

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 18 Up-on this forseide plate ben compassed certein cerclis þat hihten Almicanteras. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 108 Signes twelve, Which have her cerclis by hem selve Compassed in the zodiaque.

III. To go or come round, put round, encompass. *literally.*

In senses 5–8 often extended by *round, about*; in senses 5–7 also with *in.*

5. *trans.* To pass or move round; to traverse in a circular or circuitous course, make the circuit of.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* XXIII. 15 Woo to you scribis and Pharisees..that cumpasen [1388 goon aboute] the se and the lond, that ȝe maken o proselyte. 1388 — *Josh.* VI. 3 Alle ȝe fiȝteris, cumpasse [1382 go about] the citee. *a* 1498 WARKW. *Chron.* an. 1472 It [the comet] compassed rounde abowte alle the erthe. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 34/45 To compasse, *circuire*. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* VIII. 25 The Bisquayn Ship .. wherein Magellan compassed the World. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. VI. 132 Having now compast in the whole Continent of South America. 1860 KINGSLEY *Misc.* I. 123 A generation which will compass land and sea to make one proselyte.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To go round, make a circuit.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* IX. 6 Sothli thei gon out, cumpassiden bi castels, euangelisinge and heeling euerewhere. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* XXVIII. 13 Thence compassing by the shore, we came to Rhegium. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* in Arb. *Garner* III. 25 The San Felipe..was compelled to compasse about, and came to Cochin. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* VI. (1628) 156 He will compasse into Germany, Denmarke, Norway and Sweden.

† **c.** *causative.* (?) To send round. *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Mist.* (1882) III. 1467, I com nott to þe [King of Marsile] for no decepcyon, But þat good lord crist hether me compassyd.

d. with cognate obj. *To compass* (a course, circuit, voyage, period, etc.).

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 107 Why so may not Troian theire course to good Italye coompasse? 1629 J. COLE *Of Death* 35 When his life hath compassed his course. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* III. 48 Who had compassed a circuit of observation in a different direction.

6. To come round, close round, as a multitude; to form a circle about, surround, with friendly or hostile intent; to hem in; sometimes *spec.* 'to beleaguer, besiege, block' (J.). Cf. ENCOMPASS.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10292 The Mirmydons .. compast the knight, closit hym within. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* XXVI[I]. 6 Myne enemies .. compassed me rounde aboute. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* II. 26 Compassing in all the yong children. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 75 Such as compassed the tribunall seate. 1604 JAMES I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 107 Although in his siege..he do belaie and compasse it round about. 1611 HEYWOOD *Golden Age* V. Wks. (1874) III. 75 Enter Ganimed compast in with soldiers. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* V. i, Found him compass'd by Lothario's Faction. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* I. i, Ye Spirits of the unbounded Universe..who do compass earth about. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 421 [She] rapt in glorious dreams..Sat compass'd with professors.

fig. 1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* XVII[I]. 5 The sorewis of deth cumpassiden me. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* V. i. 180 All the blessings Of a glad father, compass thee about. 1814 SOUTHEY *Carmina Aulica* I. 3 Poems III. 232 At home worse dangers compass'd thee.

7. To encircle, environ, lie round and enclose, as the sea, a girdle, etc. Also with *round, about, in.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 22705 Þe see þat compasseþ alle londe. 1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* III. 21 A roop of twelue cubitis cumpasside it. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXI. v, The firmament so compassing the land. 1576 FLEMING *Panop. Epist.* 190 Your carkasse is compassed in a corruptible skin. 1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* III. i, I am compass'd round With Mirth. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. Introd. 1 Epigastrium, which compasses the stomach. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* II. 84 Like the Sea they compass all the land. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* IV. 21 We were compassed round by a very thick fog. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 231 A lake wants mountains to compass and hold it in.

8. To encircle, or surround *with* something.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CLXII. (1495) 709 A meete borde is .. sette vpon fete, and compassed wyth a lyste abowte. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. XVI. 51 They .. compassed it al aboute with a gyrdle. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 59 He compassed the Tower of London with a strong wall. 1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* I. 29 The custome of compassing Churches with Church-yards was not so ancient. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* VI. § 1 (1777) 214 Boniface VIII..Anno 1295 first compassed his Cap with a Coronet. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 48 He compass'd her with sweet observances And worship.

† **b.** To embrace, encircle with the arms. *Obs.*

c 1590 (Qo. 1616) MARLOWE *Faust.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 124/1 In mine arms I would have compass'd him. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 276 A Lady, wiser, fairer, truer, Then euer Greeke did compasse in his armes.

IV. *fig.* To get within one's compass, grasp, or reach; to 'get round'.

† **9.** To catch, seize, lay hold of. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 241 My pleasaunt pace Is light as flee, thus none that be can me compace. 1526 TINDALE I *Cor.* III. 19 It is written: He compaseth [1611 taketh] the wyse in their craftynes.

10. To grasp with the mind, comprehend fully.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 176 a, This maner who that can understand and compasse. *a* 1716 SOUTH (J.), The knowledge of what is good and what is evil..is a thing too large to be compassed .. without brains and study. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* II. ii, Strange forebodings of ill .. that cannot be compassed.

11. To attain to or achieve (an end or object aimed at); to accomplish.

1549 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordering of Priests*, Ye cannot by any other meanes compasse the doyng of so weightie a woork. 1576 FLEMING *Panop. Epist.* 85 You tooke upon you a greater charge..then you are able to compasse and perfourme. 1581 RICH *Farewell* (1846) 162, I can not compasse to take this woman. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. ii. 45 That were hard to compasse, Because she will admit no kinde of suite. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* XXII. 77 The better to compass his intent. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 256 Since none can compass more than they intend. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 173 A painter may execute a head, though he cannot compass a whole figure. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess. Clive*, Men who would unscrupulously employ corruption..to compass their ends. 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems, Dante at Verona* XXVI, The task is long, The time wears short to compass it.

b. To get at, attain, obtain, win (an object).

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. IV. 214 If not, to compasse her Ile vse my skill. 1608 — *Per.* I. ii. 24 To compasse such a bondlesse happinesse. 1631 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Maid of West* III. Wks. 1874 II. 300 You have trickes to compasse these gay cloaths. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 502 He compassed the crown by cruelty. 1696 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) IV. 358 He compassed a vast estate. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* XXXI. 375 She was a free woman,—to be compassed if only a man might compass her. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. i. 24 How hard it is to compass the assistance Whereby one rises to the source.

† **12.** To 'get round', 'come round', circumvent.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogat. Week* IV. (1859) 496 Let no man subtilly compass or defraud his neighbour. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron., Hen. VI*, II. 538 The newe French Kyng..studiyng howe to compasse the Parisians, eyther with money, or with promise. *Ibid.* 681 He imagined how to compasse Thomas Lord Stanley .. that he might be one of the confederacie. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 133 Shee goes about to perform the condition her self, hoping thereby to compasse Christ.

† **b.** To adulterate or sophisticate (wine, etc.).

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. § 73. 64 Wine .. trickt, or compassed, or at the least mingled with other wine, hath euer since beene retailed .. for wine. 1703 [see COMPASSING *vbl. sb.* 4].

† **13.** To get over, surmount. *Obs.*

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1577) E ij b, Ignoraunce .. suche, that he cannot compasse that difficultie.

V. [from the *sb.* or *adj.*] To make or be 'compass' or rounded.

14. *trans.* To bend into a circle or curve; to curve, incurve. Cf. COMPASSED 3.

1542 *Lam. Treat.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 238 When they [mountains] be croked, or compassed hauenlyke they shewe much larger. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. V. 112 To be compass'd like a good Bilbo in the circumference of a Pecke, hilt to point, heele to head. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 210 Their ploughs are very small and light, and little compassed. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2476/4 A dark brown Gelding .. with a white slip down his Head to his Nose compass'd to the farther Eye.

15. *intr.* To curve, bend round, be curved. (Now only of timber.) Cf. COMPASSING *ppl. a.* b.

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 194 Sixe tables, placed in order, compassing rounde like a circle. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 94 The horns..more crooked and bending, compassing behinde, as a Rams do. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* II. 2 At the ends they begin to compasse. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 112 *Croaky*, a term applied to plank when it curves or compasses much.

† **Co·mpass,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [see COMPASS *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To COMPOST, to manure.

1557 TUSSER 100 *Points Husb.* XI, One aker well compast, is worth akers three. 1573 — *Husb.* (1878) 124 Thry fallowing won, get compassing don. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 487 With the dung of Sheep they compasse and fat the earth. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 596 As for Earth it Compasseth itself. 1632 J. LEE *Short Surv. Sweden* 12.

Compassable (*kʌ*·mpăsăb'l), *a.* [f. COMPASS *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] Capable of being compassed, attainable.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XIIII. (1887) 271, I take the thing also to be verie compassable. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 734 Aqua Theriacal .. consists but of a few things, and they easily compassable. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econom. Reform* Wks. III. 343 Our objects are plain and compassable. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Dec. 770 Sydney has the Blue Mountains..within compassable distance.

Compassed (*kʌ*·mpăst), *ppl. a.* [f. COMPASS *v.*[1] & *sb.*[1] + -ED.]

† **1.** Contrived, cunningly or artfully devised. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. IX. (1544) 18 a, His compassed, sleighty, questions. *Ibid.* II. XXIX. 66 His compassed falsenes and treason. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 161 After confession made by the Sarazen of all hys compassed treason.

† **b.** ? Cunning, or ? provided with compasses.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. X. 178, I contreued toles, Of carpentrie, of kerueres and compassed masouns.

2. Surrounded, encircled, etc.; see the vb.

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 208 Neighbors .. compassed within one sea. 1786 COWPER *Gratitude* 49 Compassed about with the goods..of leisure..I indulge my poetical moods. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* XXXVIII, When the compassed splendour of the actual interior [of the cathedral] glowed before her eyes.

b. *fig.* Circumscribed. [F. *compassé.*]

1888 SYMONDS *Ben Jonson* VI. 163 His boisterous self-assertion, etc..were sufficient to overpower the ceremonious and compassed Scotch laird [Drummond of Hawthornden]. 1890 — *Ess.* II. 261 There is nothing small or mean or compassed in that art.

† **3.** Rounded, curved, circular, arched. *Obs.*

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., Two compassed lines and one right lyne. *Ibid.* I. iii, Set one foote of the compasse in the verye point of the angle, and with the other

fote draw a compassed arch. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. cii. 288 Golden Saxifrage..groweth..with compassed leaues. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. vi. [vii.](Arb.) 92 The circumflex, or compast accent. 1655 W. F. *Meteors* III. 73 The Circle called Halon..seen about the Sunne..is called of the Greeks a compassed plat. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xxii. (1689) 146 A small compassed Hook.

b. *Compassed roof, window*; see COMPASS *sb.*[1] D.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1745) I. 105 Mervelus fair cumpacid Windoes. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 120 She came to him th'other day into the compast window. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 167 (D.) A compast roofe. 1825 FOSBROOKE *Encycl. Antiq.* vii. 150/2 The Compassed Windows were round.

Hence † **Co·mpassedly** *adv.*, in a curved line; † **Co·mpassedness,** curvedness, curvature.

1551 RECORDE *Castle Knowl.* (1556) 136 Bothe descendeth compassedlye vnto the contrarye poynte to them againe. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 208 Fault may be in the roughness and ill compassedness of the Share.

Co·mpasser. [f. COMPASS *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] One who compasses; *esp.* † a designer, contriver.

1494 FABYAN VII. 563 The duke .. compasser of all this myschefe. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1622) 492 He hath his compassers and spies in euery country. 1641 NEWROBE *Canterb. Medit.* 1 My intellect, that comprehensive compasser.

Compassing (kʌ·mpăsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING [1].] The action of the verb COMPASS.

1. A devising, planning; a device, design, artifice, contrivance.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27286 Wit quentise and wit compasing, vt of his denn þe nedder bring. *c* 1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* II. 2140 Throw Dyomedis compassinge Hire brobir was slayne. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 1188 Many subtil compassinges, Babewinnes and pinacles, Ymageries and tabernacles, I saw. 1486 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII*, c. 14 Such false Compassings, Imaginations, and Confederacies had against any Lord. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 3 Treasons and trayterous Imaginations, Compassings and Purposes. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 78 Compassing or imagining..are synonymous terms; the word *compass* signifying the purpose or design of the mind or will, and not, as in common speech, the carrying such design to effect. 1848 *Act* 11 *Vict.* (*Better Security of Crown*), Compassings, imaginations, inventions, devices.

2. A going round or about, a circuit; surrounding, circling, or curving.

1530 PALSGR. 207 Compassyng of tyme, *revolution.* 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warrs* 209 Francis Drake .. in the compassing of the World.

† b. Circumlocution. *Obs.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Circuition de parolles*, a compassing in with wordes. 1580 *Apol. Pr. Orange* in *Phœnix* I. 453, I had not used .. any Circuits or Compassings of words.

3. Attaining, achieving. *arch.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* I. (1625) 90 The compassing thereof. 1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* III. 57 There was no compassing of it without compace-ing it; no reaching the end without going out of the way. 1769 [see 1]. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. iii. 44 The compassing of vast distances.

† 4. Adulteration (of wine). *Obs.*

1703 *Art of Vintners* 20 The Transmutation or Sophistication of Wines, which they call Trickings or Compassings.

Compassing (kʌ·mpăsiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That compasses: see the vb.

c 1440 *Generydes* 4163 By a subtill and false compassing trayn, Clarionas..is betrayed. 1576 FLEMING *Panop. Epist.* 400 His fine compassing witte and eloquence. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. III. (1651) 245 Every fixed star a Sun, with his compassing Planets.

b. Curving, curved.

1576 FLEMING *Panop. Epist.* P iij b, The crooked turnings, and the compassing arbours of the same [garden]. 1588–1607 [see COMPASS *v.*[1] 15]. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) H ij b, A strong piece of timber incurvated nearly into a circular arch, or, according to the technical term, *compassing.* *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 107 *Compassing*, crooked or curved.

Hence † **Co·mpassingly** *adv. Obs.*, in a curve.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 52 When the one [muscle] worketh onely, then is the head compassingly turned to the one side.

Compassion (kʌ̆mpæ·ʃən), *sb.* Also 4–5 -ioun, -ione, 4–6 -yon, 5 **compascyon.** [a. F. *compassion* (14th c. in Littré), ad. late L. *compassiōn-em* (Tertullian, Jerome), n. of action f. *compati* (ppl. stem *compass-*) to suffer together with, feel pity, f. *com-* together with + *pati* to suffer.]

† 1. Suffering together with another, participation in suffering; fellow-feeling, sympathy. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 148 Huanne on leme is zik oþer y-wonded. hou moche zorze heþ þe herte and grat compassion y-ueliþ. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. i. (1495) 100 The membres ben so sette togyders that..euery hath compassyon of other. 1561 EDEN *Arte de Nauig.* Pref., Such a mutuall compassion of parte to parte .. by one common sence existent in them all. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* iv. 63 That it was onely by a vegetable or animall soule, which suffered by compassion with the body.

2. The feeling or emotion, when a person is moved by the suffering or distress of another, and by the desire to relieve it; pity that inclines one to spare or to succour. Const. *on* (*of* obs.).

(The compassion of sense 1 was between equals or fellow-sufferers; this is shown towards a person in distress by one who is free from it, who is, in this respect, his superior.)

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 36 Þou may thynke of synnes and of wrechidnes of thyne euencristene .. with pete and of compassione of thaym. 1535 COVERDALE *Joel* ii. 12 The Lorde..is..longe sufferynge & of greate compassion. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 56 Mou'd with compassion of my Countries wracke. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. (1682) 386 In Compassion whereof the worthy Gentleman doubled his Wages. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I. 23 You on me compassion may show. 1770 *Junius' Lett.* xxxvi. 170 You have every claim to compassion that can arise from misery and distress. 1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 352 In compassion to her grief, and in answer to her prayers. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* vii. 148 Compassion..gives the person who feels it pleasure even in the very act of ministering to and succouring pain.

† b. with plural. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 262 All the compassyons & mercyes that thou shewed to the people. 1611 BIBLE *Lam.* iii. 22 His compassions faile not. 1787 WHITAKER *Mary Q. Scots Vind.* in H. Campbell *Love-Lett. Mary* (1824) 263 All the little jealousies of the rival will surely melt away in the compassions of the woman.

c. *To have compassion*: to have pity, take pity. So † *To take compassion (upon, of).*

1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* x. 34 For whi and to boundun men ȝe hadden compassioun. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 390 Prol., And han of pore folk compassioun. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* C iv, I haue grete ruthe and compassion on you. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, Wks. (Rtldg.) 210/2 Thy heart..Could not but take compassion of my state! 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* ii. 6 She had compassion on him. 1647 W. BROWNE *Polex.* I. 164, I..besought him not so to have compassion of a daughter whom he had made miserable. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 290 Humanity bids us have compassion with the sufferings of others. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 104 Have compassion on the mighty whom love hath abased.

† 3. Sorrowful emotion, sorrow, grief. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 23945 *heading* (Fairf.), Compassioun of our lauedi for þe passioun of hir sone. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 7 Teres of compascyon, teres of compunccion, teres of loue and of deuocyon. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 6 Her hart gan melt in great compassion; And drizling teares did shed for pure affection.

Compa·ssion, *v.* [f. prec., or prob. ad. F. *compassionner* (15th c. in Littré) to compassionate.] *trans.* To have compassion on, to pity. ('A word scarcely used', Johnson.)

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. i. 124 Can you heare a good man grone And not relent, or not compassion him? 1627 F. E. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 72 Shall I..compassion those that do attempt my ruine? 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxii. 222 The people who compassioned his youth, his virtue and his noble birth. 1873 *Argosy* XVI. 35 Dr. Knox compassioned Janet's hard place.

Hence **Compa·ssioning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 226 Both wanted..a kind, compassioning adviser.

Compa·ssionable, *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. COMPASSION + -ABLE.]

† 1. *actively.* Inclined to compassion; pitiful, compassionate. *Obs.*

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram. & Dict., Compassioneuole*, pitifull or compassionable. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* To Rdr. 4 Our compassionable care to profit..the parties. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. 188 Some compassionable Greekes .. relieued me. 1635 J. HAYWARD *Banish'd Virg.* 15 With a no lesse ardent than compassionable affection.

2. Deserving or exciting compassion, pitiable.

1635 J. HAYWARD *Banish'd Virg.* 14 My case being but too compassionable. 1751 ELIZ. CARTER in *Rambler* No. 100 P 1 The case of these truly compassionable objects. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xviii. (1865) 363 Half-ludicrous, but more than half compassionable and admirable errors.

† **Compa·ssionary,** *a. Obs.* [see -ARY.]

1611 COTGR., *Compassionnaire*, compassionarie, compassionate, hauing compassion of.

Compassionate (kʌ̆mpæ·ʃənĕt), *a.* [latinized ad. F. *compassionné*, pa. pple. of *compassionner* to compassionate: see -ATE[2] 3.]

1. Affected with, characterized by, or expressing compassion; pitiful, sympathetic.

1587 *Mirr. Mag.* (1610) 687 As if that heau'n vpon our state below, Foreseeing our harmes, compassionate had beene. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iv. 217 My compassionate heart. *a* 1620 J. DYKE *Worthy Commun.* (1640) 139 Christ was compassionate, they are mercilesse. 1625 DONNE *Serm.* 3 Apr. 19 It is a fault .. to bee too compassionate of an Heretique. 1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* 180 Tho they are compassionate to all that are sick. 1752 FIELDING *Causes Increase Robbers*, A..compassionate disposition. 1870–4 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* III. iv. 69 Compassionate persons interceded, and his condition was alleviated.

† b. Indicating compassion. *Obs.*

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* IV. viii. (1733) 94 Let there be a compassionate Remainder left for those that have nothing to eat of their own.

† c. ? Displaying sorrowful emotion; sorrowfully lamenting; or ? moving pity, piteous. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 174 It boots thee not to be compassionate, After our sentence, plaining comes too late.

† 2. Fitted to excite compassion; pitiable, piteous. *Obs.*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 160 Compassionate cruelty. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warres Flanders* 418 A most compassionate spectacle; for they were all so macerated with hunger, etc. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 313 Their case was most compassionate, for they had wives and large families of children. 1767 COLMAN *Eng. Merchant* V, Your case is truly a compassionate one.

† 3. Sympathetic. (Cf. COMPASSION *sb.* I.) *Obs.*

a 1631 DONNE *Problems* xi. (L.), The nose is most compassionate with this part.

† 4. as *sb.* One who is compassionate. *Obs. rare.*

1602 W. WATSON *Decacordon* 190 Compassionates of our afflictions. *Ibid.* 268 True compassionates of their countries miseries.

Compassionate (kʌ̆mpæ·ʃənĕt), *v.* [f. prec. adj., or latinized ad. F. *compassionn-er* after analogy of verbs in -ATE: cf. *affectionate*, and -ATE[3] 6.] *trans.* To regard or treat with compassion; to pity, commiserate (a person, or his distress, etc.).

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* xxiv. 129 Pitty me, Compassionate my true loues ardencie. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 35 The sick, of the comfortless, are most to be compassionated. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 56 Men .. naturally compassionate all..whom they see in distress. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 11 Countries whose political servitude the Americans justly compassionate. *absol.* 1632 MASSINGER *Maid Hon.* I. i, May persuade you Not alone to compassionate, but to lend Your royal aids.

Compassionately (kʌ̆mpæ·ʃənĕtli), *adv.* [f. COMPASSIONATE *a.* + -LY[2].] In a compassionate manner, pitifully, pityingly; with tender pity.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xvi. (1632) 95 He was compassionately intreated. *a* 1714 SHARP *Serm.* I. x. (R.), How kindly and compassionately soever, we, as private Christians, are to treat those that differ from us. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xii, 'Poor 'Tilda!' sighed Miss Squeers compassionately.

Compassionateness (kʌ̆mpæ·ʃənĕtnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being compassionate.

1611 R. BOLTON *Disc. True Happiness* (1631) 167 Out of a naturall compassionateness. 1681 FLAVEL *Right. Man's Ref.* 279 The infinite tenderness and compassionateness of our God. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* II. II. v. 285 His sympathy and compassionateness for the whole world.

Compassionating (kʌ̆mpæ·ʃənĕtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. COMPASSIONATE *v.* + -ING[2].] That compassionates; pitying.

1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 137 Her tender compassionating Heart. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 223 With a compassionating Zeal.

† **Compa·ssionative,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. COMPASSIONATE *v.*: see -IVE.] Disposed to compassionate.

1643 DIGBY *Obs. Browne's Relig. Med.* (L.), Nor would he have permitted his compassionative nature to imagine, etc.

Compassionator, -er (kʌ̆mpæ·ʃənĕtəɹ). [f. COMPASSIONATE *v.* + -OR, -ER: see -ER[1] 2.] One who compassionates.

1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 714 Shall thy creature only passively glorify thee as an avenger, and not actively as a compassionater? 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 357 Let those self-compassionators keep house in America for but one month.

† **Compa·ssioned,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. COMPASSION + -ED: cf. F. *compassionné.*] Affected with compassion; sympathetic; compassionate.

1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 58 Yoo, being a Mercer..az I am: my cuntrée-man born, & my good frëend withal, whearby I kno ye ar compassiond with me. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. (1632) 1177 By the compassioned mercy of Queene Elizabeth.

† **Compa·ssionful,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. COMPASSION *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of compassion. (In first quot. app. 'full of passion, passionate'.)

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* V. § 4. 238 Griefe necessarily ensuing compassionfull hatred counterpoyseth the vehement intension of Love. *Ibid.* 288 It argueth a bountifull minde, or a compassion-full heart.

Compassioun (Wyclif, *Ecclus* Prol.), erron. f. COMPOSITION.

Compa·ssionless, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Devoid of, wanting in, compassion.

1625 R. BOLTON *Direct. for Walking w. God* (1630) 282 In those cold and compassionlesse times.

Compassive (kʌ̆mpæ·siv), *a.* [f. L. *compass-* ppl. stem of *compati* to suffer with (see COMPASSION) + -IVE.] Feeling or showing compassion; sympathetic, compassionate, pitiful.

1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. St. Martin's* 44 Any compassiue mind and heart .. *cannot* but compassionate their wretched ..seruitudes. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. III. v. 140 Murmuring somewhat .. with a low and compassive voice. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Quality* (1792) II. 191 But a-propos, my Lord, these same compassive acts against slander..have they yet passed into a law? *a* 1860 [see next].

Compassi·vity. [f. COM- + PASSIVITY: cf. prec.] A condition of suffering, or of being affected, together with another.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. § 30 (1713) 67 Not a mere Compassivity, but rather a Coactivity of the Spirit in which it does reside. *a* 1860 J. GARDNER *Faiths of World* I. 570/2 *Compassivity*, a term used in Romanist writers to express the feelings of a saint on beholding in a vision the sufferings of Christ whereby his soul is transpierced with the sword of a compassive pain.

Compassless (kʌ·mpăslĕs), *a.* [f. COMPASS *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without a compass.

a 1864 KNOWLES cited by WEBSTER. 1868 MENKEN *Infelicia* 36 Compassless, rudderless, the poor ship pleads. 1884 TRAILL *New Lucian* 31 A mastless, compassless vessel.

† **Co·mpassly,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. COMPASS *sb.* or *a.* + -LY[2], perh. repr. F. *à compas, par compas* 'régulièrement, avec art, exactement, à point' (Godef.).] Accordingly to measure or rule, exactly.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Law* 359 Th' Eternall Trine, who made all compassly.

† **Co·mpassment.** *Obs.* Forms: as in COMPASS. [a. OF. *cum-, compassement* machination, f. *compasser* to COMPASS: see -MENT.] Compassing; contrivance, machination, plan.

[1292 Britton I. xii. § 1 Si .. il de ceo compassement de tiele felounesse volunté soit atteynt.] *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 1345 By heore bothe compissement Kyng Felip was wounded. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 255 Þise þre ageyn Edward mad a compassement. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1981 Bi a coynt compacement caste sche sone how bold zhe mi3t hire bere hire best to excuse. *c* 1400 Maundev. xvii. 180 Be experience and sotyle compassement of wytt. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 88 For all the body-wasting industry I haue vsed in thy [knowledge's] compasment.

Compast, occas. f. *compassed*: see Compass *v.*

† **Compasture.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? error for Composture; but perh. altered by association with *pasture.*] See Compost, Composture.

1627 Speed *England* xvii, These Heaths by the Compasture of the Sheepe (which we call Tathe) are made so rich with Corne they..match the fruitfullest grounds. [For *compastures* in Bailey 1742–, see *List of Spurious Words.*]

† **Compa·tchment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Com- + Patchment.] A thing patched together.

1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 411 This that here you offer vs, the most woodden com-patchment, in such tediousnesse of repetitions, that euer I hit on.

Compate, obs. f. Compete.

Compaternity (kŏmpătē·nĭti). [ad. med.L. *compaternitāt-em* (F. *compaternité*), f. *compater* godfather (f. *com-* together, with + *pater* father): cf. Paternity.] The relationship which exists between godfathers (or godparents) mutually, or between them and the actual parents of a child.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 357 By the bonde of compaternite and of consecrate fraternite. 1612 Davies *Why Ireland, etc.* (1747) 181 Gossipred or Compaternitie .. by the canon law it be a spiritual affinity, etc. 1832 S. R. Maitland *Facts & Doc.* 421 They disregard compaternity.

Compatibility (kŏmpæ·tĭbi·lĭti). [a. F. *compatibilité*: see next and -ity.] The quality of being compatible; mutual tolerance, consistency, congruity.

1611 Cotgr., *Compatibilité*, compatibilitie; a concurrencie, accord, agreement together. *a* 1677 Barrow *Wks.* (1686) II. 134 The compatibility and concurrence of such properties in one thing. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 336 You try the infinite perfections by their compatibility with your ideas! 1848 Carpenter *Anim. Phys.* 11 Examples of the compatibility of even the heat of boiling water with the preservation of animal life.

Compatible (kŏmpæ·tĭb'l), *a.* [a. F. *compatible*, ad. med.L. *compatibilis* (as in *beneficium compatibile*, i. e. one that can be held along with another, Du Cange), f. *compati* to suffer with (see Compassion).

Dr. Johnson thought this word a corruption of Competible, which 'is found in good authors, and ought always to be used'. The quotations, however, show that the meanings of the two words were different from the beginning, and that Compatible was the older word. Confusion seems to have taken place later: see 2 c.]

† **1.** Participating in suffering; sympathetic. *Obs.*

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxii. (1890) 78 Y° remembraunce greued hym ryght sorowfully by incytacion compatyble whiche admonnesteth hym to socoure this dolant lady. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learning* II. ix. § 3 The Infant in the mothers wombe is compatible with the mother, and yet separable. 1618 Mynshul *Ess. Prison* 33 A compatible commiseration of those, who I know lye groaning under it.

2. Mutually tolerant; capable of being admitted together, or of existing together in the same subject; accordant, consistent, congruous, agreeable.

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 485/1 Wedlocke and priesthod be not repugnant but compatible of their nature. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* 328 (R.) But those formes which are so distracted, that they be not contrarie but disalike: are compatible in one subiect, as quantitie and qualitie. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. iv. (Arb.) 160 Many other like words borrowed out of the Latin and French, were not so well to be allowed by vs, as these words .. *compatible*, for agreeable in nature. 1611 Cotgr., *Compatible*, compatible, concurrable; which can abide, or agree together; or indure, or beare with, one another. 1636 Healey *Theophrast., Oligarchy* 91 If any do them affront or iniurie, He and I (say they) are not compatible in this City. *a* 1745 Broome (J.), Our poets have joined together such qualities as are by nature the most compatible. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* I. xxxvi. 259 Can friendship and reserve be compatible? 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 524 It develops .. all sorts of energies and capacities .. with all compatible fulness and efficiency.

b. Const. *with.*

1641 Baker *Chron.* Edw. III, an. 1347 (R.) An honour out of his way, and scarce compatible with his state at home. 1688 Miege *Fr. Dict.* s.v., Heat is compatible with Moisture. 1794 *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 196 Every reform that was compatible .. with order and good government. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 549 He did not think it compatible with his personal dignity.

† **c.** Const. *to. Obs.* (In this const. confused with Competible: cf. esp. quots. 1668, 1714.)

1623 Jas. I *Answ. Parl.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 127 A fault in my discretion scarce compatible to the love and trust I bear him. 1668 Howe *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 88 A pleasure compatible to a creature. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xiii. § 13 Neither of these ways of Separation .. is, as I think, compatible to pure Space. *a* 1714 Sharp *Serm.* II. iii. (R.), We have not only all the proofs of genuineness .. that can be given for any other writings .. but this over and above, which is compatible to none but these.

3. Of benefices: Capable of being held together.

1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xiv. 186 Being presented to such churches compatible, over and above his principal cure. 1872 O. Shipley *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 65.

Compa·tibleness. [f. prec. + -ness.] = Compatibility.

1610 Donne *Pseudo-Martyr* 266 Had the Bishops of Rome maintained that .. Compatiblenesse with Princes, which gaue them Authority at first. 1641 in Smectymnuus *Vind. Answ.* § 14. 173 There is a compatiblenesse in this case of Gods act and the kings.

Compa·tibly, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2.] In a compatible manner; consistently.

1730–6 in Bailey. 1755–73 in Johnson. 1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* (1867) 72 These multifarious pursuits which are to be acquired compatibly with the discharge of public duties.

† **Compa·tience.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *compacience*: see next and -ence.] Fellow-feeling, compassion.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. i. (Tollem. MS.), Þe membre lesse greuid haþ compaciens [1535 compassion] of þe membre þat is more greuid. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 1137 Haue þou compatience! 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. ix. 69 To haue compaciens and pitie Of zour awin wofull king. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 56 Thai use the knawlege of evil men to thair zeile and compaciens.

† **Compa·tient,** *a. Obs.* Also 4–6 -cient. [a. OF. *compacient, -patient*, ad. L. *compatient-em*, pr. pple. of *compati* to suffer with.] Suffering along with, sympathetic, compassionate.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Pet.* iii. 8 In preyer be 3e compacient [1388 eche suffringe with othere]. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. ix. 69 Art thou nocht the ilk compacient Eneas? 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* II. 150 We haue not a Bishop that can not be compatient of our infirmities. 1646 Buck *Rich. III*, 86 (R.) The same compatient and commorient fates and times.

Compatriot (kŏmpē·triət, -pæ·t-). [a. F. *compatriote*, ad. L. *compatriōta*, f. *com-* with +, *patriōta* countryman: see Patriot.]

1. One who is of the same country with another; a fellow-countryman.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 46 With the..bloudshed of innumerable their Compatriots. 1683 E. Hooker *Pref. Pordage's Myst. Div.* 107 Your Friend, Acquaintante, or Compatriot. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 318 They..are ready to think a compatriot braver .. and more deserving than any foreigner. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 108 We..may well say to our compatriots that not to possess necessary knowledge is a disgrace.

2. *attrib.* and *adj.* Of the same country.

1744 Akenside *Pleas. Imag.* I. 602 To my compatriot youth I point the high example of thy sons. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 238 That Chatham's language was his mother tongue, And Wolfe's great name compatriot with his own. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* II. vii. II. 292 *note*, He does not seem a favorite with his compatriot critics.

Compatriotic (*-o*·tik), *a.* [f. prec. + -ic, after *patriotic*: cf. F. *compatriotique.*] Of or pertaining to compatriots; belonging to the same country.

1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 332 Hindostan, whose annals we now peruse with a compatriotic interest. 1884 H. Zimmern in *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 131 To please my compatriotic and foreign friends. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 642/1 Our compatriotic sonnet.

Compa·triotism. [f. as prec. + -ism: cf. F. *compatriotisme.*] The position of being compatriots; compatriotic feeling or sympathy.

1794 *Resid. in France* (ed. J. Gifford) II. (1797) 210 Two young Englishmen, with whom I used sometimes to converse in French, without acknowledging our compatriotism. 1864 Mayhew *Germ. Life & Mann.* I. 219 We in the hospitality of compatriotism, cheerfully consented to show [them] .. the sights and curiosities of the town in which we were resident.

Compaynable, -paygnable, obs. ff. Companable.

Compayne, obs. by-form of Company q.v.

Compear, obs. f. Compeer *sb.*

Compear (kŏmpĭə·ɹ), *v. Sc.* Forms: 5–7 compere, 5–8 compeir, (6 ? compare, 7 compeer), 6– compear. [a. F. *compar-oir* (pres. t., now obs., *compere*) to appear formally before a tribunal:—L. *compārē-re* to be present, appear, f. *com-* together, with + *pārēre* to appear. Cf. Appear.]

† **1.** To appear, make one's appearance, present oneself, show one's face, esp. at a formal assembly.

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* LXXVII. i, On y° morowe Galaad & other knightes Afore the kynge by one assent compered. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* IV. (1822) 320 All the princis of the ciete comperit to this convencioun. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* XII. vi. (Jam.), Vlk man began to feir his life, and durst nocht compeir quhare Makbeth was. *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Navigatioun* 136 Our Maister soon his lyttil vhissell cheird; His mariners incontinent compeird. *c* 1661 Mrq. Argyle *Will* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 29/2 Requesting them .. to compeer suddenly in this kingdom.

2. *spec. Sc. Law.* To appear in a court, as a party to a cause, either in person or by counsel.

c 1450 Henryson *Mor. Fab., Tale of Dog* 13 Schir Scheip, I charge thee straitly to compeir. 1563 *Lett. Sc. Ministers* in *Abp. Parker's Corr.* (1853) 206 Summon, charge and warn the foresaid Anne to compere before the said Superintendants. 1587 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 38 Procuratours may compeir for all persons accused. 1637 Gillespie *Eng.-Pop. Cerem.* IV. ii. 3 We must all compeare before the judgment seat of Christ. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. ii. II. xxviii, But what shall steer The erring senses? where shall they compear In controversie? 1671 *True Nonconf.* 449 The Prince of Orange, being cited and not compearing, his Estate and Lands ar seised on. 1786 in Lockhart *Scott* (1839) I. 179 Compeared Walter Scott and presented an indenture dated 31st March last entered into between him and Walter Scott his son. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 8 July, At Glasgow the twenty-second day of March eighteen hundred and sixty-five years. In presence of Sir Archibald Alison, Baronet, advocate, Sheriff of Lanarkshire. Compeared a prisoner, who..declares and says, etc.

† **3.** 'To appear, to be made manifest' (Jam.).

1533 Bellenden *Livy* (1822) 90 (Jam.) The tressoun aganis thaime compairit..that he wes condampnit to de.

Hence **Compearing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1637 Gillespie *Eng.-Pop. Cerem.* III. viii. 178 These circumstances might serve the more to justify Ambrose his not compearing. *Mod. Sc. Law.* The compearing defender.

Compearance (kŏmpĭə·răns). *Sc. Law.* Also 5–7 compeirance, 6–7 comperance. [a. F. *comparance, -ence*, f. *comparoir* to Compear: subseq. assimilated to the latter; cf. Appearance.]

1. The action of compearing, or formally presenting oneself in court as a party to a cause.

1427 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1597) § 101 Of them of ilk Schire, that awe compeirance in Parliament or Councel. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 16 Williame, Bruther to King Malcolme .. and of his Comperance befoir King Henrie of Ingland tueiching Northumberland. 1663 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 30 For his not compearance, both he and the rest who did not compear were put to the horn. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xiv, 'The justice took the word o' the tane for the compearance o' the tither.' 1884 *Brit. & For. Evang. Rev.* Oct. 679 Compearance before the delegates from the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr.

† **2.** Appearance (of many together). *rare.*

1667 H. More *Div. Dial.* V. xxxviii. (1713) 517 The whole Skie was filled with Myriads of Myriads of Shapes in this great Compearance.

Compea·rant. *Sc. Law.* [f. Compear *v.* + cf. F. *comparant* in same sense.] One who compears in a court of law, etc.

1587 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, 444 (Jam.) The saidis commissioneris will..minister justice to the compeirantis..and the non-compeirantis to be left last in the roll.

Compeare, obs. form of Compeer.

Compea·rer. [f. Compear + -er.] One who compears; see also *List of Spurious Words.*

† **Compectina·tion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *com-* together + *pectināre* to comb, f. *pecten* comb: see -ation.] Union of the hands with the fingers interlocked, like two combs.

1644 Bulwer *Chirol.* 28 This Compectination or Weeping Crosse of the Hand is elegantly described by Apuleius.

Compeer (kŏmpĭə·ɹ), *sb.* Forms: 3 cumper, 4 comper, 5–6 -pyre, -ire, 5–7 compere, 6–7 compeare, compier, compeere, 4–7 compeer. [ME. *comper*, a. OF. *comper*, f. *com-* + *per* (*peer*). since 16th c. written *pair*:—L. *par-em* equal, See Peer, Pair. For the vowel cf. *clear* = F. *clair.*

Perh. in sense 2 identified with F. *compère*, med.L. *compater*, fellow godfather, gossip, familiar.]

1. One of equal rank or standing; an equal, peer.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3396 Þe kyng with-outen compere of kyngis all othire. 1590 *Three Lords & Ladies Lond.* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 467 Three cavalieros..Without compeers in compass of this world. 1612 T. Taylor *Titus* iii. 1 The Clergy..will be iudged by none but their compeares. 1644 Jessop *Angel of Eph.* 27 That..Timothy or Titus were meere Presbyters, and so compeeres or Equals to the Presbyters of Ephesus. 1886 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* VI. 309/1 Brian Boroimhe .. has been often praised .. as an enlightened patriot, a compeer of King Alfred and of Washington.

2. A companion, associate, comrade, fellow.

c 1275 *Pains of Hell* 64 in *O. E. Misc.* 212 Bynd .. cursid leuers with here cumpers, And cast ham in þe fuyre. 1382 Wyclif *Judg.* xi. 38 Whanne she was goon with felawis and hir compeers [1388 pleiferis]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 672 His frend and his Comper. 1494 Fabyan v. lxxxiii, He axed lodgynge .. for hym and his Comperys. 1529 Rastell *Pastyme* (1811) 203 This kynge .. sent for Piers Gaueston his compyre and advanced hym to great honour. 1600 Holland *Livy* VIII. vi. 284 They conversed together, as colleagues and compeeres [*compares*]. 1612 Drayton *Polyolb.* XVIII. 296 His marshall compere .. and brave commilitant. 1735 Somerville *Chase* III. 317 The fierce Arab.. with his Troop Of bold Compeers. 1862 Marg. Goodman *Exper. Sister of Mercy* 219 The recruit..is at once subjected to discipline by his compeers.

† **b.** Used contemptuously. *Obs.*

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* IV. iv, Your sooty, smoky-bearded compeer. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XX. 378 No more, ye lewd Compeers, with lawless pow'r Invade my dome.

3. One associated with another in the view of the speaker or writer.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 47 Delt out among the compeeres that stand for the election. 1633 *Costlie Whore* III. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Fellow compere, supporter of the State, Let us imbrace in steele, our cause is good. 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* VI. 195 Wealthier than his rich compeers. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (ed. 3) III. 320 The harangues of Pitt, Fox, and their elder compeers. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 405 The spirit by which Dryden and several of his compeers were..animated against the Whigs.

4. *transf.* and *fig.*

1604 Drayton *Owle* 697 The Hedge-Sparrow, and her Compeere the Wren. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 412 ₱ 5 The Nightingale [selects] her musical Compeer. 1869 Herschel *Fam. Lect. Sc., The Sun* 89 The sun .. among these glorious compeers [stars]. 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* 200/3 As a useful garment the polonaise has no compeer.

Hence **Compeership,** position of a compeer.

1652 Peyton *Catastr. Ho. Stuarts* (1731) 7 Fit for any Compeership.

† **Compeer,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To equal, rival, be the compeer of.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* V. iii. 69 In my rights, By me inuested, he compeeres the best. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 129 Elean Ioue's proud Fane which heauen compeerd. 1839 Bailey

Festus (1848) 21/1 Sooner let the mountains bend..Than nations stoop their sky-compeering heads.

Compeigny, -eny, obs. f. COMPANY.

Compeir, obs. f. of COMPEAR.

Compel (kŏmpe·l), *v.* Forms: 4–5 -elle, 4–7 -ell, 7– -el. Pa. t. and pple. compelled, pr. pple. compelling. [a. OF. *compeller* and *compellir* (14th c. in Godef.) to compel, ad. L. *compell-ĕre* f. *com-* together + *pell-ĕre* to drive.]

1. *trans.* To urge irresistibly, to constrain, oblige, force: **a.** a person *to do* a thing (the usual const.).

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 116 Þe first persecution .. Whenne cristen men weren compellid bi exilyngis, betyngis, and debis, to make sacrifices to ydols. 1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* ii. 3 Nether Tyte..was compellid for to be circumsidid. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T.* ¶ 518 If so be that the lawe compelle yow to swere. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 a, Whiche grace..hath compelled me to sette a parte alle ingratitude. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 48 He is compelled to do him seruice. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xiv. 23 Compell them to come in. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. xi. 335 As they could not persuade they tried to compel men to believe. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. 139 Hunger compelled him to surrender.

b. a person *to* (*into*) a course of action, etc.

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 328/1 Thou hast with a Lordly violence compelled them to it [chastitie]. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxii. 122 To compell them to performance. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 619 If our proposals once again were heard We should compel them to a quick result. 1767 *Babler No.* 63 I. 277 A most excellent lady, who was compelled into a marriage with my betrayer. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. 26 Russia should unite her arms with ours, and compel that power to peace. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 128 Compel the idle into occupation.

c. with *simple object*: To constrain, force.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 19 Though it [grace] may not compell the wyll of man. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxii. 18 For I am full of wordes, & the sprete that is within me, compelleth me. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 175 The lawless Tyrant, who denies..thir..message to regard, Must be compelld by Signes and Judgements dire.

2. †**a.** To take or get by force, to extort. *Obs.*

a 1500 in Gairdner *Three 15th c. Chron.* (Camden) 76 [They] compelled, dispoyled, rubbed, and distroyed all manner of cattell, vetayll, and riches. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vi. 116 We give expresse charge, that..there be nothing compell'd from the Villages. 1601 — *All's Well* IV. iii. 356 And I were not a verie Coward, I'de compell it of you.

fig. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* i, Men, who..compelled from the soil a subsistence gained by severe labour.

b. To constrain (an action); to bring about by force, constraint, or moral necessity; to exact by rightful claim; to command.

1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* vi. 16 He compell'd the Devil's assent. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 74 Our union with the English counties was either compelled by force, etc. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 35 The government had no power to compel submission to injustice. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III. xxxvii. 141 He compelled a certain admiration from all men.

3. To force to come, go, or proceed; to drive forcibly, to force. Also (esp. in transl.) in the literal sense of the Latin: To drive or force together; to gather into a company by force. Cf. *cloud-compeller.* (Now *rare* and *poetic.*)

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 55 To thy tabernacle compelle not me. *c* 1450 *Castle Howard Life St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 599 Pair frendes .. Compeld paim to pair erytage. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 5 She had this Knight from far compeld. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Iustine* 28 b, They compelled the thirty Tyrants out to Eleusis. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 129 Having compelld them within their walled towns. 1628–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 133 They .. sent out 300 Horse and 200 Foot to compell them back unto their Ships. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Attended by the chiefs who sought the field, Now friendly mix'd, and in one troop compell'd. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.*, Compelling here and there the Stragglers to the Flock. 1720 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 454 The fatal tye Is stretch'd on both, and close compell'd they die. 1725 — *Odyss.* VII. 291 By heav'n's high will compell'd from shore to shore. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xvii, Such a breeze Compell'd thy canvas. 1887 *Athenæum* 1 Oct. 429 He can, Zeus-like, compel the clouds.

b. To force by pressure, compress. *Obs.* exc. *fig.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 77 Wine is compelled from the grapes into hogsheads. 1859 TRENCH *Epist. Ch. Asia* (1861) 167 Before they can compel such scriptures as these into the limits of their system.

†**4.** To overpower, constrain. *Obs. rare*—1.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* (1806) II. 271 Easy sleep their weary limbs compell'd.

Compelin, obs. form of COMPLINE.

Compellable (kŏmpe·lăbˈl), *a.* Chiefly in legal use. [f. COMPEL + -ABLE.]

1. That may be compelled: **a.** *to do* something.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. x. (1638) 76 They were not compellable by no law to make amends for the trespas. 1618–29 Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* I. 687 The King is not compellible to call his Parliament. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II, 185 Joint-tenants .. are compellable by writ of partition to divide their lands. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 436 The Parishioners..are compellable to put things in decent order.

b. *to* something (*e. g.* military service).

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. lxx. (1739) 187 They are .. not compellable to foreign service. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 455 The Laity are not compellable hereunto.

c. *absol.*

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* x. 97 He doth it according to his Will, not compellable in the proper acts thereof. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind., Arts & Sc.* 7 The outward senses are patient, and therefore compellible.

†**2.** Compulsory. *Obs.*

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 25 The Register is voluntary, not compellable, so he that will Register may, and he that will not may chuse.

Hence **Compe·llably** *adv.*

1818 TODD, *Compellably*, in a forcible manner.

Compellant, var. f. COMPELLENT.

†**Compellate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *compellāt-* ppl. stem of *compellāre* to address, accost: see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To address (by some particular name or appellation), call.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1677) 21 S. Paul, speaking .. to that mixt multitude .. compellates them. 1686 HICKES *Spec. Beatæ Virg.* 31 The practice of Compellating Saints.

Compellation (kɒmpĕlē·ʃən). Now *rare* or *arch.* [ad. L. *compellātiōn-em* addressing, n. of action f. *compellāre*: see prec.]

1. Addressing or calling upon any one; an address; the words addressed to any one. *arch. Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1361 Mine opinion is, that this writing Ei..is an entier salutation of it selfe, and a compellation of the God. 1609 R. BARNARD *Faithf. Sheph.* 67 Compellation; which is a calling vpon the Hearers, to a consideration of the thing spoken. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 484 His compellation, Incline thine eare, hearken unto me. 1642 W. AMES *Marrow Div.* 275 That which .. doth infer a compellation of the Devill to receive his helpe or counsell. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 478 An Apostrophe, or affectionate Compellation of all that passe by to be .. touch't with her sorrows. 1711 *Reflect. Wall's Hist. Inf. Bapt.* 191 At each compellation putting him [the baptiz'd person] down into the water. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* IV. 161 Having completed the introductory compellation he continued.

2. a. Addressing by a particular name or title.

1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 353 A Preface of compellation..in the first words, Our Father which art in heaven. 1691 E. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen, Life* 425 Amazed at the Strangers familiar compellation of him by his Christian Name. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Canons Dram.* (1865) 23 The rules of compellation, to be observed by the persons of the drama.

b. The name, title, or form of words by which a person is addressed; style of address.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 58 That name and compellation of little Flocke, doth not comfort but deject my devotion. *a* 1652 BROME *Love-sick Crt.* III. ii, *Mat.* My soveraign Lord. *Str.* I like that compellation. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVI. ix, He was received with many scurvy compellations too coarse to be repeated. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* i. (1862) 104 So far from any harshness, the compellation ['Woman'] has something solemn in it.

c. The name, title, or style, used in speaking of a person (or thing); an appellation.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* II. 16 The worst things are varnished ouer with finest names and compellations. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. vi. 202 Abraham..agreed with her..to go by the Compellation of his sister. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 317 Honorius..calls the Republick of Venice by the Honourable title of Most Christian..under which honourable Compellation, etc. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* III. lx. 2 Among the more modern compellations of the federalists, the favourite ones are traitors, tories, etc.

†**3.** Reproach, reprimand, reproof; a calling to account. [So in Lat.] *Obs. rare.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Compellation*, a blaming or reproving. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* VII. 863 Such compellations and imprecations, as calamitous times are commonly the witnesses of. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 191 A deacon in a simple compellation may accompany himself with two deacons.

Compellative (kŏmpe·lătiv), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. *compellāt-* (see COMPELLATE) + -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Denoting address. In mod. Dicts.

B. *sb.* A word used as a name, title, or appellation; = COMPELLATION 2 b, c.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. VIII. 41 Compellative is a thing in speaking which we call another, as: Atrides, Agamemnon, King of men. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 209 Many a gentleman..fully entitled to such a compellative.

†**b.** = Vocative (case). *Obs.*

1849 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Stud.* (1857) 47 We have, in continuous discourse, the compellative or vocative.

†**Compe·llatory,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. f. COMPEL *v.*] Compulsory.

1527 G. CAVENDISH *Life Wolsey* (R. Suppl.), That a king and a queen should be..constrained by process compellatory to appear in any court as common persons.

Compelled (kŏmpe·ld), *ppl. a.* [f. COMPEL *v.*]

1. Constrained, forced, necessitated: see the verb.

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 328/1 Compelled chastitie is against the institution of the Gospell. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iv. 44 A compell'd restraint. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xxi. (1876) 272 The tenant of a compelled solitude.

b. *Path. Compelled movements*: involuntary movements arising from irritation or lesion of some part of the central nervous system; *compelled position*, a position to which a patient constantly returns.

1877 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XII. 259 Compelled backward movements have been observed in affections of the cerebellum.

2. Driven or gathered together, collected. *Obs.*

1613–6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii, Upon his brow Continuall bubbles like compelled drops.

Hence †**Compe·lledly,** *adv.*, in a forced manner; by compulsion or constraint.

1590 C. S. *Right Relig.* 18 Feede .. the flocke of Christ, not compelledly but willingly. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 458 [They] acknowledge (not compelledly but frankly) the spirituall power.

Compe·llent, *a.* also -ant. [ad. L. *compellent-em* pr. pple. of *compellĕre* to COMPEL.] Compelling, constraining.

1847 MRS. BROWNING in *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 555 Most full of invocation, and to be Most instantly compellant. 1873 R. CONGREVE *Ess.* (1874) 480 The compellent contagion of great examples.

Compeller (kŏmpe·ləɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who compels or constrains.

a 1577 SIR T. SMITH in Strype *Life* App. iv. (1820) 254 What pleasure shall the compelled party have of the compeller? 1636 BLUNT *Voy. Levant* 117 (T.) That due proportion, which should be maintained between the compellers and the compelled.

2. One who drives; *fig.* one who guides or rules. See also *cloud-compeller* s. v. CLOUD *sb.* 12.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 866/1 That this man was ..cheefe compeller, and disposer of the kingdome. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xxviii, Stern compeller of the clouds, thou also shalt hear the voice of the Reim-kennar. 1866 NEALE *Seq. & Hymns* 181 'Zeus father'.. compeller of tempests. 1884 *Literary Era* II. 147 First the creature and then the compeller of the movement.

Compelling (kŏmpe·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COMPEL + -ING 1.] The action of the verb COMPEL.

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) III. xvii. 152/2 Whan seruauntes trauayll in the sondaye by compellynge of theyr soueraynes. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 313 These inconveniencies and dangers follow the compelling of set formes. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* Introd. (1862) 96 The expectation that .. there is any compelling to the faith one who does not wish to believe, is absurd.

Compe·lling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That compels: see the verb.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 141 Vnder a compelling occasion. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxix, With such compelling cause to grieve.

Hence **Compe·llingly** *adv.*

1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* § 2 (R.) Probably, obscurely, peradventure: but not evidently, compellingly, necessarily. 1887 MARY LINSKILL *In Exch. for Soul* III. lxv. 253 Her hand was laid compellingly upon the arm of Damians.

Compenable, -abull, -abyll, vars. of COMPANABLE, *a. Obs.*

Compence, var. of COMPENSE *v. Obs.*

Compend (kɒ·mpĕnd), *sb.* [ad. L. *compend-ium*: see below. Cf. *stipend.*] = COMPENDIUM.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 41 Of the Sey calfes..the cause of this our compend, permitis vs nocht copiouslie to expone. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 327, I would principally advise..that Youth beware of compends and abridgements. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 526 A compend or syllabus of their lectures. 1833 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 123 The Compend of Aldrich..has furnished, for above a Century, the little all of Logic doled out .. by the University of Bradwardin and Scotus. 1881 W. R. SMITH *Old Test. in Jew. Ch.* II The sort of theology of which the Westminster Confession and the Thirty-nine Articles are compends.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1642 *Declar. Lords & Com., To Gen. Assemb. Ch. Scot.* 4 The compend of all calamities. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 416 He shewed .. vineyards, and fields that were near, as a compend of the whole. 1882 J. PAYNE *1001 Nights* I. 182 He's such a compend of beauties.

Compe·nd *v. nonce-wd.*, to narrate briefly.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxiii. 345 We shall the warlikenesse compend of those fame-wronged Men.

†**Compe·ndage.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *compend-ĕre* taken in the analytical sense of 'hang together' + -AGE: cf. *appendage.*] A mass of things hanging together.

1773 HAWKESWORTH *Voy.* III. 441 A scarlet flower, that seemed to be a compendage of many fibres.

†**Compe·ndance.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ANCE: cf. *dependance.*] Confederation.

1658 USSHER *Ann.* 463 The .. designe of working men off allyance and compendance with Prusias.

†**Compendia·rious,** *a. Obs.*—0 [f. L. *compendiāri-us* concise, compendious, f. *compendium* (see below) + -OUS.] Concise, abridged.

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio).

†**Compe·ndiarist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. next + -IST.] A maker of compendiums.

1679 PRANCE *Addit. Narr.* 20 Here..the Ingenuity of the Compendiarist comes to be taxed.

†**Compe·ndiary,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *compendiāri-us* short, compendious, f. *compendium*: see below. The sb. represents L. *compendiārium*, the neuter of the adj. used subst.; see -ARIUM, -ARY.]

A. *sb.* A compendium.

1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Arcadia* (1616) 7 Their ouerfraught studies, with trifling compendiaries. 1622 MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 42 An Epitome or Compendiary of all the former Statutes. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xxxii. 316 A Compendiary and Summary Abridgment.

B. *adj.* Compendious, expeditious, brief.

1609 BP. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Catholic* 20 A Compendiary limitation. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 100 To circumvent some one, and by a compendiary way to reduce him under his power. 1801–15 FUSELI *Lect. Art* x. (1848) 531 That compendiary method which..has ruined the arts of every country by reducing execution to a recipe.

†**Compe·ndiate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *compendiāt-* ppl. stem of *compendiāre* to contract, f. *compendi-um.*] Contracted, diminutive.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 123 In the round compendiate bladder of thy braine. 1599 — *Lenten Stuffe* Ep. Ded., Your diminutiue excelsitude and compendiate greatnesse.

† **Compe·ndiate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *compendiāt-*: see prec. and -ATE 3.] *trans.* To sum up concisely.

1614 J. KING *Vitis Palatina* 2 That which concludeth and compendiateth all blessing, peace upon Israel. *a* 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 720 To Compendiat all these notes in a few words. 1639 W. SCLATER *Worthy Commun.* 1 That sacred Map, in which we have compendiated the summe of those choice favours from above.

Hence **Compe·ndiator,** one who compendiates.

1679 PRANCE *Addit. Narr.* 22 That other Remarque of the Compendiator.

† **Compendie.** *Obs.* = COMPENDIUM.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 5 Sundrie sortes of exercise.. agreable for them, into whom I namely have penned and written this compendie.

† **Compe·ndiment.** *Obs. rare.* [In form from L. *compend-ĕre* + -MENT: the sense follows *compendium, -ous,* etc.] = COMPENDIUM.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xv. 69 Philosophers cal man the compendiment or abridgement of the greater world.

† **Compendio·sity.** *Obs.*—° [ad. late L. *compendiōsitāt-em,* f. *compendiōs-us*: see next.] = COMPENDIOUSNESS.

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio).

Compendious (kŏmpe·ndiəs), *a.* [a. Anglo-F. **compendious* = OF. *compendieux,* ad. L. *compendiōs-us* advantageous, abridged, brief, f. *compendi-um*: see below and -OUS.]

1. Containing the substance within small compass, concise, succinct, summary; comprehensive though brief; *esp.* of literary works; also of their authors.

1388 WYCLIF *Pref. Ep. Jerome* 73 Seuen epistlis, as wel goostly and mystik as compendiouse. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 75 Þe newe lawe, compendiosar & more complet & more profitablar þan ani oþer lawe. *c* 1425 *Metr. Pref. Hampole's Psalter* 43 Compendyous short gode & profetebul To mannys soule. *c* 1460 *Stans Puer ad Mensam* 94 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 158 Thof that thu be compendious of sentence. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Mann.* (1570) A j, This litle treatise in stile compendious. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 82. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vi. § 1 Man .. an extract or compendious image of the world. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 9 It is a Compendious Prayer, and contains much in little. 1774 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. 8 A compendious analysis of the chapters which form this .. compilation. 1842 ARNOLD *Lect. Mod. Hist.* ii. (1878) 136 Any cheap or compendious helps for the study.

† **2.** Of a way, method, or process: That saves time or space, expeditious, not circuitous, direct; summary. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 28 He þat will go first to Babilon By anoþer way mare compendious þan I hafe tald off. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1723) 143 A way not so safe as compendious, when the tyde is out. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. v. (1676) 412/1, I think the most compendious cure for some of them at least, had been in Bedlam. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. iii. 58 This compendious passage betwixt Egypt and Canaan. *a* 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Poems* (1775) 141 The compendious art to lye and cheat. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 105 A compendious way for thickning of Copses. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 504 The most compendious passage to the shades below.

† **b.** Economical. *Obs.* Cf. COMPENDIUM 3.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* IV. ii. 59 The divell avoideth superfluitie as much as he may.. If the divell were so compendious, what should he need to use such circumstances as to make, etc.

† **c.** Profitable. *Obs.*—°

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Compendious,* short, profitable. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Compendious,* very profitable.

Compendiously (kŏmpe·ndiəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a compendious manner; briefly, concisely, comprehensively, summarily.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. i. (1495) 344 Now we wol speke shortly and compendyously of theffect. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2346 Now wole I shortly heere reherce..Al the sentence by and by, In wordis fewe compendiously. 1509 *Paternoster* (W. de W.) A ij, A ryght profytable treatyse compendiously drawen out of many & dyuers wrytynges of holy men. 1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 33 The Articles of Religion..as they are compendiouslie set downe in the Crede. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induc. Sc.* I. 15 No other way of compendiously describing my subject.

Compendiousness (kŏmpe·ndiəsnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Compendious quality or form, comprehensiveness, conciseness, brevity.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxxi. (1495) 368 All thoffice of the day is ended vnder compendiousnes of moste shorte Euynsonge. 1526 TINDALE *N. T.* Ep. to Rdr., To bring to compendiousness that which is now translated at the length. 1561 EDEN *Arte of Nauig.* A ij b, I..haue brought the arte of Nauigation into a briefe compendiousnesse. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* v. 146 The inviting easiness and compendiousness of this Assertion. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 122 This outward ease and swift compendiousness of speech.

Compendium (kŏmpe·ndiŏm). Pl. **-ums, -a.** [a. L. *compendium* that which is weighed together, a sparing, saving, abbreviation, f. *compend-ĕre* to weigh together, f. *com-* + *pendĕre* to weigh.]

† **1.** A short cut; 'the near way' (J.).

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xlii. (1887) 258 [He] may perhaps wish for some way without Grammer, and couet a Compendium.

2. An abridgement or condensation of a larger work or treatise, giving the sense and substance, within smaller compass.

1589 NASHE *Pref. to Greene's Arcadia* (1616) 7 These men ..doe pound their capacitie in barren Compendiums. 1668 HALE *Pref. Rolle's Abridgm.* 5 There were an incredible number of..Volumes of their Laws; whereupon that .. Prince..reduced them into a better Compendium. 1793 T. BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 79 The writers of compendiums of mathematics and natural philosophy. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* Pref. 6 Many highly valuable compendia of Physical Geography are extant.

fig. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* XV. (1664) 158 Others, having but the compendium of excellency, he alone had it in the greatest volumns.

b. An epitome, a summary, a brief.

1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* V. iii, You understand my case now? I do..here's the compendium. 1619 DRAYTON *Legends* Pref., By way of Briefe or Compendium. 1713 *Guardian* No. 78 Indexes and dictionaries .. are the compendium of all knowledge. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* IV. § 30 (1873) 167 Admiral Fitzroy's interesting compendium of the state of the barometer, etc.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* A condensed representation, an embodiment in miniature; an abstract.

1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* III. iv. (Arb.) 44 Old Sir Raderick, that new printed compendium of all iniquity. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 231 Great Brittaine, a Compendium of the World for varietie of Excellencies. 1766 STERNE *Serm.* V. 112 A case..which may be looked upon as the compendium of all charity. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. vi, A compendium of extravagances and incongruities.

d. An abbreviation whereby two or more letters are expressed by a single character.

1833 G. S. FABER *Recapit. Apost.* 88 In the construction of these compendia or .. contractions, the compendium ς was framed out of the two distinct cursive letters ς and τ.

† **3.** Sparing or saving; economy of labour, space, etc. *Obs.*

1638 WILKINS *New World* I. (1684) 29 Shewing a Compendium of Providence, that could make the same Body a World, and a Moon. 1651 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* II. (1668) 71 Nor do we think that substraction a loss, but a Compendium. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 372 Double Consonants..for the Compendium of writing, are .. expressed by single Characters. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 248 The judges, for compendium of travel, took the first town .. capable of receiving them. — *Exam.* III. x. (1740) 660 These Methods are used for Compendium. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 32 The manner .. is herein copied, on account of the compendium thereby suggested. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xviii. 199 The sole object of this .. is compendium of calculation.

† **Compendize,** *v. Obs.* [f. COMPEND + -IZE.] *trans.* To epitomize, abridge.

1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 87 The Episcopalians took care to compendise that Book. 1722 WODROW *Suff. Ch. Scot.* II. II. ix. 259, I find them compendised by himself. 1722 D. SPENCE (*title*), Arithmetick Compendiz'd.

Compenetrate (kŏmpe·nĭtrēt), *v.* [f. med.L. *compenetrāt-* ppl. stem of *compenetrāre*: see COM- and PENETRATE.] *trans.* To penetrate in every part, pervade, permeate.

1686 BOYLE *Free Enq.* 359 A Philosophizer may justly ask, How a Corporeal Being can so pervade, and, as it were, com-penetrate the Universe, as to be intimately present with all its Minute Parts. 1836 F. MAHONY in *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 91 Animal matter..impregnated, or, to use the school term, 'compenetrated,' by a spiritual essence. 1855 CDL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* 73 The world .. felt itself surrounded, filled, compenetrated by a mysterious system.

Compenetration (kŏmpenĭtrē·ʃən). [n. of action from prec.: cf. mod.F. *compénétration.*] The action of compenetrating, mutual penetration.

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 246 The compenetration, as it may be called, of two heterogeneous substances. 1849 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 252 This absorption and compenetration of the two ideas.

† **Compe·nsable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *compensable* (16th c. in Littré), f. *compenser* to COMPENSE: see -ABLE.] Capable of being compensated.

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. I. (1677) 260 Future danger, no way compensable by the short delight. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721 in BAILEY; thence in JOHNSON and mod. Dicts.

† **Compe·nsant,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *compensant* pr. pple.: see COMPENSE.] Compensating.

1624 F. WHITE *Reply Fisher* 538 No Saint or Angell can make compensant satisfaction to God for the guilt of any sinne. *Ibid.* 549 By Satisfaction he vnderstandeth deprecant Satisfaction, not compensant.

Compensate (kŏ·mpĕnsēt, kŏmpe·nsēt), *v.* [f. L. *compensāt-* ppl. stem of *compensāre* to weigh one thing against another, counterbalance, etc., f. *com-* + *pensāre,* frequent. of *pendĕre* to weigh. Cf. COMPENSE.

The first pronunciation is that now usual in England, but appears to be quite recent; pronouncing dicts. had until *c* 1850–70 only the other, which is also that of 18th c. poets. Tennyson has both: (co·mpensated) in the *Princess* 1847.]

1. *trans.* To counterbalance, make up for, make amends for.

1656 *Artif. Handsomeness* (1662) 81 Those happy delusions, whereby we..compensate those our deformities. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godliness* 541 To compensate their neglect. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. III. i. 6 The benefit of it would not compensate the danger. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 181 Each seeming want compensated of course. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 15 Still, to compensate toils and hazards past. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 152 The opposite errors may ..compensate each other exactly. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 133 For often fineness compensated size. 1864 — *En. Ard.* 249 Not being bred To barter, nor compensating the want By shrewdness. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* III. v. 378 His native strength may compensate the defects of his equipment.

b. Const. *with* (an equivalent), *by* (an action).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvi. 144 She compensates the death of the father by the..murder of the mother. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 549 That they may compensate the barrennesse of the ground with the multitude of Cattell. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 20 Compensating good with good, and not with evil. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 134 Compensating his loss with added hours Of social converse. *Ibid.* IV. 768 Compensating his loss By supplemental shifts, the best he may. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 684 The loss of water .. not being compensated by absorption from below.

c. *to* a person.

1778 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 248 To compensate *to us* in the east what we have lost irrecoverably in the west. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 35 To compensate to the Venetians..the spoliation they had suffered.

d. *absol.* To make compensation or amends.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 176 Let us..abstain from all wickedness for the future, and duly compensate. 1774 T. TWINING *Recr. & Stud.* (1882) 25 If it..has defects .. it has beauties and delicacies which amply compensate.

2. *intr.* To be an equivalent, to make up *for.*

1648 *Ch.-lands not to be sold* 42 What proportion of carnall things can compensate for things spirituall. *a* 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1686) III. 75 There is in every condition somewhat of good compensating for its evils. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 434 Solicitous how best He may compensate for a day of sloth By works of darkness. *a* 1832 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 71 Which could never be compensated for by .. attention. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxiii. 409 Skill might compensate for defective numbers.

3. *trans.* To make equal return to, to recompense or remunerate (a person, etc.) *for* anything.

1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* III. 801, I should at least secure my own, And be in part compensated. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 459 To compensate yourself for your rent and services. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* V. 228 Navigable rivers..seem to compensate South America for its deficiency in coal-beds.

4. *Mech.* To provide with mechanical compensation; to make up for (the variations to which a pendulum is liable). *trans.* and *intr.*

1819 [see COMPENSATING *ppl. a.* b]. 1850 E. B. DENISON *Rudim. Treat. Watches, etc.* 84 We want therefore some contrivance which will compensate this expansion of the rod. *Ibid.* 274 If the pendulum is not compensated it must be of wood. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) 79 The first who attempted to compensate for change of length of a pendulum was Mr. Graham, an English clockmaker.

Hence **Co·mpensated; Co·mpensating** *vbl. sb.*

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 190 A cheap..compensated pendulum may be made with a wood rod and lead bob. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 39 *Compensating,* recompense.

Compensating, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING 2.] That compensates.

1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* viii. 369 Humility, a very compensating and atoning vertue. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 334 The compensating sanctity of another. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VII. 1473, I trust In the compensating great God. 1878 J. W. EBSWORTH *Bagford Ball.* (Ballad Soc.) 924 To make the parents give a compensating dowry.

b. *Compensating-balance, -pendulum*: see COMPENSATION 3.

1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Pendulum,* Graham's mercurial pendulum..may be considered as the first compensating pendulum. 1874 H. GODFRAY *Astron.* iii. 42 They are compensating pendulums constructed by taking advantage of the unequal expansions of different substances.

Hence **Compensatingly** *adv.*

1876 *Tinsley's Mag.* XVIII. 50 The Giver of good gifts gives his gifts compensatingly. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* II. xii. 286 He was compensatingly heterodox in his view of the Law's persecution of women.

Compensation (kŏmpĕnsē·ʃən). [ad. L. *compensātiōn-em* (or F. *compensation,* 16th c. in Littré), n. of action f. *compensāre*: see COMPENSATE.]

1. The action of compensating, or condition of being compensated; counterbalance, rendering of an equivalent, requital, recompense.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 211 His sustres þat were his heyres hadde oþer londes þerfore in compensacioun. 1597 BACON *Coulers* viii. *Ess.* (Arb.) 149 If euill be in the one and comfort in the other, it is a kind of compensation. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 218 Obliged to the compensation of what is lost by Roberies. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 359 Some articles capable of becoming manure are introduced in compensation. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* IX. 188 The Spartan idea of human life was one of strict compensation..you must fight for the State if the State is to keep you.

b. *Mech.* The balance or neutralization of opposing forces.

1789 W. NICHOLSON *Electr.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 283 Whenever a jar is charged, the greatest part of the electricity becomes latent on account of the compensation. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxiii. 204 The..axes along which there is no double refraction or polarisation..have been called..axes of compensation. 1837 — *Magnetism* 354 A more perfect compensation in the action of two needles. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 600/2 Adjustment of the screws.. rendering this compensation a tedious..operation.

c. *Med.* (See quot. 1882.)

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 334 The stage of compensation..may last for years. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Compensation* .. those conditions by which the effects of congenital or acquired disease are warded off. It may be observed in cases of cardiac or hepatic disease.

2. That which is given in recompense, an equivalent rendered, remuneration, amends.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 2 If I haue too austerely punish'd you, Your compensation makes amends. 1776 ADAM SMITH

W. N. I. i. vi. 55 The compensation which the borrower pays to the lender. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 505 They accepted compensation in money or in kind. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 59 Pains with sorry compensations.

b. Amends or recompense *for* loss or damage.

1804 Earl Lauderd. *Publ. Wealth* (1819) 152 A proprietor ..entitled to a compensation for what this capital would have produced him. 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. ii. (1872) 27 Men think that heaven is to be a compensation for earthly loss. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xviii. 130 Determined to make us some compensation for the loss. *Mod.* He has sued the Railway Company for compensation. They will receive compensation for disturbance.

c. *Civil Law.* (See quot.)

1848 Wharton *Law Lex., Compensation*..a sort of right by set-off, whereby a person who has been sued for a debt, demands that the debt may be compensated with what is owing to him by the creditor, which, in that case, is equivalent to payment.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *compensation act, water*, etc.; **compensation-balance, -pendulum**, in a chronometer, a balance-wheel or a pendulum having arrangements which neutralize the effect of the expansion or contraction of the metal under variations of temperature; **compensation-curb, -stud**, etc., parts of such mechanism; **compensation-bar, -strip**, a bar of two or more metals of different expansibilities, the expansions of which neutralize each other's effect.

1882 (*title*), Commonable Rights *Compensation Act. 1805 Hardy in *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 378 We have at present two *compensation balances. 1848 Brande *Dict. Sc.* (N. York) 117 That which is most generally adopted is the expansion or compensation-balance. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 600/1 Compensation Balance..invented by Harrison, of Foulby, England, who devoted himself for a long series of years—1728–1761—to the discovery. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 66 The *compensation curb was invented by Harrison, but..it is never used now. 1888 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 2/1 The water passing through the masonry in a twenty-inch pipe, and into a *compensation house, where..the millions of gallons that have to escape can be measured to a nicety. 1866 Dickens *Mugby Junct.* 279 (Hoppe) The value of the house had been referred to what was popularly called a *compensation-jury. 1807 Ward in *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXV. 116, I send you a new *compensation pendulum. *c* 1861 Tripplin & Rigg tr. *Saunier's Mod. Horology* 687 Compensation pendulums..to neutralize the effects of contraction and dilatation due to changes of temperature. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 66 With the changes of temperature the *compensation stud moves to and fro. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 13 July 3/1 The bill does not provide for any storage or any *compensation water to be sent down the stream.

Compensational (kɒmpĕnsē·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al [1].] Of or pertaining to compensation.

1824 Bentham *Wks.* X. 548 For imputation of motives there should be no responsibility, punitional or compensational. 1865 Bushnell *Vicar. Sacr.* III. iv. 243 Compensational contrivances for the saving of God's justice.

Compensative (kɒmpe·nsătiv), *a.* [f. L. *compensāt-*, ppl. stem of *compensāre* + -ive. (Mrs. Browning has the pronunciation *co·mpensa·tive.*)] = Compensatory.

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 13 Pious frauds, compensative sins. 1647 M. Hudson *Divine Right Govt.* II. ix. 131 Compensative Honour..to remunerate integrity. 1820 Hazlitt *Lect. Dram. Lit.* (L.) The compensative justice of the old Drama. 1840 Mrs. Browning *Drama of Exile* Wks. 1889 I. 10 A compensative splendour. *Ibid.* 84 The heavenly life and compensative rest. 1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* ix. (ed. 3) 96 Whether such an increase..in the money wages..be more than compensative for the general rise in prices.

b. as *sb.* Compensation.

1822–30 Lamb *Let. to Barton* (L.), This is the sorry compensative.

Hence **Compe·nsativeness.**

1730–36 in Bailey (folio).

Compensator (kɒ·mpĕnse·ităɔ). [agent-n. in L. form f. *compensāre* to Compensate: cf. F. *compensateur.*] One who or that which compensates.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Apr. 6/1 A compensator, a consoler, and a refuge from the wreck and ruin.

b. *spec.* A contrivance or instrument for producing mechanical compensation; see quots.

1837 Brewster *Magnet.* 359 The compensator produces the same effect as the iron on shipboard does. *c* 1861 Tripplin & Rigg tr. *Saunier's Mod. Horology* 683 Makers of compensators. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 462 *Magnetic compensator*, an iron plate fixed near the compass, to neutralize the effect of local attraction upon the needle. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 601/1 *Compensator*..a device to equalize the action of the exhauster which withdraws the gas from the retorts.

Compensatory (kɒmpe·nsătəri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ory: cf. F. *compensatoire.*] Having the function of compensating; affording compensation.

1601–2 Fulbecke *1st Pt. Parall.* 8 Gifts..called Compensatorie, because they are giuen for some cause or consideration. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* (1804) 397 Another instance of the compensatory system is in the autumnal crocus. 1838 De Morgan *Ess. Probab.* 142 That the effect of successive lapses..shall be compensatory of each other. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* iv. 51 With compensatory prolongation of the preceding vowel.

† Compe·nse, *v. Obs.* Also 7 compence. [a. OF. *compenser* (13th c. in Godef.), Pr. and Sp. *compensar*, It. *compensare*:—L. *compensāre.*] To Compensate, to counterbalance. **a.** *trans.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 365 His sinne was despensed With golde, wherof it was compensed. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, 208 The Ioyes and Feasts of the two Marriages, were compensed with the Mournings and Funerals of Prince Arthur and of Queene Elizabeth. 1626 — *Sylva* § 398 The Length of the Night and the Dews thereof, do compence the Heat of the Day. 1648 *Remonstr. Army & Officers* 49 The hazzard..is abundantly compenst by those hopes. 1706 J. Frazer *Sec. Sight* in *Ess. Witchcr.* (1820) 179 God might compense the want of many other gifts.

b. *intr.*

1825 Southey *Paraguay* III., 41 For what thou losest .. There is one change alone that may compense.

† Compe·nser. *Obs.* One who makes compensation.

1757 R. Hog *Suppl. Decisions* 77 (Jam.) To infer compensation..it is not enough that the compenser had an assignation in his person before the other party's cedent was denuded by assignation.

Comper, obs. f. Compare *v.*, and Compeer.

‖ **Comperage.** [F. f. *compère*: see Compere.] Gossiping (Blount 1656, whence in Coles, etc.).

Compercioner, var. of Comparcioner, *Obs.*

‖ **Compe·re.** *Obs.* [a. F. *compère*, a godfather in relation to the godmother, and to the actual father and mother of a child; hence, male gossip, fellow, familiar, intimate:—L. *compater*: cf. Compeerage, Compeer 2.]

1738 *Common Sense* (1739) II. 151 In France, there was scarce an Old Gentleman..without a Mistress, nor a Married Woman who had not her Compere as well as her Galant.

Compere, obs. f. Compare, Compear, Compeer.

† Compere·ndinate, *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *comperendināre* to put off (the hearing of a case) to the third day following, f. *comperendin-us* (*dies*) third day following, f. *com-* + *perendinus*, adj. f. *perendie* the day after to-morrow.]

To defer, delay, put off from day to day.

1623 Cockeram. Thence in Blount, Bailey, Johnson, etc.

Hence **† Comperendina·tion,** a putting off.

1678 in Phillips. Thence in Bailey, Johnson, etc.

† Compere·ndinous, *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *comperendin-us* + -ous.] Prolonged, deferred.

1730–6 in Bailey (folio).

† Compernage. *Obs.* [erron. form of *companage*, or *companiage*, a. OF. *compagnage, companage*, f. *compagn-*: see Companion + -age.] Companionship, company.

c 1475 *Partenay* 1020 Som all night dysported..Many fayr songis songe that compernage. *Ibid.* 3706 A thing I shall you declare truly, Ar I me departe fro your compernage.

¶ Also erron. form of Companage, q.v.

† Compert, *sb. Obs.* Also 6 comperite, -perte. [ad. L. *compert-um*, pa. pple. of *comperī-re* to disclose fully, ascertain, f. *com-* + *par(i)-ēre* to get. In meaning akin to late L. *compertorium*, a judicial inquest in civil cases (Du Cange).]

A thing found out by judicial inquiry.

1534 T. Bedyll in *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camd. Soc.) 50 Maister Leyghton hath wretèn certen compertes unto you. 1535 T. Legh *ibid.* 66 As ye shall knowe by the compertes in this visitation. 1535 J. Ap Rice *ibid.* 85 To advertise yow of our procedinges there, and also of the compertes of the same. 1539 Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 417 When comperites doth shew what fedities doth grow.

† Compert, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. A scribal error for *compt* = L. *comptus* adorned, dressed (on the head).

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 59 To haue not wiþ hem..3eng men kembid or compert [St. Bernard *De Consid.* IV. vi. 21 *Comptos adolescentes secum non habere*].

Compertiment, obs. f. Compartment.

Compesce (kɒmpe·s), *v. arch.* Also 5 compesse. [ad. L. *compescĕre* to fasten together, restrain, curb. Since 16th c. only in Sc. writers.] *trans.* To restrain, repress, curb.

1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. xiv, By manly force rathest there compesse The spyryte of Ire and melancolye. 1637 Gillespie *Eng.-Pop. Cerem.* III. viii. 176 A coactive power to compesce the turbulent. 1680 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni* (1689) 27 A Plaister to compesce the Eruptions of Flegm. 1681 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 102 Compesce me, muse, these stout bravadoes. 1721 Wodrow *Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1828) I. Introd. 21 Tyranny which was compesced with very much ado. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VII. xviii. iii. 132 Oldenburg..has coerced and compesced them into soldierly obedience.

Compess, -est, obs. ff. Compost.

† Compester, *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *compeste-r* = OF. *composte-r* = med.L. *compostāre* to dung land, f. OF. *compost*: see Compost (which had also the variant *compest*). The *-er* is app. the Fr. infinitive ending.] To dung, manure.

1628 Coke *On Litt.* 122 a, For kine and sheep to compester the land. 1696 Ventris *Rep.* I. (1701) 18 Or those [beasts] which he takes to compester his land.

Competable, obs. f. Competible.

† Compete, *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *compéter* (14th c.), ad. L. *competĕre* in its earlier neuter sense, 'to fall together, coincide, come together, be convenient or fitting, be due', f. *com-* together + *petĕre* to fall upon, assail, aim at, make for, try to reach, strive after, sue for, solicit, ask, seek.

From the later active sense of *competĕre* we have Compete *v.*[2]; the two senses are intermixed in the derivatives that follow, but *competence, -ency, competent, competible*, and their derivatives, belong in the main to this sense.]

intr. To be suitable, applicable, or 'competent'.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, There ben thre maners [of lygatures or rollynges]. One is incarnatyue, and it competeth to newe woundes, and fractures.

Compete (kɒmpī·t), *v.*[2] Also 7 compate. [repr. L. *compet-ĕre*, in its post-classical active sense 'to strive after (something) in company or together', f. *com-* together + *petĕre* to aim at, go toward, try to reach, seek, etc.: see prec. No such sense is recognized by Littré: see mod.F. *compéter*, but Cotgrave has '*competer*, to be sufficient for, sutable with, agreeable vnto; also, to belong or appertaine to' (= prec. vb.); also, 'to demaund, or sue for the same thing that another doth' (which corresponds to this). Florio 1598 has It. *competere* 'to contend or striue for any suite, office, place, or dignitie,' [1611] 'to contend or striue with another for maistrie'; Minsheu has Sp. *competer* 'to be meet for, to agree with' (= prec.); 'to sue with another for anything, to contend or striue for any suit, office, or dignity'. The early related words in Eng. are *competitor, competor*; cf. also Competence, Competency, sense I. Though in occasional use in 17th c., this verb is not in Johnson, nor in Todd 1818, Seager 1819, Jodrell 1820; it is given by Richardson (without quotations) as 'now not uncommon in speech'; by critics, in 1824, it was styled 'a Scotticism', and 'an American discovery'.]

1. *intr.* To enter into or be put in rivalry *with*, to vie *with* another *in* any respect.

1620 Bp. Hall *Hon. Mar. Clergy* xvii, The Church of England is blessed with a true clergy and glorious; and such a one as his Italian generation..shall never presume to compete with, in worthinesse and honour. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* cxxxix. 15. Annot. 677 No embroidery or carpet-work in the world can compate with it. 1755 *Guthrie's Trial* 121 (Jam.) Also the man here giveth up with other lovers; as they compete with Christ, he resolves not to be for another. ?*a* 1800 Milner (Webster 1828), The sages of antiquity will not dare to compete with the inspired authors. 1822 Heber *Life Jer. Taylor* (L.), There was none who could compete with him in renown of learning and genius. 1826 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 101 Some of our ancient oaks and yews might..compete with the grandest trees of a Sumatran forest.

2. To strive *with* another, *for* the attainment of a thing, *in* doing something.

1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* VII. 182 Competing with him to protect the Maid. 1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 274 All the country gentlemen who compete for the raising of regiments. 1822 [M. Davenport Hill] *Public Education* 205 All his endeavours to compete with his elders are resented by them. 1824 De Quincey (*Review of prec.*) in *Lond. Mag.* 411 From his use of the Scotticisms 'succumb', 'compete'..he ought to be a Scotchman. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 620 Another class of transgressions, in our author, we shall now enumerate:—'to compete'—(an American discovery). 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 391 Different persons should compete with one another in asking questions.

b. *esp.* in commercial relations: To strive with others in the production and sale of commodities, or command of the market.

a 1844 Campbell *Poems, Revisiting Sc. River* iii, Till Toil grows cheaper than the trodden weed, And man competes with man, like foe with foe. 1857 Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art* 59 Let the paper manufacturers compete with the government. 1878 Jevons *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 79 The stores are also useful, because they compete with shopkeepers, and induce them to lower their prices.

Competence (kɒ·mpĭtĕns). [a. F. *compétence* 'competencie, conueniencie, sufficiencie, aptnesse, fitnesse, agreeablenesse; also concurrencie, competitorship' (Cotgr.): cf. It. *competentia* 'competencie, conueniencie, also contending for one same thing' (Florio), Sp. *competencia* 'competencie, corriualitie; sufficiency, conueniency' (Minsheu); ad. L. *competentia* (post-class.) meeting together, agreement, symmetry, planetary conjunction; f. *competent-* pr. pple. of *competĕre*: see Compete *v.*[1] and [2].]

I. In sense of Compete *v.*[2]

† 1. Rivalry in dignity or relative position, vying.

1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xv. (1596) 266 Man..seeing that the angels with whom he had competence were immortall [cf. 'Made a litle lower than the angels'].

II. In sense of Compete *v.*[1]

† 2. An adequate supply, a sufficiency *of*. *Obs.*

1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, v. v. 70 For competence of life I will allow you, That lacke of meanes enforce you not to euill. 1623 Massinger *Bondman* IV. ii, A competence of land freely allotted To each man's proper use. 1714 Gay *What d'ye call it?* Prelim. Sc. 3, I will have a ghost; nay, I will have a Competence of Ghosts. 1740 Gray *Lett.* in *Poems* (1775) 101 Such a private happiness (supposing a small competence of fortune) is almost always in one's power.

3. A sufficiency of means for living comfortably; a comfortable living or estate; = Competency 3.

1632 Massinger *City Madam* IV. i, I shall be enabled To make payment of my debts to all the world, And leave myself a competence. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 65 To appoynt to hir ane competance out of hir said husband's estate. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* vi. 509 A competence is vital to content. 1815 Jane Austen *Emma* I. ii, An easy competence, enough to secure the purchase of a little estate. 1871 Blackie *Four Phases* i. 6 He had been

left some small competence by his father. 1882 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* II. 51 Earn a competence and fame.

b. The condition of having sufficient means for living comfortably; easy circumstances.

1738 SWIFT *Imit. Horace* II. vi. (R.) Preserve, Almighty Providence! Just what you gave me, competence. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 206 ¶ 5 They .. growled away their latter years in discontented competence. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* VI. Wks. 496/2 Robbed of competence, And her obsequious shadow, peace of mind. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 82 Seven happy years of health and competence.

4. Sufficiency of qualification; capacity to deal adequately with a subject.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 291 To make men act zealously is not in the competence of law. 1796 — *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. 1842 II. 258 Conferring upon me that sort of honour, which it is alone within their competence .. to bestow. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* II. vi. 198 Even the experience of failure augments his competence. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxi. 343 To doubt my own competence to understand it. 1880 W. B. CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* 595 Naturalists of the highest competence in their respective departments.

b. esp. *Law.* The quality or position of being legally competent; legal capacity or admissibility.

1708–15 KERSEY, *Competence*, or *Competency*, in Law, the Power of a Judge, for the taking Cognisance of a Matter. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvii. 312 The court of session .. possessed no competence in criminal proceedings. 1886 SIR E. FRY in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 623/1 It was within his competence to say that he would not appoint a new trustee.

c. Adequacy of a work; legitimacy of a logical conclusion; propriety.

1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* 27 By force of his own fair work's competence. *a* 1852 HAMILTON *Logic* (1860) II. 465 It shows at a glance the competence or incompetence of any conclusion.

† **Competencer.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -ER.1] The possessor of a competency (of means).

1621 R. JOHNSON *Way to Glory* 36 'A competent maintenance is due to ministers; but not tythes.' Proove that position .. Then we should have, in stead of a Bishop of a Church, a competencer of a Church, etc.

Competency (kǫ́mpĭtĕnsi). [ad. L. *competentia*: see -ENCY. For the sense-history see COMPETENCE.]

I. In sense of COMPETE *v.*2

† **1.** Rivalry, competition. *Obs.*

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiii. (1596) 233 If differences of wits, so far distant as these, do enter into competencie, the one..getteth learning in a trice, and the other ..can small skill in the matter. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 67 The Dominicans strive in competencie with the Franciscans in all things. 1600 E. BLOUNT *Uniting Port. to Castile* 92 This competencie serving as a spurre. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 20 Things of greater condition are alwayes iniurious to lesser natures, and cannot endure any competencie. 1638 N. FERRERS tr. *Valdes' Consid.* 194 The men of the world .. have no competency with them.

II. In sense of COMPETE *v.*1

† **2.** A sufficient supply; a sufficiency *of*. *Obs.*

1616 BULLOKAR, *Competencie*, sufficiency. 1619 DALTON *Country Just.* xl. (1630) 91 Having competencie of wealth, wisdome, and a good conscience. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. ii. (1647) 3 The countrey recovered not a competencie of inhabitants for some hundred years after. 1670 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps., Tracts* (1727) 576 A competency of discretion and foresight. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 91 ¶ 1 He has a Competency of Fortune without Superfluity. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 365 Commissions to return with, of which he had a competency.

3. A sufficiency, without superfluity, of the means of life; a competent estate or income.

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 67 A Competencie sufficient preferred before surfeit. 1623 BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 8. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 4) 163 He would have them to have competencies. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1775) II. 329 There is no happiness in this world without a competency. 1859 SMILES *Self Help* viii. 206 To retire upon a competency to his native town. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel H.* II. i. 7 John.. might leave his daughter a competency.

b. The condition of having a sufficient income; easy circumstances; = COMPETENCE 3 b.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V*, I. ii. 9 Superfluitie comes sooner by white haires, but competencie liues longer. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 46 Their general competency is greatly owing to contempt of tyrannic fashions. 1803 WELLESLEY *Disp.* 365 A state of dignity, competency, and comfort. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 98 Competency—a financial horizon, which recedes as we advance.

4. Sufficiency of qualification; capacity; = COMPETENCE 4.

1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. VIII. 351 The loan demonstrates, in regard to instrumental resources, the competency of this kingdom to the assertion of the common cause. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* ix. (1852) 288 It is not within our competency to imagine. 1848 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* x, To give satisfactory references as to character and competency. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Studies Chr.* 304 To deny the ethical competency of the mind for this office.

b. esp. *Law.* The quality or position of being legally competent; legal capacity.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* IV. xxii, Whose competencie was of tender touch: although his might was small, his right was much. 1650 *Exerc. conc. Usurp. Power* 81 They that teach..the competency, yea duty, of any that have force to play the Magistrate. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 377 The judges were extremely strict in regard to the credibility, or rather the competency, of the witnesses. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 445 She refused .. to acknowledge the competency of the tribunal before which she was called.

Competent (kǫ́mpĭtĕnt), *a.* Also 5 **competent**, 5–6 **competente**, 6 **compu-**, **-po-**, **-pytent**. [a. F. *compétent* 'terme de droit' (15th c. in Littré), and ad. L. *competent-em* suitable, fitting, proper, lawful, pr. pple. of *competĕre* in its neuter senses: see COMPETE *v.*1]

† **1.** Suitable, fit, appropriate, proper. *Obs.* in general sense.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 34 Euer bi oportunite, or competent acordauns, to be redi to fil it. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VI. i. (1554) 146 b, What maner torment..Wer competent, couenable, or condigne To him. *a* 1450 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 445 And to kepe hir fest in competent place be the alderman and maistres assigned. 1534 MORE *Passion* Wks. 1284/2 God in the creacion of man, gaue to hym two states: one, competent and conuenient for hys mortal nature. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 127 Good vytales, good meate, wine, and competent Ale. 1667 N. FAIRFAX in *Phil. Trans.* II. 549 A common Sudorifick..in competent time relieved him. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* (1793) § 192 Materials..very competent to our purpose.

2. Suitable to a person's rank or position; suitable or sufficient for comfortable living. *arch.*

1440 *Close Roll* 23 *Hen. VI*, A competent annuite for lyff. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 33 A competent bed with ij peyre shetys. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 18 A competent liuing, and honestly had, makes such as are godlie both thankfull and glad. 1651 *Nicholas Papers* (1886) I. 242 To have a competent Joynter for her and estate for her children. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. X. (1743) 244 Officers.. who have all competent salaries. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. iii. 128 Leaving a competent property. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* iii. § 1. 115 If she [a widow] depart from the castle, then a competent house shall be provided for her.

3. Suitable, adequate, or sufficient, in amount or extent.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxi. 257 (Harl. MS.) A semly yonge knyȝte..he wolle fiȝt for yow..yf ye wolle yeve to him competente salarye. 1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 14 As muche therof..as shuld be competent or nedefull to the seid reparacion. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. XXXV. Ljb, Draw a streight line of competente length. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 108 Harmony requireth a competent distance of Notes. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* vi. (1729) 68 A competent while before Christmas. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* (1793) § 272 A competent quantity being put down to the bottom of the hole. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 705 Mr. Pitt's bill .. being now supported by a competent majority, was passed into an act.

† **b.** Sufficient but not going beyond this: fair, moderate, reasonable, enough. *Obs.*

1535 J. MASON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. II. 55 Vitaylls be of a competent pryce: all other things as cloth, lether, books, etc. be unresonable dere. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXIII. (1887) 120 Such as be newly recouered from sicknes .. must content themselues with small and competent exercise. 1625 BACON *Ess., Vicissitude* (Arb.) 576 They grew to rest upon Number, rather Competent, then Vast. 1780 HARRIS *Philolog. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 409 Greek was spoken with competent purity in Constantinople even to the fifteenth century.

4. Adequate or sufficient in quality or degree.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 76 You haue giuen me a competent reason. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VII. ii. § 4 Had brought their work to some competencie of perfection. 1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* Pref. 1 He that undertakes it, has a competent skill of the one Tongue, and is a Master of the other. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 78 Necessary to define with competent certainty. 1798 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 387 Impossible to form any competent notion of what we are doing. 1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 63 A model of this mountain .. would supply infinitely the most competent idea of it.

5. Possessing the requisite qualifications *for*, or *to*; properly qualified. **a.** Of persons.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 7/2 The King asked him only of the Journey..of which he might be a competent councellour. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* IV. 128 A matter ..allowed by all competent Judges. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 207 The merchant .. will be competent to this measure whenever he finds it a necessary one. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 41 If all the wealth in the planet should perish..they .. know themselves competent to replace it. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 13 We engaged a strong and competent guide.

b. *transf.*

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. ii, Religion is our competent guide. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 57 Our sight..is not always competent for determining the absolute want of light. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 127 A river is competent to effect its own purification unless overtaxed with pollution.

6. *Law.* Legally qualified or sufficient. **a.** Of a judge, court, etc.: Possessing jurisdiction or authority to act; **b.** Of a witness, evidence, etc.: Capable of being brought forward, admissible; **c.** Of a case, etc: Within the jurisdiction of a court.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* A viij, Make thy self redy for to answere before thy competent juge. 1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 § 6 Any competente courte, hauynge iurysdiction in the place. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* III. ii. 345 Whereof the Justices of Peace bee competent Judges. 1643 5 *Years Jas. I*, in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 310 Some few words touching the nature of the proofs, which in such a case are competent. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. II. vi. (1743) 389 The causes competent *to* the Admiralty Court of Scotland, are these among others. 1768–78 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. III. xxiii. (ed. 8) 369 All witnesses..except such as are infamous or such as are interested in the event of the cause .. are competent witnesses. 1883 *Law Rep.* Q. Bench Div. XI. 597 It has been held .. that .. an action for damages was not competent against a supreme judge for a censure passed by him .. on a counsel.

7. *More generally.* Of things, etc.: **a.** Belonging *to* as a rightful possession or property; proper, appertaining, due. **b.** Within one's rights, legally or formally open or permissible. **c.** Admissible by rule, legitimate.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 118 Som abstracts are proper notes of Soueraigntie: as Maiestie which is now competent to none but supreme Princes. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. i. § 10 That, perhaps, is the Privilege of the infinite Author and Preserver of things..but is not competent to any finite Being. 1765–9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.*, It is not competent to the defendant to allege fraud in the plaintiff. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* III. ii. (1817) 286, I think that it is competent to the Christian apologist to return this answer. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* I. 104 Though it is competent to Parliament to legislate for the colonies. 1850 T. S. BAYNES *New Anal. Logical Forms* 76 Having particular conclusions where universal are competent. — SIR W. HAMILTON *ibid.* 154 Two arrangements are competent.

† **8.** Compatible, congruous *with*. *Obs. rare.*

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 138 'Tis no more competent with obedience than light with darkness.

† **9.** ? Requiring competence. *Obs.*

1720 SWIFT *Mod. Educ.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 33 How..so great share in the most competent parts of publick management hath been..entrusted to commoners.

† **10.** quasi-*adv.* In circumstances of competence.

1557 F. SEAGER *Sch. Vertue* in *Babees Bk.* 354 Ye that are poore, with your state be contente, Not hauinge wherwith to lyue competente.

† **11.** quasi-*sb.* A competency. *Obs.*

1575 *Brieff Disc. troub. Franckford* 156 Their are not paste 17 or 18 whiche haue competent ynoughe to liue vpon. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 235 An annuall summe and competent.

Co'mpetent, *sb. Eccl. Hist.* Pl. also **-entes**. [ad. L. *competens* (in Augustine, Jerome, etc.; 'competens vocatur qui post instructionem fidei competit gratiam Christi', Isidore *Orig.* VII. xiv. § 8), pr. pple. of *competĕre* in its active sense, 'to strive after something in company', usually in pl. *competentes* as a name of the class.] A candidate for baptism.

a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 413 Men and women, competents or candidates of this Sacrament. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 260 Infants and competents. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* IV. iv. (1852) 73 Men, who were catechumens and competentes. 1720 W. REEVES *Serm.* 115 In the first, the Competent professed to this effect, I renounce Satan, etc.

Competently (kǫ́mpĭtĕntli), *adv.* [f. prec. adj. + -LY 2.] In a competent manner (see the adj.): † appropriately, suitably; sufficiently, adequately; † moderately, fairly, 'pretty'; † comfortably (in circumstances); with legal competence.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 89 Conably or competently, *competenter*. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 244, Xxx poure men be fedde and clothed competently. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 15 He dranke wyne not scarcely, nor to muche, but competently. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 363 They are competently stored with hemp. 1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv., Luther* (1867) I. 58 He had his health competently well, but that sometimes he was troubled with the headache. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. ii. iii. § 29 She is not competently instructed. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Butler*, Wood mentions him as competently wealthy. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. ii. § 27 *note*, That the reason itself shall be competently enlightened. 1884 LD. SELBORNE in *Law Times Rep.* 15 Mar. 60/2 Whether on that subject a bye-law might or might not have been competently made.

Co'mpetentness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Competent quality, competency.

1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 30 As to the competentness of the curiologic method of significancy.

† **Competibi'lity.** *Obs.* [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being competible. (In the quot. = *compatibility*.)

1664 HAMMOND 19 *Serm.* Wks. 1684 IV. 604 The competibility of knowledge, and incompetibility of true faith, with carnall desires.

† **Competible,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 **-able**. [app. f. L. *compet-ĕre* to be suitable or fit, to correspond (see COMPETENT), or f. its F. repr. *compét-er* in same sense + -IBLE. (Godefroy has one example of a F. *competable* = 'competent' of 1492.)]

1. Appropriate, suitable, properly applicable, befitting; competent.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 167 The similitude is in their spotted skins, which are not competible in Goats, but in Roes. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Pr.* II. 35 How could they .. receive any competible share in a client's enforced bounty. 1640 — *Boulster Lect.* 8 Truth is, to a competible eye, nothing more intimately moving than beauty.

b. Const. *to*.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 152 The coate-armor of the Auncestor is competible to all his children. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 20 These..are properties not at all competible to body or matter. 1687 TOWERSON *Baptism* 15 Circumcision was not competible to those of the Female Sex.

c. Const. *with*. Here there is sometimes confusion with COMPATIBLE.

1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 494 It is a divine .. Principality .. nor is this competible with any creature. 1650 HEYLYN in Vernon *Life Heylyn* (1682) 249 The Commission..is thought to be neither competable nor consistent with it [viz., a Convocation]. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* xviii. § 6. 350 The miracles which were onely competible with Christ. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. ii. 316 Let us now examine, whether the Doctrine of Indifference be competible with any of these Religions.

2. Legally competent.

c 1638–58 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 232, I could not hold these persons my competible accusers.

† **Competíbleness.** *Obs.* The quality of being competible; propriety, fitness.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. xxx. (1713) 68 The competibleness of such Properties as they must be forced to give to Matter who deny there is any such thing as a Spirit.

Competing (kŏmpī·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. COMPETE *v.*[2] + -ING[2].] That competes.

1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 103 The gracious or loving, instead of the strained, or competing manner of doing things. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* i. (1869) 11 The Cyclic Poems..never attained to an equal or competing fame. *Mod.* Several of the competing poems have been published.

Competister: see COMPUTIST.

Competition (kŏmpĭti·ʃən). [ad. L. *competītiōn-em* agreement, a judicial demand, rivalry, n. of action f. *competĕre*: see COMPETE.]

1. 'The action of endeavouring to gain what another endeavours to gain at the same time' (J.); the striving of two or more for the same object; rivalry. Now largely used in connexion with competitive examinations.

a 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* 26 Though there were grudging there could be no competition. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 476 God..will not long defer To vindicate the glory of his name Against all competition. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 150 Where there is so much of..Competition, and Uncertainty, you must expect Self-interest will govern. 1859 MILL *Liberty* iii. (1865) 43/1 Opening all objects of ambition, even the highest, to general competition. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 65 It is useless for real genius to enter the lists of competition without this training. *Mod.* The place will be filled by open competition..These scholarships are now thrown open to general competition.

b. *Commerce.* Rivalry in the market, striving for custom between those who have the same commodities to dispose of.

1793 BENTHAM *Emanc. Colonies* Wks. 1843 IV. 412 From high profits in trade comes influx of traders—from influx of traders, competition among traders—from competition among traders, reduction of prices. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Each & All* iii. 39 Competition is more likely than co-operation to induce prudence and foresight. 1871 RUSKIN *Munera P.* Pref. (1880) 13 Vulgar political economy asserts ..that wages are determined by competition. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Feb. 12/1 The war of commerce which, under the name of 'competition', goes on unceasingly. *Mod. Maxim.* Competition is the life of trade.

c. In *Sc. Law* applied chiefly to those contests which arise on bankruptcy, between creditors claiming in virtue of their respective securities or diligences.

d. Const. *for*; formerly also † *to*.

1624 WILLIAMS in *Fortescue Papers* 204 In the competicion for soe unworthy and meane a remote northerne Deanerye. *a* 1626 BACON (J.), Competition to the crown there is none nor can be. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Now..there is no competition but for the second place. *Mod.* The competition for the appointment will no doubt be severe.

e. *In, into competition.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. viii. § 4 The Priest-hood, which ever hath been in some competition with Empire. *a* 1631 DONNE in *Selections* (1840) 200 Bring the honours of this world into the balance, into competition, into comparison with that eternal weight of glory in heauen. 1660 R. COKE *Just. Vind.* Ep. Ded. 5 No man presumes to stand in competition with you. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iii. 70 They are a very small inconsiderable Tribe, in competition with those I treat of. 1786 MRS. INCHBALD *I'll tell you what* II. ii, You wou'd not, even in idea, put him in competition with me. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 28. 104 The highest claims of the older Law are not to be put into competition with that Dispensation.

2. (with *a.* and *pl.*) A contest for the acquisition of something; a match to determine relative excellence; a trial of ability in order to decide the superiority or comparative fitness of a number of candidates.

1618 SIR H. CAREY in *Fortescue Papers* 56 Manifould desires and competitions to succeed him. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Honour* I. ii, Of such a competition, you alone Should wear the garland. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 161 Few competitions but engender spite, And those the most, where neither has a right. *Mod.* For the next lot put up [to auction] there was a keen competition. When does the rifle competition come off?

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *competition price, rent, scholarship*, one decided by competition; **competition-wallah** [Urdū *-wālā* = L. *-ārius*, Eng. *-er*], an Anglo-Ind. colloq. term = COMPETITIONER; applied to members of the Indian Civil Service admitted on the competitive system, when first introduced in 1856.

1863 *All Year R.* X. 203 (heading) Competition Wallahs. 1864 TREVELYAN (*title*), Letters of a Competition-wallah. *Ibid.* 9 The stories against the competition-wallahs, which are told and fondly believed by the Haileybury men. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* vi. 175 Though the Irish expression translated 'rack-rent' cannot..denote an extreme competition rent. 1878 *Sat. Rev.* 15 June 750 (Y.) The Competition-Wallah, at home on leave or retirement, dins perpetually into our ears the greatness of India. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Oct. 6/2 In an architect's office..competition sets of plans. 1887 *Ibid.* 14 Oct. 2/1 Legislation on the principle of the competition-curbing Acts.

† **Competi·tion,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. the sb.] To compete.

1649 CADELL *Morbus Epidem.* (1650) 25 If..any thing of their own..shall providentially competition with the publique good.

Competi·tioner[1]. [f. prec. sb. + -ER.] One who takes part in a competition; a competitor; one who enters a service, etc., by competition.

a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* x. v. Wks. IX. 564 Cornelius his competitioner for the bishoprick of Rome. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 455 This Enoch hath not as yet tasted of death, being a competitioner of eternitie. 1864 *Times* 7 Nov. 6/5 A good deal of reactionary agitation has been going on..against the new class of competitioners. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Mar. 416/2 One of the first batch of the competitioners. 1886 *Ibid.* 28 Aug. 300.

† **Competi·tioner**[2]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. COM- + PETITIONER.] One who joins another in petitioning; a fellow-petitioner, a Co-PETITIONER.

1628 BP. HALL *Old Relig.* 132 They speake to the Saints *tanquam deprecatores, vel potius comprecatores*..mouing them to bee competitioners with vs to the throne of grace.

Competitive (kŏmpe·titiv), *a.* [f. L. *competīt-* ppl. stem of *competĕre* (see COMPETE *v.*[2]) + -IVE.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by competition; organized on the basis of competition.

Competitive examination: an examination for a position or office open to the candidate or candidates who 'pass the best examination' in the subjects prescribed.

1829 in *Southey's Lett.* (1856) IV. 144 Some half competitive, half co-operative societies. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* II. 42 Whether those returns are appropriated by individuals under the competitive system, or equally distributed among the members of a co-operative community. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 378 The uncarefulness..of public companies, and the risks arising from competitive enterprise. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 140/1 The choice of the candidates by competitive examination. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* x, A competitive examination on the subject of Boots.

Hence **Compe·titively** *adv.*; **Compe·titiveness.**

1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 435/2 The cadets had been several times selected competitively.

Competitor (kŏmpe·titəɹ). Also 6–7 -tour. [a. F. *compétiteur* (16th c. in Littré), or its source L. *competītor*, one of several who aim at the same object, a fellow-candidate, rival, agent-sb. f. *competĕre* in its active sense: see COMPETE *v.*[2] The accentuation indicates adoption from F. rather than L., which would naturally have given *competi·tor, co·mpetitor.*]

1. One who competes, or engages in a competition; one who seeks an object in rivalry with others also seeking it; a rival. Const. *with* († *of*) another; *for* († *of, to*) an object; *in* a sphere or match.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) R ij b, The noble Amilcares of Carthage, competitours of the Scipions of Rome. 1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 20 In suche a number of competitors of the croune. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. i. 77 They..cannot brooke Competitors in loue. 1597 BACON *Coulers* i. in *Ess.* (Arb.) 139 Diuers competitors to a place. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (J.), His brother Mechemetes, competitor of the kingdom. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 301 Several persons are competitors for the lord lieutenancy. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 270 ¶ 1 To be no Man's Rival in Love, or Competitor in Business. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 335 To give judgment on the competitors. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. II. i. 246 Noblemen..were competitors with him in the same race of political honours.

b. One placed in competition.

1656 S. WINTER *Serm.* 128 They exalted works above Christ, or at least made them competitors with Christ. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 13 [Homer has] a supremacy among poets, without real competitors or partners, except Dante and Shakspeare. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 81 As far as the eye could range Mont Blanc had no competitor.

† **2.** One associated with another in seeking the same common object; an associate, a partner. *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 3 The league..was..renewed in the yeare 1480 for xxv yeares, being competitors and parties therein almost all the meaner Potentates of Italy. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. vi. 35 My selfe in counsaile his competitor. 1594 — *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 506 In Kent, my Liege, the Guilfords are in Armes, And euery houre more Competitors Flocke to the Rebels. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* v. 230 By the helpe of Theodotus, (whom she made competitor in the Empire). 1681 E. MURPHY *State Ireland* § 42 He would not be competitor in their Robberies.

† **3.** = COMPETENT *sb. Obs.*

1697 tr. *Dupin's Hist. Eccl. Writers* II. 109 They gave the Name of Competitors to those who were in a Condition to receive Baptism.

Compe·titorship. [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office or action of a competitor; competition.

1611 COTGR., *Competence*..also, a concurrencie, or competitorship. 1631 HEYWOOD *London's Jus Hon.* Ep. Ded., Worthily was your so free Election (without either emulation, or competitorship) conferd vpon you. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 2 To wish for, and promote a competitorship in his love. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 328 The Nabobship of Arcot, the old prize of all competitorship. 1837 LYTTON *Athens* II. 278 Death soon afterwards removed Aristides from all competitorship with Cimon.

Competitory (kŏmpe·titəri), *a.* [f. L. type **competītōri-us*, f. *competītor*: see -ORY.] Belonging to competitors or competition; characterized by or subject to competition; competitive.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 75 In professions precarious and competitory as the law is, 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 240 The competitory spirit of Olympic games. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 21 The respective competitory advantages of the different dishes. 1883 *Echo* 30 Mar., The competitory influence of the telephone,..would..absolutely necessitate a reduction of the cost of telegraphy.

Competitress (kŏmpe·titrĕs). [f. COMPETITOR + -ESS. Fr. and L. forms of the same are seen in the two following words.] A female competitor.

1645 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumphing* 42 It hath the preheminence of its Competitresse to the value of 1500 yeers. 1672 *Hieragonist* 136 (T.) Oxford and Cambridge; with whom the Grecian Athens itself was no fit competitress. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 132 Penelopè is scarcely a less formidable competitress with all later attempts to delineate the queenly matron.

† **Compe·titrice.** *Obs.* [a. F. *compétitrice*, fem. of *compétiteur.*] = prec.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 289 This competitrice whom shee suspected.

† **Compe·titrix.** *Obs.* [a. L. *competītrix*, fem. of *competītor*: the stress following that of *competitor* in English.] = prec.

1649 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (T.), Queen Anne, being now without competitrix for her title. 1676 ALLEN *Address Nonconf.* Pref., It was the true Mother who was for yielding to her Competitrix, rather than the Child should be divided.

† **Competize,** *v. Obs.*—[0] [f. L. *competĕre* + -IZE.]

1656 BLOUNT *Gl.*, *Competize*, to stand in competition.

† **Competor, compitor,** by-forms of COMPETITOR.

1565 *Cotton Libr. Catal.* B 10. f. 290 The lady Catharine, whom the said queen..accompted as a Competor unto her in pretence of title. 1618 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 18 (D.) The putting out the eyes of Alfried her sonne his compitor.

Compeynable, var. of COMPANABLE *a. Obs.*

Comphet, obs. var. of COMFIT.

Compidor, -e, var. of COMPRADOR.

Compier, obs. form of COMPEER.

Compilation (kŏmpilē·ʃən). [a. F. *compilation*, ad. L. *compilātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *compīlāre* to COMPILE.]

1. The action of compiling: see COMPILE *v.* 1, 2.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VI. i. (1554) 144 b, I vndertoke The compilacion of this little boke. 1598 FLORIO, *Compilatione*, a compilation, a heaping or gathering togither in one. 1611 in COTGR. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. 566 The compilation of theological systems, generally called *Loci Communes.* 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* II. xii. 63 The compilation of the Gesta Romanorum.

2. *concr.* That which is compiled; a literary work or the like formed by compilation.

1426 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 133 Filowyng the substaunce Of his writyng and compilacioun..1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 22 Alle that they fonde and sawe, they sette in compilacions. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 85 That all compilations are useless I do not assert. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 225 The sketch of history..was little more than a brief compilation from foreign memoirs. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xix. § 2. (1862) 307 The first modern compilation which has any pretensions to the title of a complete digest.

† **3.** Heaping or piling together; accumulation.

1598 [see 1]. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (J.), There is in it a small vein filled with spar, probably since the time of the compilation of the mass.

¶ Cockeram (1623) has '*Compilation*, theft, murder'.

Compilator (kŏmpilē·təɹ). Also 4–6 -atour. [In ME. and AF. *compilatour* = F. *compilateur*, ad. L. *compīlātōr-em*, agent-n. f. *compīlāre*; see note to COMPILE *v.*] = COMPILER.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol., I nam but a lewd compilatour of the labour of olde Astrologiens. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 896 The whiche..the sayd compilatours have overtaken. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 38 The pains I have somewhat taken to be a Compilator. 1835 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 10 Oct. 292 The language of a late compilator.

Compilatory (kŏmpəi·lătəri), *a. rare.* [ad. L. type **compilātōri-us*, f. *compilātōr-em*: see prec. and -ORY.] Belonging to a compiler or a compilation.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 24 Not a proof either of fecundity or of compilatory judgment. *Mod.* Occupied with compilatory labours.

Compile (kŏmpəi·l), *v.* Also 4–6 **compyle.** [a. F. *compile-r* (14th c. in Godef.) to put together, collect; (commonly taken as):—L. *compīlā-re* to plunder, pillage, rob, steal, snatch together and carry off.

The history is by no means clear. In reference to literary 'compiling', *compīlātor* was applied reproachfully by rivals to Vergil, and this is commonly taken as = 'plunderer'; but Isidore (*a.* 640), in reference to this very circumstance, says 'Compilator, qui aliena dicta suis permiscet, sicut solent pigmentarii in pila diversa mixta contundere', where the etymological explanation 'to mix in a mortar', implies at least that no sense of 'plunder' any longer attached to the word. In med.L. Du Cange has *compilatus* = 'exstructus', said of an arch; Godef. has OF. *compilé* = 'constructed, built', of a palace, which seem also to point to some other derivation. Cf. branch II. below.]

I. With reference to literary work, and the like.

1. *trans.* To collect and put together (materials), so as to form a treatise; to collect into a volume.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. Prol. 24 Of hys storys þa wyll I Compyle, þat me-thynk mast lykly Tyl oure Matere accordande. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, Yf I had them compyled in one treatyse. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 7 Moses in his historie compileth the traditions of the fathers. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 215 The most select experiments compil'd together. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iii. 77 Compiling notes to the Iliad from Eustathius.

2. To make, compose, or construct (a written or printed work) by arrangement of materials collected from various sources.

1375 [see COMPILING]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 77 Broþer Ranulf monk of Chestre compiled and made þis present cronicle. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 13, I wolde compyle A clere descrypcyoun .. Of alle hyr feturys. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) F vj, If thou take vpon thee a coment to compile .. on Ouid or Virgile. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 159 Osmun who compiled the Alkoran out of Mahomets loose paper. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 104 The twelve Apostles .. are said to have compil'd their Creed in this place. 1748 W. ADAMS in Boswell. *Johnson* viii, The French Academy .. took forty years to compile their Dictionary. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 81 Cranmer .. compiled a liturgy in English.

† b. Predicated of the materials. *Obs. rare.*

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 200, I omit many instances.. which alone would compile a just volume.

† 3. To compose as original work (esp. a work of definite form or structure, *e.g.* a sonnet). *Obs.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 114 b, I shal compyle an epistle. *a* 1500 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 54 This litel schort dyté, Rudely compyled, lat it be noon offence. 1509 (*title*) A Mornynge Remembraunce..Compyled by the Reuerent Fader in God, Johan Fisher Bysshop of Rochester. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 134 Longauile, Did neuer Sonnet for her sake compile. 1598 MARLOWE *Hero & L.* 1, Some, their violent passions to assuage, Compile sharp satires.

† 4. To render (into another language); to translate. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 178/2 His passyon bede compyled out of greek in to latyn. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 55 Googe, in translating and enlarging the most profitable worke of Heresbachius, hath deserued much commendation .. for hys faythfull compyling and learned increasing the noble worke.

II. In other senses.

[In some of these, evidently associated with PILE to heap; but not necessarily derived therefrom: see note to the derivation.]

† 5. To heap together, pile up; to gather or form into a heap or mass. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 76 Nature hath boulstred the same [vein] with many Glandules compiled together. 1582 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 457 In this one portion of accusation, I doe perceave two severall crimes compyled together. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 80 The Strata are compil'd .. every where after the very same Method. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pit fall*, Light straight Sticks .. which you must compile one over another. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 318 Dung is collected for fuel, not compiled for manure.

† 6. To construct by putting together materials; to make up, build. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iii. 10 A brazen wall in compas to compyle About Cairmardin. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 185 Cloth compiled of Asses and Goats hair. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 79 Of such are compiled the present Buildings of the Town.

† b. Predicated of the materials. *Obs.* Cf. 2 b.

1592 GREENE *Melicertus' Eclog.* viii, Aurora brought her blush, the moon her white; Both so combin'd .. Compil'd those pretty orbs [= her cheeks]. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* lxxx, So long a race as I haue run Through Faery land, which those six bookes compile.

† 7. To compose. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ix. 17 When the prince had perfectly compylde These paires of friends in peace and setled rest.

8. *Cricket slang.* To make, 'pile up', or 'score' (a number, *esp.* a large number, of runs).

1884 *Times* 5 Feb. 10/2 It was not until he had compiled 126 that he had the misfortune to play a ball on to his wicket. 1884 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 5/2 New South Wales 'compiled' (as the slang goes) 412.

Hence **Compi·led** *ppl. a.*

1886 *Athenæum* 31 July 147/2 The value that would otherwise attach to the compiled information as to Canada.

† **Compi·le,** *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. Accumulation.

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinvile* XXX, Saturns compile [*rime* exile] Of frantike discontentment.

† **Compilement** (kŏmpəi·lmĕnt). *Obs.* [f. COMPILE *v.* + -MENT.]

1. The compiling (of a literary work, etc.).

1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Triumph* A 6 a After the whole compilement whereof. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* Advt. to Rdr., Though the method, the style, and compilement be his. 1676 *Packet Advices to Men of Shaftesb.* 32 His Lordship was no stranger to its compilement.

b. The action of constructing or building up.

a 1639 WOTTON *Surv. Education* Ded., How I could build a man; for there is a moral as well as a natural or artificial compilement, and of better materials.

2. *concr.* That which is compiled, a compilation.

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. Ep. Ded. 1 The Intimation of large Compilements. 1729 SWIFT *Let. to Pope* Wks. 1761 VIII. 91 The compilements of Graevius and Gronovius, which make thirty-one volumes in folio. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1859) I. 95 That tesselated compilement..well known by the title of La Morte d'Arthur.

b. A structure. c. A collection, accumulation.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* Pref. in *Relig.* 4, I found it fitter for my pen..to deal with these plain Compilements and tractable Materials. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. 63 A Compilement of all Imaginable Attributes of Honour, Courtship, and Complement. *a* 1687 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 225 This compilement of Aiery or Fiery particles.

Compiler (kŏmpəi·lə1). Also 4 **-oure,** (5 **conpilour**), 6 **-or,** *Sc.* **-ar.** [ME. (and AF.) *compilour* = OF. *compileor,* F. *compileur*:—L. *compīlātōr-em* (see COMPILATOR). Assimilated to words in -ER.]

1. One who compiles: see COMPILE *v.* 1, 2.

In modern use often opposed to an original author.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 26 No compiloure of him tellis ouht. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. (1872) 16 Diuerse translatours and compilaris. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald* § 36 (1877) 67, I, John Coke, compyler of this small treatyse. 1677 HUBBARD *Narrative* Pref., The Compiler of an History can challenge little to himself but methodizing the work. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 184 ¶ 2 The compiler of a system of science. 1815 *Scribbleomania* 200 The pond'rous compiler, with nought that is new. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. ix. 133 Udall..was..the compiler of the first Hebrew grammar known to have appeared in English. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 379 Appian, a mere compiler.

† 2. An (original) author, composer. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Lancelot* 319 The most conpilour..Flour of poyetis. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 36 Compylers of sencelesse sonets. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 234 This Booke .. being burnt, to embleme the endlesse Punishment of the Compiler.

† 3. A constructor or builder: see COMPILE *v.* 6.

1713 POPE *Guardian* No. 4 ¶ 3 The Compilers of these sort of structures.

Hence **Compi·lership.** *nonce-wd.*

1867 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 1423 The authorship or compilership of a dictionary..is, indeed, a question like that of the identity of the darned and redarned stockings with the original pair.

Compiling (kŏmpəi·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COMPILE *v.* + -ING^{1}.] The action of the verb COMPILE; compilation; † heaping or building up (*obs.*) : see vb.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 699 In tyme of the compyling Of this buk. 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* C vj b, This discreete entring and compiling [of entries in the Ledger] shall follow cleerness of your busynes. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* 13 (R.) By such a gentle drying [of brick] much time will be lost, which might otherwise be employed in compiling. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., The first compiling of her Publick Liturgy.

Compinable, var. of COMPANABLE *a. Obs.*

† **Compi·nge,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *compingĕre* to fix together; to confine; f. *com-* + *pangĕre* to fix.] *trans.* To compress, confine.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. 2. i. (1651) 640 Into what straights hath it been compinged, a little flock!

Compire, obs. form of COMPEER.

† **Compi·ss,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. F. *compisser.*] *trans.* To wet with urine; = BEPISS.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xxii, These villainous dogs did compisse all her habiliaments.

Compital (kŏ·mpităl), *a. Rom. Antiq.* [ad. L. *compitāl-is* pertaining to cross-ways, f. *compitum* place where roads cross.] Of or pertaining to the cross-ways: applied to the shrines of the domestic gods placed at the corners of the streets in ancient Rome; also to the *compitalia,* an annual festival in honour of the Lares. Also as *sb.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Compital,* belonging to cross streets, or places where many waies meet. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Compital* (*Lat.*), belonging to the Compita, or Cross-ways. *Compitals,* certain Feasts solemnized in those Cross-ways. 1882 R. LANCIANI in *Athenæum* 10 June 740 A compital shrine of the time of Augustus.

† **Compitali·tious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *compitālīcius, -tius* (see prec.) + -OUS.] 'Of or belonging to the Feasts of *Compitalia,* which were solemnized in cross ways or streets' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Complacence (kŏmplē·sĕns). Now *rare.* [ad. med.L. *complacentia* (see Du Cange) = F. *complaisance,* f. L. *complacēre* to please, be pleasant: see -ENCE. The original accentuation appears to have been (correctly) *co·mplacence,* as still in Butler, *c* 1675; but Milton has *compla·cence.*]

1. Pleasure or satisfaction in one's own condition or doings; self-satisfaction; † in early use, sometimes = vanity.

c 1430 tr. *T. à Kempis' Consol.* III. viii, Better it is to sauour but a litel wiþ mekenes & litel under stondyng, þan gret tresoures of konnynge wiþ veyn complacence. Better it is þe to haue litel þan muche wherof þou mowe be proude. 1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 7 This complacence is vayn glorye. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 290 .Se that we haue no complacence or pleasure, in our owne perfeccyon. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1687 I. 7 The arbitrary opinion and fickle humour of the people; complacence in which is vain. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iv. 446 A Complacence in being low-born, on account of his present high Station. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 350 The complacence of one who thinks that he has made a noble discovery.

2. Pleasure, delight; satisfaction. *Obs.*

c 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 172 The grete galees of Venees and Fflorence Be wel ladene wyth thynges of complacence, Alle spicerye and of grocers ware. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* x. 180 Full glad was I .. For to se that flour of complacence. 1509 — *Past. Pleas.* VII. iii, Enspyred wyth the hevenly influence Of the doulcet well of complacence. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. § 5. 37 In the common offices of piety .. there is an infinitly greater complacence. *Ibid.* II. § 2. 79 That they may have a complacence in her company. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* I. § 4. 25 A Man unable to take Complacence in wicked Persons or Things.

b. Pleasantness of temper or mien.

1767 FRANKLIN *Lett.* (1833) 105 The serenity, complacence, and benignity that shine so eminently in..her countenance.

† c. *concr.* An object or source of pleasure and satisfaction. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 276 O Thou My sole complacence!

† 3. Disposition to please, oblige, or comply with the wishes of others; complaisance. *Obs.*

1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 36 Many..by the seruile slauery of complacence, do prayse þuen their vices.

a 1680 BUTLER *Sat. Marriage* 53 in *Rem.* (1759) I. 120 All people were so full of complacence And civil duty of the public sense. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 38 In complacence to Priest-craft. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 579 With mean complacence ne'er betray your trust, Nor be so civil as to prove unjust. 1714 *Orig. Canto Spencer* xliii, A Nymph so full of curteous Complacence? 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II. ii, She consented..for she had truly a great complacence for her brother.

† 4. Good pleasure. *Obs.*

1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. i. 8 As Gods efficient Will causeth the thing willed..so his final will or Complacence supposeth the pleasing thing in being.

Complacency (kŏmplē·sĕnsi). [f. as prec., with the later form of the suffix, -ENCY.]

1. The fact or state of being pleased with a thing or person; tranquil pleasure or satisfaction in something or some one.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* viii. (1851) 44 This note of mutuall complacencie forbids all offer of seducement. 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* vi. 46 He loveth such as have it .. with the love of Complacencie and Acceptation. 1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowl.* I. xviii. (1853) 129 God can take no real Complacency in any but those that are like him. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* IV. 30 Although he regards the enemies of pleasure with complacency.

2. *spec.* The fact or state of being pleased with oneself; tranquil pleasure or satisfaction in one's own condition or doings; self-satisfaction.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* II. 58 The vanity, pompe, and idle complacency of such women. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 419 So sings he, charmed with his own mind and form..Complacency has breathed a gentle gale O'er all his thoughts. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 29 A certain complacency may attach to the exhibition of them.

b. with *pl.* (*rare.*)

1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* vii. 174 The complacencies of a selfish and vainglorious philanthropy.

† 3. Pleasure, delight, enjoyment. *Obs.*

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* Pref., Earthly complacencies, and exteriour gaities. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Wks.* I. 114 Joys and transportations, spiritual comforts, and complacencies. 1800 T. COGAN *Passions* § 3 (R.) In strict propriety of language, *complacency* is alone applicable to that species of good which originates from some mental or moral excellence. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Success* Wks. (Bohn) III. 125 But also in complacencies .. The man of sensibility counts it a delight only to hear a child's voice.

† 4. Contented acquiescence or consent. *Obs.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 178 Doth not the one act with more reluctancy, and the other with more complacency? 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 407 A perfect complacency and acquiescence in all the present allotments of Divine Providence. 1709 SACHEVERELL *Serm.* 15 Aug. 12 A..Complacency in Other's Sin Appropriates it to Us.

5. Disposition or wish to please, or comply with the wishes of, others; complaisance. ? *Obs.*

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 39 The complement which a Gentleman put upon a Lady, having five or six comly Daughters, who sayed, by way of complacency, that he never saw such a dainty Cupboard of Cristall Glasses in all his life. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 18 'Tis civil to applaud sometimes, through an innocent complacency to what they say. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxi. 247 A severe Inquisition Court [at Goa] which aws both Clergy and Laity to such a Complacency, that I question if there is such a Pack of..Hypocrites in the World. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 462 The king was supported only by the complacency of a few courtiers.

b. (*pl.*) Instances or acts of complaisance. ? *Obs.*

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. iii. 269 A Variety of Applauses and Complacencies. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* v. 372 The round Of smooth and solemnized complacencies.

Complacent (kŏmplē·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *complacēnt-em* pleasing, pr. pple. of *complacēre*: see above.]

† 1. Pleasing, pleasant, delightful. *Obs. rare.*

1660 BURNEY *Κέρδ. Δῶρον* (1661) 106 In the complacent moneth of May. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man of World* I. i, Her look was of that complacent sort which gains on the beholder.

2. *spec.* Feeling or showing pleasure or satisfaction, *esp.* in one's own condition or doings; self-satisfied.

1767 JAGO *Edge Hill, Evening* IV. (R.), With complacent smile Thy social aspect courts the distant eye. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IV. 423 The monarch smiled Complacent. 1825 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* I. 25 The glorious savage..vain of his array Look'd with complacent frown from side to side. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 52 Whenever Gibbon was going to say a good thing .. he announced it by a complacent tap on his snuff-box. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. XXXVIII. 129 Multitudes..will accede..to this proposition..but with a complacent conviction..that it does not touch their case.

3. Disposed, or showing a disposition, to please; obliging in manner, complaisant. ? *Obs.*

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 160 They look up with a sort of complacent awe and admiration to kings, who know how to keep firm in their seat. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* XXII, The .. complacent flattery of Leicester. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* VI. 62 Mr. Moore ..was .. a complacent listener to her talk.

Complacential (kŏmplăse·nʃăl), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. med.L. *complacentia* + -AL.]

1. Characterized by complacency, showing satisfaction, content, or acquiescence in something.

1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* X. 74 A consenting or Complacential Approbation. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 17 His wil of complacence, or complacential wil, whereby he declares what is most agreable to him. 1747 HERVEY *Medit.* II. 169 The highest Object of thy complacential

delight. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* ii. 3 Thoughts of wonder, gratitude, and complacential delight.

†2. Disposed to please or comply; obliging, complaisant. *Obs.*

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* II. 294 Aaron..did not please himself..in the thing: but it was an act meerly complacential to the people. 1673 S. C. *Art Complaisance* xiii. 138 They must..use a sweet mildness and complacential address. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 413 That book..was written to terrifie the Presbyterians and make them more complacential.

†**Complace·ntially,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a complacential manner; with pleasurable satisfaction or content.

1671 BAXTER *Holiness, Design Chr.* iv. 16 To love complacencially an ungodly person as if he were godly. 1675 — *Cath. Theol.* iii. 205 God might be said to love him .. Complacencially, according to the good that was in him; And benevolently as he purposed his future Sanctification and Salvation. 1681 — *Apol. Nonconf. Min.* 63 We cannot love them complacentially.

†**Complace·ntious,** *a. Obs.*—° See quot.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Complacentious, Complaisant,* obsequious, observant, soothing, (and thereby) pleasing.

Complacently (kŏmplē·sĕntli), *adv.* [f. COMPLACENT + -LY².] In a complacent manner; with pleasure or satisfaction: *esp.* with self-satisfaction.

1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* 49 He pointed to his treasures with silent looks that rested complacently on them. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 48 We may..call ourselves, complacently, a rich country. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. ix. 131 A bishop, and unlikely to look complacently on plots for the alienation of episcopal manors.

Complain (kŏmplē·n), *v.* Forms: 4 compleign(e, 4–6 -pleyn(e, -pleine, 5 -plane, 5–6 -playn(e, 6 -plene, 6–7 -plaine, 6– complain. [ME. *compleigne,* f. F. *complaign-* stem of *complaindre* (cf. pres. conj. *complaigne*) to manifest compassion, bewail = It. *compiangere*:—late L. *complang-ĕre* to bewail, f. L. *com-* intensive + *plangĕre* to lament, bewail, orig. to strike, beat, beat the breast or head in sign of grief.]

I. To give expression to sorrow or suffering.

†1. *trans.* To bewail, lament, deplore. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1142 He longe hadde hire compleyned. *c* 1386 — *Clerk's T.* 474 They mowe wel be biwaylit or compleynit. — *Doctor's T.* 239 3eue me leue, fader myn..My deþ for to compleyne a litel space. *c* 1450 *Merlin* ii. 24 They complayned here grete losse. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxx. 283 To complayne the dethe of the kyng. 1647 CRASHAW *Music's Duel* Poems 91 Whose trembling murmurs..Run to and fro, complaining his sweet cares. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* (J.), Gaufride, who couldst so well in rhime complain, The death of Richard, with an arrow slain.

†b. To utter in complaint; to compose as a complaint. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1744 *Lucrece,* Hire wordis that she hath compleynyd. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 513 She to whom Daphnaida Vpon her neeces death I did complaine.

†2. *refl.* [so OF. *se complaindre.*] To bewail oneself, lament, utter one's lamentations. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1964 *Ariadne,* Thesyus compleynede hym be nyghte. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F v, He..dyd complayne hymself to his wyf. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 598 To all the host of heaven I complain me. 1619 W. SCLATER *Expos. I. Thess.* (1630) 534 The Apostle complaines him heauily of sinne dwelling in him.

†3. *intr.* To give expression to sorrow; to make moan, lament. Const. *to, unto* another, *for* an object. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars.* 136 Compleyneth eke ye lovers alle in fere For her. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, That myghtest well complayn & make dole. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxvii. 414 When Huon saw this shyppe arryue at the porte he greatly complaynyd for them, and sayd. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* II. xxiii, Remember measure in your griefs complaining. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Vain Love* (1669) 18 What Lover can like me complain, Who first lov'd vainly, next in vain!

b. with *subord. clause.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 758 Oon Latumyus Compleigned unto his felaw Arrius, That, etc. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richm.* Wks. 292 Often she complaynyd that in her youthe she had not gyuen her to the understondynge of Latyn.

4. *intr.* (formerly also *refl.*) To give sign of physical suffering or pain, to suffer, to be ailing. (Now *dial.*) Cf. COMPLAINT 6.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 331 The Horse immediately had the use of his leg..and went also safe home without complaining thereof ever after. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 144 When the horse complaineth himselfe, and his flankes be swolne..by hauing eaten some bad Hay. *Ibid.* 721 If you see that she complaine her selfe of sicknesse, put into her water-pot some sixe chyres of Saffron. 1654 CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Iustine* 200 His body became so extreamly tender, that he complained at the touches of his friends. 1731 SWIFT *On his Death,* Should some neighbour feel a pain Just in the parts where I complain. 1801 MAC NEILL *Waes of War* 3 (Jam.) Wounded soldier! if complaining, Sleep nae here and catch your death. *Mod. Sc.* He's always complaining [i. e. ailing].

b. with a mixture of 2, and associated with 6: *To complain of*: to let it be known that one is suffering from (any pain, or feeling of illness).

1792 BURNS *Song 'What can a young Lassie'* ii, He's always compleenin frae mornin to e'enin, He hosts and he hirples the weary day lang. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 594 He..complained of a violent pain that had suddenly seized his head. 1890 WALLACE *Schopenhauer* 212 Complaining that something was amiss with the beating of his heart. *Mod.* What does the patient complain of? She complains frequently of headaches.

II. The expression of suffering passing into that of grievance and blame.

†5. *refl.* = next. Const. *of. Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 245 Whereof nature her hath compleigned Unto the god. *c* 1450 *Merlin* v. 80 That he sholde a-mende alle the fautes whereof thei cowde hem complayne. 1532 ELYOT *Let.* 8 Dec. in *Gov.* (1883) p. lxxxix, The infelicitie that I complayne me of. 1631 E. PELHAM *God's Power* in Churchill *Voy.* (1704) IV. 817/1 Leisure..to complain ourselves of our..miserable conditions.

6. *intr.* To give expression to feelings of ill-usage, dissatisfaction, or discontent; to murmur, grumble. a. *simply,* and const. *against* (*at*).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 203 These olde men..ayein the king Among hem self compleignen ofte. 1570 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden Soc.) 1, I..have bene alwais very loth to complain. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 14 And having not, complaine, and having it, upbrayd. 1611 BIBLE *Numb.* xi. 1 When the people complained, it displeased the Lord. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* II. 31 The people complained at those extortions they could not resist. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 192 To complain against the justice of the [consistory] courts being to complain against the Church. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* II. ii. ii. 238 He had that noble spirit which complains as little as possible.

†b. Const. *on, upon.* (Also with *indirect passive.*) *Obs.* exc. *poet.* In early use not very far from sense 1: cf. 'to cry out upon'.

c 1430 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe & G.* 151 He cryethe affter peasse..compleynnythe vppon þe werres sore. *a* 1500 *Nut-Brown Maid* i, These men..On women do complayne. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 72 a, My deare friends, I come to complaine upon you, but to your selues. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. i, I do justly complain on your Beauty. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 356 They took them away upon prudentials now so much complained on. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 169 Ye complain on God and on my sway.

c. Const. *of.* (Also with *indirect passive.*) Now the leading use.

1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 347 All men that Complaine of any of his men. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xviii. 90 He that complaineth of injury from his Soveraigne. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 127 ₱ 3 The Heat they complain of cannot be in the Weather. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* iii, The moping owl does to the moon complain Of such, as..Molest her ancient solitary reign. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. viii. 255 The government could persuade themselves that evils no longer complained of had ceased to exist.

d. with *clause.* (Also with *impers. passive.*)

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 227 a, When it was complained unto Augustus, that one Erotes, etc. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. vii. § 6 Of the people S. Jerome complaineth that their judgements..went much awry. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 550 Others..complain that Fate Free Vertue should enthrall to Force or Chance. 1710 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 43 Mr. Harley complained he could keep nothing from me. 1728 NORTH *Mem. Musick* (1846) 51 It is complained that the Emperor spent his time..with hearing of Organs. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 55 Ctesippus complained that we were talking in secret.

†7. *trans.* = *Complain of,* 6 c. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 302 Suche oft complayne the charge of pouerte. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. (1822) 243 Thre legatis..complening the injuris done be the Equis. *a* 1593 MARLOWE *Dido* I, Our ships..That do complain the wounds of thousand waves.

8. *intr.* (orig. *refl.*) *spec.* To make a formal statement of a grievance *to* or *before* a competent authority; to lodge a complaint, bring a charge. Const. as in 6.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 395 The lay peple ou3ten Compleyne hem to the Iugis of the preestes and clerkes so trespacing. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 89, I complayne me to you of the foure sonnes of Aymon. 1489—*Faytes of A.* IV. v. 242 He dide his deuoire to complayne bifore theire iustyce. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. vii. *heading,* Howe the quene of Ingland went and complayned her to the kyng of Fraunce ..of Syr Hewe Spencer. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* III. vi. (1622) 73 Domitius Corbulo..complained before the Lords of the Senate on L. Sulla..that, etc. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Complain,* One man threatening to complain of another, is saying that he will report misconduct to the officer in charge of the quarter-deck.

III. 9. *transf.* & *fig.* To emit a mournful sound.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 511 Creaking Grashoppers on Shrubs complain. 1708 POPE *Ode St. Cecilia* i, 6 In a sadly-pleasing strain Let the warbling lute complain. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady Shalott* IV. i, The broad stream in his banks complaining.

b. *Naut.* To groan or creak from over-straining.

1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6. 118/7 The Storm made the..Sloop complain so much. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 223 Our rudder having been for some time complaining, and..reported to be in a dangerous state. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 253 The nipping caused our timbers to complain sadly. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Complain,* the creaking of masts, or timbers, when over-pressed.

Complain (kŏmplē·n), *sb. Obs.* exc. *poet.* [f. prec. vb.] Complaining, complaint.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 1124 It is bot in vayn Thus remedilesse to mak compleyn. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 288 The amorous promise of her lone complain.

Complainable (kŏmplē·năb'l), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ABLE.] To be complained of.

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxxvi. 231 Though both be blameable, yet, Superstition is the less complainable.

Complainant (kŏmplē·nănt), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: see COMPLAIN *v.* [a. F pr. pple. (also used subst.) of *complaindre*: see COMPLAIN *v.* and -ANT.]

†A. *adj. Law.* Formally complaining, lodging a legal complaint. *Obs.*

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII,* c. 7 § 4 If the partie compleynant ..can not prove the mater of his seid bill to be true. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 643, I beyng the partie griefed, and complaynant. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* II. 35 b, The said partie complainant to be bounde, etc.

B. *sb.*

1. *Law.* One who enters a legal complaint against another; a plaintiff or prosecutor, in Chancery or Ecclesiastical courts.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII,* c. 7 § 4 The same compleynaunt, not provyng the mater of his seid bill to be true. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 47 The complainaunt commenseth his action, and the defendaunt thereupon aunswereth. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 78 A divorce .. is grantable to separate the complainant a mensa et thoro. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4315/3 A Cause wherein Christopher Pitt and others..were Complainants against Sir Charles Bickerstaffe. 1824 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 186/1 A Judge..placed..between the complainant and him against whom it is complained.

2. *gen.* One who complains, a complainer.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xvi. 32 He wolde nat departe.. tyll all the complaynantes were fully satisfyed. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 254 It is not my complaint, though I ioyne with the complainantes. 1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* IV. xv, Christ is left alone; alone in respect of these complaynants. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. III. iii. 148 No want of complaint, nor of complainants.

b. *spec.* One who complains of ill-health.

1861 H. SPENCER *Educ.* iv. 175 [As] she had no energy left for exercise, she is, now that she has finished her education, a constant complainant.

Complainee (kŏmplē·nē·). [f. COMPLAIN *v.* + -EE, the suffix not being here etymological.] The person complained against.

1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 166 The complainee was amazed at the assurance with which such claims were advanced.

Complai·ner. [f. COMPLAIN *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who complains or gives audible expression to a sense of injury; a fault-finder, murmurer.

1526 TINDALE *Jude* 16 These are murmurers, complayners, walkynge after their awne lustes. 1633 J. CLARKE *Twofold Praxis* 71 No busie complainer: nor yet no hider of truth. 1762 BEATTIE *Hermit* ii, Mourn, sweetest complainer, man calls thee to mourn. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 96 The most emphatic complainers of the immigration of foreigners. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 8 These complainers misunderstand the purpose of a science like political economy.

2. *Law.* = COMPLAINANT. (The *spec. Sc.* term.)

1542 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xv. 38 To forfet his whole flocke, half to the kyng and half to the complayner. *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 35 He dealt their Land, Goods, and Gear to their Creditors and Complainers. 1746–7 *Act* 20 *Geo. II,* c. 43 § 35 The said judge..shall condemn the appellant or complainer in such costs as the court shall think proper. 1876 SIR R. PHILLIMORE in *Law Rep.* 1 P. Div. 408 The law has always required..all reasonable promptitude to be exhibited by the complainer in seeking legal redress. 1888 *Daily News* 17 July 5/2 In Scotland a complainant is a complainer..and a plaintiff a pursuer.

†**Complainful,** *a. Obs.*—° = COMPLAINTFUL.

1828 in WEBSTER (as *obs.*); and in later Dicts.

Complaining (kŏmplē·ninj), *vbl. sb.* [f. COMPLAIN *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. COMPLAIN; plaint, complaint.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1353 *Dido,* To yow make I myn compleynynge. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. 298 The complaynynge & lamentacyon, that the soule of this noble prynces myghte make. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cxliv. 14 That there be no complaining in our streetes. 1702 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* IV. i, The piercing Accents of her loud Complainings. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* XXXV, Those looks immortal, those complainings dear.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* II. 428 The Bird..cheared the list'ning Groves With sweet Complainings. 1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* ix, Hear..the complaining of her masts. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 12 Sept. 2/2 The..moaning of the wind in the rigging, and the complaining of massive timbers.

Complai·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That complains; lamenting, murmuring, querulous.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. x. (1495) 472 A compleynyng voyce of doole and sorowe. *c* 1430 tr. *T. à Kempis' Consol.* III. iii, Be ashamed þerfore, þou sluggussh & compleynyng seruaunt. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* V. iv. 5 The Nightingales complaining Notes. 1687 DRYDEN *Ode St. Cecilia* 33 The soft complaining Flute. 1734 *Grub St. Jrnl.* 2 May 4/1 On the complaining part of Ovid's Epistles. 1856 BRYANT *Thanatopsis* 41 The complaining brooks That make the meadows green.

Hence **Complai·ningly** *adv.*; **Complai·ningness.**

1627 RAWLEY *Bacon's Silva* Wks. 1677 A iv b, I have heard his Lordship speak complainingly. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* XXXIII, The jackal's troop..Bay'd from afar complainingly. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* V. XXXIX, Kate lifting up her eyebrows with a playful complainingness.

Complaint (kŏmplē·nt). Forms: 4 compleignte, 4–5 -pleynt(e, 4–6 -pleinte, 5 -plent, 5–6 -playnt(e, 6 -plant, 5– complaint. [ME. a. F. *complainte* = Pr. *complancha, -plainta,* OCat. *complancta, -planta,* It. *compianta,* late L. type *complancta,* sb. from *complanctus* pa. pple., corresp. etymologically to those in *-ata, -ada, -ée.*]

1. The action of complaining; the utterance of grief, lamentation, grieving.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 924 For whom was maked moch compleynt. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1516 With pyte and complaint pyne for to here. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxvi. (*heading*) 299 The pytefull complaynt that therle Mountfort made for his dethe. 1535 COVERDALE *Esther* (Apoc.) xiii. 17 Turne oure complaynte and sorow in to ioye. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cxlii. 2. 1727 POPE *Thoughts Var. Subjects*, Complaint is the largest tribute heaven receives. [1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 200 ¶ 1 They have immediate recourse to lamentation and complaint.]

2. An expression of grief, a lamentation, a plaint.

1593 DRAYTON *Eclogues* x. 28 For whose complaints, teares never could suffice. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 43 The Complaints which My Torments express from me.

b. *spec.* A plaintive poem, a plaint. (Frequent as a title, but in later times chiefly descriptive.)

c 1368 CHAUCER (*title*), Compleynte of Pité. *c* 1386 — *Frankl. T.* 220 Of swich matere made he manye layes Songes compleintes roundels virelayes. 1529 LYNDESAY (*title*), Heir beginnis the Complaynt of Schir Dauid Lindesay. 1536 — The Complaint and publict Confessioun of the Kingis auld Hound callit Bagsche. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 30 Blanche his wyfe .. dyed longe after that compleinte. 1663 COWLEY (*title*), The Complaint. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Cowley* Wks. II. 18 An Ode called 'the Complaint'..seems to have excited more contempt than pity.

3. Outcry against or because of injury; representation of wrong suffered; utterance of grievance.

1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* (*title*), The compleynte of Anelida..upon Arcyte .. for his Doublenesse. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 111 Tho was murmur, tho was disdeine, Tho was compleinte on every side. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxix. § 14 You..make great complaint of the wonderful cruelty we shew towards you. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 131 Whose failing..I should not expose to blame By my complaint. 1738–9 in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 223 For some little time past, I have not had the same cause of complaint. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xix. § 15 It is a standing topic of complaint, that a man knows too little of himself. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 35 Complaint was loud enough when complaint was just, under the Somerset protectorate. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. i. vi.

4. (with *a* and *pl.*) An utterance or statement of grievance or injustice suffered.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 363 To here .. hir compleyntes and peticiouns. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 99 a To be in a certayn place, for to here the complayntes of euery body. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. 299 The holy faders..make these complayntes..agaynst almyghty god. 1690 J. HARRINGTON *Def. Rights Univ. Oxford*, Pref., Once at least in every age the Citizens have renewed their complaints against us. 1861 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 155 Yours is the first complaint of the kind I have ever received.

b. *spec.* A statement of injury or grievance laid before a court or judicial authority (esp. and properly a Court of Equity) for purposes of prosecution or of redress; a formal accusation or charge.

c. *U. S.* The plaintiff's case in a civil action.

Bill of complaint: the written statement of the plaintiff's case.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. viii. (1859) 6 In euery ryghtwys court skyle is that the actour be admytted to maken his compleynt. 1529 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII*, c. 16 § 11 Our..Subjects..exhibited unto us a lamentable Bill of Complaint. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 161 The Marchauntes of London .. exhibited a Byll of complaint agaynst the Countesse of Flaundyrs, for that shee had taken from them certayne goodes. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 13, I fynde..that kinge Edwarde the firste had herde the compleinte of Johne Chaucer of London. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxv. 7 The Iewes.. stood round about, and laide many and grieuous complaints against Paul. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 227 Who.. did preferre their Bills of complaint in Chauncerie. 1772 *Hist. Rochester* 227 To exhibit a bill of complaint or information against the executors. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms, Article* 45 A complaint exhibited in the ecclesiastical courts by way of libel.

5. The matter, subject, or ground of complaint.

[*a* 1699 STILLINGFL. *Serm.* I. x, What complaint hath been more frequent among men almost in all Ages, than that peace and prosperity hath been the portion of the wicked?] *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), The poverty of the clergy in England hath been the complaint of all who wish well to the church. 1751 BUTLER *Wks.* (1874) II. 323 The general decay of religion.. has been for some time the complaint of all serious persons.

6. *spec.* A bodily ailment, indisposition, disorder (*esp.* of chronic nature).

1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (J.), One, in a complaint of his bowels, was let blood 'till he..was perfectly cured. 1733 *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 187 Your complaint and mine are not very different .. Mine is a sort of a dizziness. 1789 BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 267 A medicine very much in esteem for complaints of the throat. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 47 This..was mistaken for a bowel complaint. 1844 STANLEY *Life Arnold* I. i, Susannah, who, after a lingering complaint in the spine, died at Laleham, in 1832.

† Complai·ntful, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -FUL.] Full of complaint.

1552 HULOET, Complayntfull, or full of complayntes, *querulus*. Complayntfull woman whiche complayneth to hir goshyps on hir husbande, *mempsigamus*.

† Complai·ntiff. *Obs. rare.* [Cf. *plaintiff*.] = COMPLAINANT.

1533 CRANMER *Let. to Bp. Hereford* Wks. 1846 II. 263 The same hath persuaded divers of this complaintiff's parish .. to withdraw their tithes .. you made a final determination between this complaintiff and his parishioners.

Complaintive (kŏmplā·ntiv), *a. rare.* [a. OF. *complaintif, -ive*: see COMPLAINT and -IVE.] Given to complaining; ready to complain.

1637 HEYWOOD *Dialogues* IV. 164 Thou art too complaintive. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (F. Hall).

Hence **Complai·ntiveness.** *rare.*

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 14 June 6/1 Miss Anderson once complained to me with charmingly-simulated complaintiveness of the photo fiend.

† Complai·re, *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *complaire*: see COMPLAISANT.] To be complaisant to, to gratify.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 77 He emploied himself..to complaire and plese a partye of the citezeyns. 1480 — *Ovid's Met.* XI. ix, He that wolde not lose the grace ne the love of two for to complaire and plese one. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* C iv.

Complaisance (kŏmplēzā·ns, kŏmplēzŏ·ns). Also 7 **compleasance, complesence.** [17th c. a. F. *complaisance* (14th c. in Littré) care or desire to please = Pr., Sp. *complacencia*, It. *compiacenza*, med. L. *complacentia*: see COMPLACENCE.]

The action or habit of making oneself agreeable; desire and care to please; compliance with, or deference to, the wishes of others; obligingness, courtesy, politeness.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xv. 76 Compleasance; that is to say, That every man strive to accommodate himselfe to the rest. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 738 The Bride, That with her Wedding-cloaths undresses Her Complaisance and Gentilesses. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* II. 152 For complaisance, and breeding sake I'll do it. 1709 PRIOR *The Dove* 9 Fair Venus wept the sad disaster .. In complaisance poor Cupid mourn'd. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., The Pulse*, If you will have the complaisance to step in. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* iv, A lady who was sitting by her .. addressed her with great complaisance. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, I. 215 She was never treated afterwards with any degree of complaisance.

† b. *In complaisance to*: in deference to; as an act of politeness towards. *Obs.*

a 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Confer.* Wks. (1775) 182 Most of the inhabitants, in complaisance..to their landlord are Roman Catholicks. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 124 In Complaisance to prevailing Custom, I shall follow the common Terms.

c. (with *pl.*) An act of complaisance.

a 1762 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* lxxvi. 125, I have carried my complaisances to you farther than I ought. 1841 EMERSON *Method Nat.* Wks. 1875 II. 233 How..the complaisances we use, shame us now!

† Co·mplaisancy. *Obs. rare.* [f. prec.: see -ANCY. Cf. *complacence, -ency.*] = prec.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 2 ¶ 1 Good Humour and Complaisancy of Manners. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VII. 188 He said, that, at the Presidency, Some people *boo* with complaisancy.

Complaisant (kŏmplēzā·nt, kŏmplēzŏ·nt), *a.* Also 7 **complizant, compleasant,** 8 **complisant.** [17th c. a. F. *complaisant* (16th c. in Littré), pr. pple. of *complaire* to acquiesce in order to please :—L. *complacēre* to be very pleasing to: cf. COMPLACENT, COMPLEASE. In 17th c. it was sometimes assimilated in form to *complease, pleasant*, with stress on 2nd syllable; but a general recognition of its French nativity has preserved the Fr. spelling, with the main stress varying between the 3rd and the 1st syllable. Walker *c* 1800 has (kŏmplizæ·nt).]

1. Characterized by complaisance; disposed to please; obliging, politely agreeable, courteous. (Of persons, their actions, manners, etc.)

1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Echo* (1669) 40 Complaisant Nymph [Echo], who do'est thus kindly share In griefs, whose cause thou do'st not know! 1651 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* (1668) 22 The most affable, compleasant, and chearfull creature in the world. 1664 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 38 Feare not you will find mee as complizant. 1671 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* (1714) 55 That's very complaisant..Mr. Bayes, to be of another Man's Opinion, before he knows what it is. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 14 Cautious the young, and complaisant the old. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iv. 131 The girl was complaisant enough to make the bearers stop. 1871 SMILES *Charac. ix.* (1876) 242 The French..of even the humblest classes, are..complaisant, cordial, and well-bred.

b. Disposed to comply with another's wishes; yielding, accommodating, compliant, facile.

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* IV. i, I am sorry my face does not please you as it is, But I shall not be complaisant and change it. 1678 RYMER *Trag. Last Age* 69 Had [she] been formerly complaisant with him beyond discretion. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, I. 246 Richelieu, not finding the clergy quite so complaisant as he could have desired.

† 2. Of things: Pleasant, agreeable. *Obs. rare.*

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 293 An honest benign Medicine, yet its not very complaisant to the Palate.

Complaisantly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a complaisant manner; courteously, obligingly; compliantly.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 77 ¶ 1 Alexander the Great had a wry neck, which made it the fashion in his court to carry their heads on one side..One..carried his head so over complaisantly, that this martial prince gave him..a box on the ear. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 290 He saluted me, very complaisantly. 1812 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins* (1872) 206 Giving themselves most complaisantly up To Sensuality.

Complaisantness. *rare.*—° [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Quality of being complaisant.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio); hence in JOHNSON and mod. Dicts.

† Complaisential, *a. Obs. rare.*—[1] [f. *complaisant* after *complacential*.] Complaisant.

1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 19 Complaisential in their words.

† Co·mplanate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *complānāt-* ppl. stem of *complānāre* to make level, f. *com-* + *plānāre* (recorded only in late L.), f. *plān-us* PLANE.] *trans.* To make plane or level, to flatten.

1643 A. BURGES *Diffic. Reform.* 18 They sent some before ..that did complanate and make levell the way. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* v. ii. 326 The vertebrae of the Neck and Back Bone [are] made short and complanated.

Complanate (kŏmplānē·t), *a.* [ad. L. *complānāt-us* pa. pple. of *complānāre*: see prec.] Made plane or level, lying in one plane, flattened.

1848 DANA *Zooph.* 442 Branches..below complanate, without branchlets. 1881 *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 66 *Polystomella imperatrix*, nov.—Test spiral, symmetrically discoidal, complanate. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Complanate*, flattened.

Complanation (kŏmplānē·ʃən). [ad. L. *complānātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *complānāre*: see COMPLANATE *v.*] Making plane or level, flattening out; *spec.* in *Math.*, the reduction of a curved surface to an equivalent plane area.

1695 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 74 The Rectification and Complanation of Curve Lines and Surfaces. 1761 NICHOLLS *ibid.* LII. 272 Preventing the right auricle from being stretched by the depressions (or complanations) of the diaphragm. 1816 *Edin. Rev.* XVI. 96 The cubature and complanation of solids. 1850 DANA *Geol.* vii. 370 It was once a crater of elevation..it is now a crater of complanation.

† Compla·ne, *v. Obs.* In 5 **complayne.** [a. OF. *complane-r*:—L. *complānāre*.] To make plain or level.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 14 And so to drie it [the threshing-floor] they complayne. 1755 JOHNSON, *To complanate, To complane.*

Complane, Complant, obs. ff. COMPLAIN, COMPLAINT.

† Compla·nt, *v. Obs.* [a. Fr. *complante-r* (16th c. in Littré):— late L. *complantā-re* to plant together.] To plant together; to engraft. Also *fig.*

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* vi. 5 If we be become complanted [Vulg. *complantati*; WYCL. & 1611 planted together, *other vv.* graft, *R.V.* united] to the similitude of his death we shal be also of his resurrection. 1653 H. WHISTLER *Upshot Inf. Bapt.* 45 Representation of the .. child as a Plant to be Complanted at Baptism into Christ.

Hence **Compla·nted** *ppl. a.*, planted together with, congenital.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. ix. 150 Which some term the inbred, Congenit and complanted Air.

† Complanta·tion. *Obs.* [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] A planting together; engrafting *into. lit.* and *fig.*

1653 H. WHISTLER *Upshot Inf. Bapt.* 33 Infants Right for their complantation into Christ by Baptism. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* 69 Rowes divided by Equality, and just decorum, in the whole complantation.

Complayn(e, obs. f. COMPLAIN, COMPLANE, COMPLIN.

† Co·mple, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [a. OF. *comple-r* to accomplish, var. of *complir*:— L. *complē-re* to fill up, complete.] *trans.* To accomplish, complete.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 61 For thet completh thet spoushod After the by-treuthynge.

† Comple, *v.*[2] Incorrect form of COUPLE.

c 1440 *Partonope* 556 Mutes of hounds .. Compled with Sylk [Fr. *encoplés*]. *Ibid.* This Partonope withouten more Vncompleth his houndes [Fr. *descoplés*].

Comple, var. of CAMPLE *dial.* to contend.

Compleasant, -ce, obs. ff. COMPLAISANT, etc.

† Complea·se, *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *complaire, complais-*, on type of PLEASE.] *trans.* To be complaisant to, to gratify; also *refl.* to delight *in.*

1584 T. HUDSON *Judith* in Sylvester *Du Bartas* (1608) 748, I your sweet embracings will complease. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. iv. 18 Compleasing themselues more in the opinions and fancies of men, than reason required.

Complease, var. of COMPLICE.

Compleat, obs. spelling of COMPLETE.

Compleccion(e, -oun(e, obs. ff. COMPLEXION.

Complect (kŏmplē·kt), *v.* [ad. L. *complect-i*, in late L. *complect-ĕre*, to embrace, encircle, etc., f. *com-* + *plectĕre* to plait, twine. Sense 2 follows the analytical sense of the L.]

† 1. *trans.* To embrace. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* Pref. 1 As the celestyall bodyes aboue complecte all and at euery tyme the vniuersall worlde. *Ibid.* 2 Hystorie .. representyng the actes, gestes, and dedes done, complecteth all profyte. 1575 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 145 Then, tender arms, complect the neck. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 278 Mace is a thin membrane..which covers and complects the nutmeg.

2. To weave or connect together; to interweave.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 35 The Ligament..complectyng together the legge and Fibula. 1830 CARLYLE *History, Misc.* (1857) II. 172 Each atom is 'chained' and complected with all! 1881 *Mod. Rev.* Jan. 160 His art aims were complected with his personal objects.

Hence **Comple·cted** *ppl. a.*[1], interwoven, complicated. (Affected by Carlyle.)

1828 CARLYLE *Werner* Misc. (1888) I. 118 A misshapen, lumbering, complected coil. 1831 — *Sart. Res.* I. viii. Infinitely complected tissues of Meditation. *Ibid.* II. iii, The infinitely-complected departments of social business.

Complected (kŏmplē·ktĕd), *ppl. a.*[2] *U.S. dial.* or *colloq.* [app. f. COMPLEXION (*complect-ion*) + -ED.] = COMPLEXIONED.

a 1860 *Western Sk.*, That lady is mighty pale complected. — *Widow Bedott Papers* (Bartlett), You're rather dark complected. 1873 T. W. Higginson *Oldport Days* vii. 167 'Dark complected', was the reply.

Complection, obs. f. Complexion.

Compleet, obs. f. Complete.

Compleign(e,-eine, etc., obs. ff. Complain, etc.

Compleine, obs. f. Compline.

Compleisshe, var. of Complish, *Obs.*

Complement (kǫ́mplĭmĕnt), *sb.* [ad. L. *complēmentum* that which fills up or completes, f. *complē-re* to fill up: see Complete and -ment. Cf. F. *complément* (a single 14th c. instance in Littré). In the group of senses under II, the word has since *c* 1655–1725 been supplanted by the parallel F. word Compliment.]

I. Senses still written *complement*.

†1. The action of fulfilling or completing; completion, fulfilment, accomplishment. *Obs.*

1419 R. Holme in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 20 I. 65 To the complement of 3oure said charge.. we have doon owre entier peyne. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 338 For a full complement of all their ill, They stole away. 1621 Ainsworth *Annot. Pentat., Gen.* xviii. 10 By the complement of the thing promised. 1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. I. x. 78 Sums of money..in complement of the deceased king's will.

†2. The fact or condition of being complete; completeness, fullness. *Obs.*

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 39 Not in complement and perfection. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I The Sensible Nature in its complement and integrity hath..five exterior Senses.

b. *Her.* Fullness (of the moon).

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. iii. 91 Diuers denominations [of Moon] in Heraldrie; as her Increment..her Complement, when she is at Full; her Decrement. 1766 Porny *Her.* (1787) 142 A Moon in her complement Or, illustrated with all her light proper. 1882 Cussans *Handbk. Her.* 102 The Moon..when full-faced and shining..is described as In her Complement or Plenitude.

3. That which completes or makes perfect; the completion, perfection, consummation.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxvi. (1495) 149 The herte..is complement and perfeccion of beest. 1594 Spenser *Amoretti* xxiv, That beauties wonderment .. Of Natures skill the only complement. 1656 Trapp *Comm. John* xv. 12 Love is the complement of the law and the supplement of the Gospel. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 268 ₱3 Men rather seek for Money as the Complement of all their Desires. 1860 Adler *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* ii. 33 The works of Petrarch may be regarded as the complement and consummation of the amatory poetry of the Provençals. 1873 Smiles *Huguenots Fr.* II. ii. (1881) 362 'The grand tour' was considered the complement of English education.

b. *Gram.* One or more words joined to another to complete the sense (see quots.).

1874 tr. *Maetzner's Eng. Gram.* III. 21 The infinitive with *to* may also take the place of a predicative complement. 1876 Mason *Eng. Gram.* § 391 Many verbs do not make complete sense by themselves..and the words used with them to make predication complete may be called the *complement of the predicate. Ibid.* § 395 The third kind of complement is that which follows such verbs as can, will, must, etc..This may be termed the *infinitive complement.*

4. The quantity or amount that completes or fills; complete quantity, provision, or set; full allowance, totality.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. ii. (Arb.) 80 Matter sufficient to make a full periode or complement of sence. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. I. ix. 99 That full complement of riches which is consistent with the nature of its laws. 1798 *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 82 Many..were..busy in completing the complement of their sails. 1850 Baynes *New Analytic* 70 We may .. regard any whole, considered as the complement of its parts, in either of two ways.

b. esp. with *possessive*: 'his complement', etc.

1637 R. Humfrey tr. *St. Ambrose* Pref., That which maketh up their complement. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1698) I. xi. 318 They will sell 10 or 15 Tuns out of 100, and yet seemingly carry their complement [of Cloves] to Batavia; for they will pour water among the remaining part of their Cargo. 1790 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Advice to Fut. Laureat* Wks. 1812 II. 340 Brains that want their complement of Wits. 1823 Scoresby *Jrnl. N. Whale Fishery* 122 The obvious want of their proper complement of oars. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* I. 399, I learnt my complement of classic French.

c. The full number required to complete a company, to fill a conveyance, or *esp.* to man a ship.

1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III. 89 Commanding our General, not to exceede his Complement and number appointed him. *c* 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 70 An hospitall..for Seamens widdows, 30 is their Complement. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. i. (ed. 4) 7 His squadron wanted three hundred seamen of their complement. 1798 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 168 Many of the Ships had Troops on board above the complement. 1842 T. Martin in *Fraser's Mag.* Dec., 'Ve've got our complement [in the omnibus] any way'. 1846 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* II. xviii. 162 The complement of the fleet was..fixed at twelve hundred souls.

5. Something which, when added, completes or makes up a whole; each of two parts which mutually complete each other, or supply each other's deficiencies.

1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvi. 198 The act of settlement was .. the complement of the Revolution itself and the bill of rights. 1850 McCosh *Div. Govt.* III. i. (1874) 318 Justice and Love are each the complement of the other. 1850 Froude *Short Stud., Lives Saints* (1867) 377 The animal and the spiritual are..the complements in the perfect character. 1879 Geo. Eliot *Coll. Breakf. P.* 334 Crushing me To a subordinate complement of you.

b. *Math.*

Complements of a parallelogram: the two lesser parallelograms, not on the diagonal, made by drawing lines parallel to the sides of a given parallelogram, through the same point in its diagonal. *Complement of an arc or angle*: the angular amount which, added to a given arc or angle, makes up 90 degrees (formerly also some multiple of 90°: cf. Supplement); abbrev. (esp. in *Trig.*) into Co: see Co- 4. *Arithmetical complement*: the sum which, added to a given number, makes up unity, ten, or the next higher multiple of ten; esp. *Complement of a logarithm*, the number by which a logarithm falls short of ten.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. xliii. 54 The parallelogrammes about the diameter he [Pelitarius] calleth Complementes. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* ii. (ed. 7) 106 To find out the complement .. subtract the given Arch out of the whole quadrant. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* I. xxxvi. 1696 Phillips, *Complement of an Angle*, is so much as the Arch wanteth of ninety Degrees .. or .. of 180 Degrees or .. of 360 Degrees. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.*, Arithmetical complement of a logarithm, is what the logarithm wants of 10.0000000. 1796 Hutton *Math. Dict.*, The complement to 180° is usually called the supplement. 1807 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 2 The Cosine, Cotangent, and Cosecant, of an arc, are the sine, tangent, and secant of the complement of that arc. 1831 Brewster *Optics* xix. 169 The maximum polarising angle .. is the complement of the angle of refraction.

c. *Astron.* The difference between the altitude, latitude, declination, etc. of a heavenly body, and 90 degrees. Abbrev. Co-altitude, -latitude, etc.

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 322 The Complement of the Poles Elevation..(here at London where the Pole is elevated 51½ Degrees) is 38½ Degrees. 1730–36 Bailey (folio), *Complement*, the distance of a star from the zenith, or the arch that is comprehended between the place of a star above the horizon and the zenith. 1816 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* II. 87 If .. the sun's greatest altitude in summer, and his least altitude in winter, be determined, half the sum of these altitudes is the complement of the latitude.

d. *Navig.*

1696 Phillips, *Complement of the Course*, so many Points as the Course wants of 90 Degrees or eight Points. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v.

†e. *Complement of Life* (see quot.). *Obs.*

1796 Hutton *Dict. Math., Complement of Life*, a term much used .. by De Moivre [1725 *Annuities upon Lives*], and, according to him, it denotes the number of years which a given life wants of 86..which he considered as the utmost probable extent of life.

f. *Fortif. C. of the curtain*, etc.: see quots.

1708 Kersey, *Complement of the Courtin*..the Remainder of the Courtin after its Flank is taken away. *Complement of the Line of Defence*, is the Remainder of the Line of Defence, after you have taken away the Angle of the Flank. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* 1853 Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl.*

g. *Music.* The interval which, together with any given interval, makes up a complete octave.

1873 H. C. Banister *Music* 40 The inversion of an interval being its complement—that which, added to it, would constitute it an 8ve.

h. *Optics.* That colour which, mixed with another, produces white.

1869 Tyndall in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Feb., Every point occupied by a certain colour in the first instance is occupied by the complement of that colour in the second.

II. Senses connected with Compliment, and now so written in 9.

†6. Anything that goes to make up or fully equip; a completing accessory or adjunct. *Obs.*

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretarie* I. (1625) 33 Unarmed against him that was armed, unfurnished against him that had all manner of complements of warre. 1602 R. T. *Serm.*, With all the adjuncts, properties, qualities, duties and complements belonging unto them. 1607 *Lingua* II. ii. *heading* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 367 Rings, jewels, a fan, and in every place other odd complements. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 360 He .. armed himself with a Musket, Sword and Dagger, and other complements. 1693 Sir T. Blount *Nat. Hist.* 130 Tobacco is by few now taken as Medicinal, it is of late .. fain from a Physician to a Complement.

†7. That which goes to 'complete' the gentleman; a personal accomplishment or quality. *Obs.*

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretarie* I. (1625) 146 One whose birth, education, or other complements may sufficiently answere. 1600 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* I. ii, All the rare qualities, humours and complements of a Gentleman. 1636 Heywood *Challenge Beauty* II. Wks. 1874 V. 18 What thinke you of this stranger?..Of his carriage and complement.

†8. Any observance that tends to give completeness to the expression of worship, honour, reverence, or the like; a ceremony, a formality. *Obs.*

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lviii. § 4 If the case..permitteth not baptism to have the decent complements of baptism. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* xxvi. vii. 296 Bound with firm religious complements. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 167 Earles were created in old time without any complement or ceremonie at all. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* II. 75 The royall assent..is in truth but a formall Ceremony or complement. 1646 F. Hawkins *Youths Behav.* ii. § 16 For that which concerneth Ceremonies or Complements.

†b. Observance of ceremony in social relations; ceremoniousness; formal civility, politeness, or courtesy. *To keep complement*: to observe ceremony. *Obs.* Now Compliment.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 147 Stay not thy complement, I forgiue thy duetie, adue. 1592 — *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 89 Faine would I dwell on forme..but farewell Complement. Doest thou Loue? 1601 — *Twel. N.* III. i. 110 Twas neuer merry world, Since lowly feigning was call'd complement.

1605 — *Lear* I. i. 306 Further complement of leaue-taking. 1623 Cockeram *Complement*..fine behaviour. 1626 W. Sclater *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 305 Euen Religion allowes ciuill curtesie: nor are Apostles so precise but to keepe complement. 1641 Brome *Jov. Crew* II. 388 A meer load of outward complement. 1670 Walton *Lives* Introd. 9 True friendship..Is not discharged by complement, and show.

†9. A ceremonious or formal tribute of (mere) courtesy paid to any one; *pl.* ceremonies of civility or politeness. Now Compliment, q. v.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 264 People, with whome such complementes should not be used. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. x. 23 Friendly offices..all the complements of courtesie. 1610 Fletcher *Faithf. Sheph.* v. i, Banish all complements, but single truth From every tongue. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 15/1 The King..made great Complements to the Duke [*printed edd.* compliments]. 1653 Holcroft *Procopius* II. 28 Courting with gifts, and invitations to his table, and other complements. 1665 G. Havers *P. della Valle's Trav. E. Ind.* 376 Their Heads are continually covered with a Shash .. which they never pull off, as we do our Hats in Complements. 1694 R. L'Estrange *Fables* liv. (1714) 67 The Fox return'd the Complement. 1707 Farquhar *Beaux' Strat.* v. iii. 64 Come, come, my Lady, this is no time for Complements.

Complement (kǫmplĭ·mĕnt), *v.* [f. prec.]

I. Extant sense.

1. *trans.* To make complete or perfect, to supply what is wanting; to form the complement to.

1641 Baker *Chron.* (1679) 38/1 He never stayed to complement the disaster. 1865 *Reader* No. 143. 337/2 Information ..from other documents to complement these. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. ii. 36 The three principles..complement and complicate each other's action. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* II. App. 614 Truths which complement but do not contradict each other.

II. Obsolete senses, afterwards expressed by Compliment *v.*

†2. *intr.* To employ ceremonies of formal courtesy, to exchange formal courtesies; to bow. *Obs.* (=Compliment, sense 1.)

1612 Beaum. & Fl. *Coxcomb* I. ii. (1647) 24 *Serv.* Mistris there are 2 Gentlemen. *Mar.* Where? *Serv.* Complementing who should enter first. 1642 Bp. Reynolds *Israel's Petit.* 3 Complementing with God, and then forsaking him. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 40 Sometimes 5 Imprimaturs..in the Piatza of one Title-page, complementing and ducking each to other with their shav'n reverences. 1658 Sir Aston Cockain *Trappolin* III. i, Complement with me no more than I complement with you. 1697 Mountfort *Faustus* I. *end*, Here they Complement who shall go first.

†b. So *To complement it. Obs.*

1617 Bp. Andrewes 96 *Sermons* (1661) 651 As if we could complement it with God, with face and phrases, as with men we do. 1624 D. Cawdrey *Humilitie Saints Liverie* 9 Thus shall you have a man .. complement it to the ground, lay his hands under your feet, etc.

†3. *trans.* 'To sooth with acts or expressions of respect; to flatter; to praise:' see Compliment, sense 2. *Obs.*

1649 Fuller *Just Man's Fun.* 11 Rabshakeh pretended a Commission from God..and complements blasphemie. 1654 Jer. Taylor *Real Pres.* 26 He cannot escape the Inquisition unlesse he complement the Church, and with a civility tell her that she knows better. 1661 A. Marvell *Corresp.* Lett. 21 II. 55 Monsieur Du Plessis .. is come over from them to complement his Majesty. 1700 Sir W. Calverley *Note-bk.* (Surtees) 92 Sir John sent .. to complement them for their kindness. 1710 *Life Bp. Stillingfleet* 84 Ready.. to strike with the Deists, to complement and cajole them. 1711 Hearne *Collect.* III. 205 He complements me for my Ed. (most accurate Edition he calls it) of Leland's Itin.

b. *To complement away, out of*: see Compliment *v.* 2 b.

1640 Nabbes *Bride* III. ii, As if the enterteinment..were not chargeable enough, but you must complement away wine and sweet meats. 1645 Fuller *Good Th. in Bad T. Hist. Appl.* vi. 101 Cæsar complemented his life away. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* VI. iii. 308 King Henry his smiles complemented the former out of their Houses. 1697 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 231 Lest Church-Men should Complement away the Usefulness and Authority of their Calling; they would do well to decline superlative Observance. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 129 To shorten disputes..and so complement them out of their Heresies.

†4. *To complement* (a person) *with* (something): to present him with it as a mark of courtesy. *Obs.* (Now Compliment, sense 4.)

1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1698) I. xii. 328 He may be..complemented .. with Tobacco and Betel-nut. 1732 in *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 92 That the Right Honble Hugh Lord Willoughby..be complemented with his freedom.

Hence **Complementing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* = Complimenting.

1626 W. Sclater *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 74 All Complementings with Idolaters. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* xx. (1851) 481 God, who stood neerer then hee for complementing minded, writ down those words. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* v. § 22. 47 It's but a kind of formal complementing. 1704 J. Blair in W. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 94 They had refused to sign a complementing address.

Complemental (kǫmplĭme·ntăl), *a.* [f. Complement *sb.* + -al.]

1. Of the nature of a complement; completing.

1602 Fulbecke *Pandectes* 25 *Duxisse vxorem*, which signifieth the complementall act of mariage. 1649 Ambrose *Media* I. (1652) 2 The pre-assurance of that complemental and perfective Justification.

2. Forming a complement (*to*), complementary. *Complemental air*: see quot. 1872. *Complemental angle*: that which, added to another, makes a right angle.

1811 HUTTON *Course Math.* III. 263 The Angle A = 35° 16′, or the complemental angle ACE = 54° 44′. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* iv. 92 After an ordinary inspiration [230 cubic inches] ..another 100 cubic inches called Complemental air may be added. 1882-3 C. W. SHIELDS in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1835 Revelation by its very definition is complemental to reason. 1887 *Mag. of Art* Oct. 411 They are co-ordinate and complemental to each other.

b. *Complemental male* (in *Zool.*) : a name given by Darwin to a minute rudimentary male, complemental to and parasitic on the hermaphrodite (or female) in certain cirripeds and other species.

1851 DARWIN *Monogr. Cirripedia, Lepadidæ* (Ray Soc.) 55 The masculine power of certain hermaphrodite species of Ibla and Scalpellum is rendered more efficient by certain parasitic males, which, from their not pairing, as in all hitherto known cases with females, but with hermaphrodites, I have designated *Complemental Males*. *Ibid.* 281. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 609 *Myzostoma glabrum*, though hermaphrodite, has small 'complemental' males, like certain hermaphrodite *Cirripedia*.

† **3.** Additional, accessory. *Obs.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 211 (The *Dodo*) Natures injurie, in framing so great a body, to be guided with complementall wings, so small and impotent, that they serve only to prove her Bird. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 18 To adore these complementall and circumstantial pieces of felicity, and undervalue those perfections and essentiall points of happinesse. 1655 D. CAPEL *Tentations* 7 Complemental graces and ornaments of faith.

† **4.** Of the nature of an accessory ceremony; formal; ceremonial, ceremonious.

1637 *Relig. Wotton.* (1672) 75 After a complemental welcoming him into the Lap of the Church. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 50 Royall assents to Lawes, are no wayes essentiall .. but rather a complementall Ceremony. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. i. § 20 They were not sent into a complementall custody, but some of them thrust into the prison of a prison. 1695 TRYON *Dreams & Vis.* iii. 40 They ..only retain the Complemental outside of Religion.

† **5.** Of persons: Accomplished. *Obs.* (Cf. COMPLEMENT 7.)

a 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses Looking-Gl.* (N.), A complementall youth, That thinks himself a spruce and expert courtier, Bending his supple hammes, kissing his hands. 1636 HEYWOOD *Chall. Beauty* II. Wks. 1874 V. 18 Hee that hath travell'd many Countries ..With .. small difficulty may.. Appeare complementall.

† **6.** = COMPLEMENTAL 2. *Obs.*

1603 B. JONSON *Jas. I's Entert.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 528/1 Thus far the complemental part. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. i. 42. 1629 J. MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 147 In the sayd courtly and complementall lines he besought him to bee Protector of the Empire. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 15 How the Gentrie..spent much of the Lords day in Complemental Visitations. 1669 PENN *No Cross* ii. § 7 No Courtly Dress, Gay Apparel, Complemental Respects. 1703 SAVAGE *Lett. Antients* 73 A Complemental Letter.

† **B.** *sb.* A person given to complimenting. *Obs.*

1671 H. M. tr. *Erasmus' Colloq.* 18 Thou hast shewn thy self to be in no wise a feined complemental in this affair.

Complementally (kŏmplĭme·ntăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a complemental manner.

† **1.** In a way that gives completeness. *Obs.*

1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* Ep. Ded., A subiect..by mee superficially handled, and as it were left to others to be complementally handled.

2. By way of a complement.

† **3.** Ceremoniously, formally; with ceremony or civility; = COMPLIMENTALLY.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 335 Zelmane not complementally hunting that which shee fled. 1630 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* IV. (1688) 579 To observe his Duty rather complementally, than in truth and reality. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1076 How complementally do they salute one the other? 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* (1721) I. 71 Plato..at last Complementally Banishes him [Homer] his Common-wealth.

Compleme·ntalness. [See -NESS.] The quality of being complemental, or (formerly) complimental.

1657 S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 164 Altering from plainess to complementalness. *Ibid.* 371 Nor can we imagin that our Saviour taught his Disciples that complementalnes as to sit constantly in their ranks at meat. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* II. 292 (R.) Complementalness, as opposed to plainness, must signifie giving titles of civility, that really do not belong to those, to whom they are thus given.

Complementary (kŏmplĭme·ntări), *a.* and *sb.* [f. COMPLEMENT *sb.* + -ARY: cf. mod. F. *complementaire.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Forming a complement, completing, perfecting.

Complementary bone: an accessory bone in the lower jaw of reptiles and birds. *Complementary cells, tissue*: cells or tissue of plants not distinguished by a special term. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 141/1 The muscular system .. finally, provided with a complementary skeleton or framework by means of which it acts to the best advantage. 1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* vii. (ed. 5) 368 The 'Gospel of St. Paul' is .. the complementary history to that of St. Matthew. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* xxii. 300 The latter complementary and completing of the former. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 561 The elements termed by Stahl the complementary cells of the lenticel.

b. Of two (or more) things: Mutually complementing or completing each other's deficiencies.

1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* v. (ed. 5) 284 Histories .. not contradictory but complementary. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fortune's Fool* I. xxvii, A united and mutually complementary pair.

c. *Complementary angles*: angles which together make up a right angle. *Complementary colours* (*hues*, etc.): colours which, in combination, produce white or colourless light.

1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Optics* xvii. 47 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) The accidental colours have also been called complementary colours. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xii. 103 The colour transmitted is always complementary to the one reflected, or which, when mixed with it, would make white light. 1873 tr. *Helmholtz' Pop. Lect.* 256 The after-image accordingly appears of a bluish green, the complementary colour to red.

† **2.** Ceremonious: = COMPLEMENTAL 4. *Obs.*

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* liv. (Arb.) 76 Whose entertainments to greater men are respectfull, not complementary. 1657 S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 372 Nothing but a dry complementary precedency to walk, stand, or speak first.

B. *sb.* † **1.** A master of accomplishments. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, *Amo.* Is he a master? *Cri.* Confirmed under the hands of the most skilful and cunning complementaries alive.

2. Short for 'complementary colour'.

c 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 83/2 Their complementaries come in view on the analyser being moved.

Hence **Compleme·ntariness,** complementary quality or state.

1881 LE CONTE *Sight* 61 This..seems a probable cause of complementariness.

† **Co·mplementa·ster.** *Obs.* [See -ASTER.] A petty complimenter. Cf. COMPLEMENTARY B 1.

1635 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* IV. ix. Wks. 1873 III. 194 Play you the Complementasters before him a little for his further instruction: Imagine then a couple of Courtiers scarcely acquainted fall to.

Complementee, obs. f. COMPLIMENTEE.

1620 [see next word].

Compleme·nter. Also -or. [f. as prec. + -ER, -OR.] One who, or that which, complements; † formerly = COMPLIMENTER.

1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subsec.* 121 These..ceremonies, be equally tedious to the Complementer, and Complementee. 1657 HOBBES *Stigmai* 11 You and your Complementors. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 271 A Complementer is one that endeavours to make himself appear a very fine Man, in persuading another, that *He* is so.

‖ **Compleme·nto.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [It. *complimento* (Florio) 'compliment, ceremony, kind office, accomplishment'.] = COMPLIMENT.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* Ded. (Arb.) 10 Omitting al oother *ceremonial complementoes* beetweene youre lordship and mee.

Complene, -plenne, -plent, obs. ff. COMPLINE, COMPLAIN, COMPLAINT.

Complesence, obs. f. COMPLAISANCE.

Compless, -essh, var. of COMPLISH *v. Obs.*

Completable (kŏmplī·tăb'l), *a.* [f. COMPLETE *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be made complete.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* X. XXI. iv. 38 Not complete, or, in human language, completable or pronounceable at all.

Complete (kŏmplī·t), *a.* Forms: 4-5 complet, -pleet, 6-7 -pleate, 6-9 -pleat, 4- complete. [ad. L. *complēt-us*, pa. pple. of *complēre* to fill up, finish, fulfil, f. *com-* intensive prefix + **plēre* to fill (cf. *plēnus* full). Cf. F. *complet, complète* (in Palsgr. 1530; the earlier OF. word was *compli, complie* from the Romanic form of the vb. *complīr(e)*. About 1600 often accented *co·mplete*, e.g. by Marlowe, Chapman, and Shakspere.]

1. Having all its parts or members; comprising the full number or amount; embracing all the requisite items, details, topics, etc.; entire, full.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 323 Ech compleet resoun telliþ treuþe þat we shulde trowe. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* III. iii, Their shoulders broad for complete armour fit. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. § 19 (T.) When one doth wait for another coming, till the assembly .. be complete. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* P. IV. 52. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* iii. 25 It seemed that hee that sate vpon the horse, had complete harnesse of golde. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* VI. 83 A coach .. Stately and complete. 1740 JOHNSON *Life Barretier*, Those, who have received more complete intelligence. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, 'Times' Wks. (Bohn) II. 117 Its information is earliest, completest, and surest. 1871 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) Pref. 24 The preface is complete in itself.

2. Of a period or space of time: That has run its full course, whole. Of action or events in time: Finished, ended, concluded.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 649 The fourthe day compleet fro noon to noon. — *Nun's Pr. T.* 369 Whan þat the Monthe..That highte March..Was compleet. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. xvi. (R.) By the tyme or space of v. yeres complete. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. i. 27 Ioue, let Æneas liue ..A thousand compleate courses of the Sunne. 1701 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) III. 393, I was this day 81 complete. 1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 78 Behold Villario's ten years toil compleat. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 319 The Moon's nodes perform a complete revolution in nineteen years.

3. Of an action, state, or quality: Realized in its full extent; entire, thorough.

1645 *Ord. Lords & Com., Susp. fr. Sacram.* 1 Sincerely to endeavour the compleat establishment of Purity and Unity. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 19 A man of compleat stature. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 115 The greatest and best principles are often illustrated .. by their completest contraries. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXX. (1856) 258 Next came the complete inability to obtain drink without manufacturing it. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* I. 199 One pound of peat requires for complete combustion ..from 70 to 134 cubic feet of air. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* (ed. 5) 443 The triumph of the principle..is complete.

4. Perfect in nature or quality; without defect.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 362 Men shulden bi hooli lif of Crist trowe þat his lawe is compleet. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* I. iii, If thou exceed thy elder brothers worth, And shine in complete virtue more than they. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C., Florence* 325 The church of S. Maria Florida, which in some mens opinion is the compleatest structure that ever was set upon the earth. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 96 The praise had been compleat had his friend's virtue been equal to his wit. 1878 HOPPS *Rel. & Moral Lect.* iv. 16 Everything which trains and educates is leading on to that completer kind of life.

5. Of persons: Fully equipped or endowed; perfect, accomplished, consummate; *esp.* in reference to a particular art or pursuit, as *a complete actor, horseman, merchant.* ? *Obs.* or *arch.*

1526 TINDALE *Coloss.* ii. 10 Ye are complete in him which is the heed of all rule and power. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. v. 197 A compleat villaine, perfect, absolute. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 181 Then maruell not, thou great and compleat man. 1622 PEACHAM (*title*) The Compleat Gentleman. 1653 WALTON (*title*) The Compleat Angler. 1709 KENNETT *Erasmus on Folly* 31 The compleatest actors shall be hissed off the stage. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 86 P 4 A Knave compleat. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 198 P 3 The sailor [thought] all that was necessary to make a man complete might be learned on ship-board. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1845) 109 He was acknowledged to be..the completest gentleman of his time.

† **6.** Const. *with* (cf. *replete with*); also *in. Obs.*

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.*, A tongue compleate with spyte. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 73. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 16 The folly of our fore-fathers, wherein .. this Island was so compleat. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist.* VIII. (1843) 481/2 That neither of them should move upon any action till they should be both complete in greater numbers, than either of them had yet marched with.

7. *Complete flower*: † (*a*) one which possesses stamens and pistils; (*b*) one which also possesses the floral envelopes. *Complete metamorphosis* (Entom.): one in which the pupa is formed like the imago; so *complete pupa.*

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. 87 The first thing you have to see is, whether the flowers are complete or perfect, that is, have both stamens and pistils. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 306 A flower furnished with both calyx and corolla is called *flos completus*, a complete flower. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxi. 239 The pupæ of this subdivision [Arachnida] were named by Linné Complete from their near resemblance to the imago. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 626 As an example of complete metamorphosis..taking the *Bombyx mori* .. the silkworm. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 88 A flower presenting all the [four] whorls is called *complete.*

8. quasi-*sb. The complete*: the full amount (*of*).

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 145 The age has not yet the complete of benefit.

9. quasi-*adv.* = COMPLETELY.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 828 Troylus wel woxen was in heighte, And complet formed by proporcioun. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 23 Taughte more perfectly and more compleate. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VI. (R.) All in fire he burn'd him compleate arm'd. 1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 137 They all know me to be an American citizen here, by my talk, for we speak it complete in New England.

Complete (kŏmplī·t), *v.* Also 7-9 compleat. [f. the adj.; cf. mod. F. *compléter.* Probably having a further association with L. *complēt-* ppl. stem of *complēre*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To bring to an end, finish (an action, performance, work, a distance, period of time, etc.).

1530 PALSGR. 491/2, I complete, I fulfyll. *Jaccomplis.* Who shall complete this worke nowe he is deed? *Ibid.* 492/1, I complete, I fynisshe or performe a thyng. 1646 *Recorde's Gr. Artes* Pref. 9 *All which*..I have almost compleated to be exhibited to your Highnesse. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 56 We .. compleated the filling of the Cane to A, and tyed it over fast with a Bladder. 1751 LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 108 In Case I should be prevented by Death, from compleating this Work. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6 (1882) 407 After completing the circuit of the globe.

2. To make whole or entire, so as to leave nothing wanting.

1726 BUTLER *Serm.* iii. 45 Add to these the superior faculty ..and you compleat the Idea of Humane Nature. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* i. 14 When the sense is compleated. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* V. 10 Plato completes his sketch of the constitution by the appointment of officers.

b. To fill up the number of; to make up the full tale or amount of.

1649 DENHAM *Death Ld. Hastings* (R.), Within these cold embraces ravish'd lies That which compleats the age's tyrannies. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* I. 214 Three hundred more compleat th'intrepid band. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* s. v. *Regiment* XIX. 359/1 The legions of Henry II were never completed to the extent prescribed by the ordonnance.

3. To make perfect; to accomplish; to furnish or equip completely.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 618 That fair femal Troop..Bred onely and completed to the taste Of lustful appetence. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* Introd. (1841) I. 3 In order to complete the English tradesman in this manner. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* XIV. (1851) 293 All that love can do .. to complete the man, Perfect him, made imperfect in himself.

† **b.** To give a full title or degree to (a person); to invest fully with a rank or office. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 413 Every churchman compleated in holy orders was called Presbyter. 1678 WALTON *Life Sanderson* 4 Mr. Sanderson was compleated Master of Arts. 1727 SWIFT *Circumcis. E. Curll*, He was now completed a perfect Jew.

4. To accomplish, fulfil (a vow, hope). *rare.* Cf. COMPLETION.

1680 OTWAY *Orphan* II. iv. 653 Honourable Vows Which he this day appointed to compleat. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 213 To town he comes, compleats the nation's hope. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* IX. Wks. 525/1 Your Country must complete Her glorious destiny.

Completed (kŏmplī·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Finished, made complete.

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* XXV, There's but little resemblance between the Mucous sperm, and the compleated Animal. 1861 MRS. NORTON *Lady La G.* Concl. 17 Completed tasks of love. 1874 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* § 1450 The perfect, completed future, and pluperfect express completed action.

Hence **Comple·tedness.**

1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 122 Our two hearts .. blending .. into the completedness of a solemn union.

Completely (kŏmplī·tli), *adv.* [f. COMPLETE *a.* + -LY.] In a complete manner; fully, perfectly; entirely, wholly, thoroughly.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 67 b, Our labour and seruyce done completly and fulfylled. 1599 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Old Law* I. i, And yet we two are not completely one. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 425 ¶ 3 A Man completely armed. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* ii, Miss Arabella Wilmot was allowed by all to be completely pretty. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 36 The currency does not completely represent the wealth of the country.

† **Comple·tement.** *Obs.* [f. COMPLETE *v.* + -MENT: cf. mod.F. *complétement.*] The act of completing or making complete, completion.

1653 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* To Rdr., If God shall please to assist it to the Compleatment. 1683 *Penn. Archives* I. 69 My Agent at Court for the compleatment of my affairs. 1802 *Ann. Reg.* 1801 *Chron.* 277 The completement of the peace concluded on the 9th February.

Completeness (kŏmplī·tnĕs). [f. COMPLETE *a.* + -NESS.] The state or quality of being complete.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* xl. (Arb.) 61 One whom two or three Countries make up to this compleatnesse. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* 47, I cannot allow their wisdom such a compleatness and inerrability as to exclude myself. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. vi. § 7 This..goes to make up the Compleatness of any Subject. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 107 Few critical scholars could master them in their completeness. 1886 FROUDE *Oceana* ii. 31 A completeness of proof which can leave no room for doubt.

Completer (kŏmplī·tə1). [f. COMPLETE *v.* + -ER.] One who completes.

1701 WHITEHEAD *Truth Prev.* 123 The Efficient Cause, Worker, and Compleater of this Baptism. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falc.* I. 243 We shall have .. more modifiers and compleaters, and fewer inventors.

† **Completes.** *Obs.* [ad. Sp. *completas.*] = COMPLINS.

1658 in PHILLIPS. 1678 — *Completes*, the last or closing Prayers of the Evening Service.

Completing (kŏmplī·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb COMPLETE; completion.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 53 For God sure esteems the growth and compleating of one vertuous person, more then the restraint of ten vitious. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 183 The other Formes were rather Ornaments and Compleatings. 1727 DART *Canterb. Cathedr.* 8 Malmesbury by mistake ascribes the compleating of it to Ernulfus. 1801 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 363 The entire completing of the Plan.

Comple·ting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That completes.

1656 *Artif. Handsomeness* (1662) 47 Where God hath put to his last and compleating hand? 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 61 The only quarter in which to look for a supplement, or completing corrective, to the instincts of a democratic majority, is the instructed minority. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 309 The completing bundles doubtless belong to the secondary formations of intercalary bundles.

Completion (kŏmplī·ʃən). [ad. L. *complētiōn-em*, n. of action f. *complēre* to fill up, complete.] The action of completing or making complete; the condition of being completed or perfected.

1657 CROMWELL *Sp.* 21 Apr., They may tend to the completion of the business. *a* 1744 POPE (J.), He makes it the utmost completion of an ill character to bear a malevolence to the best men. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 203 ¶ 6 It is necessary to the completion of every good, that it be timely obtained. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Manners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 206 A plentiful fortune is reckoned necessary..to the completion of this man of the world. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers of Flor.* v. 137 The past in its..stony completion is always a poor substitute for the present.

b. Accomplishment, fulfilment (of a prophecy, wish, etc.).

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* Pref. 16. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 283 Virgil's forementioned Eclogue; wherein there is .. another completion of them [the Sibylline books] expected. *a* 1716 SOUTH (J.), All the divine predictions, receiving their completion in Christ. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. 353 The apparent completions of prophecy. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's D.* 234 That my desire .. By its own energy fulfill'd itself, Merg'd in completion.

† c. (with *pl.*) A perfection, an accomplishment.

1662 BP. GAUDEN, in Chr. Wordsworth *Documentary Suppl.* (1825) 34 Your Lordship, in whom are all those completions which advance men to .. love and high esteeme.

Completive (kŏmplī·tiv), *a.* [ad. L. *complētīv-us* 'serving for filling up', f. *complēt-*; see COMPLETE *v.* and -IVE. Cf. F. *complétif.* (Both terms of grammar.)] Having the attribute of completing; serving for completion (*of*).

Completive tense (Harris): = *completed* or *perfect* tense.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 75 Virtue is termed by Basil..completive of Nature. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 154 The middle tenses, (which express time as extended and passing,) and the perfect or completive, which express its completion or end. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Dramaturgy* (1865) 11 The articulations are the initial..the speculative, and the completive. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* I. xxii. 314 Notes explanatory and completive. 1887 W. S. PRATT in W. Gladden *Parish Problems* 454 In no sense preparatory, but rather confirmatory or completive.

Hence **Comple·tively** *adv.*, in a completive manner, by way of completion.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 317 Remission is but a Relative change, and Baptism I confess a moral instrument of conferring it completively.

‖ **Completo·rium.** = COMPLETORY B. 2.

1616 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* (1655) 83 At nine of the clock at night began the second, and that is termed completorium, their completory. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 249 The latter at once commenced the office of Completorium or Compline.

Completory (kŏmplī·tŏri), *a.* and *sb.* In 5-7 **-orie.** [ad. L. *complētōri-us* (found only as neut. sb., in Eccl. use), f. *complēt-*; see above, and -ORY.]

A. *adj.* Having the function of completing or perfecting; affording completion (*of*).

1659 HEYLIN *Animadv.* in Fuller *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 346 In no degree essential to, or completory of, the Sacrament. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 268 The passion of our Lord..completory of ancient..predictions. 1880 FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Life Christ* XV. (1881) 270 His mission to be not hostile to Judaism, but completory of it.

B. *sb.*

1. A completory thing; anything whose function it is to afford completion.

1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 390 The ceremony was considered .. as the completory and close of Baptism. 1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 175 A completory, that is, the premiss which is wanting in an enthymeme, to complete the syllogism.

2. [Eccl. L. *complētōrium.*] = COMPLINE.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4535 In the houre of completorie. 1536 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* Records III. III. (1715) 134 Between even songe and completorie. 1619 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* 166 The seauenth and last [hour], is after the Sunne-setting, which they call the Completorie. 1802 FOSBROKE *Brit. Monachism* (1843) iv. 31 The bell was then rung for Completory.

† **Comple·ture.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. type **complētūra*: see prec. and -URE.] A completing.

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. Relig.* xiv. 43 It [the Lord's Prayer] was once, and but once repeated, as the high compleature of all devout expressions.

Complex (kŏ·mpleks), *sb.* Also 7 **complexe.** [ad. L. *complex-us* surrounding, encompassing, encircling, compass, embrace, connexion in discourse, f. ppl. stem of *complectĕre*: see next.

In Bailey both sb. and adj. are accented *comple·x*; so the sb. by Thomson in 1738.]

1. A whole comprehending in its compass a number of parts, *esp.* (in later use) of interconnected parts or involved particulars; a complex or complicated whole.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 89 If our souls were nothing else but a complex of fluid atoms. *Ibid.* vii. 362 Containing almost nothing else in the whole complex and body of it. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5103 The Complex of the Planets, disposed and order'd..after the Copernican way. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 93 Names being..necessary for gathering our ideas, and holding them together in a complex. 1862 TRENCH *Mirac.* Introd. 97 The whole complex of Christ's life and doctrine. 1880 *Times* 28 Dec. 10/2 To sift out of the complex of [spectroscopic] lines given by each chemical element those which are 'basic'. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 241 Let there be given in the plane of the auxiliary conic a figure or complex of any kind composed of points, straight lines, and curves.

† b. *In the (whole) complex*: considered throughout its extent; as a whole. *Obs.*

1661 H. D. *Disc. Liturgies* 102 Is the Church of Rome Idolatrous?.. Is her worship so in the whole complex, yea or not? 1695 *Whether Parl. dissolved by Death P'cess of Orange* 6 Government, taken in the whole complex of it, cannot..provide against all Emergencies. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* VI. iii. (1734) 164 To take it in the Complex, it makes a pretty warm comfortable composition.

† **2.** An interweaving, contexture. *Obs.*

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxix. 83 Their Religion is a Complex of Mahometism and Paganism.

Complex (kŏ·mpleks), *a.* [a. mod. F. *complexe*, or ad. its source, L. *complex-us*, pa. pple. of *complectĕre* or *complecti* to encompass, embrace, comprehend, comprise; hence perh. originally 'embracing or comprehending several elements', but in course of Eng. use tending to its analytical sense of 'plaited together, interwoven'; f. *com-* together + *plexus* plaited; cf. *complicated*, and L. *complex* COMPLICE.]

1. Consisting of or comprehending various parts united or connected together; formed by combination of different elements; composite, compound. Said of things, ideas, etc. (Opposed to *simple*, both here and in sense 2.)

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* i. 20 That complex and multifarious man that is made up of soul and body. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xii. (ed. 3) 79 Ideas thus made up of several simple ones put together, I call Complex; such as are Beauty, Gratitude, a Man, an Army, the Universe. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 143 Those attributives which have this complex power of denoting both an attribute and an assertion .. grammarians call verbs. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 49 The condition of a parent .. may be considered as a complex condition compounded of that of a guardian, and that of a master. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 47 The stomach is often complex. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 226 A complex pillar composed of four shafts united in one.

2. *esp.* Consisting of parts or elements not simply co-ordinated, but some of them involved in various degrees of subordination; complicated, involved, intricate; not easily analysed or disentangled.

1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 4 A very complex Apparatus. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* ii. 134 So complex a harmony and so simple a melody. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* XXI, As they weave The complex crossings of the mazy dance. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 5 The mere mechanical arrangement of the brain is exceedingly complex. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. XXVIII. 347 All these artificial and complex arrangements presently fell to pieces.

b. *Complex fraction* in *Arith.* (Cf. COMPOUND.)

1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 52 A Complex Fraction, is one that has a fraction or a mixed number for its numerator, or its denominator, or both. 1875 HAMB. SMITH *Arith.* § 74.

c. *Complex sentence* in *Gram.*: a sentence containing one or more subordinate clauses, as 'I assured him that (the man [whom he sought] was not here)'.

1881 MASON *Eng. Gram.* § 402 A complex sentence is produced whenever the place of a substantive, an adjective, or an adverb is supplied by a..clause.

Complex (kŏmple·ks), *v. rare.* [f. L. *complex-* ppl. stem of *complectĕre*, or the freq. *complexāre*, to encompass, embrace; but partly taken in the analytical sense of L. *com-* together + *plect-ĕre*, *plex-* to plait, twine: see prec. In sense 2, perh. directly from COMPLEX *a.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To join, unite, attach. *Obs.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xci. iii, Edwyns doughter .. to whome Men dyd complex Maydens twelue, to take the christenhede.

2. To combine into a complex whole; to complicate, mix up.

1658 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 358 The question is complexed of matter-of-fact and matter-of-right. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 1312 Murdered thus .. in disguise Whereby mere murder got complexed with wile.

† **3.** To embrace. *Obs.*

a 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 174 All that plenteous variety which was complext in the general terms of milk and honey. *Ibid.* 146.

† **Complexation.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. type **complexātion-em*, n. of action f. *complexāre* to encompass, embrace closely, clasp round. But in sense associated with *complex* adj.] Fact or condition of being complex; complication, complexity.

1705 BERKELEY *Commpl.-bk.* Wks. 1871 IV. 452 Complexation of ideas twofold. This refers to colours being complex ideas.

Complexcyon, obs. f. COMPLEXION.

† **Complexed, complext** (kŏmple·kst), *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. COMPLEX *v.* + -ED 1.] Made complex; complex, complicated, intricately involved.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. x. 322 More complexed considerations. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii. 359 Giving almost every thing..a complexed and complicated accommodation to various other things. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 91 When a Man understands .. this simple manner, he may easily go on to a more complex'd Construction. 1858 DE MORGAN in Graves *Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* III. (1889) 539 Cauchy's proof .. is Argand's, much complexed, perplexed, etc.

Complexedness (kŏmple·ksédnĕs). ? *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Complexity, involved character.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. iii. (ed. 3) 315 The Complexedness of these moral Ideas. 1844 *For. Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 363 Working away at the machine, whose complexedness..he could neither unravel nor perfectly understand.

Comple·xify, *v. rare.* [f. L. *complex-us* + -FY.] *trans.* To make complex or complicated.

1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* III. 140 There is an underplot..which complexifies the incidents.

Complexion (kŏmple·kʃən), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 **complexioun,** 5-6 **-ione, -yon,** 4-6 **complecioun, -ion(e, -yon, complexcion, -ioun, -yon,** 6 **complextion,** 4-9 **-plection,** 4- **complexion.** [a. F. *complexion* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *complexiōn-em* 'combination, connexion, association', later 'physical constitution or conformation', f. *complex-* ppl. stem of *complectĕre* taken analytically from *com-* together + *plectĕre* to plait, twine.]

I. From Romanic and med. Latin.

† **1.** In the physiology and natural philosophy of the Middle Ages: The combination of supposed qualities (*cold* or *hot*, and *moist* or *dry*) in a certain proportion, determining the nature of a body, plant, etc.; the combination of the four 'humours' of the body in a certain proportion, or the bodily habit attributed to such combination; 'temperament'. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 333 Of his complexioun he was sangwyn. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 116 Whose [Saturn's] complexion Is colde. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. B.) 10 Þe qualities .. ben foure: hot, colde, moyst and drye, and complexiouns ben by ham, yt ys necessarie to fynden in bodies þat ben medlyde, foure complexiouns; complexioun

ys nopynge ellys but a manere qualitie medlyde in worchynge. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) Qa, Complexion is a combynation of two dyvers qualities of the foure elementes in one bodye, as hote and drye of the Fyre: hotte and moyste of the Ayre. 1548–77 Vicary *Anat.* (1888) 18 The Grystle..is of complexion colde and drye. *Ibid.* 22 The flesh..is in complexion hote and moyst. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. lvi. 397 It engendreth fevers in suche as be of a hoate complexion. *Ibid.* v. lxviii. 633 Arsesmart is colde and dry of complexion. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 3 A Mans Complexion, of which there are commonly reckon'd four kinds, viz. the Cholerick, the Phlegmatick, the Sanguine and the Melancholy. 1712 Henley *Spect.* No. 396 P 2 These Portraitures .. give that melancholy Tincture to the most sanguine Complexion, which this Gentleman calls an Inclination to be in a Brown-study. 1829 Southey *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 254 As long as practitioners proceeded upon the gratuitous theory of elementary Complections.

† b. Also used as equivalent to 'humour', or to 'collection of humours'. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 369 Leches seyne that of complecciouns Proceden they [dreams], or fast, or glotonie. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. lvii. (1495) 174 The bones ben greuyd by gadrynge of grete complexion and humours in the joyntes of bones. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* ccxxix. (1598) 78 b, Melancholy other wise named blacke coler ..., is one of the four Complections or Humours, and is cold and dry. 1689 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 314 This variety of dreams which he, as well as Hippocrates, and others.. attribute to the crasis and constitution of the body and complexions domineering.

† 2. Bodily habit or constitution (*orig.* supposed to be constituted by the 'humours'). *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 31 Þou art to fiebble of compleccioun, þou ne miȝt nauȝt do þe greate penonces. 1483 Caxton *Cato* B vj b, Thou oughtest to slepe .. whan..that nature requyreth hit and thy complexyon. 1490 — *Eneydos* 85 [She] prepared to hym [the dragon] his mete, alle after his complexion. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. cvii. [ciii.] 310 The Countrey was not mete for their complexions. 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 49 If the partie be weke and of feble complexion. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. ii. 102 Mee thinkes it is very soultry, and hot for my Complexion. 1686 F. Spence tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medici* 292 He was of so strong and sound a complexion. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* II. xx. 5 The duke of Brabant was of a sickly complexion and weak mind.

† b. Physical constitution or nature (of members of the body). *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* (1495) III. xx. The tongue, towchinge the complexion of the substaunce therof is holowe and moyste. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 21 þe maris [matrix] of womman haþ an able complexioun to conseiven. *Ibid.* 22 Þese smale lymes han dyvers foormes, complexciouns & helpingis aftir þe dyversitees of þe proporcioun of þe mater, which þat þei ben maad of. 1604 E. G. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. ix. 146 (Of Sea-sickness). We see some are taken therewith passing rivers in Barkes: others..going in Coches and Carosses, according to the divers complexions of the stomacke.

† 3. Constitution or habit of mind, disposition, temperament; 'nature'. *Obs.* (exc. as *fig.* of 4).

c 1386 Chaucer *Parson's T.* P 511 Or ellis his complexioun is so corrageous that he may not forbere. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. *Mor. Wisd.* 343, I know all compleccions of man, wher-to he is most disposed. 1535 Joye *Apol. Tindale* 20 Here mayst thou se of what nature and complexion Tindale is. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. i. 32 Shylocke .. knew the bird was fledg'd, and then it is the complexion of them al to leaue the dam. 1599 — *Much Ado* II. i. 305 Something of a iealous complexion. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 120 Men that are cowards by complexion are hardly to be made valiant by discourse. 1742 Hume *Ess., Sceptic* (1817) I. 176 A very amorous complexion. 1791 Burke *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 48. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 115 The two complexions, or two styles of mind—the perceptive class, and the practical finality class.

4. The natural colour, texture, and appearance of the skin, *esp.* of the face; orig. as showing the 'temperament' or bodily constitution. (Now, without any such notion, the ordinary sense.)

[1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 575 The Lady Margaret..was of such nasty complexion and evill savored breath.] 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 405 Rhodope beeing beautifull (if a good complection and fayre fauour be tearmed beautie). 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. i. 1 Mislike me not for my complexion, The shadowed liuerie of the burnisht sunne. *a* 1639 Wotton *Educ.* in *Relig. Wotton* (1672) 78 The child's colour or complexion (as we vulgarily term it). 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. i. viii. 161 People of more different Complexions .. from the cole black to a light tawney. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* xii. 96 A beautiful complexion. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 30 The English face .. with the fair complexion, blue eyes, and open .. florid aspect.

fig. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 6 It discolours the complexion of my Greatnesse to acknowledge it.

† b. Rarely, the colour of hair or beard. *Obs.*

1822 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXVII. 3 Having a red beard, a complexion very unusual in Portugal.

† c. Countenance, face. *Obs. rare*—1.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* IV. ii. 62 Turne thy complexion there.

5. *transf.* Of other things: Colour, visible aspect, look, appearance.

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 194 Men iudge by the complexion of the Skie The state and inclination of the day. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 97 Clove..dryed in the Sun, becommeth blacke, and in the Complexion we receive it. 1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1704) 113 [Metals] reduced again into their natural Form and Complexion. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 90 The wear and tear of weather, which has effaced .. the features and tanned the complexion of all the other temples.

† 6. A colouring preparation applied (by women) to 'give a complexion' to the face. *Obs.*

1601 Holland *Pliny, Explan. Wds. Art*, They are called at this day complexions, whereas they be cleane contrarie; for the complexion is naturall, and these altogether artificiall. 1608 Bp. Hall *Char. Virtues & V.* II. 117 He hath salves for every sore..complexion for every face. 1616 Bullokar, *Complexion*, sometime .. painting used by women.

7. *fig.* (from senses 1–3). Quality, character, condition; in mod. use often with some notion of 'tinge, colour, aspect' from senses 4–5.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. v. (Arb.) 161 Vnder these three principall complexions (if I may with leaue so terme them) high, meane and base stile, there be contained many other humors or qualities of stile. *a* 1626 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* Pref. 2 The amendment..of the very nature and complection of the whole law. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 417 The complexion of the times being altered. 1754 Chatham *Lett. Nephew* iii. 10 Upon [your education] the complexion of all the rest of your days will infallibly depend. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* II. vi. (1864) 103 These acts.. were counterbalanced by others of an opposite complexion.

b. (*fig.* from 4 or 5.) Appearance, aspect.

1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 684 Skill..in putting off the evil day: and in giving a fair complexion to the present one.

II. From old Latin senses.

† 8. Embrace. [L. *complexus.*] *Obs. rare.*

1493 *Festivall* (1515) 88 b, For flesshely complexcyon of a man and woman .. Our lady .. conceyued not with complexcyon of man.

† 9. Complication, combination. *Obs.*

1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 11 [In] the second Chapter of Aristotles Categories..wee haue these words: Those things, which are contained in Logick, bee (1) without complexion [ἄνευ συμπλοκῆς], (2) with complexion [κατὰ συμπλοκήν]. *a* 1655 Vines *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 80 We take the Sacrament, and the thing of the Sacrament in complexion. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. xi. 69 The Syriac .. sprang up .. from the complexion or combination of the Hebrew and Chaldee. 1725 Watts *Logic* (1736) 165 Beside this Complexion which belongs to the Subject or Predicate.

† 10. quasi-*concr.* A coupling, a combination.

16.. B. Jonson *Eng. Gram.* I. v. (1692) 678 Diphthongs are the complexions, or couplings of vowels. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 27. 28 The various complexions and conjugations of those simple elements. 1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xii. 727 Most rights and duties .. are complexions or aggregates of elementary rights and duties.

† 11. = Complex *sb.* I. *Obs. rare.*

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 4 Whatsoever is contained within the complexion of the universe. 1741 Watts *Improv. Mind* xii. § 6 (1801) 96 That..the whole complexion of the debate may not be thrown into confusion.

III. *Comb.*

1619 W. Sclater *Expos. 1 Thess.* (1630) 136 Complexion-makers wee haue..for withered faces.

Complexion (kǒmple·kʃən), *v.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. F. *complexionné* ppl. a.]

† 1. *trans.* To constitute by combination of various elements; to put together, compose. *Obs.*

1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxvi. (1483) 71 The sowle of another body, the whiche is complexyoned and formed of more ruder mater. 1610 Donne *Pseudo Martyr* ii. § 5. 12 The Elements of the Christian religion of which it was framed and Complexioned. 1658 W. Burton *Itin. Anton.* 155 London is a body well complexioned.

2. To give a complexion, colour, or tinge to.

1612 W. Parkes *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) Our woemen .. in curling their tresses, in azuring their veines, in complexioning their cheeks. 1861 L. Noble *Icebergs* 58 The headland .. richly complexioned with red, brown and green.

fig. 1889 *Mem. H. Bonar* 99 This mode of prophetic interpretation dominated and complexioned all his views.

Hence **Complexioning** *vbl. sb.*

1656 *Artif. Handsomeness* 25 The use of any colouring or complexioning of the face or skin, (*attrib.*) *Ibid.* 198 Ladies complexioning arts.

† **Complexionably**, *adv. Obs. rare.* = Complexionally; by 'complexion'; constitutionally.

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 8 Disposed unto schisme and complexionably propense to innovation.

Complexional (kǒmple·kʃənăl), *a.* [ad. med. L. *complexiōnāl-is*, f. *complexiōn-em*: see Complexion and -al.]

† 1. Of or pertaining to the physical 'temperament' or constitution, constitutional. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxli. (1495) 697 Rewe ..kyndlyth..complexionall drynesse and hete [intendit sicitatem et calorem complexionalem]. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 336 So may the .. Negroes become coal-black, from fuliginous efflorescences and complectionall tinctures. 1694 R. L'Estrange *Fables* c. (1714) 116 Other Dreams are only Complexional. 1734 Watts *Reliq. Juv.* (1789) 129 This bodily virtue..this complexional bravery.

transf. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 54 The special Virtues, as well as the complexional, in Stones.

† 2. Of or pertaining to the mental constitution, temperament, or disposition; constitutional. *Obs.*

1637 Blunt *Voy. Levant* 78 Mens opinions are in great part, complexionall, and habituall. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* Introd. 34 A greater complexional sensibility. 1848 L. Hunt *Jar Honey* ii. 9 With complexional indolence.

3. Pertaining to the complexion (of the skin).

1820 H. Matthews *Diary of Invalid* 27 To complexional beauty they have no claims.

Complexionally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] By 'complexion' or temperament; constitutionally.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 378 An Indian King, that sent unto Alexander a faire woman fed with Aconites and other poysons, with this intent, either by converse or copulation complexionally to destroy him. 1715 Bentley *Serm.* x. 349 Superstition .. a Weed natural to Human Soil, complexionally inherent in the weaker Sex. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 399 Colonel Rugby Blake, though complexionally a fine, hearty, good-humoured, off-hand fellow.

† **Complexionary**, *a. Obs.* [f. Complexion + -ary.] Pertaining to 'complexions' (see Complexion *sb.* 6), or to the complexion.

1656 *Artif. Handsomeness* 4 All such complexionary adornings. *Ibid.* 38 This complexionary art and use of adorning .. the lookes of women. 1704 J. Elsum *Art Paint.* 34 Over and above the Complexionary Colours.

† **Complexionate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. med. L. *complexiōnāt-us*, 'certa ratione constitutus', in form pa. pple. of a vb. **complexionāre*: but see -ate 2. Cf. F. *complexionné.*]

1. Constituted by combination of elements.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 194 Complexionat or sondryfold coloures.

2. Dependent on the 'humours' or 'temperament'.

1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* 148 These forenamed complexionate dreames.

† 3. Having a particular Complexion (sense 1).

1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 25 It is something divine above the complectionate matter into which it is infused. *Ibid.* 58 All complexionate Bodies are the Instruments of their own Form; for the Form ceasing, the Complexion is corrupted or destroyed.

† **Complexionated**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ed.]

1. Having a (particular) Complexion (sense 1).

1654 Ashmole *Chym. Collect.* 51 Every complexionated thing is destroyed, unlesse the Fire of Nature govern it. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* I. v. 69 'Tis impossible to induce a more Complexionated state. 1683 Salmon *Doron Med.* II. 486 Without any corrosive; or any of those complexionated things which are contrary.

2. Constitutionally disposed (*to* something).

1652 Collinges *Caveat for Prof.* (1653) 136 The greater sort of people are complexionated to Superstition..Others are complexionated to errour and novelties.

Complexioned (kǒmple·kʃənd), *ppl. a.* [f. Complexion *sb.* and *v.* + -ed.]

† 1. Having a (specified) physical habit, constitution, or 'temperament'. *Obs.*

1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxvi. (1483) 71 A sowle to whiche is yeue a wel complexyoned body. 1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* 1633 154 The inward notes of this complexioned body..a hot and moist quality incident to blood. 1704 D'Urfey *A. & Panthea* i. 6 Complection'd sanguine, and of swarthy hue.

† 2. Having a (specified) mental constitution, disposition, or temperament; disposed. *Obs.*

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* II. § 4 Such [natures] as are complexioned for humility. 1698 Norris *Pract. Disc.* IV. 319 The best Complexion'd Soul among the Heirs of Adam. 1795 Wakefield *Reply and Pt. Paine* To Rdr. vi, One of your cold-complexioned mortals.

3. Having a (specified) complexion, or colour and texture of skin.

1615 W. Hull *Mirr. Maiestie* A j a, If he were complexioned and pale-coloured like the dead. 1725 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 56 The Inhabitants are healthy .. and very well complexion'd. 1859 Lang *Wand. India* 314 The people of the place are all fair-complexioned.

b. *transf.* Having a (specified) colour or aspect.

1639 Fuller *Holy War* I. xviii. (1840) 33 Those hypocrite apples and well complexioned dust .. which touched fall to ashes. 1861 L. Noble *Icebergs* 282 Salmon..complexioned like the marigold 'damasked by the neighboring rose'. 1890 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 28 June 405/1 The darkling waters, now complexioned into lividness by the gloomy .. sky.

† **Complexioner.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. Complexion *v.* or *sb.* + -er 1.] That which imparts a complexion or colour.

1612 W. Parkes *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 16 Lust..the canker of health, the azure complectioner of the eyes.

Complexionless, *a.* [f. Complexion *sb.* + -less.] Devoid of complexion, i. e. of colour in the cheeks; pale, colourless.

1860 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* xxv. (D.), Four male personages .. complexionless and eyebrowless. 1876 Black *Madcap V.* xxxiii. 297 A portly and elderly person, with a comfortable complexionless face.

Complexity (kǒmple·ksĭti). [f. L. *complex-us* Complex + -ity: cf. mod.F. *complexité.*] The quality or condition of being complex.

1. Composite nature or structure.

a 1721 Keill *Maupertuis' Diss.* (1734) 27 Bulffinger, rejecting this complexity of Motion, starts a third System. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 394 The highest simplicity of structure is produced, not by few elements, but by the highest complexity. 1859 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 210 A tendency to advance in complexity of organisation.

2. Involved nature or structure, intricacy; see Complex *a.* 2.

1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 91 The objects of society are of the greatest possible complexity. 1837 Thirlwall *Greece* IV. xxviii. 26 Some transactions..gave a singular complexity to the affairs of the contending parties. 1862 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1873) III. v. 301 Partly from the complexity of the subject, all attempts at a scientific investigation of morals have failed.

b. *Gram.* see Complex *a.* 2 c.

1872 Minto *Eng. Lit.* Introd. 5 'Complexity' in the grammatical sense, must be regarded as an accident of the period and not part of its essence.

3. quasi-*concr.* An instance of complexity; a complicated condition; a complication.

1794 Godwin *Cal. Williams* 183 Not for one hour could I withdraw myself from this complexity of horrors. 1859 Tennyson *Merlin & V.* 731 The .. many-corridor'd com-

plexities Of Arthur's palace. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 144 The complexities which were to vanish under their skill.

† **Comple·xive,** *a. Obs.* [a. L. *complexīv-us* copulative, comprehensive, f. *complex-* + -IVE.]

1. Consisting of or embracing many elements or details; comprehensive.

1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* iv. 1 He looked upon the favour of God as a complexive blessing, that perfectly comprehendeth all the rest. 1672 *Toleration not to be Abused* 24 An hideous and complexive evil of most dangerous..consequencies.

2. 'That may be imbraced or conteined' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Hence **Complexively** *adv.*, comprehensively.

1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 195 A butler..who understood the whole arrangements..of the table as complexively as Soult or Grouchy would anticipate the movements on a battle-field.

Complexly (kŏ·mpleksli), *adv.* [f. COMPLEX *a.* + -LY 2.]

† 1. 'In the complex', as a whole, collectively.

1660 *Trial Regic.* 139 Taking them either complexly or singly. 1711 *Char. Mod. Whig* 55 One that..has a Relish of the Leaven of all Sects complexly. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. II. ii. 283 With regard to the whole annual produce taken complexly.

2. In a complex or involved manner, intricately.

1813 *Edin. Rev.* XXII. 13 Punishments complexly afflictive. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 126 Complexly convoluted cells. 1889 *Century Mag.* Aug. 602/1 It came about on this wise—rather complexly.

Complexness (kŏ·mpleksnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Quality of being complex; complexity.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Complexness*, a being compounded of divers things. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 287 The Number and Complexness of our Ideas. 1759 ADAM SMITH *Orig. Lang.* (1781) 457 The intricacy and complexness of the declensions. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 140-6 Systems..of various degrees of complexness.

Complextion, obs. f. COMPLEXION.

‖ **Comple·xum.** *Obs.* [Lat., neut. of *complexus*, pa. pple. of *complecti*.] = COMPLEX *sb.*

1664 H. MORE *Antid. Idolatry* 83 He is this Divine Complexum as well of the Divinity as the Humanity. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. Pref., Arianisme, Pelagianisme, Mystic Theologie and..the whole complexum of Anti-christianisme. 1692 G. STRADLING *Serm. & Disc.* 39 The vast Complexum of the Creator.

† **Comple·xure.** *Obs.* [f. L. *complex-* (see COMPLEX *v.*) + -URE.] = COMPLEXION 2, 3, 7.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. xiv. § 3 (R.) When in this reluctancy of one halfe, we reduce our love [of God] to that degree of implicity which is compatible with this our complexure. 1675 *Art of Contentment* I. § 5. 5 Which complexure of Philosophy is..more compendiously exprest in the single notion of contentment.

‖ **Complexus** 1 (kŏ·mplekssŭs). [In form a. L. *complexus* (see COMPLEX *sb.*); but in sense treated as a compound of L. *com-* together + *plexus* plaiting.] An interwoven structure; an involved or complicated system; a complex, 'tissue'. (Cf. PLEXUS.)

1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* x. 414 The web of necessary thought—the complexus of Reason. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 63 The complexus of morbid actions, called fever. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 345 A many-layered complexus of tissue, which is to be regarded as the phloem.

‖ **Comple·xus** 2. *Anat.* [L. *complexus*, pa. pple. of *complecti* (with *musculus* understood; cf. *biceps*, etc.); so called from its manifold subdivisions and points of attachment.] A large muscle attached to the vertebræ of the neck and upper part of the back, which serves to bend the head back.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 253 The Complexus is a pretty thick elongated muscle..situated under the splenius.

Compleyn(e, -pleynt(e, obs. ff. COMPLAIN, COMPLINE, COMPLAINT.

Compleysshen, var. of COMPLISH *v. Obs.*

Compliable (kŏmplə·ĭăb'l), *a.* [f. COMPLY *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. Apt or inclined to comply; disposed to agree and act in accord; compliant. ? *Obs.*

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 24 How compliable soever and obsequious she found them. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xvi, Not the joining of another body will remove loneliness, but the uniting of another compliable mind. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 42 Make him vary, or put a plyable, compliable Tongue into his mouth. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* II. 113 His place supplied by one of a more compliable disposition. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 3. I. 97 In as good and compliable a state as I ever remember them.

† 2. Accordable, reconcilable, accordant. *Obs.*

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* xi. (1847) 94/1 If this were all, perhaps it were a compliable matter. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. § 30 (1713) 66 Any thing that is compliable with the Dictates of the noble Des-Cartes. 1746 JORTIN *Chr. Relig.* i. (R.), The Jews, by their own interpretations, had made their religion compliable and accommodated to their passions.

Hence **Compli·ableness, Compli·ably** *adv.*

1684 H. MORE *An Answer* 208 Its suppleness and compliableness to cleave to that which is stronger.

Compliance (kŏmplə·ĭăns). Also 7 **-plyance.** [f. COMPLY *v.* + -ANCE; cf. *appliance*.] The action, practice, or fact of complying; in various senses of the vb.

I. Related to obs. senses of COMPLY.

† 1. Practice of civility, complaisance. *Obs.*

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 195 Though the Scepter be departed from them..yet have they had..all convenient connivences, and compliances from the State. 1652 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* Contents R iij *a*, His studied Condescension and compliance with the Atheist, to win him from his Atheism. 1681 BAXTER *Apol. Nonconf. Min.* 4 Mutual Compliances in gentle and amicable Conference. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. x. 400 Publick duties ought to take place of domestick compliances.

† 2. Accord, concord, agreement; amicable relations (*between* parties). *Obs.*

1647 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 143 It is the desire of Mr. Maior..that in all things their may be a free and faire complyance betwixt the townesmen and the soldiers. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xi. 17 He [Paul] tells them of his tears, and they answer him with tears: O happy compliance! 1666-7 MARVELL *Corr.* lxv, The happy compliance renewed betwixt them. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. xii. 280 May not..all Sects say the same against Concord and Complyance with you? 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 202 To move..both Sides to a more charitable Compliance one with another.

† 3. Agreement in nature, construction, etc.; accord, harmony. *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Ep. Ded. 4 Morall, not intellectual excellencies are of use and compliance with our present state and conjunction. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxxvi. 3 The Syriack in some degree of complyance with them render it. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 90 You must fit them to an exact Compliance of every Bevil with its Match. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret*, Of due physical proportion and compliance.

† 4. Complaisant or deferential agreement *with* a person; complaisant or servile accession to his wishes. *Obs.*

1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* 2 Neither do bad men hate tyrants, but have been always readiest, with the falsified..names of Loyalty and Obedience to colour over their base compliances. 1659 *Vulgar Errours Censured* iii. § 1. 38 Since Adam came into compliance with the Serpent.

† 5. A complaisant disposition; complaisance; = COMPLIANCY 2. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 603 All her words and actions mixed with love And sweet compliance. 1674 M. SCRIVENER *Course of Div.* II. vi. 393 A notable piece of modesty, condescension and complyance. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1775) II. 269 Jones, who in the compliance of his disposition ..a little resembled his lovely Sophia, was easily prevailed on. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. ii. 21 It is not that graceful manner of obliging, in which you generally excel. Compliance and Reflection are not to be coupled.

II. Related to the current sense of COMPLY.

6. The acting in accordance with, or the yielding to a desire, request, condition, direction, etc.; a consenting to act in conformity *with*; an acceding *to*; practical assent. Const. *with*, less often *to*.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 17/2 [He] told him, he expected more compliance from him. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* (1824) 8, I am so farre from excusing..that complyance on My part (for plenary consent it was not) to his destruction. 1688 *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 231 That his Complyance therewith is desired by The Goverr. 1711 EARL OF OXFORD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. IV. 267 The Queen's compliance to your desires. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1775) III. 84 Nor shall you ever have Sophia unless she can be brought freely to compliance. 1788 *Trifler* No. 5. 62 An obsequious compliance to the will of a superior. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* IV. § 5 (1882) 200 A direct threat of rebellion forced him to swear compliance with its provisions.

b. Often *absol.*; also in bad sense, Unworthy accommodation or submission.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* (1675) 356 In Matters indifferent, there is ofttimes requir'd by Prudence, as much of Compliance as is allow'd by Innocence. 1702 EVELYN in *Pepys' Diary* VI. 255 In the most servile Compliances and basest offices. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 160 ₱ 11 Few..can avoid disingenuous compliances. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xxiii. 498 All politics necessitates questionable compliances. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 198 The compliances of society ..are not problems that he is fond of solving. 1874 — *Compromise* (1886) 3 The aim of the present essay is..to seek one or two of the most general principles which ought to regulate the practice of compliance.

† c. The action of conforming in matters political or religious. Cf. COMPLIER 2 b. *Obs.*

1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* XX. (1700) 194 It was only a Compliance, and not a Submission to their Opinions, that made them observe days, and distinguish meats. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 21 Apr., He was suspected of Hypocrisy and of mean Complyance. 1716 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 143 We, in this Presbytery, have deposed several schoolmasters for their compliances during the Rebellion. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 307 The government knew too well the temper of the clergy to trust to outward compliance.

7. *In compliance with* (less often *to*): in harmony, agreement, or accordance with; in submission or active obedience to.

1685 *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 55 In complyance with an Order of Councill Charles Ashcome appeared. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 155 In compliance with established language and the use of the world. 1746 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) IV. 280 In compliance to the request made her by his lord. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 33 In weak compliance to a popular clamour. 1834 WHATELY in *Life* (1866) I. 231 To profess or do anything they think wrong in compliance to me. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxxii, In compliance with your wishes.

Compliancy (kŏmplə·ĭănsi). Also 7 **-ency.** [f. as prec. + -ANCY.] 1. = COMPLIANCE.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* IV. 35 Surrendering two Castles in France, onely out of fear..without any compliency with the enemy. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 71 You hold Compliancie, though you give not entertainment to some Corruption. 1834 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1853 II. 298/2 Appeased by his ready compliancy and low gentle voice.

2. The quality of being compliant.

1765 GOLDSM. *Ess.* (L.), His whole bearing betokened compliancy, and..readiness to oblige.

† 3. Physical yielding; yieldingness and adaptation to conditions. Cf. COMPLIANT 2. *Obs.*

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* Contents p. viii, The safety of the late Building was owing to its Compliancy. *Ibid.* § 290 By the time it was driven about four inches; the compliancy of the wood to the stone rendered it quite tight.

Compliant (kŏmplə·ĭănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **-plyant.** [f. COMPLY *v.* + -ANT; after *defiant*, etc.]

A. *adj.*

1. Complying, disposed to comply; 'civil, complaisant' (J.); ready to yield to the wishes or desires of others.

1642 LD. DIGBY in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IV. (1843) 173/2 If after all..he shall betake himself to the easiest and compliantest ways of accommodation. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* 71 The King did not doubt but the Pope would be compliant to his desires. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii, The rest will be compliant to the same resolution. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xlii. 217, I do not like to be churlish when all are so amiable and compliant. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* IV. § 2 (1882) 172 Their representatives..proved far more compliant with the royal will than the barons.

† 2. Yielding to physical pressure, pliant. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 3 Nectarine Fruits, which the compliant boughes Yeilded them. 1788 SMEATON *Quadrant* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 6 The whole being slender and compliant, except in point of length. 1793 — *Edystone L.* § 302 Wood wedges..being more supple, elastic, and compliant than wedges of metal.

† B. *sb.* One who complies; a complier. *Obs.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* XI. VI. 314 It being a compliant with the papists, in a great part of their service, doth not a little confirm them in their superstition and idolatry. *a* 1661 — *Worthies* I. 331 His sturdy nature would not bow to Court-compliants. 1660 Z. CROFTON *Fast. St. Peter's Fetters* 37 Our Soft Covenanters, Speedy Complyants, and Temporizing Turn-Coats,

Compliantly (kŏmplə·ĭăntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a compliant manner.

1818 in TODD. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. VII. 253 A pleasant disposition..to say, compliantly, that a picture was good, if anybody had ever said so before.

† **Co·mplicable,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. late L. *complicābilis* (Isidore) 'that may be folded together', f. *complicāre* to COMPLICATE: see -BLE.] Capable of being intertwined or entangled.

1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1015 Many of these threads..were not single, but snarled and with complicable woolly locks.

Complicacy (kŏ·mplikăsi). [f. L. *complicāt-us* COMPLICATE: see -ACY 3.] The quality of being complicated or complex.

18.. MITFORD is cited by WEBSTER (1828). 1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 56 With such clearness and composure does he mould the complicacy of his subject. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. ii. (1864) 499 Wherever there is much variety or complicacy in the impressions of outward things.

2. A complicated structure, matter or condition.

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 677 A promising arrangement, one of the first to suggest itself in such a complicacy. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. XX. iii. 47 Difficulties, complicacies, very many. 1888 R. DOWLING *Miracle Gold* I. vi. 112 The interminable complicacies of the clock.

Complicate (kŏ·mplikĕt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *complicāt-us*, pa. pple. of *complicāre* to fold together (see next).]

A. *adj.* † 1. Interwoven. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1626 BACON *War with Spain* (R.), The particular actions of war, though they are complicate in fact, yet are they separate and distinct in right. 1844 LD. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Scenes* 194 Who weaves the complicate historic woof Out of the rough disorder of mankind.

2. Composed of parts or elements intimately combined or mixed; compound, complex. Now *arch.* or *poet.*

1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 28 To grant in its temper a complicate mixture, or comprehensive nature. 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* 77 Affiance..is a complicate Act of the Intellect and Will. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. xxxvii. 79 Diseases are various..sometimes simple, and sometimes complicate. *a* 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 219 In complicate Disease, Give complicated Ease. 1775-84 DE LOLME *Eng. Const.* Advt. 16 The powerful complicate sensation which each sex produces on the other. 1829 SOUTHEY *O. Newman* vii, A complicate and wonderful machine.

b. with the additional notion of Intricate, involved, difficult to analyse or unravel.

1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* Pref., I have chosen Ireland..where the Intrigue of State is not very complicate. 1819 CRABBE *T. Hall* XVII, He felt a loathing for the wretched state Of his concerns, so sad, so complicate. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. xiv. 256 The most difficult and complicate demonstrations.

3. a. *Bot.* = CONDUPLICATE. b. *Entomol.* Folded on themselves longitudinally, as the wings of many insects.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Complicate*, folded up upon itself.

B. *sb.*

† 1. A complicated or complex structure; a combination. *Obs.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* I. vii. 22 The worshipping of an Image, or the Complicate of an Image and a Dæmon actuating it, for a Deity. 1697 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 653 Whether in..the Duplicate, Sub-duplicate, or how otherwise Complicate thereof.

†**2.** One complicated or mixed up with the affairs of another; an accomplice. *Obs.*

1662 R. L'ESTRANGE *Memento* i. 105 Observe likewise the Temper, and Quality of his Complicates and Creatures.

Complicate (kɒ·mplikēt), *v.* [f. L. *complicāt-* ppl. stem of *complicāre*, f. *com-* together + *plicā-re* to fold.]

†**1.** *trans.* To fold, wrap, or twist together; to intertwine; to entangle one with another. *Obs.*

a 1631 DONNE in *Selections* (1840) 86 Sin enwrapped and complicated in sin. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 10 Is not this scroal or book here said to be complicated or rolled up or together. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 34 There they lie all dead, twisted and complicated all together, like a knot of Eels. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 334 Vessels curl'd, circumgyrated and complicated together.

†**2.** To intertwine, unite, or combine intimately.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. i. iii. iii. (1651) 428 By this happy union of love .. the heavens [are] annexed, and divine souls complicated. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1810) V. 64 With this wisdom are always complicated no less evident marks of goodness. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* cxxii, The Wisdom of our Ancestors in Complicating the Office of the Lord Admiral with the Lord Mayors in its Conservacy.

3. To combine or mix up *with* in a complex, intricate, or involved way.

[*a* 1631 DONNE in *Selections* (1840) 113 God hath complicated almost all our bodily diseases of these times, with an extraordinary sadness.] 1673 *Lady's Call.* II. § 3. 87 When 'tis in a matter of trust 'tis complicated with treachery also. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* (J.), When a disease is complicated with other diseases, one must consider that which is most dangerous. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1872) I. ii. 94 A point at which the history of the great English revolution begins to be complicated with the history of foreign politics. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* (1858) 270 The subject is complicated with difficulties.

†**4.** To form by complication; to compound. *Obs.*

1624 DONNE *Devotions* 68 (T.) Monsters compiled and complicated of divers parents and kinds. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xii. (ed. 3) 79 Ideas .. such as .. a Man, an Army, the Universe .. complicated of various simple Ideas. 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) II. ix, An execrable Deed; So complicated of all Evils, That it outdid the very Devils.

5. To make complex or intricate (as by the introduction of other matter); to render involved or complex. Cf. COMPLICATED 3.

1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* x. 228 The war of Lombardy was complicated by its connection with another war. *a* 1856 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* (1860) II. App. 465 These schemes [of logical notations] thus tend rather to complicate than to explicate. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 27. 382 Where no medial moraines occur to complicate the phenomenon. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* ix. li. 323 The phenomena of the tides are greatly complicated by the irregular distribution of land.

6. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become complicated. *rare.*

1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol.* xiii. (1877) 324 Effects which as they diffuse complicate incalculably.

Complicated (kɒ·mplikētĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. *v.* + -ED.]

†**1.** Folded together. *Obs.*

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 36 A plica or folding made the long way of the leafe, not overthwart as in Sicamores and other complicated leaves of seeds. 1719 YOUNG *Paraphr. Job* (R.), See with what strength his harden'd loins are bound.. Nor can his complicated sinews fail.

†**2.** Tangled. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. xxi. 267 The feares of polling Elvelockes or complicated haires of the head. 1713 SWIFT *Faggot* Wks. IV. I. 8 In vain: the complicated wands Were much too strong for all their hands.

3. Consisting of an intimate combination of parts or elements not easy to unravel or separate; involved, intricate, confused.

1656 tr. *Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* (1839) 314 If the question be much complicated, there cannot .. be constituted a certain rule. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic.* (1762) p. xiv, Unless in some few complicated cases. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xv, The complicated sensations which are felt from the pain of a recent injury, and the pleasure of approaching vengeance. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. v. 182 In birds the eye is a more complicated .. organ than it is in our own species. 1859 SEELEY *Ecce Homo* iii. (ed. 8) 24 A complicated and intellectual civilization. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/5 The case of Ireland is rather more complicated.

†**4.** Complex, compound: the opposite of *simple.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 523 Thick swarming now With complicated monsters. *a* 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 219 Among the Saints I'll concerts raise, To sing thee complicated Praise. 1780 HARRIS *Philolog. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 429 Thus are all fables or stories either simple or complicated.

5. *Surgery. Complicated fracture*: a fracture with an injury to adjacent viscera, a bloodvessel, etc., which complicates the case; formerly used in a wider sense, including *compound* and *comminuted* fracture.

1745 tr. *Van Swieten's Boerhaave* III. 136 If accompanied with a wound, contusion, inflammation, an ulcer or many fragments .. is then called a complicated fracture. 1840 R. LISTON *Elem. Surg.* (ed. 2) 684 Fracture may be complicated, with wound or displacement of a neighbouring joint. 1876 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* II. 417 Fractures are very often complicated with extravasation of blood.

Co·mplicatedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a complicated way.

1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* III. iv. vi. 286 So complicatedly contradictory are we. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 11 June 821 His constant appeals..were complicatedly mischievous.

Complicatedness (kɒ·mplikētĕdnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being complicated.

1730 BAILEY (folio), *Complicatedness*, a being folded together. 1817 BENTHAM *Ch. of Englandism* (1818) 410 *note*, Liable to spring out of the complicatedness of a mass of arrangement.

†**Complicately** (kɒ·mplikătli), *adv. Obs.* [f. COMPLICATE *a.* + -LY².] In a complicated way; in combination.

1670 SIR J. VAUGHAN *Jdgmt. Bushell's Case* in 6 *State Trials* 1013 Upon general issues..the jury find..for the plaintiff or defendant upon the issue to be tried, wherein they resolve both law and fact Complicately, and not the fact by itself. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. lii. 129 The Tooth-ach, is caused..complicately through Defluction of Rheum, etc.

†**Complicateness** (kɒ·mplikătnĕs). *Obs.* Complicated quality; complicacy.

1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 120 Pardon my confusion, because of the complicateness of the question. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 3 Every several Object so full of subdivided multiplicity and complicateness. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 199 The complicateness of the form of some of the improvements alluded to.

Complication (kɒmplikē·ʃən). [ad. L. *complicātiōn-em*, n. of action from *complicāre* to COMPLICATE: cf. F. *complication* (16th c. in Littré).]

†**1.** The action of folding together; the condition of being folded together. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Complication*, a complication, or folding together. 1646 BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. xxi. 266 The complication or pectination of the fingers was an Hieroglyphick of impediment. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 118 The Complication of the Seed-Leaves of some Plants in the Seed.

†**2.** The action of combining intimately, the condition of being so combined; combination, conjunction. *Obs.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. ii. § 28 Dr. Fuller .. in complication with other Commissioners, pronounced the sentence. 1656 HOBBES *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 193 Superficies, made of the Complication of two lengths, or the measure taken two ways. *a* 1685 JORDAN *Poems* (T.), All the parts in complication roll And every one contributes to the whole. 1699 BURNET 39 *Articles* xvi. (1700) 241 There is such a Complication of all the Precepts of the Law of God, both with one another, and with the Authority of the Lawgiver, that he who offends in one point, is guilty of all.

3. An involved condition or structure produced by the intimate interweaving of various elements.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 112 (T.) Many admirable combinations, complications, and intertextures of them all, which are not elsewhere in the body to be found. 1708 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* 4. III. x. (1743) 226 This house has been.. sometimes .. a Priory, or College, sometimes .. a Spittal or Hospital .. Tis now a complication of both. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* I. 8 That complication of probabilities by which the Christian history is attested.

†**b.** = COMPLEX *sb.* I. *Obs.*

1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 76 P 1 He takes a survey of the whole complication of his character.

4. The action of combining, or condition of being combined, in an entangled, involved, intricate, or perplexing manner; complicated condition, structure, or nature; involved relation.

1793 T. BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 25 Owing partly to the length of the demonstration, and partly to the complication of the diagram. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. ii. 78 The Turkish race..made its way on amid tumult and complication.

b. with *a* and *pl.* becoming quasi-*concr.*: = A complicated or entangled state of relations, matters, or affairs; a complicated mass or structure. *Complication of diseases*: 'a collection of several distempers that seize on the body at the same time, especially if they depend one upon another' (Bailey).

1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* I. vii. 73 So full of mixtures, involutions, and complications, as nothing is cleare, nothing sincere, in any of their proceedings. 1697 T. NEVETT *Consumptions* 69 With a complication of Convulsive and Epileptick Fits. 1730 SOUTHALL *Bugs* 5, I fell sick, had a Complication of the Country Distempers. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 239 The only prince on whom, at the outset of these complications, he had a right to depend. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 12 Complications include such morbid conditions as are liable to arise during the course of a disease. 1883 HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 3) I. 425 The coexistence of a dislocation with a fracture, is a serious complication.

†**Co·mplicative,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. L. type **complicātīv-us*, f. *complicāre*: see COMPLICATE *v.* and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Tending or adapted to complicate.

B. *sb.* A complicative force, principle, etc.

1654 FULLER 2 *Serm.* 11 If one of them faile, yet the Structure may still stand .. by vertue of the Complicative which it receiveth from such Foundations which still stand secure.

Complice (kɒ·mplis). Also 5 **compliss,** 5–7 **-plyse,** 6 **-plise, -please.** [a. F. *complice* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *complex, complicem* closely connected, confederate, participant, f. *com-* together + stem *plic-* fold: cf. *simplex, duplex,* etc.]

†**1.** *gen.* One associated in any affair with another, the latter being regarded as the principal; an associate, confederate, comrade. *Obs.* (having passed into the special sense 2, by which also most of the later instances of this are coloured.)

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 39 Be it the duke of Breteyne, the duke of Orliens, or any suche other his complisses. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. xi. 51 Bot thai wyth all thar complicis in fyght War dung abak. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 190 The centinell brought me to the statholder .. he and his complices strickly examined and searched me. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 163. 1625 W. PEMBLE *Justification* (1629) 42 Bellarmine and his complices dispute eagerly against justification by faith alone. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vi. 24 Such enemies as Chedorlaomer and his complices. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Complice*, A partner or associate in an action. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 19. 40.

2. *spec.* An associate in crime, a confederate with the principal offender. (From the frequent early use of the word in connexion with crime, this sense became predominant by 1600, and was the only one recognised by Johnson in 1755.) *arch.*, the current word being ACCOMPLICE.

[1471 *Arriv. Edw. IV*, i. (Camden), By the traitorous means of his great rebel, Richard, Earl of Warwick, and his complices. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 Conspiracies .. of the said Elizabeth, and other her complices.] 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 428 Iudas [of Galilee] was hanged together with his complises. 1594 *1st Pt. Contention* (1843) 68 To quell these Traitors and their compleases. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 43 The complices sould not be punissed before the principall malefactour. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Complices*, fellowes in wicked matters. 1743 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* II. XVII. 96 He was accused of being complice in the murder. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. xx, His pride startled at the tone In which his complice..Asserted guilt's equality. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. iii. 358 The French cabinet was unwilling to appear openly as the complice of the insurgents.

†**b.** Said of things. *Obs.*

1543 *Necess. Doctr. Chr. Man* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. ix. 381 That all such abuses as heretofore have been complices concerning this matter be clearly put away.

Complicitous (kɒmpli·sĭtəs), *a.* [f. next + -OUS: cf. CALAMITOUS.] Having complicity.

1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* I. 185 A remarkably complicitous witness.

Complicity (kɒmpli·sĭti). [f. L. type **complicitās, -ātem*, n. of state f. *complex, -plicem*: cf. *simplicitās, duplicitās*; in mod. F. *complicité.*]

1. The being an accomplice; partnership in an evil action.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Complicity*, a consenting or partnership in evil. [Not in JOHNSON.] 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* viii. (L.), The charge..of complicity in the designs of his patron, was never openly repelled. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 73 The eagerness of the political reformers to clear themselves from complicity with heterodoxy. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* xxiii. 187 If you can clear yourself of all complicity in the matter.

2. State of being complex or involved; = COMPLEXITY.

1847 CRAIG, *Complicity*, complexity; state of being involved. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 36 In all the complicity and delay incident to the several series of means they employ. 1888 *Jrnl. Education* Jan. 31 Carrying it on .. with increasing complicity and energy according to the increasing age of his pupils.

Compliency, obs. form of COMPLIANCY.

Complier (kɒmplōi·əɹ). Also 7–8 **-plyer.** [f. COMPLY *v.* + -ER¹.]

†**1.** One who agrees with another; an accomplice. *Obs.*

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 9 (1619) 200 Speaking in effect the language of Corah, and his compliers. 1649 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* (ed. 2) 33 He supposes the usurper and the complyers to be brought to account.

b. One who complaisantly connives.

1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* Pref. III. § 4 And that being lukewarm myselfe and a complyer with sin. 1680 — *Cath. Commun.* § 1 (1684) 1 Censuring Us as mistaking compliers with Sin.

2. One who complies *with*, or accommodates his conduct to (any humour, fashion, etc.); one who acts in conformity *with* the wishes of another.

1660 *Gt. & Bloody Plot* 5 One Sir Thomas Martin, Knight of Cambridgeshire, a great complier with the times. 1667 T. TOMKINS *Inconven. Toleration* 26 Formalists, Time-servers, compliers with that which is uppermost. 1669 CLARENDON *Tracts* (1727) 123 Great men .. whose counsellors are commonly compliers with their humours. 1685 H. MORE *An Illustration* 198 These compliers with the Mass. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 179 One whom tame fools miscal a mod'rate man; That is, a mean complyer with the times. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vi. 150.

†**b.** *spec.* One who conforms to the political or religious fashion of the time; a conformist. Often used opprobriously. *Obs.*

1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* iii. 38 That he might not be judged a time-server, a temporizer, a complier. 1698 STRYPE *Life Sir T. Smith* xviii. (1820) 176 In the changes of religion he was a complier. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 21 Apr. I. 231 Another smooth-booted Complyer. 1711 *Ibid.* III. 250 The Complyers are all angry that the excellencies of these Men [the Nonjurors] should be so much as mention'd. 1758 JORTIN *Erasmus* I. 393 Mr. Strype says he was a complier in the reign of King Edward, but was not well affected to the Reformation.

Compliment (kɒ·mplimĕnt), *sb.* Also 7 **comply-ment.** [Adopted in end of 17th c. from F. *compliment*, 16th c. ad. It. *complimento*, 'expression of respect and civility to another by words or by acts'. The L. *complēmentum*, Romanic *complimento*, became in OF. *complement* (*compliement*), in It. *compimento*, with the original sense of 'filling

up, fulfilment, accomplishment'; in OCat. *complimento*, Sp. *cumplimiento*, there was a special development of use, as in the verb (see COMPLY), giving the sense 'observance or fulfilment of the requirements and forms of courtesy', which was adopted in It. in the form *complimento*, and thence passed into Fr. and Eng. *Compliment* is thus a doublet of COMPLEMENT (the form directly from Latin). The latter was in use in this sense about a century before the introduction of the French word, which slowly took its place between 1655 and 1715: see COMPLEMENT *sb.* 9, where the earlier history of this sense may be seen; cf. also COMPLY.

H. L'Estrange's *comply-ment*, *compli-ment* (in sense 1, 1 b), appear to have been formed for the nonce on COMPLY, before *compliment* was in Eng. use. Cf. Skinner, 1668–71 '*complement* a Fr. *compliment*, It. *complimento*, hæc a verbo *to Comply*, q.d. *Comply-ments*'.

(From *c* 1700 to the present day nearly all editions of 16–17th c. works, whether re-issues of printed books or original editions from MS. (e.g. *Clarendon's History*, *Pepys' Diary*, *Letters of Dorothy Osborne*, etc.), systematically alter the original spelling *complement* into *compliment*, as do also modern dictionaries in their alleged quotations; only contemporary documents supply evidence as to the introduction of the French form.)]

1. A ceremonial act or expression as a tribute of courtesy, 'usually understood to mean less than it declares' (J.); now, esp. a neatly-turned remark addressed to any one, implying or involving praise; but, also applied to a polite expression of praise or commendation in speaking *of* a person, or to any act taken as equivalent thereto: see the modern examples. In phrases, as *To pass, pay, make*, etc. *a compliment*. *To return the compliment*: to pay back compliment with compliment; to retaliate. *Chinese compliment*: see CHINESE.

[1578–1707 see COMPLEMENT *sb.* 9.] 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 2 His [Charles's] reception at the Spanish Court ..was with all possible ceremonies of honour, and specious comply-ments. [1674 TEMPLE *Let. Ld. Treasurer* Wks. 1731 II. 318 When I said Compliments, I intended not such Expressions of Kindness as are not meant, but such as are more or greater than there is need of.] 1704 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 455 The elector of Bavaria .. ordered his troops to give no quarter to the English ..which being known..they returned the compliment upon them. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 16 P 4 These Ministers ..made him Compliments in the Name of the States General. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1836) I. II. vi. 79, I make a just compliment to the great wisdom..of our law. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VII. iii. 395 Compliments are doubly agreeable from a crowned head. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 153 A compliment is usually accompanied with a bow, as if to beg pardon for paying it. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 98 Compliment—a thing often paid by people who pay nothing else. 1868 Q. VICTORIA *Tours in Eng. & Ir.* 189, I intend to create Bertie 'Earl of Dublin', as a compliment to the town and country; he has no Irish title. *Mod.* They have paid him the compliment of electing him an honorary member. How could he have paid you a higher compliment than to adopt your conclusions?

b. (without *a* or *pl.*) Complimentary language; polite expression of praise or flattery.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *K. Charles* 4 Lewis, who disdained to be wanting in any dues of compli-ment. 1682 SIR C. SEDLEY in *Lett. 2nd Earl Chesterfield* (1829) 232 Being, without compliment or any regard to the common close of a letter, your very Obedient Servant. 1705 POPE *Let. Wycherley* 23 June (Wks. 1737), You treat me so much in a style of compliment. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* XXVII, To say something *within* the verge of ordinary compliment and conversation.

2. usually in *pl.* Formal respects, remembrances, greetings; *esp.* in phrases, as *To make, pay, present, send* (one's) *compliments*, and the like. *Compliments of the season*: greetings appropriate to the (Christmas) season.

1733 SWIFT *Lett.* (1766) II. 181 The whole family of my ladies send their compliments. 1739 *Ibid.* II. 259, I made his royal highness your compliments, which he accepted with much satisfaction. 1766 (24 Dec.) T. WROUGHTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. IV. 507, I heartily wish you the Compliments of the Season. 1774 CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. IX. 29 Make my compliments to your mamma. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* XXXIX, His compliments were..delivered by a servant. 1818 in *Sir J. Sinclair's Corr.* (1831) II. 56 Mr. Rush presents his compliments to Sir John Sinclair, and begs to acknowledge the receipt of his obliging note. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 125 Kind compliments to Mr. Merton.

†**b.** with specifying words. *Obs.*

[1677 *Gout. Venice* 105 [Sent] with Complements of Condolence for the death of his Father, and Complements of Congratulation for his Access to the Crown.] 1736 *Col. Rec. Penn.* IV. 55 An Opportunity of paying their Compliments of Condolance. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 179 Lady Griskin had come to make her formal compliments of condolence to Mrs. Tabitha. *a* 1773 CHESTERF. (O.), Compliments of congratulation are always kindly taken.

3. A complimentary gift, a present, gratuity. *To make one a compliment of* (a thing). *arch.* or *dial. Bristol compliment* (see quot. 1854).

1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6101/2 The Prince..made a Compliment of his Horse and Furniture to the Collonel. 1758 BINNELL *Descr. Thames* 36 It was..the Residence of the Princess Anne..the Duke of Sommerset having made her a Compliment of it. 1789 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 266 The compliment he expects for the plans already furnished. 1812 *Examiner* 21 Sept. 606/1 The Verger..said 'he expected a compliment'. 1854 *N. & Q.* Ser. I. IX. 541/1 A present made of an article that you do not care about keeping yourself is called 'a Bristol Compliment'. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Compliment*, a present. South-Western.

fig. 1702 W. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 70 Englishmen..will never more become very apt to make a Compliment to their Princes Prerogative of their English Libertys. 1743 FIELDING *Jon. Wild* I. i, Nothing is more usual with writers, who find many instances of greatness in their favorite hero, than to make him a compliment of goodness into the bargain.

¶ **4.** Occas. in sense of COMPLEMENT 4 c. *Obs.*

1708 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. XIV. (1743) 133 The Men, full Compliment, 1250.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *compliment-monger*.

1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* XLIV. (1741) 232, I shall give you..instances of these ecclesiastical compliment-mongers.

Compliment (kɒ·mplimẽnt), *v.* [a. F. *complimente-r*, f. *compliment*: see prec. Pronounced by some with stress on first syllable; but the final syllable is always clear.]

1. *intr.* To employ ceremony or formal courtesy in act or expression; now only as *absol.* use of sense 2; 'to use ceremonious or adulatory language' (J.).

[1612–1697 see COMPLEMENT *v.* 2.] 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Colman-St.* IV. viii. 52 My Father sent me in to Complement [*edd.* 1710 *etc.*, compliment], And keep a Prating here. 1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* I. ii, Ha, ha! Your honour's pleased to compliment. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* III. ii. 274 Believe me, I never compliment. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt. C.* 658 A park—Yes, but *à l'Anglaise*, as they compliment!

2. *trans.* To address or greet with formal expressions of civility, respect, or regard; to pay a compliment to; 'to soothe with acts or expressions of respect' (J.); to flatter with polite and delicate praise.

[1649–1711 see COMPLEMENT *v.* 3. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Mar., Being complimented [MS. complemented] by everybody with admiration. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 212 As Roman Noblemen were wont to greet, And compliment the Rabble in the Street.] 1735 BERKELEY *Freethink. in Math.* 19 Wks. III. 310 You are pleased to compliment me with depth of thought. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. IX. 207 The English themselves had been feasted and complimented. 1838 EMERSON *Addr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 203 You would compliment a coxcomb doing a good act, but you would not praise an angel.

b. *To compliment away*: to do away with, by compliments. *To compliment* (a person) *into* (a state), *out of* (a thing): to bring into, or 'do' out of, by compliments.

[1640–1715 see COMPLEMENT *v.* 3 b.] 1705 POPE *Let. Wycherley* 23 June, Complimenting me into a better opinion of my self than I deserve. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 360 Prelates..complimenting away the possessions of their sees to the crown.

c. *fig.*

a 1704 T. BROWN *Eng. Sat. Wks.* (1730) I. 25 Lycambes complimented the iambicks of Archilochus. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 287 Lozengis are..fit for delicate nice persons, that must have their Palates complimented. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* XXIII. (ed. 2) 469 Everything that compliments or flatters your abilities. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* V. 84 To think we compliment God's heaven by despising his earth.

3. To congratulate formally (*up*)*on*; to felicitate.

1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. XLIV. 20 She is immediately complimented upon it by the others. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. XXVI. (1880) I. 324 He was complimented on his opportune service. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 22, I complimented the boy on the great progress he had made.

†**b.** Formerly also: To offer formal condolence: cf. *compliments of condolence*, in the *sb.* 2 b.

1755 JOHNSON, *Condoler*, one that compliments another upon his misfortunes [altered by TODD to 'that condoles with'].

4. *spec.* To present (a person) *with* (a thing) as a mark of courtesy; to bestow (a degree, title, etc.) in compliment; to manifest courtesy by a gift or other favour.

[1682 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (1875) 125 Ld. Herbert [was] at the same time, made Mr. of Arts..the University have complimented him with this degree. 1697–1732 see COMPLEMENT *v.* 4. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. XLIV. 20, I was complimented with perfumes. 1742 FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* II. IV. 50 Bellarmine had complimented her with a brilliant from his finger. 1772 JOHNSON *Lett.* I. LVI. 69 They complimented me with playing the fountain, and opening the cascade. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 600 Prince George..fully expected to be complimented with a seat in the royal coach.

Hence **Complime·nting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, **Complime·ntingly** *adv.*

[1654 CROMWELL *Sp.* 12 Sept. (Carlyle), Not complimentingly—God knows!] 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 48, I thought you had said, Sir, that we should have done Complimenting. 1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 225 After due..complimenting among the principal personages on each part, we proceeded.

Complimentable, *a.* [f. COMPLIMENT *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being complimented.

1820 *Examiner* No. 612. 1/2 Something laudable, or at least complimentable..must have been looked for.

Complimental (kɒmplimẽntăl), *a.* [f. COMPLIMENT *sb.* + -AL; practically an altered spelling of COMPLEMENTAL, after *compliment*.]

†**1.** Of the nature of a form or ceremony; formal, ceremonial. *Obs.*

[1637–1695 see COMPLEMENTAL 4.] 1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medici* 370 The seven Cardinals..being there under a complimental confinement. 1703 in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 142 At the distance, I see, by this complimental way of treatment, I still am, I shall not have time enough in this world to get to you.

2. Of the nature of a compliment or formal expression of courtesy; expressive of or implying compliments. *arch.* and *dial.*

[1603–1703 see COMPLEMENTAL 6.] *a* 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 237 The highest encomiums are to be looked upon as purely complimental. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. X. 63 Their language abounds in complimental phrases. 1787 BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Nt.* XI, The dame brings forth in complimental mood, To grace the lad, her weel-hain'd kebbuck. 1819 T. HOPE *Anastasius* (1831) II. 216 The complimental epistle.

†**b.** Of persons: Given to paying compliments.

[1653 DOROTHY OSBORNE *Lett.* (1888) 113 We are certainly the most Complementall Couple in England.] *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 213 Being complimental and cringing..passes with many for good breeding. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. IX. 76 It is your smooth, cool, complimental libertines.

Hence **Complimenta·lity** *nonce-wd.*

a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann.*

†**Complimentally** (kɒmplimẽntăli), *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a complimental manner; as a matter of form; by way of compliment.

[1580–1697 see COMPLEMENTALLY 3.] 1679 EVERARD *Popish Plot* 14 Which I complimentally was .. wont to promise them I would do. 1680 *Hon. Hodge & Ralph* 22 To which the Pope complimentally answers. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* (1744) IV, Publickly, and but too complimentally, taken notice of. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. XVIII. 117.

Complimentarily (kɒmplimẽntărili), *adv.* [f. as next + -LY².] In a complimentary manner.

1847 MEDWIN *Shelley* I. 236 'La belle France' as it has been complimentarily styled. 1867 P. FITZGERALD 75 *Brooke St.* I. 104 You must think not very complimentarily of me.

Complimentariness (kɒmplimẽntărinés). *rare.* [f. next + -NESS.] Complimentary quality.

1880 *Christy Carew* I. II. 73 Efforts at jocularity and complimentariness.

Complimentary (kɒmplimẽntări), *a.* [f. COMPLIMENT + -ARY.] Expressive of, or conveying, compliment; of the nature of a compliment.

[1628–1657 see COMPLEMENTARY A. 2.] 1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit., Hist. Oxf. & Camb.* 52 Their pretended Friends ..accidental or complimentary Expressions. 1759 HURD *Dial.* i, I made complimentary verses on the great lords and ladies of the court. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 457 That formal complimentary style, borrowed from the Italians. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* IV. 85 Pope's references to his Sovereign were not complimentary. *Mod.* They have received complimentary tickets for the entertainment.

b. Of persons: Using compliment.

1880 OUIDA *Moths* I. 179, I cannot say that she is complimentary.

Complimenta·tion. *rare.* [see + -ATION.] Making of compliments, complimenting.

1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 173 After a deal of adulatory complimentation. *a* 1870 DICKENS *Mudfog Papers* (1880) 96 Professors and Members have had balls and soirées and suppers and great mutual complimentations.

Complimentative (kɒmplimẽntătiv), *a. rare.* [f. COMPLIMENT *v.* + -ATIVE.] = COMPLIMENTARY.

1778 BOSWELL in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) II. 208 A singular method of beginning a correspondence; and in one sense, may not be very complimentative.

Complimentee'. [f. as prec. + -EE.] The person complimented.

[1620 see COMPLEMENTEE.] 1876 F. HALL *Eng. Adj. in -able* (1877) 12 The complimentee .. could not possibly hear of his complimenter's having found out anything.

Complimenter (kɒ·mplimẽntəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER¹; cf. Fr. *complimenteur*.] One who compliments; a payer of compliments.

[1620–1680 see COMPLEMENTER. 1666 ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) II. 63, I am the worst complimenter in the world.] 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. LXI. 338 My complimenters have told me so. 1754 — *Grandison* I. III. 13, I both despise and fear a very high complimenter. 1876 [see prec.]. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 30 Being to compliment the Duke designed And bring the complimenter credit.

Complin, compline (kɒ·mplin). Forms: *α.* 3 cumplie, cumpelie, 4 compli, -pleie; *β.* 3 compelin, 5 comepelyn, compelyn; 4–6 complyn, 4– complin, 7– compline (also 4–6 complene, 5 -plenne, 6 -pleyn, -playn, -pleine, -pling); *γ.* 6–9 complines. [ME. *cumplie*, a. OF. *conplie*, *complie*, *cumplie*:—L. *complēta* (sc. *hora*), in mod.F. always pl. *complies*. The form *compelin*, found already in 13th c., later *complin*, has not been satisfactorily explained: the suggestion that it was an adjective form corresponding to a L. **complētīnus* (cf. *vespertīnus*), is phonetically and analogically satisfactory, but still lacks evidence. In recent times, the plural *complins*, after the Fr. and L. and analogous to *matins*, has come in. The final *e* is modern and unhistorical.]

In Catholic ritual: The last service of the day, completing the services of the canonical hours; also, the hour of that service.

α. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 22 Biuore Cumplie, oðer efter Uhtsong, siggeð Dirige. *Ibid.* 22 Siggeð Credo mit te Pater Noster..efter Cumpelie. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25609 (Cott.) At time o compli [Gött. *compleie*, Fairf. *complin*]. *c* 1300 *Beket* 2078 The Monekes songe Compli for hit was nei Eve.

β. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 22 *note* (MS. C.), Bifore Vchtsong & et Compelin; from ouþer Compelin oðer Preciosa beo iseid holdeð silence. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16861 (Cott.), Fra þe middai to complin [*v. r.* the complene]. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 88 At complyn hyt was y-bore To the beryynge, That noble corps of Jhesu Cryst. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T.* ¶ 312 General confession of Confiteor at masse..and at Complyn [*v. r.* Complyne, Compelyn]. *c* 1420 *Lay-Folks Mass-bk.* 86 *York Hours*, At our of comepelyn, thei leiden hym in graue. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 164 b, In matyns, pryme, tierce, sext, none, euensonge and complyn. 1530 PALSGR. 182, *Les complies*..complayn, the hour of service that foloweth evynsong. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. IX. 211 [They] only spake..between vespers and compline. 1832 SIR W. PALMER *Orig. Liturg.* (1845) I. i. 204 *Compline* or *completorium*, was the last service of the day..first appointed by the celebrated abbot Benedict.

γ. 1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, *Completas*, complynes, a piece of popish seruice. 1625-6 — *Ductor*, *Completes* or *Complines*, a peece of seruice said in the euening, Euensong. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* XV, Between the complines and the matin-bell. 1873-4 DIXON *Two Queens* II. XII. iii. 302 He was never missed from chapel during matins, mass, and complines.

b. *attrib.*

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 14 At complyn tyme, our lorde ihesu cryst..at euen prayed. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* XIII. Prol. 35 The lark discendis from the skyis hycht Singand hyr compling sang. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 285 Sing at prime, At euen-song, and at compline time. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 178 The complin hour comes last, to call Us to our own life's funeral. 1866 BLUNT *Annot. Com. Prayer* 506 This ancient Compline Psalm.

Complisant, obs. f. COMPLAISANT.

Complise, -iss, obs. forms of COMPLICE.

†Co·mplish, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 4 **complyssen,** 5 **-pl(e)yssh(en, -pleisshe, -pless(h,** 5–6 **-plish(e,** 6 **complissh.** [ME. *complyss-en*, a. *compliss-* extended stem of OF. *complir* to fill up, fulfil, accomplish = Pr. *complir*, Sp. *cumplir*, It. *compiere*, *compire*, repr. (with change of conjugation) L. *complēre* to fill up: see COMPLETE. In later times perh. sometimes aphetic for ACCOMPLISH.]

1. *trans.* To fill up, fill.

c 1450 *Merlin* iv. 61 Who shall fulfille the place that is voyde..he that shall a-complysshe that sete must also complysshe the voyde place at the table that Ioseph made.

2. To accomplish, fulfil.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* 124 Yif they myhte nat complyssen þat they coueyten. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2132 To compleysshen and fulfille My comaundementis. *c* 1450 *Paper Roll* in *3rd Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* (1872) 279/1 The delivraunce of the seid Duke..which he complessed withoute other payements. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 27 b, Whan this mariage..shall be complisshed and performed. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 117 To complishe his request. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. xi. 41 Ye..kept [me] from complishing the faith which I did owe.

Hence **Co·mplishing** *vbl. sb.*

1449 *Will* in *Churchw. Acc. St. George's, Stamford* (Nichols 1797) 132 Mony..to be bestowed upon the complishyng and endyng of the said Chirch of Stamford.

†Co·mplishment. *Obs.* [a. OF. *complissement*: see prec. and -MENT.] = ACCOMPLISHMENT, fulfilment.

1454 *Test. Ebor.* II. 228 Mevable godes..to be solde for the complishment of this will. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. xlvi, The complishment Of his behests.

†Co·mpliture. *Obs. rare.* [perh. ad. It. *compitura*, f. *compire*: see COMPLY.] Compliance, conformity.

a 1624 BP. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 133 A word is sufficient to warne men to keepe their estate by outward compliture.

Complizant, obs. form of COMPLAISANT.

†Compora·tion. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *comploration*, ad. L. *complōrātiōn-em*, f. *complōrā-re*: see next.] United weeping or lamentation.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 417 Seing the miserable slauchter..thay fell in gret comploratioun.

†Complo·re, *v.* *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *complōrā-re*, f. *com-* together + *plōrāre* to bewail.] To bewail or weep together.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Hence in BAILEY, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts.

†Complo·se, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *complōs-us*, pa. pple. of *complōd-ĕre* to strike (the hands) together, f. *com-* together + *plaudĕre* to beat, clap.] Clapped together, put together.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IX. 147 And springes feel into oon may be complose [L. *connexe*].

†Complo·sion. *Obs.* [f. L. type **complosiōn-em*; n. of action f. *complōd-ĕre*: see prec. and -ION.] Concussion, clapping.

1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 176 To compresse the middle-finger with the Thumbe by their complosion producing a sound. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* II. ix. 328 Ringing of Bells, as oft as it Thunders, for their Complosion and Beating of the Air. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* II. 108 Thunder is caused by the Complosion of the Air.

Complot (kǫ̆mplǫt), *sb.* Now *rare.* In 6 **-plotte.** [a. F. *complŏt*, 12th c. in Littré, in senses 'crowd, concourse, struggle', in 16th c. 'combined plan or design'. Of uncertain origin: see Diez and Littré. On the surface it looks like a compound of *com-* and *plot*; but the latter does not occur in F. in a suitable sense (its ordinary meaning being 'block of wood', 14th c. in Godef.). Eng. *plot* in sense of *complot* is of about the same age, and perh. an abbreviation of this word.

In 16–17th c. poetry, *complo't* and *co'mplot* are used indifferently: Shaks. and Daniell have both. If *plot* was shortened from the word, it must have been from *complo't*. This is the form recognized by Johnson; but 19th c. orthoepists in general have *co'mplot*.]

A design of a covert nature planned in concert; a conspiracy, a PLOT.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 573 The disloiall enterprises and complots of malefactors. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* V. ii. 147 To lay a complot to betray thy Foes. 1594 — *Rich. III*, III. i. 194 Lord Hastings will not yeeld to our Complots. 1599 HARSNET *Agst. Darell* 12 The Devill and his agents conspire in one Complotte against this Mighty work of the Lord. 1600 HEYWOOD *and Pt. Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 167, I cannot brooke their vile complots. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. § 49 (1740) 459 Demonstrating to open View these cursed Stratagems and Complots against the King and his Government. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXII, Just Heaven..hath marr'd Their complots. 1879 DOWDEN *Southey* 146 In 'dern privacie' a bold complot was laid.

Complot (kǫ̆mplǫt), *v.* Now *rare.* Also 6 complote. [a. F. *complot-er*, f. *complot*: see prec.]

1. *intr.* To combine in a plot; to plot together.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 531/2 They..are companions to the wicked & haue comploted with them. 1598 ROWLANDS *Betray. Christ* 19 When she [Jezebel] complotted for good Naboths ground. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXIX. i, They haue complotted and sworne one to another, for to murder all Barbarians. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 52 He assured himselfe of..the Empire which he then complotted for. 1681 H. MORE in Glanvill *Sadducismus* 10 Complotting with Sharp to murder her. 1704 E. WARD *Dissenting Hyp.* 74 The Gang Complotted more than once. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Sonn., Stanhope*, The train That sit complotting with rebellious pride.

2. *trans.* To combine in planning or plotting (some act, usually criminal); to concert covertly.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 96 All the Treasons..Complotted, and contriued in this Land. *Ibid.* I. iii. 289 To plot, contriue, or complot any ill. 1607 R. COKE *Charge Norwich Assizes* 21 There was complotted another Spanish inuasion. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. I. App. (1852) 344 The Narragansett Indians had complotted the ruine of the English. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* X. 733 Craft, greed and violence complot revenge.

Hence **Complo·tted** *ppl. a.*, concerted.

1594 J. DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 78 Complotted practises of bloud and reuenge. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Myst. Div.* 63 By their so complotted commixture.

†Complo·tment. *Obs.* [f. prec. vb. + -MENT.] A plotting together; conspiracy, plot.

1594 NASHE *Vnfort. Trau.* 8 The King..bolted out the whole complotment. 1608 J. KING *Serm. St. Marys* 5 Nov. 33 Their multiplied, variated complotments against him. *a* 1624 BP. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 40 A bulwarke against their seditious complotments. 1651 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* III. iv. VIII. § 1 Faction or confederacy is a complotment and association, of one against another, between the subjects. 1700 R. PEARSON *Naaman Vind.* 54 The Complotment of her lustful Master and the wicked Judge.

b. Secret design, plan.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* I. v. 13 The Divine complotment was..That the Eternal Son of God should be made Flesh.

Complotter (kǫ̆mplǫ·tə), [f. prec. + -ER¹: cf. Fr. *comploteur* (16th c.).] One who joins in a plot; a fellow-plotter, conspirator.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. XXXV. (1612) 168 He By his Complottors was pretens'te Duke Clarence sonne to be. 1630 WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* iii. 26 Father Gerat, a complotter of the Gunpowder Treason. *a* 1718 ROWE *Jane Shore* IV. i. 44 Thou art..The Patron and Complotter of her Mischiefs. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* June 48/1 There is..recognized dishonor among small complotters.

Complotting (kǫ̆mplǫ·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb COMPLOT.

1607 *St. Trials, Robert Drewrie* (R.), The treacherous complotting and practises of priestes. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 26 The..complottings, and preparations of men in reference to certain undertakings. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 143 Our complotting shall not be in vain.

Complo·tting, *ppl. a.* [see -ING².] That complots. Hence **Complo·ttingly** *adv.*

1682 *2nd Plea Nonconf.* 44 Lurking Jesuits, and complotting Papists. 1847 CRAIG, *Complottingly.*

†Complusment. *Obs.* ? = COMPLISHMENT.

a 1628 PRESTON *Mt. Ebal* (1638) 6 Ther's a love of complusment, when one lusts..after a thing with the whole heart.

†Complutense, *a.* *Obs.* = next.

1621 T. BEDFORD *Sinne unto Death* 2 The Complutense Edition putteth this downe.

Complutensian (kǫmplute·nsiăn), *a.* [f. L. *Complūtensi-s* pertaining to *Complūtum* a town in Spain, now *Alcalá de Henares.*] Of or belonging to Complutum. *Complutensian Polyglot*: the earliest complete Polyglot Bible, published at Alcalá in the early part of the 16th c., at the expense of Cardinal Ximenes.

1660 STILLINGFL. *Iren.* II. ii. § 8 (1662) 168 Following the Complutensian copy. 1722 R. SMALBROKE (*title*), Enquiry into the Authority of the Primitive Complutensian Edition of the New Testament. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 355/2 s. v. *Polyglott*, Of the Complutensian Polyglott 600 copies only were printed.

‖ **Compluvium** (kǫ̆mplū·viŏm). *Rom. Antiq.* [L. *compluvium*, f. *compluĕre* to flow together (of rain).] A square opening in the roof of the atrium, through which fell the rain-water collected from the roof; also the inner square court into which the water so collected fell.

1832 GELL *Pompeiana* II. xi. 2 The compluvium of the atrium is furnished with the mouths for cisterns. 1859 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout* 467 Your traveller proceeded towards the compluvium, or open, quadrangular courtyard.

Comply (kǫ̆mplәi'), *v.*¹ Also 7 **-ie.** [Appears first about 1600. In sense I, it answers to L. *complēre* to fill up, fulfil, accomplish, COMPLETE. This verb became in Romanic *complire*, whence It. *compire*, *compiere*, Pr. and OF. *complir* (see COMPLISH), all in the original sense. But in OCat. *complir* or Sp. *cumplir*, the sense underwent the development 'to fill up, make up what is wanting, satisfy, satisfy the requirements or forms of courtesy' = *comply with*, in sense 2 below. In this latter sense, *complire* appears to have been adopted in 16th c. Italian, by the side of the native *compire* in the original sense; and the It. was evidently the immediate source of our sense 2. (In the same way the OCat. or Sp. form and sense of the derivative sb. *complimento*, *complimiento*, was the source of It. *complimento*, and so of the 16th c. F. *compliment*, and 17th c. Eng. COMPLIMENT.) As to the form of *comply* cf. SUPPLY (L. *supplē-re*, It. *supplī-re*, OF. *soupley-er* (15th c. *supplеyer*, *supplёer*), late ME. *sowplé*, 15th c. *supple*, *supplie*, *supply*. On the model of this, and with the same relation of form to L. *complēre*, It. *complire*, that *supply* bore to *supplēre*, *supplire*, but without the same antecedent history, *comply* appears to have come into use in the end of the 16th c. (OF. *complir* was by that time obsolete.) In the sense-development in English there has been a tendency to association with PLY, FR. *plier*, L. *plicāre* to bend, so as to make 'bending to the will of another' a more prominent part of the notion: cf. esp. COMPLIANT.]

I. †1. *trans.* To fulfil, accomplish. *Obs. rare.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 264, I..beg it not To please the pallate of my Appetite: Nor to comply with heat the yong affects In My defunct and proper satisfaction. *a* 1634 ? CHAPMAN *Rev. Honour* II. i, Gentle Abrahen, I am grieved my power cannot comply my promise.

II. To be complaisant, accommodating, compliant.

Mostly *intr.*, const. *with*; to *comply with* is equivalent to a transitive verb, and has the indirect passive, *to be complied with*. But the absolute use is also frequent.

†2. *intr.* 'To use compliments, or ceremonies, or kind offices' (Florio); to observe the formalities of courtesy and politeness; to 'do the civil or polite' (*with* any one). [= It. *complire con alcuno*, Sp. *cumplir con alguno*]. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 390 Gentlemen, you are welcom to Elsonower: your hands, come: The appurtenance of Welcome, is Fashion and Ceremony. Let me comply with you in the Garbe, lest my extent to the Players..should more appeare like entertainment then yours. *Ibid.* V. ii. 195 He did Complie with his Dugge before hee suck't it. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* 69 Who related to me how nobly Signior Bego had complyed with him. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. XXVIII. (1647) 80 Some weeks were spent in complying, entertainments, and visiting holy places.

†3. To be complaisant *with*, make oneself agreeable *to* (persons), in conduct or action; to accommodate oneself to the desires or wishes of: the notion of politeness often passing into that of obsequiousness or servility. *Obs.*

a 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 151 If at any time I should chance, to fail in complying with you as duly as I ought. 1648 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 20 They will forthwith comply in all respects to their masters the army. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* III. iii, Willing to flatter and comply with the Rich. 1683 R. SHELDON in Wood *Life* (1848) 252 If such a ciuility..may bee, at any time, seruiceable to you, I shall bee glad to comply with you.

absol. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 49 Then we are not to doubt how such a man would comply, and learn the way of progression.

†b. *trans. To comply away*: to lose or forfeit by complaisance. *Obs.*

1643 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* i. (1652) 15 Many have ..sought to comply with people so long till they have complyed away all their faithfulness and conscience.

†4. *intr. To comply with*: to accommodate, suit, adapt, or conform oneself to (circumstances, occasion, etc.). *Obs.*

1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* III. vii. 106, I doe most humbly yeeld up my selfe, to comply with the ranke and quality in which I am by Thy royall appointment. 1649 CROMWELL *Lett.* lxvii. 19 July, Let me know wherein I may comply with your occasions and mind. *c* 1660 WALLER *Poems, To King*, The rising sun complies with our weak sight..As tho' He knew what harm his hasty beams would do. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 120 Happy are they who meet with civil People, who will comply with their Ignorance, and help them to get out of it.

†b. To countenance; to conform to (opinions customs, etc.). *Obs.* (exc. as blended with 5, as if = To fulfil the requirements of custom, etc.)

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 28/2, I pronounce you the best of Tyrants; but to return to Athens I think not fitting, lest I incur blame..by returning, I shall comply with thy actions. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 67 To comply with the common and receiv'd Opinion. 1716-18 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. x. 33 Even the .. Empress herself is obliged to comply .. with these absurd fashions. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 435 He .. complied with all the customs peculiar to the priesthood.

† c. *absol.* To conform religiously or politically. (Cf. COMPLIER 2 b.) *Obs.*

1651 *Serm. Coron. Chas. II* in *Phenix* I. 251 Such as are compliers, who cannot act because they have a purpose to comply. 1654 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 157 By such things have men lost their consciences and honours, by complying upon such notions as these are.

5. To act in accordance with, and fulfilment of, wishes, desires, requests, demands, conditions, or regulations; to fulfil the wishes or requirements of; to yield, accede, or consent to.

† a. Formerly: To comply *with a person.* (The construction being as in 3.) *Obs.*

1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 82 The Reason why he should be complied withal and believed in. 1764 GOLDSM. *Lett. Hist. Eng.* (1772) I. 85 Becket declared his repentance for having complied with the king.

b. Now: To comply *with* a person's *desires, requests, requirements, conditions,* etc. Also predicated of actions, arrangements, and the like. (This and c are the only surviving uses.)

1650 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (1886) I. 210 How reddy we are to comply with his desire. 1726 GAY *Fables* I. l. 8 A Hare, who in a civil way, Comply'd with ev'ry thing. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 387 It is with pleasure I comply with your request. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 93 To seek health of body by complying with physical conditions. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 171/2 Contracts .. which do not comply with the requirements of Leeman's Act.

c. *absol.*

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1408 Yet this be sure, in nothing to comply Scandalous or forbidden in our law. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 547 He that complies against his will Is of his own opinion still! 1698 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* xciii. 3 God above can still their Noise, And make the angry Sea comply. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 359 The clergy with a bad grace complied. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 5 (1882) 202 It was only after a long and obstinate struggle that Edward was forced to comply.

† d. To comply *to*: To accede, consent, or agree to. *Obs.*

1670 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 407 To which request of the young Princes .. the holy St. Ceadda readily complyed. 1672 MARVEL *Reh. Transp.* I. 223 Many a fair declaration ..to which nevertheless the Conscience of our Church hath not complyed. 1707 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 165 The king of Sweden .. entertained him at dinner, and complied to his requests.

† e. with *infinitive. Obs.*

1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. vii. 105 They resolved .. not to comply to take the oath of supremacy to the Queen, nor to renounce all foreign jurisdiction. 1710 E. WARD *Brit. Hudib.* 130 Because he can't Comply To pin his Faith upon a ly. 1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. 166 Oglethorp..the only one of Queen Mary's Bishops that would comply to Crown Queen Elizabeth. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* x. 30 Then first my eyes, by watchful toil opprest Comply'd to take the balmy gifts of rest.

† 6. To agree, accord *with* or *together. Obs.*

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1662) 69 The separatists do comply in many things with the anabaptists. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* III. 245 And on our hills, where health with height complied. 1656 COWLEY *Davideis* III. 718 So complyed Saul's Envy with her Hate. 1655 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. iv, Such a train of Causes so fitly and congruously complying together.

† b. *To comply with*: To 'agree with', suit.

1626 AILESBURY *Passion-serm.* 20 How could it comply with Gods Sonne to be subjected to that vengeance which was prepared for devills! 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. 76 Such movable habitations [tents] comply best with military men. 1662 — *Worthies* (1840) II. 312 The soil..well complied with the nature of this plant. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 48 If the Preexistence of souls comply with the Wisdom, Justice and Holiness of God.

† 7. *trans.* To bring into accord or accordance; to conform *to. Obs.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xix. (R. Supp.), He is a good time-server, that complyes his manners to the several ages of this life. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 50/2 To my sad tears comply these notes of yours. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. Ded., Whereas the Original of Erckern's 5 Books hath no Coma's..I have comply'd them to our way of Orthography.

† 8. *intr.* To enter into agreement *with*, ally oneself, confederate. *Obs.*

1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, I. 9 The famous Pyrate, Thomas Nevill, alias Faulkonbridge, Earle of Kent, with whom complyed Sir Richard de Nevill, Earle of Warwicke. *a* 1655 BP. GOODMAN *Crt. Jas. I*, 346 He went to several Catholic ambassadors .. and began to comply with them. 1651 TATHAM *Distr. State* v. i. Wks. (1879) 108 Agathocles .. complied With th' soldiery..to put the magistrates to death.

† 9. Of a thing: To adapt itself to, so as to coincide in size or shape *with* (*to*); to fit.

1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 141 If the Corks are steep'd in scalding Water ..they will comply better with the Mouth of the Bottle. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 40 You must file away your Work..till the whole side be wrought to comply with the adjoining side of the Square. *Ibid.* 181 A thick String..will not comply closely to a piece of Work of small Diameter. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.*, His crooked Leg, and hump Shoulder, which his Boot and Armour .. were forced to comply with, and expose. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 13 This oblig'd the Jews to make their Year comply with the Solar Year, by Intercalations as above-said.

† **10.** *To comply with*: see quot. *Obs. rare.*

c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* I. i. (1734) 25 'Tis too costly a Medicine for Horses of small value, but to those of a high Price, it may be complied with to extraordinary good purpose in the Manege.

† **Comply**, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [app. f. L. *complicāre*; cf. *apply*, repr. L. *applicāre*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To compose by intertexture.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIV. 44 All his nerves being naturally complied Of eminent strength.

2. To enfold, embrace.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Appar. of Mistr.* 40 Ovid, by Whom faire Corinna sits, and doth comply With yvorie wrists his laureat head. *Ibid., Oberon's Pal.* 98 A rug of carded wooll ..seem'd to Comply, Cloud-like, the daintie Deitie.

Complyance, -ant, -er: see COMPLI-.

Complying (kŏmplaiˑiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COMPLY *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. COMPLY.

1639 [see COMPLY[1] 2]. *Mod.* His complying did him no credit.

Complying, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That complies.

† 1. Accordant, agreeing, consistent. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 187 We cannot discover a distinct and complying account, for we finde not that Horses, Buls, or Mules, are generally stronger on this side.

2. Yielding or disposed to yield to the wishes of another, to influence, etc.; compliant; complaisant.

1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 6 His complying will [becomes] full of rebellion and stubbornness. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* Pref. II. § 6 He is a lukewarm temporizing complying man-pleaser. 1709 SWIFT *Adv. Relig.*, A prudent, complying, affectionate wife. 1798 W. TOOKE *Life Cath. II*, III. 425 An eloquent, complying, and ambitious man. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 19 The Commons were in a less complying mood.

† 3. Physically yielding; pliant. *Obs.*

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. iv. 16 Considerable effects..upon so complying a substance.

Hence **Complyingly** *adv.*, compliantly.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 77 The Parliament seemed..as complyingly disposed as could be wished.

Comply-ment, obs. f. COMPLIMENT, *sb.*

Complyn, obs. f. COMPLIN.

Complyss(en, -yssh(e(n, var. ff. COMPLISH.

Compo (kǫ̆mpo), a shortened form of the words *composition, composite,* in technical or vulgar use.

1. = COMPOSITION 20, stucco, cement. *Carvers' compo*: a mixture of whiting, resin, and glue, used instead of plaster of Paris for wall and cornice ornamentation. Also *attrib.*

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 390 *Compo*, or *Compos* ..implies the materials with which Roman or any other similar cement is composed. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* II. v, Beneath a compo portico..which adorned the physician's door. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 53. 60 A vulgar compo parapet and cast-iron railing. 1881 *Mechanic* § 1375 The coating of compo or stucco with which a wall is covered.

2. A metallic composition for ornaments, etc.

1879 C. HIBBS *Jewellery in Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 308/1 Honest brass, dignified sometimes with more high sounding names, and technically known as 'compo'.

3. The composition used for making printers' inking-rollers.

4. a. A composition paid by a debtor. b. 'The monthly portion of wages paid to a ship's company' (Adm. Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

5. *attrib.* = COMPOSITE 6 b.

1878 F. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 666 The compo bogie carriages of Mr. Clayton.

Hence **Compo** *v. trans.*, to cover with 'compo' (sense 1).

1809 *Europ. Mag.* LV. 21 Persons may have the front of their houses compo'd.

Compodor(e, var. of COMPRADOR.

† **Compo-litize**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd. trans.* To combine in citizenship.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 22 To compolitize such a multimonstrous maufrey of heteroclytes.

† **Compo-nderate**, *v. Obs.* [f. rare L. *componderāre.*] *intr.* To weigh or be weighed together.

1609 T. HIGGONS in T. Morton *Answ. Higgons* 4 The one may componderate with the other. 1623 in COCKERAM.

† **Compo-ne**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *compōnĕre* to put together, compose, settle, etc., f. *com-* together + *pōnĕre* (:—*posnere*) to place, put. In early use, perh. sometimes to be referred to OF. *compondre*, pr. pple. *componant*, whence *compoune*, COMPOUND. It continued to be used, esp. in Scotland, in senses regularly taken up by COMPOUND and COMPOSE: cf. the analogous Sc. *depone, propone, repone*, etc., also the literary *postpone.*]

1. *trans.* To make up (of parts); to compose.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. i. (Tollem. MS.), His parties of þe whiche he is made and componed [*compositus est*]. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 11 Of so bright a hewe, being componed: for it is made of two bright colours, which is Redde and Yellowe. 1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* xix. 61/2 Whose soul's componed Of diverse powers and passions.

2. To make up or compose rhetorically.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 138 How Tullius his rhetorique Componeth.

3. To put together, assemble.

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 2 This stone will attract, hold, disperse, and compone like a little earth other lesse Magnets.

4. To compose or settle (differences, troubles, etc.); to put in order, adjust.

1523 WOLSEY in Fiddes *Life* ii. (1726) 69 Thereby to compone and order their great Causes and Affairs. 1541 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 669 Some difference .. whiche he trusted shulde be nowe well pacified, and shortelie componed. *a* 1555 BP. GARDINER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 146 II. 209 The Kynges Majestie hath, by the inspyracyon of the holy Ghost, componed all maters of Religion. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. (1887) 132 Quhen al things in yrland war weil componed.

b. To compose oneself, one's gesture, etc.

1591 BRUCE II *Serm.* S ij a (Jam.), To compone thy gesture, and refraine thy tongue.

5. *intr.* To make an arrangement, settlement, or bargain; to compound with debtors or offenders.

1478 *Paston Lett.* III. 217 If ye myght compone with hym or he wyst what the valew wer, it wer the better. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 93 The Menne of the Wichis componid with the Abbay that ther should be no Salt made. 1582 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 239 He hade his interpretors, quha componit with all pairties according to his awin directioun.

6. To make composition (for a debt, offence, or privilege); to compound.

c 1460 HENRYSON *Mor. Fables, Tale of Dog* 126 Slave sall he be, or with the Juge compone. *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1814) I. 20 He [the Governor] compelled thame to compone for thamselfis. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* V. (1677) 273 People of all sorts being forced to compone and redeem themselves. 1645 BAILLIE *Lett.* (1841) II. 320 If we be not willing to compone in what tearms, both for religion and state, they please.

Compo-né, compony, *a. Her.* [a. OF. *componné*, also *couponné, coponné, copené* in same sense. Variously referred to L. *compōnĕre*, and OF. *copon, coupon* piece, portion, splinter.] Composed of a row of squares of two alternate tinctures; called also *gobonated.*

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 35 With a Batune componie d'Argent and Gules. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. i. 7 Those fields that are bordered about .. having only two tracks of checkeres, are called Compone. 1766 PORNY *Her.* Gloss., *Compony*, a Word applied to a Bordure, Pale, Bend, or other ordinary, made up of squares of alternate metals and Colors. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* XV. § 21 (ed. 3) 215 A bordure componée or and az.

† **Compo-ned**, *ppl. a. Obs.* In *Sc.* compo-nit. [f. COMPONE *v.* + -ED[1].] a. Compounded, compound; b. Composed, settled, orderly; c. Collocated, associated; d. *Her.* = COMPONÉ.

1522 J. VAUS *Rudim. Gram.* Dd iiij 6 (Jam.), Ane sympil, and ane componit, and ane decomponit. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* F ij b, There is a diuersite in an egge touchynge his componde partis..yolke..white. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 129 Al pepill that is componit and honest. 1610 GUILLIM *Her.* (1679) 19/1 He beareth Azure, a Bordure counter-componed, Or and Gules; which is..compounded of these two colours counterly placed. [1706 in PHILLIPS; and in later Dicts.]

Compo-nency. *rare.* [f. COMPONENT: see -ENCY.] Component quality; composition.

1750 WARBURTON *Julian* II. iii. Wks. 1811 VIII. 125 The componency of that lightning which produces such an effect. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. X. § 21 Ridding us of the old fallacies and componencies.

Component (kŏmpō-nĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *compōnent-em*, pr. pple. of *compōnĕre* to compose.]

A. *adj.* Composing, constituting, making up, constituent.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 57 Camphire..spends itself by continually effluviating its own Component Particles. 1775 T. SHERIDAN *Art Reading* 102 Words, as distinguished from their component letters or syllables. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxiii, Thy component dust. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* 4 The separation of government into its two component parts, Legislature and the Executive. 1871 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* xlviii, The brilliancy of the component stars is nearly equal.

B. *sb.* † 1. ? One who makes composition; a compounder. *Obs.*

1563 BP. GRINDAL in *Abp. Parker's Corresp.* (1853) 196 If, because the Queen's Majesty .. pardoned the components, that sum be now cast into the arrearages.

2. A constituent element or part.

Logically applicable only in plural to the whole of the elements or parts of a compound body; but in practice each element is called *a component.*

1645 DIGBY *Of Man's Soul* x. § 10 Single apprehensions [being] the components of judgments. 1755 JOHNSON *Pref. Eng. Dict.*, Compounded or double words [which] obtain a signification different from that which the components have in their simple state. 1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) I. 461 Revenge made a great component of his ..character. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. v. 38 The red component of this light is, as it were, abstracted from it.

Compone-ntal, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to components.

1874 LEWES *Probl. Life & M.* I. 98 All quantitative relations are componental; all qualitative relations elemental.

Compong: see COMPOUND *sb.*[2]

† **Componist.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *compōnista*, f. *compōnĕre* to compose: see -IST. So G. *componist.*] A musical composer.

1609 DOWLAND *Ornith. Microl.* 21 Not to be vsed in any plaine Song, yet worthy to be knowne by componists.

Componit, Sc. f. COMPONED, *Obs.*

† Componi·tion. *Sc. Obs.* = COMPOSITION.

1491 *Acta Audit.* 152 (Jam.) The said George lord Setoun had .. maid componitioune for the gudis spuilyeit.

† Componitour. *Sc. Obs.* [f. COMPONE *v.*] = COMPOSER (of quarrels); COMPOUNDER.

1493 *Acta Audit.* 176 (Jam.) Jugis, arbitouris, arbitratouris, & amiable componitouris, equally chosin betuix the saidis partiis. 1535 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) 345 It sall nocht be lesum to the thesaurare and componitouris..to compone or fyne..with the brekaris of the saidis actis for lesse than, etc.

Compony: see COMPONÉ.

† Compo·pe. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. COM- + POPE.] A fellow-pope, a colleague in the papal office.

1659 BAXTER *Key Cath.* xviii. 77 One [pope]..being *rudis literarum* was fain to get another compope to say his offices.

Comport (kŏmpō·ɹt), *v.* [ad. L. *comportā-re* to carry together, and F. *comport-er* to endure, bear, suffer, conduct (oneself), behave: the L. f. *com-* + *portāre* to carry.]

† 1. *trans.* To bear, endure; to tolerate. *Obs.*

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 175 We that ar stark (sayes the apostle) man comport the imbecillitie of the waiker. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* I. lxx, The malecontented sort, That..never can the present state comport. *a* 1619 — *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 129 A Queene Dowager of England.. could not comport a superior so neare her doore. 1667 G. DIGBY *Elvira* II. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XV. 25 How does that noble beauty..Comport her servile metamorphosis? 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Pallas Angl.* 31 Whose Necessities they are oftentimes as far from..Bearing or Comporting. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Oblig. & Contracts* I. 70 Words taken in a sense which they comport.

† b. To bear, suffer, allow, permit *that*. *Obs.*

1616 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Council Trent* (1676) 662 The time did not comport that the course of divine matters .. should be hindred by humane contentions. 1646 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* iii. § 2 (1663) 14 Amongst them the custome doth comport in certain places that they *Thou* one another more freely.

† 2. intr. *To comport with*: to bear with, put up with, tolerate, endure, suffer. *Obs.*

1565 SIR W. CECIL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 172 II. 296 She ..prayeth hir Ma^ty here to comport with hir untill she will send on of hirs hyther. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II. 9 Being unable to comport with his Oppression. 1679 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 274 If the University of Oxford..were to comport with the privileges granted before to the King's Printers. 1697 R. PEIRCE *Bath Mem.* I. xi. 242 She needed both drinking, bathing, and pumping, but had not Strength to comport with either. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III. v. (1872) 214 The family..could at any rate comport with no long absence.

† b. *refl.* in same sense. *Obs. rare.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. i. § 2 Many..Bishops .. unable to Comport themselves with his harshness .. quitted their preferments.

3. *refl.* To conduct or behave oneself; to act in a particular manner, to behave. Also *transf.*

1616 LANE *Sqr.'s Tale* XI. 53 How thwhole court of knightes gann them comport in glorious wellcoms. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. iii. 20 He comported himself with extraordinary courage. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 314 The heat which accompanies the sun's rays comports itself, in all respects, like light. 1858 JAS. MARTINEAU *Stud. Christianity* 221 It would be curious to know how the Christians comported themselves when the priest of the Sun became monarch of the world.

† 4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To behave. *Obs.*

1616 LANE *Sqr.'s Tale* XI. 233 Wheare they with goodliest complementes comported. 1663 R. HAWKINS *Youths Behav.* 100 Comport, to compose the gesture. 1673 *Rules of Civility* ix. 86 How we are to Comport in our Congratulations and Condolements with great Persons. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 371, I cannot say how he would have comported under it.

† b. *To comport with*: to deal with, treat. *Obs.*

1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* xv. Wks. 219 In what manner a prince ought to comport with his subjects. 1689 *Dial. betw. Timothy & Titus* 11 Now how do you Comport with it in your Practice?

5. intr. *To comport with*: to agree with, accord with; to suit, befit.

1589 R. BRUCE *Exhort. 2 Tim.* ii. (Wodrow) 375 Sik a meaning as the words may bear, and as their signification may comport with. 1603 DANIEL *Def. Rhime* (1717) 31 A Tragedy would indeed best comport with a Blank Verse. 1685 EVELYN *Mrs. Godolphin*, How her detachment from Royall servitude would comport with her. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Jew.* (1789) 214 They do all that nature and art can do to comport with his will. 1884 SPEEDY *Sport* xvi. 288 Such wholesale slaughter does not comport with our opinion as to what really constitutes sport.

† 6. *trans.* ? To befit, or ? to bear upon. *Obs. rare.*

1604 DRAYTON *Moses* I, What respects he the negociating Matters comporting emperie and state?

† 7. *lit.* To carry or bring together, collect. *Obs. rare.*

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 40 The materialls were comported from the Gentiles. *a* 1660 [see COMPORTATION].

† 8. *To comport the pike*: to carry it grasped near the middle and pressed to the right side of the body, with the point raised. *Obs.*

See description and figure in Pistofilo, *Oplomachia* (1621), where this 'modo' is said to be new, and practised by some French captains, particularly those of the King's Guard; also in Alfieri *La Picca* (1642) 16 'Come porti la picca il capitano.' (In neither of these is any particular name applied to this 'modo'.) The mode of coming to the 'comport' is fully described in *The Perfection of Military Discipline after Newest Methods* (1690) p. 24.

1635-43 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* cxiii. (1661) 150 Comporting your Half-pikes martching, is to be understood, when you martch under Trees, or some such place where they cannot be ordered or advanced. 1634 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* (1661) 299 Postures for the Pike. (15) Shoulder. (16) Port your Pikes. (17) Comport your Pikes. (18) Order your Pikes. 1650 R. ELTON *Art Milit.* viii. (1668) 6 The comporting of the Pike is only useful to the souldier marching up a hill; for if then he should be shouldered, the butt-end of the Pike would always be touching of the ground. 1688 J. S. *Art of War* 7 Captains and Lieutenants are to carry their pikes comported.

† Comport (kŏmpō·ɹt), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *comport*, f. *comporter* to COMPORT. But in sense 1 taken immediately from the Eng. verb.]

1. The action or position of comporting a pike: see COMPORT *v.* 8.

1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* ii. (1643) 9 From Comport, Cheeke, or Traile. 1650 R. ELTON *Art Milit.* I. iii, From the Comport charge to the Front, Right, Left, Reer. 1690 *Perfection Milit. Discip.* 24.

2. Behaviour, comportment.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* Introd. 11 Our comport and conversation in and after it [the Holy Communion]. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Ceyx & Alcyone* 41, I know them well, and mark'd their rude comport.

Co·mport, *sb.*[2] [app. a corrupt spelling of *compote*, short for *compote-dish*, or for *compotier*.] A dessert dish raised upon a stem or support.

1881 *Porcelain Wks., Worcester* 7 Comports for dessert services. 1883 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 3/7 The dessert service of Crown Derby china which is to be presented to Mr. Gladstone .. consists of 26 pieces—18 plates and eight comports.

† Compo·rtable, *a. Obs.* [f. COMPORT *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being borne or endured; tolerable, bearable.

1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, *Comportable*, tolerable, comportable, to be borne withall. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xxxiii. 464 To prove that..Religions differing in substantiall points are comportable in the same kingdome. 1665 J. MALL *Offer F. Help* iii, Expected evils are the more comportable. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxviii. 319 Comportable fool.

2. ? Accordant, consistent.

1624 WOTTON *Elem. Archit.* (J.), Casting the rules and cautions of this art into some comportable method.

Hence **Compo·rtableness,** endurableness.

1642 *Consid. Duties Prince & People* 18 In every one of them the comportablenesse and stability depended onely on the well regulating of the Soveraigne power.

† Compo·rtance. *Obs.* [f. COMPORT *v.* + -ANCE.]

1. Carriage, bearing, behaviour, manner of conducting oneself; (esp. in a favourable sense).

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 29 Goodly comportaunce each to other beare, And entertaine themselves with court'sies meet. 1630 LANE *Sqr.'s Tale* p. 144 *note*, Now Orbell .. him bore with such substancial comportance. 1644 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph.* To Rdr. 1 A man of no benevolous or friendly comportance with those, to whom he..speaketh.

2. Agreement, accordance; compliance.

1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* 41 Calvin's apprehensions are of best comportance with the words. *a* 1665 — *Filled w. Spirit* (1867) 265 The word signifieth, let your yieldingness, or comportance and compliance, be known unto all men.

† Comporta·tion. *Obs.* [ad. L. *comportātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *comportāre*: see COMPORT and -ATION.] The action of bringing together or collecting; *concr.* a collection.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 2 The evangelical hand of comportation. 1655 BP. RICHARDSON *O. T.* 303 (T.) A collection and comportation of Agur's wise sayings. *a* 1660 WHARTON *Fasts & Fest.* Wks. (1683) 11 The Feast of Comport[at]ion of Wood..in memory of the wood comported, or brought for perpetual Nourishment of the Holy Fire.

Comporter (kŏmpō·ɹtəɹ). [f. COM- + PORTER.] (See quot., and FELLOWSHIP.)

1885 *Morn. Post* 22 Dec. 3/1 The plaintiff .. was a fellowship porter, and..applied to be .. a comporter, which was a superior rank in that body.

† Compor·tioner. *Obs.* [f. COM- + PORTIONER.] One of a number who share together; = COMPARCIONER.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 28 Gif ane heretage .. perteines to divers and sundrie heires, as comportioners thereof. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th c.* II. iv. xx. 359 In all Cathedral Churches, every Canon or Comportioner shall be obliged to be in a certain order, either Priest, Deacon, or Subdeacon.

Comportment (kŏmpō·ɹtmĕnt). Now *rare.* [a. F. *comportement* bearing, behaviour, f. *comporter*: see -MENT.]

1. Personal bearing, carriage, demeanour, deportment; behaviour, outward conduct, course of action. † Formerly also in *pl.*, Proceedings, conduct.

1599 SANDYS *Europae Spec.* 152 Urban VIII .. very magnificall and ceremoniall in his outward comportment. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 213 Whosoever will .. consider the comportment of the English Nation. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 157 The better to maintaine their high state and comportement. 1647 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 468 He will..make his comportment fuller of decency and majesty. 1650 HOWELL *Masaniello* I. 126 The causes of his tyrannicall comportments. 1756 W. TOLDERVY *Two Orphans* I. 96 His Christian and religious comportment in his sickness.

† b. So *C. of oneself, of one's body. Obs.*

1657 *Divine Lover* 16 Exacter obseruance of our Regular Discipline, and other good externe comportment of ourselues. 1663 COWLEY *The College*, A graceful comportment of their bodies.

† c. Dealing *with* a person. *Obs.*

1697 J. SERJEANT *Solid Philos.* 272 A Summary of our Comportment with all others of our own kind. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. v. 152 A due account of his nearer comportment with his Majesty upon the subject of the new methods. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 25 As to his comportment with Clanricarde Taaffe and the Irish.

d. Of a thing: 'Behaviour', manner of comporting itself (under specified conditions).

1845 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. xiii. 137 Its comportment before the blowpipe.

† 2. ? Something officially carried or borne. *Obs.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 487 The Pastorall Staffe.. being their onely comportment.

† 3. Accordance, consistent action. *Obs. rare.*

1675 HOWE *Living Temple* Wks. (1834) 99 a, The whole course of Divine dispensation .. imports a steady Comportment with this necessity.

† Compo·sable, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. COMPOSE *v.* + -ABLE.] Adapted for composition.

1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. T.* To Rdr. 35 Our Saxon Ancestors..had a very significant and composable tongue.

† Compo·sal. *Obs.* [f. COMPOSE + -AL[1]: cf. *disposal, proposal.*] The action of composing.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV. vi. Wks. III. 68 Practise or right composal of affections being the end..of all moral discipline. 1672-5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* Pref. (1702) 8 Charity..which guided his hand in the composal of these lines. 1700 W. KING *Transactioneer* Pref. 2 What time can there be required for the Composal of such?

Compo·sant[1], *a.* and *sb. Math.* ? *Obs.* [*a.* F. *composant* in same sense.] Entering into composition with other forces; a component, constituent.

1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 142 The name resultant is given to a force which is equivalent to two or more forces acting at once upon a point, or upon a body; these separate forces being named constituents or composants.

Co·mposant[2]**, comozant.** Also 8 **comazant.** A corruption of CORPOSANT [Pg. *corpo santo* 'holy body', from its resemblance to an aureole or nimbus], the electrical phenomenon known also as St. Elmo's Fire.

1749 WADDELL in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 111 A very hard Storm of Wind, attended with Thunder and Lightning .. and sundry very large Comazants (as we call them) overhead..some of which settled on the spintles at the Topmast heads, which burnt like very large Torches. 1751 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 224. 1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 213 We have heard all our lives of St. Helmo's fire..and of the comazants of our mariners. 1881 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Free Lance* I. v. 208 There's the first composant I have seen this cruise. 1889 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 5/2 St. Elmo's fire, a form of electrical discharge which is more familiar to sailors under the name of comozants.

Compose (kŏmpō·uz), *v.* [a. F. *compose-r* (12th c. in Littré), f. *com-* together + *poser* to place, put down:—Romanic *posare* = late L. *pausāre* to cease, lie down, lay down, etc.: see POSE, REPOSE. Through form-association with inflexions of L. *pōnĕre, posui*, pa. pple. *positum, postum*, It. *posto*, OF. *post, pos*, and contact of sense, this *-poser* came to be treated as a synonym of OF. *-pondre*, and finally took its place in the compounds, so that *composer* to *compose* is now used instead of *compondre* to *compone, compound*, and naturally associated with *compositor, composition, compost*, etc., with which it has no connexion in origin.]

I. To put together, make up.

† 1. *trans.* To make by putting together parts or elements: to make up, form, frame, fashion, construct, produce. *Obs.* exc. in the special senses below.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xiii. 39 He [God] is the very Astronomyer .. as he hym self that composed astronomye. 1485 — *Chas. Gt.* 12 He dyd compose & do edyfye a cyte. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 35 England had .. the arte to compose suche kynde of delicate Cloothe of golde, as Europe had not the lyke. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 170 His Helme: Were it a Caske compos'd by Vulcan's skill, My Sword should bite it. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 127 The Art of..composing a Ship, not out of one but several thousand pieces of Wood and Iron. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* I. § 1. 2 He [Aristotle] was the first we know, says Strabo, who composed a library.

† b. To fashion, frame (the human body, etc.); *esp.* in comp. as *well-composed*, well put together, well-built. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* ii. 15 His sone yolus..was soo fayr and so welle composed. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. ii. 21 Franke Nature rather curious then in hast Hath well compos'd thee. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, Cant.* vii. 4 Thy nose .. is perfectly composed, and featured. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vi. 195 Callipygæ and women largely composed behinde. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 111. 1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* III. iii, So handsome, so well compos'd a man.

† 2. To compound or mix (*with*). *Obs.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 52 Beuurages and drynkes sumptuous composed with spices.

3. Predicated of the elements; To constitute, make up; to be the constituents or material of.

This construction seems to have come in as 1 became obsolete.

1665 R. BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. xii. (1675) 240 Now that the sun has..elevated this Water in the form of Vapours .. we see it Composes a Cloud. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 483 Nor did Israel scape Th' infection when their borrow'd Gold compos'd The Calf in Oreb. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 126 Insinuations, complaisance, and all those curious measures which compose the Art of winning hearts. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. i. 24 See worlds on worlds compose one universe. 1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* I. v, The same endowments have often composed the statesman and the Prig. 1799 *Scotl. Described* (ed. 2) 15 Granite, schistus, sand-

stone..usually compose the strata of its rocks. 1875 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* viii. (ed. 5) 122 The five or six great tribes or tribe-leagues which composed the German nation.

4. *pass.* To be made up, formed, compounded *of* (a material, or constituent elements); to be constituted; to consist *of*.

Originally, and still in form, the passive of 1, the agent being left unexpressed.. But now, practically, the passive of 3: the persons *who compose* a crowd are those *of whom* the crowd *is composed*.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, The bladder ..is composed of pannycles. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. i. 257 He is compos'd and fram'd of treacherie. 1642 R. Carpenter *Experience* II. xi. 208 Every man is composed of a man and a beast. *a* 1713 Sprat (J.), Zeal ought to be composed of the highest degrees of all pious affections. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Exper. Philos.* (1776) I. 18 Every part of nature is composed from similar materials. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 91 If an assembly is viciously or feebly composed in a very great part of it. 1856 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* I. iv. 111 The spinal chord is composed of the same materials as the brain. 1857 Buckle *Civiliz.* I. xii. 657 A government composed of princes and bishops. 1875 Jevons *Money* (1878) 44 The first British currency was composed of tin.

5. *spec.* To construct (in words); to make or produce in literary form, to write as author.

Formerly often = *compile*; now chiefly restricted to poetry, essays, or the like, in which original literary workmanship is the predominant feature. *Write* is commonly used of any treatise of which narrative, description, or discussion is the main purpose; but it is a lighter substitute for *compose*, even in reference to finished works of literary art.

1483 Caxton *Cato* 3 A short and prouffitable doctryne .. the which is taken and composed upon the said book of Cathon. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* I. i. 3 Whiche he had composed and made in a boke. 1599 Thynne *Animadv.* (1865) 69 The Letter of Cupide, and the ballade..whiche Chaucer never composed. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxvi. 225 Poets .. that composed Hymnes and other sorts of Poems. 1667 Primatt (*title*), The City and County Purchaser and Builder. Composed by S. P. Gent. 1722 Sewell *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. p. iv, I was induced to compose an history. 1814 Wordsw. *Pref. Excursion*, A determination to compose a philosophical poem. 1832 Southey *Penins. War* III. 556 The printed authorities from which the present history has been composed. 1876 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* I. 262 In the last year of his life he [Cicero] composed at least eight of his philosophical works.

b. *absol.*

1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* III. i, Yonder's Horace..I think he be composing as he goes in the street. 1766 Johnson in *Boswell* Feb., When composing, I have generally had them [verses] in my mind, perhaps fifty at a time, walking up and down in my room: and then I have written them down. 18.. Crabbe (O.), Follow your calling, think the Muses foes Nor lean upon the pestle and compose. 1818 Parr *Wks.* (1828) VIII. 646 It is always easier to criticize than to compose. 1869 J. E. T. Rogers *Pref. A. Smith's W. N.* 25 It is said that he composed with difficulty, and always with the services of an amanuensis.

6. *Music.* To invent and put into proper form.

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 182 Being inioyned to make a song, [he] wil do it so simplie as one would thinke a scholler of one yeares practise might easily compose a better. 1706 Farquhar *Recr. Officer* Epil. This piece of music .. was composed by a famous Italian master. 1795 Mason *Ch. Mus.* ii. 93 *note*, King Henry composed a Motett beginning *Quam Pulchra es.* 1882 Shorthouse *J. Inglesant* xxii, He composed pieces for a single voice with accompaniment for Violins.

b. To set to music; to write music to.

[1661–2 Pepys *Diary* 11 Feb., At night begun to compose songs, and begin with 'Gaze not on swans']. 1691 Dryden *Albion & Alb.* Pref., The English.. are not .. so musical as the French, yet they have been pleas'd already with the *Tempest* [an opera], and some Pieces that follow'd, which were neither much better written, nor so well compos'd as this. 1841 B'ness Bunsen in Hare *Life* (1879) II. i. 22 In the wish to find something Italian to compose. 1878 A. Roffe *Handbk. Shaks. Mus.* 27 These four lines of Hamlet have been composed by Mr. M. P. King in the form of the unaccompanied glee for three voices.

c. *absol.*

1694 W. Holder *Harmony* (1731) 60 Not intending to treat of Composing. 1849 Marryat *Valerie* xi, He is very talented, very musical, composes well. 1863 Ouseley in *Guardian* 18 Nov. 1082/2 Now it became for the first time possible to compose in the true sense of that term. No longer was music simply an enhancing adjunct to words.

7. *Print.* To put together (types) so as to form words and blocks of words; to set up (type); to set up (an article, a page) in type; also *absol.*

1637 *Decree of Star Chamb.* § 24 If any person .. that is not allowed Printer .. shall worke at any such Presse, or Set, or Compose any Letters to bee wrought by any such Presse. 1708 Hearne *Collect.* II Apr. II. 102 They had 15 shillings per sheet for composing Pliny's Epistles. 1721 *R. Procl.* 11 June in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5963/1 An Assistant to..Nathaniel Mist in composing for the Press. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1784, The compositor was Mr. Manning.. who had *composed* about one half of his 'Dictionary'. 1882 Blades *Caxton* 108 The author procured..a fount of their Caxton types in pure lead, and composed a page of Caxton's 'Chess Book'.

8. To put together (parts or elements) so as to make up a whole; *spec.* in artistic use, To arrange artistically the elements of a landscape or painting.

1655–60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) Where matter was put into those Figures by God..at last he reduced it to order, each being conjoined to one another and composed in due Proportion. 1659 T. Willsford *Archit.* 27 Panes of glass (composed in Diamond cut). 1782 Gilpin *Wye* (1789) 59 Shrubs artfully composed may have their elegance and beauty. 1828 Steuart *Planter's G.* 298 With .. taste and judgment, Bushes and stools of Copse-wood may be thus composed .. naturally and beautifully. 1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* iv. § 26. 115 Symmetry without proportion is not composition. To compose is to arrange unequal things.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To enter into composition; to admit of artistic grouping.

1828 Elmes *Metr. Improv.* 45 The house..composes well with the adjoining mansions and small plantations.

c. *trans.* To construct artistically. (Cf. 5, 6.)

1663 [see Composing *vbl. sb.*]. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 149 The plan was not copied from any other edifice, but was composed expressly for the purpose mentioned.

II. To arrange a dispute, conflict of claims, etc.

9. *trans.* To settle, adjust, arrange.

a. discord or dissension, a dispute, difference, quarrel, war, disturbance, disorder, etc.

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 242 The controversie ceased and composed betweene these two, Otho the Cardinall .. beginneth his sermon. *a* 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. vii. § 6 To compose the strife between him and his competitor. 1728 Newton *Chronol. Amended* ii. 234 This war was at length composed by the intervention of Mercury. 1762 Hume *Hist. Eng.* I. ix. 198 The king, with some difficulty, composed this difference. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) III. xiv. 206 For the present the tumult was composed.

b. contending or rebellious persons, a disturbed district.

1594 [see Composing *vbl. sb.*]. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* i. 6 What a stirre had Abraham to compose Sarah and Hagar to peace. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. iv. § 39 It is hard so to compose two Swarms of Bees in one Hive, but that they will fall out and fight. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xix. 316 Labienus, with four legions, was sent to compose the country between Sens and Paris.

10. To arrange (any matter) properly or successfully; to settle.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 70 That matter was sone composed by the king of England. *a* 1619 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 96 [He] then goes..and composes this businesse with the King of France. 1878 Tennyson *Q. Mary* I. v. 37 It then remains..to compose the event [Mary's marriage] In some such form as least may harm your Grace.

b. *absol.* To come to a composition or settlement.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & C.* II. ii. 15 If we compose well heere, to Parthia.

† **11.** *intr.* ? To make composition, to compound (*for* anything). *Obs.*

1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* vi. (1628) 179 Such as had the good fortune to keep or compose for their owne liuelyhoods.

III. To adjust the body or mind to any attitude, *esp.* that of repose; to calm or quiet disturbance.

[The later development has here app. been influenced by association with the cognate Repose, which retains much more of the original sense of *pausāre*; in senses 15–17, esp., *to compose* is to adjust to a state of *repose*.]

12. *trans.* To give some arrangement, attitude, or adjustment to; to 'make up' in a specified or understood way, or artificially. *To compose oneself*: to adopt an attitude, to dispose one's body, or features, in an appropriate manner.

1606 Holland *Sueton.* 146 Composing and dressing it [his face] at a looking-glasse..all manner of waies to seem more terrible. 1644 Bulwer *Chirol.* 180 The stroake inflicted with the Hand thus composed, hath from antiquity.. the name of Condyl. 1673 *Rules of Civility* vii. 77 Composing ourselves with as much modesty as we may. 1673 S. C. *Art Complaisance* i. 7 They appear more affected then yourself, and never fail to compose their countenances according to yours. 1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1704) 90 How doth it [Water] exactly compose itself to a level or equal Superficies. 1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* xvii, She .. would have taken care to study and compose a face so as to be ready to suit the plea.

13. To address or dispose (*esp.* the mind, oneself) calmly and collectedly *to* or *for* an action or state, or *to do* something; 'to adjust the mind to any business by freeing it from disturbance' (J.).

1614 Bp. Hall *Contempl. O. T.* VIII. 1108 That he may the more easily compose himselfe to resist [Satan's onsets]. 1650 Howell *Masaniello* I. 107 To sound the Shop Keepers, and compose them to see their slavery. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 596 Her also I .. have calm'd .. and all her spirits compos'd To meek submission. 1716–8 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* I. xvi. 53 Tired with fear and fatigue, it was not possible for me to compose myself to write. 1794 Southey *Wat Tyler* III. i, I would fain compose my thoughts for action.

† **b.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) *Obs.*

1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 331 They tend to detain people always in a gazing and expecting posture, so that they compose not to the work and duty of the day.

c. In *compose oneself to sleep* there is a blending with following senses.

1709 Steele & Addison *Tatler* No. 160 ¶ 2 It was impossible for me to compose my self to sleep after two such unexpected Alarms. 1877 Lady Brassey *Voy. Sunbeam* xxi, The children..composed themselves in the deck-house to sleep for the remainder of the night.

† **14.** To put in the proper state (for any purpose); to dispose, to order. *Obs.*

1614 Speed *Theatre Gt. Brit.* Pref., How the Lord composed my minde for the worke. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist.* VIII. (J.), The whole army seemed well composed to obtain that by their swords, which they could not by their pen.

15. To set in proper order, or in a position of rest; to arrange, adjust; *e.g.* to set (the body) in the posture of sleep or repose. *To compose one's countenance*: to adjust the features so that they express no emotion. (Cf. Composed 4.)

1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arcite* III. 434 At length in sleep their bodies they compose. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* IV. xix, The whole body is composed, and the hands fall idly to the sides. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 446 First we stroke An eyebrow, next compose a straggling lock. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* I. ii, Ere sleep [his] senses tied, Oft had he changed his weary side, Composed his limbs. 1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* ix, He tried to compose his countenance as well as he could: it was impossible that he should explain to his hostess..why he was angry.

b. To lay out (a dead body).

a 1677 Barrow *2nd Serm. Rom.* xii. 18. 1697 Dryden *Æn.* VI. 498 And in a peaceful grave my corps compose. 1717 Pope *Elegy Unfort. Lady* 52 By foreign hands thy decent limbs compos'd. 1814 Southey *Roderick* II, No Christian hands Were here who should compose his decent corpse.

† **c.** *fig.* To make seemly and orderly (in manners, behaviour, etc.). *Obs.*

1626 Donne *Serm. on Ps.* lxv. 5 By Composing our manners and rectifying our Life and Conversation. 1655 60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 186 One..who took more care to frame an Oration, than to compose his Life.

16. To make calm or quiet (a physical disturbance, noise, etc.).

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 207 The windes fauourable, and the seas composed. *a* 1721 Prior *The Dove* 93 To compose this midnight noise. *a* 1728 Woodward (J.), Had power to still and compose it [the water], as well as to disturb it.

17. To calm, pacify, tranquillize (the thoughts, spirits, emotions). Freq. *refl.* and *passive*.

1607 Dekker *Whore Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 265 Contract thy spirits togither, be compos'd. 1688 Shadwell *Sqr. Alsatia* v, If you are not quiet, you shall never see her more .. I'll strive to compose myself. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. xviii, He said..kind things to me, to compose and bring me to myself. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 305 Reflections such as..Compose the passions, and exalt the mind. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxxiv, I heard him ask her to compose herself, for what a situation it was if anybody should come. 1873 Mrs. Oliphant *Innocent* II. i. 20 For Heaven's sake, Amanda, compose yourself—Do you want to make a scene?

b. To tranquillize through the senses or nerves.

1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 86, I have known tar-water procure sleep and compose the spirits in cruel vigils. 1860–2 Flo. Nightingale *Nursing* 34 A good nurse can apply hot bottles to the feet .. hour by hour, without disturbing, but rather composing the patient.

† **Compose,** *sb. Obs.* = Composition, Compost. Cf. Compass *sb.*2

1581 Andreson *Serm. Paules Crosse* 103 Remoue the hindering matter from the roote of the Fig tree, and lay compose to moisten, supple, and comforte the life therof .. Lay to the roote .. that dung or compose. 1603 Harsnet *Pop. Impost.* 45 And this..is the mysterie of your sweet Compose, to fume a Devill out at a mans nose like the smoake of Tobacco.

Composed (kŏmpō·uzd), *ppl. a.* [f. Compose *v.* + -ed1.]

† **1.** Made up of parts; compound; composite.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* VII. xiv. 186 A number composed, is that which some one number measureth. 1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* viii. (1628) 242 Proper names beeing made of composed words. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* ix. 392 It congealeth in huge .. stones .. like to the composed Cinders of a Smithes Forge. 1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 97 This is the simple body of an Element; but, that is a composed body. 1728 R. Morris *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 54 The compos'd Order. 1801 tr. *Klaproth's Ess.* I. i, If a composed one, to know the parts of which it is composed.

† **b.** Complicated, compounded. *Obs.*

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Formul.* ii. S iv b, Woundes composed after the intencion of Galyen aforesayde. *Ibid.* T i, The woundes are sometyme composed with vnnatural mater..and fraudelent venymous fylthynes.

† **2.** Elaborately or well put together. *Obs.*

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* III. ii. 69 Walefull Sonnets, whose composed Rimes Should be full fraught with serviceable vowes. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 22 A composed and elaborate Design will answer .. better than one that is altogether plain and ordinary. *Ibid.* 63 A Bowling-green still more composed, and finer.

† **3.** Constituted, settled, established, confirmed.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 360/4 This holy vyrgyne..was so composed in alle good maners.

4. Of the face, bearing, etc.: Made calm or tranquil; properly adjusted, undisturbed by emotion; expressive of gravity or self-possession.

1607 Dekker *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 67 A personage of so composed a presence, that nature and fortune had done him wrong if they had not made him a souldier. 1628 Earle *Microcosm.* liv. (Arb.) 76 A man .. Of a compos'd and setled countenance. 1705 Addison *Italy* 46 In Spain .. there is something still more serious and compos'd in the manner of the Inhabitants. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* (1861) V. 117 That stern and composed face.

† **b.** Artificially 'made up' or adjusted. *Obs.*

1627 *Lisander & Cal.* v. 80 His countenance was not composed but naturall and without art. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* II. xviii. 97 Officers..with bended knees and a composed countenance, offered their respectful homage.

5. Having one's feelings or passions under control; calm and self-possessed, tranquil. The opposite of *excited, distracted*.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. II. v, He that will intend to take his rest must go to bed..with a secure and composed mind. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* iv. 104 Such calm and serene ideas of truth, that shine only in composed souls. 1724 Pope *Epit. Mrs. Corbet* 7 So unaffected, so composed a mind. 1727 — *Epit. R. Digby* 3 Compos'd in suff'rings and in joy sedate. 1829 Scott *Tales Grandf.* (1841) Ser. III. lxxxv. 453/1 Lord Kilmarnock was composed, though penitent, and prepared himself..for the terrible exit. 1862 Trollope *Orley F.* xiii. 103 When you are at home you will be more composed.

6. *Her.* **a.** = Componé. † **b.** *Arms composed*: the addition by a gentleman to his own armorial bearings of a portion of those borne by his wife.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Componed* or *Composed*, is also used in the general for a bordure, a pale, or a fess, composed of two different colours, or metals, disposed alternately. 1847 *Gloss. Heraldry.*

Composedly (kŏmpō·uzdli, -ėdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a composed manner; calmly, tranquilly, without agitation.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist.* I. (1843) 12/1 In this hurry..a man was seen walking before the door very composedly without a hat. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 447 The Heroe check'd her, and compos'dly said. 1836 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* xxvii, He took his loss..very composedly. 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xviii, He lay back, and folded his hands composedly.

Composedness (kŏmpō·uzdnės, -ėdnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being composed.

a. in outward bearing, appearance, or demeanour.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. XXXIII. (1632) 130 A man of so obseruable composedness, as that he had bin neuer seene to laugh. 1745 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 182 Gravity and composedness of behaviour. 1820 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXIII. 9 That this composedness was the demeanour of one who submitted to the stroke as a judicial visitation.

b. in mind, spirits, etc.

1627 BP. HALL *Heaven vpon E.* § 2. 74 This due composednesse of minde we require unto our tranquillity. 1796 LAMB *Let. Coleridge* 28 Oct., Rejoice with me in my sister's continued reason and composedness of mind. 1883 MRS. OLIPHANT *Mem. Sheridan* 208 Details which move the heart out of the composedness of criticism.

c. of a people, etc.: Settled order, tranquillity.

a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1861) V. 168 The anarchy lasted, with some short intervals of composedness, till the general election of 1705.

Composer (kŏmpō·uzəɹ). [f. COMPOSE *v.* + -ER 1. Cf. F. *composeur*.]

1. One who puts together or combines into a whole; one who fashions or constructs. *rare.*

1644 BP. WILLIAMS *Rights of Kings* (1662) 43 (T.) To be the composers, contrivers, or assistants, in concluding of any ecclesiastical law. 1657 MAY *Satir. Puppy* 40 Farewell Poetry; thou trim Composer of disjuncted Sense. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. XXXIII. 278 Composers of green Arbours. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 146 A wise man is the proper composer of an excellent Sallet.

† b. A mixer or mingler. *Obs.*

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 58 a, These composers or mongerels with their temperature and mixture.

† c. A component, a constituent part. *Obs.*

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. iv. 11 Humours..are the third composers of a horses body.

2. One who composes a literary work; an author or writer.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 101 Like unto composers of Tragedies. 1644 MILTON *Educ.*, Able writers and composers in every excellent matter. 1818 PARR *Wks.* (1828) VIII. 646 Instances in which great critics have shewn themselves not very correct composers. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* iii. 21 Moses being not the mere collector, but the composer of the documents contained in Genesis.

3. One who composes music. (The usual sense, when used without defining additions.)

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 181 Some wil be good descanters..and yet wil be but bad composers. 1644 MILTON *Educ.*, The well studied chords of some choice composer. 1691 DRYDEN *Albion & Alb.* Pref., The Composer Monsieur Grabut..has so exactly express'd my sense..that he seems ..to have been the Poet as well as the Composer. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 413/1 Mr. Cowen is also the composer of many popular songs. 1883 ROCKSTRO *Life Handel* XXVIII. The greatest Composer in the world.

4. One who arranges or groups according to the laws of artistic composition; † a designer.

1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6171/7 Henry Shallcross late of Morden..Composer to the Callicoe Factory there. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Beauty* Wks. (Bohn) II. 145 As the eye is the best composer, so light is the first of painters.

† 5. One who sets up type, a compositor. *Obs.*

1634 HARINGTON *Salernes Regiment* Pref. 4 The faults of the Composer and Correcter shall neyther be excused nor accused by mee. 1637 LAUD *Let.* in *Hist. Chancellorsh. Oxf.*, The procuring of a sufficient composer, and corrector, for the Eastern languages. 1708-15 KERSEY *Compositor*, a Printer's Composer, that sets the Matter.

6. A person or thing that adjusts, settles, tranquillizes, etc.

1649 HAMMOND *Serm.* Matt. xi. 30 Wks. 1684 IV. 479 Seeking out those great composers of the soul. 1711 GAY *Rural Sports* 11, Ye murm'ring streams .. The sweet composers of the pensive soul. 1735 R. JAMES *Canine Madness* (1760) 156 [Musk] is a great composer, and excellent in convulsions. 1827 EARL SHAFTESBURY in *Life* (1886) I. ii. 72 Yesterday read 'Watson's Apology'..an everlasting composer for busy Deists and wounded faith.

† **Composier.** *Obs.* app. = COMPOSURE 'composition'.

1648 *Royalist's Def.* 50 The composier of that Body. *Ibid.* 77 The Composier of the Members is such. *Ibid.* 86 A composier far more preposterous, and absurd.

Composing (kŏmpō·uzin), *vbl. sb.* [f. COMPOSE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb COMPOSE (in its various senses).

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Aunsw.* 364 (R.) The appeasing and composing of controversies and heresies. 1594 BP. J. KING *Jonas* (1618) 203 For the composing and attoneing of Christened kingdoms. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 23 The composing of a fit and easy Staires being a Masterpiece. 1688 *Penn. Archives* I. 103 For the composing of several disputes and differences. 1708 HEARNE *Collect.* 4 Sept. II. 129 The Printers demand per sheet 14*s.* for composing. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. VIII. 121 They sung .. hymns of their own composing. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 315 To Wordsworth, composing was a healthy exercise.

2. *Comb.* (in sense 7 of the verb): **composing-frame**, the frame or stand at which a compositor stands; **composing-machine**, a machine for setting up type; **composing-room**, the room in which compositors work; (in quot. 1859) the room in which an author composes; **composing-rule**, a brass or steel rule against which the type is set in a composing stick, a setting-rule; **composing-stand** = *composing-frame*; **composing-stick**, an instrument (now of metal) of adjustable width, in which the type is set before being put on a galley.

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 222 The press-room should, if possible, be separated from the *composing-room. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1863) II. 137 The poet's study and composing room. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Nov. 2/3 Mr. Boyle began in the composing-room and ended in the editorial chair. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 358 It makes the half of an oblong right-angled parallelepiped cut diagonally, being somewhat like the *composing stick of a Printer. 1882 BLADES *Caxton* 123 The composing-sticks were originally of hard wood, without any sliding adjustment.

Compo·sing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That composes; *esp.* tranquillizing, soothing, sedative, as *a composing draught.*

1644 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* B iij, A composing third way was my wish. 1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* 60 The sweet peace of all-composing night. 1796 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* 3 Oct., I may dismiss immediately both doctor and apothecary, retaining..a composing draught or so for a while. 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 37 To take three composing draughts a day.

† **Compo·sit,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *compositus* ppl. stem of *compōnĕre*: see COMPOSITE. Cf. *deposit.*] *trans.* To place or put together.

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 133 A..Rhapsody, and confused mass of knowledge..composited and compiled.

† **Compo·sital,** *a.* (*?sb.*) *Obs.*−1 ? Composite.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. IV. ix, Lives centrall Can frame themselves a right compositall.

Composite (kŏmpŏzit, formerly kŏmpŏ·zit), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 -it. [ad. L. *composit-us*, pa. pple. of *compōnĕre* to put together. Cf. F. *composite* (in Archit.). Introduced first in the architectural sense (2), the only one recognized by Johnson, 1755-73.]

1. Made up of various parts or elements; compound; not simple in structure.

1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 27 It is impossible, in a composite sense, that the creature should not act and do that unto which it is premoved by the first cause. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* XXXVI. (1870) II. 328 We cannot decompose what is not already composite. 1851 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. ii. 96 To analyse a composite phenomenon into simpler ones. 1883 A. ROBERTS *O. T. Revis.* ii. 28 The Book of Genesis is composite .. a congeries of fragments collected from many different sources.

b. with *of*: = Compounded, composed. *rare.*

1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 17 A dithyrambic ode..composite of fantastic epithets.

2. *Arch.* The name of the fifth of the classical orders, being 'composed of the Ionic grafted upon the Corinthian'. At first *Composita* (sc. *columna*).

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* B ij a, This piller was firste buylded to his perfection in the time of Titus, Vespasianus, who .. called it Composita, or as some doo name her Italica. *Ibid.* E iv b, Tuscana, Dorica, Ionica, Corinthia, & Composita, increase their heightes by Diameters. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* (1664) 40 The Composite Order must be made of the same proportions of the Corinthian. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4280/5 The Three Greek Orders, Dorick, Ionick, and Corinthian.. and the Two Latin, Tuscan and Composita. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 95 Above there is placed a series of composite columns. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 359 Another order, the Composite, which is Ionic and Corinthian mixed..may be described as a spoiled Corinthian.

b. *Composite arch*: 'the pointed or lancet arch' (Gwilt).

3. *Math. Composite number*: a number which is the product of two or more factors, greater than unity. [L. *numerus compositus* (Isidore III. v. 7).]

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1772 HORSLEY *Prime Numb.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 327 Two or more numbers, which have any common integral divisor besides unity, are said to be Composite with respect to one another. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 4 A Composite Number is one which is the product of two or more numbers. 1859 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 20.

† b. See quot.: cf. COMPOUND *a.* 2 b.

a 1500 in Halliwell's *Brief Acc. S. Morland* (1838) 20 Compositтys be alle nombrys that bęn componyd of a digyt and of an articule, as fourtene.

4. *Nat. Hist.* Consisting of an organic aggregation of individuals, or of distinct parts.

a. *Bot.* (*a*) Belonging to the N. O. *Compositæ*, in which what is popularly called the flower consists really of a close head of many small flowers ('florets') sessile on a common receptacle, and surrounded by a common involucre of bracts; examples are the daisy, dandelion, tansy, marigold, aster, chrysanthemum, dahlia, sunflower. Also *sb.* A plant of this order.

In many Composites the florets of the ray or circumference differ in shape from those of the disc, being developed so as to look like petals; by cultivation, the florets of the disc may assume the same form, as in the daisy, dahlia, and common marigold; these two states are popularly called *single* and *double*.

1832 PINNOCK *Guide to Knowl.* No. 11 88/2 The whole autumnal season is remarkable for the reign of the Compositæ, or composite flowers. 1854 BALFOUR *Outlines Bot.* 449 The properties of Composite plants are various. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* II. (ed. 4) 120 The head of a composite is made up of a number of..florets. 1882 *Garden* 10 June 405/1 Graceful single flowered Composites have become so popular.

† (*b*) Compound. *Obs.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Stalk*, If the stalk divaricate, or, instead of sending out branches, it divide into them, it is called a composite stalk.

b. *Zool.* Compound.

1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 205 The corallum of the Tabulata is mostly, if not always, composite. 1872 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* XV. 554 The arborescent structures of the Composite Zoophytes.

c. *Crystallogr.* Compound.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* XXVI. 220 These strata are not united together like the parts of certain composite crystals.

5. *Logic.* Belonging to the terms collectively, but not to each separately; collective. (Cf. COMPOSITION 4 b.)

1864 BOWEN *Logic* IX. (1870) 278 Another ambiguity..is passing from the Composite to the Divisive, or from the Divisive to the Composite, meaning of a proposition.

6. In various technical uses: a. Of ships: Built of both wood and iron; constructed of an iron framework covered with wood.

1878 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* I *note*, The 'Sunbeam' ..may be technically defined as a screw composite three-masted topsail-yard Schooner. 1888 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 3/1 She is a composite vessel—that is, constructed of iron frames with a wood bottom, protected by copper sheathing.

b. *Composite carriage*: a railway-carriage with compartments of different classes. So *a composite.*

1868 *Daily News* 24 Aug., A composite (first and second class) carriage. 1883 — 3 Jan. 2/4 Captain Price and Dr. Davies scrambled out of the capsized composite. 1887 *Times* 19 Sept. 10/2 He was in the bogie composite carriage.

c. *Composite candle*: one made of a mixture of stearic acid and the stearin of coco-nut oil.

1845 *Mech. Mag.* 60 A very cheap composite candle. 1857 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 334 There isn't a candle allowed..wax, dip, moulded, or composite. 1865 *Look Before You Leap* I. 176 A pair of hastily lit composites.

d. *Composite photograph or portrait*: a single photographic portrait, produced by combining those of two or more persons. Also *a composite.*

7. *Composite sailing* in *Naut.*: a combination of great-circle and parallel sailing.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 56 Another variety of the system is *Composite Great Circle Sailing.* 1868 *Daily News* 10 Sept., Connected with these tables was a sailing which Mr. Towson had designated 'composite sailing', by which he had enabled the mariner to take the nearest practical route when great circle sailing is not available.

B. *sb.* (See also prec. senses 3 b, 4 a, 6.)

† 1. A component part. *Obs. rare*−1.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 12 If time and tune be the Composits of Musicke.

2. A composite thing; anything made up of different parts or elements, a compound.

1656 J. SERJEANT tr. *White's Peripat. Inst.* 204 The Composit or compound must needs be, in some measure, dense. 1721 BAILEY, *Composites*, (in Pharmacy) Medicines made up of many simple ones; as certain Waters, Syrups, Electuaries, etc. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* III. v. Wks. 241 Each man's understanding..is a composite of natural capacity and of super-induced habit. 1794 T. TAYLOR tr. *Pausanias' Descr. Greece* I. Pref. 15 Beauty in every composite consists in the apt connexion of its parts with each other. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 151 That wonderful composite called English.

3. *Gram.* A compound word or term. *rare.*

1708-15 KERSEY, *Composite*, a Term in Grammar; as A Composite, or Compounded Word. 1887 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 397 These [adjectives] are Composites; they have been formed by the combination of two words.

Compositely (kŏmpŏzitli), *adv.* [f. COMPOSITE + -LY 2.] In a composite manner.

1854 DE QUINCEY in Page *Life* (1877) II. XVIII. 86 Not simply but compositely. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* (1870) 278 Two and three (taken compositely) are five.

Co·mpositeness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Composite state or quality.

1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* II. 195 Apparent compositeness of attestation may really be due to mixture, and therefore delusive.

Composition (kŏmpŏzi·ʃən). Also 4-5 -icioun. [a. F. *composition*, ad. L. *compositiōn-em*, n. of action f. *compōnĕre*; see COMPONE and COMPOSE.]

I. As an action. **generally.*

1. The action of putting together or combining; the fact of being put together or combined; combination (of things as parts or elements of a whole).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 221 By composicioun Of Anglis. 1612 BACON *Ess., Vain-Gl.* (Arb.) 464 Such composition of glorious natures doth put life into busines. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 14 Wee must consider..when the composition of things together in the understanding, doth depend upon the meer operation of the mind. 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants, Lect.* I. (1682) 226 The Composition of Atomes in Bodies is like that of Letters, in Words. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 31. 114 The instances of abridgement and composition of quotations.

2. The forming (*of* anything) by combination of various elements, parts, or ingredients; formation, constitution, construction, making up.

1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 338 One of the marueylous thynges that god vseth in the composition of man. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 10 Every body..which is capable of composition and resolution. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 165 The Ingredients..imploy'd in the Composition of the Prepar'd Water. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xvi, In the composition of a pudding, it was her judgement that mixed the ingredients. 1821 J. Q. Adams in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 112 The substitution of the troy pound ..for the composition of the bushel and gallon.

† **3.** The putting (of things) into proper position, order, or relation to other things; orderly arrangement; ordering. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1598 Bacon *Relig. Medit., Earthly Hope* (Arb.) 113 A state of minde which..is setled..out of a good gouernment and composition of the affections. 1644 Bulwer *Chiron.* 21 In the gesture and composition of the body. 1704 Swift *Mech. Operat. Spirit*, By what kind of Practices the Voice is best govern'd towards the Composition and Improvement of the Spirit. 1854 Faber *Growth in Holiness* xxii. (1872) 453 Reverence and composition of body and outward demeanour.

***specifically.*

4. = Synthesis. † **a.** *Philos.* 'Synthetic' reasoning or demonstration; reasoning from the universal to the particular. *Obs.*

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. i. 9 Composition passeth from the cause to the effect. *Ibid.*, A demonstration *a priori*, or composition is, when in reasoning, from the principles and first grounides, we passe..till after many reasons made, we come at the length to conclude that, which we first chiefly entend. And this kinde of demonstration vseth Euclide .. for the most part. 1704 Newton *Optics* III. Concl., As in Mathematicks, so in Natural Philosophy, the investigation.. by the method of analysis, ought ever to precede the method of composition. 1751 Chambers *Cycl., Composition* .. is a method of reasoning wherein we proceed from some general self-evident truth to other particular and singular ones.

b. *Logic. Fallacy of composition*: see quots.

1724 Watts *Logic* III. iii. § 7 The sophism of composition is when we infer any thing concerning ideas in a compounded sense, which is only true in a divided sense .. If any one should argue thus, Two and three are even and odd; five are two and three; therefore five are even and odd. 1864 Bowen *Logic* ix. (1870) 278 The sophism of Composition .. An instance .. is what may be called the Spendthrift's Fallacy: All of these contemplated expenditures (taken separately) are of trifling amount; Therefore all of them may be incurred (together) without ruining me.

5. Combination of arithmetical factors, ratios, forces, or elements, so as to produce a compound resultant: † **a.** *Math.* The multiplication of factors to produce a 'compound' or composite number. *Obs.* **b.** The multiplication or compounding of ratios; see Compound *v.* 2, *a.* 2. † **c.** In a proportion, the substitution of the sum of the first and second terms for the first (or second), and of the sum of the third and fourth for the third (or fourth) *Obs.*; now expressed by *componendo.*

1557 Recorde *Whetst.* B j, Here must you vnderstande by composition, the multiplicacion of the partes of nombers together. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* v. xxx, $\frac{BC}{AB} < \frac{EF}{DE}$ and therefore by composition $\frac{AC}{AB} < \frac{DF}{DE}$. 1695 Alingham *Geom. Epit.* 19 If A : B :: C : D then by composition of Reason it will be as A+B : B :: C+D : D. 1827 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 325. 1875 Todhunter *Algebra* xxvi. 224.

d. *Dynamics. Composition of forces*: see quots. So *c. of velocities*, etc.

1807 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 137 Composition of Forces, is the uniting of two or more forces into one, which shall have the same effect; or the finding of one force that shall be equal to several others taken together, in any different directions. 1830 Kater & Lardn. *Mech.* v. 52 In the examples of the composition of forces..here given, the effects of the forces are the production of pressures, or to speak more correctly..the 'composition of pressures'. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1876) I. iv. 73 The law which determines the composition of mechanic forces.

† **e.** *Chem.* Chemical combination. *Attraction of composition*: a name for chemical affinity. *Obs.*

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 5 The following ten laws .. comprehend all the phenomena of the attraction of composition. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 304 The species of attraction called chemical attraction, is also [called]..the attraction of composition, or chemical affinity.

6. *Gram.* **a.** The combination, according to certain rules or principles, of two (or more) words to form one compound word.

1530 Palsgr. 9 Whan soever..this worde *ex* commeth in the composicion of any worde in the frenche tong. 1580 Golding *Pref. Verses Baret's Alv.* A v a, To giue iust rules of Deriuation, And Composition. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 263 Σιδωνο, which is one member in the Composition of it, relates to the Phœnissæ. 1871 Roby *Lat. Gram.* § 979 New words may be formed..by the junction of two or more separately intelligible words into one. This is called composition. The distinctive features of two words being compounded are the loss of their separate accents, and the possession of but one set of inflexions.

b. The due arrangement of words into sentences, and of sentences into periods; the art of constructing sentences and of writing prose or verse.

[1388 Wyclif *Ecclus.* Prol., And lackide compassioun of wordis [Vulg. *deficere in verborum compositione*].] 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 88 b, Composicion..is an apte joynyng together of wordes in suche order, that neither the eare shal espie any jerre, nor yet any man shalbe dulled with overlong drawing out of a sentance. 1666 Dryden *Pref. Ann. Mirab.* (Globe) 38 The last line of the stanza is to be considered in the composition of the first. 1874 Blackie *Self Cult.* 36 Composition, properly so called, is the culmination of the exercises of speaking and reading, translation and re-translation. *Mod.* All candidates must pass in Latin prose composition. Greek Verse composition is no longer obligatory.

7. The composing of anything for oral delivery, or to be read; the practice or art of literary production.

1577 Harrison *England* Pref., My rash and retchlesse behauiour vsed in the composition of this volume. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 31 P 7 Dryden, whose warmth of fancy, and haste of composition, very frequently hurried him into inaccuracies. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II, The composition of such a series of history. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 75 Books of recent composition. 1829 Scott *Wav.* Gen. Pref., I did not abandon the idea of fictitious composition in prose.

8. The action or art of disposing or arranging in due order the parts of a work of art, *esp.* of a drawing or painting, so as to form a harmonious whole.

1695 Dryden tr. *Du Fresnoy's Art Painting* Pref., In the composition of a picture the painter is to take care that nothing enter into it which is not proper .. to the subject. 1726 Leoni tr. *Alberti's Archit.* III. 14 b, Composition is that Rule or Method in painting, whereby the several Parts in a Picture are joyned together in order to form a Whole. 1848 Sir W. Stirling *Ann. Artists Spain* I. 126 Their colouring is Flemish, but in drawing and composition they display a knowledge of the Italian models. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 68 A successful attempt at composition, or the regular disposal of the subject in the space allotted. 1876 Humphrey *Coin Coll. Man.* xxvi. 399 Certain coins of Trajan exhibit the same style of composition as the decussis.

9. The action or art of composing music.

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 182 You lacke nothing of perfect musicians, but only vse to make you prompt and quicke in your compositions. 1795 Mason *Ch. Mus.* i. 58 To invent within the rules of legitimate composition. 1882 Shorthouse *J. Inglesant* xxii, Though devoted to secular.. music, [he] brought to the performance and composition of it so much taste and correct feeling, that, etc.

10. *Printing.* The setting up of type; the composing of pages of matter for printing.

1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* xxi. (ed. 3) 206 The printer usually charges for composition by the sheet.

† **11.** The composing or settling (of differences, etc.). *Obs.*

a 1654 Selden *Eng. Epin.* ii. § 19 Quiet composition of seditious tumults.

12. The settling of a debt, liability, or claim, by some mutual arrangement; compounding. *Composition of felony*: see Compound *v.* 9. Cf. 22–25.

1557 *Order Hospitalls* F vij b, All debts owing to the Howse by composition. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1686/4 That the said Debts may be satisfied without Composition or Abatement. 1707 *Reflect. upon Ridicule* 267 To come to Composition, and lose one half of the Debt to save the rest. *a* 1734 North *Life Sir D. North* (1826) II. 271 If he could not get in all that was due from the debtor, he got by composition, barter, or other means, as much as he could. 1780 Burke *Sp. Econ. Ref.* Wks. III. 300 All sorts of accounts should be closed some time or other—by payment; by composition; or by oblivion. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. ix. viii. 397 The composition for a life of wickedness by a gift to a priest. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* II. 248 A happy contrivance for the composition of felonies.

II. The mode, with the resulting condition or state.

13. The manner in which a thing is composed, compounded, or made up; condition or state as resulting from, or constituted by, combination; constitution, make, with reference to ingredients.

1382 Wyclif *Ex.* xxx. 32 Beside [1611 after] the composicioun of it ȝe shulen not make another. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. vii. (1495) 555 In composicion of syluer is quycke syluer and whyte brymstone. 1715 Desaguliers *Fires Impr.* 152 Lapis Calaminaris, which enters into the Composition of the Brass. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 51 P 11 The composition of this pudding she has however promised Clarinda, that..she shall be told. 1831 Brewster *Optics* vii. 69 Having thus clearly established the composition of white light. 1881 J. Russell *Haigs* i. 27 The elements of heroism and romance enter largely into the composition of the narrative. 1883 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Nov. 88/1 Confusion .. between the composition of brass and bronze.

† **b.** Structure, consistency. *Obs.*

1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 358 Matters of hard compositions, as quarreys and stones. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* II. 22 The rockes are of a composition like Mill stones.

† **14.** Position in relation to other parts; disposition, arrangement, posture. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. B.) 30 þe brawne is made ..as a bowe þat ys y-bent; & for þat kynde wolde kepe þys compositioun, he clothyde þe brawne wyþ a pannycle. 14.. *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 148 Hir berynge and composicyone of chere. 1644 Bulwer *Chiron.* 70 The Thumbe erect, the other Fingers gently bent in, is a convenient composition of the Hand for an exordium.

15. The state or quality of being composite.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Formul.* ii. Tj, The dyspposycyons that make composycyons in woundes be sondry. 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. Def. iii. 2 Pointes, for their simplicitie and lacke of composition, are .. only the termes and endes of quantitie. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Num.* iv. 16 The incense of composition. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xv. § 9 None of the distinct Ideas we have of either is without all manner of Composition. 1872 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* II. vi. ii. 6 Even in Compound Quantitative Reasoning there are degrees of composition.

16. Of persons: † **a.** Constitution of body. *Obs.*

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 143 A good composition of the body layeth a good foundation of olde age. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 266 *Mala constitutio*, that is to say, an evill state or composition.

b. Mental constitution, or constitution of mind and body combined; the combination of personal qualities that make any one what he is. (Now usually regarded as *transf.* from 13.)

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. i. 73 Oh how that name befits my composition: Old Gaunt indeed, and gaunt in being old. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Simulation* (Arb.) 510 The best Composition, and Temperature is, to have Opennesse in Fame and Opinion; Secrecy in Habit. 1697–8 Watts *Relig. Juv.* (1789) 148 Some higher worlds, furnished with inhabitants of a better composition. 1701 Swift *Contests Nobles & Com. Athens*, A sort of instinct or secret composition of their nature. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. xvii. *Mod. Gallantry*, Whatever there is of the man of business in my composition. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 241 Persons..who have a touch of madness in their composition.

17. Artistic manner, style.

a. The mode or style in which words and sentences are put together.

1532 W. Thynne *Chaucer's Wks.* Ded., In whose [Chaucer's] workes is .. suche perfeetyon in metre, *the* composycion so adapted. 1597 F. Thynne *Animadv.* (1865) Introd. 99 The tedious lengthe and the disordered compositione. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* xx. (1627) 241 To come to the stile and composition. 1870 Stanhope *Hist. Eng.* II. xiii. 144 So superior was this speech in composition. 1873 Morley *Rousseau* II. 238 The author..might have been expected to look beyond composition.

b. The arrangement of the parts of a literary work. *rare.* (Cf. sense 8.)

1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* IV. v. § 26 The *ordonnance* or composition of the Paradise Lost is admirable...Every part succeeds in an order noble, clear, and natural.

c. The (due) arrangement of the parts of a picture or other work of art (or of a natural scene).

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 18 Composition, design, and colouring .. are the essence of Painting. 1766 Goldsmith *Vic. W.* xvi, They were drawn with seven oranges—a thing quite out of taste, no variety, no composition in the world. *a* 1849 Poe *Landsc. Gard.* Wks. 1864 IV. 341 What is technically termed the composition of a natural landscape. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 187 As regards the composition of the picture, I am not convinced of the propriety of its being in two so distinctly separate parts. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. VIII. i. 159 Composition may be best defined as the help of everything in the picture by everything else.

d. *Music.*

1666–7 Pepys *Diary* 12 Feb., He .. played .. most admirably, and the composition most excellent. *a* 1789 Burney *Hist. Mus.* I. Defin. p. xviii, To Excellence of Style and Composition.

† **18.** Consistency, congruity. *Obs. rare.* Cf. 22.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. iii. 1 There's no composition in this Newes, That giues them Credite.

III. The product.

19. *quasi-concr.* A condition consisting in the combination or union (material, practical, or ideal) *of* several things; a combination, aggregate, mixture.

1551 Recorde *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 3 Orontius defineth the worlde to be the perfect and entiere composition of all thinges. *a* 1680 T. Brooks in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxx. 5 All honey would harm us, all wormwood would undo us; a composition of both is the best way. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 58 Common soaps are compositions of lixivial salt and oil. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* 360 Every soil is a composition of different earths. 1772–84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) V. 1779 It is difficult to represent this sound by any composition of our letters. 1821 Craig *Lect. Drawing* iv. 233 A composition of ultra-marine and vermillion. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 35 Narrative is of three kinds, the simple, imitative, and a composition of the two.

b. used of persons. (Cf. 16 b.)

1790 Pennant *Lond.* (1813) 133 Queen Elizabeth, as singular a composition as her father. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 313 He seemed, by the variety ..of his powers, to be a composition of several persons.

20. *concr.* A substance or preparation formed by combination or mixture of various ingredients.

Applied in various trades to particular mixed substances used in the operations of the trade; e. g. stucco, plaster or cement made to serve the purposes of marble or stone; mixed metal made for a particular purpose; the mixture of which candles are made; the composite material of which printers' inking-rollers are made, etc. In these technical uses, frequently shortened to Compo.

1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 229 Mengle togyther.. a blacke masse or composition .. lyke vnto very blacke pytche. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 130 b, We put it [squilla] ..into drinkes or spicye composiciones. 1576 Fleming *Panop. Epist.* 272 Medicinable compositions. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 43 That diaphanous Composition, Glass. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 164 An Ingredient of the Composition, with which the Egyptians embalm'd the Bodies. *a* 1719 Addison (J.), Vast pillars of stone, cased over with a composition, that looks the most like marble of any thing one can imagine. 1791 Hamilton tr. *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. III. iv. 187 The solution of tin called by dyers Composition. 1831 Brewster *Nat. Magic* iv. 69 Some compositions..which diffused noisome odours.

† **b.** A structure. *Obs.*

1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 94 The much greater tonnage of the stone..than was necessary in the compositions of my predecessors.

21. An intellectual production.

† **a.** A sentence formed by due arrangement of words. *Obs. rare.*

1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* xiii. (1627) 180 Marking carefully both parts of the Composition or Sentence, both antecedent and consequent.

b. A train of ideas put into words; a literary production. In school and college language, one written as an exercise in the putting of ideas into prose or verse.

1601 R. Chester *Loves Martyr*, To these are added some new compositions. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 95 Some compositions of his owne penning. 1734 Watts *Reliq. Juv.* (1789) 159 Considerable benefit..to be derived from devotional compositions. 1774 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Diss. ii. I. 27 Aldhelm's Latin compositions .. were deemed extraordinary performances. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 75 Compositions of a similar nature to the tales of a Thousand and One Nights. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 47, I deny that I make verses or address compositions to him.

c. A work of art (*esp.* a drawing or painting), consisting of several elements artistically combined.

1774 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* vi. Wks. 1798 I. 177 The capricious compositions of Tintoret. 1875 Hamerton *Intell. Life* II. i. 49 A study in colour of every separate thing that was to form part of the composition.

d. *transf.* to natural scenery.

1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* 12 Compositions in nature and art. 1879 Rood *Chromatics* v. 61 The presence of clouds breaks up the symmetry of these natural chromatic compositions.

e. A musical production, a piece of music.

1666-7 Pepys *Diary* 12 Feb., The whole composition is most excellent. *a* 1789 Burney *Hist. Mus.* IV. 282 One of Handel's compositions. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* vi, Herr Klesmer played a composition of his own, a Fantasia.

22. A mutual agreement or arrangement between two parties, a contract. *arch.* or *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 848 And telle he moste his tale as was resoun, By forward and by compositioun. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxv. 92 Laomedon made a composicion with phebus and neptunus..by the whiche he promysed theym..a toune full of golde. 1599 *Parismus* II. (1661) 261 As he was making Composition with Parismenos for their Transportation. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* (1755) 13 My curse on .. all my posterity, if ever they come to any composition with the Lord Strutt. 1839 Stonehouse *Axholme* 403 In the reign of Edward the Second .. a composition was made between Sir John de Mowbray, and the Abbot of Selby.

23. An agreement for the settlement of political differences; a treaty, etc. *arch.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 57 Pope Gregorye .. sent to þe kynges of Engelond and of Scotlond .. þat þe composicioun schulde be stedfastliche i-holde. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 497 That the realmes of England and of Fraunce ..were of late .. joyned together in an eternall league and composition. 1649 *Answ. Petit. City Oxf.* in J. Harrington *Def. Rights Univ. Oxf.* (1690) 16 By..several charters confirmed by Act of Parliament and special compositions with the city. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* (1868) I. vi. 290 To send a mission of mediation to Spain, for the purpose of..bringing about some honourable composition.

b. A mutual agreement for cessation of hostilities, a truce; an agreement for submission or surrender on particular terms; capitulation; terms of surrender.

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cviii. 130, I desyre you that we may abyde in composicyon, that ye make vs no warr, nor we to you, the space of a moneth. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* III 44 Reyne Berk having held out three moneths against the attempts of the besiegers .. yeelded upon composition. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2075/3 General Schultz has taken Caschaw by Composition. 1761-2 Hume *Hist. Eng.* xl. (1806) III. 368 Henry .. entered into a composition with them; and..granted them peace on the most advantageous conditions.

24. An agreement or arrangement involving surrender or sacrifice of some kind on one side or on both; a compromise.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxii. § 7 Content to deliver up the bookes of God by compocition to the end their own lives might be spared. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. i. § 16 The French speech..was fain at last to come to a composition with the English tongue. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. xii. 77 It will probably end in a composition, never to have either. 1826 *Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 296 This singular composition between taste and principle. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 265 With the Elector of Saxony a composition was made..Instead of the four hundred thousand rixdollars which he had demanded, he consented to accept one hundred thousand and the Garter.

25. An agreement for the payment (or the payment by agreement) of a sum of money, in lieu of the discharge of some other obligation, or in a different way from that required by the original contract; a compounding; *spec.* an agreement by which a creditor accepts a certain proportion of a debt, in satisfaction, from an insolvent debtor.

The fines paid by Royalists under the Commonwealth were called *Compositions of Delinquents.*

1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 18 Comynaltie and cityzens shall have the said Ground .. for such Composition as they shall make with the Lorde, Owners and Occupiers. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 344 Towardes the composition which they shall make with their creditors. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* i. (1821) 22 Such Summes of mony, as shall grow or come, by reason of any such compositions or Fines. 1646 in *Whitelock's Mem.* Oct. 12 (1732) 224 Order touching Compositions of Delinquents. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 10 Sept., There is no such thing likely to be as a composition with my Lady Castlemaine [8 Sept., Lady Castlemaine is compounding for a pension]. 1761-2 Hume *Hist. Eng.* lii. (1806) IV. 92 Compositions were openly made with recusants, and the popish religion became a regular part of the revenue. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 345 The Irish admitted the composition or fine for murder. *Mod.* He is not a bankrupt; he was insolvent, but succeeded in making a composition with his creditors.

b. A sum of money paid in settlement of, or by way of compounding for, some claim or liability; e. g. the proportion of a debt paid, according to agreement, by an insolvent debtor.

1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* IV. xvi. (1588) 578 Then is the partie to redeeme his libertie with some portion of money.. which composition is properly called his Fine or his Raunsome. 1661 Bramhall *Just. Vind.* iv. 84 [He] made them pay at once an hundred and eighteen thousand pounds as a composition for their Estates. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, V. 506 *note*, Fixing by law the fine or composition to be paid for each different crime. 1864 *Reader* 11 June 749 Members, paying £1 annually, with an entrance fee of £1, or a life composition of £10. 1888 *Times* 13 Oct. 12/1 An offer was submitted of a composition of 5*s.* 6*d.* in the pound.

26. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as (in sense 20) *composition-candle, -nail, -tube, -wall*; (in sense 25) *composition-fish* (see quot.), *-money, -rent*; **composition-action** (see *composition-pedal*); **composition-cloth**, a waterproof material made from long flax, used for trunk-covers, etc.; **composition-deed**, a deed effecting a composition (see 25) between a debtor and creditors; **composition-face** (*Crystallogr.*) = *c.-plane*; **composition-metal**, a kind of brass composed of copper, zinc, etc., used for the sheathing of ships; **composition-pedal**, a pedal in an organ which acts on a number of stops at once, a combination-pedal; **composition-plane** (*Crystallogr.*), the common plane or base between the two parts of a twin crystal.

1881 C. A. Edwards *Organs* 116 In large two-manual instruments it is..necessary to have well arranged *composition actions. *c* 1865 Letheby in *Circ. Sc.* I. 95/2 Fats .. employed in the manufacture of *composition-candles. 1614 *Eng. Way to Wealth* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 241 His Majesty's serjeant-cater hath yearly gratis, out of every ship and bark, one hundred of the choicest and fairest lings .. and they call them *composition-fish. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* 91 Counting their *composition-money therewithall. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Composition-nails*, those which are made of mixed metal..largely used for nailing on copper sheathing, are erroneously called copper nails. 1880 Hopkins in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 383 A 'double-action' *composition pedal will not only draw out a given number of stops .. suppose the first four—but will draw in all but the same four. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* iii. (1821) 257 The great charge..for her Majestie out of euery Plough land within the Province, called the *composition rent. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 25 July 1/1 The Estate is discharged of Tithes in kind, and subject only to a moderate composition Rent in lieu thereof. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 78 Some..of the pipe usually employed, or of that more pliable *composition tube, employed by the makers of beer engines. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* I. 242 He rammed the victims of his malignant and drunken caprices .. into his *composition-walls: for he too was an architect.

Composi·tional, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -al.] Of or pertaining to composition.

1815 Knox & Jebb *Corr.* II. 222 To use verbal alterations, and compositional modification.

† **Compositi·tious,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *compositīci-us* + -ous: see -itious.] Of a composed or made-up sort.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 527 These may be added when use calls, and no other composititicus Oxymel kept.

Compositive (kŏmpǫ·zĭtiv), *a.* [ad. L. *compositīv-us*, f. *composit-*: see Composite and -ive.]

† **1.** Of composite nature or character; in *Archit.* = Composite *a.* 2. *Obs.*

1601 Fulbecke *1st Pt. Parall.* 102 Either a theefe simply, or a theefe compositiue, as a robber by the high way, or a burglarer. 1687 Taubman *London's Tri.* 9 The Temple of Janus of the Compositive Order..being a composition of all the five Orders.

2. Involving or using composition or combination; synthetic.

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 291 By a compositive method theoremattically to infer consequences. 1857 T. E. Webb *Intellect. Locke* v. 88 Those Ideas..are..[not] products of the mere compositive Energy of Thought. 1860 Abp. Thomson *Laws Th.* 28 A picture or statue would be called by some a synthetic, or compositive, sign.

Hence **Compo·sitively** *adv.*, synthetically.

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 18 Compositively, as it respects all times and all occasions.

Compositor (kŏmpǫ·zĭtəɹ). Also 4 **-ur**, 6- **our**, 7 **-er** (-poster). [a. AF. *compositour* = F. *compositeur*, ad. L. *compositōr-em*, agent-n. from *compōnĕre*, *composit-*: see Compone, Compose.]

† **1.** One who composes or settles a dispute, etc.; an umpire, arbiter, peace-maker. *Sc. Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 88 Thai trowyt that he, as gud nychtbur, And as freyndsome compositur, Wald hawe Iugyt in lawte. 1527 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Sc.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 272* þe Bischop of Galloway, ane of the Compositouris at þe said Airis. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. (1822) 4 Thir princes war compositouris of pece.

† **2.** One who composes or compiles a literary work. *Obs. rare.*

c 1532 Dewes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. (1852) 895 Many .. have composed..rules..before that they have ben conynge ..The sayd composytours..ben by nature checked, reproued and corrected.

3. *Printing.* One whose business is to set up type to print from; a type-setter.

1569 *Pref. Verse J. Hart's Orthogr.*, The compositor to the reader. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 337 If the Compositor faile in the setting of his letters, the Printer that putteth ynke vpon the fourmes, doeth not correct the faultes of the Compositor. 1632 Quarles *Div. Fancies* IV. iii. (1660) 142 The world's a Printing House .. Each Soul is a Composter, of whose faults The Levires are Correctors: Heav'n revises; Death is the common Press. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. vi. 127 By the laws of printing, indeed, a compositor should abide by his copy. 1878 Morley *Diderot* I. 156 Fifty compositors were..setting up a book.

Compositorial (kŏmpǫzitōˑrĭăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. type **compositōri-us*, f. *compositor*, taken in sense 'composer' + -al.] Of or pertaining to composers or compositors.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 471 His [Handel's] compositorial supremacy. 1823 *Ibid.* IX. 202/1 Rossini..seems to be the idol of the rising compositorial generation in Italy. 1844 Tupper *Twins* Postscr. 222 These compositorial difficulties are among the minor tribulations of..authorship.

Compositous (kŏmpǫ·zĭtəs), *a. Bot. rare.* [f. Bot. L. *Composit-æ* + -ous.] = Composite *a.* 4 a.

1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* v. (1878) 116. 1878 — in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 224 A daisy is a compositous plant.

Compositress (kŏmpǫ·zĭtrĕs). A female compositor (in a printing office).

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July, The mother .. stated that her daughter was a compositress.

‖ **Compo·situm.** *Obs.* [L. *compositum*, neut. pa. pple. of *compōnĕre*; cf. Compost.] A compound, composition.

1652 French *Yorksh. Spa* vi. 55 A saline principle, giving consistency to the compositum. 1677 Penn *Trav.* 172 Iohann Soprony Cozack, an odd Compositum of a Man. 1696 Brookhouse *Temple Open.* 35 The first Fruits of all the Compositums, as well as of the Simple and Natural Things. 1698 W. Chilcot *Evil Thoughts* vi. (1851) 73 The soul and body .. make up one compositum. 1712 Clarke *Defence Arg.* (ed. 3) 9 To reside in any Compositum or System of Matter.

† **Composi·tuously,** *adv. Obs.* [Incorrect form for * *compositiously*.] With good composition.

1633 Ford *Love's Sacr.* II. i, ['An old Antike' says] I will have my picture drawn most composituously.

† **Compo·siture.** *Obs.* [f. L. type **compositūra*, f. *composit-*: see above and -ure.]

1. Make, mode of constitution; = Composition 13, 14.

1625 Jackson *Orig. Unbeliefe* xii. 93 The fabricke or compositure of the vnderstanding. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* I. 50 In the ordinaries of this kind, there are diverse Compositures. *a* 1718 Penn *Maxims* Wks. 1726 I. 821 If we consider his [man's] Make, and lovely Compositure.

2. *concr.* A collection, mass.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IX. (1682) 374 Not being able to contain such a Compositure of Combustible matter.

‖ **Compos mentis** (kǫ·mpǫs me·ntis), *adj. phr.* [L. f. *com-* + *potis* powerful, master.] Having control of one's mind, in one's right mind. Also simply *compos*: more frequent in *non compos.*

1679 *Trials of Wakeman, etc.* 55, I was scarce *Compos mentis.* 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 11 June, The Templar affirmed that the poor fellow was *non compos.* 1842 Orderson *Creol.* xix. 232 He was..*compos mentis.* 1859 Lever *D. Dunn* 48 'Ye see I wasn't *compos* when I did it.'

Composs, var. of Compass *sb.*[2]

† **Composse·ssioner.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Com- + Possessioner] = next.

1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* II. viii. 343 He ingests in other partners and compossessioners, he cares not whome.

† **Composse·ssor.** *Obs. rare.* [a. Fr. *compossesseur* (Cotgr.), a. L. *compossessor* (Tertull.), f. *com-* + *possessor*, Possessor.] A joint possessor.

1611 Cotgr., *Compossesseur*, a compossessor; a ioynt possessor; one that..hath part in a thing with another.

Compossibility (kŏmpǫsĭbi·lĭti). *rare.* [f. L. type **compossibilitāt-em*: see next and -ity.] Co-existent possibility; compatibility.

c 1630 Jackson *Creed* IV. III. viii. Wks. III. 462 The mutual compossibility of actual particular cogitations with virtual continuance of some main purpose. *a* 1688 Cudworth *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 32 The Compossibility of Contradictions destroys all knowledge. *c* 1850 Sir W. Hamilton *Logic* (1860) II. 282 App., The differences in Compossibility of the two schemes of Indefinite and Definite particularity.

Compossible (kŏmpǫ·sĭb'l), *a.* [OF. *compossible* (Oresme) ad. med.L. *compossibil-is*, f. *com-* + *possibilis*, Possible.] Possible along with or in coexistence with something else.

1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* vi. Wks. (1742) 327 They should make the Faith, wherewith they believe, an intelligible, compossible, consistent Thing, and not define it by Repugnances. *a* 1640 Jackson *Wks.* (1673) III. 78 What portion of Freedom of Will is, or can be compossible with Absolute Servitude. 1827 Coleridge *Lett. Convers., etc.* xxxiii. II. 150 Would to God I could have made the one compossible with the other and done both. *c* 1850 Sir W. Hamilton *Logic* (1860) II. 283 App., [This] propositional form is compossible with every other form in universals.

b. as *sb.* with *pl.*

1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Compossibles*, such things as are ..capable of subsisting together. 1730-6 in Bailey (folio).

Compost (kǫ·mpǫst), *sb.*[1] Also (sense 3) 6 **compest.** [a. OF. *compost, cumpost*:— L. *compositum* (later *compostum*) neuter of pa. pple.: see Compost *pa. pple.*]

1. A composition, combination, compound.

a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI. viii. Wks. X. 134 To know what malice is .. what villainy or treachery is, for Satan is but a compost of these. 1656 EARL MONM. *Adv. fr. Parnass.* 7 The skilful do .. clearly discern in this Front..all the rules of Dorick, Ionick, Corinthian Architecture, and of Composts which are, and yet appear not. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 236 This is no compost, collectorium or inventory of single duties. 1863 GLADSTONE *Financ. Statem.* 159 Some new composts are brought forward and delivered to a discerning public.

b. A literary composition, compendium.

1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 359 A sort of jack-daw *compilateur* who has inflated his compost to a forty shilling volume.

† **2.** *Cookery.* = COMPOTE. *Obs.* **a.** A stew of various ingredients.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 18 For to make a compost [with chickens, herbs, spices, etc.].

b. *spec.* A preparation of fruit or spice preserved in wine, sugar, vinegar, or the like.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* (1888) 59 *Le ij cours*, Compost, Brode canelle, Potage. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 87 *Peris in compost*, take pere Wardones..pare hem, and seth hem..and cast hem to the Syryppe .. And then pare clene rasinges of ginger .. and caste hem to the peres in composte. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 268 Loke your composte be fayre and clene. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 159 White oliues .. before they be put vp in their compost or pickle.

3. A mixture of various ingredients for fertilizing or enriching land, a prepared manure or mould.

Also † *compos*, COMPASS† *sb.* 2.

[1258 *Charter St. Albans Abbey* in M. Paris (Rolls) V. 668 Cum composto .. ad prædictum manerium meliorandum.] 1587 HARRISON *England* III. viii. (1878) II. 54 That ground will serve well, and without compest for barleie. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. XXV. (Arb.) 309 The good gardiner seasons his soyle by sundrie sorts of compost: as mucke or marle, clay or sande..bloud, or lees of oyle or wine. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 151 Do not spred the Compost o[e]r the Weedes, To make them ranke. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 597. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Gloss., *Compost*, is rich made Mold, compounded with choice Mold, rotten Dung, and other enriching ingredients. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 637 Turn the clod, and wheel the compost home. 1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) III. 70 The neighbouring farmers made them [herrings] up into composts, and manured their ground with them. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 30 The soil for hyacinths is a compost .. consisting of light loam, leaf-mould, river-sand, and well-rotted dung.

fig. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xix. (1840) 148 Martyrs ashes are the best compost to manure the church. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii, Mind, which grows, not..by having its roots littered with etymological compost. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. 24/2 *note*, Stories like those .. in Sanders grow like mushrooms in the compost of hatred.

4. *attrib. Compost-heap* (sense 3).

1780 BURKE *Sp. Econ. Ref.* Wks. I. 249 A new accession to the loaded compost heap of corrupt influence. 1884 MRS. EWING *Mary's Meadow* (1886) 43 We'll have a compost heap of our own this autumn.

† **Co·mpost,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [a. OF. *compost*, corrupt form of *compot* (nom. *compoz*, *compos*):— late L. *comput-us* calculation, f. *computā-re* to compute, reckon up. The OF. *compost* (= COMPOST *sb.*[1]) was reduced in pronunciation and sometimes in spelling to *compot*, by association with which this word was also spelt *compost*, and latinized as *compostum*, as if a 'collection' of some kind.] = COMPUTUS; *esp.* a calendar or computation of astronomical and ecclesiastical data.

1535 Berthelet's ed. of Trevisa's *Barth. De P. R.* IX. iii, has *compost*, for *compot* of 1398: see COMPOT. 1560 (*title*), A Compound manuell, or Compost of the hand, wherby you may easilie finde out by the arte of the hand, all things pertayning to the vse of common Almanacks..Printed by Tho. Marsh. 8vo. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xiv, The compost, for knowing the age of the Moon, the seasons of the year, and tides of the sea. 1656 *Sheph. Kalender* i, This present book is named the Compost, for it comprehendeth fully all the compost and more, for the days, hours, and moments, and the new moons, and the eclipse of the Sun and Moon. 1844 S. R. MAITLAND *Dark Ages* 21.

† **Compo·st,** *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a. Obs.* [a. OF. *compost* (= It. *composto*):— L. *compost-us*, *composit-us*: see COMPOSITE.] Composed, compounded; composite, compound.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The compost membres..be they that maye be deuyded in other kyndes. 1562 PHAER *Æneid.* VIII. Y j, Wynes they skinke with cakes compost. 1649 HAMMOND *Serm.* Wks. 1684 IV. 534 A sad γλυκυπικρον, compost of more bitter than sweet.

Compost (kɒ·mpɒst), *v.* Also 6 **compest**, -pesse. [a. OF. *composter* to manure, to dung, f. *compost* sb. In med.L. *compostāre*. Cf. COMPASS *v.*[2] and COMPESTER.]

1. To treat with compost, to manure or dung.

[1388 *Charter Priory of Newenham* in Dugdale *Monast. Angl.* (1661) II. 243 Dictas terras excolendas et compostandas sive per carectam sive per ovile.] 1499 *Promp. Parv.* 89 Compostyn or dungyn, *stercoro.* 1552 HULOET Dungen, compesse, or mucke, *stercoro.* 1577 HARRISON *England* III. x. (1878) II. 69 The inhabitors doo compest their soile. 1641 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 53 Fields.. drencht with blood, and composted with carcasses.

fig. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* V. XXX. (1647) 285 The plouwman..will be soon out of heart, if not maintained and (as I may say) composted with hopes to receive benefit by his labours.

2. To make into compost.

1829 J. L. KNAPP *Jrnl. Nat.* 6 Our farmers..use considerable quantities, composted with earth, for their different crops. 1864 *Reader* No. 101. 711/2 The rotten leaves are composted by the pressure of the atmosphere.

Hence **Composting** *vbl. sb.*, manuring.

1481 CAXTON *Tulle of Old Age*, By which dongyng and compostyng the feldes gladeth. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 216. 1587 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* I. xviii. in *Holinshed*, It shall not need of anie further compesting.

Composter: see COMPOSITOR.

† **Compo·sture** (kɒ·mpɒ·stiŭr). *Obs.* or *dial.* [a. F. *composture*, ad. L. *compos*[*i*]*tūra*, f. *composit-* ppl. stem of *compōnere*: see COMPOSITION. Cf. *posture*, *imposture* (= *imposition*). Med.L. *compostūra*, and OF. *composture* were chiefly in sense 2.]

1. Composition, composure (of action or state).

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* Ded. A iij, I call you not my Patron. Truth in my References, Likelyhood in my Coniectures, and the whole Composture shall be in steed of One. *Ibid.* I. vii. 150 Archt Crowns .. as truly Imperiall as the Emperors, but differing in composture. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. v. § 6 The first apparent Fould or Composture of the Leaves. 1888 ELWORTHY in *W. Somerset Word-bk.*

b. *concr.* A composition.

2. Compost, manure.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 444 The Earth's a Theefe, That feeds and breeds by a composture stolne From gen'rall excrement.

† **Compo·sture,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec.] To manure.

a 1618 RALEIGH in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 80 He shall have.. the dung of the cattle, to muckle or composture his land.

† **Compo·suist.** *Obs. rare*[−0]. [erroneously f. COMPOSE, after *casuist*, etc.] A composer.

1816 in PICKERING, whence in some later Dicts.

Composure (kɒ·mpō·ʒiŭr). [This word, with *disposure*, *exposure*, appeared about 1600; appar. of English formation, from *compose*, *dispose*, *expose*, by form-association with *enclose*, *enclosure*, or other words in which the formation was etymological, repr. L. *-sūra*: see -URE.] Formerly used in nearly all the senses of COMPOSITION: now only as in sense 10.

I. As an action: composition, compounding.

† **1.** The action or process of composing, constructing, arranging, forming; composition. *Obs.*

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XII. xlii, His orbicular Targe .. Which Vulcan by deuine Composure made. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 3 He hath free power in the composure of his Physick. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 145 The Composure of a Sallet. 1699 J. WOODWARD in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 193 Matter whereof those Bodies consist.. received .. for the Composure of others.

† **2.** Intellectual production; literary, musical, or artistic composition.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* I. iv, Demosthenes .. In the composure of all his exquisite, and mellifluous orations. 1624 BOLTON *Nero* 201 Hee .. addicted himselfe to the composure of verses. 1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* Introd., The Masters of Harmonick Composure, and the skilful Artists in Performance. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* iii. 381 One of the ministers..had a remarkable talent for very quick and sudden composures.

† **3.** Compounding, mixing, combination. *Obs.*

1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. 292 The present English Tongue..made up of the Mixture and Composure of the Ancient-Saxon, Anglo-Saxon, and Occasional Terms of all other Languages.

† **4.** A composing or adjusting, *esp.* of differences or disputes; agreement, settlement. *Obs.*

1640-4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 309 A good Issue .. expected by the amicable way of Treaty and Composure. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 299, 140 Members of the House of Commons, known..to have voted for a Composure with the King. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 392 Matters are not yet ripe for composure. 1709 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 192 The composure of those Troubles, by the appearance of an Angel.

† **5.** A composition (with creditors). *Obs.*

1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1408/4 The Proposals lately made by him for a Composure with his Creditors.

II. As a resulting state or condition.

† **6.** Composition, constitution, or construction, *esp.* as to its mode. **a.** *generally. Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) Ep. Salut. 2 The composure and order of the first methodical Surgeons Chest. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* Ep. Ded., As to the form and composure of matter. 1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 115 The whole composure of this altar and tabernacle being the height of wit and riches .. you [cannot] admire sufficiently. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. ii. (1738) 7 Inequality in the Blood's Composure. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* III. 131 A whole..in whose composure just The acquiescent and recipient side Was Pietro's, and the stirring striving one Violante's.

† **b.** of the human frame and its parts. *Obs.*

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. XXXVII, No man had euer power to order Nature in his owne composure. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 57 Of a most neat composure, and tall in his person. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 275 Such is the Composure of the Eye.

† **c.** Personal constitution, temperament. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 22 His composure must be rare indeed, Whom these things cannot blemish. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* 24 In all his natural and ordinary inclinations and composure, there was something extraordinary. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* I. ii, Of so happy a composure to care a fig for no body. 1715 MRS. J. BARKER *Exilius* II. 136 She is of a Composure, both of Mind and Person, above any Thing below a Scipio.

† **7.** Mode of disposing or arranging; posture, pose. *Obs.*

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Discont. Man* (Arb.) 27 His composure of himself is a studied carelessnesse with his armes a crosse, and a neglected hanging of his head. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii, The..Tomb..was in the form of a Lozenge; readily made out by the composure of the body.

† **8.** Form or style: **a.** literary; **b.** musical. *Obs.*

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) A b, The harsh composure and conveyance of the stile. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* I. xvi. 59 In a Poetical strain and composure. 1641 *Vind. Smectymnuus* § 2. 40 Neither for matter nor for composure subject to just exception. 1659 EVELYN *Diary* 5 May, A new opera .. in recitative music and sceanes, much inferior to the Italian composure and magnificence. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Juv.* XXVI, It is .. by a warm composure, that some of the French preachers reign over their assemblies.

† **9.** Composed or settled condition of affairs; public quietness or tranquillity. *Obs.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 27/2 There..followed so excellent a composure throughout the whole kingdom, that the like peace and Plenty .. was never enjoyed. 1767 GEN. CONWAY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 519 IV. 508 Everything is in a profound tranquillity..except in Poland, where I hope..that affairs will soon come to a composure.

10. Composed condition of mind, feelings, or demeanour; tranquillity, calmness, collectedness. (The extant sense.)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 272 To whom the Virgin Majestie of Eve..With sweet austeer composure thus reply'd. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 448 With cool composure feign'd, the Chief replies. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 193 ₱ 10 We sit down with great composure and write a letter to ourselves. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. ii, An eye and lip of rigid composure. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 34 Greek serenity and composure of spirit.

III. As a concrete product.

† **11.** A composed fabric or structure material or immaterial; a made up whole, a combination, structure, COMPOSITION. *Obs.*

1609 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 109 (Qo.) It was a strong composure [*Folios* counsell] .. a foole could disunite. 1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii, Nor will the needle nor the loome .. such composures make of silke and gold. 1619 *Judgmt. Synode Dort* 54 A patched composure of Stoicisme, Manicheisme, Libertinisme, and Turcisme. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. v. § 5 (1734) 159 Food .. fitted for Use, without the artful Composures of Cookery. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 387 Gross composures of flesh and blood like ourselves.

† **12.** A literary, musical, or artistic composition.

a. 1603 DRAYTON *Odes* ii. 37 In my choise Composures The soft and easie Closures..amorously shall meet. 1721 R. KEITH tr. *T. à Kempis' Vall. Lilies* Pref. 1 Two of the genuine Composures of .. Thomas a Kempis. 1771 ORTON *Disc. to Aged* Pref. 4 The composures of my honoured fathers.

b. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* To Rdr., The notes of a good composure melodious to musical eares. 1732 *Historia Litt.* IV. 97 Metastasio, known by his Opera's and other Composures.

c. 1668 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Idea Painting* 8 The Project of a more finished Composure. 1704 J. ELSUM *Art Paint.* 32 The Colours .. are ill managed in working..which is enough to spoil the whole Composure.

† **Compot.** *Obs.* Also 5 -pote. [a. OF. *compot* ad. late L. *computus*, *compotus* calculation: cf. COMPOST[2], COMPUTUS.] Computation, reckoning, *esp.* of the Calendar.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 323 þat 3ere þe abbot Dionisius Exiguus bygan to make his compote at Rome. He was þe firste..þat took hede of þe defautes of þat compot. *Ibid.* VI. 287 þe compot [1432-50 compte] of Ester [Easter]. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* IX. iii. (Tollem. MS.), These houres put to gedir in þe fourþe 3ere makeþ a day þat is clepid bisextilis, as Beda sayeþ: but hereof in þe compot [Lat. *in computo*; 1535 compost]. *Ibid.* XIX. cxvi. (1495) 919 Doo away compot and acountes.

Compot, var. of COMPOTE.

Compotant, *nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *compōtānt-em*, pr. pple.: see COMPOTATION.] = COMPOTATOR.

a 1624 BP. M. SMITH *Serm.* Eph. v. 18 His maiesty hath .. set forth his proclamation against Combatants: it may please God also to moue his Royal heart to proclaime against Compotants, against such as drinke healths.

† **Co·mpotate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. type **compōtāt-*: see next.] To carouse. Hence **Co·mpotating,** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 85 An excellent Junket in their compotating humours. *Ibid.* 16 Compotating ends.

Compotation (kɒmpōtē·ʃən). [ad. L. *compōtātiōn-em* drinking together (in Cic., transl. GR. συμπόσιον), n. of action from **compōtāre*, *compōtāt-*, f. *com-* + *pōtāre* to drink: cf. Fr. *compotation* and POTATION.] A drinking or tippling together, drinking-bout, carouse, symposium.

1593 *Bacchus Bountie* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 272 His hot compotations in the day. 1636 HEALEY *Epictetus's Man.* xlv. 66 Avoid the vulgar banquets, revels and compotations. 1702 *Statesmen Abingdon* 4 Their Spirits were a little elevated in a chearful Compotation. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 101 A stately compotation with the Abbot.

Hence **Compota·tionship** (*bad*).

1825 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 109 Affection, friendship, and compotationship with Hogg.

Compotation, obs. f. COMPUTATION.

Compotator (kɒmpōtē·tə). [OF. *compotateur* (15th c. in Godef.), ad. late L. *compōtātōr-em*, agent-n. f. *compōtāt-*.] A fellow-drinker.

1731 POPE *Lett. to Knight* 23 Aug., Half our companions and compotators of syllabub. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 31 The .. flowing hilarity of our fellow compotators. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* II. vii. 115 Ben Jonson's compotators at the Mermaid.

Compotatory (kŏmpōu·tătəri), *a.* [ad. L. type **compōtātōri-us*, f. *compōtātor*: see -ORY.] Pertaining or addicted to compotation.

1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Melincourt* II. 188 The whole preliminary of the compotatory ceremonial. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 651 Jolly, convivial, compotatory clubs.

Compote (kŏ·mpout). Also 9 **compot**. [a. F. *compote*:— OF. *composte*:— L. *composita, composita*, from *compositus* pa. pple.: see COMPOSITE, COMPOST. Analogous to sbs. in *-ata, -ade, -ee.*]

1. Fruit preserved in syrup.

1693 EVELYN *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 91 *marg., Compote*, fruit stew'd in Sugar, after a manner peculiar to the French. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. 3 L ij/1 Cherries .. put into Compotes, half Sugar and Conserves. 1883 Miss BRADDON *Gold. Calf* xi. 139 He eats too many compots.

‖ **2.** A manner of preparing pigeons. [Fr.]

1769 Mrs. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 129 Pigeons compote. Take six young Pigeons and skewer them .. put forcemeat into the craws..fry them brown, etc.

Compote: see also COMPOT.

Competent, obs. f. COMPETENT.

† **Competent.** *Obs. rare.* Used by Chaucer in the following passage to represent L. *sui compos*, 'master of itself, in possession of itself'.

1391 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. vi., 172 And it byhoueþ by necessite þat þilke þinge [eternity] be alwey present to hym self and competent [*idque necesse est et sui compos praesens sibi semper adsistere*].

‖ **Competier.** [Fr. f. *compote.*] A dish used at dessert for holding fruit: see COMPORT 2.

1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 740/2 Over the edge of a white competier hung..grapes.

Competist, obs. f. COMPUTIST.

† **Competi·ster.** *Obs.* In 5 (?) **compet-**. [f. F. *compotiste*, competist, COMPUTIST + -ER: cf. *alchemister, barrister*, etc.] = COMPUTIST.

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* v. i. (1859) 73 The competister [? compotister] in the Craft of the Kalendar.

‖ **Compo·tor.** *Obs.* [L.] A compotator.

1791 WALKER s. v. *Compotator, Compotor.* I have not found either of these words in any of our Dictionaries, and have ventured to place them here only as conversation words: the former as the more usual, the latter as more correct.

Compounctyon, obs. f. COMPUNCTION.

Compound (kŏmpaund), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4-6 **compown**(e, 4-7 **compoun**(e, (5 **compone**); *β.* 6 **compownd**(e, **compounde**, 6- **compound**. *Pa. t.* and *pple.* 5-6 **compowned**, **compounded**, 5-7 **compound**: see also COMPOUND *ppl. a.* [ME. *compoune-n, -powne-n* (in 15th c. also *-pone*), ad. OF. *compon-re, -pondre, -pundre* (pr. pple. *componant* (*-pondant*), 3 pl. pr. *component*) = Pr. *componre, -pondre*, It. *componere, comporre*:—L. *compŏn-ĕre* to place or put together: see COMPONE. (OF. *on* gave ME. *oun*, as in *dragoun, lesoun, noun, soun.*) The form *compoun*(*e* survived to *c* 1575, and *compound* as pa. t. occurs even after 1600 (though it may then have been referred no longer to a vb. *compoun*, but looked upon merely as short for *compounded*); on the other hand, *to compound*(*e* is known at least as early as 1520. For the history of the final *-d* in *compound, expound, propound*, see EXPOUND, which in all its forms occurred earlier in English, and was the type followed by *compound.* In this word the current use of the original pa. pple. *compouned, compound*, as an adj., would of itself tend to establish a vb. *to compound*, as in *to content, to direct*, and the verbs referred to under **-ATE** 3; cf. also ASTOUND *ppl. a.* and *v.*]

I. To put together, combine, construct, compose.

† **1.** *trans.* To put together, to join; to apply.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 90 How that the Latin shall be compouned And in what wise it shall be souned. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* VI. xxxii, If two triangles having two sides proportional to two be so compounded or set together at one angle.

2. To put together, unite, combine, mix (elements). Now chiefly used of the mixing of various ingredients so as to form a composite product.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 83 Take jus of wormod..honey ..barli mele..& compoune [*MS.* B compone] hem togidere & fille þe wounde. *Ibid.* 43 Ech of hem bi him-silf or ellis compound. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 116 Onely compound me with forgotten dust. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* lxxi, When I (perhaps) compounded am with clay. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 237 Other sorts of odoriferous wood, which they compound with waters still'd with flowers. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 38 This terrene is compounded with the igneous, airy, and aqueous. 1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 101 The artist..having compounded trees, rocks, and water, in such a manner as completely to spoil them all. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 14. 52 The very staff of life needs to be separated from its chaff, and variously compounded, before it can be used for..food.

b. of the mixing up of non-material elements.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 1018 Thus saugh I fals and sothe compouned. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* (1839) 6 When a man compoundeth the image of his own person with the image of the actions of another man. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* 126 William Shakespeare..in whom three eminent Poets may seem in some sort to be compounded. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. XVII. 273 His nature compounded different and contrary qualities together. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 528 The..version is made up by compounding the story of William of Poitiers with that which we find in Henry of Huntingdon.

c. *Math.* To combine (individual forces, velocities, and the like), so as to obtain a resultant equivalent to the whole acting together; also to combine (ratios): see quot. 1875.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. XX. G b, If magnitudes disioyndedly or seperatly be proportionall, conioynedly or compounded, they shall also bee proportionall. 1875 TODHUNTER *Algebra* XXVI. 224 If the antecedents of any ratios be multiplied together and also the consequents, a new ratio is obtained, which is said to be compounded of the former ratios. Thus the ratio *ac* : *bd* is said to be compounded of the two ratios *a* : *b* and *c* : *d*. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 33 Reversing *P*'s velocity on itself and on *Q*, and compounding this reversed velocity with *Q*'s absolute velocity. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 261 Complicated mechanical problems cannot always be solved by directly compounding all the forces in operation.

d. To combine (verbal elements) so as to make a compound word.

1530 PALSGR. 138 Somtyme prepositions be compounde with substantyves, as *sursavlt*. 1830 HERSCHEL *Study Nat. Phil.* 137 Whose names may become attached to, or compounded with, the former.

† **e.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) To unite, become compound.

1727 THOMSON *Summer* 1792 Th' obedient Phantoms vanish or appear; Compound, divide, and into Order shift.

3. *trans.* To make up (a composite product) by the mixture or combination of various ingredients or elements.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 521 Tydynges Bothe of feire speche and chidynges And of fals and soth compovned [*s.v.* compowned]. 14.. *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 117 Ephyphanye Whych is a word .. compowned..of *Epi* fyrst and *phanos* sothe to seyn. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 81 It was compounded with great diligence Of symplis by an Apothecary. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 52 b, A beaste compouned of a swyne and of an Ape. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* XXX. 25 An oyntment compound [1569 compounde] after the arte of the Apothecarie. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 254, I..did compound for her A certaine stuffe. 1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* Pref. 6 Essays in compounding Chocolata. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. XV, Method of compounding and decompounding Medecines. 1789 Mrs. PIOZZI *France & Italy* I. 80 Its construction was compounded of comic and distressful scenes. 1822 *Q. Rev.* XXVI. 205 Another solitary adept .. who expected to compound the alcahest.

4. To compose; to construct, form. (Now used only in senses akin to 3.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. IX. 87 Neuer to compoune werke of floterynge mater. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* Prol. 1 A suffisaunt astralabie as .. compowned after the Latitude of Oxenford. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* Pref. A ij, Superficies .. whether they be compounde with straighte or [with] circulare lines, or mixte of bothe. 1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 31 Traiane .. persuaded the Oratours to compounde many meetres to his praise. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, V. ii. 221 Shall not thou and I..compound a Boy, halfe French halfe English. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 459 One Nepos .. compounded many Hymnes and Psalms. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXIII, The Spirit who compounded thee. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 340 Meletus .. has been compounding a riddle.

† **b.** To make up or form (an army). *Obs.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV. i. § 8 He compounded an army of great strength, *Ibid.* V. ii. § 8 Who with the Bolj and Insubriens, compound an army of fifty thousand foot. 1622-62 HEYLYN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 206/1 These Foot are compounded most of Gentry. 1644 SIR W. WALLER in *Cal. St. Papers* (1888) 301 An army compounded of these men.

† **c.** To devise, form (a scheme). *Obs. rare.*

1520 ed. of Caxton's *Chron. Eng.* VII. 95/1 Kynge Edwarde .. compounded in his mynde how he myght recover his treasour.

† **5.** To make up, constitute, or compose, as ingredients or elements do. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. ii. 35 His pompe, and all what state compounds. 1663-4 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 140 [The reasons] altogether will not compound one solid argument. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 28 The Muscles compounding the Sides of that ventricle. *Ibid.* I. (1704) 68 Corpuscles of such Figures as they compounded before.

II. To compose differences, settle claims.

* *trans.*

† **6.** To settle or compose (disturbance, strife, litigation, a difference). *Obs.*

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 224 All thinges being compownded and at a good poynte in the reste of the worlde. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 4 § 28 Yf .. the said Justice.. cannot compounde and agre the Matter between [them]. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 28 Rise Gremio, rise, we will compound this quarrell. 1597-8 BACON *Ess. Hon. & Reput.* (Arb.) 70 Such as compound the long Miseries of ciuill Warres. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. XXIV. 151 He compounds many petty differences betwix this neighbours. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 16 They took great pleasure in compounding law-suits among their neighbours. 1757 Mrs. R. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Fr.* (1767) I. 62 To compound this dispute upon revenge.

† **b.** *absol. Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 4 Theyr judge will compound betweene the murderer and the friends of the murdered.

7. Of the parties: To settle (a matter) by mutual concession; to compromise.

1659 *Gentl. Call.* (1696) 134 Neither of the combatants were so implacable but that they could willingly have compounded the matter. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 154 We may compound the difference thus. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* XI, I disputed the point, threatened to .. complain, when we compounded the affair. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 65 In case the suit had not been compounded.

8. a. To settle (a debt) by agreement for partial payment; to discharge (a recurring charge or subscription) by paying a lump sum.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius Low-C. Warres* 562 Horatio Palavine's Debt .. was afterwards privately compounded. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 144. 33 Both knave and fool the Merchant we may call To pay great summs, and to compound the small. 1705 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 581 Pitkin, the linnen draper .. has compounded his debts for 8*s.* 6*d.* in the pound. 1827 SCOTT *Diary* 25 Dec., I might have employed the money .. in compounding my debts.

b. To settle (any matter) by a money payment, in lieu of other liability.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 26 ¶ 2, I have compounded Two or Three Rapes. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Montriul*, There is always a matter to compound at the door, before you can get into your chaise, and that is with the sons and daughters of poverty who surround you. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xix. 172 With the police 'twere easy to compound it.

9. Said of the creditor or claimant: To accept a composition for; to condone (a liability or offence) for money or the like; to settle privately with one.

To compound a felony (or the like): to forbear prosecution for some consideration, which is an offence at law. *To compound an information*: to reveal a crime, and commence a prosecution, with the object of being paid or 'squared' in order to desist.

1683 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. XV. 284 Orderd, that none of the said company..presume to take or compound for the future, any fines. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlvii. 42 It is the business of the next relations to revenge the dead person; and if they like better to compound the matter for money there is no more said of it. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 201 ¶ to His companions .. laughed at his uneasiness, compounded the offence for a bottle. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 122, I for one, protest against compounding our demands: I declare against compounding for a poor limited sum, the immense, evergrowing, eternal debt..due to generous government.

* * *intrans.*

† **10.** To agree, make terms, bargain, contract (*with, for*). Also with *indirect passive. Obs.*

1419 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 28 I. 88 For the which guerdon .. oure said Lord of Powys hase compownyd with us and fynaly accorded. 1557 TUSSER 100 *Points Husb.* xi, With thy seruauntes compound, to carry thy muckhilles, on thy barley ground. 1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* III. xiii. 129 Seuen gentlemen doe compound with seuen other, to run certaine courses at the Tilt. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 25 Compound with him by the yeere, and let him abide here with you. *c* 1665 Mrs. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 397 It is believed that Richard himself was compounded with, to have resigned the place.

11. To come to terms or settle a dispute, by compromise or mutual concession.

a 1528 SKELTON *Vox Populi* 325, I wysche they myght have grateis Lysens to compounde. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlv. (1612) 213 Richard Plantagenet, the Duke of Yorke..Sought to depose sixt Henrie..But they compound. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. xi. § 5 Agesilaus having thus compounded with Tithraustes, entred Phrygia. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. x. (1718) 43 Take my advice: compound, and share the prize. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 533 ¶ 2 They gladly compounded to throw their cards in the fire if he would his paper. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. vi. 333 Aldegonde had promised the enemy to bring them to compound. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xii. 194.

12. To come to terms as to the amount of a payment; to make a pecuniary arrangement (*with* a person, *for* forgoing a claim, conferring a benefit, etc.).

1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 The saide recompence..to be paied..onlesse that the maire..can otherwise compound or agree with the lordes. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 7 b, These Coronells..will accept of no Captaines, but of such as will compound with them and buy their Captainship. 1652 NEEDHAM *Selden's Mare Cl.* 492 Enforced them to compound for great summes that they might fish quietly for one year. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. i. (1743) 142 The Bishop compounds for the First Fruits of his Bishoprick. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 175 Compounders for malt shall not be liable to compound, or pay duties, for cyder or perry, to be..consumed in their own families. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiii. 21 These new occupants gladly compounded for the protection..by a tribute.

fig. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. vi. 33 For hearing this, I must perforce compound With mistfull eyes, or they will issue to. 1796 BURKE *Lett. Noble Ld.* Wks. 1842 II. 270 But they have a means of compounding with their nature. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 94 [Memory] is forced to compound as best she may with her inexorable creditor—Oblivion.

13. To come to terms and pay *for* an offence or injury; to substitute a money payment in lieu of any other liability or obligation; to pay.

1555 *Fardle Facions* II. xi. 257 Thei neuer lette them go vntill they haue compounded by the purse. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camd. Soc.) 126 He alsoe brought his severall actions of rescusse against every one of them; some compound with him. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 1 Their purses compound for their follies. 1654 *Ordinances* c. 55. Sept. 2 The persons so compounding. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. CXIV, Encroachments that shall be compounded for. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 75 The governor would have compounded for his life by ransome. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* IV. 199 The country gentlemen were compelled to take up knighthood, or to compound for exemption.

b. To discharge any liability or satisfy any claim by a compromise whereby something lighter or easier is substituted.

1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 215 Compound for Sins they are inclin'd to, By damning those they have no mind to. 1735 Somerville *Chase* III. 211 The captive Fox .. with a Limb Compounded for his Life. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 74 The personal attendance in knight-service growing troublesome .. the tenants found means of compounding for it; by first sending others in their stead, and in process of time making a pecuniary satisfaction to the lords in lieu of it. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 291 No Papist more desirous to compound, Than some grave sinners upon English ground.

c. To pay one sum as a final discharge for an annual or recurring charge or subscription.

1867 *Oxford Univ. Calendar* 100 But, in lieu of this annual charge, every one .. may .. compound for all such Dues.

14. Of an insolvent debtor: To settle with creditors and pay a fixed proportion in discharge of their full claims.

1654 Warren *Unbelievers* 64 Christ did not compound with the Father, as broken debtors with the creditour, making him to take lesse then was due. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 736 Dr. Cox put himself in prison purposely to compound for his debts. 1771 Franklin *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 64 He failed .. compounded, and went to America. 1809 R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 121 A tradesman .. compounds with his creditors for 8*s.* 7½*d.* per pound.

15. To accept a composition in lieu of one's full claims, or of things relinquished.

1611 Heywood *Gold. Age* I. Wks. 1874 III. 8 *Tytan.* If my owne land proue thus vnnaturall I'le purchase forraine aid. 1 *Lord.* Rather compound. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 133 The rest of his men .. compounded for the other Towns they had. 1750 Chesterf. *Lett.* III. 21, I am very willing to compound for your coming nearer to perfection than the generality of your contemporaries. 1819 Crabbe *T. of Hall* VII. Wks. 1834 VI. 137 So Fancy willed, nor would Compound for less. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. IX. vii. 365 If the Emperor should compound for any territory, and receive tribute instead of possession.

b. To accept terms of settlement in lieu of prosecution: hence the *Committee for Compounding* with Delinquents (i. e. Royalists) under the Commonwealth.

1576 *Act* 18 *Eliz.* c. 5 § 4 No suche Informer .. may compounde or agree with any Person .. that shall offende against any Penall statute. *a* 1626 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 2 If they will not sue, or if they be compounded withall. 1646 *Ordinances* c. 69. Feb. 6 For establishing Commissioners .. to compound with Delinquents. 1829 Scott *Rob Roy* Introd. 9 To prevent those who have lost .. money by robbery, from compounding with the felons for restoration of a part of their booty. 1889–90 (*title*) Calendar of the Proceedings of the Committee for Compounding, 1643–1660.

Compound (kɒ·mpaund), *a.* Forms: 5 i-compouned, y-componed, -yd, compouned(e, -yd(e, -pouned, 6 -pounde, 5 -pound. [Originally pa. pple. of *compoune, compone* (see Compound *v.*), and so of 3 syllables, *com-poun-ed,* but already *c* 1400 reduced to two; its participial character, which was thus obscured, was lost entirely after the vb. became *compound* with pa. pple. *compounded.*]

1. *gen.* Made up by the combination of several elements or ingredients. a. artificially.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 92 Medicyns bope þe symple & þe compound [*v. r.* componed]. 1566 Drant *Horace Sat.* II. iv. (R.), Some kinde of compounde wyne. 1601 Holland *Pliny* (1634) I. 547 Certain compound medicines for trees. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* III. (ed. 2) 452 The farmer .. may make his compound dunghill of the earth of the field which he intends to manure. 1859 Donaldson *Gk. Gram.* P 364 A compound word is an union of two or more words, represented at least by their roots, and conveying their separate and combined signification. 1868 Helps *Realmah* ii. (1876) 19 Some compound sleep-stuff .. I say *compound,* because I am sure it was mixed with some drug.

b. Consisting in its nature of a combination of various parts; composite, complex.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 11 þilke .iiij. complexiouns .. sumtyme ben y-compened [*v. r.* y-componyd], þat is to seie, medlid. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* (1631) 366 Elements and compound things. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne, Varieties of Man* 199 The Gryphons, those compound animals. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* iv. (1814) 42 A body is Considered as Compound when two or more distinct substances are capable of being produced from it; thus Marble is a Compound body.

c. Involving the combination of various actions, processes, notions, etc.; combined, collective.

1711 F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* 99 A Compound Method of Cure. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 174 Through the wall, and through an opposite buttress, whose compound thickness amounted to eight feet. 1823 F. Cooper *Pioneers* iii, This offspring of compound genius. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* I. ii. (1864) 51 In the propulsion of food there is a compound or double action.

† d. 'Made up', fictitiously composed. *Obs.*

1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* 128 No man shall thinke it is a compound fable, but that of a trueth it did passe.

2. Specific uses.

a. *Surg.* and *Med.,* in *compound cyst, rupture, dislocation,* etc.; *compound fracture* variously used: see esp. quots. 1783, 1847, 1885.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 90 þe festre þat is now vlcus I-compouned [*v. r.* componed]. 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* 83 Everye wounde is compounde, that hath anythyng joyned unto it, without remotion .. as wounded caused by brusynge. *Ibid.* (1586) 273 A fracture compound is that which is accompanied with a wound. 1685 J. Cooke *Marrow Chirurg.* (ed. 4) I. I. i. 5 Fractures .. are either simple or compound. 1745 tr. *Van Swieten's Boerhaave* III. 136 When the ulna and radius are both fractured together .. they then call the fracture complicated, or even compound, though it would also seem that a fracture may be termed compound, when only a single bone is broken in several places. 1783 Pott *Chirurg. Wks.* I. 449, I use the term Compound fracture in the sense in which the English have always used it, that is, to imply a broken bone complicated with a wound. *Ibid.* II. 14 If both intestine and omentum contribute mutually to the formation of the tumour, it is called entero-epiplocele, or compound rupture. 1831 Sir A. Cooper *Dislocations* (ed. 7) 13 In compound dislocation not only the articulatory surfaces of the bone are displaced, but the cavity of the joint is laid open by a division of the skin and the capsular ligament. 1847 South tr. *Chelius' Surg.* I. 509 A fracture is only compound when a wound, however small, communicates with it so as to expose the broken bone to the air. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Fracture, compound,* fracture with a coexisting skin wound, with which it communicates.

b. *Arith.* and *Alg.*

(*a*) Made up by combination of several elements, as †*compound decimal,* one consisting of a whole number and a decimal fraction (*obs.*); *c. fraction* (see quot.); *c. number,* a number formed by multiplication of factors, a composite number; also, †a number represented by two or more figures (*obs.*); *c. quantity* (in *Alg.*), a quantity consisting of more than one term; (in *Arith.*) a quantity expressed in terms of various denominations, as pounds, shillings, and pence; *c. ratio,* see quot. for *obs.* use; now, the ratio formed by multiplying together the antecedents, and also the consequents, of two or more ratios.

(*b*) Dealing with other than simple numbers, dealing with numbers of various denominations of quantity, measure, weight, etc., as in *compound addition, division, multiplication, subtraction.*

(*c*) Proceeding by other than the simple process, as *compound* (formerly *compounded*) *interest, proportion.*

1557 Recorde *Whetst.* A iij, Compounde nombers are made by multiplicacion of 2 nombres together. 1579 Digges *Stratiot.,* There be three sorts of numbers .. the last a mixt or a compound. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* I. i. (ed. 7) 2 Compound is that which is compounded of Article and Digit, as 13, 14, 17, 24. *Ibid.* I. xxvii. (ed. 7) 73 Consider whether your Divisor be compound, or simple, I call that compound which contayneth Fractions. 1660 T. Willsford *Scales of Commerce* I. II. 48 Use or Interest hath .. two Species, viz. Simple or Compounded. *Ibid.* 49 Compound interest .. is called interest upon interest. *Ibid.* 59, I will .. proceed to Decimall Tables of compounded Interest. 1806 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 32 Compound Addition shows how to add or collect several numbers of different denominations into one sum. *Ibid.* I. 127 Compound Interest, called also Interest upon Interest, is that which arises from the principal and interest, taken together, as it becomes due. *Ibid.* (1827) I. 52 A Compound Fraction, is the fraction of a fraction .. as, ½ of ⅔, or ⅔ of ⅔ of 3. 1859 Barn. Smith *Arith. & Alg.* (ed. 6) 194 A quantity consisting of more than one term, as $a+b$, $a+b+c$, is called a Compound quantity. 1875 Todhunter *Algebra* XXVI. 224 Let there be three ratios .. $a:b$, $b:c$, $c:d$; then the compound ratio is $a\times b\times c:b\times c\times d$.

c. *Archit. Compound order*: Composite order.

Compound arch, archway: in mediæval architecture, a series of arches of different sizes inclosed in an archway of larger dimensions. *Compound pier*: 'a term sometimes given to a clustered column' (Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss.). .. *a* 1639 Wotton *Ground Rules Archit.* (1676) 8 The Compound Order, or as some call it, the Roman, others more generally the Italian. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 27 Composite, Compound, or Roman. 1726 R. Neve *Builder's Dict.* (ed. 2), Architects reckon five Orders .. viz. Tuscan, Dorick, Ionick, Corinthian, and Roman, Composite, or Compound Order.

d. *Zool.* and *Bot.* Consisting of a combination of individual organisms, as *compound animal, zoophyte, coral,* etc., or of simple parts, as *compound eye, stomach, flower, fruit, leaf, umbel,* etc.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 108 Compound; bearing a flower like Jessamine. 1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 321 The Dandelion and the Thistle are compound flowers; that is, each of these flowers are composed or compounded of a number of small flowers, called Florets. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 770/2 Certain Crustacea .. exhibit .. Compound eyes .. having distinct facets. 1841–71 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) § 2311 The compound stomach is that possessed by the Ruminantia .. and consists of four distinct cavities. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4. 100 Compound Leaves are those which have from two to many distinct blades, on a common leaf-stalk.

e. *Mech.* and *Physics,* as in *compound axle, engine, electro-magnet, lever, locomotive, microscope, motion, pendulum, screw, steam-engine.*

1710 J. Clarke *Rohaults' Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 84 As there are Compound Motions, so also are there compound Determinations. 1829 *Nat. Philos., Mechanics* II. iv. § 26. 10 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) The power may act upon the weight through .. a series of levers, in which case the apparatus is called a composition of levers, or a compound lever. 1829 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 272 A compound-pendulum, vibrating in the character of scarecrow. 1838 Comstock *Nat. Philos.* (ed. Lees) 46 Compound motion is that motion which is produced by two or more forces, acting in different directions, on the same body, at the same time. 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* I. ii. 31 In the compound microscope, not less than two lenses must be employed. 1879 G. Prescott *Sp. Telephone* p. ii, In 1830, Professor Henry deduced from the hypothesis of Ampère .. the compound electro-magnet. 1886 M. Reynolds *Engineman's Pocket Comp.* iii. 25 A compound engine is a condensing engine in which the mechanical action of the steam is begun in one cylinder and ended in a larger cylinder.

f. *Music.*

Compound interval (†*concord*), one exceeding an octave. *Compound stop*: an organ-stop having more than one rank of pipes. *Compound time*: time or rhythm in which each bar is made up of two, three, or four bars of simple time.

1694 W. Holder *Harmony* (1731) 39 Notwithstanding this Distinction of Original and Compound Concords. 1848 Rimbault *1st Bk. Piano* 29 Compound Common Time occurs when two bars of Triple Time are joined in one .. Compound Triple Time is when the measure of common Triple Time is divided into nine parts. 1880 Grove *Dict. Mus.* s.v., 4–4 time, which is made up of two bars of 2–4 time .. in Germany is always classed with the compound times. In England however .. those rhythms only [are] considered as compound, in which each beat is divisible into three parts. 1881 C. A. Edwards *Organs* 148 Compound stops do not give any one sound to a note, but a combination of two or more.

g. *Compound householder*: a householder whose rates are included in his rent, and paid by the landlord.

1851 14 & 15 *Vict.* c 14 (*title*) An Act to amend the Law for the Registration of certain Persons commonly known as 'Compound Householders'. 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* IV. 110 The compound householder .. was the occupier of one of the small houses the tenants of which were not themselves rated to the relief of the poor.

Compound larceny, radical, etc.: see Larceny, etc.

Compound (kɒ·mpaund), *sb.*[1] [subst. use of the adj.: cf. the parallel history of Compost *sb.* Originally stressed on second syllable; so in H. More, and still dialectally; Shaks. has both, but *co·mpound* more frequently.]

1. *quasi-concr.* A union, combination, or mixture *of* elements.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. 1. iii. (1676) 404/2 Mahometans are a compound of Gentiles, Jews, and Christians. 1710 Addison *Tatler* No. 220 P 3 A Compound of Two very different Liquors. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. VIII. v. 237 Their customs .. are a kind of compound of those of Lima and Quita. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xlvii, It was not fear, it was not ardour,—it was a compound of both.

2. *concr.* a. A compound substance; *spec.* a compounded drug, as opposed to 'simples'.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. v. 9 These most poysonous Compounds. 1641 Br. Hall *Serm. in Rem. Wks.* (1660) 52 As we say in our philosophy .. only compounds nourish. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 42 Compounds formed by the mixture of two or more different metals, are called alloys. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 80 Compounds which contain a larger proportion of oxygen.

b. *transf.* of what is immaterial.

1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. iv. § 26 (1864) 301 Volition is a compound, made up of this and something else.

c. A compound word, a verbal compound.

1530 Palsgr. 395 *Je prens* is a symple whiche hath for his compoundes *je reprens,* etc. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* lxxvi, To new-found methods and to compounds strange. 1605 Camden *Rem.* (1637) 126 Wee retaine it in the compound Husband. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 127 Classified, in that jargon which makes an uncouth compound pass muster for a new critical nicety, as a tendency-poet.

† d. A composite number. *Obs.*

1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* I. vii. (ed. 7) 25 Such numbers as may be evenly divided by another number without leaving any remainder, are called Compounds.

e. A compound locomotive.

1890 *Railway Herald* 25 Oct. 6/3 The driver of one of the latest compounds on L. & N.W. [railway]. *Ibid.* The compounds make up in oil what they save in coal.

† 3. A composition, a thing made up. *Obs.*

1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* vi. (1664) 79 Strugling together .. will soon dissever the parts, and rend in sunder the whole Compound. 1613–6 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. iii, Man's compounds have o'erthrown his simplenesse. 1773 J. Ross *Fratricide* (MS.) II. 922 What am I but a compound frail of dust, Wak'd into life by thy enlivening breath?

4. Compounding, composition.

1671 J. Webster *Metallogr.* iii. 41 Imperfect .. in regard of the Compound. 1694 W. Holder *Harmony* (1731) 39 Whereas beyond an Octave, all is but Repetition of these [concords] in Compound with the Eighth, as a Tenth is an Eighth and a Third. 1741 Betterton in Oldys *Eng. Stage* ii. 19 Roxana is haughty, malicious, insinuating, with this Compound, She is made desperately in Love with Alexander. 1759 B. Martin *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. *Surrey* 139 The Name of this .. District is of Saxon Compound. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xxv. 205 A different compound of character.

Compound (kɒ·mpaund), *sb.*[2] *Anglo-Ind.* [Of disputed origin, but referred by Yule and Burnell, on weighty evidence, to Malay *kampong, kampung* (in Du. orthog. *kampoeng*) 'enclosure, space fenced in'; also 'village, quarter of a town occupied by a particular nationality', as the 'Chinese kampong' at Batavia. In this latter sense, *campon* occurs in a Pg. writer of 1613.

Earlier conjectures were that it was a corruption of Pg. *campanha* or F. *campagne* country, or of Pg. *campo* field, camp. See Yule *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.* s.v.]

The enclosure within which a residence or factory (of Europeans) stands, in India, China, and the East generally.

Supposed by Yule and Burnell to have been first used by Englishmen in the early factories in the Malay Archipelago, and to have been thence carried by them to peninsular India on the one hand and China on the other. In later times, it has been taken to Madagascar, East and West Africa, Polynesia, and other regions where Englishmen have penetrated, and has been applied by travellers to the similar enclosures round native houses.

1679 *Fort St. Geo. Consns.* 14 Apr. (Yule), There the Dutch have a Factory & a large Compounde. 1696 Bowyear *Jrnl. Cochin China* 30 Apr. (Y.), Their custom-houses of which there are three, in a square Compound of about 100 Paces over each way. 1763 Verelst *Transl. fr. Persian* in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 267 Ali Chowdry's compound opened [from an Earthquake], and the water .. filled a deep ditch, that surrounded his house. 1781 *India Gaz.* 3 Mar. (Y.), *Godown,* usurps the ware-house place, *Compound* denotes each walled space. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* VIII. 232 He

chang'd his course, and soon he found The way into his own compound. *a* 1847 Mrs. Sherwood *Lady of Manor* I. iv. 79 Pretty thatched cottages standing in little compounds, or yards, hedged round with a kind of prickly fence. 1857 Livingstone *Trav.* xvii. 314 He had made the walls of his compound, or courtyard. 1884 C. T. Buckland *Soc. Life India* iii. 51 All the factory-buildings usually stand in one compound..and this is in size almost equal to a small park.

Compou·ndable, *a.* [f. Compound *v.* + -able.]

†1. Accordable, agreeable. *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Accordable*, compoundable, accordable, agreeable.

2. Capable of being compounded or combined.

1674 Grew *Anat. Plants, Lect.* i. (1682) 227 Bodies .. many, and compoundable infinite ways. 1803 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XIII. 113 Gothic words .. are .. far more flexible and compoundable than those of southern origin. 1870 Abbott *Shaks. Grammar* § 432 Hence 'blame'..was considered compoundable with another adjective.

3. Capable of being commuted for money.

1860 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* xii, A penalty of .. five pounds, compoundable for a term of imprisonment. 1883 Sir L. Griffin in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Oct. 489 Every offence is ordinarily compoundable for money.

Compou·nded, *ppl. a.* [f. Compound *v.* + -ed1.]

1. Formed by the combination of various elements or the mixture of various ingredients.

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 8 The braine of this foolish compounded Clay-man, is not able to inuent any thing, etc. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 13 What foure Thron'd ones could haue weigh'd Such a compounded one? 1660 Barrow *Euclid* v. Def. 14 Compounded ratio is when the antecedent and consequent taken both as one are compared to the consequent itself. 1691 Tryon *Wisd. Dictates* 10 Sweet compounded Foods. 1789 Saunders in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 104 A compounded medicine made up of above thirty different ingredients. 1874 Sayce *Compar. Philol.* vi. 241 Latin and Greek..possess but few compounded roots in common.

†2. Combined, taken in combination; collective.

1658 Bramhall *Consecr. Bps.* xi. 223 If these words be considered coniointly in a compounded sense. 1725 Watts *Logic* III. iii. § 1 The Sophism of Division is when we infer the same Thing concerning Ideas in a divided Sense, which is only true in a compounded Sense.

†3. Compound, composite, complex. Mostly *Obs.* Cf. *Compounded Interest*: see Compound *a.* 2 b. quot. 1660.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. i. 9 Composition passeth..from thinges simple to thinges more compounded. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* I. xxix. (ed. 7) 78 If the number be compounded, that is to say, consisting of Integrums and Fractions. 1694 W. Holder *Harmony* (1731) 40 These Compounded Concords are found..by their Habitude to the Original Concords. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 102 There it was that Judas... met with his compounded death. 1711 J. Greenwood *Eng. Gram.* 213 A Sentence or Saying is either single or compounded. 1768 Holland in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 46 A monthly astronomical clock..with a compounded pendulum. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 320 Almost all compounded sentences, are more or less elliptical.

†b. *Archit.* = Composite. *Obs.*

a 1639 Wotton *Ground Rules Archit.* (1676) 11 Eight Columns of the Compounded Order.

Compou·ndedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a compounded manner or order; compositely.

1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 38 A set of short balks were laid..upon the next step compoundedly. 1816 G. S. Faber *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 305 The Nile was called both compoundedly..Ogeon and simply Geon.

Compou·ndedness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] Compounded or composite quality.

1697 J. Serjeant *Solid Philos.* 373 Reflecting well on the Simplicity or Compoundedness of those Notions.

Compou·nder. [f. Compound *v.* + -er 1.] One who compounds, in the various senses of the vb.

1. One who makes a compound of ingredients.

1622 G. G. *Creat. Praysing God* 8 Their composition .. must necessarily presuppose first a compounder. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xix, To propose another [health] in honour of the punch-compounder. 1855 Brewster *Newton* II. xxv. 373 The most ignorant compounder of simples. 1883 Dr. E. Downes in *Rep. Calcutta Missionary Conf.* 414 In a large Hospital..a native Doctor, two Compounders, and a Steward ..would be required. *Ibid.* 416 The compounders .. give out the medicines.

†2. One who settles or composes strife or quarrels; *reproachfully*, a compromiser. *Obs.*

1539 Tonstall *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 73 Lyttell warre hath ben in..Christendome, but the bysshop of Rome..hath ben a styrrer of it .. seldome any compounder of it. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* I. ii. (1602) 10, I wish him to be, as well.. a Compounder, as a Commissioner of the peace. 1612-20 Sheeton *Quix.* IV. xix. (1652) 124 They held it to bee the best course to..bee compounders of peace and amity between Sancho Panca and the Barber. 1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* vii, Softners, sweetners, compounders, and expedient-mongers.

b. *Hist.* A name given (*c* 1692) to those who wished for a restoration of James II under guarantees for the constitution and with a general amnesty.

1775 J. Macpherson *Orig. Papers* I. 445 His friends in Britain, who wanted to restore him on conditions, and were known by the name of compounders. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xv. 127 The Jacobite faction was divided between compounders and non-compounders. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 385.

3. One who compounds for a liability, debt, or charge; one who compounds a felony or offence; one who pays a lump sum in discharge of recurrent payments to which he is liable.

1542 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 167 Thomas Malynson shall have..the..place of a Chamberleyn .. as a compownder. 1578 *Ibid.* 395 Eyerye Chamberlen, or compounder for Chamberlenshippe ij*d.* 1660 Milton *Free Commw.* P 7. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 58 Our holiest actions have been Th' effects of wickedness and sin: Religious Houses made Compounders For th' horrid Actions of the Founders. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 175 Compounders neglecting .. to pay their composition-money. 1832 *Act* 2–3 *Will. IV*, c. 100 § 5 Any person compounding for tithes ..or..any tenant of any such..lessee or compounder. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 20 July 14/1 A compounder of felony .. and a suborner of false testimony.

b. *Grand* and *Petty Compounders*: in the University of Oxford, proceeders or inceptors who paid higher fees for their degrees in consideration of being possessed of an independent income. (Abolished in 1853. Burke's use is erroneous.)

1682 Wood *Life* (1848) 245 Bishop Brideoake's son of Trinity to be M.A., five terms given to him, and to go out grand compounder. 1691 — *Fasti Oxon.* an. 1522 I. 665 Richard Parker a compounder, or one that payed double or treble fees for his Degree, as having a temporal estate. 1714 Ayliffe *Univ. Oxford* III. i. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 384 Grand compounders in politicks, who shorten the road to their degrees in the state. 1870 G. V. Cox *Recoll. Oxford* xii, 'Have you £300 a year of your own?' if 'yes' ..'then you are a Grand Compounder and your fees are so and so.' If under £300 a year and above £5, the Proceeder was entered as Petty Compounder, and paid 10*s.* 8*d.* more.

Compou·nding, *vbl. sb.* In 4–6 compown-, compouning. The action of the vb. Compound in its various senses. *Committee* for *compounding* (17th c.): see Compound *v.* 15 b.; *compounding of felony*: see *ibid.* 9.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xvi. (1495) 323 Compownynge of contrary thynges is welle of corrupcion. *c* 1529 Wolsey in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 103 II. 5 In the makyng and compownyng whereof. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xiii. (1870) 266 What they dyd gomble togyther without trewe compoundynge. 1601 Deacon & Walker (*title*), Dialogicall Discourses of Spirits and Divels .. for the peacable compounding of the late strong Controversies. 1709 Swift *Adv. Relig.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 99 Like a sort of compounding between virtue and vice. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. x. 134 Compounding of felony.. formerly was held to make a man an accessory: but is now punished only with fine and imprisonment. *a* 1845 Hood *Tale Trumpet* ix, Deaf to verbs, and all their compoundings.

Compou·nding, *ppl. a.* That compounds; † constituent, component (*obs.*).

1571 Digges *Pantom.* IV. x. Y ij, The side of dodecaedron ..hauing the squares of his names or compounding lynes in proportion. 1672 Grew *Anat. Plants, Idea Philos. Hist.* § 9 Of their Compounding Parts. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. i. 17 The extreme Smallness of the compounding Vessels. 1757 Mrs. E. Griffith *Lett. Henry & Fr.* (1767) I. 41 Like a compounding creditor, you must accept of quantity for quality.

Co·mpoundness. [f. Compound *a.* + -ness.] Quality of being compound.

1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 314 Issue being joined upon its simplicity or compoundness. 1801 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 581 Water is not like acid .. its very compoundness is still desirable.

Compou·ndress. [f. Compounder: see -ess.] A female compounder: †a. that settles quarrels (*obs.*); b. that compounds mixtures.

1640 Howell *Vocal Forrest* 9 Arbitratrix and compoundress of any quarrell that may intervene. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 768 We .. tasted it out of courtesy to the fair compoundress.

Comprador (kɒmprădōˑr). Also **compa-, compi-, compo-, compendor(e.** [a. Pg. *comprador* buyer:—late L. *comparātōr-em*, agent-n. f. *comparāre* to provide, purchase (in Pg. *comprar* to purchase, buy), f. *com-* together + *parāre* to furnish. One of the Portuguese words adopted in the East.]

†1. Formerly, the name of a native servant employed by Europeans, in India and the East, to purchase necessaries and keep the household accounts: a house-steward. *Obs.* in India.

1615 R. Cocks *Diary, Japan* (1883) I. 19 (Y.) The Hollanders..thrust their comprador (or cats buyer) out of dores for a lecherous knave. 1711 C. Lockyer *Trade in India* 108 Every Factory had formerly a Compradore, whose Business it was to buy in Provisions and other Necessarys. 1773 E. Ives *Voy.* 50 (Y.) *Compidore*, the office of this servant is to go to market and bring home small things, such as fruit, etc. 1789 I. Munro *Narrative* 27 (Y.) A Cook at 3, a Compradore at 2, and Kitchen-boy at 1 pagoda. 1810 Williamson *E. India Vade-m.* I. 270 (Y.) The Compadore..acts as purveyor.

2. Now, in China, the name of the principal native servant, employed in European establishments, and especially in houses of business, both as head of the staff of native employés, and as intermediary between the house and its native customers. (The Chinese name is *mâi-pan* 'purveyor'.)

1840 Mountain *Mem.* (1857) 164 (Y.) About 10 days ago.. the Chinese .. kidnapped our Compendor. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 14 Nov. 3/6 The water-thieves have friends among the compradors of Hong Kong and Shanghai. 1880 Miss Bird *Japan* I. 46 Each firm has its Chinese compradore, a factotum, middleman, and occasionally a tyrant.

†**Co·mprecant,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *comprecānt-em*, pr. pple. of *comprecārī*: see next.] A joint suppliant.

1624 F. White *Repl. Fisher* 288 To be Comprecants, and to make intercession to God on our behalfe.

Compre·cation (kɒmprĭkēˑ·ʃən). [ad. L. *comprecātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *comprecārī* to pray in common, f. *com-* + *precārī* to pray. In OF. *comprécation*.] A praying together, joint supplication.

1635 Jackson *Creed* VIII. xviii. Wks. VIII. 36 The comprecations of the cxviiith psalm. 1658 Bramhall *Schism guarded agst.* x, And for the Intercession .. of the Saints. A comprecation both the Grecians and we do allow: an ultimate Invocation both the Grecians and we detest. 1680 Wilkins *Gift of Prayer* xvii. (L.), Next to deprecation against evil may succeed comprecation for that which is good. 1864 J. H. Newman *Apol.* 181, I claimed, in behalf of who would, that he might hold in the Anglican Church a comprecation with the Saints with Bramhall.

Comprehence, -cion, obs. ff. Comprehense, -sion.

Comprehend (kɒmprĭhe·nd), *v.* [ad. L. *comprehend-ĕre* to grasp, seize, comprise, f. *com-* + *prehendĕre* to seize. The Fr. repr. of the L. is *comprendre* (cf. Comprend); but OF. had also *comprehender* as a learned adaptation of the L., which may have been partly the source of this.

(The order of appearance of the senses in Eng. was not that of the original development in Latin: some senses, as 2, appeared early through literalism of translation: others, as 4, because a word was wanted for such at the time, while there was no such want in sense 1.)]

I. To seize, grasp, lay hold of, catch.

†1. *trans.* To lay hold of, to seize, to grasp; to 'catch', entrap. *Obs.*

[Of late and rare occurrence.]

1584 Cecil in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1732) I. 426 The Inquisition of Spain used not so many questions to comprehend and trap their priests. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. ix. *Repentance* § 7 Though thou art almost in the embraces of death, yet thou shalt be comprehended of immortality. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 216 They .. comprehend the Veins about the throat.

†b. As an illiterate blunder for Apprehend.

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* III. iii. 25 You shall comprehend all vagrom men. *Ibid.* III. v. 50 Our watch sir haue indeede comprehended two aspitious persons.

†2. To overtake, come up with and seize. *Obs.* [A literalism of translation.]

1382 Wyclif *Philipp.* iii. 12, I sue if on ony maner I schal comprehende [Vulg. *comprehendam*, Gr. καταλάβω] and in what thing I am comprehendid of Crist Jhesu. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *ibid.*, I folowe, if that I may comprehende that for whose sake I am comprehended of Christ Iesus. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 561 If any man do begin to follow after either of them..he is not able to comprehend or attain them with a Horse.

†b. To overtake or attain to (something aimed at); to compass, accomplish. *Obs.*

In 1485 perh. 'aim, attempt', or 'undertake, take in hand'.

c 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xxxvi. 638 Neuere myht Comprehende no [*MS.* In] Mannes Miht Swich Anothir tombe to Make. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) *Mary Magd.* 446 Your servant to be, I wold comprehende. 1576 Fleming *Panop. Epist.* 81 For that whiche I was not able to comprehend and performe, I thought good, first not to touche. *Ibid.* 273 Such..are not sufficient to compasse that, which is in our power to comprehend.

†3. *absol.* To catch hold and grow, as a graft. *Obs.* [So in L.]

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 37 Graffyng nygh the grounde Is best, ther easily thai comprehende. *Ibid.* v. 46 But first this craffes [grafts] wel must comprehende.

II. To lay hold of with the mind or senses.

4. *trans.* To grasp with the mind, conceive fully or adequately, understand, 'take in'. (App. the earliest sense in English.)

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 7463 Þarfor swa many payns tylle þam salle falle þat na witt may comprehende þam alle. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. iv. 165 [Resoun] comprehendeþ by an vniuersel lokynge þe commune spece [*speciem*] þat is in þe singuler peces. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 104 Goddis privy domes man may not comprehende. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 13 The artikillis of the crede can nocht be comprehendit be natural reasone. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. To King, Able to compass and comprehend the greatest matters, and nevertheless to touch and apprehend the least. 1628 Donne *Serm.* 1 *Cor.* xiii. 12 To comprehend is to know a thing as well as that thing can be known. 1755 Young *Centaur* i. Wks. 1757 IV. 115 Those things which our hands can grasp, our understandings cannot comprehend. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 152 Those..do not comprehend the real nature of the crisis. 1886 J. K. Jerome *Idle Thoughts* vii, Voices are calling us to some great effort..But we do not comprehend their meaning yet.

b. with *obj. clause.*

1547 Hooper *Declar. Christ* viii, Mari .. could not comprehend how Christ was made man in here bely. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlvi. 246, I cannot comprehend how it can honestly be disputed. 1850 Prescott *Peru* II. 63 He perfectly comprehended that the drift of the discourse was to persuade him to resign his sceptre. 1859 Mill *Liberty* iii. (1865) 33/1 The majority .. cannot comprehend why those ways should not be good enough for everybody.

c. To understand (a person).

1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxiv. 171, I expressed a hope that he did comprehend me. 1886 Sheldon tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* 16 Without comprehending her, the soldiers crowded around her.

5. To grasp, take in, or apprehend with the senses, *esp.* sight. [L. *comprehendere visu.*]

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* V. iv. 164 Þe touchinge cliuþ and conioigneþ to þe rounde body and..comprehendiþ by parties þe roundenesse. *Ibid.* Þe wit comprehendiþ..þe figure of þe body of þe man þat is establissed in þe matere subiect. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* I. 195 Say what the use, were finer optics giv'n, To inspect a mite, not comprehend the heav'n.

1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* iii. 14 The vision of Tasso could .. comprehend the lady at her casement in the castle.

III. To take in, comprise, include, contain.

†6. To lay hold of all the points of (any thing) and include them within the compass of a description or expression; to embrace or describe summarily; summarize; sum up. *Obs.*

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 903, I haue no wytte that kan suffyse To comprehende hir beautie. *c* 1374 — *Anel. & Arc.* 83 And shortly if she shal be comprehended, In her ne mighte no-thing been amended. 1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* vii. 1 The visioun..he wrytynge comprehendide in short word. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* xiii. 9. 1612 BACON *Ess., Empire* (Arb.) 309 All preceptes concernyng kinges, are in effect comprehended, in those two Remembrances.

7. To include or comprise in a treatise or discourse; now more usually said of the book, etc.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* ii. 24 To abregge in to oo boke, thingus comprehendid of Jason of Cyrenen in fyue bokis. 1443 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees Soc.) 132 A some of mone that is comprehend in my wyll. *c* 1530 *Egyngecourte* 366 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 107 In this boke I cannot comprehende.. yᵉ sege of Rone. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. Title-p., The second Volume comprehendeth the principall Navigations..to the South. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 252 'Tis a most pernicious Book, comprehending several strange Doctrines. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 267 The fourth chapter comprehends; 1st, The chief affections, etc.

b. To include in scope, application, or meaning.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T.* ¶ 447 In þe name of þi neighboure is comprehended his enemye. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 170 Comprehendyng..in our prayer all the chirche of christianite. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 3 These two..though they be both comprehended vnder one name. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 154 Poore, obscure, and simple men, comprehended under the name of the Vulgar. 1717 *Col. Rec. Penn.* III. 38 Their .. Circumstances are not Comprehended within the terms of his Majesties Proclamacon. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 6 A single term to comprehend both divisions of the..period.

c. To include in the same category.

1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Ab.* (1833) II. xv. 203 Far from comprehending him or his sister in their father's misconduct.

8. Of a space, period, or amount: To take in, contain, comprise, include.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 117 The signes .. Eche after other ..The zodiaque comprehendeth Within his cercle. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* ii. 6 The heauens of all heauens maye not comprehende him. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. v. (ed. 7) 14, 5 is comprehended in 48, 9 times. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 4 The age which passed..comprehending a succession of six princes. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* IV, As much as both his hands could comprehend. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. I. 179 Egypt comprehended anciently ..a prodigious number of cities. 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* ii. § 86. 96 The visible universe cannot comprehend the whole works of God.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1638 As muche ioye as herte may comprehende. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* iv. § 261 Every exchange comprehends in it a condition. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 505 Enjoy Your fill what happiness this happie state Can comprehend. 1713 *Guardian* No. 1 ¶ 5 All sorrows .. are comprehended in the sense of guilt and pain. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* ii. 77 The higher works of art comprehend a fund of intellectual interest inexhaustible.

9. To enclose or include *in* or *within* limits.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 123 þe..drie pelewe ..schal comprehende þe tweie wete & bynde hem faste. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 55 Seynt Elene comprehendide þis hille of Caluarie and þe sepulcre of Crist and oþer holy plaas in one faire chirche. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxx. 4 Who hath comprehended yᵉ waters in a garment? 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* III. 452 Some swelling source (Whose plentie none can comprehend in bounds). 1662 BROOKS *Wks.* II. 178 As able to comprehend the sea in a cockle-shell. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. vii. 73 To comprehend it within their dominions.

b. *fig.* To include in a measurement or estimate; to take into account.

1643 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Nov., The church was..80 [foote] in height, without comprehending the cover. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 96 We mean to comprehend in our calculation both the value of the thing parted with, and the value of the thing received in exchange.

10. To contain as a line or surface; to encompass; esp. in *Geom.*

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* iv. 3 A metelyne of thirtie cubites mighte comprehende it aboute. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. xxi. 4 Vnder lesse then three lines, can no figure be comprehended. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* iv. xxiii. E e ij, Icosaedrons comprehendyng cubes side is double in power to his comprehended Octaedrons side. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour Italy* 21 Jan., There was some external wall that comprehended both rows of pillars. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 9 Wks. I. 147/2 The visible angle comprehended under two visible right lines. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 153 The upright pieces..which comprehend the panels.

b. To enclose or have within it; to contain; to lie around. ? *Obs.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 10 A flat grauestone, comprehending the name of the defunct. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 183 Full of golden coloured Cloves .. each of which comprehends a white bone. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 2 The Air, comprehending the Earth. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. I. ii. 80 A stone coffin, comprehending a human skeleton.

IV. **†11.** ? To take (together). *Obs. rare.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst., Mary Magd.* 412 We are ryth glad we haue yow here Ower covnsell togethyr to comprehend.

Comprehe·nder. *rare.* [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who comprehends.

1616 CHAPMAN *Musæus* To Rdr., Great comprehenders .. of the Greek elocution. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 639 Truth is bigger than our minds, and we..are rather apprehenders than comprehenders thereof.

Comprehendible (kɒmprɪ́he·ndib'l), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IBLE.] Comprehensible.

1817 BENTHAM *Plan Parl. Reform* Pref. 209 The cluster of arguments comprehendible under the common appellation of the *argumentum à superficie ad superficiem.*

Comprehe·nding, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. COMPREHEND.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. i. § 5. 39. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* I The well comprehending the Nature of such Structures, is no less entertaining than useful.

Comprehe·nding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That comprehends.

1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Builder* 161 A Right Angle Triangle *ABC*, whose comprehending sides are *BA, BC.* 1833 G. S. FABER *Recapit. Apost.* 82 The name of blasphemy itself, like the whole comprehending book of the Apocalypse, was expressed in the Greek language.

Hence **Comprehe·ndingly** *adv.*, in a comprehending manner, intelligently, knowingly.

1866 *Contemp. Rev.* II. 398 We have seen an old .. horse ..look tenderly and half comprehendingly on its master. 1884 MISS EDDY in *Chicago Advance* 18 Dec. 834 Miss Marigold nodded comprehendingly, with a little laugh.

†Comprehe·ndless, *a. Obs. rare.* Incomprehensible.

1653 W. BASSE *Pastorals* (ed. Collier), How great and comprehendles is the minde!

†Comprehe·nse. *Obs.* In 5, 7 -hence, 6 (*Sc.*) -henss. [a. OF. *compréhense*, ad. L. type **comprehensa*, from pa. pple. of *comprehendĕre* to COMPREHEND.]

a. Meaning comprehended; signification. **b.** Thing comprehended. **c.** Grasp, comprehension.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXXIX. ii, Letters..Of whiche this the wordes and comprehence As foloweth nowe. 1543 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 425–6 (Jam.) Quhatsumeuir the kingis maiestie or the parliament of Scotland sall comprehend generalie or specialie, it salbe addit that gif the samin comprehenss deteyne or withhald ony land..from the kingis maistie..the samin comprehenss sall nocht enjoye the benefite of that comprehensioune. 1604 PRICKET *Honors Fame* (1881) 24 His quicke conceit and Wisdomes comprehence.

Comprehensibility (kɒmprɪhensɪbi·lɪti). [f. next: cf. mod.F. *compréhensibilité.*] Quality of being comprehensible.

1765 LAW tr. *Behmen's Myst. Magnum* XXIV. (1772) 144 An external Comprehensiveness; in which Comprehensibility the beginning of the Corporeal Being is risen. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 69 The deeper interest we have in their comprehensibility. 1887 *Spectator* 26 Mar. 421/2 A combination of brevity and comprehensibility is by no means an easy thing to achieve.

Comprehensible (kɒmprɪhe·nsɪb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *comprehensibil-em*, f. *comprehens-* ppl. stem of *comprehend-ĕre*: see COMPREHEND and -BLE. Cf. mod.F. *compréhensible* (earlier *comprehensable*).] Capable of being comprehended.

1. That may be comprised or contained.

1529 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 121/2 He is not comprehensyble nor circumscribed no where. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ii. 11 An argument comprehensible within the notice and instructions of the writer. 1799 T. BEDDOES *Contrib. Phys. & Med.* 217 The phænomena in which light and oxygen are concerned, especially as the actions of life promise to be comprehensible under them.

2. That may be grasped: **†a.** sensibly: Palpable.

1579 NORTH *Plutarch* 261 Things not comprehensible, and without body.

b. mentally: Conceivable, intelligible.

1598 FLORIO *Comprehensibile*, comprehensible, that may be comprehended. *a* 1631 DONNE *Selections* (1840) 181 It is apprehensible by sense, and not comprehensible by reason. 1815 *Scribbleomania* 248 To render the subject comprehensible to the meanest capacity. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. vi. I. 325 For reasons not easily comprehensible.

Comprehe·nsibleness, comprehensible quality.

1669 H. MORE *Exp. 7 Epist.* Pref. (T.) Which facility and comprehensibleness must needs improve the usefulness of these expositions very considerably.

Comprehensibly (kɒmprɪhe·nsɪbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a comprehensible manner.

1755 in JOHNSON [with quot. from TILLOTSON, where it occurs in ed. 1671 for *comprehensively* of Wks. 1714]. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Mar. 337 He undertakes nothing that he cannot carry out clearly and comprehensibly.

Comprehension (kɒmprɪhe·nʃən). In 5 -cion. [ad. L. *comprehensiōn-em* a seizing, comprising, n. of action f. *comprehendĕre* to COMPREHEND. Cf. F. *comprehension* (15th c. in Littré), which may be the origin of some Eng. uses.]

I. Inclusion, comprising.

1. The action of comprehending, comprising, or including; the fact or condition of being so comprehended or comprised in a treatise, classification, description, proposition, etc.

1542 WYATT *Defence* Wks. (1861) p. xxxviii, I should wish .. that the king should be left out of the comprehension. 1543 [see COMPREHENSE]. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 1 Questions are called infinite, whiche..are propounded, without comprehension of time, place, and persone. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xx. 6 In the Old Testament there is a close comprehension of the New, in the New an open discovery of the Old. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 98/1 A better education, in extent and comprehension far more large. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 175 ¶ 3 The excellence of aphorisms consists ..in the comprehension of some obvious and useful truth in a few words. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Studies Chr.* 173 If in the one we see humanity at head-quarters *in time*, in the other we see it at head-quarters in *comprehension.*

b. *Rhet.* (See quots.)

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 107 b, Comprehension is when bothe the above rehersed figures [*i. e.* Repetition and Conversion] are..used, so that bothe one first worde must ofte be rehersed, and likewise al one last worde. What winneth the hartes of men? Liberalitie. What continueth the estate of a king? Liberalitie, etc. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Comprehension*, a trope, or figure, whereby the name of a whole is put for a part; or that of a part for a whole. 1755 JOHNSON cites HARRIS.

c. *Eng. Hist.* Ecclesiastical inclusion; *esp.* the inclusion of Nonconformists within the Established Church by enlarging the terms of ecclesiastical communion.

1667–8 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Feb., An Act of Comprehension is likely to pass this Parliament for admitting of all persuasions in religion to the public observation of their particular worship. 1680 BAXTER *Cath. Commun.* (1684) 13 The restoring of Nonconformists, by..a Comprehension. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 277 The conference between the Episcopal and Presbyterian Divines about a Comprehension. 1828 LAMB *Let. to B. Barton* 5 Dec., I am for a comprehension, as divines call it; but so as that the Church shall go a good deal more than half way over to the silent Meeting-house. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 495 The pertinacity with which the High Church party..refused even to deliberate on any plan of Comprehension.

2. The faculty or quality of comprehending; inclusive force; comprehensiveness.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 75 Those names .. are of much narrower comprehension. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 515 The Love of God..is of vast Comprehension. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Dryden* Wks. II. 387 The affluence and comprehension of our language is..displayed in our poetical translations of Ancient Writers. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 73 Words..of the widest comprehension, or rather extending to the whole duty of a good and honourable man.

†3. A comprehensive arrangement, summation, summary *of* any matter. *Obs.*

c 1600 ROGERS (J.), We must..fix on this wise and religious aphorism in my text, as the sum and comprehension of all. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* To Rdr., The Creed..is a brief comprehension of the objects of our Christian faith. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 208 That grand idea..is the treasury and comprehension of all knowledge.

4. *Logic.* The sum of the attributes comprehended in a notion or concept; intension.

1725 WATTS *Logic* I. iii. § 3 In universal Ideas it is proper to consider their Comprehension and their Extension. 1836 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* viii, The Internal Quantity of a notion,—its Intension or Comprehension, is made up of .. the various characters connected by the concept itself into a single whole in thought. 1885 VEITCH *Instit. Logic* § 238 In Comprehension, the individual .. contains a sum of attributes.

II. Mental grasping, understanding.

5. The action or fact of comprehending with the mind; understanding.

? 15.. *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) 19 For crafte nor for cuninge, [Cas]te never comprehencion. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 92 Νοησις, Intelligence, which they make to be a comprehension of the first principes of Science. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Pref. Wks. 1874 II. 8 The title of Sermons gives some right to expect what is plain and of easy comprehension. 1769 BURKE *Late State Nation* Wks. 1842 I. 109 Deficiency of temper and judgment, and manly comprehension of the publick interest. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* 110 No men are so solemn .. as the dull of comprehension.

6. The mental state or condition of comprehending (often viewed as a property which one may *have*); an adequate notion.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxiii. § 1 The comprehension which she hath of God. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 39 Mechanicke and vulgar heads ascend not unto such comprehensions. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 429 A subject of which he has not the most distant comprehension. 1875 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iv. § 23. 70 What has changed your state from one of perplexity to one of comprehension? *Mod.* To attain to a full comprehension of the subject.

7. The faculty of grasping with the mind, power of receiving and containing ideas, mental grasp.

a 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* I. 211 A work .. not to be entertained by a man of such narrow comprehensions, as were ascribed unto him .. by one of the Peers. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. vii, A scheme, or constitution, beyond our comprehension. 1795 ROSCOE *Lorenzo de' Medici* x, Exhibiting ..depth of penetration..and comprehension of mind. 1889 H. B. WHEATLEY *How to Catalogue* 3 To think that every thing is to be brought down to the comprehension of the fool.

†III. **8.** Physical grasping, compression. *Obs.*

1656 MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. ii. *Philos. Writ.* (1712) 45 Such a comprehension of the Particle [of air] as there is in the hairs of a lock of Wool. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 54, I must have made some slight efforts toward a closer comprehension of her hand.

†Comprehe·nsional, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or tending to comprehension; comprehensive.

1673 H. STUBBE *Further Vind. Dutch War* 63 Any General and Comprehensional course. 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Diss.* 37 So Comprehensional a Charity, that All Christians .. may go to Heaven, Hand in Hand. *Ibid.* 46 A Resolution .. betwixt the Comprehensional Church-of-England-Men, and the Dissenters.

Comprehensive (kɒmprɪhe·nsɪv), *a.* [ad. L. *comprehensīv-us*, f. *comprehens-* ppl. stem of *comprehendĕre*: see COMPREHEND and -IVE. Cf. mod. F. *compréhensif, -ive.*]

1. *gen.* Characterized by comprehension; having the attribute of comprising or including much; of large content or scope.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* Pref., Then is the Ciuilians definition of it enough comprehensiue. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 213 The comprehensiue whole, is parted betweene the things comprehended therein. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 3 His Aim is more Comprehensive. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* Ded., The most noble, pleasant, and comprehensive of all the senses. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 21 Happiness (or, to use a .. more comprehensive term, solid well-being). 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* I The reply was as concise as it was comprehensive—'know what you have to do, and do it'. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 124 A comprehensive survey of the philosophy of Plato.

b. Inclusive *of*; embracing.

a 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 244 [A] Tongue..comprehensive of such rich and rational expressions. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 190 Plant thee Orchards .. in such order as may be .. most comprehensive of Plants. 1720 GORDON & TRENCHARD *Indep. Whig* No. 22 (1728) 206 Charity it self, which is comprehensive of all the Vertues. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 132 O Heaven..comprehensive of all life.

c. Sometimes with the enlarged sense: Containing much in small compass, compendious.

1662 PEPYS *Diary* 17 Aug., The Lord's Prayer..In Whose comprehensive words we sum up all our imperfect desires. 1684 EARL ROSCOMM. *Ess. Transl. Verse* 52 But who did ever in French Authors see The comprehensive English Energy?

2. Characterized by mental comprehension: a. that grasps or understands (a thing) fully.

1628 DONNE *Serm.* I *Cor.* xiii. 12 A comprehensive knowledge of God it [our knowledge] cannot be. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 27 Comprehensive knowledge..is no part of our Indowments. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 294 Comprehensive knowledge is that whereby the whole of an object, so far as it is intelligible, is knowen. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 251 A comprehensive faculty that grasps Great purposes with ease.

b. Embracing many things, broad in mental grasp, sympathies, or the like.

1700 DRYDEN *Pref. to Fables* Wks. (Globe) 501 He [Chaucer] must have been a man of a most wonderful comprehensive nature. 1721 *Lett. fr. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) II. 126 These very philosophical comprehensive Men. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* Pref. 17 *note*, The superiority of the comprehensive student over the partial observer. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Inscript.* xxxii, One comprehensive mind All overseeing and pervading all.

3. *Logic.* Intensive.

1725 WATTS *Logic* I. vi. § 9 (*heading*) Of a comprehensive Conception of Things, and of Abstraction. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* v. i. Wks. 390/2 It is an axiom in logic—that the more extensive any general term is, it is the less comprehensive. 1850 BAYNES *New Analytic* 72 *note*, [The reasoning] is *comprehensive* or *intensive*, for it proceeds from the concrete to the abstract, from a greater totality of attribute to a less.

Comprehensively (kɒmprɪ́he·nsɪvlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a comprehensive manner.

1628 DONNE *Serm.* I *Cor.* xiii. 12 Our knowledge cannot be so dilated, nor God condensed and contracted so, as that we can know him..comprehensively. 1820 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 11 To state the fact and the truth comprehensively. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 7 May 4/8 A measure dealing comprehensively with the subject of local government in Ireland.

Comprehensiveness (kɒmprɪ́he·nsɪvnɛs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Comprehensive quality or state, the quality of comprising or including much.

1635 SHELFORD *Five Treat.* 188 The universalitie and comprehensivenesse of God's will. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. vi. (1695) 333 General Truths .. by their comprehensiveness ..enlarge our view, and shorten our way to Knowledge. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 222 In learning, sense, energy, and comprehensiveness it is fully equal to all the modern dissertations. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 473/1 The comprehensiveness of the volume is surprising.

b. *spec.* Breadth of intellectual range, mental capaciousness.

1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici, Basil* 218 The quickness and comprehensiveness of his Parts. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxviii. 81 Those, whose accuracy of remark, and comprehensiveness of knowledge, made their suffrages worthy of regard. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* ii. 37 Nothing is more remarkable about Empedocles than his versatility and comprehensiveness.

† **Comprehe·nsor.** *Obs.* [Agent-n. in L. form from *comprehendĕre*: see above.] One who has attained to full comprehension. (In 17th c. Divinity, with reference to *Philipp.* iii. 12–13: cf. the Vulgate.)

1653 W. SCLATER *Fun. Serm.* (1654) 16 Not Comprehensors, till actually instated Members of the Church Triumphant above in glory. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Soul's Farewell* § 7 Thou art yet a traveller, they [Saints] comprehensors. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 280 Christ..was Comprehensor from the beginning .. yet his experimental knowledge came by degrees. *a* 1710 BP. BULL *Serm.* v. Wks. 1827 I. 117 Though St. Paul were an excellent apostle, yet he was still but a man .. a *viator*, not a *comprehensor*, a proficient, not yet fully perfect.

Comprehenss, Sc. var. of COMPREHENCE. *Obs.*

† **Compre·nd,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *comprend-re*, or its original, L. *comprend-ĕre*, contr. f. *comprehendĕre*: see COMPREHEND.] = COMPREHEND.

† 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. iv. 165 Resoun .. comprendiþ þe þinges ymaginable and sensible. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6635, I wole not determine Of prynces power .. Ne by my word comprende, iwys, If it so ferre may strecche in this. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 304 Doutlesse every graffyng wol comprende, Untempered lyme yf with the graffes be Put in the plages. 1594 R. CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 89 He..well comprends; Man findes no faith where God receiues a nay.

† **Compre·sbyter.** *Obs.* [a. L. *compresbyter* (in Augustine, etc.): see COM-.] A fellow presbyter: cf. CO-PRESBYTER (in Co- *pref.*).

[1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 426/1 Saynt Hierome was rather contente to ioyn the latine coniunccion with the Greke woorde, and call it *compresbyter*.] *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. vii. § 1 Donatus, and Fortunatus, and Novatus, and Gordius, our com-presbyters. 1606 WHETENHALL *Disc. Abuses in Ch.* 86 Peter Martyr his combresbyter or fellow Elder. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 255 Mr. George Grame a compresbyter, minister at Scoone.

Hence **Compresbyte·rial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a session or body of presbyters.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Discipl.* I. (1851) 11 Coequall and compresbyteriall Power to ordaine Ministers and Deacons.

† **Compre·sence.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. COM- + PRESENCE.] Presence together; co-presence.

a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* X. lv. Wks. IX. 595 Not directly and immediately by the elements of bread and wine nor by any other kind of local presence or compresence with these elements than is in baptism. 1657 S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 639 Luther..found the middle tenet of compresence of both Body & Bread.

† **Compresentia·lity.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. COM- + PRESENTIALITY.] The quality of being present together. So **Compresentia·tion.**

1686 H. MORE *Real Presence* 49 According to this Notion there may be a Consubstantiation rightly interpreted, that is a Compresentiation, or rather Compresentiality of both the Real Bread and Wine, and the Real Body and Blood of Christ at once.

Compress (kɒ́mpre·s), *v.* [a. OF. *compresse-r*, ad. L. *compressā-re* to press together, oppress, freq. of *comprimĕre* to press together, restrain, check, etc., f. *com-* together + *premĕre* to press. As *compress* also coincides with the ppl. stem *compress-* of *comprimĕre* (from which stem the Eng. repr. of a L. verb is most frequently formed), it is treated as the Eng. repr. of *comprimĕre* and mod.F. *comprimer*, of which the direct adaptation COMPRIME has not endured in the language.]

1. To press together, to squeeze: a. separate things.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 125 A þinne clout wet in þe white of an ey, & sumwhat þe white compressed out. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 23 They sawe..hys lyppys a lytyl to moue with his chekys compressyd as he had receyued or swelowde sum swete thing fallyn in to hys mowth. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* II. i, Compressing two prisms hard together. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *'Temptation,' Paris*, She gave me both her hands, closed together, into mine: it was impossible not to compress them in that situation. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 495 In a parlour snug and small..The man of business and his friends compressed.

b. a hollow thing, so as to make it of smaller capacity.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxiv. (1495) 133 The free passage of the ayre .. is forbode and lette by wryngynge and compressynge of the Ysophagus. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 287 The muscles called Cremesteres which compresse the leading Vessels. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xx. 146 The Vessel .. was .. struck .. with a Wooden Mallet, and thereby was manifestly compress'd, whereby the inclosed Water was crouded into less room. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. p. x, Tin tubes were found to be broken, compressed, and distorted. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ii. 19 The retina at the protruded part will be compressed by the outward pressure of the contained fluid.

c. *Surg.* To close by compression.

1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 545 The instrument .. seems to be well adapted for compressing the humeral artery, or any other that can be easily pressed against a bone. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* liii, My professional knowledge saved his life. I compressed the artery.

2. To press (a substance) together closely; to squeeze together, so as to make more firm and solid.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 128 In þe firste caas dura mater is compressed. 1645 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxxv. § 4 Stiff bodies, that by violence are compress'd and drawn into a less capacious figure. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 147 If the rain fell upon even and level ground, it would only sadden and compress it. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 605 A pretty large piece of sponge may be compressed or squeezed into a small size. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 182 The slivers again assume the form of bands of slubbing, and are then passed between a pair of rollers to compress them.

b. *Physics.* To condense a gaseous or other elastic body by pressure so that it decreases in bulk without loss of mass.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. xi. 240 Air compressed.. breaks the Vessel wherein it is compressed. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 127 A large quantity of air, whose spring being compressed in little room. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* 152 The water..compresses the air and produces a reaction which opens the valves. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* iv. 140 By..powerful means we can compress water, but the force necessary to accomplish this is very great.

3. *fig.* To reduce into smaller volume (as if by pressure): a. things material.

1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* vi. 142 Some ships were elevated to twice their proper height, while others were compressed almost to a line. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 33 How I longed to be able to compress my form into utter littleness.

b. Language, thoughts, etc.; to condense.

1746 MELMOTH *Pliny* I. xvi. (R.), The same strength of expression, though more compressed, runs through his historical harangues. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 149 To enable me properly to compress and digest my thoughts. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. v. 27 These, greatly compressing themselves, shall speak, each an instant. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. ii. 44 What I have to say .. cannot be compressed into a very few words.

4. *fig.* To condense, concentrate.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 551, I compressed them into one dose three times a day. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 59 The size of the mirror is only the measure of its power to collect and compress feeble rays of light. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xvii, The eager theorising of ages is compressed .. in the momentary want of a single mind. 1877 TYNDALL in *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/4 We have..terror, hope, sensation, calculation, possible ruin, and victory compressed into a moment.

† 5. *fig.* To repress, keep under restraint. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 115 b, Compresse thy passyon by scylence & kepe it in the that it passe not thy mouth. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 145 The greatest wisedome in Socrates in compressing his anger, is worthy great commendation. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* VI. 483 Hierax compressed the mutiny, by paying the souldiers arreares out of his own purse. 1847 GROTE *Hist. Greece* II. xxvi. (1862) III. 17 Who .. compressed under his sceptre a large proportion of these ferocious..plunderers.

† 6. To embrace sexually. *Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* Pref. (1857) 69 A virgin of that isle compressed by that Genius. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 351 Rhea Sylvia .. a vestall, being compressed and found with child. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Ceyx & Alcyone* 494 They bill, they tread: Alcyone compress'd Sev'n days sits brooding on her floating nest. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 95 Neptune..in his cave the yielding nymph compress'd.

† **Compre·ss,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*, [ad. L. *compress-us*, pa. pple.: see prec.] = COMPRESSED.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. I. xxviii, Nor penetrate the crusty fence Of constipated matter close compresse.

Compress (kɒ́mpres), *sb.* [a. F. *compresse* (16th c. in Paré), ad. L. *compressa*, from *compressus*, pa. pple. of *comprimĕre*: see prec.]

1. *Surg.* A soft mass of linen, lint or other material formed into a pad, which, by the aid of a bandage, can be made to press upon any part; used for compressing an artery, for keeping a dressing, plaister, etc., in its place, applying medicinal agents, and the like. In hydropathic use, applied to a piece of cloth, wetted with water, and tightly covered with a waterproof or thick impervious bandage, applied to the surface of the body for the relief of inflammation or irritation.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 48 Take fine Hempen toa and make therof little compresses, as bigge as the palme of a childe's hande, & madefye them heerin, and apply them on the Eyes. 1676 R. WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* IV. iv. 277, I dressed it again with Lenients, Compresse, and good Bandage. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Nerves*, Put a Compress to it that has been dipt in the same Wine. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 301 The leg was dressed and .. a thick compress was applied under the calf, with a view to prevent more sinuses. 1807–26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 115 The pad .. to be placed immediately over a graduated compress, which is to be put directly over the wound in the artery. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxxvii, The former had a wet *compresse* around her body. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 3/1 Any one who has ever applied a cold compress to a sore throat. 1870 SMEDLEY *Pract. Hydrop.* (ed. 12), Body bandage or wet compress.

2. A machine for pressing cotton-bales and other articles into a compact form for transport, etc.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Compressed (kɒ́mpre·st), *ppl. a.* [f. COMPRESS *v.* + -ED.]

1. Pressed together closely, so as to occupy small space; pressed into a smaller volume and denser composition than the ordinary; condensed.

Compressed air has, from its elasticity, been applied as a motive force or substitute for steam, and is also used in *Med.*; hence such phrasal comb. as *compressed air engine, compressed air bath* (sometimes hyphened).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. vii. 57 Sest þou nat þan how streit and how compressed [*ante* so streyt yþrongen] is þilke glorie þat 3e trauailen aboute to shew and to multiplie. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 128 The compressed air suddenly finding out a way of eruption. 1731–59 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Wind*, Compress'd Air is denser than Air less compress'd. 1857 *Engineer* IV. 144/1 Making compressed yeast. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 30/2 Ware's Compressed Air-bath is for subjecting a patient to an enveloping atmosphere of air under pressure. *Ibid.* 602/2 The compressed-air engine at Ardsley Colliery..travels on wheels and is pushed to its work by hand. *Ibid.* 604/1 A machine for making compressed bullets. 1879 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 5/8 The compressed gas being driven into a strong boiler. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 13 May 2/2.

b. *Compressed score*: a musical score in which more than one voice-part is written on a single staff: *esp.* four-part harmony written on two staves.

1877 (*title*), The Congregational Psalmist: a companion to all the new Hymn-books..Compressed Score edition.

c. *fig.* Concentrated; condensed.

1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* V. 105 Furnished with more compressed thoughts. 1851–5 BRIMLEY *Ess., Tennyson* 96 'Love thou thy Land' is only to be compared with an essay of Lord Bacon's for its compressed energy. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* 130 The compressed and haughty page of Tacitus.

2. Having a flattened form, like the result of pressure; having the two opposite sides nearly plane or flat; *spec.* in *Zool.* and *Bot.* flattened laterally, or along its length.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 112 A small compressed seed. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf, Compressed leaf*, one with the mark of an impression on both sides. 1797

BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 293 The bill is two inches long, vertically compressed on the sides. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 179 Mars..is compressed at the poles, so that his equatorial diameter is to his polar axis as 16 to 15 nearly. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 201 The hand .. is furnished with five powerful but compressed nails. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 620 The stem then becomes cylindrical, or, if it is compressed .. still with a uniform breadth.

b. *Printing. Compressed type*: = condensed type, or a variety thereof.

1875 URE *Dict. Manuf.* III. 641 Types..have undergone every change in form that fancy or taste could suggest .. *clarendon*, a modification of antique..*compressed*, or tall thin letters.

3. Of separate things: Pressed together.

1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* I. Prol., His compressed lips told that he felt the anguish of the laugh that circled round him.

Compressedly (kŏmpre·sĕdli, -pre·stli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a compressed manner; with compression.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 411 To describe German painting, statuary, and music, not so much compressedly as compressingly. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 281 True passion is often sparing of words; compressedly eloquent.

Compresser (kŏmpre·sər). [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who or that which compresses; a compressor.

1819 *P. O. Lond. Directory* 145 Grove, John, Patent Hay-compresser, Blackwall.

Compressibility (kŏmpresĭbi·lĭti). [f. next + -ITY; cf. F. *compressibilité*.] The quality of being compressible; capability of compression.

1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 605 The compressibility of sponge. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 502 The extraordinary compressibility of the other viscera.

b. esp. in *Physics*. The quality in virtue of which the volume of a gas, etc., may be diminished without decrease of its mass.

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) III. 507 The great compressibility, if I may so speak, of the air. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 237 The compressibility.. of ice is very nearly the same with that of water. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* viii. § 404 The Compressibility of water in the depths of the sea, is one per cent for every 1000 fathoms.

Compressible (kŏmpre·sĭb'l), *a.* [f. COMPRESS *v.* + -IBLE; the form of the suffix is owing to the vb. being referred to L. *compress-us*; derivation from L. *compressāre*, F. *compresser*, would give *compressable*: cf. PRESSABLE. So mod.F. *compressible*.] That may be compressed; capable of compression.

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) III. 508 Not .. to conclude that the air is so much more rarefiable than compressible. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 442 Permanently-elastic fluids are all compressible. 1855 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* II. xxvi. 481 You will have to restrain and combat the two least compressible forces in the political world. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 794 Both layers were..in a state of tension..the one [layer]..was but slightly extensible or compressible.

b. Of the pulse: see quot.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 12 May 1 The physicians have an expression which they apply to a feverish pulse which appears to vanish under the pressure of the finger; they call it a compressible pulse. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 159 The slow pulse is sometimes moderately full, but is always very soft and compressible.

Hence **Compressibleness.**

1730-6 BAILEY, *Compressibility, compressibleness*, capableness to be pressed close. Hence in JOHNSON, etc.

Compre·ssing, *vbl. sb.* [f. COMPRESS *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb.; compression.

1398 [see COMPRESS *v.* 1 b]. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 546 The compressing of the principal artery or arteries that supply the part or parts with blood..will stop the bleeding.

Compressing (kŏmpre·sĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That compresses.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xiii. 85 The Vessel .. made .. less full of compressing matter. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* 5 *foot-n.*, One of Mr. Hawkesbee's Compressing Engines. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. App. 432 A compressing force acting at right angles to the planes of cleavage. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 31/2 The air-compressing engine of Sommeilleur..worked the rock-drills.

Compre·ssingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a compressing way; with compression.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 411 [see COMPRESSEDLY]. 1854 *Ibid.* XLIX. 164 The ant-eater embraces and hugs him so compressingly, as very soon to squeeze him to death.

Compression (kŏmpre·ʃən). Also 5–6 **comprysion, -prission.** [a. F. *compression*, ad. L. *compressiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *comprimĕre* (ppl. stem *compress-*): see COMPRESS *v.*]

1. The action of compressing; pressing together, squeezing; forcing into a smaller compass; condensation by pressure.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A) 23 A gristil .. hab sixe helpingis [uses]..þo .ij. þat þe harde schulde not hirte þe neische, nameli in þe tyme of compressioun [*v. r.* compriscion], & in þe tyme of smytinge. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 58 Cast forth by the great dilation of the heart or else by the great comprysion thereof. 1599 *Soliman & P.* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 289 Why, what is jewels, or what is gold, but earth; An humour knit together by compression. 1659 LEAK *Water-wks.* Pref. 3 Water cannot be forced by compression to be contained in less space then its Natural extension. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 59 The infant itself has milk in its own breasts, which may be squeezed out by compression. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* i. § 7 (1870) 6 To consider the development of heat by compression.

b. Constraint, coercion.

1880 *Ch. Times* 10 Nov. 779 Dwelling chiefly upon the causes of modern infidelity in France, [he] does not hesitate to ascribe it in a great measure to the compression exercised by Louis XIV.

c. *fig.* The condensation of thought or language.

1820 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. v. 92 Great as our merits might be in some points, we none of us excelled in compression. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* Pref. (1863) 15 The difficulty of compression has been the greatest of all my difficulties.

2. A state or condition of being compressed.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xx. (1632) 43 Those instruments .. have their proper compressions and dilatations, etc. 1771 MACKENZIE *Man of Feel.* (1886) 37 His fingers lost their compression. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* ix. 204 Every variety of distortion and compression. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. ix. 300 The moraine is in a state of longitudinal compression.

b. of thought, language, or writing.

1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 70 ¶ 4 Best pleased with involution of argument, and compression of thought. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* p. vi, The state of compression in which it [the treatise] now appears.

c. *fig.* Straitened or repressed condition, under the operation of trouble, tyranny, or the like.

1762 MILLER tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* II. ii. (ed. 2) 190 The state of compression which those in the common way were in after harvest. 1816 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 280 That nation is too high-minded..to remain quiet under its present compression. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 523 That previous letter..had been written in much tribulation and compression of heart.

3. *Compression of the poles*: the flattening of a planet at the poles, making it an oblate spheroid.

1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 179 The compression of Jupiter amounts to a fourteenth part of his longer diameter. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* iv. 34 Of ascertaining the compression of Jupiter's spheroid.

†4. *Surg.* A compress. *Obs. rare.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 110/1 We must also have for the same intente, Compressions, or little pillowes of inveterate linnen.

b. Short for 'compression of the brain'.

1847 SOUTH tr. *Chelius' Surg.* I. 410 It is often very difficult to distinguish between drunkenness and either concussion or compression. 1870 T. HOLMES *Surg.* (ed. 2) II. 257 In well-marked compression, however, the patient is generally perfectly insensible.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *compression bellows, chamber, machine, treatment*; **compression-casting**, a method of casting bronzes, etc., in which the metal is forced by compression into the finer tracery of the mould; **compression-cock**, a tap having a collapsible india-rubber tube.

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 26 Kaufmann, of Dresden .. invented the so-called compression-bellows. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 603/1 The compression-chamber receives its successive charges of air from the atmosphere by valves opening inward. *Ibid.* The power of such a compression machine.

Compre·ssional, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to compression.

1887 G. H. DARWIN *Earthq.* in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 266 The compressional waves may have passed .. before the arrival of the distortional waves.

Compressive (kŏmpre·siv), *a.* [f. L. type **compressīv-us*, f. *compress-* ppl. stem of *comprimĕre*: see -IVE. So mod.F. *compressif, -ive*.]

1. Having the attribute or function of compressing; tending to compress.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 67 The compressiue motion of the Ventricle and intrels. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 111 By reason of their compressiue faculty, being eaten after meate, they [apples] make the belly soluble, and helpe the subduction of excrements. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* v. xxxiii, His three fingers supported [the book] without the least compressive violence. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 171 The bark..has also a strong compressive energy, expelling moisture from the layers that successively assume the character of heart-wood. 1856 GROTE *Greece* II. xci. XII. 21 A neighbour sure to be domineering and compressive, and likely enough to be tyrannical.

†2. Consisting in or caused by compression. *Obs.*

1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* I. 7 a, Ytching payne commeth of a tarte or salt humor .. Compressiue, commeth of matter, or wyndines, that maketh narrowe, or constrayneth, the membre or part. 1662 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* III. i. 148 A more then ordinary Motion or compressive Rest may very well prove painful to the Soul.

Hence **Compre·ssively** *adv.*, with compression.

1830 CARLYLE *Sartor Res.* II. ii, [My upbringing] was rigorous, too frugal, compressively secluded.

Compressor (kŏmpre·sər). [a. L. *compressor*, agent-noun from *comprimĕre* to COMPRESS.] One who or that which compresses: in technical uses.

a. *Anat.* A muscle which compresses a part. (Frequent in the L. names of individual muscles.)

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Compressor naris*, in anatomy, a name given .. to one of the muscles of the face.] 1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 223/1 Its action [i. e. that of the muscle]..when convex, makes it a compressor.

b. *Surg.* An instrument for compressing a part of the body, as a nerve, artery, duct, etc.; also a tourniquet.

1870 T. HOLMES *Surg.* (ed. 2) III. 489 The instruments required for the compression-treatment [of Aneurism] are one or two compressors and a weight encased in leather.

c. A (surgical or hydropathic) compress.

1851 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 153, I resolutely abstain from pills—continuing to wear my compressor.

d. An instrument for compressing objects in microscopical investigations; a compressorium.

1881 CARPENTER *Microscope* (ed. 6) 150 In all these Compressors, it is easy to vary the thickness of the glass within convenient limits.

e. *Naut.* An iron lever by means of which the chain-cable as it runs out can be jammed to the chain-pipe and checked or stopped.

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 55 In letting go the anchor, when it is necessary to check the cables..the compressors..will control their descent. 1878 *Scribn. Mag.* XV. 666/2 An effort was made to man the starboard compressor so as to check the other anchor when let go.

f. *Gun.* A mechanism for pressing a gun-carriage to its slide or platform during the recoil.

1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 119 When the compressors are used, the running-up is by jerks. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Compressor*, a mechanism generally adopted afloat for facilitating the working of the large guns recently introduced; the gun-carriage is thus compressed to its slide or platform during the recoil, and set free again by the turn of a handle for running up.

g. A machine for compressing air, *esp.* for use as a motive power. More fully *air-compressor.*

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 602/2 The Mount Cenis Tunnel air-compressors..The compressors operate by applying the living force of a large column of water descending in an inclined tube, to drive a body of confined air into a receiver. 1879 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 5/8 A compressor pump, such as is used for compressing air for torpedoes. 1882 *Standard* 27 Dec. 7/1 The compressed air is conveyed from the compressors down the..shaft to the boring machine by..pipes.

Compressorium (kŏmpresō·rĭŭm). [f. as prec. + -ORIUM: cf. L. *scriptōrium*, etc.] A compressor; *spec.* an instrument used in microscopical research by which a graduated pressure may be brought to bear on the object under examination.

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 168 To steep it in weak acetic acid, and then to thin it out, under the compressorium. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* 8 iii. 195.

Compressure (kŏmpre·ʃŭi, -əi). [f. *compress-* ppl. stem of L. *comprimĕre* + -URE: cf. PRESSURE, L. *pressūra*.] The action or process of compressing; pressure together; †repression.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxix. (1658) 313 The superficies.. is better, or worse disposed to reflection of light, by polishing, or by compressure together. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 180 The compressure of Seditions. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* I. i. 5, I..Compressed the Air, but the Engine leaking, I frequently renewed the Compressure. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 588 Curious .. is this same compressure of History. 1841 MRS. TONNA *Pers. Recollect.* ii. 32 Compressure of the feet was..forbidden.

†**Comprie·st.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. COM- + PRIEST.] A fellow-priest; a compresbyter.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1738 I. 122 Deferring to chastise his lewd and insolent Compriests.

†**Co·mprimate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [prob. f. F. *comprimé*, pa. pple. of *comprimer*: cf. *affectionate*, and -ATE².] Compressed.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Q. Chirurg.* D iij b, The forme therof is rounde comprymate lyghtly fro one parte to another.

†**Compri·me,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *comprimĕre* or F. *comprimer*: see COMPRESS *v.*] To compress.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Q. Chirurg.* E ij b, For feare.. that it compryme the brayne. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 58 Perturbations .. either dilate, or comprime the heart.

So †**Co·mpriment** [ad. L. *compriment-em* pr. pple.], a compressing agent.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 270 Astringents and Compriments or Bloud-stone [to stop bleeding].

†**Comprint,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. COM- + PRINT *v.*] To share in printing.

(Used in 17th c. of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, as being entitled to share with the King's Printer, and Stationers' Company, in printing privileged books.)

a. *trans.*

1634 *Tanner MS.* in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* (1781) I. 284 Cambridge hath liberty of comprinting, with the King's Printers, and Company of Stationers, these privileged books following: 1. The *Bible*..and the singing *Psalms*. 2. *Grammars*. 3. All other *School books*. 4. *Almanacks*. 1684 J. WALLIS *ibid.* 280 After the wars [c 1650–60] the University Printers did, for some time, continue to comprint privileged books at Oxford, as well as those at London. *Ibid.* I. 281 The Universities Right to print or comprint Bibles.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1678-9 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 276 The King's Printers refusing to pay the usual rent to them [the University of Oxford] for their forbearance of comprinting [of Bibles].

¶ The following misuse of the word inserted by Kersey in his ed. of Phillips, 1706, has been copied from Dictionary to Dictionary ever since; in some it is even given to the exclusion of the correct meaning. From Kersey it was adopted also by Giles Jacob in his *New Law Dict.*, 1729, and has been handed on by Tomlins, Wharton, etc.

[1676 PHILLIPS (*App.* II, 'A Collection of such Affected Words from the L. or Gr. as are either to be used warily, and upon occasion only, or totally to be rejected as barbarous'), *Comprint*, to print another's Copy.] 1706 — (ed. Kersey), To *Comprint* (*Law-Term*), this Word properly signifies to print together; but is commonly taken for the Deceitful Printing of another's Copy, or Book, by Stealth, to the prejudice of the rightful Proprietor. [Hence (with modifications) in KERSEY 1707-21, BAILEY 1721-, JOHNSON 1755-, and recent Dictionaries.] 1729 G. JACOB *New Law Dict.*, *Comprint* intends a surreptitious printing of another Bookseller's Copy, to make Gain thereby, which is contrary to the Stat. 14 Car. II. c. 33, and other Statutes. [But the subject is not mentioned in the Statute cited.] Thence in TOMLINS, WHARTON, etc.

[Hence **Comprint,** *sb.* A modern dictionary figment, founded on the loose wording of the explanation of the verb in the law dicts. above.]

Comprisable (kŏmprəi·zăb'l), *a.* Also 7–9 **-izable.** [f. COMPRISE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being comprised.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* IV. Conclus. 85 More ample Presidents, than may seeme..to be comprizable in the decurted Passages .. of this supplement. 1777 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 39/1 Comprizable in a small compass. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* iii. 153 The whole map..not being comprizable within any finite limits.

Comprisal (kŏmprəi·zăl). *? Obs.* Also 7 **-izall.** [f. COMPRISE *v.* + -AL.] The action of comprising; that in which this is embodied; a compendium.

1643 HORN & ROBOTHAM *Gate Lang. Unl.* c. § 993 Here hast thou briefly and closely trussed up a short comprizall. 1649 J. E. tr. *Behmen's Epist.* 22 Which I shall impart unto you .. *in* a briefe and short comprisall. 1686 BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* 73 Cosmical Mechanism; that is, a Comprisal of all the mechanical affections..that belong to the matter of the great System of the Universe.

Comprise (kŏmprəi·z), *v.* Also 5–7 **compryse,** 5 *Sc.* **compris,** 7–9 **comprize.** [f. F. *comprendre* (pa. pple. and pret. Ind. *compris*) :—L. *comprendĕre,* contr. from *comprehendĕre* to COMPREHEND. Probably formed by association with *emprise,* and possibly with *enterprise,* both of which verbs were derivatives from Eng. sbs. of the same form (repr. F. *emprise, entreprise,* fem. sbs. from pa. pple.), but being used as the Eng. reprs. of *emprendre, entreprendre,* formed a precedent for the analogous representation of other compounds of *-prendre* by verbs. in *-prise* : cf. *apprise, surprise.*]

(Many of the early passages in which this word occurs are so vague that it is difficult to gather the exact sense.)

†**1.** To lay hold on, take, catch, seize. *Obs.*

1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* xxviii, Quhat was the cause that he [me] more comprisit Than othir folk to lyve in suich ruyne? *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) III. xxviii, The sercher..shal be ouerlayd & comprysed of hymselfe. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxxvii. 710 And the frenche kynge to comprise to his agreement his sonne in lawe [et prendroit le roy de france sur luy son filz]. 1592 GREENE *Poems* (1856) 129 He could with counsels commonwealths comprise.

† b. *Sc.* To seize under legal authority, 'attach'.

c 1575 [see COMPRISED]. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 87 The Kings officiars, in the end of the market, sall cause the said cattell to be comprised .. be leill men ..vntill the summe of the debt. 1621 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI,* c. 6 ¶ 1 That summe of money for the which the sayde Landes are comprised. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* No. 133 (1862) I. 322, I will think it no bondage to be rouped, comprised, and possessed by Christ as His bondman.

†**2.** To 'take in' (mentally), perceive, comprehend, conceive. *Obs.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 41 b, By alle that I see and comprise in you, hit semeth not..that ye be seke. 1485 — *Chas. Gt.* 27 For to compryse thentencyon of the spekar. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 3 a, What is he that canne by very imaginacion comprise how that God the father .. doeth continually beget God the sonne? 1563 MAN *Musculus' Commonpl.* 372 a, It is very hard to comprise, and much harder to expresse the nature of Godde. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 198 A name .. that no man knew but himself .. he alone that is it, being able to comprize it.

† b. ? To hold or bear in mind. *Obs.*–1

a 1528 SKELTON *Dk. Albany, Lenuoy,* In his mynde to comprise Those wordes his grace dyd saye Of an ammas gray.

† c. *intr.* with *of. Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 20 Witte & raison for to serche and compryse of thinges of therthe.

3. To bring together and comprehend or include, *esp.* in a treatise.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xx. 44 Of þis matere .. I hard said on sa mony wys, That al I couth noucht weil compris. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 150 They condescended to compryse the whole matter in wryting. 1586 THYNNE in *Holinshed* III. 1592 That some fauourer of learned mens fame, would comprise their names and works in a particular volume. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 290 Whose .. vertues, if in verse I now should take in hand For to comprize.

b. *esp.* To comprehend compendiously; to sum up.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurelius* (1546) X ij, In a monethe a man might recken all the stones..but in a M. yeres he myght not comprise the malices of hi[r] yll customes. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 147 b, The prayer of the Lorde..conteyneth .. great and weyghty matters, suche as neither aungell nor man..was able so pitheli to comprise in so few wordes. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* ib. ii. (1817) 52 The necessity .. of comprising what he delivered within a small compass. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 24 June, There is far more in it..than any man..can comprise..within the compass of a speech of ordinary length.

c. To comprehend or include *under* or *in* a class or denomination.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lviii. § 2 We use .. under the name of their substance not only to comprise that whereof they outwardly consist, but also the secret grace. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 194 ¶ 4 This knowledge [of the world] she comprises in the rules of visiting, the history of the present hour, an early intelligence of the change of fashions, etc. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* viii. (1876) 68 In her own single person she could have comprised the duties of a first minister and a superintendent of police.

4. Of things material : † a. To take in within its space; to enclose, to hold. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 221/4 Al the world myght not haue comprysed hym. 1516 FABYAN III. ccxl. 281, viii fote of grounde nowe hath my body comprysed. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (1870) 105 The amendements cannot be comprised in the parchement. They have newe wrytten yt. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. v. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. xxxviii, But smoreing filth so close it doth comprize That it cannot flame out.

b. To contain, as parts making up the whole, to consist of (the parts specified).

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. iv. 16 The fourme of the world and the facyon after that it conteyneth and compriseth. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. iv. § 4 The three walls of the City in which the three chief parts of it were comprized. 1868 PEARD *Water-Farm.* xiii. 130 The works .. comprise four ponds for fish. *Mod. Advt.* The house comprises box-room, nine bed-rooms, bath-room, etc.

c. To extend so as to contain, to extend to; to cover a space or time.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* C iv, A corde that..compriseth all the elbow and moeueth the lytell arme. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* v. (1858) 255 The first division of this plain, which comprised the territory of the ancient Philistines. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 49 The registers..which comprised a period of 200,000 years.

5. Of things immaterial : a. To take in or include; as opposed to leaving out.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 67 The term [seed of God] doth comprize Infants. 1823 THACHER *Mil. Jrnl.* 79 [To] Comprize all the cases.

b. To embrace as its contents, matter, or subject.

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 354 Such subsequent parts of these commentaries, as will .. comprize almost every object of the justices' jurisdiction. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* III. xiii. 102 The third division of our subject .. comprizes what is necessary .. to be known previous to the study of history. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xv, 'The word politics .. comprises, in itself, a difficult study of no inconsiderable magnitude'.

6. *passive.* To be included, embraced, comprehended : a. *in* (or *within*) a document or its scope, in a class, or group.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. ix. 60 Thre yheris trwys .. Qwhare-in þe Scottis men and þe kyng ware comprysyd. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* 5 b, Ouer and aboue these [commandments] that be comprysed in this sayd table. 1525 BP. CLERK in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 88 I. 320 Theys maters war .. nott comprisyd in the articles expressly. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V,* v. ii. 96 She is our capitall Demand, compris'd Within the fore-ranke of our Articles. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* 22 The new Articles since comprised in that Creed. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 271 Decrements on the acute solid angles, are all comprised within class b.

b. *in, within* a space or time, *between* limits.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vi. 81 The Might or Power is couertly comprised betweene them both. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 7 The writing..wherein her oath for never marrying againe was comprised. 1784 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) VI. 1963 That memorable day, in which are comprized the affecting incidents, and melancholy particulars. 1787 J. BARLOW *Oration* 4 July 10 When an hundred millions of people are comprised within your territory. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 31 The hours, when the electric fluid appears feeblest, are those comprised within the time [between evening and sunrise].

c. *under* a heading, title, common term, division.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lxxii. 533 Whiche are all comprised under the name of wilde Thistelles. 1655 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* i. 2 All..Christians..comprised under this particle Us. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 238 Materials .. are comprised under six Heads, viz. 1. Bricks, 2. Tiles, 3. Morter, 4. Laths, etc. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 61 The subdivision Loricata, under which are comprised the two orders of Crocodilina and Chelonia.

d. To be comprehended summarily.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. ii. 87 In these two poyntes is comprysed all the holy scrypture. 1576 FLEMING *Panop. Epist.* 415 In this clause the sum of their request is comprised. 1601 BP. BARLOW *Serm. Paules Crosse* 20 The whole dutie of a Christian is comprised in one word. 1698 DRYDEN *Æneid* II. 86 Behold a Nation in a Man comprised. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 11 Academical study may be comprised in two points, reading and meditation. 1834–43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1862) 40 Whether the secret of the Freemasons be comprised in the mystic word above..

e. Said especially of the things that collectively make up the whole of the thing or class spoken of.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 107 There were but one and thirty Cities comprised onely in the League. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. II. 4 It is various degrees of punishment which are comprised in the word Death. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 158 ¶ 10 What should be comprised in the proposition. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 430 All the various titles that we find in the heathen mythology, we at last find comprized in Apollo, or the Sun.

†**7.** To put together, draw up, compose (a treatise). *Obs.*

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 21 Pepyn, and in especial charlemayn upon whome this werke is comprysed. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xiv. viii, A ryght geate boke he did truly compryse. 1628 M. LOK (*title*) The Famovs Historie of the Indies : Declaring the Aduentures of the Spaniards .. with Varietie of Relations of the Religions, Lawes, Gouernments .. of that People. Comprised into sundry Decads.

†**8.** Of things : a. To take up, fully occupy (a space). *Obs. rare.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxiv. 144 Olde vesselles charged with stones .. shal be drowned so that they shal compryse and fylle all the hauene.

b. To constitute, make up, compose. *rare.*

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvi. 238 The wheels and pinions comprizing the wheel-work. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* I. ix. (1817) 169 The propositions which comprise the several heads of our testimony.

9. The participles are used absolutely : = Including, included (cf. F. *y compris*); so the gerund.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* vii. 21 He had lost above three thousand and five hundred men, not comprising the wounded. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 37 One quarter of the Ionick Column, the Base and Capital comprised. *Ibid.* 56 Brick-layers will work..the inside for thirty three shillings, arches comprised. 1887 W. G. PALGRAVE *Ulysses, Phra Bat,* The edifice..is square, about thirty feet in dimension each way, without comprising the outer colonnade.

Hence **Compri·sed** *ppl. a.,* **Compri·sing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1575 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 147 Redemptioun of comprysit landis. *Marg.* Difference betwix comprysit landis and wodset landis. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 295 If he be in himselfe, they are also two, the comprizing and the comprized. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 110 Comprisings of lands. 1692 E. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen* 316 Which breaketh the comprized Life again. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 229 The subdivisions .. three or four under one comprising arch.

†**Compri·sement.** *Obs. rare*–1. [f. COMPRISE *v.* + -MENT.] Comprehension; compass.

1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* To Rdr., To see a Booke of this Comprisement, subscribed by James Yorke, Black Smith.

†**Compri·sor, -er.** *Obs. rare.* [f. COMPRISE *v.* + -ER 1 : the form *-or, -our,* in the suffix is by association with words from Fr. or Latin.]

1. *Sc. Law.* One who 'comprises' or attaches the land or goods of another. (See COMPRISE 1.)

c 1575 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 40 Gif the Officiar .. apprehend the said gudis and geir .. and be certane comprysouris sworn to that effect, lauchfullie poindis and comprysis the samin. 1621 *Sc. Acts Jas VI,* c. 6 ¶ 1 The compriser hath right to the mailes, duties, and profites of the Landes. 1673 *Court Bk.* in *Archæol. Coll. Ayr & Wigtoun* (1884) IV. 109 (Jam. Supp.) Arthure Bryce, one of the compriseris thereof, being personallie present, declares the said skaith to his judgements wes .. tuentie two shilling.

2. One who composes (a treatise); an author. (See COMPRISE 7.)

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. i, If I bee corrupted by them [idle Books], the Comprisor of them is mediately a cause of my ill.

†**Compri·sure.** *Obs. rare.* [f. COMPRISE + -URE.] Comprehension, compass; a summary.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 39 Those books be of wondrous Art and Comprisure. *Ibid.* 149 The 24. verse is a generall summe, or comprisure, of things intended to be performed.

†**Co·mprobate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *comprobāt-* ppl. stem of *comprobāre* : see next.] *trans.* To prove, confirm; to approve, sanction.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxiii, For as well that sentence, as all other before rehersed, do comprobate with holy scripture that god is the fountayne of Sapience. 1660 GAUDEN *Analysis* 13 There is neither Law of God or man requiring, imposing or comprobating any such Covenant.

†**Co·mprobate,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *comprobāt-us,* pa. pple. of *comprobāre* to approve, prove, f. *com-* intensive prefix + *probāre* to prove or approve.] Proved, approved, confirmed : used as pa. pple. of prec. = *comprobated.*

1523 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 101 The Kings Highness, who hath always showed, and largely comprobate himself a most devoute Son unto the See Apostolick. 1529 MORE *Heresyes* II. vii. Wks. 187/1 Good & substancial aucthorite, comprobate and corroborate by y^e^ whole body of christendom. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 40 Their singular importance .. hath been so signally comprobat by after events.

†**Comproba·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *comprobātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *comprobāre* : see prec.]

1. The action of proving true (by testimony or demonstration); proof, confirmation, attestation.

1390 W. SWINDERBY in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 467 Some of these [accusations] they [Friers and Priests] clepiuden denounciations, and some weren clèped comprobations, that weren there falsely forsworne. 1524 WOLSEY in Fiddes *Life* ii. (1726) 72 In signe, token and comprobation of the singuler comforte which wee take in the same. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Y iij, The comprobation of the same by resolution. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vii, That is only esteemed..a legall testimony, which receives comprobation from the mouths of at least two witnesses.

2. The action of approving, or declaring to be good; approbation, sanction.

1529 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 123/1 The comprobacion of pilgrimages. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 244 The fyrst form .. hathe comprobation of manye men. 1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* vii. 157 That is the voice of Experience in Comprobation of the use of it.

†**Compro·ch(e,** *v. Obs. rare.* [answers to a F. type **comproche-r* : perh. formed by change of prefix from *approche.*] *intr.* To approach.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 2472 The lycht Of phebus comprochit with his mycht. *Ibid.* 2507 A certan day, that now comprochit nere.

†**Comprodu·ce,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. COM- + PRODUCE.] *trans.* To produce together (*with*).

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* VI. iv. Wks. V. 227 Nor was it comproduced or concreated with them but created in them after they were made. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 118 He is as truly the cause of what is comproduced and concreated, as of what is prodnced and created.

So †**Comprodu·ction,** production in combination, joint product; †**Comprodu·ctive** *a.,* productive in combination with another; also as *sb.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 46 In what diminutives the Plastick principle lodgeth, is exemplified in Seeds,

wherein the greater mass affords so little Comproduction. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. iv. 212 Comets..being the Com-Productions of those Superiour Causes which are the Authors of the aforesaid Evils. '*Ibid.* I. xii. 46 They also have a certain dependance on Warmth, as a Comproductive at least.

†Compromisal. *Obs. rare.* [f. next + -AL.] = COMPROMISE *sb.* 2 b.

1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* ii. 7 An Election by Compromisal is when the Cardinals give a full Power to some of their College to elect a Pope.

Compromise (kɒ'mprŏməiz), *sb.* Forms: 5–7 **comprimise**, 6–7 **-ize**, 6 **-prymise**; 6–7 **-premise**, 6 **-yse**, **-ize**, **-isse**; 5 **-promesse**, 6 **-isse**, 7 **-ize**, (6 **compramis**), 5– **compromise**. [a. F. *compromis*, ad. L. *comprŏmiss-um*, pa. pple. of *comprŏmittĕre* (also OF. *compromisce*, L. type **comprŏmiss-a*) : see COMPROMIT.]

†1. Promise or mutual promise. *rare. Obs.*

1448 *Craft of Lovers* (R. suppl.), Me semeth by feiture of womanly property Ye should be trusty and trew of comprimis.

†2. A joint promise or agreement made by contending parties to abide by the decision of an arbiter or referee. Also, the document in which such an agreement is drawn up. *Obs.*

1426 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1520) 116 To this present compromise, my sayd Lorde of Glouceter hath subscribid his name .. and in semblable forme my lorde of Winchester in a nother compromise subscribid wt his hande .. to stond at the aduyse ordinaunce and arbitrement of ye parsons abouesayd. 1464 *Plumpton Corr.* 10 Horbury sais that ye & the minister stand in comprimise to abide the award of Sir John Malivera & others. *a* 1559 TONSTAL *Let.* in Burnet *Records* No. 9 (R.) The compromise of them all made unto the said King Edward the First to stand to his judgment. 1594 WEST *Symbol.* II. *Compromise* § 1 A Compromise is the faculty or power of pronouncing sentence between persons at variance, given to Arbitrators by the parties mutuall private consent. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Compromize.*

b. *Election by compromise* : see quots.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 242 The third Form of an Election was that of a Compromissum, viz. when some certain Clergymen qualified by Law had a power granted to them of electing by a Compromise. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Compromise*..in beneficiary matters .. signifies an act, whereby those who have the right of election, transfer it to one or more persons, to elect a person capable of the office. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* 204/1 Compromise is, when all the cardinals agree to entrust the election to a small committee of two or three members of the body.

3. The settlement or arrangement made by an arbiter between contending parties; arbitration.

1479 in *Eng. Gilds* 426 The Maire and Shiref of Bristowe to kepe theire due residence at the Counter..to sett parties in rest and ease by theire advertysement, compromesse, or otherwise; ynless then it so requyre that they must remit theym to the lawe. 1580 E. KNIGHT *Tryall of Truth* 30 (T.) Either the parties are persuaded by friends, or by their lawyers, to put the matter in comprymise. 1592 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 256 The Company and I made even of all things euer past betwen us, by compramis of fower woorthy personages. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 33, I .. will be glad to do my beneuolence, to make attonements and compremises betweene you. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 93 Those who..refer their controversies to an arbiter, put to comprimise, or chuse an umpier.

4. A coming to terms, or arrangement of a dispute, by concessions on both sides; partial surrender of one's position, for the sake of coming to terms; the concession or terms offered by either side.

In U.S. history, the name of various arrangements between contending sections on the questions of the tariff, (e. g. *Compromise Act* of 1833) and of slavery (*Missouri Compromise* of 1820, *Compromise of* 1850, *Crittenden C.* of 1860).

1516 FABYAN VII. 663 The sayd Cristofer suyd the sheryffes ..and fynally [they] were fayne, by waye of compremyse, to gyue vnto hym an hondreth marke. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 253 War'd he hath not, But basely yeelded vpon comprimize, That which his Ancestors atchieu'd with blowes. 1595 — *John* v. i. 67 Shall we..make comprimise, Insinuation, parley, and base truce To Armes Inuasiue? 1726 BERKELEY *Let. T. Prior* 12 Nov. Wks. 1871 IV. 137 If the affair with Partinton were adjusted this winter, by reference or compromise. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 509 It was..necessary to come to a compromise with the papal commissioners. 1878 GEN. R. TAYLOR in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 77 The Missouri Compromise of 1820. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xv. 225 Invidious laws had been softened by compromise.

b. A settlement *of* debts by composition.

1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 388 Munir-al-Mulk had consented to a compromise of his debts.

5. *fig.* Adjustment for practical purposes of rival courses of action, systems, or theories, conflicting opinions or principles, by the sacrifice or surrender of a part of each.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 119, I in my Breast would lodge a double Mind, One to the World, and one to Heav'n inclin'd; And by this Com-promise strove to adjust The Rights of Conscience, and the Claims of Lust. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 111 All government, indeed every human benefit and enjoyment, every virtue, and every prudent act, is founded on compromise and barter ..we give and take; we remit some rights, that we may enjoy others. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 629 Logic admits of no compromise. The essence of politics is compromise. 1860 KINGSLEY *Misc.* II. 65 Our governors now.. make a fair compromise between discipline and freedom.

b. quasi-*concr.* Applied to anything that results from or embodies such an arrangement.

1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. i. 2 All virtue is a compromise between opposite motives and inducements. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 175 This last decree is a compromise between philosophical theory and inveterate popular habits. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Studies Chr.* 270 You deny the self-consistency of the Church of England and call it a compromise.

6. A putting in peril or hazard, endangering, exposure to risk or suspicion: see COMPROMISE *v.* 8.

† *To put to compromise* [F. *mettre en compromis*] : to risk, hazard, imperil (*obs.*).

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 172 It is absurd..to hazzard and put to comprimise (as it were) our owne reputation and vertue for another man. 1844 LEVER *T. Burke* lv, Where each could come without compromise of dignity.

Compromise (kɒ'mprŏməiz), *v.* Also 7 **comprimise**, **-ize**, **-premyze**, 7–8 **-premise**, **-ize**, 7 **-promize**. [f. the sb., in various distinct uses; in some of these replacing the earlier COMPROMIT.]

(*Comprimize* attributed to Wolsey 1524 in Fiddes' *Wolsey* (1724) II. 88, is an evident error for *comprise*.)

I. †1. *trans.* Of arbiters: To adjust or settle (differences, conflicting claims, etc.) between parties. Also *fig. Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Compromettere*, to compromise, or arbitrate. *Compromessario*, an arbitrer or vmpier to compromise a thing. 1606 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. If you know* Wks. 1874 I. 262 The Lady Ramsey hath .. Procur'd the reuerend preacher, Doctor Nowell, To comprimise and end our difference. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 22 If the whole conclave of Hell can so compromise exadverse and diametricall contradictions. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Lanc., Hugh of Manchester*, In that Age such mortified men were presumed the most proper Persons, peaceably to compremise differences between the greatest Princes. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 9 ₱ 2 To compremise this Affair equitably. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 571 Frequent comparison is necessary to select their coincidences, to compromise their deviations, and to reconcile their seeming contradictions.

†2. *To be compromised*: to be agreed as the result of compromise or mutual concession, to have come to terms. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 79 When Laban and himselfe were compremyz'd That all the eanelings which were streakt and pied Should fall as Iacobs hier. 1799 COLERIDGE tr. *Schiller's Piccolom.* IV. vi, Are you compromised? [Ger. *Seid ihr einig?*]

3. Of contending parties: To settle (differences) by mutual concession; to come to terms about.

1679 PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* iv. (1843) 35 When time serves, they that make the difference can compromise it. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict.* s. v., 2. To compound; to adjust a compact by mutual concessions: as, they compromised the affair at a middle rate. 1770 *Placid Man* I. 96 Prudence might suggest to me to compromise the matter with my father. 1803 WELLINGTON in Owen *Disp.* 221 The knowledge of our arrangements .. may induce..Scindiah and Holkar to compromise their differences. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xxiii. (1876) 243 To speak truth, I compromised matters; I served two masters. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii, With much difficulty, the dispute was compromised.

4. *intr.* To come to terms by mutual concession; to come to an agreement by the partial surrender of position or principles.

1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. iii. (1662) 48 Those that are most dumb will at least compromise with the rest that all things are by the guidance .. of a Knowing Principle. 1662 — *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 26 He may with a safe conscience compromise with his Superiours, and use their language .. concerning such things. 1679 PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* xvii. 458 No [re]formed church in the Christian world is more truly protestant than is the church of England; nor any which (all things compared) less compromiseth with Rome. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xxxviii. 277 To induce him to compromise on those terms. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 577 It would be more convenient to compromise with custom. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 56 The disciples of the relative may afford to compromise. The disciples of the absolute, never. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III. xliii. 293 Two extreme parties there were who would not compromise.

†5. *trans.* To compound for, make composition for. *rare.* (Cf. the *sb.* sense 4 b.)

1757 *Herald* (1758) II. 9 No. 16 The landed gentlemen should suffer .. with them, and compromise the sufferings with the alienation of a part .. of their estates.

6. *intr.* To make a practical compromise. (See the *sb.* sense 5.)

1836 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 461, I never thought of compromising between a present and a posthumous edition.

II. †7. *trans.* To entrust (a matter) *to* a person for his decision or award. *Obs.*

1642 T. GOODWIN *Heart of Christ in H.* 58, I could put my soule into such a mans hands, and can comprimise my salvation to him.

8. 'To put to the hazard of being censured' (Phillips); to expose (oneself, one's own or another's reputation, credit, or interests) to risk or danger, to imperil; to involve in a hazardous course, to commit (oneself).

1696 PHILLIPS s. v., It behov'd him not to Compromise his Honour and his Reputation. 1727–31 in BAILEY vol. II. 1785 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 436, I think .. you by no means compromised yourself or your country. 1795 ROSCOE *L. de Medici* vii. (1836) 232 An open attack [by Politiano upon Merula] might therefore have compromised the name of Lorenzo. 1810 T. GREEN *Diary* 29 Sept. 1796 *Compromise*.. he [Roscoe] employs, by what authority I know not, to express the putting to hazard by implication. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 35 No essential of Jewish faith would be compromised by doubting the Divine dictation of the Proverbs of Agur. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 171 The characters of a king of England, and of the three estates of the realm, are compromised in the treatment which she received from them. 1883 — *Short Stud.* IV. I. vii. 76 Alexander..had no intention of compromising himself by an authoritative decision.

Compromised (kɒ'mprŏməizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] †a. Agreed by compromise. b. Subjected to, arranged or modified by, compromise. c. Exposed to risk, danger, or discredit; damaged in reputation. d. That has been in contact with infectious disease.

1596 See COMPROMISE *v.* 2.

1844 KINGLAKE *Eöthen* i, We walked down to the precincts of the Quarantine Establishment, and here awaited us the 'compromised' officer of the Austrian Government. *Ibid.* xviii, Telling him..how deeply I was 'compromised' ..by my contact with a person..since dead of the Plague. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 269 The Emperor .. disowned his compromised minister in London. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 189 A kind of compromised explosion, like that of damp fireworks.

Co'mpromiser. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

†1. One who acts as arbiter in a dispute. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Mezzanaro*, a mediatour, an vmpier, an arbitrator, a compromiser. *a* 1654 WEBSTER & ROWLEY *Cure for Cuckold* IV. i, My brother, and the other compromiser, come to take up the business.

2. One who enters into a compromise; an advocate of compromise or partial concession.

1818 TODD, *Compromiser*, he who makes concession. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 769 All others are temporizers, waiters upon occasion and opportunity, compromisers, oscillators. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 216 Perhaps the compromiser shrinks..because he thinks the time has not yet come. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. 75 The Minister who had seemed a daring Reformer to one generation might seem but a chilly compromiser to another.

Compromising (kɒ'mprŏməizin), *vbl. sb.* The action of the verb COMPROMISE.

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* K iij, Towards the Compromising of those differences.

Co'mpromising, *ppl. a.* That compromises.

a 1850 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) II. 6 A compromising spirit, always ready to yield a part to save the residue. 1883 *Athenæum* 22 Dec. 817/3 The offending sheet was cancelled and another substituted, omitting the compromising words.

Hence **Co'mpromisingly** *adv.*

1888 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 200 He touched it coarsely..but not compromisingly—with unmistakable condemnation.

Compro'missary, *a.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *comprŏmissāri-us* pertaining to arbitration, f. *comprŏmissum* COMPROMISE : see -ARY 1. Cf. F. *compromissaire* sb.] Of or pertaining to compromise.

1795 WYTHE *Decis. Virginia* 109 The object of these compromissary disceptations is to prevent expense, delay, etc.

†Compromi'ssion. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *comprŏmissiōn-em* action of compromising: cf. F. *compromission.*]

1. The submission by contending parties of the matters in dispute to the decision of an arbitrator.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. ii. (*heading*), Of þe Compromissyowne Made of þe successyowne. *Ibid.* VIII. iii. 3 þe states of Scotland..Had made þare compromyssyown Hale in þe Dyscretyown Of Edward. 1524 WOLSEY in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xii. 24 A compromyssion to bee made of such partys as either themperour or the Frenche king have in the Duchie of Mylain, into the poopes hands *per viam depositi.*

2. = COMPROMISE 2 b.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xxiii. 50 Đe Chanownys to call to Chaptere Upon a day, and þare þam ger Mak a new Electioune. In way of Comprŏmyssioune All þis behovyt to be done. *a* 1528 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* Wks. II. 336 His [the Pope's] indictions And his interdictions With croked commyssions Colde compromyssions. 1885 *Athenæum* 28 Mar. 403/3 Election..by compromission, wherein certain delegates or proctors, being chosen by the chapter, retired to nominate, the remainder of the chapter continuing in prayer and pledged to accept the nomination of the delegates.

3. A compromising or arranging (of anything disputed).

1624 DARCIE *Heresies* viii. 31 A Comprimission of dayes, when this holy Sacrament [Easter] was to be celebrated

Compromisso'rial, *a. rare*–°. [f. L. type **comprŏmissōri-us* (cf. F. *compromissoire* : see -ORY) + -AL.] = COMPROMISSARY.

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 5), *Compromissorial*, pertaining to the Authority granted the Arbiter by consent of the Parties. 1721 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Compromit (kɒmprŏm'it), *v.* Also 6–7 **compremit**, **-primit**. [ad. L. *comprŏmitt-ĕre* (in sense 1 below), f. *com-* together + *prŏmittĕre* to PROMISE. The ppl. stem *comprŏmiss-* gave COMPROMISE. In F. *compromettre*, pa. pple. and sb. *compromis.*]

†1. *refl.* (and *pass.*). To bind themselves mutually, to enter into a COMPROMISE (sense 2). *Obs.*

1441 in *Plumpton Corr.* p. li, The Earl of Westmerland.. and William Plompton..have compromitted them either party, to stand to the award and arbitrament of, etc. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. iv, Either of them..compromittinge them selfes..to abyde and perfourme all suche sentence and awarde. *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 14 Both the said parties were compromit, by their oaths to stand at the deliverance of the arbitrators.

†2. *trans.* To refer (a matter in dispute), by joint agreement, to an arbiter for settlement. *Obs.*

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 159 The grete debate betwix the

Kyng and his barnes was compromitted to the dom of the Kyng of Frauns. 1477 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 304 *marg.*, The controversie is compromytted to the kynge. 1594 WEST *Symbol.* II. § 7 The parties striving be they..which compromit the same. 1606 EARL NORTHAMPTON in *True & Perf. Relation* Pp j a, In compromitting causes of vnkindenesse or dissention to such a Bishop.

† b. *intr.* or *absol.* To submit to arbitration. *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 160 The Florentines refusing to compromit. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 21 It is permitted to compromit.

† c. *fig.* (*trans.*) To commit *to*, leave to the decision of; (*intr.*) to submit advisedly *to*. *Obs.*

1590 T. FENNE *Frutes* 80 b, Wherefore they were forced to compromit the matter to Ladie Fortune. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xii. (1632) 591 Expecting death..with countenance and voice so little daunted, that they seemed to have compromitted to this necessitie.

† 3. To settle (a dispute) by arbitration; to settle by mutual agreement or compromise. *Obs.*

1537 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 141 To compromyt a mater in varyaunce. 1665 S. CLARKE *Descr. Germany* 7 The second Counsell..is of a few Civilians, where all matters extrajudiciall are handeled and compremitted. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 180 'Tis beleived the matter will be compremitted.

† b. To settle, allay, appease. *Obs.* [perhaps associated with L. *comprimĕre* to repress.]

1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden Soc.) 157 Full mutch adooe had I..to dissemble mie suddain fansies, and comprimitt mie jnward passions. 1620 FORD *Linea V.* (1843) 66 A physitian to other men's affections as to his own..by comprimitting such passions as runne into an insurrection.

† 4. To delegate to some other person or persons one's right of voting in an election. *Obs.*

1528 *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden Soc.) 5 The said President and convente..have proceded to their election, and fully compromytted in your grace to name and appoynt one of the brether and convente there. 1529 *Articles agst. Wolsey* in Fiddes *Life* II. (1726) 176 The same Lord Cardinal..when any Houses of Religion hath been void, hath..induc'd them to compromit their Election in him. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden Soc.) 43 He forcid mens voices as..when I was chosen to the Greek lecture, he said unto sum, You shall comprimit.

5. *U. S.* (*Obsolescent.*) = COMPROMISE *v.* 8.

1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 155 The public reputation is, every moment, in danger of being compromitted with him. 1794 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 399 Liable to the danger of compromitting himself. 1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* I. App. 31 It has compromitted the faith of our government with those savage warriors. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 521 Mucus may so accumulate in the lungs..as seriously to embarrass, or even fatally compromit, respiration.

† b. To embroil; = COMMIT *v.* 8 b. *Obs.*

1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 20 None but an enemy..would avail himself of the indiscretions of an individual to compromit two nations esteeming each other ardently.

Hence **Compromitting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* 167 There should be no compromitting at all in so serious a canvase.

† **Compromit**, *sb. Sc. Obs.* [? f. the verb.] Reference of a dispute to an arbiter; arbitration; the decision of an arbiter.

1525 *Sc. Act Jas. V* (1814) 293 (Jam.) Thar was compromittis maid for concord to be hade betuix the erlis of Anguss & Arane. 1559 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 391 Upon compromitt made betwixt them and the lords sent from the queens grace regent. c 1575 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 180 Ane minor..cannot consent to ane compromit. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 20 In how many arbiters ane compromit sould be made. *Ibid.* 21 Ane compromit receaves na execution, nor obedience: Except ane pane be adjoined and conteined in it.

† **Compromittee·**. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -EE.] One to whom a matter is compromitted, an arbiter.

1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 4 Such tythes as be not spiritual, but..feudall, may be ordered and disposed by lay compromittees.

† **Compromi·tter.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ER [1].] One who compromits; the arbiter in a compromise. (Cf. COMPROMIT *v.* 3.)

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* XX. (1599) 936 He had done the office of a friendlie Arbitratour and Compromittour.

† **Comproportion**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. COM- + PROPORTION *v.* (perh. in med.L.).] *trans.* To proportion together.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 12 Shap and colour and eche feture Were comproporcyond in swych equalyte That she myht be merour of al bewte.

† **Comproportion**, *sb. Obs. rare.* Common or joint proportion.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 32 Other parts make out their comproportions, and inferences upon whole, or parts.

† **Comprotector.** *Obs.* [see COM-.] A joint protector.

1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 47 The King of France made him comprotector of that nation.

Comprovi·ncial, *a.* and *sb.* [mod. ad. med.L. *comprōvinciālis*: see COM-.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to the same province.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iii. 32 The six islands, comprouinciall In ancient times vnto great Britannee. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 251 King Arthur..recover'd six Comprovincial Isles of the Sea (which are the very words of Geofferie of Monmouth).

b. Of the same archiepiscopal province.

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 369 The comprovincial bishops. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade-m.* II. 270 They are not to be reckoned Bishops, who are not..consecrated by the comprovincial bishops. 1850 BP. PHILLPOTTS *Let. Abp. Canterb.* 90 Call together your comprovincial Bishops. 1889 *Guardian* 15 May 1 That a bishop should be tried by his metropolitan, sitting with his comprovincial bishops.

B. *sb.* A fellow-provincial; a bishop of the same province.

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* xxv, If any of the Comprovincialls be wanting he must be certifi'd by the Primate. 1701 *Jura Populi Angl.* Pref. 13 Synodal Rights enjoy'd and exercis'd by Metropolitans and their Comprovincials. 1880 T. W. ALLIES *Life's Decision* 102 The jurisdiction of ..a Primate over his com-provincials. 1887 HATCH *Growth Ch. Instit.* vii. 127 The other bishops came to be less frequently spoken of as his 'comprovincials', and to be more commonly designated by the new word 'suffragans'.

† **Comprynable**, *a.* probably error for *compynable*, *cum-*, or other variant of COMPANABLE.

1529 MORE *Heresyes* III. xi. Yf they [Priests] be cumprynable [Wks. 1557, 225/2, comprynable], we call theym vycyouse, yf they bee holy we call them ypocrytys.

‖ **Compsognathus** (kǫmpsǫ·gnăþǒs). *Palæont.* [mod. L., f. Gr. κομψό-ς elegant, dainty + γνάθος jaw.] A genus of extinct reptiles, remarkable for their bird-like affinities. Hence **Compso·gnathous** *a.*; **Compso·gnathid** *a.* and *sb.*, (a member) of the extinct family *Compsognathidæ* (order *Deinosauria*) to which these creatures belonged.

1878 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xi. (ed. 6) 302 The wide interval between birds and reptiles has been shown..to be partially bridged over..by the Compsognathus. 1884 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 288 Compsognathus may be regarded as filling among its own class the place filled amongst existing mammals by the kangaroo. 1885 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* VI. III. ii. § 1 Compsognathus, from the Solenhofen Limestone..possessed a long neck, small head, and long hind limbs on which it must have hopped or walked.

† **Compt**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *compt-us*, pa. pple. of *cōm-ĕre* to bring together, comb (the hair), adorn.] Dressed, as to the hair; *more gen.*, trim, spruce, polished.

c 1400 [see COMPERT *a.*]. 1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 592 Who is not much more careful of the grace of his head then of his health, who maketh not more account to be compt then to be honest? 1632 VICARS *Æneid* (N.), A compt, accomplished prince. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiv. 118 My Wife will be jocund, feat, compt.

b. Of discourse or style: Elegant. [So in L.]

1617 J. FOSBROKE *Eng. Warning* (1633) 2 A compt stile and filed phrase of speech. 1652 *Pref. Verses Benlowes' Theoph.*, Our ravisht souls to recreate with delight..of compt discourse. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 53 The expressions ready, orderly or compt.

c. *transf.* of things.

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 39 Leaving the Surface rough, rather than too compt and exquisitely trimm'd, if only you dig your Ground.

Hence †**Co·mptly** *adv.*, in a compt manner; †**Co·mptness**, compt quality or state, trimness.

1611 COTGR., *Cointement*, quaintly, comptly, finely, sprucely. — *Cointise*, quaintnes, comptnes, neatnes, trimnes. 1634 *Pref. Verses to W. Wood's New Eng. Prosp.*, Much Knowledge in so small roome comptly plac't. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 27 Many affected..Comptnesse of stile.

Compt, Comptable, etc.: see COUNT, etc.

Compter (kau·ntəɹ). Old spelling of COUNTER *sb.* (q.v. for etymology and history), formerly used in all senses, and from the 17th c. the official spelling of the word as:

The name of certain city prisons for debtors, etc. in London, Southwark, Exeter, etc.

The two London *Compters* or *Counters* are mentioned in the 15th c.: they were the *Poultry C.*, taken down in 1817, and the *Bread Street C.*, succeeded in 1555 by the *Wood Street C.*, and this in 1791 by the *Giltspur Street C.*, closed in 1854.

1428–1700 [see COUNTER]. 1617 FENNOR (*title*) The Comptor's Commonwealth, or a Voiage made to an Infernall Iland. c 1630 RISDON *Surv. of Devon* § 107 (1810) 111 In the south gate are two common prisons, also a coumpter, for such as be arrested upon actions at any man's suit. a 1652 BROME *Damoiselle* I. i. Wks. 1873 I. 387 How got you hither? Could not the Compter hold you? 1683 *Secret Serv. Moneys Chas. II & Jas. II* (1851) 83 To Richard Normansell, secondary of Wood Street Compter. 1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* (1780) 36 The two Compters are near enough to be taken care of by the same gentlemen. 1829 *London in 19th c.* II. 117 [a print of 'Giltspur Street Compter' as then existing.] 1879 MORLEY *Burke* 43 If the House of Commons could send their citizens to Newgate, they could send its messenger to the Compter.

Comptian: see COMTIAN.

‖ **Comptoir** (kǫ̃ntwar). [Fr., a counter, counting-house, office:—L. type *computātōrium, in med. L. a counting table, f. *computātor* reckoner.] A commercial agency or factory (in a foreign country).

1722 *Journ. thro' Eng.* I. 231 At Amsterdam..and Venice, every particular Country have their several Comptoirs for Letters. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* xi. 227 Tellicherry, the only settlement belonging to the English East India Company on this coast..the other places being only comptoirs by permission of Hyder Ally. *Ibid.* 237 This is the only French settlement on this [side of] India, that at Surat.. being only a comptoir.

‖ **Comptonia** (kǫmptōu·niă). *Bot.* [mod. L., named by Sir J. Banks after Compton (1632–1713), Bishop of London.] A genus of plants (N.O. *Myricaceæ*) consisting of a single N. American species, *C. asplenifolia*, the Sweet Fern of the United States; it is closely allied to *Myrica* or Gale, and is now often included in that genus.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s. v., Fern-leaved Comptonia, a shrub, native of New England. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Comptonia*..was introduced in 1714 by the Duchess of Beaufort.

Comptonite (kǫ·mptənəit). *Min.* [named 1821 by Brewster after Earl Compton who brought it from Vesuvius: see -ITE.] A mineral of the zeolite family, occurring in cavities of trap-rock and old lavas; the same as THOMSONITE.

1822 CLEAVELAND *Min.* 386. 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Comptonite*..occurring with calc-spar and other zeolitic minerals. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* xi. 305 Comptonite and analcime are found with many other minerals.

Comptrol, etc.: see CONTROL, etc.

Comptroller (kǫ̆ntrōu·ləɹ). An erroneous spelling of CONTROLLER, introduced c 1500, and formerly frequent in all senses; still retained in certain official designations, while in others it has been changed to the ordinary spelling. Hence **Comptrollership.**

Whitaker's Almanac, 1890, gives (p. 84) Her Majesty's Household—*Comptroller of Household*; *Clerk Comptroller, Kitchen*. Lord Chamberlain's Department—*Comptroller of Accounts*. Chapel Royal—*Comptroller of Royal Closet*. Household of Prince of Wales—*Comptroller and Treasurer*. Household of Duchess of Albany—*Comptroller*. So in Households of Prince Christian, Duke of Edinburgh, Duke of Connaught. Also, in Government Offices (p. 148): Exchequer and Audit Department—*Comptroller and Auditor-General*; *Assistant Comptroller and Auditor*. Board of Trade—*Comptroller of Corn Returns*. Patent Office—*Comptroller General*. National Debt Office—*Comptroller General*; *Assistant Comptroller*.

But on the other hand: (p. 147) *Controller of the Navy*; *Controller of H. M. Stationery Office*; and so in the various departments of the Inland Revenue, Post Office, Telegraphs, etc.

Compulsary, obs. f. COMPULSORY.

Compulsative (kǫ̆mpɒ·lsătiv), *a. rare*.—[1] [f. L. *compulsāt-* ppl. stem of *compulsāre*, freq. of *compellĕre*: see COMPEL and -IVE.] Of the nature of compulsion, compulsory.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 103 (Ff.) To recouer of vs by strong hand And termes Compulsatiue [*Qq.* compulsatory], those foresaid Lands.

Hence **Compu·lsatively** *adv.*

1844 ALB. SMITH *J. Ledbury* xxx, Deeming it compulsatively incumbent upon every one who, etc. 1879 HALLIWELL *Hamlet Memoranda* 70 To revive a repulsive action compulsatively adopted by the old players.

† **Compulsatory** (kǫ̆mpɒ·lsătəri), *a. Obs.* Also 7–8 **compulsitory.** [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Of the nature of, characterized by, or subject to compulsion; compulsory.

1603 [see COMPULSATIVE]. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxvi. (1611) 185 They are sooner wone by perswasion then forced by compulsatorie meanes. 1694 CHILD *Disc. Trade* Pref. (ed. 4) 12 Without compulsitory laws. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 247 The step..was truly..compulsatory. 1827 J. ANDERSON *Soc. & Knowl. Highl.* 88 The practice, partly voluntary, partly compulsatory.

Hence **Compu·lsatorily** *adv.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. xxxviii. 141 He had compulsatorily..tricked me into the act of going with him. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VIII. v, Labouring wilfully in the field, with those who labour compulsatorily.

† **Compu·lse**, *sb. Obs.*—[0] [ad. L. *compulsu-s*, f. *compellĕre* to COMPEL.] = COMPULSION.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Compulse*, constraint, enforcement.

Compulse (kǫ̆mpɒ·ls), *v.* ? *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *compulsā-re*, freq. of *compellĕre* to COMPEL, for which it was later often used in med.L.; so F. *compulse-r*.]

† 1. *trans.* To compel, force, oblige. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 179 Compulsede by grete necessite. 1549 LATIMER *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 128 Manye parentes constrayne theyre sonnes and daughters to marrye where they loue not, and some are beaten and compulsed. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. (1682) 153 Adjudged to a most cruel death, or compulsed to renounce his Christian Religion.

2. To force to move. (*nonce-use*, after *repulse*.)

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. XVIII. xiv. 73 Not to be compulsed by the raging tide of Austrian grenadiers.

Hence **Compu·lsed** *ppl. a.*, compelled, forced.

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 325/2 Compulsed chastity. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* XXIII. (D.), She rends her woes, shivers them in compulsed abhorrence.

† **Compu·lsible**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *compuls-* ppl. stem of *compell-ĕre* to COMPEL: see -BLE.] Subject to compulsion; that may be compelled.

1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.*, *Arts & Sc.* 7 If *Appetitus sensualis* be the Will, then is the Will compulsible.

Compulsion (kǫ̆mpɒ·lʃən). Also 5–6 -cion, 6 -syon, -sioun. [a. F. *compulsion* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *compulsiōn-em*, n. of action from *compell-ĕre*, *compuls-* to COMPEL.] The action, or an act, of compelling, or the condition of being compelled; constraint, obligation, coercion.

1462 EDW. IV in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 41 I. 130 We desyre nothinge of them by way of ymposition, compulcion..but all onely of theyr humanitie and good wills. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 38 Pream., Made by compulcion, cohercion and emprisonement. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 43 Content to do it willingly without ony compulsioun. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. (1738) I. 244 Wherfore was there such compulsion us'd..about conforming to a Liturgy?

1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* Wks. X. 123 What .. is the difference between him that is taxed by compulsion without representation, and him that is represented by compulsion in order to be taxed? 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 247 Such an oath could have been taken only under compulsion. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 141 If he likes he pays my price, but there is no compulsion.

b. phr. *On compulsion.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 261 *Poin.* Come, your reason Iack, your reason. *Falst.* What, vpon compulsion? No: were I at the Strappado, or all the Racks in the World, I would not tell you on compulsion. — *Merch. V*, IV. i. 183 *Por.* Then must the Iew be mercifull. *Iew.* On what compulsion must I? 1859 LEWIN *Invas. Brit.* 119 The tribute ..would not be forthcoming except on compulsion.

† **c.** rarely with *pl. Obs.*

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* To Rdr. 15 Forcing one another to..profession of what they do not believe, by harsh Antichristian compulsions.

Compu'lsionist. *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -IST: cf. *coercionist*, etc.] An advocate of compulsion.

1886 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Mar. 370 The compulsionists are actuated by malice and ignorance.

Compulsitor (kŏmpʌ́lsitəɹ). *Sc. Law.* [app. a corruption of an earlier *compulsator*, Sc. for *compulsatory*: see -OR, -ORY. The *i* is etymologically indefensible.] That which compels; a compulsatory instrument, act, or proceeding.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxix, As a compulsor .. of payment .. we had first the letters of four forms. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 85 The King .. reproached the Principal with pusillanimity in yielding to so slight a compulsitor. 1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Instit. Gaius* IV. § 171 To restrain rash .. litigation..by the religious compulsitor of an oath. 1888 *Sc. Law Rev.* in *Law Times* LXXXV. 328/1 For the debtor ..there is nothing left as a compulsitor except to curtail his liberty.

Compulsitory: see COMPULSATORY.

Compulsive (kŏmpʌ́lsiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. type **compulsīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *compellĕre* to COMPEL: see -IVE. Cf. mod.F. *compulsif, -ive.*]

1. Having the property of compelling; exercising compulsion; coercive; = COMPULSORY *a.* 2.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 86 When the compulsiue Ardure giues the charge. 1637 R. HUMFREY tr. *St. Ambrose* Pref., Rather rhetoricall and perswasive, then logicall and compulsive. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 345 To make a man to put off his judgement by meer compulsive wayes. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 827/2 The violent and compulsive measures. 1873 W. BALFOUR *Establ. Princ.* iv. 59 The power of the magistrate is compulsive.

† **b.** In physical sense: Having the quality of driving or forcing onward. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 454 The Ponticke Sea, Whose Icie Current, and compulsiue course, Neu'r keepes retyring ebbe. 1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* IX. vii. 265 The natural Motion of the Stomach is Compulsive towards the Guts.

† **2.** Caused by compulsion; compelled, forced, enforced; = COMPULSORY *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxi. § 105 D. Fredericke his compulsiue brother in Law. 1659 MILTON *Hirelings* 33 Freed..from all compulsive tributes and taxes. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lix. 307, I acknowledge an involuntary, compulsive assent to one very unpopular opinion. 1836 M. J. CHAPMAN *Prometh. Bound* in *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 723, I thus am yoked to this compulsive doom.

B. as *sb.* Something that compels or tends to compel. (Cf. *dissuasive*, etc.) *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 154. 113 Judge .. whether these Motives or inducements to your Church be not..opposed with Compulsives, and enforcements from it.

Compulsively (kŏmpʌ́lsivli), *adv.* [f. prec.] In a compulsive manner; by compulsion.

1. By means of, or in the way of, compulsion.

1605 *Play Stucley* 43 in *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 159 If you give me her hand and not her heart. The one, I know you may, compulsively: The other, never but unwillingly. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 14 Frenzy in the Tories, to hope to be ever able to .. compulsively extinguish the Schism .. of our Dissenters. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1859) II. 386 The government compulsively contracted the press by their twenty stationery printers.

† **2.** Under compulsion, on compulsion. *Obs.*

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxvi. If wee doe ill compulsiuely, wee are cleered by the violence. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 489 To have suffered even compulsively its yoke and its contempt.

Compulsorily (kŏmpʌ́lsərĭli), *adv.* [f. COMPULSORY + -LY^2.] In a compulsory manner; by compulsion.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 10 Some are compulsorily driven to it. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* viii. 16 Children educated compulsorily. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 155/1 Power to take lands compulsorily.

Compulsoriness (kŏmpʌ́lsərinės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Quality of being compulsory.

1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ.* 182, I was anxious to ascertain exactly in what this compulsoriness of instruction consisted. 1880 *Times* 29 Sept. 3/3 The main features of the system..consist in its universality and its compulsoriness.

Compulsory (kŏmpʌ́lsəri), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6–8 **-ary.** [f. L. type **compulsōri-us*, f. *compulsor* a compeller, agent-n. f. *compellĕre*: see -ORY.]

A. *adj.*

1. Depending on or produced by compulsion; compelled, forced, enforced, obligatory.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 482 b, Of compulsary single life. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* i. 2 The not giving counsell was compulsary. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 187 This author argues against the compulsory method of relief. 1862 C. STRETTON *Chequered Life* II. 5 It was compulsory on me to pass his house. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 549 The bondage of compulsory worship.

b. Of an agent: Acting under compulsion; compelled; involuntary.

1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) IV. xxxii, Being a compulsory spectator and auditor of a brawling .. match. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 255 The spontaneous evidence of a compulsory principal.

2. Involving or exercising compulsion; compelling, coercive.

† *Compulsory letters* (med.L. *litteræ compulsatoriæ*, F. *lettres de compulsoire*): letters issued to compel the production of documents or appearance of witnesses.

1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden Soc.) 8 To send for him.. in a compulsory way when he was neere, and might be sent for in a friendly, was somewhat hard. 1685 CONSET *Pract. Spirit. Courts* 109 The manner of bringing in Letters Compulsaries, against the Witnesses. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xiv. (1700) 135 He was as much bound, as if there had been an outward compulsory Law lying upon him. 1789 *Constit. U. S.* Amendm. 6 The right .. to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor. 1839 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 131 These compulsory measures for a short time gave a false credit to the bank.

B. *sb.* A compulsory agency or means; a legal mandate compelling obedience.

1516 FABYAN VII. CCXXXVII. 275 Whan he sawe y^t he myght not reconsyle them by fayre meanys, he than vsed compulsares. 1591 LAMBARDE *Arch.* (1635) 158 Witnesses; against whom the manner was to award compulsaries for their appearance. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. v, A gammon of bacon: it is the compulsory of drinkers. 1694 FALLE *Jersey* v. 154 They shall be convened into Court by Mandate, paying double Charges for the Compulsory. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 140 There was a compulsary laid upon men, for the relief of the poor .. to wit, the statute of the 43 Eliz. c. 2, being the first compulsary law..of that kind.

† **Compu'nct,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6 **compunct.** [ad. L. *compunct-us*, pa. pple. of *compung-ĕre* to prick severely, to sting, f. *com-* intensive + *pungĕre* to prick.] 'Pricked' in heart or conscience by consciousness of wrong-doing; affected with compunction. (Usually construed as a pple.)

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* ii. 37 These thingis herd, thei weren compunct in herte. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxii. 146 He.. was gretely compuncte and went fra þam and did þam na disese. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 59 With herte contryte, compuncte, and sorowfull. 1538 *Prymer* K viij b, David compunt and stryken with herty repentaunce. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* ii. 37 Hearing these things they were compuncte in harte. 1659 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* 473 To be compunct and not confess is to bleed inwardly.

¶ In the Wyclifite version, *to be compunct* renders the Lat. passive *compungi*, Gr. *κατανύσσεσθαι*, in certain passages, where the Heb. has forms of דָּמַם *dāmam* to be dumb or silent. So in Hampole's *Comm. on Psalms.*

1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* iv. 5 For the thingis whiche 3e seien in 3oure hertis, and in 3oure beddis, be 3e compunct [דֹּמּוּ], *κατανύγητε, compungimini*; 1382 haue 3ee compunccioun; HAMPOLE, Þat 3e say in 3oure hertis and in 3oure dennes ere stungen; COVERDALE, remembre youre selues; *Douay* be sorie for; *Geneva* and 1611 be still]. — *Ps.* xxix (xxx). 13; xxxiv (xxxv). 16. *c* 1430 tr. *T. à Kempis' Imit.* I. xx, As it is writen, 'Be ye compuncte in your pryue couches'.

† **Compuncted,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ED^1.] = prec.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* ii. 37 Thei weren compuncted. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 741/1 Compuncted with inward repentance. 1656 J. TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxvii. 54 He .. was so compuncted with repentance.

Compunction (kŏmpʌ́ŋkʃən). Also 4 **compungcion, -puncion, -punccoun, -punctioun,** 4–5 **compunccioun,** 4–6 **compuncciō(e, -ccyon(e,** 5 **compunxione, -pounctyon,** 6 **compuncyon, -punctyon.** [a. OF. *compunctiun, -on* (12th c. in Littré, mod.F. *componction*), ad. L. *compunctiōn-em* (in Christian writers) sting of conscience, remorse, n. of action f. *compungĕre.*]

1. Pricking or stinging of the conscience or heart; regret or uneasiness of mind consequent on sin or wrong-doing; remorse, contrition.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxi. 4 Compunccioun for my synn is festid in my hert. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xcv. (1879) 425 Thou haste not compuncion for thy synnes. 1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 17 Better it is that .. he haue compunction and be saued. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 132 b, Teares of compunccion. 1629 DONNE *Serm. Gen.* i. 2 A remorse, and compunction for former sins. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 49 Blasted with the compunctions of guilt. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 67 There is no sense of duty, no compunction for our own offences. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* x. 324 He has no compunctions of conscience, no remorseful remembrances.

b. In mod. use, often in weakened sense, denoting a slight or passing regret for wrong-doing, or a feeling of regret for some slight offence (sometimes including pity for the person wronged; cf. d); *esp.* in such phrases as *without compunction.*

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 448 ₱ 3, I am left under the Compunction that I deserve, in so many different Places to be called a Trifler. 1720 SWIFT *Mod. Educ.* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 38 It is ever with reluctance and compunction of mind. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii, With a degree of angry impatience, which soon turned into compunction, when he saw that she was almost..exhausted. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* viii. 502 They quitted it [the Reformed Communion] without compunction. 1876 BLACK *Madcap V.* xix. 178 'Well, I don't exactly wish that', she said, with some compunction.

† **c.** In active sense: The faculty of pricking the conscience, or producing conviction of sin.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 143 A man Cedmon by name tauȝhte by God to make dites of compunccion [*carmina compunctiva*]. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1636) 312 With his sweete verses full of compunction, he [Ceadmon] withdrew many from vice to vertue.

† **d.** A feeling of sorrow for the suffering of another; pity, compassion. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, Whan heauen and erth with hye compunction Haue sygnes shewed of lamentation. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 6 He is the spirit of grace, compunction, and compassion. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) I. 79 The emotions of tenderness and compunction which..every one feels in reading..the simple narrative of the evangelists. [1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vii, To walk off..with the precious stones and watch cases, [without] any compunction for the people who would lose the same.]

† **2.** In physical sense: The action of pricking, or of producing a pricking sensation. *Obs. rare.*

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Compunction*, pricking. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. 93 A sharpe naile .. with which they pricke the horse .. Such compunctions and tortures will euen cause the best .. horse to .. plunge. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 335 That acide and piercing spirit which with such activity and compunction invadeth the braines and nostrills. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Compunction*, a pricking or stitch; remorse of conscience.

Compunctionary, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -ARY: cf. *functionary, stationary*, etc.] Characterized by or expressing compunction.

1857 MRS. MATHEWS *Tea-t. Talk* II. 81 Eyes brimful of compunctionary tears.

† **Compu'nctionate,** *a. Obs.*$^{-1}$ [f. as prec. + -ATE^2: cf. *affectionate.*] Affected with compunction, contrite.

1681 MANTON *Serm. Ps.* CXIX. 108. Wks. 1872 VIII. 109 With a compunctionate spirit, with brokenness of heart.

Compu'nctionless, *a. rare.* Devoid of compunction; remorseless.

1830 GALT *Laurie T.* I. x. (1849) 37 Compunctionless men .. whom nothing .. could daunt from their orgies.

Compunctious (kŏmpʌ́ŋkʃəs), *a.* (*erron.* -UOUS). [f. stem of *compunction* + -OUS: cf. *factious.* App. taken up in modern use from Shaks.]

1. Of the nature of, characterized by, or expressing compunction; remorseful.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. v. 46 Stop vp th'accesse, and passage to Remorse, That no compunctious visitings of Nature Shake my fell purpose. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. xiv. 157 Every compunctious feeling of the heart is sacrificed. 1815 SOUTHEY *Roderick* II. 178 Nor wrung his heart With such compunctious visitings. 1816 F. H. NAYLOR *Hist. Germ.* I. I. vii. 244 Unrestrained by the compunctuous feelings of pity. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* X. XXI. iv. 34 Friedrich has none of these compunctious visitings. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* I. iii, Such compunctious qualms.

2. Having or feeling compunction.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 246 If .. he be compunctious as to life, the like cannot be .. said .. in regard to property. 1880 MRS. OLIPHANT *He that will not* III. 180 Spears had been deeply compunctious for the part he had taken.

Hence **Compu'nctiously** *adv.*

1863 *Not an Angel* II. 242 Compunctiously remarking that the dear child did look very pale. 1887 *Old Man's Favour* II. III. viii. 282 Stung compunctiously at the pathos of the baby's position.

† **Compu'nctive,** *a. rare.* [f. L. type **compunctīv-us*, f. *compunct-* ppl. stem: see COMPUNCT and -IVE.] Producing or tending to compunction.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. 95 Remembrances .. highly compunctive.

† **Compunctually,** *adv. Obs.*$^{-1}$ Erroneous form for *compunctively.*

1625 tr. *Boccaccio's Decam.* II. 171 Some God of greater power hath .. so compunctually solicited me, as I cannot chuse but make open confession of my sinne.

Compunctuous, erron. f. COMPUNCTIOUS.

† **Compungent,** *a. Obs.*$^{-1}$ [ad. L. *compungent-em*, pr. pple. of *compung-ĕre*: see COMPUNCT.] Producing compunction; 'pricking' the conscience.

1635 R. BOLTON *Comf. Afft. Consc.* ii. 150 His contrition must be compungent and vehement..renting the heart.

Compunct, var. of COMPUNCT, *Obs.*

† **Compu'pil.** *Obs. rare.* [f. COM- + PUPIL.] A fellow-pupil.

1640 WALTON *Life Donne* (1670) 19 Dr. Donne and his sometime compupil in Cambridge. 1665 — *Hooker* i. 4 Dr. Spencer, a bosom friend, and sometime com-pupil with Mr. Hooker in Corpus Christi college in Oxford.

Compurgation (kŏmpəɹgē'ʃən). [ad. L. *compurgātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *compurgāre* to purify completely; but cf. COMPURGATOR. In 15th c. F. *compurgacion.*]

1. The action of clearing a man from a charge or accusation by the oaths of a number of others (called from its use in the Canon Law, *Purgatio canonica*); also, more generally, Clearing or purgation from a charge, vindication; evidence or testimony to this effect.

[1658 PHILLIPS, *Compurgation*, a Term in Law, a justifying by Oath the report or Oath of another. 1755 in JOHNSON.] *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 35 [He] was priviledged..from suspicion of Incontinency and needed no compurgation. 1681 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* II. I. 165 He put in a compurgation, by which he endeavoured to show there was malice borne to him, and conspiracies against him.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* ix, I understand my evidence is necessary to the compurgation of ane honest gentleman here. **1873** H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* viii. 321 *note*, This fact is a sufficient compurgation from the charge.

2. *esp.* Applied by modern historians to the Old English mode of trial and purgation by means of the *ǽwdan* or *consacramentales*, then called *āð-fultum*, 'oath-help' or 'oath-support' (in mod. Ger. *Eideshülfe*): see COMPURGATOR 1 b.

This mode of trial, so prevalent among the old Teutonic peoples, began to lose its importance as trial by Jury and other processes came up in the 12th c., esp. after the Assize of Clarendon in 1166; but in privileged burghs, and in certain civil actions, e.g. for debt, it came down to modern times, being finally abolished only in 1833 by 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 42 § 13. But the term *compurgation* was not known to the Common Law, where the technical name was WAGER OF LAW: the accused who claimed so to purge himself was said to *wage his law* (*vadiare legem suam*).

[**1658–1755** see in 1]. **1839** KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 78 The oath of a King's thane in compurgation was equivalent to those of six Ceorls. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 514 Compurgation .. was looked on as the surest proof of innocence. **1875** MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ii. 48 Such tests of truth as Ordeal and Compurgation.

Compurgator (kǫ·mpɒɹgēˡtəɹ, kǫmpɒ̄·ɹgătəɹ). Also 6 **-our**. [a. med.L. *compurgātor*, or F. *compurgateur* (14th c. in Godef.), n. of action f. L. *compurgāre* to purge completely; in mediæval or modern times, app. taken as if from *com-* together with + *purgātor* purger, clearer. (The second pronunciation is found in verse of 17–18th c.)]

1. A witness to character who swore along with the person accused, in order to the acquittal of the latter.

Originally a term of the Canon Law, appearing first, according to Du Cange, in the writings of Pope Innocent III (1198–1216), XVI. Ep. 158, and c. ix. and xiii. *de Purgatione Canonica*; it occurs in the *Corpus Juris Canonici*, in *Decret. Greg. IX* (1227–41) v. Tit. XXIV. c. v, vii. Earlier Latin names, referring to the laws of the Northern nations, were *Sacramentales* (Laws of Alemanns, Frisians, Longobards, etc.); *Consacramentales* (Capitula of Charlemagne, Laws of Cnut, and of Hen. I, c. 64, 66, 87); *Sacramentarii* (Pope John VIII, 872, 882); *Juratores, Conjuratores* (Salic & Alem. Laws, etc., etc.). In England the term *compurgator* appears to have been used only in ecclesiastical law until the 17th and 18th c., when legal antiquaries and historians began to apply it retrospectively in sense 1 b.

a. In *Canon Law*, Applied to witnesses who either swore to the credibility of the accused when he purged himself by oath, or otherwise swore to his innocence or orthodoxy, so as to clear him from a charge.

[*c* **1340** ABP. STRATFORD in Lyndewode *Const. Prov.* v, Tit. 14 Pro graviori siquidem ut pro Adulterio vel majori ultra duodecimæ manus Compurgatorum numerum non imponant.] **1533** MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 980/2 That thordinary shoulde not put some man to that kinde of purgacion which if hee did, were hee neuer so noughty, he should be sure of compurgatours. *a* **1556** CRANMER *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 241 Where you take upon you..to purge yourself of papistry by me and Zuinglius, if you have no better compurgators than us two, you be like to fail in your purgation. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 195 When one shall wage his Law, He shall bring with him vj. viij. or xij. of his neighbours .. to sweare with him, much like unto the oath which they make which are used in the civill Law, to purge others of any crime laid against them, which are called compurgators. **1731** CHANDLER tr. *Limborch's Hist. Inquis.* II. 208. **1760** BURN *Eccl. Law* (1797) III. 276 By his own oath affirming his innocency, and the oaths of twelve compurgators as to the belief of it.

b. In reference to OE. times (and more generally to ancient Teutonic law), the usual term, with modern historians, for the 'oath-helpers' whom a person on trial was allowed to call in to swear that, to their belief, as neighbours of the accused and acquainted with his character, he was speaking truth in making oath of his innocence. Also, sometimes applied by modern legal writers to the same persons in Wager of Law.

A native name for the *consacramentales* (Ger. *eides-helfer*) is found only in the oldest Kentish Laws, viz. *ǽwda*, pl. *ǽwdan* (*L. of Hloðhære* and *Eadric* 2, 4; *L. of Wihtræd* 23) evidently a deriv. of *ǽwe* 'law'. Elsewhere they appear merely as 'his ʒeferan' his fellows, 'þa þe him midstandað'. In OHG. *gieido* (Hildeb. in Grimm) f. *eid* oath: cf. the latinized 'cum aidis suis' in Laws of the Longobards c. 364. The oath of the ǽwdan was 'On þone Drihten, se áð is cléne and unmǽne þe N. swór' (Schmid, *Gesetze* 406).

1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 367 Compurgators, who swore to their belief of the truth of what the criminal deposed himself. **1762** HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. App. 101 Compurgators, who ..expressed upon oath that they believed the person spoke true. **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxii. 343 The manner of making and waging law..And thereupon his eleven neighbours or compurgators shall avow upon their oaths that they believe in their consciences that he saith the truth; so that himself must be sworn *de fidelitate*, and the eleven *de credulitate*. **1809** TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v. *Wager*. **1860** C. INNES *Scotl. Mid. Ages* 183. **1876** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 452 The compurgators of our oldest law were not a jury in the modern sense, but they were one of the elements out of which the jury rose. **1881** *19th Cent.* 386 The compurgators were simply witnesses to character .. but the effect of their unanimous declaration of belief in his innocence was precisely that of a verdict of 'not guilty' by a jury.

2. In more general application: One who testifies to or vindicates another's innocence, veracity, or accuracy; one who vouches for, or clears from any charge. Also *fig.*

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Compurgator*, one that comes to purge or free another. **1632** CHAPMAN, etc. *The Ball* III. iv, And yet, because you shall not trouble friends To be compurgators, I'll be satisfied If you will take your own oath that you are. **1641** *Argt. of Law* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 75 By a statute there [Ireland] made in the fifth year of Edward IV, there is provision made..that the party committed, if he can procure twenty-four compurgators, shall be bailed, and let out of prison. **1656** SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 419 He calleth God to be his compurgator. **1681** *Relig. Clerici* 202 Urging necessity and impossibility, as Compurgators for their habitual wicked practices. *a* **1714** BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 213 Lord Russell defended himself by many Compurgators, who spoke very fully of his great worth. **1854** H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) II. 52 We can claim as his Compurgators Dugald Stewart, Brown, Reid, and Sir W. Hamilton.

† **3.** (*Glasgow.*) An official whose duty it was to clear the streets of strollers during church time on Sunday. (Abolished after the middle of the 18th c.)

18.. *D. Bannatyne's Scrap-bk.* in *New Statist. Acc. Scotl.* (1845) VI. 229 (*Glasgow*) Influenced by this regard for the Sabbath, the magistrates employed persons termed 'compurgators', to perambulate the city on the Saturday nights .. Another office of these compurgators was to perambulate the streets..during the time of divine service on Sunday, and to order every person they met..to go home. **1854** H. MACDONALD *Rambles round Glasgow* No. 1 (1856) 20. **1868** *Reprint Jones's Glasgow Directory* 1787 Pref. 9.

Compurgatorial (kǫmpɒ̄ɹgătōə·riăl), *a.* [f. as next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to compurgators.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. IX. viii. 425 The Consuls of Nismes, Avignon, and St. Gilles, took their compurgatorial oath to his fulfilment of all these stipulations.

Compurgatory (kǫ̆mpɒ̄·ɹgătŏri), *a.* [f. L. type **compurgātōri-us*, f. *compurgātor*: see -ORY.]

1. Pertaining to compurgators. *Compurgatory oath*: the oath taken by compurgators.

1604 BP. BARLOW *Confer. Hampton Crt.* 92 Here was necessary the Oath Compurgatorie. **1829** K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* I. *Godefridus* 273 The clergy of Spain..instead of compurgatory oaths and judiciary combats, ordained the proofs by witnesses. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iv. 63 The value of the compurgatory oath among the Welsh.

2. Of a compurgator in sense 3.

1868 *Reprint Jones's Glasgow Directory* 1787 Pref. 10 The 'Compurgatory' system of Sabbath-keeping.

Compu·rgatress. *rare*⁻¹. [see -ESS.] A female compurgator.

1881 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Apr., Unless he or she is as far gone as Mrs. Fletcher's compurgatress.

† **Compu·rgatrix.** *Obs.* [L. fem. agent-n. f. COMPURGATOR.] = prec.

1663 J. WILSON *A. Comnenius* III. iii, If not, you, madam, can Be my compurgatrix.

Compu·rsion. [humorously f. COM-, PURSE *v.*] A pursing together.

1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) IV. xxvii. 126 With the help of some wry faces and compursions of the mouth.

Computable (kǫ̆mpiū·tăb'l, kǫ·mpiutăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *computābil-is*, f. *computāre* to compute: see -BLE.] Capable of being computed; calculable.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 218 Our forefathers .. who attaining unto 8. or 900. yeares, had not their Climacters computable by digits. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iv. 158 Not easily computable by Arithmetick. **1880** SIR R. TEMPLE *India* 93 If the wealth of India be .. not so easily measurable or computable.

Co·mputant. [f. L. *comput-āre* + -ANT.] A calculator, reckoner.

1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Romance* I. 169 Any man endowed with the arithmetical faculty of a tapster, might have solved this problem without difficulty, yet, for an untaught computant, the gift of divination was essential.

† **Co·mputate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *computāt-* ppl. stem of *computāre*: see -ATE³.] *trans.* = COMPUTE.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.*, *Epit.* (1612) 398 [There] perished .. as is computated, aboue two hundreth thousand. **1610** W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. vii. 59 Their other lands are computated by the Pole of 20. 19½ or 18. foot Poles. *a* **1619** DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 4 Foureteene Garrisons..computated..to bee 52 thousand foote, and 300 horse.

Computation (kǫmpiutēˡ·ʃən). [ad. L. *computātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *computāre*. Cf. F. *computation* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. The action or process of computing, reckoning, or counting; a method or system of reckoning; arithmetical or mathematical calculation.

c **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxii. 4 A thowsand thre hundyr and twenty yhere .. Be ewynlyk computatyown. **1509–10** *Act 1 Hen. VIII*, c. 13 The yere of oure Lorde God MDix after the computacion of Englonde. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 180 (*N. H. W. Ind.*) By the computation of Venice .iiii. graines make a carette. **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xxiii. 193 Having made the compasse of the worlde, they must finde the want of a whole day in their computation. **1633** T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* ii. (1821) 37 Tuesday the sixt of March, according to the new Computation. **1665** BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 50 The whole Earth .. by the probablest computation, contains above ten thousand millions of Cubick German Leagues. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 39 ¶ 2 The Gregorian Computation .. being eleven days before the Julian. **1873** HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* ii. 54 It is easy to find, by computation, the angles included between .. the two lines of direction.

b. A computed number or amount, a reckoning.

1713 ADDISON in *Guardian* No. 109 How many additional years are always to be thrown into female computations of this nature. **1776** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xvii. 468 The revenue fell short of the computation. **1816** KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 183 Others may give their hundred dishes, for .. any computation below round numbers is scorned.

† **2.** In wider sense: Estimation, reckoning. *Obs.*

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 1099 Least she should abase him in computation, more then ther was cause. **1656** tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 5 We must not .. think that computation, that is ratiocination, has place only in numbers.

Computa·tional, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to computation.

1881 *Observatory* Feb. 39 The mathematical and computational part of the investigation of Lunar libration.

† **Computatist.** *Obs.*⁻⁰ = COMPUTIST 3, q.v.

Computative (kǫmpiū·tătiv, kǫ·mp-), *a.* [f. L. *computāt-* ppl. stem of *computāre* + -IVE.] Given to computation. Hence **Compu·tativeness.**

1859 RUSKIN *Two Paths* 114 What will please reckless, computative and vulgar persons. *Ibid.* The materials are addressed..to computativeness, in a series of figures.

† **Co·mputator.** *Obs.* [a. L. *computātor*, agent-n. f. *computāre* to COMPUTE: see -OR.] A computer, calculator.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* III. xxxi. 153 Saith Eutropius (who is indeede no good computator). **1635** SWAN *Spec. M.* vii. § 3. (1643) 355 As the computatours fail in skill. **1759** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1770) I. 153 (D.) The intense heat is proved by computators .. to be more than equal to that of red hot iron.

Compute (kǫ̆mpiū·t), *sb.* Now *rare.* [In sense 1, a. F. *comput* COMPUTUS; in others f. the verb.]

† **1.** (*co·mpute*) = COMPUTUS 2. *Obs.*

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* v. i. (1859) 73 He that made this compute, and the kalendre. **1533** MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* IV. viii. The common verse of the compute manuell.

2. Reckoning, calculation, computation. Now chiefly in phr. *beyond compute.*

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probleme* 19 According to the historical Computes euen of sundry these fauorites. **1656** H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. ii. (1712) 45 Any new pressure .. cannot come into compute in this case. **1705** BP. WILSON in Keble *Life* iv. (1863) 146 The expenses I have been at, which .. by a modest compute comes to 100*l.* ready moneys. **1776** JOHNSON *Lett.* (1788) I. 314 With encrease of delight past compute, to use the phrase of Cumberland. **1857** R. G. LATHAM *Prichard's East. Orig. Celtic N.* 372 My obligations to his learning..are beyond compute.

† **3.** Estimation, judgement, reckoning. *Obs.*

1661 C. L. *Origen's Opin.* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 48 In the Compute and Judgment of that all-righteous Mind. **1682** GLANVILL *Sadducismus* (ed. 2) Ded., If we make our compute like men, and do not suffer ourselves to be abused by the flatteries of sense.

Compute (kǫ̆mpiū·t), *v.* [a. F. *compute-r* (16th c. in Littré), ad. L. *computā-re* to reckon, sum up, f. *com-* together + *putāre* to clear up, settle, reckon.]

1. *trans.* To estimate or determine by arithmetical or mathematical reckoning; to calculate, reckon, count.

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 71. 315 They compute their numbers, as the Græcians do, by letters. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* VI. 685 Two dayes, as we compute the dayes of Heav'n. **1672** P. HENRY *Diary & Lett.* (1882) 254 His loss is generally computed to near 400 lb. **1776** GIBBON *Decline & F.* I. xvii. 434 Its most ordinary breadth may be computed at about one mile and a half. **1831** BREWSTER *Optics* vi. 58 The radii of curvature for these lenses, as computed by Mr. Herschel. **1833** H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* Introd. Ess. (1852) 17 To compute the comparative duration of life in different periods.

† **b.** Of numbers: To make up, count. *Obs.*⁻¹

1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 580 As they move Thir starry dance in numbers that compute Days, months, and years.

† **c.** To include in reckoning, count in. *Obs.*⁻¹

1817 C. GRANT in *Parl. Deb.* 1807 The right hon. gentleman's mistake arose in this manner:—he had computed the same sum twice.

d. In wider sense: To estimate, 'reckon', take account of, take into consideration.

1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 139 Ripe as those rich composures time computes Blossoms, but our blest taste confesses fruits. **1654** EARL ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 558 As he computed the business, he apprehended .. either Syllaces recovery, or Zenophon's increasing Army, would, etc. **1786** BURNS *Addr. Unco Guid* viii, What's done we partly may compute, But know not what's resisted.

2. With *dependent clause* or *infin. complement.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii, Every man is many moneths elder then he computeth. **1666** PEPYS *Diary* 15 Sept., He hath computed that the rents of the houses ... comes to 600,000*l.* per annum. **1700** DRYDEN *Fables, Ceyx & Alcyone* 233 Mean time Alcyone .. Computes how many nights he had been gone. **1705** ADDISON *Italy, Rome* (1767) 176 Some have computed it about fourteen or fifteen feet. **1724** SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* ii, The souls in this kingdom are computed to be 1,500,000. **1880** GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* IV. xix. 166 The total area of dry land .. has been computed to amount to fifty-two millions of square miles.

3. *intr.* To make computation; to reckon.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 161 As we compute from our Saviours Nativitie. **1727** SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iv. 129 And computing by the scale, measured it pretty exactly. **1872** YEATS *Growth Comm.* 368 In silver payments .. it was common to compute by weight.

† **b.** To count *upon*, reckon *on*, or *to do*. *Obs.*

1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 61 There must be .. no computing upon Favours. **1701** —, tr. *Gataker's Prelim. Disc.* 16 If Men would think a little before-hand, and compute upon the Consequences of a Debauch. **1772** *Birmingham Counterfeit* I. 253 Travelling all night, we computed to arrive there by sun-rise.

4. *To compute* (any one) *out of* (a thing): to do out of by computation.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* ii. Wks. VIII. 219 The calculators compute them out of their senses.

Hence **Compu·ted** *ppl. a.*, **Compu·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii, Beside that computing by the medicall month. 1741–3 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 80 At Horseley upon Tyne, eight (computed) miles from Newcastle. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxxvii. 418 How far the computed ellipse agrees with the curve.

Computent, obs. form of COMPETENT.

Computer (kŏmpiū·tə1). Also -or. [f. COMPUTE *v.* + -ER1.] One who computes; a calculator, reckoner; *spec.* a person employed to make calculations in an observatory, in surveying, etc.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vi. 289 The Calenders of these computers. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* vii, A very skilful computer. 1744 WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* 18 June, Told by some nice computors of national glory. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II. xviii. 162 To pay the expenses of a computer for reducing his observations.

Computist (kŏ·mpiutist). Forms: 4 **compotyste,** (5 **competister**), 6–7 **compotist**(e, 6– **computist.** [a. F. *compotiste, computiste,* med.L. *compot-, computista,* 'artis computatoriæ magister', f. L. *computus,* F. *comput*: see next and -IST.]

1. One skilled in the computus or calendar, or (blending with 3) in chronological reckoning.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. iv. (Tollem. MS.), Compotystes .. departeþ þo twelue mones, in sixe euen and sixe odde. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 281 Golden, (as numerus in the almanack and calendare, by compotists). 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Computist,* the same with *Compotist.* 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 426 The Embolismal years .. which according to most of the ancient Computists .. were expressly declared to be thus inserted. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 356 Rules, of which only are capable the skilful Computists or Astronomers. 1794 MRS. PIOZZI *Synon.* I. 341 Chronology must descend to the computist for proofs. 1877 BP. S. BUTCHER *Eccl. Calendar* 117 This anticipation of the Calendar Moon by the actual mean Moon was called by the Computists the *προέμπτωσις* of the Moon.

†**2.** A keeper of accounts, an accountant. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* Ep. Ded. (1877) 5 As a straight computist, demaundeth interest and gaine of euery one of vs. 1651 *Relig. Wotton.* 24 The Earl of Dorset, Lord Treasurer, who was a wise man and a strict Computist. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 75 The Secretary, Clerk, and Computist of the Sacred Colledge.

3. One who performs the computations entering into astronomical and other problems.

1611 COTGR., *Computiste,* a computist, a computatist; a reckoner, calculator, or counter. 1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* § 33 You may pass for an artist, computist, or analyst, yet you may not be justly esteemed a man of science. 1867 HERSCHELL *Fam. Lect. Sc.* (1871) 138 Donati's comet, if the computists are right, will return in 2100 years.

Computor, bad spelling of COMPUTER.

‖ **Computus** (kŏ·mpiutŭs). *Hist.* Also **compotus.** [late L. *computus* calculation, etc., f. *computāre* to COMPUTE. In F. *comput,* OF. *compot, compost*: see COMPOST *sb.*2, COMPOT.]

1. A computation, a reckoning; an account.

1848 Bliss ed. *Wood's Life* 127 *note,* In a computus made in 1576 of the contents of the university chest. 1866 E. PEACOCK *Eng. Ch. Furniture* Introd. 10 The Compotus of the churchwardens of Saint Mary's, Stamford. 1887 *North. Notes & Q.* Dec. 140 In the public Record Office are the Compotuses of the Embassy.

2. The mediæval name for a set of tables for practically calculating astronomical occurrences and the movable dates of the calendar; a calendar.

1832 DE QUINCEY *Charlemagne* Wks. 1863 XII. 174 Charlemagne..was familiar with the intricate mathematics and the elaborate computus of Practical Astronomy. 1841 WRIGHT *Pop. Treat. Sc.* 21 (tr. Ph. de Taun) The Computus to calculate..the *termini* and the *claves* and the annual festivals. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Mar. 310 The martyrology and computus of Herrand of Landsperg.

Compy. Written abbreviation of COMPANY. Also a spoken form in the workman's expression *Compy-shop* = truck-shop.

1870 *Globe* 24 Sep. (Farmer), No workman is told that he must buy at the compy-shop, but .. if they did not resort thither they would soon be dismissed.

Compyle, obs. form of COMPILE.

Compynabil, -able, var. of COMPANABLE, *Obs.*

Compyre, -pytent, obs. ff. COMPEER, -PETENT.

Comrade (kŏ·mrĕd). Forms: *α.* 6–7 **camerade,** (6 **-erard**), 7 **camrade,** 7–8 **camarade**; *β.* 6 **commorade,** 6–8 **comerade**; *γ.* 6–7 **cumrade,** 7– **comrade.** [The 16–17th c. form *camerade, camarade* was a. F. *camarade, camerade* (Cotgr.), 16th c. ad. Sp. *camarada,* originally 'chamberful', thence 'chamber-mate': see COMBADO, the representative of the Sp. form. The series *commorade, comerade, comrade,* represent a mixture of the types taken from Fr. and Sp. respectively. *Camera·de, camra·de* were originally stressed on *-ade*; the dissyllabic *comra·de,* with same stress, occurs in Shaks. and Milton; but Shaks. has also *co·mrade.* Walker and other early 19th c. orthoepists have (kŏ·mrēd), corresponding to the 16–17th c. spelling *cumrade*; and some recent Dictionaries give it beside the current form.]

orig. One who shares the same room, a chamber-fellow, 'chum'; *esp.* among soldiers, a tent-fellow, fellow-soldier (also *Comrade-in-arms*); hence *gen.*, an associate in friendship, occupation, fortunes, etc., a close companion, mate, fellow.

α. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 13 A Souldier in Campe must make choise of two or three or more Camerades. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 247 His camerard that bare him companie was a iollie light timberd iacke a napes. 1636 JAMES *Iter Lanc.* (Chetham Soc.) 76 *marg.*, With such camarades .. all our auncient wars were fought. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* 19 Mar. (1621), I have now made choice to go over Camerade to a very worthy Gentleman, Baron Althams son. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Camerade,* a tent, chamber, or cabin-fellow. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* (1677) 37 Young men..when amongst their camerades. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* III. 24 Night curst her Eyes to see the Camrades march. 1708–21 KERSEY, *Camarade* or *Comrade.* 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* 230 To see my old Camarades.

β. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 17 Touching their commorades. 1599 HARINGTON *Nugæ Ant.* 33, I was comerade to the Earl of Kildare, and slept both on one pillow. 1599 MINSHEU, *Camarada,* a comerade or cabbin-mate souldier. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* iii. 9 This daunted my Comerades. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. iii. 53 Reflecting upon all my comerades that were drown'd.

γ. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV,* IV. i. 96 The .. Mad-Cap, Prince of Wales, and his Cumrades, that daft the World aside. 1605 — *Lear* II. iv. 213 To be a Comrade with the Wolfe, and Owle. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mar.* A vj, No meane Cumrades, no base associates. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 38 Care would bee had that there be not two Comrades [1626 *Accid.* comorados] vpon one watch because they may haue the more roome in their Cabbins to rest. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1162 The slaves and asses, thy comrades. 1678–96 PHILLIPS, *Comrade,* the same as *Camerade* [omitted from 1706 and KERSEY]. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xii. 328 A Comrade is a familiar male-friend. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IV. 133 His comrades bold Screening him close with shields. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* V. xiv, His comrade's face each warrior saw. 1848 KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 293 The place of his old comrade in arms.

b. Less commonly said of women.

1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xiii. 72 The merry vintage-women received their foreign comrade kindly. 1884 MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* xxxix, She had clung to her comrade in misfortune.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 120 Extravagant desires.. which are but od Comerades. 1825 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I. iii. 48 In many myths the lightning is no comrade of the thunder, but its foe.

d. Applied to a ship: A consort.

1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xiii. (1840) 225 As for our .. comrade, her complement of men was a hundred and eighty. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xii. 265 The other two squadrons .. were calm spectators of the rout of their comrades.

e. *attrib.*

1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 199 The yards again ascend each comrade mast. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xviii. 187 Engaged in preparing the Red Eric as a comrade boat. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Comrade-battery,* one of a pair of joint batteries.

Hence **Co·mrade** *v.*, **a.** *nonce-use* (see quot. 1602); **b.** *intr.* to associate *with,* as a comrade.

1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 230 *T.* I cannot my mad cumrade..*Sir V.* Cumrade? By Sesu, call me cumrade againe and ile cumrade ye about the sinnes and shoulders. 1865 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 340 Comrading with him, Wolf .. fell into bad habits. 1877 *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.* s. v., She's nivver within doors, alust comrading about somewhere.

Comradely (kŏ·mrĕdli), *a.* [f. prec. + -LY1.] Like or befitting a comrade.

1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even* vi. 118 With a question or a comradely word for him. 1885 A. M. F. ROBINSON in *Mag. Art* Mar. 208 He who had been frank and comradely when poor was hard and cynical..in his days of success.

Comradery (kŏ·mrĕdri). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -RY, on type of Fr. *camaraderie.*] Camaraderie, comradeship.

[1858 J. GRANT *A. Blane* (1860) 39 The warmth of heart and 'Comeraderie' with which Scotsmen always meet in a foreign land.] 1879 HOWELLS *L. Aroostook* (1883) I. 71 With the comradery of the smoker. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 512/1 Already on terms of comradery with me.

Comradeship (kŏ·mrĕdʃip). [f. COMRADE + -SHIP.] The position of being a comrade, association as comrades, good-fellowship.

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* iv, Our newly-revived comradeship. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. vi, Like the dawn of a new sense to her—the sense of comradeship. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 1 Dec., That spirit of good-comradeship which General Roberts has displayed in so marked a degree.

†**Comra·do.** *Obs.* Also 6 **camarada,** 6–7 **camerado,** 7 **como-, cam-, comrado.** [a. Sp. *camarada* (also *camarado,* Minsheu 1599), 'comerade, bedfellow, chamber-fellow', orig. 'camerado souldiour', 'cabbin-mate souldier', from *camarada* (= It. and L. type *camerata,* F. *chambrée*) a chambered or cabined (company), 'a chamberfull, a company that belongs to one chamber, tent, or cabin'; f. Sp. *camara* chamber, room:—L. *camera*: see CAMERA and -ADO. The Sp. word was a collective feminine, of the same type as *ambuscade, cavalcade,* which, like COMPANY, sense 4, was at length applied to a single person who is one's 'company' or chamber-mate; in which sense also it was sometimes altered into the masc. form *camarado.* (In the original collective sense CAMARADA was also used in Eng.) The Sp. word was adapted in Fr. as *camarade, -erade* fem. in the collective sense (Cotgr.), whence *camarade* masc. the individual; hence Eng. *camerade* and, in part, COMRADE. The *o* in the Eng. *comorado, comrado, comrade,* was prob. intended for the Sp. *a,* which was opener than the Eng.] = COMRADE.

1598 BARET *Theor. Warres* I. ii. 9 With his Camaradas, hee is to demeane himself sober, quiet, and friendly. 1599 MINSHEU *Span. Dict., Camarado,* a comerade..a camerado souldier. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 160 Argent and his Comrado found a Canow. 1626 — *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 7 Comorados [see COMRADE γ. quot. 1627]. 1633 S. MARMYON *Fine Comp.* I. vii, Oh uncle, that you should thus..traduce my camradoes. 1636 HEALEY *Theophrast., Obscenity* 47 He beggeth more [victuail] of his Camerado's.

Comrogue (kŏ·mrōug). *arch.* [f. COM- + ROGUE. In 17th c. often jocularly confused with *comrade.*] A fellow-rogue.

1621 B. JONSON *Masque of Augurs,* You and the rest of your comrogues shall sit disguised in the stocks. 1634 HEYWOOD *Lanc. Witches* V. Wks. 1874 IV. 244 Nay rest by me Good Morglay, my Comrague and Bedfellow. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 74 Her Comrogue lies begging in the fields. 1723 SWIFT *Cook-maid's Let.,* You and your come-rogues keep him out so late. 1764 T. BRYDGES *Homer Travest.* (1797) II. 266 Pointing to his comrogue, cries, See there, my boy, a tempting prize! 1866 *Standard* 2 Oct. 4/3 The proceedings of the prisoners and their com-rogues contemplated a wide range of operations.

†**Comse,** *v. Obs.* Also 3–4 **cumse,** 4 **komse.** [A shortened by-form of COMMENCE, starting from a form accented *co·mmence*: cf. *commandment.*]

a 1225 *Juliana* init. (Royal MS.), Her cumseð þe uie of seinte iuliane. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 424 Þe kouherde for kare cumsed to sorwe. *Ibid.* 1430 Vpon here knes þei komsed him grete. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 128 Bi what craft in my corps hit [Truth] cumseth. *Ibid.* V. 23 How Conscience with a Cross Comsede to preche. 1399 — *Rich. Redeles* IV. 35 Comliche a clerk than comsid the wordis. (*Comse* in R. Copland *Guydon's Chirurg.,* 1541, E ij b, is an error for *compose.*)

Hence † **Co·msing** *vbl. sb.*, commencing.

c 1325 *Orfeo* 57 In the comessing of May. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 213 Deyinge .. vnknitteth al kare & comsynge is of reste. 1393 *ibid.* C. XII. 95 All kyne konnynges and comsynges of Dowel.

†**Co·msement.** *Obs. rare.* Commencement.

a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1726 Here now [is] made a comsemente That bethe not fynysshyd many a yere.

‖ **Comte** (kōnt). [Fr.] A French title of rank, of which the English form is COUNT.

1611 COTGR. *Comte,* Their kings appointed some of their principall followers, (by the name of Comtes) to be the Gouernours. 1890 *Daily Tel.* 15 Oct. 5/8 To-day the Comte appealed against this punishment.

Comtian (kŏ·mtiăn, kŏ·ntiăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also **Comtean.** [f. name of Auguste Comte (d. 1857), a French philosopher who founded the system known as POSITIVISM.]

A. *adj.* Of or originating with Comte. **B.** *sb.* A Comtist.

1855 BRIMLEY *Ess., Tennyson* 279, No. 35 [of In Memoriam] is the answer to Comptian materialism .. Had men been Comptians from the beginning there would have been no science. 1863 *Athenæum* 16 July 85/1 Distinctions between the Comtean synthesis and the synthetic philosophy of Mr. Herbert Spencer. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 261 Details referring to the ritual of Comtian worship.

So **Co·mtism,** the philosophical system of Comte, positivism. **Co·mtist,** a follower or disciple of Comte, a positivist; also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1872 *Spectator* 7 Sept. 1142 From Locke has flowed the main stream of that philosophy..to which Comtism is only a tributary. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 262 Without being a professed Comtist. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iii. 65 The Comtist argument against Christianity is simply a tacit ignoring of probable evidence.

Comu-: see COMMU-.

Comun(e, -uyn, -vyne, obs. ff. COMMON, COMMUNE; **Comunabil, -ble,** var. of COMENABLE, corrupt f. COVENABLE, CONVENABLE; **Comunalitee, -alte**(e, obs. ff. COMMONALITY, -ALTY.

Comunablete, obs. var. of COMMONALITY, q. v.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. iv. 13 Þat is to seyne þat commune þinges or comunabletes [*v.r.* comunalitees] weren blysful yif þei þat haden studied al fully to wisdom gouerneden þilke þinges.

Co-murmurer: see Co- 3 b.

‖ **Comus** (kō·mŭs). [L., a. Gr. *κῶμος* a revel, etc.] A revel, merry-making; a personification of revelry as a deity.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 93 *Stage direction,* Comus enters, with a charming-rod in one hand, his glass in the other. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iii. 94 After having eaten, the cups were filled and libations were made..then came the Comus or drinking-bout. 1876 GARDINER *Puritan Rev.* x. § 3 (1878) 193 In Charles II Comus seemed to have seated himself upon the throne of England.

Comwyse, obs. f. *comb-wise* adv.: see COMB *sb.*1

Comyn, obs. pa. t. of COME *v.*

Comyn(e, -alte, -tie, obs. ff. COMMON, -ALTY.

Comynd, -ynt, pa. t. and pple. of COMMON *v.*

Comys: see COME *v.*, *sb.*2

Comyse, comyssion, comyt, comyx, etc.: see COMMI-.

Con (kɒn), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 **cunnan**, 2–5 **cunnen**, (**cune**), 3–6 **cunne**, 4–9 **cun**; also **kunne**, **kun**; also 4–6 **connen**, (**cone**), 4–7 **conne**, 6– **con**. See more fully under CAN *v.*[1] [In the verb CAN the original vowel of the infinitive, and of all parts of the present stem except 1st and 3rd sing. pres. indic., was *u*: thus Inf. *cunnan*, ME. *cunne n*, *cun*; Ind. pres. 2nd sing. *cunne*, later *cunnest*, pl. *cunnon*, ME. *cunne(n*, *cun*; Conj. pres. *cunne*, pl. *cunnen*; pr. pple. *cunnand*, ME. *-end*, *-ing*; vbl. sb. *cunning*. These *u* forms survived more or less all through the ME. period: see CAN *v.*[1] A.; but in accordance with the scribal practice of writing *o* for *u*, in contact with *m*, *n*, *u* (*v*), *w*, they were often spelt *connen*, *conne*, *con*; the pronunciation is however proved by numerous rimes with *sone*, *sonne*, *son* (= son), *sonne*, *son* (= sun), *yronne* (= y-run), *wonne*, *won* (OE. *wunian*), etc. The form of the 1st and 3rd sing. *I can*, *he can*, also varied from OE. times with *con* (*cɒn*), the regular Old WS. type (see Sievers *Ags. Gramm.* § 65). *I con* (in *Cast. Love* 1071, riming with *for-pon*) is found for *I can* in some texts even after 1400; but long before this *can* prevailed as the midland and northern form, at least in senses 1 and 2. The vowel-type of the 1st and 3rd sing. pres. ind. was gradually extended to the 2nd sing. (*cɒnst*, *canst*), the plural (*we cɒn*, *can*), the conj. pres., and the infin. (*cɒn*, *can*)—the last in Standard Eng. only from end of 15th c. The *u* forms thus remained intact only in the pple. and vbl. sb. CUNNING, q.v. About the same time a differentiation of forms and senses became manifest: *can* became established in sense 2 'to be able', and predominant in sense 1 'to know'; but *cun*, *con*, were retained and extended to all parts in sense 3 'to learn', and the phrase *to cun* or *con* thanks, sense 4. This *cun*, *con*, was mainly the representative of ME. *cunn-* or *conn-* from OE. *cunn-* (= kun); but in part it represented ME. *con*, from OE. *cɒn*, for *can* (= kɒn); hence it survived in two forms, *cun*, which is still common dialectally in 'to cun thanks', and *con*, which was the form in literary favour, both in the obs. 'to con thanks', and the still existing sense 'to con or learn a lesson'. This *con* is not a mere spelling variant of *cun*, as ME. *conne* was of *cunne*; but, from Spenser onward, *con* rimes with *on*, *conned* with *fond*, which is still the received pronunciation. The original pa. t. was *cúðe*, *couthe*, *coud*, *could* (see CAN *v.*[1]); but already in 14th c. in the phrase *to cun thanks*, sense 4, we find a pa. t. *cunde*, *conned*, with corresp. pa. pple.; at the differentiation of forms this was associated with *cun*, *con*, leaving *coud*, *could* to CAN *v.*, so that CON is now a regular weak verb *con*, *connest*, *conneth*, *cons*, *conned*. Thus there remains no consciousness of connexion between *can* to be able, and *con* to learn. The earlier quotations however overlap the ground covered by CAN *v.*[1], and are given as supplementary to those under that word, and introductory to the later use of *con*, *cun*.]

†I. Where CAN became the normal form.

†1. To know. *Obs.* = CAN *v.* 1–2. (Pa. t. and pple. rarely *cunde*, *conde*.)

α. *cunne*, *cun*, *kun* (originally proper to all parts of pres. stem exc. 1st and 3rd pers. sing. Ind.).

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 212 Þy ȝemete þe læcas cunnon. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 124 Alle cunneð wel þeos asaumple. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 521 He moste kunne muchel of art. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 187 To kun and knaw. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xiv. 7 How schal it be kowd [*v.r.* cunde, knowen] that is songun. 1388 — *Baruch* iii. 9 That thou kunne [1382 wite] prudence. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 9 If we cune mare þan þay. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 131 In which a man mai leerne and kunne eny thing. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 86 To Cunne, *scire*, etc. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.*, *Cunne*, to discerne, also to giue [thanks].

β. *conne*, *con*, *kon*.

[*a* 1000 *Beowulf* 2759 Eard ȝit ne const. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 For nis nan sunne þet he ne con. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1071 He scholde konen al þt God con [*rime* for-þon]. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1267 Hit is þe worchyp of yourself þat no3t bot wel connez.] 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi. (1513) 106/4 Konne *pres. conj.* [*rime* ronne *pa. pple.*]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.*, *Creatio* 3 My myght may no thing kon [*rimes* son, won]. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 27 The first may not be perfightly conned withoute the laste. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* June 65 Of Muses, Hobbinol, I conne no skill. 1595 — *Col. Clout* 294 Much more there is unkend then thou dost kon [*rime* a fon]. 1596 — *F. Q.* v. vi. 35 They were all fled for feare, but whether, nether kond. 1607 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. ii. (1641) 209/1 Tunes, Measures .. als' hee kons. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 156 That [this] should be .. I no more conne, than that, etc.

b. Const. *of*, *on*; = CAN 2.

c 1275 LAY. 7302 Wise men þat wel conne of speche [1205 cunnen a speche]. 1486 *Bk. St. Alban's* E vj b, Thus may ye konne of game.

†2. As verb of incomplete predication, with *inf.*: To know how; hence, to have the capacity or power, to be able; = CAN *v.*[1] 3–8. (Pa. t. and pple. always as in CAN.)

α. *cunne*, *cun*, *kun*.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 47 We[n]st þu þat ich ne cunne singe? *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 568 Þer nis non betere anonder sunne þat eni man of telle cunne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2345 (Cott.) Folk sua selcut mani brede, þat naman suld cun sume ne neuen. *Ibid.* 9290 Wel sal he cun knau quilk es quilk. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5892 Yit kunne we Sende aftir hir. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. lxviii, It is a grete maistry a man to cun [1533 can] loue his euen crysten in charyte.

β. *conn'e*, *con*, *kon(ne*.

a 1225 *Juliana* 67 Greiðe al þat þu const grimliche biþenchen. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2040 *Ariadne*, No man elles shal me konne espie. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 327 The cornel ryse upon the wynter sonne, And gire it from the cold West yf thou conne. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 127, I sholde not conne telle the harme..that he hath doon. [1884 *Chesh. Gloss. s.v.*, Ay, that aw con.]

II. Senses in which CON remained the normal form, with the regular weak inflexions.

3. To get to know; to study or learn, *esp.* by repetition (mental or vocal); hence, in wider sense, to pore over, peruse, commit to memory; to inspect, scan, examine; = CAN *v.*[1] 9.

†*a. cunne*, *cun*, *kun*. *Obs.* (The first quot. perh. belongs to 1.)

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. xii. 290 Of Iber, Frere Martyne, and Vincens Storyis to cwn dyd diligens. 1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* II. i. G ij, Those Rome doth cun [*ediscit*]. 1578 WHETSTONE *Promos & Cass.* IV. iv, It behoves me to be secret, or else my necke-verse cun. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C. 1743 To cunne..or learn perfectly, *ediscere*.

β. *conne*, *con*, *kon*. (The first two quots. perh. belong to 1.)

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XII. 7 Þe were lef to lerne but loþ for to studie; Þou woldest konne þat I can and carpen hit after. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xi. 282 Conne ye well your lesson. *c* 1500 *Yng. Children's Bk.* 149 in *Babees Bk.* 25 This boke is made for chylder ȝonge..Sone it may be conyd & had. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 92 A tale of truth, Which I cond of Tityrus in my youth. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 517 An Oration which .. Lysander should have conned without book. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 186 My speech .. is excellently well pend, I haue taken great paines to con it. 1620 FORD *Linea V.* (1843) 49 A lesson worthie to be cond. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 123 Wear Rosaries about their Necks to con Their Exercise of Devotion on. 1689 PRIOR *Ep. to Fleetwood Shephard* 155 The books of which I'm chiefly fond, Are such, as you have whilom conn'd. 1720 SWIFT *To Stella*, A poet starving in a garret, Conning old topics like a parrot. 1832 LYTTON *Eug. Aram* I. x. (Stratm.), When the flower had been duly conned. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xii, Patiently conning the page again and again. 1865 MISS CARY *Ball. & Lyrics* 111 Intent .. to con the stranger's face. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 154 Persons who con pedigrees.

†b. *To con* or *cun by heart* or *by rote*. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 90, I can konne more by herte in a day than he can in a weke. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxx. 475 Not to cun by heart, nor to write out. 1590 GREENWOOD *Answ. Def. Read Prayers* 15 Conning phrases and formes of prayer by roate. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 56 To conn by heart these prayers. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 211 To con the Authors Names by rote.

c. *To con over*.

1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 98/2 By orderly conning over the visible and inferior creature. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 107 Skil enough to reade the lessons with twice conning over. 1734 WATTS *Reliq. Juv.* (1789) 127 Ritillo.. cons over his prayer-book. 1835 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acc. W.'s Wks.* (1876) II. 213, I have hardly had time to con over your examination papers. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithful* xxviii, I was conning over in my mind whom I should select. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xlix. 215 The Baronet conned the..matter over in his mind. 1876 BLACK *Madcap V.* xlii. 367 He had conned over a few little bits of rhetoric.

4. *To cun* or *con thank(s* (OE. *panc cunnan*): to acknowledge or avow one's gratitude; to express or offer thanks, to thank: see CAN *v.*[1] 10.

α. *cun thank(s*: now dialectal.

a 1000 *Crist* 1092 (Gr.) Þam þe þonc gode .. ne cuðon. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 124 Nolde he cunnen god þonc. *c* 1280 *E. E. P.* (1862) 21 Þou cunnest me no þonk. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6398 (Cott.) Þai cund [*Fairf.* conned] him ai ful litell thanck. *Ibid.* 14065 (Göttl.), I cun [*Trin.* con] hir mekil thank. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.*, *Mactacio Abel* 12 Thank or thew to kun me. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* in *Promp. Parv.* 90 Thou shalt kun me thanke. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camd. Soc.) 25, I could have cunnid him greater thank if he had takin les paines. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1678) 248 (Jam.) These he would cunne thanks. 1781 HUTTON *Tour Caves* Gloss. (E.D.S.), *Cun thanks*, to give thanks. 1824 in JAMIESON. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Cun thanks*, to give or render thanks. 1883 *Huddersf. Gloss.*, 'I cum ye no thank'. [COME *v.* 31.]

β. *con thank(s*; arch. and dial.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 45 Eilred sent tille Inglond Sir Edward his sonne With his letter sealed, & þanke wild he þam conne. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* B vj, He shal conne her thanke. 1530 PALSGR. 475/1, I have conned hym good thanke: *je luy ay sceu bon gré*. 1627 WREN *Serm. bef. King* 30, I will kon them small thanks. 1672 MARVEL *Reh. Transp.* I. 31 Which none called him to, and ..none conn'd him thanks for. 1691 RAY *North-C. Words* Pref., Of common and general use in most counties of England .. To *cun*, or *con* thanks; to give thanks. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Conn* .. to give, as I conn thanks. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* III. 140 We conned our thanks and came away. 1824 in JAMIESON. ['I am sure, I con you thanks' was said to me by an old man in London in 1880. J. A. H. M.]

†b. So *To* (*cun*) *con gree* or *malgre*: to express one's satisfaction or displeasure [F. *savoir gré*]; also, *to cun grame* (= indignation), *con laud.* *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17659 (C. & G.) All we cund [*v.r.* coude, cowde] þe mekil grame For þu grof iesu licame. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 959 No maugre þou þeym cone þaw þey wolde in fredom wone. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 990 And ye kun me na mawgré. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxvii. 505 Yef I wiste the kynge Looth wolde conne me no magre. *Ibid.* xxvii. 529 That thei may conne you gree. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 108 In such wise that ye shall conne me good gree & thanke therfore. 1602 Q. ELIZ. in Moryson *Itin.* II. iii. i. (1617) 228 We con you many laudes for hauing so neerely approched the villainous Rebell.

†5. To cause to learn; to teach. *Obs. rare.*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xii. 206 In many secret skills shee had been cond her lere.

Con, conne, cun (kɒn, kɒn), *v.*[2] [app. a weakened form of COND used in same sense. (Some think it has been associated with CON, *v.*[1] As a possible connexion, the following has been cited:

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 59 They conne nought here shippes stere, i.e. They know not how to steer their ships.)]

trans. To direct the steering of (a ship) from some commanding position on shipboard.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 28 Cun the ship spoune before the winde. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 41 He that doth cun the ship cannot haue too much iudgement. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 120 The Quarter Master that Conns the Ship above. 1671 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 580/2 The Officer that cund the ship. 1721–1800 BAILEY s.v., To Cun a Ship, is to direct the Person at Helm how to steer her. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 730 Shoals, through which the 'Mudian pilot cunned the ship with great skill. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxiii. 185 Our captain, who was conning the ship from the fore-top-sail yard. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Conn*, *Con*, or *Cun*, as pronounced by seamen. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* III. xiii. (1886) 104 Long John stood by the steersman and conned the ship.

b. *absol.* To give sailing directions to the steersman.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. 64 The ship by the mistake of him that con'd, broched too. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* Wks. 1797 III. 11 You did not steer; but howsomever, you cunned [ed. 1779 canned] all the way.

c. *fig.*

1648 EARL WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 163 He onely happy is, and wise, Can Cun his Barque when Tempests rise. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 129 Do we not sometimes con our voyage by..the firm headlands of truth.

Hence **Co'nning, Cu'nning** *vbl. sb.*

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 1 The Maister is to see to the cunning [of] the Ship. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xi. (1856) 78 Now commences the process of 'conning'.

Con, conn, *v.*[3] *dial.* ? *Obs.* [cf. F. *cogner* to knock on a nail or the like in order to drive it in; to strike one with anything, to knock; *pop.* to beat, thrash. cf. CON *sb.*[2].

1721–1800 BAILEY, *Conn* .. to strike with the Fist. 1825 BROCKETT *Gloss. N. C. Wds.*, *Con*, to fillip.

Con, *v.*[4] (*pa. tense*), var. of CAN *v.*[2] = gan, began to, did: q. v.

Con, conn (kɒn, kɒn), *sb.*[1] [f. CON *v.*[2]] The action or post of conning a ship, steerage.

1825 H. B. GASCOIGNE *Nav. Fame* 95 'Tis ours to give directions by the Con. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxix, He was at his station at the conn. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. *Conn*, The quarter-master..stands beside the wheel at the conn.

Con (kɒn), *sb.*[2] [Cf. CON *v.*[3], and F. *cogner* = *frapper*.] A rap with the knuckles, a knock, a fillip.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xxvi. 182 He rates him, as if he meant to give him half a dozen Cons [*media docena de coscorrones*] with his Sceptre. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* 285 A fellow in a blue coat fetches you the Devil's own con on your head. 1878 H. C. ADAMS *Wykehamica* 420 *Con*, a smart tap on the head administered generally with the knuckles.

Con (kɒn), *sb.*[3] *north. dial.* A squirrel.

a 1600 BUREL *Pilgremer* in Watson *Coll. Poems* II. 20 (Jam.) There wes the pikit Porcapie. The cunning and the Con [Lat. vers. (1631) *sciurus*] all thrie. 16.. MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* (Hart's ed. 1615) iii, I saw..The Con [not in ed. 1597] the Cuning and the Cat, Quhais dainty Downs with Dew were wat. 1781 HUTTON *Tour Caves* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Con*, a squirrel. 1821 *Lonsdale Mag.* II. 124 (*Lanc. Gloss.*) Our young friend dissipated our fears by telling us that con was only the provincial name for a squirrel. 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.* 1878 in *Cumbrld. Gloss.*

Con. A familiar or slang abbreviation of certain words, as *confidant*, *conundrum*, *conformist*, *contract*.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 30 We were soon the most inseparable cons. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 59 Puns, riddles, cons, etc. are low. 1882 *Banner* (newspr.) To what denomination the family belongs, whether they are Cons or Noncons. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Aug. 2/1 About the 'contract system'..The men get some 'con', as they call it, or 'plus' pay, but for every penn'orth of 'con' the contractor gets two penn'orth of work out of them.

Con (kɒn), *adv.* (*sb.*) An abbreviation of the L. prep. *contra* 'against', in the phrase PRO AND CON (q. v.) 'for and against', rarely *con and pro*.

A. as *adv.*

c 1470 [see CONTRA]. 1572 R. H. tr. *Lavaterus' Ghostes* To Rdr. (1596) A ij, The matter throughly handled *Pro* and *Con*. 1667 DENHAM *Direct. to Painter* I. xix, May Historians argue *con* and *pro*. 1819 BYRON *Let. to Murray* 25 Jan., The rest..has never yet affected any human production 'pro or con'.

B. *sb.* The adv. used as a name for itself; hence, a reason, argument, or arguer against, esp. in *pros and cons.*

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 20 Such a quoile about *pro* and *con*, such vrging of *Ergoes*. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* III. ii, Now for the Con. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 231 Whole Tomes of *Pro's* and *Con's*. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Lit.* II. ix. 572 He then proceeds to state the pros and cons.

‖ **Con,** *prep.* Italian :—L. *cum* with, appearing in certain phrases, as CON AMORE, q.v.; esp. in musical directions,

e. g. *con affetto* with feeling, *con brio* with spirit and force, *con delicatezza* with delicacy, *con delirio* with frenzy, *con espressione* with expression, *con fuoco* with fire, *con moto* with spirited movement, *con spirito* with spirit, etc.

Con- *prefix*, of Latin origin. The form assumed by the Latin preposition *com* (in classical L., as a separate word, *cum*) before all consonants except the labials, *h*, *r*, and (in later times) *l*, as *concutĕre*, *condōnāre*, *confluĕre*, *congruĕre*, *conjūrāre*, *conquīrĕre*, *consistĕre*, *conspīrāre*, *constāre*, *contrahĕre*, *convincĕre*. In earlier times it was also used before *l-*, as *conloquium*; but here it was in later times always assimilated, as *colloquium*, and so in the modern langs. On the other hand it was not used in classical L. before *n* (e. g. *cōnātus*, *cōnubium*, etc.), but has been introduced subsequently, as *connātus*, *connubium*, and this spelling is followed in English. For meaning, see COM-.

Con- occurs in compounds formed in Latin, and that have come into English through French, or (in later times) directly. Also, in words formed on the analogy of these, and sometimes in casual combinations, as *conspecies*, where, however, Co- is the usual prefix: hybrids, frequent in *co-*, are rare with *con-*: cf. *con-brethren*, *con-truth*.

In OF. *con-* before *v* was often reduced to *co-*, *cu-*, *cou-*, as in *covenable*, *covenant*, *covent*, *coveiter*, *coveitus*, etc., in which form these words were taken into English. Following later French, some of these were afterwards altered back to *con-*, as *convenable*, *convent* (but *Covent Garden*, F. *couvent*); others retain *co-*, as *covenant*, *covet*, *covetous*, against mod.F. *convenant*, *convoiter*, *convoiteux*.

Con, obs. f. CONE.

† **Co·nable,** *a. Obs.* Also 4–5 **conabil(l, cunabil,** 5 **conabull, connabulle, cunnable.** A phonetic reduction of COVENABLE; proper, due, convenient, suitable, competent.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cl. 5 He loukis his boke in a cunabil [*v. r.* couenable] end. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 266 Cum to full conabill endyng. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) xiv. 64 Fruyt conable to man for to liffe with. 1408 *Indenture* (Jam.), In to Resonnable place & cunnable. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 89 Conable, accordynge, *competens*. 14.. *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 67 Moste connabulle tyme for sedys.

† **Co·nably,** *adv. Obs.* Phonetic reduction of COVENABLY (cf. prec.); suitably, competently.

1411 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 19 Yf she be conably a-vaunsyd with les somme. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 89/2 Conably or competently, *competenter*.

Conacle, var. of CANACLE, *Obs.*, a cup.

Conacre (kɒ·nēikəɹ), *sb.* Also **corn-acre.** [See quots. 1824–27.] In Irish land-system: The letting by a tenant, for the season, of small portions of land ready ploughed and prepared for a crop.

(Originally the plot was given manured, but a later state of matters appears in quot. 1882.)

1824 Major WARBURTON *Evid. bef. Commons Comm.* 20 May 131 What do you mean by mockground?..Do you not refer to muckground? It may be; they call it corn-acre. 1825 O'CONNELL *ibid.* 25 Feb. 51 What is the conacre system?.. It is a right to plant a crop, paying sometimes 6, 8 or 10 pounds an acre for that right by the single year, and the crop is detained till that rent is made up. 1827 *Westm. Rev.* Jan., These tenancies are usually termed .. corn-acres, or, by corruption of that word, con-acres. 1835 INGLIS *Trav. Irel.* I. 57 What con-acre means .. a farmer manures, ploughs, and in every way prepares a large field to receive a crop. A poorer description of persons rent off portions .. a half, a quarter, or an eighth of an acre, for one season, and all that these have to provide is the seed. 1882 P. H. BAGENAL in *19th Cent.* Dec. 926 This privilege of conacre having been given, the labourer has to bring manure at his own expense.

attrib. 1838 *Athenæum* 773 Conacre rents. 1860 TROLLOPE *Castle Richmond* (Tauchn.) II. 176 (Hoppe) The fields had been let out under the con-acre system .. for the potato-season. 1881 *19th Cent.* Mar. 536 The willing but wageless conacre man.

Co·nacre, *v.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To sublet in conacre.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 764 The under-tenants conacred it out to tenants still more desperate than themselves. 1869 *Echo* 28 Sept. 3/3 'Conacreing' .. is the subletting, at enormous rents, of their ground by small tenants to their still smaller brethren.

So **Co·nacreism,** the system of conacre. **Co·nacrer,** one who uses a piece of land on this system.

1847 BARMBY in *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 267 An approximation to the Conacreism, and Middlemen, of starving Ireland. 1869 *Echo* 28 Sept. 3/3 The conacrers, being too poor to buy manure, frequently burn the surface of the ground and so impoverish it for years.

Co:n-a·ctor. *nonce-wd.* A joint agent.

1834 T. EDEN in *Fraser's Mag.* XI. (1835) 645 The two things, the contact of which is a cause, I call 'conactors'. Observe, that every cause is of two conactors.

Conally, *adv.*; see CONELY.

Conama·rin. [f. L. *cōnium* hemlock + *amār-us* bitter + -IN.] A bitter principle said to exist in *Conium maculatum*. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Cona·men.** *Obs.* [L. *cōnāmen* effort, f. *cōnārī* to attempt.] = CONATUS.

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 34 The conamen of the Æthereal matter, receding from the centre of its motion. *Ibid.* xi. 61 Carryed without any conamen and endeavour of ours.

‖ **Con amore** (kɒnămōə·ri). [It. (*konamōre*); = 'with love'.] With love, zeal, or delight.

1826 LAMB *Let. B. Barton* 7 Feb., You wrote them [poems] *with love*—to avoid the coxcombical phrase, *con amore*. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* iv. 55 He begged to go first..expatiating *con amore* on his commodity. 1859 M. NAPIER *Life Vct. Dundee* I. i. 145 The murderous work, which he performed *con amore*.

b. quasi-*adj.* Friendly, hearty.

1828 *The Harrovian* 155 He has frequently spoken of his poetical labours in no very *con-amore* terms.

Conand, -ly, etc., obs. north. f. CUNNING, -LY.

Conand(e, conant, earlynorth. var. COVENANT.

Conapye, obs. form of CANOPY.

1552 HULOET, Conapye or canapye for a bedde, *conopæum*.

† **Co·n-a·rguer.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CON *adv.*] An arguer against.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* 234 (D.) This method put the conarguers and objectors straight into the midst of the plot.

Conarial (kɒnēə·riăl), *a.* [f. CONARI-UM + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the pineal gland.

In mod. Dicts.

Conario- (kɒnēə·riō). Combining form of CONARIUM, -AL, as in *conario-hypophysial canal*, a passage connecting the infundibulum with the pineal gland; so *c.-h. tract*.

1881 OWEN in *Nature* XXIV. 498 The conario-hypophysial tract .. divided the 'fore-brain' from the 'hind brain'. *Ibid.* XXV. 167 The conario-hypophysial tract, or the so-called pineal and pituitary glands.

Conarite (kɒ·năreit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *κοναρ-ός* vigorous, 'evergreen' + -ITE.] A green hydrous silicate of nickel, occurring in small grains and crystals. 1860 in DANA *Min.*

‖ **Conarium** (kɒnēə·riŭm). In 7 also **conarion.** [mod.L. a. Gr. *κωνάριον*, dim. of *κῶνος* pine-cone.] The pineal gland of the brain (held by Descartes to be the seat of the soul).

1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. xi. (1712) 33 Is it [the Spirits] themselves, or the Brain, or that particular piece of the Brain they call the *Conarion* or *Pine-kernel*? 1667 G. C. in *H. More's Div. Dial.* Pref. (1713) 12 This little sprunt Champion, called the *Conarion*, (or *Nux pinea*) within which the Soul is entirely cooped up. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Conarion* or *conoides* .. Des Cartes takes occasion to suppose it the immediate place or seat of the soul. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 45 The pineal body or conarium, of a greyish colour, is conical in form. 1880 MAHAFFY *Descartes* 177 The soul..must be brought into contact with the body..in the conarium, or pineal gland.

† **Conate, conatit.** *Obs. Her.* [ad. med.L. *conātus*, f. L. *cōnus*, cone, apex] = CONED.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Her.* E iiij b, For if thes armys as it is sayd afore war contrari conatit [L. *contraconata*].

Conate, var. of CONNATE.

Conation (kɒnēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *cōnātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *cōnārī* to endeavour.]

† **1.** Attempt, endeavour. *Obs.*

1615 COKE *Rep.* XI. 98 b, The matter..ought to be an act or deed, and not a conation or an endeavour.

2. *Philos.* The faculty of volition and desire; also (with *a.* and *pl.*) the product of this faculty.

1836–7 Sir W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1859) II. xl. 189 Phænomena of Desiring or Willing, or the powers of Conation. *Ibid.* (1877) II. 425 We find .. the Feelings intermediate between the Cognitions and the Conations. 1882 WARD LESTER in *Internat. Rev.* May, A term is needed to express this general conception of voluntary action or the action of the conative faculty. For this the somewhat mediæval term *conation*, perhaps not used since Sir William Hamilton, is..strikingly appropriate.

Conative (kɒ·nătiv), *a.* (and *sb.*). [ad. L. type **cōnātīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *cōnārī* to endeavour.]

A. *adj.* **a.** *Philos.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, conation; exertive.

1836–7 Sir W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1859) II. xl. 186 This division of the phænomena of mind into the three great classes of the Cognitive Faculties—the Feelings, or capacities of Pleasure and Pain—and the Exertive or Conative Powers. *Ibid.* (1877) I. vii. 122 The phenomena of our Conative powers,—in other words..of Will and Desire.

b. *Gram.* Expressive of endeavour.

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xii. 250 Representing the radical idea in a causative, a reflexive, an intensive, a conative form, and so on.

† **B.** *sb.* Endeavour, striving. *Obs. rare.*

a 1688 CUDWORTH *Treat.. Free Will* (1838) 31 Notwithstanding which, the hegemonic of the soul may, by conatives and endeavours, acquire, etc.

Conatural, obs. var. of CONNATURAL.

‖ **Conatus** (kɒnēi·tŭs). [L.; = effort, endeavour, impulse, f. *cōnārī* to endeavour.]

1. An effort, endeavour, striving.

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* vi. 143 *Conatus's* toward the destruction or ruin of the person. 1836 CHALMERS *Mor. Philos.* Wks. V. 274 A conatus that can find no distinct object to rest upon.

2. *transf.* A force, impulse, or tendency simulating a human effort; a nisus.

1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sc.* xxiii, The conatus of the circling matter. 1672 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5164 This force may be either that of Percussion..Or some Conatus or Endevour of its own. 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. ii. i. § 11 The Pith and other Parenchymous Parts of a Plant, upon the reception of Liquor, have always a Conatus to dilate themselves. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Conatus* (in a Body of Motion) is that Disposition or Aptitude to go on in a Right-line, if not prevented by other Causes. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xiii. Wks. 1830 IV. 169 What blind conatus of nature should produce it in birds. 1885 MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* I. i. ii. 343 The self-conserving conatus.

Conaund, obs. north. var. of CUNNING.

Conaxial (kɒnæ·ksiăl), *a.* = COAXIAL.

1886 *Jrnl. Iron & Steel Inst.* 905 The density of the elementary conaxial cylindrical shells.

† **Conbre·thren,** *sb. pl. Obs.* [see CON-, and cf. *confrère.*] Brethren of the same order.

1561 *Act* in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 289 Sir John Rawson.. with full assent and consent of his conbretherne or chapter,

‖ **Con brio:** see CON- *prep.*

† **Conbu·rges.** *Obs. Sc.* var. of COMBURGESS.

1585 *Rec.* in *Hist. Dumfries* (1873) 208 Tua of the bailies, James Rig their conburges.

Conca (*Arch.*), obs. f. CONCHA; also f. KUNKUR.

† **Concalefa·ctory,** *a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [ad. L. *concalefactōri-us.*] 'Heating much' (Bailey 1730–6).

Concamerate (kɒnkæ·mĕreit), *v.* [ad. L. *concamerāt-*, ppl. stem of *concamerāre* to vault, f. *con-* + *camerāre*, f. *camera*: see CAMERA and -ATE^3.]

1. *trans.* To vault or arch. ? *Obs.*

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 101 The roofe..is very loftily concamerated. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1734 *Builder's Dict.*, *Concamerate*, to make an arched Roof, as in Vaults, etc. To arch over. 1876 in GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss.

† **b.** To set in a vault or sphere. *Obs.*

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iv. 78 All these orbs thus ranged and concamerated in order.

2. To divide into chambers: see next, 2.

Conca·merated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED^1.]

† **1.** *gen.* Vaulted, arched. *Obs.*

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 139 Of the same concamerated form. 1681 GREW *Museum* (J.), Of the upper beak, an inch and a half consisteth of one concamerated bone. 1755 HODGSON in *Phil. Trans.* 359 A concamerated room.

2. *Zool.* Divided into chambers, as a chambered shell.

1746 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 398 A Shell .. related to the Nautilus kind: It is concamerated. 1754 *ibid.* XLVIII. 803 The nautilus..is a concamerated shell. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 176 *Pomatias* .. shell slender .. operculum cartilaginous, concamerated within.

Concameration (kɒnkæmĕrē^{i}·ʃən). [ad. L. *concamerātiōn-em* vaulting, vault, n. of action f. *concamerāre*: see above. Mod.F. *concamération.*]

1. Vaulting, vaulted roof or ceiling.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* iv. (1658) 37 The concameration of an oven. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. 99 *note*, The ceiling..or concameration called cœlum, being of wood beautifully painted.

2. The vault or sphere of the heavens; one of the celestial 'spheres' of older astronomy.

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iv. 78 How many distinct and strange concamerations of Orbes and circles are placed..betwixt the Moone and the first Moueable? 1653 R. MASON *Let. to Author* in *Bulwer's Anthropomet.*, In the Heavens or Celestiall concamerations. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xx. 128 Those impossible Concamerations, Intersections, Involutions, and feigned Rotations of solid Orbs. 1794 MRS. PIOZZI *Synon.* II. 387 The grand concameration or firmament forming a visible arch.

3. *Physics.* The curve of a sound-wave, which as it widens out, circumscribes the wave that succeeds it. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

4. *Surg.* = CAMERATION b.

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Concameration* .. also a synonym of *Camarosis*.

5. Division into chambers or cells; a chambered formation, a connected series of chambers, e. g. the system of ventricles of the brain (*cavitas concamerata*).

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE tr. *Barthol. Anat.* III. vi. 140 The Plexus Choroides..making the Concameration of the Ventricles. 1668 M. CASAUBON *Treat. Spirits* (1772) 281 Such a rock as Wooky rock in Summersetshire is, consisting of many concamerations. 1695 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 35 Within the Concameration of the Brain.

b. *Bot.* 'A term for the division of fruits into segments' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

6. One of the chambers or cells of a series: *esp.* said of chambered shells.

1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 164 (T.) The insides of these hot-houses are divided into many cells and concamerations. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 922 Within [the wasps' nest] are six square cells..but the middle concamerations the multitude of Wasps had filled. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. x. 311 The whole body [of the Nautilus] appears to reside in the last and largest concameration of the shell.

† **Conca·ptive,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *concaptīvus* (Vulgate): see CON-.] A fellow-captive.

a 1555 RIDLEY in FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 373 Other my Reverend Fathers and Concaptives. 1555 GRINDAL *Let. Ridley* Wks. (1843) 238 He hath so strengthened you,

and others your concaptives. 1589 J. YATES *Let.* in Foley *Rec. Eng. Soc. Jesus* I. i. 288 Thomas Hunt..my condisciple ..and concaptive for the Catholic Religion in London..

Concar, form of KUNKUR.

† Concarnation (kɒnkaɪnēɪ·ʃən). *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *concarnātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *concarnāre* to unite or clothe with flesh, f. *carn-em* flesh.] Vital union of flesh with flesh; cf. also quot. 1882.

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* vii. 47 Agglutination .. is more speedily performed than concarnation. 1685 J. COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* I. iv. (ed. 4) 105 Joyning the lips of the wound..either by Agglutination or Concarnation. [1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Concarnatio,* the connection of a bone with another bone by means of muscles; as of the hyoid bone with the lower jaw.]

Concassation (kɒnkăsēɪ·ʃən). [f. CON- + CASSATION; cf. F. *concassation.*] 'The reduction of roots or woods into small fragments in order that their active principles may be more easily obtained' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

Concate·nary, *a. rare.* [f. CON- + L. *catēna,* after CATENARY.] Of or pertaining to a CATENA, or concatenated series.

1836 G. S. FABER *Reply Husenbeth* 7 The associated concatenary testimony of an earlier age. *Ibid.* 17 Concatenary evidence.

Concatenate (kɒnkæ·tĭnēɪt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *concatēnāt-us,* pa. pple. of *concatēnāre*: see next, and -ATE 2.] Chained together (*obs.*); linked together; concatenated. In *Entom.,* etc. said of rows of processes connected by ridges, or the like.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* II. v. in Ashm. (1652) 136 The Elements be so concatenat. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 652 Thus are all the genuine attributes of the Deity .. inseparably concatenate. 1871 M. COOKE *Fungi* (1874) 131 Sporidia .. attached together in fours in a concatenate or beaded manner.

Hence **Conca·tenateness,** 'the being linked together' (Bailey 1730–6).

Concatenate (kɒnkæ·tĭnēɪt), *v.* Also 6–8 -catinate (7 -cathenate). [f. L. *concatēnāt-,* ppl. stem of *concatēnāre* to link together, f. *con-* + *catēnāre* to chain, f. *catēna* CHAIN: see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To chain together (*obs.*); to connect like the links of a chain, to link together. *fig.*

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 366 *marg.,* Three bodily worlds concatinated. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 356 The said Modells to containe on the one side, the world concatenated together vnder a Crowne Imperiall. 1631 HEYWOOD *Lond. Jus Hon.* Wks. 1874 IV. 277 A Chaine wherein all cheife Vertues and Graces are concatinated and link't together. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 151 ₱7 Propositions are..concatenated into arguments. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 5 A theory is useful to concatenate facts. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Lit.* 248 Closely concatenating his thoughts.

Concatenated (kɒnkæ·tĭnēɪtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED1.] Connected like the links of a chain, linked together. Mostly *fig.*

1611 COTGR., *Concathené,* concathenated, chained, or linked together. *a* 1632 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 86 Habitual, and customary, and concatenated sins. 1639 HEYWOOD *Lond. Peaceable Estate* Wks. 1874 V. 373 Increase Of all concatinated blessings. *a* 1701 SEDLEY *Happy Pair* Wks. 1766 I. 19 Tho' wealth their griping senses feasts .. [who marry for money], they're but concatenated beasts. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Young* Wks. IV. 274 His style is sometimes concatenated, and sometimes abrupt. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 297 In a certain light they appeared a concatenated series of insects moving in a spiral direction upwards. 1836 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 282 A long concatenated deduction.

Concatenation (kɒnkætĭnēɪ·ʃən). [ad. L. *concatēnātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *concatēnā·re*: see prec. and -ATION; cf. F. *concaténation.*] The action of concatenating, or the condition or relation of being concatenated.

1. Union by chaining or linking together; concatenated condition.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 162 The concatenation and coherence of these matters handled by Plutarch. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. 22 That correspondence or concatenation, which is betweene the superiour globe and the inferiour. *a* 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Milit. Couple* Wks. (1775) 129 The most affectionate couple .. since the concatenation of Adam and Eve in Paradise. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 213 The demolishing the Coliseum, by reason of the Concatenation of the Stones and Iron Bracers, became a tough piece of Work.

b. An instance of chaining or linking together.

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* I. i. 2 So many..joints, connexions, and concatenations .. in so small a fabrick.

2. *esp.* Union in a series or chain, of which the things united form as it were links.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 296 Hee..hath power to adde plagues with an euerlasting concatenation. 1678 NORRIS *Misc.* (1699) 372 Those Dispensations, which separately taken, appear harsh, .. in concatenation .. conspire to the Beauty and Interest of the whole. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 131 To imagine him so careless about the concatination of events. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 532 Their separation from the chain is always to be ascribed to accidental violence .. concatenation is so essential to the existence of the animals that they soon perish if separated from the rest. 1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* II. 218 The necessary concatenation of ideas which should reproduce the concatenation of objects is destroyed.

3. quasi-*concr.* A concatenated series or system, an interdependent or unbroken sequence, a 'chain': a. material.

1726 DART *Canterb. Cathedr.* 8 A Wall or Concatination of marble Slabs .. surrounding the Choir. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iv. § 4. 98 This vile concatenation of straight lines. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 72 [Organ-pipes] mere concatenations of zinc chimney-cans.

b. non-material.

1622–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 30 A long concatenation of felicity. 1656 HOBBES *Liberty, Necess., & Ch.* (1841) 105 Nor doth the concourse of all causes make one simple chain or concatenation. 1753 JOHNSON in *Adventurer* No. 107 ₱3 Taking in the whole concatenation of causes and effects. 1880 VERN. LEE *Stud. Italy* VI. ii. 262 A concatenation of bungles and contradictions.

Concatenator (kɒnkæ·tĭnēɪtəɹ). [agent-n. in L. form, from *concatēnāre* to CONCATENATE: see -OR.] One who concatenates.

1820 *Examiner* No. 656. 705/2 The Solicitor-General, knight apostate, and concatenator of nothings.

Concate·rvate, *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *concatervāt-us,* pa. pple. of *concatervā-re* to crowd together, f. *caterva* a crowd.] 'Heaped up together' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

Concaulescence (kɒnkǭle·sĕns). *Bot. rare.* [f. CON- + CAULESCENT: see -ENCE.] The coalescence of separate axes, e. g. of the leaf-stalk and stem.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Con-causal (kɒnkǭ·zăl), *a.* [f. med.L. *concausa* (see next) + -AL: cf. CAUSAL.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a concause; operating in combination as causes. Also as *sb.*

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 512/1 Of these Causes, they hold some to be Continent (or Solitary;) others, Con-causal..Con-causal is that which joineth with another Con-causal, towards production of the same Effect. *Ibid.* III. II. 129 God is principle; the consequent and concausalls are reduced to necessity.

Concause (kɒ·nkǭz). [ad. med.L. *concausa*: see CON- and CAUSE.] A co-operating cause.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. iii. § 4 (1622) 223 Making it.. the onely true cause: and all the rest, to be rather as instruments vnto it, then Concauses with it. *a* 1630 JACKSON *Creed* V. xxi. Wks. IV. 201 A concause or coadjutor to base flattery. 1793 T. TAYLOR *Plato, Timæus* Introd. 371 The concauses..of natural productions. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xl. (1870) II. 408 Heat and water together are the causes..Nay, there is a third concause..the atmosphere.

† Concava·tion. *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *concavāre* to make hollow, f. *concav-us* CONCAVE.] 1623 COCKERAM II, A making Hollow, *Excauation, Concauation.* 1721–1800 in BAILEY; whence in JOHNSON, etc.

Concave (kɒ·nkēɪv), *sb.* [a. OF. *concave,* f. *concave* adj.: cf. L. *concava* hollows. Appears to be earlier in Eng. than the adj.; but in later uses it is only an absolute use of the adj. Not unfrequently stressed *conca·ve* by poets.]

† 1. A hollow; a cavity. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.,* In the fyrste concaue is receyued the roundnes of Cohas aforesayd. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* (ed. Rtldg.) 95/2 Bred in the concave of some monstrous rock. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 35, I will warble to the delicious concave of my mistresse eare. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Wj, [Miners] in the Bowels and Concaves of the Earth. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* IX. 16 Doth ever any Into this rueful concave's extreme depth Descend?

† b. A cylindrical or spherical cavity; the bore of a gun, etc. *Obs.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* VI. xlix, They minerals combustible do find, Which, in stopped concaves placed cunningly, They fire. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 65 The Sillinder or Concaue..is the bore of the Peece. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 54 Then put into the two Concaves a round Bullet, that will just fill them both.

c. A concave part of a machine, as of a thresher.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 604/2 The example shows a concave in which each slat rests upon a spring, and the grain escapes through the intervening spaces.

2. A concave surface, or the structure presenting it; a vault, arch, hemisphere, etc., as viewed from the centre; often applied to the vault of the sky.

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 6247 All dede thyngis corporall, Onder the Concaue of the Heuin Impyre. 16.. EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 127 The inside, or concave, is covered with most exquisite Mosaic. 1651 H. MORE in *Enthus. Triumph.* (1656) 191 All to the very concave [i. e. 'sphere'] of the Moon. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* III. viii, Those lines that fall on the concave of the circumference. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* 232 The chariot's way Lay through the midst of an immense concave. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* ii. 45 Every single star that shines upon us from the celestial concave.

b. *spec.* The vault of heaven.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* iv. § 2 (1643) 70 On high within the concave, as are the..starres. 1770 E. NICKLIN in *Monthly Rev.* 406 Loud clamour rising rends the vast concave. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* X. 504 Let .. all the concave flame in one clear sun. 1864 SKEAT tr. *Uhland's Poems* 21 Around me spreads the blue concave.

† 3. A concave lens, speculum, etc. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (1651) 284 To represent solid bodies, by Cylinders and Concaves, to walk in the air. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Motion* viii. 96 An expert Artificer, that made metalline Concaves. 1797 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* 377 Glass concaves were freer from these hairs.

4. A card prepared for cheating by being cut slightly concave on two edges: cf. quot. 1873.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *English Spy* I. 271 Every leg and Greek who play the concave suit. 1873 *Slang Dict., Concaves and convexes,* a pack of cards contrived for cheating, by cutting all the cards from the two to the seven concave, and all from the eight to the king convex. Then by cutting the pack breadthwise a convex card is cut, and by cutting it lengthwise a concave is secured.

Concave (kɒ·nkēɪv), *a.* [a. F. *concave* (14th c. Oresme), ad. L. *concavus,* f. *con-* + *cavus* hollow: see CAVE.]

† 1. Having an internal hole or cavity; hollow.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. XXX, The concaue Cylinders. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iv. 26, I doe thinke him as concaue as a couered goblet, or a Worme-eaten nut. 1659 WILLSFORD *Archit.* 24 A concave vessel containing a cubical yard.

2. Having the outline or surface curved like the interior of a circle or sphere; having a curvature that presents a hollow to the point of observation; the reverse of convex; incurvated.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. (ed. 7) 271 The upper part of such a Vault is sayd to be Convex and the inward part Concave. 1656 *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 279 If two strait converging lines .. fall upon the concave circumference of a circle. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xii. 101 It will..appear concave like a bason. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 39 The screw cut by a tap is called an inside or concave screw. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 72 The grinding surface of the under [mill-] stone is a little convex .. and that of the upper stone a little concave. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 51 The vertebra..with a concave anterior and posterior surface.

b. *esp.* used of glasses, lenses, mirrors, etc., made in this form for optical purposes.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. vi, Playne, conuex, or concaue glasses. 1662 HOBBES 7 *Philos. Probl.* Wks. 1845 VII. 30 How comes the light of the sun to burn almost any combustible matter by refraction through a convex glass, and by reflection from a concave? 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iv. 61 The concave mirror is the staple instrument of the magician's cabinet. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes on Light* § 156 Double concave, with both surfaces concave. Plano-concave, with one surface plane and the other concave. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 301 Until we have found the weakest concave-lens with which distant letters can be most plainly seen.

3. *Comb.,* as *concave-planned* adj.

1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 84 A rudimental relic of the concave-planned abacus.

Concave (kɒ·nkēɪv), *v.* [f. CONCAVE *a.*: cf. L. *concavāre* in same sense.] *trans.* To make concave; † to vault, arch over or round.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* X. lxvi, Pride concav'd Satans hall. 1795 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* 16 Nov. IV. 118 That western bay [Cardigan] concaved by vast mountains. 1818 J. BROWN *Psyche* 15 A smile (tho' none for sundry years Concav'd her cheek) for once appears.

Concaved (kɒ·nkēɪvd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED: cf. OF. *concavé* and L. *concavātus* in same sense.] Made concave; hollowed out.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.,* A synew concaued on eche syde. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 13 Except these concaued places, the other partes are Solid. 1759 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 385/2 It was concaved, or made hollow on one side of the grain. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* Advt. 15 Concaved Felt, and chemically prepared Cloth Gun Waddings, to prevent the leading of guns.

Concavely (kɒ·nkēɪvlĭ), *adv.* [f. CONCAVE *a.* + -LY 2.] With a concave outline or surface.

1880 WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc. Zool.* XV. 91 Spire high and sharp-pointed, its concavely conical slope being slightly broken at the sutures. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 833 They curve concavely towards the source of light.

Co·ncaveness. = next.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Concavity, Concaveness.* 1815 J. GILCHRIST *Labyrinth Demol.* 44 Convexness and concaveness usually meet in the same object.

Concavity (kɒnkæ·vĭtĭ). [a. F. *concavité* (14th c.), ad. L. *concavitās*: see CONCAVE and -ITY.]

1. The quality or condition of being concave; hollowness.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. XXV. 37 The leafe .. is rounde and thicke .. With some hollownes or concauitie above. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 351 A glass of parabolical concavitie, or burning glass, as some call it. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xv. 187 If the radius of concavity be less than the radius of convexity. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 263 No twisted, poor convex-concave mirror, reflecting all objects with its own convexities and concavities. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* vi. 121 The profound concavity of these valleys.

2. A concave surface or side, a hollow vault; each of the hollow 'spheres' of ancient astronomy.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 24/2 (R. Supp.) Fro the centre of therthe vnto the concavite of the heuen of Saturne. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1872) 47 The regione celest vithi in the concauite of the quhilk is closit the regione elementar. 1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* I. v. 7 The water and earth .. are conteyned vnder the concauitie of the ayre. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* VI. xxxi, An Hemisphere; In whose Concavitie, she did compose The Constellations. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 220 An Hollow-Mandrel, made fit stiffly to receive the convexity of the Globe in its concavity. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 277 An orbit the concavity of which is always turned towards the Sun.

3. A hollow; a cavity.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2810 Of the sayd oke tree is a famous opynyon That no man may entre the sayd concauyte In deedly synne bounden. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 3 These concauities are also encreased by the Gristles in some of them growing. 1634 R. H. *Salernes Regim.* 155 In the concavities of the Teeth. *a* 1652 BROME *Queene's Exch.* V. Wks. 1873 III. 536 Concavities..for Rich men to hide their treasure in. 1848 J. A. CARLYLE tr. *Dante's Inferno* VII, We descended into the fourth concavity.

† b. The bore of a gun. *Obs.* Cf. CONCAVE *sb.* 1 b.
1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 79 How a Shot which sticketh fast within the Concavity of a Piece .. may be Shot out.

† 4. *fig.* A recondite matter; a profundity.
1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* 27 Bringing confusion and discouragement to the young learner, troubling his mind with so many obseruations and seuerall concauities. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* 191 The more inquisitive and diligent in searching out and describing the concavities of them.

Concavo- (kŏnkē·vo), in combination = Concavely, concave and —, as in **Concavo-co·ncave,** concave on both sides; **Concavo-co·nvex,** concave on one side and convex on the other, and thinnest in the centre.
1676 BOYLE *New Exp.* II. in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 800 The two surfaces of it gave it some resemblance in point of shape..to a Concavo-Convex Glass. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Concave,* Lenses..concave on one side, and convex on the other, called concavo-convex, or convexo-concave, as the one or the other surface is a portion of a less sphere. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iv. 27 A *concavo-convex* lens..is a lens one of whose surfaces is concave and the other convex, and in which the two surfaces will not meet though continued. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* vi. 98 Both the valves are concavo-convex, or arched in the same direction like two saucers..within each other.

† **Co·ncavous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *concav-us* CONCAVE + -OUS: cf. CAVOUS.] = CONCAVE.
1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 11 Collumbus .. will haue them [ossicles] Concauous and hollow. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 74/1 Applye that on the Concavouse tooth, and the wormes will fall out. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 30 All the concavous parts of his body .. were filled vp with solid lead. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. xiv. (1715) 316 The concavous part of the Liver.

Hence † **Co·ncavously** *adv.*, concavely.
1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. ii. (1686) 192 The Dolphin .. is Concavously inverted, and hath its spine depressed.

Concayve, obs. form of CONCEIVE.

Conceal (kŏnsī·l), *v.* Forms: 4-7 **concele,** (4 *Sc.* -ceil, 5 -sele, -seale, -sile), 6-7 **conceale,** 6- **conceal.** [a. OF. *concele-r*:— L. *concēlā-re,* f. *con-* together, completely + *cēlāre* to hide.]

1. *trans.* To keep from the knowledge or observation of others, refrain from disclosing or divulging, keep close or secret.
In earliest use referring to the duty of a vassal to conceal his lord's counsel or secrets, and not to conceal matters to his lord's injury.
[1292 BRITTON I. iii. § 4 Et puis jure le viscounte, qe il..les priveteez et les counseils de lour heyre ben concelera. *Ibid.* I. xxii. § 2 Rien conceler qe a profit de nous dust estre.] 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 577 [He] couth Secretis rycht weill conceil. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII,* c. 22 Pream., The seid John ..caste the seid writing in the fire and conseled all the matier. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV,* v. iii. 115 If sir, you come with news from the Court .. there is but two wayes, either to vtter them, or to conceale them. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 751 Thy praise hee..Conceales not from us. 1767 *Junius Lett.* XXXV. 163 Has your favourite concealed from you that part of our history? 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXVI, Concealing from him all knowledge who or what he was. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 175 The latter would not conceal her pleasure at the bequest.

† b. To keep secret the identity of, to disguise; to dissemble. *Obs.*
1598-9 E. FORDE *Parismus* I. (1661) 10 Ladies..whom the Queene had entertained not knowing what they were, because they concealed themselues. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 305 To dissemble or concele that Fidelity and Allegiance they ow'd. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 13. 84 Calista is the Name under which I shall conceal the Lady.

† c. ? *intr.* (for *refl.*) To hide. *Obs. rare.*
? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* I. (1843) 148 Lorde God .. That dyed for mankindes heale, Thou come to us and not conseale But be our counseler.

2. *trans.* To put, remove, or keep out of sight or notice; to hide. (Predicated of a person; also of a thing that obstructs the view.)
1595 [see CONCEALED]. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 53 Bring me to heare them speak, where I may be conceal'd. 1671 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* III. ii. (Arb.) 83 The Army, that lies conceal'd for him in Knights-bridge. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Guisc.* 612 A goblet rich with gems .. the hollow part Enclosed, the lid concealed the lover's heart. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1811) VI. 347 He could not see us, for there was a blind that concealed us from the view. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 159 Small holes can be .. concealed by hammering. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. x. 124 [He] could have concealed himself in any one of a hundred hiding-places.
absol. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 349 They who hoard and conceal.

b. *transf.* To hide from other senses.
1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Charac.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 63 As the musician plays the air which he proceeds to conceal in a tempest of variations. 1884 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* 211 The noises of the storm effectually concealed all others.

Hence **Conceal·ing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Recellement,* a concealing. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 34 Double griefs afflict concealing harts. 1656 *Artif. Handsomeness* 163 Ingenuous concealings, or amendings of what *is*..amisse. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* iv. 98 If we held the concealing medium to be of a cloudy nature.

Conceal(e, var. of CONCILE *v. Obs.* to reconcile.

Concealable (kŏnsī·lăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. CONCEAL + -ABLE.] That may be concealed.
1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. ii. 6 The omniscience of God, whereunto there is nothing concealable. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 381 Laying bare to public gaze a concealable deformity.

Concealed (kŏnsī·ld), *ppl. a.* [f. CONCEAL + -ED 1.] Hidden, disguised, put out of sight, kept secret, etc.: see the verb.
1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 20 Her vnlawfull longe concealded or fained yssue. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 98 What sayes My conceal'd Lady to our conceal'd Loue? 1595 — *John* V. ii. 139 To diue like Buckets in concealed Welles. 1753 W. MELMOTH *Cicero* VI. i. (R.), The most concealed and unfrequented paths of philosophy. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 210 She had been, during some years, a concealed Roman Catholic. 1858 MRS. OLIPHANT *Laird of Norlaw* I. 272 A little room boasting 'a concealed bed', that is to say, a recess shut in by folding-doors, and just large enough to contain a bedstead.

† b. *Concealed land*: land privily held from the king by a person having no title thereto: used *esp.* of lands that had been monastic property before the Reformation. *Obs.*
1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Conf.* 43 Still he retaineth (like concealed land) some part of his proud mind in a beggers purse. 1624-32 *Title to Act* 21 *Jas. I,* c. 2 (Pulton), Concealed Lands shall not be recouered vnlesse it may be proued that the King had title vnto them within 60 yeares. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commonw.* 158 That..belongeth to the [French] Crowne..for want of heires males..or.. for want of such as can make just claime, much like our concealed Lands in England. 1654 FULLER *Two Serm.* 23 Concealed Lands belonged anciently to the King.

Hence **Concea·ledly** *adv.*, **Concea·ledness.**
1622 WITHER *Philarete* (1633) 713 She that Faire-one is whom I Here have praised concealedly. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 379 Worldly lusts and interests slily creep in, and concealedly work in their hearts. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. vi. 281 [It] began .. to appear out of the conceal'dness, and obscurity, where it had..lain hid.

Concealer (kŏnsī·lə1). Also 6 **concelour, concealor.** [a. Anglo-F. *concelour,* f. *conceler*: see -ER 1 and 2: cf. CONCEAL.]

1. One who conceals.
1514 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* (1538) 142 Every suche person so offendinge, they rayders..concelours, etc. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 203 If he do wilfully conceale that hunting .. then the same concealement shal be Felonie in such concealor. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 45 As I will be a friendly counseller, so I will be a faithful concealer. 1658 USSHER *Annals* an. 3961 (R.) Rewards to them that would tell him of them, and punishments to the concealers. 1820 *Q. Rev.* XXIII. 82 Abettors, Concealers, and Receivers of their Spoils.

† b. *Law.* In 17th c., applied to persons who surreptitiously procured a grant of fictitious or obsolete Crown rights, in order to disturb possessors who had long held lands in good faith. *Obs.*
App. resting entirely upon the use of the word in 39 Eliz. c. 22, where it does not appear to be a technical term, but to be simply applied to persons who concealed the truth or material facts to the injury or prejudice of others; but by writers in the 17th c. apparently associated with CONCEALMENT 1 b: see note ¶ below.
1597-8 *Act* 39 *Eliz.* c. 22 They the said Concealors have conveyed the said premysses or some parte thereof unto others not ignorant of the said fraud and yll practize, whoe have by collor of the said pretended title attempted to trouble the possession of divers the Tennants and Farmors of the said Bysshopprick. *Ibid.,* Neither yet her Maiestie tooke any knowledge of any suche pretended title, neither meant to passe any such to the said Concealors. 1623 SIR T. CREW *Sp.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 118 The good Bills against Monopolies, Informers and Concealers may now pass [*Act* 21 *Jas. I,* c. 2: see CONCEALMENT]. *c* 1630 COKE *3rd Inst.* 188 (*Commenting on* 21 Jas. I, c. 2), Against Concealours (*turbidum Hominum genus*) and all Pretences of Concealements whatsoever..Certain indigne and indigent persons, prying into many ancient titles of the crown..have passed surreptitiously in letters patents..the mannors lands tenements and hereditaments of long time enjoyed by the subjects of this realm. *c* 1670 HOBBES *Dial. Com. Laws* 56.
¶ The following absurd account of the word was copied verbatim by Blount from Minsheu, and thence passed down in the Law Dicts. to Wharton, and so into modern Dicts.
1617 MINSHEU *Ductor, Concealors* in the Common Law, bee such as find out Concealed Lands, that is, such Lands as privily are kept from the King by common persons, having nothing to show for them, Anno 39 Eliz c. 22. They be so called .. by an Antiphrasis, or contrarie speaking, because indeed they do not conceale suche lands, but reueale them. Ut *mons* a *mouendo.*

Hence † **Concea·leress,** a female concealer.
1611 COTGR., *Receleresse,* a concealeresse; also a woman that priuily receiueth stolne goods.

Concealment (kŏnsī·lmĕnt). Also 4 **concelement,** (5 **councelement**), 6 **conceylement.** [a. OF. *concelement,* f. *conceler* to hide: see -MENT.]

1. The concealing or keeping secret (of any information). In *Law,* The intentional suppression of truth or fact known, to the injury or prejudice of another; *Concealment of birth*: see quot. 1874.
[1292 BRITTON I. ii. § 5 Et si le Corouner..eyt suspecioun de concelement de la verité.] *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 297 Porgh fals concelement William did his wille. 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 416, I shall .. do no councelement of the kynges rightes. *c* 1521 CDL. WOLSEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 64 I. 179 Committed to the Towre .. for a smale conceylement proceding of negligence. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* III. (1558) 142 Such maner of concealmentes cannot all be comprehended in the ciuil lawe. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 479 Where any fraud or concealment is practised by the vendor, by which the estate is evicted..a bill in Chancery..will lead to a better discovery of the concealment, and the circumstances attending it. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. II. ii. 520 Concealment, in the law of insurance, is the suppression of a material fact within the knowledge of the assured, which the Underwriter has not the means of knowing. 1874 A. S. TAYLOR *Man. Med. Juris.* xliv. (ed. 9) 486 The concealment of pregnancy is no offence in the English Law, but the concealment of *delivery* or of the *birth* of a child is a misdemeanour .. Any person tried for the murder of any child, and acquitted thereof, may be found guilty of concealment of birth.

b. *esp.* The holding of land against the king's rights, without a proper title. *Patentees* or *grantees of concealments*: i. e. persons to whom patents or grants of concealed lands were given.
1623 *Act* 21 *Jas. I,* c. 2 An act for the general quiet of the subjects against all pretences of concealment whatsoever. *Ibid.,* [Persons] .. Claiming or pretending to have any.. claime..to the same [lands] by force or colour of any Letters Patents, Grants, vpon suggestion of Concealement or wrongfull detaining or not being in Charge, or defectiue Titles. *Ibid.,* All Patentees, or Grantees of Concealements or defectiue Titles. *Ibid.,* By reason of any Commission, or other authoritie to find out Concealements, defectiue Titles, or Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, out of charge. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxxiv, Raking for old Debts, the number of Informations, Projects upon concealments, I could not find .. ever to advantage the Crown.
fig. or *allusively.* 1613 FLETCHER, etc. *Honest Man's Fort.* v. iii, Their penance, sir, I'll undertake, so please you To grant me one concealment. *a* 1625 — *Hum. Lieut.* II. i, They say she keeps an office of concealements.

2. *gen.* The action of concealing or keeping secret.
a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. iv. § 4 Confession doth.. abate the weight of men's offences, concealment doth make them heavier. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 115 She neuer told her loue, But let concealment like a worme i'th budde Feede on her damaske cheeke. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. iv. (1675) 309 A modest Concealment of [ones Excellencies]. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xxxix. 39, I know that all concealments are vain and useless. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* ii. 193 He made no concealment of his opinions.

† 3. Secret knowledge; a secret, a mystery. *Obs.*
1597 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV,* III. i. 167 A worthy Gentleman, Exceeding well read, and profited in strange concealments. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 47 What skils it, whether my soule departs with many concealments which might have bettered others.

4. The action of hiding anything from view.
1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. ix. 21, 'Twere a concealement worse then a Theft. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 64 He .. commanded .. that every Man's Chest and Hammock should be search'd to prevent Concealments. — *Ibid.* 306 A general Search was made on board both Ships..for Concealments of Money, Plate, or Jewels.

b. The condition of being hidden from sight, or from recognition by disguise. *Esp.* in the phr. *in concealment*: hidden, in hiding, in a hiding-place.
1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. iii. 54 (Globe) Some dear cause Will in concealment wrap me up a while. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 143 A superiority in situation, numbers, concealment or some other circumstance. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 202 She has a lover .. in concealment .. you won't betray him. *Mod.* He has absconded, and is still in concealment.

c. The capacity of concealing; in *pl.* quasi-*concr.*, conditions or surroundings that conceal.
1728 THOMSON *Spring* 590 (1738) The clefted tree Offers its kind concealment to a few [birds]. 1848 H. MILLER *First Impr.* v. (1857) 79 A gang of coiners were suspected .. of harbouring among its concealments. 1857-8 SEARS *Athan.* 88 The concealments and envelopments of this material body.

Concearn, obs. f. CONCERN.

Conceat, -ceave, obs. ff. CONCEIT, CONCEIVE.

Concede (kŏnsī·d), *v.* [a. F. *concéde-r* (16th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *concēd-ĕre* to withdraw, give way, yield, grant, etc., f. *con-* altogether + *cēdĕre* to go away, give way, yield: see CEDE.]

1. *trans.* To admit, allow, grant (a proposition), to acknowledge the truth, justice, or propriety of (a statement, claim, etc.); sometimes in weaker sense, To allow formally for the sake of argument.
1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. ix. 247 If (as Macrobius and very good Authors concede) Bacchus .. be the same Deity with the Sunne. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XV. i, If by virtue these writers mean the exercise, etc.... I shall very readily concede the point. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* vii. (1852) 195 The law itself was not conceded to have been unjust. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. viii, Conceding, for a moment, that there is any analogy between a bee and a man. 1883 *Manch. Guardian* 17 Oct. 5/4 The claim of the negro to be exactly a brother..seems not yet to be finally conceded.

2. To grant, yield, or surrender (anything asked or claimed, *e.g.* a right, a privilege).
1632 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromina* 81 Concede me I pray you this small digression. *Ibid.* 101 Vouchsafe to concede me onely the first attribute in your esteeme, and that shall content me. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* VIII, What wouldest thou That to these Hoamen I should now concede? 1841 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. viii. 123 The money..was conceded. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 558 Free trade was conceded to the West Indian Islands. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Oct. 4/6 Any advance of wages at present is not warranted..and cannot be conceded.

3. *intr.* or *absol.* To make a concession.
1780 BURKE *Sp. Bristol* Wks. III. 371 When .. I wished you to concede to America, at a time when she prayed concession at our feet. 1799 BEDDOES *Contrib. Phys. Knowl.* Introd. 25 By conceding equally to opinions, of which none can have any solid title to preference.

Hence **Conce·ded** *ppl. a.*, **Conce·dedly** *adv.*, admittedly, **Conce·ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. xx. 263 From conceded mistakes they authentically promoted errors. 1684 Willard *Mercy magn.* 10 The father's conceding act. 1757 *Herald* No. 16 A conceding of more than his subject .. required of him. 1854 Ronalds & Richardson *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 41 Conceded lands. 1882 *N. York Tribune* 22 Mar., The present Executive Mansion .. is concededly not what it ought to be.

† **Conce·dence.** *Obs.*–[1] [f. L. type **concēdentia*, f. *concēdĕre* : see Concede and -ence.] The action of conceding; concession.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. 116 (D.) [Terms] accepted upon a mutual concedence; they to give up Solmes, she to give up me.

Conce·der. One who concedes.

In mod. Dicts.

Conceill, var. of Concile *v. Obs.*

Conceit (kŏnsī·t), *sb.* Forms: α. 4–8 conceipt(e; β. 4–7 conceyt(e, 5–7 -ceite, 6–7 -ceat(e, (7 -ciet), 5– conceit; γ. 4–6 conseyt(e, -seit(e, (5 -sceyt(e), 5–6 -sayte, 6 consate, *Sc.* -sait(e, (-saight, -sette), 7 *Sc.* -seate. [To this there appears to be no corresp. OF. word, so that it would seem that *conceit* was formed in Eng. from *conceive*, on the analogy supplied by *deceive*, *deceit* (OF. *deceite*, *-cyte*, *-cite*, Anglo-F. *desçait* (in Langtoft) :–L. type *decepta*), *receive*, *receipt* (OF. *receite*, *reçoite*, F. †*recepte*, *recette* :–L. *recepta*). It. *concetto* (:–L. *concept-us* a conceiving) was evidently the source of some of the later senses.]

I. Conception; conceiving and its product.

† **1.** That which is conceived in the mind, a conception, notion, idea, thought; device. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 692 For-þi wolde I fayn remeue Thy wrong conceyte. *Ibid.* III. 755 Allas conseytes wronge What harm þey don. 1388 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xxxii. 16 Do thi conseitis (That is, parforme thi good purpos conseyued there). 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 137 Whan the word to the conceipt Descordeth. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 89 Conceyte, *conceptus*. 1519 *Interl. Four Elements* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 7 Every man after his fantasy Will write his conceit. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ded. Ep. 6 Ane temerare consait. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* 1 But a vaine conceipt of simple men. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* I. vi. (1840) 8 Fluent in language to express their conceits. 1703 Dampier *Voy.* III. 88 Being thus possess'd with a Conceit that we could not Sail from hence till September.

† **b.** Const. *of. Obs.*

1432 *Paston Lett.* No. 18 I. 33 The king is growen .. in conceite and knowleche of his hiegh..estat. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* II. § 6. 141 Soothing of people with conceipt of plenty. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 37 Dr. Brown hath ranked this conceit of the Eyes of a Snail amongst the Vulgar errours of the multitude. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. viii. (1865) 288 A glimmering conceit of some such thing.

† **c.** Used in the logical senses of Concept. *Obs.*

1588 Fraunce *Lawyer's Logike* 92 Every conceipt of the mind is determinatly eyther generall or speciall, and speciall eyther particular or singular. *Ibid.* 87. 1654 Z. Coke *Logike*, As the word *man* is [used] to express primarily the conceit which we form of human nature. *Ibid.* 11. 1665 Glanvill *Scepsis Sci.* xxvi, 'Tis more then any man can determine, whether his conceit of what he calls white, be the same with anothers. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 20 That conceit which men have in their minds concerning a Horse .. is the Notion or mental Image of that Beast.

† **d.** Conception, signification, meaning. *Obs.*

1659 *Instruct. Oratory* 71 Eastern-tongues use..reduplication onely for the more..gravity, without varying at all the conceit. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 40 Understanding of the Conceit and the humour of the words.

† **2.** The faculty of conceiving; conception, apprehension, understanding. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Why I can't be a Nun* 336 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 147 Sum man wolde say, And to hys conceyte so hyt schulde seme, That I forsoke sone a perfyte way. *a* 1580 Sidney (J.), I not looking for such a matter, had not my conceit open to understand them. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 117 You haue a good master and a quicke conceit. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* v. ii. 48, I know you are a Gentleman of good conceit. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* i. § 11 (1684) 2 Excellent, beyond all that our wit or conceit can imagine. 1805 Wordsw. *Waggoner* I. 91 His own conceit the figure planned.

† **b.** Capacity (mental). *Obs.*

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* IV. 652 Thame to rehers it excedis my consait. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Capacitie*, largenesse of a place, conceit or receit.

† **c.** ? Frame of mind, disposition. *Obs.*

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* II. ii., Theyr lye in wayte Gyauntes great..that all devoureth by theyr yll conceyte.

† **3.** The process or action of conceiving; conception. *Obs.*

1594 Drayton *Idea* 860 Wise in Conceit, in Act a very sot. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xlvii. 510 The Earl of Murray had departed lately from the Scotch Court, upon conceit of that Queen's love to the Lord Darnley.

II. Personal or private opinion.

† **4.** Personal opinion, judgement or estimation, usually 'in a neutral sense' (J.), as *in my conceit*, in my opinion or conception of the case. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 661 Ye schul have no mysbileeve Ne wrong conceyt of me in youre absence. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 4739 A litill dogge .. In here conseite a grete Iewell it was. 1448 R. Fox *Chron.* (Camden Soc.) 114 The seyde duke stoode in gode conseyte of the peple. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 11 Ve sal fynd amang ane thousand men, ane thousand consaitis. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 127 Comelinesse of bewtye doethe ..auaunce the wiues in the conceite of their husbandes. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts N. T.* 61 Herod had an awfull and reverent conceit of John. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xiii. § 11 (1684) 100 Willing to lay down ill conceits of their neighbours. 1759 Franklin *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 369 A remonstrance .. containing a submissive conceit, that one hundred thousand pounds..would answer.

† **b.** of *oneself*, *one's own opinions*, etc., with qualifying adjs. *bad*, *good*, etc. *Obs.* See also Self-conceit, orig. 'self-conceived opinion'. (Cf. 5 b.)

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 136 Vayne conceipte of his own opinion. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 84 To confirme that good selfe-conceit and opinion of his owne. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* (1683) II. i. 11 Every man is unwilling to entertain a bad conceit of himself. *a* 1716 Blackall *Wks.* (1723) I. 9 Such as have a mean and low Conceit of themselves. 1788 Burns *Let. to Clarinda* 7 Mar., Lord, send us a gude conceit o' ourse'l!

c. *In one's own conceit*: in one's own private opinion, estimation, or judgement: now coloured by sense 6.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 63 Thys clerke ..was wise and wyttye in hys owne conceyte. 1535 Coverdale *Rom.* xii. 16 Be not proude in youre awne consayres [Cranm. & *Geneva* opinions; *Rheims* conceite; 1611, 1881 conceits]. 1535 Joye *Apol. Tindale* 5 Standing to miche in our own consaightis. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 734 He imagined in his awne conceipt, that this request would be made. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 176 By falling down in your own conceipt, you are mounted higher in the opinion of all others. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Praise Drunk.* Wks. 1730 I. 36 A drunkard does .. fancy himself a king in his own conceit.

5. Favourable opinion, esteem; = *good conceit* in 4. Now *dial.* exc. in *out of conceit with*, dissatisfied with, no longer pleased with.

1462 *Paston Lett.* No. 445 II. 96 John Fermour..stondyth out of the conceyte of much peple. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) I. 50 Ye be in grace and conceyte with Almyghty God. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xliii, Thou mayst suspect..Him more in favour and in conceipt then thou. *c* 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* Wks. (1861) 173 Europes conceit of Bacon hath an end. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 89 With all the Grandees.. he was in the greatest conceipt that any private person could obtain. 1687 Congreve *Old Bach.* I. iv, What fine lady hast thou been putting out of conceit with herself. 1788 Franklin *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 192 Enough to put us out of conceit of such defenders. 1838 J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* IV. x. 184 To be out of conceit with our lot in life. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, I hanna much consait of 'er [i. e. I don't think much of her].

b. of *oneself*, or *one's qualities*. Cf. Self-conceit.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 499 b, Blynded with selfe love..swallowed upp with his owne conceipt. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 87 Conceit of their own sufficiencie hath ouerthrowne many. 1598 Barnfield *Compl. Poetrie* xix, The flattring Glasse of Pride, and Self-conceit. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iv. iv, They.. possessed the poor man with a conceipt of his excellent Poetry. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xv. 77 That man that is skilled in these tongues hath not little conceit of himself. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* (1869) II. ii. 422 The landlord's conceit of his own superior knowledge. 1830 Cunningham *Brit. Paint.* II. 227 With..a large conceit of himself.

6. An overweening opinion of oneself; overestimation of one's own qualities, personal vanity or pride; conceitedness. App. short for prec. or for Self-conceit.

1605 Bp. Hall *Medit. & Vows* I. § 96 The proude man, though hee be empty of good substance, yet he is full of conceite. 1836 Hor. Smith *Tin Trump.* (1876) 100 Conceit—taking ourselves at our own valuation generally about fifty per cent. above the fair worth. 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. 50 It takes the conceit out of a man. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* i. 4 Conceit..is to human character what salt is to the ocean; it keeps it sweet, and renders it endurable.

III. Fancy; fanciful opinion, action, or production.

7. A fanciful notion; a fancy, a whim.

1530 Palsgr. 207/2 Conceyte, *fantaisie*. [1549 *Compl. Scot.* I. 22 Fortune is .. ane vane consait ymaginet in the hartis of onfaythtful men.] 1611 Dekker *Roaring Girle* Wks. 1873 III. 195 Some haue a conceit their drink tasts better In an outlandish cup then in our owne. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 365 A conceit or fancy, *imaginatio*. *a* 1714 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) I. 425 As the conceit took her, she made him fall out with all his friends, one after another. 1848–76 Mill *Pol. Econ.* Prelim. Rem. 2 The conceit seems too preposterous to be thought of as a serious opinion.

b. (without *pl.*) Fancy, imagination, as an attribute or faculty.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* VIII. 102 When reason should giue iudgement, conceyt standeth in the light. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 23 That high flying liberty of conceit proper to the Poet. 1590 Greene *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (1861) 94 In conceit build castles in the sky. 1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 57 The cause of this sicknes some attribute to sloath; some to conceite. 1740 Somerville *Hobbinol* III. 244 In Conceit Already grasp the warm-contested Prize. 1874 Dixon *Two Queens* XVII. viii, The name of Anna tickled his conceit.

8. A fanciful, ingenious, or witty notion or expression; now applied disparagingly to a strained or far-fetched turn of thought, figure, etc., an affectation of thought or style; = Concetto.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. Prol. 344 Als oft as ȝe him reid.. ȝe fynd ilk tyme sum merye new consait. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 264 How..our toung may be framed to pretie conceiptes. 1633 *Treas. Hid. Secrets* Pref., Some rare conceits not before published. 1653 Walton *Angler* 46 Most of his conceits were either Scripture-jests, or lascivious jests; for which I count no man witty. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 141 ¶ 10 Sometimes I drew the conversation up..to a proper point, and produced a conceit which I had treasured up. 1785 Reid *Int. Powers* II. x. 287 His style is disagreeable being full of Conceits. 1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* III. v. III. § 5. 229 Extravagant metaphors .. and conceits on equivocal words are very frequent in the Adone. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* x. 324 The Greeks had no conceits: they did not call the waves 'nodding hearse-plumes'.. or laburnums 'dropping wells of fire'. 1888 *Spectator* 30 June 907/2 The Seventeenth Century, when the sweetness of song, is for the most part lost in its conceits.

b. A fanciful action, practice, etc.; a trick.

c 1520 *Vergilius* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) II. 59 The lyfe of Vergilius with many dyuers consaytes that he dyd. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 719 A pretie conceyt that happened in this gathering. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 67 Practise some pleasant conceipt vpon thy poore patient. 1644 Bulwer *Chirol.* I Declarative conceits of Gesture. 1728 Young *Love Fame* i. 186 Men, overloaded with a large estate, May spill their treasure in a nice conceit. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* v. 214 Religious enthusiasm had degenerated into the pretty conceits of Mariolatry.

c. (without *pl.*) The use of conceits as a quality of literary taste or style; 'sentiment, as distinguished from imagery' (J.).

1589 Nashe in *Greene's Menaph.* Ded. (Arb.) 8 Oft haue I obserued..a secular wit..to bee more iudiciall in matters of conceit, then our quadrant crepundios. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 291 Some to conceit alone their taste confine. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Ess.* 227 Conceit is false taste, and very widely different from no taste at all. 1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* IV. v. IV. § 53 A tendency to conceit is perceived in Rapin.

d. 'Gaiety of imagination' (J.), wit.

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 263 His Wit is as thicke as Tewksburie Mustard: there is no more conceit in him, than is in a Mallet. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 141 ¶ 7 Sudden scintillations of conceit.

† **9.** *concr.* A fancy article. *Obs.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 25 Steyned clothes wt ymages, and othir conseyetes longyng to the seid place. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iii. 80 Marchantys wych cary out thyngys necessary..and bryng in agayn vayn tryfullys and conceytes. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 33/1 Ouches, or earrings, and other conceits made of amber. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* I. i. 33. 1640–4 *Lond. Petit.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 95 The turning of the Communion Table Altar-wise, setting Images, Crucifixes, and Conceits over them, and Tapers and Books upon them. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 59 ¶ 5 To blemish his excellent Plan with so poor a Conceit. 1823 F. Cooper *Pioneer* vii, A small basket of the ash-wood slips, coloured in divers fantastical conceits.

† **b.** A fancy trifle for the table; kickshaws.

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. xxvi. 72 He wolde gladlye se conseytes and fantesies at his table. *a* 1554 Rhodes *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* 68 If your Mayster will haue any conceites after dinner, as appels, Nuts, or creame. 1582 Munday in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 182 The..last is sometime cheese, sometime preserued conceites. 1608 Armin *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 21 Mingling a conceit with butter.

c. Of a person: An oddity. *Sc.*

1878 W. Miller *Wonderfu' Wean* in *Whistle-Binkie* II. 317 (Supp.), He was sic a conceit—sic an ancient-like wean.

IV. †**10.** Conception of offspring. *Obs.*

1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* D iij, The myncing Dame[s] conceipt was so quick, that shee caught a childe whilst her husbande was from her. [Perhaps only a pun.]

† **11.** A (morbid) affection or seizure of the body or mind: see Conceive *v.* 5; esp. in phrase *To take a conceipt*: to become affected, to sicken, etc.

1568 R. Grafton *Chron. Hen. IV*, II. 433 When newes of this ..was shewed to his father, he tooke such an inward conceipt, that it cost him his lyfe. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* III. iv. (1632) 469 The Conceipt of the stone .. hath ..so stopped my urine. 1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* xi. (1634) 101 He found the affection of the Pope so estranged from him, that hereupon hee tooke a conceipt and dyed.

V. 12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **conceit-net** (*Sc.*), a kind of fishing net fixed by poles and including a portion of a tidal river or bay.

1805 *State, Leslie of Powis, etc.* 78 (Jam.) Whether the fêith-nets, and conceit-net, and yare-net, are stent-nets? — *Ibid.* 109 The conceit-net is thirty fathoms in length, and two and one-half fathoms in depth.

Conceit (kŏnsī·t), *v.* Forms: see prec. [f. Conceit *sb.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To take into the mind, apprehend, form a conception or notion of (some objective fact). *Obs.* Cf. Conceive 8, 9.

1557 Earl Shrewsbury in Lodge *Illustr. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 285 The Scotts begyne allredye to conceyte a brute of an armye. 1589 Greene *Menaph.* (Arb.) 24 Thou .. conceiptist the Astronomicall motions of the heavens. 1593—*Vision* Wks. (1882) XII. 197 Yet I could not but conceit it hardly, and so in a discontented humor I sat me down vpon my bed-side. 1597 Daniel *Civ. Wares* I. lx, And to the king the whole discourse relate: who not conceipting it as it was told, etc. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 162 Him, and his worth, and our great need of him, You haue right well conceited. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel. Induct.*, A part .. which I have neither able apprehension to conceipt, nor what I conceipt gratious abilitie to utter.

2. To imagine, fancy, think. Cf. Conceive 11

1600 Heywood *2nd Pt. Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 151 How can ye once conceit so base a thing? 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Faith* ii, I did conceit a most delicious feast. 1655–60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 556/1 Body is understood by conceiting a certain vast heap of Magnitude. 1847 De Quincey *Conversation* Wks. XIV. 167 Whatever France may conceit of herself. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, 'Mother .. think I shall 'ave 'em [measles]? Dunna yo' go to consait 'em; think nuthin' about it'.

b. with *obj.* and *infin. complement.* Now only in *to conceit oneself (to be) something.*

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 192 One of two bad wayes you must conceit me, Either a coward, or a Flatterer. 1626 R. BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 141 He having conceited himselfe to be free. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 188 Antiquity conceited this Sea most dangerous. 1695 TRYON *Dreams & Vis.* vi. 85 Things which they conceit to be Innocent and Indiferent. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 184 *note,* Let not this name..be conceited to mean the learned Olaus Wormius. 1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* 337 Alfieri began to conceit himself already a poet. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 565 Conceiting himself to be made of better clay than other men.

c. with *obj. clause.* Now chiefly *dial.*

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 4 b. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 1 If any man conceit that this is the lot and portion of the meane sort onely. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* i. § 37. 17, I conceit such grant is good. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 141, I conceited he should not kill me. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 322 Arts of sorcery which they conceit that he learned in Egypt. 1823 DE QUINCEY *King of Hayti* Wks. XII. 68 Never conceit that I shall lend any the more countenance..to your connection. [1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, 'I consate you'll be frae Lunnun'. 1877 in *Holderness Gloss.* 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, 'I consate you're a stranger here-away'. 1881 *Leicestersh. Word-bk.*, 'Ah consate it war', i. e. I think it was.]

†**3.** *intr.* To form a conception, think, conceive. *Const. of* (*on*), *subord. clause.* ? *Obs.*

1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* I. 581 You shall do me wrong If otherwise you do conceit of me. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 166 The Italians conceiting maruellous highly of themselues. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 149 One, that so imperfectly conceits [*Qq.* conjects]. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 308 So Hierome conceiteth on those words. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. x. (1743) 256 The sword of St. Paul, not the dagger of William Walworth, as some have conceited. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. viii. 126 The Laurel was .. that with which, they conceited, he crowned his head. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvi, Another strain of minstrelsy, and, as the Bonnet-maker conceited, one which approached much nearer.

4. *trans.* To fill or inspire with a conceit or fancy.

1587 GREENE *Euphues* Wks. (1882) VI. 233 Whose dreames were but sweete slumbers conceipted by imagination of the beauty of his Polixena. 1590 — *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (1861) 96 To plague the Palatine with jealousy, And to conceit him with some deep extreme. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & L.* 227 Pert witlings fling crude fancies round As wanton whim conceits them.

b. *refl.* (cf. *self-conceit*).

1809 J. BLACK tr. *Schlegel's Lect. Dram. Art & Lit.* iii. (1876) 50 Conceiting themselves that they have far surpassed the ancients. 1829 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1853) 21 We ..conceit ourselves that we contemplate absolute existence. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. English* 18 To conceit ourselves that our progeny will be satisfied with our English.

5. To have a good conceit of, to take a fancy to, 'fancy'. Now *dial.*

1589 GREENE *Tullies Love* Wks. 1882 VII. 154 [Lentulus] both conceited the methode, and allowed of the manner. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xliv. (1612) 209 Yea that conceit such Poemes as more learned not conceaue, Reade not the rest. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* Introd. 2 The strong unbounded Lust of Sov'reign Rule, Makes him conceit the Prince, forget the Fool. 1786 MRS. BENNETT *Juv. Indiscr.* iii. 107, I should never conceit a dress that had not afforded the poor devils a few yards for themselves. 1830 LAMB *Pawnbroker's D.* in *Blackw.* XXVII. 97 That gentlewoman might conceit a favourite chemise that had descended to her. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. v. (1863) 365, I shall never conceit the sight of a perch again. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, 'I can't consate that man's face, somehow'.

†**6.** To conceive as a purpose or design; = CONCEIVE 7. *Obs.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 139 Othoman .. began now..to conceit greater matters, for the further increase of his honor. 1614 CORNWALLIS in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 166 What I had conceited to speak in Parliament. 1638 HEYWOOD *Wise Wom.* II. i. Wks. 1874 V. 297, I have conceited, to have Luce married to this blunt Gentleman.

†**7.** To conceive (hope, a liking, etc.); = CONCEIVE 6. *Obs.*

a 1641 *Sect. Mem. Earl of Leicester* (1706) 175, I conceited hope that he might..become in time an honorable .. neighbour.

Hence **Conceiting** *vbl. sb.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Discipl.* I From her perverse conceiting of God and holy things, she had fallen to believe no God at all. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* i. (1658) 3 Our unwary conceiting that things are in their own natures after the same fashion as we consider them in our understanding.

Conceited (kŏnsī'tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONCEIT *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] **I.** Chiefly from the *sb.*

†**1.** Of a person: **a.** Having a conceit, conception, intelligence, wit, a mind (of such a kind). *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* p. xxvi, Merie conceipted. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* III, O dull conceited Dido! 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. i. 6 Your thirde quicke conceipted man. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* clxxix. 752 Humane, rationall, and pleasantly conceited.

†**b.** Having a good 'conceit': intelligent, ingenious, clever: said of persons and their works.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1391 Cloud-kissing Illion ..Which the conceipted Painter drew so prowd. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho., Sorts of Soyle* 33 Obseruations .. such as I haue partely drawne from conceipted wits.

†**c.** Clever, witty, amusing: said of persons and their words or writings. *Obs.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. ii, You are conceited, Sir. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 403 A few conceited merry and laughing Epitaphes. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. III. (1651) 259 The Egyptians .. are commended to be ..a conceited merry Nation. 1649 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII,* an. 1534 The pleasure he had in his conceited and merry language. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 365 Conceited or witty, *lepidus.*

2. Having an opinion, opinioned, of opinion; *esp.* having an opinion of such a kind: -minded, -affected, -disposed. (Cf. CONCEIT *v.* 4.) Now *dial.*

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1552/2 Wherewith he could not but be pleasantlie conceipted. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* i. (1628) 6 The first language ..whereof diuers haue bin diuersely conceited. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. lxiii. (1739) 128 The people [were] well-conceited of the King's aims. 1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar.* ii. 10 Very unpleasant to taste, if they be not very well conceited thereof. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* (1729) 96 They are strongly conceited, that this addition..doth..meliorate their cider. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1683) II. ii. 27 To be well conceited, and well affected toward his Maker. 1877 PEACOCK *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, 'I'm consated he'll kill his sen' wi' drink'.

†**b.** Possessed with a good opinion *of*; = *well-conceited* in prec. *Obs.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 34 Of our Chirurgians they were so conceited that they beleeued any Plaister would heale any hurt. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 38 So much conceited of a Novelty. 1683 tr. *Erasmus' Moriae Enc.* 45 Be yourself thoroughly conceited of your deserts. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. III. 245 This proud nation fondly conceited of its antiquity.

†**c.** Well disposed, favourably minded, *to. Obs.*

1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 14 Many men..will hardly be perswaded to be thereto conceited.

3. Having an overweening opinion of oneself, or one's own qualities, etc.; vain. Orig. *self-conceited.* (The principal existing sense.)

[1597 THYNNE in *Animadv.* (1865) Introd. 99 The selfe conceyted Mr. Savile, provoste of Eatone. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lxix. 240 Assuming the air of a self-conceited dupe.] 1608-11 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* Wks. 1837 VIII. 27 A conceited man must be a foole, for that overweening opinion he hath of himselfe, excludes all opportunity of purchasing knowledge. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 5 May II. 11 He is one of the conceitedest men living. 1710 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* lxvii. 111 A talking, impertinent, vain, and conceited creature. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Clubs* Wks. (Bohn) III. 95 One of those conceited prigs who value nature only as it feeds..them. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* xiii. 332 The conceited are rarely shy; for they value themselves much too highly to expect depreciation.

b. Const. *of* († *in*) *oneself, one's own qualities.*

1618 E. ELTON *Expos. Romans* vii. (1622) 190 They are highly conceited of themselues. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) III. 81 Conceited of his own talents. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. vi. 157 Highly conceited in his superior knowledge. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. I. iv. 203 The less a man knows, the more conceited he is of his proficiency.

4. Fanciful, fantastical, whimsical. Now only *dial.* = Full of notions, fastidious.

1609 SHAKS. (*title*), Troylus and Cresseid .. with the conceited wooing of Pandarus Prince of Licia. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Pref. (1851) 332 The conceited portraiture before his Book .. sett there to catch fools. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 365 Conceited or fantastical, *ineptus.* 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 263 'Tis a conceited word of the Poet's making. 1855 *Whitby Gloss., A consated body,* a person given to foolish or nervous notions. 1864 *Yorksh. dial., Kirkby* (from correspt.), She was always very conceited over her food. The cows are that conceited they will not drink after the others.

†**b.** Fancifully dressed or attired. *Obs.*

c 1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden Soc.) 98 Delicate in speeche, qweynte in araye, conceitid in all poyntes. 1595 S. EDWARDES in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 17 Stately troupes rich conceited.

II. From the *vb.*

5. Conceived, devised. *arch.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. (1641) 3/1 Some fantastick fore-conceited Plot. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecess.* xiii. 523 Some of the pictures in this play are daintily conceited.

†**b.** Imagined, fancied; imaginary. *Obs.*

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. iv. (1660) 56 A portion thereof, distinguished..only by a conceited line of partition, never heretofore heard of. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 220 His conceited Building of Stone-Heng by the Danes. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 58 A guilty conscience is more terrified with conceited dangers, than a pure conscience is with real ones. 1703 QUICK *Dec. Wife's Sister* 27 Imaginary and conceited Expedients.

†**6.** Ingeniously devised; ingenious. *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewel-ho.* Title, Diuerse new and conceited Experiments. *Ibid. Div. New Exper.* 5 In my conceyted booke of gardening.

7. Fancifully made; 'fancy'. *Obs.*

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. (1668) 8 Banqueting fruit and conceited dishes. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) I. 170 A conceyted chayre to sleep in with the legs stretcht out. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* I. 74 A conceited Chariot, or, to tell the truth, a Cart.

Conceitedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a conceited manner.

†**1.** Cleverly, wittily, ingeniously. *Obs.*

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 21 Cicero most pleasantly and conceitedly [said]. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 653 A witty check..conceitedly to rebuke and hit in the teeth those shrewd women.

2. Fancifully, whimsically; in the manner of a conceit. *arch.*

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probleme* 129 Conceitedly and phantastically devised. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* iii. Notes 53 Sir Philip Sidney, to fit his Sonnet..conceitedly addes a froward, but chast, Lady for the seuenth. 1635 WITHER *Emblems* To Rdr. Bookes conceitedly composed. 1827 *Q. Rev.* XXXV. 411 Horne Tooke's .. work, so happily denominated Επεα Πτεροεντα, and so conceitedly 'Diversions of Purley'.

3. In a conceited or self-satisfied manner.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlvi. (1612) 216 Martialists in Discipline..the auncient vse, conceitedly, doe bar. 1670 in *Phenix* (1721) I. 364 The conceitedly-learned Mayor. 1795 *Phantoms of Cloisters* I. 170, 'I mean', said he, conceitedly, 'when you'll have the honour of being Lady Aberton'. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 8 Thoroughly insignificant, conceitedly harmless.

Conceitedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

†**1.** Cleverness, intelligence; wit. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 271 This conceitednesse which we call reason. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 537 The forwardness..and conceitedness of the Youth.

†**2.** Fancifulness; imagination. *Obs.*

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. i. 4 All proceeded from conceitedness and fancy. 1708 T. SMITH in *Hearne's Collect.* 24 July II. 121, I..pityed his weaknes and conceitednes.

3. Self-conceit.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 311 Wee see, what a wide gate into Hell, conceitednesse is. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 23 Oct., I am troubled with the much talk and conceitedness of Mrs. Williams. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 157 Were Conceitedness, Vanity, and Pride, to take hold of my frail Heart! 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* 160 This pragmatical conceitedness, which converts courtesy into insult.

†**Conceiter.** *Obs.* [f. CONCEIT *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who conceits or is fond of; a fancier.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 23 The Dolphines (the sweete conceipters of Musicke) fetcht their carreers on the waves. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. i. 5 Thus much.. to our inueterate conceiters of bowes and blacke billes.

2. One who conceives or imagines; an inventor.

1718 BP. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* Ded. 11 Chimerical Conceiters, and Coiners of Fables.

†**Conceitful,** *a. Obs.* [f. CONCEIT *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of 'conceit'; clever, witty; imaginative.

1594 (*title*), Diana; or, the excellent conceitful Sonnets of H. C[onstable]. *c* 1595 J. DICKENSON *Sheph. Compl.* (1878) 14 Whose golden lines are mongst conceitfull men, Esteem'd as doth his labours best behoove. 1607 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. I. (1641) 201 O richest Arras, artificiall wrought With liveliest colours of conceipt-full Thought.

Conceitist. [f. CONCEIT *sb.* + -IST.] A framer of conceits; an inventor.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. 160 As a conceitest, it hath laid on so many colours, that the counterfeit is more various than the patterne.

†**Conceitive,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. Given to uttering conceits; witty, arch.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 189 One of the Ptolomees was called Lamyros: to say, conceitive.

Conceitless, *a.* [f. CONCEIT *sb.* + -LESS.] Void of conceit; †thoughtless; †without conception or apprehension.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. ii. 96 Think'st thou I am so shallow, so conceitlesse, To be seduced by thy flattery. 1613 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* Wks. 1772 III. 29 He conceitlesse was, he nat knew to what place he was bent.

Conceity (kŏnsī'ti), *a.* Chiefly *Sc.* [see -Y.] Full of conceit: †ingenious, witty, fantastic (*obs.*); abounding in conceits, or in self-conceit.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirkburiall* vi. (Jam.), The conceaty resolution of Theodore in answer to the tyrant Lysimachus. 1675 J. DURHAM *Ten Commandm.* To Rdr. D ij a (Jam.), Overcostly, curious, vain, and conceaty dressing and decking of the body. 1822 GALT *Steamboat* 339 (Jam.) 'He's..a wee conceity of himsel'. 1868 J. H. STIRLING in *N. Brit. Rev.* XLIX. 366 [Browning's] 'In a Gondola'..is soft and boneless somehow..and, so to speak, conceity. 1873 W. CARLETON *Over the Hills,* She was quite conceity.

Conceivability (kŏnsēvăbi·lĭti). [f. next + -ITY.] Quality or condition of being conceivable.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* 97 The idea of the former is necessary to the conceivability of the latter. 1859 E. DARWIN in *D.'s Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 234 Beyond all probability or conceivability.

Conceivable (kŏnsē'văb'l), *a.* Also 6-7 **conceiveable.** [f. CONCEIVE *v.* + -ABLE.]

†**1.** That can be received or taken in. *Obs.* (Cf. CONCEIVE 5, quot. 1587.)

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) I. 71 That..we might finde therein apt and conceiveable foode.

2. That can be conceived, imagined, or thought of; imaginable, supposable.

Often (like *imaginable*) an emphatic equivalent for 'just credible', 'at all credible' (of statements, etc.); also used to strengthen *all, any,* etc. in the sense 'all or any that can be even imagined or thought of'; cf. 'any *mortal* thing'.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 157 That he remained ignorant of this account it is not easily conceivable. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 81 Such things as have some conceivable cause. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxvii. (1819) 481 A particle .. minuter than all assignable, all conceivable dimension. 1858 MANSEL *Bampton Lect.* ii. (ed. 4) 32 Consciousness .. is only conceivable as a relation. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 450 It is just conceivable that Duncan refused homage to Cnut. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xxviii. 327 He never seemed to have a moment's doubt on any conceivable question.

b. as *sb.* A conceivable thing.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 61 These are the first conceivables in Matter. 1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton* 64 Inconceivables are incessantly becoming Conceivables as our experience becomes enlarged.

Conceivableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Quality of being conceivable.

1731 BAILEY, *Conceivableness,* the being capable to be conceived or understood. [Hence in JOHNSON.] 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iv. 146 Are we, then, to deny not only the conceivableness but the existence of the Absolute?

Conceivably (kŏnsī·văbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a conceivable manner: as may be imagined or supposed; imaginably, possibly.

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar* 61 The first thing he.. possibly and conceiveably could doe. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. i. 4 Being truth it selfe [he cannot] conceiveably admit the impossible society of error. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 9. 33 The testimony of the best men .. may conceivably not be trustworthy.

Conceive (kŏnsī·v), *v.* Forms: 3–4 **conseiue, -saiue,** (3 ?-ciue), 3–6 **-ceue,** 3–7 **-ceiue, -ceyue,** 4 **-sayfe, -saywe,** (*Sc.*) **-saf,** 4–5 **-seyue, -sayue,** 4–6 **-saue,** 5 **-cayue, -sawe,** 6–7 **-ceaue,** 7 **-ceave,** 7– **conceive.** [a. OF. *concev-eir, -oir,* (stressed stem *conceiv-*) :—L. *concipĕre,* f. *con-* altogether + *capĕre* to take. The F. form of the word is assimilated to verbs in *-ēre,* while other Romanic langs. have *-ĕre, -īre*: cf. Pr. *concebre,* Sp. *concebir,* It. *concépere* and *-cepére.* Nearly all the senses found in Fr. and Eng. were already developed in L., where the primary notion was app. 'to take effectively, take to oneself, take in and hold'. The development is thus partly parallel to that of CATCH (esp. in branches VII, VIII), which word may be substituted for *conceive* in some uses.]

I. To conceive seed or offspring: with extensions of this sense.

1. *trans.* Of a female: To receive (seed) in the womb; to become pregnant with (young).

(Cf. CATCH *v.* 29–32, and quot. under CONCEIT *sb.* 10.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20822 (Cott.) Þis leuedi .. Conceiued thoru þe hali gast þat blisful child. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 66 Scho was chosen .. for to consayfe Ihesu Criste and for to bere him. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 36 b, Suche a woman shall conceyue a man chylde at suche a tyme. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 14 When the seede is conceauyd in at this gate or porte. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 240 That a woman conceiued me, I thanke her: that she brought mee vp, I likewise giue her most humble thankes. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* xi. 11 Through faith also Sara her selfe receiued strength to conceiue seede. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 766 My womb conceiv'd A growing burden. 1709 STEELE & ADD. *Tatler* No. 90 ¶ 2 She conceived a Child by him. 1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Gaius* I. § 64 Those [children] whom a woman has conceived in promiscuous intercourse.

b. *pass.* To be created or formed in the womb; to be engendered. (Sometimes not regarded as the action of the mother, esp. in expressions originating in the Eng. version of the Creed.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24976 (Gött.), I trou..in iesu crist.. conseiued of þe hali gast, born of þe uirgine mari. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 446 He was consayved synfully Within his awen moder body. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12758 Agamynon .. hade a gay sone, Consayuit of Clunestra. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1759 þe chyld..wyche was conseyvyd on me be ryht! 1509 *Paternoster,* etc. A iij, Ihesu cryste his oonly sone..the whiche is conceyued of the holy goost, borne of Mary the mayde. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 740 The female bringeth forth Egges, which she committeth to the earth..The young ones are conceived of themselves by the help of the Sun. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* I. ii. 57 He preached the Lord Jesus Christ, who .. was conceived by the Holy Ghost.

† **c.** *loosely.* To cause to be conceived, to beget.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 439 Whom God hath by his Spirit conceived in the wombe of the Church.

2. *intr.* To become pregnant.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10878 (Cott.) Womman þat neuer neghed man, Conceiue hu sal sco? *Ibid.* 10897 (Gött.) Scho has conceuyud of hir husband. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 72 Ar scho had talde thurght whatkyne chaunce Scho consaywed, and thurgh whame. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* i. 31 Thou schalt conseyue in the wombe, and schalt bere a sone. *c* 1460 *Emare* 479 The lady..Conceyved and wente with chylde. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxx. 38 And the flockes conceiued before the rods. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 241 Laodice .. did seem in her sleep to have conceived with child by Apollo. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Conceive,* to be with Child, or to breed. 1785 *Anat. Dial.* (ed. 2) 354 The embryo is a name given to what a woman has conceived with. 1834 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 551 If she conceive again.

† **3.** *pass.* To be made pregnant; to become or be pregnant, or with child. *Obs.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 64 b, Many of them were conceyued with their seed. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1341/1 The Queene was conceived and quicke with child. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* x. ii. 143 With Marie his wife, after she was conceived by the Holie-ghost. 1594 MARLOWE, etc. *Dido* I. 106 Till that a princess-priest, Conceiv'd by Mars, Shall yield to dignity a double birth. 1646 E. FISHER *Mod. Divinity* (ed. 2) 152 A woman that is conceived with childe must not suffer death because of the childe that is within her.

fig. 1594 MARLOWE, etc. *Dido* I. 125 Had not the heauens, conceiued with hell-born clouds, Veiled his..glory.

4. *fig.* In the following there is perh. conscious reference to senses 2 and 1 b 'to be engendered, bred', respectively.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 87 This minerall [philosopher's stone] Transformeth all the firste kinde, And maketh hem able to conceive Through his vertue, and receive .. Of golde and silver the nature. *Ibid.* III. 106 The state of realmes and of kinges In time of pees, in time of werre, It is conceived of the sterre.

† **5.** *transf.* To take on (any state or condition: e. g. *fire, moisture, disease, putrefaction,* or the like). Sometimes the notion appears to have been 'catch',

from without, sometimes 'breed' within; but frequently both may have been present. *Obs.* Cf. CATCH *v.* 33, 34, 44.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 250 Wherof his lord .. A siknesse .. Conceived hath of dedly sorwe. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* v. 51 The Plant conceiueth moisture in itself, which springeth foorth into bud, from bud into flower, and from flower into fruit. 1621 G. HAKEWILL *David's Vow* 119 They are .. composed of flax or tinder, apt to conceiue fire. *a* 1636 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 362 Having made a mixture of nitre and sulphur, by chance it conceived fire and went off with incredible celerity and noise. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 235 Meats of herbs and fruits quickly conceive putrefaction. 1695 tr. *Colbatch's New Lt. Chirurg. put out* 63 Dipping your Finger in it [Spirit], and touching it with the Flame of a Candle .. it immediately conceives Flame. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 84 The lightest waters most readily conceive igneous motion.

II. To take into, or form in, the mind.

6. To take or admit into the mind; to become affected or possessed with. Still used with permanent states, e. g. prejudice, liking, dislike; with temporary states, as sorrow, joy, *obs.* or *arch.* (Cf. CATCH *v.* 32.)

Sometimes the notion of *breed* appears to be present.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vii. 15 He hais consayued sorow. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 19 Lyf in this worlde is so shorte that ther ought none conceyue hate nor wil harme to other. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 307 By the reports that I heere of you, I conceive good hope of your doings. 1596 T. DANETT tr. *Comines* 357 The naturall griefe that women vse to conceiue in such cases. 1660 *Bp. Hall's Rem. Wks., Life* 3 Whereat she began to conceive an unspeakable joy. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. iii. 129 The Prejudices which Men are apt to conceive against the Gospel. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. i. 5 He had conceived a dislike .. for this lady. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* iii. (1876) 68 One of the bigger boys..conceiving a friendship for Martyn. 1890 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXIV. 149 Romney..almost at once conceived for her a passion of the best and purest kind.

† **b.** To form and entertain (an opinion). *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 358 We wolen seie opinli þe sentence þat we conseyven. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 383 The..singular opinion of godlines they conceived of him. 1586 THYNNE in *Holinshed* II. 457/2 The opinion which I conceiue of some of the Scotish writers. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xii. 54 Of whom they have once conceived a good opinion.

7. To form (a purpose, design, etc.) in the mind; to plan, devise, formulate in idea.

1340 *Ayenb.* 58 þet hi myȝten his [=them]..uram þe guode þet hi habeþ y-conceyued wyþdraȝe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xx. 186 The hert..Quhar-in consauit wes that entent. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lix. 13 Wee conceyueden, and speeken of herte wrdys of lesing. 1534 TINDALE *Acts* v. 4 How is it that thou hast conceaved this thinge in thyne herte? 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 79 Neither side conceived small matters but put their whole strength to the war. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 318 He first conceives, then perfects his design. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. x. 111 Orders were certainly conceived which were to be sent to the archbishop.

b. To form or evolve the idea of (any creation of skill or genius). Cf. CONCEPTION.

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* Pref. (1814) 6 Draught or plot thereof to be well conceived. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 339 ¶ 9 The Thought of the Golden Compasses [Milton *P. L.* VII. 225] is conceived altogether in Homer's Spirit. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I, His system, though ill conceived and worse arranged. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 4 The mind which conceived the Republic.

8. To form a mental representation or idea of; to form or have a conception or notion of; to think of, imagine. **a.** with *simple obj.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 3 Nane swa swete joye may be consayuede. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 156 Many men trowez noȝt bot þat at þai see..or þat þai may consayue with þaire awen kyndely wittes. 1529 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 117/2 Wordes .. be but ymages representing the things that the writer or speaker conceiueth in his minde. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xxx, So when we God and Angels do conceive, And think of Truth. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xiii. 71 When we would conceive a material object, our phancies present us with it's Idæa. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 627 All monstrous, all prodigious things .. worse Then Fables yet have feign'd, or fear conceiv'd. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xv, It is easier to conceive than describe the complicated sensations, etc. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 66 The deaf-mute seems to conceive general ideas. 1888 *Jewish Q. Rev.* I. 55 The Rabbis could not conceive such a monstrosity as atheistic orthodoxy.

b. with *obj. clause,* or *inf. complement.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6857 If he myght right consayve in mynde, How grysely a devel es. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 129 He can not pryse nor conceyue what good thou doost to hym. 1578 THYNNE *Let.* in *Animadv.* (1865) Introd. 58, I cold not conceve wherefore the same was spooken. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. xxxv. *Schol.,* If the side *AB*..be conceived to be carried along perpendicularly thro' the whole line *BC.* 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* i. (Seager), As for the Nile, how Icarus and Phaeton came to be joined with it, I cannot conceive. 1875 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iii. § 19. 62 It may be said, 'though we cannot directly know consciousness to be finite in duration .. yet we can very well conceive it to be so'.

c. *absol.* or *intr.*

1725 WATTS *Logic* III. iv. (1736) 327 This Habit of conceiving clearly, of judging justly, and of reasoning well. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* I. i, Conceiving, imagining and apprehending are commonly used as synonymous.

d. *intr. To conceive of*: To form or have a conception of, think of, imagine.

1606 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* (1614) 73 Friends..we conceive of them as others from our selves: But children we think of .. as .. peeces of our own bodies. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 49 If any other man .. conceiue of a better course, let him speake. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 7 I can better conceive of them with my Mind, then speak of them with my Tongue. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* II. 72 It is scarcely possible to conceive of an arrangement more apt. 1871 RUSKIN *Munera P.* Pref. (1880) 10 He cannot conceive of any quality of essential badness or goodness existing in pictures. 1881 MALLOCK *Romance 19th Cent.* I. ii, She cannot patiently conceive of you as in relation to anything excepting herself.

9. To grasp with the mind, 'take in'; to apprehend, understand, comprehend. Cf. CATCH *v.* 35.

a. a thing. *arch.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* IX. 48, I haue no kynde knowyng, quod I, to conceyue þi wordes. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 7046, I conceyve youre entent. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. 292 A redy wytte she had also to conceyue all thynges, etc. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 3 You haue .. well conceiued my meaning. 1660 *Bp. Hall's Rem. Wks., Life* 40 The drift whereof, being not well conceived by some spirits. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* I. II. 121 All this I conceive perfectly well.

† **b.** with *obj. clause. Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 145 Whan Richard had conceyued þat Philip þerto stode. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 202 The kyng, conseyvyng weel that the Scottis were evir ontrewe. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* V. 65 Therefore you easily conceive, that 3 pounds have but three quarters of the Metal. 1808 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Phil.* 134 It is conceived that bodies differently electrified will readily approach.

c. To understand, take the meaning of (a person).

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 666/2, I doe now conceave you. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 250 Nay conceiue me, conceiue mee, (sweet Coz). 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* lxxii, Judge not the preacher .. If thou mislike him, thou conceiv'st him not. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. i. (1765) 159 Explain your Question, for I do not well Conceive you. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 399 You have quite conceived me.

† **d.** *absol. Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV,* II. ii. 124. 1605 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* II. § 15 In the Schoole of nature, we must conceive, and then beleeve: In the Schoole of God, wee must first beleeve, and then wee shall conceive. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 50 *P.* Doe not approach Till thou do'st heare me call. *Ar.* Well: I conceive.

† **10.** To perceive (by the senses), observe. *Obs. rare.* Cf. CATCH *v.* 35.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1742 *Lucrece,* Tarquinius..Conseyvede hath hire beute & hyre cheere. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1230 þe king consayuit his come. *c* 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1981 Cuthbert consayued his countenance.

11. To take into one's head, form an opinion, be of opinion; to fancy, imagine, think: also used as a modest way of expressing one's opinion, or a depreciative way of characterizing the opinion of another. **a.** with *subord. clause* (stating what is thought).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 29 þei conseyveden þat bi þis shulde Crist fully hele hym. 1455 DUCHESS NORFOLK in *Paston Lett.* I. 337 Wherein we conceyve your good will and diligence shal be right expedient. 1587 *Let.* in *Lansd. MS.* 115, Art. 93 Wee conceave here wilbe travayle. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* Pref., Those that conceive that it was a new hymne of Christ's effusion. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 190, I conceived it might probably be of some use. 1859 MILL *Liberty* V. (1865) 57/1 He ought, I conceive, to be..warned of the danger.

b. with *obj.* and *infin.* (or equivalent *complement*: To imagine, think (a thing to be so and so).

1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* iv. 14 A speciall cause hereof I conceive to be this. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* I. iv. (1854) 23 The army..did not conceive themselves secure. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 141 ¶ 7 He that hopes to be conceived as a wit in female assemblies. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. ii, I dare say, now, you conceive half the very civil paragraphs .. you see to be written by the parties concerned. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* I. i, When we would express our opinion modestly, instead of saying 'This is my opinion' or 'This is my judgment'..we say 'I conceive it to be thus'. 1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* I. App. 57 Under whose special protection they conceive themselves to be. *Ibid.* III. App. 54, I conceived it most proper to comply with the demand. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 187 The great warrior, who is thus conceived as being absent from England.

† **c.** with *infin.* alone, by ellipsis of refl. pron.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 327 He conceived by such helps to have added to his vigorous vivacity. 1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test* Wks. 1755 II. i. 137 The dangers he conceives to foresee.

d. with *simple obj.* (Usually by abbreviation.)

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxv. § 15 What the greatest part of men is commonly prone to conceive. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. xxxii, To shaken off the bonds of prejudice, Nor dote too much of that we have first conceiven. 1660 T. WILLSFORD *Scales Commerce* 182 Having fortified those best where he conceived most danger of being stormed.

† **e.** *intr. To conceive well, ill,* etc. *of*: to form a good, bad, or other opinion of. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panop. Epist.* 44 In whome..I reposed such hope..and beganne also to conceive of him as well as heart could thinke. 1582 T. WATSON *Pass. Cent. Love* Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 26 Of whome long since they had conceiued well. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 174 Neither let any conceive offensively if they are not here remembred. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. xl. (1739) 61, I am the rather induced to conceive charitably of those times. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. iv. (1692) 122 Those .. conceive well of those Moral good things.

III. In various senses, mostly after Latin.

† **12.** To take in, comprise, comprehend. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 442 þis preyere .. conceves

alle þe gode þat a man shulde aske of God. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1837 A lettre clenly enclosyt þat consaued þees wordes. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. i. 7 God..may alle and conceyueth alle. 1530 PALSGR. 299 Note that the masculyn gender conceyveth the femynine in this tonge lyke as it dothe in the latyn, as .. *Il paia en maniere de tribut cent thoreaux et cent vaches blancs.* 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 39 Hereditamentes, which .. shalbe conceiued and specified in any .. bailiffes accompte. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. xxv. Hh j, This solide..conceiueth two internall spheres.

†**13.** To institute (an action at law). *Obs.* [L. *concipere actionem.*] *Obs.*

1467 *Ord. Worcester* in *Eng. Gilds* 382 An accion of dette ..to be conceyved after the custom of the seid cite. 1485 *Act* 1 *Hen. VII*, c. 1 (Ruffhead), If the same action had been conceived against them. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 40 a, This shall bee tryed in the shire wheare the playntyefe hathe conceyved hys action.

14. To formulate, express in words or other form; to couch. [Cf. L. *concipere aliquid verbis.*]

1560 in Lodge *Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 334 Receaving from them the articles wch they said they wolde conceave. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 7 Her oath was for the more assurance conceived into writing. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Honor* 11 Out of diuers inscriptions conceiued *Deae Syriae* and *Dis Syris*. 1709 STRYPE *Annals* ii. 56 They exhibited their articles conceived in the former session. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. lvii. 403 His answer was conceived in the tone of insult and defiance. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xix. § 1 (1862) 303 The laws..shall be conceived in terms plain, intelligible, and consistent.

†**b.** (with mixture of 7.) To form and utter spontaneously (a prayer). *Obs.* (See CONCEIVED 2 b.)

1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Daung. Posit.* III. v. 81 The moderator ..conceiueth another praier. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 772 Why is it more Idolatry..to worship God..by a prayer read or got by heart than by a praier conceived?

†**15.** To take (an oath). [L. *jusjurandum concipere.*] *Obs.*[1]

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. x. (1602) 49 To appoint meet formes of religious attestations (or Oathes) for such Officers to take and conceiue.

†**16.** *refl.* ? To comport oneself. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2204 How hent the gentil knyghtis, How they conceyved heom in fyghtis.

Conceived (kŏnsī·vd, *poet.* -ĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONCEIVE + -ED[1].]

1. Of offspring: Brought into embryonic existence in the womb; see CONCEIVE 1.

†**b.** Of a female: Pregnant; see CONCEIVE 3.

2. Admitted into, or originated in, the mind; imagined, thought of, etc.: see the verb.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* I. i. 29 The cause of my conceiued grief. 1635 N. R. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. 54 This his conceived anger he manifestly discovered. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* viii. (1851) 44 The conceived hope of gaining a soul. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 603 This [dress] fits not nicely, that is ill conceived. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* I. iii. 127 The conceived or conceivable reason.

†**b.** Of prayer: Spontaneous, 'free'. *Obs.*

1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 772 In a conceived prayer. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ.* ii. (1653) 11 Conceived prayer was in use in the Church of God before Liturgies. 1641 *Vind. Smectymnuus* xiii. 168 The freedom of conceived prayer. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 388 Ministers had been excommunicated..for..using conceived prayers before the afternoon Sermon.

†**3.** *actively.* Cf. *well-read, plain-spoken. Obs.*

1594 R. CAREW tr. *Huarte's Exam. Men's Wits* (1616) 82 The pleasant conceiued man laugheth not at the ieastes which himselfe vttereth.

Conceivement. *rare.* [f. CONCEIVE + -MENT.] = CONCEPTION.

1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 40 Robbe me of the true ability Of my direct conceiuements. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anct. Archit.* 89 To give you an intelligible Conceivement of the Value of Antiquity. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 99 His mind's conceivement lives.

Conceiver (kŏnsī·vəɪ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who conceives: †**a.** One who understands or grasps with the mind (*obs.*); **b.** One who designs or originates in the mind.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* iv. (1887) 20 The meane conceiuer, in some strength of bodie, is the best continuer. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 340 Hereof..pious Allegories be made by wiser conceivers. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sc.* xxvii, Meer sensible conceivers. 1861 CRAIK *Eng. Lit.* I. 564 The conceiver, and creator of the character.

Conceiving (kŏnsī·vĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of CONCEIVE *v.*; conception.

1. = CONCEPTION 1; see CONCEIVE 1, 2.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* 523 Our lady seynt Mary, aftur ..þe conceyuyng of goddis sun. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* iii. 16, I shal multiply thi myseres & thi conceyvyngis. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* III. (1520) 27 b/1 The 6 moneth from the conceyvynge of John Baptyste. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 11 The lytell bolke or quantite of the sayd seede, at his fyrst conceyuyng into the womans mother. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 83 The Father conceiveth of himself, and in himself; and his conceiving is a begetting.

2. = CONCEPTION 5; see CONCEIVE 6–11.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 5 Led vpward, by degrees..toward the conceiuyng of Numbers. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 270 To avile vs in our owne conceyuing. 1653 BAXTER *Meth. Peace Consc.* Pref., Mans understanding is shallow and all his Conceivings of God are exceeding low. 1675 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* xiii. § 4. 453 Monstrous and wild opinions and conceivings.

Conceiving, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That conceives: see the verb.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlix. 1 The conceyuende wombe. 1592 R. D. tr. *Hypnerotomachia* 63 Conceiuing capacitie.

Concele, obs. f. CONCEAL.

Concelebrate (kŏnse·lĭbrēĭt), *v.* Also 6 **-selebrate.** [ad. L. *concelebrāt-*, ppl. stem of *concelebrāre* to celebrate in great numbers, etc., f. CON- + *celebrāre* CELEBRATE. Cf. F. *concélébrer.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To celebrate together, or in great numbers; to publish the fame of, extol loudly. *Obs.*

1572 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 53 And so in frendly wise for to conselebrate This happy match. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 6 In shrill trumpetting and concelebrating the royall magnificence of her..gouernment. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 231 Wherein the wives of Amnites solemnly, Concelebrate their high feasts Bacchanall.

2. *R. C. Ch.* Said of newly ordained priests: To celebrate mass along *with* the ordaining bishop.

1879 A. W. HUTTON *Angl. Ministry* 246 From this point the newly ordained 'concelebrates' with the Bishop, that is, says aloud with him all the Canon of the Mass.

Concelebration (kŏnselĭbrē·ʃən). [f. prec., after *celebration.*] Celebration together; celebration by a newly ordained priest together with the ordaining bishop.

1847 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* III. 216 *note*, Both in the Eastern and Western Churches, the practice of 'concelebration'..was on certain occasions allowed. 1888 C. GORE *Ministry Chr. Ch.* 185 The 'concelebration' of the newly ordained priest.

Concelement, obs. f. CONCEALMENT.

†**Concelise,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [? f. Fr. *conceler*: app. on some false analogy.] ? To conceal.

1491 *Sc. Act* in T. Thomson *Inventories* (1815) 17 That ar arte or parte of the said concelisyng of the said tressour.

Concelle, obs. f. COUNCIL, COUNSEL.

†**Conceme·nt,** *v. Obs.* To cement together.

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxv. 100 All the stones are gradually concemented.

†**Conce·nd,** *v. Obs.* [? f. L. *con-* together, altogether + *-cendĕre* to kindle: see ACCEND.] *trans.* ? To kindle, inflame.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* IV. (1570) C v/3 Pleasure is thing whereto they moste intende, That they moste cherishe, they would haue men concend.

Conoensus, obs. var. of CONSENSUS.

Concent (kŏnse·nt), *sb.* Also 6–7 **consent.** [ad. L. *concent-us* a singing together, harmony (*lit.* and *fig.*), f. *con-cinĕre* to sing or sound together, harmonize, f. *con-* + *canĕre* (*cant-us*) to sing. Cf. It., Sp. *concento* (Florio and Minsheu).

From the first adoption of this word, on to 1700, it was very frequently confused in spelling with the identically-sounded *consent*, and there are passages in which the identity of the word is disputed, esp. in sense 2. About 1620 A. HUME, *Orthogr. Briton Tongue* (1865) 19, gave the caution 'This difference of c and s is the more attentivelie to be marked, for that wordes of one sound and diverse signification are many tymes distinguished be these symboles; as..concent in musik, and consent of myndes.']

1. Harmony (of sounds); accord or concord of several voices or parts; playing or singing together in harmony. Also (with *a* and *pl.*), A concord, a harmony. ? *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. i. (Arb.) 79 The harmonicall concents of the artificial Musicke. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* iii. 1 *Accent* hath great affinity with *Concent*, for they be brothers. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 163 Singing in Concents. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. ix. (1715) 33 The Lacedaemonians .. remarkable for beginning their Engagements with a Concent of Flutes.

β. (erroneously) spelt *consent.*

1585 FOXE *Serm. 2 Cor.* v. 20 The consent of Musick may teach us, what an amiable thing to nature it is, to tune in one agreement of concord. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 76 Resounding again with the melodious consent of the birds. 1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* Introd., This is proper in Symphony, *i. e.* Consent of more Voices in different Tones.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Concord, harmony; accord.

1588 H. BROUGHTON (*title*), A Concent of Scripture. 1593 DRAYTON *Eclog.* VII. 177 That concent we cleerely find, Which doth things together draw. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 181 For Gouernment, though high, and low, and lower, Put into parts, doth keepe in one consent, Congreeing in a full and natural close, Like Musicke. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* III. lix, So their affections, set in keys alike, In true concent meet, as their humours strike. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 222 That sweet harmony and concent which passeth all understanding. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 483 Herein you may heare the concent of a Consort of Authors. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 527 All Falsehood is dissonant—and verity is concent. 1878 S. COX *Salv. Mundi* vii. (ed. 3) 158 Science and Scripture are one, and join in pure concent.

†**Conce·nt,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To harmonize or make to accord.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ii. 2 Such musicke is wise words, with time concented, To moderate stiffe mindes.

2. *intr.* To meet harmoniously.

1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* III. ii. (1854) 141, I have rarely seen such heights and depths concent in one man.

Concent, obs. f. CONSENT.

Concenter: see CONCENTRE, CONCENTRED.

†**Conce·ntful,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. CONCENT *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of harmony.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. ix. § 1 (1622) 295 He vsed .. Musick, in ioyning them, in so concent-full an harmonie.

†**Conce·ntion.** *Obs.*—[o] [ad. L. *concentiōn-em*, n. of action f. *concinĕre* to sing together.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Concention*, a consort of many voyces or instruments in one, an agreement or concord, singing in tune.

Concentour, obs. f. CONCENTRE *v.*

Concentraliza·tion. *rare.* [f. CON- + CENTRALIZATION.] See quot.

a 1849 POE *Eureka* Wks. 1875 III. 124 Employing the word 'concentralisation' to express the degree of the drawing together as we come back towards the centre from an outward position, we may say that concentralisation proceeds inversely as the squares of the distances.

†**Conce·ntrally,** *adv. Obs.* [f. *con-* together + CENTRALLY.] = CONCENTRICALLY.

1656 J. SERJEANT tr. *T. White's Peripatet. Inst.* 270 It self substantially and concentrally within it self.

†**Conce·ntrant,** *a. Obs.* [Cf. medical L. *concentrantia* (pl. of pres. pple. of **concentrāre*: see next) a name formerly given to absorbent and antacid substances.] (See quot.)

1721 BAILEY, *Concentrant Medicines* are such whose Acids are so moderated by Alkali, that neither of them predominates.

Concentrate (kŏ·nsĕntrēĭt, kŏ·nse·ntrēĭt), *v.* [f. L. type **concentrāt-* ppl. stem of **concentrāre*: see CONCENTRE. The first-mentioned pronunciation, now prevalent, is recent: cf. COMPENSATE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To bring to or towards a common centre; to collect or gather as at a centre; to cause to converge or meet at one point or place. In *Mil.* use: To bring troops or forces close together.

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 125 Love will concentrate all in God, make all lines meet in him. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* X. 595 We attacked the enemy on the 30th, the right and centre having been tolerably concentrated. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* x. 91 The different rays concentrated by the lens. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxiv. 367 The population is Concentrated on this table-land. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 80 Here Hannibal..concentrated the forces which had been gathered from such distant countries.

2. *fig.* and of non-physical objects.

1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 199 ₱ 14 Magnets armed with a particular Metallick composition, which concentrates their virtue. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* V. 395 The lineaments thus become collected, or rather concentrated in our imaginations, and acquire force from concentration. 1860 KINGSLEY *Misc.* I. 22, I must concentrate my powers on one subject. 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Br.* ii. 10 To concentrate attention on the nerve system.

3. *Chem.* To increase the strength of (a solution or liquid) by contraction of its volume (e. g. by evaporation).

1689 PACKE tr. *Glauber's Wks.* I. 431 The concentrated Spirits of Salt may bring most great advantage by concentrating the poor sort of Wine. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (J.), Spirit of vinegar, concentrated and reduced to its greatest strength, will coagulate the serum. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 170 This salt is easily obtained, by .. concentrating the solution. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xii. (1879) 256 The sap is concentrated by boiling, and is then called treacle.

†**b.** To purify gold or silver by chemical agency, *e.g.* by the operation of chlorine. *Obs.*

1689 PACKE tr. *Glauber's Wks.* I. 330 By what means even Gold and Silver may be concentrated.

c. *Mining.* To separate metal or ore from the gangue or associated rock. Cf. CONCENTRATOR.

1872 [see CONCENTRATING *vbl. sb.*]. 1873 J. S. PHILLIPS *Metallurgist's Comp.* (ed. 2) 472 The base minerals and the precious metals may be concentrated in numerous ways.

4. To bring the parts of (anything) into closer union; to condense or reduce in compass or volume; often connoting the resultant effect of increased intensity or power.

1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 11 ₱ 9 Accounts..of one mind expanded in the summer, and of another concentrated in the winter. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 303 It has been expelled from some parts of a mass, only to be condensed and concentrated in others. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xxx. (1876) 344 The obstinacy of my whole sex, it seems, was concentrated in me.

5. *intr.* and *absol.* (usually for *refl.*)

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* Pref. 16 That the Images and beams of things (as in sense) may meet and concentrate. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* vi. 278 The progress of Church Power..as concentrating around the See of Rome. 1841 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 133 Would that..my powers and attention as I advance may concentrate.

b. *Mil.* of troops: To collect in one quarter.

1813 SIR R. WILSON *Diary, Life* II. 258 The news of this ..obliged him to concentrate on the Elbe. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* II. 277 Compelling the king's troops to concentrate and wait for assistance from Behár.

Concentrate (kŏnse·ntrĕt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. **concentrāt-us* pa. pple.: see prec.]

A. *pa. pple.* and *adj.* = CONCENTRATED.

1642 R. HARRIS *Serm.* 25 May 21 Here all his Perfections ..are Concentrate.

1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 217 Upon the affusion of a little concentrate sulphuric acid. 1802 CHENEVIX *ibid.* XCII. 133 When the alkaline solution is very concentrate. 1834 LD. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Scenes, Spartans at Thermop.* (1844) 50 One last unshackled blow, Strong with concentrate vengeance. 1839–48 BAILEY *Festus* xxiii. 289 With all concentrate and superfluent woe.

B. *sb.* The product of concentration (in *Mining*).

1883 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 2/5 Blanket concentrates, 14 tons assay 1 oz. 19 dwts. 15 grs. per ton [of gold]..Arrangements for treating the concentrates were complete.

Concentrated (see the vb.), *ppl. a.* [f. CONCENTRATE *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Brought to or towards a common centre or focus; collected or massed as round a centre; brought together into smaller space or volume.

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* III. 572 (R.) The concentrated beams of the sun made the *aurum fulminans* go off. 1840 NAPIER *Penins. War* XIV. viii, The parcelling of an army before a concentrated enemy. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxiv. (1878) 425 After the concentrated duties of the Sunday. *fig.* 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lii. (Seager), The flame of enthusiasm..burnt with concentrated heat in [their] breasts. 1886 MORLEY *Ht. Martineau* Crit. M. III. 200 She was..full of vivid and concentrated interest in men and their doings.

b. Having the faculties collected and directed to one object.

1821 BYRON *Juan* III. xlviii, Then calm, concentrated, and still, and slow, He lay coil'd like the boa in the wood.

2. *Chem.* Of liquids and solutions: Condensed by contraction of volume, with proportional increase of strength.

1689 [see CONCENTRATE *v.* 3]. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 152 French leys were always used in a more concentrated form than our own. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 386 Hundreds of post-captains, with transit-telescope..and concentrated soup and pemmican. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Concentrated Milk*, solidified milk prepared to keep without spoiling. *fig.* 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess., Tennyson* 22 To call it the concentrated essence of Byron's Gulnares, Zuleikas, *et id genus omne*. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xx. § 34. 379 This kind of concentrated writing needs so much solution before the reader can fairly get the good of it.

3. *Pathol. Concentrated pulse* [F. *pouls concentré*]: a small pulse. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882.)

Hence **Concentratedness**, concentrated quality.

1887 A. C. BENSON *Abp. Laud* 200 He rather owed his strength to his concentratedness.

Concentrating, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CONCENTRATE. Also *attrib.*

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 19 The idea..of concentrating the acid whose presence in wood he had so detected. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 47 A new concentrating machine. *Ibid.* Sand which has gone through several concentrating processes. 1886 LAUGHTON in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* VI. 387/1 Concentrating marks were made on the decks, and at Broke's own cost sights were fitted to the guns.

Concentrating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That concentrates.

1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* iii. 39 The concentrating power of the Priesthood.

Concentration (kɒnsĕntrē'ʃən). [n. of action f. CONCENTRATE: see -ATION. Cf. F. *concentration.*]

1. The action of bringing to or towards a common centre or focus; the state of being so brought or massed together.

1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xi. 38 The concurse and concentration of the broken beames. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* II. 630 (R.), I could not perceive by any concentration of the lunar beams..that her light did produce any sensible degree, either of cold or heat. 1804 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* III. 393 The concentration of your force in one position. 1881 HOOKER in *Nature* No. 619. 446 The concentration of related species in the same area. *attrib.* 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xxxii. 1 It is the concentration point of a number of hostile tribes. *fig.* 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 92 There is a concentration of thoughts. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 80 ¶ 8 Gloom and silence produce composure of mind, and concentration of ideas. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 340 This concentration of all power in the hands of a single man.

b. The keeping of the mental faculties fixed on one object or set of objects.

a 1846 B. R. HAYDON (O.), The evidence of superior genius is the power of intellectual concentration. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 49 Nothing so much marks their manners as the concentration on their household ties. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* i. 13 It is a question, whether the student..might not lose more in largeness of view than he gained by concentration.

c. *concr.* A concentrated collection or mass.

1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. v, A great quantity of water coming..from the subterraneous concentrations.

†2. (See quots.) *Obs.*

1674 GREW *Anat. Plants, Lect. Mixture* i. (1682) 233 Take good Oyl of Vitriol, and drop it upon Oyl of Aniseseeds; and they will forthwith incorporate together; and..harden into a perfect Rosin..The Concentration of these two Liquors is likewise so universal, that the Rosin is not made by Precipitation, but almost a total Combination of the said Liquors. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Concentration* (according to Dr. Grew), is the highest Degree of Mixture, as when two or more Atoms or Particles of the Mixture, do touch by the receiving or thrusting of one into the other.

3. *Chem.* The strengthening of a solution by contraction of its volume, as by evaporation of part of its water; the condition thus produced.

1790 BLAGDEN *Spir. Liquors* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 338 To shew when a given weight, or volume, of a certain spirit and water are mixed together, how much their bulk would be diminished; or, what is called by the distillers the concentration. 1799 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 316 The phosphoric acid..was proved, after concentration. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 758 Solutions of medium concentration.

†b. The separation of gold, etc., from an alloy by a chemical process: cf. CEMENTATION.

1689 PACKE tr. *Glauber's Wks.* I. 325 Where more such like concentration of Metals shall be mentioned. *Ibid.* II. 100 The Concentration of Gold and Silver into Tinctures. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 75 Parting of gold from silver by cementation..is also called parting by concentration.

c. *Mining.* 'The removal by mechanical means of the lighter and less valuable portions of ore' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881).

1873 J. S. PHILLIPS *Metallurgist's Comp.* (ed. 2) 472 Dry concentration by Hand..should always be resorted to.

4. The bringing of parts or elements closer together; condensation.

1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* i. 19 But epochs of concentration cannot well endure for ever; epochs of expansion, in the due course of things, follow them. 1869 HUXLEY in *Sci. Opinion* 28 Apr. 486/3 As the result of this concentration, he argues for the development of an amount of heat which will dissipate the mass once more into a molecular chaos such as that in which it began. 1871 RUSKIN *Munera P.* Pref. (1880) 26 My affected concentration of language.

5. *Pathol.* 'A term for the character of a pulse which is small and thready' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

Concentrative (kŏ'nsĕntrătiv), *a.* [f. CONCENTRATE *v.* + -IVE.] Having the attribute of concentrating; characterized by concentration.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 218 The noblest examples of pure and concentrative imagination to be found in any author. 1829 C. WELCH *Wesl. Polity* 197 The accumulation is the unfailing product of the concentrative tendency. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* I. 72 Your nature is concentrative rather than diffuse.

Concentrativeness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Concentrative quality; *esp.* the faculty of concentrating the attention and other mental powers. (App. introduced as a Phrenological term.)

1824 G. COMBE *Elem. Phrenol.* 28 Spurzheim termed it the organ of Inhabitiveness. It now seems probable that its function is to maintain two or more powers in simultaneous and combined activity, so that they may be directed towards one object; and it is in consequence named Concentrativeness. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xv, His tremendous concentrativeness and indomitable will. 1882 J. SULLY in *Mind* No. 27. 368 Versatility is often, by a certain looseness of thought, directly opposed to concentrativeness.

Concentrator (kŏ'nsĕntrē'tə1). [Agent-n. f. CONCENTRATE *v.*] One who or that which concentrates.

1. An apparatus for concentrating solutions or other products of manufacture.

1853 *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 115 This the patentee calls a concentrator. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 60/1 Apparatus for manufacturing..Manchester concentrated manure, comprising Concentrator, Condenser, Exhauster, and Agitator.

2. *Fire-arms.* A ring of hard paper or wire fitted inside the cartridge-case, serving to keep the shot together for some distance after discharge. Also a device for narrowing the muzzle with this object.

1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. I. xi. 54 Prepared to supply the concentrators in any numbers.

3. An apparatus by which mechanical concentration of ores is performed.

1873 J. S. PHILLIPS *Metallurgist's Comp.* ed. 2 468 The most exacting and perfect concentrators yet devised.

Concentre, -center (kŏnse·ntə1), *v.* [a. F. *concentre-r* 'to ioyne in one center' Cotgr.; (It. *concentrare*, Sp. *concentrar*); L. type **concentrāre*, f. *con-* together + *centrum* CENTRE.]

I. *trans.* 1. To bring or draw to a common centre; to direct towards a centre; to bring together as at a centre.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 10 All dignities, all titles, shall be concentred in him [Christ]. 1663 BP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* 412 The love of God..concenters and unites all our thoughts and affections in one good. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* II. i, In you, Madam, are concenter'd all the beauties of the heathen mythology. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 103 When ideas of perfection and purity..start forth and concentre themselves round one virgin shape.

b. To attract to itself as a centre; to form a centre or meeting-point for. *rare.*

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IV. 439 His eager eye Concentring all the anguish of the soul. 1796 WORDSW. *Borderers* II. Wks. (1889) 48/1 My breast..Concentres all the terrors of the Universe. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 333 Lord of a thousand victories, he Concentred his empire's majesty.

c. *fig.* To collect (the mental faculties, thoughts, etc.) and give them a single direction or purpose.

1772 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 377 Whenever we concentre the mind on one sole object. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* VI. i, The wretch, concentred all in self. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. x. 220 The neglect of concentering my powers. 1852 CONYBEARE & HOWSON *St. Paul* (1862) I. x. 353 How the attention of the whole audience is concentered at the last upon Jesus Christ.

2. To bring close together as by drawing to a centre; to pack closely as round a centre; to bring into small space or volume; *hence*, often, to increase the vigour or intensity of.

1598 FLORIO, *Concentrare*, to..incorporate, or concentre hard together. 1633 J. RUSSELL *Batt. Lutzen* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 199 His death did but concenter and redouble their vigour. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 36 The Spirit of Life that is concenter'd in the Seed. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1858) 254 His greatness has..concentered itself into fiery emphasis and depth. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* v. § 34 (1873) 209 It would require four hundred such suns concentred into one to send us the light which that superb star actually does.

†3. *Chem.* = CONCENTRATE *v.* 3. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 73 Doth so collect and concentre those malignant steams. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6024 Thereby more and more to concenter the acid parts. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 19 The acid property required to be drawn and concentered for use.

†4. ? To mix by 'concentration' (sense 2); to combine, compound. *Obs.*

1674 GREW *Anat. Plants, Lect.* ii. *Luctation* (1682) 242 Stones, and Metals; into which the said Bolus's are transmuted, by being concentred with divers kinds of Salts and Sulphurs, which successively flow in upon them.

II. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

5. To converge to, or meet in, a common centre (as radii); to move towards a centre; to come together into one place. *lit.* and *fig.*

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 47 That..his inmost thoughts (like lines in a Circle) shall alwayes concenter in this immoveable point. 1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* x. (1700) 56 He is that glorious Sun, from whom (as Beams) all created Perfections flow, and in whom they all concentre. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 19 ¶ 9 There was no way of life in which all his views could so completely concenter as in that of a soldier. 1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLII. 12 The instruction resident in the different classes will otherwise not concenter in the seat of Government. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlix, The sea..is studded with bergs, apparently concentering about our anchorage. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. ii. 347 This jealousy of control from without concentred in the subject of taxation.

b. Of circles: To be concentric.

1660 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 129 [They] might be made to have their circles as orderly as those which we find in Brasile, Ebene, &c., which, within a very little, concentre by reason of the uniform course of the Sun about them.

†6. To agree, coincide; to come into, or be in, harmony or accord. *Obs.*

a 1591 GREENHAM in *Consid. Peace & Goodw. Prot.* 31 The Godly wise on both sides, bear with each other, and concenter in the Main. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 41 If the Assembly of all Divines, do not consent, and concenter the sooner. 1702 HOWE *Living Temple* Wks. (1834) 107 That the glorious Subsistents in the eternal Godhead should so concentre in kind design..towards a despicable impure worm! 1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1769) II. 95 By associating and concentring with the divinity.

Hence **Conce·ntring, -tering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1641 LD. J. DIGBY *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 19 Jan. 14 A King..by a Concentring of all the Royall lynes in his Person.

Concentred, -tered (kŏnse·ntə1d), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

†1. Placed or seated in the centre. *Obs. rare.*

1632 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 82 The concentred point of his heart.

2. Brought to a common centre; concentrated.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 84 Yet, more fit and concenter [*? read* concenter'd], is that aculeate speech of Chrys[ostom] when Eudoxia the Empresse raged against him, like a Lyonesse. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 62 A mineral..may have its parts so concentred. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 33 Each Grain..contains in itself..the little concenter'd Plant. 1796 BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 347 The concentered essence of all ethics. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. IX. viii. 427 The concentred hatred and bigotry which was the soul of the enterprise.

3. *fig.* Of the mental faculties: Directed to a single point or object. Said also of persons.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* II. xxii. 136 The excitement arising from concentered attention. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* II. ii. 65 There exists Oft in concentred spirits not less daring Than in more loud avengers. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* x. 246 Christian resolution in its concentered majesty.

4. *Pathol.* = CONCENTRATED 3.

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 313 An universal Cold; which subsisted three Days, with a concentered Pulse.

Concentric (kŏnse·ntrik), *a.* (and *sb.*). Also 4 **-sentrik, -sentryk,** 7 **-centrique.** [ad. F. *concentrique*, or med.L. *concentric-us* (14th c. in Du Cange), f. *con-* together + *centr-um* circle: cf. *centric, eccentric*, the ultimate type being Gr. κεντρικός, of the centre, central.]

A. *adj.*

1. Having a common centre, described about the same centre. (Said of circles and spheres, etc.)

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 16 Degres of this Bordure ben answering & consentrik to the degrees of the Equynoxial. *Ibid.* I. 17 The heued of capricorne turnyth euermo consentryk vp-on the same cercle. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. III. (1676) 159/2 Real Orbes, eccentrick, concentrick, etc. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. 266 The concentric Revolutions of the Planets about the Sun. 1706 SIBBALD *Hist. Picts* in *Misc. Scot.* I. 105 An inner wall, concentric with, and distant about two feet from the other. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 3 Not perfect Circles, concentric to the Sun. 1808 *Asiat. Res.* VIII. 289 The Baudd'hists of Tibet represent these zones as so many concentric squares. 1880 G. ALLEN in *Mind* V. 451 A gradual regression or concentric widening of æsthetic feeling around this fixed point. *fig.* 1603 DANIEL *Epist.* Wks. (1717) 350 It hath a Course Concentrick, with the Universal Frame Of Men combin'd. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 75 Till my will mov'd concentrick with thy own. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. ii. 29 Not until this..is the law of reason rendered concentric with the law of nature.

2. Specific uses.

a. *Bot.*, as in *Concentric bundle*: a fibro-vascular bundle in which the bast tissue surrounds the wood tissue, or *vice versa.* (Opposed to *collateral.*)

1878 M'NAB *Bot.* (ed. 4) 45 In the ferns and lycopods, and in some monocotyledons, where the phloem completely surrounds the xylem the bundles may be called concentric. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 467 The number of the concentric cambium-like layers varies.

b. *Conch.* (See quot.)

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 102 The operculum is ..Concentric, when it increases equally all round. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iii. 46 Its mode of growth is concentric.

c. *Biol.* etc.

Concentric cells: 'cells which contain another cell'. *Concentric contraction*: 'a muscular contraction which results in the approximation of the two ends, and the consequent shortening, of the muscle'. *Concentric differentiation*: 'that process by which, when any organic or inorganic substance exerts a play of forces with the surrounding medium, the superficial differ from the deeper parts' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

d. *Geol.* and *Min. Concentric structure*: a structure in which parallel layers, differing in colour or composition, lie round a common centre.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 223 If the kernels .. retain their uniform concentric tints. 1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* xiii. (ed. 2) 281 Their concentric condition shows the chemical influences of the decaying animal matter.

e. *Mil. Concentric fire*: firing concentrated on one point.

1850 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VIII. li. § 62. 524 The severity of the concentric discharges was so great that this gallant regiment wavered and broke. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXII. 355 Subject every day to the concentric fire of the Radical press. 1875 tr. *Comte de Paris' Civil War Amer.* II. 348 [The brigade] soon found itself exposed to a concentric fire.

f. *Pathol. Concentric hypertrophy*: A term applied to hypertrophy of the heart when the cavities are smaller than natural.

1871 Sir T. WATSON *Princ. & Pract. Phys.* II. 270. 1876 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl.* VI. 211.

† **3.** *catachr.* = CONCENTRATED 2. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 340 Acids never are given in so concentric a state.

B. *sb.* A concentric circle or other figure.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Concentrikes, that is to saie, circles drawen on one centre. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 301 These Epicycles, Excentriques, and Concentriques, which Astrology useth. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 358 Such Concentricks or Epicycles of Sympathies and Antipathies.

Concentrical (kŏnse·ntrikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = CONCENTRIC. Const. *with, to.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* App. 461 When the angles compased in of the Pentagon bases, are concentricall with the triangles. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* iii. (1732) 39 Two cylindrical Walls concentrical one to another. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 244 You find the Sun precisely concentrical with the Field of the Telescope. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 397 The gradation is replaced by concentrical strata.

fig. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* IX. ii. (1821) 417 The motions of a good man are methodical, regular, and concentrical to reason.

Concentrically (kŏnse·ntrikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a concentric manner; 'in a manner directing to, or exhibiting, one common centre' (T.).

1712 CLARKE *3rd & 4th Defence* 13 Pieces of Surfaces spherically and concentrically convex. 1766 PENNANT *Zool., Spoon-hinge Shell* (R.), Shell oblong .. obsoletely striated concentrically. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 161 Arranged in circles, concentrically with the aperture. 1876 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VI. 211 We find the left ventricle concentrically hypertrophied.

† **Conce·ntricate,** *v. Obs.* [f. CONCENTRIC + -ATE.] = CONCENTRATE.

1641 *Relat. Answ. Earl Stafford* 100 Here you..must of necessity concentricate your selfe and your best resolution. 1652 N. CULVERWELL *Lt. Nature* 138 Could angels and men have united and concentricated all their reason. 1787 *Mirror* 143 Thou focus, wherein is concentricated every vulgar..ray.

Concentricity (kɒnsentri·sĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The quality or state of being concentric.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 429 The grand circumstance of concentricity is evidently sufficient to authorise a classification of the new bodies [the asteroids] under the head of planets. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* vii. 191 We observe the general concentricity of all the layers.

Conce·ntricly, *adv. rare*—[0]. [f. as prec. + -LY.] = CONCENTRICALLY.

1818 TODD, *Concentrically*, or *Concentrickly*.

† **Conce·ntricness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Concentric quality.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3070 The Concentrickness of Rainbows.

Concentual (kŏnse·ntiu$_i$ăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *concentu-s* CONCENT + -AL.] Harmonious, accordant.

1785 WARTON *Notes Milton's Min. Poems* (T.), This consummate or concentual song of the ninth sphere.

Concentuous (kŏnse·ntiu$_i$ŏs), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = prec.

1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 17 What time to Troy concentuous marched The embattled Greek array. 1877 — *Wise Men* 297 Where now .. the rich concentuous strain?

‖ **Conce·ntus.** [L.; = singing together, symphony, harmony: in med.L. applied to that part of the choral service of the Church in which the whole choir joined, as distinguished from *accentus* the part sung or recited by the priest and his assistants at the altar.] A singing or sounding together in accord: harmony.

1609 DOULAND *Orinth. Microl.* III. i, The King allowed.. that Concentus might be chiefe ruler over all things that are to be sung .. and Accent over all things which are read. 1864 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 119 A most charming *concentus* of sweet sounds is heard, with the harmonic divisions of the octave and twelfth.

Concept (kɒ·nsept), *sb.* [Chiefly ad. L. *concept-um* (a thing) conceived, from pa. pple. of L. *concip-ĕre* to CONCEIVE; the pple. had also the sense 'formal, in set form'; in late med.L. the sb. had the sense 'draft or abstract', whence 16th c. F. *concept*, Ger. *concept*: see sense 3. In some early uses it was a refashioning of CONCEIT (*conceipt*) after L.]

† **1.** = CONCEIT, in various senses: **a.** A thought, idea; = CONCEIT *sb.* 1. **b.** Disposition, frame of mind; *ibid.* 2 **c.** Imagination, fancy; *ibid.* 7. **d.** Opinion; *ibid.* 4. *Obs.*

1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* cxix. 355 Thy precepts .. I mel with them in my concepts. 1566–7 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 33 Being in this louing concept, hee extolled the prayse of his wife to one of his guarde. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiii. 20 We forge fantasticall toyes in our own concepts. 1575 in Lodge *Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1791) II. 131 To confirm in hir Mat^{y} a former concept which had been labored to put into hir head. 1591 in *Camd. Soc. Misc.* I. 37 Bigger (in my concepte) than all Westminster.

2. *Logic* and *Philos.* The product of the faculty of conception; an idea of a class of objects, a general notion or idea.

1663 G. HARVEY *New Philos.* L 22 The Quiddity of a Being in general goeth more by the name of the Concept of a Being. *Ibid.* I. 66 Oviedo makes it a great difficulty to distinguish the concept of Peter and a horse. 1837–8 Sir W. HAMILTON *Logic* viii. (1859) I. 134 The concept *horse* .. cannot, if it remain a concept, that is a universal attribution, be represented in imagination. *Ibid.* xv. (1866) I. 275 Concepts are merely the results, rendered permanent by language, of a previous process of comparison. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* II A Percept or Intuition is a single representation .. a Concept is a collective (general or universal) representation of a whole class of things. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 36 Concepts like 'triangle', 'animal', or 'motion'.

3. *nonce-use.* [Ger. *concept.*] An original draft or rough copy (of a letter, etc.).

1869 MRS. HEATON *A. Dürer* I. iii. (1881) 60 This letter .. the original concept for it is still preserved.

¶ The following is app. founded on explanations of L. *conceptus, conceptio*, in Cooper's Thesaurus.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Concept*, a set Form; a term used in Publick Acts. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Concept*, a set Form or Term used in Publick Acts.

† **Conce·pt,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *conceptā-re* to conceive in the womb, freq. of L. *concipĕre* to CONCEIVE.] *trans.* To conceive (in the womb).

1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* vi. 41 It [the Soul] is concepted by the woman through the concurrance of the seed of both sexes. — *Ibid.* 46. See also CONCEPTED.

Conceptacle (kŏnse·ptăk'l). [a. F. *conceptacle* or (its source) L. *conceptācul-um* receptacle, f. *concept-* ppl. stem of *concipĕre*. In scientific use (sense 2) the L. form is sometimes retained.]

† **1.** 'That in which anything is contained; a vessel' (J.); a receptacle. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Conceptacle*, a conceptacle; any hollow thing, which is apt to receiue, hold, or containe. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* Pref., There is .. in that huge conceptacle, water enough to effect such a deluge. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 35 The prime Conceptacle of motion.

2. † **a.** *Anat.* The uterus; any vessel or cavity of the body.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 827 The Veines which Aristotle cals the vesselles or conceptacles of bloud. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xviii. 49 The Conceptacle for the right Kidney was to be larger.

† **b.** *Bot.* = FOLLICLE. *Obs.*

Conceptaculum 'was originally applied by Linnæus to what is now called follicle; and subsequently applied to the pair of follicles of Asclepiadaceæ and Apocynaceæ'.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Conceptacle* or Follicle, a pericarp of one valve opening longitudinally on one side, and having the seeds loose in it.

c. *Biol.* A cavity-like organ containing the reproductive cells in some plants and animals of low organization.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 95 These granules, commonly called sporangia, thecæ, capsules, or conceptacles. 1859 TODD *Cyc. Anat.* V. 216 The male conceptacles present .. an arrangement of branched filaments. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 905 The same conceptacle of *Fucus platycarpus* produces both oogonia and antheridia.

Concepta·cular, *a.* [f. L. *conceptācul-um* + -AR[1].] Of or pertaining to conceptacles (esp. in *Biol.*).

‖ **Concepta·culum** (*pl.* -a): see CONCEPTACLE.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Conce·pted,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. CONCEPT *v.*]

1. Conceived, formed, produced.

1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 6 Great showers of Rain..would..extinguish those late concepted venoms.

2. = CONCEITED 6.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. (*title*), Diuerse new sorts of Soyle .. for manuring both of pasture and arable ground, with sundrie concepted practices belonging therunto.

† **Conceptibi·lity.** *Obs.* [f. next.] The quality of being conceivable; conceivableness.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 629 Where there is more of Entity .. there is there more of Conceptibility and Cognoscibility.

† **Conce·ptible,** *a. Obs.* [mod. f. L. *concept-* ppl. stem of *concipĕre*: cf. mod.F. *conceptible*, (prob.) med. or mod. L. *conceptibilis*: see -BLE.] = CONCEIVABLE.

1650 HOBBES *Hum. Nat.* xi. (R.), Spirits we suppose to be those substances which work not upon the sense; and therefore not conceptible. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 13 Easily conceptible by us. 1695 HOWE *Let. to Friend* Wks. (1834) 155 Not by parts, other than conceptible.

b. as *sb.* Anything conceivable.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. vi. 118 If any Conceptible is more nothing than another, Duration without a thing that dureth..is..the absolutest Nothing.

Conception (kŏnse·pʃən). Also 3–4 **conceppcioun**(e, -ciun, 3–6 **-cion**, 5 **-tyown**, 5–6 **-cyon**; 3 **consepcioun**, 5 **-cion**(e. [a. F. *conception* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *conceptiōn-em*, n. of action f. *concip-ĕre, concept-* to CONCEIVE.]

1. The action of conceiving, or fact of being conceived, in the womb.

Occurs early in ecclesiastical use. *Immaculate Conception*: see IMMACULATE.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 220 (Cott.) Þe last resun of alle þis ron Sal be of hir concepcion. *a* 1300 *Ibid.* 11013 Fra sant iohn þe concepcion..til þe annunciaciun. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* x. 178 Careful Concepcion comeþ of such weddyng. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. i. (1495) 186 Aege is spase of the lyfe of a beest and begynnyth from the concepcyon. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlvii. 205 (Harl. MS.) He enterid..in to the wombe of oure seint marie the virgine; & þere he lay fro tyme of his consepcion vnto the tyme of his nativite. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 5 So meruelous clene concepcion and holy byrthe. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 11 In tyme of conception of the seede. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 232 Conception is nothing els but the wombs receiuing and imbracing of the seede. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 287 At the second month after concepŭon.. [the head] forms half the height of the body.

fig. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. ii. 115 Ioy had the like conception in our eies, And at that instant, like a babe sprung up.

b. *attrib.*, as in *Conception-day*, the festival of the conception of the Blessed Virgin.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24934 (Göttt.) Seruise .. proper of þat concepcion day. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 390 Þe Gospel on Nativyte and Consepcioun daies of Oure Ladi.

c. *Order of the (Immaculate) Conception*: name of a R. C. order of nuns.

1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. Religious of the order of Conception; see *Theatins*. 1800 *Archæol.* XIII. 270. 1840 *Ibid.* XXVIII. 193 The late English Convent at Paris of the Order of the Conception, commonly called the Blue Nuns. *Ibid.* 194 The English Convent of nuns of the third order of St. Francis, called the Conception.

† **2.** *transf.* The generation or production of plants and minerals. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 7 Stumps .. sowre the ground, and poyson the Conception. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 512 Th' originals of Nature in thir crude Conception.

3. *concr.* That which is conceived: **a.** The embryo, fœtus. † **b.** Offspring, child (*obs.*).

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 388 Þis concepcion with kyngis sal be callid here-efter A verra victor a-vansid. 1526 [see 7]. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 136 Whether the Conception be male or female. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 132. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 304 False conceptions or Moone-calues. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. ii. 4. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xxvi. (1739) 116 Henry the Eighth was a Conception in whom the two Bloods both of York and Lancaster did meet. 1821 SOUTHEY *Vision Judgem.* iii, Some accursed conception..Ripe for its monstrous birth.

† **4.** *Gram.* The use of a masculine adjective with two or more substantives of different genders, or of a verb in the first or second person with two or more pronouns of different persons, on the principle that 'the masculine *conceives* (i. e. comprises) the feminine', etc.: see CONCEIVE 12. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 38 So moche attayne they towardes the parfection of the latine tonge .. that they use also conceptyon, bothe in gendre and parsone. *Ibid.* 137 With their passyve participles, they use conception of gendres. *Ibid.* 299, 332, 391, 791.

5. The action or faculty of conceiving in the mind, or of forming an idea or notion of anything; apprehension, imagination.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 201 Swiftnes of þouȝtes and chaungynge of witte in þe concepcioun. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xxx. (1714) 106 As if Beasts conceiv'd what Reason were, And that Conception should distinctly show. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. viii. 315 The one being too weake for our conception, our conception too weake for the other. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* vii. 37 Of as difficult conception, as the former. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxv. 187 Its bounding heights were lovely beyond conception.

b. *In my conception*: to my apprehension, as I conceive of the matter.

1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury* ix. 85 In my conception, the reasoning .. is just as applicable to the one sort of bargain as to the other. 1804 CASTLEREAGH in Owen *Wellesley's Disp.* 257 The benefit..of a Mahratta connection has..been in my conception always over-rated.

6. *Philos.* **a.** In a general sense = prec.; † **b.** applied by Stewart to reproductive imagination.

1640 HOBBES *Hum. Nat.* xi. (R.), All evidence is conception, and all conception is imagination, and proceedeth from sense. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. i. (1822) 10 If I were to distinguish them, I would say, perception is the consciousness of an object when present; conception is the forming an idea of the object whether present or absent. *Ibid.* II. (1736) 143. 1739 HUME *Treatise* III. vii. When after the simple conception of any thing we wou'd conceive it as existent, we in reality make no addition to or alteration on our first idea. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* IV. i. Wks. 368/1 Conception is often employed about objects that neither do,

nor did, nor will exist. *Ibid.* IV. iii. 375/2, I take imagination in its most proper sense to signify a lively conception of objects of sight. 1792 STEWART *Elements* iii. Wks. II. 144 By Conception, I mean that power of the mind which enables it to form a notion of an absent object of perception, or of a sensation which it has formerly felt. 1874 WALLACE *Hegel's Logic* i. 4 The specific phenomena of feeling, perception, desire and will, as far as they are known, may be in general described under the name of Conception.

c. The forming of a CONCEPT or general notion; the faculty of forming such.

[Cf. BOETHIUS *In Prædicam.* Wks. (1546) 129 Genera et species non ex uno singulo intellecta sunt, sed ex omnibus singulis mentis ratione collecta vel concepta.]

1830 COLERIDGE *Ch. & St.* 12 A conception consists in a conscious act of the understanding, bringing any given object or impression into the same class with any number of other objects or impressions by means of some character .. common to them all. 1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* vii. (1866) I. 120 Conception..expresses the act of comprehending or grasping up into unity the various qualities by which an object is characterised. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 40 Conception, or the power of forming general notions.

7. That which is conceived in the mind; an idea, notion.

In the first two quotations with an allusion to sense 3.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 294 Whiche sayd spirituall chyldre ben the spirytuall concepcyons of the mynde. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. i. 3 There is no conception in a mans mind, which hath not..been begotten upon the organs of Sense.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 26 The true and safe conceptions which we ought to have as touching the Gods. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. i. § 3 Words being for no other end but to express our conceptions of things. 1692 DRYDEN tr. *Evremont's Ess.* Pref. 5 There is..a justness in his conceptions which is the foundation of good writing. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. ii, As impossible..as for a blind man to have a conception of colours. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 73 ¶ 6, I had not enlarged my conceptions either by books or conversation. 1842 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 59, I can give you no conception of my welcome here.

†**b.** What is merely conceived, a mere fancy.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 156 Pray heauen it bee..no Conception, Nor no Iealious Toy, concerning you.

†**c.** An opinion, notion, view. *Obs.*

1678 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 607 Your further conceptions intimated in yours of the 8th.

8. *Philos.* **a.** In a general sense = 7.

1640 HOBBES *Hum. Nat.* i. § 7 There [are] in our minds continually certain images or conceptions of the things without us. 1739 HUME *Treatise* II. i. Wks. I. 334 'Tis universally allow'd, that the capacity of the mind is limited, and can never attain a full and adequate conception of infinity. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1833) 476 When I describe a picture .. to another, the idea he forms of it is termed a conception. *a* 1863 WHATELY *Commpl.-bk.* (1864) 92 It is a conception, not perception, that we have of anything not in actual present existence.

b. A general notion, a CONCEPT; sometimes called a *general conception*.

'The Conception (*Begriff*) is opposed to the Intuition, for it is an universal representation, or a representation of that which is common to a plurality of objects' (tr. *Kant's Logic* in *Reid's Wks.* 987).

1785 REID *Int. Powers* v. ii. Wks. 393 General terms .. do not signify any individual, but what is common to many individuals; therefore we have distinct conception of things common to many individuals—that is, we have distinct general conceptions. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* III. 34 A conception of the understanding, corresponding to some fact or facts, *quorum notæ communes concapiuntur*, the common characters of which are taken together under one distinct exponent, hence named a conception, and conceptions are internal subjective words. 1856 MILL *Logic* II. 192 We get the conception of an animal..by comparing different animals. 1856 MEIKLEJOHN tr. *Kant's Crit. Pure R.* 24 Space is no discursive, or as we say, general conception [*Begriff*] of the relations of things, but a pure intuition [*Anschauung*]. 1889 CAIRD *Philos. Kant* I. 289 The object of a conception is universal, of a perception, individual.

9. Origination in the mind; designing, planning.

1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 396 In the conception of this ideal picture, all the little circumstances should be contrived, etc. 1857 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* (1869) 382 Prompt my deeds Shall be henceforth, and close on the conception.

b. Something originated in the mind; a design, plan; an original idea (as of a work of art, etc.); a mental product of the inventive faculty.

[1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* v. 51 The reasonable life hath his conceptions and breedings ..We commonly terme the doings or actions thereof by the name of Conceptions or Conceits, after which maner the learned sort do cal their bookes their Children.] 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 312, I haue a young conception in my braine. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* v. vi. (1864) 314 It was a bold conception, that of constructing a fleet to be transported across forest and mountain before it was launched. 1883 F. WEDMORE in *19th Cent.* XIII. 223 The element of satire that underlies Shakespeare's conception of the part of Benedick.

†**c.** The spontaneous framing and utterance of prayer: cf. CONCEIVED 2 b. *Obs.*

1661 *Grand Debate* 57 Conceptions of Prayer by a publick person .. are not to be rejected as private Conceptions.

†**10.** A fanciful expression, a conceit. *Obs.*

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (J.), He..is full of conceptions .. and witticisms .. below the dignity of heroic verse.

Conceptional (kŏnse·pʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL. Cf. mod.F. *conceptionnel*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a conception or idea.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. iii. 129 Intelligences ..peopled with the same ideas, representatives of things, conceptional entities, even words. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* v. 90 More abstract and conceptional.

Hence †**Conce·ptionalist** *Obs. rare*⁻¹, erroneous form of CONCEPTUALIST.

18.. RICHARDSON (Worc.), They have yet to satisfy themselves whether Aristotle was a realist, nominalist, or conceptionalist.

Conce·ptionist. [f. CONCEPTION + -IST.]

1. One who deals with or limits himself to conceptions.

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) III. 32 An ample and most ordonnant conceptionist, to the tranquil empyrean of ideas he had not ascended.

2. A member of the R. C. order of the Conception: also *attrib.*

1800 *Archæol.* XIII. 270 Conceptionist Nuns in Paris. 1857 E. OLIVER in *Coll. Cath. Relig.* 282 This new order of the Conceptionists, founded by Monseigneur Eugène Mazenod.

†**Conce·ptious,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. CONCEPTION: see -OUS.] Apt to conceive, prolific.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 187 [Earth] Enseare thy Fertile and Conceptious Womb.

Conceptism. *rare.* [f. Sp. *concepto* = concept, conceit, concetto + -ISM. Cf. Sp. *conceptista* one who employs *conceptos* or *concetti*.] In *Spanish Literature*, The employment of *conceptos*, a characteristic Spanish form of conceits or *concetti*, in literary composition; Spanish CONCETTISM.

1887 A. MOREL-FATIO in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 360/1 Conceptism is the name that has been given to this [Quevedo's] refinement of thought, which was doomed in time to fall into the ambiguous and equivocal. Baltasar Gracian in 1642 published his *Agudeza y Arte de Ingenio*, in which all the subtleties of conceptism are very exactly reduced to a code.

Conceptive (kŏnse·ptiv), *a.* [ad. L. *conceptīv-us*, f. *concept-*: see above and -IVE. Cf. mod. F. *conceptif, -ive.*] Having the faculty or attribute of conceiving.

1. Conceiving (in the womb), apt to conceive; also *transf.* (*rare.*)

1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* iii. 14 By her powers Formative or conceptive. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. vii. 352 Where the uterine parts exceed in heat, by the coldnesse hereof they may bee reduced into a conceptive constitution. 1868 BAILEY *Festus*, The .. sun hath sown The soil conceptive with the seed of gold.

2. Conceiving (in the mind); of or pertaining to (mental) conception.

1640 HOBBES *Hum. Nat.* i. § 7 Of the powers of the mind there be two sorts, cognitive, imaginative or conceptive and motive. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 164 That celebrated distinction of the Platonic School of the Divine Mind into ..conceptive and Exhibitive. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxii. (1737) 100 Their conceptive, cogitative Faculties. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 126 With a conceptive imagination vigorous beyond any in his generation.

†**3.** As a rendering of L. *conceptīvus*, applied to certain festivals celebrated annually, not on fixed days, but on days appointed by the priests or magistrates. *Obs. rare.*

1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 81 Macrobius saith, there are foure kindes of publike holy-dayes..Stative, Conceptive, Imperative, and nundinative.

Hence **Conce·ptiveness,** conceptive faculty.

1819 P. MORRIS in *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 312 Wit..belongs to a different class from conceptiveness, and is an intellectual power.

†**Conce·ptory,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **conceptōri-us*, f. *conceptor* CONCEIVER: see -ORY.] Of or pertaining to conception or breeding.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* Ded., Idlenesse the verie matrix and conceptorie place of infinite mischiefes. 1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* iii. 11 Ile pitch upon those which affords most conceptory division.

†**Conce·ptory,** *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. on type of L. sbs. in *-ōrium*: see -ORY.] A vessel or cavity; = CONCEPTACLE 2 a.

1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 82 The..pores opened, and the conceptories of the Veines enlarged.

Conceptual (kŏnse·ptiuăl), *a.* [ad. med.L. *conceptuāl-is* (used *e.g.* by Walter Burley *c* 1360), f. *conceptu-s* a conceiving + -AL: in mod. F. *conceptuel.*]

†**1.** ? That is conceived or taken into the mind.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 280 Seeing all madnesse doth arise from a budding or flourishing, conceptual, foreign Idea implanted into anothers ground. *Ibid.* 341 A certain conceptual, irrational and bestial disturbance.

2. Of, pertaining to, or relating to mental conceptions or concepts.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* III. 260 This pregnant idea is not within the sphere of conceptual logic, that is, of the understanding. 1880 M. PATTISON *Milton* xiii. 181 The conceptual incongruities in Paradise Lost.

Conceptualism (kŏnse·ptiuălizm). [mod. f. prec. + -ISM: in F. *conceptualisme.*]

1. The scholastic doctrine that universals (genera and species) exist as mental concepts (only): a compromise between Realism which attributed to them *real* existence, and Nominalism which made them mere *names*. (Usually considered to be a modified or differently stated form of Nominalism.)

1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Reid's Wks.* 406 *note*, Abelard.. held a doctrine intermediate between absolute Nominalism and Realism, corresponding to the opinion since called Conceptualism. 1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* II. 29 This reality of conceptions, which is the point advanced in Conceptualism. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 132 Neither realism is the truth, nor nominalism is the truth, but conceptualism.

2. The psychological doctrine that the mind is capable of forming an idea (i. e. mental image) corresponding to the abstract and general term: held by, or attributed to, Locke and other English philosophers.

c 1837 HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1859) II. XXV. 296 The doctrine of Nominalism has been embraced by Hobbes, Berkeley, Hume, Principal Campbell, and Mr. Stewart; while Conceptualism has found favour with Locke, Reid, and Brown.

Conceptualist (kŏnse·ptiuălist). [mod. f. as prec. + -IST: (perh. a. 17–18th c. F. *conceptualiste*).] One who holds the doctrine of CONCEPTUALISM (in sense 1 or 2): *esp.* in *History of Philosophy*, applied to those who held opinions intermediate between those of the Realists and the Nominalists.

(In med.L. called *Conceptistæ*: *c* 1475 PETRUS NIGRI *Clipeus Thomistarum* (1504) 56 a (Prantl) Una opinio est eorum qui dicunt quod universale est conceptus mentis, et isti nominantur conceptistæ.)

Also, applied by Mill to one who holds that Logic is exclusively concerned with concepts.

1785 REID *Int. Powers* v. vi. Wks. 406/1 That universality which the Realists held to be in things themselves, Nominalists in names alone, they [a third party] held to be..in our conceptions. On this account they were called Conceptualists. *c* 1837 HAMILTON *Lect. Metaph.* (1859) II. XXXVI. 316 The older Conceptualists [e. g. Locke, etc.] assert that it is possible to conceive a triangle neither equilateral nor rectangular,—but both at once. 1846 MILL *Logic* I. vi. § 1 The opinion of the Conceptualists, that a proposition is the expression of a relation between two ideas. *Ibid.* I. vi. § 3 *note*, Where a Conceptualist says that a name or a proposition expresses our Idea of a thing, I should generally say (instead of our Idea) our Knowledge, or Belief, concerning the thing itself. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1872) IV. 365 John of Salisbury, in his Polycraticus, is a manifest, if not avowed Conceptualist.

attrib. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Studies Chr.* 173 The mediatorial theology of Christendom,—a theology which never could have sprung up if our present conceptualist and nominalist notions had always prevailed. 1884 *Athenæum* 14 June 752/3 The conceptualist school which once ruled English logic under the influence of Hamilton and Mansel.

Hence **Conce·ptuali·stic** *a.*, pertaining to, or of the nature of, conceptualism.

In mod. Dicts.

Conceptua·lity. *rare.* [f. CONCEPTUAL + -ITY.] The faculty of forming conceptions.

1838 I. TAYLOR *Home Educ.* 319 Conceptuality is passive, or chiefly so.

Concern (kŏnsɔ·ɹn), *v.* Also 5 **conserne,** 6–7 **-cerne,** 7 **-cearn.** [ad. med.L. *concernĕre* and F. *concerner* (15th c. in Littré), ad. L. *concernĕre*, f. *con-* + *cernĕre* to sift, separate, distinguish, discern, perceive, see, look at, regard, have respect to. The L. lexicons quote *concernĕre* only from Augustine in the sense 'to mix, mingle together in order to sift'; but in med.L. it was evidently an intensive of *cernĕre* in various senses (cf. sense 1 below), esp. in that of 'regard, have respect or reference to' (= L. *spectāre*), in which it is quoted by Du Cange from the Laws of Majorca, *c* 1300, and from an Eng. charter of 1406. It is found in the modern Romanic langs. in the same sense from early times: cf. It. *concernere*, Sp. *concerner* in Florio and Minsheu.]

†**I. 1.** To distinguish, discern, perceive. *Obs.*

c 1450 LYDG. *Lyf of our Ladye* E iij/2 (R. suppl.), God that is eterne The trouthe of thynges clerely can conserne. 1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrot* 18 a, The true children of God can not tell how to concerne them [the wicked].

II. 2. *trans.* To have relation or reference to; to refer to, relate to; to be about.

1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxviii. 31 Teachynge those thinges which concerned the lorde Jesus. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* i. (1636) 7 The place where exercise is to bee used doth chiefly concerne the aire. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. i. 30 Say on (my Lord of Westmorland) in peace, What doth concern your coming. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. *Ep. Ded.* 5/2 The principal points herein handled.. concerne Prayer. 1632 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 67, I will, that shee bee yours for as much as concernes me. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess.* Wks. I. 99 Prudence concerns the present time, persons, property, and existing forms.

†**b.** To belong; to appertain. *Obs. rare.*

1658 S. RICHARDSON *Form. Hell* in *Phenix* II. 450, I appeal to the learned in the languages, for to them concerneth the decision of the signification of words.

c. *As concerns* (= *as it concerns*); with regard to; in reference to; as respects.

1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 21 As concerns their demands. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 50 As concerns a substantive, its subjective genitive, universally..may be expressed prepositively.

3. To affect (things, or persons passively); to have a bearing or influence on; to involve.

[1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 237 b, Some lawes perteyneth onely to London, whiche onely byndeth the same Cite, and concerneth nothynge Yorke or Brystowe]. 1586 THYNNE in *Holinshed* II. 405 Such things as .. concerne the honour of the Scotish nation. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 24 His [Adam's] unhappy fall did so much concern his rare and infused habits. [1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* vi. 87 This war equally concerns us all.]

4. To be of importance to; to be the concern or business of. (Often with quasi-*impers.* const., the subject being a phrase or clause.)

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* i. i. 78 It concernes me To looke into the bottome of my place. 1604 — *Oth.* i. iii. 22 Th' importancie of Cyprus to the Turke..it more concernes the Turke then Rhodes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* vii. 82 Things above Earthly thought, which yet concernd Our knowing. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 290 ¶ 1 Domestick Virtues concern all the World. 1732 Pope *Hor. Sat.* ii. ii. 165 If the use be mine, can it concern one, Whether the name belong to Pope or Vernon? 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* III. vi. i. 17 Here is a picture! It concerns my countrymen to contemplate well the features of it. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 249 A quarrel which concerned neither himself nor his country.

†**b.** *absol.* or *intr.* To be of importance, to matter. Also with *unto*. *Obs.*

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* iv. ii. 147 Trip and goe my sweete, deliuer this Paper into the hand of the King, it may concerne much. 1591 — *Two Gent.* ii. ii. 77 Madam, it will not lye where it concerns, Vnlesse it haue a false Interpreter. — 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 116 Why what concernes his freedome vnto mee? 1679 Sir T. Browne *Wks.* (1882) III. 463 If places bee sould or given by favor only, such virtues will concerne butt contingently.

†**5.** *trans.* To engage the attention of; to affect with consideration, care, or solicitude; to trouble. *Obs.* in *active.*

c 1592 Marlowe *Jew Malta* i. ii, Now, then, here know that it concerneth us. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* iii. ii. 87 Which to deny, concernes more than auailes. 1641 Bp. Hall *Via Media* Rem. Wks. (1660) 374 These opinions, which have no reason to concern us. 1749 R. Goadby *B. M. Carew* 174 This greatly surpriz'd and concerned Mr. Carew.

†**6.** To bring into relation, cause to have a part or share *in*; to engage, implicate, mix up. *Obs.* in *active.*

1676 Marvell *Mr. Smirke* 18 To concern the Author in the Non-Conformists, that may have reflected any where. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* i. iii. 150 Those mechanick Theists..Affect to concern the Deity as little as possible in mundane affairs. 1679 Everard *Prot. Princes Europe* 11 France made its Treaty..with the House of Austria, without concerning the Grisons therein.

b. refl. *To concern oneself*: to interest oneself *with, in, about, to do a thing*; to engage, take up, or trouble oneself; to take or have any concern.

1634 tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 365 One concerning itselfe in this sort. 1676 C. Hatton in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 129 Hee doth of late more publickly concerne himself in state affairs. 1682 Dryden *Rel. Laici* Pref., I ought not to have concerned myself with [such] speculations. 1712 Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. H. Soc.) III. 485 I will not concern myself in this Affair. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (J.), Providence..concerns itself to own and assert the interests of religion. 1791 Cowper *Comm. Milton* Wks. 1837 XV. 336 There is nothing about which the heart of man concerns itself so little. 1883 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. iii. 270 Celsus .. was a man .. unlikely to concern himself with vice and folly.

7. In the imperative = 'Confound!' cf. Concerned 3. *dial.*

1877 *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Consarn you*, an objurgation equivalent to 'confound you'. Also in Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Gloss.* of *Leicester*, *Cheshire*, etc.

III. Passive, *To be concerned.*

This occurs in some senses which are non-existent or obsolete in the active; in other senses it is much more used than the active.

†**8.** To be under the responsibility or obligation; to have it as one's business. *Obs.* (Cf. 4.)

1652 Needham *Selden's Mare Cl.* 125 Princes are concerned to bee warie and careful, that they admit no such strangers .. where .. the Common-weal may receiv any damage thereby. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 457 That gentleman will be concerned to name them in a fitter season. 1735 J. Price *Stone Br. Thames* 16, I shall think myself concern'd to pursue my Thoughts upon this Subject.

9. To feel interested, to be solicitous, to care. (Cf. 5.)

1664-5 Ld. Windsor in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 46 Without letting Sir Charles Lytleton know I am att all concearned for it. 1671 Sir C. Lyttelton *Ibid.* 63, I had a letter..from one a little concerned to have it so. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* iv. (1691) 77 The said Ten being not concerned to increase their Territory. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1756) 151 We are concern'd to tell you of it. 1734 Berkeley *Analyst* § 20, I am not concerned about the truth of your theorems. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* I. 268, I am not concerned to tell of the food that was eaten in that green refectory.

10. To be troubled or distressed either with anxiety, or sorrow for misfortune. (Cf. 5.)

a 1674 Clarendon *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 249 He is not concern'd, if the King forbids him to believe in Christ. 1693 *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 414, I..am Concerned to see the time goe away and nothing done. 1712 Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 479 I am concern'd at this Proceeding, and indeed take it very unkindly. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* Wks. (1775) III. 106 I never was more concerned at any thing in my life. 1805 Wellington in Owen *Disp.* 518 The Governor-General is concerned to state that neither of the other attacks succeeded. 1858 J. Martineau *Studies Chr.* 73 We are concerned that any Christian divine can so torture and desecrate the names of virtue.

†**b.** Used of physical distress. *Obs.*

1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* 5 *foot-note*, In one..Compressing Engine I closely shut up a sparrow, without forcing any Air in; and in less than an Hour the Bird began to pant, and be concerned.

11. To be in a relation of practical connexion with; to have to do *with*; to have a part or share in; to be engaged *in, with* (†*against*). (Cf. 6.)

a 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 311 Those, that are concerned in one another's Love..are never quiet, but always catterwalling. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* Pref. 15 Any Body, that has ever been concern'd in a Patent. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 1 ¶ 9 Those Gentlemen who are concerned with me in this Work. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xii. x, An attorney may feel all the miseries and distresses of his fellow creatures, provided he happens not to be concerned against them. 1836 Prichard *Phys. Hist. Man.* (ed. 3) I. 275 The inquiry with which I am now concerned. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 224 Music is concerned with harmony and rhythm. 1884 Gladstone in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/4 Persons prominently concerned in conducting the affairs of the country.

b. *esp.* To be implicated, or involved *in*, to have to do with (anything culpable).

1686 *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 176 Under suspition of being Carnally Concerned with a Woman Servt. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 260 ¶ 1 Intrigues which no one will believe I ever was concerned in. 1717 *Col. Rec. Penn.* III. 21 Some of their men were concern'd in the killing of the sd. Catamba Indians. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. xv. 122 Accused of being concerned in a riot. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 663 Among the persons concerned in the Rye House plot.

12. Of things: To be involved or engaged in any action.

1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 125 All delays were dangerous, in a case where winds and tides were concerned. 1831 Brewster *Optics* iv. 34 The small part of any curved surface ..which is concerned in refracting it, may be regarded as a plane. 1846 Mill *Logic* Introd. § 7 There are other more elementary processes, concerned in all thinking.

b. To be involved in a risk; to be at stake.

1700 Dryden *Pref. Fables* Wks. (Globe) 501 The honour of their order is concerned in every member of it. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xviii. vii, A secret in which her honour, and consequently her life, was concerned. 1862 W. Collins *No Name* iv. 5 My honour is concerned in bowling out Mrs. Lecount.

13. To be under relations of any kind; to be affected, or liable to be affected. (Cf. 2, 3.)

1794 Burke *Rep. Lords' Jrnls.* Wks. 1842 II. 627 In such a cause the state itself is highly concerned in the event. 1810 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* V. 542 What has passed in Parliament respecting me, has not given me one moment's concern as far as I am personally concerned. 1862 Ruskin *Munera P.* (1880) 32 As far as he is himself concerned the capitalist takes..a more interesting aspect. 1882 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 253 A matter in which religious duty and public policy were concerned.

Concern (kǫnsɜ̄·ɹn), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.: the relation of sense between the vb. and sb. corresponded originally to that between vb. and sb. in *regard*, *respect*. There is no corresponding sb. in Fr.

The use of *concern* instead of *concernment* in R. Boyle's *Parthenissa* was thus censured in 1655 by Dorothy Osborne, *Lett.* li. (1888) 238, 'Another fault I find, too, in the style—'tis affected..*My concern* or *of great concern* is, it seems [*i.e.* to Boyle], properer than *concernment*'.]

I. A relation objective or subjective.

†**1.** Regard, respect, reference; concernment. *In that concern*: in regard or respect to that. *Obs.*

1589 Jas. VI in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* i. 228. III. 29 We .. desyring you to interpone your gud will..to thair expeditcoun and furtherance in that concerne. 1667 H. More *Div. Dial.* v. iv. (1713) 409, I would not exclude the Persian from the Concern of this sixth Vial. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 96 Men of good observation to inspect into matters of this Concern.

b. Relation; concernment.

1862 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. iv. 73 It is connected with every stage of the Sacred History; but its special concern is with the period preceding the Exodus.

2. *Of concern*: of relation *to* some one; *esp.* of important relation, of importance, of interest.

1655 [see note in Etymol.]. 1666 Sir J. Talbot in *Slingsby's Diary* (1836) 369 He hath some affaires of Concerne to you to acquaint you of. 1674 Allen *Danger Enthus.* 27 Those things which in their nature were of common concern unto all. 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* 203 So he has writ himself in all papers of concern, wherein he has had to do. 1697 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. To Rdr. (1709) 4 A Cause of Concern ought to be pleaded to Advantage. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* (1727) 78 Truly this is a matter of some concern. 1869 Haddan *Apost. Success.* iii. (1879) 57 A truth of deep concern to men's souls.

3. A relation of practical intercourse with (any-one). *pl.* Transactions, business relations.

1699 Bentley *Phal.* 98 He had concerns with the Mamertines of Messana. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* Wks. (1775) III. 129, I know Mr. Nightingale..and have formerly had concerns with him. 1790 Cowper *Odyss.* iii. 90 Come ye to transact concerns Commercial? 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* ii. 224 In all concerns was Stephen just and true.

b. *To have no concern* (formerly *concerns*) *with*: to have nothing to do with.

1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* Pref. 26 He often declared that he would have no concerns with me when we came to sea. 1846 Mill *Logic* i. iii. § 7 We have no concern here with this controversy. *a* 1862 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1873) III. v. 464 The process, being ideal, has no concern either with observations or experiments. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. 359 With these rulers of Bernicia I have no concern.

4. A relation of connexion or active interest in an act or affair; interest, share, position of being concerned *in*; as, *to have a concern in*.

1720 Waterland *Eight Serm.* 102 The Son's concern in the Work of Creation. 1805 Wellington in Owen *Disp.* 511 The Acting Resident did not suspect that..Scindiah had any concern in this outrage. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xliii, How many gentlemen..took a concern in the..undertaking of 1745. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 302 Motives of humanity had not the smallest concern in the business.

†**b.** A financial or commercial interest or share.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 284 He has a concern in a ship, which will sail in a month. 1762-71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 170 He appears too to have had some concern in a manufacture of tapestry.

5. Interest, solicitous regard, solicitude, anxiety; anxious, uneasy, or troubled state of mind, arising from regard to or interest in any person or thing. (Viewed as a *condition* that one is *in* or *under*, a sentiment that one *has, shows*, etc.)

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* ii. 709 Without concern he hears..Of..distant war. 1704 Swift *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 243 Jove, in great Concern, convokes a Council in the Milky-Way. 1707 J. Logan in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 214 During their absence, I was under the greatest concern of mind that ever I knew in my life. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.*, *The Postillion*, The concern which the poor fellow's story threw me into. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* i. iii. 28 I noticed an expression of concern upon his countenance. 1877 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* iv. 83 Deep concern for human souls.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) ? *Obs.*

1692 Dryden *St. Evremont's Ess.* 101 If so be what is said of us be false, so soon as we shew a concern at it, we make it suspected for Truth. 1713 Addison *Cato* i. v, O Marcia, let me hope thy kind concerns And gentle wishes follow me to battel! 1769 *Junius' Lett.* i. 2 Every man who pretends to a concern for the public welfare.

II. A matter that concerns.

6. A matter or subject that relates or appertains to some person or thing, an affair. † *General or public concern*: the commonwealth, *res publica.*

1707 Freind *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 174 To lay down my Life .. if my preservation were not of greater use to the General concern. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 200 He saw what an important concern the administration was. 1794 Godwin *Cal. Williams* 219 Zealous as she was for the public concern. 1806-7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) iii. *Conclus.*, I have .. neglected almost every other concern in trying to find it out.

b. *pl.* Affairs.

1675 Ogilby *Brit.* 46 The Hall in which are Heard all Concerns in Law. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 84 He often inspected the Accompts of his sister .. and had a great care of her concerns. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 87. 226 The least Judgment or Discretion in the Common Concerns of Life. 1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 50 That strong inclination most have to be talking of the concerns..of their neighbour. 1813 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* XI. 107, I can interfere in no manner whatever in the internal concerns of the country. 1829 Southey *O. Newman* vi, Of needful things and every-day concerns. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 28 The application of individual energy and thought to public concerns.

7. A matter or subject that affects or touches one, and that ought to engage one's active interest and attention. *esp.* with possessive, *My concern*: my business, a matter affecting me, or in which I have ground of interference.

a 1700 Dryden (J.), 'Tis all mankind's concern that he should live. 1732 Law *Serious C.* xxiv. (ed. 2) 489 Which are the common and greatest concern of all Christians. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 17 That is their concern. 1850 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* ii. vii. (1851) 215 Their performance, in many cases, becomes a national concern. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Manch. Strike* i. 9 What concern is it of yours? 1883 G. Lloyd *Ebb & Flow* II. 287 It is no concern of mine.

b. Hence, A subject that does excite one's interest, attention, and care; a subject about which one concerns himself. (Cf. 5.)

a 1831 A. Knox *Rem.* (1844) I. 71 To keep his own vineyard was his first and great concern. 1888 M. Morris *Claverhouse* vi. 89 But it was the work he had been set to do; and his concern was only to execute it as completely as possible.

8. *pl.* Things that belong to one; belongings. *Obs.* **b.** Things appertaining to any work, appurtenances. *rare.* **c.** Persons belonging to one; 'relations', relatives. *Sc. dial.*

1693 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 321 That afternoon he removed his concerns out of the office. 1818 B. O'Reilly *Greenland* 236 Nor were the concerns for scientific observation overlooked. 1818 *Edin. Mag.* 330 (Jam.) They appeared to their nearest relations (in the Scottish language concerns) and declared to them their state.

†**9.** A property, an estate. Now *dial.*

1787 Grose *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Concern*, a little estate. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Consahn*, an estate, a property. 'Ah've bowt a nice consahn at Hedon.'

10. A business organization; a business, a firm; a commercial or manufacturing establishment.

So long as a partnership firm consists of the original partners, it is called *first concern*; on a change in the firm, occurring by the retirement or accession of any partner, or by change of position among the partners, it is called *second concern*; so *third, fourth concern*, etc.

1681 Yarranton *Eng. Improv.* ii. 159 If Things in the Iron Concern are as you say, the whole Country suffers much by it. 1800 Wellington in Owen *Disp.* 722 [They] can no longer be considered as the agents of a commercial concern. 1857 C. Brontë *Professor* I. ii. 22 A dense, permanent vapour brooded over this locality—there lay Edward's 'Concern'. 1866 Crump *Banking* i. 32 The bank received back its own with interest, and subsequently became a flourishing concern. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 463 The directors did not..know that the concern was going to fail.

11. *familiarly.* A material contrivance or object; *esp.* one that is complicated or cumbrous: usually with some amount of depreciation (*esp.* if applied to a person); cf. *affair, article, thing.*

1834 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 12 A steel-pen, which is a very unpliable concern. 1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* xvi,

A tin concern, something like a chimney-cowl. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxvii. 359 A moment's check would plunge the whole concern into the rapid tide-way. 1856 MRS. STOWE *Dred* I. i. 16 No, I'm not, Harry; I am a selfish little concern.

12. An 'affair' not more definitely characterized; *e.g.* an intrigue, disturbance, etc. Now chiefly *dial.*

1690 J. WILSON *Belphegor* (Dram. Restoration 296) It is not long since I had a concern with a signiora. 1877 *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss., Consarn*, an intrigue. 'They'd a consarn together for years, an' he'd two bairns by her.' 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, 'It's a queer consahn that of awd Smith and his men.' 1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk., Concern*, row, quarrel, disturbance. 'There was a pretty consarn sure 'nough, last night.'

Conce·rnable, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. CONCERN *v.* + -ABLE.] Solicitous, desirous.

1887 BLACKMORE *Springhaven* (ed. 4) II. vii. 84 I was not concernable to let her see me.

† Conce·rnance. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Cf. obs. F. *concernence*: see -ENCE.] = CONCERNMENT.

1644 HAMMOND *Catech.* Wks. 1684 IV. III. ii. 74 Importunity, i. e. frequent coming to God in prayer..and with the concernance of those things which we may ask and obtain.

† Conce·rnancy. *Obs.*$^{-1}$. ? = CONCERNMENT.

1603 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 128 (Qq.), *Osr.* Your lordship speaks most infallibly of him. *Ham.* The concernancy, sir? why do we wrap the gentleman in our more rawer breath?

Concerned (kŏnsē·rnd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONCERN *v.*]

1. Affected, interested, involved; troubled, vexed, anxious; showing concern.

1656 COWLEY *Davideis* III. 766 With concern'd haste her thoughtful Looks she rais'd.. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* xxii. (1881) 142 To see the heirs and concerned relations gratulating themselves. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 504 ₱ 4 Taking him aside with a grave concerned countenance. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xv. 128 He was greatly concerned. 1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 877 The more concerned spectators were not without fear.

b. Used *absol.*, and hence formerly with *pl.*

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 60 An Instance..wherein the Concerned agreed that the Goods..should be rated at first Cost. *Ibid.* I. 236 Arbitrators were fixed upon..Mr. N. M. for the Concerneds in the Prize.

2. *Concerned with* (*in*) *drink or liquor*: having had too much to do with it; the worse for liquor; also simply *concerned*. Now *vulgar* or *dial.* (Cf. CONCERN *v.* 11 b.)

1687 *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 71 Mr. Anthony Turner came to 'the Lobster' about eleven at night.. much concerned in drink. 1723 SWIFT *Cook-maid's Let.*, Drunk or sober.. Not that.. his reverence was ever concern'd to my knowledge. 1732 *Wentworth Papers* 3 Aug. (1883) 472, I had made a full resolution never to be concern'd in liquor again. 1752 E. MURRAY in *Scots Mag.* Aug. (1753) 392/2 He thought the pannel was a little concerned with drink. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* II. iii. 3 (D.) She's a light-skirts! yea, and at this present A little, as you see, concerned with liquor. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial.* 30 *Concerned in Liquor*..one of the many expressions used in Sussex to avoid the word 'drunk'.

3. U. S. *slang.* Confounded, deuced. Also *adv.* 1848-60 in BARTLETT.

Concernedly (kŏnsē·rnédli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^2.] In a concerned manner; with concern.

1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 335 Udozia..concernedly consider'd the generous Ventidius's Picture. *a* 1674 CLARENDON (J.), They had more positively and concernedly wedded his cause. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 104 Which made..the Portuguese to murmur, and concernedly to say, That it was not to be endured.

Concernedness (kŏnsē·rnédnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being concerned; concern.

1675 HOWE *Living Temple* Wks. (1834) 8 Out of a hearty concernedness and jealousy for the honour of religion. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* ix. 169 How shall I testifie my concernedness at the sufferings of the Lord? 1699 J. BARRY *Cordial for Sin-desp. Soul* (1802) 32 The concernedness of each party appeared in striving to get and keep the start.

† Conce·rner. *Obs.* [f. CONCERN *v.* + -ER^1.] One who is concerned, or has to do with another.

1639 MAYNE *City Match* I. i, He..was enter'd Among the philosophical Madams; was as great with them as their concerners. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 117 Bad Wives, Elder Brothers, tough Predecessors.. all which are condemned in the wishes of their concerners.

† Conce·rning, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. as prec + -ING^1.] **a.** The taking of concern. **b.** Concernment; relation, reference. **c.** A matter that concerns one; a concern.

1594 O. B. (*title*), Questions of profitable and pleasant concernings, on the Display of vaine life. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 191 'Twere good you let him know, For who..Would from a Paddocke..Such deere concernings hide. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* I. i. 57 We shall write to you..and our concernings shall importune. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. iv. 60. *Ibid.* IV. viii. 274 One memorable act..which though single in it self, was plurall in the concernings thereof.

Concerning (kŏnsē·rnĭng), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING^2.]

1. That is of concern, that gives cause for consideration; important, weighty. *arch.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. xii. 157 When fasting is in order to greater and more concerning purposes, it puts on more religion. 1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 80 The Lords had a more concerning interest in the Prerogative. 1662 MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 8, I could not conceal so concerning a Truth. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xvii. 137 Lady L. speaking..on this concerning subject. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* IV. 6 To utter all my meditations on this most concerning point.

b. That gives cause for anxiety or distress.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 159, I cannot bear anything that is the least concerning to you.

2. As a pres. pple., *concerning* may be joined to its verbal object, and the whole combination used adjectively, as in *all-concerning, soul-concerning*, etc.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IX. 425 But oh! remember ye, And in their generation let your sons Transmit to theirs the all-concerning truth. 1869 HADDAN *Apost. Succ.* i. (1879) 7 Those..soul-concerning doctrines.

Concerning (kŏnsē·rnĭng), *prep.* [The pres. pple. of CONCERN *v.* in sense 2, used at length without reference to any subject, and retaining its verbal object: cf. the series, 'a matter intimately concerning your friend', 'he made to me a communication concerning your friend', 'I will communicate with you concerning your friend', where *concerning* is, in the first the participle, in the third a preposition, in the second transitional, 'your friend' being its object in all.

Cf. the similar use of *regarding, touching*: so mod.F. *concernant, touchant*. See also *according to, during, notwithstanding, pending*, in which prepositions, or prepositional phrases have in different ways arisen out of participles.]

1. (*introductory.*) Where *concerning* agrees with a preceding sb. expressed, and may be rendered *that concern(s), that relates to.* (But since 1600, at least, treated as in 2.)

a 1425 RYMER *Fœdera* IX. 918/1 In all manere of thynges concernyng th' Exercice of Governance. 1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 35 § 2 All the evydences chartres and munymentes concernyng the premysses. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, The sentences of illumyned doctours concernynge perfeccyon. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 74 To enquire out the matter concernyng them that were consentyng to Beckets death. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 6 Some things of weight that taske our thoughts, concerning vs and France. 1601 — *Twel. N.* IV. ii. 54 What is the opinion of Pythagoras concerning Wilde-fowle? 1625 BACON *Ess., Unity in Relig.* (Arb.) 423 We shall therefore speake a few words, concerning the Unity of the Church. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 18 A law concerning Leather, or any other Commodity. 1765 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) II. 204 As to all my proceedings here concerning the press.

† b. So *concerning unto. Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. Ep. 2 Some thyng..in writyng..concernyng unto this mater.

2. Where *concerning* does not agree with a preceding sb. expressed, and becomes entirely prepositional = Regarding, touching, in reference or relation to; about; of (as in quot. 1865). (Now rather formal and literary: perh. never colloquial.)

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Cor.* xvi. 1 Concernynge [TINDALE of] the gadderynge that is made for the sayntes. 1541 — *Old Faith* ix. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 63 Concerning the coming of John the Baptist. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 228 But that is not the question; the question is concerning your marriage. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xvi. 11, I spake it not to you concerning bread. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 251, I asked him concerning the natives. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 195 ₱ 11 Every servant..was examined concerning his departure. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. ix. 71 He will make no inquiries concerning you. 1822 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXVII. 2 A point concerning which..biographers have not been able to satisfy themselves. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temple* i. (1877) 15 What has been said concerning the greatness and glory of Christ.

3. The sense 'as it concerns, as it relates to, as to' (L. *quo ad, quantum ad*, F. *quant à*), was formerly expressed by *concerning* alone, but usually by *as concerning*. (Now, more usually *as it concerns, as concerns, as regards.*)

1555 in Strype's *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xliii. 120 That Christ was ordained, concerning his humanity and not concerning the Godhead. 1611 BIBLE *Philipp.* iii. 6 As touching the law, a Pharise; concerning zeale, persecuting the Church; touching the righteousnesse which is in the Law, blameless [Greek κατά, Rhem. according to, *Revised* as touching]. 1656 COWLEY *Misc., Reason* (1669) 27 When we trust Men concerning God, we then Trust not God concerning Men.

b. 1526-34 TINDALE *Philipp.* iii. 5 As concernynge the lawe, a pharisaye, and as concernynge ferventnes, ₣ persecuted the congregation. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 203 The matter is to me, sir, as concerning Iaquenetta. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* ix. 5 Of whom as concerning the flesh Christ came. 1792 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 442 Their government, or policy, as concerning themselves or other nations. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Import. Col. Corn*, Its effect is perhaps..overrated, as concerning the direct cost of wrought goods.

† 4. *Concerning* might formerly be followed by an infin., or by a subord. clause; *concerning for* was used = 'as to'. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 28 a, Iohns disciples did enuye Iesu, forasmuche as concernynge he hymself was lately baptyzed of Iohn, and had behaued hymself as though he had been his disciple..he would now sodainly make himself equal to him. 1560 P. WHITEHORNE *Arte of Warre* (1573) 27 b, Concerning to learne how to handle the weapons. *Ibid.* 86 a, Concerning for other consideracions, they had twoo principall. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xiii. 34 As concerning that he raised him vp from the dead.

† Conce·rningly, *adv. Obs.* [f. the adj. + -LY^2.] In a manner that concerns or involves concern.

1643 *Plain English* 27 It will now be found most concerningly necessary to looke at the present Army.. as the best ground-work of safety. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 21, I am.. more concerningly persuaded of them, than of any thing I see or know.

Conce·rningness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of concerning or affecting; importance, import; bearing, application.

c 1814 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) III. 70 A truth, the power and special concerningness of which..depends on our knowledge of the whole.

Conce·rnless, *a. rare.* [f. CONCERN *sb.* + -LESS.] Without concern; absolutely unconcerned.

1721 CIBBER *Parolla* v, In ev'ry Thing the Course of Nature still Keeps duly on, concernless in its Road.

Concernment (kŏnsē·rnmĕnt). [f. CONCERN *v.* + -MENT.]

† 1. A matter concerning, or having relation to, any person or thing; a matter appertaining. *Obs.*

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. vi. (1660) 417 Of whose creation, privileges, and other concernments you may be more fully satisfied in a Supplement to this Book. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 107 Other concernments there are of the Elephant, which might admit of discourse. 1658 — *Gard. Cyrus* Wks. II. 541 The delights, commodities, mysteries, with other concernments of this order. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* A vj, In Concernments of Physick and their own Health..

† 2. A matter in which any one has or takes an interest; an interest. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxvii. 292 He that minds his own.. and but seldom intrudes upon the concernments of others. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 388, I presume the concernments of the poor are well cared for. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* xiv. Wks. (1813) 96 Those that have influence upon our everlasting concernments. 1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Use Dark Th.* 194 The very highest concernments of his nature.

3. An affair, business, concern.

1621 JAS. I *Let.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 59 To promote..our concernments with his Majesty. 1662 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* Pref., I do not think it my Concernment to defend it. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. iii. Introd., In our civil concernments; as well as in matters of learning. 1816 SCOTT *Tales of Landl.* Ser. I. Introd., Men..travelling on their concernments of business. 1859 TROLLOPE *Bertrams* II. xi. 163 He was now a man of many concernments. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Consarnment*, concern; business. 'I toud 'im it wuz no consarnment o' mine'.

4. The fact of concerning or having reference; relation, bearing, application, connexion. Commonly after *of*, as 'a matter of public concernment', *i.e.* that concerns the public.

1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 31 In any matters of particular concernment. 1659 J. ARROWSMITH *Chain Princ.* 386 A message of very sad concernment. 1692 BP. ROCHESTER *Wicked Contriv.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 497 Mr. Dyve..found nothing in them [letters] but matters of private concernment. 1694 BURTHOGGE *Reason* 111 Mind..free from all concretion or concernment with matter. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xix. § 5 (1862) 342 Crimes were thus regarded as matters of private concernment, with which the injured parties alone had to do. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 206 The dative is the case of general relation or concernment.

5. The quality of concerning or being important to persons, etc.; importance, weight, moment.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 270 The number and concernment are lesse than what are injured by corrupted Historians. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. § 3 (1692) 90 No Person of common Understanding will conclude an Equal Weight or Concernment in these things. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 184 Their own concernment and importance will be enough to recommend them. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* iv, Upon the account of both the certainty and the concernment of them [objects of faith].

b. *esp.* in the attrib. phrases, *of concernment, of great, special, vital* (etc.) *concernment.*

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 202 The question here that is only of concernment is..by whom it was reserved. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 25/3 To take some Iland of concernment in those Parts. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* III. (1757) 206 Posts of too much concernment for their capacities. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* ii. 230 Of great concernment, that the..charter should be kept safe. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. ii. 56 Secrets of highest concernment. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* v. Matter of vital concernment.

† 6. A relation of being objectively interested *in* any matter; interest. *To have* (*a*) *concernment*: to be concerned or interested (*in*). *Obs.*

1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* I. § 1. 1 The act was yours; the concernment the whole Churches. 1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 109 Our concernment in the incarnation was farre greater then the Angels, and yet how doe their thanks surmount ours? 1670 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 300, I shall not neglect to give you notice of what is done among us, where you have so much concernment. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 129 The King of England..having..most Concernment to be more considerable at Sea than any other Prince or State.

7. A concerning oneself *with* or being concerned *in* anything; interference. *To have concernment with*: to have to do with.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1843) 25/2 And married a beautiful young Lady..without any other approbation of her Father, or concernment in it, than suffering him and her to come into his presence after they were married. 1676 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 454, I offered your tract to divers booksellers, who refused a concernment in it. 1687 TOWERSON *Baptism* 98 The works of men can have no concernment in it. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. iv. § 2 The greatest men..whom modern Europe has produced in concernment with the arts. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* I. i. 58 The brew-house was managed..without any concernment of his father therein.

8. A feeling of interest, solicitude, anxiety, etc.

1652 Sir C. Cotterell tr. *Cassandra* I. 7 Observing with more attention since with more concernment. 1654 Earl Orrery *Parthenissa* (1676) 713 Your Concernments for her Misfortunes will put a Period to them. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckely* II. 164 The King of Poland testified to them a sensible concernment at what had passed. 1773 J. Ross *Fratricide* (MS.) III. 368 The suppos'd concernment of the Fiend For his revenge alone. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* II. 186 If some concernment for a mother's right Deep preys upon you.

Concert (kɒ·nsəɹt), *sb.* [a. F. *concert* (16th c.), ad. It. *concerto* concert, harmony, f. *concertare* to Concert. At its first adoption this word was confounded with the earlier word Consort, which was constantly written for it down to the Restoration, and often later; *e.g.*

1611 Cotgr., *Concert de Musique*, a consort of Musicke.]

1. Agreement of two or more persons or parties in a plan, design, or enterprise; union formed by such mutual agreement; accordance, harmony.

[1590–1793 see Consort 2.]

1665 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 161 We have hardly any words that do so fully express the French *naivete, ennui, bizarre, concert*..let us therefore .. make as many of these do homage as are like to prove good citizens. 1668 Temple *Let. Wks.* (1731) II. 86 He..press'd us to a Concert for the Defence of Flanders. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* II. vi. 376 By concert and agreement. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* I. iv. 342 They act together from instinct..rather than from any formal concert. 1814 Chalmers *Evid. Chr. Revel.* i. 13 The total want of..concert or collusion. 1884 *Times* 10 Oct. 3/2 Is there a perfect European Concert?

b. *esp.* in phrase *in concert* (*with*).

[1634–1793 see Consort 2 b.]

1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 487. ¶ 10 When she [the Soul] operates more in concert with the Body. 1772 Priestley *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 390 They did not write in concert. 1844 Thirlwall *Greece* VIII. lxv. 360 The envoys did not act in concert with one another. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. vii. 47 We worked in concert for a few days.

c. *fig.* Agreement, harmony, orderly union or combination (of things). (Influenced by 2, 2 b.)

1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 28 Concert is an order formed of several harmonies of various kinds..Every particular Work of Nature presents..harmonies, consonances, contrasts; and forms a real concert.

†2. Accordance of voices or instruments; harmonious combination of sounds produced by a number of performers singing or playing together.

[1586–1710 see Consort 3, 3 b.] 1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 961 Feb. 4 A rare concert of four Trumpets Marine, never heard of before in England .. Every concert shall continue one hour. 1732 Lediard *Sethos* II. viii. 184 The prayers.. are then sung in a concert of voices and instruments. 1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 449 Whether their concerts were composed of one and the same tone, but sung by different voices.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Any combination of voices or sounds. (Now often viewed as *fig.* from 4.)

1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 8 ¶ 12 A sudden concert of terrific vociferation. 1805 Southey *Madoc in Azt.* XI, The woodman's measured stroke, the regular saw, The wain slow-creaking, and the voice of man Answering his fellow.. Strange concert made to those fierce Aztecas. 1862 Sala *Seven Sons* I. vi. 130 They sobbed in concert till the vehicle stopped. 1874 Bryant *Among the Trees* 61 The linden in the fervors of July, Hums with a louder concert.

†c. A piece of music for several instruments; = Concerto (in the earlier sense). *Obs.*

1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Consort*, better Concert, (in Musick) a Piece that consists of 3 or more parts.

†3. A company or set of musicians; a choir. *Obs.*

[1606–1704 see Consort 4.] 1727 De Foe *Hist. Appar.* xiv. 353 A concert of angels made most excellent music at his grave. 1743 Tindal *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* II. 669 The Queen ..wanting a Bass to her concert.

4. A musical performance (usually of a series of separate pieces) in which a number of singers or players, or both, take part; a public musical entertainment; = Consort 5.

[1671–1774 see Consort 5, and 1674 in 2 above.]

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2496/4 The Concerts of Musick that were held in Bow-street and in York-Buildings, are now joyn'd together. 1740 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* III. ix. 17, I am invited..to dinner, which is to be followed by a concert and a ball. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ., The Translation*, I was going .. to Martini's concert at Milan. 1855 De Quincey in Page *Life* (1877) II. xviii. 97 On two separate days of next week Julien gives concerts.

Cats' concert, the noise of a number of cats wauling; any hideous combination of voices; *Dutch concert*, ' where each performer plays a different tune'. *Slang Dict.* (1864) 128.

5. *Comb.* as *concert-bill* (cf. *play-bill*), *-giver, -music, -piece*; **concert-grand** (*colloq.*), a grand piano of powerful and brilliant tone suitable for concerts; **concert-pitch**, 'a pitch slightly higher than the ordinary pitch, used at concerts for brilliancy and effect' (Grove *Dict. Mus.*); also *fig.*; **concert-room**, a large room used for concerts.

c 1815 Jane Austen *Persuas.* (1833) II. viii. 379 They all had a *concert bill between them. 1836–7 Dickens *Sk. Boz* (1850) 248/2 Whenever a juggler, or waxwork man, or *concert giver, takes Great Winglebury in his circuit. 1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 71 These tones are adapted to English *consort pitch. 1819 *Pantologia, Concert pitch* implies that..tone to which instruments are adjusted, before they can be used in concert. 1866 Mrs. Stowe *Lit. Foxes* 115 If a piano is tuned to exact concert pitch, the majority of voices must fall below it. 1888 Burgon 12 *Good Men* II. v. 47 Screwing up to 'concert pitch'..men whose traditions were lax and unsatisfactory. 1799 Southey *Ballads, St. Gualberto* 23 Then had not Westminster, the house of God, Served for a *concert-room. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 9 June 4/2 Concert-room music must bow to concert-room traditions.

Concert (kɒ̈nsɔ̈·ɹt), *v.* [ad. F. *concerte-r* (16th c.), ad. It. *concertare* to proportion or accord together, to agree or tune together, to sing or play in concert.

The Italian is identified by Diez with L. *concertāre* intr., to contend zealously, dispute, debate. Such a change of sense might conceivably come about through an intermediate 'argue out, settle by debate,' whence 'come to terms, arrange terms'; but evidence is wanting. Florio has, in 16th c. It., *conserto, consertare*, as parallel forms of *concerto, concertare*; these (if real words) point to L. **consertāre* freq. of *conserĕre* 'to join or fit together, connect'; the same origin has been claimed by Spanish etymologists for Sp. *concertar* which has among other senses 'to mend a thing broken'. But here the phonetic change is unexplained. Already in 16th c. It. *concerto* was associated in the musical sense with *concento* (Concent); Florio, 1598, gives *concerto* merely with a cross-reference to *concento*. Hence a conjecture that *concerto, concertare* were perversions of *conserto, consertare*, under the influence of *concento*: but what then of Sp. *concertar*?

In Eng. used by Barret, from It., in 1598; app. not otherwise in use till taken from Fr. nearly a century later.]

†1. *trans.* To bring to agreement or unity; to unite. *Obs.*

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* II. i. 22 When as he cannot concert and agree them [soldiers], he is to referre them ouer vnto his Captaine. 1696 Brookhouse *Temple Open.* 2 Being now concerted into a New Body.

2. To arrange or contrive (measures, an enterprise, etc.) by mutual agreement.

1694 Molesworth *Acc. Denmark* (ed. 3) 47 A Design before concerted..between him and the Bishops. 1710 Swift *Lett.* (1767) III. 35, I have been walking, and.. concerting where to see Mr. Harley. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 207 We began to concert measures for his coming on board with secrecy. 1836 Thirlwall *Greece* II. 21 The insurrection seems not to have been judiciously concerted.

b. Of a single person: To plan, devise, arrange.

1712 Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 498, I must now concert matters about y^t^ Affair. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 433 He could..concert his measures against any state.

c. *intr.* To arrange a matter by agreement *with* some one; to form plans. ? *Obs.*

1707 Freind *Peterborow's Cond.* 174 You may concert in every thing..with Prince Henry. 1786 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) I. 567 The gentlemen with whom we had before concerted. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* 2 June an. 1781, I therefore concerted with Mr. Dilly, that I should steal away. 1796 Nelson 10 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 208 We concerted on the most proper methods for speedily executing the Vice-Roy's instructions.

3. *intr.* To sing or play in concert. *rare.*

1827 Pollok *Course T.* VII, The thrush Concerting with the lark that hymned on high. 1879 [see Concerting].

4. *Mus.* (*trans.*) To arrange in parts. (*nonce-use* from Concerted 2, q. v.)

1884 G. Moore *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 160 [I do not know] whether I ought to concert that first number..or have it sung in unison.

†II. 5. [L. *concertāre.*] To dispute (a statement, etc.). *Obs. rare.*

1689 *Apol. Failures Walker's Acc.* 11 Though Mr. Walker might modestly concert the Truth of those Passages..yet might he at no hand dispute inserting 'em.

‖ Concertante (kɒntʃerta·nte), *sb.* and *a. Mus.* [It. ppl. a. from *concertare* to accord or tune together.] (See quot. 1880.)

1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Concertante* (in Musick Books) signifies those Parts of a Piece of Musick that play throughout the whole, to distinguish them from those that play only in some parts. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. II. 669 The third act commenced with a concertante of Pleyel. 1880 Prout in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 386 *Concertante* (Ital.). In the last century this name was given to a piece of music for orchestra in which there were parts for solo instruments, and also to compositions for several solo instruments without orchestra. ..In the present day the word is chiefly used as an adjective, prominent solo instrumental parts being spoken of as 'concertante parts', and a work being said to be 'in the concertante style' when it affords opportunities for the brilliant display of the powers of the performers. 1881 Sir J. Benedict *Weber* 72 Bouchet..played Weber's concertant variations on a Norwegian theme with the composer.

†Concerta·tion. *Obs.* [ad. L. *concertātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *concertāre* to strive, contend, or dispute together, f. *con-* + *certāre* to contend.] Contention; disputation.

1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 239 A concertation or striuing betweene vertue and voluptuositie. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* XXIX. ii. 361 *note*, The fabulous concertation at the barre of the gods. 1628 Bp. Hall *Old Relig.* 28 A great concertation amongst Diuines, what should bee the formall cause of our Iustification. 1664 H. More *Apol.* Pref., An amicable Concertation. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 19 A curiose, jejune concertation.

†Conce·rtative, *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *concertātīv-us*: see prec. and -ive.]

1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Concertative*, contentious. [Hence in Johnson and mod. Dicts.]

Concerted (kɒ̈nsɔ̈·ɹtèd), *ppl. a.* [f. Concert *v.*]

1. Arranged by mutual agreement; agreed upon, pre-arranged; planned, contrived; done in concert.

1716 Addison *Freeholder* No. 6 (Seager) By concerted falsehoods. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. vi. 149 These people have certain concerted terms..upon repeating which he [the Devil] is to appear. 1814 Scott *Wav.* XXV, The whole was a concerted scheme to depress and degrade every member of the Waverley family. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. x. 276 A concerted signal was then made.

2. *Mus.* Arranged in parts for a number of voices or instruments.

1834 Earl Mount Edgcumbe *Mus. Remin.* (ed. 4) p. 124 The inferior singers never joined in any concerted piece. 1864 H. Spencer *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 433 Concerted pieces need interspersing with solos.

†Concertee·r. *Obs.* Also **consortier.** [f. Concert *sb.* + -eer.] One who plays in a 'concert' (see Concert *sb.* 2); a performer of concerted music.

1728 North *Mem. Musick* (1846) 77 The consortiers, wherever they went .. were called Minstrels. *a* 1734 — *Lives* II. 205 His lordship had not been long master of the viol and a sure concerteer, but he turned composer.

Concerter (kɒ̈nsɔ̈·ɹtəɹ). One who concerts.

1743 Fielding *Jon. Wild* I. ii, Though he was seldom concerned in the execution of the design, yet was he always concerter of it.

Concertina (kɒnsəɹtī·nă). [f. Concert, with fem. ending -ina, as in *seraphina*, etc.] A portable musical instrument invented by Sir Charles Wheatstone in 1829, consisting of a pair of bellows, usually polygonal in form, with a set of keys at each end, which on being pressed admit wind to free metallic reeds.

(Often improperly applied to inferior instruments of similar nature, as the *accordion*, which has a single keyboard, sounds notes in one key only, and produces different notes on expanding and compressing the bellows.)

1837 *Musical World* 12 May V. 135 Master Regondi's performance on the Concertina at several concerts lately has made a sensation. 1844 Wheatstone *Specif. Patent* No. 10,041, p. 2 This musical instrument has since [date of patent in 1829] been termed the concertina. 1854 *Illust. Lond. News* 29 July 99/3 Concertinas of a new description.. the same as those supplied to Signor Giulio Regondi, Mr. Richard Blagrove, and other eminent Professors of this fashionable instrument. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Feb. 3/1 What most people imagine to be a concertina is nothing of the kind, but simply a double accordion .. capable only of reproducing a very limited number of sounds.

Hence **Concerti·nist,** a player on the concertina.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., The concertinist is .. the best masthead man of the fleet.

Concerting (kɒ̈nsɔ̈·ɹtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Concert *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Concert, q. v.; in quot., Singing or playing in concert.

1879 Howells *L. Aroostook* 146 The sound of their concerting often filled the ship.

‖ Concertino (kɒntʃertī·no). *Mus.* [Ital., diminutive of *concerto*.] A composition resembling a concerto, but shorter.

1880 Prout in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 387 The concertino is less restricted in form than the concerto; it may be in three short movements .. but it more often consists of one rather long movement.

†Conce·rtion. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 1422 What order, beauty, motion, distance, size! Concertion of design, how exquisite!

[So the first and most edd., including that of 1787 with Glossary, where the word is explained as = 'contrivance'. If so, it is irregularly formed from *concert* vb.; but some edd., e. g. one of 1751, have *consertion* [cf. L. *consertio* joining together], and some, according to Richardson, *conception*.]

Concertize (kɒ·nsəɹtəiz), *v. nonce-wd. intr.* To sing or play in concert, make a concert. (*colloq.*)

1883 G. H. Boughton in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 695/1 Loads of pigs and geese .. 'concertizing' horribly. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Feb. 4/2, 'I cannot concertize any more. I am tired.' So says little Hofmann. 1889 *Ibid.* 5 Nov. 2/1 Rubinstein..after some years of concertizing.

Conce·rtment. *rare.* [see -ment.] The action of concerting.

1846 Worcester cites Pollok.

‖ Concerto (kɒntʃe·rto, kɒ̈nsɔ̈·ɹto). *Mus.* [Ital.; the original word whence Fr. and Eng. Concert.] A composition for one, or sometimes more, solo instruments accompanied by orchestra; now almost always in three movements. (Formerly applied more widely to various compositions for a number of instruments.)

1730 A. Malcolm *Treat. Musick* 416 A Concerto, Sonata, or Cantata. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 447 Several..songs are performed, with sonatas or concertos between each. 1845 E. Holmes *Mozart* 253 He kept closely within the..limit and signification of the term concerto, as a piece of combination for instruments, with a principal part for one. 1880 Prout in Grove *Dict. Mus.* s. v., The example of Beethoven in his E♭ concerto led..to the disuse of the..cadenza.

†Conce·ss. *Obs.* [ad. L. *concessus* concession, f. *concess-*, ppl. stem of *concēdĕre*.] = Concession.

c 1575 Fulke *Confut. Doct. Purgatory* (1577) 64 Now .. will I dispute of your concesses and graunts.

†Conce·ssary. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. type **concessāri-us*, f. *concess-*: see prec. and -ary[1].] One to whom a concession is made.

1660 [see Concessor].

†Concessa·tion. *Obs.*—[1] [ad. L. *concessātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *concessāre* to delay, desist.]

1623 Cockeram, *Concessation*, loytering.

Concessible (kɒnse·sib'l), *a.* [ad. L. type **concessibil-is*, f. *concess-*: see Concession and -ible.] That can be conceded.

1767 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* IX. xxiii, *It* was built upon one of the most concessible postulatums in Nature. 1845 Carlyle *Cromwell* (1871) II. 142 Their claim..was just..though full of intricacy; difficult to render clear and concessible.

Concession (kǫnse·ʃən). [a. F. *concession* (16th c.), or ad. L. *concessiōn-em*, n. of action f. *concess-*, ppl. stem of *concēdĕre* to CONCEDE.]

1. The action of conceding, yielding, or granting (anything asked or required).

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 6/1 By his concession of the violent passion his highness was transported with. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* xvi. 282 The Right whereby the Kings did rule, was founded in the very concession of the People. *a* 1676 HALE *Comm. Law Eng.* (J.), The concession of these charters was in a parliamentary way. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Bristol* Wks. III. 371 When .. I wished you to concede to America, at a time when she prayed concession at our feet. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* v. 114 In this country .. civil war has been forestalled by opportune concession. 1887 *Daily News* 22 Nov. 2/8 At Mark-lane there was a lack of demand, and .. to have forced business some concession would have been necessary.

b. (with *pl.*) An act of conceding; a grant.

1611 COTGR., *Concession*, a concession, grant, or granting. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 5/2 New Concessions, which would create new Difficulties. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. II. 145 Liberal concessions in behalf of their religion. 1863 BRIGHT *Sp. America* 20 Mar., But these concessions failed, as I believe concessions to evil always do fail.

2. Admission of a point claimed in argument; acknowledgement of the validity or justice of a proposition or idea.

In *Rhet.*, the surrender by a disputant of a controvertible point or position, in order to ground a fresh argument thereon, or to clear the way for one of greater importance.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 242 The Apostle Paul..is content to yeeld his accusers, that, he was rude in speech..The first is true by concession onely; not in the thing: for his speech was excellent. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 42 He [Satan] endeavours to propagate the unbelief of witches, whose concession infers his coexistency. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xvii. 204 The atheists of the age have been described as triumphing in my concessions. 1874 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* § 1625 The indicatives, *licet*, *licebit*, often introduce a concession. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 61, I double my concession: grant, along with new life sure, This same law.

3. A grant of land or other property made by a government or ruling power.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Concession*, sufferance, leave, or pardon; a Grant. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 73 And so..their estates, which are nothing but concessions originally from the Crown. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 218 In this service he .. received an ample concession of lands and of Indians. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. vi. 95 To all those..large concessions of land were made.

b. A piece of land or territory so allotted.

1846 J. TAYLOR *Upper Canada* 98 Property, in Canada, is divided by what is called concessions..Between the concessions there are roads, called concession roads. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Sept. 7/1 [In Canton] a furious mob surrounded the concession, howling and threatening the destruction of all within it.

4. A right or privilege granted by government to an individual or company. [F. *concession.*]

1856 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 264 (L.) The execution of the [Suez] canal..A Frenchman has obtained the concession; and it may be executed by French engineers and French workmen.

‖ Concessionaire, -onnaire (kǫnsesiǫnē·r). [F. *concessionnaire*, f. *concession* + *-aire* repr. L. *-ārius*, Eng. -ARY.] A person who has obtained a concession, grant, or privilege.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 2/2 Yesterday it was the Southern railways that were pounced upon by French concessionaires. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 405 The concessionaire was to receive a certain amount for every Kilometre completed.

Concessionary (kǫnse·ʃənări), *a.* and *sb.* [f. CONCESSION + -ARY. Cf. prec.] **A.** *adj.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, concession.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Concessionary*, by way of Grant or Allowance. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. v, Those are Concessionary, not Conservative principles. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 6/2 The concessionary company.

B. *sb.* = CONCESSIONAIRE.

1888 *Catal. Jaeger's Woollen System* Title-p., Sole Concessionaries for Great Britain and the British Possessions.

Conce·ssioner. (U.S.) = prec. sb.

Concessionist (kǫnse·ʃənist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who advocates concession.

1828 SOUTHEY *Ess. Mor. & Polit.* (1832) II. 354 How, then, may this be effected? By conciliation, exclaims the whole host of confederated concessionists.

Concessive (kǫnse·siv), *a.* and *sb.*, [ad. L. *concessīv-us*, f. *concess-*: see CONCESSION and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of the nature of or tending to concession.

1876 A. M. FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* June 132 The *Leben Jesu* came out in a fourth edition, purged from everything concessive and irenical.

2. *Gram.* Expressive of concession.

1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 162 Conjunctions..Concessive, Declarative, etc. 1765 W. WARD *Ess. Gram*, 227 Adversative, or concessive, conjunctions. 1874 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* § 1584 Often called *concessive* sentences, in which an action is directed to be taken for granted, in order that discussion may be concentrated on the consequences.

B. *sb. Gram.* A concessive particle, clause, etc.

1765 WARD *Gram.* 436 Adversatives or Concessives.

Hence **Conce·ssively** *adv.*, **Conce·ssiveness.**

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. x. 357 Receiving that affirmatively which was but concessively delivered. 1887 J. K. ILLINGWORTH in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 897 A concessiveness of temper and a thoroughness of treatment, which leave little to be desired.

Concessor (kǫnse·sə1). *rare.* [agent-n. f. L. stem *concess-*: see CONCESSION and -OR. Cf. mod. F. *concesseur.*] One who concedes.

1660 R. SHERINGHAM *King's Suprem. Asserted* vii. (1682) 64 [However] authority be granted by the Concessor to the Concessary. 1888 *Blackw. Mag.* 886 An eager recipient of favour from both sides, and a grudging concessor to either.

†Conce·ssory, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] = CONCESSIVE I.

1656 TRAPP *Comm. Luke* xxii. 68–9 Christ's answer is partly reprehensory, partly concessory. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* III. iii. rule iv. § 8 These laws are not prohibitive but concessory.

Concessus, bad form of CONSESSUS.

Concettism (kǫntʃe·ttiz'm). [f. next + -ISM.] Use of or fondness for *concetti* in literature.

1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 140 Some artificial and Byzantine despotism, in which thought becomes pedantry, and poetry stereotyped concettism. 1859 KINGSLEY *Plays & Puritans* (1873) 64 If mere concettism be a part of poetry, Quarles is as great a poet as Cowley or George Herbert.

‖ Concetto (kǫntʃe·tto). Pl. **-tti.** [It.:–L. *conceptum*: see CONCEIT.] = CONCEIT *sb.* 8: a term originally proper to Italian literature.

1737 *Common Sense* (1738) I. 25 Prohibit all Concetti, and Luxuriancies of Fancy. *a* 1773 CHESTERF. (T.), The shepherds have their *concetti*, and their antitheses. 1853 KINGSLEY *A. Smith & A. Pope* Misc. I. 276 Let .. the *concetti* [be] as fanciful and far-fetched as possible. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 324 In the later Greek literature of the Sophists we find many very exquisite *concetti.*

Conceve, -ceyve, Conceyt(e, obs. ff. CONCEIVE, CONCEIT.

†Conceytate. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. *conceyt* = L. *concept-us* conceived, pregnant + -ATE.] Pregnancy.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 75 And this is, who wylle late, The sext monethe of hyr conceytate, That geld is cald.

Conch (kǫnk). [ad. L. *concha* bivalve shell, a. Gr. *κόγχη* mussel or cockle, shell-like cavity, etc. Cf. It. *conca*, Pr. *conca*, *concha*, Sp. and Pg. *concha*, F. *conque* (16th c.), formerly also *conche.* The earlier Eng. form was perh. *conche*, pl. *conches*, from Fr.: some still pronounce kǫnʃ, kǫ·nʃéz. In L. the name was extended to other shells, as a whelk, a snail-shell, the shell-shaped Triton's trumpet, etc., and these senses passed into the modern langs.]

1. A shell-fish: originally a bivalve such as the mussel or oyster; in later times more frequently a large gastropod, esp. *Strombus gigas.*

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. XXVI. (1495) 464 Al that fysshe wyth the shelles ben callyd Conche and Conchillia.] *c* 1520 ANDREW *Noble Lyfe* in *Babees Bk.* 232 As the mone growth or waneth, so be the conches or muscles fulle or nat full, but smale, & there be many sortes of conches or musclys, but the best be they that haue the perles in. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p. xvii, Turtle feed on conches or shell fish. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 275 The conchs are often seen to feed upon them. 1782 P. H. BRUCE *Mem.* XII. 424 Their shell-fish are conques, perriwinkles, etc. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ix. 296 Helmets, Rock-shells, Strombs, and other conchs.

2. The shell of a mollusc; *esp.* the spiral shell of any of the larger gastropods.

1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 405 The conchs of the sea, which every strand afforded. 1775 WHITE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 263 The owner .. furnished the bringer with a large shell or conch. *a* 1844 CAMPBELL *Poems, View fr. St. Leonard's* 94 The coral-groves—the shores of conch and pearl. 1863 WYNTER *Subtle Brains*, The domicile he [the hermit crab] generally prefers is the spiral conch of some defunct whelk.

3. Such a shell used as an instrument of call, as in Hindu temples and West Indian plantations. *esp.* That with which Roman Mythology provided the Tritons as a trumpet.

1764 J. GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* IV. 163 What time the conch or bell resounds. 1784 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) VI. 199 We heard conchs blowing in various parts of the coast. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 83 Emerging Tritons .. Sound their loud conchs. 1828 W. IRVING *Columbus* (1849) III. 72 They brandished their weapons, sounded their conchs, and prepared to make battle. 1870 DASENT *Annals* I. 63 It was a mingling of tom-toms and conches, huge shells, etc. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 336 Tritons .. sounding a marriage song on their long-winding conchs.

4. An ancient Roman vessel [L. *concha*], used for oil, salt, etc. Also *fig.*

1839 LANDOR *Giovanna* Wks. 1846 II. 348 To fill the conch Of song up to the brim. 1860 T. MARTIN *Horace* 75 Let rich ointments flow From amplest conchs.

5. *Archit.* The domed roof of a semicircular apse; also, the apse as a whole.

1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 176 There are no smaller cupolas or conchs. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. viii. 278 The space between the end of the Nave and the conch or apse. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* v. 154 The conch of the apse displayed the gigantic..effigy of the Saviour in judgment. 1864 in WEBSTER.

6. *Anat.* The external ear; = CONCHA 4 a.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 598/2 In most of the insectivorous Bats the conch of the ear is enormously large. 1847 YOUATT *Horse* vi. 122 This cartilage, the conch or shell, is attached to the head by ligaments.

7. A local nickname for the lower class of inhabitants of the Bahamas, the Florida Keys, etc., from their extensive use of conchs as food. (Also written *conk.*)

8. *Comb.* **conch-shell** = sense 2, 3; also *conch-trumpet; conch-like* adj., etc.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. vii. 168 They [hogs] feed in the woods in the day time, and at night come in at the sounding of a Conch-shell. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p. xvii, The swine come home every evening..on the third sound of a conch shell. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Grateful Negro* Wks. (1832) 240 The conch-shell sounded to call the negroes to work. 1878 J. BULLER 40 *Years in New Zeal.* I. viii. 61 The large conch shell, which was their war trumpet. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 303 They gave me some fine 'king', 'queen', and 'common' conch shells.

1864 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 78 The conch-trumpet, called in Hindoostan sankh—an instrument .. of high antiquity. 1865 *Ecclesiologist* Feb. 9 The apse with its conch-like roof.

‖ Concha (kǫ·ŋkă). Also (in sense 2) **conca.** [L. *concha*, It. *conca*: see prec.]

†1. *Zool.* A shell; a bivalve mollusc; = CONCH 1, 2. *Obs.*

1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1769) II. 216 A display of all the most beautiful conchæ, various marcasites, corals, and fossil gems. 1776 DA COSTA *Elem. Conchol.* 94 Eight principal classes or families, viz.. 4. Limpets. 5. Conchæ, or Bivalves.

2. *Archit.* = CONCH 5; also, a coved ceiling.

1613–39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 39 The manner of Arches are .. Rotonda, a Lunette, and a Conca. 1832 GELL *Pompeiana* I. vi. 103 The walls of the alcoves were blue and the concas or coves red. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. iii. § 14 The apse is roofed by a concha or semi-dome. 1875 PARKER *Gloss. Archit., Concha*, name applied to the apse from the shell-like shape of the vault.

3. An ancient Roman vessel shaped like a shell; = CONCH 4.

16.. EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 109 The admirable figure of Marforius, casting water into a most ample concha.

4. *Anat.* and *Zool.* **a.** The central concavity of the external ear, which communicates with the auditory meatus; sometimes used for the whole external ear.

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 259 That part of the Ear which we call the Concha from its resemblance to the entrance of a snail-shell. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Concha* .. in Anatomy, the winding of the Cavity or Hollow of the Inner part of the Ear. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade Mec.* 461 The large central space to which all the channels converge is the concha. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* viii. (1869) 233 The outer extremity of the external meatus is surrounded by the concha or external ear..The concha can be moved in various directions by muscles.

b. Another term for the vulva. [So in L.]

1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 33 The .. concha or fossa navicularis..contains within its precincts the clitoris, etc.

c. Any one of the three turbinated bones of the nose (*c. inferior, media, superior*).

d. A depression enclosed by a circle of feathers, surrounding the eye in some birds.

1834 R. MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 100 [The eyes of the harrier] are provided with a concha, or circle of feathers, radiating from the orbit. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 278.

Concha, obs. f. KUNKUR.

Conchate (kǫ·ŋkēt), *a.* [f. L. *concha* + -ATE^2.] = next; also = CONCHIFORM.

Conched (kǫ·ŋkēd, kǫŋkt), *ppl. a.* [f. CONCH + -ED^2.] Having or furnished with a conch (in various senses: see the sb.).

1834 AINSWORTH *Rookwood* I. iv, Its conched water god. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 32 Very long ears, conched upon the back. 1845 PETRIE *Eccl. Archit. Irel.* II. § 3. 162 The conched semicircular absis at the east end.

Conchifer (kǫ·ŋkifəɹ). *Zool.* [mod. f. L. *concha* (bivalve) shell + *-fer* bearing: in F. *conchifère.*] A bivalve mollusc of the class *Conchifera.*

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 695/2 The family of monomyary Conchifers. 1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* iv. 55 The brachiopods..were..superseded..by the higher conchifers.

‖ Conchifera (kǫŋki·fĕră), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod. L., neuter plural of prec.] A division of Molluscs: the *Lamellibranchiata* or ordinary bivalves, as the Oyster, etc. As originally constituted by Lamarck, it included also the Brachiopoda.

By Gegenbaur used to include also the Gastropoda with the exception of the *Placophora* or Chitons.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 72 The Conchifera never crawl on a ventral disk or foot like many of the Mollusca. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 233 The Conchifera are all enclosed in bivalved shells articulated together in a hinge-like manner .. the one valve covers the right, and the other the left side of the body; a position the reverse of that of the brachiopods, where one valve is dorsal and the other ventral. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 47 The dextral valve of the conchifera.

Conchiferous (kǫŋki·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.]

1. Producing a shell, shell-bearing; sometimes *spec.* belonging to the *Conchifera*; bivalve.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 230 [Cypris] moults its integuments annually, which the conchiferous molluscs do not. 1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 380/2 In all the conchiferous Gasteropods. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* II. ii, Periwinkles, Blackamoor's teeth..and other specimens of the conchiferous ingenuity of Nature.

2. *Geol,* Characterized by the presence of shells.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 130 When our oldest conchiferous rocks were produced. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* iv. 136 This is also a shelly series, and is 20 feet thick..The strata of these richly conchiferous beds.

Conchiform (kǫ·ŋkifǫim), *a. rare*$^{-0}$. Shell-shaped. In mod. Dicts.

Co·nchinine. *Chem.* [transp. of *cinchonine.*] A synonym of QUINIDINE. So **Conchi·namine** = QUINIDAMINE.

1871 in Watts *Dict. Chem. 1st Suppt.* 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., The conchinin of Henry and Delondre is probably chiefly cinchonidin.

Conchiolin (kɒ̃ŋkəi·ŏlin). *Chem.* [f. L. *concha* shell + *-ol-* diminutive + -IN.] The organic constituent of the shells of molluscs, closely allied to Keratin.

1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* Introd. 89 A rigid support of conchiolin. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 126 The nacre consists of alternating lamellæ of conchiolin, and of conchiolin containing calcareous deposits.

†**Conchite** (kɒ̃ŋkəit). *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *κογχίτης* (*λίθος*) shelly stone, a shelly marble: see -ITE.] A stone resembling a shell, a fossil shell.

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 100 The Conchites or Cockle-stones found in this County. 1693 Bp. Nicolson *Let. to Mr. Lhwyd* (T.), We have a hard gray limestone or marble, which is full of conchites. 1758 Borlase *Nat. Hist. Cornw.* 279 Fossil shells such as pectunculi, conchites.

Conchitic (kɒ̃ŋki·tik), *a. Geol.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Abounding in (fossil) shells, conchiferous.

1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* I. 441 A conchitic limestone. 1865 in Page *Handbk. Geol. Terms.*

Concho-grass (kɒ̃ntʃo-grɑs). A local name for the grass *Panicum Texanum*, Texas Millet, cultivated for forage in Texas and adjoining states.

1884 Vasey *Agric. Grasses of U.S.* 36 It..has been called Concho grass in some parts; in others Colorado bottom grass.

Conchoid (kɒ̃ŋkoid), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. Gr. *κογχοειδής* mussel-like, f. *κόγχη* mussel-shell + *-ειδης* -form: see -OID: in mod.F. *conchoïde*.]

A. *sb. Geom.* A plane curve of the fourth order invented by Nicomedes.

If from a fixed point (the pole) straight lines be drawn intersecting a fixed straight line (the asymptote), and on these lines points be taken at a constant distance from their intersections with the asymptote, this succession of points will form a *conchoid of Nicomedes* consisting of two branches, one on each side of the asymptote.

1798 Frere & Canning *Loves of Triangles* 12 in *Anti-Jacobin* 16 Apr. (1852) 106 Ye Conchoids extend. 1807 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 320 To find the point of inflexion in the Conchoid of Nicomedes. 1821 Coleridge in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 255, I never take a turn round the garden without thinking of his billow-lines and shell-lines, under the well-sounding names of Cumaïds and Conchoïds. 1879 G. Salmon *Higher Plane Curves* ii. 44 A curve, called the conchoid of Nicomedes, invented by that geometer for the solution of the problem of finding two mean proportionals.

b. *Spherical conchoid*: Herschel's name for a similar curve, traced on the surface of a sphere.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 483/1.

B. *adj.* = Conchoidal.

1802 Howard in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 207 Its fracture is usually conchoid.

Conchoidal (kɒ̃ŋkoi·dăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. *Geom.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a conchoid.

1666 Collins in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 469 Let there be points made in a curve, which will be conchoidal or asymptotic. 1879 G. Salmon *Higher Plane Curves* v. 172 The serpentine is exchanged for the conchoidal form.

2. *Min.*, etc. Applied to a fracture presenting smooth shell-like convexities and concavities.

1802 Playfair *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 287 Their fracture was conchoidal and but slightly uneven. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* iv. (1869) 78 A splintery conchoidal fracture almost as sharp as that of flint.

Conchological (kɒ̃ŋkŏlɒ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. Conchology + -IC + -AL.] Of or relating to conchology.

1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* xvii. (1852) 391 The space of open sea .. separates two quite distinct conchological provinces. 1862 Dana *Man. Geol.* 484 A conchological cabinet.

Hence **Conchologically** *adv.*

1881 in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 295 The very different and conchologically extreme form of their shells.

Conchologist (kɒ̃ŋkɒ·lŏdʒist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One versed in, or a student of, conchology; a scientific collector of shells.

1784 F. Martyn (*title*), The Universal Conchologist, exhibiting the figure of every known Shell. 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 344 The researches of the comparative anatomist and conchologist. 1857 Wood *Com. Objects Sea Shore* 13 The conchologist, as he was termed, might have .. a large collection of valuable shells, without the least idea of the form .. habits, or development of the creature that secreted them.

b. A name given to the carrier-shell molluscs (see Carrier 7), from their habit of attaching other shells, stones, etc., to their own shells.

Concho·logize, *v. colloq.* [f. Conchology + -IZE: cf. *botanize*.] *intr.* To study or prosecute conchology; to collect shells.

1855 Kingsley *Glaucus*, If you are conchologizing in earnest.

Conchology (kɒ̃ŋkɒ·lŏdʒi). [mod. f. Gr. *κογχο-* comb. form of *κόγχη* shell: see -LOGY.] The science or study of shells and shell-fish.

This term, which came into use when the mollusca were studied almost exclusively in reference to their shells, is now left chiefly to collectors of the latter.

1776 Da Costa *Conchol.* 2 This peculiar branch of the History of Nature I shall call Conchology. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* iv. 66 An extensive and well-founded acquaintance with conchology. 1862 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 280 Familiar with..fossil conchology. 1878 Smiles *Robt. Dick* v. 41 His walks .. awakened in him a taste for conchology.

Conchometer (kɒ̃ŋkɒ·mĭtəɹ). [f. as prec. + -METER.] An instrument for measuring shells and the angles of their spires. Hence **Concho·metry.**

1828 Webster cites Barnes. 1847 in Craig.

Conchons, obs. f. Conscience.

Co·nchoscope. [f. Concha 4 c + -SCOPE.] An instrument for examining the interior of the nose.

1876 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* IV. 58 Watheim's 'Conchoscope' with which I can see scarcely anything.

Conchospi·ral. [f. Gr. *κογχο-* (see Conchology) + -SPIRAL.] A kind of spiral curve exemplified in shells.

1864 Webster cites Agassiz.

†**Conchyla·ceous,** *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *κογχύλη* (see below) + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of shells, shelly.

1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 210 No petrefactions or conchylaceous impressions are found in it.

†**Conchyle.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *conchylium*: see next; and cf. It. *conchiglia, cocchiglia*, F. *coquille*, Eng. Cockle.] A shell-fish, a conch.

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* iv. iii. 83 Oysters, Conchyles, Winkles .. Cockles, Muskles. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Conchyle* or *Conchylium*, all sorts of Shell-fish.

‖**Conchy·lia,** *sb. pl.* [L. pl. of *conchylium* shell-fish, oyster, a. Gr. *κογχύλιον*, dim. of *κογχύλη* = *κόγχη*: see Conch.] Shell-fish, Conchifera. Hence **Conchylia·ceous** *a.*, of the nature of molluscous shells, shelly (Worcester, 1846). **Conchy·liated** *a.*, embodied in or derived from shells. **Conchyli·ferous** *a.*, conchiferous. **Conchylio·logist, -o·logy** [F. *conchyliologiste, -ologie*] = Conchologist, -ology. **Conchylio·meter, -o·metry** = Conchometer, -ometry. **Conchyliomo·rphite,** the fossil cast or impression of a shell. **Conchy·lious** *a.*, of or belonging to the Conchylia (Smart, 1849).

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. i. § 4 (1622) 177 Oysters, and Muscles, and such other like conchylia. 1867 M. S. Lovell *Edible Molluscs* 132 Violet .. being the most vivid of all the conchyliated tints. 1811 J. Parkinson *Organic Rem.* III. 49 All other cephalous conchyliferus molluscæ. 1834 Griffith, etc. tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* XII. 291 The octopi also feed on conchyliferous mollusca. 1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 230 One has hitherto escaped the researches of conchiliologists. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Admiral*, in conchyliology, the name given..to a very beautiful.. shell. 1781 Mrs. Delany *Corr.* Ser. II. III. 4 On being initiated into the science of conchyliology. 1877 Blackie's *Pop. Encycl.* II. 485/2 Conchology, or more correctly Conchyliology, no longer holds the place it formerly occupied in science. 1843 *Year-bk. Facts* 133 On Conchyliometry.

†**Conciator.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *conciatore* mender, dresser, etc., f. *conciare* to repair, mend, dress, trim, adjust.] See quots. (all founded on that of 1662, the word never having been in Eng. use).

1662 Merrett tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* ii. 9 Experienced Conciators alwaies make tryal of the first Fritt. *Ibid.* i. 2. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Conciator*, in the glass art, is for the crystal glass what the founder is at the green glass houses. He is the person that weighs and proportions the salt on ashes and sand, and works them with a strong fire, till they run into lumps, and become white.—*Neri*, Art of Glass 240. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Conciator*, a workman who assorts and allots the proportion of salt required in glass-making. Hence in recent Dicts.

†**Co·ncidence.** *Obs.*—° [f. L. *concidĕre* to fall together + -ENCE.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Concidence*, a like falling in the ends of words.

†**Co·ncidency.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] A falling down completely; prostration.

1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* v. 142 Before his humiliation and concidency of Spirit.

‖**Concierge** (kōnsiɛ·rʒ). [F. *concierge*, in OF. *cumcerges, concerge, -ciarge, -sirge, -sierge, -cherge*, whence med.L. *consergius* (in text of 1106): derivation unknown.]

1. The custodian of a house, castle, prison, etc.; a warden; formerly, in France and other countries, the title of a high official who had the custody of a royal palace, fortress, etc. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1646 Buck *Rich. III*, 99 (T.) He is known and re-known by the concierges, by the judges, by the greater part of the senate, etc. 1660 Hexham *Dutch Dict., Den Opper-meister*, the Concierge, or the Chiefe-master. 1856 Motley *Dutch Rep.* (1861) II. 264 He directed Don Eugenio de Paralta, concierge of the fortress of Simancas, to repair to Segovia.

2. Now, in France and other foreign countries, The person who has charge of the entrance of a building; a janitor, porter.

a 1697 Aubrey *Acc. Verulam* Anecd. II. 230 (T.) The concierge that shewed the house would shut the door, to put this fallacy on him with the looking-glasse. 1840 Costello *Summer amongst Bocages* II. 31 The concierge and her family contrive to make for themselves a shelter amongst the crumbling galleries. 1866 Mrs. H. Wood *St. Martin's Eve* xxi, The concierge at Signor de Castella's is sure to know her address.

†3. ? = Conciergerie. *Obs.*

a 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Consid. to Parl.* Wks. 186 That all bishops houses, concierges, abbays, & nunries, be made places to entertain souldiers.

‖**Concie·rgerie, -ery.** In 7 **consergerie, -ery.** [F. *conciergerie*. f. prec.: see -ERY.]

1. Applied in French to the office of a concierge (in sense 1), the residence or lodge of a concierge, and used as name of a prison belonging to the Palace of Justice in Paris; in some of which senses it is occasional in Eng. as an alien word.

1610 *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 110 He [Ravaillac] was brought out of the consergery, being the prison for the palace. 1628 tr. *Mathieu's Powerfull Fav.* 138 The Conciergery [*transl.* 1632 gaole], the Court where they pleaded, the Treasury..were built neere together. 1852 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1465/2 Amblyopia in connection with presbyopia so common in the Conciergeries of Paris.

†2. Name of the Scotch Merchants' House at Campvere in Zeeland. *Obs.*

1613 *Injunctions Comm. of Burghs* in *Northern N. & Q.* I. 73 Neill Kaeȝ Maister of the Consergerie hous of Campheir. *Ibid.* 74 The said Master of the Consergerie sall intertinne the merchants of the best sort of the nation.

†**Conci·le,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 **consile,** 6 **conceill, -ciele,** 7 **conceale.** [ad. F. *concilier* or L. *conciliāre*: see Conciliate.]

1. *trans.* To make to agree; to reconcile.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxxiii. (Tollem. MS.), Also by vertu of hem [stars] elementis þat ben contrary eche to oþir ben consiled [1535 concyled, Lat. *conciliantur*] and acordid. 1540 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) M j, Whom she hath conciled unto thee. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 131/14 To concile, *conciliare*. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* II. 339 He .. in some sort was conciled to the Church of Rome. *a* 1687 H. More *True Crucifixe* 18 Thus man to God, earth to conceale to heaven. 1744 Eliza Heywood *Fem. Spect.* (1748) I. Ded., To..concile the sparkling Ideas of the one with the correcting Judgment of the other.

2. To conciliate.

1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* B 8, The difficultie to conciele the good wyll of peruert people. 1555 Eden *Decades* 18 To concyle vnto hym the frendeshyppe of the Admirall. 1622 Bp. Hall *Serm.* 15 Sept. (1627) 494 The matron cares onely to concile loue by a graue & gracefull modesty.

Concile, obs. form of Counsel.

†**Conci·liable,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *conciliāre* (see Concile) + -BLE. So in mod.F.] Capable of being conciliated; reconcilable.

1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 205/1 Utter disconformity, not conciliable, because not to be amended without a miracle. 1678 R. L'Estrange *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 286 There's a Conciliable Anger, and there is an Implacable.

†**Conci·liable,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *conciliābul-um* place of assembly, f. *concilium* an assembly, on type of words in *-ble* through F. from L. *-bulum*, e. g. *stable*. In med.L. used depreciatively, in comparison with *concilium*.] A small or secret assembly; a conventicle; applied *esp.* to an ecclesiastical council considered to be illegally assembled or schismatic.

1521 Fisher *Serm. agst. Luther* Wks. 343 This onely chyrche is the spouse of chryst, all other semblés..be..concylyables of the deuyll. 1589 Bacon *Controv. Ch. Eng.* (T.), The conventicles and conciliables of hereticks and sectaries. 1609 Bp. W. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Catholic* 143 The stolne Conciliable and conuentcle of Trent. 1642 Hales *Schism* 8 Until the second Council of Nice, in which concileable [1677 conciliable] Superstition and Ignorance did conspire.

Conciliabule (kɒ̃nsi·liăbiul). [mod. ad. L. *conciliābulum* (cf. *vestibule*, etc.), representing the original L. more closely than the earlier *conciliable*: see prec. Also in mod.F.] A small private or secret assembly; a conventicle.

1817 H. Hunt in *Cobbett's Wks.* XXXII. 192, I belong to ..no Clubs, no Conciliabules, no secret Associations, of all which I disapprove. 1840 J. W. Bowden *Life Gregory VII*, I. 87 This council ..was a pretended one—in ecclesiastical language a conciliabule. 1885 M. Pattison *Mem.* vi. 185 Haunting conciliabules, and reading fiery articles in the English Churchman.

Conciliant (kɒ̃nsi·liănt), *a. rare.* [a. F. *conciliant*, pr. pple. of *concilier* to conciliate: see -ANT.] = Conciliatory.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov. 4 Then rose the old *chef* in conciliant mood.

Conciliar (kɒ̃nsi·liăɹ), *a.* [f. L. *concilium* + -AR: on L. type **conciliār-is*. (There was a late L. *consiliāris* of or pertaining to counsel: cf. the confusion between Council and Counsel.)] Of or pertaining to a council or its proceedings; used *esp.* of ecclesiastical councils.

a 1677 Barrow *Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 199 The Emperor was President..as an Orderer of the Conciliar transactions. 1700 T. Baker *Refl. Learn.* (T.), Conciliar debates. 1826 W. Keary (*title*), Historical Review of Papal and Conciliar Infallibility. 1880 Hatch *Bampton Lect.* i. 5 The internal evidence for the history of the organization of Christianity ranges itself into two classes—patristic literature and conciliar literature.

Hence **Conci·liarly** *adv.*, in a conciliar manner, by a council.

1656 Bramhall *Replic.* viii. 336 This Decree was not conciliarly made. *a* 1677 Barrow *Pope's Suprem.* Wks. 1859 VIII. 59 Those things that were conciliarly determined .. by the present Council. 1846 G. S. Faber *Lett. Tractar. Secess.* 182 The conciliarly determined Romish Rule.

†**Conciliary,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *concilium* + -ARY: on L. type **conciliāri-us*: in mod.F. *conciliaire*. (L. had *consiliārius*: see Consiliary.)] = Conciliar.

1616 Brent tr. *Sarpi's Council Trent* (1676) 628 His Majesty had caused his Divines to consult upon..other conciliary affairs. 1654 Hammond *Answ. Animadv. Ignat.* vii. § 6. 205 They send their expresse decree .. a δόγμα, a

conciliarie, dogmatical definition. 1702 *Parl. Orig. Lower Ho. Convoc.* 25 Adjournments were there Voted as solemnly as any other Conciliary Decree or Resolution whatever.

Conciliate (kŏnsi·li,ēit), *v.* [f. L. *conciliāt-*, ppl. stem of *conciliāre* to combine, unite physically or in thought or feeling, to make friendly or agreeable, to recommend, to cause to meet, to procure, acquire, produce; f. *concilium* convocation, COUNCIL. (The senses having been already developed in L. appear somewhat disjointedly in Eng.)]

†1. *trans.* To procure, acquire, gain, get, as an accession or addition. *Obs.*

1548 LD. SOMERSET *Epist. Scots* A ij b, To still conciliate and heape to your self mooste extreme mischiefes. 1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 132 An admirable contrivance for adding Strength and conciliating length to this Muscle. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxiv. 21 Atoms.. can neither conciliate motion to themselves, nor continue in motion longer than they are impelled.

2. To gain (goodwill, esteem, etc.) by acts which soothe, pacify, or induce friendly feeling. (cf. 6.)

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* xi. (R.), Some kinges gaue their daughters to forein kinges in maryage to conciliate amitie. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 47 Noblemen and Barons.. frequent the Assemblie to conciliat the more reuerence and autoritie. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 180 ₱ 7 The art of .. conciliating or retaining the favour of mankind. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 445 His neglect of the arts which conciliate popularity. 1876 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* 71 The necessity of conciliating a certain measure of esteem.

b. of things.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 352 A philtre, or plant that conciliates affection. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 8 Using.. *Vnguentum populeum* to anoint his Temples to conciliate sleep. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 166 ₱ 3 Reasons why poverty does not easily conciliate affection.

c. Const. *to, for.*

1662 MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 4 Which cannot but conciliate much honour and reverence to the Priesthood. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 127 ₱ 1 To conciliate indulgence to .. his performances. 1886 MORLEY *Mill* Crit. Misc. III. 42 The difficult art of conciliating as much support as was possible, for..unpopular opinions.

†3. To make acceptable, recommend. (In quot. *refl.*) *Obs.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* VIII. 541 Euryalus shall here conciliate Himself with words and gifts.

4. To reconcile, make accordant or compatible.

1573 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (1853) 439, I and Dr. May did conciliate the old statutes and reformed them in King Edward's day. 1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* 85 How this ingenuous Iesuite did conciliate such contrary sayings. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* III. (1673) 46 To conciliate you the more to God and your reason. 1776–88 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxii. (Seager), Conciliating the qualities of a soldier with those of a philosopher. 1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLI. 502 One method of conciliating the proofs of the execution, with the proofs of the appearance afterwards. 1869 PHIPSON tr. *Guillemin's The Sun* (1870) 233 The attempts which have been made to conciliate the two theories.

†5. *intr.* To come to a position of friendliness; to make friends *with*. *Obs.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 26, I owed him no compliments for trying to conciliate with him. 1769 *Junius Lett.* i. 6 He was called upon to conciliate and unite. 1775 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 69 There will then appear a remnant left in Great Britain, with whom America may conciliate.

6. *trans.* To gain over in feeling; to overcome the distrust or hostility of, by soothing and pacifying means; to induce friendly and kindly feelings in; to soothe, placate, pacify. Also *absol.*

1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 47 Willing to conciliate the one, and yet not to offend the other. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 184 Nature reconciles and conciliates the mind. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. iv. 83 The..Catholic party.. would be conciliated by an English Catholic Queen. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 295 Attempts to conciliate some of the opposite faction by acts of liberality. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. vi, He would never stoop to conciliate: he could never forget an injury.

b. To make (things) amicable and agreeable; to disarm (objections).

1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xx. 187 We must make allowances, and conciliate matters. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 11 June 4/7 They have done all they can to conciliate objections.

7. [Mixture of 2 c and 6.] To win over from a position of distrust or hostility *to* (one's side).

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 382 Thus conciliating the army to their side. 1803 EDMONSTONE in Owen *Wellesley's Disp.* 320 Every endeavour should be made to conciliate that chief to the interests of the British Government.

Conciliating (kŏnsi·li,ēitiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING 2.] That conciliates; that induces friendly feeling or overcomes objection; reconciling.

1661 *Origen's Opin.* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 54 The conciliating Principle of Souls and Matter. 1759 R. HURD *Dial.* i. (R.), The more pliant and conciliating method of Cicero. 1799 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 7 A man of more conciliating manners does not exist. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 119 An excellent minister..dignified yet conciliating in manner.

Hence **Conci·liatingly** *adv.*

1880 A. DUNSMUIR *Vida* II. 141 Come now, Vida, said Mary conciliatingly.

Conciliation (kŏnsi·li,ēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *conciliātiōn-em*, n. of action from *conciliāre* to CONCILIATE. So F. *conciliation* (in Cotgr.).]

1. The action of bringing into harmony; harmonizing, reconcilement.

1543 BALE *Yet a Course, etc.* 52 b (T.) The concylyacion of the holye scriptures and most auncient fathers. 1558 *Proclam. Q. Eliz.* in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. iii. 3 Until consultation may be had .. for the better conciliation and accord of such causes as .. are moved in matters and ceremonies of religion. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 210 The conciliation of human libertie with Divine preditermination of the wil. 1877 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* I. 626 This conciliation of the interests of the species, the parents, and the young.

b. *Court (tribunal) of conciliation*: a court for composing disputes by offering to the parties a voluntary settlement, the case proceeding to a judicial court if this is not accepted.

1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 55/2 The Tribunal of Conciliation, established since 1795, is composed of the most intelligent and respectable men in the vicinage.

2. The gaining or winning by quiet means.

1553 LADY JANE GREY in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. Introd. 6 To..proceed in the former commission, for the conciliation of some good peace between our said good brother and the French King. *a* 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1650) 65 (T.) To the conciliation of rest and sleep, it is required that there be a moderate repletion. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 81 ₱ 8 Beneficence needful to the conciliation of the divine favour.

†3. Peaceable or friendly union. *Obs.*

1655–50 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 628/1 Considering the conciliation of men among themselves. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 896 Were there not a Natural Conciliation of all Rational Creatures .. men could [not] have made any firm Cities or Polities.

4. Conversion from a state of hostility or distrust; the promotion of good will by kind and considerate measures; the exhibition of a spirit of amity, practice of conciliatory measures.

1775 BURKE *Sp. Concil. Colonies* Wks. III. 26 If, Sir, we incline to the side of conciliation, we are not at all embarrassed..by any incongruous mixture of coercion and restraint. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xliii. 158 Let conciliation follow chastisement. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 290 A policy of studied conciliation. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. lvi. 224 The effect of conciliation was .. tried.

b. *attrib.*

1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. III. 18 Government.. defrays the whole expenses under the head of Conciliation Money. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 1/1 Last year, when the Tories were on the conciliation line.

5. *Rhet.*

[1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Conciliatio*, a Figure in Rhetorick. See *Synecdosis*.] 1828 WHATELY *Rhet.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 267/1 In no point more than in..the Conciliation (to adopt the term of the Latin writers) of the hearers, is it requisite to consider who and what the hearers are.

Hence **Concilia·tionist**, an advocate of a policy of conciliation.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 228 Shall we fear to tell those Conciliationists that we can do very well without their good opinion?

Conciliative (kŏnsi·li,ătiv), *a.* [f. L. *conciliāt-* ppl. stem of *conciliāre* to CONCILIATE + -IVE.] Tending to conciliate; conciliatory.

1817 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 62 A conciliative and persuasive tone. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 270 With a conciliative show of coincidence. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. xiv. ii. 176, I answered—mildly reprobatory, yet conciliative. [See also CONSILIATIVE.]

Conciliator (kŏnsi·li,ēitəɹ). [a. L. *conciliātor*, agent-n. from *conciliāre* to CONCILIATE: see -OR. Cf. F. *conciliateur* (16th c. in Littré).] One who or that which conciliates; *esp.* one who leads opposed parties to be friendly to each other; a peacemaker, arbitrator.

c 1575 FULKE *Confut. Doct. Purgatory* (1577) 419 Some mediatores and conciliatores of Origens error, with the erroneous practise of the church. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 233 It would lessen the number of conciliatours: which cannot themselves now write, but as engagedly biassed to one side or the other. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* xxxix. II. 227 (Jod.) Tipping the searcher with half-a-crown, which is a wonderful conciliator at all the bureaus in this country. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 437 He remained .. a conciliator among conflicting parties. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Sept. 9/1 Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P., has consented to act as conciliator on behalf of the men.

Conci·liatoriness. [f. next + -NESS.] The state or quality of being conciliatory.

1866 *Pall Mall G.* No. 500. 838/2 The lesser virtue of tact and conciliatoriness. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 247 He always unites a perfect conciliatoriness of tone with an absolute rigidity of statement.

Conciliatory (kŏnsi·li,ătəri), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. L. type **conciliātōri-us*, f. *conciliātor*: see CONCILIATOR and -ORY. In mod.F. *conciliatoire*.] Tending or calculated to conciliate; showing a spirit of conciliation.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 366 An Epistle called Conciliatorie, wherein he craveth acquaintaunce with one whome he never knewe, but by report. 1777 BURKE *Let. Sheriffs Bristol* Wks. III. 203 The amiable and conciliatory virtues of lenity, moderation, and tenderness. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. i. v. 61 He had not the conciliatory manners which win the favor of .. mankind.

b. as *sb.* A measure calculated to conciliate.

1778 *Learning at a Loss* II. 145 Penitentials, Mediatorials, and Conciliatories will be dispatched to my queer Father-in-law.

†**Conci·liatrice.** *Obs.* [a. F. *conciliatrice*, fem. of *conciliateur* CONCILIATOR: see -TRICE.] =next: also used of things personified as feminine.

1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* Early Wks. (1843) 144 Prayer is the head of all goodness, and the conciliatrice and purchaser of health and everlasting life.

Conci·liatrix. *rare.* [a. L. *conciliātrix*, fem. of *conciliātor*: cf. prec.] A female conciliator or reconciler.

1611 COTGR., *Conciliatrice*, a conciliatrix, reconciliatrix; a woman that reconciles those that were enemies.

‖ **Conci·lium.** The Latin equivalent of COUNCIL, occasionally used in technical language.

1834 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 369 It is inexpedient to allow the choice of academical teachers to the professors themselves, be it either to the whole Concilium, or to the several faculties. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. iii. (1849) II. 397 Lastly there was the general concilium and religious festival held periodically at Koroneia. 1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* iv. (1864) 97 But here we have a grand concilium, or republic of wills, acting each for himself.

Concinera·tion. [f. CON- altogether + CINERATION.] 'Thorough reduction to ashes'.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Concinnate (kŏnsi·nĕt), *ppl. a. rare.* [ad. L. *concinnāt-us*, pa. pple. of *concinnāre*: see next.]

†1. As *pa. pple.* Made fit; fitted (*unto*). *Obs.*

a 1600 HOOKER *Serm.* iii. § 4. Wks. 1888 III. 636 If God do suffer with unweariable toleration vessels concinnate unto death. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Concinnate*, made fit, finely apparrelled.

2. *adj.* Of language: Skilfully put together, appropriately arranged; of studied elegance or beauty.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII, an. 5 (R.) He was a manne of ripe iudgement in electinge and chosynge concinnate termes, and apte and eloquente woordes. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 317 Because of the ode's concinnate excellence, it is especially difficult to translate it.

Concinnate (kŏnsi·nĕt), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *concinnāt-*, ppl. stem of *concinnāre* to join fitly together, etc., f. *concinn-us*: see CONCINNE *a.*] *trans.* To put together fitly; to set right, arrange duly or neatly; to trim, adjust, prepare fitly.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIV. xx. I. 425 Cato sets downe a receit to trim and concinnate wine (for that is the very tearme which he vses) in this manner. 1608 J. KING *Serm.* Nov. 9 Subtiltie .. accommodateth, concinnateth circumstances. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 52 Some do concinnate the Theory, others the practick of the Art. 1831 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acct. W.'s Writings* (1876) II. 110, I am glad you are trying to concinnate your nomenclature.

Hence **Concinnated** *ppl. a.* = CONCINNATE *ppl. a.*

1657 *Phys. Dict., Concinnated*, made fit for the purpose, trimmed, apparelled. 1868 ARBER *Selden's Table-t.* Introd. 9 In order that concinnated speech may not beguile us from truth, or aphorisms charm us into injustice and error.

†**Concinna·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *concinnātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *concinnāre*: see prec.] Skilfully putting together or properly adjusting.

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* ix. 77 That knitting qualitie of Love to which he elsewhere properly ascribeth the building, concinnation, and perfecting of the Saints.

†**Conci·nne,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *concinn-us* skilfully put together, well-adjusted.] Well fitted together, skilfully arranged; harmonious.

1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Olde Age* 7 b, Which, when we read, we are rauished with the elegancie and concinne vehemencie thereof. *a* 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 137 Beauty consists in variety of colours, and in a concinne disposition of sundry different parts. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 353 The analogy..is concinne and proper.

Hence †**Conci·nneness.**

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 32 The..concinnesse of his metaphors. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 247 The greater exactness of phrase, attainable in a Set-form..the propriety, concinneness and gravity, that may be in [it].

†**Conci·nne,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *concinnā-re.*] = CONCINNATE *v.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. vii. § 3 (1622) 53 Polishing and concinning their History, so smoothly, that there should not haue bene found the least note of diuersity.

Concinnity (kŏnsi·niti). [ad. L. *concinnitās, -tāt-em*, f. *concinn-us*: see CONCINNE *a.* and -ITY.]

1. Skilful and harmonious adaptation or fitting together of parts; harmony, congruity, consistency.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xx, In euery of the said daunsis, there was a concinnitie of meuing the foote and body. 1621 DONNE *Serm.* CXVII. V. 56 This world a frame of so much harmony, so much concinnity and conveniency. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* Wks. (1834) 252 Mere confusion, without the least concinnity or order. 1675 SIR E. SHERBURNE *Transl. Manilius* Preface 7 Reasons..grounded upon the Concinnity of Time and Conformity of Study. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* (1852) II. 303 For the sake of concinnity of nomenclature.

b. (with *pl.*) A harmony, a congruity. † *Mus.* An imperfect concord: cf. *concinnous discord.*

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 317 What man despiseth not those that hunt after these deformities and concinnities. 1663 PETTY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 103, I desire you to ask Lord Brounker .. whether there be any thing in it but conjectures and concinnities. 1761 TWINING *Recr. & Studies* (1882) 17 Concords, and discords, and concinnities or imperfect concords.

2. Beauty of style produced by a skilful connexion of words and clauses; hence, more generally, studied beauty, elegance, neatness of literary or artistic style, etc.

1577 PEACHAM *Gard. Eloquence* I. (T.), Cicero, who supposed figures to be named of the Grecians *schemates*, called

them *concinnitie*..comprising all ornaments of speech under one name. 1697 J. SERJEANT *Solid Philos.* 299 Art is to polish our Notions, and bring them to Exactness and Concinnity. 1769 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 83 *note*, The Sicilians .. excelled .. in the elaborate concinnity of their money. 1865 STOPF. BROOKE *Life Robertson* I. 187 The clearness and concinnity of the thought and its illustration. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 183 As great a master as Addison of concinnity in the playful. 1881 BLACKIE *Lay Serm.* vi. 198 The graceful concinnity of Livy. 1886 G. ALLEN *Maimie's Sake* xxiii, There was a neatness and concinnity about the way it worked that charmed her.

b. with *pl.* A studied beauty or elegance.

1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. iii. 183 A discourse .. not likely, with all its concinnities .. to exert a soothing influence upon the people.

Concinnous (kŏnsi·nəs), *a.* [f. L. *concinn-us* (see prec.) + -OUS.]

1. Fitly put together or arranged, harmonious; agreeable, elegant, graceful. *rare.*

1662 GLANVILL *Lux. Orient.* i. (1682) 3 Till something else appear more concinnous and rational.

† **2.** *Mus.* Harmonious. *Obs.*

Concinnous discord (or *interval*): a discord or dissonant interval which can be used in harmony.

1654 CHARLETON *Physiologia* 227 The Concinnous, or Harmonical Sound .. called .. in our language the Twang. 1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* ix. (1731) 147 Those [discords] only here consider'd, which are (as the Greeks term'd them) ἐμμελῆ, *Concinnous*, apt and useful in Harmony. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Discords are distinguished into *concinnous* and *inconcinnous* intervals. 1746 *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 269 A Scale adapted only to the concinnous Constitution of one Key. 1760 STILES *Anc. Grk. Music*, ibid. LI. 721 The mutations by concinnous intervals. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 434/1 *Concinnous intervals*, in Music, are the various concords.

3. Characterized by concinnity or studied elegance of style.

1831 DE QUINCEY *Whiggism* VI. 123 That most concinnous and rotund of professors, Mr. Heyne.

Hence **Conci·nnously** *adv.*

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Concinnous*, A system is said to be concinnous, or concinnously divided, when the parts thereof, considered as simple intervals, are concinnous.

† **Co·ncion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *contiōn-em* (in later spelling *conciōn-*), contracted from *co(n)ventiōn-*, CONVENTION, public assembly, speech or oration before an assembly. Cf. OF. *concion*, *-tion* assembly, public harangue.]

1. An assembly.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (1822) 164 (Jam.) Als sone as he had gottin thaim about him in maner of concioun, he apperit full of haterent, and .. said in this maner. — *ibid.* 50 He commandit baith the pepill to compere to his concioun. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 338/1 Paschalis .. both in publick concion, and in writing..restored again to the Emperors..the Prerogative of Election.

2. An oration before an assembly; a public speech or harangue.

1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 6 Unto whom often tymes .. he made a solemne concion or proposition, callyng them his companions. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 96/1 Onlie a funerall concion was used. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 144 In a Concion to a Congregation of the people.

† **Co·ncional,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *contiōnāl-is* belonging to an assembly: see prec. and -AL.] Of or belonging to a public assembly or a public discourse; belonging to public preaching.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 429 It is not a formal thanksgiving, but an annunciation or predication of Christ's death—concional not adorative. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 288 There is a three-fold rebuke, Fraternall, Concionall, Judicial..the second may be done by one single Pastour. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Concional*, pertaining to a Sermon or Oration, or to the Assembly or Pulpit. 1711 G. CARY *Phys. Phylactick* 141 Either in Doctrine called Concional, or in Discipline termed Judicial.

† **Co·ncionary,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *contiōnāri-us* belonging to an assembly: see -ARY 1.] = prec.

a 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 73 There be four things a Minister should be at, the Conscionary part, Ecclesiastical story, School Divinity, and the Casuists. In the Conscionary part he must read all the Chief Fathers, both Latine and Greeke wholly. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 12 There were two sorts of preaching; the one Concionary, which was used by the Apostles and other Missionaries. 1711 G. CARY *Phys. Phylactick* 178 As to the Concionary or Doctrinal Part, and Judicial or Discipline.

† **Co·ncionate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *contiōnāt-* ppl. stem of *contiōnārī* to deliver an oration, to harangue, f. *contiōn-em*: see above. Cf. OF. *concioner*, *-onner*.] *intr.* To deliver an oration; to preach.

a 1654 WEBSTER *Appius & Virg.* v. iii, The same hands that yesterday, to hear me concionate And oratorize, rung shrill plaudits forth.

† **Co·ncionative,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. as prec. + -IVE.] = CONCIONATORY. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Co·ncionator. *rare* or *Obs.* [a. L. agent-n. f. *contiōnāt-*: see above. Cf. OF. *concionateur*.] One who makes speeches or harangues; a preacher.

1623 COCKERAM, *Concionator*, a Preacher. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xi. 246 Like some simple Concionator, who naming his Text in a Country Auditory, shut the book, and took leave of it, for the whole howre. 1830 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 129 No priest, but a concionator.

2. (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Concionator*.. In our ancient Writers, a Common Council-man, a Mot-worthy, a Freeman call'd to the Hall or Assembly.

† **Co·ncionato·ry,** *a. Obs.*· [ad. L. type **contiōnātōri-us*: see prec. and -ORY.] Of or belonging to a concionator; pertaining to public speaking.

1634 E. KNOTT (M. Wilson) *Charity Maint.* i. v. § 20 A Concionatory declamation. 1651 SMITH in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.*, *Willet* 575 He .. gave them some concionatory exhortations. 1692 BEVERLEY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 10.

† **Conciona·trix.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. L. fem. of CONCIONATOR: see -TRIX.] A woman who harangues the people.

c 1430 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. xvi. 960 Brynge foorth this woman, brynge þis concyonatrix.

Conci·piency. *nonce-wd.* [f. next: see -ENCY.] The quality or state of being concipient or conceptive; *pl.* concipient states, conceptive acts.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 178 In strict and severe propriety of language I should have said .. concipiencies or conceptive acts rather than conceptions.

Concipient (kŏnsi·piĕnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *concipient-em*, pr. pple. of *concipĕre* to CONCEIVE.] That conceives, conceiving.

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* xv, By puffs concipient some in ether flit. 1825 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.*, *Statesm. Man.* App. B, The man himself considered as a concipient as well as percipient being. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 90 That wondrous hermaphrodite, who Self-concipient, breeds from no embrace.

Concise (kŏnsəi·s), *a.* [ad. L. *concīs-us* cut up, concise, pa. pple. of *concīdĕre* to cut up, cut to pieces, f. *con-* + *cædĕre* to cut. Cf. F. *concis* in same sense (16th c. in Littré).]

1. Of speech or writing: Expressed in few words; brief and comprehensive in statement; not diffuse.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* i. 110, I that have with concise syllogisms Gravell'd the Pastors of the German Church. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 758/2 The concise style, which expresseth not enough, but leaves somewhat to be understood. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 58 To compile this .. Treatise, in the concisest manner possible. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* ii. (1841) I. 13 A tradesman's letters should be plain, concise, and to the purpose. 1828 WHATELY *Rhet.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 242/1 Other arguments may occur to him..more clear or more concise.

b. applied to persons.

1604 DRAYTON *Moses* II. (R.), Lest too concise injuriously we wrong Things that such state and fearfulness impart. 1693 SHADWELL *Volunteers* III. i, Pr'ythee why? be concise. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* (1851) 177 If he wrote to his father, no wonder he was concise.

c. *transf.* Occupying little time; brief, direct.

1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) II. 401 He who has the benefit of a conciser operation, will soon outvie and undersell a competitor who continues to use a more circuitous labour. 17.. COWPER *Moralizer Corrected* 6 His hours of study clos'd at last, And finish'd his concise repast.

† **2.** ? Containing much in little space, small and compact. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1614 J. COOKE *Tu Quoque* in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 234 A pretty concise room; Sir Lionel, where are your daughters?

† **3.** (See quot.) *Obs.* [L. *concīdĕre* to cut down, kill; to beat severely.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Concise*, brief, beaten, cut, mangled, or killed.

† **Concise** (kŏnsəi·z), *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *concīs-* ppl. stem of *concīdĕre* to cut up, cut away: see prec.] *trans.* To cut off, mutilate. Hence **Conci·sed** *ppl. a.*, **Conci·sing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1659 MILTON *Civ. Power* Wks. (1847) 416/2 This concising punishment of circumcisers became a penal law therupon among the Visigothes. 1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 490 The concised Letter-lauding Jew.

Concisely (kŏnsəi·sli), *adv.* [f. CONCISE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a concise manner.

1684 J. GOODMAN *Wint. Ev. Conf.* p. iii. (T.), You will not be too prolix in your arguments; but deal concisely and decretorily. 1715-25 BROOME *Odyssey* (J.), Ulysses here speaks very concisely. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 275, I define figure .. more concisely, the limit of solid.

Conciseness (kŏnsəi·snĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Concise quality; brevity, terseness.

1659 O. WALKER *Oratory* 35 Such a conciseness, not onely avoiding .. Tautology, but savouring of .. acuteness, force, and clearness. 1695 DRYDEN *Pref. 2nd Misc.* (R.), The conciseness of Demosthenes. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 157 ₱ 7 An old clergyman, who rightly conjectured the reason of my conciseness. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 50 They value themselves .. on conciseness and going to the point, in private affairs. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* vii. 89 What is slang but an effort at conciseness?

Concision (kŏnsi·ʒən). [ad. L. *concīsiōn-em* cutting up, n. of action f. *concīdĕre* to cut up. With sense 3 cf. *precision*.]

1. The action of cutting to pieces or cutting away; mutilation.

1382 WYCLIF *Joel* iii. 14 Peplis in the valley of concisioun, or sleaynge to gydre. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *ibid.*, The day of our Lord is nigh in the valley of concision. 1611 BIBLE *ibid.*, *marg.* 1668 ELBOROWE *Ep. Polycarp & Ign.* 78 The violence of beasts, scattering of bones, concision or chewing of members. 1805 G. S. FABER *Dissert. Proph.* (1806) I. 51 Then will the wine-press of God's wrath begin to be trodden in the valley of concision.

2. In *Phil.* iii. 2 (from the Geneva version of 1557 onward) it translates Gr. *κατατομή* 'cutting off, cutting up', used there instead of *περιτομή* 'circumcision', and applied contemptuously to the Judaizing Christians.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Phil.* iii. 2 Beware of the concision [so *Rhem.*, 1611 and 1881; Gr. *βλέπετε τὴν κατατομήν*, Vulg. *videte concisionem*, WYCL. dyuysioun; TINDALE, CRANMER dissencion]. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 45 Peter preached against the abuse of the Iewish ceremonies, to which the Concision turned them. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 10 (1619) 219 So of such Christians as turn Iewes againe; beware of the concision, and betake vs to the circumcision. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 432 *note*, Concision means circumcision regarded as a mere mutilation.

† b. Hence, a rending or division (of the church); a schism. *Obs.*

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Phil.* iii. 2 *note*, The false apostles gloried in their Circumcision, wher vnto S. Paul here alludeth, calling them concision, which is cutting of and tearing asunder of the Churche. 1642 *Answ. Observ. agst. King* 16 Whether this observer hath decided any thing who hath promoted the concision. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* III. Ep. Ded. (R.), Those of the concision who made it [the division] would do well to consider .. the likeliest way to settle and support a church.

3. = CONCISENESS. [so F. *concision*.]

[Not in JOHNSON or TODD 1755-1818.] 1774 W. HOOPER *Rational Recreat.* (1794) I. Advt. 2 The whole .. will .. be delivered with more perspicuity and concision. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XV. xxii. 1865 LEWES in *Fortn. Rev.* II. 692 Concision gives energy, but it also adds restraint. 1882 MORLEY *Cobden* II. vi. 161 Lord John Russell described the state of things with characteristic concision.

Concistory, obs. f. CONSISTORY.

† **Conci·sure.** *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *concīsūr-a* a cutting, f. *concīdĕre* to cut up.] = CONCISION.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Concision*, *Concisure*, a cutting or dividing; a rent or schism.

† **Co·ncitate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *concitāt-* ppl. stem of *concitāre* to move violently, excite, f. *con-* + *citāre* to move; see CITE.] *trans.* To stir up, rouse, excite. Hence † **Co·ncitated** *ppl. a.*

1574 RICH *Mercury & Soldier* E iiij, Cyrus King of Persia mynding to concitate the myndes of his people. 1652 J. HALL *Height Eloquence* p. lvii, Concitated passions. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† **Concita·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *concitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *concitāre*: see prec. Cf. obs. F. *concitation* (Cotgr.).] Stirring up, rousing, or exciting; agitation, excitement; *esp.* of the mind.

1533 tr. *Erasmus' Com. Crede* 93 Certayn men haue sayde that the holy ghoste .. is noughte els but the concitation or styrrynge of a godly mynde. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xxxi. 400 So long as our pulse panted, and we feele any concitation. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. VIII. 74 When this fervour and concitation of the minde is inveterate.

† **Concita·trix.** *Obs.* [a. L. fem. of *concitātor*, agent-n. f. *concitāre*: see above and -TRIX.]

1611 COTGR., *Concitatrice*, a concitatrix, incitresse, prouokeresse.

† **Conci·te,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *concite-r*, ad. L. *concitāre*: see above.] *trans.* To stir up, excite.

1554 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 429 For this fierce beast conciteth nothing than war, than manslaughter, than plagues. 1642 *Lond. Apprent. Declar.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 303 Your former gracious acceptation of petitions..hath concited us..to address ourselves also .. to this honourable assembly.

† **Conci·tizen.** *Obs.* [cf. F. *concitoyen*.] Fellow-citizen, co-citizen.

1428 *Proc. at York*, in *Misc.* (Surtees, No. 85) 4 Noght.. also a concitezin, bot als a straunger. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Pref. (R.), Whether it be by a neighbour, or a stranger, or a foreigner, or a con-citizen. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. v. (1632) 508 To gratifie their concitizens and fellowes. 1604 EARL STIRLING *Aurora* ii. (R.), Lest that the torments which I feele Might likewise my con-citizens annoy.

Conck, obs. var. CONCH (sense 7).

Concla·mant, *a.* [ad. L. *conclāmānt-*, pr. pple. stem of *conclāmāre*.] Calling out together.

1890 *Daily News* 12 Aug. 2/2 Reason and conscience .. he must ..obey their conclamant voice.

† **Co·nclamate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [? ad. L. *conclāmāt-us* lamented, lamentable, pa. pple. of *conclāmāre*: see next.] ? Lamented, lamentable.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 149 The conclamate cold of the ambient.

† **Co·nclamate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *conclāmāt-*, ppl. stem of *conclāmāre* to call out together or loudly, to lament (the dead), f. *con-* + *clāmāre* to call out.] *trans.* To call out against.

Hence † **Co·nclamated** *ppl. a.*

1658 BP. REYNOLDS *Van. Creature* Wks. (1677) 6 The so much conclamated and scorned peevishness of a few silly, unpolitick, unregarded Hypocrites.

Conclamation (kɒnklămē·ʃən). [ad. L. *conclāmātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *conclāmāre*: see prec.]

1. A loud calling out of many together; *esp.* of loud lamentation for the dead.

1627 MAY *Lucan* II. 23 Such a silent woe .. Before his funerall conclamation. 1705 T. GREENHILL *Art Embalm.* 57 (T.) The Romans used conclamation, or a general outcry, set up at equal intervals before the corps, by persons who waited there on purpose. 1836 LANE *Mod. Egypt.* (1849) II. xv. 286 Many of the females of the neighbourhood, hearing the conclamation, come to unite with them in this melancholy task [bewailing the dead].

† **2.** A shout of approval or disapproval. *Obs.*

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 115 This .. was answer'd with applauses and wonderfull conclamations. 1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* 94 The fore-mentioned repetitions, abruptions, responses, and conclamations. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xxii. 116 They were continually insulted with loud peals of

hisses and conclamations of *down with the Roundheads*. *Ibid.* xxxviii. 206 Amidst the insults and conclamations of a rascally mob.

Conclave (kǫ·nklēiv). Also 8 -cleave. [a. F. *conclave* :— L. *conclāve*, pl. *conclāvia*, a place that may be locked up, f. *con-* together + *clāvis* key.]

†1. A private room, inner chamber, closet. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 15 Pylat sendyth iiii knytes .. To keep the blody body in his dede conclave. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* ii. 591 In ane conclaue all maid of Christall cleir: Inclusit thay war. 1623 Cockeram, *Conclaue*, an inner parlour [ed. 1626 *adds* a priuie roome, a closet]. *a* 1646 J. Gregory *Posthuma* (1650) 12 That they [the Septuagint translators] were placed everie one in a several Conclave. 1753 Mrs. Delany *Corr.* 20 Nov. (1861) III. 241 The Duchess has fitted up the little room out of her conclave that opens into the garden in the Gothic taste.

b. *fig.*

a 1626 Bacon *New Atl.* 11 The situation .. in the secret Conclave of such a vast Sea. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1776) 147 At the first peeping out of the Winter Concleave.

2. *spec.* The place in which the Cardinals meet in private for the election of a Pope.

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 254 The cardinals, that wolden save The forme of lawe in the conclave, Gon for to chese a new pope. 1494 Fabyan vii. 525 Ye cardynallys beyng in ye conclaue or counceyll chaumbre, where ye pope is accustomyd to be chosen. 1691 W. B. *Hist. Rom. Conclave* i. 1 'Tis he too that takes care to have the Conclave built with Timber. 1883 Addis & Arnold *Cath. Dict.* s.v., The large halls of the palace are so divided by wooden partitions as to furnish a number of sets of small apartments .. all opening upon a corridor..On the tenth day a solemn Mass of the Holy Ghost is said in the Vatican church, and after it the Cardinals form a procession and proceed to the conclave, taking up their respective apartments as the lot has distributed them.

3. The assembly of cardinals met for the election of a Pope.

1625 Heylin *Microcosmos* 181 Allotting it to the Conclaue of Cardinals. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton.* 360 He had been long a Cardinall and at two or three Conclaves or Elections of Popes. 1656 Bramhall *Replic.* v. 205 Whom does the Conclave chuse? An uniuersall Pastor? No, but expressely a Bishop of Rome. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 53 A conclave, which opened at Venice in March 1800, had raised to the papal chair Cardinal Chiaramonti.

b. *loosely.* The body of cardinals.

1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, ii. ii. 100, I .. thanke the holy Conclaue for their loues. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* II. 23 When the news..reached Rome, the conclave was furious.

c. *attrib.*

1681 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 39 So conclave fathers do conclude. *Ibid.* 157 A conclave brother. 1686 J. Serjeant *Hist. Monast. Conv.* A iv a, In the Conclave Election of a Pope.

4. *transf.* Any private or close assembly, esp. of an ecclesiastical character.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 60 As the Archbishop was sitting beneth in a conclave with his felow Bishops about him, consulting togither. 1635 Austin *Medit.* 68 The Tenet and Conclusion of the Sanhedrim (the great Councell or Conclave of the Rabbins). 1808 Scott *Marm.* ii. xviii, A cresset .. dimly served to show The awful conclave met below. 1856 Miss Mulock *J. Halifax* 329 The respectable conclave above-stairs. 1866 Motley *Dutch Rep.* i. iii. 108 The three..who composed the secret conclave or cabinet.

5. Phrase. *In conclave* (in senses 3 and 4).

1524 Wolsey in Fiddes *Life* ii. (1726) 72 The Cardinals then being in conclave. 1667 Milton *P. L.* i. 795 The great Seraphic Lords and Cherubim In close recess and secret conclave sat. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* 259 You yourself are ever brooding, and ever in conclave too, with persons who .. are the preachers of violence. 1862 C. Stretton *Cheq. Life* I. 20 The head-master .. happened to be sitting in conclave with some of the assistant teachers.

†**Concla·vical**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *conclāve* (see prec.) + -ic + -al: after *clerical*, etc.] Of or pertaining to a conclave.

1660 S. Fisher *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 345 The New Testament .. lay lockt up from all the Laity, within the lines of her Conclavical, Clerical Communication.

Conclavist (kǫ·nklēivist). [a. F. *conclaviste*, It. *conclavista*, f. *conclave*: see above and -ist.]

†1. One of the cardinals in conclave. *Obs.*

[1598 Florio, *Conclauista*, a fellow chooser of a Pope, or one that is admitted in the Conclaue.] 1616 Brent tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent* (1676) 518 The Pope, considering that the Conclavists of account remain at Rome. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Conclavist*, one of those Cardinals that meet in the conclave for the election of the Pope.

2. One who attends on a cardinal in conclave.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1670 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 437/2 The Conclavist or Chamber-keeper to Cardinal Albici was lately put out of the Conclave. 1691 W. B. *Hist. Rom. Conclave* iii. 9 Every Cardinal brings into the Conclave along with him a Conclavist and two Servants. 1776-88 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* lxvi. 129 *note* (Seager), The Cardinals knocked at his door; but his Conclavist refused to interrupt the studies of Bessarion. 1883 Addis & Arnold *Cath. Dict.* s. v. *Conclave*, Each Cardinal is allowed to have two members of his household in personal attendance upon him [in the conclave]; these are called *conclavists*.

Concli·mate, *v. rare.* [f. *con-* together with + Climate: app. suggested by *acclimate*.] *trans.* To inure to a climate, acclimatize.

1864 in Webster. 18.. Ogilvie cites *Q. Rev.*

†**Conclo·se**, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *conclos*:—late L. *conclausus* closed in, f. *con-* + *clausus* closed.] Closed in, shut in, enclosed.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4961 Thow art the gardyn conclose of swettest Aromatyze alle.

†**Conclou·tment**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Con- + Clout *v.* + -ment: cf. *compatchment*.] A clouting together, a patchwork.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 132 Wee .. count him a Heathen Deuine, that alledgeth any illustration out of humaine Authors, and makes not all his sermons concloutments of scripture.

Conclucion, -cyon, obs. ff. Conclusion.

Conclu·dable, -ible, *a. rare.* [f. Conclude: see -ble.] That may be concluded or inferred.

1617 Hieron *Wks.* II. 179 That nothing, among the rites ..was to bee slighted ouer..is thought to be iustly concludeable out of that Deut. vi. 1. 1655 H. More *Ath. Antid.* (1662) 160 The Existence of the Manichean God is not concludible.

Conclude (kǫnklū·d), *v.* [ad. L. *conclūd-ĕre* to shut up closely, close, end, f. *con-* + *claudĕre* to close, shut.]

I. To shut up, enclose, include.

†1. (in physical sense). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 423 [There] be ij waters, oon of whom concludethe an yle moved to and fro with the wynde. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 92 It is usual to conclude them in Parks. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 449 When an animal is concluded in a limited quantity of..air, it dies as soon as the air is vitiated. 1859 Tennyson *Merlin & Viv.* 510, I dreamt Of some vast charm concluded in that star.

b. *fig.* 1388 Wyclif *Gal.* iii. 22 But scripture hath concludid [1382 enclosyde] alle thingis vndir synne. 1611 Bible *Rom.* xi. 32 God hath concluded [Gr. συνέκλεισε, *Revised* shut up] them all in vnbeliefe, that he might haue mercy vpon all. 1865 Bushnell *Vicar. Sacr.* iii. v. 358 Whom he has first arrested and concluded in sin.

†2. To include, comprehend, comprise, sum up.

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 500 And schortly to concluden al his wo, So moche sorwe had never creature. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 160 There be...x. commaundementes..but they be all concluded and comprehended in two. 1647 N. Bacon *Hist. Disc.* lvi. (1651) 162 That..the written Laws were wholly concluded into the Norman tongue. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* iii. 11 In the simple Concord I conclude all his compounds. 1709 Stanhope *Paraphr.* IV. 53 Each Member of the City or Borough is concluded as a Citizen. 1828 C. Wordsworth *King Chas. I*, 154 It appears..in a nutshell, contained and concluded almost wholly under that single word 'however'.

†b. To shut up or comprehend within definite limits; to restrict, confine. (Also with *up*.) *Obs.*

1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* 118 Whereas Christ saieth God is in heaven, he doth not by yt his so saieng conclud and hemen him ther. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Com.* 6 June 6 Much lesse can the Power of Parliament be concluded by his Majesties command. 1646 J. Gregory *Notes & Observ.* (1650) 72 The Faithful Church of that time, concluded up in the family of Seth. 1679 Penn *Addr. Prot.* ii. ii. (1692) 68 Those that chuse to be concluded by the Letter and Text of Christ's Testament.

c. To confine, or shut up *to*.

1646 H. Laurence *Comm. & Warre with Angels* Aa 3 b, The saints not so concluded to one Angell, as not to injoy oftentimes the service of many.

†3. a. To shut up *from* a course of action, etc.; to preclude, debar, restrain, 'estop'. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif 2 *Sam.* xviii. 28 Blessid be the Lord thi God, that hath concludid the men, that rereden her hoondis ayens my lord the kyng. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 6 § 1 The said..Defendants be not concluded thereby, but..may answer and plead to the Action. 1621 Elsing *Debates Ho. Lords* (1870) 85 The protestacion to be entred ther..but not to conclude us from judginge of Flood. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* III. 176 Suffer Lazarus to go and warn my Relations who are not yet thus finally concluded by Death.

b. To shut up *to* a course of action, etc.; to bind, oblige. Still in legal use.

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 185 This open thing..Concludeth him by suche a way, That he the feith mo nede obey. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 36 § 1 Fynes with proclamacions.. shuld be a fynal ende and conclud aswel pryuies as strangers to the same. 1671 H. Stubbe *Reply* 24 The Theologicians did not hold themselves concluded by the Sentiments of the Canonists. 1690 Locke *Govt.* ii. viii. (Rtldg.) 98 The consent of the majority shall..conclude every individual. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench 575 In settling the value of a copyhold fine the tenant is not concluded by the amount of rent..reserved on the premises.

†4. To overcome in argument; to confute, 'shut up'; to convince. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14713 (Cott.) Wit wordes suilk war þai Wit scil concluded and ouercummin. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Catharina* 256 A madyne..þat throw gret wit & sutelte Concludis all my mene & me. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 86 By verre contradiccion thou concludist thi silf. 1407 *Exam. W. Thorpe* in Arb. *Garner* VI. 53 In all those temptations, Christ concluded the Fiend. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 459/2 When they be confuted and concluded openly therin. 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 283 Though the Scythians had better Arguments to offer ..they would not be concluded by them. [1858 Bushnell *Serm. New Life* 92 The mere seeing of any wonder never concludes the mind of the spectator.]

†b. To refute (a statement). *Obs. rare.*

1388 Wyclif *Prol.* 36 Job argueth aȝens hise enemyes .. and concludith many errouris that suen of hire false bileeue.

II. To close any transaction; to end.

5. *trans.* To bring to a close or end; to wind up, finish, close. (Said of a person, or of a final act, etc.)

1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* i. vi, For my beheste with deathe I shall conclude. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 417 In euery triangle .. three lines, the first beginneth, the seconde augmenteth, the third concludeth it a figure. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. i. 190 His fault concludes, but what the law should end, The life of Tybalt. 1592 Earl Essex in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* ii. 237 III. 164 My Lady Walsingham .. doth now conclude all sutes with one request. 1660 T. Willsford *Scales Comm.* 113 Saturday concluding both moneth and year, and Sunday beginning the year 1660. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* (1824) 697 She would have concluded her days within the walls of San Stefano. *Mod.* This concluded the proceedings of the meeting. *absol.* 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* ii. 429 A solemn grace Concluded.

†b. To put an end to, 'do for' (a person). (Now *humorous.*)

1606 G. W[oodcocke] tr. *Ivstine* 118 a, The stratigem that concluded the Father. 1612 Shelton *Quix.* I. i. iv. 24 Pay him instantly or else .. I will conclude thee, and annihilate thee. 1862 E. Lear *Nonsense Bk.*, He jumped over the cliff, Which concluded that person of Cromer.

†c. Const. *inf.* with *to*. *Obs.*

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) H v a, And here I conclude to speake of exercise. 1541 — *Gov.* ii. vii, And here I conclude to write any more at this tyme of mercy.

6. *absol.* To make an end of an action, e.g. speech or writing; to end, finish, close (*with* or *by*).

1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* p. xlix, Concluding with this clause. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 303 The bysshops concludynge answered and sayd, We haue no kynge but Cesar. 1541 Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 222/2 After much communication, hee concluded wyth mee, & sayd, how that I was but a foole. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* i. ii. 57 And to conclude, The Victorie fell on vs. 1716-8 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* I. x. 37 By this time, you are ready to fear I shall never conclude at all. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* ii. lxiii, In bloodier acts conclude those who with blood began. 1840 Hood *Up Rhine* 55 My paper being filled .. I must conclude with kind regards to Emily.

7. *intr.* Of things: To come to a close or end; to close, end, finish, terminate.

1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 839 Her heavy anthem still concludes in woe. 1616 Brent tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent* (1676) 392 To avoid all negotiation, because it would conclude with the dishonour of the Pope. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 207 ¶ 12 Nothing is ended with honour, which does not conclude better than it began. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 457 The report..concluded as follows.

†b. To end, issue, or result *in*; = End *v.* 5 b.

a 1639 Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1677) 465 It must ..at last conclude either in Popery or Atheism. 1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 336 All pious frauds have ever concluded at last in Superstition or Atheism, or the ruine of that..Party that used them.

III. To come to a conclusion, infer, prove.

8. To arrive by reasoning at a judgement or opinion; to come to a conclusion, draw an inference, infer, deduce. a. with *subord. cl.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 694, I wol conclude that it is bet for me To sleen myself. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 172 The Pope concluded that he regned nevyr but be strength and violens. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 163 b, Rosell, Angelus, and other doctours determyneth and concludeth that, etc. 1611 Bible *Rom.* iii. 28 Therefore wee conclude, that a man is iustified by faith. 1668 Hale *Pref. Rolle's Abridgm.* 7 It were a vain thing to conclude it is irrational, because not to be demonstrated..by Syllogismes. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* i. xvi, By his way of speaking, I concluded there were six. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. iv. iv. 129 Concluding that his life was in danger.

b. with *obj.* and *inf. compl.* (*to be* often omitted).

c 1532 Dewes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1071 Ye have concluded you a phisycion. 1538 Starkey *England* i. iv. 138 Reson concludyth bothe necessary and expedyent to be, to have al lawys in the vulgare tong. 1628 Ford *Lover's Mel.* i. iii, Then you conclude me proud? 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 17 We cannot but conclude such Prognostics to be within the circle of possibilities. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* vii. xiv, Some concluded him dead. 1756 Burke *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1842 I. 12 The greatest part of the governments..must be concluded tyrannies. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 262 We concluded it unsafe to anchor.

c. with *simple obj.*: To infer.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* iv. iv. 125 Yif I haue concluded soþe of þe vnselynesse of shrewednesse. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7470 Shaltow never of apparence Seene conclude good consequence. 1583 Babington *Commandm.* i. (1637) 4 That we might conclude liberty thereon to sinne at our pleasure? ..No, no. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* vi, To conclude the finenesse of the cloth from the largenesse of the measure. 1671 Milton *P. R.* ii. 317 What conclud'st thou hence? 1729 Franklin *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 36 All this is inferred and concluded from, etc. 1864 Bowen *Logic* vii. 201 From EA in the Second, we may conclude not only E, but O.

d. *absol.* or with *preps.* (Chiefly as to manner.)

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* x. vii, To conclude truely. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 11 Not to conclude or dogmatize vpon this or that peremptorily. 1701 Jer. Collier tr. *M. Aurelius* 82-3 Don't you conclude upon any real damage; for there's no such thing. 1759 Johnson *Rasselas* xxviii, You .. conclude too hastily from the infelicity of marriage against its institution. 1834 Fonblanque *Eng. under 7 Admin.* (1837) III. 19 Our own experience certainly concludes unfavourably to the use of the wig. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* ii. 164 From the omnipresence of geometry, Oersted thus concludes to a universal beauty of form.

†9. *trans.* To lead to the conclusion; to demonstrate, prove. (Said of a person, an argument, etc.) Const. *obj. and compl.*, or *subord. cl. Obs.*

1549 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordering of Priests*, Nothyng..but that..may be concluded, and proued by the scripture. 1623 Massinger *Dk. Milan* i. i, The success Concludes the victor innocent. 1687 H. More *App. Antid.* x. § 7. 207 That our arguments are sophistical because they ..conclude that there is an incorporeal substance in beasts. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. xii. 257. I..concluded to the commanders that they had done what they .. should have been ashamed of. *a* 1797 Burke *Tracts Popery Laws* Wks. 1842 II. 434 This mode of conviction .. concludes the party has failed in his expurgatory proof.

†10. *intr.* To lead to a conclusion, be conclusive. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 98 Thy reason in this case concludeth not. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. viii. § 3 (1622) 58 No part of his Obiection concludeth for pure Atheists. 1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 155 This is but a negative argument, and concludeth not. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* iii, This objection concludes equally against a creation in any sense. 1714 FORTESCUE-ALAND *Pref. to Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 7 The Argument will equally conclude to both.

IV. To bring or come to a decision, settle, decide, determine.

11. *trans.* To bring (a matter) to a decision or settlement; to decide, determine (a point, a case at law). **b.** To settle, arrange finally (a treaty, peace, etc.).

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxl. 169 They wolde bring thyder their lorde the Erle of Flanders, and there to conclude vp the maryage. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 736 The French king .. determined to conclude a truce. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 127/2 Such orders as are concluded, and established in parlement. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 107 Shall we at last conclude effeminate peace? 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 3 Five Commissaries .. who should treat of the differences and should have power to conclude them. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. viii. 187 He had concluded a treaty with Spain. 1885 SIR J. C. MATHEW *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 465 The case is concluded practically by the decision in Read *v.* Anderson.

12. To come to the conclusion or decision (*to do* a thing), to decide (on a course of action), determine, resolve. Const. *inf.* or *subord. cl.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. viii. (1558) 11 b/1 This stepmother .. concluded hath in her entencion Him to destroy. *c* 1490 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* 205 They concluded with in them selfe, that they sholde lye al nyghte in their harneys. *c* 1532 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlix. 165 He .. concludyd to send for all his men of warre. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1850 They did conclude to beare dead Lucrece thence. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxi. 25. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xxix. (1647) 81 The Emperour and the King of France concluded to besiege Damascus. 1707 FUNNELL *Voy.* (1729) 153 Finding a loss in boiling our meat we concluded to eat it raw. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 262 We concluded to drop an anchor as soon as we got into clean ground. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1842) I. 623 It was concluded to bring him to trial. 1832 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. 1862 IX. 85. 1853 MISS YONGE *Heir Redcl.* vii, She..concluded that she would wait. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 79 My wife concluded to hire a balcony. 1886. CONINGTON *Misc. Writ.* (1872) I. 126. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Hist. Eng. Thought* I. 422 He..concludes to express his sentiments.

† **b.** *pass.* (Cf. *to be determined, resolved.*) *Obs.*

1452 DK. YORK in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 13, I .. am fully concluded to proceed in all haste against him. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xi, At the last they were concluded that Merlyn shold goo with a token of kyng Ban. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Certus*, I am concluded to do it. 1643 [ANGIER] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 3 We are all unanimously concluded to be ayding and assisting.

† **13.** *intr.* To come to a decision, make an arrangement or agreement, resolve, determine. **a.** *of, on, upon* (a question, a thing to be done, etc.).

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 48 b, Jason .. hering the fayr Myrro so ordeyne and conclude of their sodayn departing. 1490 — *Eneydos* xl. (1890) 131 Whan..they had concluded togyder of ther besines. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cliv. 185 To conclude on another maner of peace. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 41 The Negros and we soone concluded of price. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 97 We judged a third man is necessary, and concluded on Sir W. Warren. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 30 They might..conclude upon the measures they intended to pursue. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 34 This being concluded on by all parties. 1796 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Warning* III. 183 Peace has been concluded upon.

† **b.** *with* (a person, etc.): To agree, come to an arrangement, make terms. *Obs.*

1462 EDW. IV. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 41 I. 127 [They] have conspired, accorded, concluded, and determined with owr outward enemyes as well of Fraunce and of Scotland. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. vi. (1612) 20 Concluding with his companie how to conuay her thence. 1591 LAMBARDE *Arch.* (1635) 213 Howsoever they should conclude amongst themselves. 1680 C'TESS MANCHESTER in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 217 My Lord hath concluded wth him to travell wth my son.

† **c.** To close *with* (an opinion). *Obs.*

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 259 Concluding with their opinion who persuaded to fight.

† **14.** *trans.* To decide or determine upon. *Obs.*

c 1532 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxv. 223 These .ii. traytours deuysyd and concludyd the deth of Huon. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1372 His death was concluded one evening, and..should have been put in execution the next day.

15. *intr. Sc. Law.* In a summons (now, only in the Court of Session): To state formally, in a clause called the 'conclusion', the object or objects sought for. See CONCLUSION 14.

1826 in P. Shaw *Cases* IV. 310, I am now satisfied that it is not necessary to conclude for expenses. 1868 *Act* 31–2 *Vict.* c. 101 § 59 It shall be lawful to libel and conclude and decern for general adjudication.

† **Conclude,** *sb. Obs.*[−1]. [f. prec.] Conclusion.

1643 J. SHERLEY in W. Bradford *Plymouth Plant.* (Mass. Hist. Soc.) 406, I shall write this generall leter .. hoping it will be a good conclude of a..costly and tedious bussines.

Concluded (kǫ̆nklū·dĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONCLUDE *v.* + -ED [1].] Finished, determined, settled, closed, etc.; see the verb.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 666 [They] neyther would, nor once durst impugne his concluded purpose. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 292 Hearing of the former concluded peace. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 164 The concluded Articles of the Peace.

† **Conclu·dence.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *conclūdĕre* to CONCLUDE + -ENCE.] = next.

1650 *Vind. Hammond's Addr.* 37 § 78 Against the concludence of a Negative Argument. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iv. 159 The third Allay to the concludence of this Argument.

† **Conclu·dency.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] Quality of being 'concludent'; conclusiveness.

1647 *Power of Keys* iv. 77 Against the concludency of that which is inferr'd. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 96 The edge and concludency of those Physical Arguments.

† **Conclu·dent,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *conclūdent-em*, pr. pple. of *conclūdĕre*, as prec.: see -ENT.] That 'concludes' a question or an opponent (see CONCLUDE *v.* 10, 4); conclusive, decisive, convincing.

1571 GRINDAL *Let. to Abp. Parker* Wks. (1843) 327, I thought, when I read it, that his arguments were never concludent. 1622–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 168 A matter of strong presumption, if not demonstrably concludent. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 447 Nor is a Proof said to be concludent, unless the Quality..annex'd be also prov'd.

† **Conclu·dently,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] Conclusively, decisively, convincingly.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 48 How fitly, how aptly, and how concludently the adversaries impugn the same. 16.. SWINBURNE *Spousals* (1686) 43 [He] more confidently than concludently affirmed the same.

b. By way of conclusion or inference.

1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 119 To attribute such acts..unto God..and yet withal to deny, that we concludently make him the Author of Sin.

Concluder (kǫ̆nklū·dəɹ). [f. CONCLUDE *v.* + -ER [1].] One who or that which concludes, in various senses of the verb.

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. xlv. (1631) 249 Death..that concluder of mortalitie. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* App. 45 Such a Concluder would have made Aristotle himself forswear syllogism.

Concludible: see CONCLUDABLE.

Concluding (kǫ̆nklū·dĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING [1].] The action of the verb CONCLUDE.

1530 PALSGR. 207/2 Concludyng, *discussion.* 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 Concludinges of peace, amitie, and concorde. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 298 Such a dull concluding of her dayes. 1659 O. WALKER *Oratory* 9 A short recapitulation and concluding, called Peroratio.

Conclu·ding, *ppl. a.* That concludes.

† **1.** Conclusive, decisive, convincing. *Obs.*

1616 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent* (1676) 246 The most concluding argument was, etc. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. vi. v. 258 He maintains there that all the Passages are not concluding.

2. Finishing, closing, final.

1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 469 When our sentence consists of two members, the longer should, generally, be the concluding one. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 532 As the concluding words .. were uttered. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 3 In the concluding chapters.

† **Conclu·dingly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] Conclusively, decisively.

1639 LAUD in Prynne *Canterb. Doom* (1646) 274 King James .. made this answer; that he writ that not concludingly, but by way of argument only. 1658 in Baxter *Saving Faith* ii. 9 My discourse doth not concludingly evince the contrary. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Life Laud* (1668) 106 They do concludingly demonstrate, That, etc.

† **Conclu·se,** *v. Obs.* [ME. *conclused* pa. pple., f. L. *conclūs-us*, F. *conclus* pa. pple. + -ED. Perh. only found in pa. pple. Cf. CONCLUDE *v.* 4.] *trans.* To overcome in argument, confute.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14713 (Gött.) Wid wordis suilk war þai ..wid skill conclused and ouercomen.

† **Conclu·sible,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. type **conclūsibilis*, f. ppl. stem of *conclūdĕre* to CONCLUDE: see -BLE.] That may be concluded or inferred.

1654 HAMMOND *Answ. Animadv. Ignat.* iv. § 1. 86 Not .. conclusible from the words of Clement. *a* 1660 — (J.), 'Tis..conclusible from God's prescience, that, etc. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Conclusion (kǫ̆nklū·ʒən). Also 4 **-sioun, -cioun,** 4–7 **-syon,** 5 **-syoun, -cyon,** 5–6 **-cion,** 6 *Sc.* **-sione.** [a. F. *conclusion*, ad. L. *conclūsiōn-em*, n. of action from *conclūdĕre* to CONCLUDE.]

1. The end, close, finish, termination, 'wind up' (*e.g.* of a speech or writing). (See also 4.)

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* vii. 23 Mak thou conclusioun, or ende. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) Introd. 7 To drawe to a conclusyoun Of thys long tale. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* x. 14 Who wyl then warne him to make a conclucion? 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* (1675) 70, I .. begin to be weary of writing..I think it high time to hasten to a conclusion. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 207 ▶ 10 The conclusion falls below the vigour and spirit of the first books. 1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 56 When the excess of mouths above employment shall bring the felicity to a conclusion. 1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* 13 The conclusion is written on the back of the title-page.

2. An issue, final result, outcome, upshot.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 103 With swich conclusioun As had of his avisioun Cresus..That high upon a gebet dyde! 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 37 Whan thou shalt begynne eny werke, pray god of helpe to bringe yt to a good conclusion. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 679 All their long studies and forecastes were brought to none effect or conclusion. 1635 R. BOLTON *Comf. Afft. Consc.* ix. 45 What will be the conclusion of all this? 1643 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* xvii. (1652) 442, I am afraid he will cast me off in the conclusion. 1777 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 202 The intelligence .. received, is not of the conclusion of this unhappy affair, though that conclusion is no ways doubted.

3. Phrases. **a.** *In conclusion*: † (*a*) in the end, at last; (*b*) to conclude or sum up, finally; also (formerly) in short. Also † *at c., for c., upon c.* (obs.).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Prol.* 126 Herkneth, lordynges, in conclusioun, Youre likyng is that I schal telle a tale. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 65 For conclusyon her..euelle dedes passed the good. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. xxxvii. 27 In conclucyon he was deuouryd .. of the sayd monstre. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* p. lviii, Suche loue ofte proueth faynte at conclusion. 1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 82 (R.) And for conclusyon it is a thynge impossyble. *c* 1550 *Wife in Morelles Skin* 591 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 204 At shorte conclusyon, they went their way. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 90 In conclusion, I stand affected to her. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 465 He changed sides so often, that in conclusion no side trusted him. 1845 BRIGHT *Sp. Game Laws* 26 Mar., I will say, in conclusion, that I am delighted with this meeting.

4. The last part or section of a speech or writing, in which the main points are summed up.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 161 This is my conclusion, To clerkes lete I al this disputison. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 4 b, The conclusion is a clarkely gatherynge of the matter spoken before, and a lappyng up of it altogether. 1611 BIBLE *Eccl.* xii. 13 Let vs heare the conclusion of the whole matter: Feare God, and keepe his commandements. *a* 1713 SHARP *Wks.* I. ix. (R.), A text .. that I .. leave with you..as the sum and conclusion of my preaching.

† **b.** A compendious or inclusive statement or description. *Obs. rare.*

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 60 All that god asketh of man, ys conteyned vnder one conclusyon of Charite. 1493 *Petronilla* 12 She was .. for short conclusion Called the clere myrroure of all perfection.

c. *Gram.* The concluding or consequent clause of a conditional sentence; the apodosis.

5. A judgement or statement arrived at by any reasoning process; an inference, deduction, induction.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 23705 Title (Fairf.), A predicacioun wiþ þe conclusioun þer-a-pon. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* IV. 68 Er they come to þe clos a-combrid þey were, þat þei þe concluciour þan constrewe ne coupe. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. i. 9 Last of all is put the conclusion, which is inferred and proued by the demonstration. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xiii. 72 The third Act [of Intellection] is that which connects propositions and deduceth conclusions from them. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. vi. Wks. 1874 I. 118 People fancy they can draw contradictory conclusions from the idea of infinity. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* ix, Forming conclusions which the next minute's experience may probably destroy. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. i. 239 More like a fairy tale than the sober conclusions of science. 1865 BRIGHT *Sp. Canada* 23 Mar., We must then come to this inevitable conclusion. 1887 *Times* 9 Dec. 10/2 He jumped to a conclusion that was utterly baseless.

b. *Logic.* A proposition deduced by reasoning from previous propositions; *spec.* the last of the three propositions forming a syllogism, deduced from the two former or premisses.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. v. (1860) G vj, The conclucions and the sophysms of logique. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 14 Drawing all the lines of Martin into sillogismes, euerie conclusion beeing this 'Ergo Martin is to bee hangd'. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 26 Where *I thinke* is all the Premises, *A Foole sayd it*, must needs be the Conclusion. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* (J.), He granted him both the major and the minor; but denied him the conclusion. 1887 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* iii. 96 If either of the premisses be negative, the conclusion must be negative.

c. The action of concluding or inferring. *rare.*

1532 THYNNE *Chaucer's Wks.* Ded., In whose [Chaucer's] workes is .. suche sharpnesse or quycknesse in conclusyon. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xv. 28 Your Wife Octauia, with her modest eyes, And still Conclusion, shall acquire no Honour Demuring vpon me. 1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discipl.* ii. (1661) 4 The censure of some .. that they will find more Postures of the Pike here then formerly they knew of, and so by their conclusion more then there is any need of.

† **6.** With the notion of 'inference' obscured or lost: A proposition, dictum, dogma, tenet. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 205 Unto this conclusion, That tiranny is to despise, I finde ensample in sondry wise. 1395 *Oath of Recant.* in *Academy* 17 Nov. (1883) 331/1 þat I .. ne defende [no] conclusions ne techynges of the lollardes. 1477 CAXTON *Dictes* Epil. 146 In the dyctes and sayengys of Socrates..my saide lord hath left out certayn..conclusions towchyng women. 1554 LATIMER in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xxxiv. 91 Thus, lo! I have written an answer to your conclusions. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 116 Having handled these ten Principal Conclusions.

† **7.** Something propounded for solution or mathematical demonstration; a proposition, problem.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol. 1, I purpose to teche the a certein nombre of conclusions apertenyng to the same instrument. *Ibid.* II. § 1 Her bygynnen the conclusions of the Astrelabie. 1. To fynde the degree in which the sonne is day by day, after hir cours a-bowte. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. xxvii, So that the circle is iustely made in the triangle, as the conclusion did purporte. 1663 J. ROLLOCK in *Mrg. Worcester's Cent. Inv., Exact Def.* 8 Several .. rare, useful, and never formerly heard of Mathematical Conclusions.

† **b.** A problem, riddle, enigma. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 146 To sete some conclusion, Which shulde be confusion Unto this knight. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. i. 56 Read the conclusion, then..He reads the riddle.

† **8.** An experiment. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. ii, This conclusioun He may not scape for fauour ne for mede. 1519 *Interl. Four Elements* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 39 This proveth..That the earth must needs round be; This conclusion doth it try. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. (*title*), Diuerse chimicall conclusions concerning..Distillation. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* V. ii. 358 She hath pursu'de Conclusions infinite Of easie wayes to

dye. 1624 BACON *New Atlantis* (Bohn) 299 We practise likewise all conclusions of grafting..as well of wild trees as fruit-trees. 1670 WALTON *Lives* II. 127 Some part of most days was usually spent in Philosophical Conclusions.

b. *To try conclusions* (also, formerly † *to prove c.s, to try* (*a*) *conclusion*): to try experiments, to experiment; *transf.* to engage in a trial of skill, strength, etc. (Now associated with sense 2, as if .=' to try the issue, see what will come of it'.)

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* cxvi, If their eyes trie not conclusion They will not trust a strangers true reporting. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 195. 1602 ROWLANDS *Greene's Ghost* 35 Either he would haue restitution for his purse..or they would trie a conclusion at Tyborne. 1619 W. SCLATER *Expos. 1 Thess.* (1630) 311 As if..to giue our Saviour the lye, and to proue conclusions with the Almighty. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 37 His poor and beggerly Farm hath wasted what he hath, and he has no more to try new Conclusions withal. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) III. 314 But try no mad Conclusions. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* v, Put his tissues under the microscope and try conclusions on him. 1884 *L'pool Daily Post* 23 June 5 To day Australian cricketers will try conclusions with a Liverpool team.

† **9.** Purpose, aim, end. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 480 Only, lo, for this conclusioun, To likyn her the betre for his renoun. *c* 1386 — *Wife's Prol.* 115 Tel me also, to what conclusioun Were membres maad. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 340 To what finall conclusion They wolde regne kinges there.

10. The result of a discussion, or examination of a question; final determination, decision, resolution; final arrangement or agreement. (See CONCLUDE *v.* 12, 13.)

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2643 *Hypermestre*, Thou nescapest noght..But thou consente..Tak this to thee for ful conclusioun. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 85 After her conclusion taken. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* clviii. 608 [He] had harde all the conclusyon that the abbot had taken with these prynces. 1602 CAREW *Surv. Cornw.* (1811) 11 The conclusion ensued, that his charges must be borne. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. 128 Their standing out, hindred not the rest from proceeding to conclusion. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 40 At Leipsic, February 8th., 1630.. the protestants agreed on several heads for their mutual defence..these were the famous conclusions of Leipsic. 1747 *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 155 There shou'd be reason to think they were come to some Conclusion on the several matters before them. *Mod.* He has come to the conclusion not to prosecute the inquiry.

11. The concluding, settling, or final arranging (*of* a peace, treaty, etc.). (See CONCLUDE *v.* 11.)

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 730 Now let us .. return to the conclusion of the peace. 1632 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 14 Hee had condescended to the conclusion of the marriage (so long..suspended). 1685 CONSET *Pract. Spirit. Courts* 156 The Conclusion of the Cause. 1850 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VIII. liv. § 75. 536 The..object of his mission..was the conclusion of an armistice. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 354 By the conclusion of treaties or the disbanding of armies.

† **12.** The action of shutting up, enclosing, or confining. *Obs. rare.*

1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 169 The conclusion of them under chains of darkness..in Hell fire.

13. *Law.* An act by which a man debars himself from doing anything inconsistent with it; 'a binding act' (Wharton *Law Dict.*); a bar or impediment so arising, an estoppel. (See CONCLUDE 3.)

1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* II. xliv. (1638) 141 Without it be by such a matter that it worke by way of conclusion or estoppell. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 71 Conclusion is when a man by his own act upon Record hath charged himselfe with a dutie or other thing: as if a freeman confesse himselfe to bee the villeine of A. upon record .. hee shall be concluded to say in any action or plea afterwards, that hee is free, by reason of his own confession. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 438 It was determined, that though the fine operated at first by conclusion, and passed no interest, yet the estoppel should bind the heir.

14. *Sc. Law.* The concluding clause (or paragraph) of a Summons, which sets forth the purpose of the action or suit; the purpose or object itself, as stated in the Summons. Cf. CONCLUDE *v.* 15.

Now (since 1876) only used in actions in the Court of Session, in which the Summons still proceeds, in antiquated form, in the name of the Sovereign, thus: 'Victoria, etc. Whereas it is humbly meant and shown to us by our lovite, etc.'; and after setting forth the names of the parties, etc., 'concludes' in such terms as 'Therefore, it ought and should be found and declared, that' or 'Therefore the defender .. ought and should be decerned and ordained..to, etc.' The clause usually further 'concludes' for the expenses of the action.

1826–7 STAIR IV. 5. § 5. There uses a conclusion to be added for payment. 1850 *Act* 13 & 14 *Vict.* c. 36 § 1 [The Summons shall set forth the names of parties] and the conclusions of the Action. 1875 DOVE WILSON *Sheriff Court Pract.* 100 § 6 The conclusion for expenses is very briefly stated. It is always well to insert it.

15. *Foregone conclusion*: see FOREGONE.

(As used by Shaks., variously referred to senses 2, 8, 10.)

† **Conclu·sional,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. CONCLUSION + -AL: perh. repr. a med.L. **conclūsiōnālis.*] Of or pertaining to the conclusion; final.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 188 Thys one Secrett conclusyonal know thou. 1695 G. HOOPER *Disc. Lent* 278 (T.) Conclusional separations.

† **Conclu·sionally,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY².] By way of conclusion or inference.

1574 DEE *Diary* (Camden Soc.) 37 Conclusionally than .. one part of my present sute..is, etc.

Conclusive (kŏnklū·siv), *a.* [ad. late L. *conclūsīv-us*, f. *conclūs-* ppl. stem of *conclūdĕre*: see CONCLUDE, and -IVE. Cf. F. *conclusif, -ive.*]

† **1.** Summing up, summary. *Obs.*

1590 GREENE *Neuer too late* (1600) 9 'So women are vniuersally *mala necessaria*, wheresoeuer they be eyther bred or brought vp.' With this conclusiue period hee breathed him.

2. Concluding, closing; occurring at or forming the end. (Now *rare.*)

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 367 The Epilogue, or Conclusive part of this Treatise. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 177 The following short billet; inscriptive and conclusive parts of it in her own words. 1815 *Scribbleomania* 77 The judgment..delivered in the conclusive line.

b. Final, definitive.

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 357 A conclusive revolt from Rome.

3. Of an argument, statement, etc.: That closes or decides the question; decisive, convincing.

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* II. v. 151 If a man will..cleare himselfe by an Oath..he may be..heard, but this may neither be pressed to be done, nor yet conclusive, when it is done. 1690 LOCKE *Toleration* ii. Wks. 1727 II. 281 Whether these Arguments be conclusive or no. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 33 As to the purchaser of the estate..the act was final and conclusive. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. ix. 273 These observations were perfectly conclusive as to the quicker motion of the centre [of the glacier].

† **4.** *Law.* That 'concludes' or debars; binding: see CONCLUDE 3. *Obs.*

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. lxvi. (1739) 146 The Grand Charter..was conclusive to the King.

Conclu·sively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

1. † **a.** In conclusion, to conclude, finally, in short. *Obs.* **b.** In the end, at last, ultimately. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, *Conclusiuely*, or in conclusion, *summate, summatim, vix tandem.* 1638 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucrece* Wks. (1874) V. 179 Conclusively hee's from a toward hopefull gentleman Transeshapt to a meere Ballater. 1648 A. BURRELL *Cord. Calenture* 8 What can be expected but confusion, and conclusively desolation.

† **2.** By way of conclusion, inferentially. *Obs.*

1657 S. W. *Schism Disp.* 378 The contrary was either expresly or conclusively there.

3. In a conclusive manner; so as to conclude or decide the question or matter; decisively, finally.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. iv. 382 A Problem .. too deep..to be determined Conclusively. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 462 The judges do not consider them [English court reports] as conclusively binding. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 46 The costume of the figures .. seems conclusively to establish the fact. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 121 Meristic law..puts this out of his reach conclusively.

Conclu·siveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being conclusive; decisiveness.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 57 Consideration of things to be known .. and of their several weights, conclusiveness, or evidence. 1845 WHATELY *Logic* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 198/1 To analyze some clear and valid arguments, and to observe in what their conclusiveness consists.

Conclusory (kŏnklū·sŏri), *a. rare.* [f. L. *conclūs-* ppl. stem + -ORY: on L. type **conclūsōri-us.*] Relating or tending to a conclusion; conclusive.

1846 WORCESTER cites CLARKSON. 1868 J. H. STIRLING in *N. Brit. Rev.* Dec. 357 The peculiar tediousness, prolusory, interlusory, and conclusory [of Browning]. 1876 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVIII. 128 This conciliatory and conclusory chapter.

‖ **Conclusum** (kŏnklū·sŭm). *Diplomacy.* [Lat., neut. pa. pple. of *conclūdĕre* to CONCLUDE.] (See second quot.)

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 542 Ultimatums and Conclusums were crawling like wood-worms through the rotten desks of office. 18.. *Blackw. Mag.* (Ogilvie), A conclusum is a *résumé* of the demands presented by a government. It may be discussed, and therein lies its difference from an ultimatum, which must be accepted or rejected as it stands.

† **Conclu·sure.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *conclūsūra*, f. *conclūs-* ppl. stem of *conclūdĕre*: see -URE.] Closing, final settlement.

1578 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 399 Thordering and conclusure of such interest and estate.

Conclusyon, -syoun, obs. ff. CONCLUSION.

† **Concoa·gulate,** *v. Obs.* [f. CON- + COAGULATE *v.*] To coagulate together into one mass.

1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 196 Aqua fortis concoagulated with differing Bodies produced very differing Concretes. 1673 *Ibid.* VIII. 5187 Those two Volatil Salts, thus open'd by the Fire..are con-coagulated with them. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* I. 442 (R.) For some solutions require more, others less spirit of wine to concoagulate adequately with them.

Hence **Concoagula·tion.**

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* III. 58 (R.) A concoagulation of the corpuscles..with those of the menstruum.

† **Concoc·t,** *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *concoct-us*, pa. pple. of *concoquĕre* to boil together, digest, ripen, f. *con-* + *coquĕre* to cook, boil, digest.] Digested; subjected to heat; refined or matured by heat: also *fig.* (See next.)

1534 ELYOT *Let. to Cromwell* in *Gov.* (1883) p. cx, Being radd diligently and well concoct..it will not seeme very tediouse. 1541 — *Image Gov.* 55 Meates..whiche all together can not bee .. duly concocte and digested. 1565–78 COOPER *Thesaurus, Crudum*, raw, not concoct. 1577 EDEN & WILLES *Trav.* 274 Lesse concocte then the matter of gummes and spyces. 1616–61 HOLYDAY *Persius* 306 A heart not stained by Foul lust, concoct in noble honesty.

Concoct (kŏnkǫ·kt), *v.* [f. L. *concoct-*, ppl. stem of *concoquĕre*: see prec.

The literal sense in Lat. was 'to boil together, prepare (a mixture) by boiling or heat', whence *transf.* 'to digest in the stomach,' and *fig.* 'to digest or revolve in the mind', and 'to stomach or brook with the feelings'; also 'to make ready with heat, ripen, mature'. Most of the Lat. senses have been from time to time taken into Eng., where they have been increased by other fig., transf., allusive, and intermediate uses. The earliest Eng. sense appears to be 'digest', but the only existing ones are 9 and 11.]

† **I.** To make ready, or mature, by heat. *Obs.*

† **1.** *gen.* (*trans.*). To prepare by the action of heat, to boil, cook, bake, etc. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. iv. 176 There wanteth ..the heate of the Nurse that doth digest and concockt the milke to make it sweet. 1643 tr. *G. H. Fabricius' Exper. Chyrurg.* xiii. 49 The Patient [must] never eate, except the meat be first well concocted. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* (1677) 57 Difficulties .. bake and concoct the mind—lazines effeminates and loosneth it.

† **b.** *intr.* for *refl.* To boil, simmer, bake, etc.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 417 So that they [grapes] be let to concoct before in the Sun, vntil they be white and drie. 1635 SIBBES *Soul's Conflt.* ii. (ed. 4) 16 Such enemies, as did not suffer their malice only to boile and concoct in their own breasts. 1830 BP. MONK *Life Bentley* (1833) I. 321 He resolved to discharge his bile, which had been so long concocting.

† **2.** In obs. *Physical science*: To bring (metals, minerals, etc.) to their perfect or mature state by heat; to 'maturate'. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 266 The mountaynes .. are fruteful of metals, in the which, syluer and copper are concocte and molten into veynes, which can scarsely bee doonne in fornaces. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xlii. (1614) 83/1 A clammie kinde of clay hardned with heat abounding in the earth, and so becoming concocted, is nothing else but bitumen. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 114 Were this rock of raw diamonds removed into the East Indies, and placed where the beams of the sun might sufficiently concoct them. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 514 Sulphurous and Nitrous Foame..with suttle Art Concocted and adusted they reduc'd To blackest grain. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iii. 42 And after concocted and maturated into several forms of Metals. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) I. xi. 185 This most precious gem that ever was concocted in the laboratory of Nature.

† **b.** *intr.* for *refl. Obs.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 89 Rocks..which from a sandy kind of Earth gradually concoct into Free-stone.

† **c.** Formerly applied to the formation of dew or rain. *Obs.*

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 17 There went up a moist Vapour from the Earth, which being matured and concocted..became a precious balmy liquor, and fit vehicle of Life. 1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 45 Vapours ascend from the earth and the heavens concoct them and return them back in welcome showers.

† **3.** To ripen or mature: **a.** fruits, vegetable juices, gums, etc.; **b.** morbific humours, boils, tumours, etc.; to maturate. *Obs.*

a. 1577 [see CONCOCT *ppl. a.*].

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1323 The oile .. being better concocted, and riper in the fruit. *a* 1626 BACON (J.), Fruits and grains are half a year in concocting. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* (1675) 68 Green Fruit .. is but sowre, and unwholesome, being neither sweetned nor concocted by Maturity. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* I. (R.), For him the cane with little labour grows .. Concocts rich juice. 1781–1818 [see CONCOCTED.]

b. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* xxxvii. (1636) 54 Basill..outwardly applied it doth digest and concoct. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 48 Oyl of Dill .. concocteth crude tumors. 1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 58 All the distempered Matter is concocted and maturated.

fig. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 92 It is the fault of many good men, to be of hasty and quick spirits when provoked, tho' they dare not concoct anger into malice.

II. To digest.

† **4.** *trans.* To digest (food). See CONCOCTION. *Obs.* or *arch.* (Associated with *boiling* in 1533.)

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. (R.), For cold maketh appetite, but naturall heate concocteth or boyleth. 1541 [see CONCOCT *ppl. a.*]. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 68 To see how the..meate receiued into the stomacke, will be digested, and concocted. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 79 The Struthio-camell or Ostridge .. will concoct iron. 1742 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 86 That quantity that is sufficient, the stomach can perfectly concoct and digest. 1825 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 421 We cannot concoct our food with interruptions.

† **b.** *fig. Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* V. xvii. 457 The multitude of Lakes and Rivers, whereout the Sunne drinketh more then hee can well concoct. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vii. (1851) 135 Things..crude and hard to digest, which only time and deliberation can supple, and concoct. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. ii. § 5 It does as it were concoct our intellectual food, and turns it into a part of ourselves.

† **c.** *intr.* for *refl. Obs.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 173 A competent time .. for the meats .. to concoct, and descend from the stomacke.

† **5.** To digest in the mind, ruminate on, revolve, think over. *Obs.*

1534 [see CONCOCT *ppl. a.*]. 1654 *Triana* in *Fuller's Cause & Cure*, etc. (1867) 230 They for a time sat still to concoct with themselves the reason of so strange an accident.

† **6.** To put up with, endure, bear; to brook, 'digest,' 'stomach'. *Obs.*

a 1627 HAYWARD (J.), Assuredly he was a man of a feeble stomach, unable to concoct any great fortune, prosperous

or adverse. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pard.* III. i. (1713) 271 Provocation..too great for us to be able to concoct.

†7. To digest, or properly dispose and assimilate (a matter). *Obs.*

1659 O. WALKER *Oratory* 15 Alter and concoct the matter received from others into your own style.

III. To compose or produce, compound, make up by a process.

†8. To compose or produce by a natural process; to secrete. *Obs.* Cf. CONCOCTION 1 b.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 496 Honey Dewes are found..upon Oak Leaves .. But whether any cause be from the Leaf it self to concoct the Dew. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 25 The Mucus of the alimentary Canal is concocted in Lacunæ.

9. To make up or prepare (artificially) by mixing a variety of ingredients; now *esp.* of a soup, a drink, or the like.

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 38 Composts should be thoroughly concocted, air'd, of a scent agreeable. 1816 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) I. 266 A book of solid materials heavily concocted, but collected with industry. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* v. 148 The most potent ale, concocted with spices and a little white sugar. 1844 LEVER *T. Burke* ii, As he employed himself in concocting a smoking tumbler of punch. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 487 For Spartan friends..I must concoct the filthy dark broth for which they are famous.

†10. To compose, settle by concert. *Obs.*

1616 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent* (1676) 23 b, The point of Residency, which was as hard to be concocted, for that it was popular. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 135 That difficulty is concocted pretty well already.

11. To make up, devise, or plan by concert, or by artificial combination; to put together, make up, or fabricate (a story, project, fraud, etc.).

1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* v. 253 They maintain them [opinions] with a degree of obstinacy that would surprise even the person who concocted them. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. xl. 126 The whole project, concocted with such elaborate preparations. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 84 The fact of simultaneous action in Kent and Norfolk makes it certain that the uprising was concocted, and could not have been due to an accident. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* xxiv. 190 A fraud which he had either concocted or condoned.

Concocted (kŏnkǫ́ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1]. The earlier ppl. form was CONCOCT.] Prepared or brought to perfection by heat; digested; ripened, matured; planned, contrived; fabricated.

1622–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 59/2 Fellows of such a perfect and concocted malice. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 364 The flesh that is daily dished upon our tables is but concocted grass. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* B iij a, The most concocted and most pure [gold] from el Dorado. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 496 Maturer years shall happier stores produce, And meliorate the well concocted juice. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. vi. 219 An heterogeneous stream of the concocted juices of various trees and plants. 1840 G. S. FABER *Regen.* 174 No concocted fable or mere ecclesiastical romance.

Concocter (kŏnkǫ́ktəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who concocts. Cf. CONCOCTOR.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 296 This private concocter of malecontent. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 451 As a concocter of paragraphs, or an abridger of Parliamentary debates. 1863 *Cups & their Customs* 50 As a rule, the man who carries the largest [flask]..will be generally esteemed the best concocter [of a drink].

Concoctible, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IBLE.] Capable of being concocted; †digestible (*obs.*).

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 37 Salt..maketh them [meats] more concoctible and pleasant in taste.

Concocting (kŏnkǫ́ktiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CONCOCT; †digesting, etc.

1540 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 72 b, The concoctynge and digistyng of that, whiche the bodie receiveth. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. 27 *marg. note,* The thinne entrails serve for the carrying, and through-concocting of the chyle.

Concocting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That concocts; †that digests, or helps digestion.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 116 The dry barrell Figs are of a stronger clensing .. resoluing, and concocting faculty. 1685 BOYLE *Salubr. Air* 44 The Concocting Faculty of the Plant.

Concoction (kŏnkǫ́kʃən), [ad. L. *concoctiōnem* digestion, n. of action f. *concoquĕre* to CONCOCT.]

†1. Digestion (of food). *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxii, A man hauing due concoction and digestion as is expedient. 1533 — *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 74 b, Concoction is an alteration in the stomacke of meates and drynkes..wherby they are made lyke to the substance of the body. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* IV. xx. (1715) 405 The Heroes did not rest after Meals for the better Concoction of their Meat. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* II. viii. (1760) 135 Cinnamon..strengthens the Viscera, assists Concoction. 1788 *Lond. Mag.* 32 Perfect concoction of the food.

† b. The old physiology recognized three processes: *First concoction,* digestion in the stomach and intestines; *Second concoction,* the process whereby the chyme so formed is changed into blood; *Third concoction,* secretion.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 385 This [second] concoction is perfected in the small veines, that are dispersed throughout the body of the liuer. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 173 In this Triple faigned Concoction, there is a three-folde errour. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. ii. (1651) 15 Humors of the third Concoction, Sweat and Teares. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 101/2 The like also would not be unexpedient after meat to assist and cherish Nature in her first concoction. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 71 We have proved these Animal Spirits to be the ultimate result of all the concoctions of the Body. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., The first Concoction is made in the Stomach by a Kind of Ferment. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio) s.v., What alterations are made in the blood-vessels, which may be called the *second Concoction,* and that in the nerves, fibres and minutest vessels, the *third* and *last Concoction.* 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* vii. 75 From what part and by what concoction, in the human body, these principles are generated and derived.

† c. *fig.* and in allusive phrases: e. g. *A fault* or *error in the first concoction, i.e.* in the initial stage, in the very beginning. *Obs.*

a 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* XV. (1661) 505 This fault in the first concoction, is never after amended in the second. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* x, By former subscriptions they had allowed what was since of so hard concoction to them. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* Ep. Ded., These [errors in education], like faults in the first Concoction, that are never mended in the second or third. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scotl.* 148 Every Fault, every Failure in the Flax, is an Error in the first Concoction, not to be cured afterwards by any Skill or Labour. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 104 A chaos..such as the laws of this one country are doomed to be,—more particularly in their first concoction.

†2. Ripening, maturing, or bringing to a state of perfection; also, the state of perfection so produced: maturation of what is coarse, impure, or crude; 'alteration of matter by moist heat'. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 336 Puritie of substaunce and perfecte concoction which is in golde aboue all other metals. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. i. 3 Quintessences much laboured, circulated and wrought by digestions, concoctions, and fermentations. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 838 The Degrees of Alteration, of one Body into another, from Crudity to perfect Concoction, which is the Ultimity of that Action or Processe. *a* 1631 DONNE *Select.* (1840) 192 When..they [precious stones] haue exhaled .. all their gross matter, and receiued another concoction from the sun, then they become precious. 1655 W. F. *Meteors* v. 145 Silver..hath indifferent good concoction in the Earth, but it wanteth sufficient heat in the mixture, that maketh it pale. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 94 b, The air .. being not kept in motion either by Sun or Winds, wants its due concoction.

fig. *a* 1630 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 317, I shall need no long concoction in the grave, but hasten to the resurrection.

† b. The 'ripening' of morbific matter, fitting it for elimination from the living body. (According to Hippocrates, the seeond stage of disease.) See COCTION 4.

1685 J. COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* (ed. 4) 449 (Hippocrates' Aphorisms) The first [Summer Quartan Fever] is shorter ..from..clemency of the Air, which helps Concoction. 1834 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 560 [Hippocrates] ascribed the Commotion [in fevers] to a fermentation, concoction, or ebullition, by which the noxious matter was separated from the sound humours.

†3. Baking or cooking. *Obs.*

1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 80 Raw Flesh .. without the Concoction of Fire to prepare it for their Stomacks.

4. The preparation of a medical potion, a soup, drink, or the like, from a variety of ingredients. b. *concr.* A broth, drink, etc., so concocted; any mixture that suggests such preparation.

a 1851 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* Ser. II. *Nt. Sketches;* A concoction of mud and liquid filth, ancle-deep, leg-deep, neck-deep. *Mod.* Engaged in the concoction of whisky punch.

5. The elaborate or ingenious composition, or making up (of a story, plot, scheme) to suit a purpose.

(Cf. Boswell's *Johnson* (1887) III. 259, which implies that 'concoction of a play' had no meaning to J.)

1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 6 Jonson's inventive talent was never more conspicuous than in the concoction of court Masques. 1831 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under* 7 *Admin.* (1837) II. 127 The principles which would guide his party in the concoction of a Reform. *Mod.* They are absorbed in the concoction of a new plan for swindling their creditors.

b. A statement or narrative fictitiously made up.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Feb. 5/1 His affidavit was a concoction from beginning to end. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 1 June 5/2 [He] admitted that his story was a concoction.

Concoctive (kŏnkǫ́ktiv), *a.* [ad. L. **concoctīv-us,* f. *concoquĕre*: see CONCOCT and -IVE.]

†1. Pertaining to digestion (of food); digestive.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* V. 71 The Ventricle .. is compassed with heatyng organs, well ayding his concoctiue force. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 524 The concoctive quality of this flesh. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 437 With keen dispatch Of real hunger, and concoctive heate To transubstantiate. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 211 Cull each salubrious Plant, with bitter Juice Concoctive stor'd. *fig.* 1811 J. JEBB *Corr.* (1834) II. 58 My mind is not originative, but concoctive.

†2. Tending to ripen or mature by heat. *Obs.*

1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 408 The fallow Ground laid open to the Sun, Concoctive.

3. Pertaining to the concoction of a mixture, a story, etc.

1854 RUSKIN *Lect. Archit.* Addenda 235 Men who have no imagination, but have learned merely to produce a spurious resemblance of its results by the recipes of composition, are apt to value themselves mightily on their concoctive science.

Concoctor (kŏnkǫ́ktəɹ). [agent-n. (on Latin analogies) f. CONCOCT *v.* Cf. F. *concocteur* and CONCOCTER.] One who, or that which, concocts.

†1. A digester; a promoter of digestion. *Obs.*

1764 *Charac.* in *Ann. Reg.* 68/2 Taking care to add a good deal of pepper and spices by way of concoctors.

2. One who compounds, or prepares from various ingredients.

a 1845 HOOD *To Dr. Hahnemann* i, Well, Doctor, Great concoctor Of medicines to help in man's distress.

3. One who devises, or makes up (a scheme, etc.).

1843 *P. Parley's Ann.* IV. 361 The three concoctors sat down to arrange the order of the proceedings. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxiv. 6 Inventors and concoctors of evil.

†**Conco·cture.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [see above, and -URE.] The process or result of concoction.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 37 Other compounds of the fore-named concoctures.

Conco·lorate, *a.* [f. L. *con-* + *colorāt-us*: see COLORATE and CONCOLOUR.] =next.

1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Concolourate*, same as *Concolourous.*

Concolorous (kŏnkǫ·lŏrəs), *a.* [f. as next + -OUS.] *Nat. Hist.* Of uniform colour.

1840 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Ferns* (1844) 234 The stem .. is clothed with narrow .. brown, concolorous scales. 1843 HUMPHREYS *Brit. Moths* II. 161 The apical half of the wing concolorous with the base. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Concolourous.*

†**Co·ncolour,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *concolor* of the same colour, f. *con-* + *color* COLOUR. Cf. F. *concolore.*] =prec.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xi. 332 In concolour animals and such as are confined unto one colour. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 60 Both the Liquor and its Vessels were concolour to the white of the Eggs. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Conco·lumn,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. CON- + COLUMN.] *trans.* To place in parallel columns.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 425 For the convenience of such as..may be less acquainted with Italian..I have concolumned a translation of it into English.

Concomitance (kŏnkǫ·mităns). Also 6 -comitaunce, -comytaunce, 7 -commitance. [ad. med.L. *concomitāntia* (whence also in 16th c. F.), f. *concomitānt-em*: see CONCOMITANT and -ANCE.]

1. The fact of being concomitant, or of accompanying each other; subsistence together; coexistence.

a 1535 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1335/2 By concomytaunce are there also both the father and the holye Goste. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 55 By accident, and by way of concomitance. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 696 The concomitance of voice and music. 1846 MILL *Logic* III. viii. § 6 In inferring causation from concomitance of variations, the concomitance itself must be proved by the Method of Difference.

b. quasi-*concr.* An instance of this. † c. *concr.* An accompaniment (*obs.*).

1652 W. HARTLEY *Inf. Baptism* 3 Not ushered in with its proper ingredients and due concommitances. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1683) II. xx. 289 Some advantageous circumstances and concomitances. 1861 *Q. Rev.* CX. 381 The concomitances, or sequences, or causes and effects of nature, are not connected together by our experience in any such way.

2. *Theol.* The coexistence of the body and blood of Christ in each of the eucharistic elements (*esp.* in the bread).

a 1535 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1335/1 The bodye vnder the forme of bread immediately..and the bloude by concomitaunce. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 127 They doe shamefull wrong vnto the Church, to father this new fangled word of Concomitance of it. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. IX. § 27 Why the priest should be obliged to drink the chalice, and cannot be excused by concomitance .. cannot easily be imagined. 1857 P. FREEMAN *Princ. Div. Service* II. 79 That doctrine of 'Concomitance'..on which the withdrawal from the Christian West of the Eucharistic Cup was professedly based or justified. 1880 LITTLEDALE *Plain Reasons* XXVIII. 77.

3. *Math.* Exact correspondence of functional transformation between two sets of variables: see CONCOMITANT B. 3.

Concomitancy (kŏnkǫ·mitănsi). [ad. med.L. *concomitāntia*: see prec. and -ANCY.]

1. The fact, condition, or quality of being concomitant, or of accompanying each other.

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 42 A concomitancie of faith in the person chosen. 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 16 Can we argue from the *Concomitancy* of one thing with another to the *Causal Dependance* of one thing upon another? *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Rom. viii. 17 Three things are implied..1st Conformity: we shall be like him in glory: 2nd Concomitancy: we shall accompany him, and be present with him in glory. 1888 E. V. NEALE in *Co-operative News* 26 May 487 The concomitancy here of grinding poverty with enormous wealth.

† b. *concr.* An accompaniment. *Obs.*

1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 88 Every adjunct that is a visible concomitancy is a signe of the subject present. 1656 TRAPP *Comm.* 1 *Cor.* XV. 37 Sin is only rotted with its concomitancies. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxvii. 54 All the concomitancies which are apt to grow up.

2. *Theol.* =CONCOMITANCE 2.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 905 By concomitancy the flesh is never without Blood, nor blood without flesh. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 31 Their new whimsie of concomitancy. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 378 The denying of the cup in the eucharist to the laiety, in consequence of the doctrine of concomitancy, a scholastic..novelty.

†**Concomita·neous,** *a. Obs.* [f. stem of L. *concomitā-ri* + the suffix *-aneous* as in L. *consentāneus, succedāneus, collectāneus.*] Of concomitant nature, concurrent, associate.

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lvi. 274 Concomitaneous with most of other vices.

Concomitant (kŏnkǫ·mitănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *concomitānt-em*, pr. pple. of *concomitāri* to accompany, go with: see CONCOMITATE.]

A. *adj.* Going together, accompanying, concurrent, attendant. Const. *with* († *of*, † *to*).

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 611 From the natural concomitant quality of heat, with exspiration, respiration, and inspiration. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. iv, Either concomitant, assisting, or sole causes..of melancholy. 1651 CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 166 That which was secret, yet was concomitant of that which was publike. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 104 ¶ 1 So certainly is Decency concomitant to Virtue. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 373 The concomitant limestone also contains marine petrifactions. 1856 MILL *Logic* I. 449 The law..admits of corroboration by the Method of Concomitant Variations. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* x. (1870) 333 Every event has..a crowd of concomitant circumstances.

B. *sb.* **1.** An attendant state, quality, circumstance, or thing; an accompaniment.

[1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. viii, 42 Virgill did excellently ..couple the knowledge of causes, and the conquest of all fears, together as *Concomitantia*.] 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. v, Death is not so terrible in it selfe, as the concomitants of it. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 14 This reverence of an Oath is..the constant attendant and concomitant of Piety. 1709 PRIOR *Paulo Purganti*, And for Tobacco (who could bear it?) Filthy Concomitant of Claret. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 79 ¶ 7 Suspicion is justly appointed the concomitant of guilt. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. i. 96 Wealth with its usual concomitants, elegance and comfort.

† **2.** A person that accompanies; a companion.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. i. xx, You are thus my concomitant through new places. 1651 *Relig. Wotton.* 81 [He] made him the chief concomitant of his heir apparant. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 242 His Concomitants and Assistants in the Operations. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II, I find this person often introduced as a concomitant of Psuche.

3. *Math.* (See quot.)

1853 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. I. 543 *Concomitant. Nomen generalissimum* for a form invariantively connected with a given form or system of forms. 1859 SALMON *Higher Algebra* (1866) 104 Dr. Sylvester uses the name concomitant as a general word to include all functions whose relations to the quantic are unaltered by linear transformation, and he calls the functions now under consideration *mixed concomitants*.

Conco·mitantly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a concomitant way; in association; concurrently.

1696 LORIMER *Goodwin's Disc.* vii. 61 A Condition necessary with Faith concomitantly in the same subject. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1782) V. 270 A few curious particulars..which concomitantly illustrate the history of arts. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Relig.* (1873) 155 Three independent settlements of religion .. concomitantly with the three great settlements of language.

† **Conco·mitate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *concomitāt-* ppl. stem of *concomitāri* to accompany, f. *con-* together + *comitāri* to go with as a companion, f. *comes, comit-em* companion: cf. COMITATE.]

trans. To go with, accompany.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. vi. 24 Payne, which concomitateth such disagreeing obiects. 1626 AILESBURY *Passion-Serm.* 2 Paine concomitated with shame, etc. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (J.), This simple bloody sputation of the lungs, is differenced from that which concomitates a pleurisy.

† **Concomita·tion.** *Obs.* [n. of action, f. prec.: see -ATION.] Concurrence, co-operation. In *Theol.* = CONCOMITANCE 2.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 141, I denied transubstantiation and concomitation, two jugling words of the Papists. 1616 J. LANE *Sqr.'s Tale* x. 296 Holpe by some numens highe concomitation.

† **Conco·quent,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *concoquent-em*, pr. pple. of *concoquĕre* to boil together, digest.] Digestive.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IX. 332 Syrups, that are moderately extergent and concoquent.

Concord (kŏ·nkǫrd, kǫ·nkǫrd), *sb.* In 3–6 concorde. [a. F. *concorde*:—L. *concordia*, n. of quality f. *concors, concord-* adj. 'of one mind', f. *con-* together + *cor, cord-* heart. (The L. suffix *-ia*, passing through OF. *-e*, is mute or lost in Eng.; cf. *beast*.)]

1. Agreement between persons; concurrence in feeling and opinion; harmony, accord.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23519 (Cott.) Mikel it es þar þair concord, For all ar euer at an acord. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1073 Ful many a yer..Lyven these two in concord and in rest. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 84 Brothyrly concorde .. That norchyth love of creatures echon. 1549 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 4 b, O God, which art author of peace, and louer of concorde. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 98 The sweet Milke of Concord. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 497 Devil with Devil damn'd Firm concord holds, men onely disagree. 1769 BURKE *Pres. St. Nat.* Wks. 1842 I. 117 No project of theirs could endanger the concord of the empire. 1865 *Reader* 4 Feb. 129/1 There is no..concord in a community not justly governed with a view to the happiness and prosperity of all its members.

2. A state of peace and amity between contending parties or nations; *concr.* a treaty establishing such relations.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. vi. 259 Scho be hyr trette mad concord Betwene hyr eme Dawy and hyr Lord. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xl. 132 Turnus wolde neuer haue concorde nor peas wyth this kyng euander. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. v. 168 The King..Left the concord ondone, nocht brocht till end. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 431 They sent Ambassadors ..requyring him of peece and finall concord. *Ibid.* II. 647 For infringing any point of this concorde. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* I. v. 61 A treaty, commonly called the Concord of Madrid. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* III. xvii. 212 Abiding by the concord of Salamanca.

b. Hence *concord-coin*, a coin struck by Greek towns of Asia Minor, under the Roman Empire, to commemorate a treaty conferring privileges on each other's citizens; usually called *alliance-coin*.

1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* 441 On a concord-coin of Cyzicus with Smyrna..Cora, crowned with ivy, holding a torch.

3. *Law.* An agreement made in court respecting the conveyance of a fine of lands; also, an agreement made between two or more upon a trespass committed.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xxiv. (1638) 102 A concord is properly upon an agreement between the parties. 1594 WEST *Symbol.* II. § 58 Instructions how to draw the Concords of fines. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 351. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 83 The third part of a fine is the concord or agreement entered into openly in the Court of Common Pleas, or before the Chief Justice of that Court, or commissioners duly authorized for that purpose. 1848 WHARTON s.v., Concord .. upon a trespass committed .. is divided into concord executory, and concord executed.

4. Agreement or harmony between things; *esp.* said in reference to sounds and rhythmical movements, and in uses thence derived.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cl. 4 In pesful felagheship & concord of voicys. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. xiv, The vii. sciences in one monacorde, Eche upon other do full well depende, Musyke hath them so set in concorde. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 26 The concorde of the Elementes and their qualyties. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* V. i. 84 The man that hath no musicke in himselfe, Nor is not moued with concord of sweet sounds. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 311 If Natures concord broke, Among the Constellations warr were sprung. 1744 J. PATERSON *Comm. Milton's P. L.* 171 If two stringed instruments be exactly tuned alike, the one that is not play'd on, will answer to that which is playd on, in perfect concord. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* XVII. 158 When their vibrations are so related as to have a common period, after a few oscillations they produce concord.

† **b.** = RIME. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. v. (Arb.) 91 We..do giue the name of ryme onely to our concordes, or tunable consentes in the latter end of our verses. *Ibid.* II. vii. 93 The fal of a verse..with a certaine tunable sound which being matched with another of like sound, do make a (concord).

5. *Mus.* A combination of notes which is in itself satisfactory to the ear, requiring no 'resolution' or following chord: opposed to *discord*.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 21 All diuisions framde with such long discords, and not so much as a concord to end withall. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 70, *Phi.* What is a Concord? *Ma.* It is a mixt sound compact of diuers voyces, entring with delight in the eare. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* III. 1 There are Nine Concords of Musick, as followeth; a Unison, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fifteenth, whereof five are called perfect, and four imperfect. 1788 CAVALLO *Mus. Instr.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 244 When the combinations of the two sounds are agreeable, they are called concords. 1881 MACFARREN *Counterp.* I. 2 A concord is a chord that is satisfactory in itself and has no need to be followed by any others.

6. *Gram.* Formal agreement between words as parts of speech, expressing the relation of fact between things and their attributes or predicates.

This formal agreement consists in the words concerned being put in the same case, number, gender, and person, as far as the inflexional structure of the language provides for this, or as other considerations (in respect to gender and number) do not forbid it.

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 38 The latines have the concordes of grammar. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 52 What mean you by Concords? The agreement of words together, in some special Accidents or qualities; as in one Number, Person, Case, or Gender. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 193 From this natural concord of subject and accident, arises the grammatical concord of substantive and adjective.

7. *Form* or *Formula of Concord* [Ger. *Koncordienformel, Eintrachtsformel*, L. *Formula Concordiæ*]: a symbolical document drawn up in 1576–1577, and containing an exposition and determination of points of Lutheran doctrine concerning which differences had arisen among Lutheran divines. (This and eight other formularies, œcumenical and Lutheran, were published in 1580, in Latin and German, under the collective title of *Liber Concordiæ, Koncordienbuch* 'Book of concord'.)

1764 tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* Cent. 16. II. i. § 39 The result of all was the famous *Form of Concord*, which has made so much noise in the world. *Ibid.* § 41 Nor were the followers of Zwingle and Calvin the only opposers of the *Form of Concord*. 1887 FISHER *Hist. Chr. Ch.* 424 Melancthon's departure from Luther on the question of the Lord's Supper, and on the part taken by the human will in conversion, awakened intense hostility on the side of the strict Lutherans. These..embodied their dissent from the peculiarities of Melancthon in the creed called the 'Form of Concord'.

Concord (kŏnkǫ·rd), *v. Obsolescent.* Also 5–6 -corde(n. [ME., a. F. *concorde-r*:—L. *concordā-re* to be of one mind, f. *concors, concord-*: see prec.]

1. *intr.* To come into agreement, agree, concur.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 71 At the last thai all concordyt, That all thar spek suld be recordyt Till Schyr Eduuard. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 112 Thus culd thai nocht concord into ane will. 1552 HULOET, Concorden or agree. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 14, I do not concord with the Poet in that trivial verse. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 10 This Hypothesis both Plato and Aristotle concord in.

† **b.** To agree (a thing) *to be* (something).

1606 BP. BARLOW *Serm.* (1607) E 1 b, Who all concord the Succession and Superioritie of Bishops to bee Apostolicall.

2. Of things: To agree, be in harmony, harmonize.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1703 The world .. Dyuerseth so his stoundes concordynge. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 34 Wyt goth by ordre and may concord in one sentence. 1564 BECON *New Catech.* (1844) 409 This doctrine.. concordeth and agreeth therewith in all points. *a* 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1650) 9 Their writings all concorded. 1776 LD. STIRLING in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 173 The aid I called in..exactly concords with your sentiments. 1884 tr. *Turgenieff's Diary Superfl. Man* (N. York ed.) 129 It concords with my character though.

† **3.** *trans.* To arrange by concord or agreement.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 151 The finall Conclusion taken, concorded and agreed betweene .. Kyng Henry the fifth & Kyng Charles the V. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. 212 (D.) To concord conditions for the royal marriage.

† **4.** To bring into concord; to harmonize. *Obs.*

1548 W. THOMAS in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. App. R. 60 Man cannot so directly concord them, as to make them always agree. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royall Exch.* 4 Be taught to add St. Iames wercks wth St. Pauls faythe, concording theme to gethers..as vnseperable companions. 1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 162 [To] concord Canons. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. 102 (D.) He lived and died..with windmills of union to concord Rome and England, England and Rome.

† **Conco·rdable,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *concordable*, ad. L. *concordābil-is* harmonious, f. *concordā-re*: see CONCORD *v.* and -BLE: cf. *agreeable*.] In full accord or agreement, accordant, unanimous.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 253 In cronique of time ago I finde a tale concordable. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 434/2 By the comune and concordable assente of alle the chappytre. 1579 KNEWSTUB *Confut.* 72 b, Altogither concordable in the loue and peace of Iesu Christ. 1585 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 88 The good land of the upright, and concordable life.

† **Conco·rdably,** *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] With full concord or agreement; unanimously.

1579 KNEWSTUB *Confut.* 54 a, Wayting concordably .. for the promises of the father. *a* 1616 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* title-p. ed. 1633, Thirty nine Articles concordably agreed upon by the reverend Bishops and Clergie of this Kingdome.

Conco·rdal, *a.* [f. CONCORD *sb.* (or its L. source) + -AL.] Of or relating to concord (in *Gram.*).

1880 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 493 *Whether* .. was in Saxon an adjectival pronoun, declined in the three genders; whereas now it has..lost its concordal faculty.

Concordance (kŏnkǫ·rdăns), *sb.* [ME. *concorda·nce*, a. F. *concordance* (12th c.):—late L. *concordāntia*, f. *concordānt-em*: see CONCORDANT and -ANCE.]

1. The fact of agreeing or being concordant; agreement, harmony.

c 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3686 Aythir to othir haue concordans. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 27 They fonde the science of musyque for to sette alle thinges in concordaunce. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* A ij b, By a concordance or agreement of circumstaunces. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 365 Hardly find I heerein a concordance in any two Authors. 1855 E. FORBES *Lit. Papers* vi. 166 There should..be a concordance in the arrangements of the recent and fossil collections. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* XI. 512 Such a concordance of opinion in the representatives.

b. (with *pl.*) An instance of agreement or accord.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. i. 10 The nature of this great Citie of the world..must bee first sought in meane concordances, and small portions. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. i. (1872) 89 Contrasts, and yet concordances. 1885 R. L. STEVENSON in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 557 The art of rightly using these concordances is the final art in literature.

† **2.** *spec.* A treaty, agreement, or compact. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 220 Telle me where the concordauns shall be made.

† **3.** *Gram.* = CONCORD *sb.* 6. *Obs.*

1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 26 The three Concordances learned..let the master read vnto hym the Epistles of Cicero.

† **4.** An agreeable or satisfactory blending of musical sounds or notes; = CONCORD 4.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1692 Dyuers other mynstrelles..Made swete concordaunce. 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Ep. Ded., Oftentimes a dischorde in Musick maketh a comely concordaunce. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* Pref. 1 A true Concordance of sounds or Harmony.

† **5.** A composition combining and harmonizing various accounts; a harmony. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN 5 For this boke Includyth Storyes fele.. Therfore this name it shall nowe purchace, 'Concordaunce of Storyes'. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 573 His 'Concordance on the Evangelists' was..a worthy work, to shew the harmony betwixt those four writers.

† **6.** A citation of parallel passages in a book, *esp.* in the Bible. *Obs.*

1538 COVERDALE *N. T.* title-p., With a true Concordaunce in the margent. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 267 A long opening of a text with the concordance of every word in it.

b. An alphabetical arrangement of the principal words contained in a book, with citations of the passages in which they occur. These were first made for the Bible; hence Johnson's explanation 'A book which shows in how many texts of scripture any word occurs'. Orig. in *pl.* (med.L.,

concordantiæ), each group of parallel passages being properly a *concordantia*.

This is sometimes denominated a *verbal* concordance as distinguished from a *real* concordance which is an index of *subjects* or *topics*.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 235 Frere Hewe [ob. 1262] .. þat expownede al þe bible, and made a greet concordaunce [*Harl. MS.* concordances] uppon þe bible. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 154 Hewe [of S. Victor] .. was eke the first begynner of the Concordauns, whech is a tabil onto the Bibil. 1550 MARBECK *(title)* A Concordance, that is to saie, a Worke wherein by the Ordre of the Letters of the A. B. C. ye maie redely finde any Worde conteigned in the whole Bible. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* Pref. to Contents, They followed the Concordances of the Bible, called the great Concordances, which is collected according to the common translation. *a* 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 192 To search the Scriptures, not as though thou wouldst make a concordance, but an application. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* Pref. (1675) 27, I had not a Bible or Concordance at hand. 1737 CRUDEN *(title)* Complete Concordance to the Old and New Testament. 1828 E. IRVING *Last Days* 37 A simple reference to the concordance .. will serve to clear up these prophetic matters. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 434/2 The compiler of the first concordance in any language was Hugo de St. Caro, or Cardinal Hugo, who died in 1262. 1845 MRS. C. CLARKE *(title)* Concordance to Shakespeare. 1869 D. B. BRIGHTWELL *(title)* A Concordance to the entire Works of Alfred Tennyson.

fig. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. i. § 5 Memorino has learnt half the Bible by heart, and is become a living concordance.

attrib. and *comb.*

1856 S. R. MAITLAND *False Worship* 163 All that the concordance-maker can tell us about it. *Ibid.* 196 Finding so much discordance in the concordance part of his work.

Conco·rdance, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make a concordance to.

1888 *Athenæum* 6 Oct. 450/1 The difficult 'Astrolabe', which they concordanced some years ago.

Conco·rdancer. [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who writes or makes a concordance.

1888 R. F. GARDINER in *N. & Q.* 5 May 357/2 Even Walt Whitman has found a concordancer.

† Conco·rdancy. *Obs.* [f. CONCORDANCE, or L. *concordāntia*, with the later Eng. form of the suffix -ANCY, q. v.] The quality or condition of being concordant; complete agreement.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 50 Consisting vpon a Concordancie of times and numbers. 1639 HEYWOOD *Lond. Peac. Estate* Wks. 1874 V. 367 There's a more Devine Concordancy .. That's of unanimous hearts. *a* 1793 R. TICKELL *Praise Horn-bk.* Wks. (1807) 76 Thou perfect centre of concordancy.

2. = CONCORDANCE; a 'harmony'.

1615 A. HOPTON *(title)*, Concordancy of Yeares, containing a new easie and exact Computation of time.

Concordant (kɒnkɔ̄·ɹdănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *concordant*:—L. *concordānt-em*, pr. pple. of *concordāre*: see CONCORD *v.* and -ANT.]

A. *adj.*

1. Agreeing in sentiment or opinion; of one heart or mind; harmonious, unanimous.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 11 Be concordaunt and loue togyders. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. xii, You be ever ryght concordant With perfyte reason, whiche is not variaunt. 1614 J. COOKE *Tu Quoque* in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 197 Nay, sweet Mistress Tickleman, be concordant; reverence antiquity. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xiii, By the concordant Voice of all the curious Judges. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 152 The common concordant and unanimous consent of all and singular.

2. Of things: Agreeing, consistent, correspondent.

Concordant verses: 'such as have in them several words in common, but by the addition of other words have a quite different meaning' (Bailey (folio) 1736).

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 19 § 10 The hole some .. evenly agreable and concordaunte with the hoole some comprised in the seid endenture. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 239 Adam assigned unto every one a name concordant unto its nature. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 60 On four concordant lines. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* IV. vii. 221 If not concordant with the dictates of the New Testament. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* v. 142 These different methods have given concordant results.

3. In musical concord, harmonious; consisting, or having the effect, of a concord.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 116 The concordaunte and discordant distaunces of soundes, and tunes. 1596 *Edw. III*, II. i. 14 The touch of sweet concordant strings. 1788 REID *Act. Powers* III. iii. vi, Two or more synchronous sounds I perceive to be concordant.

B. † *sb.* = CONCORDANCE.

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* ix. 84, I gave my reasons by speciall reciting many concordants inter partes.

Concordantial (kɒnkɒɹdæ·nʃăl), *a.* [f. late L. *concordāntia* CONCORDANCE + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a concordance (to the Bible).

1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 505 It may evidently seem from his more Concordantial than Cordial consultations .. that .. well-nigh by all places in his Concordance where he finds these Terms, etc. *a* 1802 A. GEDDES *Crit. Rem. Heb. Scrip.* (1803) 46 *note* (R. Suppl.) We are referred in the Concordantial margin to not less than eighteen or nineteen passages of the Old and New Testament, for an explanation.

Conco·rdantly, *adv.* [f. CONCORDANT *a.* + -LY 2.] In concord or agreement.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 330 If concordantly unto Berosus .. wee shall conceive of the travailes of Camese or Cham. 1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* ix. 28 Which they should have concordantly practised. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 97 Esunciated .. separately, but concordantly. 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* June 902 That sweet hymn the cherubim Concordantly have sung so long.

Concordat (kɒnkɔ̄·ɹdæt). Also 7–8 -date. [a. F. *concordat* (16th c. in Littré), ad. L. *concordātum*: see below, and -ATE 1 1.]

An agreement, a compact; now, an agreement between church and state, *esp.* between the Roman See and a secular government relative to matters that concern both; but, formerly, also applied (a.) in canon law to a compact between ecclesiastical personages, and (b.) sometimes to agreements between secular persons.

1616 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent* (1676) 657 He condemned the Concordate; said that the distribution of the Benefices of the Kingdom .. was divided between Pope Leo and King Francis, etc. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2315/7 Contrary to the Agreement settled between Pope Leo X. and Francis I. by an Instrument called the Concordat. 1802 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 389/1 The terms upon which Bonaparte has agreed with Pope Pius VII. that the Roman Catholic religion shall be that protected and acknowledged by the State in France is just published and known by the name of the Concordat. 1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 579 That concordat between the Church Catholic and this realm, which we commonly designate as the Established Church. *transf.* 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Oct. 5/2 A possibly successful concordat between a Tory Democrat Government and the party of Irish Nationalists.

a. 1657 J. COSIN *Canon Script.* vii. 120 Having undertaken to make a Concordate between the Decrees of Councils and Popes together. 1662 *Jesuits' Reasons* (1675) 123 The Canons and Concordates with the Pope have been out of use a hundred years. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Concordat*, an Agreement made in all manner of Ecclesiastical Matters, more especially upon Resignation or Exchange of Benefices.

b. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* vi. 84 There was at the same time a Concordat passed between the Duke of Guise, the Duke of Montmorency, and the Marshal de St. Andrew, which was called the Triumvirate. 1781 tr. *Justamond's Priv. Life Lewis XV*, IV. 2 Clandestine arrangements between officers, known by the name of Concordat, by which .. the promotions in the army were often put up to auction.

fig. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* 118 Let them all repent, And make concordats 'twixt their soul and mouth.

† Conco·rdate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *concordāt-* ppl. stem of *concordāre* to CONCORD.] To agree.

1681 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*; and in later Dicts.

‖ Concorda·tum. [L. pa. pple. of *concordāre* to CONCORD, used in medL. as sb. 'a thing agreed upon': cf. the formulary 'transactum, compositum, et concordatum est'. In this particular use 'a matter agreed upon by the Lord Deputy and his Council (all the members of which were originally required to sign the order)'.] In *Irish Hist.*, An order in Council relative to the disposal of money set apart for particular purposes of state; a special payment under such an order; *loosely*, the *concordatum-fund*, whence such payments were made.

The special fund for extraordinary expenses in addition to the regular establishment of the kingdom, known in time as the 'concordatum-fund', appears early in the reign of Elizabeth; from it rewards were paid for public services, e. g. for the killing or apprehension of Tories, etc.

See *Calendar of Irish State Papers* II. 31, etc.

1625 DARCIE *Ann.* App. (end), The .. charges .. amounted to .. £ 1,198,717 9*s.* 1*d.*, besides great Concordatums .. and other extraordinaries. 1662 EARL ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) I. 84 The president of Munster .. had still allowed him, by concordatum, 100 marks a year, for his house-rent. 1729 ABP. BOULTER *Lett.* I. 333 The privy council was attacked on Saturday last about the withdrawing of the concordatum for the two last years. 1736 T. SHERIDAN in *Swift's Wks.* (1814) XIX. 16 Poor old Mr. Price cannot hold out a fortnight; and his son claims your promise of getting him something from the Concordatum. 1862 J. B. BURKE *Viciss. Fam.* III. 12, I do not know a fitter case than poor Sir F. E.'s, for either the Concordatum fund or .. admission into some hospital.

Concordial (kɒnkɔ̄·ɹdiăl), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *concordiāl-is*, f. *concordia* CONCORD: see -AL.] Characterized by concord, harmonious.

1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1845) 151 Parts .. united into one with a concordial mixture.

Conco·rding, *ppl. a.* [f. CONCORD *v.* + -ING 2.] Agreeing, assenting, concordant.

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 152 Concording are the liues of their deluded sectaries. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 279/1 The cohabitation of concording Brethren is firmer than any Wall. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* vii. 140 Concording elements.

† Conco·rdious, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. OF. *concordieux, -euse*, ad. med.L. *concordiōs-us*, f. *concordia*: see CONCORD *sb.* and -OUS.] Harmonious. Hence **Conco·rdiously** *adv.*

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 109 To study the calling of a comfortable and concordious Parliament. *Ibid.* I. 22 The business was concordiously dispatch't.

† Concordist (kɒnkɔ̄·ɹdist). *Obs.* [f. CONCORD + -IST.]

1. The maker of a concordance.

1811 *Ch. Observer* Mar. (cited by Webster 1828).

2. A member of the communistic body formed at the CONCORDIUM.

1843 *New Age* 10 June 46 Safe return of the Concordist missionaries. 1844 *Ibid.* 11 Feb. 176 The Pater's address to the Concordists.

† Conco·rdity. *Obs.*—° [f. L. *concord-* adj. + -ITY.] = CONCORD. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio).

† Conco·rdium. *Obs.* [f. L. *concordia* CONCORD: see -IUM.] The name given to the home of a socialistic community founded at Ham in Surrey in 1843. Hence **Conco·rdian** *a.*

1841–3 *New Age* 6 May (1843) 7 In 1841, the idea of founding an industrial Harmonic Educational College for the benefit of such parties as were ready to leave the ignorant strife of the antagonistic world, was expressed in a tract, entitled 'A Prospectus for establishing a Concordium' .. Its members .. are .. denominated Concordists, and the place of their residence a Concordium. 1880 T. FROST *Forty Years Recoll.* 50 After my visit to the Concordium I indulged the idea that .. I might associate with myself some twelve or fifteen persons of both sexes, who might aid me in establishing a communitorium on the basis of the ethical and economic principles promulgated by Owen.

1844 *New Age* May, A new society has been formed which is named 'The Universal Concordian Society', whose central office is at the Concordium.

† Concordly, *adv. Obs.* [f. CONCORD + -LY 2: the former does not appear as an adj., but cf. L. *concord-em*, It. *concorde* adj., and L. *concorditer*, It. *concordemente*, OF. *concordement* = 'concordly'.] In harmony, concordantly.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 106/2 What they deliberat wiselie, let them accomplish concordlie. 1564 *Brief Exam.* *iiij, The aduersaries shall have the whole state of the Cleargie .. concordely ioyned to be wholly agaynst them.

† Conco·rporal, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *concorporālis* (Vulgate) of the same body, f. *con-* together + *corpus, corpor-* body: cf. *corporal.*] Of or belonging to the same body.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 16 Concorporel & conperseyners & felows of þe heizest of Crist, & of his godly kynd. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 257 The Heathens are become Coinheritours, Concorporall, and partakers of the promise in Christ Iesus. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio); and in mod. Dicts.

Concorporate (kɒnkɔ̄·ɹpŏrĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *concorporāt-us*, pa. pple. of *concorporāre*: see next.] United into one body or mass.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 329 Irlonde was somme tyme to Briteyne concorporate by ryȝhte of dominacion. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1172/1 We .. will not be subiect nor concorporate unto .. the principall and chiefest enemie of Christ. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Eph.* iii. 6 The Gentils to be coheires and concorporat and compartícipant of his promise in Christ Jesus by the Gospel. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii, Both which, concorporate, Doe make the elementarie matter of gold. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Eph.* iii. 6 Co-heirs, Concorporate, and consorts. 1865 PUSEY *Eiren.* 50 If we are all concorporate with one another in Christ .. how are we not all clearly one both with each other and with Christ?

Concorporate (kɒnkɔ̄·ɹpŏrĕit), *v.* [f. L. *concorporāt-* ppl. stem of *concorporāre* to unite in one body, f. *con-* together + *corpus, corpor-* body, *corporāre* to embody.]

1. *trans.* To unite into one body or mass.

1552 HULOET, Concorporate or make one thynge of diuers. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 446 Stamp riuer crabs or creifishes, concorporat them with oile and water. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. (1632) 815 To vnite and concorporate these two Kingdomes of Fraunce and England into one. 1664 ATKYNS *Orig. Printing* 6 They were by Charter concorporated with Book-Binders, Book-Sellers, and Founders of Letters. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2096 From the shoulders down to the bottom of the Loins they were not distinct, but cemented and concorporated. 1823 LAMB *Elia, Pop. Fallacies*, We love to have our friend in the country sitting thus at our table by proxy .. to concorporate him in a slice of Canterbury brawn.

b. To assimilate by digestion.

a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 111 The meat and drink is concorporated into us.

† 2. *intr.* To coalesce into one body. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVII. xiv, The want of vitall moisture in the other, will not suffer it to unite and concorporat. 1695 H. DODWELL *Def. of Vind. Deprived Bps.* 100 It cannot be agreeable to the mind of God that it [the church] should so concorporate with the State, as wholly to depend on the Authority of the Civil Magistrates. 1700 S. PARKER *Six Philos. Ess.* 14 It is the property of Oily Particles to concorporate, when they encounter.

Hence **Concorporating** *vbl. sb.*

1648 T. HILL *Troth & Love* 11 Not onely a concorporating with Jews, as the Gentile Churches did.

† Concorpora·tion. *Obs.* [ad. L. *concorporātiōn-em* (Tertullian), n. of action f. *concorporāre*: see prec.] Union in one body or mass.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 675 These trees .. will admit no concorporation with others. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. I. xxvi. *a* 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 83 To express .. their combination and concorporation among themselves.

Concorpo·real, *a.* [f. CON + CORPOREAL: cf. *concorporal.*] = CONCORPORAL. Having, or belonging to, the same body.

1871 LOVSON tr. *Hyacinthe's Cath. Reform* 205 The nations are more than consolidated, they are concorporeal because they are partakers of 'one promise' and of 'one divine life'.

† Concorru·pt, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [see CON-.] *trans.* To corrupt together or at the same time.

1616 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 4 His foule Contagion con-corrupted All His fellow-Creatures. 1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 31 Neither can it be concorrupted upon corruption of it's compound, as all other formes are.

† Concorru·ption. *Obs.* [see prec.] Corruption in company (with some other).

1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 31 [They] cannot cease to be in a way either of corruption or concorruption. *Ibid.* 44 All proper corruption, and concorruption is wrought by contraries: & therefore heavenly bodies are incorruptible.

Concourse (kǫ·nkoᵊɹs, kǫ·ŋ-). Also 4–5 -cours, -curs, 6–7 -curse. [ME. *concours*, a. OF. *concours, concoers* (= It. *concorso*):—L. *concurs-um* (4th decl.) running together, f. ppl. stem of L. *concurrĕre*: see CONCUR. The forms *concurs* in Wyclif and *concurse* in 16–17th c. were prob. formed directly from the L., or assimilated thereto. Formerly accented *concou·rse*; still so in Milton; cf. *discourse, recourse*.]

1. The running or flocking together of people; the condition or state of being so gathered together. † *To have concourse*: to resort in crowds *to, unto*.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxiv. 12 Makinge concurs [1388 concours], or rennyng to gidere, of the cumpany of peple. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 81 b/2 There was so myghty concours of people. 1555 EDEN *Decades* I. ix. 45 They haue religious concourse to these caues, as wee are accustomed to goo on Pylgramage to Rome. 1558 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* 51 That I be not entangled now of new with the concurse of the world. 1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* I. IV. v. 131 Learned men of all nations had concourse unto him. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 133 Riga, a citty of great concourse. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* i. 21 Shee crieth in the chiefe place of concourse. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 380 Then was a concurse of all Nations to the Christian Synaxes. 1748 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 307 Neglected, in the hurry and concourse around them. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 201 The main body is..increased by the accidental concourse of idle or dependent plebeians.

† b. Hostile encounter or onset. *Obs.*

1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 77 The other Numidyens at the first brunt, concourse or assaut wer put to flyght. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. xxvi. 267 Between the formost, whose concurse had raised others, there was a sharpe conflict. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 641 Concours in Arms, fierce Faces threatning Warr.

2. An assemblage of people; a crowd, throng.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxix. 157 (Harl. MS.) Þer was in the same cite a concurs of peple, by cause of a gret feyr. 1494 FABYAN I. cxxxii. (R.), For this myracle great concourse of people yerely..commith with great deuocion. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Concourse*, a great assembly. 1636 HEALEY *Cebes* 106 A gate, about the which was a great concourse of people drawne. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* II. 16 The whole admiring concourse gazed on him. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lxxiii. 598 Conventions..are not casual concourses, but consist of persons duly elected.

3. The running, flowing together, or meeting of things (material or immaterial); confluence.

Fortuitous concourse of atoms: a phrase applied after Cicero (cf. *N. D.* I. xxiv. 66 'concursus fortuitus') to the action whereby according to the atomic theory of Leucippus and Democritus the universe came into being.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. v. (1495) 413 Some byholde concourse and metynge of dewes. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 23 Of the..concurse, diuerse collation, and Application of these Harmonies. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. ix. 34 The Passions principally reside in the hearte, as wee perceyve by the concourse of humours thereunto. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 26 The coalition of the good frame of the Universe was not the product of chance, or fortuitous concourse of particles of matter. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ii. 42 The fortuitous concourse of Atoms. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xii. (1870) 384 The mere fortuitous concourse of atoms, in the lapse of a past eternity.

† b. Conjunction: esp. in *Astrol.*

1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 534 Pestilent concourses of the heavenly lights. 1585 GREENE *Apol. Astron.* Wks. 1882 V. 23 Of the concurse of Venus and Mars. 1633 GELLIBRAND in T. James *Voy.* sign. R, We haue the Concurse of quicke pac'd inferiour Planets, with superiour slow ones.

† c. Conjunction of times or circumstances. *Obs.*

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 21 By the concurse of story, place, and time, Diotrephes was the Man S. Iohn cheifly pointed at. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, By a lucky concourse of other circumstances. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) II. i. 32 It once more fell into our hands by a concourse of ridiculous circumstances.

4. An assemblage of things brought together.

a 1628 PRESTON *Breastpl. Faith* (1630) 113 In Christ, there is..a concourse, a heape of all spirituall joy and comfort. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. v. 9 Made up of a Concourse of Fibres, Ligaments and very smal Nerves. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 404 Under some concourse of shades Whose branching arms thick intertwind, etc. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* i. (1878) 29 It is a bewildering thing to stand in the midst of a vast concourse of books.

† 5. The meeting or junction of lines, surfaces, or bodies. ? *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* II. Def. xxv. 320 The concurse of the said triangles will be in twelue pointes. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. v. C ij, The concourse or meeting of those two right lines that contayne the angle. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 185 When the vessells by concourse are so joyned together that one taketh in the mouth of the other. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. vi. 11 The Concourse or Anastomosis of the Veins. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 292 The point of concourse of the Rays. 1738 *Med. Ess. & Observ.* (ed. 2) IV. 259 The Candle A is the small luminous object, B C d e the Eye and *a* the point of Concourse.

† b. *ellipt.* Point or place of meeting; junction.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* (1591) 9 Fixe one foote of your compasse vpon the concourse or meeting of those two right lines. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. iv, The Middle ventricle, is a common concourse, and cavity of them both. *a* 1727 NEWTON (J.), The drop will begin to move towards the concourse of the glasses. 1811 J. WOOD *Optics* vii. 148 A screen placed at the concourse of the refracted rays.

† 6. Concurrence in action or causation, cooperation; combined action. *Obs.*

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* iv. § 2 (1643) 61 When there is a naturall concourse of causes to effect it. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 316 Then the Possessor [of a Bill] must enter with him who paid him in part, into a concourse between themselves, and both demand [the sum] of the others. 1685 BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* 79 An Individual Body..needs the Assistance, or Concourse, of other Bodies, to perform divers of its Operations. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 108 That this heat may burst into actual flame, the concourse of open air is absolutely requisite. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* II. xxi. 42 That their [mind's and body's] mutual intercourse can, therefore, only be supernaturally maintained by the concourse of the Deity.

† b. esp. in *Theol.* used of the divine concurrence in human action. *Obs.*

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 145 Gods concourse working this or that. *a* 1680 J. CORBET *Free Actions* I. vi. (1683) 5 There is a concourse of God, as the Universal Cause, to every Act. *Ibid.*, How the Divine concurse is yielded to sinful actions, shall be explained in its proper place. 18.. LEE *Thesaurus Theol.* III. 315 The general Concourse of His Providence.

c. *Sc. Law.* Legal concurrence, *esp.* of an officer whose consent is necessary to a legal process.

1626 in Sir J. Balfour *Ann. Scot.* (1824–5) II. 151 That you acquant the Lordes of Sessione and our aduocatts, as you shall haue occasione, and desyre ther concursse heirwnto. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 92 To tak the advyse and requyer the concurs and assistance of the Committie of War. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 33, *C. D.* you are indicted and accused, at the Instance of *A. B.* with Concourse of *D. F.* his Majesty's Advocate..of the Crimes after mentioned.

† 7. Course, process (of time). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4360 She [Fortune] can writhe hir heed awey, This is the concours of hir pley. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 13 In concourse of time it was discovered that, etc. 1657 — tr. *Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 119 After the concourse of many years it was carried by Cyrus.

† **Conco·venanter.** A fellow-covenanter.

1662 HOBBES *Consid.* (1680) 7 That all nations which should hear what you and your Concovenanters were doing in England, might detest you.

† **Concrea·se**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *concrēsc-ĕre* to grow together, after *increase* and other early compounds immediately from OF.] *intr.* To grow together, coagulate; = CONCRETE *v.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IX. 112 [It] doth white, and concrease, till it [marrow] become a substaunce. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xiv. 158 The crumbs of blood, that usually concrease out of the extravasated humours.

† **Concreate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *concreāt-us* (Vulg.), f. *con-* together + *creātus* created.] Created together; coeval in creation. (Cf. CONNATE.)

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 51 This Divine Law..was concreate and connatural as to Adam. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 41 Man was made at first with a concreate Similitude to God.

Concreate (kǫnkriˌēⁱ·t), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. L. *concreāt-*, ppl. stem of *concreāre*: see prec. and -ATE 3. (F. has *concréer* 'to engender'.)] *trans.* To create together. (Mostly in *pa. pple.*)

1625 GIL *Sacr. Philos.* I. 96 When water, the first matier of all things, was created..with that water..was concreated all manner of formes. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 20 To create a Soul, is to concreate the qualities or properties of it. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 629 That the vital essential Stamina of every Plant and Animal were really concreated with the Universe. 1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* iv. (1864) 112 We get all the furniture of our mind..save what we have as it were concreated in us.

Hence **Concrea·ted** *ppl. a.*

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. iii. 163 This, as the concreated Rule with Man..the Apostle calls the Royal Law. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 201 On their con-created Harps to play. 1876 J. G. PILKINGTON *Confess. St. August.* 391 Concreated matter.

† **Concrea·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. CONCREATE *v.*: see -ION.] Creation together (with something else).

1656 J. SERJEANT tr. *T. White's Peripatet. Inst.* 316 The notion of Creation, or rather of con-creation. *Ibid.* 383 The concreation of a Soul, which belong'd to God alone.

† **Concrea·tive**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. CONCREATE *v.* + -IVE; cf. *creative*.] Of concreate character.

1657 JEANES in *Taylor's Wks.* (1839) I. 37 Those desires which are purely natural and concreative.

† **Concreˌa·tor.** *Obs. rare.* A joint creator.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xl. 395 He is Lord with the Father, as he was Concreator, his Collegue in the Creation.

† **Concrea·ture.** *Obs. rare.* Fellow creature.

1651 *Reliq. Wotton.* (1685) 689 The Pope greatly favour'd him as his Concreature.

† **Concre·de**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *concrēdĕre*: see next.] *trans.* To entrust; = CONCREDIT *v.*

1643 *Sir Hugh Cholmley's Revolt* 4 (D.). To defraud the trust concreded to him by the Parliament.

† **Concre·dit**, *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* [ad. L. *concrēdit-us*, pa. pple.: see next.] Entrusted.

1584 J. MELVILL *Lett.* in *Diary* (1842) 214 Preatching the Word of God, the dispensation wharof is concredit unto yow. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 194 Not guiltie of the blood of the soulls of their people concredit to them.

† **Concre·dit**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 *Sc.* concrydit. [f. L. *concrēdit-*, ppl. stem of *concrēdĕre* to entrust, f. *con-* together + *crēdĕre* to trust: cf. CREDIT *v.*]

1. *trans.* To entrust, confide, commit (*to* a person, *into* his hands, etc.); to give into his charge.

1593 BOWES *Let. to Burghley* 6 Sept. in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 204 *note*, Whatsoever shall be concredited to his trust and secrecy. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind. Answ.* ii. 46 Into whose hands hee hath concredited the worke. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 183 He told them that he would concreditt himself to them. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni* 13 It was better that their liberty should be concredited to Laws than to Kings.

b. Const. (a thing) *with* (a person). *rare.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 60 Dare you not concredit the Militia, with those to whom you may betrust your heart? 1772 *Let. to Bp. Rochester* 2 (T.) *Ecclesia commendata*..is that church, which is..concredited with some ecclesiastical person, in the nature of a trustee.

c. (a person, etc.) *with* (a thing). *rare.*

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm* II. 50 They were concredited with that heavenly treasure.

2. To accredit, authenticate, prove trustworthy.

1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. Pref., Where I make mention of any Letters or Passages..I first well weighed the same..and found many of them concredited before I inserted them.

Hence **Concre·dited** *ppl. a.* entrusted.

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (1819) 470 An inequality of concredited talents.

Concremation (kǫnkrimēⁱ·ʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. *concremātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *concremāre* to burn up, consume, f. *con-* altogether + *cremāre* to burn. In sense 1, *con-* is taken in the sense 'together'.]

1. Burning together; *spec.* the burning alive of a widow on the funeral pyre with her dead husband.

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1755 JOHNSON, *Concremation*, the act of burning many things together. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 359 The mode of concremation is various: in Bengal, the living and dead bodies are stretched on a pile. 1867 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc.* New Ser. III. 184 He intended, no less than the self-cremation of males, the concremation of females.

2. Burning to ashes, consumption by fire.

1860 GEN. P. THOMSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxxxiv. 103 Not..that it is equal to burning the Anti-Pædobaptist; but..the same in kind, only..to the pains of concremation. 1888 H. C. LEA *Hist. Inquisit.* I. 308 Publicly scourged and banished by the abbot in spite of a popular demand for concremation.

Co·ncrement. [ad. L. *concrēment-um* a growing together, f. *concrē-* root of *concrēsc-ĕre* to grow together, CONCREASE: see -MENT.] A growing together; growth by assimilation; a concretion.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Concrement*, an increase or growing together. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 77 A creation or concrement of those very Bodies which I suppose to be mixed. 1885 DOLLEY *Bacteria* 172 The stony concrements which are found..in the apices of the lungs of old people.

Concre·sce (kǫnkre·s), *v.* [ad. L. *concrēsc-ĕre* to grow together: cf. CONCREASE.] To grow together, coalesce: cf. next, sense 2.

Concrescence (kǫnkre·sĕns). [ad. L. *concrēscentia*, n. of quality f. *concrēscent-em*, f. *con-* together + *crēscĕre* to grow: see -ENCE.]

† 1. Growth by assimilation. *Obs.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 11 How any other substance should thence take concrescence, it hath not been taught.

b. *Biol.* Coalescence or growing together of cells, organs, etc.; the coalescence of two individual organisms of low type in generation.

1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 17 The Concrescence of a number of separate cells. *Ibid.* 87 In the Gregarinæ..multiplication commences by the concrescence of two individuals. 1888 *Athenæum* 18 Aug. 228/2 Congenital cohesion—concrescence as Van Tieghem calls it.

2. *concr.* A concretion. ? *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 152 It rained..stones (not concrescences that might be called haile, but direct stones). 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 197 The stony concrescences..called Stalactites.

Concrescible (kǫnkre·sib'l), *a.* [mod. f. L. *concrēscĕre*: see above and -BLE: also in mod.F.] a. Capable of solidifying or congealing. b. Capable of growing together.

1700 COLE in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 31 Of a viscid and concrescible Nature. 1804 tr. *Fourcroy's Chem. Knowl.* (Webster 1828), A genuine, fixed, concrescible oil.

Concre·scive, *a. rare*[−0]. [non-etymological f. L. *concrēscĕre* (see above) + -IVE: suggested by *aggress-ive*, etc.] 'Growing together, or into union; uniting' (Webster 1864).

† **Concre·ssion.** *Obs.* A non-etymological formation from L. *concrēscĕre*, for CONCRETION.

1614 *Sco. Venus* (1876) 21 As in the aire concressions we perceiue. 1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 263 [They] would coagulate into a concression.

Concre·table, *a. rare.* ? *Obs.* [f. CONCRETE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be concreted, coagulable.

1755 FLEMING in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 256 The liquor amnii is concretable by heat, like the white of an egg.

Concrete (kǫnkrīt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 -creete. [ad. L. *concrēt-us*, pa. pple. of *concrēscĕre* to grow together: see CONCRESCENCE. Cf. F. *concret, -ète*, 16th c. *-ette*. The stress has long been variable; *concre·te*, the original mode, was given by Walker, and is used in verse by Lowell; *co·ncrete* was used by Chapman in 1611, and recognized by Johnson: the latter appears to be now the more frequent in the adj., and is universal in the sb. B. 3.

The frequent antithesis of *concrete* and *discrete*, appears to be influenced by a notion that the word represents L.

concrētus, pa. pple. of *concernĕre*, in the same way as *discrete* is derived from L. *discernĕre, discrētus*.]

A. *adj.* (The earliest instances appear to be participial.)

†**1.** United or connected by growth; grown together. *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 112 For all the parts..be Coessentiall and concrete. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* x. (1653) 170 Men, that have monstrous Mouths, and some with concreate lips.

†**b.** Continuous. In *Acoustics* applied to a sound or movement of the voice sliding continuously up or down; distinguished from *discrete* movement.

1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 60 The second manner of gaining, which..is a discreet or distinct increase, or secretly a Concrete or continued. Whatsoever is born or comes from any sort of animalls under our Subiection or power are absolutely gained unto us.

2. Made up or compounded *of* various elements or ingredients; composite, compound. ? *Obs.*

1536 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Convoc.* I. 40 A thing concrete, heaped up and made of all kinds of mischief. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* v. 81 This concrete young gentleman, compounded of the pawn-broker, the pettifogger, and the West Indian heir.

3. Formed by union or cohesion of particles into a mass; congealed, coagulated, solidified; solid (as opposed to *fluid*). †**a.** as *pple.*; **b.** as *adj.*

a. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* IV. (R.), Those same vapours.. be concrete or gathered into humour superfluous. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* Pref., Of the seconde sort is the Pumelse, concrete of froth. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 323 Before it was concrete into a stone.

b. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 58 In all metalls and concrete bodies. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. (R.), Even to the concrete bloud That makes the liver. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 216 Scammony is a concrete resinous Juice. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 74 One portion appears fluid and the other concrete. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 51/2 Formed of blood scarcely concrete. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. i. 16 The seeds too, yield a concrete oil.

4. Applied by the early logicians and grammarians to a quality viewed (as it is actually found) *concreted* or adherent to a substance, and so to the word expressing a quality so considered, viz. the adjective, in contradistinction to the quality as mentally abstracted or withdrawn from substance and expressed by an *abstract* noun: thus *white* (paper, hat, horse) is the concrete quality or quality in the concrete, *whiteness*, the abstract quality or quality in the abstract; *seven* (men, days, etc.) is a *concrete number*, as opposed to the number 7 in the abstract.

Afterwards *concrete* was extended also to substantives involving attributes, as *fool, sage, hero*, and has finally been applied by some grammarians to all substantives not abstract, i.e. all those denoting 'things' as distinguished from qualities, states, and actions. The logical and grammatical uses have thus tended to fall asunder and even to become contradictory; some writers on Logic therefore disuse the term *concrete* entirely: see quot. 1887. In this Dictionary, *concr.* is prefixed to those senses in which substantives originally abstract come to be used as names of 'things'; e. g. *crossing* vbl. sb., i.e. abstract n. of action, *concr. a crossing* in a street, on a railway, etc.

From an early period used as a quasi-*sb.*, *a concrete* (*sc.* term).

[1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 118 b, Turnyng awry, that is to say: From the Concreto to the Abstractum (to use here the termes of Sophistry).]

a 1528 SKELTON *Bouge of Courte* (R.), A false abstracte cometh from a false concrete. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. xvi. (ed. 7) 41 Understand, that of numbers some are said to be abstract, and some concrete. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 117 To expresse them by *Abstracts* from the Concret of their qualitie..As Maiestie, Highnes, Grace. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* A viij b, The concrete signifies the same form with those qualities which adhere to the subject: The concrete is the Adjective. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. viii. § 1 Our Simple ideas have all Abstract, as well as Concrete Names: the one whereof is (to speak the language of grammarians) a 'substantive', the other an 'adjective'; as whiteness, white. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. iv. § 5 Concrete terms, while they express the quality, do also either express, or imply, or refer to some subject to which it belongs..But these are not always noun adjectives..a fool, a knave, a philosopher, and many other concretes are substantives. 1846 MILL *Logic* I. ii. § 4 A concrete name is a name which stands for a thing; an abstract name is a name which stands for an attribute of a thing. 1851 MANSEL *Proleg. Log.* v. (1860) 144. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. (1870) 88 The peculiar or proper appellation of a lower Concept or individual is called its concrete name. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* § 35 Abstract nouns are sometimes used in the concrete sense.. Thus nobility frequently means the whole body of persons of noble birth. 1876 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* (1880) 21 The reader should carefully observe that adjectives are concrete, not abstract. 1887 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* I. i. (ed. 9) 15 Nothing has been said above of the common distinction between abstract and concrete terms.. I have availed myself of the expression 'abstract term', but avoided, as too wide to be of practical service, the contrasted expression 'concrete term'. Concrete terms include what I have called attributives, as well as singular, collective, and common terms.

5. Hence, generally, Combined with, or embodied in matter, actual practice, or a particular example; existing in a material form or as an actual reality, or pertaining to that which so exists. Opposed to *abstract*. (The ordinary current sense.)

Absolutely, *the concrete*, that which is concrete; *in the concrete*, in the sphere of concrete reality, concretely.

[1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* Wks. 1738 I. 314 These Apostles, whenever they give this Precept, express it in terms not concrete, but abstract, as Logicians are wont to speak.] 1656 HOBBES *Liberty, Necess., & Ch.* (1841) 135 This..is a metaphysical entity abstracted from the matter, which is better than non-entity.. But in the concrete it is far otherwise. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 97 Time, place, and motion, taken in particular or concrete. 1789 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 114 It is with man in the concrete;—it is with common.. human actions, you are to be concerned. *1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. III. i, But, quitting these somewhat abstract considerations, let History note the concrete reality which the streets of Paris exhibit. 1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics*, 'At slavery in the abstract my whole soul rebels, I am as strongly opposed to 't as any one else.' 'Ay, no doubt, but whenever I've happened to meet With a wrong or a crime, it is always concrete.' 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 234 *note*, The most concrete and unmetaphysical of languages. 1880 W. WALLACE *Epicureanism* 172 Their idea of this original matter was concrete and sensuous.

6. Made of concrete. [*attrib.* of B. 3.]

B. *sb.*

1. quasi-*sb. A concrete, the concrete*: see A. 4, 5.

1528–1725 [see A. 4]. 1697 J. SERJEANT *Solid Philos.* 91 Entity is often us'd as a Concrete for the Thing it self. 1830 MACAULAY *Ess., Bunyan*, Bunyan is almost the only writer who ever gave to the abstract the interest of the concrete.

2. *gen.* A concrete or concreted mass, a concretion, compound; a concrete substance. Also *fig.* (*Obs.* in *lit.* sense, exc. as in next.)

1656 J. SERJEANT tr. *T. White's Peripatet. Inst.* 361 The sun is a concrete of combustible matter. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* Ep. to Rdr., The specifick excellency that is in any concrete of the whole vegetable family. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s. v., Antimony is a Natural Concrete, or a Mix'd Body compounded in the Bowels of the Earth; and Soap is a Factitious Concrete, or a Body mix'd together by Art. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 9 Thus an unorganized concrete becomes a living tumour. *a* 1831 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 63 That..concrete of truth and error, of greatness and meanness.. the Roman Catholic Church.

3. *spec.* A composition of stone chippings, sand, gravel, pebbles, etc., formed into a mass with cement; used for building under water, for foundations, pavements, walls, etc. Often *attrib.* Also in *comb.* as **concrete-press**, a machine for compressing concrete into blocks.

1834 *Lond. Archit. Mag.* I. 35 Making an artificial foundation of concrete (which has lately been done in many places). 1836 G. GODWIN in *Trans. Inst. Brit. Archit.* 12 The generic term concrete..perhaps, can only date from that period when its use became general and frequent, probably not longer than 15 or 20 years ago. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 25/1 Paving with brick, tile, stone, or concrete. *attr.* 1881 DARWIN *Form. Veg. Mould* 181 The junction of the concrete floor with the walls.

Concrete (kŏ'nkrīt), *v.* Also 7 **concreate.** [f. CONCRETE *a.*, and L. *concrēt-* ppl. stem of *concrēscĕre* to grow together; see CONCRESCENCE. With the spelling *concreate* cf. F. *concréer* (ad. L. *concreāre*) used in a kindred sense.]

1. *trans.* To form by cohesion or coalescence of particles, to form into a mass; to render solid, congeal, coagulate, clot. (Mostly in *passive.*)

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. (1643) 296 The Hard [Bitumen] is more strongly concreted then the other. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (1650) 37 The common opinion hath been.. that Crystall is nothing else, but Ice or Snow concreated. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. xv. (1762) 77 The juices of the plants are concreted upon the surface. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 33 Runnet..must have sufficient Time to work, concrete, or congeal the Curd into a solid Mass. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. III. xlvii. 556 Ochreous sand, concreted and hardened into a kind of stone.

†**b.** To unite, combine (attributes, sensations, etc.).

1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 99 Those sensations combined, blended, or (if one may so speak) concreted together. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* III. iv. 366 *note*, To contemplate colour concreted with figure, two attributes which the eye can never view, but associated. 1829 JAS. MILL *Anal. Hum. Mind* (1869) I. viii. 263 In which the ideas of synchronous sensations are so concreted by constant conjunction as to appear..only one. *Ibid.* I. 266 The odour, and colour, and so on, of the rose, concreted into one idea.

2. *intr.* To run into a mass, form a concretion; to become solid, harden, congeal, 'set', clot.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. vii. 286 The Story of the Egyptian Mice which concrete after the recess of Nilus. 1728 NICHOLLS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 406 The arsenical Sulphur concretes into yellow Cubes. 1820 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xiii. 38 When condensed again..it concretes in the upper part of the tube.

b. To grow together, combine *with.*

1853 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Studies* (1857) 56 Primary adjectives..concreting, as it were, with the substantive.

3. *trans.* To render concrete. *rare.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 389 When by incorrigiblenesse Sins be concreted into Sinners, and they become even all one. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses, Intell. Office* II. v. 86 Without being concreted into an earthly deed. 1888 F. H. STODDARD in *Andover Rev.* Oct., Concreting God into actual form of man.

4. *co'ncrete.* [f. the *sb.* 3.] **a.** *trans.* To treat with concrete. **b.** *intr.* To use or apply concrete in building.

1875 *Building News* 2 Apr. 390/2 (*article*) Concreting. 1882 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 6/5 To concrete the foundations. 1885 DU CANE *Punishm. & Prevent. Crime* 180 Pile-driving and concreting for the foundations.

Concreted (kŏ'nkrī·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONCRETE *v.* + -ED [1].]

1. Solidified, congealed, coagulated, etc.: see vb.

1634 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 271 *marg. note*, The concreted iuice. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 91 In many concreted plants some parts remaine unpetrified. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 420 A small drop of concreted Blood may grow to be a stone. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* XXI. 422 Concreted nitrate of soda.

2. = CONCRETE *a.* 5. *rare.*

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xiv. 298 We apprehend only the concreted qualities and acts of objects.

3. (kŏ'nkrī·tĕd) [f. CONCRETE *sb.* 3 + -ED [2].] Covered or treated with concrete.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 712/2 The lake will become a concreted basin.

Concretely (see the adj.), *adv.* [f. CONCRETE *a.* + -LY [2].] In a concrete form, manner, or sense; as presented in actual facts or cases.

1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 155, I. Abstractly..And 2. Concretely. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 380, I am not speaking of right reason, but of reason as it acts in fact and concretely in fallen man. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* v. § 3 *note*, The word might be employed either abstractly, concretely, or relatively. 1880 W. WALLACE *Epicureanism* 96 The popular conception of matter takes things too concretely, and with too little analysis.

Concreteness (see the adj.). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being concrete.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Concreteness*, a being grown together, etc. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* 131 This concreteness of style. 1882 *Expositor* Aug. 142 The intense concreteness of the image.

Concreter, -or (kŏ'nkrī·tə1). [f. CONCRETE *v.* + -ER [1], -OR.] One who or that which concretes: *spec.* **a.** in *Sugar-boiling*, an apparatus for concentrating syrup by heat; **b.** a builder or worker with concrete.

1869 *Sugar Cane* I. 124 With a large size Concretor..their production was 15,000 lbs. of sugar per 12 hours. 1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Concreter.*

Co'ncreting, *vbl. sb.* Building with, or application of, concrete.

1875–85. [See CONCRETE *v.* 4].

Concreting (kŏ'nkrī·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. CONCRETE *v.* + -ING [1].] That concretes or causes concretion.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 550 Carbonate of lime is usually the concreting element.

Concretion (kŏnkrī·ʃən). [a. F. *concrétion* (16th c. in Littré). or ad. (its prototype) L. *concrētiōn-em*, n. of action f. *concrēscĕre* to grow together: see CONCRETE.]

1. The action or process of growing together or of uniting in one mass; concrescence, coalescence.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 672 An egge hath the generation and concretion within the bodie onely of a living creature. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 14 The concretion of bodyes by the concourse of these Atoms. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. vii. 288 Upon great Mutations of the World perfect Creatures were first ingendred of Concretion. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 246 These two substances were perfectly soft..at the moment of their concretion. 1829 JAS. MILL *Anal. Hum. Mind* (1869) I. 264 Have we not the idea of a wood, or a forest?..These are instances of the concretion of synchronous ideas. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 130 A cohesion, of the styles, by which their tendency to concretion may be recognised.

†**b.** Formation of morbid concretions (see sense 6) in an animal body. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* [They] do crud & make concrecyon in ye partyes of the bulke or oesophage. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 537 Such obstinate concretion and obstruction..as bring on gout.

2. Congelation or coagulation of a liquid.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 269 Concretion is divaporation of humidity in fluid things, by gentle decoction on fire. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Concretion*, a congealment. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 275 Fluids capable of concretion. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 419/1 The blood's speedy concretion in debility.

†**3.** Union or connexion with something material or actual. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xvii. 93 It is..freed from all mortal concretion. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* XV. § 18 If we consider good life in union and concretion with particular..actions of piety. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* VI. viii. (1821) 261 The soul..because of her concretion with this mortal body. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. xi. 613 Clear from all mortal concretion.

†**4.** State or degree of concrescence. *Obs.*

1606 BP. J. KING *Serm.* (Sept.) 14 Of a strange composition and concretion. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* V. § 2 (1643) 123 Other starres might also attain to the like luminous concretion. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 31 Diminished in its hardness and concretion.

5. quasi-*concr.* A concrete mass *of* (anything).

1626 BACON *Sylva* (1631) § 568 Some plants..being supposed to grow of some Concretion of Slime from the Water. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. xx. (1715) 373 Salt is a Concretion of Sea Water. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 651 A concretion of marine shells. 1886 H. B. WHEATLEY in *Antiquary* Feb. 58/2 The pearl is a mere concretion of the carbonate of lime forming the shell.

fig. 1634 JACKSON *Creed* VII. Wks. VI. 223 That concretion of ceremonial matters. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. x. 235 The whole concretion of the City of Gloucester consists partly of..the ancient Borough, partly of accessions.

6. *concr.* A solid mass formed by aggregation and cohesion of particles; a lump, nodule, clot: *esp.* **a.** *Path.* a hard morbid formation in the

body, a calculus, stone; b. *Geol.* a mass formed by aggregation of solid particles, usually around a nucleus; characteristic of certain rocks (cf. CONCRETIONARY).

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 137 Conceiving the stones .. to be a Minerall concretion. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. iii. 61 Stones..to which earthy concretions may be annexed by way of affinity. 1702 J. Purcell *Cholick* (1714) 33 He cut a stony Concretion out of the Liver. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. xi. (1865) 86 Such poor concretions as mankind. 1833 Brewster *Nat. Magic* xxxiv. 285 Tabasheer .. is a silicious concretion found in the joints of the bamboo. 1865 Page *Handbk. Geol. Terms* s. v., Nodules like those of chert and ironstone .. and the grape-like clusters of the magnesian limestone, are termed 'concretions', as formed by a molecular aggregation distinct from crystallisation.

7. The action of making, or condition of being, concrete (see CONCRETE *a.* 5). ? *Obs.* † *In concretion*: in the concrete (see CONCRETE *a.* 5).

1642 Jer. Taylor *Episc.* (1647) 152 In such distinction and subordination & in concretion a Presbyter is sometimes called Sacerdos. 1751 Harris *Hermes* III. i. (1786) 306 But the Mind surmounts all power of Concretion.

b. The result of such action; embodiment in a concrete form; a concrete thing.

1841 Miall *Nonconf.* I. 401 If our national institutions are but so many concretions of the national will. 1856 Ferrier *Inst. Metaph.* 195 All knowledge and all thought are concrete, and deal only with concretions—the concretion of the particular and the universal.

Concretional (kŏnkrī·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to concretions.

1847 in Craig.

Concretionary (kŏnkrī·ʃənări), *a.* [f. prec. + -ARY: in mod.F. *concrétionnaire*.] *Geol.* Of the nature of or constituting a concretion; consisting of, containing, or characterized by, concretions.

1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 205 The concretionary forms of ..magnesian limestone. 1833 *Ibid.* III. 206 Concretionary nodules. 1842 H. Miller *O. R. Sandst.* ix. (ed. 2) 206 A concretionary structure. 1854 Hooker *Himal. Jrnls.* I. i. 12 A nodular concretionary deposit.

Concretism (kŏ·nkrĭtiz'm). *rare.* [f. CONCRETE *a.* + -ISM.] The practice of regarding or representing what is abstract as concrete.

1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 28 The concretism of thought which belongs to the deaf-mute. 1871 — *Prim. Cult.* I. 374 It is a surprising instance of this tendency to concretism, that among..the Buddhists, the most obviously moral beast-fables have become literal incidents of sacred history.

Concretive (kŏnkrī·tiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *concrēt-* (see CONCRETE *v.*) + -IVE, repr. L. type **concrētīv-us*.]

†**1.** Apt to congeal or produce concretions. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 50 Wee..ascribe their induration to..concretive juyces. *Ibid.* II. v. 91 Fresh water, which is the lesse concretive portion of that element.

†**2.** = CONCRETE *a.* 5. *Obs.*

1656 Jeanes *Fuln. Christ* 119 Two natures, formes, or beings, which cannot be predicated of one another abstractively, cannot be also affirmed of one another in a concretive way, unlesse it be by reason of an hypostaticall conjunction between them in one subsistence.

3. Mentally constructive.

Concretively (kŏnkrī·tivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a concretive manner; concretely, in the concrete.

1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. iv. 65 The phrase of the Lutherans, who say not only concretively, that the man Christ is omnipresent, but the humanity also. 1656 Hardy *Serm. John* xiv. (1865) 84/2 Guilt abstractively considered, is not taken away..concretively considered, it is taken away.

Concretize (kŏ·nkrĭtəiz), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. CONCRETE *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To render concrete. Hence **Co·ncretizing** *ppl. a.*

1884 *Athenæum* 16 Feb. 209/1 Details of interest are used to concretize .. the general laws of development. *Ibid.* 23 Feb. 241/2 This passage .. lacks the concretizing touch.

Concretor: see CONCRETER.

†**Concre·ture.** *Obs.*—° [f. L. *concrēt-* (see above) + -URE, corresp. to L. type **concrētūra*.] 'A mass formed by coagulation' (J.).

†**Concrew·**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. F. *concroître* (pa. pple. *concrû*, in OF. *concreu*) to grow together:—L. *concrēscĕre*: cf. ACCRUE.] *intr.* To grow together or into a mass.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. vii. 40 And his faire lockes..He let to grow and griesly to concrew.

†**Concri·minary.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *con-* together + *crīmen, crīmin-* charge + -ARY. (Cf. L. *concrīmināri* to complain bitterly.)] One who is implicated in the same charge with another.

1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 118 Mr. Broadway and Fitz Patrick, servants to, and concriminaries with the Lord Audley, were produced to trial.

†**Concrimina·tion.** *Obs.*—° [n. of action f. L. *concrīmināri* to accuse bitterly (f. *con-* intensive + *crīmināri* to CRIMINATE), with the prefix taken in the sense 'together'.] Joint accusation.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Concrimination*, a joint accusing.

Concru·cify, *v. rare.* [f. CON- + CRUCIFY; cf. L. *concrucifigĕre*.] *trans.* To crucify together.

1872 Bp. Forbes *Kalendars Sc. Saints* 367 He returned to his episcopal duties on Maundy Thursday, was concrucified with Christ on Good Friday, watched before the tomb, and spent the day of days in hilarity and joy.

Concrydit, Sc. var. of CONCREDIT *v. Obs.*

†**Concu·binacy.** *Obs.* [f. CONCUBINE + -ACY 3.] = next.

1609 Bp. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 305 All murthers and oppressions; all concubinacies, flamelesse, innumerable ..shall not impeach or Subuert a Kings Right. 1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. i. xxviii. 229 Also, this country [Wales] was very infamous for concubinacy, adultery, and incest.

Concubinage (kŏnkiū·bĭnēdʒ). [a. F. *concubinage* (15th c. in Littré), f. *concubin*: see -AGE.] The cohabiting of a man and a woman who are not legally married; the practice of having a concubine; the state of being a concubine.

1388 Wyclif *Levit.* xviii. 18 Thou schalt not take the sister of thi wijf, in to concubynage of hir. 1602 Fulbecke *Pandectes* 25 This is not concubinage, but mariage. 1692 Sir T. P. Blount *Ess.* 31 Indulging Concubinage to the Professors of Chastity. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* ii, Many women..had risen to greatness from a state of concubinage. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 277 Priests living in a state of concubinage and burthened with illegitimate children. 1883 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. i. iii. 31 Clerical concubinage was still the rule in England.

b. In *Roman Law*: (see quot.).

1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. III. v. 24 Concubinage, a kind of inferior marriage of which the issue were natural children, not bastards.

Concu·binal, *a. rare*—°. [ad. L. *concubīnāl-is*: see below and -AL.] = CONCUBINARY.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Concubinal*, pertaining to a Concubine. 1775 in Ash; and in mod. Dicts.

Concubina·rian, *a.* [f. med.L. *concubīnāri-us* + -AN.] = next.

1838 G. S. Faber *Inq. Hist. Vallenses* 475 The women ..who shocked the concubinarian purity of the Romish Priesthood. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. i. 37 The number is sufficiently appalling; probably it comprehends, without much distinction, the married and concubinarian, as well as looser clergy.

Concubinary (kŏnkiū·bĭnări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *concubīnāri-us*, f. *concubīna*: see below and -ARY. Cf. F. *concubinaire* (16th c. in Littré).]

A. *adj.* Relating to concubinage; (of persons) living in, or sprung from, concubinage.

1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* 1074 (R.) The first crime of these concubinarie priests. 1661 Morgan *Sph. Gentry* I. iv. 43 His concubinary lying with Venus in Ovid. 1737 L. Clarke *Hist. Bible* (1740) I. I. 39 Sarai .. prevailed with her husband to take her handmaid Hagar to be his concubinary wife. 1861 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* III. 17 According to the Civil law..a subsequent marriage legitimates all the previous concubinary issue. 1888 H. C. Lea *Hist. Inquis.* I. 63 The married or concubinary priesthood.

fig. a 1659 Osborn *Observ. Turks* (1673) 330 Italy.. need not be concubinary to so many wanton desires of Strangers, would all her small and new-hatched Governments shelter themselves under her Wings.

B. *sb.* One who lives in concubinage.

15.. *Alleg. agst.* 6 *Articles* in Foxe *A. & M.* 1064 (R.) Take from the church honourable marriage and the bed vndefiled, shalt thou not replenishe it with concubinaries, with incestuous persons, etc. a 1667 Jer. Taylor *Serm.* I. vi. (R.), The Holy Ghost will not descend upon the simonical unchaste concubinaries, schismaticks and scandalous priests. 1875 Gladstone *Vaticanism* 124 It is the duty of each concubinary (or party to concubinage), with or without the consent of the other party, to quit that guilty state.

Concubinate (kŏnkiū·bĭnēt). [ad. L. *concubīnāt-us* concubinage; in mod.F. *concubinat*: see CONCUBINE and -ATE 1.] = CONCUBINAGE.

1539 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. xlv. 342 Then the marriage of the Priests should be in the Pope's hands, who might admit the same; and the concubinate of many should be forbidden. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 47 Their Matrimonies were Concubinates, their Children illegitimate. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* III. v. (R.), Such marriages were esteem'd illegitimate, and no better than a mere concubinate. a 1679 Hobbes *Elem. Law* Wks. (1840) IV. 156.

Concu·binator. *rare*—1. [formed as an agent-n. on L. verb **concubināre* to CONCUBINE.] A man that keeps a concubine.

1882-3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 528 All notorious concubinators, usurers, and adulterers.

Concubine (kŏ·ŋkiubəin), *sb.* Also 4-bin, -byn, 5-6 -byne. [a. F. *concubin, concubine*:—L. *concubīnus, concubīna*, f. *con-* together + *cubāre* to lie.]

1. A woman who cohabits with a man without being his wife; a kept mistress.

In reference to polygamous peoples, as the ancient Hebrews and the Mohammedans: A 'secondary wife' whose position is recognized by law, but is inferior to that of a wife.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 27 Astrilde hire bedsuster (hire lordes concubine). a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8887 (Cott.) O quens had [salamon] hundrets seuen; Thre hundret concubins, he sais, Efter be laghes war in þaa dais. c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 650 He wolde suffre for a quart of wyn A good felawe to han his concubyn A twelve moneth. 1388 Wyclif *Gen.* xxv. 6 Sotheli he ȝaf ȝiftis to the sones of concubyns [1382 secoundarye wyues]. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* xxviii. (Arb.) 71 He [the cardinal] hath a concubyne whom he moche loueth. 1515 More in Grafton *Chron.* II. 787 As she wist her selfe to simple to be hys wyfe, so thought she her selfe to good to be hys Concubine. [Cf. Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 98.] 1530 Palsgr. 155 *Prestre*, a preeste; *presteresse*, a preestes concubyne. 1563 *Homilies* II. (1859) 373 After the phrase of the Scripture a concubine is an honest name; for every concubine is a lawful wife, but every wife is not a concubine. 1611 Bible *Dan.* v. 3. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1698) I. xiii. 365 Women-servants, whom they hired of their Masters for Concubines. 1807 Robinson *Archæol. Græca* v. xi. 452 The most essential difference between γυνὴ and παλλακὴ, wife and concubine, consisted in the former having a dowry, and the latter none. 1815 Elphinstone *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 241 Two wives, with as many concubines, are reckoned a liberal establishment for the middle classes.

fig. 1843 Faber *Lett.* (1869) 207 If we are not now in the One Church, but in a Concubine (so long as it be a doubt).

attrib. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 19 A man may have 4 wives at the same time, and, according to common opinion, as many concubine slaves as he pleases.

†**2.** A male paramour. *Obs.* [= L. *concubīnus*, F. *concubin*.]

c 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* III. xxiv. 95 a, Because she had had another concubyne. c 1536 *Indictment Anne Boleyn* (Trench) Her adulterers and concubines. 1540 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Q vj.

Co·ncubine, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.]

†**1.** *trans.* To take as a concubine. *Obs.*

1596 H. Clapham *Briefe Bible* I. 77 Not onely marrying Pharaohs daughter..but also concubining many.

2. To furnish with a concubine or concubines.

1800 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 728 The proud, inflated Lord, With father concubin'd, and mother whor'd. 1890 H. M. Stanley *Darkest Africa* II. xxvii. 226 These must be wived, concubined, and fed by the natives.

†**Concu·binize,** *v. trans. Obs.* = prec., sense 1. a 1808 W. Owen tr. *Mabinogion* (in Southey *Cid* 29 (D.), If thou beholdest a beautiful woman concubinize her, though she seem coy. [A mistransl. of Welsh *gord*[*d*]*ercha*, meaning 'court', 'woo'.]

†**Co·ncuby.** *Obs. rare*—1. = Concubine.

1560 *Burgh Rec. Peebles* 20 Dec. 269 The baillies and counsall decernis Thomas Thomsone ane adulterare, and to remoif his concuby Jonet Foulare fra him.

†**Concu·lcate,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *conculcāt-us*: see next.] Trodden under foot.

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* 183 Gods woord contemned .. his sacraments conculcate, his ordinances neglected.

†**Concu·lcate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *conculcāt-*, ppl. stem of *conculcāre* to tread under foot, trample down, f. *con-* + *calcāre* to tread; f. *calx, calc-* heel.] *trans.* To tread under foot, trample upon.

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 283 Villanously and wretchedly conculcated and trodden under foot. 1609 Bible (Douay) 1 *Macc.* iii. 51 Thy holies are conculcated, and they are contaminated. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* (1737) V. 231 We the Burgade Lands have conculcated.

fig. 1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) I. 245/2 Oppressing and conculcating the Church..of God. 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VII. i. § 3 To see that heavenly estate and dignity thus conculcated. 1625 Bp. Mountagu *App. Cæsar* 153.

b. *intr.* To tread. *rare*—1.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 490 All things on which man conculcates.

†**Conculca·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *conculcātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *conculcāre*: see prec. Cf. F. *conculcation* (Cotgr.).] A treading under foot.

1547 Bp. Hooper *Christ & his Office* viii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 61 The conculcation of his precious blood. 1661 Feltham *Disc. Eccl.* ii. 11 Above the Conculcations of the World. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 403. 1827 G. S. Faber *Sacr. Cal. Prophecy* (1844) III. 12 The Holy City during its conculcation by the Gentiles.

†**Concu·mbence.** *Obs.*—° [f. L. *concumb-ĕre* to lie together + -ENCE.] = next.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Concumbence*, a lying together. *How*[*ell*].

†**Concu·mbency.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] A lying together.

1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* IV. i. rule 6 § 22 When Jacob married Rachel, and lay with Leah, that concumbency made no marriage between them.

Concupiscence (kŏnkiū·pisĕns). Also 4-5 -pyscens, -ence, 6 -pysence, -piscens. [ad. L. *concupiscentia* (in Vulgate, Tertullian), f. *concupisc-ĕre*, inceptive of *concup-ĕre* to be very desirous of, long much for, f. *con-* intensive + *cupĕre* to long for, desire: see -ENCE. Also in F. from 14th c.]

1. Eager or vehement desire; in *Theol.* use (transl. ἐπιθυμία of N.T.) the coveting of 'carnal things', desire for the 'things of the world'.

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 14 A saule þat haues .. ouercomene and dystroyede concupyscens and passiouns. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xvi. 58 (Add. MS.) Auctor of concupiscence of eyen is the world; and auctor of concupiscence of the flessh art thou thi self, that livest delicatly, and norisshest thi flessh. 1526 Tindale *James* i. 14 But euery man is tempted, drawne awaye, and entysed of his awne concupiscence. a 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 315 A Litigious Man goes to Law..to spend his Money, and satisfy his Concupiscence of Wrangling. a 1711 Ken *Divine Love* Wks. (1838) 217 Concupiscence, or the love of one creature or other, in competition with, or opposition to, the love of God. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 304 Such is the fire of concupiscence, raging within, that..no houses or fields content these.

b. with *pl.*

1382 Wyclif *Gal.* v. 24 Vices and concupiscencis, or coueitisis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 149 b, It shall ..subdue all inordynate concupiscences. a 1791 W. Mason *Spir. Treas.* in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xix. 13 Evil concupiscences which dwell in their sinful natures.

2. *esp.* Libidinous desire, sexual appetite, lust.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 278 The fuyr of fleisschly concupiscence. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 267 The king .. Incombred of his lustes blinde .. Deceived of concupiscence. 1485 Caxton *St. Wenefr.* 9 The concupyscence of hym that persecuted her. 1631 T. May tr. *Barclay's Mirr. Mindes* i, Mahomet..forbids not such concupiscences. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 1078 And in our Faces evident the signes Of foul concupiscence. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. liv. 136 This scene .. did not at all contribute to the cooling of his concupiscence. a 1781 Bp. Challoner *Cath. Instruct.*

Sacram. (1837) 21 *Q.* What are the ends for which matrimony is instituted? *A.* For a remedy against concupiscence.

† Concu·piscency. *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. with the later suffix -ENCY, q.v.] = prec.

1608 MIDDLETON *A Trick, etc.* IV. v, The mullipood of villainy, the spinner of concupiscency. 1626 DONNE *Serm.* xxi. 205 b, Our own affections and concupiscencies.

Concupiscent (kǭnkiū·pisĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *concupiscent-em*, pr. pple. of *concupiscĕre*: see prec. and -ENT. (So in mod.F.)]

A. *adj.* Eagerly desirous; lustful.

c 1450 [see CONCUPISCENTLY]. 1755 in JOHNSON, with citation of SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 98, where the original reading, now accepted, is *concupiscible*. *a* 1834 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* (L.), The concupiscent clown is overdone. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 57 The division of the soul into the rational, irascible, and concupiscent elements.

† **B.** *sb.* (in *pl.*) [Perh. by confusion with *concupiscence*; cf. *accidence.*] Desires, lusts. *Obs.*

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 147 When your concupiscents are cooled by the Holy Ghost.

† Concupisce·ntial, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *concupiscentiāl-is* (Augustine), f. *concupiscentia*: see -AL.] Relating to, or of the nature of, concupiscence; lustful.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 513 The concupiscenciall disobedience, which dwelleth yet in our mortall members. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 40 Venus, who rules over concupiscentiall motions. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Wks. 1721 III. 22 Satan..instils Concupiscential Gust.

Hence **†Concupisce·ntially** *adv.*, concupiscently; **† Concupiscentia·lity,** concupiscence.

1612 DEKKER *If it be not Good* Wks. 1873 III. 309 Thou diest for this treason against my members concupiscentiallitie. 1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. II. Thess.* (1629) 244 To loue him [God] a little more then concupiscentially.

† Concupisce·ntious, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *concupiscentia* CONCUPISCENCE + -OUS: cf. *licentious*, etc.] Eagerly desirous, full of concupiscence.

a 1555 BRADFORD *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 457 We were carnal, concupiscentious, idle, etc. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. 156 A concupiscencious, baudie, & beastiall loque. 1607 DEKKER *Westw. Hoe* V. iv, The Concupiscentious Malefactors make 'em ready & take London napping.

Concu·piscently, *adv.* [f. CONCUPISCENT + -LY 2.] With concupiscence.

c 1450 tr. *T. à Kempis* lviii. 135 It bihoueþ nedys..þat he cleue to no creature concupiscently wiþ no pryuate loue.

Concupiscible (kǭnkiū·pisib'l), *a.* In 5 -pyssible. [a. F. *concupiscible* (14th c.), ad. L. *concupiscibil-is* (Jerome), f. *concupisc-ĕre*: see -BLE.]

† **1.** Vehemently to be desired; worthy to be longed for or lusted after. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* ii. 16 All thynges concupyssible to thappetyte of theyr desire. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) V. iv. 338 a/2 The vertue of contynence consysteth.. also in absteynyng hym selfe to see & beholde worldly thynges & concupyscyble. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 93 *note*, A state of pleaceur is..eligibl and concupiscibl. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Sh.* V. 47 (D.) Never did they eyes behold..anything in this world more concupiscible.

2. Vehemently desirous; characterized by desire or longing; of the nature of concupiscence.

Concupiscible appetite, faculty, etc.: one of the two parts of our 'irrational' nature, the other being the *irascible.* [= Plato's τὸ ἐπιθυμητικόν, in his tripartite division of the soul.]

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. vi. (1495) 53 Joye and Hope come of the vertue concupiscibl. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 112 b, Sensualite is called of doctours, the appetyte concupyscible. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* V. i. 98 By gift of my chaste body To his concupiscible intemperate lust. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 110 The Irascible passions doe follow the temper of the heart, but the concupiscible distractions the crasis of the liver. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 171 All his affections, concupiscible and irascible. 1850 NEWMAN *Diffic. Anglic.* 259 The irascible or the concupiscible principle is ever insurgent against reason.

† **b.** quasi-*sb.* The concupiscible faculty or principle. *Obs.*

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiv. (1596) 250 Our first parents .. lost this qualitie, and the irascible and concupiscible remained. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 21 The Concupiscible began to be so immoderate as to resolve to do any thing that may promote pleasure.

Hence **Concu·piscibleness.** *rare*$^{-0}$.

1730-6 BAILEY, *Concupiscibleness*, fitness or readiness to desire or be desired earnestly. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

† Concu·pitive, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *concupīt-* ppl. stem of *concup-ĕre, concupisc-ĕre* (see above) + -IVE.] = CONCUPISCIBLE 2.

1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 140 The concupitive power of the soul.

† Co·ncupy. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. App. an abbreviation or perversion of *concubine* (cf. CONCUBY).

Some have interpreted it *concupiscence.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V. ii. 177 Heele tickle it for his concupie.

Concupyssible, obs. f. CONCUPISCIBLE.

Concur (kǭnkə·r), *v.* Also 6-7 **-curr(e.** [ad. L. *concurr-ĕre* to run together, assemble, meet, rush together in hostility, etc., f. *con-* together + *currĕre* to run. The hostile sense was app. that in which it was first used in Eng.: cf. F. *concourir* (16th c. in Littré).]

† **1.** *intr.* To run together violently or with a shock; to come into collision; to collide, *Obs.*

a 1470 TIPTOFT *Caesar* xii. (1530) 15 The shyppys .. were sore brosyd by reason of concurring. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. xii. 43 Huge hie hillis, concurrand all at anis, Togidder rusch and meyt wyth vther montanis. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 236 Is it not now utterly incredible that our two Vessels placed there, Antipodes to each other, should ever happen to concur?

† **b.** To run together in hostility; to rush at each other. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. i. 20 My will was nocht at the Italianys In batale suld concur contrar Troianis. 1587 T. HUGHES *Arthur* IV. ii, Anon, they fierce encountring both concur'd, With griesly looks and faces like their fates. 1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 439 They can never accord, but are ever snarling and concurring, as Dogs, together by the ears among themselves.

2. To run or come together peacefully; to meet.

† **a.** Of persons: To have concourse. *Obs.*

1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 53 He built a market place for the merchants of both people, to trade and concurre. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Sam.* xix. 41 Al the men of Israel concurring to the king. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. (1682) 295 By their concurring hither, it is wonderfully peopled.

† **b.** To flow together, as streams (material or immaterial). *Obs.*

1548 LD. SOMERSET *Epist. Scots* 239 Twoo successions cannot concurre and fal into one, by no maner of other meanes, then by mariage. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 198 The one ioineth with the first head of Medway at Twiford, and the other closeth with the third brooke of Medwey a little from Stylebridge, and they all concurre at Yealding. 1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 366 The one [motion] whereby the soule concurreth to the bodie (which we call generation), etc. 1643 tr. *Fabricius' Exper. Chyrurg.* iv. 9 The..humours do concurre together unto the offended part. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 69 Why may not Atoms of different Species concur to the composition of Bodies?

† **c.** Of lines, etc.: To converge and meet. *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. Def. XXXV. 6 Parallel..lines.. produced infinitely on both sydes, do neuer in any part concurre. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 556 In a round figure they concurre and meete together into a poynt. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purch.* 8 They always concur in an acute Angle at the Top. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 147 To find the resultant of several forces concurring in one point, and acting in one plane.

d. Of times, events, and circumstances: To fall, happen, or occur together; to coincide.

1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* 291 Many matters concur heere. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 274 As Hectors leysure, and your bounties shall Concurre together. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. ix. (*heading*), Matters concurring with the Peloponnesian Warre. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. XXXVII. (1739) 56 Right and Victory always do not concur. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 160 ¶ 11 It were happy if..virtue could concur with pleasure. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* IV. v. § 1 When two pleasures concur, the result is a greater pleasure. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 390 The chance that different and mutually independent events will concur is measured by the product of their respective chances.

e. *Eccl.* Of two feasts: To fall on two consecutive days, so that the second vespers of the one coincide with the first vespers of the other.

1863 NEALE *Ess. Liturg.* 113 Suppose that the Second Vespers of an ordinary Sunday were to concur with the First Vespers of a Festival of the First or Second Class.

† **f.** Of qualities, attributes, etc.: To come together or be combined *in* the same person or thing; to meet *in*. *Obs.*

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Aunsw.* 253 None can be founde in whom all these qualities do concurre. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* IV. 202 Youth, Wit, and Courage, all in me concurre. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 301 If Government, and the preaching of the Gospel, may well concur in the same person.

3. To combine in action, to co-operate:

a. of persons, etc.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. (1872) 12 Al sortis of craftis suld concur to gyddir, ande ilkane til help vthirs. 1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 47 They should not acknowledge her..but according to euery ones power and habillite, to concurr to her deposition and condigne punishment. 1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 166 God concurres to euill; not *positiuè*, but *priuatiuè*. 1642 J. BALL *Answ. to Can* ii. 42 The whole Church should concurre in that action. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 36, I concurred with our incumbent in getting up a petition against the Reform Bill.

b. of things, causes, circumstances, conditions.

1559 *Myrr. Mag., Hen. VI*, xii. 83 Thus wrath and wreake divine, mans sinnes and humours yll, Concur in one. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 921 There be many causes concurring, which moove men to praier. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Praise* ii, All things concurre to give it a perfection. 1677 GREW *Anat. Plants, Lect.* v. *Colours Plants* i. § 11 How doth the Air concur to the Greenness of Plants? 1817 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 159 One of the plane angles which concur to the formation of the solid angle. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* iii. (1869) 83 Two opposite forces concurred in bringing about the Council of Nicæa.

4. To agree in opinion (*with*).

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* A iij b, They doo alleadge .. that their wars are now growen to greater perfection..in the which I do concurre with them. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camd. Soc.) 22 For the censure I doe concurre with Mr Chancellor. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 16 Whom my wife concurs with me to be a pretty woman. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* Wks. 1775 III. 83 Mr. Alworthy by no means concurred with the opinion of those parents. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 404 From what was said..he concurred that the intention of the testator was lawful. 1876 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* ii. 37 If the public dissent from our views we say that they ought to concur with us.

† **5.** Of things: To agree, accord in quality, character, etc. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 207 Your doinges therefore shall concurre and agree with reason and conscience. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. i. 87 To establish here a Peace indeede, Concurring both in Name and Qualitie. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. vii. (1611) 205 The hanging downe of the bag from the Handwrist, doth concurre with that forme of Sleeue which the women of Galway .. at this day doe vse. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* i. (1798) 18 It was now twilight, concurring with the disorder of his mind. 1788 *Trifler* 399 As the opinions of mankind concur to his inclinations and suit his taste.

6. *Law.* Of rights, titles, etc.: To cover or claim the same ground; hence, to conflict, clash.

1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 61 When two titles concurre, the best is preferred. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 259 Where the king's title and a subject's concur, the king's shall be always preferred.

Concurbit, obs. f. CUCURBIT.

1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 241.

Concurrence (kǭnkv·rĕns). Also 7 **-anoe.** [ad. med.L. *concurrentia*, f. *concurrĕre* (see CONCUR); or perh. immed. from *concurrent*: see -ENCE. In Fr. *concurrent* occurs from the 15th c. onward.]

† **1.** Running together, confluence; meeting. *Obs.*

1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 125 There *is* a concurrence and confluence of three strong tides. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 165 Where to place that concurrence of waters.

† **b.** Confluence of people; concourse, meeting.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. 201 It is both large and populous .. which draweth a concurrance of all nations to it. *a* 1639 WOTTON in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 221 He drew a great concurrence, from that Kingdom. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* Introd. 8 Through which Passage a numerous Concurrence doth pass.

c. The meeting of lines, surfaces, etc.; in *mod. Geom.* the point of meeting of three or more lines.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 184 Two strait lines, which are applied to one another .. may be separated .. in such manner, that their concurrence in one point will still remain. 1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* III. xiv. 260 This Symptome befals..all other joint wounds..where there is a concurrence of sinews and muscles. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 5 The concurrence of the optic axes. 1881 J. CASEY *Sequel to Euclid* 10 The point of concurrence of perpendiculars from the angles on the opposite sides.

2. Occurrence together in time, of events or circumstances; coincidence; a juncture.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. § 2 So in states, arms and learning..have a concurrence or near sequence in times. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. i. 1 In such a concurrence of high affairs..nothing was so irksome to the people as delay. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 257 ¶ 8 Our Behaviour in every Concurrence of Affairs. 1756 JOHNSON *Let. to T. Warton* 15 Apr. in *Boswell*, Except there be a lucky concurrence of a postday with a holiday. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* III. ii. 27 The most opportune concurrence of circumstances. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. App. 434 We have established the concurrence of the phænomena of cleavage and pressure.

b. *Eccl.* (See quot. 1879.)

1863 NEALE *Ess. Liturg.* 112. 1879 MRQ. BUTE tr. *Roman Breviary* I. p. xix, By Concurrence (as opposed to Occurrence, which is two Offices falling on the same day), is meant the case of the Second Vespers of one Office falling on the same evening as the First Vespers of another. 1889 *Sarum Dioc. Kalendar*, Tables of rules for Occurrences and Concurrences.

3. Combination in effecting any purpose or end, or in doing any work; co-operation of agents or causes.

1525 BP. OF BATH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 87. I. 309 The Pope of Rome was never lyke a Pope tyll he had the concurrence off other Princes. *a* 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 83 Concurrence, and co-operation to our own salvation. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* V. § 2 (1643) 143 When there is a more unusuall concurrence of causes. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112 ¶ 7 Their mutual Concurrence in doing good. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. i. (1864) 85 The organization of the nervous centres, for the performance of actions requiring the concurrence of several of them.

4. Accordance, agreement; assent, consent.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. Introd. 1, I found a general concurrence of the Learned. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* I. ix. § 6 Their [Christians'] concurrence in the Canon of Scripture is remarkable. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. vii, He signified his concurrence in the views advanced.

‖ **5.** Pursuit of the same object; rivalry, competition. (Now a Gallicism: cf. CONCURRENT B 2.)

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 434 Appius Claudius was in election and concurrence against him for the office of Censourship. 1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 57 The arguments against competition (*concurrence*) .. all finally come aground on this rock. 1866 LECKY *Ration.* II. 380 To reduce, by increased concurrence, the wages of the remainder. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-c.* 264 What say you .. To trying a concurrence with La Roche, And laying down a rival oyster-bed?

6. = CONCURRENCY 4.

1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Court, The Archdeacon's Court*..jurisdiction is sometimes in concurrence with, sometimes in exclusion of, the Bishop's Court of the diocese.

Concu·rrency. Also 7 **-ancy.** [f. as prec. with the later suffix -ENCY.]

1. A running together in place or time; meeting, combination.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. Wks. II. 121 Is it probable that God should .. command concurrency of rest with extraordinary occasions of doleful events? 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. iv. 116 The equal concurrencie of sulphur and quicksilver. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 63 Where there was a concurrencie of old bloud with fidelity, a mixture which ever sorted with the Queens nature. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* I. IV. 41 There's made a concurrency, or meeting of two likes. 1880 RUSKIN in *19th Cent.* June

942 The fields on each side of it are .. cut through .. by the wild crossings and concurrencies of three railroads.

2. Accordance in operation or opinion; co-operation; consent; = CONCURRENCE 3, 4.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlix. (1612) 226 But much more Concurrancie from one to all to stop that common Sore. 1618 SIR H. CAREY in *Fortesc. Papers* 56 Soe generall a concurrency in that opinion. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 227 Books .. written by the concurrency and direction of the Holy Ghost.

b. Something that concurs with other things; a concurring circumstance, etc.

1636 BLUNT *Voy. Levant* (1637) 40 This large compasse helps other concurrencies to justifie the Turkish reports.

†3. Pursuit of the same object with another; competition, rivalry. *Obs.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* VIII. lxxxviii, To .. shut out all other concurrency. 1632 LE GRYS *Vell. Paterc.* 188 In their concurrency for the place of the Soveraign Bishop.

†4. The quality or fact of being concurrent in jurisdiction; joint right or authority. *Obs.*

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lviii, The Admiral .. hath .. a concurrency with the Lord Mayor of London in the Conservatorship of the River of Thames. *a* 1750 AYLIFFE (J.), A bishop might have officers, if there was a concurrency of jurisdiction between him and the archdeacon.

Concurrent (kŏnkʉ́rĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5–7 **-ant**, 6 **-aunt(e.** [ad. L. *concurrent-em*, pr. pple. of *concurrĕre*: see CONCUR and -ENT. *Concurrens* was common as an adj. in med.L., and *concurrent* was used in Fr. from 13th c. French influence is perh. accountable for the early spelling *-a(u)nt*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Running together in space, as parallel lines; going on side by side, as proceedings; occurring together, as events or circumstances; existing or arising together; conjoint, associated.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 32 § 1 Every other thing concurrant that in that partie were requisite. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B iij, Nor all the philosophers .. were concurrant in one time, but after the death of one good, an nother came better. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* Pref. 4 Yf .. it have any other infirmytie concurrant with it. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 29 A broad, and deepe cauitie .. through the which are concurrent, not a small number of tendons. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 3 There were .. concurrent in his Person, three severall Titles to the Imperiall Crowne. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Forms which .. may be as fitly styl'd Coordinate or concurrent. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 6 The concurrent voices of both sexes. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop. Law* (1877) 175 The concurrent existence of two distinct systems of jurisprudence was a peculiar feature of English Law. 1878 GLEN *Public Health Act* 1875 VI. (ed. 9) 254 Concurrent rates for repairs of Highways are invalid if made for the same period of time.

b. Meeting in or tending to the same point; *esp.* in modern *Geom.* of three or more lines.

a 1721 PRIOR *Conversation* 32 Like lines concurrent to their center. 1879 RUSKIN *Lett. to Clergy* 44 The pressure of the concurrent crowd. 1881 J. CASEY *Sequel to Euclid* 3 When three or more lines pass through the same point they are said to be concurrent. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 155 If then four concurrent straight lines .. are given.

2. Acting in conjunction; co-operating; contributing to the same effect.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 583/2 Manne can not tourne vnto him without .. concurraunte helpe of goddes especial grace. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 137 Thre principal partes concurrent to the same. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 342 It is reall Baptism that is here mentioned, the Spirit being spoken of as a concurrent cause. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* XI. 246 Concurrent Parliament supports his Throne. 1875 H. E. MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* ii. 36 He .. gives them the concurrent assistance of His own power.

3. Accordant, agreeing, consistent, harmonious; expressing concurrence.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* x. (1870) 252 The contrarye vsage, whiche is not concurraunt with nature. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxiv. 76 This case to lordes and tenauntes is concurrant. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 145 A concurrent consent of all Histories. 1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* iv. (1763) 42 By Shouts of Sympathy or concurrent Approbation. 1772 SIR W. JONES *Ess.* i. (1777) 164 The beauties of Yemen are proved by the concurrent testimony of all travellers. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 136 The results are remarkable and concurrent.

4. *Law.* Covering the same ground (hence, in the case of titles = conflicting); having authority or jurisdiction on the same matters; co-ordinate.

1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* I. ix. (1638) 20 If two titles be concurrent together .. the eldest title shall be preferred. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 172 They had made the Count Rainuce concurrant with him in authoritie. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 513 The chancery has a concurrent jurisdiction with them. 1768 *Ibid.* III. 40 In some of them the king's bench has also a concurrent authority. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) I. vii. 462 Differences between concurrent jurisdictions, which no other power was competent to reconcile.

b. *Concurrent lease*: a lease made before another is expired, and so existing for part of the time side by side with the other.

1622 JAS. I. *Instruct. conc. Bps.* (T.), Every bishop, that shall be nominated by us to another bishoprick, shall .. not presume to make any .. concurrent lease. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 321 Where there is an old lease in being, no concurrent lease shall be made, unless where the old one will expire within three years. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 365/1 If a lease be made for life or years, to one, and afterwards the lessor make a lease for years, to another, the second lease is a concurrent lease .. if the first lease be for twenty years, and the second lease be for thirty years, and both begin at one time, the second lease is good for the last ten years.

c. *Fire Insurance.* Used to signify that all the Companies insuring a particular risk have accepted equal or proportionate amounts of the total sum insured, and have adopted precisely similar policy wordings, clauses, and warranties, so that in the event of fire, all shall be assessed on one identical basis in the determination of their various contributory proportions of the loss.

1873 WALFORD *Insur. Cycl., Concurrent Policies* .. are such as are concurrent as regards property covered without reference to average or other conditions. 1890 *Lett. from Western Assurance Co. of Toronto* has the phrases '$80,000 total concurrent insurance allowed'; 'other insurances (concurrent in form) permitted without notice', etc.

B. *sb.*

1. A concurrent circumstance, a contributory cause.

[1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 259 Whan all these condycyons shall be togyder and concurentes.] 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* vi. § 19. 256 Consider how few steps he has to the end of his unhappy journey, though no extrinsic concurrent should hasten his pace. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Lect. Metaph.* (1877) I. iii. 59 Each of these three concurrents must be considered as a partial cause, for, abstract any one, and the effect is not produced.

2. A rival claimant, a competitor. Now *rare* (exc. as a Gallicism).

1582 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* III. xxxviii. 137 Your maiesty .. nourisheth a concurrent [*æmulum*]. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1723) 154 a, S. Michaels Mount, looketh so aloft, as it brooketh no concurrent, for the highest place. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 313 A Rebel, that had set up a concurrent against his lawful King. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 553 He could scarce keep his ground against his concurrent for the throne. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* I. 239 Like .. his unknown concurrents in Germany. 1865 *Morning Star* 12 Dec., The Opposition favourite must, in the long run, beat all concurrents.

†3. A person or thing coexistent or contemporary with another. *Obs.*

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* Wks. (1860) 478 If a man should compare him with the kings his concurrents in France and Spain. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 126 But besides what it carries in itself, there are other (more extrinsical) concurrents that do further signalize this season.

4. *Sc. Law.* One who accompanies a sheriff's-officer as witness or assistant.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxiii, 'Mac Guffog, the thief-taker, and twa or three concurrents, had a man in hands in the kitchen'. 1816 — *Antiq.* xli, 'I ken it frae ane o' his concurrents, as they ca' them, that's warned to meet him.'

5. In the *Calendar*: **†a.** = EPACT 1 b. *Obs. rare.*

1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* II. vi. 30 b, The concurrent of euery yeare, is the number of the dayes passed of the coniunction of the Moone at the begynnyng of Marche. *Ibid.* 31 This nomber of Epact or concurrent is founde.

b. 'One of the supernumerary days of the year over fifty-two complete weeks; —so called because they concur with the solar cycle, the course of which they follow' (Webster).

†6. Used to render med.L. *Concorezzenses*, a subdivision of the Albigenses in 12–13th c., named from *Concorezzo* or *Concoreggio* in Italy: see Mosheim, 12th Cent., I. v. § 5. *Obs.*

1580 FULKE *Stapleton Confut.* (Parker Soc.) 77 The Protestants are at great variance among themselves; not for learnings sake, as the Concurrents in Italy.

¶ A false singular from *concurrents*, erroneous form of CONCURRENCE: cf. ACCIDENCE.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 266 Whoeuer will .. consider the comportment of the English nation, the concurrent of martial men. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (1st ed. 1641) in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 174 The concurrent [ed. 1653 current] of her fame carries it to this day. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 40 By their help and concurrant.

Concu'rrently, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a concurrent or concurring manner; in concurrence.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* 301 (T.) They did not vote these special and precise means concurrently with the voice of God. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1841) I. iii. 235 The appointment of magistrates to administer justice concurrently with the consuls. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xxi. 160 When newspapers began .. they appeared concurrently in all the chief centres of population and trade.

Concurrentness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] *rare.* The quality or fact of being concurrent.

18.. SCOTT cited by WORCESTER (1846).

Concu'rrer. *rare.* [f. CONCUR *v.* + -ER 1.] One who concurs.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* I. ii. 112 The concurrers with Anatolius .. were led .. with farre diuerse respects.

†Concu'rrible, *a. Obs.* In 7 **-able.** [f. CONCUR or L. *concurrĕre*, on L. type **concurribilis*: see -BLE.] Able to concur.

1611 COTGR., *Compatible*, concurrable, which can abide or agree together; or indure, or beare with, one another.

Concu'rring, *vbl. sb.* [f. CONCUR *v.* + -ING 2.] = CONCURRENCE.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 517 God .. by the concurring of his generall action, whereby he sustaineth and preserueth the natures of all things. 1680 FILMER *Patriarcha* ii. § 7 Their concurring in the election.

Concu'rring (kŏnkʉ́rriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. CONCUR *v.* + -ING 2.] That concurs; concurrent.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 17 Cursed is that religion, that makes him but a chief Saviour, and requires other concurring helps. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* XV, Many concurring circumstances. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* V. § 15 The general concurring opinion of the world. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 299 The independent and concurring evidence of witnesses whose authority is beyond exception.

Concu'rringly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] With concurrence, concurrently.

1650 A. B. *Mutatus Polemo* 35 They are to meet at Breda, where now a Babel of them are concurringly tumbled together. 1840 ARNOLD *Let.* in Stanley *Life* (1844) II. ix. 195 Those great truths .. which the highest authorities .. seem to me concurringly to teach.

Concurs(e, obs. ff. CONCOURSE.

Concu'rsion. ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *concursiōn-em*, n. of action f. *concurrĕre* to run together, CONCUR.] Running or rushing together; concourse.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 43 Thair bricht armoure, be feirs concursioun, resoandit in the aire. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XIV. 545 Th' Astræan sons in swift concursions joyne. 1692 BENTLEY *Serm.* VI. Wks. 1836–8 III. 131 Atoms .. by their omnifarious concursions and combinations and coalitions, produce successively .. an infinite number of worlds. 1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Œcon.* (1738) 111 They will recede with a greater Velocity than they did at their first Concursion. 1830 T. TAYLOR *Argum. Celsus* 23 Recursions and concursions of the stars.

Concuss (kŏnkʉ́s), *v.* [f. L. *concuss-*, ppl. stem of *concutĕre* to dash together, shake violently; in the jurists 'to terrify by threats in order to extort money'; f. *con-* + *quatĕre* to shake, strike, dash, etc. Cf. It. *concussare* (of freq. form) to shake.]

1. *trans.* To shake violently; to agitate, disturb. Chiefly *fig.*

1597 [see CONCUSSED 1]. 1603 DANIEL *Epist.* Wks. (1717) 342 Concussed with uncertainty. 1796 *Campaigns* 1793–4, II. ix. 64 The clouds overloaded concus'd by the sound. 1863 WYNTER *Subtle Brains* 290 Being twice bumped or concussed across the South Downs.

2. To injure (the brain, etc.) by concussion.

1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* II. vii. 50 'Tis a sign that the brain is concussed. 1865 J. PAYN *Married beneath him* I. 34 Mr. Merrick, by getting his [brain] concussed, silenced the voice of detraction.

3. To force by threats (*into*, or *to do*, something). From Roman Law, and used chiefly by Sc. writers.

1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849) I. iii. § 53. 306 Louis .. had been literally concussed .. into this .. ruinous step. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 519 She concussed Donald to move his heels. 1880 KNIGHT *Scotch Serm.* 102 Every party .. ought to tolerate a dissentient minority, and not concuss it into acquiescence.

b. To overawe or influence by threats; to subject to undue coercive influence.

1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 267/1 The *Times* has endeavoured to concuss country gentlemen. 1864 MRS. OLIPHANT *Perpetual Curate* II. 43 Frank .. was no longer to be coerced and concussed. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 23 June 5/7 Without supposing that he is absolutely concussed by the Crown.

†Concussa'tion. *Obs.* [n. of action from L. **concussāre*, freq. of *concutĕre* (not recorded, but cf. It. *concussare*: see CONCUSS *v.*).] Violent shaking or agitation.

1641 BP. HALL *Serm.* Rem. Wks. (1660) 68 When he feels any vehement concussations of government. 1645 — *Peacemaker* § 8 (R.) A subterraneous fire .. which after some astonishing concussation breaks furiously out.

Concussed (kŏnkʉ́st), *ppl. a.* [f. CONCUSS *v.* + -ED 2.] **1.** Violently shaken or agitated.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* III. lxxxix, The poore concussed State. 1605 — *Philotas* Wks. (1717) 336 In his dangerous and concussed State.

2. Affected with concussion (of the brain, etc.).

1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 201 A concussed brain should be regarded as a bruised one. 1881 *Daily News* 13 Jan. 5/2 No one is supposed to have a vested interest in the broken legs and concussed spines of the community.

Concussion (kŏnkʉ́ʃən), [ad. L. *concussiōn-em*, n. of action f. *concutĕre*: see CONCUSS. Cf. F. *concussion*, 16th c. in Littré.]

1. The action of violently shaking or agitating; particularly, the shock of impact.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* x. 39 Juno prayd the goddys of wyndes that eueryche .. sholde make concussyon and tormente in the ayer. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formul.* U iv, Woundes or sores made with concussyons or strypes. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 303 A concussion of the Heavens. 1760 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (1772) I. VI. i. 306 This terrible concussion was general all over the province of Quito. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mech.* 647 Less liable to be broken by shocks or concussions. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 89 The proper shape and form of cannon to resist concussions. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* ii. 19 When the retina is irritated by the concussion of a violent blow .. flashes of light .. result.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1641 BP. HALL *Serm.* Rem. Wks. (1660) 65 The concussion or unsettlement of the state of Israel, and the division of it. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. Introd. 85 The brisk concussion given to the minds of the Catalans.

2. *Surg.* Injury caused to the brain, spine, or other part, by the shock of a heavy blow, fall, etc.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 A ij b, The solution of contynuyte called ecchymosis in greke commeth most often with concussyon and ruption. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 68 Concussion of the Brain is made from an external cause. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 177 The term concussion conveys not a precise idea of that derangement which is produced in the organization of the brain by external violence, on which account .. I have been induced to

substitute that of contusion. 1847 SOUTH tr. *Chelius' Surg.* I. 411 In concussion there is always gorging of the brain with blood. 1879 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 68 (1879) 72 The Spinal Cord must have been in a state of concussion.

3. Extortion by threats or violence, *esp.* on the part of the ruling power. Orig. in *Rom. Law.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* IV. lxxv, Concussion, rapine, pillories, Their catalogue of accusations fill. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 74 This Suetonius reckoneth as one of the concussions of Tiberius, who tooke from cities and priuate men the Mettals in which they were lawfullie interested. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 86 Many concussions are put in practice from the kings prerogative, to furnish the offices with reasonable allowance. 1640-4 *Petit.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 81 These great and high Concussions in the Prosecution of this Cause. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).

4. *Comb.*, as **concussion-bellows**, a self-acting reservoir for regulating the wind-supply in an organ; **concussion-fuse**, a fuse (in a shell) ignited by concussion or impact.

1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 44 The concussion bellows [is] a triangular reservoir placed over a valve in the wind trunk. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 18 May, The segment shells could not derive much assistance from their concussion fuses, on account of the soft state in which the ground was.

† Concu·ssionary, *sb.* and *a.* [ad. F. *concussionnaire* (16th c.), f. *concussion*: see -ARY.]

A. *sb.* One who practises 'concussion' (sense 3); a public extortioner.

1611 COTGR., *Concussionaire*, a Concussionarie, or publicke extortioner; one that (counterfaiting an authoritie) extorts gifts from men. 16.. *Time's Storehouse* 931 (L.) A wicked magistrate, and publicke concussionary or extortioner .. may thus salve his thefts. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1692–1732 in COLES.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to concussion or the shock of impact.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).

Concussive (kŏnkʉ·siv), *a.* [f. L. *concuss-* ppl. stem (see above) + -IVE.] Of the nature of or pertaining to concussion.

1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* I. 7 a, Concussiue, or shaking paine, procedeth of matter, that is resolued betwene the muscles and panycles. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 426 It is a concussiue motion. 1794 GISBORNE *Walks Forest* i. (1796) 15 With concussive roar Echoed the cliffs. 1866 ANSTED in *Intell. Observ.* No. 52. 275 Concussive movements or earthquakes.

† Concu·te, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *concutĕ-re*: see CONCUSS. Cf. obs. F. *concutir* in same sense and use in 16th c.] *trans.* To shake.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 55/1 Take ther out the pot, and shake it..till in concutinge or shaking of the same he rattle like poulder.

Concutient (kŏnkiū·ʃĭ́ent), *a. nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *concutient-em*, pr. pple. of *concutĕre*: see CONCUSS and -ENT.] Meeting with concussion.

1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xl, The negroes on the maternal estate..would meet in combat like two concutient cannonballs, each harder than the other.

Concyclic (kŏnsi·klik), *a. Geom.* [f. CON- together + CYCLIC (f. Gr. *κύκλος* circle).] **a.** Lying (as a series of points) on the circumference of one circle. **b.** Of two or more conicoids: Giving circular sections when cut by the same system of parallel planes. Also *absol.* as *sb.*

1871 H. M. JEFFERY in *Q. Jrnl. Math.* II. 225, 1874 SALMON *Analyt. Geom.* 3 *Dimens.* Contents § 104 Forms of Equations of Concyclic surfaces. [Text] § 104 Surfaces whose coefficients of x^2, y^2, z^2, differ only by a constant, have the same planes of circular section. 1884 C. SMITH *Solid Geom.* (1886) § 173 A system of confocal conicoids reciprocates into a system of concyclic conicoids. *Ibid.* § 174 The points of contact of the plane with the concyclics which touch it.

Concyence, -ens, obs. ff. CONSCIENCE.

Cond, cund (kɒnd, kɒnd), *v.* ? *Obs.* [app. from the earlier *condie*, CONDUE: perh. the final vowel was sunk in that of the inflexion, *e.g.* in past tense, *condyde, condude.* See also CON *v.*[2]]

† 1. *trans.* To conduct. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 3980 He woll have .. a saff condit enselid. *Ibid.* 3995 He chargit Barons twelff..To cond him [*MS.* his] saff & his meyne.

2. To conduct (a ship): to direct the helmsman how to steer; = CON *v.*[2]

1612 *Trav. Four Englishm.* Pref. 11 The Mariners were.. not accustomed to saile by compasse or cunding of the ship, but by the eye and view. 1692 in *Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 76 To *Cond* or *Cun*, is to direct or guide, and *to cun a Ship* is to direct the Person at Helm how to steer her. 1721–1790 BAILEY *To cond, to conn.* 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Cond.*

3. To direct fishing-boats after a shoal of herring or pilchard, as seen from heights overlooking the sea; to balk.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 32 b, The boates are directed in their course by a Balker or Huer, who standeth on the Cliffe side, and from thence best discerneth the quantitie and course of the Pilcherd, according whereunto hee cundeth (as they call it) the Master of each boate (who hath his eye still fixed upon him) by crying with a lowd voice, whistling through his fingers, and wheazing certing diuersified and significant signes, with a bush, which hee holdeth in his hand. 1603 *Act* 1 *Jas. I*, c. 23 To Balke, Hue, Conde, Direct, and Guide the Fishermen. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-Bk.*, *Cund*, to give notice which way a shoal of fish is gone.

Condamn, -dampn, obs. ff. CONDEMN *v.*

‖ Conde, condee (kɒ·nde). [Sp. *conde* count :—L. *comit-em*: see COUNT.] A (Spanish) count.

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xxiii. (1821) 435 My master sent me to assist the Condees Oneale and Odonnell. 1642 *Life Dk. Buckhm.* in *Select, Harl. Misc.* (1793) 287 The marquis..replied with some heat, that the condee's asseveration would force him to do that which he had not done before. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I*, 250 The Duke sent the Conde word again.

† Condecence. *Obs.* [f. L. *condecēnt-em*: see CONDECENT and -ENCE. Cf. OF. *condecence*, 14th c. in Godef. (The L. and F. analogies would give the stress *co·ndecence*, which occurs in *condecent* quot. 1560; but Bp. Ken has *conde·cency.*)] Fitness, suitableness.

1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 7 In things morally good, there is a natural condecence or congruitie to human nature.

† Condecency. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] Fitness, becomingness, meetness.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* x. § 2 (1699) 269/2 This the Apostle urgeth from the condecencie of the thing. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. xii. 276 The Condecency of his Goodness. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* IV. i. 196 The Amiableness and Condecency of such a Disposition. 1774 J. FLETCHER *Salv. by Grace* Wks. 1795 IV. 44 *foot-n.*, I use the..expression of Dr. Owen, rewardable condecency.

b. (with *pl.*) An instance of such propriety.

a 1721 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 77 Thy Justice..Creates Condecencies as strict.

Condecend, -cent, obs. ff. CONDESCEND *v.*

† Condecent, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *condecēnt-em* becoming, seemly, fitting, pres. pple. of impers. vb. *condecet*, f. *con-* together, altogether + *decet* it is becoming; or perh. immediately a. F. *condecent*, 14th c. in Godef.] Becoming, appropriate, meet.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 807 Scho..Saluted him with gretingis condecent. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 7 Original Righteousness was natural to Adam, i.e. most condecent to his nature. 1701 BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* 14 It was every way condecent to the infinitely Holy..Creator.

Condecent, obs. form of CONDESCENT.

† Condecently, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] Becomingly, fitly.

a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 293 Fitly, condecently, answerably, becomingly.

† Conde·corate, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *condecorāre* to adorn excessively or carefully, f. *con-* + *decorāre* to DECORATE.] To decorate greatly; (?) to combine to decorate.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 21 Gorgeous architectures that condecorate and adorne it. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 206 They have among them many young youthes, condecorated with propheticke gestures. *Ibid.* (N.), Many choice and fragrant gardens also condecorate her.

Condel(l, obs. form of CANDLE.

† Con-de·legate. *Obs. rare.* [f. CON- + DELEGATE.] A fellow-delegate.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 313 His Collegue or Con-delegate.

‖ Con delicatezza, delirio: see CON *prep.*

Condemn (kŏnde·m), *v.* Forms: 3–4 **condemp,** 4–6 **-dempn(e,** 7 **condem, -demne,** 6– **condemn.** Also 4–6 **condampn,** 6 **-damn.** [a. OF. *condemne-r, -dempne-r*, also from 13th c. *condamner*, ad. L. *condem(p)nāre* to condemn, convict, sentence, etc., f. *con-* together, or intensive + *dam(p)nā-re* to damage, hurt, condemn. In Fr. the verb settled down into the form *condamner* (cf. It. *condannare*), which was also frequent in Eng. from 14th to 16th c.; but here the influence of the Lat. caused the final prevalence of *condemn.*]

1. *trans.* To pronounce an adverse judgement on; to express strong disapproval of, censure, blame.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18176 (Gött.), Quat ert þu .. þat..Condempnid þu þus all vr pouste? *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 4 The clergie which summe of the comoun peple .. lugen and Condempnen to be yuele. 1559 BP. SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. x. 29 We do not unadvisedly condempne our forefathers and their doings. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 141, I could condemne it as an improbable fiction. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. 7 So long as they forbear to censure and condemn one another. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 1. 68 This is a fault in reasoning which Aristotle condemns. 1871 R. W. DALE *Commandm.* ii. 41 The second Commandment condemns a very different sin from that which is condemned in the first.

b. Said of witnesses and acts: To procure the condemnation of, to bring about the conviction of.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* iv. 16 Forsothe the riȝtwis dead condempneth the unpitous men on liue. — *Matt.* xii. 41 Men of Nynyue shal ryse in dome with this generacioun, and shulen condempne it. 1509 FISHER *Wks.* 242 If I wolde iustyfy myn owne selfe, my wordes shall condempne me. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xii. 42. 1632 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 22 Concealing such things as might condemne her selfe for a mediatrix. *Mod.* Their looks condemn them. His subsequent conduct condemns him.

c. *absol.*

1535 COVERDALE *Luke* vi. 37 Condempne not and ye shal not be condempned.

2. To give judicial sentence against; to find guilty, convict. Opposed to *acquit, absolve.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cviii. 6 When he is demyd ga he out condempnyd. 1388 WYCLIF *Mark* xiv. 64 And thei alle condempneden hym to be gilti of deeth. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence* li, I giltles was condemned. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxv. 1 The Iudges .. shall iustifie the righteous, and condemne the wicked. 1680 G. HICKES *Spir. Popery* 35 She was since Arraigned and Condemn[ed] for the horrid Murder. 1735 POPE *Sat.* VII. 15 The thief condemn'd, in law already dead, 1795 *Gent. Mag.* LXV. I. 519 The execution of two men condemned by a general court martial for riotous and disorderly conduct. 1879 W. SMITH *Smaller Hist. Eng.* 156 Cranmer had been tried and condemned with Latimer and Ridley.

b. *absol.*

1647 SALTMARSH *Sparkl. Glory* (1847) 177, I dare not judge, nor condemn, nor conclude.

3. *esp.* with the penalty expressed, as *condemn to death, to be beheaded*: formerly also *in* a fine or forfeiture.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xxxvi. 3 The kyng of Egipt .. condempnede the lond in an hundrith talentis of syluer. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. x. (1839) 114 The ofere schall he condempne to perpetuell peynes. 1425 *Paston Lett.* No. 5. I. 21 Sir John Paston .. hath optyned me condempnyd to hym in CCC [vij] marcz. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 44 Condemned to suffer suche payne. 1526–34 TINDALE *Luke* xxiv. 20 To be condempned to deeth. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 145 Condempned him into exile. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 419 We doe condemne thee to the very Blocke. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 19 Condemned in as much as they are worth. 1713 *Mem. Sign. Rozelli* (ed. 2) I. 212 They condemn'd me to perpetual Imprisonment. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. 229 A woman..was condemned to be whipped through all the market towns..in Dorset. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. 268 Condemned to do penance in the streets of London.

4. To pronounce guilty *of* (a crime or fault).

1535 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 28 And there condempned of highe treason against the Kinge. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. xiii. 257 Supposing themselves by you condemned of cowardise. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* II. 97 She was condemned of incest and buried alive. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. i. 295 Condemn him of a mis-expence of his Time or Talents. 1718 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 353 The Synod..condemned him of heterodoxy. 1882 J. C. MORISON *Macaulay* 76 It is vastly more comforting to hear Dr. Lingard condemn James II of injustice, infatuation, arbitrary and impotent policy.

5. To doom to punishment in the world to come, to damn.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 26 In hell condampnyt mot he be. 1563 NOWEL in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 496 God doth punishe us in this worlde, that we should not be condempned with the wicked in the worlde to come. 1540–78 *Gude & Godlie Ballates* (1868) 21 We had eternallie in hell condampnit bene.

† b. *absol.* To damn. *Obs.*

c 1460 SIR R. ROS tr. *La Belle Dame* 374 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 64 Ye and othir that swere suche othis faste, and soo condempne & cursen too & froo.

6. *fig.* To doom or devote to some (unkind) fate or condition; in *pass.* to be doomed by fate *to* some condition or *to do* something.

1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 5 Men that are condemn'd to be rich. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xxviii. 131 They [Reindeer] are tamed; one sort being condemned to the Sledge.. others to carry burdens. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 263 Condemn'd in bus'ness or in arts to drudge. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 58 A tract of sea..condemned to perpetual calms.

7. To adjudge or pronounce forfeited, as a prize of war, smuggled goods, etc.

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4143/4, 8 Casks of Brandy, seized and condemned according to Law. 1783 *Gent. Mag.* LIII. I. 175 If it [i. e. a Dutch ship] is condemned as a prize it is said the whole will belong to Lord North. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 88 § 2 The court..having jurisdiction to try and condemn a vessel engaged in the slave trade.

8. To pronounce judicially or officially to be unfit for use or for consumption.

1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 106 We condemned twenty-one Fathom of our best Bower-Cable as unfit for Use. 1776 *Voy. under Byron* 139 We found the Falmouth man of war condemned and lying ashore. 1867 J. TIMBS *Wonderf. Invent.* (1882) 358 Several rifles on this model were..condemned..from the escape of gas round the needle. 1878 GLEN *Public Health Act* 1875 III. (ed. 9) 114 If [it].. is diseased or unsound..he shall condemn the same and order it to be destroyed.

9. To pronounce incurable, to give up.

a 1831 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 38 The sick man's feeling is gloomy, because it condemns him. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 46 No man considers himself richer because he is condemned by his physician.

10. Of a door or window: To close or block up. (Cf. Fr. *condamner une porte, une fenêtre.*)

c 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* 488 (Jam.) The Frenchmen..condemned all the close and wall heidis that war within the castle. 1880 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* iii, The door that had been condemned, and that was fastened by bolts. 1884 C. READE in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 637/2 'I condemned it ten years ago.' 'Full that,' said Pierre; ''twas I nailed it up.'

Condemnable (kŏnde·mnăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *condemnābil-is*, f. *condemnā-re*: see -BLE. Cf. F. *condamnable* (16th c. in Littré).] Worthy of condemnation or censure, culpable, blameable.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 29 If in neyther of these Anatomies hee be condemnable. 1591 R. TURNBULL *Expos. St. James* 155 b, To launch and lauish out wordes lewdly, is condemnable folly. 1675 PENN *Eng. Pres. Interest Discov.* 43 They are thus far condemnable upon the Foot of Prudence. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Geo. II* (1847) II. xi. 370. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* ii. 37 Hardly any kind of action can safely be laid down as either always obligatory or always condemnable.

Hence **Conde·mnably** *adv.*

Conde·mnant, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *condemnānt-* (or F. *condamnant*) pr. pple. of *condemnāre* to CONDEMN.] = CONDEMNING.

1846 G. S. FABER *Lett. Tractar. Secess.* 234 The spurious self-condemnant reading *salvatur.*

Co·ndemnate, *v. rare.* [f. L. *condemnāt-* ppl. stem of *condemnā-re* to CONDEMN: see -ATE³.] To utter words of condemnation, denunciate. Hence **Condemnating** *ppl. a.*

1866 *Lond. Rev.* 13 Oct. 405/2 One might be stimulated .. by the vigorous language of the condemnating minister.

Condemnation (kɒndemnēi·ʃən). Forms: 4 **condempnacioun**, 5–6 **-acione**, 6 **-dempnation, -demnacion, -acyon**, 6– **-ation.** [ad. L. *condemnātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *condemnāre* to condemn. Cf. F. *condamnation* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. The action of condemning or of pronouncing adverse judgement on; judicial conviction; expression of disapprobation or strong censure; the fact of being condemned: as in 'your condemnation of me', 'my condemnation by you'.

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* v. 18 As by the gilt of oon in to alle men in to condempnacioun. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 303 After his iniust condemnacyon to deth. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 596 He thought neyther of death, nor of condempnation to die: such affiaunce had he in his strong truth. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 144 A manifest condemnation of the Innocent. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 27 His illiberal condemnation of a medicine. 1858 LD. MAHON *Hist. Eng.* (ed. 5) I. 199 Yet no one has even ventured to assert that any of the condemnations were legally unjust. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. 228 The Parliament proceeded to the impeachment and condemnation of two ministers.

attrib. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1754, The chaplain.. preached the condemnation sermon on repentance, before the convicts.

2. The state or condition of being condemned.

1557 N. T. (Geneva) *Luke* xxiii. 40 Fearest thou not God, seing thou art in the same condemnation? 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 136 To whom belongs But condemnation, ignominy and shame.

3. The ground or reason for condemning.

1534 TINDALE *John* iii. 19 This is the condempnacion, that light is come into the worlde, and the men loued darcknes more then light. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. v. 98 Speake, or thy silence on the instant, is Thy condemnation, and thy death.

4. A sentence of forfeiture. Cf. CONDEMN 7.

1885 RIGBY in *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 286 A condemnation on the express ground that the ship is enemy's property.

† **Conde·mnator,** *a. Sc. Obs.* [a. F. *condamnatoire.*] = CONDEMNATORY.

1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 55 A Sentence condemnator in capital Crimes.

Condemnatorily (kɒndemnătərĭli), *adv.* [f. next + -LY ².] In a condemnatory manner.

1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. iv. 381 'It was a shame,' she said, not condemnatorily, but pitifully.

Condemnatory (kɒndemnătəri), *a.* [f. L. *condemnāt-* ppl. stem of *condemnāre* to CONDEMN + -ORY: cf. F. *condamnatoire*, in Cotgr. *condemnatoire.*] Having the character of condemning; expressing condemnation.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* 1170 (R.) They proceeded against me with this their bull condemnatorie. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiv. 17 After the condemnatory sentence. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xiv. 95 Every argument he uses, condemnatory of his own actions. 1859 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 1 Aug., I speak in condemnatory language.

Condemned (kɒndemd), *ppl. a.* Also 6 **condamned, -dampnit.** [f. CONDEMN + -ED¹.]

1. Pronounced to be at fault or guilty; lying under condemnation. (Also *absol.* with *the.*)

1543 in *Sc. Pasquils* (ed. Maidment) 420 Bukis or warkis of condampnit heretikis. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 68 The auld condamned Anabaptists. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* III. x. (1622) 79 So long the condemneds life should be prolonged. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 504 ₱ 5 The bodies of condemn'd malefactors. 1791 *Gent. Mag.* LXI. II. 750 [The Inhabitants of gaols] are divided into different classes of male and female felons, king's evidences, the condemned to die. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 65 Her own share..in the production of the condemned book.

2. Adjudged or officially pronounced unfit for use.

1798 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 200 To throw all the condemned provisions..overboard into the Sea.

3. Appropriated to condemned persons, or things rejected, as in *condemned cell, pew,* etc.

c 1678 P. COOK in *R. L'Estrange's Brief Hist. Times* III. (1688) 78 In the Place call'd the Condemn'd Hole. 1717 *Hist. Press-Yard* 7, I was conducted to the door leading out of the lodge into the Condemn'd Hold. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 145 The poor fellow .. is in your condemned hole. 1818 BALDW. BROWN *Mem. J. Howard* v. 135 'The pit' and within it, the condemned cell, both dirty and offensive. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Visit to Newgate,* The condemned pew; a huge black pew in which the wretched people who are singled out for death are placed, on the Sunday preceding their execution. 1838 — *O. Twist* lii, They led him to one of the condemned cells. 1884 A. GRIFFITHS *Chron. Newgate* 434 Excluded from the Newgate Chapel on the day the condemned sermon was preached.

4. Fastened or closed up (as a door).

1884 C. READE in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 680/1, I let him in by the condemned door.

† **Conde·mnedly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a way that is condemned.

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xlviii. 255 He that hath wisdom to be truly Religious, cannot be condemnedly a Fool.

Condemner (kɒndemnəi). [f. CONDEMN + -ER¹.] One that condemns: see the vb.

1540 COVERDALE *Confut. Standish* Wks. II. 355 A condemner of them whom Christ dare avow to be saved. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 207 A contradicter of Moses, and a condemner of Herod. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Geo. II* (1847) III. ii. 40 Admiral Holbourn, one of the sternest condemners of Byng. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 374, I am not angry with my condemners, or with my accusers.

Condemning (kɒndemiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb CONDEMN.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Condenacion,* condemning. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* I. ii. 25 Condemnings of our sin.

Conde·mning, *ppl. a.* That condemns.

1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 225 A condemning knowledge. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 456 The Tortures ..of a condemning Conscience.

Conde·mningly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a condemnatory manner, with condemnation.

a 1865 MARY B. M. DUNCAN in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxi. 1 Hypocrites .. are spoken of condemningly. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* III. i. 23 To think .. condemningly of her.

Condemp, -dempn, etc.: see CONDEMN, etc.

† **Conden,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. A perversion of some word: ? pa. pple. of COND, CONDUCT.

1609 B. JONSON *Case Altered* I. ii, I..could wish for mine own part that things were conden't otherwise than they are.

Condence, var. of CONDENSE *a. Obs.*

Condensability (kɒndensăbi·lĭti). Also **-ibility.** [f. next + -ITY: so mod.F. *condensabilité.*] The quality of being condensable.

1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 227 It will condense the inclosed air into less space, thereby showing its condensibility. 1881 W. POLE in *Academy* 28 May 396/2 The condensibility of steam. [In mod. Dicts. *Condensability.*]

Condensable (kɒndensăb'l), *a.* Also **-ible.** [mod. f. L. *condensā-re* to CONDENSE: see -BLE. Also in mod.F. (The erroneous spelling *condensible* is app. after *expansible, extensible,* etc., from L. pa. pple.)] That may be condensed.

1. That may be increased in density, or reduced in volume; compressible.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* ix. (R.), Not being in the utmost extremity of density, but condensable yet further. 1768 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1840) V. 424 Vapor..condensable again by the least coolness. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 255 Air is..condensible and expansible.

2. That may be reduced from the state of gas or vapour to the liquid or solid condition.

1788 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 152 The slowly condensable vapour. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 461 [Carbonic acid] is not condensible in the common temperature and pressure of our atmosphere. 1802 HENRY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 29 The proportion of carbonic acid gas condensible in water. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 135 If the gas be condensable, liquid will begin to make its appearance. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* III. ii. 274 Metallic vapors condensable at a certain temperature.

Condensate (kɒndensĕt), *ppl. a. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6 *Sc.* **-at.** [ad. L. *condensāt-us* condensed, pa. pple. of *condensāre* to CONDENSE.]

1. Condensed, thickened, increased in density. (Formerly construed as a pple.)

1555 EDEN *Decades* 334 The which .. is condensate and made thicke. 1570 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden Soc.) 84 A compacte and condensate bodye. 1689 PACKE tr. *Glauber's Wks.* I. 301 The Wine Cask which is to be filled with the condensate juice. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* II. 72 The clouds .. weigh down On Sinai's desert the condensate air.

† **2.** Densely covered, 'thick' (*with*). *Obs.*⁻¹

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 398 The mont with snaw was all sa condensat.

† **3.** *fig.*

15.. *Phylogamus* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1862) I. p. cxxxiii, O poet rare and recent..Insolent and insensate, Contendyng and condensate.

Conde·nsate, *sb.* [f. prec.: see -ATE¹ 1 c.] A product of condensation.

1889 W. SMITH in *Jrnl. Chem. Industry* 31 Dec. 949/2 That naphtha laden with napthalene does condense in the mains is proved by an examination of the street-siphon condensates.

Condensate (kɒndensēit), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *condensāre* to CONDENSE.]

1. *trans.* To make dense (in consistency), thicken, condense.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 211 Condensatynge or thyckenynge the sayde moyste nuryshemente. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* I. xv. (1678) 21 Friction .. condensates, binds and hardens the flesh. 1689 PACKE tr. *Glauber's Wks.* I. 300 Wines may be condensated to the thickness of Honey.

fig. 1664 HAMMOND *Serm.* Wks. 1684 IV. 611 A little critical learning makes one proud; if there were more it would condensate and compact itself into less room.

b. To make dense (in aggregation), to crowd.

1830 M. T. SADLER *Law of Population,* The different degrees in which the population is condensated.

2. *intr.* To become dense, thicken, condense; to become solid, harden.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 384 Some such like humor may issue out of them [poplars]..and condensate into a stone. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 536 Nitric acid..extends itself inconsiderably and soon condensates again.

† **b.** *fig.* To become intensified. *Obs.*

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxii. 229 It being the propertie of griefe to condensate and as it were on all sides besiege the Minde.

Hence **Conde·nsated** *ppl. a.*

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. ii. 21 The thicker and condensated parts. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IX. 316 Condensated juice of Cichory.

Condensation (kɒndensēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *condensātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *condensāre* to CONDENSE; also in 14th c. F. (Oresme).]

1. The action of making or becoming more dense; increase of density; reduction of volume.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1337 Condensation and constipation depresseth and driveth it [matter] downward to the middle. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* i. 32 By condensation, he reduc'd the Air into a space..eight times narrower. 1831 LARDNER *Pneumat.* v. 308 The condensation of air in the receiver. 1878 C. H. H. PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 159 These waves [of sound] consist of alternate condensation and rarefaction.

b. *Optics.* Concentration (of light): cf. CONDENSE *v.* 1 b, CONDENSER 7.

1832 A. PRITCHARD *Microsc. Cabinet* 189 A condensation by means of a lens.

2. *spec.* The conversion of a substance from the state of gas or vapour to the liquid, or (rarely) to the solid, condition.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 90 Condensation is a conversion of Ayre into Water. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* ii. (1814) 37 Cold is produced during evaporation and heat during the condensation of steam. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil., Heat.* 333 Names of Gases condensed. Pressure under which Condensation took place. 1878 GLEN *Public Health Act* 1875 III. (ed. 9) 90 An act .. for the more effectual condensation of such gas. *Mod.* The condensation of milk into a viscous mass.

3. Condensed condition.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 77 A notable instance of Condensation and Induration by Burial under Earth. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* viii. 186 In a state of condensation or rarefaction. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 264 The amazing degree of condensation of the elastic air in the nitre and gunpowder.

b. quasi-*concr.* A condensed mass *of* anything.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 413 When..a remission of cold loosens these conjoyned condensations, the several fragments..are violently carried into the Sea. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 61 Hail is a Condensation of the same Nitrous Particles. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 19 Condensations of vapours exhaled from the Earth.

4. The action of crowding or condition of being crowded closely together; dense aggregation.

1828 W. SEWELL *Oxf. Prize Ess.* 45 The condensation of a manufacturing populace.

5. *fig.* The compression of thought or meaning into few words; reduction (of a literary work, etc.) within small or moderate compass by due arrangement, and omission of unessential details.

1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 36 The..condensation of thought and expression, which distinguish this poet. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. i. iii. 58 A want of arrangement and condensation in his memoirs. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Guide Eng. Lit.* Mixed Ess. 199 A little condensation .. would abridge it by another page.

b. quasi-*concr.*

1867 *Morning Star* 5 Aug. 5 Its first leader..is a condensation of sensible thought into clever writing. 1886 MORLEY *Ht. Martineau* Crit. Misc. III. 204 The condensation of Comte's Positive Philosophy..is said .. to be hardly free from some too hasty renderings.

c. Concentration (in *fig.* sense). *rare*⁻¹.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (ed. 3) I. II. i. 106 The gradual condensation of the supreme Ecclesiastical power in the Supreme Bishop.

Conde·nsative, *a. rare.* [f. L. *condensāt-* ppl. stem + -IVE.] Tending to condensation.

1818 in TODD. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Condensator (kɒndensēitə). *rare.* [agent-n. in L. form, f. L. *condensāre* to condense: cf. mod. F. *condensateur* in same sense. (As with other sbs. in *-ator,* some would say *condensa·tor,* or *co·ndensator.*)] A condenser.

1804 WINSOR *Specif. of Patent* No. 2764. 2 [The gas is] conducted through cold air or water into a condensator. 1874 HARTWIG *Aerial W.* x. 150 Plants with a hairy foliage are..good condensators of dew.

† **Condense,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *condensus,* f. *con-* + *densus* thick, DENSE.] Dense, condensed.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. viii. 16 Distinguishing between open and rare soyles, and such as are condense and close. 1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 2 Tenacious and condence Materials. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 353. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 69. 2/1 Your Breath is rendred .. condense by the frigidity of the .. Air. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 325 As from a diamond globe, with rays condense.

Condense (kɒndens), *v.* [prob. ad. F. *condense-r,* ad. L. *condensā-re,* f. *condens-us* CONDENSE *a.*]

1. *trans.* To make dense, increase the density of; to bring the particles of (a substance) into closer aggregation, so that they occupy a smaller space; to reduce in volume; to compress, thicken, concentrate. Chiefly in *Physics.* (Mostly in passive.)

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 77 Ayre condensed is turned into Raine, and water rarified becomes Ayre againe. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* III. (1520) 25b/2 Vyrgyll by connynge condescended [? condensed] or thycked the ayre. 1660 BOYLE *New Expr. Phys. Mech.* xviii. 130 Air .. expanded or condens'd by the heat or cold. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 239 Sweet Honey some condense. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 146 A square phial may be broken by condensing the air around it. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 15 At times a person needs to condense his property into the smallest compass. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 243 The Borden process for condensing milk.

b. *Optics.* To bring (rays of light) to a focus or into a smaller space, so that the brightness is increased; to concentrate.

1787 G. ADAMS *Ess. Microscope* 100 A lens..to collect and condense [the light] on the object. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* i. 9 The rays.. fall upon the mirror MN, and by reflexion are condensed upon a small space at F.

c. *Electr.* To increase the amount or intensity of (a charge of electricity).

1782 VOLTA in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 245 The metal plate ..does actually condense or acquire a greater quantity of electricity. 1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 94 In this manner, electricity of too low a tension to affect immediately the gold leaves can be condensed, so as to possess the power.

2. To reduce (a substance) from the form of gas or vapour to the liquid or (rarely) the solid condition, or from the state of invisible gas to that of visible vapour or cloud.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. § 5 The air was condensed into clouds. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* iii. *note* 1 (R.) The cold..by condensing, drives the vapours into clouds or drops. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 89 Carbonic acid gas ..is not condensed at that degree of pressure and of temperature of the atmosphere in which we live. It remains in the state of gas. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 311 All the vapours which water will condense. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* xii. (1869) 391 To produce snow requires both heat and cold; the first to evaporate, the second to condense.

b. To contain in a condensed state.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* II. 25 A crystal ring Abdaldar wore; The powerful gem condensed Primeval dews, that upon Caucasus Felt the first winter's frost.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* a. To bring together closely or in small compass.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 87 To condense and agglomerate every species of absurdity. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xvii, Condensed, the battle yelled amain. 1852 LD. COCKBURN *Jeffrey* I. 142 By the young [Tories] they were viewed with genuine horror. This condensed them the more.

b. *esp.* To compress (thought or meaning) into few words; to reduce (a speech or writing) within smaller compass by conciseness of expression. Also *absol.*

1805 N. NICHOLLS *Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 37 He..approved an observation of Shenstone, that 'Pope had the art of condensing a thought'. 1854 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 419 People seem surprised at my power of condensing. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 49 To have condensed them [his opinions] into the following plan.

c. To concentrate, intensify.

1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 125 The servile spirit of Scottish Parliaments..in the highest perfection, extracted and condensed. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. ii. Power concentrated and condensed into the government of Rome.

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become dense; to shrink into a smaller space, become reduced in volume.

1704 NEWTON *Opticks* (J.), Vapours, when they begin to condense. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 17, 3 volumes of oxygen condense to form 2 volumes of ozone.

5. *intr.* of 2.

1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* I. i. 3 A hot and moist Liver..sends many vapours to the Brain, which there condense or grow thick. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Pythag. Philos.* 384 Dew condensing does her form forego And sinks a heavy lump of earth below. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 57 Some of the moisture .. in the room has condensed upon the glass.

fig. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* ix. § 14 (1684) 154 When therefore the recollection of..fancied worth begins to make us aery, let us condense again by the remembrance of our sins. 1889 *Spectator* 13 Apr., If those fancies, instead of 'condensing,' as they ought to condense, into healthy and robust imagination, persist in their puerile forms.

Condensed (kŏnde·nst), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.]

1. Made dense or more dense; compressed, highly concentrated. *Condensed milk*: milk reduced to a thick viscid consistence by evaporation.

1606 B. JONSON *Hymenæi* Wks. (Rtldg.) 559 Dark and condensed clouds. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 117 A Schoolman is the Ghost of the Stagirite, in a body of condensed air. 1836 *Examiner* 17 Apr. 255 (*Advt.*), Condensed Preparation of Sarsaparilla. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 17 Ozone is oxygen in a condensed state. 1871 *Food Jrnl.* 655 Plain condensed milk, without the addition of the sugar. 1871 *Evening Stand.* 25 Nov. 1/3 [A history of Condensed Milk].

b. *Printing. Condensed type*: a form of type, narrow in proportion to its height.

Mod. Type List. Eight line Grotesque Condensed Old Style. Long Primer Latin condensed.

2. *spec.* Reduced from the gaseous or vaporous to the liquid or solid state, or from the state of invisible gas to that of visible vapour.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* vi. 66 The windows, thickened with the condensed breath of the workpeople. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* i. (1873) 13 Steam and condensed gases. 1879 *Cassell's Tech. Educ.* II. 82.

3. *fig.* Put into small compass, highly compressed, compact; *esp.* of literary work or style.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* p. vi, Results presented in a condensed and lucid form. 1830 JEFFREY in Trevelyan *Macaulay* (1876) I. iv. 193 Macaulay made the best speech, the most condensed. 1886 MORLEY *Ht. Martineau* Crit. Misc. III. 208 A pithy brevity, a condensed argumentativeness.

b. *Music. Condensed score* = *compressed score.*

Hence **Conde·nsedness,** condensed quality.

Condensedly (kŏnde·nsĕdlĭ, -de·nstlĭ), *adv.* In a condensed manner, with condensation.

1880 *Scribn. Mag.* July 472 It covers condensedly, a large and somewhat various field. 1887 EBSWORTH *Roxb. Ballads* VI. 382 Elsewhere we read, condensedly..that the Spanish ships, 130 in number, were of different classes.

† **Conde·nseness.** *Obs.* [f. CONDENSE *a.* + -NESS.] = CONDENSITY.

1730–6 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Condenser (kŏnde·nsəɹ). Also 9 -or. [f. CONDENSE *v.* + -ER¹. Cf. med.F. *condenseur.*]

I. General: One who or that which condenses.

1. That which makes dense, collects into smaller space, intensifies, etc.: see CONDENSE *v.* I.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ii. 6 Infinite variety of Rarefiers and Condensers. 1804 R. PRONY in *Jrnl. Nat. Philos.* IX. 275 A condenser of Forces.

2. That which reduces vapour to the liquid condition (*esp.* by cooling): see CONDENSE *v.* 2.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xx. 137 The cold crags..acted like condensers upon the ascending vapour. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 128 Mountain ranges..serve as condensers for the aqueous vapour.

3. One who condenses or abridges in literature.

1868 *Morning Star* 16 June, In the..summary of correspondence..the condenser omits to mention, etc. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 363 He was..the condenser.. of Bolingbroke. 1888 *Daily News* 30 Apr. 7/4 *Advt.*, Situation wanted As Editor, Sub-Editor..Concise critical writer, condenser.

II. Specific and technical senses.

4. A vessel or apparatus in which vapour is reduced (e.g. by cooling) to the liquid (or solid) form.

a. in *Distillation.* That part of the apparatus in which the vapour is condensed.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 607 The still-condenser is generally of the worm-tub form.

attrib. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 6/1 Hurricane..at Suakin..demolition of the condenser chimneys.

b. *Steam-Engine.* A chamber in a steam-engine in which the steam is condensed into water on leaving the cylinder, either by injection of cold water, or by exposure to a chilled surface (*surface condenser*). Also in comb. as *condenser-gauge.*

1769 WATT *Specif. of Patent* No. 913. 2 These vessels I call condensers. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 93 Watt.. contrived the separate condenser for his steam-engine, by which heat once saved three-fourths of the fuel formerly used. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 607 The surface-condenser has a series of flat chambers or tubes..in which the steam is cooled by a body of water surrounding the tubes. *Ibid.* I. 609 *Condenser-gage*, a tube of glass, thirty-two inches long, ..the upper end..fixed to the condenser, the lower end dipping into mercury..to ascertain the degree of exhaustion in the steam-condenser.

c. *Gas-works.* An apparatus in which the tar, ammonia, and other substances mixed with the heated gas are condensed and separated by cooling.

1809 A. WINSOR *Specif. of Patent* No. 3200. 4 The condensor..serves to cool and decompose the hot smoke and gas. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 117/1 From the condenser the gas passes to the *purifiers.* 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 579 The condenser, the office of which..is to effect the condensation of all those vapours which could not be retained by the gas at the ordinary atmospheric temperature.

d. *Metallurgy.* (See quots.)

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Condenser*, a vessel or chamber in which volatile products of roasting or smelting (e.g. mercury or zinc vapors) are reduced to solid form by cooling.

5. *Pneumatics.* An apparatus for condensing or compressing air, a pneumatic force-pump.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Condenser*, a pneumatic engine, whereby an unusual quantity of air may be crouded into a given space. 1829 *Nat. Philos., Pneumatics* v. 20 (U. K. S.) The condenser..is the opposite of the air-pump.

6. *Electr.* An apparatus for accumulating or increasing the intensity of an electric charge. (Cf. CONDENSE *v.* 1 c.)

1782 VOLTA in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. App. 8, I had rather call it a condenser of electricity..using a word which expresses at once the reason and cause of the phenomenon. 1790 W. NICHOLSON *Nat. Philos.* (ed. 3) II. 356 The condenser is of excellent use to ascertain the presence..of atmospherical electricity when the conductor is..slightly electrified. 1881 SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* No. 623. 546 We have Leyden jars or condensers for accumulating large charges. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 50 Accumulators are sometimes called Condensers, but I prefer to restrict the term 'condenser' to an instrument which is used not to hold electricity but to increase its superficial density.

7. *Optics.* A lens or system of lenses by which light is concentrated on one point or object.

1798 G. ADAMS *Ess. Microscope* 107 Fig. 4 represents..a condenser. There are three in number..they serve to condense the sun's rays strongly on the object. 1832 A. PRITCHARD *Microsc. Cabinet* 243 A large condenser placed before the reflector.

8. *Wool Manuf.* A machine which receives the narrow slivers from the carding machine and rolls them into 'slubbings'.

1862 *Reports of Juries, Exhibition* Class XXI. 4 The 'condenser' is now very generally used..It also entirely supersedes the 'slubbing' machine. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. s. v.*, The narrow circumferential cards of the doffing-cylinder deliver narrow slivers which pass to the condenser.

9. *Sugar Manuf.* An apparatus for the partial concentration of the clarified juice.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Condensible: see CONDENSABLE.

Condensing (kŏnde·nsin), *vbl. sb.*: see next.

Conde·nsing, *ppl. a.* That condenses.

1. Chiefly in names of machines, mechanical apparatus, etc., forming virtual compounds (sometimes hyphened), in which it blends with the *vbl. sb.* used *attrib.* (='for condensing'), as *condensing coil, glass, lens, pan, syringe, valve.*

1787 G. ADAMS *Ess. Microscope* 84 There is also a condensing glass to the stage. *Ibid.* The tube with the condensing lense. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Arts* I. 189 The valve that admits the steam from the..cylinder into the condenser, called the condensing valve. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 25 The condensing syringe. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 349 A little tributary stream of the Mersey ..supplies the condensing power to his steam-engines. 1865 WANSBROUGH *Specif. of Patent* No. 1545 Condensing pans employed in the condensation of milk. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Condensing-lens*, a plano-convex..or double convex lens, to concentrate rays upon an opaque microscopic object.

b. *Condensing engine*: † (*a*) an apparatus for condensing air, or compressing it into smaller space (*obs.*); (*b*) a steam-engine in which the steam is condensed in a CONDENSER (sense 4 b), or (formerly, as in Newcomen's engine) by injection of water into the cylinder.

1752 SMEATON *Air-pump* in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 422 Making this air-pump act as a condensing engine at pleasure. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 239 The Condensing Engine, by which air may be condensed to any degree, instead of rarefied as in the air-pump.

1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine*, The power of the condensing Engine is..known by ascertaining the temperature of the steam, which moves the piston, the area of the piston, and the temperature of the vapour which remains. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Condensing-engine*, one in which the steam below or in advance of the piston is condensed.

2. *intr.* Growing dense, thickening (like a dense cloud, etc.). *rare*⁻¹.

1749 JOHNSON *Irene* II. iv, Like the dread stillness of condensing storms.

Condensity (kŏnde·nsĭti). [ad. F. *condensité*, f. L. *condens-us* CONDENSE: cf. *density*, ad. L. *densitās, -ātem.*]

† 1. Density. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Condensité*, condensitie, thicknesse, hardnesse, closenesse. 1638 WILKINS *New World* xiv. (1707) 121 Heaviness is an absolute quality of itself, and really distinct from Condensity. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1814 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 445 Observations on the.. dispersion and condensity of human multitudes.

2. Condensed quality; pithiness.

1885 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 168/2 Her prose had the condensity, the felicity of fine Verse.

Condepe·ndent, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. CON- + DEPENDENT.] Mutually dependent.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* x. 623 One confederate, condependent sway.

† **Co·nder.** *Obs.* Also 7 **condor.** [f. COND *v.*]

1. One who conds or cons a ship.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. li, Ships..set a going at the Pleasure and arbitriment of their Rulers, Conders, and Steersmen. 1708 KERSEY, *Conder*, one that gives Directions to the Stears-man, for the Guiding of a Ship. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Cond*, The word is either *starboard* or *port the helm*, according as the conder would have the helm put to the right or left side of the ship.

2. A man stationed on an eminence by the shore who signals to fishing-boats the direction taken by the shoals of herring or pilchards; a balker.

1603 *Act Jas. I*, c. 23 Diuers persons..called Balcors, Huors, Condors, Directors, or Guidors. 1607 COWEL *Interpr., Conders*..stand upon high places near the sea coast, at the time of herring fishing, to make signs with bowghes, etc. unto the fishers. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Conders.* 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

3. The raised place on which the conder stands. [Perhaps a local abbreviation or error.]

1754 T. GARDNER *Hist. Dunwich* 163 A Conder was erected, whereon the Balkers stood to notify..to Fishermen at Sea, the Direction of the Herring Sholes.

Conderin, obs. f. CANDAREEN.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlix. 242 They have no money either of gold or silver, but all their commerce is made with the weight of cates, cacis, maazes, and conderins.

† **Condescence.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *condescence* (15th c.), ad. late L. type **condescensa* sb. fem. f. pa. pple. of *condescendĕre*: see below. Med.L. has *condescentia* (? from Fr.).] = CONDESCENDENCE.

a 1674 CRESSY in Puller *Moder. Ch. Eng.* 440 (1843) 274 See the condescence of this great King.

Condescence, obs. form of CONDECENCE.

Condescend (kŏndĭse·nd), *v.* Forms: 4 **condecendre,** 5 **-desend,** 5–6 **-dyssend, -dissend,** 6 **-descent,** (6 **-ducend**), 6–7 **-decend, -discend(e,** 7 **-dicend,** 4–6 **-descende,** 6– **condescend.** Pa. pple. **-ed**; in 6 also **condiscent.** [ad. F. *condescend-re*, ad. L. *condescend-ĕre* (in Cassiodorus) to stoop, condescend, f. *con-* together + *dēscendĕre* to DESCEND: in med.L. to be complaisant or compliant, to accede to any one's opinion, etc.; in Fr. also to come down from one's rights or claims, to yield consent, acquiesce. In the Ayenbite the Fr. infinitive was taken as a whole: cf. *render, tender* vb.]

I. To come down voluntarily.

† 1. *lit.* To come down, go down, descend. *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 172 Ffor to breke down the chyrchys thus I condescende. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ii. 44 Condiscend in our myndis [*animis illabere nostris*] and

schaw this plane. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 112 They scarce condescend to the places about the Liver. 1686 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* xv. 65 The Kite, which flyeth high in the Air, yet vouchsafes to condescend to Carrion upon the ground.

2. *fig.* To come or bend down, so far as a particular action is concerned, from one's position of dignity or pride; to stoop voluntarily and graciously; to deign: **a.** *to do* something.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems, To Dk. of Glouc.*, Right myghty prince .. Condescende leyser for to take To se th' entent of this litel bille. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* II. xii, To nouryshe slouthe he may not condiscende. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* lxxvi. 2 In Sion condescends to dwell. 1734-5 in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 211 I desire you will condescend to make my compliments to Dr. Delaney. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 315 The Cavaliers condescended to take a lesson in the art of taxation from the Roundheads. 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 19 The dressmakers..won't condescend to make anything but with their own materials.

b. *to* a course or action. Cf. *to stoop to.*

1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 31, I..haue obeyed him [the Devil] a little to much in condesce[n]tinge to some follies. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* v. 89 Saint Peter out of modesty might condescend and submit to that to which he was not obliged in duty. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* x. (1880) 165 [They] condescended to the meanest employments, for the purpose of disarming suspicion. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. iii. 272 Origen was too high a man to condescend to wilful misrepresentation.

† **c.** (In bad sense) To lower oneself, stoop.

1640 SIR H. GRIMSTONE *Laud* in Neal *Hist. Purit.* II, He had condescended so low as to deal in Tobacco.

3. 'To depart from the privileges of superiority by a voluntary submission; to sink willingly to equal terms with inferiours' (J.); to be condescending in one's relations with others.

(The meaning of the translators in quot. 1611 is not clear.)

1611 BIBLE *Rom.* xii. 16 Minde not high things, but condescend to men of low estate. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. XCV, Adeline was .. watching, witching, condescending To the consumers of fish, fowl, and game, And dignity with courtesy so blending. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xiv. 359 Like a true lout, he does not see that they have condescended to him, but he instantly rushes on to their level. 1863 P. S. WORSLEY *Poems* 10 The god, condescending to his child.

II. To make concessions; to comply, consent, concur, agree. [Earlier than I. in mod. langs.]

† **4.** To yield or deferentially give way; to show oneself deferential, compliant, or complaisant; to accommodate oneself *to.* **a.** *refl.* (The earliest instance.) *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 157 Ich me ssel..a-yens ham paye and condecendre ine dede and ine speche ham uor to wynne to god.

† **b.** *intr. Obs.* (blending finally with 2 b.)

1429 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 343 Olesse .. the resones of that other partie cause hem to condescende forthwith unto hem, the matter shal dwelle in deliberation. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 58 b, To gyue reuerence to euery persone, and to condescende to theyr wylles in thynges lawfull and honest. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 198/2 He [Pope Hildebrand] bound [them] by their oaths, that at no time, nor for any cause they should condescend unto the king. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXIX. v. 373 Theodosius gave eare and condiscended to [*paruit*] his words. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1337 Can they think .. that my mind ever Will condescend to such absurd commands? 1677 in T. W. Marsh *Early Friends Surrey & Sus.* 104 Wee .. doe so far condescend as to grant him till the next monthly meeting then to be present. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 73 He was resolved to condescend no further to the whims of a person.

† **5.** To give one's consent, to accede or agree *to* (a proposal, request, measure, etc.); to acquiesce.

† **a.** *refl.* [Cf. OF. *se condescendre.*] *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xix. 61 Thou oughtist the sooner to condescende thy self to a trayctee.

† **b.** *intr.* Const. *to* a thing. *Obs.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 66 The lady condescended..to his departing. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 244 Which request being condescended vnto by Gonsaluo. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 33 Inuiting them to the hunting of a goodly Stagge.. They condiscended. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* iv. (1851) 359 The king..having both call'd this Parlament unwillingly, and as unwillingly..condescended to their several acts. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antig.* I. xxi, To which desire he condescended. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) III. 229 They have..pleasure in condescending to whatever they perceive to be the inclination of each other.

† **c.** Const. *to do* a thing. *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 244 Valentinois condescended to giue to the Pope the assignement of the Castle of Cesena. 1595 T. MAYNARDE *Drake's Voy.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 23 Which made me condescend to leave the Indies, with all her treasure. 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* Pref., For their sakes..I have condescended to make it Legible.

† **d.** with *that* and *obj.-clause. Obs.*

1557 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 97 a/1 It should not be iust..that Rome should condescende, that any woman..receyue shame. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 195/1 With these reasons of Lanfranke, Thomas gave over, condescending that the first of his Province should begin at Humber. 1632 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 95 When the Chirurgians condescend that you may (without danger) get up. 1717 *Col. Rec. Penn.* III. 36 The Governour at last Condescended, that the said Commissions be Issued.

† **6.** *trans.* To concede, vouchsafe (a thing); to deign to give or grant. *Obs.*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 196 Some of the later Popes condescend to them of Bavaria the Cup in the Sacrament. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 185 That Nation which the Almighty was pleased to Honour so far as to condescend his Presence and Revelation to. 1774 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 130 No answers having yet been condescended to any of these [applications].

† **7.** *intr.* To assent *to* (a statement, opinion, etc.).

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 122 To this the Catho[li]ques condiscende as most certayn. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. 60 To that opinion I must needs condiscend.

† **8.** To come to an agreement; to agree or determine *with*, or together. † **a.** *to do* (a thing). *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN II. XXX. 23 Both brethrene .. condescended and agreed to lede their both hostsinto Gallia. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xii. 102 Thai condiscendit to cheis the leyst of tua euillis. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 793 The nobles and commons..have fully condiscended and utterly determined to make humble petition. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxix, § 9 They easily condescended to think it..fit that God, etc.

† **b.** *that* and *obj.-clause. Obs.*

a 1552 LELAND *Brit. Coll.* (1774) II. 469 This Edwarde Baillol condescendid with Edwarde King of England..that, etc. 1610 in J. J. Raven *Ch. Bells Camb.* (1881) 69 The parishioners..did..condicend and agree that the bell-frame should be repayred. 1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 58 They did all condescend and order .. that no subject to your Majesty should commit any more such abuses.

† **c.** *upon, on,* or *to* (an action, measure, etc.); often with *indirect pass.* Mostly *Sc.* or *north.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 140 Then must they to some agreement condiscende. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Rom.* Argt., Whiche pointes were for a tyme onely condescended vpon. 1565 ALLEN in *Fulke's Two Treatises* (1577) 425 The Patriarche..fully condescendinge with the Romane Church vpon the trueth of purgatory. 1619 DALTON *Country Just.* cxxiii. (1630) 375 Justices of Peace did condiscend upon certain articles. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. V* Wks. 90 The governour assembled the three estates at Edinburgh, which together condescended to the raising of an army. 1652 *N. Riding Rec.* V. 107 That the Clarke of the Peace enter this ensueing agreement..it being fully condiscended unto att this Sessions. 1678 A. LOVELL tr. *La Fontaine's Mil. Duties Caval.* 138 The Ingineers having .. with him condescended on the way by which the line of Circumvallation is to be carried.

† **d.** *absol.* To enter into an agreement; to conspire. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 685 To condiscende or take parte against the house of Yorke.

† **9.** *To be condescended*: to be agreed. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 361 And whan that he on hir was condescendid, Him thought his chois mighte nought be amendid. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. XX. (1554) 204 b, The sayd brethren wer fully condiscended Upon this point. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CCXVII. iv, They were by appoynment Accorded well, and clerely condiscent. 1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Courte* 1020 Thriftles and gracelesse, Together are bended, And so condescended, That, etc. 1592 WEST *Symbol.* I. § 103 The said parties to these present Indentures bin condiscended and agreed in manner..folowing.

† **10.** *trans.* To agree upon, consent to. Chiefly in *pass.* (with *it*). *Obs.*

1477 *Paston Lett.* No. 786 III. 174 Som deme that ther shall be condyssendyd, that iff E. P. come to London that hys costs shall be payed ffor. 1532 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 109 It is condiscended by the hole Counsayll, that the fyshemongers shall have all the stondyngs. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1421/1 All the contributions which are agreed and condescended. 1594 WEST *Symbol.* II. *Chancerie* § 119 Which said order and arbiterment, he the said R. together with your said Orator did willinglie agree and condiscend. 1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 77 It was condescended among his friends, that twenty-four gentlemen..should weekly attend.

† **11.** *intr.* To agree, harmonize, or concur.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xlv, Thay [singers] condiscend sa weill in ane accord. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 98 Thai al' beand ane be ane examinit condiscendit in ane ansuer. *Ibid.* xx. 186. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 729 Aganis quhome .. We condiscend all heir in vnioun. 1571 *Sempill Ballates* 130 Thocht on ane course we can nocht condescend.

III. To settle or fix upon a particular point.

† **12.** *intr.* To settle down *to*, come definitely *to* (a point in narration, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 399, I sholde to the knotte [of my tale] condescende. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 66 He abode longe..wythoute to sette his purpose to condescende to ony parte of that he wald do. 1528 GARDINER in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xxiv. 62 His hoo[liness] .. doth desire them with spede to condescend to oon opinion or other.

† **13.** To come to particulars. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 268 3e han wel and couenably taught me as in general, etc...But now wold I fayn 3e wolde condescende as in especial & telleþ me, etc.

b. esp. *To condescend upon*: to pitch or fix upon, specify, particularize, mention particularly or by name. *Sc.*; but *condescend upon particulars* has recently appeared in Eng. newspapers.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xx. (1872) 178, I can nocht condiscend in special *on* na man that hes committit ony trason. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 95 The prophet..condescended upon no time, lest he should have been convinced of a lie. 1706 SIBBALD *Hist. Picts* in *Misc. Scot.* I. 90 Spottiswood condescendeth on the year of Christ 370, when Hergustus was king of the Picts. 1717 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 300, I know not well how to condescend on particulars. 1807 HEADRICK *Arran* 134 No one could condescend on any specific harm these animals had done. 1887 *Times* 18 Mar., When he condescends upon particulars, he certainly has some damaging facts to produce. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 1/1 We are not going to condescend upon particulars.

c. with *clause* (with or without *upon*).

1696 in Aubrey *Misc.* (1721) 199 Thus his Sight could not inform him whether the Arrow should be shot in him alive or dead, neither could he condescend whether near or afar off. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 294 When the witnesses were not specially designed in a deed, or perhaps not so much as named, the party founding on it was.. allowed to condescend who the witnesses were.

† **d.** (?) *trans.* To specify particularly. *Obs.*

1510 *Will of Wall* (Somerset Ho.), I condescende, ordayn, and make [A and B] myn executors.

† **Condescended,** *ppl. a.* Agreed: see prec. 9.

Condescendence (kɒndɪse·ndĕns). Also -ance. [a. F. *condescendance* (= It. *condescendenza*, Sp. *condescendencia*), f. L. type **condēscendentia*, f. pr. pple. of *condēscendĕre*; see above and -ANCE, -ENCE.]

1. Condescension; complaisance; compliance, concession.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* Pref. § 29 With more rigor, and lesse indulgence and condescendence to the desires of flesh and blood. 1675 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* vii. § 8. 223 We must, in condescendence to some, use this word. 1700 *Phil. Trans.* XXII. 461 This resolution does not proceed from any condescendence to the Roman Catholics. 1791 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 277 The offer .. was an unusual condescendence. 1868 E. S. FFOULKES *Ch. Creed or Crown's Cr.* 41 The Alexandrine fathers, A.D. 362, under S. Athanasius, probably went greater lengths in condescendence than any Council before or since.

2. *Sc.* A specification of particulars.

In *Scots law*, an articulate statement, on the part of the pursuer, of the grounds of action, which, with the answers of the defender admitting or denying these, and a note of pleas in law for both parties, is annexed to a summons, and forms a part of it.

1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) I. 84 (Jam.) As by the particular condescendence contained in their imprinted protestations at large does appear. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 294 The party..was .. allowed to condescend who the witnesses were; which condescendence, etc. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* v, I'll take a day to see and answer every article of your condescendence. '*Open Record*' (in an Action in the Court of Session), 1888. Contents: i. Summons; ii. Condescendence for Pursuer, and Answers thereto for Defender; iii. Pleas in Law for Pursuer; iv. Pleas in Law for Defender; v. Interlocutors.

Condesce·ndency. ? *Obs.* [f. as prec., with the later form of the suffix, -ENCY.] Condescension; condescending quality or nature.

1657 W. GUTHRIE *Chr. Gt. Interest* (1825) 230 God's condescendency and offer in that great and primary promise. *c* 1670 AVERY *Let.* in *Boyle's Wks.* VI. 610 (R.) The respect and condescendency which you have already shown me. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. iv. (1852) 126 The governour .. with his usual condescendency, made a speech. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* 41 A striking instance..of his condescendency.

Condesce·ndent. [ad. L. *condēscendent-em*, pr. pple.: see above.] One who condescends.

1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Milton*, etc. (1846) II. 235/1 The riotous supporters of the condescendent falling half asleep, he..flings the door behind him, and escapes.

Condesce·nder. *rare.* [f. CONDESCEND *v.* + -ER.] One who condescends.

1859 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* XI. Pref. 20 A condescender to human infirmities.

Condescending (kɒndɪse·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING [1].] The action of the verb CONDESCEND; an act of condescension.

1640 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 174 Our yielding and condescending..to the desires..of private and particular men. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 184 Theoria's beautiful belongings match Opora's lavish condescendings.

Condesce·nding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + ING [2].]

1. That condescends; characterized by, or showing, condescension. *Now*, usually, Making a show, or assuming the air, of condescension; patronizing.

1707 WATTS *Hymn*, How condescending, and how kind, Was God's eternal Son! *a* 1748 — (J.), A very humble and condescending air. 1780 COWPER *Table Talk* 138 Standing as if struck to stone While condescending Majesty looks on. 1881 GOLDW. SMITH *Lect. & Ess.* 199 The condescending manner of a German prince. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. iii. 199 He was never condescending with us, never didactic or authoritative.

† **2.** Consenting, agreeing. *Obs.*

1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 376, I was often condescending to the death of what you loved.

3. *Sc.* Particularizing, going into details.

1755 *Guthrie's Trial* 97 (Jam.) That universal conviction is not general..but it is particular and condescending.

Condescendingly (kɒndɪse·ndiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a condescending manner; with condescension, or a show of it.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1662) 50 But familiarly and condescendingly setting out the Creation. *a* 1699 BONNELL in W. Hamilton *Life* II. (1703) 66 So condescendingly gracious art Thou. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) III. lv. 85 He condescendingly asked them to 'think he was one of them'. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 63 These simple remedies..are .. sometimes condescendingly adopted by science.

Condesce·ndingness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Condescending quality or character.

1680 HOWE *Let. conc. Stillingfleet's Serm.* Wks. (1834) 179/1 Christian condescendingness and goodness of temper.

† **Condesce·ndment.** *Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *condescendement* (14th c. in Godef.); see CONDESCEND and -MENT.] Consent, agreement.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xix. 155 Their respective Condescendments to what should be noted..by them. *Ibid.* III. xli. 341 A Condescendment to a..friendly Treaty.

Condescension (kɒndĭse·nʃən). Also 7 -discension, 7–8, -descention. [ad. late L. *condēscensiōn-em*, n. of action from *condēscendĕre* to CONDESCEND: see -ION. Also in 16th c. F.] The action, habit, or quality of condescending.

1. Voluntary abnegation for the nonce of the privileges of a superior; affability to one's inferiors, with courteous disregard of difference of rank or position; condescendingness.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 18/1 The duke, according to his usual openness and condescension, told him, etc. 1677 HALE *Contempl. Lord's Prayer* II. 104 Give us a sense of thy Great Condescention to thy weak and sinful Creatures. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 225 ¶ 3 Familiarity in Inferiors is Sauciness; in Superiors, Condescension. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 200 ¶ 6 My old friend receiving me with all the insolence of condescension. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, The 'Times'* Wks. (Bohn) II. 119 With the most provoking air of condescension.

b. with *pl.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 332 He [Christ] was to expiate mans Pride in the lowest Condescentions possible. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 172 ¶ 6 He concludes himself insulted by condescensions. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* II. ii, You have spoiled them by your condescensions.

†2. The action of descending or stooping to things unworthy. *Obs.*

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 313 Of all Bishops, he [S. Cyprian] did acts of the greatest condescension, and seeming declination of episcopal authority. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) I. ii. 17 Every vice, every condescension was imputed to the Duke that the Prince might be stimulated to avoid them.

3. Gracious, considerate, or submissive deference shown to another; complaisance. ? *Obs.*

1650 T. B. B[AYLEY] *Worcester's Apoph.* 38 To answer his humour with a condescention at the first word. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ii. 43 In compliance and condescension to the custom of their Country. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* Pref. (1732) 13 He did it only in condescension to their Weakness. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. vi, Their extreme servility and condescension to their superiors. 1799 W. GILPIN *Serm.* I. ix. (R.), If we are displeased with an opposition to our humours, we ought to shew a condescension to the humours of others. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. x. 291 A man who thus showed no condescension to the feelings of his age.

†4. The action or fact of acceding or consenting; concession. *Obs.*

1648 MANTON *Spir. Languish.* 2 In obedience to your Order, and condescension to the requests of some Friends, I have now made it [this Sermon] publick. 1664 DK. ALBEMARLE in *Marvell's Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 99 That some condescentions and abatements be made for peace sake. *c* 1720 *Lett. fr. Mist's Frnl.* (1722) I. 238, I almost doubt your Condescension to my Request.

†**Condesce·nsional,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to condescension.

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 206 These and such like are the condescensional characters of comfort.

†**Condesce·nsive,** *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *condēscensīv-us*, f. *condēscens-* ppl. stem of *condēscendĕre*: see -IVE.] Characterized by or given to condescension.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1810) II. 240 It..rendereth him civil, condescensive, kind and helpful to those who are in a meaner state. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 63. 1/1 A condescensive accommodation to Humane Capacity. 1747 E. POSTON *Pratler* I. 137 Most of them are..so condescensive to leave it to me to chuse.

Hence †**Condesce·nsively** *adv.*, **-ness.**

1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 501 Let us exercise .. condescensiveness of spirit, in all our transactions with our meanest brethren. 1827 G. S. FABER *Orig. Expiat. Sacr.* 268 The rite was condescensively adopted..from the Paganism of Egypt.

†**Condesce·nt.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 -discent. [f. CONDESCEND, after DESCENT (F. *descente*).]

1. Consent, agreement; assent, compliance.

c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 123 Me dare they nat dysplese by no condescent. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 Euery such conclusion, couenant, bargain, condiscent and agreement shal stand. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts N. T.* 352 In a gracious condescent and approbation. 1689 *Treat. Monarchy* I. ii. 7 This is an after condescent and act of grace.

2. Condescension; act of condescending.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* I. xl. 221 The third Circumstance is God's condescent unto man, in that .. he comes himself in person. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 235 It is a condescent and debasement for the present. 1675 M. BARNE *Serm.* 17 Oct. (1685) 5 By a wonderful Condescent, He accommodated his Doctrines to the Reason..of his Auditors.

Condescent, -send, obs. ff. CONDESCEND.

†**Condesce·ntious,** *a. Obs.* [f. CONDESCENSION; see -OUS: after words like *pretentious*, etc.] = CONDESCENSIVE.

1651 *Mr. Love's Case* 49 Had the State judg'd it meet to be..condescentious to his humors and desires.

†**Condesire,** *v. Obs.* [f. CON- + DESIRE *v.*] *trans.* To desire greatly.

1615 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy*, Neyther is this our Innocency onely to be con-desired in respect..of man.

Condet, -deth(e, -deyt, obs. ff. CONDUCT, CONDUIT.

Condicend, obs. f. CONDESCEND.

Condicion, obs. f. CONDITION.

†**Condict.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *condict-us*, pa. pple. of *condīcĕre* to talk over, agree upon.]

1656– BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Condict*, an accord or agreement. 1658– PHILLIPS, *Condict*, an appointment or composition.

Condict: see CONDITE *a.*[1], CONDUCT, CONDUIT.

Condictitious, *a. Rom. Law.* [f. L. *condictīci-us*, f. *condict-us*: see prec. and -ITIOUS.] Of or pertaining to a demand of restitution; *condictitious action* = L. *actio condictīcia.*

1774 BP. HALIFAX *Anal. Rom. Law* (1795) 87 Condictitious Actions, granted to Rei, or Defendants .. against Actors, or Plaintiffs, who had inserted in their Libels a greater sum than was due.

Condiction (kɒndi·kʃən). *Rom. Law.* [ad. L. *condictiōn-em* formal claim of restitution, n. of action f. *condīcĕre* to give formal notice, *spec.* to give notice of a formal claim of restitution, f. *con-* together + *dīcĕre* to say, tell.] A formal claim of restitution; reclaim of undue payment.

1818 COLEBROOKE *Treat. Oblig. & Contracts* I. 201 It cannot be recovered .. by an action of condiction of undue payment. 1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Instit. Gaius* IV. § 18 This procedure therefore was quite properly called *condictio*; for the pursuer gave notice to his opponent to appear on the thirtieth day for the appointment of a judge. In now giving the name of condiction to the personal action in which we maintain that something ought to be given to us, our language is not so appropriate; for at the present day there is no notice given.

Condicylle, obs. f. CODICIL.

Condiddle (kɒndi·d'l), *v. dial.* [Colloquial formation from CON- and DIDDLE.] *trans.* To make away with (either by waste or pilfering).

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* 11. (Dial. Soc.) 56 Ha wud zoon ha' be' condidled. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* iv, 'Twig the old connoisseur', said the Squire to the Knight, 'he is condiddling the drawing'. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss., Condidled*, stolen; conveyed away by trickery. 1880 *E. Cornw. Gloss., Condiddle*, to take away clandestinely; to filch.

Hence **Condi·ddlement.**

1857 *Chamb. Frnl.* VII. 354 Don't put everything of value out of sight, as though you were afraid of some condidlement.

Condie, var. of CONDUE *v. Obs.* to conduct.

Condign (kɒndəi·n), *a.* Forms: 5 **condyngne,** 5–6 **condygne,** 5–7 **condigne,** 6 **condynge** (*Sc.* **conding**), 6– **condign.** [a. F. *condigne*, ad. L. *condign-us* (med.L. also *-dingnus*) wholly worthy, f. *con-* together, altogether + *dignus* worthy.]

†1. Equal in worth or dignity (*to*). *Obs.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXXXIV. vii, This Kyng Arthure, to whom none was condigne Through all the world. 1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 6 And yet be not the passyons of this world condygne ne worthy to the glorye to come. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* viii. 18 The passions of this time are not condigne [Vulg. *condignæ*, WYCLIF & *16th C. vv.* worthy] to the glorie to come. 1854 SYD. DOBELL *Balder* xxiii. 116 Rank after mingling rank..but each Condign, and in a personality Confest.

†2. Worthy, deserving. Const. *of, to do* a thing. a. Of persons. *Obs.* (or *arch.*)

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 1744 She hath great honour..As most condigne to beare the principalite. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxiv, There shall nat lacke here after condigne writers to registre his actes. 1585 JAMES I. *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 37 He of Laurell is conding, Who wysely can with proffit, pleasure ming. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vi. 11 Her selfe of all that rule she deemed most condigne. [1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* vi. 147 The persuasion that [our fellowmen] are condign objects of such treatment.]

b. Of things. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 202 This noble Citie.. Condigne to be gouerned by an emperour. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 20 That we shall gyue after the condigne merites of the man. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. (1682) 207 My own weak judgment .. could never mount to the true acquittance of his condign merit.

†3. Worthily deserved, merited, fitting, appropriate; adequate. *Obs.* (or *arch.*), exc. as in b.

In 16–17th c. exceedingly common in *condign laud, praise, thanks.*

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* II. xliii. (1859) 48 Take him vp in to thy blysse on hye in what degree that to hym is condygne. 1530 *Fruyte of Redemp.* (W. de W.) A iij, A frayle man..fayleth in thy condygne laude. *a* 1535 MORE *On the Passion* Introd. Wks. 1271/1 To tourne vnto God .. & geue him condigne thankes for the same. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 17 Euery man shall receaue condigne rewarde or punyshement. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 26 In thy condigne praise. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xiv. (1821) 159 To whom wee render condigne thanks. 1683 tr. *Erasmus' Moriæ Enc.* 104 Heaven can never be a condign reward for their meritorious life. [1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 10 The eulogy bestowed on Chaucer by Spenser's well-worn metaphor has not been quite unanimously recognized as condign.]

b. Since the end of 17th c. commonly used only of appropriate punishment: a use originating in the phraseology of Tudor Acts of Parliament.

JOHNSON 1755 says, 'It is always used of something deserved by crimes'. DE QUINCEY *Templars' Dial.* Wks. IV. 188 *note*, 'Capriciously .. the word *condign* is used only in connection with the word *punishment*..These and other words, if unlocked from their absurd imprisonment, would become extensively useful. We should say, for instance, "condign honours", "condign reward", "condign treatment" (treatment appropriate to the merits).' [Cf. 1873 in 3.]

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. vii. 64 The godly power..Onto tha wikkyt Sawlis..Hes send conding punytioun, and just panys. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 Former statutes .. for lacke of condigne punishment .. be littell feared or regarded. *a* 1592 GREENE *Selimus* Wks. 1881–3 XIV. 273 To punish treason with condigne reward. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 130 Condigne punishment. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 1124 And plague thee with a condigne death. 1642 *Declar. Ho. Comm.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) V. 25 That the Authors .. shall be .. brought to this House to receive condign Punishment. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xx. 127 So shall [I] not fail of condign punishment. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 575 He had been brought to condign punishment as a traitor. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 195 To wreak condign vengeance on the common oppressor of them all.

Condignity (kɒndi·gnĭti). [ad. med.L. *condignitas*, f. *condign-us* CONDIGN: F. *condignité.*]

†1. Worthiness, merit. *Obs.*

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* Ded., To sing to our posterity This Noblest Work after it selfs Condignitie. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 92 While the soul tastes its own act ..apprehends the condignity and fitness of it.

b. *spec.* in *Scholastic Theol.* That worthiness of eternal life which a man may possess through good works performed while in a state of grace.

1554 T. SAMPSON in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xviii. 48 They so enwrap themselves with their terms..with merit of congruence and merit of condignity. *a* 1623 W. PEMBLE *Justif.* 31. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* XXXV. 7 The Papists.. talk of works of super-erogation, and of..merit of condignity. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 72 Able to deserve Grace, neither with the Merit of Condignity, nor with that of Congruity. 1842 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* s. v., The Scotists maintain that *it is possible for man* in his natural state so to live as to deserve the Grace of God, by which he may be enabled to obtain salvation; this natural fitness (*congruitas*) for grace, being such as to oblige the Deity to grant it. Such is the merit of congruity. The Thomists, on the other hand, contend that man, by the divine assistance, is capable of so living as to merit eternal life, to be worthy (*condignus*) of it in the sight of God. In this hypothesis the question of previous preparation for the grace which enables him to be worthy, is not introduced. This is the merit of condignity.

†2. Desert; what one deserves. *Obs.*

1653 BAXTER *Worc. Petit. Def.* 17 If God should bring to condignity their Town-Clerks. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 8 Theirs was also the greater condignity of the Block.

Condignly (kɒndəi·nli), *adv.* [f. CONDIGN + -LY[2].] In a condign or worthy way; worthily, agreeably to deserts, deservedly; suitably, adequately.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 42 Ffor our lady .. The forsaid 3ate and temple condignely should be. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 12 Man may not in suche case condignely or worthily merite grace. 1548 *Act* 2–3 *Edw. VI*, c. 24 § 1 Condignly to punish such Persons. 1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 465 Our merciful Queen .. for whom we most condignly give thee thanks. 1672 SIR C. WYVILL *Triple Crown* 28 The good works of just persons do merit Eternal Life Condignly. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* V. xlviii. 360 To see his enemy condignly punished. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. VII. viii. 337 The treasonous mystery of this Crown-Prince must..be condignly punished. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 187 As though ye honoured God condignly.

Condignness (kɒndəi·nnĕs). Also 6–8 **condignes(s.** [f. as prec. + -NESS.] 'Suitableness; agreeableness to deserts' (J.); condignity.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 712 He shall haue euerlasting lyfe, at that time when he hath deserued it of a condignes, by his good works. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Condil, obs. f. CANDLE.

Condiment (kɒ·ndiměnt), *sb.* Also 5 **condyment.** [a. F. *condiment*, ad. L. *condiment-um*, f. *condī-re* to preserve, pickle: see CONDITE *a.*[1]] Anything of pronounced flavour used to season or give relish to food, or to stimulate the appetite.

(Some medical writers class tea, coffee, alcoholic drinks, as condiments; but they are not ordinarily so called.)

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 503 This condyment is esy and jocounde. *Ibid.* XII. 351 This moone is made olyve in condyment. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 630 As for Raddish, and Tarragon..they are for Condiments. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxii, Many things are swallowed by animals ..for condiment, gust or medicament. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, He proceeded to spread the board .. with salt, spices, and other condiments. 1869 ROGERS in *Adam Smith's W. N.* I. Editor's Pref. 29 The intense desire to obtain those Eastern condiments.

b. *fig.*

c 1430 tr. *T. à Kempis* 109 Make it sauory wiþ þe condiment of þy wisdom. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. xix. 218 Hope .. is the incentive, the support, the condiment of all honest labour. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* viii. 262 The virtues of Jesuitism, seasoned with that fatal condiment.

†**Condiment,** *v. rare.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To season or flavour with a condiment; to spice.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 525 Use this ferment For musty brede, whom this wol condyment. 1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1859) II. 251 Sinon, one of the great masters of the condimenting art. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* xxi. 487 Unless it be most carefully condimented and seasoned.

Condimental, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or belonging to a condiment or relish; spicy.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 29 Sept., There could be but little condimental in an incessant harping on a dreary theme. 1882 *N. Y. Tribune* 9 Aug., There may be need of occasional condimental relishes.

Conding, obs. Sc. f. CONDIGN.

Condiscend(e, etc., obs. ff. CONDESCEND, etc.

Condisciple (kɒndisəi·p'l). [ad. L. *condiscipul-us* fellow-scholar, f. *con-* together with + *discipulus*: see DISCIPLE.] A fellow disciple or scholar; a schoolfellow or fellow-student.

1554 T. MARTIN *Marriage of Priests* (R.), To the right dearly beloved brethren and condisciples dwelling together. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* xi. 16 Thomas .. said to his condisciples, Let us also goe, to die with him. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 112 Melissus, who was condisciple with Zeno, under Xenophanes. 1795 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 118 If you visit me..it must be as a condisciple: for I am but a learner. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 332 We adjourn to a great dinner where old condisciples meet.

Condiscyon, -dision, obs. ff. CONDITION.

Condise, obs. pl. of CONDUIT.

† Condispo·se, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. CON- + DISPOSE.] *trans.* To dispose or arrange together.

1617 LANE *Sqrs. Tale* p. 59 A manlie sight, of lustie bodies nimblie condisposed.

Condissend, obs. f. CONDESCEND.

† Condisti·nguish, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. CON- + DISTINGUISH.] *trans.* To contradistinguish.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* iii. (1658) 27 That thing if it be condistinguished from its Quantity or Divisibility, must of it self be indivisible.

Condit, obs. f. CONDUCT, CONDUIT.

† Condita·neous, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *condītāne-us*, f. *condīt-us* pickled: see CONDITE.] That may be seasoned, pickled, or preserved.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721– in BAILEY, etc.

† Condite, *sb. Obs.* [ad. F. *condit* in same sense, or its source L. *condīt-um*, neuter of *condītus* preserved, pickled, spiced, used subst.: see next.] A preserve or pickle; a conserve, electuary.

[1586 COGAN *Haven Health* cvii. (1636) 107 Quinces may be..preserved in syrrup condite.] 1620 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* VII. xiv. (1639) 403 Condites or Electuaries .. to strengthen all kind of vertues. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 106 Called by apothecaries liquid condites.

† Condi·te, *a.*[1] *Obs.* Also 6 **condyte,** (-duit, -diet). [ad. L. *condīt-us*, pa. pple. of *condī-re* to season, pickle, preserve, an accessory form of *condĕre* to put or lay together, lay or store up, preserve, pickle, etc.: see next.] Preserved, pickled; seasoned. (Often construed as a *pple.*)

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 222 Other condite hem [i.e. roses] kepe in pottes clene. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. vii. (1541) 23 Olyves condite in salte lykoure, taken at the begynnynge of a meale doth corroborate the Stomake. 1544 PHAER *Regim.* (1560) B viij b, Take once in a wieke, a mirobolane conduit. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 106 Greene condite Ginger. 1633 *Treas. Hid. Secrets* x, Plummes condict in sirrop. 1639 ANCHORAN *Gate of Tongues* 120 Most of the messes..are wont to be sprinkled with the powder of spices, or to bee condite with aromaticke confections.

Co·ndite, *a.*[2] *rare.* [ad L. *condit-us*, pa. pple. of *condĕre* to put or lay together, put or lay away, hide, etc., f. *con-* together + *dăre*, *-dĕre* to put.]

† 1. Abstruse, recondite. *Obs.*

1695 TRYON *Dreams & Vis.* i. 5 That I may..comprehend and explain those condite Misteries.

2. Put together. *nonce-wd.*

1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* III. 17 Masses of incondite or semi-condite rubbish.

† Condi·te, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 6 **condyte.** [f. L. *condīt-* ppl. stem of *condĕre*: see CONDITE, *a.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To preserve with salt, sugar, spices, or the like: to pickle.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 449 Nowe thai condite her must egestion That wol with gipse her wynes medicyne. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Ljb, Sum vse to condyte this herbe with *dittany* to eate it. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. x. 18 The roote condited or preserved with hony. *Ibid.* VI. lxiii. 738 Olives condited in salt or brine. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XV. xcix. 391 And with that sweet Compound condites such Gallimawfries. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lxxix, Eating some of the root of Enula condited. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Sallet*, Eaten raw or condited.

2. To embalm. Also *fig.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. 173 The Disciples having devoutly composed his body to buriall..washed it and condited it with spices and perfumes. 1651 — *Holy Dying* v. § 8 (1727) 253 With great art did condite the bodies, and laid them in charnel-houses. 1659 R. H. *Paradox. Assertions* 44 (T.) A good name is a precious ointment which will condite our bodies best, and preserve our memories.

3. To season, flavour.

1657 LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 11 Strong meat, and very well Condited. 1679 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 146, I dined .. at the Portugal Ambassador's .. the dishes were trifling, hashed and condited after their way.

b. *fig.*

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* V. XXIII. Wks. IV. 207 That point of truth, wherewith the Romanist seeks to condite or sweeten the poisonous fruit of his idolatrous .. speculations. 1670 SANDERSON *Pref. Ussher's Power Princes*, Writings .. condited to the gust and palate of the Publisher.

Hence **† Condi·ted** *ppl. a.* preserved, pickled; **† Condi·ting** *vbl. sb.*, preserving, pickling.

1626 H. MASON *Epicure's Fast* ii. 9 Electuaries and condited things. *Ibid.* ii. 13 Preserued stuffe, and condited juncates. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* ii. § 3 (1727) 81 Condited or pickled mushromes. 1678 — *Serm.* 106 Enjoy ..the condited Bellies of the Scarus. 1681 GREW *Museum* (R.), Much after the same manner as the sugar doth in the conditing of pears, quinces, and the like.

† Co·ndite, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *condit-* ppl. stem of *condĕre* to put together, etc.: see CONDITE *a.*[2]] *trans.* To put together, compose.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 8 Some haue sayd, the scull to be condited, and made of two walles which they call Tables.

† Condite, *pa. pple. Obs. rare.* [var. of *conduit* = CONDUCT *pa. pple.*] Conducted.

c 1430 LYDG. *Vita Beatæ Mariæ* (*MS. Soc. Ant.* 134 f. 23 b), But condite only of þe sterre shene.

Condite, obs. f. CONDUCT, CONDUIT.

† Condi·tement. *Obs.* [f. CONDITE *v.*[1] + -MENT.]

1. = CONDIMENT, seasoning, spice. Also *fig.*

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 10 A scholar can have no taste of natural philosophy without some conditement of the mathematics.

† 2. 'A composition of conserves, powders, and spice, made up in the form of an electuary, with a convenient quantity of syrup' (Phillips 1696). *Obs.* Hence in BAILEY, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts.

Condition (kŏndi·ʃən), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **condicion,** with usual interchange of *i* and *y*, *c* and *sc*, *o* and *ou*, (5 **condi(s)coun, -ducion**); 5– **condition.** [ME. *condicion*, a. OF. *condicion* (*condition*), (cf. Pr. *condicio*, Sp. *condicion*, It. *condizione*), ad. L. *condiciōn-em* (in later times, through the running together of palatalized *c* and *t*, commonly spelt *conditiōn-*) a compact, stipulation, agreement upon terms; app. immediately related to *condīcĕre* to talk a thing over together, agree upon, f. *con-* together + *dīcĕre* to declare, tell, say, etc., weak stem *dic-* in *-dicus*, *dicax*, etc. (see DICT); cf. esp. *diciōn-* command, rule, sway, authority. It had already in Lat. the senses 'situation, position, rank, circumstances, nature, manner,' as in II. The spelling with *t* is rare in Eng. before 1550. Kindred Lat. formations are *capio*, *legio*, *regio*, *religio*, *obsidio*, etc. The spelling *conditio* led to the notion that the word was a deriv. of L. *condĕre*, *condit-*: see CONDITE *v.*[2].]

I. A convention, stipulation, proviso, etc.

1. Something demanded or required as a prerequisite to the granting or performance of something else; a provision, a stipulation.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 64 Hit is wykked condicioun .. ȝef he seyth ich wille the have .. ȝef thou deist suche a dede Of queade. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xlvii. 26 The preestis loond, that free was fro this condicioun. 14.. *Purific. Marie* 128 Thys law .. Ne was not put but by condycyon Only to hem that corupt weron by kynd. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 The condicyons requyred to a pilgrym. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 108, I had rather be a Countrie seruant maide Then a great Queene, with this condition. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xiv. 32. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 213 He then, while he feared his owne life, stood upon no condition. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 759 Wilt thou enjoy the good, Then cavil the conditions? 1758 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) X. 308 The word *condition* means neither more nor less than something *sine quâ non*, without which something else is not done. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in W.* II. 153 The conditions were that at a given signal the parties were to advance .. and to fire when they pleased. 1871 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* II. vii. 416 In no case could France have obtained more favorable conditions.

b. *On, upon* (†*under, up, in, by, of, with*) *the* (*this, that, such,* †*a*) *condition* that; now, usually, *on condition that.*

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 750, I telle hyt the up a condicioun That thou shalt hoolly, etc. *c* 1381 — *Parl. Foules* 407 But natheles, in this condicioun .. That she a-gre to his electioun. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 474 In condicioun .. þat þow konne defende, And rule þi rewme in resoun. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 607 Vppon a condicion I graunte the My doghter. *c* 1450 *Merlin* XIV. 203 We be come to serue yow, with this condicion, that ye desire not to knowe oure names. *c* 1532 LD. BERNERS *Huon* XLV. 149 He wolde pardon hym on the condycyon that he shulde neuer after trespas hym. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xi. 2, I wil make a couenaunt with you, of [1611 on] this condicion, that I maye thrust out all youre right eyes. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 115 Certayn landys were gyven..under such condycyon that, etc. 1557 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 102 a/2 To forbeare all the pleasures ..with condicion that they might be free from the annoyaunce. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, V. iii. 153 Vpon condition I may quietly Enioy mine owne .. My daughter shall be Henries. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* IV. v, Of that condition I will drink it up. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 309 [He] had the fifteenth penny of all goods given him, upon condition to confirm the great charter. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xii. 100 Upon express condition, that he should say nothing. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. vii. (1857) 124 On the condition that they should not bear arms for six months against the Spaniards.

† c. *Condition* was used for *on condition that.* [cf. CAUSE *conj.* = because that.]

1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 51, I would I had not, condition she had all. 1602 *Life T. Cromwell* V. iv. 124 It is too true Sir. Would 'twere otherwise, Condition I spent half the wealth I have. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 80 Condition I had gone bare-foote to India.

2. *Law.* In a legal instrument, e.g. a will, or contract, a provision on which its legal force or effect is made to depend.

Condition inherent, one attaching to the tenure of property, and descending therewith to the inheritor; *c. precedent*, one that must be fulfilled before the title, advantage, etc., affected by it can take effect; *c. subsequent*, one that remains to be performed after the title, etc., has come into operation, and the non-fulfilment of which may invalidate or extinguish the title or right. *Conditions of sale*, the provisions under which sale by auction takes place.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. xii. 53 b, Hee shall..observe such conditions as were annexed to the first donation. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 72 Condition is a restraint or bridle annexed and joyned to a thing, so that by the not performance or not doing thereof, the partie to the condition shall receive prejudice and losse, and by the performance and doing of the same, commoditie and advantage. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 448 Every in a deed there were no precise technical words required to make a condition precedent or subsequent. 1827 J. POWELL *Devises* (ed. 3) II. 251 Conditions, whether precedent or subsequent .. consequences flowing from the distinction, considered.

b. *Estate upon* or *in condition*: one held subject to certain legal conditions.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 68 a, It is called estate uppon condicion, for thys that the estate of the feoffee is defensable if the condicyon bee not performed. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 201 a, Littleton hauing before spoken of Estates absolute, now beginneth to intreate of estates vpon Condition.

† 3. Agreement by settlement of terms; covenant, contract, treaty. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 336/4 Thenne the condycion made all thynges were made redy. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxviii. 15 Tush..as for hell we haue made a condicion with it .. it shal not come vpon vs. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 504 They within were glad to render the towne upon condition. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 149 If you repaie me not on such a day, In such a place, such sum or sums as are Exprest in the condition. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. (1682) 133 He entred into a reasonable condition with me. *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 674 There is no Government in the World, but it must either stand upon Will and Power, or Condition and Contract.

4. Something that must exist or be present if something else is to be or take place; that on which anything else is contingent; a prerequisite.

1340 *Ayenb.* 193 Vour condicions .. ssolle by ine elmesse, þe uerste is þet me hise yeue gledliche and mid guod herte. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 15 Þre condicouns mak martirdom faire, þat is to sai, riȝtwisnes of þe cause, charitable pacience of þe martir, an vnriȝtwisnes of þe persewar. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. I. 17 You deny not that God knoweth from eternity whether the condition of each Event will it self be or not. 1770 FLETCHER *Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 6 Salvation .. not by the Merit of works, but by works, as a Condition. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 113 The condition of a successful school is the concentration of authority and responsibility on one head. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* II. i. 46 Drudgery must be done. This is the condition of all work whatever, and it is the condition of all success.

b. (As contrasted with *cause*.) Each of the concurring antecedent circumstances viewed as contributory causes of a phenomenon.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. vii. 123 The air I breathe, is the condition of my life, not its cause. 1846 MILL *Logic* III. v. § 3 It is very common to single out one only of the antecedents under the denomination of Cause, calling the others merely Conditions. *Ibid.* The statement of the cause is incomplete, unless in some shape or other we introduce all the conditions. 1889 T. FOWLER *Induct. Logic* 14 In assigning the cause of a phenomenon, it is seldom that the negative conditions are mentioned. *Ibid.* 15 What, when employing popular language, we dignify with the name of Cause is that condition which happens to be most prominent in our minds at the time.

c. *pl.* The whole affecting circumstances under which a being exists.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Voy. to Eng.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 14 But under the best conditions, a voyage is one of the severest tests to try a man. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* I. xii. 371 Geologists now aim to imitate..the conditions of nature. 1881 ROMANES in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 740 Environment..or the sum total of the external conditions of life.

d. A single affecting element or influence.

1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. viii, His arresting voice had brought a new condition into her life.

† 5. A restriction, qualification, or limitation.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 80 Sum þing men seien, witinge þat it is soþ, affermynge þe sentence wiþouten ony condicioun. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 56 She ansuered .. yef we ete of this fruite peraventure we shulle deye, and thus she putte condicion in her ansuere. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iii. 44 We are sorry for his sins under a condition, that is, in case they were true. But we are absolutely without condition glad of our own liberty. 1841 J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* ii. 36 To impose upon those values, be they innumerable or not, a new condition or restriction.

6. *Logic* and *Grammar.* A clause expressing a condition in sense 4; in Logic called also the *antecedent*, in Grammar the *protasis*, of a conditional proposition or sentence.

1864 BOWEN *Logic* V. 128 All Hypothetical Judgments obviously consist of two parts, the first of which is called the Condition or Antecedent, and the second, the Consequent; and the assertion or Judgment is, that if the Condition exists, the Consequent follows. 1874 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* II. 240 A condition qualifying an infinitive.

7. *Math.*, etc. The provisions or obligations which an expression or solution is required to fulfil. *Equation of conditions*: see quot.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s.v., *Equation of Conditions*: certain equations in the Integral Calculus, of this form $\frac{A}{y} = \frac{B}{x}$, useful in ascertaining whether a proposed fluxion will admit of finite integration or a finite fluent. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 183 There are four conics which satisfy the given conditions.

8. In *U. S. Colleges*, a technical term of the class system (see CLASS 3 b). Candidates for admission to any class, are examined on a fixed schedule of 'studies' or subjects, but may be admitted without passing in some of the subjects, on the condition that the requisite standard in these is attained within a given time. These studies or subjects in arrear are then called *conditions*.

1890 *Catalog. Lafayette College* 20, *Conditions.*—Students entering with conditions are required to make them up

before the end of the term following that of their admission. *Mod.* Phelps was admitted with conditions; he has now made up or worked off his conditions. The Faculty assign him Conic Sections as a condition.

II. Mode of being, state, position, nature.

9. A particular mode of being of a person or thing; state of being. (Formerly sometimes in pl.: cf. *circumstances*.)

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 769 Alstyte als a man waxes alde þan chaunges his complexcion And his maners and his condicion. *Ibid.* 805 Þus may men se..What þe condicions er of an ald man. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 274 Schortly to say, is nane can tell The halle condicioun off A threll. 1529 WOLSEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 10 The miserable condycion, that I am presently yn. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 15. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* viii. (1628) 261 The heyres vnto some good estates or conditions of liuing. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 208 The Bell is tolled to give notice of his dying condition. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 181 That he may know how frail His fall'n Condition is. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 10 Having both soul and body sound and in good condition. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. 26 *note*, We speak of the condition of a trustee as we speak of the condition of a husband or a father. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* ii. 19 Enquiring into the condition of his clothes. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. iii. 75 No one .. can doubt the vast influence which the condition of the body has on the temper. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 104 The three conditions of a solid, a liquid, and a gas..are physical states dependent mainly on Temperature. 1887 J. H. GILBERT *Lect. Growth Root Crops* 17 What is termed the condition of land, that is the readily available fertility due to recent accumulations.

† **b.** *ellipt.* State of matters, circumstance. *In any condition*: in any case, in any circumstances.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 245 He moste confessen hym of alle the condicioun that bilongen to his synne. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 69 For she founde her avision Right after the condition, Which he her hadde told to-fore. 1557 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* (1619) 632/1 That..hee doe in any condition return with him.

c. *In condition* (to do a thing); in a state, sufficiently equipped, prepared. Also *out of condition*.

1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckeley* IV. 63 The Christian Army..was in a condition not to be taken of a sudden. 1719 *Mem. Lewis XIV*, x. 241 And put them out of Condition to keep the Field. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) III. VIII. ii. 5 The unhappy prodigal is in no condition to resist farther.

d. *To change* (*alter*) *one's condition*: to get married. *arch.* or *dial.*

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 522 ¶ 1 The chief motives to a prudent young woman of fortune for changing her condition. 1768 in *Wesley's Jrnl.* 25 May (1827) III. 321 You have also thoughts of altering your condition; but if you marry him .. it will draw you from God. 1818 SCOTT *Ht. Midl.* xxvi, She expected him to say 'Jenny, I am gaun to change my condition'.

10. State in regard to wealth, circumstances; hence, position with reference to the grades of society; social position, estate, rank.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 440 A ryghte grete companye ..Of alle..condicioun..Poore and riche. *c* 1386 — *Prol.* 38. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xi. (1495) 195 A seruyng woman..of bonde condycion. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. 290 Suche as were of lesse condycyon maye encrease in hyer degre of noblenes. 1605 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* II. § 42, I will cast downe my eyes to my inferiours, and there see better men in worse condition. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. i. 59, I am, in my condition A Prince. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* (Pickering 1844) 56 All sorts and conditions of men. 1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 183 Honour and shame from no Condition rise; Act well your part, there all the Honour lies. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, II. i. (1857) 195 In the middle classes; and even in those of humbler condition.

† **b.** Formerly in *pl.* = Circumstances. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 206 The conditions of their families. 1640 F. HAWKINS *Youths Behav.* ii. (1663) 12 Artificers, and other persons of low conditions. 1692 tr. *Sallust* 266 It will not be amiss, briefly to say something of his Conditions and Education.

c. *Person of condition*: i.e. of position, rank, or 'quality'. *arch.*

1673 *Rules of Civility* (ed. 2) 84 If we meet any person of condition in the street..we must always give him the Wall. 1723 STEELE *Consc. Lovers* I. i, Dress'd like a Woman of Condition. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econ. Ref.* Wks. 1842 I. 248 Men of condition naturally love to be about a court; and women of condition love it much more. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* ix, Such satisfaction as is due from one gentleman of condition to another. 1859 BEATON *Creoles & Coolies* iii. 108 There were about..one hundred women of condition in the colony.

† **11.** Mental disposition, cast of mind; character, moral nature; disposition, temper. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1433 He was so gentil of his condicioun, That thorughout al the court was his renoun. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. x, How be hit I loue not his condycyon, and fayne I wold be from hym. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) X viij, Women be of a ryght tendre condicion. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* XV. 12 A vertuous, and a good man, reuerend in conuersation, gentle in condition, well spoken also. [1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Pal. & Arc.* 593 So gentle of condition was he known.]

† **b.** *pl.* Personal qualities; manners, morals, ways; behaviour, temper. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 117 For truly I hold it grete deynte, A kyngis sone yn armes wel to do, And ben of good condicions þer to. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xiv. 24 Men of wymmens condicioun weren in the lond. 1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 18 b, I vnderstonde that thow haste amendid thy condicyonns. *c* 1525 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* 12 Ye have knavysche condycyouns. 1530 PALSGR. 208/1 Condycions, maners, *meurs*. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* (1625) 132 The very True and worthy conditions and behaviours, that rightly doe produce and make a Gentleman. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV. iii. § 20 II. 204 Her peruerse conditions made her husband seeke other wiues and Concubines. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xx. 258 To breake their scholars of ill conditions. , 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 84 He said that Mercy was a pretty lass, but troubled with ill Conditions. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 71 ¶ 14 By the words *ill conditions*, James means, in a woman coquetry, in a man inconstancy. 1830 SCOTT *Diary* 24 Dec., This morning died..Miss Bell Fergusson, a woman of the most excellent conditions.

† **12.** Nature, character, quality. *Obs.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* 25 In soth, thou shalt fynde but 2 degrees in al the zodiak of that condicioun. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 90 Which [gamut] techeth the prolacion Of note and the condition. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xviii. 81 For men of Inde er of þat condicioun [Fr. *de tiele nature*] þat þai passe noȝt comounly oute of þaire awen land. 1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 2 Thynges whyche of theyr owne condicion ben more to be mesprised than they that ben shewde by the lyf of another. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* I. (1625) 109 A man shaped as you see, and as bold in condition as he appeareth in shew.

† **13.** A characteristic, property, attribute, quality (of men or things). *Obs.*

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 85 Hard chese hathe þis condicioun in his operacioun. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 41 He hadde som condicions of a dogge. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. 291 These & many other suche noble condycyons lefte vnto her by her Auncetres she kepte. 1530 PALSGR. 208/1 Condicyon a propertie, *proprieté*. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 273 Heere is the Cate-log of her Conditions. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Loup*, The wolfe went to Rome, and left some of his coat, but none of his conditions, behind him. 1632 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 177 Excellency of judgement..more..than any other condition whatsoever. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 77 The Conditions, or Qualities we ought to observe in the Bark are, etc.

14. *techn.* (from 9) **a.** = Proper or good condition for work, market, etc.

1846 YOUATT *Horse* 465 If the nourishing property of the hay has been impaired .. the animal will .. lose condition. 1852 SMEDLEY *L. Arundel* xxiii. 172 If he..gets out of condition..it always brings him right again. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 66. 384 Philip tugged like a Trojan, but his want of condition told terribly. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xxii. (ed. 3) 293 Great merits for bringing stock into condition. 1890 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 6/3 At Mark-lane to-day English wheat out of condition was unsaleable.

b. *Hop-growing.* The fine yellow powder which contains the bitter aromatic principle that gives hops their value for brewing; the lupulin.

1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 163 Dealers..value the hops in proportion to the quantity of this powder which they call condition. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 302 No hop should be gathered till the seed is matured; not for the sake of the seed itself, but the nectarium, or farina, technically known as 'the condition', will be in larger particles, and its essential aromatic and bitter qualities more perfectly developed when ripe.

Condition, *v.* [a. OF. *condicionne-r*, corresp. to Sp. *condicionar*, It. *condizionare*, med.L. *conditiōnāre* (for *condic-*) to impose a condition on, to limit with conditions; f. *conditiōn-* CONDITION *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To treat about conditions; to make conditions, make terms; to stipulate, bargain *with*. Also with *indirect passive*. *arch.*

1494 FABYAN VII. 643 For yᵉ great stomake of the father, yᵗ he wolde not be condycioned with of yᵉ sone, this varyaunce contynued atwene them. 1550 BALE *Apol.* 59 (R.) Here he tymeth and condycyoneth with God whiche approueth nothyng. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 75 Dishonourable..to condition or make any tearmes with such Rascalls. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 59 Will any of you bring in a tenant into your house before you condition with him? 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. xv. 122 They were conditioned with to teach the religion..that should be established. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* III. iii. 286 She trembling and conditioning, they loud and insolent.

b. Const. *for* († *of*) a thing.

1553 W. CHOLMELEY in *Camd. Misc.* (1853) II. 4, I conditioned with my sayde workeman for the terme of x yeres. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 51 Conditioning with him of some painfull penance and satisfaction. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. ii. (1840) 3 If they exceeded the time they conditioned for. 1791 PAINE *Rights M.* (ed. 4) 140 When the people of England sent for George the First, they ought at least to have conditioned for the abandonment of Hanover. 1872 *Spectator* 7 Sept. 1127 The labourers .. might condition for any proportion of the product of their labour..which would still leave the capitalist, etc.

2. *trans.* To stipulate or bargain for; to make the condition, make it a condition.

a. with *inf.* or *subord. cl.*

1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 27 God condycioned wyth the Iewes, that theyr king should be suche a one as he hym self wold chose them. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 16, I vse here to condition, the thing measured, to be on Land. 1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 362 He condicioneth to haue of us the consent of faith and obedience. 1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* E iv, It is conditioned betwixt us, that I should not name him. 1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 9 Except the wife and husband condition and conclude formally in writing .. that the longest liver take all. 1792 CHIPMAN *Amer. Law Rep.* (1871) 11 Bond conditioned that J. should not depart the liberties. 1849 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* (1870) I. iv. 34 He only conditioned that the marriage should not take place before his return.

† **b.** with *simple object*. *Obs.*

1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* xi. (1633) 34 Conditioning with all their assistance to chase the Romanes out of Brittaine. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. III. i. 199 Who being not rich by patrimony, take these iourneys onely for experience, and to be inabled to that expence, doe condition this reasonable gaine. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. XXXVI. 276 He recommended himself to my favour at parting..not offering to condition anything with me.

c. To agree by stipulation *to do* something.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* (1629) 185 Captaine Powell not having performed his service in the West Indies he conditioned with the Company. 1629 R. HILL *Pathw. Piety* I. 151 We condition with him to obey him. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 309 The full sum in gold which I had conditioned to pay. 1889 *Temple Bar* Nov. 342 He conditioned in his marriage settlement to give her half his goods.

3. To subject to something as a condition; to make dependent on a condition to be fulfilled; to make conditional *on, upon*.

1530 [see CONDITIONING *vbl. sb.*]. 1644 J. GOODWIN *Dang. Fighting agst. God* 25 This liberty of choosing Pastors .. is so conditioned, that it smiles only upon the rich. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 188 He has gone so far as even to condition the existence of the revenue itself with the exclusion of the company, his masters, from all interference whatsoever. 1884 CHILD *Eng. & Sc. Pop. Ballads* II. xxix. 260/2 A sea-fairy sends a maid to Arthur with a magnificent gift, which is, however, conditioned upon his granting a boon. 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 13 Feb. 2/1 Any action which the Canadian representatives might take would have to be conditioned on the British Government's approval.

4. To govern, qualify, limit, restrict, as a condition.

a 1619 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 185 The intent and end conditions every action. 1629 GAULE *Pract. Theories* 106 Man hath his free motions .. neither is he conditioned .. from the Ground he treads vpon. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 94 The laws of the world, whereby man's being is conditioned. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Poems, Empedocles* I. ii, Limits we did not set Condition all we do. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 167 He knew how this law limited and conditioned progress. 1882 *Nature* XXVII. 107 The size of the wire .. must be conditioned .. by the purposes to which the instrument is to be applied.

b. To be the (precedent) condition of, to determine as a condition the existence of. *pass.* To depend upon as its condition, to be conditioned on.

1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* v. (ed. 3) 49 Economically considered, the existence of mankind is conditioned by some sort of saving. 1877 CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xvii. 609 The idea of the existence of two separate worlds which condition each other.

5. **a.** *Metaph.* To subject to the qualifying conditions of finite existence or cognition. Also *transf.*

1829 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 14 To think is to condition: and conditional limitation is the fundamental law of the possibility of thought. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* 76 The natural human tendency to condition God by time.

b. To constitute or frame with conditions of being.

1857–8 SEARS *Athan.* ix. 72 The years for which the timepiece is conditioned and wound up. 1856 MASSON *Ess., Th. Poetry* 421 Who conditions the universe anew according to his whim and pleasure.

6. To charge (a bond) with clauses or conditions. [Cf. F. *conditionner un acte*.]

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1059/2 Enter into Recognizances .. to be Conditioned in the Form hereunder expressed. *Ibid.* They and every of them respectively entring into a Recognizance of the Penalty of Five hundred pounds to His Majesty .. Conditioned in the Form hereunder written. 1794 CHRISTIAN in *Blackstone's Comm.* (1809) II. 340 If the bond be simply conditioned for the payment of money. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* II. 198 Every person to whom administration is granted must give bond to the judge of the Court of Probate .. conditioned for duly collecting and administering the estate.

7. *Comm.* To test the condition or state and quality of goods, esp. of a textile material; *spec.* to assay the amount of moisture contained in a sample of silk. [F. *conditionner une soie*.]

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Conditioning silk*, a trade term for the assaying of silk, in order to test the proportions of moisture it contains. 1887 *Yorksh. Post* 8 Jan. 8 A manufacturer or wool merchant, for instance, wishing to have his goods conditioned, sends them to the conditioning house .. the officials .. will estimate the moisture in goods, dry a sample, and declare the weight before and after that process, as well as number the counts, measure the tissues and the effect of scouring, and say what quantity of chemicals, or other admixtures fabrics contain.

8. *U. S. Colleges.* To subject to, or admit under, CONDITIONS (sense 8); to admit (a student) to a class with the condition that he shall by a given time pass a satisfactory examination in a subject or subjects, in which, on his entrance examination, he showed insufficient proficiency.

Mod. He is conditioned in Demosthenes (i.e. permitted to go on with a class, but must make up for present deficiency, by passing a supplementary examination in that subject by a given date).

Conditional (kǫndi·ʃənăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ME. *condicionel*, a. OF. *condicionel* (now *conditionnel*), ad. L. *condiciōnāl-em*, f. *condiciōn-*: see CONDITION *sb.* and -AL.]

A. *adj.* **I.** *generally.*

1. Subject to, depending on, or limited by, one or more conditions; not absolute; made or granted on certain terms or stipulations.

Conditional immortality: the theological doctrine that human immortality is conditional upon faith in Christ. *Conditional sale*: a sale of which the completion or binding

effect depends upon the performance of certain conditions; a sale with the provision that the vendor may resume proprietorship on certain conditions.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 344 Bileve, þat stondiþ in general wordis and in condicionel wordis. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr. T.* 430 If his [God's] wityng streyneth neuer a deel But by necessitee condicioneel [*v.r.* -el]. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 511 Of inforced sinne they make two sorts: whereof they call one absolute, the other conditionall. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. 4 Onely to sweare a Conditionall Fealtie. 1682 Scarlett *Exchanges* 75 A Possessor of a Bill may protest against a limitted and conditional Acceptance. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* I. xix. 183 The promises are really not absolute but conditional. 1873 J. Richards *Wood-working Factories* 172 A kind of conditional sale system; machines are bought, and what is stranger, furnished, on trial. 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* IV. xxvi. (1878) 425 The belief in Conditional Immortality lingered in the churches..for several centuries after the time of Athanasius.

b. Const. *on.*

1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. ii, The son's inheritance is made conditional on marrying a girl..who is now a marriageable young woman. 1883 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. I. ix. 93 The king had made the return of his favour conditional on Becket's behaviour.

2. Of or pertaining to condition, expressing a condition: see 5–8 below.

† **3.** Of or pertaining to one's condition or social status. *Obs.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* X. (1682) 425 Their conditional vertues [are] semblable to their last and longest Conquerors.

4. Existing under conditions and limitations; subject to circumstances.

1837 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 79 In this very conditional world..he that thinks least will live the longest. 1844 Emerson *Lect., Yng. Amer.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 297 The population of the world is a conditional population..not the best, but the best that could live in the existing state.

II. *specifically.* **5.** *Logic.*

Conditional judgement or *proposition*: one consisting of two categorical clauses, the former of which, expressing a condition introduced by *if* or equivalent word, is called the *antecedent* (in Grammar *protasis*), the latter, stating the conclusion, is called the *consequent* (*apodosis*). *Conditional syllogism*: a syllogism having a conditional proposition for its major premiss.

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 418/1 Yf he tourne it from a condicional proposicion in to an affyrmatyue antecedent and consequent. 1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 229 These compound axiomes are called Conditionall in the common phrase of the Schooles; because, the first part is put Conditionally, not absolutely. 1725 Watts *Logic* II. ii. § 6 Conditional or hypothetical propositions are those whose parts are united by the conditional particle if. 1864 Bowen *Logic* vii. 207 A Conditional Syllogism is one of which the Major Premise, and only the Major Premise, is a Conditional Judgment.

6. *Gram.* Of or pertaining to the expression of a condition.

Conditional Mood or *Mode*: applied by Palsgrave to that form of the French verb which expresses the protasis of a conditional proposition (the Conditional of modern French being called by him 'Potential'); in Spanish and Portuguese, applied to forms expressing both the protasis and the apodosis ('first' and 'second conditional'); in modern French and Italian to that which usually expresses the apodosis only. *Conditional Conjunctions*: such as are used in expressing a condition, e.g. *if, unless, though*. *Conditional Phrase*: a phrase equivalent to a conditional conjunction, e.g. *provided that, supposing that*, etc.

1530 Palsgr. 84 Modes they have vii, the indicative..the subjunctive..the potenciall..the imperatyve..the optative.. the condicional, the infinitive. *Ibid.* The condicional mode whiche they use whan they expresse condicion if a dede be to be done, as *sy je parle*. 1786 H. Tooke *Purley* 56 Those words which are called conditional conjunctions, are to be accounted for in all languages..as I have accounted for *If* and *An*. 1861 Du Chaillu *Equat. Afr.* (ed. 2) App. 476 The conditional mood has a form of its own, but the conjunctive particles are used as auxiliaries. 1877 Bain *Comp. Higher Gram.* 148 The conditional clause is introduced by 'if'. 1879 Roby *Lat. Gram.* II. 209 Conditional sentences ..sometimes the conditional particle is not expressed.

7. *Law.*

Conditional estate: an estate held upon conditions precedent or subsequent, by the non-performance whereof it is defeated. *Conditional fee*: 'a fee restrained to some particular heirs, exclusive of others' (Blackstone). *Conditional limitation*: a condition in a grant or device, the non-fulfilment of which will cause the property to pass to a third party. Also (in sense 1) *conditional obligation, pardon, surrender*, etc.

1552 Huloet, Condicionall possession, or state, *Possessio fiduciaria*. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 161 Another similar conditional estate, created by operation of law, for security and satisfaction of debts, is called an estate by *elegit*. *Ibid.* II. 369 If the surrender be conditional, and the presentment be absolute, both the surrender, presentment, and admittance thereupon are wholly void. 1769 *Ibid.* IV. 394 A pardon may also be conditional.. the king .. may annex to his bounty a condition either precedent or subsequent. 1827 J. J. Powell *Devises* (ed. 3) II. 285 The clause ceased to be merely a condition of forfeiture, and became a conditional limitation. 1864 Serjt. Manning in *Athenæum* 27 Feb. 302/2 For more than two centuries after the Norman Conquest, if land were given to A. and the heirs of his body, A. was said to acquire a conditional fee. A child being born, the condition was fulfilled, and A, the donee, became absolute owner, and could dispose of the estate as freely as if it had originally been conveyed to him in fee simple.

8. *Math.* Applied to equations that state the conditions.

1841 J. R. Young *Math. Dissert.* ii. 61 The conditional equations themselves are equally undeterminate.

B. *sb.* (elliptical uses of the adj.)

1. A word or clause expressing a condition.

a 1533 Frith *Wks.* 71 (R.) The text hath not that conditional, although I was contented to take it at your handes to see what you could prove. 1873 R. Black tr. *Guizot's France* II. xxv. 479 A peace, which, in spite of some conditionals favourable to France, left the principal and fatal consequences..to take full effect.

2. *Gram.* A conditional conjunction; the conditional mood of the verb.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.* F, Conditionals as *si*, Aduersatiues, as *Aunque*..will haue a subiunctiue. 1609 W. Sclater *Threef. Preservative* (1610) B iv a, Copulatives somtimes haue force of conditionals. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasmus' Colloq.* 85 Now we will vary them by Subjunctives or conditionals. *Mod.* The Conditional is the imperfect of the Future.

3. *Logic.* A conditional proposition or syllogism.

1828 Whately *Rhet.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 258/1 Adopting the form of a Destructive Conditional. 1867 Atwater *Logic* 104 As has been shown before also, Disjunctives may be turned into Conditionals.

Conditionalist (kŏndi·ʃənălist). [f. prec. + -IST.] One who holds or advocates some conditional principle; in 17th c. one who held that the grace of God is dependent on conditions.

1678 T. J[ones] *Brit. Ch.* 584 Nor are the defenders of free grace..to reproach him streight for an Arminian, Pelagian, or our Conditionalists, or Moralists, for a Puritan.

Conditionality. [f. as prec. + -ITY: cf. F. *conditionnalité*.] The quality of being conditional.

1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 92 Let others plead for its causality; I plead but for its conditionality. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 90 [The] conditionality of the promise. 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 346 A Libel ought .. to be free from .. Generality, Obscurity, Duplicity, Conditionality, and Disunity. 1881 A. B. Bruce *Chief End Rev.* v. 227 The theory of conditionality explains all the facts.

Conditionalize, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make conditional upon something else; to qualify; † *absol.* to make conditions.

1776 *Diaboliad* (1777) 14 He will carry on the spirit of conditionalizing.

Conditionally, *adv.* [f. Conditional + -ly 2.] In a conditional manner; under conditions.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 74 Condicionaly, *condicionaliter*. *a* 1535 More *On the Passion* Wks. 1286/1 Other gyftes gyuen hym condicionally. 1644 Quarles *Barnabas & B.* 276 Though life be not absolutely granted, yet death is but conditionally threatened. 1795 Jay (*title*), Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation..conditionally Ratified by the Senate of the United States. 1883 *Law Rep.* 24 Chanc. Div. 30 Liberty to disclaim was given conditionally on the payment of £20.

† **b.** On condition (that). *Obs.*

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xx. 2 Conditionally that wee forget not to pluck up good harts to us in tribulation. 1714 Earl Oxford in *Swift's Wks.* (1778) XV. 108, I may prevail to renew your licence of absence, conditionally you will be present with me. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* iv, I give my vote and interest to Jonathan Brown .. conditionally that he fetches us another bottle.

† **Conditionary,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *conditiōnāri-us* (for *condic-*) = *conditiōnālis* conditional: see -ARY.]

A. *adj.* = Conditional, hypothetical.

1665 Flecknoe *Enigm. Char.* 110 She troubles her self besides with conditionary thoughts of things that ne'er were, nor are, nor are like to be.

B. *sb.* Something of the nature of a condition; a stipulation.

1678 Norris *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 191 Would God in mercy dispense with it as a conditionary, yet we could not be happy without it.

Conditionate (kŏndi·ʃənĕt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *conditiōnāt-us*, pa. pple. of *conditiōnāre*: cf. F. *conditionné*.] Conditioned; subject to or limited by conditions; formerly said of limited monarchs.

1533 [see Conditionate *v.* 1].

1596 Bell *Surv. Popery* III. iii. 202 The will absolute, and will conditionate. *c* 1643 *Maximes Unfolded* 40 Sometimes they are for an absolute Emperour, and then..for one conditionate. 1678 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 12 The Dominion ..is not absolute but limited and conditionate. 1699 Burnet 39 *Art.* Pref. 8 The Doctrine of Conditionate Decrees.

B. *sb.* A thing conditioned; a thing depending upon a condition; a contingency.

1678 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 156 Future conditionates cannot be the object of Divine Science. 1846 Sir W. Hamilton in *Reid's Wks.* 880 Every sensation has not a Perception proper as its conditionate. 1875 Veitch *Lucretius* 51 Similar conditionates or consequents.

Conditionate (kŏndi·ʃənĕt), *v.* [ad. med.L. *conditiōn-āre* to impose a condition, to limit, f. L. *condiciōn-em*: cf. F. *conditionner*.]

† **1.** To make conditions, agree upon conditions, stipulate. *trans.* and *intr. Obs.*

1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. (1822) 55 The faith and band of trewis, as it was condicionate afore be Romulus, was inviolately observit be the Veanis. 1642 W. Ball *Caveat for Subjects* 4 They have power to conditionate with their Kings or Princes.

2. *trans.* To affect, regulate, or limit, as a condition; to be, or act as, a condition of.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 129 We cannot..conceive any science therein which suspends and conditionates its eruption. 1852-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1424/1 The different degree of this..metamorphosis..conditionates the difference of its anatomical development. 1874 H. R. Reynolds, *John Bapt.* v. § 2. 319 This impression of John's may have been further conditionated by his knowledge of the sanctity and mystery of Christ's birth.

† **3.** To determine the condition of; to qualify.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. iv. 289 So is it usuall .. to qualifie and conditionate the twelve moneths of the year, answerably unto the temper of the twelve daies in Christmas.

4. = Condition *v.* 3. *rare.*

1848 J. W. Gibbs *Philol. Studies* (1857) 153 A complete denial of what is represented in the condition, and .. in the clause conditionated.

Hence **Condi·tionating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1612–5 Bp. Hall *Contempl. O. T.* XVIII. i, That this conditionating of subjects was no other than an affront to their new master. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 114 Were [these arts] any whit the better, or safer, for those cautionings and conditionatings, so prerequired? 1888 A. M. Fairbairn in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 717 The high necessities belonging to his [Augustine's] theistic thought were qualified .. by his artificial and conditionating sacerdotalism.

Condi·tionated, *ppl. a.* [f. Conditionate *v.* + -ED 1.] = Conditionate *ppl. a.*

1581 Andreson *Serm. Paules Crosse* 88 Consider likewise of Christes conditionated prayer for the Figge tree. 1650 *Exerc. conc. Usurped Powers* 3 Their consent .. may be absolute, or conditionated. 1658 J. R. *Chr. Subject* vii. 101 In the performance of his conditionated dutie. 1856 J. W. Gibbs *Philol. Studies* (1857) 127 The conditionated clause or consequent.

Condi·tionately, *adv.* [f. Conditionate *a.* + -LY 2.] In a conditionate manner; by way of hypothesis or conditional proposition.

1626 Ailesbury *Passion Serm.* 13, So he knew conditionately what the Jewes would have done upon better knowledge.

Conditioned (kŏndi·ʃənd), *ppl. a.* [f. Condition *sb.* and *v.*: prob. originally after med.L. *conditiōnātus* or OF. *condicionné*.]

I. From the *sb.*

1. Of persons: Having a (specified) disposition or temperament; -disposed, -tempered, -natured.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 16 Daughtres .. welle manered and condicioned. 1526 Tindale *Rom.* i. 29 Evill condicioned [1611 full of malignitie]. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 295 The deerest friend to me, the kindest man, The best condition'd. 1613 Wither *Abuses Stript* I. viii, A Crook-back't Dwarfe .. condition'd like an Ape. 1663 F. Hawkins *Youths Behav.* 87 A good conditioned wife [*uxor bené morata*] is the best portion. *a* 1749 Chalkley *Wks.* (1766) 204 They were silent and better conditioned to one another afterwards. 1860 *Sea Board & the Down* II. 19 An ill-conditioned woman.

b. Having a (specified) social condition; † of (good) condition.

1632 Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 12 Her..courtesie.. [to] others..how meane conditioned soever. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 390 These *conditioned* men bee the fittest instruments of such flattery.

2. Of things: In a (specified) condition or state; having a certain condition or nature.

1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* 86 Acknowledging .. the common bread and wyne to be nothing less then lyke condicioned. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. vi. 38 Every substaunce is conditioned To chaunge her hew. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 569 Sow in a well conditioned ground that which was growne in an ill conditioned ground. 1681 Yarranton *Eng. Improv.* II. 137 We ought to sell our Fish as well conditioned as they. 1805 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* II. 34 The highest and best conditioned cattle. 1868 Helps *Realmah* i. (1876) 1 What..an ill-conditioned planet!

3. Placed or set in certain conditions, circumstances, or relations; circumstanced, situated.

1831 Coleridge *Table-t.* 14 Aug., In countries well governed and happily conditioned. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* II. 564 The creature thus conditioned found by chance Motherhood like a jewel in the muck. 1881 B. Sanderson in *Nature* No. 619. 442 A frog so conditioned [with the brain removed] exhibits, as regards its bodily movements, as perfect adaptiveness as a normal frog.

II. From the *vb.*

4. Settled on conditions; stipulated, bargained.

1632 Brome *Novella* II. i, He bargain'd with her .. But in the night In the conditioned bed was laid a Moore.

† **5.** Dependent upon conditions, conditional. *Obs.*

a 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 374 A conditioned, and uncertain expectation of what man would or would not do.

6. Subjected to conditions or limitations.

1841 Emerson *Lect., Conservative* Wks. (Bohn) II. 267 Wisdom does not seek a literal rectitude, but an useful, that is, a conditioned one. 1849 W. Smith *Dict. Grk. & Rom. Biog.* III. 402 The ultimate purpose of all conditioned existence. 1878 T. Sinclair *The Mount* 70 The drama being to him only a more conditioned epic.

7. Dependent upon, or determined by, an antecedent condition.

1860 Mansel *Prolegom. Log.* 229 Whenever a condition, whether material cause of a fact or formal reason of a conclusion, exists, the conditioned fact or conclusion exists also.

8. *absol. The conditioned*: **a.** Applied to the consequent in a conditional proposition.

1864 Bowen *Logic* iii. 53 This axiom is properly called that of Reason and Consequent or the Condition and the Conditioned. *Ibid.* vii. 210 To affirm the Reason or the Condition is also to affirm the Consequent or the Conditioned.

b. *Metaph.* That which is subject to the conditions of finite existence and cognition; opposed to the *unconditioned, absolute*, or *infinite*.

1829 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 14 The conditionally limited (which we may briefly call the conditioned) is thus the only possible object of knowledge and of positive thought. 1836–7 — *Metaph.* XXXVIII. (1870) II. 373 The Conditioned is that which is alone conceivable or cogitable. 1846 — in *Reid's Wks.* 911/2 The Law of the conditioned:—That all

positive thought lies between two extremes, neither of which we can conceive as possible, and yet, as mutual contradictories, the one or the other we must recognise as necessary. 1862 SPENCER *First. Princ.* (1880) 81 The Unconditioned therefore, as classable neither with any form of the conditioned nor with any other Unconditioned, cannot be classed at all.

† **9.** Used *absol.* = Provided, on the condition.

1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 228 Such of them as .. had a desire to stay in Spain..were suffered to do so..conditioned, that they would be Christened. 1641 — *Help to Hist.* (1671) 341 The [manor] .. was held of old by Grand Sergianty of the Kings of Eng., conditioned that the Grantees should for ever be the Knight Marshals.

Condi·tionedness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state of being conditioned.

1844 *N. Brit. Rev.* II. 22 Well-conditionedness of their future lives. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 267 That there is .. a relation of unchanging conditionedness between the elements of the world.

Condi·tioner. [f. CONDITION *v.* + -ER.]

† **1.** One that makes conditions, a bargainer. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Patteggiatore*, a bargainer, a covenanter, a conditioner, a promiser.

2. An agent that brings into good condition.

1888 *Advt.* in *Amer. Farmer* (Chicago) Dec., Charcoal Powders..A splendid conditioner and medicine.

Conditioning (kŏndi·ʃəniŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONDITION *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The making of conditions, stipulations, etc.; subjecting to conditions.

1530 PALSGR. 149 Some [conjunctions] betoken condisionyng if a dede be done, as *si* if. 1699 BROWN *Erasm. Colloq.* 5/1, I don't like your way of conditioning and contracting with the Saints. 1875 VEITCH *Lucretius* 56 The series of conditionings of the Visible Universe.

2. *Comm.* The testing of the condition of silk and other goods: see CONDITION *v.* 7. *Conditioning house*: an establishment where this is done.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Conditioning Houses*, trade establishments in London and Manchester, where silk is assayed. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Mar. 4/5 A report from the Milan silk market states that the conditioning returns remain very high. 1887 *Yorksh. Post* 8 Jan. 8 (*heading*), A Conditioning House for Bradford..Its principal object is to estimate with as perfect accuracy as possible the weight, measure, or purity which may form the basis of a contract concerning textile materials .. Goods which go forth with the warranty of a certificate from the conditioning house manager..Larger premises, specially adapted to the business of conditioning, will be necessary.

Condi·tioning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. That conditions; limiting, qualifying, etc.

1860 ELLICOTT *Life Our Lord* i. 35 Who submitted for our sakes to all the conditioning circumstances of earthly life. 1886 GURNEY *Phantasms* II. 523 The conditioning event or state on the agent's side.

2. Bringing into good condition or state.

1889 *Advt.* in *Land & Water* 16 Mar. 7/1 Patent conditioning dog biscuit (containing bone).

† **3.** Used *absol.* = Provided, on the condition.

1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xl, That good grey gelding, whom I heartily wish upon his legs again, conditioning his master lay there houghed in his place.

† **Condi·tionly,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. CONDITION *sb.* + -LY[2].] = CONDITIONALLY.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 33 þe witt þat tellip þis condicionly. 1581 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* lxix, And though she giue but thus conditionly This realme of blisse.

† **Co·nditor.** *Obs.* Also -our. [a. L. *conditor*, agent-n. from *condĕre*: see CONDITE *a.*[2]] A founder; an institutor (of laws).

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Ffvj, Yf men lyued lyke men, and chaunged not the rule of conditours. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Conditor*, a builder.

† **Co·nditory.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *conditōri-um* repository, *spec.* for the dead or their ashes, f. *condĕre*. A repository; *spec.* a place for depositing the dead.

1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2108 The Egyptians .. provided Conditories that might be lasting as the Body.

Conditour, obs. form of CONDUCTOR.

† **Co·nditure.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *conditūra* preserving, etc., f. *condīre*: see CONDITE *a.*[1]]

1. Preserving or pickling; seasoning.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* VIII. (1639) 418 These three .. differ onely in the manner of conditure. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 77 Confections which after their conditure must be preserved in sugar.

2. A pickle, a condiment.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 104 A Conditure and Sawce much affected by Antiquity.

† **Condivi·de,** *v. Obs.* [f. CON- + DIVIDE.] *trans.* To divide co-ordinately.

1656 [J. SERJEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripatet. Inst.* 121 The differences of..Vegetables and Animals, both from one another and among themselves, are condivided by the opposition of contradiction. *Ibid.* 194 The Substance against which 'tis condivided.

So **Condi·vident,** *a. rare.*

1776 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838-43) I. 228 That branch .. he, to distinguish it from those others its condividents branches (*membra condividentia*) terms law municipal.

Condivi·sion. [f. CON- + DIVISION.] One of two or more co-existing logical divisions.

1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxv. (1866) II. 23 One and the same object may..be differently divided from different points of view, whereby condivisions (*condivisiones*) arise, which, taken together, are all reciprocally co-ordinated.

Condle, -er, obs. ff. CANDLE, CHANDLER.

† **Condo·g,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 condogge. [Conjectured to be a whimsical imitation of *concur* (*cur* = dog); but no evidence has been found of its actual origin.] *intr.* To concur, agree.

1592 LYLY *Galathea* III. iii. 247 Often doth it happen, that the just proportion of the fire and all things concurre. *R.* Concurre, condogge, I will away. 1623 COCKERAM II, To *Agree*, Concurre, Cohere, Condog, Condiscend. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royall King* III. Wks. 1874 VI. 47 *Clown* [to *Bawd*] Speake, shall you and I condogge together? 1649 *News-Lett.* 11 Jan. in *Clarendon St. Papers* II. App. 4 So both juntos are agreed to condog together. 1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Eng. Dict.*, *Concurro*, to concur, to condog.

(A circumstantial statement purporting to relate how this word originated at the preparation of Littleton's Lat. Eng. Dictionary is a notable instance of the fictions put in circulation before the history of words was investigated.)

Condoke, obs. illiterate form of CONDUCT.

Condolance, obs. form of CONDOLENCE.

† **Condola·tion.** *Obs.* [f. CONDOLE *v.* + -ATION: not on L. analogies.] The action of condoling; condolence.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 217 To receive the condolations of the grandees.

Condolatory (kŏndō·lătəri), *a.* [f. CONDOLE, after *console*, *consolatory*, and the like: not on L. analogies.] Expressive of or intending condolence.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1737 G. SMITH *Cur. Relat.* I. i. 87 He receives their condolatory compliments. 1814 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 3 Aug., The condolatory address to Lady Jersey. 1866 FITZPATRICK *Sham Sqr.* 288 He .. received Cockaigne's condolatory visit in prison.

Condolaunt: see CONDOLENT.

Condole (kŏndō·l), *v.* [ad. L. *condolēre* (Tertullian, Jerome) to suffer greatly, suffer with, feel another's pain. (Cf. F. *condouloir.*)]

I. *intr.*

† **1.** To sorrow greatly, grieve, lament. *Obs.*

[1460-90 Cf. CONDOLENT.] 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 29 That will aske some teares in the true performing of it..I will condole in some measure. 1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 119 For my Sinnes fore Heauen I do condole. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. iii. 94 We cannot but condole, that the same persons were afterwards poisoned with heretical opinions.

2. To grieve *with*; to express sympathy *with* another in his affliction. (The only extant use.)

a 1603 Q. ELIZ. *Let.* in *Hearne's Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 189 We .. have dispatched this Gentleman .. to condole with you in the sense of your Love. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. 15 To condole with them in their sufferings. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 114 P 1, I contented myself to sit by him, and condole with him in Silence. 1784 COWPER *Lett.* Nov., To condole with you on the death of a mother aged eighty-seven would be absurd. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 168 A man who writes a touching and pathetic letter condoling with a friend on the loss of his wife.

b. *absol.* To express condolence or sympathy.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxiii. 126 An Ambassador sent ..to congratulate, condole, etc. 1777 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 135 The tories are very eager to congratulate. It was not handsome of them not to condole on the ill-successes of last year. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. vi. 109 Three quarters of her acquaintance came to condole.

II. *trans. Obs.*

† **3.** To grieve over, bewail, lament (misfortune).

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 179 How tender-hearted the Lord is, and how he doth..condole our miseries. 1635 T. CRANLEY *Amanda* (1639) 32 A grieved soule, That with repentance doth his sinnes condole. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 496 He .. somtimes would lamentably condole him, being slain. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 325 A person..whose sufferings I condole. 1788 *New Lond. Mag.* 9 His death was no less pleasing to one party than it was condoled by the other.

† **4.** To express (formally) one's sympathetic regret at (a misfortune). *Obs.*

1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* 346 The Venetians Generall, sent the steward of his house thither to condole the late deceased Marchionesse death. 1685 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 332 They are sending hither ambassadors to condole the death of the late king. 1726 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 329 He was sent .. to congratulate King George the Second, and condole with him the death of his father. 1827 SIR H. ELLIS *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 143 *note*, Elizabeth had sent to condole the death of Frederick the Second.

† **5.** To grieve with (a sufferer); to express one's commiseration of or sympathy with. *Obs.* (Now supplied by 2.)

1588 D. ROGERS in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. III. 151 Others which have condoled and congratulated the yonge Kinge. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. i. 133 Let vs condole the Knight. 1661 *Petit. for Peace* 4 They .. must either incur these sufferings, or condole them that undergo them. 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 3 P 4 They are comforted and condoled .. by their fellow-citizens. 1779 *Sylph* I. 6 They condoled me on my misfortune.

† **6.** *refl.* To bewail oneself; to mourn. *Obs.*

1592 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* 17 Condole thee here, clad all in black Despair. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 222 P 9 It would be impossible..to condole himself long in that Situation, without really dying for his Mistress. 1767 *Babler* I. 4 Should I fail in the attempt, I must condole myself with a line of my friend Horace.

† **Condo·leance.** See CONDOLENCE, sense 2.

Condo·lement. [f. CONDOLE + -MENT.]

† **1.** Sorrowing, bewailing, lamentation. *Obs.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. vi, All hearts will relent, In sad condolement at that heavie sound. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 93 To perseuer In obstinate Condolement, is a course Of impious stubbornnesse. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1738 I. 89 Centurion Afranius .. falls into a pitiful Condolement.

2. The expressing of sympathy with another on account of loss, bereavement, or other grief.

1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 212 This Ambassador .. came hither for condolement of the Duke his master. 1672 WOOD *Life* (1772) 390 An Address of Condolement for the Loss of the Queen. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Ch. of Fathers* 98 She thus speaks of him..in a letter of condolement.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) An expression of sympathy with any one in his suffering or loss; in quot. 1608, a tangible expression of this, a solatium.

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. i. 156 There are certain condolements, certain vails. 1670 TEMPLE *Let.* Wks. 1731 II. 223 Your Excellency will have received..my Condolements upon my Lord Northumberland's Death. 1793 MRS. E. PARSONS *Woman as she should be* III. 43 Poor Harley entreats his respectful condolements for every sorrow you feel. 1879 J. TODHUNTER *Alcestis* 90, I thank you all For your condolements.

Condolence (kŏndō·lĕns). Also 7-8 condoleance, -dolance. [f. L. *condolēre* to CONDOLE, on L. type **condolēntia* (cf. *dolēntia*): see -ENCE. But in 17th c. the Fr. *condoléance* (15th c. in Littré, an irreg. form) was introduced in sense 2, and this and the accessory form *condolance* long prevailed. The stress appears to follow CONDOLE, unless it originated in F. *condoléance*; L. analogy would give *co·ndolence*, like *indolence*, *insolence*, etc.] The action or fact of condoling.

† **1.** Sympathetic grief; sorrowing with and for others. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 150 That condolence and fellow-feeling with our neighbours. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 15 There is a condolence, or grieving for the pains of others. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Condolence*, a sympathy. 1721 BAILEY, *Condolence*, a Sympathy in Grief, a Fellow-feeling of another's Sorrows, etc.

2. Outward expression of sympathy with the grief of others; *esp.* formal expression, as in the obs. *Compliments of condolence.* In this sense the French or frenchified *condoleance*, *condolance*, were at first used.

a. 1619 VCT. DONCASTER *Let.* in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 132 He made me .. discharge the office of condoleance for the late Emperor. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 45 A compliment of condoleance to your friend upon the death of his wife. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2438/1 The King .. received .. the Compliments of Condoleance of the Ambassadors..upon the Death of the Queen. 1726 BUTLER *Serm.* v. 84 Congratulation indeed answers Condoleance; but both these words are intended to signify certain forms of civility, rather than any inward sensation or feeling.

β. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2631/2 Compliments of Condolance upon the Death of the Late Elector. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4849/1 Compliments of Condolance on the Emperors Death. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. II. 99 They lamented their misfortune with tears of sincere condolance.

γ. [1742 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. xl. 163 Will you make my Compliments of Condolence.] 1747 GRAY *Lett.* Poems (1775) 188 One ought to be particularly careful to avoid blunders in a compliment of condolence. 1755 JOHNSON, *Condolence*, the civilities and messages of friends upon any loss or misfortune. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* ix. 378 Rather a subject of condolence than of congratulation. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xxii. 308 Oh, the bitter mockery of commonplace condolence!

b. (with *pl.*) A (formal) declaration or expression of sympathy.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XVI. (1843) 864/1 Foreign Princes addressed their Condoleances to him. 1817 JEFFREY in Ld. Cockburn *Life* II. lxxvi, The condolences of his numerous friends. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xii, To which condolences Miss Squeers added others equally calculated to raise her friend's spirits.

† **Condo·lency.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ENCY.]

1. = CONDOLENCE 1, 2.

1622 DONNE *Serm.* XVI. 153 The first were shed in a condolency of a humane and naturall calamity fallen upon one family: Lazarus was dead. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 236/2 He turned his intended Congratulation into Condolency for the Death of the Young Arch Duke. 1821 BENTHAM *Wks.* X. 530 Condolencies, as well as mournings, are bad things.

2. The quality or state of being condolent; compassion; commiseration.

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 273 When God heareth Ephraim bemoaning himself..it putteth God to a sort of pinch and condolency. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark vi. 34 What condolency and sympathizing pity.

Condolent (kŏndō·lĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *condolēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *condolēre*: see CONDOLE and -ENT. But in Caxton perh. repr. F. *condoulant*, *-dolant*, from *condouloir.*]

† **1.** Sorrowing greatly. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 746 Wt Condolent harte & grete sorowyng. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. (1890) 78 Swete charite condolaunt ouer them that ben affliged.

† **b.** Expressing sorrow. *Obs.*

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* (R.), His vein for ditty and amorous ode was esteemed most lofty, condolent and passionate.

2. Sorrowing for another, compassionate; expressing sympathetic grief.

1598 YONG *Diana* 380 To make thy selfe compassionate and condolent for my tender yeeres. 1763 JOHNSON *Let. to Miss Porter* 12 Apr. in *Boswell*, The newspaper has informed me of the death of Captain Porter. I know not what to say to you condolent or consolatory. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 223 Its dam near it, in a seeming condolent manner, bewailing the situation of its offspring.

Condoler (kǫ̆ndōᵘ·ləɹ). [f. CONDOLE + -ER [1].] One that condoles.

1727 *Philip Quarl* (1805) 95 These words .. turned the officious condoler into a revengeful rival. 1755 JOHNSON, *Condoler*, one that compliments another upon his misfortunes. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. v. 103 These .. crowd their apartments with innumerable condolers. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* I. xiv. 211 The band of reproaching condolers.

Condoling (kǫ̆ndōᵘ·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING [1].] The expressing of sympathetic grief.

1612–5 BP. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* IV. xxxii, That all .. bear their part in these publique condolings. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 73 All which moved him to such condolings that..he beseeches them to leave off wounding him.

Condo·ling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That condoles; expressing sympathy in sorrow.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 43 A louer is more condoling. 1654 LD. ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 177 He sent it .. with a condoling Letter. 1700 BLACKMORE *Job* 82 And by condoling words her love express. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 195 You, like officious and condoling friends, But more afflict that mind you would compose.

Condolingly (kǫ̆ndōᵘ·liŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a condoling manner, with condolence.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 198 He could not but condolingly resent Judaick Rage. 1824 GALT *Rothelan* I. vii, 'Ah! these wars'..said the Jew condolingly —'men will fight'.

†**Condo·ma.** *Zool.* A name applied, after Buffon, to the KOODOO (*Antilope strepsiceros*), to which word it is apparently related.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 80 The second anomalous animal of the goat-kind, Mr. Buffon calls the Condoma. It is supposed to be equal in size to the largest stag, but with hollow horns..with varied flexures. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round W.* I. 89 The Coodoo..from whence the name of M. de Buffon's Condoma is probably derived. 1812 SMELLIE & WOOD tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* VIII. 255 Our condoma was very gentle.

Con-dome·sticate, *v. rare.* [f. CON- + DOMESTICATE *v.*] *trans.* To domesticate along with oneself; to make a member of one's household.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 222 Not only did I thus condomesticate him.

Condo·minate, *a.* [f. L. *con-* together + *domināt-* ppl. stem of *dominārī* to lord it, have dominion: cf. *condominium.*] Pertaining to joint rule or condominium.

1885 C. LOWE *Biog. Bismarck* I. 357 The King of Prussia had acquired the complete proprietorship of Lauenburg by buying up Austria's condominate rights over that Duchy.

‖**Condominium** (kǫndǫmi·niŏm). [mod.L., f. CON- + *dominium* lordship: cf. *convivium, contubernium*, etc.] Joint rule or sovereignty.

Condominium is the subject of various Latin treatises of 17–18th c., chiefly by Germans, e.g. Frommanus *De Condominio Territoriali*, Tübingen, 1682. Hence Burnet's use.

a 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) IV. VI. 412 The duke of Holstein began to build some new forts..this, the Danes said, was contrary..to the *condominium*, which that king and the duke have in that duchy. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Sept. 361 The establishment of a new condominium with all Europe.

Condonance (kǫ̆ndōᵘ·năns). [f. L. *condōnā-re*: see -ANCE.] = CONDONATION.

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1969. 118/2 Nor ask condonance for his errors. 1882 T. MOZLEY *Remin.* II. cxxvi, For everything short of fanatical and intolerant atheism, there was not only condonance, but a certain degree of admiration.

†**Condonate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *condōnāt-* ppl. stem of *condōnāre*: see CONDONE and -ATE.] = CONDONE.

1656–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1692 in COLES.

Condonation (kǫndonēⁱ·ʃən). [ad. L. *condōnātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *condōnāre* to CONDONE. The English use was taken from the Latin casuists of the 16–17th c.: cf. the later verb CONDONE.]

The pardoning or remission of an offence or fault; the voluntary overlooking of an offence, and treatment of the offender as if it had not been committed; now (under influence of the legal use in b.) most frequently used of action towards the offender which tacitly implies that his offence is passed over.

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* vi. 169 The blot..of sin.. remaining in the soule of man, in like manner as it did before condonation. *c* 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV. II. vii. Wks. III. 342 To hold that .. God's favour or condonation (to use their Latin word with addition of one English letter) is..requisite for our acceptance or approbation with Him. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 99 There ought to be little condonation of the foibles, and none at all of the moral obliquities, of the dead. 1885 E. GARRETT *At Any Cost* xvii. 296 Mrs. Brander's easy condonation of the sins of one who was 'so pleasant in society'.

b. *Law.* The action of a husband or wife in the forgiving, or acting so as to imply forgiveness, of matrimonial infidelity.

1788–91 SIR W. SCOTT (LD. STOWELL) in *Consistory Rep.* I. 130 Condonation is a conditional forgiveness which does not take away the right of complaint in case of a continuation of adultery. 1799 — in Haggard *Rep.* I. 793 Condonation is forgiveness legally releasing the injury: it may be express, or implied .. It would be hard if condonation by implication was held a strict bar against the wife. 1858 SIR C. CRESSWELL in *Times* 15 Dec. 8/6 Condonation meant a blotting-out of the offence imputed, so as to restore the offending party to the position which she occupied before the offence was committed. The English word 'forgiveness' as commonly used, did not fully express the meaning of 'condonation'. 1859 PHILLIMORE in Swabey *Rep.* I. 348 The word and doctrine of condonation was introduced into the law of England from the Canon Law. The expression 'Condonatio' does not even occur in the Civil Law.

¶ In classical Lat. sense: only in Dicts.

1623 COCKERAM II, A giuing, *condonation.*

Condo·native, *a. rare.* [f. L. *condōnāt-* + -IVE.] Of the nature of, or expressing, condonation.

1840 *New Month. Mag.* LVIII. 460 The expiatory and condonative operation of the lips being interchanged.

Condone (kǫ̆ndōᵘ·n), *v.* [ad. L. *condōnāre* to present, give up, remit, forgive, pardon, f. *con-* altogether + *dōnāre* to give: see DONATION, PARDON.]

[Early dictionary entries appar. merely reproduce the Lat. vb.: 1623 COCKERAM, *Condone*, to giue. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Condone* or *Condonate*, to give willingly, to forgive, or pardon. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Condone*, to pardon, to forgive. Not in JOHNSON, ASH, TODD, RICHARDSON, WEBSTER 1828, or CRAIG 1847.]

1. *trans.* To forgive or overlook (an offence), so as to treat it as non-existent; *esp.* to forgive tacitly by not allowing the offence to make any difference in one's relations with the offender:

a. in technical use, in reference to a violation of the marriage vow.

[In its Latin form, a term of the Canon Law and of the casuists: cf. Sanchez *De Sancti Matrimonii Sacramento Disputt.* (Antwerp 1607) citing Barbosa, 'Reconciliationem conjugis esse duplicem..expressam, tacitam..tacita autem est quando facto ipso animus condonandi indicatur.' Hence it came into the Divorce Act of 1857, and thus into ordinary use. The *sb.* CONDONATION had been in earlier use, having been orig. taken from the casuists as a theological term.]

1857 *Act* 20 & 21 *Vict.* c. 85 § 31 (*The Divorce Act*), And shall not find that the petitioner has .. condoned the adultery complained of. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-bk. Prop. Law* xii. 75 The petition will be dismissed if the petitioner has been accessory or conniving..or has condoned (or forgiven) the adultery.

b. in ordinary use.

1857 R. CONGREVE *Ess.* (1874) 84, I conceive we did wrong in seizing India. No subsequent experience warrants our considering that wrong as condoned. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. 273 Charles in his consent would condone before the world the affront of the divorce of Catherine. 1859 DE QUINCEY *Ld. Carlisle on Pope* Wks. XIII. 30 *note*, We 'condone' his cowardice, to use language of Doctors' Commons. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* i. 9 The Pope condoned the irregularity.

2. Of actions, facts: To cause the condonation of.

1871 *Daily News* 21 Sept., That fact alone would condone many shortcomings. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iii. § 1. 150 The willingness of the people to relinquish irksome duty..has almost condoned the assumptions and devices of priestcraft.

Condoner (kǫ̆ndōᵘ·nəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER [1].] One that condones.

1869 *Pall Mall G.* 22 July 11 He must get rid .. of all those too ready condoners of the *coup d'état.*

Condor (kǫ·ndǫ̆ɹ). Also 7–8 **condore**, 7–9 **cuntur**, (8 **candore, contor, contur**, 9 **condur**). [a. Sp. *condor*, ad. Peruvian *cuntur* the native name. (See Skeat in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1885, 93.) In Eng. the stress is shifted to the first syllable.]

1. A very large South American bird of the vulture kind (*Sarcorhamphus gryphus*), inhabiting chiefly the high regions of the Andes, having blackish plumage, mixed with white in the wings, and remarkable for the caruncle that falls over the bill.

b. *California Condor*: the great vulture of California (*Cathartes californianus*), resembling the South American Condor in size and other characteristics.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxxvii, Those [birdes] which they call Condores, be of an exceeding greatnes. 1694 H. SLOANE *The Cuntur* in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 62 Other Fowls..of a large size, called Cuntur, and by the Spaniards corruptedly Condor. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 95 As for Birds, there are some .. so small..they are taken for Bees or Butter-flies: And others again call'd Condores, so vastly big, that they'll kill a Calf, and devour a great Part of it. 1773 in *Wesley's Jrnl.* 24 Feb. (1827) III. 473 They have brought..a prodigious bird, called a contor, or contose, above six feet in height, of the eagle kind, whose wings, expanded, measure twenty-two feet four inches. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 84 He.. perceived, at an immeasurable height, a flight of condors soaring in circles. 1849 MRS. SABINE tr. *Humboldt's Views of Nat.* II. 40 Of the Condors, the largest individuals found round Quito measured with extended wings 14 (nearly 15 English) feet, and the smallest 8 feet. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iii. (1873) 52 The condor lays a couple of eggs.

attrib. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* II. vi, His condor nose and golden locks.

fig. *a* 1837 CAMPBELL *Power of Russia* i, Poland by the Northern Condor's beak And talons torn, lies prostrated.

2. A South American gold coin.

[1849 MRS. SABINE tr. *Humboldt's Views of Nat.* II. 44 On the first declaration of the political independence of Chili, the Condor appeared on the coinage as the symbol of strength.]

Condor, obs. form of CONDER.

Condoret (kǫ·ndŏret). *nonce-wd.* [f. CONDOR + -ET; cf. *eaglet.*] A young condor.

1873 M. COLLINS *Sqr. Silch.* I. xii. 168 He had..brought two young condorets down the precipices to the city.

†**Condo·rm,** *v. Obs.*[−0] [ad. L. *condormī-re* to sleep together.] 'To sleepe with one' (Cockeram 1623). So †**Condormition** (Blount *Glossogr.* 1674).

‖**Condottiere** (kǫndǫttyē·re). Also (erron.) **condottiero.** *Pl.* **condottieri** (-ri). [It. *condottiere*, f. *condotto* conduct + *-iere*, a later variant of *-iero*, repr. late L. *-erius* for *-ārius.*] A professional military leader or captain, who raised a troop, and sold his service to states or princes at war; the leader of a troop of mercenaries. The name arose in Italy, but the system prevailed largely over Europe from the 14th to the 16th c.

1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxviii, From this latter practice arose their name Condottieri. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxi. (1862) VI. 325 He had now become a sort of professional Condottiero or general. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* II. xi. 30 The already notorious condottiere Ernest Mansfeld.

attrib. 1822 BYRON *Werner* II. i, A kind of general condottiero system Of bandit warfare. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 21 May 741/2 Hawkwood..A highly respectable specimen of the condottiere species.

Hence **Condottie·rism.**

1887 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Jan. 35/1 Mere follow-my-leader-and-keep-my-place condottierism.

Condrin, obs. form of CANDAREEN.

Condrodite, var. spelling of CHONDRODITE.

1826 EMMONS *Min.* 214. 1868 DANA *Min.* 363.

Conduce (kǫ̆ndiū·s), *v.* [ad. L. *condūc-ĕre* to lead together, collect, unite, connect; also, to hire, contract for; also of things, to contribute, be serviceable, conduce; f. *con-* together + *dūcĕre* to lead, draw. This L. verb, which became in F. *conduire* (with lengthened stem *conduis-*), has given many representatives in English, viz. 1. *condue, condye* (through Fr.), with 2. the shortened *cond*; 3. *conduce*; 4. *conduyte* (through Fr.); 5. *conduct*: the last two from the ppl. stem *conduct-*. Of these *cond, conduce, conduct*, survive in differentiated senses.]

†**1.** *trans.* To lead, conduct, bring (*lit.* and *fig.*). Const. *to. Obs.*

c 1475 *Partenay* Prol. 206 Here I hym require To thys nede me ayde; and hys moder swet Mi mater conduce to the ende. 1514 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 101 By cause that I shuld conduce home my said Lords companye. 1527 WOLSEY *to Hen. VIII* in *St. Papers* (R.), Ther was sent unto my lodging the cardinall of Bourbon, &c. to conduce me to my ladies presence. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 160 To conduce things to some order out of this chaos of confusion. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton.* 95 To conduce hither the most lovely and vertuous princesse. 1658 T. MERITON *Love & War* IV. i, I am conduc'd by willingnesse to dye.

†**b.** To bring together, contribute. *Obs.*

1717 BENTLEY *Serm.* xi. 377 They conduce every one it's share to the..Beauty of the whole.

†**2.** (*Sc.*) To engage for money or other consideration; to hire. Const. *inf.* with *to*, or *simply.*

1502 *Will of Bromfeld* (Somerset Ho.), That my executors conduce and wage an honest preest .. to syng, etc. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 256 He conducit ane gret nowmer of schippis and weirmen, part with the riches he wan in the weris of Italy..to cum in Albioun. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Stat. Robt. I*, 35 He quha is conduced be prayer, or be price. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 330 Gowry .. conducing a ship gave out that he would forthwith depart. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni* 37 Who for greater gain may be conduced to fight.

†**3.** To bring about, bring to effect. *Obs.*

1518 WOLSEY in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. i. 21 Your provident dexterity in the wise conducing of these his weighty matters. 1527 — *to Hen. VIII* in *St. Papers* (R.), For the conducing and setting forthe of good amitie and peace betwene your highnes and her son. 1529 in BURNET *Hist. Ref.* II. 96 For conducing the Kings purpose.

†**4.** *intr.* To lead. Const. *to. Obs. rare.*

1624 [SCOTT] *Votivæ Angliæ* Ded. 1 As so many Lynes conducing to their Centre.

5. *To conduce to*: to lead or tend towards (a result); to aid in bringing about, contribute to, make for, further, promote, subserve. (The current sense.)

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* I. (1625) 133 Much may the evill example of some lewdly given, conduce hereunto. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 168 The Reasons you alledge, do more conduce To the hot passion of distemp'red blood, Then to make vp a free determination. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 79 How circumstances conduce severally to the production of effects. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 257 The well-working and bonding of Brick-walls conduces very much to their strength. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 65 In all the virtues which conduce to success in life, the Scots have never been surpassed.

b. with person as subj. *rare.*

1879 GREEN *Read. Eng. Hist.* xix. 99 He was resolved not to conduce to what he considered idolatry.

c. Const. *inf.* with *to.*

1606 [see above]. *a* 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 352 The Boaring of Holes in that kinde of Wood .. seemeth to conduce to make it Shine. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. vii. 126 Means very undesireable, often conduce to bring about Ends..desireable.

†**d.** Const. *with. Obs. rare*[−1].

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. xxxiii. (1739) 51 As might best conduce with the benefit of the Inhabitants.

†**6. a.** To be profitable or advantageous (*to*). *Obs.*

1621–1728 [see CONDUCING *ppl. a.* 2]. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 124/2 These conduce much to the wise.

†**b.** *trans.* To be advantageous to, to profit. *Obs. rare.*

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 6 Any thing that may conduce and benefite the mystical bodie.

¶ Of uncertain meaning: ? *intr.* (for *refl.*) 'conducts itself, carries itself on, goes on'.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 147 Within my soule, there doth conduce a fight Of this strange nature, that a thing inseperate, Diuides more wider then the skie and earth.

Conduceable: see CONDUCIBLE.

† **Condu·ceful**, *a. Obs.* [f. CONDUCE + -FUL.] Conducive; helpful, profitable, subservient.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* VII. 482 Plato .. proueth Astrologie to be..conducefull to Agriculture and to Nauigation. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 328 Very Conducefull, and apprimely requisite to the well-being..of the Churches.

† **Conducement** (kǫ̆ndiū·smĕnt). *Obs.* [f. CONDUCE *v.* + -MENT; cf. *inducement.*]

1. The action of 'conducing' or bringing about.

1552 Edw. VI in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. xiv. 360 To do their best for conducement of it to effect. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* Pref. 3 If thou wilt but read .. it may be to the conducement of thy good.

2. The quality of conducing *to*, or promoting; conduciveness.

1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ.* (1653) 57 It may be of some conducement to his cause. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 236 Their breeding, which is of main conducement to their being holy.

b. quasi-*concr.* A thing conducive.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. (1682) 158 Their riches .. their Forces of Wars, and the manner of their conducements. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 14 Dressing her..and fitting her with all conducements. 1646 T. HORTON *Sinne's Discov.* 32 A means, and conducement to somewhat else.

3. Tendency.

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Observ.* (1650) 68 The Conducement of all this is but Cabalisticall.

† **Condu·cence.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *condūcĕre* + -ENCE.] The fact of conducing or tending (*to*); tendency, subservience.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 439 This Tendence and Conducence of althings to one first Being.

† **Condu·cency.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] = Conduciveness.

1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* xxi. 63 What Aptitude or Conducency is there in this ordinance.

Conducend, obs. form of CONDESCEND.

† **Condu·cent**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *condūcent-em*, pr. pple. of *condūcĕre* to CONDUCE: see -ENT.]

1. That conduces; that tends to, promotes, or contributes to bringing about, some end or purpose; subservient, conducive (*to*, † *for*).

1560 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (1853) 127 Considerations conducent to the general reformation of the clergy. 1634 JACKSON *Creed* VII. i. Wks. VII. 8 All things .. needful or conducent to our salvation. 1645 *Martin's Echo* in Prynne *Discov. Blazing-Stars* 44 That would be more conducent for the Kingdoms good. 1687 P. HENRY in M. Henry *Life* viii, To put him in circumstances conducent thereunto.

2. Advantageous, serviceable; = CONDUCIBLE 2.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* II. 40 In great cryinges, and swallowyng of the meate..those [Cartilages] are much conducent. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* To Rdr. 2 Acts..which respecting the end whereto they were instituted..are very conducent.

† **Condu·cer.** *Obs. Sc.* [f. CONDUCE 2 + -ER[1].] One who 'conduces' or hires.

c 1575 BALFOUR *Practicks* 617 (Jam.) Gif .. ony..keip not his conditioun .. he that is hyrit sall render agane to the conducer the haill hyre that he was conducit for.

† **Conducibi·lity.** *Obs.* [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being 'conducible' or conducive (*to* something); = CONDUCIVENESS.

1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* I. xiv. 214 Deriving their obligation from their conducibility to the promoting of our chief end. 1683 J. CORBET *Free Actions* I. § 9. 7 The conducibility of that Effect to some Good.

† **Condu·cible**, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Also 7 conduceable. [ad. L. *condūcibil-is*, f. *condūcĕre*: see -BLE.]

A. *adj.*

1. Capable of conducing; tending or fitted to promote (a specified end or purpose); = CONDUCIVE. Const. *to* (rarely *for*).

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 81 A thyng very conducyble to the vnderstandyng of the scriptures. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* i. (1664) 12 More conducible unto their healths. 1667 *Naphtali* (1761) 143 A most conducible expedient for the securing the ends thereof. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xv. 401 Nothing that could be any wayes conducible to the Accomplishment of this Mighty Work. 1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) I. 23 Conducible means to social happiness.

b. Const. *inf.* with *to*.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* XV. (1599) 707 So conducible his example to carie the mindes of his souldiers to contemne all perill. 1684 MANTON *Exp. Lord's Pr.* Wks. 1870 I. 214 Outward afflictions .. are not so conducible to humble a gracious heart as temptations.

2. Conducive to the desired end; advantageous, expedient, serviceable, beneficial.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad.* I. 113 She shall go, if more conducible That course be than her holding here. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* clviii, Caraway seeds..are very conducible to all the cold griefs of the Head. 1683 J. CORBET *Free Actions* I. § 9. 7 Sin .. cannot be willed of God as a thing convenient or conducible.

¶ **3.** Factitious archaism: = 'That may be led'.

1846 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. II. 287 It is a tractable and conducible youth. *Ibid.* II. 299.

B. *sb.* A conducible or conducive thing.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 211 These Motions of Generations and Corruptions, and of the conducibles thereunto. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 17 Aristotle and Plato cal such things as conduce to the Wel-being of the Bodie and Life, 'Goods': the Stoic will not have them called so, but προηγμενία, 'conducibles'.

† **Condu·cibleness.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] = CONDUCIBILITY.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* To Rdr. 7/1 Pleasantnesse in themselves, or conducibleness for the finding out of the right frame of Nature. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* Wks. (1834) 215 Conducibleness to a pleasant..life.

† **Condu·cibly**, *adv. Obs.*—[0] [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In a 'conducible' or conducive manner; 'in a manner promoting an end' (T.).

1818 in TODD; hence in mod. Dicts.

Condu·cing, *ppl. a.* [f. CONDUCE + -ING[2].]

1. That conduces or tends to an end or purpose.

† **a.** Const. *to*. *Obs.* (Now expressed by CONDUCIVE).

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* I. (1625) 31 For whatsoever is..affined with vertue, or derived from vertue, or conducing to vertue. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* Ep. Ded., Cider being..exceedingly conducing to health. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 25 It is not a little conducing to the Justice due to so great..a Soul.

† **b.** Const. *inf.* with *to*. *Obs.*

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. iii. 38 What they thought most conducing to obtain their ends. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 62 Such Means as are conducing to obtain what he desires. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 50 The most conducing Cause to attain a just Character. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. 116 Far from necessary or certainly conducing to form a habit.

c. without *to*. (*rare.*)

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* viii. 342 To make short this preamble, or conducing complement. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 102 A conducing Cause of Decay.

† **2.** That conduces to the end in view; profitable, serviceable, beneficial; = CONDUCIBLE 2. (See CONDUCE 6.) *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. VI. iii. (1651) 301 Acceptable and conducing to most,..especially to a melancholy man. 1656 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 57 The seed is conducing to al the cold griefs of the Head and Stomach. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* p. xx, Passages which may be conducing to myself, in relation to the Subject.

Hence † **Condu·cingly** *adv.*, in a manner conducing to an end.

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 45 Any who..hath power, and will conducingly and savingly improve it. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 103 Badness of the Materials, and the Employment of illiterate Workmen, all conducingly unite to the general Cause of the Decay of the whole Fabrick.

Conducive (kǫ̆ndiū·siv), *a.* (*sb.*) [An analogical formation from CONDUCE *v.*, after *conduct, conductive*, and such words as *abus-ive, possess-ive, invent-ive*, formed on L. ppl. stem. See -IVE.]

A. *adj.*

1. Having the quality of conducing or tending to (a specified end, purpose, or result); fitted to promote or subserve. Const. *to* († *for, towards*).

1646 R. OVERTON in A. Seller's *Hist. Passive Obed.* (1689) 59 No more .. than is conducive to a better being, more safety, and freedom. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round W.* 223 To frame such Articles as would be most Conducive to their own interest. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 33 Early rising is conducive to health. *Ibid.* IX. 408 Most conducive for the preservation of both mother and fetus. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* i. 35 A dull place, and very conducive to sleep. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 May 5/2 A treaty..highly conducive to French interests.

† **2.** Advantageous, serviceable, beneficial; = CONDUCIBLE 2. *Obs. rare.*

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 96 A Cephalic Draught ..is highly conducive in Idiopathic Convulsive Ilneses.

B. *sb.* That which conduces to an end or purpose. Const. *to* († *of*).

1793 SIR S. SMITH in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 152 The sight of our convoy..gave us new spirits, which are an essential conducive of health. 1844 MARY HOWITT *My Uncle* iii, One of the..greatest conducives to health.

Conduciveness (kǫ̆ndiū·sivnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being conducive *to*, or tending to promote (an end or purpose).

1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 191 Its Conduciveness and Natural Tendency to the interest of Human Life. *a* 1714 SHARP *Serm.* I. ii. (R.), The conduciveness of those things, to promote our temporal interests. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* iii. § 12. 34 It follows that conduciveness to happiness is the ultimate test of perfection in a man's nature.

Conduct (kǫ·ndŭkt), *sb.*[1] Forms: α. 3–6 conduyt(e, 3 condut, 4 cunduyt, 4–5 condute, 5 conduytte, condwyte, 5–7 conduit(e, 6 conduict(e, -uycte, counduit. β. 3–5 condyt, 4–6 -dit(e, (4 coundyte, cundeth, 5 condythe, *Sc.* condet, -eyt, 6 cunndy3t, *Sc.* conditt, -dict. γ. 5–7 conducte, (*Sc.* conduke, -doke), 6– conduct. (Some of the variants are found only in SAFE-CONDUCT, q.v.) [Two original types of the word have existed in Eng., viz. *conduit, conduite* from OF., and the current *conduct* immed. from L. *conduct-us* (4th decl.), f. ppl. stem of *condūcĕre* to CONDUCT, CONDUCE. The former was partly a. OF. *conduit* (= Pr. *conduch*, Sp. *conducto*, It. *condotto*):—L. *conduct-us*, as above; partly a. OF. *conduite* (Sp. *conducta*, It. *condotta*):—late L. type **conducta*, sb. fem. f. pa. pple. (corresp. to nouns in *-āta*). These two sbs. remain distinct in F., but through the obsolescence of final *-e*, they fell together in ME. *conduyt(e.* This was often phonetically weakened to *condute, condyt(e*; in 15th c. it was frequently, like the Fr., spelt *conduict, conduycte* (the *c* being inserted from L.), and finally in 16th c. was entirely refashioned after L., as *conducte, conduct.* The earlier form remains with a differentiation of sense: see CONDUIT.]

I. 1. The action of conducting or leading; guidance, leading. **a.** *of* the person or thing that leads. *lit.* and *fig.* (Now somewhat *rare.*)

α. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 108 Thei camen home under the conduite of their lodesmanne Fergusius. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 312 b, Through Gods conduite..we wyll prosecute our right.

γ. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 88 Sent by the conduct of certeyne of Careta his men. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* xxxiv, As a ship, that through the Ocean wyde, By conduct of some star, doth make her way. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. (1682) 21 The Trojanes, under conduct of Æneus. 1656 R. ROBINSON *Christ all* 157 It doth not become a sheep to refuse the Shepherd's conduct. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxviii, Travelling together under the conduct of chance. 1782 W. GILPIN *Wye* (1789) 55 Under his conduct we climbed the steep.

b. *of* that which is led. (In quot. with mixture of sense 5.)

1885 *Manch. Guard.* 20 July 5/7 His conduct of the Redistribution Bill through the House of Commons.

† **2.** Provision for guidance or conveyance; a company of attendants appointed to conduct a person safely on a journey; an escort, a convoy; a document granted to ensure safe passage. *Obs.* exc. in SAFE-CONDUCT, q.v.

α. *c* 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 145 Þe king..sende with him guod conduyt [s.v. condut] to bringe him þare. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 260 Þe messengers went, conduite he did þam haue. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvii. 182 Men may envirowne all the erthe..that hadde companye and schippynge and conduyt. 1503–4 *Act 19 Hen. VII*, c. 27 Preamb., Sufficient conduyt to be hade for sure conveyaunce of the Marchaundises. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 387 When conduits did both French and Spanish speak.

β. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 40 He sende hem by god condyt in to Yrlond. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 475 Quod the kynge, thy coundyte es knawene ffro Carlelele to the coste. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11437 By cundeth to come. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1500 The consaill sone a condeyt gaiff him till. *Ibid.* XI. 912 The lyoun in wax that suld his condet be. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. (1822) 235 Nocht to departe but his licence and conditt.

γ. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 917, I haif..Ane fre Conduct to suffice him and me. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. v. 8, I desire of you A Conduct ouer Land, to Milford-Hauen. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Esdras* viii. 51. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 204 The thoughts of what I am going to, and of the Conduct that waits for me on the other side. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckely* III. 6 A Detachment of five hundred of his Men, whom he had appointed as a Conduct of Petrozzi.

† **3.** A person or thing that conducts or escorts; a guide, leader, conductor (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxiii, I will that Gud-hope servand to the be .. thy condyt and gyde till thou returne. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxxvii. 99 Noble prince, quoth the lady, God ye father glorious be your conduct! 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* V. iii. 116 Come bitter conduct, come vnsauoury guide. 1599 GREENE *Orpharion* Wks. 1882 XII. 46 Three seuerall Battalions, whereof the Kings in person were Conducts. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 102, I have also been a Conduct to several Pilgrims.

transf. 1794 ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xiii. 10 It [water] is the easy and speedy medium, the ready conduct and conveyance, whereby all redundancies are carried off.

† **4.** Short for CONDUCT-MONEY. *Obs.*

1644–1721 [see COAT *sb.* 12].

II. 5. The leading or commanding of an army, a vessel, etc.; leadership, command; management.

a. *of* the army, etc., led. (Now somewhat *rare.*)

a. a 1470 TIPTOFT *Caesar* iv. (1530) 5 To espye and consyder the condute of hys enemyes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 504 To view and espie both the number and conduit of the English men. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. iv. (Arb.) 159 Conduict of whole armies.

γ. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 194 The conduct of the arrereguard. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 103 The Duke of Parma took the Conduct of the Army. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, V. II. 284 The conduct of these troops was committed to Andrew de Foix. 1812 *Examiner* 9 Nov. 720/1 Palm then took the Conduct of the vessel.

† **b.** *of* the person commanding. *Obs.*

a. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. France* (1811) 74 Frenchemen, with the conduit of certeyn dukis, went, etc. 1575 *Brieff Disc. Troub. Franckford* 186 Beinge in the conduite off the lion off the tribe off Juda.

γ. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iv. 65 They hither march amaine, vnder conduct of Lucius. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 122 The Parlament durst not leave an Army to his conduct. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* II. 153 My Men..reposed great Confidence in my Conduct. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 380 The emigrants from most parts went under their conduct.

6. The action or manner of conducting, directing, managing, or carrying on (any business, performance, process, course, etc.); direction, management. † Formerly said of the management of a fan, cane, or other article carried.

a. *of* the business, or thing; or *absol.*

a. 1454 *Paston Lett.* No. 222 I. 310 That by your wysdom and gode conduyt that ye wolde help beere owte thys mater. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiv. 52 Iuno takynge in hande the conduytte of this werke. 1530 PALSGR. 208/1 Conduycte of a mater. 1548–50 HALL *Chron. Hen. V*, 50 The conduyt and ordre of thys dolorous dole [Hen. V.'s funeral].

γ. *a* 1626 BACON (J.), In the conduct and manage of actions. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 30 More trouble then you should find in governing the whole world, if God had left it to your conduct. 1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 124 Of amber snuff-box justly vain, And the nice conduct of a clouded cane. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 139 May serve us for models in the conduct of our lives. 1844 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life & Corr.* I. vii. 332 Those engaged in the conduct of the school. 1860 EMERSON (*title*) The Conduct of Life. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xli. 95 Directions were given for the conduct of the handkerchief. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. l. 269 Nothing to do with the conduct of city affairs.

† b. *of* the person conducting. *Obs. rare.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 7 It most be done..by the conduyt and counceile of the most sage approuved men of a reaume. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T., Acts* i. 23 Chosen by all the Company, but by the Conduct of the Apostles.

† c. *Gardening.* Management of plants in cultivation; culture. *Obs.*

1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* xxxii. (*heading*), Of the Conduct or Culture of Fig-trees. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 117 It is true, such a conduct cannot, like the culture of corn and grass, be general.

d. *Painting.* Management of the parts of a work of art; mode of treatment, execution. Also *transf.* of literary work. (Cf. CONDUCT *v.* 7.)

1758 H. WALPOLE *Catal. Royal Authors* (1759) I. 23 All the subjects were religious; all the conduct farcical. 1786 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xiii. (1876) 77 He perfectly understood .. the conduct of the back-ground. 1790 CATH. GRAHAM *Lett. Educ.* 147 The conduct of her story is well conceived. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess. Milton* (1854) I. 7 The book of Job.. in conduct and diction, bears a considerable resemblance to some of his [Æschylus'] dramas. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 146 Respecting the conduct of works in fresco.

† 7. Aptitude for leadership or management; good generalship; skill in managing affairs; practical tact and address; discretion. *Obs.*

This was the main sense in the 17th c., when the apposition or contrast of *courage* and *conduct* was one of the commonplaces of biography.

α. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* i. 1 God had gyuen hym the .. wyt and conduyt so to do. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Auspicium*, By his manhode and conduite.

γ. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 169 A generall of command & conduct. 1648 EVELYN *Corr.* (1857) III. 13 Some person of conduct and quality. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. IV. 165 No ways inferiour to his Adversary either in Courage, or Conduct. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Ajax & Ul.* 591 Thus conduct won the prize when courage fail'd. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 252 Owing to the Prudence and Conduct of the Lord Mayor. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. i. 19 The various tribes of Britons possessed valour without conduct. 1815 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* XII. 483 His Royal Highness .. distinguished himself by his gallantry and conduct.

8. Manner of conducting oneself or one's life; behaviour; usually with more or less reference to its moral quality (good or bad). (Now the leading sense.) [So F. *conduite* in Corneille, 1651.]

1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 132 A father speaking of the conduct of his son, says that till then, he had had no cause to complain. *c* 1709 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* (1803) I. 128 Such conduct is full as base as beating a poor wretch who has his hands tied. 1710 — *Lett.* 25 Apr. 1721 — *Lett. to C'tess Mar* Bohn) II. 331 His conduct towards me is .. infamous. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Pref. Wks. 1874 II. 16 That we bring our whole conduct before this superior faculty. 1755 JOHNSON, *Behaviour* .. 5 Conduct; general practice. 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* 46 His conduct still right, with his argument wrong. 1777 BURKE *Let. Sheriffs of Bristol* Wks. 1842 I. 221, I trusted to profession, when I ought to have attended to conduct. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 242 The clergy..claimed the privileges of saints, while their conduct fell below the standard of that of ordinary men.

b. (with *a*) A piece of behaviour, a proceeding (*obs.*); a course of conduct (*rare*).

1706 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 161 Making sharp observations upon a conduct he saw, which he never expected. 1774 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 486 A conduct which is not, perhaps, exactly justifiable to prudence. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 497 A conduct which demanded the most serious consideration. 1859 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 1 Aug., An improved conduct on the part of the English .. towards the Natives of India.

III. 9. Conveyance, carriage (*obs.*); conveyance of liquid through a channel; = CONDUIT 6.

a 1618 RALEIGH *Observ. Magnif. Cities* in *Rem.* (1651) 38 A place of Safetie..commodiousness for Navigation and Conduct, for the attainment of plentie of all good things. 1847 SOUTH tr. *Chelius' Surg.* I. 711 The restoration of the natural ducts, and the conduct of the fluids from the fistulas.

† 10. An artificial channel for the conveyance of water or other liquid, an aqueduct; an artificial reservoir or structure whence water is made to issue, a fountain. *Obs.* Now CONDUIT 1–2, q.v.

† 11. A channel, passage, means of communication. *Obs.* Now CONDUIT 3–5, q.v.

IV. 12. *Comb.* **Conduct-book**, a book in which a record of the conduct of scholars, of men in public service, etc. is kept; *spec.* in U.S. navy; **conduct-mark**, a mark given for good, or forfeited for bad, conduct in schools, etc.; † **conduct-pipe**, see CONDUIT-PIPE. Also CONDUCT-MONEY.

Conduct, *sb.*2: see next.

Conduct, *pa. pple., a.*, and *sb.*2 Also 5 **condite**, 5–6 **conduit**, (6 **condoke**, **-duke**). [ad. L. *conduct-us* hired, pa. pple. of *condūcĕre* to lead together, etc., also to hire: see CONDUCE. In early use a. F. *conduit* pa. pple.]

† A. *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a. Obs.*

1. Hired: see CONDUCT *v.* 10, CONDUCE 2.

a. as *pa. pple.*

1476 *Proclam.* in *York Myst.* Introd. 37 þat no plaier .. be conducte and reteyned to plaie but twise on þe day. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 154/2 A man beyng conducte & hyred of Justyn. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 53 [He] hath conducte or hyred vs as his workmen for the peny of glory.

b. as *adj.* in *Conduct priest*: cf. B. 2.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 52 But for þe synne of symonye may vnnese or neuer be fled in swilk þings, þerfor conduct prestis are reprouid of þe lawe. 1474 *Will of Marchall* (Somerset Ho.), Euery conducte preeste.

2. *pa. pple.* Conducted.

c 1430 [see CONDITE *pa. pple.*]. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 508 Blessed be the good lorde that hathe conduytte you hether. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xv. II. 190 Conduct by this lovely Damsel.

B. *sb.* A hired person, a hireling.

† 1. A hired workman or employé; *esp.* (as it appears) in a bakehouse. *Obs.*

a 1483 *Lib. Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 60 Thys clerke takyth none othe at the countyng bourd as an offycer, but as a conduyte. 1525–6 *Churchw. Acc.* in *Brit. Mag.* XXXIV. 180 Payd vnto the iij Condokes ffor heruest. 1526 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 209 That there should be encreased one conduite in the office of the bakehouse. 1610 *Ibid.* 330 Bakehouse.—William Tyckenor, conducte; wages 4*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* 1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 29 (*Royal Bakehouse*), Foure Conducts: Fee a peice *per diem*, 4*d.*

† 2. A conduct priest; a hired or salaried chaplain; *esp.* one engaged to read prayers in the chapel of a college, of which he is not on the foundation. *Obs.*: but see b.

[In *Camb. Univ. Calendar* the 'Conduct' still appears at King's Coll. in 1852; in the Calendar of 1853 he is the 'Chaplain'; at Trinity Coll. the name last appears in 1819.]

1499 *Will of Povey* (Somerset Ho.), Euery prest being a conducte w^t in the said churche. 1574 T. CARTWRIGHT *Full Declar.* 149 One or more chaplaines and conductes are hired to reade the seruice at the houres appointed. 1576 GRINDAL *Wks.* (1843) 181 Item, You shall inquire of the doctrine and judgment of all..vicars, petty canons, deacons, conducts, singing-men, choristers. 1830 BP. MONK *Life Bentley* (1833) I. 218 Dr. Bentley chose a layman as one of the four *Sacellani* or Conducts, whose duty it is to read prayers daily in the College chapel [Trin. Coll. Camb.].

b. Still used as the name of the chaplains at Eton College.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 583 Who first being brought up in the School of Eaton, was afterward Scholar, and then Conduct in the Kings Colledge at Cambridge. 1737 H. WALPOLE in *Etoniana* v. 80 Standing over against a Conduct to be catechised. 1865 W. L. C. *ibid.* i. 21 One of the chaplains or conducts of the college.

Conduct (kŏ·ndʌkt), *v.* Forms α. 5–6 **conduyt(e, -dute, 6 -duit(e.** β. 4–5 **-dyte, 5 -dite, 6 -dyth.** γ. 5–6 **-ducte, 6– conduct.** *Pa. pple.* **-ed**; formerly CONDUCT: see prec.

[Of this, as of CONDUCT *sb.*, two (or, at length, three) types have been in use: viz. *conduyt-en*, f. F. *conduit*, *-ite* (:— L. *conduct-us*, *-a*), pa. pple. of *condui-re* :— L. *condūcĕre* (see CONDUCE); often phonetically reduced to *condute*, and to *condite*, *condyte*, *condyth*, *condeth*; but finally, in 15–16th c., assimilated to the L. ppl. stem as *conduct*. The ultimate forms of these were so different, that they might be considered distinct words; for the sake of the history they are here treated together. There are several other representatives of L. *condūcĕre*, immediately, or through French, for which see CONDUCE *v.*]

I. To lead, guide.

1. *trans.* To go with, or before, and show the way to (any one); to lead, escort, guide.

α. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 34 The kyng and hys companye ..folowed the byrde whyche conduyted them. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xx. 58, I shall go with hym to ayde and to condute hym. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* III, They were at last conduited to Baia.

β. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Cott.) viii. (1839) 82 To condyte me fro cytee to cytee. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 8631 He you condite, my swete fere. 1521 FISHER *Wks.* 315 Moyses and Aaron to condyth that people thurgh the deserte.

γ. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 29 To brynge and conducte you in to some other place of surete. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 134 The sterre .. conductynge and leadyng them to the sauyour. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xvii. 15 They that conducted Paul, brought him vnto Athens. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 184 As they conducted me up the stairs. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* III. i. 357 Let us conduct him home. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xiii. 263, I know not where we shall find a better guide to conduct us.

b. *transf.* Of a road: To be the way, to 'lead'.

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 263 Traces of paws .. in four different directions .. conducted to the lairs of as many lions. *Ibid.* II. 178 A narrow corridor..conducted to another anti-cavern. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. ix, The narrow sweep that conducted from the lodge to the house.

2. *fig.* To guide or direct in a certain course of action; to bring *to* a place, a particular condition or situation, a conclusion, etc.; to lead, bring.

α. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xiv. 47 Yf he wille iustely and rightfully conduyte hym selfe, he may well brynge his herte to that. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 366/3 That y^u may conduyte us to the lyf permanable. *c* 1550 CROKE *Ps.* cxliii. (Percy Soc.) 27 Let thyne ears perceyue my sute..And yn thy iustice me Condute. 1557 *Sarum Primer* G iv, Thy good spirite shall conduite me into the lande of rightfulness.

γ. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* I. (1625) 24, I have vnder taken to conduct the learner by example, how to behave himselfe. 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* (1702) 166 A Soul taught by Christ and highly conducted by the light of his spirit. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 72 Such as curiosity or idleness conducted to look on. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxvi. 173 Consider the situations to which you have conducted.. your royal master. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. Pref. 12 Such a work..may seem without meaning, unless it conducts the reader to some definite conclusions.

b. *absol.*

1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* III. Wks. I. 132 A few Prime principles which may conduct to much. 1850 M^cCOSH *Div. Govt.* II. i. (1874) 86 The skill and benevolence shown ..conduct to the belief in a skilful and benevolent cause.

† 3. To train, guide (plants). *Obs. rare.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 92 All the facons of vignes and trees hyly conduyted by compas. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* XI. iii. 103 Neither he nor any other traveller..speaks of the conducting vines along the sides of their houses.

II. To lead, command, direct, manage.

4. To lead, command, act as commander of (an army, etc.).

β. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 576 The kynge Clarion..hem did condite with a baner as white as snowe, ther-in a reade cross.

γ. 1531 [see CONDUCTING *vbl. sb.*]. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. ii. 16 Hasten his Musters, and conduct his powres. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 574 The town of Amsterdam was for many years conducted by him as by a dictator. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (T.), Cortes himself conducted the third and smallest division. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. viii. 163 When Lord-High-Admiral he conducted the navy of England without glory.

5. a. *Mus.* To direct (an orchestra, or a musical performance); see CONDUCTOR 5. Also *absol.*

1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. II. 669 Haydn's new overture, conducted by himself. 1834 EARL MOUNT EDGECUMBE *Mus. Remin.* (ed. 4) 6 At Bath..for many years he conducted the concerts. *Mod.* There was a performance of Dr. Parry's Oratorio *Judith*; the composer conducted.

b. To lead, take the leading part in, preside over and direct (a meeting, divine service, etc.).

1839 in *Life Jas. Hamilton* iii. (1870) 130 He conducted family worship. 1886 CAR. HAZARD *Mem. J. L. Diman* vi. 110, I have..preached twice, conducted a third service this evening.

c. To act as conductor of (an omnibus, etc.).

6. To direct, manage, carry on (a transaction, process, business, institution, legal case, etc.).

The notion of direction or leadership is often obscured or lost; e.g. an investigation is *conducted* by all those who take part in it.

1632 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 28 The Admirall (who had fore-thought of the manner of conducting this enterprise) had .. furnished his companions with Iavelings. 1751 LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 108 The promoting, forwarding, and well conducting the Building of Westminster Bridge. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvii. 528 To conduct every circumstance so as to prevent the designs of Satan from taking effect. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 433 Conducting the Vaccine Inoculation with spirit and perseverance throughout the navy. 1806 *Ibid.* XV. 245 The plan on which the generality of county hospitals..are conducted. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* vii. 80 Conducting the correspondence and accounts. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 168 The difficulties of conducting the bullion traffic. 1883 M. D. OSBALDESTON in *Law Times* 20 Oct. 410/2 To deprive the suitor of the right of conducting his case as he thinks [best].

† b. *absol. Obs.*

1677 *Govt. Venice* 144 This Office..being a step to greater Preferment, if they know how to Conduct.

† 7. To manage, treat, deal with (the features or various details of a work of art); to carry on, carry out (the work as a whole), *esp.* with reference to the skill or success with which this is done. *Obs.*

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 46 His Armed Cavalier..in which the brightness and lustre of the armour and horse is rarely conducted. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 232 The upper ornamented Part so elegant, and well conducted. 1776 SIR J. HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* V. 177 A point, or subject of a fugue, which the performer was to conduct at his pleasure. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 159 Mr. Dryden used to say, he received more light from him [De la Rue] in conducting his translation than any other. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. Educ.* ii. (1860) 24 The tools with which the workmanship is to be conducted.

8. *refl.* To direct one's actions, comport oneself, behave oneself (in a specified way).

[Cf. F. *se conduire* used by Corneille, *Cinna*, 1639. This use is not recorded by Johnson, Todd, or Richardson.]

1706–10 M. HENRY *Exp. Gen.* xlii. 38 It is bad with a family, when children conduct themselves so ill, that their parents know not how to trust them. 1742 W. MELMOTH in *Fitzosborne's Lett.* (1820) I. 13 With what a generous tenderness did the British hero conduct himself. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict.*, *Behave v. n.*, To act, to conduct oneself. [Not s.v. *Conduct.*] 1815 WELLINGTON 19 June in Gurw. *Disp.* XII. 483 The army never .. conducted itself better. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 154 The emperor .. had hitherto conducted himself with the greatest address. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* I. 124 No Spanish or Italian heroine .. could conduct herself more audaciously.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) Cf. *to behave.* (U.S.)

[Called by Bartlett 'an offensive barbarism, happily confined to New England'.]

1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* v. 27 *foot-n.*, I say not only doing but conducting; because a voluntary forbearing to do, sitting still, keeping silence, &c. are Instances of Persons' Conduct. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. v. 40 It has an effect to render permanent the seats of those who conduct well. 1838 SPARKS *Biog.* IX. xi. 316 Mr. Farquhar conducted with manly firmness. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xxv. 401 The First Consul, on this occasion, conducted with perfect good faith.

III. To convey; to be a channel for.

9. †**a.** To convey from one place to another; to carry, transport. *Obs.* **b.** To convey water, or other moving body by a channel; also predicated of the channel.

a. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IX. 175 Make..pipes it [the water] to conduyt.

β. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xiii. 194 Theire squyers were gon before with the cariage .. and lete it be condited by men of the same contrey.

γ. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 Fisher men .. vse commonly to conducte and conuey their hearing sprottes and other fyshe to..Kyngstone. 1808 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Phil.* 115 They conducted water across hills and vallies. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* v. 58 Air would be conducted into the recesses of the groves.

c. *Physics.* Of a body: To convey through its particles (some form of energy, as heat or electricity); to transmit, act as a conductor of, serve as a channel or vehicle for.

1740 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 640 In order to conduct Electricity along any non-electric Body. 1770 J. L. WINN *ibid.* LX. 188 A chain so disposed may conduct the lightening. 1830 BRANDE *Chem.* I. 68 Glass is a non-conductor when cold, but conducts when red hot. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. vi. (1851) 161 Those polished substances are found to be most strongly dewed which conduct heat worst. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. ii. 240 When these motions are communicated from particle to particle of the body the heat is said to be *conducted*.

IV. Obs. senses = CONDUCE.

†**10.** To hire, engage for reward; = CONDUCE 2. *Obs.* [L. *conducere*.]

1476–1526 [see CONDUCT *ppl. a.* 1]. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 8 The Duke..conducted and waged certeyne menne of warre and shippes and..sailed into England. 1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlvii. 143 They are .. in some part of their depositions..conducted, subornate, instructed.

†**11.** = CONDUCE 5. *Obs. rare.*

1685 P. HENRY in *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 337 Make a business of fixing somewhere, so as may best conduct to your great end in going.

Conducted (kǫndv·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONDUCT *v.* + -ED 1.] Led, managed, behaved, etc.: see vb.

1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* 34 My joy-conducted feet. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 23 Conducted caloric. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. iv. 129 One of the best conducted sailors in the ship. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 91 Well-conducted foreign mints.

Conductibility (kǫndv·ktĭbi·lĭti). [f. next + -ITY: cf. mod.F. *conductibilité*.]

1. Capacity for conducting (heat, etc.); conductivity.

1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 42 A direction of greater conductibility (of heat). 1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sci.* I. ii. 77 The magnetic phenomena of crystals depends on unequal conductibility in different directions.

2. Capacity of being conducted. *rare.*

1847 WORCESTER cites WHEATSTONE. *c* 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* v. 143 For the purpose of shewing the conductibility of this power through some bodies.

Conductible (kǫndv·ktĭb'l), *a.* [mod. f. L. *conduct-* ppl. stem + -BLE: so in mod.F.]

1. Capable of conducting (heat, electricity, etc.).

c 1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 229/1 Gutta-percha, wax, elastic moulds..made conductible by the battery process.

2. Capable of being conducted.

1847 WORCESTER cites WHEATSTONE.

Conductility (kǫndvktĭ·lĭti). *rare.* [f. CONDUCT *v.*, after *ductility*.] = CONDUCTIVITY.

1883 ROMANES in *Times* 4 Dec. 10/6 By conductility I mean the power of transmitting a stimulus in the form of a molecular or invisible wave of disturbance from one point of an excitable mass of living tissue to another. 1883 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempiric* 63 Malleability, fusibility, volatility, conductility for heat and electricity.

Conducting (kǫndv·ktĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb CONDUCT; leading, guidance, etc.; see the verb.

1517 in Lodge *Illustr. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 20 For her conduitinge, and honorabill conveyaunce. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xi, For the conductynge and well ordring of hostes or armyes. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 60 Such a plan for the future conducting of this structure, as might .. have preserved it for a number of years. 1881 *Athenæum* 26 Mar. 437/3 With regard to the conducting of M. Lamoureux ..He is a *chef d'orchestre* of rare merit.

Conducting, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That conducts: see the verb.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. (1682) 198 Our conducting Turks. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* I. 7 There is a conducting Rule, and a Regulating Rule. 1796–7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 87 The conducting officers having placed themselves on that flank. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 274 A good earthen retort, having adapted to it a conducting tube.

b. *Physics.* Having the power of conducting heat, etc.; of or pertaining to conduction: *esp.* used of conductors of electricity.

1737 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 194 A Conducting String of Cat-gut receiv'd the Electricity. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 110 Its little capacity for heat, and ready conducting power. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 93 A charge of electricity upon a hollow conducting shell causes no electrification on its inner surface.

Conduction (kǫndv·kʃən). [ad. L. *conductiōn-em*, n. of action from *condūcĕre* to conduct: see -ION. So mod.F. *conduction* from 13th c. (Littré).]

I. †**1.** Leading, guidance, conveyance (*of* that which leads, or is led); = CONDUCT *sb.* 1.

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 15 The saufe conduction, leadynge, and bringing of all saintuary menne..to the foresaide citie of Westchester. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1723) 154 b, Which leaves you to the conduction of a winding and craggy path. 1652 BP. HALL *Serm.* Rem. Wks. (1660) 153 This leading of God's Spirit must [not] be a..momentary, transient conduction. 1653 *Cloria & Narcissus* I. 239 Yesterday, by the conduction of your Dwarfe, we entred.

†**2.** Leadership, command, *esp.* military or naval (*of* the person commanding, or *of* the army, etc., commanded); = CONDUCT *sb.* 5. *Obs.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 138 The reule, governaunce, and conduction of the whole armye. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Sc. Chron.* (1806) II. 221 English horsemen under the conduction of the lord William Evers. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. ii. § 3. 588 Had they not submitted themselves to the conduction of Miltiades. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 374/2 Chosen .. as the Master is for the Conduction of his Ship.

†**3.** The carrying on, management or direction (of an affair, etc.); = CONDUCT *sb.* 6. *Obs.*

1565 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* c. 13. § 1 The Master, Wardens and Assistants of the Trinity-house..charged with the Conduction of the Queen's Majesty's Navy Royal. 1609 TOURNEUR *Fun. Poem* 314 The right conduction Of his affaires. 1644 *Fifth of Nov.* Pref. 3 Under the conduction and direction of their tyrannie. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xii. 88 In the conduction of those annual religious rites.

†**4.** Aptitude for leading, or for managing affairs; generalship, management, skill; = CONDUCT *sb.* 7.

a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1633) Either for wit, conduction, or power. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 493 (R.) The noblest captain, and of best conduction of any man in his time. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 100 So greate a worke ..could not be affected without order and conduction.

II. 5. The conducting of (liquid through a channel or pipe). Now chiefly applied to natural processes, e. g. the movement of sap in plants.

1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 140 Vitruvius and Palladius, in their conduction of waters, require .. that, in proceeding of 200 foot forward, there should be allowed one foot of descending. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 684 The cause of withering is the interruption in the conduction of water from below.

6. *Physics.* The transmission of heat, electricity, or nerve-force from particle to particle of a substance. (The chief current sense.)

1814 W. C. WELLS *Ess. Dew* (1866) 87 Losing more quickly its heat by conduction. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 12 (1864) 40 We know of no other mode of employing a nerve thread than in Conduction. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 33 The wire is said to be a conductor of electricity, and the second body..to be electrified by conduction.

III. †**7.** Hiring. *Obs.* exc. in *Rom. Law.*

1538 *Aberd. Reg.* V. 16 (Jam.) Tuechyng the conductioun and feyng of the menstrallis. 1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1597) § 111 (*heading*) Anentis conduction of craftes-men. *a* 1618 RALEIGH in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 75 The making of such a bargain [*locatio*] is called Conduction. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 300 Conduction, which is the alienation of the hire for the use of the thing. 1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Instit. Gaius* III. § 144 It is also doubtful if there be location and conduction when I have given you the use of a thing, receiving from you the use of something else in return.

Conductitious (kǫndvkti·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *conductīcius*, f. *conduct-*, ppl. stem of *condūcĕre*, in sense to 'hire': see -ITIOUS.] Hired, employed for wages or reward; open to hire, kept for hire.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. iii. 150 Auncient times ..allowed not a Conductitious Presbyter to be an out-leate for the lazines of others. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* To Rdr. (ed. 2) 2 Rubs and petulant endeavours of all Conductitious detractors. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 190 Neither Titularies, nor perpetual Curates; but Persons entirely conductitious, and removeable at Pleasure. 1818 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 241 Any of the conductitious penmen of government. 1880 BP. CARLISLE in *Macm. Mag.* No. 246. 478 Horses .. proprietary and conductitious..in Cambridge.

Conductive (kǫndv·ktiv), *a.* [f. L. type **conductīv-us*, f. *conduct-*, ppl. stem: *conductif, -ive* occurs in F. of 15th c.: see -IVE.]

†**1.** Having the property of conducting or leading (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.* exc. as in 3.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* O iv b, Wyne that is gyuen in way of drinke conductive. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordin.* III. v, I feel a film come o'r mine eyes..I must look out an animal conductive, I mean a dog. 1654 CHARLETON *Physiologia* 30 The existence of the Final ever attesting the existence of the Conductive, or Mediatory Cause.

†**2.** = CONDUCIVE. *Obs.*

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 256 They are greatly conductive to the growth and promotion of each other.

3. *Physics.* Having the property of conducting, or pertaining to the conduction of, some form of energy (as heat, electricity, etc.).

1840 WHEWELL *Philos. Induct. Sc.* I. p. cxiii, Bodies are conductive; and their property is conductivity. 1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sc.* I. i. 5 Copper is always employed.. on account of its superior conductive power. 1881 ARMSTRONG in *Nature* No. 619. 451 The conductive system of the nerves.

Conductively *adv.*, by means of conduction.

1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 56 Charging by contact or conductively as it is termed.

Conductivity (kǫndvkti·vĭti). *Physics.* [f. CONDUCTIVE + -ITY: cf. *activity, nativity*, etc.] Conductive quality; power of conducting heat, electricity, etc.; *esp.* with reference to its degree.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 382 Modified by the conductivity or conducting power. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* IX. 237 The melting distance furnished a measure of the conductivity of the bar. 1881 *Nature* No. 620. 465 Crystalline media possessing different conductivities in different directions.

Conduct-money. [See CONDUCT *sb.*1 I.]

1. *Hist.* Money to pay for the expense of conducting to the rendezvous at the coast each man furnished by a hundred to serve in the King's army; also, an impost exacted under this head by Charles I. when governing without a Parliament. See also COAT-MONEY.

1512 *Indent.* in *Archæol.* XI. 162 Also the said soldiers, mariners, and gunners shall have of our sovereign Lord conduct-money. 1523 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 43 Paid for xx sowdiars cunndyt monay to dover. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. iv. (1588) 481 If any person hauing charge of men .. haue not paied to his souldiours their whole wages, conduit, and cote mony. 1640 *Jrnl. Ho. Comm.* II. 50 To consider of the Assessing, Levying, Collecting and Taking of Coat and Conduct Money. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* i. (1851) 338 Such illegal actions .. as Compulsive Knighthoods, Cote, Conduct and Ship-mony. 1860 FORSTER *Gr. Remonstr.* 225.

2. Money paid for the necessary travelling expenses of seamen for the navy from their place of entry to their place of embarkation.

1702 *Royal Proclam.* 8 Jan. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3775/1 Conduct-Money, according to the Practice of the Navy, shall likewise be allowed to such Seamen. 1793 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 303 To write to the Admiralty for an order to Captain Patrick Lynn, to receive my volunteers, and to pay their conduct money from the places they respectively enter with me.

3. Money paid to a witness for his travelling expenses to and from the place of trial.

1864 in WHARTON *Law Lex.* (ed. 3); and in ordinary use.

Conductor (kǫndv·ktəɹ). Forms: *α.* 5 conduyt(t)our, -ditour, 6 -duyter, -duiter. *β.* 5–8 -ducter, 6–7 -ductour, 6– -ductor. [Two types: *α.* ME. *conduitour*, a. OF. *conduitor, -our, -eur*:–L. *conductōr-em*, agent-n. from *condūcĕre* to CONDUCT. Under the influence of L. the F. was sometimes spelt *conducteur* in 14–15th c., and was finally superseded by the mod.F. form *conducteur* (14th c. in Littré) after L. Hence, in Eng. also, *β. conductor*, in conformity with the Latin.]

I. A person, etc. that conducts, leads, guides, etc.

1. One who leads, guides, or escorts; a leader, guide (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* (E. E. T. S.) li. (*heading*), Faynyng to be a trewe conduytour and guyde. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 71 b, The sterre of grace as our chefe conductour and gouernour. *a* 1530 *Everyman* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* I. 126 O ransomer and redeemer! Of all the world hope and conduyter. 1632 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 37 The conductors-backe of the she-slave. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 144 Pray do you go along with us, I will be your Conductor. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 275 The elephant's conductor is usually mounted upon its neck. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Visit to Newgate*, Following our Conductor..we arrived at a small door.

†**b.** One who brings or procures, a bringer. *Obs. rare.* **c.** One who introduces.

1681 CROWNE *Hen. VI*, III. 37 Thou hast been conductor of my shame. 1802 *Ann. Reg.* 176 The persons intrusted to swear others, or, in the phrase of society, to initiate them, were termed conductors.

†**2.** One who conveys or carries goods, a carrier.

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 63 They toke al the stuffe, and dyd bette and iltrete theym that were conductours therof. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 148 Goods and merchandises sent by land..by the Conductors or Carriers to Venice, Frankford, or any other places.

3. *Mil.* 'An assistant to a commissary of military stores, to conduct depôts or magazines from one place to another' (Crabb); originally, a driver of artillery or ammunition wagons; see also quot. 1778.

1650 R. ELTON *Milit. Art* (1668) 224 The Commissioner that hath the charge..hath for his assistence 24 Conductors or more, according to the number of Waggons, each mounted and armed. 1661 J. B. *Brief Instr. Exerc. Cavalry* 19 A Principal Conductor for the Artillery for draught Horses and Ammunition. 1745 *Gentl. Mag.* 249 Artillery..Wounded. 1 Conductor, 2 Serjeants, 1 Corporal. 1778 *Milit. Dict., Conductors* are assistants given to the commissary of the stores, to receive or deliver out stores to the army, to attend at the magazines by turns, when in Garrison, and to look after the ammunition waggons when in the field. 1808 WELLINGTON 8 Aug. in Gurw. *Disp.* IV. 71 One clerk of stores who is also Paymaster, and five conductors of stores.

b. By Royal Warrant of 11th Jan., 1879, *Conductors of Supplies* and *Conductors of Stores* were raised to the rank of 'Warrant Officers'; they are now employed in the general duties of the Detachment to which they belong, much in the same way as a Subaltern Officer is.

1879 *Queen's Regulations, Duties of Conductors* ¶ 4 § 7 Conductors of the Army Service corps and Ordnance Store corps will supply the place of subaltern officers when required, but they will not sit as members of Courts of Inquiry or on Regimental boards.

II. A commander, director, manager.

†**4.** A commander, leader (*esp.* military or naval). *Obs.* See CONDUCT *v.* 4.

c 1450 *Merlin* 392 A goode conditour that sette light by theise enmyes. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 201/1 Duc and conduytour of thoste. *c* 1490 — *Blanchardyn* 158 Men of armes..Of the whiche ben conducters & chieff rulers, the kyng of fryse, etc. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 59 Lupus Olanus the conductor of one of the shippes of Nicuesa. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 46 Archers on horseback under their Captaines or conductours. 1624 DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* iii. 12 Iephta Iudge, and Conductor of the Israelites. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. lxv. (1739) 138 They came in a warlike manner, under one conducter, whom they called a King. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* II. IV. iii. 420 The 'conductors' or commanders of companies, received their commissions from the duke.

5. One who conducts or manages (a business, undertaking, journal, etc.); see CONDUCT *v.* 6.

1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 28 You precede in the affaires of Europe, by being conductor of the Fortune of France. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1813) II. 110 One would have imagined he had been conductor to Madam Catherina from his cradle. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 181 This glorious enterprize, does the conductors of it the greatest honour. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 423 [Letter] To the Conductors of the Medical and Physical Journal. 1843 MIALL *Nonconf.* III. 1 No effort on the part of its conductors, will be wanting to render it an interesting journal. 1854 TOMLINSON *Arago's Astron.* 91 He sent a communication to the conductors of the Berlin Observatory.

6. *Mus.* The director of an orchestra or chorus, who indicates to the performers the rhythm, expression, etc., of the music by motions of a baton or of the hands.

Now always distinguished from the *leader* or player of the principal instrument (usually the first violin) in an orchestra; the two functions were formerly not clearly differentiated. A historical account is given in Grove *Dict. Mus.* s.v.

1784–5 *Ann. Register* 334 Conductor, Joah Bates, Esq. 1820 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* s.v., The programmes of the Philharmonic Society (founded 1813) for the first seven years always end with .. 'Leader Mr. ——, Pianoforte Mr. ——'.. With the second concert of 1820 (March 20) the announcement changes to 'Leader, Mr. Spagnoletti; Conductor, Mr. Cramer'. 1824 Miss MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 173 Our conductor (to borrow a musical term) is but a little farmer's second son. 1846 *Philharm. Soc. Programme* (Grove), Conductor, Signor Costa.

7. The official who has charge of the passengers, collects fares, and generally directs the proceedings, on an omnibus, tram-car, or (in U. S.) railroad train (= F. *conducteur*). (The *guard* on an English railway has similar but less comprehensive functions.)

1837 *Penny Mag.* 31 Mar. 117 He who hangs behind—who opens the door and receives the money .. is conductor or, in the vulgar tongue, cad. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) III. 355 (Hoppe) 'I'm a conductor now, but wouldn't be long behind a 'bus, if it wasn't from necessity.' 1856 E. WITH *Railroad Accidents* 90 Want of communication between the conductor and the engine driver. 1873 S. SMITH *Romance of the Rail* (N. Y.) 9 Nor will a prudent Conductor leave the depot without the final 'all aboard'. 1882 FREEMAN in *Longm. Mag.* I. 90 'Conductor' for 'guard'. 1889 *Lond. Gaz.* 30 Apr. 2381/1 (*Tramway Bye-laws*) The conductor of each carriage shall enforce these Bye-laws and Regulations.

III. 8. One who hires; a lessee, farmer, tenant. [Only as Latin.]

1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 87 To becom a hirer or *Conductor* of the Sea. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Conductor* (L.), a Tenant that Rents a House, or Land; an Undertaker of Work for Hire. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. (ed. 2) 423 It is the locator who pays the price and the conductor who performs the service. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* 538.

IV. A thing that conducts, forms a channel, etc.

9. Anything that conducts, leads, or guides; a channel by which water, etc. is conducted.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 166 This lake .. is supposed to be the source or conductor of one branch of the river Bourbon. 1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. III. 347 The main conductors and large drains. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 55 Sometimes .. the upper-board contains a number of holes, from which tubes project, into which the pipes are placed..called conductors. 1870 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) IV. 1045 A staff..to act as a guide or conductor for the knife to enter the bladder. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 6/2 That the Congo will be the chief conductor of trade into the centre of Africa.

b. A medium which transmits or conveys any disease or other condition.

1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 109 This impurity of the air did not serve as a conductor of contagion. 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 26 The non-bleeder women in bleeder families are in fact the most frequent and most efficient 'conductors' (Vieli, Grandidier) of hæmophilia.

†**10.** *Surg.* An instrument formerly used in lithotomy as a guide for the introduction of the forceps into the bladder, a gorget. *Obs.*

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1847 SOUTH tr. *Chelius Surg.* II. 572 The gorget, conductor or dilator was then entered on the groove of the staff, the staff drawn back, and the neck of the bladder enlarged with the gorget. *Ibid.* II. 579 The left hand grasped the male conductor and the right carried the female, guided by the male, into the bladder.

11. *Physics.* A substance having the property of conducting or permitting the passage of heat, electricity, or other form of energy: see CONDUCT *v.* 9 c. Hence *good c., bad c., non-conductor.*

1745 W. WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 482 *note*, I call *non-electrics* or Conductors of Electricity those bodies.. such as wood, animals living or dead, Metals, etc. 1751 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 260 The terms *electric per se* and *non-electric* should be laid aside as improper .. the terms *conductor* and *non-conductor* may supply their place. 1800–8 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (ed. 5) 36 Water is a conductor, though a slow and imperfect one, of caloric. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 78 Gasses are worse conductors [of heat] than fluids, and fluids than solids. 1873 B. STEWART *Conserv. Force* iii. 61 Metal is a conductor, while glass is an insulator, or non-conductor, of electricity.

12. A device or arrangement (e. g. a wire, rod, or the like) for conducting electricity; that part of a cable, etc., by which the electricity is conducted.

1737 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 193, I call Conductors those strings, to one end of which the rubb'd Tube is applied. *Ibid.* 206 If a long *Non-electrical* String be fasten'd to an *Electrical per se*, and extended to a great distance .. all Bodies fasten'd at the End of it will become electrical..This String we have called the *Conductor of Electricity.* 1863 WYNTER *Subtle Brains* 332 The guttapercha covering, which formed the water-tight envelope to the wire, became so soft that it allowed the conductor to get out of the centre. 1879 PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* p. iii, In 1837, Steinheil discovered..that the earth would serve as a conductor, thereby saving one wire in forming a circuit.

b. The name of certain parts of a frictional electric machine; particularly, of a massive peculiar-shaped piece of brass, insulated and fixed to the stand, for collecting the electricity; often termed the *prime conductor.*

1751 FRANKLIN *Exper. Electr.* 59, I have a large prime conductor made of several thin sheets of Fuller's pasteboard. 1880 GORDON *Electr. & Magn.* (1883) I. 9 On turning the handle [of the friction machine], the conductor becomes highly charged with positive electricity. 1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 379 On turning the cylinder, the glass acquires positive electricity, the cushion and the brass conductor attached to it negative electricity, and the positive charge of the glass is transferred to the prime conductor.

c. Short for *lightning-conductor*: a pointed metallic rod fixed to the summit of a building (or the mast of a ship) as a defence against lightning, to conduct the atmospheric electricity away into the earth (or sea); a lightning-rod.

1770 J. L. WINN in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 188 An account of the appearance of Lightning on a Conductor. 1822 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 23 Nov., The conductor (Franklin's) of my house was struck by a thunderbolt. 1884 W. L. CARPENTER *Energy in Nat.* 95 Care should be taken .. that their lower ends lead into damp ground; the neglect of this .. will make the best-laid conductor practically useless.

Conductorial (kɒndʌktōˑriăl), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -[I]AL: cf. *editorial.*] (Med.L. has *conductōrius.*)] Of or pertaining to a conductor.

1853 DICKENS *Lett.* (ed. 2) I. 334 Keep 'Household Words' imaginative is the solemn and continual Conductorial Injunction.

Conductorship (kŏndʌˑktəɹʃip). [f. CONDUCTOR + -SHIP.] The office or function of a conductor; direction, directorship.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 250 Never was easier Conductorship. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1953. 447/3 A theatrical conductorship. 1868 *Morn. Star* 4 June The band of the 1st Life Guards..under the conductorship of Mr. Waterson.

Conductory (kŏndʌˑktŏri), *a.* [f. L. *conductōri-us* (used in med.L.), f. *conductōr-em* : see -ORY] Having the property of conducting.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Conductress (kŏndʌˑktrĕs). [fem. of CONDUCTOR: cf. F. *conducteresse* (15th c.) : see -ESS.]

1. A female conductor, leader, or guide.

1624 FORD *Sun's Darling* IV. i, Be my conductress: I'll fly this place in secret. 1827 MOORE *Epicur.* x. (1839) 90, I felt the pace of my conductress quicken. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* viii, My young conductress locked the gate.

fig. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. iv, Theology is the best conductress. 1809 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXVII. 456 Can't advance further than his conductress Providence permits.

†**b.** A female carrier. *Obs.*

1772 *Town & Country Mag.* 123 The conductress of the parcel.

2. A female manager or director. †Formerly, also, a woman who conducted the education and 'breeding' of any one, a governess.

1760 FOOTE *Minor* III. i, The mistress .. professed the same principles with my infamous conductress. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* II. 10 June, Let. iii, Your aunt is not the sole conductress of this machine. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mlle. Panache* (1832) 273 The baleful influence of lady Augusta's attendant and conductress. 1861 tr. *Humboldt* in *Sat. Rev.* 18 May 513, I receive letters..from aspiring poets..conductresses of benevolent institutions.

†**Conductrice.** *Obs.* [a. F. *conductrice*, or ad. L. *conductrīcem* (*-trix*), fem. of *conductor.*] = prec.

1494 FABYAN VI. ccxviii. 238 Thanks vnto .. Saynt Mary, as fartherer and conductrice of this werke.

†**Condue', condye',** *v. Obs.* Also 4–5 condie, -duye, coundye, -due. [ad. O**F**. *condui-re* (*condi-re* :—L. *condūcere* to CONDUCT.] To conduct, guide.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE 182 God vs all condie! 1340 *Ayenb.* 122 Huiche þe holy gost let and conduep. *c* 1340 *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 1972 A seruaunt, to sett hym in þe waye, & coundue hym by þe downez. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xxii. (1869) 188 þe grace, which ledde me and condyed me. *Ibid.* 23 She wolde leede me and conduye me to grace dieu.

Conduict(e, obs. f. CONDUCT, CONDUIT.

†**Conduiresse.** *Obs.* Also -duyeresse, -dyeresse. [a. OF. *conduiresse, -duyresse* (from *conduitresse* or **conduiseresse.*)] = CONDUCTRESS.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. civ. (1869) 113, I am ladi and condyeresse [*v.r.* conduiresse], cheuentayn and constablesse of alle stoures. *Ibid.* IV. xxix. 192 Conduyeresse.

Conduit (kʌˑndit, kɒˑndit), *sb.* Forms: 4 **condut, cundid, -it, kundute, -dit(e,** (*pl.* **condwys, condise**), 4–5 **condyt, condethe,** 4–6 **condit, -dite, -dyte, cundite, -dyt(e,** 5 **coundite, -duyte, cundyth(e,** 5–6 **conduyt(e,** 5–7 **conduict,** 6 **condute, condyd, cunditt, cunduite, coundight, -dyte,** 6–7 **conduite,** 8 **cunduit,** 6– **conduit.** [A particular application of the word CONDUCT (OF. *conduit*, med.L. *conductus* in same sense), formerly having all the three type-forms *conduit, condit* (*cundit*), *conduct*; but, while in the other senses the Latin form *conduct* has prevailed, in this the French form *conduit* is retained, and the pronunciation descends from the ME. form *condit* or *cundit*.]

1. An artificial channel or pipe for the conveyance of water or other liquids; an aqueduct, a canal. (In *Sc.* in the form *cundie* commonly applied to a covered drain, not a tile drain.)

α. 1340 *Ayenb.* 91 Þise uif wytes byeþ ase uif condwys. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxiv. 41 As water kundute [1388 cundit]. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 852 *Tisbe*, As water, whanne the conduyte broken ys. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* II. 21 b, The Conduites runne, within continually. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 27 Conduits of lead, wherein the water shal be conueighed. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 215 Conduits Pipes and Canals that were made to distribute the Waters. 1812 *Act* 52 *Geo. III*, c. 141 § 43 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 125 A certain Conduit called Hobsen's Conduit. 1833 *Act* 3–4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 116 The pipes or other conduits .. used for the conveyance of gas. 1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (ed. 3) 274 Roads having sidedrains and cross conduits. 1883 PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 6) 25 Open conduits are liable to be contaminated by surface washings.

β. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* ii. 24 Thei camen to the hil of the water kundit. 1382 — 1 *Kings* xviii. 32 He beeldide vp an auter .. and he made a water cundid. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 221 A greet condyt [*aquæductum*]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. v. (1839) 47 Þere is no water to drynke, but 3if it come be condyt from Nyle [Roxb. vii. 24 in cundites fra the riuer]. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1414 Stremis smale, that by devise Myrthe had done come through condise. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 181 Floode Danubius flowethe..in condettes vnder the erthe. *c* 1450 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 733/40 *Hic aqueductus*, a cundyth undyr the erthe. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 35 (*heading*) An acte concerning the condites at Gloucester. 1587 *Bristol Wills* (1886) 249 To the yerely Repayringe of the Cundyte of the said parishe.

γ. 1491 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 2 A conduict begun at Christ Churche. 1607 NORDEN *Surveyors Dial.* 85, I see the Conducts are made of earthen pipes, which I like farre better then them of Leade. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* i. 49 A Pipe in the land to convey the water to my manour in a Conduct.

†**2.** A structure from which water is distributed or made to issue; a fountain. *Obs.* or *arch.*

α. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. xiv. (1554) 30 a, Like a conduit gushed out the bloude. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxi. 144 Oute of the conduyt of chepe ran whyte wyn and rede. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 426 They newe buylded in the same place a fayre Conduyt, which at this day is called the Conduyt in Cornehyll. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 334 In the middle of the Court there is an exceeding pleasant Conduite that spowteth out water in three degrees one aboue another. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. xxvi. 154 On the conduit without Ludgate, where the arms and angels had been refreshed. 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems, Dante at Verona* xxviii, The conduits round the garden sing.

fig. *a* 1645 HEYWOOD *Fort. by Land & Sea* I. i, See you not these purple conduits run, Know you these wounds?

β. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 201 Clarett and Creette, clergyally rennene, With condethes fulle curious alle of clene siluyre. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xx. (1839) 217 Þei that ben of houshold, drynken at the condyt. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 139 At the foure corners of this bedde there were foure condytes .. out of the whiche there yssued so sweet an odour and so delectable. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 27 At the condyd in Graschestret, the condet in Cornelle..at the lyttyll condyd..ronnynge wyne, rede claret and wythe.

γ. 1533 *Anne Boleyn's Coronation* in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 393 At the conducte in Cornehill was exhibited a Pageaunte of the three Graces. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 70 There is a Conduct in the Market Place.

†**b.** ? A laver or large basin. *Obs.*

1500 *Will of J. Ward* (Somerset Ho.), My grete lavatory of laton called a Condyte. 1592 R. D. tr. *Hypnerotomachia* 6 Great lauers, condites, and other infinite fragments of notable woorkmanship.

3. *transf.* Any natural channel, canal, or passage; †**a.** in the animal body (*obs.*); **b.** (19th c.) in geological or geographical formations; = CANAL 2, CHANNEL 6.

α. 1340 *Ayenb.* 202 Zuo þet o stream of tyeares yerne be þe condut of þe eȝen. 1483 CAXTON *De la Tour* L iij b, Wyn taken ouer mesure..stoppeth the conduytes of the nose. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 38 a, For thys drincke mollifieth it [the bladder] openeth the condute. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lxxx. 544 It doth also stoppe the pores and conduites of the skinne. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* viii. (1664) 100 The Conduits of the Spirits, and the Arteries and Veins. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. i. i. 269 The conduit that goes to the third stomach. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 88 The secretion of the fat .. is not performed in glands or in particular conduits. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. ix. 126 A subterranean conduit or eruptive channel by which the volcanic matter was protruded to the surface. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 693.

8. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. ix. 17 The stif swerd .. Persit his cost and breistis cundyt in hy. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Sheep* (1627) 249 In the condite of the teat.

γ. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xlv, [The Sea-] hurcheon .. havand bot ane conduct to purge thair wambe and ressave thair meit. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. XXXVII. 56 The juyce .. openeth the conductes of the nose. 1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 56 The sacred conduicts of her Wombe.

4. *fig.* The channel or medium by which anything (e. g. knowledge, influence, wealth, etc.) is conveyed; = CANAL 7, CHANNEL 8.

α. 1540 COVERDALE *Fruitf. Lesson* i, Here are opened the conduits and well-pipes of life, the way of our health. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. iv. § 15 Conduits of irremediable death to impenitent receivers. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. xi. (1695) 290 Language being the great Conduit, whereby Men convey .. Knowledge, from one to another. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 290 Sacraments are .. his appointed Means or Conduits, in and by which He confers his Graces. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1841) I. iii. 303 These republics .. became the conduits through which the produce of the East flowed in. 1878 MORLEY *J. De Maistre* Crit. Misc. 99 Reaching people through those usual conduits of press and pulpits.

γ. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Clerus Dom.* 53 The spirit .. running still in the first channels by ordinary conducts. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 18 The addresses of the people to their Sovereign .. being convey'd through him as a conduct.

5. *Arch.* †a. *gen.* A passage (*obs.*). b. *spec.* see quot. 1875.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq. Wotton* (1672) 33 Doors, Windows, Stair-cases, Chimnies, or other Conducts. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purch* 7. 1875 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Conduit* (Fr.), a long narrow walled passage underground, for secret communication between different apartments.

†6. The leading (of water) by a channel. *Obs.*

1555 *Fardle Facions* Pref. 10 Thei deriued into cities .. the pure freshe waters .. by conduicte of pipes and troughes.

7. *Mus.* A short connecting passage, a codetta.

1872 H. C. BANISTER *Music* § 404 By a short passage—*Conduit* .. it [the Motivo] is again returned to. 1880 OUSELEY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 568/1. (See COPULA.)

8. *Comb.*, as *conduit-cock, -like, -water*, adj. or adv.; **conduit-head**, a reservoir; = CONDUIT 2. also *fig.*; †**conduit-water**, spring water; **conduit-wise** *adv.* Also CONDUIT-PIPE.

1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 10 We'le take the tankards from the *conduit-cocks To fill with ipocras. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* IV. iii, A fountayne .. A noble sprynge, a ryall *conduyte hede. 1607 DEKKER *Wh. Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 244 Conduit-heads of treason. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 141 Those saphir-coloured brookes Which *conduit-like with curious crookes, Sweet Ilands make. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 1564) 68 Holyoke sodden in *cunduite water. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 28 A glasse of conduit water. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 9 A little chappell made *conduitwise.

†**Co·nduit,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. CONDUIT *sb.*] *trans.* a. To pour *forth* like a conduit or fountain; b. to transmit or convey as through a conduit.

1591 *Troubl. Raigne K. John* II. (1611) 73 My eies should conduit forth a sea of teares. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. ix. 13 His corruption .. is still Conduited to his undone Posterity.

Conduit, -uite, earlier form of CONDUCT; bad spelling of CONDITE, *Obs.*, pickled.

Conduiter, obs. f. CONDUCTOR.

Conduit-pipe. Also 5–6 **condite-, cundite-,** 5–7 **conduct-pipe.** [f. CONDUIT *sb.* + PIPE.]

1. A pipe for the conveyance of water or other liquid; a conduit of tubular form.

c 1430 LYDG. in Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. 39 By archis stronge, his cours for to reflecte Thorugh condyte pypis large & wyde. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 107 The water was brought to this place by conduct pipes. 1599 SIR J. DAVIES in Farr. *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 88 Water in conduit-pipes can rise no higher Than the well-head. 1726 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 79 To let out the Air from the Conduct Pipes, which obstructs the Running of the Water. 1812-6 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 199 Of conduit pipes and open canals. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* IX. 120 Grounds whose veins were conduit-pipes to many a crystal spring.

2. *fig.* A channel or medium of conveyance.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 481 The old fountaines, and conduyt pypes of the Gospell of grace stoppt up by the popish Philistines. *a* 1628 PRESTON *Serm. bef. His Majesty* (1630) 25 The instruments and conduit-pipes of so great blessings. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. (ed. 2) 67 In respect of debts which he incurred, the son did not act as conduit-pipe, but was liable in his own person.

Conduke, obs. Sc. f. CONDUCT *sb.*

†**Condu·lcate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ppl. stem of L. *conduleāre* (in Vulgate) to sweeten, f. *con-* + *dulc-is* sweet.] *trans.* To sweeten. (*fig.*)

1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Olde Age* 6 b, Such helpes to alleuiate and condulcate the asperitie and unpleasauntenes of their decrepite age.

So †**Condu·lcate** *pa. pple.*, sweetened.

1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Old Age* 48 b, Al which faultes .. through good maners and discipline are condulcate, qualefied and made swete.

†**Condu·nghill,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd. trans.* To make like a dunghill.

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 46 These dreery, direfull dayes condunghill'd and uglified me into a darke dense lumpe.

Condu·plicant, *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *conduplicānt-em*, pr. pple. of *conduplicāre*: see next.] 'Doubling up; as when the leaflets of a compound leaf rise up and apply themselves to each other's faces'. (*Treas. Bot.* 1866.)

Conduplicate (kǫ̆ndiū·plikĕt), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *conduplicāt-us*, pa. pple. of *conduplicāre*, f. *con-* together + *duplicāre* to double.] Mod. Dicts. also have **Condu·plicated.**

Doubled or folded together: said of leaves when they are folded down lengthwise along the middle.

1777 S. ROBSON *Brit. Flora* 16. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* v. (1858) 62 Vernation conduplicate. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* I. 35 Leaves doubled side by side, *conduplicate.*

†**Condu·plicate,** *v. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. ppl. stem of L. *conduplicāre*: see prec.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Conduplicate*, to double.

Conduplication (kǫ̆ndiū:plikē·ʃən). [ad. L. *conduplicātiōn-em*, n. of action from *conduplicāre*: see above.] A doubling; a repetition.

[1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 209 That which the Greekes call *symploche*, the Latines *complexio*, or *conduplicatio*.] 1619 DONNE *Serm.* cxlvi. V. 619 As God expresses the bitterness of death in an Ingemination (*morte morietur*) in a Conduplication of deaths—he shall die and die twice over. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 59 When the voyce is reiterate by conduplication. 1864 J. BROWN *Let.* in W. Knight *Princ. Shairp* (1888) 233 If the public were a vast conduplication of me there could be no fear.

†**Condu·plicive,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [improp. f. L. *conduplicāre*: perh. *conduplicative* was meant.]

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 92 b, The eyght water is named the conduplicive or doubled.

Condurango: see CUNDURANGO.

†**Condu·rdon.** *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [L. *condurdum.*] A plant: according to Lewis and Short, *Saponaria Vaccaria* of Linnæus.

1623 COCKERAM III, *Condurdon*, an hearbe which in August beareth a flower which cures the Kings euill.

Condurrite (kǫndʊ·rəit). *Min.* [f. *Condurrow* + -ITE.] A soft black arsenical ore of copper, found in the Condurrow mine, Cornwall.

1827 W. PHILLIPS in *Phil. Mag.* Ser. II. II. 287 The black mineral I propose to distinguish by the name of *Condurrite*. 1854 J. A. PHILLIPS *Man. Metallurgy* (ed. 2) 333 Condurrite is an arseniosulphide of copper of a greenish black or blue colour.

†**Co·ndut.** *Obs.* Also 3 **eundut,** 4 **coundute.** [a. OF. *condut, conduit*, nom. *conduis*:—med.L. *conductus* a sort of motet, sung while the priest was proceeding to the altar: see Godefroy. It is etymologically the same word as F. *conduit*, CONDUCT.] A kind of song or carol.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 483 And hure and hure to Cristes masse, Wane riche and poore, more and lasse, Singeth condut nigt and dai. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1655 Mony apel songez, As coundutes of kryst-masse, & carolez newe. [1880 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 372/1 The *Conductus*, a species of Sæcular Song, in which the subject in the Tenor was original, and suggested the other parts, after the manner of the *Guida* of a Canon.]

Condut(e, -duycte, -yt(te, -wy, -wyte, obs. ff. CONDUIT, CONDUCT.

Conduye: see CONDUE *v. Obs.*

Conduyter, -tour, obs. ff. CONDUCTOR.

Condy-, obs. spelling of CONDI-.

Condyd, -dyt(e, -dyth(e, obs. ff. CONDUIT, CONDUCT; erron. var. of CONED.

Condyeresse, var. of CONDUIRESSE, *Obs.*

Condygne, -dynge, obs. ff. CONDIGN *a.*

Condyl: see CONDYLE.

Condylar (kǫ·ndilăr), *a. Anat.* [f. L. *condyl-us* knuckle + -AR.] Pertaining to a condyle.

1876 QUAIN *Anat.* (ed. 8) I. 110 These are the condylar surfaces [of the Tibia]. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 454 The condylar portion of the cartilage.

Condyle (kǫ·ndil). *Anat.* Also **condyl.** [prob. a. F. *condyle* (in Paré 16th c.), ad. L. *condyl-us*, a. Gr. *κόνδυλος* a knuckle. (The superfluous final *e* appears to be from French.)]

†1. A blow given with the clenched fist. *Obs.*

1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 180 The stroake inflicted with the Hand thus composed, hath from antiquity retained the name of Condyl.

2. A rounded process at the end of a bone serving to form an articulation with another bone; *esp.* applied to the two protuberances of the occipital bone which articulate with the atlas (*occipital condyles*).

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg. Wks.* 237 The roote of the inner condyle of the thigh. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 36 The Neck of the *Condyll* of the Jaw-bone. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* 127 Between the condyls. 1834 SIR C. BELL *Hand* 85 The radius .. has a depression with a polished surface for revolving on the condyle of the humerus. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* vii. 170 The two convex occipital condyles of the skull.

3. Applied to the rounded ends of the tibia, and similar parts in the jointed members of arthropoda.

Condyloid (kǫ·ndiloid), *a.* [ad. Gr. **κονδυλοειδ-ης* (*κονδυλώδης* in Hippocr.) knuckle-like. Cf. F. *condyloïde.*] Resembling or formed like a condyle; pertaining to a condyle.

Condyloid foramina: the foramina of the occipital bone. *Condyloid process*: 'the articulating process of the lower jaw, consisting of the condyle and its neck' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 165 The Condyloid Processes of the Occiput. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 732/2 The anterior condyloid foramen. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 64 The inner condyloid cavity of the tibia.

‖ **Condyloma** (kǫndilō·mă). In 7 -ome, 8 -om. Pl. -omata. *Pathol.* [a. L. *condylōma*, a. Gr. *κονδύλωμα* callous knob or lump, f. *κόνδυλος*: see CONDYLE. (F. *condylome*, occ. in earlier Eng. use.)] A conical or discoidal prominence of the skin, due to overgrowth of the papillæ of the affected part, and of the epidermis covering them; occurring near the external openings of the mucous passages, in the larynx, and occasionally elsewhere.

Condylomata called also 'syphilitic warts' and 'mucous patches' are known as 'secondary symptoms' of syphilis.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Condilome*, a swelling or excrescent flesh in or about the fundament. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 16 Condylomata, so called from their likeness to the Knuckles of a Man's fingers. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 218 Wens or Condyloms. 1783 F. MICHAELIS in *Med. Commun.* I. 326 The ulcers and condylomata in the fauces. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 114 These hypertrophied tonsils are sometimes the seat of condylomata. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 82 When about the orifice of a mucous passage as a condyloma.

Condylomatous (kǫndilǫ·mătəs), *a.* [f. L. stem of prec. + -OUS.] Of the nature of a condyloma.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 714/2 Profuse condylomatous growths. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 523.

Condylope (kǫ·ndilǫp). *Zool.* [a. F. *condylope* (Latreille), ad. mod.L. *condylopus.*] = next.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xiv. 17 This great group named by him [Latreille] .. Condylopes. 1841 J. DUNCAN *Moths* 32 The articulated animals are here designated by the common name of Condylopes.

Condylopod (kǫndi·lǫpǫd). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *condylopod-a*, pl. of *condylopus* (= Gr. *κονδυλόπους, -όποδα* knob-footed).] A member of the class *Condylopoda*, an earlier name for the ARTHROPODA. Also as *adj.* = **Condylo·podous** *a.*

1855 OWEN *Invertebr. An.* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Condylopods*, the articulate animals with jointed legs, as insects, crabs, and spiders.

‖ **Condylura** (kǫndilū·ra). *Zool.* [mod.L. (Illiger), f. Gr. *κόνδυλος* (see CONDYLE) + *οὐρά* tail, a name given from the knotty appearance of the tail in dried specimens.] Generic name of the Star-nosed Mole of North America.

[1829 SIR J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Boreali-Amer.* I. 284.] 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 443/1 *Condylura*, Illiger's name for a genus of insectivorous mammifers. 1860 W. S. DALLAS *Anim. Kingd.* 762 In the genus Condylura .. the nose is surrounded by a number of small moveable cartilaginous filaments, which radiate somewhat in the form of a star, and are doubtless employed as organs of touch.

Condylure. *rare.* Anglicized form of prec.

Condyssend, obs. f. CONDESCEND.

Condyt(e, -dyth, obs. ff. CONDUCT, CONDUIT.

Cone (kōun), *sb.*[1] Also 5 **coone,** 6–7 **con,** 7 **coane.** [a. F. *cône* or ad. L. *cōn-us* cone, conical apex, a. Gr. *κῶν-os* pine-cone, geometrical cone, conical apex, spinning-top, etc.]

I. The geometrical figure.

1. A solid figure or body, of which the base is a circle, and the summit a point, and every point in the intervening surface is in a straight line between the vertex and the circumference of the base.

Called a *right circular cone* when the vertex is on the perpendicular to the centre of the base; an *oblique cone*, when it lies without it.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. xvi. 317 A cone is a solide or bodely figure which is made, when one of the sides of a rectangle triangle .. which contayne the right angle, abiding fixed, the triangle is moued about. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. ix. 247 His face was radiant, and dispersing beames like many hornes and cones about his head. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 19 The shape and fashion of his head, Was like a con, or pyramid. 1781 COWPER *Table-T.* 53 Such reasoning falls like an inverted cone Wanting its proper base to stand upon. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 358 Any cone is the third part of a cylinder, or of a prism, of equal base and altitude.

b. In *mod. Geom.*, a solid generated by a straight line which always passes through a fixed point called the vertex, and describes any fixed curve (not necessarily a circle).

1865 W. S. ALDIS *Solid Geom.* § 34. 1877 B. WILLIAMSON *Integr. Calc.* 295 The equation .. represents a cone such that the moment of inertia is the same for each of its edges. Such a cone is called an *equimomental cone* of the body.

c. A conical mass *of* any substance.

1577 DEE *Relat. Spirits* I. (1659) 355 The next stream .. moveth from the 4 sides ward, and make 4 Triangles, or rather Cones, of water. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 113 Bullets commonly beat out a Cone of Wall, whose Vertex is in the Bullets Entry. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 186 The servants cut our bread into cones, cylinders, etc. 1813 COLERIDGE *Remorse* V, The life within one, It sinks and wavers like this cone of flame. 1874 DAWKINS *Cave Hunt.* ii. 64 The shaft stands on a cone of dripstone. *fig.* 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vi. 128 Their hierarchies acuminating still higher and higher in a cone of Prelaty.

2. *Optics.* a. *Cone of rays*: a pencil of rays of light diverging from an illuminating point and falling upon a surface. [= F. *cône de lumière.*]

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* ii. 17 The mirror receives only .. a cone of rays .. whose base is the circular mirror. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* II. (ed. 5) 200 The innumerable rays of light, issuing from any point at *c*, towards any surface in the situation *ab*, are said to form a cone or

pencil of diverging light. 1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* iii. 27 The sun pouring down a cone of yellow rays.

b. *Cone of shade* (in *Astr.*) : the conical shadow projected into space by a planet on the side turned from the sun. [cf. L. *coni umbræ* (Lucr.)].

[1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 776 Now had night measur'd with her shaddowie Cone Half way up Hill this vast Sublunar Vault. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 141 Night's shadowy cone reluctant melts away.] 1854 TOMLINSON *Arago's Astron.* 147 The moon's cone of shade. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 101 The shape of the shadow [of the moon] is in fact, that of a cone—hence the term 'cone of shadow.'

II. Applied to various cone-shaped objects.

Sense 3 is the original in Greek, whence the geometrical sense was taken; it is, in its Eng. history, quite independent of sense 1, and perh. the source of 4; the later senses of this group are popular or technical applications of 1.

3. The more or less conical fruit of pines and firs; a dry scaly multiple fruit, formed by hard persistent imbricated scales covering naked seeds; a strobile.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 87 a, Πιτυς .. hathe a lesse con or nut or appell [than πευκη]. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lxxxvii. 770 The fruite of the Pine is called in Greke κῶνος: in Latine, *Conus*, and *Nux Pinea*: in Englishe, a Cone, or Pine Apple. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1532 It [cedar] beareth cones that grow upright, like as the Firre doth. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xxi, The Kernels, and Nuts, which may be gotten out of their Cones and Clogs. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 200 The larger feeds upon the cones of the pine-tree. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xxxiii, A light spear topped with a cypress cone. 1863 C. A. JOHNS *Home Walks* 63 The season when the cones of the Scotch fir split and discharge their seed. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 453 In order not to introduce confusion into the definition of a flower, the whole of what is found on the axis, in other words, the whole cone, must be considered a single flower.

4. A cocoon. ? *Obs.*

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 51 The cone on which it [the silkworm] spins, is formed for covering it .. in the aurelia state. 1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) I. 44 Some of them spin webs or cones, in which they enclose themselves. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-Cap* 280 Though she have .. spun a cradle-cone through which she pricks Her passage, and proves peacock-butterfly.

5. *Conchol.* A marine shell of the genus *Conus*, or family *Conidæ*, of Gastropods; also called *cone-shell*. [F. *cône.*]

1770 LISTER *Conchol.* (ed. Huddesford) *Index* 31 Cone Shell. 1 Black Tiger Cone..7 The Girdle or Bastard Cone Shell. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* III. (1856) 353 Since the period of the English chalk-formation, there have been living .. Cones and Olives in the London Basin. 1860 L. REEVE *Elem. Conchol.* I. 7 The inner spiral partitions of a Cone in an early stage of growth, are thick and solid.

6. A cone-shaped building enclosing a glass-furnace, tile-kiln, or the like. b. a conical architectural structure.

1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. II. 1054 A newly-finished glass-house .. the cone being 120 feet in height, suddenly fell. 1873 ROSSETTI *Burden of Nineveh*, Since those thy temples, court and cone, Rose far in desert history. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 655 The crown-glass furnace..is an oblong square, built in the centre of a brick cone.

7. A cone-shaped mountain-top or peak; *esp.* a volcanic peak, formed by the accumulation of ejected material round the crater.

Applied as a proper name to peaks of the Rocky Mountains; e. g. Clayton Cone (Colorado), Lone Cone (Idaho).

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 327 The..cones of single eruption near Clermont in Auvergne. 1852 CONYBEARE & H. *St. Paul* (1862) II. xxiii. 370 They would see on the left the volcanic cone and smoke of Stromboli. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 21 At a distance, was the grand cone of the Weisshorn.

8. *Mech.* Applied to various cone-shaped parts of apparatus.

a. A cone-shaped drum, used for communicating different speeds to a lathe, etc. b. In *Spinning*, one of the taper drums in the head-stock of a mule, called the *backing-off* and *drawing-up cones*, respectively. c. The vent-plug which is screwed into the barrel of a fire-arm.

1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 49 When the strap takes its position on the largest part of [the driving cone], it will apply to the smallest part of the driven cone, and the speed of the lathe will be at its maximum. The position of the strap upon the cone is regulated at pleasure by a winch. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 161 When the wool has arrived by a spiral circulation near the base of the cone, it is deposited upon an endless apron. 1875 — *Dict. Arts* III. 607 s.v. *Pottery*, The apex of the one cone corresponds to the base of the other, which allows the strap to retain the same degree of tension, while it is made to traverse horizontally, in order to vary the speed of the lathe at pleasure.

9. *Meteorol.* A cone-shaped vessel, hoisted as a foul-weather-signal.

1875 *Chamb. Jrnl.* CXXXIII. 8 A cone hoisted with the point upwards denotes an approaching wind veering round from the north-west by north to the south-east. 1882 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 3/6 (*The weather*) The south cone is still up in the west, south, and east, and the north cone was hoisted in the north this afternoon.

10. *Phys.* One of the minute cone-shaped bodies which form, with the 'rods', the bacillary layer of the retina.

1867 J. MARSHALL *Phys.* I. 540 The external layer .. consists of a stratum of evenly-disposed, transparent, colourless, *rods*..intermixed with other larger bodies, named *cones*. 1879 *Macm. Mag.* 133/1 That the layer of rods and cones is the part of the eye in which waves of ether are converted into sensations of light and colour has long been known.

11. Short for CONE-WHEAT.

1826 W. COBBETT *Rural Rides* (1885) II. 191 It is the white cone that Mr. Budd sows.

III. A conical apex or point.

12. The conical top of a helmet or other head-piece. [So. Gr. *κῶνος*, L. *cōnus.*]

1603 B. JONSON *Jas. I's Entert.* Wks. (ed. Rtldg.) 532/1 A hat of delicate wool, whose top ended in a cone, and was thence called *apex*, according to that of Lucan. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 88 Leather head-peeces..in the middest whereof ariseth a Cone resembling the forme of a Tyara. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* III. 304 A pointed casque O'er each grim visage rear'd its iron cone. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. IV. 128 He smote him on the helmet's cone.

†**13.** The apex of the heart. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 363 Through the outward surface of the heart euen to the Cone or point thereof. 1684 BOYLE *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* V. 48 The motions of the Cone, as they call it, or *Mucro* of the Heart. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 91 Down to the Cone of the Youth's open Heart.

†**14.** *transf.* An apex or vertex, as of a cone or pyramid; a point at which lines converge. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Angle*, an angle, cone, or corner. 1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 57 It is the Top of this Triangle, the very Cone of this Pyramis. *a* 1641 SPELMAN *Anc. Govt. Eng.* (R.), As .. each side of an arch descendeth alike from the coane or top point. 1711 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* 12 The Blood-Vessels..all terminate in a Cone.

†**b.** *Her.* Each of the angular divisions of a shield formed by a number of lines (*e. g.* 12) radiating from the centre; the central point in which these meet; any point (*e. g.* at the centre of the base, where similar angular divisions meet). *Obs.* (App. the earliest use in English.)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* E iv b, The lawist corner or the coone of tharmys that is to say the lawyst poynt of the shelde .. In all armys contrari conyt all the conys .. mete to gedyr conally in the middis of the shelde. *Ibid.* E v a, All the colouris of theys armys meete to gedir at oon coone, that is to say at the myddyst poyntt of the shelde. *Ibid.* E v b, Now folowyth of certan armys in the wich iij. pilis mete to gedyr in oon coone.

IV. 15. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cone-bearing, -billed, -like, -shaped* adjs.; **cone-bit**, a conical boring-bit; **cone-compasses**, a pair of compasses with a cone or bullet on one leg, to set in a hole; **cone-flower**, a name for the genus *Rudbeckia*; *purple cone-flower*, the genus *Echinacea*; **cone-gamba**, an organ-stop with conical pipes; **cone-gear**, a method of transmitting motion, by means of two cones rolling together; **cone-granule**, a corpuscle connected with a cone of the retina; **cone-head**, a garden name for *Strobilanthes*; **cone-in-cone**, a peculiar geological structure, presenting the appearance of a number of cones one packed inside another; **cone-joint**, a strong pipe-joint, tapering from the centre to the two ends each of which is inserted into the end of one of the pipes; **cone-nose**, a name for the hemipterous Insect genus *Conorhinus*; †**cone-nut** = CONE 3; hence †*cone-nut-bearing* adj.; **cone-plate** (see quot.); **cone-pulley**, a pulley shaped like a truncated cone, or one consisting of sheaves of different diameters, for imparting different speeds to a lathe, etc.; **cone-seat**, a piece of iron forming a seat for the 'cone' in fire-arms; **cone-shell** = CONE 5; **cone tree**, a coniferous tree, a conifer; **cone-valve**, a hollow valve with a conical face; **cone-wheel**, a wheel shaped like a truncated cone, for transmitting a variable or adjustable motion to another wheel. Also CONE-WHEAT, CONES.

1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* 37 There are several other *cone-bearing trees. 1882 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. 549 The cone-bearing Araucaria. 1857 GRAY *Bot. North. U. S.* 214 *Echinacea*, *Purple Cone-flower. 1879 C. PICKERING *Chron. Hist. Plants* 941 *Rudbeckia laciniata* of North-east America, A *cone flower. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 133 Messrs. Hill and Son have a stop.. named the '*Cone Gamba', which they frequently use in their organs. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 206 A *Cone-like Heap of Pibble Stones. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 28 a, The bunghes [of the larch] are lesse then any other kynde *conenutberyng tre hath. 1850 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, **Cone-plate*, a strong plate of cast iron fixed vertically to the bed of a lathe, with a conical hole in it, to form a support for the end of a shaft which it is required to bore. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* i, Here a *cone-shaped peak soars up. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* 2 Its .. cone-shaped yew-tree arbour. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* V, Of all the *cone trees this only [larch] is found without leaves in the winter.

†**Cone,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 **coane.** [see CONE *v.*[2]] A fissure, cleft, chink.

1584 [see COANE]. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 352 This also is very soveraigne for Cones, Cracks, and Chops in the heeles of the horse.

Cone (kōun), *v.*[1] [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To shape like a cone or segment of a cone. See CONED *ppl. a.* 2.

2. *intr.* To bear cones, as a fir-tree.

1888 *Scottish Leader* 9 Nov. 7 The spruce firs had coned freely.

†**Cone,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* or *dial.* [Goes with CONE *sb.*[2]: both being derivs., of some kind, of OE. *cinan, cīn, cinen* to crack, burst open: see CHINE, CHAWN.]

a. *intr.* To gape or split open, to crack or chink. b. *trans.* To fissure.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XII. vii. 183 With charmes she makes the earth to cone [L. *haec cantu finditque solum*]. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* II. (1626) 26 Invading fire the upper Earth assayl'd; All chap't and con'd; her pregnant iuyce exhal'd. 1735 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.), *Cone*, to crack or split with the sun, as timber does. 1887 in *Kentish Gloss.*

[Cone and Key, misreading of *Cove and Key*: see COVE.]

Coned (kōund), *ppl. a.* [f. CONE *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** *Her.* ? Having an apex or point; pointed.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* E iv b, He berith paly barri contrari conyt of asure & golde [tr. L. *contraconata*]. *Ibid.* E v a, And theys armys be calde contrari conyt for this cause, for all the colouris of theys armys meete to gedir at oon coone .. For euery body triangulit is moore of lengthe then of brede and naamly conyt. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 212 Our old Heralds did cal it contrary condyd bicause that all the cullors of the armes do meet togethar at the middle point of the shield only which they called the Cone.

2. Shaped like a cone or segment of a cone.

1878 THURSTON *Growth Steam Eng.* 173 The coned 'tread' of the wheel [of cars].

3. Furnished with or having cones.

1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1272/1 Bicycle..non slipping tyres, and coned pedals. *Mod. Bicycle Price List*, Plain or coned bearing.

Conees, obs. pl. of CONEY.

Coneine, coneism: see CONIINE, -ISM.

Conelet (kōu·nlĕt). [f. CONE *sb.* + dim. suffix -LET.] A little or tiny cone.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 269 Corallum with the conelets crowded.

†**Conely,** *adv. Obs.* In 5 **conally, coonly.** [? f. CONE *sb.*[1] + -LY.] Cone-wise; apically; (meeting) in one apical point.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* E iv b, In all armys contrari conyt all the conys..mete to gedyr conally in the middis of the shelde. *Ibid.* E v b, Armys in the wich the colowris mete to gedyr in the myddist poynt coonly.

Conenchyma (kōune·ŋkimă). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *κῶν-ος* cone + *ἔγχυμα* an infusion.] The tissue of the hairs of plants consisting of conical cells.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

‖ **Conepatl** (kōu·nĕ·pat'l). Also **conepate.** [Native Mexican name: lit. 'little fox'; f. *conetl*, in comp. *cone-* 'child', prefixed to names of animals = 'young, little' + *epatl* fox. (Siméon.)] An American skunk (genus *Conepātus*, J. E. Gray, 1837).

[1651 HERNANDEZ *Hist. Plant Anim. & Min. Mexico* 332 Alterum [genus] ysquiepatl etiam vocatum .. alterum vero conepatl seu vulpecula puerilis.] 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. IV. iii. 421 Two varieties more of this animal [the skunk], which Mr. Buffon calls the conepate and the zorille. 1812 SMELLIE & WOOD tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* IX. 212 The third Hernandez calls conepatl which name we shall preserve.

Cones, obs. pl. of CONEY.

Conessine (kŏne·sēin). [f. *Conessi* + *-ine.*] A bitter base from the bark of *Wrightia antidysenterica* (*Conessi cortex*). Also called *Wrightine.*

Conestable, obs. f. CONSTABLE.

Cone-wheat. [f. CONE *sb.*] A bearded variety of wheat (so called, according to Lowe (*Pract. Agric.* 324) from the conical form of the spike). Also *cone* simply, and *cones.*

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 152 The long Cone Wheat, which yet is the best of any, to be sown in rank clay Land. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 137 Sowed with cone or hard wheat. 1807 *Compl. Farmer* (ed. 5) I, *Cone-wheat*, a species of wheat, some of the ears of which have awns, and others none. 1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss.*, *Cones*, or *Cone-wheat*, Bearded wheat. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Cone-wheat.*

Conex, variant of CONNEX, *Obs.*

Coney, variant spelling of CONY, q. v.

Confab (kŏnfæ·b), *sb.* Colloquial shortening of CONFABULATION; a talk together; familiar talk.

1701 *Dial. Marphorio & Pasquin* 8 I'll .. enter into a Confab with you. 1763 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 189 The whole confab I will tell you, word for word. 1789 WOLCOTT *Subj. for Painters* Wks. 1812 II. 158 In close Confab the gentleman is seen. 1836 DICKENS *Lett.* III. 4 We must have a confab about this. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* II. iv, I saw Lady Joddrell in close confab with you.

Confa·b, *v. colloq.* Shortening of CONFABULATE.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. xxxiii, [He] said, I have been confabbing, that was his word, with Mrs. Jervis, about you. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Nov., Mrs. Thrale and I were dressing, and as usual confabbing. 1795 *Ibid.* 18 June, You and Mr. Erskine confabbing so lovingly.

†**Confa·ble,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *confabuler* or L. *confābulāri.*] = CONFABULATE.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3901 Thay wille be chaste, and neure the lesse of filthes fflesshely confable.

Confa·bular, *a.* [ad. med.L. *confābulār-is* conversant (with any one), f. the elements of *confābulā-ri*: see CONFABULATE and -AR[1].] Of or pertaining to confabulation; conversational.

a 1846 *Q. Rev.* cited by WORCESTER; in mod. Dicts.

Confabulate (kŏnfæ·biŭlē·it), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *confābulārī*, f. *con-* together + *fābulārī* to talk, chat, f. *fābula* a tale: see FABLE.] *intr.* To talk familiarly together, converse, chat.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Confabulate*, to talke together. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 32 This body and the Stars confabulating together, the Mind is informed of things to come. 1732 *Hist. Litteraria* III. 72 Moses and Elias were at the Transfiguration, and did confabulate with Jesus. 1785 COWPER *Pairing Time* 2, I shall not ask Jean Jacques Rousseau If birds confabulate or no. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 419 The women..often awake to confabulate even at midnight. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 248 They did not cluster on the tree-tops..caw and confabulate For nothing.

Confabulation (kŏnfæbiŭlē·ʃən). Also 5–6 **-acion.** [ad. L. *confābulātiōn-em*, n. of action from *confābulārī*: see prec. So in Fr.] Talking together; a familiar talk or conversation; chat.

c 1450 tr. *T. à Kempis* 133 Þi consolacions are not as mannes talkinges or confabulacions. 1534 MORE *Godly Medit.* Wks. 1417/1 To abstaine from vaine confabulacions. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. VI. i. (1651) 293 Friends confabulations are comfortable at all times. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 21. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 16 Sheldon espied us, out of a Window, holding a long Confabulation. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mdlle. Panache* (1832) 223 His lordship was engaged in confabulation with his groom. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xvi, When they went off for a private confabulation at night.

b. *humorously.* A conference.

1845 *Whitehall* lvi, Said Cromwell, rising, an example which was followed by the whole confabulation.

Confa·bulator. [a. late L. *confābulātor*, n. of action from *confābulārī*: see CONFABULATE, and -OR. So mod.F. *confabulateur*.] One who takes part in familiar talk or conversation.

1651 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* II. (1668) 34 These Divine Confabulators..divine each others wishes. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 221 To animate their Confabulators to a more secure converse. 18.. LYTTON is quoted by Ogilvie.

Confabulatory (kŏnfæ·biŭlătəːri), *a.* [on L. type **confābulātōri-us*, f. *confābulātōr-em*: see prec. and -ORY.] Pertaining to or marked by confabulation or familiar talk; colloquial.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 228, I finde this confabulatorie Epitaph. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 148 This led to a confabulatory discourse between the men. 1848 *Ibid.* LXIV. 499 To indulge in a confabulatory critique.

† Confami·liar, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. med.L. *confamiliār-is*: see CON- and FAMILIAR.] Of the same family; having a family likeness.

1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* x. (1682) 80 Some of them were more confamiliar and analogous to some of our transactions than others.

Confanon, obs. f. GONFANON, -FALON.

† Confaria·tion. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *con-* + *fāriārī* to speak: see -ATION.] Speaking together, conversation, intercourse. [Cf. CONFARREATION 2.]

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 90 Shall we attend to the præfation of irrationals and inanimate, and not rest our selves satisfied with the confariation of reasonable men? *Ibid.* 25 What? he that hath..confariation with a petty Maisterell?

Confarreate (kŏnfæːriˌēlt), *a.* [ad. L. *confarreāt-us*, pa. pple. of *confarreāre*: see below.] Solemnized by confarreation.

1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Instit. Gaius* 500 *Flamines majores* required to be issue of a confarreate marriage.

† Confa·rreated, *a. Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Confarreated*, married with that ceremony. Hence in some later Dicts.

Confarreation (kŏnfæːriˌēi·ʃən). *Rom. Antiq.* Also 7 confarration, 7–8 **-ferreation,** 8 **-farriation.** [ad. L. *confarreātiōn-em*, n. of action from *confarreā-re* to unite in marriage by the offering of bread, f. *con-* + *farre-us* of spelt, corn, or grain, *farreum* a spelt-cake, f. *far, farr-is* grain, spelt, whence *farreātus, farreātio.*]

1. The highest and most solemn form of marriage among the ancient Romans, made in the presence of the Pontifex Maximus or the Flamen Dialis and ten witnesses, and marked by the offering of a cake made of spelt.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* IV. v. (1622) 94 The vse of confarreation, or marriage with a cake of Wheate, either not vsed, or only of a few. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 550 There was nothing reputed more religious than the bond of Confarration, in knitting vp of mariages. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* v. 35 The confarreation..was, because of its incongruity, but short-lived. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lxii. 362 Vulcan had not taken his celestial spouse with the holy rites of confarreation.

† b. A wedding, marriage. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. (1650) 110 Wishing you all conjugall joy and a happy confarreation, I rest your affectionat Cousin, J. H. *Ibid.* V. 161 Wishing you .. if you have her, a happy conferreation.

2. ? Alliance, affinity. [? for CONFARIATION.]

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* I. 12, I embrace his opinions; let his person or private ends..alone: I nor have nor will have confarreation therewith. *Ibid.* IV. 134 With whom if you have any commerce, intercourse, or confarreation, look unto it.

† Confascia·tion. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *con-* together + *fascia* band, bandage: see -ATION.] A binding or bundling together; a bundle.

1788 tr. *Swedenborg's Wisd. Angels* III. § 207 They are successive Compositions, or Confasciations and Conglobations from simple Things.

† Confasci·cula·tion. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *con-* together + *fascicul-us* small bundle.] = prec.

1788 tr. *Swedenborg's Wisd. Angels* III. § 195 The Formation of them..by Confasciculations or Conglobations.

Confa·tal, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *confātāl-is* (Cicero), f. *con-* + *fātum* fate: see FATAL.] Subject to or sharing in the same fate.

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 335 It is no less determined by fate that you shall have a Physician, than that you shall recover. They are confatal. 1858 *Oxford Ess.* 99 The portent and the thing to be signified were 'confatal'.

Confa·ted, *ppl. a.* [f. CON- together + FATED: cf. prec.] Fated together with (something else).

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. xxvi. § 51. 586 Chrysippus insists, in Tully *De Fato* cap. xiii, that when a sick man is fated to recover, it is confated that he shall send for a physician.

Confeather, var. of CONFEDER, *Obs.*

† Confe·ct, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6 **-fict.** [ad. L. *confect-us*, pa. pple. of *conficĕre*: see CONFECT *v.*]

1. Performed. (Said of the sacrifice of the mass: cf. CONFECTION *sb.* 2, CONFICIENT.)

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 108 Thei seie breed is turned into fleish, and wyne into blood..It wole not be confect but oonli of a preest, that lawfulli is ordeyned.

2. Made up by combination of ingredients; compounded; mixed.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. lx. (1495) 897 Oximell is callyd soure hony, for the matere therof is confecte of hony and of vyneygre. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 797 Kepe this confect meddissyng Until the time of .. spryngyng. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. ix. (1554) 82 Confect with spices. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par., Pref. to Luke* 10 It is confect of no mo than one simple. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* Ep. Ded., Ambrosia, a sugred and confect kinde of wine. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 89. 156 Take a long neckt Jugg..put in thy Amber confect therein.

3. Made into a confection; preserved.

1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 42a, The seede of citrons confict in sugre.

4. 'Made up', counterfeit.

c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Confect*, Counterfeit.

Confect (kŏnfekt), *sb.* Also 7 **comfect.** [ad. med.L. *confectum, confecta*, subst. uses of the pa. pple.: see prec. and COMFIT. Cf. It. *confetto* sweetmeat; also Ger. *confect.*] A sweetmeat made of fruit, seed, etc., preserved in sugar; a comfit.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1355/1 It hailed small confects, rained rosewater, and snew an artificiall kind of snow. 1614 OVERBURY *Char.* ix. *Amorist*, Muske comfects. 1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* iii. 34 Cacao..roasted, and made into Confects. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 2 Use it like Caraway-seeds for Confects and Sugar-plums. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v, Confects are reduced to eight kinds, viz. liquid confects, marmalades, jellies, pasts, dry confects, conserves, candies, and dragees, or sugar-plums. 1889 A. C. DOYLE *Micah Clarke* I. 9 She made salves and eyewaters, powders and confects, cordials and persico.

Confect (kŏnfe·kt), *v.* Also 6 **-fict.** [f. L. *confect-* ppl. stem of *confic-ĕre* to put together, make up, prepare, complete, etc., f. *con-* + *facĕre* to do, make, put.] *trans.*

† 1. To put together, mix, compound (ingredients).

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 69 Confict them together with wine and make pilles of them. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* Civ b, Confecte or compounde al together. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 152 Vnwholsome it is to mix, season, and confect therewith some other wine. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. xxxi. (1639) 52 Let all these be beaten into powder and searced, and confect that powder with clarified honie.

† 2. To prepare or make up by the combination of various ingredients; to compound. *Obs.*

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 357 Confect the unguent of Capons grease, oyle of roses, oyle of violets, etc. 1580 BABINGTON *Exp. Lord's Prayer* (1596) 90 The Phisitions prescription confected by the Apothecary. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 165 To confect a sauce. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 299 That poison..was confected..by his brother. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 34 Confect many medicines.

† 3. To prepare for use as a relish or delicacy; to make into a comfit or confection; to preserve, pickle. ? *Obs.*

1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 39a, When the nuttes be in season to confecte. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XV. iii, Olives .. confected and seasoned with salt. 1624 FORD, etc. *Sun's Darling* IV, Mistery there .. Confects the substance of the choicest fruits In a rich candy. 1681 RYCAUT *Critick* 166 Those [words] which may embitter, and dress, and comfect them for the stomach of the receiver. 1808 [see CONFECTED]. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* II. XXV, Fashioning match-boxes, sorting paper, confecting jam.

† 4. To prepare (food) for digestion or assimilation; to digest. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* V. 70 We first confect, and make ready in the mouth the rough and hard meates. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. XV. 75 A certain internal and vitriolated fier .. doth readily and quickly confect and destroy the meates.

5. To make (out of the materials). [In mod. use an affectation after F. *confectionner*; cf. CONFECTION *sb.* 6 and *v.* 3.]

1677 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 4) 309 Of this also were confected the famous Everlasting Lamps and Tapers. The stone is called Asbeston. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* III. ii, Prodigies in the way of patchwork quilts, confected by fingers of three or four years.

Confected (kŏnfe·kted), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Compounded of a number of ingredients, made into a confection, etc.; constructed, made up.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 145 The pepil drank nothir vyne nor beir, nor na vthir confekkit drynkis. 1594 J. KING *On Jonas* 100 Such confected religions. 1808 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* V. 215 The size and colour of confected caraways. 1887 F. ANSTEY in *Macm. Mag.* No. 328. 254 Ladies with marvellously confected bonnets.

Confecting (kŏnfe·ktiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. CONFECT.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 998 The Confecting of the Ointment. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 233 He found out a confecting of wafers or cracknels, for Augustus. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dang.* I. i. 21 She had an exquisitely .. quick hand for .. confecting of diaplasms, pomanders, and other sweet essences.

Confection (kŏnfe·kʃən), *sb.* Forms: 4 **confeccioun,** 5–6 **-ion,** 5–7 **-fexion,** 5 **-fectyone,** 6 **-tione, -feccyon,** (**-feccon**), 5– **confection.** [a. F. *confection*, OF. *confeccion*, ad. L. *confectiōn-em*, n. of action from *conficĕre*: see CONFECT *v.*]

1. Making or preparation by mixture of ingredients; mixing, compounding; composition, preparation, making up, manufacture. Sometimes *esp.* the making of preserves or confectionery.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 89 Confection of the Red medicine. 1584 R. SCOT *Disc. Witchcr.* XII. xvii. 212 There be artificial glasses, which will shew unto you .. many images..Looke in John Bap. Neap. for the confection of such glasses. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 128 For a confection of some kinde of bloud. 1654 CHARLETON *Physiologia* 379 Commixt with so many Alexiterial Simples as concur to the Confection of Triacle. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* XV, Pots of jam of her confection. 1884 T. HANCOCK in *Academy* 23 Feb. 133/3 He said that poetry had other business than the ingenious confection of new tropes and metaphors.

† 2. The performance of the sacrifice of the mass. *Obs.*

1564 BECON *Compar. Lord's Supp. & Mass* Epil., Blasphemies against Christ..invocation of dead saints, confection, consecration, application, and oblation of the body and blood of Christ.

† 3. Putting together; arrangement; compilation.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* xxiv. 223 For without a constellated fabrication or confection all these presaging mirables (and the like) signifie nothing in effect. 1821 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* LII. 140 To Ezra principally was confided the confection of the Scriptures.

† 4. Prepared or composed state or condition; composition, constitution. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 406 This fisshe, and lardde, and flitches salt to kepe In just confection now taketh kepe. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ecclus.* xlix. 1 The memorie of Josias is according to the confection of perfume made by .. an apothecarie. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* v. xix, Why blam'st thou then my stonie hard confection, Which nothing loves? 1675 L. ADDISON *Pres. State Jews* xiii, The Ink ..must not be black, nor of the ordinary confection.

† 5. A preparation made by mixing; a composition, mixture, compound. *Obs.* in general sense.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 221 Þat man closede a confeccioun of brymston and of blak salt in a vessel of bras, and sette hit on þe fire. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. I. iv, Potable Gold, Mercury, and many other chymicall confections.

b. A medicinal preparation compounded of various drugs; in later use, *spec.* one compounded with a sweetening and preserving agent.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xi. (1495) 609 Laye the same confexion to the sore wythout. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 94 (MS. A) Leie on þis confeccioun maad of flour of wheete & honey & jus of smalache. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* ix. 80 That confectione vas callit to name eftiruart, antidotum mitridates. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* B v, Make a confeccon of the floure of Fenell Seede in a Glasse with wyne and annoynt the head therwyth. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xxxviii. 8 Of such doeth the Apothecarie make a confection [WYCLIF pymentis of swotenesse]. 1812 PARIS *Pharmacol.* (1829) II. 177 *Confectiones* .. under this title the London College comprehends the conserves and electuaries of its former Pharmacopœias. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 18 Confections are medicinal substances beaten up with sugar into a pasty mass.

† c. *spec.* A prepared poison, a deadly potion.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 49 Here is the confection yt thou must drinke. 1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* I. li, After he [Socrates] had commended his soule to God, hee dranke the confection. 1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretarie* II. (1625) 98 A venemous confection. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 246. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* VI. 572 Well skilled in Confections of the poyson of Serpents.

d. A prepared dish or delicacy; now, a preparation of fruit, spices, sugar, or the like, used as a relish or dainty; a preserve, sweetmeat, comfit.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 23 Confection of cokes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 90 Confectyon of spyces. *a* 1536 TINDALE *Expos. Matt.* (Parker Soc.) 97 To banquet .. of all manner of fruits and confections. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 102 Sweet condyments and delicat confections of spiceries. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 705 They have in Turkey.. certaine Confections, which they call Serbets, which are like Candied Conserves. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Preserve*, To make a thick Confection of Grapes. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 242 Many salvers were covered with confections and sweet cakes. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 25

Sept. 5/1 'Drop a penny into the slot' and you can..obtain ..a pennyworth of confections.

6. *fig.*

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. vi. (1739) 28 A Confection made for the Arch-bishop's appetite, to cure a distemper between him and the King.

†**6.** A literary or musical composition. ? *Obs.*

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* Ded., No Selfe-presuming of my Witts perfection (In what is mine of this Divine Confection). 1844 H. F. CHORLEY *Music & M.* III. 269 A young lady in a *sacque* sate singing some ancient confection by Mondonville.

‖ **7.** *Dress-making.* The French word for any ready-made article of attire, used particularly, in reference to fashionable female apparel, of mantles, cloaks, wraps, etc., put on over the ordinary indoor dress.

1885 *Globe* 31 Jan. 7/4 The confections that are intended to be retained over toilettes of this class are very elaborately trimmed. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* 16 A dainty confection of pale blue silk, called, I think, surat.

8. *Comb.*, as *confection-closet*; **confection-pan**, a pan for drying sweets, bonbons, etc., in which they are kept in constant rolling motion.

1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) Post. Groans No. 19 Continually losing the choicest articles of the larder, cellar, and confection-closet.

Confection (kŏnfe·kʃən), *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. mod.F. *confectionner* in sense 3.]

1. *trans.* To prepare for use with sugar, syrup, or the like; to make into a confection; to mix, make up as a condiment or seasoned delicacy. Also *fig.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 30 b, Gynger .. grene, or well confectioned in syrope. *Ibid.* 44 b, Hote wynes and swete, or confectioned with spices. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 124 Sweet fruits and daintie delicates, confectioned with curious Cookerie. 1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* II. xii. 165 Neuerthelesse it was confexioned with bitternesse and crosses. 1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* v. 91 A cup of Chocolatte well confectioned comforts and strengthens the Stomach. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 527 Pelham's recipe for confectioning the condiment hight A Man of Fashion. 1879 F. S. BRIDGES *Round the World* 81 [He] confectioned a sort of punch out of saki, claret, sliced oranges, and..sugar.

2. To treat with confections or sweetmeats. *rare.*

1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* (1884) III. 137 We do not come to the throne of God to be hugged and comforted and confectioned.

‖ **3.** To make up (an article of attire). [Gallicism, after F. *confectionner*.]

1876 Miss BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* I. viii. 258 Naomi made her own dresses..and occasionally confectioned some decorative article for Judith. 1880 Mrs. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* II. 153 Confectioning a piece of fine point lace.

Hence **Confe·ctioned** *ppl. a.*; **Confe·ctioning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 148 Some confectioned oyntments. 1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* 148 Confectioning, simpling, or an acquisition of the knowledge of Herbs or Drugs.

Confectionary (kŏnfe·kʃənări), *a.* and *sb.* [f. CONFECTION + -ARY: with B. cf. med.L. *confectiōnāri-us* maker of confections, apothecary.]

A. *adj.* Of the nature of a confection, comfit, or sweetmeat; of or pertaining to confections or confectioners' work.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 104 The Galenical Shop-Cordials, and their other Confectionary Medicaments. 1790 COWPER *On Receipt Mother's Pict.* 61 Thy morning bounties ere I left my home, The biscuit, or confectionary plum. 1824 Miss MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 221 The..unnameable confectionary doings over which she presided. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* XLI. 489/2 The peculiarly vulgar stone reredos—ill copied, in a confectionary spirit.

B. *sb.*

†**1.** A maker of confections; a confectioner. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxii. 80 We make a few poesies to hould in our hands, but no man bringeth them to the confectionary that Receits mought be made of them for vse of life. [But this is taken by some as a *place*.] 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* viii. 13 And he will take your daughters to be confectionaries, and to be cookes, and to be bakers. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 233 He was a Cook, or Confectionary. *Ibid.* 298 The woman .. was an excellent Confectionary, very cunning in poisons.

2. A place where confections are kept or prepared. (But some take quot. 1607 in sense 1.)

[1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 260 My selfe, Who had the world as my Confectionarie.] 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 585 The Confectionarie or Closet of sweet meats. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1812) II. 226 (D.) Here, ladies, are the keys of the stores, of the confectionary, of the wine-vaults. 1839 Mrs. GORE in *Tait's Mag.* VI. 650 The confectionary of the convent of Sancta Benedicta.

3. A confectionary preparation; a sweetmeat.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 36 Aboue all junquetries or confectionaries whatsoeuer. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 102 Sugar..to be made use of in Confectionaries, Physick, and the like. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. iv, Ever and anon she ..insisted upon his taking some particular confectionary, because it was a favourite of her own.

4. Improperly used for CONFECTIONERY, meaning the confectioner's art.

1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) Advt., Five Hundred new Receipts in Cookery, Confectionary, Pastry, Preserving, Conserving, and Pickling. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) III. xliv. 139 Immediately two hundred dishes of the most costly cookery and confectionary were served up. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 180 The great uses of sugar..especially in confectionary. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 281 The delights, as they are esteemed, of Athenian confectionary.

†**Confe·ctionate,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CONFECTION *sb.* or *v.* + -ATE^{2}: cf. *affectionate*, and F. *confectionné*.] = CONFECTIONED.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 44 a, Fruites confectionate ..with hony.

†**Confe·ctionate,** *v. Obs.* [f. CONFECTION *sb.* + -ATE^{3}; cf. *compassionate, affectionate* vb., and F. *confectionner*.] *trans.* = CONFECTION *v.*

1589 NASHE *Almond for P.* 4 The filth of the stewes, distild into ribauldry termes, cannot confectionate a more intemperate stile then his Pamphlets. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 360 We hear that a great King..that he might confectionate a base minion of his, etc. [Cf. next, sense 2 *fig.*]

Confectioner (kŏnfe·kʃənəɹ). [f. CONFECTION *v.* + -ER^{1}.] A maker of confections.

†**1.** A compounder of medicines, poisons, etc.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 195 One Locusta .. appeached and brought to light divers confectioners of poysons. 1651 R. WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* IV. xxxvi. 356 Pedling Quacksalvers, Mountibanks, Confectioners.

2. One who makes confections, sweetmeats, candies, cakes, light pastry, etc.; now, *esp.* one who makes such articles for public sale.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Confacionador*, a confectioner. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* II. i, Most of the shops Of the best confectioners in London ransacked. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Confectioner*, The confectioners and other officers in Quality's houses ought to be diligent in keeping their sweetmeats in good order. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. iii. § 1 The confectioner who makes bonbons for the momentary pleasure of a sense of taste. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* III. vii, A host of purveyors, cooks, confectioners..and grooms of the stable, with led horses, were sent on. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* I. iii, Two sisters who lived by keeping a small confectioner's shop in Whitehaven. *fig.* 1652 BENLOWE *Theoph.* I. lxvii, Natures prime Confectioner, the Bee. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 360 These unfortunate Confectioners cover over this scum of people..with the sugar of honourable imployments.

Confectionery (kŏnfe·kʃənəri). [f. prec. + -Y: see -ERY. In all the senses often wrongly spelt *-ary*, by confusion with CONFECTIONARY *a.* and *sb.*]

1. Things made or sold by a confectioner; a collective name for sweetmeats and confections.

[1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 72 Ambre, muske, frankencense, gallia muscata, and confection nere (*sic*).] 1769 Mrs. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) p. ii, The receipts for the confectionary are such as I daily sell in my own shop. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* xi, He pressed her to partake of a variety of confectioneries. *Mod.* Stalls on which all sorts of cheap confectionery were displayed.

b. A course of sweetmeats at dinner.

1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* V. ii, After confectionary .. the chieftains praised God.

2. The art and business of a confectioner.

1872 YEATS *Hist. Comm.* 219 Gingerbread making and confectionery are now separate departments of the baker's art. [See CONFECTIONARY B. 4.]

3. A confectioner's shop.

In mod. Dicts.

4. *attrib.*, as *confectionery shop*, etc.

1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Angelina* x. (1832) 61 Mrs. Bertrand kept a large confectionary and fruit shop. 1825 J. NEAL *Brother Jon.* II. 342 Such..as were to be had of the confectionary shops.

†**Confe·ctioness.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [improperly formed for *confectionress*: see -ESS.] A female confectioner.

1640 BRATHWAIT *Boulster L.* 160 Art had showne her selfe such a Confectionesse, as nothing was there wanting which might enliven Nature.

Confe·ctive, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *confect-* ppl. stem of *conficĕre* (see CONFECT) + -IVE.] Pertaining to the making of confections.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 796 The entremets..Bedeck'd with all the pride of paste, Confective prowess shows.

†**Co·nfectory,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *confectōri-us* (in sb. *-um*), f. *confector*, agent-n. from *conficĕre*: see -ORY.] = prec.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* IV. cxlvii. (R.), In which the wanton might Of confectory art endeavour'd how To charm all tastes to their sweet overthrow.

Confe·ctory, *sb.* Anglicized form of L. *confectōrium* 'slaughtering-place of beasts': given by Ogilvie as = CONFECTIONERY 3.

†**Confe·cture.** *Obs.* Also 6 **-our**(e. [ad. med.L. *confectūra* a confection, L. *confectūra* preparation, f. ppl. stem of L. *conficĕre* to CONFECT: see -URE.] A preparation of drugs, of preserved fruit, sweets, etc.; = CONFECTION, COMFITURE.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 534 Þer nys no creature þat eten or drunken haþ of his confecture [*v.r.* confiture]..þat he ne schal his lyf anon forlete. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxv. 310 To ete spyces or confectures .. is noo brekynge of faste. 1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 114 The inordinat consumption..of Drogges, Confectoures and Spiceries, brocht from the pairtes beyond Sea. 1693 N. STAPHORST tr. *Rauwolf* in *Ray's Trav.* (1738) II. 123 A great dish fill'd up with Cibebs, and several sorts of confectures.

†**Confe·der,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4–7 **confeder,** 5–6 **-fedre,** 4–6 **-fether, -feter,** 6 **-fetter, -feather,** *Sc.* **-fidder, -fidir.** [a. F. *confédér-er* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *confœderāre* to league together.] The earlier equivalent of CONFEDERATE *v.*

1. *trans.* To unite in alliance; to ally, league, confederate. Const. *to, unto, with, together.*

c 1368 CHAUCER *Compl. Pite* 42 Confetered both by bonde and assurance. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 18 To appease these inimytees and to confedere the myndes and courages of these men unto them. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 280 The Erle of Warwyke .. confeteryd unto hym the duke of Clarence. 1533 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. xxi. 152 Whether they will confedre themselves with any other outward princes. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* XXVIII. 126 The holy gost..shall glue and confeder them together with mutuall charitie.

b. *pass.* To be or be made confederate.

1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 421 To be confedrid with hom. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 45 [Ptolemy and Antiochus] were confethered to gidres. 1555 EDEN *Decades* I. v. 27 Such other as were confethered with hym. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. XXXVI. 112 They .. were confedered betweene themselves privily..to call no assembly.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To enter into an alliance or league; to ally oneself.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xii. 139 For drede that .. thai wolde confedre with the commons. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 128 Whych both confetheryd against the Kyng. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 32 [Thai will] confidder with ws. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1229/2 To confeder with the rebels. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scott.* (1885) 88 Feiring lykwyse that thay..had confiderid wt the Britanis.

3. *trans.* To make a league of (peace or amity).

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camd. Soc.) I. 271 They, confederinge peace and amitie for ever, devided the kingdom betweene them.

Hence **Confe·dered** *ppl. a.*, **Confe·dering** *vbl. sb.*

c 1525 SKELTON *Replyc.* 54 Lyke heretykes confettred, Ye count yourselfe well lettred. 1530 PALSGR. 208/1 Confederyng, *confederation.* 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XI. xix, Confedered Kings.

Confederacy (kŏnfe·dĕrăsi). Also 4–6 **confeper-, -fether-,** 4–7 **confederacie,** 6 **confederatie.** [AF. and ME. *confederacie*, f. stem of L. *confœder-ātio*, med.L. *confœder-ātus*: see -ACY.]

1. A union by league or contract between persons, bodies of men, or states, for mutual support or joint action; a league, alliance, compact.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 271 After þe seuenþe 3ere of þe confeþeracye [*initi fœderis*] he fauȝt aȝenst þe Angles oft in smal bataylles. 1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* VIII. xviii. 201 They ..caused the towne to tourne to their confederatie. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 28 Threescore and tenne men whiche were of his confetheracie. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 461 The league and confederacie that was concluded betwene them. 1611 BIBLE *Obad.* 7. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 157 The Confederacy of Two Companies of Men to expose Two Lights to each others view, so that the discovery of the one, may answer immediately to that of the other. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. VII. 2 A general confederacy against the Ottoman power. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) I. i. 10 To..break down the confederacy of the great Whig families.

b. *Law* (and thence *gen.*), in bad sense: A league for an unlawful or evil purpose; a conspiracy.

[1353 *Act* 27 *Edw. III*, Stat. II. c. 3 Facent entre eux .. compaignie ne confederacie en fraude ou deceite.] 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 39 þei shullen makyn no meyntenaunce ne confederacie ageyn þe kyngis right. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* III. iv. (1483) 53 Thus haue ye..by your fals confederacy destroubled my Royamme. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xliv. Wks. 914/2 He calleth those assemblinges .. by ye name of confederacies..for ought that I see he geueth a good thyng and an holesome, an odious heynous name. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* I. i, Why this is a confederacy: a meere piece of practice upon her by these impostors. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Pleas. Ep.* Wks. 1730 I. 109. 1763 J. WESLEY in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xciv. 16 Confederacies, to carry on the works of darkness. 1829 SOUTHEY *O. Newman* vii, Philip is the head Of the confederacy: his crafty brain..plans the mischief.

2. (without *a* or *pl.*) Condition or fact of being confederate: union for joint action, alliance. In a bad sense: Conspiracy, collusion.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xii. (1616) 189 Moses ..commanded .. Aaron to fill a vessell, and place the same in the Arke of confederacie. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 11 The sciences .. which have had better intelligence and confederacie with the imagination..than with reason. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 73 Two were indicted of Confederacie. 1677 C. HATTON *Corr.* (1878) 146 They were guilty of confederacy. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. i. 44 In close confederacy with the duke of Albany. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. ii. 39 In a perpetual state of confederacy and rebellion. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 134 Philip was in confederacy with Muley Moluck, and therefore could not send troops against him.

†**b.** *Carnal confederacy. Obs. rare.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug., Citie of God* XVI. XXIII. 562 Before that the sonnes of God .. had any carnall confederacy with the daughters of men.

3. quasi-*concr.* A collective body of persons or parties united by league; a body of confederates; now *esp.* a union of states, a confederation.

Southern Confederacy: the Confederate States of America. *Confederacy* now usually implies a looser or more temporary association than *confederation*, which is applied to a union of states organized on an intentionally permanent basis.

[1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1093 In east Kent there were other..of the same confederacie. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 192.] 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 74 The Grecians .. were forced to League themselves (yet in several Confederacies, as that of the Etolians, that of the Achaians, etc.) for their mutual defence. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Netherl.* I. 17 The United Provinces are a confederacy of many independent states. 1777 *U.S. Senate Manual* (1886) 14

(*Articles of Confederation*) The stile of this confederacy shall be 'The United States of America'. **1824** W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 179 The literary world is made up of little confederacies. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 47 A proposal..to transfer the treasury of the confederacy from Delos to Athens. **1861** *Const. Confed. States Amer.*, The citizens of each State..shall have the right of transit and sojourn in any State of this Confederacy. **1861** MOTLEY in *Times* 23 May, The body politic known for 70 years as the United States of America is not a Confederacy, not a compact of Sovereign States, not a co-partnership; it is a Commonwealth.

Confederal (kŏnfe·dĕrăl), *a.* [f. L. *con-* together + *fœder-* league, after *federal*, and the derivatives of *confœderāre*.] Pertaining or relating to a confederation; *spec.* in *U. S. Hist.* pertaining to the early organization of the United States under the Articles of Confederation adopted in 1781.

1866 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 94 Portions .. related to a confederal fund. **1866** *Athenæum* No. 2032. 425/3 The struggle for confederal fusion.

Confe·deralist. [f. prec. + -IST: cf. *federalist*.] A member of a confederation.

1848 *Illust. Lond. News* 15 Apr. 241/2 (Chartist Demonstration in London), The Irish confederalists displayed a very splendid green standard.

†**Confe·derance.** *Obs.* [f. CONFEDER *v.* or F. *confédérer* + -ANCE; cf. *furtherance, hinderance, utterance*, etc.] Confederacy, alliance.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. iii. 29 3our kyng hes our confiderans [ed. 1710 confederance] vpgeve. *Ibid.* XII. iv. 107 Sall nevyr tyme..betyde, To breke this pece..Ne this confiderans anis part in tuo.

Confederate (kŏnfe·dĕrăt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 confetherate, 6-7 confederat. [ad. L. *confœderāt-us*, pa. pple. of (post-cl.) *confœderā-re* (trans.) to join or unite in a league, f. *con-* together + *fœderā-re* to league together, establish by league or treaty, f. *fœder-* (nom. *fœdus*) league, treaty, compact: see FEDERATE. Already in L. used substantively: so F. *confédéré*.]

A. *adj.* United in a league, alliance, or confederacy; leagued, allied, confederated.

1. as *pa. pple.* = CONFEDERATED.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 157 Þe Scottes þat were somtyme confederat and wonede wiþ þe Pictes. *c* **1460** HENRYSON *Tale of Dog* 33 Quhilk wer confederate straitlie in ane band. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 53 He came..with eyght other confetherate with hym. **1611** BIBLE *Isa.* vii. 2 Syria is confederate with Ephraim. **1714** GAY *Trivia* III. 81 These Sirens stand..Confederate in the cheat. **1884** A. R. PENNINGTON *Wyclif* ix. 299 Victories over the foes confederate against them.

fig. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. iii. 53 My heart is not confederate with my hand. **1856** MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. (1888) 7 Strong words of counselling souls confederate With vocal pines and waters.

2. as *adj.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 69 The confetherate kynges beseaged the vyllage. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xii. 56 Juggling and confederate Knavery. **1757–8** SMOLLETT *Hist. Eng.* (1812) I. 165 The confederate army amounted to five and fifty thousand men. **1791** COWPER *Iliad* XX. 192 Neptune..and his confederate gods. **1889** RAWLINSON *Anc. Egypt* (ed. 4) 258 Marmain..led against him a confederate army, consisting of three principal tribes of the Tahennu.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 52 The Confederate Probabilities. **1714** SHAFTESB. *Misc. Refl.* IV. ii, Of these thorowly-associating and confederate-animals..none..in bulk or strength exceed the beaver. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 167 ¶ 3 Confederate intellects and auxiliar virtues.

3. In *Confederate States* (*of America*), abbreviated *C. S. A.*: the name assumed by the eleven southern states which seceded from the American Union in 1860–61, and formed a confederacy of their own, which was finally overthrown in 1865, after which they were reunited to the United States.

1861 (9 Feb.) *Const. Confed. States Amer.*, In all such [new] territory the institution of negro slavery as it now exists in the Confederate States, shall be recognized. **1861** *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 Mar. 209/1 Mr. Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy, entitled the Confederate States of America, was formally inaugurated at Montgomery..on the 18th ult.

b. Hence, Of or belonging to the Confederate States, their government, army, etc.

1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 May 432/3 The Confederate flag has been hoisted on the fort. *Ibid.* 25 May 481/1 Thirty days to be allowed to United States' vessels in Confederate ports to quit. **1863** DICEY *Federal St.* II. 241 When once the Confederate army was defeated. **1863** J. R. BALME *Amer. States* (1864) 185 Jefferson Davis, the Confederate President. **1878** *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 103 'Some Southern Confederate leader, civil or military.

B. *sb.*

1. A person or state in league with another or others for mutual support or joint action; an ally.

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 20 Their cosyn, frende, & confederate, Edmonde Earle of Marche. **1553** BRENDE *Q. Curtius* C vi, Such as were hys confetherates. **1642** MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 304, I see who is their assistant, who their confederat, who hath engaged his omnipotent arm to..crown with success their faith. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXX. III. 170 The victorious confederates pursued their march. **1791** 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* xi. (1809) 112 A letter from the Duke of Wharton to Sir William More..who was his confederate on the turf. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 37 Venice, not yet humbled by the confederates of Cambray.

†b. *Theol.* One united in covenant with God, or allied with others in the same covenant. *Obs.*

1655 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* viii. 8 II. 251 As a confederate: as one of those that are in covenant with God. *Ibid.* II. 261 The continual abode and operation of the Spirit in Gods confederates. **1681–6** J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 238 To be a member of that [the Jewish] Church, and a Confederate in this Covenant. *a* **1708** BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 62 Believers Children being..Confederates with their Parents, in the Covenant of Grace.

2. *Law* (and thence *gen.*), in bad sense: One leagued with another or others for an unlawful or evil purpose; an accomplice.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 64 Pream., The same persones..were adherentis, assistencis, confederatis..socourers and comforteris. **1531** ELYOT *Gov.* I. ii, Dathan and Abiron..with all their holle familie, and confederates. **1680** *Establ. Test* 33 The very Criminals themselves, or their Accessories and Confederates. **1724** SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* ii, Betrayers of their country, confederates with Wood. **1839** KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 25 Dr. Bocking..a confederate of Masters. *Mod.* The thief escaped, but his confederate was apprehended.

3. *U. S. Hist.* One belonging to or on the side of the Confederate States in the War of Secession, 1861–65: see A. 3.

1861 RUSSELL *Let.* 1 May in *Times* 28 May 9 Between 700 and 800 guns have fallen into the hands of the Confederates. **1863** J. R. BALME *Amer. States* (1864) 179 A battle which..would probably have cleared Missouri of the Confederates. **1878** *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 230 The Confederates were the first to use the torpedo boat.

Confederate (kŏnfe·dĕrēt), *v.* [f. L. *confœderāt-* ppl. stem of *confœderārе*, or possibly from the much earlier ppl. adj. CONFEDERATE: see prec. (The pa. t. was sometimes also *confederate*.) An earlier form was CONFEDER through French.]

1. *trans.* To unite (persons or states) in a league, bring into alliance, ally; to form into a confederation. Const. *with, together,* †*unto.*

1532 HERVET *Xenophon's Househ.* iv. (1768) 18 To bringe him presentes fro the cites of Grece, confederated vnto him. **1577** HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 331 To confederate and set them at agreement. **1660** tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. Relig.* III. i. 304 It confederates men with God and between themselves. **1757** BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1842 II. 587 To confederate others in their design. **1758** JOHNSON *Idler* No. 7 ¶ 9 The writers of news, if they could be confederated, might give more pleasure to the public. **1884** *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 27/1 To endeavour to confederate the Windward Islands.

fig. **1700** S. PARKER *Six Philos. Ess.* 54 Cold Vapours..intimately confederated and congeal'd.

b. For an evil or unlawful purpose. Cf. CONFEDERACY 1 b.

1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlvi. 140 An utter enemie unto the saide Bisshope, confederated with the principal adversaris aforesaide. **1623** HEXHAM *Tongue-Combat* 26 Gone astray, and wickedly confederated with Heretickes. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xiv. 93 To confederate all the family against me. **1849** COBDEN *Speeches* 37 Neither in England nor Ireland have there been 100 men confederated together with arms to war against the Crown and Government.

2. *refl.* To ally oneself; to enter into a league, or conspiracy.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. xii, Their willes and appetites daily more and more so confederated them selfes. **1543–4** *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 The..frenche kyng..hath confederated hym selfe with the greate Turke. **1649** SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. xvi. (1739) 31 All the people in the Folkmote shall confederate themselves as sworn Brethren, to defend the Kingdom. **1828** E. IRVING *Last Days* 43 In what way any man can..confederate himself with so many great principles of falsehood.

†b. To ally oneself sexually. *Obs.*

c **1555** HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 254 One that had in her most abominable..desires confederated herself ..with her own natural brother.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) Of persons or states: To enter into a league, ally or league oneself (*with.*)

1557 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 213 a/2 There one frend confederate with another, so that their hartes were maryed. **1591** PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Altar*, to confederate, to allie himselfe. **1634** HERBERT *Trav.* 120 His valiant sister..confederating with foure Sultans..entred his Bed-chamber, and..strangled him. **1728** NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* I. 122 The Pisæans confederated with several other Greek nations, and made war upon the Eleans. **1825** T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 30 The larger colonies had threatened they would not confederate at all, if their weight in Congress should not be equal to the numbers of people they added to the confederacy. **1863** *Morning Star* 17 Dec. 5/5 When this contest commenced in 1861, but six States confederated.

b. In bad sense: To conspire. Cf. 1 b.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 222 A Merchant..together with his sonne and a Broker had confederated to buy great store of merchandises vpon their credit, of purpose to breake and to inrich themselues. **1701** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3760/3 [Unpaid troops] who threaten to Confederate if speedy Care be not taken to satisfie them. **1769** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 100 If any sworn servant of the king's houshold conspires or confederates to kill any lord of this realm. **1779–81** JOHNSON *L. P., Blackmore*, The wits easily confederated against him.

Confederated (kŏnfe·dĕrēted), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Leagued, allied; joined in confederacy; forming a confederation; see the verb.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* v. (1628) 115 Their bordering enimies the confederated Scotishmen and Pictes. **1736** *Disc. Witchcr.* 6 A Familiar, that is, a confederated Person privy to the Plot. *a* **1850** CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) III. 365 Belonging to the states of the Union in their confederated, and not in their individual character.

Confe·derately, *adv.* [f. CONFEDERATE *a.* + -LY 2.] Like confederates.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 719 [They] were much more confederately treated by the ministry.

Confe·derateship. *rare.* [f. CONFEDERATE *sb.* + -SHIP.] = CONFEDERACY.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 29 The Romish Confederateship. **1837** *Tait's Mag.* IV. 726 Scribe imagines this view of confederateship to be exclusively the besetting sin of the French.

Confederatie, obs. f. CONFEDERACY.

Confe·derating, *vbl. sb.* [f. CONFEDERATE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CONFEDERATE.

a **1732** ATTERBURY (J.), It is a confederating with him to whom the sacrifice is offered.

Confe·derating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That confederates: see the verb.

1697 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* III. i, Get you gone..you confederating strumpet you. **1762** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) VI. xxxiii. 360 Betwixt the Queen and the rest of the confederating powers.

Confederation (kŏnfedĕrē·ʃən). In 5–6 **-acion, -acyon.** [a. F. *confédération*, in OF. *-acion* (14th c. in Littré), ad L. *confœderātiōn-em* (Jerome), n. of action f. *confœderāre*: see CONFEDERATE.]

1. The action of confederating, or condition of being confederated; a league, an alliance (between persons or states; in mod. use only the latter). Formerly also in a bad sense, Conspiracy.

Articles of confederation: provisions (embodied in clauses) in accordance with which parties confederate; in *U. S. Hist.* esp. those adopted by the Continental Congress of 1777, in accordance with which the thirteen American colonies that had separated from Great Britain formed themselves into the confederation, which was superseded by the closer union established in 1789.

c **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. XV. 116 Þe Confederatyown Þat wes be-twene Þe Rewmys twa. **1460** CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 289 Thomas Mounbray [and] Richard Scrop..mad confederacion that thei schuld help to amende the insolens in the reme. **1515** BARCLAY *Egloges* III. (1575) C ij/3 They have no frendship but conspiration, And to do mischiefe confederation. **1535** COVERDALE 2 *Kings* ix. 14 Iehu..made a confederacion agaynst Ioram. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 197 [They] met accordingly, and there fully concluded all the Articles of their confederation. **1654** H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 60 Confederations and alliances between Princes are rarely long-lived. **1777** (*title*) Articles of Confederation and perpetual union between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, etc. **1802** ADOLPHUS *Hist. Eng.* (1817) II. 364 They voted articles of confederation and union, in which they assumed the appellation of 'the United States of America'. **1825** T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 52 A majority of the States, necessary by the Confederation to constitute a House. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 14 Oct. 5/3 [A] scheme for the confederation of the colonies.

2. A number of states (or formerly of persons) united by a league; a body of states united for certain common purposes.

In modern political use, 'confederation' is usually limited to a permanent union of sovereign states for common action in relation to externals. Such were the following: *Germanic Confederation*, the union of the German States under the presidency of the Emperor of Austria from 1815 to 1866. *Confederation of the Rhine*, the union of certain German States under the protection of Napoleon Bonaparte from 1806 to 1813. *New England Confederation*, the union of four New England colonies for common defence against the Dutch and the Indians, 1643–84. The United States of America are commonly described as a *Confederation* (or confederacy) from 1777 to 1789; but from 1789, their closer union has been considered a 'federation' or federal republic.

1622 HEYLIN *Microcosmus* (1625) 281 An offensive and defensive league; into which first entered the Uranians, Swits and Vndervaldens, Ao. 1316; neither were they all united into one confederation till the yeare 1513. **1838** *Penny Cycl.* XI. 191 The present Germanic Confederation, established by..the Congress of Vienna on the 8th June 1815, consists of 38 Independent States. The central point and the organ of the Confederation is the Federative diet, which sits at Frankfort on the Main. **1839–42** ALISON *Hist. Europe* xlii, The title of Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine. **1841** W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 45 Their confederation is said to have always consisted of twelve towns. **1871** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 208 Doubtless the foremost member of the Danish Civic Confederation.

Hence **Confedera·tionist,** an adherent or supporter of a confederation.

1861 *Louisville Jrnl.*, The confederationists may be of one bone with their new President. **1865** *Pall Mall G.* No. 307. 6/2 'Confederationist' or young Irelander.

Confe·deratism. *rare.* The system or practice of confederates, *e.g.* of the Confederate party in the United States.

1870 E. MULFORD *The Nation* xvii. 340 Confederatism, in its attack upon the nation, is in league with hell.

Confederative (kŏnfe·dĕrătiv), *a.* [f. L. *confœderāt-*, ppl. stem (see CONFEDERATE) + -IVE: cf. mod.F. *confédératif, -ive* (Rousseau, St. Simon, etc.).] Of or relating to confederates or confederating.

c **1819** BENTHAM *Wks.* II. 447 The two confederative powers, to-wit, the monarch and the House of Lords. **1831** *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 319 The report..is a confederative misrepresentation. It is the wilful act of the fraternity.

Confederator (kŏnfe·dĕre·tə1). ? *Obs.* [agent-n. in L. form, f. L. *confœderāre* to CONFEDERATE: corresp. to F. *confédérateur*.] One who confederates with others (*esp.* for an evil purpose); a confederate, conspirator.

1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. 15 § 1 Robbers, murtherers, and confederatours vpon the sea. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron. Hen. VIII*, II. 1227 One hundred thousand Crownes, whereof the one halfe the Confederatours shall and maye employ when neede shall require. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 73 Enquirie shall bee made of conspirators and confederators. 1864 WEBSTER has *Confederater*.

† **Confe·derey, confedre.** *Obs.* [repr. OF. **confédérée* fem.:—Rom. type **confederāta* (see -ADE): for form cf. *valley*, F. *vallée*.] = CONFEDERACY.

1494 FABYAN v. cxxiii. 101 With the other of his confederey. *Ibid.* vi. clviii. 140 They drewe westwarde, and made a confederey with the West Brytons. 1534 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 25 The confedre of bretherne.

† **Confeoffee.** *Obs.* = CO-FEOFFEE.

1480 *Bury Wills* (1850) 60, I desire and require myne confeoffes that they deliuere astate, etc.

Confer (kŏnfə·r), *v.* [ad. L. *confer-re* to bring together, collect, gather, contribute, connect, join, consult together, bring together for joint examination, compare; also to confer, or bestow; f. *con-* together, and intensive + *fer-re* to bear, bring. F. *conférer* (14th c. in Littré) does not appear to have been taken into Eng.: hence the difference of stress between *confe·r*, *defe·r*, *infe·r*, and *di·ffer*, *o·ffer*, *pro·ffer*, *su·ffer*. Cf. COLLATE, formed on the ppl. stem of L. *conferre*.]

† **1.** *trans.* To bring together, gather, collect; to add *together*. *Obs.*

1571 *Homilies* II. *Rebellion* VI. (1574) 613 To conferre theyr common forces, to the defence of theyr felowe Christians. 1590 RECORDE, etc. *Gr. Artes* 386, I did conferre their debts together, and found the debt of the first and the second to amount to 47 pound. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XXII. 619 That all the handmaids she should first confer. 1618 — *Hesiod* II. 29 All tooles .. And .. tacklings, to thy House confer.

† b. To include together, comprise, comprehend.

c 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 727 in *Thynne's Animadv.* App. i. 98 Under the coler of the wolfe Is conferyd al the stinking fuet—So the hunters call it whan they mak ther suet. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxiv. (1660) 245 The skull is inwardly hollow, to the end that the braine .. might be the more commodiously conferred therein. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* Pref. 70 The works of all being conferred and preserved there.

† c. *fig.* To bring (*e.g.* to mind, under one's notice, etc.). *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretarie* I. (1625) 13, I conferre the regard thereof to my present imaginations. *Ibid.* 61 But what doe I conferre unto your view the notes of such and so many doubts and hazards.

† **2.** To collect, give, or furnish as a contribution; to contribute. Const. *to*. *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. (1871) 176 To conferre euery yere a certayn summe..to the byldyng and reformyng of al such .. placys. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* I. ix. (1822) 6 He himself hath conferred most ships to that action. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1810) I. 4 It confers somewhat to the need, convenience, or comfort of those..creatures.

† b. *absol.* To contribute (*unto, to*). *Obs.*

1528 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xxiii. 46 Such things .. as might conferre unto the same. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 64 The Compasse, declaring rather the ship is turned, then conferring unto its conversion. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 262 Those things which confer hereunto are to be esteemed Goods. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Ps. cxxxii. 16 The Priests do confer to the good of the State. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purch.* 11 Addition of Distent will confer much to their Beauty.

3. *trans.* To give, grant, bestow, as a grace, or as the act of a qualified superior.

1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 12 § 8 No Title to conferr or present by Lapse, shall accrue upon any Depryvation *ipso facto*. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. v, Such honour thus conferr'd. 1717 POPE in *Lady M. W. Montague's Lett.* XXVI, The very favour you are then conferring. 1725 BERKELEY *Proposal* Wks. III. 231 They have also the power of conferring Degrees in all Faculties. 1765-9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1793) 505 The stile and title .. which the king is pleased to confer. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* II. xviii. 69 Benefits conferred awaken love in some minds. *Mod.* The ordinary degrees were then conferred.

† b. Const. *to, unto*, or *dative*; rarely *into*. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL tr. *Erasm. Apoph.* 254 The garlande murall, (whiche the..Capitain conferred to suche persone as .. had firste scaled the walles). 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 84 It is ye sacramental mean wherwyth they be applied and conferred vnto us. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 307 Jove bow'd his head.. for sign we should confer These Trojans their due fate. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Iustine* 20 The Kingdom of the Persians .. was conferred into the power of one. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 593 To confer his right of Claym in that Kingdom to Philip. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 262 Virtue..confers us very little benefit.

c. Const. *on, upon*. (Cf. BESTOW *v.* 6 b.)

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 126 And confer faire Millaine With all the Honors, on my brother. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxx. 178 Those that have the Soveraign Power conferred on them. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 12 For the favour he had conferred upon him. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i. (1889) 3 Why should we not make the public pay for the great benefits we confer on them?

d. with the subject a thing.

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. vi. § 11 That sacraments contain and confer grace. 1809 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 113 The incorporating act confers this jurisdiction. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xv. 102 That joy of heart which perfect health confers.

† **4.** To bring into comparison, compare, collate. Const. usually *with*; also *to, unto*. Also *absol. Obs.* (Exceedingly common from 1530 to 1650. The Latin abbreviation 'cf.' of *confer*=compare, is still in use.)

a 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* Pref. (1829) 85 Let us ever confer them unto the pure word of God. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) S ij b, Conferrynge the boke and the herbe duly together. 1557 (*title*), The Newe Testament .. Conferred diligently with the Greke, and best approued translations. 1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretarie* II. (1625) 94 If they be conferred .. to the life and joyes to come. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. III. (1651) 326 Confer future and times past with present. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 479 Most of our party confer Irrational Creatures in general simply with Men. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. I. vii. 35 To confer occasionally, in order to see that his accounts agree.

† b. *To confer notes*: see COMPARE *v.*[1] 2 b. *Obs.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. xiv. 300 Here Gentile and Jew confer their notes, and compare their intelligence together concerning Christ's birth. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 177 All their informers assemble, and confer their notes together. *c* 1704 SWIFT *The Problem*, The Ladies vanish in the smother To confer notes with one another.

† c. To put the sense together, construe. *Obs.*

1554 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 334 Where we say that the holy Church..may err, that is thus to be conferred, that it is possible some part of the Church for a time to be deceived.

† **5.** *intr.* To agree, accord, conform (*with, to*).

1560 FRAMPTON in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xx. 244 They asked me, whether I would confer with their religion..And I did confer with them in their religion. 1641 *Vind. Smectymnuus* Pref., Churches that doe not conferre to Episcopall Government.

† b. *trans. Obs.*

1535 *Goodly Primer* D iij, They that conferre theyr lyfe and workes to the signes of heuen.

6. *intr.* To converse, talk together; now always on an important subject, or on some stated question: to hold conference, take counsel, consult.

1545 in Lodge *Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 114 The Wardens, wt. whom I have conferred in that behalf, do say. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxli. (1636) 272 To conferre and talke with our friends of merry matters. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 102 They sit conferring by the Parler fire. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) VI. 26 Desirous that I would come .. and confer with him about the Navy. 1726 CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. Boyle* 226, I observ'd the Maid .. conferring with a Country Fellow. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. VII. 51 A certain number .. should meet, in order to confer upon the points in dispute. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* II. 38 The two girls conferred together, and Lydia accepted the offer.

b. *fig.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 87, I would have you conferre w^t^ your owne conscience. 1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* Wks. (1614) 731 Consider, and conferre seriously.

† **7.** *trans.* To discuss, talk over, consult about.

1552 T. BARNABE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 145 II. 205 To com to hym and conferre certayne matters with hym. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* xxiv. 17 What are these communications that you conferre one with an other [*sermones quos confertis*]? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 774 They .. confer Thir State affairs. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure R.* 2 Freedom of speaking and conferring the thoughts of the Heart.

† **Confere.** *Obs.* [f. CON- + FERE companion.] A companion, fellow, colleague.

c 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 4736 Þe bischope and his confers.

Conferee (kŏnfĕrī·). [f. CONFER + -EE.]

1. One who is conferred with, a member of a conference. (*U. S.*)

1846 in WORCESTER. 1888 CHAMBERLAIN *Commun. fr. Washington* 16 Feb., The strong sense entertained by all the *conferees* of the importance of removing all cause of irritation. 1888 *Troy* (N. Y.) *Daily Times* 15 Sept. 4/5 An agreement has been reached by the conferees on the sundry civil bill.

2. One on whom something is conferred.

Conference (kŏnfĕrĕns), *sb.* Also 6 (and in 9 in sense 8) conferrence, 7 conferrance. [a. F. *conférence* (16th c. in Littré), or ad. med.L. *conferentia*, f. *confer-re* to CONFER: see -ENCE. (*Collation* (from the ppl. stem) was in earlier use in most of the senses.)]

† **1.** The action of bringing together; collection; addition, adding up. *Obs.* (Cf. CONFER 1.)

1610 A. COOKE *Pope Joan* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 87 It is plain, by conference of years, that he meant to note out the 855th .. put these odd sums, 4, 3, and 8, to 840 and they will make 855. 1651 WALTON *Life Wotton* (1670) 137 The Bible, which by many years labour, and conference, and study, he [Bp. Bedel] had translated into the Irish tongue.

† **2.** Contribution, furnishing, supplying. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* I The conference of most matter in begettyng.

† **3.** Comparison, *esp.* of texts; collation. *Obs.*

1538 ELYOT *Dict.* Pref. to King, The conference of phrases or fourmes of speakynge latin and englyshe. 1562 Q. KENNEDY in *Crosraguell & Knox* (1563) 19 b (Jam.), Knox does not meit the heid of my particklle quhair I do mark the conferrence betuix the phrase of the scriptures alledged be vs baith. 1602 FULBECKE (*title*), The second part of the Parallele, or Conference of the Ciuill Law, the Canon Law, and the Common Law. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 24 By .. conference of other places, the true reading may be discerned. 1663 CHARLETON *Chorea Gigant.* 30 As may be ..collected from a Conference of Times, Actions, etc.

4. The action of conferring or taking counsel, now always on an important or serious subject or affair; 'the act of conversing on serious subjects, formal discourse' (J.); but formerly in the more general sense of: Conversation, discourse, talk.

1555 EDEN *Decades* I. ii. 10 You may .. knowe by conference had with the apothecaries. 1597 BACON *Ess., Of Studies* (Arb.) 10 Reading maketh a full man, conference a readye man, and writing an exacte man. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. ii. 17 Nor with such free and friendly Conference As he hath vs'd of old. 1641 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Oct., To St. Mary's Chapell, where I had some conference with two English Jesuites. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 19, I saw the monk in close conference with a lady. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* (1851) 16 Their hours of happy mirth and moments of serious conference. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. viii. 268 He demanded to be admitted to a last conference with the King. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiv. 171 Our conference ended with the arrangement that I was to write him an official letter.

† b. Meeting for conversation, rendezvous. *Obs.*

1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 134 Diuers enimies had alwayes there a common resorte and conference.

† c. Subject of conversation, 'talk'. *Obs.*

1625 MASSINGER *New Way* IV. i, Wherefore have you .. given yourself To visits and entertainments? Think you, madam, 'Tis not grown public conference?

† **5.** Communication, converse, intercourse. *Obs.*

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 196 The foure Patriarkes..vsed to write letters of conference betweene themselues, thereby to professe their Religion one to an other. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xii. 56 Witches, that pretended conference with the dead.

fig. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* II. xiv. 93 Impostumes in the eyes..because thei haue a conference with the head, thei are evill to heale.

6. A formal meeting for consultation or discussion; *e.g.* between the representatives of different sovereign states, the two Houses of Parliament or of Congress, the representatives of societies, parties, etc.

Hampton Court Conference, that held by James I and the High Church party with some of the Puritans in the Church of England, in January 1604; *Savoy Conference*, that held at the Savoy Palace in London between the Episcopalians and Presbyterians after the Restoration in 1661.

1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretarie* II. (1625) 20 Whom your selfe knew an houre before our conference, to have bin discharged our company. 1665-6 MARVELL *Corr.* 5 Jan., A message came..from the Lords for present Conference upon four bills sent up to them. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 953 The Conferences held at Paris in the Academy Royal for the improvement of the Arts of Painting and Sculpture. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, VI. VI. 91 They demanded a conference with the representatives of the cities concerning the state of the nation. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. ix. 151 *Conferences* most usually take place where either House disagrees to amendments in bills made by the other. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 49 The International Monetary Conference held at Paris, in 1867.

7. The annual assembly of ministers and other representatives of the Wesleyan Methodist Connexion, constituting its central governing body (first held in 1744); also the name of similar assemblies or bodies in other Methodist societies, and some other religious bodies in Great Britain and America. (Written with capital C.)

1744 WESLEY *Jrnl.*, Monday 25 [June] and the five following days, we spent in conference with many of our brethren.. 1745 *Ibid.*, Thursday, August 1, and the following days, we had our second Conference, with as many of our brethren..as could be present. — *Min. Conversations* (1749) Conv. ii, Aug. 1, 1745, It was proposed to review the Minutes of the last Conference with regard to justification. 1784 — *Wks.* (1872) IV. 512 The Rev. John Wesley's Declaration and Appointment of the Conference of the people called Methodists. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* Epil., 'Conference has forbid the women preaching'..'Ah', said Seth..'and a sore pity it was o' Conference'. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 21 July 10/1 The 'Legal Hundred'..is a very important part of the Methodist organization. The one hundred ministers of which it is composed become ex-officio members of the conference for life.

8. The action of conferring; bestowal.

1869 *Daily News* 30 Oct., The conference of the degree upon Mr. Absolom was loudly cheered. 1881 *Standard* 25 Nov., The conferrence of the degree was loudly cheered by the undergraduates.

9. *attrib.*

1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* vii. 266 A central conference room. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 21 July 10/1 Elected as conference secretary.

Co·nference, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To hold conference; to confer.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Chr. Observer*. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. XII. xi. 265 There was of course long conferencing, long consulting.

Conferencier (kŏnfĕrĕnsĭ·e1). *nonce-wd.* An organizer or leading member of a conference.

1885 *Ch. Times* XXIII. 367/4 The long-expected conferencier appeared..on the platform.

Co·nferencize, *v. nonce-wd.* [see -IZE.] *intr.* To hold a conference.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* 12 Three years of friendly conferencizing and conversationing in Downing Street.

† **Co·nferent,** *a. Obs.* [a. obs.F. *conférent* useful, profitable, ad. L. *conferent-em*, pr. pple. of *confer-re* to conduce, be useful.] Pertinent, applicable.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, They be conferent to the dyseases of asma, palsye, and spettynge of blode. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 6 Theyr operation is sumtymes conferent and appartaynyng to the matters that we entende of.

Conferential (kɒnfĕre·nʃăl), *a.* [f. med.L. *conferentia* CONFERENCE + -AL.] Of or relating to conference, or to a conference: see the sb.

1862 WORCESTER cites *Eclect. Rev.* 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2586/1 Victoria, New Zealand, and Queensland are not as yet invested with conferential powers. 1887 *Pall Mall Budget* 14 Apr. 8 All our conferential meetings only serve to part us more.

Conferm(e, obs. f. CONFIRM, CONFORM *v.*

Conferment (kɒnfə·ɪmĕnt), *sb.* [f. CONFER *v.* + -MENT.] The action of conferring or bestowing; † *concr.* something conferred (*obs.*).

1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 200 A competent conferment upon your younger brother. 1877 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 3/5 Oxford, Conferment of Degrees. 1885 *Manch. Evening News* 15 May 2/2 The *Lancet* .. advocates the conferment of medical peerages.

† **Conferme·nt,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *confermentā-re*, f. *con-* + *fermentāre* to FERMENT.] *trans.* To ferment together, mix in fermentation.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 162 The life is confermented to the bloud of the veins.

† **Conferme·ntate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *confermentāt-us* pa. pple.: see prec.] Mixed or combined in fermentation.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 21 These..being joyned in commission and confermentate with the Balsamicall Emanations.

† **Confermenta·tion.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *confermentāre*: see CONFERMENT *v.* and -ATION.] Fermentation together; combination in a process of fermentation.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 21 The third Quality resulting from their Commixture of Confermentation. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 29 The mutual confermentation of all the Simples increases their virtue.

Conferrable (kɒnfə·răb'l), *a.* [f. CONFER + -ABLE.] That may be conferred.

1660 E. WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 94 It qualifies a gentleman for any conferrable honour. 1864 in WEBSTER. *Mod.* Degrees conferrable by the university.

Conferral (kɒnfə·răl). *rare*—°. [f. as prec. + -AL: cf. *bestowal*, etc.] The action of conferring or bestowing; = CONFERMENT *sb.*

1880 in WEBSTER *Supp.*

Conferred (kɒnfə·ɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Granted, bestowed, etc.

1794 J. WILLIAMS *Crying Epistle* 38 An assumed or conferred potency.

Conferrer (kɒnfə·rəɪ). [f. CONFER *v.* + -ER 1.] One who confers: see the verb.

1565 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (1853) 234 Our book which is subscribed to by the bishops conferrers. 1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 134 Appointed to be witnesses rather than conferrers of that grace. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxxii. 327 Several persons, as conferrers or receivers. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 208 Conferrers of a name. 1887 BARING-GOULD *Gaverocks* I. xix. 263 The recipient, not the conferrer, of favours.

Conferring (kɒnfə·rɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CONFER, q. v.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* Pref. (1573) 19 The conferring of tongs. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* Introd. iii. 35 The conferring of ancient translations with the Originals. 1891 *Standard* 11 Feb. 3 Mr. Balfour attended the conferring of degrees at Trinity College, Dublin.

Conferruminate (kɒnferū·mĭnĕt), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *conferrūmināt-us* soldered together, pa. pple. of *conferrūmināre*, f. *con-* together + *ferrūmināre* to solder: see FERRUMINATE.] (See quot.)

1855 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 409 Seeds angular. Embryo conferruminate. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* viii. 314 Cotyledons ..consolidated into one body by the coalescence of the contiguous faces..are said to be conferruminate.

Conferruminate (-ĕit), *v.* [f. L. *conferrūmināre* (see prec.) + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To solder together; to unite closely into a solid mass.

1826 DENHAM, etc. *Trav.* II. 249 The cement .. is so completely conferruminated with the grains.

† **Conferru·mina·tion.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *conferrūmināre*: see prec.] Soldering together; *fig.* intimate union or combination.

1656 TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* xi. 6 Whatsoever conferrumination of grace and works Papists dream of.

† **Confe·rt,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *confert-us*, pa. pple. of *confercīre*, f. *con-* + *farcīre* to stuff.] Dense, compact.

1661 *Origen's Opin.* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 54 [Clouds] when become more crouded and confert .. fall..in..Showers.

† **Confe·rtion.** *Obs.*—° [n. of action f. L. *confert-* (see prec.).]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Confertion*, a stuffing or filling.

Confertispa·rsison. *Welsh Pros.* [f. L. *confertus* crowded + *sparsus* sparse + *sonus* sound.] (See quot.)

1856 J. WILLIAMS *Gram. Edeyrn* § 200 A syllable that terminates with four consonants, having the obscure pronunciation of the mutescent *y* between each..is called confertisparsison.

‖ **Conferva** (kɒnfə·rvă). *Bot.* Pl. **confervæ** (-vī). [L. *conferva*, some kind of water plant with healing virtues mentioned by Pliny, perh. comfrey.]

A genus of plants originally constituted by Dillenius, and then made to contain many heterogeneous species of filamentous cryptogams; now restricted to certain fresh-water Green Algæ (*Chlorophyllæ*), composed of simple (*i.e.* unbranched) many-celled filaments, and reproduced by zoospores. One of the most familiar species is popularly known as *Crow-silk*.

[1640 J. PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* 1261 Pliny hath recorded that he knew of one cured incredible quickly, with his Conferva.] 1757 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* L. 285 It appears to be a geniculated red conferva. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 207 The banks..are every where covered with reeds, lichen, confervæ, and various kinds of aquatic vegetables. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. xvi. 371 The rocks ..were covered with a red conferva. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 355 Air-cavities, from the bottom of which the cells containing chlorophyll spring in a conferva-like manner.

Confervaceous (kɒnfəɪvē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. prec. + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of or allied to the genus *Conferva*; belonging to the Nat. Ord. *Confervaceæ*, which some algologists have constituted for that genus and its allies.

1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* iv. 125 Siliceous parts of confervaceous plants. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 164 The most singular of the confervaceous algæ.

Confernal (kɒnfə·ɪvăl), *a.* and *sb. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = CONFERVOID *a.* and *sb.*

1850 PEREIRA *Mat. Med.* 901 Confervals are particularly abundant in both hot and cold sulphureous springs.

Confervite (kɒnfə·ɪvəit). [f. as prec. + -ITE.] A fossil plant, allied to *Conferva*, found chiefly in the Chalk.

[1844 MANTELL *Medals Creation* I. 104 *Confervites.*—These cellular and aquatic plants are found sometimes in transparent quartz pebbles, and in chalk.] 1859-65 in PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms.*

Confervoid (kɒnfə·ɪvoid), *a.* and *sb. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -OID.]

A. *adj.* Of the nature of or resembling a *Conferva*; composed of articulated filaments; 'also, applied to diseases caused by parasitic vegetations' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 311 A body resembling a bundle of confervoid threads. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 51 Algæ and confervoid growths.

B. *sb.* An alga of the genus *Conferva* or of any allied genus; 'any low vegetable growth in stagnant water' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1854 GRIFFITH & HENFREY *Microgr. Dict.* (ed. 2) 175/2 Larger .. than those of any other Confervoids. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 266 The simplest forms of vegetable life are met with in the Confervoids. 1882 A. W. BLYTH *Foods* 542 The moving reproductive spores of confervoids.

Confery, obs. f. COMFREY.

Confess (kɒnfe·s), *v.* Forms: 4 confessen, 4-7 -fesse, (7 -fese), 5- confess; *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* -ed; also 6-9 confest. [a. OF. *confesse-r* (12th c. in Littré), (= Pr. *confessar*, Sp. *confesar*, It. *confessare*, med.L. *confessare*):—late L. *confessāre* = **confessārī*, freq. of *confitērī*, ppl. stem *confess-*, to acknowledge, own, avow, confess, f. *con-* intensive + *fatērī*, *fass-* to utter, declare, disclose, manifest, avow, acknowledge, prob. from the same root as *fārī* to speak, utter; cf. Gr. *phărós*, L. *fātus* spoken, *fātum* utterance, *fātāri* (freq.) to speak much.]

I. *generally.*

1. *trans.* To declare or disclose (something which one has kept or allowed to remain secret as being prejudicial or inconvenient to oneself); to acknowledge, own, or admit (a crime, charge, fault, weakness, or the like). Also *absol.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 486 Myn harm I wol confessen er I pace. 1526 TINDALE *John* i. 20 And he confessed and denyed not, and sayde playnly: I am not Christ. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 34 *Bass.* Promise me·life, and ile confesse the truth. '*Por.* Well then, confesse and liue. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 1100 And both confess'd .. thir faults, and pardon beg'd. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 34 Shall we go back again to my Lord, and confess our folly? 1706 PRIOR *Ode to Queen* 92 Human faults with human griefs confess; 'Tis thou art chang'd. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* vi. 16 Whatever is yours to tell or ill or Good, confess it. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* x. 205 Some will confess this of themselves, and confess it with a kind of pride.

† **b.** *refl.* To make oneself known, disclose one's identity. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 184 She her wolde nought confesse, Whan they her axen what she was.

c. with *subord. clause* stating the thing confessed.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xiv. 44 Đe Byschape þan confessyd, how he .. gat entre. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. 1883-4 V. 297 The poore fellow would rather .. confesse hee crucified Iesus Christ, then abide it [the torture] any longer. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 5 He does confesse he feeles himselfe distracted. *a* 1699 LADY HALKETT *Autobiog.* (1875) 3, I confese I was guilty of disobedience. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* x, Confessing how the love Which thus began in innocence, betray'd My unsuspecting heart. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 283, I have to confess that I loved Miss Oldcastle.

d. with *object* and *inf. compl.*

(The object may be suppressed when a *refl. pron.*, and the infinitive when *to be.*)

1571 in H. Campbell *Love-Lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) 10 James Erle of Mortoun .. grantit and confessit him to have ressavit from the said Lord Regent an silver box. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* v. iii. 2, I here confess myself the king of Tyre. 1628 *Discov. Jesuit's Coll.* in *Camd. Misc.* (1852) 22 They confessed themselves to be recusants. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* II. 103, I confesse to measure things by the rules of common wisdome. 1655 *Theophania* 88, I confess myself as ignorant..as unable, etc. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 4, I confess myself to be rather .. confounded than convinced.

e. Often introducing a statement made in the form of a disclosure of private feeling or opinion; *e.g.* 'I confess that I have my doubts about it', *i.e.* I must say that I have, etc.

▸1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 72 If the Pope, sayde he .. wrought this revenge for me, I confesse it offendeth me nothing. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 254 This exercise, I must confesse, is laborious and painefull. 1632 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 18 The hazard I confesse is great. 1653 WALTON *Angler* Ep. Ded. 5, I do here freely confess, that I should rather excuse my self, then censure others. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 124 ▸ 3, I must confess I am amazed that the Press should be only made use of in this Way. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 10, I confess that I was quite astonished at his beauty.

2. To acknowledge, concede, grant, admit for oneself (an assertion or claim, that might be challenged). Const. as in 1 c, d.

c 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4864 He cryed orrybelly and confest clene saint cuthbert halynes. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccl.* ii. 15, I confessed within my harte, that this also was but vanite. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxx. § 9 That very law of nature itself which all men confess to be Gods law. 1653 WALTON *Angler* To Rdr., I did not undertake to write, or to publish this .. to please myself .. for, I have confest ,there are many defects in it. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlviii. 252 You confess that parliaments are fallible. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. vii. 118 A distorted knowledge, it must be confessed, of religious duty. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xii. (ed. 5) 189 The Kings of Cyprus and Armenia sent to Henry VI to confess themselves his vassals and ask his help.

3. To acknowledge one's belief *that*, to avow formally, esp. as an article of faith.

1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. 309 [She] confessed assuredly, that in the sacrament was conteyned cryst Ihesu. 1526 TINDALE *John* ix. 22 That yf eny man dyd confesse that he was Christ, he shuld be excommunicat. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Athan. Creed*, The ryght fayth is that we beleue and confesse: that our Lorde Jesus Christe the sonne of God, is God and man.

4. To acknowledge or formally recognize (a person or thing) as having a certain character or certain claims; to own, avow, declare belief in or adhesion to.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 259 b, Herken to ye gospell, and with all your herte confesse the same. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Al they that do confesse thy holy name. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* x. 32 Whosoeuer therfore shal confesse me before men, him will I confesse [*earlier vv.* knowledge] also before my father which is in heauen. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 224 We profess it in our Creed, we confess it in our lives. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 361 He whom I confess and adore. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 20 We have long confessed it with our lips, though we refuse to confess it in our lives.

5. *fig.* To make known or reveal by circumstances; to be evidence of; to manifest, prove, attest. (*poet.*)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. ii, Whose wayes .. confess no circumscription. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* Title-p., Thy great endeavors .. do confess thou act'st som great design. 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 81 And shews the Fiend confess'd without a veil. 1700 BLACKMORE *Job* 53 Mighty sufferings mighty guilt confess. 1715 POPE *Iliad* II. 219 The voice divine confess'd the warlike maid. 1816 SOUTHEY *Lay of Laureate, Dream* 58 In re-appearing light confess'd, There stood another Minister of bliss. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xvi, Even the..strong-headed Magnus himself had confessed the influence of the sleepy god.

6. *intr. Confess to* (a thing): To plead guilty to (a charge), own to (a fault or weakness); to admit, acknowledge. With *indirect pass.*

1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* III. 26 These charges he .. denied; but he confessed to one of as heinous a nature. 1776 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 23 Mar., He confesses to one bottle of port every day, and he probably drinks more. 1840 LEVER *H. Lorrequer* vi, I have already 'confessed' to my crying sin..to follow the humour of the moment. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xii. 193 He had to confess to a certain sense of failure. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* I. x, A .. damsel, who was thirty-five years of age, and confessed to twenty-two.

b. The use of the verbal sb. in this construction appears to arise out of that of the infinitive as in 1 d, etc.: cf. the series *to confess himself to have* (1571, in 1 d), *confess to have, confess to having*, of which the last is now most frequent. In some cases also *confess to* appears to be short for *confess to have* (or *having*), as in *to confess to* [*having*] *a dread*: cf. the following.

1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* I. 244, I confess to having made free with his tail and his hoofs and his horns. 1845 E. WARBURTON *Cresc. & Cross* (1846) I. Pref. ix, I confess to have borrowed freely. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Owlet* 71 Mrs. Brunt confessed to having a natural antipathy to the .. Curate. 1865 THIRLWALL *Lett.* (1881) II. 47, I confess to a personal dread of frost. 1879 *Scribner's Mag.* XIX. 1/1, I confess to finding no little pleasure in [such] explorations. [Cf. 'I confess to measure', in 1 d, 1647.]

II. *specifically.*

7. *Law.* **a.** *intr.* To admit the truth of what is charged; to make a confession. *To confess and avoid*: to admit a charge, but show it to be invalid

in law. b. *trans.* To admit (a thing) as proved, or legally valid.

1586 THYNNE in *Holinshed* III. 1272/1, I determine .. to confesse and avoid .. whatsoever imperfections have now distilled out of my pen. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 235 The good orator..will first admit it and in th'end auoid all for his better aduantage, and this figure is much vsed by our English pleaders in the Starchamber and Chancery, which they call to confesse and auoid. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 37 He may confess and avoid, confess and justify, or confess and mitigate. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 271 Lord Bolingbroke, by a bond dated 24th July 1770, with warrant of attorney to confess judgment .. became bound to the lessee. *Ibid.* V. 289 Though the defendant should appear to it, and confess lease, entry, and ouster. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 40 Certain just and legal impediments then confessed on her part.

8. *Eccl.* To acknowledge sins orally as a religious duty, with repentance and desire of absolution.

a. *trans.* (Not orig. distinct from the general sense in 1.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 938 It is reson þat he þat trespasseth by his free wyl that by his free wyl he confesse his trespas. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* xvi. 21 Then shal Aaron laie both his handes vpon yᵉ heade of him [the goate], and confesse ouer him all the myszdedes of yᵉ children of Israel. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, That you confesse with an vnfained hearte to almightie God, youre synnes and vnkyndnes towardes his Maiestie committed. *Ibid.*, Let him come to me, or to some other dyscrete and learned priest .. and confesse and open his synne and griefe secretly. 1611 BIBLE *Jas.* v. 16 Confesse your faults one to another, and pray one for another, that yee may bee healed. 1687 ABP. WAKE *Prep. for Death* (J.), If our sin be only against God, yet to confess it to his minister may be of good use.

b. *refl.* To make formal confession of sins, *esp.* to a priest, in order to penance and absolution.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 53 Go confesse þe to sum frere and shewe hym þi synnes. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7697 If ye woll you now confesse, And leve your sinnes more and lesse. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* Introd. (Arb.) 30/2 They confesse them to God alone and none prestes. 15.. *Knt. of Curtesy* 451 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* III. 215 She confessed her devoutly tho, And shortely receyved the Sacrament. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Bewail your own sinful lives, confess yourselves to Almighty God with full purpose of amendment of life. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* 6 Our Captain thought his Ship in so great Danger, that he fell upon his Knees and confess'd himself to a Capuchin .. on Board. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 265 The young count .. confessed himself, set his house in order.

c. with *of*. Also in *transf.* sense.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 245 He moste confessen hym of alle the condiciouns that bilongen to his synne. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 89 In this wise I me confesse Of that ye clepe unbuxomnesse. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 53 Confesse thee freely of thy sinne. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. (1646) 75 They confesse themselves of all their sinnes to the Priest.

d. *intr.* in same sense as the *refl.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. i. 23 *Par.* Come you to make confession to this Father? *Jul.* To answere that, I should confesse to you. 1812 J. BRADY *Clavis Cal.* (1815) I. 210 Prior to the Reformation every communicant..was obliged individually to confess to his parish priest. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* II. 314 For she does go to confess.

9. *trans.* Of the priest: To hear the confession of, to act as a confessor to, to shrive. Also *absol.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 76 Ich haue moche merueille .¶ Why 3owre couent coueyteth to confesse and to burye, Rather þan to baptise barnes. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* A vj, The preest cam and confessid him. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxii. 217 He confessyd Huon and assoylled hym of all his synnes. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. 533, I haue confes'd her, and I know her vertue. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 63 A priest visited her, to confess her every day. 1889 *Tablet* 28 Dec. 1053, I went to see and confess an old man.

absol. 1840 MACAULAY *Ranke* Ess. (1851) II. 141 The faithful servant of the Church was preaching, catechising, confessing, beyond the Niemen.

b. *passive.* Of the penitent: To be shriven: often = 8 b. *To be confessed of*: to be assoiled of by confession.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2391 Þou art confessed so clene, be-knowen of þy mysses. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* XCV. 425 (Add. MS.) A grete man..that was not confessid of a longe tyme. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XI. iv, I counceyle yow said the kynge to be confessid clene. As for that said sire Bors I wille be shryuen with a good wylle. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiii. 260, I know one [synne]..the whiche as yet ye were neuer confessyd of. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* viii. 346 A Peasant..was confessed, and receiued the Sacrament.

10. *Confess and be hanged*: a proverbial phrase, found with variations and frequent allusive application in 16–17th c.

It is uncertain whether the 'confess' referred originally to shriving or to confession of crime. From the Pepys quot., the use of the expression appears to have been a degree ruder than saying 'You lie'.

c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* IV. ii, Blame not us, but the proverb,—Confess and be hanged. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 38 To confesse and be hang'd for his labour. First to be hang'd, and then to confesse. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Sept., The young Queen [Katherine] answered, 'You lye'; which was the first English word that I ever heard her say: which made the King good sport; and he would have taught her to say in *English*, 'Confess and be hanged'. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1811) II. 407 The simple Earl was perswaded ..to confess the fact..and so..soon after found the Proverb true, 'Confess, and be beheaded'.

† **Confe·ssal.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. CONFESS + -AL.] The action of confessing; confession.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 235 When the matter is so plaine that it cannot be denied or trauersed, it is good that it be iustified by confessall and auoidance.

Confessant (kɒnfe·sănt). [f. CONFESS + -ANT¹, corresp. to F. *confessant*, med.L. *confessānt-em* pr. pple.] One who confesses or makes a confession, *esp.* as a religious duty.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 248 Why is it not enough in the Confessant, for his confession to say onely, I confesse all my sins? 1625 BACON *Apoph.* 477 The confessant kneels down before the priest. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* iii. (1872) 18 All these charms were fabrications of the monks, who had sold them to their infatuated confessants. 1880 *19th Cent.* VII. 120 The confessant's signature was awanting.

‖ **Confessa·rius.** [med.L. *confessārius*, f. *confess-*, ppl. stem of *confitērī* to CONFESS.] = next.

1661 CRESSY *Refl. Oaths Suprem. & Alleg.* 50 As for that purely spiritual Jurisdiction that a Bishop exercises in censures, or a Confessarius over his penitent in the internal Court of conscience. 1745 A. BUTLER *Lives of Saints, Camillus* (1847) VII. 208 Making use of St. Philip Neri for his confessarius. 1845 G. OLIVER *Coll. Biog. Soc. of Jesus* 74 He..was confessarius to the English college at Rome.

† **Confe·ssary.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *confessāri-us*; see prec.]

1. A casuist who deals with confession.

a 1619 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 98 The Confessaries of these times. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* II. viii. 187 The strange determination of learned Azpilcueta, the oracle of Confessaries .. teaches, that the prisoner .. is not bound at his death to confesse the crime to the world.

2. A father confessor.

a 1656 BP. HALL *Serm.* Wks. II. 289 (T.) To resist it, as partial magistrates; to reveal it, as treacherous confessaries.

3. One who makes a confession; a confessant.

1608 T. MORTON *Pream. Incounter* 10 Euery penitent Confessarie must receiue absolution.

† **Confessa·trix.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [med. or mod.L. fem. agent-n. from *confessāre* to confess: see -TRIX.] A female confessor of the faith.

1604 PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 269 Yet setteth he downe the one for a principall rubricated Martyr ..& the other for a Confessatrix.

Confessed (kɒnfe·st), *ppl. a.* Also 7–9 **confest.** [f. CONFESS *v.* + -ED¹.]

1. Acknowledged as true; avowed, owned, admitted; evident, made manifest.

1562 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 23 The Prophet..taketh it for confessed truth. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Wks. 1738 I. 170 To..do a confest good work. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* I. 2 The design and composition of the letters are in general so confessed. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 761 The prince confest to every warrior's sight. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. iv. 165 A confessed and unconquerable difficulty.

b. *To stand* († *appear*) *confessed*: i. e. made known, revealed, open to recognition.

1708 ROWE *Royal Convert* (T.), The perfidious author stands confest. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* VII. 17 Instant a grateful form appear'd confest. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* v. i. 655 Throwing off his disguise .. the youthful paladin stood confessed.

2. That has confessed his sins, shriven.

c 1450 *Merlin* i. 10 Yef he were confessed and repentant, and..he wolde resceyve penance .. he sholde [haue] anoon forgevenesse. 1812 J. BRADY *Clavis Cal.* (1815) I. 210 One who looked like a confessed or shrived culprit.

Confessedly (kɒnfe·sĕdli), *adv.* Also 7 **confestly.** [f. prec. + -LY².]

1. By general admission or acknowledgement; admittedly.

1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* II. § 11. 146 [Ignatius] in all those confessedly-genuine Epistles, which he wrote. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* (T.), That principle which is confestly predominant in our nature. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 337 The star chamber a court confessedly arbitrary. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* v. 83 Rules of justice confessedly true. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 492 The letter is confessedly a forgery.

2. By personal confession, avowedly.

1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* I. i, The latter attached to Maria, and confessedly beloved by her. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 20 His antagonists having confessedly bad hands there is more likelihood of there being a good set of cards in the stock.

Confessee (kɒnfesī·). *rare.* [f. CONFESS *v.* + -EE.] a. One who is confessed (by a priest). b. One to whom confession is made.

(Ambiguous and to be avoided.)

1602 F. GODWIN *Bps. Eng.* 377 Either the Confessor, or the Confessee, or the reporter, lied I doubt not. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* xiv. § 1. 305 Confessor and confitent, or rather confessee and confesser commonly in private.

Confesser (kɒnfe·sə1). [f. CONFESS *v.* + -ER¹.] One who confesses or makes confession.

1836-46 in SMART *Walker's Dict.* 1839 [see prec.].

Confessing (kɒnfe·sĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONFESS *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. CONFESS; acknowledging, avowing; hearing confessions.

1611 BIBLE 1 *Esdras* ix. 8 Now by confessing giue glory vnto the Lord. 1642 O. SEDGWICKE *England's Preserv.* 3 By Fastings, by confessings, by prayings. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 37 O God, if the confessing of thine own gifts may glorify thee.

Confe·ssing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That confesses. Hence **Confessingly** *adv.*

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Model New Rel.* 25 That they may see confessingly and swear, They have not seen at all this Fourteen Year..

Confession (kɒnfe·ʃən). Also 4–7 with usual interchange of *i* and *y*, *o* and *ou*, (5 -fescione). [a. F. *confession* (12th c. in Littré), early ad. L. *confessiōn-em*, n. of action f. *confitērī* to CONFESS.]

I. The action of confessing.

1. The disclosing of something the knowledge of which by others is considered humiliating or prejudicial to the person confessing; a making known or acknowledging of one's fault, wrong, crime, weakness, etc.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 9 When we would bring him on to some Confession Of his true state. 1611 DEKKER *Roaring Girl* Wks. 1873 III. 173 Confession is but poore amends for wrong, Vnlesse a rope would follow. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 240 Tortures, to force from their prisoners the confession of hidden treasure. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* vi, Isabel..did not forsee her own impulse to confession.

b. *Law.* Acknowledgement before the proper authority of the truth of a statement or charge; acknowledgement by a culprit of the offence charged against him, when he is asked to plead to the indictment. *Confession and avoidance*: admission of the truth of an adverse allegation, with the allegation of some new matter tending to avoid its legal effect.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 37 b, Eyther he is villaine by prescripcion .. or he is villain by his own confession in court of recorde. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 74 Which confession of the prisoner himselfe is the most certaine answer and best satisfaction that may bee given to the Judge to condemne the offendor. *Mod.* The prisoner has made a full confession.

2. As a religious act: The acknowledging of sin or sinfulness; *esp.* such acknowledgement made in set form in public worship.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 27 He smote upon his breest, to figure true confessioun. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. 4 (Harl. MS.) Putte downe..thyne old lif of synne, and entre yn to the bathe of confessione. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Make your humble confession to almightie God, and to his holy church here gathered together in hys name, mekely knelyng upon your knees. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. iv. § 6 Public confession they thought necessary by way of discipline, not private confession, as in the nature of a sacrament, necessary. 1720 WHEATLEY *Illust. Bk. Com. Prayer* (1839) 113 Such as would pray effectually have always begun with confession. 1884 BLUNT *Annot. Bk. Com. Prayer* 181 To place a public Confession and Absolution within the reach of all, day by day.

b. *spec.* The confessing of sins to a priest, as a religious duty; more fully, *sacramental* or *auricular confession.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 176 How contricioun with-oute confessioun conforteth þe soule. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 468 Þei coueten confessions to kachen some hire, And sepultures also some wayten to cacchen. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2083 If that thow at confessioune hath ben, And makith the of al thi synnis clen. 1549 *1st Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Requiryng suche as shalbe satisfied with a generall confession, not to be offended with them that doe use .. the auriculer and secret confession to the Priest. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. ii. 41 Besides she did intend Confession At Patrick's Cell this euen. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 49. 314, I .. have not for some months been at Confession. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xv, A lovely lass to a friar came, To confession a-morning early. 1865 *Union Rev.* III. 624 Confession, again, as it is ordinarily administered among us, is another stumbling-block.

3. Acknowledgement of a statement, claim, etc.; admission, concession.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wycket* (1828) p. xiii, By youre owne confession muste it nedes be that we worshyppen a false god in the chalyce. 1605 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* II. § 49 There are three grounds of friendship .. and by all confessions, that is the surest which is upon vertue. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 99 This year, by confession of all men, was of all other .. most free and healthful. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. iv. I. § 19 There were two, who had by common confession reached a consummate elegance of style.

4. The recognizing or acknowledging (of a person or thing) as having a certain character or certain claims; declaration of belief in or adhesion to; acknowledgement, profession, avowal when asked; *spec.* the testimony rendered by a Confessor (sense 2).

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* x. 38 Thei blessiden the Lord in ympnys and confessiouns. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect Trin. Sunday*, By the confession of a true fayth to acknowlege the glorye of the eternall trinitie. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 96 Hee mad confession of you, And gaue you such a Masterly report, for Art. 1681 O. HEYWOOD *Diary* 23 Aug. 21, Then Mr. Jo. Heyw'd made his Confession, etc. Then they proceeded to Imposition of Hands. 1795 J. MACKNIGHT *Epistles, Rom.* x. 10 There is a difference between the *profession*, and the *confession* of our faith. 1833 CRUSE *Eusebius* v. i. 172 But this blessed saint .. in the midst of her confession itself renewed her strength.

II. That which is confessed, its matter or form.

5. That which is made known in confessing; the matter confessed.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 167 Seynte Austyn seythe in his booke of confessiones. *a* 1536 TINDALE *Wks.* 180 (R.) The bishop knoweth the confession of whom he lusteth throughout all his dioces. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 130 His confession is taken, and it shall bee read to his face. 1603 B. JONSON *Panegyre Entr. James*, And this confession flew from every voice, Never had land more reason to rejoice. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* (1682) x. 432 The Governer commanded me to subscribe my Confession, which I voluntarily obeyed. *Ibid.* 437 And now after long and new Examinations .. they finding my first and second Confession so run in one, that the Governer swore, I had learned the Art of Memery. 1833 G. WADDINGTON *Hist. Ch.* 126 To proclaim .. the nature of the confessions which they had received. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet*

I. 155 Kitty should enter these confessions in a book, said Esther.

6. A formulary containing a general acknowledgement of sinfulness, such as frequently forms part of public Christian worship.

1535 *Marshall's Primer* in 3 *Primers Hen. VIII* (1848) 45 A General Confession for every sinner. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Morning*, A general Confession, to be said of the whole Congregation. *Ibid., Communion Service*, Then shall this general confession be made. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 147 ¶ 2 The Confession was read with such a resigned Humility. 1815 HORSLEY *Bk. of Psalms* (1821) I. 292 Psalm li, The Penitential Confession of the converted Jews. 1884 BLUNT *Annot. Bk. Com. Prayer* 182 The general Confession appears to be an original composition of some of the revisers of 1552.

7. (More fully *Confession of Faith.*) A formulary in which a church or body of Christians sets forth the religious doctrines which it considers essential; an authoritative declaration of the articles of belief; a creed.

Sometimes applied to the ancient œcumenical creeds; but more usually to the formulated statements of doctrine put forth by the various Reformed churches in the 16th and 17th c., of which that of Augsburg (1530) was the earliest, and the first (1560) and second (1580–1) Confession of Faith of the Church of Scotland, and the Westminster Confession (1643–7), are most noted in the history of Great Britain.

1536 TAVERNER (*title*) The Confession of the Faith of the Germans, exhibited at Augusta; to which is added The Apology of Melancthon defending the said Confession. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Rubric to *Athanasian Creed*, Upon Trinitie Sonday, shalbe song or sayd..this confession of our christian fayth. 1561 (*title*) The Confessione of the fayth and doctrin beleved and professed by the Protestantes of the Realme of Scotland exhibited to the estates of the sam in Parliament. 1571 NORTHBROOKE (*title*) A Breefe and Pithie Summe of the Christian Faith, made in Fourme of a Confession. 1580 (*title*) The Confession of Faith of the Kirk of Scotland or the National Covenant. 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* Pref. 22 The Confessions themselves are these, the Angelicane, the Scotiane, French, Helvetian former and later, the Belgick, Polonick, Argentine, Augustane, Saxonick, Wirtenbergick, Palatine, Bohemick or Waldensian Confession. 1632 J. LEE *Short Survey Sweden* 76 To professe the reformed religion, according to the confession of Ausbourg or Augustane confession. 1643 *Acts Gen. Assembly Edinb.* 19 Aug., Sess. 14 The union of this Island in one Form of Kirk-government, one Confession of Faith, one Catechism. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* (1837) 371 The correctness of a formal and deliberate confession of Faith, is not always of itself, a sufficient safeguard against error. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* iv. (1869) 149 The Nicene Creed remained the one public confession. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 170 We see the same men..uttering assents to confessions of which they really reject every syllable—and who do not know they are acting a part, and making a mock both of their own reason and their own probity.

b. The religious body or church united by one Confession of Faith; a communion.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) Those right learned..Clerks of his owne Confession.

III. 8. A tomb in which a martyr or confessor is buried, and, by extension, the whole structure erected over it; also, the crypt or shrine under the high-altar, or the part of the altar, in which the relics are placed. Called also CONFESSIONARY and † CONFESSIONAL.

1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 24 This place, as it conserves the body of St. Peter, is called the Confession of Peter. *Ibid.* II. 26 Near the Confession of S. Peter is an old brazen statue of S. Peter. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. i. 36 A chest of oak or stone, sometimes called the confession, sometimes the sepulchre, had been prepared; in it he deposited three portions of the eucharist, together with the relics; the slab was then placed over it, and the masonry of the altar, if it were built of stone, hastily completed. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 66 (S. Mark's) The confession, or ciborium, within the sanctuary, is also highly curious. 1885 ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* 207/1 s.v., If an altar was erected over the grave, then the name 'confession' was given to the tomb, the altar, and the cubiculum.

9. *attrib.*, as *confession-chair, -money, -seat.*

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Confessionary*..also, a Confession-seat. 1691 tr. *Emillianne's Obs. Journ. Naples* 319 Walking in their Churches about their Confession-chairs from Morning to Night. 1709 DE FOE *Life Rozelli* (1713) I. 29, I had sat myself down in a Confession-Chair. 1844 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 338 Twice a year the holy man collects confession money, under the denomination of Christmas and Easter offerings. 1865 *Union Rev.* III. 614 The confession-bell at the London oratory.

‖ **Confessionaire** (kŏnfɛsiōnē·r). [F. = med.L. *confessiōnāri-us*: see CONFESSIONARY.] One who has been confessed by the priest.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* II. xxiii. 142 Like an absolved confessionaire.

Confessional (kŏnfe·ʃənăl), *sb.* [In sense 2 a. F. *confessional* = It. *confessionale*, med.L. *confessiōnāle* (neuter of *confessiōnāl-is* adj.), quoted by Du Cange in the sense 'sacrum pœnitentiæ tribunal' in 1563. Sense 1 is app. a distinct subst. use of the adj.]

† **1.** A due for hearing or giving permission to hear confession. *Obs.*

1596 in Foxe *A. & M.* Hen. VII. Cases Papal 728 What should I speake here of my dailie reuenues, of my first fruites, annates, palles, indulgences, buls, confessionals, and such like, which come to no small masse of money.

2. A desk, stall, cabinet, or box, in which the priest sits to hear confessions in a Roman Catholic church.

1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Confessional* is also used in the Romish church for a little box or desk in the church, where the confessor takes the confessions of the penitents. 1740 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* IV. iv. Wks. 1811 IV. 118, I [Acosta] have seen an Indian bring to the confessional a confession of all his sins written..by picture, and characters. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 7 A confessional..a little oaken structure about as big as a sentry-box with a closed part for the priest to sit in, and an open one for the penitent to kneel at.

b. Taken typically for the practice of confession, with its concomitants.

1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* iii, More constant at confessional, More rare at masque and festival. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* i. (1873) 7 Before the Reformation, the Confessional existed as a living power in the Church. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 126 The clergy had the pulpit and the confessional, and their enemies had the press.

c. *attrib.*, as *confessional-box, -chair.*

1792 *Archæologia* 261 Confessional chairs..probably always were of wood. 1840 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* I. 109 Pseudo-learning and lies, confessional-boxes and postures.

† **3.** = CONFESSION 8, CONFESSIONARY 2. *Obs.*

1704 ADDISON *Italy* (J.), In one of the churches I saw a pulpit and confessional, very finely inlaid with lapis-lazuli. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Confessional*, or *Confessionary*, in church-history, a place in churches, usually under the main altar, wherein were deposited the bodies of deceas'd saints, martyrs, and confessors.

Confessional (kŏnfe·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. CONFESSION + -AL: corresp. to med.L. *confessiōnāl-is* and mod. F. *confessionel.*]

1. Of the nature of or pertaining to confession.

1817 N. DRAKE *Shaks.* II. 72 If we dismiss these confessional sonnets. 1823 GALT *Entail* II. xxiv. 231 In the confessional moments of contrition. 1827 G. S. FABER *Orig. Expiatory Sacr.* 216 Not an expiatory sin-offering, but an offering merely confessional of sin.

2. Of or pertaining to Confessions of Faith, or systems of formulated Theology.

1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1972 Confessional differences concern the condition of the dead during the period between death and the resurrection. 1889 A. B. BRUCE *Sp. at Mansf. Coll. Oxf.* 16 Oct., In theology our position might be described as Biblical, as distinct from confessional. We want to know what the Bible really teaches.

Confessiona·lian, *sb.* and *a. rare.* [f. prec. (sense 2) + -AN.] **a.** *sb.* One who advocates the principle that a church should have a formal Confession of Faith. **b.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the discussion of this question.

1771 *Gent. Mag.* XLI. 405, I am, Yours, A Confessionalian. *Ibid.* A summary view of the Confessionalian controversy.

Confe·ssionalism. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The principle of formulating a Confession of Faith; adherence to a formulated theological system.

1876 A. M. FAIRBAIRN *Strauss* II. in *Contemp. Rev.* June 132 Pietism in Würtemberg, Confessionalism in Prussia, were growing narrower. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 482 The age of scholastic and polemic confessionalism [from the middle of the 17th to the middle of the 18th century].

Confe·ssionalist. [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. One who makes confession.

1827 BENTHAM *Rationale Evid.* Wks. 1843 VII. 30 Physical and involuntary symptoms of fear, betrayed by the confessionalist upon an occasion specified.

2. 'A confessor, one who sits in the confessional'.

1846 WORCESTER cites BOUCHER.

3. = CONFESSIONALIAN *sb.*

Confe·ssionalize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To introduce or use the confessional.

1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 137/2 A confessionalizing curate.

Confessionary (kŏnfe·ʃənări), *a.* [ad. med. or mod.L. *confessiōnāri-us*, f. *confessiōn-*: see -ARY.] Of or pertaining to confession.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antechr.* II. vi. 51 Conformitie doth require of vs a confessionarie approbation of the ceremonies by subscription. 1611 COTGR., *Confessionnaire*, confessionarie; belonging to, or treating of, auricular confession. 1753 BP. R. CLAYTON in E. H. Palmer *Desert of Exodus* vi. (1871) 106 Confessionary priests used formerly to sit to hear the confessions of the pilgrims. 1864 I. TAYLOR in *Gd. Words* 230 A confessionary prayer.

Confe·ssionary, *sb.* [ad. med.L. *confessiōnāri-um* (cited by Du Cange in sense 1 from Council of Seville, 1512), neuter of *confessiōnārius* adj.]

† **1.** = CONFESSIONAL *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. iii. 16 He came and spake with me in a Confessionary. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 76/1 The Confessionary is so turn'd, as the..Confessor cannot see the Woman that enters to Confess. 1792 *Archæol.* X. 299 (D.) These stalls have been improperly termed confessionaries or confessionals.

2. = CONFESSION 8.

1727–51 [see CONFESSIONAL *sb.* 3]. 1848 B. WEBB *Cont. Ecclesiol.* 430 The crypt or confessionary retains an original altar. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 29. 1881 — *Eng. Ch. Archit.* i. 9 In front of the altar and the confessionary was the choir of the inferior clergy and singers.

† **Confessioner.** *Obs.* [f. CONFESSION + -ER 1.] An advocate of auricular confession; a confessor.

1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* III. iv. (1634) 307 The Confessioners [L. *confessionarii*] alleadge for this purpose the power of the Keies. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 268 Your couled confessioners, who be privie & partakers of your hidden abhominations.

Confessionist (kŏnfe·ʃənist). [a. F. *confessioniste*, and 16th c. L. *confessionista.*]

1. An adherent of a particular religious confession, *spec.* of the Augsburg Confession, a Lutheran.

c 1568 in Fulke *Two Treat.* (1577) I. 61, I aske of them whether the Lutherans, Zuinglians, Illirians, Caluenistes, Confessionistes, etc..be all of one Church? 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* Ded. 1, The controversies..between the Protestant and Romish confessionists. 1832 S. R. MAITLAND *Facts and Doc.* 124 The reformers were taunted with the name of Confessionists. 1849 W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 380 There is the utmost unanimity amongst the Confessionists (as they call them) in all things necessary, that is, in the articles of faith.

2. = CONFESSIONALIST 1.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 269/1 The thorough confessionist always overstates his guilt.

Confe·ssionless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Having no Confession of Faith, or formal creed.

1883 *Missionary Herald* (Boston) Sept. 339 (Austria) They characterize the 'Free Reformed Church' not, as heretofore, 'Confessionless'. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Feb. 3/1 His wretched Parliament..though often avowedly confessionless, deem it wise policy to persecute the Greek Orthodox.

Confe·ssive, *a. rare.* [f. L. *confess-* (see CONFESS) + -IVE.] Having the effect of confessing.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 351 An exclamation too confessive of the ardour of the address.

Confessor (kŏnfe·sə1). Forms: 1–2, 5–9 confessor, 3–4 -ur, 4–7 -our, 5–6 -oure, 6 -ore. [a. L. *confessor*, and its F. repr. *confessor, -ur*, AF. *-our* (mod.F. *-eur*), agent-n. f. L. *confitērī* to CONFESS. (In sense 2, OF. had also *confes*:—L. *confessus* one who has confessed.) The historical pronunciation, from AF. and ME. *confessour*, is *co·nfessor*, which is found in all the poets, and is recognized by the dictionaries generally, down to Smart, 1836–49, who has *co·nfessor* in senses 2 and 3, *confe·sser* in sense 1 b; for these, Craig 1847 has *co·nfessor* and *confe·ssor*; but *confe·ssor* is now generally said for both.]

1. *gen.* One who makes confession or public acknowledgement or avowal of anything.

a. of religious belief, of Christ, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20867 (Cott.) Petre was..of godd sun first confessur. *c* 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 372 Of Iesu Christ many a confessore. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 291 They scourg'd the confessors of the Gospell. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 89, I can scarce think the Devil has any such stout Confessors, but will then betray his cause. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* II. i. (1737) III. 33 Its greatest Confessors and Assertors. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. xxviii. 235 A good man, and ancient professor and confessor of religion. 1866 NEALE *Seq. & Hymns*, And the Saints, through toil and shame Brave Confessors of Thy Name.

b. of a crime, sin, or offence charged. (In this sense written by Smart and others CONFESSER.)

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. 1883–4 V. 35 They vowed either to make him a confessor or a martir in a trice. 1693 C. MATHER *Wond. Invis. World* 15 A thousand preternatural Things..wherein the Confessors do acknowledge their Concernment. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* Author's Prol. I. cxxxi. *note*, I have translated Confesseur, *Confessarius*, for so our English Roman Catholics call their Father Confessor..A Confessor seems to mean the Person confessing not the Person confess'd to. 1755 JOHNSON, *Confessor*..he who confesses his crimes. *Dict.* 1791 WALKER *Pron. Dict.*, *Confessor*..this word can now have the accent on the second syllable, only when it means One who confesses his crimes; a sense in which it is scarcely ever used. 1849 CRAIG, *Conféssor*, one who confesses his crimes.

2. *techn.* One who avows his religion in the face of danger, and adheres to it under persecution and torture, but does not suffer martyrdom; *spec.* one who has been recognized by the church in this character. (The earliest sense in English.)

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Past. Ep.* in Thorpe *Laws* II. 370 Þa mæran andetteras þe we hatað confessores.] *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 239 Mid martiren, mid hali confessoren, mid halie meiden. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 185 Apostles and martirs and confessors. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 261 Þe cunfessurs hird þe liueden igod lif, ant haliche deiden. *c* 1305 *Edmund Conf.* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 71 Seint Edmund þe confessour þat liþ at Ponteneye. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 379 Alle the seyntes of that cuntre [Ireland] be confessores, and noo martir. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 181 b, Martyrs, confessours and virgyns. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. ii. 296 (Ridley & Hooper) Their upper parts were but Confessours, when their lower parts were Martyrs, and burnt to ashes. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* 33 Gods power to keep the fire from burning the three Confessors, Dan. 3. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* xxiii. 238 Miles Coverdale..a confessor and an exile. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* 84 He is no more a Confessor in my esteem, than Laud is a Martyr. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 97 The English church has..the seal of martyrs and confessors. 1880 HATCH *Bampt. Lect.* ii. 42 In times of persecution the confessors in prison had to be fed. 1885 ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* s.v., St. Martin was the first..of the Confessors whom the Church honoured with an office.

b. *The Confessor*: = King Edward the Confessor, canonized in 1161.

[*c* 1143 WILL. MALMESB. *Gest. Reg. Angl.* II. § 196 (*heading*) De Sancto Eadwardo Tertio, Rege et Confessore. *c* 1245 *Estoire de St. Aedw. le Rei* 4486 (Rolls) 151 Li seint Cumfessur, Aedward li rois.] 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXIV. 1066 (R.) Good Edward, from the rest Of that renowned name by Confessor expressed. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. vi. § 27, I confesse I understand not how the name Confessour is proper to King Edward. 1821 WORDSW. *Eccl. Sonn.* I.

xxxi. *Norm. Conquest*, The woman-hearted Confessor prepares The evanescence of the Saxon line. 1878 EDITH THOMPSON *Hist. Eng.* vii. § 3. 1889 W. HUNT in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XVII. 13/2 At the coronation of Henry III, in 1236, the Confessor's sword was carried before the king by the Earl of Chester.

3. One who hears confessions: a priest who hears confession of sin, prescribes penance, and grants absolution; the private spiritual director of a king or other great personage.

[In med. L. better *confessarius*; but *confessor* in this sense is quoted by Du Cange from Walafrid Strabo (ob. 849).]

1340 *Ayenb.* 172 He ssel zeche zuych ane confessour þet conne bynde and onbynde. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6860 Have me unto his confessour. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 457 Seynte Dunstan his confessour [TREVISA schriftfader]. 1530 PALSGR. 208/1 Confessour a goostly father, *confesseur*. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 49 Being a Diuine, a Ghostly Confessor, A Sin-Absoluer, and my Friend profest. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. on Fr. King* Wks. 1730 I. 59 Were I thy confessor, who am thy martyr, Dost think that I'd allow thee any quarter? 1737 *Hist. Register* 58 Mr. Higget, appointed Confessor to his Majesty, in the Room of the late Dr. Sharp. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* x. 191 With pious haste hurried the confessors To shrive them. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 181 From the confessor's closet they pulled the wires which moved courts.

Confe·ssoress. [see -ESS.] A female who hears or receives confessions.

1830 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1872) III. 52 The daughters may sit as confessoresses. 1863 B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* II. 69 Come, be my mother-confessoress. I am in great doubt and perplexity.

Confessorial (kɒnfesō·riăl), *a.* [f. L. *confessōri-us* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a confessor.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. vii. 249 Holding up the confessorial office of the priesthood.

Confe·ssorship. [see -SHIP.] The function or office of a confessor.

1655 FULLER *Hist. Univ. Cambr.* 130 Mr. Fox .. appoints the 23. of December for Bucer his Confessourship. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* 55 His .. eminent Confessorship in the times of Persecution. 1876 STUBBS *Early Plantag.* iv. 63 A morbid craving after the honours of martyrdom, or confessorship at the least.

Confe·ssory, *a. Law.* [ad. L. *confessōri-us*, f. *confessōr-em*: see -ORY.] Pertaining to confession or acknowledgement. (Cf. L. *actio confessōria*.)

1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 221 Now of Actions civill .. some are confessory, and some negative, confessory, as where one affirms a corporall or incorporall thing to be his.

Confest, -ly: see CONFESSED, -LY.

Confet, obs. f. COMFIT.

Confeter, -fether, -fetter, var. of CONFEDER.

†**Confiance.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 **-fyance,** 6 **-fiaunce.** [a. F. *confiance*, n. of state f. *confi-er* to confide: see -ANCE.] = CONFIDENCE.

c 1490 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxiv. 91 My confyance & trust is in you. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 243 b/2 Gyuyng to all synners .. confyance and trust of that self mercy. *c* 1519 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) D ij, A great man of confiaunce.

†**Confi·cient,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *conficient-em*, pr. pple. of *conficĕre* to accomplish.]

A. *adj.* That accomplishes, or performs; officiating.

1629 SIR H. LYNDE *Via Tuta* 174 (Quoting Council of Trent) The lay people and the non-conficient Priest. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Conficient*, which finisheth, procureth, or worketh. 1755 JOHNSON, *Conficient*, that causes or procures; effective.

B. *sb.* An officiating priest.

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. v. Wks. II. 224 They might .. have altogether denied the use of it so much as to the sacrificer or conficient. 1638 D. FEATLEY *Strict. in Lyndomast.* I. 135 Priests .. in the institution of this Sacrament .. were non conficients.

Confict, var. of CONFECT *v. Obs.*

Confidant (kɒ·nfidănt), *sb.* (*a.*). [This appears, with its fem. *confidante*, after 1700, when *co·nfident* (with stress on the first syllable) had already been in use for nearly a century in a kindred sense. Cotgr. has F. *confidant, -ante*, with *confident* as a by-form; on the other hand, Littré quotes *confident* from the 16th c. onward, and knows nothing of *confidant*. The latter may however have been taken in English as the correct Fr. form; or possibly the Eng. was only an attempt to represent the pronunciation of the French *-ent, -ente*. The verb in It. (and Pr.) is *confidar*, which would give a pple. *confidante*; but this is not found in the required sense.]

A. *sb.* 'A person trusted with private affairs, commonly with affairs of love' (J.). Now used somewhat more widely, so as to take the place of CONFIDENT *sb.* 2.

[In Pepys' *Diary* 1 May 1666 where editors print *confidant*, Pepys wrote *confident*.]

1714 ARBUTHNOT & POPE *Martin Scribl.* (J.), Martin composed his billet-doux, and intrusted it to his confidant. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xxvii, He proffered his service .. as agent, mediator, or confidant. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxi, I repeat, that I am not her confidant. 1836–49 SMART, *Confidant, Confidante*, a person entrusted with matters pertaining to the lighter commerce of life, as those of love, gallantry, and fashion. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. v. i. 19 Cardinal Wolsey, the king's confidant. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. iv. i. 366 He was accustomed to make her his confidant in his ecclesiastical proceedings.

b. with *of*: cf. CONFIDENT *sb.* 2 b.

1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* vi. § 1. 368 The explanation .. seems to me to lie in the possibility that Jesus had made John the confidant of His fierce and awful trial.

B. as *adj.* Entrusted with secrets; privy *to* (a secret matter) *rare.* [Cf. F. *confident* in Littré.]

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxii, I well know you are confidant to one dreadful secret.

Confidante (kɒ·nfidănt). [Cf. prec. It may be that this was first formed to represent the sound of the F. *confidente*, and that the masc. *confidant* was formed from it. The feminine is the more common in use.] A female confidant.

1709 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett. Miss A. Wortley* 5 Sept., You are the only creature that I have made my confidante. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* II. i, I concluded with begging her to be the confidante of my amour. 1839–40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 42 What is a lover without a confidante? I thought at once of my sister Sophy. 1883 *Century* XXVII. 150 She was the confidante of all our love affairs.

Confidder, -fidir, Sc. var. of CONFEDER *Obs.*

Confide (kɒnfəi·d), *v.* [ad. L. *confīdĕre* to have full trust or reliance, f. *con-* intensive prefix + *fīdĕre* to trust.]

1. *intr.* To trust or have faith; to put or place trust, repose confidence *in* (formerly *on, to*).

a 1455 *Houlate* lviii, In the we confide. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 104 In a time when the most credulous have enough to doe to confide on publique faith. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. (1843) 150/1 They desired that there might be such a person made Lieutenant of the Tower, 'as they could confide in', (an expression that grew from that time to be much used). *Ibid.* 155/2 The expression they used, when they had a mind to remove any man from a place..'that they could not confide in him'. 1648 H. G. tr. *Balzac's Prince* 256 [They] confide more in this .. then to the number of their Armies. 1657 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* vi. § 12. 82 Some other whom they confide in for protection. 1700 S. PARKER *Six Philos. Ess.* 64 It were not safe with Epicurus to confide wholly on the Senses. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 315 The stoutest cables are not to be confided in. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* viii. 101 He confided in the captains' parting promise. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Studies Chr.* 184 He who most confides in the instructor will learn the sacred lesson best.

2. *absol.* To have faith or trust; to have confidence; to be assured or confident.

1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 114 Nor could the Flemish ever confide, till they saw their Country free of Foreigners. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVI. 453 O prudent Princess! bid thy soul confide. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ii. 570 Judge before Friendship, then confide till Death.

3. with *obj.-clause*: To trust, believe, have confidence, or feel assured (*that*). ? *Obs.*

1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Matthieu's Vnhappy Prosper.* 27 Confiding the Iudge would be his Protector. 1743 SHENSTONE *Wks.* III. 100, I sincerely confide, that .. no time shall extenuate our mutual friendship. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* II. vi. xi. 290 The sum which I have left, will, I confide .. supply a decent competency. 1800 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 324 They confide that the next election gives a decided majority in the two Houses. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxx, Confiding that it would have the support of Langcale.

4. *trans.* To impart as a secret, to communicate in confidence (*to* a person).

1735 LD. G. LYTTELTON *Pers. Lett.* lxxix. (1744) 322 Thou art the only one to whom I dare confide my Folly. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 341 Men do not confide themseves to boys, or coxcombs, or pedants, but to their peers. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xvii. 238 An opportunity of confiding all her perplexities to her friend.

5. To entrust (an object of care, a task, etc.) *to* a person, with reliance on his fidelity or competence.

1861 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 546 The execution of the plan was confided to Aranda. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 37 Its amount may be known by examination of the persons to whom it is confided.

Confided (kɒnfəi·dĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Given in trust; entrusted.

1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Politics* Wks. (Bohn) I. 244 Hence, the less government we have the better—the fewer laws, and the less confided power. 1855 CDL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* 266 Their watchful custody of the confided gift.

Confidee (kɒnfəidī·). [f. as prec. + -EE.] One to whom anything is confided, or in whom one confides.

1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 543/2 Not that of an *ex parte confidee*, but of a chosen umpire.

Confidence (kɒ·nfidĕns). Also 5 **-ens.** [ad. L. *confidentia*, n. of quality or state f. *confīdent-em*: see CONFIDENT and -ENCE. Cf. F. *confidence* (14th c. in Oresme), but some of the senses are not found in F. (where they are expressed by *confiance*).]

1. The mental attitude of trusting in or relying on a person or thing; firm trust, reliance, faith. Const. *in* († *to, on, upon*).

c 1430 LYDG. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 47 Alle verteu .. Made stable in god by gostly confidence. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxv. 93 The whiche goddes, hauynge confydence in trustynge his sayd promysse. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxvii. 9 It is better to trust in the Lorde, then to put eny confidence in man. 1557 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 133 b/1 The sonne .. will not haue to his father any great confidence. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. iv. 6 The King reposeth all his confidence in thee. 1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* iv. 48 Confidence .. in foraigne ayde. 1774 GOLDSM. *Grecian Hist.* I. 310 The king would place more confidence in the engagements of the nobility than upon those of the .. capricious multitude. 1837 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* I. x. 448 He .. never abused the most implicit confidence.

2. The feeling sure or certain *of* a fact or issue; assurance, certitude; assured expectation.

1555 EDEN *Decades* III. III. 104 They .. with no lesse confydence licke their lippes secreately in hope of their praye. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 414 He thinkes, nay with all confidence he sweares, As he had seen't. *a* 1698 TEMPLE *Ess. Heroic Virtue* Wks. 1731 I. 230 The very Confidence of Victory .. makes Armies victorious. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 209 Wrapped up in a vain confidence of his own abilities. 1872 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* (ed. 3) 12 This story .. I affirm with less confidence.

†**b.** Const. *to do. Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 343 Humbl'd by such rebuke, so farr beneath His confidence to equal God in power.

†**c.** *In, on, upon confidence* (*of, that, to do*).

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. v. § 6 (1841) Not in confidence to redeem sin but as tokens of meek submission. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xvii. 88 Men agree to submit to some Man on confidence to be protected by him. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 51 In confidence thereof, the Duke left him.

3. Assurance, boldness, fearlessness, arising from reliance (on oneself, on circumstances, on divine support, etc.).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 17 b, By the holy loue of charite we may haue great confydence and meke boldnesse. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxviii. 31 Preachyng the kyngdome of God .. with all confidence [so 1611; 1881 *Rev.* boldness]. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 49 Alas my Lord, Your wisedome is consum'd in confidence: Do not go forth to day: Call it my feare. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 194 ¶ 3 He .. was able to address those whom he never saw before with ease and confidence. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* 367 At first she touched her lute with a faltering hand, but gathering confidence and animation as she proceeded, drew forth .. soft aerial harmony.

b. Const. *To have c. to do* (anything).

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xviii. [xvii]. 25 Therfore hath thy seruaunt founde (confydence) to make his prayer before the. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 436 Who can have the confidence to think himself excused, toward those of a differing Judgement. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. v. 167 Confians had no longer confidence to meet the English in the field.

4. In a bad sense: Assurance based on insufficient or improper grounds; excess of assurance, overboldness, hardihood, presumption, impudence.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Ded. (J.), Their confidence, for the most part, riseth from too much credit given to their own wits. 1656 JER. TAYLOR in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 72 The confidence of men, who of themselves are apt enough to hide their vices in irreligion. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1877) V. 56 My wife begun to complain to me of Willetts confidence in sitting cheek by jowl by us. 1694 R. MOLESWORTH *Acc. Denmark* (ed. 3) C iij b, The French Ambassador had the Confidence to tear out of the Book of Mottos in the Kings Library, this Verse, which Mr. Sydney .. had written in it. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 502 ¶ 2 The intolerable Folly and Confidence of Players putting in Words of their own.

b. As an appellation: = Confident one.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxii. 272 Do I want you, confidence! Yes, I do. Where have you been these two hours, that you never came near me?

5. An object or ground of trust; 'that which gives confidence, boldness, or security' (J.).

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxi. 24 Or, haue I sayde to the fynest golde of all: thou art my confidence? 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* iii. 26 For the Lord shalbe thy confidence.

6. The confiding of private or secret matters to another; the relation of intimacy or trust between persons so confiding; confidential intimacy.

(In the first three quots. some take *confidence* as a humorous blunder for *conference*.)

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 133, I desire some confidence with you. 1598 — *Merry W.* I. iv. 172, I will tell your Worship more of the Wart, the next time we haue confidence. 1599 — *Much Ado* III. v. 3. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 167 With demure Confidence This pausingly ensu'de. 1632 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 172 He telling [it] in confidence to a friend of his. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 52 ¶ 1 No one was in Confidence with her in carrying on this Treaty but the matchless Virgulta. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 66 To see if he could pitch upon one man more likely than the rest, to enter into some confidence with. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. IV. 244 A citizen who lived afterwards in great confidence with Caesar. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xv, I have possessed two or three tattling fools, in deep confidence, that, etc. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 489 Speaking in confidence, for I should not like to have my words repeated.

7. A confidential communication.

1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. clxiv. 100 He will .. be well informed of all that passes .. by the confidences made him. 1860 SALA *Lady Chesterf.* Pref. 3, I intended these Letters to be the confidences and counsels of a garrulous old woman of the world. 1870 HELPS *Ess., Secrecy* 54 Before you make any confidence, you should consider whether the thing you wish to confide is of weight enough to be a secret.

†**8.** Trustworthiness, as a personal quality. *A person of confidence*: one entrusted with matters of importance or secrecy, a confidential agent. Cf. CONFIDENT *a.* 6.

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 366 Bishops and Priests were men of great ability and surest confidence for determinations of justice. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 223 He sent a person of confidence to the Havana, with .. farther orders. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. II. 864 If your Lordship pleases, I will nominate a person of confidence. 1800 tr. *Cervantes' Force of Blood* 161 She sent a man of confidence to the priest.

† 9. *Law.* = TRUST. *Obs.*

1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 10 Feoffments, fines, recoveries, and other like assurances to uses, confidences, and trusts. —Seised..of..lands..to the use, confidence, or trust of any other person or persons, or of any body politick. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 97 a, Feoffments made vpon confidence to perfourme the will of the feoffour. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 271 If a man enfeoffe other men of his land vpon confidence, and to the intent to performe his last will. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 332. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 669/2 All matters of trust and confidence are exclusively cognizable in equity.

b. *Eccl.* (See quot.)

1872 W. H. JERVIS *Gallican Ch.* I. v. 212 *note*, A 'confidence' is a contract by which an ecclesiastic receives a benefice on condition of paying the emoluments, or a part of them, to a third person; or covenants to resign the preferment at a specified time.

10. *Confidence trick* (*game*, etc.): a method of professional swindling, in which the victim is induced to hand over money or other valuables as a token of 'confidence' in the sharper. *Confidence man*: one who practises this trick; a professional swindler of respectable appearance and address.

1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 22 Nov. 6/5 For some weeks the newspapers here have waged a war of extermination against gamblers, confidence men, thieves and others of like ilk.

Confidency (kɒ́nfidĕnsi). *rare.* [f. as prec. and -ENCY.] † a. Confidence, trust, reliance; † b. Assurance, boldness; c. Confidential intimacy.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVI. xxiv. 602 Dorimachus .. with lesse modestie and greater asseveration and confidencie [*majore fide*], extolled .. the greatnesse .. of the people of Rome. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 251 Who with great boldnesse and confidencie, published Bedredin his doctrine and authority. 1606 EARL NORTHAMPTON in *True & Perf. Relation* G g ij b, Which..implies weake confidencie. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. vi. § 41 To produce confidencies in dead substances cloth'd with accidents of art. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IV. 1014 Had such a confidency sprung to birth With no more fanning from acquaintanceship Than here avowed.

Confident (kɒ́nfidĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [In senses 1–4 app. ad. L. *confident-em* 'firmly trusting, reliant; self-confident; bold, daring; audacious, impudent'; pr. pple. of *confidĕre* to CONFIDE. (These senses are not found in Fr. which for them uses *confiant*.) In senses 6–8 and B. 1–2 answering to F. *confident, -ente*, app. 16th c. ad. It. *confidente* 'confident, trusty', 'a trusty friend'.

This sense prob. originated in the application of the word to two friends who mutually confide in or trust each other, and hence are trusted by each other; the latter or inferred part of the notion becoming at length the only one thought of, as in Littré's explanation 'he or she to whom one confides one's secrets, one's intimate thoughts.' The historical instances given by Littré show that the F. word had in 16–17th c. the wider sense of 'trusty adherent, partisan,' like our sense B 1.]

A. *adj.* I. Trusting; assured.

† 1. Trustful, confiding. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 61 Rome, be as iust and gracious vnto me, As I am confident and kinde to thee. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, II. i. 146. 1651 LD. DIGBY, etc. *Lett. conc. Relig.* ii. 19 You see, my Lord, how confident I am with you, to tell you what .. occurreth to me upon this subject. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 195 As great an act of confident friendship as this latter age..can show.

2. Having strong belief, firm trust, or sure expectation; feeling certain, fully assured, sure.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 162 Art thou so confident? Within what space Hop'st thou my cure? 1653 WALTON *Angler* 49 I'l sit down and hope well, because you seem to be so confident [of catching the fish]. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxxiii, Again returned the scenes of youth, Of confident undoubting truth. 1884 GLADSTONE *Sp. in Parl.* 28 Feb., Confident and sanguine .. as our opponents were before we introduced the Redistribution Bill.

b. Const. *that* and *clause*.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 150, I do think I saw't this morning: Confident I am Last night 'twas on mine Arme, 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* ii. 19. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 125 He was confident that in Scotland his dispensing power would not be questioned. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. ii. 29 Thoroughly confident that she would consent.

c. Const. *of* (formerly with *infin.*).

1611 BIBLE *Phil.* i. 6 Being confident of this very thing. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav*, x. 458, I was confident to dye a fearefull and vnacquainted death. 1654 HAMMOND *Fundamentals* (J.), He is so sure and confident of his particular election. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (1819) 458 Were death never sudden, they who are in health would be too confident of life. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 179 Reasons they had to be confident of victory.

d. Const. *in*. (This has affinities with 3.)

1609 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* (1614) 628 Mixt wine .. to bereave him both of reason and paine; I durst be confident in this latter. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xxvii. 3 Though warre should rise against me, in this will I be confident. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* III. ii, Now I glory in thine Aid, Confident in thy Defence. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 779 But the French commander was not now so confident in his own troops. 1871 AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* I. i, Confident in the security of his position, he derided their threats and machinations.

3. Full of assurance, self-reliant, bold; sure of oneself, one's cause, etc.; having no fear of failure.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* ▶ iij b, Whereuppon I waxed venturous, and like a confident fellowe amended my pase. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Ded. (J.), Confident and bold-spirited men. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 61 His forces strong, his Souldiers confident. 1611 BIBLE *Phil.* i. 14 Many of the brethren..waxing confident, by my bonds, are much more bold to speake the word without feare. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 190 ▶ 3 His accusers were confident and loud. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Cockayne* Wks. (Bohn) II. 66 The prestige of the English name warrants a certain confident bearing, which a Frenchman..could not carry.

4. In bad sense: Over-bold, unduly self-reliant; forward, presumptuous, impudent. *Obsolescent.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 121 It is not a confident brow, nor the throng of wordes, that come with such more then impudent sawcines from you, can thrust me from a leuell consideration. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 4 Mrs. Clerke's kinswoman sings very prettily, but is very confident in it. 1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. of Alsatia* III. 65 Oh, she's a confident Thing. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV. xii, A confident slut. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xxxvii. 267 If he should take so confident a liberty.

5. 'Positive; affirmative; dogmatical: as, a confident talker' (J.).

1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* ix. 4 Lest .. wee .. should bee ashamed in this same confident boasting. 1648 BP. HALL *Breathings Devout Soul* Medit. (1851) 171 How many have..given very confident directions for the finding out of that precious stone of the philosophers. 1735 BERKELEY *Free-think. in Math.* § 48 Your confident and positive way of talking. 1878 JEVONS *Primer Pol. Econ.* 9 They who have never studied political economy at all, are usually the most confident.

II. Trusty, trusted.

† 6. Trustworthy, trusty, to be depended on. *Obs.*

1605 *Gunp. Plot* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 24 Bring over some confident gentleman, such as you shall understand best able for this business. 1619 *Eng. & Germ.* (Camd.) 206 The next day we had confident newes that they of the religion .. had .. seased themselves on the citty. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 290 Putting the fleet into more confident hands.

7. Confidential, to whom one confides secrets.

1608 W. BECHER in *Camdeni Epist.* (1691) 101 He was .. much favoured by the Queen, having married her most confident servant. 1623 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 178 A companion of mine, a confident servant of my masters. 1651 *Relig. Wotton.*, The Duke had a care to introduce into neer place at the court divers of his confident servants. 1655 *Theophania* 154 Her confident nurse.

b. *Confident person*, in *Scots law*: a confidential person, e.g. an intimate friend, a partner in trade, a confidential man of business; one who acts in collusion with a debtor, for the purpose of depriving the creditors of estate which they are legally entitled to.

1621 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, c. 18 All alienations, dispositions, assignations, and translations whatsoever..to any coniunct or confident person, without true, just, and necessarie causes .. after the contracting of lawfull debts from true creditors [the Court of Session will decreet] to haue beene..null and of none availe, force, nor effect.

† 8. *Confident of* (= F. *confident de*): in the private confidence of, privy to. *Obs.*

1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 77 To the end that his Highness might be confident of their Proceedings, and privy to all their Passages.

B. *sb.*

1. A trusty friend or adherent; one in whom one confides; a confidential friend.

1619 NAUNTON in *Fortesc. Papers* 105 From Rome and other partes, where he is yet accepted as a confident. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1702) I. 41 When by some Confidents .. he was inform'd of some bitter expressions fall'n from her Majesty. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. (R), When..this sect gets firm confidents and zealous defenders. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* I. 184 Archbishop Abbot, a great Confident of the Popular Party in the House of Commons. *a* 1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* III. (1715) 191 Hobby being a Confident of the Protector's, he may be supposed to have written as he was directed by him. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 715 Eadric, the confident and foster-brother of Eadmund.

2. *spec.* A person entrusted with secrets or private matters; a CONFIDANT.

1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* I. 159 An old Ethiopian Eunuque .. the most favoured of all his Confidents, and the depositary of all his secrets. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* IV. xvi, Nay, Mr. Tattle, if you make Love to me, you spoil my Design, for I intend to make you my Confident. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xxxv. 237 Make me your confident, Charlotte. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* ii, As he had neither friend nor confident, hardly even an acquaintance. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 365 They have .. made the whole world the confident of the darkest secrets of their spirits.

b. Const. *of* (a secret, etc.).

1663 COWLEY *Cutler Coleman St.* II. iii. (1710), This Coxcomb has so little Brains too, As to make me the Confident of his Amours. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 5, I may speak to you as my Confessor, and the Confident of all the secrets of my Soul. 1715 MRS. J. BARKER *Exilius* I. 17 My intimate Friend, and the confident of my Love. 1826 C. BUTLER *Life Grotius* App. ii. 235 Father Joseph, a capuchin friar, the Confident of all the cardinal's schemes.

† 3. A kind of curl (of the hair), worn by women about 1700. *Obs.* (Perh. rather, according to the rime, *confida·nt*.)

1690 EVELYN *Mundus Muliebris* 5 Nor cruches she, nor confidents, Nor passagers, nor bergers wants.

Confidential (kɒnfide·nʃăl), *a.* [f. L. *confidentia* CONFIDENCE + -AL. Cf. F. *confidentiel*.]

† 1. Confident, bold. *Obs. rare.*

1651 *Mr. Love's Case* 38 With such confidential raptures and gloryings as these. 1680 [see CONFIDENTIALLY].

2. Of the nature of confidence; spoken or written in confidence; characterized by the communication of secrets or private matters.

Confidential communication: a communication made between parties who stand in a confidential relation to each other, and therefore privileged in law. *Confidential relation*: the relation existing between a lawyer and his client, between guardian and ward.

[1755–73 not in J.] *a* 1773 CHESTERF. (T.), I am desirous to begin a confidential correspondence with you. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 279 Not being admitted to the closest and most confidential connexions with the metropolis of that fraternity. *Ibid.* VIII. 333 We made two confidential communications to [them]. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 12 Oct. 5/6 The report..was to be made..without any confidential mention of the names of persons.

3. Betokening private intimacy, or the confiding of private secrets.

1759 PITT in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 474 IV. 408 The growing harmony and confidential friendship which daily manifest themselves between their Majesties. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 308 Talking the confidential language of friendship in the public theatre. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* VI. vii, With low and confidential tone. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 29 Nino became very confidential.

4. Enjoying the confidence of another person; entrusted with secrets; charged with secret service.

1805 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. 79 The very great good derived to His Majesty's service from Captains being allowed confidential Officers as their First Lieutenants. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 133 Confidential persons were despatched into Italy to obtain an interview ..with the pope.

Confidentiality (kɒnfidenʃiæ·lĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] Confidential quality; state of being confidential.

1834 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 566 The employment of an amanuensis would abolish all real confidentiality in our correspondence. 1881 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Free Lance* II. 110 [Her] soft eyes and winning confidentiality of manner.

b. = *Confidential relation*: see prec. 2.

Confidentially (kɒnfide·nʃăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.]

† 1. = CONFIDENTLY. *Obs. rare* −1.

1680 *Savile Corr.* (Camd.) 151 That it can be of no use I dare confidentially affirm.

2. In a confidential manner, tone, etc.

a 1834 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* (L.), He will give the authorship of sundry anonymous compositions; confidentially and with full faith on his own part. 1843 DICKENS *Lett.* I. 86, I write to you, confidentially, in answer to your note.

Confide·ntialness. Confidential quality.

Mod. The confidentialness of his manner disarmed hostility.

Confidently (kɒ́nfidĕntli), *adv.* [f. CONFIDENT *a.* + -LY 2.] In a confident manner; with confidence; with firm trust, belief, or assurance; boldly, unhesitatingly; without doubt or diffidence.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxviii. § 4 Confidently from thence to conclude the necessity. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xxii. 59 Another confidently affirmed, saying, Of a trueth this fellow also was with him. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 198 Trust not..the Nights too confidently, unless the Weather be thoroughly settled. *a* 1800 COWPER *Refl. on Hor.*, Where duty bids he confidently steers. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxxvi, He had counted confidently on Harold's ready seizure of his offer.

Co·nfidentness. *rare* −0. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being confident, confidence.

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). Hence in JOHNSON, etc.

Confider (kɒnfəi·dəɹ). [f. CONFIDE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who confides.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* xvi. § 5. 304 (T.), Remembring the reproach God maketh to tottering confiders. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Ramp.* Wks. (1687) 421 The Confiders, and well-affected to Tyler. 1858 MISS MULOCK *Th. ab. Women* 185 We can keep a secret .. while the confider remains our friend.

Confider, -ance, var. of CONFEDER, -ANCE.

Confiding (kɒnfəi·diŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. CONFIDE *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. That confides or reposes confidence; trustful.

1829 SOUTHEY *O. Newman* ix, The modest, meek, confiding gentleness. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* (L.), He had a confiding wife, and he treated her as confiding wives only are treated. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 209 Amidst the acclamations and joyful tears of a too confiding people.

† 2. Trusty, trustworthy; = CONFIDENT 6. *Obs.*

1645 *King's Cabinet Opened* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 361 That power military and civil might be put into confiding hands. 1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* v. i, *Rod.* These, Pedro, Are your confiding Men. 2 *Serv.* I think 'em still so. 1692 WAGSTAFFE *Vind. Carol.* iv. 48 That the Tower may be put into confiding hands.

Confi·dingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a confiding manner; trustfully.

1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 252/2 Several .. have talked confidingly of the protection afforded by the Public Health Act of 1875.

Confi·dingness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being confiding; † confidence; trustfulness.

1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 71 The very courage & confidingness of knowledge, conduces much to mildness. 1851 D. COLERIDGE in *H. Coleridge's Poems* I. 184 His simple and affectionate confidingness. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* 227 Such as would abuse your confidingness.

† **Co·nfidous.** A malapropism for CONFIDENT.

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. iii, I am confidous she would as soon think of parting with a pair of her grey mares.

† **Configulate,** *v. Obs.* −0 [f. L. *con-* together + *figulāre* to fashion as a potter.] 'To play the potter, to work in clay' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Configurate (kǫnfi·giŭreit), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *configūrā-re*: see CONFIGURE.]

1. *trans.* To frame by construction, to fashion, shape; to give a configuration to. Also *fig.*

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 79 The condicion of the noursse, and nature of the milke .. doth nowe..configurate and frame a newe disposition in him. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 29 Divers have tried their cunning to configurate a twin-like image of it. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* III. v. 288 The Particles so combined and configurated are called the Crystals of such and such Salts, or Metals. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xi, The cavities of the body are so configurated, as externally to exhibit the most exact correspondency of the opposite sides. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* v. (1844) 195 The varieties of light and shade which our vulgar configurate into the churl with the bunch of thorns on his back.

†**2.** To fashion according *to* something else as a model, to conform. *Obs.*

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 1 *Pet.* i. 14 Not configurated to the former desires of your ignorance.

†**3.** *Astrol.* To associate in a configuration (q. v. sense 2). *Obs.*

1671 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* II. i, Jupiter configurated with malevolent planets.

†**4.** (?) *intr.* 'To show like the aspects of the planets towards each other' (T.); or (?) to show conformity or congruity of structure. *Obs.*

a 1650 JORDAN *Poems*, Where pyramids to pyramids relate, And the whole fabrick doth configurate.

Hence **Confi·gurated**, **Confi·gurating** *ppl. adjs.*

1752 PARSONS *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 513 A little configurated jelly. 1808 HERSCHEL *ibid.* XCIX. 274 Modified ..by the configurating power of surfaces.

†**Confi·gurate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *configūrāt-us* pa. pple.: see prec.]

1. *Astrol.* Associated in configuration (q. v. sense 2).

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. viii. 258 Fog seems to be a perpetual Effect, or attendent of ♂ ☿, if not rather an attendant in Ordinary to ♂, with whomsoever configurate.

2. Shaped, fashioned, constructed.

1715 in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 327 The *Valvulæ* called *tricuspides* were configurate after the usual manner.

Configuration (kǫnfigiŭrē·ʃən). [ad. L. *configūrātiōn-em*, n. of action from *configūrāre*: see CONFIGURE. Cf. F. *configuration* (14th c. in Littré).]

1. Arrangement of parts or elements in a particular form or figure; the form, shape, figure, resulting from such arrangement; conformation; outline, contour (of geographical features, etc.).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 169 Many [fishes] that beare the name of animals at Land .. hold no resemblance in corporall configuration. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.*, The Configuration of the Muscles, and Disposition of the Nerves. 1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xvii. (1860) § 726 Study the configuration of the Southern American Continent. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xvi. 263 The remarkable configuration of the Atlantic sea-bed.

†**b.** ? Arrangement of elements; physical composition or constitution. *Obs. rare.*

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 264 Salts .. supplying the Plants with what is requisite .. especially such, as these Salts have any Analogy with, by their Configuration.

2. *Astron.* Relative position, apparent or actual, of planets or other celestial bodies; *esp.* in earlier use, the relative positions or 'aspects' of the sun, moon, and planets, recognized in Judicial Astrology. (The latter is the earliest English use.)

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glass* 26, I perceiue also other configurations..as well out of the zodiacke, as also in it. 1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 45 Fortune that was so fickle, and the starres that had so badlye dealt in the configuration of their natiuitie. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. xxviii. 56 The Disease is found out..from the Configurations of the Planets. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* xi. 341 The planets going through the succession of configurations with each other. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* iii. (1849) 30 This inequality ..depends upon the configuration of the two planets.

†**3.** State of being conformed in figure or fashion (see CONFIGURATE *v.* 2). *Obs. rare.*

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* i. § 3. 56 Our configuration with the death of Christ in baptisme.

†**4.** A representation by a figure, an image. *Obs.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 47 Sounds..are remembred, and yet no real configurations are possible to be made thereof in the Brain; for what Image can there be of a Sound?

Configurative (kǫnfi·giŭrătiv), *a.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *configūrāre* + -IVE.] Of or pertaining to configuration.

In first quot. perh. f. CON- + FIGURATIVE.

1787 *Gent. Mag.* Supp. 1164/1 Substitute for *taste* the configurative words *approbation* or *pleasure* (which change every metaphorical question ought to bear). 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 52 The ideas are themselves..nothing more than their appropriate configurative vibrations. *Ibid.* 57 Those diminished copies of configurative motion.

†**Confi·gurator.** *Obs.* [n. of action in L. form from *configūrāre*: see CONFIGURE *v.* and -OR.] Astrologer, magician.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 306 Scaliger makes himselfe merry with a fly-driving configurator, who, having made a talismanicall plate, etc.

Configurature (kǫnfi·giŭrătiŭɹ). [f. ppl. stem of L. *configūrāre* + -URE.] ? Shape of countenance, aspect.

1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* (1833) III. xxxvii. 31 He began..in a tone which changed Mr. Falconer's whole configurature.

Configure (kǫnfi·giŭɹ), *v.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *configūrāre*, to fashion after some pattern, f. *con-* together + *figūrāre* to shape: see FIGURE *v.* Cf. F. *configure-r* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. *trans.* To fashion according to something else as a model; to conform in figure or fashion (*to*).

1382 WYCLIF *Phil.* iii. 10 Configurid, or made lyk, to his deeth [1582 *Rhem.* configured to his death]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 104 b, Configured & conformed specyally to the ymage of yᵉ son of god. 1858 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 33 Man is spirit, a nature configured to God.

†**2.** To represent by a figure or image, to figure.

1630 LANE *Sqr.'s Tale* 45 Thideal formes, configuringe All our sweet flowers, trees, fruites.

3. To fashion by combination and arrangement; to give an astrological configuration to; to put together in a certain form or figure.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 178 A witch works by a living dog, cat, mouse, rat, &c. But he [a magician] by a dead one, configured, constellated,..painted. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. vii. 287 *Divulsa membra* come together, and configured into an humane Shape. 1693 BENTLEY *Atheism* iv. 8 Coming together..and so configuring themselves into Humane shape. 1795 tr. *Mercier's Fragm.* II. 174, I could perceive that the globe was so configured as that, etc.

b. *fig.* To give a figure to; to shape.

1857–8 SEARS *Athan.* xii. 108 The resurrection .. brings forth the inmost life, and configures it cleared of all deceptive appearances. 1881 MORLEY *Cobden* I. 8 A..conception .. by which the desire to learn was gradually directed and configured.

Confinable (kǫnfəi·năb'l), *a.* [f. CONFINE *v.* + -ABLE.] To be confined, capable of confinement.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* III. v. 74 Regall Chiualrie is solely confineable to the King. 1641 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 90 There is infinite vertue in the Almighty not confinable to any limits. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 18 It were some extenuation of the curse, if *in sudore vultus tui*, were confineable unto corporall exercitations. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, Chem. 181 Gases that are confinable by water.

†**Confinage.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *confinage* in same sense, f. *confin*: see CONFINE *sb.*² and -AGE.] Situation in reference to boundaries or adjoining lands.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. iii. 51 In Neighbourage it is not impertinent to particularize..the Confinage with Champion, Wood-land, other Lords and Mannors. *Ibid.* III. v. 72 The Confinage shewes to what Lord, Honour, Castell, Manour, &c. the Seruice and Suitage..is due.

†**Confind,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *confind-ĕre*, f. *con-* altogether + *findĕre* to cleave, split.]

1623 COCKERAM II., To Cut in pieces, *Persecate, Confinde.*

†**Confine,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *confin, -fine* bordering, neighbouring (= It. *confino, -fine*):—L. *confīn-is* bordering, adjoining, having mutual bounds, f. *con-* together + *fīnis* end, limit, boundary.] Neighbouring, adjacent.

1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* D viij, Great with another confine gouernment. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. III. (1651) 209 To discover the Streights of Magellan, and Confine places. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. i, The Armorick islands, and confine regions of Britanie.

†**Confine,** *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Always *pl.* **confines**; also 6 **-fins, -finies.** [ad. L. *confīn-is, -fīnem*, neighbour, sb. use of *confīnis* adj.: see prec.] *pl.* The inhabitants of adjacent regions, neighbours.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xx, I haue diuers confins and neighbours. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 191 They became terrible to there confines. 1555 EDEN *Decades* III. i. 89 Exchangynge golde for housholde stuffe with theyr confines whiche sumewhat esteeme the same. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. *Babylon* (1605) 420 If we talke but with our neere confines.

Confine (kǫ·nfəin), *sb.*² Mostly in *pl.* **confines.** Also 4 **confynye**, 6 **confyne**, *pl.* **confins.** [a. F. pl. *confins* (in 14th c. also *confines*) = It. *confini, -e*, Sp. *confines*, med.L. *confīnēs* bounds, in L. *confīnia* bounds, pl. of *confīnium*, and of *confīne* neuter of *confīnis*, CONFINE *a.* In Shaks. the plural is *co·nfines* in senses 1–2; the sing. is always *confi·ne*, but this usually in the sense 'confinement' or 'place of confinement' (a sense also possible in the few instances of pl. *confi·nes*); in this sense the sb. may be viewed as a direct derivative of the verb.]

I. 1. *pl.* Boundaries, bounds, frontiers, borders; the bordering or bounding regions, border-lands.

1548 HALLE *Chron.* II. 171 b, Which..animated yᵉ Scottes to make Rodes and Incursions, into the confines and marches of the Reelme. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 51 Thextreme confines of Egypt. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 6 When he enters the confines of a Tauerne. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 399 The confines of the River Niger .. are well watered. 1694 R. MOLESWORTH *Acc. Denmark* in 1692 (ed. 3) 34 The Elbe which is rather to be esteemed one of the Confines and Boundaries of his Territories. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. x. 100 We had .. arrived in the confines of the southern Ocean. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 160 As far as the western confines of China. *transf.* 1787 'GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 31 The flap of your saddle .. chafing you between the confines of the boot and breeches.

†**b.** Formerly in *sing.* Bounding line or surface.

1552 HULOET, Confyne or bordoure, *Confinium.* 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 206 Which is the beginning and confine of the state and realme of Serifo the king of Mecca. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ezek.* xlvii. 20 The great sea from the confine directly, til thou come to Emath. 1675 NEWTON in Brewster *Life* (1831) I. vi. 133, I thought light was reflected..by the same confine or superficies of the ethereal medium which refracts it. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Nat. Relig.* I. 81 In the confine of Air and Sal-Gem [reflexion] is stronger than in the confine of Air and Water.

†**2.** Region, territory. Rarely in *sing. Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. xvii. (1839) 183 Fro Jerusalem unto other confynyes of the superficialtee of the erthe beȝonde. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 3 Heere in these Confines slily haue I lurkt. 1601 — *Jul. C.* III. i. 272. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 24 Free, as Musæus, & yᵉ clearest Heads Of that blest confine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 395 Neerer our ancient Seat; perhaps in view Of those bright confines. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. II. 55.

3. *fig.* **a.** *pl.* The limits or bounds within which any subject, notion, or action, is confined.

1548 in STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. App. R. 62 Princes have less confines to their wills. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* III. iii, Within the confines of humanitie. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 244 Doth not the very nature of a Definition exclude the Deitie from its confines? 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. vi, Beyond the confines of geography.

b. *pl.* The borders or 'border-land' between two regions of thought, classes of notions, portions of time, etc.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1328 Natures neuter and meane .. situate in the confines betweene gods and men. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ix. 318 The narrow dubious confines between Virtue and Vice. 1698 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* VII. 579 Betwixt the Confines of the Night and Day. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* xx. 7 Just on the confines of the day. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* ix. 146 Our author finds himself on the confines of a mystery. *sing.* 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* II. 37 It is no more a happiness, than it is an unhappiness; upon the confine of both, but neither.

II. (kǫnfəi·n) **4.** Confinement; limitation. *poet.*

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 265 Vow, bond, nor space, In thee [love] hath neither sting, knot, nor confine. 1604 — *Oth.* I. ii. 27, I would not my vnhoused free condition Put into Circumscription, and Confine. *c* 1785 BURNS *Winter Nt.*, Think on the dungeon's grim confine. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 300 Such is the Poet: bold, without confine, Imagination's 'charter'd libertine!' 1875 BROWNING *Inn Album* I Each stanza seems to gather skirts around, And primly, trimly, keep the foot's confine.

†**5.** A place of confinement, confining or enclosing place; enclosure. *Obs.*

1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxxiv, In whose confine immured is the store Which should example where your equall grew. 1602 — *Ham.* I. i. 155 At his [the cock's] warning, .. Th' extrauagant, and erring Spirit, hyes To his confine. *Ibid.* II. ii. 252 A goodly one, in which there are many Confines, Wards, and Dungeons. 1610 — *Temp.* IV. i. 121. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. xix, Sends back again to what Confine it listeth. 1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 124 Virtues .. temple as it is a thorow-fare to honours, I like full-well; but as it is a confine, I like the seat no more than if he had sate me upon the stoole of sad repentance.

Confine (kǫnfəi·n), *v.* [a. F. *confiner* in same senses (15th c. in Littré), ad. It. *confinare* to border upon, bound, limit, set limits to, banish, limit and confine to a place; f. *confino, confine* bordering, bounding:—L. *confīn-is* bordering: see CONFINE *sb.* (Cf. Pr. and Sp. *confinar*, med.L. *confinare*.)]

1. *intr.* To have a common boundary or frontier *with*; to border *on*, be adjacent *to*. (Said of regions or countries, and of their inhabitants.) Now *rare.*

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 119 His Countie of Ferrato, whiche dothe confyne in some partes with the Swices. 1577 EDEN & WILLES *Hist. Trav.* 264 b, The princes which confine uppon that sea. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 10 The countries which confine there together. 1659 T. PHILIPOTT *Villare Cant.* 136 The Woods..confining to Shooter's Hill. 1694 R. MOLESWORTH *Acc. Denmark* (ed. 3) 182 The Duke of Holstein .. mentioned last of those Princes that confine with Denmark. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Ovid's Met.* xii. 58 Betwixt Heav'n, Earth, and Skies, there stands a place Confining on all three. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 392 The frontier line of the Persian empire 'marched' or confined with the Grecian.

fig. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in W. T.* (1841) 151 This active plant, with visible motion, doth border and confine on sensible creatures. 1784 *Dangerous Connections* I. vii, Abuse or evil always unhappily confining too nearly on good. 1880 SEELEY in *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 43 The periods in which the domain of history confines with that of politics.

†**2.** *trans.* To border on, bound. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 119 [Cappadocia] passeth by..All those nations in Asia before-named, confining many others. 1607 NORDEN *Surveyors Dial.* 19 Kent .. and other Shires confining the Sea. 1694 R. MOLESWORTH *Acc. Denmark* (ed. 3) 6 A State which is confined by many Principalities is weak, exposed to many dangers.

†**b.** To separate as a boundary. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 54 The mountaines Pyrenæi do confine Spaine and France one from the other.

†**3.** To relegate *to* certain limits; to banish.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 27 Confining them for ever out of all the parts of his dominions. 1611 SHAKS. *Winter's T.* II. i. 194 So haue we thought it good From our free person, she should be confinde. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* IV. 207 Alcippus intended to abrogate..their lawes, for which he was confind from Sparta. 1637 — *Royal King* K ij, Life..which as your gift I'le Keepe, till Heaven and Nature Confine it hence. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 5 Shee ∴ confined them single, and far asunder, to the remotest parts of Italy.

4. To shut up, imprison, immure, put or keep in detention. Const. *in* (formerly, transitional from 3, † *into*).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 11 Doom'd for a certaine terme to

walke the night; And for the day confin'd to fast in Fiers. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 274 She did confine thee..Into a clouen Pyne. *Ibid.* 361 Therefore wast thou Deseruedly confin'd into this Rocke. 1620 *Horæ Subsecivæ* 203 Hee confined his onely Grand-sonne Agrippa Posthumus into the Iland Planasia. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 164 Confine the Tyrant. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. I. 247 Boats were plying in the principal streets to relieve families that were confined in their upper apartments. 1836 MARRYAT *Cutters* iv, The three English Seamen were .. confined below. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Visit to Newgate*, In one of which ..prisoners of the more respectable class are confined.

b. To enclose or retain within limits; to fasten, secure, keep in place.

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. vii. 47 Within me is a hell, and there the poyson Is, as a fiend, confin'd to tyrannize. 1597 — *2 Hen. IV*, I. i. 154 Now let not Natures hand Keepe the wilde Flood confin'd. 1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymns, To Venus*, All the belluine, That or the earth feeds or the seas confine. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Random* XX, His body was so sore & swelled, that he could not bear to be confined in his wearing apparel. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 51 Iron stanchions..let into the rock by way of confining the kant in its place. 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 27 They had cotton jackets .. confined at the waist by the apron-strings. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. x. 174 To confine its waters within high banks.

5. To keep or restrain (a person) within his dwelling, etc.; to oblige to stay indoors, or in one's room or bed. Said of ill health, stress of weather, etc.; usually in passive. Const *to*.

1634 W. TIRWHYT *Balzac's Lett.* 396 Were I not confined to my bed. 1688 S. PENTON *Guardian's Instruct.* 2, I am confin'd by a great uneasiness contracted by a Cold. 1708 SWIFT *Death Partridge*, He grew ill, was confined first to his chamber, and in a few hours after to his bed. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* 79 Though I confined my family I could not stay within entirely myself. 1734 BERKELEY *Let.* 19 Feb. Wks. IV. 214, I have been confined three weeks by gout. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 137 A rainy day confined him to the house.

6. *To be confined*: to be in childbed; to be brought to bed; to be delivered *of* (a child). Cf. CONFINEMENT 4.

1772 MRS. DELANY *Corr.* Ser. II. I. 467, I believe Lady Weymouth will be confined in the month of Decr. 1860 J. WOLFF *Trav. & Adv.* I. xii. 396 Here was Lady Georgiana Wolff confined of her first child.

7. *fig.* To keep within bounds, limit, restrict.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xlii, Those extraordinary gifts ..made it the harder to hold them confined within private bounds. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 24 Now I am cabin'd, crib'd, confin'd, bound in, To sawcy doubts, and feares. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vii. § 12 Was God's Worship to be confined to his Temple at Jerusalem. 1754-62 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. xv. 385 On any condition which should confine him in the punishment of these offenders. 1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. (1763) 67 When the Melody was most confined in its Compass. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* I. 62 All the learning of the times was confined among the clergy. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 62 [We] pursued our sport, principally confined to the taking of samlets. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I. v. 91 Traditions .. not confined to the Old world.

b. *To confine oneself to*: to restrict one's action, attention, etc., to; to keep to.

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. iv. 257 As a man..apt to be mis-carried by his appetite, confines himself by his vow to one dish. *a* 1698 TEMPLE (J.), If the gout continue, I confine myself wholly to the milk diet. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. v, If they do not confine themselves altogether to eat either 'Bread or the Herb of the Field.' 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. viii. 229, I shall confine myself to St. Paul. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 462 Churchill was .. directed to confine himself to thanks for what was past.

† **c.** *intr.* for *refl.* *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 187 Children..permitted the freedome of both [hands], do oft times confine unto the left. 1672 — *Lett. Friend* xxiv. (1881) 143 To separate from..received and customary felicities, and to confine unto the rigor of realities.

† **8.** To bind *to*, restrain *from* (an action). *Obs.*

1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 12 Having first confin'd him to an inviolable secresie. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* v. 211, I have confined you from flying. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brewer* I. (ed. 4) 8 The Maker..is hereby confined not to change his Malt.

9. To restrain (the bowels) from acting, constipate; = BIND *v.* 4.

1870 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2.) IV. 831 The patient .. should have a dose .. in order that the bowels may be confined.

Confined (kŏnfəi·nd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Bounded, limited, restricted, restrained, shut up, enclosed, imprisoned, etc.: see the verb.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1641), Assigning each a fit confined Sitting. 1644 H. PARKER *Jus Pop.* 37 A lord may have a more confined power over his slave, than he has over himself. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xiv. 232 Had..Providence..blessed me with confined desires. 1771 *Contemplative Man* I. 2, I shall therefore be very short and confin'd in what I am going to say. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* iii. (1813) 30 Trees .. planted in a confined space. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 89 The elastic force of the confined air.

absol. 1790 PENNANT *Lond.* (1813) 302 The Spinhuis .. where the confined sit under the eye of a matron spinning or sewing. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1866) 23 In visiting the confined.

b. Of the bowels: constipated.

1834 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 195 When the bowels are loose in youth, they commonly become confined in advanced life. 1871 SIR T. WATSON *Princ. & Pract. Physic* (ed. 5) II. 866 His bowels are irregular, often confined.

c. *Confined man, labourer* (Lincolnsh.): one hired by the year, and so confined to work for the master who has hired him.

1868 *Gainsburgh News* 27 June, A confined labourer, a married man who can clip sheep and work on a farm. 1886 COLE *S. W. Linc. Gloss., Confined man*,—'He was confined man at Aubur, and would like to get a confined place again'. 1888 *Daily News* 20 July 3/7 There are in Lincolnshire a numerous body of 'confined labourers'.

Hence **Confi·nedly** *adv.*; **Confi·nedness**, state or quality of being confined.

1639 W. SCLATER *Worthy Commun.* 36 The confinednesse of his finite humane Nature to one place. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* ix. (1658) 79 The limitation and confinedness of every magnitude unto just what it is. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* 405 [Applied] confinedly to these Elders. *a* 1761 HOADLY *Lett.* liii. (R.). *c* 1802 LAMB *Life & Lett.* (1837) I. 214 The beauties of Nature, as they have been confinedly called. *Mod.* The confinedness of the site.

Confi·neless, *a. rare.* [f. CONFINE *sb.*[2] + -LESS.] Boundless, unlimited.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 55 Blacke Macbeth Will seeme as pure as Snow .. being compar'd With my confineless harmes.

Confinement (kŏnfəi·nmĕnt). [a. F. *confinement* (16th c. in Littré), f. *confiner*: see -MENT.]

1. The action of confining, or (more usually) the fact or condition of being confined, shut up, or kept in one place; imprisonment.

(Usually with objective genitive.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 152 That darkenesse of earth, which was their naturall confinement. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* IV. vi. (1715) 208 And so loose their Souls from their Confinements. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 187 During my confinement for want of cloathes. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 337 The confinement of his body within four walls. 1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* I. 26 As the fierce tiger in confinement lies. 1834 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 190 It is rather the confinement and the want of usual exercise.

2. Restriction, limitation (to certain conditions).

1678 LITTLETON *Lat. & Eng. Dict.*, A confinement, *limitatio, restrictio.* 1692 RAY *Creation* Pref. (1704) 9 After a short Confinement to one sort of Dish. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 33 To prescribe Rules of Confinement, as to the minuter Proportions. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xvii. § 16 Confinement to spare diet. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* 97 Confinement to the same stock, a breeding from animals of the same blood.

† **b.** A restriction or limit. *Obs. rare.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. vii. 30 The..question.. which were the places of the right and the schismaticall temple, the confinements of the whole religion.

† **3.** An obligation, a personal tie. *Obs.*

1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 660, I had nobler confinements than profit to keep me in her Father's Court. *Ibid.* 693 A Prince, who by many confinements merited my Service.

4. *spec.* The being in child-bed; child-birth, delivery, accouchement. (The ordinary term for this in colloq. use: see CONFINE *v.* 6. The ME. equivalent was *Our Lady's bands, bonds*, or *bends*: see BAND[1] 1 c, BEND[1] 1 d, BOND[1] 1 c.)

1774 MRS. DELANY *Corr.* Ser. II. (1862) II. 15, I feel uncomfortable not to be able to come to her when she is under her confinement. 1811 PARK in *Medico-Chirurg. Trans.* II. 298 Mrs. S. whom I was engaged to attend in her first confinement. 1861 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 41 Women who had difficult confinements. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 211 Just recovered from her confinement.

† **Co·nfiner**[1]. *Obs.* [f. CONFINE *sb.* or *v.* (1, 2) + -ER[1]. (Daniel accents *confi·ner.*)] **1.** One who dwells on the confines; a borderer, neighbour.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 11 The..Franchises, and privileges she [Yarmouth] is endowed with, beyond all her confiners. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 225 We are..become no longer confiners, but inland inhabiters. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* xii. 187 [He] may be a terrour unto the confiners on that sea.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 19 Lime and Wood are insociable, and..unfit Confiners. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 609 The Participles or Confiners between Plants and Living Creatures, are such chiefly, as are Fixed .. as are Oysters, Cockles, and such like.

2. One living within the confines, an inhabitant.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* I. lxix, Happie confiners you of other landes. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 337 The Senate hath stirr'd vp the Confiners, And Gentlemen of Italy.

Confiner[2] (kŏnfəi·nəɹ). *rare.* [f. CONFINE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which confines.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 344 Such worth .. is so its own Confiner by pious and virtuous Resolves, that it needs no Superviser.

Confining (kŏnfəi·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONFINE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. CONFINE.

† **a.** Bordering; **b.** Restricting within bounds.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 156 By reason of their neere and dangerous confining with the Great Turke. 1608 HIERON *Wks.* I. 685 Set formes of prayer .. are aiudged to be a kinde of confining and limiting of Gods Spirit.

Confi·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

† **1.** Bordering, neighbouring, adjoining, adjacent: cf. CONFINE *v.* 1. (Often placed after its noun, as a participle; cf. *adjacent, adjoining.*) *Obs.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* IV. iii, To dallie with confining Potentates. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 95 In Normandy and the countries confining. 1654 COKAINE *Dianea* I. 57 To raise a great Army would .. beget suspicion in his confining Princes.

2. That confines; bounding, limiting, restricting, etc.: see the verb.

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 338 Euen thy confining shores. *a* 1691 BOYLE (J.), Make one man's fancies or failings, confining laws to others. 1887 A. AUSTIN *Pr. Lucifer* in *Athenæum* 3 Dec. 742/3 By whose fermenting may his fancy rise Beyond the level of confining fact.

Confinity (kŏnfi·nĭti). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [a. F. *confinité* (14th c. in Littré), f. *confin* or L. *confīnis*: see -ITY; cf. *affinity.*] The position of bordering on something else; neighbourhood, contiguity, adjacency. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) Q iij b, For confinitie of the matter, I entend to wryte somewhat of the nource, and of ye mylke. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 153, I shall not neede to prooue the confinitie between [them]. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Confinity*, Nearness of Place. 1742 MISS CARTER tr. *Algarotti on Newton* II. 57 Systems which supposed Colour might be changed by Refraction, Reflection, the Confinity to Shadow. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 379 The confinity with agitated France, and consequently a more active affinity with its ideas.

‖ **Confi·nium.** *Obs. rare.* [L. *confīnium*, f. *confīnis*: see CONFINE *sb.*] Confine, limit, bounds.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 100 To approach the apogeum of their natures, and to be in the confinium of spirits.

Confirm (kŏnfə·ɹm), *v.* Forms: 3-6 conferme, 4-7 -firme, 6 -fyrme, 6- -firm. [ME. *conferme-n*, a. OF. *conferme-r*:—L. *confirmāre* to make firm, strengthen, establish, etc., f. *con-* together, altogether + *firmāre* to strengthen, make fast, f. *firm-us* FIRM, fast. In 15th c. assimilated both in F. and Eng. to the L. spelling.

From 14th to 16th c. *confirm* and *conform* were often confused: see note to CONFORM *v.* and cf. CONFORMABLE, CONFORMATION, CONFORMITY. The following are examples of *conform* for *confirm* (*conferm*).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XIII. 213 And conformen [*v.r.* confermen, -firmen] fauntekynes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 136 (Harl.) Eek sche Conformed [6-*text* confermed] was in such soverayn bounte.]

1. *trans.* To make firm or more firm, to add strength to, to settle, establish firmly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5390 (Cott.) Þis word amen .. conferms al [is] forwit said. *c* 1300 *Beket* 430 Lawes ther beoth and custumes, that..bi the Kyng Henries dai..i-confermed were ..that no man ther aȝe nas. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 191 Pite ..His regne in good estate confermeth. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, v. v. 42 His alliance will confirme our peace. 1611 BIBLE *2 Kings* xv. 19 That his hand might be with him, to confirm the kingdome in his hand. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark v. 34 To preserve it [health], to recover it, and to confirm it. 1822 PROCTER (B. Cornwall) *Misc. Poems*, Distance doth but confirm .. a love sublime. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 207 To confirm his dominion by fortresses and garrisons.

b. To establish by long continuance, render inveterate (a disease, etc.). See CONFIRMED 1 b.

2. To make valid by formal authoritative assent (a thing already instituted or ordained); to ratify, sanction.

A *charter* was *confirmed* by being inspected, ratified, and sanctioned anew, by a successor of the original grantor.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 59/179 Seint Fraunceys .. To confermi is ordre a-riȝt toward Rome he wende. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 324 [He] confermede al so þe ȝeftes, þat oþer kynges hadde er ysyue þerto. [1311-12 *Charter* (dated 23 Apr. 939) *Cod. Dipl.* V. 235 Ich Æðelstan..grantyę and confirmye by ðisse minre chartre.] *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 156 Oure haly fader þe Pape hase ratified and confermed my buke. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Confirmation* Pref., They may then themselves..openly..ratify and confirm [1549 confess] the same [baptismal vows]. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* vii. 154 Paul 4. and Cardinall Poole..confirmed all Ordinations in Edward the sixths time indifferently. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. i. 127 The great charter .. obtained .. from king John, and afterwards .. confirmed in parliament by king Henry the third. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 52 This moderate sentence was confirmed by the emperor. But it was not confirmed by the archbishop. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 147 Where a codicil ratifies and confirms a will. 185- CURTIS *Hist. Engl.* 114 According to Sir Edward Coke it [Magna Charta] has been thirty-two times solemnly confirmed by acts of parliament. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist. Eng.* (1877) II. 141 The charters were confirmed by *inspeximus* on the 12th [Oct. 1297]; the king on the 5th of November at Ghent confirmed both the charters and the new articles. 1875 *Public Health Act* § 184 Bye-laws made by a Local Authority..shall not take effect unless..confirmed by the Local Government Board.

fig. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 42 Dauid had so far forsaken God, as to confirme adulterie with murther. 1648 N. ESTWICK *Treatise* 8 Their passing through the Sea .. did seal up, and .. confirm that Moses was by the Lord deputed to bee..a Leader of his people.

b. *Const.* a person *to* or *in* a dignity, position, etc.: to ratify the election or appointment of.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 473 Wan he were ichose in is chapele ..Homage he solde him do, ar he confermed were. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxvi. 258 Tho that were chose to bisshoppes sees .. myȝt be confermed to the same of hir metropolitanes. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* xi. 27 The kynge ..confirmed him in the hye presthode. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1241/1 He was confirmed bishop of Couentrie. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 217 Hee's not confirm'd, we may deny him yet. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* III. 387 Yesterday Mr. John Keil was confirm'd in Congregation Professor of Geometry. 1803 NELSON 5 Nov. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 1803, I congratulate you on being confirmed and .. I shall be glad to put you into a good Frigate. 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Anglo-Ind. Wds., Confirmed*, applied to an officer whose hold of an appointment is made permanent.

c. *Const.* (a possession, title, etc.) *to* a person: to ratify the presentation or bestowal of.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 3664 Make hym Sawdoun..and rycheste kyng: Confirme it hym and hys ofspring. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 112 Þe kyng for his seruise confermed his gyft. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 106 a, If I by my dede confirme yᵉ estate of yᵉ tenant for terme of yeres. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 172 Confirme the Crowne to me and to mine Heires. 1794 Paley *Evid.* II. vi. (1817) 134 Claudius..confirmed to Agrippa the dominion which Caligula had given him. 1851 Turner *Dom. Archit.* II. ii. 48 The Church of St. Olave, Southwark, was confirmed to the prior and convent of St. Pancras, of Lewes.

3. To make firm, strengthen, establish (any one *in* a habit, practice, disposition, etc.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 500 (Cott.) Þai [angels] ware confermed þar als tite, Þai mai neuermar held til il. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Doctor's T.* 136 She Confermed was in swich souerayn bountee That, etc. 1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* II. liii. (1859) 54 He was confermyd in malyce. 1549 Latimer *Ploughers* (Arb.) 20 To confirme them in the same fayeth. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 61. 38 [He] has employed his Time..only to confirm Himself in Absurdities. 1824 Byron *Juan* XVI. li, Perhaps..To laugh him out of his supposed dismay..Perhaps..to confirm him in it.

4. To strengthen spiritually.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* l. [li] 13 Conferme me wyþ þyn holy gost. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Confirmation*, Confirm and strength them with the inward unction of thy Holy Ghost. 1872 Ruskin *Eagle's N.* § 121 Men whose passions were tempered, and whose hearts confirmed, in the calm of these holy places.

5. *Eccl.* To administer the religious rite of Confirmation to; formerly 'to bishop'.

c 1315 Shoreham 15 The bisschop these wordes seth.. 'Ich signi the with signe of croys, And with the creme of hele Confermi'. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 449 Til it be crystened in crystes name and confermed of þe bisshop, It is hethene as to heueneward. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 32/1 He ordeyned that a chylde sholde be confyrmed as soone as it myght, namely after it was crystened. 1494 Fabyan v. cxxxi. 114 This chylde..was brought to the holy bissop Amandus to be confermed, beyng than of the age of xl. dayes. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Confirmation* Pref., It is thought good, that none hereafter shall be confirmed, but such as can say..the Articles of the Faith, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments; and can also answer to [the] questions of this short Catechism. 1732 Neal *Hist. Purit.* I. 238 They disliked the Custom of confirming Children, as soon as they could repeat the Lord's Prayer and their Catechism. 1863 Miss Sewell *Glimpse of World* vi. 45 'She has been treated quite like a grown-up girl,' continued Mrs. Cameron..'You know we had her confirmed last year.' 1885 Arnold *Cath. Dict.* s.v. *Confirmation*, The Greeks and Orientals give it immediately after baptism, and in the West down to the thirteenth century a child was confirmed as soon after baptism as possible..But the Roman Catechism advises that confirmation should not be given till the age of reason.

absol. 1750 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 169 The Lord Bishop of Chester is to..confirm in this town.

6. To make firm, fortify, encourage, strengthen (in an opinion, action, or purpose).

1485 Caxton *St. Wenefr.* 17 Go ye confermed by the lycence of myn auctorite. 1648 Milton *Tenure Kings* (1650) 15 These words [Deut. xvii. 14] confirm us that the right of choosing, yea of changing their own Government, is..in the People. 1715 Pope *Iliad* II. 228 Warriours like you..By brave examples should confirm the rest. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 168 ¶ 5 When Macbeth is confirming himself in the horrid purpose. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. v. 29 He was confirmed in this opinion.

†**b.** *refl.* and *pass.* To be firmly resolved. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* xxiv. 1 The king of Babiloyne is confermyd agens Jerusalem to day. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* ¶ 811, I assente and conferme me to have pees. *a* 1658 Ford, etc. *Witch Edm.* I. i, I am confirm'd, and will resolve to do What you think most behoveful.

7. To corroborate, or add support to (a statement, etc.); to make certain, verify, put beyond doubt.

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* II. 253 To confirme my reasoun Thou wost wel this. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 53 To conferme this..oure Lorde hathe shewed his myracles in these two chirches. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, This reason is confyrmed by an example yᵗ Henry de Maundeuille putteth. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* v. i. 21 Hading no witnesse to confirme my speech. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 305 ¶ 4 The News..has not been yet confirmed. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* IV. iii, Her altered habits confirmed the suspicion. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 29 The testimony of Xenophon is thus confirmed by that of Plato.

†**b.** with *obj.* and *inf. complement. Obs. rare.*

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 32 These and such like..are confirmed to be unhonest.

†**8.** To affirm, assert, maintain *that. Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 258 3if þe chirche of þes prelatis confermen þat þis is þe gospel of crist. *c* 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 276 With an othe confirmid and said, that I had rehersid nothing but popry. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 42 Doth not Aristotle alledge and confirme, that Nature frameth..nothing..vnperfect. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* III. iii. 135, I am not of their opinion who confirme that this Spirit is Generated in..the Brain.

†**9.** To make quite sure in an opinion or as to a matter; to assure, make certain, convince. *Obs.*

1607 B. Jonson *Volpone* II. i. 39 Pray you, sir, confirm me, Were there three porpoises seen above the bridge, As they give out? 1622 Fletcher *Beggar's Bush* I. i, We are all confirm'd 'twas a sought quarrel. 1638 Ford *Fancies* v. i, I am confirm'd the lady, By this time, proves his scorn as well as laughter. 1707 E. Ward *Hudibras Rediv.* (1715) II. ix, The Battel they had won Confirm'd them all was now their own. 1722 Eliza Haywood *Brit. Recluse* 125 If before..I thought these Ladies were mistaken, I was now confirm'd they were so. 1771 Goldsm. *Hist. Eng.* IV. 309 The ministry was no sooner confirmed in the account of his arrival..than, etc.

†**10.** To strengthen, invigorate; to make firm, support (physically). *Obs.*

1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xi. (1870) 261 Good breade doth comforte, confyrme and doth stablysshe a mannes herte. 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* III. 42 [Ligaments] issue out.. from the hinder part of the Spondilles..to confirme the Vertebres. 1611 Bible *Isa.* xxxv. 3 Confirme the feeble knees. 1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 74 This way of confirming great Stones in Buildings. 1682 N. O. tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* III. 114 A Truncheon strong Confirms his staggering steps. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* v. 155 His nerves confirm'd, his languid spirits chear'd.

†**11.** To make firm in consistence; to solidify. *Obs. rare.*

1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* Pref., That the Ghosts assum'd an aiery..body to appear in, which was confirm'd by the cold of the night.

Confirmable (kǫnfə·ɹmăb'l), *a.* [f. Confirm *v.* + -able (on L. type **confirmābilis*): cf. rare OF. *confermable* in Godef.] That may be confirmed, capable of confirmation.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 58 It is evidently true and confirmable by every experiment. 1689 *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 316 Lett yᵉ Laws you pass, be Confirmable by me.

¶ Formerly often confused with Conformable:

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. xx. 38 Fraunces Atreman dyde acquyte hymselfe valyantly and confyrmable to the peace. 1533 More *Let. to Cromwell* Wks. 1426/1 A mind as toward & as confirmable, as reson could..require.

†**Confi·rmance.** *Obs.* [f. Confirm *v.* or L. *confirmā-re* + -ance: OF. had *confermance, -firmance* (13th c.), which however appears to have been obs. long before the Eng. word is found.] Confirmation.

1588 R. Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 368 For the confirmance thereof. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* IX. li. (1612) 231 Ignatius then conceited had his sect, And crau'd confirmance of the Pope. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 143 Whereof they afford us a remarkable confirmance.

Confirmand (kǫnfəɹmæ·nd). [ad. L. *confirmand-us* fit to be confirmed, from *confirmāre* to Confirm.] A candidate for confirmation.

1884 *Ch. Times* XXII. 285 It would be desirable for the Diocesan..to examine the confirmands..before he administered the holy rite. 1887 *Ch. Rev.* 15 July, Although it is appointed to be learnt by all confirmands, it says nothing about confirmation.

Confirmation (kɒnfəɹmē·ʃən). Also 4 conferm-, 4–6 confyrm-. [a. OF. *confirmation* (13th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *confirmātiōn-em*, n. of action from *confirmāre* to Confirm. (The inherited form of the L. word in OF. was *confermaison.*)]

1. The action of making firm or sure; strengthening, settling, establishing (of institutions, opinions, etc.).

1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 28/1 For the confyrmacyon of his kyngdome. 1549 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 100 For the more confyrmacion of the fayth. 1585 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (1841) 87 For the confirmation of our weak faith. 1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* III. 343 Confirmation of your..belief. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* V. xxii. 24 For the better confirmation of their title.

†**b.** Physical strengthening. *Obs. rare.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 73 [The loadstone] may..afford a confirmation unto parts relaxed.

2. The action of confirming or ratifying by some additional legal form.

Confirmation of a charter: see Confirm *v.* 2. *Confirmation of the Charters* (*Confirmatio Chartarum*) applied in Eng. Hist. spec. to the confirmation of Magna Charta and the Charter of the Forests by Edward I in 1297.

1382 Wyclif *Heb.* vi. 16 The ende of al her controuersye, or debate, is an ooth to confermacioun. 1473–4 in *Acc. Ld. Treas. Scotl.* I. 2 (Jam. Supp.) Ane confirmacione of ane charter to Johne Lord Semple of the landis of Montgrenane. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. iii. 56. 1647 Sprigge *Anglia Rediv.* IV. ix. (1854) 313 That confirmation of all the precedent articles shall be procured from the parliament. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 119 They then immediately passed a confirmation of their preceding arrets. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist. Eng.* (1877) II. 147 The supplementary acts by which the Confirmation of the Charters was affirmed and recognised..especially as the close of the long dispute about the limits and jurisdictions of the Forests. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 365.

b. The confirming of a person in a dignity, etc., or of a possession, etc., to a person.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 143 Richard his pallion bi messengere did com, & his confirmacion fro þe courte of Rome. 1557 *Order of Hospitalls* B vj, After the confirmation of the said election by the Lord Maior. 1632 Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 89 Obtained of the king the office of Admirall..and got the confirmation thereof. 1886 *York Herald* 7 Aug. 5/5 Confirmation of the Speaker.

c. *spec.* in *Eccl.* The formal ratification of the election or other appointment of a bishop.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 209 Þe pape þer of was paied, mad þe Confirmacion. Maister Steuen of Langtone Ersebisshop salle be. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VII. v. 132 Þe Byschope Robert..Of þe archebyschape of Yhork had Confirmatyowne. 1826 Chitty *Blackstone* I. 378 Without which confirmation and investiture the elected bishop could neither be consecrated nor receive any secular profits. 1882 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 37 Confirmation is performed under the authority of the Metropolitan, acting for the whole Province or Church.

3. The action of confirming, corroborating, or verifying; verification, proof: see Confirm 7.

1419 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. I. 72 To haffe on off ther captaynes into Engelond, ffor to make confirmation of thys matier. 1587 Thynne in *Holinshed* III. 1272 For the confirmation whereof..thou shalt find an ample discourse in my booke. 1747 *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 150 In confirmation of what we say we give you this string of Wampum. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 170, I should think, to use the newspaper phrase, the thing merited confirmation. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxix. 131 It hardly wants the Confirmation of Experience. 1831 Fonblanque *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) II. 99 The achievements of St. George want confirmation in the particular of the Dragon.

b. A confirmatory statement or circumstance; in *Rhet.* the confirmatory part of an argument.

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 4 b, The confirmacion is a declaracion of our awne reasons, with assured and constaunt profes. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III. iii. 323 Trifles light as air Are to the jealous confirmation strong As proofs of holy writ. 1648 H. G. tr. *Balzac's Prince* 102 [To observe] the parts of Eloquence, and to separate the Exordium from the Narration, and the Confirmation from the Epilogue. 1709 Steele & Addison *Tatler* No. 136 ¶ 8 This Day came in a Mail from Holland, with a Confirmation of our late Advices. 1876 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* I. II. xi. 293 He..adroitly converts apparent objections into confirmations of his argument.

4. *Law.* See quots. Also as in 2.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 44 § 2 All patentes, confirmacions and grauntes made to any persone..of the same Castelles. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 106 a, A dede of confirmacion is good and vailable, where in the same case a dede of release is not good nor vailable. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 295 b, A Confirmation is a conueyance of an estate or right in esse, whereby a voidable estate is made sure and vnauoidable, or whereby a particular estate is encreased. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 325. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 87 All leases made by tenants for life become absolutely void by their death; so that no..act, by the persons entitled to the remainder or reversion, will operate as a confirmation of them. *Ibid.* V. 251 A fine may also operate as a confirmation of a former estate, which was before defeasible.

5. *Eccl.* A rite administered to baptized persons in various Christian Churches; formerly called 'bishoping'.

In the Roman and Greek Churches, always reckoned one of the seven sacraments, and in these and in the Church of England held to convey or be the vehicle of special grace which 'confirms' or strengthens the recipient for the practice of the Christian faith.

Down to the 13th c. confirmation was administered immediately or soon after baptism (as still in the Greek Church); since that time, it has been usually deferred in the Western Churches till the 'years of discretion'. In the Church of England and some other Reformed Churches, candidates are required publicly and personally to renew, ratify, and 'confirm' their baptismal vows (see Confirm *v.* 2, quot. 1552), and are then admitted to the full privileges of the Church.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 9790 Þe secunde sacrament..Ys grauntede of þe bysshop honde, Men kalle hyt confyrmacyoun. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 159 Þo his propre name was i-chaunged, as it happeþ in confirmacioun of children. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 27 Confirmacione..confermys þe Haly Gaste one man þat es cristenede. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) IV. 33/1 Ordeyned that a chylde sholde have a godfather and a godmother at the tyme of baptysynge, and also one at the confyrmacyon. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Confirmation* Pref., To the end that Confirmation may be ministered to the more edifying of such as shall receive it, etc. 1555 *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 278 Bishopping, whiche the Latines calle Confirmacion, a confirming..or allowyng of that went before: is the seconde Sacramente. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 120 The old order of Confirmation by Bishops, which was to be done upon Profession of the Faith. 1803 W. Godwin *Life Chaucer* I. 54 The rite of confirmation, according to the Roman Catholic discipline, is always subsequent..to the first communion. 1836 J. H. Stewart *Mem. W. C. Stewart* IV. (ed. 3) 72 The Bishop..had directed them not to present themselves for Confirmation till they were fifteen.

b. *Name of confirmation*: see quots.

1628 Coke *On Litt.* 3 a, If a man be baptized by the name of Thomas, and after at his confirmation by the bishop he is named John, he may purchase by the name of his confirmation. *Ibid.* Whose name of baptism was Thomas, and his name of confirmation Francis. 1885 Arnold *Cath. Dict.* s.v., It is usual to take another Christian name at confirmation, which however is not used afterwards in signing the name.

¶ Formerly confused with Conformation, q.v.

Confirmative (kǫnfə·ɹmătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *confirmātiv-us*, f. ppl. stem of L. *confirmāre*: see -ive. Cf. F. *confirmatif, -ive*, 16th c. in Littré.]

A. *adj.* Having the property of confirming, establishing, or making sure or certain.

a 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (ed. 1) in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 172 With the celestial bond (confirmative religion) which made them one. 1654 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 235 A confirmative argument. 1755 Magens *Insurances* I. 468 The Peace of Breslau of 1742, and that of Dresden 1745, confirmative of the precedent one. 1881 Morgan *Contrib. N. Amer. Ethnol.* IV. 13 They had a negative as well as a confirmative vote.

†**B.** *sb.* Something that confirms or expresses confirmation. *Obs.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 236 These words, for, because, and such other confirmatiues. 1595 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 413 Confirmatives or ratifications of any former gifts.

Hence **Confi·rmatively**, *adv.*

1844 S. R. Maitland *Dark Ages* 24 If..it were to be delivered confirmatively.

†**Confirmator.** *Obs.* Also 5 -our. [a. AFr. *confirmatour* = F. *confirmateur*, ad. L. *confirmātōr-em*, agent-n. from *confirmāre* to Confirm.] One who or that which confirms.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 15 Confirmatour and Illumynatour of al good werkes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 131 The definitive confirmator and test of things uncertaine.

Confirmatory (kǫnfɜ·ɹmătəri), *a.* [f. L. type **confirmātōri-us*: see prec. and -ORY.]

1. That confirms; having the property of confirming; corroborative. Const. *of.*

1636 HEYLIN *Sabbath* II. 53 In a Decretall..confirmatorie of the former custome. 1811 J. PARKINSON *Org. Rem.* III. 452 The result.. strongly confirmatory of the Mosaic account. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. vii. (1851) 207 Strong confirmatory facts.

†**2.** Relating to, or of the nature of, the rite of confirmation. *Obs.*

1686 BP. COMPTON *Episcopalia* 35 (T.) It is not improbable, that they [the Apostles] had in their eye the confirmatory usage in the synagogues, to which none were admitted, before they were of age to undertake for themselves.

Confirmed (kǫnfɜ·ɹmd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONFIRM.]

1. Made firm, strengthened, settled, firmly established, etc.: see the verb.

1594 KYD *Cornelia* v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 238 Is this th' undaunted heart That is required in extremities? Be more confirmed. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 394. 1607 DEKKER *Wh. Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 258 Who buildes on heartes confirmd, buildes on a rocke. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. 1842 I. 65 In a confirmed state of health and vigour. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 116 The State where the habit of obedience is most confirmed.

b. *spec.* Of a disease: Firmly established in the system; inveterate, chronic.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxiv. (1495) 281 How soo euer Lepra is gendred vnneth it is curable yf it be confermyd. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A) 100 Þis crampe may be heeled or þat he be confermed, & aftir þat he is confermed seelden or nevere. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 41 A confirmed Cancer.

2. Of persons: Firmly established in the habit, condition, or practice expressed by the appellative. See CONFIRM *v.* 3.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VII. v, I am a confirmed wanderer. 1860 MRS. H. WOOD *Danesbury Ho.* xviii, The boys have become confirmed drunkards. *Mod.* A confirmed invalid.

3. That has received the rite of confirmation.

4. (See CONFIRM *v.* 2 c.)

1787 NELSON 26 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 249, I.. recommend him..as worthy of having a confirmed Warrant.

Hence **Confi·rmedly** *adv.*, **Confi·rmedness** (-ėd-).

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xvii. 249 More sureli and confermedli. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 7/1 Every person.. who has become confirmedly unfit for work. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* v. § 29. 244 If the difficulty arise..from the confirm'dness of the habit.

Confirmee (kǫnfəɹmī·). [f. CONFIRM + -EE: corresp. to F. *confirmé.*]

1. *Law.* One to whom a confirmation is made.

c 1600 [? DODERIDGE] *Touchstone* 312 In every good confirmation tending to confirm an estate.. There must be a good confirmor and a good confirmee. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* x. § 631. 273 More properly the word of the Confirmer than of the Confirmee.

2. *Eccl.* One who is confirmed.

1885 BP. THOROLD *Charge* 22 A comparison of our confirmees during the two years. 1886 *Ch. Times* 19 Feb. 133/3 The wretched proportion of male confirmees to female in London.

Confirmer (kǫnfɜ·ɹməɹ). [f. CONFIRM + -ER [1].] One who or that which confirms.

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 24 Be these sad signes confirmers of thy words? 1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 204 The giuer of grace.. the perfecter, confirmer, stablisher of it. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 358, I, and you..must be only hearsay confirmers. 1878 TRELAWNY *Shelley, Byron,* etc. (1887) 130 The bearer, or rather confirmer, of news.

Confirming (kǫnfɜ·ɹmiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONFIRM + -ING [1].]

1. The action of the verb CONFIRM; confirmation.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 277 And myd gode chartre.. made confermyng. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 364 Confermyng of men is nought but ȝif God conferm bifore. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. V.* Wks. 108 The confirming of a peace between the emperor and the French king.

†**2.** The religious rite of confirmation. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19552 (Cott.) Mai naman.. Conferming giue, bot biscop hand. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 7 The secunde sacrament es confermynge. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvi. § 6 The manner..was in confirming to use anointing.

Confi·rming, *ppl. a.* [-ING [2].] That confirms; confirmatory.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 97 By reason of its.. confirming faculty. 1864 KINGLAKE in *Leisure Ho.* 80/1 The supply of fresh confirming proof.

Hence **Confi·rmingly** *adv.*

1603 B. JONSON *Jas. I's Entertainm.*, To which, the vow that they used..somewhat confirmingly alludes.

†**Confi·rmity.** *Obs.*

1. *humorously*, as a blunder for *infirmity.*

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 63 You cannot one beare with anothers Confirmities.

2. Corrupt form of CONFORMITY, q. v.

†**Confi·rmment.** *Obs.* Forms: 3–4 conferme-, confer-, confirma-, 4 confirmement(e. [ME., a. OF. *confermement, -firme-, -ferma-*, in med.L. *confirmāment-um*: see CONFIRM and -MENT.] Confirmation, *e. g.* of a charter, or as a religious rite.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7169 He made ac confermement to Westmynstre of eche þynge, Þat þoru hym hem yȝyue was, oþer þoru eny oþer kynge. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19559 (Edinb.) O biscop þe confermement [*Fairf.* confer-, *Gött.* confirma-], O strenght it es þe sacrement. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 15 That me wasche men over the fant After confirmement.

Co·nfirmo·r. *Law.* [Technical variant of CONFIRMER as correlative with CONFIRMEE: see -OR.] A party who confirms a voidable estate, etc.: see CONFIRMATION 4.

c 1600 [see CONFIRMEE]. 1628 COKE *Littleton's Tenures* § 536 The rent charge remayneth to the confirmor. 1787 BUTLER *On Co. Lit.* 295 b, A confirmation is an approbation of..an estate already created; by which the confirmor strengthens and gives validity to it.

Confiscable (kǫnfi·skăb'l), *a.* [f. L. *confiscā-re* to confiscate + -BLE: also in mod.F.] Liable to confiscation.

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1755 in JOHNSON. 1828 WEBSTER refers to 'BROWNE'. 1880 W. E. HALL *Internat. Law* 10 In 1785 the United States agreed with Prussia that contraband of war should not be confiscable.

Confiscatable (kǫnfiskēⁱ·tăb'l), *a.* [f. CONFISCATE + -ABLE.] = prec.

1863 *Life in the South* II. 374 Articles, many of which might have been pronounced confiscatable. 1883 J. ROUTLEDGE in *Kendal Mercury* 14 Dec., Everything is confiscatable by the glorious law of Italy.

Confiscate (see the vb.), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *confiscāt-us*, pa. pple. of *confiscāre*: see CONFISK.]

1. Of property: Appropriated to the use of the sovereign or the public, adjudged forfeited. (Chiefly as *pa. pple.*)

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* iii. (R.), I knowe ..how thou art banished from Rome and all thy goods confiscate. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 36 Both the brethren are cast in prison with their goodes confiscate. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 332 Thy lands and goods Are by the Lawes of Venice confiscate Vnto the state of Venice. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. v. 323 And let it be confiscate all. 1694 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 259 All their money should be confiscate to the publick. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* v. i. 485 Thy goods are confiscate unto the state.

2. Deprived of property as forfeited.

a 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* 31 Lancaster, Latimer, and Sturry were confiscate and banished. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. I. i. 8 That Century is quite confiscate, fallen bankrupt.

Confiscate (kǫ·nfiskeⁱt, -fi·skeⁱt), *v.* [f. L. *confiscāt-* ppl. stem of *confiscāre*: see the earlier CONFISK, through French. *Confiscate,* as the direct representative of L. *confiscātus,* was used as a ppl. adj. before the verb was introduced, and afterwards still continued to be a form of the pa. pple. = *confiscated*: see prec.

As in other words of the same form, *compensate, concentrate, contemplate,* etc., the stress is now usually on the first syllable, but till *c* 1864 the dictionaries had only *confi·scate,* Knowles (1835) alone giving *co·nfiscate* as an alternative. This was also the ordinary usage of the poets, though both forms occur in Shakspere and in Byron.]

1. *trans.* To appropriate (private property) to the sovereign or the public treasury by way of penalty.

1533–96 [see prec.]. 1552 HULOET, Confiscate or forfaite a mans goodes, *Publico.* 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 78 The Emperor Emanuel..did in one day confiscat al the goods of the Venetian merchants within his empire. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* i. 21 Which were upon that seized on and confiscated. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 125 We shall never confiscate a shilling of that honourable and pious fund. 1861 KENT *Comm. Amer. Law* (1873) I. iii. 63 The right to confiscate debts was admitted as a doctrine of national law.

†**b.** To take away by exercise of authority *from* the individual (what belongs to him). *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 51 By proscribing, and confiscating from us all the right we have to our owne bodies, goods and liberties.

†**2.** To deprive (a person) of his property as forfeited to the State. *Obs.*

a 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* (1628) 36 The forenamed Lords.. were condemned and confiscate. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. ix. 196 The motion, to confiscate that Prince, though.. in league with them. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Hist. Presbyt.* ix. (1670) 331 He.. breaking Prison, was confiscated, proclaimed Traytor.

†**3.** To forfeit to the sovereign or state. Also *fig. Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 102 By your swearing and forswearing in bargayning, you haue confiscated your soules long agoe. 1641 *Cheke's Hurt Sedit.* Life C ij b, This he had not confiscate to the Queene.

4. *loosely.* To seize as if by authority; to take forcible possession of, to appropriate summarily.

1819 BYRON *Juan* II. cxxvi, The cargoes he confiscated. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* vi. 148 He was declared a prisoner, and his cargo and ship confiscated. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* iii. (1880) 39 The King confiscated to himself the property of those who took refuge abroad. *Mod. colloq.* The college authorities have confiscated every copy of the paper.

Hence **Co·nfiscating** *vbl. sb.*, and *ppl. a.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Confiscacion*, forfeiture, confiscating. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 39 The bad times of confiscating princes..or confiscating demagogues.

Confiscated (kǫ·nfiskeⁱtėd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.] Forfeited and adjudged to the public treasury.

1552 HULOET, Confiscated or forfayted goodes, *Bona caduca.* 1794 BLOOMFIELD *Amer. Law Rep.* 11 Sold with other confiscated Property. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 192 With his confiscated treasures. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 228 Portions of the confiscated estates of the Church.

Confiscation (kǫnfiskēⁱ·ʃən). [ad. L. *confiscātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *confiscāre* to CONFISCATE. Cf. F. *confiscation, -acion* (14th c. in Littré).] The action of confiscating; the appropriation of private property to the sovereign or public treasury; seizure under public authority, as forfeited: **a.** *of* (goods, or some particular property).

1543 *Act anent Defamatouris* in *Reg. Acts & Decreets* I. 368 Under the pane of deid and confescatioun of thir gudis movable. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xxiv. § 23 Confiscation of bishops' livings. 1611 BIBLE *Ezra* vii. 26. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 98 Claudius..remitted the Confiscations of their Goods. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 224 Before the confiscation of the Company's charter. 1863 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VII. 5 The Confiscation of the Abbey lands.

b. without *of.*

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VIII*, an. 34 (R.) Owner of the realme, as.. by confiscation acquired &.. by free will surrendered vnto him. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 428 His Possessions, Although by confiscation they are ours. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 457 Attaint of blood and confiscation. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xxv. 726 The wealthiest families were ruined by fines and confiscations. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) II. III. iii. 766 Confiscation.. imports an act done in some way on the part of the government and beneficial to that government, though the proceeds need not strictly speaking be brought into its treasury. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxii. 7.

c. *of* a person: *i. e.* his goods.

1754–62 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. iv. 111 The early confiscation of Harold's followers might seem iniquitous. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 195 In 1302, the poet was sentenced to banishment and confiscation.

2. Often used with implication of an unjust use of power; hence, *colloq.* Legal robbery by or with the sanction of the ruling power.

a 1832 MACKINTOSH *France in* 1815 Wks. 1846 III. 186 All confiscation is unjust. The French confiscation..is the most abominable example of that species of legal robbery. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xxi. (1876) 278 It is confiscation to levy a tax on that which a man cannot save. 1869 SIR R. PALMER in *Daily News* 23 Mar., I do not deny that there are occasions which would justify acts which might be properly called confiscations.

3. Confiscated property.

a 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Comic Romance* II. 107 He would..even endeavour to restore him his confiscations.

Confiscator (kǫ·nfiskeⁱtəɹ). [a. L. *confiscātor*, agent-n. from *confiscāre* to CONFISCATE: see -OR.] One who confiscates.

1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 232 Overrun by publicans, farmers of the taxes, agents, confiscators. 1790 — *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 276, I see the confiscators begin with bishops, and chapters, and monasteries; but I do not see them end there. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) I. ii. 47 The confiscator of other men's inheritances.

Confiscatory (kǫnfi·skătəri), *a.* [f. L. type **confiscātōr-ius*, f. *confiscātōr-*: see prec. and -ORY.]

1. Of the nature of, or tending to, confiscation.

a 1797 BURKE *Lett. to R. Burke* (T.), Those terrible, confiscatory, and exterminatory periods. 1864 *Realm* 30 Mar. 2 The heavy and almost confiscatory tax. 1881 *Times* 21 Apr. 9/3 The indirect, but not less real, confiscatory effect of the provisions for fixing rent.

2. *colloq.* Robbing under legal authority.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Sept. 10/1 To the unreasonable, plundering, confiscatory landlords.

†**Confi·sk,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 confisque, 5–6 confysk(e, 6–7 confisk. [a. OF. *confisque-r* (= Pr. and Sp. *confiscar*, It. *confiscare*):—L. *confiscāre* to put away in a chest, consign to the public treasury, f. *con-* together + *fisc-us* basket, chest, treasury.] *trans.* To confiscate.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. vi, Al the goodes that longed to the pylgrym were delyverd to the hoste as confisqued. 1485 — *Chas. Gt.* 24 Theyr goodes [shal] be confysked. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 14 Ferdinand hauing.. sacked and confisked..many of the Barons. 1624 T. SCOTT *Vox Cœli* 35 The Duke of Alua.. embarg'd and confisk'd a world of Goods and Ships.

Hence **Confisking** *vbl. sb.*

1583 T. STOCKER *Trag. Hist. Ciuile Warres Lowe Countries* I. 73 b, In..hanging, burning, confisking of goods, etc.

Confit, -fite, obs. f. COMFIT *sb.* and *v.*

†**Confite, -yte,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. = COMFITED; preserved.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* cxl. 197 His herte, the whiche I made to be confyte in sugre.

Confitent (kǫ·nfitěnt). [ad. L. *confitēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *confitēri* to CONFESS.] One who confesses; a penitent.

1606 *Proc. agst. Traitors* 366 For who could hope to draw that from a Confitent or a Confessor. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* vii. § 4. 260 How wide a difference there is between a mere confitent and a true penitent. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 24 July 73/1 Suggested by the prurient fancy of the eager confitent.

‖**Confiteor** (kǫnfi·tiǭɹ). [L. *confiteor* I confess, initial word of the formula.] A form of prayer, or confession of sins (*Confiteor Deo Omnipotenti*, I confess to Almighty God, etc.) used in the Latin Church at the beginning of the mass, in the sacrament of penance, and on other occasions.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 16 Biuore þe confiteor hwon ȝe schulen beon ihuseled. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28582 (Cott.) Thoru þe confiteor þat es wont to be said at þe messe. *a* 1467 GREGORY *Chron.* an. 1429 (Camd.) 167 Thenne he..layde hym downe prostrate, sayng there hys Confyteor, and alle the prelatys sayde Misereator. 1590 ARMIN in C. S. *Right Relig.* A iiij b, The papist may well knocke himselfe on the brest, saying a

Confiteor. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xviii, Conditionally that you, brethren, say the Confiteor at curfew time. 1885 Arnold *Cath. Dict.* 210 The present form of the Confiteor came into general use during the thirteenth century.

Confitte, obs. f. Comfit.

‖ **Confiture.** Obs. form of Comfiture; also the mod.F. form (kɔ̃fitüːr), and as such occasionally used in sense 'Confection'.

1824 W. Irving *Tales Trav.* II. 117 Choice wines, and liqueurs, and delicate confitures. 1826 Disraeli *V. Grey* II. xv. 77 Cates and confitures.

Confix (kɒ̃nfiːks), *v.* [f. L. *confix-* ppl. stem of *confīg-ĕre* to fasten together; or perh. immed. f. Con- + Fix.] *trans.* To fix firmly, fasten.

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 232 Let me in safety raise me from my knees, Or else for euer be confixed here A Marble Monument. 1859 I. Taylor *Logic in Theol.* 206 The Polytheism of India..has confixed itself upon the Hindoo soul.

† **Confixation.** *Obs.* In 5 confyxacyon. [f. Confix *v.* or assumed L. **confixāre* (see next) + -ation.] The action of fixing (a volatile principle).

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* vi. in Ashm. (1652) 161 Confyxacyon of Spyrits whych fleyng are.

Confixative, *a. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of assumed L. **confixāre*, freq. of *confīgĕre* + -ive: see prec.] Characterized by fixing (elements) together: see quot.

1874 H. Bendall tr. *Schleicher's Compar. Gram.* I. 3 Languages which can link to these invariable sounds of relation, either before, or after, or in the middle, or in more than one place at once..are Confixative Languages.

† **Confixure.** *Obs.* [f. L. type **confixūra*, f. *confix-* ppl. stem + -ure.] Firm fixing or attachment.

1654 W. Mountague *Devout Ess.* II. iv. § 55 How subject are we to embrace this earth, ev'n while it wounds by this confixure of ourselves to it?

† **Conflagitate,** *v. Obs.* [f. assumed L. **conflāgitāre*, f. *con-* intensive + *flāgitāre* to demand.]

1623 Cockeram, *Conflagitate*, earnestly to desire. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Conflagitate*, to request or desire a thing importunately.

So † **Conflagitation.** [Cf. L. *flāgitātiōn-em.*]

1623 Cockeram II, An earnest Request, *Conflagitation.*

Conflagrant (kɒ̃nfleːgrănt), *a.* [ad. L. *conflagrānt-em*, pr. pple. of *conflagrāre*: see next.] In conflagration, on fire, blazing. Also *fig.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Conflagrant*, most earnestly desiring or burning in love. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 548 Then raise From the conflagrant mass, purg'd and refin'd, New Heav'ns, new Earth. 1814 Cary *Dante* (Chandos ed.) 192 So intense Rag'd the conflagrant mass. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 275 I'll..kindle a conflagrant fire in Babylon. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIV. 688 How..can an extension of the crime fail to be proportionately flagrant and conflagrant in the impartial eyes of Justice?

Conflagrate (kɒ̃nflăgreːt), *v.* [f. L. *conflagrāt-*, ppl. stem of *conflagrā-re* to burn, burn up; f. *con-* + *flagrāre* to blaze: see Flagrant, Flame.]

1. *intr.* To catch fire, burst into flame. Also *fig.*

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 572 Reeds..by the agitation of the wind..sometimes conflagrate. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. II. vi, Civil war, conflagrating universally over France. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 560 If he should conflagrate into song.

2. *trans.* To set a-blaze; to burn up, consume with fire. Also *fig.*

1835 Croker *Ess.* (1856) 313 The most sudden and violent excitement which ever conflagrated a nation. 1838 Carlyle *Ess.* (1888) VI. 32 Popularity is as a blaze..kindled round a man..conflagrating the poor man himself into ashes and caput mortuum.

Hence **Conflagrated** *ppl. a.*

1866 Carlyle *Remin.* (1881) II. 175 [His health] was in a strangely painful, and as if conflagrated condition.

Conflagrating, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ing 2.] Burning, blazing.

1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 51 Anticipations of these conflagrating progresses. 1758 *Herald* No. 30 As..consuming, as a conflagrating fire. *a* 1845 Hood *Incendiary Song* i, Come, all conflagrating fellows, Let us have a glorious rig.

Conflagration (kɒnflăgreːʃən). [ad. L. *conflagrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *conflagrāre*: see prec. Cf. F. *conflagration* (16th c. in Littré).]

† **1.** The burning up *of* (anything) in a destructive fire; consumption by a blazing fire. *Obs.*

1555 Eden *Decades* 246 The tyme of theyr conflagration or consumyng by fyer. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* IV. xliv. 348 The day of Judgment, and Conflagration of the present world. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 320 The conflagration of the city of Magdeburg in the year 1631. 1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* III. 136 America..famous for the conflagration of towns.

fig. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 362 The..peril to Europe of the existence of such a centre of conflagration.

2. A great and destructive fire; the burning or blazing of a large extent or mass of combustible matter, *e.g.* of a town, a forest, etc. (With *a* and *pl.*)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Conflagration*, a general burning or consuming with fire. 1680 in Somers *Tracts* II. 86 The Burning of London..that dreadful Conflagration. 1727 Swift *What passed in Lond.* Wks. III. I. 189 Judging, that in the general conflagration to be upon the water would be the safest place. 1836 Macgillivray tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* vii. 87 Conflagrations are often caused by the negligence of the wandering Indians. 1877 Dowden *Shaks. Primer* ii. 28 In that year a great conflagration took place at Stratford.

b. *fig.*

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. 27/2 The universal Conflagration, that, from the inundation of the Swedes, covered the whole empire of Germany. 1724 Br. Nicolson in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 448 IV. 335 We are now come into a general Conflagration.

† **3.** *transf.* Severe inflammation, high fever. *Obs.*

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Conflagration*, a..being in a flame, as in great feavers. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 233 That the Aliment be thin..for so the Conflagration of the bloud is lessened. 1823 Byron *Let. to Moore* 2 Apr., I..caught a cold and inflammation, which menaced a conflagration.

Conflagrative (kɒnflăgreːtiv), *a.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *conflagrāre* (see prec.) + -ive.] Productive of conflagration.

1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xli, The..room at the 'Conflagrative Club'. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. xix. iv. 143 The conflagrative Russians at their gates.

Conflagrator (kɒnflăgreːtəɹ). [n. of action in L. form from *conflagrā-re*: see Conflagrate.] One who sets on fire; an incendiary. Also *fig.*

1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* III. 204 Publique Incendiaries, and Conflagrators of the world. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 398 The conflagrator of female bosoms was not wont to be so rebuffed.

Conflagratory (kɒnflæːgrătəri), *a.* [See prec. and -ory.] Pertaining or tending to conflagration; inflammatory.

1831 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XLIV. 304 A receipt for a conflagratory mixture..unknown to the best English chemists.

Conflate (kɒnfleːt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *conflāt-us*, pa. pple. of *conflāre*: see next.]

† **1.** *pa. pple.* Blown together; brought together from various sources, composed of various elements.

1541 Paynel *Catiline* lvii. 81 They [Catiline's army] be conflate or gathered togyther of three kyndes of men. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 10 To walk after the flesh, is an addiction to sin, conflate of many lusts. 1638 T. Whitaker *Blood of Grape* 14 Wine hath a double heat, or one conflate or moved out of two.

2. *adj.*

1587 *Mirr. Mag.* (1610) 24 Methought no ladie else so high renownd That might haue causde me change my conflate minde [*ed.* 1575 ever change my mind].

3. *spec.* Formed by combination or fusion of two readings. (See quot. 1881 and Conflation 3.)

1881 Westcott & Hort *Grk. N. T.* Introd. 49 Readings which are..mixed or, as they are sometimes called, 'conflate', that is, not simple substitutions of the reading of one document for that of another, but combinations of the readings of both documents into a composite whole, sometimes by mere addition with or without a conjunction, sometimes with more or less of fusion. 1883 Westcott *Ep. St. John* Introd. 22 The variants offer good examples of conflate readings. 1885 J. R. Harris in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* VI. 36 How did one element of a conflate text arise out of the other? *transf.* 1887 Jessopp in *19th Cent.* Mar. 362 He has a sort of *conflate* expression upon his countenance; his face is as a hybrid flower where two beauties blend.

Conflate (kɒ̃nfleːt), *v.* [f. L. *conflāt-*, ppl. stem of *conflāre* to blow together, stir up, raise, accomplish; also to melt together, melt down (metals); f. *con-* + *flā-re* to blow: see Flate.]

1. *trans.* To blow or fuse together; to bring together and make up from various sources or various elements; to compose, put together; produce, bring about. Now *rare.*

1610 Barrough *Meth. Physick* v. xxv. (1639) 346 Galen..calleth it a tumour conflated of a melancholious humour. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 1 Thy pestilent and stinking sins have conflated the plague wherewith I strike thee. 1654 Vilvain *Epit. Ess.* I. 38 Our Mother Eve was of his Rib conflated. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 16 Commentaries conflated for the benefit of mankind. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. v. i, The States-General, created and conflated by the passionate effort of the whole Nation.

† **2.** To fuse, melt down (metal). *Obs.*

1664 *Floddan F.* ii. 12 The tillmen tough their Teams could take And to hard harness them conflate.

3. To combine or fuse two variant readings of a text into a composite reading; to form a composite reading or text by such fusion. (In *passive.*)

1885 J. R. Harris in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* VI, 31 The two readings [ἐκεῖνος and αὐτός] are undoubtedly early, since they are conflated in Cod. D into ἐκεῖνος αὐτός.

Conflated (kɒ̃nfleːtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed.] = Conflate *ppl. a.*

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 254 Wherewith by such a conflated transanimation he is informed. 1885 J. R. Harris *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* VI. 35 Whence did the separate members of the conflated text arise? 1890 E. Johnson *Rise Christendom* 346 In place of history he offers nothing but the most audacious conflated myths.

† **Conflatile,** *a. Obs.*–° [ad. L. *conflātil-is* cast, molten, f. ppl. stem of *conflāre*: see prec.] 'Cast or molten' (Bailey 1730–6).

Conflation (kɒnfleːʃən), *v.* [ad. L. *conflātiōn-em*, n. of action from *conflāre*: see Conflate.]

1. The action of blowing or fusing together; composition or blending of different things into a whole. Also *concr.*, the result of such composition.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 225 The sweetest and best Harmony is, when every Part or Instrument, is not heard by it selfe, but a Conflation of them all. 1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) II. 1057 Codification..is resolvable into two parts: 1. a re-expression and arrangement of statute law; 2. an extraction from cases of rationes decidendi..3. A conflation of both.

1838 Raine *Misc. Biogr.* (Surtees) p. ix, The Life of Cuthbert in Capgrave, which is a conflation from various sources.

† **2.** 'A casting or melting of metal'. *Obs.*

1730–6 in Bailey (folio). 1755 in Johnson.

3. The combination or fusion of two variant readings of a text into a composite reading. Also *concr.*, a reading which results from such mixture of variants. Cf. Conflate *ppl. a.* 3.

1881 Westcott & Hort *Grk. N. T.* Introd. 95 Bold conflations, of various types, are peculiarly frequent in the Ethiopic version. 1890 Margoliouth *Ecclesiasticus* 4 *note*, The Latin either agrees with the Syriac against the Greek, or else exhibits a conflation of the two renderings.

† **Conflatory.** *Obs. rare*–1. [ad. L. *conflātōri-um* melting furnace, f. **conflātōr-* metal-caster, f. *conflāre*: see Conflate *v.* and -ory.]

1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. v. 133 The Hebrew name of Zarephah signifieth a conflatory or melting-place, where metals were made fusil by the fire in their furnaces.

† **Conflature.** *Obs. rare*–1. [ad. L. *conflātūra* a melting of metals by fire, f. ppl. stem of *conflāre*: see -ure.] = Conflation 2.

1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. vi. 67 Tubalcain, who first invented the conflature of Metals.

† **Conflexure.** *Obs.*–° [ad. L. type **conflexūra*: cf. *flexūra* a bending.]

1730–6 Bailey, A bending together. 1755 Johnson, A bending or turning.

Conflewence, obs. f. Confluence.

Conflict (kɒ̃nflikt), *sb.* [ad. L. *conflict-us* (*u*-stem) striking together, shock, fight, conflict, f. ppl. stem of *confligĕre*: see next. The OF. repr. of the L. was *conflit* (= It. *conflitto*), often written in 15–16th c. *conflict*, after L.; this may possibly have been the immediate source of our word.]

1. An encounter with arms; a fight, battle.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 90 Conflycte of werre, *conflictus.* 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 403 Fightenge with shorte speres in conflictes. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vii. 26 The lucklesse conflict with the Gyaunt stout. 1611 Bible 2 *Macc.* v. 14 Fourty thousand were slaine in the conflict. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 612 The bloody conflicts of the Druses and the Maronites.

attrib. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* VI. xviii, Then loudly rose the conflict-cry.

b. *esp.* A prolonged struggle.

1835–41 Thirlwall *Greece* V. 320 If his arms terminated the conflict [between Thebes and Phocis]. 1884 *Standard* 28 Feb. 5/1 They forced on the Boers, under menace of an all but exterminating conflict, offensive and superfluous conditions.

c. (without *article* or *pl.*) Fighting, contending with arms, martial strife.

1611 Bible 2 *Macc.* xv. 17 They determined..manfully to trie the matter by conflict. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 104 In the hour of conflict. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* V. 480 Until they closed In conflict with the crash of shivering points.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. i, Also where there is any lacke of ordre nedes must be perpetuall conflicte. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 345 To note the fighting conflict of her hue, How white and red each other did destroy! 1684–5 Boyle *Min. Waters* 88, I found it to be evidently Alcalisate; insomuch that it would make a conflict with Acids. 1883 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. I. i. 2 The recurring conflicts between Church and State.

b. A mental or spiritual struggle within a man.

c 1430 tr. *T. à Kempis' Consol.* III. xxii, For, one temptacyon or tribulacion goinge awey, anoþer comeþ, yea, som tyme þe first conflicte yit duryng. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 374 A man..may abide the conflicte of all vices, but [lechery] he moste flee. 1557 Paynel *Barclay's Jugurth* 118 b, After longe conflyct had within himselfe. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1698) I. xviii. 496, I must confess that I was in great conflicts of Mind at this time. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 668 Pale With conflict of contending hopes and fears. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Loom & Lugger* II. i. 13 Amidst the conflict of feelings under which he now listened.

c. The clashing or variance of opposed principles, statements, arguments, etc.

1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 38 Whether in some cases there may not be a conflict of principles. 1883 T. H. Green *Proleg. Ethics* § 324 There is no such thing really as a conflict of duties. *Ibid.* § 327 Authorities whose injunctions come into conflict with each other.

3. Dashing together, collision, or violent mutual impact of physical bodies.

1555 Eden *Decades* 92 As soone as they were nowe entered into the maine sea, such sourges and conflictes of water arose ageynst them. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* vii. 232 The common Motion of Matter proceding from external Impulse and Conflict. 1832 *Nat. Philos., Electro-Magnet.* xii. § 253 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) He conceived that a continued series of electric shocks took place..a condition which he expressed by the term *Electric Conflict.* 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 253 The less perilous [must be] the conflicts of the ice-masses in their rotation.

Conflict (kɒnflikt), *v.* [f. L. *conflict-*, ppl. stem of *confligĕre* to strike together, clash, conflict, contend, fight (whence the freq. *conflictāre*), f. *con-* together + *fligĕre* to strike. No corresp. vb. is recorded in F. dicts.; It. has *confliggere, conflissi, conflitto.*]

1. *intr.* To fight, contend, do battle.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 139 Vsenge not to conflicte as with theire enmyes. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* XXVI. lxxiv, First when to get Marfisa he had thought, He had conflicted more then twise or thrise. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XIII. 870 These Two with Hector and his host Conflicted. 1823

SHELLEY *Hellas* 30 The army encamp'd upon the Cydaris.. saw two hosts conflicting in the air.

b. *transf.* of the strife of natural forces.

1626 BACON *Sylva* (J.), You shall hear under the earth a horrible thundering of fire and water conflicting together. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* ii. 26 They [the winds] all conflicted one with another at the same time.

2. *fig.* To contend, strive, struggle *with*.

1628 D'EWES *Jrnl.* (1783) 41 Fearing it might be a temptation of the devil's, he had conflicted with it. 1670 *Devout Commun.* (1688) 113 Seest thou him not fastned to the Cross, conflicting with his Father's wrath? 1715 F. BROKESBY *Life Dodwell* 16 Understanding the Difficulties, with which this .. Nephew conflicted. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. I. xxiv. 197 He had both publickly and privatly conflicted with the adversaries..with admirable strength of learning.

3. *fig.* Of interests, opinions, statements, feelings, etc.: To come into collision, to clash; to be at variance, be *incompatible*. (Now the chief sense.)

1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* I. i. (1854) 2 Wherein both interests conflicting. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. v. 395 One error conflicts with another; each destroys its opponent and truth is evolved. 1883 T. H. GREEN *Proleg. Ethics* § 324 The perplexities of conscience..in which duties appear to conflict with each other.

†**4.** *trans.* To engage in battle, to assault. *rare.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 18 In a sea-battle, her ships and men conflicted the Cinque Ports.

†**5.** *fig.* To buffet with adversity. *Obs.*

1609 J. DAVIES *Christ's Cross* in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 252 Sith thy soule for me is so conflicted. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Invis. World* II. § 7 Those miseries and temptations wherewith we are continually conflicted here below.

†**Confli·ctant,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *conflictānt-em*, pr. pple. of *conflictāre*: see prec.] Contending, conflicting.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* VI. xxviii. Wks. V. 466 The different dispositions of the parties conflictant.

†**Conflicta·tion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [n. of action f. L. *conflictāre*, freq. of *conflīgĕre*: see prec.] Striving in conflict, struggling together.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. II. xvii, Sturdy conflictation Of struggling winds, when they have fiercely strove.

Confli·cter. *rare.* [f. CONFLICT *v.* + -ER.] One who conflicts or contends, a combatant.

1658 D. CAPEL *Rem.* To Rdr. § 6 Many a young beginner, and tryed conflicter fetcht all their best weapons out of this mans armory.

Confli·cting (kŏnflī·ktiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. CONFLICT.

1640 O. SEDGWICKE *Christs Counsell* 49 Conflictings with and conquests over sinne and temptations.

Confli·cting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That conflicts or fights; warring together, contending; clashing, contradictory, at variance.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 230 Bare vnhoused Trunkes To the conflicting Elements expos'd. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 245 All Air seemd then Conflicting Fire. 1749 HURD *Notes Art of Poetry* (R.), Electra torne with sundry conflicting passions. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VI. 317 Like two conflicting clouds Pregnant with thunder, moved the hostile hosts. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* V. viii. 220 This Prince .. of whom we receive accounts so conflicting. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 474 The first question on which the conflicting parties tried their strength was the choice of a chairman. *Mod.* A prey to conflicting emotions.

Confliction (kŏnflī·kʃən). [ad. L. *conflictiōn-em*, n. of action from *conflīgĕre* to CONFLICT: cf. OF. *confliction* (14th c. in Godef.).] The action of conflicting; conflicting condition.

a 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* CXXX. Wks. 1728 III. 180 Such contrary Principles and Qualities as by their perpetual Confliction do conspire the Ruin and Dissolution of it. 1831 BEDDOES *Poems* p. XCIII, The confliction of passions. 1855 PLANCHÉ tr. *C'tess d'Aulnoy's Fairy T.* (1858) 279 There had been a confliction of interests between the two Queens. 1868 *Rep. Council Astron. Soc.*, The confliction of an ascending current and one at right angles to it.

Confli·ctive, *a. rare.* [f. L. *conflict-* ppl. stem (see above) + -IVE.] = next.

1846 WORCESTER cites MASSINGER. 1847 in CRAIG. *a* 1856 SIR W. HAMILTON (O.), Conflictive systems of theology.

Conflictory (kŏnflī·ktəri), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Of conflicting nature or tendency.

1859 W. H. GREGORY *Egypt* I. 314 Holding conflictory opinions as to her temper.

†**Conflo·w,** *v. Obs.* [f. CON- + FLOW, after L. *confluĕre*, F. *confluer*, and their various English derivatives.] To flow together. **a.** of rivers.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 221 (R.) Where the streame was big by occasion of other brookes conflowing thither. 1872 H. M. STANLEY *How I found L.* I. 79 After following a course north-easterly, it conflows with the Kingani.

b. of people, crowds.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 106 *margin*, Strangers that conflowed thither to see the showes. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* I. 596 Hither, almost all the Commodities of Wales, doe conflow as it were to a common Mart. 1627 SPEED *England, etc. Abr., Ireland* ii. § 11 In what Troopes and Assemblies people doe conflow thither vpon deuotion.

Confluction, var. form of CONFLUXION.

†**Conflu·ctuate,** *v. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [ad. ppl. stem of L. *confluctuāre* 'to wave on all sides', f. *con-* + *fluctuāre* to FLUCTUATE.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Confluctuate*, to flow together, to be uncertain what to do. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

Confluence (kŏ·nfluēns), *sb.* Also 5–6 **confluens**, 6 **-flewence.** [ad. (late) L. *confluentia* flowing together, conflux, f. *confluĕre* to flow together: see CONFLUENT and -ENCE. Cf. F. *confluence* (15th c. in Godef.).]

1. A flowing together; the junction and union of two or more streams or moving fluids.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 41 A litle a this side the Bridge over the Ise at Abbingdon is a Confluence of 2 Armes..And at this Confluence self in the very Mouth is a very fair Bridge of 7 Arches. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 112 In the ..veins..innumerable little rivulets have their confluence into the great vein. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 366 The larger .. rivers proceed .. from a confluence of brooks and rivulets. 1828 STEUART *Planter's Guide* 30 The residence was upon an island, formed by the confluence of two rivers.

b. *fig.* and *transf.*

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 13 There was disimbogued into her veines by a confluence of Bloud, the very abstract of all the greatest houses in Christendome. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 113 The Roman fraud and perfidy mingled, in baleful confluence, with the ferocity and violence of the Frank.

c. Applied to the running or flowing together of word-forms originally distinct.

1887 SKEAT *Princ. Eng. Etymol.* Ser. I. § 385 *Confluence of forms.* I use the word *confluence* advisedly, for it would seem that there is a real *tendency*.. for different words to flow as it were together.

2. The place where two or more rivers, etc., unite.

1538 [see 1]. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 93 The old Seleucia seated neer the confluence of Euphrates and Tygris. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 1 The Green was .. situate at a confluence of shady lanes. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* viii. 112 Built upon the confluence of the rivers.

†**b.** Hence, formerly, the proper name of many towns; esp. in English, of the city at the junction of the Moselle with the Rhine, *Koblentz*, L. *Confluentes*.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 134 a, The residue of the states imperial assembled at Eslinge, do mislyke the doinges of them that were at confluence. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 3 Allthough Confluence be a good citye.

3. A body of waters produced by the union of several streams; a large body of water, or other fluid, flowing together; a combined flood.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 257 The further he wadeth in this Riuer, the greater confluence of waters wil ouertake him. 1637 R. HUMFREY tr. *St. Ambrose* Introd., It runnes in a contrary course, and is the confluence of other waters. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* (1851) 89 To drinke from the mixt confluence of so many corrupt and poysonous waters. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 749 O what a Confluence of ethereal Fires, From Urns un-number'd, down the Steep of Heaven, Streams to a Point, and centres in my Sight.

4. The running or flocking together of persons; 'the act of crowding to a place' (J.); concourse.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 65 Then the Serpentes take theire confluence to hyt on euery syde. *Ibid.* I. 191 To whiche cite grete multitude of peple made confluence for cause of erudicion. 1533 MORE *Apol.* XXXV. Wks. 900/2 Sythe vnto this diocise there is so great resorte and confluence. 1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 68 The places to which there is the most general confluence of young gentlemen. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 147 ¶ 5, I was long withheld by the perpetual confluence of visitants. 1847 LD. COCKBURN *Jrnl.* II. 177 The approach and confluence of about 420 Dissenting clergymen.

5. A numerous concourse or assemblage (*of* people); 'a multitude crowded into one place' (J.).

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 186 Gret confluence of peple cam ther to. 1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* iv. 283 Amongst that mightie confluence of Men. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 42 You see this confluence, this great flood of visitors. 1729 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 452, I lie in the neighbourhood of the city..and we have confluences and multitudes. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. ix. 239 The vast confluence of people ..forced their way to witness the magnificence.

6. Of things: **a.** The action of flowing or coming together, of meeting or collecting in one place. **b.** A numerous collection or assemblage, a large quantity gathered from various quarters.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 92 In this confluence of so many prosperous successes. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ezra* I. 3 He is sure of a confluence of all comforts. *a* 1711 KEN *Serm.* Wks. (1838) 124 Grace is a confluence of all attractives. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 117 There is no other country in the world which could exhibit the same confluence of associations. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 55 The Homœomeric body was one in which a confluence of like particles had taken place.

†**Co·nfluence,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. the sb.: cf. *influence*.] *trans.* To crowd, to furnish with a confluence of (people).

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 66 Publike Pulpits .. confluenc'd with people, as is Cheapside Cross, or the Exchange.

Confluent (kŏ·nfluĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *confluent-em*, pr. pple. of *confluĕre* to flow together (as two rivers), f. *con-* + *fluĕre* to flow: cf. FLUENT.]

1. Of streams or moving fluids: Flowing together so as to form one stream; uniting so as to form one body of fluid. See esp. quot. 1851.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XX. (R.), These confluent floods. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 232 The confluent blood. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 252 The Ganges and Burrampooter have probably become confluent within the historical era. 1851–9 *Manual Sc. Enq.* 200 Rivers are said to be confluent when both branches are nearly equally deflected from their former direction. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 250 Rushing together like confluent streams.

b. Also said of roads, valleys, mountain-chains, etc., and *fig.* of trains of circumstances.

1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XVI. 551 All the other confluent causes of discontent are trifling. 1849 DE QUINCEY *Eng. Mail Coach* Wks. 1862 IV. 329 The separate roads from Liverpool and from Manchester to the north become confluent. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* ix. 236 Numerous confluent valleys, whose united waters..enter the sea.

2. Flowing together in a body; forming one continuous moving mass. Also *fig.*

1718 PRIOR *Solomon* I. 561 The whole ocean's confluent waters swell. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 411 This vast confluent tumult.

3 Of a number of things originally separate: Meeting or 'running' into each other at the margins, so as to form a continuous mass or surface.

a. *Pathol.* Applied to the eruption in smallpox and other diseases, when the vesicles run together.

1722 [see COHERENT *a.* 1 c.]. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. i. 44 If the Pox was confluent or run together on the Face. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 536 The next morning..many [pimples] had appeared, which gradually thickened and became confluent. *Ibid.* IX. 365 Two children..confined with the confluent Small-pox. 1882 CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* App. 531 The confluent variety of Small-pox.

b. Applied to spots, markings, surfaces, etc.: Blending together or passing into each other, without marked lines of division.

1814 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* II. 61 That confluent pronounciation which all persons perceive in a language with which they are imperfectly acquainted. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iii. (1873) 90 The galaxy white with the glory of confluent suns. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xiv. 134 Wherever the white spots are large and stand near each other the surrounding dark zones become confluent. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 61 The markings becoming confluent, or nearly so, at or around the larger end. 1877 F. HEATH *Fern W.* 220 The sori set face to face, then become confluent. 1888 *Scribner's Mag.* III. 427 Many old vases have what we may call confluent necks, some amphoræ for instance, where the passage to the body is quite unmarked in the shape.

4. Of organic members, structures, processes, etc.: Running together; becoming at length united, connected, or blended into one.

1823 CRABB, *Confluent*.. is an epithet for leaves or lobes. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (1865) II. 45/1 Groups of more or less confluent bones called 'vertebræ'. *Ibid.* 51/2 By 'confluent' is meant the cohesion or blending together of two bones which were originally separate. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* Introd. 5 [The stamen] is confluent with the Pistil forming the Column. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 34 The anterior hypapophysis of the vertebra and its centrum which is more or less confluent with that of the 'axis'. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4. 100 Some of these blades are apt to be confluent; that is, a divided leaf is often in part merely parted.

†**5.** Affluent or abounding *in*. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IX. 157 Th' inhabitants in flocks and herds are wondrous confluent.

Confluent (kŏ·nfluĕnt), *sb.* [In sense 1 ad. L. *confluent-em*, pl. *confluent-es*, the pr. pple. used as a masc. sb.; cf. F. *confluent* in same sense. In sense 2, sb. use of prec.]

†**1.** A confluence of rivers; the place where streams or rivers unite. Rarely in *pl.* [= L. *confluentes*, or perh. for *confluence*.] *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IV. xvii. 151 The Roman Dictator .. abode upon the banckes of the Confluent (where both rivers runne into one). 1601 — *Pliny* I. 140 Where Euphrates the riuer .. ioineth with Tigris in one confluent. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* I. 401 Ouse..is augmented with a namelesse brooke, at whose confluents is .. Temesford. 1611 CORYAT *Crudites* 59 A little beyond the townes end the River Arar and the Rhodanus doe make a confluent.

2. A stream which unites and flows with another: properly applied to streams of nearly equal size; but sometimes loosely used for *affluent*, i. e. a smaller stream flowing into a larger.

1850 LAYARD *Nineveh* vii. 160 The Supna, one of its confluents. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* X. 563/1 The principles on which one confluent is selected rather than another for the honour of being called the main stream, are not very easy to determine. 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 10 July, Commanding the Mississippi, here about 700 yards broad, and a small confluent which runs into it.

†**Confluential,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *confluentia* CONFLUENCE + -AL. Cf. *influential*.] Of or belonging to confluence or mingling together.

a 1711 KEN *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 431 A confluential Pain was just, To dispossess a confluential Lust. *a* 1711 — *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 205 A confluential Shape, Of Wolf, Goat, Swine, and Ape. *Ibid.* IV. 254.

Confluently (kŏ·nfluĕntli), *adv.* [f. CONFLUENT *a.* + -LY.] In a confluent manner; *esp.* in sense of CONFLUENT 3 b. In mod. Dicts.

†**Conflu·ity.** *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. L. *conflu-us* confluent + -ITY.] = CONFLUENCE 1.

1623 COCKERAM II, Certaine Streames meeting, *Confluity.*

‖**Conflu·vium.** *Obs. rare.* Pl. **-a.** [L. *confluvium* flowing together, f. *confluĕre*: cf. *effluvium*.] A flowing together, conflux.

1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 1084 Comets, which he supposeth to be made up of the Æthereal Effluvia of the Luminaries, or the Confluvia of the Æthereal matter.

Conflux (kŏ·nflŭks). [f. L. type **conflux-us* (*u*- stem), f. *conflux*, ppl. stem of *confluĕre* to flow together; prob. used in med. or mod.L.: cf. late L. *influxus*. (No Fr. correspondent.)]

1. Flowing together; flowing into a common body; = CONFLUENCE 1.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 7 As knots by the conflux of

meeting sap, infect the sound Pine. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* xxix. (1748) 380 Thus from the full conflux of these three several springs Thy greatness is begot. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 178 There is not onely a consent between the Veins of the Womb and Breast, but a conflux also. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 6 The river Lycus, formed by the conflux of two little streams.

b. quasi-*concr.*

1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* I. vi. 24 A conflux of ill humours comes to it. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* 56 Both being so stopt, there is a great Conflux of Water made in a certain Tract of Land.

2. Meeting-place of streams; = CONFLUENCE 2.

1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 71 A Spanish town built at the Conflux of the Rivers. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 279 At the conflux of the Anio with the Tiber, we reach the extreme point of the Sabine territory.

fig. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 40 Stands he not .. in the centre of Immensities, in the conflux of Eternities?

b. Meeting place of lines or tracts.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiv. 499 Others.. have this diverging space above their conflux. 1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 640/1 The posterior conflux, is situated below and behind the cerebellum.

3. = CONFLUENCE 4.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 105 Vpon the new doctrine great conflux was to the new Doctor. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 402 Consider the great conflux of Strangers to that City. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxiv. 361 The great conflux of sick persons to the hospitals.

4. = CONFLUENCE 5.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. III. 160 Attended by a marvellous conflux of Company. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* 4 Mar. II. 351 He was convey'd .. to Westminster Hall by a .. prodigious Conflux of y^e^ Mob. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 280 The conflux of several populations might be more disposed to listen to new laws.

5. = CONFLUENCE 6.

1654 HOBBES *Liberty & Necess.* (1841) 230 A conflux of second causes. 1694 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 95 The conflux of riches to that city or Nation. 1779 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 16 Nov., Such a conflux of misery. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* v. 107 In war there is just that conflux of splendid action upon the very edge of life, which rouses curiosity and emotion.

†Conflu·x, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *conflux-*, ppl. stem of *confluĕre* to flow together.] To flow or run together, combine.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 238 That Diseasie Bodies do materially conflux unto the Generation of hereditary defects.

†Confluxibi·lity. *Obs. rare.* [f. next + -ITY.] Tendency to run or flow together.

1654 CHARLETON *Physiologia* 348 The natural confluxibility of Fluid Bodies. 1685 BOYLE *Free Eng.* 296 The Confluxibility of Liquors, and other Fluids.

†Conflu·xible, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *conflux-*, ppl. stem of *confluĕre*: see -BLE.] Liable to flow or run together.

1643 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XVII. xliv. (1678) 405 As^a^ our whole body is perspirable, so it is also (if I may so term it) confluxible.

Hence **†Conflu·xibleness.**

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). Hence in later Dicts.

†Conflu·xion. *Obs.* Also 6 confluction. [f. L. type **confluxiōn-em* (cf. *defluxio, diffluxio, influxio*), n. of action from L. *confluĕre* to flow together. The primitive *fluĕre* had *fluctiōn-em*, f. *fluct-* archaic variant of *flux-*: thence the spelling *confluction*.] The action of flowing together.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.*, Induct., It doth draw all his affects .. In their confluctions, all to runne one way. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* v. xvii, That the confluxion of the humour unto the affected part be stopped.

Confocal (kŏnfō·kăl), *a. Geom.* [f. CON- + FOCAL.] Having the same focus or foci.

1867 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* § 494 Any two confocal homogeneous solid ellipsoids of equal masses produce equal attraction through all space external to both. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 215 The general equation of a confocal system. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 951 If the outline of the growing-point is an ellipse, the periclinals will be confocal ellipses; the anticlinals will be confocal hyperbolas.

†Confo·de, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *confodĕre* to pierce through, transfix, f. *con-* intensive + *fodĕre* to dig, pierce, stab.] *trans.* To pierce through, transfix. Hence Confo·ding *ppl. a.*

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 134 Shrinking up at the stabbes of confoding doctrine.

†Confo·diate, *ppl.a. Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *confodio, -ĕre* (see prec.) + -ATE²: prob. assuming a vb. of same form.] Transfixed, impaled.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 370 He seruit [deserved to] be quik confodiat.

Confole·nsite. [Named 1856, from *Confolens*, Departm. of Charente, France, where found + -ITE.] A variety of Montmorillonite; a pale rose-red clay.

1861 BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.* 63.

Confonde, obs. f. CONFOUND.

Confoorte, conford, obs. ff. COMFORT.

†Confora·neous, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *conforāne-us* using the same market, f. *forum* market-place.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Conforaneous*, of the same Court or Market place.

Conform (kŏnfō·ɪm), *a.* ? *Obs.* [a. F. *conforme* (16th c. in Littré), ad. L. *conform-is*, f. *con-* together with + *forma* FORM, shape.]

1. Having the same form or character; similar, like; = CONFORMABLE 1. Const. *to.*

1447 [see CONFORMLY]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. Prol. 40 Mony clausis he fand, Quhilk bene conforme, or than collaterall. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 861 Made conforme to the Image of the same God. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 27 Conform to the protoplast in the direct line of regularity. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 36 A letter .. whereof a great many Copies, all Conform, have been dispersed. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2031/1 All very fine with their Foot-Mantles and traping conform. 1738 *Hist. Crt. Excheq.* vii. 129 In a conform measure and of one Size. 1816 COLEBROOKE in *Asiatic Res.* XII. 539 Seed solitary, conform to the cavity of the capsule. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Sc. Law* s.v. *Decreet Conform*, The decree issued by the Court of Session in aid of the inferior court decree was called a decree conform, i.e. a decree in the precise terms of the former decree, with the additional sanction of the Court of Session.

2. Exhibiting harmony or agreement; consistent, accordant; = CONFORMABLE 2.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 55 In y^e^ scriptures is no confuse ordre, but a conforme and consonant ordre. *a* 1587 MARY Q. OF SCOTS in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1881) VII. xliii. 189 Is that conform to her promise to use me as a sister or daughter? 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 35 The most exact Rule, and of all others .. the most conform unto Vitruvius. 1733 FIELDING *Miser* III. xi, Your consent will appear not altogether conform to those nice rules of decorum. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XX. 112 The following expressions, although conform to usage, thwart the definitions.

†**3.** Conforming religiously, conformist. *Obs.*

1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* vi. (1848) 82 Some of the conform clergy provoked me to a dispute. 1711 *C. M. Lett. to Curat* 16 Here was a Bishop, who Himself was not conform, who..was Indulged in his non-conformity.

4. By Scotch writers used *advb.*: In conformity *to*, conformably or agreeably *to*, according *to*.

1535 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1597) § 14 To find the said souertie, conforme to the said acte. 1676 GREGORY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 224 To make proffer of my best endeavours .. conform to the way of my weak ability. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 205 [To] settle their government, conform to the scriptures. 1738 D. BAYNE *Gout* 126 Conform to the vulgar opinion that there is no cure for the gout.

Conform (kŏnfō·ɪm), *v.* Forms: 4-5 conforme(n, -fourme(n, -foorme, 4-7 -forme, 6- conform. (Also 4-6 conferm, 6 -firm, fyrm.) [a. F. *conformer* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *conformāre*, f. *con-* + *formāre* to shape, fashion, form.

In 14-16 c. there was considerable confusion between *conform* and *confirm*; *conferm*, *-firm*, *-fyrm* being often written for *conform*, and *conform* sometimes for *confirm*. This prob. points to a (? dial.) pronunciation with *v* or ə; cf. the mod. pronunciation of *word*, *world*, and the mod. spelling of *work*, *worm*, formerly *werk*, *werm*; also mod. Sc. *furm* (from earlier *fourm*) = *form* a school-seat.

1340 *Ayenb.* 121 Uor to confermi oure loue to his. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 21 þe keyes of þe kirk only byndun & lousun, wan þei are confermid to þe keyes of Crist. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. vii. 101 Yf the lyfe be conferned unto the commaundementes of god. 1544 BALE *Chron. Sir J. Oldcastell* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 257 These..confyrmed alwayes their lyues to the most holye lawes..of Chryste. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* iv. (1637) 35 The Lord Jesus Christ..confirme their practise of behaviour to his will.]

1. *trans.* To form, shape, or fashion according to some pattern, model, or instruction; to make of the same form or character, to make like.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol., To confourme men þat ere filyd in adam til crist in newnes of lyf. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* xii. 2 And nyle ȝe be confoormed, or maad lyk, to this world. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 301 In all thynge to conforme my wyll to thy blessed wyll. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 12 It truly conformeth us unto the image of Jesus Christ. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 42 States are so reformed, that they conforme such as are profligate, into good civility. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 461 P 1 Persons of every Party..are fond of conforming their Taste to yours. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* iv. 100. 1887 SKEAT *Princ. Eng. Etymol.* Ser. I. § 385 The word *crouth*, a fiddle ..has been conformed to the familiar E. *crowd*.

†**b.** To fashion in accordance with right, to set right, to order, regulate. *Obs.*

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* II. i, His very household-laws..Are able to conform seven Christian Kingdoms, They are so wise and virtuous. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 350 Yours in aught erred to be conformed, W. Warner.

†**c.** To fashion by disposition of parts (*for* a purpose): cf CONFORMATION 3. *Obs.*

1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 168 Whose Bodies are admirably fitted and conformed for diving under Water.

2. To bring into harmony or conformity, to harmonize; to make accordant to, adapt.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 208 Confourmen Kynges to pees. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* IV. (1603) 354 He should .. conforme all the harmonie of His gifts to His goodnesse and glory. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 217 Chang'd at length, and to the place conform'd In temper and in nature. 1799 WELLINGTON in Owen's *Disp.* 86 Conforming the general tenor of all such proclamations to the principles and spirit of the declaration. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 271 [That] the life of a nation..should be conformed to certain principles of belief and conduct.

3. *refl.* To make oneself like or in harmony with (a pattern or example); to bring oneself into conformity, adapt oneself *to* (*with*); = 4.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1067 Confourme þe to kryst, & be clene make. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1345 To the plesaunce of God thou the confourme. 1576 FLEMING *Panop. Ep.* 28, I beganne to conforme and frame mee to provoked patience. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 11 Where I must take like Seat vnto my fortune, And to my humble Seat conforme my selfe. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. III, Conforme thyselfe to thy present fortune, and Cut thy coat according to thy cloath. 1652 J. WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 55 To conform themselvs in everie thing with the Commissioners of Toledo. 1745 FIELDING *True Patriot* Wks. 1775 IX. 284, I have determined to conform myself to the reigning taste. 1862 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. vii. § 92. 428 The true freeman is he who conforms himself to his reason.

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To act in accordance with an example or pattern; to act conformably or in conformity *to*; to yield or show compliance.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 401 Bote þat alle manere men, wommen, and children, Sholde conformye [*v. r.* conforme hem] to on kynde on holy kirke to by-leyue. 1623 COCKERAM, *Conforme*, to frame ones selfe to what is required of one. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. ii. (1739) 3 Yet the Church of Britain conformed not to that course. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* vi. (ed. 2) 91 You must therefore no more conform to these ways of the world than you must conform to the vices of the world. 1846 M^C^ULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 163 Every subordinate tribunal must conform to its determinations. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiv. 170, I must.. conform to the rules made for ordinary tourists.

b. *spec.* in *Eng. Hist.* To comply with the usages of the Church of England, as prescribed by the Acts of Uniformity, *esp.* that of 1662.

[1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 1 § 5 Until such Time as the Persons .. do conform themselves and come to the Church.] 1619 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 11 Let not him that conformeth, despise him that conformeth not; and let not him that conformeth not, judge him that conformeth. 1629 *Petit. Clergy* in *MSS. St. Paper Office, Dom. Serv. Chas. I*, cli. 45 May yt therefore please your good lordship to take the state of this your diocese into your ffatherly consideration .. to enforce these irregulars to conforme with us. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* Aug. 6. 1682 S. PORDAGE *Medal Rev.* 121 For bare Opinion do their Brothers harm, Plague, and Imprison, 'cause they can't Conform. 1690 LOCKE *2nd Let. Toleration* (R.), When any dissenter conforms and enters into the Church-communion. 1885 GROSART in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* II. 408/1 Ormond made offer first of a deanery, and then of the first bishopric that fell vacant, if Mr. Bailey would conform.

†**c.** To show obedience or complaisance *to*.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 90 The pepul of god .. that they haue turnyd fro ryhhtwysnes they fleyn spirytually and lesyn for her conformyng to hem. 1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* II. i, I am resolved to conform to her for ever.

5. Of things: To become the same in form; to follow in form or nature; to be conformable *to*.

1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* XXV. (1700) 276 The Declarations of the Pardon are made to conform to the Conditions of the Gospel. 1763 DODSLEY *The Leasowes* P 5 The path .. conforms to the water .. accompanying this semicircular lake into another winding valley. 1869 F. A. MARCH *A. S. Gramm.* 28 The words of all languages show a disposition to conform in inflection to the majority. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 127 The law courts of Plato do not equally conform to the pattern of the Athenian dicasteries.

†**6.** *trans.* To bring into accord or mutual agreement. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 128 If two [kingfishers] be suspended in the same roome, they will not regularly conforme their breasts, but oft-times respect the opposite points of heaven. 1703 DE FOE *Danger Prot. Relig.* Misc. 246 If the House of Bourbon and Austria Unite, and conform the Interests of their Dominions.

†**7.** To bring into form or shape; to bring about.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 174 Al þe witt of þis worlde and wiȝte mennes strengthe Can nouȝt confourmen [C. XVI. 173 performen] a pees bytwene þe pope and his enemys.

Conformability (kŏnfō·ɪmăbi·lĭti). [f. next + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being conformable; *spec.* in *Geol.*, the relation of strata, one of which rests on the other and lies parallel to it.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 351 They are all based upon..some conformability to fact, to nature, and to law. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* IV. x. 599 Sheets of conglomerate and clays and shales, have succeeded each other in regular order, and exhibit a perfect conformability.

Conformable (kŏnfō·ɪmăb'l), *a.* [f. CONFORM *v.* + -ABLE: perh. after *agree-able*, the suffix having here a like force: cf. also *comfortable*, *amicable*, etc. It has *conformabile* and *conformevole* in Florio. Formerly also written *confirmable*, by confusion with that word q.v. Cf. CONFIRM, CONFORM.]

1. According in form or character *to* (a standard, or pattern); similar, resembling, like. Const. *to.*

1511 COLET *Serm. Conf. & Ref.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 6 The four Evils..by which we are conformable to this World, by which the face of the Church is made ill-favour'd. 1526-34 TINDALE *Phil.* iii. 10 That I myght be conformable [Vulg. *configuratus*] vnto his (deeth). 1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 1. § 7 It is .. conformable to the common Use and Practise both of the Apostles and of the Primitive Church. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* v. 379 True holinesse is conformable to the first pattern of holinesse. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* IV. ii. 104 As Birds and Fishes are in divers things conformable, so in some Sort they are in their Eye. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 34 The supposed circulation of the sap .. is in no sort conformable or analogous to the circulation of the blood. 1885 *Law Rep.* 30 Chanc. Div. 241 The Court of Appeal altered its own order as not being conformable to the order pronounced.

2. Corresponding so as to fit or suit; agreeable, consistent, harmonious; fitting, adapted, fitly adjusted. Const. usually *to.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 324 The partes must needes bee conformable to the hole. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xv. 79 What is conformable, or disagreeable to Reason, in the actions of common life. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* ii. 17 A representation

so conformable to the circumstances there recorded. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 115 A conclusion conformable to our present doctrine.

b. Const. rarely *with*.

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 223 ¶ 2 A Taste of her [Sappho's] Way of Writing, which is perfectly conformable with that extraordinary Character we find of her. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 69 This law was very conformable with the manners of the Greeks.

c. Accordant with one's condition, etc.; convenient, suitable. *rare*.

1826 Scott *Woodst.* iii, 'Why,'..answered the keeper, 'I should be at my hut to make matters somewhat conformable for the old knight and Mistress Alice'.

3. Of persons: Disposed or wont to conform; compliant *to*.

1525 Abp. Warham in Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1842) I. 20 Men .. conformable to reason. 1529 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII*, c. 16. § 20 So that the said Strangers .. be conformable to such Direction and Order. 1687 *Reason. of Toleration* 1 Men that were not conformable to their Humours and Ceremonies. 1712 Prideaux *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 9 Protestants, who are conformable to the Church of England. 1871 H. Ainsworth *Tower Hill* II. vi, I rejoice to find you so conformable to the King's wishes.

b. Of compliant disposition or practice; tractable, submissive, disposed to follow directions.

1547 *Act* 2–3 *Edw. VI*, c. 1. § 1 They give Occasion to every honest and conformable Man most willingly to embrace them. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 280 And bring you from a wilde Kate to a Kate Conformable as other houshold Kates. 1681 Otway *Soldier's Fort.* III. i, In the mean time be humble and conformable. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* II. 109, I doubt not, you'll be made as conformable as I. 1877 Owen *Wellesley's Disp.* p. xxxviii, This did not prevent his employing that useful officer in important charges, when he became more conformable.

c. *spec.* in *Eng. Hist.* Conforming to the usages of the Church of England, *esp.* as prescribed by the Acts of Uniformity.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxviii. § 8 They may satisfy law in pretending themselves conformable. 1672 Baxter *Bagshaw's Scand.* iii. 30 To disable the Ministers of Christ, both conformable and non-conformable. 1679 J. Smith *Narrat. Pop. Plot* 9 The Bishops and the conformable Clergy. *c* 1710 J. Edwards in *Cambr. Antig. Soc. Commun.* III. 133 So in St. Mary's Church..Jests and Merriment are permitted, and the most Conformable Clergy clap on their caps or hats in this place. 1861 Tulloch *Eng. Purit.* ii. 290 Godly conformable ministers.

4. *Geol.* Having the same direction or plane of stratification: said of strata deposited one upon another in parallel planes.

1813 Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 50 Stratified secondary rocks are generally conformable or parallel to each other. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 133 The strata of..the succeeding epoch were deposited upon them in conformable position. 1882 Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* IV. x. 599 Where one series of rocks .. has been laid down continuously and without disturbance upon another series, they are said to be conformable.

B. quasi-*adv.* In conformity with; conformably *to*.

1588 R. Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 10 There they are prouided of all things necessarie for them, conformable vnto their degrees. 1632 Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 44 The Princesse, whose hands he (conformable to the dutie of a knight) was desirous to kisse. 1690 Locke *Govt.* II. xiv. § 165 They acted conformable to the Foundation and End of all Laws. 1784 *New Spectator* XV. 1/1 Now, if a person acts conformable to that, etc.

Conformableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being conformable *to* († *with*) any thing; docility.

a 1536 Hen. VIII *Let. to A. Boleyn* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 147 What joye it is to me to understand of your conformableness with reasone. 1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 421 The meekenesse and the conformablenesse of the quietest lambe in the flocke. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 128 Witnesses of his going to Church, and of his conformableness to the Church.

Conformably (kɒnfɔ̄·ɪmăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a conformable manner; in conformity with; agreeably; compliantly.

1546 Langley *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* IV. viii. 93 b, If either a priuate man or officer wer not conformably ordered after their Ceremonies. 1695 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 550 Passes to return home, promising to leave conformably and peaceably under the same. 1775 Fletcher *Equal Check contd.* Wks. 1795 V. 214 He thinks it reasonable conformably to wait for the day of God's power.

b. Const. *to* († *unto*). (Cf. *according to*.)

1528 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xxiii. 60 That the sentence be geven conformably therunto. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 38 Conformably unto some opinions. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xvi. 54 To be all put to death, conformably to the Law..of the Country. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 119 Varying the fur of animals conformably to the degree of heat and cold. 1883 Ld. Selborne in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 12 Payment .. made conformably to such rules and usage.

c. Const. *with*; = in accordance with.

1797 Bewick *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 106 Conformably with what seemed to be the most natural arrangement. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. IV. v. 501 To order the new establishments conformably with these views.

2. *Geol.* In conformable order: see Conformable 4. Also *transf.*

1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. II. xxiv. 617 Composed .. of indurated tufa .. stratified conformably to its conical surface. 1859 Kingsley *Misc.* (1860) II. 375 The beds do not rest conformably on each other. 1872 W. S. Symonds *Rec. Rocks* vi. 202 The Anchenaspis grits .. pass upwards conformably into a series of red marls.

† **Confo·rmal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *conformāl-is* conformable, f. *con-* together + *forma* form, *formālis* formal.] = Conformable.

1647 W. Browne tr. *Polexander* II. 194 Intending not to crosse a thought so conformall with their owne.

† **Confo·rmalist.** *nonce-wd. Obs.* [f. prec. + -IST: after Formalist.] = Conformist.

1631 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 348 If your conscience be no conformalist, hee must pay for you.

Conformance (kɒnfɔ̄·ɪmăns). [f. Conform + -ance. Cf. *performance*.] The action of conforming; the shaping of action in conformity *to* or *with*.

1606 Chapman *Gentl. Usher* III. i, So, and in such conformance, with rare grace Were all things orderd. 1721 Perry *Daggenh. Breach* 80 In Conformance to the general Desire of my Friends. 1863 Hawthorne *Our Old Home, Haunts of Burns* (1879) 224 By way of further conformance to the customs of the country, we ordered a sheep's head. 1885 *Law Times* 28 Feb. 311/2 To perform their duty in conformance with the statute.

† **Confo·rmant,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [ad. L. *conformānt-em* or F. *conformant*, pr. pple.: see -ant.] Conforming, conformable, accordant.

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* (1682) 81 Herein is Divinity conformant unto Philosophy.

Confo·rmate, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *conformāt-us*, pa. pple. of *conformāre* to conform.] Conformed, having the same form.

a 1846 Jameson is cited by Worcester.

Conformation (kɒnfɒɪmē·ɪ·ʃən). [ad. L. *conformātiōn-em*, n. of action from *conformāre* to conform: so in F. (since 16th c. in Littré).]

1. The action of conforming or bringing into conformity (*to*); adjustment in form or character to some pattern or example; adaptation.

1511 Colet *Serm. Conf. & Ref.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 3, I shall speak..Of Conformation .. Be not conform'd to this World. *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Discov.* Poesis iv. Wks. (Rtldg.) 763/1 If to an excellent nature, there happen an accession, or conformation of learning and discipline. 1660 R. Coke *Justice Vind.* 6 Obedience .. is the conformation of ones will to the rules & precepts of his superior. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 9 They distort, stretch and reduce the Orders of things in a conformation to those pre-conceived Suppositions. *a* 1748 Watts (J.), The conformation of our hearts and lives to the duties of true religion and morality.

b. *Hist. of Lang.* Form-assimilation under the influence of analogy.

1869 March *A. S. Gramm.* 83 Plural first person *-m* changes to *-ð* (conformation with 2d and 3d persons).

2. The symmetrical formation or fashioning of a thing in all its parts; putting into form.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 268 Male children..haue their conformation the thirtieth day. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Conformation*, the framing, fashioning, or disposition of a thing. 1857–8 Sears *Athan.* xi. 93 Ever and everywhere body is the creation of life, and is the conformation of its instincts and affections.

3. The manner in which a thing is formed with respect to the disposition of its parts; form depending upon arrangement of parts; structure, organization.

'In *Anatomy* it is taken for the Figure or Disposition of the Parts of a Humane Body; and by some Writers in the Art of *Physick*, for an Essential Property of Health or Sickness' (Phillips 1706).

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvii. 151 Many wayes of Coition, according to divers shapes and different conformations. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxvii. § 29 A rational Spirit..united to a Body of a certain Conformation of Parts. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* (J.), Where there happens to be such a structure and conformation of the earth. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 332 A bad Conformation of the Lungs and Thorax commonly attended with an asthma. 1791 Burke *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 55 Government wants amendment in its conformation. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 1 The mind and spiritual conformation of France. 1874 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* ix. 179 This conformation of the blade has the advantage of placing the centre of gravity in the hilt.

Conformator (kɒnfɒɪmeɪtəɪ). [a. L. *conformātor*, agent-n. from *conformāre* to Conform; = F. *conformateur* (which is also used)] An apparatus for taking the conformation of that to which anything is to be fitted; *e.g.* the size and shape of the head in order to fit it with a hat; the pattern of the bust for an article of dress.

1874 in Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1888 J. Ellis *New Christianity* ii. 53 While at a hat store not long since, the writer noticed that the measures of two heads by the conformateur were almost exactly alike, both as to shape and size.

Conformed (kɒnfɔ̄·ɪmd), *ppl. a.* [f. Conform *v.* + -ED.] Made conformable: see also quot. 1859.

1859 A. Gray *Lessons Bot.* Gloss., *Conformed*, similar to another thing it is associated with or compared to; or closely fitted to it, as the skin to a kernel of a seed. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Conformer (kɒnfɔ̄·ɪməɪ). [f. Conform *v.* + -er 1.] One who conforms; a conformist.

1609 W. Sclater *Threef. Preserv.* (1610) E iij a, If the present store of Conformers serue not, etc. 1619 Sanderson 12 *Serm.* (1632) 42 Thus haue I .. laboured to free, not onely the Conformer from all vnjust Censures; but even the Non-conformer also. 1625 Bp. Mountagu *App. Cæsar* vii. 187 The publick authorized doctrine of the Church of England, and of conformers unto the said doctrine of that Church. 1859 Mill *Liberty* ii. 60 Conformers to commonplace. 1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 87 Conformity ..and its degrading consequences to the character of a conformer.

Conforming (kɒnfɔ̄·ɪmiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Conform, q.v.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xvi. 1 Þai ere anethurgh grace & confourmynge of will. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* (1851) 206 Their scandalous and base conforming to heathenisme. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 266 The upright conforming of subjects actions to the laws of their rightful Superiours.

Confo·rming, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That conforms.

† **1.** Shaping, fashioning according to a pattern.

1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. vi. 277 Its [the seed's] specifical conforming Principle.

2. Complying with any usage or form; *esp.* in *Eng. Hist.* with the usages of the Church of England.

[1674 Hickman *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 204 Not only Non-conforming Divines, but also the most zealous Conformists.] 1681 *Roxb. Ballads* (1883) IV. 655 To conforming Protestants, and those that dissent. 1732 Neal *Hist. Puritans* I. 343 The body of the conforming clergy were so ignorant and illiterate. 1890 *Athenæum* 8 Feb. 171/2 There were malcontents among the conforming clergy.

Conformist (kɒnfɔ̄·ɪmist). [f. as prec. + -ist.]

1. One who conforms *to* any usage or practice.

1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 122 A Conformist to the old Superstitious Ceremonies. 1697 C. Leslie *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 255 Thoroughly a Conformist to every the least .. Custom or Fashion among the Quakers. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) VI. xxix. 183 In my own dress, I am generally a conformist to the fashion. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iii. 110 Several pliant conformists with all changes. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 124 He was a conformist of the Church of England, but rather lax in his devotions.

2. One who conforms in matters religious or ecclesiastical; *spec.* in *Eng. Hist.* one who conforms to the usages of the Church of England as required by the successive Acts of Uniformity, *esp.* that of 1662; the negative *Nonconformist* is now in more common use.

Occasional conformist: one who practised 'occasional conformity'; see Conformity 3.

1634 Canne *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 43, I must confess that the Conformists keep much better to their grounds than the other do. *a* 1640 J. Ball *Answ. to Can* i. (1642) 101 The Conformists (I use that Word because you are pleased so to speake). 1703 De Foe *Shortest Way to Peace* Misc. 444 When I speak of the Church of England, I mean the General Body of Orthodox Conformists. 1709 Sacheverell *Serm.* 5 Nov. 22 The Whigg's .. are Conformists in Profession, Half-Conformists in Practice, and Non-Conformists in Judgment. 1710 *Let. to New Memb. Parl.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 568 Our occasional conformists, if not well looked after, will swallow up our government by this cunning hypocrisy. 1805 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* III. 286 The coronation oath binds the sovereign to be a conformist. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 60 In that year began the long struggle between two great parties of conformists.. the High Church party and the Low Church party. 1880 Mrs. A. R. Ellis *Sylvestra* II. 56 The rector kept a sharp eye on occasional conformists.

3. Collector's name for a moth (*Xylina conformis*).

1869 E. Newman *Brit. Moths* 427 The Conformist Moth.

4. *attrib.*

1641 R. Brooke *Eng. Episc.* 90 The Church of England hath three maine Divisions, the Conformist, the Non-Conformist and the Separatist. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 8 May 5/3 Either in Conformist or Nonconformist pulpits.

† **Confo·rmitan.** *Obs.* [f. Conformity + -an: cf. *puritan*.] One who advocates or practises conformity, a Conformist.

1603 Bp. Barlow *Conf. at Hampton Crt.* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 179 Conformitans hang down their heads, and the Bishop's Men curse the Puritans. 1608 T. James *Apol. Wyclif* 72 A Conformitan vnto the doctrine, and discipline of the Church of England. 1622 S. Ward *Christ All in All* (1627) 24 With God, I dare boldly say, there is neither ..Protestant nor Puritane, Conformitane or Non-conformitane.

† **Confo·rmitant,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [app. f. Conformitan, with suffix as in *protestant*, etc.]

A. *adj.* Yielding compliance; conforming.

1632 D. Lupton *Lond. & C. carbonadoed, etc.* in Halliw. *Charac. Bks.* (1857) 268 Shee is no Puritaine, for her buildings are now Conformitant; nor shee is no Separatist, for they are united together. 1641 Bernard *Short View Prelat. Ch. Eng.* 29 The conformitant Priests (so they now are called) which properly belong to this Prelaticall Church.

B. *sb.* = Conformist.

1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 85 At home we haue the Factionist or the Conformitant. 1628 W. Scot *Apol. Narr.* (1846) 314 A faction of Conformitants in Edinburgh engrossed the Government. 1662 S. Fisher *Answ. Bp. Gauden* (1679) 4 The Bishop in the self-same Work wherein he labours earnestly to bring all men to be Conformitants to him, is found a most egregious Nonconformitant to himself.

Conformity (kɒnfɔ̄·ɪmĭti). [In 15th c. *conformyte, -ite*, a. F. *conformité* (14th c. Oresme) = Pr. *conformitat*, Sp. *conformidad*, It. *conformità*, all f. L. type **conformitāt-em*, f. *conformis*: see Conform and -ity. Formerly by confusion sometimes made into *confirmity*:

c 1532 Dewes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1046 To haue confirmite & agreyng. 1556 Abp. Parker *Psalter* cxi. 327 His workes of hands be seene all truth and equytye, And his precepts all faythfull be in iust confirmytye. 1557 in

Lodge *Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 253 Whose good conformytie and forwardnes in service.]

1. Correspondence in form or manner; agreement in character; likeness, resemblance; congruity, harmony, accordance; exact correspondence *to* or *with* a pattern *in* some respect or matter.

c 1430 tr. *T. à Kempis' Consol.* II. xii, For loue of conformyte of þe crosse of crist. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xliv. (1887) 287 So .. as there might be a conformitie betwene schoole and home. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 72 The Conformity of these Moons with our Moon. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 152 ¶ 9 With strict conformity to nature. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* i. 2 The letter, without being genuine, may exhibit marks of conformity with the history. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. vi. ii. 66 To know the conformity between the testimony and the facts. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 443 The courts of the clergy were to fall *into* conformity with the secular tribunals.

† **b.** (with *a* and *pl.*) A point of resemblance.

a 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 182 To take a summary view of their Conformities. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. iii. § 25 To meet in many conformities.

2. Action in accordance with some standard, *e.g.* with law, order, wishes, fashion; compliance, acquiescence.

1494 FABYAN VII. 537 That his grace myght see the conformyte of all his other subiectis. 1548 *Order of Communion* 2 With suche obedience and conformitie, to receiue this our ordinaunce. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* i. (1821) 510 The Province..was in so good conformity, as the civill Iustice..had as currant passage as in any of the former years of Peace. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI. liii. 339 We see what you can do: Your conformity is enough for me. 1851 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. 32, I think your taking dress as an illustration of extreme conformity is not bad.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*)

1566 CECIL in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xlviii. 520 Their diligence and conformities herein. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* v. 105 Her well-bred conformities.

c. *to* († *unto*) a specified standard.

1642 *Declar. Lords & Com.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1721) V. 45 The Priviledges of Parliament, which the Contrivers..profess all Conformity unto. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* vii. 154 Their Conformity to the Roman Religion. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xii. 141 It is not conformity to a creed that is here required, but aspiration after a state. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* ii. 86 Elizabeth's conformity to the ancient Ritual.

3. *spec.* Conformity in worship, adherence to the form of religion legally established or publicly recognized; in *Eng. Hist.* compliance with the rites, discipline, and doctrine of the Church of England, as prescribed by the various Acts of Uniformity, particularly that of 1662.

Occasional conformity: a phrase applied after 1700 to the practice of persons who, in order to qualify themselves for office, in accordance with the Corporation and Test Acts, received the Sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England, and afterwards during their office were present at any dissenting meeting for worship. Against this a bill, introduced in 1703, was passed in 1711.

1622 (*title*), Course of Conformitie. 1629 *Petit. Conformist Clergy* (*MSS. St. Paper Office, Dom. Serv. Chas. I*, cli. 45), I desire not to be released from conformitie. 1661 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 76 The Act for universal Conformity will, within this day or two, be brought in. 1661–2 PEPYS *Diary* 21 Mar., A proviso that my Lord Chancellor would have brought into the Bill for Conformity, that it shall be in the power of the King, when he sees fit, to dispense with the Act of Conformity. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* I. i, I love Conformity, which is going to Church once a month, well enough. 1703 SIR H. MACKWORTH (*title*), Peace at Home; or a Vindication of the Proceedings of the House of Commons, on a Bill for preventing Danger from occasional Conformity. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 423 During the short reign of Edward, conformity was not pressed.

attrib. 1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 269 A letter from a great presbyterian parson .. complaining how their friends had betrayed them by passing this Conformity Bill. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. i. 37 Its attitude towards the Occasional Conformity Bill.

† **b.** Conformists as a body. *Obs.*

1672 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 247 All or most of the Conformity have said, etc.

† **4.** Symmetry of formation, congruity of parts. *Obs. rare.*

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* iii. (1664) 41 Seeing in his Body so great Deformity, he..would have averred, that in his Soul there was no great Conformity.

5. Phrases. **a.** *In conformity with*: in agreement, accordance, or harmony with; in compliance with.

a 1568 COVERDALE *Let. to C. Hubert* Wks. II. 508 In conformity with the mutual friendship which exists between us. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 289 These [tides] .. in such exact conformity with the motions of the moon. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 113 The House ought, in conformity with ancient usage, to adjourn over the Easter holidays. 1883 *Law Rep.* 23 Chanc. Div. 730 In conformity with the above notice Rumney caused an appearance to be entered within eight days of service.

b. *In conformity to*: according to (a standard, rule, or pattern), in obedience to, as required by, in compliance with. (Now less usual.)

1628 BP. W. BEDELL in *Abp. Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 402 A form [drawn]..in conformity to two instruments. 1651 *Nicholas Papers* (1886) I. 271 In conformity to the practise and example of my predecessors. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 84 The doing it in conformity to Gods command, as he hath supernaturally revealed himself. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 133 The wells and springs..rise and fall, in exact conformity to the waxing and waning of the moon. 1848 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* iv, Trained in conformity to her position and prospects. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* II. iv. (1876) 69 In strict conformity to their own theories.

6. *Bill of Conformity* (*Law*).

A bill which an executor or administrator, who finds the affairs of his testator or intestate so much involved that he cannot safely administer the estate, except under the direction of the Court of Chancery, files against the creditors generally, for the purpose of having all their claims adjusted and obtaining a final decree settling the order and payment of the assets. (Wharton *Law Dict.*)

† **Confo·rmly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. CONFORM *a.* + -LY 2: cf. earlier F. *conformement.*] In a conforming manner; conformably.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 48 They wolde lyven conformely To goddes plesaunce. 1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* (1851) 342 Sutably and conformly to their so large and clear understanding. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. § 14 (1740) 433 He lived conformly to the Religion and Laws of his Kingdom.

† **Confo·rmness.** *Obs.*—° [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Conformability. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio).

Confort, earlier form of COMFORT *v.* and *sb.* [=L. *confort-āre*, F. *conforter, confort*], found also in all the derivatives of ME. age, **Confortable, Confortation, Confortative, Confforter, Confortive, Confortress,** and in the following obsolete words:

† **Confortant,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *confortant* (*a.* and *sb.*) auxiliary, pr. pple. of *conforter* to COMFORT.] Abetting, supporting.

1450 *Impeachm. Dk. Suffolk* in *Paston Lett.* I. 102 Falsly and trayterously adherent, aidant, and confortant to your grete enemeys and adversaries.

† **Confortate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *confortāt-* ppl. stem of *confortāre* to COMFORT, q. v.] *trans.* To strengthen; = COMFORT *v.* 3.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* vi. (1651) 195 Which..is confortated in its vertue.

† **Confo·rtatory,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *confortātōri-us*, f. *confortātor* strengthener, COMFORTER: see -ORY.] **A.** *adj.* Strengthening. **B.** *sb.* A strengthening message, application, etc.

a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* II. IV. 239 (R.) His .. aim is, in this close of his epistle, to leave behind him a strengthening confortatory unto the whole Church.

† **Confo·rtatrice.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. **confortātrix, -īcem,* fem. of *confortātor* COMFORTER, with F. type of the suffix.] = COMFORTRESS.

1516 PYNSON *Life St. Birgette* in *Myrr. our Ladye* p. liv, She was the maystres of thappostellys, the confortatryce of martyrs.

† **Conforture.** *Obs. rare.* [see -URE.] Strengthening, support.

c 1475 *Partenay* 4149 Our Lord Gaffray gyf aid and conforture.

Confound (kŏnfau·nd), *v.* Forms: 3–7 **confund**(e, 4 **-fonde**, (**counfound**), 4–7 **confounde**, 5 **-fownd**(e, 4– **confound.** *Pa. pple.* **confounded**; also 6 **confounden**, 6–7 **confound.** [ME. a. OF. *confond-re, confund-re*, AF. *confound-re* (= Pr. *confondre*, It. *confondere*): —L. *confund-ĕre* to pour or mingle together, mix up, confuse, confound, f. *con-* + *fundĕre* to pour. *Confuse, confused*, were in early use passive participles of *confound*: for the historical relation, see note to CONFUSE *v.*

(OF. *un, on*, regularly gave early ME. *ūn*, late ME. and mod. *oun, own*: cf. *abound, round, astound, compound, redound, sound, noun, crown, renown*, etc.)]

1. *trans.* To defeat utterly, discomfit, bring to ruin, destroy, overthrow, rout, bring to nought (an adversary). *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7982 (Cott.) [David] Thoght on his fas philistiens .. Gladli walde he þam confund [*later MSS.* confounde]. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 170 Wilde fire þei kast, þe kyng to confound. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1153 Allas! we are lorne, my lorde es confundede, Over fallene with a fende! *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 875 Thow art ane Sarazine .. For to confound our Christin men, that counteris sa kene. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 35 Archimedes ..vtterly confounded the Romaine Nauye. 1631 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Turn Fort. Wheel* Wks. (1848) 22 Sloops, punts, and lighters seventy-eight confounded, Six thousand men ta'en prisoners, many wounded. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. vi. 331 [Sennacherib] having all his Army soon after confounded from heaven. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 73 Lest He in wrath confound me.

b. To overthrow, defeat, or bring to nought (a scheme, plan, hope, etc.).

c 1315 SHOREHAM 112 Wanne love hys here preye, Al for to confundy. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 13 Every werke as it is founded Shall stonde, or elles be confounded. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, Confound theyr deuyses. *c* 1740 CAREY *God save the King* ii, Confound their politicks, Frustrate their knavish tricks, On him our hopes are fix'd, O save us all! 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* I. i. § 1. 6 God confounded the rebellious scheme. 1890 GARNETT *Life of Milton* ii. 42 The Civil War confounded his [Milton's] anticipations of leisurely composition.

† **c.** To destroy the purity, beauty, or usefulness of; to spoil, corrupt. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 815 Of peres wyne is made .. Yit somer wol it soure and so confounde. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 124 By this mariage, the quenes bloud was confounded. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 71 You have confounded the Gospel. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 135 Their smoke and dust..confounded all his good furniture.

† **d.** To demolish, smash. *Obs. rare.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxcvii. 687 Bearynge great malettes of yron and stele, to confounde helmes.

† **e.** To waste, consume, spend. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 100 He did confound the best part of an houre In changing hardiment with great Glendower. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 399 His very Prodigality alone would have confounded more Money in a few Years than the whole Roman Empire could have .. supply'd.

2. In curses or imprecations, used in the imperative 3rd pers. sing. as an equivalent or substitute for 'bring to perdition'. Since 1700 considered a milder form of imprecation, and vaguely associated with other senses.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 265 Wales wo þe be! þe fende þe confound! *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 223 God confounde me, yf I sawe ever ony evyll doon by hym. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* liii. 180 A, false faynted hert, Mahounde confounde the! 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 123 Confounded be your strife, And perish ye with your audacious prate. 1607 — *Timon* I. i. 247 Traffickes thy God, and thy God confound thee! 1649 CROMWELL *Lett.* 17 Sept. (Carlyle), One of them was heard to say .. 'God damn me, God confound me; I burn, I burn.' 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II, Confound your made dishes .. I'm for plain eating. *Ibid.* IV, Whether the next be an izzard, or an R, confound me, I cannot tell. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xviii, Why, confound the fellow .. so you were a pickpocket, were you? 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* I. x, 'Confound her impudence', muttered Sir Richard. 1890 BESANT *Demoniac* vi, Humph! You are looking in very good health, at any rate. Confound you!

3. To discomfit, abash, put to shame, ashame. (Almost always in *passive.*) Chiefly Scriptural.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Legendary* I. 249/307 Ich habbe i-hoped bat ich i-confundet ne beo. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xv. 1 Here is þe vile pride of men confoundid. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xix. 5 Thou hast confoundid to day the cheeris of alle thi servauntis. — *Ps.* xxx[i]. 1 In thee, Lord, I hopide; I shal not be confoundid in to withouten ende [1611 let me neuer be ashamed]. *a* 1535 FISHER *Wks.* 402 O my god I am confounden and ashamed to lyft vp my face vnto thee. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* June 63 They drewe abacke, as halfe with shame confound. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Sam.* x. 5 The men were confounded very fowly, and David commanded them: Tary in Jericho, till your beard be growen. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1064 Silent, and in face Confounded long they sate, as struck'n mute. 1874 KINGSLEY *Westm. Serm.* vii. 71 What is this which the Psalmist and prophets call being confounded; being put to shame and confusion of face?

† **b.** To discomfit in argument, silence, confute (a person, or a statement, opinion, etc.). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* ix. 22 Forsothe Saul .. confoundide the Jewis that dwelliden at Damask, and affermyde that this is Crist. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 276/2 Seynt Augustyn was ..ryght appert in confundyng heretykes. *a* 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* 16 The plain words of St. Paul, which doth manifestly confound this fantastical invention. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* I. 10 She would dispute..with the Missionaries.. and would often confound them.

4. To throw into confusion of mind or feelings; so to surprise and confuse (a person) that he loses for the moment his presence of mind, and discernment what to do. (Expressed colloquially by *dumfound, flabbergast*, etc.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. iii. 154 Now am I confounded by a more harde doute þan I was. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 146 What straunge mater he might use The knightes wittes to confounde. *a* 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* 5 Many things confound the weak memory. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* ii. 6 The multitude .. were confounded, because that euery man heard them speake in his owne language. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. 95 Pale and dumb he stood, like one confounded. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 195 ¶ 3 He was .. so confounded by incessant noise, and crowds, and hurry. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 593 The tidings of the flight reached London. The king's adherents were confounded. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi. (1873) 135 This difficulty for a long time quite confounded me.

† **b.** To confuse in the brain with liquor. *Obs.*

1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 55 Some strong People shall be confounded with a very few Glasses of Wine.

5. To throw (things) into confusion or disorder; = CONFUSE *v.* 3.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 36 He found all thinges confounded & out of ordre. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xi. 7 Let vs go downe, and there confound their language. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 996 With ruin upon ruin, rout on rout, Confusion worse confounded. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* III. 363 Wanley quite confounded the Library, and put all things into Disorder. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. v. 230 He believed that Newman's methods of reasoning confounded his perceptions of truth.

6. To mix up or mingle so that the elements become difficult to distinguish or impossible to separate; = CONFUSE *v.* 4.

1538 STARKEY *England* III You schal .. confounde the nobyllys and the commynys togeddur .. that ther schal be no dyfferens betwyx the one and the other. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 141 Tumultuous Warres Shall Kinne with Kinne, and Kinde with Kinde confound. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 917 The fourth..is gathered and confounded from all these trees, so that it hath a mixt color .. and consistence. 1779 JOHNSON *Let. Mr. Thrale* 23 June, I came by it [the money] in a very uncommon manner, and would not confound it with the rest. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 2 The remains..may have subsequently been mingled ..and confounded together in one and the same deposit.

7. To mix up in idea, erroneously regard or treat as identical, fail to distinguish; = CONFUSE *v.* 5.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. iii. (1588) 139 At an Affray,

Assault, or Batterie (for now I will with other men confound those names). 1610 A. COOKE *Pope Joan* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 46 This man seemeth to confound him with Benedict the Third. 1683 ROBINSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 133 Saying that you confounded the two species together. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. i. 7 To confound the Celts with the Scythians. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2 (1882) 467 He [James] chose to confound Puritanism with Presbyterianism.

Confou·ndable, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Liable to be confounded.

1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synonyms* (1856) 44 Tractate .. abridged into tract..becomes confoundable with another tract, from *tractus*, region. 1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 57 Carpet-bags being so confoundable.

Confounded (kŏnfau·ndèd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED [1]. Its use as an adj., and even as a passive pple. in early times was rare, *confuse, confused* being used instead.]

1. Discomfited, abashed, put to shame or mental confusion; confused, disordered, etc.: see the verb.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 93 He bi-com so confoundet [*v. r.* confus, confuse] he couthe not mele. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 494 Þe gref is oure childre; What wol bi-falle þer-of and [=if] we ben confoundet. 1572 KILLIGREW *Let.* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 421 My confounded manner of writing. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Oct., Our confounded business of prisoners, and sick and wounded seamen, wherein he and we are so much put out of order. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 378 Heraclitus was no Clear but a Confounded Philosopher. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 106 They were confounded in their accounts.

2. Applied by way of execration to any person or thing strongly objected to: see CONFOUND 2.

1652 H. BELL tr. *Luther's Table-t.* 324 Such confounded and wicked pranks have the Popes plaid. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 511 P1 Those dear confounded Creatures, Women. 1731 SWIFT *On his Death*, He was a most confounded tory. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. c, Some confounded escapade. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xlv, There will be no muskets to clean, no drill, and none of your confounded pipe-clay. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xix, That's his impudence—that's his confounded impudence. 1854 F. E. SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale's C.* lvi, Those confounded newspapers are sure to get hold of the affair.

b. as *adv.* = CONFOUNDEDLY. ' (Cf. *damned.*)

1709 DE FOE *Life Rozelli* (1713) I. 45, I was confounded mad to see a Rival enjoy [it]. 1729 SWIFT *Jrnl. Mod. Lady*, Was it not confounded hard? *a* 1806 KIRKE WHITE *Rem.* (1811) II. 240, I am a confounded proud fellow at bottom.

Confoundedly (kŏnfau·ndèdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].]

†**1.** In a perplexed or confused manner. *Obs.*

1672 H. MORE *Brief Reply* 32 So perplextly and confoundedly does he speak.

2. In a 'confounded' manner; cursedly, deucedly, detestably: see prec. 2.

1694 ECHARD *Plautus* 109 Your own Servant has bubl'd ye confoundedly. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 506 P 14 You talk most confoundedly silly. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* (1863) 158 Ned, you are so confoundedly fond of argument. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. iii, This is a confoundedly out-of-the-way place.

Confou·ndedness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being confounded.

1641 BP. HALL *Def. Humble Remonstr.*, Of the same strain is their witty descant of my confoundedness. 1641 — *Answ. to Vind. Smectymnuus* 90 The self-confoundednesse you impute to me. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 23 Confoundedness and stupidity.

Confounder (kŏnfau·ndəɹ). [f. CONFOUND + -ER: prob. going back to an AF. *confondour* = OF. *confondeur.*] One who confounds: **a.** One who ruins, destroys, overthrows, spoils, discomfits, etc.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 45 Thou seist we ben confounders of prelates and of lordes. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* i. (1570) A vj/2 Of Saint Peters, or Christes patrimony, Nowe fewe be founders, but confounders many. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* IV. i, *N.* Tell you? Why, sir, are you my confessor? *R.* I will be your confounder, if you do not. [*Draws a dagger.*] 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 18 What a confounder of heresies. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Secr. Societies* Wks. VI. 247 To strive after a conquest over Time the conqueror, to confound the grim confounder.

b. One who causes confusion or disorder, who confuses distinctions, etc.

1739 R. BULL tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 125 Not Founder, yet Confounder of the Feast. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 73 This confounder of words was himself confounded by twelve answers by non-jurors.

†**Confou·nderess.** *Obs.*[—1] [f. prec. + -ESS: in OF. *confonderesse, -funderesse* fem. of *confondeur.*] A female confounder.

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1874) II. 104 Pouerte .. Mother vnto vertue, confonderes of vyce [ed. 1570 confounderess].

Confounding (kŏnfau·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONFOUND + -ING [1].] The action of the verb CONFOUND.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxxviii. 88 Vppon þe wete Se to maken my weye with-owten Confowndyng. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 57 The confounding of companies breedeth confusion of good maners. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations*, But thats confounding, and not extinguishment. 1847 EMERSON *Repres. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 332 A confounding of planes. 1889 T. KERSLAKE in *Athenæum* 27 Apr. 539/2 This mischievous confounding of..terms.

Confou·nding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That confounds; destroying, confusing, perplexing, amazing, etc.: see the verb.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* v. lvi, The touch of a confounding flame. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 310 In this confounding age, wherein so much was demolished and aliened. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 107 A confounding shame. 1861 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 156 The noise was so utterly confounding.

Confou·ndingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a confounding manner; perplexingly, amazingly.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xix. (1713) 220 No Phænomenon..has more confoundingly astonished and amazed me. 1675 HOWE *Living Temple* Wks. (1834) 36 A reason of mighty force, and confoundingly demonstrative. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. i, Confoundingly perplexing jumble.

Confourme, obs. form of CONFORM.

†**Confra·ct,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *confract-*, ppl. stem of *confringĕre* to break in pieces, f. *con-* + *frangĕre* to break.] To break to pieces, crush.

1609 J. DAVIES *Christ's Cross* in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 251 His vaines and nerues, that channelize his blood, By violent conuulsions all confracted.

†**Confra·ct,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *confract-us*, pa. pple.: see prec. (It might be short for *confracted.*)] Completely broken, crushed. (Used as a pa. pple.)

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. I. ix, The body being into dust confract.

†**Confra·ction.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *confractiōn-em*, n. of action f. *confringĕre*: see prec.] Breaking into small fragments; smashing, smash; crushing.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* (1579) 43 The confraction that than after ensue in the membres. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Hos.* xiii. 13 He shal not stand the confraction of the children. 1646 J. WHITAKER *Uzziah* 26 Such a confraction .. as shivers it all in pieces. 1650 *Exerc. conc. Usurped Powers* 46 To fall with the greater confraction. 1872 SCUDAMORE *Notitia Euch.* 585 The first supposed allusion to [the Commixture] occurs in the *Expositio Brevis* ascribed to S. Germanus of Paris (A.D. 555).. 'The Confraction and Commixture of the Body of the Lord'.

†**Confrago·se,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *confragōs-us* broken, rough, uneven, f. L. *confringĕre* (see prec.) and *fragōs-us*, from stem *frag-* of *frangĕre* to break: see -OSE.] Rough with breaks, or shattered parts; broken.

1654 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) I. 72 In y^e^ most confragose cataracts of the Alpes.

‖ **Confrairy** (kŏnfrē·ri). *Obs.* Forms: 6–8 -frary, 7 -frery, 8 -frairy. [a. OF. *confrairie, confrarie* (13th c. in Littré) = Pr. *confrairia*, Cat. *confraria*, med.L. *confrātria*, a Romanic deriv. of *confrāter*, F. *confrère*: see CONFRERE.] A company of brethren of a guild, religious society, etc.; a brotherhood, fraternity.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxxii. [clxviii.] 514 No man myght entre into that confrary or company. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* 305 The Companies of occupations, commonly called Confrairies. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* (1634) 224 The gilds or confreries. *Ibid.* viii. (1628) 258 There were of old time .. certaine companies or confraries of men called Gildes. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 242 The confrairies are fraternities of devotees who enlist them selves under the banners of some particular Saints.

‖ **Confra·ter.** *Obs.* [a. med.L. *confrāter*: see CONFRERE.] A member of a brotherhood.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 24 [They] will not sticke to sweare, and take on (as the other their confraters before). *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II. 348 The old Bead-house in that Town, for a Warden, Confrater, twelve poor old men. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Obs. Journ. Naples* 233, I told this French Father, That the Monks his Confraters had done very well, etc.

Confrate·rnal, *a.* [f. CON- + FRATERNAL: cf. *confrère.*] Of or like a confrere; having the spirit of confraternity.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Mar. 3/1 A man so simple, gentle, and unaffected..an author so unegotistical and confraternal.

Confraternity (kŏnfrătē·nĭti). [ad. F. *confraternité* (14th c. in Littré) or med.L. *confrāternitās*: see CONFRATER and FRATERNITY.]

1. A brotherhood; an association of men united for some purpose or in some common profession; a guild; *esp.* a brotherhood devoted to some particular service religious or charitable.

c 1475 *Partenay* Prol. 39 He was of hys confraternite. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 553 Numa ordained at Rome a seuenth confraternitie of potters. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 110 The Lord Maior with his confraternity of Aldermen. 1688 H. WHARTON *Enthus. Ch. Rome* 87 We may hope to see erected an holy Confraternity of Catholick Chimney-sweepers. 1854 CDL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* II. i. 132 Diogenes was the head and director of that confraternity. 1882 B. D. W. RAMSAY *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* II. xix. 196 First came military; then various confraternities of monks and friars, with lighted tapers, chanting.

b. *loosely.* Body, fraternity, clan.

1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lix. 5 He prays .. against the entire confraternity of traitors. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* II. 17 Unappeasable hatred .. against .. the whole confraternity of men-milliners.

2. Brotherly union or communion.

1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect., Germany* (1685) 127 By vertue of a Conferternity made between those princes in the year 1554. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. xi. 331 The ancient treaty of confraternity which had long united their families. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 415 [They] admitted the other sect to confraternity.

Confraternization (kŏnfræ:təɹnəizē·ʃən). [n. of action f. assumed vb. **confraternize*: cf. *confraternity*, etc., and *fraternize.*] Fraternization together, recognition of each other as brethren.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 159 This is a very striking confraternisation. 1863 *Confess. Ticket-of-Leave Man* 55 Too late to secure his confraternisation.

†**Confray'**, *v. Obs.* [f. CON- + FRAY; after L. *confricāre* to rub together.] *trans.* To rub together.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 196 With oil Sabyne enoynte her seede and bray Culex an herb and hem therin confray.

Confrere (kŏnfrɛr, kŏnfrē·əɹ). Also 6 confreer, 7 -frier. [ME. *confrere* (cf. *frere*, Friar), a. F. *confrere* (13th c. in Littré) = Pr. *confraire*, Cat. *confrare*, Sp. *co(n)frade*, It. *confrate*, med.L. *confrāter*, f. *con-* together with + *frāter* brother. As a naturalized Eng. word (of which the pronunciation would now be kŏnfrī·əɹ or -frē·eɹ) it appears to have become obs. in 17th c.; but it has been taken back into frequent use as a borrowing from mod. French, and is usually written *confrère.*]

†**1.** A fellow-member of a fraternity, religious order, college, guild, etc., a colleague in office.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xvi. 227 That come in Scotland wyth confrere, The kyng of Inglandis tresorere. *c* 1464 *Paston Lett.* No. 496 II. 170 Your confreryes of this holy Ordre. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 24 Any of his bretherne or confreres of the hospitall .. of saint John of Jerusalem. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. xxxii. 109 C. Horatius Pulvillus .. in whose roome the Augurs (his confreers) chose C. Veturus. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 113 None of the Brethren or Confriers of the said Religion..should be called Knights of the Rhodes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 53/2 A .. Companion, or Co-Brother, and confrere Knight.

‖ **2.** A fellow-member of a learned profession, scientific body, or the like. [From mod.F.]

1753 TORRIANO *Sore Throats* 111 The Dissertation of M. Chomel, our Confrere or Brother, upon the gangrenous sore Throats. 1764 BEVIS in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 130 Father Boschowick .. sent me a very high character of his confrere's .. assiduity, and abilities for astronomical observations. 1876 HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* xxiv. 332 Mr. Belcher .. turned the cold shoulder to his confreres. 1881 *Dr. Gheist* 184 Without handicapping our confrères in this way.

Confrey, obs. var. of COMFREY, the plant.

Confriar, in mod. Dicts. = *confrier*, CONFRERE.

†**Co·nfricate,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *confricāt-*, ppl. stem of *confricāre* to rub together, f. *con-* + *fricāre* to rub.] *trans.* To rub (mutually).

1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 45 Exercise (by which the Parts confricate and chafe themselves).

†**Confrication** (kŏnfrikē·ʃən). *Obs.* [ad. L. *confricātiōn-em*, n. of action from *confricāre*: see prec. (So in mod.F.)] Rubbing together, friction.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 23 (MS. B.) Þat þe ende of þe bonys .. scholde han a softere confricatioun in here junttes. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) 199 Which by confrication moueth the appetite and desire. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 19 Confrications: for those vain Sophists mutually rubbed each other, like scabbed sheep. [1795–8 in T. MAURICE *Hindostan* (1820) I. I. xiii. 514 From the violent confrication of all which a raging fire was produced.]

†**Confriction.** *Obs.* [f. CON- + FRICTION: L. had *frictio* and *fricātio*, but *confricātio* only.] = prec.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 269 Confriction .. by which pulverable things, with the rubbing of the fingers ..are quickly levigated. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 86 A needle .. invigorated by the confriction of a loadstone.

Confrier, obs. var. of CONFRERE (religious).

†**Confri·gerate,** *v. Obs. rare*[—1]. [ad. ppl. stem of assumed L. **confrīgerāre*, f. *con-* + *frīgerāre* to cool.] To make very cold.

1609 J. DAVIES *Christ's Cross* 16 (D.) He shaking in a feauer-fit, While the cold aire His wounds confrigerates.

Confront (kŏnfrʌ·nt), *v.* [a. F. *confronte-r* in same senses, = Pr. and Sp. *confrontar*, It. *confrontare*, med.L. *confrontāri* (12th c.), f. L. *con-* together + *front-em* forehead, face. Cf. AFFRONT.]

†**1.** *intr.* To adjoin with a mutual frontier; to border *upon* (also *against*). *Obs.* [med.L. *confrontāri cum*, F. *confronter à.*]

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 113 Phrygia .. confronteth on the North side vpon part of Galatia. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xiii. (1614) 25/1 The North [of Sussex] confronts upon Surrey and Kent .. Wiltshire..upon the West is confronted against partly by Glocester, and the rest by Somersetshire. 1614 [see CONFRONTING *ppl. a.*].

2. *trans.* To stand or come in front of (any one); to stand or meet facing, to face. (Often with a shade of sense 3.) Also *fig.* of things.

c 1568 REGENT MURRAY in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) App. 46 February..9, she confronted the King and my Lord of Halyruidhouse. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 367 We foure indeed confronted were with foure In Russia habit: Heere they stayed an houre And talk'd apace. 1863 HOLLAND *Lett. Joneses* xi. 159 Many a man on reaching wealth has found himself confronted by the great problem of his life. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 98 She was confronted by Frank's original crayon sketch of her.

b. To front or face in situation.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 299 Magna Grecia .. confronteth the Hadriatique sea. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* (1776) I. 220 There are two very goodly and sumptuous rowes of building..which doe confront each other.

3. *esp.* To face in hostility or defiance; to present a bold front to, stand against, oppose. *lit.* and *fig.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iv. 3 Was euer seene An Emperour in Rome thus ouerborne, Troubled, Confronted thus. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* v. 637 He spoke, and then confronts the bull. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 245 This [i. e. Difficulty] it has been the glory of the great masters in all the arts to confront, and to overcome. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 48 The little

band of Frenchmen, who alone ventured to confront the English. 1848 — *Hist. Eng.* I. 91 John Hampden .. had the courage to step forward, to confront the whole power of the government.

b. To face as accuser or as a witness in a trial.

1580 SIDNEY (J.), He seeing himself confronted by so many, went not to denial. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 103 *Ld. Chief Justice.* Is this man sworn? *Mr. Att. Gen.* Yes. *L. C. J.* Now call Bolron to confront him. 1737 *Hist. of Clorana* 156, I challenge you to confront me, to prove our Innocence. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 461 An Irish officer .. would have confronted me at last, that I had never been there at all. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 377 Mr. Hastings, instead of choosing to confront his accuser..resisted enquiry.

c. *fig.* Said of things.

a 1600 HOOKER (J.), The East and West churches did both confront the Jews and concur with them. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 32 His devise .. that Tyranne Custome hath so confronted that it will never be admitted. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* III. iv. (R.), It is fitter .. to be .. jealous of our own judgment, when it thus confronteth infinite wisdom. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. Wks. 1874 I. 253 This evidence may be confronted by historical evidence on the other side.

†**d.** *intr.* (Const. *against.*) *rare.*

1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. St. Martin's* 58 Let Leo an Ancient Pope confront against these latter Pontificians. 1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* v. 40 Now..to resolve all occurrent Objections thereon, as shall confront.

4. *trans.* To bring together face to face; to bring (a person) face to face *with* (a person or thing); *esp.* an accused and his accusers, or the different witnesses in a trial, for examination.

1627 *Lisander & Cal.* VII. 112 Berontus being come..was ..confronted with Clarinda. 1678 tr. *Gaya's Art of War* II. 41 [The Provost Marshal] brings in Inditements, interrogates and confronts the witnesses. 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 103 ₱ 10 Confronting him with several Witnesses. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Affairs India* Wks. XI. 130 When and where the parties might be examined and confronted. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* VI. ii. (1864) 342 When his forces were one day confronted with those of the enemy. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 527 To send a man to the gallows as a traitor, without confronting him with his accusers.

b. To set (a thing) face to face or side by side *with* another for purposes of comparison, etc.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Confront*, oppose, compare one to another. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* (1851) 92 Confronting, and parallelling the sacred verity of Saint Paul with the offals and sweepings of antiquity. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* i. 5 To enable us .. to confront them [different accounts] one with another. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 174 The old order of things makes so poor a figure when confronted with the new.

5. To cause to front, to place (a thing) fronting or facing *to.*

1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss and Gain* 368 He still confronted it [a crucifix] to Dr. Kitchens, while he kept it out of Dr. Kitchens's reach.

†**b.** To set in contrast or opposition *to. Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* ix. § 26 'A casting off the works of darkness'.. to it he confronts 'making provision for the flesh'. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. § 2. 12 After the mention of all the exquisit and costly deckings of art, this one ornament of a meek and quiet spirit is confronted to them.

†**Confro·nt,** *sb. Obs.* [In 17th c. f. CONFRONT *v.* (cf. It. *confronto*); the 15th c. instance suggests an OF. or med.L. form.]

1. Frontier, boundary, confine. *rare.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* IV. xi. (1554) 110 a, In the confronte of the lond of Phenice.

2. The act of facing or confronting; a face-to-face encounter; an affront.

c 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* IV. i. 338 With a full vengeance They mean to meet us; so we are ready To their confront. *c* 1616 FLETCHER *Q. of Corinth* III. i, To countenance us in the confronts and affronts, which we mean on all occasions to put upon the lord Euphanes. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 187 A confront no less outragious than if they had given him battle. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 74, I have had great confronts about you since you went away.

3. The position of facing.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 190 That should bee the right in one, which upon confront or facing stands athwart or diagonially unto the other.

†**Confro·ntage.** *Surveying. Obs. rare* —1. [f. CONFRONT *v.* + -AGE; after *frontage.*] A species of 'boundage'; the having a common frontage.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. ii. 49 Simple Boundage is Confrontage and Collaterage .. Confrontage Actiue may enter the Plot with these or the like Epithetons, Abutting, Heading, facing, fronting, steighing, etc. Or Passiue, headed, faced, etc.

Confrontal (kŏnfrʌ·ntăl). *rare.* [f. CONFRONT *v.* + -AL.] The action of confronting.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Mar. 5/1 Our sudden confrontal with the sober features of the actual Franchise Bill.

Confrontation (kɒnfrʌntē·ʃən). [n. of action f. CONFRONT, corresp. to med.L. *confrontātio* (12th c. in Du Cange), F. *confrontation* (14th c. in Godef.).] The action of confronting.

1. The bringing of persons face to face; *esp.* for examination and eliciting of the truth.

1632 *Star-Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 296 Dr. Duck..moved againe for the confrontation of the two women. 1685 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medici* 25 Perruzzi out-faced the examination, but not his confrontation with Malavolti. 1820 *Examiner* No. 627. 255/2 They were recognized by the young woman upon confrontation. 1863 J. F. STEPHEN in *Reader* 1 Aug. 110 Many interrogations and private confrontations with witnesses.

2. The action of bringing face to face, or together, for comparison.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 373 Some so like, that an actual Confrontation of the Artist's works, and Nature's, would scarce distinguish them. 1779 SWINBURNE *Spain* xliv. (T.), The argument would require a great number of comparisons, confrontations, and combinations, to find out the connection between the two manners. 1858 LEWES *Sea-side Stud.* 221, I was not a little anxious to bring my operatic erudition into direct confrontation with fact.

‖ **Confronté** (kɒnfrʌ·ntē), *a. Her.* [F. *confronté* pa. pple., confronted.] 'Facing one another, or full-faced' (Crabb, 1823).

Confronter (kŏnfrʌ·ntəɹ) Also 6 com-. [f. CONFRONT *v.* + -ER.] One who confronts. (In quot. 1599 said of a country: see CONFRONT *v.* I.)

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 31 *Lippitudo Atticæ* (as it was saide of Ægina her neere comfronter). 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. XXV. 116 [Bassianus] could not endure an equall (much lesse a confronter) in authority. 1616 ed. *Marlowe's Faust.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 119/1 This Pope, This proud confronter of the Emperor.

Confronting (kŏnfrʌ·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CONFRONT.

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* § 46 A direct overthrow to Christianity, and a confronting of a Divine institution. 1887 *Spectator* 29 Oct. 1447 These honest confrontings of modern difficulties with ancient doctrine.

Confro·nting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That confronts: †**a.** Bordering, adjoining (*obs.*). **b.** Standing face to face, meeting in opposition.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. x. § 3 The confronting and next people of all other vnto it. 1710 E. WARD *Brit. Hudibras* 115 Large Confronting Bumpers pass. 1798 HUCKS *Poems* 178 Ev'n now confronting armies meet.

†**Confro·ntion.** *Obs. rare*—1. [Erroneous form for CONFRONTATION (perh. after sbs. in *-vention* from verbs in *-vent*).] A facing (as a witness).

1618 MYNSHUL *Ess. Prison* 31 The basest report and palpablest lyè of them shall bee sooner credited then any oath or contestation of the worthiest Gentleman, making confrontion against them.

Confrontment (kŏnfrʌ·ntmĕnt). [f. CONFRONT *v.* + -MENT.]

1. A coming or standing front to front, or facing; opposition.

1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 14 Disdaining the confrontment of the enemie. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. XVI, The Duke..being not vsed to meete with any rubs or confrontments. 1887 W. C. RUSSELL *Frozen Pirate* I. XV. 247 This sudden confrontment threw me into such confusion that I could not speak.

†**b.** Affront. *Obs.* Cf. CONFRONT *sb.* 2.

1635 [GLAPTHORNE] *Lady Mother* I. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 115 The confrontment you have offred me in being dilatory.

†**c.** Face, aspect, of any figure. *Obs.*

1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 5 When it shall be found either circular, or of many confrontments.

2. The action of bringing face to face.

1618 *Declar. Demeanour Raleigh* 63 Their iudgement must be founded vpon examinations, reexaminations, and confrontments.

Confucian (kŏnfiū·ʃian), *a.* and *sb.* [f. name *Confuci-us* + -AN.

Confucius is Latinized from the Chinese 孔夫子 *K'ung Fû tsze*, meaning 'K'ung the (our, your) Master (or Philosopher)', *K'ung* being the surname of the great Chinese sage. A translation of three of the Chinese Classics, by four of the Roman Catholic missionaries, was published at Paris in 1687, under the title, *Confucius Sinarum Philosophus, sive Scientia Sinensis Latine exposita.* (Prof. J. Legge.)]

A. *adj.* Of or relating to the Chinese philosopher Confucius, or his teaching, or followers.

B. *sb.* A follower of Confucius.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 447/1 Nor have the true Confucians ever represented the *Great First Cause* under any image or personification whatever. 1847 MEDHURST *Theol. Chinese* 4 The Confucian Age .. was tolerably free from idolatry. 1877 J. E. CARPENTER *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 35 The canonical books of the Confucians. 1878 J. H. GRAY *China* I. iv. 94 Confucian temples are occasionally used as colleges.

Hence **Confu·cianism,** the doctrines or system of Confucius and his followers; **Confu·cianist,** an adherent of Confucianism; also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1846 WORCESTER cites *Q. Rev.* for *Confucianist.* 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 406 Confucianism, the State and national creed, ignores idol worship altogether. 1878 J. H. GRAY *China* I. iv. 97 Even Confucianists yielded to the fashionable mania. 1880 LEGGE *Relig. China* 4 I use the term *Confucianism* as covering, first of all the ancient religion of China, and then the views of the great philosopher himself in illustration or modification of it. 1884 *Athenæum* 23 Feb. 244/1 The Confucianist philosophy.

Confucion, obs. form of CONFUSION.

Confund(e, obs. form of CONFOUND.

‖ **Con fuoco,** *Mus.*: see CON *prep.*

Confusabi·lity. *rare.* [f. next + -ITY.] Capability or liability of being confused.

1844-71 *N. Brit. Rev.* (in OGILVIE). 1864 in WEBSTER.

Confu·sable, *a. rare.* [f. CONFUSE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being, or liable to be, confused.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in subseq. Dicts.

†**Confuse,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [app. a. OF. *confus* confusion:—L. type **confūsus*, f. *confundĕre*: cf. F. *refus.*] Confusion.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 114/3 Contynuel drede in hys confuse. *a* 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Life Wolsey* (1827) 75 The king being in a great confuse and wonder of his hasty speed.

†**Confuse,** *a. Obs.* Also 4–5 confus. [ME. *confus*, a. OF. *confus, -use* (=Pr. *confus*, Sp. and It. *confuso*):—L. *confūs-us*, pa. pple. of *confund-ĕre* to CONFOUND.]

1. Of persons: Confounded, disconcerted, abashed, perplexed. Used both as *passive pple.*, and *adj.* = CONFUSED 2.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 93 He bi-com so confoundet [*v. r.* confus, confuse] he coupe not mele And as doumbe as a dore. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1372, I am so confus, that I may not seye. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. viii. (1544) 15 a, Ashamed and confuse of this dede. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 162/2 His uncle departed al confus. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 135 a, It maketh me confuse and wauering.

2. Confusedly mixed, promiscuous; disorderly, marked by confusion; = CONFUSED 3.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 427 A ful confuse matere. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. i, Chaos: whiche of some is expounde a confuse mixture. 1590 H. BARROW in Greenwood *Collect. Sland. Art.* D iiij, It consisteth of a confuse multitude of all sorts of people. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 407 The Circumstances..are very confuse and improbable.

b. Blended so that the distinction of elements is lost; = CONFUSED 4.

1655 W. F. *Meteors* III. 82 The milke way..was nothing else but innumerable little Starres, which with their confuse light, caused that whitnesse.

c. = CONFUSED 5.

c 1568 FULKE *Two Treat.* I. (1577) 34 The 11. article is so confuse that it is harde to bring it into any certeine numbre of demandes. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. (Arb.) 87 The most laudable languages are alwaies most plaine .. and the barbarous most confuse and indistinct. 1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 17 His confuse aequivocall terme of Ceremonie. 1698 NORRIS *Treat. on Sev. Subj.* 114 If we had not .. a confuse Perception of them. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 127 To say, in a confuse general way.

Confuse (kŏnfiū·z), *v.* [A passive pple. *confused* is found from 14th c.; but the present stem and active voice are only of modern use, having been formerly expressed by CONFOUND: cf. F. *confondre, confus*, L. *confundĕre, confūsus.* The vb. is entered by Bailey (folio) 1730–6, and thence by Johnson, but there are no examples, exc. of the pa. pple., in J., Todd, or Richardson. The pple. was thus evidently an English adaptation of F. *confus* or L. *confus-us*, with the native ppl. ending -ED, and the present stem a much later inference from it.

Hence, it may be said that *confound* had formerly 3 pa. pples., *confuse, confused, confounded*; the first two only passive, the last used also in forming the perfect active: of these *confuse* became at last solely an adjective; *confused* has given origin to a separate verb, *confuse*, of which it is now the pa. pple.; *confounded* remains the sole pa. pple. of *confound.*]

[†**1.** *trans.* To discomfit, to rout, to bring to ruin; = CONFOUND 1. Only in *passive. Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 304 Confused þei went away þat fals companie. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiv. 112 Alssone ȝe schall be confused and schent and destruyd.]

2. To discomfit in mind or feelings; to abash, disconcert, put to shame; to distract, perplex, bewilder; = CONFOUND 3, 4. Till 19th c. only *passive.*

[*c* 1350 *St. Brice* 32 in Horstmann *O. E. Leg.* II. 156 And he was all confused for schame. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiv. 110 He went fra þam schamed and confused. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 37, I am half confused. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxxviii. 52 Wherof Loys..was so confused, that he wold no more returne agayne into Brabant. 1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 145 Amaz'd, confus'd, he found his pow'r expir'd. 1728 CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 72, I was so very much confus'd and frighten'd.]

active. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 547 Those various combinations .. are sufficient to confuse a weaker mind. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xvi, Or has the shock .. Confused me like the unhappy bark.

3. To throw into disorder or confusion; to disorder; = CONFOUND 5. Till 19th c. only *passive.*

[1635 N. R. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. viii. 65 Sidney..found Munster the..most confused. 1728 CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 34 They were all confus'd like a Skein of Silk pull'd the wrong way. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 13 Chaos of Thought and Passion, all confus'd.]

active. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* I. vi. 86 He has done more to confuse and mystify the subject than to clear it up. 1861 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 146, I fear I might confuse your arrangements by interfering.

[**4.** To mix up or mingle so that it becomes impossible or difficult to distinguish the elements; = CONFOUND 6. Only *passive.*]

1550 CRANMER *Defence* 48 b, In euery parte of the bread & wyne is altogither, whole head, whole feete .. confused and mixte withoute distinction or diuersitie. 1552 HULOET, Confused or myxt together, *promiscuus.* 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xiii. 69 Diverse qualities .. not confused together in one, against nature. 1612 WOODALL *Surgeon's Mate* Wks. (1653) 269 Liquid things (as wax, rosin, pitch, etc.) may likewise be confused, but by Eliquation. 1819 W. LAWRENCE *Lect. Physiol.* (1822) 282 A thick nose, confused on either side with the projecting cheeks. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 256 Their arms, legs, and bodies were confused together [in a struggle].

5. To mix up in the mind, to fail to distinguish, erroneously regard as identical, mistake one for another; = CONFOUND 7.

1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 29 We in reality confuse

wealth with money. 1882 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 441 Catena seems here to confuse the dates of events.

6. *intr.* (*rare.*) **a.** (for *refl.*) To become confused or indistinct. **b.** To fail to distinguish (*between*).

1816 Byron *Let. to Moore* in Elze *Life* v. 139, I find them fading, or confusing (if such a word may be) in my memory. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 13 July 5/2 He confuses between the Flossgraben and the ditches of the Leipsic road.

Confused (kŏnfiū·zd), *ppl. a.* [f. Confuse *v.* + -ed [1].]

I. 1. As *pa. pple.* this dates back to 14th c.: see the examples under the verb.

II. as *adj.*

2. Of persons, or the mind: Amazed, perplexed, bewildered, disconcerted, etc.: see Confuse *v.* 2.

[1382 Wyclif *Dan.* ii. 3 Y confusid, or astonyed, in mynde.] 1833 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. xiii. (1865) 321 He was already so confused with age. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 370 A realist, terrific to all talkers, and confused truth-obscuring persons. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Mar., In the presence of the confused husband.

3. Characterized by disorderly combination or intermixture; disordered, disorderly.

1576 Fleming *Panop. Epist.* 219 It is such a confused and disordered heape. 1611 Bible *Isa.* ix. 5 Confused noise. 1640 *Order Ho. Com.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 44 Whosoever shall go forth of the House in a Confused manner, before Mr. Speaker, shall forfeit 10*s*. *a* 1678 Marvell *Flecno*, Confuseder than the atoms in the sun. 1714 J. Macky *Journ. thro' Eng.* (1732) I. 81 Gravesend is a little confused Town..always full of Seamen. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. 531 The battle .. was little more than a confused combat of horse.

b. *Nat. Hist.* Not arranged in order.

1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 25 Bristles straight ..unequal, confused, very simple. 1869 E. Newman *Brit. Moths* 300 The Confused Moth (*Mamestra furva*).

†**4.** Made up of several ingredients mingled together; blended, mixed. Cf. Confuse 4. *rare.*

1594 Carew *Tasso* (1881) 96 And blush of scorne fellowd with that of shame, Forth both at once, mixt and confused came. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vi. 102, I aduise all such as are respectiue of their health, to refraine the vse of all confused sauces. 1677 Littleton *Lat. Dict.* s.v., Confused or mixt together, *confusus*.

5. Said of perceptions or notions in which the elements or parts are mixed up and not clearly distinguished; also of utterance, language, the thinker or speaker, etc.

1611 Bp. Hall *Epist.* IV. vii, This awefull and confused apprehension of the Deitie. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxix. § 4 A confused idea is such an one as is not sufficiently distinguishable from another, from which it ought to be different. 1733 Berkeley *Th. Vision Vind.* § 23 The confused use of the word 'object'. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* II. iv. § 52 In their confused thoughts, the one was equivalent to the other. 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 819 The hesitating speech may become confused, although the confused speech sometimes gushes out in a rapid stream.

Confusedly (kŏnfiū·zĕdli, -fiū·zdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly [2].] In a confused manner.

1. With confusion of mind or feelings; in a disconcerted manner; with discomfiture, perplexity, or bewilderment.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. v. 93 Without the whiche, man shall be confusedly put out and departed from the companye of..those yᵗ be chosen. 1632 Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 89 Yet remain'd shee..confusedly disquieted. 1857 W. Collins *Dead Secret* (1861) 112 Rosamond, looking confusedly and self-distrustfully from Mr. Orridge to her husband.

2. In confusion, in disorder; in a disorderly mass, crowd, etc.

1566 J. Partridge *Plasidas* 39 At length he came where bucks great store did stand confusedly. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* lxvi. 7 Although many thinges bee mingled confusedly in the woorld. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* v. xviii. 395 As is usuall in great and sudden chances, they all talked confusedly, all without order, all together. 1713 Angestein in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 224 Composed of many ruinous angular Columns lying confusedly. 1875 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. i. iii. 56 A mass composed of corals, shells .. confusedly blended with earth, sand and gravel.

†**b.** Without order or rule, irregularly, promiscuously, here and there, now and then. *Obs.*

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 47 The use hereof appereth full ofte in al partes of our life, and confusedly is used emong al other matters. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 118 Sharpe Stakes pluckt out of Hedges They pitched in the ground confusedly, To keepe the Horsemen off. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* (1650) 215 [Some] do confusedly use..beside the juyce of Tansie, the juyce of other hearbs. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* II. § 25. 168 Others..confusedly feeding on certaine venomous herbes.

†**3.** In a blended manner, with fusion of component parts. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 141 They use to compounde these prepositions and *les* confusedly togyder, and tourne *a les* into *avx*, *de les* into *des*.

4. With confusion of perception, thought, or expression, and consequent obscurity or indistinctness.

a 1533 Frith *Disput. Purgatory* 164 M. More taketh this word death so confusedly, that no man can tell what he meaneth. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Gen.* xi. Comm., He that speaketh so confusedly .. is said to bable. 1670 Barrow in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 75 Written so ill, and so confusedly, that I fear you will hardly be able to make anything of them. 1740 J. Clarke *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 126 They..contract a Habit of..talking loosely and confusedly. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvii. 293 The short-sighted see distant objects confusedly. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* II. xxix. 212 Which expressed rather confusedly the mingled character of the dislike he excited.

Confu·sedness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The state or quality of being confused.

1587 Golding *De Mornay* vii. (1617) 98 Of a Chaos, that is to say, of confusednesse. 1647 M. Hudson *Div. Right Govt.* I. vi. 52 The darkness and confusednesse of mans understanding. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rose Tree*, The old Branches, which by their too great confusedness, hinder the new ones from performing their Functions. 1817 Bentham *Plan Parl. Reform* Introd. 260 The confusedness of the ideas attached to them in the minds of those, etc. 1884 *Proc. Psychical Soc.* I. VI. 191 A confusedness of impression.

†**Confu·sely,** *adv. Obs.* [f. Confuse *a.* + -ly [2]: cf. F. *confusément.*] In a 'confuse' manner.

1. Confusedly, indistinctly, obscurely.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 185 In this lyfe we se and knowe god but confusely or derkly, as it were by a glasse. 1530 Palsgr. 2 They be sounded either distinctly or..confusely. 1692 South *Serm.* (1697) I. 361 The Retrieving of a thing at present forgot, or but confusely remembered. 1737 Waterland *Eucharist* 53 He taught more confusely, what others after Him improved, and cleared.

2. In an intermixed way, without distinction of elements, promiscuously. Cf. Confusedly 2 b.

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camd. Soc.) I. 4 The entercourse..which they [common people] have with the nobilitie, confuselie dwellinge emonge them. 1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 46 b, Take freshe floures of Rosemary two pound, Amber a scruple .. all confusely together. 1578 Cooper *Thesaurus* Introd., This diversity..I have not onely noted togyther confusely in the first exposition of the worde, but afterwarde dystinctlye each by itself.

3. Confusedly, in a disorderly manner.

1545 T. Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 110 [To] bynd euery part ryght .. and not crokedly and confusely. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. lviii. 398 Doder .. confusely winding it selfe about hedges and bushes. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* I. viii. (1622) 15 [Germanicus] perceiuing them confusely shuffled together.

†**Confu·seness.** *Obs.* [f. Confuse *a.* + -ness.] State or quality of being 'confuse'; confusedness.

1710 Norris *Chr. Prud.* vii. 295 The confuseness and obscurity of its perceptions.

†**Confu·sible,** *a. Obs.* [a. L. type *confūsibil-is* (cf. It. *confusibile*), f. *confūs-*, ppl. stem: see -ble.] Involving confusion, discomfiture, or perdition.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. iii. 380 The tenth payne of the soule dampned is confusyble retrybucyon for foure thynges.

Confu·sing, *vbl. sb.* [f. Confuse *v.* + -ing [1].] The action of the verb Confuse; throwing into disorder.

Confusing (kŏnfiū·zĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Confuse *v.* + -ing [2].] That confuses, perplexes, etc.: see vb.

1846 Hamilton in *Reid's Wks.* 863 At once complex and confusing. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. xiv. § 13. 205 It was necessary .. that all confusing shadows, all dim and doubtful lines should be rejected.

Confusingly (kŏnfiū·zĭŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly [2].] In a confusing manner.

1863 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) II. 199 He feels the school to be confusingly large for him. 1879 Jefferies *Wild Life in S. Co.* 326 The querulous cry of one [young robin] for food is confusingly like that of another.

Confusion (kŏnfiū·zən). Also 4 -syun, -syoun, -zion, 4–6 -sioun(e, 5 -syone, *Sc.* -syown, 5–6 -syon, 6 -cion. [ME. a. OF. *confusion* (11th c.) :—L. *confūsiōn-em*, n. of action from *confundĕre* to Confound. Used in Eng. as n. of action and condition for both Confound and Confuse.]

1. Discomfiture, overthrow, ruin, destruction, perdition. ? *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 195 Do þov þin owene confusion. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 1747 Sebþe, wonede þere a dragun, þat dede many man confusyun. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* v. 656 Had thai nocht beyn full of tresoune Bot that maid thair confusioune. 1494 Fabyan v. cxvi. 90 Fredegunde..soughte many vnlefull meanes howe she myght brynge to confusyon the thyrde sone of hir husbonde. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 14 b, Kynge Richarde percevyng them armed, knewe well that they came to his confusion. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* III. v. 29 As by the strength of their illusion, Shall draw him on to his Confusion. 1611 Bible *Isa.* xxxiv. 11 He shall stretch out vpon it the line of confusion, and the stones of emptinesse. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 996 With ruin upon ruin, rout on rout, Confusion worse confounded. 1757 Gray *Bard* I. i, Ruin seize thee, ruthless King! Confusion on thy banners wait. 1788 Priestley *Lect. Hist.* I. iii. 30 The slavery of Greece, and..the confusion and slavery of Athens too.

b. A cause of overthrow or ruin. (Cf. *ruin.*)

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1365 *Hips. & Medea*, Thow sly deuourere & confusioun Of tendere wemen. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 108 How he being the sonne of a Christian..should so wickedly become the confusion of his brethren.

c. as an imprecation or exclamation. (Cf. Confound 2.)

1605 Shaks. *Lear* II. iv. 97 Vengeance, Plague, Death, Confusion! 1768 Goldsm. *Good-n. Man* v, Death! what's here?..What can all this mean?..Confusion! 1820 Byron *Mar. Fal.* IV. ii. 229 Confusion! Stand to your arms. 1842 S. Lover *H. Andy* iii, Drinking *confusion* to Handy Andy.

2. Mental discomfiture, putting to shame.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5299 He sal shew, to pair confusioun, Alle þe signes of his passioun. *c* 1350 *E. E. Psalter* (E. E. T. S.) xliii[i]. 17 Confusion of my face hab couered me. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 146 To sete some conclusion, Which shulde be confusion Unto this knight. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 90 Confusyone or schame, *confusio*. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xxx[i]. i, In the, O Lorde, is my trust: let me neuer be put to confucion [1611 ashamed]. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxi. 248 There will be nothing left you but a dreadfull confusion to humble you. *a* 1831 A. Knox *Rem.* (1844) I. 65 They would find, to their confusion, that Gregory..was, what they..would call a Methodist.

†**b.** Overthrow or discomfiture in argument; confutation. *Obs.*

1450–1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 312 To strength of oure faythe, and to confusyon of heretykes. *a* 1555 Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 247 Is this a sufficient confusion of purgatory.

3. Mental perturbation or agitation such as prevents the full command of the faculties; embarrassment, perplexity, fluttered condition.

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 179 Maddam, you haue bereft me of all words..And there is such confusion in my powers. 1602 — *Ham.* III. i. 2 And can you by no drift of circumstance Get from him why he puts on this confusion. 1611 Heywood *Gold. Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 42 What Monarch wrapt in my confusions Can tell what patience meanes? 1728 Chetwood *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 226 The Sight of me, I observ'd, gave the Woman some Confusion. 1768 Goldsm. *Good-n. Man* III, You amaze me. How shall I conceal my confusion? 1874 Lisle Carr *Jud. Gwynne* I. ii. 62 Suffering under a revulsion of outraged modesty, and sweet confusions.

4. The action of confounding, confusing, or throwing into disorder: *spec.* in reference to the 'confusion of tongues' at the tower of Babel.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) vi. 21 Þe grete Babilon, whare þe confusion of tunges was made. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 20 In this tyme was the Toure of Confusion mad. 1555 Eden *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 53 Attemptynge lyke an other Nemroth to buylde a newe towre of confusion. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. § 8 The first great judgement of God upon the ambition of man was the confusion of tongues. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 62 Thus was the building left Ridiculous, and the work Confusion nam'd. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* A ij b, The Curse of the Confusion, with all the unhappy consequences of it.

5. A confused or disordered condition; disorder.

c 1540 *Pilgrim's Tale* 224 in Thynne *Animadv.* App. 83 For there ruell is but confucion. 1576 Fleming *Panop. Epist.* 91 In beholding desolate disorder and confusion. 1634 *Documents agst. Prynne* (1877) 18 Forme or order in his booke there is not any, it is all full of confusion. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 830 The diff'ring Species in Confusion lye. 1772 Sheridan in *Sheridaniana* (1826) 39 The house was in such confusion it was impossible for him to go in. 1815 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* XII. 482 The enemy ..fled in the utmost confusion. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 269 The meeting broke up in confusion.

b. In reference to ideas, notions, etc.

1530 Palsgr. 354 That rule holdeth nat, for it shoulde engendre to moche confusyon. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iv. 135 Thes Lutheranys, wych are fallen into many errorys and gret confusyon. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. I. i. 87 Both of which are equally productive of confusion. 1845 Polson in *Encycl. Metrop.* 732/1 The whole question is involved in much confusion. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* ii, As we shall hereafter see, the confusion becomes worse confounded.

c. Confused condition *of* anything.

1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* xv. (1627) 199 A Synchesis, or a disordered confusion of their words. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. xi. 190 This confusion of my thoughts kept me waking. 1875 Jowett *Plato* V. 171 Out of intercourse with strangers there arises great confusion of manners.

d. with *pl.*

1635 Shirley *Coronat.* II. 303, I am circled with confusions, I'll do somewhat. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1756) 148 Among such Confusions as I saw them in. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Uses of Gt. Men* Wks. (Bohn) I. 276 The geometer; the engineer; the musician..make an easy way for all, through unknown and impossible confusions.

e. quasi-*concr.* A confused assemblage *of.* (*rare.*)

1791 Mrs. Inchbald *Simp. Story* IV. x. 132 A confusion of persons assembling towards the apartment. 1835 Sir J. Ross *N. W. Pass.* xxxix. 526 A confusion of piled blocks.

6. Tumult, excited and disorderly commotion. **b.** Civil commotion or disorder.

1555 Eden *Decades* 70 Leste shee shuld bee slayne in the confusion of the bataile. 1593 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. iii. § 2 God is not a God of sedition and confusion. 1611 Bible *Acts* xix. 29 And the whole citie was filled with confusion. 1791 Burke *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 21 The King..interfered to save Holland from confusion. 1883 G. Lloyd *Ebb & Flow* II. 5 A crowd had already gathered round him, and the confusion was beyond words.

c. *pl.* Disorders, commotions.

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. v. 66 Peace ho for shame, confusions Cure liues not In these confusions. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1844) Pref., The late unhappy confusions. 1704 Addison *Italy* 8 Amidst all the Confusions of Europe. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* II. 273 Those confusions continued to rage without intermission till the year 1572.

7. Mixture in which the distinction of the elements is lost by fusion, blending, or intimate intermingling.

c 1350 *E. E. Psalter* 195 He is on in alle, nou3t þur3 confusion of substaunce, bot þur3 onhede of persone. 1549 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Ath. Creed*, One altogether, not by confusion of substaunce: but by vnitie of person. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 405 In the case of confusion of goods, where those of two persons are so intermixed, that the several portions can be no longer distinguished. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* I. I. 114 Without any change, confusion, or mixture of the two natures.

†**b.** Fusion together. *Obs. rare.*

1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 269 Confusion is

properly a mixture of such liquid things as are fluid, and of one and the same nature. 1651 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* III. vii. (1670) 410 Perfect friendship, which is a very free, plain, and universal confusion of two souls .. A confusion, not only a Conjunction, and joyning together.

8. The quality of being confused, indistinct, or obscure: said of objects of sensuous or mental attention.

1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Pref. Wks. 1874 II. 7 Confusion and perplexity in writing is indeed without excuse. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* viii. 42 Confusion will be hereby avoided when the object is seen near.

9. The confounding or mistaking of one for another; failure to distinguish. Const. *of* (things), *of* one *with* another, *between* (things).

1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 281 To prevent that confusion of distinct matters into which..I saw you inclined to run. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* 29 The third error in the popular view is the confusion of Guardianship with Possession. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I. vi. 105 That confusion between names and things which marks all primitive thinking.

Confusional (kŏnfiū·zənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Characterized by (mental) confusion: in *confusional insanity* (see quot.).

1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Insanity, primary confusional*, the form in which there is a rapidly developed not excessive fever, with confusion of thoughts, incoherence, slight delirium, and hallucinations, but no melancholia or dementia.

† Confu·sive, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *confūs-* ppl. stem of *confundĕre* to CONFOUND + -IVE: L. type **confūsīvus.*] That tends to confuse; of a confusing or confused character.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. § 7 After their so mortall and confusive massacres. 1669 *Addr. Gentry of Eng.* 6 Confusive and unaccountable to all other spectators. *a* 1790 WARTON *Ecl.* 4 (R.) The sound of dashing floods, and dashing arms, And neighing steeds, confusive struck mine ear.

Hence **† Confu·sively** *adv.*, in a way that confuses; in disorder.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 89 These multitudes are not pel-mel and confusiuely dispersed ouer the land. 1628 GAULE *Pract. Th.* 47 Our grosse Sense is confusiuely apprehensiue of that nature and being of our owne.

Confusyon(e, -oun, obs. ff. CONFUSION.

Confutable (kŏnfiū·tăb'l), *a.* [f. CONFUTE *v.* + -ABLE: L. type **confūtābilis.*] Capable of being confuted or disproved.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* Pref. § 30 What one Conclusion..is there in your Book, which is not by this one cleerly confutable? 1776 CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. I. ii. 60 A thing hardly confutable by mere argument.

† Confu·tant. *Obs.* [ad. L. *confūtānt-em*, pr. pple. of *confūtāre* to CONFUTE: see -ANT.] One who confutes; a confuter.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* i, That the confutant may also know. *Ibid.* vi, Which hath brought this confutant into his pedantic kingdom of Cornucopia.

Confutation (kɒnfiutēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *confūtātiōn-em*, n. of action from *confūtāre* to CONFUTE. (Also in mod.F.; not in Cotgr., 1611.)]

1. The action of confuting; disproving, disproof, overthrow in argument.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 216 This poynt is put to the confutacyon..of all suche heretykes. 1532 MORE (*title*), The Confutacyon of Tindales Answere. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, IV. i. 98. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iii. 40 It is needless to waste time in the confutation thereof. 1758 JOHNSON in *Boswell*, Sir, I have never read Bolingbroke's impiety, and therefore am not interested about its confutation. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1859) II. xxxv. 304 The first point..is his Confutation of the Nominalists.

2. (with *a* and *pl.*) The complete argument, statement, or treatise, in which anything is confuted.

a 1535 MORE *Wks.* 845 (R.) Suche thynges as I write .. are clear confutacions of false blasphemous heresies. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xvi. 414 Councils were held, confutations were published. 1874 J. STOUGHTON *Church of Rev.* xix. 425 Errors are separated from truths, and confutations supplied.

Confutative (kŏnfiū·tătiv), *a.* [f. L. *confūtāt-* ppl. stem of *confūtāre* to CONFUTE + -IVE.] Adapted to confute; tending to confutation.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 53 Right Application of Scripture..to a fivefold Use .. Secondly, Elenchicall, or Confutative against error. 1742 WARBURTON *Wks.* (1811) XI. 207 Albinus .. divides Plato's Dialogues into classes .. natural, moral, dialectic, confutative, etc.

Confutator (kɒnfiute·tə). [a. L. *confūtātor*, agent-n. from *confūtāre* to CONFUTE.] = CONFUTER.

1854 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* viii. (1874) 153 His painstaking confutator. 1858 — *Rambl. Geol.* 237 Their confutators..able to render them back but mere return glances.

Confu·tatory, *a. rare.* [see prec. and -ORY.] That confutes or tends to confutation.

1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* 302 In the answering the Confutatory part of his Papers.

Confute (kŏnfiū·t), *v.* [16th c. ad. L. *confūtā-re* (or its F. ad. *confuter*, 16th c. in Littré) to check, repress, restrain, silence, refute, answer conclusively, f. *con-* intens. + a vb. stem *-fūta-*, occurring also in *refūtāre*, and prob. from same root as *fundĕre* (*fud-*) to pour out, overthrow, *fūtio* pouring out, *fūtātim* copiously, *futtilis* futile, etc.]

1. *trans.* To prove (a person) to be wrong; to overcome or silence in argument; to convict of error by argument or proof.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1027/2 In al these thinges haue I so confuted thys good man alredy. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 13 Such babblers are well confuted euen with one word of the Apostle. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 3 Satan stood A while as mute confounded what to say.. confuted and convinc't. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 255, 'I am confuted, but not convinced', is an apology sometimes offered. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. xiv, If you want to win a man's heart, allow him to confute you. 1840 MACAULAY *Ranke, Ess.* (1851) II. 140 Protestant doctors were confuting .. sectaries who were just as good Protestants as themselves.

† b. To confound; *pass.* to be at a loss. *Obs. rare.*

1672 PEPYS *Diary* VI. 116, I am .. confuted in my selfe how I may ever strive to deserue the least of those manyfould gracious expressions.

c. *transf.* To put to silence (by physical means).

1614 T. ADAMS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxx. 20 Goliath..shall be confuted with a pebble. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* v. vi, Least the coldyron should chance to confute thee. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 15 He..ought ..to be confuted with clubs and hissing. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah* 33 Thou didst curse, cuff, and kick—in short, Confute the announcer.

2. To prove (an argument or opinion) to be false, invalid, or defective; to disprove, refute.

1529 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 141/1 In reprouing & confuting that thei [miracles] should be done by ye deuill. 1532 — *Confut. Tindale* 678/2 His heresies be by the verye scripture confuted & reproued. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 176. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* Title-p. That infamous Fable of the ordination at the Nagge's head clearly confuted. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. 49 The Congress of Solon with Crœsus, some think they can confute by chronology. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Milton* Mixed Ess. 243 Macaulay himself..presently confutes his own thesis.

absol. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 70 On either [side] he would dispute, Confute, change hands, and still confute.

3. To confound, render futile, bring to nought.

1589 R. ROBINSON in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 365 Quit me from Sathan's nets and snares, His traps, good Lord, confute. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* II. 10 He confuted their skill, and they cou'd no more light upon him than on a jest. *a* 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Garibaldi*, All loss confute From ampler heavens above my head.

† Confu·te, *sb. Obs.* [f. CONFUTE *v.*: cf. *compute.*] Confutation.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 95 Ridiculous, and false below confute. 1657 S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 182 To vouchsafe it a confute. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 36 To set it above all possible Confute.

† Confu·tement. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action or fact of confuting; confutation.

1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1738 I. 297 A harmless and respectful Confutement. 1645 — *Tetrach.* Ded. (1851) 135 An opinion held by some..without scandal or confutement.

Confuter (kŏnfiū·tə1). [f. CONFUTE *v.* + -ER1.] One that confutes.

1589 *Hay any Work* A iiij, I wil proue..his confuter to be ..stark mad. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1738 I. 297 To be the confuter of so dangerous an Opinion. 1702 HOWE *Living Temple* Wks. (1834) 59/2 That will oblige us afterwards..to confute his French confuter. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vi. 123 Confuters of Malthus and Ricardo.

Confu·ting, *vbl. sb.* The action of the vb. CONFUTE; confutation.

1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 147, I forbeare to spend ouer-much time in these kinds of confutings. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* p. xx, They are unworthy the confuting.

[Confy, error for CONSY.]

Confyance, Confydence, Confyne, Confyrm, Confysk, etc.: see CONFI-.

Confyrie, Confyt, obs. ff. COMFREY, COMFIT.

† Confy·te, *pa. pple. Obs.* [a. F. *confit*, pa. pple. of *confire.*] Steeped.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. (1890) 78 Persuasions & harde lamentacions confyte in pietous teeres.

† Conga·ther, *a. Obs. rare.* [See CON-]. To gather together, collect.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 137 Whanne alle þese þingis ben congaderid & leid aboue duram matrem.

† Congau·dence. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *congaudēre* to rejoice together: see -ENCE.] Rejoicing together, mutual rejoicing.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurt.* 1190 in *Babees Bk.*, That his souereyn broughe his seruice may make grete congaudence.

† Conge. *Obs.* [a. F. *conge*, ad. L. *congius*: as the Eng. word has been cited only in pl. *congys*, the sing. might be *congy.*] = CONGIUS.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* X. 117 A tonne of two hundred congys suffise.

‖ Congé: see CONGEE.

‖ Congé. *Arch.* [a. F. *congé*, same word as CONGEE, leave, etc., used as a rendering of Gr. *ἀποφυγή* escape, APOPHYGE.] See quots.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purch.* 117 *Conges*, in Architecture, are the Rings, or Ferrils .. in the Extremities of Woodenpillars, to keep 'em from splitting, afterwards imitated in Stone-work. 1842–76 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.*, *Congé*, an apophyge.

† Congeable, *a. Obs.* [a. F. *congéable*, f. OF. *congé-er* + -ABLE.] Permissible, allowable.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 87 b, Mine entre is congeable, and laweful. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 181 a. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 168 He would not deny that congeable accesse to an hole kingdome.

Congeal (kŏndʒī·l), *v.* Forms: 4–7 **congele,** 5 **-gell-yn,** 5–7 **-ieale,** 6 **-geel, -iele, -ieyle,** 6– **congeal.** [ME. *congele(n*, a. OF. *congeler* (14th c. in Littré) 3rd sing. pres. *congèle*, ad. L. *congelāre*, f. *con-* together + *gelāre* to freeze, f. *gelum, gelu* frost.]

I. *trans.*

1. To convert, by freezing, from a fluid or soft to a solid and rigid state, as water into ice; to freeze.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 96 So as the fire it hath aneled, Lich unto slime, which is congeled. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XI. i. (1495) 381 Whan ayre is congelyd it makyth snowe and hayle. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 90 (MS. K.) Congellyn, *congelo.* 1555 EDEN *Decades* 325 Wine also and other moist thynges are so conieled that they may bee cutte with knyues. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 47 Enforced there to ende his life for colde, congealed and frozen to death. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* Proem 41 Where arctic storms congeal eternal snow. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* v. (1879) 88 The ground at the depth of a few feet remains perpetually congealed. 1853 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* vi. (ed. 9) 80 The carcass of a rhinoceros .. taken from the sand in which it must have remained congealed for ages.

b. To solidify by cooling (not frost).

1674 GREW *Anat. Plants, Lect.* I. 233 The Oyl .. at last is congealed, or hardned into a white Fat or Butter. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chem.* (ed. 2) 41 *Congele* is to let some matter that is melted fix, or grow into a consistence.

† 2. To solidify as by freezing, to make crystalline or solid from a fluid state. *Obs.*

1384 [see CONGEALED 2]. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 291/1 This precious Margarite..discended..from his heauenliche dewe, nourished and congeled in meeknesse. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 39 The water is congeled into moste pure & whyte salte. 1655 W. F. *Meteors* v. 156 The cause why Stones melt not, as Metalls do .. because they are congealed past that degree. 1678 R. R[USSELL] tr. *Geber* I. iii. 6 Filter the Solution, which congeal by gentle Fire. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 40 Salt, congealed by the sun.

† b. To concrete or cement (grains) together.

1655 W. F. *Meteors* v. 138 Sand..consisting of many small bodies which are congealed into stones.

† c. To condense (vapour) into liquid. *Obs.*

1661 [see CONGEALED 2].

3. To make (a liquid) viscid or jelly-like; to stiffen, curdle, clot, coagulate (*esp.* the blood; often in fig. sense: cf. *curdle*).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 66 Parine by grace sum greet drope of blood may be congelid togidere. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 89 b, A precious conserve, and marmelade, being congealed with long seething. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 134 Seeing too much sadnesse hath congeal'd your blood. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 310 Cordials made of Spirituous Liquors, add Strength to the Mill, but congeal the Stream. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* II. iii, Here no hungry winter congeals our blood like the rivers.

4. *fig.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. (1578) 97 Men can be congeled together into no name of religion either true or false, vnlesse, etc. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. vi. § 17 A heart congealed and hardened in sin. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 118 ₱ 10 Curiosity .. may be dissipated in trifles or congealed by indolence. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxix, When the people have sufficiently shuddered at that, they are next congealed with a frightful account, etc. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* I. iv. 390 It was not till about the third century that the moral sentiments .. were congealed into an elaborate theology.

II. *intr.*

5. To become solid and rigid by freezing; to freeze; to become solid by cooling.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 79 For þe grete calde and continuele frost þe water congelez in to cristall. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIV. xxi, Wine of it owne nature will not congeale and freeze. *a* 1626 BACON (J.), In the midst of molten lead, when it beginneth to congeal, make a little dent. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 667 When cooled down to —46°, ether congeals in brilliant transparent plates. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. vi. 157 [The temperature] at which quicksilver congeals.

6. *gen.* To become solid by a process resembling freezing; † to crystallize, petrify, etc.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) v. 15 Þe water of þe whilk [laake] ilk a 3ere .. congelez in to gude salt. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Ex.* xv. 8 The fluddes stoode still as an heape, and the deepe water congealed togeather. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. vi. 93 The Water of it's owne accord congeales into salt. 17.. BERKELEY *Cave of Dunmore* Wks. IV. 504 From each of 'em there distils a drop of clear water, which, congealing at the bottom, forms a round, hard, and white stone.

† b. To coalesce in a concrete mass. *Obs.*

1586 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 165 Their sliminesse will cause the gravell to congeale, and gather to a stone.

7. To stiffen into a viscid jelly-like consistency; to coagulate, clot, or curdle, as milk or blood.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 152 It [Manna] cometh of the dew of heuene, þat falleth vpon the herbes..And it congeleth [*Roxb.* coagules] & becometh all white & swete. 1542 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The blode that can not congele. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxii. 34 The juyce ..causeth the same milke to congeale and crudde. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* v. Wks. (Rtldg.) 86/1 My blood congeals and I can write no more.

8. *fig.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 479 Least zeale now melted..Coole and congeale againe to what it was. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 210 Now all is over! passion is congealing. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* VIII. iii. § 5 Their trees always had a tendency to congeal into little acicular thorn-hedges, and never tossed free.

Congealable (kŏndʒī·lăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE: so in mod.F. *congelable*: see CONGELABLE.] That can be congealed.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 839 The Consistences of Bodies are

very diuers: Dense, Rare..Congealeable, not Congealeable. 1682 BOYLE *New Observ.* II. Wks. 1772 II. 493 More easily congealable .. by cold. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* VI. 220 Having the consistence of white olive oil, and not easily congealable.

Hence **Congea·lableness.**

1682 BOYLE *New Observ.* II. Wks. 1772 II. 497 The easy congealableness of oil of aniseeds.

Congealation: see CONGELATION.

Congealed (kŏndʒī·ld), *ppl. a.* [f. CONGEAL *v.* + -ED. In 16–17th c. also stressed *co·ngeal'd.*]

1. Made solid and hard by freezing; frozen.

1432-50 *Higden* (Rolls) I. 323 Islandia is an yle, hauenge ..on the north the see congelede. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 59 The snau is ane congelit rane. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 449 That snaky headed Gorgon Shield..Wherewith she freez'd her foes to congeal'd stone. 1854 W. KELLY tr. *Arago's Astron.* (ed. 5) 139 Found..on the shores of the Icy Sea, a great elephant enclosed in a mass of congealed mud.

2. Solidified as if by freezing; †crystallized, petrified; † (of vapour) condensed.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 36 This roche .. was lyk a thing of glas..But of what congeled matere Hit was, I niste redely. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Least the congealed vapour drop thence. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* xii. § 6 (1681) 246 The congealed drops [of lead] or shot. 17.. BERKELEY *Cave of Dunmore* Wks. IV. 505 A quantity of this congealed water that .. resembles a heap of snow. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 59 Many crystallized minerals are vulgarly called 'congealed water'.

3. Made into a jelly or viscid substance; curdled, clotted, coagulated.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 25 a, Oppilations, or hard congeled matter in the inner partes of the body. 1548 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 67 To purge congelit [*printed* congeli] fleume of the lychtis. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 56 Dead Henries wounds Open their congeal'd mouthes, and bleed afresh. 1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* III. ix. 242 Congealed bloud settleth to the side.

Hence **Congea·ledness.**

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* II. I. vii, Especially if they come from the North, the congeledness of this Meteor [hail] bearing upon it the character of that Quarter.

Congea·ler. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which congeals.

1873 W. R. GREG *Enigmas of Life* Pref. 10 The primitive parents or congealers of that creed.

Congealing (kŏndʒī·lĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb CONGEAL: freezing, etc.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VI. in Ashm. (1652) 161 Of such Congelyng folys do clatter. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VI. XV. § 15. 237 The congealing of the blood. 1761 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 163 He observed the same facts in relation to the congealing of mercury.

†2. *concr.* A thing that congeals, or is congealed; coagulum, rennet. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xi. (1495) 767 The congelynge of a lambe [L. *coagulum agni*, i. e. 'rennet'] wyth wyne heelyth bytynge of spynners. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Cuajo*, the crudde or congealing, also a runnet for cheese, *coagulum.*

Congea·ling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That congeals.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 342/2 Applye theron knitting and congealinge Playsters. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* I. 7 A benumbing spirit, a congealing vapour. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 23 This Aristotle calls the drying and congealing virtue of the earth.

Congealment (kŏndʒī·lmĕnt). Also ME. **congele-.** [f. CONGEAL *v.* + -MENT. *Congelement* was perh. in OF. or AF.]

1. The act of congealing and of being congealed.

c 1400 *Test. Love* II. xi, After congelement a margarite with endles vertue ..was .. given to every creture. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 64 The corrosive oil which is to be poured off after its congealment. 1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 99 A shade More worthy in congealment to be fix'd.

2. *concr.* Anything congealed; a congealed mass.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. viii. 10 Whil'st they with ioyfull teares Wash the congealement from your wounds. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. (1851) 11 Those Gifts .. settling in a skinny congealment of ease and sloth at the top.

Congean, var. of CONGEON.

† Congedie. *Obs.* [After F. *congédié* in *ambassadeur congédié*, ambassador who has received an audience of *congé*, It. *congedo* = congee.] = next.

1700 RYCAUT *Cont. Knolles' Hist. Turks* III. 512 Ambassadors, unless it be their first Audience, and at that of Congedie, have no Access to the grand Seigniors.

Congee, ‖ **congé** (kɒ·ndʒi, kōⁿʒe), *sb.* Forms: 4 **congeye**, 5–6 **coungy**, 5–7 **congye**, **-ie**, 6–7 **congy**, **-ey**, **conge**, (**conjur-e**), 7 **conje**, **coniaye**, 6–9 **congee**, 8–9 **congé.**

[ME. *congye*, *congie*, *-eye*, a. 12–14th c. OF. *cungied*, *-et*, *conget*, nom. *congiez*, *congeé*, 15th c. *congié*, mod. F. *congé*, Pr. *comjat*, *conjat*, Cat. *comiat*, (It. from OF., *congedo*) :—L. *commeāt-us* 'passage, leave to pass', hence 'leave of absence, furlough', f. *commeāre* to go and come, pass, f. *com-* together + *meāre* to go, pass. From the 15th to 17th c. the word was completely naturalized, and bade fair to descend into modern Eng. as *congy*; but since the Restoration, old senses have become obsolete, and there has been a growing tendency to treat the word as French, either in the naturalized form *congee* (cf. *grandee*), or, more recently, in the alien form *congé* (now alone used in senses 4 and 6).]

I. † 1. Authoritative or formal leave or licence to depart, granted by one in authority; passport.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 30 And takethe theire congie and licence of theire prince, if they can have licence, or ellis they departethe bethout licence. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 99 We praye the that thou gyue vs lycence and congie for to departe. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. (1822) 240 Ceso wes with thame..but ony congey or pasport to departe at the day assignit. 1584 W. HAREBORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* II. I. 178 In case of their denial..we are to demand our Congie. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 445 Congees, safe-conducts, pasports, sea-briefes. 1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* I. i, I immediately got my congé and embark'd at Dunkirk. 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 17, I have not yet received my congé, though I hope to receive it soon.

fig. 1631 MASSINGER *Beleeve as you list* Epil., The end of epilogues is to inquire The conjure of the play, or to desire Pardon for what's amisse.

† 2. Ceremonious dismissal and leave-taking.

1637 HEYWOOD *Royal King* IV. Wks. 1874 VI. 60 No congie then, your Lordship must be gon. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* v. 130 On the 13th of November had his Audience of Congee of their Majesties, in Order to his Return home. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 157 When the dear man made his congee, he took with him the better half of the widow's soul. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* IV. i. (1849) 145 Having made my congés to him for the night.

† b. *To take congee*: to take leave (to go), take leave *of*. Also *to give congee*: to bid farewell. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 202 Clergye to conscience no congeye wolde take. 1494 FABYAN VI. clx. [They] toke coungy of father & mother, and retornyd agayne into Italy. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. xi. 234, I take a solemne congee of this fustie world. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* XXXII. 41 Rise, and take Civill Congee, not the last. 1647 W. BROWNE *Polex.* II. 113 Zabaim and Almanzaira .. presently withdrew, giving congey to Polexander. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 359 When you leave any town, send cards, *p. p. Congé*, to every body, as a proper mark of attention to those you have been obliged to.

† c. *fig.* A dismissal, or farewell to an affair. *Obs.*

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 45 A Conge to all kinde of Playes. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III, vii. § 85 (1740) 570 Here we take our Congee, as to all Affairs in Parliament.

† d. *Sc.* Applied to a benefaction asked at departure, by mendicants; something given 'to get quit of' them. *Obs.*

1609 in Burt *Lett. N. Scot.* (1818) II. App. 243 Whatsoever person .. be found .. craving meat drink or other geir from the tenants..by way of Congie as they term it.

3. A bow; originally at taking one's leave; afterwards also in salutation, at meeting, etc. *arch.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 100/2 There with a solemn congée she would bid her lord ['the old Earle of Kildare'] good night. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, v. iv, With a lowly conge to the ground, The prowdest lords salute me as I passe. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 241 He made a slight conjur, and so turnd awaie. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. IV. i. (1651) 524 Kiss it, and with a low congy deliver it unto me. *a* 1631 DRAYTON *Triumph David*, With coniayes all salute him. 1679 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (ed. 3; Hanserd-Kn. 120), As they came up with him, he [Mr. By-ends] made them a very low *Conje* [ed. 9, 1684 *Congee*], and they also gave him a *Complement*. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* 34 When they saw me..not moving my Cap, nor bowing my Knee in way of Congee to them; they were amazed. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lxxi. 258 Saluting him with divers fashionable congees. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Auto-da-Fé*, Here the noble Grandee made that sort of congee. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xiv, 'It is an honour for me', says my lord, with a profound congee. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, 'Make your congees' [con-geés: *i. e.* at parting].

fig. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Serm. Acts* xxvi. 27 First, with a reverent title .. Secondly, with a profitable question .. Thirdly, with a favourable prevention .. With these three congees he closes so with King Agrippa.

4. Dismissal without ceremony. [From mod. F., and often *humorous.*]

1847 LD. G. BENTINCK in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. 157, I get my *congé* from the whipper-in. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* (1867) II. xiii. 145 Should she pay off old Briggs, and give her her *congé*? 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 51 This is my congé, I suppose.

II. 5. Leave or permission (for any act).

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 1 b, I intende by hys licence and congye .. to presente thys sayde boke unto .. my .. yong lorde. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald.* iv. (1877) 58 Yet muse I why you requyred no conge. 1682 WARBURTON *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 106 Obtain a conge or leave to do so from the lord of the fief.

6. *Congé d'élire* [AF. *conge de eslire*]: royal permission to a monastic body or cathedral chapter, to fill up a vacant see or abbacy by election.

Henry VIII. assumed by statute the right of adding thereto 'Letters Missive', nominating the person to be elected. In ordinary parlance the *Congé d'élire* has been taken, but incorrectly, to include the nomination.

[1351 *Act* 25 *Edw. III*, 4 A demander du Roi conge de eslir, & puis apres la eleccion daver son assent roial. 1534 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20 The kynge our soveran Lorde .. may graunt unto..the Deane and Chapytour..a lycence..to procede to eleccion of an Archibishop or Bishop of the See soo beyng voyde, with a letter myssyve conteynyng the name of the persone whiche they shall electe and chose.] 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 201. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* II. *a* 1695 WOOD *Life* (1848) 200 Conge des Lire went to Canterbury to elect Dr. Sancroft archbishop. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 64 Making an election, like the king by a *congé d'elire*, in virtue of its royal prerogative. 1848 *Chr. Remembrancer* XV. 233 To put the Congé d'élire, whose very essence is freedom of *Election*, and the Letters Missive, the only notion of which is direct immediate *nomination*, into the same official envelope.

transf. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 475 ¶ 1 When she has made her own Choice [of a husband], for Form's sake she sends a Congé d'Elire to her Friends.

Congee, sb. and *v. Anglo-Ind.*: see CONJEE.

Congee, congé, *v. arch.* Forms: 4–7 **conge**, **-ey**, **-ie**, 4–5 **congey-en**, **congei-e**, 5 **cungyn**, 6 **congye**, 7 **congy**, 7–9 **congee**, **congé.** [a. OF. *congeer*, *congier*, f. *congié* sb.: cf. Pr. *conjiar.* (In 15th c. altered to *congedier* after It. *congedare*, f. OF.: see prec.) But some of the Eng. senses are directly taken from the sb., of which the vb. has been treated as an immediate derivative. (Formerly stressed *congey'*, *congee'.*)]

† 1. *trans.* To give leave to go, dismiss. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 323 Þe þrid day com grete frape, & conged him away. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 479 That we shal here bleue, Til Sarpedoun wol forth congeyen [*v. r.* cunge] vs? 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 238 Whan they to rest a while him preide, Out of his lond he them congeide. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xlviii. (Gibbs MS.) 101 After þat he hadde congede þe other wymmen. 1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* B iij b, To congye and lycence such socours as were sente vnto him from other kynges.

† 2. To give authoritative leave to; to license.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 259 By a statute of the universite of Oxenford whan eny man is i-congyed þere to commence in eny faculte. 1532 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 156 Beseching the Kinges Highnes of redres, or els to congye [*printed* congue], and licence my silf to seke my remedy.

3. *intr.* To take ceremonious leave, pay one's respects at leaving; in mod. *dial.*, to make one's retiring bow.

1601 SHAKS. *All's well* IV. iii. 103, I haue congied with the Duke, done my adieu with his nearest. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, 'We congeed [con-geéd] and parted'.

4. To make a congee; to bow in courtesy or obeisance. Also *fig.*

1606 *Choice, Chance & C.* (1881) 27 An other would congey so low that his points had much adoe to holde. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 74 When he doth congee to the humours of the age, and make low leggs to the fancies of the times. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* I. xxii, The other came cringing and congying. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xi, I do not like to see the Church and Synagogue kissing and congeeing in awkward postures of an affected civility.

Hence **Congeeing** *vbl. sb.*

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 259 Apish toyes, as conging and kissing his hand. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 327 Congeeing, Curcheeing, Genuflexion.

Congeel, obs. f. CONGEAL.

† Congelable, *a. Obs.* [a. F. *congelable*, or on L. type **congelābil-is*, f. *congelāre*: see CONGEAL and -BLE.] = CONGEALABLE.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xii. 45 Is it not by nature a Fluid congelable. 1787 KEIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 278 A phial, containing some congelable vitriolic acid.

Co·ngelate, *a.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *congelāt-us* congealed: see -ATE 2.]

A. *adj.* Congealed; crystallized (like ice).

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 35 The Gilthead, called aurata .. because it hath in his forehead a thinge congelate whiche in the water shineth like golde.

B. *sb.* [see -ATE 2 3.] A congealed product.

1678 R. R[USSELL] tr. *Geber* I. iii. 7 Calcine the Congelate ..in Moderate Fire.

† Co·ngelate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *congelāt-* ppl. stem of *congelāre*: see -ATE 3 5.] = CONGEAL *v.*

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* V. (1651) 135 It will presently be congelated into a friable substance.

Congelation (kŏndʒlē·ʃən). Also 5–6 **congell-**, 7–8 **congeal-.** [a. F. *congelation* (14th c. in Littré), or ad. its orig. L. *congelātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *congelāre* to CONGEAL.]

1. The action of congealing or freezing; the process or state of being congealed.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. XXVIII, The half of this loch fresis be naturall congelatioun, as utheris lochis dois. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* II. 71 More cold is required, for the congelation of vapors, than of waters. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xii. 322 The mixture of Salt with the Cold Water helps to Congelation. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* III. v. 289 Freezing or Congealation. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 382 When he called for wine in a severe season, it was presented to him in a state of congelation. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 56 The solid obtained by the congelation of water is termed ice.

b. Freezing; in *line, point, zone of congelation.*

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 187 These reptiles continue eating the whole year, except when the cold approaches to congelation. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 399 The line of congelation on Chimborazzo, or that part of the mountain which is covered perpetually with snow. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xi. 249 This zone of perpetual congelation. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* XXVI. 291 In the ethereal regions the temperature is 90° below the point of congelation.

c. The freezing of an animal body or member, so as to make it numb or dead; hence, 'formerly applied to the stupor and numbness attendant on certain diseases, as catalepsy, paralysis' (Mayne).

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 903 The diseases proceeding of cold are congelation, nummednesse, stifnesse. 1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 96 A method seruing for the knowledge of Catalepsis or Congealation. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Congelation*..also, the death of any part from cold, being the same as *Frost-bite.* 1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON

Chr. Kirkland II. i. 35, I felt only the congelation, the paralysis, the death of life.

d. Frozen condition; a product of freezing; *concr.* a frozen mass.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bod.* I. ii. 4 Hail..being the congelation of Rain. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 148 ¶ 11 A Multitude of Congelations in Jellies of various Colours. 1818 B. O'REILLY *Greenland* 91 Those stupendous masses of congelation [ice-bergs]. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 15 Every tree and branch incrusted with the bright and delicate congelation of hoar-frost.

2. *gen.* Action analogous or compared to freezing; conversion from a fluid to a solid state.

Formerly the name of one of the processes in Alchemy.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 86 First of the distillation, Forth with the congelation, Solucion, discention. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 114 With heate and moisture by craft occasionate, With congelation of the Spyrite. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. v, A sure foundation Compact and hard, whose matter (cold and drie) To marble turns in strongest congelation. 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants, Lect.* i. (1682) 233 The making of Fat is but the Durable Congelation of Oyl: which may be done without frost. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 465 Steam .. given out from the rents of lava-currents during congelation.

b. Crystallization; formation of stalactites.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 269 Congelation.. is seen in the making of Copperas, Salt-peter, or the like. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 65 They would crystallize, as in other cases of congelation, from the sides toward the interior. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* iv. (1857) 79 There were little pools at the side of the cave, where we could see the work of congelation going on.

c. *concr.* A concretion, crystallization, petrifaction.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 161 Of the congelations of these salts comes goutes, stones, etc. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* III. 257 It is incrusted above with Congelations, that make it a most pretty Grotto. 1752 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 454 To examine, whether or no coral is a plant, according to the general opinion, or a petrifaction or congelation. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 270 Salt hanging ..in the form of icicles..the walks are covered with various congelations of the same kind.

3. Formation of a jelly; coagulation, clotting.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxxix. 32 b, [Choler] whytyshe viscus and clammy .. ingendred of congellacion of fleume. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The sudden congelation which they induce on the blood, which stops its circulation.

b. *concr.* A clot, a coagulation.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 332/1 He had on his arme a congellation of blood in manere of a postomme.

4. *transf.* and *fig.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* III. vi. 37 Admit that the constitution of a divels bodie..consisteth in Spirituall congelations, as of fier and aire. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* iv. Wks. IV. 492 That all our thoughts of kindness to death are the congelation of such black melancholick vapours. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* App. 411 The mischievous process of congelation..applied to their fervid..utterances, turning their loving rapture into stern and inflexible propositions.

† **Congelative** (kǫ·ndʒĭleˡtiv), *a. Obs.* [a. F. *congelatif, -ive* (16th c. in Littré), f. L. *congelāt-* ppl. stem + -IVE.] Having the quality of congealing; tending to congeal; tending to crystallize, or to produce calcareous deposits, stalactites, etc.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 24 This generatiue, and congelatiue water, which I call the fift element. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* Introd. 3 Aire too cold is of a congelatiue power. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 794 This [powder] being deprived of its Congelative Salts, resumes the former species of Quick-silver. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 230 Among the common Water there is another which I call germinative, for Plants; congelative, for Minerals.

b. *sb.* (See quot.)

1823 CRABB *Techn. Dict., Congelatives*, medicines which refrigerate and inspissate.

Congele, congellyn, obs. ff. CONGEAL.

Congellacion, obs. f. CONGELATION.

Congemina·tion. *rare*⁻⁰. [a. F. *congémination*, ad. L. *congeminātiōn-em*, from *congemināre*, f. *con-* + *gemināre* to double.] Doubling.

1611 COTGR., *Congemination*, a congemination, doubling, often repeating; (whence) also, as *Epizeuxe.* 1818 in TODD [from Cotgr.]. Hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Conge·mmed,** *a. Obs.* [f. CON- together + GEM: cf. L. *gemmāre* to glitter, sparkle.] ? Condensed into gems.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 184 The Starres are but the congemmed twincklings of those his cleare eyes.

† **Conge·nder,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. CON- + GENDER *v.*, after L. *congenerāre.*] *trans.* To beget together.

1558 PHAER *Æneid* VI. R iv, Much things congendrid long [L. *multa diu concreta*]. 1766 GRIFFITHS *Lett. betw. Henry & Frances* III. 154 Your Expression, and Ideas, seem congendered, and connate.

Congeneous: see CONGENIOUS *a. Obs.*

Congener (kǫ·ndʒĭnəɹ), *sb.* and *a.* [As sb. app. ad. F. *congénère* (16th c. Paré), ad. L. *congener* of the same race or kind, f. *con-* together with + *gener-* (*genus*) kind; as adj., perh. directly from L. (*Cogener* is a rare and needless variant.)]

A. *sb.* A member of the same kind or class with another, or nearly allied to another in character. Const. *of* or *possessive.*

a. said of animals and plants which are related according to scientific classification. (Rarely in the strict literal sense 'of the same genus'.)

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Congeners* [L. *Congeneres*] of the same Generation or Kind. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Cerasus*, This sort of fruit hath been by many people grafted upon the Lawrel, to which it is a congener. 1767 G. WHITE *Selborne* Let. xii. 4 Nov., Might not canary birds be naturalized..provided their eggs were put..into the nests of some of their congeners, as goldfinches, greenfinches, etc.? 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iii. (1878) 59 In Russia the small Asiatic cockroach has everywhere driven before it its great congener. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* July 308 Some Alpine buttercups are snowy-white, while most of their lowland congeners are simply yellow.

b. *gen.* of persons or things.

1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* VI. xiii. (1862) 544 A congener of these, and yet of a somewhat more civilised grade, is the bird-catcher and trainer. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xviii. 398 Lard was also used, though its less costly congener, butter, was more frequently employed. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. lxxxi. 68 The American shopkeeper .. has not the obsequiousness of his European congener.

B. *adj.* Of the same kind or nature; akin.

1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 305 We are made everlastingly congener to each other. 1889 F. HARRISON in *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 155 That belief..must further be human, in the sense of sympathetic and congener to man.

† **Conge·neracy.** *Obs. rare.* [f. CONGENERATE *a.*: see -ACY and cf. *degeneracy.*] Community or affinity of origin, kind, or nature.

1664 H. MORE *Exp. Ep. 7 Churches* x. 172 Churches .. ranged neither according to merit nor congeneracy of their Conditions. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. (1726) 374 There being that congeneracy betwixt ..'s Story and this, they mutually corroborate one another.

Congenerate (kǫndʒe·nĕreˡt), *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *congenerāre* to beget or produce together, f. *con-* + *generāre* to GENERATE.]

1. *trans.* To beget or generate together.

1611 COTGR., *Congeneré*, congenerated; begotten or ingendred together. *a* 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* II. iii. 52 That which did congenerate the colour.

2. To class or associate as a congener.

1843 HUMPHREYS *Brit. Moths* II. 47 The insect is scarcely strictly congenerated with the true high-flyers.

Congenerate (kǫndʒe·nĕrĕt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *congenerāt-us*, pa. pple. of *congenerāre*: see prec.] Of the same origin, kind, or nature.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 261 There are seven sorts of Tithymals ..whereunto Esulæ are congenerate. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 98 Flutter-flies, all hued, like winged flowers, On violets pasturing, their congenerate food.

Congenera·tion. *rare.* [n. of action f. prec.] Production in union; connation.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. 94 *note*, Syngenesia signifies congeneration, or union of the anthers.

Congeneric (kǫndʒĭne·rik), *a.* [f. L. *con-* together + *gener-* (*genus*) race, after L. *congener* and *generic.*] Of the same genus, kind, or race; allied in nature or origin.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* III. 333 The congeneric question of the freedom of the will. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 288/1 The Stork and congeneric birds. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* ii. 22 Widdale Fell Group.—Less deeply divided from its congeneric hills. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 402 A black parrot con-generic with two species that inhabit Madagascar.

So **Congene·rical** *a.* 1846 in WORCESTER.

Congenerous (kǫndʒe·nĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *congener* (see CONGENER) + -OUS.]

1. Of the same kind (as another), akin in nature or character. Const. *with*, also *to* († *unto*).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 162 Unto its conservation there is required .. a food congenerous unto the principles of its nature. 1671 GREW *Anat. Pl.* I. i. § 30 Some moisture, partly dissimilar, and partly congenerous. 1733 ARBUTHNOT *Ess. Air* (J.), Apoplexies, and other congenerous diseases. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 209 Another historian, of congenerous taste and learning. 1875 SEARS *Serm. & Songs* 251 She will demand nothing..which is not congenerous with her nature. 1885 R. L. STEVENSON in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 557 You..find it pass into congenerous sounds, one liquid or labial melting away into another.

b. Of the same genus or (more loosely) family; congeneric.

1768 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 61 In this place [s.v. Fox] we should introduce the wolf, a congenerous animal. 1769 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxvi. (1789) 73 Fieldfares, which are so congenerous to thrushes and blackbirds. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 114 [In] Europe, Asia, and Africa [are]..bees congenerous with our common hive-bee; while in America, this genus is nowhere indigenous. 1842 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 28 Analogous structures in congenerous species.

c. Of peoples: Allied in race or origin.

1790 PENNANT *Lond.* (1813) 3 Willing to receive any instructions offered by a congenerous people. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. x. 458 He conjectured, that the Caledonians, and Germans, must have been congenerous people. 1814 JAMIESON *Hermes Scyth.* 44 The Carians were accounted congenerous with the Mysi.

† 2. Homogeneous. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* II. 392 United in one similar, or simple and congenerous substance or body.

† 3. Cognate in character; congenial. *Obs.*

1677 HOWE *Wks.* 1724 II. 531 God doth..so far excite and actuate those Powers, as that they are apt and habile for any congenerous action to which they have a natural Designation. 1687 J. REYNOLDS *Death's Vis.* v, That Shou'd.. move Tow'rds th'Unconfin'd, Congenerous Realms above.

4. Innate, congenital. *rare*⁻¹.

1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXII. 425 She ought to have considered Gothic architecture, like romantic poetry and the Christian religion, as native or congenerous tastes of the modern European.

5. *Phys. Congenerous muscles*: muscles which concur in the same action.

1721 in BAILEY. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 302 By the law of the association of congenerous muscles.

Hence **Conge·nerousness,** the quality of being of the same nature, affinity of nature, kinship.

1677 H. HALLYWELL *Meth. Saving Souls* 84 Perswasive arguments, whose force and strength must lye in their congenerousness and suitableness with the ancient Idea's and Inscriptions of truth upon our souls.

Congenial (kǫndʒī·niăl), *a.* [mod. f. L. *con-* together + *geniāl-is*, f. *genius*: see GENIAL, GENIUS. Cf. F. *congénial*: prob. a mod.L. *congeniālis* preceded both.]

1. Of persons and their attributes: Partaking of the same genius, disposition, or temperament; kindred, sympathetic. Const. *with* (sometimes *to*).

c 1625 WOTTON (J.), A kind of congenial composure, as we may term it, to the likeness of our late sovereign and master. 1647 BERKENHEAD *On Fletcher's Wks.*, Fletcher's keen trebble, and deep Beaumont's base, Two, full, congenial souls. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. (Globe) 503, I found I had a soul congenial to his [Chaucer's]. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1753 His religious and political notions [were] so congenial with those in which Langton had been educated. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. xv. 137 With a soul congenial to the noblest. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. vi. 98 This great Painter [Rubens] found..in Charles..a congenial spirit. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 456 A prince whose tastes were in many respects congenial with his own.

b. of things.

1692 DRYDEN *Ess. on Satire* You look with pleasure on those things which are somewhat congenial, and of a remote kindred to your own conceptions. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxi. III. 59 Poetry and music are congenial. 1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1859) II. 399 The congenial histories of literature and of art are accompanied by the same periodical revolutions.

2. Suited or agreeable to one's temperament or disposition; to one's taste or liking. Const. *to.*

1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 254 To me more dear, congenial to my heart. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlvii. II. 764 The controversies of the times were congenial to his temper and understanding. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. viii. 334 The sea was an element never congenial to the spirit of Spartan warfare. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 339 The congenial task of following up his rival Syphax.

b. *transf.* Suited to the nature of anything.

[1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 403 Nothing is ..so natural, so con-genial to the liberal Arts, as that reigning Liberty and high Spirit of a People.] 1738 *Med. Ess. & Observ.* (ed. 2) IV. 397 These Things..relaxing the Solids by their kindly Heat (which some, fond of Words, would call congenial). 1813 *Gent. Mag.* LXXXIII. II. 296 When transplanted to the classic and congenial soil of Italy. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) III. III. xxxv. 280 The food most congenial to this species..is abundantly distributed.

† 3. Belonging to any being from birth, or by nature; innate, natural, CONGENITAL. *Obs.*

1664 H. POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 158 The Magnetical Effluviums are not Innate and Congenial to the Stone, but proceed ab extrinseco. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. i. § 17 Those more natural and congenial [Ideas] which it [the Soul] had in itself, underived from the body. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 102 Bless'd are all they, who .. purge themselves from their congenial stain. 1775 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 309 The congenial hernia. — *Wks.* (1783) II. 23 To distinguish the common rupture from the congenial in infants.

† b. Connected with one's birth, natal, 'native'.

1697 DRYDEN *Virgil, Life* (1721) I. 65 Virgil suppos'd Souls to ascend again to their proper and congeneal Stars. *Ibid. Georg.* IV. 332 They mount the Sky, And to their own congenial Planets fly. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 213 In animals, the climate may be considered as congenial, and a kind of second nature.

† 4. Of the same kind or genus; congenerous.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 87 These Diseases being congenial in their causes, are the same in their Cures. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 172 In natural species, which are congenial and of kin. 1780 — *Philol. Inq.* (1841) 40 All languages are in some degree congenial, and..founded upon the same principles. 1804 W. MITFORD *Ess. Harmony Lang.* 357 The Hebrew..and the congenial dialects of Chaldea, Syria, and Arabia.

Congeniality (kǫndʒīniˌæ·lĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY. Cf. L. *geniālitās* joviality, festivity.] The quality of being congenial; affinity of genius or disposition; agreeableness to one's nature or tastes.

1620 WOTTON in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 299 The pride that I take in a certain Congeniality (as I may term it) with your Lordships studies. 1624 — *Archit.* (T.), Painters and poets have alwayes had a kind of congeniality. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 26 Mar. an. 1776, I could not perceive in his character much congeniality of any sort with that of Johnson. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. iii, There is no congeniality in our tastes or in our tempers. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* viii. 185 There is so much congeniality between Horace and Pope.

Conge·nialize, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] In nonce-uses: a. *trans.* To make congenial. b. *intr.* To be or become congenial *with*; also *fig.*

1814 BP. JEBB *Corr. w. A. Knox* (1834) II. 195 One can feel infinitely more disposed to congenialize with an honest, orthodox, pious dissenter, than, etc. 1817 — *Life & Lett.* lxii. 575 Inward religion .. congenializes and cordializes human life. 1863 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* Oct. 440 The sunset, whose light congenialized with a small jewel on her brow.

Conge·nially, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY [2].] In a congenial manner.

1749 BORLACE in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 272 The true Dia-

mond seems to have more lapideous Juice included, and more intimately and congenially united under an equal Surface, than any other Body in the World. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 14 July 5/3 A few very dirty boys congenially employed in vilifying and insulting their betters.

Conge·nialness. *rare*⁻⁰. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = CONGENIALITY.

1731 BAILEY II, *Congenialness*, the likeness of one kind to or with another. 1755 in JOHNSON; also in mod. Dicts.

†**Conge·nious,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 -geneous. [f. L. *con-* together + *geni-us* + -OUS (cf. CONGENIAL). The spelling in *-eous* was prob. suggested by *homogeneous*, etc. Cf. It. *congeneo* 'of the same kind' (Florio).] = CONGENEROUS; homogeneous.

1630 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 364 In the blood thus drop'd there remains a spirit of life congenius to that in the body. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Stone to Altar* 87 Congeneous unto the former, is this mistake. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 232 This Retribution, as it is most admirably Con-genious and Con-natural to the right constitution of the Humane Nature. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVIII. 644 For what sooner fills the vacuities of the Flesh, than a congeneous substance.

Congenital (kŏndʒe·nităl), *a.* [mod. f. L. *congenit-us* (see CONGENITE) + -AL. So F. *congénital*, admitted into the 6th ed. of the Academy's Dictionary in 1835. The sense was formerly expressed by *congenial*, Fr. *congénial*.]

Existing or dating from one's birth, belonging to one from birth, born with one. **a.** *techn.* in *Pathol.* (as *a congenital disease* or *defect*).

1796 A. DUNCAN *Annals Med.* I. 20 Bronchocele..is not often congenital. 1807 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* 387 Congenital hernia. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. v. 181 The mind of an individual who labours under congenital blindness..cannot fail to be imperfect. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 365 Ordinary congenital cataract.

b. in *Bot.*

1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* vii. 315 The so-called congenital attachment of the pollinia by their caudicles.

c. in general use. Const. *with.*

1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* IV. i, The mind of God, revealed In laws, congenital with every kind And character of man. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. vii. 374 Notions, coeval with the mind in date, congenital with its very faculties. 1852 BLACKIE *Stud. Lang.* 2 The living process of nature acting by congenital, divinely-implanted instinct. 1866 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) II. 242 The congenital differences of character in individuals. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.* 69 The French people, with its congenital sense for the power of social intercourse and manners.

Congenitally (kŏndʒe·nitălĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a congenital way; from birth.

1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* i. 9 Pollinia furnished..with a caudicle, congenitally attached to a viscid disc. 1884 A. J. ELLIS in *Athenæum* 12 Jan. 55/2 If..the parents are not congenitally deaf the offspring is in no danger.

†**Conge·nite,** *a. Obs.* Also 7-8 **-it.** [ad. L. *congenit-us* born together with, connate, coëval, f. *con-* together + *genitus* born, produced.]

Born or produced along with, connate, congenital; belonging by nature, natural. Of ideas, principles, etc.: Innate. Const. *to, with.*

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Martyr* xii. 173 This..is our first, originary, naturall, and congenite obedience, to obey the Prince. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. v, [Causes] congenit or born with us, are either natural, as old age, or *præter naturam*. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 3 The antient Corpuscularian Philosophers..were..reduced to make Motion congenite to Matter. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* Pref. (1786) 2 These original independent ideas, that owe not their being to the operation of the understanding, but are..congenite and co-existent with it. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* VIII. xiii. (R.), Sinful habits..congenit with our natures.

†**Conge·nited,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Born or produced together, united in birth or origin.

1630 T. WESTCOTE *Devon.* (1845) 95 They [Exe and Barle] were at their first springs congennited, being sprung not 500 paces distant one from the other.

†**Congeniture.** *Obs.* [f. L. type **congenitūra*, f. ppl. stem *congenit-* (see CONGENITE): see -URE.]

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Congeniture*, the Birth of Things at the same Time.

†**Co·ngeon, co·njon.** *Obs.* Forms: 3 ?cangun, 4 kongon, conjoun, -ioun, -gioun, 5 conion(e, coonyone, counjon, congyn, 5- congeon. [The phonology and final stress in verse show this word to be of French origin. In all probability *cangun* in the earliest quot. is the same word, and stands for *cangiun* or *canjun* (*g* for *j* being not infrequent in ME., cf. the form *kongon*), repr. an ONF. **cangiun, cangeon*:—late L. *cambio, cambiōnem* (cited in Grimm *Deut. Mythol.*, tr. Stallybrass 1888, vol. IV, 1754, and thence in Henschell's Du Cange), a CHANGELING (Ger. *wechselbalg* a child of an incubus, demon, or hag, substituted for a human child) f. *cambīre* to change.

The ME. forms have suffered at the hands of bad copyists and editors, who have turned *conjon* into *coujon, conioun* (= *conjoun*) into *coinoun*, with other blundered spellings. A derivation from *cambio* fits the sense, for changelings were popularly held to grow up dwarfs or deformed in body (cf. sense 1), and deficient in intellect (sense 2), and to be called one was a grievous insult (senses 3, 4). The difficulties are (1) the apparent rarity of the word in Fr., where the only instance yet cited is one of 1427 in Du Cange, repeated by Godefroy, under the form *changon* 'terme injurieux', which is app. the central F. form, standing for *changeon, chanjon*; (2) the AFr. or early ME. change of *can-* to *con-*; this took place before the retraction of the stress from the final syllable, and may have been owing to association with the prefix *con-*.]

1. A dwarf, or congenitally deformed man.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 33 Beo he cangun oðer crupel..þu most to him halden. *a* 1400 *Sat. Blacksmiths* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 240 The cammede kongons cryen after col! col! *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 90 Coonyone {*v. r.* conione or dwerhe, dwerwe, Pynson 1499 congeon or dwerfe}, *sessillus*. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 806/6 *Hic tantellus*, a congyn. [1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, **Congeon*, An old English word signifying the same that Dwarfe in our common speech. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), †*Congeon*, a Dwarf, a Person of low stature (*obs.*). Hence in KERSEY, BAILEY, etc., and 1768 CHATTERTON *Passing of old Bridge* Wks. II. 280 A Congeon Squier bare in his Hande his Helmet.]

2. A half-wit; an imbecile; = CHANGELING 4.

c 1285 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 412/321 'Loke' he seide 'this olde conjoun [St. John], in his olde liue, hou he pleiȝez with þis ȝongue brid!' *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 206 Sir, our king is bot a conjoun: Tho he seighe swerdes drawe To fle sone he was wel fawe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 76 þet byeþ þe small stones of gles ssynynde, and þe conioun [F. *musard*] his bayþ [= buys them] uor rubys, uor safyrs, oþer uor emeroydes. þet byeþ as iueles to childeren.

3. A derisive or contemptuous term applied to a child.

(Cf. Ger. *wechselbalg*; Sc. *croot, cruit*, a puny, pigmy, decrepit child, applied in contempt or anger to any little child.)

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1071 That child was bot of yeres two..The Iustice seyd, Thou gabbest, conioun. ?*a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* x. *Slaughter of Innoc.* (1843) I. 177 *Herod.* That vile counjon [the babe Christ], that thus would reave me of my crowne. *Ibid.* I. 178 *Soldier.* But for to kill such a congeon Me shames sore by Mahounde. *Ibid.* I. 179 With this speare I thinke to assaie To kille manye a smalle congion: These congeones in the cloutes I will kill.

4. An offensive term of abuse or dislike.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 1718 Darie, the kyng of alle kynges..Sente gretyng, withouten honour To the yonge robbour Alisaundre! thou conioun [*printed* coinoun] wode. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 86 And nou cometh a conioun and wolde cacchen of my wittes. 1399 — *Rich. Redeles* III. 46 Thanne cometh ther a congioun with a grey cote, as not of his nolle as he the nest made. ?*a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* ii. *Death of Abel* (1843) I. 40 Saye, thou caittiffe, thou congeon, Weneste thou to passe one of renowne?

Conger[1] (kɒ·ŋgəɹ). Forms: 4 **kunger**, 5-7 **cunger, congre**, (5 **cungur, -gyre, -gger, congur**(e, -ggyre, 6 **congar, coonger**), 6- **conger.** [a. OF. *congre*:—L. *congr-um* (conger), ad. Gr. γόγγρος, all in same sense.]

1. A large species of eel living in salt water and attaining a length of from six to ten feet; it is caught for food, being common on the coasts of Britain and other European countries, but rare along the American coast of the Atlantic; the sea-eel.

[1213 *Rot. Chart.* (Rolls) 194 Habeant totam emptionem mulvellorum et congruorum..per totam Corn[ubiam].] *c* 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* ii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 153 Mani grete kunger swimmeþ abute þi fete. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 3515 Fysch, flesch, salmoun and cungyr Off us non schal dye for hungyr. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* XIII. XXVI. (1495) 462 The Congre hath many wyles and is wytte and wyly of getynge of meete. *c* 1425 *Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 641/38 *Hic congruus*, a conggyre. 14.. *Black Bk. of Admiralty* II. 103 Also of purpais, samoun, cungger, and turbut. 1516 in Lodge *Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 13, I have sent by this berer..x pasties of congars. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 266 Eates Conger and Fennell. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. i, If..a mermaid be half a fish and halfe cunger. 1676 WALTON *Angler* I. xiii. (1791) 185 The mighty Conger, taken often in Severn about Gloucester. 1791 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rights of Kings* Wks. 1812 II. 426 And snatch a wriggling Conger from the flood. 1881 F. DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 251 The conger is very sensible to atmospheric changes.

2. Applied in abuse to a man.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 58 Hang yourself, you muddy conger, hang yourself!

3. *Comb.* **Conger-doust, -douce,** *dial.* [*doust* dust, powder], conger dried and powdered for making fish soup; **conger-head,** a term of abuse.

1630 DEKKER *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 140 She nibbled but wud not swallow the hooke, because the Cungerhead her husband was by. 1808 POLWHELE *Cornish Voc., Conger-dousts.* 1865 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* IV. 345. 1880 *E. Cornwall Gloss.* s.v., *Conger-doust*, Up to the beginning of the present century, a large trade existed between Cornwall and Catholic countries in Conger-douce.

†**Conger**[2] (kɒ·ŋgəɹ). *Obs.* [Of doubtful origin and form.] See quots.

To Kersey is due the statement (or suggestion) that the word was originally *congress* or F. *congrès*, subsequently treated as a plural, with singular *conger*. But it is to be noted that in most of the quots. *conger* is applied to the association, not to a member of it. Bailey refers it tentatively to *conger* the fish, which may indicate a contemporary joke.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Conger*, a Set or Knot of Topping Book-sellers of London, who agree..that whoever of them Buys a good Copy, the rest are to take off such a particular number..in Quires, on easy Terms. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Congress* or *Congers*, a particular Society of Booksellers, who put in Joynt Stocks for the Buying and Printing of Copies, and Trading for their common Advantage. 1721 BAILEY, *Congre*, a Society of Booksellers, who have a Joint Stock in Trade, or agree to Print Books in Co-partnership. — (1731) vol. II. *Conger, Congre*, a society of booksellers..of 10 or more..so called, because as a large conger eel is said to devour the small fry, so this united body overpowers young and single traders. 1754 *Connoisseur* 31 Jan. No. 1. 3 That book in the phrase of the *Conger* is best, which sells most. *Ibid.*, We must not however think the members of the *Conger* strangers to the deeper parts of literature. 1886 F. H. RIVINGTON in *Athenæum* 9 Jan. 67 If the statement..were in the book of a member of one of the London Congers, or societies of booksellers, it would be a copy of the usual statement sent to each shareholder by the managing partner.

Conger[3]**, cunger** (kʊ·ŋgəɹ). A dialectal name of the cucumber in the Midland counties of England.

1854 MISS BAKER *Northamptonsh. Gloss.* I. 140 So general is this word that an eminent seedsman informs me that cottagers and market gardeners..usually ask for conger seed. [1891 It is now less common, though still in use from S. Lincolnshire to Warwickshire.]

Conger-eel (kɒ·ŋgəɹĭ·l). [f. CONGER[1] + EEL.]

1. = CONGER[1].

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 97 Called a conger-eel. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iv. 76 The Conger is a long round fish, in shape like vnto a great Eele, and is therefore called the Conger-Eele. 1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) III. 5 When at its full size the Conger Eel has sometimes been known to measure more than ten feet in length. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 490/2 The conger-eel..is readily distinguished..by the upper jaw being the longest.

2. In U.S. applied to other species of eel, *esp.* on the Atlantic Coast to *Zoarces anguillaris* of the family *Lycodidæ*: see also LAMPER-EEL.

†**Conge·riate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *congeria* or *congeriēs* (see next) + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To pile up, heap together.

1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xliv. 139 How ayery must they [fancies] needs be, that are congeriated wholly, on the fumes, perhaps, of distempered braines.

Congeries (kŏndʒī·ri,īz). [a. L. *congeriēs* heap, pile, collected mass, f. *congerĕre* to carry together: see CONGEST.] A collection of things merely massed or heaped together; a mass, heap.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. x. § 3 (1622) 303 Yet is hee a congeries..a masse of many vnlike and repugnant affections. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 423 A meer Heap and Congeries of Dead and Stupid Matter. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Clouds*, a Congeries chiefly of watry Particles. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 21 The congeries of rocks called the Edystone. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* xxxvii. 414 It [the Milky Way] is a vast and somewhat flattened stratum, or congeries of stars. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 383 A curious congeries of towers, halls, churches, and chambers.

Congerminate, *v. rare*⁻¹. [f. ppl. stem of L. *congerminārе* to shoot forth at the same time: see CON- and GERMINATE.] *intr.* To germinate or develop together.

1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 29 Now she, congerminating [*congerminascenti*] with me into an equality of love.

Congeroid, bad form of CONGROID.

†**Congest,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *congest-us* accumulation, heap, f. ppl. stem of *congerĕre*: see next.] A collected mass, a collection; a concretion.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* V. xv. Wks. IV. 106 Sense is of concretes or congests, not of abstracts or essences. *Ibid.* XI. v. Wks. X. 92 Any heap or congest may become greater by addition of matter. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 36, I wrote a Congest of methodical Arguments.

Congest (kŏndʒe·st), *v.* [f. L. *congest-*, ppl. stem of *conger-ĕre* to carry together, collect, heap up, etc. (whence also the freq. *congestārе*).]

†**1.** *trans.* To bring or gather together, to collect; to heap up, to mass. *Obs.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. p. xxi, The Writers, whose Lyves I have congestid ynto foure Bokes. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. ii. § 5 (1622) 205 He had congested and amassed together such infinite monies. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 28 The leaves of oak abundantly congested on snow, preserves it. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. xxxii. (1713) 382 If all were congested together out of History touching that Church. 1758 R. BROOKES *Pract. Physic* (ed. 3) II. 270 These diseases generally arise from a viscid Serum or Chyle congested in the Mesentery, and which obstructs its Glands.

2. *refl.* and *intr.* To gather together; to accumulate to excess, to become congested.

1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 247 The secularism of the present time..congests itself..into a proposal of this sort. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Mar. 2/1 If capital is frightened away from Parisian house speculations for a time, it will congest somewhere else.

3. *trans.* To affect with congestion; to produce congestion in. Chiefly in *passive*: see next 2.

Congested (kŏndʒe·stĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

†**1.** Heaped together; accumulated.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* Ep. Ded. 1 To lye waste, and voyde, as a rude congested heape. 1651 OGILBY *Æsop* (1665) 164 On watry Mountains and congested Floods.

2. *Med.* Overcharged with an unnatural accumulation of blood; affected with congestion.

Cf. quot. 1758 in CONGEST *v.* 1.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xx. 260 Their eyes being so congested by the glare of the sun that they are..nearly blind. 1865 R. HUNTER in *Morn. Star* 23 Feb., We physicians say, the lung is congested: by which we mean that the vessels are full almost to bursting. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 26 The functions of a congested organ are often materially and seriously interfered with.

b. *transf.* Filled up by an obstructive accumulation; overcrowded.

1862 B. TAYLOR *Home & Abr.* Ser. II. v. 347 While the atmosphere is heavy, portentous, congested (to borrow a medical word, which expresses the feeling better than any other). 1891 *Newspaper*, The effects of the congested state of the goods traffic are now being felt in almost every industry.—A scheme for relieving the congested districts in Ireland by means of emigration.

3. *Bot.* 'Crowded very closely' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Conge·stible, *a.* [f. L. *congest-* ppl. stem + -BLE.]

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Congestible*, that may be heaped up or gotten together. Hence in JOHNSON, and other Dicts.

Congestion (kŏndʒe·styən). [a. F. *congestion* (16th c. in Paré), ad. L. *congestiōn-em*, n. of action from *congerĕre*: see CONGEST *v.*]

†1. The action of gathering or heaping together in a mass; a crowding together; accumulation.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 17 The Earth, a congestion or heaping up of grosse matter together. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 2 The attraction or congestion of this tumult. 1671 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Oct., Most of the churchyards..were filled up with..the congestion of dead bodies one upon another, for want of earth, even to the very top of the walls.

†b. *concr.* A heap, pile. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN tr. *Frear't's Archit.* 120 Those irregular congestions, rude and brutish inventions. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* II. v. iii, A huge congestion of unmethodised matter.

†2. *Med.* The accumulation of blood or morbid matter in any part of the body; 'a collection of matter, as in abscesses and tumours' (J.). *Obs.*

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* 250 There are two general causes of Impostumes, fluxion, and Congestion. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 211 Some symptoms of beginning congestion of blood in the head began to show themselves. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 799/2 Crying unloads the head of congestions.

Hence b. *Congestion of an organ*: an abnormal accumulation of blood in its vessels, by which its functions are disordered.

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 325 The second or local Sthenic Congestion is..one of the most frequent causes of Apoplexy. 1845 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 265 Blood was again taken, in consequence of further symptoms of congestion. 1875 B. RICHARDSON *Dis. Mod. Life* 65 The diseases included under the names of catarrh, bronchitis, congestive bronchitis, congestion of the lungs, pneumonia.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* A crowding together or accumulation which disorganizes regular and healthy activity; congested or overcrowded condition, as of population, traffic, etc.

1868 BRIGHT *Sp. Irel.* 1 Apr., The whole system [of Parliamentary representation] was in such a state of congestion that it could not be tolerated any longer. 1883 P. S. ROBINSON *Saints & Sinners* 12 Congestion of traffic. 1887 *Times* (Wkly. ed.) 25 Feb. 9/3 Emigration was gradually relieving that local congestion of the population.

Congestiparous, *a. Med.* [f. L. *congest-us* CONGEST *sb.* + *-parus* producing + -OUS.] 'Applied to remedies which produce congestion or the different forms of Contrafluxion.' 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Congestive (kŏndʒe·stiv), *a.* [f. L. *congest-*, ppl. stem (see CONGEST *v.*) + -IVE.] Relating to, of the nature of, or produced by, congestion.

1846 WORCESTER cites MOTT. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 6 Sept., The immediate cause of deceased's death was congestive apoplexy. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 235 Many of these dropsies are of congestive origin.

Congette, -ing, var. of CONJECT, -ING. *Obs.*

Congey, -eye, obs. f. CONGEE.

Congiary (kŏ·ndʒiări). *Rom. Antiq.* [ad. L. *congiāri-um* lit. a vessel that holds a congius, f. *congius*: see below and -ARY.] A gift divided among the people or the soldiers, orig. something measured in a congius, such as corn or wine.

(Some dictionaries give *congiary* also as a coin: this is an error founded on quots. 1697, 1727.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 417 It is said that Ancus Martius ..gaue vnto the people a congiary or largesse of 6000 Modij of salt. 1697 EVELYN *Disc. Medals* 187 The Gift of Largesses and Congiaries in Provisions of Corn, &c., appearing in the Reverses. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* vi. 85 Marcus gave a Congiary to the People. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Congiarium, congiary*, among medalists, a gift, or donative, represented on a medal.. Nero, whose congiaries are the first that we find represented on medals, gave four hundred sesterces. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 607 To the citizens of Rome..he presented, in one congiary, about two guineas and a half a-head.

Congie, obs. f. CONGEE.

Conging: see CONGEE *v.*

Congioun, var. of CONGEON. *Obs.*

‖ **Congius** (kŏ·ndʒiŭs). Pl. **-ii.** [L.] 1. *Rom. Antiq.* A measure for liquids, containing the eighth part of a Roman amphora, or about 7 pints.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. P.* XIX. CXXVIII. (1495) 392 Congius conteyneth sixe Sextarius. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 108 Ffor greatest treen..vi Congeus or iv of it ymmote. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXV. ii. 546 For every street throughout the citie, was allowed a Congius of oyle. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 82 There is a standard congius of the age of Vespasian still extant at Rome.

2. *Pharm.* The pharmaceutical name for a gallon, represented in prescriptions by the letter C.

†Congla·ciate, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *conglaciā-re* to freeze up, f. *con-* together + *glaciāre* to make or turn to ice, f. *glaciēs* ice.]

1. *trans.* To convert into ice, to freeze.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. ix. 284 Our Colledge Ale.. being conglaciated,.. upon a Thaw never returned to its self. *Ibid.* II. xii. 322 The Salt invigorating the Cold of the Water, and so conglaciating the snow.

b. To make solid like ice (by other means than cold); to congeal, petrify.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VI. ix. 234 Thunder..conglaciates or makes rigid, fluid or soft bodies.

c. To make smooth like ice or glass, to polish.

1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xvi. (1712) 140 To conglaciate and polish the surfaces of the clouds to such an extraordinary accuracy of figure.

2. *intr.* To become ice, to freeze, congeal.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 50 Neither doth.. any thing properly conglaciate but water. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2023 The Water..did by the operation of the introduced cold..totally conglaciate. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VI. 169 The waves conglaciate instant.

Hence **Congla·ciated, Congla·ciating** *ppl. adjs.*

1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* 43 The Moon is of a conglaciated substance. 1660 — *Myst. Godl.* VI. viii. 233 Of conglaciating Thunders, and the transmutation of Lot's wife into a pillar of Salt. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 56, I went down into several of these Caves..[to find] the petrified conglaciated substances.

†Conglacia·tion. *Obs.* [n. of action f. as prec.: see -ATION. So in mod.F.]

1. The action or process of turning into, or becoming, ice; freezing, congelation.

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 153 Predictions may be made of.. Deluges, Draughts, Heates, Conglaciations. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 118 Congelation or conglatiation. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 341 As to their Rarifaction and Congliaciation.

2. *concr.* Any frozen or crystallized formation.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* II. 55 [The caves'] petrified Icicles (if I may so call them) and other Conglaciations.

Conglobate (kŏ·nglobe·lt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *conglobā-re* to gather into a globe or ball: see next.] To gather or form into a ball or globe, or a rounded compact mass. Also *fig.*

1. *trans.* = CONGLOBE a. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 123 Not conglobated into one bodie as the stars are. 1671 WILLOUGHBY in *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2279 The similitude of those Theca's, conglobated together, to the Eggs of Spiders. 1775 JOHNSON *Western Isl.* Wks. X. 500 Many particular features and discriminations will be compressed and conglobated into one gross and general idea. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 276 Spores conglobated without any definite order.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) = CONGLOBE b.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. vii. 120 Some seminall matter, which may after conglobate into the forme of an egge. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Ep. Ded., To summon Democritical Atomes to conglobate into an intellectual Form. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIV. 490 To suppose, that out of a chaotic mass..such mute balls should have conglobated, by a gravitation inherent in the matter.

Conglobate (kŏ·nglobe·lt), *a.* [ad. L. *conglobāt-us*, pa. pple. of *conglobā-re* to gather into a globe or ball, f. *con-* together + *globāre* to make into a ball, f. *glob-us* ball, GLOBE.]

1. Formed or gathered into a ball, rounded, globular.

1649 DRYDEN *Death Ld. Hastings* 35 All, as in their sphere, Were fix'd, conglobate in his soul. 1801 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 77 The kidnies are conglobate. 1845 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 193 Arterial blood, on being whipt, allows the fibrin to separate in short conglobate masses. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 320 *Conglobate*, collected into a ball, as the florets of Echinops.

2. *Phys.* Applied distinctively to glands of simple structure, *esp.* those of the lymphatics; opposed to CONGLOMERATE, q.v.

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 177 Conglobate Glanduls..contradistinguished to those that bear the name of Conglomerate Glanduls. 1674 *Ibid.* IX. 115 He asserts the Lympha to be a particular subtile liquor, separated into the conglobate glanduls from the Serum of the blood. 1784 *Gent. Mag.* LIV. II. 609 Equal to the touch in every part, except where the conglobate glands are situated. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 23/2 The lymphatic or conglobate glands compose a very important part of the absorbent system. 1876 QUAIN *Anat.* II. 191 Lymphatic glands, named also conglobate glands.

Hence **Co·nglobately** *adv.*, in a rounded form or manner.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). Hence in J. and mod. Dicts.

Conglobated (kŏnglobe·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED.] Gathered into a ball, rounded.

1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* Wks. (1834) 212/1 An impure mass of conglobated darkness. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 147 The conglobated, or round Leaf. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* III. 981 Conglobated bubbles undissolved.

†b. *Phys.* = CONGLOBATE *a.* 2. *Obs.*

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 772 The Lymphaticks.. he will have to arise from conglobated glandules. 16.. GREW (J.), The testicle,..is one large conglobated gland.

Conglobation (kŏnglobe·i·ʃən). [ad. L. *conglobātiōn-em*, n. of action from *conglobāre* to CONGLOBATE. Also in mod.F.]

1. The action of gathering or forming into a globe or rounded mass. Also *fig.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 270 If hee hath committed various offences, the Conglobation and annumeration of them.. cannot but stirre vp.. the auditors to abhorre him.

1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* 152 A piece of Wax..rolled into the form of a Globe loses something of its former extension, by this conglobation. 1882 STALLO *Concepts & Th. Mod. Physics* 279 The rotatory velocity [of the planets]..at the moment of their detachment and conglobation.

2. A rounded formation, a conglomeration.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xiii. 138 In this spawne ..are to be discerned many gray specks, or little conglobations. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Surrey* (1719) III. 185 A huge Stone (a Conglobation of Gravel and Sand). 1788 tr. *Swedenborg's Wisd. Angels* III. § 209 Successive Compositions, or Confasciations and Conglobations from simple Things. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 454 That heterogeneous conglobation, that..multi-mosaic monarchy.

Conglobe (kŏnglō·ub), *v.* [a. F. *conglobe-r* (16th c. in Paré), ad. L. *conglobāre* to CONGLOBATE.] To gather or form into a ball or globe, or a rounded compact mass. Also *fig.* a. *trans.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 329 His ennimeis..Conglobit war togidder in ane glen. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 123 Vnsatiable Art-searching Aristotle, that in the round compendiate bladder of thy braine, conglobedst these three great bodies, (Heauen, Earth, and.. Waters). 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 239 Then founded, then conglob'd Like things to like. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 79 Orb in orb, conglob'd are seen The buzzing Bees about their dusky Queen. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XX. (1848) 254 All elements Conglobe themselves from chaos, purified. 1882 SEELEY *Nat. Relig.* 236 The influence which draws together and conglobes certain individuals into a living society.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1600 W. WATSON *Quodlibets Relig. & St.* (1602) 3 Hereupon the fire..conglobed together in the highest cloud. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 292 As drops on dust conglobing from the drie. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XVII. 498 The big round drops ..Conglobing on the dust. 1880 BROWNING *Pan & Luna* 50 The downy swathes [of cloud] combine, Conglobe.

Hence **Conglo·bed** *ppl. a.*

1822 T. TAYLOR tr. *Apuleius* IV. 86 In a condensed and conglobed band.

†Conglo·bular, *a. Obs.* [f. CON- + GLOBULAR, after the prec. derivatives of L. *conglobāre.*] Gathered into a rounded form, globular.

1741 T. FRANCKLIN tr. *Cicero's Nat. Gods* II. 142 Let us examine the Earth..Solid, round, and conglobular.

†Conglo·bulate, *a. Obs. Phys.* [f. L. *con-* together + *globul-us* little ball, globule (dim. of *globus* ball) + -ATE[2], on the analogy of *conglobate* (as = *con-* + *glob-us* + -ATE.)] = CONGLOBATE *a.* 2.

1702 FLOYER *Cold Baths* I. iv. (1709) 118 Glands, whether conglobulate, or conglomerate. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 270 The Lymph in Conglobulate Glands.

Conglo·bulate, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ATE[3].] *intr.* To collect into a rounded or compact mass.

1768 JOHNSON in *Boswell*, A number of them [swallows] conglobulate together, by flying round and round, and then all in a heap throw themselves under water.

Conglomerate (kŏnglo·mĕrĕt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *conglomerāt-us*, pa. pple. of *conglomerāre*: see next.]

A. *adj.*

1. Gathered together into a more or less rounded mass, or consisting of parts so gathered; clustered. Also *fig.* †a. as *pa. pple. Obs.*

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 118 b, Certain trees.. bring forth fruit conglomerate with leaues. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 267 The Beams of Light, when they are multiplied and conglomerate.

b. as *adj.* (In mod. use often *fig.* from 4.)

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 246/1 [Insects] have conglomerate or compound eyes. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 113 This close conglomerate English speech. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* ii. 42 All the positive religions in the world..are alike conglomerate formations.

2. *Phys.* Applied to glands of a compound or complex structure; formerly, as distinguished from the simple CONGLOBATE glands of the lymphatics.

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 177. 1668 *Ibid.* III. 889 Concerning the Liver..finding it to have Lobes and to be a Glandul of that kind, which by Anatomists are called Conglomerate. 1785 *Anat. Dial.* (ed. 2) 43 A conglomerate gland is that which is composed of several little conglobate glands, all tied up together, in one common tunicle or membrane. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 695 In the cartilaginous fishes.. the pancreas exhibits a more perfect development, and already presents the appearance of a conglomerate gland. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Conglomerate glands*, a synonym of Acinous glands.

3. *Path.* a. Applied to cartilaginous tumours in the neighbourhood of the parotid gland. b. Applied to certain compound Tubercles.

1870 SIR J. PAGET *Lect. Surg. Pathol.* (ed. 3) 520 *note*, Mr. Cæsar Hawkins described them.. as conglomerate tumours. 1876 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* V. 641 The tubercles are often aggregated in groups (Virchow's conglomerate tubercles).

4. *Geol.* Composed of the fragments of pre-existing rocks cemented together; of the nature of or forming a conglomerate: see B. 1.

1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 225 The debris of pre-existing rocks broken down and cemented together, as in various conglomerate rocks. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xiii. 217 A perpendicular cliff of conglomerate rock formed of rounded pebbles cemented together. *Ibid.* xv. 253 A cliff of conglomerate pebbles.

B. *sb.* The adj. used *absol.* [Cf. mod.F. *conglomérat.*]

1. *Geol.* (= *conglomerate rock.*). A composite rock consisting of rounded and waterworn fragments of previously existing rocks, united into a compact

mass by some kind of cement; often called *pudding-stone*. (Cf. BRECCIA.)

1818 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 145 When a sandstone contains rounded masses of considerable dimensions, it is termed a *conglomerate*. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* 219 Conglomerates alternating with greenish sandstone and variously coloured marls. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 242 This shell conglomerate is largely burnt for lime.

attrib. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 255 The conglomerate hills extend through Ross-shire.

b. *transf.*

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 259 Thus, dried apples became..a conglomerate of sliced chalcedony. 1856 — *Arct. Expl.* I. xi. 116 A conglomerate of gravel and ice.

2. *fig.* A mixture of various materials or elements, clustered together without assimilation.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) III. 399 The English language is a conglomerate of Latin words, bound together with a Saxon cement. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. i. 57 In that immense conglomerate of useful and useless knowledge.

Conglomerate (kŏnglǫ·mĕrēt), *v.* [f. L. *conglomerāt-* ppl. stem of *conglomerā-re* to roll, heap, or press together, f. *con-* + *glomerā-re* to form into a ball, f. *glomer-* (*glomus*) ball.]

†1. *trans.* To roll or wind (thread) into a ball.

1623 COCKERAM, *Conglomerate*, to winde vp on bottomes. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* III. xiii. (1662) 203 This suggests ..the fancy..to the Silk-worm of conglomerating her both funeral and natal Clue.

†2. To form into a ball or (more or less) rounded mass; to heap up, heap together. ? *Obs.*

1596 R. L[INCHE] *Diella* (1877) 74 My sighes doe so conglomerate the cloudes. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. ii. § 11. 1650 J. BULWER *Anthropomet.* ii. (1653) 71 Choakt up with ..dust, conglomerated into dirt. 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. II. iv. § 2 The Viscera of an Animal, are but vessels conglomerated.

fig. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 6 Consider well how I have conglomerated this atchievement of erudition.

3. To collect (separate particles or elements) into a coherent mass. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1691, 1882 [see CONGLOMERATED]. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 502 Because the Nobility and Clergy are conglomerated into one mass with the People. 1865 F. OAKELEY *Tractar. Movement* 77 To conglomerate and cement the various forms of Tractarianism into something like a consistent whole.

4. *intr.* To come together or collect into a (more or less) rounded mass, or (*transf.*) into a compact body; to cluster together.

1642 *Ord. & Declar. both Houses, Lords Day* 7 They conglomerated and gathered together to the number of 20 or 25. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 48 Such noise as Bees commonly make when they conglomerate. 1795 *St. Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 189 Their armies have conglomerated. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 554 When put into boiling water it conglomerates into a resinous mass.

Hence **Conglo·merated** *ppl. a.*, clustered, etc.; *spec.* in *Phys.* and *Geol.* = CONGLOMERATE *a.* 2, 4.

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 79 My conglomerated Curses go with thee. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) II. 81 (R.) Conglomerated shells. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* I. v. § 21 The liver is one great conglomerated gland, composed of innumerable small glands. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Kidney*, a Conglomerated Gland. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* vi, Watching the clouds as they lowered above each other in masses of conglomerated vapour. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. i. § 3 *Conglomerated* (*conglomeratic*), made up of well-rounded pebbles or rocks.

Conglomeratic (kŏnglǫ·mĕræ·tik), *a. Geol.* [f. L. *conglomerāt-um* CONGLOMERATE *a.* and *sb.* + -IC: in mod.F. *conglomératique*.] Of the nature or character of CONGLOMERATE (*sb.* 1).

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xi. 281 Grey in colour, conglomeratic and slaty. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* x. 188 Beds of an unmistakably conglomeratic character.

Conglomeration (kŏnglǫ·mĕrē·ʃən). [ad. L. *conglomerātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *conglomerā-re* to CONGLOMERATE. Also in mod.F.]

1. The action of conglomerating, or condition of being conglomerated.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 267 The Multiplication and Conglomeration of Sounds. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Auto-da-fé* Introd., The conglomeration of Christian names usual in the families of the *haute noblesse* of Spain.

2. quasi-*concr.* †a. A coil or ball (of thread or the like). b. A collection of things joined in a compact body; a cluster, coherent mass.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) III. xiii. 201 These Conglomerations of the threads of the Silk-worm. 1697 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Ess.* 114 Nothing but a Conglomeration of Vessels. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 105/2, I have .. taken from the water a large conglomeration of male frogs. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 258 A confused .. conglomeration of buildings. 1866 LIDDON *Bampt. Lect.* ii. 73 That conglomeration of men we call a nation.

Conglo·meratory, *a. rare.* [f. L. *conglomerāt-* ppl. stem: see CONGLOMERATE and -ORY.] Tending to conglomeration.

1855 J. STRANG *Glasgow & its Clubs* (1856) 493 The conglomeratory atmosphere of the Waterloo [Club].

Conglomeri·tic, *a. Geol.* = CONGLOMERATIC.

1833 G. A. MANTELL *Geol. S. E. Eng.* 182 The lower beds frequently conglomeritic. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 666 Arenaceous, argillaceous, or conglomeritic.

Conglutin (kŏnglī·ūtin). *Chem.* [f. CON- + GLUTIN: associated with the following words.] A name applied by Ritthausen to the legumin of almonds and lupins.

1879 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 2nd Supp. VII. 380. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains Ind.* 119 Conglutin is said to be chiefly characteristic of the lupine.

†**Conglu·tinant,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [corresp. to F. *conglutinant*, L. *conglūtināntem*, pr. ppl. of *conglūtināre*: see next and -ANT.]

A. *adj.* 'Gluing, uniting; healing'.

1828 in WEBSTER (who cites BACON).

B. *sb.* 'A medicine that heals wounds'.

1828 in WEBSTER; and in subseq. Dicts.

Conglu·tinate, *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *conglūtinātus*, pa. ppl. of *conglūtināre*: see next.]

†1. as *pa. ppl.* = CONGLUTINATED: see next.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. i, All these to gether conglutinate and effectually executed maketh a perfecte definicion of iustyce. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XV. XVI. (1620) 522 Should be conglutinate in honest coniugall society.

2. *Bot.* Cohering as if glued together.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1881 *Jrnl. Bot.* X. 113 Paraphyses slender, filiform, conglutinate.

Conglutinate (kŏnglī·ūtinēt), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *conglūtināt-* ppl. stem of *conglūtināre* to glue together, f. *con-* + *glūtināre* to glue, f. *glūten, glūtin-* glue. Cf. F. *conglutiner* (14th c. in Littré).]

1. *trans.* To glue, cement, or fasten firmly together; to cause to cohere.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. iii. 6a, To haue been compacted and conglutinated by heate and moysture into the perfect figure..of a man. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. vi. (1580) 113 a, It will conglutinate and glewe together the two peeces. 1667 PETTY in Sprat *Hist. R. Soc.* 291 (T.) Starch..will conglutinate some things. 1792 T. BEDDOES in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 258 The lumps of iron ..had been softened, and conglutinated together.

†b. *Med.* To unite (wounded or ruptured parts, or broken bones); to heal. Also *absol. Obs.*

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 56 It..doth conglutinate greene and bloudy woundes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXV. XIX. II. 206 They use the decoction of the common grasse, for to conglutinat wounds. 1797 J. DOWNING *Disord. Horned Cattle* 66 This medicine..conglutinates ruptured vessels.

c. *fig.*

1666 SPURSTOWE *Spir. Chym.* Pref. (1668) 6 Love to God..strongly conglutinates all the musings of the soul. 1825 CARLYLE *Life Schiller* III. 165 A medley of texts..conglutinated by a stupid judgment.

2. *intr.* To stick together, cohere. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

a 1625 FLETCHER *Women Pleased* v. ii, I would conglutinate. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Fabricius' Exp. Chirurg.* XV. 64 Lest that the Fingers should..conglutinate, I put between them leaden plates. 1647 *Pol. Ballads Commw.* (Percy Soc.) 33 My fellow knaves and I conglutinated. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 19 The prevalent driness in it permits it not to conglutinate.

Conglu·tinated, Conglu·tinating *ppl. adjs.*

1552 HULOET, Conglutinated, *concretus, conglutinatus.* 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 223 The Conglutinated lips of the neck of the wombe. 1672 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 238 Lyme or some other conglutinating body. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* L. 329 Birdlime or some unguent equally conglutinating.

Conglutination (kŏnglī·ūtinē·ʃən). [ad. L. *conglūtinātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *conglūtināre*: see above. So in F. (16th c. in Littré).]

1. The action of gluing together, or causing to cohere firmly by, or as by, some tenacious substance; the condition of being so glued together.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. ii, There goes to it sixe hundred seuerall simples, besides some quantity of humane fat, for the conglutination. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Fabricius' Exp. Chirurg.* viii. 38 Thin Leaden Plates..are to be put betweene the parts where conglutination is feared. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* v. 314 The Fastening or Conglutination of the two Boards. 1830 tr. *Aristoph. Acharnians, etc., Knights* 71 Do you exert the forge against his conglutinations.

†b. *Med.* Union or junction of wounded parts or broken bones. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 C iij b, To tel all the causes that let the coition and conglutination. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVII. 590 A bleeding Wound requires Conglutination. 1729 T. DALE tr. *Freind's Emmenologia* xiii. (1752) 159 If while we are endeavouring to govern the Blood, we should neglect the conglutination of the Vessels. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (J.), The union or conglutination of parts separated by a wound.

c. *fig.* and *transf.*

1608 J. KING *Serm. St. Mary's* 13 The composition and conglutination of the two principall verbes in my Text, *Regnauit et mortuus est.* 1646 SIR J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebell.* 14 A firm conglutination of their affections and Nationall obligations. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. 186 Cooper ..defines a diphthong as the 'conglutinatio duarum vocalium in eâdem syllabâ'. This theory of 'conglutination', effected by the 'glide', is that which I have adopted.

2. quasi-*concr.* A conglutinated mass.

c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1053 But a conglutination and combination of the foure elementes. 1767 MONTAGU in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 440 A petrification or rather conglutination of many different stones, but all vitrescent.

Conglu·tinative, *a. ?Obs.* [a. F. *conglutinatif, -ive*, ad. L. type **conglūtinātīv-us*, f. *conglūtināt-* ppl. stem: see -IVE.] Having the quality of conglutinating; *spec.* in *Med.* having the property of uniting wounded parts.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Anoynte them with oyntementes myscatyues and conglutynatyues. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* I. 7 Medicines conglutinatiue. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* XX. 268 To stop small Hæmorhages ..by its conglutinative quality. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Conglutinative*, of a gluing or sticking Quality. In JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Conglu·tinator. *rare.* [Agent-n. in L. form from *conglūtinā-re.*] An agent that conglutinates.

a 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (J.), The osteocolla is recommended as a conglutinator of broken bones.

†**Conglu·tine,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *conglutine-r* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *conglūtināre.*] = CONGLUTINATE *v.* 1 b.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 D j, I can nat se howe thou mayst conglutyne it and make close. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 191 Being outwardly applied it conglutineth wounds notably.

†**Conglu·tinous,** *a. Obs.*—[f. CON- + GLUTINOUS; after *conglutinate*, etc.]

Hence †**Conglu·tinously** *adv. Obs. rare*—1. By conglutination; with cohesion.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 87 Whose matter is thick, and..not so hard as conglutinously conjoyned.

Congo (kǫ·ŋgo). The name of a country on the west coast of Africa, south of the Equator, whence many negro slaves have been carried to America. Hence, the name has been given in N. America to negroes from Congo, and to things belonging to or used by them; also (apparently), to various animals of black colour: cf. *negro.*

1. A negro from Congo. *Congo dance*: a kind of African dance practised by negroes. *Congo pea*: a variety of CAJAN, eaten by negroes in Jamaica.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 189/2 The Congo pea is harder and coarser, and is only used by negroes. 1877 F. A. MARCH *Anglo-Sax. Gram.* (1883) 36 There may be as many genders as there are sets of terminations .. the Congoes and Caffirs have many. 1886 G. W. CABLE in *Century Mag.* XXXI. 522/2 They from whom the dance and the place are named, the most numerous sort of negro in the colonies, the Congoes and Franc-Congoes. *Ibid.* 527/2 There were other dances..the Voudou, and the Congo .. The latter, called Congo also in Cayenne, Chica in San Domingo.

2. **Congo monkey,** a black South American monkey, a species of the Howler, *Mycetes palliatus*; **Congo snake,** a name given to one or two blue-black amphibians, species of *Amphiuma*, found in the southern parts of the United States.

1865 S. TENNEY *Zool.* 315 The Congo Snake, *Amphiuma means*, L., of the Southern States, is about twenty-eight inches long, bluish black. 1874 T. BELT *Nat. in Nicaragua* 35 High up in one tree..were seated some of the black Congo monkeys (*Mycetes palliatus*).

Congo, obs. form of CANGUE.

Congor, = CONGER 3, dial. name of CUCUMBER.

Congou (kǫ·ŋgu, kǫ·ŋgŏ). Also **congo, kongo.** [ad. Chinese *kung-fu* work, and workman, *kung-fu-ch'a* app. tea on which work or labour is expended. The omission of the *f* is the foreigner's corruption (Prof. Legge).] A kind of black tea imported from China.

1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6376/3 Next Week will be sold, a large Parcel of Bohee, with some Congou and Green Tea. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* v. i, Congou tea, avadavats, and Indian crackers. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* VI. viii, A-swelling the receipt of customs by the consumption of Congo! 1875 PAVY *Food & Dietetics* (ed. 2) 349 The chief varieties of black tea, arranged in [an upward order of excellence] are Bohea, Oolong, Congou, Campoi, etc.

†**Congraffet,** *pa. pple. Obs.*—1 [An erroneous repr. of OF. *cyrografez, cirografé*, pa. pple. of *cirografer* to engross, register, med.L. *chirographāre, cyrografārе* (Du Cange): see CHIROGRAPH.] Registered, engrossed.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1056 Þat foreward .. i Godes court is congraffet [OF. *La covenant En la curt Deu cirografé*].

Congratulable (kŏngræ·tiŭlăb'l), *a.* [f. L. *congrātulā-rī*, F. *congratule-r*: see -BLE.] Calling for congratulation; worthy of congratulation.

1833 LAMB *Lett. to Talfourd* in *Final Mem.* 273 Variously ..has the congratulable news affected the members.

Congratulant (kŏngræ·tiŭlănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *congratulant*, or ad. L. *congrātulānt-em*, pr. ppl. of *congrātulārī*: see next and -ANT.]

A. *adj.* That congratulates; expressing congratulation. B. *sb.* A congratulator.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 458 Forth rush'd in haste the great consulting Peers..and with like joy Congratulant approach'd him. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVII. 31 The new-year's gifts..were divided by us children among the inferior congratulants. 1872 CARLYLE *Schiller* Suppl. 227 Rustic congratulants with their foolish rhymes would present themselves.

Congratulate (kŏngræ·tiŭlēt), *v.* [f. L. *congrātulāt-* ppl. stem of *congrātulā-rī* in same sense, f. *con-* together + *grātulārī* to manifest or express one's joy: cf. F. *congratuler* (14th c. in Littré; now somewhat archaic).]

†1. *intr.* To rejoice along *with* another; to express to a person one's pleasure or gratification at his good fortune, success, or happiness. Const. *with* the person, *for, on* the thing. In later use *congratulate with* = *congratulate* trans., sense 4. *Obs.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 252 The governor therefore, to congratulate with the earl for his return,

restored unto him the chancellorship. 1598 FLORIO, *Congratulare*, to congratulate, to reioice togither. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Luke* i. 58 And they congratulated with her. 1619 DONCASTER *Let.* in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camd. Soc.) 201 If his Maty shall command me to returne to Francfurt to congratulate with King Ferdinand when he shall be elected King of the Romans. 1647 CROMWELL *Let.* 14 Sept. (Carlyle), Occasion as to congratulate so abundantly to rejoice in God's gracious dispensation unto you and by you. 1732 SWIFT *Let. to Gay* Wks. 1761 VIII. 133, I congratulate with you, for losing your great acquaintance. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) II. XVIII. 415 An ambassador had been sent to congratulate with the Duke on this desirable event. 1820 J. TALBOT in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VII. 26 Many who will congratulate with you upon the addition of another year to [your] venerable age. 1824 LAMB *Let. to Barton* 24 Mar., I therefore most sincerely congratulate with you.

† **2.** *trans.* To express sympathetic joy on the occasion of; to express joy, pleasure, or satisfaction at (an event or circumstance). *Obs.*

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 272 Wherefore ambassadors were sent from the queen regent to Philip and Marie to congratulate their marriage. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* II. 64 (R.) To see So many hands and hearts congratulate Th' advancement of his long-desir'd degree. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 161, I congratulate the happiness of your kingdom. 1688 BP. THOMAS in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 332, I thank you for your congratulating my recovery. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 168 ¶ 2, I send you this to congratulate your late Choice of a Subject. 1766 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. v. 93 The obsequious assembly congratulated their own and the public felicity. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 226 Verses and sonnets .. congratulated our wedding-day. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 512 The friends of liberty came to congratulate his arrival. 1819 HAZLITT *Polit. Ess.* 88 Mr. Southey .. congratulates the successes of the son.

† **b.** To express such joy by some significant act; to celebrate *with*. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 2 You are most hartily welcome, and I .. to congratulate your comming, will impart vnto you the substance and effect therof in as few words as I can. 1614 BP. HALL *Recollect. Treat.* 289, I desired to congratulate your happy Returne with some worthy present. 1636 WINTHROP *Hist. New Eng.* (1825) I. 187 The ships congratulated his election with a volley of great shot. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 415 The university of Oxford congratulated his birth with printed poems.

† **c.** Const. *to, unto,* the person, also with *indirect obj.* (dative). *Obs.*

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. iii. 143 They may congratulate to themselues the warme side they walke in. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 228 These are blessings which .. all our friends have congratulated unto us. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* Ded., The Subjects of England may justly congratulate to themselves that both .. our Government, and .. our King secure us from any such Complaint. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. vii. 106 Should I not .. congratulate you this so great happiness .. befallen you. *Ibid.*, Congratulate England her felicity and her Queen. 1710 R. WARD *Life H. More* 59 To whom he heartily congratulated such Dignities.

† **d.** Const. *with* the person. *Obs.*

1618 MRQ. BUCKINGHAM in *Fortescue Papers* 49 To congratulate with him the rendring of that town. 1654 H. LESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 136 An Ambassador .. sent to congratulate with their Majesties, the happy birth of their second Daughter. 1705 BP. PATRICK *Comm. 2 Kings* X. 15 Who .. came .. to congratulate with him his happiness in fulfilling God's commands.

† **3.** To rejoice at (a thing); to hail. *Obs.*

1622 DONNE *Serm. Lam.* iv. 20 Whosoever .. hath lamented a danger and then congratulated a deliverance, he will provide against a relapse. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 286 See what Marriage and Repentance may bring a Man to! I heartily congratulate this Change.

4. To address (a person) with expressions of joy or satisfaction on an occasion considered fortunate; 'to compliment upon any happy event' (J.); to felicitate. Const. *on, upon* (formerly *for*), or with *clause*.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 164 b, The enhabitauntes .. sent to him messengers .. thanking and congratulating him for his thither comming. 1611 BIBLE *1 Chron.* XVIII. 10 Hee sent Hadoram his sonne to King Dauid .. to congratulate [*Heb.* blesse] him, because hee had fought against Hadarezer. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. XVIII. (1675) 276 Eusebius .. congratulated my Friend for his escape. 1667–8 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Mar., All the world .. did congratulate me, and cry up my speech as the best thing they ever heard. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Pal. & Arc.* III. 730 The king in person .. Comforts the sick, congratulates the sound. 1769 BP. WARBURTON *Lett.* (1809) 445 To congratulate him in having got well rid of [them]. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 8 Am I to congratulate an highwayman .. who has broke prison, upon the recovery of his natural rights? 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 49 Clive .. congratulated them on the good fortune which had freed them from a tyrant. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* I. 27 Congratulating him about his success in the School of Art.

b. *refl.* To call or account oneself happy or fortunate in relation to some matter. (Same Const.)

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* I. 2 To congratulate our selves that we are neither Turks nor Papists. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 206 ¶ 9 He often congratulated himself that he had none of that disgusting excellence, etc. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* III. 45 Congratulating myself for the good fortune which has procured me such valuable friends. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 79 We congratulated ourselves upon this.

c. *absol.* To offer congratulations.

1630 J. ROUS *Diary* (Camd.) 56 The Spanish embassador, coming to the King to congratulate, fell all along. *a* 1800 COWPER *Ep. Protest. Lady*, A stranger's purpose in these lays Is to congratulate and not to praise. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. VI. iii, Mayor Pache, not prompt enough in denouncing these Pitt Plots, may congratulate about them now.

† **5.** To salute. *Obs.*

1578 THYNNE *Perf. Ambass.* Ep. Ded., But also desirous .. to congratulate your Lordship with the tokens of my old vowed fidelitie. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 93 It is the Kings most sweet pleasure and affection, to congratulate the Princesse at her Pauilion. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 292 To congratulat and salute by giuing a becke with the head, or a bende of the bodie. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* II. i, Hee is a Souldier .. Let the Instruments Of warre congratulate his memorie.

† **6.** To offer or present by way of congratulation.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vii. 304 To whose memory and prayse I am not able to Congratulate the least Commendations their Heroicke dispositions deserued at my hands. *Ibid.* x. 427 After Congratulating Complements, he being returned ashoar, dismissed the Burgers and their Arms.

Congra·tulating, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING 2.] That congratulates. Hence **Congra·tulatingly.**

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 130 The congratulating Ambassadors flock to S. Mark. 1769 GOLDSM. *Roman Hist.* (1786) II. 262 Surrounded by congratulating multitudes. 1855 DORAN *Queens Eng.* I. viii. 377 The Duke of Newcastle congratulatingly hugged Hulse, on his having saved the Queen's life.

Congratulation (kŏngræ:tiŭlē·ĭ·ʃən). [a. F. *congratulation*, or ad. L. *congrātulātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *congrātulā-rī*: see above.]

1. The action of congratulating; the expressing to anybody in a complimentary way gratification at his success, fortune, or happiness; felicitation.

1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XXX. lxviii, Yet Gradasso's faint congratulation Makes men surmise he thinks not as he saith. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* XV. § 10. 244 But we then praise, and celebrate in words .. by Congratulation, which supposeth happinesse. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 19 His superiority .. excited congratulation instead of envy 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 5 Not of itself regarded .. as any matter for congratulation. 1887 T. FOWLER *Princ. Morals* II. ii. 94 To the act of 'rejoicing with others' there is no single term appropriated .. The outward expression of the feeling is, however, known as *congratulation*.

2. (with *pl.*) An expression of such pleasure.

1632 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 195 Congratulations she received not as a woman in child-bed, but as a Captaine vanquissant of a battel. 1749 JOHNSON *Irene* IV. vi, That fawning villain's forced congratulations. 1781 FLETCHER *Lett.* Wks. 1795 VII. 238, I thank you for your kind congratulations on my marriage.

† **3.** Grateful and glad acknowledgement on one's own behalf, rejoicing. *Obs.*

1597 J. T. *Serm. Paules C.* 73 And then in congratulation of all three, wee yeeld thee thankesgiving. 1622 DONNE *Serm. Lam.* iv. 20. 1623 SIR R. NAUNTON in *Fortescue Papers* 193 Yet my penne .. can not hold from an intire congratulation of this happie and holy day.

Hence **Congratula·tional** *a.*

1827 BENTHAM *Wks.* X. 61 Half lamentational, half congratulational, rhythmical commonplaces.

Congratulative (kŏngræ·tiŭlĕtiv), *a.* [f. L. *congrātulāt-* ppl. stem + -IVE.] Expressing congratulation.

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 117 [They] exchanged a glance, which was mutually congratulative.

Congratulator (kŏngræ·tiŭlĕtə). [n. of action in L. form, from *congrātulārī* to CONGRATULATE: see -OR.] One who congratulates, or offers congratulations.

1658 MILTON *Lett. State* Wks. (1851) 421 Nothing more fortunately auspicious could happen to us, at our first entrance upon the Government, than such a Congratulator. 1772 NUGENT *Friar Gerund* II. 53 There were consumed, in entertaining these congratulators, twelve gallons of wine. 1889 *Temple Bar* June 104 Surrounded by a coterie of congratulators.

Congratulatory (kŏngræ·tiŭlătəri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY: cf. L. *grātulātōri-us*, and F. *congratulatoire*.]

1. Conveying congratulations.

1524 WOLSEY in Fiddes *Life* II. (1726) 72 Letters congratulatory directed unto the Popes holyness. 1649 BP. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 92 The Earl of Loudon .. made Congratulatory Speeches to his Majesty. 1713 *Guardian* No. 66 (1756) I. 295 In many congratulatory words they applauded one another's wit and power. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 17 Congratulatory embassies.

2. Ready or inclined to congratulate.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Jan. 5/2 The Manchester Academy of Fine Arts was in a congratulatory and cheerful mood at its annual meeting last night.

† **3.** as *sb.* A congratulatory address. *Obs.*

1680 M. LIVINGSTON (*title*) Albion's Congratulatory, or, a Poem upon the high and mighty Prince James his return into Scotland.

† **Congra·tule,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. F. *congratule-r* to congratulate.] = BLESS *v.* 4 or 5.

1657 *Divine Lover* 131, I congratule thee, O my God, and am glad that thou art God; and for the Blissednesse, and all the Perfections that are in thee.

† **Congre·dient,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *congredient-em*, pr. pple. of *congredī* to come together, meet.] **A.** *adj.* 'Meeting or going together' (R. C. *Table Alph.* 1613). **B.** *sb.* A component part, ingredient.

1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) IX. XXXIII. 281 All the parts thereof,—the congredients,—the preparations,—the instruments.

† **Congree,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [A word of doubtful existence, the Quarto having CONGRUE, q. v. If genuine, *congree* may be f. CON- + GREE, aphetic form of *agree* not uncommon in 16th c. (Historical contact with the rare OF. *congréer* to please (f. *gré* liking), med.L. *congreāre*, is improbable.)] *intr.* To agree together, accord.

1623 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 182 (Fo.) For Gouernment, though high, and low, and lower, Put into parts, doth keepe in one consent, Congreeing in a full and natural close, Like Musicke [Qo. 1600 Congrueth with a mutuall consent].

† **Congree·t,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CON- + GREET.] *intr.* To greet mutually.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 31 Since then my Office hath so farre preuayl'd, That Face to Face, and Royall Eye to Eye, You haue congreeted.

Congregable (kɒ·ŋgrĭ·găb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *congregābil-is*, f. *congregāre* to CONGREGATE: see -BLE.] Able to be assembled in a congregation.

c 1642 *Contra-Replicant's Compl.* 16 Nations .. are not congregable, nor consultable .. (pardon the hardnesse of words).

Congreganist (kɒŋgre·gănist), *a.* [a. F. *congréganiste*, as *sb.* a member of a congregation of laymen directed by ecclesiastics; as *adj.*, in *école c.* opposed to *école laïque*.] Of French schools: Conducted by the Brethren of the Christian Schools, or by Sisters of various religious orders.

1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 110 In all the French schools .. lay as well as congreganist. 1879 — *Mixed Ess.* 157 Both the episcopal schools and the congreganist schools, as they are called, have increased in number.

Congregant (kɒ·ŋgrĭgănt). [ad. L. *congregānt-em*, pr. pple. of *congregāre* to CONGREGATE: see -ANT.] One of those who congregate anywhere; a member of a congregation.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Mar. 4 The Bevis Marks Synagogue .. the majority of its congregants. 1887 *Spectator* 1 Oct. 1307 The congregants .. repeat a portion of the ritual.

Co·ngregate, *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *congregāt-us*, pa. pple. of *congregāre*, f. *con-* together + *gregā-re* to collect into a flock or company, f. *greg-em* (*grex*) flock, herd: see GREGARIOUS.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Assembled, congregated.

† **a.** as *pa. pple. Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I, These men somme tyme congregate schalle goe furthe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 121 All waters were congregate or gathered togyder in one place. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vi. 19 With all the Gods about him congregate. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. IX. § 1.

b. as *adj.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 72 Where the Matter is most Congregate, the Cold is the greater. 1864 NEALE *Seaton. Poems* 169 Congregate masses of blackness.

† **2.** = CONGREGATED 3. *Obs.*

1680 *Answ. Stillingfleet's Serm.* 31 So would the Congregate Churches .. own the King for Head over them.

3. Carried on in a congregation; collective.

1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 969/1 A congregate education by clubs.

† **B.** *pl.* Assembled persons. *Obs.*

1587 HARRISON *England* II. viii. (1877) I. 175 That the congregates may frankelie shew their minds upon such matters as are to come before them.

Congregate (kɒ·ŋgrĭgeĭt), *v.* Also 6 -at. [f. ppl. stem of L. *congregā-re*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To collect or gather (things) together into a mass or crowd.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. B.) 4 Of enposteme of the hed & watire congregated in children hedys. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* XXXII. 205 Al the appostels bodies or bones to be congregated and brought together into one place. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. I. VII, These waters were afterwards congregated and called the sea. 1820 SHELLEY *Summer & Winter*, The north wind congregates in crowds The floating mountains of the silver clouds. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* II. ii. 66 The spines are specially congregated on the central .. portion of the disc.

2. To assemble (people), *esp.* to a meeting.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 1437 The constable congregate in all goodly hast A myghty stronge host in theyr best arraye. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 8/1 Congregating the clergie when need is of anie Councell or election. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* viii. 280 Bells .. to Congregate the People. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Progr. Taste* I. 32 Alas! that wisdom ever shuns To congregate her scatter'd sons. 1771 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. 1st Ld. Malmesbury* I. 223 They were congregated by handbills. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 115 The house of .. Callias, in which are congregated the noblest and wisest of the Athenians.

† **b.** *pass.* To be gathered or collected from.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* V. 66 The church is congregated of two peoples, the Jews, and the Gentiles.

3. *refl.* and *intr.* To flock or assemble together; to meet in a large body.

refl. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1321/2 He as principall, and others as accessaries .. congregated themselues, and .. prouoked the people in maner of a rebellion.

intr. 1538 J. LAMBERT in Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 1021/1 Then coulde all the other there congregate. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 50 Euen there where Merchants most doe congregate. 1659 GAUDEN *Slight Healers* (1660) 105 Members of the Church with which they actually congregate and communicate. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 300 Swallows .. after they begin to congregate. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 549 The place where the British exiles had congregated. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. III. XLVI. 542 Herds of herbivorous animals congregate together.

† **b.** To meet, mingle *with*. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 328 The Spirits of Bodies, which ever are unquiet to Get forth, and Congregate with the Air.

Hence **Co·ngregating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 364 The Congregating of men. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* (1841) 291 We can trace the same congregating quality in the bee, in the beaver. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* III. (1850) 71 The congregating temper that pervades Our unripe years.

Co·ngregated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Assembled or collected in a body or mass.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 120 The congregated Colledge haue concluded, That labouring Art can neuer ransome nature From her inaydible estate. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 308 The great receptacle Of congregated Waters. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 852 The congregated snow, and swelling rain. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 17 The city's congregated peace of homes and pomp of spires.

2. *Bot.* Clustered in a dense mass; aggregated.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 151 Bunch congregated, pointing one way. *Ibid.* II. 273 Flowers congregated, axillary.

† 3. Organized on a Congregational basis. *Obs.*

1653 *Bibl. Parl.* (a satire) in Somers *Tracts* (1812) VII. 95 That publike thankes be given to God in all the congregated churches in and about London. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks. 1738 I. 583 The well-affected Party of the City, and the congregated Churches, may be induced to mediate. 1660 T. M. *Walker's Hist. Indep.* IV. 55 The congregated Churches of Schismaticks and Sectaries in and about London, raise three Regiments. 1799 C. WINTER in W. Jay *Mem.* 85 A congregated church of Africans.

Congregation (kɒŋgrĭgē·ʃən). Also 4–6 **-acio(u)n.** [a. F. *congrégation* (OF. *-atiun, -acion*, 12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *congregātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *congregāre*: see CONGREGATE. The concrete sense 'assembly of people' is not recorded in classical Latin, but occurs in the Vulgate.]

1. The action of congregating or collecting in one body or mass.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. ii. 65 By þe congregacioun of alle goodes. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 312 The Maturation of Drinks is wrought by the Congregation of the Spirits together. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* II. 71 The stirring winds would hinder .. their congregation or gathering together. 1669 GREGORY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 187 The congregation of the rays by refraction. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 121 As if the first purpose of congregation were not to devise laws and repress crimes.

b. As a condition or state.

1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* ii. 47 The priest has to do with men in congregation.

2. The result of congregating; a gathering, assemblage, or company: a. of men.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 13370 (Trin.) Þe brydgome did hem þider calle..þe congregacioun [*earlier MSS.* gadering, gedering] was ful grete. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 944 A congregacioun Of folke as I saugh rome a-bout. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 70 Cryst conserve this congregacion Fro perellys past, present, and future. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IX. i. 93 A squadron of men is .. a congregation of souldiers orderly ranged and set. 1611 BIBLE *Ezra* x. 1. 1694 R. MOLESWORTH *Acc. Denmark* (ed. 3) B v, Small Territories, or Congregations of People, chose valiant and wise Men to be their Captains. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertr. Wyom.* I. i, Some congregation of the elves, To sport by summer moons.

b. of animals or things.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 121 Whiche congregacyons of waters he called the sea. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 315 A foule and pestilent congregation of vapours. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 78 The great Concepticula and Congregations of water. 1717 BERKELEY *Jrnl. Tour Italy* 29 May, A congregation of oyster and scollop shells. 1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* v. (1873) 98 A congregation of fish brought together by means of a scatter of food. 1878 H. IRVING *The Stage* 2 To efficiency in .. acting there should come a congregation of fine qualities. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. III. 255 A congregation of gaseous atoms.

† c. *techn.* of plovers. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe & G.* (Roxb.) 30 A congregacon of plouers. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b.

3. A regular meeting or assembly of a society or body.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 31 Somouned to don semble, er to congregacioun be-forn ye alderman and ye bretheryn [of the gild]. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 108 That every mayster, that ys a mason, Most ben at the generale congregacyon. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xix. 39 Itt may be determined in a lawfull congregacion. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 21 § 20 To or for any visitacion, congregation, or assemble for religion.

b. *Acad.* A general assembly of the members of a University, or of such of them as possess certain specified qualifications.

At Cambridge an assembly or meeting of the Senate. At Oxford a meeting of the Vice-Chancellor, Proctors, and 'Regent Masters' (*Ancient House of Congregation*), to grant or confer degrees, etc.; also, since 1854, the name of the whole body of resident Masters, Doctors, and Professors (*Congregation of the University*), and of a regular meeting of this body, constituting the chief deliberative assembly of the University. (The intention of the Act of 1854 was to enlarge the constitution and powers of the 'Ancient House of Congregation'; it was held however by the legists that, instead of doing so, it had created a new body, 'the Congregation of the University', leaving the 'Ancient House' intact. There are therefore now *two* Congregations in the University.)

[1511 COLET *Serm. Conform. & Ref.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 12 Suffer not..this your great convocation to depart in vain; suffer not this your congregation to be for no end.] 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 419 This woorde congregacyon .. in some vniuersityes it signifyeth their assembles. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camd. Soc.) 2 The bel began to ring to the congregation before M. Nuce began to rise. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* III. 387 Yesterday Mr. John Keil was confirm'd in Congregation Professor of Geometry. 1714 AYLIFFE *Univ. Oxford* II. III. i. 139 Degrees are proposed and granted in the Congregation of Regent Masters. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 300 (*Oxford*) Every measure, before it reaches Convocation, must go through Congregation; and Congregation, as the Act finally passed, means the whole body of residents and next to nobody else. 1870 *Stat. Univ. Oxon.* x. iii. 1 For the purpose of giving increased efficiency to the proceedings of the Congregation .. and to give power of amending statutes in Congregation. 1885 *Ibid.* x. iii. 8 The Members of Congregation shall upon every occasion, on which any question whatever is submitted to Congregation, have the right to speak thereon in the English tongue. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 1 Dec. 4/7 At a congregation held in the Senate House, Cambridge, the report..was offered for confirmation. 1886 *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 51 Full Term begins on the Sunday after the first Congregation, that is on the Sunday after the first day of Term. 1891 *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* 3 Mar. 333 In a Congregation holden on Tuesday, March 3, the following business was submitted to the House. *Ibid.* In a meeting of Convocation, to be followed by a meeting of the Congregation of the University, to be holden on Tuesday, March 10. *Ibid.* 336 Ancient House of Congregation.—Congregations will be holden for the purpose of granting Graces and conferring Degrees in Hilary and Easter Terms, on the following days.

† 4. A collective body of colleagues, a company. (Cf. COLLEGE 1, 2.) *Obs.*

14.. *Prose Leg.* in *Anglia* VIII. 157 Þe congregacyon of holy maydenes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 27 What may all this represent or signifye, but the congregacyon of the holy apostles. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. (1702) I. 177 Least the anger of that terrible Congregation [the Long Parliament] should be kindled against them.

5. In English versions of the Bible, applied in the O.T. to the collective body of the Israelites in the wilderness, and to a public solemn assembly of the people or nation: so *congregation of the Lord*, etc.

Here it is put for two distinct Heb. words עֵדָה *ʿēdāh* and קָהָל *qāhāl*, the original difference between which was app. that עדה meant the collective body or community, and קהל an actual assembly that had met and would disperse again; but in application the two were necessarily often identical; the assembly consisted of or represented the community. By the LXX עדה is, with rare exceptions, rendered *συναγωγή*; קהל is rendered 70 times *ἐκκλησία*, 37 times *συναγωγή*, 10 times by ὄχλος or other word. The Vulgate has for both words a great variety of renderings, e.g. *multitudo, cœtus, populus, turba, congregatio* for both; also *plebs, vulgus, globus, caterva, synagoga* for עדה; *concio, ecclesia, exercitus* for קהל. Wyclif has *congregacioun* only in the few places in which *congregatio* appears in the Vulgate; but in the 16th c. versions, *congregation* became the predominant rendering of both words; in the 1611 version it occurs 124 times for עדה, 86 times for קהל. (In a relatively small number of cases, both words are rendered *company*, and *assembly*.) The Revised Version of 1885 has distinguished עדה and קהל in the Heptateuch as *congregation* and *assembly*, but elsewhere has usually continued the indiscriminate use of 'congregation' found in the earlier version.

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* i. 2 Take ȝe the sowme of all the congregacioun of the sones of Yrael. 1535 COVERDALE *Micah* ii. 5 No man to deuyde the thy porcion, in the congregacion off the Lorde. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* iv. 21 It is a sinne offering for the Congregation [1885 *Rev. V.* assembly]. — *Ex.* xii. 6 The whole assembly of the congregation of Israel. — *Deut.* xxiii. 1 Shall not enter into the congregation of the Lord [1885 assembly]. — 1 *Chron.* xxviii. 8 In the sight of al Israel, the congregation of the Lord [So 1885].

b. Hence, in O. T. language, in certain phrases, e.g. *the congregation of saints, of the wicked, of evildoers, of hypocrites*, etc. = whole body, company.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cx[i]. 1 In counseil of riȝtwis men and congregacioun [1388 in the counsel and congregacioun of iust men]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxv[j]. 5, I hate the congregacion of the wicked [WYCLIF chirche of wariende men]. *Ibid.* cxix. 61 The congregacions of the vngodly haue robbed me. *Ibid.* cxlix. 1 Let the congregacion of sayntes prayse hym [WYCLIF chirche of halewis]. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Ps.* lxxxii. 1 God standeth in the congregacion of princes [LXX. *συναγωγῇ*, Vulg. *synagoga*, WYCLIF synagoge of godis]. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xv. 34 The congregation of hypocrites shall be desolate.

† 6. Used by Tindale to translate *ἐκκλησία* in the N. T., and much used by the Eng. Reformers of the 16th c. instead of CHURCH (on account of the current restriction of the latter term to the clergy or clerical order):

[Cf. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. viii. (1530) 97 b. 1530 TINDALE *Answ. to More* § 2 In as much as the clergy .. had appropriat vnto themselues the terme [Church] that of right is common vnto all the whole congregation of them that beleue in Christ .. therefore in the translation of the new Testament where I found this word *Ecclesia*, I enterpreted it by thys word *congregation*. Cf. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale*].

a. in sense of the whole body of the faithful, the Church of Christ.

Cf. Luther's use of *Gemeinde* instead of *Kirche*, to express the Church as the congregation or community of the saints or saved people. Also Article xix. of Ch. of Engl. 'The Visible Church of Christ is a Congregation of faithful Men.'

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xvi. 18 Apon this roocke I wyll bylde my congregacion. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 120/2 The hole church, that is to wit, not the clargie only, but the hole congregacion of all christen people. 1549 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect Symon & Jude*, Almightie God, whiche hast builded the congregacion upon the foundacion of the Apostles and prophetes. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 50 Added to the flocke of chrystes congregation. 1558 Q. KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 100 The congregatioun swa deirlie bocht be the blude and deth of Jesu Christe. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Heb.* xii. 23 The congregation of the firste borne whiche are written in Heauen [WYCLIF, *Rheims*, 1611 church]. 1583 FULKE *Defence* v. 228.

b. in sense of a particular local assembly or society of believers, a 'church' (in the Congregational sense).

1526–34 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xvi. 19 The congregacions of Asia salute you. Aquila and Priscilla salute you..and so doeth the congregacion that is in their house [WYCLIF, *Rhem.*, 1611 church]. 1621 BAYNES *Diocesans' Trial* 13 All churches were singular congregations, equal, independent of each other. 1625 J. ROBINSON *Just & Necess. Apol.* i, The Apostle Paul doth entitle the particular Congregation, which was at Corinth, 'the body of Christ'. 1641 T. EDWARDS (*title*) Reasons against the Independent Government of Particular Congregations. 1661 *Crt. of Mass.* in Holmes *Ann. of Amer.* (1829) I. 322 This matter hath been under the Consideration of a synod, orderly called, the result whereof our last general court commended to the several congregations. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. v. (1692) 148 What is this Church or Congregation rather (as Tindal everywhere translates it). 1708 [see CONGREGATIONALIST].

c. A body of Christians, a denomination.

1826 SCOTT *Prov. Antiq.* (1834) 274 The modern Calvinists no longer mingle with their own religious zeal, any animosity against those of other Congregations.

7. A body of persons assembled for religious worship or to hear a preacher. (The most common modern use.)

1526–34 TINDALE *Acts* xiii. 43 When the congregacion was broken uppe, many .. followed Paul and Barnabas [so 1611; *Genev.* churche, *Rhem.* synagogue]. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iii. 173 Hee would meete her .. next morning at the Temple, and there, before the whole congregation shame her. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXVII. iii. 308 In the great Hall of Sicininus where there is holden a congregation and meeting of Christians. 1688 *Act* 1 *Will. & M.* c. 18 § 16 If any Person or Persons .. do maliciously or contemptuously come into any Cathedral or Parish Church, Chapel, or other Congregation..and disquiet or disturb the same. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* 1. 4 Wherever God erects a house of prayer, The devil always builds a chapel there; And 'twill be found, upon examination, The latter has the largest congregation. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* Let. 16 Nov., The whole congregation were hushed and silent, as if nobody were in the church. 1829 SOUTHEY *Ode Bp. Heber*, Whose eloquence Held congregations open-ear'd. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eöthen* xvii, The church-going bells..calling the prim congregation..to morning prayer.

b. The body of persons who habitually attend or belong to a particular place of worship.

In the Episcopal and Presbyterian systems, a local organized body of worshippers, in contrast to the collective body or 'Church', composed of these congregations.

In the Congregational system, the whole local body of worshippers, as distinguished from the 'church' or company of communicants.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxx. § 2 Till at the length we descend unto several congregations termed parishes. *Ibid.* § 3 Divided into their special congregations and flockes. 1609 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. x. 347 As Pastors of Congregations. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xxviii. 87 Having provided for the publike congregation a worthy Preacher. 1688 *Act* 1 *Will. & M.* c. 18 (*Toleration Act* § 8) Any Preacher or Teacher of any Congregation of Dissenting Protestants. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xviii, The minister of an attached provincial congregation. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xi, The rich silk cassock presented to him by his congregation at Leatherhead. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* vii. (1880) 116 They formed themselves into congregations for the purpose of worshipping together.

c. In the New England colonies in which Congregationalism was established: The community of a settlement, town, or 'parish', having its particular place of worship, as distinguished from the 'church', or body of communicants, within the same. Now called the 'society'.

1852 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. 149 There [in Connecticut and Massachusetts Bay in 1754] each township was also substantially a territorial parish; the town was the religious congregation. 1887 G. P. FISHER *Hist. Chr. Ch.* VIII. xii. 465 At Salem, the ministers..were first elected by the congregation, answering to the parish, as its ministers, and then chosen by the church to be its overseers in spiritual things. *Ibid.* 476 In New England..the congregation of the town (or of the parish, when the town was so large that there was more than one place of worship) acted concurrently with the church in the choice and dismissal of ministers.

8. *Scottish Hist.* The designation given to the party of Protestant Reformers during the reign of Mary. (Also *C. of Christ, of the Lord.*) The term appears to have originated in the language of the National Covenant, subscribed 3 Dec. 1557, in which the word occurs 8 times (in the sense 'church', as in 6 a). Also, b. A local section or body of the Reforming party. c. *Lords of the Congregation*: the nobles and other chief men who subscribed the National Covenant.

1557 *National Covt.* in Knox *Hist. Ref.* I. 117 We..shall with all diligence continually apply our whole power .. to maintaine, set forward, and establish the most blessed word of God and his congregation .. Vnto the which holie word and congregation we do ioyne vs .. and also dois renunce and foirsaik the congregatioun of Sathan. 1559 *Ibid.* II. 313 Item the sayd Lords of the congregation and all the members therof shall remaine obedient subiects to our soueraigne Lord and Ladies authoritie. Item the said congregation nor none of them shall not trouble or molest a Church-man. *a* 1572 *Ibid.* 138 (an. 1559) The Congregation of the West Country, with the Congregatioun of Fyfe,

Perthe, Dundee, Angus .. being convenit in the toun of Perthe. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 31 Elizabeth .. strengthned so well the party of the Congregation, that the Queen of Scotland .. was fain at length to betake her self to flight. 1717 DE FOE *Hist. Ch. Scot.* i. 10 The Protestant Nobility .. had ever since the Association .. been called The Lords of the Congregation : And the Protestants in general, as then united, were called The Congregation. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1817) I. II. 394.

9. *R. C. Ch.* A community or order bound together by a common rule, either without vows (as the Oratorians), or without solemn vows (as the Passionists, Redemptorists, etc.). Extended, *esp.* in France, to lay associations of men or women, having a religious end in view, and devoting themselves to some work of instruction or charity (as the Brothers of the Christian Schools). Cf. CONGREGANIST.

1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* xvi. 42 In that olde tyme .. whan there was but lityll ony congregacion of monkes. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 115 Eche congregacion oughte to lyue vnder one gouernoure. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th c.* II. IV. xi. 450 This Age was very fruitful in Congregations of Regular Clerks.

b. A group of monasteries belonging to some great order, which agree to unite themselves together by closer ties of doctrine and discipline (as the great congregation of Cluny, that of St. Maur, and that of La Trappe). 1885 *Catholic Dict.*

10. The name given to several permanent committees of the Roman College of Cardinals of which eleven are of primary importance, each having charge of a certain department of the business of the Church. Sometimes specifically applied to the Congregation *de propaganda fide*. Also a temporary committee of cardinals and ecclesiastics, constituted a *special congregation*, to clear up or decide a matter that has arisen.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 87 Out of this Colledge of Cardinals, there are several Congregations formed, that are call'd .. the Congregations of Cardinals. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 5 ¶ 4 By a solemn Act of the Congregation of Cardinals. 1723 R. MILLAR *Propagat. Chr.* II. viii. 368 The Congregation has sent Missions thither. 1839 C. H. TIMPERLEY *Dict. Printers & Print.* 216 The compilers of the catalogues or indexes of prohibited books, are still continued, and called the congregation of the index. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 313 Clement VII. laid the demand before a congregation which he had appointed to settle matters of faith. 1877 *Blackie's Pop. Encycl.* II. 497/2 To these belong the Inquisition (congregation of the holy office) .. the congregation *de propaganda fide*.

b. At a General Council, a committee of bishops appointed for drawing up rules for the dispatch of business, and preparation of questions for debate, etc. 1885 *Catholic Dict.*

11. *Comb.* **Congregation-house**, house of assembly, spec. of a University, as *e. g.* the Senate-House at Cambridge.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 230 The congregation-house at Cambridge. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 95 The archbishop personally visited the collective body of the University in the Congregation or Regent-house. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxviii. 7 That panegyris or congregation-house of the first-born enrolled in heaven.

Congregational (kɒŋgrĭgē·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a congregation. † **a.** Consisting of, of the nature of a congregation. *Obs.*

1639 [R. MATHER] *Ch. Govt.* (1643) 10 They that are within the visible Church .. must needs be members of some particular Congregation, because all visible churches are Congregationall. 1642 J. BALL *Answ. to Canne* ii. 67 Whether of the true Catholique Church, whereof every member is a living stone, elect and precious, or of the visible congregationall assembly, consisting of good and bad, sincere and hypocriticall professors.

b. Performed by a congregation of worshippers collectively.

1860 L. L. NOBLE *After Icebergs* 27 June, We heard practical sermons and fine congregational singing. 1881 MONIER-WILLIAMS in *19th Cent.* 512 Visiting the temples; not, however, for common prayer and congregational worship, which are .. unknown among the Pārsīs.

c. Connected with a particular congregation of worshippers as distinguished from the parish church.

1882 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Mar. 295/2 The parochial system does .. continue to exist .. yet the personal worship of individual Churchmen has for many years been largely congregational.

2. Of or belonging to the congregation as the lowest organized unit in the Presbyterian system.

1644 *Resolut. Ho. Comm.* 23 Jan., That the church be governed by Congregational, Classical, and Synodical assemblies. 1644 BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 205 In the presence and with the consent .. of the presbyterie congregationall. 1647 (*title*), An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons for dividing and settling the severall Counties of this kingdome into Classicall Presbyteries and Congregational Elderships. 1649–50 SIR C. SADLER *Last Will & Test. of Earl Pembroke* in Somers *Tracts* (1812) VII. 91 *Item.* I give back to the Assembly of Divines their *classical, provincial, congregational, national*; which words I have kept at my own charge above seven years, but plainly find they will never come to good.

3. (with capital *C.*) [cf. CONGREGATION 6 b.] Of or pertaining to the form of ecclesiastical polity called CONGREGATIONALISM; adhering to this polity; Independent.

After the 17th c., *Independent* was chiefly used in England, while *Congregational* was decidedly preferred in New England, where the 'consociation' of churches formed a more important feature of the system (see that word); in the 19th c. the latter name has also prevailed in Great Britain.

[1639 : see 1.] 1642 T. LECHFORD *Pl. Dealing or News fr. New Eng.* 79 The Congregationall independent government, whereof I have had some experience. 1643 W. L. *Bramble Berry* title-p., Whether the Congregationall Assemblies in England be true Churches of Jesus Christ, yea or no? *a* 1647 T. HOOKER *Ch. Discipl.* Pref., A Church Congregationall is the first subject of the Keys. 1647 W. BARTLET (*title*), ΊΧΝΟΓΡΑΦΙΑ; or a modell of the Primitive Congregational way. 1648 J. COTTON *Way of Congreg. Ch.* I. iii. 1 Nor is Independency a fit name of the way of our Churches. If there must needs be some note of difference .. to distinguish our way from a Nationall Church-way, I know none fitter, then to denominate theirs Classicall, and ours Congregationall. 1672 O. HEYWOOD *Event-bk.* 18 June, Our brethren of the congregational persuasion. *Ibid.* 16 July, The congregational men amongst us have desired to sit down with us at the Lord's supper. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 358 Samuel Mather .. a congregational man .. yet he was civil to those of the Episcopal persuasion. 1755 JOHNSON, *Congregational* is a word used of such Christians as hold every congregation to be a separate and independent church. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* iv. 432 A congregational church .. consisted of a company of saints. 1836 H. ROGERS *Y. Howe* iv. (1863) 90 *note*, The congregational brethren met at the Savoy (Sept. 29, 1658), and drew up a confession of faith. 1878 *Congregational Year Book* (Appendix) Declaration of the Faith, Church Order, and Discipline of the Congregational or Independent Dissenters, adopted at the Annual Meeting of the Congregational Union [of England and Wales], May 1833. (The Union was formed 13 May 1831.)

4. Of or pertaining to a congregation of cardinals.

1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 25 At a congregational meeting he was for the reception of the Portugall embassador.

† **B.** *sb.* A Congregationalist. *Obs.*

1653 R. BAILIE *Disswasive Vind.* (1655) 11 Independents are unfitly styled Congregationals.

Congregationalism (kɒŋgrĭgē·ʃənăliz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. A system of ecclesiastical polity which regards all legislative, disciplinary, and judicial functions as vested in the individual Church or local Congregation of believers. [See CONGREGATION 6 b.]

Also called Independency from the fact that the legislative and judicial sufficiency of the Congregation does not allow interference with the affairs of the body by any external authority, episcopal or presbyterial. The Congregational churches, however, hold and practise the duties of fellowship and coöperation by means of councils, conferences, and associations.

1716 I. MATHER *Disq. conc. Eccl. Councils* 6 Mr. [Wm.] Bradshaw, an eminent Nonconformist Minister .. was the Author of that Judicious Script [*English Puritanism*, 1605]. It is perfect Congregationalism. 1767 CHAUNCY *Lett.* (1768) 26 Zealous endeavours to make converts from Presbyterianism and Congregationalism to Episcopacy. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iv. 173 Congregationalism .. sprung, as a reaction, from arrogant prelacy, and the despotism of national churches. 1861 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. ix. 359 Thus was constituted the body which, crossing the Charles River, became known as the First church of Boston. It embodied the three great principles of Congregationalism.

2. The congregational practice within the pale of a church territorially organized; attachment to a particular congregation, as distinct from the church of one's own parish or district.

1882 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Mar. 295/2 The elbow-room which congregationalism gives to healthy diversity of worship is not to be over-rated.

Congregationalist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] An adherent of the Congregational church polity; a member or adherent of a Congregational church; an Independent.

1692 C. MATHER (*title*) Blessed Unions .. between those .. in England which have changed the names of Presbyterians and Congregationalists for that of United Brethren. 1708 KERSEY, *Congregationalists*, a Sect of Independents, who had particular Congregations in a middle way, between Presbytery and Brownism [So 1721 in BAILEY : not in J.]. 1712 I. MATHER in *Pref. to R. Mather's Answer* 6 The renowned Dr. Owen was as famous a Congregationalist. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 451/2 s.v., In the six New England States .. which were colonized by the English Puritans, the Congregationalists are very numerous. 1839 B. HANBURY (*title*), Historical Memorials relating to the Independents or Congregationalists. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. x. 363. *attrib.* 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xiii. 448 The Episcopal, Presbyterian, or Congregationalist church. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. xlvi. 307 William Gordon, the Congregationalist minister of Roxbury.

Congregationalize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make congregational in sense 1 or 3.

1866 J. B. DYKES in P. Freeman *Rites & Ritual* 102 The great work of remodelling, translating, simplifying, congregationalising (to use a barbarous word) the old Sarum Offices. 1882 *Advance* (Chicago) 11 May 301 If no worse thing happens to the Presbyterian Church than a little more Congregationalizing of its system here and there.

Congregationally, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a congregational manner, as a congregation; in accordance with the Congregational polity; on the congregational (instead of parochial) method.

1870 *Athenæum* 3 Sept. 315 The audience joining in, congregationally. 1885 R. H. COTTON in *Manch. Exam.* 28 Jan. 5/6 Most of your successful clergy will .. tell you that their churches are worked congregationally. 1887 A. ABBOTT in W. Gladden *Parish Problems* 70 Independent churches, and churches congregationally organized.

† **Congregationer.** *Obs.* [f. CONGREGATION + -ER 1.]

1. *Sc. Hist.* A member of the association of Reformers formed in 1557. See CONGREGATION 8.

1734 R. KEITH *Hist. Scot.* 292 (Jam.) The place where our Congregationers first assembled to form themselves into a society. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 379 The Queen's army was advanced to Ochterader .. and the congregationers drew theirs a mile out of [Perth].

† **2.** = CONGREGATIONALIST. *Obs.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 209 In Pulpit-custome, what other is the first Question (almost), of every Congregationer, but, Who preacheth? *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. 197 (D.) Our good King .. since he would neither be for the Consistorians nor Congregationers.

Congregationism. *nonce-wd.* See quot.

1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 22 May *Suppl.* 1/1 If the church was swamped by subscribers, that was Congregationism, and not Congregationalism.

Congregationist. [f. as prec. + -IST.]

† **1.** = CONGREGATIONALIST. *Obs.*

1659 GAUDEN *Slight Healers* (1660) 105 Independents, or Congregationists, which seemed to stickle for the interests of people in religious transactions. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Congregationists*, Dissenters from the Church of England.

2. A member of a Roman Catholic congregation or lay brotherhood under ecclesiastical direction; also *attrib.* = CONGREGANIST.

1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 435 Imbued with that jesuitism which had crept into all the courts of Europe .. Skrzynecki was a constant frequenter of the churches .. a congregationist in epaulettes. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 93 He .. introduced various religious orders and Congregationist Schools.

Congregationless, *a.* [see -LESS.] Without a congregation.

1880 A. SOMERVILLE *Autobiog.* 213 Inasmuch as the congregation is the unit of the [Presbyterian] system, a man congregationless is necessarily voteless.

Congregative (kɒ·ŋgrĭgĕtiv), *a.* [ad. L. *congregātīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *congregā-re* + -IVE.] Tending to congregate, characterized by congregating.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* II. v. 92 b, The compound axiome .. is either congregative or segregative. 1797 J. LAWRENCE in *Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 112 The duties of congregative or social order. 1860 I. TAYLOR *Spirit Hebr. Poetry* (1873) 106 The piety of the Patriarchal era was individual, not congregative.

Hence **Co·ngregativeness.**

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 209 The congregativeness of men for mutual interest, profit, and protection.

Congregator (kɒ·ŋgrĭgĕtəɹ). [a. L. *congregātor* assembler, n. of action f. *congregāre* to CONGREGATE.] One who congregates or assembles.

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 364 The Congregator, or Gatherer-together, as the Hebrew imports. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias' Descr. Greece* II. 236 Jupiter is called the Congregator. 1872 SYMONDS *Study of Dante* 232 He was the congregator of those great spirits who presided over the resurrection of learning.

Hence **Congrega·trix.** [see -TRIX.]

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 365 This word [Koheleth] is .. in the Feminine Gender ; and so may be translated exactly, The Congregatrix, or the Preacheresse.

† **Congregeed,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [f. F. *congregé, -ée* congregated + -ED.] Congregated, assembled in masses.

1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 149 By his good enhortement should be unyed and congregeed the princes of christendom.

Congress (kɒ·ŋgres), *sb.* [ad. L. *congress-us* going or coming together, meeting, f. *congress-*, ppl. stem of *congred-ī* to go together : see CONGREDIENT : cf. F. *congrès* (*congrez* in Cotgr. 1611).]

1. The action of coming together (of persons); a meeting, interview.

1528 FOXE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xxvi. 81 After iij or iiij congresses ye see no likelihode .. to relent and cesse your suit. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. IV. i. (1651) 505 They [lovers] commonly blush at their first congress. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* Introd. 4 The Congress of Solon with Crœsus some think they can confute by Chronology. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VII. ii. 254 There never was a congress of friendship wherein more was said and felt.

† **b.** The assembling of a society, etc. *Obs.*

1675 OGILBY *Brit.* Introd. 6 It is now the Place of Congress for the Royal Society.

† **2.** A coming together, meeting (of things). *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 4 A mutuall Congresse, or Coarticulation of the bones. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 28 Medicinal Nitre in congress with a certain Sulphur. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 62 A fortuitous Congress of Atoms. 1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 355 Their electricity suffers no diminution from the shock of their congress.

† **3.** An encounter in opposition or combat. *Obs.*

1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, B. 9 In divers hazardous congresses and battels. 1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 4 Fairfax his Regiment .. was near surpriz'd .. Which congress they would needs an Horse-race call. 1727 LARDNER *Wks.* (1838) I. 98 The congress of Vitellius and Artabanus.

4. Sexual union, copulation, coition.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. (Arb.) 119 It is two strange serpents entertangled in their amorous congresse. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) I. I. 46 [They] had each of them a Son from that incestuous congress. 1765 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 47 People .. expect the issue of such a marriage would be tawny ; which indeed is the usual effect produced by the congress of black and white persons. 1870

ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 38 In all higher Vertebrata, the ova are impregnated by sexual congress.

5. Social intercourse, converse. †**b.** *Bird of c.*: a social or gregarious bird. *Obs.*

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 1 Dialectick is profitable vnto Congresse. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* i. § 2. 6 All desirous of congresse, and mutuall correspondence. 1766 *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 209 The crane .. is also a bird of congress. 1875 GRINDON *Life* xxvii. 355 Genuine and lively virtues are developed only by social congress.

6. A formal meeting or assembly of delegates or representatives for the discussion or settlement of some question; *spec.* (in politics) of envoys, deputies, or plenipotentiaries representing sovereign states, or of sovereigns themselves, for the settlement of international affairs. Also an annual or periodical meeting or series of meetings of some association or society, or of persons engaged in special studies, as *Church Congress*, the name of annual meetings of the Church of England for discussion; *Social Science Congress*, *Congress of Orientalists*, etc.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Congress*, is now generally taken for the Assembly or Meeting together of the Deputies, or Plenipotentiaries of several Princes, to treat about a Peace, or any other grand Affair. 1680 in Somers *Tracts* I. 105 *n.* The congress in Henry the Second's Time at Clarendon. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. x. 359 When he was just arrived to the congress. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 529 It was agreed by the two kings, that a congress should be held at Vervins. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 323 Deputies .. had been sent to Vienna during the Congress. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 4 A lecture delivered at an architectural congress. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Pref. to Wordsworth* 21 The haunters of Social Science Congresses. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 309/2 A congress of Americanists recently assembled in Copenhagen.

†**b.** Assembly, congregation. *Obs. rare.*

1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xvi. 13 In the Congresse Of Sinners, fire shall flame and never cease.

c. A society or organization that meets from time to time for the settlement of common concerns.

1870 L. BRENTANO in *E. E. Gilds* Introd. 178 From 1772 an extremely vigorous Trade-Society existed among them [hatters]. .The society was called the Congress, was regulated by statutes, and framed bye-laws. All workmen of the trade belonged to it.

7. The national legislative body of the United States of America (as a continuous institution, and as a body existing for two years, after which a new 'congress' is elected; also the session of this body).

The *Congress of the United States* (commonly referred to simply as 'Congress'), which met for the first time on 4 March 1789, was preceded by the *Congress of the Confederation*, representing the several states under the Articles of Confederation, from 1781 to 1789, and this again by the three so-called *Continental Congresses* of the revolting colonies, which met in 1774, 1775 and 1776 respectively. But the last were properly congresses in sense 6.

[1765 *Massachusetts Assembly* 6 June in Holmes *Ann. of Amer.* (1829) II. 134 It is highly expedient there should be a meeting .. to consider of a general Congress. 1773 S. ADAMS *Lett.* 9 Apr. in Wells *Life* (1865) II. 84 Should the correspondence from Virginia produce a Congress and then an assembly of States. 1773 *Answ. of Mass. Ho. of Reprs.* in A. Bradford *Sp. Governors Mass.* (1818) 364 We should be unwilling to propose it, without their [the other colonies'] consent in Congress.] 1775 *Jrnl. Continental Congress* 13 Sept., Information, being given to Congress. 1775 COL. E. ALLEN in Holmes *Ann. of Amer.* (1829) I. 208, I demand it [surrender of Fort Ticonderoga] in the name of the great Jehovah and of the Continental Congress. 1776 *Ann. Reg.* p. 261 (*Decl. of Indep.*) A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled (July 4). 1783 *Gentl. Mag.* LIII. i. 166 It is agreed, That the Congress shall earnestly recommend it to the Legislatures of the respective States, to provide, etc. 1785 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* (1859) I. 349 Congress, by the Confederation, have no original and inherent power over the commerce of the States. 1789 *Constit. U. S.* i. § 1 All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States. *Ibid.* § 4 The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year. *Ibid.* § 5 During the session of Congress. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 128 The member of congress for Georgia. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* vii. 229 Congress legislates, or enacts laws. 1886 *U. S. Senate Manual* 72 On the 5th of March 1794, at the first session of the Third Congress.

b. The corresponding body in the republics of South and Central America.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 65/1 *Chili*, The congress is composed of a senate .. and of a house of representatives, to which a deputy is sent for every 15,000 souls. 1891 *Daily News* 27 Apr. 5/8 (War in Chili), The Congress party are now in possession of Caldera and Carrizal.

8. See CONGER [2].

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *Congress dollar*, *service*; **Congress boot**, a high boot with elastic sides; **Congress water**, a mineral water from Congress Spring, Saratoga, N. Y. Also CONGRESSMAN.

1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 484 The Pallas, a French Frigate .. the Vengeance, an armed brig .. all in Congress service. 1781 COWPER *Lett.* 27 Feb., That sort of paper currency must serve, like the Congress dollars, etc. 1865 *Reader* No. 117. 337/1 A dozen of Congress-water. 1888 *Fall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 13/2 The only internal treatment she prescribes is congress water and a grain or two of roasted coffee.

Congress, *v. rare.* [f. L. *congress-*, ppl. stem of *congredī*: cf. *digress*; or f. CONGRESS *sb.*]

1. (kŏngre·s). *intr.* To come together, assemble, congregate.

a 1850 MRS. GORE (Hoppe), The valetudinarians who congress every winter at Nice.

2. (kŏ·ngres). To meet in congress, attend a congress. Hence **Co·ngresser** (newsp. word), **Co·ngressing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. VI. v. 174 The solid Earth .. reaped no effect from those Twenty Years of Congressing. 1882 *Daily News* 22 Aug. 4/7 As iron sharpeneth iron, so does the countenance of congressing man the countenance of his friend who congresses with him. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 6/1 Mr. Edward Terry .. appeared before the Church Congressers.

Congression (kŏngre·ʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *congressiōn-em*, n. of action f. *congred-ī* to go or come together: so F. *congression* in sense 1 (16th c. in Littré).]

1. The action of coming together or meeting; = CONGRESS *sb.* 1, 2.

1611 COTGR., *Congression*, companie, congression with others. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 18 In the first moment of congression. 1813 T. I. M. FORSTER *Atmosph. Phænom.* (1815) 60 The spectator .. seldom sees it in actual congression.

†**2.** Copulation, coition; = CONGRESS *sb.* 4. *Obs.*

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. iv. 8 a, That by the congression and compaignye of these two sexes .. there issue might be enlarged. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. Rule 3 If the danger .. can legitimate the congression.

†**3.** Hostile encounter; = CONGRESS *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. Comm. (D.), I must conscionably make congression with such as have diminished, mangled, and maimed my .. author. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 20 Their War .. by a violent or accidental congression of two swarmes.

†**4.** Comparison. *Obs.*—[1]

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. iv. Rule 1 The truth of Christianity, approved by a direct and close congression with other religions.

Congressional (kŏngre·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. L. *congressiōn-em* CONGRESSION + -AL. It takes the place of a derivative of *congressus* CONGRESS.]

1. Of or pertaining to a congress.

a 1691 BP. T. BARLOW (Webster, 1828), The congressional institution of Amphictyons in Greece.

2. *spec.* Of or pertaining to a legislative Congress, as of the United States, and other American republics.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 320 The congressional acts in favour of the officers. 1808 *Ann. Reg.* 365 One of the best fought battles recorded in the annals of congressional pugilism. 1864 *Century Mag.* Sept. (1889) 703/1 The citizens of my congressional district. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 128/2 The Presidential candidates were .. nominated by Congressional caucus. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Apr. 5/6 Particulars of the blowing up of the BlancoEncalada received through Chilian Congressional sources.

Congre·ssionalist. [f. prec. + -IST.] A supporter of a congress; a member of a congressional party.

1891 *Pall MallG.* 4 Mar. 2/2 (Chili) The Congressionalists are represented as having no troops. 1891 *Times* 26 Feb. 5/3 President Balmaceda .. has initiated a *guerre à mort* against the Congressionalists [in Chili].

Congre·ssionist. [f. CONGRESSION + -IST. Cf. prec.] A member or supporter of a congress.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Jan. 6/2 You speak of agitators. Do you refer to congressionists? 1889 N. DIGBY *ibid.* 27 Feb. 2/3 To favour me with the names of the Congressionists who received Russian gold.

Co·ngressist. *rare.* [f. CONGRESS *sb.* + -IST.] The member of a congress (annual or periodic).

1888 *Spectator* 28 Apr. 563/2 To give the Congressists an opportunity of learning the directions of Catholic thought in different countries. 1890 *Tablet* 17 May 777 A complete programme for the Congressists has been drawn up.

†**Congre·ssive,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *congress-*, ppl. stem + -IVE: cf. *aggressive*, etc.] Characterized by or involving congression.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 94 If it be understood .. of disjoined and congressive generation, there is no male or female in them [plants] at all.

Co·ngressman. A member of Congress (in U. S.).

a 1834 DOW *Serm.* III. 137 (Bartl.), Our congressmen, my dear hearers, what are they? Nothing but bloodsuckers upon the cheek of the United States. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xiv. 197 *note*, The term 'Congressman' is commonly used to describe a member of the House of Representatives, though of course it ought to include senators also.

Congreve (kŏ·ŋgrīv). [An English surname.]

1. More fully *Congreve rocket*: A kind of rocket for use in war, invented in 1808 by Col. Sir William Congreve (1772–1828).

1809 *Naval Chron.* XXI. 349 Shrapnell's shells and Congreve's rockets. *Ibid.* XXII. 371 A 32-pounder Congreve. 1827 PRAED *Poems, Red Fisherman*, Sunk in their deep and hollow sockets That blazing couple of Congreve Rockets. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. v, Your Congreve needs a new case or wrappage for every new rocket.

2. More fully *Congreve match*: A particular kind of friction match, invented by Sir W. Congreve.

1839 *Boston Herald* 17 Dec. 4/1 In the drawer of the table .. were a quantity of Congreve matches. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 431, I believe I was the first who hawked 'Congreves', or 'instantaneous lights'; they weren't called 'lucifers' for a good while after. 1854 KNIGHT *Once upon a Time* II. 274 The penny box of Lucifers, or Congreves .. is a .. triumph of science.

Congrew(e, -ence, var. CONGRUE, -ENCE.

Congrid (kŏ·ŋgrid). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Congridæ*, f. *congrus* CONGER: see -ID.] A fish belonging to the family *Congridæ*, or allied to the CONGER.

Congroid (kŏ·ŋgroid), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. L. *congrus* CONGER + -OID.] **A.** *adj.* Allied to the conger and its family. **B.** *sb.* A fish allied to the conger.

†**Congruable,** *a. Obs.* [f. CONGRUE *v.* or F. *congruer* + -ABLE.] = CONGRUOUS, CONGRUENT.

1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 104 The most profitable .. speech is that that is most congruable and fitly applied to the intendment and vnderstanding of the hearers.

†**Co·ngrual,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *congru-us* (see CONGRUE) + -AL.] Congruous, coincident.

1635 GELLIBRAND *Variation Magn. Needle* 3 The Terrestrial and Magneticall Meridians being congruall.

†**Congrue',** *a. Obs.* Also 5–6 **congru,-grew(e.** [a. F. *congru*, *-grue* (15th c. in Littré), ad. L. *congru-us* agreeing, suitable, harmonious, f. stem of *congru-ĕre*: see next.]

1. Agreeable to the character or nature of anything; fitting, suitable, becoming, due, proper.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 30 It semiþ hem to preche, it is profit to bles, it is congrew to sacre. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 3 She had not tyme congrue to fulfylle it. *a* 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 28 The Mayre, Aldirmen .. may sette congrewe remedy. 1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* Wks. (1843) 143 The congrue, decent, and seemly worshipping of God. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 8/1 Setting all things in a congrue order.

2. = CONGRUOUS 4.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. ii. (1495) 27 Noo reason is congrue in the whiche the nominatyf caas & the verbe dyscorde in nombre & in persone. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxlvi. 290 Congrewe Englysshe, or of parfyte sentence. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xv, Rules, wherby a childe shall .. lerne to speake congrue latine. 1569 CROWLEY *Soph. Dr. Watson* i. 57, I know not by what rule of Grammer, this can be iustified to be congrue latine.

†**Congrue,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *congru-er* or L. *congru-ĕre* to meet together, coincide, agree, correspond, accord; f. *con-* together + **gruĕre*, not found exc. in this composition.] *intr.* To agree, accord. (The Quarto reading in the two following passages of Shakspere. The stress differs in the two quots.)

1600 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 182 (Qo.) Gouernment .. being put into parts, Congrueth with a mutuall consent like musicke [*1st Fo.* congreeing, *but context different*]. 1603 — *Ham.* IV. iii. 66 (Qq.) Our soueraigne processe, which imports at full, By letters congruing [*Ff.* conjuring] to that effect, The present death of Hamlet.

†**Congrue'ly, -gru'ly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. CONGRUE *a.* + -LY [2].] Congruously, fittingly; with congruity.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 8 He muste studie .. in gramer þat he speke congruliche. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lix. 244 (Harl. MS.) And that crist may congruli be callid a serpent, is a goode Resoun. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 87 The Kyng to hym .. shal satisfie and of other houses and edifices or places congruely shal recompence.

Congruence (kŏ·ŋgru,ĕns). Also 6 **-gruens, -grewence.** [ad. L. *congruentia* agreement, harmony, congruity, f. *congruent-* pr. pple.: see CONGRUENT and -ENCE. (Also in mod.F.)]

1. The fact or condition of according or agreeing; accordance, correspondence, harmony. Const. *with.*

1533 TINDALE *Lords Supp.* Wks. (1573) 468 That analogie and proper congruence of the figures with their verities. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 223 (R.) Such was the congruence of their humours and dispositions. 1641 H. AINSWORTH *Orthod. Found. Relig.* 59 As sinne is a difference from Gods Law, so justice is a congruence with the Law. 1805 W. HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 243 Our idea of the congruence or harmony of the celestial motions. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 337 Even in minor matters we trace the same congruence between Apollos and the writer of this Epistle [Hebrews].

2. Accordance with what is right, fitting, or reasonable; = CONGRUITY 3.

c 1430 tr. *T. à Kempis' Imit.* I. xix, Also for congruence [of tyme] diuersite of exercises plesiþ. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* III. 11 b, This fishe maye with more congruence be borne in armes, then many others. 1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 73 This is farre short of a demonstration .. It is, at the best, but a philosophical congruence.

†**b.** esp. in *Of congruence, of good congruence* (*of due* or *very c., by good c., in good c.*, etc.): by right or propriety; as is fitting or reasonable.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (ROXB.) 117 Agna is a lamb, a best ful meke And sympyl also .. Wych tuo to Anneys by good congruence Longyn. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 1088 Who then aught of verrey congruence To be mor glad than I? 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 352/1 Not in reason onely and good congrewence, but also by plaine ordinaunce and statute. 1533 TINDALE *Lord's Supp.* Wks. (1573) 460 It was expedient and of good congruence that he should dye. 1619 DALTON *Countr. Just.* lxx. (1630) 170 This Recognisance .. is rather of congruence than by any expresse authority.

3. *Gram.* Agreement or concord: grammatical correctness. See CONGRUITY 4.

†**4.** *Theol.* = CONGRUITY 5.

a 1541 BARNES *Tract* viii. *Freewill* Wks. (1573) 273 M. Duns sayth, that man may performe his attrition, of his naturall power, yea, and this attrition of congruence, is a disposition to take away mortall sinne, without any speciall grace. 1554 T. SAMPSON in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xviii. 48 Herein they so enwrap themselves with their terms of the

first grace .. with merit of congruence and merit of condignity. **1635** Pagitt *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 179 They admit not of the merit of Congruence, condignity, nor works of Supererogation.

5. *Geom.* = Congruency 2.

1879 Henrici *Geometry* in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 407/1 A *double infinite* number of lines, that is, all lines which satisfy two conditions, or which are common to two complexes, are said to form *a congruence of lines*, e.g. all lines in a plane, or all lines cutting two curves, or all lines cutting a given curve twice..It follows that all lines in which corresponding planes in two projective pencils meet form a congruence.

6. *Theory of Numbers.* The relation between two numbers which being divided by a third number, called the *modulus*, give the same remainder; also an expression exhibiting two congruous quantities in the form of an equation; thus, $A \equiv B$ (mod. P). See Congruent 5.

A congruence may be of any order, linear, quadratic, or other. The general type of a linear congruence is $ax+b\equiv 0$ (mod. P), where a, b, and P are given numbers, and x a number to be determined.

[**1801** C. F. Gauss *Disq. Arithmet.* (Lipsiae) § 25 Expressionem duas quantitates congruas exhibentem ad instar aequationum, congruentiam vocamus.] **1889** Chrystal *Algebra*, Gauss..made the notion of Congruence the fundamental idea in his famous *Disquisitiones Arithmeticæ*.

Congruency (kǫ·ŋgruˌĕnsi). [f. as prec.: see -ency.]

1. The quality or state of being congruent; congruity. *Of a congruency*: see prec. 2 b.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 370 They agreed to reste there styll, and that of a congruency, for they myght dwell in no lande where they shulde more suerly be defended. **1577** Fenton *Gold. Epist.* (1582) 81 It appertaines to reason and congruencie, to exhibite a few remedies. **1686** Goad *Celest. Bodies* iii. iii. 470 The presence of the Planets aforesaid with the Sun, or their Conjunction, or if you will, Congruency.

b. with *pl.*

1615 Bp. Andrewes *Serm. Nativity* x, Though there want not divers other good congruencies why Christ should come from Bethlehem. **1681** H. More *Exp. Dan.* iv. 129 *note*, Many congruencies with historical passages .. do notably confirm this Hypothesis.

2. *Geom.* A system of lines in which the parameters have a two-fold relation, such as a system of lines each of which twice touches a given surface.

1864 Plücker *New Geom. of Space* in *Phil. Trans.* (1865) 727 A 'congruency' contains all congruent rays of two complexes; it may be regarded as their mutual intersection. *Ibid.* 748 Such rays as belong to both linear complexes..constitute a linear congruency of rays represented by the system of the two equations. **1874** G. Salmon *Analytic Geom.* (ed. 3) § 468 Every congruency of lines may be regarded as the system of the bitangents of a certain surface, viz. each line of the congruency is in general met by two consecutive lines, and the locus of the points of intersection is the surface in question.

Congruent (kǫ·ŋgruˌĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *congruent-em* agreeing, consistent, congruous, pr. pple. of *congruĕre*: see Congrue *v.* (Also in mod.F.)]

1. Accordant, suitable, proper; = Congruous 1.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 293 A welle nye to the castelle Pascence, congruente to the vse of men, but not of women. **1540** Elyot *Image Gov.* (1556) 17 His temperate and sobre liuying beyng thought of som men not agreable nor congruent to his majestee. *a* **1637** B. Jonson *Discov.* (1641) 119 The congruent and harmonious fitting of parties in a sentence. **1864** Bowen *Logic* iv. 65 Considered in relation to each other, Marks are either Congruent or Repugnant. **1878** Lewes *Study Psychol.* (1879) 166 Each new conclusion has to be .. dove-tailed into the rest, made congruent with the system of thought.

†**b.** Correspondent in physical shape or form.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 35 The outer side of Talus is largely sinuated .. to the apt constitutyng of a seate congruent to the inner side of the lower Appendance of Fibula. **1715** Cheyne *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. ii. § 42 Very smooth and plain, or at least congruent Superficies.

c. Of persons: Agreeing in action *with*. *rare.*

1878 Tennyson *Q. Mary* iii. iv, But you, my Lord .. In clear and open day were congruent With that vile Cranmer in the accursed lie Of good Queen Catherine's divorce.

†**2.** = Congruous 2. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 9 After the supputacion of euery yere congruent. **1531** Elyot *Gov.* I. i, It is therfore congruent and accordynge, that, etc. **1576** Baker *Jewell of Health* 46 b, The congruent tyme of the dystillation of Yarrowe is..about the ende of May. **1656** Jeanes *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 86 It was more congruent for the *word*, the second person to be incarnate..then the first person..or the third. *a* **1718** Penn *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 638 It is not congruent for a Philosopher to stutter and babble.

†**3.** *Gram.* = Congruous 4. *Obs.*

1596 Sir J. Davies *Orchestra* xcii, For humble grammar first doth set the parts Of congruent and well according speech.

4. *Geom.* **a.** = Congruous 6.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Concurring* or *Congruent Figures* (in Geom.), are such as being laid one upon another, will exactly meet and cover one another. **1715** Cheyne *Philos. Princ. Relig.* (J.), These planes were so separated as to move upon a common side of the congruent squares, as an axis. **1885** Leudesdorf *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* § 76 Two figures are said to be congruent when the one may be superposed upon the other so as exactly to coincide with it.

b. Cf. Congruence, Congruency.

1864 Plücker *New Geom. of Space* in *Phil. Trans.* (1865) 727 A configuration may be regarded as the mutual intersection of three complexes, i.e. as the geometrical locus of congruent rays belonging to all three complexes.

5. *Theory of Numbers.* Said of two numbers which being divided by a third number, called the *modulus*, give the same remainder.

Thus 15 and 29 are congruent with respect to the modulus 7; whence e.g. it follows that the 15th and 29th of any month fall on the same day of the week.

1889 Chrystal *Algebra*, If m be any positive integer whatever, which we call the modulus, two integers, M and N, which leave the same remainder when divided by m, are said to be *congruent* with respect to the modulus m.

Co·ngruently, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly ².] In a congruent manner; congruously.

a **1528** Skelton *Philip Sparowe* (R.), Right conueniently And full congruentlye. **1601** Deacon & Walker *Spirits & Divels* 36 You cannot congruently conclude from thence any essentiall inherencie. **1651** *Raleigh's Ghost* 122 Operations .. most congruently and orderly directed to their designed ends. *a* **1718** Penn *Treat. Oaths* Wks. 1782 II. 472 Which things Philo .. pursues to the same scale, very congruently in the gospel.

Congruism (kǫ·ŋgruiz'm). *Theol.* [= F. *congruisme*, L. type **congruismus*, f. *congru-us*: see -ism.] The doctrine of the Congruists, which derives the efficacy of grace from its suitability or adaptation to the character, nature, disposition, or other circumstances of the person called: it denies a *gratia a se efficax*, and affirms a grace relative to character, and more or less conditioned on will.

1885 Arnold *Cath. Dict.* 384/1 Congruism has the advantage of admitting the full force of scriptural texts which attribute the whole difference between sinner and saint to the grace of God, while at the same time there is no difficulty in reconciling it with belief in the freedom of the will.

Co·ngruist. *Theol.* [corresp. to F. *congruiste* Littré): see prec. and -ist.] One who holds the doctrine of Congruism; applied to one of the parties in the great controversy, which began c. 1580 in the R. C. Ch., about the source and condition of the efficacy of grace. Also *attrib.*

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Congruity*, The will, in the language of the congruists, does always infallibly, though voluntarily, choose what appears best. **1885** Arnold *Cath. Dict.* 384/1 The three first of the Thomist propositions are admitted by that large number of Jesuit theologians known as Congruists, but they make the efficacity of grace depend, not on anything in the grace itself, but on the fact that it is given under circumstances which, as God foresees, are suitable to the dispositions of the recipient. *Ibid.* 385/2 In 1613, Aquaviva, general of the Jesuits, required the members of his order to teach the doctrine on grace known as congruism. *Ibid.* The Molinist and Congruist theories are held by many theologians who are not Jesuits.

Congrui·stic, *a.* [f. prec. + -ic.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, congruism.

1867 W. G. Ward *Ess.* (1884) II. 194 These great thinkers .. embrace what is commonly called the Molinistic or the Congruistic system.

Congruity (kǫngrū·ĭti). [ad. L. *congruitāt-em* (perh. immed. through F. *congruité*, 15th c. in Littré), f. *congru-us*: see Congrue *a.* and -ity.]

1. The quality of being congruous; agreement or correspondence in character or qualities; conformity, accordance, harmony. Const. *with*, less usually *to*.

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 10 This sexefold propyrte Of the margaryte, wych deuly longe To Seynt Margarete be congruyte Of simylytude. **1608** Norden *Surv. Dial.* 241 Where there is a mutuall congruitie, there is seldome a voluntary seperation. **1665** Glanvill *Sceps. Sci.* xiv. 89 Congruity of Opinions .. to our natural constitution, is one great incentive to their reception. **1690** Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xi. 68 Wit .. putting those [Ideas] together with Quickness and Variety, wherein can be found any Resemblance or Congruity. **1762** Kames *Elem. Crit.* x. (1833) 165 It is clear from the very conception of the terms *congruity* and *propriety* that they are not applicable to any single object. **1785** Paley *Mor. Philos.* III. vii, The congruity of such a right [divorce] with the law of nature. **1869** J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 173 Accusations .. which have no congruity with one another. **1871** Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. ii. 16 There is, at least, moral congruity between the outward goodness and the inner life.

†**b.** Of physical substances: Correspondence of structure or molecular constitution (promoting union or mixture). *Obs.*

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 298 The reason is the Congruity of Bodies, which if it be more, maketh a perfecter imbibition and incorporation. **1674** Grew *Anat. Plants*, Lect. i. 229 Congruity, or aptitude and respondence betwixt the Sizes and Figures of Parts to be mixed. *Ibid.*, They [two Oils] here mix and coagulate together..by the Congruity of their receiving and intruding parts. **1706** Phillips (ed. Kersey) *s.v.* **1727–51** Chambers *Cycl.*, *Congruity*, in a lax sense, is used to express an aptitude, in some bodies, to unite or incorporate; by reason of some similitude or fitness of their figures.

†**c.** Fitness, aptness, aptitude. *Obs.*

1659 H. More *Immort. Soul* III. i. Axiom xxviii, There is a Triple Vital Congruity in the Soul, namely Æthereal, Aereal, and Terrestrial. *Ibid.* III. i. xxix, The Soul awakes orderly into these vital Congruities, not passing from one extreme to another without any stay in the middle. **1684** Charnock *Attrib. God* ix. (1834) I. 718 The second Person had the greatest congruity to this work. **1690** Norris *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 117 This Hunger and Thirst after Righteousness is the very same to the Life of the Soul, as that Organical Aptness is to the Life of the Body: It is the Congruity of the Soul, in order to Spiritual Life. **1882** Shorthouse *J. Inglesant* I. ii. 36 His master's Rosicrucian theories..of the vital congruity.

d. (with *pl.*) An instance or point of agreement, correspondence, etc.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. iv. § 2 By these insinuations and congruities [of poesy] with man's nature and pleasure. **1790** Paley *Horæ Paul.* ii. ii, The author of a forgery, who sought to gain credit to a spurious letter by congruities, depending upon the time and place in which the letter was supposed to be written. **1864** H. Spencer *Princ. Biol.* § 262 There must exist between all organisms and their environments certain congruities.

2. Self-accordance, harmony of the parts of a whole, coherence.

1827 Carlyle *Richter* Misc. (1857) I. 17 The congruity of Richter's belief. **1868** Stanley *Westm. Abb.* iv. 350 When we contrast the irregularities of Westminster Abbey with the uniform congruity of Salisbury. **1874** Blackie *Self Cult.* 13 The historian, indeed, cannot invent his facts, but he must..dispose them with a graceful congruity.

3. Accordance **a.** with what is right, fitting, or reasonable; **b.** with the circumstances, facts or surroundings; suitableness to the requirements of the case; fitness, propriety. † Phr. *Of, in* (*good*) *congruity.*

1530 Tindale *Practice of Prelates* Wks. (1573) 374 He could not of good congruitie but reward his old chaplaine. *a* **1535** More *On the Passion* Wks. 1335/2 By a certayne concomytaunce folowynge of conuenient congruitye. *a* **1600** Hooker (J.), With what congruity doth the church of Rome deny, that her enemies do at all appertain to the church of Christ? **1670** Walton *Life of Wotton*, As himself said of Sir Philip Sidney's wit, that it was the very measure of congruity. **1756** Burke *Subl. & B.* III. § 11 The affixing the name of beauty to proportion, congruity, and perfection. **1850** Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* vi. (1872) 199 The Laws of this Universe .. are fixed by the everlasting congruity of things. **1871** Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 127 Voltaire's ever-present sense of congruity.. upon the tragic stage.

†**4.** *Gram.* Agreement or concord; hence, grammatical correctness or propriety of speech. *Obs.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 136 Gramaire first hath for to teche To speke upon congruite. **1509** Hawes *Past. Pleas.* iv. xxi, We were let in, by hygh auctoryte Of the ryght noble dame Congruyte. **1530** Palsgr. Introd. 29 And for the same cause [euphony] breke they somtyme the congruite betwene the substantyve and the adjectyve. **1570** Ascham *Scholem.* (Arb.) 94 All the hard congruities of Grammer. *a* **1656** Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.*, *Life* (1660) 21 The congruity of my Latin (in respect of their perfect Barbarisme). **1706** Phillips, *Congruence* or *Congruity*..'tis properly said of a Theme, or Discourse, in which there is no Fault committed contrary to Grammar-Rules. So Bailey 1730–6.

5. *Theol.* **a.** (*Doctrine of Merit.*) With the Schoolmen, the condition of its being 'congruous' that God should confer the 'first grace' in response, and in 'a certain equality of proportion', to the performance of good works by man. Opposed to Condignity.

Representing L. *congruitas*, used by Aquinas in stating that while 'condignity' can be attributed to meritorious works only as they proceed from the grace of the Holy Spirit, it yet 'seems *congruous* that a man, working according to his own virtue or power, should be recompensed by God according to the excellency of His virtue.' *Summa Theol.* Prim. Sec. Q. cxiv, Art. iii. Hence the expressions *meritum ex congruo, meritum congrui* 'merit (arising) out of congruity', 'merit of congruity'; *mereri* (*gratiam*, etc.) *de congruo* 'to merit (grace, etc.) from or of congruity'. (Some late writers have apparently confused the last with the 'congruity of efficient grace' *in* b.)

1553 *Articles of Relig.* xii, Workes done before the grace of Christe..are not pleasaunt to God..neither do thei make menne mete to receiue Grace, or (as the Schole aucthoures saie) deserue Grace of congruitie [L. *neque gratiam, ut multi vocant, de congruo merentur*]. **1570** Foxe *A. & M.* 25 So that those works maie be meritorious, and of congruitie obteine grace. **1625** Ussher *Answ. Jesuit* 491 From what fountaine the Schoole-men did deriue their doctrine of workes preparatorie, meriting grace by way of Congruetie, though not of Condignitie. **1625** W. Pemble *Justification* (1629) 31 What then are merits of congruity? Such workes whereto wages is not due by any iustice. **1675** Baxter *Cath. Theol.* II. 39 But some of them say, that the Gospel it self, yea and the first special Grace, is given to men upon merit of congruity, though not of condignity. *a* **1707** Beveridge *On 39 Art.* art. xiii, As we cannot do anything which it is just God should reward, and so deserve Grace of condignity: so neither can we do anything which it is fit and meet God should reward, and so deserve grace of Congruity. **1841** J. H. Newman *Tract* xc. § 3 To deserve *de congruo* or of congruity, is to move the divine regard, not from any claim upon it, but from a certain fitness or suitableness: as for instance it might be said that dry wood had a certain disposition of fitness towards heat which green wood had not. **1856** Bp. H. Browne *On 39 Articles* Art. x, It being agreeable to His nature and goodness to bestow grace on those who make such [unassisted] efforts. Endeavours then on the part of man to attain to godliness were by the schoolmen said to deserve grace *de congruo, of congruity.*

b. (*Doctrine of Grace.*) The suitability or adaptation of divine grace to the character, nature, disposition, or other circumstances of the person called, to which some theologians attribute its efficacy (see Congruism); 'the efficacy of grace which acts while at the same time preserving the action of the free will' (Littré). A term belonging to the great controversy on Grace between the Dominicans and the Jesuits, which began c. 1580.

Cf. St. Aug. *Ad Simplic.* I, § 13 Illi enim electi qui congruenter vocati: illi autem qui non congruebant neque contemperabantur vocationi, non electi, quia non secuti, quamvis vocati .. Cujus [Deus] miseretur, sic eum vocat,

quomodo scit ei congruere ut vocantem non respuat. FENELON *Œuvres* (1820) III. 253 La grâce qu'on appelle congrue trouve dans sa congruité une véritable efficace.

c 1650 T. GOODWIN *Exp. Ephes.* Serm. 23 But the Jesuits ascribe it [efficacious grace] all unto a congruity; that is, that God doth take a man at an advantage, spieth out a time wherein, a man being under such and such circumstances and considerations, he may certainly convert him. *a* 1680 J. CORBET *Free Actions* III. xxii. (1683) 43 Receptivity and congruity for Grace doth not always lye in mens fair carriage. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, The system of congruity in matters of grace. 1855 *Ess. Intuitive Morals* 104 *note*, Molina .. affirmed that Predestination was founded upon God's foreknowledge of the merits of the elect, to whom He accords grace of congruity; His *scientia media* enabling Him to foresee the future contingents arising from the nature and circumstances of His creatures.

† **6.** *Geom.* Coincidence; exact agreement in superposition; capability of being exactly superposed. *Obs.* [med.L. *congruere* = to coincide.]

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 183 There can be no congruity between a strait line and a line that is continually crooked. 1755 JOHNSON s.v., (In geometry.) Figures or lines which exactly correspond, when laid over one another, are in congruity.

Congruly (-li, -liche), var. CONGRUELY. *Obs.*

† **Co·ngrumate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [? f. L. *con-* together + *grūm-us* little heap, hillock.] ? To gather into a heap or heaps.

1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 153 A red solution of it in the same acid was only congrumated.

[**Congrument.** An error in J. founded on a misprint for *congruent* in an ed. of Ben Jonson (see CONGRUENT 1, quot. 1637). Corrected by Todd, but repeated anew in some recent Dictionaries.]

Congruous (kɒ·ŋgrʊɪəs), *a.* [f. L. *congru-us* (see CONGRUE *a.*) + -OUS.]

1. Agreeing or corresponding in character or qualities; accordant, conformable, agreeable, suitable, in harmony. Const. *to* († *unto*, † *for*), now usually *with*.

1599 *Life Sir T. More* in C. Wordsworth *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 183 All the parts of his bodie were in good proportion, and congruous as a man could wish. 1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 225 How congruous the Lord's day is for such a work. 1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 89 It is congruous unto Divine Justice, that satisfaction should be given to God, etc. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 30 The doctrine was..no wise congruous with that of the foure Primitive ages. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* x. (1833) 164 No discipline is more suitable to man, nor more congruous to the dignity of his nature. 1792 *Resid. in France* (1797) I. 152 This is all congruous with the system of the day. 1834 GOOD *Study of Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 168 In *Congruous Twinning*, or ordinary twin cases, in which there is no disparity of size between the two. *a* 1878 LEWES *Study Psychol.* (1879) 146 What is congruous with well-being, what in the ancient phrase is 'according to nature'. 1883 A. ROBERTS *O. T. Revis.* ii. 33 It contains narratives .. so congruous to the circumstances of the history.

† **b.** Corresponding in physical structure or molecular constitution. Cf. CONGRUITY 1 b.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 157 Certain extrinsecal particles, which approching to the stone, and finding congruous pores, and inlets therein, are channel'd through it. 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* Lect. i. 232 And may serve to mix such Bodies, as through the small number of their congruous parts, are hardly mingleable any other way. *Ibid.*, To mix them by mediation of some third..Body, which may be congruous in part to them both.

2. Corresponding or agreeable **a.** to what is right, reasonable, or becoming; **b.** to the facts or existing circumstances; suited to the requirements of the case: fitting, suitable, appropriate, in place.

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 78. 330 This is a congruous sense, and true in the substance of it. 1659 *Parl. Speech Other Ho.* 1 It is but congruous it should consist of Members without family. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. Pref., The Stoics cal that which is done according to the obedience of Reason and Virtue προσηκον και καθηκον, congruous and convenient. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 33 That it be in a congruous and fitting place. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 159 As the names..do by no means suit their colors, we have taken the liberty of changing them to others more congruous. 1804 ABP. LAURENCE *Bampt. Lect.* iv, A grant, which it is congruous in Him to give. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* II. xviii. 123 The side ornaments are not very congruous grotesques.

3. Self-accordant, coherent, having internal agreement or harmony of parts.

1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* lix, Had not her tale been congruous, consistent, and distinct. 1861 E. GARBETT *Boyle Lect.* 45 The subject of the revelation is single and congruous throughout. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 296 Of course, the city is no more African than it is Esquimaux; still it is a congruous dream.

† **4.** Of language: Observing the rules of concord, grammatically correct. Cf. CONGRUITY 4.

1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 50 That..none be admitted to that function of the holie Ministrie but they who understand Latin, and can speake congruous Latin. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 85, I am of opinion that the pure congruous grammaticall Latine was never spoken in either of them [France or Spain] as a vulgar vernacular Language.

5. Theol. *Congruous grace* [med.L. *gratia congrua*, F. *grâce congrue*]: 'grace proportioned to the effect which it is to produce, or to the disposition of him who receives it' (Littré); efficient grace; *congruous vocation*, effectual calling. Cf. CONGRUITY 5 b.

1683 J. CORBET *Free Actions* III. xx. 41 Congruous Grace. By congruous is meant that which is so thoroughly adapted to the effect that it will follow infallibly though freely: but Grace meerly sufficient, may be ordinarily not so throughly adapted to the effect. *Ibid.*, Congruous Vocation, in which there is a Divine gracious Influx upon the Faculty..by which the Will is infallibly carried to the saving effect.

† **6.** *Geom.* Coincident; capable of being exactly superposed. *Obs.*

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* II. xiv. § 6 If it incline any way, it will do more than touch it; that is, it will either be congruous to it, or it will cut it. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxi. 229 If the exquisitly polish'd surfaces of two flat peeces of marble be so congruous to each other that from their mutuall application there will result an immediate contact.

7. *Theory of numbers.* Characterized by congruence: CONGRUENT 5.

[1801 C. F. GAUSS *Disq. Arithmet.* § 1 Si numerus *a* numerorum *b*, *c* differentiam metitur, *b* et *c* secundum *a* congrui dicuntur.] 1859 H. J. S. SMITH *Theory of Numbers, Brit. Assoc. Rep.*, If the difference between A and B be divisible by a number P, A is said to be congruous to B for the modulus P.

Congruously (kɒ·ŋgrʊɪəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a congruous manner, in congruity.

1. In a manner that agrees or corresponds; accordantly, conformably. Const. *to*, *with*.

1656 HARDY *St. John* lviii. (1865) 375/1 More congruously to this present scripture. 1697 SOUTH *Serm. Job* xxii. 2 [Merit] such, that God would not act sutably, and congruously, to the Equity and Goodness of his Nature, if He should not reward it. 1861 F. HALL in *Journ. As. Soc. Bengal* 4 Congruously with such avoidance of an invidious term.

2. In a manner that fits the circumstances; suitably, fitly, appropriately.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. x. § 4 (1622) 103 Neither of which points can congruously be held by him that holdeth There is no God. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. III. 84 Or must we not more congruously say, that, etc. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Oct. 5 Whether four millions of their race..could mingle harmoniously and congruously in the social system of the country.

† **3.** With grammatical correctness, correctly.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 20 To speake French intelligibly, roundly, and congruously. 1652 EVELYN *State of Fr.* Misc. Writ. (1805) 45 The tongue of the country..ought to be understood perfectly, written congruously, and spoken intelligently.

Co·ngruousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being congruous; congruity, harmonious relation.

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Nov. 565/2 Miss Cobbe will not allow any congruousness between science and morality.

† **Congu·stable,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CON- + GUSTABLE.] Having a like taste or flavour.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) II. lv. 69 In the Countrey of Province toward the Pyrenies in Languedoc ther are wines congustable with those of Spain.

‖ **Con gusto.** *Mus.* [It.] With taste: cf. CON *prep.*

Congy, obs. f. CONGEE.

Congyra·tion. *rare*$^{-1}$. [cf. L. *congȳrāre* to make a circle (about).] Manifold gyration.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 104 His cravat..for the amplitude of its folds, and the variety of its congyrations.

Conhydrine (kɒ̄nhəi·drəin). *Chem.* [f. CON(INE) + HYDR(ATE) + -INE: see quot. 1863–72.] An alkaloid existing, together with coninè, in the flowers and ripe seeds of *Conium maculatum*, and crystallizing in iridescent laminæ; also named **Conhy·dria.**

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 1 *Conhydrine* $C_8H_{17}NO$.. this alkaloid has the composition of a hydrate of conine $C_8H_{15}N.H_2O$. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 587 Conhydria is strongly alkaline, and may be sublimed in colourless prisms.

Conia (kō·uniă). *Chem.* [f. L. *conium*, hemlock + -IA (ending of *ammonia*).] = CONINE.

1842 E. TURNER *Chem.* (ed. 7) 1155 Conicine, Syn. Conia, Cicutine; Discovered by Gieseke, but first obtained pure by Geiger. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 585 The leaf rubbed with solution of potash gives out strongly the odour of conia.

† **Co·niating,** *vbl. sb. Obs. nonce-wd.* [With reference to L. *ciconia* stork.] Used to express the noise made by storks.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiii. 107 The..drintling of Turkies, coniating of Storks.

Conic (kɒ·nik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 -ike, -yke, 7– -ique, 7–8 ick. [mod. ad. Gr. κωνικ-ός cone-shaped, f. κῶνος cone: see -IC. Cf. F. *conique* (not in Cotgr. 1611).]

A. *adj.* **1.** Having the form of a cone; cone-shaped, CONICAL.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 150 [Heraclius' Crown] being of gold, and raisd with variety of conique plates. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. vi. (R.), An anvile form'd in conick wise. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4292/3 Letters Patents for Enlightening the Suburbs of London..by new invented Lights or Lamps, called Conic-Lamps. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1226 A succession of conic hills. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 318 Shell oblong; right valve with a curved, conic tooth in front of the..cartilage-pit. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 387 Styles 3, conic, persistent.

2. Of or pertaining to a cone. *Conic section*: a figure formed by the section of a right circular cone by a plane; a plane curve of the second degree.

If the inclination of the cutting plane to the axis of the cone be greater than that of the edge of the cone, the section is an ELLIPSE (with the *circle* as a particular case when the plane is perpendicular to the axis); if less, a HYPERBOLA; if the plane be parallel to the edge, a PARABOLA. (The pair of intersecting straight lines formed by a section through the vertex—strictly a particular case of the hyperbola—is not usually reckoned as a conic section.)

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 31 Our fourth Pyramidall, or Conike line. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 187 The Forming of Conick Sections in Dioptricks .. accounted as insuperable difficulties. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Conical*..as *Conick Sections*, i. e. the three Sections or Divisions of a Cone, call'd Ellipsis, Hyperbola and Parabola. 1714 *Barrow's Euclid* 517 This method don't suppose the conic surface..to consist of as many parallel circumferences perpetually increasing from the vertex, or decreasing from the base. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 93 There arise five different figures or sections, namely, a triangle, a circle, an ellipsis, an hyperbola, and a parabola: the three last of which only are peculiarly called Conic Sections. 1866 PROCTOR *Handbk. Stars* 18 The projection is a closed curve, which (being a conic section) must be either a circle or an ellipse.

3. *Comb.*, as *conic-billed.*

1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 125 Tribe Conirostres. Conic-billed Birds.

B. *sb.*

1. pl. *Conics*: that branch of Geometry which treats of the cone and the figures formed by plane sections of it. (Now regarded as the *pl.* of 2, as if = *conic sections.*)

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* Pref. A ij, A number of rules and preceptes, gathered out of Euclide, Archimedes and Appolonius Pergeus his Conykes. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 109 The science of Conics is of the highest utility. *Mod.* Analytical and Geometrical Conics.

2. A conic section: see A. 2.

1879 SALMON *Conic Sections* xiiii. (ed. 6) 226 Two conics cannot have more than four points common. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 15 The curve which is homological with a circle is a conic.

Conical (kɒ·nikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Having the form of a cone; cone-shaped.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. Def. xvii. 318 A Conicall superficies. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1662) 59 That determinate Conical shadow of the Earth, which is Night. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 323 Burial under Conical hillocks..was sure very ancient. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 569 The conical summit is covered with grass. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 448 Jaws armed with a row of conical teeth. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 189. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 1. 31 *note*, Taproots are said .. to be .. Conical, when tapering regularly..as in carrots.

2. Of, pertaining, or relating to a cone.

Conical point: a singular point on a surface at which the tangent lines form a cone. † *Conical section* (also *c. line*): = CONIC section (*obs.*). *Conical projection*: a method of projection (in maps, etc.) in which a part of a spherical surface is projected upon the surface of a tangent or secant cone which is then 'developed' or unrolled into a plane. *Conical refraction*: refraction in which a ray is converted into a hollow cone of light.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 34 By Wheles .. Conicall Sectionlines .. at pleasure, may be drawen. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. v. 70 By a Conicall line wee vnderstand a crooked line which differs from a circle, in as much as it keeps not alwayes an equal distance from the center. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 16 What the Theorists in Conical Sections demonstrate. 1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 105 This motion is Conical and..by the Conick path all the Phænomena of Comets can be readily solved. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxxv. 336 At the extremity, or conical point of the Earth's shadow. 1866 PROCTOR *Handbk. Stars* 32 To form separate maps of small parts of the heavens .. no method combines simplicity of construction with correctness so satisfactorily as the conical projection. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. viii. 107 As in the case of Conical Refraction .. it actually forces upon our attention phenomena which no other eye had previously seen. 1874 SALMON *Geom. of 3 Dim.* (ed. 3) 215 Through a conical point on a surface can be drawn an infinity of lines which will meet the surface in 3 coincident points, and these will all be on a cone of the second degree. 1884 C. SMITH *Solid Geom.* § 207 When the tangent lines at any point of a surface form a cone, the point is called a conical point.

3. *Comb.*, as *conical-shaped*, adj.

1868 Q. VICTORIA *Life Highl.* 145 A curious conical-shaped hill.

Conicality. *rare.* [f. prec. + -ITY.] = CONICALNESS. In some mod. Dicts.

Conically (kɒ·nikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a conical form or manner; like a cone.

1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* (J.), A watering pot, shaped conically, or like a sugar loaf. *a* 1691 — *Wks.* (1772) III. 641 (R.) An almost conically shaped weight of lead. 1786 CAVALLO in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 9 A piece of .. paper rolled up conically, and having at its apex an aperture. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iii. 54 The shell .. is conically oval. 1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* xiii. 193 A telescope .. having a motion carrying the tube conically round a mean position.

Co·nicalness. The quality of being conical.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1869 MOZLEY *Ess.* (1878) II. 366 There is nothing beyond their squareness and conicalness.

Conichalcite (kɒnikæ·lsəit). *Min.* [Named by Breithaupt, 1849, *konichalcit*; f. Gr. κονία 'dust', etc., here in sense 'powdered lime' + χαλκός copper + -ITE.] A green hydrous phosphate and arseniate of lime and copper.

1850 in DANA *Min.* 527. 1868 *Ibid.* 565 *Conichalcite*: reniform and marine, resembling malachite. Colour, pistachio-green, inclining to emerald green.

Conicine. Obs. synonym of CONINE.

[1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 276 Conicina..is

next to hydrocyanic acid, the most virulent poison at present known.] 1842 E. TURNER *Chem.* (ed. 7) 1155 Conicine is more soluble in cold than in hot water.

Conicity (kŏnĭ·sĭti). *rare*—°. [f. CONIC *a.* + -ITY; cf. *ellipticity*.] The quality of being conical, conicalness.

1874 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (ed. 2) 49 The conicity is generally much greater in one eye than the other. 1883 T. HOLMES *Surg.* (ed. 3) II. 30 Excision of a large segment of the iris..has been tried in conical cornea, with the hope that the conicity might lessen after it.

Conico- (kŏ·nikŏ), before a vowel sometimes **conic-** [Gr. κονικο-], combining form of CONIC *a.*, joined adverbially with adjectives denoting shape: = Conically-, with a tendency to being conical; as **Conico-cylindrical,** conically-cylindrical, nearly cylindrical, but slightly tapered like a cone; **Conico-hemispherical,** nearly hemispherical, but with a tendency toward the conical; so *conico-elongate, conico-ovate* (*conic-ovate*), *conico-subulate.*

1852–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1227/2 The largest [tubercles] are conico-cylindrical flat. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 220 This [cocoon] is ovate or conico-ovate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 420 *Carex vesicaria* .. perigynia large spreading conic-ovoid inflated. 1848 DANA *Zooph.* 139 Conico-subhemispherical..sides concentrically wrinkled.

Conicoid (kŏ·nikoid). *Geom.* [f. CONIC + -OID, after *ellipsoid*, etc.] In Solid Geometry: A surface of which every plane section is a conic (see CONIC B. 2); a surface of the second degree, a quadric surface or quadric: *e.g.* a sphere, ellipsoid, cone, paraboloid, or hyperboloid.

1863 FROST & WOLSTENHOLME *Solid Geom.* § 204 A surface of the second degree shall in future be denominated a *Conicoid*. *Ibid.* § 205 Properties of conicoids, etc. 1865 ALDIS *Solid Geom.* v. § 52 Surfaces whose equations are of the second degree in (*x*, *y*, *z*) are called *Quadrics*, or, following the analogy of the terms ellipsoid, etc., *Conicoids*. 1880 G. S. CARR *Synopsis* I. § 5599 A conicoid is a surface every plane section of which is a conic.

‖ **Conicopoly** (kŏnikŏ·pŏlәi). *Anglo-Indian.* [Corruption of Tamil *Caṇakka-pi'ḷḷai* account-man (*piḷḷai* child, person).] A native clerk or writer in the Madras Presidency. (Yule.)

1680 *Govt. Rec. Fort St. George* 21 Sept. III. 34 (Y. *Supp.*) The Governour..went the circuit of Madras ground, which was described by the Cancoply of the grounds, and lyes so intermixed with others..that 'tis impossible to be knowne to any others. 1718 tr. *Ziegenbalg's Lett.* II. 55 (Y.) We maintain seven Kanakappel, or Malabarick writers. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 549 The conicopoly, to keep the accounts of the village. 1872 H. J. COLERIDGE *Xavier's Life* II. 24 (Y.) You must appoint in each village or station fitting teachers and Canacopoly, as we have already arranged.

‖ **Conidium** (kŏnі·dĭŏm). *Bot.* Pl. **conidia.** [mod.L., f. Gr. κόνις dust, as if representing a dim. *κονίδιον.] A unicellular asexual reproductive body occurring in certain fungi.

1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 378 These conidia may be regarded as a fourth kind of reproductive organ. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 233 All other unicellular and non-sexual organs of reproduction we shall not term spores, but gonidia or conidia.

Hence **Coni·dial** *a.*, of, or pertaining to, of the nature of or relating to a conidium or conidia. **Conidii·ferous** *a.* [L. *-fer* bearing + -OUS], **Conidio·phorous** *a.* [Gr. *-φορος* bearing + -OUS], bearing conidia. **Coni·dioid** *a.*, of the form or character of a conidium. **Coni·diophore,** a stalk or branch of the mycelium bearing conidia.

1874 COOKE *Fungi* 73 Only conidial forms of higher fungi. *Ibid.* 74 Which is really the conidiiferous form of Erysiphe. *Ibid.* 73 The species found on dead insects..are merely the conidiophores of species of Torrubia. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 264 The mass..which fills up the space between the conidia in the conidiophore of the Mucorini.

Conie, obs. f. CONY.

Conieger, Conie-grey, var. ff. CONYGER, *Obs.*, rabbit-warren.

Conifer (kō·nifәr). *Bot.* [mod. ad. L. *cōnifer* cone-bearing, f. *cōn-us* cone + *-fer* bearing. So F. *conifère*. Instead of the popular plural *conifers*, the scientific *Coniferæ* is often used.] A plant belonging to the *Coniferæ*, a large and important order of gymnospermous exogens, comprising trees (mostly evergreen) bearing cones.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xxiv. (1495) 617 Cypresse are namyd and callid Conefore.] 1851 G. A. MANTELL *Petrifactions* 53 The conifers are all arborescent. 1867 EMERSON *May-Day, etc.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 420 Three conifers, white, pitch, and Norway pine. 1872 DASENT *Three to One* I. 20 Smooth lawns on which rare shrubs and conifers flourished.

Coniferin (kŏnі·fĕrin). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IN.] 'A glucoside occurring in the cambium of coniferous woods' (Watts).

1867 *Pharmaceut. Jrnl.* Ser. II. VIII. 465 Pure Coniferin forms slender needles of a silky lustre. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl., The crystals of coniferin contain $C_{16}H_{22}O_8+2H_2O$.

Coniferous (kŏnі·fĕrәs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *cōnifer* (see above) + -OUS.] Bearing cones; belonging to the botanical order *Coniferæ* (see CONIFER); pertaining to or consisting of conifers.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xxi. (R.), Resinacious and coniferous trees. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 64 The Cedar of Libanus is a coniferous tree, bearing cones or cloggs. 1834 R. MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) II. 71 To nestle high in the coniferous trees. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 515 These relations..appear most clearly and simply in the Coniferous woods.

Coniform (kō·nifōrm), *a.* [On L. type *cōniformis*, f. *cōn-us* CONE: see -FORM.] Having the form of a cone; cone-shaped.

c 1790 KIRWAN cited by WEBSTER 1828. 1811 J. PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 63 Grand coniform elevations, whose slopes and sides are loaded with little conical summits.

Conig, obs. f. CONY.

Conigare, -gree, -grie, var. ff. CONYGER, *Obs.*, rabbit-warren.

Conimbrum, erron. form of CONUNDRUM.

‖ **Con impeto.** *Mus.* [It.] With impetus: cf. CON *prep.*

Conine, coniine (kō·nәin, kō·niˌәin). *Chem.* Also coneine. [f. L. *coni-um*, Gr. κώνειον hemlock + -IN.] An alkaloid ($C_8H_{15}N$) which forms the poisonous principle of hemlock (*Conium maculatum*); it is an oily liquid, with a peculiar suffocating odour, and violently poisonous, producing paralysis of the terminations of the motor nerves, and consequent asphyxia. Also *conia, conicine.*

1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 316 Coniin possesses the following properties. 1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 2 Conine exists in combination with acids in all parts of the hemlock-plant, but most abundantly in the fruit a little before maturity. *attrib.* 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 818 As a general rule, cardiac pulsation is retarded in coniine-poisoning.

Coning, obs. f. CONY.

Coni·nquinate, bad form for COINQUINATE.

1609 DAVIES *Christ's Cross* (1876) 28 (D.) Though sinnes sores it oft coninquinate.

† **Co·niocyst.** *Bot. Obs.* [mod. f. as next + Gr. κύστις bladder, CYST.] 'A closed spore-case resembling a tubercle, and containing a mass of spores' *Treas. Bot.* 1866.

‖ **Coniomycetes** (kŏ·niоˌmәisī·tīz), *sb. pl. Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. κονία, κόνι-ς, dust + μύκης (pl. μύκητες) mushroom; introd. by Nees von Esenbeck, 1817.] A group of fungi, so named from their dusty spores. The division is no longer retained, its members being distributed among other groups. Hence **Coniomyce·tous** *a.*

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 321 The dark soot-like patches so common on old rails and dead wood are formed mostly by these dingy coniomycetes. 1872 W. AITKIN *Sc. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 6) I. 210 Reproductive cells or fruits may be of at least three different forms in coniomycetous fungi. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 70 Two families, in one of which the dusty spores are the prominent feature, and hence termed Coniomycetes. *Ibid.* 36 The Coniomycetous parasites on living plants.

Coniospermous (kŏ·niоspē·rmәs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *-σπερμ-ος*, from σπέρμα seed + -OUS.] Of fungi: Having spores resembling dust.

1874 COOKE *Fungi* 67 The dusty mass of spores tends more towards the Coniomycetes, this being characterized as the coniospermous sub-family.

Coniroster (kоunirŏ·stәr). *Zool.* [ad. F. *conirostre*, ad. mod.L. *cōnirostris*, f. *cōnus* cone + ROSTRUM beak, bill.] A member of the *Conirostres*, a group of insessorial birds having a conical bill.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci., Conirosters, Conirostres*..including those which have a thick robust conical beak, as the crows and finches. 1847 in CRAIG.

So **Coniro·stral** *a.*, conical-billed.

c 1840 SWAINSON is cited by WEBSTER 1864.

Conisance, -sante, -see, -sor, obs. ff. COGNIZANCE, etc.

† **Conistery.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *conistērium*, a. Gr. κονιστήριον place covered with dust, f. κόνις dust, ashes.] (See quot.)

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 486 The inferiour [part of furnace] receives the ashes, and is thence called the cinerist ..or conistery.

Conite (kō·nәit). *Min.* [? f. Gr. κόνις, κονία dust, ashes + -ITE.] A variety of DOLOMITE containing a large proportion of carbonate of magnesia; in colour ash-gray or greenish gray.

1808 in T. ALLAN *Names Min.* 23. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 473 He [Macculloch] has given to it, from its leading character, the name of conite.

‖ **Conium** (kоunәi·ŏm). [ad. L. *cōnium*, a. Gr. κώνειον hemlock.] a. *Bot.* The Umbelliferous genus to which the common Hemlock, *C. maculatum*, belongs. b. *Med.* The hemlock or its extract as a drug. c. *attrib.*

1862 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. of Med.* 142 The extract of conium seeds is twenty times as strong as that of the leaves. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* I. 322 Medicinally conium has been used for promoting the absorption of tumours. 1872 J. H. BENNET *Text-bk. Phys.* 371 Conium paralyses the motor and sensitive spinal nerves. 1887 T. L. BRUNTON *Text-bk. Pharmacol.* (ed. 3) 932 The symptoms of conium-poisoning.

Coniver, obs. f. CONNIVER.

Conjacency (kŏndʒē·sĕnsi). *rare.* [f. L. *conjacēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *conjacēre* to lie together: see -ENCY.] The quality of lying close together.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 652 Proportional..to the compactness of the brain, or to its conjacency, if we may be allowed to contrive a useful word.

Conjeale, -iele, -ieyle, obs. ff. CONGEAL.

† **Conject** (kŏndʒe·kt), *v. Obs.* Also 5 **congette, coniette**; *pa. t.* **coniecte.** [ad. L. *conjectā-re* to cast together, conjecture, guess, conclude, infer, freq. of *conjicĕre* (ppl. stem *conject-*) to throw together, etc., f. *con-* together + *jacĕre* to throw. In sense 3, *congette*, from the Fr. form *congete-r*, was used by Caxton and his contemporaries.]

1. = CONJECTURE *v.* 3. a. *trans.* (or with *obj. clause.*)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. vi. 27, I coniecte þat þere lakkeþ I not what. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 3 What so euer ony man wyll coniecte, feyne, ymagyne, suppose or saye. 1523 SURREY in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 38 What I conject the seid Duke woll doo. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxv, If they wyl coniecte histories to be lyes. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 29 Some Writers haue laboured to conject the true cause. 1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1674) 235 We may conject the reason of these ballances. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. § 71 (1740) 175 How far he was disposed to join with the Party..we may conject.

b. *intr.*

1388 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxi. 19 He shal coniecte [1382 gesse] in the heed of the weie of the citee. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Coniectura, Aberrare coniectura*, to coniect wrong. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 149 (Qq.) One that so imperfectly conjects [*Ff.* conceits].

c. To form the hypothesis, suppose. *rare.*

1588 MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* F v, Coniect in your owne imagination, that this..shoppe were a person Debitor.

2. *trans.* To forecast by signs, augur, divine, prognosticate. Also *absol.*

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xxv. 60/2 By faynynge & falshode coniecte & tell to the people thynges that ben to come. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Auguro*..to tell by diuination what shall happen: to diuine: to coniect. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 2 *Thess.* ii. 2 *note*, Some [haue] presumed to calculate and coniect by the starres. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel.* XXI. 165 Conjecting his death by sundrie presaging tokens.

3. To contrive, devise, plan, plot.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 298 Alle þe newe lawis þat clerkis han maad ben sutilly conjectid by ypocrisie. *c* 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camd. 1856) 78 Coniectyng and ymaginyng howe he myghte dystroy theyme. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxiv. 148 Traytours that congetted [ed. 1520, p. 92, conjected] falsenesse ageynst hym. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXVI. v, With mortall Envie they did then conjecte To make a finde. 1541 PAYNEL *Catiline* xix. 38 Thy motions coniected..ageynst me. 1552 HULOET, Aduise or coniect how a thyng shall be done, *præmeditor.*

4. *lit.* To throw, cast. (*rare.*)

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 298 Nor [do] these men cast on mee particular calumnies, but *per satyram* congested and conjected at a masse upon the Church of England. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 325 Conjected into wine, it conciliates a certain suavity in drinking.

† **Conject,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *conjectus*, pa. pple. of *conjicĕre*, *conicĕre* to throw together: used instead of *conjected*.] Thrown, cast.

c 1543 BECON *Noseay* Wks. (1843) 196 That so many should be conject and cast into everlasting damnation.

† **Co·nject,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *conject-us* (*u*- stem) casting, cast, f. ppl. stem of *conjicĕre*: see prec.] Device, contrivance.

14.. *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* 108 They schall askape.. For all the conjecte of thy prynces wyse.

† **Conjecta·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *conjectātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *conjectāre* to conjecture, etc.: see CONJECT *v.*] Forecast, prognostication.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 11 A prudent and politick conjectation. *Ibid.* 135 The way of genethliacall conjectation.

† **Conje·cting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. CONJECT *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CONJECT.

1. Divining, guessing, conjecture.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxi. 19 In hoond he shal take coniectynge, *or suspicioun.* *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶ 442 By certeyn presumpcioun and conjectinges.

2. Devising, plotting, conspiracy. [In this sense *congetting* was used by Caxton, etc.]

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XXXVII. 9 Be the fals coniettyng of his wyf that so falsly reved hym his lyf. *Ibid.* XLVII. 56 Thanne..bethowhte hym this fals kyng of a fals tresown.. be coniectyng. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCIV. 186 They were put oute thurgh the false congettynges of spencers.

† **Conje·ctment.** *Obs. rare* 1. [f. CONJECT *v.* + -MENT.] Device, plotting.

c 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 283/2 The false disceivable conjectments of mans beguilings.

† **Conje·ctor.** *Obs.* Also **-ere, -our.** [a. AF. *conjectour*, OF. *-eur*, ad. L. *conjector*, agent-n. from *conjicĕre*: see above.] One who conjectures; a soothsayer, diviner, guesser; cf. CONJECT *v.* 1, 2.

1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* XXIII. 7 Of a fals dyuynour and of a coniectere [1382 a fals castere]. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarch* IV. 5268 Be diuers coniectouris, And principall Expositouris. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* 77 He pretends to be a great conjector at [*v.r.* of] other men by their writings. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 308 When he saw the Vaticinators, Conjectors, Aruspects. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 137 Worthy of a conjector of Dreams.

Conje·ctory, *a. rare.* [f. L. ppl. stem *conject-* (see prec.) + -ORY.] = CONJECTURAL.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Feb. 4/5 The explanation must necessarily be a conjectory explanation.

Conjecturable (kŏndʒe·ktiŭrăb'l), *a.* [f. CONJECTURE + -ABLE.] That may be conjectured.

1656 [J. SARGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripatet. Instit.* 428. 1659 *Army's Plea for present Practice* 13 In all conjecturable probabilities. 1675 HOWE *Living Temple* Wks. (1834) 23/2 And how far he is swerved from what he was, is

easily conjecturable. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* III. i. 19 How this fall had come about was readily conjecturable.

Conje·cturably, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a conjecturable manner; as may be conjectured.

a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 16 Dante .. may (conjecturably) have chosen to imply a change of preference in order to gratify Cino da Pistoia.

Conjectural (kǫndʒe·ktiŭrăl), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6–7 **-all.** [ad. L. *conjectūrāl-is*, f. *conjectūra* CONJECTURE *sb.* So in F. from 16th c.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, conjecture; depending on, implying, or involving conjecture.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 49 b, The oration conjectural is when matters be examined and tryed out by suspicions gathered, and some likelihode of thinge appearinge. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. II. 220 Which haue but coniecturall knowledge of their meaning. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 675, I doubt it is too Conjecturall to venture upon. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 7 Our knowledge concerning them is meerly conjectural. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 298 Conjectural criticism has been of great use in the learned world. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* I. ix. § 7 Bold hypotheses and conjectural solutions. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 111/1 Conjectural etymology is like conjectural criticism .. only to be indulged in very sparingly, and under the control of a most sound and experienced judgment. 1883 A. ROBERTS *O. T. Revision* vii. 138 Conjectural emendations which have been introduced by transcribers.

2. Given to making conjectures.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. vi. 71 He is not peremptory but conjecturall in doubtfull matters. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 297 A conjectural critic. 1780 HARRIS *Philolog. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 398 Were this bold conjectural spirit confined to works of second rate. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* IV. 1000 Her touching, foolish lines We mused on with conjectural fantasy.

†**3.** That can be guessed, conjecturable. *rare.*

1659 *Vulg. Errors Censured* 2 It is scarce conjecturall from whence this opprobrium should take its rise; there being no rationall foundation for such a superstructure.

†**B.** *sb.* **a.** Something that is conjectural. **b.** A conjecture; a supposition. *Obs.*

1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* E ij, Yet will I not rest vpon coniecturalls. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. iii. § 12 Depending onely vpon coniecturals. 1631 HEYWOOD *Eng. Eliz.* (1641) 14 The conjecturall of the administration of this oath .. was to strengthen the match. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 536 Look through Faiths Prospective, and they will confesse Mathematicall Demonstrations but Conjecturals, in comparison.

†**Conje·cturalist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -IST.] One who deals in conjectures or guesses.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 18 [They] will but prove empty Conjecturalists.

†**Conjectura·lity.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *conjectūrāl-is* (see CONJECTURAL) + -ITY.] The quality of being conjectural; *pl.* conjectural matters or statements.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 274 They have .. betaken themselves unto probabilities, and the conjecturalities of Philosophy. *Ibid.* 364 Who in matters .. not without abstrusities, conceived it sufficient to deliver conjecturalities.

Conjecturally (kǫndʒe·ktiŭrăli), *adv.* [f. CONJECTURAL + -LY 2.] In a conjectural manner; by way of conjecture; by guess.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. (1632) 85 Whatsoever may be .. but probably and conjecturally surmised. 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 151 As some .. [talk] of a World in the Moon, Problematically and Conjecturally. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. I. iv. 122 Stukeley conjecturally places Coria, at Corsford, below Lanark. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Primer* iii. 30 The 'Second Folio' 1632 is a reprint of the first conjecturally emended.

†**Conjectura·tion.** *Obs.* [a. F. *conjecturation* (14th c. Oresme), f. *conjecturer* to CONJECTURE: see -ATION.] Conjectural inference: in quot. 1533 perh. = devices, contrivances.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 94 Sixtus Tarquinius knawing weill, be thir hid conjecturaciouns [Lat. *tacitis ambagibus*], quhat his fader desirit him to do. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Arnolde of de villa noua .. after the doctryne of Ypocras measureth it be conicturacyon.

†**Conje·cturative,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *conjecturatif, -ive* (16th c. Paré), f. stem of *conjecturat-ion*: see -IVE. It occurs with *-s* plural.] Conjectural.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, It is nat possyble to measure the blode lettynges by certayne rule, for all medycynall euacuacyons ben conicturatyues.

Hence †**Conje·cturatively** *adv.*, conjecturally.

1608 T. JAMES *Apol. Wyclif* 69 To conuince .. there assertions to be more then conicturatiuely false.

Conjecture (kǫ́ndʒe·ktiŭ, -tʃəɹ), *sb.* Also 5–6 **-our(e.** [a. F. *conjecture*, or its original L. *conjectūra*, a throwing or casting together, a conclusion derived from comparison of facts, an inference, conclusion, guess, etc., f. *conject-* ppl. stem of *conjicĕre, conicĕre* to throw together: see -URE.]

†**1.** The interpretation of signs or omens; interpretation of dreams; divining; a conclusion as to coming events drawn from signs or omens; a forecast, a prognostication. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* ii. 6 3if ȝe shuln telle the sweuen and the coniecture therof [Vulg. *coniecturam ejus*]. *c* 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. xix. 34 b, A certaine prophet commaunded euery man to stande stil til he had taken a coniecture of the birde that flowe by. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 230 To give conjectures of mens conditions and fortune by their countenaunces. 1586 HYLL *Garden.* Title-p., The yerely coniectures meete for Husbandmen. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 333 Out they went together, to make conjecture of the thiefe by augury. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 123 To cast Ominous conjecture on the whole success. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. xiii. (1715) 312 The Signs by which they made Conjectures.

†**2.** Conclusion as to facts drawn from appearances or indications. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 349 By conjecture Hem thought sche was another creature. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 346 It is sothe, thoughe men by conjecture Of resoun .. it ne kan determyne. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1874 More lyke an angell by all coniecture Than a fragyll mayde.

†**3.** The supposing or putting of an imaginary case; supposition. (Cf. CONJECT *v.* I c.) *Obs. rare.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ix. (1885) 128 We nede in this case to vse coniecture and ymaginacion, as to thynk that þer is no lordis livelod in Englond sufficient, etc. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. Prol. I Now entertaine coniecture of a time, When creeping Murmure .. Fills .. the Vniuerse.

4. The formation or offering of an opinion on grounds insufficient to furnish proof; the action or habit of guessing or surmising; conclusion as to what is likely or probable. In textual criticism, the proposal of a reading not actually found in the traditional text. † Formerly sometimes in a bad sense: Suspicion, evil surmise.

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 25 Tindale accuseth .. me of coniecture and temerariouse iugement. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 10 Out of these things thus alledged, I might (as me thinketh) draw probable conjecture. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 107 And on my eie-lids shall Conjecture hang, To turne all beauty into thoughts of harme. 1608 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* I Speake you this by conjecture .. or by due experience of your owne? 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* (1675) 30 But this is only conjecture; and whether it be true or no, etc. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. I. 4 The region of pure fable and conjecture. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 292 Of these [passages] the restoration is only to be attempted by collation of copies, or sagacity of conjecture. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* II. 105 Always ready to have recourse to conjecture and guess-work. 1865 CONINGTON *Virgil* I. Pref. to ed. 2, The more important MSS. .. supply each other's defects .. The need of critical conjecture is almost wholly removed. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vii. 277 It is probable that this report .. rests largely on conjecture.

b. Absorption of mind in conjecturing; puzzlement.

1815 MRS. PILKINGTON *Celebrity* I. 199 Her inquietude became less violent, though her conjecture was increased. *Ibid.* II. 233 He was so completely lost in conjecture.

5. (with *a* and *pl.*) An opinion offered on insufficient presumptive evidence; an unverified supposition put forth to account for something. In textual criticism, a proposed emendation of a text.

1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 256 By all coniectures of reason. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 17 This ys a mere conjecture, and of no valydytye. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 292 Dreams, Conjectures, fancies, built on nothing firm. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 284 Perverse interpretations, and .. improbable conjectures. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne, Varieties of Man* 196 Men have so long mistaken their conjectures concerning facts, for facts themselves. 1863 CONINGTON *Virgil* II. Pref., In several places he [Ribbeck] has introduced emendations into the text, generally conjectures of his own. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. 213 In spite of a thousand conjectures, we know little of the life of our first great poet.

†**b.** An evil surmise or suspicion. *Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1599 Ioseph .. There was inprysoned by a false coniectour. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* II. (1625) 15 To satisfie you, and .. to expell those causelesse conjectures of him. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 14 She may strew dangerous coniectures In ill breeding minds. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 110 You would be ruined by the Malice of his Conjectures.

†**6.** A ground or reason for conclusion (not amounting to demonstration). *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 287 [They] may haue a great coniecture of grace. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1012/1, I .. had and yet haue very good coniectures to put lyttle doubte therin. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 33 Whiche thynge they suspected by a thousand coniectures. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Introd. (1736) 4 Whether the ancient Germans .. held any such Fear .. we have no authentic Conjecture.

†**7.** A device, contrivance; *esp.* for an evil purpose; a plot, conspiracy. *Obs.* (Cf. CONJECT *v.* 3.)

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 246 The Kyng taried .. in Walis, tyl, as he supposed, the lordes conjecture was sesed. *c* 1475 *Partenay* Prol. 100 Which .. Ful wel lernid were in knightly coniectures. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. cxii. 86 Fredegunde entendyng to make a douorce atwene Chilperich and his wyfe by his subtile and false coniectour.

Conjecture (kǫ́ndʒe·ktiŭɹ), *v.* [f. F. *conjecture-r* (13th c. in Littré), f. *conjecture.* Cognate forms appear in the other Romanic langs., It. *congetturare*, Sp. *conjeturar*, med.L. *conjecturāre.*]

†**1.** *trans.* and *intr.* To infer or gather from signs or omens; to divine, prognosticate. *Obs.*

1382 [see CONJECTURING]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 29 By þe chaungeyng of þe coloures men .. knawes and coniectures wheder it schall be derthe of corne. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* VII. xi. 117 Conjecture unto me by thy familiar spirit. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 311 Melampus, the augur, conjectured at the slaughter of the Greeks, by the flight of little birds.

†**2.** *trans.* To conclude, infer, or judge, from appearances or probabilities. (With *obj.* or *clause.*)

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxxvi. 187 Whiche thynge thus by the kynge desyred, the lordes anone coniectured in their myndes that he desyred the kepynge of theyr yonge lorde, to yᵉ ende that he myght, etc. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 30 They coniectured that these thynges portended sum great matter. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 346 Occupying his pen (as by the course of his wordes, is to be conjectured) so unnecessarily. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. xv. 135 The fury of the rebels may be conjectured by this, that they pluckt down house-tops.

3. To form an opinion or supposition as to facts on grounds admittedly insufficient; to guess, surmise; to propose as a conjecture in textual or historical criticism, etc. **a.** with *obj. clause.*

1530 PALSGR. 494/1 As I conjecture, it wyll be founde. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 40 Being not able to conjecture what purpose he should have in his hed. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 57, I can lesse conjecture, that you are hindred by want of Health .. I will therefore imagine whatsoever you will have me to thinke. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 117 We conjectured he meant Dr. Burney. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* XXVI. (1878) 451, I found it difficult even to conjecture from his countenance what thoughts were passing through his mind.

b. with *simple obj.*

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* G j b, The rest of the partes are easye ynough to coniecture. 1636 HEALEY *Cebes* 106 A table .. the meaning whereof we could not possibly conjecture. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 169 The number of Protestants at this time it is difficult to conjecture. 1879 L. CAMPBELL *Sophocles* I. Pref. 8 Αἰκάλλουσι for ἐκκαλοῦσι in O. T. 597 was conjectured independently by Musgrave and L. Dindorf. 1885 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* V. 128 We can conjecture the direction in which further advances will be made.

c. with *obj.* and *compl. infin.*

1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 74, I coniecture their meaning to be this. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 150 Let me conjecture him of Buckingham College. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlix. 57, I conjecture them to be the remains of that city. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 302 That I should conjecture to be the truth.

4. *intr.* To form a conjecture, make a guess, guess. Const. *of* (arch.), † *at* (obs.).

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 235 Conjecture of her cares, imagine her distresse. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 304 If we may conjecture of these by what we finde related of others. 1646 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptisme* (1647) 93, I cannot conjecture at the reason why. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (Seager), The issue or events of this war are not so easy to conjecture at. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 248 As a mother Conjectures of the features of her child Ere it is born.

†**5.** *trans.* To devise, contrive, invent; = CONJECT *v.* 3.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 120 They furthwith very wittely coniectured the thinge [paper-making].

Hence **Conje·ctured** *ppl. a.*, **Conje·cturing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* ii. 5 Bot ȝe shuln shewe to me the sweuen, and the coniecturyng, *or menyng* therof. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Devinement*, coniecturing, soothsaying. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 37 A coniectured likelihood. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xvi. (1851) 102 When all conjecturing is don. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 307 An opportunity of trying our conjectured theory.

Conjecturer (kǫ́ndʒe·ktiŭrəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER 1. In mod.F. *conjectureur.*]

†**1.** An interpreter of omens or dreams; an augur, diviner, prognosticator, fortune-teller. *Obs.*

1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. St. Martins* 48 Who is so simple a conicturer as cannot presage vpon whose head the beane would be bruised. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 309 A certain courser .. dreamt .. that he was carried thither in a chariot, and, consulting a conjecturer upon it, etc. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* xxxix. 105 Dreams .. whose Interpreters are properly call'd Conjecturers. 1718 BP. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* xii. 184 Observers of the flying of Birds, Conjecturers. 1736 *Disc. Witchcr.* 6 Conjurers, or Conjecturers .. so called from their guessing at the future Event of Things.

2. One who makes conjectures.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* (1634) 18 These witty conjecturers seeme to forget that the Saxons when first they had this name, were unacquainted with the Latine tongue. 1621 MOLLE *Cameræ. Liv. Libr.* IV. xii. 272. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 271 ¶ 3, I shall leave these wise Conjecturers to their own Imaginations. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 292 The collator's province is safe and easy, the conjecturer's perilous and difficult. 1880 DOWDEN in *Academy* 16 Oct. 270 A student .. who possesses the first folio .. may defy the race of Commentators and Conjecturers.

Conje·cturist. *nonce-wd.* One who deals in conjectures.

1828 BENTHAM *Wks.* I. 244/1 To which, by the conjecturists .. the work was .. ascribed.

Conjee, congee (kǫ·ndʒi). *Anglo-Ind.* Also conji. [ad. Tamil *kañji*; in Telugu and Canarese *gañji*, Malayālam *kaṇṇi*, Urdu *ganji*: of doubtful origin; 'not Dravidian' (G. U. Pope). The Eng. form may have been taken through the Portuguese; Garcia 1563 has *canje*; *candgie, canji, cangia* are early representations in other European langs.]

The water in which rice has been boiled: used as an article of diet for invalids, and as starch.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* IV. vi. 200 They have .. a great Stone, on which they beat their Cloaths till clean: and if for family-use, starch them with Congee. 1789 SAUNDERS *Boutan & Thibet* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 101 The patient is nourished with congee and other liquids. 1800 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Paolino's Voy.* 70 (Y.) Cagni, boiled rice water, which the Europeans call Cangi. 1831 CAPT. TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 290 You must not eat! I have ordered the boy to make you some congee. 1833 A. T. CHRISTIE

Epid. Cholera 35 *note*, This [i.e. the resemblance of cholera-stools to rice-water] has given rise to the vulgar term for the secretion in India, viz. 'Conjee-evacuations'. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 227 The rice (or conjee) water contains some albuminous matter.

b. *Conjee-house*: a military 'lock-up'; 'so called from the traditionary regimen of the inmates' (Yule).

1835 SIR C. NAPIER in Mawson *Records* (1851) 101 *note* (Y.) All men confined for drunkenness should, if possible, be confined by themselves in the Congee-House, till sober. 1859 DICKENS *Haunted Ho.* III. 18 They sent me to .. a 'congee house', where I was fed principally on rice-water.

Co·njee, congee, *v.* Also **congie.** [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To starch with rice-water.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* IV. vi. 201 They lay them [their Cloaths] a whitening, and after Congee or stiffen them. 1829 *The Bengalee* 134 His stiff, full cravat of former days ..surmounted with a well congied modern shirt collar.

Conjeon, obs. var. of CONGEON.

Conjobble (kŏndʒǒ·b'l), *v.* [A vulgar formation, from CON- and perh. JOB *sb.* and *v.*, with the frequentative ending -LE; but some suggest connexion with *jabber*.] 'To concert, to settle, to discuss: a low cant word' (J.).

1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lxxiii. (1714) 90 What would a Body think now of a Prime Minister that should Conjobble Matters of State with Tumblers and Buffoons? 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Conjobble*, to chat together. 1766 AMORY *J. Buncle* (1770) III. 75 By conjobbling matters of faith in this manner, they saw, we had three distinct selfs..equal in power. [Still in colloquial use.]

Conjoin (kŏndʒoi·n), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **conjoigne**(n, 4–7 **-joyne**, (6 *Sc.* **-jone**, -jonne, -june), 6–7 **-joine**, 7–8 **-joyn**, 6– **conjoin**; also *pa. pple.* 4–7 **conjoint.** [ME. *conjoign-en*, *-joyn-e*, a. F. *conjoign-*, stem of *conjoindre* (pr. pple. *conjoign-ant*, pres. conj. *conjoigne*) = It. *congiungere*, *-giugnere* :—L. *conjung-ĕre* to join together, f. *con-* + *jungĕre* to JOIN. Cf. CONJOINT, CONJUNCT.]

I. *trans.*

1. To join together; to connect, unite.

a. in physical connexion.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. xii. 102 Þe same diuersite..moste departen and unioignen þe þinges þat ben conioigned. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 299 Speyne .. whom the hilles Pirene conioynethe of the northe parte to Fraunce Narbonense. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. xxv. G g ij b, Streight lines conioyning all the trigonall bases centers. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 460 York is an ancient city, built on both sides of the river Ouse, conjoined with a bridge. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 173 Swift they descend, with wing to wing conjoin'd. 1869 *Eng. Mechanic* 3 Dec. 271/2 It conjoins or connects the ball and other parts.

b. in non-physical connexion.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. iv. 73 Uertue transporteþ dignite anon to þilke man to whiche she hir self is conioigned. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 241 To conjoyne the whole countrey of Flanders .. to the croune of Fraunce. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. (1634) 1 The knowledge of God and of ourselves, are things conjoyned. 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 56 The same particle may conjoin the words and yet disjoin the sense. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 143 ¶ 10 Where the same ideas are conjoined without any.. necessary coherence. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* i. 10 In Reasoning, it compares, disjoins or conjoins Judgments.

†c. in marriage. *Obs.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 48 Conjoyned be maryage. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* 10 Our Lorde conjoyned them both as man and wyfe. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 13 Any inward impediment why you should not be conioyned. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* IV. viii. (1654) 362 This act of conjoyning the married persons in wedlock.

2. To join in action, relation, purpose, feeling, etc.; to combine, unite, ally.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Moder of God* 131 God .. of his noblesse Conjoyned hath you..As modir and sone. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. iii. 67 We sall do fully all that evyr we may, The to conione with King Latyn in hy. 1588 BABINGTON *Exp. Lord's Prayer* vi. (1596) 270 Whome a like punishment conioyned, a farre vnlike cause disioyned. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 616 Those valiant troops'..with us Conjoin'd might press upon the vanquish'd foe. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. iv, [As] one among the Roman deputies to Avignon, he had been conjoined with Petrarch.

†3. To combine, unite into one substance. *Obs.*

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* IV. 5593 All Reasonabyll Creature Sall suddantlye start vp attonis, Coniunit with Saull, Flesche, Blude, & Bonis. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* Hij, I thocht it necessar to conionne yᵉ awld kallendar with yᵉ reformeit. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 98 Sometime it was conioyned together in one same substance. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iv. 75 Both being conjoyned, doth draw forth a certain unctuous spirit.

II. *intr.*

4. To become joined together; to unite.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 109 A hurt .. vnto the Nerue before it enter into the Muscle..can not by any meanes conioyne, or knitte together agayne. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* x. (1614) 19/1 Many fresh springs .. meet and conjoine in the vallies. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 259 As Male and Female Palms, whose Roots conjoin. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 167 [They] do conjoin there, or nowhere else! 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Oct. 3/1 He may trace the course of these many causes until they conjoin in the great revolt of to-day.

†b. Of heavenly bodies: cf. CONJUNCTION 3. *Obs.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 14 To conjoyne and obscure each other. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Impossibilities*, As Stars..when they conjoin, Change..the World's Estate.

†c. To unite sexually. *Obs.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, V. iv. 31. • 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 524 They were put forth of Paradise, and then they did first conjoyne, and beget them.

†5. To combine in action; to co-operate. *Obs.*

1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 (§ 1) Bothe theyr auctoritees and iurisdictions do conioyn together in the due administracion of Justice. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 63 This part of his conioynes With my disease, and helpes to end me. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 408 He conjoined with the earl of Northumberland..and others against king Henry the Fourth.

¶ Erroneously for ENJOIN.

1568 *Tancred & Gism.* III. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 53 She .. then conjoin'd me to conceal the same. 1608–11 BP. HALL *Epist.* III. ii. Wks. (1627) 318 Her crowne; which if she were conioyned to fetch thorow the flames of hell, her faith would not sticke at the condition.

[**Conjoin,** *a.*: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

Conjoined (kŏndʒoi·nd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Joined together, united, combined; allied. *Conjoined manipulation* (Med.): bi-manual examination.

1570 T. NORTON *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 187 With conjoined hearts and prayers we do .. call upon our common Father. 1617 WITHER *Fidelia* Juvenilia (1633) 470 To disunite hearts so conjoyn'd as our. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* iv. 189 Nor have we separated our selves, from the conjoyned communion of the Christian World in any thing. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 6/1 The conjoined tendons. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 167 The conjoined levers .. present no smooth surfaces. 1875 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* X. 10 The peculiarity of conjoined manipulation is, that the organs to be examined, are pressed between both hands.

b. Occurring together in space or time.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* II. 149/1 By meanes of which their conioined aduancement, there entred a verie feruent affection..betweene them. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvii. 248 That because two things are always conjoined, one must be the cause of the other.

c. *Her.* Said of two or more charges of the same kind connected together.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xx. (1611) 159 The Field is Ruby, two Wings, Inuerted and conioined Topaz. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* p. xxii, Gules, Seven Mascles conjoined, three, three, and one, Or. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* 128 When hollow Charges, such as Annulets, are linked together, so as to form a chain, they are sometimes blazoned as Conjoined; they would be better described as Braced.

d. Of two bodies: In conjunction.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iii, Signs and planets, in aspects sextile, quartile, trine, conjoined or opposite.

Conjoi·nedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a conjoined manner; conjointly.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xx. G j b, If magnitudes disioynedly or seperatly be proportionall, conioynedly or compounded they shall also bee proportionall. 1673 H. STUBBE *Further Vind. Dutch War* App. 73 They were obliged to treat conjoynedly, and with mutual consent.

Conjoiner (kŏndʒoi·nəɹ). [f. CONJOIN *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which conjoins.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* I. XXXV. 177 That sacred Office whereby all the sons of Levi became Conjoyners .. makers of Union ..between God and Man. 1819 COBBETT *Eng. Gram.* xiv. § 150 The hyphen or conjoiner..as in *sea-fish*. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 436 This humble conjoiner of leather.

Conjoining (kŏndʒoi·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of joining together.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 95 Or elles Cecile .. Is ioyned by a manere conioynynge Of heuene and *lia*. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 240 Matrimony, then, is a coupling and conjoining of the man and the woman. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 99 Building is conjoyning, and demolishing and destroying is dividing.

Conjoi·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That conjoins; †adjoining.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 19 With many other countries conioyning. *c* 1624 R. SKYNNER in *Abp. Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 351 Repentance is of a conjoyning and uniting nature, making the Sinner..nigh unto God.

Conjoint (kŏndʒoi·nt), *a.* [a. F. *conjoint* (pa. pple. of *conjoindre* to CONJOIN) = It. *congiunto* :—L. *conjunct-us* CONJUNCT.]

†I. 1. Orig. used as pa. pple. of CONJOIN *v.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 127 Libra they ben and Sagittaire With Scorpio, which is conjoint With hem to stonde upon that point. 1536 *Primer Hen. VIII*, 148 In my faith to Christ conjoint. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 99 None will deny but that Greatnesse and Conveniency being conjoint fits best. 1694 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 60 The abatement of interest conjoint with excises upon our home consumption.

II. as *adj.*

2. United, combined, conjoined.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Rose-Tree*, These two conjoint Causes. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 115 The conjoint operation of fire and water is tremendous. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 172 Conjoint stars are divided into orders. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. (1879) 199 The conjoint use of both eyes.

b. *Music.* See CONJUNCT.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Conjoint*, or *Conjunct*, is applied in the antient music, in the same sense as consonant, to two or more sounds at the same time. *Conjoint degrees*, two notes which immediately follow each other in the order of the scale.

3. Associated as a colleague.

1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (ed. 3) 131 A conjoint or colleague minister.

4. Belonging to, or constituted by, two or more in combination.

1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xxi. 285 It is the conjoint throne of Father and Son. 1879 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 420 Their conjoint guilt was proved. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iv. 193 Their conjoint delta plain varies from 500 miles to 150 miles in width.

Conjointly (kŏndʒoi·ntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a conjoint manner; in conjunction.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 29 When these Prodigies Doe so conioyntly meet, let not men say..they are Naturall. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 55, I haue seene them conioyntly pray in the corners of the streets. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 264 We'll haste conjointly to the battle. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 151 Objects of Surgery, Physic, or of both conjointly. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 146 A brigade of the 13th and 38th Regiments, conjointly less than five hundred strong. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 391 He was .. appointed Secretary of State conjointly with Melfort. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 368 Assemblies .. which dealt with ecclesiastical and temporal affairs conjointly.

Conjointment (kŏndʒoi·ntmĕnt). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] Conjunction.

1814 CARY *Dante's Purg.* VI. 26 (R. Suppl.) Belisarius, with whom Heaven's right hand Was link'd in such conjointment.

Conjoi·ntness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state of being conjoint or united.

In mod. Dicts.

Conjoun, var. of CONGEON, changeling, *Obs.*

Conjour, obs. var. of CONJURE *v.*

Conjoynctive, obs. var. of CONJUNCTIVE.

Conjubilant (kŏndʒū·bilănt), *a. rare*−1. [ad. med.L. *conjubilānt-em*, f. *con-* + *jubilāre* to shout with joy.] Jubilant or rejoicing together.

1851 NEALE *Hymn 'Jerusalem the golden'* (tr. Bernard of Clugny), They stand, those halls of Zion, Conjubilant with song [L. *atria conjubilantia*].

Conjugable (kŏ·ndʒŭgăb'l), *a. nonce-wd.* [ad. L. type **conjugābil-is*, f. *conjugāre* to CONJUGATE. Cf. F. *conjugable*.] That can be conjugated.

1890 H. F. WOOD *Englishm. Rue Caën* vi. 82 Modern and conjugable Greek.

Conjugacy (kŏ·ndʒŭgăsi). [f. CONJUGATE *a.*: see -ACY.]

†1. Conjugal or married state. *Obs. rare*−1.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Church* 355 (D.) Church-men in England .. not onely in their Papal Celibacy, but in their Primitive and later Conjugacy.

2. Conjugate relation.

1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 192 If one of the harmonics is zonal, the condition of conjugacy is that the value of the other harmonic at the pole of the zonal harmonic must be zero.

Conjugal (kŏ·ndʒŭgăl), *a.* [ad. L. *conjugāl-is*, f. *conjug-em* (nom. *conju(n)x*) consort, spouse, f. *con-* together + *jug-* root of *jung-ĕre* to join, yoke; cf. *conjungĕre* to join together, join in marriage, etc. Cf. F. *conjugal* (in Cotgr. 1611).]

Of or relating to marriage, matrimonial.

Conjugal rights: 'the privilege which husband and wife have of each other's society, comfort, and affection' (Wharton).

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* xii. (R.), He shall set naught by yᵉ God of his fathers, neither shall he regarde the coniugale sone in wedlock. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1632) I. 9 Whereby He and we become..'one flesh' as man and wife do by conjugal union. 1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* (1851) 321 Matrimony and Divorce are civil things, which the Christian Emperors knowing, gave conjugal Laws. 1682 D'URFEY *Butler's Ghost* 12 Upon bare Hopes I would be frugal, And enter into Bonds Conjugal. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. iii. 80 To countenance the conjugal state of her clergy. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* VII. iii. 240 Essential to the conjugal life.

b. Of or pertaining to husband or wife in their relation to each other.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 64 (R.) That some men voweth coniugall chastyte, or faythfull clennesse in marryage. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 25 The hearing of such conjugal faithfulness will be Musick to all chaste ears. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 259 If he had not been restrained by conjugal tenderness. 1834 MACAULAY *Ess., Pitt* (1851) 292 Conjugal fidelity.

Co·njugalism. *nonce-wd.*

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 409 (*title*) Conjugalism, or the Art of making a good Marriage.

Conjugality (kŏ·ndʒŭgæ·lĭti). [f. L. *conjugāl-is* CONJUGAL + -ITY.] Conjugal state or condition.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 159 Which should..difference it from a brute conjugality. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. xix. 4 God..by the Law of Conjugality, united them.. as into One. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. xii. 99 To say nothing of the conjugality which they found at my fire side. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 159 Distaste for conjugality.

b. quasi-*concr.*

1737 HERVEY *Mem.* II. 408 The Prince kept this gilded piece of royal conjugality in such profound ignorance.

Co·njugalize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. CONJUGAL + -IZE.] *intr.* To become conjugal, to marry.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 413 In your anxiety .. to conjugalize, I beseech you .. not to imitate those husband-hunting Nina Vernons.

Conjugally (kŏ·ndʒŭgălĭ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a conjugal manner.

1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Marr. Clergy* 186 (T.) To name but one bishop or priest..which after holy orders conversed conjugally with his wife. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 220 Most of my time is conjugally spent at home. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 498 He becomes more conjugally inclined.

Conjugate (kŏ·ndʒŭgĕt), *v.* [f. L. *conjugāt-* ppl. stem of *conjugāre* to yoke together, f. *con-* to-

gether + *jugāre* to join, yoke, marry, f. *jug-um* YOKE. Cf. F. *conjuguer*.]

1. *trans.* To yoke together, to couple; to join together, unite. *rare.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 40/24 To coniugate, *coniungare*. *a* 1639 WOTTON in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 216 Power and occasion to conjugate at pleasure the Norman and the Saxon Houses. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 173 Lyons, and Oxen, Asps, and young Children, (for thus the Text conjugates them) dwell together. 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. I. ii. § 8 [The vessels of the bark] Conjugated or Braced together in the form of Net-Work.

2. *Gram.* To inflect (a verb) in its various forms of voice, mood, tense, number, and person.

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 33 In the seconde boke, where I conjugate *je parle* and *je conuertis* at the length. *c* 1620 HUME *Brit. Tongue* 32 These [verbs] our idiom conjugates onelie in two tymes, the tyme present and tym past. 1783 *Gentl. Mag.* LIII. I. 432 Can any of you all impart A rule to conjugate the heart; To shew its present, perfect, future, Its active, passive and its neuter. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* I. 159 These languages, like our own..sometimes conjugate with an auxiliary, and sometimes without it. 1871 EARLE *Philol.* § 276 Whatever verb is invented or borrowed is naturally conjugated after the prevalent pattern.

3. *intr.* **a.** = CONJOIN 4 c. **b.** *Biol.* To unite in CONJUGATION (sense 5).

1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* (1794) 12 When first I woo'd and won Your will to conjugate in Ceres' cot. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1878) 81 Organic beings extremely low in the scale, which do not propagate sexually, nor conjugate. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 83 Any two cells may conjugate and combine their contents within a single cell.

Conjugate (kɒ·ndʒŭgĕt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *conjugāt-us*, pa. pple. of *conjugāre*: see prec.]

A. *adj.* **I.** Joined together, conjoined.

1. Joined together, *esp.* in a pair, coupled; connected, related. (In quot. 1552 = united in marriage.)

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* iv. in Ashm. (1652) 144 Soe be they together surely conjugate. 1552 HULOET, Bastard begotten betwene base and gentle, or betwene coniugate and single, *spurius*. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ix. § 1 Human philosophy..hath two parts; the one considereth man segregate or distributively; the other congregate, or in society. So as human philosophy is either simple and particular, or conjugate and civil. 1879 INGLEBY *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 177 The conjugate use of 'whilst' and 'then' in these verses is, to say the least, very unusual. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. Test. Introd.* § 287 Three pairs of conjugate leaves.

2. *Gram.* Applied to words which are directly derived from the same root or stem, and therefore usually of kindred meaning; *as wise, wisely, wisdom.* [L. *conjugata verba.*]

1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* i. 18 Our word *language* has no conjugate adjective. *Ibid.* xxvi. 421 *Cost* and *costly*.. are strictly conjugate. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 277 Another source of ambiguity is the supposition that paronymous or conjugate words—as the substantive, verb, adjective, and adverb formed from the same root—necessarily agree in meaning.

3. *Chem.* In *conjugate compound, acid, radical*: see quots.

1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 8 [quoting Laurent and Gerhardt] We designate as conjugate compounds all such as are formed by the direct union of two bodies, with elimination of water, and are capable of reproducing the original bodies by again taking up the elements of water. *Ibid.* 10 Another class of acids to which the term conjugate is still sometimes applied, includes those which result from a peculiar action of sulphuric acid..on certain organic bodies.

4. a. *Bot.* Said of leaves or (formerly) flowers which grow in pairs; *spec.* applied to a pinnate leaf having only one pair of leaflets.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 199 The leaves are double or conjugate, that is, come out in pairs. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 261 The conjugate leaf of Zygophyllum. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Conjugate*, paired; when the petiole of a leaf bears one pair only of leaflets.

b. *Anat. Conjugate foramen*: a foramen or aperture at the junction of two bones, *esp.* vertebræ, formed by the apposition of opposite notches.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 8 For the blood to pass out.. by a conjugate foramen. *Ibid.* 141 Two alternately placed series of conjugate foramina.

c. *Biol.* Said of the cells or filaments that have united in CONJUGATION (sense 5).

1843 tr. *Müller's Phys.* II. 1505 In each of the conjugate filaments, some cells are the recipients, while others yield their contents to the opposite cell of the contiguous filament.

5. *Path. Conjugate deviation*: the forced and persistent turning of both eyes to one side while their relation to each other remains unaltered.

1882 *Med. Temp. Journal* 78 There is no conjugate deviation of the eyes as often occurs in apoplexy. 1886 W. STIRLING *Text-bk. Phys.* (ed. 2) 849 In hemiplegia the muscles on one side are paralysed, so that the head and often the eyes are turned away from the paralysed side. This is called 'conjugate deviation' of the eyes, with rotation of the head and neck.

II. Joined in a reciprocal relation.

6. *Physics.* Applied to two points, lines, quantities, or things, which are so reciprocally related that any or every property of the first with respect to the second is also true of the second with respect to the first.

The corresponding Greek συζυγεῖς was first applied by Apollonius (*Conica* I. 56) to conjugate hyperbolas.

a. *Math.* (Here also applied in a secondary sense to that which is conjugate to the main element, e.g. in *conjugate axis, diameter, point.*)

Conjugate axes or *diameters* (of a conic): two axes, etc., such that each is parallel to the tangent at the extremity of the other; in a conicoid, there are three conjugate diameters. *Conjugate axis* (or *diameter*) of an ellipse or hyperbola: that which is conjugate to the transverse axis, the minor axis. *Conjugate hyperbolas*: hyperbolas which have the same axes and asymptotes, but the principal axis of each is the second axis of the other. *Conjugate lines*: two lines the pole of each of which, with respect to a conic, lies on the other. *Conjugate point* (of a curve): an isolated point whose coordinates satisfy the equation of the curve, an acnode (so also *conjugate oval*). *Conjugate planes*: see quot. 1862. *Conjugate points*: points the polar of each of which, with respect to a conic, passes through the other.

1680 SIR J. MOORE *Doctrine of Sphere* 67 This shall be the Conjugate Semidiameter of the Ellipsis. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 438 To find the conjugate Diameters of an Ellipse which passes thro' five given Points. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 112 All the Parallelograms inscribed between the four Conjugate Hyperbolas are equal to one another. 1862 SALMON *Geom. 3 Dim.* (1874) § 71 Three diametral planes are said to be conjugate when each is conjugate to the intersection of the other two, and three diameters are said to be conjugate when each is conjugate to the plane of the other two. 1876 LEISHMAN *Midwifery* ii. (ed. 2) 34 The conjugate diameter [of the pelvis] is..increased from above downwards. 1880 TAYLOR *Geom. Conics* 76 The conjugate axis of any central conic is occasionally called its minor axis. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 47 Let *A*, *B*, *C* be the given points (lying on a straight line) and let *A* and *B* be conjugate to each other.

b. *Optics.*

Conjugate foci (of a mirror or lens): two points so situated that if a luminous point be placed at either, its rays are reflected or refracted to the other; so *conjugate focal distance*. *Conjugate mirrors*: two parabolic mirrors so placed face to face that rays of heat or light emanating from the focus of either are reflected in parallel lines to the second and thence to its focus.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* i. 11 The points A and F have been called *conjugate foci*, because if either of them be the radiant point the other will be the focal point. 1831 — *Nat. Magic* iv. (1833) 85 The two conjugate focal distances of the lens. 1881 TYNDALL in *Nature* XXIII. 375 The silvered mirrors..acting sometimes singly, and sometimes as conjugate mirrors.

c. *Electr.* as in *Conjugate branch* (of a divided circuit), *current*, etc.: see quots. (Formerly used in a more general sense.)

1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. App. p. xxi. (transl. Volta), When an insulated conductor is opposed or presented to another conductor whatever, I call it a conjugate conductor. 1881 J. C. MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 367 If there be more possible electrodes than two, the conductor may have more than one independent current through it, and these may not be conjugate to each other. 1882 EVERETT *Deschanel's Nat. Philos.* § 758 When this condition is fulfilled, the remaining pair of opposite branches are conjugate, that is to say, a battery in one produces no current in the other. *Ibid.* § 759 When there is equality between the two products of opposite resistances..the current in either of the two remaining branches will be independent of the electro-motive force of the battery in the other; and these two branches are still said to be conjugate.

B. *sb.*

1. One of a group of words directly derived from the same root or stem, and usually of kindred meaning.

a 1586 *Answ. to Cartwright* 45 These be coniugates, an vnlawfull minister, and his vnlawfull ministerie. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. xii. 50 b, Conjugates..as justice, just, justly. 1655 BRAMHALL in Hobbes *Liberty, Necess. & Chance* (1841) 83 We have learned in the rudiments of logic, that conjugates are sometimes in name only, and not in deed. 1836 WHEWELL *Pref. Mackintosh's Eth. Philos.* 18 The word *utility*, and its conjugates, do not express our judgments in cases of moral conduct. 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* xxvi. 421 Few languages are richer than English in approximate synonyms and conjugates.

†**2.** Anything connected or related in idea with another. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xiv. § 9 The cogitations of man do feign unto them relatives, parallels, and conjugates, whereas no such thing is. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 46 A mighty imagination, which delights in easie conjugates, parallels, and symbolizing instances.

3. *Chem.* Short for *conjugate compound, acid*, or *radical*: see A. 3.

4. *Math.* Short for *conjugate axis, diameter, point*, etc.: see A. 6 a.

1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 79 Draw a tangent *PZ*, and a Diameter *PM*, and a Conjugate to it *ICK* parallel to *PZ*. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II, The Conjugate to any diameter, is the line drawn through the centre, and parallel to the tangent of the curve at the vertex of the diameter. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 302 A semi-ellipse, described on a conjugate equal to the width of the pier. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 101 In an involution..the elements are conjugate to one another in pairs; i.e. each element has its conjugate.

Conjugated (kɒ·ndʒŭgĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONJUGATE *v.* + -ED.] = CONJUGATE *a.* in various senses.

1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* 228 The Virgin may be said to be more pure than the conjugated Person. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Ficoides*, Conjugated Leaves, that is Leaves set out in Pairs at the Joints. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin* Apr. 23 *Loves of Triangles* 117 Quick as her conjugated axes move. 1871 tr. *Lommel's Light* 45 These two points are so conjugated that the one is the image of the other.

b. *Chem.* = CONJUGATE A. 3.

1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 7 Dumas and Piria..designated [such acids] as 'conjugated acids'. *Ibid.* II. 8 Thus acetyl, C_2H_3O, may be regarded as a conjugated radicle composed of carbonyl, CO, and methyl, CH_3, because acetic acid and its derivatives are capable of splitting up into compounds containing carbonyl, and others containing methyl.

Co·njugateness. The quality of being conjugate: see esp. CONJUGATE *a.* 6 c.

1882 EVERETT *Deschanel's Nat. Phil.* § 760 Investigation of Condition of Conjugateness [in a divided electric circuit].

Conjugating (kɒ·ndʒŭgĕtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONJUGATE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. CONJUGATE.

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 34 These mean verbes in theyr conjugatyng differ from verbes actyves. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 60 But in the Verbes aboue all..making them [scholars] perfect..in coniugating. 1844 EMERSON *Lect., New Eng. Ref.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 262 Is that Greek and Latin some spell to conjure with?..I will omit this conjugating, and go straight to affairs.

b. *Comb.* **conjugating-tube**, a short projecting tube by which conjugation is effected in some of the Algæ called *Conjugatæ*.

Co·njugating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That conjugates; *spec.* in *Biol.*

(Often scarcely distinguishable from attrib. use of *vbl. sb.*)

1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 468 There is here no definite distinction of the sexes, the conjugating cells being, apparently alike in their endowments. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Animal Life* 256 When the conjugating individuals separate, 'rejuvenescence' sets in. Multiplication by fission then re-commences as before. *Ibid.* 822 When the conjugating individuals are invariably different, there is no reason why the terms male and female should not be applied to them.

Conjugation (kɒ̆ndʒŭgē·ʃən). [ad. L. *conjugātiōn-em* yoking together, connexion, mingling, coupling of sexes, etymological relationship between words, n. of action from *conjugāre* to CONJUGATE. Cf. F. *conjugaison* (in 16th c. also *conjugation*).]

1. The action of joining together or uniting; the condition of being joined together; conjunction, union, combination.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxi. § 6 The doctrine of Conjugation of men in Socyety. 1626 — *Sylva* § 103 In the Conjugation of Letters, whence Articulate Sounds proceed. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* I. iv. 74 The worthy receiving of the holy communion, is but one conjugation of holy actions and parts of repentance. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 47 They are neither contained in those things before mentioned, nor can result from any συζυγίαι or Conjugations of them. 1824 C. WORDSWORTH *Who wrote* Εικων *Βασ.* 151 A conjugation of labours, a joint authorship.

†**b.** A conjunction, combination, assemblage, united series. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 835 The Elements, and their Conjugations. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. ii, It supposes daily heaps and conjugations of miracles. 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. I. i. § 9 Some Parcels or Conjugations, in the figure of little Specks. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ii. 50 All the various mixtures and conjugations of atoms. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *Y. Kettlewell* III. § 69 These were a Conjugation of probabilities.

c. Union in wedlock. (*humorous.*)

c 1783 COWPER *Pairing-time* 41 Dick heard: and tweedling, ogling, bridling..Attested, glad, his approbation Of an immediate conjugation.

†**2.** Connexion, relation, relationship. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. i. § 5 The simple Conjugations of man and wife, parent and child, master and servant, which are in every cottage. *Ibid.* II. xv. § 1 For the art of characters..it hath nearest conjugation with grammar.

†**b.** The relation of words directly derived from the same root: see CONJUGATE *a.* 2. *Obs.* [L. *conjugātio.*]

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 141 All those that are of the same roote, Case, Coniugation, or ranke: as Iustice, Iust, Iustly, Strength, Strong, Strongly. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Conjugation*, a joyning together, a derivation of words of one kind.

3. *Grammar.* **a.** A connected scheme of all the inflexional forms belonging to a verb; a division of the verbs of any language according to the general differences of inflexion.

A table of the series of 'conjugate' forms of a verb was called by the Greeks συζυγία, and this was in Commianus and Charisius, Latin grammarians of the 4th c., rendered by the corresponding L. term *conjugatio*. The former says 'conjugationes quas Græci συζυγίας appellant, sunt apud nos tres'; the latter reckons 4, as in subsequent Lat. grammars. (Charisius *Inst. Gramm.*, ed. Keil, 168, 175.)

a 1528 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* (R.), Can skantly the tensis of his conjugations. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* Pref. 5 To know the coniugations: we haue set ouer (*e*) the infinitiue moode of the seconde coniugations, this circumflex (*ê*) as *docêre*, etc. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Introd., The examples of all the Coniugations declyned at length through all moods and tenses. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* vi. 61 They will by this meanes goe through all the coniugations.* 1872 R. MORRIS *Hist. Outlines* (1879) 168 The verbs of the *strong* conjugation..form the past tense by a change of the root-vowel.

b. The setting forth (in speech or writing) of the various inflected forms of a verb, or of one of its moods, tenses, etc.; verbal inflexion.

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 31 Conjugation is the dyvers alteryng of the last ende of a theme, by reason of these thre accidentes, mode, tens and declination personall. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* C j b, A Coniugation is the course of declining a verbe, by mood and tense. 1824 L. MURRAY

Eng. Gram. (ed. 5) I. 131 The Conjugation of a verb, is the regular combination and arrangement of its several numbers, persons, moods, and tenses. 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* 290 Faith .. is not a transient mood in the conjugation of life's throbbing verb.

c. In the Semitic langs., the name given to the simple form, and to each of the derivative forms which express a modification of meaning such as is expressed in Aryan languages by derivative verbs and by the distinction of voice. Each of these has its full inflexion for tense and person.

In Hebrew, the conjugations normally belonging to a verb are seven, expressing 1. Simple Active, 2. Passive, 3. an Emphatic derivative, 4. its Passive, 5. Causal derivative, 6. its Passive, 7. a Reflexive voice.

[*c* 1500 ZAMORRA *Introd. art. gram. hebr.* (in *Bibl. Complutens*) fol. vi. *a.* 1 Conjugationes verborum quatuor sunt.] 1593 J. UDALL *Key Holy Tongue* I. x. 45 Everie of these several verbs are declined thorow divers conjugations. The conjugation of a verb is either *Levis* or *gravis.* 1854 *Arabic Reading Lessons* (Bagster) p. xv, There are thirteen forms or species of conjugation (most of them having their passives), and every verb may be inflected according to one or more of them. 1859 NICHOLLS *Samaritan Gram.* (Bagster) 31 A Paradigm of a regular verb through its different conjugations.

†**4.** *Phys.* Each pair of the cerebral nerves. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 701 The Auditory nerue, or the Nerue of the fifte Coniugation and that of the seauenth which mooueth the Tongue. 1696 J. EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist. God* II. 76 There are seven pairs or conjugations of them [nerves] for that use. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* v. viii. 345 This Fifth Conjugation of Nerves is branched to the Ball, the Muscles and Glands of the Eye.

b. A group of conjoined parts. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 111 The coniugations produced from Os sacrum .. may be called..the sinewes of the feete. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 87 Dividing the whole body as it were into certain conjugations, of two, three, or more joynts.

5. *Biol.* The union or fusion of two (apparently) similar cells for reproduction, occurring in certain plants and animals of lowly organization.

1843 tr. *Müller's Phys.* II. 1505 The process of Conjugation was first observed by O.Fr. Müller in the *Confervæ.* 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 126 The process of conjugation .. The two frustules being brought near to each other by their concave surfaces, two little swellings arise in each, meeting two similar ones in the opposite frustule. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 9/1 The combination of the contents of two cells..as in the process of conjugation. 1876 DARWIN *Cross & Self Fertil.* 409 The conjugation of the Algæ and some of the simplest animals is the first step towards sexual reproduction.

b. *attrib.*, as in *conjugation-body, -cell, -nucleus.*

Conjugational (kǫndʒŭgēˑʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to conjugation.

1. *Phys.* Belonging to or situated at the junction of two bones. (Cf. CONJUGATE *a.* 4 b.)

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) II. 59/2 The optic foramina are conjugational, between the anterior border of the lateral plate of the parietal, and the posterior border of the corresponding plate of the frontal.

2. Belonging to verb-conjugation.

1841 H. H. WILSON *Sanskr. Gram.* (1847) 109 The conjugational inflexion of Sanskrit verbs. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 200 Conjugational and declensional inflections.

Hence **Conjugaˑtionally** *adv.*

Mod. Verbs cognate, but conjugationally distinct.

Conjugative (kǫˑndʒŭgeⁱtiv), *a.* [f. L. *conjugāt-* ppl. stem (see above) + -IVE: cf. mod.F. *conjugatif, -ive.*] Pertaining or tending to conjugation.

Conjugaˑto-, combining form of L. *conjugāt-us* CONJUGATE, in sense 'conjugately, conjugate and —': see quot.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Conjugato-palmate*, when a leaf divides into two arms, each of which is palmate. *Conjugato-pinnate*, divided into two arms, each of which is pinnate.

Conjugial (kǫndʒⁱūˑdʒiăl), *a.* [ad. rare L. *conjugiāl-is* belonging to marriage, connubial, f. *conjugi-um* connexion, wedlock, marriage, f. *conjug-em*, nom. *conju(n)x*, consort, spouse: see CONJUGAL.] Used by Swedenborg and his followers instead of CONJUGAL, to distinguish their special notion of the marriage relation.

1790 (*title*), Swedenborg's Delights of Wisdom, concerning Conjugial Love. *Ibid.* (1811) 378 Love truly conjugial, considered in itself, is an union of souls, a conjunction of minds. *Ibid.* 441 This conjugial principle [of good and truth] .. is changed .. sometimes into the opposite principle which is called the conjugal or connubial principle of what is evil and false. 1828 *Liturgy of New Church, Order of Nuptials* Pref. 29 The word Conjugial is used in the Order of Nuptials, instead of Conjugal, as having become familiar to the receivers of the Heavenly Doctrines of the New Jerusalem. 1867 KINGSLEY in *Lett. & Mem.* II. 259 Conjugial for conjugal..is a pedantry on Swedenborg's part.

† **Conjuˑmble,** *v. Obs. rare.* [See CON-.] *trans.* To jumble together.

1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 497 He will ..conjumble all that together again into one Chaos.

Conjunct (kǫndʒʊˑŋkt), *a.* (*sb.*). [ad. L. *conjunct-us*, pa. pple. of *conjungĕre*: it is thus a doublet of CONJOINT, and virtually of CONJOINED.]

A. as *pa. pple.* Joined together, conjoined, united, combined in conjunction.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 313 Scicille was coniuncte somme tyme to Ytaly. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. i. 12, I am doubtful that you have been conjunct And bosom'd with her. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 74 b, Vnder these Captaines was warre coniunct in Sardinia, and a fielde fought against the Affricans. 1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 85 The Isle of Ruden, then conjunct hereto. 1695 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Gen.* 302 The Lord himself [was] ..conjunct with the Angels whom he imployed in this Embassie. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* i. 26 The number nine..the perfect number, conjunct of threes.

B. as *adj.*

1. Joined together, conjoined, combined.

1650 BAXTER *Saint's R.* IV. iii. § 5 They are conjunct causes. 1765 *Lond. Chron.* 28 Apr. 416 The conjunct fleets of France and Spain. 1829 T. L. PEACOCK *Misfort. Elphin* 174 The conjunct..influences of fire and strong drink.

b. Joined or associated with another; *esp.* in a more or less subordinate capacity; 'joint'.

1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 171 To send ane ambassador conjunct to Scotland. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Signif.* s.v. *Feodum*, In this case the husband is proprietar, and the wife is conjunct fear, or liferentar. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. 162 He became a conjunct person relative to the guilt, by undertaking the charges of our nature. 1695 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 468 The earl of Scarborough ..is to be conjunct general of the forces..with duke Schonberg. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Aug. 421/1 Mr. John Flockhart, his conjunct agent. 1885 *Life Sir R. Christison* I. 76 The appointment of Dr. Allison in 1821 as conjunct professor and successor.

2. Constituted by conjunction of several elements, or persons; joint, united.

1529 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 96, I have received your Conjunct and several Letters. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* v. 100 Whose Testimony though conjunct, yet in value is but single. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. I. 27 Jealousy and discord were the effects of their conjunct authority. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) II. 223 It must be ascertained by a conjunct analysis .. of the whole of history and the whole of human nature. 1885 *Life Sir R. Christison* I. 137 Our conjunct experimental enquiry. on poisoning with oxalic acid.

b. *Conjunct consonant* or *letter* (also, absol., *conjunct*): in the Devanāgarī Alphabet, a written character in which two, three, or more consonants (without intervening vowels) are combined, a consonant combination: as स्म *sm*, स्म्य *smy*, त्स्म्य *tsmy.*

1857 MONIER WILLIAMS *Sanscr. Gramm.* 1 The compound or conjunct consonants may be multiplied to the extent of four or five hundred. 1862 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Beng.* 14 The conjunct in *hastya* could not but at once suggest itself.

†**3.** *Conjunct cause*: the immediate or direct cause. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 64 Þer ben ij. maner of causis þat makiþ blood to blede out of a mannys body; þe oon cause is clepid—cause conjuncte; & þe toþer—cause antecedent. *c* 1643 *Maximes Unfolded* 24 The procreant cause which is immediate and conjunct, is the consent of the people. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 290 The Spirit while Living is the near or Conjunct cause of their Motion.

4. *Sc. Law.* **a.** Joint.

(See 1597, 1753 in 1 b.)

b. Belonging to several persons jointly, as *conjunct rights, fee*, etc.

1494 *Acc. Ld. Treas. Scot.* (1877) I. 211 (Jam. *Supp.*) Ane charter of coniunct feftment to Alexander Reid and his wiff. 1535 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1597) § 14 Conjunct-fee, and liferentes. 1773 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* III. viii. § 35 (Jam.) Where an entail is made, or any right conceived, in favour of two strangers, in conjunct fee and liferent.

c. *Conjunct person*: an associate in an offence or charge; esp. one so nearly related to another as to be liable to the presumption of collusion, or connivence in acts done in view of insolvency.

1621 [see CONFIDENT 7 b]. Cf. 1649 in 1 b.

d. *Conjunct proof, probation*: evidence (or leading of evidence) restricted to the rebuttal of the averments of the opposing party in an action, but not introducing new points.

1760 in *Scotsman* 20 Aug. (1885) 5/3 Allows the city a conjunct probation thereanent. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 14 June, She was only called for the conjunct proof. 1868 *Act* 31-2 *Vict.* c. 101 § 35 Allowing each of the parties .. a conjunct probation with reference to the claims of such other parties.

†**5.** *Math. Conjunct proportion*: continued proportion. *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. xviii. (ed. 7) 42 Coniunct [Proportion] differeth not from Geometricall Progression, before taught. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., Coniunct proportion, is when the middle tearme is twice taken thus, as 16 to 8, so are 8 to 4, and 4 to 2, and 2 to 1.

6. *Mus. Conjunct degrees*: see CONJOINT. *Conjunct motion, c. tetrachords*: see quots.

1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 97 The Ancients ascended from the Unison to an Octave by two Systemes of Tetrachords or Fourths. These were either Conjunct, when they began the Second Tetrachord at the Fourth Chord, viz. with the last Note of the first Tetrachord .. Or else the two Tetrachords were disjunct, the Second taking its beginning at the Fifth Chord. 1721 A. MALCOLM *Treat. Mus.* (1730) 522 A third Tetrachord was added to the septichord Lyre, which was either conjunct with it, making ten Chords, or disjunct, making Eleven. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* II. 377 The motions of a single part are classified according as the successive steps do or do not exceed the limits of a degree of the scale at a time, the former being called 'disjunct' and the latter 'conjunct' motion.

C. *sb.* †**1.** A conjoined whole. *Obs.*

1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 23 Profitable or necessary for the coniunct of mans life heare in earth.

2. A person or thing conjoined or associated with another.

1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 7 The Conjuncts of the smallest parts of Matter. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 182 Absolute Supremacie..incapable either of superior or conjunct. 1682 CREECH *Pref. to Lucretius* (Jod.), Lucretius, enumerating all the conjuncts and events, or properties and accidents of the Epicurean atoms. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 336 As some of your conjuncts and condisciples would fain persuade us. *a* 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* ii. (1876) 38 With all their associated conjuncts and appendages.

†**3.** *Mus.* The singing of a note foreign to the key; an accidental raising or lowering of a note (see ACCIDENTAL A. 5, B. b.). *Obs.*

1609 DOWLAND *Ornith. Microl.* 24 A Coniunct is this, to sing a Voyce in a Key which is not in it. Or it is the sodaine changing of a Tone into a Semitone, or a semitone into a Tone.

4. = CONJUNCTURE.

1854 SYD. DOBELL *Balder* xxviii. 188, I swear that what conjuncts, for bliss or bale, This sovereign hour determines, I accept As doom.

Conjunction (kǫndʒʊˑŋkʃən). [ME., a. OF. *conjunction, -juncion, -joncion, -jonction*, ad. L. *coniunctiōn-em* 'joining together, marriage union, connexion of ideas, a conjunction (in grammar)', n. of action from *conjungĕre* to CONJOIN.]

1. The action of conjoining; the fact or condition of being conjoined; union, connexion, combination.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. iii. 159 Þe coniunccioun of god and of man. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13831 The coniunctoun vniust is Ioynit vs betwene. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 41 The vnyon and coniunctyon of the body and soule togyddur. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 19 The coniunction of the Vertebres with the head. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. v. 20 We will vnite the White Rose, and the Red. Smile Heauen vpon this faire Coniunction. 1643 BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 55 In the meeting I moved the Conjunction of elders. 1656 J. SERGEANT tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 233 Through its conjunction to the body. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* 20-4 Aug. 2/2 The Canal for the Conjunction of the two Seas. 1699 *Sir T. Morgan's Progr. Fr. & Flanders* in Somers *Tracts* IV. (1751) III. 159 Major-general Morgan was to make Conjunction with the French Army. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 6 May, Efforts she has made towards a nearer conjunction with our sex. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. iv. 133 This rude conjunction of dissimilar subjects. 1890 H. C. G. MOULE *Secret Prayer* vii. 115 That immediate conjunction with the Head through which he has union with the members.

b. Phr. *In conjunction with, in conjunction.*

1745 *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 5 In conjunction with yᵉ neighboring Governments. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. vii, Visible figure is never presented to the eye but in conjunction with colour. 1853 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 3 June, The President .. has to act in conjunction with the Court of Directors.

2. *spec.* † **a.** Union in marriage. *Obs.*

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 365/1 Those Priestes that..hath not forsaken the coniunction of maryage. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1980/1 Wishing by the coniunction of those two yoong princes, the vniting of the two kingdoms in perpetuall amitie. *a* 1652 BROME *City Wit* III. ii, My Legitimate Spouse, when is our day of conjunction? 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. xlix. 53. 1819 A. REES *Cycl.* s. v. *Contubernium*, When this conjunction between slaves came to be considered as a lawful marriage.

† **b.** Sexual union, copulation. *Obs.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 88. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 57 When the Cow..conceiveth at the first conjunction. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 214. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. x. 429 Neither vegetation, nor animality, nor appetite, nor conjunction.

† **c.** Joining in fight, hostile encounter. *rare.*

1648 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 23 As for acts of hostility committed, there hath as yet been little, beside the conjunction of some scouts and forlorn hopes.

† **d.** Mixture or union of 'elements' or substances; one of the processes in alchemy. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 9 If a surgian ne knewe nouȝt þe science of elementis..he mai not knowe science of conjounciouns, þat is to seie, medlyngis. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* iv. in Ashm. (1652) 146 In our Conjunccion four Elements must be aggregat. 1609 ROWLANDS *Knave of Clubs* 42 Earth and Water, Aire and Fire, Do a coniunction make.

3. *Astrol.* and *Astron.* An apparent proximity of two planets or other heavenly bodies; the position of these when they are in the same, or nearly the same, direction as viewed from the earth.

Formerly, two planets were said to be *in conjunction* when they were in the same sign of the zodiac, or even in adjacent signs; in modern astronomy, the term is definitely restricted to their position at the moment when they are in the same longitude or right ascension. *Conjunction* is often used simply for *conjunction with the sun* of a primary planet (formerly also of the moon, in which case it is equivalent to 'new moon'). An inferior planet may be in *inferior conjunction*, i. e. between the earth and the sun, or in *superior conjunction*, i. e. on the farther side of the sun.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 695 Astrology, Quhar-throu clerkis that ar witty, May knaw coniunctione off planetis. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. iv. (1495) 348 The mone meuyth rounde abowte fro Coniunccion to Coniunccion, that is fro chaunge to chaunge. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1356/2 In this yeare 1583 .. the great and notable conjunction of the two superior planets, Saturne and Jupiter. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* i. 26 When two Planets are in one and the same degree and minute of any Signe, we say they are in Conjunction. 1754-8 BP. NEWTON *Prophecies, Daniel* xi. 160 The month began .. not at the true conjunction, but at the first appearance of the new moon. 1858 HERSCHEL *Outlines Astron.* vii. (ed. 5) 268 A Solar eclipse can only happen when the sun and moon are in conjunction. 1889 C. PRITCHARD *Occas. Th. Astron.* x. 229

The technical phrase 'conjunction' does not necessarily imply any very close proximity.

4. The occurrence of events in combination; a combination of events or circumstances.

1684 *Contempl. State of Man* I. x. (1699) 114 How dreadful the conjunction of so many and so great Calamities. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 316 This] required a peculiar conjunction of events. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiii. 601 This was a rare conjunction of circumstances.

5. A concrete example of conjunction; a number of persons, things, or elements, conjoined or associated together; a combination, association, union.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Howe many coniunctions of bone be in the hande, and howe many bones in euery coniunction. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 419 The Lord will not suffer these wicked conjunctions to prosper. 1644 CHILLINGW. *Fast Serm. at Oxf.* 15 It exceedes the conjunction of all the good things of the world. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 197 A populous Conjunction or Collection of Alleys, Courts, and Passages. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xvii. 376 A strong man and a good cause make a formidable conjunction.

†**b.** A joining; a joint. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 110 (MS. A.) þe schap of þe coniuncioun of þe .v. boonys of þe heed. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 4 Sutura..is a coniunction of the bones. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chym.* I. xiii. (ed. 3) 339 Fit to it a large capacious Receiver, lute well the conjunctions.

†**c.** A thing that conjoins or unites; a bond or tie. *Obs. rare.*

1570 Q. ELIZ. in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. lvi. 615 So near a neighbour by situation, blood, natural language, and other conjunctions.

6. *Gram.* One of the Parts of Speech; an uninflected word used to connect clauses or sentences, or to co-ordinate words in the same clause.

1388 WYCLIF *Prol.* 57 A participle..mai be resoluid into a verbe..and a coniunccion copulatif, as thus, *dicens*, that is, *seiynge*, mai be resoluid thus, *and seith*. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 44 The table of conjunctyons. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Ess. & Charac., Taylors man* (1857) 249 A Taylors man—Is a Conjunction copulative: He makes things hang together. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* xxii, A conjunction is a word without number, knitting divers speeches together. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) § 287 Prepositions show the relation of one *notion* to another. Conjunctions show the relation of one *thought* to another. Hence conjunctions for the most part join one sentence to another.

†**b.** = CONJUGATION. *Obs. rare.*

1578 COOPER *Thesaurus* Introd., In a verbe they have to note..of what conjunction it is.

Conju·nctional, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL: cf. mod. F. *conjonctionel.*] Pertaining or relating to conjunction or to a conjunction.

1. *Astrol.* and *Astron.* (see CONJUNCTION 3).

1665 J. GADBURY *London's Deliv.* i. 4 Assistance from the Conjunctional, Opposite, or Quadrantal Rays of Jupiter. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xii. 49 The moon in her conjunctional Aspects.

2. *Gram.* (See CONJUNCTION 6.)

1871 EARLE *Philol.* iv. 188 It becomes qualified to enter into conjunctional phrases, though it does not constitute a conjunction all by itself.

3. (See quot.)

1888 *Linn. Soc. Jrnl.* XX. 235 Conjunctional Segregation is Segregation arising from the instincts by which organisms seek each other.

Hence **Conju·nctionally** *adv.*, in a conjunctional manner; as a conjunction.

1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 166/1 This adverb..came next to be employed prepositionally and conjunctionally, with the same reference to time past.

‖ **Conjunctiva** (kɒndʒʊŋktəi·vă). *Anat.* [mod. L.; short for *membrāna conjunctīva* 'conjunctive membrane': see CONJUNCTIVE.] The mucous membrane which lines the inner surface of the eyelids and is reflected over the front of the eye-ball, thus conjoining this with the lids.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 435 Conjunctiva the seaventh skinne of the eie. 1622 R. BANISTER *Dis. Eyes* iv, Opthalmia is an inflammation of the membrane in the eye named conjunctiva. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Hist. Vision, etc.* II. 795 The sclerotes, conjunctiva and eyelids..retain their sensibility. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 113 It is crossed by a dark horizontal stripe of the conjunctiva.

Conjunctival (kɒndʒʊŋktəi·văl), *a. Anat.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the conjunctiva; forming, or formed by, the conjunctiva.

1830 S. COOPER *Dict. Surg.* (ed. 6) 937 Dr. Veitch..prefers the general term, conjunctival inflammation. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. (1872) 235 The conjunctival mucous membrane is continuous with that of the nose.

Conjunctive (kɒndʒʊŋktiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *conjunctiv-us*, f. *conjunct-* ppl. stem: see CONJUNCT and -IVE. In F. *conjonctif, -ive* (16th c.).]

1. Having the property or effect of conjoining; serving to conjoin or unite; connective. *Conjunctive tissue*: connective tissue.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* III. i. (1588) 315 The power giuen by the Statute..was delivered with such conjunctive and generall words, viz. To the Shirife and other the Kings Ministers. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. v. 240 All the Navell therefore and conjunctive part we can suppose in Adam, was his dependency on his Maker. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 126 A wire united the extremities of the pile..and the wire from its application receives the name of 'conjunctive wire'. 1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 10 Conjunctive Tissue, ordinarily Cellular Membrane or Areolar Tissue. 1879 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 12 June, In 1812 the conjunctive waterway called the Regent's Canal was commenced.

2. Conjunct, conjoined, united; = CONJUNCT 1.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 374 Let vs be coniunctiue in our reuenge, against him. 1694 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 103 All must be conjunctive, but one body politick, or the work will never be done. 1727 THOMSON *Summer* (1738) 1178 To live like Brothers, and conjunctive all Embellish Life. 1884 *Kendal Merc. & Times* 3 Oct. 5/6 His conjunctive admission that he was not prepared to propose any substitute was received with considerable laughter.

†**b.** Having a relation of conjunction or union.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 14 She's so coniunctiue to my life and soule; That as the Starre moues not but in his Sphere, I could not but by her.

c. Of or pertaining to united action; done in conjunction; joint; = CONJUNCT 2.

1694 FALLE *Jersey* iv. 106 Make conjunctive Records of their Proceedings with them. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) Wks. (1753) II. 87 Content with a conjunctive Sovereignty. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Sheffield* Wks. III. 123 He voted for the conjunctive sovereignty, upon this principle, that he thought the title of the prince and his consort equal.

3. *Gram.* **a.** Having the function of connecting words or clauses, connective; of the nature of a conjunction. **b.** Having the function of uniting the sense as well as the construction, copulative, as in *conjunctive conjunction.*

a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Wks.* I. xxiii. (R.), I am induc'd fully to this understanding of St. Paul's words by the conjunctive particle [ἤ] which he uses. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 187 Though all conjunctions conjoin sentences, yet, with respect to the sense, some are conjunctive, and some disjunctive. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 186 It could not be carried into effect, without construing the word *or* in a conjunctive sense. 1879 BAIN *Higher Eng. Gram.* 101 *Therefore* serves the office of..a conjunctive adverb.

c. Applied to that form or 'mood' of the verb which can be used only in conjunction with another verb, indicative, imperative, or also conjunctive (as in a hypothetical sentence).

Both *modus conjunctīvus* and *m. subjunctīvus* were used by the Latin Grammarians of the 4th c. Isidore *Orig.* I. viii. 4 (*a* 640) has only *conjunctīvus*, 'quia ei conjungitur aliquid, ut locutio plena sit'. Littré cites *subjonctif ou conjonctif* from Meigret 1550. In English use *Subjunctive* was the usual name until comparatively recent times. It is now used by some in a narrower sense than *Conjunctive*: see quot. 1871.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), The Conjunctive (or Subjunctive) Mood of a Verb. 1755 JOHNSON, *Conjunctive*, adj...(In grammar.) The mood of a verb, used subsequently to a conjunction. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 152 Some grammarians apply, what is called the conjunctive termination, to the persons of the principal verb, and to its auxiliaries, through all the tenses of the subjunctive mood. 1871 *Publ. Sch. Lat. Gram.* 96 The Conjunctive Mood is for conceptive statement: as *gaudeam si absit.* When this Mood appears in principal construction, we call it the *pure conjunctive*, as *gaudeam*: when it depends on another Verb, it is called *Subjunctive*, as *absit. Ibid.* 167 Examples of the Conjunctive Mood used Subjunctively.

4. *Logic.* Applied to a complex (hypothetical) proposition in which the clauses are related as antecedent and consequent; also to a syllogism which has such a proposition for its major premise; conditional.

c 1848 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* II. App. 369 The Conjunctive and Disjunctive forms of Hypothetical reasoning are reducible to immediate inferences. 1849 — *Ibid.* 378 Hypotheticals (Conjunctive and Disjunctive Syllogism). 1866–87 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* 112. *Ibid.* 115 The most common form..of a conjunctive syllogism is that in which the major is a conjunctive, and the minor a simple proposition. 1888 HATCH *Hibbert Lect.* (1891) 131 (transl. Greek author) If one advances any express statement of the divine Scripture, they try to find out whether it can form a conjunctive or a disjunctive hypothetical.

†**5.** *Conjunctive membrane, tunic*: = CONJUNCTIVA.

1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1095 In the conjunctive membrane, or white of the eye as they commonly call it. 1834 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 207 A free abstraction of blood by Leeches applied to the conjunctive tunic itself.

B. *sb.*

1. *Gram.* **a.** A conjunctive or connective word, a conjunction; a 'conjunctive' or copulative conjunction (see A. 3). **b.** The conjunctive mood.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvi. (Arb.) 186 Euery clause is knit and coupled together with a coniunctiue. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 253 This disiunctiue *or*, standeth properly, and is not changed into a coniunctiue. 1756 *Connoisseur* No. 138 The significant conjunctive *and*. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 313 A double conjunctive, in two correspondent clauses..is sometimes made use of: as, '*Had* he done this, he *had* escaped'.

2. *Logic.* A conjunctive proposition or syllogism: see A. 4.

1848 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* II. App. 372 The Conjunctives are conditional inasmuch as .. the quality of one proposition is made dependent on another.

†**3.** *Anat.* = CONJUNCTIVA. *Obs.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v. 54 *note*, There are six tunicles belonging to the eye: The first called the conjunctive. 1751 SPRY in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 19 The conjunctive became greatly inflamed.

4. *Math.* 'A syzygetic function of a given set of functions.'

1853 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. I. 410, I demonstrate that the most general form of a conjunctive of any degree in x will be a linear function of the Bezoutics. *Ibid.* 543 Any function which universally, and *subject to no cases of exception*, vanishes when a certain number of other functions all vanish together, must be a conjunctive (i.e. a syzygetic function), or a root of a conjunctive of such functions.

Conjunctively (kɒndʒʊ·ŋktivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a conjunctive manner; in conjunction, in combination, jointly, collectively.

1642 BRIDGE *Wounded Consc. Cured* Introd. 1 The Subject is considered two wayes, either conjunctively, or divisively. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 86 By them conjunctively each nation is governed. 1805 *Ann. Reg. for* 1803, 319 Proposed at Ratisbon, by the French and Russian ministers conjunctively. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) I. 272 In worshipping the heavenly bodies conjunctively with God. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 413/1 'Sell, indorse, and assign' might be read either distributively or conjunctively.

Conju·nctiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] 'The quality of joining or uniting' (J.).

Conjunctivitis (kɒndʒʊ·ŋktivəi·tis). *Path.* [f. CONJUNCTIVA + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the conjunctiva.

1835 *Trans. Provincial Med. Assoc.* III. 372 Simple acute conjunctivitis..Chronic Conjunctivitis. 1884 *Standard* 10 June, The King of the Maoris is suffering from an attack of conjunctivitis.

Conjunctly (kɒndʒʊ·ŋktli), *adv.* [f. CONJUNCT *a.* + -LY 2.] In conjunction, in combination, conjointly, unitedly, together. In *Sc. Law*, jointly in equal shares; *conjunctly and severally*, jointly and severally: see JOINTLY.

1514 CDL. BAINBRIDGE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 68 I. 229 Using hym conjunctlie with me in your Graces causes. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Signif.* s. v. *Feodum*, Gif twa or maa persones happenis to be infeft conjunctlie in ony Landes. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. ii. 440 Parts which Singly, or Conjunctly argue their Influence. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 768 It was settled by the French and English conjunctly. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. xxi. 367 The mental state which they conjunctly constitute. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Sc. Law* 219/1 When two or more persons are bound conjunctly and severally to perform an obligation ..it is in the option of a creditor to exact performance either from each of them proportionally, or to enforce the obligation to the full extent against any one of them.

Conjuncture (kɒndʒʊ·ŋktiŭr). [app. a. F. *conjoncture* (*conjuncture* in Cotgr. 1611, in early F. *conjointure*) = It. *congiuntura* (Florio), Sp. *conjuntura* (Minsheu), prob. repr. a med. or mod.L. **conjunctūra*: see CONJUNCT and -URE.]

†**1.** The action of joining together; the fact or state of being joined together; a joining, conjunction, combination. *Obs.*

1665 WALTON *Life Hooker* i. 7 This meekness, and conjuncture of knowledge with modesty. 1672 *Mede's Wks., Life* 2 What words he most stuck at, either single or in conjuncture. 1679 HOBBES *Behemoth* II. (R.), By the conjuncture of philosophy and divinity. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 83 A conjuncture of accidents.

†**b.** Meeting (of persons). *Obs.*

1644 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 105 To prevent ye conjuncture of Sir Thomas Fairfax and his father. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 35 God prosper you at home, as me abroad, and send us in good time a joyful conjuncture.

†**c.** Marriage union. *Obs.*

1679–1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* (1816) I. I. II. 191 If a horror were not struck in men at conjunctures in these degrees.

†**d.** Place of joining or meeting, junction. *Obs.*

1747 BURTON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 542 Weighton now stands at the Conjuncture of several Roads, which here meet. 1798 HINDERWELL *Hist. Scarborough* I. i. 13.

2. *spec.* A meeting of circumstances or events; a particular state of affairs, *esp.* of a critical nature; a juncture, crisis. (The only current sense.)

a. *simply.*

1619 V'CT DONCASTER in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 141 The Spanishe succors comming in so fatal a conjuncture maye..dismaye the Bohemians. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 64 In certain conjunctures, ignorance and folly..may have their advantages. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 343 Measures that might promote the public service at this critical conjuncture. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* vii. 25 Such a conjuncture had never occurred.

b. *of* time, affairs, etc.

1624 LD. KENSINGTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. III. 173 Very unseasonably in this conjuncture of tyme. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 93 *The Address*, What is worse in the present conjuncture of affairs. 1812 BP. JEBB in *Corr. w. Knox* II. 108 In the life of every man, there are providential conjunctures of time, place, and person, which are of infinite importance. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* i. § 57 (1873) 45 Certain conjunctures of atmospheric or other circumstances.

c. An astrological or astronomical conjunction.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iv. (1636) 100 This coniuncture to haue remained for some space after the great and generall deluge. 1668 CLARENDON *Tracts* (1727) 558 Two several men born in the same conjuncture. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxiii. 241 There are conjunctures, when Venus eclipses part of the Sun's disk.

3. quasi-*concr.* †**a.** A conjoined or connected assemblage *of* things. Also *fig. Obs.*

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* xi. 177 The Apostles were forc'd to unloose the whole conjuncture of parts and principles. 1655 — *Serm.* (1678) 213 His purposes untwist as easily as the rude conjuncture of uncombining Cables in the violence of a Northern Tempest.

†**b.** Something conjoined; an accessory. *Obs.*

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 673 The arms..are..supposed to be the feril of a pilgrim's staff..to which are added a number of other conjunctures.

Conjune, obs. Sc. f. CONJOIN *v.*

†**Conju·nge,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *conjung-ĕre* to CONJOIN.] *trans.* = CONJOIN.

1547 HOOPER *Answ. Bp. Winchester* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 198 Sacraments .. to conjunge and bind together all the members of Christ in one body.

†**Co·njurate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *conjūrāt-* ppl. stem of *conjūrāre* to swear together, band themselves together by oath: see CONJURE.] *trans.* **a.** To band together by oath. **b.** To conspire.

Hence **Co·njurated** *ppl. a.*

1545 SIR W. PAGET in Froude *Hist. Eng.* IV. xxii. 107 *note*, That being a thing before contrived and conjurated between them. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 730 The audience, who are his conjurated partizans, are in the secret.

†**Co·njurate,** *sb.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *conjūrātus* 'that has conspired', *sb. pl.* 'conspirators', pa. pple. of *conjūrāre* to swear together, combine by oath. So F. *conjuré*.] A conspirator.

1571 T. FORTESCUE *Forest Hist.* 44 Who being in the field with the other conjurates were discomfited by Octavian and Marcus Antonius.

Conjuration (kɒndʒurē·ʃən). Forms: 4–6 -cion, 4–5 -cioun(e, 5–6 -cyon, 6– conjuration. [a. late OF. *conjuration, -acion*, ad. L. *conjūrātiōn-em*: see CONJURISON, the earlier type.]

I. Banding together by oath, conspiracy.

†**1.** A swearing together; a making of a league by a common oath; a banding together against a superior power; conspiracy. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. iv. 18 Canius .. was accused by Gayus Cesar .. þat he was knowyng and consentyng of a coniuracioun maked aȝeins hym. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* xi. 14 And sche [Athaliah] kytt hyre clothis, and cryede, Conjuracioun! conjuracioun! *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) D, The coniuracion, that Catilina inuented agaynste his countreye. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 298 He was first one of that coniuration which was called the Barons warre. 1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* 46 Some nocturnal conjurations, and meetings of some malevolent persons. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. Lett.* I. 156 A conjuration against the king's life.

II. Constraining by oath, invoking of spirits, conjuring.

2. A solemn charging or calling upon by appeal to something sacred or binding; solemn appeal or entreaty, adjuration. *arch.* or *Obs.*

c 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 2636 Cuthbert gretely was astonyd Of hir coniuracioun þat tyde. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 29 We charge you in the Name of God take heed..Vnder this Coniuration, speake my Lord. 1660 SHIRLEY *Andromana* III. iii, *Andr.* By that love, by all those vows have pass'd Betwixt us, hear me. *Plangus.* O Heaven! is that a conjuration! 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 122 That season, however, invoked by so many vows, conjurations and prayers, did not come.

3. The effecting of something supernatural by the invocation of a sacred name or by the use of some spell; *orig.* the compelling of spirits or demons, by such means, to appear and do one's bidding.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 233 Quhen fendis distrenȝit ar For till apper and mak ansuar, Throu force off coniuracioune. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 529 Thilke horrible sweryng of Adiuracion and coniuracion as doon thise false Enchauntours or Nigromanciens. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 603, I trow he ys bewytchyd by sum coniuracion. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 Sondrie persons .. practised inuocations and coniuracions of spirites. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 76 Conjuration .. seemeth by prayers and invocation upon the powerfull name of God, to compell the Devill to say or doe what hee commandeth. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 447/2 Simple people think that what..Juglers..do is through Conjuration and Witchcraft. 1793 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Pope* Wks. 1812 III. 209 Full of negro-faith in conjuration. 1837 MACDOUGALL tr. *Graah's Exp. Greenland* 123, I have frequently been present on such occasions of conjuration. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 635 The word king was a word of conjuration. It was associated in the minds of many Englishmen with the idea of a mysterious character derived from above.

b. Applied opprobriously.

1563 FOXE in *Latimer's Serm. & Rem.* (1845) p. xviii, How the institution of holy water and holy bread not only had no ground in scripture, but also how full of profane exorcisms and conjurations they were. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Whitsunday* II. (1859) 463 They .. think it [baptism] is not well nor orderly done, unless they use conjuration; unless they hallow the water. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xliv. 337 A.. generall abuse of Scripture is the turning of Consecration into Conjuration.

4. A magical form of words used in conjuring; a magic spell, incantation, charm.

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* XVIII. xcv. (1495) 842 The serpent stoppyth his eere for he woll not here the enchauntours coniuracions. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xix. 155 Oyle..saluted in thys maner; thrise Haile holy oyle: thrise Hayle holy chresme: thrise Hayle holy balme. Oute of whom haue they sucked such coniurations? 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* vii. (1596) 93 Wordes and coniurations, which make the diuell to tremble. 1831 LANDOR *Inez de Castro* Wks. 1846 II. 603 Those spells, Those conjurations, and those incantations.

5. *transf.* Performance of magical art or sleight of hand; conjuring. Also *attrib.*

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. § 52 (1740) 541 Others, by the same Conjuration, were set out and launched for Protestants. 1826 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 101 Are these schemes to go before this conjuration Committee? 1846 MILL *Logic* II. ii. § 2 The notion that the investigation of truth consisted entirely or partly in some kind of conjuration or juggle with those names. 1884 SIR J. BACON in *Law Times' Rep.* LI. 355/2 No conjuration can make any difference between them.

6. A conjuring-trick.

1820 COLERIDGE *Lett., Convers., etc.* I. 88 A man ignorant of the law whence these conjurations [scientific experiments] proceeded. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 12 The Christmas public may meet with a multiplicity of incomprehensible conjurations.

Conjurator (kɒ·ndʒurē·tə1). In 6 -our. [a. AF. *conjuratour* = F. *conjurateur*, learned ad. L. *conjūrātōr-em*, agent-n. from *conjūrāre*: see CONJURE. (The inherited F. form is *conjureur*, OF. *conjureor*: see CONJURER.)] One joined with others by an oath; a fellow-conspirator.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 132 Sum tyme coniuration is reuelit throucht facilnes of the coniuratours that schauis there secret til ane voman. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 332 The factions of the conjurators and seditious persons. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 406 The villainy of the designs of these conjurators.

Conjure (kɒ·ndʒə1 and kʌ·ndʒū·ə1), *v.* Forms: 3–7 coniure, 4 conjoure, -jeoure, -geoure, -gere, counjour, 5 conjuere, -jowre, -jore, (-gure), cunjure, 6 counger, -geir, 4– conjure. [ME., a. OF. *conjure-r* (*cunjurer*) = Pr. and Sp. *conjurar*, It. *congiurare*:—L. *conjūrāre* to swear together, to band, combine, or make a compact by oath, to conspire, etc., f. *con-* together + *jūrāre* to swear, make oath. The stress-mutation in OF. *conjure'r, conjur'e*, gave two corresponding forms *co'njure, conjur'e* in ME., of which the former was by far the more usual, and has come down in senses 5–9; the latter occurs in Gower and prob. in Wyclif; it was commonly used in senses 1–3 before they became obs., and is now used in 4: cf. *adjure*. (The pronunciation kɒ·ndʒə1 now generally suggests association with the art of the modern 'conjurer' or professor of legerdemain, and is naturally avoided in referring to actions treated as religious or solemn.) Virtually therefore the verb has now split into two; but both of these are still spelt *conjure*, and in all senses *co'njure* (*cou'njour, counger*) occurs in earlier times.]

I. To swear together; to conspire.

†**1.** *intr.* To swear together; to make a privy compact by an oath; to form a conspiracy; to conspire. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* ix. 14 Thanne Hieu .. coniured aȝeynst Ioram. *Ibid.* xii. 20 Forsothe his seruauntis rysen and conioureden bytwene hemseluen [1388 and sworen togidere bitwixe hem silf]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 133 Grit men..that coniuris. 1585 JAMES I. *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 52 Though subiects do coniure For to rebell against their Prince and King. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. x. 26 When those gainst states and kingdomes do 'conjure, Who then can thinke their hedlong ruine to recure? *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. I*, Wks. 5 People believe not that any conjure against a prince, till they find the treason to have taken effect. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Conjure*, to swear or conspire together.

†**b.** *To be conjured*: to be sworn together in a confederacy or conspiracy. *Obs.*

1583 T. STOCKER *Hist. Ciu. Warres Lowe C.* I. 66 b, The Prince of Orange and the rest of the Estates, who were coniured in the lowe Countreys. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 693 Art thou hee Who .. Drew after him the third part of Heav'ns Sons Conjur'd against the highest. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. liii. 576 The Guisian faction that..were conjured together to invade her kingdom.

†**2.** *trans.* To plan by conspiracy; to conspire. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 77 b, And [he] promised so moche good that they conjured the deth of the king appollo.

II. To constrain by oath, to charge or appeal to solemnly. (*Conju're*; in 3 formerly *co'njure*.)

†**3.** *trans.* To constrain (a person to some action) by putting him upon his oath, or by appealing to something sacred; to charge or call upon in the name of some divine or sacred being; to adjure.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 172/2291 And is Abbod cam to him bi-fore is ende-dai And coniurede him þat he scholde after is dede þere to him comen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17828 (Cott.) Bab þoru þe lagh of moysi And thoru þair godd adonai..þai coniurd þam na soth to hel. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvi. 63, I couniour [1388 coniure] thee by quycke God, that thou seie to us, ȝif thou be Crist. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prioress' T.* 192. ? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* II. 64 Alas! death I counger thee The life soune thou take from me. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 22, I coniure the in the name of the fader, sone and holy goste that thow haue no power me to be-gyle. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* xi. (1657) 302 The Priest is then conjur'd to secrecy. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. i. 224, I conjure thee ô thou creature of Galbanum .. by the ✠ living God .. that thou be for our defence. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i, He called loudly and repeatedly, conjuring the unknown person to appear.

4. To entreat (a person) by something for which he has a strong regard; to appeal solemnly or earnestly to; to beseech, implore.

c 1450 *Merlin* 301, I hym coniured for that he loved beste in the worlde that he wolde gon his weye. 1604 *Case is Altered* in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) Introd. 139 Shewing ..all her wealth, which she conjured him to keepe secret. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. (1702) I. 290 He concluded with conjuring all his good Subjects .. to joyn with him for the recovery of the Peace of That Kingdom. 1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* I. IV. x. 338 He conjured them to act like men. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* XX, The prisoner .. conjured Jeanie to tell her the particulars of the conference. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) III. IX. x. 179 A Letter from the Queen, conjuring him to return without delay.

b. To earnestly entreat or beseech (something).

a 1704 T. BROWN *Dk. Ormond's Recov.* Wks. 1730 I. 49 She .. Conjures his aid and valour. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xvii, I asked this interview, to conjure that you will break off all intercourse with our family.

III. To invoke by supernatural power, to effect by magic or jugglery. (*Co'njure*; in 5 *conju're* is possible.)

5. To call upon, constrain (a devil or spirit) to appear or do one's bidding, by the invocation of some sacred name or the use of some 'spell'. (Orig. not distinct from 3, but in later times passing into 8.)

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 35/45 Manie deuelene he coniurede þat huy to him wende. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 5491 A maytyr Negromancien That conjuryd, as I you telle, Thorwgh the feendes craft off helle, Twoo stronge feendes off the eyr. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xvi. 308 Iosephes An ymage..coniowred there. And the devel there anon forth ryht Owt of the ymage isswed. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* Introd. (Arb.) 34/1 He may coniure the deuyll of hell and do hym saye what so euer he wyl axe of hym. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 63 Thai that abuses the name of God to counsgeir the devil be inchantmentes. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 60. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 203 Wise men of Persia called Magi, vsed this herb when they were minded to coniure and raise vp spirits. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. xxiii, The fiend himself they conjure from his den. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Mayor Queenb.* v. i, O devil! I conjure thee by Amsterdam! 1837 MACDOUGALL tr. *Graah's Exp. Greenland* 123 Each angekkok has..his own guardian spirit, or familiar, whom he conjures, and consults as his oracle.

b. Const. *up, down, out, away.* (Cf. 8.)

a 1625 FLETCHER *Elder Bro.* v. i, I'll conjure down the spirit That I have raised in him. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xiii. (1739) 70 When all these Spirits are conjured down. 1650 T. B. *Worcester's Apoph.* 99 As if..all the devils had bin conjur'd up.

6. *intr.* or *absol.* in same sense.

Passing from the mediæval sense sanctioned by religion, through that belonging to the belief in magic and witchcraft, to the practice of the modern professional 'conjurer' or juggler.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 67 And therupon he gan conjure, So that..This lady..sigh her thought a dragon tho. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xi, Thenne coniurt the knyȝt, and on Cryst callus. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 38 Who so euer .. coniureth by his blessed passyon. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ii. 151 If Master Burden could conjure as well as you he would have his book every night from Henley to study on at Oxford. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 146 Coniure with 'em [the names]. *Brutus* will start a Spirit as soone as *Cæsar*. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Fryar* II. iii, No sooner conjure but the Devil's in the Circle. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Discov. N. W. Passage* I. 199 The Men colour their Faces with Black Lead..when they go to conjure.

†**7.** *trans.* To affect by invocation or incantation; to charm, bewitch. (By the Protestant Reformers applied opprobriously to consecration.)

(With the same transition of sense as 6.)

a 1535 TINDALE *Wks.* 156 (R.) In coniuring of holy water they pray, that whosoeuer be sprinckled therewith may receaue health as well of body as of soule. 1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 93, I began wonderfull straungelye to quiver and tremble and faynte .. as if verilye I had bene coniurid or inchauntid therewith all. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 105, I therefore vouch againe, That with .. some Dram, (coniur'd to this effect) He wrought vp on her. 1834 W. GODWIN *Lives of Necromancers* 346 The doctor [Faustus] at once conjured him, so that he could neither speak nor move.

8. To affect, effect, produce, bring *out*, convey *away*, by the arts of the conjurer or juggler.

a 1535 TINDALE *Wks.* 15 (R.) Thou canst proue nothing: thou canst neuer coniure out confession thence. *a* 1583 GRINDAL *Rem.* (1843) 57 Christ took bread and left it bread: the priest taketh bread and conjureth it away. 1701 J. LAW *Counc. Trade* (1751) 120 By the inchantment of monopolies and exclusions..to conjure away the greatest and best part of the trade. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Discov. N. W. Passage* I. 236 One .. telling the Governour of the Factory that he could conjure as good Brasil Tobacco as the Governour sold. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 571 Great skill have they..To conjure clean away the gold they touch. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* iv. 67 Persuading the foreigners .. that their vessel had been conjured away bodily to a distant point.

9. *fig.* (Forms of speech originating in earlier notions of conjuring.)

a. To influence as by magic or occult power *to do* something; to bring about as by magic or supernatural influence.

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. xxx. (1631) 47 Nor deserves it marvell, though it conjure hearts to bee the meanes of their owne overthrow. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 53 My Lords friendship with Mountjoy, which the Queen her self did then conjure. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 5 Could the Press be conjured to obey only an Imprimatur.

b. To bring, get, move, convey, as by magic.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 510 So maist thou chaunce mock out a Benefice, Vnlesse thou canst one coniure by deuice. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* ii. (1757) 99 Florello, thou my monitor shalt be; I'll conjure thus some profit out of thee. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. ii, What has conjured you to Bath? 1820 PROCTER (B. Cornwall) *Marcian Colonna* II. iv, Art thou indeed no phantom which my brain Has conjured out of grief and desperate pain? 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. iii. 97 These phantoms could be made to disappear by an act of the will, and might be conjured into existence in the same manner.

c. *To conjure up*: to raise or bring into exist-

ence as by magic, occult influence, the art or tricks of the conjuror; to cause to appear to the fancy.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 158 A manly enterprize, To coniure teares vp in a poore maids eyes. 1759 Franklin *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 369 A remonstrance was conjured up, from sundry inhabitants. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 151 My raptures are not conjur'd up To serve occasions of poetic pomp. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch-bk.* I. 12 My imagination would conjure up all I had heard or read of the watery world. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* i. 12 The very sight of the narrow old streets conjures up the scene.

d. To exorcise, allay, quiet.

1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xlii. 162 The mutinous spirit of the army had been conjured by the intrigues of a woman.

† Conju·re, *sb. Obs.* [ME., a. OF. *conjure*:—L. type **conjūria*: cf. *injure*:—*injūria*.]

1. Conjuration, conjuring.

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 247 Him thought an hevenly figure, Which all by charme and by conjure Was wrought.

2. Conspiracy; = Conjuration I.

c 1540 Surrey *Ecclesiastes* iv. 41 And by conjures the seed of kings is thrust from state.

Conjure, corrupt form of Congee.

Co·njured, *ppl. a.* [f. Conjure *v.* + -ed.]

† 1. Sworn as a member of a traitorous association or conspiracy. *Obs.*

a 1547 Surrey *Æneid* II. (R.), They bind themselves with the conjured bands. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 15 Bischope James Beatoun .. ane conjured ennemye to Christ Jesus. 1644 Prynne *Rome's Master-p.* (ed. 2) 21 Yet they are Jesuites, and conjured members of the Society. 1688 R. L'Estrange *Brief Hist. Times* II. 72 Instruments of the conjur'd Society.

† 2. Influenced or affected by conjuring or the use of magic; exorcised. *Obs.*

1599 Harsnet *Agst. Darell* 18 Their fustie reliques, their conjured holy water. 1634 Canne *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 115 The conjured font, (as they name it,) was brought in by Pius the First, in the year 147.

† Conjurement. *Obs.* [a. OF. *conjurement* :—L. type *conjūrāment-um* (found in med.L. and parallel to *jūrāmentum, adjūrāmentum*), f. *conjūrā-re*: see Conjure *v.* and -ment.]

1. The exorcising of spirits by invocation; the office of an exorcist.

c 1315 Shoreham 45 Ther beth ordres folle sevene .. The thrydde hys i-cleped conjurement Agenys the foule thynge *Ibid.* 48 The thrydde ordre conjurement .. Go dryve out develyn out of men, Fram God that were drage Alyve.

2. A conjuration, adjuration, solemn appeal.

1643 T. Goodwin *Apol. Narrat.* 26 Seconded by the instant and continuall advices and conjurements of many Honourable, wise, and godly Personages. 1652 Sir A. Cockayne tr. *Cassandra* I. 93 Conjurements, able to have mollified a heart more hardned than the Princesse's.

3. The exercise of magical or occult influence.

1645 J. Goodwin *Innoc. Triumph.* 77 Will laugh all the conjurements and charmings of men..to scorne.

Conjurer, conjuror (see senses). Forms: 4–5 conjurere, 5 -jeroure, 6 -juroure, (6 cowngerar, cunngerer), 4– conjurer, 6– conjuror. [L. *conjūrātor, -ōrem*, regularly became in OF. *conjure·re, conjureo·r* (later *-eur*, Anglo-Fr. *-our*). The earliest forms of the word in Eng. are *conjurer* in Wyclif, *conjurour* in *Gesta Rom.* The latter represents AF. *conjurour*, and has come down as *conjuror*: the former may possibly represent the OF. nom. *conjurere*, but is more prob. a native formation in -er[1]; it has come down as *conjurer*.]

I. Pronounced kɒ·ndʒərəɹ.

1. One who practises conjuration; one who conjures spirits and pretends to perform miracles by their aid; a magician, wizard.

1382 Wyclif *Acts* xix. 13 Summe of the Iewis exorcistis, or coniureris. 1388 — *Isa.* viii. 19 Axe ȝe of coniureris [1382 deuel cleperes]. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxix. 375 (Add. MS.) The clerke wente to a conieroure of deuyls. 1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 45 As a .. Caller, and Coniurer of wicked .. Spirites. 1589 in *Stationer's Reg.*, Ric. Iones. Allowed vnto him for his Copie, A ballad of the life and deathe of Doctor Faustus the great Cunngerer, vjd. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* v. i. 242. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* II. 30 They seldome steale one from another, least their coniurers should reveale it. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* (1839) 611 The Egyptian conjurers, that are said to have turned their rods to serpents. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 5 Conjurers and dealers with the Devil. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* I. 278 Which set the skill and experience of their conjurers and medicine men at defiance.

2. One who practises legerdemain; a juggler.

1727 Pope, etc. *Art of Sinking* 78 When an audience behold a coach turned into a wheelbarrow, a conjurer into an old woman, etc. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 65 Bottle-conjurors, and persons who will jump down their own throats. 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* (1850) 60/1 Dancing-dogs, Jugglers, Conjurors..or even Barrel-Organs. 1876 J. Parker *Paracl.* I. i. 3 The skilled conjuror will make a fool of any man who insists that seeing is believing.

b. *fig.* One who performs tricks with words.

1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 328 Literary men are conjurors and charlatans. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 190 In the sight of Lutheran or Wolfian conjurors with words, this was egregious shallowness.

3. *transf.* Said ironically of a person of superior cleverness. *No conjurer*: one who is far from clever.

1667 Dryden *Sir M. Mar-all* III. 40 *Sir M.* But how could I know this? I am *no* Witch. *W.* No, I'le be sworn for you, you are no conjurer. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 177 Atheists are no such Conjurers, as they would be thought to be. 1695 Congreve *Love for L.* II. ix, By the account I have heard of his education [he] can be no conjurer. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 17 ₱ 2. *Ibid.*, Some would be apt to say, he is a Conjurer; for he has found, That a Republick .. is composed of Men only, and not of Horses. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* III. § 16 A man, without being a conjuror, might guess.

4. Applied to an apparatus or machine that performs surprising feats.

1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 262 He..cooked his victuals in a conjuror in the stable-yard.

II. Pronounced (kɒ·ndʒūə·rəɹ).

5. One who is bound with others by a common oath. 1836 in Smart; and in mod. Dicts.

6. One who solemnly charges or entreats.

1836 in Smart; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence **Co·njurership,** the dignity or personality of a conjurer.

a 1679 Earl Orrery *Guzman* III, By your Conjurership's leave. 1741–70 Eliz. Carter *Lett.* (1808) 3 If your conjurorship's worship is not engaged tomorrow.

Co·njuress. [From *conjureress, conjurress*, f. Conjurer: see -ess.] A female conjurer, a sorceress.

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 112 Theese rit's thee Cooniures asketh. 1613 Heywood *Brazen Age* II. Wks. 1874 III. 217 Medea..in the strange habite of a Coniuresse. 1809 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 324/2 A female fortune teller .. This conjuress however denied the charge.

Conjuring, *vbl. sb.* [f. Conjure *v.* + -ing[1]. In senses 1, 2 (kɒ·ndʒūə·riŋ), in 3 (kɒ·ndʒəriŋ).] The action of the vb. Conjure.

† 1. Conspiring. *Obs.*

1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxix. 143 Nor other than confusion to their still coniuring fell.

2. Solemn appeal; adjuration.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17807 (Cott.) We þam sal thoru coniuring, Do tell us of his uprising. 1659 Gauden *Tears Ch.* 132 These pious and pathetick conjurings, these divine prayings, and charitable beseechings.

3. Magical invocation; working of magic, performance of conjurer's tricks. Also *fig.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 345 Whiles he made conjuryng, Scheo saw .. a dragon adoun lyght. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 63 There stode be-fore hym one that dwellyd in Charterus lane wyth a screpture on hys brest for coungerynge. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 128 In coniuring, iugling, or sorcerie. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 55 What manour of conjurings or enchantments they were that they made use of. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 6 The boldest feats of verbal conjuring. 1886 Garenne (*title*) Art of Modern Conjuring, Magic, and Illusions.

b. *attrib.*

1552 Huloet, *Coniurynge stycke* whych coniurers and sorcerers do vse in raysynge spirites. 1567 Roper in *Grindal's Rem.* (1843) 211 To minister in those conjuring garments of popery. 1655 Fuller *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 153 Saw his conjuring books burned before his face. 1713 Swift *On Himself*, Clowns on scholars as on wizards look, And take a folio for a conj'ring book.

Conjuring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].]

1. That conjures or appeals in a sacred name.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxxi. § 2 Those conjuring exhortations which Apostles .. have uttered. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* VI. xv, He restores The infant..With many a deep conjuring word, To Mortham.

2. That conjures, enchants, works magic.

1575 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 93 Sutch a coniuringe and charminge creature. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* x. (1870) 214 Each family or tribe has a wizard or conjuring doctor.

† Conju·rison. *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 conjuri-son, -un, 4–5 -yson, -isoun, -esoun, -jourison, -juroyson. [ME., a. OF. *conjureison, -ison*, (later Central Fr.) *-oison*: — *conjūrātiōn-em* swearing together, conspiracy, etc., n. of action from *conjūrāre*: see Conjure. With the ordinary Eng. type cf. *orison, comparison, venison, jettison*, etc.; *conjuroyson* in Caxton was from Parisian Fr. Both in Fr. and Eng. this popular form was at length superseded by *conjuration*, of learned origin.]

1. A swearing together; conspiracy; = Conjuration I.

1382 Wyclif 2 *Sam.* xv. 12 Whanne he hadde offrid slayn sacrifice, there is maad a strong coniuryson. 1475 Caxton *Jason* 77 b, After this conjuroyson .. these miserable and peruers trayters were withdrawen into their howses.

2. Magical invocation or practice; = Conjuration 3, 4.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28521 (Cott.) With charm and coniurisun, wende i womman to bewile. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 302 Macometis lawe and conjourisons. 1475 Caxton *Jason* 94 b, She wente to the bedde of Jason, and there made certayn coniurisouns and carectes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 75 A coniurysoun, *adiuracio.*

Conjuror, another form of Conjurer, q.v.

† Co·njury[1]. *Obs. rare.* [for earlier **conjuré*, a. OF. *conjuré*, pa. pple. of *conjurer*: see Conjure. For the form cf. *city, puny, attorney*, etc.] A sworn member; one sworn of the livery.

1483 Caxton *Cato* 2 Unto the noble auncyent and renommed Cyte..of London..I William Caxton Cytezeyn and conjurye of the same, etc.

Conjury[2] (kɒ·ndʒəri). [A modern formation from Conjure *v.* + -y, imitating *augury, injury*, and similar forms, which go back to L. *-ium, -ia*.] The art of a conjurer; magic; legerdemain.

1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* I. 30 Priesthood works out its task, age after age..exercising the same conjury over ignorant baron and cowardly hind. 1881 *New York Independent* No. 1716. 6 The pretended belief in conjury which most Negroes affect.

Conk (kɒŋk). *slang.* [Possibly a fig. application of Conch, Fr. *conque* shell.] The nose.

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict., Conk*, the nose. 1827 De Quincey *Murder* Wks. 1862 IV. 33 His conk was covered with carbuncles. 1837 T. Hook *Jack Brag* i, Pitching an out-and-outer on the top of his conk. 1859 *Punch* XXXVII. 54 (Farmer) Lord Lyndhurst let fly and caught him..an extremely neat one on the conk.

Hence **Co·nker** [see -er[1]], a blow on the nose; **Co·nky** [see -y[4]], a nickname given to a person with a prominent nose. (*slang.*)

1821 *Real Life in London* I. 616 Randall got a konker which tapped the claret. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xxxi, Conkey means Nosey, ma'am. 1873 *Slang Dict.* s.v., The first Duke of Wellington was frequently termed 'Old Conky' in satirical papers and caricatures.

Conk: see Conch 7.

Conk, dial. var. Cank *v.* and *sb.*, chatter, gabble.

Conkabell, *dial.*, icicle: see Cock-bell 3.

Conker, variant of Kunkur.

† Conla·trate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *collatrāre* (*conl-*) to bark together, bark at (*fig.*).]

1623 Cockeram, *Conlatrate*, to barke, or carpe.

Conmit, obs. form of Commit.

‖ Con moto, *Mus.*, with (spirited) motion: see Con *prep.*

Conn, var. of Con *sb.*[1], *v.*[2]

1810 Southey *Ess.* (1832) I. 42 The old seaman..removed from the conn, when eye-sight and hearing begin to fail.

Connable, -bulle, var. Conable, Covenable.

Connand, -ant, obs. ff. Covenant.

Connand, -ly, obs. forms of Cunning, -ly.

Connandscipe: see Cunnandship.

† Connascence (kɒnæ·sĕns). *Obs.*—[f. L. *connāscent-em*: see Connascent and -ence.] = next.

1755 in Johnson (who quotes Wiseman: but see next).

† Conna·scency. *Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ency.] **a.** A being born together; a monstrous birth in which two individuals are united. **b.** A growing together.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xv. 141 Christians..have baptized these geminous births, and double connascencies with severall names. 1676 R. Wiseman *Chirurg. Treat.* VII. ii. 478 Symphysis in its originall signification denotes a connascency or growing together.

Connascent (kɒnæ·sĕnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *connāscent-em*, pr. pple. of *connāscī* to be born together: see next and -ent.] 'Born together; produced at the same time' (Craig, 1847).

1805 T. Taylor *Misc.* (1820) 32 Such things .. being connascent with it.

Connate (kɒ·nēt), *a.* Also 9 **conate.** [ad. L. *connāt-us* born together, twin, pa. pple. of *connāscī* to be born together, f. *con-* together + *nāscī* to be born. (Walker, Smart, and other orthoepists have the stress *conna·te*; *co·nnate* is in Craig 1847.)]

1. Born with a person; existing in a person or thing from birth or origin, or as a part of his nature; inborn, innate, congenital. (Usually of ideas, principles, etc.)

a 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* iv. 117 He disputes against Plato's connate species. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 82 Epidemicall and connate, or at least customary to all nations. 1692 South *Serm.* (1697) I. 60 Who deny all Connate Notions in the Speculative Intellect. 1704 Newton *Opticks* (J.), Their dispositions to be reflected..are connate with the rays, and immutable. 1771 Richardson in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 187 These various coverings are not connate with the insect. 1879 Lewes *Study Psychol.* 32 To a great extent the Mechanism is connate, Experience is acquired.

2. Of two or more qualities, etc.: Born together; coeval in origin; existing together as parts of the nature of their possessor.

1819 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXII. 63 These men partook more of roguery than fanaticism—qualities which are frequently connate. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 718 On her ..forehead..thought and feeling seemed conate. 1872 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* I. III. viii. 356 The ability to perceive direction, and the ability to take advantage of the perception, are necessarily connate.

3. Akin or agreeing in nature; cognate, allied, related, congenerous; congenial.

1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* III. 170 They play and sport together. A thing so true a symbole of deerenesse, and alwaies so connate thereunto. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. ix. 33 Light, if there be any Connate Spirit in the Lucid Body, is apt to convey the Radiation. 1836 Emerson *Nature* Wks. (Bohn) II. 143 In the wilderness, I find something more dear and connate than in streets and villages.

4. *Bot.* and *Zool.* Congenitally united, so as to have the form of one compound organ or body; used, *e.g.* of leaves united at the base; of elytra (in insects), bones (in vertebrates), etc., typically distinct but in certain species coalescent.

1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 204 Upper pairs of leaves connate, or so joined as to form but one. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxv. 596 In apterous beetles the elytra are often connate or have both sutures as it were soldered together. 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 64 Under-lip connate with the maxillæ. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 16 In the skeletons of most animals the centrums of two or more segments become, in certain parts..

confluent, or they may be connate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 175 Honeysuckle.. Bracts leafy, very large, connate.

b. *Connate-perfoliate* (in *Bot.*): used of opposite leaves united at the base so as apparently to form a single broad leaf through which the stem passes, as in *Chlora perfoliata*.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4. 108.

Hence **Co·nnately** *adv.*, in a connate way; † **Co·nnateness,** quality of being connate.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. xi. (1821) 287 By its own connateness and sympathy with all saving truth.

† **Conna·ted,** *ppl. a. Obs.* = prec. 4.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 32 A Sceleton..whose Ilium ..is so connated & growne to Sacrum, as that it may not.. be disseuered.

Connation (kŏnē·ʃən). [f. L. *connāt-us* CONNATE: see -ATION; cf. *separate, separation,* etc.]

† **1.** 'Connection by birth; natural union' (Webster 1864). *Obs.*—°

1846 in WORCESTER (who cites MORE).

2. Connate condition; congenital union of parts normally distinct: see CONNATE 4.

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c.* 1865) II. 58/2 The connation of the pre-frontals and lachrymals. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 307 By the connation, the coalescence, the abortion, or..modification of their primitive elements.

† **Conna·tional,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. CON- + NATIONAL.] Of the same nation.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 59 Citizens, connatural, collateral, connational with ourselves.

† **Conna·tive,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *connāt-us* CONNATE + -IVE, associated with *native.*] = CONNATE I. (In first quot. app. subst. 'fellow-native'.)

1616 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* Wks. (1621) 1130 Yet th' Heathen have with th'Ill som Good withall; Sith Their connative 'tis con-naturall. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* I. vi. 27 The force..serves the Soule for the commodity of the Body, and hath a connative Species of its conservation. 1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv., Chytræus* (1867) II. 134 Who from a lad An even connative disposition had To learning.

Connatural (kŏnæ·tiŭrăl), *a.* Also 6–9 **co-natural.** [ad. med.L. *connātūrāl-is,* f. *con-* together + *nātūrāl-is* natural; cf. F. *connaturel.*]

1. Belonging to as a natural accompaniment, or as a property inherent by nature or from birth; congenital, innate, natural (*to* living beings).

1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xxx. (1714) 92 In Man's Mind we find an Appetite To learn..Which is co-natural [*mod. edd.* conn-], and born with it. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 167 Natural or connatural heate. 1616 [see CONNATIVE]. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 143/1 Vice is congenit or connaturall to beasts. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* II. iii. 67 If it be connatural, it is incurable. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 110 Virtue his connat'ral Temper grew. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 296 It is proper and co-natural to Him [God], to be propitious. 1862 BP. ELLICOTT *Dest. Creature* i. (1865) 16 Deep-seated aversions and connatural hostilities.

b. *to* († *with*) things.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 78 Welsh..is..the prime maternall tongue of this island, and connaturall with it. 1670 WITTIE in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1082, I rather think, the Saltness of the Sea to be connatural to it. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 66 The small-pox, a foreign disease, no way connatural to their healthy climate. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 157 If, indeed, ascetic virtue could ever be divested of its connatural evil tendency.

2. Of the same or like nature, agreeing in nature, allied, cognate, congenerous.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 449 The sauour and smell, which is connaturall vnto the tast, and hath a great affinitie with it. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* 336 Between the Medium and themselves there is nothing connatural. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iii. § 18 Equality is conceivable only between things that are connatural.

† **3.** Agreeable or suited to the nature of a thing or person; congenial. *Obs.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 228 Iniuries were violent, benefits connatural. *a* 1628 PRESTON *Serm. bef. His Majestie* (1630) 45 Plants..in a soile that is not connaturall and suitable to them. 1687 TOWERSON *Baptism* 94 All good is opposite to such an estate, and all evil connatural to it.

B. *sb.*

† **1.** A thing connatural, a native characteristic.

1654 COKAINE *Dianea* II. 137 Although Ambition and a desire to be beloved be connaturals to women.

2. A person or thing of the same or like nature.

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* VII. i. (R.), Iron ..moves to the earth, which is the region and country of its connaturalls. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 584 My Fellow, i.e. one united by community of nature..might perhaps be most nearly represented by 'connatural'.

Connaturality (kŏnæ·tiŭræ·lĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY: cf. OF. *connaturalité, -eté.*] The quality of being connatural; likeness or agreement of nature.

1621 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* xiv. *Holy Ghost* (1661) 495 Such is the nearness of affinity, such (I may say) the connaturality between light and good. 1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes,* A kinde of sympathy, and connaturality of them with us. 1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* I. 19 A certain Congruity or Connaturality of a Body to a certain Term.

Conna·turalize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE: cf. *naturalize.*] *trans.* To make connatural, or of like or agreeable nature: see CONNATURAL 2, 3.

1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* Wks. (1834) 198/2 This will connaturalize them to a region of glory. 1681 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (ed. 3) 23 So attempered and connaturaliz'd to the Objects of Heaven. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 740 Whether affiliated by blood, connaturalized by caste, or simply inter-associated by traditional sympathies.

Connaturally (kŏnæ·tiŭrăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a connatural manner; agreeably to the nature of a thing; by nature, naturally.

1657 S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 399 What.. most connaturally and probably follow'd out of these Texts. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 61 Connaturally engraven in the Soul. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 242 A Flame not more connaturally ascends, Than an unbounded Soul to God propends. 1874 W. H. HUMFREY in H. E. Manning *Ess. Relig. & Lit.* III. 327 They never connaturally exist apart.

Conna·turalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being connatural.

a 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1630) 119 Able..to carry it on with such facilitie and connaturalnesse to the ways of his Commandements. 1651 WALTON *Life Wotton* (1670) 18 There was in Sir Henry such a propensity and connaturalness to the Italian language. 1665 D. LLOYD *State Worthies* (1766) II. 357 Going yearly to Bocton for the connaturalness of that air. *a* 1683 WHICHCOTE *Disc.* (1703) III. 194 There is a connaturalness between Divine Truth and the mind and soul of man.

Connature (kŏnē·tiŭr). [f. CON- + NATURE, associated with *connate, connatural.* Introduced by H. Spencer: see *Princ. Psychol.* § 289 *note.*] Likeness or sameness of kind or nature; connaturalness, connaturality.

1872 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* II. v. § 289 Quantitative Reasoning involves the three ideas—coextension, coexistence, and connature; or to speak less accurately but more comprehensibly..sameness in kind.

† **Conne,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1].

In the following passage the word has been variously referred to CON *v.*[1] or CON *v.*[3]: context suggests the sense: To impart, communicate.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 137 Iron may be so clapt in with the knack of a Craftsman, as both to stir it self, and conne its heavy neighbour a share too. And I can't find in my heart to deny that skill to a World-maker, that I must needs give to a Watch-maker.

Conne, obs. form of CON *v.*

Connect (kŏne·kt), *v.* [ad. L. *connect-ĕre* (in classical period, *cōnectĕre*) to tie, fasten, join together, f. *con-* together + *nectĕre* to bind, tie, fasten. Cf. mod.F. *connecter* (not in Cotgr. 1611). The earlier equivalent was F. *connexer,* Eng. CONNEX.]

1. *trans.* To join, fasten, or link together: said either of the personal agent or of the connecting medium or instrumentality. Const. *to, with.*

a 1691 BOYLE (J.), The corpuscles that constitute the quicksilver will be so connected to one another. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 189 A Right Line connecting the Sun and Earth. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 272 He fills, he bounds, connects, and equals all. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* 4 From E draw lines connecting this point to *abcde.* 1883 *Knowledge* 13 July 24/2 The free ends of the coils are all connected to the commutator. *Mod.* The ancient paved way which connected the two camps can still be traced. The island is connected by telegraph with the mainland.

fig. 1537 *Inst. Chr. Man* E, [The Church] inwardly shall be connected..togither in one godly consent in charitie. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 33, I would fasten [my affections] upon some sweet myrtle, or seek some melancholy cypress to connect myself to. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) I. 170 The pastoral tribes of Asia, by living in tents and moveable huts..are still less connected with their territory.

2. To join together in sequence, order, or coherence (ideas, words, the steps of an argument, the parts of a composition).

1678 HOBBES *Dec. Phys.* i. 14 They [the Hebrews] thought the Names of things sufficiently connected, when they are placed in their natural consequence. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. xvii, The connexion of each intermediate idea with those that it connects. 1755 JOHNSON, *Connect..*3. To join in a just series of thought, or regular construction of language: as, the authour connects his reasons well. 1829 JAS. MILL *Anal. Hum. Mind* (1878) I. iv. § 8. 212 The Conjunctions are distinguished from the Prepositions by connecting Predications; while the Prepositions connect Words. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 134 This hint is the thread by which Plato connects the two parts of the dialogue.

3. To associate in occurrence or action. Chiefly *pass.,* To be in necessary or natural association; to have practical relations, have to do *with.*

1709 BERKELEY *Ess. Vision* § 58 [To] judge a faint or confused appearance to be.. connected with great or little distance. 1753 MELMOTH *Cicero's Lett.* XII. xi. (R.), I call him ours; for.. I cannot separate myself from any thing with which you are connected. 1788 BENTHAM *Wks.* X. 182 A very busy amateur in everything that is in any way connected with mechanics. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 102 On the Advantages and the Pleasures connected with the Study of Botany.

b. To associate in idea; to view or think of as connected.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 168 ¶ 6 Who does not..from the long habit of connecting a knife with sordid offices, feel aversion rather than terror? 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* ii. Wks. 1890 X. 173 In the earliest states of society, all truth that has any interest or importance for man will connect itself with heaven. 1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* IV. ii. (1874) 497 The believer in Christ connects his very temporal mercies with the work and sufferings of his Saviour. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 33 To connect them [such irregularities] by way of effect with the new opinions in religion would be impertinent.

4. To unite (a person) *with* others (by ties of intimacy, common aims, or family relationship). Chiefly *pass.* and *refl.*

1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. ccxxii. 9 Connect yourself, while you are in France, entirely with the French. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I,* II. xi. 276 Bishop Williams..was long and secretly connected with the patriotic party. 1835 MACAULAY *Mackintosh* Ess. (1854) I. 335/1 They saw their sovereign..connecting himself by the strongest ties with the most faithless and merciless persecutor. 1863 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 159 People connected with the Court.

b. To state or establish relationship *with.*

1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* I. 22 The pedigree which professes to connect the De Hagas of the twelfth century with the Pictish sovereigns of the ninth.

5. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become joined or united; to join on.

1744 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 24 Dec., [They] are all of the Granville and Bath squadron except Lord Cholmondeley (who too, had connected with *the* former). 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 535 One all-comprehensive plan; wherein nothing stands alone, but all the parts connect with one another. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* 195 That part which passes through, and connects with the ball. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Old Home, Haunts of Burns* (1879) 217 Connecting with it, there is a very small room..which Burns used as a study.

b. Of a railway train, steamer, etc.: To run in connexion. (*U. S.*)

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 134 The train was advertised to connect here with a steamboat for Norfolk.

c. *fig.* To fit together or cohere (in logical sequence or agreement); to be practically related or associated. ? *Obs.*

1753 *Stewart's Trial* 267 From the depositions of these two witnesses, which connect exactly together, it is distinctly proved, etc. 1755 JOHNSON, *Connect, v.n.* To cohere; to have just relation to things precedent and subsequent. Seldom used but in conversation. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. (1869) I. 238 The produce of the dairy, of which the price naturally connects with that of butcher's-meat.

† **Conne·ct,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare.* [Either short for *connected,* or formed after ppl. forms in *-ct* from Latin, such as *erect, collect.* The etymological form from L. is CONNEX, q.v.] Connected.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 73 Not part of the ventricle, but some other part connect and knit thereto.

Connectable: see CONNECTIBLE.

Connectant (kŏne·ktănt), *a. Math.* [f. CONNECT *v.* + -ANT: the etymological form would be *connectent.*] Joining, connecting.

1863 R. TOWNSEND *Mod. Geom.* I. 181 When three points ..are..concurrently connectant with the opposite vertices.

Connected (kŏne·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONNECT *v.*]

1. Conjoined; fastened or linked together.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* I. (R.), The waves which roll connected in their flight. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 288 Onward ..The firm connected bulwark seems to grow.

2. Joined together in order or sequence (as words or ideas); hence, exhibiting proper sequence and coherence of thought.

1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 193 When a discourse is not well connected, the sentiments, however just, are easily forgotten. 1846 MILL (*title*) A System of Logic.. being a connected View of the Principles of Evidence. *Mod.* He was too much excited for connected thought.

3. Related, associated (in nature or idea).

1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* Pref., Two parallel and connected systems running on together. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* iii. (1852) 74 It includes important associations, and suggests connected thoughts.

4. Of persons: Related by ties of family, intimacy, common aims, etc. *Well connected*: related to persons of good position.

1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 459 A closely connected friend of his own. 1840 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* I. 128 Yet they are fairly descended, they give you to know, well connected.

Connectedly (kŏne·ktĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a connected manner.

1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) I. 418 These remarkable stories..viewed connectedly with the declaration of Josephus. 1861 *Recreat. Country Parson* 3, I have not been able to think very connectedly.

Connectedness (kŏne·ktĕdnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being connected; *esp.* connected sequence or coherence.

1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 362 Some kind of Agreement or Connectedness of the one with the others. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 31 The continuity or connectedness of this tissue over the whole surface of the body. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 395/2 His reasoning loses in connectedness by being cast into the form of letters.

Connecter, -or (kŏne·ktəɹ). [f. CONNECT *v.* + -ER 1. The form *connector* is not on a L. type (the L. is *connexor*); but is favoured in the special senses under 2, on the analogy of specific terms in *-or*: see -OR.]

1. One who, or that which, connects.

1815 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 500 Commerce, that connecter of nations. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 110 Religion is.. the connector of humanity with the Divine nature.

2. *spec.* a. A small tube of india-rubber or other material for connecting glass or other tubes. b. *Electr.* A device for holding two parts of a conductor in intimate contact. c. A railway-coupling.

1795 WELLS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 249, I accidentally applied the metal I had used as the connector..to the coating of the muscle only. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xv. 360 Connecters are short perforated pieces of metal..Their use is to connect together stop-cocks or other parts of apparatus. 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* 794/1 A connector of

caoutchouc. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Connector* .. of india-rubber for connecting..the ends of glass tubes.

Connectible (kŏne·ktĭb'l), *a.* [f. L. type **connectibil-is*, f. *connectĕre*: see CONNECT and -BLE.] Capable of being connected.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 498 Compatible and connectible with any of them. 1879 SWINBURNE in *Gentl. Mag.* Aug. 178 On all things connected or connectible with Shakespeare. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii. 111 A host of discordant and hardly connectable meanings. 1887 G. R. BISHOP (*title*) Exact Phonography, a System with Connectible Stroke Vowel Signs.

Connecticle (kŏne·ktik'l). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *connecticulum*, F. *connecticule*, f. *connectĕre*, with dim. suffix.] The elastic ring of the spore-case of ferns. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Conne·cting, *ppl. a.* [f. CONNECT *v.* + -ING 2.] That connects, joining.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. xvii, The natural order of the connecting ideas. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 192 Conjunctions, and other connecting words. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 15 The connecting particles are omitted.

b. *Connecting link*: *fig.* that which connects or links one thing or member of a series with another; *techn.* a link with a movable section, used to connect two links of a broken chain.

1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 98 It evidently forms a connecting link between them. 1801 COXE *Tour Monmouthsh.* I. 1 Monmouthshire .. may be justly considered the connecting link between England and Wales. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 164 The record of animal life ..is fragmentary—the connecting links are wanting.

Connecting rod. *gen.* A rod serving to connect a crank with any other part of a machine. In steam and gas engines, the rod used for transmitting the motion of the piston to the crank. In direct-acting engines the connecting rod is attached to the cross-head of the piston-rod, whilst in beam engines it serves to connect one end of the working beam to the crank on the fly-wheel shaft. In the latter sense, especially, the name *pitman* is frequently used in U. S. for *connecting rod.* †b. The outside coupling rod which connects together the wheels of some locomotive engines. (Weale *Dict. Techn. Terms.*) *Obs.*

1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 63 The space in which the connecting rod and cross tail work. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 260/1 For luggage engines..four, or even six wheels are coupled together by external cranks and connecting rods. 1856 *Engineer* I. 28/1 Another connecting rod..connects another bell-crank with the upper hammer. 1857 *Ibid.* II. 660/2 The front and back wheels are coupled by means of connecting rods. 1857 Chambers' *Information* I. 392 The other end of the beam is connected to the upper end of the connecting-rod, which at its lower end is attached to the crank. 1860 *Scientific American* III. 320/3 In a properly constructed beam engine the weight of the front links, cross-head, and piston, with its rod, should just balance the connecting rod and its crank.

Connection: see CONNEXION.

Connectival (kŏnektəi·văl), *a. Bot.* [f. next + -AL.] Of or belonging to the connective.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1888 G. HENSLOW *Floral Struct.* 60 The anther-cells closed above by the connectival appendages.

Connective (kŏne·ktiv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. CONNECT *v.* + -IVE: cf. mod.F. *connectif*, *-ive*. Not on Latin analogies: see the etymological CONNEXIVE.]

A. *adj.*

1. Having the character or function of connecting; serving or tending to connect.

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 211/2 Connex [axiom] ..is that which consists of the connective conjunction, *if.* 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* II. iii. Wks. (1841) 196 When propositions totally lose their connective nature, being converted into adverbs. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 100 There is no connective chain of evidence which might unite this solitary example with the end of the fourteenth..century. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 504 The cells which usually border on the xylem-plates consist of the inner layer of those connective cells which were originally present in this position.

2. Phys. *Connective tissue*: one of the tissues of the animal body, derived from the mesoblast, which serves to connect and support the various organs, and to form the framework in which their proper cells are sustained; it consists of fibres and protoplasmic cells or 'corpuscles' imbedded in a structureless substance. Also called *areolar* or *cellular tissue* (by Häckel, *connectivum*).

(By some physiologists extended to include cartilaginous and osseous tissues.)

1839 BALY tr. *Müller's Physiol.* I. 416 The connective matter or interstitial cellular tissue of the gland. 1846 CARPENTER *Hum. Phys.* § 623 (L.) The liver of man..has less of connective tissue between its different parts than is found in that of many other mammalia. 1883 E. A. PARKYN *Syllabus Lect. Anim. & Plant Life* iv, Cartilage .. is allied to connective tissue and to bone. Indeed, they are both sometimes classed under connective tissue.

B. *sb.* [the adj. used elliptically.]

1. *Gram.* A connective word or particle.

1751 HARRIS *Hermes* II. ii. (1786) 237 Connectives .. which according as they connect either Sentences or Words, are called..Conjunctions, or Prepositions. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* 95 The relative pronouns are by far the most important of the connectives by which we bind together separate assertions.

2. *Bot.* The portion of the filament which connects the two lobes of the anther. Also in L. form.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 71 Anthers 2-celled..usually with membranous valves lying on the face of a thick fleshy connectivum. 1835 — *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 342 The anther is a body..composed of two parallel lobes or cells..united by the connective. 1888 G. HENSLOW *Floral Struct.* 61 The style-arms have spread after protrusion through the separated connectives.

3. *Phys.* a. = *Connective tissue.* b. See quot. 1888.

1883 M. FOSTER *Physiol.* (Science Primers) 9 This stringy packing material .. is called connective because it connects all the parts together. In the leg we have skin, fat, muscle, tendons, blood-vessels, nerves and bone all packed together with connective and covered with skin. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Forms Anim. Life* 120 The bands of nerve fibres uniting the various ganglia [in the edible snail] are termed 'commissures' when they unite the ganglia of the same pair..'connectives' when they unite ganglia of different pairs.

Conne·ctively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a connective manner.

a 1745 SWIFT (J.), The people's power is great and indisputable, whenever they can unite connectively, or by deputation, to exert it. 1778 *Learning at a Loss* II. 91 Which [oration] I have here endeavoured to give you connectively.

‖ **Connecti·vum.** [mod.L.] Used for CONNECTIVE *sb.* 2, and *Connective tissue.*

Connector: see CONNECTER.

Conned (kɒnd), *ppl. a.* [f. CON *v.*[1]] Studied, learned, repeated; as in *oft-conned, well-conned.*

1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg., Lady G. Baillie* Introd. 42 Your oft-conn'd lesson, daily said.

Connellite (kɒ·nĕləit). *Min.* [f. surname of the discoverer *Connell* + -ITE.] 'A green mineral occurring in acicular crystals and composed of sulphate and chloride of copper' (Dana 1850).

1852 W. PHILLIPS *Introd. Min.* 620 Connellite..consists, according to Connell, of chloride of copper, sulphate of oxide of copper, and a little water. 1885 *Athenæum* 7 Nov. 608/3 The rare mineral 'connellite,' a sulphato-chloride of copper..Connell observed this mineral in 1847.

Conner [1] (kɒ·nəɹ, kɒ·nəɹ). *arch.* In 1 cunnere, 4 konner, 6–7 cunner, 7– conner. [OE. *cunnere*, agent-n. from *cunnian*, ME. CUN to prove, try, examine. Here, as elsewhere (*son, won, wonder*, etc), *o* was written for *u* before *n* in ME.] One who tries, tests, or examines; an examiner, inspector; *esp.* in ALE-CONNER, q. v.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. iv. 3 Đe costere *vel* ðe cunnere cuoeð him. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 382 Ij ale conners.. to se that the ale be good. 1588 in Beveridge *Culross & Tullyallan* (1885) I. iv. 127 The saidis beillies & counsall hes chosin cunneris for trying of the samyn. 1611 COTGR. *Taste-vin*, A Broker for Wine marchants, a wine-cunner. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg* clxxiii, Each..Ate and drank of the very best, According to critical conners. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Conner*, an overlooker; an exciseman.

Conner [2] (kɒ·nəɹ). [f. CON *v.*[1] + -ER 1.] One who cons or diligently studies.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* iv. iii. (1820) 252 A great conner of indexes.

Conner [3] (kɒ·nəɹ, kʌ·nəɹ). = CONDER (sense 2).

1885 *St. James's Gaz.* 9 Jan. 4/1 The conner from the cliff will signal to his companions on the shore [the advent of a shoal of mackerel or herring].

Conner [4], var. of CUNNER, name of a fish.

†**Conner,** *v. Obs. Sc.* [ad. OF. *conreer, conroyer* (mod. *corroyer*): see CURRY.] To curry.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 153 They worke the lether before it is well connered, in great..skaith of the Kinges lieges.

Connestable, obs. (and Fr.) f. CONSTABLE.

Connex, *sb.* Also 5–7 connexe. [a. F. *connexe* (:—L. type **co(n)nexa*), and ad. L. *co(n)nexus* joining, connexion, f. ppl. stem of *co(n)nectĕre.*]

†**1.** A bond or tie. *Obs. rare.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiii. (1890) 47 Juno..lady, mastresse, and wardeyne, of the connexes or bondes aminicules.

†**2.** A connected incident or property. *Obs.*

1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1597) § 84 Advocationes and donationes of Kirkes, their annexes and connexes, and all their pertinents. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 98 With all incidentz, circumstances, dependentes, or connexes. 1587 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 29 Togidder with all..partes, pendickles, annexes, connexes, out-settes, etc. *a* 1676 HALE *Anal. Com. Law* (1739) 52 Under every of these Distinctions, the following Connexes fall in. 1814 [see ANNEX *sb.* 2].

†**3.** A connex proposition. See CONNEX *a.* 2.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 209 This kinde of Connexe hath but three termes in it, viz. 1. Inheritance. 2. Promise. 3. Law. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 148/1 Dialecticks teach in their Elements whether a connex (a proposition which hath the conjunction *if*) be true or false.

4. *Math.* [= Ger. *connex*, Clebsch *Geometrie* (1876) I. 924] A term applied to the aggregate of an infinite number of points and an infinite number of lines represented by an equation which is simultaneously homogeneous in point- and line-coordinates.

1874 HIRST in *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* V. 63 According to the terminology employed by Clebsch..each point of one of our two planes, and its polar in any correlation of a system constitute an *element of a connex* of the class μ and order ν.

†**Connex,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 conex, 7 connexe. [ad. L. *connex-us* (in classical period *cōnexus*), pa. ppl. of *co(n)nectĕre*: see CONNECT.]

1. Connected.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 185 It is also very closely connex with Piety and Religion. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 473 A connexe series of things. *c* 1680 in H. More *Paralip. Prophet.* (1685) 337 The Rind and Pulp must..be connex.

2. *Logic.* Of propositions (or 'axioms') and reasoning: Conditional; = CONNEXIVE 1.

1589 *Marprel. Epit.* B iij b, M. Deane..verye stoutly prooueth his no..by a connex axiome to beginne withall. 1641 SYMONDS *Serm. bef. Ho. Com.* B ij b, A connex proposition whereof the denial of one part is the denial of the whole. *a* 1699 STILLINGFL. *Serm.* III. xii (R.), The connex way of reasoning is, saith Simplicius, when two things are joined together as antecedent and consequent.

†**Conne·x,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 connix. [a. F. *connexe-r* = It. *connessare*:—L. type **connexārе*, freq. of *co(n)nectĕre*, ppl. stem *connex-* (*cōnex-*): see CONNECT, which took the place of this in the 17th c. So French *connexer* (15th to 17th c.), is now superseded by *connecter.* Cf. ANNEX *v.*]

1. To join or fasten together; to CONNECT.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xxii. 14 b, The soule also is a creature made with man and connexed to man. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 83 Some [vessels] .. are connixed together. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 705 To connex and joyn together Works and Ways far distant each from other. 1699 J. DICKENSON *Jrnl. of Trav.* 68 This Stone is only sand and small shells connexed together.

2. To connect logically, or practically. Chiefly *pass.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* Pref. 2 A j b, The parties of the art of Medycyne .. ben such wyse cowpled & connexed togyther. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 119 Their effects shall of necessity be connexed to their causes. 1691 BEVERLEY *Thous. Years Kingd. Christ* 34 The seven Trumpets..being so Connext with the Seals. 1857 *Sat. Rev.* III. 288/2 Which..is only connexed with the general purport of the book by the binder.

b. *intr.* = CONNECT 5.

1579 J. FIELD tr. *Calvin's Serm.* Ded., Joyning and connixing so neere with Anabaptists.

†**Conne·xed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED.]

1. Connected.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 100 Diuers relations, but most absurdly connext. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiii. § 2. 202 All kindes of corporall Diseases, whether Acute, Chronicke .. simple, compound, connexed or consequent. 1692 WOOD *Fasti Oxon.* (R.), The putting of our old authors neatly together in a connex'd story. 1705 J. PHILIPS *Blenheim* (R.), Large globous irons fly..By chains conñext.

2. *Logic.* = CONNEX *a.* 2.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 236 The other Connext proposition, viz. If righteousnes be by the &c. is yet more difficult. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 16 The fallacie of the consequent..is usually committed, when in connexed propositions the termes adhere contingently.

†**Conne·xer.** *Obs.* In 7 connexare. [f. as prec. + -ER 1: cf. -AR 3.]

1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 149 Teare in sunder those solid connexares of the earth.

†**Conne·xing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. CONNEX *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CONNEX.

1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 515 The perpetuall connexing of those seruices. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 62 A long advertent and deliberate connexing of Consequents.

Connexion, connection (kŏne·kʃən). [ad. L. *connexiōn-em* (in cl. L. *cōnexiōn-*) binding together, close union, n. of action f. *co(n)nect-ĕre* (ppl. stem *co(n)nex-*) to CONNECT: cf. F. *connexion* (14th c. Oresme), Pr. *connexio*, Sp. *conexion*, Pg. *connexão*, It. *connessione.* The etymological spelling *connexion* is the original in Eng.; in 17th c. it was supported by the verb CONNEX; after the latter was displaced by CONNECT, the sb. began *c* 1725–50 to be often spelt *connection*, a spelling which, under the influence of etymologically-formed words, such as *affection, collection, direction, inspection* (all f. L. ppl. stems in *-ect-*), is now very frequent, esp. in U. S.

The earlier Eng. lexicographers, including Bailey, Johnson, Walker, Todd, Crabb, recognize *connexion* only. *Connection* appears in Webster (1828) who says 'For the sake of regular analogy, I have inserted *Connection* as the derivative of the English *connect*, and would discard *connexion*'. This preference has been followed by other dictionaries in U. S., and by some in Great Britain. Latham would differentiate the two spellings and use *connexion* only in senses 5–8. *Connexion* is the official and invariable spelling in sense 8, and is now used in all senses by the majority of writers (or printers) in England.]

1. The action of connecting or joining together; the condition of being connected or joined together.

[Not in SHAKS., nor in BIBLE of 1611; not in FLORIO 1611 (who has '*Connessione*, a connexing or ioyning'): in COTGR. 1611 ('*Connexion*, a connexion, ioyning').]

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ex.* xxvi. 3 The other five [curtains] shal hang together with the connexion. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 255 Making a sumphysis or connexion between the mother and the Infant. 1747 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 18 Separate filaments..without strength, because without connexion. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 272 Their close connection with the peritonæum. 1866 A. MURRAY *Geog. Distrib. Mammals* 64 The probability of the connexion of Papua and Australia..being thus established. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 220 The potentials at every point..are the same as if there were no metallic connexion between *P* and *Q*.

b. of immaterial union or joining together.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxii. 122 A league being a connexion of men by Covenants. 1787 A. YOUNG in *Glasgow*

Wkly. Herald (1883) 7 July 2/7 A correspondence might be carried on..between two lovers prohibited or prevented from any better connection. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 8 (1864) 32 A complete and perfectly independent connexion [by telegraph] could be kept up between any two stations along the line. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* v. (ed. 5) 66 The connection of Church and State.

2. a. The linking together of words or ideas in speech or thought; **b.** Consecutiveness, continuity or coherence of ideas.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. iv, Speech, consisting of names and appellations, and their connexion. 1680 ROSCOM. *Horace's Art of P.* (R.), So much good method and connection may Improve the common and the plainest things. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. xxix. 271 Matrimony and Liberty—Girlish connexion as I have since thought. 1766 ANSTEY *Bath Guide* ii. 93 And I hope, as I write without any connection, I shall make a great figure in Dodsley's Collection.

c. Contextual relation of thought, speech, or writing; context.

1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 71 The Jewish Doctors are used to detach passages from their connection. 1790 PORSON *Lett. Archd. Travis* 310 Martin took the sentence out of its connection. 1827 C. BRIDGES *Exp. Ps.* cxix. (1830) 3 It is interesting to notice the connexion in which the word is used. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 3 The word has been rendered in different places either Temperance or Wisdom, as the connection seemed to require.

d. Hence, *in this (the same, another,* etc.) *connexion.*

1780 M. MADAN *Thelyph.* I. 48 This word, in certain connexions, denotes, etc. 1807 HAZLITT *Pol. Ess.* (1819) 413 The same argument .. stated in the same connexion. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Ch. of Fathers* (1842) 412 Sulpicius..happens to mention [it] in another connexion. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. in Amer.* (1839) I. 277 One fact, in this connection, is, etc. 1844 BP. WILBERFORCE *Hist. Episc. Ch. Amer.* (1846) 13 In this connexion, it is full of interest to trace back. 1860 JOWETT in *Ess. & Rev.* 371 In different connexions. 1875 M. ARNOLD *God & Bible* (1884) 173 Certain fundamental themes .. appearing repeatedly and in several connexions. *Ibid.* 174 These three sayings..come in different connexions. [See F. Hall in *The Nation* (N. Y.) 5 Jan. 1888, p. 12.]

3. The condition of being related to something else by a bond of interdependence, causality, logical sequence, coherence, or the like; relation between things one of which is bound up with, or involved in, another.

1613 SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 98 Unsignificant wordes, which have no connexion or proportion with the effect.. produced. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* Pref., Derived from true Principles by evident connexion. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxxi. § 6 This property has no necessary connexion with that complex idea. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i, The reason of the thing shows us no connection between death, and the destruction of living agents. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 89 Knowledge and Wisdom, far from being one, Have ofttimes no connexion. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. I. 129 The connexion of temperature with the rise of fevers and other pestilences. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 16 We have quite lost sight of the connection between the word and the idea. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 256 There was a close connexion during the early feudal period between rank and wealth.

4. Anything that connects; a connecting part.

1742 YOUNG *N. Th.* I. 74 [Man] .. Connexion exquisite of distant Worlds! Distinguish'd Link in Being's endless Chain! 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lxx. 247 The robust connections of his limbs. 1882 *Worcester Exhib. Catal.* iii. 5 Hot water connections.

b. A connecting passage, word, or particle.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 416 ¶ 2 Because it is impossible to draw the little Connexions of Speech, or to give the Picture of a Conjunction or an Adverb. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (ed. 7) IV. 4, I will only at present transcribe for you with some short connexions two letters.

5. A personal relation of intercourse, intimacy, common interest, or action; a having to do *with,* Often with *pl.*

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 34 [He] made the whole tour..without one generous connection or pleasurable anecdote to tell of. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I. ii, Well, if he supplies us with these, we shall want no further connexion. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 634 There [we] form connexions, but acquire no friend. *a* 1831 KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 96 Far from advising any man to break connexions once fairly formed. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. 213 We find Chaucer in close connexion with the Court. 1886 MORLEY *Comte* Crit. Misc. III. 341 To write of Saint Simon as a depraved Quack, and to deplore his connection with him.

b. Sexual relation or intercourse; a *liaison.*

(The legal phrase *criminal connexion* is often abbreviated *crim. con.*)

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1744, The Earl Rivers, on account of a criminal connexion with whom, Lady Macclesfield is said to have been divorced from her husband. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 168 He had had no connexion with any other woman.

c. Practical relation *with* a thing or affair.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. i. 7 Such are the circumstances.. under which my connexion with glaciers originated. 1888 *N. Brit. Daily Mail* 24 Aug. 4/8 The failure of the [Fisheries] treaty was chiefly attributable to Mr. Chamberlain's connection with it.

6. Relationship by family ties, as marriage or distant consanguinity. Often with *a* and *pl.*

1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* v, The girl could not have made a more prudent choice. *Hard.* Then..I'm proud of the connexion. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Bl.* I. xvii. (Bohn) 53 He is a youth of good connections. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* 246 He was, by hereditary connection, a Cavalier. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. v. 147 Mr. Turner is certainly a man of high connections.

b. A person who is connected with others by ties of any kind; *esp.* a relative by marriage or distant consanguinity. (Orig. only in *pl.*)

1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. iii, But pray, sir, are you acquainted with any of my connections? 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* ii. (1819) 127 A decisive man .. may be encountered by the strongest disapprobation of many of his connexions. 1822 BYRON *Werner* I. i. 689 The baron is my intimate connection. 1869 PARKMAN *Disc. Gt. West* i. (1875) 1, Some of their connections held high diplomatic posts.

7. A body, or circle of persons connected together, or with whom one is connected, by political or religious ties, or by commercial relations; a body of fellow-worshippers, of political sympathizers, a circle of clients, customers, etc.

1767 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 6 Apr. (1774) IV. 259 What is called the Rockingham Connection stands the fairest for the Ministry. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv, He had long been at the head of a strong parliamentary connection. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 46 Doing a most respectable business especially in the Dissenting connection. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 120 The Republicans are essentially the same political connexion which was headed by Washington. *Mod.* An old established business with a first-rate connexion.

8. Used by Wesley of those associated or connected with him in religious work and aims; thence it gradually became with the Wesleyans equivalent to 'religious society' or 'denomination', and is used also by other Methodist associations and bodies which have sprung from them.

(The development of this sense from the simple phrase 'in connexion with' is shown in the following examples:

1753–7 J. WESLEY *Large Minutes* Q. 51 He may be received into full connexion with us [ed. 1780 He may be received into full connexion]. 1768 — *Jrnl.* III. 127, I and all the Preachers in connexion with me. 1791 *Minutes Wesl. Conf.* Q. 9 The Preachers of his District who are in full connexion.)

1757 J. WESLEY *Jrnl.* 1 Aug. II. 421, I did not dare to remain in their connexion. 1765 — 5 Oct. III. 237 The oldest preacher in our connexion. 1769 — *Addr. Trav. Preachers* 4 Aug. Wks. 1872 XIII. 242 The Travelling Preachers in our Connexion. *Ibid.,* Those who aim at anything but the glory of God .. will not, cannot remain in the Connexion. 1789 — *Will,* Lastly, I give to each of those travelling Preachers who shall remain in the Connexion six months after my decease..the eight volumes of sermons. 1793 *Ann. Reg.* 82 The Sacrament shall not be administered by the preachers, in any part of the connexion, except when the whole society is unanimous for it. *c* 1801 J. BUNTING in T. P. Bunting *Life* (1859) I. ix. 139 The Preachers and Circuits in our Connexion. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impress.* i. (1861) 5 A prodigiously clever preacher of the *New Connexion.* 1859 T. P. BUNTING *Life J. Bunting* I. vi. 84 A tribunal .. pronounced that he had separated himself from the Methodist Connexion.

9. The meeting of one means of communication (as a railway train or steam-boat) by another at an appointed time and place in order to take on the passengers. Phr. *To run in connexion, to make connexions,* etc.

1862 TROLLOPE *N. Amer.* II. 99 'I have got a furlough for ten days', one soldier said to me. 'And I have missed every connection all through from Washington here. I shall have just time to turn round and go back when I get home'. *Mod.* The steamers on the lake run in connexion with the trains; and coaches start from Waterhead in connexion with the steamers.

10. The phr. *in connexion with* occurs in most of the senses.

1768 [see 8]. 1841 DE QUINCEY *Plato's Repub.* Wks. 1890 VIII. 43 The war itself, taken in connexion with the bloody feuds that succeeded it..gave a shock to the civilisation of Greece. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 27 Except in rare instances, the agricultural labourer held land in connexion with his house. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 328 We may say of Voltaire in connection with history what he said of Corneille in connection with tragedy. 1876 T. FOWLER *Induct. Logic* Pref. to Ed. 3 The student is requested to read this Preface in connexion with Chapter III. *Mod.* In connexion with this subject, it may be remarked, etc.

11. *attrib.,* as *connexion rod.*

1836 *Hull & Selby Railw. Act* 45 It shall be lawful for any proprietor..to fix all such ropes, chains, connexion rods and other matters.

Connexional (kŏne·kʃənăl), *a.* Also connectional. [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, connexion.

18.. WORCESTER cites *Ed. Rev.*

2. Of or pertaining to the Methodist Connexion.

1838 *Min. Wesl. Conf.* Q. 23 The Connexional Fund to be raised on the occasion of the centenary. 1870 TYERMAN *Life J. Wesley* II. III. 613 This was a great connexional effort to collect £12,000 to defray all the connexional chapel debts. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 18 June 4/6 The Primitive Methodist ..body .. has now .. connexional property to the value of nearly £3,000,000 sterling.

Hence **Conne·xionalism,** the system of the Methodist Connexion in theory and practice.

1883 *Daily News* 28 Apr., They [Congregationalists] needed more connexionalism and must get out of their extreme independence and isolation. 1884 *Congregationalist* Feb. 139 The necessity of something like local connexionalism.

Connexity (kŏne·ksĭti). [a. F. *connexité,* med. L. *connexitās = connexio* (Du Cange), f. F. *connexe,* L. *co(n)nexus,* CONNEX *a.*: see -ITY.]

1. The quality of being connected; connectedness.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xi. (1632) 237 The Peripatetikes doe also disavow this connexitie and indissoluble knitting together (of the virtues). 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 235 The superficial connexity of our Heels. 1886 *Athenæum* 31 July 140/1 The universal connexity of existence is as clear to him as to Dionysius Areopagitus.

† 2. *concr.* A thing or matter connected. *Obs.*

1645 *Treaty w. Spain* in C. King *Brit. Merch.* III. 150, I grant you the most full and complete Power and most ample Commission, as by Law is required and necessary, with their Incidencies, Dependencies, Annexities and Connexities.

† Conne·xive, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *co(n)nexīv-us* serving to connect; f. *co(n)nex-* ppl. stem (see CONNEX *v.*) + -IVE.]

1. Conditional, hypothetical (i. e. said of a proposition whose parts or clauses are connected together as antecedent and consequent).

1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 56 Concluded in a connexiue or condicionall sillogisme. 1605 A. WOTTON *Answ. Pop. Articles* 6 A compound Syllogisme is either Connexiue, or Disiunctiue. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 33 The conjunction..copulative, as *and*; connexive, as *if*; disjunctive, as *or*; or discretive, as *howbeit.* 1725 WATTS *Logic* III. ii. § 5 A connexive Syllogism. This some have called copulative; but it does by no means require the major to be a copulative nor a compound Proposition.

2. Conjunctive.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 229 Brought in by this connexive particle *Therfore.* 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 312 Those two kinds of Connexive Particles which serve for the contexture of sentence with sentence, are called Adverbs and Conjunctions. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) II. 363 The general name of *Connexive* I shall apply indiscriminately to them all.

3. Tending to connect; connective.

1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. 188 Of all the connexive circumstances the most powerful is interest.

b. *Connexive tissue*: = connective tissue.

1854 BUSHNAN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c.* 1865) II. 12/1 The..name 'connexive tissue' has been proposed for it [areolar tissue].

† Conne·xively, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a connexive manner: **a.** = Connectedly, in combination; **b.** Conditionally, hypothetically.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* VI. 338 In this Microcosme are stor'd and layd, connexiuely, as things made up and bound, Corporeall things with Incorporeall. 1684 WILLARD *Mercy Magn.* 24 Connexively or hypothetically.

‖ Connexi·vum. *Entom.* [L.: see CONNEXIVE.] The expanded border of the sides of the abdominal segments in hemipterous insects (bugs).

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Connexture, erroneous form of next.

† Conne·xure. *Obs.* [f. L. *co(n)nex-* ppl. stem (see CONNEX) + -URE.] = CONNEXION.

1615 *Acc. Lady Jane Grey* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 35 Her sweet Elocution in scholarlike Connexture and Marriage of the best Words and Phrases together. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* II. 70 In such a firm Connexure linkt. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 229 According to the syntax and connexure of our language.

‖ Conne·xus. [mod.L., f. ppl. stem of *co(n)nectĕre*: see CONNEX *sb.*, and cf. *nexus.*] Binding together; a connected whole.

1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* I. p. lxxx, Life is the connexus of the organic activities.

Conney, obs. form of CONY.

Conniacke, obs. form of COGNAC.

† Connictation. *Obs.*—° [f. L. *con-* together + *nictātiōn-em* winking, n. of action from *nictāre* to wink: cf. CONNIVE.] 'A twinkling or winking with the eye' (Bailey 1731).

1674 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1755 in JOHNSON. In mod. Dicts.

Connie, obs. form of CONY.

Conniegrea, connigree, etc., var. of CONYGER.

Co·nning, *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. CON *v.*¹ + -ING¹.]

1. Obsolete form of CUNNING, q.v. (Cf. CON *v.*¹)

2. Studying or learning, *esp.* by repetition; poring over, scanning, scrutinizing. See CON *v.*¹ 3.

[14.. *Legenda Aurea* lf. 53 in *Promp. Parv.* 90 Connynge is of that thou haste lerned the memory or mynde and reteyneth that thou sholdest forgete.] 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1738 II. 86 By his conning of Saxon Poems day and night. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* VIII. 419 From infant-conning of the Christ-cross-row. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* XXV, The hum of conning over lessons. 1885 *Illust. Lond. News* 21 Mar. 307/1 Anxious conning of household bills.

Conning, *vbl. sb.*², directing the helm.

See after CON *v.*²

Hence **Conning-tower,** the pilot-house of a war-ship, *esp.* the shot-proof pilot-house of an iron-clad; so *conning-shield.*

1870 *Daily News* 31 Aug. 2 A 'conning' tower is likewise being constructed of thick armour-plating, from which the officer in charge of the vessel will issue his orders during the time the ship is under fire. 1881 *Specif. J. H. Johnson's Patent* No. 655 The ship .. has in addition to the turrets, what I term a conning shield or observation turret. 1884 SIR E. J. REED in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 623 [Other shells] pierced the conning tower and blew to pieces the admiral commanding.

Conning, -ly, -ness, obs. ff. CUNNING, etc.

Conning, -e, obs. ff. CONY, rabbit.

Conniption (kŏni·pʃən). *U. S. vulgar.* Hysteria, hysterical excitement; *pl.* hysterics.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s. v., 'George, if you keep coming home so late to dinner, I shall have a conniption.' 1888 *Daily Times* (Troy, N. Y.) 25 Aug., Here the bard is supposed to have gone into 'conniptions' and collapsed. 1889 *New York Tribune* 31 Mar. 19/6 The first [ovation] was the silly conniption over Alvary.

Connivance, -ancy: see CONNIVENCE, -ENCY.

Connive (kǫ̆nəi·v), *v.* [ad. L. *connīvē-re* (in cl. period *cōnīvēre*) to shut the eyes, blink, wink, be dull or drowsy, shut the eyes to crime or wrong, f. *con-* together + a primitive **nīvēre* not found, but app. related to *nicĕre* to make a sign, *nictāre* to wink, twinkle the eyelids; cf. F. *conniver* in same sense, 16th c. in Littré.]

1. *intr.* To shut one's eyes to a thing that one dislikes but cannot help, to pretend ignorance, to take no notice. Const. *at*. *arch.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 412 By means of those villains ..the opinion was so rivetted..that his Lordship must at least connive at it. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 9 They must connive in some cases, but may not concede in any. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlix. 64 The grand-signeir connives at the loss of these dominions, for fear of losing even the titles of them. 1732 FIELDING *Mod. Husb. Epil.*, Husbands most faults, not publick made, connive at; The trip's a trifle—when the frailty's private. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 389 While the Whig party was still formidable, the government thought it expedient occasionally to connive at the violation of this rule.

†**b.** To shut one's eyes to the faults of, look indulgently *at* or *on*. *Obs.*

1629 MASSINGER *Picture* III. ii, Pray you, connive On my weak tenderness. 1646 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* (1663) To Rdr., Gentle Youth, think it not amiss to peruse this Piece, yet connive at the style; for it hath need thereof.

2. To shut one's eyes to an action that one ought to oppose, but which one covertly sympathizes with; to wink *at*, be secretly privy or accessory. (The ordinary sense.)

1632 BROME *Novella* v. Wks. 1873 I. 162 If you receive the Duccats..pray bring our shares, Wee all connive you know. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* (J.), The licentiousness of inferiours, and the remissness of superiours, the one violates and the other connives. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 151 He judges, as all Rome did, that I conniv'd at his death. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* i. 4 He promised to connive. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 70 To connive at abuses while pretending to remove them. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* xv. (1880) 262 The maritime population..actively connived at their escape.

†**3.** To wink *at* (offenders); to look *at* (a person) with secret sympathy or indulgence. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 691 Sure the Gods doe this yeere conniue at vs, and we may doe any thing extempore. 1640 *Order Ho. Com.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 53 Accused for Releasing and Conniving at Popish Priests. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. v. § 53 Malefactours protected by the Citizens of Oxford, who..connived at offenders who had done mischiefs to the Scholars. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 21 Aug. (1774) II. 200 You must renounce courts, if you will not connive at knaves and tolerate fools.

b. To have a covert understanding *with* (a person); to take part or co-operate *with* privily.

1797 E. M. LOMAX in *Philanthrope* No. 28. 222 He will be so vain and conceited as to connive with you. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* ii, Dost thou connive with the wolves in robbing thine own fold? 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 6 Who acts, connives With God's relations set in time and space.

†**4.** To shut one's eyes from neglect, to neglect to look *at*, disregard, leave unnoticed. *Obs.*

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 24 An ancient Law ..lay long covered in the embers of division between the Houses of York and Lancaster, and forgotten or connived at by the succeeding Princes.

†**5.** To remain dormant or inactive. *Obs. rare.* (So in L.) Cf. CONNIVENT 2.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 624, I suffer them to enter .. and conniving seem To gratifie my scornful Enemies. 1671 — *Samson* 465 He, be sure, Will not connive, or linger, thus provoked, But will arise and his great name assert.

†**6.** To dispense covertly *with*. *Obs. rare.*

1623 ABP. WILLIAMS in Hacket *Life* I. 178 Those Statutes ..are all..in full force, and in Free Execution. Nor were they ever intended to be connived with in the least Syllable.

†**7.** *trans.* To wink at, overlook, tacitly permit, pass over (a fault or offence). *Obs.*

c 1608 HIERON *Discov. Hypocr.* Ep. Ded., If your Lordship shall please .. to conniue my presuming. 1617 — *Wks.* II. 154 So God connivueth many weakenesses in His deare children. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Ded. (1851) 7 Divorces were not conniv'd only, but with open eye allow'd of old for hardnesse of heart.

†**8.** *intr.* To wink (*lit.* but with allusion to sense 1). *Obs. nonce-use.*

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 305 ⁋ 10 This Artist is to teach them how to nod judiciously, to shrug up their shoulders in a dubious case, to connive with either Eye.

9. *Nat. Hist.* To be CONNIVENT (q. v.). *rare.*

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 120 Petals the same number, conniving at the base, or even cohering.

Connivence, -ance (kǫ̆nəi·vĕns). [a. F. *connivence*, or ad. L. *co(n)nīvēntia*, f. *co(n)nīvēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *co(n)nīvēre*: see CONNIVE and -ENCE. Originally always written *-ence* (though often altered in re-editions and dictionary quotations); the spelling *connivance* is rare before 1689, but has prevailed since *c* 1720. Phillips and Kersey (up to 1721) have *connivence*, Bailey (1721–), followed by Johnson, *connivance*; but this is not justified either by Latin or French derivation.]

1. The action of conniving; the action of winking at, overlooking or ignoring (an offence, fault, etc.); often implying secret sympathy or approval: tacit permission or sanction; encouragement by forbearing to condemn.

1611 COTGR., *Connivence*, a conniuence, or winking at. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. iii. 384 They dare not .. to giue way or conniuence to any the lest iniustice. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xiii. (1851) 94 Not leading into error, as the Jewes were led by this connivence of Moses, if it were a connivence. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 78 The Multitude knows not what Connivance, Mercy, or Danger are. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xliii. 472 [It] procured him a toleration, or at least a connivence. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. vii. 60 He thought it must have been known to be done by his connivance. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. x. 410 They were accused of sharing dividends by mutual connivance. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 297 The husband's connivance in her guilt..is a good defence to the wife against an action of divorce.

b. with *pl.*

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 195 They had .. all convenient connivences, and compliances from the State. 1780 SIR H. CROFT *Abbey of Kilkhampton* (1786) 42 The connivances they were said to have assisted in.

c. Const. *at*, *in*, *with* († *to*).

1614 BP. HALL *Recollect. Treat.* 1095 Connivence at the outrages of the mighty. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* IV. 63 By having any connivence with your crime. 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as you list* I. ii, What defence Can you alleage for your connivence to The Carthaginian gallies. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 298 ⁋ 1 The same connivance at the Vices. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* 376 Mrs. Rubelle's connivance.. in the conspiracy. 1886 MORLEY *Ht. Martineau* Crit. Misc. III. 192 Connivance at the peculiar institution of the Slave States.

†**2.** *lit.* Winking (with allusion to sense 1). *Obs.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 17 O thou that hast made so manie men winke .. and yet knowest not what conniuence means. 1614 T. ADAMS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxvi. 10 Their eyes will water and twinkle, and fall at last to blind connivence.

3. *Nat. Hist.* The fact of being CONNIVENT, q. v.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 225 The connivence of the anthers in a cone.

Connivency (kǫ̆nəi·vĕnsi). *arch.* or *Obs.* Also 7 -ancey, -ancy. [ad. L. *co(n)nīvēntia*: see prec. and -ENCY.] **1.** = CONNIVENCE 1.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. xlvi. 33 They were married, with Servius his leave and connivencie, rather than his good liking. 1621 *Commons' Petit.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 41 If it once get but a connivancey, it will press for a Toleration. 1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 30 Chastised for their negligence, connivency, and stupidity. 1876 BROWNING *Cenciaja* 158 Such connivency With crime as should procure a decent death.

†**b.** Const. *at*, *to*. *Obs.*

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* (1640) 14 And what was this but his connivency at wicked and licentious people. 1634 W. TIRWHYT *Balzac's Lett.* 185 It hath rather beene a connivency to the necessity of time. 1689 *Myst. of Iniq.* 14 Obtaining his connivancy at their violation of the Laws.

†**2.** Tendency to converge. *Obs.*

1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 191 The Earth being such a one and all its Parts having a Propension or Connivency to the Center.

Connivent (kǫ̆nəi·vĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *co(n)nīvēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *co(n)nīvēre* to CONNIVE.]

†**1.** Conniving; disposed to connive at or overlook (offences, etc.). *Obs.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 188 What causes Magistrates to be so partiall and connivent at offenders? 1648 SYMMONS *Vind. Chas. I*, 300 Using a connivent lenity.

†**2.** Dozing, dormant. *Obs. rare.* Cf. CONNIVE 5.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. iii. (1851) 68 So fickle and so variable, sometimes like a devouring fire, and by and by connivent in the embers.

3. a. *Phys. Connivent valves* (*valvulæ conniventes*): circular folds in the mucous membrane of the small intestine, increasing the secretory and absorbent surface.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 284 Wind..pent up.. makes its way by force through the blind, connivent ducts. 1778 *Anat. Dial.* (1785) 210 The connivent valves are larger in this than in any other of the guts. [1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. § 22 (1869) 171 Structures peculiar to the small intestine are the *valvulæ conniventes*.]

b. *Nat. Hist.* Gradually convergent; approaching at the extremity: of the anthers, petals, or sepals in flowers, and the wings in certain insects.

1757 PULTNEY in *Phil. Trans.* L. 66 At the base they are connivent, and at the top bent outwardly. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 203 The anthers being connivent or converging. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* App. 309 Lateral petals ovate, obtuse, connivent.

Conniver (kǫ̆nəi·vəɹ). [f. CONNIVE + -ER [1].] One who connives.

1639 R. JUNIUS *Sinne Stigm.* 825 (T.) Abettors; counsellors; consenters; commenders; connivers; concealers. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 151 Abetters of, or Connivers at the vilest Heresies. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xxxvi, *I* to become .. the conniver at low and improper .. connections! 1890 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 543 That .. comes near to an admission that he had been a conniver.

Conniving (kǫ̆nəi·viŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONNIVE + -ING [1].] The action of the verb CONNIVE.

1648 GILLESPIE *Usefull Case* (1649) 24 That cannot excuse the conniving at gross and scandalous sinners. 1669 H. STUBBE *Censure* (1671) 19 There is no conniving or complying with such a person.

Conni·ving, *ppl. a.* [-ING [2].] That connives; in *Nat. Hist.* = CONNIVENT 3 b.

1783 BURKE *Sp. E. India Bill* Wks. IV. 112 In many of them, the directors were heartily concurring .. in all, they were conniving. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 291 Dead-nettle ..Anthers conniving in pairs; cells diverging.

Connix: see CONNEX.

Connixation. A humorous formation on L. *nix* snow, after *conflagration*.

1762 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) II. clxvii. 136, I thought last night was the general connixation.

†**Co·nnogh, -och.** *Sc. Obs.* [perh. Gael. *conach* murrain in cattle.] Some kind of disease.

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 300 The cogh and the connogh, the collicke and the cald, The cords and the couteuill, the claisps and the cleiks.

‖ **Connoissa·nce.** *Obs.* [F. *connoissance*, now *connaiss-*, knowledge, acquaintance.] At the time *connoisseur* was adopted in its art sense, there was an attempt also to introduce this word for the corresponding quality of special knowledge.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Connoissance*, a solid and critical Judgment in any Art or Science; particularly in Painting, Sculpture, etc. 1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) II. 170 A great master on the fiddle, and very knowing in connoissance. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 33 Being in search of a proper term for this science, Mr. Prior proposed to name it *connoissance*; but that word has not obtained possession as *connoisseur* has. 1860 G. A. SALA in *Cornh. Mag.* I. 565 Pope [? Prior] even proposed to found a science of picture-tasting, and to call it 'connoissance'.

‖ **Connoisseur** (konesör, kǫnisiū·ɹ). [F. *connoisseur*, former spelling of *connaisseur*:—OF. *conoiseor*:—L. *cognōscitōr-em*, agent-n. from *cognōscĕre*: see COGNOSCE.]

†**1.** One who knows, one versed in a subject. *Obs.*

1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* v. § 27 Commendation of Honour and Good-nature: but the former of these, by *Connoisseurs*, is always understood to mean nothing but Fashion. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826), By his Perpetual inquisitiveness..he became no ordinary connoisseur in the sciences.

2. *spec.* A person well acquainted with one of the fine arts, and competent to pass a judgement in relation thereto; a critical judge of art or of matters of taste.

1714 MANDEVILLE *Fable of Bees* (1723) 374 There are Parties among Connoisseurs, and few of them agree in their esteem. 1719 J. RICHARDSON (*title*) Two Discourses on the Art of Criticism, as it relates to Painting and the Sciences of a Connoisseur. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* 3 Painters and connoisseurs are the only competent judges. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Cit's C. Box* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 44 Blest age! when all men may procure, The title of a Connoisseur. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 13 Now impudent, and now demure, Now blockhead and now connoisseur. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 9 In the connoisseurs of music, or in the lovers of theatricals.

b. *transf.* A critic or judge in other matters of taste (*e.g.* of wines, delicacies, etc.).

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 192 The cyder made from [the crab apple] is admired by connoisseurs. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 59 Merton was a connoisseur in ladies' dress. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* I. 46 Looked..as a connoisseur does at a bottle of rare wine.

Hence **Connoisseu·r** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*)

a 1828 BLAKE in Gilchrist *Life* (1880) I. 259 Every man .. who has not been connoisseured out of his senses.

Connoisseu·rship. [f. prec. + -SHIP.]

1. The rôle or part of a connoisseur; critical acquaintance with works of art or matters of taste; the sphere or realm of connoisseurs.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. v, Connoisseurship, painting, music, statuary. 1780 MRS. THRALE *Let. to Johnson* 28 Apr. in *Boswell*, This morning it was all connoisseurship; we went to see some pictures. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 152 Commending In Connoisseurship's jargon quaint and cold. 1865 *Reader* 29 Apr. 478/2 At that time connoisseurship ignored the earlier schools of Italy.

2. The quality of being a connoisseur; proficiency as a connoisseur.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) IV. xxxiii. 234 To see my Lord..showing his connoisseurship to his motionless admiring Wife. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxii. 257 We began to pride ourselves on our connoisseurship.

attrib. 1791 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Remonstr.* Wks. 1794 III. 103 Squinting with connoisseurship glances.

b. *humorously* as a personal title.

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) IV. vii. 61 Which [picture] your connoisseurship knows is so exquisitely imagined. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. liii, How well his connoisseurship understands The graceful bend.

Connor, var. of CUNNER, name of a fish.

†**Con-no·tar.** *Sc. Obs.* [a. obs. F. *connotaire*, 16th c.] He who is notary together with another.

1620 W. SCOT *Apol. Narr.* (1846) 128 Documents and instruments in the hands of the con-notars. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* III. 98, I would rather trust myself to the mercy of God than to that of these d——d connoters at any time.

†**Connotate,** *v. Obs.* [f. *connotāt-*, ppl. stem of med.L. *connotāre*: see CONNOTE.]

1. *trans.* = CONNOTE 1.

1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* I. III. iv. 101 They connotate 490 yeares. 1609 — *Theoph. & Remig.* 124 The inward man doth connotate the soule, and the outward man the body. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* III. I. 256 (R.) His repentance was withall significantly connotated thereby. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 51 'Tis impossible to conceive Humanity, for Example, without connotating Homo its Suppositum.

2. Of things or facts; = CONNOTE 2.

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xl. 519 Law and Punishment being Relatives, and mutually connotating each the other. *a* 1660 HAMMOND (J.), God's foreseeing doth not include or connotate predetermining, any more than I decree with my intellect.

†**Connotate,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *connotāt-us* pa. pple.: see above.] A meaning or thing connotated.

1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 74 Repeating still the same former Notion with the Connotate of Foreknown. *Ibid.* 143 A Power to Revive Perceptions, with a Connotate annext.

Connotation (kɒnōtē·ʃən). [ad. med.L. *connotātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *connotāre*: so in Fr.]

1. The signifying in addition; inclusion of something in the meaning of a word besides what it primarily denotes; implication.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 417/1 This woorde congregacyon didde neuer signifie the noumber of christen people, as christen people, with a connotacyon or consideracion of theyr fayth or chrystendome. *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1643) 314 When the words of knowledge do together by connotation imply affection, much more do the words of beleefe. 1676 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 298 That which formal sin adds over and above to material .. is the Connotation of that special Dependence of it upon the Will. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* 404 The Lamb, which signifies the Person of Christ, though it may be with a Connotation of his Church, his Body. 1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1878) I. ix. 313 If we could suppose *qualis* to have been used without any connotation of *talis*.

b. That which is implied in a word in addition to its essential or primary meaning.

1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* II. 6 The very word heresy, which simply means private judgment, has in all times borne an opprobrious connotation. 1877 *Athenæum* 21 July, That adjective [*un-english*] possesses a somewhat uncomplimentary connotation.

2. *Logic.* †a. With the earlier logicians: The subject 'connoted' by a term which signifies (or 'notes') an attribute or group of attributes *Obs.* b. With J. S. Mill and later logicians: The attribute or aggregate of attributes connoted by a term. (See CONNOTE *v.* 4.) Hence, c. In non-technical use: The sum of what a word implies or means; meaning.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Power Excommun.* 14 But this Christian society doth not respect men under the connotation of men but as Christians. 1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1869) I. ix. 299, I shall find much convenience in using the term *notation* to point out the sensation or sensations which are peculiarly marked by such words, the term *connotation* to point out the clusters which they mark along with this their principal meaning. 1846 J. S. MILL *Logic* I. v. § 2 Hobbes.. bestowed little or no attention upon the *connotation* of words; and sought for their meaning exclusively in what they *denote*. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Sept. 295 Phrases to which no definite meaning, or, more technically speaking, no fixed connotation, is attached. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. (ed. 2) 644 An epithet sometimes detracts from, instead of adding to, the connotation of a word. 1876 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* v. (1880) 39 The intension of a term is synonymous with its comprehension, or connotation, or depth. 1887 FOWLER *Deductive Logic* v. 37 A definition is an exposition of the connotation of a term. *Ibid.* ii. 19.

†3. (?) A mutual relation. *Obs.* Cf. CONNOTATE 2.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. vi. 123 By reason of the coexistence of one thing with another there ariseth a various relation or connotation between them.

†4. Signification in combination, CONSIGNIFICATION. Cf. CONNOTE 3. *Obs.*

1786 H. TOOKE *Purley* (1798) I. 321 Concerning the word with, he would tell me..that it had no meaning of its own, but only a connotation or consignification.

Connotative (kɒnōu·tătiv), *a.* [ad. med.L. *connotātīv-us*, f. *connotāt-*, ppl. stem of *connotāre* to CONNOTE.

Nomen connotativum, terminus connotativus were used by Occam *a* 1347: 'Nomen autem connotativum est illud quod significat aliquid primario et aliquid secundario' (Prantl III. 364).]

1. Having the quality of connoting; pertaining to connotation, or to an additional or implied signification.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 126 *Album*, although in a formall signification of the thing designd it expresse a certain *Ens per se*, yet..the formall and materiall or connotatiue signification, of it, is, it's *Ens per accidens*. *c* 1630 JACKSON *Creed* v. xiii. Wks. IV. 95 Which definition..is not essential, but causal or connotative. 1638 *Ibid.* IX. xiii. Wks. VIII. 263 Collateral or connotative imprecations of divine power. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xvi. I. 479 The word mythe..signified simply a statement or current narrative, without any connotative implication either of truth or falsehood. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Let. Pusey* 14 Secondary, symbolical, connotative senses of Scripture.

2. *Logic. Connotative term*: according to J. S. Mill, a term or word which, while it denotes (or is predicated of) a subject, also connotes or indicates its attributes.

In the scholastic and later logic a connotative, as distinguished from an absolute, term was one which primarily signified an attribute and secondarily a subject. In the logic of J. S. Mill this usage is inverted; the subject is 'denoted', the attribute 'connoted'. Later still, the terms 'denotation' and 'connotation' have been used in a sense synonymous with logical 'extension' and 'intension' (cf. quot. 1876 in CONNOTATION 2, and Fowler *Deduct. Logic* ii. (1887) 19).

1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1878) I. ix. 306 *Friend* is a concrete, connotative term.. Its connotation is dropped by another mark, the syllable *-ship*; thus *friendship*. 1846 J. S. MILL *Logic* I. ii. § 5 A connotative term is one which denotes a subject and implies an attribute. 1872 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* II. VI. vi. 60 The subject and predicate of the major premiss are connotative terms. 1887 FOWLER *Deduct. Log.* ii. 19 In the scholastic logic, what I have called attributives [i. e. adjectives and participles used adjectively] are alone recognised as connotative terms.

Connotatively (kɒnōu·tătivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a connotative manner.

1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 110 In Attributive Judgments the Predicate is actually thought only Connotatively.

Connote (kɒnōu·t), *v.* [ad. med.L. *connotā-re* to mark along with, to mark (a thing) with or in addition to (another), f. L. *con-* together with + *notāre* to mark, to NOTE.

The Latin word was in common use in mediæval logic: app. first, according to Prantl, in Duns Scotus, and frequently in Occam, and so onwards in the terminology of the schools; thence it passed into English literary use; but its use as an English technical term of logic is recent, and due to Jas. and J. S. Mill.

a 1300 DUNS SCOTUS (in Prantl III. 134, *note* 598) Tam secundum significatum quam secundum connotatum. *a* 1347 OCCAM (*ibid.* 364 *n.* 829) Quaedam sunt synonyma, quia simpliciter idem significant et connotant. 1657 HEEREBORD Ἑρμηνεία *Logica* (1680) 151 Ideoque [vox concreta] illud consignificat seu connotat; ut *justus* significat justitiam, sed quae concernit et connotat hominem in quo est.]

1. *trans.* To signify secondarily or in addition; to include or imply along with the primary or essential meaning.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 271 Ὁ ὄφις ὁ ἀρχαῖος connoting the Roman Empire as well as the Devil. 1693 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) III. 434 Good .. over and above the bare Being of a Thing, Connotes also a certain sutableness or agreeableness of it to some other thing. 1872 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) II. 389 Deism .. connotes along with natural religion a negation of the truth or reality of the Christian revelation.

2. Of things or facts: To imply or involve as a consequence, condition, or accompaniment.

a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 160 A practical remembrance which connotes affections fruitful effect. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1810) I. 128 This faith doth not only denote precisely .. such opinions and persuasions .. but doth also connote and imply such acts of will, as .. are naturally consequent upon them. 1757 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IX. 243 But 'punishment always connotes guilt'. It always connotes sin and suffering; and here are both. 1867 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 719/1 A luxury which connotes a high condition of intellect and character, but still a luxury. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xxi. 376 The descent of snow in one place connotes the evaporation of water in another locality.

†3. To combine in signifying (something); to mean in combination. *Obs.*

1786 H. TOOKE *Purley* (1798) I. 305 The cypher, which has no value of itself, and only serves (if I may use the language of Grammarians) to connote and consignify, and to change the value of figures. 1805 *Ibid.* (1815) II. 437 Some Grammarians have said that an Adjective only connotes, and means nothing by itself.

4. *Logic.* (Of a term.) †a. With the earlier logicians: To imply or indicate the subject in which an attribute inheres, while primarily signifying or 'noting' the attribute itself. *Obs.* b. With J. S. Mill: To imply or indicate the attributes involved, while denoting (or being predicated of) the subject.

As to the change of use, see note to *Connotative term*, and cf. quot. 1829 with Heerebord above.

1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1878) I. i. § 5. 34 *note*, White, in the phrase white horse, denotes two things, the colour and the horse; but it denotes the colour primarily, the horse secondarily. We shall find it very convenient to say..that it *notes* the primary, *connotes* the secondary signification. 1846 J. S. MILL *Logic* I. ii. § 5 The word white, denotes all white things, as snow, paper, the foam of the sea, etc., and implies, or as it was termed by the schoolmen, *connotes*, the attribute of whiteness. *Ibid.*, The name..is said to signify the subjects *directly*, the attributes *indirectly*; it *denotes* the subjects, and implies, or involves, or indicates, or as we shall say henceforth, *connotes*, the attributes. It is a connotative name. *Ibid.*, Whenever the names given to objects convey any information, that is, whenever they have properly any meaning, the meaning resides not in what they *denote*, but in what they *connote*. 1887 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* ii. 19 A term may be said to *denote* or designate individuals, to *connote* or mean attributes or groups of attributes.

b. Hence, in general, non-technical use: To imply, include in its signification, convey to the mind or mean in actual use and application. (Often loosely used.)

1865 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) II. 216 A man may believe the facts which the doctrine connotes without believing the doctrine. 1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* I. Introd. 64 The terms 'three and three' and 'six' denote the same relations, connote different ideas. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* iv. 148 It is Christianity alone which breathed into it all that it connotes. 1875 POSTE *Gaius*, I. (ed. 2) 45 Characters which the name is not intended to connote. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 431 The word [Council] connotes a totally different order of conceptions to those that were prevalent at that early time.

Hence **Connoted** *ppl. a.*

1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1878) I. ix. 300 It is often highly convenient to drop the connotation; that is, to leave out the connoted cluster.

Connotive (kɒnōu·tiv), *a. rare.* = CONNOTATIVE. In mod. Dicts.

Connownt, obs. f. COVENANT.

Connubial (kɒniū·biăl), *a.* [ad. L. *co(n)nūbiāl-is*, f. *co(n)nūbium* marriage, wedlock, f. *con-* together + *nūb-ĕre* to marry: see NUPTIAL.]

1. Of or pertaining to marriage, or the married state; nuptial, matrimonial.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 743 The Rites Mysterious of connubial Love. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 18 ¶ 4 Of my friends who have been least successful in connubial contracts. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 404 Kind connubial tenderness. 1839 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Holland* 38/1 The ladies must also have reached a discreet age, before they enter the connubial state.

2. *transf.* a. Married, wedded; also *fig.* b. Perfaining to a husband or wife, conjugal. (*humorous.*)

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 789 Connubial vines o'ertop the larch they climb. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Ld. Thonlouse*, Provoking from connubial toes a hint. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 69 Originally, no schism at all seems to have been contemplated by the connubial Evangelist.

Hence **Connu·bialism** (*nonce-wd.*), the married state. **Connu·bialize** *v. intr.* (*humorous*), to enter the married state, to marry. **Connubially** *adv.*

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 310 The glittering temple of connubialism. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VII. 224 In the flurry of incipient connubialism. 1870 H. ROWLEY (*title*) Gamosagammon, or Hints on Hymen for the use of parties about to Connubialize. 1884 W. S. GILBERT *Mikado*, Unless connubially linked.

Connubiality (kɒniūbiæ·lĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] Connubial state or condition; the practice or right of marrying; (with *pl.*) any action characteristic of the married state.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XX, 'Think, sir', replied Mr. Weller; 'why, I think he's the victim o' connubiality'. 1838 — *Nich. Nick.* xlii, Some slight connubialities which had begun to pass between Mr. and Mrs. Browdie. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 2/2 The connubiality of the Anglican clergy.

Connubiate (kɒniū·biĕt), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *co(n)nūbi-um* + -ATE³.] To get married.

1814 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 9 Apr., I will connubiate and join you.

†**Connudate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. ppl. stem of L. *connūdāre* to bare, uncover.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Connudate*, to strip naked. 1721 BAILEY.

Connu·merate, *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *connumerāre* to reckon together, f. *con-* + *numerāre* to count.] *trans.* To reckon or count together.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* (1837) I. 24 Not to be connumerated or reckoned together with those. 1805 T. TAYLOR *Misc.* (1820) 13 The actions are frauds and stratagems, which he connumerates with casualties.

Connumera·tion. *rare.* [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] Reckoning or numbering together.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. ix. 126 The Induction or connumeration of other animalls conjoyned herewith. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xvi. 188 We must instance these latter in the connumeration of the former. 1790 PORSON *Lett. to Travis* 225 Insisting upon the connumeration of the three persons.

Co·nnusable, -ance, -ant, -or, obs. ff. COGNIZABLE, etc.

1694 R. COKE *Crt. & State Eng.* I. 39½ Causes Connusable at Common Law.

†**Connutri·tious,** *a. Obs.*—° App. only a Dictionary word, originating in an erroneous adaptation (after *nutritious*) of med.L. *connūtrītus*, rendering *συντεθραμμένος* having been nourished together, used by Hippocrates in conjunction with *ἐμπεφυκώς* having been inborn, *congenitus*, congenital. (The regular meaning of *connutritious*, if in use, would be 'conjointly nutritious': cf. the amended explanations of Craig and Smart.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Connutritious* (*connutritus*), that hath the same nourishment, or bringing up. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Connutritious* is that which becomes habitual to a Person from his particular Nourishment, or..had its first Aliments from sucking a distempered Nurse, etc. 1846 SMART *Supp.*, *Connutritious*, nutritious by the force of habit. 1847 CRAIG, *Connutricious*, nourishing together.

Conny, north. Eng. dial. f. CANNY.

Conny, connyg, connynge, obs. ff. CONY.

Connygree, connyngere, var. of CONYGER *Obs.*, rabbit-warren.

Connynghede: see CUNNINGHEDE *Obs.*, skill, knowingness.

Conocarp (kōu·nokāɪp). [= mod.L. *cōnocarpium*, f. Gr. *κῶνος* cone + *καρπός* fruit.] 'A fruit consisting of a collection of carpels arranged upon a conical centre, as the strawberry' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). So **Conoca·rpous** *a.*, 'having conical fruit' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

Conocuneus (kōunoˌkiū·niˌŭs). *Geom.* [f. L. *cōn-us* CONE + *cuneus* wedge.] A surface generated by a straight line which constantly intersects a fixed straight line at right angles, and also constantly passes through the circumference of a fixed circle; i. e. a figure with a circular base like a cone, but having instead of an apex a ridge or edge like a wedge.

First treated of by Prof. J. Wallis of Oxford in 1662. In his definition the name is applied to one quarter of the whole solid, formed by two sections, parallel and at right angles, respectively, to the edge, and having thus one fourth of the curved surface, and three plane surfaces, one a quadrant of the circular base.

1662 WALLIS *Lett. to Sir R. Murray* Apr. 7 Solidum sic terminatum vocamus *Conocuneum*. 1684—*transl.*, I thought fit to give it the name of *Cono-Cuneus*, as having the base of a *Cone*, and the vertex of a *Cuneus*. 1862 SALMON *Geom. of 3 Dim.* § 384 Ex. 1 The equation of the right conoid passing through the axis of *z* and through a plane curve .. Wallis's cono-cuneus is when the fixed curve is a circle. 1869 B. PRICE *Infin. Calc.* I. 538 Ex. 2.

Conodont (kōu·nodɒnt). *Palæont.* [mod. f. Gr. κῶνος cone + ὀδοντ- tooth.] A small conical tooth-like glistening body, found in Silurian and other ancient strata, and at first supposed to be a tooth of a cyclostomous fish; now more generally considered to be the remains of some invertebrate animal.

1859 Owen in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 116/1 The writer finds no form of spine, denticle, or hooklet in any Echinoderm to match the Conodonts; and concludes that they have most analogy with the spines .. of naked Molluscs or Annelides. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* (1879) II. 122 Much difficulty was felt by scientific men in accepting Pander's view that the *Conodonts* were the teeth of fishes.

Conoid (kōu·noid), *a.* and *sb.* [mod. ad. Gr. κωνοειδής cone-shaped, κωνοειδές a conoid: see -OID.]

A. *adj.* Approaching a cone in shape; more or less conical in shape.

Conoid body: the pineal gland (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Conoid ligament*: the posterior fasciculus of the coraco-clavicular ligament, attached above to the *conoid tubercle*, at the scapular end of the lower surface of the clavicle. *Conoid teeth*: canine teeth.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 666 Stretching the surface of it from a Plain to a Conoid figure, within the same Circumference. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 293 Two large conoid cairns. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 42 Shell turreted or conoid. 1836–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 155/1 The insertion of the..conoid..ligaments.

B. *sb.*

1. *Geom.* **a.** A solid generated by the revolution of a conic section about its axis; a conicoid of revolution (*esp.* a paraboloid or hyperboloid, the ellipsoids or spheroids being often excluded). This is the κωνοειδές of Archimedes.

[1656 Hobbes 6 *Lessons* v. Wks. 1845 VII. 305 Your comparison of the sphere and conoeides, so far holds good.] *a* 1664 Barrow in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 34 Concerning the parabolical conoids. 1796 Hutton *Math. Dict.* I. 327 In the hyperbolic conoid, the section is an ellipse, when its axis makes with the axis of the solid an angle greater than that made by [this] and the asymptote of the generating hyperbola. 1807 — *Course Math.* II. 274 A diving bell, of the form of a parabolic conoid. 1872 Proctor *Ess. Astron.* xii. 164 The [zodiacal] light exhibits usually the figure of an oblique conoid.

† **b.** See quot. *Obs.*

1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Conoid* (with Geomet.), a solid Body resembling a Cone, excepting that instead of a perfect Circle, it has for its Base an Ellipsis or some other Curve approaching thereto.

c. A surface generated by a straight line which continues parallel to a fixed plane, and passes through a fixed straight line and a fixed curve. Cf. Conocuneus.

This sense occurs in Fr. *conoïde* in 1774, and perh. earlier; it is that now usual in Solid Geometry.

1862 Salmon *Geom. of 3 Dim.* (1874) § 448 Surfaces generated by lines parallel to a fixed plane. This is a family of surfaces which includes conoids as a particular case. § 450 Surfaces generated by lines which meet a fixed axis. This class also includes the family of conoids. 1865 Aldis *Solid Geom.* § 144 If the fixed line be perpendicular to the fixed plane..the surface is called a right conoid.

2. *in gen. use.* Any body of a shape more or less approaching a cone, *esp.* one having the form of half a spindle, in which the slant sides from the base to the vertex are curved instead of straight.

1793 Sir G. Shuckburgh in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 76 A steel point or cone, resting in a hollow conoid of bell metal. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 367 To back off the spiral-coil from the tip of the spindle, and then wind the thread upon it in a shapely conoid. 1868 Proctor in *Daily News* 25 Nov., The conoid used in ordinary rifle practice.. passes much more freely through the air, point first, than an ordinary spherical bullet. 1882 Sladen in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVI. 236 Dorsally the centre of the disk is elevated into a sharp conoid.

3. *Anat.* The pineal gland; = *Conoid body*: see A. 1828 in Webster.

Conoidal (kɒnoi·dăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. *Geom.* Pertaining to, or of the form of, a conoid (in its various senses).

Conoidal cusps (in *Optics*), the name given by Sir W. R. Hamilton to the singular points or conical points of the wave-surface.

1571 Digges *Pantom.* IV. Pref. Tj, Not onely..Theorems of spherall solides, but also of Conoydall, Parabollical, Hyperbollical, and Ellepseycal circumscribed and inscribed bodies. 1837 Babbage *Bridgw. Treat.* viii. 103 The curve surface ..had four conoidal cusps at each of which there were, consequently, an infinite number of tangent planes. 1865 Aldis *Solid Geom.* § 144 A conoidal surface is a surface generated by a straight line which always meets a fixed straight line, is parallel to a fixed plane, and meets a fixed curve.

2. *in gen. use.* Approaching in shape to a cone; nearly but not exactly conical.

1741 Monro *Anat.* (ed. 3) 25 The Figure..is somewhat conoidal. 1842 H. Miller *O. R. Sandst.* xi. (ed. 2) 233 Conoidal hills, bare of soil. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Aug. 10/2 The new musket, adapted to conoidal shot.

Hence **Conoi·dally** *adv.*

Conoi·dic, *a. rare*⁻°. [f. as prec. + -IC.] = prec. 1828 in Webster; and in mod. Dicts.

Conoi·dical, *a. rare*⁻°. = prec. 1755 in Johnson; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence **Conoi·dically** *adv.*, conoidally. 1886 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 448 A conoidically ended, long, cylindrical navigable [balloon].

Conoido- (kɒnoi·dɒ), combining form of Conoid, prefixed to adjectives denoting shape, and expressing modification towards the conical form, as in *conoido-hemispherical, -rotundate.* (Cf. Conico-.)

1848 Dana *Zooph.* 415 Calicles .. conoido-hemispherical. *Ibid.* 290 Small, orbicular, high conoido-rotundate.

Conoissaunce, obs. f. Cognizance.

Co-nominee: see Co- *prefix* 3.

Conormal (kɒnɒ·ɹmăl), *a. Math.* [f. Co- + Normal.] Having common normals.

‖ **Conoscente** (kɒnɒʃe·ntē). Also 8 conn-. Pl. -ti (-tī). [Ital.] = Cognoscente, q.v.

1766 R. Griffith *Lett. betw. Henry & Fr.* III. 10 Attend to her with this connocente view. 1783 Cowper *Lett.* 29 June, Such a phenomenon .. has occasioned much speculation among the connoscenti at this place. 1837 *Athenæum* No. 504. 469 The common print-shop lounger as well as the conoscente. 1842 Lytton *Zanoni* 21 He had been deposed ..for having shocked the conoscenti.

Co-nourish (kɒ·nɒ·riʃ), *v.* [f. Co- + Nourish: cf. *co-nutrition.*] *trans.* To nourish or feed together under the same conditions.

1885 F. Warner *Physical Expression* xvi. 286 If two or more living subjects be co-nourished during the period of development, they will tend to 'similar proportional development', and 'similar series of kinetic actions'.

Conpace = *compace*, obs. f. Compass *v.*

Conperseyner: see Comparcioner.

Conpetent, obs. f. Competent.

Conplane (kɒ·nplē·n), *a. Math.* [f. Con- + Plane.] In a common plane.

1876 Kennedy tr. *Reuleaux's Kinem. of Mach.* 64 The relative motions of plane figures in a common plane, or as we shall in future call them shortly, conplane figures. *Ibid.* All relative motions of conplane figures.

Conproportion, obs. var. of Comproportion *v.*

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 127 And conproporcyond so convenyently.

† **Conprove,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. (Better comprove.) [a. OF. *conprouver, com-, -prover*:—L. *comprobāre* to approve of.] To approve.

a 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 287 In conprouing of yᵉ sayde refuse [my sayd Lord of Winchester] resettyd yᵉ sayd Wodeuile.

Conpunct, obs. var. of Compunct *ppl. a.*

c 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 1219 He was conpuncte entierly.

Conquace, var. of Conques, Conquese. *Obs.*

† **Conquadrate,** *v. Obs.*⁻° [f. ppl. stem of L. *conquadrāre*, f. *con-* together + *quadrāre* to square.] 'To bring into a square, square with another' (Ash 1775).

1721– in Bailey, etc. Hence in mod. Diets.

Conqua·ssant, *a.* [f. L. *conquassānt-em*, pres. pple. of *conquassāre*: see next.] Shaking severely: see quot.

1882 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, *Conquassant pains*, the pains of labour, at the time of their greatest intensity.

† **Conquassate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *conquassāre*, f. *con-* intensive + *quassāre*, freq. of *quatĕre* to shake.] To shake violently.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Conquassate*, to shake, dash, or break in peeces. 1666 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* xx. 247 Vomits do violently conquassate the Lungs.

† **Conquassa·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *conquassātiōn-em*, n. of action from *conquassāre*: see prec.] Severe shaking; agitation, concussion.

a 1626 Middleton *Quiet Life* III. xxi, I have had a conquassation in my cerebrum ever since the disaster. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 324 Wind is generated by the Conquassation of Phlegm. 1767 A. Campbell *Lexiph.* (1774) 22 A violent conquassation of the foliage above. 1782 A. Monro *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 49 All its blood is sent into the *vena portarum*, and has a perpetual conquassation.

Conque, obs. f. Conch.

† **Conque·dle.** *Obs.* A name of the North American Bobolink or Rice-bird.

1783 Latham *Synop. Birds* II. 1. 189 This species is known in the country by the names of Bob-Lincoln and Conquedle. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 210 *note*, Called in New England, Boblincoln, Conquedle.

Conquer (kɒ·ŋkəɹ), *v.* Forms: 3 **cuncweari,** 3–4 **conquery,** 4–5 **-queren, -queryn,** 4–6 **-quere, (-qwere, -queere), conquyr,** 5–6 **conquire,** (6 **quonquer**), 4– **conquer.** [ME. *cuncwear-i, conquer-e(n,* a. OF. *cunquer-re, conquer-re* = Pr. *conquerre*, It. *conquidere*:—L. *conquærĕre, conquīr-ĕre* to seek for, search for, procure, whence the later sense 'to procure by effort, gain, win, conquer', f. *con-* expressing completion + *quærĕre* to seek. The OF. form represented a late L. *conquærĕre*, conformed (as usual in popular L.) to the simple *quærĕre*; variation of conjugation in Romanic produced Pr. *conquerer*, 16th c. F. *conquerer*, and OF., Pr., Sp. *conquerir*, mod.F. *conquérir.*]

For the sense-development cf. note to Conquest.

I. To acquire (by effort).

† **1.** *trans.* To acquire, succeed in gaining, get possession of (by effort); to win, gain, attain to.

[1292 Britton VI. ii. § 12 Le einznee..le conquera par bref de dreit. *transl.* The eldest shall obtain it by a writ of right.] *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 33 Þat luueð hire were wel & habbes his laõõe, oðer cuncweari his luue o-þulliche wise. *c* 1385 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1632, I [Belshazzar] fayn wolde Wyt þe wytte of þe wryt, þat on þe wowe clyues .. If þou with quayntyse conquere hit, I quyte þe þy mede. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 183 Bi þis falsnesse a fewe pore wrecchis myȝten conqueren in-to here owene hondis .. almost al þe lordischipe þat may be sold. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 1450 Helth neuer shal I not conquere. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* xxiii. 21 Brenne had .. in fraunce .. conquerd a grete lordship thurgh maryage. 1552 Huloet, Conquyre or get, *adquiro, conquiro.*

II. To acquire by force of arms.

2. To acquire by fighting, win in war; to make a warlike conquest of; to subjugate. [So in OF. 11th c., *Chanson de Roland.*]

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 82 Constance .. conquerede of Spayne þe truage. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 25 He ..ferde ouer þe see, & conquerd Normandie; Duke þan was he cald, þorh conquest of hond. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 8969 Alexander the gret kyng þat conquerd Affryk, Europe and Asy. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 585 *Cleopatra*, To conqueryn [*v.r.* conqueren] regnys & honour 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* xxxix. 27 Claudius come in to this land for to conquere the truage thurgh strength. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxiii. 258 My cuppe, & horne, & harnes, yᵉ whiche Huon conqueryd of yᵉ Gyaunt Angolaffer. 1570 in Lodge *Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1791) II. 47 Land to be quonquered by the Scottes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 391 By conquering this new world. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 295 But they first determined jointly to conquer Lombardy.

b. Const. *from* (formerly *upon, on*) the loser. [OF. *conquerre une chose sur quelqu'un.*]

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 7 To conquere straunge countrees ..as king Alexandre conquerid uppon the Romayne. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* xxi, Helpe and socour for to conquer al the londe upon Belyn. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. ccxviii. [ccxiv.] 673 They were conquered vpon the turkes, and tourned perforce to the crysten faythe. 1726–31 Tindal *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* xvii. (1743) II. 54 Calais and the other places in Picardy conquered upon the English.

† **c.** Const. *to, into the hands of* (a person). *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 55 þe arke or couere of god was conquerid in-to enemyes hondis. *Ibid.* 63 þus alle men ben conquerid to þe fend almost.

d. To gain honour, a name, peace, etc., in war.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 397 The gude..held the stour To conquyr thaim endles honour. 1475 Caxton *Jason* 33 For to conquere a name in armes. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. clxix. [clxv.] 477 Yonge and lusty, and lykely to conquere honour. 1842 Alison *Hist. Europe* (ed. 8) X. lxx. § 42. 540 At all hazards we must conquer a maritime peace.

† **3.** To gain, or win (a battle, a victory). *Obs.* [So OF. *conquerre une bataille.*]

c 1475 *Partenay* 4319 Er the victory be conquere[d] and gette. 1557 North tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 123 a/1 The greate battayles they haue conquered.

4. *fig.* To gain or win by a struggle in which opposition or obstruction is overcome. [In OF. 12th c.]

1676 Hale *Contempl.* I. 75 Here was Love and Goodness ..sufficient to conquer our hearts into admiration and Astonishment. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Conquer*..to gain or win Peoples Hearts or Affections. 1844 Kinglake *Eothen* xxxv. (1878) 319 Conquer his daily bread by the threats of his dragoman. 1881 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Feb. 3/2 Nationalities striving to conquer their independence. 1884 *19th Cent.* Dec. 1020 He was left to conquer for himself the education he was determined to have.

III. To overcome by force.

5. To overcome (an adversary), gain the victory over, vanquish, subdue. [So in OF. 12th c.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2233 (Cott.) Godd we sal conquer wit fight. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Anel. & Arc.* 37 The hardy quene Of Cithea that he conquerd had. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 330 Hou lyȝtly myȝt antecrist conqwere þe churche. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3096 Quatt suld a knyght more Couett þen conquer hys foes. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 332 If we be conquered, let men conquer vs, And not these bastard Britaines. 1767 A. Young *Farmer's Lett. to People* 195 A northern nation possessing iron, has ever conquered southern ones that roll on gold. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 24 The Germans, whom the Romans found hard to conquer in two hundred and ten years.

6. *transf.* and *fig.* To get the better of; to master, overcome.

1654 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 583 We had already so far conquer'd our voyage, that we were come to the top of .. Taurus. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* I. i. § 17 Their necessities kept them in continuall employment; and after that they conquered them, they, etc. 1732 Pope *Ep. Bathurst* 154 The ruling Passion, be it what it will, The ruling Passion conquers Reason still. 1755–73 Johnson, To surmount; to overcome: as, he conquered his reluctance. 1780 Cowper *Table T.* 523 Like a proud swan, conquering the stream by force. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Hill & Vall.* iii. 44 To conquer the shyness she felt coming on. 1872 Ruskin *Eagle's N.* i. 3 If they had completely conquered the old habit.

IV. 7. *absol.* and *intr.* To be the conqueror, make conquests, gain the victory, be victorious. Formerly construed with *upon, of* (= from), *on.* [In OF. 11th c.]

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4875 And evermore hy beth werrende And upon other conquerrende. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 251 A kyng þat conquereþ of hys enemyes. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. xciii. [lxxxix.] 280 We thought we conquered greatly on them whan we had of their money. 1526–34 Tindale *Rev.* vi. 2 He went forth conqueringe and forto overcome [1611 hee went foorth conquering, and to conquere]. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 150 Arme, fight, and conquer, for faire Englands sake. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *King & no K.* I. i, Trust me Tigranes, she can do as much In peace, as I in war; she'll conquer too. 1773 Goldsm. (*title*), She Stoops to Conquer. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* VII. v. (1864) 457 Cortez .. did not conquer from the mere ambition of conquest.

Conquerable (kɒ̊ŋkərăb'l), *a.* [f. CONQUER *v.* + -ABLE: perh. a. earlier F. *conquérable* (Godef. and Cotgr.).] Capable of being conquered, overcome, or subdued.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 61 It maketh all toyles supportable, all difficulties conquerable. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 181 The Parthians were not conquerable but by a king. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xvi. 102 While his esteem for me is young and conquerable. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* i. (1865) 3 The habits may be ultimately conquerable by better government.

Hence **Co·nquerableness.**

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxiv. 242 The Conquerableness of the Object by our owne means.

†Conquerant (kɒ̊ŋkərănt), *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *conquérant*, pr. pple. of *conquérir*.]

A. *adj.* Conquering, victorious. (Cf. *militant.*)

1638 J. FLOYD (*title*), The Church Conquerant over Humane Wit.

B. *sb.* A conqueror.

1655 tr. *Francion* 55, I made a flat retreat into a Closet I found open..Thither the wanton Conquerants pursued me.

Conquered (kɒ̊ŋkəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONQUER + -ED 1.] Acquired or won by conquest, overcome, vanquished, subdued.

1552 HULOET, Conquered, *populatus, subiugatus.* 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* C v b, [Henry VI] lost both the new conquired title and ancient hereditarye dominions. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 204 ¶ 2 The tribute of conquered kingdoms. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 153 The protection of the..conquered provinces.

absol. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 797 The conquered also, and enslav'd by Warr, Shall with thir freedom lost all virtu loose. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 7 The conquerors became the pupils of the conquered.

Conquerer, obs. f. CONQUEROR.

Conqueress (kɒ̊ŋkərės). Also 5 **conquires,** 6 **-queres,** 6–7 **-esse.** [Corresponds to an OF. *conquereresse*, fem. of *conquerere, -eor*: see -ESS.] A female conqueror.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5105, I, Candace þe conquires. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* iv. 44 A conqueres so puyssaunt. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. vii. 36 The noble conqueresse Herselfe came in. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 78 After Nature hath return'd Conqueresse. 1858 MASSON *Milton* I. 160 His conqueress being some beauty who had been seen by chance.

Conquering (kɒ̊ŋkəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* The action of the vb. CONQUER. (Now chiefly *gerundial.*)

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* 522 Takyn prisoneres in conqueryng. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 91 Conqueste or conquerynge, *conquestus.* 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Sign. **, All which .. daungers of conquering..have proceeded chiefly through the negligence of their Princes. 1813 SOUTHEY *March to Moscow* 5 For as for his conquering Russia..do it he would.

Conquering, *ppl. a.* [f. CONQUER *v* + -ING 2.] That conquers; victorious.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 26 God is our Fortresse, in whose conquering name Let vs resolue to scale their flinty bulwarkes. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 314 Submission to a conquering Enemy. 1747 MORELL *Joshua* (Chorus), See, the conquering hero comes. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 304 The bounds of whose conquering intelligence no man had ever reached. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 54 A descendant of the conquering Franks.

b. That decides a contest.

Mod. They are now playing the conquering game [*e.g.* in a chess tournament].

Conqueringly (kɒ̊ŋkəriŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a conquering manner, victoriously.

1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 14 a, They made war and inuaded conqueringly vpon other Countries. 1865 NEALE *Hymns Glor. Parad.* 30 Grant me conqueringly to wrestle.

Co·nquerless, *a. poetic. rare.* [f. CONQUER *v.* + -LESS.] Not to be conquered, invincible.

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinvile* lv. (Arb.) 57 Which seeming conquerlesse, did conquests lend. 1868 AUGUSTA WEBSTER tr. *Medea* 13 Her passionate conquerless soul.

†Co·nquerment. *Obs.* [f. CONQUER *v.* + -MENT. It corresponds in form to OF. *conquerement*, med.L. *conquirimentum, conquerementum*, and may have been formed thereon.] Conquest.

1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* III. vii. 28 The Nuns of new-woon Cales his bonnet lent, In lieu of their so kind a conquerment.

Conqueror (kɒ̊ŋkərəɹ). Forms: 4 **conquerur,** 4–5 **-roure, -querrour,** 4–7 **-querour,** 5 **-quirour,** 6 **-querer,** (*Sc.* **concreour**), 6– **conqueror.** [a. AF. *conquerour*, OF. *conquereor* (later *conquereur*, Cotgr.), oblique case of *conquerere*:—L. types **conquærētōrem*, **conquærētor*, agent-n. f. **conquærēre*: see CONQUER.

Parallel forms in Pr. were *quereire, enquereire*, obl. case *queredor.* The corresponding nominative form in OF. would have *-eire, -oire*; but at an early date, this ending was conformed to *-ere*, the phonetic representative of the L. nominative *-ātor.* The various oblique forms *-ātōrem, -ētōrem, -itōrem* had fallen together phonetically as *-edor*, whence *-eor, -eur*; and the nominatives were analogically levelled under the most frequent form *-ere.*]

1. One who gains possession of a country, etc., by force of arms; one who subdues or subjugates a nation; one who conquers or vanquishes an adversary, a victor. (Cf. the synonymous CONQUESTOR, CONQUESOR.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3 (Cott.) Alisaunder þe conquerour. 1307 *Elegy Edw. I*, in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 250 Thou art cleped conquerour In uch bataille thou hadest pris. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1322 As conquerour of vche a cost he cayser watz hatte. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xi. (1495) 421 He that is ouercome is obedyente to the conquerour. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 65 This ilke kyde conquerour. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 343 The worthi conqueroure Arthure. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 12 Both tugging to be Victors, brest to brest: Yet neither Conqueror, nor Conquered. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 209 In Warre, even the Conqueror is commonly a loser. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, VI. vi. 114 The conquerors of that unfortunate quarter of the globe. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 367 After the battle, it remained for the conquerors to divide the spoil. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. 13 William was a foreign Conqueror, King in very truth only by the edge of the sword.

b. Used as a distinctive surname or title of victorious princes; *esp.* in *Eng. Hist.* of William I, often referred to familiarly as 'the Conqueror'.

So far as English or AngloFr. evidence goes, there appears no reason to think that as applied to William I, this term or its corresponding med.L. *conquæstor, conquestor, conquisitor* (see CONQUESTOR) meant anything else than 'conqueror' in sense 1, =*domitor* or *expugnator Anglorum, triumphator Angliæ* of the contemporary chroniclers. The notion that *conquestor* had here only the sense of 'acquirer' or 'purchaser' as distinguished from 'inheritor' (see sense 2, and CONQUEST 5, in Scotch Law), appears to have been first started by Spelman (or his posthumous editors), whence it was taken by Blackstone and later writers. The historical evidence as to the use of the word shows that the appellation *Conqueror, Conquæstor* was applied to William the Great, just as to Alexander the Great, to Charles the Great, to Jayme I of Arragon (*el Conquistador*), etc.

[cf. *a* 1300, *c* 1500, above.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24791 (Cott.) Willam basterd .. He þat conquerur was gode, and for to warrai vnderstode; Sua stalworth man he was of hand, þat with his forse he wan the land. [*c* 1300 LANGTOFT *Chron.* (Rolls) I. 436 William le Conquerour..Engleterre conquist par graunt vasselage, Sur le ray Harald.] *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Langtoft* (1810) 86 William þe Conquerour .. Alle England he wan þorgh his vassalage & Harold kyng ouer ran. *Ibid.* 85 The conquerour is laid at Kame dede in graue. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. lxiv, William, the Bastard and Concreour of Ingland, tuk the crown efter the slauchter of king Herald. 1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. ii. 136 And tels how first his famous ancestor Did come in long since with the Conquerour. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. Pref., Down to the actual accession of William the Conqueror. 1869 *Ibid.* (1876) III. xvi. 561 The work of the Conquest was now formally completed; the Conqueror sat in the royal seat of England.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 794 But who-so myghte wynnen swych a flour..He myghte seyn he were a conquerour. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 56 b, A conquerour of his owne wyll. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Rom.* viii. 37 Neuertheless, in all these thynges we are more then conquerers, through him that loued vs. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 62, I am conqueror of my selfe. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 399 The Saviour of mankind..must be a conqueror by a conquest greater than that of the world, the conquest of himself.

d. The victor in a contest of skill or strength, in a game, etc.

1656 COWLEY *Pind. Odes* (1687) 20 The Conquerours in the Olympique Games were..crowned with a Garland of Wild-Olive. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xxiv. 108 And he that at one leap compasses the greatest space of ground, is reckon'd the Conqueror.

attrib. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 221 He made an end of the conquerour champion.

e. *colloq.* = Conquering game.

Mod. We have not time to play the conqueror [at whist].

†2. *Sc. Law.* One who acquires property otherwise than by inheritance: see CONQUEST 5. *Obs.*

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Signif.* s. v. *Conquestus*, Gif conquests lands, after the decease of the Conquerour, dois anis ascende to ony person.

†Co·nquerous, *a. Obs.* [f. CONQUER *v.* + -OUS: after words like *venturous.*] Conquering; victorious.

1571 FORTESCUE *Forest of Hist.* 82 b, His conquirous exployctes. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fortune* I. lxiv. 88 b, Augustus..gaue great summes of money for them that saluted hym conquerous and triumphant Caesar. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Sup.* 53 When Alexander in his conquerous expeditions visited the ruins of Troy.

†Co·nques, -queis, *v. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **-ys, -eas,** 6–7 **-ess,** 7 **-ise, -ish.** [Exact formation doubtful: possibly f. CONQUESE *sb.*; or, like it, from the F. pa. pple. *conquis, -ise* (cf. *comprise, compromise*); but it may have been from the earlier pa. pple. CONQUEST, by treating the *t* as the native suffix and taking *conques* as the stem. *Conquest* was subseq. treated as its pa. pple. and pa. t. (as if = *conques* + *t*), and conformed to its variant spellings, as *conqueist, -queast, -quist.*]

1. *trans.* To get possession of, acquire as property, to gain, win.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* (1571) 29 To conques worldly good. 1556 LAUDER *Dewties of Kingis* 254 Rather than Conqueis gold in cartis. *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 18 Greedy to conquess greater rents to his posterity. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 26 Albeit the husband hes litill heritage, and hes conquessed thereafter many lands. 1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happines* 9 In end they conquish vanitie of vanities. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 443 Our leel-come and lawfully conquessed joy. *a* 1653 Z. BOYD in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) Introd. 42 Man may conquise Lands to his Children.

2. To gain in war, conquer; to win (a battle); to vanquish.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 358 Bot Wallace thriss this kynrik conquest haile. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. v. 102 As victouris..To conquys Itale. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* x. 85 Thai haue intendit veyris contrar scotland, in hope to conques it. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 78 So shall England be conqueast within a year. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 521 When Hannibal went to conqueisse Italle.

Hence **Conquessed** *ppl. a.*, **Conquessing** *vbl. sb.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 14 The conquessingis of realmis.

†Conquese, -eis, *sb. Sc. Obs.* Also 5 **-quace.** [app. a. OF. *conquise, -isse*, sb. fem. f. *conquis, conquise*, pa. pple. of *conquerre* to CONQUER.] = CONQUEST *sb.* in senses 4–6.

c 1375 *Quoniam Attach.* xcvii. (Jam.), The conquese of any frie man, deceissand vest and saised therein, without heires lawfullie gottin of his awin bodie, ascends to him, quha is before gottin, and heritage descends be degrie. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 60 Edwarde Langschanks .. herd tell weyle Scotland stude in sic cace, He thocht till hym to mak it playn conquace [*v.r.* haill conqueis]. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 653 Of thame .. haill conqueis for to mak. 1641 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 312 Bernard of Weymar's conquieses in Alsatia.

†Conquesor. *Sc. Obs. rare.* In 7 conqueisor. [f. CONQUES *v.* + -OR.] = CONQUEROR.

1641 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 323 Power to the first Conqueisors to impose lawes was not doubtful.

Conquest (kɒ̊ŋkwest), *sb.* Also 3–5 **conqueste.** [Represents two OF. words: (1) *conquest* (now *conquêt*) m.:—L. type **conquæstum* (cf. Pr. *conquist*, It. *conquisto*), med.L. *conquestum, -quistum*, for L. *conquīsītum*, neuter of pa. pple. of *conquīrĕre* (see CONQUER); (2) OF. *conqueste* (now *conquête*) fem. = Pr. *conquesta*, Sp., It., med.L. *conquesta, -quista*, fem. sb. from the pa. pple. (parallel to sbs. in *-ata, -ade, -ée*). The latter of these expressed the action, the former the proceeds of acquiring or conquering. Cf. *acquest*, OF. *aquest*, but *inquest, request*, OF. *enqueste, requeste. Conquêt, conquête* are still distinct in F., but in Eng., through loss of final *-e* and of grammatical gender, the two forms ran together at an early date.

The original sense in med.L. and F. was 'acquisition, esp. as the result of effort'; including getting by force of arms as well as by other means. Hence two lines of development: first, with the feudal jurists 'personal acquisition of estate, as opposed to inheritance', without specific reference to the mode, whether by force of arms, by grant, or (in later times) by money, called PURCHASE in English Law; secondly, 'acquisition by force of arms, military conquest'. The latter of these is by far the earlier in English, and has always been (with its transferred uses) the only popular sense. The general sense of acquisition and esp. the legal sense as opposed to inheritance, is chiefly Scotch and prominent in Scotch law.]

I. Conquest by war or combat.

1. The action of gaining by force of arms; acquisition by war; subjugation of a country, etc. [OF. *conqueste.*]

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 6 It is ful god to here in jeste Off his prowesse and hys conqueste. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 25 [see CONQUER 2]. *Ibid.* 51 Seuentene 3ere was he [Knoute] kyng þorgh conquest & desceit. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 26 Qwene that the kynge Arthur by conqueste hade wonnyne Castelles and kyngdoms, and contreez many. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 18 þe sowdan es lord of fiue kyngdomes, whilk he has geten by conquest. *c* 1456 LYDG. *Verses on Kings of Eng.* x. 4 in *Hist. Collect. Camd. Soc.* (1876) 49 This myghty Wylliam Duke of Normandye.. Made kynge by conqueste of Brutys Albyon. 1555 EDEN (*title*), Decades of the newe worlde or west India, Conteynyng the nauigations and conquestes of the Spanyardes. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* Concl. 391 Conquest..is the Acquiring of the Right of Soveraignty by Victory. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 225 Most conquests have gone from north to south. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 674 They accompanied our soldiers in their conquests, and acquired lands in America.

b. with *of* and *object.*

1384 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1298 (*Dido*) To the conqueste of ytayle My destany is soone for to sayle. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 85 Kinges been worshipped..for conquestes of landes & regions. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* Prol., The historie of Iason, towchyng the conqueste of the golden fiese. 1695 *Enq. Anc. Const. England* 6 Does not .. conquest of a nation by arms give the conqueror a power from God to rule over that people? 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 33 The easy conquest of Arakan, and the subjugation of Manipur.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*; *esp.* the gaining or captivating of the favour, affections, or hand of another.

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 290 Better conquest neuer canst thou make, Then arme thy constant and thy nobler parts Against these giddy loose suggestions. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & no K.* I. i, Nature did her wrong, To print continual conquest on her cheeks, And make no man worthy for her to take. 1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* 38 Constance, dressed for conquest, sat alone in her dressing-room. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 76 When mean gain has arrived at the conquest of letters and arts. 1887 J. KNIGHT in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 355/2 The conquest of the marquis was..soon effected, and the pair were married in Paris in 1645.

2. The action of overcoming or vanquishing; gaining of victory. Also *fig.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 148 Nys gryt stryf wythoute queade, And ther conqueste ys, stryf ys neade, And som y-schent. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 311 Where is now your sourquydrye & your conquestes. 1485 CAXTON *Pref. Malory's Morte Arthur* 2 b, The fyfthe book treateth of the conqueste of Lucius themperour [by Arthur]. 1526 *Pilgr.*

Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 208 b, His victory wherin he ouercame the deuyl was moost perfyte triumph and conquest. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. ii. 10, I must yeeld my body to the Earth, And by my fall, the conquest to my foe. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Conquest*, victory. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. xii. 223 The conquest of difficulties is never a source of pleasure. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. xx, Amid the pealing conquest-cry.

b. Attributed to the conquered: The condition of being conquered.

1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 471 But though they may be more troubled, yet they may be furthest from conquest. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 640 Having shifted ev'ry Form to scape, Convinc'd of Conquest, he resum'd his Shape [*victus in sese redit*].

3. *The Conquest* or *Norman Conquest*: the acquisition of the crown of England by William, Duke of Normandy, in 1066.

[1327 MURIMUTH *Chron.*, Anno Domini MCCCXXVII..et regis Edwardi tertii a conquæstu primo.] 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 14 Kyng Edward þe thridde after þe conquest. 1428 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 3 In þe yer of þe regne of Kyng Henre Sext after þe Conqueste fyft. 1589 NASHE *Wks.* (ed. Grosart) I. 50 Some men spring from the coffer, not from the Conquest. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 655 Swaine was Lord in the Conquest time. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 4/1 A family of an ancient extraction, even from the time of the conquest. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. 3 As a conquest, compared with earlier and with later conquests, the Norman Conquest of England holds a middle place between the two classes.

4. That which is acquired by force of arms; a possession or acquisition made in war; a conquered country, etc.: now restricted to territorial acquisitions, formerly also including booty. [OF. *conquest.*]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2540 (Cott.) O þair conquest he tok þe tend. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 27 Alisaundre ..To knightes .. after that they have deserved Yaf the conquestes, that he wanne. *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 934 The lord..said he would within that yle Be lord and sire..And called it there his new conquest. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. i. 37 Wherefore reioyce? What Conquest brings he home? What Tributaries follow him to Rome? 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* I. viii. (1692) 36 They soon became the Conquest of the Greeks. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 633 Orders are issued for all young men in the new conquests capable of bearing arms, to list themselves in the French service. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* I. 342 No person in Portugal or its conquests should make use of the instrument. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. 224 His new conquest of Calais remained a part of the possessions of the English crown.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*, said *esp.* of a person whose favour or affections have been won by art.

a 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 57 But thou wilt lose the stile of conquerour, If I, thy conquest, perish by thy hate. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 306 ₱ 2 To resign Conquests is a Task as difficult in a Beauty as an Hero. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. 307 Perhaps he found her at first too easy a conquest.

5. Phr. *To make (win) a conquest.* Also *To make a conquest of*: to reduce to a conquered position, to conquer.

1477 Earl RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 93 After this Alexander made grett conquestis. 1570 R. EDWARDS *Damon & P.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 102, I joy as much as he that hath a conquest won. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1767 Shall rotten death make conquest of the stronger And leave the faltering feeble souls alive. 1608 — *Per.* I. iv. 69 And make a conquest of unhappy me. 1712 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. I. 186 Till we are invaded and made a conquest by some other states. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 21 Which at once made a conquest of Evelyn's heart. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* i. 61 They never made permanent conquests in that direction.

II. Conquest of property, etc. *Sc.*

6. *Sc. Law.* a. The personal acquisition of real property otherwise than by inheritance. b. Real estate so acquired, as opposed to *heritage* (the distinction as it affected the Law of Succession was abolished in 1874); hence *fee, heir, succession of conquest.*

[1198–9 *Pipe Roll* 10 *Rich. I* (Entry of fine made 30 Hen. II, 1184) in Madox *Form. Angl.* 217 Et de primo conquestu vel de escaeta de hereditate ipsarum prædictarum B. et M. a quocunque illud accipient prædicti G. et B. uxor ejus..dabunt, etc.]

? *c* 1150 *Leges* 4 *Burg.* xlii. (*Sc. Acts* I. 340) Terram quam habet de conquestu suo [? 15th c. *transl.* The landis that he has of conquest]. ? *a* 1300 *Reg. Maj.* iv. xlii (*ibid.* I. 369) Quia conquestus terrarum .. debet gradatim ascendere et hereditas gradatim descendere. [1375 see CONQUESE]. 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* VIII. ii. 181 For he hys sowne wes mydlest He gawe [hym] tharefor hys conqwest. *c* 1583 Sir J. BALFOUR *Practicks* 162 (Jam.) Gif ony man hes sum landis pertening to him as heritage, and some uther landis as conqueist. *a* 1608 CRAIG *Jus Feudale* II. xv. § 10 Nos *conquæstum* dicimus, Angli et Normanni *pourches.* 1681 STAIR *Inst.* III. iv. 33 The immediate elder brother succeeding in conquest and the immediate younger in heritage. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 219 Where the deceased has died without lawful issue..heritage descends to the immediate younger brother of deceased, but conquest ascends to the immediate elder brother. 1874 *Act* 37 & 38 *Vict.* c. 94 § 37 The distinction between fees of conquest and fees of heritage is hereby abolished.

c. *Conquest of marriage*: property acquired during wedlock, and provided for in the marriage contract. (Cf. Littré '*Conquêt*, acquêt fait durant la communauté des époux'.)

1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 219 A subject purchased with money acquired by industry or economy is conquest in this sense; but land or any other subject purchased with borrowed money is not conquest of the marriage, except in so far as..of greater value than the price paid for it.

†7. *gen.* Acquisition, gain, possession gained. Chiefly *Sc.* (exc. where *fig.* from 1). *Obs.*

1500–20 DUNBAR '*Schir, yit remembir*' vii, Quhen seruit is all vdir man .. Na thing I get, na conquest than. 1556 LAUDER *Dewties of Kyngis* 264 Wrang Conquest maks myscheuous end. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 92/13 A Conquest, *acquisitio.* 1603 JAS. I in S. R. Gardiner *Hist. Eng.* (1884) I. 91 How happy I think myself by the conquest of so faithful and so wise a counsellor.

III. *Comb.*

1814 [see 2]. 1818 SHELLEY *Euganean Hills* 122 With thy conquest-branded brow Stooping to the slave of slaves From thy throne.

†**Conquest** (stress var.), *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *conqueste-r* (still in Cotgr.):—late L. type **conquæstāre*, from *conquæsītāre*; also OF. *conquister, -quiter*, cf. It. *conquistare*, Sp. and Pg. *conquistar*, med.L. *conquæst-, conquistāre*:—L. type **conquīsītāre*, freq. of *conquīrĕre*: see CONQUER, and cf. ACQUIST *v.*]

1. *trans.* To get possession of, acquire, gain.

[1292 BRITTON IV. viii. § 1 Cist pleintif neqedent ne i purra rien conquestre [3 *MSS.* conquester, 2 conquere, 1 reconquere; *transl.* Yet the plaintiff cannot recover anything therein.] 1597 JAS. I *Dæmonol.* II. i, That spirit whereby she [the 'Pythonisse'] conquested such gain to her masters.

2. To gain in war, conquer; to gain (a battle); to vanquish, beat.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 315 To conquest [*v.r.* conquer, *ed.* 1616 conquesse] the land all halely. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* (1880) 160 They..shal come into spayne, for to conqueste the londes. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* IX. 206 He conquested many bataylles. 1570 T. PRESTON *Cambyses* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 177 To conquest these fellows the man I will play. 1644 A. TREVOR *Let.* in Carte *Ormonde* (1735) III. 320 Who will give him occasion to conquest him too shortly.

†**Conquest** (stress var.), *pa. pple. Obs.* Also 7 -ist. [Form-history doubtful: it may have directly represented med.L. *conquæstus, -quistus*, pa. pple. of *conquærĕre, -quīrĕre* (see CONQUER); but more prob. it was a shortening of *conquested*, pa. pple. of CONQUEST *v.* (cf. *lighted, lit, committed, commit*, etc.); this is corroborated by the occurrence of the same form as pa. t.

In Sc. *conquest* was analysed as *conques+t*, and treated as pa. pple. and pa. t. of CONQUES *v.*, beside *conquess-ed, -it.* In this capacity it was also spelt *conqueist, -queast, -quist*, by conformation to the vb., under which these forms will be found.]

1. Acquired, gained, received in possession. *Sc.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 325 To haf in heritage .. als a propire þing þat were conquest tille him. 1567 ABP. BEATOUN in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) 222 That reputation in all godliness ȝe have conquist of lang. *a* 1670 Sir J. SCOT *Staggering State* 124 in Maidment *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 79 Sir John Hay .. has..never conquest any land but a poor piece in Galloway.

2. Conquered in war; vanquished, overcome.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1305 Nov he þe kyng hatz conquest & þe kyth wunnen. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* c, ȝe have ȝour man with his gude will conquest [*rime* rest]. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1201 Tyll y have thys londe conqueste [*rime* best]. *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 1661 They were lightly conquest And prayed to a poore feast. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* I. 19 The diuyne sapiens..causis conquerious to be conquest.

Conquesting, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. vb. + -ING 1.]

†1. Acquisition by force of arms; conquering.

1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 52 He euen then ..sente furth shyppes for the conquestynge of the Indies. *Ibid.* 373 The conquestynge of fortie or fyftie myles here and there.

2. Acquisition otherwise than by inheritance. *Sc.*

1823 GALT *Entail* I. xviii. 147 The property is my own conquesting..I may make a kirk and a mill o't an I like.

†**Conque·stion.** *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *conquestio* in same sense.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Conquestion*, a complaining.

†**Conquestor.** *Obs.* Also 5–6 -our. [ME. and AF. *conquestour* = OF. *conquesteur*, ad. med.L. *conquæstor, conquēstor*, in same sense, for *conquæsītor* (like *quæstor* from *quæsītor*) = *conquīsītor* (itself also in same sense in Trivet).] = CONQUEROR.

As a surname, often used as equivalent to *Magnus*, 'Great': e. g. Alexander, Charles, William the Great, or Conquestor.

[*a* 1491 J. ROSSI *Hist. Reg. Angl.* (1716) 118 Per Alexandrum Magnum et alios Conquestores.] 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxix. 176 Takyng example of Charlys the conquestour. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* IX. 80 Vrangus conquestours.. hes be thair tyrany inuadit vthir cuntrays. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 319 In the which the conquestours had hytherto neuer good successe. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Mag.* 57 King Robert Bruise, the great conquestor.

b. Applied to William I of England, the Conqueror. [Chiefly in Latin.]

[1100–40 ORDERICUS VITAL. 603 A, Guillelmus Magnus id est Conquæstor rex Anglorum. *c* 1325 TRIVET *Ann.* (1845) 4 Henricus primus ..Willelmi, qui Conquisitor erat, filius. *c* 1450 LYDG. *Verses on Kings* in *Hist. Collect.* (Camd. Soc. 1876) 49 *heading*, Wyllelmus Conquestor. *a* 1491 J. ROSSI *Hist. Reg. Angl.* (1716) 106 Rex Willielmus conquestor post conquestum cum obsidibus de Anglicis in Normanniam transmeavit.] *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 108 In the reign of our William Conquestor. [1843 CARLYLE *Past & Present* III. xiii. (1887) 184, I have a certain indestructible regard for Willelmus Conquæstor.]

Conquinate, bad form of COINQUINATE.

†**Conquisi·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *conquisītiōn-em*, n. of action from *conquīr-ĕre* to seek after, search for earnestly: see CONQUER.] A seeking for, getting together, procuring with care.

1612–5 BP. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* XIX. ix, The conquisition of some costly marbles. *Ibid. N. T.* IV. v, What conquisition is here of all sorts of curious dishes from the furthest seas and lands, to make up one hours meal?

‖**Conquistador** (kɒŋki·stadɔ̃r). [Sp. *conquistador*, n. of action from *conquistar*: see CONQUEST *v.*] = CONQUEROR: used of the Spanish conquerors of Mexico and Peru, in the 16th century.

1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* i. 13 The honest conquestador owns, that he himself did not see this animating vision. 1872 BATES *Illust. Trav.* IV. 230/2 The Conquistador .. sailed in them across Tezcoco to the final assault on Tenochtitlan.

Conre·ctor. [see CON-.] An associate Rector; a Second Master of a German Gymnasium.

1647 T. HILL *Best & Worst of Paul* (1648) A j a, Gentlemen! How shal I salute you? Whether as my Con-Rectors; for so you are by the Statues of the Colledg [Trin. Coll. Camb.]; or as Friends? 1830 CARLYLE *Richter* (1872) III. 17 The zealous Conrector .. desirous to render his Gymnasium as like a University as possible.

Co·nred. *rare.* [ad. med.L. *conredium*: see CONREY.] = CORRODY.

1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* I. i. 4 Pope Innocent IV. subsequently confirmed to Kelso the churches and schools of Roxburgh, free from all synodal rent and conreds.

†**Conre·gent,** *a. Obs.* [f. CON- + REGENT.] Ruling or reigning together.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) *Mor. Wisd.* 754 Thre as matrones, with wonderfulle vysers, conregent.

Conreligionist, var. of CO-RELIGIONIST.

†**Conrey.** *Obs.* Also 3–4 conrai, 4 curreye, korray. [a. OF. *conrei* (also *conreid, -roi, -roy, corroi, courroy*) orderly preparation, outfit, equipage, company of troops, esp. of horse, ordinance, provision, supplies, food = Pr. *conre, conrei* equipage, provision, food, Sp. *correo*, Pg. *correia*, provision for letters, courier, post, It. *corredo* equipage, outfit, furniture, med.L. *conrēdum* equipage, outfit, *conrēdium* provision for maintenance, etc.; all going back to an early Rom. **conrēdo*, f. *con-* + **rēdo* (OF. *rei, rai, roi*) preparation, making ready, order: see ARRAY and CORRODY. The primary sense was 'making ready, equipment, equipage': of the great variety of senses which thence arose in OF., only fragments have survived in mod.F., Eng., and the other langs.]

1. Equipment, outfit.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11513 (Cott.) Fair þai did þair conrai dight. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3345 Wel armed in ilke a conreye [*v.r.* armed were in all conrey].

2. A company equipped for fight; a detachment, armament, battalion.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5118 No man ne couthe areden The nombre ..Ne of the kynges curreye, That lasteth twenty mylen weye. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 304 Per formast conrey, þer bakkis togidere sette. *c* 1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4693 Alle þat were of his conrey Hyed þem faste, & wente þer wey. *Ibid.* 13375 Eyghte batailles of gode array ..Sire Agusel hadde þe first bataille .. A-child of Denmark þe prydde conreye [*v.r.* correie].

†**Consacrame·ntary.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. CON- + SACRAMENTARY.] A fellow-SACRAMENTARY.

1565 HARDING in Jewel *Reply* (1611) 61 Heere M. Iewell and his Consacramentaries do stagger, I doubt not.

†**Consacre,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *consacre-r* = It. *consacrare*:—Romanic *consacrāre*, for L. *consecrāre* to CONSECRATE.] *trans.* To consecrate, dedicate.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xxxvi. 40 a/1 He was relygyous and professyd & consacred *to* god. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccclxix. 606 He was sacred and anoynted .. with the holy ampell wherwt saynt Remy consacred Clouis. 1592 SYLVESTER *Tri. Faith* iii. 5 Stoutly consacring Their lives and soules to God, in suffering. *a* 1618 — *Maiden's Blush* Wks. (1621) 816 There was a Peach-Tree growing there amid God Camosh Temple, to him consacred.

Consaf, -saive, consaight, -sait, consail, consale, obs. ff. CONCEIVE, CONCEIT, COUNSEL.

Consa·lutant, *a. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *consalūtānt-em*, pr. pple. of *consalūtāre* to greet (unitedly).] Saluting together.

a 1886 N. WEST in *Homilet. Rev.* May (1886) 407 The whole crowd [will] bow, consalutant, to the incarnate One.

†**Consanate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. ppl. stem of L. *consānāre*.] 'To heal'. Cockeram 1623.

†**Consa·nguinate,** *v. Obs.*—¹ [f. as next + -ATE 3.] *intr.* To have affinity or kinship *with.*

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 417 My friends .. being vnfit to consanguinate with miserie.

Consanguine (kɒnsæ·ŋgwin), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *consanguin, -ine*, ad. L. *consanguineus*: see below.] = CONSANGUINEOUS. *Consanguine Family*: a name for a supposed early form of family constitution: see quots. 1877–79.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. v. (1660) 64 My brother and I are consanguine in the first degree. 1613 HEYWOOD *Brazen Age* II. Wks. 1874 III. 199 Pitty away, hence thou consanguine loue. 1876 J. ELLIS *Cæsar in Egypt* 48 Consanguine with the Macedonian hero. 1877 L. H. MORGAN *Anc. Society* 384 The Consanguine Family .. was founded upon the intermarriage of brothers and sisters, own and collateral, in a group. 1879 A. LANG in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 23/1 Mr. Morgan makes the systems of nomenclature proofs of the existence of the Consanguine and Punaluan families .. Looking at facts we find the consanguine family nowhere. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 11 July 4/2 There is no social ban what-

ever upon any consanguine marriage .. not prohibited by the Code.

b. as *sb.* A blood-relation.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* v. II. (1852) 252 An husband is forbidden to marry with the consanguines of his wife.

Consanguineal (kɒnsæŋgwi·nɪăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *consanguine-us* (see below) + -AL.] = CONSANGUINE, CONSANGUINEOUS.

1795 HALHED *Test. Proph. R. Brothers* 20 Consanguineal and political alliances co-operate to point out the King.

Consanguinean (kɒnsæŋgwi·nɪăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -AN.]

1. = CONSANGUINEOUS ; as *sb.* a blood-relation.

1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* viii. *note*, The consanguinean Saint Bonaventura. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 409 An eagle, a legitimate consanguinean of the other imperial birds.

2. *Roman Law.* Related as children of the same father: opposed to *uterine* (of the same mother); pertaining to those so related. **b.** as *sb.* A brother or sister by the same father.

1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Instit. Gaius* III. § 23 Female agnates beyond the consanguinean degree of relationship. *Ibid.* 516 Consanguineans were just agnates of the first class.

† **Consa·nguined,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* Related by blood; = CONSANGUINE.

1846 WORCESTER cites BROWNE.

Consanguineous (kɒnsæŋgwi·nɪəs), *a.* [f. L. *consanguine-us* of the same blood (f. *con-* + *sanguis, sanguin-* blood) + -OUS.]

1. Of the same blood, related by blood, akin; of or pertaining to those so related.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 82 Am not I consanguinious? Am I not of her blood: tilly vally. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 89 Not like Aliens, but as having consanguineous Alliance. 1781 MRS. THRALE in *Mad. D'Arblay's Diary & Lett.* II. 109 Of this consanguineous fondness I have had little experience myself. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xxi. 493 A plan for ascertaining .. whether or not consanguineous marriages are injurious to man.

fig. 1827 BENTHAM *Ration. Evidence* Wks. 1843 VI. 351 Consanguineous vices—vices that act in partnership.

2. *Roman Law.* = CONSANGUINEAN 2.

1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* v. (1870) 152 In the Customs of Normandy, the rule applies to uterine brothers only .. [In] England, the judges .. extended it to consanguineous brothers, that is to sons of the same father by different wives.

Consangui·neously *adv.*, by common blood.

1886 H. HALL *Soc. Eliz. Age* 95 Half of the illustrious courtiers of the day .. were related to Elizabeth consanguineously.

Consanguinity (kɒnsæŋgwi·nĭti). [a. F. *consanguinité*, ad. L. *consanguinitāt-em* blood-relationship, f. *consanguine-us* (cf. prec.) or its elements: see -TY.]

1. The condition of being of the same blood; relationship by descent from a common ancestor; blood-relationship. (Opposed to *affinity*, i. e. relationship by marriage.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 95 Whanne a man haþ weddid a womman sibbe to him in degree of consanguinyte or kyn .. forboden in holy writt. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. vii. 197 For of consangwinyte The thryd and thryd þai ware in gre. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* (1612) 341 Ignorant are we not .. of thy Consanguinitie with the Troians. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. ii. 103, I haue forgot my Father: I know no touch of consanguinitie. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. xxxiii. 294 Duties of affection and consanguinity. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) VI. XI. v. 443 He inhibited the marriage as within the fourth degree of consanguinity. 1882 A. MACFARLANE *Consanguinity* 1 A notation capable of denoting any relationship of consanguinity or affinity.

b. *transf.* Of plants: Generic or specific affinity.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 46 The nearer consanguinity there is between the cyons and the stock the readier comprehension is made, and the nobler fructification.

† 2. *collect.* Blood-relations, kin. *Obs. rare.*

[1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* B iij b, In writing to any of your affinitie or consanguinitie.] 1705 ROWE *Biter* II. i, What if I did marry .. the Pastry-Cook's Daughter, I didn't marry all her Scoundrel Consanguinity, I hope.

3. *fig.* Oneness of nature; relationship, affinity.

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 112 The consanguinity of doctrine. 1777 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 27 Oct., Such is the consanguinity of our intellects. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. XV. § 124 Between the painted window, the prayer-book on which its light falls, and the adjacent monument, there is consanguinity.

† **Consa·rcinate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *consarcināre*, f. *con-* together + *sarcināre* to patch, botch.] *trans.* To patch together.

1610 J. DOVE *Advt. Seminaries* 53 Which booke is nothing else but an vndigested Chaos, or Miscellanea of halfe sentences rudely consarcinated together. 1628 PRYNNE *Cens. Cozens* 26 He hath inserted this Prayer, consarcinated and patched out of sundry other prayers. 1633 — *Histriom.* 106 Stage playes .. consarcinated of sundry merry, ludicrous officious artificiall lies. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Consarcina·tion. ? *Obs.* [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] Patching together; *concr.* anything patched up, a heterogeneous combination.

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 452 Performed .. more truly, by a new Text, than by such a Consarcination. 1829 HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 741 If the consarcination of their conjugality is taken into account. 1853 F. SAUNDERS *Salad for Solitary* Pref. 1 Our Salad—a consarcination of many good things for the literary palate.

Consate, -sayt(e, -sceyt(e, obs. ff. CONCEIT.

Consaud, obs. f. CONSOUND, comfrey.

Consave, -sawe, -sayfe, -sayve, etc., obs. ff. CONCEIVE.

† **Conscе·nd,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *conscend-ĕre* to ascend, mount, f. *con-* together + *scandĕre* to climb, mount.] *trans.* To ascend.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 54 Conscending a Hillet even ther by .. I cam to a Village about a Mile of caullid Fosse.

So † **Conscе·nsion** [L. *conscensio*] *Obs.*—°

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Conscension*, a mounting, or climbing up, a leaping on horse-back. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Conscience (kɒ·nʃĕns). Forms: 3– **conscience,** 3–6 **concience,** 4–6 **conciens, -cyens, -sience, -syence, -syens, -sciens, -scyence,** (5 **consions,** 6 **concyence, conchons, consyenes, sconscyence,** 7 **contience**). [a. F. *conscience* (*cunscience*) 12th c. (= Pr. *conciencia, cossiencia,* Sp. *conciencia,* It. *coscienza*), ad. L. *conscientia* privity of knowledge (with another), knowledge within oneself, consciousness, conscience, f. *conscient-* pr. pple. of *conscīre*, f. *con-* together + *scīre* to know; thus *conscīre alii* to know along with another, to be privy with another to a matter, thence, *conscīre sibi* to know with oneself only, to know within one's own mind.

In ME. *conscience* took the place of the earlier term INWIT in all its senses; cf. OHG. *giwizza*, Ger. *gewissen*, conscience. The word is etymologically, as its form shows, a noun of condition or function, like *science, prescience, intelligence, prudence*, etc., and as such originally had no plural: a man or a people had *more* or *less* conscience. But in sense 4 it came gradually to be thought of as an individual entity, a member or organ of the mental system, of which each man possessed *one*, and thus it took *a* and *plural*. So *my conscience, your conscience*, was understood to mean no longer our respective shares or amounts of the common quality *conscience*, but to be two distinct individual *consciences*, mine and yours. Where the word has continued to be used without the article, as in 'the dictates of conscience', orig. parallel to 'the dictates of prudence' or 'of common sense', the prevalent tendency is to personify Conscience as 'this Deity in my bosom'. In the 15–16th c., the word appears to have been often, by reason of its final *s* sound, associated with plurals like *wits, brains, bowels*, as *patience* is still in dialects. Cf. the illiterate spellings *consions, conchons*, etc.: hence apparently *conscion-* in CONSCIONABLE, CONSCIONED, CONSCIONLESS.]

I. Inward knowledge, consciousness; inmost thought, mind.

† 1. Inward knowledge or consciousness; internal conviction. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1088 For I dar say, with conciens sure .. His lyf wer loste an-vnder mone. 1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* x. 2 The worschipers clensid oonys, hadden no conscience of synne ferthermore. 1533 MORE *Let. to T. Cromwell* Wks. 1424/2 For the conscience of mine own true faithful hart and deuocion toward him. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 78 Discouraged and throwen down with conscience of his own miserie. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 227 A good man shall .. enjoy the conscience of his own integrity. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* xvi. § 1. 262 Mankind, from conscience of its own weaknesse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 502 Her vertue and the conscience of her worth. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 153 ¶ 2 The Conscience of a good Fame. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. 104 Without sense of good, or conscience of evil. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. XI. (1765) 200 A Conscience of having done nothing, but what is consonant to our Duty. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Serm. Test. Consc.* Wks. 1745 VIII. 233 The word Conscience properly signifies, that knowledge which a man hath within himself of his own thoughts and actions. [1869 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 221 The conscience of this sharpens and exasperates the temper of his will.]

† **b.** Internal or mental recognition or acknowledgement *of* something. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* viii. 7 Sothli summe with conscience of ydol til now eten as thing offrid to ydols [CRANM., *Genev.* some hauing conscience because of the idol; 1611 with conscience of the idole; *Rev. V.* 1881, some, being used until now to the idol]. 1528 TINDALE *Wicked Mammon* Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 92 Without conscience of God, and without knowledge of the true intent of fasting.

† **c.** Knowledge, feeling, sense. *Obs.* [So in Lat.]

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 50 His judgement in religion .. was grounded upon no firm conscience of doctrine.

† 2. Inmost thought; mind, 'heart'. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1196 Þe lede lay .. Compast in his concience to quat þat cace myȝt Mene oþer amount. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1462 If yow has maad Thi confessione .. And in thi conciens thinkith perseuere. 1529 WOLSEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 10 Ye knowe in your lernyng and consyens. *c* 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 197 in Thynne *Animadv.* App. i, Dessyring him to show me what he thought, in his consciens whan he had sought. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 116 'Tis your Graces That from my mutest Conscience, to my tongue, Charmes this report out.

† **b.** *To speak* or *tell one's conscience*: to speak one's mind, express one's own conviction. *Obs.*

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 467, I am not bound to tell you my Conscience of your demands. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 123 By my troth, I will speake my conscience of the King.

† 3. Reasonableness, understanding, 'sense'. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. *in all conscience*, 10.)

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 184 Why dost thou weepe, canst thou the conscience lacke, To thinke I shall lacke friends.

II. Consciousness of right and wrong; moral sense.

4. The internal acknowledgement or recognition of the moral quality of one's motives and actions; the sense of right and wrong as regards things for which one is responsible; the faculty or principle which pronounces upon the moral quality of one's actions or motives, approving the right and condemning the wrong.

Opinions as to the nature, function, and authority of conscience are widely divergent, varying from the conception of the mere exercise of the ordinary judgement on moral questions, to that of an infallible guide of conduct, a sort of deity within us. Popularly, the word is often used for the whole moral nature; for its gradual individualizing and personification in this sense, see note in etymology.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 306 Wiðinnen us suluen, ure owune conscience, þet is, ure inwit, uorkuliinde hire suluen mid þe fure of sunne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26747 (Cott.) [þai] will noght .. wit scrift þair conscience ma clene. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 32 And my consciens gan me meld, It schawed thar ful openlye That I led mi lif wrangwislie. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6574 Þe tende payne es gnawyng with-in Of conscience þat bites als vermyn. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6452 That prest may never .. knowe the conscience aright Of hym that is undir his cure. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 Whiche grace .. droof me by reson and conscience. 1513 MORE *Rich. III.* Wks. 58/1 Such as had wit .. & had no scrupilouse consience. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 96 His giltie conscience put him in feare. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 248 The conscience verilie is the knowledge, iudgement, & reason of a man, whereby euerie man in himselfe, and in his owne minde, being made priuie to euerie thing, yᵗ he either hath committed or not committed, doe either condemne or acquite himself. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 1. 1602 — *Ham.* III. i. 83 Thus Conscience does make Cowards of vs all. *a* 1602 W. PERKINS *Disc. Conscience* Wks. (1603) 619, I say that conscience is a part of the mind or understanding, to show that conscience is not a bare knowledge or judgement of the understanding (as men commonly write), but a natural power, faculty, or created quality, from which knowledge and judgement proceed as effects. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* xxix, A man's conscience and his judgment is the same thing, and, as the judgment, so also the conscience may be erroneous. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 195 And I will place within them as a guide My Umpire Conscience. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iii. § 8 Conscience .. is nothing else but our own Opinion or Judgment of the moral Rectitude or Pravity of our own Actions. 1725 BUTLER *Serm.* ii, This faculty of conscience .. was placed within to be our proper governor; to direct and regulate all under principles, passions, and motives of action. This is its right and office: thus sacred its authority. 1735–8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 8 Conscience alone determines their Conduct. 1823 BYRON *Island* I. vi, Man's conscience is the oracle of God. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 360 Liberty of conscience has become a law of modern thought. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* II. 17 With several twinges of conscience. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 30 The conscience of the country turned against him. 1884 T. FOWLER *Progr. Morality* 29 In any tenable sense of the term, conscience stands simply for the aggregate of our moral opinion re-inforced by the moral sanction of self-approbation and self-disapprobation. 1885 MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Theory* II. 50. *Mod.* The conscience of the country is now awake to the wrong.

b. (with *a* and *plural.*)

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* v. 11 Sothli I hope and in 3oure consciencis vs for to be knowun [1388 that we ben opyn also in 3oure consciencis]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 75 A Consciens, *conscientia.* 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Offices 34 They whose consciences by synne are accused. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 278, I feele not This Deity in my bosome: Twentie consciences That stand 'twixt me and Millaine, candied be they, And melt, ere they mollest! 1669–70 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1875 II. 307 Under pretence of tender consciences. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xvi. 200 We come into this world with a moral sense; or to speak more Christianly, with a conscience. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 199 Paley once said, as an excuse for signing a document in the teeth of his expressed convictions, that he was not rich enough to keep a conscience.

c. *For conscience sake* [modern grammarians have introduced the apostrophe, *conscience'*, to indicate the possessive relation: see SAKE]: for the sake of, out of regard to, conscience.

1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* x. 25 What soever is solde in the market, that eate, and axe no questions for conscience sake [so 1611, 1881]. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 36 The fourth would returne for Conscience sake. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. II. 87 All men would have submitted to it for Conscience sake. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) I. 92 You will suffer for conscience-sake. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. iv. 372 Good Men ought to submit to the Ecclesiastical Powers that be, for Conscience-sake. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) 28 Sometimes the possessive case in .. nouns that end in *s, x*, or *ce*, is merely marked by placing an apostrophe after the word. But this practice is now nearly obsolete, except in a few common instances, as, 'for conscience' sake', 'for goodness' sake'.

d. *Good conscience*: an approving conscience; a consciousness that one's acts, or one's moral state, are right; † also formerly, a well-regulated or sound conscience, one which judges correctly (*obs.*). *Bad, evil conscience*: an accusing or condemning conscience; a consciousness of having done wrong, or of being in a wrong moral state.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* [lxxviii[i]. 13 Thabor .. and hermon .. in þi name ihesu sall glade thorgh goed consyence. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* i. 19 Hauynge feith and good conscience. 1523 *Will of Burwell* (Somerset Ho.), Persones of right or of good conscience. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-Bk.* 9, I wil do as men of best consciences do. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 6 This seemeth to argue a bad cause, or a bad conscience, or both. 1625 BURGES *Personal Tithes* 24 A good conscience .. will sooner suspect his owne heart of couetousnesse, then his Pastors. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom of all Trades* 161 There is no coward to an ill conscience. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* I. ii. 24 A good conscience therefore will tell you that if .. you have made a prey of

him .. you are bound to make restitution. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 80 What is that comfort of a good conscience? 1827 J. WILSON *Noctes* in *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 476 That sweet sound sleep that is the lot o' a gude conscience.

III. Conscientious observance or practice; tenderness of conscience.

† **5.** Conscientious observance or reverence *of*, or regard *to*. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Pet.* ii. 19 Forsothe this is grace, if for conscience of God ony man suffrith sorewes. 1483 *Plumpton Corr.* p. xcv, Any article .. which by reason of consions of right oweth or should be reformed. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Iustine* 113 b, Preferring the concience of their oath made to his father, before their latter promise. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 585 If they have any conscience of publique good. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* A v, They .. (in meer Conscience to publike Benefit) have depriv'd themselves of so great a Propriety. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 102 It's a wicked thing, for the conscience of the day, to suffer our brother to perish.

† **6.** Practice of, or conformity to, what is right, equity; regard to the dictates of conscience; conscientiousness. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 62 An ypocrite is this, A man which feigneth conscience. 1538 STARKEY *England* iv. 121 Bycause hyt leynyth to equyte and consyence.. I wyl.. graunt thys to you. 1591 LAMBARDE *Arch.* (1635) 16 Not onely according to meere Right, and Law, but also after Equitie and good Conscience. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 203 Their best Conscience, Is not to leaue 't vndone, but kept vnknowne. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 660, I cannot with conscience take it. 1638 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 53, I ame sure in them itt proceeds not out of conseince, bot meirlie .. [they] durst not for feare irritat the Couenanters. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 328 A..had the legal..possession of the land, but B .. was in conscience and equity to have the profits and disposal of it. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man of World* I. xv, Some folks, to be sure, would take more, but I love conscience in these matters. 1869 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 283 They both impress us with a belief .. in the care and conscience with which their scenes were wrought out.

† **b.** *To do one's conscience*: to act according to one's sense of right. *Obs.*

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xcviii, Magistrates are great Blessings..if they dare do their Conscience.

† **7.** Tenderness of feeling, tender-heartedness.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1253 *Dido*, O sily wemen .. fful of pite, of trouthe, of concience. *c* 1386 — *Prol.* 150 Al was conscience and tendre herte. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 200 Pompeie sigh his pacience And toke pite with conscience.

† **8.** Tenderness of conscience with regard to an act, scruple; also compunction, remorse. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxiii. 249 Þei han gret conscience and holden it for a gret synne to casten a knyf in the fuyr. 1467 *Paston Lett.* No. 573 II. 303 Master Brakley owt for to be in gret consyens for syche thyngs as he had doone and seyd .. in proving of Sir John Fastolfys wyll. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 34 King Lowes haveng grete conscience that he heelde bethout title of right the duchie of Normandie. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxxi. 641 But the bysshop had conscience to let hym dye. 1608 HIERON *A Defence* III. 102 You haue so misused these things .. that we can no longer continue them, without great conscience.

† **b.** A matter of conscience; something about which scruples are or should be felt: cf. 11. *Obs.*

1557 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall Pr.* 83 b/2 To kepe two wiues among the christians, is a great conscience. *Ibid.* 174 a/1 To a prince there can be no greater shame, nor conscience, then to beginne warres .. to mainteine his owne pleasure.

IV. Phrases (from II and III).

9. *Upon, in* (*one's*) *conscience*: by one's sense of right, upon one's word, truly. So in asseverations *by, in, on, o' my conscience*. Also, as a mere exclamation of surprise, etc., *my conscience!* or simply *conscience!* (*Sc.*).

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 120/469 Ich hadde lothz bi mi concience don holi churche wovȝ. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 108 But upon youre conscience, Min holy fader, demeth ye. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 113 Now Warwicke, tell me euen vpon thy conscience Is Edward your true King? 1601 — *Twel. N.* III. i. 33 In my conscience sir, I do not care for you. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 42 O' my conscience twenty of the Dog-dayes now reigne in's Nose. 1655 W. F. *Meteors* II. 17 Some merrie fellow which of his conscience thinketh them not to be above three yards about. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiii, 'Ah!—Eh!—Oh!' exclaimed the Bailie. 'My conscience!—it's impossible—and yet—no! Conscience, it canna be!'

10. *In* (*all*) *conscience*, † *of* (*all*) *conscience*: in reason or fairness, by all that is right or reasonable (*colloq.*).

1568 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (1853) 326, I cannot of conscience favour them therein. 1592 DAY *Eng. Secretarie* I. (1625) 109 What in conscience the poore man is then able to pay, in respect of the other charges. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. ii. 23 They are too unwholesome, a conscience. 1623 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* 240 It is time inough, of conscience. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. 295 This is enough in conscience. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* I. iii. 29 The seller is bound in conscience .. to intimate unto the buyer these faulty qualities. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 2 He seems to be a Gentleman of too much understanding, of all Conscience. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Com.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 15 It is too soon in all conscience to repeat this error again. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Hotel at Paris*, I have enough in conscience, Eugenius, said I. 1797 ELIZ. BONHOTE *Rambles Mr. Frankly* I. 52 'And enough too, of all conscience', exclaimed I. 1886 BESANT *Children of Gibeon* II. xxvii, The matter, which was bad enough in all conscience.

11. *A matter of conscience*: a matter in which conscience is concerned; hence *to make* (*a thing*) *a matter of conscience*: to treat or deal with it conscientiously or according to the dictates of conscience. *To make* (*a*) *conscience* (obs. or arch.): to make it a matter of conscience, to have scruples about, to scruple. So † *to think it no conscience*; also † *to have* (*a*) *conscience*: see 8.

1526 TINDALE *Rom.* xiv. 23 He that maketh conscience [1611 doubteth] is dampned if he eate. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 92 Thou hast thought it no conscience to betray me. 1586 *Let. Earle Leycester* 25 Therefore have we litle reason to trust her in that, wherof shee maketh so small a conscience. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrimes* II. 1276 They will .. make more conscience to breake a Fast, than to commit a Murther. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 69, I make conscience to say thou lyest. 1685 H. MORE *Cursory Refl.* 21 For my part, I should make a conscience in abusing the World with such Trash. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. xxvii. 6 Arch-hypocrites make conscience of Ceremony, and make no conscience of Perjury. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 12 If he be one that makes Conscience of his Duty. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* I. ii. 24 A man who made no conscience of any villany. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* ix. 146 [He] makes a conscience of persisting in it.

12. *To have the conscience*: to consider or hold it right (*to do* something); hence *ironically*, to have the assurance or effrontery (*to . .*).

1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* (T. s. v. *Cool* v.), I .. saw him knocking at the gate; and I had the conscience to let him cool his heels there. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. vi. iii. 170 He had the conscience to expect that we magistrates would meddle in his dispute and take his part. *Mod.* He actually had the conscience to ask the question in my own house.

13. *Case of conscience*: see CASE *sb.*[1] 7. *Court of conscience*: see COURT.

V. Transferred applications.

† **14.** = BELLARMINE. *Obs.*

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary*, Like a larger jug that some men call A bellarmine, but we a conscience.

15. *Mech.* = BREASTPLATE 3 b.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Conscience*, 'a plate resting against the drill-head and enabling the pressure of the breast or hand to be brought upon the drill. A *palette*.

VI. 16. *Comb.* **a.** objective, as *conscience-pacifying*, † *-wasting*, ppl. adjs.; **b.** instrumental and locative, as *conscience-harried, -haunted, -pricked, -smitten, -stricken, -struck*, ppl. adjs.; **c.** attrib., as *conscience-qualm, -scruple*; **conscience clause**, a clause in an act or law to ensure respect for the consciences of those affected, *spec.* one providing for the withdrawal of children in public schools from religious teaching disapproved by their parents; **conscience money**, money sent to relieve the conscience, *e.g.* in payment of a tax previously evaded, *esp.* in connexion with the income-tax; **conscience-wise** *adv.*, in relation to conscience.

1870 W. E. FORSTER *Sp. Ho. Com.* 17 Feb., After a limited period we attach what is called a *conscience clause. 1888 *Spectator* 30 June 895 So long as the conscience clause is strictly enforced, and all parents are allowed to withdraw their children from the moral and religious education given if they disapprove it. 1662 EARL ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) II. 379 If they be not faithful to the *conscience-engagement. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* II. vii. (1840) 262 A timorous, *conscience-harried..wretch. 1885 H. CONWAY *Family Affair* i, Those tender-minded persons who send *conscience money to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* ii. 32 *Conscience-pacifying and soul-quieting Blood. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 447 Just to satisfy their *conscience-qualms. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls, Pietro*, Pricks which passed for conscience-scruples. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* (1875) 37 *Conscience-smitten for the little notice she had taken of her cousin. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. ii. 39 Ye *conscience-stricken cravens. 1830 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 24 June, A kind of necessity which seems to haunt *conscience-struck men. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 278 The committing of a *conscience-wasting sin. 1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* II, He never goes without a dram of *conscience-water about him, to set matters right again. 1845 T. W. CORT *Puritanism* 205 Their ancestors, *conscience-wise considered, were better men than they are.

Conscienced (kɒ·nʃĕnst), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[2].] Having a conscience (of such a kind); as in *tender-conscienced*, etc.

1530 PALSGR. 323/1 Scrupulouse, nyce conscyensed. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 19 They semed to be well conscyenced men. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 106 Any tender conscienced Christian. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* x. 257 He is light-moraled, loose-conscienced.

Conscienceless (kɒ·nʃĕnslĕs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Devoid of conscience, conscientious scruples, or moral sense; characterized by habitual disregard of conscience or of moral law.

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 23 Whan I was yonge, I was fulle recheles..And amonge other conscienceles. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* vi. (1637) 54 As did the Judges of Susanna, and as many conscienceless men in these dayes doe. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xxiv. § 7 Conscienceless and wicked patrons. 1606 BP. HALL *Medit.* II. § 77 Riches come seldom easily, to a good man; seldom hardly, to the conscienceless. 1881 A. M. FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Life Christ* xiii. 222 A seared and conscienceless ruffian.

b. *transf.* of actions, etc.

1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 24 By which Machivelian, godlesse, and conscienceless course. 1623 R. BERNARD *Look beyond Luther* Ep. Ded. 3 A iust punishment..for their conscienceless liuing. 1883 *American* VII. 187 The stigma of conscienceless policy.

Hence **Co·nsciencelessly** *adv.*, **Co·nsciencelessness.**

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 694 So securely and conscienceles[l]y to passe by the least of Gods commandements. 1882 *Spectator* 22 Apr. 522 [It] shows the..consciencelessness of the Secret Committee.

† **Co·nsciencely,** *adv. Obs.*[−1]. [f. CONSCIENCE + -LY[2].] = CONSCIENTIOUSLY.

1476 *Paston Lett.* No. 780 III. 167 As wele and as ryghtfully and as consciensly as I can for both the partyes.

Conscient (kɒ·nʃĭĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *conscient-em*, pr. pple. of *conscīre* to be conscious. Also in F. (19th c.).] Conscious.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 12 As if he were conscient to himselfe that he had played his parte wel. 1881 J. DARRELL in *Argosy* XXXII. 200 With a morbid cunning only half-conscient of its own motives.

b. as *sb.* A conscious being.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 459, I may believe myself a conscient, not a consciousness..nor a perceptivity, but a perceptive spirit.

Hence † **Co·nsciently** *adv. Obs.*

1616 LANE *Sqr.'s Tale* 208 And that the traiter conscientlie shall feele.

† **Conscie·ntial,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *conscientia* conscience + -AL.] Of or pertaining to conscience.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 19 Now liberty is fourfold, corporal, conscientiall, spiritual, and sensual.

† **Conscie·ntional,** *a. Obs. rare.* ?

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 103 Let it rest (from their own confession) a conscientionall, accidentall event.

Conscientious (kɒnʃi,e·nʃəs), *a.* [ad. F. *conscientieux* (16th c. in Littré), med.L. *conscientiōsus*, f. *conscientia*: see -OUS.]

1. Of persons: Obedient or loyal to conscience; habitually governed by a sense of duty; scrupulous.

1611 COTGR., *Consciencieux*, conscientious..of a good conscience, full of conscience. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. i. § 15 [He] had found..many Lay-men as conscientious as Clergymen in discharging this Trust. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. vii. 55 A conscientious tradesman. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mnt. Royal* I. iii. 78 He is a conscientious person, and knows his duty.

2. Of conduct, etc.: Of or pertaining to conscience; done according to conscience, scrupulous.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* x. 101 D, Of those that goe with out those Conscientiouse Deliberations. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. vii. Wks. 1874 I. 140 To live in the conscientious practice of all that is good. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* i, She became a Baptist from conscientious scruples. 1878 R. SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 74 The Archbishop returned his easy insolence with a..conscientious purpose of revenge.

† **b.** Constituting a matter of conscience, binding on the conscience. *Obs. rare.*

1636 BLUNT *Voy. Levant* (ed. 2) 101 The Authors of Superstition when they finde Customes very usefull .. plant them amongst their other Ceremonies, and make them conscientious.

† **3.** Conscious (*of*). *Obs.*

1648 FAIRFAX *Remonstrance* 36 Either not bound, or not conscientious of his bonds. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 141 The Heretick (guilty and conscientious to himselfe of Refutability). *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Tracts* (1677) 181 He that is conscientious of his sin.

Conscientiously (kɒnʃi,e·nʃəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a conscientious manner; in accordance with one's sense of duty; scrupulously.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* II. 181 (R.) Conscientiously obliged not to take it into his own hands. *a* 1716 SOUTH (J.), Sin does not therefore cease to be sin, because a man committed it conscientiously. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* I. iii. 98 The east end .. was carefully and conscientiously restored .. by G. G. Scott. 1882 HOWELLS in *Longm. Mag.* I. 45 The village is conscientiously clean.

Conscientiousness (kɒnʃi,e·nʃəsnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being conscientious; loyalty to conscience.

One of the faculties to which phrenologists have allotted a special organ or region of the brain, held to produce the sentiment of obligation, duty, justice, and injustice.

a 1631 DONNE in *Selections* (1840) 204 Is fraud, and circumvention so sure a way, of attaining God's blessings, as industry and conscientiousness is? 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 159 Any other Protestant that hath any profession of Conscientiousness. 1828 COOMBE *Constit. Man* ii. § 4 Conscientiousness stands in the midway between self and other individuals. 1868 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* Add. 206 A steady conscientiousness which seeks to do its duty wherever it may be placed.

† **b.** Const. *of*. *Obs.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 179 Constancy of Faith, and conscientiousnesse of Duty. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xxvii. (1713) 246 What an early Conscientiousness [I had] of approving my self to [God].

† **2.** = CONSCIOUSNESS 2. *Obs. rare.*

1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 9 Who hazards the loss of being reputed a good man, that he might not loose the realitie, and conscientiousness of it.

Conscionable (kɒ·nʃənăb'l), *a.* Now app. *Obs.*, but cf. UNCONSCIONABLE. [Found with its compounds, and CONSCIONED, in first half of 16th c. These, with CONSCIONLESS, appear to be popular formations from *conscion*, taken as a singular of *conscien-ce* (see note to the latter) + -ABLE: cf.

fashion-able. (See F. Hall *Engl. Adjectives in -able*, 1877, 65.)]

†1. Having a conscience (=CONSCIONED), as in *tender-conscionable*; having a good conscience; governed by conscience; conscientious, scrupulous.

1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* (Arb.) 145 There were..in both houses, a greate manye learned men, conscionable men, wyse men. 1552 HULOET, Conscionable or hauynge a good conscience, *religiosus*. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 52 Conscionable in their dealings as well toward the poore as toward the rich. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 242. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 240 True hearted to God, and conscionable in their ways. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 313 Tender conscionable christians. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* III. iv, You and my most conscionable Guardian here..plotted and agreed, to chouse a .. Gentleman, out of a Hundred Pound.

†b. Having conscience *of*, conscientiously regardful or observant *of*. *Obs.*

1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xvi. 52 Conscionable of that one thing which is needfull, with Mary. 1655 *Gouge's Comm. Heb.* Life, He was in speciall manner conscionable of the Lords day.

†c. In bad sense; Over-scrupulous. *Obs.*

1628 BP. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* IV. i, The same Devil .. speaks still in our scoffers, and calls Religion Hypocrisie, conscionable care, singularity.

2. Of actions, etc.: Showing regard for, or conformable to, conscience; conscientious, scrupulous.

1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* III. 268 Conscionable obedience towards me. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 384 Conscionable discharge of the taske imposed upon us. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 115 Truly a very fair and conscionable Reckoning! 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* V. xvii. (1852) 235 Yielding more hearty and conscionable obedience to civil magistrates.

†3. Of or belonging to conscience or equity. *Obs.*—[1]

1672 *Cowell's Interpr., Court of Requests* .. is a Court of Equity, of the same nature with the Chancery, but inferior to it, being principally instituted for the help of such Petitioners as in conscionable cases deal by Supplication with his Majesty.

†b. Equitable, just. *Obs.*—[1]

1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iv. 60 To justifie their pretended title, or to render them .. lawful and conscionable possessours.

Co·nscionableness. ? *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Conscientiousness, scrupulousness; equity, reasonableness.

1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* (1617) 477 Of faith..joy, conscionablenesse. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ.* § 16 (1653) 67 Witnesse their conscionablenesse in managing their Charges. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Conscionableness*, knowing within oneself. 1755 JOHNSON, *Conscionableness*, equity, reasonableness.

Conscionably (kɒ·nʃənăbli), *adv.* ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].]

†1. Conscientiously, according to conscience; with conscientious or scrupulous care. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Conscionably, or with a good conscience, *religiose*. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 993 Who could more eloquently or conscionably note the disparities and differences? 1615 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* III. i. (1668) 2 Such a Gardener as will conscionably .. travel in your Orchard. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. xiv. 9 How conscionably should bad Oaths be avoided, and good ones kept!

2. Reasonably, fairly, moderately. ? *Obs.*

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* I. Wks. 1873 II. 19 *Cast.* Well, how doe you rate it? *Cand.* Very conscionably, 18.*s.* a yard. *c*1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. Comm. (1857) 24, I must conscionably make congression with such as have diminished, mangled, and maimed, my..author. 1677 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, Conscionably, or reasonably, *æque, justè, ex æquo & bono.*

Conscionary, erron. form of CONCIONARY.

†Co·nscioned, *ppl. a. Obs.* [See CONSCIONABLE and -ED.] = CONSCIENCED.

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 16. § 1 Couetous and euill conscioned persons. 1594 WEST *Symbol.* ii. *Chancerie* § 142 Corrupt conscioned persons. 1627 R. PERROT *Tithes* 56 More daintie eared than tender conscioned.

†Co·nscionless, *a. Obs.* [See prec. and -LESS.] = CONSCIENCELESS, unconscientious.

1607 [S. HIERON] *Defence* I. 454 More bold, because.. more conscionles. 1617 — *Wks.* II. 257 Their conscionlesse vse of the things which God hath measured to them.

Conscious (kɒ·nʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *consci-us* knowing something with others, knowing in oneself, privy to, conscious + -OUS. L. *consci-us* f. *con-* together + *sci-* knowing, as in *scīre* to know: cf. *nescius* unknowing, *præscius* foreknowing. There is no such word in F., which uses *conscient* in some of the senses (as did also Bacon); but It. has *conscio* privy, accessary, guilty, from 16th c.]

†1. Knowing, or sharing the knowledge of anything, together with another; privy to anything with another. *Obs.* [With quot. 1651, cf. L. *alicui alicujus rei conscius.*]

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. vii. 31 Where two, or more men, know of one and the same fact, they are said to be Conscious of it one to another. 1664 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) I. 394 Nothing is to be concealed from the other self. To be a friend and to be conscious are terms equivalent.

2. *fig.* Attributed to inanimate things as privy to, sharing in, or witnesses of human actions or secrets. Chiefly *poet.*

(The earliest recorded use—the word being one of those ridiculed by Ben Jonson. Frequent in the Latin poets: with 1667, cf. Ovid 'quorum non conscia sola est'.)

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 130/1 With oath Magnificates his merit; and bespawls The conscious time with humourous foam. 1643 DENHAM *Cooper's H.* 277 Thence to the Coverts, and the conscious Groves, The scenes of his past Triumphs and his Loves. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 521 So all ere day-spring, under conscious Night, Secret they finish'd. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 202 Examin the prisons of the inquisitions, the groans of which those walls are conscious. 1815 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XV. 138 If the conscious air had caught the sound. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II. 124 To these conscious stones we two pilgrims were alike known and near.

3. *Conscious to oneself* (*of* anything, *that*, etc.): having the witness of one's own judgement or feelings, having the witness within oneself, knowing within oneself, inwardly sensible or aware. [L. *conscius sibi alicujus rei, de aliqua re, id esse.*]

1620 ABP. USSHER *Serm.* (1621) 1 Being so conscious vnto my selfe of my great weakenesse. 1625 BACON *Ess., Praise* (Arb.) 353 Wherin a Man is Conscious [*MS. and ed.* 1612 conscient] to himselfe, that he is most Defectiue. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. i, If they say, That a Man is always conscious to himself of thinking. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 43 Their own Medicines, which they must needs be conscious to themselves, were good for nothing. 1779 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 303 If I were not conscious to myself of having done every thing in my power, to warn the nation.

4. Hence, in same sense, without *to oneself.*

1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* IV. v, A pardon, Sir! Till I am conscious of an offence, I will not wrong my innocence to beg one. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 429 Satan.. with Monarchal pride Conscious of highest worth, unmov'd thus spake. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 69, I am easily conscious that I have omitted many things. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 155 ¶ 3 We are secretly conscious of defects and vices which we hope to conceal from the publick eye. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* App. iii. 448 A proof how conscious they were of their own unfitness. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 63 He must have been conscious that, though he thought adultery sinful, he was an adulterer.

†b. Having guilty knowledge (*of* anything); *absol.* inwardly sensible of wrong-doing, guilty.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 374 Pergamius accuses many thousands as conscious of the same arts. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. iv. (1712) 97 She being conscious, did of her own accord .. make confession of her wickedness. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Conscious*, inwardly guilty, privy to ones self of any fault or errour. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* civ. pt. 3. vi, The conscious Ravagers return. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 4 Lent xi. 4 What time, with sweet forgiving cheer, He called his conscious brethren near.

†5. *Conscious to* (a thing): sharing in the knowledge of, having cognizance of, being a witness to; mentally alive or awake to; in a bad sense, privy to. [L. *conscius alicui rei.*] *Obs.*

1631 T. MAY tr. *Barclay's Mirr. Mindes* II. 33 Many, conscious to their owne weaknesse, doe endeavour, etc. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Fam. Ep.* Wks. (1711) 145, I who am conscious to your patience and wisdom. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* 452 Their King was in no wise conscious to the murder. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 434 The Mother .. is not conscious to any thing that is done there. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* I. § 155 That He is present and conscious to our innermost thoughts. 1791 *Duchess of York* I. v, Truly conscious to the demerits of this work. 1828 C. WORDSWORTH *Chas. I*, 231 His Wife 'being conscious' to the transaction.

6. Having internal perception or consciousness:

a. *of* a fact.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 215 So much you seem to be conscious of in saying it was your meaning. 1692 BENTLEY *Serm.* (J.), Matter hath no life nor perception, and is not conscious of its own existence. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Guisc.* 720 Tancred..Who, conscious of the occasion, feared the event. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 654 Lord Bacon was conscious of the slow progress of truth. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 172 An importance .. of which even Americans are barely conscious.

b. (in *Philos.*) *of* one's sensations, feelings, thoughts, etc.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. i. § 11 To be happy or miserable without being conscious of it, seems to me utterly inconsistent and impossible. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* i. (1833) 19 A man, while awake, is conscious of a continued train of perception and ideas passing through the mind. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 205 We must conclude consciousness to belong to thought as thought. In other words thought is conscious of itself. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* x. 317, I am conscious, either at once or in succession, of joy or pain, of a thought, reminiscence, or volition, of a sensation of hunger, coldness, &c.

c. *of* external objects. *poet.*

1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 116 Some o'er her lap their careful plumes display'd Trembling, and conscious of the rich brocade. 1821 SHELLEY *Ginevra* 18 And of the gold and jewels glittering there She scarce felt conscious. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 336 Slowly and conscious of the rageful eye That watch'd him..Went Leolin.

d. with *subord. cl.*

1694 BURTHOGGE *Ess. Reason* 4 If a person had never seen but one thing..he could not be sensible or conscious he did see it. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Hist.* II. xix. § 7 Cestius was not conscious .. how the besieged despaired. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 601 Nobly conscious, Princes are but things Born for First Ministers, as Slaves for Kings. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 156 How oft .. we have borne The ruffling wind, scarce conscious that it blew. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 140 He was profoundly conscious that the mere accumulation of knowledge..would take men a very short way.

e. *absol.* Knowing, witting, well aware. *poet.*

1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 99 The forests wonder'd at th' unusual grain, And secret transport touch'd the conscious swain. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. i. 73, I may speak Alike to you and my own conscious heart.

7. Endowed with the faculty of consciousness; characterized by the presence of consciousness. Said of persons and their attributes.

1725 WATTS *Logic* I. ii. § 2 Among substances some are thinking or conscious beings, or have a power of thought, such as the mind of man, God, angels. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* (1841) 318 With a power which appears almost a conscious one. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* xvi. 264 Man..as a conscious being, conscious of himself, and conscious of others around him. 1885 W. L. DAVIDSON *Logic of Defin.* 138 Feeling and Volition are conscious elements no less than Intellect.

b. Having one's mental faculties actually in an active and waking state. See CONSCIOUSNESS 6.

1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* V. xxi, And when at last he was conscious. 1880 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (1883) I. 505 The sister reported that he had become conscious, having recognized her and called her by name.

8. Aware of what one is doing or intending to do; having a purpose and intention in one's actions. Said of agents and their actions, etc.

1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* vi. (ed. 5) 323 A..sequence..which few will attribute to an apt coincidence or to a conscious design. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* ii. 25 Pope was from the first a conscious and deliberate artist. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 130 That St. Peter has here been the conscious or unconscious borrower may be regarded as certain.

9. Having one's thoughts and attention unduly centred in one's own personality; and hence, apt to imagine that one is the object of observation by others; SELF-CONSCIOUS. Of personal bearing, actions, etc.: Displaying such preoccupation.

[1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 79 Some nymphs there are, too conscious of their face.] 1728 — *Dunc.* II. 6 The proud Parnassian sneer, The conscious simper, and the jealous leer, Mix on his look. 1827 CARLYLE *Richter* Misc. (1869) II He moves about with a conscious air. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* App. 93 When a person is said to be morbidly or excessively conscious, there is indicated an excessive attention to the feelings and the thoughts, and a slender amount of occupation with outward things.

10. *transf.* Of things: a. Objective or present to consciousness; known to oneself, felt, sensible. b. Aware of itself, aware of its own existence.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 801 They .. howle and gnaw My Bowels, their repast; then bursting forth Afresh with conscious terrours vex me round. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 4 ¶ 6 She knows she is handsom, but she knows she is good. Conscious Beauty adorned with conscious Virtue! 1766 GOLDSM. *Vicar W.* XXXI, His face became pale with conscious guilt. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* i. (1870) 11 Knowledge is conscious power. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* vi. 178 The conscious indistinctness of the grounds on which it demands submission. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iv. 83 Truth .. gives conscious rank to its possessors.

†11. Having a conscience; conscientious. *rare.*

1654 COKAINE *Dianea* 90 One of the most worthy and consciousest Princes that belonged to the service of the Crown.

Consciously (kɒ·nʃəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a conscious manner.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxvii. (R.) The same thinking thing would be always consciously present. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 49 ¶ 5 [They] often consciously and knowingly embrace where they are mutually indifferent. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 14 If no bright bird, insect, or gentle beast I consciously have injured. 1881 SEELEY in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 51 Directly or indirectly, consciously or unconsciously, we base our political opinions upon history.

Consciousness (kɒ·nʃəsnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

†1. Joint or mutual knowledge. *Obs. rare.*

1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 49 Consciousness, or mutual knowledg of persons and their worship.

2. (Also in early use, *consciousness to oneself.*) Internal knowledge or conviction; knowledge as to which one has the testimony within oneself; esp. of one's own innocence, guilt, deficiencies, etc. Cf. CONSCIOUS 3.

1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* I. ii, The consciousness of mine own wants. 16.. LOCKE (J.), Had not their consciousness to themselves of their ignorance .. kept them from so idle an attempt. *a* 1744 POPE (J.), An honest mind is not in the power of a dishonest: to break its peace, there must be some guilt or consciousness. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxix. 198 There is..a palpable consciousness of guilt. 1860 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) II Bentley .. was supported by the consciousness of an immeasurable superiority. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 7 Happy in the consciousness of a well-spent life.

3. The state or fact of being mentally conscious or aware *of* anything. Cf. CONSCIOUS 6.

1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 215 Let it..become one with the very consciousness of my existence! 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. (1869) I. 164 The anxiety of the proprietors .. seems..to indicate a consciousness..that this species of cultivation is .. more profitable than any other. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 9 It is only to the consciousness of these evils that knowledge and reflection awaken him. 1864 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* II. 142 The consciousness of my existence is to me the assurance of my existence. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 18 For a few moments he lost the consciousness of why he was miserable.

4. *Philos.* The state or faculty of being conscious, as a condition and concomitant of all thought, feeling, and volition; 'the recognition by the thinking subject of its own acts or affections' (Hamilton).

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* (1837) I. 93 Neither can life and cogitation, sense and consciousness .. ever result from

magnitudes, figures, sites, and motions. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. i. § 19 Consciousness is the perception of what passes in a Man's own mind. 1707 S. CLARKE *2nd Defense* (1715) 5 Consciousness, in the most strict and exact Sense of the Word, signifies .. the Reflex Act by which I know that I think, and that my Thoughts and Actions are my own and not Anothers. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* I. i, Consciousness is a word used by Philosophers, to signify that immediate knowledge which we have of our present thoughts and purposes, and, in general, of all the present operations of our minds. 1842 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* Note B (1872) 810/1 Consciousness is a knowledge solely of what is now and here present to the mind. It is therefore only intuitive, and its objects exclusively presentative. *Ibid.* 929. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* viii. 210 We class sensations along with emotions, and volitions, and thoughts, under the common head of *states of consciousness*. But what consciousness is, we know not; and how it is that anything so remarkable as a state of consciousness comes about as the result of irritating nervous tissue, is just as unaccountable as the appearance of the Djin when Aladdin rubbed his lamp, or as any other ultimate fact of nature. 1875 BAIN *Emotions & Will* (ed. 3) 539.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) State of consciousness.

1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* III. 126 From strict analogies by thought supplied Or consciousnesses not to be subdued. 1812 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Journey* (1813) 627 A female..quite dumb, nearly deaf, and possessed of no one consciousness belonging to humanity. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iv. 53 His [man's] will is not his affections, neither are his affections his thoughts .. They are separate consciousnesses, living consciousnesses. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Serm.* (1871) 327 Whatever our marble may be in itself, all that we can know of it is under the shape of a bundle of our own consciousnesses.

5. The totality of the impressions, thoughts, and feelings, which make up a person's conscious being. In *pl.* = Conscious personalities.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxvii. (1695) 183 If the same consciousness can be transferr'd from one thinking Substance to another, it will be possible that two thinking Substances may make but one Person. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 20. 2/1 Those many Consciousnesses must be as the Constituent Parts of that one Individual Consciousness. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* II. 32 Musing on them, often do I seem Two consciousnesses, conscious of myself, And of some other Being. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* ii. 91 From our innermost consciousness, a voice is heard, clothed with native authority..'I feel. I think. I will. I am.'

b. Limited by a qualifying epithet to a special field, as the *moral* or *religious consciousness*.

1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xvi. 157 The commencement of a moral consciousness. 1884 H. SPENCER in *19th Cent.* XV. 1 Unlike the ordinary consciousness, the religious consciousness is concerned with that which lies beyond the sphere of sense.

c. Attributed as a collective faculty to an aggregate of men, a people, etc., so far as they think or feel in common.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 198 While few can be found to agree even upon matters of so-called universal consciousness. *a* 1871 GROTE *Plato* Pref. (1875) 7 Such intellects broke loose from the common consciousness of the world around them. 1876 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* I. viii. 88 The religious consciousness of the age.

6. The state of being conscious, regarded as the normal condition of healthy waking life.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxi, When the fever left him, and consciousness returned, he awoke to find himself rich and free. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* App. 93 In one class of [popular] applications, consciousness is mental life, as opposed to torpor or insensibility; the loss of consciousness is mental extinction for the time. 1885 W. L. DAVIDSON *Logic of Defin.* 136 The mind's wakeful activity is consciousness —consciousness as opposed to dormancy, dreamless sleep, swoon, insensibility.

7. *Double consciousness*: see quot.

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Double consciousness*, a condition which has been described as a double personality, showing in some measure two separate and independent trains of thought and two independent mental capabilities in the same individual.

† Consci·ssion. *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *conscissiōn-em*, n. of action f. *conscindĕre* to tear in pieces.] 'A cutting or paring' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

† Consci·ssure. *Obs.*—° [ad. L. **conscissūra* a cut or cleft, f. *conscindĕre*: see prec. (but for this *concīsūra* is now read in Pliny).] 'A gash or cut, a renting in a place' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

† Consciuncle. *nonce-wd.* [humorous dim. of *conscience*, after L. diminutives in *-unculus, -uncula*.] A minute or hair-splitting conscience.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. 66 Rubrics..filled with punctilios not for consciences, but for consciuncles.

† Consci·ve. *Obs.* [Erron. spelling for *concive*,' It. *concive*, L. *concīvis*.] Fellow-citizen.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 198 We shal ther .. see .. more gallant courtiers, more godly consciues.

Conscribe (kŏnskrəi·b), *v.* [ad. L. *conscrībĕre* to enter in a list, enroll, draw up, prescribe, f. *con-* together + *scrībĕre* to write; in sense 4 corresponding to CONSCRIPTION 4.]

† 1. *trans.* To enroll, levy (an army); to enlist (a soldier). *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 281 When this armie .. was conscribed and come together to Harflete. *Ibid.* 314 To conscribe and set furthe a new armie. 1660 G. FLEMING *Stemma Sacrum* 28 People..of the meanest condition, and mercinary only and conscribed by others.

† 2. To enroll as a Roman senator. *Obs. rare.*

1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 136 If a Plebeian happen'd to be conscrib'd he and his Posterity became Patricians.

† 3. To circumscribe, to limit. *Obs.*

1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* v. Wks. 1874 III. 162 The Fates, by whom your powers are all conscribed, Pronounce this doom. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 105 A Mart, Fair or Market..although they be conscribed to place and circuit. 1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Conscribed*, the same with Circumscribed.

4. To enlist for the army by CONSCRIPTION, q.v.; to enlist compulsorily. Also *transf.*

1820 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIV. 418 Government .. cannot conscribe readers. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cviii. 24 'We will not be conscribed, to be shot like dogs'—was what I heard from French youth. 1887 *Spectator* 18 June 818/2 Ghilzaies forcibly conscribed by the Ameer.

Hence **Conscri·bed** *ppl. a.*

1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 89 With this conscribed Army composed of the outcasts of man.

Conscript (kŏnskript), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *conscrīpt-us*, pa. pple. of *conscrībĕre*: see prec.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Enrolled or elected a senator. In pl. *Conscript fathers*, **† *fathers conscript*** [L. *patres conscripti*, properly *patres, conscripti*, i.e. *patres et conscripti* fathers and elect]: a collective title by which the Roman senators were addressed; used also as a title by the Venetian senate.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xi. (R.), He sayed these wordes, O fathers conscripte, O happie people. 1605 B. JONSON *Sejanus* III. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 150/1 Fathers conscript, may this our present meeting Turn fair and fortunate to the common-wealth. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 27/1 At first .. they were called Fathers only; but afterwards, when more were enroled in their body, Conscript Fathers. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* v. i. 306 Say, conscript fathers, shall she be admitted? [See *Note*.]

b. Applied allusively to senators, legislators, or the administrative council of a nation, municipality, etc.; rarely in *sing.*

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Indies* II. xxxiii. 12 The conscript Fathers of the Colony disagree in many Points.. yet they all agree in oppressing Strangers. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 341 Eliot, Hampden, Pym, nay Ludlow, Hutchinson, Vane..political Conscript Fathers. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xxx, Hainault House had been raised by a British peer..the locality was no longer sufficiently refined for a conscript father.

† 2. Inscribed in common or identically. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1679 HARBY *Key Script.* II. 44 That 144000 in chap. 7. sealed, were not this 144000 in chap. 14. conscript, or having the Name of God written in their Fore-heads.

3. Enrolled or formed by conscription, as a soldier, or an army.

1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 499 Three conscript lads .. of the sixty-sixth regiment. 1881 *Times* Apr. 11/4 An enlisting army must always be more difficult to keep up than a conscript army. 1882 *Gd. Words* 318 With the assistance of conscript negroes brought down the Nile.

B. *sb.* [F. *conscrit.*] A military recruit obtained by conscription; one compulsorily enlisted for military or naval service.

1800 *Ann. Reg.* 23 The general levy of 200,000 Conscripts [in 1799]. 1814 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* XI. 589 The conscripts desert in all directions. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 323 Were these captives dealt with as conscripts or galley-slaves?

Conscript (kŏnskri·pt), *v.* [f. CONSCRIPT *a.* or ppl. stem of L. *conscrībĕre*. It appears to have originated during the U. S. Civil War of 1860–65.] *trans.* To compel to military service by conscription; to enlist compulsorily; = CONSCRIBE 4. Hence **Conscri·pted** *ppl. a.*

1865 W. WHITMAN *Specimen Days* (1888) 62 He was first conscripted for two years. 1880 *Atlantic Monthly* July 22, I had been conscripted and forced into the army. 1887 *Spectator* 18 June 824/2 The conscripted soldiers are always ready for a mutiny. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Apr. 2/3 If we must conscript and train our youth..in great camps.

Conscription (kŏnskri·pʃən). [ad. L. *conscrīptiōn-em* drawing up in writing, composing, a composition, a levying of troops, n. of action from *conscrībĕre* to CONSCRIBE.]

† 1. Writing down together, putting in writing.

1382 WYCLIF *Tobit* vii. 16 And the chartre taken, thei maden the conscripcioun [1388 writyng togidere] of the wedloc. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 332/4 Thus Luke had.. prouffyte by conscrypcion & wrytyng of his doctryne.

† 2. Conjoint signature. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1615 T. ADAMS *Black Devil* 4 They signe not .. in their owne particular and singular names, but require the conscription and evident consent of their Counsell.

† 3. Enrolment or enlistment (of soldiers). *Obs.*

1529 WOLSEY in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* I. App. II. xxiii. 65 Not having..none order, provision of victual, towardness in conscription of men of war, or appearance of such thing. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Conscription*, an enrolling.

4. *spec.* The compulsory enlistment of men for military (or naval) service; *esp.* where the liability to serve is legally established; an application of this method of obtaining recruits.

The word was introduced in connexion with a law of the French Republic, 5 Sept. 1798, which provided that the recruits required for service should be compulsorily obtained from the young men between the ages of twenty and twenty-five, whom it declared to be legally liable to serve in the army. Hence it has become a general term for methods of compulsory enlistment; but, technically, as distinguished from universal military service, it implies the enrolment by lot of a fixed number of those liable to service, with the option given of procuring a substitute.

1800 WEEMS *Washington* xvi. (1877) 236 Our persons have been free from the impressments and conscriptions. 1813 *Examiner* 18 Jan. 38/2 The Conscription of 1813 has furnished 160,000 men. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. 480 The Africans .. were subject to taxes and to a conscription of their youth to serve as soldiers. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xx. 391 Conscription is to one man personal service, to another the payment of a tax. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 208 Peasants turned lackeys to escape the conscription, just as in our own days they turn priests.

attrib. 1863 *Illust. Lond. News* XLII. 551/1 The Federal Government intends to commence the enforcement of the Conscription Act at once.

fig. 1814 *Q. Rev.* XI. 96 The conscription of ancient and vulgar terms to the service of poetry.

b. The body of conscripts collectively.

1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 115 General Clarke .. advised that the conscription for the year 1809 should be called out.

Conscri·ptional, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or belonging to conscription.

1809 *St. Paper* in *Ann. Reg.* 783/2 The following .. is the precise state of the conscriptional force of France.

Conseale, obs. form of CONCEAL.

Consecrate (kŏ·nsĭkrēt), *ppl. a.* Also 4–5 consecrat. [ad. L. *consecrāt-us*, pa. pple. of L. *consecrāre*: see next.]

1. = CONSECRATED. **a.** as *pa. pple.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 27 Loo Sampson, which..was to god almyghty consecrat. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, A ryche image..That..To myghty Ioue..Yhalowed was, and also consecrat. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 151 Which..was dedicate and consecrate to god. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xx. § 3. 372 He is a Nazarite, a person consecrate to God.. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IV. 484 Led to the city consecrate to Mars. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* xi. 145 What should be consecrate only to the holiest purposes.

b. as *adj.*

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xxxiii, The ympnis consecrat Of luvis use. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 228/1 Nazarien..that is as moche to say as consecrate or clene. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 72 Of gould thow consecrat hungar. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 247 Other consecrate places. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. i. 28 The fountain was..perhaps in heathen times divine and consecrate.

2. In reference to the Eucharist: see CONSECRATE *v.* 2. **a.** as *pa. pple.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 85 When our Lorde is consecrate in fourme of bread. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxii. 263 That the catholic church .. taught them to receive Christ's body consecrate at mass with prayers.

b. as *adj.*

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 85 Vnder y° least part of euerie consecrat hostie, Christ is all haill giuen and receauit. 1640 *Canterb. Self-Convic.* 110 The consecrat elements are injoined to bee eaten in the holy place.

3. Made sacred by associations; hallowed.

1669 *Addr. Hopeful Yng. Gentry Eng.* 69 Under so consecrate custody and regard. 1875 L. MORRIS *Ode to Free Rome* 266 Error consecrate by time.

Consecrate (kŏ·nsĭkrēt), *v.* [f. CONSECRATE *ppl. a.*, or ad. L. *consecrāt-* ppl. stem of *consecrā-re* to dedicate, devote as sacred, deify, etc., f. *con-* + *sacrā-re* to make sacred, dedicate, f. stem of *sacer, sacrum*, SACRED. Cf. F. *consacrer*, in 14th c. also *consecrer*, Pg. *consegrar*, Sp. *consagrar*, It. *consacrare*, the latter from a late L. **con-sacrāre*.]

1. *trans.* To set apart (a person or thing) as sacred to the Deity; to dedicate solemnly to some sacred or religious purpose, and so give the object itself a character of holiness; to make sacred or holy and so fit for a religious use. Const. *to, unto*.

b. Particularly applied to the episcopal dedication or hallowing of a church and a churchyard, whereby these acquire the legal status of a 'consecrated building' and 'consecrated ground', with the special character and incidents legally attached thereto, in England and some of the colonies. Cf. CONSECRATED, CONSECRATION.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 71 Fabian..ordeyned, that every 3ere, on Schere or Maunde Thursday, the Pope schuld consecrate crisme. 1535 COVERDALE *Ex.* xxxii. 29 Then sayde Moses: Consecrate youre handes this daie vnto the Lorde. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 162 Suche men as he had consecrated to be offered to the goddes. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. vi. § 2 The custom of the primitive church in consecrating holy virgins and widows unto the service of God and his Church. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. vii. 28 What you have consecrated I have hallowed. 1680 DRYDEN *Epitaph Sir P. Fairborne* 24 To his lamented loss for times to come His pious widow consecrates this tomb. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 265 Not..inconsistent with their saying masses for the dead and consecrating salt and water.

b. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 768 From that time hetherward, was there never .. so holy a Byshop that durst presume the Churche of the same to consecrate. *a* 1634 COKE *3rd Inst.* (1644) 203 Albeit churches or chappels may be built by any of the kings subjects..without licence, yet before the law take knowledge of them to be churches or chappels, the bishop is to consecrate or dedicate the same. 1671 *Bp. Cosin's Will* in *C.'s Corr.* (Surtees) II. 294 The Chappell att Auckland Castle..by mee latly built and consecrated. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 195 A Bishop ought not to consecrate a Church, which the Patron has built for filthy Gain and Lucre to himself. 1866 J. M. DALE *Clergyman's Legal Handbk.* (ed. 4) viii. 95 All churchyards must be consecrated. Ancient churchyards are presumed to have been consecrated.

2. *spec.* Used as the proper word for the action whereby the bread and wine receive their sacramental character in the Eucharist.

(Here the notion varies according to the doctrine held as to the nature of the sacrament.)

1553 TINDALE *Supper of Lorde* 39 It is manifest that Christ consecrated no bread. 1548 *Order of Communion* 8 To prepare, blisse and consecrate so muche as will serue the people. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 67 To consecrate, is to halow, or to separat to an holy vse, so we grant y' bread and wine to be consecrated. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, If the consecrated bread or wine be all spent before all have communicated, the Priest is to consecrate more. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. iii. § 16. 474/1 Zephyrinus ..ordained that Wine in the Sacrament should be consecrated in a Vessel of Glass. 1854 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (ed. 7) 247 Before we eat and drink this bread and wine which Christ designed to set forth the mystery of his death, to consecrate it and set it apart by a solemn prayer. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 311/2 The bread and the wine are consecrated by the words 'This is my body,' 'This is my blood'.

† b. used proleptically of the result.

c 1500 *Doctr. Gd. Servaunts* in 5 *Poet. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 3 Syth they consecrate our God omnipotent. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 231 b, How often so euer you consecrate my body and my blode, do it in the remembraunce of me. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* 205 He consecratis the trew body & blud of Jesus Christ, nocht be the vertew of ony mannis word, but be the vertew and powar of Gods word.

c. *absol.*

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1308/1 Therfore was it [the Paschall lambe] eaten with vnleauened breade. And so consequentlye Christe dydde consecrate in vnleauened breade. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 317/1 The First General Council takes for granted that priests alone can consecrate.

3. *spec.* Used as the proper word for the ordination and hallowing of persons to certain offices, as that of bishop, king, queen, etc.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 115 He sawe seynt Peter apostel holde in his hond Edward þe sone of Egelrede..and consecrat hym kyng. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 32/2 He decreed that .. a bysshop sholde be consecrated of thre. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, The form of Consecrating of an Archbishop or Bishop. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. iv. 45 Another Hill where the Counts of Holland were wont to be consecrated. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. viii. 115 That if the dean and chapter refuse to elect the person named by the king, or any archbishop or bishop to confirm or consecrate him, they shall fall within the penalties of the statutes of *praemunire*. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 44/1 Coronation, the act of crowning or consecrating a king. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 87/1 The elect is consecrated bishop by imposition of hands, the tradition of staff and ring, the unction with the chrism, the imposition of the book of the Gospels on his shoulders, and other rites.

4. *fig.*; also *refl.*

1600 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. i. 93 (Qo.) That you should seal this lawless bloody book..And consecrate commotions bitter edge. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* vi. (ed. 2) 79 The holiness of Christianity consecrates all states and employments of life unto God. 17.. C. WESLEY *Hymn*, '*Lord, in the strength of grace*' i, Myself, my residue of days, I consecrate to Thee. 1878 F. R. HAVERGAL *Hymn*, Take my life, and let it be Consecrated, Lord, to Thee.

5. *transf.* To devote or dedicate *to* some purpose: often associated with I, as implying devotion to some cherished principle or pursuit.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 53 They had desperatly consecrated them selues to death. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* Ded. (1875) 3, I will hereafter consecrate to your lykinge soome better labor of moore momente. 1674 S. VINCENT *Gallants Acad.* A vj, You will .. not censure me for consecrating so idle a Pamphlet to you. *Ibid.* 38 When your Noblest Gallants consecrate their Hours to their Mistresses. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. iv. 56 A dusty room consecrated with religious solemnity to old coins. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. i. 105 His whole life was consecrated to letters.

b. To appropriate (tithes) to a particular church.

1844 [see CONSECRATION 6].

6. To render sacred; to make an object of veneration or cherished regard; to hallow, sanctify; to sanction [= mod.F. *consacrer*].

1693 SHADWELL *Volunteers* III. i, So glorious a cause as consecrates each sword that's drawn for it. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. ix. 199 That country which had been consecrated by the footsteps of their Redeemer. 1828 W. SEWELL *Oxf. Prize Ess.* 45 We have consecrated this prejudice in our institutions and our hearts. 1858 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* I. Pref. 7 Writers, whose reputation consecrates their opinions. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 192 Whose memories seem to consecrate the soul from all ignobler companionship.

† 7. To devote or doom (*to* destruction, etc.). *Obs.* [A Latinism.]

1589 COOPER *Admon.* 163 Saint Paule doth consecrate these to bee Doctrines of Deuilles. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 360 Must hee bee left like a thing consecrated to calamity, and despair without redemption? 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 240* The sacrilegious theurgist will consecrate any head to the crows, or perhaps to the jakes.

† 8. To place among the gods; to deify; to apotheosize. *Obs.* [A Latinism.]

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 1 Inventors and authors of new arts..were ever consecrated amongst the gods themselves. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio) s. v. *Consecration*, The emperors..are consecrated after this manner.

Consecrated (*kɒ*nsɪkreɪtɛd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Dedicated to a sacred purpose; made sacred; hallowed, sanctified.

1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Consecr. Bps.* Rubric, Then the Archbishop shall proceed to the communion, with whom the new consecrated Bishop with others shall also communicate. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, If the consecrated bread or wine be all spent. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 117 An altar-piece representing our Saviour, distributing consecrated wafers to the disciples.

absol. 1659 BRAMHALL *Ch. Eng. Defended* 75 Such an ordination subjected both the consecrators and the consecrated to deprivation.

b. *spec.* Of a church, churchyard, or burial-ground: Set apart with religious forms by a bishop, for public worship, or the burial of the dead, and having such ecclesiastical and legal status as this gives in England and some of the colonies.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. iii. 25 Vnderneath that consecrated roofe. 1632 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 277 Whereas the Parish Church of Hurly is a consecrated place. 1876 BLUNT & PHILLIMORE *Bk. of Ch. Law* v. i. 303 The law .. forbids a clergyman to officiate publicly in any building which is not either consecrated or licensed for Divine Service by the bishop. *Ibid.* 315 The Status of Consecrated land and buildings.—The estate in a consecrated church and church-yard is one of freehold of which the fee-simple is in abeyance. *Mod.* A walk divides the consecrated from the unconsecrated part of the cemetery. The body was not buried in consecrated ground.

2. Dedicated, 'sacred' *to* a tutelary divinity.

1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 1 The monthe of Januarye (consecrated to the dooble faced godd Janus). 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 51 Olives .. the fruit was consecrated to Minerva. 1884 GUSTAFSON *Found. Death* i. (ed. 3) 15 The serpent was consecrated to Bacchus.

3. *fig.* Sanctioned by general observance or usage [F. *consacré*].

1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 211 These services, to use the consecrated phrase, get on well enough. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 162 The only sufficient and effectual agent in so doing was consecrated custom.

Hence **Co·nsecratedness.**

1846 in WORCESTER. 1847 in CRAIG; and in subseq. Dicts.

Consecratee (*kɒ*nsɪkreɪtī·). [Correlative to *consecrator*: see -EE.] One to whom something is consecrated.

1883 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2170 The consecrators hold the property in usufruct; the consecratee is God.

Consecrating (*kɒ*nsɪkreɪtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONSECRATE *v.* + -ING[1].] CONSECRATION.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 67 Y^e^ Papistes call consecrating, to change ye substances, or to transubstantiat. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Consagratio*, consecrating. 1641 *Root & Branch Petition* xvii. 8 The Christening and Consecrating of Churches and Chappels, the Consecrating Fonts, Pulpits, Tables, Chalices, Churchyards, and many other things, and putting holinesse in them.

Co·nsecrating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That consecrates.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 307 Any consecrating hand of a Prelat. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1347 Night's consecrating Shades, Which to a temple turn an universe. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* v, In that name hath Urban laid His consecrating hands upon my head.

Consecration (*kɒ*nsɪkrɪ·ʃən). In 4-6 **-acion.** [ad. L. *consecrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *consecrāre* to CONSECRATE. Cf. F. *consecration* (13th c.).]

1. The action of consecrating; a setting apart as dedicated to the Deity; dedication with religious rites to a sacred purpose.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxix. 22 It is the wether [1388 ram] of consecracioun. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 84 Innocent..ordeyned eke the consecration of oyle, with whech men be anoynted at here ende. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 165 The Divine Presence is the greatest and most solemn Consecration of any place that can be. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 194 Consecration, according to a Definition of the Canonists, is a Rite or Ceremony of dedicating and devoting Things to the Service of God with an Application of certain proper Solemnities. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 31 The unhappy women were consecrated to their vile gods and goddesses and to prostitution. This dreadful consecration, yea desecration. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 55 Does the consecration of Sunday confess the desecration of the entire week?

attrib. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* viii. 31 Eate it and the bred in ye maunde of the consecracion offeringes.

b. *esp.* The formal dedication and setting apart, by a bishop, of a church, churchyard, or burial-ground.

By Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. xii, called *dedication*; but in recent times *dedication* has been employed to denote a less formal kind of consecration of a burial-ground, not having the legal consequences attaching to consecration.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 335 The Bishops assembled for the consecration (as they call it) of the great church of Sainct Andrewes. *a* 1626 BP. L. ANDREWES (*title*), The form of Consecration of a Church or Chapel (1659). 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, The consecration or dedication of a church is an episcopal ceremony. 1866 J. M. DALE *Clergyman's Legal Handbk.* v. 57 Private chapels .. are maintained by the persons to whom they belong. They need no consecration. 1873 PHILLIMORE *Eccl. Law* II. 1761 The consecration of churches may be performed indifferently on any day. 1876 BLUNT & PHILLIMORE *Bk. of Ch. Law* v. i. 312 The *Sentence of Consecration* [of a church] is pronounced after the Offertory including the offering represented by the deeds upon the altar, has been made. 1883 tr. *Pellicia's Polity of Chr. Ch.* 147 The dedication of a church was called its consecration. 1891 *MS. Enrolments of Consecrations, Durham*, This Sentence of Consecration was read by me the undersigned John Booth.

c. with *a* and *pl.* (Sometimes more or less *concr.* = Consecrated things.)

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 831 Ceremonyall rytes are also commendable, In holy dayes, garmentes, temples, and consecracyons. 1560 BIBLE *Lev.* viii. 28 These were consecrations for a sweete sauour which were made by fire vnto the Lord. *Ibid.* viii. 31 The bread that is in the basket of consecrations [so 1611]. *Ibid.* viii. 33 Vntill the dayes of your consecrations [1611 consecration] bee at an ende.

2. The giving of the sacramental character to the eucharistic elements of bread and wine.

(Variously taken according to the opinion held of the nature of the Eucharist.)

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 41 Where consecracioun or halewinge hath neighid, of the breed is maad Cristis flesh. *a* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 8 Als oft as a nobil man seiþ it bi twex þe consecracioun & Agnus Dei. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 37/1 In olde tyme the consecracyon of the gloryous blood was made in tree vessells. 1564 BECON *Compar. Lord's Supp. & Mass* Epil., Blasphemies against Christ..invocation of dead saints, confection, consecration, application, and oblation of the body and blood of Christ. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 232 The bread and wine even after consecration leave not their own nature, but remain in their former substance, shape, and form. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Rubric, He shall say the Prayer of Consecration, as followeth. *a* 1699 STILLINGFL. *Serm.* II. ii. (R.), The people..are told, that they [priests] can make their God at any time by pronouncing the five words of consecration. 1854 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* 247 If it be demanded to what words the consecration of the elements ought to be ascribed, I answer, to the prayer of the faithful offered by the priest, and to the words of institution repeated by him. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 216/1 The form for the consecration of the bread in the Roman Missal is 'Hoc est enim corpus meum.'

3. Ordination to a sacred office: *spec.* the action or religious ceremony of ordaining a bishop.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 115 Theodorus þe archebisshop com into Kent..in þe secounde 3ere of his consecracioun. 1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 66/2, The consecracion of a bishop. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Order Consecr. Bps.* Rubr., Then shall the Archbishop demand the kings mandate for the consecration. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* (1739) 479 To confirm the Elections and Consecrations of all Bishops in their Provinces. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 37 Spiritual jurisdiction was understood to flow generally from Consecration.

4. *Rom. Antiq.* Apotheosis, deification; also *transf.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. (1890) 98 The obsequyes & consecracyon of anchyses, his olde fader. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* ii. 9 The magnificent burning, and consecration of Severus. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 465/1 Consecration is a name given to the apotheosis of the Roman emperors, and coins and medals commemorating these events have the inscription *Consecratio.*

† b. Loosely applied to canonization. *Obs.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. v. 167 We see how the Roman Calendar swells with new Consecrations of Saints.

† 5. Dedication to destruction; anathematization. *Obs.* Cf. CONSECRATE *v.* 7.

1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 925 He confirmed the Consecration denounced by his Predecessor against Frederic the Emperor.

6. *transf.* and *fig.* Dedication or devotion to some cherished purpose or pursuit; also, appropriation to a special purpose.

1781 COWPER *Retirement* 223 'Tis consecration of his heart, soul, time, And every thought that wanders is a crime. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. App. i. 368 Consecrations of tithes, as they were called, had already taken place among the Anglo-Saxons; since the tithes of Thory's lands, in Ropeslai hundred, had been consecrated to a distant church, the abbey of Peterborough.

7. *transf.* and *fig.* The action of rendering sacred; hallowing.

1805 WORDSW. *On Peele Castle*, The light that never was, on sea or land, The consecration and the Poet's dream.

b. Sanction by law, custom, or usage. [mod.F.]

1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* ii. (1876) 39 Each group of circumstances which is adjudicated upon receives, to employ a Gallicism, a sort of consecration. 1877 F. HALL *Eng. Adj. in -able* 7 Apparently, 'common usage' has obtained, with him, such a degree of consecration, that he looks upon any symptom of discontent with it as a going beyond just 'liberty'.

Co·nsecrative, *a. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. type **consecrātīv-us* (prob. in med.L.), f. L. *consecrāt-* ppl. stem: see -IVE. (Godef. has obs. F. *consécratif, -ive.*)] Of consecrating character or tendency.

a 1617 BAYNE *Diocesan's Trial* (1621) 58 The Bishops imposition was properly consecrative and sacramentall.

Consecrator (*kɒ*nsɪkreɪtəɹ). [a. L. *consecrātor*, agent-n. from *consecrāre* to CONSECRATE: see -OR. (Johnson has *consecrater*, with a quot. from Atterbury, which Todd gives with *-or.*)] One who or that which consecrates.

1552 HULOET, Consecratour, *sacrator, sacrificus.* 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* ii. § 69. 79 Your making the Reall presence of Christ in the Eucharist depend upon the casualties of the consecrators true Priesthood and Intention. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 240 Two British bishops..had assisted Wini who was the principal Consecrator. 1883 *Ch. Times* 9 Nov. 807/1 That there cannot be more than one celebrant or one chief consecrator, is a rudimentary principle of ritual.

Consecratory (*kɒ*nsɪkrā·tərɪ), *a.* [f. L. type **consecrātōri-us*, f. *consecrātor*: see -ORY.] That has the attribute of consecrating.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. vi. (1614) 33 Againe, they [sacrifices] were propitiatorie, consecratorie, Eucharisticall, and so forth. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* XXV. (1700) 293 The Consecratory Words being delivered as the Reason of the Command, take, eat, and drink. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Dec. 3 The only translation of the consecratory letters.

† **Consecta·neous,** *a. Obs.*—[f. L. *consectāne-us* following closely, consequent (f. *consectārī* to follow closely) + -OUS.] 'Succeeding, following as by consequence' (Ash 1775).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Consectaneous*, which follows others. [Thence 1846 in WORCESTER; and in later Dicts.]

Consectary (kŏnse·ktări), *a.* and *sb.*' [ad. L. *consectāri-us* logically following, consequent (whence *consectārium* sb.), f. *consectā-rī* to follow close, freq. of *consequī*: see CONSECUTE.]

† **A.** *adj.* Following logically; consequent.

1609 BELL *Theoph. & Remig.* 82 To which two maine points..the third (as a golden corollary) is consectary. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 236 The honour consectarie and dependant vpon his office. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. (ed. 2) 32 From the inconsistent and contrary determinations thereof, consectary impieties..may arise.

B. *sb.* A consequence, deduction, conclusion, corollary. (Very common in 17th c.)

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. ii. 7 b, Consectaries, corollaries, or howsoever you tearme them, may easily be deduced. 1656 HARDY *1st Ep. John* xiv. (1865) 86/1 A consectary which ungodly wretches draw from these premises. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 47 Consectaries drawn from the Observations. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 19 If some certain persons minded piety more than politics ..fundamentals than consectaries. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 2 A Corollary, or Consectary, is a consequence drawn immediately from some proposition or other premises. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* 274 A judgment..sometimes called a Corollary or Consectary.

† **b.** That which follows in the course of events; a consequence, an effect. *Obs. rare.*

1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 407 This signing was a constant consectary of unction. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 112 Peace being the consectary of Gods blessing on that laudable resolution.

† **Consecta·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. L. *consectārī*: see prec.] (See quot.)

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 245/1 *Consectation*, (ἀκολούθησις) or Æquipollens, is the Consideration of those Affections of a Proposition, in respect whereof, two Propositions signifie together the same thing, and are together true or false.

† **Consecta·tor.** *Obs.*—° [agent-n. from L. *consectārī*: see prec.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Consectator*, imitator. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Consectator*, he that follows, or pursues. 1775 in ASH (as *not used*).

† **Co·nsecute,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *consecūt-* ppl. stem of *consequī* to follow closely, pursue, overtake, f. *con-* together + *sequī* to follow.] *trans.* To follow with success, overtake, attain, gain.

1536 GRAY *Let. to Cromwell* in *St. Papers* II. 389 Few men ..in any auctoritie, hath finally consecuted favors and thankes, but rather the contrarie. 1589 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 97 If ye..had consecuted all your pursuits and desires.

Consecution (kŏnsĭkiū·ʃən). Also 6 **-cusion**, 6–7 **-quution**, **-qution**. [ad. L. *consecūtiōn-em*, n. of action from *consequī*: see prec. Also in F. from 16th c. (Littré).]

1. Proceeding in argument from one proposition to another which follows from it; logical sequence; inference; a train of reasoning.

Reciprocal consecution: the relation of two facts either of which follows from the other.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 454/1 As this argument or consecusion is trew. 1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Cross* (1846) 100 What a consecution is this..'The Crucifix is prefigured in Moses, in the Prophets, and in the time of Christ: therefore no remedy but a Crucifix must be had in the church.' 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 189 Not necessary, nor of any rational consecution. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 108, I do not, by any necessary consecution..judge of the number of things tangible from the number of things visible.

† **b.** The conclusion of an argument. *Obs.*

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. iii. 19 b, For the confirmation of the said proposition, and not as proofes of the conseqution. 1689 *Treat. Monarchy* II. i. 34 Suppose the Antecedent true, the Consequution is not always true.

† **c.** The fact of following as an effect, necessary consequence. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 352 If..the first muscle of the chest..do draw vp the first ribbe, then by conseqution the other distances vnder shall also in some sort be dilated. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. i. 91 While they draw the Arme by a certaine kind of Consequution they lead the Scapula..together with it.

2. Succession, sequence (of events or phenomena).

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* Pref. 7 Where is there an examination and a consecution of Experiments? 1792 G. WAKEFIELD *Enquiry* 59 Preferring chronological consecution. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxix. (1859) II. 393 The observation of a certain number of uniform consecutions among phenomena. *Ibid.* xli. (1870) II. 425 Psychology proposes to exhibit the mental phænomena in their natural consecution. 1837 G. S. FABER *Justification* 127 His next step, in regular consecution, was to speak of the Righteousness which is through faith. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iii. 77 In all this subtle consecution of action.

b. *Gram.* Sequence of words in a sentence, of tenses in a compound sentence.

1871 *Public School Lat. Gram.* § 195, *Consecution of Tenses.*—The General Rule is: Primary Tenses in the Principal Sentence are followed by Primary Tenses in the Clause: Historic by Historic. *Ibid.* § 196 The Perfect Subjunctive is used in Primary or Historic Consecution, whenever the sense requires that Tense and Mood. 1883 A. PALMER *Satires of Horace* Pref. 28 The solecistic *rusve peregre aut* (solecistic, if we consider the very rare consecution of *ve—aut*).

c. *Mus.* Succession of similar intervals in harmony. Cf. CONSECUTIVE 5.

1667 C. SIMPSON *Compend. Mus.* 125, I..allow the Consecution of two 5ths, one of them being Imperfect. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* III. 33. 1744 J. GREEN *Psalmody* (ed. 10) 140 *Consecution*, two, three, or more Chords of the same kind following one another. 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* xviii. 197 Such octaves are not..faulty consecutions.

† **d.** *Month of consecution* in *Astr.*: a 'lunar' or synodic month, a lunation. *Obs.*

1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* II. xi. 38 The moneth of consecution..is more then the moneth of peragration by .2. dayes .4. houres .44. minutes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 212 The month of Consecution..is the space betweene one conjunction of the Moon with the Sun unto another. *a* 1697 W. HOLDER (J.), The moon makes four quarterly seasons within her little year, or month of consecution.

† **3.** Overtaking, attainment. *Obs. rare.*

1601 DEACON & W. *Spirits & Divels* 192 The diuell can now no more hinder the saints from the consequution of glorie.

Consecutive (kŏnse·kiŭtiv), *a.* [a. F. *consecutif, -ive*, on L. type **consecūtīv-us*, f. *consecūt-* ppl. stem: see CONSECUTE and -IVE.]

1. Following continuously; following each its predecessor in uninterrupted succession.

1611 COTGR., *Consecutif*, consecutiue, or consequent; next or immediatly succeeding. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. § 56 The actions of a Man consecutive to Volition. 1685 BOYLE *Salubr. Air* 57 The Summers of differing, and yet perhaps immediately consecutive, years. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Blackmore* Wks. 1816 X. 197 In the structure and order of the poem..the greater parts are properly consecutive. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. vi. 296 It rained blood for three consecutive days. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 549 Occasioned.. by the superposition of consecutive whorls.

2. Consisting of elements following in order; characterized by consecution or logical sequence.

1755 JOHNSON *Dict.* Pref. P 50 When the radical idea branches out into parallel ramifications, how can a consecutive series be formed of senses in their own nature collateral? 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxvi. (1866) II. 38 The ground of a consecutive reasoning. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 424 Cebes is the..more consecutive thinker.

† **3.** Following as a consequence or effect; consequent (*to*). *Obs.*

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* xx. 261 Accused of accidentall and consequutive Blasphemy and Idolatry. *c* 1705 BERKELEY *Commonpl. Bk.* Wks. IV. 477 The freedom of doing as they please, wch freedom is consecutive to the will.

b. *Path.* Occurring after or during the decline of a disease, without forming part of it; as *consecutive symptoms* or *phenomena.*

1869 PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 490 It is probable that a certain number are consecutive to dysentery.

4. *Gram.* Expressing consequence or result.

1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 74 Subordinate Conjunctions are:—(1) Consecutive; (2) Final; (3) Causal, etc. *Ibid.* § 168 Consecutive Clauses are so called because they express consequence or result: *ita miser est ut fleat*, he is so wretched that he weeps. *Ibid.* § 170 The Consecutive use of the Relative and its Particles with a Subjunctive Verb. 1874 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* § 1678.

5. *Mus.* Applied to the immediate succession of intervals of the same kind (*esp.* fifths or octaves) occurring between two voices or parts in harmony. (Also as *sb.* in *pl.* = Consecutive fifths or octaves.)

1819 REES *Cycl.*, *Consecutive Chords*, The same applies to all consecutive intervals whatever. 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* i. 12 By the laws of strict counterpoint, every consecutive fifth or octave..is altogether forbidden. 1880 PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 391 The forbidden consecutives are most objectionable in vocal music, or music for solo instruments in combination.

6. *Math. Consecutive points*: see quot.

1884 WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calculus* (ed. 5) 257 *note*, Two points which are infinitely close to each other on the same branch of a curve are said to be consecutive points on the curve.

7. *Magnetism. Consecutive points* or *poles*: successive points in the length of a magnetized bar, at which the direction of the magnetization is reversed, the effect being as if the whole consisted of a number of magnetized bars connected by their similar poles at these points. Also called *consequent points.*

1832 *Nat. Philos.* II. *Magnetism* i. § 83. 11 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) The points where the polarities thus change from the one kind to the other have been called *consecutive points.* 1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electricity* 9 This method [Double Touch]..communicates a powerful, but sometimes irregular magnetism, giving rise..to *consecutive poles* (Ger. *Folgepuncte*)—that is, to more poles than two in a magnet. 1890 S. R. BOTTONE *Dynamo* (ed. 6) 90 Coiling the wire so as to secure 'consecutive' poles at the pole pieces.

Consecutively (kŏnse·kiŭtivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

† **1.** In the way of something that follows as a consequence; by consequence. *Obs.*

1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* i. 16 This is done by the Pope..not effectively but consecutively. *Ibid.* xvi. 158 The good and benefit of the servant is but secondary and consecutively intended. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Consecutively*, in the school-philosophy, is sometimes used in opposition to *antecedently*, and sometimes to *effectively*, or *causally.* Thus..the corruption of one thing is the generation of another, not *effectively*, but *consecutively.*

† **2.** As a result, in consequence. *Obs.*

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) IV. 751 (R.) Having..exposed some serum of human blood to cold air, consecutively, the serum was not found to congeal.

3. In continuous succession, continuously.

1847 CRAIG, *Consecutively*, in succession; following regularly. 1853 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 320 We had thirty-one hours consecutively on the road. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 12 That part of her history, which alone we can trace consecutively.

Conse·cutiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being consecutive.

1833 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 15 June, I recognize a cogent consecutiveness in the argument. 1886 MORLEY *W. R. Greg* Crit. Misc. III. 250 A certain smooth and sure-paced consecutiveness made his written style..most telling and effective.

Conseder, obs. f. CONSIDER.

Conseil, obs. f. COUNSEL.

Conseit, -seiue, obs. ff. CONCEIT, CONCEIVE.

Conselebrate, obs. f. CONCELEBRATE.

† **Conse·mblable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *consemblable* (Cotgr.) entirely similar, fellow, companion, repr. L. type **consimilābil-is*, f. late L. *consimilāre* to liken, compare.] = CONSIMILE.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Howe many maners of membres are founde?..Two, That is to wyt, symple membres called conseminblables, and membres compost.

† **Conse·minate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *con-* together + *sēmināre* to sow seed.] To sow together.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Hence in BAILEY (folio), JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts.

Consenescence (kŏnsĭne·sĕns). [f. L. *consenēsc-ĕre* to grow old together: see -ENCE.] The growing old together; general decay.

1692 RAY *Dissol. World* 40 The old Argument for the World's Dissolution, and that is, its daily Consenescence and Decay. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 419 We..are not conscious of this symptom of the consenescence of all things. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Consenescence*, the gradual approach of old age, the different organs failing in the same proportion.

† **Consene·scency.** *Obs.* [see -ENCY.] = prec.

1692 RAY *Dissol. World* III. viii. (1732) 394 There is no Consenescency or Declension in Nature.

† **Conse·nse,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 3 **kunsence, -scence**, 4 **consence, concense.** [a. OF. *cunsence, consence, -sense*, consent, willing complicity :—Rom. type **consentia*, f. L. *consentīre* to CONSENT. (L. had *consensus*, masc. *u-* stem, whence It. *consenso*, F. *consens.*)] Consent.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 228 Þet we ne beon nout allunge ibrouht þerin, mid kunscence of heorte and mid skiles zettunge. *Ibid.* 288 Þreo degrez beoð þerinne [carnal desire]..þe uorme is cogitaciun: þe oðer is affectiun: þe þridde is kunsence. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 59 Ful concense to synne. *Ibid.* III. 141 Consence to a synne foules mon.

† **Con-sense,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. CON- + SENSE.] Joint-sense (equivalent to consciousness).

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 159 No Express συναίσθησις, Con-sense or Consciousness of what it doth.

Consension (kŏnse·nʃən). *rare.* Also 6 **-tion.** [ad. L. *consensiōn-em*, n. of action from *consentīre* (*consens-*) to CONSENT: see -ION. So OF. *consension, -cion* obs.] Agreement in thought, feeling, or opinion.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 16/2 By the consention of the most part..the bishops of Rome had not this regal state ..which they do now usurpe. 1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 155 There is no longer any opposition betwixt them, but a consension in regard of predication. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ii. 53 With..a vital consension of the whole Body. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 161 Have come to an agreement or consension.

Consensual (kŏnse·nsiuăl, -ʃuăl), *a.* [f. L. *consensu-s* (see next) + -AL. In mod.F. *consensuel.*]

1. Relating to or involving consent. *Consensual contract* (in *Rom. Law*): a contract which requires only consent of the parties to render it obligatory: so *consensual obligation.*

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 308 Contracts consensual, i. e. which might, by the Roman law, be perfected by sole consent. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Oblig. & Contracts* I. 14. 1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Gaius* III. § 89 *note*, The verbal and literal contracts are often spoken of by the civilians as formal contracts, in contradistinction to the real and consensual ones, which they call material. *Ibid.* 478 *Consensual obligations* were so called because a common understanding was sufficient to create them without any formality. 1881 HATCH *Bampt. Lect.* vi. 145 The consensual jurisdiction to which the members of Christian societies submitted themselves.

2. *Phys.* Happening as if by consent, caused by sympathetic action: said of movements which take place through the action of the nervous system independently of the will, and *spec.* of movements caused by reflex action of the sensory nerve-centres on being stimulated through the organs of sense.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 275 An increased action or local irritation, either idiopathic or consensual. 1839 BALY tr. *Müller's Physiol.* II. 930 [It] has a tendency to consensual action with its fellow nerve of the opposite side. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 319 Doubtless we may pass gradually from the purely reflex, through the consensual, to the voluntary. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. (1879) 57 The Sensori-motor or consensual actions in Man.

Hence **Conse·nsually** *adv.*, in a consensual manner, by consent.

1885 *Eng. Mech.* 19 June 345 That the Budget .. may be criticised, attacked, and even consensually or compulsorily amended. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Jan. 36 There are 30 means .. whereby the powers of an Irish Parliament could be consensually so limited.

‖ **Consensus** (kŏnse·nsŭs). [a. L. *consensus* agreement, accord, sympathy, common feeling, f. *consens-* ppl. stem of *consentīre*: see CONSENT. Used in the physiological sense by Bausner, *De-*

consensu partium humani corporis, 1556, whence sense 1 in mod.F. and English.]

1. *Phys.* General agreement or concord of different parts or organs of the body in effecting a given purpose; sympathy. Hence *transf.* of the members or parts of any system of things.

1854 BRIMLEY *Ess., Comte* 320 In the universe..he resolves to see only a vast consensus of forces. 1861 GOLDW. SMITH *Lect. Mod. Hist.* 24 There is a general connexion between the different parts of a nation's civilization; call it, if you will, a consensus, provided that the notion of a set of physical organs does not slip in with that term. 1870 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. II. ix. 278 A mutually-dependent set of organs having a consensus of functions.

2. Agreement in opinion; the collective unanimous opinion of a number of persons.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 637 Bishop Colenso is .. decidedly against what seems to be the consensus of the Protestant missionaries. 1880 *Athenæum* 10 Apr. 474/3 A consensus had actually been arrived at on the main features involved.

transf. 1884 H. A. HOLDEN *Plutarch's Themist.* 190 The consensus of [the MSS.] ABC leaves no room for doubt about a reading.

b. Also *Consensus of opinion, authority, testimony*, etc.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 287/1 Supported by a great consensus of very weighty evidence. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* v. i. 289 Sustained by a great consensus of opinion.

Consent (kǫnse·nt), *v.* Also 3 **kunsenten**, 3–5 **concent(e**, 4–6 **consente**. [a. OF. *cun-, consentir* (3rd sing. pres. *cunsent, consent*) = Pr., Sp. *consentir*, It. *consentire* :—L. *consentire* to feel together, agree, accord, harmonize, f. *con-* together + *sentire* to feel, think, judge, etc. The sense, 'consent to a thing being done' was a subsequent development, but occurs in 12th c. in Fr., and is app. the earliest recorded in Eng.: see 6. As to the spelling *concent*, see CONSENT *sb.*]

I. To agree together.

1. *intr.* To agree together, or *with* another, in opinion or statement; to be of the same mind. *Obs.* or *arch.* (The statement agreed upon may be introduced by *that.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9713 (Gött.) Til an bihouys vs all consent, And siþen schape þe iugement. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 11 Henrichus Bullyngerus..consenteth with me in the signification of this worde. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 84 If wee shal consent that vapours are lyfted vp. 1600 SHAKS. *A. V. L.* v. i. 48 All your Writers do consent, that ipse is hee. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv. (1686) 61 With Plutarch consent many Authors. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 490 P 1 All the wiser Part of Mankind..has consented in an Error. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* v. (1868) 121 It may be seen how freely they consent in the testimony.

† **b.** To agree *to* a doctrine or statement, also *to* the author of it; to assent. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* vii. 16, I consente to the lawe, for [*v.r.* that] it is good. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 47, I Beringary concent to þe holi kirk of Rome. 1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 145 Whereunto my frendes also consenten. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 160 b, For these and other reasons I consente not unto Matthiolus. 1691 RAY *Creation* Ded. (1704) 3, I was sometimes compelled to consent to Cornelius Celsus. 1788 *Lond. Mag.* 32 This is what all must consent to who have been obliged to ride on horseback..after a hearty dinner.

† **2.** To agree in sentiment, be in accord, be at one. So pa. pple. *consented*, agreed. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* XXV. 1 The loque of neyȝbebores, and man and womman wel to themself consentende. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* l. 18 When thou sawest a thiefe, then thou consentedst with him. 1633 FORD *Broken Hrt.* II. ii. 56 'Thad been pity To sunder hearts so equally consented. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. vi, Much less can all men consent in the desire of almost any one and the same object.

† **3.** To come to agreement upon a matter or as to a course of action. Also *pass.* To be agreed.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 820 þan schir philip, þe douchty man, Tretit, quhill þai consentit weir, þat, etc. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* II. x. 53 a, The Barceans consented on their leages thus. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* I. i. § 2. 2 They began by degrees..to consent in certain Articulate Sounds, whereby to communicate their thoughts.

† **4.** Of things: To agree, be in harmony. *Obs.*

1540 MORYSINE *Vives' Introd. Wysd.* K iv, Truthe ever consenteth to truth, falsehode neyther with truthe, nor yet with falsehode. 1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evill* vii. (Arb.) 147 Thinges like and consenting in qualitie. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 349 Nor is there any man whose thoughts and affections do perfectly consent with themselves in matter and order, any two hours in all his life. *a* 1679 LD. ORRERY *Hen. V*, I, If Truth consents to what you now relate. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* (ed. 4) 292 Fifty species all consent in a quinquefid calyx.

† **5.** To act or be affected in sympathy. *Obs.*

1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* III. § 3 By means of the sensitive soul, our several distinct parts and members do consent towards the animal functions. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. of Imag.* I. 110 Old Memnon's image .. to the quivering touch Of Titan's ray, with each repulsive string Consenting, sounded ..Unbidden strains. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* IV. xi, It always made me start a little; the ear-drum suffered a convulsion, and the whole body consented with it.

II. To agree to a proposal, request, etc.

6. Voluntarily to accede to or acquiesce in what another proposes or desires; to agree, comply, yield. Const. *to, to do* a thing, or *that* with clause; also with indirect passive *to be consented to.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 272 So sone so me biginneð kunsenten to sunne. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 25/59 Ake ich ne concenti nouȝt þer-to. 1340 *Ayenb.* 10 þou ne sselt naȝt consenti to do zenne mid þine bodye. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xxiii. 51 He consentide not to the counceil and dedis of hem. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xiii. 195 The saisnes ne concented not to lete hym passe. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiii. 254 He wold haue consentyd to the deth of Huon. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. (1843) 77/2 This was no sooner proposed..than consented to. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 355 It is consented to admit him again. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Univ. Cambr.* 122 His Holiness would never consent such Honour should be done to..a Schismatick. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxxi, The Conservators of the River consented, that..it should be gain'd in. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 553 Argyle, after long resistance, consented..to divide his little army. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 238 When I induce my creditor to consent to my paying a month hence.

b. without const.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 236 Hir frendes alle consent. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xviii. 398 Y bihete or proteste or consente. 1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 257 The little space would not consent. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. i. (1718) 7 It is the devil's part to suggest: ours, not to consent. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. cxvii, A little still she strove, and much repented, And whispering 'I will ne'er consent'—consented.

† **c.** *refl.* in same sense. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 249 þo he him consentede to þe uondinge. *c* 1500 *Melusine* (1889) 182, I me consent to your requeste.

† **d.** Const. *to* a person, *i. e.* to his request. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* x. 16 Whan all Israel sawe that the kynge wolde not consente vnto them. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxxiv. 15 In this will we consent vnto you.

† **7.** *To be consented*: to be agreed; to be an accessary or consenting party (*to* something). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 276 That were consented to this cursednesse. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 14 And he knewe well .. and was consentid therto. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 1713 3e ar consentyd to þat dede.

† **8.** *trans.* To allow, agree to, consent to. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 481 Grisild moot al suffer and al consent. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. viii. 145 This consenteth and permyseth he that is almyghty. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1285/2 That can I ful hardly consent. 1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China*, In the end..they consented a conclusion amongest themselues.

† **b.** with *inf. compl.*

a 1674 MILTON, Interpreters..will not consent it to be a true story.

† **9.** To consent to give; to concede. *Obs. rare.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III. 90 The countee of couetise he consenteþ to bobe.

Consent (kǫnse·nt), *sb.* Also 4–6 **concent(e**, 5–6 **consente**. [ME. *consente*, a. OF. *consente*, f. *consentir* to CONSENT: cf. ASSENT *sb.*

Owing to the frequent ME. confusion of *s* and *c* (whence our *mice, pence, defence*, etc.), it was often spelt *concent* down to 16th c., and was thus liable to confusion with *musical* CONCENT, when the latter word was introduced. From the approximation of sense, it is in some passages difficult to say which of the two was meant.]

1. Voluntary agreement to or acquiescence in what another proposes or desires; compliance, concurrence, permission.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4955 (Cott.) Yee sald him þan gain mi consent. *Ibid.* 29136 (Cott.) þar es steps thrin þat man mai fall wit-all in sin, egging, liging, and consent. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 349 Oo maner of consent is, whanne a man is stille & telliþ not. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xliii. 215, I saie for me with full concente, þi likyng all will I fulfille. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 9 a, Provinge his assent and consente of such endowemente. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 25 This man hath my consent to marrie her. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxi. 112 The Consent of a Subject to Soveraign Power. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 395 The Goddess smiling seem'd to give consent. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 709 His long wooing her, Her slow consent, and marriage. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 409 The unanimous demand of her people wrested at last a sullen consent from the Queen. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xiv. 143 The deliberate assent and consent of a parliament.

plural. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Adultery* I. (1859) 119 Our hearts pure and free from all evil thoughts, carnal desires, and fleshly consents. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 69 The main consents are had: 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 259 They are not deprived without their own Consents. *a* 1766 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *S. Bidulph* (1767) V. 57 Parents .. withhold their consents to marriages.

† **b.** *To be of consent*: to be accessary. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 74 The Pope cursed the deede doers with such as were of their cohsent, eyther that ayded or harboured them. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. ii. 3 Some villaines of my Court Are of consent and sufferance in this.

c. prov. *Silence gives consent.* [Cf. quot. 1380 in I.]

[1611 COTGR. s.v. *Consentir, Assez consent qui ne dit mot*.. (Many, who know not much more Latine, can say, *Qui tacet consentire videtur.*)] 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 138 Silence is sometimes an argument of Consent. 1672 RAY *Proverbs*, Silence gives consent. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. vii. 77 The archbishop [Becket] answered that there was a proverb in England that silence gave consent [*c* 1200 in *Materials Hist. Becket* (Rolls) I. 68 Respondit Archiepiscopus quod nostræ gentis proverbium est quod taciturnus speciem prætendit confitentis]. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 2 Well then, I take silence for consent.

d. *Age of consent*: the age fixed by law at which a person's consent to certain acts (e. g. marriage, sexual intercourse) is valid in law.

[Cf. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 79.] 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v. *Marriage*, If a boy under 14 or girl under 12 years of age marries, this Marriage is only incohate and imperfect; and when either of them comes to that age, which is for this purpose termed their age of consent, they may disagree and declare the Marriage void. 1885 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 17 July 12/3 (*Criminal Law Amendment Bill*), Further provision for the protection of women and children is urgently needed .. The present age of consent, which is thirteen, is altogether too low. 1891 — 29 May 8/4 Effects of the Age of Consent Bill..The Raikwals, a most learned community of Brahmins..have..decided not to marry their daughters below the age of 12.

2. Agreement by a number of persons as to a course of action; concert. *Obsolescent* exc. as in b.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* vii. 5 Nyle ȝe defraude to gidere no but peraventure of consent to a tyme. [1526–34 TINDALE *ibid.*, Withdrawe not youre selves one from another, excepte it be with consent for a tyme.] 1494 in *Eng. Gilds* 187 Confermed, by the assente and consente and agrement off all the Bredern off the same gilde. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 117/1 Only made by consent and agrement of men. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 460, I see the tricke on't: Heere was a consent, Knowing aforehand of our merriment, To dash it like a Christmas Comedie. 1650 HOBBES *Human Nature* xii. (R.), When the wills of many concur to one and the same action and effect; this concourse of their wills is called consent. 1780 COWPER *Nightingale & Glow-worm*, But sing and shine by sweet consent.

b. phr. *With one consent, by common consent.*

1580 BARET *Alv.* C. 1069 All they, with one accord, or consent [*omnes vno ore*], gaue him counsell to tumble hir downe headlong. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 176 All with one consent praise new borne gaudes. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xiv. 18 And they all with one consent began to make excuse. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* III It is by common Consent of all agreed [in Parliament] that the King should not go in person. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 524 And all..agree With one consent to rush into the sea. 1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* I. viii. § 3. 87 Their reception by common consent is still an argument for their validity.

3. Agreement or unity of opinion, consensus, unanimity. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 148/1, I think that god with his holy spirite ledeth his church into the consent of his trouth. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lviii. § 3 To hide the general consent of Antiquity agreeing in the literal interpretation. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 150, I haue shewed the consent of both Authors in the place aleadged. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 13 We are far from a perfect consent in our opinions or feelings. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Equality* Mixed Ess. 49 As to the duty of pursuing equality, there is no such consent among us.

pl. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 387 The consentes of voyces, must be weyed and measured, not numbred. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. xi. 60, I..adde the Symbols, or consents of other Learned men.

4. Agreement in feeling, sympathy; also, more generally, harmony, accord, agreement. *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* vi. 16 But what consent to the temple of God with ydols? 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 191 It is not ye descent of birth but ye consent of conditions that maketh Gentlemen. 1607–12 BACON *Ess. Deformity* (Arb.) 250 Certainely there is a consent betweene the body, and the minde. 1641 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 306 Affinity and Consent with the Rules of Nature. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 296 Such is the World's great harmony, that springs From Order, Union, full Consent of things. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* III. v. (1817) 330 The consent .. between Saint Paul's speeches and letters is in this respect sufficiently exact. 1870 M. CONWAY *Earthw. Pilgr.* XXVII. 324 Showing the consent of solar systems to the motion of a finger.

† **b.** Agreement in faith and doctrine, ecclesiastical communion. *Obs.*

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 66 Let them send letters of consent (that is, of communion) to the Patriarch. 1659 J. ARROWSMITH *Chain Princ.* 91 Consent in Religion is wont to tie the fastest knots of mutual accord. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. XXV. 286 Wherein is taught our consent with the German..and other reformed churches.

† **5.** *Phys.* and *Pathol.* A relation of sympathy between one organ or part of the body and another, whereby when the one is affected the other is affected correspondingly. *Obs.* Cf. CONSENSUS 1.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 253 Aboue all other Consents is that simpathy betweene the womb and the brests which exceedeth euen admiration it self. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* VI. vii. 140 He supposeth that the Larynx did not suffer principally, but by consent. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Consent of parts*, in the animal œconomy, a certain agreement, or sympathy, by means whereof, when one part is immediately affected, another, at a distance, becomes affected in like manner. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 114 Being explained upon the principle of a consent or sympathy existing between the absorbents of [different parts].

† **6.** Feeling, opinion, or its expression. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 44 By my consent, wee'le euen let them alone. 1599 *G. a Greene* Greene's Wks. (1861) 254 Let me hear, townsmen, what is your consents.

† **7.** A party united by common agreement, fellowship, or adherence to an opinion. *Obs. rare.*

1575 R. B. *Appius & V.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 147 So shall you see the end of him and all his whole consent. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C. 1070 A diuers consent in sundrie wilful opinions, a sect, a schole or maner of teaching. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. lvi. (1632) 175 Even those which are not of our consent, doe flatly inhibite..the use of the sacred name.

8. *attrib.*

1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Consent-rule*, an instrument in writing, which a defendant in an action of ejectment enters into at the time he enters an appearance..The consent-rule is signed by the defendant's attorney. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 16 July 6/2 Counsel had an absolute right to consent to a compromise .. but if a party sought to be relieved from a consent order, the application should be made promptly.

Consentable (kǫnse·ntăb'l), *a.* [a. OF. *consentable* in agreement, f. *consentir* to CONSENT: see -ABLE.] In the law of Pennsylvania: Agreed upon by the consent of parties concerned, as a *consentable line* of boundary.

1853 T. I. WHARTON *Pennsylv. Digest* 272 Consentable lines must be made by assent of both parties.

Consentaneity (kǫnsentăn·ĭ·ĭti). [f. L. *consentāne-us*: see next and -ITY.] The quality of being consentaneous.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* 521 The intuitive consentaneity of superior minds. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 127 There is an entire consentaneity of thought and feeling.

Consentaneous (kǫnsentē·nɪəs), *a.* [f. L. *consentāne-us* agreeing, accordant (f. *consent-īre* to agree, accord) + -OUS.]

1. Agreeing, accordant; agreeable, suited.

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* vi. 61 [A] Principle, of a consentaneous, suitable, and saline nature. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* vii. § 31 No element that is pure and without mixture, is consentaneous for nourishing.

b. Const. *to* (*unto*), *with*.

1625 HEYLIN *Microcosmos* 466 Which report is not consentaneous to truth. 1669 BOYLE *Cont. New Exp.* II. (1682) 135 'Tis consentaneous to reason to judge, that, etc. 1714 DERHAM *Astro-Theol.* VII. vii. (1769) 187 Consentaneous to what I have taken notice of in Jupiter. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 36 Consentaneous with the opinion of Sir William Jones. 1859 MILL *Liberty* iii. 105 Inducements .. consentaneous to his own feelings. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* iv. (ed. 3) 173 Statements of scripture with which it is so consentaneous.

2. Done by common consent, unanimous, concurrent, simultaneous.

1774 FLETCHER *Fictitious Creed* x. Wks. 1795 III. 348 Let Reason and Revelation hold out to thee their consentaneous light. 1808–17 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. lxxiii. 407 A linked and consentaneous action. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. x. (1852) 352 Increase in the consumption of coffee .. with a very material consentaneous increase in the consumption of tea. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 67 (1879) 69 The two pairs will not exhibit any consentaneous motions.

Consentaneously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. Agreeably, accordantly *to*; harmoniously *with*; consistently, fittingly.

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. Relig.* III. v. 389 It was very consentaneously done. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 63 That we may first speak agreeably to his own mind .. and then consentaneously with our Selves. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* vi. 208 Consentaneously to what follows. 1685 — *Paralip. Prophet.* 90 Consentaneously to this he cites, etc.

2. With mutual consent and accord; with one consent; concurrently, simultaneously.

1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 88 A treaty, which stipulated, that both the French, and English, should consentaneously retire from Scotland. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* II. ii. 43 The young ladies..were unanimously and consentaneously shocked by seeing him talk familiarly to a ..governess. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 4 (1879) 118 The different Ganglionic centres..so much more frequently act consentaneously than separately.

b. Concurrently, simultaneously *with*.

1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 707 The best words are those which rise consentaneously with the idea. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 382 Iron and other tonics .. may be given consentaneously with the arsenic.

Consentaneousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being consentaneous; agreement, accord; concurrence.

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. Relig.* II. ix. 288 The consentaneousness between the principles and their sequels. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1801) I. 301 Could this consentaneousness of corporal and animal faculties be pointed by discretion. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 354 Why should we believe that God .. should delight in consentaneousness as to the mode of worship? 1882 *Daily Tel.* 16 Feb., Want of consentaneousness in music for two pianofortes is necessarily fatal.

Consentant (kǫnsentănt), *a.* [a. F. *consentant*, pr. pple. of *consentir* to CONSENT.] Consenting.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 276 (Ellesm. & Heng.) The remenant were anhanged moore and lesse That were consentant of this [*Harl. & 4 MSS.* consented to this (*v.r.* his)] cursednesse. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* I. 91 The unyoked steers..Proffer their necks consentant to be slain.

† **Consentany,** *a. Obs.* = CONSENTANEOUS.

1648 N. ESTWICK *Treat. Holy Ghost* 29 As many consentanie Arguments as there bee of the first kinde. 1651 H. MORE in *Enthus. Triumph.* (1656) 221 May not heat, and siccity, and Aqua vitæ be consentany arguments?

† **Consentation.** *Obs.* [irreg. f. CONSENT after *assent, assentation.*]

a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cl.* 1039 Without your consentatyon.

† **Consentative,** *a. Obs.* [f. CONSENT + -ATIVE: cf. prec.]

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 107 To haue a consultatiue, exhortatiue, or consentatiue voice onely.

Consenter (kǫnsentəɹ), [ME. *consentour*, a. AF. *consentour* = OF. *consenteo(u)r*:—late L. type **consentītōr-em*, f. *consentīre* to CONSENT: see -ER.] One who consents, or is a party to anything.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7629 Noþeles þe consentour Shal be holde for a lechour. *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 153 Þei ben consentours to antecrist, & God is aȝens hem. 1562–3 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 11 § 2 The Offendours therin, their Councellours, Consentours and Aydours. 1594 J. KING *Jonah* (1618) 165 Committers of sinne and consenters vnto it. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* P 150, I would rather have been torn in pieces, than found a consenter thereto. 1796 BENTHAM *Wks.* IX. 115 One unwilling consenter.

Conse·ntful, *a.* Consenting fully. Hence **Conse·ntfully** *adv.*, with full or ready consent.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xi. § 6. 132 To set themselves consentfully and deliberately to the task.

Conse·ntian, *a.* [f. L. *consent-es* in phrase *dii consentes*, of doubtful etymology.] Of or belonging to the *dii consentes*, or twelve superior deities of the Etrusco-Roman religion.

1831 KEIGHTLEY *Mythol. Anc. Greece & It.* (ed. 3) 451 There stood in the Forum, twelve gilded statues of Consentian deities, which were probably those enumerated in the following lines of Ennius..

Juno, Vesta, Minerva, Ceres, Diana, Venus, Mars,
Mercurius, Jovis, Neptunus, Volcanus, Apollo.

† **Conse·ntible,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *consentīre*: see -BLE.] ? That may be consented to; or ? of agreement of mind.

1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* 7 Not that our union with him is equall to his union with the Father: the one is consubstantiall; but ours is consentible.

Consentience (kǫnse·nʃĕns). [f. next: see -ENCE.]

1. The quality or condition of being consentient; agreement of opinion.

1879 H. S. WILSON in *19th Cent.* No. 32. 679 There is a full consentience of contemporary historical witnesses.

2. A term applied to denote the sensuous equivalent, in unconscious, involuntary, or reflex action, of consciousness in conscious action; the consensus or synthesis of impressions which takes place in the sentient organism apart from consciousness, and by which responsive acts are induced.

1877 LEWES *Phys. Basis of Mind* 357 Thus the gradations of sensitive reaction are Sentience, Consentience, and Consciousness..we may say that a man sometimes acts unconsciously, or thinks unconsciously, although his action and thought are ruled by Consentience. *Ibid.* 361 Has a bee consciousness?..The bee feels and reacts on feelings; but its feelings cannot closely resemble our own .. We should therefore say the bee has Consentience, but not Consciousness. 1889 MIVART *Truth* 183 As .. these sensations may .. be felt without consciousness, we require a term to express the faculty we have of receiving them all, in one unity of our being (one sensorium) apart from consciousness. The best term to denote this faculty, seems to be 'consentience' .. It is by this faculty of 'consentience' that the unconscious sleep-walker receives and accurately responds to the varied impressions which surrounding objects make upon his organs.

Consentient (kǫnse·nʃĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *consentient-em*, pr. pple. of *consentīre* to CONSENT: see -ENT.]

1. Agreeing with each other, or united in opinion; unanimous as to a matter.

1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 37 The consentient Testimony..of the Church. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 30 The consentient acknowledgment of mankind. 1773 J. ALLEN *Serm. at St. Mary's Oxf.* 18 The earliest councils ..were consentient in this article. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. iii. 372 The consentient opinion of contemporaries.

b. Acting together to the same end; concurrent.

1737 *Common Sense* (1738) I. 237 It..recovers the consentient Nerves to their due Tension and Elasticity. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 233 The pressure on all the similar parts .. will be united into one consentient force. 1881 RAMSAY in *Nature* No. 618. 420 With great and consentient labour.

c. Having or exhibiting consentience (sense 2).

1877 LEWES *Phys. Basis of Mind* 360 Psychological observation assures us that the conscious and unconscious states were both consentient, and were both operative in the same degree. *Mod.* Not conscious but consentient agents. Consentient processes.

2. a. Accordant in opinion *to*. b. Consenting, giving full consent *to*.

1661 *Grand Debate* 111 What is here consentient to Antiquity. 1687 TOWERSON *Baptism* 155 A consentient text in the Epistle to the Hebrews. 1876 BLACK *Madcap V.* XXV. 235 All their friends were consentient. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Gold. Calf* II. 174 Her husband being consentient to this life-long separation.

Conse·ntiently, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] With full consent.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 26 Cordially and consentiently he still adhered to the Catholick Conformity and Unity.

Consenting (kǫnse·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONSENT *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CONSENT; the giving of consent.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 351 Excusid here of consenting to þis synne. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 51 For myne obedyens and consentyng in that vyce to hym. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. ii. 8 Neither .. my sodaine woing, nor sodaine consenting. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* IV. i. 1930 There is a kind Consenting in his Eyes.

Conse·nting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. Agreeing or giving consent (*to* a proposal or course of action; formerly, also, *to* an opinion).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28401 (Cott.), I was consentand to þair dede. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. iv. 18 He was knowyng and consentyng of a coniuracioun maked aȝeins hym. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* vii. 60 Forsoth Saul was consentynge [so *Rhem.* & 1611] to his deeth. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 14 The wise are alwayes consenting vnto truth. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. ii. 80 'Tis but the boldnesse of his hand haply, which his heart was not consenting too. 1761 FRANCES SHERIDAN *S. Biduiph* I. 144 She must not know that I was consenting to this marriage. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xi. 57 A step to which Northumberland had practically not been a consenting party.

fig. 1803 WORDSW. *To Highland Girl* 3 Twice seven consenting years have shed Their utmost bounty on thy head.

2. Agreeing together (in opinion or purport); of one mind, unanimous.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 223 Sinonimia, as who would say, like or consenting names. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xviii. 90 [They have] by consenting voices declared a Soveraigne. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. XII. 518 The consenting praise of all honest men. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* I. (1875) 416 The clear consenting voice of all his contemporaries.

b. Agreeing, conformable.

1878 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* II. XX. 121 Hammering one part of it to a consenting shape with the rest.

Conse·ntingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] With consent or willing acquiescence; † by common or general consent (*obs.*).

1552 HULOET Consentyngelye. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* III. iv. Rule xiii. § 10 It is consentingly affirmed that, etc. 1841 G. S. FABER *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) I. 66 History .. consentingly assures us that, etc. 1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* III. III. xi. 141 She, but now so consentingly embraced, has wrenched herself out of his arms.

Conse·ntingness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Consenting state; consent.

1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 41 There is no want of it, or consentingness of mind towards it.

Consention, obs. form of CONSENSION.

Consentive (kǫnse·ntiv), *a. rare.* [f. CONSENT *v.* + -IVE.] = CONSENTIENT.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV,* CCCXXV, Soe stands the vineyard of Humanitye An orderly Consentive Policye. 1857 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* (1869) 158 Working consentive to his heavy tread.

Hence **Conse·ntively** *adv.*, with one consent.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 54 Altogether consentiuely forcing one an other downward.

† **Conse·ntment.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *consentement* = med.L. *consentīmentum*, f. *consentīre* to CONSENT: see -MENT.] The action of consenting, consent.

[1292 BRITTON I. ii. § 5 Ou del comaundement, ou del consentment.] 1340 *Ayenb.* 11 Þe consentement and þe þoȝtes þer-to. *Ibid.* 19 Þe þoȝtes, þe consentemens, and þe willes of the zaules. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 250 a/1 Of one accorde and consentement. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. CCX. [CCVI.] 657 Without the generall consentment of the people of Englande. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. Relig.* I. vi. 90 Against the consentment of all other Nations.

Consentrik, -ryk, obs. ff. CONCENTRIC.

Consequence (kǫnsĭkwĕns), *sb.* [a. F. *conséquence* (13th c. in Littré, = Pr. *consequencia*, It. *consequenza*), ad. L. *consequentia*, n. of state f. *consequent-em*: see CONSEQUENT and -ENCE.]

1. A thing or circumstance which follows as an effect or result from something preceding.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6450 The consequence of such shryvyng. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 85 The consequence is then, thy iealous fits Hath scar'd thy husband from the vse of wits. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 208 The direfull effects, and sad consequences of War. 1699 BURNET 39 *Articles* ix. (1700) 108 Death is the consequence of Adam's Sin. 1792 GOUVR. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 205 As to consequences, they are in the hand of God. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 484 That the legal consequences of an actual seisin shall ensue. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* IV. 91 His [Pope's] unsocial habits .. were a natural consequence of ill-health.

† b. *To draw in(to) consequence*: to carry into effect. *Obs.*

c 1420 HOCCLEVE *Balade Crt. de bone Comp.* 67 Ensaumpleth us ..As that it seemeth good to your prudence.. Dooth, as yow list be drawe in consequence. 1641 W. HAKEWILL *Libertie of Subj.* 63 That such impositions .. be not drawn into consequence, but taken away.

2. The action or condition of following as a result upon something antecedent; the relation of a result or effect to its cause or antecedent.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 14 We seldom see clouds without the consequence of rain. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 364 Such fatal consequence unites us three. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. vi. (1851) 151 Invariable antecedence of the cause and consequence of the effect. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* x. 336 The fixed Relations of antecedence and consequence which subsist between the changes.

† b. The action or fact of following in succession or order; sequence, succession; course. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 79 If you will auoide the consequence of perfect cordes of one kinde, you must put betwixt them other concords. 1678 HOBBES *Decam.* i. 14 They thought the Names of things sufficiently connected, when they are placed in their natural consequence. 1728 NORTH *Mem. Musick* (1846) 17 The people varyed their modes more or less in the consequence of time.

3. That which follows logically, or can be deduced or inferred; a logical result or inference. † Formerly, the conclusion of a syllogism as opposed to the premisses (*obs.*).

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7468 Shaltow never of apparence Seene conclude good consequence In none argument. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 284 b/1 The consequence is false, needes the antecedent mote beene of the same condition. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. iii. 68 Grantis, he sayd, þe antecedens; Bot I deny þe consequens. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 5 That he see not howe his antecedence may be true and consequence false. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 481/1 We may infer this Consequence. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lv. 291 If I admitted the premises, I should readily agree in all the consequences drawn from them. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. vi. 63 The succeeding prelates.. were too wise to press theories to their logical consequences.

b. The following of a conclusion from premisses; logical sequence.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* v. 7 It is a very good consequence to say, Iniquitie is hatefull untoo God: ergo, he will take just vengeance of all wicked persones. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. i. § 10 The Conclusion is

true, though the Consequence of it from your former Premisses either is none at all, or so obscure, that I can hardly discern it. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 158 ₱ 7 To proceed from one truth to another, and connect distant propositions by regular consequences. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 176 The essence of the Syllogism .. is this necessary consequence of the Conclusion from the Premises.

4. Phr. *In, by, of, consequence*: as a result or inference, consequently.

a. *By consequence.* Now *arch.*

[*c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 38 Par consequence, than the nader of the sowth lyne is the north lyne.] 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 230, I saie, that foolishlie & by consequence that falselie he alledgeth S. Augustin to his purpose. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 41 The catholick and by consequence one church. 1747 WESLEY *Charac. Methodist* 10 By Consequence, whatsoever he doth, it is all to the Glory of God. 1885 SIR J. W. CHITTY in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 712/2 The marriage was a Mahommedan and by consequence a polygamous marriage.

b. *Of consequence. Obs.* or *vulgar.*

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 22/b, Before euery of these Epistles, and therfore of consequence before the Epistle to the Ephesians. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. § 6 Man's employment must of consequence have been matter of delight in the experiment. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. xxxiii. 321. 1780 JOHNSON *Let.* 8 Apr. in *Boswell*, Your countenance may be of great credit, and of consequence of great advantage to her. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 431 He was rather more intemperate than his predecessor; and of consequence created rather more animosity in his opponents. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 228 Whatever part Jenny Lind takes, is of consequence the first.

c. *In consequence.* (The phrase now current.) *In consequence of*: as a result of.

1683 DRYDEN *Wks.* (1808) XVII. 100 In consequence of this, to make an exact description of the principal actions. 1775 *Tender Father* II. 151 And, in consequence, it frequently happened, that, etc. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1842) II. 392 What took place in consequence I am not apprised. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* i. 26 Our Sun at setting..seems sometimes blood red, in consequence of the absorption of our atmosphere. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* IV. xxiv. 241 Iron is the principal substance contained in the water, which has in consequence a strong inky taste.

†**d.** *In the consequence*: in the sequel or result.

1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 459, I fear, in the consequence, it will prove an allowance of such meetings for the future. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 45 Doing justice upon the offenders .. had this disadvantage in the consequence; viz. that it would ruin the voyage.

†**5.** *Of good, bad,* etc., *consequence*: fraught with such and such results. *Obs.*

a 1660 HAMMOND (J.), Asserted without any colour of scripture-proof, it is of very ill consequence to the superstructing of good life. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., We have rejected all such [alterations] as were either of dangerous consequence .. or else of no consequence at all, but utterly frivolous and vain. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 169 He speaks of it as a circumstance of very bad consequence. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ix. 216 *note*, Ignatius..set an example of unhappy consequence to the Church.

6. Importance, moment, weight. Originating in the attributive phr. *of consequence*: i. e. having issues or results, and therefore important. Cf. prec. and Fr. *une matière de conséquence* 'a matter of importance, moment, or weight' (Cotgr. 1611).

a. [1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xx. 64 By cause that thys thynge bereth grete weyght of consequense, he shall take thaduys of them of hys counseyll.] 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. ii. 60 It is a matter of small consequence. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 1 As often as we do any thing of note or consequence, we subiect our selues to euery ones censure. 1662 [see 5]. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 242 These little differences are of no consequence. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 52 You are of more Consequence to him, than you think for. 1757 (*title*), A Review of the Military Operations in North America .. To which are added .. several Letters and other Papers of Consequence. 1832 LANDER *Adv. Niger* II. ix. 54 Nothing of consequence has occurred to-day.

b. 1778 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* viii. (1876) 449 Both these qualities of the mind are to have their proper consequence, as far as they do not counteract each other. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 409 [He] found it impracticable to raise a glass manufacture into consequence. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 84 Personal respect, to which Spaniards always attached infinite consequence. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xiv. 283 It possesses the highest consequence.

7. In reference to persons: Importance in rank and position, social distinction. Cf. 'quality'.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 412 Such and such had made use of his Lordships name .. to make themselves men of consequence. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. State Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. I. 214 A person of some consequence. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 1034/1 Brutus now felt his consequence lie heavy upon him. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vii. 188 Our guard .. told him that we were persons of great consequence. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* iii. 22 No form of property gives to its owners so much consequence as land.

†**b.** Importance manifested by appearance or demeanour; dignity. Also *transf.* of things. *Obs.*

1793 W. HODGES *Trav. India* 87 Adjacent to which are many hills, rising almost to the consequence of mountains. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Ab.* i, Her figure gained more consequence.

c. Assumed importance, consequentiality.

1791 HUDDESFORD *Salmag.* 19 Shield me..From Pedantry of formal port, And Consequence in Cassoc short. 1832 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Dom. Manners Amer.* xvii. (1839) 140 We quitted Cincinnati the beginning of March ..We .. had amused ourselves with its consequence, its taste, and its *ton.*

8. *Astr.* Motion from an earlier to a later sign of the Zodiac, or from west to east; direct motion; also a position more to the east.

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 407 Jupiter being in consequence of the Sun, add the difference. 1771 PEMBERTON *ibid.* LXI. 442 If the point *s* is taken in consequence of the moon, it will be above the horizon, when the nonagesime degree is also in consequence of the moon. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 506/2 This motion, from west to east, is said to be in the order of the signs, or in consequence.

9. *Consequences*: a round game, in which a narrative of the meeting of a lady and a gentleman, their conversation, and the ensuing 'consequences', is concocted by the contribution of a name or fact by each of the players, in ignorance of what has been contributed by the others.

1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* xxiii. (1833) 121 They met for..playing at cards or consequences, or any other game that was sufficiently noisy. 1869 in *Boy's Own Book.*

†**Co·nsequence,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To draw inferences or conclusions.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 175 Such a methodical and School-like way of defining, and consequencing.

Co·nsequenceless, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without consequences.

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vi. § 4. 166 This is no slight or consequenceless evil.

†**Co·nsequency.** *Obs.* Also -cie, -tie. [ad. L. *consequentia*: see CONSEQUENCE and -ENCY.]

1. = CONSEQUENCE 2, 2 b, 3 b, CONSEQUENTNESS.

1548 R. HUTTEN *Sum of Diuinitie* C ij a, Necessitye of consequentie, as Ierusalem must be destroied. 1553 BALE *Gardiner's Serm. Obed.* F iij, For what is the consequency? .. Christ wolde haue Petre to be aboue Princes .. Ergo he wolde haue the bishop of Rome to be so to. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 179 As both the consequency of the text and also the maner of the medicins do requyre. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iv. 16 A fallacious illation in reference unto antecedencie or consequencie.

2. = CONSEQUENCE 1, 3.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* Pref. 13 Consequencies from your laudable endeavours. *a* 1718 PENN *Life* Wks. 1726 I. 167 Our Enemies have charged their oblique Consequencies from our Principles back upon us for our very Principles.

Consequent (kɒ·nsɨkwĕnt), *sb.* [a. F. *conséquent*, ad. L. *consequens, -ent-*, a consequence, subst. use of pr. pple.: see next.]

†**1.** = CONSEQUENCE 1. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ₱ 421 (Harl. MS.) Let vs now examyne þe þridde poynt þat Tullius clepeþ consequente. Þou schalt vnderstonde þat þe vengeance þat þou purposidest for to take is consequent [*Ellesm.* the consequent]. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clxxxix, That haue convoyit hale .. My lufe and to [so] glade a consequent. 1577 VAUTROUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 189 By certeine effects and consequents, we are fully assured. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 236 So great was the consequent of this prosperous and easie invention. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 226 The neglect of which has frequently been the cause of very dismal consequents in those warm climates.

b. (Contrasted with *antecedent.*) A phenomenon or event which follows another (without implication of causal connexion).

a 1627 W. SCLATER *Expos. Rom.* iv. (1650), Faith is an antecedent, no cause properly of justification; justification [is] a consequent of believing, no effect issuing out of the virtue and merit of faith. 1650 HOBBES *Hum. Nature* iv. (R.), When a man hath so often observed like antecedents to be followed by like consequents. 1829 JAS. MILL *Anal. Hum. Mind* (1878) I. xi. 350 The word cause means the antecedent of a consequent where the connection is constant. 1872 H. SPENCER *Psychol.* I. II. iii. 194 A constant ratio between the physical antecedent and the psychical consequent. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* Crit. Misc. Ser. I. 199 The effect is the inevitable consequent of the cause.

†**2.** *Logic.* = CONSEQUENCE 3. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. ix. 84 Þan folweþ it quod she þat we adden clernesse of renoun to þe þre forseide þinges.. and þis is a consequente quod I. 1529 MORE *Supplic. Soulys* Wks. 315/1 A very child almoste may see the consequent. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 12 Happily may no necessarie consequent be drawen. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Disuas. Popery* I. (1686) 87 The consequent of this is, that by the law of Christ, one Bishop is not superior to another. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. I. 214 Do they so say expressly; or is it only a consequent of their Doctrine? 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 267 Who ..will conceive it ever feasible to alter any fundamental point of the common law, with all it's appendages and consequents. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xv. I. 282 The Syllogism is divided into two parts, the Antecedent and the Consequent—the antecedent comprehending the two propositions [premisses] .. and the consequent comprising the one proposition [the conclusion].

b. The second part of a conditional proposition, dependent upon the antecedent.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 231 There is required vnto the truth of a Conditionall proposition, that the Consequent follow vpon the Antecedent. 1746 WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* 35 The Antecedent is false. Therefore the Consequent falls of course. 1876 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* (1880) 162 The only rule..requisite for testing the validity of [hypothetical] syllogisms..viz. that either the antecedent must be affirmed, or the consequent denied.

3. (Contrasted with *antecedent.*) Anything which follows something else in order, *e.g.* in the context of a writing.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus*, To Rdr., By the helpe of.. comparing of Scriptures with themselues, antecedents with consequents, obscure places with plainer. 1659 BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 70 The consideration of antecedents and consequents..the testimonies, expositions, and translations of the ancients, etc. help. to rectify a corruption crept in. 1660 BP. PARRY *David Restored* lxxiii, And this, the consequents do sufficiently evidence.

b. *Math.* The second of two numbers or magnitudes in a ratio; the second and fourth in a series of four proportionals.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. 127 The second Terme, namely, that wherunto the comparison is made, is called the consequent. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. xx. (ed. 7) 46 When the Antecedent contayneth the Consequent more then once, and nothing remayneth, as 4 to 2. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 120 The sum of the antecedents is to their difference, as the sum of the consequents is to their difference.

c. *Mus.* (See quot.)

1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xv. 95 The leading part [in a Canon] is called the antecedent, the following part the consequent.

†**4.** A person who follows or comes after; a follower; also, one who pursues. *Obs.*

1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 49 (R.) These were the allyes and consequentes, and also the preparations of the one partye, and of the other. 1609 *Man in Moone* in Halliw. *Character-Bks.* (1857) 95 He is the ante-ambulo of a gentlewoman, the consequent of a gentleman, the antecedent of a port-mantua, or a cloke-bagge; a serving man. 1654 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 65 The consequent of Truth hath ever been in danger of his teeth.

†**5.** Phr. *By consequent*: = *by consequence. Obs.* [F. *par conséquent* (14th c. in Littré).]

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. vii. 18 Thyse sayd condycions bylongen to a good conestable and by consequent to the marchallis. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 2 The subject being so variable, hath made the art by consequent more conjectural. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 401 A Friend.. more to be admired; and by the consequent more precious. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 137 Philosophie and Curiosie corrupted this noble schole of Alexandria, and by consequent the Church. 1685 A. LOVELL tr. *Simon's Crit. Hist. Relig.* 33.

†**b.** *In the consequent*: in the result. *Obs.* (Cf. CONSEQUENCE 4 d.)

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Ep. Ded. 2 In the consequent there would be no vertue, and no felicity.

†**6.** = CONSEQUENCE 5, 6. *Obs.*

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 48 What though that honest Hodge haue cut his finger heere? ..'tis no consequent to me.. 1640 *Canterb. Self-Convict.* 41 A matter of very dangerous consequent.

Consequent (kɒ·nsɨkwĕnt), *a.* [a. F. *conséquent* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *consequent-em*, pr. pple. of *consequī* to follow closely, attend upon: see CONSECUTE.]

1. Following as an effect or result; resulting.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 35 But loke therof what foloweth consequent. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Consequent*, following or necessarily comming after another thing. 1712 *Spect.* No. 551 ₱ 1 That Praise should be returned them, as one proper consequent Reward of their Performances. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* Introd., The very rapid increase of Trade, and the consequent influx of Wealth. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 2 Causing sudden derangements of the circulation..and consequent physical depressions.

b. Const. *on, upon, to.*

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xiii, Whatsoever .. is consequent to a time of war. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Communn.* I. iv. 86 Consequent to a worthy communion. *a* 1716 SOUTH (J.), This satisfaction or dissatisfaction, consequent upon a man's acting suitably or unsuitably to conscience. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* I. iii, How events..to the common observer unconnected, are inevitably consequent the one to the other. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* ii. § 9. 36 The necessities consequent on the employment of those materials.

2. Following as an inference or logical conclusion.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. i. § 10 In this sence it [the conclusion] is neither consequent nor true. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* i. 14 A new proposition though consequent from an Article of Faith, becomes not therefore a part of the Faith. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 10.

†**3.** Following in time or order, succeeding, subsequent. *Obs.*

1475 [see CONSEQUENTLY 1]. 1581 W. CHARKE in *Confer.* IV. (1584) D d iiij b, In workes consequent or following he might glorie. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* III. iii. (1622) 69 Not onely among such as then liued, but in times consequent. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Malta* v. ii, Thy memory .. Shall monumentally be registered To ages consequent. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* Introd., As the consequent words make evident. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* I. xxv. 162, I hope you have received mine regularly since, that you may know all the consequent steps.

4. Observing or characterized by logical sequence of thought or reasoning; logically consistent.

1849 LEWES *Robesp.* 124 As property had been defined by Rousseau to be in itself a spoliation..Robespierre was only consequent in his demand. 1879 — *Study Psychol.* 122 To be consequent, they should have shewn that, etc. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 19 The idealism of Emerson is more subjective, his pantheism more complete and consequent.

†**5.** Of consequence, important (*to*). *Obs. rare.*

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 125 That the distribution is not equal, is not consequent to any member in this House, unless he speak for a county or borough of that nation.

6. *Consequent points* (in Magnetism) = CONSECUTIVE poles: see quots.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xx. 144 It is quite easy to develope in the same piece of steel several pairs of poles; and if the magnetization be irregular, this is sometimes done when we wish to avoid it. These irregular poles are called *consequent points.* 1882 tr. *Deschanel's Nat. Phil.* § 689 In this case the magnet will have not only a pole at each end, but also a pole at each point where the reversal occurs. These intermediate poles are called *consequent points.*

7. quasi-*adv.*

1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 136 And consequent to this, instil into him a Love and Reverence of this Supreme Being. 1696 STANHOPE *Chr. Pattern* (1711) 304 And consequent to that, fill my soul with pure and holy affections.

Consequential (kɒnsɪ́kwe·nʃăl), *a.* [f. L. *consequentia* CONSEQUENCE + -AL.]

1. Of the nature of a consequence or sequel; following, esp. as an effect or result; consequent.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 6 Moneys were misimployed .. in the two dishonourable treaties of Spain and Germany, and the consequential entertainments. 1704 PRIOR *Let. to Boileau* 193 A consequential Ill which Freedom draws; A bad Effect, but from a noble Cause. 1829 S. TURNER *Hist. Eng.* IV. II. xxviii. 241 Wars and their consequential burthens. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 109 Each is connected with anterior changes, and .. productive of consequential changes.

b. Const. *on, upon,* † *to.*

1652 J. HALL *Height Elog.* p. xxi, Accidents, that are either inherent or consequentiall to love and melancholy. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 94 The stipulation of obedience on our part is consequential thereupon. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 422 [The relation] of parent and child .. is consequential to that of marriage. 1873 *Act* 36-7 *Vict.* c. 88 § 26 All matters preliminary and incidental to and consequential on such trial and punishment.

2. Of the nature of a consequence merely, not direct or immediate; eventual.

Consequential damages: 'losses or injuries which follow an act, but are not direct and immediate upon it' (Wharton).

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 201, I finde direct, or consequentiall repugnancie, and contradiction, twixt their pretended traditions, and writings. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. viii. § 3 It was harsh to inflict immediate and direct death for a consequential and deductory felony. 1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 128 They have not an immediate, but only a consequential right to be heard in this. 1792 BURKE *Let. Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. 1842 I. 546 To be utterly excluded from all its direct and all its consequential advantages. 1876 GLADSTONE *Synchr. Homer* 226 There is a difference between direct contradiction, and merely consequential or casual inconsistency.

3. Following as an inference or conclusion. Const. *on, upon* († *to, of, from*).

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. XX. 208 Their deductions, and consequentiall inferences. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* IV. 180 These are consequential to our former Conclusions. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 156 ¶ 3 The genuine shoots of consequential reasoning, which grow out of some radical postulate. 1773 J. ALLEN *Serm. St. Mary's Oxf.* 11 To assert what is clearly consequential of our belief. *a* 1849 POE *Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 533 The incidents are consequential from the premises. 1882 GLADSTONE in *Manch. Guard.* 8 Feb., A motion .. consequential upon the resolution which the House has adopted.

4. Characterized by logical sequence or consistency; = CONSEQUENT *a.* 4.

1659 *Vulgar Errors Censured* 70 'Tis not consequentiall arguing from a not-declaring to a not-knowing. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 223 The substance of this author's reasoning .. is so solid and consequential. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. clx. 73 Every man is more the man of the day, than a regular and consequential character. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 104 A consistent and strictly consequential Materialism.

† b. Having continuous sequence in time. *Obs.*

1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 138 It is no popish superstition, By consequential tradition To prove an article of faith.

† 5. Pregnant with consequences, of consequence, important. *Obs.*

1728 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masques* I. v. 16 An Affair .. of a consequential Essence. 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 13 *note*, To preside .. over that consequential Branch of the King's Business. 1798 W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* 29 No event in a man's life is more consequential than marriage. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. Pref. 9 The true site of that consequential conflict. 1821 T. CAMPBELL in *New Monthly Mag.* I. 6 He must withhold no consequential fact.

6. Of persons: a. Having social consequence.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XXXI, A dignity ball is a ball given by the most consequential of their coloured people. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley* I. i. 8 Mr. C. bustled about .. feeling himself the most consequential man in the town.

b. Having or displaying a high opinion of one's own importance; self-important.

1758 *Herald* No. 25. II. 168 Our women .. to make him both too consequential and saucy. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 7 May an. 1773 Goldsmith was sometimes content to be treated with an easy familiarity, but upon occasions, would be consequential and important. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VIII. 225 He here consider'd it essential To shew he could be consequential. 1875 FARRAR *Seekers* I. iii. 42 Pampered and consequential freedmen.

† B. *sb. pl.* Consequential matters or inferences.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. i. (1740) 29 Our Author's precious Observations out of the Lord Clarendon's History and some Consequentials.

Consequentiality (kɒnsɪ́kwe·nʃɪæ·lĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.]

1. Logical sequence and consistency of thought.

1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Theory* (1886) I. I. ii. 373 In crediting Spinoza with rigorous consequentiality.

2. The quality of being consequential or important; air or assumption of importance.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 268 Said Mrs. Glibbans with the most ineffable consequentiality. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 281 [They] assume to themselves an insufferable consequentiality on the strength of their masters' rank.

Conseque·ntially, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.]

† 1. In the sequel, subsequently; = CONSEQUENTLY 1. *Obs.*

1607 S. COLLINS *Serm.* (1608) 4 Not onely that which is originally good, but euen that which is consequentially sound. 1672 OWEN *Evang. Love* 58 Neither antecedently nor consequentially unto such their Conjunction, do they consider what is their duty.

† 2. As a consequence or result; = CONSEQUENTLY 2. *Obs.*

1656 [J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripatet. Inst.* 45 Consequentially to these positions, Every movable that is reduc'd from rest to motion .. increases in velocity. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 104 It consequentially follows, that, etc. *a* 1716 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1744) XI. 119 He that is above a prince is consequentially above all his subjects. 1778 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 248 This must be, consequentially, of the greatest service to him.

3. Merely as a consequence, in a secondary way, indirectly.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 215 There may be some reall effect upon the patient indirectly and consequentially .. although there be none such primarily and directly. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 258 Of some Rods you cannot make a fixt South primarily, yet you may consequentially. 1792 BURKE *Pres. State Affairs* Wks. VII. 107 The king of Prussia has no *direct* and immediate concern with France; *consequentially*, to be sure, a great deal. 1884 *Law Rep.* 13 Q. Bench Div. 672 The property must be .. directly, and not merely consequentially, affected by the decision.

† 4. With logical sequence or consistency; with consecution of thought; = CONSEQUENTLY 3. ? *Obs.*

1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 4 ¶ 9 He means something, but has not the faculty of writing consequentially. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. clxi. 81, I never knew in my life one [woman] .. who reasoned or acted consequentially for four-and-twenty hours together. 1812 *Q. Rev.* VIII. 61 If the author reasons consequentially.

5. In a consequential or self-important manner; with an air or assumption of importance.

1788 J. O'KEEFFE *Prisoner at Large* II. iv, With great haste and very consequentially he moves the furniture. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* x, I, Nehemiah Holdenough (he added consequentially) was forcibly expelled from my own pulpit. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 159 He was handsomely attired and armed, and paced the street somewhat consequentially; the Turkish populace resented his insolent bearing.

Consequentialness (kɒnsɪ́kwe·nʃălnĕs). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

† 1. The state or quality of being consequential (in senses 1–4). *Obs.*

1681 BURTHOGGE *An Argument* (1684) 18 Which Duty and Incumbence, and the Consequentialness of it from the Covenant is, etc. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Consequentialness*, the following by way of consequence, or the being of consequence. 1755 JOHNSON, *Consequentialness*, regular consecution of discourse. [Similarly in later Dicts.]

2. Important or self-important quality or personality; = CONSEQUENTIALITY 2.

1828 SOUTHEY *Ep. to A. Cunningham*, Let Her pamper'd lap-dog .. snap and growl, With petulant consequentialness elate. 1883 B. GOULD *J. Herring* I. 183 What does your consequentialness desire?

† **Conseque·ntious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. obs. F. *consequentieux* (Cotgr.), f. L. *consequentia*: see -OUS.] Full of consequence, important.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 80 If his words seemed of no moment, the matter was not consequentious. *Ibid.* 137 Wonderfull reports of that Kingdome, as most consequentious for knowledge and instruction. 1656 in BLOUNT *Gl.*

¶ Suggested as substitute for CONSEQUENTIAL 6 b.

1803 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* (T.), *Consequential* in no shape conveys the meaning intended by those, who use it to express a pompous, conceited, lordly man .. If a word is wanted .. it should naturally have a termination denotative of the circumstance, formed analogous to other words; and I will agree to adopt the term *consequentious*, which will rank with such as *contemptuous, litigious, contumacious.*

Consequently (kɒ·nsɪ́kwĕntli), *adv.* [f. CONSEQUENT *a.* + -LY 2.]

† 1. In following time or order; consecutively, subsequently. *Obs.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 51 Whan he hadde made his orisons by grete deuocion, and consequently his demande. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1508 The quene hym folowed as is the custome, Werburge succeded them consequently. 1596 LODGE *Marg. Amer.* 114 This other .. he wrote, which for that cause I place here consequentlie. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 84 Wee will .. now pass to the title consequently ensuing. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 22 Consequentlie it followes, to treate of the question of the estate of men.

† b. In sequence; on in succession. *Obs.*

1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. VI. (1580) 114 b, Vpon this salte you shall laie likewise a ranke of the saied peeces of siluer, and then an other of salte, and an other of siluer, and so consequentely as long as your siluer lasteth. *Ibid.* 103 a. 1591 F. SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 190 Giue one to the first, one to the second, one to the third, and so consequently vnto all the others.

2. As a consequence or result; by way of consequence; in consequence of something previous; often a quasi-*conj.*, like *therefore, accordingly.*

[1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 8 Pream., Whereupon .. of werry likelyhode consequently shall ensue the Destruction of Drapery of all this your seid Realm.] *a* 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgatory* (1829) 130 Then must it needs follow that he hath power to do against his truth, and, consequently, he hath power to be false. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. i. Rule ii. § 2 Whatsoever comes into their conscience primarily or consequently. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 206 The Moisture ascending, will be suck'd through the very Bark, and consequently nourish .. the Tree. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 443 ¶ 5 Fortunatus is stocked with Ignorance, and consequently with Self-Opinion. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* IV. 301 Most substances suffer contraction from cold, and consequently increase in density.

† 3. With proper sequence or connexion (of thought, reasoning, etc.); consistently. *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 16 Ther [is] a certayn vertue and honesty consequently annexyd to the same law. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 203 This makes him speak conformably to his first assertions, and consequently to his arguments. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 161 He is one of those who reason, as the French say, consequently from assumed and unproved principles.

† **Co·nsequentness.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Consequent quality, consecutiveness.

1645 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* Ded. (1658) 14 Let them examine the consequentness of the whole body of the doctrine.

Conseqution, -quution, -quutive, obs. ff. CONSECUTION, -TIVE.

† **Conserate,** *v. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [erron. f. L. *conserĕre* to sow (along with).]

1623 COCKERAM *Dict.* II, To *Sowe*, Seminarize, Conserate.

† **Conse·rt,** *a.* [ad. L. *consertus* set, joined, or connected together.] *Bot.* Of leaves, etc.: see quot.

1777 S. ROBSON *Brit. Flora* 7 *Consert*, crowded so as to leave hardly any space between.

¶ The following may be a sb. from same source = 'connex'; or for *concert* or *consort*, as to which, however, there are difficulties of date.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VII. 90 It [the pleura] is perforated .. with an orderly consert of Veynes, and Arteries.

Consertion: see CONCERTION.

† **Conse·rva.** *Obs.* [a. It. or med.L. *conserva.*] = CONSERVE *sb.* 4.

1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 30 For bringing of conserva cherys from London to Windesore. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* [XXXVI. (1612) 77 Of them [violets] is made Conserua. *Ibid.* (1636) 90 After the same manner you may make conserva of any hearbe.

Conservable (kɒ́nsə·ɪvăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *conservābil-is*, from *conservāre* to CONSERVE: see -BLE.] Capable of being conserved; preservable.

1623 COCKERAM II, Which may be kept, *conseruable.* 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 123 Mankinde being onely conservable in Society.

† **Conse·rvacy.** *Obs.* [a. AF. *conservacie*, in med.L. *conservātia* = *conservātio* CONSERVATION: see -ACY.] Official conservation: now CONSERVANCY.

[1394 *Let. Rich. II* in Rymer *Fœdera* VII. 765/2 (Du Cange) Conservatores dictarum treugarum pro parte sua deputet, et eos onus conservatiæ hujusmodi *in* se assumere .. compellat. 1430-1 *Act* 9 *Hen. VI*, c. 9 Pur la conservacie de lez ditz graundes rivieres.] 1558-9 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* c. 17 § 6 Offences committed within .. suche Jurisdiccion, Conservacye [ed. 1763 Conservancy], Rule and Governement. 1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 111 All Patents and Commissions whatsoever concerning the pretended Conservacy of Waters. 1691 T. HALE (*title*), An account of several new inventions and improvements .. relating to .. the Conservacy of all our Royal Rivers, in particular that of the Thames. 1755 *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (MS.) X. 695 To obtain the Conservacy of this Port of Liverpoole vested in the Mayor. 1758 BINNELL *Descr. Thames* 101 The Jurisdiction, and Conservacy of the Thames.

Conservancy (kɒ́nsə·ɪvănsi). [f. L. *conservānt-*, pr. pple. of *conservāre* to CONSERVE: see -ANCY. Du Cange refers to one instance of *conservantia* = *conservatio*; but our modern use seems to be by inadvertency for the earlier CONSERVACY, q.v.] Official conservation; the office of conservators, a board of official conservators. Cf. CONSERVATION 2.

a. A commission or court having jurisdiction over a port or river, to regulate the fisheries, navigation, etc.; as the *Thames*, the *Mersey Conservancy.*

1755 JOHNSON s. v., Courts held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preservation of the fishery on the River Thames, are called Courts of Conservancy. 1763 [See CONSERVACY, quot. 1558, as reprinted in *Statutes at large.*] 1771 *Remonstrance* in *Ann. Reg.* (1772) 193 They have .. superseded the conservancy of the river Thames. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Oct. 3 The Lower Thames (reaching from the City stone at Staines to the City stone at Gantlet Creek, near the mouth) being under the Thames Conservancy, and the Upper Thames under the Thames Commissioners. The Thames Conservancy is a board composed of some of the civic authorities of London, and others interested in the navigation. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Dec. 15/2 In full view of the conservancy men on the steamboat pier.

b. The official preservation of trees, forests.

1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. x. ii. 613 The age of the Bo-tree is matter of record, its conservancy has been an object of solicitude to successive dynasties. 1881 HORNE *Fiji* 203 A preliminary step to be taken for the conservancy of the sandalwood. 1884 *Nature* 26 June 195/6 India was the first to organise a complete system of forest conservancy.

c. *generally.*

1884 *Q. Rev.* 141 A conservancy of hard won privileges.

† **Conse·rvant,** *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CON- + SERVANT; cf. L. *conservus.*] Fellow-servant.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 55 Conservaunth not servaunth I wyl thou me cal.

† **Conse·rvant,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *conservānt-em*, pr. pple. of *conservāre* to CONSERVE: see -ANT.] That conserves, preserving, as in *conservant cause* (med.L. *causa conservans*).

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. iii. 18 b, The procreant and conservant cause. 1615 *Curry-C. for Coxe-C.* iv. 202 Amongst Efficients, some permanent, some transient .. some conseruant. *a* 1641 BP. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 117 The King .. originant to them, conservant of them. 1679 PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* xvii. (1843) 303 The Papacy was either the procreant or conservant cause, or both

procreant and conservant of all the greater ecclesiastical controversies in the Christian world.

Conservate (kǫ·nsəɹveⁱt), *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *conservāre*: see -ATE.] *trans.* To CONSERVE, preserve. Hence **Co·nservating** *ppl. a.*

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 829 Ideas conservated by tradition, by time, by custom. 1875 *Wonders of Phys. World* I. ii. 49 The conservating will of the Creator.

Conservation (kǫnsəɹvēⁱ·ʃən). In 4–6 -cion. [ad. L. *conservātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *conservāre* to CONSERVE. So OF. *conservacion, -tion* (14th c.).]

1. The action of conserving; preservation from destructive influences, natural decay, or waste; preservation in being, life, health, perfection, etc.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. xi. 98 In conseruacioun of hyr beynge and endurynge. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. xlvii. (1495) 890 Bytter thynges..haue those thre that nedyth to conseruacion and sauynge. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 196 b, Of whome all creatures hath theyr beynge & conseruacion. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxxviii. (1870) 299 For the conseruacion of helth. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 37 Unto this act of creation is annexed that of conservation. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 46 Matter .. cannot subsist without the divine conservation. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. III. xlvii. 256 There are circumstances accompanying a wreck which favour the conservation of skeletons. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 253 Capacities..designed by Providence for the distinct use and conservation of the species to which they are given.

b. Preservation *of* existing conditions, institutions, rights, peace, order, etc.

1460 *Paston Lett.* No. 353. I. 519 For the tendre love that we have to the concervacion of the Kyngs peas. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) i. 109 In conseruacion of my tytell of right. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* iv. Wks. 938/2 Zeale..to the conseruacion of the catholik faythe. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 107 For the conseruatyon of polytyke ordur and just pollycy. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. iii. (1588) 15 The Conestable Marshall of the Queenes house, may see to the Conseruation of the Peace within the same house. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 99 ¶ 1 Ordained by providence for the conservation of order. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* II. IV. iv. 449 For the conservation of existing territorial limits.

†**c.** Keeping of commandments, observance. *Obs.*

1544 *Exhort.* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 566 The true conservation of our heavenly Father's..commandments.

†**d.** 'Keeping' of domestic animals, bees, etc.

1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 898 To the conservation or keeping of Bees. 1663 COWLEY *Ess. Agric.* (1687) 101 Rural Oeconomy .. would contain the Government of Bees, Swine, Poultry .. and the Domestical Conservation and Uses of all that is brought in by Industry abroad.

2. Official charge and care of rivers, sewers, forests, etc.; conservancy.

1490 *Act 4 Hen. VII*, c. 15 The Maior of the Citie of London ..hauing the conseruation of the water and river of Thames. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 66 The conservation of all the Royal Rivers of England. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 74 The safe-guard and conservation of the sewers within their commission. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* x. 289 Successive Sovereigns .. granted the Conservation of the River Thames..to the Mayor and Commonalty of London. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Apr. 5/1 (French forests) There are thirty-five conservations. Over each there is a conservateur, who has generally an assistant.

3. *Psychol. Faculty of conservation*: memory proper, or the power of retaining knowledge, as distinguished from reproduction or reminiscence, the power of recalling it.

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) II. xx. 13 Some have a strong faculty of conservation, and a feeble faculty of reproduction. *Ibid.* II. xxx. 206 Aristotle distinguishes Memory (μνήμη), as the faculty of Conservation, from Reminiscence (ἀνάμνησις), the faculty of Reproduction.

4. *Nat. Philos. Conservation of energy* or *force*: the doctrine that 'the total energy of any body or system of bodies is a quantity which can neither be increased nor diminished by any mutual action of those bodies, though it may be transformed into any one of the forms of which energy is susceptible'; and that the universe is such a system, of which the total energy remains the same in amount, amid all the changing forms in which it may exhibit itself. So *conservation of mass*, etc.

App. the phrase originated with Leibnitz: see quot. *Conservatio virium vivarum*, in Fr. *conservation des forces vives*, was in common use in the 18th c.: cf. VIS VIVA. In 1807 Young introduced the term ENERGY. In 1847, Helmholtz published a treatise *Über die Erhaltung der Kraft*; in 1853, Rankine defined 'conservation of energy' as a technical phrase. See CORRELATION *of forces*.

[*c* 1692 LEIBNITZ *Werke* (ed. Pertz) *Mathemat.* VI. 217 Ce que je dis de la conservation de la Force absolue.] 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 495/2 Mr. Dan. Bernoulli .. has assumed the preservation of the Vis Ascendens of Huygens, or, as others express it, the Conservatio Virium Vivarum. 1842–3 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 381 The preceding equation is sometimes used to express the principle of the *conservation of vis viva*, which is to be understood thus: the system never acquires nor loses any quantity of vis viva from the action of its parts upon each other, but only from the action of external forces. 1853 W. RANKINE *Transform. Energy* in *Sci. Papers* (1881) Conservation of Energy [defined]. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* III. v. 363 The modern doctrine of conservation of force. 1864 P. G. TAIT *Philos. Mag.* Oct., *On Hist. Thermo-Dynamics*, The old term 'conservation of vis viva' of which the conservation of Energy is only an extension. 1873 B. STEWART *Conserv. Force* Introd. 5 The modern doctrine of the Conservation of Energy or Correlation of Forces. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 363 One of the simplest of these truths appears to be the invariability and the conservation of mass. 1885 P. G. TAIT *Rec. Advances Phys. Sc.* (ed. 3) 56 The true modern originators and experimental demonstrators of the conservation of energy in its generality were undoubtedly Colding of Copenhagen and Joule of Manchester. *Ibid.* 361 The only man who ever tried to discover experimentally what might be correctly called Conservation of Force was Faraday.

5. *Astron. Conservation of areas*: the describing of equal areas in equal times by the radius vector of a planet moving in its orbit.

1865 A. S. HERSCHEL in *Intell. Observ.* No. 47. 338 The law of 'conservation of areas'. 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 203 This is called the law of conservation of areas; and it is only the same thing in other words as saying that the angular velocity in any given orbit varies inversely as the square of the distance.

6. The 'preserving' of fruit or the like; the making of conserves.

1873 HALE *In His Name* iii. 12 Watching the conservation of some peaches.

Conserva·tional, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to conservation.

1846 in WORCESTER, and in later Dicts.

Conservatism (kǫnsɜ̄·ɹvătiz'm). [f. stem of CONSERVAT-IVE + -ISM; cf. *separatist*, *speculatist*, but also *positivism*.] The doctrine and practice of Conservatives: primarily as a term of English politics; = Toryism.

1835 ARNOLD *Let. to Justice Coleridge* 16 Dec. (R. Suppl.), Any one, who has not satisfied himself, as I have, that Conservatism [in politics] is wrong. 1840 — *Let.* in Stanley *Life* (1844) II. ix. 188 The principle of Conservatism has always appeared to me to be not only foolish, but to be actually *felo de se*: it destroys what it loves, because it will not mend it. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. v, Conservatism discards Prescription, shrinks from Principle, disavows Progress. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 148 Like all great English statesmen, he was constitutionally conservative, but he had the tact to perceive the conditions under which in critical times, conservatism is possible. 1862 *Standard* 24 Mar., Let no one presume to identify Conservatism with reaction.

b. Hence, generally, conservative principles in politics, theology, criticism, etc.

1850 WHIPPLE *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) I. 184 That shrinking timidity of conservatism, which fears every thing new, for the reason that it is new. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 366 The stiff conservatism of a few Rabbis.

Conse·rvatist, *sb.* and *a. rare.* [f. as prec.: see -IST.] *sb.* One who would preserve (institutions, etc.) unchanged. *adj.* = CONSERVATIVE.

1867 PARKMAN *Jesuits N. Amer.* (1881) p. lxvi, Impracticable conservatists of barbarism. 1872 F. HALL *Recent Exempl. False Philol.* 92 Here .. [he] figures in the unfavourable character of a conservatist just for the sake of conservatism. 1877 MRS. KINGSLEY *Life C. Kingsley* I. 162 Surprised at the loyal, conservatist, serious tone of its contents.

Conservative (kǫnsɜ̄·ɹvătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *conservatif*, *-ive* (= Pr. *conservatiu*, It. *conservativo* (Florio), prob. med.L. *conservātīvus*), f. L. *conservāt-*, ppl. stem of *conservāre* to CONSERVE: see -IVE.]

A. *adj.*

1. Characterized by a tendency to preserve or keep intact or unchanged; preservative.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 339 This place .. Ther as Fame list to dwelle Is set amiddes of these three, Heven, erthe, and eek the see, As most conservatif the soun. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Called the seame conseruatyfe .. for it is nat made but for to mayntayne the lyppes tyll the wounde be closed. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.*, The hole of the conservative vessel ought to be covered with a little cover. 1828 STEWART *Planter's G.* 121 The Stem or Trunk of woody plants is classed..among the Conservative Organs. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 27 The effects of vegetation have..only a conservative tendency. 1839–40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 265 A still higher opinion of the conservative virtues of lock and key.

b. Const. *of*.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. vii. 78 The very medycyne .. conseruatyf of strength and of helthe. 1570 *Marr. Wit & Sc.* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 326 Nurse of the world, conservative of kind. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 14 The Divine Bonitie..is conservative of althings. 1868 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* i. 79 Jealously conservative of old things, but conservative of them as pillars, not as pinnacles—as aids, but not as idols.

c. *Psychol. Conservative faculty*: the faculty of CONSERVATION (sense 3). **d.** *Physics.* (See quots.)

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* II. xxx. 206 Thus in the term Memory, the Conservative Faculty,—the phænomenon of Retention, is the central notion, with which, however, those of Reproduction and Representation are associated. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 271 A limited system of bodies is said to be *dynamically conservative* (or simply *conservative*), if the mutual forces between its parts always perform, or always consume, the same amount of work during any motion whatever, by which it can pass from one particular configuration to another. *Ibid.* I. I. § 346 A 'conservative disturbance of motion' is a disturbance in the motion or configuration of a conservative system, not altering the sum of the potential and kinetic energies.

2. The most common current designation of one of the two great English political parties, the characteristic principle of which is the maintenance of existing institutions political and ecclesiastical. (*With capital C.*)

The word was first used in this sense by J. Wilson Croker in an article published on 1 Jan. 1830; and almost immediately largely took the place of the term Tory (originally reproachful), which had been in use for nearly 150 years. (Measures tending to preserve cherished political conditions had before this been sometimes spoken of as *conservatory*.) Preference for 'Conservative' sometimes implied disavowal of the reactionary tendencies which had sometimes been associated with earlier Toryism, and espousal of the new phase introduced by Sir R. Peel; and the name was not at first received with favour by all Tories, any more than it was admitted to be properly descriptive by their political opponents. Hence many early references ridicule the word.

1830 J. W. CROKER in *Q. Rev.* Jan. 276 Attached to what is called the Tory, and which might with more propriety be called the Conservative, party. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 115/2 The fortresses of the Conservative Party in the nomination boroughs are to be entirely destroyed! 1835 GREVILLE *Mem. Geo. IV*, 14 June, Peel clearly does not intend that there shall be a Tory party, though of course there must be a Conservative party, the great force of which is the old Tory interest. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. vi, 'A sound Conservative Government,' said Taper, musingly. 'I understand: Tory men and Whig measures.' 1845 — *Speech* 17 Mar., For me there remains this at least—the opportunity of expressing thus publicly my belief that a Conservative Government is an Organized Hypocrisy. 1872 — *Sp. at Manchester* 3 Apr., Gentlemen, the programme of the Conservative party is to maintain the Constitution of the country. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* Epil. 816 The Conservative Government encountered unexpected difficulties at home. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Aug. 1/1 Conservative and Liberal, as we ordinarily use the terms, are distinctions having reference to a particular practical struggle, the gradual substitution of government by the whole body of the people for government by privileged classes.

b. [from the *sb.*] Of, belonging to, characteristic of Conservatives, or the Conservative party.

1831 SIR R. PEEL in *Croker Papers* (1884) II. xvi. 117 There is another party..which..thinks the imposition of a Property Tax on Ireland and the aristocracy a Conservative measure. 1832 O'CONNELL *Sp.* 25 May, The learned Solicitor General for Ireland..admits that the details of the Bill are Conservative—that is the fashionable term, the new fangled phrase now used in polite Society to designate the Tory ascendancy. 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* 190 A great Conservative reaction had set in.

3. Extended to characterize a similar spirit in the political movements of other countries or times, in religious inquiry, criticism, business enterprise, etc.; the connotation being generally favourable.

1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 417 The one [party]..inclined to the absolute rejection of the traditional ..the other, conservative even in matters of doctrine. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 181 Plato becomes more conservative as he grows older. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxvi. 384 By the conservative side of the Conqueror's policy, by his systematic retention of the old laws and constitution of England. 1882 JEBB *Bentley* 213 No school of textual criticism, however conservative, has denied that conjecture is sometimes our sole resource. 1888 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 17 Oct. 1/7 (Advt.) We offer these bonds and recommend them as a safe and conservative investment.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used absolutely.]

1. A preserving agent or principle; a preservative.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. liv. (1495) 895 Hony.. clensyth and tempryth bytternesses and is therfore put in Conseruatiues. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 5 A story is the testimony of tymes .. beynge as in a maner a conseruatiue perpetualle to thynges mortalle. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 39 They use these customable adornings..as an attractive or conservative of their affections. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 379 The rapid increase of the labouring classes renders education, as a corrective and conservative ..absolutely needful.

2. *Eng. Politics.* A member of the Conservative party, a Tory; *esp.* in early use, a supporter of Sir Robert Peel.

1831 SIR R. PEEL in *Croker Papers* (1884) II. xvi. 116, I apprehend there are two parties among those who call themselves Conservatives. 1832 MACAULAY *Mirabeau* Misc. Writ. (1860) II. 79 He would have died, to use the new cant word, a decided 'Conservative'. 1834 MRQ. LONDONDERRY in Dk. Buckhm. *Mem. Will. IV & Vict.* (1861) II. 141 This section of the Reformers coalescing with the Duke's former Government and the ultra Tories, uniting all under the name of Conservatives. 1843 DISRAELI *To Constituents* (*Sel. Speeches* 1882 I. 49), Those ancient institutions which we Conservatives are bound to uphold—which you sent us to Parliament to uphold. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 56/1 The Conservatives..being by the law of their existence the stupidest party. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* 33 There are two Whigs and one Conservative likely to be in the field.

b. In general politics, religion, criticism, etc.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 197 Bull is a born conservative. 1865 *Reader* 20 May 561 We find girls naturally timid, prone to dependence, born conservatives. 1885 TENNYSON *Hands all round* 7 That man's the best [1887 true] Conservative Who lops the mouldered branch away.

Conservatively (kǫnsɜ̄·ɹvătivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a conservative way or manner.

1834 GREVILLE *Mem. Geo. IV*, 24 Dec., When a standard was set up .. on Conservatively Liberal principles. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 149 He talked democratically with Lord Stanhope, conservatively with Mr. Pitt.

Conse·rvatize, *v. rare.* [f. as CONSERVATISM + -IZE.] **a.** *trans.* To render conservative. **b.** *intr.* To become conservative. Hence **Conservatizing** *ppl. a.*

1849 CLOUGH *Lett. and Rem.* (1865) 215 The natural conservatising character of our years after thirty. 1864 *Church & St. Rev.* V. 65 Now, to conservatize is to preserve our old institutions unimpaired. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* June 881 If there was anything specially Conservative and Conservatizing about it, why did he not realize it?

‖**Conservatoire** (kǫnsęrvatwā·ɹ) Also -orio, -orium. [F. = It. *conservatorio*, L. (and Ger.) *conservatorium*: see CONSERVATORY *sb.* (sense 7).] A public establishment (in France, Germany or

Italy) for special instruction in music and declamation. (The French form of the word is commonly used in England in speaking not only of the *Conservatoire* of Paris, but also, with less propriety, of the *Conservatorium* of Leipzig, and the *Conservatorios* of Italy, and is even sometimes assumed as the name of musical schools in England. In the U.S. the anglicized form *conservatory* is used.)

For the origin of the name see CONSERVATORY *sb.* 7. The first *Conservatorio* was established at Naples in 1537. The *Conservatoire de Musique*, or free school of Music, in Paris, was established by the National Convention in 1795; the *Conservatorium* of Leipzig was founded through the exertions of Mendelssohn in 1843.

1771 BURNEY *State of Music Fr. & Italy* (1773) 145 (Venice) The city is famous for its conservatorios or musical schools. *Ibid.* 303 (Naples) There are three Conservatorios in this city for the education of boys who are intended for the profession of music, of the same kind with those of Venice for girls. 1819 *Pantologia, Conservatorios.* 1845 *Athenæum* 22 Feb. 204 A Symphony..was performed..at a recent concert of the Conservatoire. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 394/2 The Venetian Conservatorios have ceased to exist .. The Conservatoire of Paris .. The Conservatoriums of Leipzig, Vienna, and other German towns. 1883 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 1/6 Pianofortes, manufactured by — Sole Maker to the Leipsic Conservatorium. 1885 *Manch. Evening News* 23 June 2/1 The Royal College will soon become a rival of some of the famous continental conservatoires.

Conservator (kɒ́nsəɹveɪtəɹ). Also 5–7 **-our**, (**-itor**). [a. AF. *conservatour* = F. *-ateur* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *conservātōr-em* keeper, n. of action f. *conservāre* to CONSERVE. Johnson, Walker, Smart (1849) and others accent *conservā·tor*; the earlier form after F. was *conse·rvător*.

1. One who preserves from injury; a preserver, guardian, keeper, custodian.

1417 HEN. V. in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) IX. 630 We wol have Conservatours for his party. 1678 *Lively Oracles* v. § 32 (1684) 299 The Christian Church..is the guardian and conservator of holy writ. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 927 To be the Conservators of the Publick Liberties. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* v. xvi. 259 The infinite Conservator of the World. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 446 The real conservators of the wealth were the priests. 1859 HOLLAND *Gold F.* ix. 108 Connubial love, as a conservator of the youthful feeling of the soul. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 303 A conservator, call me, if you please, Not a creator nor destroyer: one Who keeps the world safe.

† b. A thing that preserves; *pl.* glasses for preserving the sight. *Obs.* exc. as *fig.* of prec.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8779 Oþer maters..Conseruatours by craft, þat cointly were made. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 143 Of cold and moist conservatour flyntstone is. 1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) IX. iv, Faith is both the originall and principall constitutor and conservator of the weale publike. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 172 He must..use conservatours of greene glasse.

c. The official custodian or keeper of a building, museum, etc.

1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 364 Under the Corps de Logis is the capital prison. In the conservator's apartments..are two celebrated statues. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. Introd. 104 The conservator and assistant-conservator of the museum.

2. In various titles official or descriptive.

1425 *Ord. Whittington's Alms-house* in Entick *London* (1766) IV. 354 The keepers of the commonalty of the craft of mercers to be called *conservators* of the..house. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* 1870 380 To be called conservitors or kepers of the articles of this seid yelde. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 159 Bishop of the cite of Rome, and Conseruator of the crysten feith. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 56 He ordeyned..according to the Counsayle of Plato, certaine persons, whiche were named Conservators of the weale publike. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 3 He was warned by the Conservatour of Health, of the City, that he should keepe a distance. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. XXXV. 235 The conservators of the city..told us, they were not a whit sorry for the licence granted. 1853 FELTON *Fam. Lett.* XXVI. (1865) 237 The conservator of antiquities has given me free admission to the Acropolis for a year. 1889 W. LOCKHART *Ch. Scot. in 13th Cent.* 118 He was known in the assembly..as Conservator of the Council.

b. *Conservators of the peace* (*Custodes pacis*): applied in a general sense, to the Sovereign, Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, Lord High Constable, the Justices of the King's Bench, Master of the Rolls, etc. *spec.* The *Wardens of the Peace* appointed in 1327; the precursors of the Justices of the Peace, created with extended powers in 1360.

[1330 *Act 4 Edw. III*, c. 5 Devant les gardeins de la pees.] 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 488 A mercyfull kynge, of peas conseruatour, The thirde Edwarde. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. iii. (1588) 13 Wardeins or Conseruators of the Peace. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 77. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 364 Magistrates in their publick and politick Capacity..by the Ordinance of God Conservators of the Publick Peace. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 350. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* vii, Since our friend's advancement to be a conservator of the peace he had caused the gate..to be newly hung and handsomely painted. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s.v., The coroner is also a conservator of the peace within his own county, as is also the sheriff; so are the constables, tything-men, and the like. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. ii. 592 The sovereign is..the principal conservator of the peace of the kingdom. 1875 J. CURTIS *Hist. Eng.* 146 At the commencement of the reign of Edward III..It was ordained by parliament that conservators of the peace should be appointed.

c. *Conservators of a river*: persons having charge of a river, its embankments, weirs, creeks, etc., and supervision of the fisheries, navigation, watermills, etc., thereon. Cf. CONSERVACY.

In 13 & 17 Rich. II., they are called *Conservatours des Estatus, Conservators of the Statutes* (touching the taking of Salmon, etc.). But the (later) title of the latter Act is *De Conservatoribus Aquæ Thamisiæ*.

1490 *Act 4 Hen. VII*, c. 15 The Maior of the Citie of London..is conseruatour, hauing the conseruation of the water and riuer of Thames. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 573 Ye mayre and his bretherne the aldermen, as conseruatours of that ryuer..opteyned commyssion to pull vp all the werys that stode atwene London and .vii. myles beyonde Kyngston, and..atwene London and Grauysende. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 234 Conservatour of the Thamyse. 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 241 A long tryall between the town of Newcastle (as conservators of the river Tyne) and the dean and chapter of Durrham. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4714/4 The Conservators of the River Tone. 1852 *Humber Conservancy Act* 2028 It shall be lawful for the Lords of the Admiralty to appoint a Conservator. 1881 *Times* 7 Apr. 9/5 How far the duties of the Conservators are to extend beyond providing the mere mechanical precautions against floods.

† d. *Conservator of Truce and Safe Conducts*: an officer appointed in a sea-port 'to enquire of all offences done against the King's Truce and Safe Conducts, upon the main sea, out of the liberties of the Cinque Ports' (Cowell). *Obs.*

[1394 *Let. Rich. II* in Rymer *Foedera* VII. 765/2 Conservatores dictarum treugarum pro parte sua deputet, et eos onus conservatiæ hujusmodi in se assumere..compellat. 1414 *Act 2 Hen. V*, c. 6 Et que en chacun port de meere soit fait et assigne desore enavant par le Roy par sez lettres patentz un loial homme appelle Conservatour des trieues et saufconduitz de Roy. (*transl.* In euery Port of the Sea shall be made and assigned from henceforth by the King by his Letters patents, one lawfull man called a Conseruator of the Truce and the King's Safe Conducts.)] 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 76 Conservator of the Truce. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xxii. (1739) 105 The Statute..concerning Free Trade, which had been prejudiced by the rigour of the Conservatours of the Truce. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio).

† e. An officer appointed to protect the rights and settle the disputes of Scottish merchants in foreign ports or places of trade; a consul. Sometimes called *C. of the Staple.* Also an officer charged with the protection of English merchants in foreign countries in the 17th c. *Obs.*

1503 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1597) § 81 That the Conseruatour of this Realme haue jurisdiction to do justice..betuix merchand and merchande in thay partes be3ond sea. 1638 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 71 Your Conservatour has written to the king that some munition is coming to us from Campheir. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2371/3 Sir James Kennedy, Conservator of the Scotish Privileges in the Netherlands. 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. of State* 316 (Cromwell to K. of Portugal, Aug. 1658), Being a stranger..he..demanded the Judgment of the Conservator, appointed to determine the Causes of the English; but was sent back to the Cognizance of that Court, from which he had appeal'd. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 672 Charles Stewart, Esq; lord conservator of the Scotch privileges at Campvere.

Conserva·torship. [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office of conservator (*e.g.* in senses 2 c, e).

1645 *Treaty w. Spain* in C. King *Brit. Mrch.* (1721) III. 140 Who for Matters and Law-Suits..in the said Cities of Cadiz, Malaga and San Lucar, may substitute his Conservatorship in the Person that shall be proposed by the said Nation. 1650 H. MORE in *Enthus. Triumph.* (1656) Competitors with our Moon for the Conservatour-ship of the Universe. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lviii, The Conservatorship of the River of Thames. 1829 *Liverpool Munic. Rec.* I Apr. XVI. 115 The necessity of the Conservatorship of the River being vested in some fixed Body or Persons.

Conservatory (kɒ́nsɔ̄·ɹvătəri), *sb.* [Answers to a L. type **conservātōri-um*, neut. sb. from *conservātōrius* adj. (in med.L.), and to mod.F. *conservatoire*: see -ORY.]

† 1. That which preserves, a preservative. *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* II. *Sacrament* I. (1859) 443 The ancient catholic fathers..were not afraid to call this [the Lord's] Supper..the food of immortality..and the conservatory to everlasting life. 1655 JER. TAYLOR *Repentance* vi. § 1 (R.) A tree appointed to be the cure of diseases and a conservatory of life. 1660 — *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. Rule vii. § 1 *Non concupisces* is the *apex juris*: it is the conservatory and the last duty of every commandment.

† 2. A place where things are preserved or kept securely; a storehouse, a repository. Also *fig.*

1642 *Declar. Lords & Comm.* 26 May 11 The fountaine and Conservatory of the law. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. v. 12 Memory is a conservatory or repository of the senses. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. § 5. 43 That know no other use of closets then as a conservatory of gauds and baubles. 1726 R. NEVE *Builder's Dict.* s.v. *Building*, A Place..for a Conservatory of the Meats that are taken from Tables. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 50 The great conservatories and magazines of our rights and privileges. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* XX. (ed. 5) 441 A conservatory for Fish.

† 3. A place for preserving snow or ice unmelted; an ice-house. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 70 A Conservatory of Snow and Ice; such as they use for delicacy, to cool Wine in Summer. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 50 Any Minerall solution..placed in cold conservatories, will Crystallise. 1693 Sir T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 167 In a Deep Well, or in a Conservatory of Snow..the Cold may be more Constringent. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* 140 By its exceeding height, it [Libanus] proves a conservatory for abundance of Snow.

† 4. A reservoir of water. *Obs.*

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 68 The Water running down..into the Bottom of the Basins or Conservatories. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 448 If a conservatory should hold 3378 muids of water. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 26 Heads of Water, which are Conservatories for the Fountains. *Ibid.* 28 A Reservoir or Conservatory.

5. A greenhouse for tender flowers or plants; now, usually, an ornamental house into which plants in bloom are brought from the hot-house or green-house.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 413 Setting it in cases in our Conservatories of Hyemation. 1664 — *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 198 With the Windows and Doors of the Green-houses and Conservatories open. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2674/4 A new Conservatory, or Green-House. 1782 *Europ. Mag.* II. 87 The idea of a Conservatory opening by a folding door into his saloon, is too fine to be left unfinished. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. vii, The present proprietor had rendered it [the parlour] more cheerful by opening one end into a small conservatory..I have never before seen this. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 24, I..found her in the conservatory, fumigating the plants.

† 6. A hospital for the protection and nurture of orphans and foundlings. *Obs.*

1616 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* (1676) 332 The Conservatories of these, should, by no means, be touched. 1650 J. HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* 100 An intention he had to make it [a palace] A Conservatory for poor Maidens. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 837 The Monasteries..with a Conservatory of Orphans, are all shook down.

7. As a rendering of It. *conservatorio*, F. *conservatoire*, Ger. *conservatorium*: A public institution for special instruction in music and declamation; a school or academy of music. Frequent in U. S.; in England, the French form of the word is commonly used: see CONSERVATOIRE.

The Italian *conservatorios* were the earliest, and originated in hospitals for the rearing of foundlings and orphans (see prec. sense), in which a musical education was given.

1842 HOOK *Ch. Dict.*, *Conservatorii* [ed. 1846 *Conservatories*], public schools of music in Italy. 1879 HOWELLS *L. Arvostook* (1883) I. 157 You are going to study at the conservatory in Milan? 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 10 The chief public institution in New York for teaching music is the New York Conservatory of Music.

Conservatory (kɒ́nsɔ̄·ɹvătəri), *a.* [Answers to med.L. *conservātōri-us* (*bulla, epistola conservatoria*), f. L. *conservātor*: see above and -ORY.]

1. Adapted to conserve; preservative.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 73 Galen calleth them causes conservatory. 1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 143 (D.) Souvrain and conservatory influence. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 37 Compliance..with such conservatory statutes. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xviii. 361 The Vessel that was to be conservatory of the wrecks of the species of drowned mankind.

2. = CONSERVATIVE.

1822 *Ann. Reg.* II. 795 For the advantage of conservatory and truly liberal ideas. 1829 *Hist. Europe, ibid.* 140/2 A conservatory principle always maintained by France.

3. [= F. *conservatoire.*] In French law applied to an act of procedure having as its object to prevent prejudice to a right and to a body having this function.

1801 *Ann. Reg.* 56 A conservatory jury..which was to name, from popular lists, the legislative bodies. 1810 *Ibid., Chron.* 6 By another decree of the conservatory senate..the towns of Kehl, Wesel, Cassel, and Flushing, are to be united to the French empire.

4. Of or pertaining to the conservators of a river.

1881 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 6/5 The conservatory steam launch came upon a number of fishermen..with illegal nets.

† **Conse·rvatrice.** *Obs.* [a. F. *conservatrice*, fem. of *conservateur*: see -TRICE.] = next.

c 1430 LYDG. *Thebes* II. (R. Supp.), Truth..conservatrice From all mischief, and sothfast mediatrice To God above. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) III. xxxiii. 327 a/2 Dyscrecyon..moder and conseruatryce of other vertues. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 234 Concord..whose parent and conceruatrice similitude..bringeth all things to unitie.

Conservatrix (kɒnsəɹvē·triks). [a. L. *conservātrix*, fem. of *conservātor*: see -TRIX.] A female conservator or preserver; also used with names of things feminine in Latin or by personification.

1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* III. lxx. 104 Aqua vitæ, the whiche is conseruatrix of all medicines. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 292 As the creatrix essence was immediately present in making althings, so the Conservatrix Essence is immediately present in the supporting althings.

Conserve (kɒ́nsɔ̄·ɹv), *sb.* [a. F. *conserve* = It., Sp., med.L. *conserva*, f. *conservāre*, F. *conserver* to preserve: see next.]

† 1. A preserving agent, a preservative. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 86 The firste [science] which is the conserve And keper of the remenaunt. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* vii. 145, I nature..am..The fonteyne of his vaynes inferyall To him conserue moost dere and specyall. 1553 T. WATSON in Crowley *Soph. Dr. Watson* i. (1569) 95 A conserue or a thing that preserueth our bodyes to the immortalitie of eternall life. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 76 A conserue against such lawlesse concupiscence.

† 2. A conservatory for plants. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 21 Set the Pots..into your Conserve. 1664 — *Sylva* (1776) 368 Trees..that were carried into the Conserve.

† 3. A preserve, a store, a hoard. *Obs.*

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 65 Within us..we shall finde there a heape and conserve of many, divers and different evils. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 3 Next to those sweets her lips dispence, As Twin-conserves of Eloquence.

4. A medicinal or confectionary preparation of

some part of a plant (as the flowers, leaves, roots, fruit) preserved with sugar. (Formerly CONSERVA.)

1530 PALSGR. 208/1 Conserve made of floures or frute, *conserue*. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 35 b, The conserue .. of Rosmari is good for them that swoun, and are week harted. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 149 The Conserue of Red Roses comforteth the heart and liuer. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 185 The bark .. may be made into an electuary, with the conserve of roses. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 303 The heps [of the Dog-rose] are used for a conserve.

b. *pl.* Confections, 'preserves'.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 238 They make muche Ginger in conserues with sugar. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 3 Wilt please your Honor taste of these Conserues? 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* (1655) 25 A table ready furnished with boxes of Conserves. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 92 Amused himself with biscuits and dry Conserves. 1883 A. DOBSON *Old World Idylls* 16 She was renowned, traditions say, For June conserves, for curds and whey.

Conserve (kŏnsə·ɪv), *v.* [a. F. *conserve-r* :—L. *conservāre* to preserve, f. *con-* + *servāre* to keep, preserve. In some senses our word may be directly taken from the Latin.

In ME. and early mod. Eng. a more common word than *preserve*, by which it was, however, almost superseded early in the 18th c.; it has again become prevalent in the 19th c., app. under the influence of the cognate *conservative*, *conservation*, etc., by which its sense is often coloured.]

1. To keep in safety, or from harm, decay, or loss; to preserve with care; now usually, to preserve in its existing state from destruction or change.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 224 Euery kyndely thynge that is Hath a kyndely stede, ther he May best in hyt conserved be. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 68 The frensshe men..made..their prayers deuoutly that he wolde conserue that day Olyuer. 1566 ABP. PARKER in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 275 The said Plate .. safely to be conserv'd in your Treasury. 1614 W. BARCLAY *Nepenthes* in *Spalding Club Misc.* I. 257 A boxe to conserue my Tobacco, and a pipe to vse it. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 195 You must draw them out of the ground before the frost, and conserve them in a warm place. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 38, I saw many cupboards where the manuscripts are conserved. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (ed. 3) I. 400 Colleges of Priests who..conserved knowledge among them with such Secrecy and Care, that, etc. 1861 *Ecclesiologist* XXIII. 303 One ancient lancet window has been carefully conserved.

b. of conditions, institutions, privileges, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1471 My maydenhode thou kepe and wel conserve. *c* 1386 — *Melib.* ▶ 671 That youre good name be alway kept and conserved. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* v. 37 Peace cannot be conserved on both sides. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* I. iii. 12 They greatly desired to conserve the government of Bishops. 1657 CROMWELL *Sp.* 21 Apr. (Carlyle), That which will conserve the liberties of every man. 1722 J. MACKY *Journ. thro' Eng.* I. 143 Their Mayor..takes an Oath to observe and conserve the Privileges of the University. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* Pref. (1874) 15 If this Conservative Reaction is at hand, what things is it likely to conserve; and still more, what ought it to conserve? 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Mar. 279/2 Measures which, while removing its undeniable blots, should conserve the good of the old system.

c. of properties: To preserve unimpaired.

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 11 The vessel will conserue the tast Of lycour very long. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* (J.), They will be able to conserve their properties unchanged in passing through several mediums. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 411 Whose heat is conserved by the greatness of their bodies. 1874 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 68 Thus force, or energy is not 'conserved' but is in gradual progress of neutralisation. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* I. iii. (1878) 23 Death is followed by the speedy dissipation of the combined elements which formed the organism. The forces are conserved in other forms.

d. Const. *to* a person, *in* a state (or with *compl.*), *from* injury, etc.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1665 And whil þat god my wit wol me conserue, I shal so don. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 45 Mee to conserue then from the Sunnes heat. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 953 Thay swoir on thair swordis swyftlie all thre, And conseruit thame freindis to thair lyfis end. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 1 To conserue and kepe my virgynyte vndefowled. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. 179 Kept and conservyd contynually in helth. 1567 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 572 To conserue the rest of the body whole from your pestiferous contagion. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 19 b, Rubbing their Bowes with a verie little thereof..it did conserve them in all perfection against all weather. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 3 Catholic religion was conserved in Vnity, and integrity. 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State* (10 Aug. 1649), That you will..conserve inviolable to the Merchants of our Nation their Privileges.

† **2.** To preserve or maintain in being or continuous existence; to keep alive or flourishing. *Obs.*

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxvii. (1483) 72 The sowle hath power vegetatif and generatif for to conseruen his kynde and multyplyen. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) Epist., We are all susteined and conserued by his vertue that dwelleth in vs. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 53 The House of Savoy.. came..in the year of Christ 636, and hath conserved itself ever since.

† **3.** To keep (a commandment, counsel), observe (a custom or rite). *Obs.*

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxii, Se that thou hir hestis well conserve. 1558 T. WATSON *Seven Sacraments* viii. 45 The holy Sacrament it self is kept and Conserued in his due honour. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 380 My Master..conserv'd my Counsel.

† **4.** To make a substance into a conserve; to preserve in sugar or by similar means. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, *Conserwise*, or any thynge whyche is condite, or conserued, as grapes, barberies, fygges, etc. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II. li. 349 By the word conserue or conserued, is to be vnderstood that manner of ordring things, whereby they are stamped, and beaten very small. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 75 That Handkerchiefe .. was dyde in Mummey, which the Skilfull Conseru'd of Maiden's hearts [*Qq.* with the skilful conserves *or* conserve]. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 133 (T.) Dates, pears, and peaches, curiously conserved. 1755–73 JOHNSON, *Conserve*, to candy or pickle fruit.

Conserved (kŏnsə·ɪvd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONSERVE *v.* + -ED.] Kept in safety, in existence, etc. (see the vb.); preserved.

1684 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 138 The leaf you sent [is] a perfect one and well conserved. 1832 CARLYLE in *Fraser's Mag.* V. 254 The concentrated or conserved essence of what men can speak and shew. 1880 T. HARDY *Trumpet-Major* 271 With the conserved hope of more than half a year.

b. *Well conserved* (= F. *bien conservé*): said of persons of advancing years who still retain much of the freshness and vigour of youth.

[1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xiv. (1885) 125 I'm three years younger than you, and twice as well *conservé*.] 1852 — *Esmond* II. iii. (1876) 176 She is pretty and well conserved.

Conserver (kŏnsə·ɪvəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].]

1. One who conserves (see the vb.); a preserver.

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* (1579) 75 Y[e] conseruers and kepers of health, should study that, etc. 1588 *Thanksgiving* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 622 Most omnipotent Creator, Redeemer, and Conserver. *a* 1698 TEMPLE *Ess. Learn.* Wks. 1731 I. 153 The Priests..having been..the perpetual Conservers of Knowledge. 1841 EMERSON *Lect., Conservative* Wks. (Bohn) II. 265 We are..reformers in the morning, conservers at night. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 271 Obstructive Conservatives, or the Conservers of Death.

b. Said of a thing.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. ii. 110 This vital heate .. is the repairer and conserver of life. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. iv. 61 Liberty .. violated by that Court which is the onely defence and conserver of it. 1657 S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 131 A Church..is to be a conserver of Faith.

† **2.** = CONSERVATORY 4. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1590 J. MELVILL *Serm.* in *Diary* (1842) 282 All thair Conservars and cisterns of water.

3. 'A preparer of conserves' (J.).

† **Conse·rvice.** *Obs.* [app. an erroneous formation from *conserve*, after *serve, service.*] **a.** = CONSERVACY. **b.** = CONSERVATIVE *sb.* 1.

1571 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 18 That the said Lord Mayor Comynaltie and Cytizens, shall have the whole Jurisdiction, Conservyce, Rule and Government. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass.* xii. 131 A restorative conservice of the memory.

† **Conse·rvient,** *a. nonce-wd. Obs.* [f. L. *con-* together + *servient-em*, pr. pple. of *servīre* to serve, after *subservient.*] Serving conjointly.

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xv. (1739) 80 In all places where the King is subservient to the Kingdom or the Commonwealth, the Lord Warden in his absence is conservient unto him, being in his stead, and not under him.

Conserving (kŏnsə·ɪvɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONSERVE *v.* + -ING[1].] Preserving, preservation.

1530 PALSGR. 208/1 Conservyng, *conservation*. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* (1660) 132 A diverse manner of conserving of the severall kinds of Herbs and Trees by propagation. 1671 (*title*), A Queens Delight; or, the Art of Preserving, Conserving, and Candying.

Conse·rving, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That conserves; preserving from injury, decay, etc.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 83 A conserving pit of Snow. 1665 T. MALL *Offer of Fr. Help* 65 Not onely the procreant, but also the conserving cause of faith. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 521 A conserving and uniting element.

Conservise. ? for *conserves*: see CONSERVE *v.*[4]

† **Conse·ssion.** *Obs.*—[o] [a. L. *consessiōn-em*, n. of action from *consīdēre.*] 'A sitting together, or with others' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.)

Hence in BAILEY, JOHNSON and mod. Dicts.

Conse·ssive, *a. rare.* [f. L. *consess-* ppl. stem of *consīdēre* to sit together, after adjs. in -IVE.] Acting as a consessor or consessors.

1837 G. S. FABER *Justification* 262 A college of Saviours, if not avowedly supersessive of Christ, yet, to say the least, consessive with him. 1842 — *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) II. 126.

† **Conse·ssor.** *Obs.*—[o] [a. L. *consessŏr-em*, agent-n. f. *consīdēre.*] One who sits with others. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). Hence in JOHNSON, etc.

Consety, obs. form of CONCEITY.

† **Consewe.** *Obs. Cookery.* [Etymol. uncertain.] An ancient mode of cooking capons: cf. CONSY (which seems however to have been a different dish).

c 1430 *Cookery Bks.* 18 *Capoun in Consewe*, Take a Capoun ..sethe hym in Water .. quarter hym .. strawe þar-uppe-on Sugre, & send it yn with almaundys.

Conseyl, obs. form of COUNSEL.

Conseyt(e, -seyve, obs. ff. CONCEIT, CONCEIVE.

Consider (kŏnsi·dəɹ), *v.* Also 4 **-sidere,** 4–6 **-syder,** -sydre, 5 **-sydyr,** -sydure, -ceder, -cidre, 5–6 **-seder,** -sidre, 6 (*Sc.*) **-sydder.** [a. F. *considérer* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *considerāre* to look at closely, examine, contemplate, f. *con-* + a radical (found also in *de-sīderāre* to miss, desire), according to Festus, derived from *sīdus, sīder-* star, constellation. The vb. might thus be originally a term of astrology or augury, but such a use is not known in the Lat. writers.]

1. To view or contemplate attentively, to survey, examine, inspect, scrutinize. *arch.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxvii. 121 Thai consydryd noucht the Plas. 1535 COVERDALE *Nehem.* ii. 15 Then wente I on in the nighte..& considered [1611 viewed] y[e] wall. — *Prov.* xxxi. 16 She considreth londe [1611 a field] and byeth it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 84 And with inspection deep Consider'd every Creature. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 204, I was sorry that decency did not permit me to consider them nearer. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xvi. 139 The girl .. considered Forester with anxious attention. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 241 Consider well .. His face, that two hours since hath died.

2. *intr.* To look attentively.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 131, I considere if þat þe pacient be ful of blood .. & if he be 3ong & litil blood bled at his wounde. *Ibid.* 133 þanne I considere if þat ilke slendynge perce al þe brayn panne. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xiii. 13 Then the Priest shall consider: and behold, if the leprosie haue couered al his flesh, he shal pronounce him cleane.

3. *trans.* To contemplate mentally, fix the mind upon; to think over, meditate or reflect on, bestow attentive thought upon, give heed to, take note of.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 114 Had 3e..consideryt his vsage, That gryppyt ay, but gayne-gevyng. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 93 This is a good lesson Us to consydure. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* iii. Wks. 936/1 Rede and consyder it who so list, for I can see nothynge in it to be considered by mee. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 107 Is man no more then this? Consider him well. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* III. 103, I doubt it, and must consider it at leisure. 1808 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Phil.* 13 Natural Philosophy is that science which considers the powers of nature. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 129 This was a problem which the Eleatic philosophers had never considered.

b. *To consider away*: to drive away by consideration or reflection. *rare.*

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* in *Beauties of B.* (1846) 177 Who from vain opinions is proud, cannot, without considering away those opinions, prove humble.

4. with *obj. clause*: To think, reflect, take note.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol., Considere wel that I ne vsurpe nat to haue fownde this werk of..myn engin. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* G iv, Thou must consyder thy seruantes be men as thou arte. *c* 1575 FULKE *Confut. Doctr. Purgatory* 370 He did not consider, that [it]..was a sacrifice of thankes giuing and not of prayers for them. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. i. 68. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* I. ii, Consider whose thou art, and who. 1726 CHETWOOD *Adven. Capt. R. Boyle* 54 Only consider my time is very short. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 254 Consider how much of it would have been lost to the world. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 437 Consider, further, my friend, whether you and I are agreed.

5. *intr.* To think deliberately, bethink oneself, reflect.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi, Hereinne it nedith not to considre or to purvey, but only ffor the kynges house. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xxii. [xxi.] 15 And euen in the destruccion the Lorde considered, and he repented of the euel. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 227 'Twere to consider too curiously to consider so. 1611 — *Cymb.* II. iii. 20. 1726 CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 3, I..found the door shut. Standing a Moment to consider, I heard a Man's Voice speaking to my Mistress. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* II. 43 The matter's weighty, pray consider twice. 1890 BESANT *Demoniac* i. 16 Mr. Atheling, sir, consider: you'll kill yourself!

fig. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Meleager & A.* 252 The tears that stood consid'ring in her eyes.

† **b.** To take heed, be careful *to do* a thing. *Obs.*

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 60 Let them consider to get loose; or they will find a worse state behinde. 1677–8 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 598 The said Committee do consider to make a distinction of Popish Recusants from other Dissenters from the Church of England.

† **6.** *trans.* To estimate, reckon, judge of. *Obs.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 17 By this cercle equinoxial ben considered the 24 howres of the Clokke. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. vi. (1495) 112 The werkyng of the eye is demyd and considered by sharpe and dymme. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 12 By one consider all, that is to say, of the profe of one thynge, coniecture the reste.

7. To take into practical consideration or regard; to show consideration or regard for; to regard, make allowance for.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 408 Than ought a God .. Consydre his owen honour, and hys trespas. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xii, Theise ffolke consideren litill the good off the reaume off Englond. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xl. 1 Blessed is he y[t] considreth y[e] poore. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. ii. 6 We now doe hope the mercies of God will consider our degenerated integrities unto some minoration of our offences. 1771 *Antiq. Sarish., Lives of Bps.* 165 Until the Restoration, when his sufferings and merits were considered, and he promoted to Winchester. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxiv. 393, I think you should consider yourself a little bit now.

† **8.** To recognize or take account of the services of (a person) in a practical way; to requite, recompense, remunerate: see CONSIDERATION 5, 6. *Obs.*

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) Consider the holy father for his parchment and lead. *a* 1601 J. HOOKER *Life Sir P. Carew* (1857) 67 Nevertheless the queen considered him very liberally and gave him very good things. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 114 You that haue worne your eyes almost out in the seruice, you will be considered. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. ii. 19. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* viii. (1821) 110 So that your Honour consider us with a peece of money. 1698 H. WANLEY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 264 If..the University will consider me for it, I will bring it along with me.

9. To hold in or treat with consideration or regard; to think much or highly of; to esteem, respect.

1692 J. M. *Zingis* 176 Almandzar was consider'd according to his Desert. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* II. 3 The King considered him. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* Wks. II. 118 A pamphlet .. which was..enough considered

to be both seriously and ludicrously answered. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 513 A man who unites eloquence, knowledge, and habits of business, to opulence and illustrious descent must be highly considered.

10. To regard in a certain light or aspect; to look upon (*as*), think (*to be*), take for.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxi. 250 Consyderyng his dedes and saynges to be true. 1659 *Vulg. Errors Censured* 66 They split presently against the Rock of Ages, considered as Man, who might support them considered as God. 1784 J. POTTER *Virt. Villagers* II. 69 He considers wealth of little importance. 1797–1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 116 This species is not considered with us as migratory. 1842 MARRYAT *P. Keene* xxi, He is considered a rich man. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* iii. (ed. 5) 23 [This] was considered the most solemn of all oaths. 1889 A. LANG *Prince Prigio* vi. 40 Sir! you have insulted your prince .. Consider yourself under arrest!

b. with *obj.* and *compl.* or *obj. clause*: To think, be of opinion, suppose.

1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. v. 73 He was often considered to speak in anger, when nothing was so intended. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 92 He considers that the principal currency should consist of decagrams of gold. *Mod.* I consider him to have acted disgracefully.

11. *To consider of*: to think attentively or carefully of; = sense 3. (Now somewhat archaic.) † Formerly also in senses 1, 7, and 9.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 306 In taking their leave .. they shewed him their necessitie, desiring hym to consyder of them. *a* 1571 JEWEL *Serm. 1 Thess.* ii. 14–6 Wks. (Parker Soc.) 839 We must also carefully consider of other churches abroad. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 21 The office .. will be better considered off on your behalfe. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 8 [They] set them forth openly to be considered of and perused by all. 1650 CROMWELL *Lett. & Sp.* (1871) III. 81, I have considered of the letter. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, I give you six hours and a half to consider of this. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T., P. Goldthwaite's Treas.*, And so, Peter, you won't even consider of the business? 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. x. § 8. 307 Let us consider of the Hesperides themselves. 1891 *Bank of Engl. Notice* in *Times* 4 Mar., A General Court will be held at The Bank on Thursday..to consider of a Dividend.

† **b.** So *consider on, upon*: to 'think upon'.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 98 Whether..there fall out any occurrent to be considered upon with more care and diligence. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 26/2 Consider on serious things. 1681–2 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 39 If your Lordshipp will consider on it. 1785 *Candid Rem. Stage Bill* 8 It is the duty of every..Irishman to consider upon it.

12. Considered, the *pa. pple.* (formerly placed before its sb.), is used in an absolute clause, = 'being taken into account'. [OF. *considéré que.*] Cf. CONSIDERING *prep.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 225 Considered eke hir fret of golde above. ? 1426 *Lett. Marg. of Anjou* (Camden 1863) 33 Considered this that here is reherced. *c* 1433 *Ibid.* 51 Considered that the said Christopher may not goodly be oute of our service. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 46 Consydered the grete loue that he hath alway had toward me. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 246 The stronge man doth hym selfe lytel pleasure, all thynges consydered. 1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N. W. Pass.* II. 275 All the officers were unanimous that it was impracticable, the Peoples indisposition considered. 1784 J. POTTER *Virt. Villagers* I. 163 All things considered, I think it will be most adviseable for you to stifle your passion. 1788 *Gentl. Mag.* LVIII. 1153 It is enough, considered how easy it is to copy out words from other Dictionaries.

Considerability (kŏnsi·dərăbi·lĭti). *rare.* [f. CONSIDERABLE + -ITY.] The quality of being 'considerable'; capability of being considered. *concr.* Thing to be considered.

1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 310 The gifts .. were of a double considerability. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 47 Each Considerability in it taken by Detail. *Ibid.* 276 Too many Considerabilities are blended together.

Considerable (kŏnsi·dərăb'l), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. med.L. *consīderābil-is* worthy to be considered, f. *consīderā-re*: see -BLE. Cf. mod.F. *considérable* in Cotgr., It. *considerabile* (Florio 1598).]

† **1.** That may be considered; capable of being considered or viewed. *Obs. rare.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. i. 134 A treuthe considerable, or speculable, or biholdable oonli. 1652 J. AUDLEY *Eng. Commw.* 1 Man is considerable in a threefold capacity; of nature, of nation, and of religion. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 25 God was considerable in relation to man, both in his innocency and apostasy.

† **2.** That should be considered; that calls for consideration; proper to be considered, taken into account, or noted; notable. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. (Arb.) 111 [The sphere] hath three principall partes in his nature and vse much considerable. *a* 1619 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1621) 3 Moreover it is considerable how it made that transmigration, whether by sea or land? 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 24 And, which is very considerable, they are most exactly of the same specifick Gravity. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 160 What is yet more considerable; no ill Weather can hurt them.

3. Worthy of consideration or regard; important, of consequence. In later use passing into **5.**

a 1619 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 87 Neither was it much obligatory, or considerable, what it had decreed. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words* To Rdr. 8 They may..give them occasion of making many considerable remarks. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 117 Difficult as it is to get a considerable place at Court. 1716 CIBBER *Love makes Man* I, I have some considerable questions to ask you. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 469 The invention of the most considerable methods of cure and medicine. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 12 May, This is the most considerable work that he has executed. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 214 The town is still a very considerable place.

4. Of persons: Worthy of consideration or regard, important; of consequence or distinction; highly regarded or esteemed.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 196 Numbers of sober, and considerable men. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (ed. 3) I. xxix. 125 Many considerable people, particularly the Dukes of Montague and Richmond. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 46 In Parliament, where Mr. Vernon had rendered himself very considerable, by loudly attacking the conduct of the Minister. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1841) I. iii. 362 Some of the most considerable citizens were banished. 1828 W. FIELD *Mem. Dr. Parr* I. 373 The daughter of a considerable potter in that neighbourhood. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* (ed. 5) 405 Frederick II, certainly the most considerable man who has succeeded to a throne since Charles V.

5. Worthy of consideration by reason of magnitude; somewhat, rather, or pretty large in amount, extent, duration, etc.; a good deal of (any thing immaterial, as labour, pains, care, time). (The usual current sense.)

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxix. 172 A very considerable part of the people. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 50 That considerable passage, called the streights of Gibraltar. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 102 ¶ 6 Heard at a considerable distance. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. xxiv, I have omitted a considerable number. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. v. 118 His share..was not to be so considerable as he had expected. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. iv. 22 A considerable sum of money. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 212 And gave his friends considerable trouble. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* 13 There was a considerable sea on.

6. *U. S. colloq.* Used of things material: A large quantity of, as 'considerable liquor'; also *absol.* much, a good deal.

1816 J. PICKERING *Voc. Words U. S.*, 'He is considerable of a surveyor.' 'Considerable of it may be found in the country.' 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 225, I intend to write considerable. 1847 J. M. MACKIE *Life Leibnitz* 123 Leibnitz .. did considerable towards diffusing an interest in these subjects. 1889 *Science* XIV. 82/2 During the last two years considerable has been written. 1890 *Daily Times* (Troy, N. Y.) 15 Feb. 3/3 The .. speculators are purchasing considerable lumber at Rutland, to use in erecting buildings.

7. as *adv.* = CONSIDERABLY. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 410 The Creeds .. considerable differ. 1775 tr. *Scarron's Comic Rom.* II. 130, I acknowledged myself considerable his debtor. 1799 N. DRAKE in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowledge* 489 Blood taken from his arm, which, on cooling, proved considerable sizy. 1843 HALIBURTON *Sam Slick in Eng.*, A wet day is considerable tiresome.

¶ The compar. *considerabler*, and esp. the superl. *considerablest*, were common in 17th c.; they are now unusual.

1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, In much considerabler heats then That needs..be expos'd to. 1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* xxvi. 155 Secrecy is one of the considerablest Branches of Wisdom. *a* 1695 WOOD *Life* (1848) 199 The considerablest family in England. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 608 Considerablest of all.

† **B.** *sb.* A thing to be considered; a point, etc. worth considering. Chiefly *pl.*; cf. *valuables*, etc.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. x. 7 (D.) An exact account of all considerables therein. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 12 Statistes and Politicians, unto whom Ragione di Stato is the first considerable. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 26 In fruition there are four considerables 1. Love. 2. Possession .. 3. Communion. 4. Delectation.

Considerableness (kŏnsi·dərăb'lnĕs). Now *rare.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being considerable; importance.

1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* IV. vii. (1854) 283 The city now appearing in this reputation of considerableness. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* i. 5 The considerableness of the effects produced. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. Ded. 4 A People concerning whose considerableness I find our Nation have hitherto conceived very wrong Notions.

Considerably (kŏnsi·dərăbli), *adv.* [-LY 2.]

† **1.** In a way or to a degree that ought to be considered or taken note of; notably, particularly.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 37 What most considerably concerneth his..practised wayes of delusion. 1683 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 250 The Duke of Monmouths horse wonn the race considerably. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 258 ¶ 2, I am considerably obliged to you for your speedy Publication of my last. 1726 J. TRAPP *Popery* I. 67 That period in which Popery may be said to have been considerably established.

2. To a considerable degree or extent; much, a good deal.

1673 *Essex Papers* (1890) 114 The providing whereof .. would render his salary lesse considerably. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 3 Objects considerably remote. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772. 269 The pillars above it are considerably less. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* I, The period .. is, however, considerably earlier. 1875 JEVONS *Money* 17 Even if the medium of exchange varied considerably in value.

† **Consi·derance.** *Obs.* Also 5–6 -aunce, 7 -ence. [a. OF. *considerance*, ad. L. *consīderāntia*, f. *considerāre* to CONSIDER: see -ANCE.] The action of considering; consideration, reflection.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1 Consideraunce is taken atte prudence What mon me moost enfourme. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* II. 440 Full hardines..Cumis alway of ill consideraunce. 1548 PATTEN *Exp. Scotl.* (Pref.), Being shortly by you had in consideraunce. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. ii. 98 After this cold considerance, sentence me.

Considerate (kŏnsi·dərĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *consīderāt-us* (pa. pple. of *consīderāre* to CONSIDER) considered, advised, deliberate, circumspect, cautious; first of actions, speech, etc., thence of the actor or speaker. So Sp. *considerado* 'considered, advised, wary, considerate' (Minsheu 1599).]

1. Of things: Marked by consideration or thought; well-considered, careful, deliberate. (In later use, of personal qualities, as if transferred from 2.)

1572 Q. ELIZ. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 201 II. 263 Ther rasche determination was countermauned by your considerat admonition. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. ii. 251/1 The thing arising from a considerate entrance [*ab sano initio*]. 1687 *Penal Laws* 14 No Decree of the Law, although weighed with never so considerate Councel. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* iii, Foster..paced the room twice with the same steady and considerate pace. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, '*Times*' Wks. (Bohn) II. 119 The national courage, not rash and petulant, but considerate and determined.

2. Of persons, etc.: Having or showing consideration; thoughtful, deliberate, prudent. *Obsolescent.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* iv. (1887) 16 Considerate and careful parentes. 1597 T. BEARD *Theatre God's Judgments* (1612) 527 As touching the willing and considerate murderer. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* II. xi. (1675) 132 The approach of Death wil..make Men serious and considerate. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vi. § 27 None of the Definitions of the word Man..are so perfect..as to satisfy a considerate inquisitive Person. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 9 Considerate people, before they declare themselves, will observe the use which is made of power. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* iii, 'Thou art but a cold and considerate friend,' said the Saracen.

† **3.** Having regard or esteem, regardful *of*. *Obs.*

1592 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* (1625) 84 This considerate opinion of theirs, hath..egged me forward. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* (J.), Though they will do nothing for virtue, yet they may be..more considerate of praise.

4. Showing consideration for the circumstances, feelings, well being, etc. of others; thoughtful for others. Now the chief sense.

[1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 81 Happie..is that Tenant, that meeteth with a considerate Landlord.] 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. (1721) 9 Patient, considerate, careful of his people, and merciful to his enemies. 1755 JOHNSON, *Considerate* 3 Moderate; not rigorous. This sense is much used in conversation. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* (1849) 259 Was I more considerate of you and your comfort? 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 27 The uniformly considerate conduct of the Spaniards towards his subjects. 1885 SIR J. HANNEN in *Law Rep.* 10 P. Div. 91 She had always been most kind and considerate to her.

† **5.** Considered; held in consideration. *rare.*

1592 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* II. (1625) 110 Things high, and worthy beseeming, above others (lesse considerate).

Considerately (kŏnsi·dərĕtli), *adv.* [f. CONSIDERATE + -LY 2.] In a considerate manner.

1. With consideration, thoughtfully, carefully, attentively, discreetly, deliberately. *Obsolescent.*

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxiii, I besech you consider, consideratlie. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 65, I may considerately say, I never heard but one Oath sworne. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxxi. 191 To speak Considerately of God. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 81 If then it were certain that such an Inscription were found .. the Disquisition .. might be considerately made, otherwise not. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* I. (1747) 13 What do you stare at so considerately? 1825 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* IV. 63 Considerately the Jesuit heard, and bade The youth be called.

2. With consideration or regard for others.

1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* II. ix. 52 Since you considerately allow me to choose the hour. 1879 M'CARTHY *Own Times* I. 425 The measures of the *ministers* were .. treated considerately.

Considerateness (kŏnsi·dərĕtnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being considerate.

1. Thoughtfulness, discretion, prudence. *Obsolesc.*

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 273, I never judged them to be of the highest form for considerateness or godliness. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardon.* II. i. (1713) 142 A serious and pensive considerateness.

2. Thoughtfulness for others.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 203, I have just now another instance of his considerateness. 1876 MISS YONGE *Womankind* v. 37 Their considerateness in bringing her flowers, books, music. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. II. 122 His considerateness for the feelings of others.

Consideration (kŏnsi·dərē·ʃən). Also 4 -acoun, 5 -acioun, 5–6 -acion, etc. [a. F. *considération* (12th c.), ad. L. *consīderātiōn-em*, from *consīderāre* to CONSIDER.] The action of considering.

† **1.** The action of looking at or surveying with the bodily or mental eyes; beholding, contemplation. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 664 Remedies against Accidie ..in consideracioun of the peynes of helle and of the ioyes of heuene. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 30 [Atlas] was mech used to dwell in that hil, for most sikir consideracion of sterris. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 122 If he hath this in consideracion, he shulde not longe be wroth. 1578 TIMME *Calvine on Gen.* 29 The consideration which God had of his worke with delectation. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xi. 51 Curiosity..draws a man from consideration of the effect, to seek the cause.

† **b.** Manner of viewing (a thing); aspect. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 11 Þilke..xvj. aftir sum consideracioun moun be naturel to sum man, & [to] sum man unnaturel.

† **c.** An observation. *Obs.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 104 Tholome..made hys consideracions in the tyme of kyng Adryan, and made hys dictions vpon the consideracions at Roodes.

2. The keeping of a subject before the mind; attentive thought, reflection, meditation.

1388 WYCLIF *Prol.* 44 Turned in mynde bi diligent consideracoun. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 178 With wise consideration. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Sig. *iv, Men..that have read diverse notable Histories, with consideration and judgement. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 28 At that very moment, Consideration like an Angell came, And whipt th' offending Adam out of him. 1676 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 123 Upon serious consideration .. I resolved not to add them. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 95 Cases..in which there is no time for consideration. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. v. 334 That request will receive his most attentive consideration. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, After a moment's consideration.

b. (with *pl.*) A thought, a reflection.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. viii. 184 For to determyne hys questyon grete consyderacyons must be had. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* IV. vi. (1675) 208 The same Subject..did.. suggest very differing considerations to you and me. 1712 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. I. 186, I return to those considerations upon our own language, which I would humbly offer.

c. Phr. *To take into consideration, under consideration.*

1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 16 It remains that [the Law] .. of Dominion or Ownership bee taken into consideration. 1657 EARL MONM. tr. *Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 104 In the behalf thereof, these things may be had into consideration. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* Introd. Pref. (1675) 22 Particulars that happen to fall under consideration. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 72 ¶ 5 The Club had it under consideration whether they should .. continue their Session. 1817 *Parl. Debates* 17 The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved, that their lordships' message should be taken into consideration.

3. The action of taking into account, or fact of being taken into account; regard, account.

1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 36 There be so manie put offes .. so many respectes and considerations of worldly wisedome. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxii. 78 He would be carried to it [a resolution] by the consideration of his own gain and interest. 1714 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* lxxxix. 145, I..speak..without any consideration, but that of your figure and reputation. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iv. 35 In spherical surfaces the consideration of the tangent MN is unnecessary.

b. *In consideration of*: in view of, upon taking into account, in respect of, in return for. Cf. 4.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 42 Wherefore, in consideration of the premisses, be it enacted, etc. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxxvi. 310 Who in consideration of ten duckets that we gave them, fell to diving into the sea. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. ix. 286 In consideration of this benefit they should pay into the exchequer 400,000 *l.* every year. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 119.

4. The taking into account of anything as a motive or reason; a fact or circumstance taken, or to be taken, into account; a reason considered.

This sense ranges indefinitely between the process of considering and the fact or matter considered, without being quite identified with either: cf. REASON. Thus 'these considerations lead me'=the consideration of these facts, or these facts being considered, lead me; 'I put before you these considerations'=facts to be considered.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xv, By wich consideracion the spirituell juges..taken but cc. ffrankes by þe yere. *Ibid.* xvii, Be consideracion wher off þer olde maistirs shall be bettir serued be thaym. 1480 *Bury Wills* (1850) 58, I .. John Smyth, for diuerse causez and consyderacyonys shewyd vnto me, will, ordeyne and declare, etc. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 b, Onely for yᵗ consideracyon they were gyuen. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 14, I do now remember the poore Creature, Small Beere. But indeede these humble considerations make me out of loue with my Greatnesse. 1662 *Bk. Com. Pr.* Pref., It is but reasonable, that upon weighty and important considerations .. such changes and alterations should be made. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* II. xii. 95 [It] is pretty evident from a variety of considerations. 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 40 To have a doctor for one's host was a consideration of some weight with me. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots* viii. 134 Induced to adopt this course by considerations of state policy.

5. Something given in payment; a reward, remuneration; a compensation, equivalent.

1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 57 The heyre payeth this reliefe, as a consideration and recompence..unto the Lord. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 69 They hoped that I would giue them some consideration to be carryed in a chaire to the toppe. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* (1629) 73 We..gave them copper ..in consideration. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 88 ¶ 12 It was his Profession to teach it, and [he] could not communicate his Knowledge without a Consideration. 1827 O. W. ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 36 Hogs, fowls .. and fruits, were .. sold to us at a very trifling consideration. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 4. 93 The income of this fellowship forms no part of the consideration paid for tuitional services. 1884 *Graphic* 23 Aug. 187/2 To take third-class tickets and induce the guard (of course, for a consideration) to place them in a superior class carriage.

6. *Law.* Anything regarded as recompense or equivalent for what one does or undertakes for another's benefit; especially, in the law of contracts, 'the thing given or done by the promisee in exchange for the promise' (Langdell 1880 § 45). It may itself be a promise. No promise is enforceable without consideration, unless made by deed.

At its first appearance (see quot. 1530) it is hardly a technical term, or distinguishable from *motive*; it gradually acquired its precise technical meaning in the course of the 17–18th c. Natural affection was formerly called *good consideration*, as contrasted with *valuable c.*, or that which is deemed to have value in a pecuniary sense: the distinction is now only of historical interest.

1530 *Doctor & Student* II. xxiv, If his promise be so naked that there is no manner of consideration why it should be made, then I think him not bound to perform it. 1592 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* I. (1625) 108 Extorted from him his bond ..(upon some conclusion, though no good consideration at all) of the summe of an hundred pound. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 77 Consideration is the materiall cause of a contract, without the which no contract can binde the partie: this consideration is either expressed .. or is implyed. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* I. 36 He comes and ejects him that bought for valuable Consideration. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 162 When one has had and received money of another's, without any valuable consideration given on the receiver's part: the law construes this to be money had and received for the use of the owner only. 1849 FREESE *Comm. Class-bk.* 29 If the consideration given be money, it must be expressed thus: 'Value received of the same.'..If the order or payee have not to pay for it, but only to pass its amount to the credit of the drawer in account, then the consideration must be expressed thus: 'Value in account'. 1826 *Kent's Comm.* II. xxxix. 465 A valuable consideration is one that is either a benefit to the party promising or some trouble or prejudice to the party to whom the promise is made.

7. Regard for the circumstances, feelings, comfort, etc. of another; thoughtfulness for another; thoughtful kindness.

1415 EARL CAMBRIDGE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 17. I. 48 My fulle trust is yat ȝee wylle have consyderacyoun .. yat ȝow lyke to accept ȝys myn symple reqwest. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 19 To have specyall tendirness and consideracion therunto. 1529 WOLSEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 11 But his highnes wold have consyderacyon and compassyon. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Ded. (Globe) 492 One action, which preferred the relief of others to the consideration of your self. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* (1851) 61 Your attentiveness and consideration make me more sensible of my own neglect. 1815 *Scribbleomania* 201 She has claims on the consideration of the country.

8. Estimation; regard among men, esteem; importance, consequence.

1598 BARRET *Theor..Warres* II. i. 25 Men of bad consideration and worse conscience. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. 55 The Peloponnessians hearing thus much, began to enter into better consideration of the Athenians. 1709 STEELE & ADD. *Tatler* No. 136 ¶ 1 Mr. Ballance is a Merchant of good Consideration. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4716/1 A Man of Consideration .. with the Character of Nuncio. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 83 The clergy enjoyed a high degree of public consideration. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) I. viii. 50 Persons of consideration in their own neighbourhood. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. (1889) II. 670 A man of the first consideration.

b. Of things: Importance, consequence.

1634 W. TIRWHYT *Balzac's Lett.* 381, I could spie nothing of slender consideration, either in his words, or aspect. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 62 The artifice .. is admirable, and of grand consideration. 1689–92 LOCKE *Toleration* i. Wks. 1727 II. 249 There is nothing in this World that is of any Consideration in comparison with Eternity. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 49 A place even then of far less consideration than Coventry.

† Consi·derative, *a.* ? *Obs.* [a. F. *considératif, -ive*, f. L. type **consīderātīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *consīderāre*: see -IVE.]

1. Given to, or marked by, consideration; reflective, thoughtful; careful; = CONSIDERATE 1, 2.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. ix. 532 Consideratyf and contemplatyf. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* IV. i, I loue to be consideratiue..and .. I haue at my free hours thought vpon, etc. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 108 Some consideratiue examination is needfull. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* II. i. (1713) 151 Awakening the sense of the mind, and making men considerative. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 104 The King, having had some aguish attacks at Windsor, appeared to be more considerative. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 412 Considerative hints for the improvement of his play.

† **b.** Theoretical (opposed to practical). *Obs.*

1677 EARL ORRERY *Art of War* 147 The successful active part of the Art of War has .. dependency on the considerative part of it.

† **2.** To be considered or taken into account. *Obs.*

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 364 And that for caus diuers consideratiue.

3. Thoughtful or regardful of others' well-being, etc.; = CONSIDERATE 4. (Const. *of.*)

1641 in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 528 Considerative of those that deserved and needed. *a* 1652 BROME *Queen* ix, See that you considerative be Of Sforza.

Consi·deratively *adv.*, **Consi·derativeness.**

1684 *Defence Case of Consc. conc. Symbolizing w. Ch. Rome* 11 All that have consideratively read his Answerer. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* ii. 81 A man by frequent Thought and Reflexion may arrive to a Habit of Considerativeness.

† **Consi·derator.** *Obs.* [a. L. *considerātor* one who considers, agent-n. f. *consīderāre*. Cf. 16th c. F. *considérateur*.] One who considers.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 24 Unsatisfied Considerators would quarrel at the justice of their constitutions. *Ibid.* 38. 1695 HOWE *View Late Consid.* Wks. (1834) 158/2, I would ask the considerator, whether he will therefore confess a trinity a possible thing?

Considered (kǫ̆nsi·dəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONSIDER + -ED 1.]

† **1.** Of or characterized by deliberate thought.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 81 And at our more consider'd time wee'l read, Answer, and thinke vpon this Businesse.

2. Attentively looked at, maturely reflected on, etc.: see CONSIDER 1, 2.

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xix. 35 Vice carries horrour in her considered look. 1865 J. BRIGHT in *Daily Tel.* 13 July, They will not object to what they call 'a well-considered measure'..which means a measure you would consider so long that you would never come to a conclusion upon it. 1889 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 5/2 Mr. Justice Stephen delivered the considered judgment of himself and Baron Huddleston against the claim.

3. Held in consideration or regard, respected: see CONSIDER 9.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* IV. (1675) 269 Their Quality or Station in the World makes it usually the most conspicuous, and the most consider'd. 1676 H. MORE *Remarks* 176, I dare appeal to any considered philosopher. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. iv. 157 We know too well the frail tenure on which we are..great and considered personages.

4. Absolute use: see CONSIDER *v.* 12.

Considerer (kǫ̆nsi·dəɹəɹ). [f. CONSIDER + -ER 1; cf. OF. *considéreur* (15th c.).] One who considers: **a.** with the eyes; **b.** with the mind.

a. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 478 Open ynow3 to ech considerer. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 659 All the beholders and considerers of this seldom seen combate. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* (1675) 66 If .. our considerer chance to take notice how thick 'tis set with Leaves. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. IV. i. (1852) 585 More of the smaller stars may be seen by our considerers than in many other places.

b. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 154 Salust..requireth a learned Reader, and a right considerer of him. 1672 NEWTON in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5084 At the perusal of the considerations .. I find the Considerer somewhat more concern'd for an Hypothesis, than I expected. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 412 A superficial Considerer of what he reads. 1870 M. CONWAY *Earthw. Pilgr.* xxi. 249 They have found that the 'considerer' of their faith rarely ends in accepting it.

Considering (kǫ̆nsi·dəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of CONSIDER *v.*; consideration.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 75 A Consederynge, *consideracio.* 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iv. 185 Many maz'd considerings, did throng And prest in. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 267, I took up a world of time in considering of this matter.

2. *attrib.* † *Considering-glass* = looking-glass.

1660 WITHER (*title*), Speculum Speculativum, or a considering-glass, being an inspection into the present and late sad condition of these Nations. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* xix. 555 Times of affliction are considering times.

b. *esp.* in *considering-cap.*

1605 ARMIN *Foole upon F.* (1880) 40 The Cobler puts off his considering cap, why sir, sayes he, I sent them home but now. 1608 DAY *Law Trickes* v. (1881) 81 Haue you put on your Considering Cap and bethought you? 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 216 Would men put on their considering caps (they might sooner put off their sick caps). 1766 *Goody Two-Shoes* v. (1882) 115 The whole History of the Considering Cap. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xxxvii, I'll put on my considering cap, and I think all you want to do may be done by degrees.

Consi·dering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That considers; thinking, reflecting; thoughtful, reflective. (Common from *c* 1650 to *c* 1750; now *rare*: so F. *considérant.*)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 75 Consyderynge, *considerans.* 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 68. 78 A most comfortable doctrine for a considering man lying upon death bed. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 19 Dec., I find him in talk a sober, considering man. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. viii. 178, I shewed myself less considering for them. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxiv. (1824) 664 You have judged erroneously ..resumed the Marchesa with the same considering air. 1884 E. WHITE in *Chr. World* 17 July 538/5 Any considering man must feel a pang in so declining.

Consi·dering, *prep.* etc. [An absolute use of the pres. pple. or vbl. sb.; cf. *concerning, regarding, notwithstanding*, etc. The pple. would be expected originally to be in concord with the subject of a sentence, as in 'considering his youth, we were surprised at his attainments'; but clear examples of this are not numerous, and as the construction with the pa. pple. *considered* (see CONSIDER 12) was prob. earlier, it is possible that this arose from it by simple substitution of the active for the passive, without reference to any particular subject. Cf. F. *considéré, à considérer.*]

1. Construed as a preposition, with *simple obj.*: When one considers; taking into account, having regard to, in view of.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* Prol. 3 And gentilly I preise wel thy wit, Quod the ffrankeleyn, considerynge thy yowthe, So feelyngly thou spekest, sire, I allowthe. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1617, I shall neuer assent to this mater, Consideryng what he hath proferyd her[e]. 1481 CAXTON *Orat. G. Flaminius* Epil., Me thynketh .. ouer grete a losse of suche a man, consyderyng his estate and connyng. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 1097 Considering the time of day. 1632 J. LEE *Short Surv. Sweden* 89 Considering then his young yeares .. we may most justly wonder. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 324 [They] suffered very little, considering their exposure. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 289 It is scarcely possible to act otherwise, considering the frailty of human nature.

† **b.** with *of. Obs. rare.*

a 1593 MARLOWE *Massacr. Paris* I. iii. Wks. (Rtldg.) 229/1 Your grace was ill-advis'd to take them, then, Considering of these dangerous times.

2. with *obj. clause.* Taking into account the fact *that*, seeing *that* (*how*, etc.). *That* may be omitted, leaving *considering* in conjunctional construction.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. xxi. (1859) 22 Conciderynge al be hit soo that I haue mysdone, I haue att al tymes borne sad feyth and hope. 1454 *Paston Lett.* No. 223. I. 317 Cosetheryng that youre doutyr is desendyd of hym be the modyr syde. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2165 Considering the diuerss knychtis fere Ar of wncouth and strang landis here. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 64 The place [is] death, considering who thou art, If any of my kinsmen find thee here. 1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Discov. N.-W. Pass.* III. 237 The Evening was pleasant, and also warm, considering we were amongst Ice. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* I. 22, I should think you would be, considering how she always spoils you.

3. *ellipt.* Considering the circumstances; taking everything into account: used *advb.* *(colloq.)*

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 104 No, said I, pretty well, sir, considering.—None of your considerings, said he, pretty face. 1784 MRS. PIOZZI in *Piozziana* 27 June, My daughters parted with me at last prettily enough considering (as the phrase is). 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 32 We went on very prosperously, *considering*; as people say of a young lady's drawing, or a Frenchman's English, or a woman's tragedy. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Sept. 4/2 It was agreed on all hands that they had 'done very well, considering'.

Consideringly (kŏnsi·dəriŋli), *adv.* [f. CONSIDERING *ppl. a.* + -LY 2.]

1. With consideration, thoughtfully, carefully, deliberately. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1646 J. MAINE *Serm. agst. False Prophets* 34 Any who shall consideringly*marke the beginning and progresse of the chapter. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 140 Men that can thus knowingly and consideringly rush themselves upon such unspeakable mischiefs. 1842 *Tait's Mag.* IX. 207 To determine more consideringly what portion..had been lavished in vain.

2. In a considering manner, tone, or attitude.

1870 *Lettice Lisle* 134, I wonder ought one to be comforted by other folk's griefs! said Lettice, consideringly. 1886 R. A. KING *Shadowed Life* II. iv. 58 Looking at it .. with head consideringly on one side.

Consience, obs. f. CONSCIENCE.

Consign (kŏnsəi·n), *v.* [Corresponds to F. *consigne-r* (14th c.) = Pr. and Sp. *consegnar*, It. *consegnare*, ad. L. *consignāre*, to furnish, mark, or attest with a seal, f. *con-* + *signāre* to mark, sign, seal, f. *signum* mark, SIGN.]

I. To seal, sign.

†**1.** *trans.* To mark with the sign of the cross, as in baptism or *esp.* confirmation; *spec.* to confirm; also *fig.* [So med.L. *consignare*, obs. F. *consigner*.]

1537 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxxviii. 245 That they [the Bishops] laying their hands upon them and consigning them with holy chrism, should pray for them, that they might be confirmed in the H. Ghost. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 33 The Bishop first baptiz'd him, then consign'd him. 1649 — *Gt. Exemp.* I. vi. (R.), In baptism we are admitted to the kingdom of Christ..consigned with his sacrament. 1683 HICKES *Case Inf. Bapt.* 52 It may be thou art afraid to, have him Consigned, because of the weakness of his Nature.

b. Const. *to, unto*: To commit or dedicate thus.

1533 TINDALE *Lord's Supp.* 44 So that by baptism we be initiated and consigned unto the worship of one God in one faith. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. vi. (R.). *a* 1713 SHARP *Wks.* V. iii. (R.), Having taken upon ourselves the covenant of baptism, and thereby consecrated and consigned ourselves unto God.

†**2.** To attest, confirm, ratify (as with a sign or seal). *Obs.*

(The sense of the first quot., which is a century earlier than any other known, is uncertain.)

c 1430 ? LYDG. *Ballad of our Lady* (R.), Cristallen well, of clerenesse clere consigned. *a* 1536 TINDALE *Wks.* 457 (R.) For my father hath consigned and confirmed me with his assured testimonie, to bee that assured sauyng health. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* iii. § 44 Now your main business is to prove the present Church infallible, not so much in consigning ancient Traditions, as in defining emergent controversies. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* xxiii. 223 When God made a covenant with Abraham he did for the present consigne that covenant with the Sacrament of circumcision. 1849 W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 292 The old and new Testaments do, by their mutual testimony, establish and consign each other.

†**3.** To mark with a seal or sign. *Obs. rare.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Consigne*, to seale or print. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. vi. § 16 The Primitive Christians .. consigned all their affairs and goods and writings with some marks of their Lord, usually writing 'Ιησοῦς Χριστὸς Θεοῦ υἱὸς Σωτὴρ.

†**4.** To put one's seal to; to seal, sign, subscribe.

a 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) II. iii. 132 Primerose .. said it was the greatest glory of his life, that the four greatest enemies he had should come and consign the damnation of their souls in his hands.

†**5.** *intr.* To set one's seal, subscribe, agree *to* anything. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. ii. 143 Heauen consigning to my good intents. 1599 — *Hen. V*, v. ii. 326 It were (my Lord) a hard Condition for a Maid to consigne to.

†**b.** 'To submit to the same terms with another' (J.); 'to seal the same contract with' (Steevens).

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 275 Thou hast finish'd Ioy and Mone! All Louers young, all Louers must Consigne to thee, and come to dust.

II. To hand over formally.

†**6.** *trans.* ? To deliver under one's seal or signature. *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Ad. Sect. I. § 7 [The Virgin Mary] hath consigned an excellent document to all women. 1683 HICKES *Case Inf. Bapt.* 33 It is instituted for a Sign from God..to consign unto us the benefits of the Covenant.

7. To make over as a possession, to deliver formally or commit, *to* a state, fate, etc.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 175 It [the City] was soone given up, and the Rebels consigned him alive. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* I. ii, If..I should consign her, as a bondwoman, To be disposed of at another's pleasure. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 545 When this vital breath Ceasing, consigns me o'er to rest and death. 1791 PAINE *Rights M.* (ed. 4) 12 When kings .. consigned the people, like beasts of the field, to whatever successor they appointed. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. xviii. 148 Their desponding imaginations had already consigned him to a watery grave. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xix. 240 The chapter from Job which has consigned so many to their last resting-place.

†**b.** To give over or devote *to* a purpose or use.

1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Ded. Wks. (Globe) 492 The French commander..accordingly consigned it [a sum of money] to the use for which it was intended by the donor. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 60 Some spot to real happiness consign'd. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 337 The only service .. to, which this statute is now consigned.

†**c.** To deliver or commit (to writing). *Obs.*

a 1719 ADDISON (J.), The four evangelists consigned to writing that history.

8. To hand over to another for custody; to entrust or commit to another's charge or care.

1528 WRIOTHESLEY in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. xli. 80 He is contented that some Englishmen .. shall have all the prizes ..consigned into their hands. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. ii. 108 To accompany him vnto the double Sentinels, and consigne him vnto them. 1612 W. SHUTE *Fougasses's Venice* II. 499 The French Ambassador did presently consigne them [prisoners] into the hands of the Cardinall. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 113 The drops to thee, Brillante, we consign; And, Momentilla, let the watch be thine. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. vi, Consigning our horses to the care of our grooms.

9. To deposit (money); in *Sc. Law*, to deposit money with a third party, in a bank, etc., pending a trial or arbitration; formerly, also, as a pledge that an accusation would be substantiated: see CONSIGNATION 5. [Cf. F. *consigner*, in same sense.]

1633 *Galston Sess. Rec.* in Edgar *Old Ch. Life Scot.* (1885) 205 She is appointed to consign 2*l.* *os. od.* 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 58 The Committie .. ordaines the said David Macbrair to present the boy that delyverit the horss, or else to consygne for the horss's merks. *a* 1698 TEMPLE *Let. to Sir J. Trevor* (R.), We would not do any thing towards it till he had powers to consign the money immediately. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 221 In practice, it is usual to consign money in a public bank, so that the party entitled to it receives it with bank interest for the time it has remained consigned. 1868 *Act* 31-2 *Vict.* c. 101 § 122 The creditor..shall..consign the surplus ..in one or other of the said banks.

10. *Comm.* To deliver or transmit (goods) for sale or custody: usually implying their transit by ship, railway, or other public carrier.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xiii. 40 Factor for the Captain of Malacca, into whose hands I consigned all the Merchandise that I brought along with me. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., In the way of Trade, Goods are said To be consigned to a Factor, when they are sent him by his Employer to be sold, etc. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 80 ₱ 3 A Ship put into the Island consigned to a Friend of Phillis. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 329 The merchants of Mexico, to whom these cargoes were separately consigned, made the return..all in silver or in gold. 1866 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 124 A ship had arrived laden with goods and consigned to Robert Morris. 1883 *Law Rep.* 24 Chanc. Div. 54 *head-note*, K. had consigned cargoes to M. by several different ships.

†**11.** To commission (a person) *to do* anything.

1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 211, I have consign'd Walter Welsh to write.

12. To inflict confinement on: see CONSIGNMENT 5.

Consignable (kŏnsəi·năb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That can be consigned.

1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 18 Consignable to ruin, for non-compliance with a demand.

Consignatary (kŏnsi·gnătări). ? *Obs.* [f. L. *consignāt-* ppl. stem of *consignāre* + -ARY: in mod. F. *consignataire*.] One to whom anything is consigned or entrusted; a consignee: †**a.** in mercantile usage (*obs.*); **b.** in *Sc. Law*: cf. CONSIGN *v.* 9.

a 1685 SIR L. JENKINS in Wynne *Life* II. 701 (L.) Several of the consignataries have made oath, that the goods consigned unto them in these ships do belong to free persons. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 211 [see CONSIGNATION 5]. *Ibid.* 290 It is the office of a consignatary, to keep the money in safe custody till it be called for.

Consignation (kŏnsignē·ɪ·ʃən). [ad. L. *consignātiōnem*, n. of action f. *consignāre* to CONSIGN: so in F. (16th c. in Littré).]

†**1.** The action of marking or blessing with the sign of the cross, *esp.* in the rite of confirmation.

1537 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxxviii. 234 The words *Signo te signo sanctæ crucis, et confirmo te*, etc. with the consignation, with the cream, imposition of hands of the Prelats, be the signes. 1605 L. HUTTEN *An Answere* 100 This consignation of the childs forehead in Baptisme. 1617 BP. HALL *Quo Vadis* § 14 The daily and frequent consignation with the crosse is not to no purpose. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 34 The holy Ghost was .. given to faithfull people after Baptisme..only by Apostolicall, or Episcopall consignation and imposition of hands. 1868 J. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 459 Consignation with holy chrism.

†**b.** *fig. Obs.* Cf. *to seal.*

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 439 His eternall consignation of his elect, and his careful marking them out for their preservation. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. iv, This blessed person made..glorious by miraculous consignations. 1822 HEBER in *Jer. Taylor's Wks.* (1839) I.-p. cclviii, Extraordinary effects and miraculous consignations.

†**2.** Sealing, signing; confirmation or ratification under seal; attestation. *Obs.*

1605 M. SUTCLIFFE *Briefe Exam. Petit. Lay Cath.* 18 The scriptures being consigned by god..need no new consignation .. of the pope. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* v. 98 If a generall and indefinite Consignation or Tradition be sufficient to warrant euery particular that pretends to be Tradition. 1654 'PALÆMON' *Friendship* 26 After so solemn a Consignation of Secrecy 'twixt the Conspiratours. 1849 W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 311 The apostles' consignation of the canon of scripture.

†**3.** A consigning *to* a state or condition. *Obs.*

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 200 As the hope of salvation is a good disposition towards it, so is despair a certain consignation to eternal ruin. 1684 T. HOCKIN *God's Decrees* 312 The doing of our duty is the truest consignation to happiness.

†**4.** The action of formally delivering or making over into another's hands. *Obs.*

1612 W. SHUTE *Fougasses's Venice* II. 499 The forme of the consignation [of prisoners] inregestred by a publike Notary. 1678 tr. *Gaya's Art of War* I. 67 The Consignation being made, and the Sentinels relieved.

5. The action of formally paying over money, as into a bank, or to a person legally appointed to receive it; also a sum of money thus deposited. In *Sc. Law*: 'The depositation in the hands of a third party of a sum of money, which is the subject either of a dispute or of a competition' (W. Bell); formerly also as a pledge, as in quots. 1670, 1885.

1588 J. MELLIS *Brief Instr.* B vij b, By consignation of debtes. 1670 *Mauchline Sess. Rec.* in Edgar *Old Ch. Life Scot.* (1885) 206 The Session declared her consignation forfaltit. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5969/3 Paper-Effects brought into the Offices of the Receivers of Consignations [in Paris]. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 211 An instrument of consignation..being but the assertion of a notary, cannot fix the receipt of consigned money upon the consignatary, without an acknowledgment subscribed by himself. 1869 *Act* 32-3 *Vict.* c. 116 § 7 Payment..by consignation thereof in the bank specified in the security. 1885 EDGAR *Old Ch. Life Scot.* 205 Every accuser had to table so much money as a pledge that the accusation would be proved, and the money so pledged was forfeited to the Session for pious uses in the event of its being found that the charge was either false or not proven. This pledge was called a Consignation, and the common amount of it was 40/ Scots.

6. The action of consigning goods for sale or custody; = CONSIGNMENT 3. *To the consignation of*: = addressed or directed to as consignee.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 340 Invoice of Sugars..shipped .. to the Consignation of Mr. J. L. D. and Mr. J. B. 1758 LD. MANSFIELD in Burrow *Rep.* I. 494 There might have been a former consignation, and some former insurance made upon the goods. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 220 If goods consigned be generally sold on credit at the place of consignation, the Factor will be vindicated, etc. 1884 SALA *Journ. due South* I. v. (1887) 67 After unloading what cargo he had to the consignation of Nice.

†**7.** *Astrol.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* 165 By calculating the motions of the stars, they make Ephemerides, that is, consignations at the noon-hour of every day, where every planet will bee, and of what aspect towards one another. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 27/2 Ephemerides is the consignation of the Planets, where they be every Noon.

Consignatory, var. of COSIGNATORY.

†**Consignature.** *Obs.*—° [f. CON- + SIGNATURE: cf. *consign.*] Joint signature.

1611 COTGR., *Consignature*, a consignature; a full stamping, or absolute signature of. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Consignature*, a sealing together. Hence in mod. Dicts.

‖ **Consigne** (kŏnsi·nʸ). [Fr.; f. *consigner* to give instructions to a sentinel.] Order given to a sentinel; watchword, countersign.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

‖ **Consigné** (kŏnsi·nʸe). [Fr.; pa. pple. of *consigner* to consign, etc.] A person commanded to keep his quarters, or to stay within certain bounds.

In mod. Dicts. n. q.

Consigned (kŏnsəi·nd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONSIGN *v.* + -ED.] Committed, delivered, given in trust.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 47 As many farwels as be stars in heauen, With distinct breath, and consign'd kisses to them. 1754 [see CONSIGNATION 6]. 1766 T. MORTIMER *Comm. Dict.* (L.), Consigned goods are supposed in general to be the property of him by whom they are consigned.

Consignee (kŏnsəinī·). [f. CONSIGN *v.* + -EE.] A person to whom goods are consigned.

1789 BULLER *Term Rep.* III. 469 There is the strongest evidence of the consignee's taking actual possession of the goods. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* vii. 142 A corn merchant at New York ships a cargo to London, and .. draws a bill upon the consignee. 1886 SIR C. RUSSELL in *Daily News* 10 Dec. 3/2 He asserted the right of the company to send consignee letters; that was, letters sent in reference to the consignment of goods.

Hence **Consignee·ship.**

1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. 503 [A] town-meeting .. invites the Hutchinsons to resign their consigneeship.

Consigner (kŏnsəi·nəɹ). [f. CONSIGN *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who consigns, delivers over, or commits.

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* 194 My first consigner unto those Fountains of life. 1823 LAMB *Elia, Valentine's Day* (1860) 105 The consigner of undipt infants to eternal torments, Austin, whom all mothers hate.

2. *Sc. Law.* He who makes consignation of money in dispute.

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 290 Though he should draw interest for it, he is liable in none to the consigner. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. 1869 *Act* 32-3 *Vict.* c. 116 § 7 Payment..by consignation thereof in the bank.. to be made forthcoming at the peril of the consigner.

3. = CONSIGNOR.

1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 221 The bankruptcy of either the consigner or the consignee may give occasion to questions of considerable difficulty .. in regard to reputed ownership.

Consignificant (kɒnsigni·fikănt), *a. rare.* [See CONSIGNIFY and SIGNIFICANT.]

1. Signifying in addition or secondarily.

1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* viii. 148 So the [Hebrew] words with their consignificant numbers are taken.

2. Having the same signification.

a 1641 SPELMAN *Feuds & Tenures* II. 7 (R.) But I find not one of those words or any consignificant or equivalent to them, in all our Saxon laws.

3. Conjointly significant; having a meaning in combination.

1612 J. COTTA *Short Discov.* 3 Some significant by themselues, some consignificant with others. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* I. iii. Wks. (1841) 125 *note*, These parts of speech are always consignificant, that is, are only significant when associated to something else.

Consigni·ficate. [ad. med.L. *consignificātum*, neuter of pa. pple. of *consignificāre* to CONSIGNIFY.] That which is consignified.

Consignification (kɒnsi·gnifikē·ʃən). *rare.* [ad. med.L. *consignificātiōn-em* (Petrus Hispanus *c* 1250), n. of action from *consignificāre* to CONSIGNIFY.] Joint signification; secondary meaning, connotation; conjoint signification.

1701 BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* 12 Commonness hath always a consignification of Impurity. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Inq.* III. x. Wks. (1841) 511 He calls the additional denoting of time by a truly philosophic word, a *consignification*. 1786 H. TOOKE *Purley* (1798) I. 321 He would tell me that *with* was a Preposition..and that it had no meaning of its own, but only a connotation or consignification.

Consignificative (kɒnsigni·fikătiv), *a. rare.* Also 7 co-. [f. med.L. *consignificāt-* (see above) + -IVE.] = CONSIGNIFICANT 2 and 3.

1663 BULLOKAR, *Consignificative*, of the same signification with another thing. [1623 COCKERAM *Cosignificative*. So also 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*] 1773 VALLANCEY *Gram. Irish Lang.* 37 Certain consignificative particles are..prefixed to words in such manner as to coalesce with them. 1852 S. BAILEY *Disc. Var. Subj.* 57 The circumstantial or consignificative words were at first merely added or prefixed.

† Consi·gnificator. *Astrol. Obs.* Also co-. [n. of agent in L. form from CONSIGNIFY.] A conjoint significator: see quots.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* vi. 49 Cosignificator is when you find another Planet in aspect or conjunction with that Planet who is the principall significator. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 87 In every house, the order, nomenclature, signification, joy, consignificator, etc. 1819 JAS. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* s.v., Aries is a cosignificator of all ascendants.

Consignify (kɒnsi·gnifəi), *v. rare.* [f. med.L. *consignificāre* (Duns Scotus), f. *con-* + *significāre* to signify, denote.] To signify conjointly; to mean or signify when combined with something.

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 151 And such a one as might very well be in company and consignify with that worke of God, that strange worke. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 67 The tythes in this place, do together with the said proportion, consignify the use of it, viz. the maintenance of the clergy. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. i. § 6. 46 Words..such as consignifie and serve to circumstantiate other words with which they are joyned. 1786 H. TOOKE *Purley* (1798) I. 305 The cypher, which has no value of itself, and only serves (if I may use the language of Grammarians) to connote and consignify, and to change the value of the figures.

Consigning (kɒnsəi·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONSIGN *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CONSIGN.

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 28 For S. Philip could, and did doe miracles enough, but this Grace he could not give, the Grace of consigning or confirmation.

Consignment (kɒnsəi·nmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

1. Sealing or dedicating with a sign.

1563 MAN *Musculus' Commonpl.*, 282 a, We shall define baptisme..to bee the Sacrament of regeneration..sanctification, consignment and incorporation into Christ our Saviour.

† 2. *Law.* Hypothecation. *Obs.*

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 457 In acts of Pawnes and Consignements by one onely fault duely proued.

3. Delivering over; delivery, committal, allotment.

a 1668 DAVENANT *Philos. Disq.* Wks. (1673) 332 And seemes to come, Not by consignement to us, but by chance. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. i. 127 The kidnapping..of negroes, and their consignment to the most miserable slavery.

4. The consigning of goods or a cargo, *esp.* to an agent for sale or disposal; = CONSIGNATION 6.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 31 ¶ 7 Ask all the Merchants who act upon Consignments. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 373 Hemp laden on board the Matthew, to the Consignment of Messrs. Gampert and Whatley. 1800 *Hull Pilotage Act* 14 The charge, agency, or consignment of any ship. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 194/1 The goods by the fact of consignment became the property of the consignee.

b. 'The writing by which any thing is consigned.' 1755 in JOHNSON: whence in later Dicts.

5. *concr.* A quantity of goods consigned to an agent or factor.

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 328 To see what prodigious consignments they had from their correspondents in Old Spain. 1877 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* xiv. (1878) 245 A large consignment of pearls entrusted to the captain.

‖ 6. Confinement within bounds by way of discipline or punishment; 'gating'. [F. *consigne*; cf. CONSIGNÉ.]

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. iii, Behold them, long files of them, their consignment broken, arrive, headed by their Sergeants..at the Palais Royal!

Consignor (kɒnsəi·nɔ·r). [f. CONSIGN *v.* + -OR.] One who consigns or dispatches goods to another. A more technical form than CONSIGNER, as correlative to CONSIGNEE.

1789 DURNFORD & EAST *Rep.* III. 467 The assignee putting his mark on them could not divest the consignor's right. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1176 In order to stop goods *in transitu*, there must be an actual possession of them obtained by the consignor, before they come to the hands of the consignee. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 633 The yawning vacuity which the consignees discovered in the hamper..might also have been discovered by the consignor before it left his premises.

Consile, obs. f. CONCEAL: var. of CONCILE, *Obs.*

‖ Consiliadory, for It. *consigliatori* counsellors.

1624 R. DAVENPORT *City Nt.-cap* III. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 145, I appeal To the whole consiliadory.

† Consi·liary, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *consiliāri-us* suitable for counsel, counselling; *sb.* a counsellor; f. *consilium* COUNSEL: see -ARY.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of counsel. Of persons: Giving counsel.

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 47 The Presbyters did exercise acts of order..in conjunction consiliary. 1644 HUNTON *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* v. 39 Is that Consent causall and Authoritative; or meerly Consiliarie and unauthoritative? 1662 STANLEY *Hist. Chaldaick Philos.* (1701) 24/2 Thirty Stars, which they call Consiliary Gods.

B. *sb.* A counsellor.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 179 Consiliaries and auxiliaries.

Consiliate, obs. f. CONCILIATE.

† Consi·liative, *a. Obs. rare.* Erron. conciliative. [a. F. *consiliatif, -ive* (14th c. Oresme), ad. med.L. *consiliātīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of L. *consiliārī* to COUNSEL.] Counselling, advisory.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 201/1 So Avicen calls the first Cause conciliative, the Mind not having Ideas from it self but from God, by whose Counsel she receiveth Knowledge and Art to frame this visible World.

Consilience (kɒnsi·liĕns). [f. next: see -ENCE.] The fact of 'jumping together' or agreeing; coincidence, concurrence; said of the accordance of two or more inductions drawn from different groups of phenomena.

1840 WHEWELL *Philos. Induct. Sc.* II. 230 Accordingly the cases in which inductions from classes of facts altogether different have thus *jumped together*, belong only to the best established theories which the history of science contains. And, as I shall have occasion to refer to this particular feature in their evidence, I will take the liberty of describing it by a particular phrase; and will term it the *Consilience of Inductions*. 1847 — *Hist. Induct. Sc.* II. 582 Such coincidences, or consiliences..are the test of truth. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* 94 The consilience of the results of both these processes, each corroborating and verifying the other.

Consilient (kɒnsi·liĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. type *consilient-*, pr. pple. of **consilīre*, f. *con-* together + *salīre* to leap.] 'Jumping together', concurrent, accordant.

1867 GARBETT *Bampt. Lect.* viii. 300 The consilient testimony in their favour. 1880 PRITCHARD in *Churchman* No. 5. 327 These evidences..are consilient..consilient on one spot.

Consimilar (kɒnsi·milăr), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *consimil-is* (see CONSIMILE) after SIMILAR.]

† 1. = CONSIMILE. *Obs.*

1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* ii. (1888) 19 The Sinew is a consimiler member, simple and spermatike. *Ibid.* ii. 23 *Pinguedo*..is a consimilar member, not spermatike. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 114 Homogeneous and consimilar.

2. Entirely similar, like.

1645 W. GREENHILL *Expos. Ezekiel* i. 28. 203 Jesus Christ ..is not consimilar but consubstantiall with them. 1660-tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* I. vi. 88 In the Consimilar or like Metals. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* v. ii, Only those grafts could coalesce, which in their bark and rind and fruit were consimilar to those trees upon which they are ingrafted. 1863 J. R. WALLRAN *Mem. Fountains Abbey* (Surtees) 142 By consimilar letters, the Archbishop of York was requested to lend three hundred marks.

Consimila·rity. *rare.* [f. prec. + ITY: cf. *similarity*.] Mutual likeness.

1658 in PHILLIPS. 1759 *Charac.* in *Ann. Reg.* 364/1 Both possessed this consimilarity long ago. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 354 Consimilarity of face, form, and stature.

† Consi·milary, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as CONSIMILAR: cf. *similary* (*obs.*).] = CONSIMILAR.

1736 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* III. 236 The flood consimilary ducts receive, And glands refine the separated wave.

† Consi·milate, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *consimilāre* to make like, liken, f. *consimilis*: see next.] *trans.* To make like. *intr.* To become like; to assimilate *with*.

1731 E. BAYNARD *Health* (1740) 28 Its office is to mesh and beat, and make the chyle consimulate [ed. 1749 assimulate] With balmy Blood and nitrous Air. 1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) II. 100 We..are consimilated with the Deity.

† Consi·mile, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *consimil-is* similar in all respects, alike, f. *con-* together + *similis* like, similar] Like or similar throughout, homogeneous. Applied in old Physiology to the animal tissues, etc.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 22 Þe boon is þe first of þe consimile membris—þat is oon of þe smale lymes. *Ibid.* 29 Brawnes þouȝ þat þei be maad of mater medlid, neþeles þei ben rekened among membris consimiles. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* ii. (1888) 21 This Artere is a member consimyle, simple and spermatike. *Ibid.* 19, 20 [ed. 1548 *consemile*; ed. 1577 erron. *consimple*].

† Consimilitude (kɒnsimi·litiud). *Obs.* [f. L. *consimili-s*: cf. *similitude*. So F. *consimilitude*.] Resemblance, mutual likeness, similarity.

1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* 95 *marg.*, With a sacrament it hath the greatest consimilitude. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* v. 293 The Consimilitudes and Concordances betweene the seuerall degrees of Angels and the Heauens and Planets. 1642 O. SEDGWICKE *England's Preserv.* 5 That consimilitude which the one hath with the other.

† Consimi·lity. *Obs.* [f. L. *consimili-s*: see -TY.] = prec.

1680 AUBREY in Bliss *Lett. Emin. Persons* (1813) II. 511 Their consimility of disposition. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 627 The consimility of their dispositions.

Consimple, erron. form of CONSIMILE, *Obs.*

Consi·mulate, var. of CONSIMILATE *v. Obs. Intr.*

Consions, obs. form of CONSCIENCE.

Consist (kɒnsi·st), *v.* [ad. L. *consist-ĕre* to place oneself, stand still, stop, remain firm, exist, etc., f. *con-* altogether + *sist-ĕre* to cause to stand, place, stand, stand firm, stand still, stop, etc, Cf. F. *consiste-r* (14th c. in Littré).]

1. *intr.* To have a settled existence, subsist, hold together, exist, be. *Obs.* (or *arch.*, after Col. i. 17).

1551 R. ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (Arb.) 45 Betwene the whych two..no similitude or equalitie consisteth. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* VIII. (1618) 318 Hauing such affinitie and coniunction together, that the one cannot consist without the other. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Col.* i. 17 And he is before al, and al consist in him [WYCLIF ben, TINDALE, *Geneva* have their being]. 1611 *ibid.* And by him all things consist [1881 *Rev. V.* in him all things consist, *marg.* That is, hold together]. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxiv. (1660) 245 Vitall Spirits, without which the interior senses could not consist. 1691 BEVERLEY *Thous. Years Kingd. Christ* 24 They so Begin, They so Consist, They so End, as to demonstrate, etc. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* I. § 146 By whom all things consist. 1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat. i.* (1864) 31 They all consist, come together into system, in Christ.

† b. To stand firm, abide, remain, stay, keep its place; to have its place, lie. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* 243 b, Woordes of jeste consistyng within ye boundes of honestee. 1556 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* cxix. 17 Consist that I in lyfe may still, so iust thy wordes to kepe. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 483 This narrow Sea..consisteth betweene Cap di Sprat, and the Promontore of Sewty. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 3 Unstable judgments that cannot consist in the narrow point and centre of vertue without a reele or stagger to the circumference.

† c. To hold together as a material body; to have a firm consistence. *Obs.*

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 21 a, A man cannot worke anye thynge without that it consisteth thycke. 1612 BRERE-WOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 136 It is..against the nature of water, being a flexible and ponderous body, so to consist and stay itself, and not fall to the lower parts about it.

† d. To come to a stand, stop short. *Obs. rare.*

1611 DONNE *Ignat. Concl.* (1635) 61 That things must not be extended infinitly; that wee must consist and arrest somewhere. 1625 — *Serm.* 3 Apr. 26 We shall neuer knowe where to stop, where to consist.

† 2. To exist together or alongside of each other as compatible facts, to co-exist. *Obs.* (exc. as passing into 3).

1548 R. HUTTEN *Sum of Diuin.* F 5 b, Fayeth can not consiste wyth an euell conscience. 1553 BALE *Gardiner's De Vera Obed.* D v b, They [sondry iurisdicciones] marre not one another: but they consist, & concurre by ye mutual help of one to an other. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* 24 Truth in fundamentalls and errour in superstructures may consist together. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. I. 119 [It is] a logical impossibility that these two should consist, 'He believeth' and 'he believeth not'. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVI. 217 If tears and trembling limbs With such celestial natures might consist.

† b. To be capable of existing along *with*, to be possible and so compatible *with. arch.* or *Obs.*

1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 79 Health consists with temperance alone. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. xxii, Costiveness cannot long consist with Health. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. III. I. XV. § 8 The Spirit of Prophecy consisted with the avarice of Balaam and the disobedience of Saul.

3. To be consistent in form, tenor, or character; to be congruous; to agree, harmonize (*with*). See CONSISTENT.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* ii. § 104 Which whether it can consist with his goodnes..I leave it to honest men to judge. 1652 GATAKER *Antinom.* 11 [This] doth wel concur and consist with what he said in the former. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 478 The New Piece is clap'd into [the Old Text] ..as if they both consisted very well, and suited together. 1741 BERKELEY *Let.* 7 June in Fraser *Life*, The ordinances ..which we take to consist all and hang together. 1788 *Lond. Mag.* 257 [He] said it consisted with his certain knowledge. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. iv. 169 A more extensive survey of the field of law, than consists with the plan of the present work. 1827 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 503 The information he received perfectly consists with our friend the Serjeant's account. *a* 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* iv. (1876) 104 Appetites are to be indulged only so far as consists with some definite and approved end.

† 4. Consist on or **upon:** to stand on, be based upon, rest upon. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 280 The Englishe imperie consistethe on sewer pillers. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. xxxvi. 46 Parallelogrammes consisting vpon equall

bases, and in the selfe same parallel lines, are equall the one to the other. 1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* III. liv. § 3. 197 This Temple seemed to consist upon Pillars of Pourferry, arched like vnto a Church. 1660 BOND *Scut. Reg.* 66 A survey of the main Triangle upon which the art of Government consists.

† b. To have its existence based *upon*, or depending *on*. *Obs.*

1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 18 To thinke, that the common wealth consisted on his safety. 1591 F. SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 162 When the Figure doth consist vppon many good figures. 1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man Guilty* 345 Their fortune consisted on his fancy.

† c. To stand or insist *upon*, *on*. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 187 Such large termes, and so absolute, As our Conditions shall consist vpon. 1608 — *Per.* I. iv. 83 Welcome is peace, if he on peace consist.

† 5. **Consist by**: = 4 or next. *Obs. rare.*

1566-75 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* (1813) II. 377 By the only courage of your minde consisteth the hap or mishap of your affayres. 1656 EARL MONM. *Adv. fr. Parnass.* 329 The delight of the Vertuosi..consists wholly by extracting useful precepts from noble representations; thereby to enrich their minds. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5130/6 We whose Livelihoods consist by Trade.

6. **Consist in**: to have its being in:

† a. To be, exist, reside, or inhere in; to be vested, located, comprised in. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 The selfe pilgrymage, whiche consysteth or standeth in vij dayes iourney. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* XXX. [XXIX]. 12 In thy hande consisteth power and might. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 99 In whome doth the election of the minister or pastor consist? 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 406 In her, consists my Happinesse, and thine. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xii. 15 A mans life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. x. 30 The usual Moods may not here be mist, In them much cunning doth consist. 1820 SHELLEY *Œdipus* I. 145 They think their strength consists in eating beef.

† b. To have its essence or essential character *in*.

1594 CAREW tr. *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 290 The male sex consisteth in this, that the seed be hot and dry at the time of his forming.

† c. To be, exist, or be engaged *in*. *Obs.*

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Iustine* 38 b, He promised to discharge them of the warres and danger they consisted in.

d. To be comprised or contained in (actions, conditions, qualities, or other things non-material); to be constituted of. Now the usual sense.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 166 For, mine advise, at that time, consisted in this point. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxx. § 2 Offices and duties of religious joy..wherein the hallowing of festival times consisteth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 589 In loving thou dost well, in passion not, Wherein true Love consists not. *a* 1677 BARROW in *Beauties of B.* (1846) 55 Recreations..consisting merely in rustic efforts, or in petty sleights of bodily strength and activity. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 36 The Sensibility of its consisting in a Conformity to our Ideas. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 48 Moral government consists..in rewarding the righteous, and punishing the wicked. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 673 His administration consisted in a perpetual change of ill-concerted measures. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 45 Not every one can tell in what the beauty of a figure consists.

e. To be embodied *in*; to be composed of. *arch.* Now usually *to consist of*: see 7.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 288 As our Commons, which consist in Freeholders. 1735 JOHNSON tr. *Lobo's Voy. Abyssinia* 264 The whole Revenue of the Emperor consists in Lands and Goods. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. World* xcvi. § 2 Your clothing consisted in an hempen bag tied round the neck with a string. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* II. xlvii. 143 The timber consists almost exclusively in black pine and oak. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* I. 168 Things real are usually said *to* consist in lands, tenements, and hereditaments. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 23 The fee consists in some sort of cattle.

† f. Formerly, *consist to do* was = *consist in doing*. *Obs.*

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) v. ii, The high vertues..consysteth not onely to suffer the passions of the body, but also to dissemble them of the soule.

7. **Consist of**: to be made up or composed of; to have as its constituent substance or elements. (*Of* was here orig. = *from, out of*. *Consist of* was formerly also used where *consist in* is now used.)

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Consto, De principijs rerum, è quibus omnia constant.* Cicero. Of which all things do consist, or are compact and made. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxv. § 15 The metal or matter whereof it consisted. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 10 Does not our liues consist of the foure Elements? *And.* Faith so they say, but I thinke it rather consists of eating and drinking. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 16 When I behold this goodly Frame, this World Of Heav'n and Earth consisting. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 51 Power at Sea consists chiefly of Men, able to fight at Sea. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. x. 203 No one was quite certain of whom this party consisted. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. i. 223 Newton imagined light to consist of particles darted out from luminous bodies. 1891 EDGE *Law Times* XC. 395/1 An ordinary fence, consisting of a ditch and a bank.

Consistable; see CONSISTIBLE.

Consistence (kŏnsi·stĕns). [app. a. F. *consistence* (16th c. Paré), now *consistance* = Pr. and Sp. *consistencia*, It. *consistenza* (in Florio); prob. going back to a med.L. **consistentia*; f. *consistent-* pr. pple. of *consistĕre*: see CONSIST and -ENCE.]

† 1. Standing or remaining still, quiescence; state of rest. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Consistenza*, a standing fast or a consistence, a setling. 1611 COTGR., *Consistence*, a consistence, or being; a residence, or setling. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 290 Water..being divided, maketh many circles, till it restore it self to the Natural consistence. 1644 BP. HALL *Seasonable Serm.* 2 (T.), I find a change of motion..whether by consistence or retrogradation; 'Sun, stand thou still in Gibeon'..'The shadow went back ten degrees'.

† b. *spec.* The 'standing still' of a living being, when it has attained its full growth, and before it begins to decay. *Obs.* Cf. CONSISTENT A. 2 b.

a 1613 OVERBURY *Observ. Provinces* Wks. (1856) 227 If they were at there consistence. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., We distinguish three states or stages of a tree; its growth, consistence, and return. [1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Consistentia*, an old term..applied to the arrival of a living body at its fulness and perfection.]

† 2. Continuance, endurance; continuing state.

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 42 b, That [Mytralis] was Olimpias name, during the consistance of her infancy.

† 3. A settled condition of affairs. *Obs.*

1661 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) IV. 109, I hope I have brought my affaires almost to a Consistence. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* I. App. (1852) 96 Boston was no sooner come to some consistence, but the people found themselves plunged into a sad non-plus, etc.

4. Material coherence and permanence of form; solidity or firmness sufficient to retain its form.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 328 Putrefaction; which ever dissolveth the Consistence of the Body. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 50 Ice is only water congealed..whereby it acquireth..a consistence or determination of its diffluency. 1658 — *Hydriot.* iii. 18 After what shape the muscles..might hang in their full consistences. 1764 REID *Inquiry* II. iii, The nerve itself has a very small degree of consistence. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 542 It forms cubic crystals without consistence, and resembling a jelly. *fig.* 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 48 Boyled up to a full consistence of contumacy and impenitency. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 372 Often at night, when..till some kind refreshment brought him to consistence, he was scarce alive. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 15 Oct. 4/7 Reports..begin to acquire strength and consistence.

† b. *concr.* Matter dense enough to cohere. *Obs.* or *poet.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 941 Neither Sea, Nor good dry Land: nigh founder'd on he fares Treading the crude consistence, half on foot, Half flying. 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 45 A liquid tenacious Humour, in the midst of which is a small Purple or black Consistence, that contains or gives Life to the future Ant. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. p. xvii, Wearied with roaming over the crude consistence.

5. The degree of firmness with which the particles of a substance cohere; degree of density. (Usually of more or less viscous liquids.)

1626 BACON *Sylva* (1631) § 839-40 The consistences of Bodies are very diuers. 1636 BLUNT *Voy. Levant* (ed. 2) 105 Other Flowers, Fruits and Plumbes..dried together, into a consistence reasonable hard. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 147 Boyl that to the consistence of an Electuary. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 120 Rosins, whose consistence is more Solid. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 261 A due Consistence of the Blood is very necessary for Health. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 83 When cold results, it is from a change of consistence, as from the solid to the liquid state. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 192 Red-hot streams which generally present a consistence something like that of treacle. *fig.* 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Epise.* (1647) 252 The reduction of episcopacy to a primitive consistence. 1741 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. i. 2 Besides you know the consistence of my Italian. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. iii. 36 Very few minds are of a consistence so firmly faithful as to retain, in living efficacy, impressions of [such] a kind.

† 6. Coherence in one body, union, combination.

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xiii. (1739) 69 [They] declared themselves..to be the Three Estates..maintaining thereby their subsistency by the consistence of the Members together. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 176 To unite us in a consistence both of friendship and civil convenience.

† b. quasi-*concr.* A union or combination of cohering elements. *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. (1851) 14 Take the Church of God as meaning the whole consistence of Orders and Members. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iv. 110 A consistence of many Unities.

† 7. Coexistence as compatible facts. *Obs.*

1659 *Vulg. Errors Censured* 66 They cannot apprehend the consistence of a Trinity of Persons with an identity of Essence.

8. = CONSISTENCY 4, 5.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 35 To take away this Confusion..and bring things to a consistence. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccccvii. (ed. 6) 439 To Temper and Accomodate Freedom to a Consistence with Good Manners. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. ix. 77 Whether this be in a just Consistence with themselves..I desire may be impartially considered. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* XXX. (1879) 323 They..have contrived, with what logical consistence I know not, to reconcile orthodox Christianity with unflinching democratic opinions. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Germ. Lit.* 249 His works..exhibit greater finish and consistence.

Consistency (kŏnsi·stĕnsi). [f. L. *consistent-em*: see CONSISTENT, and -ENCY: cf. prec.]

† 1. A settled condition. (Cf. CONSISTENCE 3.)

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 219 Aristotle..supposeth it [the world] Eternal, and an eternal consistency in the state it now stands. *a* 1705 J. HOWE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xvii. 14 After some appearing discomposure, his spirit returns to a consistency.

2. The condition in which matter coheres so as to 'stand together' or retain its form; viscous or firm condition; thickness, stiffness, firmness; = CONSISTENCE 4.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 13 Boile the same..vnto a stiffnesse, or consistency (as they terme it). 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Consistency*, thickness or substance, as a jelly. 1751 LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 49 Earth of a sufficient Consistency to hold Water. 1852 BLACKIE *Stud. Lang.* 36 Sacrifice not the fleshy consistency of an arm or a leg..to the enormous growth of a brain.

b. *fig.* Firm condition so as to hang well together; solidity; substance.

1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. lvii. 631 By which time it arrived to a good consistency and establishment. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) IX. 221 By this means..Mithridates established the empire..upon solid foundations and gave it a firm consistency. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 481 A vague rumour..daily acquiring consistency and strength. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. II. iv. § 4 It..gives to their abstract being consistency and reality.

3. Degree of density, viscosity, etc.: = CONSISTENCE 5.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 393 Before the alum could be brought to its true consistency. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 487 The soft consistency of some of these animals. 1875 *Warne's Model Cookery* 143 Boil..pearl barley..till it becomes the consistency of good cream. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 202 Eruptions of mud, varying considerably in consistency and temperature.

b. *fig.* Condition, degree, quality.

1694 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 62 [It] brought their people to that consistency of wealth, that..there are more lenders now than borrowers. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (J.), His friendship is of a noble make, and a lasting consistency.

† c. *concr.* A cohering body of matter of more or less density. *Obs.* (Cf. CONSISTENCE 4 b.)

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. ii. 297 The more subtil..particles..constituted that Consistency that is called the Air. 1696 J. EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist. God* I. 141 They are liquid consistencies or drops condens'd in the earth.

4. The quality, state, or fact of being consistent; agreement, harmony, compatibility (*with* something, *of* things, or *of* one thing *with* another).

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 313 Whether you are in a good consistency and right understanding between you and the Chief Magistrate, or not. 1691 *Case of Exeter Coll.* 52 The consistency or inconsistency of a Fellowship and a Benefice. 1720 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 518 In a consistency with our principles. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* i. 8 To produce or preserve an appearance of consistency amongst them. *Ibid.* ii. 9 [It] might induce us perhaps to question the consistency of the two records. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxxii. (1862) 449 It is in entire consistency with all else which we read.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) An instance of consistency.

1771-2 *Batchelor* (1773) II. 203 The patriotic consistencies, and pious labours of Brutus Pl—k—t. 1874 tr. *Lange's Comm. Nahum* Introd. 12 An accord of so many consistencies.

5. The quality of being self-consistent; agreement of the parts or elements of a thing with each other.

1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury* xi. 111 If consistency were to be found in the common law, compound interest never could have been denied. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 126 He [Plato] never troubles himself about the political consistency of his scheme.

b. *esp.* as a personal quality: Agreement or harmony of the elements of a person's life or conduct (*e.g.* of his profession and practice, of his statements at one time and at another); constant adherence to the same principles of thought or action.

1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* (J.), That consistency of behaviour, whereby he inflexibly pursues those measures, which appear the most just and equitable. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* i. § 12 The rarest of all human qualities is consistency. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Self-reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 24 A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds, adored by little statesmen and philosophers and divines. 1864 MAINE *Anc. Law* iii. (1876) 71 The doubtful virtue of consistency.

† 6. *Eccl.* The state of being a 'consistent'; or, the company of 'consistents': see CONSISTENT.

1647 *Form Ch. Govt.* prop. 12 The penitents..of the fourth degree, or οἱ ἐν συστάσει, that is, which were in the consistency, were suspended from the Lords Supper.

Consistent (kŏnsi·stĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **-ant**. [ad. L. *consistent-em*, pr. pple. of *consistĕre*: see CONSIST: cf. F. *consistant*, It. *consistente*.]

A. *adj.*

† 1. Standing still or firm; staying, remaining: as opposed to moving or giving way. *Obs.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* II. 318 Although the body be consistent in one place, yet the soule runneth..or rather, flieth from country to country. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 13 Transplanted Pines and Firrs..are hardly consistent against these Gusts.

† 2. Remaining in the same state or condition; settled, persistent; durable. *Obs.*

1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 157 Whose full and all-unwrinkled face Nor sinks nor swells with time or place; But everywhere, and everywhile, Is one consistent solid smile. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* iii. (1881) 129 We run through variety of looks, before we come to consistent and settled faces. 1684 *Contempl. State Man* I. vi. 58 A fair Vessel of Chrystal, if it were as consistent and durable as Gold.

† b. *Consistent age*: the age when growth has ceased and before decay begins; the age of maturity (see CONSISTENCE 1 b). *Obs.*

1574 T. N[EWTON] tr. *Gratarolus* Title-p., Such as bee in their consistent age, or neere thereunto. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 137 Very wholsome..especially for them that be past their consistent age.

† 3. Consisting *in* or *of*, composed *of*. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 31 The first, and second of the other fingers..both their extremities are consistent in

heades. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 186 An Army consistent of an hundred thousand men. 1671 Grew *Anat. Plants* I. v. § 17 Ever consistent of more than one..and for the most part of Three Pieces.

4. Holding together as a coherent material body; firm, stiff, solid, cohering. (Now *rare* or *Obs.*)

1647 Cowley *Mistress* xlvi. *Coldness.* 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 102 For this cause the Eares were made Cartilagineous and consistent. 1674 Grew *Anat. Plants, Lect.* I. v. 232 The one upon Fluid, the other upon consistent Bodies. 1799 *Scotland described* (ed. 2) 16 Either a spungy turf, or a black consistent peat-earth. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 61/2 This adipose matter, though fluid, when first formed, becomes more consistent and fixed after deposition.

†**5.** Existing together or simultaneously *with*. *Obs. rare.*

1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* II. xv. (1739) 82 Both the Custos Regni, and Protector, are not subsistent, but consistent with that of a King, because it supposes a King under incapacity. 1733 Pope *Ess. Man* III. 315 So two consistent motions act the Soul; And one regards Itself, and one the Whole.

6. Agreeing or according in substance or form; congruous, compatible. (This and 7 are the usual current senses.)

a. Const. *with* (also † *to*).

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* V. xv. 257 An habite .. not consistent with the words of our Saviour. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 357 Such a sensation is very consistent with an inflammatory Distemper. 1795 *Cicely* I. 102 Consistent was it to her character. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 450 It was impudent in them to pretend that their present conduct was consistent with their former language. 1868 Mill *Eng. & Irel.*, The rule of Ireland now rightfully belongs to those who, by means consistent with justice, will make the cultivators of the soil of Ireland the owners of it.

b. *absol.* of two or more things; also of a single thing: = self-consistent, having its parts or elements in agreement.

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxi. 108 Feare, and Liberty are consistent. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 20 In the erection of a more judicious and consistent Fabrick. 1726 Leoni tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 38 a, A solid, regular, and consistent Structure. We call it regular and consistent when the Parts are not incongruous and disjointed, but are disposed in their proper Places. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 178 ¶ 3 An attempt to make contradictions consistent. *a* 1862 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 459 The most consistent of all combinations .. great ignorance with great arrogance. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 240 To ask whether to such a conception of it any complete and consistent sense could be given.

†**c.** Used *advb.* = Consistently, in consistency.

1737 Pope *Hor. Epist.* I. i. 137 Shew me one who has it in his pow'r To act consistent with himself an hour. 1750 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 101 They could not, consistent with their duty..discover it to your enemies and opponents. 1842 Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* II. 357 Consistent, however, with the character of the country, the mountain sheep are the most numerous.

7. Of persons or their conduct: Marked by consistency (see Consistency 5 b); constantly adhering to the same principles of thought or action.

1732 Pope *Ep. Cobham* 226 Consistent in our follies and our sins, Here honest Nature ends as she begins. 1764 Reid *Inquiry* V. § 7. 130 A thorough and consistent sceptic. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 236 Let us be consistent then, and either believe both or neither.

B. *sb.*

†**1.** *pl.* ? Coexistent things or facts. *Obs. rare.*

1651 *Reliq. Wotton* (1685) 419 Sir Thomas Overbury is still where he was, and as he was..The Viscount Rochester yet no way sinking in the point of Favor; which are two strange consistents.

†**2.** *Eccl. Hist.* One of the fourth or highest class of penitents (*consistentes*) in the Eastern Church, who took their station with the faithful, but were not admitted to communion.

a 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 77 Consistents, who by penitential Moan Are ripe for Priestly Absolution grown; Above the Prostrate stand, and join in Pray'r, With faithful Souls, who next the Altar are. [1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Consistentes*, in church history, a kind of penitents who were allowed to assist at prayers, but could not be admitted to receive the sacrament. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 651 The consistentes stand together with the faithful, and do not go out with the catechumens.]

Consistently (kǫnsi·stĕntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a consistent manner.

1. In accordance or consistency *with*; compatibly.

1708 H. Dodwell *Mortality Hum. Souls* 100 This I .. could [not] say, consistently to my own Principles. 1744 Harris *Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 82 The true idea of right conduct .. is not merely to live consistently, but it is to live consistently with nature. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiii. 105 He could not, consistently with his principles, assist in evading the laws. 1884 Gladstone in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/7 Consistently with the aims we have in view.

2. With consistency; without incongruity.

1706 Clarke *Nat. & Rev. Relig.* (R.), This can no way be defended consistently, but must of necessity recur to downright Atheism. 1713 Berkeley *Hylas & Phil.* III. Wks. I. 327 To act consistently, you must either admit Matter or reject Spirit. 1744 [see 1]. 1870 Howson *Metaph. St. Paul* II. 79 The whole allegory is strictly and consistently allegorical.

3. Uniformly, with persistent uniformity.

1861 Bright *Sp. India* 19 Mar., Why was it that the originals were so consistently withheld?

†**Consi·stible,** *a. Obs.* Also -able. [f. Consist or ad. L. **consistibilis*: see -ble.] That may consist (*with* something); consistent, compatible.

1642 *Answ. to Observ. agst. King* 20 Note how consistible it is, for the King not to give an Act of Grace but his Power. 1650 R. Hollingworth *Exerc. conc. Usurped Powers* 66 So alone can I conceive it consistable with that [saying] of the prophet. 1660 R. Coke *Justice Vind.* 30 How these two are consistible, I do not understand.

Consisting (kǫnsi·stiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Consist + -ing 2.] That consists, holds together, agrees, etc.: see the verb. Now *Obs.* or *rare* as adjective.

†**1.** = Consistent *a.* 2 b. *Obs.*

1623 Hart *Arraignm. Ur.* i. 39 The neerer one growes to his consisting age, the higher in colour is the urine. 1638 A. Read *Chirurg.* ix. 64 Gentlemen in their consisting age.

†**2.** Holding together, cohering; *transf.* united.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 31 Flame doth not mingle with Flame .. but only remaineth contiguous; As it commeth to passe betwixt Consisting Bodies. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 9 The armies of England, Scotland, and Ireland, are true and faithful..they are a consisting body.

†**3.** Accordant, congruous, etc.; = Consistent 6.

1700 Dryden *Fables* Ded. (1721) 14 More than is consisting with the fortune of a private man. *a* 1714 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) II. 66 A consisting story .. supported in some circumstances by collateral proofs. 1726 W. R. Chetwood *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 270 Receiving Visits..when you are from Home, is not consisting with our Spanish Customs.

Consistorial (kǫnsistō·riăl), *a.* [ad. med.L. *consistōriāl-is*, f. *consistōri-um*: see -al. So F. *consistorial.*] Of or pertaining to a consistory.

1. Of or pertaining to a bishop's consistory.

c 1450 Holland *Howlat* 225 The crovss Capone, a clerk vnder cleir weidis .. Was officiale .. In caussis consistoriale. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 249 [He] practiced the Civil Law in .. the Court of Arches .. Prerogative, and Consistoral of the Bishop of London. 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 163 An Official or Chancellor, has the same Consistorial Audience with the Bishop himself that deputes him. 1805 East *Reports* V. 343 The consistorial court of the archdeaconry of Wells. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 292/2 The consistorial courts of the bishops of the Church of England are now but 'the shadows of great names'.

b. In Scotland, 'applied to the commissary-court, lately abolished, which came in place of the bishops' court' (W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 1861).

2. Of or pertaining to church government by consistories; Genevan, presbyterian.

1561 *Reg. St. Andrews Kirk Sess.* (1889) I. 104 The consistoriall howse. 1593 Abp. Bancroft *Dang. Positions* IV. iii. 140 Here you haue Allobrogicall and Consistoriall stuffe. 1675 R. Barclay *Apol. Quakers* ii. § 14. 59 Profane Malignants .. accuse the Holy Consistorial and Presbyterian Government. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1640/4 We shall .. be ever ready to maintain Your Majesties undoubted Supremacy against all Papal, Consistorial, or Democratical pretentions. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* II. 220 The protestants .. have now .. a consistorial church for every six thousand souls. Five such churches complete the circuit of a synod. 1889 A. H. Drysdale *Hist. Presbyt. Eng.* 413 The consistorial or presbyterian form of polity.

3. Of or pertaining to the Papal Consistory.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4303/1 The Pope has appointed a Consistorial Congregation to meet the 27th Instant. 1777 Watson *Philip II* (1839) 25 The Pope .. gave orders to Aldobrandin, the consistorial advocate, to finish the process ..against Philip. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 292/2 His Holiness nominates in secret consistory to all consistorial benefices.

Hence **Consisto·rially** *adv.*, in consistory.

1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 110 Consistorially to consume and to determine truth in matter of faith. 1752 Carte *Hist. Eng.* III. 89 That he might .. send publickly for a legate to determine the cause consistorially.

Consistorian (kǫnsistō·riăn), *a.* and *sb* [ad. L. *consistōriān-us*, f. *consistōrium*: see -an.]

A. *adj.* †**1.** = Consistorial 2. *Obs.*

1593 Abp. Bancroft *Dang. Positions* III. 16 (L.) Their own seditious and consistorian ways. 1602 W. Watson *Decacordon* 275 The Consistorian, Caluinian, Cartwrightian puritans rule the rost. 1635 F. White *Sabbath* Ep. Ded. (1636) 21 Their owne consistorian Regiment. 1660 Milton *Griffith's Serm.* Wks. (1851) 399 You next fall on the Consistorian Schismatics; for so you call Presbyterians.

†**2.** = Consistorial 1. *Obs.*

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IV. ii. § 26 The University of Oxford [being] freed from Archiepiscopal Visitation .. the Wicklivists therein escaped from Consistorian censure.

B. *sb.*

†**1.** Occupier of a fixed spot; settled inhabitant. *Obs. rare.*

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 53 The consistorians, or settled standers of Yarmouth.

†**2.** A member of the Roman Emperor's council.

1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* 422 (R.) The præfect and the consistorians, were inclosed within the compass of the wals.

3. A Presbyterian.

1606 Bp. Barlow *Serm.* (1607) A iij b, Any Clerolaicall Consistorien, or Bench-Presbyterian. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* II. 197 (D.) Our good King .. would neither be for the Consistorians nor Congregationers. 1889 A. H. Drysdale *Hist. Presbyt. Eng.* 5 *note*, Among the early names applied to the rising Presbyterians were the Disciplinarians and the Consistorians.

Hence †**Consisto·rianly** *adv.*, after the manner of a Consistorian.

1593 Abp. Bancroft *Dang. Positions* I. vi. 29 Gibson hath penned this matter as Consistorianly as Catiline him selfe could haue done it.

†**Consisto·rical,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *consistōri-um*: cf. *historical.*] Of or pertaining to a consistory; consistorial.

1611 G. H. *Anti-Coton* 9 The very same Consistoricall act, by which the arrest .. and Thuanus his Historie were censured at Rome. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* V. 219 They are faith-sold for consistoricall lucre. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 401 [It] has likewise a consistorical jurisdiction over the Protestants and Papists in that city.

Consistory (kǫ·nsistări, kǫnsi·stări). Forms: *a.* 4–7 **consistorie,** 4–5 **-cistorie,** (**-sistoire,** Gower), 6 **-systorie, -y(e,** 5– **consistory**; *β.* 4 **constorie, -ry,** 5 **constere, -stery, -stri,** 6 **-stre, -stry,** (**conystre**). [a. ONF. *consistorie* = Central F. *consistoire* (Pr. *consistori*, It. *consistorio*), ad. L. *consistōrium*, f. *consistĕre*: see Consist *v.* and -ory. The original meaning in L. was 'standing-place', 'waiting-room', whence 'meeting-place of the emperor's council, the emperor's cabinet'. The original Eng. pronunciation was *consisto·rie*, whence *co·nsistorie*, syncopated in ME. *co·nstorie, co·nstrie.*]

I. Non-ecclesiastical senses.

†**1.** A place where councillors meet, a council-chamber. (Almost always as a translation of the corresponding French or L. word, and never applied to anything English.) *Obs.*

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* 156 (W.) The seuen wise .. That child ladde to consistorie, That a stede withinne Rome, Ther men makes wise dome. 1382 Wyclif *Esther* v. 1 And he [the king] sat vp on his see, in the constorie [1388 consistorie, Vulg. *in consistorio palatii*; 1611 royal house] of the paleis. 1598 Florio, *Concistorio*, a consistorie, or a councell house. 1637 Heywood *Dial.* x. 217, I next prepare the Consistorie, Whereas the Deities in all their glory, Appoint their meetings. 1756 Nugent *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 241 The hall called the great consistory [in Toulouse].

fig. *a* 1555 Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 205 If thou wilt inquire his counsels, and enter into his consistory, thy wit will deceive thee. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, II. ii. 151 My other selfe, my Counsailes Consistory, My Oracle, My Prophet.

2. A meeting of councillors, a council: *spec.* that of the Roman Emperors; so, poetically of the Olympian deities, etc. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* or *poet.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 37 In Consistorie a-mong þe Grekes soone He .. sette hym þere as he was woned to done. 1503 Hawes *Examp. Virt.* iv. 42 The chaumbre where she held her consystory. 1660 Willsford *Scales Comm.* A iij, This noble Consistory of Senators. 1671 Milton *P. R.* I. 40 In mid air To council summons all his mighty peers .. A gloomy consistory. 1703 Pope *Thebais* 285 At Jove's assent, the deities around In solemn state the consistory crown'd. 1766 H. Walpole *Lett. conc. Rousseau* ii. 148 Your set of literary friends .. hold a consistory to consult how to argue with a madman. 1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* X. Wks. (1889) 313/1 Creatures of one ethereal substance met In consistory. 1850 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. v. 231 Jupiter and Apollo ..were recognized in the consistory of the Gallic deities.

†**b.** *fig.* A council; as the source of decrees or determinations, the seat of authority. *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 33 Out of þe concistorie of Goddis riȝtwisnesse com a decree. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxix. 327 In the consystorye of the blessed trynyte is determyned irreuocably that it us behoueth all to dye. 1613 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* (1772) I. i. 21 In heaven's consistory 'twas decreed. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* iv. 124 All the imperate motions of our wills issuing forth from the same consistory.

†**3.** A court of judgement; a tribunal. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Doctor's T.* 162 This false Iuge .. As he was wont sat in his Consistorie And yaf his doomes. 1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* I. 22 Being come to the consistorie, where Appius set in iudgement, Claudius began to tell a tale and processe of the cause. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. vii. (Arb.) 166 The graue iudges Areopagites .. in their consistorie of Iustice. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. ix. 18 A Ruler of one of their lesser Judicatures or Consistories came.

†**4.** A court, a company surrounding a throne, as in *heavenly consistory, c. of saints and martyrs.*

c 1440 Capgrave *St. Kath.* 450 Bryng vs, lorde, to þi hevynly concistory. 15.. *Howls Bless. Virgin* 93 All the heavenly consistorie Thee .. Do worship. 1641 Milton *Reform.* I. (1851) 26 This holy man with all the whole Consistorie of Saints and Martyrs that liv'd of old.

†**5.** A standing-place, a station. *Obs. rare.* [So L. *consistōrium.*]

1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* (Shaks. Soc.) 79 The spirits of the fire have their mansions under the regions of the moone .. their proper consistorie, from whence they cannot start.

II. Ecclesiastical senses.

6. The ecclesiastical senate in which the Pope, presiding over the whole body of Cardinals, deliberates upon the affairs of the church. Also, a meeting of this body.

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 257 The pope .. He bare it stille in his memoire, Till he cam to the consistoire. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* V. (1599) 195 Declared by the Pope, with the iustification of the consistory, Duke of Romania. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, II. iv. 92 Warranted By a Commission from the Consistorie, Yea, the whole Consistorie of Rome. 1641 Milton *Reform.* I. (1851) 17 The Pope himselfe .. performeth all Ecclesiastical jurisdiction as in Consistory amongst his Cardinals. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 10 ¶ 7 The Pope has lately held two other Consistories, wherein he made a Promotion of two Cardinals. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* II. vii. 149 His Holiness said that he would deliberate upon the appeal with the consistory. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 217/1 The ordinary meetings of the consistory, held about one a fortnight, are secret; they are usually, but not invariably, presided over by the Pope. Public consistories are held from time to time .. in them the resolutions the Pope has arrived at in secret consistory are announced.

7. A bishop's court for ecclesiastical causes, and offences dealt with by ecclesiastical law; the

diocesan court, held by the chancellor or commissary of the diocese.

Formerly a court of great importance, having jurisdiction in matrimonial cases, questions of divorce, wills, administration, tithes, general ecclesiastical and moral discipline; now having authority only over ecclesiastics.

a 1307 *Sat. Consistory Crts.* in *Pol. Songs* (Camd.) 159 Ant seththe y go coure at constory .. Seththen y pleide at bisshopes plee. *c* 1325 *Poem on Edw. II*, 200 *ibid.* 332 If a man have a wif, and he ne love hire noht, Bringe hire to the constorie..he shal ben to-parted so faire as he wole bidde from his wif. 1362 LANGLAND *P. Pl.* A. III. 137 Heo þat ben Curset in Constorie counteþ hit not at a Russche; For heo Copeþ þe Comissarie and Coteþ þe Clerkes. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 39 Thai to here constri hom to here court call. 1503-4 *Yatton Church-w. Acc.* (*Somerset Rec. Soc.* 1890. 127) For syting of Emot Thurban and Rych. Wamperfyld to ye Conystre. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. ix. (1877) I. 199. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 11 The Consistorie, holden by his Commissarie at Canterbury, for his owne Diocesse. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 85 Titus was also made a Bishop by the Apostles. S. Paul also was his ordainer..His worke was..to constitute rites and formes of publike Liturgy, to erect a Consistory for cognisance of causes criminall. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 191 Tribunals .. which in the Phrase of the Canon Law, are called Consistories. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. 346 The archbishops in their prerogative courts, the bishops in their consistories, the archdeacons in some cases..exercised jurisdiction in all these matters. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 217/1 Before the Reformation every English Bishop had his consistory, composed of some of the leading clergy of the diocese, presided over by his chancellor.

b. The place where this court is held.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. ix. (1877) I. 210 The second daie .. the court of audience of Canturburie is kept in the consistorie in Paules in the forenoone. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 77 Consistory is the Counsell house of Ecclesiasticall persons. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 45.

c. *fig.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 99 Drede is at þe laste Lest crist in constorie acorse ful manye. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 28 This heart that choller keepes a consistorie, Searing my inwards with a brand of hate. 1640 SIR E. DERING *Carmelite* (1641) 55, I .. leave you to the consistory of your own conscience. *a* 1716 SOUTH (J.), Christ himself, in that great consistory, shall deign to step down from his throne.

8. In the Lutheran Church, a board of clerical officers, local, provincial or national, usually appointed by the sovereign, and charged with the supervision of ecclesiastical affairs. Its constitution and relations to other parts of the ecclesiastical administration vary greatly in different Lutheran states.

The name was retained from the bishop's consistory of pre-reformation times, of which this board retained more or less of the functions. The first *consistorium* was formed in Saxony in 1542; they were established in Protestant Germany generally in 1587.

1698 J. CRULL *Muscovy* 88 The Ecclesiastical Government is .. administred by a Consistory and a Superintendent. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* II. 1217 When a consistorial constitution was established, the consistory stepped adroitly into the shoes of the bishop [in Germany].

9. In the Reformed, Genevan, or Presbyterian polity, a court of presbyters; in Switzerland, Holland, and the Reformed Churches of America, corresponding to the kirk-session in Scotland; in France, now, that of a larger area, corresponding to a presbytery. The term was also familiar in England in the ecclesiastical discussions and changes of the 16th and 17th centuries.

a 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 447 At that time no deacons were chosen, nor consistories of elders erected. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xxiii. § 11 If one convented before their consistories, when he standeth to make his answer, etc. 1692 QUICK *Synodicon* p. xxx. (*Discipl. Reformed Ch. France* ch. v. *The Consistory* Canon i), In every Church there shall be a Consistory made up of those who govern it, to-wit of its Pastors and Elders, and in this Assembly as well as in all other Church-Assemblies, the Pastors are of right to be Presidents. *Ibid.* p. xxxvii. (*Colloquies* Canon iv), As Consistories are subject and subordinate unto Colloquies, so are Colloquies unto the authority of Provincial Synods. *a* 1693 ABP. SANCROFT *Serm.* 18 (L.), I left thee; thee, a single person; not a consistory of presbyters, or a bench of elders. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, IV. 68 The consistory and synods were restricted in their functions, and rendered less frequent. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 105 The consistory, composed mainly of a body of peasants, entirely bound to their minister in matters of religion, cited him to appear.

10. *attrib.* (in senses 6–9.)

1526-7 *Yatton Church-w. Acc.* (*Somerset Rec. Soc.* 1890, 127), For withdrawyng ye constre cowrte. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5762 Officialis, with thare Constry [*v. r.* consistorie] Clerkis. 1561 *Reg. St. Andrews Kirk Sess.* (1889) I. 78 Thei summond hym to compeir befoyr tham in the consistorie hows. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 64 The consistory court of every diocesan bishop is held in their several cathedrals for the trial of..ecclesiastical causes. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. (L.), The Archidiaconal Courts, the Consistory Courts, the Court of Arches, the Court of Peculiars, and the Court of Delegates were revived. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 123 The small iniquities of the consistory courts had shaken the popular faith.

† Consisture. *Obs.* [irreg. f. CONSIST: see -URE.] = CONSISTENCE.

1776 ed. of Evelyn's *Sylva* 490 Trees proof against weapons..being of a consisture so hard.

† Consi·tion. *Obs.*[−1] [ad. L. *consitiōn-em* a sowing, n. of action f. *conserĕre* to sow.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Consition*, a setting or planting. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* Schol. (1713) 553 So far as it rather implies συμφυίαν, or a certain concretion and consition of more in one. 1692 COLES, *Consition*, a planting together. Hence in some later Dicts.

† Conski·te, *v. Obs.* [f. CON- + *skite* (ON. *skita*, OE. *scītan*): formed to represent F. *conchier*:—L. *concacāre*.] To befoul with ordure. Also *absol.*

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xix, He had conskited himself with meer anguish and perplexity. 1708 MOTTEUX *ibid.* v. ii. (1737) 7 [They] have .. bewray'd, and conskited the whole Island. 1739 R. BULL tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 182 Here each conskites, if Nature so dispose.

Consobri·nal, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *consōbrīn-us* cousin + -AL.] Having the relationship of cousin.

1850 J. HANNAY *S. Fontenoy* IV. vii, Two avuncular baronets, a consobrinal lord.

† Consobrine. *Obs.*—° [a. OF. *consobrin*, ad. L. *consōbrīnus*.] 'A sister's son' (Cockeram 1623).

† Conso·cial, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *consoci-us* united in companionship (f. *con-* together + *socius* companion) + -AL.] Congenial.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 212 Suaveolent odours are consocial to the spirits. 1748 A. HILL *Let. to Mallet* Wks. 1753 II. 334, I have found him full of a consocial sense, that suits me but too naturally. *Ibid.* II. 12.

Conso·ciate, *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *consociāt-us*, pa. pple. of *consociāre* to associate together, join in fellowship (see next); cf. *consocius* fellow.]

A. *adj.* Associated together; united in fellowship or companionship. In early use as *pa. pple.* = CONSOCIATED.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* X. in Ashm. (1652) 179 To Angells consociate. 1577 *Test. 12 Patriarchs* (1604) 98 Heart and outward profession must be consociate. 1661 R. L'ESTRANGE *Relaps'd Apostate* (ed. 3) 57 Their aiding and consociate Brethren. 1843 *New Age* I Nov. 116 The consociate family life. 1844 LD. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Scenes* 145 Consociate sovereigns thy preceptors are.

B. *sb.* One associated with another; a partner, confederate, associate.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* XI. (1599) 517 How he might make him his friend and consociate. *a* 1627 HAYWARD (J.), Partridge and Stanhope were .. consociates in the conspiracy of Somerset. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 435 A constrayned consociat to their companeonry. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 39 Consociate of divinity. 1880 GORDON *Chron. Keith* 172 There is naught to register about its consociates.

Consociate (kŏnsō·ʃiĕlt), *v.* [f. L. *consociāt-* ppl. stem of *consociāre* to associate, conjoin in fellowship, f. *con-* together + *sociāre* to associate, f. *socius* sharing, partaking, in partnership, fellow.]

1. *trans.* To associate together, bring into association, companionship, partnership; to conjoin in action, etc.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 80 That bande .. that doeth consociate and ioyne in nature, the parentes towarde their children. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 22 (1810) 30 Colly consociateth its waters with Axe. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* vi. 210 Other Kings .. had consociated their Fleets with Autophradates. 1715 BENTLEY *Serm.* X. 346 They have consociated Jesus with Belial. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxx. 243 In Connecticut .. the Puritan Clergy, who were then .. consociated with the legislature. 1889 H. F. WOOD *Englishm. Rue Caïn* vi. 83 It was not anything consociated with either frost or snow.

b. *spec.* of Congregational churches in New England.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 270 There are few congregational churches that are consociated on the above principles.

2. *intr.* To associate together, enter into association, fellowship, partnership, union; *spec.* in New England, to join in a consociation of churches.

1638 JACKSON *Creed* IX. xvii. Wks. VIII. 287 Between the parties consociating. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Psalms* ii. 2 They consociate..to fight against his annoynted. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 235 Without ever consociating into the huge condense Bodies of Planets. 1801 *Ann. Reg.* 1800 Pref. 4 May all civilized nations consociate and co-operate for the general good. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 321 Lodgers .. consociating together in pairs.

3. To associate or keep company *with.*

1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xiii. (1712) 126 The main reason why good spirits so seldom consociate with men. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. 388 Sweetly consociating with those men who have in them the spirit of Antichrist.

Hence **Conso·ciated** *ppl. a.*, **Conso·ciating** *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*

1616 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* (1655) 175 The Hebrew word signifieth conjoining or consociating. 1669 BAXTER *Power Mag. & Ch. Past.* II. xxix. (1671) 32 The Concordant determination of Consociated Churches. 1828 E. IRVING *Last Days* 180 The covenant of wedlock, under whose united and consociated canopy all the health and prosperity of the rising generation doth grow.

Consociation (kŏnsōu·ʃiĕi·ʃən, -siĕi·ʃən). [ad. L. *consociātiōn-em*, f. *consociāre* to CONSOCIATE.]

1. The action or fact of associating together; union in fellowship; combination.

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 111 Wee must finde that consociation in the Gospell. 1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.*, When a Lyon a Fox and an Asse were met together in Pilgrimage it was much wondered at..what that Consociation meant. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xiii. (1712) 126 Such Examples of the consociation of good spirits being very scarce. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 224 The consociation of tribes for plunder or defence. 1838 9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iv. III. § 100. 192 The consociation of male and female is the first species of 'consent'. 1842 MIALL *Noncons.* II. 81 Truth has never been found to make head in the world otherwise than by the consociation of its votaries.

b. of things.

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 108 See a wise consociation of many acts of providence. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. x. § 7. 134 A consociation of many the worst acts, that a person ordinarily can be guilty of.

2. Fellowship, companionship, close or familiar association (*with* any one). **b.** Also of things.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Wisd.* viii. 3 She glorifieth her nobilitie, having consociation with God. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* (1837) I. 24 This doctrine .. is altogether simple, and incapable of any commixture or consociation with any other. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 378 A friendly Consociation with your kindred Elements. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iv. 110 Experience has told us that our term of years is extended by a consociation with children.

† 3. An alliance or confederation. *Obs.*

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 13 There was a Consociation between 3 or 4 Priests Devill-conjurers and 4 Discoverers or Seers. 1667 H. OLDENBURG in *Phil. Trans.* II. 414 To enter into a consociation with Germany, Bohemia, Hungary, etc. 1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* iv. 210 They did avoid all Clubs called there Consociations.

4. *Eccl.* A confederation of Christian churches or religious societies. **† b.** *spec.* Applied by the English Puritans to the union of churches on a Presbyterian basis. **c.** Applied in New England to the confederation or union of Congregational churches, in a somewhat closer union than that of theoretical Independency. **d.** Hence, in U.S. a body of the nature of a permanent Council, elected from and representing the Congregational churches of a district, and possessing a certain tacitly conceded ecclesiastical authority.

1647 *Form Ch. Govt.* XXXVI, A more strait and more firme consociation may be entred into. 1676 ALLEN *Address Nonconf.* 204 One principal end of Church Consociation .. is, that the better might help the worse, and the strong bring forward the weak.

b. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ.* § 17 (1653) 70 The Consociation, or Combination of Churches into a Provinciall or Nationall Synode for the right ordering of them. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 266 So there is the nature of a Synod, it is a Consociation of Churches. 1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 52 As the Christians .. went out of Congregations, into Consociation of Churches in Religion.

c. 1644 J. COTTON *Keys Kingd. Heaven* 57 Touching this great work of communion and consociation of churches. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* V. III. (1852) 301 Consociation of churches is their mutual and solemn agreement to exercise communion in such acts, as aforesaid, amongst themselves. 1735 B. COLEMAN *Let.* in E. Turrell *Life* (Boston), The consociation of Churches is the very soul and life of the congregational Scheme..without which we must be Independent, and with which all the good of Presbyterianism is attainable. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist., Col. Mass.* I. 223 There ought to be a consociation of churches. 1797 B. TRUMBULL *Hist. Connecticut* I. xix. I. 488 There were..five consociations and the same number of associations in the colony.

d. 1818 L. WILLSON (*title*), Review of Ecclesiastical Proceedings in the Congregational Church and Society in Brooklyn (Conn.) and..Proceedings and Result of the Consociation of Windham County, in February, 1817. 1857 *Annals Amer. Pulpit* I. 368 He was arraigned by the Consociation to which he belonged.

Hence **Consocia·tional** *a.*, of or pertaining to consociation; **Consocia·tionism,** the principle or practice of the consociation of churches.

1884 G. HUNTINGTON in *Chicago Advance* 11 Dec., They now sought a middle way between Presbyterianism and Congregationalism. That middle way was Consociationism.

† Conso·ciator. *Obs.* [agent-n. in L. form from *consociāre* to CONSOCIATE.] One who consociates; a partner.

1646 GAULE *Cases Consc.* 68 One name of Witches is to be called Joyners or Consociators.

† Consoci·ety. *Obs.* [f. L. *consocius* companion, partner (f. *con-* together + *socius* fellow, companion): cf. SOCIETY.] Society together, fellowship.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* I. 41 Others imagine, that she had mutual consocietie with Glaucus. *Ibid.* VIII. 385 O those soft fifteene yeeres, so sweetly past Which thou Calenus with Sulpitia hast In jugall consocietie. *Ibid.* 432 We Calidonians desire consocietie with our equals in birth.

Consol (kŏnsō·l). Pl. **consols.** In *pl.* An abbreviation of *Consolidated Annuities*, i. e. the government securities of Great Britain: see CONSOLIDATED b. (The singular is used only attributively and in combination.)

1770 *Placid Man* I. 115 Her head was as full with wealth, scrip, omnium, consols, and lord-mayors shews. 1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 592 Prices of Stocks Dec. 3..3 per Cent Consol. 78, 4 per Cent Consol. 86¾. 1783 *Ibid.* LIII. I. 544 In the 3 per Cent. Consols. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (ed. 7) 340 Till with a pun old Caleb crown'd the whole, 'Consols, and not philosophy, console'. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. i. 140 There is nothing like a fall in Consols to bring the blood of our good people of England into cool order. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 38 The inscription of one's name for Consols in the books of the Bank of England. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (1880) § 371.

attrib. and *Comb.*, as *consol-holder, consol market.*

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Feb. 5/1 An idea in the Consol market. 1888 *Spectator* 1 Dec. 1672 The Consol-holder is not a criminal, but only the owner of land.

Consol (in *Organ-building*): see CONSOLE *sb.*

Consolable (kŏnsō·lăb'l), *a.* [f. CONSOLE *v.* + -ABLE: cf. L. *consōlābil-is*, mod.F. *consolable.*] That can be consoled or comforted.

1721 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1859 TENNYSON *Idylls, Vivien* 705 A long, long weeping, not consolable. *Mod.* He is not easily consolable for his loss.

Hence **Conso·lableness.**

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio).

† **Consolate** (kɒ́nsŏlēt), *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *consōlāt-us*, pa. pple. of *consōlārī* to console. (The pple. occurs in a pass. sense in later L.)]

1. Consoled, comforted. In early use as a *pple.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 26 b, In his vaillyance they were reconforted, and in his good fortune consolate. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. xv. 303 He comes to make thee consolate. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* (*MS.*) VI. 491 Now consolate and pleas'd with having paid Nocturnal Orisons to Heaven. 1818 T. L. PEACOCK *Nightm. Abbey* 4 One morning .. 'he woke and found his lady dead', and remained a very consolate widower [With humorous reference to *disconsolate*].

† 2. *loosely.* Consolatory, bringing consolation.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 40 Both my love and my gratitude would make a visit..from my dear Miss Howe the most consolate thing in the world to me.

† **Consolate** (kɒ́nsŏlēt), *v. Obs.* [f. L. *consōlāt-* ppl. stem of *consōlārī* to CONSOLE. Its pa. pple. in early use was *consolate*.] = CONSOLE.

1475 [see prec.]. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 391 As one that came frendelie to visite and consolate her. *Ibid.* 495 When he had thus prudently consolate and appeased the myndes of hys men. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. ii. 131. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 66 With this letter the king became somewhat consolated. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 190 Using your endeavours to consolate the afflicted. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* (*MS.*) VI. 720 To share.. your Joys, Or consolate your Griefs.

Hence **Co·nsolating** *ppl. a.*

?1650 *Don Bellianis* 176 The consolating words of his Damsels.

Consolation (kɒnsŏlē·ʃən). [a. F. *consolation* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *consōlātiōn-em* consoling, comfort, n. of action from *consōlārī* to CONSOLE.]

1. The action of consoling, cheering, or comforting; the state of being consoled; alleviation of sorrow or mental distress.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 708 Men seyn, to wrecche is consolacion To haue another felaw in his peyne. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 23, I had hoped to haue had in the grete consolacyon. 1535 COVERDALE *Philem.* 7 Greate ioye and consolacion haue I in thy loue. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 174 This greefe is crown'd with Consolation. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 664 Unless he feel within Some source of consolation from above. 1726 W. R. CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 210 All the Advice we gave him brought him no Consolation. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 10 The earliest Christian pilgrims, for whose guidance and consolation in their journey a new star was created.

2. (with *pl.*) An act or instance of consolation; a person or thing that affords consolation; a consoling fact or circumstance.

c 1400 *Beryn* 1102 The wich seyd shortly, for a molestacioune Ther was noon othir remedy, but a consolacioune. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 b, Innumerable moo benefytes and consolacyons he hathe gyuen vs. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 495 Against such cruelties With inward consolations recompenc't. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 266 One misfortune frequently becomes a consolation for another. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 418 Pericles in the funeral oration is silent on the consolations of immortality.

3. In some card games, as ombre, quadrille, etc.: see quots.

The word occurs in *Le Jeude l'Hombre*, Paris 1709, p. 126.

1768 *Acad. of Play* 46 The *Consolation* is two Counters, which are paid to him or them that stand the Game if they win, or is paid by them if they lose, whether it be by Remise or Codill. 1779 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 114 (*Quadrille*) *Consolation*, is a Claim, which is always paid by those who lose to those who win; whether by Codill or Remise. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 49 *Consolation*, the payment for the game, made by the Ombré when he lost, to the other players.

b. *Consolation race, match*, etc.: one open only to those competitors who have been unsuccessful in the preceding 'events'. So *consolation stakes.*

1866 OUIDA *Chandos* I. 70 He is the most wretched animal..he could not win in a consolation scramble.

† **Consolative,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *consolatif, -ive*, ad. late L. *consōlātīv-us* (Isidore), f. *consōlāt-* ppl. stem: see -IVE.] Consolatory.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* II. (W. de W. 1495) 232 a/2 Thou sholdest .. haue warned hym by wordes consolatyue. 1655 tr. *Francion* 16 All the consolative Arguments his invention could suggest.

† **Consola·tor.** *Obs.* [a. L. *consōlātor*, agent-n. f. *consōlārī* to CONSOLE. Cf. F. *consolateur* (16th c. in Littré).] = CONSOLER.

a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* 293 (R.) The glorious consolatour of the Holy Ghost. 1613–31 *Primer our Lady* 477 O Thou consolator best, Of the soule the sweetest guest. 1701 W. NICHOLS *Consolat. Parents* 112 There is a Crowd of Consolators standing still about them. 1765 JOHNSON *Note on Tempest* II. i. 12 In some of the Protestant churches there is a kind of officers termed consolators for the sick.

Conso·latorily, *adv.* [f. as next + -LY 2.] In a consolatory way.

1836 LANDOR *Peric. & Asp.* lxxviii, I cast down my eyes, and said consolatorily, 'It is difficult', etc.

Conso·latoriness. [f. next + -NESS.] Consolatory quality; 'aptness to give comfort'.

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio).

Consolatory (kɒnsɒ́·lătəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *consōlātōri-us*, f. *consōlātor*: see above and -ORY.]

A. *adj.* Tending, fitted, or designed to console; bringing consolation.

c 1430 tr. *T. à Kempis* III. xxi. (1890) 88 If þis lyve be onerouse and hevy, yette..hit is..muche more consolatory þen hit was sumtyme in the olde lawe. 1580 T. HIDE (*title*) A Consolatorie Epistle to the afflicted Catholikes. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 54. 284 Oft were the Disciples .. comforted by Christs presence and consolatory speeches. 1763 JOHNSON *Let. to Miss Porter* 12 Apr. in *Boswell*, I know not what to say to you condolent or consolatory. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. iii. 93 This is to me a very acceptable and consolatory view of the subject. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* I. 7 We shall go back to town on Friday .. said Lady Agnes, in a consolatory tone.

† B. *sb.* 'A speech or writing containing topicks of comfort' (J.). *Obs.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. i. 171 [To] have the advantage of her eare to convey his Consolatories, Suasories, etc. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 657 Consolatories writ With studied argument, and much persuasion sought.

† **Conso·latrice.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *consolatrice*, fem. of *consolateur*: see -TRICE.] = next.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. xlix. 33 Oure moste Consolatrice, that moste blessyd virgyn our Lady.

Consolatrix (kɒnsŏlē·triks). *rare.* [a. (med.) L. *consōlātrix*, fem. of *consōlātor*: cf. *administratrix*, and see -TRIX.] A female consoler.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 16 Venus was the Consolatrix of amorous paynes. 1862 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Chapel* xxvi, When he went back, Love, the consolatrix, met him again.

Consolde, OE. form of CONSOUND, comfrey.

Console (kɒ́nsōul), *sb. Arch.*, etc. Also **consol.** [a. F. *console* (16th c.): Littré suggests that it is abbreviated from *consolider* to CONSOLIDATE.]

1. *Arch.* A variety of the bracket or corbel; applied more particularly to an ornamental chock of uniform breadth or face, its profile a straight-lined or scroll-shaped figure or foliage (usually an ogee curve terminating in a volute above and below), surmounted by a horizontal tablet; fixed upright against a wall or other surface and serving singly as a ledge to support something. Also, a similar figure carved in relief on a keystone, etc., for ornament, the horizontal tablet being frequently absent.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Console* (*Fr.* in *Masonry*), a kind of Bracket or Shouldering-piece that juts out, and serves to support a Cornice, or to bear up Figures, Busts, Vessels and other Ornaments of the like Nature. 1754 BP. POCOCKE *Trav.* (1889) II. 139 The drawing-room, in which, on consoles, are the twelve Caesars. 1835 BECKFORD *Alcobaca & B.* in Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1877) II. xiv, 159 The graceful arching of the roof, unsupported by console or column. *c* 1856 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* s.v. *Bracket*, The difference between a block, a cantilever, a console, a modillion, a mutule, and a tassel, depends chiefly upon the place in which each of these varieties of the bracket or corbel is employed. *Ibid.*, *Console*..an ornament in any material which projects about half its height or less, for the purpose of carrying anything. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xv. § 124 (1875) 352 The bust that stands on the console.

b. The 'carrier' of a breech-loading gun, a kind of bracket-truss for supporting the breech-screw when withdrawn preparatory to loading.

1882 *Notes on Constr. of Ordnance* (U. S.) No. I. 20 July 1 If [the gas] meets with an obstacle, as the arm of the console, it will result in the breaking of the hinge that unites it to the gun. 1890 *Engineering* 31 Jan. XLIX. 109/3.

c. Used in U.S. for a bracket on a wall for supporting machinery, and the like.

2. Short for *console-table* (see 4).

1840 L. S. COSTELLO *Summer among Bocages* I. 376 A fine bed and marble-topped console. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 2 Inlaid consoles and costly tables of 'Marqueterie'.

3. A case or frame enclosing the claviers, draw-knobs, etc., of an organ; esp. when separate from the body of the instrument, as in organs with electric action.

[Originally bracketed out from the body of the organ, like the keyboard of a cottage piano.]

1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 67 The term *consol*, or the French form *console*, is used in referring to the complete claviers, draw-knobs, etc., when set up separately at a distance from the body of the instrument..or more particularly where the electric action is used. 1885 *Engineer* 28 Aug. 156/1 The console is placed almost in the centre of the screen [at Westminster Abbey]. 1891 *Discovery* 1 Feb. 6 This cable terminates..on the organist's key desk or 'console', as it is called. From this 'console' the current passes ..to the various sounding parts of the instrument.

4. *Comb.* **Console-table,** a table supported by a fixed bracket against a wall; also, a movable side-table supported by consoles; **console-mirror,** a mirror fixed to the wall supported on a console.

1813 *Examiner* 1 Feb. 71/2 Sofas, fanteuils, console-tables. 1863 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* (1882) 166 She caught sight of her own face in a console mirror. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 759 For chimney pieces or console tables such a mode of treatment may be legitimate. 1888 *Sale & Exch.* 13 Sept. 5/2 A fine old gilt console table with marble top ..with splendid plate glass over. Total height about 9 ft.

Console (kɒnsōu·l), *v.* [a. F. *console-r* (15th c. in Littré) (= Sp. *consolar*, It. *consolare*), ad. L. *consōlāre*, collateral form of *consōlārī*, f. *con-* + *sōlārī* to solace, soothe. A late word which has taken the place of the earlier CONSOLATE.]

trans. To comfort in mental distress or depression; to alleviate the sorrow of (any one); 'to free from the sense of misery' (J.).

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* x, Till I, thy consul sole, consol'd thy doom. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 542 Others the Syren Sisters warble round, And empty heads console with empty sound. 1761 J. DEWES in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* 8 July, I am but poorly qualified at present to console you upon the great loss you have sustained. 1794 HURD *Life Warburton* in *W.'s Wks.* (1811) I. 23 Mr. Pope .. consoled himself and his friend with this sarcastic reflexion. 1871 R. F. WEYMOUTH *Euph.* 8 Euphues seeks to console Eubulus on the death of his daughter.

absol. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 820 Earth can console, Heaven can torment no more.

Consolement (kɒnsōu·lmĕnt). [f. prec. + -MENT.] Consoling, consolation.

1797 MRS. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) V. 72 Her soothings and consolements.

Consoler (kɒnsōu·lər). [f. CONSOLE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who consoles; = the earlier CONSOLATOR.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 213 Not a Person in it, but turned..her Consoler. 1746 MELMOTH *Pliny* VIII. xix. (R.), I have recourse to my books, as to the sovereign consolers of my sorrows. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* II. v, Death, the consoler. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* II. 113 Playing the unaccustomed part of consoler.

† **Conso·lid,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *consolide-r* (14th c.), ad. L. *consolidāre.*] = CONSOLIDATE.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 29/1 The holy ghoost..affermeth and consolideth sofie thynges by the gefte of strengthe. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cirurg.*, In consolydynge the woundes and redusynge the lyppes. — *Formul.* T ij, It.. engendreth flesshe and consolydeth.

† **Consolid,** *a. Obs. rare* −1. [f. CON- + SOLID, after *consolidate*, etc.] Solid, compact.

1614 *Sco. Venus* (1876) 43 Shrunke within a hard consolid barke.

‖ **Conso·lida,** † **Consolyde:** = CONSOUND.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* X. vi, Flowres, lylyes, rooses, margarytes, and consolydes.

† **Conso·lidant,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *consolidant* a. and sb., properly pr. pple. of *consolider*, ad. L. *consolidāre* to CONSOLIDATE.]

A. *adj.* That consolidates. Of medicines. Tending to unite or heal (wounds, fractures, etc.)

1755 JOHNSON, *Consolidant* adj., that which has the quality of uniting wounds. So 1775 in ASH, 1828 in WEBSTER, and in mod. Dicts.

B. *sb.* A medicine given to promote the healing of wounds, fractures, etc.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 375 The ulcers of the spleen..are cured, by expurgation, abstention, and consolidants. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Consolidants.* 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1775 ASH, *Consolidant*, a remedy to close up and heal wounds. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Consolidate (kɒnsɒ́·lidĕt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *consolidāt-us*, pa. pple. of *consolidāre*: see next. Partly treated as short for *consolidated*.] = CONSOLIDATED.

a. as *pa. pple.* (Now chiefly *poetic.*)

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxvi, Experience..whereby knowledge is ratified and (as I mought saye) consolidate. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 25 All maner tytles ben now conioyned, consolydate, vnited, and vested..in the Kinges moste royall persone. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 211 A wateryshe nuryshement not well consolidate. 1642–7 H. MORE *Poems* 141 She hath consolidate Its tender limbs which earst did feebly bend. *c* 1674 *Scot. Grievances under Lauderdale* 25 To be consolidate into that malign meteor. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 366 Tho' all experience past became Consolidate in mind and frame. 1873 MRS. H. KING *Disciples* Overture, The strife of Races scarce consolidate.

† b. as *adj. Obs. rare.*

1638 *Gen. Demands conc. Covenant* 7 Not any more as divided members, but as one consolidate lump.

Consolidate (kɒnsɒ́·lidēt), *v.* [f. L. *consolidāt-* ppl. stem of *consolidāre*, f. *con-* + *solidāre* to make firm or solid, f. *solid-us* SOLID.]

1. *trans.* To make solid; to form into a solid or compact mass; to solidify.

1653 H. COGAN *Diod. Sic.* 2 The humor which is consolidated in the day by the power of the sun. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* II. 236 Melted Metals .. afterwards consolidated. 1759 *Duhamel's Husb.* I. xiii. (1762) 64 The former ..consolidate the ground. 1885 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Rep.* 15 Q. B. Div. 4 The metalling of the roads is better and more quickly consolidated by steam rollers.

2. To make firm or strong; to strengthen (now chiefly power, established systems, and the like).

c 1540 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. IX. 223 The which [plaster] doith both consolidate and comforte the membre. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* XXVI. 33 A vertuous woeman doth Consolidate Her husband. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. iv. 69 My forgiveness .. would consolidate his reconciliation with Sir Charles Grandison. 1759 SYMMER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 477 IV. 413 The late Successes..by Sea and Land..have consolidated the power of the Minister. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 191 To aim rather at consolidating and securing his empire than at enlarging it. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 82 The English way of narrowing the mind and consolidating the social order.

3. To combine compactly into one mass, body, or connected whole (territories, estates, companies, administrations, commercial concerns, and the like; rarely, things material). *spec.* b. To unite two parishes, benefices, or offices; c. To unite the property and superiority, or the property and occupancy of land in the same person.

1511–2 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 17 § 14 To annexe, appropre, unitye, and consolidate the forseid Churche, Parsonage and Glebe-landes. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 60 When two Churches are consolidated, the Rates .. are still to be separate as before. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III*, VI. (1839) 365 The duke of Feria..consolidated the territories of both branches of the Austrian race into one extensive and mighty empire. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 11 When the iron is required to be doubled, or two or more pieces consolidated. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 201 The legal existence of a woman..during her marriage ..is incorporated or consolidated into that of her husband. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 222 The proprietor must .. consolidate the two estates of property and superiority. 1870 *Daily News* 11 Feb., The telegraphs have not only been transferred, but consolidated.

†4. *spec.* To cause (the sides of a wound, the parts in a rupture or fracture) to unite or grow together, and so to heal. *Obs.*

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 48 To make fleshe growe in woundes and to consolidate and heale them. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 148 The Brains of a Dog in Lint and Wool laid to a mans broken bones .. doth consolidate and joyn them together again. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 364 Endeavouring to stop the effusion of blood, and consolidate the vessels. *a* 1788 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 46 Consolidating the parts supposed to be broken or torn.

† b. *absol. Obs.*

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 39 We must consolidate with Syrup of Comfrey. *Ibid.* 72 Congelation requires Dissolvers; Ruptures, means that consolidate.

5. To unite or combine in one comprehensive statute (a number of distinct statutes, laws, or acts bearing upon the same subject).

1817 *Parl. Debates* 778 A bill to amend and consolidate the different acts for regulating the residence of the clergy. 1858 L. BUCHER in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* 54 To consolidate means to sum up in one statute the enactments of many others. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* II. i. 110 Employed in editing and consolidating the Scottish Acts.

6. To unite (several items of revenue) into one fund, applicable to certain purposes collectively; to combine a number of claims on the public exchequer or similar debts into one stock.

1753 [see CONSOLIDATED b]. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 250 It is probably the first debt ever assuming the title of consolidation, that did not express what the amount of the sum consolidated was. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Funds* (L.), It consisted of a great variety of taxes and duties which were in that year consolidated. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. v. (1852) 237 The customs duties were again consolidated in 1825 by the act 6 Geo. IV. cap. 111.

7. *intr.* (for *refl.*). a. To become solid or firm. b. To combine or unite solidly or compactly. † c. To grow together as the parts of a wound or fracture (*obs.*).

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 785 Hurts and ulcers of the head require it not..dryness maketh them more apt to consolidate. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 1 Those tender limbs began to consolidate and knit together. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxiii. (ed. 3) 166 They unite, they consolidate, these little Atoms cohere. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s. v., Surgeons..say, The Parts begin to consolidate, i. e. to joyn together in one Piece. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) 121 These small weights have no effect at all until they consolidate, and by their number grow into a great one. 1885 *Lyell's Elem. Geol.* xxix. 470 It being assumed that columnar trap has consolidated from a fluid state.

Consolidated (kŏnsǫ·lidēitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED.] Made solid, firm, or compact; solidified; combined, unified.

a 1850 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) II. 387 All consolidated governments,—governments in which a single power predominates, are necessarily despotic. 1859 GRAY *Less. in Bot.* 47 These consolidated plants are evidently adapted and designed for very dry regions. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. xii. 386 A mass of partially consolidated mud.

b. *esp.* of sources of revenue, funds, debts, etc.

Consolidated annuities: the Government securities of Great Britain, including a large part of the national debt, consisting originally of a great variety of public securities, which were consolidated in 1751 (25 Geo. II. c. 27) into a single stock bearing interest at 3 per cent. (In 1889, the interest was reduced to 2½ per cent., and is to be further reduced in 1903 to 2¼.) See also the abbreviated form CONSOL(S. *Consolidated Fund*: the united product of various taxes and other branches of the revenue of Great Britain and Ireland, whence the interest of the national debt, the grants to the Royal Family, the Civil List, and other charges not dependent upon annual vote in Parliament, are paid.

1753 *Bank of Eng. Dividend Bk.* 5 Jan., A list of the proprietors in the capital or joint stock of 3 per cent. consolidated annuities erected by an Act of Parliament (25 Geo. II). 1760–1 *Act* 1 *Geo. III*, c. 7 Joint stock of three pounds per centum annuities consolidated at the Bank of England. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 240 The right honourable gentleman leads to battle his last grand division, the consolidated debt of 1777. 1786–7 *Act* 27 *Geo. III*, c. 13 § 55 Three pounds per centum consolidated annuities. *Ibid.* c. 47 Shall be carried to and constitute a fund to be called the Consolidated Fund. 1796 CNT. RUMFORD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 215 To accept of one thousand pounds stock, in the three per cent. consolidated public funds of this country. 1818 *Parl. Debates* 1421 These grants should be charged on the hereditary revenue of the crown, instead of the consolidated fund. 1870 *Daily News* 14 Feb., The portions of the Roman Consolidated Debt which had ..fallen to the charge of Italy. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 249 A certificate of consolidated stock entitles the holder to an annuity.

Conso·lidating, *vbl. sb.* [f. CONSOLIDATE *v.* + -ING¹.] Consolidation.

1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. 22 For the speedy knitting together and consolidating of that broken bone. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 63 The consolidating of two Parishes.

Conso·lidating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That consolidates; uniting: healing wounds.

1707 *Vulpone* 22 The Peace of both Nations is in Danger by this Consolidating Union. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s. v. *Spider*, The Web of the Spider is vulnerary, astringent and consolidating.

Consolidation (kŏnsǫ·lidēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *consolidātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *consolidāre* to CONSOLIDATE: cf. F. *consolidation* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. The action of making solid, or of forming into a solid or compact mass; solidification.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1346 Those temperatures, heats, tinctures, and consolidations (if I may so say) which have beene talked of. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (J.), The consolidation of the marble, and of the stone, did not fall out at random. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 29 Formed simply by the consolidation of fibrin. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) ix. 303 Think of the ages which the molten earth required for its consolidation.

2. *fig* A making firm or strong; confirmation.

1611 COTGR., *Consolidation*, a consolidation, a strengthening, sound-making. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 11 He first offered a League to Henry the seventh, and for consolidation thereof, his Daughter Margaret. 1787 *Jrnl. Convention* 368 in Story *Comm. Const. U. S.* I. 256 We kept steadily in view that which appeared to us the greatest interest of every true American, the consolidation of our Union. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 588 The prosperity and consolidation of the British Empire in India. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 231 A time of comparative peace, which he devoted to the consolidation of his power.

3. Combination into a compact mass, single body, or coherent whole; combination, unification.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 45 The union and consolidation of the vegetable juice to the divers parts of the individual. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxiii. (R.), Wherein consisted the union or consolidation of the part of those bonds or of that cement. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 305 Are we to infer that no consolidation of the German clans..had been effected. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 247 The first germs of social consolidation and growth.

4. In various specific applications:

† a. *Surg.* The uniting of the fractures of a broken bone, of the lips of a wound, etc. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 35 Be war þat..no þing ellis þat lettiþ consolidacioun falle bitwene þe lippis of þe wounde. *Ibid.* 48 Þe boon may neuere wiþ verri consolidacion be consowdid. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, There is .ij. manners of consolydacyon, one is trewe. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 267.

b. The uniting of two benefices or offices.

1511–2 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 17 § 14 The appropriacion unycion or consolidacione of the same Patronage..to the said Abbot and Convent. 1545 *Act* 37 *Hen. VIII*, c. 21 § 3 An Union or Consolidation of two Churches in one. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 62 The lawful Reasons for a Consolidation were, 1. The vicinity of the Churches. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 444 Consolidation, or the union of divers places in the person of one man, is a great obstacle to justice and equity.

c. *Civil Law.* 'The uniting the possession, occupancy, or profits, etc. of land with the property, and vice versa' (Wharton). *Feudal Law.* 'The reunion of the property, or *dominium utile*, with the superiority, or *dominium directum*, after they have been feudally disjoined' (Bell *Dict. Law Scot.*).

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 78 In this case a consolidation is made of the profits and propertie.

d. *Legislation.* The combination of two or more bills, acts, or statutes in one; the bringing together in one act of a number of enactments or provisions bearing upon a certain subject.

1721 J. AISLABIE *Sp. Ho. Lords* 19 July (T.), It was some surprize to me to find myself translated all on a sudden into this bill against the directors, under the new-fashioned term of consolidation. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. II. 661/1 To remedy these inconveniences several acts were passed in the session of 1845, which are now commonly called the 'Consolidation Acts'. The first is the 'Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act' by which were consolidated all the provisions which had usually been inserted in acts with respect to the constitution of companies incorporated for carrying on undertakings of a public nature.

e. *Law.* The merging of two or more actions at law by a court or judge, in order to avoid the expense and delay arising from the trial of a multiplicity of actions upon the same question.

1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 923 In actions upon a policy of assurance against several underwriters, the court, by consent of the plaintiff, will make a rule, on the application of the defendants, which is called the consolidation rule, for staying the proceedings in all the actions except one, upon the defendants undertaking to be bound by the verdict in that action.

f. *Finance.* The combining of two or more sources of revenue into a common fund, or of varied forms of public indebtedness into a stock bearing interest at a uniform rate.

1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debts* 28 Feb. Wks. IV. 210 Collected into a second debt from the nabob of Arcot, amounting to two millions four hundred thousand pounds .. This is known by the name of the Consolidation of 1777. *Ibid.* 250 When this consolidation of 1777 was first announced at the Durbar, it was represented authentically at 2,400,000*l.* 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. v. (1852) 236 In 1787..Mr. Pitt introduced and carried his famous measure, the 27 Geo. III. cap. 13, for the consolidation of the customs duties. 1870 *Daily News* 14 Feb., The Bill for the consolidation of the [Prussian] debt.

g. *Bot.* = ADNATION.

1851 G. MANTELL *Petrifactions* 48 Formed by the confluence and consolidation of the bases of the petioles.

Consolida·tionist. [f. prec. + -IST.] One who advocates consolidation.

1883 *American* VI. 202 Would it not unite the consolidationist and the advocate of state rights?

Consolidative (kŏnsǫ·lidēitiv), *a.* (& *sb.*) [a. F. *consolidatif, -ive* (16th c. in Paré), f. L. ppl. stem *consolidāt-*: see -IVE.] Serving to consolidate; tending to heal fractures, wounds, etc.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 164 Also þou3 a man wolde soude þe woundis of þe lungis wi·ony medicyne þat is consolidatif. 1558–68 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 33 b, Some consolidative or healing oyntementes. 1654 CHARLETON *Physiol.* 382 The sole benignity and Consolidative Energy of Nature.

† b. as *sb.* A medicine with these properties. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 6 (MS. B.) Of glutinatiuis & consolidatiuis þat buþ closeres & consouderes.

Consolidator (kŏnsǫ·lidēitəɹ). [a. L. *consolidātor*, agent-n. f. *consolidāre*: see above and -OR.] One who or that which consolidates: a strengthener of bonds of union; a combiner, amalgamator, etc.

Used by De Foe in the title of a book on current religious and political dissensions, as a designation of the House of Commons.

1705 DE FOE (*title*), The Consolidator; or, Memoirs of sundry Transactions from the World in the Moon. *Ibid.* (1840) 236 They .. are called in a word .. very like our English word Representative; and..they lately obtained the venerable title of the Consolidators; and the machine itself, the Consolidator. 1705 *Double Welcome* xxxii, Con .... dators to Consolidate, And Tack our T[rimm]ers to their own dear Fate. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 407 A consolidator of all sympathies. 1884 J. W. SMITH (*title*), By Josiah W. Smith ..Retired Judge of County Courts..and one of the consolidators of the Chancery Orders. 1889 L. W. BACON in *The Forum* (N. Y.) Mar. 114 A quickener of trade and a consolidator of national unity.

Conso·lidatory, *a.* [ad. L. type **consolidātōri-us*, f. *consolidātor*: see prec. and -ORY.] Having the purpose of consolidating.

1889 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 3 They needed a consolidatory Act.

† **Conso·lidature.** *Obs.*—° [f. L. *consolidāt-* ppl. stem + -URE.]

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Consolidature*, a consolidation. Hence 1775 in ASH; and in some mod. Dicts.

Consoling (kŏnsō·u·liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. CONSOLE *v.* + -ING².] That consoles, comforting.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunkenness* Wks. (1730) I. 33 Noah .. passed away the melancholly hours of confinement ..with a consoling bottle. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i, Ellena .. was patient to her infirmities, and consoling to her suffering.

Hence **Conso·lingly** *adv.*

1880 OUIDA *Moths* II. 70. 1887 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* Prol. 16 The old woman stroked her consolingly.

Consols, *sb. pl.*: see CONSOL.

Consommacion, obs. f. CONSUMMATION.

† **Conso·mme,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *consomme-r*, ad. L. *consummāre* to CONSUMMATE, finish, complete, bring to a head or end. Also in OF. *consumer*, whence CONSUME *v.*²] *trans.* To make complete.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xix. 60 The whyche accorde of peas ought not to be consommed nor ful made whythout the pryncys license.

‖ **Consommé** (*kŏnsŏme*). [F., sb. use of pa. pple. of *consommer*: see prec.] A strong broth or soup made by slowly boiling meat for a long time.

1824 BYRON *Juan* XV. lxxi, Salmi..consommé..purée. *fig.* *a* 1845 SYD. SMITH in *Life* I. 308 Don't read those twelve volumes till they are made into a consommé of two.

† **Consomniate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. ppl. stem of L. *consomniāre* to dream of.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Consomnat*, to dreame.

Consonance (kŏ·nsŏnăns). Also 5 **-aunce.** [a. 14th c. F. *consonance* (now *consonnance*), ad. L. *consonāntia* harmony, agreement, f. *consonānt-em* pr. pple.: see CONSONANT and -ANCE.]

1. Correspondence of sounds in words or syllables; recurrence of the same or like sounds, *e.g.* in a verse; = ASSONANCE 1.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvi. (Arb.) 184 By vsing like cases, tenses, and other points of consonance, which they called *Omoioteleton*. 1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.* I. 10 Tranton..hath no such semblable consonance with Trinobantum. *a* 1698 TEMPLE *On Poetry* (Seager), With allusions of words, or consonance of syllables. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Gray* Wks. IV. 306 The ode is finished before the ear has learned its measures, and consequently before it can receive pleasure from their consonance and recurrence. 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* 401, I think the introduction of these consonances a very happy feature in Mr. Longfellow's hexameters. 1871 R. F. WEYMOUTH *Euph.* 5 Consonances are heard in such pairs of words as canonized, eternized..dissolute, resolute.

2. Agreement of sounds; pleasing combination of sounds. (In later use with allusion to 3.)

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 228 To be called by a good surname, and a gracious Christian name, which may deliuer a pleasing consonance to the eare. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 295 (1738) Winds and Waters flow'd in consonance. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVII. 43 The quiet sound of gentle winds and waters with their lulling consonance.

3. *Mus.* The sounding together of two notes in harmony; the quality or fact of being CONSONANT or concordant. (Opposed to DISSONANCE.)

1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 59 Thus far the Rates and Measures of Consonance lead us on. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Notes in consonance constitute harmony, as notes in succession constitute melody. 1784 J. POTTER *Virt. Villagers* II. 149 Joining several voices, or instruments, in consonance. 1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 291 Helmholtz has well illustrated the consonance and dissonance of the various notes of the scale by a graphic illustration.

b. A consonant 'interval' or combination of two notes, a concord.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 34 The two principal Consonances, that most ravish the ear, are..the fifth, and the octave. 1878 C. H. H. PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 159 Beats are..most noticeable in unisons and consonances. 1884 BOSANQUET *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 106/2 (*Music*), The definition of consonances as intervals which can be tuned free from beats lies at the basis of almost all music.

4. *Acoustics.* The sounding of a body, *e.g.* a tuning-fork, in sympathy with the vibration of another body of the same pitch sounded near it.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

5. *fig.* Agreement, harmony, concord. (The earliest sense in Eng.)

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* Prol., They write..by suche consonance That in theyr bokes was no variaunce. 1592 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* I. (1625) 31 The consonance and agreement they have either with reputation or dignity. 1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* II. xiii. 201 With whom they have consonance enough in manners. 1854 MARION HARLAND *Alone* x, Consonance of feeling and sentiment.

b. PHR. *In consonance with.*

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 492 The discoveries of philosophy are in consonance with the details .. given in the Sacred Writings. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xiv. 347 She is merely acting in consonance with her husband's expressed wish.

Consonancy (kɒ·nsŏnănsi). *Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. *consonāntia*: see prec. and -ANCY.]

1. Agreement or pleasing combination of sounds; harmony, concord.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 203 Tubal of Caym was fyndere of consonancie and of musyk. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* vi. 29 A multitude of Musical Consonancies. 1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 31 Consonancy and Dissonancy are the Result of the Agreement, mixture or uniting (or the contrary) of the undulated Motions of the Air or Medium, caused by the Vibrations by which the sounds of distinct Tunes are made. 1870 ROSSETTI *Ball. & Sonn.* (1881) 217 And mute before The house of Love, hears through the echoing door His hours elect in choral consonancy.

2. Quality of being consonant or accordant; agreement, accord, harmony.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. viii. (1495) 867 By proporcion and consonancie and acorde of colour. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 443 b, Sweete agreable consonancye of Authors. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 295 Let mee coniure you by the rights of our fellowship, by the consonancy of our youth. 1692 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Ess.* 149 Such a Consonancy, and Uniformity of Judgment. 1759 B. STILLINGFL. *Misc. Tracts* p. xxiv, A system which is obscure merely from its consonancy to nature. 1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* I. 107 Bateman's honest heart, good sense.. brilliant conversation, from their consonancy with her own, had rivetted the..affections of Cecilia. 1833 LAMB *Elia, Amicus Rediv.*, Had he been drowned in Cam, there would have been consonancy in it.

†b. A 'harmony'. *Obs. rare.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 73 Who patched together, I wot not what kind of mangled consonancy of the Gospels.

3. Resemblance or correspondence of sound in words or syllables.

1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 45 [For] Vindomora, he sends us to Vanduara, in Scotland, meerly for some very small consonancy in the names. *c* 1775 HURD *Marks Imitation* (R.), These consonancies chyming in the writer's head.

b. (See quot.)

1856 J. WILLIAMS *Gram. Edeyrn* § 1796 What is consonancy? The correspondence of consonants, and counterchange of vowels.

Consonant (kɒ·nsŏnănt), *a.* Also 7–8 **-ent.** [a. 14th c. F. *consonant* (now *consonnant*, after *sonner*), ad. L. *consonānt-em*, pr. pple. (also used as adj.) of *consonāre* to sound together, be harmonious, f. *con-* together + *sonāre* to SOUND.]

A. *adj.*

1. In agreement, accordance, or harmony; agreeable, accordant (*to*); agreeing, consistent (*with*).

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. xi. 260 Thy raysons ben consonaunte. 1550 BALE *Apol.* 55 (R.) A confourme and consonant ordre. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rebellion* I. (1859) 561 With one consonant heart and voice. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. x. 83 This life and death nothing at al consonant or agreeable.

b. Const. *to, unto* (an accepted standard).

1492 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* I. lxi. (W. de W. 1495) 113 a/2 The deuyll seenge that his contrycyon was not consonaunt to his wordes. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 26 § 1 A speche nothing like ne consonant to the natural mother tonge vsed within this realme. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* Pref., The opinion is consonant to law. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* 500 Divine Truth will be found every-where consonant to itself. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* II. 327 The Doctrine of them is certainly consonant to our articles and Homilies. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. iv. 146 This seems more consonant to the language of Diogenes Laertius.

c. Const. *with.*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 236 If the marriage..were not consonant with the laws. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 12 That wherewith the writings of all antiquity are consonant. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. I. 574 Like the harmony of the spheres, so consonant with themselves, although we cannot hear the musick. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1775) 25 She..first sounded their inclinations, with which her sentiments were always strictly consonant. 1857 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* VI. xli. 73 It is entirely consonant with the doctrine of St. Paul. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* iii. 377 It will be more .. consonant with our aim to endeavour to characterise, etc.

†d. *advb. Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 180/3 The chylde..gaue his cryes consonaunte unto his moder. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 251 Full of yeares..according to the Etymology of Festus, and consonant unto the History. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. II. (1765) 197 Hear him, consonant to this, in another Place asserting.

†2. ? Agreeable to reason or circumstances; suitable. *Obs.*

1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 12 Preamb., His Highnes semeth most convenient and consonaunt to preserve the possessions of the Crown..without any severaunce. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Consonant*, agreeable, likely.

†3. In agreement with itself, consistent. *Obs.*

a 1556 CRANMER *Wks.* I. 19 She sheweth herself alway uniform and consonant. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Answ. to Travers* Wks. II. 693 The true consonant meaning of sentences not understood is brought to light. 1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 392 It might have pleased her Majestie to have kept a consonant course there. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 81 To live agreeably to some one single and consonant scheme or purpose.

4. Of sounds or music: Harmonious.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* (1570) C iv/2 It .. is to one pleasaunt To heare good reason and ballade consonant. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Rem.* (1837) 386 An euphonious melody and consonent cadence. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise, To W. Whitman* 19 With consonant ardors of chords That pierce men's souls as with swords.

b. *Mus.* Concordant; constituting a concord or consonance.

1609 DOWLAND *Ornith. Microl.* 78 Out of the mean inequalitie..doe proceed consonant Sounds. 1760 STILES *Anc. Grk. Music* in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 705 A consonant system.. whose extreme or comprehending sounds were consonant. 1860 J. GOSS *Harmony* IV. 9 A Chord..is named a Concord when all the notes form consonant intervals to each other. *Ibid.*, The consonant intervals, or Consonances, are the major and minor 3d, perfect 4th and 5th, major and minor 6th, perfect 8ve, and unison. 1884 BOSANQUET in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 106/1 (*Music*), Other consonant intervals.

5. Of words, etc.: Agreeing or alike in sound.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 60 Our bards .. hold agnominations, and enforcing of consonant words or syllables one upon the other, to be the greatest elegance. 1882 PALGRAVE in *Spenser's Wks.* (ed. Grosart) IV. p. lvii, Spenser manages the four consonant rhymes required in each stanza with wonderful ease.

†6. Of the nature of a consonant. *Obs. rare.*

1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 210 The articulations so produced are called consonant, because they sound not of themselves..but at all times in company with some auxiliary vowel.

Consonant (kɒ·nsŏnănt), *sb.* [a. 13–14th c. F. *consonant* (pl. *-ans*), ad. L. *consonānt-em*, sb. use (sc. *consonans littera*) of pr. pple.: see prec. Lat. had also in same sense *consona* (sc. *littera*), whence mod.F. *consonne.*]

1. An alphabetic or phonetic element other than a vowel; an elementary sound of speech which in the formation of a syllable is combined with a vowel. Applied both to the sounds and to the letters (the latter being the historically prior use).

While a vowel sound is formed in the larynx, and only receives its special quality by the conformation of the oral cavity through which it is sounded, a consonant sound is wholly or mainly produced in the mouth, or the mouth and nose. Vowels thus consist of pure voice or musical sound; consonants are either simple noises or noises combined in various degrees with voice. But a noise may itself be of a continuous and rhythmical character, as a friction, trill, hiss, or buzz, and those consonants in which this is markedly the case approach closely to vowels, and may perform the function of a vowel in a syllable. Hence 'the boundary between vowel and consonant, like that between the different kingdoms of nature, cannot be drawn with absolute definiteness, and there are sounds which may belong to either' (SWEET *Handbk. Phonetics* § 164). And there is in the consonants a regular gradation from those which come nearest to vowels and may function as vowels, to those which are most remote, and never so function. From this point of view, elementary sounds have been classed as (1) vowels, (2) semi-vowels (Eng. y and w), (3) liquids (l, l', r), (4) nasals (m, n, n', ŋ), (5) fricatives or spirants, *voice* (v, ð, z, ʒ, γ), and *breath* (f, þ, s, ʃ, χ), (6) mutes or stops, *voice* (b, d, g), and *breath* (p, t, k). Class 2 are more strictly the vowels *i, u*, functioning as consonants, and classed as consonants; classes 3, 4, 5, are capable, in a decreasing measure, of functioning as vowels; only class 6 have the consonantal function exclusively, *p, t, k*, being the most typical consonants. The use of the liquids and nasals as vowels or sonants is a prominent feature in Indogermanic Phonology. (See VOWEL.) Consonants may also be classed, according to the part of the mouth where they are formed, into labials (p, b, f, v, m, w, dentals, palatals, gutturals, and other minor groups. (See these terms.) In the Roman alphabet (with its Greek accessions), the historical vowels are *a, e, i, o, u, y*; down to the 16–17th c., *i* and *u* were used both as vowels and consonants, a double function served by *y* and *w* in various modern languages.

a. Applied to the letters (solely or chiefly).

c 1308 *Sat. People Kildare* 18 in *E. Eng. Poems* (1862) 153 Þis uers is imakid wel Of consonans and wowel. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 20 *Consonantes written for kepying of trewe* orthographie, and levyng of them unsounded in pronunciation. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. (Arb.) 128 To prolong the sillable which is written with double consonants. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 11 A consonant is a letter symbolizing a sound articulat that is broaken with the tuiches of the mouth. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 10 The two Consonants that may begin Words, are Thirty in Number .. As in Bl, Br, Ch .. Gn, Gr, Kn .. Th, Tw, Wh, Wr. 1823 SIR B. BRODIE *Crystallog.* 103 The vowels A E I O, are used to designate the solid angles; some of the consonants, B C D F G H, to designate the primary edges. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. 184 According to the present usages of English speech Y and W are consonants when preceding a vowel as in *ye, woe.* 1871 PITMAN *Manual Phonogr.* 46 The consonants of a word must be written [in shorthand] without lifting the pen.

b. Applied to the sounds.

1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 4, I have scattered here and there some iarring notes and harsh consonants, vntunable to a modest care. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 88 ¶ 5 The difference of harmony arising principally from the collocation of vowels and consonants. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* I. § 1 Interruption [of the breath] by complete contact, or compression by approximation of certain parts of the organs, or vibration of the tongue or uvula, produces consonants. 1877 SWEET *Handbk. Phonetics* § 99 A consonant is the result of audible friction, squeezing or stopping of the breath in some part of the mouth (or occasionally of the throat)..Consonants can..be breathed as well as voiced, the mouth configuration alone being enough to produce a distinct sound without the help of voice.

†c. *humorously*, with allusion to the etymological sense 'sounding together'. *Obs.*

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* Pref., Like the foole, a Consonant when hee should be a Mute.

†2. Agreement, accordance; = CONSONANCE 5.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 9 þis consonaunt is vnknowen to þe japer. 1618 M. BARET *Horsemanship* I. 18 Ioyne two parrallel lines together, they make a true consonant.

†3. Musical harmony or agreement of sounds.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 38/4 Iubal..was the fynder of musyke that is to saye of consonantes of acorde.

†b. *Mus.* = CONSONANCE 3 b. *Obs.*

1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 113 As we Naturally by the Judgment of our Ear, own, and rest in the Octave, as the chief Consonant. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 334 ¶ 4 Those Numbers which produc'd Sounds that were Consonants.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sense 1), as *consonant diphthong, consonant-dropping*, etc.

1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 65 The Hawaiian alphabet..is so destitute of consonant diphthongs that the natives cannot pronounce two consonants together. 1888 SWEET *Eng. Sounds* 27 Many .. consonant-droppings are no doubt due to the .. principle of economy in distinction. *Ibid.*, Consonant-smoothing is analogous to that of vowels. 1889 PITMAN *Manual Phonogr.* § 64 The simple articulations *p, b, t, d*, etc., are often closely-united with the liquids *l* and *r*, forming a kind of consonant diphthong.

Consonantal (kɒnsŏnæ·ntăl), *a.* [f. prec. sb. + **-AL.**] Of, relating to, or of the nature of, a consonant; consisting of or characterized by consonants.

1795 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XVII. 410 All the simple sounds, vowel and consonantal. 1872 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. i. vi. 113 Delicate consonantal modifications. 1882 *All Year Round* XXIX. 447 Due to the similarity of the consonantal outline for the two words in..shorthand.

Consonantic (kɒnsŏnæ·ntik), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IC, after *vocalic.* In mod.F. *consonantique.*] Of the nature or character of a consonant.

1863 AUFRECHT in *Chambers Encycl.* V. 575/2 Consonantic bases, or, of the vocalic, those which end in *u* (*v*), a vowel of a decided consonantic quality, are most apt to preserve the inflections in their unaltered form.

Consonantism (kɒ·nsŏnănti:z'm). [f. CONSONANT *sb.* + -ISM. In mod.F. *consonnantisme.*] Use of consonants; the system of consonants belonging to a particular language, or their special character; a consonant formation.

1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) 132 The sound of the *w* may be described as a consonantism resulting from the collision of *u* with another vocalic sound. 1888 *Athenæum* 25 Feb. 240/1 To shake the confidence of scholars in the primitiveness of the Sanskrit consonantism.

Consonantize (kɒ·nsŏnăntəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To turn (a vowel) into a consonant (e.g. *u* into *w*); to make consonantal. So **Con·sonantiza·tion**, making into a consonant.

1877 SWEET *Phonetics* 9 The French (w) is narrow, the English wide, the former being consonantized (*u*), the latter (u). 1879 H. NICOL in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) IX. 632/1 French.. always rejecting, absorbing, or consonantizing the vowel of the last syllable but one, if unaccented.

Consonantly (kɒ·nsŏnăntli), *adv.* [f. CONSONANT *a.* + -LY².] In consonance, agreement, accord, or harmony; agreeably, harmoniously, consistently. Const. *to, with.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 829/2 All ye olde holy doctours..write..so consonantly togither against al kindes of scismes and heresies. 1647 DIGGES *Unlawf. Taking Arms* 135 There are who answer .. not altogether consonantly to what Saint Paul aimed at. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. VII. 308 Consonantly to the same ideas, punishment followed the trespass. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 269/1 Harmonious ranged, and consonantly just. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* I. xix. 310 It chimed too consonantly with a feeling of Beauchamp's.

Co·nsonantness. *rare*—°. [f. as prec. + NESS.] State or quality of being consonant, consonancy.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Consonantness*, conformity, agreeableness *to* or *with*. *Hence in J., and mod. Dicts.*

† Consonate, *a. Obs.* [f. assumed L. **consonāt-us* (cf. next), as pa. pple. of *consonāre*: see CONSONANT.] = CONSONANT *a.*

1649 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* 42 Meanes..consonate to equity and true to religion. 1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Life Pareus* (1867) II. 333 Opinions..consonate to the Scriptures.

Co·nsonate, *v. rare.* [f. L. *consonāt-*, ppl. stem of *consonāre* to sound together.] *intr.* To sound in sympathy.

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Consonating*, possessing the properties of consonance [i. e. 'the production of sound in a body such as a tuning fork, by the vibration of another body of similar tone near it'].

Consona·tion. *nonce-wd.* [ad. late L. *consonātiōn-em* (Cassiodorus), n. of action f. *consonāre*: see CONSONANT.] A sounding together.

1889 *Longman's Mag.* May 10 They [bells] make all together.. such a ringing, resonant, rolling consonation.

† Consone, *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. OF, *consone* consonant, unanimous, ad. L. *conson-us* CONSONOUS.] (See quot.)

1609 DOWLAND *Ornith. Microl.* 79 Of not-Vnisons, some are æquisons, some Consones .. Consones are those, which yield a compound or mingled Sound.

Conso·ne, *v. rare.* [ad. F. *consonner*, L. *consonāre*.] *intr.* To be consonant. Hence **† Consowning** *ppl. a.*, consonant.

1873 M. COLLINS *Sq. Silchester's Whim* III. xiii. 125 Hoping it was consonant with good strong orthodox Unitarianism. Let us hope it consoned.

1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 10 [An] interpretacion to reson and good feith consow[n]yng.

Consonifica·tion. *rare.* [ad. mod.F. *consonnification*, n. of action from *consonnifier*, f. *consonne*, ad. L. *consona* a consonant.] Turning into a consonant, making consonantal.

1887 F. F. ROGET *Introd. O. French* 20 A consonnification of the *e*.

Consonous (kɒ·nsŏnəs), *a. rare.* ? *Obs.* [a. L. *conson-us* sounding together in harmony, harmonious, f. *con-* + *-son-us* -sounding, f. *son-us* sound.]

1. Sounding together harmoniously, harmonious.

1654 CHARLETON *Physiol.* 357 If the two strings be Consonous though but in the less perfect Consonance of a Fifth. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Consonous*, of the same tune or sound, agreeing in sound; also agreeable, very like. 1755 JOHNSON, *Consonous*, agreeing in sound; symphonious. 1868 H. MORLEY *Note to Spect.* No. 116 Not only that they [hounds] should be fleet, but also 'well-tongued and consonous.'

† 2. = CONSONANT *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godliness* 520 So will it also appear still more..consonous to Reason.

† Co·nsopite, *v. Obs.* (*erron.* in Dicts. consopiate.) [f. L. *consōpīt-* ppl. stem of *consōpīre* to lull to sleep, co-radicate with *sop-or* deep sleep; the L. stem *sop-* (:—*swep-*) is cognate with Teut. *swef-* in *swefen* sleep, dream.] *trans.* To lay or lull to sleep; to quiet, compose; to stupefy. (Usually *fig.*) Hence **Co·nsopited** *ppl. a.*, **Co·nsopiting.**

[1623 COCKERAM, *Consopiated*, lulled asleepe. 1657 *Phys. Dict., Consopiated*, lull'd asleep. 1775 ASH, *Consopiate* (not sufficiently authorized), to lay to sleep.]

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. II. xxxvii, To consopite Or quench this false light of bold phansies fire. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 41 That spirituall sensation in the Magnet is consopited and layd asleep. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 657 Narcoticks .. consopite the senses. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 117 It .. attenuates the consopiting fumes. 1685 H. MORE *Illustr.* 120 The consopiting of the natural or carnal powers.

† Co·nsopite, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *consōpīt-us*, pa. pple. of *consōpīre*: see prec.] Laid to sleep.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. xliii, Its clamorous tongue thus being consopite. 1664 — *Myst. Iniq.* 227 The external Senses..being in a manner consopite.

† Consopi·tion. *Obs.* [ad. L. *consōpītiōn-em*, n. of action from *consōpīre*: see prec.] A laying or lulling to sleep.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 105 Procure the consopition of the confusion of the vitall Archeus. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 150 The Excitation or Consopition of Powers and Faculties. *c* 1724 POPE *Let. to Digby* 12 Aug. Wks. 1737 VI. 99 A total consopition of the senses. [Quoted by J. and R. from some erroneous ed., as *consopiation*, which has been copied in later Dicts.]

† Conso·rce. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *consorce*:—L. *consortia*, pl. of *consortium* partnership, fellowship: see below.] Fellowship, company.

1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *E. E. Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 113 Traytre wenest thou to make me of thy consorce.

Consort (kɒ·nsŏ·ɹt), *sb.*[1] [a. F. *consort*, fem. *consorte* mate, fellow, partner, wife (=It., Sp. *consorte*), ad. L. *consors, -ortem* sharing property in common, sharer, partner, colleague, comrade, f. *con-* together + *sors, sortem* lot. (Orig. *consoʳt.*)]

† 1. A partner, companion, mate; a colleague in office or authority. *Obs.*

1419 J. ALCETRE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 21. I. 70 The Maire and his consortes havyth y rendyd yowre size. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.). II. 219 To seeke good consorts and companions. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* v. Wks. (Rldg.) 177 Now, as for Calymath and his consorts, Here have I made a dainty gallery. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. i, I scorne it, I..to be a consort for euery hum-drum. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. xii. 94 Adam and Francis his two consorts were fled. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* v. iii, Take the advice of your learn'd consort. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 963 With him Enthron'd Sat Sable-vested Night, eldest of things, The consort of his Reign. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 99 Consorts and coadjutors, as well as adversaries in business. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 295 The said Capt. Charles Alden and Lazaro Damiani and other Consorts in this Cause.

† b. *transf.* and *fig. Obs.* (exc. as *fig.* to 3).

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 48 This wit is ever a consort with judgement. 1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 214 Make devout books your discreet Consorts. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 526 What will they then But force the Spirit of Grace it self, and binde His consort Libertie. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* I. 5 That love which is to be the consort of knowledge.

2. A ship sailing in company with another.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxii. (1612) 272 Then Chancelor, his onely ship remayning of that fleete .. sailes with his consorts to meete. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 26, I carried out three lightes fore and aft, that if I passed by my consortes they might see them. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 179 At the beginning of this chace the Centurion ran her two consorts out of sight. 1820 SCORESBY *Arctic Regions* I. 78. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XX. (1856) 155 Our consort, the Rescue..had shared in this discovery.

3. A partner in wedded or parental relations; a husband or wife, a spouse. Used in conjunction with some titles, as *queen-consort*, the wife of a king; so *king-consort*, *prince-consort* (the latter the title of Prince Albert, husband of Queen Victoria).

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* Ded. Note, Your selfe, and your vertuous Consort. 1640–4 CHAS. I in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 521 His dearest Consort the Queen, and his dear daughter the Princess Mary. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. (1684) 220 The Queen-Consort also doth the like to divers poor Women. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4126/2 The Envoy was..introduced to the Empress Consort. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. x. 406 Her Consort still persuaded her to enjoy the diversions of the court. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 299 Unless we should place our consorts and our children on an equal footing with them [our parents]. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 400 A queen consort could not be seised to a use. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* II. 262 The Queen, whether regnant or consort. 1861 *Court Circular* 13 Dec., Windsor Castle, Dec. 13..His Royal Highness the Prince Consort passed a restless night.

b. Used of animals.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 142 In June the males return to shore, and by August are joined by their consorts. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 132 At the very first cast, I hooked the consort of the fish I had taken the day before.

† Consort (kɒ·nsŏ·ɹt), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [n. of action from CONSORT *v.* and, like the vb., accented *consoʳt* by all the poets till *c* 1612: cf. *resort, accord*, etc. (A rare OF. *consorte* 'union, company, coterie', cited by Godef. from a single writer, can hardly have had any connexion with this.) In the musical uses (senses 3–6), however, there can be no doubt that *consort* was from the beginning an erroneous representation of F. *concert*, It. *concerto*: this unfamiliar foreign word being, from similarity of pronunciation, confounded with the familiar one, with sense 2 of which it had contiguity of meaning. But in the course of the 18th c. the correct form *concert* gradually took its place.]

I. Connected with CONSORT *v.*

1. A number of people consorting together; a fellowship, partnership, company.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* VI. iii. 94, 20 women of that consort .. were poisoned. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. i. 64 What saist thou? Wilt thou be of our consort? Say I, and be the captaine of vs all. 1598 BACON *Sacr. Medit.* vii. (Arb.) 117 It is for the good of the Church, that there bee consorts of men freed from the cares of this world. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 541 Among a consort or company of other virgins. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 483 Herein you may heare the concent of a Consort of Authors. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 130 There is hardly such another pest in a commonwealth as a consort of parasites.

b. A company of ships sailing together.

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (Hakluyt) II About 17 or 18 fleete of them .. which divide themselves into divers companies, five or six boates in a consort. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Conserve, Navires de conserve*, ships of a Fleet, or of one consort. 1653, 1699 [see d.].

c. Society, company. *Of consort*: social.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 68 A solein monastick life, never .. delighted with consort. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 23 Our Junipers and Cypress..are trees of Consort, and thrive not well alone.

d. *In consort*: in partnership; in company.

1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* viii. 16 *marg.*, Jehoram .. began to reign in consort with his father. 1626 BACON *Sylva* Marg. notes, §§ 1 to 17. Experiments in Consort. — §§ 24 to 35. Experiment Solitary. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlix. 189 To give advice to the Ships of Bengala, that they should come all carefully in consort together. 1668 GLANVILL *Plus Ultra* 52 Instances must be .. examined singly and in consort. 1699 ROBERTS *Voy. Levant* 13 These Corsairs go sometimes in Consort two or three together. 1731 *Rape of Helen* I. 20 When you in consort tript Phalacra's green.

2. Accord; agreement; concurrence. [Related to CONSORT *v.* 6.]

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 4 The people..To him assembled with one full consort. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* II. (1611) 78 Why shines the Sunne to fauour this consort? 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 246 If you shall change Lewis the twelfth for Lewis the Eleuenth:—then the Consort is more perfect. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. vi. § 30 He is reported to have entailed (by Heaven's Consort) an hereditary Vertue on his Successours.

b. *In consort*: in accord; in concert (with which it finally blends).

1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* III. ii, I'll lend you mirth, sir, If you will be in consort. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, &c.* 43 In Consort to my Friend my Passions move. 1793 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1861) III. 10 A cordial disposition .. to act in consort with me.

II. = CONCERT of music.

3. The accord or harmony of several instruments or voices playing or singing in tune.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1552/2 Both by voice and instruments of consort. [1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 173 Diuers instruments, whereon they played with great consort, some one time and some an other.] 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* II. 99 The Tenor-Viol is an excellent inward Part, and much used for Consort. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* IV. 66 Choice Instruments .. in sweet melodious Consort joyn'd.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A singing or playing in harmony; a harmonious combination of voices or instruments; the harmonious music so produced.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* IV. iv, Methinks 'tis a great deal better than a consort of musick. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. ii. 84 Visit by night your Ladies chamber-window With some sweet Consort. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. ii. 164 The church, for this same effect, vseth the Consorts of musical instruments. 1626 [see 6]. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 52 Their armes and legs were adorned with Bels, which with the other musique, made a consort. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 295 The singing together Consorts of Praise. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 5 ¶ 3 The musick proceeded from a Consort of Flagellets and Bird-calls. 1883 CHAPPELL in Aldis Wright's *Notes* to Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 263 (235) Some instruments, such as viols, violins, flutes, etc., were formerly made in sets of four, which when played together formed a 'consort'. [Hence, app., the erroneous statement that 'consort of viols' was = CHEST *of viols*: cf. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 384.]

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1586 W. MASSIE *Serm. Trafforde Marriage*, There be foure parts in the commonwealth..when these foure partes agree in a sweet consort and melody. 1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* 5 b, Talke of a Harmonie of the Churches .. heere would be a consort of knauerie. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 40 Wonder was to heare their {birds'} trim consort. 1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 259 The Tone of particulars, and proportionated Consorts obeyeth the nine Muses. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xix. § 8 (1683) 366 A consort of plaudites. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 418 ¶ 7 His Consorts of Birds may be as full and harmonious.

d. *In consort*: = in concert.

1621 QUARLES *Esther* Div. Poems (1717) 2 The crafty serpent and the fearful Hart Shall join in Consort, and each bear a part. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 24 If he join not in Consort with all the Creatures to praise their common God. *a* 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. viii. (ed. 2) 127 Several parts..sung in consort.

4. A company or set of musicians, vocal or instrumental, making music together.

1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 1320/2 A full consort of musike, who plaid still verie dolefull musike. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 262. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Consort*, a company, or a company of Musitions together. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Employment* vi, Lord place me in thy consort; give one strain To my poore reed. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 320 The ignorant consort of trivial Fidlers. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 160/1 A Consort is many Musitians playing on several Instruments. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* I. (1747) 22 Each Consort vy'd by turns Which with most Melody shou'd charm our Ears.

5. A musical entertainment in which a number of performers take part: = CONCERT 4.

1671 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) II. 357 Sir Joseph .. gave us.. a handsome supper, and after supper a consort of music. 1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 258 There's not a Night passes without foure or five hundred Consorts of Musick, in several parts of the Town. 1708 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 126 A Consort of Musick in ye Theatre. 1727 *Farley's Exeter Frnl.* 24 Mar., At the large Musical Room..will be held a Consort of Vocal and Instrumental Musick. 1774 MRS. DELANY *Let.* 16 Sept., I had rather hear it than any of their modern Operas and Consorts.

6. *attrib.*

1607 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.*, To this consort-rome resort none but the children of Phœbus (poets and musitions). 1611 MORLEY (*title*), The First Booke of Consort Lessons. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 278 In that Music which we call broken-music or consort-music, some consorts of instruments are sweeter than others. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* II. 91 The Viol (usually called) de Gambo, or Consort Viol. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 69 In movements of Consort-Musick.

Consort (kɒ·nsŏ·ɹt), *v.* [Found first in end of 16th c. The origin and early history are obscure and complicated. It is possible that the different senses had two or even three different origins. Thus, branch I was app. formed on CONSORT *sb.*[1], with the notion of 'act as a consort to'. Branch II cannot be separated from a simple verb SORT, very common from *c* 1570 onwards in all the senses 3–6 below. In sense 3 there was obviously sometimes association with L. *sors, sortem*, F. *sort* lot, fate, destiny. Branch III is intimately associated with CONSORT *sb.*[2], branch II. But even if thus originally distinct, the senses appear to have been considered as belonging to one word, and to have mutually influenced each other, for some uses combine the different ideas: cf. 4, 5, with 1; 7 with 3, 5, 6. Cf. also obs. It. *consortare* 'to consort together' (Florio, 1611), f. *consorte* mate, consort. There were also med.L. vbs. *consortare*,

-ari, to lie adjacent, have common boundaries. No trace of the vb. appears in French, Old or New.]

I. †1. *trans.* To accompany, keep company with; to escort, attend. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 178 Sweet health and faire desires consort your grace. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XVI. iv, Ten thousand voluntary men unprest Consort him. 1615 — *Foure Prentises* Wks. 1874 II. 217 Wilt thou consort me, beare me company. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VIII. 389 They in golden thrones Consorted other Deities, replete with passions. 1618 — *Hesiod's Georg.* I. 309 Ill-complexion'd Spight Shall consort all the miserable plight Of men then living. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 12 The sayd ship consorting another of a hundred tonnes.

†2. To be a consort or spouse to, to espouse; to have sexual commerce with. *Obs.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* I. 429 And such as may consort with grace So dear a daughter of so great a race. 1618 — *Hesiod's Bk. Days* 46 The great Twentieth day Consort thy wife.

II. 3. To associate in a common lot, to sort together (persons or things). Const. *with*.

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 65 The other sort of souldiers are strangers, and are consorted for yeares or monethes to serue. 1593 DONNE *Sat.* i. (R.), In this ..wooden chest, Consorted with these few books, let me lie In prison. 1596 M. ROYDON *Elegy* in *Spenser's Wks.* (Globe) 569/1 Consort me quickly with the dead. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. (1851) 29 As it were consorted in the same destiny with the decrease and fall of vertue. 1833 T. HAMILTON *Men & Mann. Amer.* I. vi. 147 He is consorted involuntarily with people to whom he is bound by no tie. 1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Th. Another Life* (1857) 178 The heterogeneous elements .. consorted within the animal organization. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 333 Atheism, with which it [Arminianism] was consorted in popular language.

†4. *refl.* To associate *oneself* (*with*), to keep company. *Obs.* (Cf. CONSORTED, quot. 1588.)

1594 J. KING *Ionas* (1618) 136 They had entertained and consorted themselues with disobedient Ionas. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. vi, That you can consort yourselves with such poor Seam-rent Fellows. 1607 DEKKER *Westw. Hoe* I. Wks. 1873 II. 287 Your consorting your selfe with Noble men..hath vndone vs. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts N. T.* 209, I have written to you..not to consort yourselves in the company of inordinate Christians. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* (1727) § 212 When he begins to consort himself with men, and thinks himself one.

5. *intr.* To associate, to join or keep company.

1588–98 HACKLUYT *Voy.* I. II. 222 All these consorted to goe to Goa together, and I determined to goe with them, and caused a palanchine to be made for me of canes. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts N. T.* 141 Consorting in their frugal and temperate meales. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 170 To consort together. 1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* I. 33 So we consorted here as seemed best. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Saadi* Wks. (Bohn) I. 472 Men consort in camp and town, But the poet dwells alone. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 195 O friend, who makest warm my wintry world, And wise my heaven, if there we consort too!

b. Const. *with*; also of ships.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids, N.* III. ii. 386 They..must for aye consort with black-browd night. 1605 — *Macb.* II. iii. 141 Let's not consort with them. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xvii. 4. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 954 If Death Consort with thee, Death is to mee as Life. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. 39 We sailed from hence .. we consorted, because Captain Yanky..was afraid the French would take away his Bark. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 ¶ 10, I consorted with none that looked into books. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 314 [He] kept loose company and consorted with actors. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 609 They consorted with Lutherans.

c. To have intercourse with. (? related to 2.)

c 1600 *Timon* I. v. (1842) 18 Louelie Venus sported And with Mars consorted. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 108 He ceased to consort with her. 1886 *Law Times* LXXXI. 178/2 The damages he has sustained by some man consorting with his wife.

6. To accord, agree, harmonize: a. *to*; b. *with*.

1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* I. 447 Neither time Nor place consorted to my mind. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* vii. 25 A godly young woman .. well consorting to himselfe and his Sonne. 1854 SYD. DOBELL *Balder* XVI. 67 So that like to like consort.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* iv. (1664) 55 Sorrow carries too pale a visage, to consort with his Claret Deity. 1634 R. H. *Salerne's Regim.* Pref. 2 That which consorts with their Nature. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xiv. 364 The decoration of the poetry, consorting .. with the rural simplicity of the subject. 1866 MILL in *Edin. Rev.* CXXIII. 362 It did not consort with his idea of scientific government.

III. [Cf. CONSORT *sb.*[2] II.]

†7. To combine in musical harmony; to play, sing or sound together. (*trans.* and *intr.*) *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 70 All that pleasing is to living eare Was there consorted in one harmonee. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 51 Heere's my fiddlesticke, heere's that shall make you daunce. Come consort. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. (1641) 43/2 Suffer, at least, to my sad dying voyce, My dolefull fingers to consort their noise. 1616 DRUMM. *Hymn True Happiness*, To haue the wit and will Consorting in one straine. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Easter* iii, Consort both heart and lute, and twist a song Pleasant and long. 1662 J. TATHAM *Aqua Tri.* 3 The Watermen who are continually in action, consort into this Song, being set for three parts. 1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 48 If the Length of *A* be to that of *B* as 3 to 2, and consequently the Vibrations as 2 to 3, their Sounds will consort in a Fifth. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 88 He had an harpsichord at his bed-chamber-door, which a friend touched to his voice. But he cared not for a set of masters to consort it with him.

†Consortable, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. vb. + -ABLE.] Capable of consorting together or of being consorted; companionable, comparable.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* 98 (T.) A good conscience, and a good courtier, are consortable. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton.* 23 In the growth of their Fortunes the Duke was a little the swifter and much the greater .. Therin I must confesse much more consortable to Charles Brandon.

†Consorta·tion. *Obs. rare.* [f. CONSORT *v.* + -ATION.] Consorting or keeping company.

1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 205 Those I had .. sworn almost adoration unto, consortation and lasting amity with.

Consorted (kǫnsǭ·ɹtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONSORT *v.* + -ED[1].] Associated, leagued; united as consorts.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 260 There did I see that low spirited Swaine .. sorted and consorted ..with a Wench. 1593 — *Rich. II*, v. vi. 15 Two of the dangerous consorted Traitors. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 50 He [Adam] with his consorted Eve, The storie heard attentive. 1747 COLLINS *Ode to Liberty* Epode ii. 23 The Chiefs .. Hear their consorted Druids sing Their triumphs. 1882 W. BALLANTINE *Experiences* XXXVIII. 365 They were a curiously consorted pair.

†b. Tuned in harmony, harmonious. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* XI. 211 Seven appassionated shepheards, all keeping the pace of their foot by their voice, and sundry consorted instruments they held in their arms.

Consorter (kǫnsǭ·ɹtəɹ). *rare.* [f. CONSORT *v.* + -ER[1].] One who consorts; an associate.

c 1556 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* Records II. II. XXXII. Their coadjutors, counsellors, consorters, procurers, abetters, and maintainers.

Consortial (kǫnsǭ·ɹʃăl), *a.* [ad. It. *consorziale*, in mod.F. *consortial*, f. It. *consorzio*, L. *consorti-um* (see below) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a consortium, association, or union.

1881 [see CONSORTIUM].

Consortier, obs. form of CONCERTEER.

Consorting (kǫnsǭ·ɹtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONSORT *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CONSORT; agreeing, associating, etc.

1611 FLORIO, *Consorteria*, partnership, consorting together, society. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 295 Such a sweet consorting of a man's spirit and behaviour to all variety of occasions. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) 174 Likeness is the greatest Indearment of Love .. We see this..in the voluntary consortings of animals.

Consorting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That consorts; according, associating, etc.

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix. 205 Let me that joy in these consorting greets And glory in these honours done to Ned, Yield thanks for all these favours to my son.

Consortion (kǫnsǭ·ɹʃən). *Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. *consortiōn-em* fellowship, partnership, consort, f. *consort-em* CONSORT *sb.*[1]: see -ION.]

1. Consorting or keeping company with others; intercourse.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* II. 9 Be critical in thy consortion. *Ibid.* (1756) 95 The consortion of men, whereby they become better or worse. 1886 J. PAYNE tr. *Boccaccio's Decam.* I. 14 Converse and consortion with the sick.

2. Of states: Alliance, union in action.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 445 A combination of the northern states on a basis favourable to their eventual freedom and consortion.

Conso·rtish, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. CONSORT *sb.*[1] + -ISH: cf. *clannish*.] Like consorts.

a 1845 HOOD *Legend Navarre* xii, No couple ever got so right consort-ish Within two hours—a courtship rather shortish.

Consortism (kǫnsǭ·ɹtiz'm). *Biol.* [f. CONSORT *sb.*[1] + -ISM.] The practice of being consorts: in *Biol.* the association or union during life of two plants, or animals, or of a plant and animal, each of which is dependent on the other for its existence or well-being. In the case of animals more commonly called SYMBIOSIS.

1880 *Jrnl. Linnæan Soc.* XVIII. 148 This process tends to explain the nature of the consortism of the fungal and algal elements in the autonomous lichen. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 266 (*Parasitism*) The fungi which are concerned in the constitution of lichens maintain with the algal components throughout life relations of consortism. *Ibid.* 268 Symbiosis .. the consortism of organisms in such fashion that mutual services are rendered sufficient to make the alliance profitable..to the whole community of organisms.

‖ Consortium (kǫnsǭ·ɹʃiŭm). [L. *consortium* partnership, f. *consors* CONSORT. Thence It. *consorzio* and OF. *consorce*.] Partnership, association.

1881 H. A. WEBSTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 466/2 (*Italy*) The law [of 1874] united the six banks into a *consorzio* or union, bound, if required, to furnish to the national exchequer bank-notes to the value of 1,000,000,000 lire manufactured and renewed at their common expense; but by the law of 7th April 1881..the consortium of the banks came to a close on the 30th June 1881, and the consortial notes actually current are formed into a direct national debt.

†Conso·rtive, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. CONSORT *v.* + -IVE.] ? Adapted for 'consort' (*sb.*[2] 3); fit for playing in concert.

1654 CHARLETON *Physiol.* 358 Other scarce Consortive Instruments, such as the Virginalls and Lute.

†Conso·rtment. *Obs. rare.* [f. CONSORT *v.* + -MENT.] Association as consorts or partners.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiii. (1616) 205 The imagination .. which plotteth treaties, consortments and capitulations with the enemie. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 296 To keepe the consortment exactly in all poynts. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 297 The spirit of fraternal consortment.

Consortship (kǫ·nsǭɹtˌʃip). Now *rare.* [f. CONSORT *sb.*[1] + -SHIP.]

1. The state or position of a consort or associate; association, fellowship, partnership.

1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 182 That it was himselfe who had receiued the benefit, in being admitted to the consortship of his armes. 1682 tr. *Erastus' Treat. Excomm.* 67 The Apostle directs Good men to shun all Consortship with Ill.

2. *spec.* **†a.** Partnership in office. *Obs.*

1632 LE GRYS tr. *Vell. Pater.* 317 Raised to..the Consortship with him of the Tribuniciall power. 1677 R. CARY *Chronol.* II. I. § I. XIII. 125 She .. would not admit him to a Consortship in Government.

b. Partnership in marriage; the position of consort.

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* IV. i. (1654) 292 Thus .. must the parent either keep his virgin, or labour for the provision of a meete consortship. 1865 MCLENNAN *Prim. Marriage* iv. 63 A permanent consortship.

c. *Naut.* See quots. and CONSORT *sb.*[1] 2.

1592 LD. BURLEIGH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. IV. 104 When two or more ships do joyne in consortship together, then whatsoever is gotten in that consortship is to be divided tonne for tonne, and man for man. *a* 1649 WINTHROP *Hist. New Eng.* (1853) I. 3 Articles of consortship were drawn up between the said captains and masters. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. 223 The 25th Day Capt. Davis and Captain Swan broke off Consortships. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* (1718) 2 We weigh'd from Kingroad .. in consortship with the Dutchess. 1868 H. D. GRANT *Rep. Wrecking in Bahamas* 36 Consortship is an agreement between two vessels to share according to terms agreed on beforehand, in whatever salvage they may earn during their..voyages.

†Consoude, now **Consound** (kǫnsɑu·nd), *sb. Herb.* Forms: 1 **consolde**, 3–5 **consoude**, **-sowde**, 5 **-saude**, 6– **consound**. [a. OF. *consolde, consoulde, consoude* (this also mod.F.):—L. *consolida*, so called app. f. L. *consolidāre* to make solid or firm, on account of its attributed virtues: cf. COMFREY. *Consound* is a 16th c. corruption parallel to that in the verb (see next).]

A herb to which healing virtues were attributed; the plant so called by the Romans is generally supposed to have been the comfrey (*Symphytum officinale*). But the mediæval herbalists distinguished three species, *C. major, media*, and *minor*, which they identified as the Comfrey, Bugle (*Ajuga reptans*) and Daisy (*Bellis perennis*) respectively. The field Larkspur was also called *Consolida regia* or *regalis*, King's Consound; whence Linnæus's specific name *Delphinium Consolida*.

The name *Solidago* was a mediæval synonym of *Consolida*, whence 'Consound' has also sometimes been erroneously used as a book-name of species of the composite genus to which *Solidago* is now applied, or of *Senecio* confounded with it.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 350 Do him þis to læcedome..consolde, orgeot mid ealaþ, do haliz wæter. [*c* 1265 *Voc. Names Pl.* in Wr.-Wülcker 555/3 *Chaudes Herbes .. Consolida*, i. consoude, i. daiseie.] *c* 1350 *Med. MS.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 357 And smal consowde wt̄ yᵉ whyte flour. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 645/34 *Nomina herbarum .. Hec concilida*, consaude. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 575/7 *Consolida*, consowde. [*c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 45 *Consolida minor*..gall. *le petite consoude*, angl. waysegle uel bonwort uel brosewort.] 1578 LYTE, *Dodoens* I. XC. 133 Consolida media: in English Middell Consounde, or Middle Comfery, and Bugle. *Ibid.* I. XCIX. 141 Solidago Sarracenica, and Consolida Sarracenica ..in English Sarrasines Consounde, or Sarrasines Comfery. *Ibid.* II. XV. 165 The wilde [Larkes spurre]..is now called in Latine Consolida regia aut regalis: in English Kings Consounde. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 275 The Greekes imposed vpon it the name Symphytum, i. Consound. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) v, *Consolida*..The herb comfrey, or consound. 1807 *Compl. Farmer* (ed. 5), *Consound*, a provincial term applied to bugle.

†Consoude, consou·nd, *v. Obs.* In 4–5 **consoude**, **-sowde**. [ME. *consoude*, a. OF. **consouder, consoder* (Godefroy), L. *consolidāre* to CONSOLIDATE; in 16th c. like the simple ME. vb. *soude* (F. *souder*, L. *solidare*), assimilated by 'popular etymology' to the adj. *sound* whole: see SOUND *v.*[3]]

trans. To heal, join together (wounds, fractures); = CONSOLIDATE *v.* 4.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 48 (MS. A) Þe boon may neuere wiþ verri consolidacion be consowdid. *Ibid.*, To heele & consowde þe wounde. 1586 tr. *Vigo's Wks.* 278 The medicine written in the former Chapter, which consoundeth bones.

Hence **Consou·(n)ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 44 (MS. A) He leide to þilke prickynge a consowdynge oynement. *Ibid.* 66 In streynynge of blood & consowdynge [*MS. B.* consoudynge] of þe veyne. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. XXXI. 42 Fit consounding plaisters upon the greeued place.

†Consouder. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ER.] That which consolidates; a 'consolidative' medicine.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* Contents 6 Of glutinatiuis & consolidatiuis, þat buþ closeres & cónsouderes.

Consound: see CONSOUDE.

Consow(n)yng: see CONSONE *v.*

Conspe·cies. [f. CON- + SPECIES: cf. *congener*.] In *pl.* Fellow species of a genus.

1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xi. (1866) I. 209 The coordinate species of the same genus may be called Conspecies. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 240 Sub-species, or as Mr. Seebohm names them, con-species.

Conspecific (kɒnspɪ·sɪ·fɪk), *a.* [f. prec. after *specific.*] Of the same species, specifically identical (though perhaps differing as varieties).

1859 Asa Gray in W. G. Farlow *Mem.* 41 The idea of the descent of all similar or conspecific individuals from a common stock. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 451 The Bamboo..in the woods of Imerina proves to be conspecific with that of the interior of Bourbon.

† **Conspect.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *conspectus*: see Conspectus.]

1. *Astrol.* = Aspect.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* viii. x. (1495) 314 By rysynge and downe goynge and conspect and syghte of thyse xij sygnes of the Zodiacus, that ben also callyd Domus, houses, dyuers and wonderfull chaungynges fall.

2. View, sight.

1548 Hall *Chron.* (1809) 241 These armies thus liyng the one in the conspect and vewe of the other.

† **Conspe·ctable,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ppl. stem *conspect-* (see next): cf. *aspectable, respectable.*] Easy to be seen, obvious.

1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Conspectable*, easy to be seen. Hence 1755 in Johnson. 1822 Eliza Nathan *Langreath* II. 270 'It won't do. Your artifice is too conspectable', cried the enraged Griselda.

† **Conspe·ction.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *conspection* or ad. late L. *conspectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *conspect-* ppl. stem of *conspic-ĕre* to behold.] The action of looking at or beholding.

1611 Cotgr., *Conspection*, a conspection, seeing, beholding. 1654 Charleton *Physiol.* 367 The Aphonia..or Defect of Voice, which hath sometimes .. been observed to invade men, upon the Conspection of Wolves.

† **Conspectu·ity.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [app. a humorous or random formation from L. *conspectu-s* sight, view.] Faculty of sight, vision.

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. i. 70 What harme can your beesome Conspectuities gleane out of this charracter.

‖ **Conspectus** (kɒnspe·ktʊs). [a. L. *conspectus* a looking at, view, survey, f. *conspicĕre* to look at attentively.]

1. A general view or comprehensive survey (with the mind's eye).

1836-7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xxvi. (1859) II. 150 Unless you have descended from a conspectus of the whole face to a detailed examination of its parts. 1879 M. Pattison *Milton* ii. 19 To get at a conspectus of the general current of affairs rather than to study minutely a single period.

2. More usually *concr.* A tabulation of particulars or details presenting a general view of them; a synopsis, digest.

1838-9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* II. viii. II. § 65. 363 A compilation by Clessius, purporting to be a conspectus of the publications of the xvith century. 1864 Bowen *Logic* vi. 168. I have brought together in the preceding Conspectus the principal technicalities and rules in the Aristotelic doctrine.

Conseracyon, obs. f. Conspiration.

† **Conspergate,** *v.* Irregular by-form of next.

1623 Cockeram, *Conspergate*, to sprinkle, to scatter.

† **Consperge,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *conspergĕre* to besprinkle, f. *con-* + *spargĕre* to sprinkle.] *trans.* To sprinkle, strew all over, 'pepper'.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 234 One side conserged with little red spots.

Consperse (kɒnspɜ·ɪs), *a.* [ad. L. *conspers-us*, pa. pple. of *conspergĕre*: see prec.] Sprinkled; *spec.* in *Entomol.*, thickly strewn or 'peppered' with minute punctures or dots.

† **Conspe·rsion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *conspersiōn-em* a sprinkling, strewing; also *concr.* paste, dough (Tertullian), n. of action f. *conspergĕre*: see prec.]

1. The action of sprinkling.

1572 Forrest *Theophilus* 1077 (in *Anglia*), He magnyfyed God .. With tearys owt of his iyen conspersyon. 1637 Bp. Hall *Serm. Exeter* 24 Aug., The Church yard of it should require no other hallowing but by simple conspersion. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. vi. § 34 The Conspersion and washing the doorposts with the blood of a lamb.

2. *concr.* Dough, paste. [Cf. Vulg. 1 Cor. v. 7 *ut sitis nova conspersio.*]

1607 Bp. Andrewes *Serm.* II. 220 That we .. make ourselves of that conspersion whereof Christ is our firstfruits. 1651-3 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* (1678) 68 He must purge the old Leaven, and make us a new Conspersion.

Consphæ·rate, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *con-* together + *sphæra* sphere + -ate².] Associated with the spheres; ensphered together.

1855 Bailey *Mystic* 7 Amid consphærate harmonies.

† **Conspicable,** *a. Obs.* [ad. (late) L. *conspicābil-is* visible, remarkable, f. *conspicārī* to see, descry.] That may be beheld, visible; easily seen, evident, conspicuous.

1579 Twyne *Phisicke agst. Fortune* I. xxx. 42 b, The errour .. is not therefore the lesse, but rather the greater, and more conspicable. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* v. 135 In this conspicable and sensible world. 1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Conspicable*, evident, that may easily be seen.

Conspicious, conspictious, erroneous ff. Conspicuous.

Conspicuity (kɒnspɪkiū·ɪti). Now *rare.* [f. Conspicu-ous + -ity.] = Conspicuousness.

1601 Bp. W. Barlow *Defence* 37 For all her glorious conspicuitie. 1665 Glanvill *Sceps. Sci.* 115 If this definition be clearer..Midnight may vie for conspicuity with Noon. 1794 U. Price *Ess. Picturesque* 138 The general passion for distinctness and conspicuity. 1878 Stanford *Symb. Christ* i. 23 He stands in lone conspicuity, as if he had no earthly Connexions.

† **Conspicuo·sity.** *Obs.* = prec.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* vi. 254 The austiere conspicuosity of the sabulous and stony Desarts.

Conspicuous (kɒnspi·kiuˌəs), *a.* [f. L. *conspicu-us* visible, striking + -ous.]

1. Clearly visible, easy to be seen, obvious or striking to the eye.

1545 Raynold *Byrthe Mankynde* Hh vij, These vaynes doo appeare more conspicuous and notable to the eyes. 1592 R. D. tr. *Hypnerotomachia* 97 Hils couered ouer with green trees of a conspicuous thicknes. 1667 Pepys *Diary* (1879) IV. 415 These Rogues .. to be hung in some conspicuous place in the town, for an example. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iv. 545 A Rock Of Alablaster, pil'd up to the Clouds, Conspicuous farr. 1808 Scott *Marm.* II. xi, Conspicuous by her veil and hood. 1840 Macaulay *Clive* 47 Conspicuous in the ranks of the little army.

2. Obvious to the mental eye, plainly evident; attracting notice or attention, striking; hence, eminent, remarkable, noteworthy.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Conspicuous*, easie to be seene, excellent. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. x. 44 To be Conspicuous, that is to say, to be known for Wealth .. or any eminent Good, is Honourable. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 209 Frankfurt—a city so conspicuous for its loyalty to the imperial house. 1876 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* I. i. iii. 131 Sultan Soliman, who plays so conspicuous a part in Tasso's celebrated Poem.

b. Phr. *Conspicuous by its absence.*

1859 Ld. J. Russell *Addr. Electors of Lond.*, Among the defects of the Bill, which were numerous, one provision was conspicuous by its presence, and one by its absence. 1859 — *Sp. at Lond. Tavern* 15 Apr., I alluded to it as 'a provision conspicuous by its absence,' a turn of phraseology which is not an original expression of mine, but is taken from one of the greatest historians of antiquity. [Tacitus *Ann.* III. 76.] 1875 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* xv. (ed. 5) 287 Those monuments which do exist are just sufficient to make the absence of all others more conspicuous. 1878 W. A. Wright *Note on Shaks. Jul. C.* II. i. 70 Cassius had married Junia, Brutus' sister..At her funeral in A.D. 22 the images of Brutus and Cassius were conspicuous by their absence, or as Tacitus (*Ann.* iii. 76) puts it, 'sed praefulgebant..eo ipso quod effigies eorum non visebantur'.

Conspicuously (kɒnspi·kiuˌəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In a conspicuous manner.

1626 J. Kennedy (*title*) The Historie of Calanthrop and Lvcilla, conspicuously demonstrating the Mutabilities of Fortune in their Loues. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxx. 177 How conspicuously soever he shine in the Common-wealth. *a* 1732 Gay *Fables* II. xi. 30 In foremost rank the coward placed, Is more conspicuously disgraced. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 417 The next year is conspicuously a year of deaths. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 837/1 From the present exhibition their works are conspicuously absent.

Conspicuousness (kɒnspi·kiuˌəsnés). [f. as prec. + -ness.] Conspicuous state or quality.

1661 Boyle *Style Scriptures* Ep. Ded., Their Writings attract More Readers by the Author's Conspicuousnesse. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* I. xx. § 5 The forwardness and conspicuousness of the sharp armorial forms. 1885 F. Temple *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* iv. 120 The beauty of flowers is far more than mere conspicuousness of colours.

† **Conspirable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Conspire + -able.] ? Capable of breathing together.

1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 335 That the whole Body was expirable, and conspirable.

Conspiracious, var. of Conspiratious, *Obs.*

Conspiracy (kɒnspi·răsi). [f. L. *conspīrātio* Conspiration, with substitution of the ending -acy q.v. A single example of *conspiratie* in 16th c. F. is given by Godefroy.]

1. The action of conspiring; combination of persons for an evil or unlawful purpose.

c 1386 Chaucer *Monk's T.* 621 Brutus and Cassius .. Ful prively hath made conspiracie Agains this Julius in subtil wise. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 5 Enpresoned falslich .. by fals conspiracie. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* v. i, Made a partner in conspiracie. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. i. 301 Open-ey'd Conspiracie His time doth take. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 751 Combin'd In bold conspiracy against Heav'ns King. *a* 1832 Bentham *Just. & Codif. Petit.* Wks. 1843 V. 485 In the very import of the word conspiracy is therefore included the conspiracy to do a bad thing. 1841-4 Emerson *Ess., Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 20 Society everywhere is in conspiracy against the manhood of every one of its members.

b. *Law.*

1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. xi. 275 The crime of conspiracy consists in the agreement of two or more persons to do an illegal act, or to do a lawful act by unlawful means.

2. (with *a* and *pl.*) A combination of persons for an evil or unlawful purpose; an agreement between two or more persons to do something criminal, illegal, or reprehensible (especially in relation to treason, sedition, or murder); a plot.

c 1386 Chaucer *Doctor's T.* 149 Whan schapen was al this conspiracye Fro poynt to poynt. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. lxxxvi. 64 Hauynge knowlege of the sayde conspiracy. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 34 Fearing greater deceytes and conspiracies. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 170, I hould here is a conspiracie by Travers and Frost and his daughter. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II. (1843) 66/2 In all conspiracies there must be great secrecy. 1782 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* II. 81 A secret conspiracy had been formed against his person and government. 1839 James *Louis XIV*, I. 105 Rumours of a conspiracy became general.

† b. A body or band of conspirators. *Obs.*

1555 Eden *Decades* 53 The captayne of this conspiracie was slayne. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* lxiv. 2 Conspiracie ..may bee taken as well for a companye that consult about mischeef; as for the mischeef itself they have devysed. 1600 Holland *Livy* VII. 279 Urged by those of the conspiracie [*ab conjuratis*].

3. *fig.* Union or combination (of persons or things) for one end or purpose; harmonious action or effort; = Conspiration 3. (In a good or neutral sense.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

1538 Starkey *England* I. i. 11 That thys cyvyle lyfe was ..a conspyracy in honesty and vertue. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* III. 382 (D.) So is the conspiracy of her several graces, held best together to make one perfect figure of beauty. *a* 1677 Barrow *Wks.* (1830) I. 191 There will be a conspiracy and faithful correspondence between our mind and our tongue. 1691-8 Norris *Pract. Disc.* 229 To discern this Harmony and beautiful conspiracy of things. 1847 Emerson *Ode to Beauty* Wks. (Bohn) I. 450 All that's good and great with thee Works in close conspiracy.

Conspirant (kɒnspaɪə·rănt), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [a. F. *conspirant*, pr. pple. of *conspirer*, used as adj. and sb.]

A. *adj.* Conspiring. B. *sb.* A conspirator.

1603 Harsnet *Pop. Impost.* 19 With all other Conspirants in any badde practice. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* v. iii. 135, Conspirant 'gainst this high illustrious Prince. 1880 Swinburne *Studies in Song* 142 The winds of heaven have all one evil will Conspirant even as hearts of kings to slay.

Conspiration (kɒnspirē·ʃən). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [a. F. *conspiration* (13th c.), ad. L. *conspirātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *conspīrāre* to Conspire.]

† 1. The action of conspiring; = Conspiracy 1.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27662 (Cott.) O nith cums..conspiraciun [*Cott. Gath. MS.* Als of enuy comes..conspiraciones]. 1388 Wyclif *2 Chron.* xxxiii. 24 His seruauntis hadden swore to gyder [MS. 116, *c* 1430 bi conspiracioun had sworyn] agens hym. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xlvi. 175 How Subyon ..made conspyracyoun ayenste her for to take her and haue her to his wyff. 1528 Roy *Sat.*, Cruell Kayface, full of crafty conspiracion. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* lxxxiii. 6 Annot. 415 The conjunction and continual conspiration of the enemies of God. 1802 *Ann. Reg.* 178 The best concerted plans of conspiration.

† 2. A conspiracy, plot; = Conspiracy 2. *Obs.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxvi. 5 Conspiracyons of oure foes. 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 282 The .. conspiracyons made and wrought there .. ayenst your Hyghnes. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xxiii. 13 They were aboute xl which had made this conspiracion. *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. iii. 43 You would see a more dangerous Conspiration. *c* 1850 J. Churchill *Schiller's Wallenst. Camp* xi. (Bohn) 167 'Tis a conspiration—a plot, I say!

3. *fig.* Conspiring, joint aspiration and effort, for one end or purpose; = Conspiracy 3.

1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* 79 A conspiration of all faculties. *a* 1711 Ken *Serm.* Wks. (1838) 113 Gracious persons..in whose hearts there is a conspiration of all the graces of His Holy Spirit. 1836-7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* v. (1859) I. 84 All together form, by their harmonious conspiration, a healthy whole. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 545 One confession of faith, one conspiration of sanctity.

4. *attrib.*

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 10 You of this conspiration house.

† **Conspira·tious, -acious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.: see -tious.] Addicted to conspiring.

1652 Sparke *Scint. Altaris* (1663) 486 Witness their conspiracious assemblies.

† **Conspirative,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *conspīrāt-* ppl. stem of *conspīrāre* to Conspire: see -ive.] Pertaining to swearing together.

1579 J. Stubbes *Gaping Gulf* C ij b, Absolueth aforehand all conspiratif oathes.

Conspirator (kɒnspi·rătəɹ). [ME. and AF. *conspiratour* = F. *conspirateur*, ad. L. *conspirātōr-em.* The Eng. is now conformed in spelling, but not in pronunciation, to L. *conspīrātor.*]

One who conspires; one engaged in a conspiracy; one who conspires with others to commit treason.

1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* III. iv. (1483) 53 Traytours and conspyratours weren with yow enterlacid to geders. 1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* I. 42 To bewraye the rest of the conspiratours. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 237 Away then, come, seeke the Conspirators. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* (1869) II. xliii. 612 The conspirators were detected and seized. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 392 Like women employed by Cicero to worm out the secret of conspirators. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 416 A conspirator succeeds or dies.

Conspiratorial (kɒnspi·rătō·ɹiăl), *a. rare.* [f. as next + -al.] Pertaining to or characteristic of conspirators or conspiracy.

1855 Dickens *Dorrit* I. xxv, To unite [glasses] in a general conspiratorial clink. 1859 G. Meredith *R. Feverel* I. vii. 111 A fearful conspiratorial frown, that would not have disgraced Guido Fawkes. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Apr. 5/2 [He] has a great round Russian face, strong, conspiratorial.

Conspiratory (kɒnspi·rătəri), *a. rare.* [f. Conspirator on L. type **conspīrātōri-us*: see -ory.] Pertaining to conspirators or to conspiracy.

1801 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 98 Can it be said ..of conspiratory clubs that they are capricious. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 625 Conspiratory circles were formed.

Conspiratress (kɒnspi·rătrés). [f. Conspirator: see -ess. Cf. next.] A female conspirator.

1760-85 Walpole *Lett. to H. Mann* (F. Hall). 1873 *St. Paul's Mag.* II. 351 Raffaella .. had become a conspiratress from sheer fun. 1881 D. C. Murray *Joseph's Coat* II. xix. 142 The two conspiratresses salved their consciences.

†Conspiratrice. *Obs.* (exc. as F.) [a. F. *conspiratrice*, fem. of *conspirateur*.] =prec.

1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Soule* I. xxxviii. (1859) 42 This vile thryfty fals conspyratrice. [1891 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 126 Many of the young conspiratrices (a word coined by the French) of 20 years of age.]

Conspire (kŏnspəi·ɹ), *v.* [a. F. *conspire-r* (15th c. in Littré) (=Pr. *cospirar*, Sp. *conspirar*, It. *conspirare*), ad. L. *conspīrāre* lit. 'to breathe together', whence, 'to accord, harmonize, agree, combine or unite in a purpose, plot mischief together secretly'.]

1. *intr.* To combine privily for an evil or unlawful purpose; to agree together to do something criminal, illegal, or reprehensible (*esp.* to commit treason or murder, excite sedition, etc.); to plot. Const. *with, against, to do* something, † *that.*

1382 Wyclif *John* ix. 22 The Iewis hadden conspirid, that if ony man knowlechide him Crist, he schulde be don out of the synagoge. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prioress' T.* 113 The Iewes have conspired This innocent out of this world to enchace. *?a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 12 Syr Cayphas & his companye Conspirne Jesus to anoye. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* I. ii. 9 Brute founde many Troyans .. with the whiche he conspyred. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 89 b, Whiche confedered togyder hath conspyred to destroye our soules. 1602 Rowlands *Greene's Ghost* 32 They conspired how to make a breach in his pocket. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xxxvii. 18 They conspired against him, to slay him. 1671 Milton *Samson* 892 An impious crew Of men conspiring to uphold their state By worse than hostile deeds. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* III. 94 When kingly power conspired with papal craft To plot and perpetrate that massacre. 1848 Lytton *Harold* II. ii, Princes conspire against me.

† **b.** Said of a single person (the notion of combination being lost sight of): To plot secretly, contrive. *Obs.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 232 Within his herte he gan conspire. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 27 Thus then he conspyred in hys wyll One after another for to kyll. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* x, For thou art so possess'd with murderous hate That 'gainst thyself thou stick'st not to conspire. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 70 But to be Menelaus, I would conspire against Destiny.

2. *trans.* To plot, plan, devise, contrive (a criminal, evil, or hostile action).

a. with the end or purpose as *obj.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* xi. 19 Þat conterfeteþ disseites and Conspiret wronges. 1377 *Ibid. B.* x. 423 Dauid þat Vries deth conspired. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* iv. lxiii. 43 The Countree waxed wery of him, & conspyrid his deth. 1597 Daniel *Civ. Wares* v. i, The whil'st victorious Henry did conspire The wracke of Fraunce. 1681 E. Sclater *Serm. at Putney* 17 That conspire the subversion of Throne and Altar. 1725-6 Pope *Odyss.* xvi. 464 Thus smooth he ended, yet his death conspir'd. 1805 Southey *Madoc in Azt.* iv, Your fall and mine do they alike conspire.

b. with the action as *obj.*

1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 34 Preamb., By dyvers feetis betwen theym conseyved and conspired. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* (1618) 6 Conspire against him most dangerous enterprises. 1857 S. Osborn *Quedah* ii. 23 The present attack had been patiently conspired and prearranged at Malacca.

† **c.** *pass.* with clause. *Obs.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 81 Sinon, whiche made was here espie Withinne Troie, as was conspired. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 486 Yt ys conspyryd to reward thy falsnes.

3. *intr.* To combine in action or aim; to act in purposive combination, union, or harmony.

1538 Starkey *England* I. i. 19 The cyvyle lyfe ys a polytyke ordur of men conspyryng togyddur in vertue and honesty. 1570-6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 239 The Stour assisted by other streams that conspire with it. 1657 J. Smith *Myst. Rhet.* 350 Therefore must your labour conspire with my inventions. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 383 How God's converting Calls conspire With our Free-Wills, fond Men enquire? *a* 1763 J. Byrom *Hymn 'Christians awake'* iii, Th' angelic choir In songs of joy before unknown conspire. 1829 K. Digby *Broadst. Hon.* I. 251 When we reflect .. upon the jarring interests which are to be made to conspire. 1869 Tyndall *Notes on Light* § 479 The waves conspire or oppose each other according as their vibrations are in the same phase or in opposite phases.

b. To combine, concur, co-operate as by intention (so as to effect a certain result).

It ranges from what is explicitly *fig.* of 1 to a sense quite distinct from it.

1575 Laneham *Lett.* (1871) 43 Consider, how fully the Gods (az it seemed) had conspyred..too bestow theyr influencez & gyfts vpon her coourt. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* (1839) 376 The writers .. conspire to one and the same end, which is setting forth of the rights of the kingdom of God. 1670 Dryden *Tyrannic Love* Ded., All the Advantages of Mind and Body, and an Illustrious Birth, conspiring to render you an extraordinary Person. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 397 The Singers and Dancers could not conspire together into one Dance and Harmony, were they destitute of a Coryphæus. *a* 1711 Ken *Div. Love* Wks. (1838) 230 Thou dost..dispose all things..to conspire in thy glory. 1713 *Guardian* No. 135 All things conspire to make his sick bed grievous and uneasy. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* II. viii, All things conspired to give her the sense of freedom and solitude.

c. To combine as factors *in* (a product). *poet.*

1716 Addison *Poems Sev. Occas.*, O England's younger hope! in whom conspire The mother's sweetness, and the father's fire! 1888 Burgon *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. v. 1 In [him]..there conspired certain personal gifts of an altogether unique order.

† **4.** To concur or agree in spirit, sentiment, sense, tenor, testimony, assertion, etc. *Obs.*

1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 21 This place seemeth to conspyre with Plato. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. i. § 9 (1622) 197 The Apostle .. doth fully conspire and agree with the Prophet. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* iii. 85 All these Accounts, conspiring so together, make it certain. 1723 Pope *Let. to Digby* 10 Oct., I conspire in your sentiments .. wish for your company. 1737 Whiston *Josephus' Antiq.* Diss. i, Josephus .. conspires in his testimony with what is written in the Gospels.

† **5.** *trans.* To unite in producing; to concur to.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* VII. x. (1614) 702 Their blacke skinnes, white eyes, and cauterised ma[r]kes seem to conspire a dreadfull and gastly deformitie in their faces. 1650 Baxter *Saints' R.* I. vii. (1662) 104 All things..with us conspire the high praises of our great Deliverer. 1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 114 All which conspire the restitution of the integrity of health.

¶ **6.** It occurs with some reference to the etymological sense 'breathe or blow together', though scarcely as an independent meaning.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 23 Saule ys my name..whych conspyreth the dyscyplys with thretes and menaces·[cf. *Acts* IX. 1]. 1861 Temple & Trevor *Tannhäuser* 74 The buffeting gusts..conspire Conflicting breaths.

Conspired (kŏnspəi·ɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] **a.** Planned in concert, concerted. † **b.** Leagued together, confederated (*obs.*).

1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 148 Thurgh conspired tresoun. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* Pref., By no conspired agreement. 1618 Bolton *Florus* i. xvii. 50 So many, and so mighty conspired Nations.

† **Conspi·rement.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of conspiring; a conspiracy.

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 216 Suche a false conspirement ..God wolde not it were vnknowe.

Conspirer (kŏnspəi·rəɹ). Also 6 -our. [In 16th c. *conspirour*, a. AF. *conspirour* = OF. *conspireur*, f. *conspirer* (having the same form as if directly descended from L. *conspirātōr-em*).] One who conspires, a conspirator.

1539 Taverner *Gard. Wysed.* I. 29 b, A conspirour of my death and a traitour. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* IV. i. 91 Take no care: Who chafes, who frets, or where Conspirers are. 1678 *Roxb. Ballads* IV. 129 All Conspirers who seek to dethrone A King from his right.

Conspiring (kŏnspəi·rin), *vbl. sb.* [f. Conspire + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Conspire; plotting, conspiracy; concurrence, co-operation.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xiii. (1634) 622 What?.. doe wee thinke that hee praiseth a conspiring, whereby a few men being bound together, are severed from the whole body of the Church? 1651 Hobbes *Govt. & Soc.* v. § 6. 79 The conspiring of many wills to the same end. 1862 Sir J. B. Burke *Viciss. Families* Ser. III. 322 The King .. met those conspirings with demonstrations of equal energy.

Conspi·ring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That conspires; plotting, acting in concert, etc.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 148 The conspiring voyce of the people. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* I. II. cix, Your conspiring minds exactly agree. 1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Conspiring Powers* (in Mechanicks) are all such as act in direction not opposite to one another. 1753 N. Torriano *Gangr. Sore Throat* 57 What a multitude of conspiring Causes! 1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) I. vi. 228 The conspiring sovereigns who form the Holy Alliance.

Conspi·ringly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a conspiring manner; by secret plot; in concert.

1645 Milton *Tetrach.* (1851) 234 Either violently without mutuall consent .. or conspiringly by plot of lust. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 37. 164 All things are ordered together conspiringly into one.

‖ **Con spirito,** *Mus.*, with spirit: see Con *prep.*

† **Conspissate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *conspissāt-*, ppl. stem, f. *con-* + *spissāre* to thicken.] *trans.* To thicken, make dense, condense.

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. App. xiv, And that which doth conspissate active is. 1681 — in *Glanvill's Sadduc.* 45 Samuel by this having sufficiently conspissated his vehicle and fitted it to Sauls sight.

† **Conspissa·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *conspissātiōn-em*, n. of action: see prec.] Thickening; condensation.

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* ix. in Ashm. (1652) 176 By naturall conspysacyon Of thyngs dysseveryd, a dew redyntegracyon. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. App. xiii, For body's but this spirit, fixt, grosse by conspissation. 1694 Burthogge *Reason* 230 The Cold of the Night .. does much contribute to the Conspissation of the Spirits Vehicle.

† **Conspuated,** *pa. pple. Obs.*—°

1623 Cockeram, *Conspuated*, bespotted.

Conspue (kŏnspiū·), *v. nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *conspuĕre* to spit upon, bespit, f. *con-* + *spuĕre* to spit.] *trans.* To spit upon (in contempt).

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Sept. 376/1 The only thing criticism has to do with the Shakspeare-Bacon craze is to conspue it.

† **Conspurcate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *conspurcāt-us* pa. pple.: see next.] Defiled, polluted.

1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 1483/2, I am so sinfull and so conspurcate with many grieuous sinnes. 1619 W. Sclater *Expos.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 313 Neuer saw the Sunne a people more conspurcate with lust.

† **Conspurcate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *conspurcāt-*, ppl. stem of *conspurcāre* to defile, pollute, f. *con-* + *spurcāre* to befoul, f. *spurcus* unclean, dirty, foul.] *trans.* To defile, befoul, pollute. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1600 Abp. Abbot *Exp. Jonah* 340 When the Schoolmen had conspurcated and abused true Divinity with their filthiness. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 620 Its materials.. should be securely reposed, that Flyes may not conspurcate them. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. v. 64 A certain vestigium .. albeit greatly conspurcated or obliterated.

† **Conspurca·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. L. *conspurcāre*: see prec.] Defilement, pollution.

1616 Bullokar, *Conspurcation*, a defiling, or making foule. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 162 For so odious a conspurcation of our holy profession.

† **Consputa·tor.** *Obs.*—° [n. of action in L. form from *conspūtāre*: see next.] 'He that spits upon others' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

† **Conspu·te,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *conspūt-*, ppl. stem of *conspuĕre* (see Conspue), whence the freq. *conspūtāre*.] *trans.* To spit upon (in contempt).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 206 Chryst was abgecte, illuded and consputed.

Constabi·lity. *nonce-wd.* [ad. F. *connestabilité* (in the original): cf. Constable.] The office of constable; constableship.

1719 Ozell tr. *Misson's Mem.* 128 The King still creates a Constable for the Ceremony of the Coronation; but his Constability ceases immediately after the Ceremony is over.

Constable (kʌ·nstăb'l, kɒ·n-). Forms: 3 **cunestable,** 4–6 **conestable,** 4–7 **cunstable,** 5 **connestable, constabyle, -bylle, -bill, cunstabylle, konstabel,** 5–6 **constabulle, cunstabulle,** 6 **connestabul, connistable,** 7 **conistable,** 3– **constable.** [ME., a. OF. *cunestable, conestable* (mod.F. *connétable* = Pr. *conestable*, Sp. *condestable*, Pg. *condestavel*, It. *conestabile*), repr. late L. *comes stabulī* count or officer of the stable, marshal (in the Theodosian Code A.D. 438, Gregory of Tours 575), corresponding to the earlier *tribūnus stabulī* (Ammianus), whence later *comesta-, conestabulus*: Skeat quotes from a document under date 807, '*comes stabuli* quem corrupte *conestabulum* appellamus'. Other med.L. forms were *comestabilis, conestabilis*, etc.: see Du Cange. The early development of the sense, whereby the *comes stabuli*, from being the head groom of the stable, became the principal officer of the household of the Frankish kings, and of the great feudatories, and the field-marshal or commander-general of the army, had taken place before the word came into English; the development was parallel to that of *marshal*. The earlier English uses were simply taken over from French.]

1. *gen.* The chief officer of the household, court, administration, or military forces of a ruler.

a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 247 Wit þe husbonde godes cunestable cleopeð warschipe forð ant makið hire durewart. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2169 Now haþ ysoude her wille, Tristrem constable is heize. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* VI. 201 Ethiocles Bad his constabill vith hym ta Fifty weill Armyt, and forouth ga To meit thedeus in the way. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4445 Þe Amyral hadde y-loued hym long .. Constable he mad him of ys lond. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* IV. 256 Sholde neuere conscience be my constable, Were ich a kyng ycoroned. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* I. viii. (1544) 15 a, Zisara..Of king Jabin, called the great constable Of his hoost, leader, and gouernoure. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* (1880) 167 And the sayd paynym was conestable of al the londes of thadmyral.

2. *spec.* **a.** *Constable of France*: the principal officer of the household of the early French kings, who ultimately rose to be commander-in-chief of the army in the absence of the monarch; he was the supreme judge of military offences and of questions of chivalry, and had the regulation of all matters connected with tilts, tournaments, trials by combat, etc.

The office was abolished in 1627; the title was revived by Napoleon I, but discontinued on his overthrow. An officer bearing the name of constable existed also in the households of the great feudal lords of France.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 12 The erle of Eu, connestable of Fraunce .. and others knightes and squiers were take prisoneris. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. vii. 15 Whome we call now in fraunce conestable. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V.* III. vii. 135. 1777 Watson *Philip II* (1839) 15 Constable Montmorency, so much celebrated for his heroic valour. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* X. 33 One day, Perhaps the Constable of France may learn He wrong'd Du Chastel. 1875 Maine *Hist. Inst.* V. 139 The Constables of France repeatedly shook or saved the French throne.

b. *Constable of England, Lord High Constable*: one of the chief functionaries in the English royal household, with duties and powers similar to those of the same officer in France.

Together with the Earl Marshal, he was the judge of the Court of Chivalry, and in early times his powers of jurisdiction were extensive. The office, which had been made merely titular a few years before, was forfeited by Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, in 1521; since which time the title has been granted only temporarily for particular occasions, esp. the sovereign's coronation. Thus the Duke of Wellington was Lord High Constable at the coronation of Queen Victoria.

[1384 *Act* 8 *Rich. II*, c. 5 Quod diversa placita..trahuntur jam de novo coram Constabulario et Marescallo.] 1520 *Chron. Eng.* VII. 156/1 He was arested by the Vycounte Beaumont the Constable of Englande. 1538 Starkey *England* II. ii. (1871) 182 Our old aunceturys .. ordeynyd a Connestabul of Englond, to conturpayse the authoryte of the prynce. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, II. i. 102 When I came hither, I was Lord High Constable, and Duke of Buckingham: now, poore Edward Bohun. 1700 Tyrrell *Hist.*

Eng. II. 892 The Earl of Chester (as Lord High Constable) carried the Sword of St. Edward, called Curteine, before the King. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xliv. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* III. iv. 642 The Constable—Constabularius Regis or Constabularius Angliæ—seems to have been .. (next the king) the supreme commander of the army.

c. *Constable of Scotland*: a chief officer in the Scottish royal household, having powers of jurisdiction in respect of all transgressions committed within four miles of the king's person, the parliament or privy council. (The hereditary title is still in existence.)

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. (1885) 127 Quha is..ouir the kingis court to punise offenderis, Connistable, we cal. 1746–7 *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 43 § 2 All heretable constabularies, other than the office of high constable of Scotland. 1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* ii. 29 This De Morville is therein designed Constable of Scotland. 1886 *Whitaker's Almanack* (Scotland), Officers of State: Royal Household, Hereditary High Constable, Earl of Erroll.

d. The title of dignitaries in other countries.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3842 þan was þer a kud knizt þe cunstables sone of spayne, come wel þre daies bi-fore þe king for to help. 1718 BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 594 Marino, a pretty clean village, belonging to the Constable Colonna. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 509 Velasco, the constable of Castile and governor of Milan. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 357/2 Vittoria Colonna..was the daughter of Fabrizio Colonna, Great Constable of the kingdom of Naples.

3. The governor or warden of a royal fortress or castle. (Still the official title of the governors of some royal castles in England.)

[1215 *Magna Carta* § 29 Nullus constabularius distringat aliquem militem ad dandum denarios pro custodia castri, si, etc.] 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 565 Of castel of Keningwurþe wardeins þer were, Sir William de la Cowe, þat constable was þere. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2366 Hwan he hauede of al þe lond þe casteles alle in his hond, And conestables don þerinne. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 507. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccix. 191 They token hir way toward Bristowe and ther the kyng..made sir hugh the spencer the fader as conestable and keper of the castel. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xv. (1821) 647 The Constable sued for a Protection and rendered the Castle to Captaine Flower. 1891 *Whitaker's Almanack* 92 Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle. *Ibid.* 234 London—Constable of the Tower.

fig. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 910 Per þe castel is faste and stable And Charite is constable. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IX. 16 þe Cunstable of the Castel þat kepeþ hem alle Is a wys kniht wiþ alle, Sire Inwit he hette. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XXIII. 214.

4. A military officer.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4329 Alisaundre hath, saun faile, Y-clepid to him ten constables. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* lx. (1890) 160/1 Eneas..called to hym Menesteus and Sarestum, that were connestables of his folke, and of the bataylles. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 2/5 A constable, *constabularius, Ethnarca.* 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* vii, My countryman, Whitikind, being a constable of our bands.

5. An officer of the peace. (See Sir J. Stephen *Hist. Crim. Law*, I. vii. 194–200.) a. *generally.*

[1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 173 þe kyng..Comaunde þe Cunstable [*v. r.* a Cunstable, B. II. 198 a constable, C. III. 210 a constable] þat Com at þe furste To a-Tache þe Traytours for eny Tresour. 1455 *Sc. Act Jas. II* (1597) § 60 Puir commounes ar greattumlie injured and oppressed be the Kingis Schireffes, Constables, and their ministers in time of Faires.] 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. iv. 4 The Constables haue deliuer'd her ouer to mee: and shee shall haue Whipping cheere enough, I warrant her. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* App. (Camden) 143 They went and fetched a cunstable and searched all her howse. 1707 G. MIEGE *State Gt. Brit.* I. 481 The common Officers appointed to seize upon Malefactors are those we call Constables. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Fun.* 26 Special, petty, and other constables..were on duty. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 132 He is dragged away or put out by the constables at the command of the prytanes. 1890 G. J. SYMONS in *Times* 20 Dec. 5/6 Stories of pre-police days and of sleeping constables finding themselves on the pavement imprisoned in their own box.

b. *High Constable*: an officer of a hundred or other large administrative district, appointed to act as conservator of the peace within his district, and to perform various other duties. (Abolished in 1869.)

The office seems to have been originally established for military purposes, to raise the military force of the hundred in case of war or civil commotion; the duties attached to the office became in the course of time more of an administrative character.

1285 *Act* 13 *Edw. I, Stat. Wynton* c. 6 E en chescun hundred e fraunchise seyent eleus deus Conestables, a fere la veue des armes]. 1543 *Act* 34–35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 26 (Wales) The said Justices of the Peace..shall appoint and name in euery hundred .. two substantiall gentlemen, or yeomen to be chiefe Constables of the hundred wherin they inhabite, which two constables of euery hundred shall haue a speciall regard to the conseruation of the Kings peace. 1569 B. RANDOLPH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 197 II. 255 The highe Constable of the saide Cytie and Lyberties taking with hym suche nomber of petit constables and others as to his discression sholde seme mete. 1715 *Act* 1 *Geo. I*, in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5348/4 High or Petty Constable, or other Peace Officer. 1827 *Act* 7 & 8 *Geo. IV*, c. 31 § 7 (Schedule) Form of Notice to the High Constable of a Hundred or other like District, or to the Peace Officer of a County of a City or Town. 1844 *Act* 7 & 8 *Vict.* c. 33 An Act for..relieving High Constables from attendance at Quarter Sessions in certain cases. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 233 Papists were..prohibited from being high or petty constables. 1869 *Act* 32 & 33 *Vict.* c. 47 An Act to provide for the discharge of the duties heretofore performed by High Constables, and for the abolition of such office. *Ibid.* § 8 This Act may be cited as the High Constables Act, 1869.

c. *Petty* or *Parish Constable*: an officer of a parish or township appointed to act as conservator of the peace and to perform a number of public administrative duties in his district. (Abolished, exc. as incorporated in the County Police system, in 1872.)

[1328 *Act* 2 *Edw. III*, c. 3 Meire & Baillifs des Citees & Burghs deinz meismes les Citees & Burghs, Burghaldres, conestables, & gardeins de la pees deinz lour gardes, eint poair affaire execucion de cest acord.] 1472 *Presentmts. of Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 23 Wt the constabylle William Baker. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 66 Grett bonfyeres with grett chere at every cunstabulles dore in every parich thorrowe alle London. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 8 The Lord of the hundred court is to appoint in every village, a petty constable with a tithing-man to attend in his absence. 1736 BERKELEY *Discourse* Wks. III. 430 From the supreme executor of the law down to a petty constable. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1793) 439 These petty constables have two offices united in them; the one antient, the other modern. Their antient office is that of headborough, tithing-man, or borsholder..who are as antient as the time of king Alfred: their more modern office is that of constable merely; which was appointed so lately as the reign of Edward III, in order to assist the high constable. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 55 The position of principal Parish Officer, in which character the Constable was summoner, has long been filled by the churchwardens. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 409 The parish constables were necessarily inefficient as a police. 1872 *Act* 35 & 36 *Vict.* c. 92 An Act to render unnecessary the general Appointment of Parish Constables. Whereas the establishment of an efficient police in the counties of England and Wales has rendered the general appointment of parish constables unnecessary, etc.

d. Now, *esp.*, a *police constable*, a member of the constabulary or police force, a policeman. *Chief Constable*: the officer at the head of the police force of a county or equivalent district.

a 1836 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 25 (Irish Constabulary) 10 resident magistrates, 155 chief constables of the first, and 50 of the second class, 1232 constables, 6233 subconstables, and 277 horse of the constabulary force. 1839 *Act* 2 & 3 *Vict.* c. 93 An Act for the Establishment of County and District Constables. *Ibid.* § 6 Subject to Approval..the Chief Constable shall appoint the other Constables to be appointed for the County, and a Superintendent to be at the Head of the Constables in each Division of the County. *Ibid.* c. 95 § 5 A Police Force for the whole of the Borough..to act as Constables for preserving the Peace. 1885 *Spectator* 3 Oct. Suppl., The very word police..did not become common until late in the last century, and 'the Police' as an equivalent for the body of constables, is much more modern.

e. *Special Constable*: a person sworn in by the Justices of the Peace to act as constable on special occasions when it is apprehended that the force of regular constables will prove insufficient to preserve the peace.

1801 *Act* 41 *Geo. III*, c. 78. 1806 [see a.]. 1831 *Act* 1 & 2 *Wm. III*, c. 41 An Act for amending the Laws relative to the Appointment of Special Constables, and for the better Preservation of the Peace.

f. In the Channel Islands, the elected chief officer of a parish; in Jersey he is its representative in the States, a magistrate, etc.; in Guernsey his duties are now more restricted.

1652 WARBURTON *Guernsey* (1822) 62 The Constables..Their office is to keep the peace. 1694 FALLE *Jersey* ii. 65 The Constable of the Parish where the Perambulation is to be, takes with him 12 of the Principal Men of his Parish, and meets the Judge attended by 3 or more of the Jurats on Horseback. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxiii. (ed. 2) 521 (Jersey) Each parish..elects one constable who represents his parish in the States. 1873 J. LEWIS *Census* 1871 203 (Jersey) The constables are the principal magistrates in each parish.

g. *attrib.*

1809 R. LANGFORD *Intr. Trade* 131 Constable hire, a person's wages for attending a ship till unloaded, to prevent theft.

6. Phr. *To outrun the constable*: a. to run away from a constable (or the law and its officers); also *to run the constable.*

1600 KEMP *Nine Daies Wond.* 15, I far'd like one that had escaped the stockes, and tride the use of his legs to out-run the Constable. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 278 Rich! poor Huntley!..why, he was obliged to run the constable two years ago.

b. To go at too great a pace; to go too far; to overstep all bounds of moderation.

1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 167 If the Gentleman be predominant, his running Nagge will out run the Constable. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-t., Money*, In all times the Princes in England have done something illegal, to get money. But then came a Parliament..and so things were quiet for a while; afterwards there was another trick found out to get money, and..another Parliament was called to set all right, etc. But now they have so oft-run the Constable, that, etc. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. III. 1368 Quoth Hudibras, Friend Ralph, thou hast Out-run the Constable at last.

c. To spend more money than one has; to run into debt; also *to overrun the constable.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Out-run the Constable*, to spend more than is Got, or Run out of an Estate. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxiii, 'Harkee, my girl, how far have you overrun the constable?' I told him that the debt amounted to eleven pounds, besides the expence of the writ. 1766 [ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* vii. Poor man! at th' election he threw t' other day, All his victuals, and liquor, and money away; And some people think with such haste he began, That soon he the constable greatly outran. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xxix. 292 'He has outrun the constable'..his expenses have outrun his means.

†Constablery. *Obs.* [a. OF. *conestablerie*, f. *conestable* (cf. med.L. *constabulāria*): see -ERY.]

1. The office of a constable; constableship.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4218 Thanne Drede hadde in hir baillie The kepyng of the conestablere [F. *connestablie*] Toward the north. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxi. 373 Gawein..ye will take the Constabilrie of myn housolde. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 647 The constablery of Fraunce. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 48 Holden..of the constablery of the same castel.

2. The district under a constable; a constablewick.

1610 *N. Riding Rec. Soc.* I. 201 John Harland, living within the constablery of Spaunton. 1690 *Royal Proclam.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2568/2 In Their several Parishes, Hamlets, Constableries, and Divisions respectively. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 417 East Lothian, or the constablery of Haddington.

Constableship (kʌ'nstăb'l,ʃip). [f. CONSTABLE + -SHIP.] The office of constable.

1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 184, I bowete of Roberd Bernard the konstabelschepe of Bramborow. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 33 § 12 The office of Constablisshippe of the Castell of Ludlowe. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* C j, He is not trusted with a iustiship of peace or petie constableship. 1612 SIR R. DUDLEY in *Fortesc. Papers* 7 *note*, I have onely reserved the conistableshippe of the castle. 1668 PEPYS *Corr.* 283 Prince Rupert invested in the Constableship of Windsor Castle. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 57 The constableship of the Castle of Fernes..had been granted on a long lease to Sir Nicholas Heron.

Constabless (kʌ'nstăblĕs). [a. OF. *conestablesse*, f. *conestable*: see -ESS.] A female constable; the wife of a constable; also a foreign title.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 441 Dame Hermegyld, the constables of the place. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. civ. (1869) 113, I am ladi and condyeresse, cheuentayn, and constablesse, of alle stoures in cheuachyes ther as baners ben displayed. 1679 *Apol. Maria Manchini* title-p., Madam Maria Manchini, Constabless of Colonna. 1832 *Soc. Life Eng. & France* 232 Mary Mancini, the Constabless Colonna, the admired of Louis the Fourteenth.

Constablewick (kʌ'nstăb'lwik). [f. CONSTABLE + -WICK.]

†1. The office or jurisdiction of a constable (in the earlier sense). *Obs. rare.*

a 1618 RALEIGH in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 79 G. de la Mare..had by inheritance the constablewick of the abby of Peterborow.

2. The district under the charge of a (petty) constable. *arch.*

1678 HALE *Hist. Placit. Cor.* I. (T.), If directed to the constable of D. he is not bound to execute the warrant out of the precincts of his constablewick. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 191 The petty constables visit weekly the houses in their respective constablewicks. 1869 *De la Pryme's Diary* (Surtees) 155 *note*, The village of Cleethorpe, though a separate constablewick, is a hamlet to the..parish of Clee. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 71 § 36 The same powers and privileges..as a constable..has..in his constablewick.

Constabling, *vbl. sb.* [as if f. a vb. *constable.*] Acting as a constable.

1844 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1872) VII. 61 He seems to do his constabling in a really judicious manner.

Constabular (kɒnstæ'biŭlăr), *a. rare.* [f. med.L. *constabul-us* + -AR.] Of or belonging to a constable.

1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* III. xii. 178 Driven, by the heroic view of circumstances, to rush into constabular embrace.

Constabulary (kɒnstæ'biŭlări), *sb.* [ad. med. L. *constabulāria*, f. *constabul-us*: see -ARY.]

†1. The office of a constable; constableship.

1587 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) 83 b, Constabularies, and Baillieries of our proper lands and Castelles. 1746–7 *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 43 § 2 All heretable constabularies, other than the office of high constable of Scotland.

2. A district under a constable; a constablewick.

1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 68 One Francis Bridge, being Constable of Walson..was present, this being within his constabulary. 1791 MACKINTOSH *Vind. Gall.* Wks. 1846 III. 20 The constituent assemblies of the several provinces, bailliages, and constabularies of the [French] kingdom. 1813 N. CARLISLE *Topog. Dict. Scot.* II. (Haddington), It continued a Constabulary at the Restoration.

3. The organized body of constables or peace officers of a country or specified district.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxiv, The day-scholars..had hooted the beadle, and pelted the constabulary. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 335/1 To correct the various evils incident to the constitution of the present rural constabulary, the magistrates of Cheshire, in 1829..obtained an Act which authorized them to appoint and direct a paid constabulary. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 38 Those who..would maintain churches on the same principle on which they maintain the county constabulary.

Constabulary (kɒnstæ'biŭlări), *a.* [ad. med. L. *constabulārius*, f. *constabulus*: see prec.]

1. Of or pertaining to petty constables or to police officers; belonging to the official organization for the preservation of public peace and order, especially that established in the counties of England, Ireland, and Scotland in the course of the 19th c.

1824 *Ann. Reg.* 26 The constabulary bill has been found to be a very beneficial measure. 1825 *Ibid.* 44* The establishment of the police and constabulary force. 1837 *Instruct. R. Comm.* in *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 336/1 To inquire into the best means of establishing an efficient constabulary force in the counties of England and Wales. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 132 It has been stated that the County Con-

stabulary Acts do not supersede, though they cannot but materially affect, the system of parish constables. 1889 *Spectator* 26 Oct., A delegated constabulary duty he had from the Sheriff of the county.

2. Of the nature or function of constables.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxviii. 367 Nor did their constabulary guardians. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 163 A system of constabulary ethics.

† **Consta·bulatory,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* [f. med. L. *constabulāt-us* the office of a constable + -ORY.]

A. *sb.* ? = CONSTABLERY.

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. 518 A great deal was said .. upon the point of jurisdiction and of the Exemption of a Constabulatory.

B. *adj.* = CONSTABULARY *a.*

1830 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 539 A strong Constabulatory Force will keep the Ring.

† **Constance.** *Obs.* Also -aunce. [a. F. *constance* (14th c. in Littré; = Pr., Sp. *constancia*, It. *costanza*), ad. L. *constantia*, n. of quality f. *constānt-em* CONSTANT : see -ANCE.]

1. Steadfastness, firmness, resolution faithfulness, fidelity; = CONSTANCY 1, 2.

1340 *Ayenb.* 167 Þe viſte stape of þise uirtu is ycleped constance .. þet makeþ þe herte strang. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 612 Whan this marquys say The constance of his wyf. 1490 CAXTON *How to die* 4 The constaunce and stedefastnesse of the fayth. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xix. *heading*, Of Constance or Stabilitie .. Constance hathe equall prayse with iustyce. 1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. i, If what we call constance, Within a heart hath long time residence.

b. Stability.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp Folys* (1570) 224 In all thinges that to men appertayne Is no constance .. Nor sure degree or stable permanence.

2. Persistence, perseverance; = CONSTANCY 3 b.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C viij b, To perseuer therin, they neuer lacke constaunce. *c* 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV. vii. Wks. III. 99 Constance and confidence in prosecuting the means that lead us to it. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 231 Continued the war .. with so great constance, prosperity, and glory.

Constancy (kɒ·nstănsi). [ad. L. *constantia*: see prec. and -ANCY.] The quality of being constant.

1. The state or quality of being unmoved in mind; steadfastness, firmness, endurance, fortitude.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 136 Constancy is yᵉ vertue wherby man or woman holdeth hole, and is not broken by impacyency. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* Ep. to Rdr. (Arb.) 9, I woulde wishe all men to be of such corage and constancie in these affayres. 1623 MEDE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 291. III. 153 Thank God for the Princes constancie in Religion. 1709 POPE *Lett.* 17 July, I stood resign'd with a stoical constancy to endure the worst of evils. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. II. 20 They have maintained constancy and self-equality for many ages.

† b. Determination, resolution (*to do* a thing).

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 986 Encreased his constancie to avoid a most certaine death. 1643 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 80 The constancie of most of them to doe the Queen better service at London.

2. Steadfastness of attachment to a person or cause; faithfulness, fidelity.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 193 b, What for the confidence that he had in her perfyte constancy .. he determined .. to marye with her. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 161 While thou liu'st, deare Kate, take a fellow of plaine and vncoyned Constancie. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 2 The Ground of their Constancy and Adherence to Christ. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 438 And talks right well of constancy and truth. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 6. 335 A constancy of friendship which won him a host of devoted adherents.

3. The quality of being invariable (see CONSTANT *a.* 4-6); uniformity, unchangingness, regularity.

a 1600 HOOKER (J.), The laws of God .. of a different constitution from the former, in respect of the one's constancy, and the mutability of the other. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xi. § 2 (1622) 313 The admirable order and incredible constancie of the Heauens. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 206 The polar wind blows with equal constancy in both the frigid zones. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 239 The important fact of the constancy of the angles at which their faces meet. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II. xxv. 365 The constancy of temperature in the phenomena of fusion and ebullition.

† b. Persistence, perseverance. *Obs.*

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 2 If you will now vnite in your Complaints, And force them with a Constancy.

4. (with *a*) Something permanent, a permanency. *For a constancy*: as a permanent arrangement.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 208 ᴘ 2 The Person most agreeable to a Man for a Constancy. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 26 Dec., Six, or at most seven hours sleep is, for a constancy, as much as you or anybody can want. *c* 1750 W. STROUD *Mem.* 52 A Chariot, which I hired for a Constancy, or at least for the chiefest Part of .. seven weeks. 1888 *Scotsman* 8 Feb. 10/6 *Advt.*, A constancy and liberal wages for a good workman.

† 5. Certainty. *Obs.*

1563 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 213, I .. knowing the constantie of Death and yᵉ vnconstantie of the houre and time. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 26 More witnesseth than fancies images, And growes to something of great constancie [But Schmidt understands it as = 'consistency': see next].

† 6. Physical firmness, solidity; = CONSISTENCE.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 222 In passing from its liquid state to its concretion, to its constancy and firmness.

Constant (kɒ·nstănt), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *constant* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *constāns, constānt-em* standing firm, firm, immovable, stable, etc., pres. pple. (also used as adj.) of *constāre* to stand together, stand firm, etc., f. *con-* + *stāre* to stand.]

A. *adj.*

1. Standing firm in mind or purpose; steadfast, unmoved, resolute. In later use, with a descriptive sb., as *martyr, student*, etc., or with *mind*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 991 She ay sad and constant as a wal, Continuynge euere hire Innocence oueral. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* A viij, He ought to be vertuous constant and stedfast. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 3/2 These things .. which thus disorder even thee a most constant person. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 848 The best-resolved of men, The constantest.

1562 (*title*), Certayn Godly Sermons made upon the Lords Prayer, preached by the Righte Reuerende Father and constant Martyr of Christ, Master Hughe Latimer. 1614 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vowes* III. § 78 The constant suffrings of ancient martyrs. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 902 Nor number, nor example with him wrought To swerve from truth, or change his constant mind. 1669 PENN *No Cross* I. v. § 5 Stephen, that bold and constant Martyr of Jesus. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. xviii, Which might have affected a more constant mind than that of Mr. Partridge. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 726 The most constant enemy of their revolutionary .. principles.

† b. Const. *to do* something. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. iv. 13 Prudent and constaunt for to doo weel and prouffyt. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xxix[xxviii]. 7 Yf he be constant to do after my commaundementes. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 26 O no, thart too constant to afflict my heart.

2. Steadfast in attachment to a person or cause; faithful, true (*to*).

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xxvi. 63 He wes a constant Catholike, All Lollard he hatyt and Heretike. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 67 Men were deceiuers euer .. To one thing constant neuer. 1606 *Wily Beguilde* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 315 And I as constant as Penelope. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 29 Faithful and constant to his friends. 1702 POPE *Jan. & May* 41 Tho' fortune change, his constant spouse remains. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 93 Surely there are no friends so constant as the poets.

† 3. Firm in opinion, certain, confident. b. Of a statement, etc.: Certain. *It is constant* = L. *constat.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. ii. 53, I am no more madde then you are, make the triall of it in any constant question. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* I. i. 267 The augurs all are constant I am meant. 1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* v. ii, Predictions! I grow constant they are false. 1667 SIR W. TEMPLE *Let.* 27 May *Wks.* (1720) II. 35 It is constant, without any dispute, that if they had fallen on these provinces in the beginning of this month, Charleroy, etc. .. would have cost them neither time nor danger.

4. Of things: Remaining ever the same in condition, quality, state, or form; invariable, fixed, unchanging, uniform.

Often used with a noun of quality, where *constantly* with the corresponding adj. might be used; e.g. *constant fatality*, the quality of being *constantly*, or in all cases, *fatal*.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* i. 21 Na thyng remanis lang constant in ane prosperus stait. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxi. § 2 The constant habit of well-doing. 1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. ix. (1677) 12 Time keeps his constant pace. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 207 The foundation of all true Ratiocination, is the constant Signification of words. 1684 *Contempl. State Man* I. ii. (1699) 17 Nothing here below is constant, but all is mutable. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 150 This is the constant language of Scripture. 1728 VENEER *Sincere Penit.* Ded., Your constant way both of thinking and living. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 572 The constant fatality of small-pox at that age. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 161 The sand is frequently yellow .. but this colour is by no means constant. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. i. 1 This direction remained perfectly constant throughout the entire quarry.

† b. Unvaried, not changed; invariably used.

c 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 216 This is yᵉ Constant way all people goe, and saved severall miles ridings. *Ibid.* 239 The kings Constant bed Chamber. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 129 ᴘ 1 Did they keep to one constant Dress they would sometimes be in the Fashion. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. vi. 92 The King had his constant hours for writing, and he read much.

c. *Nat. Hist.* Having one unvarying form or type.

1793 W. CURTIS in *Bot. Mag.* I. 183 Who ever saw its leaves constant in their form? 1876 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 90 Keeping specific forms constant.

d. Invariable in presence or occurrence.

1817 LD. LOUGHBOROUGH in Douglass *Rep.* II. 727 A fine to be paid on the change of a tenant is almost a constant incident of a copyhold estate. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* 330 The line D [of the spectrum] .. appears to be very constant in the planets, and in many .. fixed stars. 1875 W. HOUGHTON *Brit. Insects* 18 The evacuating ducts are constant.

† e. *Constant age*: see CONSISTENT 2 b. *Obs.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 291 Next is the constant and manly age to the fiftieth year.

5. *Math.* and *Phys.* Remaining the same in quantity or amount under uniform conditions; retaining the same value throughout an investigation or process. Opposed to *variable*.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The semi-diameter of a circle is a constant quantity; for while the abscise and semi-ordinates increase, it remains the same. 1756 N. SAUNDERSON *Meth. Fluxions* 2 The Fluxion of a constant Quantity is nothing. 1803 J. WOOD *Princ. Mech.* I. 15 When a force .. acts incessantly, it is called a constant force. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 113 However constant we believe the relative proportion of sea and land to continue. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* 24 If we imagine the bore of the tube to preserve a constant volume for all temperatures.

6. Of actions, conditions, processes, etc.: Continuing without intermission or cessation, or only with such intermissions as do not interrupt continuity; continual, incessant, perpetual, persistent.

1653 WALTON *Angler* 163 By reason of .. the Owners constant being neer to them. 1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 239 Not able to bear yᵉ Charge of Constant Attendance. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Wks.* (1764) I. 66 By constant vigils worn. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 117 In a state of constant and universal flux and reflux. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 12 The supply of water to houses may be .. intermittent or constant. 1890 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 690/1 Forms .. in constant use in the Chancery Division. *Mod.* The constant ticking of a watch. Disturbed by their constant chatter. The constant repetition of this expression.

† b. Of a thing: Always kept up; permanent.

1620-55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 6 There were then no publick Roads .. no constant Habitations. 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 20 No guest comes unawares to him who keeps a constant table. *c* 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 1 A large Cross .. and house over it for a Constant Market for fruite, etc. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 152 The appellation of *curia regis* was only applied to that constant and permanent court .. held in the king's palace.

c. *transf.* Of a person: Continually engaged in the action denoted by the noun (or by the context).

1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xiii. (1840) 265 The German emperor .. was not constant amongst them. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 368 A constant reader of Saint Paul's Epistles. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 430 ᴘ 1 Each Beggar that is constant at a particular Place. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. ix. 167 He was her constant adviser. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* II. i. viii. 159 He was constant in devotional and penitential exercises.

† 7. Settled, firm, steady (physically). *Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. (1887) 156 Ane oratione sa excellent and elegant, wᵗ sa constante a countenance. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 119 'Prethee doe not turne me about, my stomacke is not constant. 1741 BETTERTON *Hist. Eng. Stage* v. 69 A constant and direct Foot, is the Index, of a steady, certain, constant .. Study and Aim.

† 8. Consistent, consonant (*to*). *Obs.*

1580 BARET *Alv.* C. 1107 A death constant and agreeable to a life honestly and godly ledde.

† 9. Of firm or solid consistency. *Obs. rare.*

a 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Firmness* (J.), Mix them, you may turn these two fluid liquors into a constant body.

B. *sb.*

Math. and *Physics.* A quantity which does not vary, or which is assumed not to vary, throughout an investigation: opposed to *variable*.

Often applied to a numerical quantity expressing the fixed relation between two elements, geometrical or physical, the effect of some constant force or motion, or combination of forces or motions, or the value of some particular physical property of a substance, that remains always the same for the same substance in the same conditions, but differs for different substances: thus *circular constant, constant of aberration, friction, gravitation, nutation, precession, constants of colour, tidal constants*, etc.

1832 W. TURNBULL (*title*), Treatise on Strength, Flexure, and Stiffness of Cast-Iron Beams and Columns, with Tables of Constants. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 469 The proportion between the circumference and diameter of a circle is a determinate constant. 1869 PHIPSON tr. *Guillemin's The Sun* (1870) 27 A constant quantity of heat, which Pouillet has named the Solar constant, because it expresses the constant heating power of the Sun. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* xiv. 210 Its colour depends, then, on its luminosity, wavelength, and purity; these quantities .. are called the constants of colour. 1886 *Whitaker's Almanack, Tidal Constants*, The time of High Water at the undermentioned Ports and Places may be approximately found by taking the time of High Water at London Bridge, and adding to or subtracting therefrom the quantities annexed. 1890 C. A. YOUNG *Elem. Astron.* § 126 The velocity of light being 186,330 miles per second .. while that of the earth in its orbit is 18·5 miles, we find that a star, situated on a line at right angles to the direction of the earth's motion, is apparently displaced by an angle which equals .. 20″·5 .. This is the so-called 'Constant of Aberration'. *Ibid.* § 211 The Solar Constant is the number of heat units which a square unit of the earth's surface, unprotected by any atmosphere, and exposed perpendicularly to the sun's rays, would receive from the sun in a unit of time.

fig. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 107 A few generalizations .. are in the world constants, like the Copernican and Newtonian theories in physics. 1865 J. MARTINEAU in *Theolog. Rev.* 670 What he regards as the constants of religion.

Constantia (kɒnstæ·nʃiă). Wine produced on the Constantia farm near Cape Town, S. Africa.

1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxxiv. 351 Red Cape wine .. of the best kind, called Constantia. 1869 MISS BRADDON *Lady's Mile* ii. 15 She sold the lease, and the furniture, and the very curious old ports, and constantias, and Madeiras.

Constantinian (kɒnstănti·niăn), *a.* Of or belonging to the Roman Emperor Constantine the Great, or his period (A.D. 306–337).

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 215 As well the gold of those Apostolick Successors that you boast of, as your Constantinian Silver. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 152 The state of society existing in Constantinian, but not in Carlovingian Rome. 1865 *Ecclesiologist* Feb. 2 The columns of the interior octagon are of Constantinian date.

Constantinopolitan (kɒnstæntino,pɒ·lităn), *a.* [ad. L. *Constantinopolītān-us*, f. *Constantinopolis* = Gr. Κωνσταντίνου πόλις the City of Constantine, formerly called Byzantium.] Of or pertaining to Constantinople, or to the Eastern Empire or Church; Byzantine.

c 1568 FULKE *Answ. Chr. Protestant* (1577) 97 The Constantinopolitane [Councell]. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 25 The Constantinopolitan Creed. 1881 STANLEY *Chr. Instit.*

xiv. (ed. 2) 266 Another Creed much resembling [the Nicene] ..was said to have been made at the Constantinopolitan Council. 1886 *Academy* 31 July 68/2 Any gold circulating in South Italy in the eleventh century would certainly have been Constantinopolitan.

Constantly (kɒ·nstăntli), *adv.* [f. CONSTANT *a.* + -LY 2.] In a constant manner.

1. With mental constancy or steadfastness; steadfastly, steadily, resolutely; with loyal attachment, faithfully. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* III. (1540) 115 Preceptes of lyuynge constauntlye and honestely. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxv. § 11 To bear undeserved reproach constantly is the..duty of men professing Christianity. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 384 She .. concluded .. that one woman might loue two men lawfully, and constantlier then one. 1678 *Yng. Man's Call.* 278 He .. afterwards constantly suffered martyrdom for the sake of Jesus Christ. *a* 1803 *Ballad* '*Young Benjie*' ii. in Child *Ball.* IV. (1886) 282/1 And wow! but they were lovers dear, And loved fu constantlie.

† b. With assurance or certitude; confidently, firmly, assuredly. *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 11 The Iue constantly wyl affyrme hys law to be above al other. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxxi, We constantly hold that in this case the Apostles Law is not broken. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. i. 21, I doe constantly beleeue you. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xii. 15 But she constantly affirmed that it was euen so. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 223 That I constantly beleeue can never be proued. 1632 W. LITHGOW *Trav.* v. (1682) 212 To whom I constantly answered, I did not believe it.

2. Invariably, uniformly, regularly, in every case, always.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 158 The same Fact, if it have been constantly punished in other men, etc. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 453 He constantly had prayers said in his own house. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. xx, They ought constantly to go to Bed about Nine. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. I. iii. 21 In our American colonies the plantations have constantly followed the sea-coast.

3. Continually, perpetually, incessantly, always.

1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 2 Constantly intent upon his goodness. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 96 ¶ 2 Being constantly about him. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. vii. 405 Injuries constantly rankling at her heart. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* ii. § 8. 55 The quantity of vapour in the atmosphere is constantly varying from day to day.

† b. Continuously, permanently, for a permanence.

1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 44 Whereas Lust and Treasure in time is come to nought, Just, possessing Trust, remayneth constantly. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 160 The diu'll a Puritane that hee is, or any thing constantly but a time-pleaser.

† **Constantness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being constant, constancy; steadfastness, firmness, fortitude; fidelity.

1530 PALSGR. 208 Constantnesse, *constance.* 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* iii. 5 To encourage all godly folke to the like constantnesse. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xliii. (1887) 280 For constantnesse to be an ancker for leuitie to ride at. 1651 WALTON in *Relig. Wotton.* (1672) 138 That requires Validity of Body or Constantness of Mind.

‖ **Constat** (kɒ·nstæt). [L. *constat* it is certain, it is established, 3rd sing. pr. of *constāre* to stand firm: see CONSTANT.]

† 1. *Law.* A certificate stating what appears (*constat*) upon record touching a matter, given by the clerk of the pipe and auditors of the Exchequer at the request of a person who intends to plead or move in that court for the discharge of any matter. Also an exemplification of the enrolment of letters-patent under the Great Seal. *Obs.*

1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 6 § 2 An Exemplification or Constat under the Great Seal of England of the Enrollment of the same Letters Patents. 1640-4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 23 As appears by a Constat-Warrant in the Exchequer. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., The effect of a Constat is the certifying what does *constare* upon Record..Also, the Exemplification under the Great Seal of the Inrolment of any Letters Patent is called a Constat.

† 2. *fig.* Certifying evidence, assurance. *Obs.*

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 148 There is a Constat from their testimonie, that they were [payde]. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 58 A very strange practice, of which there is no constat: let but one Father say so and I yeeld the bucklers. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* X. xl. Wks. IX. 417 A constat to all the world that 'the God of Abraham was no respecter of persons'. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II. 154 There is no Constat (though very much Probability) of his English Nativity.

3. **Clare constat.** *Sc. Law.* [L. = 'it is clearly established,' i. e. to the satisfaction of the superior, that the late vassal died infeft in the lands, and that the person claiming entry is his nearest and lawful heir.] *Precept of* —: 'a deed executed by a subject-superior for the purpose of completing the title of his vassal's heir to the lands held by the deceased vassal, under the granter of the precept' (Bell).

1594 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, § 214 Precepts of clare constat. 1847 *Act* 10 & 11 *Vict.* c. 48. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* 172 An entry by precept of *clare constat* can be given only where the last proprietor stood publicly infeft.

Constate (kɒ·nstē·t), *v. rare.* [a. F. *constate-r* to establish as certain, ascertain, certify, verify, state as certain. In the Dict. of the Académie only from 1740, and app. of not much earlier origin. According to Littré f. L. *con-* + *status* STATE; but more prob. f. L. *constāt-*, ppl. stem of *constāre*: in sense, it is a causal derivative of *conster* to be established, be certain, ad. L. *constāre*, whence also the original pr. pple *constant* has the sense 'certain, established'.]

trans. To establish, ascertain, state.

a 1773 ALB. BUTLER *Moveable Feasts* (1852) II. 17 Its reality was constated to a degree of conviction. 1865 MISS COBBE *Studies New & Old* 9 Having constated the peculiar doctrines of Christ. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Method* 52 We may perhaps best progress by constating a little more lucidly the phenomena he seems to have in view.

† **Constau·nch,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. CON- + STANCH *v.*] *trans.* To stanch completely.

1557 *Kynge Arthur* (Copland) v. x, All the leches of Brytayn shal not constaunche thy blode.

† **Conste·ll,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. **constellāre*: see next.] *intr.* = CONSTELLATE *v.* 4.

1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 50 Annibal that admirable souldier, in whom the two seuerall natures of the Foxe and the Lion did constell and accorde.

Constellate (kɒ·nstĕlē̆t, kɒ̃nste·lē̆t), *ppl. a.* Chiefly *poet.* [ad. L. *constellāt-us* starred, studded with stars, f. *con-* + *stellātus* starred, pa. pple. of *stellāre*, f. *stella* star. Cf. F. *constellé.*]

1. = CONSTELLATED 2.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch, Hen. IV*, cclxxiii, Greate Perseus sate Below Boötes, being Constellate. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxi. (1848) 274 Thick with great sun-like and constellate thoughts. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 7 Those patent powers Constellate proudly.

2. Studded with stars, starred.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 38 The radiant lizard loves And lives in light, himself all constellate.

Constellate (kɒ·nstĕlē̆t, kɒ̃nste·lē̆t), *v.* [f. L. *constellāt-*: see prec. and -ATE 3.]

† 1. *trans. Astrol.* a. To construct (a charm, etc.) under a particular 'constellation'; to affect with stellar 'influence' (cf. CONSTELLATED 1). b. To cast the nativity or horoscope of (a person).

1621 BEAUM. & FL. *Thierry & Theod.* III. i, *Brun.* You know Leforte's cell? *Lec.* Who constellated your fair birth? *a* 1631 DONNE *Elegy Mrs. Drury*, What Artist now dares boast that he can bring Heaven hither, or constellate any thing, So as the influence of those stars may be Imprison'd in a herb, or charm, or tree, And do by touch all which those stars could do?

c. *pass.* To be predestined (*to* a fate, condition, disposition, etc.) by the 'stars' one is born under.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 19 Great constitutions, and such as are constellated unto knowledge. 1672 W. DE BRITAINE *Interest Eng. in Dutch War* 25 Neither am I by my Stars constellated to be rich. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xi. (1860) 87 *note*, There may be individuals born and constellated so opposite to another individual nature, that the same sphere cannot hold them. 1829 *Health & Longevity* 215 Unless we are constellated into death or life.

2. To cluster together (stars) into a constellation; to make a constellation of, form as a constellation. Often *transf.* or *fig.*

1643 HOWELL *Parables on Times* 6 The whole Host of Heaven being constellated thus into one great Body. 1661 BOYLE *Style H. Script.* 111 To them that know how to Constellate those Lights. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 201 ¶ 4 He ..must..constellate in himself the scattered graces which shine single in other men. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Art* Wks. (Bohn) I. 149 These works were not always thus constellated; they are the contributions of many ages and many countries. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. viii. § 30 That all shafts..shall..constellate themselves into clusters.

3. To stud or thickly adorn.

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) V. 561 (R.) You will not much wonder, that I place this virtue among those that constellate, if I may so speak, an heroic mind. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* I. vi. (1852) 83 Behold a colony, indeed, constellated with many stars of the first magnitude.

4. *intr.* To cluster or congregate together, as stars do in a constellation.

1647 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 41 He breaths a grand Committee; all that were The wonders of their Age, constellate here. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *On Morwent* Poet. Wks. (1686) 77 Those parts..Like Stars did all constellate here And met together in one Sphere. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Man & Nature* 11 Flowers, that constellate on earth. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xix. 268 All other works and designs of Providence constellate around the Cross of Calvary.

Constellated (kɒ·nstĕlē̆ited), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

† 1. *Astrol.* Fashioned under a particular 'constellation', or conjunction of planets, or bearing the mark of one. [So F. *constellé* (in Molière).]

Constellated images: 'images astronomically framed under certaine constellations to preserve from severall inconveniences: as under the signe of the Sun the figure of a Lion made in gold, against .. dropsie, plague, fevers, etc.' (BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* (1649) III. ii. 234).

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 176 Why should not the constellated vertue last so long as the substantiall matter lasts? *Ibid.* 346 Valens, understanding, by a constellated figure, that one should succeed him, etc. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 72 a, These things may be done by an Art, now lost, by means of little constellated images. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 213 Oxford folks..suppose that the constellated image will teach me to surround England with a wall of brass.

2. Formed into, or set in, a constellation; clustered together as stars in a constellation.

1638-48 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* I. 106 That verse which Tiber claimes, more glorious Then Po, constellated Eridanus. 1795-8 T. MAURICE *Hindostan* (1820) I. I. vi. 204 The constellated sisters [Hyades]. 1796 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* I. 89 The constellated company of worlds Danced jubilant. *c* 1820 SHELLEY *Question* ii, Daisies, those pearled Arcturi of the earth, The constellated flower that never sets. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art.* ii. (1868) 156 These noble groups of constellated schools which I foresee arising in our England.

3. Studded as with stars or constellations.

1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 57 A..cerulean darkness had began to obumbrate the superficies of the constellated regions. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. 532 Beyond Heaven's constellated wilderness. 1872 G. MACDONALD *Wilf. Cumb.* III. xxi. 267 He is yet a star in the constellated crown of England.

Constellation (kɒ̃nstĕlē̆·ʃən). Also 4-5 constellacioun, -acyoun, (-stelacioun), 4, 6 -stellacion, -acyon; 4 -stillacion(e, -aciour(e, 6 -atioun; 4 -stollacion, -stolacioun. [a. F. *constellation* (13th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *constellātiōn-em* (in sense 1).]

† 1. *Astrol.* The configuration or position of 'stars' (*i. e.* planets) in regard to one another, as supposed to have 'influence' on terrestrial things; *esp.* their position at the time of a man's birth; *my constellation* = 'my stars'.

(Cf. *Isidore* VIII. ix. 24 Mathematici .. cuius superstitionis genus Constellationes Latini vocant, id est notationes siderum, quomodo se habeant cum quis nascitur.)

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* 339 (W.) Hout wente the maistres sevene, And bihelden up toward hevene: Thai seghe the constillacioun. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 745 Born in corsed constellacioun [*v.r.* constolacioun]. *c* 1386 — *Wife's Prol.* 616, I folwed ay myn inclinacioun By vertu of my constillacioun. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 21 Some men holde opinion That it is constellacion Which causeth al that a man dothe. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. xii. (1883) II. 137 He cursed his fate or constellation, and wisshed that he had neuer comen to Athenes. 1686 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* xi. 49, I am not by my Constellation destinated to be rich. 1829 SCOTT *Guy M.* Introd., Which period, the constellations intimate, will be the crisis of his fate. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. iv, He was born under the constellation that gives a man skill, riches, and integrity, whatever that constellation may be.

† b. Disposition, propensity, or character, as determined or influenced by one's 'stars'. *Obs.*

[1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iv. 35, I know thy constellation is right apt For this affayre.] *a* 1628 LD. BROOKE *Wks.* VII. (1633) 277 The different constellation betweene your Husbands nature and yours. 1649 J. ECLISTON tr. *Behmen's Epist.* (1886) 9 Be thou of what calling, profession, complexion, constellation and disposition thou wilt. 1651 tr. *Hist. Don Fenise* 128 We grew up during our tender age in equalitie of manners, and also of constellations.

† 2. The action of the vb. CONSTELLATE I. *Obs.*

a 1643 JOS. SHUTE *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 180 He might work by constellations, and other Astrologicall practises.

3. A number of fixed stars grouped together within the outline of an imaginary figure traced on the face of the sky.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 263 The one sorte are called Northerlye constellations, the other sorte Southerly constellations, and the third sorte are the twelue signes. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xiii. 10 The starres of heauen, and the constellations thereof shall not giue their light. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II, The constellation which the Greeks called the Argo, was a representation of the sacred ship of Osiris. 1837 EMERSON *Amer. Scholar* Wks. (Bohn) II. 174 The star in the constellation Harp, which now flames in our zenith ..shall one day be the pole star. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* i. 14 Orion is..the most striking and splendid constellation in the heavens.

4. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1631 DONNE *Epithalamium* (R.), Up, up, fair bride, and ..take Thy rubies, pearls, and diamonds forth and make Thyself a constellation of them all. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* v. viii, When they first gaze upon a Constellation of fair Ladies. 1739 GRAY *Lett.* in *Poems* (1775) 69 A constellation of wax lights burning before them. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 1 That brilliant constellation of prophets, whose light gleamed over the fall of Israel and Judah.

† **Constella·tional,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or relating to a constellation.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 147 A sydereall or constellationall fancy.

Constellatory (kɒ̃nste·lătəri), *a. rare.* [See CONSTELLATE and -ORY. Cf. med.L. *constellātor* astrologer (Du Cange).]

† 1. Pertaining to constellations (sense 1), or to the casting of nativities, etc., from them. *Obs.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 149 Hath not the constellatory fatation introduced so many starry gods into the world? 1801 F. BARRETT *The Magus* Title-p., The Constellatory Practice, or, Talismanic Magic.

2. Relating to, or of the nature of, a constellation or group of fixed stars.

1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 232 [It] rises into a dignity equivalent to Cassiopeia's chair. It is invested with constellatory importance. *a* 1849 POE *E. B. Browning* Wks. (1864) III. 422 By no individual stars can we present the constellatory radiance of the book. 1888 *Daily News* 26 June 9/3 This artist's day-dreams of constellatory spheres.

Constellize, *v. rare.* [f. L. **constell-āre* (see above) + -IZE.] *trans.* To make into a constellation.

1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* III. 936 Arrived on shore, was Aries constellized.

Constere, obs. form of CONSISTORY.

Conster: see CONSTRUE.

Constern (kɒ̃nstə·ɹn), *v. rare.* [a. F. *constern-er* or ad. L. *constern-āre* to CONSTERNATE.] = next. Hence **Conste·rned** *ppl. a.* [F. *consterné.*]

1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 519 Pushing the consterned Davison aside, [he] plunged down the staircase.

Consternate (kɒ·nstəɹneːt), *v.* [f. L. *consternāt-* ppl. stem of *consternāre* to affright, dismay, collateral form to *consternĕre* to strew over, throw down, prostrate. Cf. F. *consterner*.] *trans.* To fill with amazement and terror; to dismay.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 158 Consternate and perturb the powers. 1701 Beverley *Apoc. Quest.* 44 To Consternate, Affright, Astonish, Amaze all. 1782 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* II. 146 'Oh dear, then,' said Miss Georgiana, looking a little consternated. 1815 Southey in C. Southey *Life & Corr.* (1850) IV. 118, I was consternating the Lord Chamberlain by speaking of Washington with respect in a New Year's Ode. 1848 Lytton *Caxtons* II. iv. xii, Much consternated by this direct appeal..I hung my head.

Hence **Co·nsternated** *ppl. a.*

1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 109 As consternated Saul did when Christ dismounted him. 1862 R. Garnett in *Macm. Mag.* V. 388 Agonizing worshippers upraise pale consternated looks.

Consternation (kɒnstəɹneːɪ·ʃən). [a. F. *consternation* or ad. L. *consternātiōn-em*, n. of action or state f. *consternāre*: see prec.] Amazement and terror such as to prostrate one's faculties; dismay.

1611 Cotgr., *Consternation*, astonishment, dismay. 1626 Donne *Serm.* iv. 38 It is a question of consternation, a question that should strike him that should answer it dumb. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 17/1 The effects of this overthrow..produced..a general consternation over the face of the whole nation. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. 303 Such was the public consternation, when the barbarians were hourly expected at the gates of Rome. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 345 They regarded the reforming measures of the parliament with dismay and consternation.

Constery, obs. f. Consistory.

† Consti·l, consti·lle, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Con- + Still *v.*; cf. *instil.*] *trans.* To drop, distil.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems, Leg. Dane Joos* (Percy Soc.) 62 O Welle of swetnes replete in every veyne..Som drope of thi grace adowne to me constille.

† Co·nstipate, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6 **constupat.** [ad. L. *constīpāt-us*, pa. pple of *constipāre* to press or crowd closely together, f. *con-* + *stīpāre* to press, stuff, cram.] = Constipated.

1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xxix. (1870) 292 Necessary it is to be laxatyue and not in no wyse to be constupat. 1697 R. Peirce *Bath Mem.* II. i. 255 By..much Sweating, the Bowels were heated, and dry'd, and rendred Constipate. 1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* II. xi. § 2 (1734) 229 The Belly ..becomes now quite constipate and tumefied.

Constipate (kɒ·nstipeːɪt), *v.* Also 6 **constup-.** [f. L. *constīpāt-* ppl. stem of *constīpāre*: see prec. Cf. F. *constiper* (14th c.), and Costive.]

† 1. *trans.* To crowd, pack, or press closely together; to condense, thicken (liquids); to make firm and compact by pressing together. *Obs.*

1546 Langley *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* II. xiv. 59 b, Mirrhe which is an humoure congeled and constipated together with heate. 1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* I. 102 Cold..does constipate and fix rare and fluid bodies. 1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 342 Vapours..constipated and condensed into Clouds.

2. *Med.* † a. To contract, bind together, constrict (the tissues); to close (the pores or vessels).

1601 Holland *Pliny* xxviii. iv. (R.), Hard and vehement friction doth constipat the body. [*Gloss., Constipate*, to harden and make more fast and compact.] 1731 Arbuthnot *Aliments* (J.), The quality of intirely constipating or shutting up the capillary vessels. 1763 Watson in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 20 Warmth relaxes the animal fibres, and..cold constipates and braces them.

b. *spec.* To confine the bowels, so that the fæces are passed with difficulty; to render costive.

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 18 a, Meates harryshe, lyke the taste of wylde fruites, do constipate and restrayne. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 73 Omitting..honey, which is of a laxative power it selfe, the powder of some Loadstones in this dose doth rather constipate and binde, then purge and loosen the belly. 1877 Roberts *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 77 The bowels are constipated.

fig. 1669 Woodhead *St. Teresa* I. Pref. 24 Visions..suspending the senses, constipating the spirits.

Constipated (kɒ·nstipeːtɛd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

† 1. Pressed close together, condensed. *Obs.*

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* I. I. xxviii, Sense cannot..penetrate the crusty fence Of constipated matter close compresse.

2. Of or in reference to the bowels: Confined, rendered costive.

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* § 309 Beware that the bely be not constupated or costiue. 1849 Claridge *Cold Water & Friction-cure* (1869) 165 Digestion improved; no longer constipated.

Constipating (kɒ·nstipeːtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That constipates.

1658 A. Fox tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* IV. iv. 324 Liquor of Vitriol by its constipating vertue draweth things together. 1735 H. Brooke *Univ. Beauty* II. 197 Suspending fogs..Obstructed drench the constipating hill. 1860 Piesse *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 24 If eaten alone [it] is..very constipating.

Constipation (kɒnstipeːɪ·ʃən). [a. F. *constipation*, or ad. L. *constīpātiōn-em*, n. of action or state f. *constīpāre* to Constipate.]

† 1. The action of packing or pressing closely together; the condition of being so compressed; condensation, compression. *Obs.*

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1337 Condensation, and constipation depresseth and driveth it [matter] downeward to the middle. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* vii. 239 A pretty close Constipation and mutual Contact of its Particles. 1713 Derham *Phys. Theol.* I. iii. N a (R.), In spring when the earth and waters are loosed from the brumal constipations, the vapours arise in great plenty.

2. *Med.* † a. Contraction or constriction of organic tissues, the veins, etc. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cyrurg.* 119 Euel accidentis..as constipacioun of þe wombe, or ellis þe flix of þe wombe. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 61 a, It dissolveth the constipations or stoppinges made of all places, if the places be scarified. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 384 Schirrous hardnesse and constipation of the Veines. *a* 1660 Hammond *Serm.* Wks. 1684 IV. 577 That the laxum and strictum, the immoderate dissolution or constipation were the principles and originals of all diseases.

b. *spec.* Confinement of the bowels: a state of the bowels in which the evacuations are obstructed or stopped; costiveness.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 67 I sau betis, that is gude contrar constipatione. 1702 J. Purcell *Cholick* (1714) 117 When the Pain of the Cholick..is accompany'd with a great Heat, violent Constipation, Vomiting. 1806 Weaver in *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 325 Case of Constipation of the Bowels, removed by External Friction. 1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 532 The terms *constipation* and *costiveness* are commonly used as synonyms, denoting insufficiency of evacuations from the bowels.

† Consti·pe, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *constīpāre*: see above. Cf. F. *constiper*.] = Constipate *v.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xxii. (Tollem. MS.), Sumtyme it laxeþ and sumtyme constipeþ [1495 constippith, 1535 byndeth] and makeþ harde þe wombe.

† Constipula·tion. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Con- + Stipulation.] Joint or mutual stipulation.

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 4 The first Article of constipulation firmly provides free stable-room..for all kinde of consciences.

Constir, -stirrere, obs. ff. Construe, -struer.

† Co·nstitue, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *constitue-r* (14th c.), ad. L. *constituĕre* to Constitute.] = Constitute.

1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* II. viii. 106 He constytued and stablysshed certeyne captaynes. *c* 1525 Skelton *Bk.* 3 *Foles* 202 She [Envy] constitueth to devoure and byte everye bodye. 1594 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 73 (Jam.) Makand ande constituande thame patronis.

Constituency (kɒ·nstiːtiu̯ɛnsi). [f. Constituent: see -ency, and cf. *regency*, etc.] A body of constituents, the body of voters who elect a representative member of a legislative or other public body; in looser use, the whole body of residents in the district or place represented by such a member, or the place or district itself considered in reference to its representation.

1831 Macaulay *Lett.* 30 May, I happened..to say that I wished that it had been possible to form a few commercial constituencies, if the word constituency were admissible. 'I am glad you put that in,' said [Lady Holland]..'It is an odious word.' 1831 *Ann. Reg.* 11 The new constituency being thus formed, the remaining part of the ministerial plan regarded the actual election. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 207 Changes introduced into the local constituencies by the Municipal Reform Act. 1884 Gladstone in *Times* 29 Feb., I am familiar with the case of a county where the non-resident voters are one-fourth part of the constituency.

b. *transf.* A body of supporters, customers, subscribers, etc.; = Clientele 3. (*colloq.*)

Mod. Now that the paper is reduced in price, it appeals to a larger constituency.

Constituent (kɒnsti·tiu̯ɛnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **-ant.** [ad. L. *constituent-em*, pr. pple. of *constituĕre* to Constitute: the corresp. F. *constituant* occurs both as adj. and sb. in Cotgrave 1611, and may have been the immediate model of the Eng. word, which in early use was sometimes so spelt: cf. also sense A. 4.]

A. *adj.*

† 1. That constitutes or makes a thing what it is; formative, essential; characteristic, distinctive. *Obs.* (or not distinguished from 2.)

1660 Boyle *Seraph. Love* vi. (1700) 42 Like Philosophers, who make Reason the Essential Constituent Form of a Man. 1699 Burnet 39 *Art.* xxv. (1700) 270 All the constituent and necessary Parts of a Sacrament are found in Baptism. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* Wks. 1842 I. 54 There is another notion current..that Perfection is the constituent cause of beauty. 1833 Whewell *Bridgewater Treatise* (1852) 74 To each degree of pressure in steam there is a constituent temperature corresponding. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. iii. 16 Every lawful Parliament consists of three constituent parts,—the King, the Lords, and the Commons.

2. That jointly constitute, compose, or make up. Of a single element: That goes to compose or make up; component.

1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. rule 11 § 1 The main constituent parts of the evangelical [laws]. 1676 W. Hubbard *Happiness of People* 2 Distribution..into its integral parts or constituent Members. 1768 Boswell *Corsica* (ed. 2) 314 One of the constituent members of the court of syndicats. 1793 W. Roberts *Looker-on* No. 78 All the ideas that are constituent of real excellence. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* xxi. (1819) 328 The constituent parts of water. *a* 1871 Grote *Eth. Fragm.* ii. (1876) 33 As a constituent member of Society. 1882 A. Macfarlane *Consanguin.* 2 The idea must be resolved into its constituent ideas.

3. That constitutes, appoints, or elects a representative. Cf. B. 1.

1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxv. 166 A question of right arises between the constituent and the representative body. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 478 In some of the small western corporations, the constituent bodies were in great part composed of captains and lieutenants of the guards. 1878 Seeley *Stein* III. 406 The Prussian Estates..the constituent bodies were not districts or fractions of the population, but corporations.

4. Having the power to frame or alter a (political) constitution, as in *constituent assembly, power*, phrases which originated in French in 1789.

1801 W. Dupré *Neol. Fr. Dict.* 62 Decreed by the constituent assembly, on the 12th of July, 1790. 1839 Alison *Hist. Europe* (1849) II. vii. § 112. 229 Mirabeau represented the Constituent..Vergniaud..the Legislative Assembly. 1873 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 5/5 He did not deny the constituent power of the Assembly, but..if they were constituent why did they not proceed to 'constitute'? 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 406 Reform bills we have seen without number; a constituent assembly we have never seen.

B. *sb.*

1. One who constitutes or appoints another as his agent, proxy, or representative.

1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 107 The partie who..is the Procurator, is taken in law as absolute as the Constituant, and many sundrie proceedings may be vsed against him accordingly. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5148/2 Both the Constituent and Proxy being Qualified according to Law. 1798 Dallas *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 67 The factor is answerable personally to his constituent. 1830 R. Chambers *Life Jas. I*, I. i. 39 Elizabeth, from the influence she possessed over the Protestant party in Scotland, might almost be called his constituent. 1891 (*Mod. Commercial usage*; letter of consignee), My constituent's instructions are not to sell for less than, etc.

2. *spec.* One of those who elect another to a public office, *esp.* as their representative in a legislative assembly; an elector; more widely, any inhabitant of the district or place so represented.

1714 G. Lockhart *Mem. Affairs Scot.* 220 A hot Debate, whether or not the Parliament without Particular Instructions from their Constituents, could alter the Constitution of the Government. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 414 If the deputies..fail in their duty, they are only accountable to their constituents. 1858 Bright *Sp. Reform* 27 Oct., Twenty-four Members whose constituents are upwards of 200,000 in number.

† b. The body of electors belonging to a particular place; now Constituency. *Obs.*

1772 *Junius Lett.* Ded. 7 Influence of the constituent over the conduct of the representative. *a* 1797 Burke *Sp. Short. Parl.* Wks. X. 80 If every corruptible Representative were to find an enlightened and incorruptible Constituent.

† 3. One who constitutes or frames. *Obs.*

1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 52 A Creature..whose first composure and origination requires a higher and nobler Constituent than Chance.

4. A constituent element or part.

1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* Wks. 1842 I. 55 Let it want ever so many of the other constituents, if it wants not this. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 473 The constituents of the neutral carbonate..are, in 100 parts, 49 of acid, 29.85 of alkali, and 20.20 of water. 1850 Maurice *Mor. & Met. Philos.* I. 76 What is the special and necessary constituent of royalty. 1881 Burnside & Panton *Th. Equat.* xi. 232 The individual letters *a, b, c..a*₂..etc. of which a determinant is composed are called constituents, and by some writers elements.

† b. A constituent member. *Obs.*

1755 Amory *Mem.* (1769) II. 163 Mrs. Harcourt and the eleven constituents she chose on the first founding her society.

Constitue·ntary, *a. nonce-wd.* [after *parliamentary*.] Pertaining to a constituent (sense 2).

1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 658 The girl's father has some parliamentary, or, I ought rather, now-a-days, to say constituentary influence.

Consti·tuently, *adv. rare.* [-ly 2.] As regards constituent parts or constitution.

1858 Bushnell *Nat. & Supernat.* vi. (1864) 173 They must be constituently injured or depraved.

Constitute (kɒ·nstitiu̯ːt), *v.* [f. L. *constitūt-*, ppl. stem of *constituĕre* to set up, post, establish, appoint, ordain, f. *con-* intensive + *statuĕre* to set up, place: see Statute. The pa. pple. was in early times often *constitut, -ute* (from L. *constitūtus*), and this is still retained in technical phraseology in Scotland.]

† 1. *trans.* To set, place (*in* a specified state, situation, condition, etc.) *Obs.*

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxviii. H ij b, The longe sorowe mortalle in whiche was constytuted the faire Elysse or Dydo. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) V. iv. 391 He constytuteth his ende, and blessydnesse in the thynge that he desyreth souerayntly. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 263 The fiery starre of Mars, constituted in the midst of heaven. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* II. iv. 263 The Turks..releasing..several hundreds of captive Mussulmans and constituting in the Vacancies as many of their new Slaves, returned. 1875 Manning *Mission H. Ghost* vi. 152 The Council of Trent, after having weighed long whether to say man was created in grace, finally determined to say that man was constituted in grace.

† b. To set up (in an office or position of authority). *Obs.* (cf. 2.)

1616 Bullokar, *Constitute*, to ordaine, to appoint. 1641 *Disc. Prince Henry* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 261 Princes and men, constituted in high places. 1658 Ussher *Ann.* VI. 522 He..constituted Eumachus over the whole nation. 1722 Swift *Wonder of Wonders* Wks. 1755 II. II. 52 He hath been constituted by the higher powers in the station of receiver-general.

† 2. To set up, appoint, ordain (an officer). *Obs.*

1481 Caxton *Godfrey* 14 How therle of tholouse toke the cyte of albane, and therin constituted a bisshop. 1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 106/2 Those bishops, that you con-

stitute. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 31 When supreme powers..constitute any magistrate. 1692 Washington tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* Wks. 1738 I. 522 A King of England .. was not constituted to make Laws, but to see those Laws kept, which the People made.

b. To appoint to the office, function, or dignity of; to make, create. (With *obj.* and *compl.*)

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 27 That ye ordeyne and constytute the sayd noble Jason Capytayne of this Royaume. 1524 W. Malverne *Found. Abbey of Glocester* iii. in *R. Glouc.* (1724) 579 The said noble Osrike .. Kingburge his sister did constitute Abbesse. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxii. 115 Where one Man .. is constituted Representative of the whole number. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 296 We constituted him captain. 1879 R. T. Smith *St. Basil* 126 Recording how the Lord constituted Peter, after himself, shepherd of the Church.

3. To set up, ordain, establish, appoint, determine (a law, regulation, etc.). ? *Obs.*

1535 Starkey *Lett.* in *England* p. xix. 1552 Huloet, Constitute decrees or lawes, *sancire leges.* 1651 Jer. Taylor *Holy Living* (J.), We must obey laws appointed and constituted by lawful authority. 1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* iv. 186 Let this be constituted .. as firmly, as this Grant is constituted. 1814 Southey *Roderick* xiii, What terms Asturias..Doth constitute to be the law.

† b. with *obj. clause. Obs.*

1593 R. Harvey *Philad.* 100 Martin of Roome constituted that his Clergy should vowe chastitie. 1678 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 18 Whereby God has from al eternitie constituted with himself what he wil do. 1686 J. Sergeant *Hist. Monast. Convent.* 107 Pope Leo the Tenth Instituted the Order of St. Peter; constituting those of the Order to wear..the Effigies of that Saint.

† c. *absol. Obs.*

1486 [see Constitute *ppl. a.* A]. 1574 Whitgift *Def. Answ.* ii. Wks. 1851 I. 237 The church of Christ hath authority to ordain and constitute..in those things before of me rehearsed. 1661 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 55 My Lord thought it not worth the while to constitute .. in a thing so shortly to be altered and reformed.

4. To set up, establish, found (an institution, etc.).

1549 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect St. Michael,* Whiche haste ordayned & constituted the seruices of angels and men in a wonderfull ordre. *a* 1605 Stow *Mem. Antiq.* (R.), This Brutus had three sonnes, who constituted three kingdoms. 1676 I. Mather *Hist. Philip's War* (1862) 39 Six Churches have been constituted amongst the Indians. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* (1793) 108 Provincial assemblies are constituted, with the power of making local ordinances. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 90 To constitute a tribunal. 1863 D. Rowland *Laws Nat.* 5 Grotius did not constitute a system..of natural law.

b. To give legal or official form or shape to (an assembly, etc.).

1638 Dr. Hamilton in *H. Papers* (Camden) 62 Aduyce uhidder this assem[bly] uas not lafully constituted. 1714 G. Lockhart *Mem. Affairs Scot.* 116 The first two Days being spent in Constituting the House. 1808 Jamieson, *To constitute,* a term generally used in S[cotland], to denote the opening of an ecclesiastical court with prayer by him who presides in it. 1839 Alison *Hist. Europe* (1849) I. iv. § 53. 491 Intimation was sent to the other orders that they would proceed to constitute themselves. 1871 Moncrieff *Pract. Free Ch. Scotl.* i. 9. 1886 *Act* 49–50 *Vict.* c. 50 § 3 Any lease, tack, or set, whether constituted by writing or verbally.

5. To frame, form, make (by combination of elements); *esp.* in *pass.* to have a constitution or make of a specified sort. (Very frequent in reference to the bodily or mental constitution.)

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 188 Many..whose Livers are weakely constituted. 1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 70 We are so constituted, that time abundantly abates our sorrows. 1772 Hutton *Bridges* p. iv, Directions for constituting and adapting to one another, the several.. parts of a bridge. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 45 The houses are of wood; but when well constituted .. they are warmer than those built of brick or stone. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 163 Faculties constituted like our own.

6. To make (a person or thing) *something*; to establish or set up as. (With *obj.* and *compl.*) Cf. 2.

1534 [see Constitute *ppl. a.* A]. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 74 That which constituteth him a visible member. 1652 F. Hawkins *Youth's Behav.* i. § 33 (1663) 7 Ever constitute the defect of his morality thy precaution. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 413 The will of a single man .. cannot be allowed to constitute itself an irremoveable obstacle to a great national good. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* vi. 81 He had constituted himself her companion.

7. (with simple *obj.*) To make (a thing) what it is; to give its being to, form, determine.

1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* I. v. § 9 This theorem..that the demand for labour is constituted by the wages which precede the production. 1862 Ruskin *Munera P.* (1880) 25 All wealth is intrinsic, and is not constituted by the judgment of men.

8. To make up, form, compose; to be the elements or material of which the thing spoken of consists. (Correlative to Consist 7.)

1552 [see Constitute *ppl. a.* A]. 1675 Ogilby *Brit.* 30 It constitutes the isle of Alney. 1683 Dryden *Life Plutarch* Wks. 1808 XVII. 33 One body of men, constituted of many individuals. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* II. § 14 The happiness of a brute can never constitute the true happiness of a man. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Life in Wilds* iv. 51 The things which constitute wealth. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxii. 156 The rocks which constitute the crest of the mountain. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* iv. 100 Poverty, as such, constitutes no title to academical funds. 1879 Lubbock *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* iv. 70 Reading, writing, and arithmetic..do not in themselves constitute an education.

† Co·nstitute, *ppl. a.* and *sb. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 5–6 **constitut.** [ad. L. *constitūt-us,* pa. pple. of *constituĕre*; in later use prob. regarded as contracted from *constituted.*]

A. as *pa. pple.* Constituted, appointed, established, etc.; see the verb.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 71/2 Thenne our lord sente pestylence the tyme constytute. 1486 *Lichfield Gild Register* lf. 8 b, [We] haue ordened and constitute vpon certaine articles for the .. welfare of the Cominalte. 1534 More *On the Passion* Wks. 1283/1 As by the disobedience of one manne, many be constitute and made synners. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 16 Ane sacrament is constitute or maid of twa principal partes. 1613 Salkeld *Angels* 39 As though they [Angels] were..constitute of matter and forme as man is. 1719 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 443 It could not be read till the Assembly was constitute. 1808 Jamieson s.v., An ecclesiastical court..is said to be constitute with prayer by the Moderator.

B. as *ppl. a.* = Constituted.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 311 The vertues of a well constitute body and minde. 1741 J. Short in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 625 The most irregularly constitute Year of any in my Time. 1818 Colebrooke *Oblig. & Contr.* I. 119 Constitute, or subsequent undertaking of a person, who engages to pay a subsisting debt, or fulfil an existing obligation of [another].

C. as *sb.* a. An ordinance. b. A person instituted to an office.

c 1561 T. Preston *Cambises* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 189 A naughty man that will not obey the kings constitute. *a* 1610 in Maidment *Sc. Pasquils* 9 They'll say they have their substituts, But I say these are not Christ's constituts.

Constituted (kɒ·nstitiūtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Constitute *v.* + -ed 1.] Appointed, established, etc.: see the verb.

1651 Hobbes *Govt. & Soc.* iii. § 4 According to .. the constituted Lawes. 1882 Pebody *Eng. Journalism* xxiii. 187 The respect due to constituted authorities.

Constituter: see Constitutor.

Constituting (kɒ·nstitiūtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Constitute.

1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 316 Nothing of their own worth the constituting. *a* 1713 Abp. Sharp *Wks.* V. iii..(R.), More necessary to the constituting of a man. 1853 Trench *Proverbs* 7 Three things go to the constituting of a proverb, *shortness, sense,* and *salt.*

Co·nstituting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That constitutes; constituent.

1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* vi. (1851) 127 Of such a councell as this every parochiall Consistory is a right homogeneous and constituting part. 1659 *Vulg. Errors Censured* 56 Reduced to its constituting parts. 1792 J. Barlow *Const.* 1791, 10 Republican ideas gained no ground..in your constituting assembly. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 6/1 In this act the Monarchy is not a constituted, but a constituting power.

Constitution (kɒnstitiū·ʃən). Also 4 -cioun, 4–6 -cion, 6 -tioun, etc. [a. F. *constitution, -cion* (12th c. in Littré), learned ad. L. *constitūtiōn-em,* n. of action from *constituĕre* to Constitute.]

1. The action of constituting, making, establishing, etc.: see the verb.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Eph.* i. 4 Before the constitution of the world. 1592 West *Symbol.* II. A iij, The constitution or making of an Obligation. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xviii. 91 Before constitution of Soveraign Power all men had right to all things. 1782 A. Monro *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 41 Both ventricles going equally far down to the constitution of the apex. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v., Every decree by which the extent of a debt or obligation is ascertained, is a decree of constitution.

† b. Appointment. *Obs.*

1665 Pepys *Diary* 20 Mar., I received their constitution under all their hands presently, so that I am already confirmed their Treasurer.

† 2. The action of decreeing or ordaining. *Obs.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 75 The worldes constitucion Hath set the name of gentilesse Upon the fortune of richesse. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xiii. 58 After þe constitucioun and þe ordinaunce of þe rewmes whare þai dwell. 1555 Eden *Decades* 173 (*Bull of Alex. VI*) This letter of owre ..donation, graunt, assignation, constitution, deputation, decree, commaundement. 1661 Bramhall *Just Vind.* v. 88 By the constitution of the Apostles, and by the solemn sentence of the Catholick Church.

3. A decree, ordinance, law, regulation; usually, one made by a superior authority, civil or ecclesiastical; *spec.* in *Rom. Law,* an enactment made by the emperor. Also *fig.* (Now only *Hist.*)

Apostolical Constitutions (in *Eccl. Hist.*): a collection of ecclesiastical regulations, purporting to have been made by the apostles, but known to be of much later date. *Constitutions of Clarendon* (in *Eng. Hist.*): a body of propositions drawn up at the Council of Clarendon in the reign of Henry II (1164), defining the limits of civil and ecclesiastical jurisdiction in England.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 89 þei studien faste & techen here owene constitucions. *a* 1450 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 444 Constitucions and ordenaunce mad withinne the forseide Cite. 1538 Starkey *England* II. ii. 193 The statutys of kyngys, also, be over-many, even as the constytutyonys of the emperorys were. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* i. 6 How basely do they deeme of Apostolicall Constitutions. 1661 Bramhall *Just Vind.* iv. 59 All this while our Kings and Bishops called Councels .. made Ecclesiastical Lawes and constitutions in their Synods and Parliaments. 1737 Whiston *Josephus' Antiq.* xi. v. § 8 The people..willingly harkened to the constitutions of Nehemiah. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. iii. 1. § 53. 175 It was enacted, in 1408, by a constitution of Archbishop Arundel in convocation, that no one should thereafter translate any text of Holy Scripture into English. 1872 Freeman *Growth Eng. Const.* ii. 110 The Constitutions of Clarendon .. forbad the ordination of villains. 1885 *Catholic Dict., Apostolical Constitutions..* The first Greek printed text was edited by Turrianus, and published in 1563. The spurious character of the book was soon evident to Catholic scholars .. Pearson assigns the work, as it stands, to the middle of the fifth century.

b. *fig.* and *gen.* An ordinance, settled arrangement, institution.

1668 Howe *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 295 Wouldst thou overturn the laws of nature, and subvert the most sacred divine constitutions. 1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* 208 The payment of Tithes was grown to be a Veteran and thorough settled Constitution of this Kingdom. 1833 I. Taylor *Fanat.* II. 41 So jealous is Nature of her constitutions. 1833 S. Hoole *Disc.* ix. 115 All these wise constitutions and appointments the Psalmist refers..to, etc.

4. The way in which anything is constituted or made up; the arrangement or combination of its parts or elements, as determining its nature and character; make, frame, composition. *Constitution of nature, of the world, of the universe, of things* (the actual existing order); so *of society,* etc.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 529 Vnlesse the constitution of the tract and qualitie of a country require the contrary. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 141 By the excellent constitution of thy legge. 1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* ii. 38 That an inferior being may in opposition to His will break through the constitution of things. 1736 Butler (*title*), The Analogy of Religion .. to the Constitution and Course of Nature. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Life in Wilds* ix. 118 That .. is the fault of the constitution of society. 1839 Thirlwall *Hist. Greece* x. 377 The constitution, functions, and authority of the council. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 292 Philosophy is the account which the human mind gives to itself of the constitution of the world. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Organ.* 6 Before any further change is made in the constitution of the University.

b. Composition in reference to elements.

1659 *Vulg. Errors Censured* 26 The tenement of clay shall crumble into its primitive constitution. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 315 ¶ 1 Heaven, Earth and Hell enter into the Constitution of his [Milton's] Poem. 1831 Brewster *Optics* vii. 73 This view of the constitution of the solar spectrum. 1880 Huxley *Cray-Fish* 19 The exoskeleton is not of the same constitution throughout these regions.

† c. Consistency. *Obs.*

1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* I. ii. 3 Of a midling constitution between hardness and softness.

5. *spec.* a. Physical nature or character of the body in regard to healthiness, strength, vitality, etc.

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 63 b, The temperature of the mynde folowes the constitucion of the bodie. 1583 Babington *Commandm.* vii. (1637) 67 We dare solace our selves in soft beds, too long for our constitutions. 1611 Tourneur *Ath. Trag.* v. i, The true state And constitution of their bodies. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. xviii. 49 Men..of sickly constitutions. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 25 ¶ 3 Imaginary Sick Persons that break their Constitutions by Physick. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* (1790) 25 A good constitution ought certainly to be our first object in the management of children. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 279 The peculiarities of the female constitution. 1855 Prescott *Philip II,* I. (1857) 33 His constitution was far from robust.

b. Nature, character, or condition of mind; mind, disposition, temperament, temper.

1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 29 The frowning Constitution of Mars. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 249 Else nothing in the world Could turne so much the constitution Of any constant man. 1618 Wither *Motto* (1633) 526, I have no Constitution, to accord To ought dishonest, sooner for a Lord Then for his meanest Groome. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* (1703) II. vi. 100 Imparting himself equally to all Men of several constitutions. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* II. xii. 516 His failings were .. such as flowed from his constitution, not his will. 1855 Prescott *Philip II,* I. ii. (1857) 39 His temperament and his constitution of mind peculiarly fitted him for the reception of these influences.

6. The mode in which a state is constituted or organized; especially, as to the location of the sovereign power, as a *monarchical, oligarchical,* or *democratic constitution.*

1610 Bp. Hall *Apol. agst. Brownists* 21 The Constitution of the Common-wealth of Israel. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 3/1 Who exactly knew the frame and constitution of the kingdom. 1681 Nevile *Plato Rediv.* 139 Sweden remains in point of Constitution and Property exactly as it did anciently. 1705 Addison *Italy* Pref., No other Country in the World has such a Variety of Governments that are so different in their Constitutions. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiii. 17 The original constitution of England was highly aristocratical. 1862 Ruskin *Munera P.* (1880) 38 Whatever may be the constitution of the State.

7. The system or body of fundamental principles according to which a nation, state, or body politic is constituted and governed.

This may be embodied in successive concessions on the part of the sovereign power, implied in long accepted statutes, or established gradually by precedent, as in the British Constitution; or it may be formally set forth in a document framed and adopted on a particular occasion by the various orders or members of the commonwealth, or their representatives, as in the Constitution of the United States, the various Constitutions of France after 1790, and those of other nations, framed in imitation of these. In the case of a *written Constitution,* the name is sometimes applied to the document embodying it. In either case it is assumed or specifically provided that the *constitution* is more fundamental than any particular law, and contains the principles with which all legislation must be in harmony.

This sense gradually arose out of the prec. between 1689 and 1789: see the early quots.

[1689 *Declar. Estates of Scotl.* 11 Apr., Whereas King James the Seventh..did by the advice of wicked and evil counsellers invade the fundamental constitution of the kingdom, and altered it from a legal limited monarchy, to an

arbitrary despotick power.] 1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 108 By Constitution We mean, whenever We speak with Propriety and Exactness, that Assemblage of Laws, Institutions and Customs, derived from certain fix'd Principles of Reason..that compose the general System, according to which the Community hath agreed to be govern'd. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) III. 2 England is now the only monarchy in the world that can properly be said to have a constitution. 1789 *Constit. U. S.* Preamb., We..do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America. 1789-92 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 124 There is an idea..that this union of the orders is only for the verification of their powers, and for making the constitution, which is a new term they have adopted; and which they use as if a constitution was a pudding to be made by a receipt. 1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 93 The American constitutions were to liberty, what a grammar is to language: they define its parts of speech, and practically construct them into syntax. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. xi, The Twelve eldest are sent solemnly to fetch the Constitution itself, the printed Book of the Law. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. ii. (1857) 19 With all the forms prescribed by the constitution. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* I. viii. 264 The new constitution of Greece is formed very much upon that of France. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* XVIII. 449/2 By the English constitution we understand a few great traditional principles of government, any fundamental breach of which would involve either tyranny or anarchy. 1872 FREEMAN *Growth Eng. Const.* ii. 54 Our English constitution was never made, in the sense in which the constitutions of many other countries have been made.

8. a. *attrib.* as (in sense 5 b) † *constitution evil*, † *sin*; **Constitution Church**, that established in France by the Constituent Assembly on 12 July, 1790; b. *Comb.* as (sense 7) *constitution-builder, -building, -maker, -monger, -mongering*; also *constitution-build* vb. nonce-wd.

1665 T. MALL *Offer F. Help* 92 Your proper sin, or constitution-evil. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 20 His constitution sins, his most prevalent sins. 1795 *Barruel's Hist. Clergy Fr. Rev.* 62 The two churches were easily distinguished..that of the ancient pastors was called the Catholic, the other the Constitution Church. 1795 WINDHAM *Speeches Parl.* 27 May (1812) I. 270 The Honourable Gentleman is a sort of constitution-monger..he declared..that he would give to France the same constitution as that of America. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 324 Planners and constitution-makers. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. VII. vii, Arrange it, constitution-build it, sift it through ballot-boxes as thou wilt. 1840 — *Heroes* vi. 308 No ballot-box, parliamentary eloquence, voting, constitution-building. *Ibid.* vi. 361 Theoretical constitution-builders. 1875 HELPS *Organiz. Daily Life, Ess.* 124 The failure of constitution-mongers like the Abbé Sièyes, who are sublimely indifferent to the state of facts around them.

Constitutional (kɒnstitiū·ʃənăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. prec. + -AL; prob. of English formation; the F. *constitutionnel* appears in Dupré in 1801.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of, belonging to, or inherent in, a person's constitution (of body or mind).

1682 FLAVEL *Fear* 119 Our constitutional strength is not to be made the measure of our passive fortitude. 1739 SHARP *Surgery* (J.), It is not probable any constitutional illness will be communicated with the small-pox by inoculation. 1834 MACAULAY *Ess., Pitt* (1854) I. 288 His constitutional malady. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 88 Pope's constitutional irritability kept him constantly on the wing.

2. Affecting the (bodily) constitution; beneficial to, or designed to benefit, the constitution. Cf. B. 1.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 32 The Trade-wind is .. constitutional to the inhabitants. 1860 *All Year R.* No. 71. 484 Satisfied with constitutional walks and gymnastic drill. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 376 What may be termed the constitutional action of arsenic.

3. Belonging to the very constitution or composition of anything; forming an essential part or element; essential.

1750 WARBURTON *Doctr. Grace* I. x. Wks. (1811) VIII. 300 The difference .. between things natural and things positive, between constitutional and arbitrary. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Dryden* Wks. II. 412 The original incongruity runs through the whole .. But when this constitutional absurdity is forgiven, the poem must be confessed to be written with great smoothness of metre, etc. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* x. (ed. 2) 332 The sulphates of magnesia, of zinc, etc., contain, besides their water of crystallization, a proportion of constitutional water, which may be replaced by sulphate of potass..This constitutional water..is expelled with more difficulty than the water of crystallization. 1872 MOZLEY *Mirac.* Pref. (ed. 3) 25 Antecedent probability is a constitutional element of evidence.

4. In harmony with, or authorized by, the political constitution.

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. iii. 191 To trace out the constitutional doctrine of the royal succession. *Ibid.* (T.), The long parliament..while it acted in a constitutional manner, with the royal concurrence, redressed many heavy grievances. 1777 HURD *Serm. bef. Ho. Lords* (R.), Tending..to improve establishments themselves; but by degrees only, and by constitutional means. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 101 This, though a legal, cannot, with any propriety, be called a constitutional proceeding. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 7. 153 The constitutional restrictions on the royal authority.

b. Of a sovereign: Ruling according to a constitution or constitutional forms which limit his arbitrary power; said also of sovereignty or government so exercised.

1801 W. DUPRÉ *Neol. Fr. Dict.* 62 *La monarchie constitutionnelle*, the constitutional monarchy. *Un roi constitutionnel*, a constitutional king. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 127 The only powers which recognised the new constitutional government. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. xvii. 10 According to the pure idea of constitutional royalty, the prince reigns and does not govern.

c. *French Hist.* Said of ecclesiastics who adopted the civil constitution of the clergy in 1790.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. ii, What endless jarring, of Refractory hated Priests and Constitutional despised ones. 1884 MRS. GARDINER *Fr. Rev.* iv. 76 Here nonjurors were regarded as enemies to the State; there the constitutional clergy as enemies to religion.

d. Adhering to or supporting the existing (or any specified form of) political constitution.

Hence, employed from time to time as a party designation; e.g. since *c* 1870 by English Conservatives, whence *Constitutional party, Constitutional club*, and the like: cf. CONSTITUTIONALIST 2, CONSTITUTIONER 2.

5. Of, pertaining to, or dealing with the political constitution.

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 126 The constitutional history of the principal towns in Lombardy. 1845 POLSON in *Encycl. Metrop.* 811/1 In the mind of no constitutional lawyer, can a doubt exist as to the soundness of Mr. Pitt's positions. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 456 Best qualified to discuss constitutional questions. 1875 STUBBS (*title*), Constitutional History of England.

B. *sb.* **1.** A constitutional walk; a walk taken for health's sake, or for the benefit of the constitution. (App. this originated at the English Universities.) *colloq.*

1829 DARWIN *Life & Lett.* (1888) I. 176 An occasional ride with Simcox, and constitutional with Whitley. 1836 [E. CASWALL] *Pluck Exam. Papers* (Oxf.; ed. 3) 41 He taketh a constitutional of forty minutes every day. 1852 BRISTED 5 *Years Eng. Univ.* (ed. 2) 45 The Cantab's constitutional of eight miles in less than two hours. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iv, And recognises Holmes and Diggs taking a constitutional.

2. = CONSTITUTIONALIST 2. In the end of the 18th c., an adherent of the French constitution or of political principles in accord with it.

1793 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* VI. 14 Whether the Constitutionals in England will be employed or not. 1881 *Athenæum* 20 Aug. 233/1 The one is the ideal of modern Liberalism, and the Constitutionals of 1789 who pursued it were only mistaken in thinking it much nearer, much more easily attainable, than it really was.

Constitutionalism (kɒnstitiū·ʃənăliz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. A constitutional system of government.

1832 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLVIII. 276 We all know what constitutionalism has substituted for this admirable organization. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 69 The house of Guelph had no more natural love for constitutionalism than any other reigning house.

2. Adherence to constitutional principles.

1871 *Daily Tel.* 2 Nov., They persuaded the King that Constitutionalism was his natural *rôle*. 1889 *Times* 19 Feb. 9/2 The frigid and negative constitutionalism of M. Carnot.

Constitutionalist. [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. One who studies or writes on the (political) constitution.

1766 LD. MANSFIELD *Sp. agst. Suspend. Prerog.* (Jod.), If Mr. Locke's whole definition of prerogative is taken together..it will be found he perfectly agrees with what other sound constitutionalists have advanced. *a* 1832 MACKINTOSH *Rev.* 1688 Wks. 1846 II. 252 The most famous constitutionalists, the most skilful casuists. 1881 J. G. FITCH *Lect. Teaching* xiii. 390 With Hallam and Creasy and the constitutionalists. *attrib.* 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* ii. (1875) 36 The constitutionalist school.

2. An adherent or supporter of constitutional principles, or of a particular constitution. In end of 18th c., an adherent of the constitution of the United States, or of the French Republic; in English politics, about 1870-80, often assumed as = CONSERVATIVE.

1793 BURNEY in *Mad. D'Arblay's Diary* VI. 9 Loyal constitutionalists. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 564 This party was styled republicans; the other, constitutionalists [in Pennsylvania]. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 173 As being royalists or constitutionalists. 1831 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 374 The Portuguese and Spanish constitutionalists. 1868 *Daily News* 2 Dec., The party are now trying to get rid of it [the name *Conservative*] .. Constitutionalist, tory, and tory democrat, are the names between which their choice wavers. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Falkland* Mixed Ess. 213 Falkland was born a constitutionalist, a hater of all that is violent and arbitrary.

Constitutionality (kɒnstitiū·ʃənæ·lĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY: perh. orig. after mod.F. *constitutionnalité*.] The quality of being in accordance with the constitution; constitutional character.

1801 *Ann. Reg.* 1800, 60 Solely on the ground of constitutionality. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. v. (1866) 235 The constitutionality of the edicts. 1890 *Times* 14 Oct. 3/2 An effort to impeach the constitutionality of the execution by electricity.

Constitutionalize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE. Cf. mod.F. *constitutionnaliser* (Littré).]

1. *trans.* [f. the adj.] To make constitutional.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 443 Having endeavoured to constitutionalize Spain. 1859 MASSON *Brit. Novelists* iv. 254 A wave of democratic revolution .. constitutionalizing for a moment absolute governments.

2. *intr.* [f. the sb.] To take a 'constitutional'. *colloq.*

1852 BRISTED 5 *Years Eng. Univ.* (ed. 2) 19 The most usual mode of exercise is walking—*constitutionalizing* is the Cantab for it. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 310 A walk for the sake of bodily exercise having been called a 'constitutional', the verb *constitutionalize* was soon formed.

Hence **Constitutionalizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1846 MOZLEY *Ess.* (1878) 302 He could do nothing with his Constitutionalising Parliaments but dissolve them. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVII. 484 The constitutionalising of Rhenish Germany. 1888 W. KNIGHT *Principal Shairp* 41 The daily routine of constitutionalising.

Constitutionally (kɒnstitiū·ʃənăli), *adv.* [f. CONSTITUTIONAL + -LY 2.]

1. In constitution or composition.

1767 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (ed. 4) II. x. 103 His very senses, though remaining constitutionally the same, revolt. 1882 *Standard* 23 Mar. 2/2 It differs toxicologically and constitutionally from pure Aconitine.

2. As to the (bodily) constitution.

1796 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 3 Lowering the system, both constitutionally and locally. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 365 The vaccine virus had acted constitutionally, and was not confined to the local vesicle on the arm.

b. By way of a 'constitutional'. (*humorous.*)

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXXVI, The regular water-drinkers took their quarter of a pint, and walked constitutionally.

3. By virtue of one's constitution (of mind or body); by constitution, naturally.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 1206 His virtue, constitutionally deep, Has habit's firmness, and affection's flame. 1756 FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* I. (ed. 3) 25 All you English are constitutionally sullen. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 230 The lay peers being constitutionally conservative.

4. In a constitutional manner; in accordance with the (political) constitution.

1756 DODDINGTON in H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) II. x. 340 Relief could only come constitutionally through justice. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XX. (1804) I. 143 They will firmly and constitutionally assert their rights. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 136 His wish seems to have been to govern constitutionally. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *The Parish* 5 Constitutionally recognized as the territorial division of the country for all purposes of civil government.

† Constitutionary, *a. Obs.* [f. CONSTITUTION + -ARY: cf. F. *constitutionnaire*.]

1. Belonging to or inherent in the constitution; = CONSTITUTIONAL 1.

1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* xl. (1841) 204 Constitutionary sins, riveted in our tempers and complexions.

2. Pertaining to a (political) constitution. Of persons: Adhering to the constitution.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 29 Well-meaning Constitutionary Church-Men.

3. *Fr. Eccl. Hist.* Recognizing the Constitution of Innocent X. in 1653, which condemned the Jansenist doctrines.

1731 *Hist. Litt.* II. 451. *Ibid.* II. 456 The Constitutionary Bishops, after the Revolt of the Cardinal, had clearly the Ascendant.

Constitutioned (kɒnstitiū·ʃənd), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 2.] Having (such and such) a constitution.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 127 ¶ 3 Tender-Constitutioned Ladies. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 139 Dull constitutioned animals.

† Constitutioner. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

1. A framer or writer of constitutions.

1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* II. 382. *Ibid.* 383 Those sham Apostolical Constitutioners.

2. A supporter of a (political) constitution.

At Oxford in 18th c., A member of the Constitution Club, loyal to the principles of the Revolution, and obnoxious to the Tory majority in the University.

1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xliii. (1726) 235 There is in the university of Oxford..a dreadful register, call'd the black-book..At present it is made use of to vent party spleen, and is fill'd up with whigs, constitutioners, and bangorians. *Ibid.* l. 282 A formal presentment of the constitutioners, as .. enemies to monarchy. 1731 *Hist. Litt.* II. 452 The Regent .. found out this Expedient, viz. to have a Body of Doctrines..drawn up in such a manner, as to please both Constitutioners and Appellants.

Constitutioning, *vbl. sb. nonce-wd.* Making of constitutions.

1820 BYRON in Moore *Life* 442 The Spanish business has set them all a constitutioning.

Constitutionist. *rare.* [f. CONSTITUTION + -IST.] An adherent of the constitution of the country; = CONSTITUTIONALIST 2.

1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* xix. (T.), Nothing can be more reasonable than to admit the nominal division of Constitutionists, and Anti-Constitutionists. *Ibid.* (R.), To encourage the constitutionists or country-party. 1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. 15 There is, in the above Speech, a ..Turn of Thinking, that denotes the Speaker a thorough Constitutionist.

Constitutionless, *a.* [see -LESS.] Without a (political) constitution.

1889 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Jan. 3/1 There would..have been a dissolution, a constitutionless interval.

Constitutive (kɒ·nstitiū·tiv), *a.* [f. L. type **constitūtīvus* (perh. in med.L.), f. *constitūt-* ppl. stem: see CONSTITUTE and -IVE. F. *constitutif, -ive* is in Cotgrave 1611.]

1. Having the power of constituting, establishing, or giving formal, definite, or organized existence to something; constructive.

In the Kantian Philosophy, *constitutive* ideas or principles of reason are opposed to *regulative*, q. v.

1592 WEST *Symbol.* I. § 46 An Instrument constitutive is such an Instrument under the proper hand of the party as testifieth and describeth some contract of some debt or dutie to be paied, or some fact to be done or performed as

an obligation. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 277 The Churches Constitutive or Governing Head. 1816 COLERIDGE *Statesm. Man.* (1817) 367 Whether ideas are regulative only, according to Aristotle and Kant; or likewise constitutive, and one with the power and life of Nature. 1856 MEIKLEJOHN tr. *Kant's Crit. P. R.* 317. 1867 J. H. STIRLING tr. *Schwegler's Hist. Philos.* 231 (*Kant*) These ideas, if not constitutive principles to extend our knowledge beyond the bounds of experience, are regulative principles to arrange experience. 1870 BALDW. BROWN *Eccl. Truth* 256 The great constitutive ideas which have moulded powerfully the institutions of society. 1879 R. ADAMSON *Philos. Kant* 107 The principle [of the intelligibility of Nature].. under which we subsume real experience is not constitutive but regulative, a mere maxim of reason, and subjective.

b. Having the power of appointing to an office.

1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 37 The Concurrence, Vote and constitutive Consent of a competent number of Free-men.

2. That makes a thing what it is; forming an essential part or element; essential.

1610 BP. HALL *Apol. agst. Brownists* 10 You call for a double separation,—a first separation in the gathering of the Church.. But of this constitutiue separation anone. 1654 CROMWELL *Sp.* 12 Sept. (Carlyle), Government by a single person and a Parliament is a Fundamental; it is the *esse*; it is Constitutive. *a* 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* IV. vi. (R.), The constitutive essences of all individual created beings. 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* 16 Its constitutive element ..is not the utterance on the part of the one, but the acceptance on the part of the many.

3. That makes up or goes to make up; forming a part or element; constituent, component.

a 1640 JACKSON *Wks.* II. 637 All the learning which he hath besides..is no constitutive part of the faculty which he professeth. 1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* i. 13 Subject to corruption and dissolution, through the fragility of constitutive parts. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* (1841) 428 The constitutive parts of the drama are six. 1861 MANSEL *Aids to Faith* i. 5 *note*, Constitutive elements of the revelation itself.

4. With *of*: That constitutes, makes, forms, establishes, or determines.

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 366 That may be essential to a Parliament that is not constitutive of a Parliament. 1684 2 *Steps of Nonconf. Minister* 11 Constitutive of duty. 1858 *Nat. Rev.* Oct. 499 Of the three conceivable functions constitutive of a clerical order,—the Priestly, the Rabbinical, and the Prophetic,—the first is with us extinct.

†**5.** Of a constituted character. *Obs.*

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 26 My judgment concurs wholly with your vote for two Houses. The question now is, what that House shall be, whether constitutive or restitutive.

†**B.** as *sb.* A constitutive part or element, a constituent. *Obs. rare.*

1647 *Power of the Keys* iv. 73, I much wonder why..in the number of the constitutives of externall communion, publick prayer is not mentioned. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 51 According to his compleat Essential Form or Constitutive.

Co·nstitutively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a constitutive manner.

1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* 48 (Jod.) The great council, or assembly of the people, in whom the result is constitutively. *a* 1677 MANTON *Wks.* (1870) I. 426 We are now pardoned and justified constitutively by the tenor of the new covenant. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 231 In order that their unintelligent Brahma should be made out constitutively cognition, they have altered the sense of the word cognition. 1881 J. H. STIRLING *Text-bk. Kant* 286 A principle that holds of objects (as mere phenomena of sense) not *constitutively*, but only *regulatively*.

Co·nstitutiveness. *rare.* [see -NESS.] The quality or fact of being constitutive.

1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 56 The infiniteness of Gods Goodness .. its Headship over the other Attributes..its Constitutiveness of the very Deity.

Constitutor (kǫ·nstitiūtəɹ). Also 6–7 **-our,** 7–9 **-er.** [a. L. *constitūtor*, agent-n. from *constituĕre* to CONSTITUTE. Cf. F. *constituteur* (16th c. in Littré).] One who or that which constitutes, makes, frames, establishes, etc.: see the verb.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. vii, Justyce..the chiefe constitutour and maker of a publike weale. 1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. li. (1631) 327 Constitutors of Societies. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 261 Having one and the Self-same Constituter. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* N j b, The Constituters of this Oblique and irregular mineral Diagram. 1759 GOLDSM. *The Bee* No. 7 Elocution is only an assistant, but not a constituter, of eloquence. 1856 J. R. BALLANTYNE *Sánkhya Aphorisms* 65 The vital air is not the constituter of the Body.

b. A framer of a (political) constitution.

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 473 You are the constitutors. It is yet in your power..to stay settling the constitution. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXI. 540 The definition of the French constitutors has restricted .. the meaning of the word liberty.

Constrain (kǫnstrēⁱ·n), *v.* Forms: 4 **constrane,** 4–5 **-streign(e, -straygne,** 4–6 **-streyn(e, -strayn(e,** 4–7 **-strein(e,** (5 **-stryne),** 5–6 *north.* **-strene,** 6 *Sc.*- **stranȝe,** 5–7 **-straine,** 6– **-strain.** *Pa. pple.* 4–5 **constreint,** 5–6 **-straynte,** 6 *Sc.* **-strane.** [ad. OF. *constreindre, -aindre*, ppl. stem *constreign-, -aign-* (in mod.F. *contraindre*, It. *costrignere, constringere*):—L. *constring-ĕre* to tie tightly together, compress by tying, f. *con-* together + *stringĕre* to draw tight.]

1. *trans.* To force, compel, oblige:

a. a person *to do* anything. (The usual const.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶ 914 It constreigneth me to do yow grace and mercy. *a* 1400 *Cursor M.* Insertion p. 990 Bot þai constrayned [*MS.* -oyned] him to dwelle, þat he no farrer might. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 11 Þese iiij notable þynges moste nedes constreyne ȝow to enclyne to oure ententes. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. iv. 123 Constreynyd to lerne the Latyn tong. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 67 a, Power .. to constraine them delyuer that by force. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. iii. 100 Since that thy sight .. Constraines them weepe. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvi. 479 He never constrained them to walk in the paths of iniquity. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 145 A writ issues to the sheriff ..to constrain the party to appear.

b. a person *to* (*into*) a course of action, state, place, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 471 Though I do thing to which I am constreynit. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 54 Men sholde constreyne no clerke to knauene werkes. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 652 Suppois natuir constranȝe him thairto. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 354 They fled into the Woods, fearing to be constrained to the Plough. 1790 COWPER *Rec. Mother's Picture* 86, I should ill requite thee, to constrain Thy unbound spirit into bonds again. 1840 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile*, And the elements shall boldly All your dust to dust constrain.

c. with simple object.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvii. 10 With þaire fre wil, noght constraynd. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 41 Wommen of kynde desiren libertee And nat to been constreyned as a thral. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* ii. 17 Neuertheles they constrayned him, tyll he was ashamed, and sayde: Let them go. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* v. 14 For the loue of Christ constreineth vs.

d. *absol.* (without direct object.)

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1496 Ȝe ar stif innoghe to constrayne wyth strenkþe, ȝif yow likez. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxi. (1636) 213 Sometimes if hunger constrained, they would double their commons. 1717 POPE *Ep. to Jervas* 67 Led by some rule, that guides, but not constrains. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 279 The necessities of metre would naturally constrain to such forms.

e. *Dynamics.* To restrict the motion of (a body or particle) to a certain course, *e.g.* along a fixed curve.

1834 WHEWELL (*title*), On the Motion of Points constrained and resisted. 1856 TAIT & STEELE *Dynamics of Particle* (1871) 181 A particle is constrained to move on a given smooth plane curve, under the action of given forces in the plane of the curve. *Ibid.* 193 If the particle be constrained by a circular tube. *Ibid.* (Contents) 15 String constrained by pulley.

2. To compel or enforce (an action, etc.); to bring about by compulsion or of necessity.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. vi, Other vowes constraine another course. 1603 *Philotus* (1835) 10 It is vnpossible that loue should be constrained, where affection breedes not likyng. 1614 STIRLING *Dooms-day* 8th Houre (R.), O! what strange things .. Could this man tell, amazement to constraine? *a* 1679 EARL ORRERY *Hen. V*, I, 'Twas a Crime To punish what you did constrain from him. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 22 Calypso in her caves constrain'd his stay. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* (1801) 227 Where there is not sufficient testimony to constrain our assent. 1800 ADDISON *Amer. Law Rep.* 2 The..constrained presumption, that the child whose death was concealed, was killed by the mother.

†**3.** To force out; to produce by effort, 'to produce in opposition to nature' (J.). *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 183 They rub their udders with Nettles untill they constrain bloud. *a* 1687 WALLER (J.), In this northern tract our hoarser throats Utter unripe and ill constrained notes.

†**b.** To force, assume or produce by straining (any behaviour or expression of feeling). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5316 Which desire is so constreyned That it is but wille feyned. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 103 This is some Fellow, Who .. doth affect A saucy roughnes, and constraines the garb Quite from his Nature. 1702 STEELE *Funeral* I. (1734) 15 Could all those Shrieks, those Swoonings, that rising falling Bosom be constrain'd? 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 490 [He] constrain'd a smile, and thus ambiguous spoke.

†**4.** *refl.* To exert or strain oneself. *Obs. rare.*

c 1510 *Gesta Rom.* 430 Whiche this yonge damosell seynge, constreyned herselfe, and ranne so fast, tyll at the last she had hym at a vauntage agayne.

†**5. a.** To take by force, force to surrender. *Obs.*

1699 DRYDEN *Ep. to J. Driden* 153 Namur subdu'd is England's palm alone; The rest besieg'd, but we constrain'd the town.

†**b.** To violate, force. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. ii. 178 Her spotlesse Chastity, Inhumaine Traytors, you constrain'd and for'st.

†**6.** To press hard upon, straiten, reduce to straits; to oppress, afflict, distress. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* iv. 65 The grete peyne that he was Inne for the love of Ygerne, that so hym constrayned that he myght nother ete ne slepe. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxxiv. 328 He had dayly great complayntes made to hym..wherwith his hart was sore constrayned for displeasure. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 95 To constrayne, *opprimer*. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1884) 27 That necessitie constrayne thame mocht quha ar within..this Ile hes a pasture..that may feid sum wethiris. 1859 TENNYSON *Ger. & Enid* 716 But since our fortune slipt from sun to shade..cruel need Constrain'd us, but a better time has come.

†**7.** To compress into small compass; to contract. *Obs. rare.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. i. 5 Þe stature of hir was of a doutous iugement, for sumtyme sche constreyned and schronk hir seluen lyche to þe comune mesure of men.

8. To confine forcibly, keep in bonds, imprison.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxxi. 15 Y..forbedde the floodis of hym, and constreinede many watris. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 15 With hundred yron chaines he did him bind, And hundred knots, that did him sore constraine. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* Notes to Song ix. 145 The South-west wind constrained betwene two hils on both sides of the lake. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 634 He binds in Chains The drowzy Prophet, and his Limbs constrains. *a* 1732 GAY (J.), How the strait stays the slender waste constrain? 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 398 The walls are high, the gates are strong, ..—but true love never yet Was thus constrained. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyssey* 7 And hard men constrain him, wild folk that hold him..sore against his will.

†**b.** To check, stop, staunch. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A) 66 If þe blood come fro grete veynes he mai nouȝt so sumtyme be constreyned. *Ibid.* 68 If .. þou maist not sowde þe arterie ne þe veyne ne þou maist not constreyne þe blood.

c. To press or clasp tightly in one's arms. *poet.*

1697 DRYDEN (J.), When .. The Tyrian hugs and fonds thee on her breast, And with sweet kisses in her arms constrains. 1861 TEMPLE & TREVOR *Tannhäuser* 27 And all for joy constrain'd him to his breast.

d. *fig.* To restrain within bounds, to limit.

a 1618 RALEIGH (J.), Overweak to resist the first inclination of evil, or after, when it became habitual, to constrain it. 1708 ROWE *Royal Convert* III. (1766) 44 Constrain your temper, Sir; be false and meet her With her own sex's arts. 1878 MORLEY *Condorcet* 36 It was impossible..to constrain within prescribed limits the activity.

†**9.** = CONSTRINGE, CONSTRICT. *Obs.*

1398 [see CONSTRAINING *ppl. a.* 2]. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A) 77 Olde woundis þat ben maad .. of to greet cold constreynynge. *Ibid.* 105. *Ibid.* 263 If þe spasme come..þat wole constryne þe tunge inward. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* cxiv. (1636) 115 Services .. are .. to be eaten after meat, to constraine and close up the stomacke. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 335 Vehement heate resolueth the radicall moysture of mens bodies, as colde constraineth and preserueth the same. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 430 When Winter Frosts constrain the Field with Cold.

10. To subject to restraint of behaviour. *rare.*

a 1745 SWIFT *Directions to Footman* (Seager), Leave the company to converse more freely, without being constrained by your presence. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 343, I..think..old friends who do not constrain me..the most suitable.

Constrai·nable, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That can be constrained, liable to constraint.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. (1632) 73 They are now by vertue of humane law become constrainable, and if they transgresse, punishable. *Ibid.* VI. iv. § 11 Before Novatian's uprising, no man was constrainable to confess publicly any sin.

†**Constrainau·nce.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *constraignance*, f. *constraindre, constraignant* to CONSTRAIN: see -ANCE.] Constraint.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7438 For well he knew dame Abstinaunce, But he ne knew not Constrainaunce. He knew nat that she was constreyned.

Constrained (kǫnstrēⁱ·nd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONSTRAIN *v.* + -ED.]

1. Of persons: Forced, acting under compulsion. Of actions, etc.: Brought about by compulsion.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* IV. xxxix, This weake constrayned company. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. iv. 13 None serue with him, but constrained things, Whose hearts are absent too. 1780 COWPER *Table Talk* 623 The mind, released from too constrained a nerve. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xx. 577 The breaking of a constrained oath.

2. Forced, as opposed to *natural*.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxv. 20 Bothe theis seeme unto mee to alledge constreyned senses. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 7 Vnder *Gam vt* the voice seemed as a kinde of humming, and aboue *E la* a kinde of constrained skricking. 1693 DRYDEN *Ess. on Satire* Wks. 1821 XIII. 21 [Milton's] 'Juvenilia', where his rhyme is always constrained and forced, and comes hardly from him. 1763 SCRAFTON *Indostan* iii. (1770) 104 The Soubah..received him with a constrained graciousness. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 35 The constrained hospitality with which they are directed to prepare food .. for a military man coming as a guest.

3. Of persons: Behaving under constraint, having the spontaneous and natural impulses checked, embarrassed.

1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. i. 3 Notwithstanding all his efforts to be and to appear at ease, he was constrained and abashed.

4. Forcibly or unnaturally confined (physically), cramped.

1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 28 Every constrained posture [should be] avoided. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 128/2 When very weary, we sleep even in the most constrained positions. *Mod.* Tight dresses mean constrained limbs.

5. *Dynamics.* Forced to move in a certain course.

1856 TAIT & STEELE *Dynamics of Particle* (1871) 386 A single particle subject to the action of any forces, and whose motion is either free, constrained, or resisted.

Constrainedly (kǫnstrēⁱ·nėdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a constrained manner.

1. Under constraint or compulsion.

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 52 That yee refuse to doe willingly, think yee must be drawne to doe the same constrainedly. 1678 *Yng. Man's Call.* 326 Never having attired her self in regal ornaments, but constrainedly and with tears. 1837 G. REDFORD *Script. Verif.* vii. 459 Facts which they most reluctantly and constrainedly attest.

2. With constrained manner or behaviour; without natural spontaneity or freedom of manner.

1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 637, I forced my self to divert those two persons..which yet I did so constrainedly, that I gave them more cause of pity, than satisfaction. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 579 'Before I answer your question', said Midwinter a little constrainedly, 'I want to ask you something.'

Constrai·nedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being constrained; constraint.

1673 O. WALKER *Education* 217 Constrainedness undervalueth an action.

Constrai·ner. *rare.* [f. CONSTRAIN *v.* + -ER[1].] One who constrains.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* v. 10 The maystris of werkis and the constreyners [L. *exactores*]. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 71 The natural free spirits of ingenious men, if imprison'd and controul'd..will be glad at any rate to vent themselves, and be reveng'd on their constrainers.

Constraining (kŏnstrē·ninŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CONSTRAIN; application of constraint.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 517 Ȝoven frely wiþouten exaccioun or constreynynge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 91 Constreynynge, *coaccio.* 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 74 The Chirch hath not the power of compelling, nor oughte to require it (I speake of ciuile constrayning). 1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* (1851) 294 A bondage not of Gods constraining.

Constrai·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. That constrains.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 127 a, Not through any constrayning necessitie or constraintiue vowe. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* xii. § 4. 178 That the constraining Power [of Government] ..should be left wholly to the Lawes themselves. 1784 COWPER *Tirocin.* 861 Free, too, and under no constraining force. 1856 TAIT & STEELE *Dynamics of Particle* (1871) 184 To find the point where the particle will leave the constraining curve. *Ibid.* 386 When there are .. constraining forces; such as when two or more of the particles are connected by inextensible strings, etc.

† 2. Of medicines: Constringing or drawing together, astringent. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxix. (1495) 289 The leche vsith constraynynge and dryenge medycynes. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 161 If þou leidist þerto ony constreyning þingis þe akynge wolde be þe more.

Constrai·ningly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a constraining manner; † in quot. = compulsorily, by constraint.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Pet.* v. 2 Purueiynge not constreynyngli [Vulg. *coacte*, 1388 as constreyned], but wilfulli.

† **Constrai·nment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. CONSTRAIN *v.* + -MENT: cf. OF. *constraignement*, later *contraignement.*] = CONSTRAINT *sb.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 71 More shalt thou terrifie the seditious by the constrainment of thy quartering, then if Iehouah..should speake to them.

† **Constrai·nt,** *ppl. a. Obs.* In 5 **-eint,** 6 **-aynt.** [a. OF. *constreint, -aint* (pa. pple. of *constreindre*):—popular L. type **constrinctus* for *constrictus*: cf. *cingĕre, cinctus.*] = CONSTRAINED.

1. Used as *pa. pple.* of CONSTRAIN.

c 1360 *E. E. Psalter* (1891) 194 As we ben constreint þurȝ cristen sopenes to knowelich on-lich God and Lord.

2. as *adj.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 298 How paynfullie hir hert brest in hir constreint sorow. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, At all tymes necessarye and constraynte. The time constraynte is the tyme whan the bledynge ought to be made.

Constraint (kŏnstrē·nt), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **constreynt(e, -streint,** 5 **-strent,** 6 **-straynt(e,** 6– **constraint.** [a. OF. *constreinte*, fem. sb., f. *constreint* pa. pple.: see prec.]

1. The exercise of force to determine or confine action; coercion, compulsion.

1534 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* I. Wks. 1075 His calling is no constrainte of necessity. 1595 SHAKS. *John* V. i. 28, I did suppose it should be on constraint, But (heau'n be thank'd) it is but voluntary. 1601 — *All's Well* III. ii. 121 The rauine Lyon when he roar'd With sharpe constraint of hunger. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1372 The Philistian lords command: Commands are no constraints. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, V. 461 *note*, They engage in their military enterprises, not from constraint but choice. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 405 How far the electors acted under constraint we know not.

b. *transf.* Compulsion of circumstances, necessity of the case.

1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 216 Use Peats, Turffe, Heath, Furse, Broome, and such like fuel for firing..yea, and Neats dung, as in some places of Wiltshire. *Margin*, Fewell of constraint. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 100 The enterance..is not so proper in the middle as at the end .. But if there be a constraint, which is most prejudicious to a Building, the entrance must be set as much towards the end as possible. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 9 b, Never used..unless upon absolute Necessity, or the Constraint of the Nature and Manner of the Situation. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Garth*, Nor is it easy to find an expression used by constraint, or a thought imperfectly expressed.

† c. Force of arms. *Obs.*

1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 105 Onely Brunsbergh, a Catholick town, durst make defence, and was taken by constraint.

2. Confinement, bound or fettered condition; restriction of liberty or of free action.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 2 Through long enprisonment, and hard constraint, Which he endured in his late restraint. 1596 *Edward III*, II. i. 17 Let the captain talk of boisterous war; The prisoner of immured dark constraint. 1712 POPE *1st Ep. to Miss Blount* 41 Still in constraint your suff'ring sex remains, Or bound in formal, or in real chains. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 612 His hard condition with severe constraint Binds all his faculties, forbids all growth Of wisdom. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 32. 118 By continual constraint and contradiction of his impulses. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* iii. (1880) 43 He had shown some symptoms of rebelling against the constraints to which he was subject.

† 3. Pressure of trouble or misfortune; oppression, affliction, distress. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 713 Hire hew whilom bright þat þo was pale Bar witnesse of hire wo and hire constreynte. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 380 All day men here great compleint Of the disese, of the constreint, Wherof the people is sore oppressed. 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 112, I had on petyr and magdaleyne pite For the gret constrent of there contricion. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 249 Well heard Kiddie al this sore constraint, And lengd to know the cause of his complaint.

† b. A cause or occasion of affliction. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVIII. xiv, How fervent love.. My careful herte hath made low and faynte, And you therof are the hole constraynt.

4. Compulsion put upon the expression of feelings or the behaviour, whether by the restraint of natural feelings and impulses, or by assuming such as are not spontaneous: hence always implying unnaturalness or embarrassment.

1706 WALSH *Let. to Pope* 24 June, You see I write to you without any sort of constraint or method, as things come into my head. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 204 ¶ 11 A smile that betrayed solicitude, timidity, and constraint. 1781 COWPER *Convers.* 713 The Christian..Will speak without disguise..Abhors constraint, and dares not feign a zeal ..he does not feel. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xl, She welcomed me with a constraint I had never witnessed before. 1840 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* V. 32 We shall in time .. manifest, not with constraint and effort, but spontaneously and naturally, that we fear Him while we love Him. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xiv, There was a sadness and constraint about all persons that day.

5. a. *Physics.* Any special physical or molecular condition into which a body is brought by the operation of some force, and lasting during its operation, *e.g.* a state of tension.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* XXVIII. 239 An operation during which the solids are often broken, in consequence of the state of constraint in which the particles are held. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 156 The state of constraint, which we call electric polarization.

b. *Dynamics.* See CONSTRAIN *v.* 1 e.

A body has in the most general case six degrees or freedom, viz. three of translation and three of rotation; if there is a hindrance to one or more of these, the motion of the body is so far constrained; hence, *degrees of constraint.* Thus if one point in the body is fixed, it cannot have motion of translation, but has all the degrees of rotation: if two points are fixed, its only motion can be that of rotation about an axis passing through these two points; if has thus one degree of freedom, and five degrees of constraint: a sphere moving between two parallel tangent planes has only one degree of constraint; a cube under the same conditions has three. *Kinetic constraint*: the condition that a body shall move subject to certain relations: e. g. that a body shall roll on a plane. *Principle of least constraint*: the theorem enunciated by Gauss in 1829, that when there are connexions between parts of a system, the motion is such as to make the sum of the constraints a minimum.

1856 TAIT & STEELE *Dynamics of Particle* Contents (1871) 13 Constraint by Tortuous Smooth Curve .. Constraint by string attached to a moving Point, etc. 1862 B. PRICE *Infin. Calc.* IV. 116 Gauss' theorem of least constraint..If we measure constraint by the square of the distance between the actual place of *rm* and the place which it would have if it were under the action of the same forces and were a single unconstrained particle, then the theorem is, that the sum of the products of each particle and its constraint is a minimum.

† **Constrai·ntive,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. CONSTRAINT + -IVE: etymologically a doublet of CONSTRICTIVE.] Having tendency to constrain.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 127 Not through any constrayning necessitie, or constraintiue vowe.

Constrai·ntless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without constraint, unconstrained.

1865 *Lyra Messianica, Salus Æterna* (1869) 2 'Twas of Thy free constraintless grace.

Constre, -stri, obs. ff. of CONSISTORY.

Constre, obs. form of CONSTRUE *v.*

Constrein, -eint, obs. ff. CONSTRAIN, -AINT.

Constrict (kŏnstri·kt), *v.* [f. L. *constrict-* ppl. stem of *constringĕre*; cf. *astrict, restrict.* Other forms derived from the same L. verb are CONSTRAIN (through Fr.), and CONSTRINGE.]

1. *trans.* To draw together as by tightening an encircling string; to make small or narrow (a tube or orifice); to contract, compress.

1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* III. xii. (1762) 397 More closely constricted, and thereby the juice is better strained. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* (1857) 245 A spasm constricted her mouth for an instant. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* 123 The neck should not be constricted by a tight collar. *fig.* 1854 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* (1875) 19 The error deforms his faith as much as it tends to stiffen and constrict his life. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Dec. 3/1 To seize a position which would enable them to constrict at pleasure the commerce of the Cape.

2. To cause (organic tissue) to contract or draw together; to cause to contract or shrink.

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 273 Such things as constrict the Fibres. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. 1. 1. i. 18 The pores of the stuff, opened by the heat of boiling water, and again constricted by cold. 1881 B. SANDERSON in *Nature* No. 619. 442 The influence which these [vascular nerves] transmit is here relaxing, there constricting.

Constricted (kŏnstri·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

1. Drawn together by constriction; narrowed, straitened.

1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* Pref. 12 Those of a lax, more than those of a constricted State of Fibres. 1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 36 He..advises the dilatation of a constricted cervix by means of a tin tube.

2. *Nat. Hist.* Markedly narrowed at some part, as if by mechanical constriction.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xxxvii. 14 In the caterpillar of the Goat Moth the first is oblong and constricted in the middle. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 98 *Ornithopus perpusillus*..pod much constricted between the seeds.

Constricting (kŏnstri·ktiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That constricts; compressing, squeezing tightly all round.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 20/1 Virgil's Laocoön, and the unrivalled marble group..owe their origin undoubtedly to the stories current of constricting serpents. 1883 L. BRUNTON in *Nature* 8 Mar. 438 The constricting fibres which issue from the ganglion and pass to the ear.

Constriction (kŏnstri·kʃən). Also 5 **construccion, -tioun.** [ad. L. *constrictiōn-em*, n. of action f. *constringĕre*: see CONSTRINGE, CONSTRICT, CONSTRAIN. (In F. cited by Littré from Paré, 16th c.)]

1. Compressing or drawing together as by an encircling pressure; the condition of being so compressed together; compression, contraction.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 66 Þou schalt knowe it bi construccion [*v. r.* constructioun] & dilatacion of þe same arterie. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 641 The glottis..hath a double motion, one of dilatation another of constriction. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 192 The constriction of the pores .. of the body. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 37. 161 Evincing the systole of the Heart to be a muscular constriction. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 90 By their constriction the fluid is forced out. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 19/2 [Serpents have] immense muscular power, enabling some of the species to kill large animals by constriction.

b. A morbid condition of contractedness or tightness, or the feeling of such a condition.

1783 JOHNSON *Let. to Y. Taylor* 17 June in *Boswell*, An oppressive, constriction of my chest. 1871 W. A. HAMMOND *Dis. Nervous Syst.* 49 In both there are headache, sense of constriction, vertigo, etc. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Constriction-band sensation*, a feeling as of a cord tied round the waist; a symptom of some diseases of the spinal cord.

† c. A spasmodic contraction or shrinking of any part of the body. *Obs.*

1771 S. FARR *Anim. Motion* 366 A Fourth effect..from a Stimulus, when it acts upon our bodies, is a Constriction or Spasm of the part to which it is applied.

2. *concr.* A constricted part; a part markedly narrowed as if by some constricting influence.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xxxvii. 11 The spinal marrow being formed of knots separated only by slight or deep constrictions. 1865 PARKMAN *Champlain* ix. (1875) 301 A constriction of the vast channel narrows it to a mile. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 41 *Raphanus maritimus*..joints separated by a very deep constriction.

3. Something which constricts or confines.

1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. conc. Usurped Powers* 29 Those words..are an expresse, and fully sufficient constriction. 1877 BLACKMORE *Cripps* II. iv. 52 Neither was there hedge, or rail, or other mean constriction.

Constrictive (kŏnstri·ktiv), *a.* [ad. L. *constrictīv-us* (also in 16th c. F. *constrictif*, Paré), f. *constrict-* ppl. stem of *constringĕre* + -IVE.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by constriction; that tends to compress tightly.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* V. 70 By the constrictiue force it vseth..it doth complect the whole. 1655 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1662) 185 If a Spirit use his Agitative power moderately and his Constrictive forcibly enough to feel solid or palpable to that man or woman. 1844 T. J. GRAHAM *Dom. Med.* 277 This [Breast-pang] is an acute constrictive pain about the breast-bone. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Sept. 7/2 Neither the boa nor the anaconda is venomous, but their constrictive powers render them terrible adversaries.

2. = CONSTRINGENT.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 26 b, Medlars ar cold and dry, and constrictife or strainynge the stomake. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Constrictive*, capable of binding together; styptic; astringent.

Constrictor (kŏnstri·ktəɹ). [a. L. *constrictor*, agent-n. from *constringĕre, constrict-*: see CONSTRINGE.] One who or that which constricts.

1. *Anat.* A muscle which draws together or narrows a part. (Frequent in the L. names of individual muscles.)

[1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Constrictor Labiorum*, a Muscle that encompasses the lips with orbicular or round Fibres]. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT, etc. *Mart. Scrib.* (J.), He supposed the constrictors of the eye-lids must be strengthened in the supercilious. 1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 220 b. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 288 The constrictors of the pharynx. *attrib.* 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 16 a, A great constrictor muscle. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. i. § 2. 212 The sympathetic therefore acts as a constrictor nerve.

2. *Surg.* An instrument for producing constriction; a compressor.

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Constrictor of Herbiniaux* .. to tighten the ligature placed around the neck of a tumour.

3. A large snake which crushes its prey; a BOA-CONSTRICTOR.

a 1645 HOOD *Knt. & Dragon* XXXVII, That gorged serpent they call the constrictor.

Constring, obs. form of CONSTRUING *vbl. sb.*

Constringe (kŏnstri·ndʒ), *v.* [ad. L. *constring-ĕre* to tie tightly, draw tightly together, f. L. *con-* together + *stringĕre* to draw tight. This seems to have been introduced to represent the L. verb more closely in form and sense than was done by the historical representative *constrain*, which came through French. In more recent times *constrict* has been used as an equivalent.]

1. *trans.* To draw or squeeze together as by an encircling force; to compress; = CONSTRICT 1. ? *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 173 The dreadfull spout Which Shipmen doe the Hurricano call, Constring'd in masse by the almighty sun. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. iv. 18 The neck [of the Bladder] is constringed with a muscle. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 191 Children .. involved and constringed in swaithing bands. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 561 God .. by His vertue and Power does constringe and contein the whole world. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 331 Immediately she was constringed so tightly by the unseen and spiritual cincture that, etc. *c* 1828 BRODERIP in *Penny Cycl.* V. 24/2 While these serpents are in the act of constringing..their prey.

2. *Phys.* To cause (organic tissue) to shrink or draw together. Also *absol.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. ix. 35 Love will have heate, and sadnesse colde, feare constringeth, and pleasure dilateth. 1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* II. xx. 75 These [remedies] will powerfully dry and constringe. 1743–5 R. POCOCKE *Observ. Pal.* in Pinkerton *Coll. Trav.* X. 433 On tasting it [Dead Sea Water] my mouth was constringed as if it had been a strong alum Water. 1785 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* (ed. 2) II. 46 Constringing such [parts] as are dilated. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 47 It acts as an astringent, constringing the vessels and overcoming relaxation.

3. To contract (any substance) as by cold, etc.

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* ii. 15 The earth being constringed with cold. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 180 The solids will be weakened by every effort they make to contract or constringe themselves.

4. *intr.* To become close or dense.

1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idyls, Pan & Luna* 58 The plumy drifts [of cloud] contract, condense, constringe, Till she [the moon] is swallowed by the feathery springe.

Hence **Constri·nged**, **Constri·nging** *ppl. adjs.*

1655 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1662) 185 Their Bodies being nothing but coagulated or constringed Aire. 1684 — *An Answer* 275. 1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 896 They have likewise a gently constringing taste. 1858 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 322 The constringing littleness of all selfish passion.

Constringency (kŏnstri·ndʒĕnsi). [f. next: see -ENCY.] The quality of being constringent.

1691 E. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 61 Constringency, or Violence of Attraction. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor of C.* I. xxiii. 299 That Hyperborean crispness, constringency, and charm, as of a well-braced musical instrument.

Constringent (kŏnstri·ndʒĕnt). [ad. L. *constringent-em*, pr. pple. of *constringĕre* to CONSTRINGE. (Also in mod.F. as term of medicine.)] Causing constriction.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xxiii. 511 The nature of Orion is constringent and tempestuous. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 380 In a conservatory of Snow, where the cold may be more constringent. 1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 174 The constringent or styptick Quality. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 121 That he should on Easter-day impose upon his body's freedom the constringent action of a habit never before assumed. 1876 D. FERRIER *Funct. Brain* 71 The circular or constringent muscle of the Iris.

Construabi·lity. [f. next + -ITY.] Capability of being construed.

1856 J. GROTE in *Cambr. Essays* 81 The pupil's business must be to construe, the tutor's to provide, if he can, for construability.

Construable (kŏnstrū·ăb'l), *a.* [f. CONSTRUE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be construed.

1657 J. GOODWIN *Triers Tried* 10 If they..but whisper the least ὦτα construable in favour of any of those opinions. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. § 56 (1740) 544 To do nothing .. construable against Law. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 278 We are bidding farewell to all things..construable by sense or reason. 1864 GLADSTONE in *Times* 8 Apr. 6/4 If you tell a man what your duty [on sugar] is in Dutch numbers, that is construable into the trade terms of every tongue.

Construct (kŏnstrv·kt), *ppl. a. arch.* [ad. L. *construct-us*, pa. pple. of *construĕre*: see next.]

1. *pa. pple.* Constructed.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 63 Compacte and constructe throe the heete of the sonne. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 19 In Children the same [Occiput] is construct of many bones. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* (*MS.*) IV. 333 For so immortal bodies are construct. 1867 G. MACDONALD *Sonnets, Concerning Jesus* xi, To the few construct of harmonies.

2. *adj.* in *Construct state, state construct*, in grammar of Hebrew and other Semitic languages: the form of the substantive used when standing before another having an attributive (or genitive) relation to it, which may be translated by the nominative (or other case) followed by *of*, as *bă·yith* house, *bēyth-ĕlōhī·m* house of God.

It is distinctive of the Semitic languages that in expressing such a notion as *house of God*, they do not, like the Aryan languages, put *God* in the genitive, but, retaining this unchanged, put *house* in the 'state construct'. In this form the substantive becomes accentually combined with that which follows, losing its independent stress, and undergoing various consequent changes, as loss or lightening of vowels, of inflexional consonants, etc.

[1737 A. SCHULTENS *Institutiones* 184 Regimen autem, sive statum constructum, dicunt [grammatici] copulationem illam.] 1821 MOSES STUART *Heb. Gram.* (1831) 124 The construct state. 1830 W. T. PHILIPPS *Elem. Heb. Gr.* 81 In regimen or the constructed state. 1836 tr. *Hengstenberg's Christol.* I. 353 The Stat. Constr. is often used where the connexion is intimate, though not made by a genitive, especially before prepositions. 1874 tr. *Lange's Comm. Zech.* 57 The singular occurrence of [such words] after a noun in the construct.

Construct (kŏnstrv·kt), *v.* [A late formation from L. *construct-* ppl. stem of *construĕre* to heap together, pile up, build, construct, f. *con-* together + *struĕre* to lay, pile, build. The present stem of the L. vb. has given CONSTRUE.]

1. *trans.* To make or form by fitting the parts together; to frame, build, erect.

1663 BOYLE *Usefuln. Nat. Phil.* (J.), Those divine attributes and prerogatives, for whose manifesting he was pleased to construct this vast fabrick. 1730–6 BAILEY, *Construct*, to build, to frame. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II, A sacred ship, the first that was ever constructed. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xiii. (1870) 139 Des Cartes..said, Give me matter and motion and I will construct you the universe. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 37 The Burmas..constructed stockades on either bank of the Surma river. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* I. i. 19 This splendid road has been lately constructed.

b. (immaterial objects, creations of the mind, etc.)

1755 JOHNSON, *Construct*, to form by the mind: as, he constructed a new system. 1812 *Examiner* 4 May 283/2 M. Didelot has constructed a fanciful ballet. 1849 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* Introd., Before an Art of Rhetoric could be constructed. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 10 It is easy to construct a theory of the nature of exchange and value.

absol. 1832 MACAULAY *Mirabeau*, Demolition is undoubtedly a vulgar task; the highest glory of the statesman is to construct.

2. *Gram.* To put together (words) in syntactical arrangement; to combine in grammatical construction. (Used chiefly of the manner.)

1871 *Publ. School Lat. Gram.* 248 Syntax is that division of Grammar which teaches how sentences are constructed. *Ibid.* 257 The Vocative .. is attached to the Sentence, but not constructed with it. *Ibid.* 321 Many Adjectives above mentioned [as governing a Genitive] are also constructed with Prepositions.

b. (See quot.)

1864 ALFORD *Queen's Eng.* 183 Suppose I..direct one of them to construe the sentence. He knows perfectly well what I mean..But suppose I tell him to construct the sentence. He..ought to know, that I mean that he is to explain the construction of the sentence, to give an account of its concords and governments.

3. *Geom.* The ordinary word for: To draw, delineate, or form geometrically. Also, to make the required construction or figure for (a problem in geometry, astronomy, navigation, etc.).

1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 357 Some construct this Problem of finding the Parallax of Longitude or Latitude from the given Parallax of Altitude, more expeditiously thus. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* 67 This case is constructed much the same as the last. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 132 A rectangle whose area is equal to that of a given triangle, may be found by constructing one with the same base as the triangle and half its altitude. *Ibid.* 277 A method of constructing or drawing a parabola by a series of points. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 125 Construct round *P* as centre the conic whose equation..is, etc.

b. To represent (an algebraical quantity or equation) by a geometrical construction.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The method of constructing equations is different, according to the diversity of equations. 1739 SAUNDERSON *Fluxions* (1756) 44 To construct this Fluent, that is, to find some geometrical Area with which it may be compared.

†**4.** To put a specified construction or interpretation on; = CONSTRUE 4 b. *Obs.*, *Sc.*

c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 84 Expressions which were constructed by the Queen of England as a Violation of their former Familiarity. 1668 SIR R. MURRAY in Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 203, I..construct the design of all to be to express quaintly your kindness in desiring I may be where you are. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 361 This would be constructed by the King and others a homologating of the Protestor's petition.

Constructed (kŏnstrv·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONSTRUCT *v.* + -ED.] Formed by construction; usually with qualification, as *well-constructed*.

1784 COWPER *Tirocin.* 523 A well-constructed brain. 1885 *Athenæum* 12 Sept. 332/1 What may be called constructed poetry, or poetry of deliberation.

b. *Constructed state*: = CONSTRUCT *ppl. a.* 2.

Constructer: see CONSTRUCTOR.

Constructible (kŏnstrv·ktib'l), *a.* [f. L. *construct-* (see above) + -BLE: also in mod.F.] That may be constructed.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xvii. § 5 These three curves..with all the .. curves so constructible.. are considered by mathematicians only as one curve.

Constructing (kŏnstrv·ktiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONSTRUCT *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. CONSTRUCT; construction.

1788 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 214 For the constructing of proper and convenient wet docks. 1830 *Ibid.* II. 359 The constructing of a tunnel.

Construction (kŏnstrv·kʃən). Also 4–5 **construccioun**, 5–6 **-cion**, **-cyon**, 6 **-tyon**, **-tione**, etc. [ad. L. *constructiōn-em*, n. of action f. *construĕre* to CONSTRUE, CONSTRUCT. The F. *construction* is cited by Littré from 12th c., and may have been the immediate source.]

I. The action of constructing.

1. The action of framing, devising, or forming, by the putting together of parts; erection, building.

Arch of Construction: an arch built in the body of a wall or other structure, to relieve the part below it from superincumbent weight.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 19 The construccion of the cite of Rome. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 91 Construccyon or construynge, *construccio*. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (1756) 259 The Construction of Ships was forbidden to Senators. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. in Amer.* II. 186 From whence a [railroad] line is now in course of construction to the Hudson. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 198 Others have only an arch of construction above the flat lintel.

b. of immaterial objects, systems, organizations, etc.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. xxv. 302 The Mosaic system was the first construction of a special instrumentality for a special end.

c. The art or science of constructing.

1842–76 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* Gloss., Construction .. amongst architects is more particularly used to denote the art of distributing the different forces and strains of the parts and materials of a building in so scientific a manner as to avoid failure and insure durability. 1864 C. VAUX *Villas & Cottages* 70 To study the capabilities and varieties of wooden construction. 1891 *Graphic* 28 Feb., [The] Assistant-Controller of the Navy and Director of Naval Construction, who has designed the new ships.

2. The manner in which a thing is artificially constructed or naturally formed; structure, conformation, disposition.

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 28 The Order and .. Construction of their essential or organical Parts. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. II. 769 To build it [a dry dock] with a timber-floor of a new and peculiar construction. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 461 The bad construction of the hospitals. 1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* I. 15 The rather unusual rhythmical construction of six bars in the first part, and eight in the second. *a* 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 331 Beneath the mandibles is situated another pair of jaws, of similar construction.

b. The mental building up of materials; constructive faculty.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. vii. 119 At last he burst forth with an immense deal of science and a great want of construction, a want which scientific men often experience.

3. *Geom.* The action or method of drawing a figure for the purpose of solving a problem or proving a proposition.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. i. 9 Then is set the construction of suche things which are necessary ether for the doing of the proposition or for the demonstration. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. ii, The construction, and the demonstration, are every where alike. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 133 Of the construction of equal and similar figures. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 57 Graphic construction for Resultant Acceleration.

b. *Naut.* 'The method of ascertaining a ship's course by trigonometrical diagrams' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* 41 By construction.

c. *Construction of equations*: see quot.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Construction* of equations, is the method of reducing a known equation into lines, and figures; whereby the truth of the rule, canon, or equation, may be demonstrated geometrically.

d. *transf.* 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 123 A generic concept derived from experience, the inner organisation of which can only be represented imperfectly by description, not exactly by construction.

4. A thing constructed; a material structure; a formation of the mind or genius.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 424 The subterraneous constructions of Italy are as stupendous as those above ground. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 71 A number of other constructions were discovered. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* I. 11 The Brehon laws are in no sense a legislative construction.

II. The action of construing, and connected senses.

5. *Gram.* The action of syntactically arranging words in a sentence; 'the putting of words, duly chosen, together in such a manner as is proper to convey a complete sense' (J.).

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* E. iij, Construction is the apt ioining of words in framing of a sentence. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 52. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 130 Prolepsis is also a figure of Construction. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Construction* .. the arranging and connecting the words of a sentence, according to the rules of the language.

b. The syntactical connexion between verbs and their objects or complements, adjectives and their extensions, prepositions and objects, etc.

(In this Dictionary the principal constructions of verbs, adjectives, etc., are given under the various senses, marked *Const.*)

1530 PALSGR. 137 There is nat a more straunger construction in all this tonge. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lv. 20, I cannot tell whither the construction will beare it or no. 1640 SIR R. BAKER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. i. 2 That stands in construction with all tenses. 1661 MILTON *Accedence* Wks. 1738 I. 620 Construction consisteth either in the agreement of words together..which is call'd Concord; or the governing of one the other in such Case or Mood as is to follow. 1767 H. WALPOLE *Narr. Rousseau* 133 He changed the construction of the last phrase, though the thought remained exactly the same. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* Pref., Help towards the understanding of the more difficult constructions.

c. *Heb. Gram.* The relation of a sb. in the construct state. See CONSTRUCT *a.* 2.

1762 PARKHURST *Heb. Lex.* p. iv, A noun is said to be in *Regimine* or in *Construction* when it is in a particular relation to a noun following it.

†6. The action of analysing the structure of a sentence and translating it word for word into another language; construing, translation. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 161 John Cornewaile.. chaunged the lore in grammar scole, and construction, of [i. e. from] Frenche into Englische. 1388 WYCLIF *Prol.* xv. 57 Whanne rijtful construccioun is lettid bi relacion, I resolue it openli. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. x, To sewe his style in my translation Worde by worde like the construction After the maner of gramariens. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 362 She drew out hir petrarke, requesting him to conster hir a lesson .. Thus walking in the alley, she listned to his construction. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 8, I have seene a grammarian..shew more pride in the construction of one Ode [of Horace] than the Author in the composure of the whole booke.

7. The construing, explaining, or interpreting of a text or statement; explanation, interpretation; meaning, sense.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 75 A Construccion, *construccio, exposicio.* *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xiv. (1890) 47 Whan blanchardyn had wel loked and rede the verses .. & well vnderstode theire sentence..the prouost axed hym yf he was counseylled for to fulfylle the construction of that texte. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 654/1 Al the question for the more part riseth..vpon the construccion thereof, that is to say.. what was for that scripture the true sense and right vnderstanding. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Breath. Devout Soul* (1851) 169 What riddles are in that prophecy, which..undergoes as many constructions, as there are pens that have undertaken it. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. I. 146 Those texts.. will admit of some other construction. 1803 WELLINGTON in Owen *Disp.* 584 My construction of the tenor of the letter..may I hope prove erroneous.

8. Interpretation put upon conduct, action, facts, words, etc.; the way in which these are taken or viewed by onlookers; usually with qualification, as *to put a good, bad, favourable, charitable* (or other) *construction upon.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* II. (1625) 28 To admit me favourable and indifferent construction, of what I shall here unfold unto you by writing. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iv. 50 O illegitimate construction! I scorne that with my heeles. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. iv. 12 To finde the Mindes construction in the Face. 1609 TOURNEUR *Fun. Poeme* 313 The bitter censures of malignancies In managements so subject to construction. 1641 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 82 A charitable construction of each others acts and intentions. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 38 To put the best Construction might be, on such Irregular actions. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 499 Some Good may be done, though at the Expence of Envy and ill Construction. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii, Since such is the construction that is put upon my patience. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 126 Locke..guards himself.., against any such construction.

b. † *To make (a) construction*: to give an explanation or meaning to; to explain or interpret in a certain way. *Obs.* *To bear a construction*: to allow of being explained in a certain way.

c 1525 SKELTON *Replyc.* 152 Ye may soone make construction With right lytell instruction. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 232 There is shrewd construction made of her. 1620 BACON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 259 III. 236, I humblye praye your Lordships to make a favourable and true construction of my absence. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 27 He would have made a less angry Construction, had I less deserv'd that he should do so. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi, Facts which would bear two constructions.

9. *Law.* The explaining or interpreting of the words of a statute, deed, or other legal document.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* B iij b, To the declaracyon and constructyon of this statute, etc. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xiii. (1739) 69 By the Resignation of Richard the Second, the Parliament might seem, in strict construction of Law, to be expired. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 226 By an equitable construction of the statute of Glocester. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* II. 63 The construction or interpretation of a contract. 1890 LD. HALSBURY in *Law Times Rep.* LXIV. 3/2 The question..turns upon the true construction of the Waterworks Clauses Act, 1847.

b. A particular explanation or interpretation put upon a law, etc.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 1324 The true meaning of which statute, they did impugne and overthrowe by divers subtile and sinister constructions of the same. 1612 BACON *Ess., Judicature* (Arb.) 452 Iudges must beware of Hard Constructions, and Strained Inferences. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 329 The Master of the Rolls..adopted the latter construction. 1890 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 690/1 Forcing upon this order a construction which would not be put upon it by those who are in the habit of dealing with orders in this form.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* in sense 1, as *construction timber, material*, etc.; **construction-way, -railway**, a temporary railway laid down for use in the construction of a permanent railway, canal, or similar undertaking.

1796 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* VII. p. civ, A Vessel..loaded with construction-timber., 1881 *Chicago Times* 18 June, A construction train backing down to Elwood.

Constructional (kŏnstrʌ·kʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] 1. Of or pertaining to construction.

1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 70 The only evidences are constructional and sculpturesque. 1881 T. HARDY *Laodicean* III. v. xii. 157 Mere constructional superintendence was all that he had deputed.

2. Belonging to the original structure or design; structural.

1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* vi. 80 The chief constructional portions of the church are 'early pointed'. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* vi. 219 If a gallery were in any case admissible, it must be a constructional one, and not one of those wretched scaffoldings on cast iron pillars or brackets.

3. Of, pertaining to, or dependent upon interpretation of phraseology or intention.

1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 40 (T.) The nature of symbolical grants, and constructional conveyances. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 455 Nor can this be considered as a quibble, a constructional possession.

Construc·tionally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] As regards construction or structure.

1880 *Athenæum* 29 May 703/1 Artistically decorated, not constructionally enriched. 1890 *Ibid.* 11 Oct. 489/1 Constructionally the arrangement is bad.

Constructionist (kŏnstrʌ·kʃənist). [f. CONSTRUCTION + -IST.]

1. One who practises or advocates construction.

2. With *strict, loose*, or other qualification: One who puts a strict, loose, or other construction or interpretation upon a law, etc.; in U. S. chiefly used in reference to the interpretation of the provisions of the Constitution as these regard the rights of the individual states.

a 1844 UPSHUR cited in Worcester. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 5/1 There is very little doubt that Johnson will turn out a Democrat, that he will be a free-trader and strict constructionist. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 266 They were strict constructionists and rigorous observers of the Law.

Constructive (kŏnstrʌ·ktiv), *a.* [ad. med.L. *constructīv-us*, f. *construct-* ppl. stem: see -IVE. Cf. F. *constructif, -ive*, 15th c. in Godef.]

1. Having the quality of constructing; given to construction.

1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Intellect* Wks. (Bohn) I. 139 The constructive intellect produces thoughts, sentences, poems, plans, designs, systems. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* II. III. vii. 345 Cyril was a clear-headed, constructive theologian. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. viii. 514 We look in vain .. for any signs of administrative or constructive talent.

2. Of or pertaining to construction.

1817 *Let.* in Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* I. xiii. 293, I look forward anxiously to your great book on the constructive philosophy. 1877 S. J. OWEN *Wellesley's Desp.* p. xxix, There was no hope of any constructive, wise, and political development from such a quarter. 1889 *Whitaker's Alm.* 214 Naval Service..Constructive and Engineering Staff.

3. Belonging to the construction or structure of a building, etc.; structural, constructional.

1865 J. FERGUSSON *Hist. Arch.* I. 25 Architectural ornament is of two kinds, constructive and decorative. By the former is meant all those contrivances, such as capitals, brackets, vaulting shafts, and the like, which serve to explain or give expression to the construction. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 212 Design should be based upon constructive exigencies.

4. Deduced by construction or interpretation; resulting from a certain interpretation; not directly expressed, but inferred; inferential, virtual; often applied in legal language to what in the eye of the law amounts to the act or condition specified.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 282 Will an implicit constructive Acknowledgment bind those, whom solemn Oaths and Vows to Almighty God cannot hold? 1681 *Trial of S. Colledge* 51 A seizing of the King .. is a constructive intention of the death of the King; for Kings are never Prisoners, but in order to their death. *a* 1852 D. WEBSTER *Wks.* (1877) IV. 107 The power of control and direction .. is derived, by those who maintain it, from the right of removal: that is to say, it is a constructive power: it has an express warrant in the Constitution. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* iv. (1878) 165 Thus the customs of a tribe may..forbid marriage with one set of constructive sisters or brothers.

b. Hence *constructive blasphemy, contempt, notice, possession, treason, trust*, etc.

Constructive total loss (in Marine Insurance): the assumption of the loss of a ship or cargo as total under certain circumstances, as when arrival or recovery seems highly improbable, or the cost of the repairs promises to exceed the value, the owner abandoning to the insurers all claim to the ship and receiving the amount insured.

a 1714 BURNET *Own Time* an. 1682 (T.) It was not possible to make it look even like a constructive treason. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 75 The creatures of tyrannical princes had opportunity to create abundance of constructive treasons; that is, to raise, by forced and arbitrary constructions, offences into the crime and punishment of treason, which never were suspected to be such. 1789 DURNFORD & EAST *Reports* III. 466 The necessity of an actual possession by the bankrupt, in contradistinction to a constructive possession by the intervention of an agent. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III*, x. (1845) 319 It was at most constructive blasphemy. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. I. iv. 170 Cases of constructive total loss.

Constructively (kŏnstrʌ·ktivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a constructive way.

1. In the effort to construct; for the purpose of construction; constructionally.

1865 J. FERGUSSON *Hist. Arch.* I. 171 The Assyrians never seem to have used stone constructively, except as the revetment of a terrace wall. 1874 — in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 758 [They] have lined .. the passages of our houses with.. brick-work, because it was constructively true.

2. By way of interpretation; inferentially.

1678 HALE *Hist. Placit. Cor.* xiv. (T.) Interpretatively and constructively; as, when a war is levied, to throw down inclosures generally, etc. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* v. 14 This is constructively included in Samuel's Behaviour to them, tho' not litterally in the Words. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 142 An actual breach of the peace; or constructively so, by tending to make others break it. 1847 C. G. ADDISON *Law Contracts* II. ii. § 2 That the goods were either actually or constructively bailed to him or his servants.

Construc·tiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Constructive quality or capacity. (Introduced as a Phrenological term for a faculty with its appropriate 'organ'.)

1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 235 To the Order of Feelings.. belong the following species..7. Constructiveness. 1828 COOMBE *Const. Man* ii. § 5 Constructiveness is given,—and materials for constructing artificial habitations, raiment, ships. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 207/1 The constructiveness of his teaching as opposed to the destructiveness of the school..which has prevailed for so many years.

Constructor (kŏnstrʌ·ktəɹ). Also 8–9 **-er.** [n. of action on L. type f. CONSTRUCT: = med.L. *constructor*, mod.F. *constructeur.*]

1. One who constructs, makes, or frames; one who designs the construction of a thing; *spec.* an officer charged with the supervision of construction for the navy.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 103 ¶ 9 A constructer of dials. 1847 CRAIG, *Constructer*, one who forms or constructs. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. ix. 424 He was aided by constructors..from the fleet in the St. Lawrence. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 11 June 5/1 The constructors of the maps. 1889 *Whitaker's Alm.* 214 Naval Service .. Constructive and Engineering Staff: Director of Naval Construction; Chief Constructors .. Constructors. *Ibid.* 230 Portsmouth Dockyard..Chief Constructor..Constructors.

†2. One who construes or interprets. *Obs. rare.*

1616 CAPT. SMITH *Descr. New Eng.* 50 Lest my owne relations of those hard euents might by some constructors be made doubtfull.

Hence **Constru·ctorship,** the office or position of a (naval) constructor.

1870 *Times* 21 Dec., Mr. Childers actually offered the Chief Constructorship to the designer of the Captain.

Constructure (kŏnstrʌ·ktiuɹ). [f. L. stem *construct-* + -URE, on analogy of *structure*. OF. also had *constructure* (rare).]

†1. Construction, structure. *Obs.*

1620–55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 38 The whole Constructure being circular in Form. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 78 Nature's variety in the constructure and conformation of so excellent an Organ [the Eye]. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. 92 The Constructure of my Body. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* I. (ed. 4) 19 Ye sons of art, one curious piece devise, From whose constructure motion shall arise. 1840 *Aeolus* 32 All the inferences deducible from this constructure will present themselves readily as soon as required.

b. *fig.*

1622 R. PRESTON *Godly Man's Inquis.* i. 1 That excellent constructure of our Saviour, laid downe in his Gospell by Mathew: Seeke first the kingdome of God, etc.

2. *Sc. Law.* A mode of industrial accession, whereby if a house be repaired with the materials of another, the materials accrue to the owner of the house, full reparation, however, being due to their owner. (W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.*)

Construe (kŏ·nstru, kŏnstrū'), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4–5 **construen, -struwe,** 5 **-stru, -strew, -struyn,** 5–6 **-strewe,** 4– **construe**; *β.* 5–6 **constre,** 6–9 **conster,** (6 **constyrre,** 8 **cunster**). [ME. *construen*, ad. L. *construĕre* to pile together, build up, CONSTRUCT, also to connect grammatically, construct sentences, whence in med.L. as in sense 3. The corresponding F. *construire* is a late word, but occurs in Palsgr. 1530 in the grammatical use. If our word had been derived through Fr. it would have had the forms *construy, construy*: cf. *destroy.* At an early date the stress was put on the first syllable, and the final reduced to *-stre, -ster*: *conster* continued to be the pronunciation down to the 19th c., even after it had disappeared as a written form. Walker, 1791, called this 'a scandal to seminaries of learning'.]

†1. *trans.* To form by putting together materials, to CONSTRUCT. *Obs.*

[1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 327 They constrewed quarellis to quenche þe peple, And pletid with pollaxis and poyntis of swerdis.] 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. (1890) 59 He had construed, edyfyed, and made an hondred temples wythin his royalme. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xv. 71 The braine .. is defended and construed by Mercurie, the third radical beginning.

2. *Gram.* To combine (words, or parts of speech) grammatically. Now, to combine a verb, adjective, preposition, or other word with the case or relational words with which it is syntactically used.

1530 PALSGR. 495, I construewe as a grammarian dothe a sentence, when he joyneth the partes of speche *in order, je construis.* 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 1 The construing or framing and setting together of the eight parts of speech. *Mod.* The verb *hearken* is construed with the prepositions *to, unto.* In German many prepositions are construed with the dative.

3. *Gram.* To analyse or trace the grammatical construction of a sentence; to take its words in such an order as to show the meaning of the sentence; *spec.* to do this in the study of a foreign

and especially a classical language, adding a word for word translation; hence, loosely, to translate orally a passage in an ancient or foreign author.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. iv. 128 For *nullum malum* þe Mon mette with *inpunitum*, And bad *nullum bonum* be *irremuneratum*. Let þi Clerk, sire kyng, Construe þis in Englisch: *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prioress's T.* 76. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 159 Children in scole beeþ compelled for ..to construe hir lessouns and here þynges in Frensche [*construere Gallice compelluntur*]. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. vii. 34 He coude make and construe euery worde, and pronounce it by example. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 362 She drew out hir petrarke, requesting him to conster hir a lesson. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 30 Conster them. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* 113 What they can so construe or reade out of the English into Latine. 1745 Chesterf. *Lett.* I. ciii. 285 If I did not construe Homer, and play at pitch. 1813 Moore *Post-bag* v. 293 Have you found any friend that can conster That Latin account, t'other day, of a Monster? 1840 Macaulay *Ess.*, *Ranke* (1851) II. 142 He cannot construe a Greek author.

b. *absol.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 161 Now..in alle the grammar scoles of Engelond, children leveth Frensche, and construeth and lerneth on Englische. 1575 Laneham *Lett.* (1871) 61, I coold my rule, coold conster & pars with the best of them. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 44 Since I have been able not onely as we do at schoole, to construe, but understand. 1852 Bristed 5 *Years Eng. Univ.* 18 The lecturer stands, and the lectured sit, even when construing, as the Freshmen are sometimes asked to do. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown Oxf.* i. (1889) 6 If you were to hear the men construe, it would make your hair stand on end.

c. *intr.* (for *pass.*) Of a series of words: To admit of grammatical analysis or interpretation.

1851 J. H. Newman *Cath. in Eng.* 59 Definite dogma, intelligible articles, formularies which would construe, a consistent ritual. *Mod.* This sentence will not construe; I can make nothing of it. His verses did not scan, and would barely construe.

4. *trans.* To give the sense or meaning of; to expound, explain, interpret (language).

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 72 Poure on it preuyly.. And construewe ich clause with þe culorum. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 75 To Constru, *exponere*, *construere*. 1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* ix. X vj b, Geve me leave to conster you thys laste verse. 1581 Savile *Tacitus' Hist.* II. xxxix. (1591) 76 Such as had rather construe [*interpretari*] then execute his Generals commaundementes. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* I. 3 June, We can cunster the crabbidst buck [=book]. 1796 J. Anstey *Pleader's Guide* (1803) 50 Though the Law in modern days Three barbarous Tongues no more displays, Like Pluto's triple headed monster, And Pleaders can their Pleadings construe. 1883 Browning *Jocoseria, Sol. & Balkis*, O wisest thou of the wise, world's marvel and well-nigh monster, One crabbed question more to construe or *vulgo* conster!

b. To expound, interpret, or take in a specified way (often apart from the real sense).

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 58, I font þere Freres..Glosynge þe Gospel as hem good liked For Couetyse of Copes Construeþ hit ille. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 308 Let wyse men that here this Cronycle construewe it after theyr discressions. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* III. (1632) 135 That which the Word of God doth but deliuer historically, we conster without any warrant as if it were legally meant. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. iii. 1214 If we conster What in th'Apocalyps we find, According to th'Apostles mind. 1795 Burke *Corr.* (1844) IV. 312, I am not a man for construing with too much rigour the expressions of men under a sense of ill-usage. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 234 The country was not then inclined to construe the letters of Papists candidly.

c. with various complements and extensions.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 274 Some farryars .. conster the word 'taken' to be 'stricken by some planet or evill spirit'. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* I. 4 [This Text] the Jews construe of Christ still to come, and of his temporall Monarchy. 1702 Addison *Dial. Medals* II. 123 When the word is construed into its idea the double meaning vanishes. 1720 *Lett. from Mist's Wkly. Jrnl.* (1722) II. 55 Any thing that can be construed an obscure or scurrilous Insinuation. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* I. xxxvi. 252 When she speaks anything that some would construe to her disadvantage. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 416 He abstained .. from using any expression which could be construed into a threat. 1876 E. Mellor *Priesth.* v. 221 Not one word which can be construed as having the remotest connection with sacrificial ideas.

5. *Law.* To explain or interpret for legal purposes. (A technical application of 4.)

1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* IV. xix. (1588) 603 There can be no higher authoritie of exposition, then to construe one statute by an other. 1592 West *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 60 B. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 264 P 9 Provided also, That this Rule be not construed to extend to the Fair Sex. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 147 Courts of law have..leant as much as possible against construing demises, where no certain term is mentioned, to be tenancies at will. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 332 It is a usual manner of construing new acts, according to the old rules. 1885 Sir R. Baggallay in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 560/1 Authority is of very little use in construing an unskilfully drawn will.

6. *transf.* To interpret, give a meaning to, put a construction on (actions, things, or persons).

1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 498 II. 175 Theyr disposicion woll be construed ferther than they wille it were. 1581 Savile *Tacitus' Hist.* IV. lxxxvi. (1591) 236 His brother whose vnlike and farre more curteous nature he construed [*interpretabatur*] contrarily. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 45 Of one od subtil stratagem, most treacherus handling Conster al. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Breath. Devout Soul* (1851) 165 O Lord God..how variously am I construed by men! 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 52 P 3 Our Minds are construed by the waving of that little Instrument [the fan]. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) IV. 208 Few can tell his Pedigree, Or his subtile Nature conster. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxviii, You construe me but justly. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xv. 226 So Cicero had construed the situation..and he had construed it ill.

b. with various complements and extensions.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1901 And be þe hat, þat is holewe be-for þe heued bowed, I constru þat ilka kyng sall clyne to my-selfe. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* V. xcviii. 71 The whiche was construed to be done by vertue of the holy Ghoost. 1535 Coverdale *Bible* Prol. P 5 Though .. I have fayled eny where .. loue shall constyrre all to yᵉ best. *a* 1592 Greene *Jas. IV* (1861) 189 Thy virtues shall be construed to vice. 1607 Tourneur *Rev. Trag.* I. iii. 26 I conster my selfe sawcy. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* 168 All must be consterd Reason in the king and depraved temper in the Parlament. 1720 Ozell *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. xiii. 276 Cæsar's Robberies were construed for political Actions. 1831 Fonblanque *Engl. under 7 Admin.* (1837) II. 120 Prudence will be construed pusillanimity. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Brooke Farm* ii. 25 These gentlemen assure me that silence will be construed as an affront. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IV. vii. ii. 39 The popular conception would construe that consent..into an act of freewill.

†c. in a bad sense: cf. *misconstrue*. *Obs.*

c 1620 Fletcher & Mass. *Trag. Barnavelt* I. iii. in Bullen *Old Pl.* II. 221 To have your actions consturd, scornd and scoffd at By such malignant soules!

7. To deduce (a meaning, etc.) by interpretation; to judge by inference, infer.

c 1450 *Crt. of Love* lix, Construe the best, believe no tales newe, For many a lie is told, that semeth ful trewe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 36 Sholde they whan they wake construe ony treuth to folowe of this mater. 1591 Horsey *Trav.* App. (Hakluyt Soc.) 298 Wee will conster the beste of all thinges. 1606 Bryskett *Civ. Life* 183 You may haply conster that meaning out of that place. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* I. 203 By these my signs the wise will easily conster How little thou didst differ from a monster. 1884 Gustafson *Found. Death* i. 5 Even from this it cannot be fairly construed that gross drunkenness was common.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* Const. †*of*.

1584 Peele *Arraignm. Paris* II. i. 24 We must not conster hereof as you mean. 1594 Daniel *Compl. Rosamond* xxxii, A sinful monster, As by her words the chaster sort may conster. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. § 16 If we should judge or construe of the store of some excellent jeweller, by that..which is set out toward the street in his shop.

†8. To understand (a person, i. e. his meaning).

1622 Dekker *Virg. Martyr* II. Wks. (1873) IV. 29, I now conster thee.

†9. To inform by way of explanation; to explain.

1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. i. 63 My Lady is within sir. I will conster to them whence you come.

Construe (kɒ·nstru), *sb.* [f. the vb.] An act of construing in the grammatical sense, *esp.* as an exercise in learning a classical language; a verbal translation.

1844 J. T. Hewlett *Parsons & W.* xv, These debates interfered sadly with construes, exercises, and repetitions. 1865 *Etoniana* viii. 138 An early construe with his tutor. 1885 W. F. Hobson in *N. & Q.* 17 Jan. 46/1 The misapprehension arose, probably, from a wrong construe of another edition, where the word *plebeios* [=*vulgares*]..was mistaken for a noun. *Mod.* Give me a construe of the passage.

Construer (kɒ·nstruəɹ, kɒnstrū·əɹ). Also 5 construare, -stirrere, 7- sterer. [f. Construe *v.* + -er 1.] One who construes.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 91 Construare, *constructor*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.*, A constirrere, *expositor*, *constructor*. 1607 S. Collins *Serm.* (1608) 67 Detorted and wrested another way .. as is the humor of the Consterer. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* 112 Where the construer sticketh, or goeth amisse, to call him backe to the rule. 1656 Hobbes *Six Less.* Wks. 1845 VII. 200 Which definition..to a candid construer, is sound.

Construing (kɒ·nstruiŋ, kɒnstrū·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 6–8 const(e)ring. [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Construe in various senses.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 91/1 Construccyon or construynge, *construccio*. 1570 Ascham *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 28 Plaine construinge, diligent parsinge, dailie translatinge. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* II. (1599) 61 The construing and examination of newe lawes. 1640 Brome *Antipodes* III. iv, Must I stand Your constring and piercing of your scribblings. 1740 J. Clarke *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 84 This will..facilitate his Construing of Latin. 1857 Maurice *Ep. St. John* I. 10 That did not depend much upon .. the construing of particular texts.

attrib. Whitlock *Zootomia* 450 In the Peoples Construing Booke, the Acts of those above them have alwayes some false Latine in them. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 12 Some lamentable and pitiful construing-maister.

Constry, obs. form of Consistory.

†**Constu·lt**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *con-* together + *stult-us* foolish, fool.] *intr.* To play the fool together.

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *World's eighth Wonder* Wks. II. 67/1 Some English Gentlemen with him consulted And he as nat'rally with them constulted. 1659 Gauden *Slight Healers* (1660) 91 What do they meet, and sit, and consult (or rather constult) together?

†**Constuprate**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *constuprāre*, f. *con-* intensive + *stuprāre* to ravish, f. *stuprum* violation, defilement.] *trans.* To violate, ravish, deflower.

1550 Bale *Revelation* III. (T.), The good gostlye father that constuprated ii hundred nonnes in his tyme! 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iv. vii. (1651) 165 Their wives and loveliest daughters constuprated by every base culion. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 230 His [David's] wives were constuprated and abused by his son. *a* 1683 Sidney *Disc. Govt.* i. § 16 Romulus and Remus, the Sons of a Nun, constuprated, as is probable, by a lusty Soldier.

†**Constupra·tion.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *constuprāre*: see prec. So in F. (Cotgrave).] Ravishing, violation of chastity.

1611 Cotgr., *Constupration*, a constupration, ravishing, deflouring, defiling of a woman. 1612–5 Bp. Hall *Contempl. O. T.* xvi. iv, Had not that constupration beene partly violent. 1652 Peyton *Catastr. Ho. Stuarts* (1731) 22 Most of his Wisdom consisting in such Constuprations. 1755 Johnson, *Ravishment*, violation, forcible constupration.

†**Consubject**, *v. Obs.* To subject together.

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. xix. § 6 (R.) Rather than they would consubject themselves with those of Juda and Benjamin, under a more honourable..yoak.

Consubsi·st, *v. intr.* To subsist together, or in combination. Hence **Consubsi·sting** *ppl. a.*

1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 552 Some who hold two consubsisting wills, an active and an elective. *Ibid.* I. 555 An elective power consubsisting with our power of volition.

Consubsi·stency. *rare.* The quality or state of subsisting together.

1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 43 Its .. mysterious co-existencies and consubsistencies.

Consubstantial (kɒnsʊbstæ·nʃăl), *a.* [ad. L. *consubstantiāl-is* (Tertullian), in F. *consubstantiel* (16th c., Calvin), f. L. *con-* together + *substantia* substance: see -al, and cf. *substance, substantial*. Originally a term of Theology, L. *consubstantiāl-is* representing Gr. ὁμοούσιος, f. ὁμός one and the same, common + οὐσία being, essence, substance.]

1. Of one and the same substance or essence; the same in substance.

1576 Newton tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 98 Not able.. to attract and digest the nourishment that is moyst, nor to make it like and consubstantiall with the body and members. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. vi, As in Spring-time from one sappie twigg, There sprouts another consubstantiall sprigg. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xviii. (1632) 375 A booke consubstantiall to his author. 1650 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 59 The Livelesse Spirits are next Consubstantiall to Aire; The Vitall Spirits, approach more to the Substance of Flame. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* 63 Grant that an object from without could act upon the conscious self as on a consubstantial object.

b. *Theol.* Said of the three Persons in the Godhead; esp. of the Son as being 'one in substance' with the Father. Sometimes also said of Christ's humanity in relation to man.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 25/3 Jhesu cryst..in essence consubstantial by generacion. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 198 b, The sone..is consubstancial, that is to saye, he is of one nature and substaunce with the father. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. 30 When the Latines meant to expresse the word *Omoousion*, they called it Consubstantiall, declaring the substance of the Father and the Sonn to be one, so vsing the word substance for essence. 1612 Brerewood *Lang. & Relig.* xxv. 222 In their conceits..the humane nature of Christ was not consubstantial to ours, but of another kind. 1667 H. More *Div. Dial.* (1713) 559 St. Augustin..calls the Holy Ghost, The substantial and consubstantial Love of the Father and the Son. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 281 The Word his consubstantial Beams display'd. 1724 Waterland *Athan. Creed* vii. 104 This creed makes no mention of Christ being consubstantial with us, in one nature, as he is consubstantial with the Father in another. 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* v. xxviii. (1878) 474 The apostolic writings seem to lay far greater stress on the real distinction in the Persons of the Godhead than on any idea of consubstantial Unity.

2. quasi-*sb.*

1640 Watts tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* IV. ii. (R. Suppl.), Consubstantialls are willingly intertained with a kindly embrace, and properly intenerate and supple. 1762 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* (1802) V. xl. 259 It is inherent in the seeds of all animals, and may be preserved by *consubstantials, impriments*, and *occludents*. 1866 Neale *Seq. & Hymns* 200 Then..Did he recite the Creed that told of the Consubstantial.

Consubsta·ntialism. [f. prec. + -ism.] The doctrine of consubstantiation.

1860 Worcester cites Milman.

Consubsta·ntialist. [f. as prec. + -ist.]

1. One who believes in the consubstantiality of the three Persons of the Godhead.

1736 Chandler *Hist. Persec.* 98 The consubstantialists.. reproached their adversaries as Heathens. 1758–60 Jortin *Erasm.* I. 610 Arius..ill used by the Consubstantialists.

2. One who holds the doctrine of consubstantiation.

a 1655 Vines *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 123 As the Consubstantialist, or Lutheran saith. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1686 II. 443 Errours, such as..that of the Lutheran Consubstantialists, and of the Roman Transubstantiators.

Consubsta·ntia·lity. [ad. L. *consubstantialitās* (Cassiodorus), f. *consubstantiālis*: see -ity. Used to render Gr. τὸ ὁμοούσιον, ὁμοουσιότης.] Identity of substance.

1616 Bullokar, *Consubstantialitie*, agreement in substance, the being of the same substance that another is of. 1651 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 13 Over great Affinity or Consubstantiality of the Nourishment to the Thing nourished. 1738–41 Warburton *Div. Legat.* III. iv. (R.), The doctrine of the soul's consubstantiality with the Deity.

b. *esp.* of the three Persons of the Trinity.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 198 b, Here is no consubstancialite nor personage, whiche is in yᵉ deite. 1558 Bp. Watson *Sev. Sacram.* viii. 45 The..Counsel at Nyce.. dyd inuente the worde of Consubstantialitie, to expresse the olde trueth that Christ was .. of one and the same substance with the father. 1651 C. Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* II. 7 *Homousion*, which the Orthodox Fathers used, to shew against the Arrians the consubstantiality of the Son with the Father. 1773 J. Allen *Serm. St. Mary's Oxf.* 17 His

coequality, coeternity and consubstantiality with the Father. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* II There is also a consensus in the Ante-Nicene Church for the doctrines of our Lord's Consubstantiality and Coeternity with the Father.

Consubsta·ntialize, *v.* = CONSUBSTANTIATE *v.* 3.

1838 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 486 The consubstantialising Church of the Lutherans.

Consubsta·ntially, *adv.* [f. CONSUBSTANTIAL + -LY 2.] In a consubstantial manner; with identity of substance or essence.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 511 They haue not their being consubstantially .. because they are two vnconfounded. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* v. 12 Think not when Christ assumed our Nature that it was united Consubstantially. 1828 SOUTHEY *Ess. Mor. & Polit.* (1832) II. 370 The Protestant constitution, consisting consubstantially of church and state.

Consubstantiate (kɒnsɒbstæ·nʃiˌeɪt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *consubstāntiāre* to identify in substance, f. *con-* together + *substāntia* substance: see CONSUBSTANTIAL.]

1. *trans.* To unite in one common substance. *spec.* in *Theol.*: see CONSUBSTANTIATION.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. § 67 II. 357 They .. are driuen either to Consubstantiate and incorporate Christ with elements sacramentall, or to Transubstantiate and change their substance into his. 1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* III. ix. 162 It [Gold] is not easily consubstantiated with us, it cannot be overcome by our heat, nor doth it turne into bloud. 1683 PORDAGE *Myst. Div.* 58 Neither Angels nor Saints are in this degree codeified and consubstantiated with the Father. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 483 It is necessary that the priest should call down His very body crucified upon the cross into the bread, which must be transubstantiated thereinto, or consubstantiated therewith, so that Christ Himself may be really and corporally present in the elements. 1866 WHIPPLE *Char. & Charac. Men* 74 This true rhetoric, in which thought is consubstantiated with things.

2. *intr.* To become united in substance.

1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 89 To make a vivid thought consubstantiate with the real object, and derive from it an outward perceptibility.

† **3.** To hold the doctrine of consubstantiation.

1687 [see *ppl. a.*]. 1715 A. A. SYKES *Innoc. Err.* 10 The Lutherans consubstantiate.

Hence **Consubsta·ntiating** *ppl. a.*

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 454 The consubstantiating Church and Priest Refuse communion to the Calvinist.

Consubsta·ntiate, *ppl. a.* [ad. med.L. *consubstāntiāt-us*, pa. pple. of *consubstāntiāre*: see prec. and -ATE 2.] United or made one in substance.

1633 D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* I. To Rdr. 11 This Popish leaven of carnall Sacraments .. sowred the first reformation with a consubstantiate Christ. *a* 1678 FELTHAM *Serm.* Luke xiv. 20 (T.) 'Tis no wonder that we must love her [a wife], that is thus consubstantiate with us. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XXIV. iv, Then did the Man-God reassume His unity, absorbing into one The consubstantiate shapes.

Consubstantiation (kɒnsɒbstæ·nʃiˌēˑʃən). [ad. 16th. c. L. *consubstāntiātiōn-em*, n.° of action from *consubstāntiāre*: see above. Formed after the much earlier term *transubstantiation*.]

1. The doctrine of the real substantial presence of the body and blood of Christ together with the bread and wine in the Eucharist, as distinguished from *transubstantiation* in which the whole substance of these elements is held to be changed into the body and blood of Christ.

A term used controversially to designate the Lutheran doctrine of the Saviour's presence 'in, with, and under the in-substance-unchanged bread and wine' (*in, mit, und unter dem der Substanz nach unveränderten Brode and Weine*); but not used by the Lutheran Church, nor accepted by Lutherans as a correct expression of their view.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 10 So that they all three do plead God's omnipotency .. the patrons of transubstantiation .. to the change of one substance into another; the followers of consubstantiation to the kneading up of both substances as it were into one lump. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* I. 473 To passe the papist & the Lutheran, Their trans & consubstantiation. 1673 MILTON *True Relig.* Wks. (1851) 409 The Lutheran holds Consubstantiation; an error indeed, but not mortal. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 48 Calvin refines the Refiner, as if Luther's Consubstantiation bordered too near upon the Wafer-God Transubstantiation. 1798 J. HEY *Lect. Divinity* IV. 324. 1882 FFOULKES in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 207 In exposing the subterfuges of consubstantiation and transubstantiation alike.

† **2.** A rendering consubstantial. *Obs.*

1660 STILLINGFL. *Iren.* II. iv. § 12 (1662) 196 Else Christ must have as many bodies as the Church hath particular congregations. Which is a new way of Consubstantiation. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 383 Who took upon Him our nature by an union with the human soul and body of Jesus .. Union, which is not a transubstantiation, nor consubstantiation extending throughout the same portion of space.

Hence **Consubstantia·tionist,** one who holds the doctrine of consubstantiation.

1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVI. 7 The consubstantiationist maintains that the sacramental elements are transubstantiated in the mouth of the faithful communicant, and not previously in the chalice of the priest. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* IV. 192.

Consubsta·ntiative, *a.* Of the nature of consubstantiation. Hence **Consubsta·ntiatively** *adv.*

1853 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* 73 *note*, The fourth Council of Lateran .. determined that the alleged material change in the elements, is not consubstantiative but transubstantiative.

† **Consubsta·ntiator.** *Obs.* [n. of action from CONSUBSTANTIATE: see -OR.] One who consubstantiates.

1681 R. L'ESTRANGE *Apol. Prot.* IV. i. 98 There is no collecting from their Writings whether they were Consubstantiators or Ubiquitaries.

Consubsta·ntive, *a. rare.* = CONSUBSTANTIAL.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 128 That He [Christ] being born In union consubstantive with the man Jesus.

† **Consue·te,** *a. Obs.* Also 4 -swet. [ad. L. *consuēt-us* used, accustomed, wonted, pa. pple. of *consuēscĕre* to accustom, use, f. *con-* together + *suēscĕre* to become used, accustom, inceptive of an obs. *suēre*.] Accustomed, wonted.

1384 *Charter of Lond.* xcii. in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 34 Yelding to vs be yere .. in termes conswet the ferme therof diew. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 67 Favorers of their consuete Idilness. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 458 Brought again into their .. consuete familiaritee. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Hence † **Consue·tely** *adv.*, according to custom.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* i. 4 The mansuet cup, the gods consuetly drunke.

Consue·titude. Intentional variant of next.

1880 A. FORBES in *19th Cent.* VII. 187 By consuetitude he follows armies. 1883 — *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 608 There is no meanness, there is just the simple consuetitude of the modest establishment.

Consuetude (kɒ·nswɪtiud). Also 4–7 conswe-. [a. OF. *consuetude*, ad. L. *consuētūdo*, short for *consuēti-tūdo*, f. *consuētus*: see -TUDE. (The inherited form of the L. word was OF. *coustume* CUSTOM.]

1. Custom, usage, habit. (Chiefly in Sc. use.)

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* XX. 25 Whanne the kyng hadde sitten vpon his chayer after the consuetude. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 51 Late him blood if alle particuler þingis acorden as vertu, age, conplexioun & consuetude. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 407 The consuetude is of Walche men to ziffe water to theire gestes to drynke. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* iv. 43 To haunte armes was theyr consuetude. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 47 Long consuetude and custome .. haue established their authoritie. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni* 10 Exercitation and consuetude did the same more sagaciously. 1831 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 478 The word was originally not of English but of European consuetude. 1881 BLACKIE *Lay Serm.* ix. 320 To adjust themselves according to the consuetude and the convenience of time and place.

b. *esp.* Custom recognized as having legal force; the unwritten law of custom; use and wont.

1384 *Charter of Lond.* in Arnolde *Chron.* 35 Notwithstonding .. conswetude or dome vpon suche maner charturs yeuen. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* VII. XV. (W. de W.) 301/2 Consuetude or custome in lawe posytyue that is mannes lawe is expositour & termynour of the lawe. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 195 Be na caus .. that he culd knaw Of consuetude or ȝit be writtin law. *c* 1575 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 42 Thay sall keip the lawis and consuetudes of the burgh. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 37 Ane Earle, or any man allegeand him to haue the liberties or consuetudes of ane Earle. 1853 CDL. WISEMAN *Ess.* II. 176 The subjection to, or exemption from, jurisdiction, so completely depended upon consuetude.

2. Familiarity; social intercourse. [So in Latin.]

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 440 Nor would Ariovistus have needed a long consuetude to acquire it [the Belgic language]. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Prud.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 101 The sweetness of those affections and consuetudes that grow near us.

Consuetu·dinal, *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *consuētūdin-em* (see prec.) + -AL.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to custom, of use and wont.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Consuetudinal*, accustomed. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 263 To uproot and destroy the ancient consuetudinal law of the kingdom.

B. *sb.* = CONSUETUDINARY *sb.*

1817 FOSBROOKE *Brit. Monachism* Title-p., The Consuetudinal of Anchorets and Hermits.

Consuetudinary (kɒnswɪtiū·dinări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *consuētūdinārī-us* customary, f. *consuētūdin-em* (see above). Cf. F. *droit consuetudinaire* (14th c.).]

A. *adj.* According to consuetude, custom, use and wont, or usage; customary.

1590 *Serpent of Devis.* B ij a, First he saith it was necessary .. Secondly, he saith it was consuetudinary: and lastly he saith it was voluntary. 1687 S. HILL *Cath. Balance* 28 Consuetudinary Apostolical Traditions. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* XXXVIII, Laws, whether written or consuetudinary. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v., Consuetudinary or customary law, in contradistinction to written or statutory law, is that law which is derived by immemorial custom from remote antiquity. Such is the common law of Scotland. 1881 W. ROBERTSON SMITH *Old Test. in Jewish Ch.* x. 299 Ordinary affairs of life are always regulated by consuetudinary law.

B. *sb.* A treatise containing a collection of customs or usages, local or particular to some body; *esp.* a book containing the ritual and ceremonial usages of a monastic house or order, a cathedral, collegiate church, or the like. Sometimes identified with an ORDINARY.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXII. 245 The Ordynare or Consuetudynary .. nowe named Salysbury vse. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 40 An ordynary of Popysh ceremonyes, the whyche he entytled a Consuetudynary or vsuall boke of the churche. 1846 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* I. p. xliv. *note*, The MS. Ordinale, through the kindness of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter is now lying before me .. the Consuetudinary of the Church of Exeter .. forms the first part of the book. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 195 Not mentioned in the Consuetudinaries, except that of Wells.

† **Consu·ffer,** *v. Obs. trans.* To suffer together (with another). Hence † **Con-su·fferer.**

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2795 The sorowe yᵗ oure lady consuffred for hire dere son.

1662 W. GUTHRIE *Serm.* in *Sel. Biog.* (Wodrow Soc.) II. 70 If I be a sympathiser, I must be a con-sufferer.

Consul (kɒ·nsŏl), *sb.* Also 7 consull. [a. L. *consul* (in sense 1), f. *con-* together + *-sal-* root of *salīre* to leap, jump, = Skr. *sar-* to go: cf. *consilium* COUNSEL, and *consultāre* to CONSULT.]

I. In the Roman and French Republics.

1. The title of the two annually elected magistrates who exercised conjointly supreme authority in the Roman Republic; the title without the function was retained under the Empire.

The Roman reckoning of time was by the names of the two consuls for the year.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* XV. 15 Lucius, consul [1388 cheef gouernour] of Romayns, to Kyng Ptholome, helthe. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 179 Gaius Fabricius, Which whilom was consul of Rome. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. (1822) 323 L. Quincius Capitolinus, quhilk wes five times afore consul. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 277 'Tis thought that Martius shall be Consull. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xvii. 449 The title of consul was still the most splendid object of ambition. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II. viii, 'Long live the Consul Rienzi' cried several voices. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 481 The last consul after whom the year was denominated was Basilius, junior, in the year 1294 A.U.C. or 541 A.D. in the reign of the Emperor Justinian.

2. Hence given as a title to the three chief magistrates of the French Republic, from 1799 to 1804. The First Consul (who was Napoleon Bonaparte) had all the real power, the Second and Third Consuls having only a consultative voice.

1802 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 460 The late discussion with the First Consul. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 127 The consuls, or rather the first or chief consul (for the other two were appointed by him, and acted only as his advisers and assistants) proposed the laws.

II. Senses chiefly founded upon etymological connexion with L. *consulĕre* to counsel, consult.

† **3.** Used by mediæval Latin writers in England and elsewhere as = *comes*, count, earl. *Obs.*

[10.. *Laws of Edw. Conf.* ii. (Du Cange). *c* 1250 BRACTON I. viii. § 2 (Du Cange) Comites .. qui etiam dici possunt consules a consulendo; reges enim tales sibi associant ad consulendum.] 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXIII. 249 In theyr apparell they were lyke vnto consules and nat vnto monkes. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 168 a, The Sherife was deputy of the Consull or Earle, and therefore the Romanes called him Viceconsul, as we at this day call him vicecomes. 1677 F. SANDFORD *Geneal. Hist. Eng.* 75 Isabell, one of the Daughters and Heirs of William Consul of Gloucester. 1864 FREEMAN in *Sat. Rev.* XVIII. 461/2 One is amused to find the great opponent of King Stephen described as 'Robert, surnamed "the Consul", natural son of King Hen. I'. . Robert was 'surnamed "the Consul"', only in the sense in which every other contemporary Earl was equally surnamed the Consul .. Henry of Huntingdon, and others who used the same affected style, thought it fine to say 'Consul' instead of 'Comes'.

† **4.** A member of a council: *spec.* of the early English Merchant or Trading Companies. *Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 800 A noble gentilman, a consul in office. 1553 S. CABOT *Ordinances* 261 To be presented to the Gouernour, Consuls, and Assistants in London. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 12 Making them dictators, that their words should stand, and not consuls to give advice. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. Ded. 3 To the .. Governor, the Consuls and court of Assistants of the Russia Company.

† **5.** Used as the English appellation of various foreign officials. By Shakspere applied app. to the *savii* of Venice. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. ii. 43 Many of the Consuls, rais'd and met, Are at the Dukes already. 1618 *Barneveld's Apology* C b, The true hearted Hollander, Consul and Captaine Peter Boom. *Ibid.* D iij, The Consulls, and Gouernours of Rotterdam. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIV. (1843) 818/2 The government [of Cologne] is under the senate and consuls. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 27 Venice .. The third council .. consists of the *doge*, his six counsellors, the *capi della quarantia criminale*, the *savii grandi*, the *savii di terra ferma*, and the *savii de gl'ordini*. .The *savii* are a kind of public inspectors, or consuls.

III. A municipal or commercial officer.

‖ **6.** Formerly the name of certain municipal magistrates in Southern France and Catalonia, corresponding to the *échevins* of Northern France.

(Du Cange refers to *Consules municipales* at Barcelona at an early date (cf. 7), and in Provence in 1209.)

a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1612) 86 These Constables .. bee like to them who are called Consuls in many Townes and Villages in France. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. IX. 421 A Consul of Agen, who had been created so at his recommendation. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3913/3 There are Letters from Marseilles .. which say, the Inhabitants of that Place had .. killed their Consul. 1787 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Rom. Real Life* I. 56 The consuls of the district waited on her to offer her a guard.

† **7.** The appointed or elected head of the body of merchants of any nation resident in a foreign seaport or town, to settle disputes among them, and be their channel of communication with the local government or authority. *Obs.*

This appears to have arisen in the Mediterranean and to have been an extension of sense 4 or 6; Du Cange quotes a

charter of King Jayme of Arragon of 1268, giving to the merchants of Barcelona, sojourning in parts beyond seas, power to appoint consuls over themselves.

[*c* 1320 Symon Simeonis *Itin.* (1778) 21 Communiter quaelibet Christianorum civitas maritima habet fundum in civitate ipsa et consulem.] 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 187 They that doe traffike uppon the land, assemble many together, and elect a governour amongst them, whome they terme, Consul. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 586 A Consul of the Florentine merchants at Alexandria.

8. Hence, by gradual development: An agent appointed and commissioned by a sovereign state to reside in a foreign town or port, to protect the interests of its traders and other subjects there, and to assist in all matters pertaining to the commercial relations between the two countries. So *Consul-general, Vice-consul.* (The ordinary current sense.)

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 176 (R.) The Venetians have a consul themselues. But all other nations goe to the French nations consul. 1601 W. Parry *Trav. Sir A. Sherley* 10 The English Consulls. 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State* (Cromwell to K. of Portugal, Oct. 1656), We deem'd it necessary to send to your Majesty Thomas Maynard..to reside in your Dominions, under the Character and Employment of a Consul, and to take care of the Estates and Interests of our Merchants. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxxiii. 333 These proceedings..of which the consul general Wolff, was acquainted in 1745. 1826 Kent *Comm.* I. 41 Consuls are commercial agents appointed to reside in the sea-ports of foreign countries with a commission to watch over the commercial rights and privileges of the nation deputing them.

9. *transf.* The local representative officer of the Cyclists' Touring Club.

1882 *Prospectus Bicycle Touring Club*, The appointment of Consuls, or representatives, in various towns, to point out the 'lions' of the place..and to inform members..as to the state of roads and other matters in their local districts.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1560 P. Whitehorne tr. *Machiavelli's Arte of Warre* (1573) 44 a, An ordinarye Romane armie, which they call a Consull armie. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 248 At Rome in the Consul-feasts celebrated for the honour of Neptune.

Co·nsul, *v. Comm.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To submit to a consul for official examination and approval; to get (an invoice or the like) stamped by a consul.

When Merchandise above the value of £20 is sent to the United States an Invoice must be sworn to before the U. S. Consul at the place of dispatch, who stamps it. A commercial letter of 9 July, 1891, calls this 'to consul the invoice'.

Co·nsulacy. *rare.* [f. prec.: see -acy.] Consular office or establishment; = Consulate 4.

1850 *Times* 3 May, The general affairs of the consulacy of Greece.

Consulage (kɒ·nsŭlédʒ). [f. Consul + -age. Godefroy has OF. *consulaige* in sense of 'consulate' (of Brutus).]

1. Consular charge or dues.

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. I. 176 *marg.*, Other smal customs you pay besides..for Consullage you pay two in the hundred. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 18 The Company's Revenues..rise from Ground-rents and Consulage on all Goods imported and exported by British Subjects. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. I. viii. 41 *note*, The charge of consulage, etc. on the Portugal trade. 1808 A. Parsons *Trav.* vii. 157 All goods brought in English ships pay a duty and consulage to the East India Company.

† **2.** = Consulate 4. *Obs. rare.*

1672 Evelyn *Diary* 8 Nov., At Council we debated the buisinesse of the Consulage of Leghorne. [*So MS. and ed.* 1819; *edd.* 1850, 1857, consulate.]

Consular (kɒ·nsiŭlăr), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4–5 **-er,** 6 **-are.** [ad. L. *consulār-is*, f. *consul*: see -ar. Cf. F. *consulaire* of 14th c.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of the Roman consuls, or (in recent history) the French consulate of 1799–1804.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* IV. (1822) 320 Thay concludit to mak tribunis militare, with power consulare. 1636 E. Dacres tr. *Machiavel's Disc.* I. 75 The Romans..made use of them in their Consular assemblies. 1705 Hearne *Collect.* 2 Sept. I. 39 He has not many Consular [Coyns]. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. xii. 244 He had twice been invested with the consular dignity. 1870 Emerson *Plutarch* Wks. (Bohn) III. 340 Having received from Trajan the consular dignity.

b. (See quot.)

1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 67 The consular case took the place of the pair cases in very old watches, and was so named in honour of Napoleon Bonaparte, at that time Consul of France.

2. Of or belonging to a consul in a foreign port.

1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 271 The consular tribunal was abolished .. the duties on merchandise .. were increased. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 31 To pay a consular fee. 1868 G. Duff *Pol. Surv.* 53 We have consuls, or inferior consular officers at all the principal ports.

B. *sb.* A man of consular rank; *esp.* under the Roman republic, an ex-consul, and, under the empire, a legate sent as governor of a province.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. vi. 51 Pilke dignitee þat men clepiþ þe emperie of consulers. 1545 Joye *Exp. Dan., Brief Supput.* (R.), Juli Cesar first being consular and eft sone the first emprowr of Rome. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* (ed. 3) I. iv. 242 That venerable bench of Consulars, who were justly reckoned the first Citizens of the Republic. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxvii. 269 To unite her with some noble consular.

Consula·rity. [ad. L. *consulāritās*, f. *consulār-is*: see prec. and -ity. Cf. mod.F. *consularité.*] Consular authority or tenure of office, consulship.

1855 Dickens *Dorrit* 312/1 The British Consul hadn't had such a marriage in the whole of his Consularity.

Co·nsulary, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. Consul + -ary, answering in form to late L. *consulāri-us*, F. *consulaire*, but used as repr. of L. *consulāris.*]

1. = Consular 1.

1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* VI. xii. (1622) 139 Sext. Papinius descended of a Consularie familie. 1600 Holland *Livy* II. i. 44 The Consularie-regiment [*imperium consulare*] was annuall. 1618 Bolton *Florus* I. xviii. 59 Rufinus, a Consulary nobleman. 1747 Carte *Hist. Eng.* I. 106 Before the next consulary legate came over.

2. = Consular 2.

1808 A. Parsons *Trav.* iii. 62 The English consulary house takes up one side of the great khan.

Consulate (kɒ·nsiŭlĕt, -sŭlĕt). [ad. L. *consulāt-us*, f. *consul*: see -ate[1] 1: so F. *consulat.*]

1. The government of Rome by consuls; the office, dignity, or position of the consuls.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 219 After þat tyme þe consulat of Rome lefte in þe Est. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* IV. (1822) 315 Gif the Romane pepill has fre suffrage to gif the consulate quhare thay pleis. 1684 *Contempl. State Man* I. ii. (1699) 20 Where is now the splendor of the Consulat? Where the Lictors and their Fasces? 1763 Taylor in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 134 And one of those consulates this stone alludes to. 1850 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xviii. 332 The battle of Pharsalia was..the vindication of the senate and the consulate against rebels and traitors.

2. The consular government in France, and the period during which it existed (1799–1804).

1845 D. F. Campbell (*title*) Thiers' History of the Consulate and the Empire of Napoleon.

† **3.** A body of consuls or officers so styled; a municipal council. *Obs.*

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 527 All the offycers of the towne, with the consulat or rulers of the same.

4. The office or establishment of a modern commercial consul; also of a Cyclists' Club 'consul'.

1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xxxii. 121 The Vice-Consul..under the Consulate of Smyrna. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 257 The tricolour flag floating over the French consulate in Warsaw. 1865 Maffei *Brigand Life* II. 138 The chancellerie of the Neapolitan consulate-general. 1870 Anderson *Missions Amer. Bd.* IV. xxvii. 106 The lamented removal of..the English Consul, to a more desirable consulate in European Turkey.

5. *attrib.*

1882 *Prospectus Bicycle Touring Club*, The B. T. C. consulate arrangements are composed of twenty-four districts. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 8/1 All the consulate flags were hauled down by the Consuls.

Consuler, obs. form of Consular.

Consuless (kɒ·nsŭles). [see -ess.] The wife of a consul.

1819 Byron *Lett. to Hoppner* 6 June, My respects to the Consuless. 1832 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 341 To the great mirth of the beautiful Consuless. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Apr. 1/2 The First Consuless (afterwards Empress) Josephine.

Co·nsuling, *vbl. sb.* [f. Consul *sb.* and -ing[1].] Acting as consul; filling a consular office.

1875 Howells *Foregone Concl.* 14, I am a painter by profession and I amuse myself with consuling.

Consulship (kɒ·nsŭlʃip). [f. Consul + -ship.] The office of consul, the term of this office:

a. of a Roman consul.

1541 Paynel *Catiline* xii. 17 This rumour..dydde greatly hyndre Catiline in requeste of the Consulshyppe. 1582 Savile *Tacitus' Agricola* (1622) 188 And after his Consulship [he] solemnized the marriage. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. ii. 2 How many stand for Consulships? *a* 1794 Gibbon *Autobiog.* (1799) 69 The vanity of Tully was doubly interested in the Greek memoirs of his own consulship. 1869 Seeley *Lect. & Ess.* I. 5.

fig. 1656 Cowley *Misc.* xi. *To Bp. Lincoln* 24 The Consulship of Wit and Eloquence.

b. of a modern commercial consul.

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 85 The English Consulship of Chios is in his disposing. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2135/8 His Majesty ..has been Graciously pleased to bestow upon him the Consulship of Rotterdam. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 275/2, I shall..strike for..some small consulship perhaps.

fig. 1668 E. Kemp *Reasons for Use Ch. Prayers in Publick* 7 She cannot trust to the skill and arts of any private Priest to transact by way of agency or consulship for her.

† **c.** of a consul of Venice. *Obs.*

1677 *Govt. Venice* 103 These two Consulships are..conferred upon two of the most indigent of the Nobility, because they are Places of great Profit, and little Expence.

Consult (kŏnsv·lt), *v.* [ad. L. *consultā-re*, freq. of *consulĕre, consult-um* to take counsel, ask counsel of (see Counsel), related to *consul*, and *consilium* Counsel.]

1. *intr.* To take counsel together, deliberate, confer; also said of a person deliberating with himself. Const. † *of* (obs.), *upon, about.*

1565-73 Cooper *Thesaurus, Consilium summis de rebus habebant.* Virg. They consulted of great matters. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 45 Come Gentlemen, Let vs consult vpon to morrowes Businesse. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* (1603) 264 In their banket, they consult of peace and warre. 1628 Hobbes *Thucyd.* (1822) 154 He that consulteth wisely, is a sorer enemy than he that assaulteth..unadvisedly. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 69 ¶ 1 An assembly of Countrymen and Foreigners consulting together upon the private Business of Mankind. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* IV. 2 The gods all sat consulting.

2. *Consult with*: To take counsel *with*; to seek advice from. Also in *indirect pass.*

1548 Hall *Chron.* 162 b, [He] came to London..where he deliberately consulted with his especial frendes. 1611 Bible 2 *Chron.* XX. 21 When he had consulted with the people, he appointed Singers. 1678 Aubrey in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 129 [He desires that] Mr. Ray, may be consulted with for making such alterations. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. ii. 18 [He] adopted the opinions of those with whom he consulted.

b. To take counsel *with*, refer to (a book, author, etc), for information.

1618 Hales *Gold. Rem.* (1673) II. 37 He thinks that if the memories of those in the Synod were consulted with, they would all confirm it. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* (1647) 236 Consulting with maps. 1655 Mrq. Worcester *Cent. Inv.* § 78 A watch..to be now and then consulted with concerning the hour of the day. 1668 Heylin *Cyprianus Angl.* 320 A man extremely well versed in old records, with which consulting, frequently, in the course of his studies.

c. See also 5 b.

† **3.** *trans.* To confer about, deliberate upon, debate, discuss, consider (a matter). *Obs.*

c 1540 *Life of Fisher* Introd. 54 There was this ye kings matter debated..and consulted the space of many daies. *a* 1674 Clarendon (J.), Many things were there consulted for the future. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 138 Which Scantlins were well consulted by able Workmen before they were reduced into an Act.

b. with the matter expressed by a clause.

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 6 Consultyng whether the cause be profitable or unprofitable. 1611 Bible *John* xii. 10 The chief priests consulted that they might put Lazarus also to death. 1691 Ray *Creation* (1714) 197 If we were rationally to consult whether the Axis of the Earth were better be held steady..or left at random. *a* 1700 Dryden *Misc. Wks.* 1760 IV. 25 But when shall be The time to fight, the king consults with me.

† **4.** To take counsel to bring about; to meditate, plan, devise, contrive. **a.** with *simple obj. Obs.*

1611 Bible *Micah* vi. 5 Remember now what Balak king of Moab consulted. — *Hab.* ii. 10 Thou hast consulted shame to thy house. 1658 Ussher *Ann.* 878 Vologeses was supposed to have consulted the invading of Armenia.

b. with *infinitive. arch.*

1555 Eden *Decades* 227 They consulted to burne the shyppe. 1611 Bible *Ps.* lxii. 4. 1646 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 233 He consulted to remove the whole wall by binding it about with ribs of iron and timber, to convey it into France.

5. To provide for by consultation; to have especial respect or beneficial reference to (a person's good, interest, convenience, etc.) in forming plans; to take into consideration, have an eye to. [L. *consulere alicui.*]

1658 R. Franck *North. Mem.* (1821) p. vi, [We] see a preternatural cloud arise that neither men nor counsels were prophetick enough to consult. 1682 Dryden *Religio Laici* 396 Every man .. Consulted soberly his private good, And saved himself as cheap as e'er he could. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 311 ¶ 6 Those whose Safety I would principally consult. 1754 Sherlock *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 49 The Honour of God and the Salvation of Men shall be at once consulted. 1884 Sir J. Stephen in *Law Rep.* 12 Queen's B. 286 We should consult neither the public interest, nor the interests of parliament and the constitution, nor our own dignity.

b. *intr.* † *To consult with* (obs.), *consult for*: in the same sense.

1639 Fuller *Holy War* (1647) 115 He neither consulted with his health nor honour. 1645 — *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 40 High time for men of honour who consult with their credit to desist from such sins. 1814 Southey *Roderick* XVIII, For the general weal Consulting first. 1864 J. H. Newman *Apol.* 294 In doing this, I believe I am consulting for the good of my parish.

6. To ask advice of, seek counsel from; to have recourse to for instruction, guidance, or professional advice.

a. (a person).

1635 [see c]. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Consult*, to advise with, or take Advice of. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 27 She has some .. tartufish aunt..to consult upon the occasion. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxvii. 209 The men returned, and I consulted them as to the possibility, etc. 1861 Smiles *Lives Eng.* II. 480 One of the last works on which Mr. Telford was professionally consulted was .. the improvement of Dover Harbour. 1878 Styrap *Code Med. Ethics* 35 When a practitioner is consulted by a patient. 1878 Morley *Diderot* I. 25 When an author consulted him about a work.

b. *fig.* (a thing personified).

To consult one's pillow (F. *consulter son chevet*): to think over a thing at night; to take a night for reflection: see Pillow.

1665 Pepys *Diary* 19 May, Not to do anything suddenly, but consult my pillow. 1709 Addison *Tatler* No. 102 ¶ 1 When she consulted her Looking-glass. 1770 *Placid Man* II. 198 She determined to consult her pillow upon it. 1875 Hamerton *Intell. Life* I. v. (1876) 29 He never consulted the weather.

c. *spec.* To refer to (a book or author); to 'look up' for information on some point.

1635 Austin *Medit.* 222 Both these last [ancient authors] I have consulted. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 190 Consult my French Gardiner. 1710 Berkeley *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 24 We consult the writings of learned men. 1839 G. Bird *Nat. Phil.* 400 The reader should consult the Treatise on Optics by Sir Isaac Newton.

d. *To consult one's feelings*: to have respect to or regard for them in forming a determination. (Here there is an admixture of sense 5.)

c 1832 *Lives Brit. Physicians* 267 However wisely Jenner may have consulted his own feelings on this occasion, the public lost the benefit of his judgement.

Consult (kŏnsʌ·lt, kŏ·nsʌlt), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. F. *consulte* = It., Sp., med.L. *consulta*, f. pa. pple. *consultus*, *-a*, *-um* of L. *consulĕre* to counsel, consult. But in sense 3 it represents L. *consultum*, It. *consulto*, consultation, decision, etc.; and it may have been often taken as a direct formation from the verb, as in *appeal*, *demand*, *request*, etc. In verse, *consu·lt* is usual; *co·nsult* occurs in Garth 1699, Tate, Swift 1730.]

1. The action of consulting, consultation.

1560 Frampton in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xx. 242 The man of law..sitteth by the inquisitors in their consult. 1641 Shirley *Cardinal* iv. i, The King and Cardinal in consult! 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* iv. x. 201 Upon consult of reason, there will bee found no easie assurance. 1700 Rowe *Amb. Step-Mother* i. i. 35 As I past The outward rooms, I found 'em in consult. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* i. 719 Seen In close consult. 1806 J. Grahame *Birds Scot.* 67 Or clustering sit, as if in deep consult.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A consultation.

1600 Holland *Livy* i. ii. iv. 35 Whom their Uncles likewise took for their Assistants in that Consult. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* xi. (1843) 694/1 There were many secret consults what to do with him. 1750 Carte *Hist. Eng.* II. 321 Their consults produced resolutions of violence. 1845 Carlyle *Cromwell* (1871) IV. 116 What profound consults there were! 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 247 The consult took place at St. James's.

†c. A counsel. *Obs.*

1654 Cokaine *Dianea* i. 67 If ever the candidness of my thoughts .. and the freedome of my Consults have aimed at any thing then the Reputation of your Majesty.

†d. Subject of consultation or deliberation.

1683 Cave *Ecclesiastici* 278 His next Consult was, in what course of life he should fix himself. 1689 T. R. *View Govt. Europe* 70 All their consult is how to cheat him.

2. A meeting for consultation; the body of persons so meeting; in 17th c. often *spec.* a secret meeting for purposes of sedition or intrigue, a cabal.

c 1634 Earl Strafford in Browning *Life* (1890) 154 Take heed of private meetings and consults in your chambers. 1678 Butler *Hud.* iii. ii. 149 Both Parties..Hearded only in Consults. 1683 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 267 He had been at several consults for the taking of the king. 1700 Brown *Dufresny's Amusem.* 93 He died of the Doctor. See a Consult of them marching in State to a Patient, attended by a Diminutive Apothecary. 1762 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxviii. 142 Stafford had assisted in a great consult of the catholics held at Tixal. 1823 Scott *Peveril* xxiii, You saw him at a consult of the Jesuits in London.

3. *Rom. Hist.* A decree of the senate [L. *senatus consultum*].

1533 Bellenden *Livy* v. (1822) 476 Be consult of the senate, he gaif his lauboris, first, that the templis .. suld be recounseld, renewit, and purifyit. 1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xxviii. 532 It has often been inferred from a passage in Tacitus that consults or acts of the senate first acquired this virtue under the reign of Tiberius.

†**Consu·lt,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *consult-us* a skilled adviser.] A skilled practitioner.

1704 *Gentl. Instruct.* (1732) 543 (D.) 'Bon,' cries the consult, 'a happy prognostic'. 'It cast her into convulsions,' continued the maid. 'Better yet,' says the consult. 1778 Johnson in Boswell (1831) IV. 138 So we have Juris consultus, a consult in law.

‖ **Consulta** (kŏnsʌ·ltă). [It. and Sp. *consulta*: cf. Consult *sb.*, and Consulto.] An (official) consultation; a meeting of council (Italian, Spanish, or Portuguese); the minutes of such a meeting.

1768 Boswell *Corsica* ii. (ed. 2) 141 To give an account in the next general consulta, of what passports he had granted. 1851 Gallenga [Mariotti] *Italy* 47 The convocation of a Consulta of laymen. *a* 1859 Prescott (O.), Matters of real importance..were reserved for a consulta, consisting, beside the regent, of Granvelle, Count Barlaimont, and the learned jurist Viglius. 1877 Gardiner *Personal Govt. of Chas. I*, I. Pref. 10 The collection of consultas of the Council of State.

Consultable (kŏnsʌ·ltăb'l), *a.* [f. Consult *v.* + -able: cf. F. *consultable* 16th c.] That may be consulted.

c 1642 *Contra-Replicant's Compl.* 16 Nations .. are not congregable, nor consultable, nor redeemable from confusion (pardon the hardnesse of words). 1810 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* II. 293 The more than German exhaustion of consultable authority. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Dec. 756 Files of newspapers are consultable in most places.

Consultant (kŏnsʌ·ltănt). [ad. L. *consultānt-em*, pr. pple. of *consultāre* to consult, or a. equivalent F. *consultant*.]

1. One who consults (an oracle).

1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* ii. xvi. (1715) 335 Fatidical verses, which told the Consultants what Fortune they were to expect. 1865 C. T. Newton *Trav. Levant* ii. 30 The consultant..sacrificed a ram, and..awaited the revelations made to him in the dreams.

2. A consulting physician.

1878 J. de Styrap *Code Med. Ethics* 30 *note*, In Consultation it is customary for the family doctor to precede the Consultant into the sick-room. 1881 Dr. Kidd in *Times* 14 Apr. 6/3 Her Majesty wished that the responsibility of so momentous an illness should be shared by a consultant.

Consultary, obs. form of Consultory.

Consultation (kŏnsʌltē'·ʃən). [a. F. *consultation*, or ad. L. *consultātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *consultāre* to Consult.]

1. The action of consulting or taking counsel together; deliberation, conference.

1548 Hall *Chron.* 246 b, After long consultation had. *a* 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* vii. xxiv. § 6 If bishops did often use .. the help of mutual consultation. 1651 Hobbes *Govt. & Soc.* vii. § 13. 119 There must be certain set times and places for deliberation and consultation of affaires. 1691 Ray *Creation* (1714) 128 It is plain enough that Brutes are not above consultation but below it. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* i. 342 My advice in consultation given.

b. The matter or plan deliberated on.

1663 Pepys *Diary* 17 Mar., Their design and consultation was..how to proceed with the most solemnity.

2. (with *a* and *pl.*) A conference in which the parties consult and deliberate; a meeting for deliberation or discussion.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* viii. v. 2 Wyth syndry consultatyownys. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 11 To guide and direct them in their consultations of future things. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* ii. xxii. 120 Every member of the Body may be present at the consultations, if he will. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 194 ¶ 2 By frequent consultations with his dancing-master. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Life in Wilds* ii. 30 They had arranged the time and place for a general consultation.

b. *Law.* 'A meeting for deliberating or advising with counsel' (Wharton).

1882 Sergt. Ballantine *Exper. Barrister's Life* (ed. 3) II. 99 In a consultation that gentleman admitted his guilt to the counsel.

c. *Med.*

1800 Duncan *Annals of Med.* V. 493 Mr. Benjamin Bell still persists in his intention of publishing his consultations and observations on various important points in Surgery. 1806 Abernethy *Surg. Observ.* II. 12 The next day the patient requested to see me in consultation. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Consultation*..was anciently explained as signifying that office of the physician by which the unlearned are instructed by the learned .. The term .. is now applied to a consideration of, and deliberation on, by one or more medical practitioners, the condition of a sick person.

3. The action of consulting or referring to (a book).

1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 87 ¶ 12 By the consultation of books..temptations to petulance are avoided.

4. *Law.* (See quots.)

1548 *Act* 2–3 *Edw. VI*, c. 13. § 14 (Ruffhead) The Party that is..hindred of his..Suit in the Ecclesiastical Court by such Prohibition, shall have a Consultation granted in the same Case by the Court where the said Prohibition was granted. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 79 Consultation is a writ whereby a cause being formerly removed by prohibition, out of the Ecclesiasticall Court or Court Christian, to the Kings Court, is returned thither againe. 1809 Tomlins *Law Dict.* s.v., This writ is in nature of a *procedendo*; but properly a consultation ought not to be granted, but in case where a man cannot recover at the Common Law.

5. *attrib.* **Consultation table,** council-table.

1829 *Bengallee* 337 There was a large marble consultation table in the centre of the room. *c* 1832 *Lives Brit. Physicians* 245 He had retired from all but consultation practice.

Consultative (kŏnsʌ·ltătiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. type **consultātīv-us* (prob. used in med.L.), f. *consultāt-*, ppl. stem of *consultāre*: see -ive. Cf. mod.F. *consultatif*, *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to consultation; having the right or power to advise or join in consultation; deliberative, advisory: said chiefly of a body whose function is to take part in a consultation, but not to vote upon the decision.

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* ii. 107 To have a consultatiue, exhortatiue, or consentatiue voice onely. 1846 Grote *Greece* i. xx. II. 91 The Council is a purely consultative body assembled .. solely for his information and guidance. 1878 Gladstone *Prim. Homer* 117 In this consultative and executive body, discussion is quite free.

†B. as *sb.* A consultative voice or vote; a right to consult or deliberate. *Obs. rare.*

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 67, I would willingly have another House, and give them a consultative in some things, and in other things a negative. 1659 *Ibid.* IV. 355 To give them a consultative, will imp your wings; but to give them a negative, you will be like a bird in a string.

Consultatory (kŏnsʌ·ltătəri), *a.* [ad. L. *consultātōrius*, f. *consultātōr-em* a consulter: see -ory.] Pertaining to or serving for consultation (*e.g.* of an oracle, etc.); having the character of consultation or deliberation, consultative.

1600 Abp. Abbot *Exp. Jonah* 80 Here the lot is consultatorie .. because they could not tell who it was that had done the deede, they will put it to their Gods. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1776) 168 Formerly they made consultatory staves of this tree. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* III. viii. 395 Their decision would be only consultatory, and have no more weight than royal instructions.

Consulted (kŏnsʌ·ltĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Consult *v.* + -ed[1].] Planned, devised, etc.: see the verb.

1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 73 To put their last consulted enterprise in execution.

Hence †**Consu·ltedly** *adv.*, advisedly, of set purpose; = L. *consultō*, *consultē*.

1644 J. Goodwin *Innoc. Triumph.* (1645) 27, I presume rather casually, then consultedly.

Consultee (kŏ·nsʌltē'). [f. Consult *v.* + -ee.] A person consulted.

1855 Ht. Martineau *Autobiog.* (1877) II. 300 My two consultees reddened with indignation at the personal insolence to myself. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 314/1 It is then handed on to the theological consultees, and submitted to a final and searching process. 1873 Tristram *Moab* i. 18 A crowd of medical consultees.

Consulter (kŏnsʌ·ltəɹ). [f. Consult *v.* + -er[1]: see also Consultor.]

†**1.** A member of a council or consultory body; = Consultor. *Obs.*

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 185 Diodor saith that the Chaldes called two and thirty starres the gods consulters. 1670 Walton *Lives* ii. 115 One of their Consulters of State. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 18th C.* I. iii. v. 110 Present the Cardinals and Consulters.

†**b.** One who takes part in a 'consult' (see Consult *sb.*[1] 2). *Obs. rare.*

1679 Oates *Narr. Popish Plot* 18 At which Consult .. the Deponent was present to attend the Consulters.

2. One who consults (a person, a book, etc.); one who seeks counsel, advice, or instruction.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 249 The Delphian oracle..a goat is there immolated by the consulters. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 14 ¶ 9 The consulter who asks advice which he never takes. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. ii. (1863) 442 The fair consulter of destiny .. had by this time recovered from the shame of her detection. 1881 *Academy* 5 Nov. 343 The consulter of a dictionary.

†**b.** One who takes counsel *with*. *Obs.*

1611 Bible *Deut.* xviii. 11 A consulter with familiar spirits. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 48 Consulters with witches ordained to make publict repentance. 1718 Bp. Hutchinson *Witchcraft* 184 Witch, Wizzard, and Consulter with familiar Spirits.

Consu·lting, *vbl. sb.* [see -ing[1].] The action of the verb Consult; consultation. Also *attrib.*

•*Consulting-desk*, a desk with four inclined sides, to bear books of a large size.

1823 Scott *Let.* 18 June in *Lockhart*, An oldfashioned consulting desk .. one of those which have four faces each forming an inclined plane. 1890 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* II. 1411 The work has been on my consulting table for years.

Consu·lting, *ppl. a.* [see -ing[2].]

1. That consults or asks advice.

1796 Burney *Mem. Metastasio* II. 243 Metastasio..when consulted by authors..treated them with..all..that consulting authors usually want. 1839 Milligen *Curios. Med. Exper.* (ed. 2) 237 This celebrated Physician used .. to receive consulting apothecaries at a tavern.

2. Applied to a physician, engineer, etc., who makes a business of giving professional advice, either to the public or to those practically engaged in the profession. [F. *médecin consultant*, 'celui qui donne des consultations' (Littré); from obs. sense of *consulter* to give (professional) counsel: cf. Consultation 2 c. But as now used *consulting* would be understood as an attrib. use of the vbl. sb.]

1801 Duncan *Annals of Med.* V. 423 The medical duties are to be discharged gratuitously by two physicians, two consulting surgeons, two surgeons, etc. 1883 R. Quain *Dict. Med.* p. xi, Consulting Physician to the City of London Hospital for diseases of the Chest.

†**Consu·ltive,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *consult-*, ppl. stem of *consul-ĕre* to counsel, advise + -ive.]

1. Having the function of counselling or consulting; deliberative, consultative.

1616 Brent tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent* (1676) 371 That they, having a consultive voyce, might, etc. 1640 *Canterb. Self-Convict.* 122 The Princes voice is decisive, the voice of all the rest at most but consultive. 1659 Fuller *App. Inj. Innoc.* II. v. 68, I distinguish betwixt a consultive [*ed.* 1840, consultative], conclusive, and punitive power in matters of Religion. 1823 Southey *Hist. Penins. War* I. 330 To have a consultive voice in all matters relating to the colonies.

2. Active in counsel or consultation.

a 1679 T. Goodwin *Wks.* IV. iv. 158 (R.) He therefore hath been most consultive about the effecting of this.

3. Done of set purpose, advised, intentional.

1651 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* i. ii. 25 Not by any deliberate, consultive, knowing act.

4. *nonce-use.* Skilled or versed *in* a subject. [L. *consultus*.]

1675 Sir E. Sherburne tr. *Manilius* Pref. 11 He [Manilius] was a Poet most consultive in Philosophy.

†**Consu·ltively,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] Advisedly, deliberately, purposely (= L. *consultō*, *ex consultō*).

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 6, I feare it would be a theame displeasant..and therefore consultiuely I ouerslip it. 1641 Ld. J. Digby *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 21 Apr. 10 My reason consultively cannot agree to that.

†**Consu·lto.** *Obs.* [ad. Sp. and It. *consulta* (see -ado) = Consult *sb.*[1]: cf. mod.It. *consulto*, repr. L. *consultum* or *consultus* consultation.] A consultation; a council, conference; the record or minutes of a consultation.

1659 Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* I. 105 By the original Papers and Consulto's of the last King, the Juncto found it to be no less then Two Millions. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 146 Thereupon I desired that the original papers and consultoes of the last king might be seen. *Ibid.* i. (1692) 169 (D.) Scarce any in all the consulto did vote to my Lord Duke's satisfaction.

Consultor (kŏnsʌ·ltəɹ, *-ō·ɹ*). [a. L. *consultor* counsellor, adviser, also consulter, agent-n. from *consul-ĕre* to advise, counsel: cf. F. *consulteur*, which may represent either L. *consultor* or L. *consultātor*.]

†**1.** A member of a consultory body; an official counsellor or adviser. *Obs.*

1630 Wadsworth *Pilgr.* iii. 18 The Prefect and his 12 Consultors. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 44 To chuse next after their Consultors in Jure, a man that was both a Divine and a Canonist. 1670 Walton *Life Wotton* 40 He studied the dispositions of those dukes, and the other consultors of state.

2. = CONSULTER 2.

1842–3 W. SMITH *Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antiq.* IV. 692 In the night in which the consultor was to be allowed to descend into the cave of Trophonius.

Consultory (kŏnsʌ·ltəri), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. L. type **consultōri-us*, f. *consultōr-em* adviser, counsellor: see -ORY.] Relating to consultation (*e.g.* of an oracle, etc.); having the function of consulting or advising; consultatory.

1616 GATAKER *Lots* (1619) 269 Diuinatorie Lots; under which head may we well comprehend also those that they call consultorie. 1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Indep.* II. 115 Whether they should continue the House of Lords as a Court Judicatory, or consultory onely. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. 65 Of these Lots there are three Kinds usually mentioned by Divines, viz. Divisory, Consultory and Divinatory. 1818 C. MILLS *Crusades* (1821) II. 303 He requested the consultory assistance of advocates. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex., Consultary response*, the opinion of a court of law on a special case.

Consu·ltrix. *rare.* [a. L. *consultrix*, fem. of *consultor*: see above.] A female consulter.

1665 I. BASIRE *Corr.* (1831) 234 The consultrix, a noble and pious lady, would fain have had it under the counsellor's hand.

Consumable (kŏnsiū·măb'l), *a.* and *sb.* [f. CONSUME *v.* + -ABLE.]

A. *adj.* Capable of being consumed by fire, etc.; suited for consumption as food, etc.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* (J.), Asbestos .. being incombustible, and not consumable by fire. 1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 207 If a consumable body be not able to endure burning flames for a day. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 116 Consumeable and detrimental Commodities. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 332 The prices at which all consumable articles were to be sold. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 263 The palace took fire and was consumed, so far as consumable.

B. *sb. pl.* Articles of consumption.

1802 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 408 The price of consumables has not augmented. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) II. 59, I presume all these consumables were produced by, and purchased from, other British subjects.

Consumacion, -acyon, -mate, obs. ff. CONSUMMATION, -MATE.

Consumah, Anglo-Ind. corruption of KHANSAMA(N house-steward.

† **Consuma·tion.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *consumacion* (12th c. in Littré), var. of *consummation, -sommation*, properly n. of action from *consommer*, but used also as n. of action from *consumer*, owing to the French confusion of the two vbs. In mod.F. *consommation* still includes the sense of consumption of fuel, victuals, etc., which etymologically belongs to *consomption*. See CONSUME *v.*[2]]

1. The action of consuming, destruction.

1586 *Exam. H. Barrowe* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 34 The consumation of the man of sin. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 256 [No] Trees, or Bushes, grow neere to Sodome by three miles: such is the consummation of that pestiferous Gulfe.

2. The disease CONSUMPTION.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. P iv a, Bitter tares are very fit for them that are in a consumation.

Consume (kŏnsiū·m), *v.*[1] [ad. (perh. through F.) L. *consūm-ĕre* to take up completely, make away with, eat up, devour, waste, destroy, spend, bestow, etc., f. *con-* altogether + *sūm-ĕre* to take up, lay hold of, etc. For its pa. pple., CONSUMPT (q.v.), from L. *consumptus*, was in early use.

F. *consumer* occurs in this sense in 15th c. (Littré); but in early use F. confounded *consumer* and *consommer* (*-summer*): see CONSUME *v.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To make away with, use up destructively. Said chiefly of fire: To burn up, reduce to invisible products, or to ashes; also of any similar destructive or 'devouring' agent.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* vi. 23 Al..sacrifice of preestis with fier shal be consumyd. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. lxix. (1495) 575 Nitrum abatyth fatnesse .. consumyth and wastyth gleymy humours. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9531 Fyve hundrith..shippes Consumet full cleane. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, Vnto ashes they will a man consume. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 161 Two hundreth of the houses consumed by flame. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xli. 30 The famine shall consume the land. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 214 Oyl of Vitriol .. consumeth the teeth. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 844 The slow creeping Evil eats his way, Consumes the parching Limbs. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 241 Fire could scarcely consume the enormous beams of solid brass. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1871) V. xlii. 138 To consume the remains in the forum.

b. To do away with by evaporation or the like, cause to disappear or vanish *away*. *arch.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 74 Take a potel of water & of barly clensid, etc. .. sepe hem to iij parties ben consumed. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. iii, Tyll the moysture consumed be awaye. 1611 BIBLE *Job* vii. 9 As the cloud is consumed and vanisheth away. 1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xxiii. 141 Stir it well about .. consume away the water. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxi. 334 Let it simmer over the fire six or seven hours till half the water is consumed. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VIII. iv. § 7. 188 Its light so great as to conceal the sea-horizon, consuming it away in descending rays.

† c. To destroy (a living being, or more usually, a race or tribe), by disease or any wasting process. *Obs.* Also *refl.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 371/1 He [became] consumed in to a stone. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 47 The pepul schold be consumyd. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* ix. 33 Consuming them vp either by executions or exactions. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Ivstine* Gg 5 a, Florianus .. by cutting and launcing his owne vaines..consumed himselfe. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. (1676) 35/2 Let them..consume themselves with factions, superstitions, law-suits, wars and contentions. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 325 The rest were consumed either by Poverty or Diseases. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 97 Tho' they could not entirely subdue those invincible Savages, they tir'd, harrass'd, and consum'd them. 1732 BERKELEY *Serm. Soc. Propag. Gosp.* Wks. III. 243 This slow poison, jointly operating with the small-pox, and their wars..have consumed the Indians.

† d. To decompose (organic matter). *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 330 In Church-yards, where they bury much .. the Earth..will consume the Corps, in far shorter time than other earth will. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 204 Mixing it with well-consumed Horse-dung.

e. *fig.* (now chiefly figuring the action of fire.)

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 894 Þe lefe hen þat laide hir first egg, Hire bodi nowe with barante is barely consumed. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xi. 36 (Harl. MS.) The felowis that comythe to the tauerne .. consumythe alle the vertuys that thei receivid in baptisme. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 92 That sorrowe, wherewith .. you are most consumed. 1757 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 95 Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labour wears. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Laura* Poems 82 What pains consume me, and what cares infest. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 51 It almost consumes me .. when I reflect with what stains our good cause is covered by it.

2. To spend (goods or money), *esp.* wastefully; to waste, squander. (Now only contextually distinguishable from 3.)

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 200 Causes were alleggid..that he had consumed the kyngis tresoure. *c* 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 33 Caste her a-way & consume her goodes. 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. ii. 198 My husband never ceases in expense Both to consume his credit and his house. 1611 BIBLE *Jas.* iv. 3 Ye aske amisse, that yee may consume it vpon your lusts. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 145 Having then consumed all his estate he grew very melancholy. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* (1872) I. viii. 106 Come, naked and breadless as ye are, and learn how that money is consumed.

† b. *refl.* To waste one's substance, ruin oneself. *Obs.*

1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xliii. 476 A merchant, who had consumed himself greatly by his former liberality towards the poor English Exiles.

3. To take up and exhaust as material, usually with the notion of destructive employment; to use up.

1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 253, 360 degrees of latitude to be consumed in the said foure quarters of ninety degrees a quarter. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. XXX. 181 The Impositions .. layd upon those things which men consume. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xi. 27, I trimm'd my lamp, consum'd the midnight oil. 1773 PRINGLE *Disc. on Air* 22 An ordinary candle consumes, as it is called, about a gallon of air in a minute. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. iii. 87 The nervous force is consumed equally in mental and in bodily exertion. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* Pref. 7 My friends have consumed the two hundred copies that were struck off.

b. *esp.* To make away with (food), devour, swallow, eat up, drink up.

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 134 The meate was all consumde, the dishes emptie stoode. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 170 The Garrison were forced by famine, to consume all their horses. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. viii. 141 Whilst his Excellency consumed betel out of a silver box. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 52 Wine and punch had been consumed freely.

† c. To swallow up in destruction. *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xv. 54 Deeth is consumed into victory. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* VI. 424 The horses were partly (the ships being broken) consumed in the sea.

d. To wear out by use.

1878 HOOKER & BALL *Marocco* 156 The thin slippers universally used by the people are very soon consumed.

4. To take up (time), occupy, spend. Often with the notion of 'spend wastefully, waste'.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) D, In what sciences I haue wasted and consumed my time. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 37 Owre men consumed certeyne dayes here very plesauntely. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. III. 242 Two years had already been consumed in fruitless negociations. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iii. 156 Mary had now consumed the best years of her life in custody. 1842 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 181 There are generally three hours consumed in the drive. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. XXVIII. 244 She then proposed that he should .. call upon the squire, and thus consume his time.

5. *Rom. Law.* (=*consumere actionem*). To exhaust (a pursuer's) right of action.

1875 POSTE *Gains* Contents 15 Non-statutory actions.. have no power at civil law of consuming or novating a right of action. Cf. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. 180 *note*.

6. *intr.* a. To waste away, decay, rot, perish.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 175 To lye vnoccupyed ..and so to perysshe, consume and waste. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xiii. 28 Hee, as a rotten thing consumeth. — *Ps.* xlix. 14 Their beauty shall consume in the graue. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 256 An Apple .. like to the colour of gold, and within was rotten, and would consume to powder. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regic.* V. vii, Alas! thou fading flower How fast thy sweets consume!

† b. To waste away with disease, *esp.* with 'consumption'; also, with grief, to pine. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. xxi. (1495) 876 Those persones whyche done consume and waste. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* vi. 7 For very inwarde grefe, I consume awaye. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 53 Fogeda also through the maliciousnes of the veneme consumed and was dryed vp by lyttle and lyttle. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 400 He consumed away of a sudden, dying within a month. 1684 *Contempl. State Man* I. iv. (1699) 39 The proud Man grieves and consumes for the Felicity of another.

c. To burn away, become burned to ashes. Also *fig.* with zeal, fever, etc.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 92 Breake thou in peeces, and consume to ashes. 1702 POPE *Sapho* 12 While I consume with more than Ætna's fires! 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 156 Were this body then to consume by itself, as it does when associated with other burning coals. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Dice* Wks. 1859 XI. 294 A great fire, in the midst of which was consuming the old black book.

† 7. The subjunctive was formerly used in angry imprecations: cf. *confound you! hang you!* and the like. [See CONSUMED 3, CONSUMEDLY.] *Obs.*

1756 W. TOLDERVY *Hist. Two Orphans* III. 187 Consume you, cried he; you have been mumping about .. more than three weeks; go, take yourself away.

† **Consu·me,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [a. F. *consume-r*, variant form of *consummer, consommer*, ad. L. *consummāre* to CONSUMMATE; cf. CONSOMME.

The proper F. repr. of L. *consummāre* is *consommer* (14th c. in Littré), but this was often spelt after its L. original, *consummer*, and by consonant-simplification *consumer*. It was thus brought into association with L. *consūmĕre*; the senses of the two verbs came also into contact in the notion 'finish, constructively or destructively', and during 15–16th c. both were entirely merged in the forms *consommer, consummer, consumer*. Subsequently they have been partly differentiated; but *consommer* with its derivatives *consommation*, etc. still retains the sense of 'consume victuals', which belongs etymologically to *consumer*. Cf. CONSUMATION. In English, the confusion, which we originally received from Fr., was rectified at the Revival of Learning in the 16th c.]

trans. To consummate, accomplish, complete.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 425/2 Saynt demetryen .. consumed there his marterdom. *Ibid.* 431/4 God that wold benewrely consume his lyf..sente to hym an axes contynuel. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* v. vii. (W. de W. 1506) 425 The yeres a thousande .v. hondred..after the Incarnacyon of our lorde this present buoke was fyrst consumed. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* Pref. 2 A j b, The one is holpen, made perfyte, and consumed by the other.

Consumed (kŏnsiū·md), *ppl. a.* [f. CONSUME *v.*[1] + -ED.]

1. Used up, burnt up, wasted, spent, eaten up.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 38 Not one word more of the consumed time. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 130/1 Vestries consumed with gluttony and personal animosities.

† 2. Wasted with disease; suffering from consumption. *Obs.*

1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* (1890) 17 A man þat is almoost al consumed and waastid in al his body. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* IV. 27 b, Yong men, leane, consumed .. must eschue the bathes. 1655 C. BENNET *Moufet's Health's Improv.* (1746) 259 They recover sick and consumed Persons.

† 3. = 'Confounded', as an expression of execration or dislike. b. as *adv.* = CONSUMEDLY. *Obs.*

1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* II. ii, The Roads are consumed deep. 1756 W. TOLDERVY *Hist. Two Orphans* II. 128 Those justices are consumed arbitrary folks. 1779 *Sylph* I. 19 A consumed long string of past transactions, that bore me to death. [I have met with expressions like 'a consumed fool'. F. Hall.]

Consumedly (kŏnsiū·mĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2]: cf. CONSUME *v.* 7; probably sometimes associated with *consummately*.] Excessively, extremely, hugely.

App. at first = *confoundedly*, as an expression of execration or dislike; slang of *c* 1700, which has been handed down by the dramatists of that day, and become a literary affectation.

1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* II. i, *Sullen.* My Head akes consumedly. 1707 CIBBER *Double Gallant* IV. sp. xvi, That Woman .. is most consumedly mistaken. 1774 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* II. 22 His head (like Sullen's in the play) began to ake consumedly. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* XV, The place smells of sulphur consumedly. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xviii. 254 A small parlour smelling consumedly of gin and coarse tobacco. 1879 M'CARTHY *Own Times* II. 313 Jokes which set the company laughing consumedly.

Consu·meless, *a. poet.* [see -LESS.]. Unconsumable.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. xiv. (1818) 190 Look, sister..how the purple waves Scald their consumeless bodies.

Consumer (kŏnsiū·mə). [f. CONSUME *v.*[1]]

1. He who or that which consumes, wastes, squanders, or destroys.

1535 COVERDALE *Mal.* iii. 11, I shal reproue the consumer for youre sakes. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* 24 It is a great Consumer of Time. 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 67 Your sleep is not turned..into the very consumer of life.

2. *Pol. Econ.* One who uses up an article produced, thereby exhausting its exchangeable value: opposed to *producer*.

1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. Introd. 2 And by the retailer to the last consumer. 1757 JOS. HARRIS *Coins* 37 All men are in some degree consumers of foreign commodities. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 343 Every man is a consumer, and ought to be a producer.

Consuming (kŏnsiū·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. CONSUME; burning up, using up; wasting, spending; destroying.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 96 The consumyng of gold upon postys and wallys. 1544 *Supplic. Hen. VIII* (1871) 52 There is noo ende of consumynge of substaunce. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. xvi. 140 The remayne of these consummings. *a* 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 96 A consuming of the enemy, not a weakening only. 1864 SWINBURNE

Atalanta 1951 My name that was a healing, it is changed. My name is a consuming.

Consu·ming, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

1. Burning up, wasting, destroying, etc.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xvii[i]. 8 A consumynge fyre. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lvi. 83 Fretting and consuming sores. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* Ded. (Globe) 37 A consuming pestilence, and a more consuming fire. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xvii. 378 The consuming evil of a vast standing army.

2. Enduring consumption, wasting, or combustion.

1699 CAPT. COWLEY *Voy.* (1729) 14 A very sick ship, no man being free from the scurvy, and in a consuming condition. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 507 Our..path..Was beacon'd .. By our consuming transports.

Hence **Consu·mingly** *adv.*, **Consu·mingness.**

a 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 59, I dye, though not incontinent, By processe, yet consumingly. 1662 J. SPARROW tr. *Behmen's Rem. Wks., Consid. upon Stiefel* 23 The Soul .. giveth forth out of the Consumingnesse .. the High Light. 1683 PORDAGE *Myst. Div.* 118 This Fire-essence .. in its Fierceness, Consumingness, and self-elevation. 1875 M'COSH *Scot. Philos.* xvii. 110 He is consumingly earnest in visiting.

Consummate (kŏnsʊ·mĕt, kŏ·nsʊmĕt), *a.* Also 6–7 **-at,** 7 **-sumate.** [ad. L. *consummāt-us* brought to the highest degree, perfect, complete, consummate, pa. pple. of *consummāre* (see next). As to pronunciation, see the vb.]

A. as *pa. pple.*

†**1.** Completed, perfected, fully accomplished. *Obsolescent.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* I. in Ashm. (1652) 133 And alsoe thy Bace perfytly consummate. 1530 PALSG. 495/2 This worke that hath ben so longe in hande is nowe at the laste consommate. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XIII. 284 Till righteous fate Upon the Wooers' wrongs were consummate. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1661) 9 a, Consummate it shall be, but not yet. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* III. i, Guilt, begun, must fly To guilt consummate, to be safe. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 128 The husband by the birth of the child becomes tenant by the curtesy *initiate*..but his estate is not *consummate* till the death of the wife. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. vi. 330 A fraction of a community already consummate or complete.

†**2.** Of marriage: = CONSUMMATED. *Obs.*

c 1530 in Fiddes *Life Wolsey* (1726) II. 171 The Matrymonie was consummate by that Act. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. ii. 2, I doe but stay till your marriage be consummate. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* IV. v. 434 Not ratified onely, but consummate by carnal knowledge. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 435 Marriages contracted .. in the face of the church, and consummate with bodily knowledge.

B. *adj.*

†**1.** Summed up, finished; having in it finality.

c 1430 tr. *T. à Kempis* 107 Holde a short and a consummate worde: Leve all & þou shalt finde all; forsake couetynge and þou shalt finde rest.

2. Complete, perfect: **a.** of things. *arch.*

1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 257 There lacke many thinges that a consummate Carde [= map] should haue. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 481 Last the bright consummate floure Spirits odorous breathes. 1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* I. i, A perfect or consummate pattern of human excellence. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 191 In Oxford..degrees in arts were not final or consummate degrees, but steps on the road .. to the doctor's degree.

b. of persons: Complete; accomplished, supremely qualified.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. iii. (1851) 69 What a consummat and most adorned Pandora was bestow'd upon Adam. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 283 Form'd by the care of that consummate sage. 1758 CHESTERF. *Lett.* IV. 126 The dignity and importance of a consummate Minister. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. xvi. 304 Those consummate generals, Condé, Turenne, and Luxemburg. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 50 The consummate hypocrite. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 67 Step thou forth Second consummate songster!

3. Perfect, of the highest degree or quality; supreme; utmost. Usually of qualities, or states, as *consummate bliss, skill, wisdom,* etc.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 231 b, To knowe the god omnipotent is the consummate iustyce. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* 56 The most consummat act of his fidelity. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 94 The most consummate and absolute Order and Beauty. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 406 A consummate skill in Arithmetic. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. v. § 4 Consummate folly. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* IV. (1889) 259/1 That day consummate happiness was mine. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 271 Conducted with consummate ability. 1880 BEACONSFIELD *Endym.* lxxiii. 340 Little dinners, consummate and select. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 371 It was a consummate sermon.

†**4.** ? = CONSUMED 2, CONSUMPT. *Obs.*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 298 Lixivia [in dropsy] .. are proper .. but not .. for such as are consummate, and make a red deep coloured urine.

Consummate (kŏ·nsŭmĕt, kŏnsʊ·mĕt), *v.* [f. prec., or L. *consummāt-*, ppl. stem of *consummāre* to sum up, make up, complete, finish, f. *con-* altogether + *summa* sum, *summus* highest, utmost, supreme, extreme, etc. The ppl. adj. *consummate* was in earlier use than the vb., and after the latter came into use, continued for some time to be used as its pa. pple., until succeeded in this capacity by *consummated*. The pronunciation *consu·mmate* is given in all the dictionaries until within the last few years, but *co·nsummate* is now prevalent: see CONTEMPLATE. In the adj. *consu·mmate* is still usual, though *co·nsummate* is often said.]

1. *trans.* To bring to completion or full accomplishment; to accomplish, fulfil, complete, finish.

1530 PALSG. 495/2, I consommate, I make a full ende of a thyng, *je consumme.* 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 450 [This] brought greater desire to them, to consumate them. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. vii. 95 To consummate this businesse happily. 1610 *Histrio-m.* I. 214 The Sunne heere riseth in the East with ds .. And so hee consummates his circled course In the Ecliptick line. 1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 399 This disease is consummated and brought to its full ripenes in 24 houres. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* 25 God also consummated the Universe in six days. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 18 And let the Peers consummate the disgrace. 1798 SOUTHEY *Wife of Fergus* Poems II. 108 As if I knew not what must consummate My glory! 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* II. 48 This done..to perfect and consummate all..I would supply all chasms with music. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. XXX. 158 Lysander was eager to consummate his victory.

†**b.** To make an end of, or put an end to, by doing away with. *Obs.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 135 Arbela, where he [Darius] consummated life and monarchie. *a* 1649 CHAS. I *Wks.* 292 What more speedy way was there to consummate those distractions then by a personal treaty. 1649 FULLER *Just Man's Fun.* 24 God would .. consummate this miserable world, put a period to the dark night.

2. To complete *marriage* by sexual intercourse.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII,* c. 25 Your maieste .. maie .. contract and consummat matrimonie wyth any woman. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 11 ¶ 5 Prince Nassau..consummated on the 26th of the last Month his Marriage with the beauteous Princess of Hesse-Cassel. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* XXXI, Her aunt .. had insisted that her nuptials with Mr. Thornhill should be consummated at her house. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 202 That the marriage between Arthur and Catharine had been consummated.

b. *absol.*

1748 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) I. 128 They consummated at her house. 1762 SCRAFTON *Indostan* (1770) 17 They are married in their infancy; and consummate at fourteen on the male side, and ten or eleven on the female. 1771 *Contemplative Man* I. 27 Her Highness was obliged to consummate at a lonely..Cottage, to avoid being discovered.

†**3.** To make perfect; to perfect. *Obs.*

[1535 *Goodly Prymer* (1834) 165 After they are consummate in all kind of virtue.] 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Heb.* v. 9 Being consummated, he became, to all that obey him, the cause of eternal salvation. 1698 A. LOVELL tr. *La Fontaine's Mil. Duties Cavalry* 79 Consummated in the experience of War.

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To fulfil or perfect itself.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) p. xvi, From the first These things were fixed, and are and aye shall be Consummating. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Vision of Poets,* Room .. for new hearts to come Consummating while they consume.

Consummated (kŏ·nsŭmĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED.]

1. Perfected; completed; finished.

1647 W. BROWNE *Polex.* II. 347 Intire and consummated felicities. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergerac's Com. Hist.* I. 175 A true and consummated Philosopher. 1702 *Eng. Theophrastus* 291 A vast ability, and a consummated experience. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* II. XXVI, To deluge o'er with no abating flood Our consummated world. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* ii. 39 The pleasure of consummated revenge. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* iv. 34 How .. the consummated Saints See God in heaven.

†**2.** Completely decomposed. Cf. CONSUME *v.*¹ 1 d.) *Obs.*

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 66 An equal quantity of Soil or small, old, consummated Dung.

Consummately, *adv.* [f. CONSUMMATE *a.* + -LY².] Completely, perfectly; in the highest degree.

1613 SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 122 But this could not be so, that hee was created so consummately perfect. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 65 Her Heav'nly Babe she held in her Embrace, Consummately to bless the Holy Place. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 288 This consummately bad man. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. II. § 68 Consummately impudent. 1880 BEACONSFIELD *Endym.* v. 24 Though her mien was in general haughty, she flattered Zenobia and consummately.

Consummating (kŏ·nsŭmĕtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONSUMMATE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of completing or perfecting; consummation.

1555 J. HARPESFELD in Bonner *Homilies* 43 To the perfytynge, or consummating of the holy ons. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Mahomet* (1637) 131 The time .. for the consummating of the intended marriage. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 46 That which was the Consummating of all, that Bloody Warrant.

Co·nsummating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That consummates; completing, perfecting.

1616 CHAPMAN *Musæus* 395 When the consummating hours had crown'd The down-right nuptials. 1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 12 The Consummating Judgments of its Utter, and Final Destruction. 1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 182 He committed his last and consummating folly, by appealing to the very tyrant, etc. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ii. 41 The consummating act of national apostasy.

Consummation (kŏnsŭmēi·ʃən). Forms: 5 **-sommacion, -sumacyon,** 5–6 **-su(m)macion,** 6 **-acyon,** 6– **consummation.** [a. OF. *consommation* (*-somation, -sumation*), ad. L. *consummātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *consummāre* to complete, CONSUMMATE. Finally conformed to the L. spelling.]

1. The action of completing, accomplishing, fulfilling, finishing, or ending.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. vii. (1495) 34 After purgacion foloweth illumynacion, perfeccion and consummacion. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 198 All that hath herd this consummacion Of this pagent. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* v. (1890) 22 For the consommacion of the said sacrifyce. 1546 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 129 The ereccion & consumacion of the newe hospytall in Smythfeld for the pore. *a* 1665 J. GODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 202 Between the beginning and consummation or finishing of it. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 467 He did expect to hear from Bredah the consummation of the peace. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. XX. 298 The king .. urged the instant consummation of the treaty.

b. The completion of marriage by sexual intercourse.

c 1530 in Fiddes *Life Wolsey* (1726) II. 171 Nothing was so muche desyred of bothe there parents, as the Consummation of the said act. 1548 *Act* 2–3 *Edw. VI,* c. 23 § 2 Sentence for Matrimony, commanding Solemnization, Cohabitation, Consummation and Tractation as becometh Man and Wife to have. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recr. Officer* I. i, She would have the wedding before consummation. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* 58 The suggestion .. is that Milton's young wife refused him the consummation of the marriage.

2. Completion, conclusion, as an event or condition; end; death.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 4 They visyted temples and oracles unto the consummacion of their dayes. 1483 — *Cato* H vij, Dethe is consumacyon and ende of al payne and laboure. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 280 Quiet consumation haue, And renowned be thy graue. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 217 [They] held that it put a total Consummation unto things in this lower World. 1795 SOUTHEY *Vis. Maid Orleans* I. 180 This is his consummation! 1840 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile,* Death's consummation crowns completed life.

c. esp. in *consummation of the world, of all things,* etc. (Sometimes with the subsidiary notion of accomplishment of a 'dispensation', or of destruction.)

1541 BECON *News out of Heaven* Wks. (1843) 55 He will be with you even to the very consummation and end of the world. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 352 The time .. of the general consummation of all things is left uncertain. 1629 SYMMER *Spir. Posie* I. vi. 23 At the consummation of the world, when the number of the Elect shall be perfected. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xvii. 201 At the general consummation of all things. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. I. iii. 45 The decline of our System, and its future consummation by fire. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 262 Anything short of the final consummation.

3. The action of perfecting; the condition of full and perfect development, perfection, acme.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 b, The consummacyon & perfeccyon of holynes. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Burial,* That we .. may haue our perfect consummacion and blisse. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 10. 64 It is the Consummation of all Crimes to be impudent. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 548 The consummation of Heathen virtue. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 93 Such return .. is the consummation of the creature.

4. A condition in which desires, aims, and tendencies are fulfilled; crowning or fitting end; goal.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 63 'Tis a consummation Deuoutly to be wish'd. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xi, The probability of Miss Nickleby's arriving at this happy consummation. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. ii. (1872) 91 Radicalism .. had come to its Consummation, and vanished from him in a tragic manner. 1886 MORLEY *Pattison's Mem.* Crit. Misc. III. 137 Nothing ..was done towards making the desired consummation a certainty.

Consummative (kŏ·nsŭmĕtiv, kŏnsʊ·mătiv), *a.* [ad. L. type **consummātīv-us* (prob. used in med. or mod.L.), f. *consummāt-* ppl. stem of *consummāre* to CONSUMMATE + -IVE.] Having the faculty of consummating, tending to consummate; completory, final.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 71 Peace and Truth (a Conjunction which I wold ever call Copulative, and make, if I could, perpetuously Consummativ). 1702 S. PARKER tr. *Tully's de Finibus* 225 The *Amplitudines Bonorum,* or Consummative Goods. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* vi. (1859) I. 98 This mental reconstruction is, therefore, the final, the consummative procedure of philosophy. 1852 — *Discuss.* (1853) 21 *note,* The consummative union of the two had not been attempted.

Hence **Consummatively** *adv.*, **Consummativeness** *sb.*

1624 DONNE *Serm.* xvii. 163 If we speak effectually and consummatively. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 279 There is nothing usefull or commendable in any other way .. which is not inclusively, eminently, and consummatively in a well-ordered Episcopacy. 1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 9 Of the Amplitude, and Consummativeness of it.

Consummator (kŏ·nsŭmĕtəɹ). [n. of agent from L. *consummāre* to CONSUMMATE: see -OR.] One who consummates or brings to perfection.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *New Gagg* 142 Christ..crowne of our felicitie..and consummator of our glorie. 1768 *Life of Sapskull* II. 47 To be the consummator of her nuptials. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 136 She is the consummator of that undefinable species of wit which we should call .. the *slang* of good society.

Consu·mmatory, *a. rare.* [f. prec.: see -ORY.] = CONSUMMATIVE.

1648 'T. VERAX' *Relat. & Observ.* I. 147 Secret Examinations .. some preparatory only .. and some consummatory, laying the Axe to the root at the first blow. 1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) I. 357 Unless we allow the preparatory and shadowy Levitical Church to be privileged infinitely above the consummatory and substantial Christian Church.

†**Consu·mpt,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *consumpt-us,* pa. pple. of *consūmĕre* to CONSUME.] = CONSUMED: as *pple.* and *adj.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. vii. 60 It is nat 3euen to knowe hem þat ben dede and consumpt. 1382 WYCLIF *Joshua* x. 20 Aduersaries .. vnto the deeth almest consumpt [1388 almost wastid]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. i. (1495) 187 Flesshe, fatnesse, and fayrnesse is consumpt and spended. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxiv, Men .. longe and lene, Consumpt, sklendre, browne and citren hewed.

Consumpt (kŏnsʊ·mpt), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. L. type *consumptus* (*u*-stem; cf. *sumptus* cost, expense), f. ppl. stem of *consūmĕre* to CONSUME.] Consumption.

1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 82 This is but home consumpt. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 151 The consumpt of it [barley] in beer is but small. 1880 J. H. BURTON *Reign Q. Anne* I. iv. 146 Taxes to be imposed on consumpt at home. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 8 Feb. 6/2 He placed the London consumpt at 86,000 bushels.

† **Consumptibi·lity.** *Obs.* [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being consumable.

1662 J. SPARROW tr. *Behmen's Rem. Wks., 1st Apol. B. Tylcken* 69 The Light goeth forth out of that very Death, out of the Consumptibility forth. *Ibid.* 22.

† **Consu·mptible,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *consumpt-* ppl. stem of *consūmĕre* + -BLE.] Capable of being consumed, consumable.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 51 Christ gaue inconsumptible meate, the sacramentaries giue consumptible meate. For they giue but bread.

Consumption (kŏnsʊ·mpʃən). [ad. L. *consumptiōn-em*, n. of action f. *consūmĕre* to CONSUME, perh. immediately from F. *consumption* (14th c. Oresme), early var. of *consomption*. To a great extent, the latter has in French been ousted by *consommation*, owing to the confusion in that lang. of *consumer* and *consommer*.]

1. The action or fact of consuming or destroying; destruction.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 56 Christ shall sit .. at the right hand of God, till the consumption of the world. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 109 In the fire they felt no consumption. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Num.* xvii. 13 Are we al to be destroyed unto utter consumption? 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 85 The consumption of 12 millions of men. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 6 No culinary fire being so speedy in its consumptions. 1722 J. MACKY *Journ. thro' Eng.* (ed. 4) I. 182 The largest Palace in the World, till its Consumption by Fire.

† **2.** The dissipation of moisture by evaporation.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 165 Boile hem to þe consumpcioun of þe .iij. part. c 1530 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 224 Boyle all thiese to-guether .. to the consumption of the waters. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 331 Boile them to the consumption of the one halfe. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Aa iij, Boil them in two Quarts of Water, to the Consumption of the Half.

3. Decay, wasting away, or wearing out; waste.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 3509 In her body resolued to naturall consumption. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* Ded., The perpetuall vexation of Spirite, and continuall consumption of body, incident to every scholler. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 390 Sometimes the Oliue-tree becommeth all withered, and falling into a consumption. 1677 HORNECK *Gt. Law Consid.* iv. (1704) 148 They will soon bring a consumption on their fortune. 1708 OZELL *Rabelais* (1737) V. 94 A Consumption in the Pocket, or want of Money. a 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 195 Sleep is an Anodyn by God design'd, To cure each Day's Consumption of the Mind.

4. Wasting of the body by disease; a wasting disease; now applied *spec.* to pulmonary consumption or phthisis.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxxv. (1495) 249 Whan blode is made thynne .. soo folowyth consumpcyon and wastyng. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxxiv, (1870) 296 Swete wynes be good for them the whiche be in consumpcion. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 129 Commended for those that haue the phthisicke, or consumption of the lungs. 1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* II. 88 They doe not distinguish the true consumption from other diseases, but call every wasting of the body, a consumption. a 1806 K. WHITE *'Oh! thou most fatal'*, Consumption! silent cheater of the eye. 1861 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 26 That consumption is induced by the foul air of houses..is now certain.

b. Formerly with *a* and *pl.* (Now only when qualified, as *a rapid consumption.*)

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 437 Which languysshid longe in a consumpcion or he dyed. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xlix. 71 Lynseede mengled with hony..is good for such as are fallen into consumtions. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 239 He died of a consumption March 11th, 1702. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 226 The consumptions which are frequent among the common people. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 257 Cure everything, from a toothache to a galloping consumption.

c. *fig.*

a 1569 KINGESMYLL *Man's Est.* xiii. (1580) 105 Christ was sicke of that consumption, even of zeale, to make us an holy house to his father. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 337 Freendly services..ceasing, freendshippe must needes be in daunger of a consumption. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 30 Discontent..Incurable consumption of our peace!

5. Wasteful expenditure, waste.

1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* xix, How oft they are allayed with the Consumption of a Man's Estate. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* ii. (ed. 2) 21 The careless consumption of our time.

6. The using up of material, the use of anything as food, or for the support of any process.

a 1535 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 80/2 That we daily lese by our inwarde consumpcion. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 228 The consumption of that inspiriting balsamick Nouriture. 1726 CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 64 The Liquor is not mine, but I'll stand by you in the Consumption of it. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 165 The constant and immense consumption of the solar light. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 439 There was not rice in the camp for the consumption of a single day. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* i. § 15 (1870) 14, I wish now to .. show you the consumption of heat in mechanical work.

7. *Pol. Econ.* The destructive employment or utilization of the products of industry.

1662 PETTY *Taxes* 11 Good accompts of our..manufacture, consumption, and importation. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 306 The Expence of Consumption of our whole People, must amount to 49 Millions per Annum. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. Introd. 3 Those funds which .. have supplied their annual consumption. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xv. (ed. 3) 143 Increased price will cause a diminished consumption. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 44 Those middle exchanges between production and consumption.

b. The amount of industrial products consumed.

1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 365 The best taxes are such as are levied upon Consumptions, especially those of luxury. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 621 Exclusive of this immense home consumption, we annually export from 13,000,000 to 14,000,000 bushels.

† c. Short for *consumption duty*: excise. *Obs.*

1694 MOLESWORTH *Acc. Denmark* (ed. 3) 93 First, The Customs..Secondly, The Excise, commonly called the Consumption; which is upon Tobacco, Wine, Salt, Grain, etc. and all Eatables and Drinkables brought into any Town.

8. *Rom. Law.* (= *consumptio actionis*). Exhaustion of a right of action.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 575 The novation or consumption whereby a right of action was extinguished or annihilated. *Ibid.* 579 Extinctive (ipso jure) consumption of a right of action vanished with the formulary system. *Ibid.* A plaintiff who lost his cause .. by consumption of process (duration of suit for eighteen months, or termination of prætorship). Cf. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* 480.

9. *attrib.*

17.. LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xliv. 16 The consumption cough, so common in London.

† **Consu·mptional,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or belonging to consumption, consumptive.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 221 Ptysical or consumptional persons.

† **Consu·mptionary,** *a. Obs.* [-ARY.] = prec.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* To Rdr. 18 Poore mortals and consumptionary Christians tear others, and tire out themselves. 1660 — *Brounrig* 206 Being consumptionary, and so likely to die without child.

† **Consu·mptioner.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ER.] = CONSUMER (of commodities).

1662 PETTY *Taxes* 26 The tax doth ultimately light upon the landlord and the consumptioners. 1682 J. COLLINS *Salt* 74 They become Consumptioners of our Native Commodities. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* III. 162 Not only of merchants importers but of consumptioners, retailers, etc.

† **Consu·mptionish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. CONSUMPTION *sb.* + -ISH.] Tending to the disease consumption; consumptive; phthisical.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. iii. § 23 Of their consumptionish, and ever-dying King. a 1661 — *Worthies* II. 66 A whyning voice, puiling spirit, consumptionish body.

† **Consu·mptionous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = CONSUMPTIVE.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. ii. § 7 Sensible of the consumptionous state of his body.

Consumptive (kŏnsʊ·mptiv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *consumpt-* ppl. stem of *consūmĕre* + -IVE. Cf. mod. F. *consomptif.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Having a tendency to consume; wasteful, destructive.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 20 If .. he shall esteem it too consumptive of time. 1670 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 330 To manage such a thing as this in letters was a thing too tedious and consumptive. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 106 The consumptive energy of the termites, or white ants.

b. Wasteful of money, expensive, costly.

1748 WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) II. clxxxvii. 225 Operas are the only consumptive entertainment.

† **2.** Consisting in, or characterized by, being consumed. *Obs.*

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* II. i. § 8 Consumptive Offerings to Saints. 1651 — *Holy Dying* iv. § 8 They that make consumptive oblations. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 327 The ancient Heathen burnt incense to their Gods, which is a consumptive Sacrifice.

† **3.** Liable to be consumed or to decay; perishable. *Obs.*

1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 74 According to the nature of all consumptive bodies like ours.

4. Affected by wasting disease; wasted, sickly, reduced.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* Ded., The consumptive body of this our Nation, hath lost so much of her best blood and spirits. a 1711 KEN *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 437 The Sun, which .. Faint and consumptive Ardours cast. 1760 BEATTIE *Poems* (1831) 193 Love has not injur'd my consumptive flocks.

5. *spec.* Relating or belonging to pulmonary consumption.

1670 CLARENDON *Contempl. on Ps.* Tracts (1727) 373 A deep consumptive sickness. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 51 A consumptive Cough. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* III. 107 Sin, with cold, consumptive breath.

b. Of persons: Having a tendency to, or affected with, consumption.

1660 PEPYS *Diary* 17 July, An old consumptive man. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 418 The consumptive patients have their particular ward. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. i. 3 He is consumptive and has not many years to live.

† **6.** Pecuniarily reduced, spent. *Obs.*

1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* xiii, Her finances, which he knew to be in a most consumptive condition. 1758 — *Hist. Eng.* (1800) II. 139 Considering the consumptive state of his finances.

7. *Comm.* Of or for consumption of produce.

Consumptive demand: a demand for purposes of consumption, as opposed to a *speculative* demand.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 5 Nov., A fair consumptive demand for wheat. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Feb. 2/2 Indications that the world has overtaken in consumptive power the output of our machinery. 1888 *Glasgow Herald* 29 Aug., Indian corn met a fair consumptive sale at late rates.

8. *Comb.*, as *consumptive-looking.*

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxxviii. 132 The consumptive-looking Jew.

B. *sb.* [elliptical use of the adj.]

† **1.** A consumptive or corrosive agent. *Obs.*

1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 8 The great consumptives that do ..exhaust that time. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 323, I..dressed it..with the Consumptive, to destroy the fungous Flesh.

2. A consumptive patient or person.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (1672) 2 The Spring is bad for Consumptives. 1880 VERN. LEE *Stud. Italy* III. iii. 126 Where consumptives are sent to revive or to die.

Hence **Consu·mptively** *adv.*, **Consu·mptiveness.**

1697 T. NEVETT *Consumptions* 61 My advice to the consumptive or consumptively inclined. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio) *Consumptiveness*, wasting condition or quality. 1755 JOHNSON, *Consumptiveness*, a tendency to consumption.

Consumptivity (kŏnsʊmptɪ·vĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] Consumptive tendency; consumptiveness.

1889 GALTON *Natural Inheritance* 181 A condition which we may call 'consumptivity', for want of a better word, may exist without showing any outward sign. 1889 *Nature* 25 Apr. 604 To arrange parents and children in a graduated scale of 'consumptivity'.

† **Consu·mptuous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. type *consumptu-s* (see CONSUMPT) + -OUS.] Consumptive.

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* Iv. (1878) 94 The weakned body that..fals away in consumptuous sort. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 262 No wonder if the whole constitution of Religion grow weak, ricketly and consumptuous.

† **Con-supre·me,** *a. Obs.* [see CON-.] Conjointly supreme.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 53 They did not believe Christ's con-supreme Godhead, no more than the Socinians.

† **Consurre·ction.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *consurrectiōn-em*, n. of action f. L. *consurgĕre* to arise together.] Rising together or along *with* (others).

c 1620 *Epitaph* in *Beckley Church, Oxfordshire*, [Anne Croke] .. expecting consurrection with the just. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio) *Consurrection*, a rising up of many together for the sake of reverence.

† **Consu·tile,** *a. Obs.*–° [ad. L. *consūtil-is* sewed together, f. *consuĕre, consūt-* to sew together.] 'That is sewed together' (Bailey 1730–6).

Hence in JOHNSON, and later Dicts.

† **Consu·ture.** *Obs.*–° [ad. L. type **consūtūra*, f. *consūt-*: see prec.] 'A sewing together' (Bailey 1730–6).

† **Conswade,** humorous (*dial.*) for PERSUADE. [But cf. L. *consuādēre.*]

1599 PEELE *Sir Clyom.* (Rtldg.) 515/2 Chave a cur here, an a were my vellow, cha must him conswade.

† **Conswa·p,** *v. Obs. rare*–¹. [f. CON- meaning completion + SWAP to strike.] *trans.* ? To knock on the head.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 36 Till this Domine Dewseace be conswapped, and sent with .. a scrowle in his hand to saint Peter.

Consuetude, obs. f. CONSUETUDE.

† **Co·nsy.** *Obs. Cookery.* Also **conisye, councye, couns.** [Of uncertain form and origin: F. *concis*, L. *concīsus* cut up, has been suggested.] An ancient mode of cooking capons cut into small pieces, stewed, seasoned, and coloured with saffron.

? a 1400 *Forme of Cury* xxii. (Pegge, 1780) 20 Capons in Conçy [Ed. says 'Concys' 22 seems to be a kind of sauce MS. Ed. 6, but the recipe there is different']. c 1420 *Liber Cure Coc.* (1862) 24 Capons in Conisye [*printed* covisye] Take Capons and sethe hom wele, And hew hom smalle ilkadele, etc. c 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 431 Capons in Consy [*printed* Confy]. Take capons and roste hom..and choppe hom on gobettes..colour hit wythe saffron. 14.. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier, 1882) 116 To mak capons in couns tak a capon, etc...colour it with saffron.

Consyence, -ens, obs. ff. CONSCIENCE.

† **Consy·mpathite.** *Obs.* [CON- + SYMPATHY + -ITE.] One that has fellow sympathies.

1616 LANE *Sqr.'s Tale* x. 292 And thinges of sympathie binn quicklie known, thoughe farr off, to consympathites ythrowne.

† **Cont,** *v. Obs. rare.* [App. f. Gr. κοντός, L. *contus*, a barge-pole, punting-pole.] To punt (a boat, or barge): see QUANT, KENT.

1685 PETTY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. No. 198. 658 The Art of Conting, Rowing and Sailing of all the several sorts of Vessels.

Cont, obs. f. COUNT *v.*

Contabescence (kŏntăbe·sĕns). [ad. L. type **contābēscentia*, n. of state f. *contābēscent-*: see next and -ENCE. So. F. *contabescence* (in Littré).]

†**1.** A general wasting away, decay, atrophy. *Obs.* in general sense.

1650 tr. *Caussin's Ang. Peace* 44 Such a cruel Warre.. creeping as it were with a slow contabescence.. eats up all things. 1654 CHARLETON *Physiol.* 235 All..odorous bodies, in the tract of a few years, confess a substantiall Contabescence, or decay of Quantity. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Contabescence*, same as *Contabescentia*..an old term for atrophy, consumption, marasmus, or any wasting of the body.

2. *Bot.* Partial or total suppression of pollen formation in the anthers of flowers. See next.

1869 MASTERS *Veget. Teratology* (Ray Soc.). 1888 HENSLOW *Orig. Flor. Struct.* 275 The phenomenon called contabescence by Gärtner.

Contabescent (kǫntăbe·sĕnt), *a.* [mod. ad. L. *contābēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *contābēscĕre* to waste away, be consumed. Introduced as a botanical term by Gärtner, *Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Befruchtung* (1844) 116.] Wasting away, atrophied; in *Bot.* characterized by contabescence.

1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl. under Domest.* (1875) II. 149 In contabescent plants the female organs are seldom affected. 1877 — *Forms of Fl.* 193 Many of the anthers were either shrivelled or contained brown and tough or pulpy matter, without any good pollen-grains, and they never shed their contents; they were in the state designated by Gärtner as contabescent.

Conta·blature. *rare.* [f. L. *contabulāt-* (see next) after *tablature.*] = CONTABULATION.

1827 AIKMAN tr. *Buchanan's Hist. Scot.* I. II. 128 By a contablature of lies a bridge will be erected for bringing back those fugitive Brenni.

†**Conta·bulate,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 cotabulate. [ad. L. *contabulāt-* ppl. stem of *contabulāre* to cover with boards, to floor, f. *con-* + *tabula* board, plank.] *trans.* To floor with boards. In quot. 1654 *fig.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Cotabulate*, to planch. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. ii. 71 Bedcoards and boards are the best flesh-firmers, consolidating and contabulating his Body. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Contabulate*, to plank or floor with boards, to joyn together. 1721 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON.

†**Contabula·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *contabulātiōn-em* a joining together of boards, a floor or story of boards, f. *contabulāt-*: see prec.] 'A joining of boards together; a boarding, a floor' (Johnson). In quot. 1615 *fig.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 15 In the admirable contabulation or composition of the whole. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Contabulation*, a joyning of Boards together, a boarding or planking; a Floor, a Timber-Frame. 1721 in BAILEY.

Contac(k, -tak(e, var. of CONTECK, *Obs.*, strife.

Contacowre, var. of CONTECKER, *Obs.*

Contact (kǫ·ntækt). [ad. L. *contact-us* (*u*-stem) touching, contact, f. *contact-* ppl. stem of *contingĕre* to touch (each other): cf. F. *contact* (in Cotgr.).]

1. The state or condition of touching; the mutual relation of two bodies whose external surfaces touch each other. Hence *to be* or *come in* (*into*) *contact*.

1626 BACON *Sylva* (J.), The desire of return into the body; whereupon followeth that appetite of contact and conjunction. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.*, *Basking Shark* (R.), They will permit a boat to follow them..till it comes almost within contact. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 28 It has been asserted, that the cow-pox cannot be communicated but by contact. 1807–26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 399 By which means the edges of the wound in the trachea will be kept in contact. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* v. § 10. 145 Bringing it into visual contact with the upright pilasters. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 75 So as to avoid contact with air. 1885 *Whitaker's Alm.*, *Eclipses*, First contact with the Penumbra, 1 *h.* 50 *m.* aft. First contact with the shadow, 2 *h.* 59 *m.* aft.

b. with *pl.*

1718 QUINCEY *Compl. Disp.* 6 The Cohesion in all Bodies must be as the Surfaces and Contacts of their component Parts. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. iii. (1865) 260 How he sidled along, keeping clear of all secular contacts.

c. *To make* or *break contact*: to complete or interrupt an electric circuit. Cf. *contact-breaker*, *-maker* in 6.

c 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* vi. 168 If I make contact with the battery, they are attracted at once. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 172 If we make contact only for an instant, and then break contact, the two induced currents pass through the galvanometer in..rapid succession.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

To come in contact with: to meet, come across, be brought into practical connexion with.

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. cxxv, Though accident, blind contact, and the strong Necessity of loving, have removed Antipathies. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xiii. 103 Never till now had he come into close contact with crime. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 4. 127 A new fervour of study sprang up in the West from its contact with the more civilized East. 1889 *Illustr. Lond. News* 21 Dec. 782/1 A large baboon..snapping at all it came in contact with.

b. So *point of contact.*

1862 LEWIS *Astron. Ancients* i. § 1. 2 The history of astronomy has numerous points of contact with the general history of mankind. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 192 They had a point of contact where they least expected it.

3. *Math.* The touching of a straight line and a curve, of two curves, or of two surfaces; the meeting of two curves (or surfaces) at a point so as to have a common tangent (or tangent plane) at that point; the coincidence of two or more consecutive points on each of two curves.

If *two* consecutive points on each curve coincide, the curves are said to have *contact of the first order*; if *three*, *c. of the second order*; and so on. *Angle of contact*: the angle between a curve and its tangent at any point, or the (infinitesimal) angle between two consecutive tangents at that point; also called *angle of contingence* or *of curvature.*

1660 BARROW *Euclid* III. xii, If two circles..touch one the other outwardly, the right line AB which joins their centers A, B, shall pass thro' the point of contact C. *Ibid.* III. xvi, Any acute angle, to wit, DAE, is greater than the angle of contact DAI. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 187 If one of the cylinders.. be rolled upon the other, their line of contact will move parallel to itself. 1884 WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calculus* (ed. 5) 290–1 The circle which passes through three infinitely near points on a curve is said to have contact of the second order with it. *Ibid.* 304 The tangent to a curve has a contact of the first order with the curve at its point of contact; and the osculating circle a contact of the second order. *Ibid.* 306 If the contact be of an even order..the curves cut each other at their point of contact.

4. *Geol.* Hence *contact-bed*, *-deposit*, *vein.*

1881 RAYMOND *Gloss. Mining Terms*, *Contact*, the plane between two adjacent bodies of dissimilar rock. A *contact-vein* is a vein, and a *contact-bed* is a bed, lying, the former more or less closely, the latter absolutely, along a contact.

5. *attrib.* **a.** Chem. *Contact action* = CATALYSIS. **b.** Electr. *Contact electricity, force, potential*: see quot. 1881.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 138/1 To be referred to the class of 'contact actions'. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 337 It appears that when two different metals are in contact there is in general an electromotive force acting from the one to the other, so as to make the potential of the one exceed that of the other by a certain quantity. *Ibid.* I. 339 This is Volta's theory of Contact Electricity. 1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 12 Examples of these contact actions are found both in inorganic and in organic chemistry. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* 225 This difference of potentials is generally called the electromotive contact forces of the two metals.. The metal of higher contact potential.

6. *Comb.*, as **contact-breaker**, a contrivance for breaking an electric circuit automatically; **contact-level**, an instrument in which a form of spirit-level is used for the determination of minute differences of length; **contact-lever**, the lever which moves a contact-level; **contact-maker**, a contrivance for completing an electric circuit automatically; **contact-mine**, a mine which explodes by contact; **contact-point**, the metal point which makes contact in a telegraphic-apparatus.

1838 G. BIRD in *Phil. Mag.* XII. 18 Description of a magnetic *contact-breaker. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 252/2 The contact between the electro-magnet and the battery is broken by means of any form of contact-breaker. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 14/1 There are in each compartment two incandescent 16-candle power lamps. By the application of a *contact maker, only one is lit at a time. 1885 *Ibid.* 21 Mar. 5/1 A *contact mine explodes when struck by a vessel. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 11 The position of this *contact-point may be adjusted by means of a screw. 1884 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 25 Oct. 686/1 Iridium has been used..for..contact points for telegraphic apparatus.

Contact, *v. rare, techn.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To bring into or place in contact.

1834 EDEN in *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 644 The spark and the gunpowder contacted, and acting together, produce the explosion.

2. *intr.* To come into, or be in, contact.

1876 J. ROSE *Pract. Machinist* 297 So that each side of the drift will have contacted with each side of the hole. 1883 H. GREER *Dict. Electr.* 21 To prevent contact with two or more plates at the same time, their contacting portions are so arranged that no two consecutive plates are in the same vertical line.

Contact(e, var. CONTECK, *Obs.*, strife, contention.

Contactile (kǫntæ·ktil), *a. rare.* [ad. L. type *contactil-is*, f. *contact-* ppl. stem of *contingĕre* (see above). Cf. L. *tactilis* TACTILE.] Relating to contact and the sensation of contact.

'*Contactile discrimination*, the capacity to distinguish as two the simultaneous impressions of two somewhat separated points on the surface of the skin' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

†**Conta·ction.** *Obs.* [as if ad. L. **contactiōn-em*, f. *contact-*: see CONTACT *sb.* (Very frequent in 17th c.)] The action of touching, contact.

1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempl., N. T.* IV. xxiv, Is his hand so short that he can do nothing but by contaction? 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxix. 105 We see infection sooner taken by breath than contaction. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 66 Since..we cannot be punish'd unto amendment by proxy or commutation, nor by vicinity but contaction.

Conta·ctiveness. *rare.* [f. **contactive* (f. CONTACT + -IVE) + -NESS.] Capacity of being in contact.

1889 F. DE WINTON in *Nature* 19 Sept. 496 The discovery of steam as a motive power has brought the world into an extraordinary condition of contactiveness.

Contactual (kǫntæ·ktiuăl), *a. rare.* [ad. L. type **contactuāl-is*, f. *contactu-s* CONTACT.] Of or relating to contact.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 483/1 Contagion may therefore be said to be immediate or mediate, contactual or remote.

Hence **Conta·ctually** *adv.*

1857 W. BOYD *Island of Montreal*, Is it not deeply, broadly, and contactually embraced on all sides by the waters of the Ottawa?

‖**Contadina** (kontadī·na). It. pl. -ine. [It.; fem. of next.] An Italian peasant-woman.

1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. lvii. 53 A pretty contadina, who announced herself as the gardener's daughter. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xix. 303 Pretty seamstresses and contadinas.

‖**Contadino** (kontadī·no). It. pl. -ini. [It.; f. *contado* a county, the country:—L. *comitātus*: see COUNTY.] An Italian peasant or countryman.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 93 In Spaine it is farre worse [than in Italy]; the Contadini are.. esteemed almost as the Asses, that bring their Cabbages.. to the Markets. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* 110 (Jod.) For put the case you be travelling in Italy, ask your *contadino*, that is, the next country fellow you meet, some question. 1820 SHELLEY *To Maria Gisborne* 286 Afar the Contadino's song is heard.

Contagio- (kǫntē¹·dʒiˌo), combining form of L. *contagium* 'contagion', as in **contagio-miasmatica**, propagated both by contagion and by miasma (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

Contagion (kǫntē¹·dʒən). [ME. a. F. *contagion*, or ad. L. *contāgiōn-em* a touching, contact, contagion, f. *con-* together + *tangĕre* to touch. So It. *contagione.*]

1. The communication of disease from body to body by contact direct or mediate.

(The two earliest quots. perhaps belong to b or to 2.)

a 1535 MORE *De Quat. Noviss.* Wks. 73/1 Yf a manne bee so dayntye stomaked, that goyng where contagion is, he woulde grudge to take a lyttle tryacle. 1594 LADY RUSSELL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 233 III. 40 A comfortable litle breckfast agaynst the contagion of this tyme. *a* 1626 BACON (J.), In infection and contagion from body to body, as the plague and the like, the infection is received many times by the body passive; but yet is.. repulsed. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* i. 4 The Jewish Nation.. to avoid contagion or pollution, in time of pestilence, burnt the bodies of their friends. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 146 Dr. Tissott..observes, that the Small-pox.. does not propagate itself so much by contagion as by an infection of the air. 1860–1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* ii. 13 Scarlet fever would be no more ascribed to contagion but to its right cause.

b. Contagious quality or influence.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. vii. 11 Such is the powre of that same fruit, that nought The fell contagion may thereof restraine. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 265 What, is Brutus sicke? And will he steale out of his wholsome bed To dare the vile contagion of the Night? 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 561 The most striking contradictions in their belief and assertions on the subject of its contagion.

2. A contagious disease or sickness; a plague or pestilence.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxiv. (1495) 281 Lepra also comith of fader and moder, and so this contagyon passyth in to the chylde as it were by lawe of herytage. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 142 They [the Cannibals] haue spredde their generation..lyke a pestiferous contagion. 1650 WELDON *Crt. Jas. I*, 28 He was forced by that contagion [a plague] to leave the Metropolis. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 7 Bulloign, where she was to imbarque for England, (the contagion being then much at Calais). 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 202 The contagion despised all medicine, death raged in every corner. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 243 In the year 1348 that terrible contagion known as the Black Death..appeared at Strasburg.

3. The substance or principle by which a contagious disease is transmitted; = CONTAGIUM.

1603 LODGE *Plague* B ij b, Contagion, is an euil qualitie in a bodie, communicated vnto an other by touch, engendring one and the same disposition in him to whom it is communicated. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In others [diseases] the contagion is transmitted through the air to a great distance, by means of steams, or effluvia, expiring from the sick. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 322 It ought to have been mentioned, whence this contagion came; or how it was generated in the prison. 1801 *Ibid.* V. 84 It may possibly be observed, that the Variolous Contagion, from having extended its influence over the earth's whole surface.. cannot be destroyed either by accident or design. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. xviii. (1876) 194 The food of man seems poisonous, the air is charged with contagion.

b. *concr.* A poison that infects the blood. *poet.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 148 Ile touch my point With this contagion [a poisonous ointment], that if I gall him slightly It may be death.

c. *transf.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 408 The verie witching time of night, When Churchyards yawne, and Hell it selfe breaths out Contagion to this world.

4. *fig.* Hurtful, defiling, or corrupting contact; infecting influence.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 72 My soule..That troubled is by the contagioun Of my body. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 196/3 Thus Saynt geneuefe delyuerd Saynt celyne fro peryl and fro the contagyon of the world. 1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xviii. 4 The contagion of sin. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 10 It is the corruption that I feare within me, not the contagion of commerce without me. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xxi. 591 His mind was tainted by the contagion of fanaticism. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xiii. 190 The contagion of these vices undoubtedly spread through the nation. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 282 Exposed to the contagion of foreign influence.

b. Contagious or spreading moral disease; moral corruption.

a 1533 FRITH *Wks.* 115 (R.) This contagion began to spring euen in St. Paules tyme. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. v. 63 An universal Contagion, or Corruption diffused throughout the whole of human Nature. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 587 All forsook their ancient faith, and became Mahometans..the contagion spread over Arabia, Syria, Egypt and Persia. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 401 A few eminent men..were exempt from the general contagion.

5. *fig.* The contagious or 'catching' influence or operation of example, sympathy, and the like.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 186 Her griefe alone was an universall contagion to the Universe. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 208 Our opinions comming more by Contagion, than on Deliberation. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 117 The contagion of loyalty and repentance was communicated from rank to rank. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 14 By the contagion of example he gathered about him other men who thought as he did. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xviii. 343 A contagion of goodness, of enthusiasm, of energy .. almost impossible to resist. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 259 The contagion of adventure which was spread abroad by the Spanish discoveries.

†6. *transf.* Taint; tainting or adulterating contact; impure admixture. *Obs.*

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 23 Multitudes of Shells .. absolutely free from any such Mineral Contagion. *Ibid.* IV. (1723) 246 Even the most obvious and ordinary Minerals are not free from this Contagion of adventitious Matter.

†7. Foulness, noisomeness, stench. *Obs.*

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 102 The water of the same Well, three dayes before, sent forth the stinking savour of Brimstone, and..its contagion, yellowness, together with the turbulency of the water, did bewray it.

Contagioned (kŏntē·dʒənd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Affected by, or tainted with, contagion.

1825 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 529 In this case, also, a contagioned cargo is covered with a clean bill.

Contagionist (kŏntē·dʒənist). [f. as prec. + -IST. Cf. F. *contagionniste*.] One who maintains or believes that certain diseases, such as the plague, cholera, and yellow fever, are contagious.

[1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 131 Who .. would not believe that he was an anti-contagionist?] 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 617 To alter their opinion [about cholera], and enlist under the banner of the contagionists.

attrib. & *adj.* 1831 in GREVILLE *Mem. Geo. IV* (1875) II. xiv. 157 We have appointed a Board of Health, which is contagionist. 1865 *Reader* 11 Nov. 545/3 The ultra-contagionist school.

Contagiosity (kŏntē·ɹdʒiɒ·sĭti). *rare.* [prob. ad. F. *contagiosité* or med.L. **contagiōsitās*, f. L. *contāgiōs-us* CONTAGIOUS: see -ITY. Littré has the F. only as a neologism, but it may have occurred in OF.] Contagious quality.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* v. xxxvi, By the enuyous false contagyosytie, Of the serpent pompouse and ellate. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Contagiosity*, the quality or amount of contagion in different diseases.

Contagious (kŏntē·dʒəs), *a.* [ME. a. OF. *contagieus* (14th c.), ad. (late) L. *contāgiōsus*, f. *contāgiōn-*: see CONTAGION and -OUS.]

I. Where the notion of mutual contact is present.

1. Of the nature of or characterized by contagion; communicating disease or corruption by contact; infectious. Also *fig.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. xii. 101 Whan I lost my memorie by þe contagious coniuncioun of þe body wiþ þe soule. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* ii. (1664) 23 His Soul must needs be affected with the Contagious Qualities incident unto his Body. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VII. 451 Ere the contagious vices of the court Polluted her, he thought. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 413 Amid the contagious habits of great cities.

2. Of diseases: Communicable or infectious by contact. See CONTAGION 1.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 196 Þis [leprosy] is oon of the syknessis þat ben contagious. 1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 252 Of some contagious sickenesse he died. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 42 § 3 The pestilence, great pockes, and such other contagious infirmityes. *a* 1626 BACON in *Resuscitatio* (ed. Rawley) 111 Pestilences, Sweats, and other Contagious Diseases. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 10 P 11 There is a contagious Sickness, which, it is feared, will end in a Pestilence. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 108, I do not think influenza to be contagious. 1879 MACLAGAN in *19th Cent.* 810 When we wish to say that a disease is produced by personal contact with a person suffering from it, we call it contagious.

Contagious Diseases Acts, the title of a number of acts of parliament passed in 1866 and following years, to check the propagation of venereal diseases in certain military and naval stations ('*C. D. Acts*'), and to check the spread of rinderpest and other diseases among cattle (*Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts*).

1866 *Resolution Ho. Commons* 24 Apr., That it is expedient to make provision for the payment of any Expenses that may be incurred, under any Act of the present Session for the better prevention of Contagious Diseases at certain Naval and Military Stations. 1883 *Times* 21 Apr. 8/4. 1887 *Ho. Commons* 14 June, The Regulations .. in force under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

3. Tainted with and communicating contagion: charged with the germs of an infectious disease.

1586 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxliii. (1636) 301 The clothes especially of woollen..continue contagious by the space of three yeares, and more. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 179 Their breath, their sweat, their very clothes, were contagious for many days before. *Ibid.* (Rtldg.) 251 They might go about seemingly whole, and yet be contagious to all those that came near them. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 350 The absorption of..bile, milk, contagious matters.

4. *fig.* Apt to be communicated from one to another or to others. (Cf. *catching*, *infectious*.)

1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* 144 If our Friends do not allay our Love or Affection by unwelcome Actions, or their contagious Sufferings. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1036 Well understood Of Eve, whose Eye darted contagious Fire. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* II. i, I see this Folly is contagious. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 1113 From Look to Look contagious thro' the Croud The Panic runs. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xv. 68 Ripened to..maturity of corruption, the worst examples cease to be contagious. 1867 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Progr. Culture* Wks. (Bohn) III. 235 All vigour is contagious, and when we see creation we also begin to create.

II. In more general sense: Breeding disease, injurious, noxious.

†5. Apt to breed or infect with disease, fever-breeding, pestilential; 'that corrupteth or infecteth' (*Table Alph.* 1613). *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xxiv. (1495) 618 The stenche and lothsom sauour of deed caraynes and other daungerous and contagyous ayres. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 Which prison is oon of the most anoyous, contagious and detestablest places withyn this realme. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 122 The place is also contagious..by reason it is coompased aboute with muddy and stynkynge marysshes. 1587 R. SCOT in *Holinshed* III. 1546/1 This summer..was verie hot and contagious. 1633 J. RUSSELL *Batt. Lutzen* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 184 Contagious and poisonous desarts. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 103 Noisom and contagious Vapours. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 271 Those tend'rer tints that..in the world's contagious climate die.

†b. Hurtful or injurious as food. *Obs.*

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 50 To fyle your teeth or lippes with my blude, Whilke to your stomacke is contagious. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) G ij, Can kepe him from daunger of meate contagious. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xxxii. 18 Beware of contagious meates and drynkes, as newe ale..newe hote bread, etc. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 8 Unto man .. the eating of much salt is very contagious, because it maketh the blood salt.

†c. Foul, noisome, fetid. *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 321 Let him vse odiferous and no contagiouse ayers. 1590 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 7 The vnsauorie sent of the pitchy slime, that Euphrates cast vp, and the contagious fumes of goats beards burned.

†6. Injurious to human life or health otherwise than by breeding disease; pernicious, noxious.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. xxii. (1554) 206 a, Most in murdre he was contagious Of Innocent blood to make effusion. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. xix. 17 Flyes..so noyous and contageous, that they slewe moche people. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 105 Now the Winter comming vpon vs with much contagious weather. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 199 Rid them out of the world..as contagious beasts. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* 243 All kind of contagious creatures, as lizards, serpents, and adders.

†7. Morally or socially injurious, noxious, or dangerous; grievous, 'pestilent'. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 91 Contagyows or grevows to dele wythe, *contagiosus*. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxxiii. 323 So this ordynaunce of the pope was right contagyous to them. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 54 A contagious broode of Scismatickes. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 276 To cast out of their Synagogues, such as they thought in manners, or doctrine, contagious.

Contagiously (kŏntē·dʒəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a contagious manner: a. By contagion. †b. Pestilentially, in a way to breed disease.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* III. 208 A towne..most contagiously seated by reason of the marishes. 1832–4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. X. 85 Other armies had revolted, and the rebellion was spreading contagiously. 1867 MILL *Inaug. Addr.* 37 There is nothing which spreads more contagiously from teacher to pupil than elevation of sentiment.

Contagiousness (kŏntē·dʒəsnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being contagious (in the different senses of the word): a. *lit.*

1530 PALSGR. 208/1 Contagiousnesse, *infection.* 1580 BARET *A lv.* S 760 The contagiousnesse [*vis morbi*] of the disease did spread far abroad. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho., Diuerse new Exp.* § 4 Howe to keepe..anie fowle or other peece of flesh sounde and sweete..notwithstanding the contagiousnesse of the weather. 1685 BOYLE *Salubr. Air* 93 Put a speedy stop, not only to the contagiousness, but to the malignity of the Plague. 1875 *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* I. 468 No intelligent observer has yet doubted the contagiousness of typhus fever, small-pox, etc.

b. *fig.*

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 363/2 Wherfore flye from such contagiousnesse of men and auoid their wordes as a cancar. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Contention* I. (1859) 137 A railing tongue is a pestilence so full of contagiousness. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* 177 (T.) An excellent preservative against the contagiousness of sin. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. 17 There is a contagiousness in every example of energetic conduct.

‖ **Contagium** (kŏntē·dʒiŏm). Pl. **-ia.** [L. *contāgium* = *contāgio*: see CONTAGION.]

†1. = CONTAGION, corrupting contact. *Obs.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. ii. 39 Which without doubt hath a villanous contagium upon the grand magisterium of the Stone.

2. *spec.* 'The supposed solid or gaseous organized or unorganized substance by which infectious or contagious diseases are communicated' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); in *pl.* the germs of disease.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 10 Thoroughly to isolate the sick from intercourse with susceptible persons, and thoroughly to trap and exterminate the contagium which the bodies of the sick evolve. 1883 TYNDALL in *Glasgow Weekly Her.* 2 June 1/5 Contagia are living things. Men and women have died by the million that bacteria and bacilli might live. 1891 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 10 July 12/3 He thinks that the contagium of influenza is a microbe, which enters the system through the surface of the eye.

†**Contagy.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *contāgi-um*: see prec.] = CONTAGION 7.

1516 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxiii. (1811) 249 And after followed a contagy and a fowle stenche.

Contain (kŏntē·n), *v.* Forms: 3 conteini, 4 contenen, contienen, kunteyne, (*pa. pple.* y-contyened, y-contynent), 4–6 contene (chiefly *Sc.* and *north.*), 4–7 conteyn(e, contein(e, 5 *Sc.* conten, 6 contaigne, -teygne, *Sc.* -tean, 6–7 containe, -tayn(e, 7– contain. [ME. *contein-e(n*, *conten-e*, a. OF. *conten-ir* (3rd pers. pres. Norman *conten-t*, *conten-ent*, subj. *contene*, *-teigne*) = Pr. *contener*, *-ir*, Sp. *contener*, It. *contenére*:—L. *continēre*, to hold together, keep together, comprehend, contain, f. *con-* together + *tenēre* to hold.]

I. To have in it, to hold; to comprise, enclose.

1. *trans.* To have in it, to hold. (Said of a vessel, a space, or the like.)

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* ii. 13 Wastid cisternes, that contenen [1388 holde] watris moun not. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 91 (MS. K.) *Conteynyn*, hauyn or kepyn wit-innyn. *c* 1576 THYNNE *Ld. Burghley's Crest* in *Animadv.* App. (1865) 115 In brittill glasse is wholsome wyne conteynde. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 64 The Juices .. conteined in the Veins of the Earth. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 283 So vast a throng the stage can ne'er contain. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westm. Ab.* xx. 225 We were not formed to contain God's truth, but to be contained by it.

b. To be capable of containing; to have capacity for: usually expressed by to HOLD.

1526–34 TINDALE *John* ii. 6 And ther were stondynge theare sixe waterpottes of stone .. contaynynge two or thre fyrkins a pece. And Jesus sayde vnto them: fyll the water pottes with water. 1530 PALSGR. 496/1 This pot contayneth eyght quartes. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 1126 In the Wear the best coal is put into tubs, these are waggons without wheels, containing each 53 cwts.

2. To have as part (or the whole) of its contents or substance; to comprise, include.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 999 Þe lawer werld .. Contenes haly þe elementes alle. 1340 *Ayenb.* 118 Þe zeue benes þet byeþ y-contyened ine holi pater noster. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiii. 58 In þis rewme of Surry er many rewmes contende. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXI. 211 He vnclosed the lettre and saw what was conteyned therin. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. 1876 I. 295 The crowne of our lady .. after the manere of Rome conteyneth lx and thre aues. 1541 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* Tabula sig. D iiij, The table .. contenand the mater of euery buke. 1600 J. HAMILTON (*title*) Facile Traictise, Contenant, first: ane infallible reul..Nixt, a Declaration, etc. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 305 And Grandsires Grandsons the long List contains. 1863 A. J. HORWOOD *Year-bks.* 30–31 *Edw. I*, Pref. 22 The volume..having once contained many more [pages] than it does now. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 18 The Laws.. contain a few passages which are very grand and noble.

b. Of a material body or substance: To have in it (as a constituent element, or in combination).

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 84 Such waters as contain most air..are found the lightest and purest. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 273 Some of them contain besides, carbonic acid. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. XX. 141 The rock .. evidently contains a good deal of iron.

†3. To include, comprise, extend over, measure (so much space, time, or other magnitude). *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. vii. 56 As myche space as þe see and [the] mareys contenen and ouergon. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* I. § 7 The space bytwene contieneth a Mile-wey. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. vii. (1495) 53 Of all the fygures of the same lengthe the cercle is moost and most conteynyth. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* III. iii. 171 Þe thryd elde..Contenys myne hundyr yhere And twa. 1526–34 TINDALE *Acts* i. 12 Then returned they .. from mount-olivete, which is nye to Ierusalem, conteninge a Saboth dayes iorney. [So 1557 *Geneva.*] 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 72 The Iland of Utopia, conteynethe in breadthe .. cc miles. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* E iv a, Tuscana conteineth in height .6. Diameters. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. viii. (1715) 42 They were not exact Semicircles, but contain'd the bigger half of the Circle. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 263 That the first Story contain full 10 Foot in height.

†b. *intr.* with *of* = prec. *Obs. rare.*

1660 BLOOME *Archit.* B d, Regula under Astragulus containeth of one part. *Ibid.* C a, The Pillar with all his ornaments, containeth of 10 Diameters.

c. Of a measure or magnitude: To comprise, be equal to (so much or so many of a smaller measure or magnitude, or a certain fraction of a larger).

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 235 (Mätz.) A cubite of gemetrie conteyneþ sixe comoun cubites. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 8 A degre of a signe contieneth 60 Mynutis. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* XLV. 11 That the Bath may containe the tenth part of an Homer. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 1123 In Ireland the perch contains 7 yards, and the mile 2240. *Mod.* A pound avoirdupois contains 7000 grains.

†4. To take up, occupy. (Cf. COMPRISE 4 c.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 453 For þer was som Epistel ..þat walde as seith myn auctour wele contene Neigh half þis boke. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 108/2 Yf I shold here expresse alle the myracles .. It shold conteyne an hole volume. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* III. (1603) 150 That matter alone would containe a reasonable volume. 1736 SWIFT *Let.* 15 May, A complete history of the..absurd proceedings in this kingdom would contain twelve large volumes in folio.

†5. To enclose (so much space, etc.). Said of a boundary line, or of a person. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vii. *heading*, How dydo .. boughte as moche londe..as she myghte conteyne wythin the space of the hide of an oxe. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 44 The grete compace of the ledder [thong], which conteyned wel the space of two mylles of grounde.

b. *pass.* Of a space, region, etc.: To be comprehended, included, or intercepted (within a certain space, *between* certain limits).

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 39 The arch meridian þat is contiened or [inter]cept by-twixe the cenyth and the equinoxial. 1530 PALSGR. 34 The countreys that be conteygned betwene the ryver of Seyne & the ryver of Loyrre. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 1 That part conteined betweene the French Seas. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 184 The kingdome..was contained within the bounds of the lesser Asia. *Mod.* The Asteroids revolve in the space contained between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

6. *Math.* **a.** *Geom.* To enclose, include, form the boundary of (a figure, an angle); in *pass.* formerly *to be contained under.*

A rectangle is still said to be *contained under* the two lines which form its length and breadth; so † *transf.* a composite number was formerly said to be *contained under* its factors.

b. *Arith.* and *Alg.* To have as a factor or submultiple; to be divisible by, without remainder (also, less strictly, with a remainder). In *pass.* (const. *in*): To divide, 'go into' (without, or less strictly with, a remainder).

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. ix, If the lines which containe the angle be right lynes, then it is called a right-lyned angle. *Ibid.* def. xv, A circle is a plaine figure conteyned under one line, which is called a circumference. *Ibid.* VII. def. xix. 187 A square number is that.. which is contayned vnder two equall numbers. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. xvi. T ij b, Icosaedron is a solide Figure, vnder twentye equall equiangle triangles conteyned. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. v. (ed. 7) 17 Aske how many times 9 is contayned in 29. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. axiom xiv, Two right lines do not contain a space. *Ibid.* I. prop. xlvi. *note*, A Rectangle contained under two right lines given. *Ibid.* XI. def. ix, Like solid figures are such as are contained under like Planes equal in number. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 123 The new figures would be contained within 24 isosceles triangular planes. 1875 TODHUNTER *Algebra* (ed. 7) lii. § 709 We have to find the highest power of 2 which is contained in $|14$..thus the required power is 11.

† **7.** To include, comprehend (in a writing, under a title, division, etc.). *Obs.*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 74 Many learned men contayne the red Mynt..under Sisymbrio. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 28 He conteineth both these pointes in his law. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 83 The Isles and the Sea it self might bee conteined here, as particular parts of the Government or Province. 1666 EARL ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) II. 99 The proclamation may also contain, that, if any one fails therein, etc.

II. To hold together; to keep under control, restrain, restrict, confine.

† **8.** To hold together; to sustain. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. xii. 102 Yif þere ne were oon þat contened[e] þat he hab conioigned and ybounde. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* 1123 The army was at a maze where to seeke vittells to conteine the bodies which the stroke of diseases had yet left on live.

† **9.** To hold (in a certain estimation). *Obs. rare.*

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i. 37 The dull detractions Of leaden souls; who..Contain her worthiest prophets in contempt.

† **10.** To keep or retain in a certain state or order, under control, in subjection, etc. *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 10 By lyke wysdome they must be conteynyd and kept therin. *Ibid.* I. iv. 110 Al such lawys..wych conteyne the pepul in gud ordur and rule. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* I. (1603) 28 That the sight and horror thereof..might contayne them in modestie. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. xxxviii. (1739) 58 A fair opportunity of containing them for ever under their awe. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 409 The Ceremonial Law..was given to contain the Israelites in their Duty. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xii. (1792) II. 85 It was almost impossible that he could at once contain in obedience every part of his wide-extended dominions. 1831 SIR W HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 396 To contain his pupils within statutory regulations.

† **11.** To restrain, hold in, keep in check; to hold back, keep back, hinder (*from* an action, etc.) *Obs.*

1543 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 119 The same shal do grete good for conteyning of the Swicer.' 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 614/1 To contayne the unruly people from a thousand evill occasions. 1625 BACON *Ess., Anger* (Arb.) 567 To containe Anger from Mischiefe. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xviii, Covenants being but words and breath, have no force to oblige, contain, constrain, or protect any man. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 94 The principles and opinions, which have hitherto guided and contained the world.

b. To restrain, put restraint on, repress (one's feelings, passions, etc.).

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. 198 One that was my brother-in-law, when I contain'd my blood, And was more worthy. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 97 Scarce can their Limbs, their mighty Souls contain. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 438 ₱ 1 To contain the Spirit of Anger.

† **12.** To restrict, limit, confine. (Also *refl.*) *Obs.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 148 Them that haue conteined themselues, within the bandes of reason. 1602 *Hist. Eng.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 415 My desire to contain the work within some reasonable proportion. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 215 To contain themselves within the limits mark'd out for their Christian Course. 1816 MACKINTOSH *Bacon & Locke* Wks. I. 336 To excite a fearless spirit of inquiry, and yet to contain it within the boundaries which Nature has prescribed.

† **13.** To retain, keep, keep in, confine (within limits of space); also *refl.* to confine oneself, remain, 'keep'. *Obs.*

c 1565 LINDESAY (*Pitscottie*) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 9 To pass homeward to Edinburgh, there to contain himself till he was further advised. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 137 William consulted with Lanfranc how he might conteine that treasure within the Realme. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 50 And others, when the bag-pipe sings i'th nose, Cannot containe their Vrine. 1640 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* i. § 14 (1663) 3 Wriggle not thyself, as seeming unable to contain thyself within thy skin. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XII. (1843) 740/2 [He] ordered his other small troops to contain themselves in those uncouth quarters. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 243 As the Moderns restrain Water, and contain it.

† **b.** *intr.* To keep oneself, remain. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4926 That he may, er he hennes pace, Conteyne undir obedience. 1682 TATE *Absal. & Achit.* II. 42 Accusers' infamy is urged in vain, While in the bounds of sense they did contain.

† **c.** To retain, keep in one's possession or control. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 50 If you had knowne the vertue of the Ring..Or your owne honour to containe the Ring, You would not then haue parted with the Ring. 1651 N. BACON *Hist. Disc.* xlv. 118 It's true the English stuck close to him; but how they were gained or contained, Writers speak not.

† **d.** To keep, maintain (in a certain state). *Obs.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. ii. 297 The Water by heat and rarefaction easily assuming the nature of Air, and ..containing it self in that consistency.

14. To refrain from expressing or yielding to feeling, passion, etc.; to restrain oneself; † to refrain or keep *from* (*obs.*); † *spec.* to be continent, keep oneself in chastity (*obs.*). (Cf. 11 b.)

a. *refl.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 108/61 Heo ne coube no-þing conteini hire ne speken no-þe-mo. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* vii. 9 For if thei conteynen not hem silf, *or ben not chast*, wed-did be thei. *c* 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 2669 And when fra gretyng sho hir contende. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Sig.** ij b, Such..can very hardly after be reformed and reduced to containe themselues, and live under any discipline. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 100 Feare not my Lord, we can contain our selues, Were he the veriest anticke in the world. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Transl. Isa.* xlii. 14 Shall I keep silence for ever? Shall I still contain myself? 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Sept. 7/2 Let them contain themselves and quit themselves like men.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* vii. 9 But if they cannot conteine, let them marry. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. viii. (1651) 103 He could contain no longer, but hasting home, invaded his territories. 1710 SWIFT *Let.* 21 Sept. (Seager), No wonder she married, when she was so ill at containing. 1719 YOUNG *Paraphr. Job* Wks. 1757 I. 205 Then Job contain'd no more; but curs'd his fate. 1726 CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 213 All our care was to contain from laughing, which was a very hard Task. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* iii, I could hardly contain when I saw the Daures dress their heads with horns. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 205 He ..seemed hardly able to contain.

† **15.** To bear oneself (well), behave. *Obs.*

a. *refl.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 547 Sir Simound de Mountford conseilede hom vaste, Hou hii ssolde hom conteini, the wule the bataile ilaste. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 277 Gif 3e conteyn 3ou manfully. *c* 1450 *Merlin* iv. 77 That he sholde contene hym-self myrily. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* xvii. 45 The good bisshop of Puy..conteyned hym moche wysely and truly. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1130 Neuer..was sen No man in feild more knyghtly hyme conten.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3301 How that komeli kni3t kunteyned on his stede.

† **16.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be situated, remain (in place). *Obs.* (cf. 17 b.)

1528 LYNDESAY *Dream* 666 Asia contenis in the Orient. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 144 It doth cleanse the places also where the stones containe.

¶ **17.** = CONTINUE. [Mostly *Sc.* or *northern*, in the forms *contene, -tine, -tyne*, but also *conteyne*: there was app. a confusion of *conteine* and *continue*: cf. CONTINUE *v.* 17 in sense of *contain.*] *Obs.*

a *trans.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 318 Þat no contek suld rise, Bot contene forth þe trew vnto þe Paskes terme. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* viii. 68 Thair fayis..continit the ficht so hardely. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 101 Contrarili be gunne, led, or contenid. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. XXXV. 209 Justyng þus has bene Contenyt thre Dayis.

b. *intr.* (Cf. 13 b, 16).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 33 Þei..contynen [*v. r.* conteynen] in pride, coueitise, extorciouns. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 138 In strowbill wer thou sall conteyne full lang. 1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xvii. 8 No Empire..ever conteyned so long.

Containable (kǫntē·năb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being contained.

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) I. 85 (R.) The air containable within the cavity of the æolipile, amounted to eleven grains. 1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* II. 243 This Contest about Primitive Christianity as containable in a Primitive Library.

Containant. *rare*—°. [f. CONTAIN *v.* + -ANT.] 'One who, or that which, contains; a container' (Worcester 1860).

† **Contai·ndure.** *Obs. rare.* [f. CONTAIN *v.*: cf. *remainder.*] Content, extent, area.

1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* I. ii. 12 The Buckler was ordinarily, in containdure, no more than three foot in circumference, proper for them, termed *Enfans perdus.*

Contained (kǫntē·nd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONTAIN.] **1.** Enclosed, included, etc.; *spec.* in *Geom.*; see the verb.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 91 Conteynyd (or within holdyn), *contentus.* 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 8 The skyn.. compassith immedyatly all the contaynyd meate of the egge. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. v. V iij b, The semidiameter of his conteyned circle. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* III. (1722) 227 The Air, with all its contained Vapours. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 7 When two sides and the contained angle are given.

2. Restrained; † of a person, self-restrained (*obs.*).

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiv. 92 He was not for all that so contained, but that taking him by the Beard he swore. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 239 He, with contained ferocity, was striking for my head.

Container (kǫntē·nəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] He who or that which contains.

1502 ATKYNSON tr. *T. à Kempis' Imit.* XXV. 218 Thy worde forsayd is short & conteyner of great perfeccyon. 1592 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* (1717) 61 Fair Eyes, Containers of my Bliss. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 175 Their Notion of Place is to be a Container. 1783 H. BLAIR *Rhet.* (1812) I. xiv. 339 The relation between the container and the thing contained. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 501 'The kettle boils', is a phrase where the name of the container is substituted for that of the thing contained. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar Sacr.* III. i. 187 The only Being, and the container of all forces to be.

Containing (kǫntē·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

† **1.** Behaviour, bearing; see CONTAIN 15. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 284 He wes..Curtas at poynt, and debonar, And of richt sekir contenyng. 1530 PALSGR. 208/1 Conteyning, *contenement.*

2. Holding, keeping, including, restraining.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 91 Conteynynge, *continencia.* 1567 Q. ELIZ. in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. I. 544 The containing of our subjects in the uniformity of religion. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. x. 225 The containing of the Generations of Mankind in such an equability and proportion. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 127 Conteining belongs to the Material Cause.

† **3.** That which is contained; contents, tenor.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 116 The conteynynge therof was this that foloweth. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 430 This Labell .. whose containing Is so from sense in hardnesse, that I can Make no Collection of it.

Contai·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That contains, holds, encloses, etc.: see the verb.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, .V. conteynyng and .v. sondry [partyes]. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* (1591) 9 The two containing sides of the angle. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 19 The nature of the containing vessel.

† **b.** as *sb.* Something that contains. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Howe many partes of conteynynges, and of conteyned ben there in the brest.

Containment (kǫntē·nmĕnt). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -MENT. Cf. OF. *contenement.*] The action or fact of containing; holding; restraint; † deportment, behaviour; CONTENEMENT.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. ix. § 9 A vast summ enough to shatter the conteinment of a rich mans estate. *Time's Storehouse* (L.), A good means of virtuous containment, as well in the days of peace as of warre. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. ii. 40 Revelry in sobriety, containment in exultation.

Contaınt, obs. form of CONTENT *sb.*1

Contak(e, -takt, -takkour, etc., var. of CONTECK, etc., *Obs.*

Contakion (kǫntæ·kiǫn). *Gr. Ch.* [med. Gr. κοντάκιον, in sense 1 taken to mean 'roll, scroll', being dim. of κόντος shaft, itself dim. of κοντός 'shaft, pole', also 'a wooden roll round which a MS. was rolled' (*Dict. Chr. Antiq.*). In sense 2, identified with the same word by the legend which tells how Romanus was inspired to compose these hymns by the eating of a roll or scroll (κοντάκιον); but some think this merely a popular etymology, and would connect the name with κοντός short; others have suggested a corruption of L. *canticum* song.]

1. A name given to the volume containing the liturgies of St. Basil, St. Chrysostom, and of the Præsanctified, in distinction from the larger service-book, the *Euchologion.*

1875 *Dict. Chr. Antiq.*

2. A short ode or hymn in praise of a saint which occurs in the offices of the Eastern Church. The invention of these is traditionally ascribed to St. Romanus *c.* A.D. 500.

1866 CAMPION & BEAUMONT *Prayer-bk. Interleaved* 315 Christmas-Day: third Antiphon: Contakion. The Virgin to day bears the supernatural.

Contaminable (kǫntæ·minăb'l), *a. rare*—°. [ad. L. *contāminābil-is*, f. *contāminā-re*: see CONTAMINATE and -BLE. So in mod.F. (Littré).] Capable of being contaminated. 1847 in CRAIG.

Contaminate (kǫntæ·minĕt), *ppl. a. arch.* [ad. L. *contāmināt-us*, pa. pple. of *contāmināre*: see next.] Contaminated, defiled, sullied. (Formerly construed as pa. pple.)

1552 LATIMER *Serm. St. Stephen's Day* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 329 Shewing that we are all contaminate. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 135 Shouldst thou but heare..that this body consecrate to thee, By Ruffian Lust should be contaminate? 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* I. viii. (1620) 13 Their filthy and contaminate liues. 1788 SIR W. YOUNG in Dk. Buckhm. *Crt. & Cabinets Geo. III* (1853) I. 391 Declining Lady Tyrconnel's visits, as a Lady whose character is contaminate! 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* X. 375 Filthy rags of speech..Tatters all too contaminate for use.

Contaminate (kǫntæ·mineɪt), *v.* [f. L. *contāmināt-* ppl. stem of *contāmināre* to bring into contact, mingle, corrupt, defile, f. *contāmen, -tāmin-* (for *contagmen*) contact, infection, pollution, f. *con-* + *tag-* stem of *tangĕre* to touch.]

trans. To render impure by contact or mixture; to corrupt, defile, pollute, sully, taint, infect.

1526 TONSTALL *Proclam.* 23 Oct. in Foxe, Which truly .. wyll contaminate and infect the flock..with most deadly poyson and heresie. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 24 Shall we now Contaminate our fingers with base bribes? 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* viii. 124 Imperfect Metals infected or contaminated with terrestrial fœculency. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 131 All evils here contaminate the mind. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 247 Air that is contaminated by respiration. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 383 The foreign substances, with which the indigo is always contaminated. 1877 FARRAR *Days of Youth* xv. 141 Physical evil may crush, but moral evil can alone contaminate.

Conta·minated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Defiled, sullied, or infected by contact.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. i. 71 Her contaminated carrion weight. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. vii. 107 The course of a contaminated life. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. i. (1872) 3 No chemical science can separate that virus from the contaminated blood.

Contamination (kǫntæ:minēɪ·ʃən). [ad. L. *contāminātiōn-em*, n. of action from *contāmināre*: see prec. Also in F. in 16th c.]

1. The action of contaminating, or condition of being contaminated; defilement, pollution, infection. **a.** *lit.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 296/1 If so be anye man hadde anye Contamination in his bodye. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 501 The contamination of these glands. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. v. 174 No surface contamination can reach the water.

b. *fig.*

1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Marr. Clergy* 24 (T.) What was he that accused marriage .. of contamination with carnal concupiscence? 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xliv. 195 Such a mode of warfare was .. a contamination, a pollution of our national character. 1844 LEVER *T. Burke* xxx, That dreadful man, whose very presence is contamination.

2. *concr.* That in which contamination is embodied; an impurity.

1808 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (ed. 5) 165 Nitrous gas, however, is a much more common contamination [of nitrous oxide].

Contaminative (kǫntæ·mineɪtiv), *a.* [f. *contāmināt-* ppl. stem (see above) + -IVE.] Having a contaminating property; causing contamination.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 131 It proves that the disease is not a contagious, but a contaminative fever.

Contaminator (kǫntæ·mineɪtəɹ). [ad. L. *contāminātor*, n. of action from *contāmināre*: see above.] One who contaminates.

1820 *Examiner* No. 631. 305/1 Anxiety to keep the throne clear of contaminators.

† **Conta·minous,** *a. Obs.* [prob. ad. med.L. **contāminōs-us*, f. *contāmen* infection, etc.: see -OUS.] Infectious.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 296/1 The odour therof is verye contaminous, and verye venoumouse. *Ibid.* 296/2 When you are to goe into anye contaminous ayre. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *To O. Toole* Wks. II. 18/2 And nasty beadles with their breath contaminous, With, what are you? and, who goes there? examine us.

Contancrous, obs. form of CANTANKEROUS. [See CONTECK.]

1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.), *Contancrous*, peevish, perverse, prone to quarrelling.

Contango (kǫntæ·ŋgo). *Stock Exchange.* [App. an arbitrary or fortuitous formation from *continue*.] The percentage which a buyer of stock pays to the seller to postpone transfer to the next or any future settling day; continuation; the opposite of BACKWARDATION. *Contango-day*: continuation-day, the second day before settling-day.

1853 *N. & Q.* 17 Dec. 586/2 Contango, a technical term in use among the sharebrokers of Liverpool. 1854 C. FENN *Eng. & For. Funds* 109 Contango is the sum paid per Share or per Cent for carrying over such Shares for a longer period than they were originally bought for, which is from one account to another. 1882 *Daily News* 27 July, The settlement was commenced on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and contangoes proved light. 1885 *St. James's Gaz.* 25 Mar. 9/2 On Russian of 1873 stock the contango charged this morning changed to a slight backwardation. 1886 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Times* LXXX. 210/1 The distinction between loans and continuations in the books of the bank was very clear..the continuations being entered as reports, which, we were told, is the French equivalent to contango.

Contankerous: see CANTANKEROUS.

Contas, obs. form of COUNTESS.

Contean, obs. Sc. f. CONTAIN.

† **Co·nteck,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3–5 **contek,** 4 **cuntek(e, -take, contac,** 4–5 **conteke, -tak,** 4–6 **contake,** 5 **contack,** (**contakt,** 6 **-tacte**), 5–6 **contecke,** 6–7 **conteck.** [ME. *contek*, a. AF. *contek, conteck, contec*, of uncertain origin; according to M. Paul Meyer, found only in texts written in England, and, from the sense, not easy to be referred to OF. *contekier*, to touch, feel, concern, etc.: see next.] Strife or debate at law; contention, dissension, quarrelling, discord.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 117/381 Luyte an luyte þat contek sprong. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 470 So that contek sprong bituene hom mani volde. *c* 1300 *Seven Sins* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 20 Anoþer wol after þan areri cuntake. *c* 1340 *Ayenb.* 40 Maystres of gyle and of contak. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1145 Contek with bloody knyf, and scharp manace. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 35 He lovyd ay contakt and stryve. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xxi. 19 Contak and werre aroos bytwene hem two. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. iii. 17 Or now quhat nedis sa gret strif and contak? 1575 GASCOIGNE in Turberv. *Venerie* Pref. 11 Care doth contecke sew. *a* 1618 J. DAVIES *Eclogues* (1772) 109 Is some conteck 'twixt thy love and thee?

b. with *a* and *pl.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 63 Þe gyles and þe contackes þet me deþ. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 1479 Ther ros a contek and a gret enuye. 1548 SIR W. FORREST *Pleas. Poesye* (MS. Reg. 17 D. iii. lf. 39), Contackes and grudgis in peace so too patche. *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* (1587) 120 All quarrls conteks, and all cruell tarres.

c. Contumely.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 49 [Thei] token þis kyngis servauntis and punishiden wiþ conteke and killiden hem. 1382 — *Matt.* xxii. 6 The other helden his seruauntis, and slowen hem, ponished with contek [*v.r.* dispisynges; Vulg. *contumeliis affectos*]. — *Luke* xx. 11 Betinge this, and ponyschynge with dispisingis [10 *MSS.* cuntekis, or wrongis; Vulg. *afficientes contumelia*].

† **Conte·ck,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3 **contecki, contecken,** 3–4 **contek,** 4 **cuntek.** [Belongs to prec. In form it agrees with ONF. *contekier, -tequier* (3rd sing. *contecke*), in Central F. *contechier, -tichier*, to touch, feel (with the hands), *fig.* to touch, concern, befit, suit, (f. *con-* + OF. *tèche*, mod.F. *tache*); but contact of meaning is wanting.] *intr.* To contend, strive, quarrel, dispute. Hence **Conte·cking** *vbl. sb.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 152 *Beket* 1586 Hit ne hadde i-beo non neod þare-fore to contecki ne to fiȝte. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 259 Hii .. ne conteked namore. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 148 Ther nere stryf ne contekynge. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8372 And bad the time mesauenture That he cunteked with king Arthour. 1340 *Ayenb.* 57 Miszigge, reneye God, euele telle, contacky.

† **Contecker.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **conteckour, -tekour, -tecour, -takkour, -takeur,** 5 **contacowre,** 6 **contecker.** [ME. *conteckour*, a. AF. *contekour* = f. *contekier*, to CONTECK. (Hence app. *contackerous*, CANTANKEROUS.)] One who contends at law, or is at strife or discord; a quarrelsome contentious person, etc.

c 1300 *Beket* 196 Aȝen the proute conteckours that wolde aȝen him oȝt do. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 328 Þise contekours whidere þei assigned a stede þat es, & þer þei com togidere & mak a sikernes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 209 Iulius was i-slawe with swerdes of comoun contakkours [Lat. *gladiatorum capulis*; *v. r.* contakeurs, contekkers or brawlers, ed. 1527 conteckers]. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 Any riotour oþer contekour. *c* 1450 *ABC* 36 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 66 A Coward, And Contacowre, manhod is þe mene.

† **Conte·ction.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [n. of action f. L. *contect-* ppl. stem of *contegĕre* to cover up.] Covering up.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 15 Figg Leaves..were aptly formed for such contection of those parts.

Contein(e, obs. form of CONTAIN.

Contek(e, -our, etc.; see CONTECK, etc.

† **Contekhede.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CONTECK + *-hede*, -HEAD.] A state of contention or strife.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 161 And ich schal makye contekhede By-tuyce thyne and wyves sede.

† **Conte·merate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *contemerāt-* ppl. stem of *contemerāre* to stain, pollute, f. *con-* + *temerāre* to pollute.] To defile, pollute.

1650 tr. *Caussin's Ang. Peace* 40 We may not contemerate things sacred. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Contemerate*, to violate. 1721 in BAILEY.

Hence **Conte·merated** *ppl. a.*

1730–6 in BAILEY. Hence in JOHNSON.

† **Contemera·tion.** *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [n. of action: see prec. and -ATION.] 'A violating, deflouring' (Coles 1692).

Contemn (kǫnte·m), *v.* Also 6 **contempne,** 6–7 **contemne** (*pa. pple.* 6 **contempt**). [a. OF. *contemner, contempner* (cited 1453 in Godef.), ad. L. *contem(p)n-ĕre*, f. *con-* intensive + *temnĕre* to slight, scorn, disdain, despise: cf. Gr. τέμνειν to judge. Now chiefly a literary word.]

1. *trans.* To treat as of small value, treat or view with contempt; to despise, disdain, scorn, slight.

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* p. xlviii, They that do contempne me and forgette my charyte they do this to me. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 92 Who so contempneth you contempneth me. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 129, I haue done pennance for contemning Loue. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. vi. 24 Those things which we neither Desire, nor Hate, we are said to Contemne. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* I. 381 Not that your Father's mildness I contemn. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* II. i, I did not start at his addresses as when they came from one whom I contemned. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. xxxiii, It lay in Deronda's nature usually to contemn the feeble.

† **b.** Const. with *inf.* To scorn or disdain *to do.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Deut.* xxi. 18 A stubbourne and froward sonne, that..contemneth to be obedient. 1622 WITHER *Mistr. Philar.* (1633) 738 Some..who do not contemne In his retyred walkes to visit him.

2. To treat (law, orders, etc.) with contemptuous disregard.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 195 His benefites if we forget, or do contemne his lawe. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 48 Let not my small demaund be so contempt. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 424 Mr. Cooper contemned my lords' order, and would not obey it. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xlvi. 667 This counsel is not to be contemned. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 689 They..contemned and violated the engagement of treaties.

absol. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Bel & Dr.* i. 12 They contemned, because they had made under the table a secrete entrance [Vulg. *contemnebant autem, quia*, etc.].

Contemned (kǫnte·md, *formerly* kǫnte·mnėd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONTEMN + -ED[1].] Treated with contempt; despised.

1552 HULOET, Contempned, *contemptus, spretus.* 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 289 Write loyall Cantons of contemned loue. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 207 If a Rich man haue four Sonnes, the youngest or contemnedst must be the Priest. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. x. § 9 The illiterate and contemn'd Mechanick. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. I. 519 He said it was for contemned love.

Hence **Conte·mnedly** *adv.*

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Paradox agst. Lib.*, To live contemnedly With the vile vulgar sort.

Contemner, -or (kǫnte·mnəɹ, -te·məɹ). Also 6 **-temnour, -nar, -tempner.** [Originally *contemnour*, Anglo-Fr. form equivalent to obs. F. *contempneur* (1515 in Godef., 1611 Cotgr.), f. *contemner* to CONTEMN: see -OUR, -ER.]

1. One who contemns; a despiser, scorner.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xii. 20 Mezentius the king, that in his day Contempnar clepit was of the goddis ay. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 25 A contemnour of the good order of the commonwelthe. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 12 Contemners of grace in this present world. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 278 Haughty Contemners of the good and wise. 1861 W. S. PERRY *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. xv. 567 He was a great contemner of money.

2. One who has committed contempt of court.

1877 *Punch* 3 Feb. 37 The Contemner of the Court of Arches. 1889 *Law Times* LXXXVIII. 115/2 The sequestration was merely a process in contempt, and did not affect the property of the contemnor.

† **Conte·mnible,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *contemnible* (15–16th c.), f. L. *contemn-ĕre* to CONTEMN + -BLE.] Worthy of contempt; contemptible.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* 239 Succours almost contemnible in so great daungers. *Ibid.* II. (1599) 526 The security of the one would make the other lesse contemnible.

† **Conte·mnibly,** *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -LY.] With contempt, contemptuously.

1702 in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 73 How contemnibly will they look upon me for not knowing how to make a right judgment of men.

Contemning (kǫnte·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONTEMN + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. CONTEMN.

1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 54 To be lustie in contemning of others. 1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* XIX. i, It is no contemning of a foyled enemy. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. i, His contemning of them as common and vulgar.

Conte·mning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That contemns; scornful.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 1. 3/1 And with Contemning Silence pass me by.

Contemningly (kǫnte·miŋli), *adv.* In 6 *Sc.* **contem(p)nandly.** [f. prec. + -LY[2].] By way of contemning or showing contempt; scornfully, with contempt; despitefully.

1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1597) § 36 That na person nor persones contemnandlie and wilfullie without dispensation .. eate flesh .. in the saidis daies and times forbidden. 1558 Q. KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Misc. Wodrow Soc.* (1844) 108 Thaim quhilkis contempnandlie leanis to thair awin jugement. 1846 WORCESTER, *Contemningly*, with contempt or slight.

† **Conte·mnment.** *Obs. rare.* Also **contemptement.** [ad. OF. *contempnement, contenne-*, f. *contemner*: see -MENT.] The action of contemning; despite, contempt.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* IV. vii. (W. de W. 1506) 185 Yf it were not the sayd exces or contemnement. 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 135 No marveyl that yͤ prieste is had in great hate and contemptement emong hys parishioners.

Contempcio(u)n, -cyon: see CONTEMPTION.

Conte·mper, *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. *contemper-āre* to temper by mixing, f. *con-* with + *temperāre* to temper. Cf. F. *contempérer.* (16th c.)]

1. *trans.* To mingle or blend together (elements of different character).

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 105 Wee must know to contemper the perfect manhoode and the perfecte Godhood. 1670 WALTON *Life Donne* 80 The melancholy and pleasant humor were in him so contempered, that each gave advantage to the other. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* II. 500 That which by it self might prove very pernicious, may by being contempered with others .. become exceeding beneficial.

2. To temper by mixture with something of different character; to moderate, qualify.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. iv. 18 Sulphur..doth contemper the sharpness or sowerness of mercurie. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 66 A Stove .. to contemper the Air in Winter. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IV. 120 Acids..contempered with a volatile Salt. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 150 ¶ 3 The antidotes with which philosophy has medicated the cup of life .. have at least allayed its bitterness, and contempered

its malignity. **1868** BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 307 Our assemblies are all contempered by the heat of God's living sacrifice for transgressors.

3. To adapt or adjust (*to*) by tempering.

1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 232 He contempereth his phrases to our capacitie, and speaketh to us in our own tongue. **1696** WHISTON *Th. Earth* IV. (1722) 294 He.. previously adjusted and contemper'd the Moral and Natural World to one another. **1819** COLERIDGE in *Lett., Convers., etc.* I. iv. 12 Contempered to a life of ease.

Hence **Conte·mpering** *vbl. sb.*

1633 PRYNNE *Histrio-Mastix* I. 97 (R.) The contempering of some inferior virtues with more transcendent vices in our stage playes. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 308 For the contempering .. of lixivial Salts.

† **Conte·mperament.** *Obs.* [ad. L. type **contemperāment-um*, f. *contemperāre* (see above). Cf. *temperament.*] The action of contempering or condition of being contempered.

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 237 Now that God hath vnited vnto himselfe Flesh after an vnspeakable contemperament. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies* III. 44 The equal contemperament of Vertue and Vices, so evenly matched. **1713** DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* IV. viii. 165 There appears to be a Contemperament of their Motion with these Provisions.

† **Conte·mperance.** *Obs. rare*−¹. [f. CONTEMPER *v.* + -ANCE (L. type **contemperāntia*).] Tempering by mixture, well-tempered quality.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. vii. 132 Their uniuersal medicine.. by reason of perfect contemperance, adequation, and puritie, can contemperate, conserue, and also increase, the radical humour.

† **Conte·mperate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *contemperāt-us*, pa. pple. of *contemperāre*: see above.] Tempered by blending or mixture. (Orig. as *pple.*)

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* IV. in Ashm. (1652) 147 For now both moyst and dry be so contemperate. *Ibid.*, That of them thus contemperate may forth go A temperament not so thyk as the Body ys, Nother so thyn as Water. **1647** WARD *Simp. Cobler* 40 Such a contemperate way as shall best please him.

† **Conte·mperate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *contemperāt-* ppl. stem of *contemperāre*: see above.]

1. *trans.* To blend together; to make into a blended whole.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 421/2 Having contemperated and distributed the Soul of Man, by the same proportions and powers.

2. = CONTEMPER 2.

1605 [see CONTEMPERANCE]. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. x. 326 The mighty Nile and Niger; which doe.. moysten, and contemperate the ayre by their exhalations. **1652** SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 504 Contemperating the gladness and sadness of each other. **1711** F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* 22 To contemperate the Acrimony of the Blood. **1766** PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 196 To contemperate and cool the agitated mass.

3. = CONTEMPER 3.

1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 474 For charity sake to contemperate and accomodate themselves. **1660** STILLINGFL. *Iren.* II. iv. § 3 To contemporate the Government of the Church to that of the State. **1713** DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* II. iv. 46 Contemperating our own Bodies .. so duly to that Distance [from the Sun].

Hence **Conte·mperating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1660 STILLINGFL. *Iren.* II. vii. § 7 The contemperating the Ecclesiastical Government to the Civil. **1707** SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p. cxxvii, I ordered him a contemperating cooling diet.

† **Contempera·tion.** *Obs.* Also 7 -temporation. [a. F. *contempération* (15th c., Froissart), ad. L. *contemperātiōn-em* proper mixture, n. of action f. *contemperāre*: see above.]

1. A blending together or commingling of elements of different character; blended condition.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. vii. 417 The contemperacyon of the foure elementes of the whiche the body humayne is composed. **1610** GWILLIM *Heraldry* I. iii. (1660) 17 Mixed colours .. are raised by the contemperation or mixture of the two Simples. **1627-8** FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxiv. (1677) 98 The perfection of the body, in his even contemperation. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 4. 6 A certain proportionate Contemperation and Commixture of Contingency and Necessity.

b. *concr.* The product of such commingling.

1660 INGELO *Bentiv.* II. 203 What we call by that name [the Soul] is only a Contemperation of Corporeal Humors.

2. The action of tempering, moderating, or qualifying by mixture.

1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 51 By way of contemperation of the heate. **1666** SPURSTOWE *Spir. Chym.* (1668) 221 The Contemperation of it [the Word] with humane mixtures. **1686** GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. i. 364 Then the Weather will favour of the Contemperation of the contrary, and be Placid and Temperate.

b. with *pl.* A qualifying addition or admixture.

1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* vii. 137 We deliver nothing unto the people but the Right wayes of the Lord, without any..contemporations of our owne. **1655** FULLER *Antheologia* in *Cause & Cure* (1867) 313 With a proportionable contemperation of red therein. *a* **1676** HALE *True Relig.* (1684) 24.

3. Adaptation, adjustment, accommodation.

1654 HAMMOND *Answ. Animadv. Ignat.* vii. § 6. 202 The contemperation .. of the Ecclesiastick to the Civil distributions. **1677** HOWE *Reconcil. God's Prescience* Wks. (1834) 126/1 With an apt contemperation to the subject. *a* **1680** J. CORBET *Free Actions* III. xx. (1683) 41 A certain contemporation of the Divine Call and Free-will.

4. Accommodation to opposite courses of action by blending both; compromise.

1650 B. *Discollim.* 45 Allowed the full benefit of all the.. tergiversations, excusations, contemporations, pernegations ..that I..can devise. **1677** HALE *Pomp. Atticus* 205 By these prudent Contemporations he made his Liberality safe. **1677** — *Contempl.* II. 166 They divide their Affections too equally between God and the world, and..indeavour such a Contemperation that they may hold both.

Conte·mperature. Now *Obs.* or *rare.* [ad. L. type **contemperātūr-a*, f. *contemperāre* (see above); cf. *temperature.*] A blending or mingling together in proportion or harmony; the temperament or quality so produced; harmonious mixture.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 27 Their smell, which to the learned teacheth their contemperature. **1615** J. STEPHENS *Ess. & Char., Worthy Poet*, By a sweet contemperature of Tune and Ditty, hee entices others to goodnesse. *a* **1656** BP. HALL *Revelat. Unrev.* § 9 What an unimaginable commixture of subjects! what a contemperature of heaven and earth! *a* **1716** SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) IX. ix. 270 Whether colour be a quality emergent from the different contemperature of the elements. **1888** S. GILBERT in *Advance* (Chicago) 2 Feb. 65 Peculiarly fortunate in possessing the happiest combination and contemperature of qualities.

Contempil(l, Sc. var. of CONTEMPLE *v. Obs.*

Conte·mplable, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *contemplābil-is*, f. *contemplārī*: see below and -BLE.] That may be contemplated.

1611 FLORIO, *Contemplabile*, contemplable, that may be contemplated. **1638** FELTHAM *Let. to W. Johnson* in *Lusoria, etc.* (1670) 83 To them he was not in himself contemplable. *a* **1834** COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* III. 320 This is the first negative definition of spiritual—whatever having true being is not contemplable in the forms of time and space.

† **Contemplaire,** *v. Obs. rare*−¹. [perh. for F. *contempler* infinitive, if not a misprint of *contemplate.*] To contemplate.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. iii. C ij b, Than shold the Juges studye and contemplaire moche more than they.

‖ **Contempla·men.** *rare* [mod. L.; regular deriv. of *contemplārī* to contemplate: cf. *certāmen*, *forāmen*, etc.] Something that is contemplated; an object of contemplation.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 37. 160 To call this idea of Nature, θέαμα and θεώρημα, a Spectacle and Contemplamen. **1825** COLERIDGE in *Jrnl. R. Soc. Lit.* Ser. i. II. 401 Introduce but the least of *Real*..into the sciential contemplamen or theorem, and it ceases to be Science. *a* **1834** *Lit. Rem.* II. 355.

Contemplant (kǫnte·mplănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *contemplānt-em*, pr. pple. of *contemplārī* to contemplate. Cf. F. *contemplant.* See -ANT.]

A. *adj.* That contemplates; engaged in contemplation.

1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* Poet. Wks. 1877 I. 108 Contemplant Spirits. **1797** LAMB *Sabbath Bells* in *Poems* 231 The contemplant, solitary man.

† **B.** *sb.* One who contemplates; a being having or exercising the faculty of contemplation. *Obs.*

1624 FISHER in F. White *Repl. Fisher* 230 Spirituall men, and perfect Contemplants.

Conte·mplar, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. CON- + L. *templ-um* temple, *templār-is* of a temple.] Inhabiting the same temple.

1865 LADY DUFF GORDON in *Macm. Mag.* Mar. 362 Another of my contemplar gods I sacrilegiously killed last night—a whip snake.

Contemplate (kǫ·ntěmpleⁱt, kǫnte·mpleⁱt), *v.* [f. L. *contemplāt-* ppl. stem of *contemplāre, -ārī*: see CONTEMPLE.

In a few rare cases (Shaks., *Hudibras*) stressed *co·ntemplate* in 16-17th c.; also by Kenrick 1773, Webster 1828, among writers on pronunciation. Byron, Shelley, and Tennyson have both modes, but the orthoepists generally have *conte·mplate* down to third quarter of 19th c.; since that time *co·ntemplate* has more and more prevailed, and *conte·mplate* begins to have a flavour of age. This is the common tendency with all verbs in *-ate.* Of these, the antepenult stress is historical in all words in which the penult represents a short Latin syllable, as *acce·lerate, a·nimate, fa·scinate, ma·chinate, mi·litate*, or one prosodically short or long, as in *ce·lebrate, co·nsecrate, e·migrate*; regularly also when the penult has a vowel long in Latin, as *a·lienate, a·spirate, conca·tenate, de·nudate, ela·borate, i·ndurate, pe·rsonate, ru·inate* (L. *aliēno, aspīro*, etc.). But where the penult has two or three consonants giving positional length, the stress has historically been on the penult, and its shift to the antepenult is recent or still in progress, as in *acervate, adumbrate, alternate, compensate, concentrate, condensate, confiscate, conquassate, constellate, demonstrate, decussate, desiccate, enervate, exacerbate, exculpate, illustrate, inculcate, objurgate*, etc., all familiar with penult stress to middle-aged men. The influence of the noun of action in *-ation* is a factor in the change; thus the analogy of *co·nsecra·tion, co·nsecrate*, etc., suggests *de·monstra·tion, de·monstrate.* But there being no *remonstration* in use, *remo·nstrate*, supported by *remo·nstrance*, keeps the earlier stress.]

1. *trans.* To look at with continued attention, gaze upon, view, observe; = BEHOLD 7 a. (Now usually with mixture of sense 2: To observe or look at thoughtfully.)

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. § 5 The day wherein God did rest and contemplate his own works. **1671** MILTON *P. R.* I. 380 To love, at least contemplate and admire What I see excellent in good, or fair. **1700** DRYDEN *Fables, Pythag. Philos.* 350 On the verge of death he stands Contemplating his former feet and hands. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* i. 9 Contemplating her from head to foot. **1860** HAWTHORNE *Transf.* i, The beautiful statue which they were contemplating. **1867** LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* v. 149 Whence Moses contemplated the Promised Land.

2. To view mentally; to consider attentively, meditate upon, ponder, study.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 13 As for the soule ..so farre forth as she is able to contemplate herselfe. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 103 The cause..would be better contemplated. **1703** TATE *Her Majesty's Pict.* xiii, O Pow'r, Contemplate here thy own Display! **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 95 In contemplating the use and benefit of such a structure as this. **1814** BYRON *Lara* I. x, Such scene his soul no more could contemplate. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxviii, Contemplate all this work of Time. **1886** MORLEY *Ht. Martineau* Crit. Misc. III. 202 Her manner of life during these years is pleasant to contemplate.

3. To consider in a certain aspect; to look upon, regard.

1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. III. i. 149 [It] must not be contemplated as a barbarisation of the country. **1821** J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. 84 Is it not necessary to contemplate it in all its aspects? **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 573 The Court could not contemplate the bill with satisfaction.

4. To have in view, look for, expect, take into account as a contingency to be provided for.

1792 A. HAMILTON *Let.* to *G. Washington* 19 Nov. Wks. 1851 IV. 329 The decree .. contemplated a negociation between the executive power in France and our minister there. **1807** J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 44 Their opinions, however, contemplate the actual employment of force. **1841** MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. xxvii. 308 Never did Judaism contemplate the entire consecration of every individual soul to God. **1885** SIR H. COTTON in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 291 So far as we can judge from his will, he did not contemplate the event which has happened.

b. To have in view as a purpose; to intend, purpose.

1816 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Subst. of Lett.* I. 7 A single evidence that her usurper had ever contemplated to make her beautiful or great. **1839** S. R. MAITLAND *Eight Ess.* (1852) 176 nor does it appear that he held any heresy, or contemplated any schism. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 289 No further .. measures were immediately contemplated against the clergy. **1858** DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 81, I hope she does not contemplate coming to the morning reading.

c. To regard, respect, have reference to.

1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xvii. (1878) 206 A divine regenerative process ..which contemplates the whole humanity, body as well as soul.

5. *intr.* To be occupied in contemplation; to meditate, muse.

1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xxvii. ii, Will ever acts, and wit contemplates still. **1593** SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, II. v. 33 So many Houres, must I Contemplate: So many Houres, must I Sport my selfe. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 526 ¶ 2 To contemplate in the fresh Air. **1814** SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXI. 419 Julian was silent then, and sate contemplating.

† **6.** *Contemplate on, upon*: **a.** to look at attentively, gaze thoughtfully upon; = sense 1. *Obs.*

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xxix. 202 First he contemplated on the Amenity of those Banks, the Clearness of the Water. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 45 They that contemplate on the Starry Sky.

† **b.** To meditate upon; = sense 2. (Also with *over*). *Obs.*

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Ivstine* A iv b, By contemplating on the vertue of good men. **1635** AUSTIN *Medit.* 194 But retyred in the Wildernesse..to contemplate on the presence of God. *a* **1650** PEACHAM (J.), Sapor had an heaven of glass, which he trod upon, contemplating over the same. **1676** HALE *Contempl.* I. 440 Contemplating upon thy Goodness and Excellency. **1717** BULLOCK *Wom. a Riddle* IV. 45, I cou'd contemplate on these lines to perpetuity. **1830** D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. i. 8 Too deeply occupied by their own projects to contemplate on those of others.

Hence **Contemplated** *ppl. a.*, **Contemplating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Contemplatingly** *adv.*, in a contemplating manner, contemplatively.

1670 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 188 A mere contemplating man. **1751** MRS. HAYWOOD *Betsy Tho.* III. 29 She was in this contemplating mood, when, etc. **1818** KEATS *Endymion* I. 355 Who thus were ripe for high contemplating. *a* **1822** SHELLEY *Assassins* iv. *Ess. & Lett.* (Camelot ed.) 178 The stranger gazed upon it..thoughtfully and contemplatingly. **1863** GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. ii, Apart from any contemplated gain to himself.

Contemplation (kǫntěmplēⁱ·ʃən). Also 3-6 -cion, -cioun, etc. [a. OF. *contemplation, -cion, -ciun* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *contemplātiōn-em*, n. of action from *contemplāre* to CONTEMPLATE.]

1. The action of beholding, or looking at with attention and thought.

1480 *Robt. Devyll* 32 Hys mother gave hym to the feende of hell In the houre of hys fyrst contemplacyon. **1577** tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 48 The contemplation or beholding of the Serpent lift up. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 4 Aristomachus .. in his fifty years contemplation of those Laborious Insects. **1858** HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* ix. 85, I account a pure, beautiful, intelligent, and wellbred woman, the most attractive object of vision and contemplation in the world.

2. The action of contemplating or mentally viewing; the action of thinking about a thing continuously; attentive consideration, study. Const. *of* (also † *upon*).

c **1340** HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 9 Thay may noghte flye to lufe and contemplacyone of God. **1520** *Chron. of Eng.* II. 13/1 A contemplacyon of spyrytuall thynges. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 18 The sundrie contemplation of my trauells. **1660** BARROW *Euclid* Pref., The noble Contemplation of the five Regular Bodies. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 208 ¶ 14

The Mind of the reader is carried away from the contemplation of his own Manners. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 231 He seemed to be lost in the contemplation of something great.

b. Without reference to a particular object: Continued thinking, meditation, musing.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 272 Lerne logyk and lawe and eke contemplacioun. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 321 When would you .. In leaden contemplation haue found out Such fiery Numbers? 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxviii. § 6 A matter partly of contemplation partly of action. 1653 Walton *Angler* i. 17 The very sitting by the Rivers side.. will invite the Angler to Contemplation. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 35 They [the English] are impatient of genius, or of minds addicted to contemplation. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* i. xi. 72 In a state of deep contemplation beside a crevasse.

c. with *a* and *pl.*; sometimes, a meditation expressed in writing.

1506 (*title*) Rychard Rolle..in his Contemplacyons of the Drede and Loue of God. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 37 Then men first began to fall from those abstruse and transcendent contemplations. 1653 Walton *Angler* 17 Offering to thee a short contemplation, first of Rivers, and then of Fish. *Ibid.* 19 Out of that holy Poet Mr. George Herbert his Divine Contemplation on Gods providence. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 90 ₱ 5 [This] threw me into a deep Contemplation. I began to reflect, etc. 1866 (*title*) Contemplations on the Redeemer's Grace and Glory.

3. *spec.* Religious musing, devout meditation. (The earliest sense; very common down to 17th c.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 142 Mid contemplaciun, þet is, mid heih & mid holi bonen bi nihte touward heouene. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xvii. 13 Lifted fra þe erth in til contemplacioun. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Somp. T.* 185 Eli .. In mount Oreb, er he had any speche, With highe God .. He fastid, and was in contemplacioun. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* II. xiv. 98 There he was alle the nyght in contemplacion and prayer. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 94 When holy and deuout Religious men Are at their Beades..So sweet is zealous Contemplation. 1717 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* II. xlvi. 37 They never raise their eyes, and seem devoted to Contemplation. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 63 In days like these [A. D. 260] .. the inducements to a life of contemplation are more than ever strong.

b. *personified.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. x. 46 An aged holy man..His name was hevenly Contemplation. 1632 Milton *Penseroso* 54 Him that yon soars on golden wing..The Cherub Contemplation. 1751 Gray *Ode on Spring* iv, Contemplation's sober eye. *a* 1806 K. White *Addr. Contempl.* 51 Oh Contemplation! I do love To indulge thy solemn musings.

4. *ellipt.* Matter for contemplation; something to be contemplated or meditated upon.

1725 Strype *Ann. Ref.* Pref., [How] these blessed things .. were brought to pass, is another contemplation. 1759 Johnson *Rasselas* xliv, Everything must supply you with contemplation. 1836 H. Coleridge *North. Worthies* Introd. Ess. (1852) 20 The motion of the heavens is a sublime contemplation.

† **5.** The action of regarding or having respect to (a request, etc.); regard, consideration. *Obs.*

1450 Margt. of Anjou in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 8 By contemplacion of this oure praier. 1466 Edw. IV in *Paston Lett.* II. 282 We desire and pray yow that for our sake and contemplation ye will be friendly..unto him. 1536 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. i. App. lxxvii. 185 Yee shal pray that Christ ..at the contemplation of our prayers, may take them to the fruition of his glory.

† **b.** Request, petition. *Obs.*

c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xvii, Wich is hyghnes hath yeuen them at þe contemplacion off þer maisters, and ffor no reward off any seruice þat thai haue done. 1461–83 *Liber Niger Edw. IV* in *Ord. Roy. Househ.* 19 By his lettres of contemplation to gette such benyfece. 1533–4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 At the humble suite and contemplacion of his..well beloued wife. 1536 *Petition* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. xxxv. 256 If at your contemplation we cannot obtain grace of the said pension.

6. The action of taking into account, thinking of, or regarding; consideration, regard; view.

1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 73 Let fear of Calumny, move you to a little Complaisance to these, as the contemplation of interest to others. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 129 Life .. begins in contemplation of law as soon as an infant is able to stir in the mother's womb. 1789 Bentham *Princ. Legisl.* xvii. § 6 Any given punishment so as it does but come into contemplation. 1819 J. Marshall *Const. Opin.* (1839) 197 A corporation is an artificial being..existing only in contemplation of law.

7. Prospect, expectation; purpose, intention. *In contemplation*: in view (as a contingency looked for, or as an end aimed at). Cf. Contemplate 4.

1659 Hammond *On Ps.* lxxii. 347 The Seventy Second Psalm was composed in contemplation of Solomon's succeeding David. 1777 Johnson *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 13 Aug., I dined yesterday with the Corporation, and talked against a workhouse which they have in *contemplation*—there's the word now. 1813 Sir R. Wilson *Priv. Diary* II. 202 Daily informed of passing events, projects in contemplation, etc. 1868 F. Hall *Benares* 15 They were never executed in contemplation of circumspect perusal.

Conte·mplatist. *Obsolesc.* [f. L. *contemplāt-* (see Contemplate) + -ist.] A person devoted to contemplation or meditation; a contemplator.

1669 Woodhead *St. Teresa* I. Pref. (1671) 35 She exhorts the highest Contemplatists. 1762 J. Cunningham (*title*), The Contemplatist; a Night Piece. 1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* viii. 202 To reconcile the contemplatist to the want of those enjoyments which are to be obtained only by toil. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 697 The one individual self-contemplatist. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. vi. vi. 222 The contemplatist regards the kingdom of heaven as internal, and sees in the history of souls a continual day of judgment.

Contemplative (kɒ̈nte·mplătiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. OF. *contemplatif, -ive* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *contemplātīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *contemplāre* to Contemplate: see -ive.]

A. *adj.* (*adv.*)

1. Given to or having the habit of contemplation; meditative, reflective, thoughtful.

1340 *Ayenb.* 245 Þe yefþe of wysdom..þet þe holy gost yefþ to þe contemplatiue herte. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 21 The which kyng deuoute & contemplatyf wythoute cure. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. vii. 59 These deuoute and contemplatyf spyrytes. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. v. 23 This Letter wil make a contemplatiue Ideot of him. 1625 Bacon *Ess. Atheism* (Arb.) 337 The Contemplatiue Atheist is rare .. And yet they seeme to be more then they are. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II, How far beyond itself doth it plunge the contemplative mind! 1856 Masson *Ess., Wordsw.* 375 It is this tendency to relapse into a few favourite, and, as it were, constitutional trains of thought, that makes the contemplative character.

† **b.** Speculative, theorizing. *Obs.*

1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* I. 6 Some who have taught this art..have been in it only contemplative men, having little or no experience in it. 1661 Boyle *Spring of Air* Pref. (1682) 3 Except by some able mathematicians and very few other contemplative men.

2. Characterized by, of the nature of, or tending to contemplation.

c 1430 Lydg. *Venus-Mass* in *Lay Folks Mass-bk.* 395 In my contemplatyff medytacions. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 2 A werk wel contemplatyf for to liue wel. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* I. i. 14 Our Court shall be a little Achademe, Still and contemplatiue in liuing Art. 1667 Denham *Death of Cowley* 75 Fix'd and contemplative their looks, Still turning over Nature's books. 1787 Ann Hilditch *Rosa de Montm.* II. 14 To enjoy the delightfully contemplative prospect. *a* 1843 Southey *Doctor* cxxvi. (1862) 317 The same sober, contemplative, deep feeling of the realities of religion. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xxv. 350 Smoking a contemplative cigar under the clear starlight.

3. Opposed to *active*, esp. in *contemplative life*, in the Middle Ages, a life given up to religious contemplation and prayer, *esp.* that of the religious recluse; so *contemplative man*, etc. In later use not confined to religious meditation.

The theological use appears to come directly from St. Augustine *De Civit. Dei* viii. § 4; the contrast of *activus* and *contemplativus* is also in Seneca, and corresponds to the Aristotelian contrast of πρακτικός and θεωρητικός which came down through Philo and the Greek Fathers.

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 22 Thou shalt medle the werkis of actife liffe with goostely werkis of liue comtemplatyfe. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 383 It is seid comunli, þat þes two wymmen ben two lyves, actif and contemplatif; þe first is Martha, and þe toþer Marie. 1388 — *Ps.* Prol., The lif of actif men, the spirituel beholding of contemplatif men. *c* 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 2177 Þis lyf contemplatyue þan Cuthbert in a pryue place began. *Ibid.* 3404 In Farne contemplatyue, þe werld fra. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 41 The Philosophers .. wrangling, whether Vertue bee the chiefe, or the onely good; whether the contemplatiue, or the actiue life doe excell. 1670 Clarendon *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 187 Sixtus Quintus .. betook himself to a contemplative life, that is, to the contemplation how he might come to be pope. 1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 112 The active life of Rawleigh is not more remarkable than his contemplative one. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* s.v., Protestants..accuse contemplative orders of idleness.

† **b.** Theoretical, as opposed to *practical. Obs.*

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 100 We shall therefore, after our manner, joyn the Contemplative and Active Part together. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. i. 6 Al Arts and Sciences (whether active or contemplative).

4. *Contemplative of*: contemplating: † a. meditating on; b. looking or gazing at; c. having in view, reckoning upon.

14.. *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 151 Contemplatif of gostlynesse. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, They became contemplative of the mud. 1876 Miss Braddon *J. Haggard's Dau.* I. i The fisherman, contemplative of that awful horizon. 1884 *Law Times* 14 June 113/1 The words ..are plainly contemplative of a contingency..at an unknown and future period.

† **5.** Used *advb.* = Contemplatively. *Obs.*

1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* II. 1453 A monke there dwellyng contemplatyue. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 203 Religion being vsed mostwhat contemplative, and in nature of opinion.

B. *sb.*

1. A person devoted to religious meditation; one who leads the 'contemplative life'.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* Prol. 4 Þe lyf of actyf men, þe meditacioun of contemplatifs. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 289 Þis chirche shulde be maad of actyves and contemplatyves. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xx. § 8 Henoch ..who was the first contemplative and walked with God. 1799 J. Scott *Bahar-Danush* Pref. 20 The sacred collar of the humble contemplative. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 21 May, The lonely contemplative, haunting his solitudes.

b. (See quot.)

1658 Phillips, *Contemplatives*, certain Fryers of St. Mary Magdalens Order, who wear black upper garments, and white underneath [so in Cotgr. 1611]. 1730–6 in Bailey (folio); and in mod. Dicts.

† **2.** One who contemplates or considers anything. *Obs. rare.*

a 1711 Ken *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 120 Silkworms and Spiders, and a thousand kinds..Work wonders by Contemplatives admir'd.

† **3.** Short for *contemplative life. Obs.*

14.. *Purif. Marie* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 135 The turtull by contemplatyffe For synne soroweth with waymentyng.

† **4.** *pl.* Matters relating to contemplation. *Obs.*

1609 Tourneur *Fun. Poem Sir F. Vere* Wks. 1878 I. 175 All his industries (As well in actives as contemplatives).

Contemplatively (kɒ̈nte·mplătivli), *adv.* [f. prec. adj. + -ly 2.]

1. In a contemplative manner, in contemplation.

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* II. (1495) 217 b/2 The abbot Lucius beynge within a grete pytte and depe; where he helde him selfe contemplatyuely. 1592 Warner *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvii. (1612) 180 And so contemplatiuely heere I with contentment stay. 1860 W. Collins *Wom. White* I. 32 [He] nodded contemplatively at the boiled chicken, and said, 'Yes, dear'.

† **2.** Theoretically, as opposed to *practically. Obs.*

1552 Huloet, Contemplatyuelye, *theorice. a* 1631 Donne in *Select.* (1840) 34 And he loues himself..contemplatiuely, by knowing as he is known, and practically, by louing, as he is loued. 1656 tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 516 Which perceiv contemplatively and practically.

Contemplativeness (kɒ̈nte·mplătivnĕs). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being contemplative; meditativeness.

1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Contemplativeness*, addictedness to contemplation. 1825 Sir S. E. Brydges *Recoll. For. Trav.* I. 242 A grave and rich contemplativeness. 1856 Masson *Ess., Wordsw.* 375 Contemplativeness .. does not so much imply the power of attaining or producing thought, as the power of brooding sentimentally over thought already attained. *a* 1853 Robertson *Lect.* ii. 172 The contemplativeness of Hamlet, which lets the moment of action pass.

Contemplator (kɒ̈nte·mplēitəɹ). [a. L. *contemplātor*, agent-n. from *contemplāre*. Cf. F. *contemplateur* (15th c. in Littré).] One who contemplates.

1. A beholder, a thoughtful observer.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* 33 Severe contemplators observing these lasting reliques. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 352 A contemplator of nature.

2. One who meditates upon, considers, or studies anything. Const. *of* (also † *on*).

1611 Cotgr., *Contemplateur*, a contemplator, great thinker, serious beholder of matters. *a* 1660 Hammond *Serm.* xii. Wks. 1684 IV. 642 A contemplator of truth. 1793 Beddoes *Math. Evid.* 122 This contemplator of beings universal. 1869 J. H. Lupton *Colet's Dionysius* 117 A contemplator of heavenly things.

b. Without reference to a particular object: One given to or engaged in contemplation.

1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* Ep. Ded. (1664) 3 Democritus .. put out his own eyes, to become a continual Contemplator. 1683 E. Hooker *Pref. Epist. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 67 Subtilities of unconceivably profound Contemplators. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. iii. 106 The mysticism of Hugo de St. Victor withdrew the Contemplator altogether from the outward to the inner world.

† **3.** A speculator, a theorist. (Cf. Contemplative I b.) *Obs.*

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* II. 39 There were many .. meerely proiecting, verball, and idle contemplators. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xi. 332 The Platonick contemplators.

† **Conte·mplatory,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. late L. *contemplātōri-us*, f. *contemplātor*: see -ory.] Of or pertaining to contemplation, contemplative.

1609 Armin *Ital. Taylor* D iij b, In this contemplatorie prate They past away the night.

† **Contempla·trix.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. L. fem. of *contemplātor*.] A female contemplator.

1655–60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 163/2 Plato calls Geometry the Contemplatrix of Planes.

† **Conte·mplature.** *Obs.* [f. L. *contemplāt-* ppl. stem + -ure, on L. type **contemplātūra*.] Contemplation.

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 270 [It] may delight the conceiptes of the head, but it will destroye the contemplature of the heart. *a* 1592 Greene *Orpharion* (1599) 16 Acestes fell into a drowsie kind of contemplature.

† **Conte·mple,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 Sc. **contempil.** [a. F. *contemple-r*, ad. L. *contemplāre*, orig. deponent *contemplārī*, to survey, observe, behold, consider, contemplate, f. *con-* + *templum* 'an open place for observation, marked out by the augur with his staff' (see Temple).] *trans.* To Contemplate; to observe, consider, meditate upon.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxix. 341 Contemple, and esmarauyll the grete and incomprenable dyfference. *c* 1532 Dewes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 897 The causes .. contempled and consydered. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. 70 Sche began to contempil the vidthrid barran feildis. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. iv. (1641) 135/1 So ravished, I may at rest contemple The Starry Arches of thy stately Temple.

Hence † **Conte·mpling** (in Sc. -ene) *vbl. sb.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 46 The lang studie and contemplene of the sternis.

Contempne, obs. f. Contemn.

† **Conte·mporal,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *contemporāl-is* (Tertullian) contemporary, f. *con-* together + *tempus, tempor-* time, *temporālis* belonging to time: cf. OF. *contemporel.*] = Contemporary.

1637 Wotton in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 104 He was contemporal with three Popes. 1681 Burthogge *An Argument* (1684) 43 The Argument would hold as well against Successive as Contemporal Poligamy. 1730–6 in Bailey (folio).

† **Conte·mporane, -an,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *contemporāne-us* contemporary (see below); cf. F. *contemporain* (16th c., Montaigne).

In 18th c. sometimes erroneously made *cotemporan*, after *cotemporary*: see CONTEMPORARY.]

A. *adj.* = CONTEMPORANEOUS.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* III. iii. 162 Gad þat tyme and Natan Prophetis ware contemporan Tyll Dawie Kyng of Israel. *Ibid.* v. ix. 460 And sex Emperouris þan To þai Papis contemporane. 1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 76 *marg.*, Learned men of Irish birth, contemporane with Fursœus.

B. *sb.* A contemporary.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. § 92 (1740) 187 [In] Hopes, that when Times will bear it, some of the Cotemporans, faithful Historians..will suffer their Labours to come forth.

† Contempora·nean, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. L. *contemporāne-us* contemporary (see below) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* = CONTEMPORANEOUS, CONTEMPORARY.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 754 Howbeit thay be contemporaneane. 1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv., Zuinglius* 86 Those who were his contemporanean School-fellowes.

B. *sb.* A contemporary.

1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv., Bucer* 159 The fame of Bucer and hard fortune of his painfull contemporaneans came into England.

Contemporaneity (kŏnte:mpŏrănē·ĭti). Also *erron.* cot-. [f. next + -ITY. Cf. mod.F. *contemporanéité*.] = CONTEMPORANEOUSNESS.

1772 HURD *Serm.* Wks. 1811 V. 281 *note*, Inserted .. to show the contemporaneity of the two last and principal parts. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIII. 239, I have seen words, dictated by the master, written with military contemporaneity on the 400 slates. 1872 ALFORD *Gen. & Exod.* 289 Its contemporaneity with the events.

Contemporaneous (kŏnte:mpŏrē·nĭəs), *a.* Also *erron.* cot-. [f. L. *contemporāne-us* contemporary (f. *con-* together + *tempus, tempor-* time; cf. late L. *temporāneus* timely) + -OUS.]

1. Belonging to the same time or period; existing or occurring at the same time. Const. *with.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Contemporaneous, Contemporary, Contemporal*, that is in one and the same time or age. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Contemporaneous*, living both at the same time, or in the same age. [Not in JOHNSON 1755-] 1758 I. LYONS *Fluxions* Pref. 6, I..consider the Ratio of the Fluxions as the same as that of the contemporaneous Increments. 1843 J. H. NEWMAN *Miracles* 139 Strictly contemporaneous testimony. 1855 BADEN POWELL *Ess.* 121 Instances where the phenomena are cotemporaneous. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 114 The high rate of interest, which is generally contemporaneous with a drain of specie.

b. Covering the same space of time.

1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* iii. 82 The history of English poetry is contemporaneous with that of the language.

2. Originated at the same time or during the same historical or geological period; of the same age.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. p. xiii, Volcanic rocks contemporaneous with the sedimentary strata of three of the above periods. 1863 — *Antiq. Man* 15 Tumuli of the stone period believed to be contemporaneous with the mounds. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* I. iii. 80 Plain groined vaults without ribs..contemporaneous with the barrel vaults.

Contempora·neously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] At or during the same time.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 548 Their power was broken in the Red Sea contemporaneously with the exodus of Israel. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* viii. 270 A contemporaneously bedded trap.

Contempora·neousness. Also *erron.* cot-. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or fact of being contemporaneous.

1808 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 109 Cousinship implies contemporaneousness. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 594 It is not any objection to the contemporaneousness of Malachi and Nehemiah, that, etc.

† Conte·mporant, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. **contemporānt-em*, pr. pple. of *contemporāre*: see CONTEMPORATE.] Contemporary.

1675 R. VAUGHAN *Coinage* 21 In France..King John, who was contemporant with Edward the Third.

† Conte·mporany, *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *contemporāne-us*: see CONTEMPORANE.] = CONTEMPORARY.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 303 The contemporanyes of whom [Seynte Patrikke]. 1721 in BAILEY as *adj.*

Conte·mporariness. *rare.* [f. next + -NESS.] The state or fact of being contemporary.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 23 The .. regular succession and contemporarinesse of Princes.

Contemporary (kŏnte·mpŏrări), *a.* and *sb.* Also β. 7-9 **co-temporary, cotemporary.** [ad. L. type **contemporāri-us*, f. *con-* together + *tempus, tempor-* time, *temporārius* of or belonging to time; the actual formations in L. were *contemporālis* and *contemporāneus* (see above).

Contemporary is the original form, and that approved by Latin analogies; cf. the preceding and following words. But the variant *co-temporary* was used by some in the 17th c., and though characterized by Bentley as 'a downright barbarism', it became so prevalent after *c* 1725, as almost to expel *contemporary* from use. Towards the end of the 18th c., the latter rapidly recovered its ground, and *cotemporary* is now used by comparatively few. It has been defended on the ground that it is a purely English formation, like *co-divine, co-glorious* (see Co- 2); but this is a mere fancy generated by mechanically dividing the word, without regard either to its history or to its meaning. Historically, *contemporary* is a substitute for *contemporal* and *contemporane* (either of which might well have been retained instead); in signification, *co-temporary* would analogically mean 'unitedly, conjointly, or equally temporary', whereas *contemporary* has no affinity with the English sense of 'temporary', and no connexion with that word except that both are derivatives of L. *tempus* and its adj. *temporārius*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Belonging to the same time, age, or period; living, existing, or occurring together in time.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 80 After King Oswald his Death, four Christian contemporary Kings flourished in England. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 101 ¶ 4 The Passions and Prejudices of a contemporary Author. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. Pref. 7 Immense archives of contemporary documents. 1844 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. 14 He .. who would maintain the cause of contemporary excellence against that of elder time. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 416 There are allusions in plenty to contemporary events.

b. Const. *with.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 226 An Author contemporarie with this Archbishop. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 23 Commines, who was contemporary with Machiavil. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Rom. ii. 16 Either contemporary with that or prior to it. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 1 Writers contemporary with the events they write of.

† c. Const. *to, unto. Obs.*

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 179 Cumæa was contemporary to the warre of Troy. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xii. 251 Galen who was contemporary unto Plutarch. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* 39 Clisthenes, Alcmæon and Eurolicus .. were contemporary to Phidon. 1750 WARBURTON *Julian* I. iii, He was not only contemporary to the fact, but, etc.

β. *cotemporary.*

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. v. § 8 Sesac King of Ægypt, co-temporary with Rhehoboam. 1698 BOYLE *Bentley's Dissert. Exam.* 167 Allowing then that Solon and Thespis were Cotemporary. [1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 86, I would rather use..these [words] than that single word of the Examiner's *Cotemporary*, which is a downright Barbarism.] 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. (1874) 252 Events cotemporary with the miracles..or subsequent to them. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1817) I. 384 Cotemporary writers. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 102 We often meet with the word *cotemporary*..The word should always be spelled *contemporary*. *a* 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) II. i. 8 *note*, Prudentius a Christian poet, cotemporary with Theodosius. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 534, I prefer contemporary to cotemporary. 1828 WEBSTER, *Contemporary*..For the sake of easier pronunciation and a more agreeable sound, the word is often changed to *cotemporary* .. the preferable word. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* Ser. I. (1864) 138 Supported by cotemporary scholars.

2. Having existed or lived from the same date, equal in age, coeval.

a 1667 COWLEY *Claudian's Old Man of V.* 22 A neighbouring Wood born with himself he sees, And loves his old contemporary Trees. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 42 Making Light contemporary with it's Creator. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 315 The water is as ancient as the earth, and contemporary with it.

β. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* 3 John Milton was born, 9th Dec., 1608, being thus exactly cotemporary with Lord Clarendon.

3. Occurring at the same moment of time, or during the same period; occupying the same definite period; contemporaneous, simultaneous.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 149 All the parts of them [*i. e.* lines] which are contemporary, that is, which are described in the same time. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 271 Not that by the Moons motion about its Axis the Earth should be carried by a contemporary Period. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 290 Contemporary Fluents, or Contemporary Fluxions, are such as flow together, or for the same time. β. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxi. 279 The number of cotemporary turns of a wheel and pinion are reciprocally proportional to their number of teeth. 1799 VINCE *Elem. Astron.* xv. (1810) 125 The cotemporary variations of these angles.

B. *sb.* One who lives at the same time with another or others.

(In this sense Harrison, *Descr. Britain*, 1577, used '*Synchroni* or time fellows'.)

1646 W. PRICE *Mans Deling.* 9 Their spirits, contemporaries to S. Austine. 1670 WALTON *Lives* IV. 319 Their being contemporaries in Cambridge. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. (Globe) 494 From Chaucer I was led to think on Boccace, who was..his contemporary. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 145 ¶ 11 More acquainted with his contemporaries than with past generations. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Uses Gt. Men* Wks. (Bohn) I. 284 Men resemble their contemporaries, even more than their progenitors. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 3 The comic poet Alexis, a younger contemporary of Plato. β. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (1641) 28 My Lord of Leicester and Burleigh, both his Cotemporaries [ed. 1653, Con-] and Familiars. 1657 P. HEYLIN *Eccl. Vind.* I. iv. 168 Now Bel and Serug were Cotemporaries. 1667 SPRAT *Hist. Royal Soc.* 81 (T.) Our cotemporaries, who only follow rude and untaught nature. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 418 He and I were Cotemporaries. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iii. 247 One of his own Country Princes, and his Cotemporary. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 167 ¶ 8 The hopes and fears of our cotemporaries. 1846 MILL *Logic* III. xiii. § 7 As novel as the law of gravitation appeared to the cotemporaries of Newton. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* I A cotemporary of Milton, John Aubrey.

b. Used by a journal or periodical in referring to others published at the same time.

[1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* li. 548 Does our fiendish contemporary wince?] 1869 *Spectator* 25 Dec. 1517 We quote from our contemporary the *Vatican* the following remarkable statement.

c. A person of the same age as another.

1742 GRAY *Let. in Poems* (1775) 152, I shall see Mr. * * and his Wife, nay, and his Child too..Is it not odd to consider one's Contemporaries in the grave light of Husband and Father? 1880 MRS. L. B. WALFORD *Troublesome Dau.* I. ix. 179 Even Alice and Kate must not look upon him quite as though he were a contemporary.

† Conte·mporate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *contemporāt-* ppl. stem of *contemporāre* (Tertullian) to be contemporary, f. *con-* together + *tempus, tempor-* time.] *intr.* To agree in point of time; to synchronize.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1677) 582 All the Visions contemporating with Babylon's times. — *Wks.* (1672) 599 Ergo, being equal times they must needs begin together, and so contemporate throughout. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 269 Though the Womans travail, and the fight of the Dragon with Michael do contemporate.

† Conte·mpora·tion. *Obs.* [f. prec.] The fact of contemporating; synchronism.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 590 Proof of the Contemporation of the Two Courts.

Contemporate, -ation: see CONTEMPER-.

† Contempo·rianism. *Obs.*—⁰

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Contemporianism*, the being at one and the same time; coexistency.

† Conte·mporist. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as next: see -IST.] = CONTEMPORARY *sb.*

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 233 This Nicolas of Damasco..was contemporist with Herod.

Contemporize (kŏnte·mpŏrəiz), *v.* Rarely in 9 cot-. [f. as L. *contempor-āre* (see CONTEMPORATE) + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make contemporary; to cause to synchronize or agree in time. Const. *with*, † *unto.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. xi. 44 The indifferencie of their existences contemporised unto our actions, admits a farther consideration. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* xiv. § 1 (1681) 308 Be sure to Quadrate or Contemporize your observations..with the season of the year. 1861 D. H. HAIGH *Anglo-Sax. Sagas* 4 The process is inconceivable by which the great Attila of history could be cotemporized with Hermanaric. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 258 Mr. Carlyle has this power of contemporizing himself with bygone times.

2. *intr.* To fall at the same time; to synchronize.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 381 Their fulfilling that contemporizes with the first six trumpets. 1681 — *Exp. Dan.* vi. 209 Which tidings..may very well contemporize with the sixth Vial.

Contempt (kŏnte·mpt), *sb.* [ad. L. *contempt-us* (*u* stem) scorn, f. *contempt-* ppl. stem of *contemnĕre* to CONTEMN. Cf. OF. *contemps* 'mépris' (1346 in Godef.), *contempt* (Cotgr.), which was possibly the immediate source.]

1. The action of contemning or despising; the holding or treating as of little account, or as vile and worthless; the mental attitude in which a thing is so considered. (At first applied to the action, in modern use almost exclusively to the mental attitude or feeling.) Const. *of, for*; phrase *in contempt of.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 217 He toke upon him alle thinge Of malice and of tirannie In contempte of regalie. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 83 Contempt of veyn glory. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 16 b, Couetynge .. the goodes of this worlde, to the contempte and despysynge of grace. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 249 Contempt consisteth chiefelie in three things: for either wee contemne onelie in minde..or lastlie when we adde words or deedes. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iii. 8 The basest..shape That euer penury in contempt of man Brought neere to beast. 1611 BIBLE *Esther* i. 18 Thus shall there arise too much contempt [COVERDALE despytefulnes] and wrath. 1614 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* III. § 18. 72 Wee are soon cloyed .. and have contempt bred in us through familiaritie. *a* 1679 HOBBES *Rhet.* II. ii. 46 Contempt, is when a man thinks another of little worth in comparison to himself. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 148 ¶ 1 New Evils arise every Day ..in contempt of my Reproofs. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 4 An outward contempt of what the public esteemeth sacred. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 21 This flimsy hypocrisy.. inspired Gregory with a contempt which he could not dissemble. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* xi. 254 Extreme contempt, or, as it is often called, loathing contempt, hardly differs from disgust.

† b. (with *a* and *pl.*) *Obs.* except as in 4 b.

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Aunsw.* ii. Wks. 1851 I. 284, I beseech God forgive you your outrageous contempts. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 34 All the contempts they could cast at him were their shame not his. 1733 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VII. 486 Our sins are so many contempts of this highest expression of his love.

2. The condition of being contemned or despised; dishonour, disgrace; *esp.* in *to have, hold in, bring, fall into, contempt.*

c 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 3711 My teching eftir my dissese Sall noȝt be had in contempt. 1550 BALE *Sel. Wks.* (1849) 259 Having his verity in much more contempt than afore. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Isa.* xxiii. 9 To bring to contempt [1611 into contempt] all them that be glorious in the earth. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 80 My selfe disgrac'd, and the Nobilitie Held in contempt. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 473 She may be said to have..fallen to such a contempt that she dares scarce show her face. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 219, I and my people will share the contempt you are bringing upon yourselves. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 189 He would like to bring military glory into contempt.

† 3. = Object of contempt. *Obs.* (Cf. similar use of *joy, delight, aversion*, etc.).

1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxxviii. 23 And Iudah said, Let her take it to her, lest we bee shamed [*marg.* become a contempt]. 1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I. 101 The Companion of every Scoundrel, and the Contempt of every reasonable Creature breathing. *c* 1832 BEDDOES *Poems, Murderer's Haunted Couch*, Thou shalt not dare to break All men's contempt, thy life, for fear of worse.

4. *Law.* Disobedience or open disrespect to the authority or lawful commands of the sovereign, the privileges of the Houses of Parliament or other legislative body; and, *esp.* action of any kind that interferes with the proper administration of justice by the various courts of law; in this connexion called more fully *Contempt of Court.* [OF. *contemnement de justice.*]

Contempt of court includes any disobedience to the rules, orders, or process of a court, whether committed by an inferior court, by the servapts of the court or officers of the law, or by strangers, and any disrespect or indignity offered to the judges in their judicial capacity within or without the court.

[1552 Huloet, *Contempte*..properlye agaynste the lawe.] 1621 Elsing *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 78 Yf he had spoaken anything which doth touch the Kinge in his honour .. *Arundell.* Difference betwene contempt and treason. 1625 in Rymer *Fœdera* XVIII. 144/1 Such further Paynes, Penalties, and Imprisonments, as .. can or may be inflicted upon them for their Contempt and Breach of Our royall Commandment in this Behalfe. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxv, 'Mr. Jinks,' said the magistrate, 'I shall commit that man for contempt.' 1866 Crump *Banking* iii. 82 An order restraining bankers from parting with money .. must be obeyed at the risk of being committed for contempt of court.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) An act of such disregard or disobedience.

1621 Elsing *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 78 The question whether Yelverton be not fytt to be censured of a greate contempt. *a* 1626 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1636) 5 Contempts against the crowne, public annoyances against the people. 1722 Sewel *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. iv. 352 Imprisoned upon contempts (as the not putting off hats before the magistrates was called). 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 287 Not having obeyed the original summons, he had shewn a contempt of the court. 1862 Brougham *Brit. Const.* xvii. 256 Both Houses claim to visit with severe punishment what are called contempts or breaches of their privileges.

c. *In contempt*: in the position of having committed contempt, and not having purged himself.

1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 443 If the defendant, on service of the subpoena, does not appear..he is then said to be in contempt. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 265 It is a general court for debtors, and such as are in contempt of the Courts of Chancery and Common-pleas. 1845 Stephen *Laws Eng.* II. 177 *note*, On continuing to make default after having been ordered by the court to pay..he will be in contempt.

† **Conte·mpt,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *contempt-* ppl. stem of *contemnĕre* to Contemn.] By-form of Contemn.

c 1552 Bp. Gardiner in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 146 II. 208, I wylbe ware to geve any man cause to contempte me. 1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 31 You do not contempte the simple and poore. 1822 Southey *Lett.* (1856) III. 356, I regretted that the Swedes and Danes should so much 'contempt' each other.

† **Conte·mpt,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *contempt-us.*] Contemned. 1579 [see Contemn *v.* 2].

Contempt, obs. form of Content *v.*

† **Conte·mptedly,** *adv. Obs. are*$^{-1}$. With contempt, contemptuously.

1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxv. 97 They contemptedly threw their bones to the ground.

† **Conte·mptful,** *a. Obs.* [f. Contempt *sb.* + -ful.]

1. Full of contempt, contemptuous.

1604 Drayton *Owle* 683 Who in this time contemptfull Greatnesse late Scorn'd and disgrac'd. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 285 One onely..charged him with some contemptfull words uttered against Herod. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 28 Not so much to overawe them by a contemptful expression, as by a convincing reason.

2. Worthy of contempt; contemptible. (Cf. *disgraceful.*)

1613 G. Chapman *Rev. Bussy D'Amb.* I. Dram. Wks. (1873) II. 113 The Stage and Actors are not so contemptfull, As euery innouating Puritane..Would haue the world imagine. 1647-77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xx. (1677) 36 Nauseous and contemptful.

Contemptibility (kŏnte·mptĭbi·lĭti). [ad. L. *contemptibilitās*, f. *contemptibil-is* : see -ity.]

1. The quality or fact of being contemptible; contemptibleness; an instance of this.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xi. (1632) 668 The contemptibility and vanity of this effeminate argument. 1793 Burns *Let. to G. Thomson* July, The old ballad .. is silly, to contemptibility. 1818 Coleridge in *Rem.* (1836) I. 140 In the voyages to Lilliput and Brobdingnag he displays the littleness and moral contemptibility of human nature. 1873 Masson *Drumm. of Hawth.* vii. 138 How full of .. degradations, shames, contemptibilities, and meannesses.

† **2.** Contemptuousness. *Obs.*

1794 J. Williams [A. Pasquin] *Cab. Misc.* Ded. 7 The contemptibility and malignancy of the Reviewers can do but a small injury to any author of merit.

Contemptible (kŏnte·mptĭb'l), *a.* [ad. (post-cl.) L. *contemptibil-is*, f. *contempt-* ppl. stem of *contemnĕre*: see -ble. Cf. F. *contemptible* (16th c.).]

1. To be despised or held in contempt; worthy only of contempt; despicable.

1382 Wyclif *Obad.* i. 2 Thou art ful myche contemptible, or worthi to be dispisid. 1382 — 1 *Cor.* vi. 4 Ordeyne 3e tho contemptyble men, or of litil reputacioun..for to deme. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 75 Heauen and our Lady gracious hath it pleas'd To shine on my contemptible estate. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 1 So small and contemptible an Animal [the Flea]. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 59. 29 Let him live, till he grows Contemptible even to Himself. 1775 Johnson *Tax. no Tyr.* 30 Those not inconsiderable for number, nor contemptible for knowledge. 1874 Blackie *Self-cult.* 75 There are few things in social life more contemptible than a rich man who stands upon his riches.

† **2.** Exhibiting or expressing contempt; full of contempt. *Obs.* in educated use.

(Chiefly used to qualify *opinion, idea*, and the like; cf. 'to have a *poor* or *low* opinion of any one'.)

1594 *Quest. Profit. Concernings* 23 a, The same easie and contemptible opinion he held of all creatures; the like also he did of God himselfe. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. iii. 187 'Tis very possible hee'l scorne it, for the man..hath a contemptible spirit. 1697 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 188 To entertain a contemptible Opinion of any Person, cramps his Power. 1762 Gibbon *Misc. Wks.* (1814) V. 286 The contemptible idea I always entertained of Cellarius. 1816 G. S. Faber *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 64 [It] gives one such a thoroughly contemptible idea of the manhood of all the other descendants of Noah.

† **3.** *absol.* A contemptible object. *Obs.*

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 11 We bestow wonder on Contemptibles, and value Toyes. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. 222 And the poor contemptible she calls her sister.

Contemptibleness (kŏnte·mptĭb'lnĕs). [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being contemptible; contemptibility.

1574 Whitgift *Def. Aunsw.* 443 (R.) The contemptiblenesse of the place, dothe oftentimes bring contempt to the person. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* v. P 29 The contemptibleness of those baits wherewith he allures us. 1736 Hervey *Mem.* I. 52 He did not seem to feel the ridicule or the contemptibleness of his situation. 1822 Coleridge *Lett. Convers.* II. 99 The unspeakable contemptibleness of this gentlemanly counterfeit of it [true honour].

Contemptibly (kŏnte·mptĭbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly^2.]

1. In a contemptible manner; in a manner deserving contempt; despicably.

1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 45 Nothing can more open his eyes, then to see his owne actions contemptibly set forth. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 374 They also know, And reason not contemptibly. *a* 1843 Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 215 A contemptibly little being. 1881 Sheley in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 45 Looked at so, recent history might well appear quite contemptibly easy.

† **2.** With contempt; contemptuously. *Obs.*

c 1575 Fulke *Confut. Doctr. Purgatory* (1577) 25 Dare you terme it contemptibly a couch for delicate persons ease? 1714 Swift *Pres. State Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 215 He was treated contemptibly enough by the young princes of France. 1796 Bp. Watson *Apol. Bible* 191 You cannot think more contemptibly of these gentry. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1842) I. 293 The French ambassadors .. thought most contemptibly of the king.

† **Conte·mption.** *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also -cyon, -cion, -cioun, -tioun. [ad. L. *contemptiōn-em*, n. of action from *contemnĕre* to Contemn.] The action of contemning; contempt; an act of contemning or contempt.

1488 *Acta Dom. Concilii* 116 (Jam.) Quhill thai be puinist for thair contempcioun. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxx. 347 Of whome comen contempcyons, rancures, hates. 1534 Whitinton *Tullyes Offices* III. (1540) 165 Whiche force is a contempcion of paynes and labours. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 58 Quhilk .. hais na trew lufe of God bot rather contemptioun. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 44 Accused secoundarly, Of contemptioun of the sacramentis.

Contemptious (Caxton), obs. f. Contentious.

† **Conte·mptor.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. L. *contemptor*, agent-n. from *contemnĕre* to Contemn. Cf. F. *contempteur* (16th c., Calvin).] A contemner.

1559 Fecknam in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. ix. 26 The servants contemptors of their masters commandments.

Contemptuous (kŏnte·mptĭu$_1$ŏs), *a.* Also 7 -tious. [f. L. *contemptu-s* Contempt + -ous. (There may have been a mod.L. **contemptuōsus.*)]

1. Showing contempt (said of persons, their conduct and acts); full of contempt; disdainful, scornful, insolent.

1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 384 The flintie ribbes of this contemptuous Citie. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 885 Satan with contemptuous brow. 1692 W. Lowth *Vind. Insp. O. & N. Test.* (1699) C iij a, Resolved in a Contemptious manner to shut their Eyes against the..Light. 1793 Beddoes *Math. Evid.* 128 Mr. Heyne speaks in the most contemptuous terms of [it]. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* 9 An air of contemptuous indifference. 1879 E. Garrett *House by Works* II. 19 Sometimes she was hard and cold and contemptuous.

b. Const. *of.*

1865 Mill *Exam. Hamilton* 248 We know how contemptuous he is of Brown. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iii. § 5. 140 Men..contemptuous of the principles of English government.

† **2.** Setting legal authority at defiance; contemning law and public order. *Obs.*

1529 [see Contemptuously b]. 1547 *Proclam.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. App. C. 20 In the execution of justice and punishment of al such contemptuous offenders. 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 24 Defaced by some lewde and contemptuous wicked persons. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1657/3 Your Declaration, dated the eighth of April last; which very observably allayed the contemptuous contagion that began to reinfect the credulous and unstable.

† **3.** Exciting or worthy of contempt; contemptible, despicable. *Obs.*

1549 Chaloner *Erasm. on Folly* K iv a, A kynde of men most miserable, most slavelike, and most contemptuous. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 86 Contemptuous base borne Callot as she is. 1650 Baxter *Saints' R.* III. xiii. (1662) 528 Cast them off as contemptuous Swine. 1796 Mrs. Parsons *Myst. Warning* III. 169 Fragments like these were to him contemptuous ruins.

Conte·mptuously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly^2.] In a contemptuous manner; with contempt or scorn; scornfully, disdainfully.

1591 Horsey *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) App. 343 The presents ..wear .. retourned to mee, and very contemptuouslie cast down beefore mee. 1611 Bible *Ps.* xxxi. 18 Lying lippes.. which speake grieuous things .. contemptuously against the righteous. 1697 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 92 To Check an insolent Humour in others, who behave themselves Contemptuously towards us. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. I. x. pt. 2. 133 How contemptuously soever they may affect to speak. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 268 Contemptuously indifferent to justice.

† b. With contempt or disregard of law and authority. *Obs.*

1529 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII*, c. 16 § 11 The said Strangers Artificers .. cease not contemptuously .. to abuse the said Statutes. 1688 *Act* 1 *Will. & M.* c. 18 § 18 If any .. Persons do .. maliciously or contemptuously come into any Cathedral or Parish Church, Chapel, or other Congregation permitted by this Act, and disquiet or disturb the same. 1800 Addison *Amer. Law Rep.* 267 Indicted for .. contemptuously tearing down and contemptuously refusing to replace, an advertisement set up by the commissioners.

Conte·mptuousness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being contemptuous; scornfulness, disdainfulness.

1667 G. C. in H. More *Div. Dial.* Pref. (1713) 4 A due and becoming Contemptuousness. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 206 P 12 Sometimes..the insolence of wealth breaks into contemptuousness. 1837-9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* (1847) III. 266 His language is that of asperity and contemptuousness.

Conten, obs. Sc. form of Contain.

Contenance, -aunce, obs. ff. Countenance.

† **Contence.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [corruption of *contents*; cf. Accidence.] A table of contents.

1633 J. Done tr. *Ariosteas' Hist. Septuagint* A vj b, The Elenchus, or Contence of the Following Booke.

Contend (kŏnte·nd), *v.* Pa. t. contended; also 6-7 content. [ad. L. *contend-ĕre* (or its OF. repr. *contend-re* (12th c. and in Cotgr. 1611), f. *con-* + *tendĕre* to stretch, strain, strive: see Tend *v.*]

† **1.** *intr.* To strive earnestly; to make vigorous efforts; to endeavour, to struggle. *Obs.*

1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 4 Eche one contendeth .. With fote or with hande the bladder for to smyte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 74 Whan it is perfyte it euer contendeth and laboureth to be loue. 1598 Bacon *Sacr. Medit.* x. (Arb.) 123 There is no heresie which would contende more to spread and multiply. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 42, I have contended to bring in honest men and..they have not proved as I expected. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* I. iii, Contending to excel themselves and their fellows. *c* 1820 S. Rogers *Italy, Meillerie* 55 Children ..contend to use The cross-bow of their fathers.

2. To strive in opposition; to engage in conflict or strife; to fight. Const. *with, against* (an opponent), *for, about* (an object).

1529 More *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 125/1 If thei would w^t wagers contende & striue therin. 1530 Palsgr. 496/1, I wyll never contende with my superyour nor stryve with my felowe. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* IV. v. 119 In Ambitious strength, I did Contend against thy Valour. 1783-6 Watson *Philip III* (1839) 61 No army..could be able to contend alone with the English forces. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 36 A cause for which they are ready to contend to their life's end.

b. *transf.* of the strife of natural forces, feelings, passions, etc.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. i. 7 Mad as the Seas, and winde, when both contend Which is the Mightier. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 359 Supernal Grace contending With sinfulness of Men. 1731 Pope *Ep. Burlington* 82 Strength of Shade contends with strength of Light. 1817 Mar. Edgeworth *Harrington* vii. Wks. XIII. 80 The impatient sticks in the pit..had begun to contend with the music in the orchestra. 1883 G. Lloyd *Ebb & Flow* I. 22 No other feelings to contend with it.

c. *fig.* of struggle *with* difficulties, feelings, etc.

1783 Crabbe *Village* I. p. 11 There may you see the youth of slender frame Contend with weakness, weariness and shame. 1821 J. Q. Adams in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 145 It has..been obliged to contend with the intemperate zeal and precipitation of its friends. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* v. (1877) 135 The greatest difficulty with which he had to contend after this was a strike of his workmen.

3. To strive in argument or debate; to dispute keenly; to argue. Const. *with, against* (a person), *for, against, about* (a matter).

1530 Barnes *Fayth onely*, Saint Paule .. contendeth agaynst workes..and bringeth in grace onely. 1539 Bible (Great) *Acts* xi. 2 They that were of the circuncisyon contended agaynst [1611 contended with] him. 1671 J. Webster *Metallogr.* I. 11 Chymistry, about which name we do not contend. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 35 A determination against which the crown commissioners were unable to contend. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxii. 349 This plasticity [of ice] has been contended for by M. Agassiz.

b. with clause specifying the point maintained or asserted; cf. Contention 4.

The clause became at length the object of *contend*, which so construed might have a passive.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 10 b, That person, therfore, is wicked .. that contendeth him [Christ] to haue been create emonges other creatures. 1642 Jer. Taylor *Episc.* xiv. (1647) 79 The madnesse and stupidity of Aerius contending a Bishop and a Presbyter to be all one. 1781 Cowper *Hope* 129 Men .. Live to no sober purpose and contend, That their Creator had no serious end. 1791 Paine *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 76 As..I do not understand the merits of this case, I will not contend it with Mr. Burke. 1818

CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 137 It was contended on her part that..the right to exercise the office belonged to Mr. Burrell. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* I. 479, I stoutly contend that by beauty all beautiful things become beautiful.

4. To strive in rivalry *with* another, *for* an object; to compete, vie.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xiv. (Arb.) 48 Cicero said Roscius contended with him by varietie of liuely gestures, to surmount the copie of his speach. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XIV. xii. 214 Whilest Volusius and Africanus contended [ed. 1622 content] for woorth and nobilitie. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. II. 84 The several Orders of the City contented .. which should give the greatest testimony of joy for his Arrival. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. ii, Nature and fortune..seem to have contended which should enrich him most. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 89 The Sirens ..contending for the possession of the imagination with the Muses.

b. *fig.* To vie *with*.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) II. 66 b, The French..call it *Passevellеurs* .. because it contendeth in colour with crimson in graine. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 210 In fame it contendeth with Tyrus, but exceedeth it in antiquitie. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 137 The Ræthean Grape divine, Which yet contends not with Falernian Wine!

† **5.** *trans.* To contest, dispute (an object). *Obs.*

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VI. 874 Their airy limbs in sport they exercise, And on the green contend the wrestler's prize. *Ibid.* X. 17 When Carthage shall contend the world with Rome.

¶ **6.** To urge one's course, proceed with effort.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lx, Like as the waves make towards the pebbled shore .., Our minutes..In sequent toil all forwards do contend. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XI. 208, I answer'd; That a necessary end To this infernal state made me contend.

Contende, obs. pa. t. and pple. of CONTAIN.

Contended (kǫ̈nte·ndĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONTEND + -ED[1].] Striven for, disputed.

a 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* II. 314 All dropt their tears, even the contended maid. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VII. 154 From his grasp Wrench the contended weapon.

† **Contendent** (kǫ̈nte·ndĕnt), *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 7 -dant. [a. F. *contendant*, L. *contendent-em* pr. pple.: see CONTEND.]

A. *adj.* Contending.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 373 Controversies betwixt parties contendent in points of Fact.

B. *sb.* A contending party, one who contends.

1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* II. xii. 183 Commune to these two Contendants. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 4 Through the whole history of the world..the contendents have been still made a prey to a third party. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 310 'For shame', said he, 'contendents all! This outrage done in royal hall, Is to our country foul disgrace'.

Contender (kǫ̈nte·ndəɹ). [f. CONTEND + -ER[1].] One who contends or is given to contention; a combatant, rival, competitor, disputant, wrangler. Const. *for* (an object).

1547 *Homilies* I. *Saluation* III. C. iv, Contenders wyll euer forge matter of contention. 1652 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 243 Yet was I never a hot contender. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 13 The many Contenders for the sacred regards of the singularities in Nature. 1798 W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* 43 The attorney promised to reimburse the expense, the contenders being poor. 1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 841 The contenders for empire..after the death of Alexander.

Contending (kǫ̈nte·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. CONTEND; striving, disputing.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xx. 167 For them that precisely condemne all contendings at lawe. 1866 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 881 His controversies and contendings for his opinions. 1882 M. ARNOLD in *19th Cent.* Aug. 216 Against the natural..course of things there is no contending.

Conte·nding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That contends; striving, struggling; antagonistic.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 82 Till he take truce with her contending tears. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* I. i, The greatest stake, Which for contending Monarchs she can make. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* III, The sound .. awoke contending thoughts. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 7. 151 Arbitrating between the contending parties.

Hence **Conte·ndingly** *adv.*

1655 *Theophania* 139 The remotest Monarchs of the earth ..will contendingly submit their Crowns to these Virgins.

Contendress (kǫ̈nte·ndrés). *rare.* [f. CONTENDER + -ESS.] A female contender; in quot., one who urges her way.

1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymns, To Venus* 112 [Venus] Left odorous Cyprus, and for Troy became A swift contendress.

Contene, obs. form of CONTAIN.

See esp. CONTAIN *v.* 17.

† **Conte·nement.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *contenement* (med.L. *contenementum*), f. *contenir* to CONTAIN, etc.] A word occurring as a rendering of *contenementum* in Magna Carta, as to the exact meaning of which divers explanations have been offered. The meaning is perhaps simply 'Holding, freehold' (Godefroy has two instances of F. *contenement* in this sense); but some take it in the wider sense 'Property (of any kind) necessary to the freeman for the maintenance of his position'.

[*a* 1190 GLANVILLE *De Leg. Angliæ* ix. 8 Poterit idem heres [on account of his *relief* to his lord] rationabilia auxilia de hominibus suis inde exigere; ita tamen moderate secundum quantitatem feodorum suorum et secundum facultates, ne nimis gravari inde videantur vel suum contenementum amittere. *Ibid*, ix. 11. 1215 *Magna Carta* 20 Liber homo non amercietur pro parvo delicto nisi secundum modum delicti et pro magno delicto amercietur secundum magnitudinem delicti salvo contenemento suo, et mercator eodem modo salva mercandisa sua, et villanus eodem modo amercietur salvo wainagio suo.] 1502 *Great Charter* in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 217 A free man shal not be amercyed for a litel trespace but after ye maner off the trespace saue his contenement. *a* 1634 COKE 2 *Inst.* 28 *Contenement* signifieth his countenance which he hath together with and by reason of his freehold. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* III. 216 Our English Gentry..may seasonably out-grow the sad impressions which our Civil Wars have left in their estates, in some to the shaking of their Contenument. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 813 Saving his Contenement (or Livelihood). 1738 *Hist. Crt. Excheq.* v. 100 It was according to the Contenement of the Party. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 372 No man shall have a larger amercement imposed upon him, than his circumstances or personal estate will bear: saving to the landholder his contenement, or land. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 328 The contenement (a word expressive of chattels necessary to each man's station).

Conteneu, var. of CONTENU *sb. Obs.*

Contenewe, obs. f. CONTINUE.

Content (kǫ̈ntent, kǫntent), *sb.*[1] Also 7 **containt.** [There is no corresponding use of *content, contente, contento, contenta* in the modern Romanic langs., which all express the sense by sbs. derived from their actual pa. pple., as F. *contenu*, It. *contenuto*, Sp. *contenido*. Apparently, therefore, the Eng. word is a subst. use of CONTENT *ppl. a.* repr. L. *contentum* that which is contained, plural *contenta*. The singular was formerly in use in senses in which the plural is now alone used; in senses 2, 3, *contents* was in 17th c. often construed as *sing.*

The stress *con'tent* is historical, and still common among the educated, but *co'ntent* is now used by many, esp. by young people; some make a difference, saying *conte'nts*, but *cubic co'ntent*; and printers often use *co'ntents* technically, while saying *conte'nts* generally. See *Academy*, 14 Nov. 1891.

I. That which is contained in anything.

1. A thing contained; now only in *pl.* (with *of* or possessive): That which is contained (in a vessel or the like); also *fig.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 6 b, All this worlde with the contentes in the same. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxxiii. 23 Yf in an urine doo appere a content lyke as heares were chopped in it. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. viii. 96 All vrines are not accompanied with contents. 1783 COWPER *Task* IV. 506 Ten thousand casks For ever dribbling out their base contents. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 91 The contents of the kiln are left undisturbed until they are cool. 1884 MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* xii, The old toper swallowed the contents of both glasses without winking.

b. Contrasted with *continent.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1019 The content is alwaies lesse than the continent. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. i. § 3 If there be no fulnesse, then is the Continent greater than the Content. 1868 G. MACDONALD *Seaboard Parish* I. iv. 66 Stealing from the significance of the content by the meretricious grandeur of the continent.

2. *spec.* (*pl.*) The things contained or treated of in a writing or document; the various subdivisions of its subject-matter. Formerly also in *sing.*

1509 *Paternoster, Ave & Creed* (W. de W.) C vj, Praye for your broder Thomas Betson which..drewe and made the contentes of this lytell quayer and exhortacion. 1530 PALSGR. 208/2 Contentes of writynge, *contenue*. 1539 BIBLE (Great) title-p., The Byble in Englyshe, that is to saye the content of all the holy Scrypture, bothe of ye olde and newe testament. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 21 This is a Letter of your owne deuice. No, I protest, I know not the contents, Phebe did write it. 1655 *Mirr. Mercy & Judgm.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) X. 33 He did read the scripture, and the 'Practice of Piety', every day, especially that content of the joys off heven. 1782 COWPER *Lett.* 4 Nov., A letter ought not to be estimated by the length of it, but by the contents. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. i. 8 An acquaintance with the other contents of 'Percy's Reliques'.

b. *Table of contents* († *content*): a summary of the matters contained in a book, in the order in which they occur, usually placed at the beginning of the book. Also simply *contents* († *content*).

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey*, Here endeth the table of the content and chapytres nombred of this present book. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1541) A j, The contents of this buke. 1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 3 § 7 The said chirographer shall delyver to everye sherife of everye countye..a perfyte content of the Table so to bee made for that Shire. 1619 L. BAYLY *Pract. Pietie* Table, The chiefe contents of this Booke. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. vi. 137 After the body of the volume is completed, the contents sometimes follow next.

† **3.** The sum or substance of what is contained in a document; tenor, purport. In this sense, used both in *sing.* and *pl.*, and also in *pl.* construed as *sing. Obs.*

1513–4 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 To require..the person soo bound to perfourme the contentes of every such Writting obligatorie. 1530 PALSGR. 208/2 Content of a mater, *teneur*. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe Countr.* I. 93 b, A Letter ..the content wherof was this, etc. 1586 JAS. VI in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 222. III. 14 Reade my lettir ..and conforme your selfe quhollie to the contentis thairof. 1616 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* (1676) 80 Briefly repeating a short contents thereof, he said, etc. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 26 The Count shewed him the answer of Mutriro, the contents whereof was, etc. 1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 581 This ensuing Letter, whose Address was as strange to him, as the Contents was to us. 1667 MILTON *P. L* VI. 622 Terms of weight, Of hard contents.

b. *Contents of a bill* or *cheque*: the amount for which it is drawn, as specified therein.

1866 CRUMP *Banking* v. 123 If it be intended further to negotiate it, or to receive the contents at maturity.

4. The sum of qualities, notions, ideal elements given in or composing a conception; the substance or matter (of cognition, of art, etc.) as opposed to the *form.*

1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 6 The mind..looks at actions to see what may be their ethic content; what instruction for practice they afford. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. iii. § 48 Forces, standing in certain correlations, form the whole content of our idea of Matter. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* v. 76 The inner content or meaning of words. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* (1882) 295 An indifference arises as to what is called the substance or 'content' of works of art. 1883 HUXLEY in *Nature* XXVII. 397 The great mass of literature..is valued..because of its intellectual content.

II. Containing capacity, space, area, extent.

5. Containing power (of a vessel, etc. in reference to quantity); capacity.

1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 7 § 1 If it lacke of the seid gauge..than the Seller to abate somoche of the price after the rate of the seid content. 1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 § 1 Barrels kylderkyns and firkyns of moche lasse quantitie, contente, rate, and assise than they ought to be. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho., Diuers Chim. Concl.* 28 A glasse..of some greater content. 1624 BACON *New Atlantis* (1627) 12 This Island had then fifteen hundred strong ships of great Content. 1672 GREW *Idea Philos. Hist. Plants* § 24 The Content of these altogether, would scarce be equal to half the Content of that One. 1709 HAUKSBEE *Phys. Mech. Exper.* I. (1719) 17 A Glass Tube whose Content was about 30 ounces. 1884 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 26 Jan. 59/1 Gaugers..glancing at a cask..to tell its 'content', as its holding capacity is officially styled.

6. Extent, size, quantity of space contained.

a. Superficial extent, area. Also formerly in *pl.* Frequent in 17th c.; now *rare.*

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 89, I will..shewe you out of Beda..the content and storie of this Ile. 1625 BACON *Ess. Gardens* (Arb.) 558 For Gardens .. the Contents, ought not well to be vnder Thirty Acres of Ground. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. prop. 35 schol., The area or content of the Rectangle. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 53 To find the superficial content of the earth. 1859 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 162 *Content* is also frequently used to denote length, area, and capacity or volume; the length of a line being called its *linear content*; the area of a figure, its *superficial content.*

b. Amount of cubical space taken up, volume. (Often *solid content.*) Now the usual sense.

1612 R. CHURTON (*title*), An Old Thrift newly Revived, also the use of a small Instrument for Measuring the solid content and height of any Tree. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 429 The general measurement .. by acres proves that such an estimate could not relate to anything of solid contents. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* II. 77 The most capacious Gorilla skull yet measured has a content of not more than 34½ cubic inches.

c. *Linear content*: length (along a line straight or curved). *rare.* 1859 [see a].

d. Size or extent as estimated by the number of individuals contained.

1889 *Spectator* 12 Oct., The Turkish Army..is now equal in all but content to any army of its kind in Europe.

† **e.** quasi-*concr.* A portion of material or of space of a certain extent; an 'extent'. *Obs.*

1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 122 The Kings grace hath at his pleasure the content of cloth for his gowne. 1654 FULLER *Ephemeris* Pref. 1 Our Native Countrey .. hath in all ages afforded as many signall observables as any content of ground of the same proportion. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* V. viii. (1733) 119 The Camp must needs take up a huge Content of Ground.

7. *Customs.* A paper delivered to the custom-house searcher by the master of a vessel before he can clear outwards, specifying the vessel's destination, the stores shipped, and other particulars.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Contents.* 1872 *Stores Content and Master's Declaration*, I..Master of the abovenamed Vessel, do declare that the particulars set forth above are true and correct, etc.

Content (kǫntent), *sb.*[2] [Either from CONTENT *v.* or *a.*, or perh. ad. It. *contento* 'contentment, content' (in Florio 1598); cf. also Sp., Pg. *contento* contentment, liking.]

I. Satisfaction, pleasure; a contented condition. (Now *esp.* as a habitual frame of mind.)

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 82 That the mariage should immediatly be consummated, which wrought such a content in Philautus. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* Induct. Wks. 1856 I. 5 So impregnably fortrest with his own content that no envious thought could ever invade his spirit. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 14 May, 'The Country Captain', a very dull play that did give us no content. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 308 In Concord and Content The Commons live, by no Divisions rent. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 1 O Happiness! our Being's end and aim! Good, pleasure, ease, content, whate'er thy name! 1842 TENNYSON *Walking to Mail* 79 With meditative grunts of much content.

b. *Heart's content*: now in phrase, *to one's heart's content*, to one's full inward satisfaction.

(Shaks. has word-plays on CONTENT *sb.*[1] 5.)

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 35 Her grace in Speech, Makes me from Wondring, fall to Weeping ioyes, Such is the Fulnesse of my hearts content. 1596 — *Merch. V.* III. iv. 42, I wish your Ladiship all hearts content. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 110 Eromena..lived now at her owne hearts sweet content. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. 192 Thus they were all disposed of to their hearts content. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Vall.* i. 14 Mr.

Wallace praised the garden..to the heart's content of its owner. 1890 FROUDE *Ld. Beaconsfield* iv. 61 The Protestant Somersetshire yeomen no doubt cheered him to his heart's content.

† c. with *pl. Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. ii. 38 But heauen hath a hand in these euents To whose high will we bound our calme contents. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Pref. Wks. (1653) 9 The authour hath..continued their servant (to their contents) for full twentie foure years alreadie. 1633 FORD *Broken Ht.* I. i, To see thee match'd, As may become thy choice, and our contents.

† 2. Acceptance of conditions or circumstances, acquiescence. *To take upon content*: to accept without question or examination. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 18 By a content and acquiescence in every species of truth, we embrace the shadow thereof. 1692 *Contriv. Blackhead & Young* II. in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) VIII. 204 Robert, seeing the money come so freely, would have taken it upon content; the servant would not pay it, except he would tell it over. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 165 They often take their Improvement upon Content, without examining how they came by it. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 308 The sense they humbly take upon content. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 204 ¶ 1 To the sons of presumption, humility and fear; and to the daughters of sorrow, content and acquiescence.

† 3. A source or material condition of satisfaction, a 'satisfaction'; *pl.* pleasures, delights. *Obs.*

a 1593 MARLOWE *Dido* I. i. 28 Sit on my knee, and call for thy content. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* XII. 181 To deny himselfe many pleasures and contents in this present life. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xix. (1640) 235 It will be a content at death, to thinke one hath not wasted his life for nothing. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. 224 The contents and comforts of life, dearer than life itself, are torn from him.

† 4. Satisfaction or compensation for anything done. *Obs.*

a 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 42 Tell me what this is, I will give you any content for your pains.

† 5. (See quot. 1700.) *Obs.* [prob. belongs here.]

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Content*, a thick Liquor, made up in Rolls in imitation of Chocolate, sold in some Coffee-houses. *c* 1710 in J. Ashton *Soc. Life Reign Q. Anne* (1882) I. 291 Hot and Cold liquor, as Sack, Whitewine, Claret, Coffee, Tea, Content, etc.

† **Conte·nt,** *sb.*3 *Obs.* [a. OF. *content, cuntent* contention, quarrel, on L. type **content-us*, from *content-* ppl. stem of *contendĕre* to CONTEND.] A contention, dispute, quarrel.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1863) 100 Whereof sourded a grete content and stryf bytwene these two wymmen. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F vij b, Of the content that was betwene Fenenna and Anna [1 *Sam.* i.].

Content (kŏnte·nt), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *content* = Pr. *content*, It., Sp. *contento*:—L. *content-us* contained, limited, restrained, whence self-restrained, satisfied, pa. pple. of *continēre* to CONTAIN.]

I. 1. Having one's desires bounded by what one has (though that may be less than one could have wished); not disturbed by the desire of anything more, or of anything different; 'satisfied so as not to repine; easy though not highly pleased' (J.). Const. *with* († *of*), *that* with *clause*, *to* with *inf.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5631 Contente with his poverte. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* v. xiv. (1859) 80 Ful dere have I bought yow, and yet I hold me content with my iourneye. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXVII. (1890) 105, I haue ben ynoughe auenged by me, and holde me content therof. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 89, I am contente to beare the title of sedicion wyth Esai. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 110 Yet Hermia still loues you; then be content. 1611 BIBLE *Phil.* iv. 11, I haue learned in whatsoeuer state I am, therewith to bee content. 1647 CHAS. I in *Antiquary* I. 97, I will be content, that ye come..and goe back at night. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 180 Here let us live, though in fall'n state, content. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* 2 That's the specifick makes them all content. 1775 R. H. LEE in Sparks *Corr. Amer. War* (1853) I. 65 We must be content, however, to take human nature as we find it. 1834 WORDSW. *Even. Voluntaries* v, The wisest, happiest of our kind are they That ever walk content with Nature's way. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* 425, 'I am content' he answer'd, 'to be loved A little after Enoch'.

† b. In imper. *Be content*: be satisfied in mind; be calm, quiet, not uneasy. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. ii. 82 Peace foolish Woman.. Good Mother, be content. 1601 — *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 42 Cassius be content: Speake your greefes softly. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. iv. 102 Be content: Your low-laide Sonne our Godhead will vplift.

c. Satisfied (in the sphere of action); confining one's action (assertion, etc.) to the thing spoken of. Usually with negative. (Cf. CONTENT *v.* 3.)

1533 LATIMER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1309 When men will not be content that she [our Lady] was a creature saued, but as it were a sauioresse. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 151 b, The Swine is not content with drinking, but hee must often coole..his filthy panch in the water. 1611 BIBLE 3 *John* 10 Not content therewith, neither doth he himselfe receiue the brethren, and forbiddeth them that would. 1654 FULLER *Two Serm.* 33 Not content to carry downe the Remainder of the Captivitie into Ægypt, but also they took Ieremiah the Prophet..along with them. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. i. 32 In all human affairs we must be content to do that which is best on the whole. 1886 MORLEY *Voltaire* 9 Content to live his life, leaving many questions open.

d. Satisfied, contented, not unwilling *to do* (something unworthy).

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* Wks. 302 That worthie emperour..Could be content to tire his wearie wife. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* viii. (Arb.) 42 Some..would be content to light a candle to the Devill. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 62 Charles and James were content to be the vassals and pensioners of a powerful and ambitious neighbour. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* 20 Servile and insincere flatterers..content to submit with smiling face..to the insolence of [the Queen's] waywardness and temper.

2. Pleased, gratified (= F. *content*); now only in phr. *well content. arch.*

c 1440 *Generydes* 368 'Madame', quod he, 'my will is and shall To do your sone pleasure and seruice, As ye shalbe right wele content withall. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 545 Ye have trowbled all my courte wherof I am not contente. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2945 He spak no word, bot he was not content. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1883) 46 But the lord Hastinges was in his minde better content, that it was moued by her. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* xxii. 33 Then were the children of Israel well contente with the thing. 1786 BURNS *Holy Fair* xx, The lads and lasses..Sit round the table, weel content, An' steer about the toddy. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* I. xxv. 55 So sits the while at home the mother well content.

b. So † *Evil content* (obs.), *ill content* (arch.): displeased, dissatisfied, discontented.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 58 Wherof the ladyes damoiselles.. were right euyll content. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 253 Ye knowe it not; wherof I am evyll contente. 1580 BARET *Alv*, C 1156 Displeasantlie, with ill will, being ill content, *repugnanter*. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 558 So the three..Dwelt with eternal summer, ill-content.

† 3. Consenting, willing, ready. Const. *to* with *inf.*, *that* with *clause*, or *absol. Be content*: 'be pleased', 'be so good'. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 63 Ther is no seruice ne plaisir but that I am content to do for you. 1485 — *Chas. Gt.* 250 The comune vnderstondyng is more contente to reteyne parables and examples for the ymagynacion locall. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxiv. 220, I am content ye sende for hym. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 92 They [magistrates] that be not of the best, muste be contente to be taught. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Princely Pleas.* Wks., Then tell me what was ment..Good Eccho be content. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* vi. 3 And one said, Be content I pray thee and goe with thy seruants. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Hard Measure* Rem. Wks. (1660) 64 A Neighbour..was content to void his House for us. 1709 SWIFT *T. Tub, Author's Apol.*, Since the book seems calculated to live..I am content to convey some apology along with it.

† b. *ellipt.* as an exclamation: = I am content; agreed! all right! *Obs.* exc. as in c.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 146 Content, Ile to the Surgeons. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 70 Content, what's the wager? 1820 SHELLEY *Œdipus* II. i. 190 *Purg.* At the approaching feast Of Famine, let the expiation be.' *Swine.* Content! content!

c. In the House of Lords, *Content* and *Not content* are the formal expressions of assent and dissent (corresponding to AYE and No in the House of Commons).

1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 17 Such..as are of opynion that the charge shall be sent to the L. Chancellor, say—Content. Such as wyll have his Lordship come hether to heare the charg, saye—Not content. 1707 MIEGE *St. Gt. Brit.* (1718) 270 The manner of voting in the House of Lords is this, They begin at the lowest baron, and so go on seriatim, every one answering apart Content or Not Content [*printed* consent]. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 273 The House then divided on the motion for the second reading..Content 84, Not Content 23. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIV. lviii, I hate..A laureate's ode, or servile peer's 'content'.

II. For *contented* pa. pple.: see CONTENT *v.* 4, 5.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 72 And that suche paymentis be made content bethout delaie. 1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 20 § 6 Unto the time that the same Duches..of the seid yerely rent..be fully satisfied, content and payed. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 108 For the some of xl. *s.*..to me ye day of makyng herof content and paid. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxxiv. 211 Vnto the tyme that the sayd payment of money be full content and payed.

B. as *sb.* in *pl.* Those who vote 'Content': see 3 c. So *non-contents*: those who vote 'Not content'. (Cf. *Ayes* and *Noes*.)

17.. BURKE *Sp. Act Uniformity* (T.), Supposing the number of contents and not contents strictly equal in numbers and consequence. 1810 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 465 Contents 105, Non-contents 102. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 184 And when the division was called, went into the lobby with the 'contents'.

Content (kŏnte·nt), *v.* [a. F. *contente-r* = Pr., Sp., Pg. *contentar*, It. and med.L. *contentare*, a Com. Romanic deriv. of *contento, content* adj.: see CONTENT *a.*] For passive use see also CONTENTED.

1. *trans.* 'To satisfy so as to stop complaint' (J.); to be enough for; to give contentment or satisfaction to.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 42 That littil that I haue contenteth me. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 230 All the powers and desyres of mannes soule shall be fully contented and quyeted. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* XV. 15 Pylate willinge to content the people, loused Barrabas. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 191 That large portion of our Islande (which in Cæsars time contented foure severall Kings). 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. ii. 126, I will content you, if what pleases you contents you. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. Ded. § 9 Except their condition and endowment be such as may content the ablest man to appropriate his whole labour and continue his whole age in that function. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 4 It did not fully content the learned. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lx. 246 Seeing that by this new league God had contented his desire. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. x. 223 The Queen said..she never could learn what would content the Puritans. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* viii. 127 There was something in the tone of her voice that contented him.

absol. 1597 BACON *Ess., Disc.* (Arb.) 16 He that questioneth much shall learne much, and content much. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Manners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 213 The favourites of society..contented and contenting.

† b. To please, gratify; to delight. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Content, lyke, or please, *arrideo.* 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 93 A woman somtime scorns what best contents her. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 180 Or is the Adder better than the Eele, Because his painted skin contents the eye? 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiv. 90 Whereby..he should more content him then if he should give him the treasures of China. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 380 To content or give content, *placere.*

2. *refl.* (also *to content one's mind*, etc.) To be satisfied or contented. Const. *with* († *inf.*).

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. xviii. 138 In clymynge from stayre to stayre w^t^out euer hym to contempt tyll unto y^e^ [he] may come unto the vysyon of god. 1530 PALSGR. 496/2, I content me with lesse of meate or drinke.. than the moste parte do. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 40 So long as he..contentyth hys mynd wyth hys present state. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xiv. (1887) 67 We must content our selues with that which we haue. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 8 b, Those who content themselves with guilt outsides of books. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* IV. iv, Content thyself to be obscurely good. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Rowe*, Occasional poetry must often content itself with occasional praise.

† b. To please oneself, take pleasure.

c 1600 *Chester Plays* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 1 Who moste worthilye Contented hymselfe to sett out in playe, The devise of one Done Rondall.

† c. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be content; to acquiesce.

c 1530 *Debate Summer & Winter* 103 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 40 The more he hath wherwith, the lesse he contenteth. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 61 Forced to content, but never to obey, Panting he lies.

3. *refl.* To rest satisfied (in the sphere of action) *with*; to confine oneself, limit one's action.

1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 158 Euery man that contentyth not hymselfe wyth hys owne mystere, craft, and faculty. 1586 THYNNE in Holinshed *Chron.* II. 464/2 Therefore contenting myself with this..I commit my self..to thy favorable judgement. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xi. § 1. 73, I shall content my self in taking notice onely of the outward frame of some few kinds. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON (J.), Great minds do sometimes content themselves to threaten, when they could destroy. 1757 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 178 ¶ 2 Most men, when they should labour, content themselves to complain. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 1, I see.. that you will not content yourself with being a mere collector of Insects. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 398 [He] contents himself with reporting the results of other scholars.

† 4. *trans.* To satisfy (a person) by full payment; to compensate, remunerate. *Obs.*

1418 HEN. V in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. 27 I. 64 We wol that ye see that thier be taaken dewe accomptes of the said John..and..that he be contented and agreed in the best wyse. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 47 b, I haue good will..to rewarde and contente yow of the good and agreable seruices. 1530 PALSGR. 496/2, I content, I paye or satysfye..I owe hym nothynge but I shall content hym. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. i. 1 Masters, play heere, I wil content your paines. 1625 USSHER in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 134 To content the workeman for his paynes. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* iv, You shall..sign an acknowledgment for these monies, and an obligation to content and repay me.

† b. in making satisfaction for sin; cf. CONTENTATION 5 b.

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 91 Testablishe the masse sacrifice to content God.

† 5. To satisfy, pay in full, make good (a claim).

1433 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 94 And thet the seyd dettes be contented & payed. 1508 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 134 To lene frely to one that is in nede And wyll be glad it to content agayne. 1531-2 *Act* 23 *Henry VIII*, c. 6 § 12 Whereof the sommes now be not paide or otherwise contented, laufully auoyded or discharged by the lawe. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 165 To content and pey to the said Johne Penrie the soumes of money above specifeit. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxxi, A certain sum of sterling money to be presently contented and paid to him.

† **Conte·nt,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *content-us.*] Contained.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 56 þe schip & alle þings content þer in.

Content, obs. Sc. f. *contained*, pa. pple of CONTAIN.

Conte·ntable, *a.* [f. CONTENT *v.* + -ABLE.]

† 1. That is fitted to content; satisfactory. *Obs.*

1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 37 Besides, heerein you shall doe us contentable pleesure, and courtesie.

2. Able to be contented or satisfied.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 404 If a Christian mans minde may be contentable. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. XIII. ii. 25 France will be contentable with something in the Netherlands.

Contenta·tion. [15th c. ad. med.L. *contentātiōn-em* (1409 in Du Cange), n. of action f. med.L. *contentāre*, F., *contenter* to CONTENT. A much commoner word in Eng. than in any Romanic lang.: Godefroy cites a single instance from a Swiss Burgundian document of 1424, and the word is not in Cotgr., nor is it in It., Sp., or Pg.]

† 1. The action of contenting or satisfying. *Obs.*

1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Pollard 1890) 101 For the contembtacyon of my mynde. 1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* To Rdr., To the contentacion of the ydle. 1603 JAS. I in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 239 For the contentation of our subjects.

†b. The contenting oneself or one's mind with what one has; acquiescence in or acceptance of the situation. *Obs.*

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 40 He vsed contentacion for his remedy. 1570 J. HEYWOOD *Be merry, friends* (1848), Let contentashyn be decree, Make vertue of necessytee. 1589 COOPER *Admon.* 234 The bridling of the affections and humble contentation of the minde before God. 1631 BP. WEBBE *Quietn.* (1657) 121 With a Christian contentation to bear with their masters infirmities.

†2. The resulting fact of being satisfied; satisfaction. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXXV. 271 Ye which he punysshed .. to the great contentacion of the countrey. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1966/1 To atchiue his purpose to his good contentation without anie great danger. 1611 DEKKER *Roaring Girle* I. Wks. 1873 III. 138 Your pleasure shall be satisfied to your full contentation. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 94 Before they can settle themselves to their contentation. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xlvii. 514 To further it, to her contentation and honour.

3. Contented or satisfied condition. *arch.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E v, Than holde you sure of my contentacion. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 100 Their contentation with the benefytes of nature. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XII. X. (1622) 170 In his company hee spent his idle time with delight and contentation. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 159 The resignation of an Empire, and the contentation with a private life. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xl. 453 So as nothing wanted to show contentation. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 700 To profess his contentation at the great *éclat* he had attained. 1860 A. MANNING *Ladies Bever Hollow* viii. (1882) 69 He stood..surveying him with no small contentation.

†b. as a habitual quality or frame of mind: Contentment. *Obs.*

1553 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xvii, His contentation [ed. 1531 continence] in pouertie. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* 1 *Tim.* vi. 6 (1867) II. 279 Such a commander is contentation, that wheresoever she setteth foot, an hundred blessings wait upon her. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 14 Religion, Temperance, Patience, and Contentation, are those Virtues that advantage the party himself.

†4. A source of satisfaction or pleasure. *Obs.*

1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Old Age* 33 A good fyer, is unto me a singuler contentacion. 1585 PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* I. x. 140 Among all other ioyes and contentations, this shal not be the least. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* xxiv, We are fain to take in the reputed contentations of this world. 1682 — *Chr. Mor.* 46 Temperate minds..enjoy their contentations contentedly.

†5. Satisfaction of a claim; compensation; payment in satisfaction. *Obs.*

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 403 The contentacyon of sommes so forfett. 1474 *Bond of Edw. IV* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) XI. 792 Whereof he never as yet had any Paiement or Contentacion. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 *title*, An acte for contentacion of debts vpon executions. 1652 Z. BOYD in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 24/2 In full contentatioune to hir of the lyk sowme of hir tocher.

†b. The making of satisfaction for sin. *Obs.*

1535 *Goodly Primer* To Rdr., Jesus Christ, the onely sufficient price, satisfaction, reconsiliation, full contentation ..for our synnes. 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 89 Yf Christe were to be agayne sacryfyced to the ful contentacion and cleansing of synne. 1656 O. SEDGWICK *Humbled Sinner* iii. § 1. 16 To..fulfil it even to appeasment and contentation.

†6. The satisfying of the conscience, of the moral or rational faculty; the allaying of scruple or doubt.

1533 MORE *Apol.* viii. Wks. 861/2 Then hathe he neede for hys contentacion to see the matter handeled somewhat more at lengthe. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 13 To their contentation and quieting of their consciences. 1555 HARPSFIELD in Bonner *Homilies* 46[b] For your better contentation herein you shal here the authorities of the Aunciente fathers. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 53 For the contentation of your request.

¶ Sometimes erroneously for CONTENTION.

1633 T. ADAMS *Serm. Dan.* xii. 3 There is no weake contentation betweene these, and the labour is hard to reconcile them.

Contented (kŏnte·ntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONTENT *v.* + -ED [1].]

1. Satisfied, desiring nothing more or nothing different; limiting one's desires, willing to put up *with* something; = CONTENT *a.* 1.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 The sayd Moyses not contented with these visyons made supplicacyon to God. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxix, With what I most enjoy contented least. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Bucks* (1840) I. 200 T. Bickley was rather contented than willing to accept the bishopric of Chichester. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XII. x, I should have been contented with a very little. 1883 FROUDE in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIV. 1 The greatest men .. are those of whom the world has been contented to know the least.

†b. *Evil contented*: dissatisfied, displeased.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 95 b, He was right evil contented .. of the said forcyng of the toure.

†2. Willing, ready (*to do* something); = CONTENT *a.* 3. *Obs.*

a 1525 ABP. WARHAM in M. Burrows *Worthies All Souls* iv. (1874) 54, I shall be contented to bere the costs and charges thereof myselve. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect Gd. Friday*, This thy family, for the which our Lord Jesus Christ was contented to be betrayed. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lviii. 231 He prayed him to give him leave to ask him something..Whereunto the Grepo made answer, that he was very well contented.

3. Satisfied with one's present condition; not disposed to complain; marked by contentment.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 84 By him that rais'd me to this carefull height, From that contented hap which I inioy'd. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* III. vi. § 2 Their liberty [is converted] into contented slavery. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xvii. 85 The foresight of..a more contented life thereby. 1725 BERKELEY *Proposal* Wks. III. 223 A contented, plain, innocent sort of people.

Contentedly (kŏnte·ntĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a contented manner; with contentment.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* vii. 77, I shall..Into your handes, yeelde me contentedlie. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 33 He could contentedly be without things beyond his reach. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* i. 1 Contentedly ignorant of these most momentous concerns. 1871 RUSKIN *Munera P.* Pref. (1880) 20 These principles the Professor goes on contentedly to investigate.

Contentedness (kŏnte·ntĕdnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being contented.

1580 *Apol. Pr. Orange* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 450 They have .. given me more Contentedness of mind. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 353 The Contentedness of those Forein Pastors, with the Maintenance given them. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 301 Which made them, with so much Patience and Contentedness, undergo the Calamities of that .. War. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* II. Wks. (1889) 438/1 The still contentedness of seventy years.

Conte·ntful, *a.* Now *rare.* [f. CONTENT *sb.*[2] + -FUL.] Full of content: a. Characterized by contentment, contented, satisfied. †b. Causing content or satisfaction, satisfying. †c Easily contented or appeased, placable.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* 112 b, That he might bee hable with a paciente and contentefull mynde, to endure banyshemente. 1552 HULOET, Contentfull, *placabilis, placendus.* 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 364 His contentfull mansion. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* IV. ii, But all that's known to be contentful to thee Shall in the use prove deadly. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* V. xii. 369 To enjoy the safety of their contentfull poverty within the walls of the Cloyster. *a* 1639 W. WHATELY *Prototypes* I. xi. (1640) 120 Shee was every way contentfull and pleasing unto Abraham. 1652 J. AUDLEY *Eng. Commw.* 38 Gentle and contentfull souldiers. 1662-3 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Feb., After some contentful talk with my wife. 1716 CIBBER *Love Makes Man* V. ii. 73 The contentful Peace .. of an honest Mind. 1863 *Pilgrimage over Prairies* I. 9 The first [journey] for many years that had drawn me from my contentful home.

Hence †**Conte·ntfully** *adv.*, †**Conte·ntfulness.**

1552 HULOET, Contentfullye, *placabiliter.* 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 23 June, We spent two or three hours talking of several matters very soberly and contentfully to me. *Ibid.* 24 July (D.), The contentfulness of our errand, and the nobleness of the company. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* 89 For the more contentfully peracting this Tax.

Conte·nting, *vbl. sb.* [f. CONTENT *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. The action of the verb CONTENT; satisfaction, contentment, content. Now *rare.*

a 1541 WYATT *Defence* Wks. 1861 p. xxxiii, Thus was he .. dispatched out of Spain smally to his reputation or contenting. 1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* Pref., The contentynge of suche men. 1608 HIERON *Wks.* I. 698/1 The contenting of mine owne sensuall affections. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 75 Neither can you giue her that which is fitting to her owne contenting, but by guesse and imagination.

†2. quasi-*concr.* A source of contentment; a satisfaction, delight; = CONTENT *sb.*[2] 3. *Obs.*

c 1620 in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 102 What if a day, a month, or a yeare, Croune thy delights with a thousand wisht contentings. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Death Sir A. Irby* I. iv, As if her tears were all her souls contenting.

†**Conte·nting,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That gives contentment; satisfying.

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 96 Yᵗ the masse offredge is not satisfactory or ful contenting. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* III. vi. 250 Any contenting peace. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 5 The knowledge of them is curious, and contenting in it self.

Contention (kŏnte·nʃən). Also 4-5 -cioun, 5-6 -cion, 6 -tioun, -tione. [a. F. *contention*, ad. L. *contentiōn-em*, n. of action from *contendĕre* to contend. (OF. had orig. the inherited form *cuntençun, contençon.*)]

1. The action of straining or striving earnestly; earnest exertion, effort, endeavour. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1580 ROGERS (J.), An end which..appears worthy our utmost contention to obtain. 1581 NOWELL & DAY in *Confer.* I. (1584) C iij b, Which wordes he pronounced with .. great contention of voice. 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* XXV, An earnest contention of the minde in the pursuit of that good which should perfect our Natures. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. xi. (1712) 34 A joint contention of Strength. 1858 HERSCHEL *Outlines Astron.* Introd. 8 The contention of mind for which they [these enquiries] call is enormous.

2. The action of contending or striving together in opposition; strife, dispute, verbal controversy.

Bone of contention: see BONE *sb.* 7.

1382 WYCLIF *Phil.* i. 17 Summe of contencioun, or stryfe, schewen Crist not clenly. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. lxxi. (1495) 576 The stone Onix .. meueth the herte to contecion and debate. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 121/1 A great matter in contencion & debate betwene them. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* Matt. viii. 23 (1841) 381 The church.. is by outward persecution and inward contention troubled. 1655 W. F. *Meteors* 140 Of Amber is great contention, whether it be a minerall, or the Sperme of a Whale. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 83 Excess frequently gives occasion to quarrelling and contention. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 527 This fortress was frequently the scene of bloody contention. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. I. iv. 176 Religious contention broke out in Bagdad itself, between the rigid and the lax parties.

transf. & fig. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 92 The great Contention of Sea, and Skies. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 147 One long contention of fraud against robbery.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A particular act of strife; a quarrel, contest, dispute.

c 1450 *Merlin* xxi. 366 Whan the kynge Bohors vndirstode the contencion of the kynge and his nevewes. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 6 No Quarrell, but a slight Contention. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xviii. 18 The lot causeth contentions to cease. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* i. 7 Such were the contentions of the Roman and African Bishops. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* X. ii, Jones..interposing, a fierce contention arose. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 225 Contentions with the home government were frequent.

c. = TENSON, q.v.

1883 A. H. WODEHOUSE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 585 The tensons, or contentions, were metrical dialogues of lively repartee on some disputed point of gallantry.

3. The action of contending in rivalry or emulation; competition. With *a* and *pl.*: An act or instance of rivalry; a trial of skill or ability.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 254 These and such like contentions .. many have attempted, and thereby wonne commendation. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 69 For contention of valor..Alexander granted a combat betweene Diosippus and his aduersary. 1633 DONE tr. *Ariseas' Hist. Septuagint* 180 Betwixt us, I would kindle a kinde contention, and emulation of aymiable Vertue. 1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* I. iv, Engaging with him at cards, in which contentions..the Count was greatly skilful. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* iii, As if there had been a contention among them who should do the honours of the house.

†b. The matter in competition. *Obs.*

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 422 ₱ 6 One would think..that the Contention is, who shall be most disagreeable.

4. That which is contended for in argument; the point or thesis which a person strives to maintain and prove.

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* (1646) I. 134 In this their contention, they mean nothing else, but that there are two natures in Christ. 1865 *Ch. Times* 2 Dec., Their contention is, that the 'Romanizers', etc. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* I. 3 This then is your contention—that a vast number of women, etc. 1883 SIR J. BACON in *Law Rep.* 23 Chanc. Div. 697 Mr. Williams' contention is without a shadow of support.

¶ 5. Contrast, comparison. *Obs.* [A Latinism.]

1530 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. xvii, But if contencyon and comparyson be made.

¶ 6. = CONTENTATION. *Obs.*

1516 *Cartulary* in *Plumpton Corr.* p. CXXV, What overplus may be saved towards the contencion of the said debts. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch's Lives* 65 (R.) Such men as place felicity..in the quiet safety, peace, and concord of a commonweal, and in clemency, justice, joyned with contention.

¶ 7. app. = Continuance; cf. *contene,* CONTAIN 17.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1752) 13 Two words [days and years] to express the contention of this state..viz. how long this state shall remain.

Contentional (kŏnte·nʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of the nature or character of contention.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 27 June 4/3 The contentional meeting of last night.

b. quasi- *sb.*

1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1853 I. 103/1 The Iliad itself has nothing in the contentional so interesting.

†**Conte·ntioner.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ER [1].] One given to contention; a contender.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 140 These thorny Contentioners, that choake the Word of God with foolish controuersies. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 73 So long as Contentioners rest vnsatisfied, and admit no Reconciliation.

Contentious (kŏnte·nʃəs), *a.* Also 5 -tempcious, -tenciose, 6 -cious(e. [ad. F. *contentieux* :—L. *contentiōsus* given to contention, quarrelsome: see CONTENTION and -OUS.]

1. Of persons or their dispositions: Given to contention; prone to strife or dispute; quarrelsome.

1533 FRITH *Answ. More* (1829) 445 That you accept this worke with .. no contentious hart. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxi. 19 It is better to dwell in the wildernesse, then with a contentious and an angry woman. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* i. 13 If two or three out of a contentious humour opposed it. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* V. § 19 The most contentious, quarrelsome, disagreeing crew. 1853 MACAULAY *Biog. Atterbury* (1867) 14 His despotic and contentious temper.

b. *transf.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 6 Thou think'st 'tis much that this contentious storme Inuades vs to the skin. 1610 — *Temp.* II. i. 118. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* I. 455 She makes contentious Winds forget their Strife.

†c. Bellicose, warlike. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xxi. 20 And there arose yet warre at Gath, where there was a contencious man which had sixe fyngers on his handes. — 2 *Kings* xix. 25 That contencious stronge cities mighte fall in to a waist heap of stones.

2. Characterized by or involving contention.

c 1430 tr. *T. à Kempis* 119 To stryue wip contencious wordes. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 49 To wryte any maliciouse and contencioune pistle agenst him. 1647 *Proposals of Army* in Neal *Hist. Purit.* III. 412 The present unequal, and troublesome, and contentious way of ministers' maintenance by Tithes. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 142 ₱ 8 A contentious and spiteful vindication. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. liii. 170 Forbearing to raise contentious issues.

3. *Law.* Of or pertaining to differences between contending parties. *Contentious jurisdiction*: right of jurisdiction in causes between contending parties.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 427/1 Wel letterd, as it apperyd sythe, as wel in contempcious jugemente as gyuyng counceyll to the sowles upon the fayte of theyr conscyence. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The Lords Chief Justices, judges, etc. have a contentious jurisdiction. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 65 Such ecclesiastical courts, as have

only what is called a voluntary and not a contentious jurisdiction. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. 233 In contentious suits it is difficult to draw the line between judicial decision and arbitration.

Contentiously (kǫ̆nte·nʃəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a contentious manner or spirit; with contention; quarrelsomely.

1548 Edw. VI in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. App. M. 43 Whosoever shal .. irreverently and contentiously demaund of any man, any of the questions before rehersed. 1564 *Brief Exam.* Sign.**** iij, We are affrayde to stryue contentiouslye. 1650 S. Clarke *Eccl. Hist.* I. (1654) 69 Everyone .. contentiously would argue thereof.

Contentiousness (kǫ̆nte·nʃəsnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being contentious; disposition to contention; quarrelsomeness.

1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 16 [He] began in deed to lai contentiusnes to mi charg. 1661 Boyle *Spring of Air* Pref. (1682) 1 They that know how indisposed I naturally am to Contentiousness. 1815 Elphinstone *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 217 Any circumstance which disposes the people to contentiousness and jealousy. 1876 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* I. 246 The contentiousness of human nature.

† **Conte·ntive,** *a.*[1] *Obs.* [f. Content *v.* + -IVE : cf. *inventive.*] Fitted to content; satisfying.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 80 What a brutish thing it is, howe short lasting, and but a minute contentiue. 1599 Breton *Farewell,* The Company of a Contentive friend. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* II. lxvii. 300 They shall find it a more contentive life than idleness. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiii. § 2. 192 The..true contentive Obiect of the Soule of Man, is God.

† **Conte·ntive,** *a.*[2] *Obs.* [a. F. *contentif, -ive,* that contains, retains (in mod.F. only in the surgical use), f. L. type **contentīv-us,* f. *continēre* to Contain : see -IVE and cf. *retentive.*] Characterized by containing, holding together, maintaining, etc. In *Surg.* see quot. 1882.

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 443 His good wil is the effective, contentive and provisive Virtue. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 144, I did not yet remove the contentive Compress. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Contentive,* the same as *Retentive,* applied to bandages which retain the lips of a wound, or the ends of fractured bones in apposition.

† **Conte·ntless,** *a. Obs.* [f. Content *sb.*[2] + -LESS.] Without content or satisfaction; unsatisfied, dissatisfied, discontented.

1607 Shaks. *Timon* IV. iii. 245 Best state, Contentlesse, Hath a distracted and most wretched being. 1675 Cocker *Morals* 12 Some, in mid'st of Store, contentless, starve. 1797 T. Park *Sonn.* 95 Let Man contentless mourn his partial share.

Co·ntentless, *a.* [f. Content *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Void of content or meaning.

1886 *Mind* XI. 429 So far the Idea remains contentless.

† **Contently,** *adv. rare.* = Contentedly.

Prob., as the metre suggests, merely an error for *contentedly,* which mod. edd. substitute.

16.. Beaumont & Fletcher *Rule a Wife, etc.* v. iii. Wks. (1679) 293/2 Come, we'l away unto your country-house, And there we'l learn to live contently.

Contentment (kǫ̆nte·ntmĕnt). [a. F. *contentement* (late 16th c. in Littré), f. *contenter* to Content : see -MENT. In Eng. it has to a great extent exchanged the character of a noun of action for that of a noun of quality derived from an adj., as if = *contentness, contentedness.*]

1. The action of satisfying; the process of being satisfied; satisfaction. *arch.*

1474 *Househ. Ord.* 22 For the contentement of his household royal and creditors thereof. 1568 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1598) I. 377. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 35 The Victor..must doe many thinges to the expectation and contentment of them, by whose helpe he obteined the victorie. *a* 1657 Sir J. Balfour *Ann. Scot.* (1824–5) II. 265 Doing the best worke .. for the honor of God, contentment of the King. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* ii, The guests took their leave..to the contentment of mine host. 1851 Helps *Comp. Solit.* ix. (1874) 156 With no contentment to the appetites of the hungry.

† b. Satisfaction of a claim; payment. *rare.*

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1116 The lord Swartzenburg..was comming with money to give them contentment.

2. The fact, condition, or quality of being contented; contentedness. (The usual modern sense.)

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxviii. § 12 The same contentment, tranquilitie, and ioy, that others..haue reaped. 1611 Bible 1 *Tim.* vi. 6 But godlinesse with contentment is great gaine. 1641 Hinde *J. Bruen* xxxvi. 112 In much contentment and peace, He began to look homewards. 1768 Beattie *Minstr.* I. xiii, From health contentment springs. 1886 Morley *Comte* (Crit. Misc.) III. 339 After a short experiment of three weeks, Comte returned to neediness and contentment.

b. Const. *with,* † *in.*

1651 Fuller *Abel Rediv., Cowper* (1867) II. 311 He manifested to his friends what great contentment he had in his approaching death. *a* 1698 Temple (J.), Contentment in his will is the best remedy we can apply to misfortunes. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 113 Squalid contentment with conventions. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 38 To abide in patient contentment with an all but purely critical reserve.

† 3. Pleasure, delight, gratification. *Obs.*

1586 R. Scot in Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1546/1 There was never worke attempted with more desire, nor proceeded in with more contentment. 1600 Holland *Livy* IV. xl. 164 They caused .. great contentment [*lætitiam*] after former fear. 1622 Wither *Mistr. Philar.* (1633) 643 Never word of hers I heare But .. [it] .. much more contentment brings Than the sweetly-touched strings. 1726 W. R. Chetwood *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 41 At the reading of this Paper, my Heart ran over with Contentment. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* V. 311, I .. feel Joy and contentment in the merciful task For which I am sent forth.

† 4. A source of satisfaction or pleasure; a pleasure, enjoyment, delight; = Content *sb.*[2] 3.

1579 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 86 Untill a mans fansye be satisfied, he wantith his most soveraigne contentement. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxviii. (1887) 177 Many and great contentmentes, many and sound comfortes. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1235 Money and apparell, the souldiors greatest contentments. 1611 Markham (*title*), Country Contentments .. as namely Hunting, Hawking, etc. 1692 Lady Russell *Lett.* II. cxxv. 109 As for reading, I am past that contentment.

Contents : see Content *sb.*[1]

† **Conte·ntsome,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Content *v.* + -SOME.] Full of or yielding content, satisfaction, or delight.

1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 122 A demeanour rather irkesome..than any whit contentsome. 1645 Digby *Immort. Souls* 140 It is easie for thee, and sweete and contentsome, to heape up treasures for eternity.

† **Contenty,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Content *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Full of 'contents'; containing much admixture of foreign matter. (Cf. Content *sb.*[1] 1, quots. 1547, 1625.)

1683 Pettus *Fleta Min.* I. II. xv. (1686) 256 If there are poor contenty coppers .. yet you must do with them as before. *Ibid.* I. 273.

† **Co·ntenu, co·ntinue.** *Obs.* Also 5 contenue, 6 -ynue, -ynew(e. [a. F. *contenu, -ue* content, tenor, contents, sb. f. *contenu, -ue,* pa. pple. of *contenir* to Contain.] = Content *sb.*[1] 2, 3.

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 101 b, Thenne he behelde the contenu of his bylle. 1481 — *Godfrey* 8 Lettres fro themperour to buymont, And the contenue of the same. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII,* c. 18 § 1 All the contynue, matter and purporte of the same Commission. 1521 *St. Papers Hen. VIII,* I. 34 By the continue off oon your sayde letters. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* i. 23 The sentence and conteneu of thyr said cheptours of the bibil. *Ibid.* 115 He hefand suspitione of the contineu of ther vrytingis.

Contenue, -we, obs. ff. Continue.

Contenument, error for Contenement.

Conter, obs. f. Counter *v.*

Conter-, obs. f. Counter-, e. g. in *conterchange, conterfayte, contermont, contermure, conterpace* (= counterpoise), *conterpartie, conterpoynt, conterrol, contersector*; also of Contra-, Contre-.

Conteriton, obs. var. of Contrition.

Conte·rminable, *a. rare.* [f. L. *conterminā-re* + -BLE.] Liable to end together.

c 1638 Wotton in *Reliq. Wotton.* 477 Your long, and I daresay your still beloved Consort, for love and life are not conterminable.

Conterminal (kǫ̆ntə·rmināl), *a.* [ad. med.L. *contermināl-is,* f. *contermin-us* : see Conterminous and -AL. So F. *conterminal* (Oresme, 14th c.).]

1. = Conterminous 1.

1802 Playfair *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 290 The conterminal rock. 1831 T. L. Peacock *Crotchet Castle* ix, The neighbouring lords, his conterminal bandits. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 449 The kingdom of Merops was..conterminal to the dominions of the Sun.

2. *Entom.* Attached end to end.

Conterminant (kǫ̆ntə·rminănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *conterminānt-em,* pr. pple. of *contermināre* : see Conterminate.]

A. † 1. = Conterminous 1. *Obs.*

1640 Howell *Dodona's Gr.* 43 The great emporiall Tamisond with her suburbian and conterminent fabrickes.

2. Terminating together (in time). *nonce-use.*

1833 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. (1860) 268 If haply your dates of life were conterminant.

B. *sb. pl.* Persons whose lands march together.

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* II. ii. 50 Sometimes this Compound Boundage implies a mutuall propertie or duety participable to the Conterminants, as bancking, balking, dyking, etc.

Conterminate (kǫ̆ntə·rminĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *contermināt-us,* pa. pple. of *contermināre* to Conterminate. So F. *conterminé* (15–16th c.).] = Conterminous.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* v. 70 The first veyne .. being thereto at the posteriour part therof conterminate. 1610 B. Jonson *Pr. Henry's Barriers,* A strength of empire fix'd Conterminate with heaven. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* I. viii. 10 Æthiopia being the conterminate Region with Egypt. 1850 Neale *Med. Hymns* 125 Faith to word, to teaching hearing, Mind to God, conterminate.

† **Conte·rminate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *contermināt-* ppl. stem of *contermināre* to border upon each other, f. *contermin-us* : see Conterminous.]

1. *intr.* To be conterminous in space, to have a common limit or boundary.

1637 Bastwick *Litany* III. 14 In the towne where he dwelt, and the parishes conterminating thereabouts. 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Conterminate,* to lye near or border on a place. 1709 Sacheverell *Serm.* 15 Aug. 14 The..Author, in whom they must all Center, and Conterminate.

2. To be conterminous in time.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* II. vi. § 18. 377 The Fall of Babylon also conterminates with the sixth trumpet. 1681 — *Exp. Dan.* App. iii. 307 The Laodicean Interval in a manner conterminating with the Conflagration of the World. 1684 — *Answer* 61 A decursion..conterminating to the end of the world.

Hence **Conte·rminating** *ppl. a.*

1805 G. S. Faber *Dissertation* (1806) I. 211 The end of these two conterminating periods.

† **Conterminа·tion.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *conterminārе* : see prec. Also in 16th c. F.] Ending together; common ending or limit; coincidence of date.

1673 Newton in *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6091 Homogeneal light, whose color and refrangibility is not at all changeable either by refraction or by the contermination of a quiet Medium. 1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* App. ii. 275 That second notable Joynt is in the con-termination of the sixth Trumpets ending and the beginning of the Seventh. 1685 — *Paralip. Prophet.* 30 Near the contermination of the Death of Xerxes and the Succession of his Son Artaxerxes.

† **Conte·rmine,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *conterminer* (Palsgr.), ad. L. *conterminā-re* : see Conterminate. Only intrans. in L., but in 16th c. F. trans. and intr. as in English : cf. L. *terminare.*]

1. *trans.* To make conterminous; to fix the limits or end of.

1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* VI. 296 That hee might contermine his Empire with the Ocean. 1633 J. Done tr. *Ariseas' Hist. Septuagint* 102 So hath he finished and contermined everything, according with its time and place.

2. *intr.* To be conterminous; to end together.

1654 Vilvain *Epit. Ess.* V. 10 Two Denshire Rivers neer contermining.

Conterminous (kǫ̆ntə·rminəs), *a.* [f. L. *contermin-us* having a common border or boundary, bordering upon (f. *con-* together with + *terminus* boundary, limit) + -OUS.]

1. Having a common boundary, bordering upon (each other).

1631 Heylin *St. George* 151 The two people mention'd in the Gospell were conterminous. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 27 The Dominion of the whole Earth..and of the conterminous Aer. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 192 In the Ports of the Sea conterminous to those Continents. 1846 Grote *Hist. Greece* I. xv. I. 451 A township conterminous with Ilium. 1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* II. viii. 491 Defending the side of Germany conterminous to France. 1880 A. R. Wallace *Isl. Life* I. ii. 18 Allied species, whose ranges are separate but conterminous.

2. Meeting at their ends.

a 1734 North *Life J. North* (1826) III. 324 It often falls out that extremes are conterminous, and as contraries illustrate each other. 1862 Todhunter *Euclid* (1876) 256 *note,* Let the triangle *DEF* be applied to the triangle *ABC* so that the bases may coincide, the equal sides be conterminous and the vertices fall on opposite sides of the base.

3. Coincident in their boundaries; exactly coextensive.

1817 Knox & Jebb *Corr.* II. 314 Observe, that our Roman Catholic and church of England parishes, are not exactly conterminous. 1875 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* ii. (ed. 5) 13 Christianity as well as civilization became conterminous with the Roman Empire.

b. Exactly coextensive in time, range, sense, etc.

1855 *Ess. Intuitive Morals* 26 Were the whole law precisely conterminous with our desires. 1861 *Times* 10 Oct., The language of Catullus is less conterminous with our own than that of any popular Latin poet. 1885 Stevenson *Dynamiter* XIV. 204 You name a good influence, but one that need not be conterminous with life.

Conte·rminously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] So as to have the same boundaries; coextensively.

1859 Tennent *Ceylon* II. i. 15 The policy of extending [his] religion conterminously with his dominions.

† **Conterra·nean,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *conterrāneus* (see next) + -AN : cf. *subterranean.*] = next

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* IV. vii, He said that if women were not conterranean and mingled with men, Angels would descend and dwell among us.

† **Conterra·neous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *conterrāne-us* of the same country (f. *con-* together with + *terra* land) + -OUS : cf. *subterraneous.*] Of or belonging to the same country, land, or region.

1644 Bp. Maxwell *Prerog. Chr. Kings* X. 110 Otherwise we must deny David's title over Aram, and other neighbour conterraneous Kingdomes. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Wks. 1721 III. 286 As Paul..Had for his conterraneous Kindred Zeal, That they like transporting Joys might feel.

Conteschoun, obs. f. Contusion.

Contesse, obs. f. Countess.

† **Contesserate,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare.* In quot. -at. [f. L. *contesserāt-* ppl. stem of *contesserāre* : see next.] Leagued together in friendship.

1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Hist. Ivstine* 118 b, The kings that were his neighbours, and were contesserat with him.

† **Contessera·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *contesserātiōn-em* (Tertullian), n. of action from *contesserāre* (f. *con* + *tessera*) to contract friendship by means of the *tessera hospitalis,* a square tablet which was divided as a tally or token between two friends in order that they or their descendants might thereby ever afterwards recognize each other.]

1. Contraction of friendship by means of the tessera or other symbol of union.

1620 Donne *Serm. Gen.* xviii. 25 But certainly, there is a race that have not this contesseration [baptism], nor these Testimoniall letters, nor this outward baptisme. 1654 Jer. Taylor *Real Pres.* I The holy symboles of the Eucharist were intended to be a contesseration, and an union of Christian societies to God, and with one another. 1660 Stillingfl. *Iren.* II. vii. § 4 To denote their mutual contessaration in the faith, and communion in the same Church.

2. [L. *tessera* a chequer.] A chequered or tessellated combination, a 'mosaic'.

1671 B. OLEY *Life G. Herbert* O v (T.), To describe that person of his, which afforded so unusual a contesseration of elegancies, and set of rarities to the beholder.

† **Contest,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [app. repr. a med.L. **contestis* joint witness, f. *con-* together + *testis* witness.] A joint witness.

1551 in Foxe *A. & M.* VI. 198 The said deponent, with his contest James Basset, spake with his grace in the gallery. 1563 *Ibid.* (ed. 1) 713 What wordes and sentences they then herd, who was with them there as contests. [1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 13 a, When the said evidence is not so manifest, two witnesses at least are required and the same to be contestes, that is..affirming one and the same thing.]

Contest (kɒ̆ntest), *sb.*[2] [app. f. CONTEST *v.* (and originally having the same stress); but cf. mod.F. *conteste*, not in Cotgr. 1611, but quoted by Littré, in phrase *sans conteste*, from Molière 1654.]

1. Strife in argument, keen controversy, dispute, debate, wordy war. † *Without contest*: without dispute, incontestably.

1643 DENHAM *Cooper's Hill* 69 Though this of old no less contest did move, Than when for Homer's Birth seven Cities strove. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1189 And of thir vain contest appeer'd no end. 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) II. ix, He was, without Contest, As grand a Rebel as the best. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 40 ₱3 When the contest happens to rise high between men of genius and learning. 1780 COWPER *Rep. Adjudged Case* 1 Between Nose and Eyes a strange contest arose. 1784 — *Task* III. 161 Great contest follows, and much learned dust Involves the combatants.

2. Struggle for victory, for a desired object, or in defence; conflict, strife, contention.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 13/1 He [Buckingham] was of a courage not to be daunted, which was manifested..in his contests with particular persons of the greatest reputation. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius's Low C. Warres* 215 In the event of this Contest, it is very remarkable, that..there was not one considerable Ship lost. 1780 BURKE *Sp. declining Poll* Wks. III. 433 The worthy gentleman, who has been snatched from us at the moment of the election, and in the middle of the contest. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 270 A contest commences..between the Cuckoos for the possession of the nest. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 55 The assistance they could hope to receive from Athens in their contest with the enemy. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xv. 161 The dogs are carefully trained not to engage in contest with the bear.

3. Amicable conflict, as between competitors for a prize or distinction; competition.

1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 4 O sweet contest; of woes With loves, of tears with smiles disporting. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 205 ₱6 As the evening approached, the contest [for prizes] grew more earnest. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 421 Many of the late competitors returned to the contest. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 87 In musical contests there shall be one set of judges of solo singing or playing.

Contest (kɒ̆nte·st), *v.* [a. F. *conteste-r* 'to call or take to witnesse, make an earnest protestation or complaint vnto; also to brable, argue, debate a matter with; also to denie, gainesay, contest against' (Cotgr. 1611), = It. *contestare* 'to strive, debate' (Florio 1598), Pr. and Sp. *contestar*. The original source is L. *contestārī* to take or call to witness (f. *con-* + *testārī* to be a witness, bear witness, f. *testis* a witness); thence the legal phrase *contestārī lītem*, to introduce a lawsuit by calling witnesses, to bring an action; whence the modern sense. The Fr. vb. appears to have taken its senses partly from the orig. L., and partly from the Italian; and is followed in both by the Eng.]

I. Senses connected with L. *contestārī*, to take to witness. *Obs.*

† **1.** *trans.* To assert or confirm with the witness of an oath, to swear to (a fact or statement). *Obs.*

1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* D ij b, Oathes and sworn promises contested at theyr high altar of their masse. 1613 HEYWOOD *Brazen Age* I. Wks. 1874 III. 174 As we are Oeneus the Ætolians King... So we contest we make her here the prize Of the proud victor.

† **2.** To witness to, attest; to bear corroborative testimony to; to attest along with another. *rare.*

1591 DRAYTON *Moses* I, For thy faire brow apparently contests The currant stamp of a cleane nuptial bed. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. xxxvii. (1739) 56 The Oath of the party suspected, and the concurrent testimony of other men: The first attesting his own innocency, the other contesting their Consciences of the truth of the former testimony.

† **3.** To call to witness, take to witness, adjure; to address with a solemn appeal, charge, etc. *Obs.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* lxxx. 9 Heare o my people: and I wil contest thee. 1611 — *Ex.* xix. 21 And the Lord said vnto Moses, Goe downe, charge [*marg.*, Heb. contest] the people. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* (1639) 69 Paul used to Contest (or charge) before God and His Angels.

† **b.** *intr.* To bear witness, 'testify', make a solemn appeal or protest. *Obs.*

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. v. 35 Ioab displeaseth Dauid, when he contesteth against the numbring of the people. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Amos* iii. 13 Heare ye, and contest in the house of Jacob, sayth our Lord.

II. Senses originating in L. *contestārī lītem.*

4. *intr.* To contend or strive (*with* or *against*) in argument; to dispute or debate keenly, wrangle.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 53 To argue and refute him by arguments contending and contesting against that which hath beene said. 1633 Bp. HALL *Hard Texts* 2 Tim. iii. 8 Jannes and Jambres..resisted Moses and contested with him in the message he brought from God. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 756 Inexplicable Thy Justice seems; yet to say truth, too late I thus contest. *a* 1715 BURNET (J.), The difficulty of an argument adds to the pleasure of contesting with it, when there are hopes of victory. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* I. 349 He dared not contest obstinately against persons of quality, who would be offended by his discourse.

5. *trans.* To argue or debate (a point, etc.); to argue against, dispute, controvert, call in question.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 107 Can such a one contest the Divine decree? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* Pref. (1721) I. 91 A fifth Rule (which one may hope will not be contested). 1751–73 JORTIN *Eccl. Hist.* (R.), The excellence of Christian morality will not be contested by fair and candid adversaries. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 339 He contested the right of the pope to dispense them. 1859 MILL *Liberty* ii. 37 With every opportunity for contesting it, it has not been refuted.

6. *intr.* To strive or contend (in a general sense).

a 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 73 Have we not the Kings eares, who dares contest with us? 1647 W. BROWNE *Polex.* II. 293 Contest no more against what is just, and be not guilty of your owne death. *a* 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 38 Tell me how we best With Trouble and Temptation may contest. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 303 For Forms of Government let Fools contest. 1863 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 132 No form of government..is, as such, to be either condemned or praised, or contested for in anywise, but by fools.

7. *trans.* To contend, struggle, or fight for; to dispute with arms.

a 1626 BACON *Polit. Fables* ix, The matter was contested by single combat. 1818 SOUTHEY *Fun. Song P'cess Charlotte*, Mournful was that Edward's fame, Won in fields contested well. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. x. 480 Every defensible spot of ground was stoutly contested by the Britons. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 4. 77 There was none of the house of Godwine to contest the crown.

b. To oppose with arms, fight against.

1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 89 Yet these each other's power so strong contest, That either seems destructive of the rest.

c. with cognate object.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. xiii. 8 The Warre which before-time they had contested with Gideon. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 533 It was better contested than might have been expected from the unequal skill of the generals.

8. *intr.* To contend in rivalry, vie, compete (*with*).

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. v. 116, I..do contest As hotly and as nobly with thy Loue, As euer in ambitious strength I did Contend against thy Valour. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* (J.), Of man, who dares in pomp with Jove contest.

9. *trans.* To contend for in emulation.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXI. 144 Accept the tryal, and the prize contest. 1832 LANDER *Adv. Niger* I. vi. 244 The race was well contested. 1888 MORLEY *Burke* 16 That he contested Adam Smith's chair of moral philosophy at Glasgow along with Hume.

† **b.** To set in competition or rivalry. *Obs. rare.*

1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* (ed. 4) 13 A great transparent pillar..such a one as Nature does contest..With all the obelisks of antique Greece.

Contestable (kɒ̆nte·stăb'l), *a.* [f. CONTEST *v.* + -ABLE; perh. a. mod.F. *contestable* (Cotgr.).] That may be contested; disputable, debatable.

1702 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 97 If it proves so contestable. 1761 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 39/2 The contrary of this proposition is at least extremely contestable. 1889 GLADSTONE *Sp. in Parl.* 20 Feb., I do not recollect for many years a case in which the House has been called upon to express an opinion on contestable matter in the Address to the Throne.

Hence **Conte·stableness.**

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio); whence 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Contestant (kɒ̆nte·stănt). [a. F. *contestant*, pr. pple. of *contester* to CONTEST, used as adj. and sb.: cf. *combatant, assailant.* Not in Bailey, Johnson, Webster 1828, Worcester 1846; common during Civil War in U. S., and since.] One who contests; one who takes part in a contest.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 329 The Indian Company..being freed both from their Enemie's Arms and all other contestants. 1861 *Times* 8 Nov. (*Defeat of Federal Army*), A little after six o'clock the remaining contestants withdrew down the precipitous river bank. 1870 *Public Opin.* 6 Aug. 162 The present war..will materially change the position of the contestants. 1887 *Standard* 7 Nov. 3/7 A butter-making competition..There were twenty-two contestants, several of whom were farmers' wives.

† **Contesta·te,** *pa. pple. Obs. Sc.* [ad. L. *contestāt-us*, pa. pple. of *contestārī*: see CONTEST *v.*] = Contested.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Tale of Dog* 92 And quhen the Scheip this stryif had contestait.

† **Contestate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *contestāt-* ppl. stem of *contestārī*: see CONTEST *v.*] = CONTEST *v.* (in different senses).

c 1575 T. HACKET tr. *Amadis de Gaule* (Bynneman) 188 Why will I thus contestate or enter into reason with him that hath none? 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 317 Within six monthes after the quarell mooued, and by the other contestated. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Contestate*, to call to witnesse. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Contestate*, to bear or prove by witness, to witness together.

Contestation (kɒ̆ntestē·ʃən). [ad. L. *contestātiōn-em*, n. of action from *contestārī*: see CONTEST *v.* The senses are partly from L. ancient and mediæval, partly from F. *contestation* dispute, contest (late 16th c. in Littré). Cotgr., 1611, has 'A contestation; a protestation, taking or calling to witnesse; also, a contesting, striuing, debating, reasoning, brabling about a matter: also a contestation against; a gainsaying, denying, or waging, of Law'.]

† **1.** The action of calling or taking to witness, adjuration; solemn appeal or protest. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 4 b, With all kyndes of delusion and iuggleyng..of sophisticall learnyng, of holy contestacions. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 40/1 Again..John spake unto him, and desired him in like manner and contestation as before. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. vi. 6 No intreatie, nor contestation would suffice to hold them together. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Acts xxiii. 3 Ananias his insolent and injurious injunction, St. Paul's zealous answer and contestation ['God shall smite thee', etc].

† **2.** Solemn asseveration, or oath. *Obs.*

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 8 Hath he bound himselfe with the spels of diuellish contestations..not to eat or drinke till he hath killed Paul? 1618 MYNSHUL *Ess. Prison, Jaylors* 31 Any oath or contestation of the worthiest Gentleman.

† **b.** Confirmation by oath or testimony, conjoint attestation. *Obs.*

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 78 Let the gentleman subscribe his name, next after the Bishop..in the contestation of any instrument or solemne acte. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* xli. (1647) 291 But this is too known, to need a contestation.

II. 3. See LITISCONTESTATION.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 469 That after the contestation of the suit, there be no matter of any dilatorie exceptions alledged to hinder the proceedings. [1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. (ed. 2) 445 Contestation is when both parties exclaim, 'Give your attestation.' It marks the definitive settlement of the issue to be tried.]

4. Disputation or controversy, as between parties at law; verbal contention; keen argumentation.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 974 Being weary with the contestations of certain Pleaders, he [Augustus] went in choler out of his Seat. 1657 EARL MONM. tr. *Paruta's Polit. Disc.* 94 They were still at contestation between themselves. 1682 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* Pref. (Globe) 187 That Belief was drawn up after a long contestation with Arius. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. vii. (ed. 3) 214 This counsil prevailed after many warm contestations. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Sept. 305 One or two of the witnesses speak of the subject of contestation as certain *Spiegeln* (mirrors) which Guttenberg was desirous of producing.

5. The action of struggling together as adversaries; contention, conflict, contest.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 43 Your Wife and Brother Made warres vpon me, and their contestation Was Theame for you. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 10 Fire and water cannot meet without a hissing contestation. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* III. iv. 82 The fortune of Warre..had been very various, and daily contestations happened. 1816 F. H. NAYLOR *Hist. Germany* I. II. xv. 716 The few sources of sustenance..became objects of daily contestation.

6. Competition; emulation, rivalry. (Now Sc.)

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 332 The king of the Aethiopians is entred into contestation and contention with me, as touching wisedome [ἔχει πρὸς ἐμὲ σοφίας ἅμιλλαν].
1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* v. § 5. 77 Among [men] there is a contestation of honour and preferment..whence hatred and envy. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. vi. 230 Corporations, who [1650–1750] adopted not 'contestation' for determining the merits of candidates. 1885 *Ogilvie's Imp. Dict.* s.v., The appointment was made by public contestation.

7. The contesting or disputing (of a point, claim, etc.). *In contestation*: in dispute.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. Pref. § 41 So farre as concernes the points in contestation. 1698 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* (1704) 379 No Rule can be so exact, to make provision against all contestations. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.*, *Th. Vision* (1859) II. 84 This apparent paradox was no sooner published than it took its place, almost without contestation, among established opinions. 1868 SEYD *Bullion* 2 There are not many of them open to contestation.

8. An assertion contended for; a contention.

1880 *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 522 The Austrian contestation has never ceased to be that the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina are not ripe for self government. 1884 LD. WATSON in *Law Rep.* 9 Appeal Cases 76 The appellant's contestation upon this point is untenable.

Contesta·tional, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of the nature of contestation. (In *non-contestational.*)

1826 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 488 Judge's non-contestational evidence—elicitative function.

† **Conte·stative,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *contestāt-* (see CONTESTATE) + -IVE.] Relating to or dealing with contestation.

1616 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* (1676) 223 Those [words] were prenunciative and these contestative.

Contested (kɒ̆nte·stĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONTEST *v.* + -ED.] Disputed, contended for or about, made an object of contention or competition. *Contested election*: one which is disputed at the poll; formerly, and still in *U.S.*, an election of which the validity or legality is challenged, called more recently a *controverted election.*

1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. II. i, And from the French contested Milan take. 1727 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masq.* Wks. 1775 I. 11, I shall be like a contested heir who spends his estate in the pursuit of it. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. (1798) II. 183 Contested elections shall..be determined with some decent regard to the merits of the case. The event of the suit is of no consequence to the Crown. 1780 BURKE *Sp. prev. to Election* Wks. III. 355 A contested election in such a city as this is no light thing. 1841 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 44, I cannot afford the expense of a contested election. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. Pref. 68 The means of deciding contested points in history and science.

Contester (kɒ̆nte·stəɹ). Also **-or.** [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who contests.

1884 *Chr. Commw.* 28 Feb. 465/1 These fierce contestors against Ritualism in the Church of England.

Contesting (kǫ̆nte·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CONTEST; contending, disputing.

1616 *Rich Cabinet* 75 b, Kings can neither endure comparisons .. nor contestings, though they are in the wrong themselves. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 52 Those honest endeavours..are no rude contestings with Gods providence.

Conte·sting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That contests; contending, competing.

1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 231 The two Contesting Motives. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., In yacht-racing you must be on board the contesting craft to..enjoy the pastime.

Hence **Conte·stingly** *adv.*

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* xix. § 8. 371 (T.) The more contestingly they set their reason to explain them, the more intricate they, perhaps, will find them.

† **Conte·stion.** Bad form for CONTESTATION.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 10 Diuers contestions haue I had, about the equality of London, and Paris. 1654 E. JOHNSON *Wond.-wrkg. Provid.* 182 Together with the contestion begun in our Native country.

† **Conte·stless,** *a. Obs.* [f. CONTEST + -LESS; cf. *resistless.*] Not to be contested, indisputable.

a 1750 A. HILL (T.), But now 'tis truth contestless [= F. *sans conteste*].

† **Conte·x,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *contex-ĕre* to weave together, interweave, join together, compose, f. *con-* + *texĕre* to weave. (Cf. It. *contessere* in same senses.)] *trans.* To weave together; to form, construct, or compose as by interweaving of parts.

1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* Wks. (1843) 143, I should contex and make a work longer than the Iliads of..Homer. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 68 This body is called Panchreas..for that it is made and contexed of Glandulous flesh. 1626 AILESBURY *Passion Serm.* 7 Esay..who seemes to contex a history, not write a prophesie. 1684 BOYLE *Porousn. Anim. Bod.* i. 5 The Corpuscles that are requisite to contex such differing parts, as Membranes, Fibres, etc.

† **Conte·xt,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *context-us*, pa. pple. of *contexĕre* (see prec.), coinciding with a native pa. pple. of *contex* vb.] Woven or knit together.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The skynne is composed & contexte and wouen with thredes and vaynes. 1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* III. iv. (1682) 71 Describe how such a string may be context. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* IV. xii. 222 Hollow and thin, for Lightness, but withal context and firm, for Strength.

Context (kǫ·ntėkst), *sb.* In 5–6 **-texte.** [ad. L. *contextus* (*u*-stem) connexion, f. ppl. stem of *contexĕre* to weave together, connect (see above). Cf. mod.F. *contexte* (in Cotgr.).]

† **1.** The weaving together of words and sentences; construction of speech, literary composition. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 5 In the contexte historicalle [*contextu historico*] the rewle off lyvenge and forme of vertues moralle..3iffe grete resplendence thro the diligence of croniclers. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 459 Since these kings there is little difference in the context of [the French] speech, but only in the choice of words, and softness of pronounciation.

† **2.** *concr.* The connected structure of a writing or composition; a continuous text or composition with parts duly connected. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 181 Though the aungell in the contexte of his salutacyon, expressed not this name Maria. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxv, The bokes of the Euangelistes, vulgarely called the gospelles, which be one contexte of an historie. 1633 H. GARTHWAITE (*title*), The Evangelical Harmonie, reducing the Four Evangelists into one Continued Context. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* Pref. (1851) 95 That book within whose sacred context all wisdome is infolded.

fig. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. vi, The skillful gloss of her reflection But paints the context of thy coarse complexion.

† **3.** The connexion or coherence between the parts of a discourse. *Obs.*

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Context*, the agreeing of the matter going before, with that which followeth. 1622 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* Pref. 20, I haue..hindered not the context, and roundnesse of the speech. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 141 The context, or alliance that the text hath with the protext, or verse immediately foregoing.

4. *concr.* The whole structure of a connected passage regarded in its bearing upon any of the parts which constitute it; the parts which immediately precede or follow any particular passage or 'text' and determine its meaning. (Formerly *circumstance* q. v. I c, quots. 1549, 1579.)

c 1568 FULKE *Answ. Chr. Protestant* (1577) 84 When the articles following are spoken in one context and phrase. 1583 — *Defence* (Parker Soc.) 561 The whole context is this: 'Let no man say,' etc. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 24 If it bee meant of..*thou*, that were absonant from the..context. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) II. 1 That we may understand these words aright, it will be necessary to take a short view of the context. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 73 A word pronounced with certain circumstances, or in a certain context with other words. *a* 1714 SHARP *Wks.* VII. xv. (R.), To this I answer plainly according to all the light that the contexts afford in this matter. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 46, I wish honourable gentlemen would have the fairness to give the entire context of what I did say, and not pick out detached words. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. III. 294 A paragraph..unintelligible from want of context.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1842 H. E. MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. i. 9 We carry on with us from day to day the whole moral context of the day gone by. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi, It is literally impossible, without consulting the context of the building, to say whether the cusps have been added for the sake of beauty or of strength. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. v. 281 The position of facts in the context of experience.

c. *In this context*: in this connexion.

1873 R. CONGREVE *Ess., etc.* (1874) 480, I should avail myself of the words of one of our number—not used in this context, but suiting my present purpose.

† **5.** = CONTEXTURE. *Obs.*

1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) I. XVII, Sooner penetrate a Board, Than by a Cut or Thrust divide The Context of the stubborn Hide. 1766 R. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* III. 274 The Union of Soul and Body .. that mistic Context.

† **Conte·xt,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *context-* ppl. stem of *contex-ĕre* to CONTEX.] To weave together; = CONTEX. (Perh. only in *pa. pple.*)

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xvi. 49 Euen to the vngluing of the whole world's frame; Contexted onely, by Commerce, and Contracts. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 343 So have I contexted a continued Catalogue and List. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 52 Count the threads whereof they [events] are contexted.

† **Conte·xted,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Woven together, sewn together, connected.

a 1626 BACON *Exam. E. Peachem* Wks. (Spedding, etc.) XII. 126 Those traiterous passages which are both in his loose and contexted papers. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxi. 202 If the Subject bee Historie, or contexted Fable, then I hold it better put in Prose.

Conte·xtive, *a. rare.* [f. L. *context-* ppl. stem of *contexĕre* (see above) + -IVE.] That weaves or connects together.

1850 BAYNES *Port-Royal Logic* (1851) p. xxx, Analysis and synthesis (termed in it the contextive and retextive methods).

Contextual (kǫ̆nte·kstiu̯ăl), *a.* [mod. f. L. *contextu-s* + -AL, after *textual* which goes back to 17th c.] Of or belonging to the context; depending only on the context.

1812–29 S. T. COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* III. 113 To the contempt or neglect of the literal and contextual sense. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 229 The word *Troes* .. is sometimes confined strictly to the inhabitants of the city: but.. perhaps always with contextual indications that such is the sense. 1887 *Academy* 5 Mar., I would not use them as a final appeal on the passage in question, for they are not contextual to it. *Mod.* The meaning assigned to the word here is merely contextual.

Conte·xtually, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In regard to or according to the context.

1827 G. S. FABER *Orig. Exp. Sacr.* 121 A sense good and consistent and contextually harmonious. 1861 ELLICOTT *Aids to Faith* ix. 432 Develop and enunciate the meaning under the limitations assigned by the context, or, in other words, Interpret contextually.

Conte·xtural, *a. rare.* [f. CONTEXTURE + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the contexture or context.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 182 The Contextural expressions are of the self-same nature.

Contexture (kǫ̆nte·kstiŭr). [a. F. *contexture* (Montaigne, 1572–80), = It. *contestura* (Florio), prob. repr. a med.L. **contextūra*, f. *context-* ppl. stem of *contexĕre*: cf. L. *textūra* TEXTURE. Very common in 17th c.; now rare.]

1. The action or process of weaving together or intertwining; the fact of being woven together; the manner in which this is done, texture.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. xi. P 5 Christ..will provide one [scourge] of his own contexture. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 46 In the Silk Ribbans, you might plainly see the Contexture. 1691 E. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 64 The profitable Contexture of the Silk-worm. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 89 b, Oziers..strike their Roots into the Rampart, and by the contexture of their Fibres strengthen the whole work. 1877 BRYANT *Sella* 78 Then Sella hung the slippers in the porch .. and all who passed Admired their fair contexture.

b. *Sc. Law.* (See quot.) Cf. CONSTRUCTURE 2.

1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*, *Contexture* is a mode of industrial accession borrowed from the Roman Law. It takes place where things belonging to one are wrought into another's cloth, and are carried therewith as accessary.

2. *transf.* The linking together of materials or elements, so as to form a connected structure (natural or artificial); the manner in which the parts of a thing are thus united.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 4 Touching the Contexture or Configuration of things. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 207 A true understanding of things in their coherence and contexture. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 14 Without this there cannot be imagined any concourse of Atoms at all, much less any such contexture of bodyes out of them. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 25. 131 Secundary Results from certain fortuitous Concretions and Contextures of Atoms. 1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 81 The Joinings and Contexture of the Belly and Intestines. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. vii. 401 The people..are well shaped and of excellent contexture.

b. *fig.* of things non-material.

1604 DANIEL *Fun. Poem Earl Devonshire*, How that brave mind was built, and in what sort All thy contexture of thy heart hath been. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 29 The Roman Church, having by a regular Contexture of continued Policy..interwoven itself with the Secular Interest. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* II. viii, Such small..hints have sometimes unravelled .. the contexture of the deepest villanies. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* v. 168 The services became more lengthy in their recitation, and more artificial in their contexture.

3. The structure, composition, or texture of anything made up by the combination of elements. Now chiefly *fig.* from 1.

a 1639 WOTTON (J.), He was not of any delicate contexture; his limbs rather sturdy than dainty. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 35 A large Mushrom of a loose watrish contexture. 1720 W. GIBSON *Diet. Horses* vii. (ed. 3) 111 In some Contextures of Body this produces no immediate effect. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1775) III. 86 Women are of a nice contexture; and our spirits, when disordered, are not to be recomposed in a moment. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 225 Stones apparently hard, are sometimes more subject to decay than those of a softer contexture. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 525 Society's whole contexture.

4. That which is put together or constructed by the intertwining of parts. **a.** quasi-*concr.* A mass *of* things interwoven together.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xix. (1632) 37 Shall I not change this goodly contexture of things for you? 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 491 The Corpus Callosum is nothing but a Contexture of small Fibres. 1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. cclxxiii. 250 That most ingenious contexture of truth and lies. 1876 ALEXANDER *Bampton Lect.* (1877) 229 A great contexture of converging probabilities.

b. An interwoven structure, a fabric.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. liii. (1632) 168 All this our contexture is built of weake and decaying peeces. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 17 How many thousand parts of Matter must go to make up this heterogeneous Contexture? 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. I. iv. 12 These kind of Contextures are not made of Vegetables, but of the Stone Amiantus. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 361 We must not pick out single threads but regard the whole contexture as one piece.

5. The weaving together of words, sentences, etc. in connected composition; the construction or composition of a writing as consisting of connected and coherent members.

1603 DANIEL *Def. Rhime* (1717) 19 The contexture of Words. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ii. § 2 A perfect continuance or contexture of the thread of the narration. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. iii. 309 The Contexture of sentence with sentence. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* Pref. A iij, There is one thing I may properly call my own, and that is the Stile, and Contexture of the book. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 25 P 9 The art of dramatick disposition, the contexture of the scenes. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* v. 206 The contexture, peculiarities, and relations of the several books.

b. The connected structure or 'body' of a literary composition; a connected passage or composition.

a 1619 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* Pref. (1626) 1 It is more then the Worke of one man .. to compose a passable Contexture of the whole History of England. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* Pref., Being discourses inserted, and not of the contexture of the Narration. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 122 P 12 Collateral events are so artfully woven into the contexture of his principal story. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* VI. vi. 452 Any contexture of words which does not make a proposition is neither true nor false.

c. = CONTEXT 4.

1608 T. MORTON *Preamb. to Encounter* 17 Which the contexture may seeme also to import. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 11 If we view the contexture of the place, we shall find, etc. *a* 1672 STERRY *Posth. Wks.* II. 360 This Text lying in this Contexture. 1878 S. COX *Salv. Mundi* (1884) 44 Is there anything in the intention and contexture of these ten passages to warrant so grave a departure from the common meanings of the words?

Conte·xture, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To give its contexture to; to weave

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. x, Round his mysterious Me, there lies..a Garment of Flesh, contextured in the Loom of Heaven.

Conteygn, -teyne, -tiene, obs. ff. CONTAIN.

Conteynent, -ue, obs. ff. CONTINENT *a.*, -UE.

Conticent (kǫ·ntisėnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *conticēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *conticēre* to be silent or still, f. *con-* intensive + *tacēre* to be silent.] Keeping silence, silent.

1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* li. (D.), The servants have left the room, the guests sit conticent.

Contienaunce, obs. f. COUNTENANCE.

Contience, obs. bad form of CONSCIENCE.

† **Contignate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *contignāre* to join together with beams, timbers, or sticks, f. *con-* + *tignum* building material, piece of timber.] *trans.* To join together with beams.

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 70 The whole Bulk is supported besides with most curious Arches, contignated and joyn'd together by marvailous Art.

Contignation (kǫ̆ntignē·ʃən). *Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. *contignātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *contignāre*: see prec. Also in mod.F.]

1. The joining or framing together of beams or boards; the condition or manner of being joined together; jointing together.

1630 DONNE *Serm.* Ps. lxviii. 20 Buildings stand by the benefit of their .. contignations that knit and unite them .. The contignation and knitting suffer them not to cleave. 1641 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Oct.–1 Nov., There stands an arch ..it has some imperceptible contignations, which do not betray themselves easily to the eye. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. iv. 330 The congruity of its contignation to another piece of Timber. 1754 HILDROP *Misc. Wks.* II. 49 In the contignation (as the learned Doctor calls it) there is no manner of Occasion for Oak.

fig. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) 289 To dissolve those Joynts and Contignations which..clasp into one Structure those many little members and parts whereof all humane societies consist. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* ii. Wks. VIII. 219 Linked by a contignation into the edifice of France.

2. A structure formed by joining timbers together, a piece of joiner's or carpenter's work; hence, any conjoined structure, framework, or 'frame' of things.

1634 Bp. Hall *Wks.* (1837) V. 387 In that bright and spacious contignation of the firmament. 1662 Petty *Taxes* 23 The next palace will be built from the whole present contignation of houses at such a distance as, etc. 1676 Evelyn *Silva* xxiv. § 13 In Crete they employ'd it [the Cypress].. in the largest Contignations and did formerly build Ships of it. 1889 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 350 He [Goethe] venerates the Cross: but thinks it unworthy of a philosopher to refer the whole scheme of Heaven and earth to 'that contignation'.

3. *spec.* A boarding or flooring; a floor, story, or stage.

1592 D. R. tr. *Hypnerotomachia* 63 A marueilous twisted contignation or couering of gold-smiths work, ouer a foure square plaine Court. 1624 Wotton *Archit.* in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 46 A Contignation or Floor born upon the outward wall. 1646 J. Gregory *Notes & Observ.* (1650) 11 Their private Oratories were appointed in the uppermost Contignations of their Houses. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 60 Each Contignation, or Floor. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 230 A Plan of these Works..with Remarks of every thing that was curious in all three Contignations [stories of a salt mine]. 1851 G. S. Faber *Many Mansions* 131 To pass, without obstruction, through doors, or walls, or contignations.

† **Conti·gual,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *contigu-us* (see Contiguous) + -al.] = Contiguous.

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* iv. x. (1620) 156 We place Iupiter in the skie (say they) and Iuno in the aire; and these two are contiguall. 1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* ii. ii. 49 Boundage is either contiguall or Remote. 1633 Ames *Agst. Cerem.* i. 18 These mischeifs have followed..by more continuall or contiguall succession.

† **Conti·guate,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 -at. [ad. med.L. *contiguāt-us* = *contiguus*: see Du Cange. So F. *contigué* (Cotgr.).] Contiguous *to*; in immediate contact *with*.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 291 Contiguate to Flandres. *Ibid.* I. 427 There is an other yle contiguate to that place. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* i. i. § 7 The earth also .. being contiguat and mixt with waters. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* i. (1682) 58 This Isle..was antiently contiguate with the continent, but now rent asunder.

† **Co·ntigue,** *a. Obs. Sc.* [a. F. *contigu*, *-gue* (16th c. in Littré), ad. L. *contigu-us* touching together, touching each other, f. *contingĕre*, stem *contig-* (= *con-* + *tag-*) to touch on all sides, border upon, etc.: see Contingent.] = Contiguous.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ded. 4 His prochane enemeis that lyis contigue about his cuntre. 1610 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vii. (1677) 514 To exchange the Churches one with another, that all the Dioceses may lie contigue.

Contiguity (kǫntigiū·iti). [ad. L. *contiguitās*, or F. *contiguité* (17th c. in Littré), f. L. *contigu-us*, F. *contigu*: see prec. and -ity.]

1. The condition of touching or being in contact.

1641 Wilkins *Math. Magick* ii. iv. (1648) 175 There being not the least contiguity or dependence upon any body. 1671 J. Webster *Metallogr.* iv. 66 The heat is increased by the contiguity of many grains lying one upon another. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* ii. ii. 110 It might have been contiguous to other Parts of our great Continent.. though that Contiguity be since broken off. 1842 W. Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 28 Communicating expansion to all bodies in contiguity with it.

b. *fig.* Of non-physical contact.

a 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* v. 160 A mere kind of apposition or contiguity of our natures with the divine. 1654 Codrington *Hist. Ivstine* 509 A woman, who by the contiguitie of blood had neer relation to the King. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* (1858) 305 It related, with a wondrous new contiguity and perpetual closeness, the Past and Distant with the Present in time and place.

c. *Psychol.* Proximity of impressions or ideas in place or time, as a principle of association.

Law of Contiguity: the principle that 'Actions, Sensations, and States of Feeling, occurring together, or in close succession, tend to grow together, or cohere, in such a way that when any of them is afterwards presented to the mind, the others are apt to be brought up in idea' Bain *Mental & Moral Sc.* (1868) 85.

1739 Hume *Treatise* i. § 4 The qualities from which this association arises, and by which the mind is after this manner convey'd from one idea to another, are three, viz.: Resemblance, Contiguity in time or place, and Cause and Effect. 1785 Reid *Intell. Powers* iv. iv, According to [Hume's] philosophy .. contiguity must include causation. 1829 Jas. Mill *Anal. Hum Mind* I. 79 Contiguity of two sensations in time means the successive order. 1838 Sir W. Hamilton in *Reid's Wks.* 294/2 *note*, Aristotle's reduction is to the four following heads:—Proximity in time—Contiguity in place—Resemblance—Contrast. 1868 Bain *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* 85 The principle of Contiguity has been described under various names, as Hamilton's law of 'Redintegration'; the 'Association of Ideas', including Order in Time, Order in Place, Cause and Effect.

† **2.** *concr.* A thing in contact; a contiguous thing, point, surface, etc. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* ii. i. 53 It [crystall] hath not its determination from circumscription or as conforming unto contiguities. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* ii. 93 Particles of Air that lurk 'twixt the Contiguities of the Glass and Quicksilver. *Ibid.* ii. 132 Creeping up 'twixt the Contiguity of the Glass and Quicksilver.

3. quasi-*concr.* A continuous mass, whereof all the parts are in uninterrupted contact.

1784 Cowper *Task* ii. 2 Some boundless contiguity of shade. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 47 The general picture was a contiguity of red, earthen roofs. *a* 1864 — *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 46 Among the contiguity of trees.

4. *loosely.* Close proximity, without actual contact.

[1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Contiguity*, nearness, the close being of two together.] 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. ii. 334 Called the Faro or strait of Messina from its contiguity to that city. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 690 Its contiguity to the West India islands gives the merchants superior advantages. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xiv, There were two which stood in such close contiguity, that they seemed to have been portions of the same rock, which .. now exhibited a chasm of about four feet. 1874 Lyell *Elem. Geol.* xvi. 248 The contiguity of land may be inferred..from these vegetable productions.

Contiguous (kǫnti·giu,əs), *a.* [f. L. *contigu-us* (see Contigue) + -ous.]

1. Touching, in actual contact, next in space; meeting at a common boundary, bordering, adjoining. Const *to*, formerly also *with*.

1611 Coryat *Crudities* 81 Two seuerall Castles built on a rocke which are so neare together that they are euen contiguous. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 865 Water, being contiguous with aire, cooleth it, but moisteneth it not. 1644 Evelyn *Diary* 21 Apr., This [island] is contiguous to ye towne by a stately stone bridge. 1722 J. Macky *Journ. thro' Eng.* I. 177 London and Westminster .. are now by their Buildings become contiguous, and in a manner united. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 34 ¶ 3 An heiress whose land lies contiguous to mine. 1842 W. Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* 49 The hydrogen ..unites with the oxygen of the contiguous molecule of water. 1874 S. Cox *Pilgr. Ps.* iii. 51 Long rows of contiguous houses.

b. Math. *Contiguous angles*: = adjacent angles.

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., *Contiguous angles*..are such as have one leg common to each angle; otherwise called *adjoining angles*.

2. Next in time or order, immediately successive.

1612–15 Bp. Hall *Contempl.*, *N. T.* iii. i, The favours of our benificent Saviour were at the least contiguous. No sooner hath hee raised the centurion's servant from his bed, then hee raises the widowe's son from his beere. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* ii. iv. 402 Two great Events will fall upon two contiguous Moments of Time.

3. Coadjacent in experience or thought.

1770 Beattie *Ess. Truth* ii. ii. § 3 (R.) The fancy is determined by habit to pass from the idea of fire to that of melted lead, on account of our having always perceived them contiguous and successive.

† **4.** Continuous, with its parts in uninterrupted contact. *Obs.*

1715 Leoni tr. *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 51 Instead of Pilasters, there is a contiguous Wall. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* ii. 47 The notion of the Hills being contiguous, like a wall that had no gates.

5. *loosely.* Neighbouring, situated in close proximity (though not in contact). † Of persons: Dwelling near.

1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* App. 25 Those Parishes, within five miles distance, may be served by a Contiguous Minister. 1779 Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 149 The island of Goram is said to have thirteen mosques .. Contiguous is a small island called Salwak. *a* 1853 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. iii. ii. (1872) I. 22 It [the spirit of the world] is found in a different form in contiguous towns.

Contiguously (kǫnti·giu,əsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly.] In a way that is contiguous; in contact.

1639 G. Daniel *Ecclus.* xliii. 24 Behold the Raine-Bow, and admire to see Transparant Shadowes mixt Contiguouslie. 1679 Dryden *Ovid's Met.* i. 30 The next of kin contiguously embrace. 1702 Sir J. Holt in *Mod. Reports* XII. 510 If a river run contiguously between the land of two persons. 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* I. 296 Forty-four such eggs..laid contiguously in a right line.

Conti·guousness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being contiguous; contiguity.

1622–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* iv. (1682) 43 This country in regard of its contiguousness .. to the other Libya. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* v. xxvii. 276 Infected with more misery than they have already, by contiguousness to others.

Contik, var. of Conteck, *Obs.*, strife.

Continaunce, obs. form of Countenance.

Continence (kǫ·ntinĕns). [a. 14th c. F. *continence*, or ad. L. *continēntia*, a holding back, repression (of passions, desires, etc.), also in late L. 'tenor or contents (of a work)', f. *continēnt-*, pr. pple. of *continēre* to Contain: see -ence. A doublet of Countenance, OF. *contenance*, which represents a development of branch II.]

I. Self-restraint.

1. Self-restraint, in regard to impulse, appetite, or desire.

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* (1866) 15 A saule þat..es clede in vertus, as..in contynence, in wysdome, in trouthe, hope, and charyte. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 195 Þis Pictagoras usede so grete contynence and abstinence þat he ete noþer fische ne flesche. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* (1580) 179 Continence is a vertue which keepeth the plesaunt appetite of man under the yoke of reason. 1694 Crowne *Married Beau* ii. 12 No woman has much continence in her tongue. 1700 Dryden *Fables* Pref. (Globe) 499 He knows when to leave off, a continence which is practised by few writers. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 47 They have as much energy, as much continence of character as they ever had.

2. *spec.* Self-restraint in the matter of sexual appetite, displayed either by due moderation or (as more frequently taken) by entire abstinence. (Sometimes identified with, sometimes distinguished from, Chastity.)

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 109 Vowis of contynense. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 106 Virginitee is greet perfeccioun, And continens eek with deuocioun. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* p. li, Seint Birget induced hir husbande to lyfe in contynens many yeres. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* i. xxi, Continence, which is a meane betwene Chastitie and inordinate luste. *a* 1667 Jer. Taylor *Holy Living* i. iii, Chastity is either abstinence or continence: abstinence is that of virgins or widows; continence, of married persons. 1701 Grew *Cosm. Sacra* ii. vii. 28 Contentment..without the pleasure..of Lawful Venery, Continence: of Unlawful, Chastity. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xii. 230 To the first of these marriage was always allowed; the latter were bound to a life of the strictest continence. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 48 Not one thought it any part of his duty to observe continence towards his own wife.

† **II. 3.** Tenor, contents; content, capacity.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. de P. R.* xix. cxxviii. (1495) 933 Batus is a mesure of fletinge thynges ordenyd by the continence of the lawe [*secundum legis continentiam deputata*].

4. Continuity: cf. Continent *a.* 6 b. *Obs.*

1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 67 Lest the Continence of the Cause should be divided, or in other Terms, lest there should be a discontinuance of the Cause.

Continency (kǫ·ntinĕnsi). Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + the later suffix -ency.]

I. 1. Self-restraint, temperance; = Continence i.

1547–64 Bauldwin *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) vi. vii, A point of great continencie and integrity. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 378 Continencie of tongue. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxiii. (1887) 121 Such as liue moderately and with great continencie. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1350 A maruellous continencie & clemencie of rough citizens against their enimies, in keeping their hands from the killing of prisoners. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* i. v. (1620) 9 Commended for abstayning from making bootie of their Images .. he seasoned his continencie with a conceit. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Continency*..a refraining from all things delightful that hinder perfection.

2. *spec.* in reference to sexual indulgence; = Continence 2.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 77 Chastite or contynency of soule and body. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Matrimony*, That such persons as have not the gift of continency might marry. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 119 b, Gif sho be nocht bund with the voue of continencie. 1692 Sir T. P. Blount *Ess.* 26 All such Married Priests as would not immediately quit their Wives, and take the Oath of Continency. 1850 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 65 Ethelreda was married to Egfrid..with whom she lived..in a state of continency for twelve years.

† **II. 3.** Containing quality; inclusion, inclusiveness. *Obs.*

a 1617 Bayne *Diocesans Tryall* (1621) 18 By law of this virtuall continency, Philadelphia and Thiatira were included in two of the other, viz. Sardis, and Pergamus, which were their mother cities.

Continent (kǫ·ntinĕnt), *a.* Also 4 **conteynent,** 4–6 **contynent.** [a. OF. *continent* (12th c. in Littré, in our sense 1), ad. L. *continēnt-em* lit. 'holding together', hence 'contiguous, connected, continuous', also 'holding oneself in, self-restraining, restraining one's passions' (the latter the sense in which the word was first taken into the modern languages), pr. pple. of *continēre*: see Contain.]

I. Holding in, restraining.

1. Self-restraining, or marked by self-restraint, *esp.* in relation to bodily passions, appetites, or indulgences; temperate.

1382 Wyclif *Tit.* i. 7 It bihoueth a bischop forto be .. iust, hooly, contynent [*continentem* ἐγκρατῆ; Tindale, etc. temperate]. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 313 His deeth schewed that he was vertuous and contynent. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* i. ii. 182, I pray you haue a continent forbearance till the speed of his rage goes slower. 1635 N. R. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* iv. an. 33. 395 Of such continent moderation was he in coveting. 1841 Emerson *Addr.*, *Man the Reformer* Wks. 1875 II. 247 Not .. a subject of irregular and interrupted impulses of virtue, but a continent, persisting, immovable person. 1885 Sir A. Grant *Aristotle's Eth.* I. xiii. *note*, In the continent and the incontinent man [τοῦ ἐγκρατοῦς καὶ ἀκρατοῦς] we praise the reason..but there appears also to be something else in them ..which fights and strives against the reason.

2. *spec.* Characterized by self-restraint in the matter of sexual indulgence; chaste.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. de P. R.* xviii. i. (1495) 738 Some beestes ben contynent and chaste alwayes: as bein. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 34/4 The chore or quyer signefieth the continente. And the body sygnefyeth thordre of them that ben maryed. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 59 Saint Paule foretelleth of Antichrists disciples, that they shall beare a great countenaunce of continent life, & forbid mariage. 1623 Cockeram, *Continent*, chaste [1626 sober]. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Continent*..practising continence.

transf. 1576 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 20 The shamefull villanie .. was such, as honest eares would be ashamed to heare, and continent toongs to speake thereof.

† **3.** Restraining, restrictive. *Obs.*

(Both quots. may be in sense 2; at least there is app. a play on that sense.)

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* i. i. 262 Contrary to thy established proclaymed Edict and Continent Cannon. 1605 — *Macb.* iv. iii. 64 My Desire All continent Impediments would orebeare, That did oppose my will.

b. Holding in, keeping back, retentive *of*. *rare.*

1840 Carlyle *Heroes* vi, I am continent of my thought hitherto.

4. Containing; capable of containing, capacious. *rare.*

[cf. 1580 in Continent *sb.*[1]; 1605 in Content *sb.*[1] 1 b.] 1856 Dobell *Hero's Grave*, The round Of the dull continent flesh. 1867 Trench *Gospel Stud.* vii, Old vessels.. continent of the new life. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Aug. 12 Fashion..is as continent as the Black-hole in Calcutta.

II. [from L. *continēre* (intr.) to hold together, be continuous.]

† **5.** Holding or hanging together in space.

a. Cohering, continuous, or uninterrupted in itself. *Continent land*: land extending connectedly or continuously over a large space: see CONTINENT *sb.* 3, 4.

a 1470 TIPTOFT *Caesar* xiii. (1530) 18 Cesar before entendyd to ly that winter tyme in contynent land. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* 310 Affirmynge that those landes are from thense continent and greate. 1569 GRAFTON *Chron.* IV. (1809) I. 28 The mayne and continent land of the whole worlde. 1648 GAGE *West. Ind.* xii. (1655) 55 Being the same continued continent land.

† b. Connected *to* or *with*, continuous *with*. *Obs.*

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* iii. 109 Ile ioyne the hils that binde the Affricke shore And make that country continent to Spaine. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 88 It is shewed to haue beene continent or firme land with Gallia. 1612 BRERewood *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 118 Those parts of Asia and America are continent one with the other. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. vi. § 7. 443 These [bridges] were covered with plankes and turfe; that they might seeme continent with the ground. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* II. v. (1732) 207 Great Britain was anciently Continent to Gaul.

6. Continuous in duration; not intermittent. (*Old Med.* and *Phys.*)

† a. *Continent fever*: see quots. *Obs.*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 158 Galen..cures Continent and Continual fevers onely by bleeding. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Continent Feaver*, is that which performs its Course without any Intermission, or Abatement. 1776-83 CULLEN *First Lines* § 28 Wks. I. 488 A Continent Fever.

† b. *Continent cause* [mod.L. *causa continens*, F. *cause continente*]: see quots. 1706, 1753. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 5 In that is the cause continent of many diseases. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 95 The continent cause is evacuated by purging. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Continent Cause of a Distemper*, is that on which the Disease depends so immediately, that it continues so long as that remains, and ceases when the said Cause is remov'd. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 53 The continent causes of the Pulse are the strength of the Spirits, and the irritation of the Blood. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Cause, Continent, conjunct*, or *proximate Cause*, that principle in the body which immediately adheres to the disease, and which being present, the disease is also present.

7. as *adv.*

1536 *Primer Hen. VIII*, 145 And yet I love Him continent, My faith in Him is not mispent.

Continent (kɒ·ntinĕnt), *sb.* [ad. L. *continĕntem* (in senses I and II), subst. use of pr. pple. of *continēre*: see prec. and CONTAIN. It. *continente* mainland is in Florio, 1598; the Fr. is not in Cotgr. 1611.]

I. A containing agent or space.

1. That which contains or holds. Now *rare* or *arch.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The contenaunte that be without, fyrst ben the heares, than the lether or skynne, & than the flesshe. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 263 A Cylinder .. containing a massie sphere, with an inscription, of the proportion, whereof the continent exceedeth the thing contained. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 92 Fogges..falling in the Land, Hath euerie petty Riuer made so proud, That they haue ouer-borne their Continents. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 40 Heart, once be stronger then thy Continent, Cracke thy fraile Case. 1615 T. ADAMS *White Devil* 62 The bagge is a continent to money and the world is a continent to the bagge. 1763 CHURCHILL *Duellist* I. Poems II. 7 Earthquakes .. Rive their concealing continent. 1868 G. MACDONALD *Seaboard Par*, II. v. 66 Stealing from the significance of the content by the meretricious grandeur of the continent. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* ii. (ed. 2) 26 Is it the mere radiance of a foul soul that thus transpires through..its clay continent?

b. *fig.* That which comprises or sums up; summary, sum and substance (sometimes not distinguishable from *content*, that which is contained). Now *rare* or *arch.*

1590 GREENE *Neuer too late* (1600) 23 They be women, and therefore the continents of all excellence. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 131 Here's the scroule, The continent, and summarie of my fortune. 1604 — *Ham.* v. ii. (Qo.), You shall find in him the continent of what part a gentleman would see. 1638 LAUD *Conf. with Fisher* § 14, I did not say that the Book of Articles onely was the Continent of the Church of Englands publique Doctrine. She is not so narrow. 1643 SYMMONS *Loyal Subjects Beliefe* 61 Rebellion ..is the continent and cause of all sin. 1788 tr. *Swedenborg's Wisd. Angels* III. § 216. 177 The Ultimate is the Complex, Continent and Basis of Things prior. 1869 W. MITCHELL *Truthseeker* s.v. *Change* 184 Nowhere do we find the power itself but only the continent of the power.

† 2. Containing area, space, or bulk; capacity; = CONTENT *sb.*[1] 5, 6. *Obs.*

a 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* (1631) 124 The whole plot of continent sufficient to receive eight or nine hundred men. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. vii. (1668) 169 The quantity..should ever be answerable to the continent of your Cistern. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 78 There never was in so small a Continent so great a number of people. 1666 ASHMOLE *Diary* (1774) 385 [The goblet] being of so large a continent, past the hands of thirty to pledge.

II. Continuous land, mainland.

† 3. A connected or continuous tract of land. *Obs.* (Cf. CONTINENT *a.* 5.)

1559 W. CUNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 113 Continens..is a portion of th' Earth, which is not parted by the Seas asounder [*margin has* Continent]. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. Ded. 3 That large and fruitfull continent of the West Indies. . 1609 P. ERONDELLE (*title*), Nova Francia: or the Description of that part of New France which is one Continent with Virginia. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. v. § 1. 214 [Kent] contained the Continent that lieth betwixt our East-Ocean and the Riuer Thames. 1657 S. W. *Schism Dispatch't* 541 A Primacy, that is, the highest in that continent [Ireland]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 392 And made one Realm Hell and this World, one Realm, one Continent Of easie thorough-fare. 1677 EARL ORRERY *Art of War* 133 All the continents of Europe.

† b. The land as opposed to the water, etc.; 'terra firma'; the earth. *Obs.*

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* I. i, He That with the cannon shook Vienna wall, And made it dance upon the continent. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 25 The carcas with the streame was carried downe, But th' head fell backeward on the Continent. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, III. i. 47 Make Mountaines leuell, and the Continent melt it selfe Into the Sea.

† c. The 'solid globe' or orb of the sun or moon. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 278 All those sayings, will I.. keepe as true in soule, As doth that Orbed Continent, the fire, That seuers day from night. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 422 Nor doth the Moon no nourishment exhale From her moist Continent to higher Orbes.

† 4. *esp.* The main land, as distinguished from islands, islets, or peninsulas; mainland. *Obs.* exc. as in b, or when referring to one of the recognized continents of modern Geography: see 5.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 284 Islanders covet the commodities of the continent, or firme ground. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 111 No more then men will euer carry foxes..out of our continent into the Ile of Wight. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 506 A small fret (known by the peculiar name of Menai) sunderith it from the Welch continent. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 210 It is not known whether that country be an island or the continent. 1745 ELIZA HAYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) III. 291 She cried out we were on the continent of Summatra. 1786 GILPIN *Mts. & Lakes Cumbrld.* I. 137 The grandeur of each part of the continent is called in .. to aid the insignificance of the island [in Windermere]. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. xx, Threatening both continent and isle, Bute, Arran, Cunninghame, and Kyle. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. xii. (ed. 2) 301 They are also continental,—continental of the continent of France.

b. spec. *The Continent*: the mainland of Europe, as distinguished from the British Isles. (Orig. a specific use of 4; now commonly referred to 5.)

[1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 27 b, They are in the continent, where everie kingdome and state doth joyne one to another without anie partition of sea.] 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 68 In these times the legions of Britanie were transported into the contenent. *c* 1654 WALLER *Panegyr. Ld. Protector* xxvi, Holland..is content To be our outguard on the Continent. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 291 Men who had travelled much on the continent. 1873 MRS. ALEXANDER *The Wooing o't* xviii, She was going back to the Continent with her husband.

5. One of the main continuous bodies of land on the earth's surface.

Formerly two continents were reckoned, the Old and the New; the former comprising Europe, Asia, and Africa, which form one continuous mass of land; the latter, North and South America, forming another. (These two *continents* are strictly *islands*, distinguished only by their extent.) Now it is usual to reckon four or five continents, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, North and South; the great island of Australia is sometimes reckoned as another, and geographers have speculated on the existence of an Antarctic Continent.

1614 BRERewood *Enquiries* (1635) 119 Europe, Afrique, and Asia..the south or Antarctique continent, etc. 1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1674) 18/2 A Continent is a great quantity of Land, not seperated by any Sea from the rest of the World, as the whole Continent of Europe, Asia, Africa. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. vii. 115 Toward the North are placed the great continents of Europe, Asia, almost all Africa and the greatest part of America. 1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The world is ordinarily divided into two grand continents: the old and the new. 1813 BUTLER *Geog.* ii, The left or Western Hemisphere contains the two Continents of North and South America. *Ibid.* iv, New Holland, an immense Island, which some geographers dignify with the appellation of another continent. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 59 A new continent had risen up beyond the western sea. 1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 79 Sydney—once the capital of the Australian Continent .. remains the metropolis of New South Wales.

b. *transf.* A continuous mass or extent of land of any kind, of ice, or the like.

1786 GILPIN *Mts. & Lakes Cumbrld.* I. 187 Detached from this continent of precipice, if I may so speak, stands a rocky hill. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 173 The forests which now make continents of fruitful land pathless and poisonous.

c. *fig.*

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 663 From nature's continent, immensely wide, Immensely blest, this little isle of life .. Divides us. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 78 Continents of parchment. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* iv. 90 The broad continent of the intellectual and moral life of man.

d. *Comb.*, as *continent-country*, *-island*, one approaching in size to a continent.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Jan., In none of the great Indian Empires of the ages that are past, had any such union of the diverse peoples of this continent-country been effected.

† 6. *Amer. Hist.* Applied, during and immediately after the War of Independence, as a collective name for the revolting colonies (which ultimately became the United States) Cf. CONTINENTAL *a.* 3.

1774 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 27 Uniting the whole continent in one grand legislature. 1781 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* (1859) I. 304 There are some collections of forage and provisions belonging to the Continent, and some to the State. *c* 1784 S. OSGOOD in *Proc. Mass. Hist. Soc.* V. 465 The plan for settling the accounts of the several states with the Continent.

III. [subst. use of CONTINENT *a.* 1.]

7. *Eccl. Hist.* = ENCRATITE.

1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 500 Justin's scholar, Tatian .. formed a new sect called by the name of Encratites, or Continents.

† 8. A continent person; a married person or widow under vow of continency. *Obs.* (Cf. *penitent.*)

1494 *Will of Rogers* (*Somerset Ho.*), I Pernell the continent of Criste & late wif of, etc. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 72 With other holy Saints, Virgins, Confessors, Continents, and Ascetæ.

Continental (kɒntine·ntăl), *a.* (and *sb.*) [f. prec. + -AL: so in mod.F.]

1. Belonging to, characteristic of, or of the nature of a continent or mainland.

1818 B. O'REILLY *Greenland* 17 To the northward, where the continental ice was evidently interminable. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lx. (1862) V. 279 Greeks continental and insular. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xviii. 307 Such streams [Volga, Jordan, etc.] are often called continental rivers, since .. their basins are contained within the land.

b. *Phys. Geog.* Of climate: see quot. 1880.

1865 PETERMANN in *Reader* 1 Apr. 374/2 The climate at the south was marine, and consequently moist; at the north it was continental, and consequently dry. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* v. 351 A continental climate is one where the summer is hot, the winter cold, and where the rainfall is comparatively slight.

2. *spec.* Of, on, or belonging to 'the Continent', *i. e.* the mainland of Europe, as distinguished from the British Isles.

Continental System (Hist.), the plan of Napoleon Bonaparte for cutting off Great Britain from all connexion, political, commercial, and personal, with the continent of Europe; instituted by the Berlin Decree of 19th November, 1806, which declared the British Islands in a state of blockade, forbad all commerce with them, ordered the arrest of all British subjects on the continent, etc.

1760 *Life & Adv. of Cat* 37, I then ventured upon the continental gentlemen. 1793 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* III. 55 The other continental powers. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* vi, That continental tour, deemed then so necessary a part of education. 1839-57 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VII. xliii. § 43. 125 The Continental System, based on the project of totally excluding British goods and manufactures from all the European monarchies. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 86 Other writers, both continental and English.

3. *Amer. Hist.* Of or belonging to the colonies or States collectively (during and immediately after the War of Independence; cf. CONTINENT *sb.* 6); as in *Continental Congress* (see CONGRESS 7), *continental army, debt, money, soldiers*, etc.

1775 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 48 The colonies are willing to assent to a Continental Congress. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 321 Pennsylvania .. assuming her supposed proportion of the continental debt. 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. Pref. 5 The Bills of Credit issued by Congress, usually known as *Continental Money*. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. xlii. 253 The continental regiments of North Carolina.

B. *sb.*

1. An inhabitant of a continent; *spec.* of the continent of Europe.

1828 LANDOR *Wks.* (1868) I. 349 This language is not yours, is not an Italian's, is not a continental's. 1832 tr. *Tour Germ. Prince* III. v. 124 An article in a newspaper after which a Continental would not show himself for three months. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* xviii. (1877) 103 They laid stress upon their common blood as Italians, and their common interests as continentals.

2. *Amer. Hist.* a. A regular soldier of the Continental army in the War of Independence. b. A currency note issued by the Continental Congress during the war; the depreciation of which afterwards gave rise to the phrase *Not worth a continental.* c. *pl.* 'The uniform of the Continental troops during the War of the Revolution' (Farmer *Americanisms*). Cf. *regimentals.*

1847 L. SABINE *Amer. Loyalists* 30 *note*, The number of regulars, or of continentals, was derived by him from the official returns deposited in the war office. 1872 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. at Home* 20 (Farmer) He didn't give a continental for anybody. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. xlii. 253 These brave volunteers, who were supported by but nine continentals .. fought for their homes. 1887 *Scribn. Mag.* (Farmer), The Yankee, who contemplates his grandfather in continentals above the chimney-piece.

Hence **Contine·ntal** *v. nonce-wd.* = CONTINENTALIZE 1.

1865 G. MEREDITH *R. Fleming* XXV. (1889) 218 Mr. Edward was Continentalling.

Contine·ntaler. *Amer. Hist.* [f. prec. + -ER[1]] = CONTINENTAL *sb.* 2 a.

1871 R. G. WHITE *Words and their Uses* 396 The troops of the colonies were called Continentalers, or Continentals, during the war, and for many years afterward.

Contine·ntalism. [f. CONTINENTAL *a.* 2 + -ISM.] An expression, opinion, procedure, etc., characteristic of the Continent (of Europe). (Cf. *provincialism.*)

1854 *Notes for Biog. W. Law* 684 This original should be followed as at first written..expunging the continentalisms. 1888 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 3 Police superintendents denouncing as 'pernicious doctrines' opinions held by people of this country. That was continentalism with a vengeance.

Contine·ntalist. [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. = CONTINENTAL *sb.* 1.

1834 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 5 July, I believe that Robinson Crusoe and Peter Wilkins could only have been written by islanders. No continentalist could have conceived either tale. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 4 Nov. 5/3 Sometimes I think .. we English .. are wrong, and the apathetic Continentalist right.

2. *Amer. Hist.* An advocate of the federation of the revolted colonies after the War of Independence.

Contine·ntalize, *v.* [f. CONTINENTAL *a.* + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To make a continental tour; to travel on the Continent. (*nonce-use.*)

1855 *Chamb. Jrnl.* IV. 314 During the time they ruralised and continentalised.

2. *trans.* To make continental, impart a continental character to; *spec.* with reference to the continent of Europe.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 22 Sept., The young American artist goes back to his country 'continentalised' to the finger-tips. 1883 PAXTON HOOD *Scot. Charact.* v, A continentalized Scotchman.

Continentally (kɒntine·ntăli), *adv.* [f. CONTINENTAL *a.* + -LY 2.] In a continental manner; in relation to a continent; also *fig.* with 'wide views' of things (opposed to *insularly*).

1783 A. HAMILTON in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 22 They are the men who think Continentally. 1883 in *Amer. Home Mission Rep.* May, A time when Christians needed to accustom their minds to larger things, when they needed to think 'continentally'.

† **Co·ntinented,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [f. CONTINENT *a.* 5, implying a vb. *to continent.*] United as a continuous tract of land.

1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* IV. 1 The 2 Countries [were] antiently continented; but since severed.

† **Contine·ntive,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *continēnt-* containing + -IVE.] Characterized by containing.

1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* III. ii. 3 Of places there be thre dyversytes. One is a place contynentyve, another is a place lymytatyve, and the thyrde is a place operatyve. *Ibid.* A place contynentyve is a place that conteyneth with in yt thinges that be corporall.

Continently (kɒ·ntinĕntli), *adv.* [f. CONTINENT *a.* + -LY 2.] 1. In a continent manner, in continence; chastely, temperately.

1554 T. MARTIN *Marr. of Priests* x. i. (T.), It was lykely enough that the man would live continently. 1563 FOXE *A. & M., Marr. Preests defended* 159 (R.) He that cannot otherwise liue continently, let him marrie. 1691 RAY *Let. to Aubrey* in *Lett. Emin. Persons* II. 159 You are not ignorant how Mr. Boyle hath been κωμωδουμενος for some new-coined words, such as *ignore* and *opine*..I'll name you one or two [i.e. in Aubrey's MS. *Hist. of Wilts*], to *apricate, suscepted, vesicate, continently* put as opposite to *incontinently*.

† 2. Continuously, without interruption; cf. CONTINENT *a.* 6 b. *Obs. rare.*

1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1180/1 And then continently folowing, to thentent that we should se that it is not with oute necessitye.

† **Co·ntinentness.** *Obs.*—° [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being continent; continence.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). Hence in ASH (who says 'not much used'), and some *mod.* Dicts.

† **Continge** (kɒ́ntindʒ), *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *contingĕre* to touch together, touch upon, arrive at, befall, happen, f. *con-* together + *tangĕre* to touch.] 'To touch, to reach, to happen. *Dict.*' (J.).

1742 BAILEY, *Continge*, to happen, to fall out. *Shaksp.* Thence 1755 in J.; and subseq. Dicts. App. never used.

Contingence (kɒ́ntindʒĕns). [f. L. type **contingentia* (perh. in med.L.), f. *contingent-* CONTINGENT: see -ENCE. (In F. app. from *c* 1600: see Littré.)]

I. 1. Touching, contact. *Angle of contingence*: the infinitesimal angle between the circumference of a circle and its tangent, or between two tangents to a curve at consecutive points. *Line of contingence*: = contingent or tangent line.

1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* II. xvi. 43 b, Call it the line of contingence. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* III. Introd. 81 The angle of contingence is the least of all acute rightlined angles. 1656 HOBBES *Six Less.* Wks. 1845 VII. 195 An angle of contingence hath its quantity as well as that which is called simply an angle. 1873 B. WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calc.* (ed. 2) xvii. § 219 The total curvature of an arc of a plane curve is measured by the angle through which it is bent between its extremities—that is, by the external angle between the tangents at these points, assuming that the arc in question has no point of inflexion on it. This angle is called the *angle of contingence* of the arc.

fig. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* I. v. 29 As..it is in the point of Contingence, every thing is either True or False.

† 2. Contiguity; nearness of nature, affinity; = CONTINGENCY 2. *Obs.*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. Notes 18 Like kindnesse as wee reade of twixt the Troians and the Romanes..which was louing respect through contingence of bloud.

II. 3. The coming to pass of anything without predetermination, freedom from necessity; chance; happening by chance; = CONTINGENCY 3.

c 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 32, I haue seene folys leevyng contyngence, accuse them-selfe infortunat, of whom the wyse man seledom complaynith. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. II. i. (1651) 687 They attribute all to natural causes, contingence of all things. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. iii. 45 Contingence is blind, and does not pick and choose for a particular Sort of Events. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Dryden* He delighted to talk of liberty and necessity, destiny and, contingence. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* III. 2306 The liberty of indifference or of contingence which had been charged upon the Arminians.

† 4. = A CONTINGENCY 4. ? *Obs.*

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* I. iv. 85 To heap together many rare contingences and miraculous effects of the holy Sacrament. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 158 A Thousand Contingences, may take away all my Wealth. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) V. xvii. 97 This is a contingence, and must be left to time. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* vi, The common contingences of physical life.

Contingency (kɒ́ntindʒĕnsi). [f. as prec. with later form of suffix: see -ENCY.]

I. † 1. = CONTINGENCE 1. *Obs.*

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1650) 39 When the Sun shall com to L the Point of Contingencie..then the Shadow of the Style shall cut the Horizon in M. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. vi. 119 Though they [two spheres] were contiguous only in the point of contingency.

2. Close connexion or affinity of nature; close relationship.

In *Sc. Law*, connexion between two or more processes, such that the circumstances of one are likely to throw light on the others, in which case that first enrolled is considered as the *leading process*, to which the others may be remitted *ob contingentiam.*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* iv. Notes 73 As well from identitie of countryship..as from contingencie of blood twixt the Engle-Saxon Kings and the Norman Dukes. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 224 If cases having a contingency are enrolled the same week, that enrolled before the senior Lord Ordinary is deemed the leading process. 1868 *Act* 31-32 *Vict.* c. 100 § 74 If .. the said Lord Ordinary .. shall be of opinion that there is contingency between the said processes.

II. 3. The quality or condition of being contingent.

a. The condition of being liable to happen or not in the future; uncertainty of occurrence or incidence.

1635 WENTWORTH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 276 III. 283 Things in contingencye are never more then probable. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. (1686) 9 Considering the Contingency in their Events. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) VIII. xix. 154 'Twas a matter of contingency, which might happen or not. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 217 Where an estate in remainder is limited in terms of contingency, on the happening of certain events. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xiii. 325 The contingency of the results is so great, that definite relations of antecedents and consequents cannot be established.

b. The befalling or occurrence of anything without preordination; chance; fortuitousness.

1623 COCKERAM, *Contingency*, chance. 1704 J. TRAPP *Abra-Mulé* I. ii. 256 Our Prophet..leaves our Empire to be steer'd at random By blind Contingency. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. iii. (ed. 4) 63 This contingency, this efficient nothing, this effectual No-Cause. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VI. 170 All seems unlinked contingency and chance.

c. The condition of being free from predetermining necessity in regard to existence or action; hence, the being open to the play of chance, or of free will.

1561 *Sc. Confession of Faith* iii, Nor is the liberty or contingency of second causes taken away. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 3 There can be no Contingency in their Actions, because all Volitions are determined by a Necessary antecedent Understanding. 1687 H. MORE *App. Antid.* vi. (1712) 193 The Idea..intimates nothing either of the Necessity or Contingency of the Existence of the Substance of this Being. 1796 BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* x. 368 If his omniscience enables him to know them, what think you of the Contingency of human actions? 1847 HAMILTON *Reid's Wks.* 977/1 Others admitted absolute necessity—no contingency—no liberty. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xvi. 587 Beneath the play of contingency in the phenomenal world, there is an absolutely necessary Being in the intelligible world.

d. The quality or condition of being subject to chance and change, or of being at the mercy of accidents.

1858 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Pers. Poetry* Wks. (Bohn) III. 238 [In the desert] life hangs on the contingency of a skin of water. 1861 E. GARBETT *Boyle Lect.* 13 The contents of the Scriptures do not depend for their existence, or their obligation, on the contingency of human belief.

4. A chance occurrence; an event the occurrence of which could not have been, or was not, foreseen; an accident, a casualty. *Future contingency*: a thing that may or may not happen.

1616 DONNE *Serm. Prov.* xxii. 11 Exposed to the disposition of the tyde, to the rage of the winde, to the wantonness of the eddy, and to innumerable contingencies. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 53 Drawing from the starres the euents of future contingencies. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 5/2 He [King James] knew not how to wrestle with desperate Contingencies. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. xix. 182 Life, and all the contingencies of life, are subjected to the dominion of providence. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 76 The second time we had been left together by a parcel of nonsensical contingencies. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. ii, Are we the fools of such contingencies?

b. A conjuncture of events occurring without design; a juncture.

1806 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 367 One such contingency indeed certainly happened at Devizes some thirty years ago. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 126 Advantage might be taken of some political contingency for a private arrangement. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 20 He was far superior to the States at this contingency.

5. An event conceived or contemplated as of possible occurrence in the future.

a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* xx. 71 If the first parties have put it in the power of a third person, or of a contingency, to give a perfection to their acts. *a* 1734 NORTH *Life J. North* (1826) III. 258 To weigh the contingencies of life, and possibilities of good or evil that may concern them. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 135 The express contingency had arisen which was contemplated in the constitution of the canon law. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* ii. (1870) 51 Poludamas, speaking of the possible destruction of the Greek army in Troas, thus describes that contingency.

b. A possible or uncertain event on which other things depend or are conditional; a condition that may be present or absent.

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 161 They [worldly hopes] are built upon uncertainties and contingencies. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref., The Compleat Finishing and Publication of them, will..depend upon many Contingencies. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 474 Where the devisor.. gives a future estate of freehold, to arise either upon a contingency, or at a period certain.

6. A thing or condition of things contingent or dependent upon an uncertain event.

1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. v. 84 All the princes of Hesse or Saxony had reciprocal contingencies of succession, or what our lawyers call cross-remainders, to each other's dominions. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* ii. (ed. 4) 10 They had received their fortunes, with some settled contingencies to be forthcoming on their father's demise.

7. A thing incident to something else; an uncertain incident; an incidental expense, etc.

a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* viii, Any accessory before the fact is subiect to all the contingencies pregnant of the fact, if they bee pursuances of the same fact. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 3 Apr., The charge of this year's work of the Mole will be £13,000, besides .. the fortifications and contingencys, which puts us to a great stand. 1667 *Ibid.* 11 Apr., Despatched the business of Balty's 1500*l.* he received for the contingencies of the fleete. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* Prol., All the effects of strangers..dying in France are seized by virtue of this law..The profit of these contingencies being farmed, there is no redress. 1817 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* 15 Feb. 204 All the other various and ever-varying contingencies of marriage, number of children, etc.

† 8. = CONTINGENT B. 5. *Obs. rare.*

1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6130/2 Not having paid a Penny of the several Contingencies they are obliged to.

Contingent (kɒntindʒĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *contingent* 14th c. (Oresme), or ad. L. *contingent-em* touching together or on all sides, lying near, contiguous, coming into contact or connexion, befalling, happening, coming to pass, pres. pple. of *contingĕre* to touch together, come into contact, etc., f. *con-* + *tangĕre* to touch. (The *n* belongs to the present stem, the root being *tag-*, in comp. *tig-*; cf. CONTACT, CONTAMINATE, CONTIGUE.) The subst. use is also in F.]

A. *adj.* I. From literal sense of L. *contingere.*

† 1. Touching each other, in contact; tangential. *Contingent line* = tangent line; in *Dialling* a line crossing the substyle or substylar line at right angles.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* III. Introd. 81 It teacheth .. which are circles contingent, and which are cutting the one the other. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xvii. E iij b. 1593 FALE *Dialling* A iij, The Contingent or touch line .. in all Dialls is drawn squirewise to the Substile. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 123 Portions of Circles unto which the remaining strait part may be a contingent line. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 319 On the Substilar Line chuse a point as at C, and thro' that point draw a Line as long as you can perpendicular .. (which is called the Contingent Line). 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 49 They strew Sea coal .. betwixt all the Rows of Bricks; for they are not laid Contingent in their Vertical Rows. *Ibid.* 162 The corner of the second Tile is contingent with the 1st.

b. *fig.* ? Having contact or connexion. *Obs.*

1721 D'URFEY *New Opera's* 226, I .. daily gave my self a Name Contingent with my Father's Fame.

II. From L. *contingere* in sense 'to happen'.

2. Liable to happen or not; of uncertain occurrence or incidence.

c 1400 *Test. Love* II. ix. (1561) 303, I wote it is contingent, it maye fal an other. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 50 It were but as contingent and of no necessite, that is to sey, as likely to be not as to be. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 218 Vnto man, all future things are contingent. 1684 *Contempl. State Man* I. vii. (1699) 73 If Death were only contingent, and not certain, yet, because it might happen, it ought to make us very careful and solicitous. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* VIII. ii. (1733) 202 Deer, Birds, Fishes, and other contingent Curiosities of the Chace. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 121 So much actual crime against so much contingent advantage. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 354 All salaries are reckoned on contingent as well as on actual services. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 23 The results of confession were not contingent, they were certain; whereas betrayal was not certain.

b. Incidental (*to*).

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 464 Contingent expenses with which the generals for fifty years past have filled the books of your office. 1833 J. C. HARE in *Philol. Mus.* II. 122 The rights and obligations contingent to the *colonus* were of three kinds.

† 3. Happening. *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 786/2 The final effect of thinges here contingent or happening.

4. Happening or coming by chance; not fixed by necessity or fate; accidental, fortuitous.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Contingent*, happening by chance. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iii. (1651) 258 Columbus did not find out America by chance, but God directed him .. it was contingent to him, but necessary to God. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 78 The production of mixt Bodies either by spontaneous or contingent coalition of various particles of Matter. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* I. iii. 20 Any thing is said to be contingent or to come to pass by Chance or Accident, in the original meaning of such Words, when its Connection with its Causes or Antecedents, according to the establish'd Course of Things, is not discerned. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 100 By various local and contingent events.

†5. Not determined by necessity in regard to action or existence; free. *Obs.*

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 134 God..by a..foresight or knowledg does often determin necessary effects from contingent causes. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 3 They suppose that Necessity is inwardly essential to all Agents whatsoever, and that Contingent Liberty is πρᾶγμα ἀνυπόστατον, a Thing Impossible or Contradictious. 1796 BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* x. 368 If human actions are not Contingent, what think you of the morality of actions?

†6. Subject to or at the mercy of accidents; liable to chance and change. *Obs.*

a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Acts xiv. 20 The breath of the people (that contingent judge of good and evil, which rather attend[s] the vain than the virtuous. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 10 Call those things..which are liable to change and motion, contingent natures; and those which are not liable, necessary natures. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* I. xiv. 118 The contingent nature of trade renders every tradesman liable to disaster.

7. *Metaph.* a. Not of the nature of necessary truth; true only under existing conditions. *Contingent matter* (in Logic): the subject-matter of a proposition which is not necessarily or universally true.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. ii. 5 Discovering the validitie of everie reason, bee it necessary, wherof cometh science, or contingent, whence proceedeth opinion. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 157 A true axiome is Contingent..when it is in such sort true, that it may also at sometime be false. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 38 A contingent proposition is that, which at one time may be true, at another time false; as every crow is black. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* II. xx. 329 The truths attested by our senses..are contingent and limited to time and place. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* xxii. § 1. 385 The region of contingent truth—of truth, in regard to cognition, which might conceivably have been other than it is. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* v. 98 Leibnitz draws a wide distinction between contingent and necessary truth, between truths of fact, and truths of reason.

b. That does not exist of itself, but in dependence on something else.

1785 REID *Int. Powers* VI. i. 414 The judgements we form are either of things necessary, or of things contingent. 1788 — *Act. Powers* I. v. Wks. II. 523/1 Contingent existence is that which depended upon the power, and will of its cause. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. iii. 146 The senses only supply what is finite and contingent. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xvi. 573 The contingent, in the sense in which that word is applied to objects of experience, means that which has a cause in something other than itself, something which existed previously.

c. Non-essential.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 60 It floweth therefrom, not as a Contingent motion, but as a naturall emanation. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 94 As these Impediments are contingent, so they are also removeable. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* i. 8 The Concept is the Intuition stripped of its contingent or unessential attributes.

8. Dependent for its occurrence or character *on* or *upon* some prior occurrence or condition.

1613 SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 359 Those things which are altogether contingent and dependent of mans will. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 89 In things contingent upon free and voluntary agents, all the Devils in hell can but blunder. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 51, 1st event; certainly happens, and gives either H or T.. 2nd event; does not certainly happen, but is contingent upon the first throw being T. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 567 The continuance of the aid is made contingent on the continuance of the war. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. II. xxix. 129 The phenomena..may be simply an accident contingent on the principal cause of disturbance.

9. *Law.* Dependent on a pre-contemplated probability; provisionally liable to exist or take effect; conditional; not absolute.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4735/4 Then to Trustees to preserve the Contingent Remainders. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 169 Contingent or executory remainders are where the estate in remainder is limited to take effect, either to a dubious and uncertain person, or upon a dubious and uncertain event; so that the particular estate may chance to be determined, and the remainder never take effect. 1800 ADDISON *Amer. Law Rep.* 33 The debt was contingent, and the contingency had not happened. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 191 Still we are not looked upon as actual, but only contingent, inheritors of the title. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 263 The general opinion appears to be in favour of the antiquity of contingent remainders.

10. *Contingent force*: = B. 5 b.

1856 *Calcutta Rev.* XXVI. Mar. 556 In 1777 this Contingent force was entirely transferred to the Company.

B. *sb.*

1. A thing coming by chance, an accident.

1548 R. HUTTEN *Sum of Divin.* C j b, If God be not the cause of synne, are the contingentes or changinges to be graunted? 1553 S. CABOT *Ordinances* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 261 In such purchases or contingents as shall fortune to any one of them. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dialogues* 300 All contingents brooke with patience. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 230 It .. keeps the Body safe..against the Putrefaction of hot Airs, Liquids, Earths, or any opposite Contingent. 1788 [see 2].

2. A thing that may or may not happen, a possibility of the future.

1623 SIR E. DIGBY in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 132 The eyes of Humane providence cannot see beyond its horizon; It cannot ascertain future Contingents. 1656 HOBBES *Lib. Necess. & Chance* (1841) 225 By contingents, I understand all things which may be done and may not be done, may happen or may not happen, by reason of the indetermination or accidental concurrence of the causes. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 31 Decreed Contingents they remain, Not link'd in any fatal Chain. 1788 REID *Act. Powers* iv. x, There seems to me to be a great analogy between the prescience of future contingents, and the memory of past contingents.

†3. An accessory which may or may not be present. *Obs.*

1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch, Cato Major* (1879) I. 377/2 He [Cato] considered eloquence as a valuable contingent.

4. A thing contingent or dependent on the existence or occurrence of something else.

a 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rew. & Punishm.* i. (1853) 62 Reward and punishment are contingents.

5. 'The proportion that falls to any person upon a division' (J.). [So in Fr.]

1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Contingent* is also a term of relation for the quota that falls to any person upon a division. Each prince of Germany, in time of war, is to furnish so many men, so much money, and munition for his contingent. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. 1842 I. 202 Either..you settle a permanent contingent, which will and must be trifling; and then you have no effectual revenue: or you change the quota at every exigency. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. iii. 123 Officers are appointed..for collecting the contingents for the expense of the state.

b. *esp.* The proportion of troops furnished by each of several contracting powers; a force contributed to form part of an army or navy.

1727 [see prec.]. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 225 The states of the empire must furnish their respective quotas of soldiers, called their contingents. 1799 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 14 The Nizam's Contingent as this force was denominated. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 383 Henry and Francis had been called upon to furnish a contingent against Solyman. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 513 Thirty-two ships, probably a new contingent just come from Denmark.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* (cf. *Contribution.*)

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 219 That my history would add its contingent to the enforcement of one important truth. 1856 DICKENS *Ordeal* 22 No cheerful glow came thro' crimson curtains, as a generous contingent from some warm cosy nest to the bleak, bare, outside night. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 25 May 5/2 The London contingent of the chorus numbers 2,500.

Continge·ntial, *a. rare.* [f. L. *contingent-em* CONTINGENT + -AL.] Of contingent nature, non-essential; as *sb.* a non-essential.

1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* II. x. 157 They cannot be ranged amongst the Essentials, but onely the Contingentials of Politick Government. 1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* I. 75 The difference between the necessary and the contingent (using this latter term of what we know to be fact—to avoid ambiguity, it might be better to call it *contingential*).

Hence **Continge·ntialness.**

1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* I. 80 Contingentialness is in substance the notion of a thing existing as *fact*.

Contingently (kŏnti·ndʒĕntli), *adv.* [f. CONTINGENT *a.* + -LY 2.] In a contingent manner.

1. As a possibility that may or may not befall.

c 1430 tr. *T. à Kempis* 104 Besy careyng of þinges þat are contingently to come. 1608 [S. HIERON] *Defence* II. 210 To prove that the devil could not foretell things contingently to come. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) III. 138 The increase of vice which might contingently follow an attempt to inculcate the duty of moral restraint.

2. In certain contingencies or cases, under certain conditions.

1657 COKAINE *Obstinate Lady* Poems (1669) 339 *Fal.* Dost thou not think..that man happy Who's free from..bondage of a woman? *Cle.* My Lord, contingently. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vii. § 8. 193 Feelings which it may be only contingently in our power to recover. 1885 *Act* 48-49 *Vict.* c. 25 § 25 A liability contingently chargeable, though not actually charged, on the revenues of India.

3. Not of necessity, but as circumstances are.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. x. 46 b, Necessarily in the first, contingently in the second. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 157 Euery proposition doth signifie something to be, either necessarily, or contingently. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 153 Its propositions are true, not contingently..but necessarily.

†4. Not under predetermined necessity; with freedom of will or liberty of action. *Obs.*

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heauen* 283 He sinned voluntarily and contingently. 1653 T. WHITFIELD *Treat. Sinf. Men* ix. 39 He determines that some things shal come to passe necessarily, other things freely and contingently. *a* 1680 J. CORBET *Free Actions* I. xi. (1683) 8 Who can say..that God cannot Foreknow what a Creature, acting freely and contingently, will do? 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. ii. (ed. 4) 57 Those things which have a prior ground and reason of their particular existence..do not happen contingently.

5. As it may happen, as chance will have it; accidentally.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xxiii. 68 [These] happen by accident and contingently. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* ii. (1691) 36 Commodities..whose value depends upon the Fashion; or which are contingently scarce and plentiful. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1702) 218 Out of even the highest mountains, and indeed all other parts of the Earth contingently and indifferently.

6. In dependence upon circumstances; dependently.

1655 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 193 But contingently and dependently of another. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ii. 33 The operations of the Thinking Faculty are also contingently modified by the coexistence of other powers and affections of the mind.

Conti·ngentness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being contingent; 'accidentalness' (J.).

1755 in JOHNSON; whence in subseq. Dicts.

Continuable (kŏnti·niuăb'l), *a.* [f. CONTINUE + -ABLE. (This word existed also in OF.)] Capable of being continued or prolonged.

1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 317 Reason and experience prove to us that a chief magistrate, so continuable [i. e. capable of re-election], is an office for life. 1825 — *Autobiog.* (1859) I. 79 The fierce contentions it might excite among ourselves, if continuable for life. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 63 The tone is so sonorous and continuable.

Continual (kŏnti·niuăl), *a.* Forms: 4 **contynel, -ell, -ele, -eel,** (**contenuel, -tinewel, -tynwel**), 4–6 **contynuel, -ell(e, -al, -all,** 4–7 **continuall,** 6 **-alle,** 6– **continual.** [ME., a. OF. *continuel* (12th c.), f. L. *continu-us*: see -AL.]

1. Always going on, incessant, perpetual; *i. e.* continuing without any intermission, continuous (in time); or less strictly, repeated with brief intermissions, very frequent. (Of actions or states.)

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 24 Gret excercyice of body and continuell trauaile of the spirit. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 5 Þerof is ȝit contynual strif betwene hem of York and of Caunturbury. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* xi. 8 For his contynuel axyng he schal ryse, and ȝyue to hym. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (ROXB.) xvii. 79 Grete calde and continuele frost. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect 16th Sund. after Trin.*, Lord .. let thy continual pitie clense and defende thy congregacion. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 422 The cure of continuall yawning. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 150 ¶ 1 The continual Ridicule which his Habit and Dress afforded to the Beaus of Rome. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 58 Eleven months of disquiet..one almost continual eruption.

b. Regularly recurring; kept up at stated times or intervals without interruption of regularity; recurring every time. *arch.*

? *a* 1500 *Wyclif's Wicket* (1828) 2 [He] shall defyle the sanctuarye, and he shall take awaye the continuall sacryfyce. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xlviii, One service of them [dishes] continuall Allayeth pleasure. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Comm.* 585 Continuall victory maketh leaders insolent, souldiers mutinous. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 36 The continual payment of the excess of value.

†c. Law. *Continual claim*: a claim formally reiterated within statutory intervals in order that it might not be deemed to be abandoned. *Obs.*

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 88 a, In case a man be disseised, and the disseisy maketh continuall claime to the tenementes in the life of the disseisoure. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 250. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 80 Continuall claime is where a man hath right to enter .. and hee dare not enter for feare of death or beating, but approacheth as nigh as he dare, and maketh claime thereto within the yeare and day before the death of him that hath the Lands. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Continual Claim*, is a claim made from time to time, within every year and day, to land or other thing, which in some respect we cannot attain without danger. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex., Continual claim*, abolished by 3 & 4 Wm. IV, c. 27 § 11.

†2. *transf.* Of persons and things: That is always in some (specified) position, engaged in some (specified) action, etc.; continually existing or acting; constant, perpetual. *Obs.*

1462 *Paston Lett.* No. 446 II. 97 Yore contynwel servaunt and bedeman. 1535 E. HARVEL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 115. II. 71 Mr. Pole is continual in writing of his work. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* iv. 7 The continual bread shalbe thereon. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 13 Our continuall Pilot mistaking Virginia for Cape Fear. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 585 At the charge to maintaine continuall companies. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Septimius* iii. (1879) 74 Beating it down with the pressure of his continual feet.

†3. Of diseases: Chronic, not intermittent. Cf. CONTINENT *a.* 6. *Obs.*

1529 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xiv. 252 Withoute contynuell Diseases. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 24 a, A greate and continual infirmitie. 1695 tr. *Colbatch's New Lt. Chirurg. put out* 25 A Fever either intermitting or continual. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Continual Feaver*, is that which sometimes remits, or abates, but never perfectly intermits. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 259 Of the Cure of simple, continual Fevers. 1751 R. BROOKES *Pract. Physic.* (1758) II. 317 [Pulse] full, great, quick [denotes] Hot fit of an ague, continual fever.

†4. Everlasting, permanent. *Obs. rare.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XII. xii, Nothing that hath an extreame is continuall.

†5. Continuous in space or substance; unbroken, uninterrupted, having no interstices. *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. def. i. 312 There are three kindes of continuall quantitie, a line, a superficies, and a solide or body. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Agricola* (1622) 188 A deepe masse of continuall sea. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 53, I conceive, that the earth in the beginning, was con-tinuall or holding together, and undivided. 1715 LEONI tr. *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 36 A continual Embasement round a Temple.

†b. Continuous with something else; forming one connected whole; = CONTINENT *a.* 5 b. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* V. 71 The guttes are to this ventricle continuall. 1623 DONNE *Serm.* (1640) 178 They [Faith and Reason] are not Continuall but they are con-

tiguous. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 86 The Provinces of Asia and Europe became in a civil sens, either continual or contiguous.

† c. Forming a continuous series, *i.e.* one whose constituents recur at regular intervals. *Continual proportion, proportionals* (Math.): = CONTINUED proportion, proportionals. *Obs.*

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* C ij b, When the first nomber is referred to the seconde, and that seconde to the thirde [as 5 is to 15, so is 15 to 45]: the proportion is called continualle. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lvii. § 6 Christ Jesus .. being by continual degrees the finisher of our life. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Continual proportionals*, when .. the first is to the second, as the second to the third, etc.

Continuality (kɒntɪnɪuˌælɪti). *rare.* [f. prec. + -ITY.] The state or quality of being continual.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XX. 325 The continuality of the noise in the street makes me wish to remove into the Temple. 1823 GALT *Entail* III. xxi. 198.

Continually (kɒntɪnɪuălɪ), *adv.* Forms: 4 **contynuelli, -eli, -elliche, -aly, contynuli, -tenualliche, -ally, -tinuely,** 4–5 **-tynuely, -ally, -tinuelly,** 4–6 **-tynuelly,** 5– **continually.** [f. CONTINUAL + -LY2. The Fr. *continuelement* was used in 13th c.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 142 Loke hwam heo liȝe, and hu, cuntinuelement.]

1. In a continual way; always, incessantly, constantly, perpetually, all the time; *i.e.* either: Without any intermission, at every moment, continuously (in time); or less strictly: With frequent repetition, very frequently. (Cf. CONTINUAL 1.)

c 1305 *E. E. P.* (1862) 77 Of art he radde six ȝer contynuelliche ynou3. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xii. 2 Bot i am in anguys..by day, that is continuelly whils my lif lastis. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 99 He reigned þerynne continualliche þritty ȝere. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* 4 Of an Abbot that contynuelly by thre dayes to fore his dethe helde his eyen open. 1546 *Primer Hen. VIII*, Too the Cherubin and Seraphin continually do cry. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 60 Oh, to have a husband with a mouth continually smoaking. 1678 R. R[USSELL] *Geber* III. II. I. iii. 147 Stir it continually with your Fingers. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 23 Apr., The carriages which are continually making their exit or their entrance. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 366 Why do people delight in continually conversing with you? 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* ii. ix. 58 The sun is continually radiating heat from his glowing mass.

† b. Without cessation or end; ever, for ever.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* vii. 16 Thi troon shalbe stedefast contynuli. *a* 1485 J. ROWS *Roll* No. 5 (1859), And soo hys heyrys bere countinuali aftyr hym. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 45 Which court..continually and for euer shalbe a court of record. 1547-8 *Ordre of Commvn.* 15 That wee maye continually [*later edd.* evermore] dwell in hym. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 227 There also you shall serve him continually.

c. At every recurring time, regularly, on every occasion. (Cf. CONTINUAL 1 b.)

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 115 Thees Counceillours may continually, at such Howres as schall be assigned to them, comewne and deliber. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Heb.* x. 1 Those sacrifices whiche they offer yeere by yeere continually. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. § 1 What service the other priests did continually in the holy place. 1821 KEATS *Isabel* xxxii, On [autumn] eves The breath of Winter comes..And the sick west continually bereaves Of some gold tinge.

† 2. Continuously, in continuous succession, successively. *Obs. rare.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4744 Whether any other days sal falle Bytwen þa days, or þai sal alle Continuely falle, day aftir day..he can noght say.

† b. Math. *Continually proportional*: = in CONTINUAL or CONTINUED proportion. *Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV, xii. Z b, If 7 lines be continually proportional. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 314 Quantities are said to be Continually Proportional, or in Continued Proportion, when the ratio is the same between every two adjacent terms.

† 3. Continuously (in space), uninterruptedly. *Obs. rare.*

1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. Postul. 2 To produce a right line finite, strait forth continually. 1756 R. SIMSON *Euclid* I. Axiom 12 These straight lines being continually produced, shall at length meet upon that side on which are the angles which are less than two right angles. [So in modern edd.]

Continualness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being continual.

1611 COTGR., *Endelechie*, continualnesse, perennitie. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold Rem.* (1688) 180 Although sleep partake not of our devotion, yet this hinders not the continualness of it.

Continuance (kɒntɪnɪuˌăns). [a. OF. *continuance* (13–14th c. in Godef.), f. *continuer* to CONTINUE (pr. pple. *continuant*): see -ANCE.]

I. The action of the vb. CONTINUE *trans.*

1. Keeping up, going on with, maintaining, or prolonging (an action, process, state, etc.).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 28 Of your lordship eke Continuance I wolde yow byseke. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A) 103 Wiþ contynuaunce [*v. r.* contynewaunce] of þe same cure tofore seid. 1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. viii. 20 Howe the same from tyme to tyme were enlarged, and had their continuance. 1686 EVELYN *Diary* 1 Jan., Imploring the continuance of God's providential care for the yeare now enterd. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 120 ¶ 13 His own preservation, or the continuance of his species. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 135 A prorogation ..is the continuance of a parliament from one session to another. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 74 The continuance of the unending task of human improvement.

† b. Retention in some position or state. *Obs.*

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 90 An Unaccountable Continuance of the sheathing upon the Bodies of these Ships, beyond what the Practice..of the Navy..can justifie.

2. *Law.* The adjournment or deferring of a suit or trial (or sometimes other proceedings) till a future date or for a period. (Sometimes the present cessation, sometimes the virtual continuity, is the prominent notion.) Cf. CONTINUE *v.* 8.

'In the *United States*, the deferring of a trial or suit from one stated term of the court to another.' Webster (1828). In England now *Obs.* in civil processes.

1425 *Paston Lett.* No. 5 I. 21 John..hath cesed of his sute ..takyng continuance of the same matier unto Cristemasse next comyng. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 353 Sir Robert Melvil..requested for some eight days continuance of the Execution; whereunto she answered, Not an hour. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 80 Continuance in the Common Law is of the same signification with *Prorogatio* in the Civile Law: As continuance untill the next Assise. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* v. 64 Continuances are entered for two years more. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 316 The giving of this day is called the continuance, because thereby the proceedings are continued without interruption from one adjournment to another. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 26 Nov., A mandamus directing the justices to enter continuances, and hear an appeal brought by the applicants.

II. The action of the vb. CONTINUE *intr.*

3. a. Continuing in, or going on with, an action or course of conduct; perseverance, persistence. (Said of agents.) *arch.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* Prol. 8 God..in vertu send thee continuaunce. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xlvi. (1869) 197 Þis awgere..þat bi his good continuaunce maketh þe heuene an hygh to perce. 1558 BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* v. 27 With pacience and continuaunce kepyng our promise. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* ii. 7 By patient continuance in well doing. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 38 The want of earnestness, of intense continuance, is fatal to him.

b. The going on (of an action or process), the duration or lasting (of a condition or state). The most usual current sense.

1530 PALSGR. 382 All suche dedes as..had contynuaunce after the same present tyme. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 12 § 1 All Lycences being made and granted as ys abovesaid..shall have Continuance and bee good onely for one Yere. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 13 Blessednesse in greatest measure, and endles continuance. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxix. 170 Though they be grieved with the continuance of disorder. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 43 Any Voyage not exceeding five or six years continuance. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 38 ¶ 11 Burnt up by a long continuance of drought. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. vii. 78 The sole cause of the continuance of the quarrel.

c. adj. phr. *of long* (*short, some, any*, etc.) *continuance.*

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. lii, Their amitie and vnion..cannot be of long continuance. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 133/1 We shall first dispatch those which were of shortest Continuance. 1721 BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 77 This Year (1719) we had no Frost or Snow of any Continuance in England. 1784 COWPER *Lett.* Feb. Wks. (1876) 160 A frost of nine weeks' continuance. 1797–1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 147 The strain is of short continuance. *Mod.* Is the rain likely to be of any continuance?

4. The action or fact of continuing or remaining (in some place, position, state, or condition); stay. (Said of persons or things.)

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 303 Men sain, that frele is youth With leiser and continuaunce. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxiv. 229 Thurgh continuaunce and haboundaunce of waters. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 38 § 2 After long continuances togither in matrimonye. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 220 The most part of them..haue no houses of continuaunce, but..cary them from place to place. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 106 Cloy'd With long continuance in a setled place. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* II. xxxiii, The..Continuance above the Horizon of any Star. 1746 WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* 18 Our Continuance in a State of Justification. 1835 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 20 Our continuance in London has..become more uncertain. 1874 *Act* 37–38 *Vict.* c. 7 § 2 The Assistant Judge, during his continuance in office.

5. Duration or lapse of time, course of time (*obs.*); period, length of time (*obs.* or *arch.*). *In continuance*: in course of time.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 102 He coueres all þat comes..But in a schort contynuaunce. 1538 LELAND *Itin.*, A very neere kinswoman of the kinges fell in love with him, and in continuance was wedded unto him. 1589 NASHE *Greene's Arcadia* Pref. (Arb.) 9 The sea exhaled by droppes, will in continuance be drie. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cxxxix. 16 All my members..which in continuance were fashioned. 1684 *Contempl. State Man* I. ii. (1699) 13 The strongest and most sumptuous Palaces decay with continuance. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. ¶i. 60 Ideas..don't remain so for any sensible Continuance. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 205 Speed I was nearly unable to exert for any continuance.

† 6. The quality of lasting or enduring; permanence, durability. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Continuaunce, *continuatio*, *perennitas.* 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iv. 6 You call in question the continuance of his loue. 1620-55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 8 They raise Cabbins and Cottages..of no great Continuance. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Introd. (1729) 188 Fruits..are to be as well consider'd in relation to their Lasting and Continuance, as to their Maturity and Beauty.

† 7. The quality or fact of having lasted a long time; long standing, antiquity. *Obs.*

1528 ROY & BARLOW *Rede me* (Arb.) 38 Goddis worde..slewe the masse downe right Of so auncient continuaunce. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* II. xlviii. (1591) 82 Hauing..brought into a house of no great continuance the honor of hauing an Emperor. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 37 They were accounted the more sacred, by how much they were of more continuance. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 363 The Aristocracy was of some Continuance.

† 8. Continuity, connexion (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xxi. (1495) 454 Though it be al one see in contynuaunce therof, yet by costes and countrees he takith dyuerse names. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 3 That continuance of matter ought not to be used in an Epistle. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. i. (1873) 90 Without a perfect continuance or contexture of the thread of the narration. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* III. xxv, The winding surface, the unbroken continuance, the easy gradation of the beautiful.

† b. Succession; sequence. *Obs. rare.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. i. (1873) 90 Commentaries..set down a continuance of the naked events and actions, without the motives or designs.

9. *concr.* = CONTINUATION 9. ? *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Continuaunce or tenoure of a matter, *tenor.* 1586 THYNNE in Holinshed *Chron.* II. 405 In this my continuance of the Annales of Scotland. 1607-12 BACON *Ess., Parents* xxiii. (Arb.) 272 Beholding them [Children], as the contynuance not onely of theire kind, but of theire worke. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 761 To spend the continuance of their liues. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. vii. II. § 40. 314 This romance and a continuance of it by Gil Polo. 1879 TROLLOPE *Thackeray* i, This novel [' The Virginians '].. is a continuance of 'Esmond'.

10. *attrib.* **continuance act**, a legislative act continuing for a further period a temporary measure; † **continuance-money**, a payment for renewal of a loan.

1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 183 Procuration, and Continuance-Mony, these are only..the Dreams of Avarice. 1700 BROWN tr. *Du Fresny's Amusem.* 29 A Hunger-starv'd Usurer in quest of a Crasie Citizen for Use and Continuance-Money. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. iv. 21 Many statutes of temporary operation are kept in force from time to time by Continuance Acts.

¶ Erroneously or loosely for CONTINENCE.

a 1619 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Malta* I. i, Zanthia doth enamour me Beyond all continuance.

Continuancy (kɒntɪnɪuˌănsi). *rare.*

† 1. = CONTINUANCE 4. *Obs.*

1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* (1639) 20 It signifieth Gods might..with continuancie of the same against Egypt.

2. The quality or character of continuing or being continuous.

1850 *Pique* (1875) 352 There was a resolute emphasis in her voice, a kind of determined continuancy in her narrative.

‖ **Continua'ndo.** *Obs.* in Eng. [L. *continuando* by continuing.] *Law.* A word technically used in an indictment for trespass, to describe a continuance or repetition of the act alleged. Hence *transf.* a continuance, a continuation.

1607–72 COWEL *Interpr.* s. v., For in one Action of Trespass, you may recover Damages for divers Trespasses, laying the first with a Continuando to the whole time, and in this form, *continuando transgressionem prædictam.* 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. Pref. 1 So timely finished as that it might appear to be but a part of the former Trespass, though with a *continuando*, and not a new presumption against the worthy Author. 1711 SWIFT *Let.* 23 Oct., It has rained all day with a continuendo. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 5 (1740) 233 Fitzharris, whose Plot was to be only a Continuando of that which he held forth.

b. in *comb.* = continuous, never-ending.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xli, Many of our continuando-talkers of Politicks.

Continuant (kɒntɪnɪuˌănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *continuant* or L. *continuānt-* pr. pple. of *continuāre.*]

A. *adj.*

† 1. Continuing, persisting in time, enduring; remaining in force. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* v. xviii. (1620) 213 Romes Empire, so spacious and so continuant. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 21 Oct. x. E iij b, Whether this .. Order be continuant or expired. 1660 GAUDEN *Brounrig* 117 These dispensations are..neither frequent nor continuant.

2. Capable of a continuous sound: applied to certain consonants; see B. 1.

B. *sb.*

1. A consonant of which the sound can be continued or prolonged, as opposed to a *stop* or *check*, in which the sound is produced by the explosion of a stoppage in some part of the oral cavity. Commonly applied to the sounds f, v, þ, ð, s, z, etc. as contrasted with the stops p, b, t, d, etc., but also including liquids and nasals.

1861 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* VIII. 373 When the continuant is a fluid consonant. 1887 *Athenæum* 13 Aug. 207/1 He retains the incorrect designation of the Teutonic continuants as 'aspirates'..It seems to be implied that the Teutonic surd continuants changed directly into voiced stops, the theoretical intermediate stage of voiced continuants being ignored.

2. *Math.* In *Theory of Equations*, 'A determinant in which all the constituents vanish except those in the principal diagonal and two bordering minor diagonals'. Salmon *Higher Alg.* (1885) 18.

1873-4 MUIR *Proc. Royal Soc. Edin.* 1881 BURNSIDE & PANTON *Th. Equations* xi. § 129 (1885) 285 It appears that the quotient of any determinant by the one next below it in the series can be expressed as a continued fraction in terms of the given constituents. On account of this property determinants of the form here treated are called continuants.

† **Conti·nuantly,** *adv.* A humorous perversion: cf. CONTINUATELY.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 28 (*Mrs. Quickly*) He comes continuantly to Py-Corner..to buy a saddle.

† **Conti·nuate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *continuāt-us*, pa. pple. of *continuāre* to CONTINUE.]

1. *pa. pple.* CONTINUED, kept on. *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* V. in Ashm. (1652) 151 The Waters of Noyes flud..whych were a hundred dayes contynuate And fyfty.

2. *adj.* Continued without break or interstices; continuous in space or substance.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 218 This lande is continuate and one firme lande with the cape of saynte Augustine. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lvi. § 7 As though our very flesh and bones should be made continuate with his. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxiii. (1611) 170 The Hardnes of Scalie fish is not continuat, but Plated, fitting for Motion; but there is another sort of hard couering, which is continuate. Of which..some are shelled. 1656 [J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 326 If it were divisible, 'twould be continuate and divisible without end.

b. Continuous in time or order, uninterrupted in duration.

1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. Eng.* 136 There is not any precise Catalogue or continuate history. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 178, I shall in a more continuate time Strike off this score of absence. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* VII. xxvi. (1620) 272 The same hath Euemerus written in a continuate history.

3. Continued, long-continued, lasting, chronic.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 11 A most incomparable man; breath'd as it were, To an vntyreable and continuate goodnesse. *c* 1621 S. WARD *Life of Faith* (1627), As constant and continuate as is the vse of fire and water. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. I. v, A Chronick or continuate disease, a setled humor. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad. P'cess* 36 The continuate remembrance of our owne integrity.

4. ? Constantly adjourned. *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. v. 163 The encamping of an army being a continuate thing, the dislodging or remouing of a campe must needs be a consequence.

Hence † **Conti·nuately** *adv.*, † **Conti·nuateness.**

1601–2 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 59 Esau and Iacob famous twinnes were borne so continuatly together. 1641 WILKINS *Mercury* xi. (1707) 47 Writing continuately, without any Distinction betwixt the Words. 1645 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxxvi. (1658) 379 That the continuateness of the sent may not lead dogges to their forme.

† **Conti·nuate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *continuāt-* ppl. stem of *continuāre* to CONTINUE.]

1. *trans.* To make continuous in space or substance; to give continuity to.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VII. 90 To the inuolucre of the hart..the same coate [the pleura]..is continuated, and tyed. *a* 1632 L. HUTTEN *Antiq. Oxford* in Plummer *Elizabethan Oxford* (1887) 85 The Deane and Chapter.. daming upp the old Channell that ran into Charwell, continuated the two Meadowes into one. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i, Oyled paper, wherein the interstitiall divisions being continuated by the accession of oyle. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Shaks. Notes* (1849) 87 All that continuates society, as sense of ancestry and of sex.

2. To make continuous in time; to perpetuate.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv, To containe, and continuate the remembrance of her vertuous, pious, and glorious gouernment. 1624 *Brief Inform. Affairs Palat.* 57 [They] made a mockerie of the said Truce, and continuated their Hostilities. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 17 Devising a new Church Government..and..establishing and continuating the same.

Hence **Conti·nuated, Conti·nuating** *ppl. a.*

1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 198 The continuated parts.. doe appeare loosened. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 32 By a continuated motion upon a continuated body, as all liquors are. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. (ed. 2), Bodies run into glass when the volatile parts are exhaled, and the continuating humour separated.

Continuation (kǫ̆nti·niu͟ē^1·ʃən). [a. F. *continuation* (*-acion*) (13th c.), ad. L. *continuātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *continuāre* to CONTINUE.]

† **1.** The action of continuing in any course of action; perseverance, persistency. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. vi. 141 It shal be cause of continuacioun and exercisinge to good folk. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* I j, By contynuacion and to studye strongly thou shalt mowe acquyre grete connyng and prudence.

† **2.** Continuity in space or of substance. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 202 These *parastatæ* do arise from the spirie bodden body..by continuation, and creepe obliquely backward and downward. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. ii. 382 This continuation of the Kings to Gods House, shewed the mutuall intercourse which ought to be betwixt Policy and Piety. 1726 LEONI *Designs* Pref. 4 a, Such Timbers interrupt the continuation of the Wall.

3. Remaining or going on in a state; continuous existence or operation; continuance; prolongation.

1469 *Sc. Acts Jas. III*, § 38 The court of Parliament ..or sic like courtis, that has continuacione. 1654 COKAINE *Dianea* I. 21 The comliness of her countenance, the continuation of seeing her, would have subdued the obduratenesse of any heart. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 89 The continuation of weakness. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 400 They let Water run out of a small Orifice from one Vessel into another, with a continuation till the same Star came again to the same place. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol., Life* 251 The..continuation of a portion of the Niagara life beyond the termination of the [geological] period.

† **4.** Abiding or remaining in place, residence, existence, etc. *Obs.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 162 Comets..whose first rise, continuation and disappearance may have been made in six moneths time. *a* 1673 T. HORTON *Serm. on Ps.* cxxxiii. 1 *To Dwell*..a word of Residence and Abode and Continuation.

5. The causing of anything to continue or go on; the continued maintenance of a condition or repetition of an action; the resumption of any interrupted action or course; the carrying on further of the story or discussion in a book.

1586 THYNNE in Holinshed *Chron.* II. 464/2 The historie ..half printed before I set pen to paper to enter into the augmentation or continuation of anie of them. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 292 A decree made for the continuation of the league. 1634 W. TIRWHYT *Balzac's Lett.* 196, I am forced to defer the continuation of this discourse till another time. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vi. § 39 The English Benedictines..began to bestirr themselves, about the continuation of their Order. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxvii. 316 They [Convocation] met sometimes in the Chapter House of S. Paul's..and sometimes by continuation at King Henry VII's Chapel. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., The Pulse*, Any one may do a casual act of good-nature; but a continuation of them shews it is a part of the temperature.

6. *Sc. Law.* = CONTINUANCE 2; adjournment, prorogation.

1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 225 (*heading*) Continuation of the Diet. *Ibid.* 285 In a criminal prosecution..the continuation must be to another day certain, for the diet cannot be continued indefinitely, or *sine die*.

† **7.** *Math.* A process in Fluxions equivalent to integration by parts. *Obs.*

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. iv. 21 The Law of continuation..is exceedingly hard..this way to be discovered. 1786 *Ibid.* LXXVI. 441 The utility of finding fluents by continuation was manifest to Sir Isaac Newton.

8. *Stock Exchange.* The carrying over of an account till next settling-day: see CONTANGO.

1813 R. HAMILTON *Nation. Debt* in *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 72/1 Sometimes, instead of closing the account on the settling day, the stock is carried on to a future day on such terms as the parties agree on. This is called a continuation. 1851 *Illustr. Lond. News* 46 At about ¼ per cent. 'continuation'. 1887 *Daily News* 13 July 2/2 In English railway stocks..the rates of continuation were moderate.

9. *concr.* That by which anything is continued; an addition continuing something already in existence or under notice.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Teneur, suite, ou continuacion*, the tenour or continuation. 1638 in *Knolles' Hist. Turks* To Rdr., To joyne vnto my former History a Continuation for some few yeares. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. vi. § 2 The Pilling is but the Continuation of the utmost part of the Barque. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 181 His whole Course Is but Continuation of the Source. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 443 Where it is crossed by the continuation of Mount Imaus. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 18 The Philebus..is supposed to be the continuation of a previous discussion.

b. Hence *continuation of days*; spec. in *Sc. Law*: see quot. 1861.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 165 Vpon the first day of the moneth of May..with the continuation of the dayis following. 1693 STAIR *Inst.* IV. ii. § 1 All points of process before them are with continuation of days. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* s. v., The summons in a civil process authorizes the defender to be cited to appear on a certain day, 'with continuation of days', and the summons may be called in Court, either on the day named, or within year and day of compearance, unless it be forced on by protestation.

10. Gaiters continuous with 'shorts' or knee-breeches, as worn by bishops, deans, etc. Hence in *mod. slang*, trousers, as a continuation of the waistcoat.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1184 The devil [was] in a red..vest, red 'continuations'. 1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Winglebury Duel* (D.), A sleek man..in drab shorts and continuations, black coat, neck-cloth and gloves. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* lxviii. 305 Straight good legs, well set off with..kerseymere shorts, and continuations to match. 1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Jack's Courtship* in *Longm. Mag.* III. 18 For fear of spilling it over what a tailor would call my continuations.

11. *Comb.*, as *continuation bill*; **continuation-day** = contango-day; **continuation-school**, one in which the education of the elementary school is continued to a more advanced age; so *continuation-teaching*.

1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. ix. 177 Every year there are more and more continuation bills, which is merely a fine name for work postponed. 1887 MUNDELLA in *Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug. 6/1 To make the education of the children thorough they must adopt the Continental system of continuation schools. 1888 *Ibid.* 10 Nov. 11/2 He held up as models the German 'continuation' schools, and suggested that compulsory evening classes for 'continuation' teaching would delight the working man.

Continua·tionist. [f. prec. + -IST.] One who favours or advocates continuation.

(In quot. applied to one who holds that the Anglican Church is the continuation of the pre-Reformation Catholic Church in England.)

1891 *Catholic News* 20 June 7/1 Those modern continuationists between whom and the birth of the Anglican Church there extends a chasm of more than three centuries.

Continuative (kǫ̆nti·niu͟ĕtiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *continuātīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *continuāre* to CONTINUE: see -IVE.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Tending or serving to continue or impart continuity: † of material substance (*obs.*); of existence, action, etc.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IX. 330 The Cure of the Fissure of the Lips consists in..restoring the continuative moisture. 1865 W. KAY *Crisis Hupfeldiana* 52 Now, this is a continuative way of speaking. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 594 Logic..is not originative and creative; it is only regulative and continuative.

2. Expressing continuance: see B. I.

B. *sb.* (the adj. used *absol.*) Anything that serves to continue or produce continuity: *spec.*

† **a.** A conjunction that introduces a subordinate clause or sentence; a subordinative conjunction. Also a form of the verb expressing continuance of action in some languages.

1530 PALSGR. 148 Some [conjunctions] be continuatives. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 187 The continuatives are 'if', 'because', 'therefore', 'that', &c..The copulative does no more than barely couple sentences..Continuatives..by a more intimate connection, consolidate sentences into one continuous whole. *Ibid.* ii. (1786) 247 All these continuatives are resolvable into copulatives. 1870 F. HALL *Hindī Reader* 146 A few intensives and continuatives are formed.

† **b.** A proposition expressing continuance. *Obs.*

1725 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 6 [Among] the second sort of compound Propositions..may be added continuatives; as, Rome remains to this day; which includes, at least, two propositions, viz. Rome was, and Rome is.

Hence **Continuatively** *adv.*; **Conti·nuativeness,** the quality of being continuative; persistency in attention or effort.

1881 *Daily Tel.* 10 Nov. 2/3 The outward signs of firmness, ambition, and concentration or continuativeness.

Continuator (kǫ̆nti·niu͟ēɪtəɪ). [agent-n. in L. form from *continuāre* to CONTINUE: see -OR; cf. mod.F. *continuateur*.]

1. One who continues, or maintains continuity.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvi, A way of production which should..contrive the continuation of the species by the destruction of the continuator. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 247 Louis Philippe I. ..that dubious continuator of the thirty-five Capets. 1852 NEWLAND *Lect. Tractar.* 35 Continuators of the apostolic succession indeed, but without spiritual authority. 1866 FERRIER *Grk. Philos.* I. xii. 363 Aristotle..was rather fitted to found a new dynasty in philosophy..than to be the continuator of an old one.

2. One who continues or carries forward work begun by another; *esp.* one who writes a continuation to a literary work.

1656 HEYLIN *Extraneus Vapulans* 100 The Continuator of Stowes Chronicle. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 34 The Author Baker, and his Continuator Philipps. 1766 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) III. 89 Gabriel Cossart, the continuator, published the other seven volumes in 1672. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* v. 153 Heine..is the most important German successor and continuator of Goethe in Goethe's most important line of activity. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxv. 577 In our own Florence, in his southern continuator and his northern interpolator, we read the unvarnished tale.

† **Continue,** (*a.*), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [a. F. *continu, -ue*, ad. L. *continu-us*: see CONTINUOUS. But in B. c. perh. a vbl. sb. from CONTINUE *v.*]

A. *adj.* Continuous.

B. *sb.* **a.** A continuous fever; = F. *fièvre continue*.

c 1500 *Melusine* 299 Madame, I haue be somewhat euyl at ease & haue had axez in manner of a contynue.

b. Continued or continuous land, continent.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commonw.* 575 A conteinue almost twelve hundred leagues; yet divided into many kingdomes.

c. Continued course, continuance in time.

1556 J. OLDE *Antechrist* 69 In all the continue of our life.

Continue, *sb.*[2] var of CONTENU, *Obs.* contents.

Continue (kǫ̆nti·niu), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **contynue, (contynu), -tynew(e, -tinew,** 5 **-tynwe, -tenue, -tenewe, -tenwe, -teynue,** 7 **-tinu,** 4– **continue.** See also CONTAIN *v.* 17 and CONTUNE. [a. F. *continue-r* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *continuāre* 'to make continuous', more rarely 'to be continuous', f. *continu-us* CONTINUOUS. There seems to have been frequent confusion in ME. between this word and *contain* in its early form *contene*, due perh. to F. *contenu* and L. *continui*, parts of *contenir, continēre* to CONTAIN, or to the Eng. sb. CONTENU = F. *contenu* content. Hence sense 17 'to contain,' and CONTAIN *v.* 17 in sense 'continue'; see also CONTUNE.]

I. *transitive.*

1. To carry on, keep up, maintain, go on with, persist in (an action, usage, etc.).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* 525 Þe desire to receyf more & to contynu it. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 235 [Thai] continuit thair mavite Quhen euir thai met thame on the se. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 91 Þis medicyn þou schalt contynuen til it be hool. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xix. 416 Better to haue peas than for to contynewe the werre. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* Pref. (1814) 4 Audacyte to contynue forth my fyrste purpose. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 27, I am..Glad that you thus continue your resolue. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. x, Negroes transplanted into cold..habitations continue their hue. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. i, The whole, to continue the same metaphor, consists in the cookery of the author. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* viii. 201 To continue the struggle. 1879 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* 194 Continuing the ascent, and bearing a little to the left.

2. To cause to last or endure; to prolong, keep up (something external to the agent).

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 113 Crist to contynue devocioun of þis womman, answeride not first a word to hir. 1599 Thynne *Animadv.* (1865) 67 Howe this ordale was contynued in Englande in the tyme of kinge Iohane. 1611 Bible *Ps.* lxxii. 17 His name shalbe continued as long as the sunne. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* iv. 28 A good Way to continue their Memories. 1753 Johnson in *Boswell* 1 Jan., Almighty God who hast continued my life to this day. 1862 Ruskin *Munera P.* (1880) 5 If the qualities are continued by descent through a generation or two.

3. With extension or complement: To keep on, maintain, retain (in a place, condition, etc.).

c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xix. (1714) 145 God contenewe his grace and persone in long lyffe w^t increse. 1588 *Let. in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 143 We were continued all this year in assured hope of a full victory. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xiv. § 10 If a child were continued in a grot or cave under the earth until maturity of age. 1657 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 311 That John Philpott be continued clerk of this parish. 1670 tr. *Machiavelli's Princes* (Rtldg. 1883) 245 Pagolo and the Duke de Gravina were continued alive. 1670 Walton *Hooker* in *Lives* III. 159 To continue him at School. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. iv. 19 No lady ..would care to continue me with her. 1771 Goldsm. *Hist. Eng.* IV. 160 He was still continued the reluctant general of the army. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 153 It ..seemed unprofitable to continue the companies longer in a state of hardship. 1850 W. Irving *Mahomet* xxx. (1853) 151 He was continued in his office.

† **b.** *ellipt. Obs.* cf. quot. 1670 above.

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* iv. iii. 88 But Barnardine must die this afternoone, And how shall we continue Claudio?

† **4.** To make continuous *with*, connect or attach *to*. *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 73 Paradys is so hiȝe and in oon place contynued to þe erþe. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 147 þe braunchis of þe senewis of þe heed in sum place ben conteynued & ioyned with þese senewis. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. v. 239 The use of the Navell is to continue the infant unto the Mother.

5. To carry on, take up, resume (a narrative, etc.) from a point of suspension or interruption.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* I. i. 17 Þe thryde [Buke] sall contynwyde be Quhille made of Rome wes þe cite. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV* Epil., Our humble Author will continue the Story (with Sir John in it). 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* I. 49 Antonius Ciccarella, who continueth on the history of Platina. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* v. Prol., And thus his tale continued ran. 1823 Lamb *Elia* xi. *Imperf. Symp.*, Hume's History compared with his [Smollett's] Continuation of it. What if the Historian had continued Humphrey Clinker?

6. To carry on in space; to prolong, produce.

1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 1029 A Bridge of wondrous length From Hell continu'd reaching th' utmost Orbe Of this frail World. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 274 Then continue (*viz.* draw longer) both the lines AB, CD. 1784 *Gent. Mag.* LIV. II. 643 The arch is now continuing under the intended road..for which purpose a hill contiguous is cutting down. 1831 Brewster *Optics* ii. 18 If we continue backwards the rays DE, FE, they will meet at *m*.

7. To carry on in a line of succession or development; to furnish a sequel or successor to.

1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* ii. (1875) 62 The man of genius was continued by the English analysts of the eighteenth century..The man of intelligence was continued by successors like Bernouilli, Euler, and Laplace.

8. *Law.* To adjourn, prorogue, put off. (esp. *Sc.*).

1469 *Sc. Acts Jas. III*, § 38 The court of Parliament..or sic like courtis, that has continuacione, nedis nocht to be continuit fra day to day. *c* 1565 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 188 The Governor..wrote to the Cardinal to continue the accusation of Mr. George, till he spake with him. *a* 1639 Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* 258 (Jam.) But the Regent's death, and the troubles which thereupon issued, made all to be continued for that time. 1798 Dallas *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 44 The cause was continued on a rule for trial at the next term. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. *Diet*, After the day of appearance has once arrived, the diet may be continued by an act of the Court..The continuation must be to another day certain, for the diet cannot be continued indefinitely, or *sine die*. 1890 *Boston* (*Mass.*) *Jrnl.* 23 May 1/6 He appeared before Judge Sanger of the District court in Cambridge this morning, and has his case continued until June 4.

b. *Stock Exch.* (See quot.)

1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 206/1 'To continue' is a technical term, which means to sell and to rebuy the same amount of stock at a future day at the same price, a further sum being paid for the accommodation.

II. *intransitive.*

9. To remain in existence or in its present condition; to last, endure, persist in being.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 120 þe sike man muste nedis die, namely & þe accidentis contynewen [MS. A. conteynen]. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Sam.* xiii. 14 But now shall not thy kyngdome contynue. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 108 b, Built with rafters and beames of Juniper, to the end it might continue. 1667 Pepys *Diary* (1879) IV. 273 My mother grows so much worse, that he fears she cannot long continue. 1746–7 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 106 This habitable globe..could no more continue, than they could create themselves. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 59 Let what now exists continue.

10. To remain, stay, or abide (*in* a place).

1417 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 19. I. 55 Of us which are continuinge in a lande of warr. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xv. 32 Because they haue contynued with me now .iii. dayes, and haue nought to eate. 1611 Bible *John* ii. 12 They continued there not many days. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 314 So the popular vote Inclines, here to continue. 1814 Jane Austen *Lady Susan* xxiii. (1879) 254 Frederica is made wretched by his continuing here. 1839 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xi. 122 Ireland, where he is supposed to have continued four years.

11. With complement or extension: To remain (in a specified state or capacity).

1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 39 Preamb., Sythen whiche tyme your seid Subgiect hathe contynued..your feythfull and true liegeman. 1509 Fisher *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 294 Thoughe she alway contynued not in her vyrgynyte. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. vi. 29 Your Emperor Continues still a Ioue. 1611 — *Cymb.* I, vi. 56 Continues well my Lord? 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 521 That thou art happie, owe to God; That thou continu'st such, owe to thy self. 1737 Whiston *Josephus' Antiq.* v. i. § 28 The Deity would continue their friend. 1761 Johnson *Let. Baretti* 10 June in *Boswell*, Your English style still continues in its purity and vigour. 1884 Miss Braddon *Ishmael* xli, It is impossible you should continue unhappy if you follow the dictates of honour and conscience.

12. To persist in action, persevere; to go on, keep on. (Now rare of persons.)

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 25 He continued alle night in prayers alone. 14.. *Circumcision* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 94 To contynu in vertu tyll thei dey. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 95 To continew, *perseuerare*. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* v. i. 34, I haue knowne her continue in this [washing her hands] a quarter of an houre. 1677 Littleton *Lat. Dict.* s.v., To continue or hold on in that he began. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* lxii, The altercation continued until they entered the gates of Antwerp. 1877 Lady Brassey *Voy. Sunbeam* I, The breeze continued. 1882 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 220 The persecution continued with unabated rigour.

13. *To continue doing* or *to do*: to go on doing, not to cease. Sometimes with *on*.

1382 Wyclif *Luke* xxiii. 23 And thei contynueden axinge with greete voices, that he schulde be crucified. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xii. 16 Peter contynued knockinge. 1611 Bible 1 *Sam.* i. 12 As she continued praying before the Lord. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 139 By whose authority they now continue to be Lawes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 138 In one day to have marr'd What he..six Nights and Days Continu'd making. 1719 Lock in W. Wood *Surv. Trade* 59 [It] is likely to continue on to do so. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6041/10 The Pills continue to be sold by him. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 24/1 Kissen Juan Doss continues reading from the Rosenamma. 1875 Jevons *Money* (1878) 83 They will continue to circulate as token coins.

14. To proceed in one's discourse; to resume or go on after pause or interruption.

1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 118 ¶ 2 Of all persons under the Sun (continued he..) be sure to set a Mark upon Confidents. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* II. iii, And thus he continued on, while my colour came and went..with indignation. 1885 Sir W. V. Field in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 654/2 Lord Erskine continues thus: 'If the court can discover,' etc.

† **15.** ? To be or occur as sequel (Schmidt), *or* ? To remain behind. *Obs.*

1607 Shaks. *Timon* II. ii. 5 He..takes no accompt How things go from him, nor resumes no care Of what is to continue.

† **16.** To be attached or cohere *to* (so as to form a continuous mass). *Obs.*

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 293 Such Bodies doe partly follow the Touch of another Body, and partly sticke and continue to themselues..as we see in Pitch, Glew, Birdlime, etc.

† **III. 17.** = Contain. *Obs.*

[See the etymology, and cf. Contain *v.* 17.]

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. ix. 177 And euery maner seculer þat may nouȝt continue [*v. r.* contene, conteyne], Wysly go wedde. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 349 Suche blasfemyes ben foundun & contynnued in þes sectis. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* lxxxi. (1868) 105 Y haue spoke unto you of diuerse women..as it is continued in the bible. 1550 Gardiner in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 760 a, I receiued a letter.. and toke it..to continue no effectual inhibicion. 1572 J. Jones *Bathes Buckstone* Pref. 8 If the style or endyting be best, which continueth the matter.

Continued (kǫntiˑniud), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Carried on or kept up without cessation; continual, constant.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 91 Contynuyd, kepte wythe-owte cessynge, *continuatus*. 1532 R. Bowyer in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. xvii. 134 By their constitution in the last and yet continued Convocation. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xxxix. 65 A continued patience I commend not. 1628 Earle *Microcosm.* xlvi. 99 His conversation is a kind of continued complement. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 350 Cold Weather, and continu'd Rain. 1872 E. Peacock *Mabel Heron* I. v. 74 This continued astonishment was a part of her life.

b. *Continued fever* (see Continual *a.* 3).

1776–83 Cullen *First Lines* § 27 Wks. 1827 I. 488 When it happens..that the remission is not considerable..the disease is called a Continued Fever. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 301 The second book treats of continued fevers. 1858 J. Copland *Dict. Med.* I. 367 Dr. Tweedie has divided continued fever into Simple, Complicated, and Typhus.

2. Extended in space without interruption or breach of connexion; continuous.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 232 That Horse is best which is of one continued colour. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 342 One continued country, passable from one to the other, without helpe of Sea. 1636 Blunt *Voy. Levant* (1637) 8 A hilly country..in a manner a continued Wood, most of Pine trees. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxvii. § 3 An Atom, *i. e.* a continu'd Body, under one immutable Superficies. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* (1757) 190 The ground is burnt up to that degree, that the surface of it appears like one continued cinder.

3. Carried on in a series or sequence; connected or linked together in succession; continuous.

1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 123 A Continued similitude, is when the second terme, is to the third, as the first is to the second. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 63 The space of seven continu'd Nights he rode With darkness. 1704 J. Trapp *Abra-Mulé* II. i, One continu'd Series of Misfortunes. 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* i. 8 [They] have each given a continued history of St. Paul's life.

4. a. *Continued proportionals*: a series of quantities such that the ratio is the same between every two adjacent terms; such quantities are said to be in *Continued proportion*. *Continued fraction*: a fraction whose denominator is an integer *plus* a fraction, which latter fraction has for its denominator an integer *plus* a fraction, and so on.

1796 Hutton *Math. Dict.* s.v. *Continual Proportionals*, A series of continual or continued proportionals is otherwise called a *progression*. 1827 — *Course Math.* I. 113 But when the difference or ratio of every two succeeding terms is the same quantity, the proportion is said to be Continued, and the numbers themselves make a series of Continued Proportionals, or a progression.

† **b.** *Continued bass* (in *Music*) = Thorough-bass. [It. *basso continuo*.]

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Continued*, or *thorough-bass*, in music, is that which continues to play constantly; both during the recitatives, and to sustain the choir or chorus.

Conti·nuedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In a continued manner; uninterruptedly, continuously.

1559 Bp. Scot in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. vii. 19 The catholike churche, which hathe in it contynuedly the Holye Spirit of God for a ruler and governour. 1680 H. More *Apocal. Apoc.* Pref. 17 A Book of such comprehensive Prophecies, and so continuedly true. 1827 W. P. in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 936 Family arms seem not to have been continuedly adopted, till towards the time of Edward I.

Conti·nuedness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] Continued state or quality, continuity.

1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 27 It behooues also that his parts hold a certaine kind of continuednesse, and that they bee not deuided. 1630 T. Williamson in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxlvi. 4 See we now the continuednesse, *exit*, 'it goeth forth'. 1656 J. Sergeant tr. *T. White's Peripatet. Inst.* 120 All quantity whatever must..by continuednesse, conspire into one bulk.

Continuendo: see Continuando.

Continuer (kǫntiˑniuˌəɹ). [f. Continue *v.* + -er¹.]

1. One who continues, or carries on; *esp.* one who continues a history or other unfinished work.

1548 Hall *Chron.* 245 b, The norice and continuer of warre and hostilitie. 1658 W. Burton *Itin. Anton.* 222 The Continuer of Thuanus his History. 1658 Slingsby *Diary* (1836) 213 Holding only Fame to be the strongest continuer of a family. 1706 Hearne *Collect.* 25 May (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 253 The Continuer of Athenæ Oxon. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* vii. 119 The inheritors and continuers of a common civilization.

2. One who continues in a state, etc.; one who persists, remains, keeps on, stays.

1548 Hall *Chron.* Hen. IV, an. I. 11 He now obteynyng the crowne of the realme, yf he wer therin a long continuer. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 211 Continuers at home. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* I. i. 143, I would my horse had the speed of your tongue, and so good a continuer. 1632 D. Lupton *Lond. & Countrey carbonadoed, Tenants at will* in Halliwell *Repr. Charac. Bks.* (1857) 309 These are Continuers onely upon their Maisters pleasure.

Continuing (kǫntiˑniuˌiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing¹.] The action of the verb Continue; continuation, continuance; abiding.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. de P. R.* III. vii. (1495) 53 He lykenyth the soule racional to a cercle by cause of his perfeccion and contynuynge. 1643 Milton *Divorce* vi. (1851) 35 It is not the outward continuing of mariage that keepes whole that cov'nant. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 53 The ceasing or continuing the said Method of Sheathing.

Conti·nuing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing².]

1. That continues (in various senses of the verb); abiding, lasting; persistent, persevering.

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 18 It semeth love is welwillende To hem that ben continuende With besy herte to pursue Thing that is to love due. 1526 Tindale *Heb.* xiii. 14 For here haue we no continuynge citie [So 1611]. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 152 Desiring to eternize His fame, in a more continuing way. 1845 S. C. Hall *Whiteboy* xi. 100 Stimulated by continuing peril. 1875 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* v. (ed. 5) 63 A continuing protest against the validity of Charles's title.

† **2.** Formerly used in concord with a substantive absolutely (= Lat. ablative absolute), as an adverbial adjunct of the sentence, like, *during*, *pending*, and so tending to be regarded as a preposition; e.g. *continuing my life* = while my life continues, during my life. *Obs.*

1515 Barclay *Egloges* (1570) B iij b, Thy dishes be one continuing the yere. *Ibid.* B vj b, Better were to bide continuing my life. 1682 G. Vernon *Life of Heylyn* 34 Continuing this time, Mr. Heylyn had no very considerable subsistence for himself and his new Companion.

Hence **Conti·nuingly** *adv.*

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. ccxiv. 231 The sayd..vii. slepers ..sleped contynuyngly to the laste..yeres of Theodocius.

Conti·nuist. [f. Continue *v.* + -ist.] One who holds a theory of continuity or continuousness.

Hence **Conti·nui·stic** *a.* (see quot.)

1883 Schaff *Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* II. 1453 He advocated what is called the continuistic view of the apocalyptic prophecies; i.e., that they are predictive of progressive history, being partly fulfilled, partly unfulfilled.

Continuity (kɒntiniū·ĭti). [a. F. *continuité* (16th c.), ad. L. *continuitāt-em*, f. *continu-us*: see -ITY.] The state or quality of being continuous.

1. Of material things: The state or quality of being uninterrupted in extent or substance, of having no interstices or breaks; uninterrupted connexion of parts; connectedness, unbrokenness.

1543 [see 5]. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* D j, Fyre and Ayre ..will descend, when..their Continuitie should be dissolued. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 38 Inflaming the body, loosing the continuity of the parts. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 307 Now there is no continuity betweene the vmbilicall veine and the hollow veine. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 55 Continuity of parts is the cause of perspicuity. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Continuity* is usually defined, among schoolmen, the immediate cohesion of parts in the same quantum. 1804 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* III. 59 The continuity of the frontier. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 52 Sometimes the continuity of rocks and strata is .. broken. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 17 (1864) 46 The continuity of the cord with the brain is necessary.

2. Of immaterial things, actions, processes, etc.: The state or quality of being uninterrupted in sequence or succession, or in essence or idea; connectedness, coherence, unbrokenness.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1356 All that shall be, hath a stint and dependance of that which is, by a certeine continuitie, which proceedeth from the beginning to the end. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* vii. (1786) 101 We may gain some idea of Time, by considering it under the notion of a transient continuity. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 10 In travelling by land there is a continuity of scene, a connected succession of incidents that carry on the story of life. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* Pref. (ed. 6) 16 The continuity of attention necessary for the proper evolution of a train of thought.

b. *Law* or *principle of continuity*: the principle that all change, sequence, or series in nature is continuous, and that nothing passes from one state to another *per saltum*.

The phrase originated with Leibnitz. In 1687 he laid down as a general principle, that where there is continuity between data, such that one case continually approaches and at length loses itself in another, there will be a corresponding continuity in results or properties. For example, it is a property of the ellipse that all rays from the one focus are reflected from the curve to the other; in the parabola all such rays reflected at the curve are parallel; if there be given a series of ellipses continually approaching the parabola by the continuous increase of distance between the foci, the focal radii of these will continuously approach the relation of parallelism, so as at length to differ from it by less than any assignable amount. This was according to Leibnitz 'a principle of general order', having its origin in the mathematical infinite, absolutely necessary in Geometry, but holding good also in Physics, because the Sovereign Wisdom, the source of all things, acts as a perfect Geometer, and according to a harmony that admits of no addition. In 1702 he referred to this principle as 'the law of continuity', and claimed that it operates in all natural phenomena; and in his *Nouveaux Essais*, he declared it to be part of his 'Law of Continuity' that everything in nature goes by degrees, and nothing *per saltum*.

[1687 LEIBNITZ *Lettre à Mr. Bayle* Wks. Erdm. 104. 1690 — *Lettre à Mr. Arnauld* ibid. 107 Chacune de ces substances contient dans sa nature legem continuationis seriei suarum operationum. 1702 — *Repl. aux Refl. de Bayle* ibid. 189/2 Qu'il ne se rencontre jamais rien, où la loi de la continuité (que j'ai introduite, et dont j'ai fait la première mention dans les *Nouvelles de la République des Lettres* de Mr. Bayle), et toutes les autres règles les plus exactes des Mathématiques soient violées. *a* 1716 — *Nouv. Ess.* IV. xvi, Tout va par degrés dans la nature et rien par saut, et cette règle, à l'égard des changements, est une partie de ma loi de la continuité.] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Suppl. s.v., An eminent mathematician has supposed what he calls a law of continuity to obtain in the universe, by which law every thing that is executed or done in nature, is done by infinitely small degrees. 1812–6 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 271 When bodies, whether solid or fluid, act on one another by impulse or percussion, in such a manner that their action is subject to the law of continuity. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 189 It prevents a breach of the law of continuity between transparent and opake bodies. 1841 J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* ii. 74 That the angle changes at once from 90° to zero, is to admit so palpable a violation of the principle of continuity..that, etc. 1862 MULCAHY *Mod. Geom.* (ed. 2). 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* (1880) p. xii, We endeavour to show..that immortality is strictly in accordance with the principle of Continuity (rightly viewed).

c. *Equation of continuity*, in *Hydrodynamics*: the equation connecting the rate of change of density of a fluid within any closed surface constantly full of fluid with the flow of fluid through the surface.

1836 T. WEBSTER *Equilibr. & Motion of Fluids.* 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 141. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* § 93.

3. The state or quality of being continuous in time; uninterrupted duration. *rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xiii, Wee need not have recourse unto any starre but the Sunne and the continuity of its action. 1840 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 27 Their stedfast continuity of gaze. 1841 BREWSTER *Mart. Sc.* II. iv. (1856) 146 A painful disease, which had its origin in the severity and continuity of his studies.

4. quasi-*concr.* A continuous or connected whole; a continuous or unbroken course or series. (Of material or immaterial things.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 423 Running throughout one continuity without interruption. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. ix. § 3 (1622) 296 All magnitudes and continuities are deduced from one originall prick. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 70 When every stone is laid artfully together, it cannot be united into a continuity, it can but be contiguous in this world. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 219 A chain that ascends in a continuity of links.

b. A part continuous with something else. *rare.*

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 248 The New-Netherlands .. a continuity of the territory taken possession of .. by the Pilgrims, when they landed on Plymouth Rock.

5. *Solution of continuity*: the fact or condition of being or becoming discontinuous; fracture, rupture, breakage, 'break'. Orig. used of wounds, etc. in an animal body; thence also in other senses.

1543 TRAHERON tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 12 The heart can not suffer solution of continuitie without death. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. 14 Schisme is an exteriour breach, or a solution of continuity in the body Ecclesiastick. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 77 The Solution of Continuity may hinder the Juice from mounting. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 24 With what address this temporary solution of [historical] continuity is kept from the eye. 1877 TYNDALL in *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/5 We are brought without solution of continuity into the presence of problems, which..lie entirely outside the domain of physics.

Continuous (kɒntiniuəs), *a.* [f. L. *continu-us* hanging together, uninterrupted (f. *contin-ēre* in intr. sense 'to hang together,' etc.) + -OUS.]

1. Characterized by continuity; extending in space without interruption of substance; having no interstices or breaks; having its parts in immediate connexion; connected, unbroken.

1673 GREW *Anat. Plants* II. iii. § 3 It is Compounded of two Bodies. The one Parenchymous; Continuous throughout; yet somewhat Pliable without a solution of its Continuity. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* II. ii. (1782) IV. 148 The dark intervals must be diminished, until the neighbouring rings become continuous, and are blended. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VII. 6 Round the city stretch'd Their line continuous, massy as the wall Erst by the fearful Roman..raised. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xii. (1873) 320 In most cases the area inhabited by a species is continuous. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* vi. 228 If we light a match and observe its spectrum, we find that it is continuous—that is, from red through the whole gamut of colour to the visible limit of the violet. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 6 Without describing a continuous line in space.

b. In unbroken connexion *with*; joined continuously *to*; forming one mass *with*.

1692 RAY *Dissol. World* XI. v. (1732) 207 Anciently continuous with Malacca. 1700 S. PARKER *Six Philos. Ess.* 95 The Superficies whereto it was continuous, etc. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* ii. 25 The mucous membrane of the eye is continuous with the skin.

†**c.** *fig. Obs.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. iii. 252 They were so contiguous and near in kinred, they might not be made continuous (one flesh) in marriage.

2. Of immaterial things, actions, etc.: Uninterrupted in time, sequence, or essence; going on without interruption; connected, unbroken.

1751 HARRIS *Hermes* II. (1841) 187 Continuatives .. consolidate sentences into one continuous whole. 1832 *Nat. Philos., Electro-Magnet.* xi. § 176. 60 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) The currents transmitted by perfect conductors are continuous; that is, their intensity is either constant, or varies insensibly during two consecutive instants. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Continuous service men*, those seamen who, having entered for a period, on being paid off, are permitted to have leave, and return to the flag-ship at the port for general service. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. (1876) 700 A continuous siege of six months. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 131 The power of abstract study or continuous thought is very rare. 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* VII. § 215 Which will explain the continuous life of the universe as well as its continuous energy.

3. *technically.*

Continuous brake, a continuous series of carriage brakes controlled from one point, acting upon every carriage or wheel in a train. *Continuous consonants*, those which are capable of prolonged enunciation (opposed to *explosive*). *Continuous function* (Math.), a function that varies continuously, and whose differential coefficient therefore never becomes infinite. *Continuous impost*: see IMPOST. *Continuous stem* (Bot.), one without articulations. *Continuous style*, in Gothic Architecture, a style in which the mullions of a window are continued in the tracery, as distinguished from the geometrical style of earlier Gothic.

1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 379 There is also a tendency.. throughout the Continuous style, to extend the ornamental stonework. 1850 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* (ed. 3) 144 Now *b*, *p*, *t*, etc. are explosive, *f*, *v*, etc. continuous. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 325 A stem is said to be continuous which has no joints. 1883 *Stubbs' Mercantile Circ.* 26 Sept. 862/2 The use of continuous brakes on their several lines [of railway].

Continuously (kɒntiniuəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a continuous manner; uninterruptedly; without break; continually, constantly.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 167 (R.) Which..incorporates the newly received nourishment, and joins it continuously with the preexistent parts of flesh and bone. 1826 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 94 He spoke continuously for a considerable time. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. II. XXV. 623 These may sometimes mantle continuously round the whole mass. 1879 *Nature* 20 Nov. 58 A body which is changing its speed every..hundredth part of a moment or what we call continuously. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 6 A quantity is said to vary continuously, if, when it passes from one value to another, it assumes all the intermediate values.

Continuousness (kɒntiniuəsnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being continuous; continuity.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XVI. 224 These two narratives are drawn up with that continuousness, that artless wondering honesty..which might be expected. 1851–9 DARWIN in *Adm. Man. Sci. Enq.* 281 The continuousness and form of the strata. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* May 727 Continuousness of influence is as much a factor in education as specific acts of teaching.

Continute, obs. erron. f. CONTINUATE *ppl. a.*

‖ **Continuum** (kɒntiniuəm). *Pl.* continua (-ă). [L.; neuter of *continuus*, i.e. 'a continuous body or thing'.] A continuous thing, quantity, or substance; a continuous series of elements passing into each other.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. (ed. 2) 40 The fusible salt draws the earth and infusible part into one continuum. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. iv. 327 The admirable accommodation of the several Parts of the Humane Body to make up one Continuum. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 13 There could be no continuum: each numerical unit was distinct and separated from the rest by a portion of vacant space. *a* 1878 LEWES *Study Psychol.* (1879) 133 To these animals [the wolf and dog] the external world seems a continuum of scents, as to man it is a continuum of sights. 1886 J. WARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 51/1 (*Psychology*) All possible sensations of colour, of tone, and of temperature constitute as many groups of qualitative continua.

Contir-, obs. f. COUNTER-, e.g. in *contirmont*.

Co·nt-line. [Of uncertain derivation: it has been suggested that *cont* is a variant of CANT *sb.*¹]

1. 'The spiral intervals formed between the strands of a rope, by their being twisted together'.

1848 G. BIDDLECOMBE *Art of Rigging* 10. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 612 *Cont-line* .. in *worming*..is filled up with spun yarn or small rope, which brings the rope so treated to a nearly cylindrical shape.

2. 'The space between the bilges of two casks stowed side by side'.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

Conto (kɒ̃·ntо). In 6–7 counto. [Pg. *conto* = It. *conto*, OF. *cunte*, F. *compte*:—L. *computus*: see COUNT *sb.*] In Portuguese, a million; hence, short for a million reis, worth in Portuguese currency about £220, in Brazilian a little more than half that amount.

1601 HAKLUYT tr. *Galvano's Discov. World* (1862) 14 He neuer..left off to raise and to augment the yerely rent vnto a counto. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade Prod.*, A Portuguese word for million; a conto of reis (1000 milreis) is usually expressed thus 1000$000. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 13 Dec. 15/1 The sum of 5,000 contos (£550,000). 1890 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 5/5 The money being subscribed in Brazil. The capital is stated to be 200,000 contos of reis, or over 20 millions sterling. 1891 *Scot. Leader* 13 May 6 (Lisbon) 1200 contos of reis of new silver money coined in virtue of last Friday's decree.

Contoise, erron. f. COINTISE, QUAINTISE.

1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* (ed. 3) 267.

Contor: see CONDOR.

Contorniate (kɒntɔ̃·mi,ĕt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. It. *contorno* circuit, contour: so F. *contorniate* adj. fem.]

A. *adj.* Of a medal or coin: Having a deep furrow round the disc, within the edge.

1692 O. WALKER *Grk. & Rom. Hist.* 25 Medals Contorniate, tho of a bad Master, are rare. 1855 HOPKINS & RIMBAULT *Organ* (1877) 12 A contorniate coin of the Emperor Nero. 1889 S. W. STEVENSON *Dict. Rom. Coins* s.v., Contorniate medals present this peculiarity, that there is scarcely ever any apparent connexion between the obverse and the reverse.

B. *sb.* A medal (or coin) having such a furrowed circumference: applied by modern numismatists to certain brass pieces of Nero and other Roman emperors, the purpose of which is uncertain.

1823–5 T. D. FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antiq.* (1843) 973 Contorniates..are mostly between two and three inches [in] diameter. 1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 207. 108 The contorniati distributed at public games. 1889 S. W. STEVENSON *Dict. Rom. Coins* s.v., All writers appear..to agree in considering that contorniates were not of the nature and value of money..All contorniates are of brass.

Contorniated, contourniated, *ppl. a.* = prec. adj.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., All we have remaining of these contourniated medals, seem to have been struck about the same time. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Contourniated.* 1823 in CRABB.

‖ **Contorno** (kɒntɔ̃·rnо). [It. *contorno* circuit, CONTOUR, f. *contornare* to turn together, compass about, put a thing round another (cf. med.L. *contornāre* to round off well), f. L. *con-* + *tornāre* to turn in a lathe, round off, make round, f. *tornus* a turning-lathe.] Contour, outline of a statue or other work of art.

1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 76 ₱ 3 His mouth full of..the sublimity and grand contorno of Michael Angelo. 1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* I. 325 For a background and contorno, who comes up to Mrs. Thrale?

Contorsion, obs. form of CONTORTION.

Contorsive (kɒntɔ̃·rsiv), *a.* [f. L. *contorsus*, alleged variant of *contortus* (see CONTORT) + -IVE.] Of contorting quality or tendency.

1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* I. 500 His eye contorsive bent a thousand ways. 1819 — *Dessert* 711 Or with scored viscera contorsive rue The deleterious trash that vintners brew.

†**Contor·rt,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *contort-us* pa. pple.: see next.] Twisted, contorted.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 173 Contort, *contortus.*

Contort (kɒntɔ̃·rt), *v.* [f. L. *contort-* ppl. stem of *contorquēre*, f. *con-* + *torquēre* to twist.]

1. *trans.* To twist, twist together or round itself; to draw awry; to distort greatly by twisting.

1622 [see CONTORTED]. c1715 CHEYNE (J.), Spires contorted into small spheres. 1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) I. 193 These .. fleshy fibres are contorted and bound about with ..spiral ramifications .. of the nerves. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* I. i. 10 The variety of grotesque shapes into which apple-trees contort themselves. 1852-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 948/1 The cord is thereby contorted into a spiral. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 2 (1864) 121 The features are violently contorted. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* iii. 79 The sedimentary rocks have been .. bent, contorted, or twisted to an enormous extent.

fig. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. xi. 197 Contorted from their established signification. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 192 Both halves of the reasoning are contorted.

†**2.** To hurl forth as a missile or argument. *Obs.*

c1562 ABP. PARKER *Def. Priests Marriages* 165 For it may be well verified of you that ye contort to another: He that is once ouer his shoes, forceth not afterward how deepe he wade in the myer.

Contorted (kǫntǭ·ɹtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Twisted, *esp.* twisted together or round itself; drawn awry or out of shape by a twisting action.

1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* v. i, I'll..hang thee In a contorted chain of icicles, In the frigid zone. 1674 J. WRIGHT tr *Seneca's Thyestes* 10 What makes Thee menace thus with thy contorted Snakes? 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 165 The rocks are contorted. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxv. 368 The legumes are contorted. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* v. 37 All over his contorted visage.

fig. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 70 Whether those derivations..be not contorted, jejune..ridiculous.

2. *Bot.* 'An arrangement of petals or corolline lobes, when each piece, being oblique in figure, and overlapping its neighbour by one margin, has its other margin in like manner overlapped by that which stands next it' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1760 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 934 Contorted flowers, that is..those monopetalous flowers, whose lobes, or sections of the limb of their petals, turn all to the right hand. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* p. xv, Convolvulaceæ..corolla..plaited and contorted in bud.

b. *Contorted-convolutive* adj.: convolute with some degree of contortion.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 218 The æstivation..on account of the lateral and somewhat contorted twisting of the nearly equal segments, contorted-convolutive.

Contoˈrtedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a contorted or twisted manner.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. x. § 2 Not irregularly and contortedly..but straightly.

Contortion (kǫntǭ·ɹʃən). Also 7-8 **-torsion.** [ad. L. *contortiōn-em*, n. of action f. *contorquēre*: see CONTORT *v.* Cf. F. *contorsion* (Paré, 16th c.).]

1. The action of twisting or writhing; the fact of being twisted; distortion by twisting.

1611 COTGR., *Contorsion*, A contorsion; a wrything, etc. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 68 It giueth a forme..answereable to it owne contortions. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 50 Wherein the Leaf and Roots may shoot right without contortion or forced circumvolution. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) I. 109 We strive..to alter ourselves by ridiculous contorsions of body. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 96 The contortions of ten crucified martyrs. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 215 Contortion and dislocation of strata..due to squeezing at the sides.

fig. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* v. 157 The most violent contortions of grammar.

2. The product of contorting; a contorted condition, state, or form.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 8 The Probe which you see lyes in her mouth in spiral contorsions, wound up like a spring. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* xvi. (1865) 199 His face was wrinkled into contortions too horrible for human eyes to behold. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* vii. 105 The curious contortions of the rocks.

fig. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 45 The deductions..are only so many contortions of the original definitions.

Contortionist (kǫntǭ·ɹʃənist). [f. prec. + -IST.] One who professes and practises contortion. **a.** A gymnast or performer who throws his body into contorted postures. **b.** An artist whose work exhibits contortions. **c.** One who contorts or twists the sense of words.

1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 323 Cremorne Gardens.—Wanted, male and female Equestrians, Tumblers .. Acrobatic Performers, Contortionists. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 11 Feb. 5/3 To their extraordinary ability as contortionists they add some musical talent. 1887 *Spectator* 9 Apr. 491/2 Some confirmed jokers,—verbal contortionists. 1889 SIR F. LEIGHTON in *Times* 11 Dec. 7/4 He is the most turgid contortionist whose work it has been my fortune to see.

†**Contoˈrtious,** *a. Obs.* [f. CONTORTION: see -OUS.] Affected by contortions. Hence †**Contoˈrtiousness,** 'writhedness, the state of being contorted' (Ash 1775).

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Contorteousness*, wreathedness. Hence in later Dicts.

Contortive (kǫntǭ·ɹtiv), *a.* [f. L. *contort-* ppl. stem of *contorquēre* + -IVE.] Tending to or causing contortion; characterized by twisting.

1859 C. DRESSER *Rud. Bot.* 245 The inner margin of each leaf is covered by the outer margin of the next: in this case their arrangement is convolute..Some authors call this form of æstivation contortive.

Contorto-, combining form of L. *contortus* twisted together; as in **Contorto-foliaceous** *a.*

1848 DANA *Zooph.* 492 Explanate, contorto-foliaceous .. folia clustered into a broad clump.

Contortuosity (kǫntǭ·ɹtiu̯ǫ·sĭti). *rare.* [f. L. *contortus* (see CONTORT), after *tortuōsitās* TORTUOSITY.] The condition of being twisted together or round each other; intricate twistedness.

1868 *Contemp. Rev.* IX. 282 The peculiar contortuosity, twistiness of beech roots.

Contortuplicate (kǫntǭtiū·plikĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *contortuplicāt-us*, f. *contortus* twisted together + *plicātus* folded.] (See quot. 1859.)

1816 COLEBROOKE in *Asiatic Res.* XII. 539 Cotyledons two, unequal, almond fleshy, thick, chrysaloid-contortuplicate. 1859 GRAY *Lessons Bot.* Gloss., *Contortuplicate*, twisted back upon itself.

†**Contortuˈplicated,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Twisted and entangled.

1648 *Petit. Eastern Assoc.* 30 The snarl'd, and contortuplicated affairs of the State.

Contour (kǫ·ntūə·ɹ, kǫ̆ntūə·ɹ), *sb.* [a. F. *contour*, f. *contourner* (cf. F. *tour*, *tourner*, and TURN), in artistic sense = It. *contorno*: see CONTORNO.]

1. The outline of any figure: **a.** introduced as a term of Painting and Sculpture; *spec.* the line separating the differently coloured parts of a design.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* Wks. v. (1805) 315 Penning the contours and outlines with a more even and acute touch. 1686 AGLIONBY *Painting Illustr.* Expl. Terms, The Contours of a Body, are the Lines that environ it, and make the Superficies of it. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* vi. 201 A perfect Medal has..its Contours neatly trimm'd..and carefully preserved. 1706 PHILLIPS s.v., In painting and carving, contours are the outward lines of a picture or figure. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 152 To draw the contour both of the plan and elevation. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* iii, The whole contour of her form..resembled that of Minerva. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vi. § 13. 175 The shadows are employed only to make the contours of the features thoroughly felt. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* xviii. 312 Contours consisting of several lines of gold and silver, white and black, are often used to separate colours that do not harmonize particularly well together.

b. Perfection or artistic quality of outline.

1780 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 1 May, The exhibition is eminently splendid, There is contour, and keeping, and grace, and expression. 1844 JAMES *Agincourt* I. 27 That sort of full and graceful sweep in all the lines, which painters and statuaries, I believe call *contour*. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. i. § 75 (1864) 453 The sculptor must have a keen sense of contour and form.

c. *gen.*; especially frequent as applied to the outline of a coast, mountain mass, or other topographical feature.

1769 *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 498 The symbols have passed from a contour sufficiently regular, to some lines oddly assembled. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 211 Their streets, or lanes, are crowded and narrow, and their general contour is irregular. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 101 Its broken and abrupt contour..determined by the action of the sea. 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* II. ii. 190 In 1848 Arago saw the dark contour of the Moon. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 16 The undulating line indicates the general contour of the surface of the country.

†**2.** *Conchol.* 'The spiral that forms the shell, and winds round its columella or axis'. *Obs.*

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 31.

†**3.** A 'round' (of amusements, or the like). *Obs.*

1784 *Denouement* 36 Fidgeting about from one demure employment to another forms the whole contour of my sprightly amusements.

4. *Comb.* **Contour-feathers, -hairs,** the feathers or hairs which form the surface and contour of an animal, as distinguished from those which lie closer to the skin and do not appear on the surface. **Contour line,** a line representing the horizontal contour of the earth's surface at a given elevation. The contour line of a mountain at a given height represents the edge of a horizontal plane cutting the mountain at that height. A series of such lines at successive elevations laid down on a map shows the elevations and depressions of the surface. A map in which this is done is a **Contour map.**

1844 ANSTED *Geol.* II. 238 The laying down on the maps a system of what are called contour-lines; by which is meant lines of equal altitude above a certain standard level. 1861 *Times* 7 Oct., An accurate map of his fields..with contour lines of level by which road-making, drain excavation, etc., may be laid out. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 122 Look at the Contour map of Europe in Johnston's Physical Atlas. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 14 Where the ground is very steep the contour-lines run close together.

Contour (kǫ̆ntūə·ɹ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To mark or furnish with contour lines.

2. To carry (a road, etc.) round the contour of a hill. Hence **Contouˈring** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1871 PROCTOR *Light Sc.* 280 In true contouring regular horizontal lines..are traced over a country. 1879 C. C. KING in Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 92/2 For contouring it is simply necessary to keep the plummet vertical through the zero point. 1890 HALLETT 1000 *Miles* 431 The cart-road to Maymyo, a place 24 miles to the east of Mandalay, has had to be contoured to 44 miles, and ascends in this distance 3300 feet. 1890 *Catalogue of Scientif. Instrum.*, Contouring Glass or Hand Level for direct vision.

Contourb, early form of CONTURBE *v.*

Contoured (kǫ̆ntūə·ɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

†**1.** Rounded in outline. *Obs.*

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Lettuce*, The Green [Lettuce] have very large and contour'd Leaves.

2. Furnished with contour lines.

1890 *Athenæum* 13 Sept. 359/1 A contoured map of Equatorial Africa.

‖ **Contourné** (kǫ̆ntuə·ɹne), *a. Her.* [Fr.; pa. pple. of *contourner* to turn about: cf. CONTORNO.] Turned about, *i.e.* towards the sinister or left.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Contourne*, in heraldry, is used when beasts are represented standing, or running, with their faces to the sinister-side of the escutcheon. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xiv. § 1 (ed. 3) 160 A lion rampant, contourné. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* xx. 260 All Charges (except those intended to be contourné).

Contourniated, variant of CONTORNIATED.

Contoˈxicate, humorous perversion of INTOXICATE.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. iv. 47 They think him a little contoxicated (as they say).

‖ **Contra** (kǫ·ntrā), *adv., prep.* (*sb.*) [L. *contrā* adv. and prep.; in its origin the ablative case fem. of an obs. adj. stem **cont(e)r-* a comparative from *com, con*, prep.: cf. *citrā, extrā, intrā, ultrā*, and Eng. *af-ter*. For the sense cf. OE. *wið* with, against, *wiðer-* against, equivalent to *contra-* in composition, as in *wiðer-sæcgan* = *contrā-dīcere*. From philosophical and legal language, the L. word has passed into a restricted English use.]

A. *prep.* **1.** Against. Chiefly in the phrase *pro and contra* (now generally abbreviated to *con*), 'for and against' (the motion, proposal, etc.).

c1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab., Tale of Dog* 73 Contra and pro, strait argumentis thay resolve. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cclxiii.* 327 A grete altercacyon among wryters of this mater pro and contra. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 20 In questionis baith in Contra and Pro. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 15 See the subtilties of Aristotle, to take a matter both wayes, Pro and Contra, etc.

b. In this sense it is often elliptically taken as a *sb.*, and may have a plural.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 210 After much Pro and Contra, they all consented. a1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 125 His whole life is spent in Pro and contra. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* VI. 351 And Pro's and Contra's, not to be refuted. 1884 *Athenæum* 23 Aug. 230/2 He weighs carefully the pros and the contras.

†**2.** Against. *Sc. Obs.*

1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 92 For doeing of executione contra onie persone quhatsumever.

B. *adv.* On the contrary, to the contrary, contrariwise.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IX. 16 '*Contra*', quod I as a Clerk. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 70 If inserted it did not conclude, but it might be proved *contra*, and the verdict might find it *contra*.

†**b.** as *adj.* Contrary. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 374 Contra tyde rynnand fra land to land.

C. *sb.*

1. The contrary or opposite; in *Book-keeping*, the opposite side or column of an account; *esp.* the right-hand or credit side, in which the liabilities of the trader appear. Also *transf.*

Per contra, It. 'over against, against, opposite' (Florio), is commonly used in the sense 'on the opposite side of the account, on the other hand, as a set-off'. See PER.

1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 176 He is satisfied and laboures the contra. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 82 The European beaver..displays the same manners and building propensities as its transatlantic brethren; and per contra, the thinly scattered beavers, near the settlements in America are solitary animals, dwelling in burrows like the scattered few along the Rhone. 1891 *Mod. Commercial Usage*, We enclose acct. sale of wool, for the nett proceeds of which we credit you £ . . . and, per contra, we debit you with the amount of your draft for £ . . .

2. A thing which is against another; a crossing vein in a mine.

1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 105 All veins crossing each other, may be termed Contras in respect of each other.

b. Hence as *vb.*

1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 318 When two Lodes run across, the one, or either of them with respect to the other, is called a Caunter, or Contra, for they run caunting, or contra-ing each other.

Contra-, *prefix.* The L. adv. and prep. *contrā* (see prec.) came to be used in composition; this use, rare in cl. L., was much extended in late L. and Romanic. In the modern Romanic langs., the prefix retains the L. form, except in Fr., where it has duly become *contre-*. In words taken into English from OF., this became COUNTER-, which is the predominant form of the prefix: *contre-* appears in a few non-naturalized words from modern French. But in words derived directly from L. or It., or formed after these, *contra-* is retained, with the following uses:

1. In L. *contrā*, construed adverbially with certain verbs, tended at length to be written in combination, as *contrā dīcere*, later *contrādīcere*, 'to speak on the opposite side', hence 'to speak in opposition (*to* a statement or person)', and so 'to contradict'; *contrā-pōnere* to place on the opposite side, to counterpose; *contrā-scrībere* to write opposite, to countersign; *contrā-venīre* to come in the opposite direction, oppose, whence to contravene.

The later tendency has been to treat the prefix prepositionally, so making the compound transitive. Verbs and esp. verbal derivatives of this type are numerous in English: cf. *contra-acting, -distinguish, -divide, -colluctation, -rotation*, etc.

2. In late or med.L. *contra-* was used in prepositional combination with an object, as in *contrā-jūris* = Gr. *παράνομος*, contrary to law. This was much developed in Romanic, and extended to the formation of sbs., *e.g.* in 16th c. It. *contrabando* that which is against proclamation or statute, contraband, *contrapelo* what goes against the hair or grain, *contrastomaco*, etc. Eng. has several adjs. so formed, and some sbs., as *contra-civil, -focal, -rational, -regular, -scriptural, contraregularity*, etc.

3. *Contra-* is used in Romanic to indicate a thing made or acting against, in opposition to, in reply to, or as a substitute for, another of the same kind. Probably these were orig. akin to class 1, but in course of time some of them tended to the notion of class 2: cf. 16th c. It. *contralettera* reply or opposition-letter, *contramuro* an opposition wall, *contramina* an opposition mine, *contrascarpa* a counterscarp, and many terms belonging to attack and defence; *contramaestro* the master's mate in a ship, *contratossico, contraveleno* counterpoison, antidote; cf. *contra-approach, -proposal, -remonstrance*, etc.; but the ordinary Eng. repr. is COUNTER-.

4. In It. *contra* is used esp. in musical terms, perh. starting from *contrapunto* counterpoint (which in its general sense belonged to 2 or 3). Thus *contrabasso, contralto, contratenore*, parts marked on the stave alongside of (above or below) and opposite to the *basso, alto, tenore*, etc.

In the names of musical instruments and of organ-stops it denotes a pitch of an octave below; as in CONTRABASS; **Contrafagotto**, the double bassoon, also an organ reed-stop of similar tone; **Contra-bourdon, Contra-gamba, Contra-hautboy, Contra-posaune,** names of organ-stops an octave lower than the ordinary *bourdon, gamba*, etc.; so **Contra-octave**, the 16 ft. octave of the organ, or the corresponding octave on other instruments.

1877 STAINER *Organ* iii, Stops..Contra Hautboy..Contra Posaune..Contra Bourdon. 1880 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* I. 153/2 Beethoven never fails to employ it [the bassoon] largely, reinforcing it in some works by the contrafagotto. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 156 [The] Contra Gamba is a 16 ft. open metal stop. 1885 *Athenæum* 7 Mar. 319/3 The part was..played on a tuba, but a contrafagotto would.. have more nearly approximated to the effect intended.

(In mod. It., a single consonant following *contra* is doubled, e. g. *contrabbando, contrabbasso, contrappunto, contrammina*, etc. In dealing with the words historically, the older 16–17th c. spelling, being that which came into contact with Eng., has been used.)

†Contra-acting, *ppl. a. Obs.* [CONTRA- 1.] Acting in opposition: cf. COUNTERACT.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1752) 73 These..have no antagonist grinders, nor contra-acting milstones.

Contra-alto, obs. form of CONTRALTO.

Contraband (kɒ̈ntrăbænd), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 **contrabanda**, 6–9 **counterband**, 7–8 **contreband**. [ad. Sp. *contrabanda* smuggling, a. It. *contrabando* (now *contrabb-*) 'unlawful dealing against law or proclamation' (Florio), f. *contra* against + *bando* proclamation, statute:—late L. *bandum, bannum*: see BANDON, BAN. The F. *contrebande* (from Sp. or It.) gave the 16–17th c. Eng. forms *counter-, contre-*; but the actual form in *contra-* appears to have come directly from the contraband traffic with the Spanish possessions *c* 1600.]

A. *sb.*

1. Illegal or prohibited traffic; smuggling.

a 1529 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* Wks. III. 368 For her within his lande Shoulde be no counterbande. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 224 They that goe for Ormus carrie no Pepper but by Contrabanda. 1774 BURKE *Amer. Tax.* Wks. 1842 I. 157 This folly has thrown open folding-doors to contraband. 1789 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1861) II. 195 To prevent my carrying away piastres, which is a great article of contraband. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 54 The whole trade in books was a sort of contraband. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. 65 There was little smuggling or contraband among them.

2. Anything prohibited to be imported or exported; goods imported or exported contrary to law or proclamation; smuggled goods. (Also *humorously* for anything stolen.)

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 223 All the Spices and drugs that are brought to Mecca, are stollen from thence as Contrabanda. 1713 OCKLEY *Acc. Barbary* 121 They deal in Gold, Silver and Brimstone, and all manner of Contrabands, viz. Brass, Iron, Marble. *a* 1845 HOOD *To Grimaldi* x, Thy partridge body, always stuff'd With waifs, and strays, and contrabands!

3. (In full *Contraband of war.*) Anything (*esp.* arms, stores, or other things available for hostile purposes) forbidden to be supplied by neutrals to belligerents in time of war, and liable by the law of nations to be captured and confiscated.

1753 *Scots Mag.* Mar. 121/1 They are carrying contraband to the enemy. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 306 Contraband of war will always be seized by the powerful..during a blockade. 1826 KENT *Comm.* (1873) I. vii. 136 It is natural that they should desire to diminish the list of contraband as much as possible. 1861 BRIGHT *Sp. America* 4 Dec., As to Messrs. Slidell and Mason being or not being contraband the General answers for it..that they bore that character. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* vii. 129 With the exception of contraband of war.

4. *U. S.* Used during the American Civil War for: A negro slave, *esp.* a fugitive or captured slave; from a decision of Gen. Butler in 1861 that such slaves were contraband of war.

1862 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 27 Mar., The first intimation received by the Federal forces..came from a contraband, a negro boy. 1862 GILMORE in *Reminisc. Abolitionist* vi. (1877) 189 You will at once send to my quarters the four contrabands, John, Abel, George and Dick. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xxiv. 545 That victory was planned in the brain of that contraband. 1890 D. B. FRANKENBURGER in *W. F. Allen's Ess. & Monogr.* 11 The destitution and grotesque humor of contrabands in camp and school.

B. *adj.* [attrib. use of the sb.]

1. Prohibited by law, proclamation, or treaty, to be imported or exported: as *contraband goods*, etc. So *contraband trade, trader*: trade, or a trader, in contraband goods.

1656 CROMWELL *Lett.* 28 Aug., To prevent the coming of any materials for shipping, or other contraband goods into Cadiz. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 350 To what purpose should he declare by Law such Goods to be contraband? 1753 *Scots Mag.* Mar. 112/2, If the neutral ships had carried on any contraband trade. 1769 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Montagu* ccxlviii, Plate..is not counterband in its metallic capacity, but totally so in its personal. 1814 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Wanderer* V. 17 Men..from beyond seas, with counterband merchandize. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xiv. 140 A large sympathy for contraband traders. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 345 Spain tried to diminish the vast contraband traffic.

2. *fig.* Forbidden, illegitimate, unauthorized.

1686 BURNET *Trav.* iii. (1750) 146 A contraband Nobility. 1706 COLLIER *Refl. Ridic.* 190 The ill Consequences these counterband Praises have. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 81 All expressions of positiveness were after some time made contraband. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Geo. II* (1847) III. iv. 96 Zeal in propagating counterband metaphysics. 1820 SOUTHEY *Life Wesley* II. 478 Such an experiment might have cost a contraband preacher his life.

Hence *(nonce-wds.)* **Co·ntrabandage, Contraba·ndery, Co·ntrabandi·sm,** system or practice of contraband traffic, smuggling. See also next.

1885 *Birmingh. Weekly Post* 14 Feb. 8/2 A regular system of contrabandage is kept up, to the loss of the Government. 1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 546 The *gestes et faits* of the heroes of Vraeschoot contrabandery. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 11 Thanks to thee, thou bold, true son of Massachusetts, author of the new dictionary of contrabandism—Major-General Benjamin F. Butler.

Co·ntraband, *v.*[1] Also 7 **counterband.** [f. prec. sb.]

†1. *trans.* 'To import goods prohibited' (J.), to smuggle. *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 87 Christian shippes..are there also searched for concealed Slaues, and goods contrabanded. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 68/4 One Huzee..had liberty to Lade home with such Goods as were not Counterbanded. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. Wks. (Globe) 495 Let them be staved or forfeited, like counterbanded goods. 1730 BAILEY (folio), *Contraband*, contrabanded goods.

†2. To declare contraband, to prohibit. *Obs.*

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 693 The Law severely contrabands Our taking business off Men's hands.

3. *intr.* To smuggle. *nonce-use.*

1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) III. VIII. iv. 23 Scoundrel, what do you want; contrabanding in these seas?

Hence **Co·ntrabanded** *ppl. a.*

1626 COCKERAM, *Contrabanded*, uncustomed. [See also 1.]

†Contra-band, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. CONTRA- + BAND *v.*[2]] *trans.* To drive or bandy back.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 484 In a single combat against me..his Fistula [little fist] was contra-banded with a fist.

Contrabandist (kɒ̈ntrăbændist). [ad. Sp. *contrabandista*: see CONTRABAND and -IST.] One who carries on contraband traffic; a smuggler.

1818 TODD, *Contrabandist*, he who trafficks illegally. 1828 LANDOR *Wks.* (1853) I. 332/1 Plunderers and contrabandists. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 52 It was proved that one of the contrabandists had provided the vessel. *fig.* 1839 MAGINN in *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 257 One of the.. approved tricks of the plagiary trade..which gives the contrabandist all the credit of the appropriated passage.

‖ **Contrabandista** (kɒ̈ntrăbændi·stă). [Sp.; f. *contrabanda*: see prec.] = prec.

1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 195 'It is a deserter,' said one; 'A contrabandista,' said another. 1880 MULHALL *Progr. World* 424 A large vagrant population of idlers, gypsies, and contrabandistas. *attrib.* 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 19 We travelled in true contrabandista style.

Contrabass (kɒ̈ntrăbēis). *Mus.* [ad. 16th c. It. **contrabasso** (now *contrabb-*), F. **contrebasse**: see CONTRA- 4, and BASS. Occasionally used in the It. and F. forms, or adapted as COUNTERBASE.]

1. The largest instrument of the violin class, the DOUBLE-BASS, used to add the lower octave to the bass in the orchestra.

1598–1611 FLORIO, *Contrabasso*, a counterbase, be it voice, string, or instrument. 1813 T. BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 4), *Contra-Basso* (Ital.), the instrument called the Double Bass. *Contra-Bass* (Ital.), the lower Bass. 1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 28 The cornet is a contrabasso, the ophicleide.. becomes a tenor, the trombones are sharp violins. 1879 *Scribn. Mag.* XIX. 903/1 This term ['the strings'] is understood to mean..the violins, the violas, the violoncellos and the contra-basses or double basses.

2. Applied to instruments of other kinds taking a similar part; chiefly *attrib.* as *contrabass posaune* a kind of trombone, *contrabass tuba* the bombardon. (Grove *Dict. Mus.*)

1834 *Mus. Library* Nov. *Suppl.*, As a contra-basso to the trombones, it [the double-bass ophicleide] will not be found less useful.

Contrabassist (kɒntrăbæ·sist). [f. prec. + -IST.] One who plays the contrabass.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 18 June 4/1 The arrangements and composition played by the great contra-bassist. 1887 *Ibid.* 16 June 4/1 The famous duet between the favourite violinist and the phenomenal contre-bassist.

†Contra-ci·vil, *a. Obs.* [CONTRA- 2.] Contrary to what is civil or pertaining to citizens.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 49 The tongues of Times tell us of ten Preter-royall Usurpations, to one contra-civill Rebellion.

†Contra-colluctа·tion. *Obs.* [CONTRA- 1.] Wrestling or struggling against.

1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 130, I suppose, that..by Contra-colluctations they ballance each other.

†Contra-co·nscient, *a. Obs.* [f. CONTRA- 2 + L. *conscientia* CONSCIENCE: cf. *conscient.*] Against conscience.

c 1625 T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1861) I. 249 (D.) The most reprobate wretch doth commit some contraconscient iniquities.

†Contraconscie·ntious, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec.: cf. *conscientious.*] = prec. Hence **†Contraconscie·ntiously** *adv.*, against conscience.

1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* iv. 71 You dealt very contraconscientiously to say so. 1649 LIGHTFOOT *Batt. Wasps Nest* Wks. 1825 I. 422 He wickedly and, it is to be feared, contra-conscientiously wrests and wrings in John xiii.

Contract (kɒ̈ntrækt), *sb.*[1] Also 4–5 **contrait, -tra3t**, 4–6 **-tracte**, 6 *Sc.* **contrack.** [a. OF. *contract*, now *contrat* = Pr. *contract*, It. *contratto*, ad. L. *contract-us* (*u*- stem), f. *contract-* ppl. stem of L. *contrahĕre* to CONTRACT. Formerly *contra·ct.*]

1. A mutual agreement between two or more parties that something shall be done or forborne by one or both; a compact, covenant, bargain; *esp.* such as has legal effects (see 2); a convention between states.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 8 In purysshynge..Of chirche Reues and of testamentz Of contractes and eek of lakke of sacramentz. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 206/1 In lystris was a contracte which he losed and redressid. 1552 LYNDESAY *Tragedy* 197 Had we with Ingland kept our contrackis, Our nobyll men had leuit in peace and rest. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 1 P 9, I make no contract, nor incur any obligation. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 143 Society is indeed a contract. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. viii. 123 He.. faithfully carried out the terms of his contract. 1884 *Standard* 28 Feb. 5/1 The stipulation..might find its place in any contract between friendly Powers.

b. *esp.* A business agreement for the supply of certain articles or the performance of specified work at a certain price, rate, or commission.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 422 A new contract for the tin. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 3 P 6 Contracts are entered into with the merchants of Milan, for a great number of mules. 1765 *Ann. Reg.* 136 It was completed within two or three weeks of the time allowed by the contract. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Cockayne* Wks. (Bohn) II. 67 George of Cappadocia..got a lucrative contract to supply the army with bacon. 1873 J. S. PHILLIPS *Metallurgist's Comp.* (ed. 2) 479 The contracts for the sinking of the shafts, driving levels, etc. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. iii. (1883) 13 [He] became a master builder, and made great sums of money by taking city contracts.

c. Phr. *According to, by contract*, etc.

1535 COVERDALE *Ezra* ix. 14 We haue..let go thy commaundementes, to make contracte with the people of these abhominacions. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 311 And now was the Austrian forces, (according to contract) joyned with the Polanders. 1666–7 DENHAM *Direct. to Painter* I. xii. 28 Falmouth was there, I know not what to act; Some say 'twas to grow Duke too, by contract. 1798 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hoy* Wks. 1812 IV. 417, I think it must have been built by contract. 1863 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 136 Let our future sieges of Sebastopol be done by contract.

d. 'A writing in which the terms of a bargain are included' (J.).

1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc.* xiii. 42 Then the people of Israel began to write in their instruments, and contracts, in the first yeere of Simon the high Priest, etc. 1680 C'TESS MANCHESTER in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 219 A paper under his owne hand being found, a contract made to the divell.

2. In a legal sense: An agreement enforceable by law. **a.** An accepted promise to do or forbear; **b.** An agreement which effects a transfer of property; a conveyance.

c 1386 [see 1]. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 24 Inhabitauntes..whiche had true cause of accion for..obligacions, contractis and other laufull causes. 1513–4 *Act 5 Hen. VIII*, c. 1 Preamb., Notaries..to..recorde the Knowlege of all contractes, bargeyns, convencions, pactes and agrementes made..within the seid Citie. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 82 Contract is a bargaine or covenant betweene two parties, where one

thing is given for another. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 442 A contract..is thus defined: 'an agreement, upon sufficient consideration, to do or not to do a particular thing'. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* II. 55 There is in strictness a distinction between a promise and a contract; for the latter involves the idea of mutuality, which the former does not.

c. The department of law relating to such agreements.

1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* (1876) 304 The society of our day is mainly distinguished..by the largeness of the sphere which is occupied..by contract. 1879 SIR W. ANSON (*title*), Principles of the English Law of Contract.

3. *spec.* as to marriage. **a.** The act whereby two persons take each other in marriage.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 62 And 3yf ry3t contrait is y-maked Wy3thoute wytnessynge. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xiii. (1495) 197 In the contracte of weddinge a man byhotyth and oblygith hymself to lede his lyfe wyth his wyfe wythout departynge. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* (1886) 132 He schal make a contrait, a' Matrimonye bitwix þe Emperouris sone of Rome and þe Emperouris doughter of Tartaryn. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 355 Thei make not lawefulle contractes in matrimony. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 244 b, The tyme of lawfull contract of mariage is not yet come. 1707 MIEGE *St. Gt. Brit., Irel.* (1718) 5 Those that dwell in towns seldom make any contract of marrige with those in the country. 1757 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 432 Our law considers marriage in no other light than as a civil contract.

b. Formal agreement for marriage; betrothal.

1551 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, c. 21 Under colour and pretence of a former contract made with another. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 332 [Time] trots hard with a yong maid, between the contract of her marriage, and the day it is solemnizd. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 81 Which defect (they said) though it would not euacuate a marriage..yet it was enough to make voide a contract. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 218 The contract between the Bride and the Bridgroom was renewed. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 390 You have our son..give him your hand: Cleave to your contract.

c. The instrument of agreement for a marriage, the settlement.

1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. xxvii, Till at my feet he laid the ring, The ring and spousal contract both. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 232 The father and son are parties to the marriage contract.

†4. The action of drawing together, or condition of being drawn together; mutual attraction.

c 1607 DONNE *Let. Sir H. Goodere, Lett.* (1651) 58 Nearer contracts than general Christianity, had made us so much towards one. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 944 Whereupon followeth that Appetite of Contract, and Coniunction, which is in Louers. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 337 Nothing more dethrones the mind of man, than the flatteries of a woman: or that contract of Hearts without which no wedlock.

†5. ? Dealing, device. *Obs.*

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 39 All unlauchfull.. vsurping of vthir mens geir be thift..vsurie, inust winning, decept, and vther contractis.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Often in the sense, 'Done, made, or supplied by contract,' with connotation of low price and inferior workmanship, as *contract work, contract job, contract shoes, contract prices.*

1665 SIR W. COVENTRY in *Pepys' Corr.* 280 By what time each contract-ship building may be ready. 1818 *Art Preserv. Feet* 195 A contract shoe, which perhaps falls in pieces before his day's march is half over. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 6/1 These vessels are to be completed within..one to two years from the contract dates.

Contract (kŏ·ntræ·kt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.*[2] [a. OF. *contract*, var. of *contrait*:—L. *contract-us*, pa. pple. of *contrahĕre*: see next.] = CONTRACTED.

†A. as *pa. pple.*: **a.** see CONTRACT *v.* 3, 5; **b.** see CONTRACT *v.* 7–9. Now *arch.* or *poetic.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 260 Whan the soule is put in oure body, right anoon is contract original synne. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 38 § 2 Such mariages beyng contracte and solemnised in the face of the church. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 179 For first was he contract to Lady Lucie. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. i. xxii, The..prepossessing prejudice, that I Perhaps may have contract.

b. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 223 Þe lyme þat it servede fore schal be contract. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2253 His handes and his fete..Were sodenly smytten, made lame, contracte also. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth of Mankynde* 71 Bycause the place is contracte together agayne. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* III. 37 (MS.) With limbs contract through bitterness of pain. 1884 SYD. DOBELL *Balder* XXIV. 172 The painful limbs, contract with pangs.

B. as *adj.* **†a.** Narrowed, limited, abbreviated, condensed, etc.: see CONTRACT *v.* 9. *Obs.*

1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* II. xix. 50 His beames shew them selues contracte, or gathered together & short. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 16 This contract world of our frayle and humaine bodies. 1621 T. BEDFORD *Sinne unto Death* 10 Something more contract he is then Aquinas. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. III. IV. vi, What judgeth so but envie, and vain pride, And base contract self-love? 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* To Rdr. 3, I might have been more contract perhaps.

†b. Of the body or limbs: Drawn together, shrunken (with paralysis, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxviii. (1869) 5 Thanne j go speke with the trewaundes, and make hem to seem embosed, or contract, or deff, or dowm. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 291 He was so contracte, that his body was scarce a cubite of length.

†c. *Arith.* Of numbers: Restricted to some particular object; concrete. *Obs.*

[1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* A ij, That nomber is contracte from his generall libertie of signification, which is bounde to one denomination, as in saiyng 10 grotes.] 1600 T. HYLLE *Arte Vulgar Arith.* ix. § 107 Number is first diuided..In number abstract and number contract.

†d. *Logic.* Abridged, abbreviated: see quots.

1605 A. WOTTON *Answ. Pop. Articles* 4 A simple syllogisme is either contract, or explicate. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 261 A contract Syllogisme, is when the argument..is so applyed to the particular question, that it is the antecedent in both parts; and the assumption affirmed.

e. *Gram.* Marked by contraction; = CONTRACTED 5 d.

1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 112 Most verbs in μι are formed from Contract Verbs. 1884 HADLEY & ALLEN *Grk. Gram.* § 410 In the optative active, contract verbs have generally *-ιη-* in the singular. *Ibid.* § 412 Seven verbs in *-αω* take η instead of ᾱ in the contract forms.

C. as *sb.*

†1. A person whose limbs are contracted or shrunken (cf. B. b); a paralytic.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 428/3, xiii contractes or fylled wyth paralysye were by the same restoryd in good helthe.

†2. An abridgement, compendium, epitome.

a 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 259 That there may be room enough for something else, take it thus in contract. 1667 WALLIS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 476, I am not for making the book bigger..[it] being intended for a manual or contract.

3. *Gram.*, etc. A contracted form or word; a contraction, abbreviation.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. iii. 20 Now it is very evident that the name XHNA is but the contract of Canaan. 1884 HADLEY & ALLEN *Grk. Gram.* § 41 In contracts of the first and second declensions, a short vowel followed by α..is absorbed: ὁστέ-α, ὁστᾶ.

Contract (kŏntræ·kt), *v.* [f. L. *contract-* ppl. stem of *contrah-ĕre* to draw together, f. *con-* + *trahĕre* to draw. The ppl. adj. *contract* was much earlier in use, and prob. helped to introduce the vb.; for some time *contract* continued to interchange with *contracted*, not only in the pa. pple., but also in the pa. t. F. *contracter* also appeared in the 16th c.]

I. To agree upon, make a contract, engage.

1. *trans.* To agree upon, establish by agreement, to undertake mutually, or enter upon (*a*) a convention or treaty, (*b*) a legal or business engagement. Now *rare* exc. as in 3.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 245 They sent..a league indented..in the which it was contracted and agreed, etc. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 241 There is emption and vendition contracted as soon as the parties be condescended upon the price. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 143 (R.) We haue contracted an inviolable amitie, peace and league with the aforesaid queene. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 464 They contracted their owne conditions in despight of that whole Armie. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 202 Assume the legal Right to disengage From all, it had contracted under Age. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 411 He steadily persisted in declining to contract any subsidiary alliance.

b. Hence, *To contract friendship, acquaintance*, etc., which passes into sense 4, q. v.

†c. In a bad sense: To conspire, plot. *Obs.*

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* I. 370 Whom rude Injury delights, and acts That misery and tyranny contracts. 1633 J. DONE tr. *Hist. Septuagint* 93 What men do and thinke with themselves, or what they plot and contract with another.

2. *intr.* To enter into an agreement or contract, *esp.* a business or legal engagement.

1530 PALSGR. 497/1, I contracte, I covenaunt with one upon condyscions. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxiv. § 4 That infants may contract and covenant with God, the law is plain. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 124 It was but Reasonable and Just for him [Adam] to contract for all his Posterity. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* (J.), But first contracted, that, if ever found, His head should pay the forfeit. 1746 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 42 The Supplies contracted to be deliver'd them from this port. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 70 Two planters..have contracted to build a canal. 1891 *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 765/1 The defendants were liable as principals, as they had contracted in their own names.

b. Const. *for* (a piece of work, an article to be supplied, etc.).

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xv. 75 The value of all things contracted for, is measured by the Appetite of the Contractors. 1676 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 115 This Dutchman had contracted with the Genoese for all their marble. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 14 May 2/2 Such joiners as wish to contract for the pewing of Aldbrough church. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. i. (1852) 421 When government goes into the money-market and contracts for a loan. 1890 W. BESANT *Demoniac* iii. 29 In the good old days of railway making, when the founder of the family engineered, contracted, and constructed on the largest scale possible.

c. *To contract oneself out of*: to free oneself from, divest oneself of, by entering into a contract.

1879 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 3/3 The landlord contracting himself out of the Agricultural Holdings Act. 1891 *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 43/2 The company had contracted itself out of the right to wind up voluntarily.

3. *spec.* as to marriage. **a.** *trans.* To constitute *marriage* by contract; to enter into *marriage.*

1530 PALSGR. 497/1, I contracte matrymonye with one, *Je me fiance.* 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 92 They all concluded to passe into Thessaly, to contract the marriage twixt Pleusidippus and the daughter of the Thessalian King. 1625 HEYLIN *Microcosmos* 95 Charles the eight, who contracts a marriage with the Orphan. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 121 The Greek Priests sinned not in contracting marriage. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* (1745) 361 Banns are always asked before marriage can be contracted. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 403 It were better for the priesthood to contract matrimony than to live with women of ill fame. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. Div. 80 She was of unsound mind and incapable of contracting marriage.

b. *trans.* and *refl.* To betroth, affiance, engage (two persons, or one person *to* another); *pass.* to be betrothed or 'engaged'. *arch.* **†**(*b*). To enter into a matrimonial contract with. *Obs.*

1536 *Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 21 Vpoun the xxvj day of November, the kingis grace was contractit on the eldest dochter of the King of France. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 15 Since the prince was onlye slenderly contracted, and not maryed, to her. 1605 *Two Unnat. Murthers* in J. P. Collier *Illustr. E. E. Pop. Lit.* I. 29 Maister Browne with his owne handes contracted his onely daughter to Peter. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Ivstine* Li 3 b, His daughter Margaret, first contracted with the King of France, and then refused, was married to Philliber. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 401 Contract vs fore these Witnesses. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 84 That no Deaconship or Presbytership is given among them, except first they have contracted a Virgin. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* IV. IX. 260 Two of the principal citizens of Sparta contracted themselves to his two daughters. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. ii, We were contracted before my father's death. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* I. v, What would Lady Rochford think of her, if she knew she was contracted to this man?

fig. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* i, But thou contracted to thine owne bright eyes.

c. *intr.* To enter into a matrimonial contract.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* iii. 5 (Latham) Although the young folks can contract against their parents' will, yet they can be hindered from possession. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 552 First, they must be willing to contract ..Secondly, they must be able to contract.

II. To enter into, incur, become involved in, acquire.

4. *To contract friendship, acquaintance*, etc., was originally said of the two parties entering into such mutual relations (see sense 1); whence, of one party, 'to form, enter into, or become engaged in' such a relation.

1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 28 A further frendship by this meanes contracted. 1598 BACON *Sacred Medit.* iv. (Arb.) 107 It is the Charitie of Publicanes contracted by mutuall profite and good offices. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 120 Cleander..vsed Xenophon with all kindnesse, and contracted hospitalitie with him. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 205 We ought to contract perfect love with honest men. 1773 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 195 The small acquaintance which I had the pleasure of having contracted with you. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vii. (1889) 57 To feel that he was contracting his first college friendship.

5. To enter into, bring upon oneself (involuntarily), incur, catch, acquire, become infected with (something noxious, as disease, **†**mischief; bad habits or condition; **†**danger, **†**risk, **†**blame, guilt).

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 627 The common opinion of happiness..is contracted by the fall of our first parents. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 613 She eateth Rue ..to avoyd all the poyson she contracted in the combat. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 106 You must stand the danger you have contracted. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 425 Demetrius..contracted as much contempt by his sloth, as his Father had [contracted] hatred by his pride [cf. 221]. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 82 Under whom they contracted new and worse errors. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 300 And he contract the displeasure of the world. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. cviii, Thereby contracting dangerous Colds, Coughs and Catarrhs. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Gd. Parson* 86 Well may the baser brass contract a rust. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 166 The woods seem to contract a sickly aspect. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 91 He had contracted several painful distempers. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 21 She had contracted small rigid habits of thinking and acting. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* viii. 172 One who has contracted guilt.

b. In a neutral or good sense: To take on, acquire, get for oneself (a habit, quality, condition).

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 94 The wasting.. of Sheet-Lead by the heat and moisture contracted between it and the plain it lyes on. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 160 P 11 He had contracted the Seriousness and Gravity of a Privy-Counsellor. 1717 POPE *Ep. Jervas* 16 Like friendly colours ..each from each contract new strength and light. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. 283 Contract a habit of correctness and elegance. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. IV. vii. 116 Their flesh contracts an agreeable flavour of garlic. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xxi. 273 We cannot help contracting good from such association.

6. To incur (a liability or obligation, *esp.* a debt).

1650 [see b]. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 67 For the Debt to Foreigners, tho' near Thirty Years Contracting, is not ..more than Five Millions. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy. & Esc.* (1769) 82, I am going to pay a Debt..which was contracted at my Birth. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* xii. (1831) 104 To defray what he had contracted would nearly exhaust his all. 1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* I. ii. § 93. 217 The loans contracted had amounted to 530,000,000 francs.

†b. To bring *on* a person (a debt, guilt, etc.). *Obs.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. iii. § 31 This is a new debt of later date, contracted on themselves by their infidelity. 1657 BAXTER *Acc. Pres. Th.* 12 No sinne of a Believer.. doth so much as contract on the person a guilt of death or any punishment.

III. To draw together, concentrate; to narrow, limit, shorten.

†7. To draw or bring (things) together, collect, concentrate, combine in one. *Obs.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 179 Much meat doth..contract to the stomacke the spirits..for the concocting of it. *a* 1631 DONNE (J.), Why love among the virtues is not known; It is, that love contracts them all in one. 1644 H. PARKER *Jus Pop.* 57 As the people were more contracted, so they might

the more easily consult together. 1647 C. Harvey *School of Heart* Wks. (1874) 110 All that the world containes in this one tree Contracted is. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 165 The king contracted formidable forces neer Sedan. 1728 Newton *Chronol. Amended* 176 Theseus contracted those twelve cities into one. 1782 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* xi. 34 By contracting into one whole what nature has made multifarious.

† b. *fig. Obs.*

1611 Tourneur *Ath. Trag.* I. iv. 30 With a purpose so Contracted to that absence. 1691–8 Norris *Pract. Disc.* 187 He having his Spiritual Senses well disposed..contracts his Affections upon Heaven and Happiness.

8. To draw the parts of (anything) together; to cause to shrink; to knit (the brow).

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. ii. 4 Our whole Kingdome To be contracted in one brow of woe. 1607 — *Timon* I. i. 257 Aches contract, and sterue your supple ioynts. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 157 [Herons] fly holding their legges backwards and their necks contracted. 1797 Bewick *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 169 By contracting the muscles of the head. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* I. viii, The companion .. whose brow is never contracted by resentment or indignation.

9. To reduce to smaller compass as by drawing together; to diminish in extent; to narrow, shorten.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 266 You contract your eye, when you would see sharply. 1653 Holcroft *Procopius* IV. 125 The tyde is contracted in a narrow passage between two lands. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* III. xvi. (1715) 135 The Sails were contracted, dilated, or changed from one side to another. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* X. 104 The jutting shores that swell on either side Contract its mouth. 1786 W. Gilpin *Observ. Pict. Beauty* (1788) II. 221 The rocks, contracting the road. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* viii. 228 This eruption contracted the area of the lake very sensibly.

refl. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 9 There is a white Film or Bladder, which continually contracts and dilates itself. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 127 ¶ 10 A Touch of your Pen will make it contract itself, like the Sensitive Plant. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 183 That power they have of lengthening and contracting themselves at pleasure.

b. *fig.* To make smaller, reduce in amount, diminish the extent or scope of; to narrow.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 7 He that cannot contract the sight of his mind as well as disperse and dilate it, wanteth a great faculty. *a* 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 19 It is the nature of grief to contract the heart. 1666 Pepys *Diary* (1879) VI. 56 He hopes shortly to contract his expence. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 49 ¶ 7 Selfishness has contracted their understandings. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 37 The natural discharge at Thames Head is now contracted.

c. *fig.* To restrict, limit, confine.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* VII. Introd. 183 What other thing is in musicke entreated of, then nomber contracted to sound and voyce? 1639 Heywood *Lond. Peaceable Estate* Wks. 1874 V. 370 Time so contracts us, that we cannot dwell On all. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 15 The reason also for contracting the Balconies within the upright of a Colum. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 56 The ban which contracted its civilisation within fixed limits that could not be extended.

† d. To abbreviate, abridge, condense; *refl.* to speak or write briefly. *Obs.*

1603 Bp. Barlow *Confer. Hampton Crt.* in *Phenix* 1721 I. 139 The Sum and Substance of the Conference..contracted by William Barlow. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 28 My Lords, tyme being spent I will contract myselfe. 1653 Cromwell in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 372 Seeing you sit here somewhat uneasy..I shall contract myself, with respect to that. 1676 Ray *Corr.* (1848) 121 What he writes of the Haggard Falcon is contracted out of Latham. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 2, I shall endeavour to contract my relation. 1753 Torriano *Gangr. Sore Throat* 104 You may, Sir, contract whatever you may judge proper, and make what Use you please of this my Letter.

e. *Gram.* To shorten (a word, syllable, etc.) by combining or eliding some of its elements.

1605 Camden *Rem.* (1637) 74 Contracted from Honoricus. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 99 Jehoshua, in process of time contracted to Jeshuah. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 92 ¶ 9 The syllables might be often contracted or dilated at pleasure. 1871 Roby *Lat. Gram.* I. ix. § 222 U+e and u+i are contracted into u in some cases of substantives with u stems. 1884 Hadley & Allen *Grk. Gram.* § 38 A close vowel before an open is seldom contracted. *Ibid.* § 409 *note*, [In Homer] verbs in -οω are contracted as in Attic.

intr. 1884 *Ibid.*, § 37 *note*, The Ionic .. has uncontracted forms in very many cases where the Attic contracts.

f. *Pros.* (see quot.)

1884 Hadley & Allen *Grk. Gram.* § 1080 Resolution and Contraction.—Many kinds of verse allow..the use of a long syllable in place of two short ones, which are then said to be *contracted*.

10. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become smaller in extent or volume; to narrow, shorten, shrink.

1641 Wilkins *Math. Magick* II. v. (1648) 182 Like the fins of a fish to contract and dilate. 1731 Arbuthnot *Aliments* (L.), [It] gives room to the fibres to contract. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxxi. 409 In passing from the solid to the liquid state, ice, like bismuth, contracts.

fig. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 184 But calm, and bred in ignorance and toil, Each wish contracting fits him to the soil.

Contractable (kŏntræ·ktăb'l), *a.* [f. Contract *v.* + -able.] Liable to be contracted or acquired as a disease or habit.

Mod. Diseases contractable by contact.

¶ See also Contractible.

Contractant (kŏntræ·ktănt). *rare.* [a. F. *contractant* (16th c.), sb. from pr. pple. of *contracter* to Contract: see -ant.] A contracting party.

1875 T. D. Woolsey *Introd. Internat. Law* 242 Trading vessels of any of the contractants, under convoy.

† **Contracta·tion.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 contrat-. [a. F. *contractation* (16th c.), n. of action from *contracter* to Contract, make engagements, etc.]

1. Mutual dealing, bargaining, trading.

1555 [see b]. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 65 An harbour was not sufficient for his Navie and contratation. 1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 144 In this iland of Mocha we had communication and contratation with the inhabitants. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* xii. (1655) 55 But for Contractation it is one of the richest Cities in the World. 1658 Phillips, *Contractation, Contratation.*

b. **Contractation-house**: an exchange or treasury in Seville where contracts were made in connexion with the West Indian trade.

1555 Eden *Decades* 175 Siuile where yowre maiestie haue yowre house of contractation for those partes. [*Ibid.* Pref. (Arb. 50), A house in the citie of Siuile cauled the house of the contractes of India.] 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* Pref. 3, I have in the Contractation house in the citie of Sevill..the summe of thirtie thousand Duckets. 1596 Raleigh *Discov. Guiana* 99, I doubt not but to see in London a Contratation house of more receipt for Guiana, than there is now in Ciuill for the West indies. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6409/1 Instances made by the Contractation-House and the Traders of Seville.

2. The action of contracting or acquiring. *rare.*

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 909 (R.) The contractation and apprehension of one and the same quality.

Contracted (kŏntræ·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Contract *v.* + -ed 1.]

1. Agreed upon, established by contract. ? *Obs.*

1589 Greene *Arcadia* (Arb.) 30 Our olde contracted amitie. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 40 Heere are the Articles of contracted peace.

† **2.** Betrothed, affianced. *Obs.*

1548 Hall *Chron.* 197 Her new contracted husband. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. ii. 17, I .. enquire me out contracted Batchelers, such as had beene ask'd twice on the Banes. 1611 Cotgr., *Ousclage*, that which a contracted man giues to his affianced or future wife. 1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* III. 145 A gentleman of a noble familie riding .. with his contracted Lady in a chariot.

3. Incurred, acquired; see Contract *v.* 5.

1640–4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 18 Their long Contracted Honour in their Blood. 1665 Glanvill *Sceps. Sci.* i. 4 A self-contracted wretchedness.

† **4.** Drawn together, collected; combined, united.

1609 Tourneur *Fun. Poeme* 9 Which with contracted cloudes did interpose. 1611 — *Ath. Trag.* I. ii, That we should breathe but one contracted life.

5. Drawn into smaller compass; narrowed, shortened, shrunken, etc.; see Contract *v.* 8, 9.

1603 Dekker *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 3 We .. do not throw On these, your pastimes, a contracted brow. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 729 When the contracted Limbs were cramp'd. 1786 W. Gilpin *Observ. Pict. Beauty* I. 112 Narrow contracted vallies. 1812 *Examiner* 7 Dec. 782/2 The eldest has a contracted arm. 1883 G. Lloyd *Ebb & Flow* II. 274 He sat in a somewhat contracted position.

b. *fig.* Condensed, concise.

1595 W. C[larke] *Polimanteia* R ij b, Daniell, whose sweete refined muse, in contracted shape, were sufficient amongst men, etc. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 274 There was a .. contracted Adam in the rib, which by the information of a soule, was individuated into Eve. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 150 How do Solomons Proverbs (for contracted sense) mist Seneca? 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 134 There is a strange Felicity in his Style .. he is Contracted and Fluent, Subtle and Clear. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* III. i. 26 A very contracted summary of the voluminous records.

c. *fig.* Limited in extent, narrow, restricted; † having narrow sympathies, views, etc. (*obs.*).

1710 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III. 304 The contracted Genius..the Narrowness of such a Mind. 1765 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Col. Mass.* I. i. 151 He was of a more catholic spirit .. but .. grew more contracted. 1796 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* IX. (1813) 209 They were obliged to give up the Lakes and substitute a more contracted tour. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. ii. 19 The horizon of a Court is but a contracted sphere. 1862 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* iv. 57 The attendant evils of petty, contracted ideas.

d. *Gram.* and *Phonetics.* Shortened by combination or omission of sounds or letters.

1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 174 This change is nothing more than a contracted preposition prefixed. 1871 Roby *Lat. Gram.* II. xxii. § 662 Apparently *irritāt, disturbāt*, are used as contracted perfects in Lucretius.

Contra·ctedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.]

1. In a contracted or shortened manner; concisely; by contraction: see prec. 5.

1611 Cotgr., *Serrément*, closely .. contractedly, restrainedly. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 104 (1810) 97 *Crediton*, contractedly *Kerton*. 1653 Ashwell *Fides Apost.* 78 The same Father .. sets downe the Creed more summarily and contractedly. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* III. v. 315 When they write contractedly. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* VI. 258 Named Ullesheim, or more contractedly Uelsen. 1816 G. S. Faber *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 305 A mere variation of Gihon, pronounced contractedly Gawn.

† **2.** By contract or agreement. *Obs. rare.*

1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* Pref. 9 All these things I had contractedly done by the master, wardens, and assistants of the Trinity House.

Contra·ctedness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The state or quality of being contracted.

1659 H. More *Immort. Soul* 226 The Contractedness of the Soul in Infancy. *a* 1697 South 12 *Serm.* II. 195 Brevity, or Contractedness of Speech in Prayer. 1757 Johnstone in *Phil. Trans.* L. 546 The hardness and contractedness of her pulse. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 115 Their religion..had little breadth, but was redeemed from mere ecclesiastical contractedness.

Contractee (kŏntræktī·). [f. Contract + -ee.] A person with whom a contract is made.

1875 Poste *Gaius* III. (ed. 2) 432 The cases in which a contractor could bind a principal to his contractee. *Ibid.*, He was suable by the contractee.

Contracter: see Contractor.

Contractible (kŏntræ·ktib'l), *a.* Also 7 **-able.** [f. L. type **contractibilis*, f. *contract-* ppl. stem of *contrahĕre*: see -ble.] Capable of contracting or drawing together; contractile.

1651 H. More in *Enthus. Triumph.* (1656) 266 A spirituall substance .. dilatable and contractible. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 833 Which Outward Extension, is .. not to be Accounted Body because Penetrable, Contractable, and Dilatable. 1852–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1058/1 Their quick contractible power. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* § 6 The heart is rhythmically contractible.

Hence **Contra·ctibleness, Contra·ctibi·lity.**

1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Contractibleness*, capableness of being contracted. *a* 1735 Arbuthnot (J.), By this continual contractibility and dilatability by different degrees of heat. 1873 W. Lees *Acoustics* III. i. 83 The greater expansibility or contractibility of brass than iron.

Contractile (kŏntræ·ktil, -təil), *a.* Chiefly *Phys.* [a. F. *contractile*, f. L. *contract-* ppl. stem of *contrahĕre* + -ile: cf. *ductile*.]

1. Having the property of contracting or drawing together; capable of contracting.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Contractile*, a Term made use of by some Physicians, to express such Muscles, and other Parts of the Body as are contracted. 1793 Beddoes *Observ. Calculus, etc.* 171 The irritable or contractile, improperly called the muscular fibre. 1848 Carpenter *Anim. Phys.* 19 The contractile tissues, by which the movements of plants are produced. 1872 Huxley *Phys.* ii. 40 The substance of the heart is contractile.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of contraction; producing contraction.

1725 N. Robinson *Th. Physick* 66 Those Vessels compos'd of Fibres that have a Contractile and Distractile Power. 1739 Eliz. Carter tr. *Algarotti on Newton* (1742) II. 170 Involving it in his contractile and expansive Forces. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 603/1 The contractile action takes place in every direction. 1873 W. Lees *Acoustics* III. i. 82 The enormous contractile force of iron.

Contractility (kŏntræktĭ·lĭti). [ad. mod.F. *contractilité*, from *contractile*: see prec. and -ity.] The quality or property of being contractile; capability of contracting; chiefly in *Phys.* as the characteristic property of muscular tissue, etc.

1799 Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowledge* 535 The contractility of the lymphatic vessels. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 101/2 The contractility of the pupil. 1879 Carpenter *Mental Phys.* I. ii. § 30 The contractility possessed by the Muscles.

Contracting (kŏntræ·ktiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Contract *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Contract (in various senses).

1585 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (1841) 50 God cannot be better served, than if by law ye restrain this unlawful contracting. 1637 Heywood *Anna & Ph.* Wks. 1874 VI. 316 Many virgins at their contractings rather consent then speake. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxxvi. 311 The contracting of a new league with the great King of Portugal. 1668 Hale *Pref. Rolle's Abridgm.* 5 The contracting of the Laws into a narrower compass and method. 1692 Ray *Dissol. World* 43 The contracting of the Age of the Postdiluvians.

b. *attrib.* Relating to a contract or agreement.

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* III. xv. 37 The present miraculous graces of the holy Spirit were an earnest and in the nature of a contracting peny.

Contra·cting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.]

1. Entering into a contract or mutual agreement.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5822/2 The Contracting Powers in the said Treaty. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* IV. § 3. 180 In the event of any war between the two contracting parties.

2. That shortens, narrows, etc. (*trans.* and *intr.*).

1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 158 It is this ascending and contracting proportion that adds stability to any government. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 410 The water is accumulated by the opposition of contracting banks. 1877 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XV. 482 Our present experience of genuine contracting kidney.

Contraction (kŏntræ·kʃən). [a. F. *contraction* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *contractiōn-em*, n. of action from *contrahĕre* to Contract.]

I. Related to Contract *v.* I, II.

1. The action of contracting or of establishing by contract; *spec.* the action of contracting marriage; † also, betrothal (*obs.*).

1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 180 (R.) The mutual contraction of a perpetuall league and confirmation of friendship. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. iv. 46 Oh such a deed, As from the body of Contraction pluckes The very soule. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 577 Contraction of peace and friendship. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* IV. iii. (1852) 62 After his 'contraction'.. unto the daughter of Mr. Wilson, he was married unto that gentlewoman. 1885 *N. & Q.* 28 Nov. 433 The second marriage .. was probably in 1384, though the pardon for its (unlicensed) contraction is not dated until February 18, 1389.

† b. = Contractation. *Obs.*

1582 Lichefield tr. *Castaneda's Hist. E. Ind.* 69 a, The house appointed for the contraction of the Indias. 1588 R. Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 74 During the which time, the marchants do leaue their contractions and trafickes.

† c. The action of contracting *for* (work, or goods to be supplied). *Obs.*

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. II. 316 The city of Palma, where is great contraction for wines, which are laden for the West

India & other places. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 86 Interested in the Manufacture of Mill'd-Lead, and Contraction for the same with the Officers of the Navy.

2. The action of contracting or incurring (a debt). 1825 M'CULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* III. viii. 386 Her subsequent contests .. having led to the contraction of an immense public debt. 1884 EARL SELBORNE in *Law Times Rep.* 8 Mar. 42/2 Anterior to the contraction of the..debt.

3. The action of contracting, acquiring, or becoming infected with (a disease, habit, etc.). 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 72 The Root of all or most Diseases is, first, some inward Contraction of matter, caused by Superfluity.

II. Related to CONTRACT *v.* III.

† **4.** The action of drawing together or collecting (*trans.* and *intr.*). *Obs. rare.* 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XIII. xxiv. (1620) 468 As we men of the ayre about vs can make a contraction into our owne selues and giue it out againe in a breath. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 714 Tears are caused by a Contraction of the Spirits of the Brain.

5. The action or process of contracting (*trans.* and *intr.*), or state of being contracted; decrease in length, breadth, extent, or volume; shrinking, shortening, narrowing. (The most usual sense.) 1589 NASHE *Greene's Arcadia* (1626) Pref. 7 To vaunt the pride of contraction in euery manuarie action: insomuch, that the Pater-noster..is written in the compasse of a penny. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 261 Feare .. is also a contraction and closing vp of the heart. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 372 The act of laughter which is a sweet contraction of the muscles of the face. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 49 Measuring the Quantity of the Expansion and Contraction of Liquors by Cold. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 89 This Contraction of the Sensitive-Plant. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* I. vii. (R.), The stern contraction of thy sullen brow. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* II. ii. (1879) 303 The ribs are raised by the contraction of certain muscles.

b. *Path.* 'A term for the shortening of a muscle from some morbid cause; also, a morbid shortening of any structure whether accompanied or not by alteration of tissue' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). 1871 T. HOLMES *Surg.* (ed. 2) V. 589 Useful in cases of contraction of the elbow in children.

† **c.** = CONTRACTURE 2. *Obs.* 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 23 The Contraction aloft shall be one fourth part of his thickness below.

6. *fig.* Restriction, limitation, confinement; diminution of amount, extent, or scope. *a* 1670 RUST *Disc. Truth* (1682) 189 It is no bondage, slavery or contraction, to be bound up to the eternal Laws of Right and Justice. 1778 JOHNSON *Let.* 3 July in *Boswell*, He..talks of making more contractions of his expense. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xiii. § 3 The contraction of credit, characteristic of a commercial crisis.

b. Narrowness (of mind). 1775 MISS BURNEY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 94 Perfectly free from any narrowness or contraction. *Ibid.* II. 103 Not from bigotry or contraction; for he is perfectly liberal minded. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* viii. 175 Their standard is wholly free from contraction.

† **7.** Abbreviation (of a writing, etc.), abridgement; condensation, conciseness. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1655 M. CARTER *Hon. Rediv.* (1660) 89 In the next place, I shall with as great contraction, lay down, etc. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* Pref., I have .. made use of Cowel, Lambert, etc.. yet seldom without Corrections, Contractions or Additions. 1725 POPE *Ess. Homer* (J.), The main parts of the poem .. no translator can prejudice but by omissions or contractions. 1869 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 219 Shelley never in his life wrote a poem of that exquisite contraction and completeness.

† **b.** quasi-*concr.* A reduction, an epitome. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. A iv b, It is a contraction of a larger Map which I took from several stations in the Bay itself. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* I. I. 384 This is but a contraction of the King's mandate to the Archbishop.

8. *Gram., Phonetics,* etc. The action of contracting or shortening (a word, a syllable, etc.) by omitting or combining some elements, or, in writing, by substituting a single symbol for a number of letters. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., A Contraction of Syllables. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Contraction* (in Grammar), the reduction of two vowels or syllables into one. 1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 140 The universal tendency to contraction, is not less apparent in the Greek than in other languages. 1877 *Blackie's Pop. Encycl.* I. 4/2 Carrying abbreviation and conventional contraction to such an excess as to make their writings unintelligible to all but the initiated.

b. *Pros.* The substitution of a long syllable for two short ones in Greek and Latin verse. 1884 HADLEY & ALLEN *Grk. Gram.* § 1080 An example of contraction is the substitution of a spondee for the dactyl in the dactylic hexameter.

c. *concr.* A contracted or shortened form of a word, etc. in speech or writing; an abbreviation. 1755 JOHNSON s.v., The writing is full of contractions. 1861 DU CHAILLU *Expl. Equat. Africa* App. B. (ed. 2) 475 The Mpongwe language..abounds in contractions and compounded words. 1867 SKEAT *Pref.* i. to *P. Pl.* A. p. xvi, All expansions of contractions [have been] marked by the use of italics.

9. *Comb.* † **contraction-house** = CONTRACTATION-HOUSE; **contraction-rule**, a pattern-maker's rule made slightly longer than the standard one to allow for the contraction of the casting in cooling. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 25 The small Quintall is the weight of the contraction House of the Indies. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 149 Those of the Contraction house were neuer able to subsist by the Mines onely.

Contra·ctional, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Relating to, of the nature of, or produced by contraction. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 165 *note*, The tidal retardation is in excess of the contractional acceleration. 1885 *Science* V. 388/1 The contractional theory here finds a cause for all the diminution of interior volume.

Contra·ctionist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who advocates contraction, *esp.* of the paper currency: opposed to *inflationist* or *expansionist.* 1881 *N. Y. Nation* XXXII. 160 Whether the new Secretary [of the Treasury] .. would be an expansionist or a contractionist.

Contractive (kŏntræ·ktiv), *a.* [f. L. *contract-* ppl. stem (as above) + -IVE.] Having the property of contracting; producing, or tending to produce, contraction; of the nature of contraction. 1624 BARGRAVE *Serm.* 27 Wee are all borne with this contractive quality of selfe-love and interest. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 139 Their Systole or contractive motion. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 38 Violent pains .. sometimes pungent, by and by Contractive, or Spasmodick. 1708 J. KEILL *Anim. Secretion* 97 This Contractive or Elastick Power..is not equal in all Bodies. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* I. viii. § 10 The contractive Faculty of the Heart. 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 116 But this contractive force .. is only half the other separating or differential force.

Hence † **Contractively** *adv.* = next. 1648 T. HILL *Best & Worst of Paul* 15 Some tell us Jeremiah and Zachary, written contractively in the Hebrew, are the same.

† **Contra·ctly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. CONTRACT *ppl. a.* + -LY 2.] Contractedly, by contraction. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 195 Maidstone, contractly for Medweys Towne. 1581 — *Eiren.* I. i. (1588) 5 Fitzherbert calleth them Justicers (contractly for Justiciars). 1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. St. Martin's* Ep. Ded. 2 Briefly and contractly.. to delineat the inestimable perfections .. of Christ. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* 76 The Town by the Vallum..contractly Caerleal and Carlisle.

Contractor (kŏntræ·ktəɹ). Also 6 **-our**, 6-7 **-er**. [a. L. *contractor*, n. of action from *contrahĕre* to CONTRACT.]

† **1.** One who enters into a contract or agreement; a contracting party. *Obs.* exc. as in 2. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 212 Although the Princes be named, as chief contractors in everie treatie and amitie concluded. 1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 8 § 5 Whereupon is not reserved .. to the Lender, Contracter .. or Deliverer, above the Sum of ten Pound for the Loan. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vii. 334 These contractors with heaven. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* III. ix. 392 Nor did it appear, that the Contractors had taken the least step to comply with their agreement. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 380 That the deed be taken most strongly against him that is the agent or contractor, and in favour of the other party.

† **b.** *Party contractor*: contracting party. *Obs.* 1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* ix. 102 The resileing of one partie contractor is not sufficient to void the contract. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 208 The party contracter doth expressly thereby engage for himself and his posterity.

2. *spec.* One who contracts or undertakes to supply certain articles, or to perform any work or service (*esp.* for government or other public body), at a certain price or rate; in the building and related trades, one who is prepared to undertake work by contract. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6290/3 The Contractor to begin to Work..70 Yards Distance from the Shoar. 1765 *Ann. Reg.* 136 Mr. Cole was employed under Mr. Warrington, the contractor for artillery horses. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 65 Immense sums of money have been lavished upon them [Irish canals] to very little purpose, except the enriching of contractors. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 184 The meat is supplied by contractors. *Mod.* Messrs. — and Co., Builders and Contractors.

3. One who or that which contracts, narrows, or shortens; used *esp.* of muscles which contract or draw in some part of the body. 1682 T. GIBSON *Anat.* (1697) 515, I place the internal intercostals among the contracters of the breast. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iv. 161 The extensor and contractor muscles of the same limb.

† **b.** Something that restricts or narrows. *Obs.* 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* xxi. 46 Friendship is .. a contracter and taker up of our affections to some few. 1796 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Warning* I. 50 What a contractor of the heart is wealth!

Contractual (kŏntræ·ktiuăl), *a.* [f. L. *contractu-s* CONTRACT + -AL: cf. mod.F. *contractuel.*] Of the nature of a contract; pertaining or relating to a contract. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* 169 The contractual relation of the servant to his master. 1884 SIR C. S. C. BOWEN in *Law Rep.* 28 Ch. Div. 108 The case .. did not decide that contractual obligations disappeared as circumstances changed.

Contracture (kŏntræ·ktiŭɹ). [a. F. *contracture* (Cotgr.), or ad. L. *contractūra*, f. *contract-* ppl. stem of *contrahĕre* to CONTRACT.]

1. *Path.* A condition of persistent contraction and rigidity in the muscles or the joints. 1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* I. iii. 9 The healing is often hindered, and contractures and lameness are caused. 1876 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XI. 382 The mode of origin of these hemiplegic contractures differs essentially from that of paralytic contractures. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Contracture* ..is usually slowly developed in muscles, as a consequence of rheumatism, neuralgia, convulsions, in paralysis, etc.

2. *Arch.* The narrowing of a column towards its upper part. [So in Fr.] 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 126 A Contracture and comely diminution, by workmen called the breaking of the Pillar. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Contracture*, the making small of Pillars about the top. Hence in BAILEY, etc.

Contra·ctured, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 2: cf. F. *contracturé.*] Affected by contracture. 1890 BRAITHWAITE *Retrosp. Med.* CII. 3 Where the joints are bound down by old contractured muscles.

Co·ntra-dance, -danse, a corruption of COUNTRY-DANCE: see CONTRE-DANSE.

† **Contra·de.** *Obs.* [ad. Pr. and It. *contrada* region, district, quarter of a town, thoroughfare, highway, f. L. *contra*: see COUNTRY.] ?A thoroughfare or highway. 1645 LITHGOW *Siege of Newcastle* (1820) 14 Besides these there are other two back streets, with five or six contrades and a number of narrow devalling lanes.

Contradict (kŏntrădi·kt), *v.* [f. L. *contrādict-*, ppl. stem of *contrādīcĕre*, in cl. L. *contrā dīcĕre*, to speak against. Cf. F. *contredire.*] = GAINSAY.

† **1.** *trans.* To speak against or in opposition to; to oppose in speech; to forbid: **a.** a claim, action, purpose, etc. *Obs.* 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 223 The Crosier.. (they of Canterbury claymed) ought to lye upon the Altar with them—but was contradicted by them of Rochester. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 280 Stand in his face to contradict his claime. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Contradict*, to gainsay, or speake against. 1717 DE FOE *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1844) 7 The said Treaty and Marriage being proposed in Parliament, was so openly contradicted by the Priests in general..that, etc. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. 28, I will breakfast with him..to morrow morning, if he contradicts it not.

† **b.** a person, in his proposals, proceedings, etc.: To oppose. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 117 Being not used to contradict me. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* v. 191 They ..shewed that he had nothing to doe to contradict them, more then they did contradict him when he thrust Novatus out of the Church. 1661 USSHER *Power Princes* I. (1683) 52 Whosoever did detract from his Empire, did contradict God that constituted it.

† **c.** *intr.* To speak in opposition, object *to. Obs.* 1616 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* (1676) 167 Whereunto none of the holy Fathers contradicted.

2. *trans.* To affirm the contrary of; to declare untrue or erroneous; to deny categorically: **a.** a statement. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xiii. 45 The Iewes..contradicted those things which were said of Paul. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 24 Since what I am to say, must be but that Which contradicts my Accusation. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xiv. 65 An Absurdity, to contradict what one maintained in the Beginning. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 210 It went current among the seamen that the Spanish doctor was an Englishman. I took care that nobody should contradict it. 1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* II. iii. (1874) 240 They contradict some of the deepest principles of our nature. *Mod.* The statement has been officially contradicted.

b. To deny the words or statement of (a person). 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 94 Deare Duff, I prythee contradict thy selfe, And say, it is not so. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* Pref., That out of a desire they have to contradict others, they gainsay themselves. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 193 P8 He certainly waits with impatience to be contradicted. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. viii. II. 352 They..never failed to contradict themselves, by permitting some expression to escape which belied their assertions. 1878 JEVONS *Primer Pol. Econ.* 8 No ordinary person of sense ventures to contradict a chemist about chemistry or an astronomer about eclipses.

absol. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iv. 22 There is .. a particular attention required to contradict with good manners. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. i, Contradicting isn't the way to keep friends.

3. *transf.* Of a statement, action, etc.: To be contrary to in effect, character, etc.; to be directly opposed to; to go counter to, go against. *a* 1600 HOOKER (J.), No truth can contradict any truth. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 137 Their liues..contradict their Doctrine. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 301 Yet more there be who doubt his ways not just, As to his own edicts found contradicting. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 72 Take Care that your Hands do not Contradict your Tongue. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* xi. Wks. 1874 II. 135 To disappoint itself, and even contradict its own end. *Ibid.* ii. II. 25 To contradict or go against cool self-love. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 630 These two versions do not formally contradict one another.

† **Contradi·ct,** *sb. Obs.* [f. prec. vb., or ad. L. *contrādict-um.*] Prohibition, refusal; = CONTRADICTION I. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 40 b, If Phillip (notwithstanding this contradict) should offer to place this Image, etc.

Contradictable (kŏntrădi·ktăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ABLE.] Capable of being contradicted. 1856 BAGEHOT *Biog. Stud.* (1880) 9 More contradictable by the lower herd.

Contradicted (kŏntrădi·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Spoken against, gainsaid, denied. 1598 FLORIO, *Contradetto*, contradicted, gainesayd. 1611 in COTGR. 1828 in WEBSTER.

Contradi·ctedness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being contradicted; † inconsistency. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 236 So selfish as dishonoureth our profession with the brand of contradictedness, and partiality. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* (1804) 594 The contradictedness and debility of the human faculties.

Contradicter, obs. f. CONTRADICTOR.

Contradicting (kɒntrădi·ktiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. CONTRADICT *v.* + -ING².] That contradicts; gainsaying, opposing.

1610 BP. CARLETON *Jurisd.* Pref., So many are found to write in this contradicting age, one contrary to another. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* III. i. 1346 If contradicting Int'rests could be mixt. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlviii. VI. 139 *note*, As much a contradicting as an affirming witness.

Contradiction (kɒntrădi·kʃən). Forms: 4–5 **contradicciouu, 5 -diccion(e, -dyctyon, -dixion, 6 -dyccyon, -diccyon, -dictioun, -dictione, 5– contradiction.** [a. F. *contradiction, -dicciun, -dicion* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *contrādictiōn-em*, n. of action from *contrādicĕre* to CONTRADICT.]

1. The action of speaking against or in opposition to (an action, proposal, etc.); gainsaying; opposition.

c 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* liv. 10 [lv. 9], I saȝ wickidnesse and contradicciouu [1388 aȝenseiyng] in the cite. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 204 Al the peple of that contre..without contradyctyon came and yelded them. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 20 Romulus..come..on his toun, and tuke the sammin, with small contradictioun. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Heb.* xii. 3 Thinke diligently vpon him which sustained of sinners such contradiction against himself. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 124. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iv. 79 The Saxon Kings in all ages bestowed Bishopricks without any contradiction. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 264 ¶ 1 There are those who pursue their own Way out of a Sourness and Spirit of Contradiction. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 347 This rule should be extended, in contradiction to the particular intention of the testator. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 32. 118 It could only be by continual constraint and contradiction of his impulses.

2. The action of contradicting or declaring to be untrue or erroneous; affirming the contrary; assertion of the direct opposite; denial.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 173 Vº enuyous & irous persone maketh sore contradiccyon & replyeth. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 175 Libertie of overthwarting in language and unseemely contradiction. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 40 Without contradiction I haue heard that. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 24 Some are so possess'd with the spirit of contradiction. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 167 Impatience at contradiction. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xiv. 304 He cites Ebel, Hugi, Agassiz..and places them in open contradiction to each other.

3. A statement that contradicts or denies the truth or correctness of another.

1724 WATTS *Logic* II. iii. § 3 vi, Truth is lost in the noise and tumult of reciprocal contradictions. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 179 Almost a contradiction of what is said by Moor. *Mod.* It contains an official contradiction of the recent rumours.

4. A state or condition of opposition in things compared; variance; inconsistency, contrariety.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 418 But the authoritie of Cicero..is at contradiction with this barbarous opinion. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxviii. § 6 One must needs see if there be any contradiction between them. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. vi. 65 The manifest contradiction between these two accounts..hardly needs to be pointed out. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 139 Angry contumelies..in contradiction with each other. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* (1878) 319 The contradiction between men's lives and their professed beliefs had pressed upon him.

b. Logical inconsistency or incongruity.

1613 J. SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 235 Such is the omnipotence of God, that..it can effectuate whatsoever implyeth not contradiction. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vi. § 22 There appears no Contradiction that there should be such. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iv. § 26 Unless a real Non-relative or Absolute be postulated, the Relative itself becomes absolute; and so brings the argument to a contradiction.

c. *Logic.* One of the four kinds of Opposition (*contradiction, contrariety, sub-contrariety, subalternation*): see quot. 1864. *Principle* (or *law*) *of contradiction*: the axiom that 'a thing cannot be and not be at the same time' or 'that nothing can have at the same time and at the same place contradictory and inconsistent qualities'.

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxviii. (1870) II. 368 The highest of all logical laws..is what is called the principle of Contradiction, or more correctly the principle of Non-Contradiction. It is this: A thing cannot be and not be at the same time. 1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* III. i. (1874) 278. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iii. 49 Here we have the well-known Law of Contradiction. *Ibid.* vi. 162 There are four sorts of Opposition. The first and most perfect of these is that of Contradiction, which exists between two Judgments which differ from each other both in Quantity and Quality.

5. A statement containing propositions one of which denies or is logically at variance with the other; also a contradictory proposition.

c 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 284 b/1 Understanden well these termes, and look no contradiction thou graunt. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. i. 2 b, As though the naturall facultie of reason were an art of reasoning, which is contrarie to all reason, and includeth in it selfe a manifest contradiction. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 175 A Contradiction is when the same Axiome is affirmed, and denyed. 1648 FANSHAWE *Pastor Fido* 186 That man that utters contradictions must Speak one untruth. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xii. 58 Both parts of a contradiction cannot possibly be true. *c* 1705 BERKELEY *Commpl. Bk.* in Fraser *Life* 467 Contradictions cannot be both true. 1858 MANSEL *Bampton Lect.* ii. (ed. 4) 39 The conception of the Absolute and Infinite..appears encompassed with contradictions.

b. A statement or phrase which is self-contradictory on the face of it: more fully a *contradiction in terms.*

[1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 799 Can he make deathless Death? That were to make Strange contradiction, which to God himself Impossible is held. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 596 Contradictions become elegance and propriety of language, for a thing may be excessively moderate, vastly little, monstrous pretty, wonderous common, prodigious natural, or devilish godly.] 1795 T. MEEK *Sophistry detected* 11 He grants the possibility of a revelation, but he is not aware that his ideas of language make it absolutely impossible, which is a contradiction in terms. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* IV. xvi. 135 Why is a two-sided triangle a contradiction? 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iii. § 19 A state later than the last, which is a contradiction. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 9 A virtuous tyrant is a contradiction in terms.

6. A contradictory act, fact, or condition; an inconsistency.

1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* (1617) 468 Alas, how full are you of contradictions to your selfe! how full of contrary purposes! 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 393 The only Contradiction to this is too great Heat and Thirst. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 178 ¶ 3 An attempt to make contradictions consistent. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 42 England subsists by antagonisms and contradictions.

7. A person made up of contradictory qualities.

1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 270 And yet, believe me, good as well as ill, Woman's at best a contradiction still.

8. *Comb.*, as *contradiction-trap.*

1744 WARBURTON *Rem. sev. Occas. Refl.* 137 He has catched me in his Contradiction-Trap.

Contradi·ctional, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of the nature of contradiction, contradictory.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* Wks. 1738 I. 27 We have try'd already..what the boisterous and contradictional hand of a temporal, earthly and corporeal..Spirituality can avail to the edifying of Christ's holy Church.

Contradi·ctionist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who professes contradiction (e. g. to particular assertions or claims).

1890 GLADSTONE in *Gd. Words* May 303/1 Designating those who would assert the negative by the name of Contradictionists.

Contradictious (kɒntrădi·kʃəs), *a.* [f. CONTRADICTION: see -TIOUS.]

†1. Characterized by contradiction, contradictory.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* IV. i. 116 This contradictious speech lieth rooted in vaine-glory. 1641 W. TWISSE *Pref. Mede's Apost. Later Times* 3 This opinion..seemed very contradictious to diverse plaine passages of holy Scripture. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 132 The Expectation [is] immoral, or contradictious to the Attributes of God.

†b. Contrary, adverse. *Obs.*

1766 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* IV. 215 The Town [is] full, and Wind contradictious still.

2. Self-contradictory; involving a contradiction in terms. *arch.*

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. iii. § 18. 136 It being impossible and contradictious, that a man should know one thing to be true, and believe the contrary. 1698 [R. FERGUSSON] *View Eccles.* 48 Things..perfectly contradictious and subversive of one another. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) V. 424 For a Man to be envious and innocent too, is contradictious and impossible. 1848–9 CALHOUN *Const. U. S.* Wks. 1874 I. 152 What can be more contradictious?

3. Of persons or their dispositions: Inclined or addicted to contradict; given to cavil; disputatious.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1810) I. 95 Men perversely contradictious. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. p. xxxvi, An instance of a contradictious spirit. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 102 The contradictious principle in human nature. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 413 In every caravan there is some lazy, loud-lunged, and contradictious fellow.

Contradi·ctiously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a contradictious manner or spirit; with contradiction; contentiously. **†b.** With self-contradiction, inconsistently (*obs.*).

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV. II. vi. Wks. III. 311 Contradictiously to contest with the Spirit by which he uttered these divine oracles. 1698 [R. FERGUSSON] *View Eccles.* 16 Contradictiously to what he said and did under the late reign. 1850 T. A. TROLLOPE *Impress. Wanderer* viii. 113 So contradictiously disputatious a spirit was prevalent! 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 242 'Do you think she can have grown that much in four weeks?' asks he, not contradictiously, but a little doubtfully.

Contradi·ctiousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

†1. The state or quality of being contradictory; self-contradictoriness, inconsistency. *Obs.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 339 This reading..generally obtains, notwithstanding its seeming harshness and contradictiousness. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 653 To give an account of that supposed contradictiousness in the idea and attributes of God.

2. Disposition to contradict or oppose.

1867 *Spectator* 20 July 798 There was a captiousness and contradictiousness about Lord Cranborne's old parliamentary style. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* II. 228 Such is the natural contradictiousness and vexatious disposition of the British parent.

†Contradi·ctist. *Obs.* [f. CONTRADICT *v.* + -IST.] One who professes contradiction.

1630 G. WIDDOWES *Schysm. Puritan* A 3 b, He is oppositely set, a Contradictist to the Scriptures deduceable sence in three things.

Contradictive (kɒntrădi·ktiv), *a.* [f. L. *contrādict-* ppl. stem (as above) + -IVE.]

1. Of contradictory quality or tendency.

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxiii. 315 They are not Contradictive to the Canon. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 167 The consecrating of Temples, carpets, and table-clothes, the railing in of a repugnant and contradictive Mount Sinai in the Gospell. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* IV. 72 This Passive Sham..The Dream of Contradictive Loyalty, Which makes Men suffer first, and then obey. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 280 Greek philosophy..exhibits a continual contradictive illusion moving before its philosophizings.

†2. Given to contradiction; contradictious. *Obs.*

1643 E. SYMMONS *Loy. Subjects Beliefe* 82 They were of such contradictive spirits, that, etc. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* (1677) 71 No Nation..(except our late contradictive spirits) that express not their joy and mirth by it [dancing]. *Ibid.* 295 Neither maintain an argument with contradictive persons.

Hence **Contradi·ctively** *adv.*, **Contradi·ctiveness.**

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 311 This..gives a character of contradictiveness to the exhibition. 1842 G. S. FABER *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) II. 123 To write contradictively and unintelligibly. 1851 — *Many Mansions* (1862) 339 The very same claim is contradictively put forth by his Competitor.

†Contradi·ctless, *a. Obs.* [see -LESS.] That cannot be contradicted.

1607 DAY *Trav. Eng. Bro.* (1881) 83 Words thunderlike, a contradictlesse tongue.

Contradictor (kɒntrădi·ktəɹ). Also 7–8 **-er.** [a. L. *contrādictor*, agent-n. from *contrādicĕre* to CONTRADICT; the variant in *-er* is formed on the English verb.] One who contradicts; one who speaks against, opposes, or denies what is asserted, claimed, proposed, etc.; a gainsayer.

1599–1623 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict., Contradesidor*, a gainesayer, a contradictor. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 9 Stubborne and opposite contradictors of the truth. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 207 In hope to find him a contradicter of Moses, and a condemner of Herod. 1727 SWIFT *State Irel.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 161 If a gentleman happen to be a little more sincere..he is sure to have a dozen contradictors. 1825 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* 228 It is easy to make almost any hypothesis have an appearance of soundness when there is no contradictor. 1889 LD. WATSON in *Law Rep.* 14 App. Cases 668 Re-trying..the same issues which have already been conclusively decided against him in a question with his proper contradictor.

†Contradicto·rial, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *contrādictōri-us* + -AL.] = CONTRADICTORY.

1644 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* B ij, Such opposites to them, so contradictoriall, so deadly.

Contradictorily (kɒntrădi·ktərili), *adv.* [f. CONTRADICTORY + -LY².]

1. In a way that contradicts or involves contradiction; in contradictory terms.

1605 T. HUTTEN *Reas. Refusal* 88 Contradictorily fight with the expresse oracles of scripture. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xv. 369 As for the story men deliver it variously..divers contradictorily, or contrarily, quite overthrowing the point. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* IV. VIII. 154 Having acted so contradictorily to the fundamental laws of Sparta. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 356 Warton certainly has hastily and contradictorily censured Heywood. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Charac.* Wks. II. 57 They are contradictorily described as sour, splenetic, and stubborn—and as mild, sweet, and sensible.

2. *Logic.* With contradictory opposition.

1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 302 Not contradictorily or privatively, but contrarily opposed to it. 1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xvii. (1866) I. 331 The case in which the members of disjunction are contradictorily opposed.

Contradi·ctoriness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The state or quality of being contradictory.

c 1730 A. BAXTER *Enq. Nat. Soul* II. 180 (T.) This objection from the contradictoriness of our dreams sounds big at first. 1791 J. WHITAKER *On Gibbon* lx. (R.), Confounding himself by the contradictoriness of his own ideas. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 158 There is so much..self-contradictoriness in what Horne Tooke advances on verbs and participles. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 590 The apparent contradictoriness to human reason of divine facts.

2. Disposition to contradict or oppose whatever is said; contradictiousness.

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 102 Contradictoriness..manifested, in terms of a certain degree of strength, towards some proposition or propositions, that have been advanced by some one else. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* V. 75 He was not without contradictoriness and rebellion even towards his own resolve. 1887 *Old Man's Favour* I. I. iv. 89 Tell folks to go one way, and, from sheer contradictoriness, they start gaily off in the other.

†Contradicto·rious, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *contrādictōri-us* CONTRADICTORY + -OUS.]

1. Opposite; = CONTRARY 5.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 179 What distaunce is betwene cenit of oure hedde and a poynte contradictorious to hit in heuyn.

2. = CONTRADICTORY.

1608 T. JAMES *Apol. Wyclif* 20 Their Bibles authorized are..contrarious, and contradictorious the one vnto the other. 1649 in *St. Trials, Lt.-Col. Lilburne* (R.), This is therefore a contradictorious humour in you. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xiv. 163 That..is the true Catholick Church..which has..the Laws and Usages of Christ and his Apostles, and nothing contradictorious thereunto.

Hence **Contradicto·riously** *adv.*, contradictorily.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* IV. xiv, One soul in both doth thus Philosophise, Concludes at once contradictoriously To her own self.

Contradictory (kɒntrădi·ktəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *contrādictōri-us*, f. *contrādictōr-em* CONTRADICTOR: see -ORY. Cf. F. *contradictoire* (14th c., Oresme).] **A.** *adj.*

1. *Logic* and *gen.* Having the quality or character of contradicting; denying that a thing stated is completely true.

Contradictory Opposition (in Logic): the opposition between two *Contradictory Propositions*, i. e. such as differ from each other both in quantity and quality (e. g. *All A is B*: *Some A is not B*); both of which cannot, and one of which must, be true. *Contradictory terms*: those of the type 'A and not-A': see quot. 1887 in b.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. § 3 It is almost without instance contradictorie, that euer any gouernement was disastrous, that was in the hands of learned Gouernors. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 297 The assumption in this argument is Contradictory to the latter part of the proposition.. In the like sort, the Conclusion is contradictory to the first part of the proposition. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 229 To make an objection good, it must not only be a Truth, but a contradictory Truth. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* ix. 94 Two answers which were altogether distinct, and contradictory one of the other. 1887 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* 79 It is a rule of practical Logic that a contradictory should always in disputations be used in preference to a contrary opposition.

b. *Logic* and *gen.* Mutually opposed or inconsistent; that contradict or are at variance with each other.

1534 MORE *Answ. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1109/2 Be these two proposicions so sore repugnant and so playn contradictory? 1599 BLUNDEVIL *Arte Logicke* III. iii. 64 Contradictorie Propositions..can neither be true nor false both at once; for if one be true, the other must needes be false. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 43 Deluding us into contradictory and inconsistent falsities. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 65 ¶ 1 If we sit down satisfy'd with such contradictory Accounts. 1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* v. (ed. 5) 284 Histories.. not contradictory but complementary. 1876 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* (1880) 76 A and O are *contradictory* propositions, whereas A and E are called *contrary* propositions. 1887 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* 83 'Contradictory Terms', such as white and not-white.. are terms which admit of no medium, i. e. terms which are not both predicable of the same thing, while one or other of them must be predicable of it.

c. Inconsistent in itself; containing elements opposed to each other.

1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 213 The character which he left behind him was a singularly contradictory one. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 3 Contradictory attributes of unjust justice and loving vindictiveness.

2. Of opposite character, tendency, or effect; diametrically opposed, contrary.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 78 There is nothing in the human mind contradictory, as the logicians speak, to virtue. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II, A remarkable phænomenon..contradictory to what is generally observed of the fossils of the two kingdoms.

3. Given to contradiction; contradictious.

1891 Miss K. S. MACQUOID in *Illust. Lond. News* 12 Sept. 348/1 Von Scheffel had gone downstairs in a ruffled, contradictory mood.

4. as *adv.*

1746 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) IV. 286 Many gentlemen..behave so manifestly contradictory to both.

B. *sb.*

1. A contradictory proposition, assertion, or principle; *spec.* in *Logic*: see A. 1.

c 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 292/2 The contradictory that is necessarie needes must I leve. *a* 1556 CRANMER *Wks.* I. 15 You shall never be good logician, that would set together two contradictories: for that, the schoolmen say, God cannot do. 1619 R. JONES in *Phenix* (1708) II. 481, I lay down three plain Contradictorys to the words of the Text, as they lie in order. First, The Disciples came not hither by Night. Secondly, He was not stole away. Thirdly, The Soldiers were not asleep. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 97 Contradictories, are negatiue Contraries, the one whereof denieth every where, or generally. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* 163 Contradictories cannot both be true, and cannot both be false. 1890 H. W. WATKINS *Bampton Lect.* 6 Now contraries may both be wrong, and of contradictories one cannot be right.

2. The opposite, the contrary.

1840 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. App. 418 A place the very contradictory..of the hill Difficulty, and of the house Beautiful, and of the Land of Beulah. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 285 Since sloth is a deadly sin, it is a great thing that its contradictory, activity, is nature to us.

Contradiscri·minate, *v. rare.* [f. CONTRA- I + DISCRIMINATE.] *trans.* To discriminate by way of opposition or contrast.

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* x. (1870) 179 By this distinction, act, operation, energy, are contradiscriminated from power, faculty, capacity, disposition, and habit.

Contradistinct (kɒntrădisti·ŋkt), *a.* [f. CONTRA- I + DISTINCT.] Contradistinguished; distinct and in contrast.

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* II. v. 83 You shall finde these and the Church contradistinct. 1688 NORRIS *Love* I. v. 60 My Division of Benevolence into Self-love and Charity is sufficiently accurate and contra-distinct. 1729 BERKELEY *Wks.* IV. 634 The latter..also in kind contradistinct.

b. Const. *to* (*unto*), *from*.

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 79 When we treat of Cæremonies contradistinct to moralities, etc. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* CXV. 7 An inarticulate sound, contradistinct from speaking. 1713 NELSON *Life Dr. Bull* 142 The evangelical Law of Christ, as contradistinct to the Moral. 1774 A. GIB *Present Truth* I. 195 The Gospel..strictly taken as contradistinct from the law.

Contradisti·nctly *adv.*, in contradistinction.

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 99 Taking it as schoolemen contradistinctly to Morall and Cæremoniall, etc. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 437 He speaks of Words.. Contradistinctly from the Ideas signify'd by them.

Contradistinction (kɒntrădisti·ŋkʃən). [f. CONTRA- I + DISTINCTION.] The action of contradistinguishing; distinction by contrast or opposition.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. v. 334 Britain..is styled *Another World*, and in this contradistinction.. acquits itself well in proportion of famous writers. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xiii. (1870) 222 One of these errors is the contradistinction of perception from consciousness. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 76 The changes.. have acquired.. a generic contradistinction from other material changes.

b. *esp.* in phr. *in contradistinction to* (less usually *from*).

1647 SALTMARSH *Spark. Glory* (1847) 173 Called Gospel-Ordinances..in contradistinction to the legal Ordinances. 1789 DURNFORD & EAST *Rep.* III. 466 The necessity of an *actual* possession by the bankrupt, in contradistinction to a *constructive* possession by the intervention of an agent. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xxii. 342 You tend to produce a great capitalist in contradistinction to a number of small capitalists. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 484 There never was such a person as John the Presbyter in contradistinction from John the Apostle. The two were one.

Contradistinctive (kɒntrădisti·ŋktiv), *a.* (and *sb.*). [f. CONTRA- + DISTINCTIVE.]

A. *adj.* Characterized by contradistinction; serving to contradistinguish.

1641 *Answ. Vind. Smectymnuus* Pref. 11 The name of Bishops hath been ordinarily appropriated (in a contradistinctive sense) to Church-governors in an apparent superiority. 1657 S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 593 Contra-distinctive of the Protestant faith from ours. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 285 The contra-distinctive constituent of humanity.

b. Expressing or marking contradistinction. *rare.*

1751 HARRIS *Hermes* I. v, The diversity between the contradistinctive pronouns, and the enclitic, is not unknown even to the English tongue.

B. *sb.* A contradistinctive word or form.

1751 HARRIS *Hermes* I. v. (Jodrell), The Greeks too had in the first person ἐμοῦ, ἐμοί, ἐμὲ for contradistinctives, and μοῦ, μοί, μὲ for encliticks.

Hence **Contradistinctively** *adv.*

1817 G. S. FABER *Dissert.* (1845) I. 132 The two are evidently mentioned contradistinctively. 1853 — *Downf. Turkey* (ed. 2) 110 The name of Jew.. used contradistinctively to the name of Israelite.

Contradistinguish (kɒntrădisti·ŋgwiʃ), *v.* [f. CONTRA- I + DISTINGUISH.] *trans.* To distinguish (two things, or one thing *from* another) by contrasting or opposing their differences.

1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* II. § I. 84 Soon after, the very terms were contra-distinguished, both by the substance of their charge, and by the property of their Titles. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 230 Whensoever those come to be contradistinguished, not man but God is to be obey'd. 1824 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 410 We do not know exactly when the common law and statute law began to be contra-distinguished. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 165 Doctrines..not only essential to the Christian religion, but..which contra-distinguish the religion as Christian.

b. with *from*, also *to* (now unusual); † *against.*

1622 BP. HALL *Serm.* Wks. 1837 V. 127 The reasonable part of the soul..being contradistinguished to the sensitive. 1640 — *Episc.* III. § I. 220 He is faine to contradistinguish them from teaching Elders. 1656 [J. SERGEANT] tr. *White's Peripatet. Inst.* 193 Substance, as 'tis contradistinguish't against Quantity. 1705 BERKELEY *Commpl. Bk.* Wks. IV. 438 In revealed Theology, as contradistinguish'd from natural. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. v. 187 Instinct, as contradistinguished to the higher faculties of the intellect. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 2 The development which contradistinguishes the Hellene from the barbarian.

Hence **Contradisti·nguished** *ppl. a.* = CONTRADISTINCT; **Contradisti·nguishing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1636 ABP. J. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* (1637) 103 These foure contradistinguished Tenets or Positions. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 21 June Div, Two several contradistinguished functions. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 149 Poetry of the highest kind may exist without metre, and even without the contradistinguishing objects of a poem. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. (ed. 2) 160 Gaius..wishes us..to make Obligation..and even some forms of Dominion, members of the contra-distinguished branch, res incorporalis.

† **Co·ntradivi·de,** *v. Obs. rare.* [CONTRA- I.] To place in the opposite division *to* (another thing).

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* v. 38 Though the sensitive Appetite in man be of it selfe unreasonable, and therefore by him [Aristotle] contradivided to the Rationall powers of the Soule.

Contradyccyon, obs. f. CONTRADICTION.

† **Contrafa·ct,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *contrāfact-*, ppl. stem of *contrāfacĕre* to do against.] *trans.* To do the opposite of.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. (1682) 138 The Turks have no Bells .. but they have high round Steeples, for they contrafact, and contradict all the Forms of Christians.

† **Contrafa·ction.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *contrāfactiōn-em*, n. of action from *contrāfacĕre.*]

1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Contrafaction*, a Counterfeiting.

Contrafagotto: see CONTRA- 4.

Contrafait, obs. Sc. f. COUNTERFEIT *v.*

† **Contrafi·ssure.** *Surg. Obs.* [CONTRA- 3.] See quot.: cf. COUNTERFISSURE.

1676 WISEMAN (J.), Contusions, when great, do usually produce a..crack of the scull, either in the same part where the blow was inflicted, and then it is called a fissure; or in the contrary part, in which case it obtains the name of contrafissure. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* (new ed.) I. 172 But all the antient, and many of the modern writers, speak of a particular kind of fracture..and this they call a contra-fissure.

Contraflu·xion. *Med.* [CONTRA- I.] A congestion of a part, produced by artificial means, for therapeutical purposes.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Contrafocal (kɒntrăfō·kăl). *Math.* [CONTRA- 2.] Having, as two conics or conicoids, the sums of the squares of two corresponding axes equal: opposed to CONFOCAL conics, etc. in which the *differences* are equal.

1866 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Trans.* 760 Contrafocal ellipsoids, the sums of whose squared axes are the same in all three directions. 1868 ROUTH *Rigid Dynamics* 358 The momental ellipsoids of these bodies are contrafocal, i. e. have the sum of the squares of any two principal diameters the same in each ellipsoid.

Hence **Contrafocalism,** the property of being contrafocal.

1866 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Trans.* 771.

† **Contrafront.** *Fortif. Obs.* [ad. It. *contrafronte* 'the spurre or inner part of a bulwarke' (Florio): see CONTRA- 3. Cf. COUNTERFRONT.]

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 250 Contrafront, or spurre, is the inner part of the wall of a bulwarke.

Contra-gamba: see CONTRA- 4.

† **Co·ntra-glance.** *Obs.* [CONTRA- 3.] A reversed or reflected glance.

1691 E. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 393 The Rainbow is a reflex contra-glance of the Sun.

Contragre·dience. *Math.* [f. as next + -ENCE.] The quality of being contragredient.

1885 SALMON *Higher Alg.* (ed. 4) 358.

Co·ntragre·dient, *a. Math.* [f. L. *contrā-* against (CONTRA- 1) + *-gredient*: cf. COGREDIENT.] See quot.

1853 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. I. 543 A system of variables is cogredient to another system when it is subject to undergo simultaneously therewith linear substitution of a like kind, and contragredient when it is subject to undergo linear substitution simultaneously therewith but of a contrary kind. 1880 CARR *Synops. Math.* I. § 1813. 1885 SALMON *Higher Alg.* (ed. 4) 120 Similarly the ray coordinates of different lines for the same system of reference are cogredient, but the axial coordinates are transformed by the inverse substitution, that is, are contragredient to the former.

Co·ntraharmo·nical, *a. Math.* [CONTRA- 2.] Opposed or opposite to *harmonical.*

When three numbers are in harmonical progression, then $a : c :: a-b : b-c$. The reverse of this, viz. $a : c :: b-c : a-b$ is termed contra-harmonical proportion.

1727–51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

Hence **Co·ntraharmo·nically** *adv.*

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Thus, *e. gr.*, 3, 5, and 6, are numbers contra-harmonically proportional.

Contra-hautboy: see CONTRA- 4.

† **Contrahe,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *contrahĕre* (if not misprints for *contract*).] = CONTRACT *v.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 10 The womb or matrix.. contrahyd. *Ibid.* 91 Thinges whose operation is to contrahe, constrayne, and brynge together. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 27 Whilest the cubit is contrahed and drawne in such wise.

Contrahent (kɒntrāhĕnt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *contrahent-em*, pr. pple. of *contrahĕre* to CONTRACT.]

A. *adj.* Contracting, entering into a contract.

1524 HEN. VIII. *Instr.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xiii. 26 Treaties concluded..betwixt the Kings Highness, themperour, and the French King, as Princes contrahents. *a* 1638 MEDE *Disc. Ps.* cxii. 6 Wks. 1672 I. 82 One suiting with the one party contrahent, the other with the other. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 335 Henry had found that he was not, after all, to be admitted as a party contrahent.

B. *sb.* A contracting party.

1524 HEN. VIII. *Instr.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xiii. 27 Themperour, being oon of the principal contrahents in the said treatie. *c* 1575 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 29 Ane contract or obligatioun.. confirmit be the aith or *fide media* of the contrahentis.

Co·ntra-inci·sion. *Surg.* [CONTRA- 3.] An opposite or counter incision.

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 160 To give the Surgeon a better Opportunity of making Contra-incisions. *Ibid.* 179, I might have made a Contra-Incision.

Contra-indicant (kɒntrăi·ndikănt). *Med.* [f. CONTRA- I + INDICANT. Cf. next.] A symptom which makes against a particular diagnosis, or is adverse to the use of a particular remedy or treatment in a disease.

1623 HART *Arraignm. Ur.* iv. 103 The contraindicant is the want of vigour and strength, hindering this worke. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* x. 361 When other Remedies have been tried..and when there is no contra-indicant.

b. *transf.* = COUNTER-INDICATION.

1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 18 The malady was deep; it was complicated, in the causes and in the symptoms. Throughout it was full of contra-indicants. 1879 H. N. HUDSON *Hamlet* II His behaviour has many contra-indicants.

Contra-indicate (kɒntrăi·ndikēit), *v. Med.* [CONTRA- I; cf. F. *contre-indiquer.*] *trans.* To give indications contrary to; said *esp.* of symptoms in a disease which make against the usual treatment, or a particular remedy. Hence **Co·ntra-i·ndicating** *ppl. a.*

1666 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (R.), Other urgent or contraindicating symptoms must be observed. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 445 The Bark, if nothing contraindicates its use, may prove very beneficial. 1861 T. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 657 Aided by a moderate use of mercury, where it is not contraindicated by irritability of the bowels. 1880 DUNCAN in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 142 Their shape and position contraindicate the possibility of any individual movement of the jaw-angles.

Co·ntra-indica·tion. *Med.* [CONTRA- 1; in medical L. *contrāindicātio*, F. *contre-indication.*] An indication or symptom which makes against the treatment called for by the main symptoms.

1623 HART *Arraignm. Urines* iv. 103 Contraindication is that which primarily and principally doth hinder that which was suggested by the indicant. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 282 When there are Contra-indications, that is when different Symptoms demand opposite Methods. 1780 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* (1781) 157 In those cases where every other specific has its contraindication. 1875 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* I. 212 Hæmorrhage from the bowels constitutes one of the contra-indications to the use of cold baths.

†**Co·ntrair,** *a., sb., (adv.), prep.* Chiefly *Sc.*; now only *dial.* Forms: 4–5 **contrare**, 4–7 **contrar, contraire**, 5 **contrayre, -eyre, -aier, -er**, 6–9 **contrair.** [a. F. *contraire* (11th c.):—L. *contrārius* CONTRARY. (Orig. stressed *contrai·r.*)]

A. *adj.* CONTRARY, opposed, opposite.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 266 [Pay] controeued agayn kynde contrare werkez. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5414 Froward Fortune and contraire. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. XXV, How Troilus was contrayre For to ascende up on loue stayre. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 129 b, Contrar to pryde is humilitie. 1629 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* vi. (1862) I. 50, I fear the Lord be my contrair party. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 87/1 The contrar Party was too strong for them. 1707 DR. ATHOL in *Vulpone* 21 Which . . is contrair to the Fundamental Laws of this Nation. 1801 R. GALL *Tint Quey* 173 He was as contrair's night's frae day.

B. *absol.* or *sb.* The opposite or CONTRARY.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 461 To veng the harme and the contrer, At that fele folk and pautener Dyd till sympill folk. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 267 It is reproef, and contrair of honour, For to be halde a comun hasardour. 1556 LAUDER *Dewtie of Kyngis* 236 Wo be to thame that dois knaw Godds wourd, syne dois the contrar schaw. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 7 To obey God . . rather then man commanding the contraire.

b. phr. *By* or *to the contrair*: on the contrary. *In the contrair*: on or to the contrary. *In* (*the*) *contrair of* or *to*: in opposition to, in spite of.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 4 Fayre formez myȝt he fynde . . & in þe contrare, kark & combraunce huge. *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (Jam.), Schamfullie hanged . . notwithstanding the kingis commandement in the contrair. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 37 This hound of hell Deuored hes my Lambe . . in contrair to your cry. *a* 1587 MARY Q. SCOTS in Keith *Hist.* 333 (Jam.) In case he permitted thir lords to prevail in our contrare. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 140 He never concurred in nothing that concernes the publict, bot be the contrair doeth controll the parochinares proceidings, etc. 1641 *Act of Oblivion* in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1733) II. 483 His Majesty . . promises . . never to come in the Contrair of this Statute. 1748 LADY J. DOUGLAS STEWART *Let. Dk. Douglas* 7 Aug. (1767) 3 But to the contrair have regretted my ill fortune.

C. *adv.* Contrariwise.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 20 This kynde is verie rid, with black spotis amang, or contrare.

D. *prep.* Against, in opposition to.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 658 That is al contrare our entent. 1578 *Psalm* lxxvii. in *Sc. Poems 16th C.* II. 110 Speikand contrair thy godly Majesty. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 140 Ane ordinar murmurer . . contraire the proceidings of the Estaites.

†**Contrai·r,** *v. Obs.* Also 5–6 **contrare.** [f. prec.; or ad. F. *contrarier* (11th c. in Littré).] *trans.* To oppose, thwart.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xiv. 24 Thare wes na man þat wald contrare This Byschope in-til word or deyde. 1521 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) I. 328 Saynt Iames onely contrareth that that may be . . mystaken in saynt Paule. 1530 PALSGR. 149 Some [conjunctions] betoken contrarıng, as neverthelesse. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 71 Not able to contrair The will of her victorious passion. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. ii. l, If to contrair the holy tongue should be Absurd.

†**Contrai·rly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. CONTRAIR *a.* + -LY 2.] CONTRARILY; contrariwise.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* XX. 11 They deale contrarely with vs. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xii. D iij b, If they bee of contrarie shadow, worke contrarely. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech., Confession* 3 To . . dispaire in Gode his mercy, as contrairly to think to get heauen without exercise in gude workes.

Contrajerva: see CONTRAYERVA.

Contrala·teral, *a. Med.* [CONTRA- 2.] That is on the opposite side.

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., Hemiplegia is usually contralateral to the affected hemisphere of the brain.

Contra-lode (in *Mining*): see COUNTER-LODE.

Contralto (kǫntra·ltǫ), *sb.* and *a. Mus.* Pl. **ti-, -tos.** Also 8 **contrealt** (cf. ALT 2). [It.; 'a counter treble in musicke' (Florio 1598).]

1. a. The part next above the alto, sung by the highest male or lowest female voice; **b.** a voice of this pitch or compass; **c.** a singer with a contralto voice. (Now commonly restricted to the female voice.)

1730 OWEN SWINY in Colman *Posth. Lett.* (1820) 23 Mr. Handel desires to have . . a woman contrealt. *Ibid.* 25 We must provide a Soprano Man and a Contrealt Woman.

1776 SIR J. HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* V. 120 In 1639, Stefano Landi, a Roman contralto . . published the first book of Masses for four and five voices. 1787 *Ann. Reg.* 206 His voice, which may be deemed the finest contralto in this country, entirely filled the abbey. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* XXXII, Soprano, basso, even the contra-alto, Wish'd him five fathom under the Rialto. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* II. vii. 211 Her voice was a mellow contralto. 1880 HULLAH in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 396/1 Even . . in flexibility, recent contralti have certainly equalled, perhaps surpassed, vocalists of every other class.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1769 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 56 The parts for the first and second voice were written in what the Italians stile the Contralto cleff. 1834 EARL MT. EDGECUMBE *Mus. Remin.* (ed. 4) 54 That excellent singer . . possessed a contralto voice of fine quality. 1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Marietta* II. xiii. 237 Its full contralto tones. 1880 HULLAH in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 58/1 The contralto part is properly written on the stave which has C on its second line.

Contraly: see CONTRARILY.

Contramand, obs. f. COUNTERMAND *v.*

†**Contra-mart.** *Obs.* = COUNTERMARQUE.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 149 The aforesaid Risks consisting further of all Perils at Sea . . Detentions by Kings and Queens . . Letters of Mart and Contra-Mart.

Contramonstrant: see CONTRA-REMONSTRANT.

Contramure, obs. var. of COUNTERMURE *v.*

Contranatural (kǫntrănæ·tiŭrăl), *a.* Also 7 **contre-.** [CONTRA- 2.] Opposed to what is natural; contrary to nature.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 9 It is contranatural and execrable for a son to slay his father. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* Ep. Ded., A contre-naturall Dissolution. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 50 Their actions are supernatural, but not unnatural or contranatural. 1872 W. G. WARD *Ess. Theism* (1884) I. 113 His own most narrow and *contra*-natural theory [of morality].

†**Contrani·tence.** *Obs.*—° [f. as next: see -ENCE.] Resistance to force; reaction.

1731 in BAILEY (ed. 5).

†**Contrani·tency.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as next: see -ENCY.] A 'contranitent' quality or principle.

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. ii. 130 In Laughter there are certaine contranitencies. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1755 in JOHNSON ('reaction, a resistency against pressure').

†**Contrani·tent,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. CONTRA- 1 + L. *nītent-em* struggling.] Struggling or striving in opposition.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* vii, His trusty cudgel; which by the contranitent force of two so great Powers broke short in his hands.

†**Contrani·xion.** *Obs.* [f. CONTRA- 1 + L. **nixiōn-em*, n. of action from *nītī* to strive.] A striving against; exertion of opposing efforts.

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. ii. 119 In laughter there is made, by reason of the Contranixion, a certaine corrugation . . about the angle of the eye.

Contrantiscion (kǫntrænti·ʃiǫn). *Astrol.* [f. CONTRA- 3 + ANTISCION.] (See quots.)

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xvi. 92 So are there contrantiscions, which we find to be of the nature of a □ or 8. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Contra Antiscion*, the degree and Minute in the Ecliptick, opposite to the *Antiscion.* 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* s.v. *Parallels*, The two former are called contra antiscions to the two latter, because, although their declination is the same in number, it is different in name, one being north and the other south declination.

Contra-octave: see CONTRA- 4.

†**Co·ntrapart.** *Obs.* [CONTRA- 3.] **a.** Opposite side; opponent. *Sc.* **b.** *Mus.* = COUNTERPART.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 479 Gret slauchter of his best capitanis: bot mair nowmer war slane of his contrapart. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* (1682) Hh j a, Contrapart is taken in a Musical Sense.

†**Co·ntrapleid.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. CONTRA- 1 or 3 + *pleid*, PLEA.] A counter-plea, objection.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 11 But contrapleid, thairto gif his consent. *Ibid.* II. 690 At his plesour, but contrapleid or pley, The baronis all so did him than obey.

Contraplex (kǫ·ntrăpleks), *a.* [f. L. *contrā* adv. + *-plex* -fold, as in *simplex, duplex*, etc.] *Telegr.* Having two currents or messages passing in opposite directions at the same time.

1879 PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 346 The terms *contraplex* and *diplex* are here applied as specific names for designating clearly the way in which the particular simultaneous double transmission . . is effected.

Co·ntrapoint, var. of COUNTERPOINT.

1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 176 By the second and third, which are Humility and Patience, you will perform Contrapoint; for Humility and Patience are contrary to Man's Will.

Contrapone (kǫntrăpō·n), *v.* [ad. L. *contrāpōnĕre* to place against or opposite.] *Logic.* To convert by contraposition.

1864 BOWEN *Logic* vi. 159 Logicians seem to have overlooked the fact that E can be contraponed into I. *Ibid.* vii. 212 The last . . example, which is now the *Modus Tollens*, becomes the following, if we contrapone the Sumption.

Contra-posau·ne: see CONTRA- 4.

Contrapo·se, *v.* [f. L. *contrāpōnĕre*, with substitution of *-pose* for *-pone*: see COMPOSE, REPOSE.] *trans.* To set in opposition, or over against each other. Hence **Contraposed** *ppl. a.*

1617 SALKELD *Treat. Paradise* 235 (L.) We may manifestly see contraposed death and life. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xxix. 204 The Equinoctial Line, which divides and cuts the two contrapos'd Poles in equal Distance.

2. *Logic.* = CONTRAPONE.

†**Contrapo·site.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *contrāpositum*, repr. Gr. ἀντίθετον.] *pl.* = L. *contrapositā*: Things set in antithesis to each other.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XI. xviii. (1620) 401 *Antitheta*, called in Latin, *opposites* . . some more expressly call them *Contra-posites.*

Contraposition (kǫntrăpŏzi·ʃǫn). [ad. L. *contrāpositiōn-em* (Boethius), n. of action from *contrāpōnĕre* to CONTRAPONE.]

1. A placing over against; antithesis, opposition, contrast. Phr. *In contraposition to* (or *with*).

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 332 A figure called contraposition betwixt the decrees of God and the Popes. 1642 POTTER *On Numb.* 666, 91 (T.) To shew how exact and exquisite an antithesis and contraposition there is between the apostles and cardinals. 1731 *Hist. Litteraria* I. 150 'Tis called the new Covenant, in Contraposition to that which our first Parents violated. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) II. vi. 133 Placed in contraposition with the Spartan on one side, and with the Helot on the other. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 219 He lauds, in contraposition to this single man, the greatness of Rome.

2. *Logic.* A mode of conversion in which from a given proposition we infer another proposition having the contradictory of the original predicate for its subject; thus 'All S is P' by contraposition gives 'All not-P is not-S' or 'No not-P is S'. (Sometimes also called Conversion by Negation.) Applied also to a similar conversion of the antecedent and consequent of a hypothetical proposition.

The definition varies with logicians according to the form in which they state the contrapositive proposition. The quality of the proposition is changed in the one form, and remains unchanged in the other. With Boethius and the earlier logicians the quality remained unchanged. Cf. Boeth. *De Syll. Cat.* Wks. (ed. Migne) 804 Est enim per contrapositionem conversio, ut si dicas omnis homo animal est, omne non animal non homo est.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 21 A conuersion by contraposition is when the former part of the sentence is turned into the last rehearsed part, and the last rehearsed part turned into the former part of the sentence, both the propositions being uniuersall, and affirmatiue, sauing that in the second proposition there be certaine negatiues enterlaced. 1630 BP. W. BEDELL in *Usher's Lett.* (1686) 440 A false and absurd Contraposition. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 3 Converting the major by contraposition. 1845 WHATELY *Logic* (1872) 36. 1869 FOWLER *Ded. Logic* (ed. 3) 78 The O proposition, when permuted from 'Some X is not Y' into 'Some X is not-Y', may of course be converted into 'Some not-Y is X'. This combination of permutation and conversion is . . styled 'Conversion by Contra-Position or Negation'. 1871 T. M. LINDSAY tr. *Ueberweg's Logic* 319 No conclusion follows by Contraposition from the particular affirmative judgment.

Contrapositive (kǫntrăpǫ·zitiv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *contrāposit-*, ppl. stem of *contrāpōnĕre* (see prec.) + -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Of, belonging to, or produced by contraposition.

1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* (1880) 84 We may also prove the truth of the contrapositive proposition in this way. *Ibid.* 85 Contrapositive conversion cannot be applied to the particular propositions I and O at all.

B. *sb.* Anything characterized by contraposition. In *Logic*, a contrapositive proposition.

1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* (1880) 302 Convert and show that the result is the contrapositive of the original. 1884 — *Stud. Deduct. Logic* 43 The contrapositive of the proposition 'all birds are bipeds' will be 'all that are not bipeds are not birds'. 1876 KENNEDY tr. *Reuleaux' Kinem. Machinery* 181 The hydraulic press forms the contra-positive of . . the pulley-tackle, the pressure-organ water in the one being replaced by the tension-organ rope in the other.

†**Contra-propo·sal.** *Obs.* [CONTRA- 3.] A counter-proposal.

1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* (1682) I. 117, I perceive also the meliority of my choice above all thy Contra-proposals.

Co·ntraprove·ctant. *Math.* [CONTRA- 3 + PROVECTANT.] Applied by Prof. Cayley to a covariant regarded as generated by operating on any covariant with a contraprovector.

1858 CAYLEY *4th Mem. on Quantics* in *Phil. Trans.*

Co·ntraprove·ctor. *Math.* [CONTRA- 3 + PROVECTOR.] A term applied by Cayley to the operator obtained by replacing the facients by symbols of partial differentiation in any contravariant. 1858 CAYLEY (as above).

Contraption (kǫ̆ntræ·pʃǫn). *dial.* and *colloq.* [A popular formation, app. from *contrive* (or its variant *contreve*): cf. *conceive, conception*; some vague association with *trap* may have entered in.] A contrivance, a device (with suggestion of ingenuity rather than effectiveness).

1847 HALLIWELL, *Contraption*, contrivance. *West.* 1859 *Type of the Times* (Ohio) 1 Feb., If the author had not attempted to supplant the [ordinary] Phonography . . by his own quirks and contraptions . . he would have made a very useful book. 1863 W. BARNES *Gloss. Dorset Dialect, Contraption*, a contrivance. 1883 in *Hampshire Gloss.* (E. D. S.). 1888 in ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* July 355 Saltpetre and sulphur, and the contraptions necessary for catherine wheels and rockets.

†Contrapu·gnant, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. CONTRA- 1 + L. *pugnānt-*, pr. pple. of *pugnāre* to fight.] Fighting against; of hostile action.

1654 CHARLETON *Physiol.* 379 There being a great Diversity of Venoms, some must be Contrapugnant to others.

Contrapunct [L. *punct-um* point], var. of COUNTERPOINT (*Mus.*).

1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 53 In all Contrapunct chiefly, but indeed in all kinds of Composition.

Contrapuntal (kɒntrăpʊ·ntăl), *a.* [f. It. *contrapunto* (Florio), now *contrappunto* counterpoint (also backstitch in sewing), f. *contra* against + *punto* point; see COUNTERPOINT.]

1. Of the nature of counterpoint; according to the rules of counterpoint.

1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 6 His style of composition is described as having been contrapuntal and solid. 1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* i. 2 The Harmonic and Contrapuntal treatment of such melodies.

2. Of or pertaining to counterpoint.

1865 HULLAH *Transit. Period Mus.* 243 He had no doubt many equals in contrapuntal skill. 1880 H. H. STATHAM in *Fortn. Rev.* 69 When contrapuntal science was so much valued.

Contrapuntally (kɒntrăpʊ·ntălі), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a contrapuntal manner.

1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* v. 39 It will then modulate contrapuntally.

Contrapuntist (kɒntrăpʊ·ntist). [ad. It. *contra(p)puntista*, f. *contra(p)punto*: see prec. and -IST.] One skilled in the theory or practice of counterpoint.

1776 SIR J. HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* IV. III. i. 260 Anselmo da Parma and other contrapuntists. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Oct. 10 Beethoven's deficiencies as a contrapuntist prevented his success as a writer of choral music. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* iv. 19 Zarlino, Fux, and other old contrapuntists.

Contrar(e, variant of CONTRAIR.

Co·ntra-ra·tional, *a.* [f. CONTRA- 2 + L. *ratiōn-* reason: cf. *rational*.] Opposed to reason.

1881 A. M. FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Life Christ* ii. 33 The narratives need not be rejected as contra-rational.

Contrareant, obs. form of CONTRARIANT.

Co·ntra-reflexure. [f. CONTRA- 1 + REFLEXURE.] Curvature in an opposite direction. (Perh. an error for *contrary flexure*: see CONTRARY *a.* 5 d.)

1816 *Edin. Rev.* XXVII. 96 Considering points of contra-reflexure in curves.

Co·ntra-regula·rity. [CONTRA- 2.] Contrariety to rule; a thing directly opposed to rule.

1689 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 301 'Tis not so properly an Irregularity, as a contra-regularity.

Co·ntra-rela·ted, *ppl. a. Dynamics.* [CONTRA- 3.] (See quots.)

1866 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Trans.* 771 Contrarelated solid bodies, whose kinematical exponents are contrafocal ellipsoids. 1868 ROUTH *Rigid Dynamics* 358 The momental ellipsoids of these bodies are contrafocal..The bodies themselves are said to be contrarelated.

Co·ntra-remo·nstrance. [CONTRA- 3.] A remonstrance drawn up in reply to a previous one.

1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 96 Of this Remonstrance..at length a Copy was got, and a Contra-remonstrance made. 1826 C. BUTLER *Life Grotius* v. 89 The Gomarists opposed to it a Contra-Remonstrance.

Hence **Co·ntra-remo·nstrancer** = next.

1618 *Barnevell's Apol.* E, The dissensions growing betwixt the Remonstrancers, and Contra-remonstrancers.

Co·ntra-remo·nstrant. [f. as prec. + REMONSTRANT.] One who remonstrates in answer or opposition to a remonstrance; *spec.* in *pl.* (as proper name) those who put forth or joined in the contra-remonstrance against the remonstrance of the Arminians prior to the Synod of Dort.

1618 HALES *Gold. Rem.* III. (1673) 177 They did the synod wrong to make this distinction of contra-remonstrants and remonstrants. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 25 Let the Contra-Remonstrants be accounted as egregious Calumniators, as the Remonstrants are found to be. 1826 C. BUTLER *Life Grotius* v. 90 This was favourable to the Arminians; but it increased the violence of the Contra-Remonstrants.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 2 Whether the Remonstrant or Contra-Remonstrant opinions be most agreeable. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* 334 He declared himself openly for the Contra-remonstrant party.

†Co·ntra-re·plicant. *Obs.* [CONTRA- 3.] One who makes a rejoinder to a reply.

c 1642 (*title*) The Contra-Replicant his Complaint to His Maiestie.

†Contra·riance. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *contrariance*, f. med.L. *contrāriāntem* CONTRARIANT; see -ANCE.] Contrary or adverse action; also = next.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4404 There bes freendship and luf with out contrariaunce. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XCVIII. xii. 7 Who [wanteth witte] is always desolate Of all good rule .. And euer enfect by his contrariaunce.

†Contra·riancy. *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec.: see -ANCY.] Contrary or adverse quality; contrariety.

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 105 It hath no inward positive repugnancy or contrariancy. 1812–29 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* III. 117 Its contrariancy and enmity to Christ.

Contrariant (kɒntrē·riănt), *pple., a.* and *sb.* Also 4–6 contrariaunt, 6 -yaunte, 7 contrareant, 7–9 contrarient. [a. OF. *contrariant, -ent* (Godef.), ad. med.L. *contrāriāntem*, pr. pple. of *contrāriāre* to oppose, f. L. *contrārius* CONTRARY; see -ANT.]

†A. *pple.* Acting contrary to, opposing. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 276 b/1 New doings contrariaunts such olde, often causen diseases. *Ibid.* II. (R.), Is not euery thing good that is contrariant and distroieng yuel?

B. *adj.*

1. Opposed, repugnant, contrary *to*.

1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* I. iii, Be all contraryaunte to not beyng. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 Lawes..repugnant, or contrariant to the..statutes of this realme. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* XX. 252 Doctrines..such as are contrariant to Faith. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 353 A message so contrariant to his views and wishes. 1842 H. E. MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. v. 64 Other lawful affections are not contrariant to this, but contained in it.

2. Mutually opposed or antagonistic.

1560 A. L. tr. *Calvin's Foure Serm. Songe Ezech.* (1574) iii, These two things are not contrariant. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* (1649) 17 Being principles it is no wonder that they are so contrareant. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 255 The very Depositions of Witnesses..being false, various, contrariant, etc. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 347 The satisfaction we should otherwise take in contrariant overtures. 1874 SEEBOHM *Protest. Revol.* (1887) 21 Classes so contrarient as the feudal lords, the townspeople, and the peasantry.

†3. Opposed to one's wishes or well-being; unfavourable, prejudicial; adverse; = CONTRARY *a.* 4.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 117 The ayre of Paris, was somewhat contrariaunt to his pure complexion. *Ibid.* (1809) 287 The wynde so contrariant that she was fain to take land again. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. i. 3 The contrariant designes of malice.

†4. Opposite in direction. *Obs. rare.*

1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 136 If the gainsaying Hand should have a contrarient motion.

C. *sb.* One who or that which is opposed in purpose or nature; a contrary.

1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 4 Which did strongly build up the faith of the Contrariants. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 32/1 All dark things brightened all contrariants blent. 1880 T. E. WEBB *Goethe's Faust* 64 And with strange recipes compounded contrariants in his crucible.

b. *spec.* in *Eng. Hist.* 'A name heretofore given to the Barons that took part with Thomas Earl of Lancaster, against K. Edward II' (Phillips 1706).

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rotulus*, It was not thought fit, in respect of their power, to call them rebels or traitors, but only contrarients. [1867 HALES in *Percy Folio* I. 5 The theory that Robin Hood was..one of the Contrariantes (the Lancastrians) of Edward II's time.]

Contra·riantly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a contrariant manner; in direct opposition.

1796 COLERIDGE *Poems, Pref. Fire, Famine, etc.*, Differing then so widely, and almost contrariantly.

†Contra·riate, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *contrāriāt-* ppl. stem of med.L. *contrāriāre*; see CONTRARIANT.] *trans.* To act in opposition to, perversely oppose.

1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 53 We should contest against God, and contrariate his providentiall will.

†Contrariation. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec.; see -ATION.] Opposition, contradiction.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 293 Contrariation in their vain and ridiculous Comments.

Contrarie, obs. form of CONTRARY.

Contrariende, -eng, obs. ff. CONTRARYING.

Contrarient, variant of CONTRARIANT.

Contraries, plural of CONTRARY *sb.*

Contrariety (kɒntrărəi·ĕti). Forms: 4 **contrariete**, 4–5 **contrarite, -yte**, 5–6 **contraryete**, 5–7 **-ietie**, 6 **-yetye**, 6–7 **contrarity**, 7 **-itie**, 6– **contrariety**. [a. OF. *contrarieté, -eteit*, ad. late L. *contrārietātem*, n. of quality f. *contrārius* CONTRARY; see -TY.]

1. Opposition of one thing to another in nature, quality, or action; diametrical difference, repugnancy, contrariness.

c 1380 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 52 Distaunce of contrarite is betwene fleyshly pley and the ernestful dedis of Crist. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 1003 Per ioye haþ no contrariete of wo. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 455 The lawes conteynen in hem contrarite to the comoun lawe of God. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* I. xiv. (1608) 37 The naturall contraritie of the ash and the snake or adder. 1651 STANLEY *Poems* 101 The black and white here kindly do agree Graced by each others contrariety. 1739 J. TRAPP *Right. over-much* (1758) 4 Its contrariety to sound reason. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 23 P 11 A ship..dashed by the waves from every quarter, but held upright by the contrariety of the assailants. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. III. iii. § 10. 8 Contrariety is necessary for the decay and reproduction of nature. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* III. xliii. 152 With an odd contrariety to her former niceties she liked his rough attire.

b. An instance of such opposition; an antagonistic action or fact; *pl.* contraries.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xvi. 242 In the sterris..weren noon contrarietees. 1524 WOLSEY in Fiddes *Life* II. (1726) 72 After long altercations and sundrie contrarietys. 1631 W. SALTONSTALL *Picturæ Loq.* (1635) F viij b, A Country Dame is a contrariety to finenesse, for she loves plainnesse. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* III. v. (1732) 342 If there were no such Contrarieties and fights..among them. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. x. 225, I had the particular pleasure, speaking by contrarieties, to see the ship set sail without me. 1852 DISRAELI *Mem. Ld. Bentinck* 2 He had overcome many contrarieties and prejudices.

2. Opposition between things of the same class or parts of the same thing; disagreement, discordance, discrepancy, inconsistency.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 270/3 Seynt Theoderyck sayth that he was flayn and it is redde in many bookes that he was byheded only and this contraryete may be assoylled in this manere. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 57 The contrariety that euer hath beene in all ages amongst the verie doctors and maisters themselues. 1644 MILTON *Divorce* Wks. 1738 I. 291 That in the words of our Saviour there can be no contrariety. 1762 GOLDSM. *City W.* XV, Strange contrariety of conduct! they pity, and they eat the objects of their compassion! 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* XXXVIII. (1879) 445 When there is such contrariety of opinion.

b. An instance of this; a discrepancy.

1532 THYNNE *Ded. Chaucer's Wks.*, The contrarieties..founde by the collacion of the one [edition] with the other. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, II. iii. 59 He will be here, and yet he is not here: How can these contrarieties agree? 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 30 The little contrarieties, which the practice of many centuries will necessarily create in any human system. 1854–6 C. PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* I. II. iv, Above All other contrarieties Is labour contrary to love.

3. Opposition to one's purpose or advantage; unfavourable character; hence (with *a* and *pl.*) an adversity, affliction, mishap, disadvantage.

c 1430 tr. *T. à Kempis' Imit.* II. iii, Al our pes..is raþer to be sette in meke suffryng þan in not feling contrarietes. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 373 And to this fyll an other contraryte to yᵉ Cristen. 1620–55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 3 To shelter them from Contrariety of Seasons. 1642 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 38 The tempests and contrarieties of winds. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 Aug. 139/3 The season has been financially..triumphant, despite of many unfortunate contrarieties.

4. Opposite direction or position.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 424 [It] is rather a contrariety of motion. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 72 Contrariety of Motions, which were requisite in the old Hypothesis.

5. *Logic.* Contrary opposition: see CONTRARY *a.* 6.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 106 b, Contrarietie is when our talke standeth by contrarie wordes or sentences together. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 88 Contrarietie is a difference according to the forme. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* i. § 3 The opposition of terms are relative, privative, of contrariety and of contradiction. 1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xvii. (1866) I. 331 A disjunctive syllogism with characters opposed in contrariety.

Contrarily (kɒ·ntrărilі), *adv.* [f. CONTRARY *a.* + -LY². As to pronunciation, see CONTRARIWISE.]

1. In a contrary manner, in direct opposition; to the contrary, contrariwise.

[*c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 940 Ho sey contraly, I cast heym In cares cold.] 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* II. (1880) 23 And makes of euery Deuill God, contrarily to seeme. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 157 He thinks it crept in among other corruptions: I think contrarily. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 218 As if there were two Gods, contrarily minded to one another. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Thomson*, Why the dedications are..contrarily to custom, left out. 1875 F. HALL in *N. Y. Nation* XXI. 339/2 Will any one who recollects his oratory testify contrarily?

2. On the other hand, on the contrary, conversely.

c 1540 BOORDE *Boke for to Lerne* A iv a, And contraryly euyll and corrupt ayers doth infecte the blode. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* To Rdr., Illustrated for their Vertues..or contrarily branded for their Vices. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. III. viii. 91 Contrarily such Coasts as are least supplied with Rivers or Lakes have the weakest Tides. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. 293 Whom the Venetians, we saw, despised, whom, contrarily, Turner loved.

3. In the contrary way; *vice versâ*.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 55 A hot Liver, a cold Brain..and so contrarily.

¶ *Per contrarily* (nonce-wd.): see PER CONTRA.

1687 in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 197 You have per contrarily refus'd.

Contrariness (kɒ·ntrărinĕs; in sense 2 *colloq.* kɒntrē·rinĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The state or condition of being contrary; opposed nature, opposition.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. i. (1495) 294 Contrarynesse of the qualytees. 1511 COLET *Serm. Conform. & Ref.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 7 The contrariness of our own evil life which is contrary both to God and Christ.

2. Self-willed opposition, perverseness, perversity; = CONTRARIOUSNESS.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 101 Eminently (for slinesse and contrarinesse) in resisting the worke of conversion. 1878 MRS. STOWE *Poganuc P.* xxix. 242 The very sympathy they long for, by a strange contrariness of nature, they throw back on their friends as an injury. 1880 *Academy* 14 Aug. 114/1 Mr. Arnold, indeed, is an Englishman *quand même*, and somebody might very well devise an oxymoron ..to express his 'contrariness'. 1882 MRS. RIDDELL *Pr. Wales's Garden-Party* 155 Humouring his contrariness.

†Contrario·sity. *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **contrariouste**, 4–6 **-tie**, 5 **contrariosetee, -ite**, 6 **-itie, -itye**. [a. AF. *contrariousete* (charter of Edw. III in 1372), ad. med.L. *contrāriōsitātem*, n. of quality f. *contrāriōsus* CONTRARIOUS; see -TY. Subseq. assimilated to L. form.] Contrary or antagonistic quality; opposition, antagonism; contrariety.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XXXVI. 42 Þai are not hurt in þe contrariouste of þe warld. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. XXV. (1483) 71 He fyndeth dyuersite and contrariosite, as hete and cold. *a* 1500 *Orol. Sap.* in *Anglia* X. 140 Whosoeuer in þis manere contriariosetee ouere-comeþ himselfe. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 36 § 1 Ambiguitye, doubt or contrariositye

of opinion. [1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 138 For avoiding of which contrariosity, the Law will suffer no more writs to go forth.]

b. in *pl.* Adversities.

c 1425 tr. *T. à Kempis' Consol.* III. xiii, Haunted in diuerse temptacions and preued in many contrarioustes.

Contrarious (*kɒ*ntrē·riəs), *a.* Now *rare.* Forms: 3– **contrarious**; also 4–5 **-iose**, 4–6 **-ius**, **-yus**, **-iouse**, 5 **-yows**, 5–6 **-yous**. [a. OF. *contrarios*, *-ous*, *-us*, *-eus*, ad. med.L. *contrāriōsus*, f. *contrārius* CONTRARY; see -OUS.]

†**1.** Of opposed character or tendency; contrary or repugnant (*to*, rarely *from*). *Obs.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 20 Bodely wyrkyngis .. contrarious to the spirite in gostely wyrkynge. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 91 And frely forgith sentences contrarious to oure feith. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Introd. Wks. 1271/1 It should not haue left any place..for anye contrarious appetite or affeccion to enter. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* 190 a, Contrarious from. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 313 What can be imagined more contrarious to true Christian liberty.

2. Mutually opposed, antagonistic; self-contradictory, inconsistent. ? *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1591 Yhit has þe world..Ma other contrarius maneres. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 64 Moche wyne & sapience may not accorde, for they be in maner contrarious. *a* 1542 WYATT *Poems* (title), Description of the contrarious passions in a lover. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. (1682) 479 Nine contrarious Tides: each Tide over-thwarting another. 1644 MILTON *Divorce* Wks. 1738 I. 200 The righteous and all-wise Judgments and Statutes of God..are not variable and contrarious. 1792 D. LLOYD *Voy. Life* 21 Jarring sentiments, contrarious views. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* II. III. ii. (1849) 186 How diverse, how contrarious is man!

†**3.** Of persons and their actions: Opposed in purpose, hostile. *Obs.* (This develops into 4.)

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 59/181 Laste þe pope were Contrarious a-3ein is Ordre. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14461 (Cott.) Þai [the Jews] war ful enwius, And to þaim-self contrarious. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 111 Takynge an hoste.. ageyne the Wandalynges contrarious to hym. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVIII. XXXVI, I knowe .. your frendes all Unto me sure wyll be contraryous. 1569 EARL MURRAY in *Harl. Lib.* 37 B. 9 fo. 43 Her highness should not be contrarious to the marriage when it should be proposed to her.

4. Full of opposition; characterized by self-willed or refractory opposition; perverse.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* CXLVI. 21 Þe pride of contraryus men. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 780 Thay ben so wicked and so contrarious, Thay haten that her housbondes loven ay. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 325 3iffenge not contrarious wordes and answeres to their betters. 1578 *Psalm* li. in *Sc. Poems 16th C.* II. 112 Full weill I knaw my wickednes, And sin contrarious. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 396 No leisure remained the King for his formall courting of so contrarious a Ladie. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* III. 155 Phœbe shall proue Contrarious to her Brother. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* XXII. (1860) 233/1 'Get about your business, ye contrarious rascal!' 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VI. 653 She flew contrarious in the face of God With bat-wings of her vices.

5. Of things: Opposed to one's interests; adverse, prejudicial, untoward, unfavourable, harmful, hurtful; annoying, vexatious.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1094 Hit mot bothe drink and ete Contrarius drink, contrarius mete. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 145 My sowlle suffereth pacyently wronges and contraryous thinges. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. li, It is more contrarious and hurtful than the Strangle weed ..is to the Flax. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* 2 The bad-luck that sent contrarious seasons and the sheep-rot. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 1056 A bar Of adverse and contrarious incident.

b. *esp.* of winds, weather, etc.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 483 The wynde was contraryous that he myght haue noo passage. 1523 WOLSEY in Fiddes *Life* II. (1726) 110 The Wether hath bine to him somwhat Stormy and Contrarious. *a* 1712 W. KING *Art of Love* 108 And fill your sheets ev'n with contrarious wind. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 19 May she never send Contrarious blasts dark-lowering, to detain The Argive fleet.

†**6.** Opposite in place or position. *rare.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 12 Lete him blood of þe contrarious arme. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 235 That ymage ..hade the face of hit contrarious alleweyes to the body of the sonne.

Contra·riously, *adv. rare* in mod. use. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a contrarious manner; in opposition or hostility; with self-willed perversity.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 60 Siþ prelatis comen in stede of apostlis, hou may þei for schame lyue so contrariously a3enst here pore lif. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 24 Fortune is double..Contra[r]iously she will his chaunge dispose. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 331 He demeanyd hym ..so contraryouslye vnto the weale & good ordre of ye cytie. 1506 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 59 The wynde arose eftsones so contrariously ayenst vs. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 206 Many things hauing full reference To one consent, may worke contrariously. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 132 b, He was so contrariously afflicted in many battels. 1867 HALES *Introd. Eger & Grime* in *Percy Folio* I. 352 Affection often .. expresses itself contrariously. It is much given to irony.

Contra·riousness. *rare* in mod. use. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Opposition, antagonism, contrariety; self-willed perversity.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* X. iii. (Tollem. MS.), Betwene þe qualiteis of elementes is contrariousnesse and stryf. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 74 Contraryusnes of the wedyr. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxii. 2 The foresayd contrariousnes, from which David riddeth himself violently. 1853 A. H. CLOUGH *Poems & Pr. Rem.* (1869) I. 373 The hardness and roughness and contrariousness of the world.

Contrariouste, -tie, obs. ff. CONTRARIOSITY.

Contrarite, -itie, -ity, obs. ff. CONTRARIETY.

†**Contra·riways,** *adv.* [see -WAYS.] = next.

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 38 b, And contrariways it requiris meiknes of mynd. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* Gloss., *Counter*..signifies *contrary-ways.*

Contrariwise, *adv.* Also 5–6 **contrary wyse**, 6–8 **contrarywise**. [f. CONTRARY *a.* + -WISE. The pronunciation has followed that of CONTRARY, but at some distance. Johnson gave *co·ntrary*, but *contra·riwise*, *contra·rily*, *contra·riness*; Walker, 1791, while altering the last two, retained *kɒ*ntræ·riwəiz; this, and *kɒ*ntrē·riwəiz (Craig 1847) are still frequent (so in Browning), though *kɒ·*ntrări,wəi·z is given by current dictionaries, from Smart, 1846, and is prob. the most frequent.]

1. On the other hand, on the contrary.

1340 [see CONTRARY *a.* 2]. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCLIII. 325 Al Englond shold haue ben ther by enriched, but contrary wyse fil. *a* 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 128 And contrarywise, if thou forgive him not, then shall not God forgive thee thy great debt. 1605 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* I. § 60 Heaven is compared to an hill .. Hell contrariwise to a Pit. 1723 WARDER *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 14 So contrariwise in a very backward Spring, the Flowers blow late. 1874 F. HALL in *N. V. Nation* XIX. 425/1 Contrariwise, it is very unsafe to assume anything of the kind.

2. In the opposite way or order; *vice versâ.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. iii. 12 The greater may be cut into equall partes, and the lesse into vnequall partes: or contrariwise. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* CCXV. (1636) 230 First exercise, then meat, and thirdly, drinke, and not contrariwise. 1625 BACON *Ess. Vicies. Things* (Arb.) 573 It hath seldome or neuer been seene, that the farre Southern People haue inuaded the Northern, but contrariwise. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 11 Of Domestick Spiders there are two sorts; one with longer legs and a little body, and the other contrariwise. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xiv. 77 If the mountain..stretches from north to south, the river runs from east to west; and so contrariwise. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* Introd. (1862) 42 They..have their worth from Him, not contrariwise, He from them.

3. In contrariety or direct opposition; †antagonistically.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 26 But he appeereth contrariwise to the vngodly. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 85 But 'tis not so with the Soul contrariwise disposed. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Developm. Chr. Doctr.* 68 Contrariwise to other empires, Christians conquer by yielding. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 142 To do contrariwise, or to do less, is sin.

4. In the opposite direction; on opposite sides; in opposite directions.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. (Arb.) 111 A line stretching directly from the circle to the center, and contrariwise from the center to the circle. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 187/2 The outermost Sphear moveth .. from East to West, the innermost contrariwise..from West to East. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 85 The Braces..bound contrariwise (that is to say, one in the inner part, and the other in the outer part). 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvi, The object and the image face each other, or look contrariwise.

5. With self-willed opposition, perversely, contrarily.

[1629 Z. BOYD *Grace & Glory* 22 The wicked..go contrariwise.] 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 36 As if, contrariwise to all we want And reasonably look to find. *Ibid.* 171 Something had happened quite contrariwise. 1877 WRAXELL tr. *Hugo's 'Misérables'* V. XVIII, Owing to the vomitory of the Seine performing its duties contrariwise.

6. quasi-*sb.* = CONTRA *sb.*

1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* F v, And the contrariwise of al that you again receiue, of that accompte make the shoppe of retaile Creditor.

Co·ntra-rota·tion. [CONTRA- 1.] Rotation in the opposite direction.

a 1729 CONGREVE *Disc. Pindaric Ode* Wks. 1753 III. 341 To represent the contrarotation of the *primum mobile*, in respect of the *secunda mobilia.*

‖ **Contrarotula·tor,** Latin form of CONTROLLER.

†**Co·ntra-ro·und.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *contrarondo* (Florio 1598), f. *contra* against, counter + *rondo* round.] (See quot.)

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 250 *Contra Round*.. is a certaine number of commanders and officers going, visiting the Corps de guard, watches, Sentinels, and also the Roundes, to see if they performe their duties and be vigilant and carefull. *Ibid.* II. i. 17 To visite and revisite them .. making his Contraround with great care.

Contrary (*kɒ·*ntrări), *a., sb., adv.* (*prep.*). Also 3–6 **contrarye**, 4–5 **contrayri(e**, 4–7 **contrarie**. [app. a. early OF. (retained in Anglo-Fr.) *contra·rie*, ad. L. *contrāri-us* opposite, hostile, etc., f. *contrā* against: cf. *adversary* and see -ARY. The later OF. form *contraire* gave the variant CONTRAIR, long retained in the north. The original stress, after F. and L., was *contra·rie*, but the poets, from Chaucer to Spenser and Shakspere, use both *contra·ry* and *co·ntrary* (the latter the more frequent in Shaks.); of *contrā·ry*, many instances occur in 17th c. verse; it is the only pronunciation recognized by Bailey (died 1742), and it is still app. universal in dialect and uneducated speech, *esp.* in sense 3 b, which is now confined to these forms of speech and to the nursery. *Co·ntrary* was used by Milton and Pope, and is given by Johnson (though he retained *contra·rily*, *contra·riness*, *contra·riwise*) and in all later dictionaries.

Walker, 1791, says 'The accent is invariably placed on the first syllable by all correct speakers, and as constantly removed to the second by the illiterate and vulgar': where the words 'placed on' and 'removed to' should change places, but the usage described is that of the present day. Sometimes, however, dialectally, the sb. is made *co·ntrary*, while the adj. remains *contra·ry*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Opposed in nature or tendency; diametrically different, extremely unlike. Const. *to*; often with sense: Repugnant, antagonistic.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 13 Blendid with na thynge þat es contrayrie thareto. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 362 [This] is contrarie to love of Crist. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 11 Other .. helde contrarye oppynyon. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* XXI. 34 Are not youre answeres cleane contrary to right and treuth? 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 60 b, Among all other hearbes, only the Onyon is not subject to the force of the moone, but hath a contrarie power. *a* 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1634) 450 Now you know, life is contrary to death. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. Pref. 7 Fighting, they have always counted..contrary to the doctrine of our Saviour. 1886 MORLEY *France in 18th C.* Crit. Misc. III. 266 M. Taine goes to the contrary extreme.

†**b.** Former const. *of, from, than, against, with.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 3 The manere contrarie of goodness.' *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 385 Al suche..that be contrary ayenst your mynde. 1531 TINDALE *Exp.* (1849) 182 They .. disguise themselves .. to signify ever a contrary thing than that they be. 1556 J. OLDE *Antichrist* 106 A farre contrary penaunce from this. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 450 This is a council directly contrary from a council of war. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* (1669) 273 Architects have, indeed, made themselves a name, but upon a quite contrary account than they intended or expected. 1761 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *S. Bidulph* II. 92 Producing the direct contrary effect from what I intended.

c. Opposite to each other; mutually opposed.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. XXXVIII. (1859) 67 Worship and couetyse acordeth not to geders, but they ben euen contrary. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. LXV. § 12 Contrary diseases should always have contrary remedies. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 125 ¶ 5 Two contrary Characters, as opposite to one another as Light and Darkness.

†**d.** in weaker sense: Different, other. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 253 There is also some advauntage..to write that downe..in wordes of a contrarie tongue. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 19 He came of a contrarye howse to the Gowers of Stytenhame. 1696 J. F. *Merchant's Ware-ho.* 23 The other sort is under yard wide, and by reason of its contrary bredth is of little use.

2. The opposite, the opposed, the other (of two things).

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 24 On the contrary wise who so hatith gret rewarde, etc. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 450 b, These Catholickes on the contrary side doe cry out..that he is an Heretique. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 47 All ignorant of her contrary sex. 1611 BIBLE *Titus* ii. 8 That hee that is of the contrarie part, may bee ashamed. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 146 The King weares the contrary side of his Tulipant forwards. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* V. XXVIII. (1878) 479 As to the absolute 'fewness'..this is an invention of the contrary part.

†**b.** Opposite to the proper or right one; 'the wrong'. *Obs. rare.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 198 Slippers, which his nimble haste Had falsely thrust vpon contrary feete. 1596 — *Merch. V.* I. ii. 105 Set a deepe glasse of Reinish-wine on the contrary Casket.

†**3.** Of persons and their actions: Actively opposed, antagonistic, hostile. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 14461 (Trin.) Þei were ful of enuye To god & mon myche contrarye. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1045 Na man may serve rightly Twa lordes to-gedir, þat er contrary. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1356 *Dido*, Syn that the goddes been contrarye to me. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* CVIII. (IX.) 3 For the loue that I had vnto them, they take now my contrary parte [= they take part against me]. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 137 They be hyered of contrarye prynces for a lytle moneye. 1598 YONG *Diana* 53, I maruell Delia, who hath mooued thee to be so contrarie to her. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 3 The King, as soone as he heard..of the Armie that Cyrus had raised, made contrarie preparation. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 38 In despite of the Spaniards, to whom he was much contrary.

b. Of antagonistic or untoward disposition, perverse, obstinately self-willed; contrarious. (Only in popular use, but prob. in all dialects, and commonly pronounced *contrā·ry*.)

Nursery Rime. Mary, Mary, quite contrary, How does your garden grow? 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* VII, 'Gals is nat'lly made contrary; and so, if you thinks they've gone one road, it is sartin you'd better go t'other.' 1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial.* s.v., 'She'd be just as contrairy as ever was a hog.' 1888 *Berkshire Gloss.* s.v., 'A turned contraayry an' 'oodn't lend his herse.'

†**4.** Of things: Opposed to one's well-being or interests; calculated to thwart or harm; prejudicial, unfavourable, untoward. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 41 Thinges contrarye to their helthe and lyf. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk.* (1546) R v b, The ayre of the lande was contrary to hym. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 179/2 The estimation of mean things is contrary to a Man who intended to contemplate the truth of things. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 4 By reason of a contrary temper of the bowels. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 210 You should choose a warm, dry

Season, for working Basons of Ciment, the Rain being very contrary to it. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* xv. vii. § 7 The remedies .. did him no good .. but proved contrary to his case.

b. *esp.* of wind, weather, etc. (Here there is contact with sense 5.)

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xiv. 24 The wynd was contrarie. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 165 Repelled with contrarie winds. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. i. 14 Contrary winds .. put us to the northward. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 430 When the vessel is detained by contrary winds.

† **c.** Distasteful. *Obs. rare.*

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 30 a, All swete meates are contrarye to hym.

5. Opposite in position or direction; situated on the other side; moving the other way.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* iv. 12 And sawen hem cummynge of the contrarie part, *or euen azein.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 75 Contra[r]ly, *contrarius loco.* 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* Ep. to Rdr., Antipodes .. walke wyth theyr fete dyrectelye contraryе agaynst oures. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* II. ix. N j, Drawing lines from one angle to the contrarie. 1605 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* I. § 89 Wayes .. either crosse or contrary. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. ii. (1668) 16 Give him [the colt] a sound lash .. over the contrary shoulder. 1678 HOBBES *Decam.* iv. 34 The stream of the Air shall be the contrary way. 1774 GOLDSM. *Grecian Hist.* I. 297 By a quite contrary way from that in which they then marched 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm* ix. 178 The hilt has its cross-guard bent with a contrary curvature.

b. *Mus.* (See quot.)

1731 *G. Keller's Thorow-Bass* in Holder *Treat. Harmony* 161 Sometimes used in contrary Motion. 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* i. 11 Contrary motion is when two parts, or voices, move in opposite directions.

c. *Bot.* At right angles.

d. *Math. Point of contrary flexure*: see quot.

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 636 Point of Inflection, or of contrary flexure, in a curve, is the point..where it begins to bend or turn a contrary way..or where the curve changes from concave to convex, or from convex to concave.

6. *Logic* (from sense 1). *Contrary propositions*: those most opposed to each other as regards affirmation and negation, each denying every possible case of the other, as *All A is B*: *No A is B*; both propositions cannot be true, but both may be false. *Contrary terms*: those which are extreme opposites within the same class, as *black* and *white*. *Contrary opposition*: the opposition of contrary propositions and terms.

1739 HUME *Treat. Hum. Nat.* I. v. 1874 I. 323 No two ideas are in themselves contrary, except those of existence and non-existence. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Contrary propositions* .. one of which affirms, and the other denies, the same predicate of the same subject. 1828 WHATELY *Rhet.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 253/1 Two things are called 'Contrary', which, coming under the same class, are the most dissimilar in that class. 1849 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* (1860) 150 Contrary opposition exists between affirmative and negative judgments which cannot be true together, but which may be false together. 1887 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* 83 'Contrary terms', like good and bad, black and white.

7. *Comb.* (parasynthetic), as **contrary-minded** *a.*, of the contrary opinion.

a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 183 The most part of gospellers are contrary-minded. 1661 *Papers on Alter. Prayer Bk.* 13 The contrary minded doubt whether with it he be lawfully served.

B. *sb.* [the adj. used *absol.*]

1. absol. *The contrary*: the exact opposite or reverse of what has previously been mentioned.

(Sometimes used in taking the vote of those in a meeting who are opposed to the motion proposed, the chairman asking for the negative vote by the words *the contrary, on the contrary*, or *to the contrary.*)

c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 30 Þu hest ido þe contrarie. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 396 Ac her werkes..was euere þe contrarye. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 300 Bid hym proven the contrarye. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9715 What puttes you in plite .. To enclyne to þe contrary? 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 89, I thought thus .. albeit the contrarie chaunced. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 15 *Clo.* The better for my foes, and the worse for my friends. *Du.* Iust the contrary: the better for thy friends. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. iv. 34 Which .. I had no command to take down; but the contrary. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 482 Is not this the direct contrary of what was admitted before.

b. phr. *On the contrary* (formerly *by, for, in, of, to the contrary, in contrary*): on the other hand, in contradistinction.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 360 And in contrarie also recouer A pouer man to grete richesse. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xi. 131 In the contrarye, toward the Southe, it is so hoot, that, etc. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. vii. 79 And by the contrarye the bodyes of them that ben blessed they shall, etc. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 Eiv, To the contrarye, where they haue estemed that it shulde be superflue to recyte, they haue, etc. *c* 1554 *Gracious Meneve* D vij b, But when on ye contrarie they do, etc. 1557 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall. Pr.* 71 b/1 And for the contrary, there are other princes, etc. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Pref., This booke will be so farre from the hinderance of anie, that by the contrarie, it will cause, etc. 1653 *Cloria & Narcissus* I. 253 Of the contrary, Philos..began, etc. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xxvi, Nothing, on the contrary, could be more natural.

c. phr. *To* († *in*) *the contrary*: to the opposite effect; in opposition to, or reversal of, what is stated.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 10 Any acte .. heretofore made to the contrary notwithstondyng. 1560-78 *Bk. Discipl.* (1621) 5 [7] Nothing alledged in the contrarie. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 10, I haue a Kings oath to the contrarie. 1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* IV. ii. (1874) 513 Whatever the gloomy and disappointed may say to the contrary.

† **2.** Opposite position or side. *In contrary of*: opposite to. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1532 In contrary of þe candelstik .. þer apered a paume. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 372 Wafting his eyes to th' contrary.

† **b.** That which is opposite in position. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvii. 180 Men seen another Sterre, the contrarie to him..that is clept Antartyk.

3. An object, fact, or quality that is the very opposite of something else; often in *pl.* things the most different of their class.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 323 For good and wikkednesse ben tuo contraries. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. iii. (1495) 224 We hele contraryes wyth contraryes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 183 b, One contrary set nere another contrary is more apparent. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 93 No contraries hold more antipathy, Than I and such a knave. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, To Mr. Hobs* vi, So Contraries on Ætna's top conspire, Here hoary Frosts, and by them breaks out Fire. 1698 *Whole Duty Man* vi. § 13. 56 The second contrary to humility I told you was vain-glory. 1715 J. RICHARDSON *Th. Paint.* 190 Where the two Contraries, the Masculine and Feminine Beauties are oppos'd. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Initial Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 458 Swifter-fashioned than the fairies, Substance mixed of pure contraries.

b. With possessive pron. *His, its*, etc. *contrary.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 14 Þis article yef þ to onderstonde his contrarie. *c* 1540 *Pilgrim's T.* 288 in Thynne *Animadv.* App. i. (1865) 85 But fyrst or I can bring mi purpos, I must his contrary disclos. 1598-9 E. FORDE *Parismus* I. (1661) 24 Who as far excelled all the rest..as the sun does the moon or white his contrary. 1711 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* 88 Mixing it with its contrary. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. xii. 248 Changing an attribute into its contrary.

c. phr. *By contraries*: by way of opposition, by direct contrast; also, in the way just opposite to what might have been expected. So *by rule (reason, argument) of contraries.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 45 Medicines stande by contraries. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. viii. § 3 So by argument of contraries, the just and lawfull soveraignetie..is that which approacheth neerest to..the divine rule. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 147 I'th'Commonwealth I vvould (by contraries) Execute all things. *a* 1675 LIGHTFOOT in *Rem.* (1700) 141 The first proof of this is by the rule of contraries. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 115 Thochts gang by the rule o' contrairies.

4. Opposition, hostility; an act of hostility. *In their contrary*; in opposition to them. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 314 Þat right as þay han do me a contrarie, right so schold I do hem anoþer. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxlvi. 174 They of Calays hathe done hym suche contraryes and dispyghtes. *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 5 Archibald, earl of Douglas would concur with the chancellor in their contrary.

† **5.** A denial, an opposing statement. *Obs.*

1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xliii. 119 Faith without deeds is dead, etc. Here are contraries to the carnal man. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 80 To perfect and finish our answer..we make a direct contrary to them. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prom. Bound* Poems 1850 I. 176, I will set No contrary against it.

† **6.** An adversary, opponent, enemy. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1001 Whethir he or thou May with his hundred..Sle his contrary. *c* 1430 tr. *T. à Kempis* 142 Þou art manly ynow, all þe wile no contrarie comeþ ayenst þe. 1549 HOOPER *Declar. Ten Commandm.* viii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 356 A strange nation, thy contraries and thy mortal enemies. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 105 Our contraries..determined..to lay us abourd.

7. *Logic.* A contrary term or proposition; see A. 6.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 175/2 This kind of Induction by Contraries, serves not for assertion, but confutation. 1828 WHATELY in *Encycl. Metrop.* 253/1 Virtue and vice are called Contraries, as being, both, 'moral habits,' and the most dissimilar of moral habits. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vi. 162 Opposition..was first applied only to the relations between two Contraries.

† **8.** In various elliptical uses, where the sb. may be understood from the context. *Obs.*

1532 *Dice-Play* (Percy Soc.) 30 If ye lack contraries [=rival loaded dice] to crosbite him withall. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 82 Is't good to sooth him in these contraries?

C. *adv.*

1. In opposition or antagonism; contrarily, contrariwise (*to*).

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 40 Remevyd..contrarye ageyn my wil. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 57 Preamb., That that he hath doon..contrary to the duetie of his aliegeaunce. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xxvi. 23-4 And if ye will..walke contrary vnto me: Then will I also walke contrary vnto you. 1616 S. WARD *Coale fr. Altar* (1627) 71 Contrary with the Prophet, they cry out, My fatnesse, my fatnesse. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Savage* Wks. 1816 X. 282 The crime of writing contrary to what he thought. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 364 Those..act contrary to nature.

2. Adversely to one's well-being or wishes.

1497 BP. ALCOK *Mons Perfect.* C iij, The deuyll tempted hym sore contrary. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 152 Which thynges hapned all contrary by the destruccion of this good man. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. ii. 64 What storme is this that blowes so contrarie? 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xlvi, And cruel was the fair wind as wouldn't blow contrary. 1886 JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (ed. 58) 63 Things do go so contrary like with me.

3. On the other hand, on the contrary. *arch.*

1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* xxxvii. 17 God will it overthrow: Where contrary he doth preserve the humble men and low. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 19 But quite contrarye, Chaucer dothe submytte the correctione of his woorkes to Gower, etc. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* (1809) 276 The seed thereof contrary doth bind the belly. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* I. 28 While, contrary, it has chanced, some idle day..gives birth at last To truth.

4. In an opposite or very different way; in *Her.* with the reverse effect; = COUNTER. (See 6.)

1596 SHAKS. I *Hen. IV*, v. v. 4 Would'st thou turne our offers contrary? 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 215 For contrary to .. Ivory Turners, they always dip the end of their Hook below the Rest. *Ibid.* 282 You must begin the two sides contrary.

† **5.** In the opposite direction (*to*). *Obs.*

1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. v, To steere his boate contrary to the Sun. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 182 Towards Goa, we steering contrary.

6. *Comb.*, as *contrary-posed* (sense 4).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 341/1 The Crest .. is .. two Mill-stones, one contrary-posed to the other.

† **D.** *prep.* Against, contrary to. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Minor Poems* (1840) 76 The world unsure, contrary al stablenesse, Whos joy is meynt ay withe adversite. *c* 1536 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 44 Whiche was contrarie my mynde.

† **Contrary,** *v. Obs.* or *dial.* Also 4-5 **contrarie**(n, 4-6 **contrarye**. [a. F. *contrari-er* (11th c. in Littré), ad. late L. *contrāriāre*, f. *contrārius* CONTRARY *a.* cf. CONTRARIATE.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To oppose, strive against, thwart.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 470 He the king contraryit ay. *c* 1430 tr. *T. à Kempis* 138 þe lawe of synne contrarieng þe lawe of my mynde. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 98/4 Ye contrarye alleway the holy goost. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 143/2 The more noble were his good and worthie attempts, the more he was crossed and contraried. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V* Wks. (1711) 103 The winds contrarying his course. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxii. 78 Whosoever shall contrary me therein I must take him for mine enemy.

b. To impugn.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 41 Any one thing was never found contrarying, blemishing, or .. impugning his honour. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 217 And if they could have contraried him for any falsity.

2. To contradict, gainsay, to speak, write, or argue against: **a.** a person.

1382 WYCLIF *Ruth* i. 16 Ne contrarye thou me, that y forsake thee. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xv. 100 How þow contrariedest cleregie with crabbede wordes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 276 Redy to breke sylence, & apte to contrary theyr prelates or heddes in euery mater. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 115 Do not you contrary me.

b. what is said, enjoined, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 188 Ne was ther wyf, ne mayde ..that contraried that he sayde. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxx. (1887) 110 It is graunted by the best though contraried by some of the soryest Physicians. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 242 The Devilishness of the Doctrine in contrarying the Ordinance of God. 1808 W. B. HEWETSON *Blind Boy* I. i, I see nothing to contrary it.

3. To do what is contrary to or the reverse of.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 763 They contraried the Jewes, in that they confessed Jesus to be the sonne of God. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 65 If I should not owe unto you all honest .. fidelity, I should much contrary your great curtesie. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) H, Who so contrarieth his sex [as Sardanapalus], ought to die as he did. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 158 She contraried their proceedings: For, they would have war..and she declares her desire of Peace.

II. *intr.* **4.** To act in opposition, be opposed (*to*); to act inconsistently.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 341 3if þis pope contrarieþ to Cristis lyf. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XI. 244 Kynde folweþ kynde and contrarieþ neuere. *c* 1450 *Merlin* VII. 112 He sholde be kynge .. who-so-euer ther-to wolde contrarye. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* IV. (1887) 17 He would haue him learne with such a man: some cause contrarieth.

b. To act perversely, be cantankerous; 'to grumble' (Skeat).

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XX. 320 Þei han cause to contrarien by kynde of here syknesse.

5. To speak or write in opposition; to maintain an opposite opinion; to argue, debate.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 59 For couetise of copes contrariede som doctors. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 139 To contrarye and argue with a foole. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lord's Prayer* V. Wks. II. 93 The very school doctors ..never contraried in that.

6. a. To be (self-) contradictory. **b.** To change to the opposite, be reversed. *rare.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* V. iii. 154 It semeþ to repugnen and to contrarien gretly þat god knoweþ byforn alle þinges, and þat þer is any fredom of liberte. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 271 That fortoun contraryit fast, And come to purposs at the last.

Contraryete, -etye, obs. ff. CONTRARIETY.

† **Contrarying,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. CONTRARY; opposition, contradiction; = CONTRARIANCE, CONTRARIATION.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* CXVII. 159 Withoute ani contraryenge. 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 240 It is a matter of justification and contrarying.

† **Contrarying,** *ppl. a. Obs.* or *dial.* Also 4-5 **-iand, -iende.** [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. Opposing; antagonistic, hostile; contradictory; unfavourable, untoward; = CONTRARIANT.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* VIII. 5 All þat ere contrariand til þe. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* Prol. I. 22 Fortune was contrariende. 1458 in *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) 229 Any contrariand thyngg.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 32 Nor any thing more contrarying, then to be touched with discurtesies. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xlv. 72 Contrarying passions.

2. quasi-*adv.* (cf. ACCORDING *adv.* 4) *Contrarying to*: in opposition to, going against.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* i. 43 But contrariynge to the heest of the Lord..ȝe stieden up. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 157 To chose a Kynge contraryinge the ordinaunce of God. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 7 If I find..more equitie to charge him, contrarying to that which already hath beene answered by him, he shall, etc.

Contraryus, -ywise, obs. ff. CONTRARIOUS, -IWISE.

Co:ntra-scri·ptural, *a.* [f. CONTRA- 2.] Contrary to Scripture.

1851 CHR. WORDSWORTH *Occas. Serm.* Ser. II. 16 These acts are non-Scriptural, and contra-Scriptural.

† **Co:ntra-se·ntient,** *sb. Obs.* [f. CONTRA- 1 + L. *sentient-em* having an opinion.] One holding an opposite opinion. Cf. *dissentient.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 7 Every singular Opinion, hath a singular opinion of itself; and he that holds it..a simple opinion of all contra-sentients.

Contrast (kǫ́ntrα·st), *v.* Also 5 **contreste, -tryste.** [In 15th c., *contreste*, a. OF. *con-, cuntrester, contraster* (=Pr., Sp. *contrastar*, It. *contrastare*) to resist, oppose:—late L. *contrāstāre* to withstand, f. L. *contrā* against + *stāre* to stand. Taken by Caxton from French in the etymological sense, in the form *contrest*, but not then retained in English use. Occas. used in 17th c. in form *contrast* from F. or It. Reintroduced as a term of Art in the end of the 17th c. from F. *contraster*, which was taken in 16th c. from It. *contrastare* to strive, contend, stand out against.]

I. In early use.

† **1.** *trans.* To withstand, resist, fight against.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xii. 112 He contrested or gaynstode hym in bataylle. 1490 — *Eneydos* xxvii. 96 He myght not withstande ne contreste the..tribulacion of the see.

b. *intr.* To resist; to strive, contend.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiv. 50 The goode renomme of Elysse myghte notte contryste ayenste her grete desire. 1673 O. WALKER *Education* 227 Let us not contrast with the whole World, as if we were universall reformers. 1688 [see CONTRASTING *vbl. sb.*].

II. In Modern English.

2. *trans. Fine Arts.* To put in contrast, to place in such juxtaposition as to bring strongly out differences of form, colour, etc., and thus to produce a striking effect.

1695 DRYDEN *Art Paint.* Wks. 1808 XVII. 421 Contrasted by contrary motions, the most noble parts foremost in sight. 1715 J. RICHARDSON *Th. Paint.* 125 The Colours must be also Contrasted..so as to be grateful to the Eye. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 12 The figures of the principal group are very well contrasted.

3. *gen.* To set in opposition (two objects of like nature, or one *with*, rarely *to*, another) in order to show strikingly their different qualities or characteristics, and compare their superiorities or defects. Usually of mental comparison only.

[1755-73 not in JOHNSON.] 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 491 By emetics..fomentations, and above all, by suddenly contrasting the hot and cold bath. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 238/1 Perpetually contrasting it with systems with which it has nothing in common but the name. 1853 F. W. NEWMAN *Odes of Horace* 113 Horace artificially contrasts the top to the basement of the mansion. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* v, He contrasted our hero with the few men with whom he generally lived. 1871 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* (1872) 398 The microscope and telescope are well contrasted by Dr. Chalmers.

4. Of things: **a.** Of figures, colours, etc.: To set off (each other) by opposition or contrast.

1695 DRYDEN *Parallel Poetry & Paint.* (R.), The figures of the groups..must contrast each other by their several positions. 1715 J. RICHARDSON *Th. Paint.* 124 In a Composition ..one thing must Contrast, or be varied from another. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. i, The foibles and vices..become more glaring objects, from the virtues which contrast them, and shew their deformity. 1778 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* viii. (1876) 449 In the artificial management of the figures it is directed that they shall contrast each other. 1801-15 FUSELI *Lect. Art* viii. (1848) 513 The brown and sun-tinged hermit and the pale decrepit elder contrast each other.

b. To offer or form a contrast to.

1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 91 The thin, transparent, black veil adown the face, contrasts the red and white. 1795 *Cicely* II. 119 Monks whose dark garments contrasted the snow. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltravers* I. i, Her face singularly contrasted that of the man.

5. *pass.* of 4, in sense of next. Const. *by*, *to*.

1740 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* VI. vi. Wks. 1811 V. 46 Whose dexterity in the arts of Controversy was so remarkably contrasted by his abilities in reasoning and literature. 1773 R. GRAVES *Euphrosyne* (1776) I. 24 A dome is built in yonder grove; Contrasted by a grand alcove. 1779 — *Columella* II. 168 The pleasure which I have received..will be contrasted by that melancholy which succeeds to all our most exquisite enjoyments. 1823 COOPER *Pioneer* iii, The dark foliage of the evergreens was brilliantly contrasted by the glittering whiteness of the plain. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 220 The smooth slopes..are contrasted by the aspect of the country on the opposite bank. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xviii. 415 Those habits of early sleeping and waking in which our ancestors were so contrasted with ourselves.

6. *intr.* **a.** To form a contrast. **b.** To exhibit a striking difference on comparison (*with*).

1715 J. RICHARDSON *Th. Paint.* 125 To unite the Contrasting Colours. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 40 Her slender form contrasted finely with his tall, manly person. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 21 The most conspicuous colours and such as contrast best with the water. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 359 The language of the House of Commons contrasted favourably with that of the convocation. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 118 The happy tints contrasting glow.

Contrast (kǫ·ntrăst), *sb.* Also 7 **contrist,** 8 **contraste.** See also CONTRASTO. [a. F. *contraste* (masc.), ad. It. *contrasto* (=Pr. *contrast*, Sp. *contraste*) contention, opposition: see CONTRASTO. Introduced *c* 1600, and adversely criticized in 1644 as a new-fangled term, the word soon became obsolete in the literal sense. Reintroduced with the vb. as a term of Art *c* 1700.]

† **I. 1.** Contention, strife; = CONTRASTO. *Obs.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* VIII. xlix, Nor was it now a time to have contrast With any sovereign, mighty potentate. 1613 — *Coll. Hist. Eng.* II. 91 He [William I] married Matilde..but not without contrast [edd. 1621, 1626 contrist; 1634, 1650 '*revised and corrected*' contest] and trouble. 1644 *Vindex Anglicus* 5 How ridiculous..is the merchandise they [verbal innovators] seek to sell for current. Let me afford you a few examples..read and censure *Adpugne ..Ebriolate, Caprious, Contrast*, etc. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. 209 (D.) In all these contrasts the Archbishop prevailed.

II. 2. *Fine Arts.* The juxtaposition of varied forms, colours, etc., so as to heighten by comparison the effect of corresponding parts and of the whole composition.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 368 That regular contraste and nice ballance of movement, which painters are apt to admire as the chief grace of figures. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 113 If there be an artful Contraste in the Drama, there will be the same in the Musick. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* viii, The Roman poet understands the use of contrast better. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. Pref. ed. 2. 35 Contrast increases the splendour of beauty, but it disturbs its influence; it adds to its attractiveness, but diminishes its power.

3. Comparison of objects of like kind whereby the difference of their qualities or characteristics is strikingly brought out; manifest exhibition of opposing qualities; an instance of this.

1731 *Lett. fr. Fog's Weekly Jrnl.* (1732) II. 257 Contraste of Scenes! Behold a worthless Tool, etc. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 194 ⁋ 10 Accident may indeed sometimes produce a lucky parallel or a striking contrast. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 51 The steep contrasts of condition create the picturesque in society. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iv. 34 The contrast between the two waters was very great. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xx, A room.. in the utmost contrast with the..half-sombre tints of the library.

4. That which on comparison with another thing shows a striking difference from it; a person or thing of most opposite qualities.

1764 HAY *Deformity* 3 (T.) To make these appear a contrast to my subject. 1788 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* IV. 302 What a contrast from such an intention was the event. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 575 An object has but one contrary, but it may have many contrasts. White is the contrary of black; but it contrasts with blue, green, red, and various other colours. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. iv. 69 Buckingham offered a provoking contrast to his master. 1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* 190 Pain is the necessary contrast to pleasure.

Contrastable (kǫ́ntrα·stăb'l), *a.* [f. CONTRAST *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being contrasted.

1889 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 1494/2 Things comparable and contrastable.

Contrasted (kǫ́ntrα·stėd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONTRAST *v.* + -ED [1].] Set in contrast; opposed so as to heighten each other's effect, or to bring out differences.

1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 127 Contrasted faults through all his manners reign: Though poor, luxurious; though submissive, vain. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 232 Breadths of silk, of the most contrasted colours. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 506 Contrast has always the effect to make each of the contrasted objects appear in the stronger light. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xii. 404 No labyrinth of tortuous shape, no conflict of contrasted forms.

Hence **Contra·stedly** *adv.*, in a contrasted manner, by way of contrast.

1836 G. S. FABER *Election* II. i. 204 Contrastedly introducing that Primitive Scheme of the doctrine of Election, which, etc. 1838 *Tait's Mag.* V. 637 The subsequent passages..became more contrastedly important.

Contra·stful, *a.* [f. CONTRAST *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of contrasts; marked by strong contrast.

1877 *Sunday Mag.* 55 One contrastful feature there is.

Contrastimulant (kǫ:ntrăˌsti·miŭlănt), *sb.* (*a.*) *Med.* [ad. It. *contrastimolante*, Rasori.]

1. *sb.* A medicine that acts in opposition to a stimulant, or that reduces the force of the vital actions.

1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 359 The Italian physicians consider it as a powerful contra-stimulant. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Contrastimulus*, According to the doctrine of Rasori..all really useful remedies are comprised in the classes stimulants and contrastimulants.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1881 LINCOLN tr. *Trousseau & Pidoux' Treat. Therap.* II. 19 They say that bleeding neutralizes..the contra-stimulant effects of the emetic.

Contrasti·mulus. *Med.* [f. as prec. + STIMULUS, after It. *contrastimolo.*] A force opposed to stimulus: the two being, according to the doctrine of Rasori, equally potent and opposite forces, the perfect equilibrium of which is necessary to health. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882.

Hence **Contrasti·mulism,** the doctrine of contrastimulus; **Contrasti·mulist,** an adherent of this doctrine.

1881 LINCOLN tr. *Trousseau & Pidoux' Treat. Therap.* II. 19 The partisans of contro-stimulism claim that the simultaneous use of bleeding and of tartar-emetic..should be avoided. *Ibid.* 105 The School of Italian contro-stimulism. 1839 BAYLY tr. *Müller's Elem. Phys.* (ed. 2) I. 64 The contra-stimulists..gave the name of contra-stimulants to those substances which, in place of stimulating have the very opposite effect.

Contrasting (kǫ́ntrα·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONTRAST *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb CONTRAST. In quot. = striving, struggling with opposition or difficulties: cf. CONTRAST *v.* 1 and *sb.* 1.

1688 S. PENTON *Guardian's Instr.* 90 The necessary Mixture and Complication of your Affairs..will afford you Contrasting more than enough. Create as few Troubles to yourself as you can.

Contra·sting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That contrasts; see the verb.

1715 [see CONTRAST *v.* 6]. *a* 1773 J. CUNNINGHAM *Prol. to Rule a Wife* (R.), Their merit, by the foil conspicuous made, And they seen brighter by contrasting shade. 1878 T. HARDY *Return Native* I. 243 From, of all contrasting places in the world, Paris. 1890 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 5/3 Personal evidence of the contrasting postal rates.

Hence **Contra·stingly** *adv.*, in or by way of contrast.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 94 Her own talent..throwing him contrastingly into the shade. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 160 From the rest, they stand out contrastingly.

Contrastive (kǫ́ntrα·stiv), *a.* [f. CONTRAST *v.* + -IVE.] Forming a contrast; standing in contrast (*to* something else).

1816 [see CONTRASTIVELY]. 1841 MRS. BROWNING *Lett. Horne* (1877) II. liv. 97 Something..deeply contrastive to the Heavenly Spirits. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 4 Attitudes should be contrastive, and so composed as to balance and set off each other.

Hence **Contra·stively** *adv.*

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 189 Royalty must be approached contrastively barefooted.

Contrastment (kǫ́ntrα·stmĕnt). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of contrasting.

1823 G. DARLEY in Beddoes *Poems* 227 The contrastment and individualization of characters.

† **Contra·sto.** *Obs.* [It. *contrasto* contention, strife, f. *contrastare* to withstand, strive: see CONTRAST *v.*] Contention, strife; = CONTRAST *sb.* 1.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. vi. (1726) 53 (D.) There was..a great contrasto in the conclave 'twixt the Spanish and French faction. 1652 — *Masaniello* II. 39. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Contrasto*..strife, contention. 1671 GUMBLE *Life of Monk* 4 Upon this Contrasto, he was forced to avoid the fury of this enraged Lawyer, and turn Souldier.

Contrat; obs. and F. f. CONTRACT.

Contrata·bular, *a. Rom. Law.* [f. L *contrā tabulās* against a will: see CONTRA- 2.] Contrary to a will or testament. Hence **Contrata·bulant.**

1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. (ed. 2) 229 Contra-tabular possession was sometimes equivalent to intestacy. *Ibid.* II. 239 The contra-tabulant or claimant of contra-tabular possession.

Contratation: see CONTRACTATION.

Contrate (kǫ·ntrẹ̄ˈt), *a.* [f. L. type **contrāt-us*, f. *contrā* against, opposite: cf. med.L. *contrāta* = It., Sp. *contrada*, F. *contrée* lit. 'region lying opposite', COUNTRY.]

† **1.** ? Opposed, contrary, adverse. *Obs.*

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 41 Of ciuill Law volumes full many they reuolue..Contrate, Prostrat arguments they resolue.

2. *Contrate wheel*: a wheel having teeth set at right angles to its plane; in watch-making, the wheel of this kind which works in the pinion of the balance or crown-wheel of a vertical watch. Also *contrate teeth, contrate pinion.*

1696 DERHAM *Artif. Clockm.* 5 The Contrate-Wheel is that Wheel in Pocket-Watches which is next to the Crown-Wheel whose Teeth and Hoop lye contrary to those of other Wheels. 1773 T. HATTON *Clock & Watch-work* 13 After the manner of contrate-wheel teeth. 1795 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 392 These wheels carry contrate teeth on the inside, and a small dial-plate on the back. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 302/2 *Vertical Watch*—The centre-wheel gives motion to the third wheel pinion, to which is attached the third wheel, acting upon the contrate-wheel pinion, on which is placed the contrate-wheel, acting in the pinion of the balance-wheel, which is also called the scape-wheel.

† **Contratenor** (kǫntrăte·nəɹ). *Mus. Obs.* [ad. It. *contratenore* 'a counter-tenor' (Florio): see CONTRA- 4.] = COUNTERTENOR.

1552 HULOET, Contratenor in musycke, *occentus.* 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 542 In sounds, wherein the contra-tenor seemeth to command over the base. 1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 173 Honour..sings a Contratenor, and glorifies God for his infinite Wisdom. 1782 MASON *Collect. Anthems* p. xxxix, There was a very fine contratenor in the Royal Chapel.

Contravallation (kɒntrăvălē·ʃən). *Mil.* Also 7 contre-, COUNTER-. [ad. F. *contrevallation*, It. *contravvallazione*, f. L. *contra-* + *vallātiōn-em* entrenchment (f. *vallāre* to surround with a rampart, to entrench) : cf. CIRCUMVALLATION.]

1. A chain of redoubts and breastworks, either unconnected or united by a parapet, constructed by besiegers between their camp and the town, as a defence against sorties of the garrison.

1678 tr. *L. de Gaya's Art of War* II. 113 *Circumvallation* and *Contravallation*, is a Composition of Redoubts, little Forts, and Angles with Trenches, and Lines of Communication from one to another round a place that is beseiged. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 144 And to Cæsar is owing our Fortifications, our Lines, our Contravallations. 1774 GOLDSM. *Gr. Hist.* I. 272 The following night the victors carried on their wall beyond the contravallation of the Athenians.

b. Usually, *Line of contravallation.*

1678 tr. *L. de Gaya's Art of War* I. 54 The line of Contrevallation .. which secures the Besiegers from Sallies. 1811 WELLINGTON in Gurw. VII. 556 Unless they can be deprived .. of their lines of contravallation before Cadiz, nothing can shake them in that part of the Peninsula. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* 69 An army, forming a siege, lies between the lines of circumvallation and contravallation.

2. The construction of such lines.

1725 WATTS *Logic* IV. ii, The rules of circumvallation and contravallation.

Contravariant (kɒntrăvē·riănt). *Math.* [CONTRA- 3.] See quot. 1853.

1853 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. I. 543 *Contravariant*, a function which stands in the same relation to the primitive function from which it is derived as any of its linear transforms to an inversely derived transform of its primitive. 1885 SALMON *Higher Alg.* (ed. 4) 121 Besides covariants and contravariants there are also functions involving both sets of variables, which differ, etc.

Contraveer, v. *nonce-wd.* [f. CONTRA- 1 + VEER *v.*] *intr.* To veer in a contrary direction.

1792 D. LLOYD *Voy. Life* 21 Yet each is confident that he is right, And all besides are wrong who contra-veer From different sentiments, or other views.

Contravenable (kɒntrăvī·năb'l), *a.* [f. CONTRAVENE + -ABLE.] That can be contravened.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Instit. Gaius* IV. § 11 *note*, There probably was one [*legis actio*] for every law that was contravenable.

† Contravenary. *Obs. rare.* Also **contro-**. [f. CONTRAVENE + -ARY, after *adversary*.] = CONTRAVENER.

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. v. Wks. II. 228 To terrify all contravenaries of this decree. *c* 1630 *Ibid.* V. xix. Wks. IV. 172 He and his followers must be wisdom's children; their controvenaries sons of folly.

Contravene (kɒntrăvī·n), *v.* Also 6 (*Sc.*) **contro-**, 7 **conterveen.** [ad. F. *contreven-ir* 'to swarue, transgresse, decline, go, or depart from; to do contrarie to promise, or otherwise than was agreed; also, to crosse, thwart, contradict, resist, or be against' (Cotgr.):—L. *contrāvenīre* (Augustine) to come against, oppose.]

1. *trans.* Of persons: To go counter to; to transgress, infringe (a law, provision, etc.); to act in defiance or disregard of.

1567 *Sc. Acts* I *Jas. VI* (1597) § 31 To be fre..from al paine..that may be incurred..for contravening of the samin [abrogated statutes]. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* K ij, Thay contrauene the vse of the Catholik kirk. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 38 And na man sall break or contrawen this constitution. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 120 Which .. they have conterveened, and contradicted. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1810) II. 495 By neglecting .. or contravening these duties of humanity. 1783 BURKE *E. India Bill* Wks. IV. 31 Either to conform to the tenour of the article, or to contravene it. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 19 The cause is fundamentally righteous, and Zeus..cannot contravene it.

2. Of things, actions, etc.: To run counter to, be contrary to, come in conflict with.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1693) 137 (L.) This unfortunate accident did both contravene and overmatch the counsels of a hundred wise men. 1775 JOHNSON *Journ. W. Isl.* Wks. X. 427 [Such] Laws..contravene the first principles of the compact of authority. 1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 30 To .. warn them against acts which might contravene this duty. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* i. (1873) 11 A belief which in reality contravened the distinct theory of their own sacred books.

3. To go counter to or oppose in argument; to contradict, dispute, deny (a proposition, etc.).

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* vi. prop. 8 Nor can any one do this without contravening the truth contained in prop. vi. 1869 HUXLEY in *Sci. Opinion* 5 May 505/1 Are those conclusions so firmly based that we may not contravene them? 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 200 Each inference .. This you may test and try, confirm the right Or contravene the wrong that reasons there.

† 4. ? To incur (a charge). *Sc. Obs.*

1597 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 124 (Jam.) That the saidis thrie erlis .. had incurrit and controvenit the charge of treassoun.

Contravener (kɒntrăvī·nəɹ). Also 7 (*Sc.*) **-veener, -viner, -veiner.** [f. prec. + -ER.] One who contravenes.

1567 *Sc. Acts* I *Jas. VI* (1597) § 21 Executand the paines conteined in this present Act, against the contraveneris thereof. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Treatise* 141 Quhilk paine the Provest and Baillies sall pay, gif they searche not, nor seikes the contraviners. 1645 *St. Trials, Sir R. Spotswood* (R.), The contravener of any act of parliament. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* II. ii, The measures he was bent on taking against that rash contravener. 1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Ulpian* i. § 1 Nor imposes a penalty on the contravener.

† Contrave·nient, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *contrāvenient-*, pr. pple. of *contrāvenire*: see CONTRAVENE.] Contravening, opposing.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 79 Then silence for ever unto Positive opponent, or contra-venient laws.

Contravening (kɒntrăvī·nin), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONTRAVENE + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CONTRAVENE; contravention.

1645 *St. Trials, Sir R. Spotswood* (R.), The contravening of an act of parliament.

Contrave·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That contravenes; opposing.

1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 156 The class of contravening evidence. 1860 ELLICOTT *Life our Lord* v. 206 Contravening influences mainly due to alien emissaries.

Contravention (kɒntrăve·nʃən). [a. F. *contravention* (also *contre-* in Cotgr.), on L. type **contrāventiōn-em*, n. of action f. *contrāvenīre* to CONTRAVENE.]

The action of contravening or going counter to; violation, infringement, transgression.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* XVI. (1599) 776 The Pope should be bound to .. forgiue him the penaltie of contrauention. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 546 Saul did not personallie sweare to the Gibeonites, yet his contravention .. plagued his subjects with three years famine. *a* 1704 LOCKE *On Rom.* viii. 7 A settled contravention to his precepts cannot be suffered by the..governor of the world. 1708 SWIFT *Abol. Chr.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 91 Contraventions to the laws of the land. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* (1849) 122/2 Offensive and undutiful, and in direct contravention of the church catechism. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* viii. (1869) 267 From the contravention of the chronological order.

b. *Sc. Law.* (See quot.)

1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*, *Contravention*..is most frequently applied to an act done by an heir of entail in opposition to the provisions of the deed .. or to acts of molestation or outrage committed by a person in violation of lawborrows.

† Contrave·rse, *a.* (*sb.*), *adv. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *contrāvers-us* turned opposite, f. *contrā* opposite + *versus*, pa. pple. of *vertĕre* to turn.]

A. quasi-*sb. The contraverse*: the opposite, the converse. B. *adv.* ? In the opposite direction.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIV. vii, She [Circe] sayd over us the contrauerse of the charme that she had sayde whan she transformed us. *c* 1535 *Compl. too late maryed* (1862) 7 Folyshe regardes..I kest over twarte, and eke contravers.

Contraversion. *rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. type *contrāversiōn-em*, n. of action f. *contrāversus*: see CONTRAVERSE.] A turning in the opposite direction.

a 1729 CONGREVE *Disc. Pindaric Ode* Wks. 1753 III. 341 The second stanza was called the antistrophe, from the contraversion of the chorus; the singers, in performing that, turning from the left hand to the right contrary always to their motion in the strophe.

Contraversy, -sie, -cy, obs. ff. CONTROVERSY.

Contravindicate, *v. Rom. Law.* [L. *contrā vindicāre* (Gaius).] To make a counter-claim.

1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Gaius* IV. § 16 *note*, That the respondent contravindicated, or at least made a counter averment of ownership in the same terms as the first vindicant..is denied by some jurists.

So **Contravindica·tion,** a counter-claim.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. (ed. 2) 635 The contention of the defendant was not merely a negation of the plaintiff's claim, but also an affirmation of the defendant's claim, a contravindication.

Contraviolino : see CONTRA 4.

Co·ntra-vo·te, *v. nonce-wd.* [see CONTRA- 1.] To vote against or for the opposite side.

1817 WHEWELL in Todhunter *W.'s Writings* (1876) II. 15 The..system of electioneering, canvassing, voting, contravoting, and outvoting, which predominates here.

Contrawen, obs. Sc. f. CONTRAVENE.

Contrayerva (kɒntrăyə·ɹvă). Also **-jerva.** [Sp.; = 'counter-herb', *i. e.* one used as an antidote, f. CONTRA- 3 + *yerva* (now *yerba*) HERB.] A name given, in general use, to the root-stock and scaly rhizome of species of *Dorstenia* (*D. Contrayerva* and *D. braziliensis*, N. O. *Urticaceæ*) native to tropical America, used as a stimulant and tonic, and formerly as an antidote to snake-bites. In Jamaica, the name is given to a species of Birthwort (*Aristolochia odoratissima*), still held in repute as an alexipharmic.

a 1656 BP. HALL in *Select Thoughts* § 51 No Indian is so savage but that he knows the use of his tobacco and contrayerva. 1731 HOUSTOUN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 196 A short Account of that Plant whose Root is called *Contrayerva* here in England. 1736 BAILEY (folio), *Contrayerva*, a plant in the West Indies much used with others in counterpoisons, and which distillers with us use in strong waters. 1755 MILLER (in Johnson), A species of birthwort growing in Jamaica, where it is much used as an alexipharmick. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* III. xv. (1760) 171. 1782 E. GRAY in *Med. Commun.* I. 30 Stimulating diaphoretics, such as contrayerva. 1814 LUNAN *Hort. Jamaic.* I. 232 (*Aristolochia*) This is called Contrayerva in Jamaica, from its great efficacy against poisons, but is in no respect like the Spanish contrayerva. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 432 Contrajerva root. 1887 D. MORRIS in *Kew Bulletin* No. 12. 7 In Jamaica, this term is invariably applied to a species of *Aristolochia*, while roots of *Dorstenia* are there called Spanish Contrayerva.

Contrayre, var. of CONTRAIR.

Contre-, *prefix.* F. *contre*:—L. *contrā*, in OF. also *cuntre*, has regularly given in Eng. COUNTER, q. v. *Contre-* occurs only as an earlier form of *counter-*, an occasional obsolete variant of *contra-*, and in a few modern French words and phrases adopted since 1600. It is frequent in heraldic terms, as *contre-bandé, contre-barré, contre-changed, contre-componé*, etc.; but these have also English forms in COUNTER-, under which they will be found.

Contre, obs. form of COUNTER, COUNTRY.

Contrealt, obs. var. of CONTRALTO.

Contre-approach, -book : see COUNTER-.

Contre-band : see CONTRABAND.

‖ Contre-carre. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [F. *contrecarre* 'a counterstrength, opposition, resistance, defence' (Cotgr.), f. *contre-* + *carre* square, square face: see Littré.] An opposing force; a direct resistance or check.

1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, II. 44 This was a Contrecarre to the Faction of Richmond.

‖ Contrecoup (kɒ̃trˈku). [F. *contre-coup* a counter-blow, back-blow, rebound, and in *Surg.* as in sense 2; f. *contre* against + *coup* blow.]

1. 'Opposition, a repulse in the pursuit of any object' (Jamieson).

2. *Surg.* The effect of a blow, as an injury, fracture, produced exactly opposite, or at some distance from, the part actually struck.

1830 S. COOPER *Dict. Pract. Surg.* (ed. 6) 607 Sometimes the fracture [occurs] elsewhere, as the effect of what the French call a *contre-coup*. 1870 T. HOLMES *Surgery* (ed. 2) II. 316 The one..is a direct contusion, the other a contusion by contre-coup of the brain substance. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Contre-coup*..is often very severe in the skull, for instance, the bone may be fractured on the opposite side to the seat of injury.

† Contre·ctant. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *contrectānt-em*, pr. pple. of *contrectāre*; cf. next.] One who handles or touches.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 715 A mass .. which will not inquinate the contrectant's hands.

Contrectation (kɒntrektē·ʃən). [ad. L. *contrectātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *contrectāre*, *-tractāre* to touch, handle, f. *con-* intensive + *tractāre* to touch.] Handling, touching, fingering.

[1549 CHALONER *Erasmus on Folly* N j b, Never the more forbearyng from wyne, nor contrection of women. 1623 COCKERAM, *Contrection*, a handling, a touching.] 1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* 52 A possessed woman, in whose body they can canuas a diuell by contrectation, and certaine inchanting nips, making him ferret vp and downe. 1689 HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* xxii. 180 After a long contrectation of all the abdomen. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Contrectation*, examination by the finger; manipulation, as in shampooing.

b. In *Rom. Law.* (See quots.)

1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 101 Theft is thus defined in our Law: A fraudulent contrectation of another mans corporall moueable goods, which is don against the will of the owner. 1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Gaius* Dig. 613 Any contrectation with another man's property without his consent was theft.

† c. Handling; personal dealing with affairs; management. *Obs.*

1786–9 BENTHAM *Wks.* II. 540 What is dominion? It is either the power of contrectation, or else that of imperation.

† Contrecta·tive, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *contrectāt-* stem of *contrectare* (see prec.) + -IVE.] Of or pertaining to handling or personally dealing with a thing.

1786–9 BENTHAM *Wks.* II. 540 Subject to the contrectative or imperative power of that law.

Contrection, erron. form of CONTRECTATION.

Contred, obs. f. *countered* from COUNTER *v.*

Contre-dance, ‖-danse, contra-dance. [after F. *contre-danse*, It. and Sp. *contra danza*, all corruptions of the English word COUNTRY-DANCE, by the conversion of its first element into the F. *contre*, It., Sp. *contra* against, opposite.] A COUNTRY-DANCE; esp. a French country-dance.

The English country-dance was introduced into France during the Regency 1715–23, and thence passed into Italy and Spain; cf. Littré, s. v. *Contre-danse* 2, and VENUTI, *Scoperte di Ercolano* (Rome 1748) 114 'I canti, i balli..che a noi sono pervenuti con vocabolo Inglese di contraddanze, *Country Dances*, quasi invenzione degli Inglesi contadini'. The arrangement of the partners in a country-dance in two opposite lines of indefinite length easily suggested the perversion of *country* into *contre-*, *contra-* opposite. Littré's theory, that there was already in 17th c. a French *contredanse* with which the English word was confused and ran together, is not tenable; no trace of the name has been found in French before its appearance as an adaptation of the English. But new dances of this type were subsequently brought out in France, and introduced into England with the Frenchified form of the name, which led some Englishmen to the erroneous notion that the French was the original and correct form, and the English a corruption of it. Thus a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* 1758, p. 174 said, 'As our dances in general come from France, so does the *country-dance*, which is a manifest corruption of the French *contre-danse*, where a number of persons placing themselves *opposite* one to another, begin a figure'. Partly under the influence of this erroneous notion as to the etymology, partly as a mere retention of the French form,

contra-dance, *contre-dance* have been used, and *contre-danse* is still in use, esp. for a French or foreign dance of this type.

1803 FESSENDEN *Terrible Tractor.* 14 So fam'd Aldini, erst in France Led dead folks down a contra dance. 1830 'JUAN DE VEGA' [C. COCHRANE] *Jrnl. Tour* xix. (1847) 135 After we had danced two or three quadrilles, a contre dance was proposed. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Scotland* (1855) I. 27, I had gone down a *contra danse*. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 1421 If Mademoiselle permit the contre-danse. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* II. xiii. 230 All the ricks in the yard were bobbing about, as if amusing themselves with a slow contradance.

2. A piece of music written for such a dance.

1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 396/2 Beethoven has written twelve contredanses for orchestra, from one of which he developed the finale of his 'Eroica' symphony.

Contree, obs. or arch. form of COUNTRY.

Contrefacé, -fait, -fete, Contrefort, Contregarde: see COUNTER-.

† Contremart. *Obs.* (Also CONTRA-.) = COUNTER-MARQUE.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 153 Concerning the danger and aduenture of Letters of Mart, or Contremart, *Siue ius Reprisaliarum*, or Letters of Marque, euery one knoweth that men hauing these Commissions or Letters .. are very vigilant..to surprize Merchants Ships and goods.

† Contre-master. *Obs.* [a. F. *contre-maistre* 'the Master's mate in a ship' (Cotgr.), in Sp. *contramaestre*: see CONTRA- 3.] A boatswain.

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round W.* 124 The Contre-Mastre, or Boatswain of her had not been aboard of us above two hours. *Ibid.* (1757) 341 There was none killed on board of her, but the Contre-master. *c* 1790 J. WILLOCK *Voy.* iv. 105 Soon after, the boatswain or countermaster (as the word in their language signifies)..came up to us.

† Contremble, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CON- + TREMBLE *v.*: cf. L. *contremĕre* to quake altogether.] *intr.* To tremble or quake thoroughly.

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* x. D d iij, From the grounds the soyle contrembling shook.

Contremeur, -mur, obs. ff. COUNTERMURE.

Contre-natural: see CONTRA-NATURAL.

Contrepalé, -pane, -pese, -peyse, -pointé, -poison: see COUNTER-.

‖ Contrepied. *Obs. rare.* [F., orig. a hunting term, = the opposite track, the wrong way; hence, the contrary; f. *contre-* and *pied* foot, footing, etc.] The contrary course; the opposite.

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 549 Gravina idolized the ancients; and, perhaps, Metastasio, taking the contrepied, respects them too little.

Contrer, variant of CONTRAIR.

† Contre-risposte, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. F. *contre-risposter*, f. *contre-risposte*, now *-riposte*, in Fencing, a thrust or movement of the sword opposed to a RIPOSTE.] To return a smart, sharp retort.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 226 In complements after this manner .. retorted, contrerisposted, backreverted, and now and then graced with a quip or a clinch.

Contrespalier: see COUNTER-ESPALIER.

† Contrest, ME. form of CONTRAST *v.*, to withstand.

‖ Contretemps (kōntr'tan). Also 7 **countertomps,** 8–9 **contretems.** [F. *contre-temps*, *-tems*, bad or false time, motion out of time, inopportuneness, unexpected and untoward accident.]

† 1. *Fencing.* A pass or thrust which is made at a wrong or inopportune moment. *Obs.*

1684 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 60 *Counter Temps* .. is when you Thrust without a good Opportunity, or when you Thrust, at the same time your Adversary does the like. *Ibid.* 67 This preserves your Face from your Adversaries scattering or Counter-Temps Thrusts. 1694 SIR W. HOPE *Swordsman's Vade M.* 43 It is a fair Thrust, and cannot be called a Contre temps. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

2. An inopportune occurrence; an untoward accident; an unexpected mishap or hitch.

1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Manœuvring* i, I am more grieved than I can express .. by a cruel *contre-temps*. 1842 T. MARTIN *My Namesake* in *Fraser's Mag.* Dec., I am used to these little *contretems*. 1872 J. L. SANFORD *Estimates Eng. Kings* 397 He [Charles II] regarded such contretemps as inevitable.

Hence **† Contretemps (-temp)** *v. nonce-wd. Fencing.* a. *trans.* To make a contretemps at; b. *intr.* to make contretemps.

1684 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 72 If for all this your Adversary give a home-thrust, then you must Counter-temps him in the Face, and parry..with your left Hand. 1694 SIR W. HOPE *Swordsman's Vade M.* 42 He can infallibly Contretemps with the Ignorant as often as he pleaseth. An Ignorant Contre-temping an Artist .. The Artist that contretempeth the Ignorant. *Ibid.* 61 An Artist may..be Contretempsd or Resposted.

Contre-vair, -value: see COUNTER-.

Contreve, -treyue, obs. form of CONTRIVE.

† Contrevure, -ore. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *contreveüre*, *controveüre* Rom. type **controvatura*), f. *controver* to contrive: see -URE.] = CONTRIVANCE.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 334 Here now a contreuore, þorgh Roberde's avis, Abouen þer armore did serkis & surplis.

Contrey, obs. form of COUNTRY.

Contribal (kɒntri·biʉăl), *a.* [f. L. *con-* together + *tribu-s* (*u-* stem) tribe + -AL. Cf. L. *contribŭlis*.] Of or belonging to the same tribe.

Contributable (kɒntri·biʉtăb'l), *a.* [f. CONTRIBUTE + -ABLE.]

1. Of persons: Liable to contribute, subject to contribution. [So F. *contribuable*.]

1611 COTGR., *Contribuable*, contributable; fit, able, or accustomed, to contribute; liable or subiect vnto contribution. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* cxxxi, The Mayor shall catalogue me duly domiciled, Contributable, good-companion of the guild And mystery of marriage.

2. To be contributed; payable as contribution.

1824 SIR C. ABBOTT in Barnewall & Cr. *Reports* II. 811 Not..to part with the possession of the goods until the amount contributable in respect of them shall be..paid.

† Contributary (kɒntri·biʉtări), *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ARY, after *tributary*. Cf. F. *contributaire*. A form parallel to CONTRIBUTORY, which is now in ordinary use.] **A.** *adj.*

1. That contributes or is liable to contribute; † paying tribute, tributary.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 686 (Harl. MS.) Iulius þe conquerour That wan al thoccident by land and see..And vnto Rome made hem contributarie [6-*text* tributarie]. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 29 Who so euere be ocupyere of my hefd place to be contributarye therto what so euer it coste. 1560 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 278 Every man .. shall become contrybutary to an hird yn Port Meade. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 355 The landes contributarie to the repaire thereof. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. liv. (1739) 95 Kings having taken occasion to levy War of their own accord..could neither compel the persons of their Subjects or their Estates to be contributary.

2. Contributing anything to a common stock; having part in a common result.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1593) 158 Penees and Sperchius streames contributarie were. 1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 56 Such things, so far as they may be any way contributary to good. 1775–91 tr. *D'Anville's Anc. Geog.* (Webster), It was situated on the Ganges, at the place where this river received a contributary stream. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 648 This edition is distinguished..by the curious extent of contributary reading.

B. *sb.* One who contributes; one who pays tribute.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 33 Pythagoras .. and many other (in certaine thinges) will be Contributaries. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVII. xi. 635 Those all they disfranchised, and made Aerarij, or contributaries. 1598–9 E. FORDE *Parismus* I. (1661) 51 The king of Persia..having called all his contributaries together.

Contribute (kɒntri·biʉt), *v.* [f. L. *contribūt-* ppl. stem of *contribuĕre* to bring together, add, contribute, f. *con-* together + *tribuĕre* to bestow. (Formerly stressed *co·ntribute*, which is still *dial.*)]

† 1. *trans.* To make tributary, levy tribute upon. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1559 SKELTON in *Mirr. Mag., Edw. IV*, iii, Graunted not she [Fortune] me to haue victory, In England to rayne and to contribute Fraunce?

† 2. *intr.* To pay tribute (*to*). *Obs.*

c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I. Wks. (Rtldg.) 148/1 Long to the Turk did Malta contribute; Which tribute, etc.

3. To give or pay jointly with others; to furnish to a common fund or charge. a. *trans.*

1530 PALSGR. 497/2 To se with howe good wyll they do contrybute their money. 1535 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxiv. 158 That it may please the Kings Majesty .. to contribute..with the said Princes, 100,000 crownes. 1707 ADDISON *Pres. State War* Wks. 1746 III. 265 England contributes much more than any other of the Allies. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 4 ¶ 7 Every hand is open to contribute something. *a* 1832 MACKINTOSH *Revol.* Wks. 1846 II. 156 The Princess of Orange contributed two hundred pounds to their relief.

b. *intr.* or *absol.* To give or make contribution.

a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrast.* xvii. (1636) 65 If his friends do contribute to supply his wants. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* xiii. § 11. 200 Whether Subjects ought to contribute to the publique, according to the rate of what they gain, or of what they spend. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* V. ii. (1869) II. 414 The subjects of every state ought to contribute towards the support of the government, as nearly as possible, in proportion to their respective abilities. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* xi. (1880) 188 A fund was raised .. to which all parties cheerfully and liberally contributed.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* To give or furnish along with others to a collective stock; to furnish an 'article' to a magazine, etc. a. *trans.*

1653 WALTON *Angler* Ep. Ded. 6 It can contribute nothing to your knowledge. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 155 Yet scarce to contribute Each Orb a glimps of Light. 1739 MELMOTH *Fitzosb. Lett.* (1763) 7 Those who never contributed a single benefit to their own age. 1788 COWPER *On Mrs. Montagu's Feather-hangings* 13 All tribes beside of Indian name .. Whate'er they boast of rich and gay Contribute to the gorgeous plan. 1843 MACAULAY (*title*) Critical and Historical Essays, contributed to the Edinburgh Review.

b. *intr.* or *absol.*

1864 BOHN *Lowndes' Bibliogr. Manual* s.v. *Whewell*, Professor Whewell has contributed largely to the Philosophical Transactions. 1883 *L'pool Courier* 25 Sept. 4/6 The Greeks contributed largely to the literature of the stars.

5. *fig.* To give or furnish along with others towards bringing about a result; to lend (effective agency or assistance) to a common result or purpose. a. *trans.*

1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* A iv b, Is it not probable .. that he would imploy, and contribute a more exact study and solicitude? 1635 MAY *Edw. III*, III, How many Lands their severall shares of woe Must contribute to Philip's overthrow? 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 113 We will contribute our best endeavours thereto. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* i. 8 Circumstances .. which contributed strength to the conclusion. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 158 This cause may contribute something to the effect observed.

b. More usually *intr. To contribute to* (also † *for*) or *to do* (anything): to do a part in bringing (it) about; to have a part or share in producing.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 11 Both heaven and earth do conspire and contribute to the use and benefit of man. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* 301 The same Cause that has rais'd the lower Grounds having contributed to sink .. [the] higher. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 358 It might have contributed not a little for draining the Water. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 196 He contributed greatly to improve the national music. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xii. 90 If I thought his presence would in any degree contribute to my comfort. 1885 *Act* 48 *Vict.* c. 16 § 8 Where any burgh has ceased..to return or to contribute to return a member to Parliament.

Contributer: see CONTRIBUTOR.

Contribution (kɒntribiū·ʃən). [a. F. *contribution* (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. L. *contribūtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *contribuĕre*, *contribūt-*, to CONTRIBUTE. Cf. F. *contribution*.]

1. The action of contributing or giving as one's part to a common fund or stock; the action of lending aid or agency to bring about a result.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* xv. 26 To make some contribution vpon [1611 to make a certaine contribution for] the poore sainctes that are in Hierusalem. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Contribution*, a giuing with others, when many giue together. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* i. 56 Who is much in contribution and distribution of that hee possesseth. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3753/8 Notice .. by the Office of Insurance from Fire by Amicable Contribution. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* Introd. (1869) I. 4 To be defrayed by the general contribution of the whole society. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* ii. 10 We find a contribution carrying on at Corinth..for the Christians of Jerusalem. 1887 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* V. vi. 152 The border counties were exempt from contribution, at least till the Union of the Crowns.

b. *To lay under contribution*: to exact contributions from, make a levy upon; to force to contribute, render tributary. (A military phr., freq. also in gen. sense. Cf. F. *mettre à contribution*.)

1644 MILTON *Educ.* (1738) 137 All the Historical Physiology of Aristotle and Theophrastus are open before them, and as I may say under contribution. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 78 Did you manage it à la militaire, and lay the country under contribution? 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 77 The .. thief who laid the whole English borders under contribution. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 57 Who have hitherto held all the seasons of the year under contribution to their praise. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* vi. 169 Many other books..were laid under contribution. 1851 F. HALL in *Benares Mag.* V. 23 The native authorities which M. de Tassy has laid under contribution for his first volume.

2. Something given to a common stock or fund; a sum or thing (voluntarily) contributed.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel.* II (R.) Hence it was, that the noble Valerius Publicola was buried by a contribution of money gathered for him. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 287 The voluntary contributions of the faithfull. 1715 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlii. 8 The slaves .. have been ..redeemed by the charitable contributions of the christians. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* II. *Village Church*, Near it stands the box for the poor..I will add my little contribution! 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 10. 566 To substitute the free contributions of congregations for the payment of tithes. *Mod.* The smallest contribution will be thankfully received.

b. *esp.* A payment or tax imposed upon a body of persons, or the population of a country or district, by the civil, military, or spiritual authority; an impost. App. the earliest sense in Fr. and Eng. use; now, *esp.* An imposition levied upon a district for the support of an army in the field, to secure immunity from plunder, or for similar purposes.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 301 Þo were dymes alwey i-gadred and contribucioun̄s i-payde, spiritualte and temporalte was alway i-pyled. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 192 For the kyng or qween in swech maner [i. e. for ransom] men schuld be leyd to a certeyn contribucion. 1553 *Act* 7 *Edw. VI*, c. 1 § 20 Any..Collector of any..Benevolences, Contributions or Subsidies. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 7 (R.) No notable taxe or contribution publike is historically mentioned to haue been for the charges leuied. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 206. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 116 That Party..hated for the contributions, by which it exhausted Germany. 1769 *Junius Lett.* i. 5 He had no doubt of the constitutional right vested in Parliament to raise the contribution. 1835 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 545 An infantry regiment, which was quartered at Royston, had levied contributions on the people of that town and of the neighbourhood. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. ix. 155 A third liability, affecting ecclesiastical fees .. was that of compulsory contributions for the maintenance of cardinals, foreign bishops, and nuncios during their stay in England.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Anything given or furnished to a common stock, or towards bringing about a common result.

a 1648 DIGBY (*J.*), Parents owe their children not only material subsistence for their body, but much more spiritual contributions for their mind. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc.*

Amer. III. 209 The American nation is made up of contributions from almost all other civilised nations. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 44 He makes a distinction..which is a real contribution to the science of logic.

b. A writing furnished as a distinct part of a joint literary work; an article supplied to a magazine or journal.

1714 *Spect.* No. 632 ¶ 5 It were no hard Task to continue this Paper a considerable Time longer, by the Help of large Contributions sent from unknown Hands. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 56 ¶ 13 Many of my correspondents, who believe their contributions unjustly neglected. 1880 J. R. O'FLANAGAN *Munster Circuit* 408 To enrich the pages of the Dublin University Magazine by his contributions. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* ix. (1882) 65 A letter..apparently..a contribution from a fresh hand.

4. *Law.* The payment by each of the parties interested of his share in any common loss or liability. *Action for contribution*: a suit brought by one of such parties, who has discharged a liability common to them all, to compel the others to make good their shares.

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 83 Contributione facienda is a Writ, and it lyeth where there are divers Parceners, and hee which hath the part of the eldest doth make all the suit to the Lord, the others ought to make contribution to him, and if they will not, hee shall have against them the said Writ. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Insurance* II. § 5 When goods are thrown overboard in a storm to lighten the ship, for the general safety of the ship and cargo, the owners of the ship and of goods saved are to contribute for the relief of those whose goods are ejected; this is called contribution, or general average. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lexicon*, Contribution lies between partners for any excess, which has been paid by one partner beyond his share, against the other partners.. It also lies between joint tenants, tenants in common, and part owners of ships and other chattels, for all charges..incurred for the common benefit. 1881 SIR W. M. JAMES in *Law Rep.* 17 Ch. Div. 46 The right of a surety who has paid his creditor is to have contribution from his co-sureties.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *contribution-box*, †*-money*, †*-purse*.

1575-6 *Act* 18 *Eliz.* c. 17 All Contribucion Money payable to the use of the same Bridge. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Aug. 421/2 Three horses run for a contribution-purse of 10 guineas. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* iv. 119 Milder remedies sometimes serve to disperse a mob. Try sending round the contribution-box.

Contributional (kɒntrĭbiū·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. +-AL.] Of or pertaining to a contribution.

1798 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 38 Those contributional levies, which, in a country of so much opulence, must prove very considerable.

†**Contribu·tioner.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. +-ER.] One who makes contribution.

1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 97 Tributaries, and Contributioners to the English.

†**Contribu·tionship.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. +-SHIP.] A society of contributors to a common stock; a joint-stock company.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3753/8. *Ibid.* No. 4322/3 The Directors of the Amicable Contributionship hereby give Notice. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Contributionship*, a society of contributors, also the contribution itself.

Contributive (kɒntri·biŭtiv), *a.* [f. CONTRIBUTE + -IVE (L. type **contribūtīv-us*): cf. F. *contributif, -ive* (15th c.).] That has the quality or power of contributing; fitted to contribute *to*.

1583 in Sir J. Melvil *Mem.* (1735) 301 Your Majesty's Favour and Assistance will be more contributive for his Advantage. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* XXXVI. 4 If it seem contributive to their interests. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 78 Those which are essential and those which are contributive. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 47 Exercise taken in open air, is much more contributive to health.

Hence **Contri·butively** *adv.*; **Contri·butiveness.**

a 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* iv. (1870) 67 Its contributiveness to the great purpose of universal good.

Contributor (kɒntri·biŭtəɹ). Also 6 **-our**, 7–8 **-er**. [a. AF. *contributour* (mod.F. *-eur*) = L. type **contribūtōr-em*, agent-n. f. *contribūt-*: see CONTRIBUTE and -OR.]

One that contributes or gives to a common fund; one that bears a part in effecting a result.

1530-1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 15 They..shall not be contributours nor charged to the payement of the sayed somme. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 215, I promist we would be Contributors, And beare his charge of wooing whatsoere. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xvi. ¶ 1 A fourth grand contributer to our dissentions is passion. 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 2 By which our Saviour preferred the bounty of the poor Widow above all the rest of the Contributers. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. ii. (1869) II. 416 Every tax ought to be levied..in the manner in which it is most likely to be convenient for the contributor to pay it. *Mod.* Among the contributors to the testimonial are, etc.

†**b.** One who pays tribute. *Obs.*

1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 155 (R.) Certayn barbarous or estrangers be contrybutours vnto the Syracusians. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. xii. 91 The people being contributers vsed him kindly. 1630 — *Trav. & Adv.* 35 Himselfe as rich..as any Prince in Christendome, and yet a Contributor to the Turke.

c. One who contributes literary articles to a journal, magazine, or other joint literary work.

1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 56 ¶ 16 Let therefore the next friendly contributor..observe the cautions of Swift, and write secretly in his own chamber. 1843 MACAULAY *Ess.* Pref., The author has sometimes, like other contributors to periodical works, been under the necessity of writing at a distance from all books. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, The 'Times'* Wks. (Bohn) II. 119 It draws from any number of learned and skilful contributors.

Contributo·rial, *a.* [f. prec. + -IAL.] Of or pertaining to a contributor.

1872 DE MORGAN *Budget of Par.* 268 The journal had always been free from editorial sectarianisms,—and very apt to check the contributorial.

Contri·butorship. [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The position of a contributor.

1881 MASSON *De Quincey* vi. 69 His editorship having been converted into a mere contributorship.

Contributory (kɒntri·biŭtəri), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. type **contribūtōri-us*, f. *contribūt-* ppl. stem (see CONTRIBUTE) + -ORY. Cf. F. *contributoire* 'relating to contribution' (Littré). See also CONTRIBUTARY.]

A. *adj.* **1.** That contributes to a common fund; making contribution.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 385 Euery crafte that ben contributory. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* clx. i, To make confederacy With Kyng Philip of Fraunce and aliaunce, Perpetually to be contributorie, Ether with other. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 25 The parishens or people, which by this acte shall be contributorie to suche almes. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 98 Every man that hath grounds lying within the Level..to be contributory to the charge. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* vi. 112 All the Parcenors shall be contributory. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxv. IX. 525 Without any contributory allies or any foreign support.

†**b.** Tributary. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rev.* xvi. (R.), To rule ouer all Christien kynges and princes, which she hath..made subject and contributorye vnto her. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* III. iii, The great commander of the world..Besides fifteen contributory kings. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart., Ep. L. Tiberius* (1878) 52 The whole huge circle of the world, Are made contributorie and owe vs homage.

c. Of things: Charged with a contribution.

1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 11 § 1 The movable goodes, catalles and othre thinges usuelly to suche xv^{mes} and x^{mes} contributory and chargeable. 1575-6 *Act* 18 *Eliz.* c. 17 Landes of auncient tyme contributorie to the Repayre of the same Bridge. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1378/1 Owners of the contributorie lands.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* That contributes anything to a common stock; bearing a share towards any purpose or result.

Contributory negligence: negligence on the part of a person injured, which has contributed or conduced to the injury.

1594 BACON *Gesta Grayorum* Wks. VIII. 335 Wherein whatsoever the wit of man hath heretofore committed to books of worth may be made contributory to your wisdom. 1647 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 527 Accessary and contributory to our own destruction. 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State* 29 July 1655, That the Advice or Intention of your Majesty were no way contributory to this prodigious Violence. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* II. 138 The river at the junction of the two contributory streams presents a truly noble appearance. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. XXXV. 27 He would have their gladness contributory to the divine glory. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ii. 45 Modern doctrines on the subject of contributory negligence.

3. Relating to, or of the nature of, contribution.

1836 *For. Q. Rev.* XVII. 406 Requests for more contributory help to the *Mercury*. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* May 693 Levying a contributory rate on neighbouring parishes.

B. *sb.* **1.** One who, or that which, contributes.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 372 The stewards & the contributories ther to belongynge. 1523 *Act* 14–15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 § 1 Contributories to all maner of Charges. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 33 b, The eldest doughter shall do homage for all, and also ye seruyces, and the other doughters shall be contrybutories, and beare euery one of them their porcyon. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 106 The burden to be borne by each contributory [to the wool-tax]. 1868 — *Pol. Econ.* xii. (ed. 3) 165 As the rent of land is that which remains over and above the cost of production, it is paid last, i.e. when all the other contributories are satisfied.

2. *Eng. Law.* One who is bound, on the winding up of a joint stock company, to contribute toward the payment of its debts, as being, or representing, a present or past member of the company.

1848 *Act* 11 & 12 *Vict.* c. 45 § 3 The word 'contributory' shall include every member of a company, and also every other person liable to contribute to the payment of any of the debts, liabilities, or losses thereof. 1862 *Companies' Act* (25 & 26 *Vict.* c. 89) § 74 The term 'contributory' shall mean every person liable to contribute to the assets of a company under this act in the event of the same being wound up. 1889 LINDLEY *Companies* 745 One of the first duties of the Court, after making a winding-up order, is to settle the list of contributories.

Contri·butress. *nonce-wd.* [f. CONTRIBUTOR + -ESS.] A female (literary) contributor.

1889 *Illust. Lond. News* 9 Mar. 290/2 The rejected contributress exists there.

Contri·st, *v. Obs.* or *arch.* In 5 *pa. pple.* **contryste.** [ad. F. *contrist-er* (12th c. in Littré) :—L. *contristāre*: see next.] *trans.* To make sad or sorrowful; to sadden, grieve.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. (1890) 80 Whiche..constristeth theym wyth a sorowfull mynde. *Ibid.* xxvii. 105 To thende that he were therof contryste in remembraunce pardurable. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. iii, Lord God, must I again contrist myself? 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xx, To deject and contrist myself with so bad and melancholy an account. 1818 J. BROWN *Psyche* 10 As disappointments to contrist him, Arose in life and back'd his system.

Hence **Contri·sted** *ppl. a.*

1625 tr. *Boccaccio's Decam.* II. 86 b, That your contristed spirits should be chearfully revived. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 631 Contristed sects his sullen fury fly.

Contrist, obs. var. CONTRAST.

†**Contri·state,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *contristat-* ppl. stem of *contristāre* to sadden, f. *con-* intensive + *trist-is* sad.] = prec. vb.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Contristate*, to make sad, or sorrowfull. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 873 Somewhat they [blackness and darkness] doe Contristate, but very little. *a* 1678 WOODHEAD *Holy Living* 74 Secular mirth, which contristates the Holy Spirit. 1686 tr. *Bouhours' St. Ignatius* IV. 265 This Letter did very much Surprize and Contristate the Assembly.

†**Contrista·tion.** *Obs.* [a. F. *contristation* (14th c.) or ad. L. *contristātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *contristāre*: see prec.] The action of making sad; the state of being saddened.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. i. § 2 Salomon giues a Censure .. That in spatious knowledge there is much contristation. 1651 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* (1668) 19 Humiliation of the body, and contristation of spirit. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* vi. 41 The Husband..falleth into pangs of fears and contristation.

Contrite (kɒ·ntrəit), *a.* (and *sb.*). Also 4–5 **contrit, (-tritte, -tryht),** 4–6 **-tryte.** [a. F. *contrit* (12th c.), ad. L. *contrīt-us* bruised, crushed, pa. pple. of *conterĕre*, f. *con-* together + *terĕre* to rub, triturate, bray, grind.

The pronunciation long varied between the original *contri·te* and *co·ntrite*; the former was still recognized by Johnson and used by some 18th c. hymn-writers. J. has also *contri·teness*; Browning has *contri·tely*; on the other hand *co·ntrite* is found in *Piers Ploughman*. Depending on this is the prosodic choice between *hearts contri·te* and *co·ntrite hearts*.]

†**1.** *lit.* Bruised, crushed; worn or broken by rubbing. *Obs. rare.*

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xxvii. 345 Though their strengths are no greater than a contrite reed or a strained arme. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Contrite*, worn or bruised; but is most commonly used for penitent or sorrowful for misdeeds, remorseful. 1755 JOHNSON, *Contrite*, bruised; much worn.

2. *fig.* Crushed or broken in spirit by a sense of sin, and so brought to complete penitence.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlvi. 3 Þat helis þe contryte of hert. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 89 If man be inliche contrit- *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 400 To assoile men þat ben contrit. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 102 Ful contryht and cleen shrevyn also. *c* 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* 3783 He helyd þaim wer contrite in hert. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 140 b, Be contryte and sory for your fall. 1549 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 30 b, Create and make in vs newe and contrite heartes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 1091 With our sighs..sent from hearts contrite, in sign Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Beasts' Conf. to Priest*, The swine with contrite heart allow'd His shape and beauty made him proud. 1819 MONTGOMERY *Hymn*, *'Prayer'* V, Prayer is the contrite sinner's voice Returning from his ways. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 194 No ecclesiastical absolution can help us unless we are contrite for our sin before God.

b. Of actions, etc.: Displaying, or arising from, contrition.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1727 Her contrite sighs unto the clouds bequeathed Her winged sprite. 1599 — *Hen. V*, IV. i. 313, I Richards body haue interred new, And on it haue bestowed..contrite teares. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* VII, He raised this contrite cry. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xiii. 257 In very contrite and earnest words.

3. *Comb.*, as *contrite-hearted.*

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 422 A penitent and contrite-hearted Christian. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. iv. 106 Turned from notorious sinners into contrite-hearted penitents.

†**B.** quasi-*sb.* A contrite person, a penitent.

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. vi. § 13 Such contrites intend and desire absolution, though they have it not.

†**Contrited** (kɒntrəi·tĕd), *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

1. Crushed, ground to pieces; worn by rubbing.

1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat, Comm.* I Cor. xi. 24 (1867) 58 All His bones were broken, that is, contrited and grinded with grief and sorrow. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xlii, So contrited and attrited was it with fingers and with thumbs.

2. = CONTRITE 2; reduced to contrition.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 424/3 With good & contryted herte. 1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* H iij, A sorrowfull hart and contrited spirite. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. State* (1841) 444 Inwardly contrited in heart for the sins he had committed. 1816 W. ALLEN *Life & Corr.* I. 291 At meeting on first-day morning I was very low and contrited. 1821 MRS. OPIE in Miss Brightwell *Mem.* (1854) 185 The breathings of a supplicating and contrited heart.

Contritely (kɒ·ntrəitli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY^{2}.] In a contrite manner, with contrition.

1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 99 Weeps bitterly, prays contritely. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* III. 582 Contritely now she brought the case for cure.

Co·ntriteness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being contrite; contrition.

1692 BEVERLEY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 16 Softness of Heart, Contriteness of Spirit. 1755 in JOHNSON (*Contri·teness*).

Contrition (kɒntri·ʃən). Forms: 4 **contriciun, -trycyun, -tryssyoun,** 4–5 **-tricioun,** 4–6 **-tricion, (-trycyon, etc.),** 5 **-trityowne, -tretioune,** 5– **contrition.** [a. OF. *contriciun*, now *contrition*, ad. L. *contrītiōnem* (in med.L. *contrici-*), n. of action f. *conterĕre*: see CONTRITE.]

†1. *lit.* The action of rubbing things together, or against each other; grinding, pounding or bruising (so as to comminute or pulverize). *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho., Diuers Chim. Concl.* 17 To discourse of a philosophicall contrition of oiles, thereby to defende them from putrifaction. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 53 Triturable, and reduceable into powder, by contrition. 1678 R. R[USSELL] *Geber* I. vii. 15 After Contrition put it in a Calcining Furnace. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VII. 251 The shivering and great contrition of the bones, which remain here and there in the..flesh.

fig. 1382 WYCLIF *Hos.* xiii. 13 Forsothe he shal not stonde in contricioun of sonys. — 1 *Macc.* ii. 7 To se contricioun, or distruying, of my peple, and contricioun of the holy citee.

2. *fig.* The condition of being bruised in heart; sorrow or affliction of mind for some fault or injury done; *spec.* penitence for sin. Cf. ATTRITION.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25090 (Cott.) We hope namli to haf pardun thoru baptem and contriciun. *Ibid.* 25966 (Cott.) Reuth and contricion al es an. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 55 Contricioun is þe verray sorwe þat a man receyueþ in his herte for his synnes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 91 Contrycyon or sorrow for synne, *contricio.* 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* III. xiii, In the tyme of thy repentaunce and contrycyon. *a* 1555 BRADFORD *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 46 This word, just and full [sorrow], is one of the differences between contrition and attrition. *a* 1638 MEDE *Disc. Mark* i. 15 Wks. 1672 I. 107 Those pangs of Contrition wherewith Repentance begins. 1714 BERKELEY *Serm.* 1 Tim. i. 2 Wks. IV. 605 A peculiar season of contrition and repentance. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Studies Chr.* 169 The entire moral value of contrition belongs to it as the sign of inner change of character from prior evil to succeeding good.

†Contri·tional, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of the nature of or pertaining to contrition.

1648 EARL WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 78 To melt and to dissolve In tears contritionall for their Corruptions.

Contriturate (kŏntri·tiŭrēit), *v. rare.* [f. CON- + TRITURATE.] *trans.* To triturate thoroughly, pulverize. Hence **Contri·turating** *ppl. a.*

1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxxi, The very *malleus maleficorum*, the contunding and contriturating hammer of all witches, sorcerers, magicians, and the like.

Contrivable (kŏntrəi·văb'l), *a.* [f. CONTRIVE *v.*^{1} + -ABLE.] Capable of being contrived.

a 1672 WILKINS *Dædalus* xv. (R.), It will hence appear, how a perpetual motion may seem easily contrivable. 1854 RUSKIN *Two Paths* ii. 58 No machine yet contrived, or hereafter contrivable, will ever equal..the human fingers.

†Contri·vage. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -AGE.] = CONTRIVANCE.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. vii. 14 With Contriuage both of Plots and Plants.

†Contri·val. *Obs.* Also **-vall.** [f. as prec. + -AL; cf. OF. *controvaille.*] = CONTRIVANCE.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 374 Goodwine .. proposing a contriuall of the Crowne into his House. 1615 R. CLEAVER *Expl. Prov.* Ep. Ded., Albeit some might haue more benefit by so large a volume, yet more may haue some benefit by this compendious contrivall. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 38, I am not without some contrivalls in my patching braines.

Contrivance (kŏntrəi·văns). [f. CONTRIVE *v.*^{1} + -ANCE; cf. OF. *controvance.*]

1. The action of contriving or ingeniously endeavouring the accomplishment of anything; the bringing to pass by planning, scheming, or stratagem; manœuvring, plotting; deceitful practice.

1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. iv. 70 The preparations .. were and yet are, in contrivance and agitation. 1769 BURKE *Observ. State of Nation* Wks. 1842 I. 121 The original weakness of human nature is still further enfeebled by art and contrivance. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* ii. 11 The effect of contrivance and design. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 346 If there should appear to be any fraud or contrivance in a settlement of this kind. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 185 He escaped being put to death with the rest of his brothers by the contrivance of his mother.

2. The action of inventing or making with thought and skill; invention.

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. ix. (1715) 82 Others attribute the first Contrivance of it [the Tyrrhenian Trumpet] to Tyrrhenus. *Ibid.* III. x. 91 Not easily induc'd to allow the Contrivance of any Art to other Nations.

†3. Ingenious adaptation or application. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. xi. 45 So was there no naturall dependance of the event upon the signe, but an artificiall contrivance of the signe unto the event. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. vi. (1713) 13 The Contrivance of the Earth into Hills and Springs..is not all this for the best?

4. Adaptation of means to an end; design, intention.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 163 Proofs of Contrivance in the Structure of the Globe. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* I. § 63 The works of nature, which discover so much harmony and contrivance in their make. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* VI. vi, The marks of good contrivance which appear in the works of God. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 199/1 Marks of intelligent contrivance in this particular creation with which we are acquainted.

5. The faculty or ability of contriving; inventive capacity.

1659 *Vulgar Errors Censured* 10 This mocking at Red Hair..calleth into question his Contrivance: For such men are his workmanship. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. I. i. 184 That the ancient Egyptians should have had the art and contrivance to dig even in the very quarry a canal. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* i. (1880) 7 Such an extraordinary uniformity was considered entirely beyond the reach of human contrivance.

†6. The way in which a thing has been contrived; the resulting condition, state, or quality. *Obs.*

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 121 That which still appears most admirable is, the contrivance of the porticos, vaults, and stairs. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 7 The curious Mechanism and organical Contrivance of those Minute Animals. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 38 A Parterre of Embroidery of a very new Contrivance. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 19 The contrivance of this rocket is very pretty. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 46 Rods with joints .. each with a pin to slide into the ferule, and plugs of wood of similar contrivance, to fit afterwards into them.

7. An arrangement or thing in which the foregoing action or faculty is embodied; something contrived for, or employed in contriving to effect a purpose.

a. A plan or scheme for attaining some end; an ingenious device or expedient; an artifice, a trick.

1627–8 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxvii. (R.), The sage sayings, the rare examples, the noble enterprises, the handsome contrivances..the motives and incitements to vertue, and the like .. that must build us up to the gallantry and perfection of man. 1694 *Acct. of Sweden* 16 Iron..is grown so cheap, that it is found necessary to lessen the number of Forges; neither has that contrivance had the effect intended. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. xi. 116 The grand Scheme and Contrivance for our Redemption. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 136 The world .. regarded the interview as a contrivance to reconcile Francis and the emperor. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 436 The value which they set upon military stratagems and contrivances.

†b. A conspiracy, plot. *Obs.*

1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 544 They had discovered a contrivance there, on which 3 lords..with others, are seiz'd. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 28 As the contrivance was yet but two days old .. they would be some days caballing. 1726 CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 208 This occasion'd many Plots and Contrivances to regain the flying Fair Ones.

c. A mechanical device or arrangement; sometimes applied contemptuously.

1667 H. OLDENBURG in *Phil. Trans.* II. 432 Letting this contrivance fall into the Current, along the Rocks. 1797–1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 79 Various contrivances have been made both to kill and frighten them away. 1865 [see CONSTRUCTIVE 3]. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* I. vi. 82 Tell Rose .. to have an easy lounging-chair in place of that abominable horsehair contrivance. 1879 J. TIMBS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 190 The ratchet-wheel and click for winding up the weight .. would soon be found an indispensable contrivance.

d. *fig.* Applied to natural arrangements, or organs showing special adaptation to the performance of functions.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 8 Nature hath also fitted it [the Butterfly's tongue]..with that spiral or cochleary contrivance. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 228 This cyst of liquor [in the cuttle-fish] is certainly a most apt and curious contrivance. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* Introd. 1 The contrivances by which Orchids are fertilized.

Contrivancy (kŏntrəi·vănsi). *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -ANCY.] Contriving faculty; = prec. 5.

1877 BESANT & RICE *Son Vulc.* 164 A passionate love for everything that spoke of contrivancy and the mastery of Nature.

Contrive (kŏntrəi·v), *v.*^{1} Forms: 4–6 **controve,** (4 **-oeve, -eoue**), 4–5 **-eve, -eeve,** 5–6 **-yve,** 6– **contrive,** (5–6 *Sc.* **contruve**). (Sylvester has analogical pa. pple. **contriven,** after *striven,* etc.) [a. OF. *controve-r,* with stem-stress *contreuve* = It. *controvare,* f. *con-* together, etc. + *trovare,* OF. *trover,* mod.F. *trouver* to find:—L. *turbāre* to disturb, stir up, wake up, etc. (*Controver* thus answered formally to L. *conturbāre.*) The vowel-mutation according to stress, regular in OF. (cf. *mouvoir, meuve, pouvoir, peut,* etc.), has in mod.F. been levelled under *ou* (from *o*), but some F. dialects have *treuver, treuve.* ME. had orig. both *controve* and *contreve* (from *-euve, -oeve*); cf. *move, meve, prove, preve, people*; *controve* and its Sc. repr. *contruve* survived to the 16th c.; but, otherwise than in *move, prove,* the finally prevailing form was *contreve*; cf. *retrieve.* From the 15th c. this became *contrive,* a phonetic change still unexplained: cf. *brier, friar, tire.* The sense 'invent with ingenuity' has passed in F. into that of 'invent fraudulently or falsely'; though this is often present in Eng., it has never superseded the original good or neutral sense.]

1. *trans.* To invent, devise, excogitate with ingenuity and cleverness (any plan or purpose).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* 14676 A selkouþ..neuere contreued in elde ne 3ouþe. *c* 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 241 A man þat oste salle lede, & contreues no quayntise, Howe he disceit salle drede, scaþe vmwhile salle rise. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1561 Þam þat new gyses controves. 1461 *Liber Pluscardensis* XI. viii, All thir foulis that melody contruvis. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 216, I will .. sodainely contriue the meanes of meeting betweene him, and my daughter. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 5 The prince's going into Spain..was contrived wholly by the duke. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 778 How close-pent man regrets The country, with what ardour he contrives A peep at Nature, when he can no more. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 781 Grossly contriving their dear daughter's good .. Ignorant, devising their own daughter's death!

b. *esp.* used of the planning or plotting of evil devices, treason, treachery, murder, etc.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 266 Thenne founden þay fylþe in fleschlych dedez & controeued agayn kynde contrare werkez. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7146 He þoughte on oþer wyse To contreoue a fals queyntyse. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 19 Who-so can contreue deceytes an conspire wronges..to conseille is clepid. *c* 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 2484 And to his neghbure nane euell controues. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. i. 8 Incontinent togidder .. All Latium assemblit, sone controvit [ed. 1553 contruuit] Ane coniuratioun or haisty convyne. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ix. 28 A plot of Treason, which they had contrived together. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 17 ¶ 7 To contrive the debauchery of your child. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 501 This apostate contrives treachery against Huon.

†c. Const. with *inf. Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 240 Þe kyng controued þer ouer a brigge forto make. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 137 Þe iewes .. casten & contreueden to kulle hym whan þei miȝte. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 241 A tretowre xal countyrfe his deth to fortyfye. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XLIII. iv, To make relacion, In bokes many I shall of him contrive. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. iii. 63 We charge you, that you haue contriu'd .. to winde Your selfe into a power tyrannicall. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. XXXII. 367 All the foreign papal powers contrived to dethrone or destroy her. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 205 Thus dream they, and contrive to save a God The incumbrance of his own concerns.

†2. *intr.* To make use of contrivance or ingenuity; to form devices; to plot, conspire. *Obs.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* XXVI. 241 Than wolde we knawe why þis knave þus cursidly contryued. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 360 Thou hast contriu'd against the very life Of the defendant. 1601 — *Jul. C.* II. iii. 16 The Fates with Traitors do contrive. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. ii. (1851) 102 That men should be tampring and contriving in his worship.

3. *trans.* To devise, invent, design (a material structure, literary composition, institution, etc.).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 177 Of alkinnes craftes I contreued toles. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XV. 161 Was neuere creature .. þat knew wel þe bygynnynge Bote kynde [i. e. Nature], þat contreeuede hit furst. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* Prol. (1539) 1 By experience I contriued, compiled, and made a treatise. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 206 Some loathsome dash the herald will contrive. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* III. (1722) 267 Such a peculiar Bottom..as our great Ships are contrived with. 1736 BERKELEY *Wks.* III. 521 The bank called the general bank of France, contrived by Mr. Law. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 60 But elbows still were wanting; these, some say, An alderman of Cripplegate contrived. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 34 Broad-shouldered Liverpool merchants for whom Stephenson and Brunel are contriving locomotives and a tubular bridge.

absol. 1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* V. vi, I'll have the music from both houses; Pawlet and Locket shall contrive for our taste.

†4. To find out or discover (as the solution of a problem or riddle); to come to understand. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 90 These olde philosophres wise Of all this worldes erthe rounde, How large, how thicke was the grounde Contrived in thexperience. *c* 1400 *York Myst.* XXX. 434 No cause can I kyndely contryue þat why he schulde lose þus his liffe. *c* 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 440 God spak in him þe smyth controue [*intellexit*]. 1600 THYNNE *Epigrams* No. 55 Deepe witted menn b'experience haue contrived, that mariage good and quiet is ech hower, where the mans heringe organs are deprived of their right vse. [1784 COWPER *Task* III. 156 Some .. Contrive creation; travel nature up To the sharp peak of her sublimest height, And tell us whence the stars.]

†5. To make up, concoct, fabricate, invent. *Obs.* [Cf. F. *controuver* 'to faine, forge, inuent, imagine out of his own brain' (Cotgr.).]

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4249 Though he nought fond, yet would he [Wicked Tongue] lie .. Discordaunt ever fro armonye, And distoned from melodie, Controve he wolde. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 74 Thine argument is false and eke contrufed. 1468 *Paston Lett.* No. 582 II. 313 The malyciouse contryved talys that Frere Brakley..and othyrs ymagyned ontruly..of me.

6. To succeed in bringing to pass; to 'manage', to effect (a purpose).

1530 PALSGR. 497/2, I contryve, I bringe to passe a mater by sekyng of my wyttes, *Je machine. Ibid.*, It was harde to do, but I have contryved it at the laste. *a* 1593 MARLOWE *Dido* v. i, A desperate charge, Which neither art nor reason may achieve, Nor I devise by what means to contrive. *a* 1656 BP. HALL in *Rem. Wks., Life* (1660) 22 It pleased God inexpectedly to contrive the change of my station. 1726 CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 211 Tho' the Horse was sold for twenty Pistoles, we contriv'd it so, that my Landlord seiz'd the Money for his Reckoning. 1820 SHELLEY *Œdipus* I. 135 Prophecies when once they get abroad..Contrive their own fulfilment.

b. Const. with *inf.* Extended ironically to action that has the result of bringing about an unintended or undesired event.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 55 Th' industrious Kind.. with their Stores of gather'd Glue, contrive To stop the Vents, and Crannies of their Hive. 1716–8 POPE in *Lady M. W. Montague's Lett.* I. XXVI. 81 You have contrived to say..most pleasing things. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. Pref. 31 Members of the Church of England..contrive to differ among themselves. 1828 SOUTHEY *Ep. Allan Cunninghame,* He has just contrived to keep Out of rope's reach, and will come off this time For transportation. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* XXVI, The negress put the cup to her lips, and contrived, for her own reasons, to spill the contents unobserved. 1888 SKEAT *Chaucer's Minor P.* Introd. p. XXXVII, An editor should always look at the MSS. for himself, if he can possibly contrive to do so.

†7. To bring by ingenuity or skill *into* a place, position, or form. Also in analogous uses with *to, in, upon. Obs.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 109 [He] contrived

such things as he had heard of his master, into short compendious notes. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* 163, Sometimes I addresse my judgement and contrive it to a noble and outworne subject. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. III. iii. *The Lawe* How-much-fold sence is in few words contriuen! 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. iii. 618 So tough, that being contrived in building, it lasteth for ever. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* v. ix. (1675) 332 A few such Closets .. might be easily enlarged, and contrived into an Hospital. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 86 The half Bullets of Musquets contrived upon them. *a* 1687 SANCROFT *Let.* in *Clarendon's Hist. Reb.* I. 6, MS...consisting of xvi books, contriv'd into 92 quires. 1701 COLLIER *M. Aurel.* (1726) 124 He was afraid his son might make a false step .. the notions contrived into him miscarry.

† **Contri·ve,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [app. irreg. f. L. *contrīvī*, pret. of *conterĕre* to wear away (cf. *contrite, contrition*); perh. associated by translators with the prec.] *trans.* To wear down, wear away, consume, spend; to pass, employ (time).

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 287 Whiche allemoste contriued [*pertriverunt*] the Romanes and victores of this worlde with mony batelles. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 81 Coyllus..contrived [*contrivit*] all his yowthe in the service of their warrs. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 116 b, You tarie and abide here .. to contrive your tyme. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 48 Nor that sage Pylian syre, which did survive Three ages, such as mortall men contrive. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 276 Please ye we may contriue this afternoone, And quaffe carowses to our Mistresse health. [Taken by some to belong to CONTRIVE *v.*[1].]

Contrived (kŏntrəi·vd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONTRIVE *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Ingeniously or artfully devised or planned.

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 333 The firste warde thus thay wonne By this fals contrevede engyne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. viii. 73 His dreid and sle controvit [1553 contruwit] feir. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 171 The guilt of premeditated and contriued Murther. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 203 As insufficiently..did they provide by their contrived Liturgies. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. vii, Don't you consider this contrived interview as little better than a downright assignation?

b. With qualification, as *ill-contrived.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. (1682) 135 A loathsom contrived place. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. III. 400 In Mansion prudently contriv'd. 1713 OCKLEY *Acct. Barbary* 2 The Houses are large, but very ill contriv'd. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. VII. xii. 130 Most of the houses are of stone, well contrived.

† **Contri·vement.** *Obs.* [f. CONTRIVE *v.*[1] + -MENT; cf. F. *controuvement.* Exceedingly common in 17th c.; but superseded before 1700 by CONTRIVANCE.]

1. The action of contriving; = CONTRIVANCE 1.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 127 Their wit and cunning in contrivements. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 31 The death of Arthur was not without his contrivement. 1681 FLAVELL *Right. Mans Ref.* 191 Those acts..are the height and top of all rational contrivement.

2. Mode of contriving or planning; ingenious construction; = CONTRIVANCE 6.

c 1592 *Faustus* in Thoms *E. E. Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 224 Which for..the contrivement of the church, hath not the like in christendom. *a* 1634 CHAPMAN *Alphonsus* Introd., Plays 1873 III. 197 The Design is high, the Contrivement subtle. *a* 1670 RUST *Disc. Truth* (1682) 176 The admirable contrivement and artifice of this great Fabrick of the Universe.

3. A device for attaining some end; an expedient, artifice, plot, stratagem; = CONTRIVANCE 7.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. XX. (1632) 965 Hopefull and costly contriuements. 1626 SHIRLEY *Brothers* V. iii, 'Tis a plot! a base contrivement To make my name ridiculous! 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 59 Al the bloudy contrivements, barbarous and cruel executions.

Contriven (*obs.*), irreg. pa. pple. of CONTRIVE.

Contriver (kŏntrəi·vəɹ). Also 6 **controvar, -or.** [f. CONTRIVE *v.*[1] + -ER[1]: cf. OF. *controveor,* mod.F. *controuveur.*] One who contrives.

1. One who ingeniously or artfully devises the effecting of anything; one who effects by plotting or scheming; a schemer, plotter.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. viii. 70 Controvar [1553 contruwar] of mony wickit slycht. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 158 Marke Antony..we shall finde..A shrew'd Contriuer. 1605 — *Macb.* III. v. 7. 1607 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* Pref. 6 A principal contriver of this uniformity in religion. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. II. 82 To return the mischiefs .. upon the heads of the first contrivers. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 456 A mere cold-headed Contriver. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. 210 By the sheer exigencies of his inheritance .. Prince Louis was driven to be a contriver.

† b. An inventor of falsehoods. *Obs.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 23 Bakbyters, Contryuers or Reporters of tales. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Controvor*, he that of his own head, devises or invents false bruits, or feigned news.

2. The deviser or inventor of an institution, system, machine, etc.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* VI. 237 The contriver and orderer of the prophetical stage. 1678 AUBREY in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 129 The learned contriver of those [analytic] tables, Mr. Ray. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 121 ¶ 8 It would..not a little redound to the Glory of the All-wise Contriver. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. vi. 238 Man is the contriver of musical instruments. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 604 Machines .. more or less adapted to accomplish the object of the contriver.

3. A (good or bad) manager.

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* i, She was an excellent contriver in housekeeping. 1860–1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 49 Accidents which will happen among the best contrivers. 1864 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. VI. 6/1 (*Cornish Proverb*) My wife Joan is a good contriver, and a good contriver is better than a little eater.

Contriving (kŏntrəi·viŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 4–6 **controving.** [f. CONTRIVE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CONTRIVE; contrivance; devising.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 255 Of þat fals controueyng gaf þei jugement. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 81 Of his owne controvinge He found magique and taught it forth. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* Ep. Ded. (1877) 6, I haue taken vpon me the contryuing of this book. 1751 LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 107 Methods of my own contriving. 1858 LONGF. *Birds of Passage, Children* ix, What are all our contrivings, And the wisdom of our books?

Contri·ving, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That contrives; skilfully or artfully devising, scheming, inventive.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 189 Our contriuing Friends in Rome. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* Pref. 15 Revenge is a busie and contriving Vice. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 233 A thousand uses suggest themselves to a contriving mind. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. XXXIV, Jobs that require both a nice hand and a contriving head.

Hence **Contri·vingly** *adv.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 394 Wickedly and contrivingly, as my friends still think.

Control (kŏntrō·u·l), *sb.* Forms: 6 **controlle,** 6–7 **controll, -oule, -ole,** 7 **comptrol**(e, 7–9 **controul,** 8– **control.** [perh. a. F. *contrôle,* earlier *contrerolle* 'the copie of a roll (of account, etc.), a paralell of the same qualitie and content with th' originall; also, a controlling or ouerseeing' (Cotgr.), corresp. to med.L. *contrārotulus,* f. *contrā* against, counter (cf. CONTRA- 3) + *rotulus* ROLL. But, as the sb. appears only about 1600 in Eng., and app. not in the original literal sense, but only as a noun of action, it was probably then formed immediately from the verb. A few examples of COUNTER-ROLL (q.v.) directly represent the Fr.

Johnson (copied in later Dicts.) has as first sense, but without quotation, 'A register or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other'. This J. retained from Bailey's folio, where it was founded on the statement in Kersey's Phillips, 1706, '*properly,* a Book, or Register, in which a Roll is kept of other Registers'. But this is merely an etymological remark, applicable to med.L. *contrarotulus,* and OF. *contrerolle*; there is no evidence that *control* was ever so used in Eng.: see COUNTER-ROLL.]

1. The fact of controlling, or of checking and directing action; the function or power of directing and regulating; domination, command, sway.

Board of Control: a board of six members established by Pitt in 1784 for the supervision of the East India Company in the government of British India; abolished in 1858.

Control Department: a former department of the British army, now subdivided into the departments of Commissariat and Transport; the name was abolished in 1875.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 19 The winged fowles Are their males subiects, and at their controules. 1601 — *Twel. N.* II. v. 74 Quenching my familiar smile with an austere regard of controll. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. lxii. 498 The only advantage that can accrue from conquering a nation is..the controul of its commerce. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 107 Over no nation does the press hold a more absolute control than over the people of America. 1886 *Law Times* LXXXI. 59/2 Permitting offensive smells to emanate from certain drains under their control.

1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 497 Correspondence between the Board of Controul and the Crown. 1853 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 2 June (1876) 2 The President of the Board of Control.

2. Restraint, check. *Without control*: unrestrainedly, freely.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. v. 84 Where his raging eye .. Without controll, lusted to make a prey. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 122 This..bruising of the Stalk doth give a kind of Check or Comptrole unto the Sappe. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* I. 108 Speak what thou know'st, and speak without controul. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* II. xlvi, Lust that defies controul. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxx. 164 His operations were subject to so little controul, that he was able to insert forgeries. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 441 Calmness..and control of the passions.

3. A method or means of restraint; a check.

1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 14 The particular checks and controuls provided by the constitution. 1879 GLADSTONE *Glean.* III. i. 19 The essential conditions of civil society may require an universal controul, or veto.

b. In mod. scientific use: A standard of comparison used to check the inferences deduced from an experiment, by application of the 'Method of Difference'. Often *attrib.* as in *control-experiment,* a test experiment devised with this end in view.

1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* xvii. 413 Four bladders were first tried as a control experiment. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 162 Radicles without any attached squares, which served as standards of comparison or controls. 1890 *Nature* 11 Dec. 122 Control mice died of tetanus within 48 hours.

4. A person who acts as a check; a controller.

1786 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 137/1 They were always about him, as checks or controuls upon his conduct. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 64 Men formed to be instruments, not controls. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* V. IX. vii. 371 He could not be a resident rival and control upon the Doge. 1884 STUART C. CUMBERLAND in *Pall Mall G.* 31 Dec. 2/2 These 'controls'—these 'astral bodies,' or whatever they are called. 1885 *Academy* 11 July 20/1 He was a rank Spiritualist a tool in the hands of his Control.

5. *Comb. Control-experiment*: see 3 b.

Control (kŏntrō·u·l), *v.* Forms: 5–6 **controlle,** 6 **controule, -trowll,** 6–7 **trowl**(e, **-trole,** 7 **(controal),** 6–8 **controll,** 6–9 **controul,** 6– **control**; also 5–8 **comptrol**(l. *Pa. t.* and *pple.* **controlled**; also 6 **-troulde,** 6–7 **trold**(e. [a. F. *contrôler* (16th c. in Littré), earlier *contreroller* (*c* 1300 in Anglo-Fr.) 'to take and keepe a copie of a roll of accounts, to controll, obserue, ouersee, spie faults in' (Cotgr.), f. F. *contrerolle* (now *contrôle*): see CONTROL *sb.* Both in vb. and sb. the spelling *controul* was almost universal in 18th c. and early part of 19th, and is still occasional.]

1. *trans.* To check or verify, and hence to regulate (payments, receipts, or accounts generally): *orig.* by comparison with a 'counter-roll' or duplicate register; now in the wider sense of 4.

[*c* 1310 *MS. Cott. Tib.* E viij lf. 49 (*Househ. Ord. Edw. II*) Un contrerollour qui doit coatre roller au tresorere de la garderobe toutz lez receitez.] *c* 1475 *Househ. Ord.* 59 To controlle the receytes & all the yssues of the Thesaurers office. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iii. (1570) C ij/4 Or some busy body..Comptroll their countes be they neuer so right. 1539 *Househ. Ord.* in Thynne *Animadv.* Introd. (1865) 35 To controule the same [expenditure], giveing noe larger allowance than there ought to be. 1549 [see 5]. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* Introd. iii. 24 And to comptroll his books from time to time.

2. *transf.* To check by comparison, and test the accuracy of (statements, stories, or their authors). *arch.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 726/2 He shalbe sure seldome to meete anye manne that hath bee there, by whome hys tale might be controlled. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* 41 Which by mine own search and view of the Records heere I can justly controll. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. vi. (1840) 186 Afterwards this report was controlled to be false. 1878 J. C. MORISON *Gibbon* I Anyone who wishes to control my statements will have no difficulty in doing so.

† 3. Hence: a. To take to task, call to account, rebuke, reprove (a person). Const. *of, for. Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Ware the Hawke* 96 Whereof I hym controlde. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. Pref. 9 To be controaled for the Evil, or rewarded for the Good. 1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* Prol., Control these foplings and declare for sense.

† b. To challenge, find fault with, censure, reprehend, object to (a thing). *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Venom. Tongues* Wks. I. 133 That I would Controlle the cognisaunce of noble men. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* 143 How oft did I controll the sluggish oares. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* i. 78 *note,* Maruel not if Heretikes controule the old authentical translation. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. T.* Pref. ¶ 1, I put not out anything rashly in print..especially in this age so ready to controll. 1713 S. OCKLEY *Acc. Barbary* 80 The Women .. never dare Controul or Dispute their Husbands Commands. 1738 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* p. xxii, An Argument not to be controlled.

4. To exercise restraint or direction upon the free action of; to hold sway over, exercise power or authority over; to dominate, command.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 22 § 6 Any persone assigned to comptroll and oversee theym in their werking. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 265 But (oh vaine boast) Who can controll his Fate? 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus' Mor.* lxx, But the Philosophers exalted Soul No little outward Trifles can controul. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XI. 456 Thy words like music every breast controul. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 184 Castles..built with the evident purpose of controuling..the navigation. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilia.* I. iv. 196 Such is the way in which great thinkers control the affairs of men.

absol. 1709 PRIOR *Merry Andrew* 27 Henceforth may I obey, and thou control. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 400 A Resident, with power to advise and control.

b. To hold in check, curb, restrain from action; to hinder, prevent (? *obs.*).

1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 27 Who comptrolleth the deuyll at home at his parishe, whyle he [the prelate] comptrolleth the mynte? 1593 DRAYTON *Eclogues* iv. 96 Felt the stiffe curbe controule his angrie Jawes. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* X. lx. (1612) 266 Through God that drift she chiefly hath controld. 1727–38 GAY *Fables* I. XXXVIII. 29 Controul thy more voracious bill. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* i. 16 The superabundance of life is controlled by the law of mutual destruction.

c. *refl.* To hold in check or repress one's passions or emotions; so *to control one's feelings, tears,* etc.

1818 SHELLEY *Laon* Ded. IV. 8, I then controuled My tears. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* II. 231 He [Theseus] controlled himself. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. iii. 99 Difficulty in controlling his temper. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 36 Good men are those who are able to control themselves. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. xii. 146 [He] could not control his emotion at the loss of his men.

† 5. To overpower, overmaster. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 678 Till with her own white fleece her voice controlled Entombs her outcry. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* XX, A man in hew all Hews in his controwling. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 373 His Art is of such pow'r, It would controll my Dams god Setebos. 1755 JOHNSON *s.v.*, He controlled all the evidence of his adversary.

b. *Law.* To overrule (a judgement or sentence).

1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 122 Sir John Holt's opinion..I doubt in practice..hath been frequently controlled. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 372 The superadded words of limitation may be admitted to controul the preceding words. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. iv. 19 Though the preamble may assist in construing ambiguous expressions in a statute, it will not be allowed to control clear ones.

c. Fencing. *To control the point*: 'to bear or beat it down' (Gifford *in loco*).

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. v, I will learne you, by the true iudgement of the eye, hand, and foot, to controll any enemies point i' the world. *Ibid.* IV. v.

Controllable (kŏntrō·ŭlăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ABLE.] Capable of being controlled or restrained.

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. v. § 2 They were all controllable by the Apostles. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 159 P 8 It is to suppose custom instantaneously controllable by reason. 1871 *Member for Paris* I. 231 The voice of the speaker..gathered firmness and became controllable. 1883 *Times* 23 Jan. 3/4 The 'controllable' [torpedoes)..capable of being directed by the operator.

† b. Liable to check or stoppage. † c. Open to challenge; cf. CONTROL *v.* 3. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 3 If your friendship be fervent, & your kindnesse not controulable. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vi. 21 Things of falsitie, controulable..by criticall and collective reason.

† c. Liable to be overruled. *Obs.*

1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. iv. 69 Under the Great Seal, which is the king's greatest and highest command, and not controllable, nor to be dispensed with.

Controlled (kŏntrō·ŭld), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED[1].] Held in check, restrained, dominated; cf. *uncontrolled*.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 65 The limits of a controuled rule. 1783 BURKE *East India Bill* Wks. IV. 112 Controuled depravity is not innocence. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Dec. 3/1 Controlled enthusiasm.

Controller (kŏntrō·ŭlə1). Forms: 4–5 counter-, conter-, cownterroller, counteroller, countrollour, 5 cowntroller, 6 controwler, 7 (contrerollour, -rouler), 6–9 controuler, 6– controller. Also 5– comptroller. [In ME. *counterroller, -our*, a. AF. *contrerollour, countreroullour* = OF. *contre-rolleor* (=med.L. *contrā-rotulātor*), agent-n. from OF. *contre-roller*, med.L. type **contrārotulāre*: see CONTROL. (Examples of the agent-noun as name of an official apparently occur earlier than those of the verb.) Already in 15th c. often reduced (as in contemporary Fr. *contrôleur*) to *counterollour, countrollour*: the first syllable of this was mistakenly supposed to be *count*, etymologically *compt*, and the word was spelt *comptroller*; this erroneous way of writing the word was especially affected by official scribes, and hence became the established form in connexion with various offices; in these its retention has prob. been partly due to a desire to separate the title from the general modern sense of *control*.]

1. One who keeps a counter-roll so as to check a treasurer or person in charge of accounts.

[1292 BRITTON I. ii. § 16 En presence del viscounte qi nous volums qe soit soen countreroullour en tut soen office.] 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XII. 298 Selde..falleþ þe seruant so diepe in arerages As doþ þe reyue oþer þe conterroller [*v. rr.* counteroller, counterrollers, countrollour] þat rekene mot and acounte. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 550 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 317 Þer-fore þo countrollour..Wrytes vp þo somme as euery day. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 47 b, Comptroller or any other officer in the common weale. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econ. Ref.* Wks. III. 293 There is taken away..the treasurer, the comptroller (for a comptroller is hardly necessary where there is no treasurer), etc.

2. Hence a title of office:

a. A household officer whose duty was primarily to check expenditure, and so to manage in general; a steward. Now chiefly used in the household of the sovereign, and in those of members of the royal family, and spelt COMPTROLLER.

1441 HEN. VI. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 35 I. 107 Sir Thomas Stanley, countrollour of oure householde. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 411 II. 43 The sewer wyll not tak no men no dyschys till they be comawndyd by the Cowntrerroller. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* VI. 2 One Fogge..that was Countrowlar to Edward the Fowrthe. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. iii. 69 For I was spoke to, with Sir Henry Guilford This night to be Comptrollers. 1641 HINDE *Y. Bruen* XXXV. 110 Her father..[was] with that honorable Personage Henry Earle of Darby, being Controller of his house. 1710 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 7 Sir John Holland, comptroller of the houshold. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 299 The archbishop sent his comptroller to the Prior of Christ Church.

b. An officer having similar duties in various public offices. In some of these the spelling is at present *controller*, in others COMPTROLLER, q.v.

Occurring in many specific titles: e.g. *Controller (or Comptroller) of the Hanaper, of the Mint, of the Navy, of the Pell, of the Pipe*; see these words.

1486 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII*, c. 8 The Customer or Comptroller of the same Port. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 27 Should we haue ministers of the church to be comptrollers of the myntes? 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* VII. xi. (ed. 7) 664 William Borough controuler of her Maiesties Navy. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 277 Controller of all the Excise in England and Wales. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. II. 75 Alonso de Quintanilla, comptroller of the finances in Castile. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N. W. Pass.* ii. 8 My excellent friend Sir Byam Martin, Comptroller of the Navy. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* II. 171 An officer in London, called the comptroller in bankruptcy.

† 3. One who takes to task, calls in question, reproves, or censures; a censorious critic. *Obs.*

1566 DRANT *Horace Epist.* II. i. (1567) G iv, Of dumpishnes, enuye, and ire a sharpe controwler he. 1583 FULKE *Defence* xviii. 532 These controllers..of the Latin text by the Hebrew. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perceuall* 21 Pert Controulers of Magistracy. 1614 BP. HALL *Agst. Brown* § 2 *Recoll. Treat.* 721 My omissions were of ignorance..An easie imputation from so great a controuler.

4. One who controls or keeps under control; one who restrains, directs, or manages.

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 312/1 Rulers, and counsellers, and controllers. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 115 It makes the great controwler of the world, a bare spectator. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 258 God [is] the sole controller of the laws. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 518 The State stands..as regulator and controller of the family.

b. *transf.* of things inanimate.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 588 The puissance of their neighbours hath beene..a controler to their famous invasions. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 343 Feare, the controuler onely of those that would be bad. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 250 Catholicism was the great rival and controller of the feudal strength and tyranny.

c. A piece of mechanism that controls or regulates motion; *Naut.* an apparatus for regulating or checking the motion of a chain-cable as it runs towards the hawse-holes.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Chain-cable controller*, a contrivance for the prevention of one part of the chain riding on another while heaving in. 1868 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 4) 129 A link of the cable, which in running out is caught in the controller. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. 491 Regulating its motion by an abutting controller. 1886 *Bicycling News* 23 Apr. 437/2 The machine ..has..a very effective automatic steering controller.

5. **Controller-general**: an officer entrusted with the supreme direction or control.

1562 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 143 Controller generall of all y[e] Cities hospitalles. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3716/3 Comptroller-General of the Revenues of these Countries. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 416 Grand financier of confiscation, and comptroller general of sacrilege. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 58 The Controller-General should also submit a carefully prepared estimate of the entire cost of the ship.

Hence **Contro·llership**, the office of controller.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 33 § 18 Thoffice of Comptrollershippe of all plees. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. II. v, We saw Turgot cast forth from the Controllership. 1871 *Daily News* 8 Feb., In 1868..the Controllership of the Navy was associated with the office of Third Lord of the Admiralty.

† **Contro·llery.** *Obs. rare.* [f. CONTROLLER: see -ERY.] = CONTROL *sb.*, CONTROLLERSHIP.

1595 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1655) 412 Duties pertaining to the Offices of Controllery and Collectory. 1639 *Ibid.* 454 The Office of Controllerie [was] given to Sir David Murray.

Controlless (kŏntrō·ŭl,lés), *a.* [f. CONTROL *sb.* + -LESS.] Not under control or restraint.

1657 J. GOODWIN *Triers Tried* 8 A rule-less, law-less, controule-less generation of men. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. CXVI, The controulless core Of human hearts.

Controlling (kŏntrō·ŭliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONTROL *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CONTROL; restraint, domination; † calling in question. (Now chiefly gerundial.)

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxiii. 264 The great lordes ..vysited the ladies and damusels without any controllynge. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1291/1 [To] vse their owne iudgement in thallowing or in the controllynge of any part of hys context. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 139 Consequently to controule their controulings. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 1. 265 The right of granting and controlling subsidies.

Contro·lling, *ppl. a.* [see -ING[2].] That controls; formerly † censorious, overbearing.

Controlling experiment: see CONTROL *sb.* 3 b. *Controlling nozzle*: one by which the volume of the stream issuing from it can be regulated.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 330 Which deserved well lyking, and not controlling contempt. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, V. i. 103 Controlling Lawes. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 689 There was no controlling authority.

Hence **Contro·llingly** *adv.*

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 2 Which makes him write with such a Turky-cocks quill, too controulingly and censoriously. 1886–7 G. O. FAY in *Proc. Amer. Soc. Instruct. Deaf* 224 To mingle socially, controllingly, with the children.

Controlment (kŏntrō·lmĕnt). *arch.* Forms as in CONTROL *sb.* and *v.* [f. CONTROL *v.* + -MENT: cf. mod.F. *contrôlement*.]

† 1. The controlling of accounts: see CONTROL *v.* 1.

1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 66 Clerc of comptrolment of the Kinges houshold. 1539 *Househ. Ord.* in Thynne *Animadv.* Introd. (1865) 35 The said Clerkes-Comptrollers shall yearly make the Booke of Comptrollment. 1647 HOWARD *Crown Rev.* 5 Two deputy Chamberlaines to write the Comptrollment of the Pell. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. xii. (1743) 101 All bills of comptrolment..are allotted & allowed by the Clerks-Comptrollers. *transf.* 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 355 Leaue to lay out our owne reckenings, as we thinke best, hauing himselfe the aduantage of controlement, if errour happen to fall out.

2. = CONTROL *sb.* 1.

1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 15 Justices of Peace..appointed..to have the Oversight and Controlment of the said Sheriffs. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 127 In thy fayth I maye ..repose the controlement of my life. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Caesar's Comm.* 39 Otherwise the course of destinie were subiect to our controlement. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 191 One of the sorting houses, under the comptrolment of the general penny-post. 1879 W. G. WARD *Ess.* (1884) I. 384 God has..abdicated the controlment of my acts.

3. Restraint, check = CONTROL *sb.* 2. Very common in 16–17th c. in phr. *Without controlment.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxxxiv. [clxxx.] 556 That the Englyshmen shulde go at their pleasure without any controlement. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 20 Heere haue we war for war, & bloud for bloud, Controlement for controlement. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* III. iv. § 14 *note*, He will enjoy his lust without controlment. 1764 CHURCHILL *Indep.* (R.), Happy the bard Who 'bove controlment, dares to speak his mind. 1778 *Love Feast* 11 Kick against Controlment and Direction. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 172 Not righteous by controlment, nor by laws, Themselves restraining of their free accord.

† 4. Calling to account, calling in question, censure: cf. CONTROL *v.* 3. *Obs.*

1546 BP. GARDINER *Decl. Art. Joye* 95 b, Not dismaied, with your controlements. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 16 Controlements came from haughtie breast, for that I undertooke With English quill to turne the verse of learned Lucans booke. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xvi. § 4 In controlment of this conceit. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 106 He incurs the controlment of reason.

† **Controm.** *Obs. rare*[−1].

1599 PEELE *Sir Clyom.* Wks. III. 92 She went even cheek by jowl With our head controm's wife.

† **Contropposi·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [f. CONTRA- 1 + OPPOSITION.] Opposition against; counter-opposition.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 110 In these forlorn times of Contradiction and contropposition.

Controve, obs. form of CONTRIVE *v.*[1]

Controvene, etc., obs. ff. CONTRAVENE, etc.

† **Controve·rsable,** *a. Obs.*[−0] [f. CONTROVERSE *v.* + -ABLE: corresp. to It. *controversabile* (in Florio 1611), and mod.F. *controversable*.] Capable of being controverted; controvertible.

1611 FLORIO, *Controuersabile*, controuersable. *Ibid. Controuerseuole*, controuersable.

† **Controve·rsal,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *contrōvers-us* turned against, controverted, disputed (see CONTROVERSED) + -AL.]

1. Turned or looking in opposite directions.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 74 The Temple of Janus with his two controversal faces.

2. Subject to controversy; debatable; = CONTROVERSIAL 1.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 8 The iudgment of the most controuersall matters was committed by God to the Priests. 1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 92 Their Countrie, from whence they came, is as controversall, and incertaine. 1660 STILLINGFL. *Iren.* I. vi. § 6 (1662) 122 Far from inserting any thing controversal into them.

3. Of or pertaining to controversy; polemical; = CONTROVERSIAL 2.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* III. 22 His polemicall and controversall books. 1661 BAXTER *Mor. Prognost.* II. xliii. 60 Abundance of Controversal Writings. 1697 D. F. *Char. Dr. S. Annesley* Pref, B ij, Some excel in Polemical Divinity, some in Controversal.

4. Taking part in controversy; = CONTROVERSIAL 3.

1653 BAXTER *Peace Consc.* 130 Not so common a thing as some controversal Doctors..take it to be. 1657 — *Pres. Thoughts* 25 A hundred other controversall men.

Hence **Controve·rsally** *adv.*, controversially.

1672 PENN *Spir. Truth Vind.* 39 Those who trade either Ministerially or Controversally with them.

† **Controve·rsary, -ory,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. L. *contrōvers-us* (see CONTROVERSED) + -ARY, -ORY; cf. *adversary*.]

A. *adj.* = CONTROVERSIAL.

1610 BP. HALL *Apol. agst. Brownists* § 26 Diuers controuersary discourses. 1628 — *Old Relig.* Ep. Ded. 4 These controuersorie points.

B. *sb.* = CONTROVERSY.

c 1635 SIR W. POLE *Descript. Devon* I. 164 Which hath sett many controversaryes on.

† **Co·ntroverse,** *sb. Obs.* Also 6 **contrauerce.** [a. F. *controverse*, ad. L. *contrōversia* CONTROVERSY.] = CONTROVERSY.

15.. FEVLDE (W. de W.) *title*, The Contrauerce bytwene a Louer and a Jaye. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. v. 2 Now here commeth next in place..The controverse of beauties soveraine grace. *a* 1631 DONNE *Progr. Soul* (R.), We see in authors, too stiff to recant An hundred controverses of an ant. 1636 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Job* 15 (T.) He..with his sword the controverse decides. *Ibid.* 106 (T.) The controverse of life and death Is arbitrated by his breath.

† **Co·ntroverse,** *v. Obs.* [The ppl. adj. CONTROVERSED = F. *controversé*, L. *contrōversus*, came at length to be treated as a true pple., implying a verb *to controverse*, which actually occurs in Florio as a rendering of It. *controversare*. In Fr., *controversé* goes back to 16th c., but the verb *controverser* is given only as a useful neologism by Littré. Latin had a deponent *contrōversārī* to enter into controversy, dispute: cf. sense 2.]

1. *trans.* To make (a matter) the subject of controversy; to discuss, debate.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 26 b, The causes [are] so controversed amongst the learned. 1611 FLORIO, *Controuersare*, to controuerse. 1616 T. GODWIN *Moses & A.* (1655) 33 It is much controversed, whether the Assideans were Pharisees or Essenes. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* II. i. 9 The most learned Philosophers have been controversing this Point for above 2000 Years.

b. *To controverse in question*: to call in question, challenge, dispute, controvert.

1601-2 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 12 If this title bee controuersed in question, whether shall the ecclesiasticall court or temporall hold iurisdiction.

2. *intr.* To enter into controversy, dispute *with*.

1699 F. BUGG *Quakerism Exp.* 60 There never was any Heresie had the Impudence .. to wrong all People they controvers'd with.

† Co·ntroversed, *ppl. a. Obs.* [In form = prec. vb. + -ED [1], and at length so regarded: but F. *controversé* and Eng. *controversed* both appeared earlier than the respective verbs, and were app. direct adaptations of L. *contrōversus*, with the native ppl. endings *-é, -ed*. L. *contrōvers-us* appears to have been a compound of *contrō* (= *contrā*) + *versus* turned, with the sense (1) 'turned against, or in a contrary direction', (2) 'opposed, disputed, controverted'; in the latter sense it was practically the pa. pple. of an unused verb *contrōvertĕre*: see CONTROVERT.]

Made the subject of controversy; called in question; disputed, controverted.

c 1575 FULKE *Confut. Doctr. Purgatory* (1577) 441 That aunswereth one controuersie with an other, as much controuersed. 1581 N. BURNE (*title*), The Disputation concerning the Controversit Headdis of Religion. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 416 In upright deciding of controversed causes. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* x. § 3. 87 Who.. thus decides the controversed case. *a* 1663 SANDERSON *Serm.* vii. (1681) 295 One single Controversed Conclusion.

† Co·ntroverser. *Obs.* Also **-or.** [f. CONTROVERSE *v.* + -ER [1].] One engaged in controversy; a controversialist.

1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* 29 (T.) Which place, boulted before to the bran by many controversers, etc. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar.* ix. 91 *Sine Dei gratia*..saith the controversor. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 153 This opinion their Cardinal Controverser disavows.

Controversial (kɒntrŏvə·ɹʃăl), *a.* Also 6-7 **-siall, -tial.** [ad. L. *contrōversiāl-is*, f. *contrōversia*: see CONTROVERSY and -AL.]

1. Subject to controversy; open to discussion; debatable, questionable; disputed.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 111 Although it be controuersiall whether they bee things indifferente or not. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. x. 311 The Priests .. had a controversiall City appointed them..so that they must win it before they could wear it. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 157 My opinion on this controversial point. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 142 As controversial a point as the authorship of Junius.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of controversy; polemical.

1659 *Vulgar Errors Censured* 112 The court of Controversiall Divinity. *a* 1710 BP. BULL *Serm.* vi. I. 150 (R.) Polemical or controversial divinity is .. that part of divinity, which instructs and furnisheth a man with necessary weapons to defend the truth against its enemies. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 32 His controversial writings. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 240 The general object of his writing was didactic rather than controversial.

3. Engaging in or given to controversy; disputatious.

1659 *Vulgar Errors Censured* 112, I wish .. that Controversiall Divines would cease to be stinging Satyrists. 1807 CRABBE *Library* 251 But most she fears the controversial pen. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* xii. (1874) 210 What a pity it would be if controversy were abandoned to the weak or controversial only.

4. as *sb.* A controversial matter or argument.

1658 MANTON *Exp. Jude* 3 In controversials there is great use of writing, controversies not being so easily determined by the judgment of the ear as the eye.

Controve·rsialism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] A controversial spirit or practice.

1859 *Lit. Churchman* V. 459 It shews a tendency to controversialism. 1884 BEECHER in *Homiletic Monthly* Mar. 386 There are temptations on the part of many to controversialism.

Controversialist (kɒntrŏvə·ɹʃălist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who practises or is skilful in controversy; one who treats a subject in a controversial manner; a disputant.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. § 116 (1740) 503 That I have taken this Author to Task, in the Quality of a Controversialist..for a Party and not Truth. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* I. ix. § 7 (R.) This rash and wild controversialist [Marcion]. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 3 (1882) 229 Wyclif .. the boldest and most indefatigable of controversialists.

Controve·rsialize, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To engage in controversy *with*.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 152 The easy and vain work of controversializing with straggling laggards.

Controversially (kɒntrŏvə·ɹʃăli), *adv.* [f. CONTROVERSIAL + -LY [2].] In a controversial manner; as regards controversy.

1682 *2nd Plea Nonconf.* Ded. A iij b, Some that are too controversially disposed. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 251 It would have been controversially futile if he had done so. 1882 MRS. PITMAN *Mission Life Gr. & Pal.* 344 We allude to the subject, not controversially, but, etc.

Controve·rsialness. *rare*$^{-0}$. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Controversial quality.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). Hence 1775 in ASH, etc.

† Controve·rsible, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *contrōversus* CONTROVERSED + -BLE.] Open to controversy; CONTROVERTIBLE.

1634 JACKSON *Creed* VII. xix. Wks. VII. 159 What place of Scripture is there less controversible for grammatical signification of the words. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 120 The discussing of things dubious and controversible.

† Co·ntrove·rsiless, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CONTROVERSY *sb.* + -LESS.] Without or not admitting of controversy.

1604 TOOKER *Fabrique of Ch.* 30 (L.) This matter being controversiless, that tithes predial and personal belong to churchmen.

Controversion (kɒntrŏvə·ɹʃən). [a. med.L. *contrōversiōn-em*, OF. *controversion* controversy, f. L. *contrōvers-us*: see CONTROVERSED and -ION. In sense 2 treated as n. of action from *controvert*.]

† 1. A controversy, a dispute. *Obs.*

1677 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (ed. 4) 47 They .. did..work them..to remit the decision of the controversion to King Edward [*ed.* 1, 1655, *has* controversie]. 1762 H. BROOKE *Tryal Rom. Cath.* 33 Any Controversion or Doubts that may arise.

2. The action of controverting.

1762 H. BROOKE *Tryal Rom. Cath.* 55 Depositions..open to the..Cavil and Contraversion of all People. 1846 WORCESTER, *Controversion*, act of controverting, dispute, *Hooker*. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 2/3 Allow me space for a few words in controversion of your statement.

3. A turning in the opposite direction. *lit.* and *fig.* (also CONTRAVERSION.)

1684 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 53 Controversion .. in Wheeling is performed by the Front of the Squadron, so that whilst the Rank makes the Motion, the File remains. 1860 A. L. WINDSOR *Ethica* vii. 339 A similar fundamental controversion in ethics seems to have taken place in Greece to that which took place in Italy in Macchiavelli's time.

Controversional (kɒntrŏvə·ɹʃənăl), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = CONTROVERSIAL.

1882-3 SCHAFF *Herzog's Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* I. 245 [Benoit] wrote several controversional tracts.

Hence **Controve·rsionalism, Controve·rsionalist.**

1820 *Examiner* No. 660. 778/1 The..writings of controversionalists. 1852 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 509 A..civility which controversionalists do not invariably display. 1858 SIR A. GRANT in *Oxford Ess.* 86 Such a various controversionalism .. could not fail to give rise to manifold inconsistencies.

† Controve·rsious, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *contrōversiōs-us* much controverted, f. *contrōversia*: see -OUS. Cf. OF. *contraversios* (Godef.).] Full of controversy.

1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* Pref., Touching matters in religion controuersious. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Controversious*, full of controversy.

† Controve·rsist. *Obs.* [f. CONTROVERSY + -IST.] = CONTROVERSIALIST.

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 69 To this accord ..Schoolemen and Controuersists. *Ibid.* 150 Greatest Controuersists.

† Controve·rsity. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. OF. *controversité*, prob. ad. med.L. **contrōversitās*, f. *contrōvers-us*: see CONTROVERSED. Cf. *adversity, perversity*.] Controverted condition, controversy.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* F, Controuersite amonge phisitians touchynge the choyce of flesshes. 1552 HULOET, Controuersitie, *controuersia, lis*.

Controversor, -y: see CONTROVERSER, -ARY.

Controversy (kɒ·ntrŏvəsi), *sb.* Also 5-7 **contra-**, 5 **-cye.** [ad. L. *contrōversia*, n. of quality f. *contrōvers-us* turned against, disputed; whence also earlier F. *controversie* (14th-16th c.), and mod.F. *controverse*, in same sense.]

1. The action of disputing or contending one with another; dispute, debate, contention.

† a. as to rights, claims, and the like. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* vi. 16 The ende of al her controuersye or debate is an ooth to confermaciour. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* an. 7 John (R.), Contrauersy and varyaunce began to aryse amonge ye personys assygned for the iij astatys. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. v. 27 He..made hym a Iudge in causes of controuersie. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 75 The Carthaginians enjoying the Dominion of the Sea without controversie.

transf. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 109 The Torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it..stemming it with hearts of Controuersie.

b. Disputation on a matter of opinion; the contending of opponents one with another on a subject of dispute; discussion in which opposite views are advanced and maintained by opponents. Now chiefly applied to such a discussion conducted in writing.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 564 It was agreed by both, without Controversie (not one saying contrary) that, etc. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxix. § 3 There is no place left of doubt or controversy. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* (1738) 136 To be tossed and turmoiled with their unballasted wits in fathomless and unquiet deeps of controversy. 1650 HOBBES *Hum. Nat.* xiii. (R.), The signs of two opinions contradictory one to another, namely affirmation and negation of the same thing, is called controversy. 1746 WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* Pref. 1 This is the first time I have appeared in Controversy properly so called. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 57 Might put an end to religious controversy. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* vi. 150 This text has been the subject of endless controversy.

c. Const. *At, in controversy*: said of persons, or matters in dispute. *Without, beyond, out of controversy* [Lat. *sine controversia*]: without or beyond dispute, question, or doubt.

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 218 He without al doubt or controuersy, was very Emperor of al Britayn. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 40 The matter is yet in controuersie. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol.* § 1 The facultie or power of pronouncing sentence betweene persons at controversie. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 5 S. Hierome..the best linguist without controuersie, of his age. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* (1738) I. 140 That it should be plain, healthful, and moderate, I suppose is out of controversy. 1777 WATSON *Hist. Philip II* (1839) 279 Vitelli, who was, without controversy, the ablest and most experienced general. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 89 This case was considered to have fixed, beyond controversy, the rule of law upon this subject.

2. (with *a* and *pl.*) A dispute, contention.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. vi. 92 Be-twene þame cawsyd wes controversys. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xix. 60 Fyndyng alwayes som controuersies that nede not, but onely for to passe tyme. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 11 Variaunces and contraversies..bytwene the seid parties. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 109 Husbands, Fathers, and betrothed Louers, That shall be swallowed in this Controuersie. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 19. 18 A perpetual War and Controversie in the World .. betwixt these two Parties or sects of men. 1845 POLSON in *Encycl. Metrop.* 797 In criminal controversies.

b. *esp.* A debate or dispute on a matter of opinion; a discussion of contrary opinions.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 11 It were more fruteful for us .. to handle sum sad & witti controversi. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 11 Lest the Authoritie of the Scriptures for deciding of controuersies .. should somewhat be shaken. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & P.* III. Wks. I. 359 The controversy about Matter..lies altogether between you and the philosophers. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 100 The great controversy respecting the 'Origin of Evil'.

† 3. Difference of opinion, disagreement. *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 28 Thys thyng .. semyth to be a controuersy..betwyx Arystotyl and Plato. *Ibid.* I. ii. 44 Thus, Master Lvpset, the thyng dyuersly consyderyd makyth betwyx vs to appere controuersy.

4. *Comb.*, as **† *controversy-logic, -writer.***

1680 H. DODWELL *Two Lett. Advice* (1691) 195 For Controversie Logick I mention nothing. *a* 1691 BP. T. BARLOW *Rem.* 159 (T.) Their schoolmen, casuists, and controversy-writers have so mixed Aristotle's philosophy with their divinity.

† Co·ntroversy, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] = CONTROVERSE *v.* Hence **Co·ntroversying** *vbl. sb.*

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 108 More controversied than the other two. 1606 T. WHETENHALL *Discov. Abuses Ch. Christ* 5 These pointes of religion now controversied among vs. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVIII. x, About which there has been such commentating and controversying.

Controvert (kɒ·ntrŏvəɹt, kɒntrŏvə·rt), *v.* Also 7-8 **contra-**. [Appeared about 1600: f. L. type **contrōvertĕre* (f. *contrō-* against + *vertĕre* to turn) on the assumed analogy of L. *contrōversus* CONTROVERSED, and of *convert, pervert*, etc. So in mod.Sp. *controvertir*, Pg. *controverter*.

The source of this and the conjunct words was L. *contrōversus* turned against, opposed, controverted; thence, OF. *controvers* adj. (15th c.) opposed, hostile, controverted; also F. *controversé* (16th c.) controverted, and Eng. *controversed*; thence the Eng. verb *to controverse*, and mod.F. *controverser*; finally, by analogy, Eng. *controvert*, with its ppl. adj. *controverted*. The stress varies between the first and the third syllable: the latter mode is less usual, but more according to analogy: cf. *animadvert, advert*, etc., *contradict, contravene*, etc. So with the derivatives.]

† 1. *trans.* To oppose by argument or action; to dispute or contest (a title, possession, etc.).

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 60 He may..alledge that na recognition sould be taken, anent the lands contraverted. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iii. 31 Whether the possession..was certain and setled, or controverted and unquiet. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* v. 188 Yet the Rights of Guardianship ..were never controverted.

2. To make the subject of controversy or verbal contention; to debate, discuss, dispute about.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xiii. (1627) 184 A Theame of some matter which may be controverted. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. III. (1651) 207 Why melancholy men are witty .. is a problem much controverted. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1775) III. 110 A point which was controverted between Mr. Thwackum and Mr. Square. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 612 He would controvert the matter with eminent divines.

b. Const. with *object clause*.

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 254 The fathers..disputed and controverted, whether paradise was corporeal, or intellectual only. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. i. (1765) 126 Whether all this deserves the name of Good or not, I do not controvert.

3. To contend against or oppose in argument; to dispute, deny, contradict.

a 1613 OVERBURY *Newes to Univ.* Wks. (1856) 180 When one truth is granted, it may be .. brought to confirm any other controverted. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. iv. 346 The existence hereof men do not controvert. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. XXXVI. 265 The Aristotelian philosophy.. which no person had the courage to controvert before Descartes. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 316 This doctrine has been controverted; it is, however, very ably defended by Mr. Hargrave. 1830 S. R. MAITLAND *The 1260 Days* 23 The statement which you have attempted to controvert. 1880 M'CARTHY *Own Times* IV. liii. 127 A fact which cannot be controverted.

b. To oppose, stand up against (a person).

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XXVII, Thou wilt join thy grey hairs to his green youth to controvert me in this matter?

4. *intr.* To engage in a controversy.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Controvert*, to contend, strive, or be at variance about a matter. 1641 R. B. K. *Parallel Liturgy w. Mass-bk., etc.* 48 They do controvert among themselves about the words. 1683 CURTIS in *Mem. J. Story Revived* 32 Thou didst not much controvert with him. 1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.* 304 He would not controvert with me at all, unless I subscribed to a doctrine, etc.

Controverted (see prec.), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Subjected to controversy.

† **1.** Made an object of contest; disputed. *Obs.*

1632 J. PORY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 273 III. 276 There is none now living but himselfe that hath any title to that so long controverted Crowne. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 478, I have not called for a sword, to divide the controverted child betwixt the two mothers. 1756 JOHNSON *Life King of Prussia* Wks. 1787 IV. 543 He..dispatched two thousand soldiers into the controverted countries.

2. Made an object of controversial discussion.

1605 T. SPARKE *Brotherly Perswas.* (1607) 80 To smoth the controuerted changable things. *a* 1619 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 180 The Expositors (of what perswasion soever in controverted points). 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xliii. 331 Texts..of obscure, or controverted Interpretation. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 99 ¶ 13 A better explication of a controverted line. 1842 PUSEY *Crisis Eng. Ch.* 31 The very atmosphere is full of controverted doctrine.

† **3.** *Controverted election*: a. Contested (quot. 1736); b. disputed, petitioned against. *Obs.*

1736 FIELDING *Pasquin* II. Wks. 1784 III. 254 Heaven send us a controverted election. 1823 CRABB *Techn. Dict., Controverted Election*, the same as contested Election. 1844–7 BARRON & ARNOLD (*title*) Reports on Controverted elections. 1866 HANSARD Ser. III. CLXXXI. 879 *Controverted Elections*. Mr. Speaker acquainted the House that his Warrant for the appointment of Members to serve on the General Committee of Elections was upon the Table.

Controverter (see the vb.). Also 7 -or. [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who controverts; a disputant, a controversialist.

1593 DONNE *Sat.* ii. (R.), As controverters in vouch'd texts leave out Shrew'd words, which might against them clear the doubt. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov., Controv. scriptores*, Some controverters in divinity are like swaggerers in a tavern, that..turn every thing into a weapon. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 375 Dr. Parr .. the skilful controverter.

Controvertible (kɒntrŏvə·ɹtĭb'l), *a.* [f. CONTROVERT or L. type **contrōvert-ĕre* + -(I)BLE.] Capable of being controverted; disputable.

1614 BP. HALL *Agst. Brownists* § 33 *Recoll. Treat.* 767 If controvertible or doubtfull, men ought to beare one with anothers different judgement. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 121 Covenants containing smaller and controvertible points.

Hence **Controve·rtibly** *adv.* In mod. Dicts.

Controverting (see the vb.), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONTROVERT + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CONTROVERT; debating, disputing.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 11 After many delayes and controvertings, a Tax was granted by the States. 1852 NEWMAN *Scope Univ. Educ.* 26 It is not safe controverting with the master of twenty legions.

Controverting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That controverts.

1647 CRASHAW *Music's Duel* Poems 88 In controverting warbles evenly shared With her sweet self she wrangles.

Controvertist (kɒntrŏvə·ɹtist, -və·ɹtist). Also 8 **contra-**. [f. CONTROVERT + -IST.] One who practises or is engaged in controversy; a CONTROVERSIALIST.

1655 S. W. *Schism Disarmd* 212 He was borne a Controvertist. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* x. § 1. 312 Our controvertists fall from arguments to reproaches. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxii, Their disputations .. often continued till neither controvertist remembered upon what question they began. 1852 J. H. NEWMAN *Scope Univ. Educ.* 262 To crush and pound to dust the audacious controvertist. 1884 *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Sept. 341 One hint which might advantageously be acted upon by all controvertists.

† **Controverti·stical,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -IC + -AL.] Of the nature of a controversy; CONTROVERSIAL.

1704 *Gentl. Instructed* (1732) 350 (D.) Eudoxus told him in controvertistical debates, there was no appeal from reason to the sword. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 40 He .. writ..Discourses, Controvertistical Libels, Notes, etc.

Controvertor: see CONTROVERTER.

Controving, -or, obs. ff. of CONTRIVING, -ER.

† **Contru·cidate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. ppl. stem of L. *contrucīdāre* to cut to pieces, slay, f. *con-* + *trucīdāre* to cut to pieces.] 'To wound, murther, or kill' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

† **Contru·de,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *contrūd-ĕre* to thrust together, push, crowd in, f. *con-* together + *trūdĕre* to thrust, push, shove.] *trans.* To thrust or crowd together.

1609 TOURNEUR *Fun. Poem* 483 As Fear contrudes, so Choler doth disperse. 1624 HEYWOODE *Gunaik.* To Rdr., Why I have shut up and contruded within a narrow roome, many large Histories. 1651 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 52 The Air ..doth contrude and thrust together the Flame.

Contrufed, obs. Sc. pa. pple. of CONTRIVE.

† **Contru·ncate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. ppl. stem of L. *contruncāre* to cut down, f. *con-* + *truncāre* to cut off.] 'To cut away part' (Cockeram 1623).

[Contrused, -sit, error for CONTRUFED.]

† **Contru·sion.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *contrūsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *contrūdĕre* to CONTRUDE.] Thrusting or pressing together.

a 1691 BOYLE Wks. (1772) III. 617 (R.) The pressure or contrusion of the particles of the water against one another.

† **Contru·th,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [see CON-.] *intr.* To be true together, agree in truth.

a 1656 BP. HALL *Revel. Unrev.* § 9 All the holy doctrines of Divine Scripture do, as that Father said aright, *συναληθεύειν*, 'contruth with' each other.

Contubernal (kɒntiū·bəɹnăl), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *contubernālis* tent-companion, comrade, prop. adj., f. *con-* together with + *taberna* hut, tent: cf. *contubernium* occupation of a tent in common.]

A. *sb.* One who occupies the same tent; a tent-fellow, comrade.

[1633 SANDERSON *Serm.* iii. (1681) II. 40 Under the same Captains Contubernales and Comrades.] 1842 *Tait's Mag.* IX. 681 Mine ancient contubernal, Billy Sheridan.

B. *adj.* Of or relating to occupation of the same tent; pertaining to temporary marriage.

1873 C. C. JONES in *Literature* (N. Y.) 9 Feb. 1889, 273 Frequently monogamous—the contubernal relation being dissoluble at the will of the male.

† **Contube·rnial,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *contubernium* (see prec.) + -AL.] Sharing the same tent. Hence **Contube·rnially** *adv.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 686 Humble folk been cristes frendes; they been contubernyal [*v. r.* -yall, -ial, -iale, *Harl.* 7334 contubernially] with the lord.

Contubernian (kɒntiubə·ɹniăn). *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] = CONTUBERNAL, *sb.*

1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 138 Dear Froude is pretty well, but is languishing for want of his Oxford contubernians.

† **Contu·itive,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *contuit-* ppl. stem of *contuērī* to gaze upon (f. *con-* + *tuērī* to behold) + -IVE.] Having a steadfast gaze.

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. v. 170 Of a Contuitive .. aspect, such as is seen in those who with some Tragicall..look would affright and scare others.

† **Contumace,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *contumace*, ad. L. *contumācia* CONTUMACY.] = CONTUMACY; also, a pronouncing a person to be in contumacy.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 198 Contumace..is onwil ine þing þet heo haueð undernumen uorto donne. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Hist. Presbyterians* 358 (D.) Except the fault be notorious..and so declared by an assize, excommunication, contumace, and lawful admonition.

† **Contumace,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *contumace* (in Godef.) stubborn, unyielding, ad. L. *contumāc-em*: see CONTUMAX.] = CONTUMACIOUS.

c 1425 *Lansd. MS. of Chaucer, Pars. T.* ¶ 328 Contumace is he, etc. [*other MSS.* contumax, contymax: see CONTUMAX]. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge*, ad fin. 3*rd Balade* i, Renegate and contumace in all obstinacion. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 D ij b, Contumace & wayward vlceres.

† **Contumace,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *contumace-r* (13th c. in Godef.), f. *contumace* CONTUMACIOUS.] *trans.* To pronounce guilty of contumacy.

1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) I. 313 (Jam.) No bishop was called nor contumaced, except the pretended bishop of Ross.

† **Contumaced,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Become 'contumacious': cf. CONTUMACE *a.* (for which it may be an error).

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 D iij b, [He] wolde often open it [an ulcer] to wit yf it were contumaced.

Contumacious (kɒntiumē·ɹʃəs), *a.* Also 7 **-atious.** [f. L. *contumāci-* (*contumāx*); see CONTUMAX and -ACIOUS.]

1. Contemning and obstinately resisting authority; stubbornly perverse, insubordinate, rebellious. (Of persons and their actions.)

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 997 Their Turcoman nation..were grown verie contumatious. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 81 His contumacious Company-keeping (contrary to his Confessours command) with an Excommunicated Count. 1772 *Hist. Rochester* 127 To reduce the contumacious monks to obedience. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. 291 That spirit of contumacious scrupulosity which is the parent of schism.

† **b.** Of diseases: Not readily yielding to treatment, stubborn. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 152 Contumacious sicknesses. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 263 In contumacious Diseases.

2. *Law.* Wilfully disobedient to the summons or order of a court.

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. iv. § 1 Contumacious persons which refuse to obey their sentence. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 190 He is in Law said to be a contumacious Person, who, on his Appearance afterwards, departs the Court without leave. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 202 On her refusal to appear in person or by her attorney, she was pronounced contumacious. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 282 Contumacious prisoners were put to a dreadful torture.

Hence **Contuma·ciously** *adv.*, **Contuma·ciousness.**

1626 J. PORY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 333 III. 243 They contumaciously refused to go. 1654 CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Iustine* 219 Having their contumaciousness punish'd with a Pestilence. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* (Rtldg. 1883) 286 The clients are contumaciously litigious. 1676 WISEMAN *Surgery* I. XXV. (R.), The difficulty and contumaciousness of cure [of elephantiasis]. 1841 MACAULAY *W. Hastings* Ess. (1854) II. 645 Imposing a fine when that assistance was contumaciously withheld. 1887 *Spectator* 28 May 723 Various delays in deciding upon his contumaciousness.

Contumacity (kɒntiumæ·sĭti). *rare.* [a. F. *contumacité* (16th c. in Godef.), f. L. type **contumācitās*, f. *contumāx*; see CONTUMAX and -ITY.] Contumacious quality, stubborn perverseness.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 671 To tame her contumacitee. 1837 CARLYLE *Mirabeau* Misc. Ess. (1888) V. 223 A solemn high-stalking man with such a fund .. of contumacity, irrefragability.

Contumacy (kɒntiū·măsi). Also 4–7 **-acie,** 5 **-acye.** [ad. L. *contumācia*, n. of quality f. *contumāx*: see next and -ACY. Cf. CONTUMACE *sb.*]

1. Perverse and obstinate resistance of or disobedience to authority; rebellious stubbornness.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 317 Strif, contumacie, presumpcion. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 316 His contumacy agayne ye churche. 1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Aunsw.* ii. Wks. 1851 I. 245 If [we offend] through contempt or contumacy, it is to be reproved. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* 32 If contumacy against one lawfull single superiour be schismaticall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 1027 Such acts Of contumacie will provoke the highest. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, His entertainer took not the contumacy of the young apprentice with so much patience. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 177 Direct contumacy to God's known voice. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 148 They passed sentence of death upon the philosopher for contumacy towards themselves.

† **b.** rarely in good or neutral sense: Refusal to comply, obstinate resistance. *Obs.*

1618 BOLTON *Florus* I. vii. 18 All other the gods..leaving the place, Juventus and Terminus only, would not stir. This contumacie of the powers divine pleased the Soothsayers well. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 395 The contumacy which the motion, they have already, gives them against the reception of all other motion. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 90/1 With a free contumacy proceeding not from Pride, but the greatness of his Mind.

† **2.** Of diseases, etc.: Reluctance to yield to treatment; stubborn or unyielding nature. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 D iv, Some vlceres and diseases are contumacy and rebellyon to heale. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* VII. XVIII. (1678) 183 The contumacy of the humour which gives no place to the resolving Medicins. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 366 By reason of..contumacy of the matter, it expelleth nothing out of the mouth, except a thin and waterish humour.

3. *Law.* Wilful disobedience to the summons or order of a court. † *To put in contumacy*: to pronounce (in legal form) contumacious.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. viii. 764 For his [Balliol's] wylful contwmacy. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* A viij, Holden for a rebelle..and put into contumacye. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* III. (1599) 140 To put the Duke of Myllan in contumacie, it were necessary to haue interpellation. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 200 If any of the King's tenure be called before their Ordinaries..if they be excommunicate for their manifest contumacy. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. III. iii. 392 They were pronounced guilty of contumacy in not obeying the summons of the council.

4. An act or instance of wilful disobedience.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 150 These Certificates..mention the Parties Contumacies. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* vii. 133 He corrected all excesses, and contumacies.

† **5.** *To hold the contumacy*: see quot. *Obs.*

[1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 16 Which they call doing Contumaccia, or Quarantine.] 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 236 A Lazaretto, in which travellers in the time of a plague must perform quarantine, or as they term it here, hold the contumacy.

6. *attrib.*, as in *contumacy fees.*

1685 CONSET *Pract. Spirit. Courts* 322 His contumacy fees being paid.

† **Contuma·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [f. CONTUMACIOUS, by false analogy after *vexatious, vexation*, etc.] = CONTUMACY.

1618 NAUNTON *To Sir R. Wilson* 16 Sept. (R. Suppl.), If he [Raleigh] should fail in either of these two conditions, he should but augment his fault and contumation both.

† **Co·ntumax,** *a. Obs.* Also 4–5 **contimax, -ymax.** [a. L. *contumāx* insolent, obstinate, showing contempt of court (also a technical word of criminal law in Fr.), f. *con-* prefix and *-āx* suffix (-ACIOUS); the radical part *tum-* is generally referred to *tumē-re* to swell, but some would connect it with *tem-n-ĕre* to despise.] = CONTUMACIOUS.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 328 Contimax is he þat þorugh his indignacioun is agains euerych auctorite .. of hem þat been his souerayns. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 35 The Court is called, and yee are Contumax. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 248/1 Brynge hyder a bedde of yron that laurence contymax may lye theron. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 555 In the end..was that worthy Martyr decreed Contumax, that is, sturdily, frowardly, and wilfully absent. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 154 They shall be halden as contumax and censurit thairfore.

† **Contumelacy.** *Obs.*—[1] = CONTUMELY.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Pref., Neither have the Paracelsian order the least share in these contumelacies.

Contumelious (kɒntiumē·liəs), *a.* [a. OF. *contumélieus* (mod.F. *-eux*), ad. L. *contumēliōs-us*, f. *contumēlia* CONTUMELY + -OUS.]

1. Of words and actions: Of the nature of, or full of contumely; reproachful and tending to convey disgrace and humiliation; despiteful.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 427/3 He sayd noo wordes tumelious ne contumelious ne other dysordynate wordes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 13 Contumelyous and opprobryous blasphemes of the iewes. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xii, Catullus .. wrate agayne hym contumelyouse or reprocheable versis. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 39 With scoffes and scornes,

and contumelious taunts. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Com.* Wks. 1755 II. f. 31 The people frequently proceeded to rude contumelious language. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Oct. 5/2 'Bonnet'..'jackal'..'badger'..are all contumelious terms.

b. Of persons: Dealing in or using contemptuous reproach or abuse; superciliously insolent.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 198 b, Kyng Edward .. is a man, contumelious, opprobrious. 1614 T. ADAMS *Divell's Banket* 229 He is not contumelious against vs, that haue been contumacious against him. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xiii. 2 Curving a contumelious lip.

† c. Insolent. *Obs.*

1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* (1634) Table Script. Quot., A contumelious and stubborne sonne, which will not be ruled by his Father or Mother. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* viii. 100 In the contumelious despight of Nature [they] will have ears larger than Hounds. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 438 [Faction] was so universal that I observed the dogs in the streets much more contumelious and quarrelsome than usual.

† 2. Reproachful, shameful, disgraceful. *Obs.*

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* IV. v. 89 a, It was a contumelious thing both emong the Romaines and the Lumbardes to be shauen. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess., Of Liberty* (1669) 82 If anything indeed ought to be called honorable, in so base and contumelious a condition.

Contumeliously (kɒntiuːmīliəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a contumelious manner.

a. With insolent contempt; with the infliction of dishonour.

1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 80 In playenge at any games there the tearynge of goddis name .. be contumelioselye in vayne brought forthe. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 111 Cutting off his head, [they] contumeleously threw it in a bush. 1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 93 Derided, despis'd and contumeliously treated. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) II. viii. 530 The magnificent discoveries of Newton were contumeliously rejected.

† b. Insolently. *Obs.*

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* in Arber *Garner* III. 68 Contumeliously against the High Majesty of God. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 66 He did it of set purpose, contumeliously, obstinately. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 32. 51 They .. cary themselves contumeliously against the threatnings of Gods Ministers.

† c. With opprobrious language, opprobriously.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. (1682) 3 Let venom-thundring criticks, contumeliously carp. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Acts* ii. 13 Contumeliously cavilling, as those epicures at Athens did. 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 129 They..Jeer each other assoon as departed, and tattle as contumeliously to their mutual disparagement.

Contume·liousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Contumelious character or quality.

1657 S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 1 Imputing contumeliousnes. 1659 HAMMOND *Dispatcher Disp.* Wks. (1684) II. 173 [To] retort on him the charge of contumeliousness.

Contumely (kɒntiumĕli), *sb.* [a. OF. *contumelie*, ad. L. *contumēlia* abuse, insult, reproach; in origin prob. cognate with CONTUMAX, in which the stem part *tum-* is of disputed etymology.]

1. Insolent reproach or abuse; insulting or offensively contemptuous language or treatment; despite; scornful rudeness; now, *esp.* such contemptuous treatment as tends to inflict dishonour and humiliation.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 480 The sinne of contumelie or strif and cheste. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 93 b, Detraccion is pryuely, contumely is openly done. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 159 Those that hearde tearmes of contumely thundred against your grace. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 71 The Oppressors wrong, the poore mans Contumely. *a* 1679 HOBBES *Rhet.* (1840) 452 Contumely is the disgracing of another for his own pastime. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. liv. 183 To join contumely to cruelty. *a* 1845 HOOD *Bridge of Sighs*, Perishing gloomily, Spurn'd by contumely. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* (C. D. ed.) 86 Which Mrs. Pipchin had with contumely and scorn rejected.

2. (with *a* and *pl.*) An instance of contumely; an insult, an insolent reproach, a piece of scornful or contemptuous insolence.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3694 In Jerusalem of his contumelies and the place of his passionne. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 248 He should have contumelies, and reproches, ringing about his eares. *c* 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* III. 276 Who, pressing me with contumelies, dare Such things as past the power of utt'rance are. 1713 STEELE in *Englishm.* No. 15. 97 A Freeman..will vindicate himself from all Contumelies. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 126 The pedlars find satisfaction for all contumelies in making good bargains.

3. Contemptuous insult as it affects the sufferer: disgrace, reproach, humiliation.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* 137 The king thynketh it to sounde greatly to his contumely and reproche. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 18 It .. casteth a kind of contumely upon the author of it. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* iii. 48 He would outlive humiliation, contumely and hardship.

† **Contumely,** *v. Obs.*$^{-1}$ [a. OF. *contumelie-r*, f. *contumelie*: see prec.] *trans.* To treat with contumely; to reproach insolently, insult.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 424/1 She .. said many Iniuryes & vylonyes to fyacre contumeleyng & blasphemyng hym.

† **Contu·mulate,** *ppl. a., Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *contumulāt-us*, pa. pple. of *contumulā-re* to entomb, bury, f. *con-* + *tumul-us* sepulchral mound, tomb.] Laid in the same tomb, buried together.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* x. in Ashm. (1652) 178 Whych must be..contumulate both Man and Wyfe.

† **Contu·mulate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [see prec.]

1623 COCKERAM II, *Bury*, Inhume, Contumelate. 1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Contumulate*, to bury or intomb together.

Contumula·tion. *rare*$^{-0}$. [n. of action from prec.] The action of burying together.

1846 in WORCESTER, and in subseq. Dicts.

Contund (kɒntǝ·nd), *v. rare.* [ad. L. *contundĕre*, f. *con-* together + *tundĕre* to beat, thump, etc.]

† 1. *trans.* To pound, bruise, beat small (in a mortar). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 49/2 Take Roses, and contunde them with the whyte of an Egge. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 236 Medicines made of vegetables, decocted, contunded or mixed, etc. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Contund*, to knock or beat in peeces.

2. To bruise (the body), affect with contusions; to pound or thrash (adversaries). *humorous* or *affected.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. ii. 71 His muscles were so extended and contunded that he was not Corpus mobile. *Ibid.* III. viii. 117 He would so contund him. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 11/1 We drove into Avranches, wearied and contunded (as a friend of mine expresses it). 1885 BURGON in *Q. Rev.* Jan. 19 (*Twelve Good Men* II. 185) He was, single-handed, contunding a host of unbelievers.

Hence **Contu·nded** *ppl. a.*, **Contu·nding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Contu·nder,** one who 'contunds'.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 136/1 Make of contundede Akornes, and of honye a paest. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 51 Preparations..made with contunding, grinding, or scraping. 1758 J. S. tr. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 65 A contunding Instrument strikes the Head. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 63 II. 85 This Contunder of Heresies. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxxi. (*K. James loquitur*), Us that are..the contunding and contriturating hammer of all witches.

† **Contu·ne,** *v. Obs.* A variant of CONTINUE of obscure formation, frequent in 14–15th c.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4354 It is of Love, as of Fortune, That chaungeth ofte, and nyl contune. *Ibid.* 5335. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 69 He is cause þat þe synnar contunip in his iuel. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* Prol. 9 Ne none so high in his estate contune Free from thawayting and danger of Fortune. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 299 And whan that she longe in this manere Contunyd had, no word seying. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 2207, 2881.

† **Contu·nely,** *adv. Obs.* Variant of CONTINUALLY: cf. prec.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 134 The rumour of this revelacyoun Wych more and more contunely grew.

† **Contu·rb,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 contourb. [a. OF. *contorbe-r, -turbe-r*, ad. L. *conturbāre* to disturb greatly, throw into confusion, f. *con-* + *turbāre* to disturb.] *trans.* To disturb greatly, perturb.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 49, I am..so contourbed That I ne may my wittes gete. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xix. (1890) 70, I am sore conturbed wyth a drede merueyllous.

† **Conturbate,** *v. Obs.*$^{-1}$ [f. L. *conturbāt-*, ppl. stem of *conturbāre*: see prec.] = prec.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 263 The inveterate is imbecil, and conturbates the bowels.

† **Conturba·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *conturbātiōn-em*, n. of action from *conturbāre* to CONTURB.] Disturbance (physical or mental).

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXIII. vii, Without more warre or conturbation. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 62 (R.) Pretty devised termes of morsures, contractions, or conturbations. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Isa.* lxv. 23. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 217 The words of his holiness, which have wrought such a conturbation within me. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 281. Exciting in the Head .. unexplicable Conturbation. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 225 The conturbation of the heavens.

† **Conturma·tion.** *Obs.*$^{-1}$ [n. of action from L. *conturmāre* to arrange in squadrons, f. *con-* together + *turma* troop, squadron.] A formation of troops or squadrons; a force so drawn up.

fig. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 272 Assault, propell, and rout the conturmations of the disease.

Contuse (kɒntiū·z), *v.* [f. L. *contūs-*, ppl. stem of *contundĕre*: see CONTUND.]

1. *trans.* To injure as by a blow with a blunt instrument or heavy body, without breaking the skin; to bruise.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 F ij b, Yf the flesshe be contused or cut. 1676 WISEMAN *Surgery* (J.), The ligature contuses the lips in cutting them. 1767 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 231 The forceful onset had contus'd his brain. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. iv, A patient so contused should lose blood.

transf. *a* 1699 KIRKTON *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vii. (1817) 296 A book which had been contused by a pistoll ball.

† 2. To pound, beat small, bray, crush, bruise.

1552 HULOET, *Anaxarchus*..beynge contused or stamped in a morter with Iron pestles. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 574 Their Roots, Barks, and Seeds, contused together.

Hence **Contused** *ppl. a.*, bruised.

1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 118 Contused or lacerated Wounds. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. v. 19 With no further harm than a contused shoulder.

Contusion (kɒntiū·ʒən). (In 5 -teschown.) [a. F. *contusion*, ad. L. *contūsiōn-em* crushing, bruising, n. of action from *contundĕre*: see prec.]

1. The action of bruising, or condition of being bruised.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 50 *margin*, Wondis made with conteschown, þat ben maad wiþ smytynge of staf or stoon, or fallynge. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 F iij, Yf that there be contusyon. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 204 One is performed by Contusion, the other by Excision. 1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 95 That e'ery stroke did Execution, By deep Incision or Contusion.

b. *transf.* The action of striking as with a blunt heavy body.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 187 The Interior [sound] is rather an Impulsion or Contusion of the Air, than an Elysion or Section of the same.

2. An injury to the body caused by a blow with a blunt or heavy instrument, by collision with a hard surface, etc., without breaking the skin; a bruise.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 3 That Winter Lyon, who in rage forgets Aged contusions. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 113 Used .. for contusions and swellings. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4895/4 Major General Sibourg..receiv'd a Contusion in the Breast, from a piece of a Bomb Shell. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 294 Contusions of the scalp sometimes occasion abcesses. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 142 A 'contusion' is caused by a blow from a blunt instrument,

† 3. Beating small, pounding, or braying. *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 269 *Contusion* is the beating of grosse bodies into smaller or very subtile parts. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 94 Juices are got out by Contusion and Expression. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* XVI. iv. 171 There are other ways .. of potting flesh for keeping, besides that of contusion.

Contusion, *v.* [ad. F. *contusionner*, f. *contusion*: see prec.] *trans.* To affect with contusion, to bruise. (Only in *pass.*)

1871 *Standard* 7 Feb., In this rush the general was thrown down and contusioned. 1884 E. A. B. HODGETTS *Pers. Remin. Skobeleff* 278 When Skobeleff was contusioned on the night of the 8th November, his father came to see him.

Contusive (kɒntiū·siv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *contūs-*, ppl. stem of *contundĕre* + -IVE: in mod.F. *contusif, -ive.*] Producing contusion, bruising; of or belonging to a contusion.

1798 *Anti-Jacobin* No. 26 Shield from contusive rocks her timber limbs. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 229 The pain is of an obtuse or contusive character.

Contynanse, -aunce, obs. f. CONTENANCE.

Contynew(e, -ue, -we, obs. ff. CONTINUE.

Co-nu·merary, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Co- 2 + NUMERARY, f. L. *numerus* number: cf. *supernumerary.*] Corresponding in regard to number.

1850 CLINTON *Fasti Rom.* II. 210 The first year of Antioch was nearly conumerary with the 264th year of the Seleucidae..The 301st of Antioch was conumerary with the 564th of the Seleucidae.

Co-nu·merous, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Co- 2 + NUMEROUS.] Coextensive in number.

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 133 Even were our organs or senses to be made co-numerous with the modes of existence, our knowledge would still be only of the phænomenal.

Conundrum (kŏnʌ·ndrŏm). Also 7 conimbrum, quonundrum, 8 (conuncrum), quadundrum, cunnundrum, (connunder). [Origin lost: in 1645 (sense 3) referred to as an Oxford term; possibly originating in some university joke, or as a parody of some Latin term of the schools, which would agree with its unfixed form in 17–18th c. It is doubtful whether Nash's use (sense 1) is the original.]

† 1. Applied abusively to a person. (? Pedant, crotchet-monger, or ninny.) *Obs.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 158 So will I..driue him [Gabriel Harvey] to confesse himselfe a Conundrum, who now thinks he hath learning inough to proue the saluation of Lucifer.

† 2. A whim, crotchet, maggot, conceit. *Obs.*

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. ii, I must ha' my crotchets! And my conundrums! 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* II. iii, (Tipsy man says) I begin To have strange conundrums in my head. 1651 BEDELL *Life Erasm.* in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.* 61 These conimbrums, whether Reall or Nominall, went downe with Erasmus like chopt hay. 1687 MRS. BEHN *Lucky Chance* II. ii, I hope he'll chain her up, the Gad Bee's in his Quonundrum. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Conundrums*, Whimms, Maggots, and such like. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Exampl.* IV. i, You don't know her; she has more Conuncrums in her Head than a Fencer. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* IV. 140 My Blood she advances, With Twenty Quadundrums, and Fifty Five Fancies.

† 3. A pun or word-play depending on similarity of sound in words of different meaning. *Obs.*

1645 *Kingdom's Weekly Post* 16 Dec. 76 This is the man who would have his device alwayes in his sermons, which in Oxford they then called conundrums. For an instance.. Now all House is turned into an Alehouse, and a pair of dice is made a Paradice, was it thus in the days of Noah? Ah no! *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. (1730) I. 94 Pun and conundrum pass with them for wit. 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) I. x, Such frothy Quibbles and Cunnunders. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 61 ¶ 2 A Clinch, or a Conundrum. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* XXXIX. (1741) 204 Plain sense was esteem'd nonsense from the pulpit, which rung with ambiguities and double meanings; the poor sinner was mightily awaken'd to his duty by a pretty pun, and oftentimes owed his salvation to a quibble or a conundrum. 1731 BAILEY (ed. 5) *Conundrum*, a quaint humourous Expression, Word, or Sentence. 1755-73 JOHNSON, *Conundrum*, a low jest; a quibble; a mean conceit: a cant word. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 47 Zounds! sir, do not think to put any of your conundrums upon me.

4. A riddle in the form of a question the answer to which involves a pun or play on words: called in 1769 *conundrumical question.* b. Any puzzling question or problem; an enigmatical statement.

1790 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Elegy to Apollo* Wks. (1812) II.

278 The Riddle and Conundrum-mongers cry Pshaw! 1806-7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) III. xxxviii, Exhausting your faculties .. in vain endeavours to guess at a ..conundrum. 1824 Byron *Juan* xv. xxi. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* (1863) 191 'You speak in conundrums', said Morley; 'I wish I could guess them'. 1886 Froude *Oceana* ii. 32 The stars ..will be after Adam's race has ceased to perplex itself with metaphysical conundrums.

5. A thing that one is puzzled to name, a 'what-d'ye-call-it'. *rare.*

1817 Scott *Let.* 8 June in *Lockhart*, We are attempting no castellated conundrums to rival those Lord Napier used to have executed in sugar. 1858 Hogg *Life Shelley* II. xii. 396 In her plain cap, plain kerchief, and plaited conundrums, by which the female Friends are distinguished.

6. *Comb.*, as *conundrum-game, -making, -monger* (see prec. 4), *-party.*

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. *Dissert.* 32 Mr. Wood ..makes a Conundrum-Game with poor Cornaro's Daughter Su. 1792 W. Roberts *Looker-on* (1794) I. No. 20. 271 Conundrum parties. *Ibid.* No. 20. 281 Leger-de-main, conundrum-making, and punning.

Hence, †**Conu·ndrumed,** grown crotchety, slightly crazed; †**Conundru·mical** *a.*, whimsical, fantastic, crotchety; also, of the nature of a conundrum (sense 4); **Conu·ndrumize** *v. intr.*, to make conundrums.

1628 Ford *Lover's Mel.* II. ii, *Mel.* Am I stark mad? *Trol.* No, no, you are but a little staring. There's difference between staring and stark mad. You are but whimsied yet; crotcheted, conundrumed; or so. 1743 *London Mag.* 36 Of all the conundrumical Inconsistencies, and incoherent Images that ever arose from a sick Stomach and a weak Head. 1769 *Town & Country Mag.* 1 Sept. 462/2 Answers to Mr. Wags connundrumical questions. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 420 The conundrumizing of the said Billy.. set everybody making conundrums. 1839 L. Blanchard *Ibid.* LVI. 519 It was from you that he had the joke first, while you were conundrumizing for want of thought.

†**Co·nusable,** *a. Law. Obs.* [a. AF. *conusable, conis(s)able,* = OF. *conois(s)able,* in mod.F. *connaissable* capable of being known or taken knowledge of, f. stem of *conus-ant, conuis-ant,* mod.F. *connaiss-ant*: see Conusant.] An earlier form of Cognizable in the legal sense: Capable of being judicially examined or tried; subject to the jurisdiction of a law-court.

a 1691 Bp. Barlow *Rem.* 365 (T.) One of those courts where matrimonial causes are conusable. 1694 R. Coke *Crt. & State Eng.* I. 391 Causes conusable at Common Law.

†**Conusance** (kɒ·niŭ-, kɒ·nizăns). *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6 connu-. [a. OF. *conus(s)ance,* also *conois(s)ance, conis(s)ance,* mod.F. *connaissance* knowledge: see Cognizance.] An early form of Cognizance, retained to recent times in legal use.

1. *gen.* = Cognizance 2: Knowledge, information.

1642-1656 [see Cognizance 2].

2. *Law.* = Cognizance 3.

1523 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 38 The Chancelor ..shall have connusance of plees. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 84 Conusance of plee is a priviledge that a Citie or Towne hath of the K[ing's] grant, to hold plee of all contracts, and of lands within the Precinct of the franchise. 1653 Chisenhale *Cath. Hist.* 265 It being a thing not properly lying within his conusance..or capacity to grant. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 21 The taking conusance of blasphemy. 1705 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* II. 202 That may properly fall under your Conusance.

3. = Cognizance 4: Recognition or acknowledgement, *esp.* of a Fine of lands.

(Fines were abolished by Acts 3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 74

1570-6, 1602 [see Cognizance 4].

4. = Cognizance 5: Device, heraldic emblem; badge, mark.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Instit.* IV. 100 As soldiars beare the conusance of their capitaine. 1570-6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 412 The house of Lancaster .. [had] a red Rose for their badge or conusance. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xli. (1887) 243 Where discretion the daughter of time is his fairest conusance.

†**Conusant** (kɒ·niŭ-, kɒ·nizănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 conn-. [a. OF. *conusant, conis(s)ant, conois(s)ant* knowing, pr. pple. of *conuistre, conoistre* now *connaître*:—L. *cognōscĕre* to know.]

A. *adj.* An early form of Cognizant, chiefly legal: Having cognizance or knowledge.

1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. vi. 48 By common intendment he is more connusant of things, then Countrey people. 1678 Hale *Hist. Plac. Coronæ* I, Suppose the officer should be conusant of the formalities of the law. 1792 Chipman *Amer. Law Rep.* (1871) 36 Plaintiff is conusant of his own title. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 220 Where the party..was not conusant of the treaty.

B. *sb.* = Conusor.

1741 Robinson *Gavelkind* v. 84 Judgment for the Conusant. Indeed the Reporter properly doubts whether the Conusance being for Part of the Rent only was good.

†**Conusee', -zee.** *Law. Obs.* or *arch.* An archaic form of Cognizee: He to whom cognizance was made, *esp.* in a Fine of land.

1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* 65 [If] the payment of the money should be made at Bristowe, and the conusee receiued it at another place. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 363 The conusee or recoveror hath a fee-simple vested in himself by the fine or recovery. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* II. 661 An ejectment may be brought by the following persons: Assignee of a bankrupt; Conusee of a statute merchant or staple; copyholder.

†**Co·nusor, co·nuzor.** *Law. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6 -our. [a. AF. *conusour, conis(s)our* = OF. *conois(s)eor,* f. L. type *cognōscitor-em* (cf. It. *conoscitore,* Pr. *conoisedor*), f. *cognōscĕre* to know.] Archaic form of Cognizor: The party who made cognizance, *esp.* in a Fine of land.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 20 a, Wee .. beare you fayth for the landes yᵗ wee hold of you your conusour. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 77 a, So if the Conusor of a fine executorie of lands holden by Knights seruice, dyeth. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 82 An affidavit shall be made, stating the time of the death of such conuzor or conuzors. *Ibid.* V. 544 He is not the issue in tail of the conusor of the fine.

Co-nutrition (kōːniŭtri·ʃən). [f. Co- + Nutrition.] Nutrition together, under the same conditions.

1885 F. Warner *Phys. Express.* 364 Co-nutrition in two subjects produces similar proportions of growth.

Convaie, obs. f. Convey.

†**Convail, convale,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *conval-oir, conval-ant* to recover health, f. *con-* + *valoir*: cf. L. *convalēscĕre* in same sense.] To grow strong, recover strength.

c 1500 *Poem on Heraldry* 2 (E. E. T. S. Extra Ser. 1869) So convalit vicis & variance..So that few mycht laubour for discrepance. *a* 1532 *Remed. Love* 410 (R. Suppl.) Whereby reviled Causelesse he is, never to convaile. 1692 Coles, *Convail,* to recover.

Convainquish, obs. f. Convanquish.

†**Convale,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *convallis* a valley enclosed on all sides, f. *con-* altogether + *vallis* valley, Vale. In OF. *convalée.*] See quot.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 37/2 Convales or Valleys .. enclosed all about with hills.

Convalesce (kɒnvăle·s), *v.* Also 5 **-valesshe,** 6-7 *Sc.* **-vales,** -ual(l)esse. [ad. L. *convalēscĕre* to grow strong, recover health, f. *con-* altogether + *valēscĕre* to grow strong, inceptive of *valēre* to be strong or well. Used by Caxton, and common in Sc. writers from 16th c.; but not in English Dicts. nor in ordinary English use till the 19th c.: cf. F. Hall *Mod. English* 287.]

1. *intr.* To recover from sickness, regain health, get better.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 430/3 As he .. that of late convalesshed and yssued out of a greuous seeknesse. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* v. (1822) 400 Eftir that the seik man .. beginnis to convalesce. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* I. 679 He conuallessit within ane littill space. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IX. 422, I recouered my health, and .. being better conualessed, I recoursed backe in a Flemish Pink. 1676 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 438 News came that he was convalesced. 1818 Colebrooke *Oblig. & Contracts* I. 229 The insane person convalescing. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* (1850) II. 137 That illness when one does not convalesce at all. 1878 Ewer *Catholicity* iii. 84 The Catholic Church is..under another aspect, the human race convalescing.

†**b.** *transf.* To grow strong. *Obs. Sc.*

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 491 Seand thair power convales..ay the moir. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 261 To ceis fra battȝll, quhill thair pissance war convalescit.

2. *Roman Law.* To become valid.

1875 Poste *Gaius* IV. (ed. 2) 601 The alienation, originally invalid, convalesces.

Hence **Convale·scing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 254 Mr. Andro Foster .. after his convalesing, took a great trouble in his mynde. 1864 in *Reader* No. 98. 603/1 Delicacies to the convalescing. 1890 *Daily News* 13 Nov. 3/7 Accommodation .. for the treatment of convalescing patients.

Convalescence (kɒnvăle·sĕns). [a. F. *convalescence* (15th c.), ad. L. *convalēscentia* regaining of health, f. *convalēscent-em,* Convalescent.]

1. Gradual recovery of health and strength after illness.

c 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xl. (1890) 149 Seeng his fader broughte vp ayen in good conualescence and helth. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 179 In me was none hope of conualescence nor of lyf. *a* 1631 Donne in *Selections* (1840) 88 Sickness had enfeebled my body, but I have a convalescence. 1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 24 The Physitians hold there is no perfection of corporall health in this life, but a convalescence at best. 1779 Johnson *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 8 Oct., On Thursday ..I ventured on my dinner, which I think has a little interrupted my convalescence. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xvii, [He] had written to my mother, expressing his entire convalescence. 1879 E. Garrett *House by Works* II. 180 The slow days of convalescence wore away in the sea-port town.

b. *transf.*

1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 278 The convalescence of Virginia agriculture.

2. *Roman Law.* (See quots.)

1875 Poste *Gaius* II. (ed. 2) 283 The retroactive effect of the removal of an original impediment to the validity of a title is called the Convalescence of the title. 1880 Muirhead tr. *Gaius* II. § 218 If the legacy be to one who is not an heir..Sabinus held it incapable of convalescence under the Neronian senatus-consult.

Convale·scency. *rare.* [ad. L. *convalēscentia*: see prec. and -ency.] A convalescent state.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* § 273 Either in sicknes or convalescency. 1844 T. J. Graham *Dom. Med.* 180 Prescribed ..in low fevers and convalescencies.

Convalescent (kɒnvăle·sĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *convalēscent-em,* pr. pple. of *convalēscĕre* to Convalesce. Also in mod.F.]

A. *adj.* Recovering health and strength after illness; in the way of recovery; still in need of nursing.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Convalescent,* that waxeth strong. 1793 Burke *Corr.* (1844) IV. 149 The French monarchy..with an infant king, and a convalescent royalty. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 191 The patients become convalescent within the first week of the fever. 1853 C. Bronte *Villette* xiii, Little Georgette was now convalescent.

B. *sb.* One who is recovering from sickness.

1758 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) IV. 148 A troublesome and dangerous [journey] for a convalescent. 1817 Coleridge *Sibyll. Leaves, To Young Lady,* How glad I am to see you here, A lovely convalescent. 1885 Dunckley in *Manchester Exam.* 12 Jan. 6/1 There were the Infirmary convalescents taking the air.

b. *attrib.* Of or for convalescents.

1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 501 The sick .. are to be sent on board the convalescent Ship. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. viii. 91 Like the convalescent ward of a hospital. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 895/1 A convalescent home..was built.

Convale·scently, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In the manner of a convalescent; with increasing strength or vigour.

1846 Worcester cites *Q. Rev.*

†**Conva·lidate,** *v. Obs. rare*—⁰. [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *convalidāre* (Du Cange) = *consolidāre,* f. *con-* altogether + *validus* strong: see Valid.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Convalidate,* to strengthen.

†**Convalida·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action from prec.] Strengthening, confirmation.

1523 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 102 That thing which may be to the most convalidation and surety of the Process.

Convall, convaile, in *Convall Lily, Lily Convaile, Obs.*: see Convally.

Convallamarin (kɒnvælːămē·rin). *Chem.* [f. L. *convallium* (see next) + *amār-us* bitter + -in.] A bitter glucoside, $C_{28}H_{44}O_{12}$, obtained from the Lily of the Valley (*Convallaria Majalis*).

So **Convalla·rin,** an acrid purgative glucoside $C_{34}H_{62}O_{11}$ obtained from Lily of the Valley. **Conva·llamare·tin, Convallare·tin,** products of the action of dilute acids on convallamarin and convallarin respectively.

1863-7 Watts *Dict. Chem., Convallamarin* .. is obtained by diluting and filtering the mother-liquor from which the convallarin has separated .. Nitric acid colours convallamarin yellow; alkalis decompose it, with separation of convallametin. 1887 Brunton *Text-Bk. Pharmacol.* (ed. 3) 1040 Convallamarin acts like Digitalis .. Convallarin has only a purgative effect.

†**Convally.** *Obs.* In *lily convally,* also *lillie convaile, convall lily,* adapted forms of L. *Lilium Convallium* lily of the valleys (*Vulgate,* Cantic. ii. 1), used by the herbalists.

1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 679 Woodlillie, or Lillie conuaile. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* (1633) 331 The Conuall Lillie, or Lillie of the Vally. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* III. 175 With water of peonie, of lillyes conually, or of flowers of the linden tree. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* xii, It is called in English, Lilly of the Vally, or the Convall Lilly. *Ibid.* lxiii, White flowers, smelling as sweet as those of Lilly Convally. 1736 Bailey *Househ. Dict.* 328.

Convanesce (kɒnvăne·s), *v. Math.* [f. L. *con-* together + *vānēscĕre* to vanish.] To disappear by the running together of two summits: said of the edge of a polyhedron.

1851 E. P. Kirkman in *Phil. Trans.* CXLVII. 187 If AB convanesces by the union of its summits, P becomes P', losing the faces A and B.

Convane·scible, *a.* [f. prec. + -ble.] Liable to convanesce, as in *convanescible edge* (of a polyhedron).

1851 E. P. Kirkman in *Phil. Trans.* CXLVIII. 186 Theorem. Every Polyhedron P, not a pyramid, has either a *convanescible* or an evanescible edge.

†**Conva·nquish,** *v. Obs.* Also 5-6 **-vainq-, -vaynq-.** [a. OF. *convainquiss-* lengthened stem of *convainquir* by-form of *convaincre*:—L. *convincĕre* to conquer: see Convince, Convict.]

trans. **a.** To vanquish, overcome. **b.** To convict.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 176/1 Whan they had..conuaynquysshed the heretykes. *a* 1541 Wyatt *Wks.* 1815-6 Let. xxx., *To the King* (R.), His other great conspiracies..hath made him convainquished in whole parliament.

Conveane, obs. form of Convene.

Conve·cted, *pa. pple.* [f. L. *convect-us,* pa. pple. of *convehĕre,* f. *con-* together + *vehĕre* to carry + -ed.] Carried by convection.

1881 *Eng. Mechanic* No. 874. 369/1 This is convected heat —*i. e.,* that which is obtained by the transfer of heated air from place to place.

Convection (kɒnvę·kʃən). *Physics.* [ad. L. *convectiōn-em,* n. of action from *convehĕre*: see prec.] The action of carrying; conveyance; *spec.* the transportation of heat or electricity by the movement of a heated or electrified substance, as in the ascension of heated air or water.

1623 Cockeram, *Conuexion,* a bearing. 1834 W. Prout *Bridgew. Treat.* 256 The process by which heat is communicated through water, we have termed *convection.* 1863 Tyndall *Heat* 177. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 371 Heat is communicated by radiation, conduction, and convection. 1881 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* I. 56 The passage of electricity from one place to another by the

motion of charged particles is called Electrical Convection or Convective Discharge.

b. *attrib.*, as in *convection current*.

1868 B. Stewart in *Macm. Mag.* July 254 There are.. convection currents in constant operation all over the disc.

Convective (kŏnve·ktiv), *a.* [f. L. *convect-*, ppl. stem of *convehĕre* to carry + -IVE.]

1. Having the property or power of conveying.

1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 266/2 [The bronchial tubes] are merely convective passages. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 16 Aug. 353 The convective force of a stream of water in washing away the less valuable minerals.

2. Of the nature of, or relating to convection.

1862 Sir W. Thomson *Pop. Lect.* (1889) I. 363 There must be an approximate convective equilibrium of heat throughout the whole. 1876 S. Newcomb in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 94 The latter is constantly cooling by radiation, and thus convective movements are established.

Conve·ctively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a convective manner, by convection.

1864 Webster cites Hare.

Conveen(e, obs. f. Convene; obs. Sc. f. Covin.

Convehith, -yth, obs. 3rd sing. of Convey.

†**Conve·ll,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *convell-ĕre* to wrench up, overthrow, shatter, f. *con-* intensive + *vellĕre* to tear, pull, pluck. Cf. Convulse.]

1. *lit.* To tear, wrench. *rare.*

1638 A. Read *Chirurg.* x. 75 The muscles appointed for respiration, being also convelled. 1657-94 [see Convelled, etc. below].

2. *fig.* To overthrow or refute completely.

1536 *Articles Relig.* p. xvii, Such as neither ought ne can be altered or convelled by any contrary opinion. 1657 Hawke *Killing is Murder* Pref., To convel, and confute, this pestilent and perilous Libel. 1724 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 111 It's impossible to convell the material facts he has set down.

Hence **Convelled, Convelling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 318 Broken and convelled nerves. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* viii. 187 For convelling.. ..of this vaine custome. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 24 Very strong irritations in the Members of the Body, by convelling of their Muscular Fibres.

Convellent (kŏnve·lĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *convellent-em*, pr. pple. of *convellĕre* to Convell.] Wrenching, pulling up.

1847 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 525/2 As long as the ends..are fixed, and will not yield to convellent force.

†**Convenable** (kŏ·nvĭnăb'l), *a.*[1] *Obs.* [a. F. *convenable*, OF. also *covenable*, f. stem of *conven-ir*, *conven-ant* to meet, to agree (:—L. *convenīre* to Convene): see -able, -ble. Cf. Pr. *convenable*, *convenhable*. The earlier form was Covenable, whence also the early variants *comenable*, *conable*. But *convenable* gradually became the established form in French, and is found in Eng. beside *covenable* down to the 17th c. Johnson (1755) says 'Not now in use'.]

1. Agreeing with circumstances or requirements; suitable, appropriate, proper, meet, becoming.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 243 (Harl. MS. 7334) Whiche [thynges] ben conuenable [4 *MSS.* couenable, *Petw.* conable, *Cambr.* 603 nede] to verray confessioun. 1414 Brampton *Penit. Ps.* lxx. 27 That mannys lyvyng be convenable, And redy unto thi servyse,—That is all thi coveytise. 1579 J. Stubbes *Gaping Gulf* E j, Let vs then see whether this prince be a conuenable mariage in regard of her priuate person. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 230 Where the Lord profereth convenable marriage to his ward. 1659 Macallo *Canons Physick* 75 By reason of the convenable quality and reasonable quantity. 1815 Mad. D'Arblay *Lett.* 25 June, As the superior officer..in active service for Louis XVIII, [he is] forced to innumerable convenable expenses.

2. Agreeing with each other; consistent, congruous; in agreement.

c 1450 *Merlin* 59 This place that was voyde at the table of Ioseph be-tokeneth the place that Matheu fulfilde; and, sir, thus be these two tables convenable. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 175 With his word his work is convenable.

3. Suitable to the purpose or requirements of any one; convenient.

1421 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) X. 463 In such place, as were most convenable unto the said King of Romans. 1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 22 Preamb., The convenable tyme of helpe is comme. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 81 Nothinge seemed more convenable to the Brittons than to encompasse their enemies on their backes. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* iv. 31 The playnest manour of teachyng and moste conuenable. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 278 A convenable aliment for the particular parts. 1641 Prynne *Antip.* 278 The convenable season of the imploying of the good lent was passed.

Convenable (kŏnvī·năb'l), *a.*[2] [f. Convene *v.* + -able.] Capable of being convened.

1755 Johnson, *Convenable*, that may be convened. 1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* IV. xxiii. 529 The States of Jersey are not convenable without the consent of the Governor.

†**Co·nvenably,** *adv. Obs.* [f. Convenable *a.*[1] + -ly 2; cf. Covenably.] In a suitable, proper, or convenient manner; properly, suitably, fitly.

c 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* (1558) VI. xvi. 9 Matters conueyed by iust conuenience Disposed in order conuenably to shewe. 1442 Hen. VI in Ellis *Orig. Let.* III. 33 I. 77 If it were not convenably resisted. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) III. iii. 152 Unto whome it appertayneth mooste conuenably for to correcte. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 20 a, Well and convenably arrayed for the warre.

‖ **Convenance** (kŏnvənăns). Also 7 -ence. [a. F. *convenance*, OF. also *covenance*, convention, agreement, convenience, f. *convenir* to come together, agree, fit, etc. Introduced in 15th c. in sense 1 (in form Covenance), and in sense 2 in 17th c., but in neither sense retained in the lang.; in recent use a non-naturalized French word in sense 3.]

†1. A convention, covenant, agreement. *Obs. rare.*

1483 [see Covenance].

†2. Concurrence, agreement. *Obs. rare.*

1613 Sherley *Trav. Persia* 104 Mombarecke.. with the lest conuenence of his Maiestie, would continue his Armes against the Turke. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 17 Neither order nor distinction, nor union, nor convenance.

‖ 3. Conventional propriety or usage.

1847 Emerson *Poems*, *The Visit* Wks. (Bohn) I. 404 The duration of a glance Is the term of convenance. 1867 — *May-Day, etc.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 423 Our foaming ale we drunk from hunters' pans..and if any missed Their wonted convenance, cheerly hid the loss With hunters' appetite.

‖ b. *pl.* The conventional proprieties of life or social intercourse; the conventionalities.

1857 De Quincey *Whiggism* Wks. VI. 140 That it does not shock or revolt my taste or sense of propriety—of decorum—and the *convenances* arising out of place..occasion, or personal circumstances. 1881 *Spectator* 9 Apr. 476 Her utter ignorance of London *convenances* and proprieties.

†**Convenancy.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. as prec. + -ancy.] Convenience, accommodation.

1769 in T. W. Marsh *Early Friends* i. (1886) 5 Holding this week day meeting twice in a Month at Nutfield for the Convenancy of the Nutfield Friends.

Convenand, -ant, -aunt, obs. ff. Covenant.

Convene (kŏnvī·n), *v.* Also 5 conwene, 6 conven, 6–7 convein(e, 6–8 conveen, 7 conveane. [a. F. *conven-ir* (pr. pple. *conven-ant*), in OF. also *covenir*, = Pr. *covenir*, *convenir*, Sp. *convenir*, It. *convenire*:—L. *convenīre* to come together, assemble, unite, agree, suit, fit, befit, f. *con-* together + *venīre* to come.]

I. To come or bring together.

1. *intr.* To come together; to assemble, or meet, *esp.* for a common purpose. a. of individuals.

Much more used in Scotland and U.S. than in England.

1429 in Rymer *Fœdera* X. 430/2 (Scotch Doc[ts].) It is Accorded that Four Persones of either Partie.. shall convene and assemble togidder. 1528 Gardiner in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. li. 124 At which time we convened in the pope's little chamber. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 15 The Scottis convenit in Argyle; quhair the capitanes war devidit..concerning this battell. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* Wks. (Bohn) 446 The two princes convened and communed together in the suburbs of Calais. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) p. xxiii, I appointit the nixt Fryday to our elderis to convein..I warnit all to convein on Setterday nixt to the sermon of preparation at the ordinar tyme. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxvi. 48 They convene in a large Hall. 1760 H. Brooke *Fool of Quality* (1792) V. 110 In the afternoon, all the town's folk and neighbours..convened to the great house. 1787 Burns *Halloween* ii, Some merry, friendly, countra folks Together did convene. 1830 Scott *Demonol.* x. 380 They convened within the premises of a tavern. 1871 Rossetti *Love's Nocturn* i, Master of the murmuring courts Where the shapes of sleep convene!

b. of a collective body: To assemble for united action; to meet in a convention.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xliv. 365 The States also conuening in a grand Councell at Oxford. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 152 That Council did conveen in the year 325. 1706 Maule *Hist. Picts* in *Misc. Scot.* I. 57 The chief city.. where their chief courts of justice conveen. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit., Wk. & Days* Wks. (Bohn) III. 71 Academies convene to settle the claims of the old schools. 1882 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. 427 The 'Birlie Court' of the landowner is said to have convened under its shadow.

c. *transf.* of things: To concur, occur together.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Q iij b, The sygnes of lepry aswel equyuocalles as vnyuocalles and are the sygnes that conueneth onely in this dysease. *a* 1774 Fergusson *Cauler Water* Poems (1845) 22 The graces That aft conveen In gleefu' looks, and bonnie faces. 1863 Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* xii. 310 As events convene, he gradually develops into an unfeeling and selfish man of the world.

†d. To come together; to unite. *Obs.*

1667 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 4 By guiding the first motions of the small parts of Matter, bring them to convene after the manner requisite to compose the World. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* vii. 216 Those dispersed Particles could never of themselves have conven'd into this present or any other like Frame of Heaven and Earth. 1738 *Med. Ess. & Observ.* (ed. 2) IV, 141 If the rays convene before the retina.

2. *refl.* in prec. sense.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Q iij b, The equyuocal sygnes conueneth them in dyuers maladyes. 1585 *Commend. Verses* in Jas. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 10 Conveine your selfs (o sisters). 1638 *Council Records* in *Inverness Courier* 25 Oct. (1884) 3/4 The counsell..haifing convenit thaimselves. *a* 1674 Clarendon (J.), The..people would frequently..convene themselves by the sound of a bell.

3. *trans.* To cause to come together; to convoke: a. individuals.

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1885) 226 The hail estates he conueinet till Ed[r]. 1645 Slingsby *Diary* (1836) 156 First he [Chas. I] went to Abergeiny where he conven'd y[e] country gentlemen. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) II. iv. iv, 114 Mir Vais now conveened the chief men of his tribe. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* III. 257 With all due speed I will convene The Doctors of Theology. 1861 Stanley *East. Ch.* vii. (1869) 226 Fifty Bishops of the neighbouring dioceses were convened.

b. a collective body, an assembly or meeting.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* (1843) 53/1 The parliament.. was convened by his Majesty's grace and inclination. 1703 Pope *Thebais* 274 Th'almighty Father of the Gods Convenes a council in the blest abodes. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. l. 123 They convened the assembly of the people. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xxii. 367 The Senate was convened by the tribunes. 1885 *Act* 48–49 *Vict.* c. 54 § 5 The Archdeacon.. shall..convene a meeting of the beneficed clergy.

4. To summon (a person) before a tribunal. In the University of Cambridge: To bring a student before the college court of discipline. (Not a statutable phrase.)

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VII. vi. 78 The Byschape Robert þat gud man, He conwenyd be-fore hym þan. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 35 Johne Gordoun.. and George Levingstone.. being baithe conveinit for committing ane ryot. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 105, I do wonder for what cause you do convene me here before you. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* III. ii, Tom was presently convened before Mr. Allworthy. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xviii, Foker, whom the Proctor knew..was..summarily convened and sent down from the University. 1865 Hook in *Athenæum* No. 1945. 154/3 Knapwell was convened before the Archbishop.

II. To agree, harmonize.

†5. *intr.* Of persons: To come to agreement in purpose, opinion, or action; to agree. *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiv. 116 His purpos vas..to conuen and accord vith the said Kyng of meid contrar the greikis. 1568 Q. Mary in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* App. 29 They have convenit and accordit that my sone sould be deliverit in hir handis. 1637 R. Humphrey tr. *St. Ambrose* Pref., They all convene in this, that a young man..is an unfit hearer. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 270.

†6. To agree or accord in size, quality, or character; to be suitable or fitting. *Convening to*: conformable to, according to. *Sc. Obs.*

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 62 Euerie foul [=fowl] conueining to the gretnes of the schel. 1600 J. Hamilton *Facile Traictise* 141 (Jam.) The halines of the doctrine conueinis not to the conuenticle of the Caluinistes. 1627 Bp. Forbes *Eubulus* 111 (Jam.) Barking can conveane but to living and sensitiue creatures.

†7. *trans.* To bring into agreement; to harmonize, settle. *Obs.*

1521 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 86 To Almygthy Gode, wych hath gevyn yow grace so to ordyr and conven your afferys, that ye be..the ruler of thys your Realme.

†8. *U.S. dial.* To be convenient to; to suit, fit.

1816 J. Pickering *Voc. Words U. S.*, *Convene*.. is used in some parts of New England in a very strange sense.. 'This road will convene the public,' i.e. will be convenient for the public. The word, however, is used only by the illiterate. 1837–40 Haliburton *Clockm.* (1862) 78 Father.. never confined himself to water neither, when he could get anything convened him better.

9. *intr.* To come together in harmony; to harmonize, fit each other.

1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* I. 305 There are articles which the marriage-monger cannot make to convene at all, tempers..tastes, etc.

Convene, obs. Sc. f. Covin, compact, company.

Convenee (kŏnvinī·). [f. Convene *v.* + -ee.] One convened or summoned to a meeting.

1846 Worcester cites Maunder.

†**Conve·nement.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. *convenement* convention, f. *convenir*: see Convene *v.* and -ment.] The action of convening; convention.

1603 in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 62 We tooke the best course we could for Securing of the Towne of Corcke; holding a convenment for his Majestys Service.

Convenent, obs. form of Covenant.

Convener (kŏnvī·nəɹ). Also 6 -venar, -or, 7–8 -veener. [f. Convene *v.* + -er 1.]

†1. One who assembles along with others. *Obs.*

a 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) I. 304 Yf it shall happin in oure saidis conventionis any hard place of Scripture to be redd, of the which no proffeit arysith to the convenaris, that, etc. 1625 Bp. Mountagu *App. Cæsar.* 69, I do reverence the Conveners [at the Synod of Dort] for their places, worth, and learning. *a* 1641 — *Acts and Mon.* (1642) 510 Another Epiphanius..one of the Convenors at the second Councell of Nice.

†2. One who enters into a mutual agreement.

1650 Elderfield *Tythes* 35 A mutual consent among the conveners, that such a thing shall be so or so.

3. One who convokes (a meeting, etc.).

1680 G. Hickes *Spirit of Popery* 35 The greatest Convener of the People to Conventicles, that was in all the Countrey. 1805 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* III. 244 This convocation was somewhat unbecomingly postponed..without the conveners having assigned any public reasons. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 10 Doubtless its conveners would be glad to make it [the 'Church Congress'] more comprehensive if they could.

b. *spec.* One officially appointed to summon the meetings of a committee or other organized body, etc. Chiefly *Sc.*

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1649/3 All Deacons of Trades, and Deacons Conveeners in the said Burroughs. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4426/10 The Dean of Guild, Deacon, Conveener, and the Community of the City of Glasgow. 1827 Steuart *Planter's G.* (1828) 523 Your Committee..cannot conclude this part of the subject better, than by an Extract of a Letter to their Convener. 1833 *Act* 3–4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 43 The convener, who shall preside at such committee, shall be entitled to a casting vote. 1886 *Rep. Mitchell Libr. Glasgow*, Committee, — Councillor X, *Convener*, Councillor Y, *Sub-Convener*.

attrib. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 31 Aug., The lord-provost and

magistrates..the members of the town council and convenor court.

Conve·nership. [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office or position of official convener.

1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1900 For many years, under the convenership of Dr. Candlish, the Free Church was very zealous in promoting primary education. 1887 *Rep. Mitchell Libr. Glasgow* 10 The good-humoured persistence with which..he urged the claims of the Library upon the citizens during his Convenership.

Convenery (kŏnvī·nəri). *Sc.* [f. CONVENER (sense 1): see -ERY.] A body of persons convened together; a convention, assembly, congress.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 988 A Constituent Convenery assembled to decide on the comparative power..of the two 'political literatures'. 1890 MISS A. H. DUNLOP *Anent Old Edinb.* 119 The Portsburgh Convenery consisted of four delegates from each trade.

† **Conve·niable,** *a. Obs.* A by-form of CONVENABLE, assimilated to *convenient*.

1432 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) 20 (Jam.) At tyme and place conueniable. 1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) II. ii, God..guideth all things in order conueniable. 1574 HYLL *Ord. Bees* (1608) 84. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 140 That which to you shalbe most agreeable and conveniable.

Convenience (kŏnvī·niĕns), *sb.* [ad. L. *convenientia* meeting together, agreement, accord, harmony, conformity, suitableness, fitness, n. of quality from *convenient-em* CONVENIENT: see -ENCE. (The word also occurs in Fr. in 15–16th c.: but the actual Fr. equivalent is *convenance*.)]

† **1.** Agreement, accordance; congruity of form, quality, or nature. *Obs.*

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxvi. (1483) 71 Ther is a maner of conuenyence bytwene the thynge that is sene in the myrroure, and that other that is sene withouten. *c* 1430 — *Bochas* II. xvi. (1554) 55 b, Atwene the Cedre of trees of royal And a sharpe thistle is no conuenience. 1554 T. SAMPSON in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xviii. 52 There is no convenience between Christ and Belial. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 189 Divination..made from the similitude and convenience betwixt them [inferior creatures] and the stars.

† **b.** An agreement, a correspondence. *Obs.*

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1274/1 Thys kynde of man created God of a merueylous conuenience also, with al other maner of creatures. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 234 For want of these requir'd conueniences.

† **c.** *Of convenience*: in accordance (with the premisses or facts); as a matter of congruity, accordingly. *Obs.*

1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* II. v, Of conveny̆ence it followeth that the soule of man must nedys be immortall. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 352 Thus it followeth of conuenience..that the Flesh is not the same in qualities.

† **2.** An agreement, a covenant. *Obs. rare.*

1551 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. xxix. 243 For the conclusion of such conveniences as were drawn and articulated between the D. of Somerset and the said company.

† **3.** Accordance of nature; fitness, aptitude. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Hornys Away* 60 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 47 In whom alle verteu is, by iust conuenience, Made stable in god by gostly confidence. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 772 The convenience of both their ages and estates. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. ii. 75 The Duke will lay vpon him all the honor That good conuenience claimes. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xix. 95 Convenience, or Aptitude to produce the Peace. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 348 As its use is very easie, so its convenience is very great. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. 1842 I. 48 Proportion relates almost wholly to convenience, as every idea of order seems to do.

† **4.** Moral or ethical fitness; propriety. *Obs.*

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. Pref., O! how much did they vainly glorie in this Congruitie and Convenience of their actions.

5. The quality of being convenient, generally: i. e. of being suitable or well-adapted to the performance of some action or to the satisfying of requirements; suitability, commodiousness.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 253 Ile beate him .. if I can meete him with any conuenience. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. iv. (1712) 50 The great convenience and pleasure of Navigation. 1726 CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 260 Vera Cruz..where I should have Convenience of imbarking for Spain. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* Prol. (1739) 3 The Ancients, at the erecting of Villages, had a regard to the Convenience of Water. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. 130 The convenience and the facility of decimal arithmetic for 'calculation'.

6. The quality of being personally convenient; ease or absence of trouble in use or action; material advantage or absence of disadvantage; commodity, personal comfort; saving of trouble. Hence *at one's convenience, to suit* or *await one's convenience, marriage of convenience*, etc.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 148 The best forming of all Members in a Building for the..Convenience of the intended Inhabitant. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 164 ¶ 3 His intended Son-in-Law, who had all along regarded this Alliance rather as a Marriage of Convenience than of Love. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 125 A building..for the convenience of the drinkers. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 4 It is merely for convenience or ease that you are content to take them. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 55 Articles of necessity, convenience, or luxury. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 14 The convenience of borrowing and lending in one generally recognized commodity. 1888 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* vii. 127 Like Pilate again, he preferred his own convenience, and the prisoner was put to death. 1890 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Christm. No. 276 He awaited my convenience in the drawing-room.

7. (with *a* and *pl.*) **a.** A convenient state or condition of matters; an advantage.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 7, I haue abandon'd Troy.. expos'd my selfe, From certaine and possest conueniences, To doubtfull fortunes. 1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 17 He would obtain riches..with divers other conveniences. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 198 Men who want a present convenience must not be oversolicitous about future contingencies. 1846 MILL *Logic* I. v. § 6 There is sometimes a convenience in extending the boundaries of a class.

† **b.** An opportune occasion, an opportunity.

1679 *Jesuites Ghostly Ways* 7 Having let slip so fair an opportunity and convenience, for him to perform his bloody ..design. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 430 That he buy Books the next convenience.

c. *pl.* Material arrangements or appliances conducive to personal comfort, ease of action, or saving of trouble. (Rarely in *sing.*)

1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. v. (1673) 100 These Dæmons have no administration of the conveniences of man's life. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 351 ¶ 4 They were eating their Flesh upon cakes of Bread for want of other Conveniences. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. vii. 20 Having in them all the conveniences of a palace. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lvi. 330 Unfit, from their habitual sloth and ignorance, to raise any convenience of human life. 1830 BREWSTER *Edin. Cycl.* VII. I. 220/1 Labourers, whom he pays with what are called conveniences; these consist in a house, ground for potatoes, grass for sheep and cows, etc. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxii. 569 Necessary conveniences for the homestead.

d. A particular appliance; a utensil; formerly applied commonly to a conveyance; now often used euphemistically.

1671 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 65 Before they can order theyr convenience to London by land. 1700 GOV. NICHOLSON in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 120 To find a convenience and provide necessaries for his voyage hither. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 250 A convenience to spit in appeared on one side of her chair. 1772 R. GRAVES *Spir. Quixote* XII. xi. (D.), A man packed up in this leathern convenience with a wife and children. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Oct. 8/4 A post-office car, which contains that great convenience a letter box. 1883 STEVENSON in *Longm. Mag.* II. 296 An American railroad-car..with a stove and a convenience, one at either end.

e. *transf.* of a person.

1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* III. v. 292 A God, who without maintaining any good of principle, consents to be only the convenience of all. *Mod.* They wanted to make a convenience of me.

† **8.** Means of living conveniently, competence.

1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 44 The best part of his convenience he acknowledgeth to receive from the family of Lancelloti.

Convenience (kŏnvī·niĕns), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To afford convenience or accommodation to; to suit; to accommodate.

1630 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 365 What way we may be pleasur'd and convenienc'd. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* Ep. to Rdr., According as they..do convenience themselves with just and equal Laws and Customs. *Ibid.* 43 In places that are eminently convenienced for quick getting out. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 4/2 A general rule that the public are not to be convenienced unless they pay for it.

Conve·nienc·er. *rare.* One who accommodates or conveniences.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 199 ¶ 2 Honest Coupler the Conveniencer. [But some later edd. read *conveyancer*, which suits the sense.]

Conveniency (kŏnvī·niĕnsi). [f. as CONVENIENCE *sb.* with later suffix -ENCY. Formerly more frequent than *convenience*, but now little used.]

† **1.** = CONVENIENCE 1. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. xxi. (R.), More to the conueniency of tyme and agreement of other cronyclers. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 41 That imitation wherof Poetry is, hath the most conueniency to Nature of all other. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 42 The things spoken..have a real likeness and conveniency in nature with one another. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. I. ii. (1743) 329 If this conveniency was not a sufficient testimony, the inscriptions ..found..would put it beyond all dispute.

† **2.** = CONVENIENCE 3. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 143 b, By this..appereth the conuenyency how our exercyse..may be compared to a buyldyng. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 37 Such a palace roial..ought of all conueniency in reason to be ornated and set forth with the name and title of an honour. 1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Aunsw.* iii. Wks. 1851 I. 369 The perpetual equity, reasonableness, and conveniency of this order. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 320 Moved thereunto [his marriage]..by the conveniency of her years. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vii. § 5 (1681) 124 This way is with most conveniency to be used when the Stock is too big to be cleft.

† **b.** *Conveniency of*: what is accordant to or in accordance with. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. xvi. 243 It was against conveniencie of reason, that he should be fearfull for the salvation of his soule. 1624 LD. KENSINGTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 301 III. 174 No further to oblige himself..then might well stand with the..conveniency of his state.

† **3.** = CONVENIENCE 4. *Obs.*

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* vii. (1637) 58 Tricking and trimming our selves above conveniencie, is a dangerous allurer of lust. 1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 2 His Majesty ..desireth to perform all things with conveniency.

4. = CONVENIENCE 5.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xi. Notes 181 Conveniency of situation. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 309 If conveniency will permit, go to Bed and keep your self warm for an hour. 1722 J. MACKY *Journ. thro' Eng.* I. 230 What adds to the Beauty as well as Conveniency of these Offices, is, that they all open into St. James's Park. 1772 HUTTON *Bridges* 3 The conveniency of the passage to and from the bridge. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* II. 30 It is probable that such conveniency originally presenting itself first suggested the idea.

b. with qualifying words expressing the respect in or purpose for which a thing is convenient.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 7 The plaine countrey by reason of the fruitfulnes, doth minister..conveniencie to joyne their forces. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* III. x. 183 They should returne..into the next Towne for the more conveniency of lodging. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* xi. § 2 (1681) 232 The Forewheels are lesser in a Waggon..for its conveniency in turning. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 122 Water enough for the Conveniency of Ships to lie afloat. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1847) I. 279 The conveniency of the scholastic phrase to distinguish the kind from all degrees.

† **c.** Convenient occasion, opportunity. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. xxvi. 51 There will be conveniency every week of receiving and sending. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 61 Their sudden submission, gave the Spaniards conveniency to hasten to the relief of the Duke. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 10 If they should want a conveniency of communicating the same to their Neighbours. *a* 1834 LAMB *Lett. to Manning* in Talfourd *Life* ix. 87, I have no conveniency of doing it by this.

† **5.** = CONVENIENCE 6. *Obs.*

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 64 To weigh the immortall wisdom in even scales with mortal conveniency or inconveniency. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 40 Churches are set apart for the conveniency of men to Worship in. 1657 CROMWELL *Sp.* 13 Apr. (1871) V. 19, I cannot, with conveniency to myself, speak out. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. vi. 189 Consulting the Conveniency of the worst of Infidels. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 425 Narrow causeways..for the conveniency of foot passengers.

b. Time or occasion convenient to a person.

1649 *Alcoran* 28 You shall do well to stay their conveniency. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 144 The French at their first conveniency intend to make a descent on Scotland. 1739 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. ix. (1762) 52 As your best conveniency invites you. 1831 SCOTT *Nigel* v, [He] would..wait his royal conveniency for payment.

6. A convenient thing; = CONVENIENCE 7.

† **a.** A convenient state or condition of matters; an advantage. *Obs.*

1638 WILKINS *New World* I. (1684) 8 Neither are there Seas, or Rivers, or any other conveniency for Habitation. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* I. (1691) 17 Wherefore to have the occasion of abounding in Seamen, is a vast Conveniency. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 53 Another conveniency will be, that you will hinder the Smoak..from being beaten down into your Room. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xi. 78 A stranger may fairly avail himself of every conveniency arising from their obliging manners.

† **b.** with defining words connected by *of*. *Obs.*

1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* II. (1680) 24 [To] stay there some days before the conveniency of a transportation could be found. 1676 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 123 Wanting the conveniency of books to assist me in such an undertaking. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1775) 194 This room wanted the conveniency of a closet. 1798 PENNANT *Hindoostan* I. 8 The Chinese merchants..got the conveniency of the river Ilak for part of their journey.

c. *pl.* Material arrangements or appliances advantageous to life, personal comfort, ease of work, saving of trouble, etc.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 441 ¶ 3 The Blessings and Conveniencies of Life. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 177 ¶ 2, I furnished a large room with all conveniencies for study. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 202 The ancients were destitute of many of the conveniencies of life, which have been invented or improved by the progress of industry.

d. A particular convenient appliance or article; a utensil; formerly, *esp.* a conveyance or vehicle; = CONVENIENCE 7 d. *arch.*

1660 *Trial Regic.* 109 Having a conveniency out of my house into a Gallery. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 16 For providing ships and conveniencys to transport horses to Tanger. 1703 J. SAVAGE *Lett. Antients* liv. 138 Thy Helmet I believe thou wear'st.. for a conveniency to drink out of in a Tavern. 1717 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Bold Stroke for Wife* V. (D.), I remember thou didst come up in the leathern conveniency with me. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6423/3 A large Diamond Ring, with another Conveniency set with Diamonds. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* IV. 36 The next thing is, to get you a conveniency to carry you abroad. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* i. 10 This magnificent hotel and conveniency we call Nature.

e. *transf.* of a person. *arch.*

1728-9 MRS. DELANY in *Life* (1861) I. iii. 192, I did make a conveniency of him, for by his means I found my Lady Carteret. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. viii. (1876) 191 The uninspired man certainly finds persons a conveniency in household matters.

† **7.** Means of living conveniently, a competence. *a* 1628 PRESTON *Effect. Faith* (1631) 155 He will leave a conveniency for his posterity if he can.

Convenient (kŏnvī·niĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *convenient-em* agreeing, consistent, accordant, fitting, suitable, becoming, pr. pple. of *convenīre* to come together, meet, unite, agree, fit, suit, etc. (There was also an OF. *convenient* in 15–16th c.)]

† **1.** Agreeing (in opinion); in accord. *Obs.*

1485 *Sc. Acts Jas. III.* (1814) 178 (Jam.) Sa that..the princez that suld be the partj, be greable and convenient.

† **2.** Accordant, congruous, consonant (*to*). *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 45 b, Eche of these peticions be conuenyent and agreeynge to some gyfte of ye holy goost. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 3 To our office mair convenient and consonant. 1654 *Burton's Diary*

(1828) I. 55 It may seem not altogether so equitable and convenient to reason.

† 3. Agreeing with or consonant to the nature or character of; in accordance with; in keeping with; befitting, becoming (*to* or *for* a thing or person).

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xi. 230 It is convenyent to a god, to ete no mete. *c* 1450 *Crt. of Love* 786 Her nose directed straight.. With form and shape thereto convenient. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 8 The best kynd of lyfe and most convenyent to the nature of man. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 144 Of apparell and of demeanure nothyng comely ne conueniente for one that should bee a manne. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 250 Interred in..a place of Saint Maries Church conuenient for so worthy a person.

† b. Of befitting size or extent; commensurate, proportionate (*to*). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 550 Hise proporcioneles conuenientz ffor his equacions in euery thyng. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xxiv. 581 The roote is long, and of a conuenient thicknesse. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 186 b, The rewarde of æternal lyf conuenient to the merit. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 3 Sutable at least in a convenient degree to the worth of the Faculty.

† 4. Suitable, appropriate; a. *to* or *for* a purpose, etc. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. xi. 97 Nature yeueth to euery thing þat þat is conuenient to hym. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 124 A place moste mete and convenient for to abide battaill. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 184 b, Shut them [bees] up with foode convenient for them. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 2 Here's a maruailous conuenient place for our rehearsall. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxx. 8. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 169 Pieces of Wood, of a Substance convenient to the light or heavy work they intend to Turn.. 1790 ANNA M. JOHNSON *Monmouth* I. 186 [A place] convenient to the purpose of holding our secret consultations.

† b. Suitable to the conditions or circumstances; befitting the case; appropriate, proper, due. *Obs.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 4 Wher-fore me semith convenient..to make of it special declaracioun. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 20 Sett in trew and conuenyente termes, wythout erroure or darkenes. 1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 3 § 16 To punish..with chaining, beating, or otherwise, as shall seeme to them conuenient. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Term.* (1866) II. 139 It was convenient Christ should visit sinners for their speedy conversion. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 59 Put them into a convenient quantity of the best butter. 1670 DK. RICHMOND in *Marvell's Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 299, I thought convenient to advise you, that I intend to prosecute this businesse. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 106 When the piece Q, is set to its convenient heighth. 1741 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) I. 309 Many were destitute of convenient clothing.

† c. Of time: Due, proper. *Obs.*

1415 in *York Myst.* Introd. (1885) 34 And that euery player..be redy in his pagiaunt at convenyant time. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 20 So must he at all times convenient preache diligentlie. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 35, I sal gif yow rayne in tyme convenient.

† 5. Morally or ethically suitable or becoming; proper. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 149 It is not convenient a man to be Ther women gon in travalynge. 1497 BP. ALCOK *Mons Perfect.* D iij b, All other of theym lyved in a conuenyent chastyte. 1511–2 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 23 § 5 It is not convenient nor standing with good and indifferent ordre that the said sir Robert shuld be Auditour and Juge of hymself. 1611 BIBLE *Eph.* v. 4 Neither filthinesse, nor foolish talking, nor iesting, which are not conuenient. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* xviii. 62 She sang and danc'd more exquisitely than was convenient for an honest woman. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. iv. 56 And which is the convenient end, seems..to be left to every man's conscience.

6. Personally suitable or well-adapted to one's easy action or performance of functions; favourable to one's comfort, easy condition, or the saving of trouble; commodious. (The current sense.)

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 2 Take therwith gretter acqueyntaunce at som other conuenyent tyme. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxiv. 2 When I maye get a convenient tyme I shall iudge accordinge vnto righte. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 247 And so by conveniente jorneys came to the towne of Edenborough. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 258 Delve of convenient Depth your thrashing Floor. 1721 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 120 To come with all convenient speed. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 1 A convenient house with a hundred acres of land. 1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* II. 277 It would be very ill convenient to his Men, to be out all Night in the Frost, upon a cold Beach. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii, A very convenient arrangement for mutual support. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 205 It had once been convenient to forget, it was now equally convénient to remember.

7. *colloq.* and *dial.* a. Within easy reach; easily accessible; 'handy'.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* iii, Heretics used to be brought thither convenient for burning hard by.

b. Conveniently near; near in place or time *to*. (Ireland and U.S.)

1849 POLK cited in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 1865 *Dublin Even. Mail* Feb., It was convenient to five o'clock when I got home. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Convenient*, near. 'His house is convenient to the church'. 1883 *Daily News* 22 Jan. (*Dublin Conspiracy*), At the College rail, convenient to Clarendon's Riding School.

¶ Formerly often compared by *-er*, *-est*.

1644 NYE *Gunnery* (1670) 37 If you find it more convenienter to use the plumb line then the Index. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. 201 Although it is the neerest way, it is not the convenientest way for Seamen. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. i. 233 He will have larger panes of glass, and convenienter casements.

B. *sb.* † 1. ? Agreement, accord. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. x. (1495) 37 The joynture and conuenyente of domes of god. *Ibid.* VIII. xxviii. 340 A body that is blysful and a nother that is not blysfull maye be togyders in the same stede and place wythout conuenyent.

† 2. *pl.* ? Proprieties; formalities. *Obs.*

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cccxlvii, A Prince is Synew-Shrunke, And Crampt, betwixt a Title, to keepe warme And Cold Convenients.

† 3. A mistress, concubine. *Obs.*

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* III. iii, Dorimant's Convenient, Madam Loveit. 1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* II. i. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 217 Concubines, Convenients, Cracks.

Conveniently (kǫ̆nvī·niĕntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a convenient manner, in accordance with convenience.

† 1. Congruously, harmoniously. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. x (1495) 37 Sadde setes ben conuenable and conuenyently joyned. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 59 Conjoyne your Elements ..With all their Concords conveniently.

2. In accordance, in harmony; in accord with premises or facts, accordantly. *rare.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XI. xxxii, It shall hym prouffyt yf he wyll apply To doo therafter ful conveniently. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* II. xii, The soule conveynyently must be infynyte. 1827 C. BRIDGES *Exp. Ps.* cxix. (1830) 184 [God] acts conveniently with his own nature.

† 3. Fittingly, suitably, appropriately. *Obs.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 8 Conveynyently this virgyne gloryous May to a margaryte comparyd be. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 39 Revenues to maynteyn honorably and conveynyently the astate of a Duke. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. viii. 45 Such faire ostents of loue As shall conueniently become you there. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 49 My Hostis .. is both cleanly and conveniently handsome. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 9 That the Staires may stand conveniently to the Stories.

† 4. With ethical or moral propriety. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 205 And they concluded, yᵗ the king might conveniently ayde her with Golde and Sylver.

5. In a way that affords ease or comfort, or obviates difficulty; commodiously.

1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 62 With a Chimney, very properly and conveniently built. 1798 SOUTHEY *Eclog.* i, A carriage road That sweeps conveniently from gate to gate. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. III. § 4 They could not conveniently be wanting. 1871 RUSKIN *Munera P.* Pref. (1880) 26, I have now, more conveniently, divided the whole into six chapters.

b. In a way that fits one's purpose or desire.

1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* i. 47 So very conveniently [he] finds him in Britain when St. Paul wrote his Epistle to the Romans.

6. With personal ease, facility, or comfort; readily; without trouble or difficulty.

1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 297 Vysytyng them as often as she conuenyently myght. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 22 An housbande can not conuenyentelye plowe his lande, and lode out his dounge bothe vppon a daye, with one draughte of beastes. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* xiv. 11 He sought how he might conueniently betray him. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 69 Drink the Broth as soon as you can conveniently. 1859 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 9 If you could conveniently bring a small bag of meal with you. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 42 Some lesser points may be more conveniently noticed in this place.

† **Conve·nientness.** *Obs.* The quality of being convenient; CONVENIENCE.

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. iii. 6 Profitable.. for commodiousnesse, conuenientnesse, and delightsomnesse. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clxxxvi. 1158 Thus much concerning the conuenientnesse of the time.

Convening (kǫ̆nvī·nin), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONVENE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. CONVENE; coming together, assembling, etc.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 376 The same practice of convening we find continued in the following years. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. xiii, Any delay of their convening might endanger the public. 1795 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* II. xx. Aye at first at the conveening, Moralized on what was right.

Conve·ning, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That convenes.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Sept. 6/1 The poor-law doctor would report to the convening authority.

‖ **Conveni·sse.** *Obs.* [L. *convēnisse* 'to have agreed', perf. inf. of *convenīre* to agree.] A document setting forth what certain parties have agreed upon; an agreement, contract.

1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 121 At the Dedication of which Oratory there was a Convenisse..between the Foundress and the Bishop.

Convenor, var. of CONVENER.

Convent (kǫ·nvĕnt), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 3–7 covent, (3 kuuent), 5–6 covente, 5 couvent; *β.* 6– convent. [ME. a. AF. *covent, cuvent, couvent* = OF. *convent*, mod.F. *couvent* = Pr. *covent*, Cat. *couvent*, Sp. and It. *convento*:—L. *convent-um* (*u*-stem) assembly, company, f. *convenīre* to come together, CONVENE. In OF. usually spelt *convent*, but already in 16th c. pronounced *couvent*, to which the spelling was conformed in the Academy's Dict. after the first ed. In England on the contrary the latinized spelling *convent* was introduced *c* 1550, and by *c* 1650 superseded the M.E. form; the latter remains in *Covent Garden*. Cotgr. 1611 has '*convent*, a couent'; mod.F. dictionaries have *couvent*, a convent.]

† 1. An assemblage or gathering of persons; a number met together for some common purpose; an assembly, meeting, convention, congregation.

a. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18349 (Cott.) Þan cried dauid wit steuen strang..Þan ansuerd all þat clene couent. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxiii. 3 [lxiv. 2] Thou hast defendid me fro the couent of warieris. 1382 — *Jas.* ii. 2 If ther shal entre in to 3oure couent, or gedering to gydere, a man, etc. 1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 9 The courte is a couente of peple that vnder fayntyse of comyn wele assemble hem to-gydre. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 27 As for your Councell of Trident, God wot, it was a silly Couent. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar.* i. 7 A classical Dictator amongst the Covent.

β. *a* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* I. 47 Throughe the recours and convents of merchants. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 21 The King, fearing some man-slaughter would grow vpon these amorous conuents, and that Rosamond like a second Helena would cause the ruine of Thessaly. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 352 In the convent of other witches. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ix. 247 We believe that Conuent of Trent to haue been..no lawfull Councel.

† b. *transf.* of things. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 16 As touchyng the conuent of Veynes and Arteries, within the inner scope..of the head.

† 2. A company; *spec.* the company of the twelve apostles; cf. 3 b. *Obs.*

1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 21 When he dyd wesche hem, And knelud lowly apon his knen to-fore his blessid covent. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 266 b, The poore vnlerned fysshers, Peter, John, Andrewe, and James, and the resydue of yᵉ holy couent. *Ibid.* 284 His couent the holy apostles. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 105 b, Neuer one of his couente or felowship hath perished excepte one.

3. A company of men or women living together in the discipline of a religious order and under one superior; a body of monks, friars, or nuns forming one local community.

Often applied to the brethren or sisters exclusively of the superior.

a. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 71/25 Seint Wolston..was imaked prior of þat hous..his Couent he wuste swyþe wel and to alle guodnesse hem drou3. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 267 Tho se3e hi come a fair covent, and a croice to-fore hem bere. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prioress' T.* 185 Thabbot with his couent hath sped him for to burie him ful fast. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xx. 210 Euery day, whan the covent of this Abbeye hath eten. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1514 Saynt Audry, than abbesse, toke her holy couent And mette the sayd kynge. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. ii. 19. 1636 PRYNNE *Remonstr. agst. Shipmoney* 7 The Abbot without the Covent, the Master of the Colledge without the Fellowes. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Rust. Rampant* Wks. (1687) 466 This..was the answer of the Covent.

β. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 36 He immediately called the Convent together.

† b. A company of twelve (or, including the superior, thirteen) 'religious' persons, whether constituting a separate community or a section of a larger one. *Obs.*

The number is believed to refer to the company of the Apostles with their Master (see sense 2), and was apparently of later introduction into conventual organization. Thorne (14th c.) says of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, 'Anno Domini mcxlvi. iste Hugo reparavit antiquum numerum monachorum istius monasterii, et erant lx monachi professi præter abbatem, hoc est, quinque conventus in universo' (*Decem Scriptores* 1652, col. 1807).

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 286/304 A frere prechur of boloygne ..hadde a couent of freres .. his twelf freres bi-fore him comen, him-seolf was þe þrettepe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 550 (Harl. MS.) And bring me xij freres wit 3e why For þrettene is a couent as I gesse [*so* 4 *texts*: *Ellesm. & Lansd.* For twelue is a Couent as I gesse]. 1536 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. xxxv. 274 All .. houses of religion .. whereof the number in any one house is or of late hath been less than a covent, that is to say, under 13 persons.

4. An institution founded for the living together of a number of 'religious' persons, monks, friars, nuns, etc.

a. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 12 Þus hit is i kuuent. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 207 Riȝt so be religioun it roileþ and steruiþ, þat out of couent and cloistre coueiten to libben. 1532 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xxxvii. (1638) 128 Abbies and Priories, and other houses that have colledge and covent. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 95 The Covent of Charity of the Canons regular at Venice. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 2 He intreated the Fathers..to Receive him into their Covent.

β. *a* 1699 LADY HALKETT *Autobiog.* (1875) 5 Go immediately and putt himselfe in a Conventt. 1708 SWIFT *Abol. Chr.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 91 Convents .. which are so many retreats for the speculative, the melancholy, the proud, the silent, the politick, and the morose. 1865 *Morning Star* 4 Aug., During the present week a second convent of nuns has been established in the suburbs of York. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 196 Voltaire often compared the system of life at Berlin..to that of a convent, half military, half literary.

‖ b. As a translation of Germ. *kloster*, the name of some Lutheran ecclesiastical corporations, retaining the property and some features of the constitution of pre-Reformation convents.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* VI. 343 The convent consists of a Lutheran abbot, a prior, and four conventuals.

5. The building or set of buildings occupied by such a religious community.

a. 1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 82 Fryers..in coventis whereas they are, Thycke mantels of fryse they weare. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 180 Virgins who neuer past the bounds of their Couents. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 217 The building of Churches, Cloysters, and Covents.

β. 1686 J. S[ERGEANT] *Hist. Monast. Conventions* A vja, The places .. were called Monasteries, Convents, or Cloisters. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 104 The white towers of a convent peeped out from among the thick mountain foliage. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* 28 Out of his convent of gray stone..Walked the Monk Felix.

6. In senses 4 and 5 the word is often popularly restricted to a convent of women, a nunnery, a convent of men being distinguished as a *monastery*; but this is not warranted by historical usage.

1795 Trusler *Words esteemed Synonymous* II. 66 *Cloister* is a general term..*Convent* is..a religious house for nuns, and *monastery* for monks or friars. 1814 Stratford de Redcliffe in S. Lane-Poole *Life* (1888) I. 204 Tell me whether I am right in suspecting that San Lucar is a convent, and not a monastery. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. v. 196 No woman could obtain permission to come into the monastery of the men; none of the men to come into the convent of the women.

7. Applied to a Buddhist or other non-Christian monastic institution: cf. Monastery.

1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 115 Their Priests .. liue an hundreth or two hundreth of them together in one cloister or couent. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 532/1 Convents for priests, as well as nunneries, exist in all countries where Buddhism has been introduced.

‖ 8. An administrative division of a province. *Obs. rare.*—1. [cf. med.L. *conventus* 'districtus, diœcesis episcopi' (Du Cange).]

1658 Ussher *Ann.* VI. 594 Pontus .. being added to Galatia, and divided into eleven Convents, was called by the name of Bithynia.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in senses 3–5), as *convent-cell, -chanting, -crowned, -prayer, -roof, -seal*; convent-bred *a.*, educated in a convent or nunnery; † convent-loaf, ? same as *chapter-bread.*

1886 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 529 *Convent-bred demoiselles. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* VI. vi., The cheerless *convent-cell. 1847 Emerson *Poems* (1857) 55 *Convent-chanting which the child Hears. 1847 Disraeli *Tancred* IV. xii, The *convent-crowned height. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 114 This *convent-founding, convent-ruling business. 1530 Palsgr. 210/1 *Covent lofe, *miche* [Cotgr., *Miche* .. a fine Manchet, or, particularly, that kind of Manchet which is otherwise tearmed, *Pain de chapitre*]. 1842 Tennyson *St. Agnes' Eve* 1 Deep on the *convent-roof the snows Are sparkling to the moon. *Ibid.* 5 The shadows of the *convent-towers. 1538–9 *Instruct. Hen. VIII Visit. Monast.* (1886) 14 Whether the *Covent-seal of this House be surely and safely kept.

† **Convent** (kŏ'nvent), *v. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. L. *convent-* ppl. stem of *convenī-re* to come together, Convene: cf. *prevent.*]

1. *intr.* To come together, assemble, meet; = Convene 1; to enter into a convention.

1544 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 402 The lords convented in the fratre of the said graie ffreers. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 48/1 Unneth the Christians could safelie conuent in their owne houses. *Ibid.* 144/1 Crescentius with the people and clergie conventing against the said Gregorie, set up John the 18th. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* IX. liii. (1611) 239 And each one to a divers Sect conuents. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xxv. (1611) 180 Many Beasts did often conuent together at some Riuer to drinke. *a* 1657 R. Loveday *Lett.* (1663) 50 The Trees convented to chuse them a King.

2. *trans.* To cause to come together; to assemble (persons or a body); = Convene 3.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 56 The king .. conventyng hys nobles and Clarkes together. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. ii. 59. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* II. 8 Command him to convent His whole host arm'd before these towers. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 12 How the Parliament shall be summoned and convented by the Lords, Commons, and great Officers of the Realme themselves.

3. To cause (persons) to come or appear; to call to a meeting or interview, to summon.

1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1556) 157 For that cause onely [he] had often times convented him whan he repayred into that country. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 5 He convented Q. Catullus before the body of the people to receive their order. 1625 Bp. Mountagu *App. Caesar.* 24, I must yet convent your honesty somewhat further. *a* 1659 Osborn *Ess.* i. (1673) 553 The King..upon his arrival convented the Boy.

b. *spec.* To summon *before* a judge or tribunal, for trial or examination.

1514 Fitzherb. *Just. Peas* (1538) 139 b, The .. partie greved may convent the partie so offendinge before his ordinarie or other judge. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. 17 The great daye of the Lorde, when all flesh shall be conuented before the tribunall seate of God. 1649 Prynne *Demurrer* 37 A certain English Knight decreed to convent a Jew .. before the Judges. 1718 Bp. Hutchinson *Witchcraft* xv. (1720) 241 She was convented before Mr. Wotton.

c. With the judge or tribunal understood: To summon, to cite; to summon on a charge *of.*

1548 *Act* 2–3 *Edw. VI*, c. 13 § 13 The Party .. may and shall be convented and sued in the King's Ecclesiastical Court. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 295 b, The Emperour is convented of heresie. 1621 Elsing *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 66 The Commons have convented Flood, examyned him, and sentenced him. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* IV. l. 275 Meantime, the owner and master of the ship were convented, and forced to promise not to land the tea.

† 4. ? To agree or covenant to give: cf. *convention*, and *covenant. Obs.*

1587 in *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 145 Whereas I convented in mariage with my doughter Meryall the some of 300*l.*, whereof my sonne-in-lawe William Wycliffe, hir husband, hath allready receved 200*l.*

¶ 5. In the following taken by some to mean 'To be convenient, fit, suit' (= Convene 6); but sense 3 'To summon, call together', is possible. *Obs.*

1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* v. i. 391 When that is knowne, and golden time conuents A solemne Combination shall be made Of our deere soules.

† **Co·nventer, co·venter.** *Obs.* [f. *covent*, Convent + -er 1.] One who lives in a convent.

1671 H. M. tr. *Colloq. Erasm.* 501 What shall we say then of so many Monasteries of Coventers, who have money, who drink, play at dice, etc.

Conve·ntical, *a. rare.* Also *erron.* -ticle. [f. L. *convent-us* + -ic + -al.]

1. Of or pertaining to a convent, conventual. '*Conventical prior*: the same as an abbot' (Ogilvie).

1765 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* VII. xxi, The gardener .. had mortgaged a month of his conventical wages in a borachio or leathern cask of wine. 1784 *Unfort. Sensibility* II. 107 If hereafter I should resolve upon a conventicle life.

2. Of or pertaining to a conventicle.

1872 J. H. Newman *Disc. & Arguments* 257 Sir Robert [Peel] breaks out into almost conventical eloquence.

Hence **Conve·ntically** *adv.*

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 321, 'I was reading my blessed bible'.. said Tim, looking conventically.

Conventicle (kŏnve·ntik'l). Also 4–5 -icule. [ad. L. *conventicul-um* assembly, meeting, association, also place of assembly; in form dim. of *conventus* assembly, meeting, but not having in cl. L. any diminutive or depreciatory sense.

It was applied, app. by the Roman Christians themselves, to their meeting-houses, or places of worship, and is so used in the edict of Galerius, A.D. 311, permitting them to be rebuilt. In med.L. the word began to receive a derisive or contemptuous, and hence bad sense; according to Du Cange 'de hæreticis propiæ dicitur'. The 4th Council of Carthage has 'conventicula hereticorum non ecclesia sed conciliabula appellantur' (Du Cange), where, however, the word itself is merely = 'assembly', or 'little assembly'; but assemblies of separatists, heretics, or reformers, being usually small and private, in comparison with the great public assemblies of the popular church, were naturally designated by the diminutive form, which gradually acquired from this association an unfavourable connotation. In English, the word has been used in the good or neutral sense received from ancient Latin; also, in the opprobrious sense in reference to private or clandestine meetings, first of a civil or political, and afterwards of a religious character. Although the ecclesiastical application arose directly out of the political, and was never thoroughly distinct from it in English Law, it was in common use largely affected also by the mediæval association with meetings of sectaries or heretics. Cf. F. *conventicule*, 16th c. in Littré, 'prohibition des conventicules [pour le protestantisme]'. In all the early verse quotations, from Shakspere, Beaumont and Fletcher, Daniel, Crowne, Butler, Dryden, etc., it is accented *co·nventi·cle* or *co·nventi·cle* (riming in *Hudibras* III. ii. 1388 with 'stickle'); Bailey's folio, 1730–6, accents *co·nventicle*; and Cowper, *Task* II. 437, originally wrote 'the nasal twang, At co·nventi·cle heard', but altered it in ed. 3 (1787) to 'Heard at conve·nticle'.]

I. A meeting secular or religious.

† 1. An assembly, a meeting; *esp.* a regular meeting of any society, corporation, body, or order of men. *Obs.* [L. *conventus* and *conventiculum.*]

1382 Wyclif *Ps.* xv[i]. 4, I shal not gadere to gidere the conventiculis [1388 *ethir litle couentis*] of hem of blodis [Vulg. *conventicula eorum de sanguinibus*, after LXX συναγωγὰς]. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 149 Þis William .. made openliche conventicles and counsailes and gadrynge of men. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* 49 Item [The Deane of the Chappell] ought every Friday to kepe a conventicle with them all [chanters, etc.] and there to reherse the fautes. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* x. 63 Will plucke you as yll doers into theyr counsels and couentycles [ver. 17, ἐν ταῖς συναγωγαῖς]. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 75 He caused a convocation of Bishops to be holden at Westmynster...In which conventicle, then being present all the Bishoppes and Abbottes. 1590 Greene *Never too late* Wks. 1882 VIII. 161 He [the Mayor] called a Conuenticle of his Brethren. 1611 Speed *Theat. Gt. Brit.* II. (1614) 4/1 What could not be there decided, was referred to a societie or conventicle of greater jurisdiction. *a* 1619 Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. Malta* I. iii, To you, and all this famous conventicle, Let me with modesty refuse acceptance Of this high order. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 392 Not by a..Conventicle of bishops and doctors.

† b. The action of assembling, assembly. *Obs.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xiii. (Arb.) 46 They had yet no large halles or places of conuenticle.

† 2. A little assembly, a meeting of a private character. *Obs.*

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Conuenticle*, a little assembly. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* Pref. ¶ 34 The societies of Christians growing up from Conventicles to Assemblies..little by little turned the Common-wealth into a Church. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. iii. § 4 No disgrace is imported in the notation of the word Conventicle, sounding nothing else but a small Convention...However Custome (the sole mint-master of currant words) hath took of Conventicles from signifying a small number, to denote the meeting of such (how many soever) in a clandestine way, contrary to the commands of the present lawfull Authority. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, Conventicle, a little or private Assembly.

† 3. A meeting or assembly of a clandestine, irregular, or illegal character, or considered to have sinister purpose or tendency. *Obs.*

In many of the quotations *conventicle* is associated with other terms, as *congregation, gathering, assembly*, the unfavourable sense being conveyed by the context; but it is evident that the term came to be considered as specially fitted to express disapprobation. (Cf. sense 2, quot. 1655.)

[Cf. *Edict John I. of France* (1316) III. Ordin. p. 63 (Du Cange) Colligationes aut conventiculas factas aut initas in castro.] 1383 in Riley *Mem. Lond.* 480 That no man make none congregaciouns, conventicules, ne assembles of poeple. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 50 Foul spechis .. or conuenticlis purposing iuel, as þeft or manslawt, or swilk oþer. [1422 *Act* 1 *Hen. VI*, c. 3 Pur tant qe diverses homicides murdres rapes roberies & autres felonies riotes conventicles & malefaitz jatarde ount estez faitz en diverses countees dEngleterre par gentz neez en Irlande.] *c* 1438 Hen. VI. in Halliw. *Royal Lett.* 118 Not suffering privy gatherings, or conventicles to be had or made by night or by day thereabout. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 350 Dyuers conuenticulis and gaderynges were made of the cytezeyns and other, that robbyd in dyuers places of the cytie and dyd moche harme. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 Preamb., Confederycies, riotys, routys, conventicles, unlawfull lyeng in wayte. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 176 The erles of Marche and Warwicke .. had knowledge of all these doynges, and secrete conventicles. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* II. v. (1588) 183. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 166, I, all of you haue lay'd your heads together, My selfe had notice of your Conuenticles, And all to make away my guiltlesse Life. 1616 Bullokar, Conuenticle, a little assembly, most commonly for an ill purpose. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.*, App. 26 The Commons .. drew them to Conventicles and Companies. *a* 1718 Penn *Wks.* 1726 I. 465 Conventicle is a diminutive private Assembly, designing and contriving Evil to particular Persons, or the Government in general.

4. A religious meeting or assembly of a private, clandestine, or illegal kind; a meeting for the exercise of religion otherwise than as sanctioned by the law.

In the statutes of Henry IV and V, not distinct from sense 3; the special sense begins under Henry VIII.

[1400–1 *Act* 2 *Hen. IV*, c. 15 De hujusmodi secta nefandisque doctrinis & opinionibus conventiculas & confederationes illicitas faciunt scolas tenent & exercent. 1414 *Act* 2 *Hen. V*, Stat. I. c. 7 Denquerer de toutz yceux qi teignent ascuns errours ou heresies come lollardes..si bien de lour sermons come de lour escoles conventicles congregations & confederacies.] 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 223 b, He sente a flode after her, by the whiche is vnderstanded the conuentycle of heretykes. 1550 Ridley in E. Cardwell *Ann. Reformed Ch. Eng.* (1844) I. 91 Whether any of the Anabaptists' sect, or other, use notoriously any unlawful or private conventicles .. separating themselves from the rest of the parish? 1579 Fulke *Confut. Sanders* 586 The Nouatians kept conuenticles from the Catholiks. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Unity in Relig.* (Arb.) 425 When some Men seeke Christ, in the Conuenticles of Heretikes, and others, in an Outward Face of a Church. 1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. vii. § 27. 401 Yet are not to be sought for in the Conventicle of Papists. 1656 Evelyn *Diary* 3 Aug., I went to London to receive the B. Sacrament, the first time the Church of England was reduced to a chamber and conventicle, so sharp was the persecution. 1676 W. Hubbard *Happiness of People* 40 The Conventicles or meetings of the Arrians. 1750 Chesterf. *Lett.* III. 9 You .. preferred the established Italian assemblies to the English conventicles set up against them by dissenting English ladies. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. 25 The rigorous prohibition of conventicles .. in which the [Arian] heretics could assemble with the intention of worshipping. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xi. 316 [Under Cromwell] episcopalian conventicles were openly kept in London. 1872 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxiv. 8 One object of persecutors has always been to put an end to all conventicles, as they have called them.

b. *spec.* in *Eng. Hist.* A meeting of (Protestant) Nonconformists or Dissenters from the Church of England for religious worship, during the period when such meetings were prohibited by the law.

This specific application gradually became distinct after 1593, and may be said to have been recognized by the 'Conventicle Act' of 1664; for although the word there occurs in constant conjunction with *assembly* and *meeting*, and always with qualification, it was entitled 'An Act to prevent and suppress seditious conventicles', by which title it is cited in the Act of Toleration of 1689. The application to Nonconformist worship after its legalization or 'establishment' in 1689, and esp. after the repeal of the Conventicle Act in 1812, comes, according to circumstances, from a historical survival of the idea of illegality or from a living idea of schism or heresy.

1593 *Act* 35 *Eliz.* c. 1. To .. be present at any unlawful Assemblies, Conventicles or Meetings, under Colour or Pretence of any Exercise of Religion. 1631 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 200 Mr. Viccars preacheth at Stamford and blesseth some and curseth others that doe not frequent his conventicles. 1663 Pepys *Diary* 27 May, The first [bill] ..is, he [Roger Pepys] says, too devilish a severe act against conventicles. 1664 *Act* 16 *Chas. II*, c. 4 (*Conventicle Act*) Any Assembly Conventicle or Meeting under colour or pretence of any Exercise of Religion in other manner than is allowed by the Liturgy or practise of the Church of England. 1664 Pepys *Diary* 7 Aug., Came by several poor creatures carried by constables, for being at a conventicle. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. ii. 1388 Take all religions in, and stickle From Conclave down to Conventicle. 1682 Dryden *Medal* 284 A Conventicle of gloomy sullen Saints. 1711 *Act* 10 *Anne* c. 6 (*Occasional Conformity Act*) Present at any Conventicle Assembly or Meeting..for the Exercise of Religion in other Manner than according to the Liturgy and Practice of the Church of England .. at which Conventicle Assembly or Meeting there shall be Ten Persons or more assembled together over and besides those of the same Houshold. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 127 ¶ 7, I wish it may not drive many ordinary Women into Meetings and Conventicles. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iv. 185 When..even those who voluntarily renounced the temporal advantages of the establishment were hunted from their private conventicles. 1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* II. v. 39 It was made a capital offence to preach in any conventicle.

c. In *Sc. Hist.* more especially associated with the field preaching (*field-conventicles*) of the Presbyterian ministers during the reigns of Charles II and James II, which was often attended by large numbers of armed men (*armed conventicles*).

1667 in Wodrow *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* (1721) I. II. v. 319 Upon Notice of any numerous Conventicle .. you shall do your

utmost endeavour to seize the Minister. 1678 *Let.* 6 Aug. in J. Dodds *Sc. Covenanters* vii, On Sunday last there was a conventicle in the west country in Carrick that the like hath not been seen in Scotland, for there were, as is said, above 600 well-appointed men in arms, and above 7000 common people. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* I. II. 506 House conventicles, crowded without the doors, or at the windows, were to be reckoned and punished as field conventicles. 1828 SCOTT *Tales Grandf.* Ser. II. (1841) I. 223 The custom of holding field conventicles was adopted. *Ibid.*, The number of armed conventicles increased. 1888 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* vi. 106 News..of an unusually large and well-armed conventicle to be held at Blacklock [in 1684].

transf. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 10 Wizards and Witches have sometimes their field Conventicles.

† **5.** Applied controversially or opprobriously, to any assembly of which the public or regular character is denied: a 'hole-and-corner' meeting.

1626 BERNARD *Isle of Man* (ed. 10) 259 Wee have long desired a Free Generall Councill, but not a gathering together like the lewd Conventicle of Trent. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 130 Against this assembly Francis the French King protested and helde it but for a private Conventicle. 1682 G. TOPHAM *Rome's Trad.* 216 Things look now with another face than they did before the Conventicle of Trent.

II. A place of meeting or assembling.

6. *gen.* Also *fig. rare.*

1596 *Edward III*, II. i, In the summer arbour sit by me, Make it our council-house, or cabinet; Since green our thoughts, green be the conventicle. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* ii. 33 On this ground of Consciousness .. as the repository, storehouse, or conventicle of all knowledge.

† **7.** Used to render L. *conventiculum* applied to the early Christian places of worship in Rome. *Obs.*

[311 *Edict of Galerius* in Lactantius *De Morte Persec.* xxxiv, Promptissimam in his quoque indulgentiam nostram credidimus porrigendam, ut denuo sint christiani, et conventicula sua componant. See also *ibid.* v. II. 10, XXXVI. § 3.] 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* III. (1859) 255 In Maximinian and Constantius the Emperors' proclamation the places where Christians resorted to public prayer were called 'Conventicles'.

8. A nonconformist or dissenting meeting-house. Hence put for nonconformity as a system or practice. (Now rhetorical or opprobrious.)

1550 BALE *Apol.* 118 Every where appoynted they howses of prayer .. called conventycles or places of assembly for sober honest men and not for prestes and nunnes. 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* Ep. to Whigs, I hear the conventicle is shut up. 1688–9 LUZANCY in Pepys *Diary & Corr.* (1879) VI. 164 A conventicle set up here since this unhappy Liberty of Conscience. 1793 *Copper-Plate Mag.* No. 22 Though five only of the parishes have churches, there are six conventicles, or meeting-houses. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. xi. 229 These new levellers would have converted a cathedral into a conventicle. 1845 BRIGHT *Sp. Irel.* 16 Apr., Not through the portals of the cathedrals and the parish churches but from the conventicles. 1891 *Anti-Jacobin* 21 Mar. 182/2 His intellectual faculties, when not engaged in the mill or the counting-house, have free course in the conventicle.

† **9.** A small convent. *Obs.* [Cf. *conventicula monachorum*, A.D. 962 in Du Cange.]

1550 *Acts Privy Council Eng.* (1891) III. 73 All monasteries and religiouse houses, and all conventicles and conventes of monkes, freeres, nonnes..and other persons called religiouse. 1603 *Adv. Don Sebastian* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 406 A gentleman of Venice..came to the town to the conventicles of St. Francis..where the King lay concealed.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *conventicle preacher*, etc. **Conventicle Acts**, the acts 16 Chas. II, c. 4 and 22 Chas. II, c. 1 'to prevent and suppress seditious Conventicles'.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* viii. (1839) I. 77 All true purification is in the light: corner purity, clandestine purity, Conventicle Purity is not purity. 1820 SOUTHEY *Life Wesley* II. 536 His friends advised that an application should be made to Parliament for the repeal of the Conventicle Act. 1837 *Hist. Eng.* (Lardner) VII. ii. 39 *footn.*, The English protestantism which inspired the conventicle act has little right to reproach French popery with intolerance and persecution. *Ibid.* VII. x. 360 That the conventicle preacher should be hunted down. 1884 *Statutes* Index (ed. 9) 234 Conventicles Act (repealed by 52 Geo. 3. c. 155. s. 1).

Conve·nticle, *v.* [f. prec. sb. Formerly accented *co·nventicle.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To form (persons) into a conventicle or irregular assembly, to band together. *Obs.*

1597–1602 *W. Riding Sessions Rolls* (*Yorks. Archæol. Assoc.*) 76 Uprore of people..raised and conventicled within the saide towne.

† **2.** To convert (a place) into a conventicle. *Obs.*

1683 O. U. *Par. Ch. No Conventicles* 34 Their little Variations about Modes .. will not be of validity to conventicle or disconventicle Parochial Churches.

3. *intr.* To meet in a conventicle; to hold or frequent conventicles.

1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 343 If factious people should, in peaceable times, against lawful authority, conventicle in a barn or stable. 1670 MARVELL *Corr.* CXXXVII. Wks. 1872–5, II. 307 That one Fox, a teacher of some fanaticall people in Wiltshire, did conventicle there. 1680 G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* 69 They [the Scotch] began to Conventicle in..formidable numbers..in the Fields.

† **Conventicleer.** *Obs.* [f. CONVENTICLE *sb.* + -EER.] A variant of CONVENTICLER.

1647 *New Quæres to Prælates* 6 Whether if the Apostles were now in England .. our Lord Prelates would not..fine and imprison them for Convinticleers. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 302 The surly Conventicleer. *Ibid.* 303 He would help him to hunt the Conventicleer into his own narrow boundaries.

Conventicler (kɒnve·ntiklər). [f. CONVENTICLE + -ER [1].] An attendant or frequenter of conventicles; opprobriously, a separatist, schismatic.

1590 GREENWOOD *Collect. Sclaund. Art.* A ij b, Publishing them .. Anabaptists .. Donatists, Conuenticlers. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 181 Who us'd to shave the Grandees of their Sticklers, And crop the Worthies of their Conventiclers. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 96 He always went to Church, was no Conventicler. 1685 EVELYN *Diary* 10 May, Those late desperate Field-Conventiclers who had done such unheard-of assassinations. 1774 PENNANT *Tours Scot.* (1790) 117 Here I found my good old mother Church become a mere conventicler. 1862 M. NAPIER *Life V'ct. Dundee* II. 212 A glorification of these very Conventiclers.

Conve·nticling, *vbl. sb.* [f. CONVENTICLE *v.* + -ING [1].] The forming of, meeting in, or frequenting conventicles. Also *attrib.*

1626 BERNARD *Isle of Man* (ed. 10) 17 Ready to send the Hue and Cry..against privie Schismaticall conventicling and unlawfull meeting. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XVI. lxxx. (R.), The fond schismatick and heretick fry Flatter their conventicling cells in vain. 1717 DE FOE *Mem. Ch. Scot.* III. 64 Beside his Sentence for *Conventicling*, as they called it.

Conve·nticling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] Forming or frequenting conventicles.

1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1856/4 Fanatick Conventicling Traitors. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) II. III. 133 Those conventicling people were become very giddy and furious.

Conventi·cular, *a. rare.* [f. L. *conventiculum* CONVENTICLE + -AR.] Of the nature of, or belonging to, a conventicle.

1847 *Eng. Rev.* No. II. 33 All possible varieties of conventicular meetings. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 271/1 You can, by an infallible diagnosis, detect the conventicular Gothic.

† **Conventi·culist.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] = CONVENTICLER.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* I. 8 An enimy of straglers and secteryes..for which he is hated by the conventiculists.

† **Conve·nting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. CONVENT *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. CONVENT; **a.** Assembling; **b.** Summoning.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xl. Wks. 907/2 The conuenting of heretikes *ex officio*. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. vi. 29 Which is meant either of his judiciall conventing him, or, etc. *a* 1619 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Malta* I. iii, Our next occasion of conventing Are these two gentlemen.

Convention (kɒnve·nʃən). [a. F. *convention*, or ad. L. *convention-em* meeting, assembly, covenant, n. of action f. *convenīre* to come together.]

I. The action of convening.

† **1.** The action of coming together, meeting, or assembling. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiv. 50 But Iuno .. wolde speke to the goddesse Venus for to doo conuencyon of Eneas wyth the sayd Dydo. 1572 FORREST *Theophilus* 1129 in *Anglia* VII, We..haue at this season cawsed this convention. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 543 Diuers Princes .. haue often made their residence in this Towne..but now for want of that generall conuention, the Castle .. is greatly decayed. 1641– EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 25 In this place of convention of merchants from all parts of the world. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) I. xlii. 239 An audience whose convention in a church is a proof that they already believe it.

2. The action of summoning an assembly.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. (1843) 53/1 In this interval, between the sealing the writs and the convention of the parliament, the lord keeper Coventry died. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* v. (1869) 181 The settlement of the general controversies which gave occasion to the Council's convention. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. iii. 14 Thenceforth the Convention of Parliament, when the Crown required aids, became frequent.

† **3.** The action of summoning before a judge or other person in authority. *Obs.*

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. iv. § 2 Transgressors were not from the time of their first convention capable of the holy mysteries. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 88 The like proces sould be keiped, and observed in the breive of convention; quhereof this is the forme. 1619 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent* (1676) 332 Convention before the Ordinary, in criminal and mixt causes. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 274 They are demanded or sued for by Convention, that is to say by convening, and commencing a suit against, the Party.

b. In the University of Cambridge, the 'convening' of a student before the college authorities. (Not an official term.)

1811 BYRON *Hints from Horace* 231 Fines, tutors, tasks, conventions threat in vain.

4. An assembly or gathering of persons for some common object; *esp.* a formal assembly met for deliberation or legislation on important matters, ecclesiastical, political, or social.

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 4471 For Christ, in his last conuentioun, The day of his Ascentioun, Tyll his Disciplis gaif command. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. v. (1588) 183 All these conuentions may be without any apparent shew of Assemblie against the Peace. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. viii. 10 Not in the ear of a popular convention. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. § 9 Conventions for prayer. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* VI. § 17. 103 If that suffice not, they may call a new convention of estates. 1712 PARNELL *Spect.* No. 460 ₱ 10 The Propriety of their [the Mahometans] Demeanour in the Conventions of their erroneous Worship. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 109 The prince of Orange proposed in the council, that..she should summon a convention of the States. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) I. II. i. 107 Councils were only occasional diets, or general conventions, not a standing representative Senate of Christendom. 1886 MORLEY *Expans. Eng.* Crit. Misc. III. 293 When a colonial convention presses the diplomacy of the mother-country and prompts its foreign policy.

5. *spec.* **a.** *Eng. Hist.* Applied to certain extraordinary assemblies of the Houses of Parliament, without the summons of the Sovereign; viz. that of 1660, which restored Charles II, and that of 1688, which declared the throne abdicated by James II. Hence *convention parliament*, a parliament constituted of such a convention.

1660 *Trial Regic.* 52 That none of us do own that Convention, whatsoever it be, to be the Parliament of England. 1688 EVELYN *Diary* 26 Dec., Till a Convention of Lords and Commons should meete in full body. 1689 *Ibid.* 15 Jan., The greate Convention being assembled the day before .. resolved that K. James .. had by demise abdicated himself. *Ibid.* 19 July, The Convention (or Parliament as some call'd it) sitting. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xi. 323 Charles now dissolved the convention parliament. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* IX. viii. 675 In 1689, the Convention declared itself a Parliament.

b. In Scotland: *Convention of estates* (Hist.): a meeting of the Estates of the kingdom of Scotland (before the Union), upon any special occasion or emergency, without the formal summons which was required for a regular parliament. *Convention of royal burghs*: a yearly meeting of commissioners from the royal burghs held in Edinburgh.

1572 *Sempill Ballates* (1872) 149 Becaus I hard of ane Conuention Now to be maid for this dissentioun That is into this land. 1689 CLAVERHOUSE in M. Morris *Life* IX. (1888) 163 While I attended the Convention at Edinburgh. 1689 BALCARRES in M. Morris *Claverhouse* IX. (1888) 158 To leave Edinburgh and to call a Convention of Estates at Stirling. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. III. 195 Another convention of estates was held in May. 1802 SCOTT *Song*, '*Bonnie Dundee*' I. To the Lords of Convention 'twas Claver'se who spoke. 1873 M. MACARTHUR *Hist. Scot.* VII. 154 A deputation .. was sent to him [Will. of Orange], to pray him to call a Convention of the Estates. *Ibid.*, The Convention then turned itself into a Parliament. 1876 JAS. GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. XIII. 363 The collective wisdom and learning of Scotland, including Parliament, privy council, convention of royal burghs, and the ministry of Edinburgh.

c. *U. S.* An assembly of delegates or representatives for some special or occasional purpose.

(*a.*) In a general sense (see 4): applied to several assemblies of historic note, as the *Convention of Congregational Ministers* of Massachusetts organized early in the 18th c.; the *Albany Convention* of 1754, the first movement of the colonies towards concerted action; the *American Convention* of Abolitionists, founded in 1793; the *Hartford Convention* of 1814, with a view to the possible division of the Union; etc. *Joint convention*: the meeting in one body of both branches of Congress or of a State legislature.

(*b.*) In *Law*, A body constituted by statute to represent the people in their primary relations, and in some sense outside of the constitution, as *e.g.* for the framing or amending of the constitution itself (*Constitutional Convention*). In this sense, applied to the body of delegates from the several states which framed the federal constitution in 1787; also, to a body meeting under authority of Congress to frame a constitution for a new state, or convened by a state legislature, in the manner prescribed by law, to revise the constitution of the state.

(*c.*) In party politics, a meeting of delegates of a political party (*National Convention* of the Republican or the Democratic Party) to nominate candidates for the presidency of the U.S., or for state or local offices.

(*d.*) The title of the triennial assembly (*General Convention*) of the American Episcopal Church (corresponding in some respects to Convocation in England), and of the annual diocesan assemblies (*Diocesan Conventions*) of the same.

(*a*) *a* 1720 in *Mem. Hist. Boston* II. 223 The 'Convention of Congregational Ministers' was organized. In 1720 they 'Voted', etc. 1754 FRANKLIN Wks. (1887) II. 355 Plan of Union Adopted by the Convention at Albany. 1793 *Mem. Pennsylv. Soc. for Abol. Slavery* 41 That the Society..will appoint Delegates to the proposed Convention, provided a majority of the Abolition Societies in the United States do agree. 1814 *Niles' Register* 12 Nov. 155 Against the resolution proposing a convention of delegates from the New-England States [at Hartford] and the resolutions connected therewith. 1865 *N. Y. Nation* 14 Sept. 330 If the Englishman can initiate no public enterprise without a public dinner, the American is equally helpless until he has called a convention. 1891 *Boston Jrnl.* 13 Nov. 9/1 The great national convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union opened in Tremont Temple this morning.

(*b*) 1783 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 256 Have a convention of the states to form a better constitution. 1787 WASHINGTON *To Madison* Wks. (ed. Ford) XI. 131 Congress have recommended to the States to appear in the convention proposed to be holden in Philadelphia next May. 1787 J. BARLOW *Oration* 4 *July* 11 Much is expected from the Foederal Convention now sitting at Philadelphia. 1789 *Constit. U. S.* vii, Done in convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 18 Within a few days, the convention of New York approved of it. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. App. 539 It is always by a convention (*i.e.* a representative body called together for some occasional or temporary purpose) that a constitution is framed.

(*c*) 1817 *Niles' Register* 5 Apr. 96 At a convention of the republican members of the legislature of New York..at Albany on the 25th ult...held for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to be supported for the office of governor of the state. 1831 *Ibid.* 1 Oct. 74 The anti-masonic convention, to nominate a president and vice-president of the United States, met in this city [Baltimore] on Monday last. 1891 *Boston Jrnl.* 25 Nov. 3/1 A National Republican Convention of delegated representatives of the Republican party will be held at the city of Minneapolis on..the 7th June, 1892, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President.

(*d*) 1785 *Constit. of Oct.* in Perry *Hist. Amer. Episc. Ch.* II. 99 There shall be a general Convention of the Protestant Epᵗ Church in yᵉ Uᵈ States of America; which shall be held

.. once in three years. 1890 M. TOWNSEND *U. S.* 446 The first Episcopal Convention held in the United States was convened at Philadelphia in 1789.

d. *National Convention*: (*a*) the sovereign assembly which governed France from Sept. 21, 1792, to Oct. 26, 1795; (*b*) the name of an assembly of the English Chartists in 1833.

1792 *Gent. Mag.* Aug. 759 The French Nation is invited to form a National Convention. 1793 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 22 Feb., The aristocrats .. hold the Constitutionalists in greater horror than the Convention itself. 1848 W. E. FORSTER *Diary* 16 Apr. in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. vii. 224 The delegates of the National Convention talked pikes and armed processions and all manner of horrors. 1880 S. WALPOLE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 221 [In 1833] a meeting was summoned in Coldbath Fields to pave the way for the formation of a National Convention.

†**6.** *fig.* Of things: Assemblage, gathering, union. *Obs.*

1592 R. D. tr. *Hypnerotomachia* 63 Euerie partition and elegant conuention of exquisite Lineaments. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. i, Within, all vertues have convention. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 32 Venice is no other than a Convention of little Ilands peeping up above the Waters. 1685 BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* 65 They..believ'd all things to have been made by the Atoms, considered as their Conventions and Concretions into the Sun, Stars, Earth, and other Bodies. 1698 CROWNE *Caligula* III. 19 'Tis a convention in his sacred frame Of divine atoms.

II. Agreement, conventional usage.

7. An agreement or covenant between parties.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xl. 161 (Harl. MS.) For the trespas that I haue made ayenst youre conuencion. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 166 b, Theyr eares also hath made a conuencyon or conande with reason. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Mar., My wife is come to convention with me, that, whatever I do give to anybody else, I shall give her as much. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 47 Though society had not it's formal beginning from any convention of individuals. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* I. ii. § 3. 50 There were frequently, especially upon ecclesiastical lands, farmers holding land under conventions or covenants.

b. An agreement creating legal relations.

1513-4 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1. Preamb., Notaries..to..recorde the Knowlege of all contractes bargeyns convencions factes and agremented..made within the seid Citie. 1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* VIII. v, Fraudulent conventions oblige not. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. 1016 In the language of the English Law 'convention' or 'covenant' is restricted to..contracts of a subordinate species: namely to a species of that species of contracts which are evidenced by writing under seal. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 360 A Contract is a convention or agreement .. enforceable by appeal to a court of judicature.

c. = CONVENTIONARY tenure.

1828 LD. TENTERDEN in Concanen *Rep.* 322 (*Rowe* v. *Brenton*) The conventionary tenant is said to take his tenement in free convention for seven years from Michaelmas. 1828 BARNEWALL & CRESSW. *Rep.* VIII. 746 (*Rowe* v. *Brenton*) To hold their tenements by the foresaid servile services in native convention, at the will of the lord, during the term aforesaid.

8. *spec.* **a.** In *Diplomacy*: An agreement between sovereigns or states: formerly = TREATY; now applied to an agreement of less formality or importance than a treaty.

Such are international arrangements about postage, telegraphs, or literary rights; monetary conventions for an international coinage; the *Geneva Conventions* of 1864 and 1865, providing for the neutralization of ambulances and hospitals, and for the protection of civilians rendering help to the sick and wounded, etc.

a. [*c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xvii. 71 Or gyve any Conuentyoun Wes trettyd of successyoune .. Betwene hym and Edmund Irnesyde. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 159 In the 3ere of Henry 46 was convencion mad betwix the Kyng of Frauns and him.] 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 195 In which wing were also placed the Christian soldiers sent by Lazarus out of Servia, according to the late conuention of peace. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 166 Postal conventions. 1888 *Act* 51 & 52 *Vict.*, An Act to carry into effect an International Convention respecting the Liquor traffic in the North Sea. 1888 T. E. HOLLAND in *Encycl. Brit.* s. v. *Treaties*, In the language of modern diplomacy the term 'treaty' is restricted to the more important international agreements..while agreements dealing with subordinate questions are described by the more general term 'convention'.

b. *Mil.* An agreement made between the commanders of opposing armies for the evacuation of some post or country, the suspension of hostilities, or the exchange of prisoners.

b. 1780 T. JEFFERSON in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 155, I believe the Convention of Saratoga entitles them to keep the horses they then had. 1812 BYRON *Notes to Ch. Har.* I. xxiv, The Convention of Cintra was signed in the palace of the Marchese Marialva. 1814 WELLINGTON 27 May in Gurw. *Disp.* XII. 29 The conventions for suspending hostilities agreed upon by me with Marshals Soult and Suchet.

9. General agreement or consent, deliberate or implicit, as constituting the origin and foundation of any custom, institution, opinion, etc., or as embodied in any accepted usage, standard of behaviour, method of artistic treatment, or the like.

1778 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. VII. 289 They had invented artificial marks, or signs of convention, for this purpose. 1797 J. LAWRENCE in *Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 112 Moral truth is co-essential with universal nature, independent of all authority and convention. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lviii. 235 One family, by nature, or by convention. 1872 F. HALL *Exempl. False Philol.* 58 As all are alike legitimate formations, it is for convention to decide which we are to prefer. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vi. 218 The Greeks contented themselves with discussing whether language had originated by convention or by nature.

b. In a bad sense: Accepted usage become artificial and formal, and felt to be repressive of the natural in conduct or art; conventionalism.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 128 There are thousands now Such women, but convention beats them down. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Dom. Life* Wks. (Bohn) III. 55 He who shall bravely..subdue this Gorgon of Convention and Fashion.

10. A rule or practice based upon general consent, or accepted and upheld by society at large; an arbitrary rule or practice recognised as valid in any particular art or study; a conventionalism.

1790 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 104 Every convention of artificial manners was invented not to cure, but to conceal, deformity. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Deont.* Wks. 1843 II. 146 He who goes one step beyond the line which the world's poor conventions have drawn around moral and political questions. 1841 J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* Introd. 10 The ordinary convention..as to the disposal of the plus sign. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* 7 My father, who through love had suddenly Thrown off the old conventions. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.* 284 The Germans .. were bent .. on throwing off literary conventions, imitations of all sorts, and on being original. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 68 When the charge is positive, that is, according to the usual convention, vitreous.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *convention parliament* (see 5 a); **convention-coin, -dollar,** coins struck according to monetary conventions between different German states.

Conventional (kŏnve·nʃənăl), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. L. *conventiōnāl-is* pertaining to a convention or agreement, f. *conventiōn-* CONVENTION. Cf. F. *conventionnel* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a convention or assembly.

1812 *Ann. Reg.* 1810 Pref. 3 The national, conventional, and legislative assemblies of France. 1850 H. S. FOOTE in H. von Holst *J. C. Calhoun* (1884) 324 Intimating .. that this Conventional movement of ours was stimulated by South Carolina.

2. Relating to, or of the nature of, a convention, compact, or agreement; settled by a convention or compact between parties. In *Law*: Founded on actual contract (opposed to *legal* or *judicial*).

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* II. 5 a, Rightes, Customes, Priuiledges .. aswell Legale, Conuentionale, Customary, as Locale. 1592 WEST 1*st Pt. Symbol.* § 19 C, A pledge voluntarie or conuentionall, is a pledge diliuered by the couenant of both parties. *a* 1676 HALE *Anal. Law* (1739) 49 Conventional Services; as, Homage, Knights Service, Grand or petit Serjeanty. 1847 ADDISON *Law of Contracts* II. iii. § 1 (1883) 593 A conventional hypothecation is that which is founded purely upon contract. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex., Conventional Estates*, those freeholds not of inheritance or estates for life, which are created by the express acts of the parties, in contradistinction to those which are legal and arise from the operation and construction of law. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot., Conventional Obligations*, are obligations resulting from the special agreement of parties..in contradistinction to *natural* or *legal* obligations.

b. = CONVENTIONARY.

1804 MARSHALL *Landed Property of England* 3 Conventional Rents are acknowledgments reserved, by a proprietor of lands which he has thus temporarily sold—that he may have the right of convening the tenants, annually or otherwise, to his court or audit; to acknowledge him as .. the reversionary proprietor, etc.

c. Of the nature of an international convention.

1883 PRES. ARTHUR in *Pall Mall G.* 4 Dec. 8/1 In the absence of conventional engagements, owing to the termination of the treaty of 1848. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Mar. 5/1 Delegates of the Powers to meet in Paris to draw up a conventional Act .. guaranteeing the freedom of the Suez Canal.

3. Relating to convention or general agreement; established by social convention; having its origin or sanction merely in an artificial convention of any kind; arbitrarily or artificially determined.

1761 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 211 In matters merely conventional, examples are more powerful than principles. 1783 BLAIR *Lect.* vi. (Seager), The connexion between words and ideas may in general be considered as arbitrary and conventional. 1818 CRUISE *Digest.* (ed. 2) V. 322 Proceedings of this kind were carried on by a species of conventional fraud, between the religious house and the tenant of the land. 1871 MARKBY *Elem. Law* § 120 There is known to some systems of law a sort of conventional death, or, as it is sometimes called, a civil death.

4. Characterized by convention; in accordance with accepted artificial standards of conduct or taste; not natural, original, or spontaneous.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. vi, A tone of levity, approaching to conventional satire. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* I. ii. 52 Breaking through the conventional phraseology with which English preaching had been so long encumbered. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 384 What they saw was a conventional imitation of philosophy.

b. *Art.* Consisting in, or resulting from, an artificial treatment of natural objects; following accepted models or traditions instead of directly imitating nature or working out original ideas.

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 387 Representation is said to be conventional either when a confessedly inadequate imitation is accepted in default of a better, or when imitation is not attempted at all, and it is agreed that other modes of representation, those by figures or by symbols, shall be its substitute and equivalent. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 34 Some conventional costume, never actual but always graceful and noble. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 25 In their works you find the finest specimens of conventional or imaginary foliage. 1888 *The Lady* 25 Oct. 374/2 Some palm-trees and star-fish kind of flowers, which, I was told, were conventional lilies—classical, too, I suppose—for they were not like anything growing now.

B. as *sb.*

1. *The c.*: That which is conventional.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 8 Happy the youth, who..lets go only the conventional and the accidental [in religion], but binds closer about him the valuable and the essential! 1837 EMERSON *Nat., Amer. Sch.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 177 Neither can any artist entirely exclude the conventional, the local, the perishable from his book.

2. = CONVENTIONALIST 1.

1876 MORLEY *Robespierre* Crit. Misc. Ser. II. (1877) 128 The Conventionals ..were unconscious apparently that the great crisis of the drama was still to come.

Conventionalism (kŏnve·nʃənăliz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. Adherence to or regard for what is conventional (in conduct, thought, or art); tendency to obey conventional usages or regulations.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* (1839) III. 178 The incubus of conventionalism. 1882 SEELEY *Nat. Relig.* 129 The opposite of conventionalism is freshness of feeling, enthusiasm.

2. (with *a* and *pl.*) Anything characterized by adherence to mere convention; a conventional principle, idea, usage, or practice.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 560 His style .. is .. defaced by conventionalisms the Academy would hardly sanction. 1853 A. J. MORRIS *Business* I. 12 A man..had better defraud his creditors, than .. violate a single conventionalism of respectable society.

Conventionalist (kŏnve·nʃənălist). [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. A member or supporter of the French Convention of 1792.

1801 *Ann. Reg.* 1800. 39 The five hundred, animated by the old conventionalists. 1857 O. BROWNSON *Convert* Wks. V. 94 The daughter of Joubert the Conventionalist.

2. One who follows conventional usage.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 562/1 Conventionalists..finding the school of painting too free from convention for their taste.

Conventionality (kŏnvenʃənæ·lĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.]

1. The quality or state of being conventional; conventional character or style; obedience to mere convention (in conduct or art).

1842 G. S. FABER *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) II. 341 Its plain sense in the familiar conventionality of language. 1846 POE *A. C. Mowatt* Wks. 1864 III. 43 The hack conventionality of the stage. 1875 FARRAR *Seekers* III. i. 269 The conventionality of modern life.

2. A conventional thing or practice.

a 1834 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* (L.), It is strong and sturdy writing; and breaks up a whole legion of conventionalities. 1881 W. COLLINS *Bl. Robe* I. 9 He hated those trivial conventionalities of society in which other people delight.

b. *The conventionalities*: all that is conventionally regarded by society as fit and proper. (Cf. *the proprieties*.)

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xviii. (1860) 199/1 A man who sacrificed scarce anything to the conventionalities. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 3/2 Dwellers in great capitals are abject slaves of the conventionalities.

Conventionalization (kŏnve·nʃənəlaizē·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of conventionalizing.

1880 *Academy* 12 June 446 Bold conventionalisation of trees and flowers. 1890 *Athenæum* 6 Sept. 328/1 The happy medium between conventionalization to excess and raw naturalism.

Conventionalize (kŏnve·nʃənəlaiz), *v.* Also **-ise.** [f. CONVENTIONAL + -IZE.]

trans. To make conventional; to bring under conventional rules; in *Art*, to treat conventionally, represent in a conventional manner.

1854 RUSKIN *Lect. Archit.* 154 You will often hear .. that architectural ornament ought to be conventionalized. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iii. 43 Natural gestures were very commonly conventionalized and abridged to save time.

Hence **Conve·ntionalized** *ppl. a.*, **Conve·ntionalizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1862 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 528 We miss a little of the needful conventionalizing suitable to architecture. 1879 *Academy* 39 Decoration with slightly conventionalized irises and lilies.

Conventionally (kŏnve·nʃənăli), *adv.* [f. CONVENTIONAL + -LY.]

1. In a conventional manner; according to conventional rule or usage.

1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1859) II. 121 A series of pantomimists, who taught action conventionally to represent words. 1841 J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* i. 8 The purpose for which they are conventionally introduced into algebraic notation. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 246/2 She .. would not talk of him now, save conventionally.

2. *nonce-use.* In a way that belongs to a political convention or assembly.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 127 He lived .. with the revolution, revolutionally; with the convention, conventionally; with the directory, directorially.

Conventionary (kɒnve·nʃənări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med. L. *conventiōnārius*: see CONVENTION + -ARY.] Applied to tenants and tenure on terms originally fixed by convention as distinguished from custom, or presumed to have been so.

But the terms had themselves in fact become customary when the word is met with in Eng., as applied to a peculiar form of tenure existing in Cornwall and parts of Devonshire: see quots.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* I. 38/2 The ordinary couenants of most conventionary tenants are to pay due Capons, etc. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 48 They are heide only a kinde of conventionary Tenants, whome the custome of the Mannor doth onely call to do their services at the Court. 1807 *Complete Farmer* (ed. 5) I. s.v., Conventionary rents, a term applied to the reserved rents of life leases. 1828 BARNEWALL & CRESSW. *Rep.* VIII. 738 (*Rowe* v. *Brenton*) That the plaintiff's land is a conventionary tenement of the manor of Tewington, and that .. such tenements were held to the tenants, their heirs, and assigns from 7 years to 7 years renewable for ever. 1883 POLLOCK *Land Laws* App. 204 The peculiar conventionary holdings of the Cornish mining country, where the tenant has an inheritable interest, but must be re-admitted every seven years. 1884 *Daily News* 19 Mar. 2/6 Two heriots and the conventionary rent were demanded, equal to the ground rent being paid to the landlord five times over for that year.

B. *sb.* a. A conventionary tenant. b. A conventionary tenure.

1828 BARNEWALL & CRESSW. (as above) VIII. 762 A class of tenants called free conventionary tenants, distinguished from free tenants, and from native conventionaries. — *ibid.* 745 One messuage..to hold in conventionary from the feast of St. Michael in the 7 Ed. I., to the end of 7 years next following not completed.

Conve·ntioner. [f. as prec. + -ER.] A member of a convention.

1691 *Reply to Vind. of Disc. conc. Unreas. of New Separ.* 11 A proud pragmaticall Conventioner. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Conventioner*, a Member of a Convention. 1721 in BAILEY.

Conventionist (kɒnve·nʃənist).. [see -IST.]

1. A member of a convention or assembly.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 550 Such politicians as the Dublin Conventionists. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* No. 506. 916/1 The Philadelphia Convention..The Conventionists.

†2. One who enters into a convention or contract.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) 17 The buyer cannot go forth with the seller thereof into the street to terminate the difference betwixt them, but he instantly .. views his conventionist with the same sort of eye, as if he was going.. to fight a duel.

†Conve·ntment. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. CONVENT *v.* + -MENT.] A convention or agreement.

a 1547 HEN. VIII in *Wyatt's Wks.* (1816) II. 405 They shall not be prejudicial or hurtful to our ancient amities and conventments already concluded.

Conventual (kɒnve·ntiuăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *conventuāl-is*, f. *convent-us* CONVENT: in F. *conventuel* 13th c.]

1. Of or belonging to a religious convent.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xiv. 10 In Saynct Andrewys Cathedrale Kyrk the Conwentuale Chanownys togyddyr gaddryd all. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 3412 The Abbot And monkes conuentuall .. scorched and brend were to Askes small. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 297 The Priorie at Leedes was a conventuall house of regular Chanons. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 57 Some Religious or Conventuall men dwelling in the town. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* vi, He turned with conventual reverence to the Lord Abbot. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. xii. 277 Neither monk nor nun ventured to go abroad in the conventual garb.

b. *Conventual church, prior, priory*: see quots.

1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 21 § 25 Conuentuall churches, parochiall churches, chappels. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 3/2 Abbasies, priories conventuall, and other benefices elective. 1603 in Stow *Surv.* (1842) 181/2 There were in this city..thirteen great conventual churches, besides the lesser sort called parish churches, to the number of one hundred and twenty-six. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 6 Conventual Priors that have the chief ruling Power over a Monastery, and wherein no Abbot or other Person is of greater Dignity than they themselves are. *Ibid.* 167 A Conventual Church is that which is appropriated to some Religious House. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) IV. xiv. 152 To be daily said in all churches instead of in only the conventual ones.

c. Belonging to the Franciscan order of the Conventuals: see B. 2.

1706 in *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. IV. xi. 449 The Franciscans were divided into Conventual Friars, and Friars of the Strict Observance. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. XX. i. 63 The Franciscan orders..observant or conventual.

d. *transf.* Characteristic of a convent.

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 153 [He] compels his clipped fancy to the conventual discipline of prose. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 144 The garden was conventual, the house had the air of a prison.

†2. Pertaining to an assembly. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 107 Or els Conventual, or belonging to companie.

†3. (See quot.) *Obs.* (Cf. CONVENTIONARY.)

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* IV. i. 80 These Reuenewes may be said to be Conuentuall and Incident. Conuentuall Reuenewes comprize al Rents both in Esse and in Posse.

B. *sb.*

1. A member or inmate of a convent.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 53 In this time of Interdict, both Conuentuals and Seculars might in their Churches celebrate diuine seruice. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* VI. 343 It [a Lutheran convent] consists of an abbot, a prior, and four conventuals. 1849 *Sidonia* II. 132 Sidonia von Bork, Conventual (and not Prioress) of the noble convent of Marienfliess. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* iii. 132 That large class of conventuals which comprehended the mendicant order.

2. A member of that branch of the order of Franciscan friars who live in large convents and follow a mitigated rule; the other branch being the Observants.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xv. Wks. 875/2 And some question hath arisen in the order of saint Francise, betwene the obseruauntes and ye conuentualles. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. (1632) 995 Sixe religious Houses for Franciscan Friers, three of them for Obseruants, and the other three for Conuentuals. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 9 An Observant Friar, that is a strict Franciscan, who observed his rule, as distinguished from the Conventuals, who lived in great luxury and managed to secure great estates.

†Conve·ntualist. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -IST.] = CONVENTUAL B. 1.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 749 The convent of New St. Johann, the conventualists of which are elected by the abbey of St. Gall. *Ibid.* VI. 234 An abbess and twelve conventualists.

Conventually (kɒnve·ntiuăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY ².] In a conventual manner.

1814 BERINGTON *Lit. Hist. Mid. Ages* III. (1846) 133 This place..as yet was not conventually regulated. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 8 Oct., A conventually-trained 'French demoiselle'.

†Conve·ntualship. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] Conventual function or status.

1687 N. JOHNSTON *Assur. Abbey Lands* 59 We for ever.. abolish the said Order, with all it's Dignities, Offices, and Ministries, and all it's Conventualship, Title, Essence and Denomination.

Converge (kɒnvə·ɹdʒ), *v.* [ad. late L. *converg-ĕre* (Isidore) to incline together (*intr.*), f. L. *con-* together + *vergĕre* to bend, turn, incline.]

1. *intr.* 'To tend to one point from different places' (J.); to tend to meet in a point; to approach nearer together, as lines do, which meet if produced far enough. The opposite of *diverge*.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 124 The sides of the Ship converge into an Angle. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Rays coming converging out of a rarer into a denser medium, converge less..than if they had continued their motion through the first medium. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 609 To the south-west .. the mountains converge into a single ridge. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 144 Forces from these four points were to converge on London. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 145 In the catchment-basin all the branches converge to the main stream; in the delta they all diverge from the trunk channel.

b. *fig.* To tend to meet in a common result or point of operation.

1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) 377 Every circumstance converges to the same effect on the mind. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 341 We find much and varied evidence converging to support the hypothesis.

c. *Math.* To approximate in the sum of its terms toward a definite limit: see CONVERGING 2.

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* II. 436 The first series is called a converging one, because that by collecting its terms successively, taking in always one term more, the successive terms approximate or converge to the value or sum of the whole infinite series. 1887 HALL & KNIGHT *Higher Algebra* § 226 *note*, This series converges very rapidly.

2. *trans.* To cause (lines or rays) to approach each other; to cause to come together.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 537 The object-glass ..and the eye-glass..one to converge the rays collected by the other. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 243 By converging the sun-beams into a narrow compass. 1849 DE QUINCEY Wks. IV. 304 A central rendezvous for converging them. 1863 *Possibilities of Creation* 102 Power of converging the optic axes.

Convergement (kɒnvə·ɹdʒmĕnt). [f. prec. vb. + -MENT.] The action or fact of converging; drawing together.

1839 DE QUINCEY *Casuistry Rom. Meals* Wks. III. 265 In this convergement of the several frontiers, and the confusion that ensued. 1841 — *Homer* Wks. VI. 393 From the close convergement of the separate parts.

Convergence (kɒnvə·ɹdʒĕns). [f. CONVERGENT: see -ENCE.]

1. The action or fact of converging; movement directed toward or terminating in the same point (called the *point of convergence*).

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. ii. (Seager), The convergences and divergences of the rays. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 75 We have here two focal centers .. viz. the center of eradiation or emission, and that of convergence or reception. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 364 In the metropolis of commerce the point of convergence was the Exchange. 1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 29 The convergence in both cases is to a point.

b. *ellipt.* for *degree* or *point of convergence*.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. III. viii. 357 An adjustment of their axes to the requisite convergence. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Oct. 5/2 Krakatao is situated at the convergence of three great earth fractures.

2. *fig.* and *transf.* Coming or drawing together; concurrence of operations, effects, etc.

1843 GLADSTONE *Glean.* V. iii. 3 From the convergence of such various and unsuspected testimony. 1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* II. 640 Convergence of effort, not conflict. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Introd. § 90 A convergence of phenomena points to some lost reading.

3. *Math.* Of convergent series or fractions.

1858 TODHUNTER *Algebra* xl. *heading*, Convergence and Divergence of Series. *Ibid.* xl. § 558 Some writers prefer another definition of convergence; namely, they consider a series convergent only when the sum of an indefinitely large number of terms can be made to differ from one fixed value by less than any assigned quantity.

4. Convergent quality, CONVERGENCY. *rare.*

1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. I. 208 A lens weaker still might only destroy the divergence of the rays, without being able to give them any convergence.

Convergency (kɒnvə·ɹdʒĕnsi). [f. as prec. + -ENCY.]

1. The state or quality of being convergent.

1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 35 The convergency or divergency of the rays. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iv. § 41 Rays of different degrees of divergency and convergency. 1846 JOYCE *Sci. Dial.* xvii. 312 To collect the light, or to bring it to a proper degree of convergency.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* of things immaterial.

1801 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 140 A kind of convergency in my feelings.

2. *Math.*; cf. CONVERGENCE 3.

1791 E. WARING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 151 Many more propositions concerning infinite series and their convergency are given in the Medit. Analyt. 1887 HALL & KNIGHT *Higher Algebra* xxi. *heading*, Convergency and Divergency of Series. *Ibid.* § 279, 230 Rules by which we can test the convergency or divergency of a given series without effecting its summation.

3. = CONVERGENCE 1, 2.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xv. 162 The point of convergency. 1836 LANDOR *Fer. & Asp.* CCXXV, Humours, the idioms of life .. are generalised in the concourse and convergency of innumerable races.

Convergent (kɒnvə·ɹdʒĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *convergent-em*, pr. pple. of *convergĕre* to CONVERGE: so in mod.F.]

1. Inclining toward each other, or toward a common point of meeting; tending to meet in a point or focus; = CONVERGING *ppl. a.* 1.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Converging*, or *Convergent lines* in geometry are those which continually approximate, or whose distance becomes continually less and less. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 198 The filaments and anthers are convergent or bend towards each other. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* v. 145 Some point where all those scattered rays should meet Convergent in the faculties of man. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes on Light* § 79 Light moves in straight lines, which receive the name of rays. Such rays may be either divergent, parallel, or convergent.

b. of things immaterial, operations, etc.

Convergent breeding: 'similarity in external characters concealing fundamental differences of structure in different animals' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

c. Composed of or formed by converging lines. (*Convergent squint*: strabismus in which the axes of the eyes converge.)

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iv. § 39. 34 The convergent point of converging rays. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 140 If General M'Clellan..meditates a convergent attack on all parts of the South. 1870 T. HOLMES *Surg.* (ed. 2) III. 248 Strabismus may be either convergent or divergent.

2. *Math.* = CONVERGING 2, as in *convergent series*. *Convergent fractions*: see B.

1816 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (1817) 208 A crystal is said to be convergent, when .. the series converges rapidly as 15, 9, 3. 1858 TODHUNTER *Algebra* xl. § 554 An infinite series is said to be convergent when the sum of the first *n* terms cannot numerically exceed some finite quantity, however great *n* may be. 1867 WOLSTENHOLME *Math. Problems* 53 *heading*, Convergent Fractions. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr.* I. 32 Hence the series $P_1+P_2+\ldots$ is a convergent series.

3. *Convergent-nerved* (Bot.), (of leaves) having convergent nerves, ribs, or veins.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

B. *sb.* = *convergent* or *converging fraction*.

1858 TODHUNTER *Alg.* xliv. (1875) 369 The fractions formed by taking one, two, three..of the quotients of the continued fraction $a+\frac{1}{b+}\frac{1}{c+}$ &c. are called *converging fractions* or *convergents*..The convergents taken in order are alternately less and greater than the continued fraction. *Ibid.* 371 Every convergent is nearer to the continued fraction than any of the preceding convergents. *Mod.* The first four convergents of π (3.14159..) are $\frac{3}{1}, \frac{22}{7}, \frac{333}{106}, \frac{355}{113}$.

Converge·nti-nervo·se, *a. Bot.* [f. comb. form of L. *convergent-em.*] 'When simple veins diverge from the midrib of a leaf, and converge towards the margin' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Convergescence (kɒnvəɹdʒe·sĕns). [f. L. type **convergesc-ĕre* to begin to converge, inceptive of *convergĕre*: see -ENCE.] Tendency to converge.

1796 T. GREEN *Diary Lover of Lit.* (1810) 6 Dec., A wonderful convergescence of moral probabilities.

Converginerved, *a. Bot.* [irreg. f. *convergenti-*: see above.] Convergent-nerved; 'when the ribs of a leaf describe a curve and meet at the point, as in *Plantago lanceolata*' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Converging (kɒnvə·ɹdʒiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. CONVERGE *v.* + -ING ².] That converges.

1. Inclining towards each other or towards a common point of meeting; tending to meet in a point. In *Optics*, applied to rays of light which meet or tend to meet in a focus; in *Bot.*, etc., to pairs of organs that bend towards each other.

Converging fibres (Phys.): 'fibres which connect different centres of the brain with each other, as the cortical substance with the centres at the base of the brain' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 219 Calyx tubular

..with 5 converging scales at the mouth. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 75 More of the converging light will be absorbed. 1811 J. WOOD *Optics* ii. 15 Converging rays.. approach to each other in their progress, and, if not intercepted, at length meet. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 14 Approaching the fated city by many converging routes. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 244 They curve in a converging manner at the next node.

b. *fig.* of things immaterial that tend to concur or meet.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. xlviii. 185 Where all the converging lines of Scripture meet. *a* 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* iv. (1876) 73 The ethical sanctions have a converging tendency towards the happiness of society as their end.

c. Consisting or formed of converging elements or parts.

1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. i. 86 Under a converging fire of artillery.

2. *Math.* Applied to an infinite series of terms or numbers, the sum of which, beginning with the first, continually approximates towards a definite limit as more and more terms are taken.

A simple converging series is exemplified by the series $1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{4}$, etc., the limit of which is 2. *Converging fractions*: = CONVERGENT B.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Converging series, in mathematics. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 300 So arranged.. that the series produced may be a converging one, rather than diverging: and this is effected by placing the greater terms foremost in the given fluxion. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr.* 35 Expanded in a converging series of ascending powers of μ.

3. Causing convergence.

1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 202 The gathering or converging power of any glass. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxiv. 354, I placed a large converging lens in the sunbeams.

Convergingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a converging way; with convergence.

1832 *Nat. Philos., Thermom. & Pyrom.* ii. 27 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) Two brass rods..fixed on a brass plate convergingly. 1890 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 139 He had always read with a purpose; carefully, thoughtfully, in certain fixed lines, convergingly.

† Convers, ? *sb.* In the following passage 'in conuers' is perh. a scribal error for 'in conuex', the Ital. original having *i conuessi* 'the convexes'; if Chaucer wrote 'in conuers', he must have read the It. as *i conuersi*.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1810 His gost.. is went Vp to [þe] holughnesse of þe seuenþe spere, In conuers letynge eueryche element. [BOCCACCIO *Tes.* xi. i, L'anima.. volando Ver la concauità del cielo ottava Degli elementi i conuessi lasciando.]

Convers, var. of CONVERSE *a.*[1] and *sb.*[2] *Obs.*

Conversable (kǫ́nvə·rsăb'l), *a.* (*erron.* -ible.) [a. F. *conversable* (16th c. in Littré), ad. med.L. *conversābilis* to be conversed with, f. *conversārī* to CONVERSE. In 17th c. stressed *co·nversable.*]

1. That may be conversed with. † **a.** That may be frequented, associated with, etc.: see CONVERSE *v.* 1-3. † **b.** Open to intercourse, sociable (*obs.*). **c.** With whom one can converse easily and agreeably; easy and pleasant in conversation. **d.** Able or disposed to converse, fond of talking.

1598 FLORIO, *Praticabile*, conuersable, that may be frequented or practised. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 21 May, The ladys here are very conversable, and the religious women not at all reserv'd. 1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 134 The conversable Fop is such a one who can indifferently discourse of what he has heard or seen. *a* 1689 MRS. BEHN *Novels* (1871) II. 143 That conversable thing I hate. That prides himself upon his prate. 1713 *Guardian* No. 137 An empty man of a great family is a creature that is scarce conversible. 1757 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IX. 324 The mild, courteous, conversable Heathens who border on Georgia and Carolina. 1845 *Bachel. Albany* (1848) 228 Mrs. Lilly was so conversable a woman, that she was in the habit of talking to herself. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 143 He was cheerful, musical, politely conversible.

2. Of, pertaining or proper to social intercourse, or converse.

a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 37 Which are names of.. sociable relations, conuersable notions. 1672-3 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 269 The three Homileticall conversable Virtues, Veritas, Comitas and Urbanitas. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 264 ¶ 5 A Sacrifice of more than the Four hundred thousandth Part of his Conversable Life. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. xii. 84 The evening was quiet and conversable. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 138 Cleveland, having won 14 points, was in a very gay, conversable humour.

Conversableness (kǫ́nvə·rsăb'lnés). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being conversable.

1675 HOWE *Living Temple* Wks. (1834) 9 b, The existence of God and his conversableness with men. 1734 MRS. PENDARVES in Mrs. Delany *Corr.* 478 The good-humour and conversableness of the people. 1880 *Brit. Q. Rev.* No. 143. 90 Reason in its comprehensive form of conversibleness with God and with His rational universe.

Conversably (kǫ́nvə·rsăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In a conversable manner; † conversationally.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 44 Nor is there any people, either in the island, or on the continent, that speaks it [the old Greek] conversably. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Conversance (kǫ́nvə·rsăns). [f. CONVERSANT: see -ANCE.] The practice, state, or quality of being conversant (in its various senses).

1609 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucrece* Wks. 1874 V. 194 Any thing according to my poore acquaintance and little conversance. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 205 By conversance with the consummate refinement of life at Paris. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 339/2 The mode.. would seem to require more than ordinary skill and conversance with the law.

Conversancy (kǫ́nvə·rsănsi). [f. as prec.: see -ANCY.] The state or quality of being conversant.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VI. 553 This discipline does not..appear to have excluded him from conversancy with his nation. 1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* Pref. 12 An extensive and diversified conversancy with business. 1851 F. HALL in *Benares Mag.* VI. 884 Our native literati.. have great injustice done them, on the score of their conversancy with languages. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 39/2 A select commission, chosen for their conversancy with the subject.

Conversant (kǫ́nvə·rsănt), *a.* (and *sb.*). Also 4-5 (*north.*) -and, 4-6 -aunt. [ME., a. OF. *conversant*, pr. pple. of *converser*:—L. *conversānt-em*, pr. pple. of *conversārī* to CONVERSE. Originally *conversa·nt*, whence later *co·nversant*; *conve·rsant*, given by J. and various orthoepists, is not recognized by the poets, nor by current use.]

A. *adj.* (usually predicative).

† **1.** Dwelling habitually or frequently, accustomed to live or abide, passing much of one's time, *in* a place. (With various preps. and advbs.)

[1292 BRITTON I. xxx. § 9 Et hors pris ausi ceux qi ne sount mie conversaunte et continuelment demorauntz en les hundrez.] 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4198 He [Anticrist] sal be lered..And nurist and mast conversand In þe cite of Bethsayda. 1382 WYCLIF I *Sam.* xii. 2 My sones ben with 30w; also conversaunt before 30u. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. ii. (1483) 59 In his..fayre braunches the birdes ben alwey couersaunt. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 25 My selfe there wonned, and there was conversaunt. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 31 They are whyte..sauynge suche as are much conuersant in the sonne. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* II. vi. (1639) 80 It is good to have the sick conversant in a hot house. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* Ded., They who have been conversant abroad. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 170 On marshy and muddy grounds, where they are conversant. *c* 1820 G. S. FABER 8 *Dissert.* (1845) II. 8 By reason of Christ's being visibly and personally conversant within its precincts.

2. a. Living or associating *with* in familiar intercourse; having regular or frequent intercourse *with* (*together*); on terms of familiarity *with*.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) x. 113 Oure lady..was conuersant with hire sone xxxiij 3eer and iij monethes. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 20 All men that hem knew or be with hem conuersaunt or famylier. 1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 43 They lived and were conversant in company of the principal Rebels. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 120 They were much conuersant together. 1611 BIBLE I *Sam.* XXV. 15 Neither missed we any thing as long as wee were conuersant with them. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 154 ¶ 1, I am afraid you have been very little conversant with Women. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 815 Much conversant with Heaven. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Each & All* i. 3 She had been conversant with many ranks of society.

† **b.** Having familiar intercourse *in* (a family, etc.), *among* (people, etc.), *about* (a place). *Obs.*

a. *in*:—*a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 379 Tho whiche..Han be conversaunt here longe before In oure Company. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 72, I haue my self ben conuersaunt in a religious hows of whyt freres. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 1241 Conuersant in princes courtes. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* IV. iii. (1675) 187 When I had occasion to be conversant in great Mens Families. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* III. VIII. viii. 152, I had been much more conversant in a college library than in a circulating one.

b. *among*:—*a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psal.* XXV. 6 Conuersaunt among innocentis bodely & gostly. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 40 Hyt behoueth a kyng to..be conversant amongis them [his people] without ouermoche famylyarite. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* 35 Pliny the younger was.. conversant among them in Asia. *a* 1805 PALEY *Serm.* XX. (1825) VI. 198 The beings with whom we converse, or amongst whom we are conversant.

c. *about*:—*a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), A man conversant about Whitehall and the court.

† **3. a.** Occupied, busied, or engaged *in*; having one's activity or attention engaged *in* or *among* (affairs, objects of study or inquiry, etc.) *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* XXXIX. 3 He schal be conuersaunt in the hid thingis of parablis. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 56 Much matter wherein to be conversant. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 4 Studies have an influence and operation upon the manners of those that are conversant in them. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* lxiv. 398 He was a meer Fisherman, or man conversant in water. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 216 ¶ 1 It is, methinks, the Mark of a little Genius to be wholly conversant among Insects, Reptiles, Animalcules. 1769 GOLDSM. *Roman Hist.* II. 211 As she had been long conversant in this horrid practice. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. XXV. 246 A Jew, skilled in mineralogy..has been conversant among these mountains. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* 64 Men too much conversant in office are rarely minds of remarkable enlargement.

b. Concerned, occupied, or having to do *with* (things).

1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. iii. 70 Neuer to be infected with delight, Nor conuersant with Ease and Idlenesse Till, etc. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 130 Thou and all angels conversant on earth With man or men's affairs. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 61 ¶ 1 The Scholar has been very conversant with Books, and the other with Men only.

† **c.** Occupied or employed *about*; having one's activity or attention exercised *about, upon. Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. vi. (1651) 85 Such as are conversant or imployed about any office or business. 1622 DONNE *Serm.* (1624) 8 He [Bp. of Rome] is euermore too conuersant vpon the contemplation of temporall kingdomes. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angelis* 4 To shewe what the Divell is conversant about. 1806 K. WHITE *Let.* 25 June, God..is as intently conversant about the smallest as about the greatest things. 1828 WHATELY *Rhet.* II. § 7 He had been..long conversant about corn.

4. *fig.* of things: Exercised *in*, concerned *about* (*touching*); dealing or having to do *with*; having for its object or sphere.

a. *in*:—*a* 1600 HOOKER (J.), The matters wherein church policy is conversant. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xx. § 8 The controversies wherein moral philosophy is conversant. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 47 Is not Justice conversant in Rewards and Punishments? 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col. & Philem.* (1876) 273 Physical science is conversant in experiment; logical science in argumentation.

b. *about*:—1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxviii. § 6 The object whereabout the contemplations and actions of the Church are properly conversant. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 12 There are three things, touching which the Law is conversant..Persons, Things, and Actions. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 329 Public virtue being..conversant about great concerns. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* II. ii. § 2 *note*, Logic is entirely conversant about language.

c. *with*:—1803 MACKINTOSH *Def. Peltier* Wks. 1846 III. 249 That philosophy which is conversant with human affairs. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* ii. (ed. 2) 58 Chemistry.. had..been conversant merely with the qualities of matter.

5. Versed or experienced *in*; 'well up' *in*.

1573 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (1853) 424 Some whom he judgeth to be conversant in histories. *a* 1626 BACON *Q. Eliz.* Wks. (Bohn) 487 She was very conversant in the Scriptures and writings of the fathers. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vii. § 3 (1643) 341 One well versed or conversant in these things. 1786 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xiii. (1876) 76 A great master who is thoroughly conversant in the nature of man. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 45 All the languages in which Milton was conversant.

b. Familiar or intimately acquainted *with* (anything), as a result of having been occupied with it.

1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. vii. (1840) 82 They are conversant with other parts of God's creation. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 282, I speak to facts with which all of us are conversant. 1863 BRIGHT *Sp. Amer.* 16 June, Those men who are most conversant with American affairs. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. iii. 412 Like Walpole..he was thoroughly conversant with questions of finance.

c. with *on*.

1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* xvii, The young man..seemed to be very conversant on the subject.

† **6.** Of things: Frequently occurring and hence familiarly known, familiar. *Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xvii, The vile serpent the Leuiathan..Whych of kynde is neuer conuersaunt. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. 609 These thynges be now so conuersaunt, we seme it no shame. 1601 CORNWALLYES *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 13 The most pleasing and most conversant thoughts of the best contented minds are descended from hope. 1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv., Bullinger* 334 To imbrace a pure worship of the Lord, which had not yet been conversant amongst them.

† **7.** ? Familiarly known, frequented. *rare.*

1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 400 II. 26 She thynkyth the place is right conversaunt of pupyll for hyr to abeyd in, for she kepyth hyr as close as she may for spyyng.

8. Having the quality of conversing, ready to converse; conversable. *rare.*

1804 *Man in Moon* 92 He..was polite and attentive to the women, and friendly and conversant with the men. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 408 Fluent without volubility, and conversant without loquaciousness.

B. *sb.* † **1.** A person who 'converses' or is intimate with another; a familiar acquaintance. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 306 Some such..secret disease, as the common conuersant can hardly discouer. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 221 Not thy familiar acquaintance, nor thy intimate conversants. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 114 While Fools their Conversants possess As unawares with Sottishness.

† **2.** One who leads a 'religious' or monastic life: see *conversāre* in Du Cange.

1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 149 Some women of that Colledge.. whom they call Conversants, encouraging me, with their exhortations, to persevere in my holy purpose.

Conversation (kǫ́nvəɪsē·ʃən). In 4-6 -acion, -acioun, etc., (5 -varsasyon). [ME., a. OF. *conversation, -acion* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *conversātiōn-em* frequent abode, intercourse, n. of action f. *conversārī* to CONVERSE.]

† **1.** The action of living or having one's being *in* a place or *among* persons. Also *fig.* of one's spiritual being. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 1 Haly men þat has þaire conuersacioun in heuen. 1340 *Ayenb.* 241 'Oure conuersacioun', he zayþ, 'is ine heuene', uor þet body is ine þe erþe, þe herte is ine heuen. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* li. 229 (Harl. MS.) Where is his conuersacion but in the Empire of hevene? 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 148 This same belefe of the present conuersation of their forefathers and auncetours among them. 1611 BIBLE *Philem.* iii. 20 For our conuersation [1881 *R.V.* citizenship] is in heauen. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. iii. 322 They [fish] were improper for offerings, living in an element wherein men had no conversation. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 409 Their Proneness to Idolatry, which a long Conversation in Egypt had disposed them to.

† **2.** The action of consorting or having dealings with others; living together; commerce, intercourse, society, intimacy. *Obs.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 25 And an othir tym he lefte þe conuersacion of alle worldely men.. and went into disserte

vpon the hilles. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* x. 41 Dydo toke grete playsir in his conuersacyon. 1594 PARSONS *Confer. Success.* I. i. 6 That natural instinct which man hath to live in conversation. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* (1851) 354 Unfitnes and contrariety frustrates .. all the good and peace of wedded conversation. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxv. 320, I shunn'd their Conversation for the little Time I staid at Calecut. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 152/1 In the course of long sieges there is usually some conversation with the enemy.

3. Sexual intercourse or intimacy.

Criminal conversation (abbrev. to *crim. con.*): adultery.

c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) p. xxvii, The men hath conuersacyon with the wymen, who that they ben or who they fyrst mete. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. v. 31 His Conuersation with Shores Wife. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* IV. v. 445 After a conjugall conversation. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* IV. xii. (1715) 298. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Adultery*, The usual mode of punishing adulterers at present is by action of *crim. con.* (as it is commonly expressed), to recover damages.

†**4.** *fig.* Occupation or engagement *with* things, in the way of business or study; the resulting condition of acquaintance or intimacy with a matter.

a 1626 BACON (J.), Out of long experience in business and much conversation in books. 1679 DRYDEN *Tr. & Cr.* Ep. Ded., There is requir'd..a Conversation with those Authors ..who have written with the fewest Faults in Prose and Verse. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 194 By Experience and Conversation with these Bodyes, in any Place or Mine. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 13 Some scholars, by their constant conversation with Antiquity .. know perfectly the sense of the Learned dead. 1721 BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 59 Nor have I had Conversation enough as yet with the Sea to give so ample an Account as I hope to do.

†**5.** Circle of acquaintance, company, society.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xxvii. 210 You may know the Man by the Conversation he keeps. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. i, 40 His Domestick Conversation and dependents ..were all known Papists. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* I. i, A Gentleman, Sir, that understands the Grand mond so well, who has haunted the best Conversations. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 429 That all Conversations in the World have indulged Human Infirmity in this Case.

6. Manner of conducting oneself in the world or in society; behaviour, mode or course of life. *arch.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ii. 12 Haldis goed lyf & fayre conuersacioun. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 12 In al hyr conversacyoun bothe pure and clene. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordin.* Pref.; A man of vertuous conuersacion, and wythoute cryme. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 307 True pietie doth not consist in knowledge & talking, but in the action and conversation. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* l. 23 To him that ordereth his conuersation aright. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 117 Your Conversation gives this your Mouth-profession, the lye. *a* 1761 LAW *Comf. weary Pilgr.* (1809) 25 The outward behaviour and visible conversation of Christ while dwelling among men. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* Crit. Misc. 193 The walk and conversation of any commonest person.

7. Interchange of thoughts and words; familiar discourse or talk.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (J.), She went to Pamela's chamber, meaning to joy her thoughts with the sweet conversation of her sister. 1609 TOURNEUR *Fun. Poeme* 47 In little time he made such benefit Of Conversation (the commerce of minds). 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 15/1 Calling the earl of Bristol..to assist them in their conversation, the prince then not speaking any Spanish. 1713 *Guardian* No. 24 The faculty of interchanging our thoughts with one another, or what we express by the word Conversation. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 194 ₱ 8 Eagerness to lead the conversation. 1783 — in *Boswell* Mar., No, Sir .. we had *talk* enough, but no *conversation*; there was nothing *discussed.* 1871 RUSKIN *Munera P.* Pref. (1880) 20, I used to sit silently listening to the conversation.

fig. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. ii. 36 There are some [buildings] which are only for covert or defence, and from which we require no conversation [cf. pp. 35 and 208].

b. 'A particular act of discoursing upon any subject' (J.); a talk, colloquy.

1694 J. WRIGHT (*title*) Country Conversations; chiefly of the modern Comedies, of Drinking, etc. 1716–8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xviii. 57, I had the honour of a long conversation with him last night. 1824 LANDOR (*title*) Imaginary Conversations of Literary Men and Statesmen. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 224 The conversation is said to have taken place when Theætetus was a youth.

†**8.** A public conference, discussion, or debate.

1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* Ded., Publick Conversations .. where there is hardly such a thing as being merry, but at another's Expence. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 9 ₱ 18 At a publick conversation of some of the defenders of this Discourse of Freethinking, and others that differed from them.

†**9.** An 'At Home'; = CONVERSAZIONE 2. *Obs.*

1740 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1820) I. 71 Lady Pomfret has a charming conversation once a week. 1779 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 11 Oct., I have been invited twice to Mrs. Vesey's conversation. 1783 — *Ibid.* 31 Dec., I never saw her, unless perhaps, without knowing her, at a conversation. 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Life Johnson* 389 It being at a tea-conversation he..went on rhyming thus.

10. (In full *conversation piece*): A kind of *genre* painting representing a group of figures: see quot. 1854. So *conversation painting.*

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 474 ₱ 3 None should be admitted into this green Conversation-Piece, except he had broke his Collar-bone thrice. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 77 He imitated the manner of Terburgh, a Dutch painter of conversations. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 8 Aug. 2/2 Small portraits in oil, at one guinea..Conversation Pieces in proportion. 1854 SIR E. HEAD *Kugler's Hdbk. Painting* I. 289 *note*, Waagen calls Terburg 'the creator of conversation-painting,' meaning that particular branch of genre, which bears the same relation to historical painting on the one side, and to the buffooneries of Jan Steen on the other, that 'genteel comedy' bears respectively to tragedy and to farce. 1891 *Bookman* Oct. 29/2 'The Finances of the gods' is a masterpiece..such an interior—one almost fancies Metsu painting a conversation-piece.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **Conversation tube**, a tube for enabling conversation to be carried on easily with deaf persons; a speaking-tube for communicating between different parts of a building; **conversation painting, piece** (see 10).

1755 T. AMORY *Mem.* (1769) II. 167 To furnish them with chat in their conversation hours. 1824 MISS HAWKINS *Mem.* I. 270 A man with great conversation-talents. 1890 *Catal. Army & Navy Stores* Mar. 580 Conversation Tubes ..each 2*s.* 9*d.* to 10*s.* 6*d.*

¶ **12.** = CONVERSION. [so also in OF. (see Godefroy).]

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxxviii. 22 Ne forsothe ther is conuersaciouu [1388 turning]. 1388 — *Acts* xv. 3 Thei telden the conuersacioun of hethene men [Vulg. *conversionem Gentium*]. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 12 Hys merueyllous conuersacyon. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* xv. 3 They .. declared the Conuersacion of the Heythen. *a* 1570 BECON *Compar. Lord's Supp. & Mass* (1844) 357 In the conversation of the bread.

Conversa·tion, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. the sb.] *intr.* To converse, talk, engage in conversation. Hence **Conversa·tioning** *vbl. sb.*

1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* x. 366 The sailor..answered..that in general he *conversationed* well enough. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 12 Three years of friendly conferencizing and conversationing in Downing Street.

Conversa·tionable, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ABLE.] = CONVERSABLE; open to conversation.

1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 653 She, having the superintendance of her domestic concerns..was merely conversationable at breakfast-time. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXV. 331 You're a conversationable individual.

Conversational (kɒnvəɹsēˈ·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of persons: Ready to converse; addicted to conversation; gifted with powers of conversation.

1799 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 78 Without being talkative I am conversational. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* I, Although Tom and his sister were extremely conversational, they were less lively.

2. Of, belonging to, or proper to conversation.

1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1842) I. 293 His conversational powers. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXII. 286 That tone..which confers on the women of England a high conversational rank. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archaeol.* II. xxii. 221 Provençal was degraded to be the mere conversational dialect of the vulgar. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 337 The conversational manner, the seeming want of arrangement..are found to result in a perfect work of art.

Conversationalist (kɒnvəɹsēˈ·ʃənălist). [f. prec. + -IST. Cf. *nationalist, agriculturalist.*] One who is conversational; one who excels in conversation. Cf. CONVERSATIONIST.

1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 105 English Women are in general better conversationalists than the men. 1884 J. PAYN *Canon's Ward* II. 265 An eminent conversationalist living by himself is a deplorable spectacle.

Conversationally (kɒnvəɹsēˈ·ʃənăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a conversational manner, in the way of conversation.

1801 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 167 That I might conversationally learn the [Welsh] language. 1860 ELLICOTT *Life Our Lord* vii. 333 The Lord was questioned, perhaps conversationally, about His followers and His teaching.

†**Conversa·tioned**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. CONVERSATION *sb.* + -ED 2.] Of a specified 'conversation' or behaviour, conducted, behaved.

1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Captain* I. i, Till she be better conversation'd..I'll keep As far from her as the gallows.

Conversa·tionism. *rare*⁻⁰. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] A conversational expression; colloquialism.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Conversationist (kɒnvəɹsēˈ·ʃənist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who converses much, or is addicted to conversation; one who practises the art of conversation; = CONVERSATIONALIST.

1806 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem.* II. 131 A little too much of the conversationist. 1824 MISS HAWKINS *Mem.* I. 282 Agreeable conversationists were met in great frequency. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 24 Mr. Taylor is reckoned a brilliant conversationist.

Conversationize (kɒnvəɹsēˈ·ʃənəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To hold a conversation.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. vii. 16 They would have retired to a corner .. and conversationised with any stray four-year-older not yet sent to bed. 1851 R. F. BURTON *Goa* 308 After some little time spent in arranging his papers ..and conversationizing with a native clerk.

Conversative (kɒnvēˈ·ɹsătiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *conversāt-* ppl. stem of *conversārī* to CONVERSE + -IVE.] †**a.** Belonging to, or fitted for, social intercourse; sociable. *Obs.* **b.** Ready to converse or talk, given to conversation, talkative.

1631 BP. WEBBE *Quietn.* (1657) 179 Actions conversative doe consist in the ordering of our conversation. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton.* 76 To endue him with conversative qualities and ornaments of youth. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Luke ii. 45 Of a free and conversative, not of a sullen and morose disposition. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 108 He was very entertaining and conversative.

‖ **Conversazione** (kɒnvəɹsa·tsiō·ne). Pl. **-oni** (-ō·nī), now usually **-ones.** Also in 8 **-atione.** [a. It. *conversazione* (in 16th c. *-atione*) conversation, assembly for conversation or social recreation.]

‖ **1.** In Italy, the name for an evening assembly for conversation, social recreation, and amusement (often described by travellers in the 18th c.).

1740 GRAY *Let. to his Mother* (T.), The diversions of a Florentine Lent are .. in the evening, what is called a *conversazione*, a sort of assembly at the principal people's houses, full of I cannot tell what. 1753 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* (1887) II. 243, I have often smiled to myself in viewing our assemblies (which they call conversations) at Lovere. 1754 DRUMMOND *Trav.* 41 (T.) These *conversazioni* [at Florence] resemble our card-assemblies:—some played at cards, some passed the time in conversation, others walked from place to place. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 283 In most little towns in Italy good music; and *conversaziones* in all. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xx. 331 The *conversazioni* of the *demi-monde* where they say everything.

†**2.** Introduced into England, and applied to the private assembly now known as an 'At Home'. (Occasionally anglicized as CONVERSATION, q.v.)

1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* I. i, The charade you made last night at Mrs. Drowzie's conversazione. 1782 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 10 Nov., She is..foremost in collecting all extraordinary..people to her London conversaziones. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 206 She held a sort of conversazione at her house..frequented by all foreigners. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. cvii, With evening came the banquet and the wine: The conversazione; the duet.

3. From about the close of the 18th c. chiefly applied to assemblies of an intellectual character, in connexion with literature, art, or science.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 238 In the evening to the *conversazione* of Signore Fabbroni, where I met Signore Pella, director of the gallery, etc...the company did not assemble in order to converse on the trivial nonsense of common topics, like so many coteries in all countries. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 200 In the balls, concerts, and *conversationes* of polite literature. *a* 1845 HOOD *Odes & Addr., To Kitchener* v, Oh, hast thou still those Conversazioni, Where learned visitors discoursed—and fed?

4. Now chiefly used for a *soirée* given by a learned body or society of arts, at which the society's work is illustrated by the exhibition of specimens, experiments, and demonstrations.

1834 *Gentl. Mag.* CIV. I. 208 (*Architectural Society*) Jan. 21, the members of this institution held their first *Conversazione* for the season at Exeter Hall, which was attended by 200 professors and amateurs of architecture. 1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (ed. 3) 276 The organizing of *conversazioni* for more familiar and popular addresses on scientific subjects.

Converse (kɒˈnvə·ɹs), *v.* [a. F. *converser* (12th c. in Littré) to pass one's life, live, dwell in or with, in mod.Fr. also to exchange words with; = Pr. and Sp. *conversar*, It. and late L. *conversare* :—L. *conversārī* lit. to turn oneself about, to move to and fro, pass one's life, dwell, abide, live somewhere, keep company with; middle voice of rare *conversāre* to turn to and fro, freq. of *convertĕre* to turn about. As with other deponent vbs. the active form was in late L. substituted for the middle, whence the Romanic forms. The transference of sense from 'live with' to 'talk with' is recent in Fr. and English, and most complete in the latter.]

†**1.** *intr.* To move about, have one's being, live, dwell *in* (*on, upon*) a place, *among* (*with*) people, etc. *Obs.*

1340 [see CONVERSANT *a.* 1]. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. iii. 10 In whos houses I hadde conuersed and haunted fro my ioupe. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* Bv, Before them emonge the whyche we conuerse and go dayly. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 405/4 How many yere arte thou olde and where conuersest thou. 1638 WILKINS *New World* xiv. (1707) 116 Birds .. which do most converse upon the Earth..as a Pheasant, Partridge, etc. 1665–9 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. ix. (1675) 224 Impurities..contracted by conversing to and fro in a defiling World. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 26 Cetaceous Fishes which converse chiefly in the northern Sea. *Ibid.* II. (1704) 420 Birds have been taught to pronounce Words,—yet Quadrupeds never, though Dogs and Horses converse almost perpetually with Men. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* Introd. (1840) 3 It converses here, is with us, and among us.

†**2.** To associate familiarly, consort, keep company; to hold intercourse, be familiar *with. Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 861 You shall..Visite the speechlesse sicke, and still conuerse With groaning wretches. 1622–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 134 So rude a Country, as hath not hitherto conversed with more civil Nations. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 184 For ever, sunk Under yon boyling Ocean, wrapt in Chains; There to converse with everlasting groans. 1678 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 131 Too blessed a creature to converse with mortals. 1780 JOHNSON *L. P., Congreve*, Having long conversed familiarly with the great, he wished to be considered..as a man of fashion. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) I. 322 The old pagans believed that a mighty god..openly conversed with mortals.

†**b.** To hold sexual intercourse. *Obs.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Crom. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xix, This Albyne, with her fiftie sisteris .. conversit with devillis in forme of men, and consavit childrin. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Rifflarde.* 1656 S. WINTER *Serm.* 45 They may lawfully converse together as man and wife. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 165 ₱ 7. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. x, That wench with whom I know he yet converses. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) III. 31 Liberty..to converse with as many females as he pleased.

†**c.** To have commercial intercourse, to deal, trade, traffic. *Obs.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (R.), They friendly conuerse and exercise mutual traffick together. 1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 9 The Turke hauing giuen certaine scales to trade in, out of which..it was vnlawfull for any to converse. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 141 This Law will not at all incommode Gentlemen as to what they buy in shops, neither those that converse in Fairs and Markets. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 183 These Indians had canoes..by which, perhaps, they conversed with the islands near them.

†3. To be engaged *in*; to have to do *with* (a thing); to deal *with*, be familiar or conversant *with*. *Obs.* exc. as *fig.* of 4 or 5, in *to converse with books*.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 90 You that converse in these and such like actions. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iii, O world, thou art too subtile For honest natures to converse withall. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Nat. Men* (Arb.) 364 When they converse in those thinges they doe not affect. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. v. § 5 Since he hath conversed more with the Orientall traditions. 1688 SOUTH *Serm. Prov.* xii. 22 Wheresoever he treads, he sinks, and converses with a bottomless Pit. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxi. 354 That ministers should converse in this catechism, and learn true divinity from it. 1719 J. RICHARDSON *Sc. Connoisseur* 204 By conversing with the Works of the Best Masters. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIV. viii, He had indeed conversed so much with money. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 409 A man..who has conversed, not only with books, but with lawyers and merchants..statesmen and princes.

†4. To communicate or interchange ideas (*with* any one) by speech or writing or otherwise. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 162 Did you conuerse sir with this gentlewoman?.. I never spake with her in all my life. 1650 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) I. 177, [As] I have att noe tyme soe much ease and content as when I converse with you, I hope I shall gaine pardon for this tedious letter. 1712 POPE *Lett.* 28 May, It is not only the disposition I always have of conversing with you, that makes me so speedily answer your obliging letter. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. vi. 151 Like ships at sea, they must converse by signals. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 137 He conversed little with the painters.. except Velasquez, with whom he continued a correspondence of letters.

b. To hold inward communion, commune *with*.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 26 Well let them practise and conuerse with spirits. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* IX. ii. (1821) 415 He knows how to converse with himself, and truly to love and value himself. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* iv. 66 Before he eats, converses with himself, while he is eating converses with God, and after he hath eaten, converses with the holy angels. 1747 T. WARTON *Pleas. Melancholy* (R.), Remote from man, conversing with the spheres. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 233 So you .. have time to converse with your sensations.

5. *spec.* 'To convey the thoughts reciprocally in talk' (J.); to engage in conversation, to talk *with* (a person), *on*, *upon* (a subject), *in* (a language, voice). The ordinary current sense.

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 249 If..you desire to converse with him, you must tarry till he be awake. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 32, I have conversed with those which have conversed with him. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. i. 6 Adam's posterity learnt to speak immediately from him, and so to converse with one another. 1745 WESLEY *Answ. Ch.* 7 My Heart clave to him as soon as he spoke. And the more we convers'd, so much the more did I esteem ..him. 1799 SOUTHEY *Lyric Poems, Old Man's Comforts*, You are cheerful, and love to converse upon death. 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 41 We had been conversing with Lady Margaret on indifferent subjects. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* II. xi. 136 Wishing to converse..in a language unknown to the Spaniards. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxi, Talk for you is good discipline. You converse imperfectly.

6. *trans.* †a. To keep company with; b. To render familiar or well acquainted; c. To communicate with, talk with. *Obs.* d. To talk (any one) *out of*, etc.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Exhort. § 9 Such a life without which human society cannot be conversed. 1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure-footing* 84 Not conversing him daily or very often. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* Pref., Whether we Converse our Superiours, Inferiours, or Equals. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* Wks. 1768 I. 176 This Temple having been Educated and long Conversed among the Ancients. 1718 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 354 After I have conversed himself, and read his theses. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* lxvii, She called her daughter to her, and contrived to converse her out of the room.

Converse (kɒ·nvəɪs), *sb.*[1] [f. CONVERSE *v.*, *c* 1600; orig., like the vb., stressed *conve·rse*.]

†1. Intercourse; = CONVERSATION 2, 3. *Obs.* exc. in certain expressions now referred to 3.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. vi. (1611) 103 The mutuall conuerse of humane Society. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* I. 50 Enfeebled with the continual conuerse of women. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 378 By converse or copulation. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. iv. (1712) 51 Sociableness or love of Converse. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. ix. 202 Free converse, traffic, and commerce. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 175 ¶ 16 Thus numerous are the dangers to which the converse of mankind exposes us. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. vii. 205 Converse with the world will do more for you. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. v, I have returned from the converse of the streets as from a forgotten dream.

†b. Formerly with *a* and *pl.* *Obs.*

1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 113 God..nourish'd it by a Converse with the first Man whom he made. 1676 GLANVILL *Seas. Ref.* 176 Thus we dress ourselves for publique converses.

†2. Familiar engagement or occupation (with things); = CONVERSATION 4. *Obs.*

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* VII. 347 Dwelling .. in a carnal converse with these sacramental symbols. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 199 Long Experience, and continual Converse among Troubles. 1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 114 A strange Diver, by his continual converse in water, degenerated. 1725 J. REYNOLDS *View of Death* (1735) 2 T' abandon all that's dear .. My friends and studies too, And all my known converses here.

3. Familiar interchange of thoughts; discourse, talk; = CONVERSATION 7. Now *poetic* or *rhet.*

(Quot. 1604 may belong to 1.)

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. i. 40 A meane to draw the Moore Out of the way, that your conuerse and businesse May be more free.] 1614 R. TAYLOR *Hog lost Pearl* I. i, It [Latin] is so much my often converse, that if there be none but women in my company, yet cannot I forbear it. 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* I. (1654) 171 Upon converse, finding his sufficiency, he inquired the cause of his voyage. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XV. 355 Sweet is thy converse to each Social ear. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 526 And told her all their converse in the hall. 1888 BURGON 12 *Gd. Men* II. xii. 416 His converse at such seasons was always elevating.

†b. Formerly with *a* and *pl.* *Obs.*

1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* II. 113 In this manner ended the first converse between Z. and A. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. vii. 61 It will be difficult in these converses not to talk of secular matters. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. iii. (1673) 37 By daily converses build them up and make them better. 1798 S. ROGERS *Ep. to Friend* 99 Still prompt to charm with many a converse sweet.

c. Interchange of thoughts otherwise than by speech.

1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* p. xi, The leading topics of our epistolary converse. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iii. 35 The same signs [i. e. gestures] serve as a medium of converse.

4. Spiritual or mental intercourse; communion.

1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 87 In the wonted course of our converses with God. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* ii. § 7. 32 Gods Converse with Man..was by the immediate manifestation of his Spirit. 1750 SHENSTONE *Rural Elegance* 217 With Nature here high converse hold. *a* 1831 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 74 A person who is much occupied in inward converse with God. 1872 HOLLAND *Mark. Proph.* 10 In converse with the thoughts of manlier men.

†5. Manner of life, 'conversation'. *Obs.*

c 1660 SOUTH *Serm.* 1 *Kings* xiii. 33 The true Worship of God, and the Converse of those that use it. 1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 28 To be avoided in all affairs of civil society and converse; as..persons of infectious converse.

†Converse, *a.*[1] and *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 3–6 convers. [a. F. *convers, -se*, ad. L. *conversus* turned, pa. pple. of *convertĕre* to CONVERT.]

A. *adj.* Converted in mind or feeling.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19736 (Cott.) Fra þat time men cald him ai Conuers paule in godds lai. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 203 That oure verry foo Mow be to us convers and torned.

B. *sb.* 1. A convert.

1388 WYCLIF 1 *Chron.* xxii. 2 Conuersis fro hethenesse to the lawe of Israel. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 178/3 Somme converses of the Jewes wold mynysshe the bounte of the grace of god.

2. *Eccl.* A lay member of a convent; a lay brother or sister.

Orig. applied to those who were converted from a secular to 'religious' life in adult age, as opposed to the *nutriti* who had been brought up in the monastic life from childhood: see Du Cange.

14.. *Prose Leg.* in *Anglia* VIII. 135 In þe steppes of þe conuerses or monkes. 1483 CAXTON *Golden Leg.* 240/2 A frere conuerse began to be tormented of the deuyl. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 100 Thabbot and an houndred monkkis, beside the convers. 1512 C'TESS RICHMOND in Nichols *Royal Wills* (1780) 368 Oon perpetuell brother, called a converse..specially to serve the same monks at their masses. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Observ. Journ. Naples* 178 The Fifth Monastery..contains the Brothers Converses.

‖ b. Often in the L. form *conversus*, pl. *-i*.

1777 *Archæol.* IV. 38 He was *conversus*, a lay-brother. 1863 J. R. WALLRAN *Mem. Fountains Abbey* (Surtees) 71 It [South Park Abbey] contained not less than sixty-six monks and one hundred and fifty conversi.

Converse (kɒ·nvəɪs), *a.*[2] and *sb.*[3] [ad. L. *convers-us* turned about, transformed, pa. pple. of *convertĕre*: see CONVERT. *La converse* occurs in F. from 13th c., = Pr. and med.L. *conversa*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Turned round; opposite or contrary in direction or action; acting in reverse manner.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 355 The transformation of vapour into air [and] the converse change. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iv. § 26 As in this case..so in the converse case. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxi. 218 The converse arts of destruction and defence. 1876 GLADSTONE *Synchr. Homer.* 227 Now of Zephuros Euros is the converse wind from the opposite point of heaven.

†2. *Math. Converse ratio, proportion*: see quots.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. Def. xiii. 134 Conuerse proportion, or proportion by conuersion is, when the consequent is taken as the antecedent, and so is compared to the antecedent as to the consequent. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* v. Def. xvi, Converse ratio is when the antecedent is compared to the excess wherein the antecedent exceeds the consequent. 1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 19 Converse Reason or proportion is the comparing the Antecedent to the excess, wherein the Antecedent exceeds the Consequent.

B. *sb.*

1. *gen.* A statement or form of words derived from another by the turning about or transposition of two important antithetical members; *e. g.* 'the possession of wealth without learning', 'the possession of learning without wealth'; 'a quiet day and a noisy night'; 'a noisy day and a quiet night'. [This use occurs in OF. in 13th c.]

1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 240 The converse of this will be also true. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Compensation* Wks. (Bohn) I. 41 The theory of the mechanic forces is another example. What we gain in power is lost in time; and the converse. 1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* ix. § 446 A series of observations the converse of this, viz. winter in the North Atlantic, summer in the South. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* ii. 278 'All wickedness is weakness'. The converse he seems to have believed. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 23 The thesis..is the converse of that of Thrasymachus..not right is the interest of the stronger, but right is the necessity of the weaker.

b. A thing or action which is the exact opposite of another. [Occurs in OF. in 14th c.]

1786 TOOKE *Purley* II They travelled backwards..adopting the converse of the principle. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxi. 330 By evaporation water is carried up into the air; by the converse of evaporation, it falls down upon the earth. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xiii. (1859) 295 She was the very converse of our old ship, she never missed stays although I did cruelly. *a* 1852 D. WEBSTER *Wks.* (1877) III. 453 The natural converse of accession is secession; and therefore when it is stated that the people of the States acceded to the Union, it may be more plausibly argued that they may secede from it. 1869 T. GRAHAM in *Sci. Opinion* 10 Feb. 270/2 This contraction of the wire is in length only. The result is the converse of extension by wire-drawing. 1879 MALLOCK *Life worth Living* 135 The positions of the two moralists are in fact the exact converses of each other.

2. *Math.* (One proposition is the converse of another, when the datum and conclusion of the one are respectively taken as the conclusion and datum of the other.)

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. vi. 16 The 8 proposition being the conuerse of the fourth. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. axiom viii. *note*, Things which agree together are equal one to the other. The converse of this Axiome is true in right lines and angles, but not in figures, unless they be like. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 53 The Converses of these are evident. *Mod.* This proposition is the converse of the preceding.

3. *Logic.* A converted proposition: formerly applied to the original proposition upon which conversion is performed (called by Hamilton the CONVERTEND), but now usually to that which results from converting the original.

1827 WHATELY *Logic* II. ii. § 4 Conversion can then only be illative when no term is distributed in the Converse, which was not distributed in the Exposita. 1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* I. 256 The original or given proposition is called the Converse or Converted..It would be better to call [it] the Convertend..This language I shall use. *Ibid.* I. 257 The Quantity of the Proposition in Conversion remains always the same; that is, the absolute quantity of the Converse must be exactly equal to that of the Convertend. 1884 JEVONS *Stud. Deduct. Logic* 32 It must be observed that the converse, obverse, and contrapositive are all true if the original proposition is true.

†Conversed, *ppl. a.*[1] *Obs.* = CONVERSE *a.*[2] 2.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* C ij b, Of Proportion conuersed or indirecte.

†Conversed, -verst, *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. CONVERSE *v.* + -ED[1].] With whom intimate intercourse has been held; familiar.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* x. (1664) 116 Never giving over, till Death, such a converst Friend, except on a capital Discontent.

Conversely (kɒ·nvəɪsli, kɒ̃nvə̄·ɪsli), *adv.* [f. CONVERSE *a.*[2] + -LY[2].] In the converse manner or order; as the converse; by conversion.

1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 278 Conversely, if the two angles ABC, ABD, on both sides of the line AB, make up together two right angles, then CB and BD form one continued right line CD. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* Introd. (1852) 15 The greater the expenses of governments, the deeper must they encroach on the incomes or capitals of those who pay taxes, and conversely. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 325 A thing is not seen because it is visible, but conversely, visible because it is seen. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 491 Succeeding one another from above downwards or conversely.

†Conve·rsement. *Obs.* [a. OF. *conversement* business, relation, connexion, f. *converser*: see -MENT.] Business, relation, occupation, affair.

1455 *Paston Lett.* No. 249 I. 340 He hadde no lyvelode in the shire, nor conversement. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 241 Assiduitie..in prayer, not interrupted..by secular conversements.

Converser (kɒ̃nvə̄·ɪsəɹ). [f. CONVERSE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who converses; a talker; *spec.* = CONVERSATIONALIST.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 217 Of much eloquence in words and discourse, great conuersers. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 5 A familiar converser with learned professors. 1786 MRS. PIOZZI *Anecd. Johnson* in *Ann. Reg.* 1/1 Mr. Johnson was not intentionally a pompous converser. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* iv. 88 He seeks too early the repute of a converser. 1876 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 43 The best converser I ever listened to.

Conversibility (kɒ̃nvə̄·ɪsibi·lĭti). [f. as next + -ITY.] = CONVERTIBILITY.

1784 T. A. MANN in *Orig. Lett. Emin. Men* (Camden) 427 Mr. Cavendish's discovery of the conversibility of Air into Water.

Conversible (kɒ̃nvə̄·ɪsibl'), *a.* [ad. late L. *conversibil-is*, f. *convers-* ppl. stem of *convertĕre* to CONVERT: see -BLE. Also in mod.F.] Capable of being converted or transposed.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* vii. Wks. 1684 IV. 603 So that this conversible retrogradous Sorites may shut up all.

¶ See also CONVERSABLE.

Conversing (kǒnvə́·ɹsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONVERSE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. CONVERSE: having intercourse; discoursing, talking.

a 1620 HEALEY *Theophrastus* xx. (1636) 71 Tediousnes.. is a troublesome kinde of conversing, without any other damage or prejudice. *a* 1640 J. BALL *Answer to Can.* i. (1642) 138 Much more guilt was contracted by civill conversings. 1654 FULLER *Two Serm.* 76 Her unlawful conversing with him who was not her Husband. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* viii. (1840) 146 We did not seek the conversing, or acquainting ourselves with the natives. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Oct. 4/1 Conversings as to the low price of corn.

Conve·rsing, *ppl. a.* [f. CONVERSE *v.* + -ING[2].]

1. That converses: † that affords intercourse, companionable.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* iv. (1851) 29 A fit conversing soule.. is stronger than death. 1645 — *Colast.* (1851) 361 A conversing solace, and peacefull society is the prime end of mariage.

† **2.** Conversant. *Obs.*

1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* v. Wks. 1755 V. II. 99, I had been long conversing with the writings of your lordship, Mr. Locke, Mr. Molineux, etc.

Conversion (kǒnvə́·ɹʃən). [a. F. *conversion*, ad. L. *conversiōn-em* turning round, n. of action from *convertĕre* to turn round: see CONVERT.]

I. Turning in position, direction, destination.

† **1.** The action of turning round or revolving; revolution, rotation. *Obs.*

1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 68 Conuersions of sterres, mocions, and reuolucions of planettes. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ix. 126 Were the World eternal, the Conuersions or turnings about therof should be eternal too. 1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 143 The conversion of Jupiter about his own axis. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 307 That strait line.. which touches a spiral at the end of its first conversion. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 139 In the conversion of the Body of the Sun, this Virtue thereof.. is also turned about.

b. *Centre of conversion*: see CENTRE *sb.* 16.

† **2.** The action of turning to a particular direction; turning. *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. XX. (ed. 7) This Greeke word Tropos, which is..a conversion or turning. 1638 WILKINS *New World* I. (1684) 50 Divers Conversions of those sides towards our Eyes. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* III The conversion of the needle to the North. 1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xvi. (1700) 98 A Conversion to that Magnetic Posture.

† b. *fig.* The action of turning or directing (one's mind, attention, actions, etc.) *to* some object. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 513 b, With such an unremoveable conversion of mynde to Godward. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 291 Daily sin..is an aversion from God and his daily repentance a conversion to God. 1712 *Spect.* No. 524 ₱ 5 An habitual inclination and conversion of his sight towards it.

† **3.** The action of turning back or returning; *spec.* the turning back of the sun in its apparent course on reaching the tropic; the solstice. *Obs.*

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 41 The sommer conuersion of the sunne. 1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* II. 162 If at the sun's conversion thou shalt sow The sacred earth. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 3 The tropical conversion of the Sun.

† b. In versions of the O.T., rendering L. *conversio. Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxxiii. 7 And y schal conuerte the conuersioun of Juda [1382 Turne the turnyng of Juda]. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Jer.* xxxiii. 26, I wil bring backe their conversion, and wil have mercie on them.

4. Transposition, inversion (of the terms of a statement; cf. CONVERSE *sb.*[3] 1); *spec.* in *Logic*, the transposition of the subject and predicate of a proposition according to certain rules to form a new proposition by immediate inference.

Conversion in which the quantity of the proposition is unchanged is called *simple conversion* (e. g. 'No A is B'; 'No B is A'); when there is a change of quantity, *c. per accidens* (e.g. 'All A is B'; 'Some B is A'). Cf. CONTRAPOSITION 2.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1567) 20 b, Conuersion is the chaunging or altring of wordes in a proposicion, when the former parte (whereof any thing is rehearsed) and the hinder parte (whiche is rehearsed of the former) are chaunged, thone into thothers place. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. vi. 16 In Geometrie is oftentimes vsed conuersion of propositions. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* iv. § 14. 69 As the law of nature is all of it Divine, so the Law of Christ by conversion..is all of it also..the doctrine of Nature. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 1. 68. 1887 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* 80 A Conversion may be defined as an immediate inference in which from one proposition we infer another having the same terms as the original proposition, but their order reversed.

† **5.** *Rhet.* Used by 16th and 17th c. writers as the equivalent of ANTISTROPHE 3, and sometimes of APOSTROPHE[1] 1. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Conuersion, or speakynge one to another. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 107 b, Conversion is an ofte repeatyng of the last worde, and is contrarie to that whiche went before. [1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 209 The Greekes call this figure Antistrophe, the Latines, conuersio, I following the originall call him the counterturne.] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Conversion*..a Rhetorical Figure, the same as Apostrophe. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

6. *Math.* The substitution of the difference of antecedent and consequent for the consequent in each of the ratios forming a proportion: see quots. ? *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. Def. xvi. 134 Conuersion of proportion (which of the elders is commonly called euerse proportion). 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 130 So that here is now four Proportionals, and by any three given, you may strike out the fourth, by Conversion, Transposition, and Division of them. 1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 19 If A : B :: C : D then by Conversion 'twill be as A : A − B :: C : C − D. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Conversion*, or *Convertendo*, is when there are four proportionals, and it is inferred, that the first is to its excess above the 2d, as the third is to its excess above the 4th.

7. *Law.* The action of (illegally) converting or applying something to one's own use. Usually in phr. *trover and conversion.*

1615 COKE in Bulstrode *Rep.* II. (1657) 311–2 There may be a trover and no conversion, if he keep and lay up the goods, by him found, for the Owner. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxii. (1739) 121 Fraudulent conversion of Treasure-trove. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1727) 9 He talks of nothing but..writs of error, actions of trover and conversion. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 151–2 This action, of trover and conversion, was in it's original an action..against such person as had found another's goods, and refused to deliver them on demand, but converted them to his own use. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1267 A person is guilty of a conversion who takes the property of one person by assignment from another, who has not any authority to dispose of it.

II. Change in character, nature, form, or function.

8. The bringing of any one over to a specified religious faith, profession, or party, esp. to one regarded as true, from what is regarded as falsehood or error. (Without qualification, usually = conversion to Christianity.)

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 19477 *heading* (Fairf.), Of the Conuersioun of saint Paule. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* III. x. (1483) 56 Paynyms and heretikes that ben dede withouten conuersion. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 50 *marg.*, The conuersion of the gentyles. 1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* I. i. 2 The Conversion of the British Nation, to the Christian Faith. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 427 At the conversion of the late count Ernest Metternich to the catholic religion. 1890 BP. STUBBS *Primary Charge* (Oxford) 31 She is the Church of the National History, of the Conversion, the Constitution, the Reformation.

b. The festival of the Conversion of St. Paul, observed on Jan. 25.

1382–8 WYCLIF *N.T.*, *Table of Lessons* 691 (*Propre Sanctorum*) Jan., Seynt Vincent, martir, Conuersioun of Seynt Poul. 1501 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Rolls) II. 184 On Sent Powlles evyn the Conversioun.

† c. *spec.* In the mediæval church: Change from the secular to the 'religious' life; entry into monastic life. *Obs.* (See Du Cange, *conversio.*)

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 5 When I had taken my syngulere purpos and lefte þe secuiere habyte..it fell one a nyghte .. in the begynnynge of my conuersyone, etc. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 19 There was a certen yong man, turnyd .. fro thys worldys vanyte to the lyfe of a Monke, the whiche abowte the begynnyng of his conuersion fyll yn to a grete and a greuys sekenes.

d. *transf.* The action of converting or fact of being converted, to some opinion, belief, party, etc. *Mod.* Conversion to Free Trade principles, to Darwinism, etc.

9. *Theol.* The turning of sinners to God; a spiritual change from sinfulness, ungodliness, or worldliness to love of God and pursuit of holiness.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 53 In conuersyon of synful men. *c* 1430 tr. *Th. à Kempis' Imit.* I. xiii, Somme men haue most greuous temptacions in þe begynnyng of her conuersion, somme in þe ende. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* 38 See how God wrought for my conuersion. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 724 And to them preachd Conversion and Repentance. 1740 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 279 The very beginning of your conversion to God. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* Introd. 15 Labours in the conversion of souls. 1834 J. ANGELL JAMES *Anxious Inquirer* vi, The first error .. is to mistake knowledge, impression, and partial reformation, for genuine conversion. *Mod.* Few conversions occurred under his ministry.

† **10.** A change in the constitution of a state; a revolution. *Obs. rare.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 12. 416 In such Cases, especially where God intendeth a great conuersion of Empire. *a* 1618 — *Maxims St.* (1651) 49 The ruin of many Tyrants, and conversion of their States.

11. The action of turning, or process of being turned, *into* or *to* something else; change of form or properties, alteration.

1549 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Athan. Creed,* Not by conuersion of the Godhead into flesh. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 84 The conuersion or turnynge of ayer into water. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 82 Artificiall Conuersion of Water into Ice, is the worke of a few Houres. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (J.), The conversion of the aliment into fat, is not properly nutrition. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xiv. 354 The conversion of sedimentary Silurian Strata into crystalline rocks.

b. Change of condition or function. (Const. *into.*)

1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 36 If cut through from Sea to Sea .. This Isthmus would lose it's name in an Island; And the conversion conduce much to its security. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 128 A conversion of a large tract of sea into land. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* Pref. 14 The conversion of the thorny wilderness into the fertile meadow.

12. Hence, many technical uses in *Manuf.*

a. *Steel Manuf.* The process of changing iron into steel. Cf. CONVERT *v.* 12 a, CONVERTER 3 b.

1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 225 The steel employed for files requires to be very hard, and in consequence undergoes a longer process in the conversion. It is said to be doubly converted. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 899 The carbonisation or conversion is effected, as it were, in layers.

b. *Ship-building.* (*a*) Reduction of timber from the rough state into pieces of nearly the required shape and size. (*b*) Change of a vessel from one class to another.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 111 *Conversion*, the art of lining and moulding timber, plank, etc. with the least possible waste. 1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. xcii. 72 Expenditure in the construction and conversion of Her Majesty's ships. 1865 *Dockyard Accts.* (*Blue Bk.* 8. 465–1), The cost of rough timber is proportionately less than that of sided timber, and compensates for the greater loss to which it is subject in conversion. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Conversion*, reducing a vessel by a deck, thereby converting a line-of-battle ship into a frigate, or a crank three-decker into a good two-decker.

c. *Fire-arms.* The process of changing a muzzle-loader into a breech-loader, or the like.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Converting*, The cost of conversion is about 15*s.* for each rifle.

d. *Watch-making.* (See CONVERT *v.* 12 d.)

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 67 The operation of converting [a watch] is spoken of as making a conversion.

† **13.** *Mil.* An evolution by which files were converted into ranks, or smaller ranks into larger; a change of front to a flank. *Obs.*

1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discipl.* xxxi. (1661) 38 Inversion doth alwayes produce file or files; and Conversion, rank or ranks. 1650 R. ELTON *Mil. Art* (1668) 32 My subject in this Chapter shall be of Ranks filing, and Files filing, and Ranks ranking, and Files ranking, which are by some called Inversion and Conversion. 1678 A. LOVELL tr. *Fontaine's Mil. Duties Cavalry* 9 Wheeling by conversion is performed by the front of the squadron, so that it is the rank and not the file which makes the motion. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Conversion*, in war, is when the soldiers are ordered to present their arms to the enemy who attack them in flank, whereas they were before supposed to be in front: the evolution necessary thereto is called *conversion*, or *quarter-wheeling.* 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) I. xiv. 279 By a movement in the nature of that which tacticians describe as 'conversion,' a column of men facing eastward..was suddenly formed into an order of battle fronting southward.

III. Change by substitution of an equivalent in purport or value.

† **14.** Translation into another language (or into a different literary form); usually *concr.*, a translation, version. *Obs.*

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 55 Abraham Flemming in his conuersion of the Eglogues, promised to translate and publishe [the Georgics]. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* To Rdr. 117 And see that my conversion much abates The license they take. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 7 This Epigram .. I have taken a little pleasant pains to make such a conversion of it as, etc.

15. *Math.* Change of a number or quantity into another denomination; reduction. † *Conversion of equations*: reduction of fractional equations to integral by multiplication (*obs.*).

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Z j, Any of them maie be diuided by conuersion into a fraction. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Conversion of Equations (in Algebra). *Mod.* The conversion of vulgar fractions into decimals, and *vice versâ.*

16. Substitution of or exchange for something else; esp. of one kind of property for another. *spec.* The change of an issue of public securities, of bonds, debentures, stocks, shares, etc., into another of different character, or with an altered (generally reduced) rate of interest. Also *attrib.*, as in *conversion scheme, operation,* etc.

1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 35 Neyther theyr infranchisements, nor the conversion of works into rents doe so farre free them, but that they still owe services. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. I. xi. III. 192 The price at which payment in kind was exchanged for a certain sum of money, is in Scotland called the conversion price. 1826 T. TOOKE *State of Currency* 69 The conversion of the four per cents into three and a half per cents was facilitated. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Nov. 12/1 A Five per Cent. Portuguese Conversion Loan for over a million sterling.

b. *spec.* in *Law.* The operation of changing the nature of property:

(*a*) from real to personal or *vice versâ.*

'*Actual conversion* is the act of converting land or other property into money by selling it, or of converting money into land by buying land with it..*Constructive conversion* is a fictitious conversion, which is assumed in certain cases to have taken place in order to carry out the intention of the parties' (Sweet *Law Dict.* 1882).

1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 60 Money considered as land, and vice versâ. What amounts to such a conversion. 1849 G. SPENCE *Equit. Jurisd. Crt. Chanc.* II. 235 The conversion will operate only so far as the will disposes of the land into which it is to be converted. 1890 *Partnership Act* § 22 (*marg. note*) Conversion into personal estate of land held as partnership property. *Mod.* The will contains usual trusts for sale and conversion.

(*b*) as between partners, from partnership to separate property or *vice versâ.* Cf. CONVERT 15.

1819 SIR T. PLUMER in Swanston *Rep.* II. 584 Where there is a conversion of joint property by a valid act, it is a fallacy to consider it still joint. 1888 SIR N. LINDLEY *Partnership* (ed. 5) 335 A conversion of joint into separate property, or *vice versâ*, most frequently takes place when a firm and one of its partners carry on distinct trades.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in senses 8, 9).

1678 *Yng. Man's Call.* 109 He takes up his bible, and often reads the father's conversion-scripture, praying the Lord that it may prove his also. 1827 *Edin. Rev.* XLVI. 389 [They] convert their halls into conventicles and conversion-shops.

Hence **Conve·rsional, Conve·rsionary** *adjs.*, of or relating to conversion (senses 8, 9); † **Conve·rsioner**, a writer on conversion; **Conve·rsionist,**

one who advocates or devotes himself to the religious conversion of others; so **Converʻsionism**. (All more or less *nonce-wds.*)

1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* II. vii. (1861) 382 This rough sea of conversional tossings. 1827 Bp. JEBB *Life & Lett.* lxxxvi. 672 Wholly unconnected with societies, or with conversionary movements. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. i. § 7 The Conversioner mainly stickleth for the Apostle Peter to have first preached the Gospel here. 1887 H. ADLER in *Papers Anglo-Jewish Hist. Exhibit.* 278 The aged R. Aaron Hart, with whom Mr. Goldney, the zealous conversionist, held several disputations. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 6 June 3 The class from whom the professional conversionist draws his candidates for salvation.

Conversive (kŏnvē·rsiv), *a.*[1] [a. F. *conversif, -ive*, in med.L. *conversīvus*, f. *convers-* ppl. stem of *convertĕre* to CONVERT: see -IVE.]

†**1.** = CONVERSE *a*[2]. *Obs. rare.*

1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* lvi. 774 In the conversive proposition..I admit, etc.

2. Having the power or function of conversion.

a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 90 Those operative and conversive words. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 14 Impletive of althings and conversive of althings into itself.

b. *Heb. Gram.* In *Vau conversive*, a term applied to the conjunction ו *va* (*wa*) 'and', when employed to give to the future (or imperfect) tense, following a past (or perfect) expressed or understood, the force of the latter tense.

1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 154 The conversive particle ו, with a Patha..turns the Future into a Perfect. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispens.* (1823) II. 88 Neither of the verbs has the conversive Vau prefixed. 1844 *Gesenius' Heb. Lex.* 274 When whole sections or books begin with Vav conversive ..this denotes that they are connected with an earlier narrative.

3. 'Capable of being converted or changed' (Webster 1864).

Hence †**Conversively** *adv.* = CONVERSELY.

1607 R. WILKINSON *Merchant Royall* 33 We may say, conuersiuely..that the wisdome of Salomon, etc. 1634 'E. KNOTT' in Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. v. Wks. (1742) 236 Every Heretique is a Schismatique, but not conversively every Schismatique is an Heretique.

†**Conversive,** *a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. CONVERSE *v.* + -IVE.] = CONVERSATIVE.

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxv. 318 Deficient in the conversive quality of Man. 1678 *Yng. Man's Call.* 57 Conversive with others, useful to many.

Convert (kŏnvē·rt), *v.* Also 6 conuart(e. [a. OF. *convert-ir* = Pr. *co(n)vertir*, Sp. *convertir*, It. *convertire*:—pop. L. **convertīre*, for cl. L. *convertĕre* to turn about, turn in character or nature, transform, translate, etc., f. *con-* together, altogether + *vertĕre* to turn.]

I. To turn in position or direction.

†**1.** *trans.* To turn (a thing or oneself) about, to give a different (or specific) direction to. *refl.* = To turn (*intr.*). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *John* i. 38 Sothli Ihesu conuertid [*v.r.* turnede; Vulg. *conversus autem Jesus*] and seynge hem suwynge him, seith to hem, What seken ȝe? 1572 FORREST *Theophilus* 530 in *Anglia* VII, Which waye to converte hym, standinge in dowte. 1622–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1682) 18, Priests..who usually in their Sacrifices..Convert themselves unto the East. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 51 Electricity, that is a power to attract strawes or light bodies, and convert the needle freely placed. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 29 By the volitive Power of the Soul.. the Eye is converted to this or that object.

†**b.** In *convert the visage, eyes*, etc., the sense passes from *literal* to *fig.*: cf. **2.** *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 76/3 Unto the lord I conuerte my vysage. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* vii, The eies..now conuerted are From his low tract and looke an other way. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities, Kirchner's Orat.*, Upon thee I convert the minds and eyes of all my Auditors. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 41 The mind that converts its eyes to that so great amplitude of the first Beautie. 1730–8 THOMSON *Winter* 39 These, the publick Hope And Eye to thee converting.

†**2.** *fig.* To turn, direct; *refl.* to turn one's attention. Const. *to, against, upon, from.*

c 1430 tr. *Th. à Kempis' Imit.* II. i, Lerne to despice outwarde þinges & to conuerte þe to inwarde þinges. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. (1822) 331 Quincius Cincinnatus began to convert his prayaris to the goddis. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 11 If I onc convert mi studdi to diuiniti. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. lv. 38 After this he converted his mind to the affaires of the cittie. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. xi. 523 Hee now..converts his forces against the King of Fez. 1647 STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 203 He converted his fury upon himself, and..fell upon his own sword. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 66/1 Euripides..lastly converted himself to Tragic Poesie. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* I. 268 The two kings..agreed to convert their whole attention to the rescuing Jerusalem.

†**b.** *intr.* To turn, direct one's attention (*to*). *Obs.*

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. xxii. (1859) 25 Take hede now, and to thy selfe conuerte, And see what wretchydnesse is the withynne. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 14 That we may turne or conuert, toward heauenly thinges. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 73 Now conuert we to the Person and Court of this Sultan.

†**3.** *trans.* To turn back, cause to return; sometimes, to bring back, restore. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlix. 6 To conuerte the drastis of Israel. — *Jer.* xxxiii. 6 Y schal conuert the conuersion [1382 turne the turning] of Jerusalem. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 64 She was so angry that she might not conuerte Jason. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple* Ps. xxiii. iii, Or if I stray, he doth convert, And bring my minde in frame.

†**4.** To reverse the relative position of, to invert, transpose; to exchange the data and conclusion of (a proposition in mathematics). *Obs.* (exc. as in b.)

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* 82 b, A woman, the silables converted is a man in wo. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. lxxvii, This Theoreme is nothyng els but the sentence of the last Theoreme before conuerted.

b. *Logic.* To transpose the subject and predicate of (a proposition) by CONVERSION (sense 4).

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. iv. § 23. 204 Punies in Logick, know that universall affirmatives, are not simply converted. 1724 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 3 'No spirit is an animal' may be converted, 'no animal is a spirit'. 1887 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* 80 A proposition is said to be converted when its terms are transposed, so that the subject becomes the predicate, and the predicate the subject.

†**5.** *fig.* To reverse the course of, turn in the opposite direction; *pa. pple.* = opposite, contrary.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* viii. Notes 124 Fortune conuerted by martiall opportunity, they were at last by Camillus..put to the sword. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 188 Soft Wood, because its being loose, will not endure scraping without leaving a roughness upon the Work; but hard Wood, or Ivory (for the Reason converted) will.

†**6.** To turn, twist; *pa. pple.* = twisted. *Obs.*

1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 41 The *cornua uteri*..are..converted in form of a snail.

7. To turn or apply *to* (another or a specific use or purpose), to divert; *spec.* in *Law*, wrongfully or illegally to appropriate and apply *to* (one's own private use). (Cf. CONVERSION 7.)

1480 *Bury Wills* (1850) 57 That alle the issues..be hooly conuertyd and applyid to thuse and profitys of thynhabytauntys. 1542–3 *Act* 34–35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 2 § 1 Receiuours of his reuenues..conuerted the same to their owne singuler profit. 1547 in *Eng. Gilds* 248 Landes and possessions..wch are nowe..conuerted..to dedes of charyte. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 76 The great and wastfull expences bestowed at Rome might..have bene converted to their.. flocks committed unto them. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 53 Much Lead, which they conuerted to the vse of slings. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. (1646) 215 Converting all their goods and moveables into his own coffers. 1772 *Hist. Rochester* 190 He rarely converted his..knowledge to an improper use. 1798 WEBBE in Owen *Wellesley's Disp.* 10 Large supplies of dollars..intended for the China investment, were converted to the purposes of the war. 1890 LD. ESHER in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 693/2 One Bates converted to his own use this deed more than six years ago.

II. To turn or change in character, nature, form, or function.

†**8.** *trans.* To turn in mind, feeling, or conduct; to bring into another state (of mind, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 301 Blessid be Love, that can thus folk convert. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* iii. 20 If the rigtwis man shal be convertid fro his rigtwisnes, and shal doo wickidnes. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 921 A man doutfull and suspect of jelous is sone converted and tourned in smerte. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 50 Conuertynge them to a better mynde. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 180 Bot at that time, I traist he was conuart. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 88 Least the custome of pleasure shoulde..conuerte vs ..from God and good workes.

†**b.** *intr.* To turn *from* a course of conduct, purpose, disposition, etc.; to turn aside. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1412 But I make hym soone to conuerte And don my red with-Inne a day or tweye. *c* 1386 — *Doctor's T.* 212 Al wolde he from his purpos not conuerte. 1596 *Edward III*, II. i, When thou convert'st from honours golden name. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xi, When thou from youth conuertest.

9. *trans.* To cause to turn to and embrace a (specified) religious faith, usually implying that the turning is to truth from error or ignorance. (Without qualification, usually = 'to convert to Christianity'.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19134 (Cott.) Þar was conuerted thusand fiue. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4502 Þai sal drawe And convert þe Iewes til cristen lawe. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 117 Cristend and conuerted to Cristen faith. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. v. 37 In conuerting Iewes to Christians, you raise the price of Porke. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. (1682) 448 Repent thee of thy wickedness, and be converted to the Holy Mother Church. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 9 Except it be granted that Naaman was converted, the whole scope of our Saviours speech is overthrowen. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* II. vii. (1739) 540 When Philip the Deacon had converted..the Men of Samaria. 1849 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* I. i. (1874) 9 When the Saxons were converted to Christianity.

b. *transf.* To cause to turn to and adopt (what is implied to be) a better opinion, belief, party, etc.

1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 395 On speculative points any man may be suddenly converted. 1832 CAMPBELL *To Sir F. Burdett* ii, Convert the men who waver now, and pause Between their love of self and human kind. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* I. 48 Do you care for Venetian glass? Ah, not so very much, I see; but you would be converted, I am sure you would, by my chandelier.

†**c.** *refl. Obs.*

c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1153, I rede þt þou converte the in hye, And then sall saughtyll with thyn Eme sir Garcy. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xxiv. (1869) 85 Ne were it, þe jewes wolden come to hire, and conuerte hem.

†**d.** *intr. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22367 (Cott.) Þe iuus sal convert, als it sais. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 3994 Yf thow wylt conuerte and crystened be. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Jonah* Argt., That they which were of the heathen, should conuert. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1292 If a Christian haue deserued death..if hee will conuert, they will..remit his punishment. 1649 *Alcoran* 171 Your Lord shall pardon you, if you convert.

†(*b*) with complement: To become, 'turn'. *Obs.*

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* 383 But the doctors of your law, perceiving that many Iewes did convert Christians, and that..they gathered that Christ was the true Messias.

10. *Theol.* (*trans.*) To cause to turn from a sinful or irreligious life to one marked by love of God and pursuit of holiness; to turn to godliness.

c 1340 *E. E. Psalter* (E. E. T. S.) l[i]. 14 Þe wicked shul ben conuerted to þe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 110 Comune wommen conuerted and to good torned. 1382 WYCLIF *John* xii. 40 That thei be conuertid, or al turned, and I heele hem. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7189 The grace..That doth the synfulle folk converte, And hem to Jhesu Crist reverte. *c* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 139 Thow hast..conuerted her with thine longe prechinge and good ensaumples. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect Gd. Friday*, Rather that he should be conuerted and liue. 1611 BIBLE *Jas.* v. 20 Hee which conuerteth the sinner from the errour of his way. 1745 WESLEY *Answ. Ch.* 35 That none but those who are converted..ought to communicate. 1832 MCCHEYNE in Bonar *Life* i. 27 If worldly motives go with me I shall never convert a soul. 1875 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* v, When a wicked companion gets converted, his old associates wonder at his boldness in preaching.

†**b.** *refl. Obs.*

c 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 924 Wald thow conuert the in hy, and couer the of sin Thow suld haue..mekle pardoun.

†**c.** *intr. Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 169 Convertes to me moste mightelye I shall save you. 1460 in *Pol., Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 454 The synneful schulle to þee conuerte. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* II. i, Many of them do never converte from those vyces. 1554 KNOX *Godly Lett.* B j, They haue hardened their faces harder then stones, they will not convert. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* xv. 7 Likewyse ioye shal be in heauen ouer one sinner that conuerteth. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* vi. 10 Lest they..vnderstand with their heart, and conuert and be healed. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 113 By which they may conuert, repent, beleeue, and be saued. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Matt. iii. 2 Arguments to move a sinner to repent, and to convert to God. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. vi. 91 The infatuated world! It will not convert! it must be destroyed.

11. *trans.* To turn or change *into* something of different form or properties; to transform: **a.** something material.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 228 b, The same asshes or dust in to the whiche mannes body is conuerted. 1614 DAY *Festivals* (1615) 290 Even as the Wine is sometimes converted to be a Plague. 1632 J. PORY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 273 III. 274 Some redd spottes appeared on his face and breast, which..were converted into the Small Poxe. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxix. 171 As if the poyson endeavoured to convert him into a Dogge. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 299 Take any animal matters..and convert them into a black coal, by heating them. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 170 One cubic foot of water must be converted into steam per hour. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* iii. 70 The trunk is often converted into canoes.

b. something immaterial.

1382 WYCLIF *Amos* vi. 13 Ȝe conuerten dom in to bitternesse. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 190 Crist haþ conuerted þe kynde of ryghtwisnesse In-to pees and pyte. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 216 b, Not knowynge that or night, hys tryumphynge shoulde be torned to trymblynge, and hys solempnitie converted into mournyng. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, V. ii. 60. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1564 That still lessens The sorrow, and converts it nigh to joy. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 264 Did they convert a legal claim into a vexatious extortion? 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 286 He was obliged to convert the siege into a blockade.

c. To change in character or function; to turn (*into, to*).

1557 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 155 a/1 Since they [men] are conuerted vnto adulterers, tyrauntes, etc. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 197 Lately converted by the Townesmen into a Free schoole. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 142 Whose skull he did convert into a pot. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xlvi. (1647) 106 Solomons Temple he converted to a Mosque. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. World* lxxii. 'Tis yours to..convert Hymen to a broker. 1787 *Gentl. Mag.* 1115/2 Curaçoa and St. Eustatius are now converted into complete magazines for all kinds of European goods. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Lang.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 150 Nouns or names of things, which they convert into verbs.

†**d.** *spec.* To turn into one's own bodily substance; to assimilate, digest. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 73 Wiyn..is soone converted of kyndely heete & for he is so sotil..he assendiþ soone into þe heed. 1613 J. SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 56 Angels have somtimes beene knowne to eate..although they did not convert the meate..into their owne substance. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 492 Wonder not then, what God for you saw good If I refuse not, but convert, as you, to proper substance.

†**e.** *intr.* To turn, change, undergo a change of form or nature (*into* or *to* something else). *Obs.*

1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* xxxii. 4 All my blood and humors moyst to drines did convert. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 17 His reuenues would conuert to nothing in a moment. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 229 Let griefe Conuert to anger. 1658 WILLSFORD *Nature's Secrets* 196 The drops distill'd from Clinos convert to blood. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Cinyras & M.* 342 Her solid bones convert to solid wood.

12. *trans.* Hence, in many technical uses in *Manuf.*

a. *Steel Manuf.* To turn (iron) into steel. Cf. CONVERTER 3 b.

1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 225 The steel employed for files..undergoes a longer process in the conversion. It is said to be doubly converted. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 899 Thin bars of iron are much sooner converted than thick ones.

b. *Ship-building.* (*a*) To reduce (timber) from the rough state into pieces of nearly the required shape and size. (*b*) To change (a vessel) from one class to another by alteration of size or rig.

1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xx. 393 Most of the steam-vessels..could be converted easily into men-of-war. 1865 *Dockyard Accts.* (*Blue Bk.* 8. 465–1) There is a great excess of offal timber .. resulting from a larger quantity of rough timber having been converted.

c. *Fire-arms.* To change (*e.g.* a muzzle-loader) *into* (a breech-loader).

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, From among the various competing plans for converting the Enfield rifle of the English service into a breech-loader, that of Snider was adopted.

d. *Watch-making.* (See quots.)

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 67 A converted watch is one in which an escapement of a different kind has been substituted for the original one. *Ibid.*, In converting a watch from a verge to a lever.

III. To change by substitnting something of equivalent purport or value.

†13. To turn *into* (another language), translate, render. *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 136 Hyt ys necessary .. to haue hyt conuerted into our tong. 1573 (*title*) Æneidos of Virgill..converted into English Meeter by T. Phaër. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiii. 204 The seventy Interpreters that converted the Bible into Greek.

14. *Arith.* To reduce to a different denomination; to 'turn *into*'. ? *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. II. xiv. (ed. 7) 397 The difference of the Longitudes converted into miles. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 27 The common rule of Three .. by which means any one thing may be converted into the species of another, in respect of value or quantity.

15. To change by substitution of something of equivalent value; *spec.* in *Law*, to change (actually or constructively) the quality of property (see CONVERSION 16 b), a. from real to personal or *vice versâ*, b. as between partners.

1793 S. C. Cox in W. P. Williams *Rep.* III. 22 The court was of opinion that upon the construction of the will the real estate was converted into personalty for all the purposes of the will. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 67 Until the trustees should think proper to convert the property. 1849 G. SPENCE *Equit. Jurisd. Crt. Chanc.* II. 235 Where money is devised to be laid out in land, the same principle applies as where land is directed to be converted into money. 1860 SIR N. LINDLEY *Partnership* (1888) 334 It is competent for partners by agreement amongst themselves to convert that which was partnership property into the separate property of an individual partner. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* x. (1880) 161 Those who possessed goods and movables, made haste to convert them into money.

Convert (kɒ́nvɜɪt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 conuart. [app. f. CONVERT *v.*; perh. by abbreviation for *converted*, but possibly partly due to CONVERSE *sb.*[2], a. F. *convers*: cf. sense 2.]

A. *adj.*

1. = CONVERTED 2. Now *rare.*

1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, Wks. (Bohn) 387 John Osbeck, a convert Jew. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 78 By means of a convert emperor, the heathen church-lands..became transfer'd to the Christian clergy. 1812 J. & H. SMITH *Rejected Addr., Archit. Atoms* (Rtldg.) 128 When convert Christians read No sacred writings but the Pagan creed.

†2. *Convert brother, sister*: = CONVERT *sb.* 2, CONVERSE *sb.*[2] 2. *Obs.*

1639 GLAPTHORNE *Wit in Const.*, More mony..Than would for convert-sisters build ten almes houses. 1693 tr. *Emillianne's Hist. Monast. Ord.* xvii. 179 The Convert Brothers shall recite..seventy seven times the Lord's Prayer.

B. *sb.*

1. A person converted to, or brought to embrace and profess, any religious faith or doctrine.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 191 [They] appoint certaine dayes to their newe conuertes, during the which they must exercise themselues in penance. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* i. 27 Zion shall be redeemed with iudgement, and her conuerts with righteousnesse. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 265 A Convert's but a Fly, that turns about After his Head's pull'd off, to find it out. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* i. (1739) 17 An early Convert to Christianity. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. ix. § 2 Converts properly so called, that is .. adults voluntarily embracing Christianity. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. ii. 87 In Sogdiana and Khorasan they had become converts to the Mahometan faith.

b. *transf.* A person brought over to any opinion, belief, or party.

1641 W. HAKEWILL *Libertie of Subject* 3, I did forsake my former opinion as erroneous, and do now embrace the contrary..and so am now become a convert. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* II. xv. (1675) 144 If..our new Convert shall consider things of this Nature. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 287 A convert to triennial parliaments. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* iv. 87 For some time, he did not make a single convert, and gained nothing but..abuse.

†2. = CONVERSE *sb.*[2] 2. *Obs.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 336 One of his owne seruants did conspire with a conuert of that abbeie.

†3. That which has undergone conversion; that into which anything is turned. *Obs. rare.*

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxi. (1612) 157 When his sudden eies admir'd the boan-flesht faire Conuart Deriued from his Side. [Adam's rib 'converted' into Eve.]

4. *Comb.* (in sense 1).

1738 *Lond. Mag.* 390 A Missioner in Ireland, and a very busy Convert-Monger.

Converted (kɒ́nvɜ́·ɪtɛd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONVERT *v.* + -ED [1].]

†1. Turned, turned back; cf. CONVERSION 3.

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* II. 434 Fifty days after heaven's converted heat..Then grows the navigable season fit.

2. That has turned or been brought over to a religious faith or profession, whether from a different religion or from irreligious life.

1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* I. v. 21 Countenancing and incouraging the converted Governours of the Church. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 74 One Converted Indian that revealed the Plot. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 198 Of all his works, Sir Godfrey was most proud of the converted Chinese at Windsor. 1851 *Missionary* I. 207 A brother and a sister..the former a converted, the latter a heathen, native. *Mod.* A converted prize-fighter. The preacher was a converted Jew.

3. Changed into something else; see CONVERT *v.* 12. †b. Reduced: see 14.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. II. xiv. (ed. 7) 397 The summe of the two converted longitudes added together is 1247. 1865 *Dockyard Accts.* (Blue Bk. 8. 465–1) The curvature and bevelling required in a large portion of the converted timber. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 895 Cemented or converted steel..is produced by the carbonisation of wrought iron. 1884 [see CONVERT *v.* 12 d].

Convertend (kɒ́nvɜɪtɛnd). *Logic.* [ad. L. *convertend-us*, *-um* to be converted, gerundive pple. of *convertĕre* to CONVERT.] The name given by Hamilton to the proposition to be converted, or as it stands before conversion; see CONVERT *v.* 4 b.

1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* (1860) I. 256 The original or given proposition is called the Converse or Converted.. It would be better to call [it] the Convertend..This language I shall use. *Ibid.* I. 257. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* x. (1880) 82 In order that the converse or converted proposition shall be inferred from the convertend.

Converter (kɒ́nvɜ́·ɪtəɹ). Also *erron.* **-tor.** [f. CONVERT *v.* + -ER [1].]

1. One who converts (another) to any faith, opinion, or party; one who makes converts.

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 2 The messengers of Pope Gregorye (that were converters of the people). 1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 510 He became a converter of the gentiles. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* I. 3 These unmerciful Converters began with ravaging and destroying all that the Protestants had in their Houses. 1838 PUSEY (*title*) The Church the Converter of the Heathen.

2. One who converts or changes one thing into another; one who turns a thing to another purpose or to his own use.

1533 TINDALE *Supper of Lord* Wks. III. 261 Let our covetous converters chop and change bread and wine, till we there feel, see, and taste neither bread nor wine. 1687 N. JOHNSTON *Assur. Abbey Lands* 26 A converter of Ecclesiastical Mony to his own use. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 510 Modern converters of field-sports into butcheries.

b. *spec.* (*a*) One whose business it is to 'convert' rough timber: see CONVERT *v.* 12 b. (*b*) One whose business it is to convert iron into steel.

1811 *Naval Chron.* XXV. 88 One of the timber-convertors of the dock-yard. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 898 Réaumur ..first [brought] the process of conversion to any degree of perfection..The first principles laid down by him are now the guide of the converter. 1881 *Mechanic* § 198 Buyers and converters of all kinds of English timber.

3. An apparatus for converting one thing into another.

1889 *Nature* 24 Oct. 631 A vessel, called a converter.. whose use is to permit the water to resolve itself into steam.

b. *Steel Manuf.* A large vessel or retort, made of iron and lined with some refractory material (usually a kind of siliceous stone called *ganister*), in which molten pig-iron is converted into steel by the Bessemer and other processes: see BESSEMER.

1867 *Morn. Star* 20 Sept. 7 The converters can thus be worked with liquid iron direct from the blast furnaces, the iron remaining perfectly liquid during the short time of transit. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 334/2 The Bessemer [process]..decarbonizes melted iron in huge converters by forcing an air stream through it.

c. *Electric Lighting.* An apparatus for converting high-tension into low-tension electricity.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Jan. 6/1 The mains are underground, and..the current generated is of high tension. At each house lighted, the current is changed into low tension by means of converters. 1890 C. W. VINCENT in *19th Cent.* Jan. 147 In electric lighting, induction coils of converse construction are employed, the primary coil being of fine wire, and the secondary or induction coil of the thicker wire. These coils convert high-tension into low-tension electricity, and under the name of 'converters' are already in use in several electric lighting systems.

Convertibility (kɒ́nvɜ́·ɪtibi·lĭti). [f. L. *convertibil-is* CONVERTIBLE + -ITY: cf. F. *convertibilité* (13th c.).] The quality of being convertible (in different applications of the adj.).

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 57 The general characteristics of oracles were ambiguity, obscurity and convertibility, so that one answer would agree with several ..events. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 163 The mutual convertibility of land into money, and of money into land. 1809 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* I. 213 Proofs of the convertibility of the Hindoos. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. II. xxxii. 213 The discoveries recently made of the convertibility of one kind of force into another. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* ii. 42 The Bank Act certainly has secured the convertibility of the note.

Convertible (kɒ́nvɜ́·ɪtib'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *convertible* (13th c. in Littré), ad. late L. *convertibil-is*, f. *convertĕre* to CONVERT: see -BLE.]

1. That may be 'converted' or transposed each into the place of the other; interchangeable. Usually of terms: Equivalent, synonymous.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Cook's T.* 31 Ffor thefte and Riot they been Conuertible. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 57 Thou demest luste and love convertible. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 21 The definition is not of any speciall testament.. nor is conuertible with any speciall kinde of testament, mencioned in any part of the Ciuill lawe. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 109 To be carnall and to be weake are convertible termes. 1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test* Wks. 1755 II. I. 133 [Those who] put prelacy and popery together as terms convertible. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xviii, As the names of Roman and Christian had been once convertible, so long afterwards were those of Roman and Catholic.

b. *Logic.* That may be transposed by CONVERSION (sense 4).

1609 BP. HALL *Passion Serm.* Recoll. Treat. 626 It is a sure and convertible rule; nothing was done by Christ, which was not foretolde; nothing was ever foretolde by the Prophets of Christ, which was not done. 1785 *Rolliad* 74 The position, therefore, is what logicians call convertible. Nothing can equal his falshood but his fairness; nothing his fairness but his falshood. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 109 But the two Terms of a Judgment are not always convertible or equivalent.

†2. Capable of being turned, or made to take a particular direction. Also *fig. Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 261 b, A wyll that was conuertible to thy grace. 1620 WALTON in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 300 It is convertible (like a Wind-Mill) to all quarters at pleasure. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iv. 77 The Axis of the Earth is supposed to haue a convertible nature.

3. Capable of being turned or applied to a particular use or purpose.

1818 B. O'REILLY *Greenland* 98 The hide is convertible to many useful purposes. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iii. 89 Some few universal principles convertible with due modification to other instances.

4. Capable of being converted to a religion, belief, or opinion; *spec.* to Christianity or to a religious life.

1805 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* III. 622 The Hindoos are difficultly convertible. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, The Comic* Wks. (Bohn) III. 206 A rogue alive to the ludicrous is still convertible.

5. Capable of being turned *into* something else; capable of being changed in form, condition, or properties.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* ii. (R.), It is conuertible into bloude and flesh. 1694 *Acc. of Sweden* 11 These [trees] being generally very straight and tall, are easily convertible into timber. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 46 The collected mass of nuisance..is convertible, by the powers of vegetation, from poison to wholesome articles of food. 1862 HUXLEY *Lect. Wrkg. Men* 16 The researches..have shown that heat is convertible into electricity, that electricity is convertible into magnetism, magnetism into mechanical or chemical force. 1884 *Times* 30 Oct. 13/5 A Waggonette convertible to Stanhope phaeton.

†b. *spec.* Capable of assimilation; easily digestible. (Cf. CONVERT *v.* 11 d.) *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 75 No manere convertyble mete.

6. Capable of being converted by exchange into property of another kind; *spec.* of paper money, capable of being converted into specie.

1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* III. 92 By rendering paper money convertible into metallic money. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 461 Produce, convertible into money, according to the prices at the time. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. iii. 241 A kind of paper-currency of the mind, convertible, in due time, into the gold of truth.

7. *Convertible husbandry*: that which consists in a rotation of crops, whereby the pasture of one year is converted into the corn-land of another, and so on. *Convertible land* (dial.): see quot. (Cf. *Penny Cycl.* II. 228.)

1810 J. T. in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* p. vi, Admirably adapted to the convertible husbandry, as it is called. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* viii. 97 Convertible husbandry was quite out of the question. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 43 The greatest benefit he derived from guano, and..a regular plan for bringing all his more sterile upland into the system of Convertible husbandry by its aid. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* Gloss., *Convertible land*, loamy soils.

B. *sb. pl.* = Convertible things or terms: see 1.

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 368 To make truths and tales convertibles. 1634 H. R. *Salernes Regim.* Pref. 2 Those in whom Folly and Ignorance are convertibles. 1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 539 Publicans and most hated persons, were grown convertibles.

Hence **Conve·rtibleness** = CONVERTIBILITY.

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio); whence in mod. Dicts.

Convertibly (kɒ́nvɜ́·ɪtibli), *adv.* [f. prec.]

1. Interchangeably, as equivalents, synonymously.

1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* I. § 142, I will not say that the terms *idea* and *notion* may not be used convertibly. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iv. 164 These terms are used convertibly throughout the New Testament.

†2. By conversion, conversely. *Obs.*

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* I. ii. (R.), There neither is, nor ever was any person remarkably ungrateful, who was not also unsufferably proud; nor convertibly, any one proud, who was not equally ungrateful.

[Convertile, mispr. for CONVERTITE.]

†**Co·nvertine.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. Inclined to be converted.

1608 DAY *Law Trickes* I. ii, Did not true learning make the soule diuine, She hath spoke enough to make me conuertine.

Converting (kǫ̆nvə·rtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [see -ING 1.] The action of the verb CONVERT; conversion.

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* iv. (1821) 279 The converting of Irish moneys into sterling. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 21 ¶ 2 Several Brevets having been granted for the converting of Subalterns into Scarf-Officers. *attrib.* 1819 *Gent. Mag.* LXXXIX. i. 324 The Jews Converting Society.

Conve·rting, *ppl. a.* [see -ING 2.]

1. That converts (*trans.*) : see the verb.

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 203 A converting commandment. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. iii. (1851) 67 A wholsome and perhaps a converting parable to many an Israelite. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 903 The form of converting vessel which has been found most convenient.

†2. Undergoing conversion ; see CONVERT *v.* 10 c.

1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* iv. 310 The converting sinner. 1675 BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 89 The..Divine Arms are ever open to the Penitent and Converting. 1846 MANNING *Serm.* ii. (1848) II. 32 The zeal, fervour, activity, which converted or converting men exhibit.

Hence **Conve·rtingness.**

1671 EACHARD *Observ. Answ. Cont. Clergy* (1705) 102 Confident..of the..Convertingness of their method.

†Convertise, -yse, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *convertiss-* lengthened stem of *convertir* to CONVERT.] By-form of CONVERT *v.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 420/2 Sone after he..conuertysed and baptysed hym. *Ibid.* 430/4 He conuertysed many paynyms to the feythe.

Convertism (kǫ̆nvəɹtiz'm). [f. CONVERT *sb.* + -ISM.] The system or practice of making converts.

1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* III. *Diss. Drama* 23 [They] wanted encouragement as well as convertism to the Church of England. 1865 *Union Rev.* III. 57 The work of detraction on the one hand and convertism on the other. 1884 *Ch. Times* 8 Feb. 102/2 Their convertism is done within a small area of the upper class.

†Conve·rtist. *Obs.* [f. CONVERT + -IST.]

1. A professed convert to religion.

1611 COTGR., *Filles repenties*, an order of Nunnes which haue beene profest whores ; Conuertists. 1616 *Rich Cabinet* 127 A statist may looke upon Moses..and a conuertist, Timothy.

2. A professed or professional converter.

1711 J. GALE *Reft. Wall's Hist. Inf. Bapt.* 8 And urg'd the words of the Parable 'Compel 'em to come in', as strongly as the hottest convertist in France. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. Ded. to Jews 19 Teach you to reply to such Convertists.

Convertite (kǫ̆nvəɹtəit). *arch.* [f. CONVERT *v.* or *sb.* + -ITE. Common in 17th c., and revived in 19th, esp. in sense 1.]

1. A professed convert to a religious faith.

c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I. ii, *Fern.* Why, Barabas, wilt thou be christened? *Bara.* No, governor, I will be no convertite. 1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* II. iii, *Tho.* A much converted man. *Hyl.* A sound Convertite. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* VI. 271 Exhort him to leave his Judaisme and be a convertite, and turne to the Christian religion. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 718 With all the zeal of a new convertite. 1890 *Ch. Times* 23 May 509/2 The devotion of so many Roman clergy .. among these convertites, to the service of the poor.

b. *transf.* One converted to an opinion, party, etc.

1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 119 A Convertite, from Vaine Love now I part. 1631 H. SHIRLEY *Mart. Souldier* III. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 215 The happy day in which Bellina prov'd to love a Convertite. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 5 June 763/1 The late convertites to Home Rule.

2. A person converted to a religious life, or to an approved course of action. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. i. 19 But since you are a gentle conuertite, My tongue shall hush againe this storme of warre. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 190 Out of these conuertites, There is much matter to be heard, and learn'd. 1605 *Narr. Murthers Sir J. Fitz* (1860) 7 Yet can I not excuse him in this his exile for a penitent convertite. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* (1647) 355 How many vile men seeking these, have found themselves convertites. 1868 DIXON *Spir. Wives* II. 54 Who and what this man is .. theologian, preacher, sinner, convertite and saint.

3. *spec.* A reformed Magdalen. *arch.*

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 344 If they turne and repent, there are houses called Monasteries of the Conuertites, and special prouision and discipline for them, where they are taught how to bewaile their vnchaste life so sinfully past ouer. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 646 This Church was built by a female conuertite, to expiate and make satisfaction for her former sinnes; and..was called Hore-Church at the first. *a* 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE *Colloq. Erasm.* (1711) 134 Several of the Convent (which they call Convertites) were constantly with me. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* II. 1198 Herself along with those good Convertites, Those sinners saved, those Magdalens remade.

Conve·rtive, *a. rare.* [f. CONVERT *v.* + -IVE. (Cf. *conversive, divertive.*)]

†1. Characterized by turning. *Obs.*

1601 DOLMAN tr. *Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) 686 These circles are nominated Tropickes, that is, turning or conuertiue.

2. Having the property of converting.

1816 I. TAYLOR in *Pamphleteer* VIII. 478 Intellect is of a reductorial or convertive nature. 1847 J. W. DONALDSON *Vind. Protest. Princ.* 177 The convertive act of resipiscence on the part of the individual must necessarily intervene.

Convertor, erron. form of CONVERTER.

‖ Co·nveth. *Ancient Celtic Law.* Also **coneveth(e, cuneveth(e, conevet.** [a. Irish *coinmeadh*, in Tigernach 1163 *conmmedh* :—**condmed* billeting, inf. or vbl. sb. of vb. *condmim* I billet ; cf. *coinnemh* billeting, COYNIE. (See Stokes *Trans. Phil. Soc.* 1890.)] One of the burdens upon land in Scotland under the Celtic kings : see quot. 1880.

1127 *Charter of Robert Bp. of St. Andrews*, in *Chart. Coldingh.* 41 Concessimus et confirmavimus ecclesiam de Coldingham liberam et quietam..ab omni..consuetudine et cana et cunevethe, atque ab omni servitio quod ad nos pertinet. *c* 1190, 1251 [see CAIN. Also various examples in SKENE *Celtic Scotl.* III. 227-32]. 1860 COSMO INNES *Scotland in Middle Ages* iv. 121 Kain and conveth, imposts not altogether abolished till a later period. 1872 — *Sc. Legal Antiq.* II. 205 Conveth seems to have been a due collected by a lord from his vassals, perhaps on the occasion of journeys. Malcolm the Fourth granted to the canons of Scone..this privilege, that no one should take conveth from their men and lands except with their consent. 1880 SKENE *Celtic Scotl.* III. 232 Conveth .. came to signify a night's meal or refection given by the occupiers of the land to their superior when passing through his territory, which was exigible four times in the year; and when the tribe territory came to be recognized as crown land, it became a fixed food contribution charged upon each ploughgate of land.

Convex (kǫ̆nveks), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *convexus* vaulted, arched, rounded, app. an old pa. pple. (=*convectus*) of *convehĕre* to carry or bring together (because in forming an arch the extremities of the surface are brought together) : in Lat. *convexus* was sometimes used to include *concavus* : see B. 1 c. By Milton stressed *conve·x*, which is not infrequent with later poets.]

For a possible early use see CONVERS.

A. *adj.*

1. Curved like the outside of a circle or sphere ; having a curvature that bulges toward the point of observation ; the reverse of *concave.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* Pref. A ij, Manyfolde superficies, playne Conuex and Concaue. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. i. (ed. 7) 271 The upper part of such a Vault is sayd to be Convex and the inward part Concave. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 695 The convexe or out-bowed side of a vessell. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4292/3 Letters-Patents for the Convex-Lamps. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 459 Flint breaks with smooth surfaces, one of which is convex, the other concave. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* v. § 13 (1873) 191 The earth's surface is..less convex—that is, flatter—as we approach its poles on all sides from the equator. 1879 A. R. WALLACE *Austral.* ix. 195 Its coast being concave instead of convex, and, therefore less open to the cool sea.

b. *esp.* of glasses, lenses, mirrors, etc. of this shape used for optical purposes.

1571, 1662 [see CONCAVE *a.* 2 b]. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A convex mirrour represents its images smaller than the objects. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 237 When parallel rays ..fall upon a double convex lens, they will be refracted. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. i. 130 The light is made by a convex glass or lens to converge to one point or focus. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes on Light* § 104. 16 All the foci, and all the images of a convex mirror are virtual.

2. *Comb.*, as *convex-concave.*

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 263 No twisted, poor convex-concave mirror, reflecting all objects with its own convexities and concavities.

B. *sb.* [elliptical use of the adj.]

†1. A convex surface or body; a vault, arch, hemisphere, etc. as viewed from without. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 222 Flat against Flat, and Convex against Convex. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 160 The sublime convex of the Quirine Hils. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* (1840) 56 He has apparently posted an army of ministering Spirits..round this convex, this globe the earth. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 56 A spherical convex nearly as round as the globe itself.

b. The convex part of anything.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 208 The middle of the Convex of the Hook. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* II. 262 Placed on the convex of a piece of timber.

c. By the poets often applied to the vault of the sky or heavens, hell, etc. Cf. L. *convexum, -a.*

1627 MAY *Lucan* IX (1631) 1 And takes Up to the concave of the sky his flight. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 434 This huge convex of Fire..immures us round Ninefold. *Ibid.* VII. 266 In circuit to the uttermost convex Of this great Round. 1700 PRIOR *Carmen Seculare* 514 Through the large Convex of the Azure Sky. *a* 1740 TICKELL (J.), Half heav'n's convex glitters with the flame.

2. A convex glass or lens.

1705 BERKELEY *Common-pl. Bk.* Wks. IV. 480 Qu. if blind would think things diminish'd by convexes. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* (R.) The polish'd glass, whose small convex Enlarges to ten millions of degrees The mite.

3. A card prepared for cheating by being cut slightly convex along two edges.

1873 [see CONCAVE *sb.* 4].

Convex, *v. rare.* [f. prec. The stress varies.]

1. *intr.* To bow or bend convexly ; to present a convex side *to* or *toward.*

1805 LD. COLLINGWOOD in A. Duncan *Nelson* (1806) 263 It formed a crescent, convexing to leeward. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Mil. Bridges* 148 The island..convexing, towards Entzersdorf and Essling, in a large, regular curve.

2. *trans.* To make convex; to bow or bend (anything) outwards.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xv. ix, Must be imperceptibly convexed a little.

Convexed (kǫ̆nvekst), *ppl. a.* [f. L. *convex-us* + -ED : cf. prec. The stress varies.] Made or fashioned in a convex form.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 10 Inwardly hollow, but outwardly conuexed, or imbossed. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. ii. 235 They [dolphins] are straight, nor have they their spine convexed, or more considerably embowed, then Sharkes, etc. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. iii. 291 Shaped into a convexed oval.

†Conve·xedly, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] = CONVEXLY.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. ii. 235 Drawne re-, pandous, or convexedly crooked.

Conve·xedness. *rare*—°. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = CONVEXITY. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Convexity (kǫ̆nvе·ksĭti). [ad. L. *convexitās*, f. *convexus* CONVEX : cf. mod.F. *convexité.*]

1. The quality or condition of being convex ; outward bulging.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. § 10 The finiteness or convexity of heaven. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. v. 292 By reason of the convexity of the Earth, the eye of man under the Æquator cannot discover both the poles. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xv. 186 If the radius of convexity be less than the radius of concavity, the meniscus will have all the properties of a convex lens. 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. in Relig.* 70 The cornea..is often untrue in its convexity.

2. A convex curve, surface, side, or part.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. ii. 1348 *note*, Much like a bow full bent: the convexitie or outward compasse whereof containeth a mile. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 220 An Hollow-Mandrel, made fit stifly to receive the convexity of the Globe in its concavity. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc., Richter* (1869) 2 This mirror is so twisted with convexities and concavities. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* vi. 54 A double convex lens with equal convexities. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xii. 207, I had taken so steady an aim at the convexity at the root of the tree.

Convexly (kǫ̆nveksli), *adv.* [f. CONVEX *a.* + -LY 2. The stress varies.] In a convex form or manner ; with a convex outline or surface.

1766 PENNANT *Zool., The Slug* (R.), Buckler fleshy above, formed convexly : flat beneath. 1831 CARLYLE *Nibelungen Lied* Misc. Ess. (1888) III. 114 Each mirror reflects concavely or convexly. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxvii. 392 A rocky barrier which curves convexly upwards.

Convexness. [f. as prec. + -NESS. The stress varies.] Convex quality, convexity.

1738 *Med. Ess. & Observ.* (ed. 2) IV. 134 Were not the Cornea of a Convexness answerable to the Flatness of their Eyes. 1815 J. GILCHRIST *Labyrinth Demol.* 44 Convexness and concaveness usually meet in the same object.

Convexo- (kǫ̆nve·kso). In combination = Convexly, convex and —, as in **Convexo-concave,** convex on one side and concave on the other, and thickest in the centre (cf. CONCAVO-CONVEX) ; of the form of a meniscus; **Convexo-convex,** convex on both sides ; **Convexo-plane,** convex on one side, and flat on the other = *plano-convex.*

1693 E. HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 961 Whether the Lens be..Plano-Convex or Plano-Concave, or Convexo-Concave. *a* 1727 NEWTON (J.), Thick convexo-concave plates of glass which are every where of the same thickness. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 468 The use of a convexo-concave lens, instead of the double convex.

Convey (kǫ̆nvē·), *v.* Forms : 4-7 **convei(e, -vey(e,** 4-8 **-vay(e,** (5 **conway, cunvay, cumvay,** 6 **cunvey**), 6-8 **conveigh(e,** 4- **convey.** Also 6 (*3rd sing.*) **convys, -vehyth.** [a. OF. *con-, cunveier*, retained in ONF., while in Central F. it passed into *convoier*, now *convoyer*, f. L. *con-* + OF. *veie, voie* :—L. *via* way : cf. the cognate OF. *aveier* to set on the way, *desveier* to turn out of the way, *enveier* to send on one's way, *forsveier* to put out of the way ; also It. *conviare.* At a later date the usual F. form *convoier*, was adopted as CONVOY. The Renascence spellings *conveigh, convehith*, imply a mistaken notion of derivation from L. *convehĕre*, to which *convey* is not related: cf. INVEIGH.]

†1. *trans.* To go along with (any one) on his way for the sake of company; to accompany in token of courtesy or honour, or as an escort ; to set forward or bring (one) on his way ; to CONVOY. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12379 (Cott.) Quen þai him had couaid [*v. r.* conuaeid] sua, Forth in pes he bad þam ga. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5111 Semli puple Went wiþ him on gate wel an fiue myle, To conueye him curtesli as kindnesse it wold. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2687 Sho cunvayd him forth on his way. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xvi. 11 Convaye hym forthe in peace. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 184 b, Aldermen were appointed to mete them at Barnet, and to convey them to London. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* 4 Mar., He was convey'd..to Westminster Hall by a prodigious Conflux of ye Mob.

†2. To go with as a guide ; to lead, conduct, guide, by going with or otherwise. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 768 Godde glyddez his gate by þose grene wayez & he conueyen hym con with cast of his yze. 14.. *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* 105 They entred in to Jerusalem..Conveyd ever with the bryght beem Of the sterre. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 538 Toke a yoman with hym to conveye hym the wey. 1530 PALSGR. 498/1, I convaye one, or lede him on the way, *je conduys.* 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 181 (R.) They would send their shippes emptie with souldiers to conuey them, either to Siuill or Lisbon. 1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (1672) 53 The King is at his earnest desire..conveighed to New-market House. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 17 ¶ 7 The lackey conveyed her..to his master's lodging.

†b. *fig.* Said of a way or gate : To lead, conduct.

1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* IV. 1336 Her open dores Conveigh to private lust. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 65 These brackish waters of Urine, convey to none, or few faithful

Discoveries. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 7 A Doore to be so set as it may not convey the Wind toward the Chimney.

†3. To lead, take, or carry forcibly. *Obs.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 100 The duke was wrothe.. and made her to be conueyed in a castel. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 656 The kynge comaunded hem to..conveye the prisoners till thei were in saf warde.

4. To transport, carry, take from one place to another. It formerly included the carrying of small or individual objects, where *carry*, *take*, or *bring*, is now used; but it is now used chiefly in reference to things in mass, or persons, forming the load of a 'conveyance' or vehicle.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 8 This letter was conveied. 1516 *Myrr. our Ladye* p. xlix, He and his suster..cunueyed the relikes & the bones of .. their moder to the sayd Monastery. 1524 *Act* 14–15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1. Pream., Marchaunt straungers..do dayly conveigh, transporte and carie out of this realme..wollen clothes. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 27 He prively provided a Ship..to convey the prince into yᵉ realme of Fraunce. *Ibid.* 28 All men conveighyng letters from the one of us to the other. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1140 All..wonder how such a slender Glass could be safely conveighed hither. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xiii. 372 While the Gunner was busie, he convey'd the Book away, to look over it at his leisure. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 499 ¶ 2 They could not convey away many of their effects. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VII. 638 He..sunk senseless, by his followers from the field Convey'd with timely speed. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxvii. 511 If the reader will convey his eye over the whole of the region coloured in the map. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. 663 The charge for conveying passengers is also very modest. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 21 Cattle .. convey themselves about. 1891 *G. W. R. Railway Time Table*, Horses and carriages are not conveyed by the under-mentioned trains. Luggage conveyed by these coaches will be charged for.

† b. To project to a distance, to 'carry' (a shot, etc.). *Obs.*

1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 79 The Sunne convayes its light thither, but never its heate. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* II. III. 171 The gun discharged shall convey the bullet wide from the mark .. A piece of great Artillary mounted at 18 or 20 degrees..shall convey a shot the farthest.

c. In reference to things immaterial.

1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* IV. c, Convay thy love to thy Friend.

†5. To take *away*, to remove. *Obs.* (exc. with *away* expressed.)

1530 PALSGR. 497/2, I convaye, I take a thyng away out of a place. *Ye oste*...Who hath convayed my cappe away? 1570 R. EDWARDS *Damon & P.* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IV. 94 And with a trice thy head from thy shoulders I will convey. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 4, I rather think his ear was cut off, and the Pearl conveighed away. 1883 J. GILMOUR *Mongols* xxiii. 285 He had stolen the horse, and tied it up in the mountains till he should be able to convey it away secretly.

†6. Often with a connotation of secrecy, mystery, or concealment; *esp.* to carry off clandestinely, to make away with. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 39 In the meane tyme conveyenge and hydyng the body of the deed shepe. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 163 One pixe and one hallywater fatte gone and conveighed awaie we know not howe. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 224 Whose Science, like a Jugler's Box and Balls, Conveys, and counterchanges true and false. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 745 The Mother Nightingale..Whose Nest some prying Churl had found, and thence, By Stealth, convey'd th' unfeather'd Innocence.

b. Hence, a euphemism for: To steal

1460 *Bk. Nurture* 212 in *Babees Bk.* 77 Take heede who takes thy spoon up For feare it be convayde. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 99 b, I may convey from hym an Oxe, Asse, or an Horse. For he hathe greate plentye of all these thinges, and may spare one or two of them. 1576 WAPULL *Tyde taryeth no Man*, I by that meane Will convey very cleane And not be understood. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 31 *Ni.* The good humor is to steale at a minutes rest. *Pist.* Conuay, the wise it call: Steale? foh: a fico for the phrase. 1607 MARSTON *What you will* Wks. II. 260 (Farmer), I will convey, crossbite and cheat upon Simplicius. 1753 SMOLLETT *Cnt. Fathom* (1813) II. 119 Teresa .. was .. detected in the very act of conveying a piece of plate, which was actually found concealed among her cloaths. 1883 A. DOBSON *Old World Idylls* 237 (Farmer) If they hint .. That the ballad you sing is but merely conveyed From the stock of the Arnes and the Purcells of yore.

†7. *refl.* To take oneself *away*, etc., remove; often furtively, to steal or slip *away*, *in*, etc. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* XXX. 11 They yᵗ se me in the strete, conveye them selues fro me. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 56 b, The citezens..would prively steele and conveigh them selves away. 1611 BIBLE *John* v. 13 Iesus had conueyed himselfe away, a multitude being in that place. 1641 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 89 Then his Spirit offers, and conveighs itself into the heart. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. XX. (1715) 362 One.. that had surreptitiously conveyed herself in amongst the rest.

8. To lead or conduct as a channel or medium; to transmit, be the medium of.

a. To lead or conduct (running water or the like), as a channel, pipe, or other passage; also to lead or conduct *by* or *through* such a channel.

[1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* XXXII. 30 Ezechias..couered the hye water condyte in Gihon, and conveyed it vnder on the west syde of yᵉ cite of Dauid.] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 110 A fountaine .. out of which fresh water is drawne and conueighed .. through pipes made of leather. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 229 Hesdin formerly was contained in the Maes, before the waters were conveighed away by a new Channel. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 385 Thro' reeden Pipes convey the Golden Flood. 1700 — *Sigism. & Guisc.* 116 A rift there was, which from the mountain's height Conveyed a glimmering and malignant light. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 134 What methods are most proper for conveying away water? 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 19 The small tube that conveys the fire from that to the other end.

b. To conduct or transmit (sounds and other sensuous impressions).

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 122 Impression of the Air with Sounds, asketh a Time to be conveighed to the Sense. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 265 To receive and conveigh to the Soul the impressions of external Objects. 1749 SHENSTONE *An Irregular Ode*, Come, gentle air .. Convey the jasmin's breath divine, Convey the woodbine's rich perfume. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 21 The auditory nerves convey impressions of sound. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* ii. 19 The optic nerve can convey no other impression than that of light.

†9. To transmit, transfer, or cause to pass; sometimes to transmit or transfer secretly or furtively. *Obs.*

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 6 b, The issue of the daughter maye not conveye to him the dyscente of heire male. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. iii. (1602) 14 Such as..haue the charge of the Peace conueyed vnder their other Offices. 1613 R. TAILOR *Hog lost Pearl* v. *Stage Direct.*, Rebecca .. seeming to put the keys under his bolster, conveyeth them into her pocket. *a* 1639 W. WHATELY *Prototypes* II. xxiv. (1640) 8 She used deceit and fraud to conveigh the blessing to Isaac. 1683 ROBINSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 137 [A boring insect] conveying its eggs into the ilex, together with a venomous vehicle. 1726 W. R. CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 51 The old Gentleman .. got an Opportunity of conveying some of the Drops into a Glass of Wine.

† b. To transmit to posterity, to hand down. *Obs.*

1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* ix. 4 He miserably set all christendome on fire, and conveyed over unto his successors the burning brand of the same. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 125 What Customs were used by them, for conveighing to Posterity, the Actions performed by their Ancestors. 1667 POOLE *Dial. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 204 What hath been, by constant Tradition, convey'd to them from the Apostles Times. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), A divine natural right could not be conveyed down, without any plain, natural, or divine rule concerning it. 1741 BETTERTON *Eng. Stage* Introd. 2 To convey the Names of some of our most eminent Players, to a little longer Date, than Nature has given their Bodies.

c. *esp.* To communicate, impart (a conception, sentiment, influence, benefit, etc.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's Prol.* 55 He wold conveyen his matiere. *c* 1400 — *Rom. Rose* 2916 Whanne thyne eyen were thus in blisse..Alloone they can not have hir joye, But to the herte they conveye Part of her blisse. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 8 He hadde good reason suche thynges to convaye. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 5 This Tongue was very fit to conuey the Law and the Gospel by. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. XXX. 177 Any influence..but such as is conveighed .. from the Soveraign Authority. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* I. XXXI. 55 The Blessing which it was a Means of Conveighing to a great many Souls. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1777) I. ii. 58, I am sure they convey a loud lesson. 1859 C. BARKER *Associative Princ.* ii. 56 These..exceptions serve but to convey a deeper impression of the complete wreck. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* Pref. 7 The attempt to convey scientific conceptions without the appeal to observation.

d. To communicate (ideas) by language or its equivalent; hence, to express in words (*obs.*); words are also said to *convey* an idea or meaning.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 443 A cunningly compiled and a learnedly conveyed history. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. XXIV. (R.), One hearte of two, two soules to one By wedlock is conuaid. 1592 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* II. 5 There is no act, statute, nor law, so strickt conueid, but there be straight found starting-holes to auoid it. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 530 Means, or Signs, whereby they would Express, or Convey their Thoughts one to another. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 242 Something more is meant than what the words literally convey. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xi. (1878) 213 What I say may fail utterly to convey what I mean. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 93 A tone which conveyed at once surprise and intensest satisfaction. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 17 May 4/7 Such words..suggest, if they do not convey, the impression that the efforts..spring from motives which are open to censure. 1883 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 21 Dec. 13/2 Do you mean to convey it that it was known that you...?

† e. *refl.* To express oneself. *Obs.*

1641 W. HAKEWIL *Lib. Subject* 4 That I may the better convey my selfe through my Argument, and be the better conceived of you.

10. To transfer or make over (as property) to another; now only in *Law*, to transfer or make over by deed or legal process. *absol.* To make conveyance.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 60 § 1 The seid Hugh [shall] also be enhabled .. the same londes .. to convey as heire to the seid John Mayne. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. XXIV. § 1 To deprive them of their goods, and to convey the same unto men of secular calling. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1635) 50 Lands may be conveyed sixe maner of wayes 1 By feofment. 2 By fine. 3 By recovery. 4 By use. 5 By couenant. 6 By will. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* ii. § 4. 21 He is said to *part with* his right, who either absolutely *renounceth* it, or *conveys* it to another. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 103 If a tenant in tail agrees to convey, he is bound by that agreement. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. vi. 209 The cost of conveying a small estate is..in proportion to its value, much greater than the cost of conveying a large one. 1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* ii. 30 By this charter, De Morville conveys to the blessed Mary and St. Leonard .. that land where the Hospital is situated.

†11. To bring down by succession, to derive. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe, & G.* 9 Be dissent conveyed the pedegrewe Frome the patryarke Abrahame. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 44 Hyr nobyl and royal Kynrede Conveyde from david down lyneally. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 387 The same also did convey theyr Succession from the priesthood of Aaron. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 74 [Hugh Capet] conuey'd himselfe as th' Heire to th' Lady Lingare. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Iustine* 56 a, The house of Æacus, from whence by auncient descent..she was lineally conueied.

†12. To conduct (an affair); to carry on, manage; to conduct or carry out to a conclusion.

b. To manage with secrecy, privacy, or craft. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 498/1 He convayeth his maters as wisely as any man that I knowe. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlii. 138 She saw well that her dede shold the surelyer be conuayed. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* (1564) 11 That we maie gouerne & conueigh, aswel our own priuate matters, as also the publique affaires of the common weale. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* Pref. iii, When and betwene whom warres haue befall..Howe the same haue been conueighed & wrought. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. ii. 109, I will..conuey the businesse as I shall find meanes. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1841) III. 404 He had a secret contrivance wherein he conveyed his exceeding above his monastical pittance.

† c. *refl.* To conduct oneself; to behave (F. *se porter*). *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 498/1 He hath convayed him selfe in his office as wysely as any man I sawe these seven yeres.

†13. = CARRY (Branch II): To bear, support, sustain; *refl.* to support oneself, keep or maintain oneself. *Obs.*

1514 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. iv. 7 What time they have paid al their duty, many a one have not a peny left to convey himself for the three months to come .. What time any of the said garrison hath not mony to convey themselves and their households. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xi. 156 The pleasant dwillings which they [the Mountains] conuey in them. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. xiii. (1715) 307 When Sleep conveighs our Dreams.

† **Co·nvey**, *v.*² *Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *convie-r* (= Pr., Sp. *convidar*, It. *convitare*):—L. *convītāre*.] To invite.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 193/4 The prynce..conueyed and sommoned al the peple poure and riche to come to the dedycacion of this chyrche.

† **Convey**, *sb. Obs.* Also 6 **conveie**, (**-veighe**, **-veyghe**). [f. prec.: cf. CONVOY.]

1. The act of conveying in various senses.

a. Conveyance from place to place, transport.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 30/1 He appointed to transport his armie ouer into Gallia at two conueies. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Iustine* 69 b, Ships, for safe conuey of his armye ouer.

b. Conveyance of property; transference.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 226 Though..[he] make a convey of all his lands to the usurer.

2. Conduct of life; = CONVOY *sb.* 1.

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* A a iv, Her honest conveyghe and integretie of lyfe seemed to deserve no lesse than the vertue of Lucresia. *Ibid.* A a viij b, For the better conveighe of their abhominable lyfe.

3. The act of convoying or escorting, escort; = CONVOY 3.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvii. 38 Hee found the Lord Hastings his Chamberlaine, well-accompanied for his Convey.

4. An accompanying and protecting force either by sea or land; an escort; = CONVOY 7.

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 109 A reasonable convey of Horsemen for the safetie of such as bring victuals to the Campe. 1583 STOCKER *Hist. Ciu. Warres Lowe C.* I. 78 b, That Duke Lodwyke should be sent with a safe conuay vnto the borders of the empire. 16.. EVELYN *Mem.* 29 Jan. 1645 (R.), We were faine to hire a strong convey of about 30 firelocks to guard us through the Cork woods. *Ibid.* (1857) III. 32 (an. 1648) If I desired a safe convey thither, he would readily procure it. 1675 HOBBES *Odyss.* VII. 295 But 'gainst your will I will not make you stay..To morrow shall be ready your convey.

5. A train of provisions and ammunition under the protection of an escort; = CONVOY 12.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 821/2 The Frenchmen were coming with their conveie of vittels to refresh the Town. — *Scot. Chron.* II. 256 The same armie passing forth with a conveie of vittles into Haddington.

Conveyable (kŏnvē·ĭăb'l), *a.* [f. CONVEY *v.*¹ + -ABLE.]

†1. Having the quality of leading or conducting.

1567 DRANT *Horace* To Rdr. sig. * iv, It is a more conveyghable waye to the top of the hill.

2. That may be carried or transported.

1665 RAY *Flora* 50 Transferable favours from one florist to another, aptly conveyable many miles distant. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 75 Cholera not contagious, but conveyable in atmosphere.

†3. Transferable, transmissible. *Obs.*

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 663 An euerlasting priesthood and not conueyable.

4. Communicable.

1738 ANDERSON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 320 Our thoughts are conveyable in writing. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* v. vii, Opinions..conveyable for the most part by words only.

5. That may be legally conveyed.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. Comm. (ed. 2) 177 Corporeal hereditaments were conveyable by feoffment.

Convey·al. [f. CONVEY *v.*¹ + -AL.] The act of conveying; = CONVEYANCE 1.

1886 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 379 For the conveyal of unimportant messages.

Conveyance (kŏnvē·ĭns). [f. CONVEY *v.*[1] + -ANCE.] **1.** The action or process of conveying.

†**1.** Convoying, escorting, or conducting; conduct. *Obs.*

1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 27 Preamb., For sure conveyaunce of the Marchaundises to the seid Staple at Cales. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 286 To his conueyance I assigne my wife.

2. The action of carrying or transporting; the carriage of persons or goods from one place to another. (Formerly used more widely.)

c 1520 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 206 Pro vj[xx] fawdom long lyne for the convaans of the schryne. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 93 For ther ys convehauns of many thyngys necessary to the use of our pepul. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 302 For the conveyaunce and bringing over of the French king, and his other Prisoners into England. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. cv. 350 Peregrine was forcibly separated from his charmer during the conveyance. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* VIII. 190 Desirous only of conveyance home. 1870 in Anderson *Missions Amer. Bd.* IV. xlv. 462 Postal arrangements for the conveyance of money, as well as letters. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 673 In sailing or any other mode of conveyance which is not fatiguing.

†**b.** with subjective genitive. *Obs.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* CXX. 427 When .. Huon was in his bedde he lay and studyed of the conuayaunce of the Gryffon [i.e. the griffin's carrying of men].

†**c.** The carrying of a communication. *Obs.*

1608 BP. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.* II. 117 Even in absence hee extolleth his patron, where hee may presume of safe conveiance to his eares. 1614 — *Epist.* I. ix. *Recoll. Treat.* 413 Gods strange conveyance of this offer to mee.

†**3.** Carrying away, removal, riddance. *Obs.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 90 The best riddance or conueiaunce that they haue of such discommodities. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 283 Thou..Mad'st quicke conveyance with her good Aunt Anne. 1665 *Sir T. Roe's Voy. E. India* 394 A very cleanly conveyance for Parents to be rid of their unruly Children. [With word-play on sense 11 b.]

4. Furtive or light-fingered carrying off; stealing. (Sometimes associated with sleight of hand or jugglery: see sense 11 b.)

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 500 *Cr. Con.* What, Counterfet Countenance! *C. Count.* What, Crafty Conveyance! 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 63 A certain gentleman .. stole a piece of plate .. at a banquet; the conveyance was not so cleanly but one had spied it. *c* 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* IV. i, Ha, cleanly conveyance again! ye have no invisible fingers, have ye? 'Tis gone certainly. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Smith* Wks. II. 465 The simile .. is stolen from Cowley, however little worth the labour of conveyance.

5. The communicating or imparting (*of* a thing *to* any one).

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. i. § 1 The matter to be believed should have a certain uniform conveyance to mens minds. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 367 If the putting on Christ carries with it a Conveyance of the Holy Spirit. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 561 Ghostly counsel, if it..be dishonour'd in th'exterior form and mode of its conveyance. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. v. (1876) 69 Absolution is the conveyance to the conscience of the conviction of forgiveness.

6. Transmission, transference, handing from one to another.

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1652) 121 This body of Adam was embalmed and transmitted from Father to Son by a Reverend and Religious way of conveighance. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. vi. § 5 In those things which had no certain conveyance to posterity. 1850 GLADSTONE *Glean.* V. xlviii. 202 It is expressly affirmed .. to be valid in very deed as to the conveyance of the episcopal character.

7. *Law.* The transference of property (esp. real property) from one person to another by any lawful act (in modern use only by deed or writing between living persons).

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* Prol., If the owner make a true pee degre or conueyaunce by discente or by purchace vnto the said landes or lordshippes. 1571 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 5 Covenous and fraudulent .. conveyaunces .. as well of landes and tenementes as of goodes and catals. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man. in Hum.* v. iii, Master Wellbred might make a coveiance of mistris Bridget to my yong master. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* Pref. (1868) 9 The law upheld the conveyance to uses which he had made. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* (1659) 66 Where did he assigne it [tithe] or by what evident conveyance to ministers? 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 48 He has the original deed of conveyance to the fortunate islands. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 130 A fine being considered as a common assurance or conveyance of real property. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. xi. 209 The conveyance of land in England is most cumbrous and costly.

b. The written instrument or document by which this transference is effected.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 240 Your father left you nothing either by deede of gift, testament, or any other conveyance. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* 31 These Martins make the Scriptures a Scriueners-shop to drawe conueyances. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. i. 119 The very conueyances of his Lands will hardly lye in this Boxe. 1626 SIR S. D'EWES *Jrnls.* (1783) 35 All particulars to bee inserted into the marriage-conveyance. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 65 To Daniel Storer, for copying and ingrossing the conveyances made by Sir W[m] Poultney and others of the ground and houses bought by his said late Majesty to enlarge St. James Parke. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 309 [Deeds] used in the alienation of real estates..are commonly denominated conveyances. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Primer* ii. 26 His brother Gilbert received the conveyance for him. *Mod.* (*Indorsement of purchase-deed or draft*), Conveyance of messuage and hereditaments at Stoke in the county of X.

8. The conveying or conducting of running water, air, heat, electricity, or the like, by a suitable channel or medium.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 49 b, Conueiance by Condit or pumpe, or running streame. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 125 Disposing Veines and Arteries throughout the bodie, for their apt conveyance of the bloud and spirit. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Introd., If it be upon its decay, it is the better .. for Conveyance of sound. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 176 An aperture..at the top, for the conveyance of smoke. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 144 Pipes for the conveyance of gas, water, or other fluid. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 403 There will be a conveyance of heat from the first to the second.

attrib. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. 9 By suddenly stopping a cock from which water flows you may burst the conveyance pipe.

†**9.** The conveying of meaning by words; expression, or clothing of thought in language; disposition of material in a poem, etc. Hence, **b.** Manner of expressing thought, form of expression or utterance, style. *Obs.*

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* IV. (1570) C. iv./2 Mercury geueth to Poetes laureate Goodly conueyaunce, speeche pleasaunt and ornate. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 519 Howbeit concernyng that opinion menne maye see the conueighaunce therof in the type of..Henry the Seuenth. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 14 Y[e] wittie inuencion and fine conueiaunce or disposition of ye matter. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 342 The conveyaunce of his matter is manifest and perceivable. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 52 This Invective .. howbeit both termes and conveiance are somewhat hard, yet is it in such cases very tolerable. 1592 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* II. Pref. 3, I shewed no elegant phrases, nor fine figuratiue conueyance in my first booke. 1602 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) A b, The imperfections in the harsh composure and conveyance of the stile. 1625 tr. *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.* 197 The profound learning that was in him, as also his singular art for conueiance. 1703 KIRKTON *Hist. J. Welsh* (1845) 7 No man could forbear weeping, his conveyance was so affecting. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 79 The soft conveyance of a female patriot bewailing the miseries of her..fellow-citizens.

†**c.** with *pl.* An expression. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 12 By divers Epithites, and fine conveiances.

†**10.** Carrying on, conduct, management (*of* an affair); carrying out, execution. Also in *Mus.*, Execution. *Obs.*

1572 R. H. tr. *Lauaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 29 [She] declared the slie conveiance of this horrible deed unto her husband. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xi. 150 By the orderly conueyance of things which he seeth both aboue and beneath; by the order which they keepe without fayling. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 150 One with a quicke hand playing vpon an instrument .. will by the hast of his conueiance cloke manie faultes. 1607 DEKKER *Northw. Hoe* V. i. Wks. 1873 III. 63 My reuenge will haue a more neat and vnexpected conueyance. *a* 1652 BROME *Mad Couple* IV. II. Wks. 1873 I. 69 Full directions for the conveyance of our designe.

†**11.** Manner of managing or conducting; skilful management, skill; generalship. *Obs.*

1526 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* 173 Since such a patron, so greatly recommended for his conveyance and wisdom, handleth this matter. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. Ep. Ded., In..the world, there is most excellent conveiance without confusion. 1600 *Dr. Dodypoll* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 110 Marke the conveiance of this lovelie hand. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 53 Neither is a Commaunder the lesse valued for fine conueyance in militarie proiects.

†**b.** *esp.* Cunning management or contrivance; underhand dealing, jugglery, sleight of hand. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxvi, If they be taken with any crafty conueiaunce, 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 211 In an euill cause, muche arte and conueyaunce must be vsed, afore it can appere good. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 281 Miracles be wrought..sometime by the conueiance of the Diuell. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 2, I am come to suruey the Tower this day; Since Henries death, I feare there is Conueyance. 1608 DAY *Law Trickes* IV. iii, The deepest wit could not haue bettered Our smooth conueyance. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr, Ess.* (ed. 2) 278 He hath a sleight of hand, or cleanly conveiance, which threaten silver spoones. 1625 W. PEMBLE *Justification* (1629) 34 Arminius .. vsed much closenesse & cunning conveyance. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 289 The dexterity and conveiance of his nonsense. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 93 The legerdemain must be clean and the conveyance impenetrable to the eye of the people.

†**c.** (with *a* and *pl.*) A secret or cunning device, an artifice, a trick of jugglery. *Obs.*

1534 MRS. M. BASSET tr. *More's Treat. on Passion* Wks. 1397/1 Youre subtyle conueyghaunces. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 43 That..is another conueiance, to blinde thy sight. 1565-78 COOPER *Thesaurus*, Pilarius..A juggler that playeth his conueighances with little round balles. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 30 a, All Italionate conueyances, as *to kill* a man, and then mourne for him. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxviii. 303 They are deterr'd from poor and skulking conveyances. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 205 A pretty slip-skin conveyance!

†**d.** *concr.* An ingenious device, a contrivance.

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax*, The deviser of this rare conveyance. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 207 Sundry little pieces of..marble in checker-work, and other most exquisite conveyances. *Ibid.* 455 A very large spheare beautified with many cunning conueighances and withe inuentions.

II. A way or means of conveying.

12. A conducting way, passage, or channel.

†**a.** A way of communication, a passage. Sometimes, a private or secret passage. Also *fig.*

1542 in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 237 Our enemye, knowynge the places and conueighaunces of the countrees. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VII. xxxix. 867 [Badgers] holes are deepe and narrowe..consisting of many conueiances and passages. *a* 1639 W. WHATELY *Prototypes* II. xxxi. (1640) 156 To keepe..this window as it were of the soule, *to* be master of this conveighance, by which so much comes in and goes out of the soule. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* iv. p. vii, Scarce a House..which they have not fitted with private doores and conveyances. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Obs. Journ. Naples* 173 Stopping up the Conveyance they had made under their Walls.

†**b.** A channel for conveying water, steam, smoke, electricity, etc.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 109 For conveighances of water, the Alder..and the Pitche Tree, are best made in Pipes. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* V. i. 54 These Pipes and these Conueyances of our blood. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 125 Vnder the mouthes of the vpper ouens are conueyances for smoke. 1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 26 There must be 3 conveiances for the wind. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 300 A free circulation through the minutist Conveyances of the Humane Machine. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 308 If struck with lightning, it would thus far be a sufficient conveyance; then joining the kitchen grate to the leaden sink by a metal conveyance.

c. A conducting pipe in an organ; see quots.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 492 One of the front pipes, to which the wind is conveyed by metal tubes called conveyances. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* v. (1878) 40 The pipes in the front of the case [of an organ]..are supplied with wind from the wind-chest by means of pipes of metal, tin, or wood, called conveyances, which carry the wind from the sound-board to those pipes at a distance.

13. A means of transport from place to place, a carriage, a vehicle: now, esp. applied to anything used to convey persons as passengers, *e.g.* any kind of private or public vehicle, a railway carriage, a boat, ship, etc. Formerly applicable also to a beast of burden: cf. CARRIAGE.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 135 Your husband's heere at hand, bethinke you of some conueyance: in the house you cannot hide him. 1649 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 126 The last letters you sent were by Mr. Hardings conveyance. 1702 R. NELSON in *Pepy's Diary* VI. 256 The conveniency of public conveyances. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. i. (1869) II. 312 Mules are the only conveyance which can safely be trusted. 1825 C. WORDSWORTH *Let.* in Overton *Life* (1888) 31 We start by the first conveyance, the night coach, for London. 1830 DISRAELI *Home Lett.* I. 2 The steam packet is a beastly conveyance. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 320 It must have been transferred to three distinct conveyances, including two railways.

†**14.** *fig.* A means or medium for communicating; an organ or channel of communication; a 'vehicle' (of thought, etc.). *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 11 There lacked only an orgaine and conveighance bothe how secretly to serche and knowe the myndes of the nobilitee. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxvii. 4 Should serve as..conveyances of his body and blood unto them. *a* 1711 KEN *Divine Love* Wks. (1838) 318 Thou..art the Author and Fountain of grace, and thou only hast the right of instituting the conveyances of thy own grace. 1715 BENTLEY *Serm.* x. 348 And the Apostles to speak more authenticly in that conveyance [Latin] than in their own Words. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 6. 21 Our Lord did not use His Apostles as mere mechanical conveyances of Truth.

III. *attrib.*, as *conveyance-stamp*, *-pipe* (7 b, 8).

1845 M[c]CULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. § 3 The conveyance stamp on a sale is fixed at 10*s.* per cent.

Convey·anced, *v.* Usually in *pa. pple.* **Convey·anced**: see quot., and cf. CONVEYANCE *sb.* 12 c.

1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Parish Ch.* 73 The larger pipes do not suffer:..from being brought forward, or conveyanced off, as the organ-builder terms it. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* v. (1878) 40 Pipes of metal, tin, or wood, called conveyances, which carry the wind from the sound-board to those pipes at a distance; and which are thus said to be 'conveyanced off'.

Conveyancer (kŏnvē·ănsəɹ). [f. CONVEYANCE *sb.*: see -ER[1] 1.]

1. That which conveys or accomplishes the conveyance of anything. (In quot. 1791 said of a person.)

1623 BP. HALL *Serm.* Wks. 1837 V. 165 The moon .. the receptacle of all the influences of the heavenly bodies, and the conveyancer of them to this inferior world. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* Wks. (1834) 248 b, The vehicula, the conveyancers of the divine nature. 1791 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 7 July, Her Majesty made me also the happy conveyancer of various presents to them both. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 387 Nature is nothing more than a conveyancer .. conducting activity from one substance to another.

2. A lawyer who prepares documents for the conveyance of property, and investigates titles to property.

1650 E. HENDON, etc. (*title*), The Perfect Conveyancer; or Select Precedents. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 272 ₱ 1, I have a young Kinsman who is Clerk to a great Conveyancer. 1723 STEELE *Consc. Lovers* II. i, The mother has actually sent for the conveyancer to draw articles for his marriage with Lucinda. 1833 MACAULAY *Ess., Walpole's Lett.* (1854) I. 264/2 He..tasked the ingenuity of conveyancers to tie up his villa in the strictest settlement. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* xiii. 101 Who is also..a notary public, a conveyancer and real estate agent. 1891 *Law List* 291 [List of]..Conveyancers not at the Bar.

†**3.** A dexterous thief. *Obs.*

1753 SMOLLETT *Cnt. Fathom* (1813) I. 99 He had therefore concerted his measures with the dexterity of an experienced conveyancer.

Conveyancing (kŏnvē·ănsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONVEYANCE *sb.*: cf. *gardening*, *banking*, etc. and see -ING[1].]

†**1.** The use of 'conveyance' or underhand practices; deceitful contrivance. *Obs.*

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 27 Sufficient for Salvation, without the Chicanrey and Conveyancing of humane Extentions. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* v. i, He's damnably used to false conveyancing.

2. The drawing of deeds and other instruments, for the transference of property from one person to another; the branch of the law which deals with titles and their transference; the art or profession of the conveyancer.

1714 G. JACOB (*title*), The Accomplished Conveyancer; of the nature and kinds of all Deeds and Instruments used in Conveyancing. 1808 SCOTT *Mem.* in *Lockhart*, The abstruse feudal doctrines connected with conveyancing. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 113 For the most part, the natural science in England is..as void of imagination and free play of thought, as conveyancing. 1881 *Act* 44 & 45 *Vict.* c. 41 (*title*) An act for simplifying and improving the practice of Conveyancing.

b. *attrib.* or *ppl. a.*

1826 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 499 Imperfection .. in conveyancing instruments. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xxii. 175 Investments under the opinion of one of the Conveyancing Counsel will render the trustee, &c. safe. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. viii, Common-law clerk, conveyancing clerk.

3. Fraudulent transfer of property, swindling.

1754 'GYLES SMITH' *Dang. Tendency Card-playing* 9, I have always look'd upon a Gaming-House in no other Light than as an Office of Conveyancing.

Conveyed, *ppl. a.* See CONVEY *v.*[1]

1502 ATKYNSON tr. *A. Kempis' Imit.* 156 The royall poetes with theyr craftye conueyed poemes, & elegant oratours with theyr oracions garnished with eligancy. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 84 b, Their craftie conveighed purpose. 1817 *Parl. Debates* 1369 A case in which a man was called upon to return conveyed property the day after his vote.

Conveyer (kǫ̇nvē·əɹ). Also **-or** (in senses 3, 4 b). [f. CONVEY *v.*[1] + **-ER.**]

1. One that conveys, carries, or transmits.

1513–4 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3. Preamb., The utter undoyng of..merchauntes conveyers of the said Clothes. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 132 b, The conveyers of the hulkes knewe not the very channell. 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 141 The conveyers of waters of these times content themselves even with one inch [of descent] in 600 foot. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 100 The Church may be unfailing conveiers of [Scripture] down to posterity without being infallible Interpreters thereof. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 201 Being but the humble Conveyer of her Bounty to them! 1829 *The Bengallee* 344 The messenger and conveyer of these .. writings and their replies.

† **2.** A nimble or light-fingered thief: see CONVEY *v.* 6 b. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 317 Oh good: conuey: Conueyers are you all, That rise thus nimbly by a true Kings fall.

3. One who transfers property.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xli. (1739) 66 Where Lands were conveyed by writing or act of the party .. the Will of the Conveyor should be strictly observed. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 61 Contrary to the intent of the Conveyer.

4. A thing that conveys, or transmits.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. II. ii. (1651) 378 Whey, which is the common convayer of all such things as purge black choler. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 14 Making the senses the only certain conveyers of the truth of things to the mind. 1842–3 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 123 The dense matter is..the conveyer of the undulations.

b. *spec.* Applied to various mechanical contrivances, e.g. for conveying grain, chaff, flour, etc. in a mill, timber to the wheel in a saw-mill, hay or straw to another part of a barn, etc. Also *conveyor.*

1880 *Chamber's Encycl.* s.v. *Barrel-Making*, [The staves] are then laid upon an endless conveyer, which carries them against two circular saws. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* June 75/2 (*Amer. Flour-mills*) It empties itself into conveyers, consisting of small buckets travelling upon an endless belt. 1887 *Engineering* 29 July 131 The anti-friction grain conveyor..bids fair to come into extensive use.

Conveying (kǫ̇nvē·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1].] = CONVEYANCE, in various senses.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 68/4 By the conueyeng of one of them of Amalech. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Esloignement*, a conueying away. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 65 The fine repititions: the clarklie conueying of contraries. 1621 BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 335 (an. 11 Eliz.) As well by stealing, as by open conveying of the same. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 41 We agree upon the conveying of this House.

Conveying, *a.* [-ING[2].] That conveys, in various senses of the *vb.*

1592 WEST 1*st Pt. Symbol.* § 46 E, Instruments constitutiue conueying, are those by which estates, properties or powers .. are transferred and conueied to others. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. vi. 5 By interims, and conveying gusts, we have heard The charges of our friends. 1883 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 2/7 The conveying steamers were seven in number.

Conveyor: see CONVEYER 3, 4 b.

† **Con-vicar.** *Obs.* [Cf. OF. *convicaire*]. A co-vicar. (Cf. Co- 3 b.)

1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 502 A perpetual Vicar of this kind ..may have a Temporal Con-Vicar to aid and assist him.

† **Convi·ciate,** *v. Obs.* Also **-tiate.** [f. ppl. stem of L. *convīciā-rī* (*vītiārī*) to revile, rail at, f. *convīcium* or *-vītium* outcry, wrangling, loud reproach.]

trans. To revile, reproach, slander, rail at.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 281 Iniuried..calumniating, convitiating, or any way dishonoring vs. 1646 GAULE *Cases Consc.* 61 Convitiating her [the blessed Virgin], with one infamous nick-name or other.

Hence † **Convi·ciating,** *ppl.a.*

1628 J. DOUGHTY *Sermon* 23 Amidst the noise of such conuiciating iarres, the truth is scarcely heard.

† **Convi·ciatory,** *a. Obs.* Also **-tiatory.** [f. L. type **convīciātōri-us*, f. *convīciātōr-em* railer, agent-n. f. *convīciārī*: see prec. and **-ORY.**] Wrangling, railing; reproachful.

1611 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Script.* To Rdr. (1612) 14 Auoiding .. conuitiatorie Arguments, which doe but ingender strife. 1813 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Journey* 585 The favourite term of reproach with the Greeks, whose convitiatory language is most violent and abusive.

† **Convici·nity.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [After med.L. *convīcīnium* neighbourhood, *convīcīnālis* neighbouring, f. L. *con-* together + *vīcīn-us* neighbouring: cf. *vicinity.*] Vicinity to each other.

1782 WARTON *Hist. Kiddington* (1815) 24 Having first stated the convicinity and contiguity of the two parishes.

† **Convi·cious,** *a. Obs.* Also 6–7 **-tious.** [f. L. *convīci-um*, or *-vītium* (see CONVICIATE) + **-OUS.**] Railing, reproachful, abusive.

1407 *Exam. W. Thorpe* in Arb. *Garner* VI. 109 Many more .. convicious words were spoken to me. 1533 *Lett. Suppression Monast.* (Camden) 6 A convicyous dyalogue .. inveyinge specyally agaynst Saynt Thomas of Canterberye. 1559 *Injunct. Q. Eliz.* (R.), These convicious wordes—papist, or papistical, heretike, scismatike. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 312 Convicious speeches and reproach.

Convict (kǫ̇nvi·kt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *convict-us* proved, convicted, confuted, pa. pple. of *convincĕre*: see CONVINCE. It occurs in AFr. in Act. 38 Edw. III, 1364–5.] † **A.** as *pa. pplę. Obs.*

1. Proved or pronounced guilty of an offence by a tribunal. Const. *of.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vi. 1 Lord in thi dome..sett noght swilk skilles agayns me þat i be conuycte. 1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxi. 17 Who stelith a man, and sellith hym, conuycte [1388 conuyt] of the trespas, with deeth dye he. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 411/3 Wherof he was conuycte and wes shorne a monke. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (Arb.) 47 Him that is conuicte of manslaughter. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 192. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. XII. 636 He had been Convict of having four Wives at one and the same time. 1738 *Hist. Crt. Excheq.* v. 96 He shall be held as convict. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* v. i. 481 Convict by many witnesses .. of the guilt of treachery and treason.

b. with other const.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 459 They that were convict in conspiracie aȝenst hym. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. vi. 24 Mysdoaris for þare trespas convyct. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 154 The Jewys of Norwych were convicte before the Kyng, that thei had stole a child. 1525 TINDALE *N. T.* Prol., We..are..convicte to eternall damnacioun. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 20 Suche..be as conuyct in the same iniury. *a* 1619 DONNE Βιαθανατος (1644) 94 A witch, which is convict to have eaten a man. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam., Chronol.* 24 May 1681, Welmore convict for kidnapping.

2. Proved guilty of error or reprehensible action.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xiv. 24 If alle men prophecien, forsoth if ony vnfeithful man or ydiot entrę, he is conuict of alle, he is wyseli demed of alle. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* III. (1570) C iij/1 He shalbe convict of liuing repreuable. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigrammes* I. lxviii, Playwright convict of publick wrongs to men. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Cinyras & M.* 228 For Myrrha stood convict of ill, Her reason vanquish'd but unchang'd her will. *a* 1845 HOOD *Ghost* xiii, And you, Sir ..Of perjured faith convict.

3. Proved, demonstrated, made evident.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 3 He is conuict not to be His vicar.

4. Brought to internal conviction.

1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 36 Cain no doubte was conuict in conscience. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* I. CXVI. Wks. I. 115 The later Grecians having their consciences convict with the evidence.

5. Overcome, vanquished, subdued.

c 1430 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* 147 Oure faderis here-beforn .. were neuere in bataill, neyther conuycte ne lorn. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 129 Which [food] for the copye and superfluite therof can not be conuicte ne ouercume of nature.

¶ Accused.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 132 No fault could be found against any of the Personnes that were convict before the king. By reason wherof, diverse ..were restored to their offices.

B. as *adj.* **1.** = CONVICTED.

1549 COVERDALE in *Udall's Erasm. Par., James* 30 A convicte transgressour of the lawe. *a* 1625 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 343 His wife being a convict popish Recusant. *a* 1695 WOOD *Life* (1848) 313 *note*, A convict libeller. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 528 ¶ 1 By fineing Batchelors as Papists convict. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 2 Unless he died as a felon convict.

† **2.** Proved, manifest. *Obs.*

1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 481 To argue against convict impertinencies.

Convict (kǫ̇nvikt), *sb.*[1] [f. prec., with subseq. shift of the stress.]

1. One convicted in a judicial investigation of a punishable offence. *arch.*

1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 15 All wilfull escapes, as well of conuictes as of other persones. 1590 GREENWOOD *Collect. Sclaund. Art.* A ij b, Who..might delyuer them, as conuicts of heresie vnto the secular powers. 1740 *Propos. Prov. Poor* 13 Convicts of Theft and Robberies .. may be committed. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 44 The following convicts were executed at Tyburn pursuant to their sentence. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 83 That this Galilean convict shall be the world's confessed deliverer.

2. *spec.* A condemned criminal serving a sentence of penal servitude.

1786 *Trials, etc., of J. Shepherd* 49 The intended transportation of convicts to the new settlements at Botany Bay. 1823 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 15/1 Under the infamous term convict, are comprehended crimes of the most different degrees and species of guilt. One man is transported for, etc. 1841–44 EMERSON *Ess., Politics* Wks. (Bohn) I. 242 The children of the convicts at Botany Bay. *Mod.* Escape of a convict from Dartmoor.

† **3.** A person proved to be wrong. *Obs.*

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. XIV. (1588) 562 Even so were these conuicts ridiculously purged by them.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in sense 2). **a.** of or pertaining to convicts or to the system of keeping convicted criminals in penal establishments or settlements; **b.** used for convicts, as *convict-barge, -colony, -dress, -hulk, -prison, -ship*, etc.

a. 1811 BENTHAM *Wks.* XI. 152 The convict population of the country. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 138/1 The importation of negro slaves..soon lowered the value of convict labour. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 145 The unwieldy convict gangs. 1887 *Times* 26 Aug. 7/5 Of convict life in the Australian colonies.

b. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 158 The Bishop sent him to the convict Prison. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 50 The infection which a few hands taken out of a .. convict-ship spread amongst the .. seamen. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 146/2 On board the different convict-hulks a book is kept by an overseer, in which are entered the names of all convicts. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* I. p. xviii, Giving the Mother Country the right to make the Cape a Convict Colony. 1885 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. CXXXII. 18 It shall be their convict dress to all eternity. 1890 *Century Mag.* XXXVIII. 743/2 He was..incarcerated in the central convict-prison at Kharkoff.

† **Convi·ct,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. Sc.* [f. CONVICT *v.*] = CONVICTION, verdict of guilty.

1567 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 566 (Jam.) The pretendit convict, decreit, and dome gevin in the Justice court. *Ibid.* 577 Diuerss poinctes and articles contenit in the convict foirsaid.

Convict (kǫ̇nvi·kt), *v.* [f. L. *convict-* ppl. stem of *convinc-ĕre* (see CONVINCE). Cf. CONVICT *ppl. a.*, which was in use before the other parts of the vb.; the pa. t. was also formerly sometimes *convict(e.*]

1. *trans.* To prove (a person) guilty of an offence which makes him liable to legal punishment; *spec.* to find or declare guilty, after trial before a legal tribunal, by the verdict of a jury or the decision of a judge. Const. *of.* (= CONVINCE 4.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 75 God techip..þat o trewe man, as danyel dede, schal conuycte two false prestis. 1516 in *Myrr. our Ladye* p. lix, To haue conuyctyd hym of heresye. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 387 No englishman should be conuicted except by English Judges. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 25 Being convicted of theft, he shall be drawn and halled by head and shoulders. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. v. 332 If we believe some historians, they were convicted by sufficient evidence. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 196 Lawrence Earl Ferrers..was convicted and executed for murder, in the year 1760. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 323 The attempts .. made by the accusers of Socrates to convict him of treason against the Athenian commonwealth.

† **b.** with other const. *Obs.*

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XVIII. iii. 108 His wife..by good proofe was convicted to have written the same. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 468 The Spaniard..was afterwards convicted, that he would by treachery have invaded his Castles upon the Sound.

c. *absol.*

1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Compens.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 42 If you make the criminal code sanguinary, juries will not convict. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 177 A single justice of the peace might convict without a jury.

2. To prove or declare guilty of reprehensible conduct, error, etc.; now taken as *transf.* from prec. Const. *of* († *for*). (= CONVINCE 4.)

c 1366 CHAUCER *A B C* 86 That he hath in hise lystes of mischaunce Conuict þat ye bobe haue bouht so deere. 1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* xiii. 61 Danyel hadde conuict [1388 conuyctid] hem of her mouth, for to haue saide fals witnessyng. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 82 Augustin .. mad many bokes; convicte many herisies. 1652 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* I. § 32 (1663) 7 That will .. convict thee of a desire to have executed it thyself. 1708 J. PARTRIDGE (*title*) 'Squire Bickerstaff detected; or the astrological impostor convicted. 1840 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems (1850) I. 21, I.. look away from Earth which doth convict me. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 136 One could hardly be convicted now of want of sensibility, if, etc.

b. *transf.*

1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 10 That boundless plain of Languedoc, convicted of all guide-books of being arid, brown, and wholly uninteresting. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* IV. § 7. 99, I have just convicted the Greek fret of ugliness.

† **3.** To prove, establish by proof, as against assertions to the contrary. (= CONVINCE 5.) (Orig. of things blamable.) *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 3 If he be conuicted not to luf, ne to do þe office of Crist. 1558 KENNEDY *Tractive* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 119 Thir twa argumentis..convictis the generale Counsalis to be the membir of the Congregatioun representand the universale Kirk. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rebellion* II. (1859) 565 Convicting such subjects .. to be neither good subjects nor good men. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* (J.), Imagining that these proofs will convict a testament to have that in it which other men can nowhere by reading find. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 137 Cold water may be allowed to those are used to it, on the state and the matter being convicted.

4. To bring conviction or acknowledgement of error home to (a person); to impress with the sense of sinfulness. Cf. CONVICTION 8.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 b, Notwithstandynge that theyr owne reason conuicted them. 1611 BIBLE *John* viii. 9 They .. being conuicted by their owne conscience, went out one by one. 1624 FLETCHER *Wife for Month* IV. i, You are too late convicted to be good yet. 1862 FURNIVALL *Pref. R. Brunne's Handl. Synne* 18 You yet speak to us, and convict us of sin as we read your words. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 227 He is supposed to have a mission to convict men of self-conceit.

†5. To compel (a person) by proof, argument, etc. to acknowledge an assertion, confess an opinion, etc.; = CONVINCE 3. *Obs.*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* vii. 39 The people were conuicted of Gods mighty working in their behalfe. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* I. iv. (1622) 7 He would .. by his owne confession conuict him, that the Common-wealth was but one body. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. i. 3 He did not indubitably believe, untill he was after convicted in the visible example of Abel. 1659 M. CASAUBON *Pref. Dee's Relat. Spir.* D j b, If by that time he be not convicted he shall have my good will to give it over.

6. To prove (a doctrine (*obs.*) or its holders) to be wrong, erroneous, or false; = CONVINCE 6. *arch.*

1594 [see CONVICTION 3]. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. viii. 122 Which conceit being already convicted, not only by Scaliger, Riolanus and others, but daily confutable almost every where out of England. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 387 To convict, or prove the contrary, *refutare*. 1705 E. HOWARD (*title*) Copernicans of all Sorts Convicted. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. xi. 371 No man shall be able to convict you in dialogue.

†b. To detect and expose (an error, etc.). *Obs.*

1717 J. FOX *Wanderer* (1718) 139 Arguments..sufficient to convict the Fallacy of a desponding Principle.

†7. To overcome, vanquish, conquer; = CONVINCE 1. *Obs.* (Cf. CONVICT *pa. pple.* 5.)

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 2 A whole Armado of conuicted saile Is scattered and dis-ioyn'd from fellowship. 1607 *Pilgr. Princes* II [Hippolita] being convicted by Theseus, for her singular stoutnes and courage, was married to him.

Hence **Convi·cting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Eviction*, an eviction, convincement, or convicting. 1865 C. J. VAUGHAN *Plain Words* xi. (1866) 211 These accusing and convicting consciences. 1868 *Daily News* 13 Aug., The belief of the convicting magistrates.

Convi·ctable, -ible, *a. rare.* [f. CONVICT *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable or deserving of being convicted.

1775 in ASH (*Suppl.*), *Convictable, convictible.* 1846 WORCESTER, *Convictible.*

Convicted (kǫ̆nvi·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONVICT *v.* + -ED[1]. As pple. found already in Wyclif, but as adj. not till CONVICT *ppl. a.* began to go out of use in this sense.]

1. Proved or found guilty; condemned.

1611 COTGR., *Convaincu*, conuicted, conuinced. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Pref., To justify a..convicted pseudepis copy of prelates. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 140/1 The proportion of convicted offenders to population .. is as 1 to 850. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 318 [Henry] was never known to pardon a convicted traitor of noble blood.

†2. Overcome, vanquished. *Obs.*

1595 [see CONVICT *v.* 7].

Conviction (kǫ̆nvi·kʃən). Also 5 -viccion. [ad. L. *convictiōn-em*, n. of action from *convincĕre*: see CONVINCE. Cf. mod.F. *conviction* (not in Cotgr.).] The action of convicting or convincing.

1. The proving or finding a person guilty of an offence with which he is charged before a legal tribunal; legal proof or declaration of guilt; the fact or condition of being convicted: sometimes including the passing of sentence. *Summary conviction*: conviction by a judge or a bench of magistrates without a jury.

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 21 As though none atteyndour nor conviccion had ben hadde ageynst the seid William. 1638 *Disc. Jesuits' Coll.* (Camd. Soc.) 22 They .. ministred matter sufficient for their legal conviction. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 69 For the conviction of a Bishop, there was seventy-two witnesses requir'd. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 421 This forfeiture commences from the time of conviction. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 360 The perjury of the witnesses placed an effectual barrier against conviction.

b. with *a* and *pl.*

1787 T. DOGHERTY (*title*) Crown Circuit Assistant; being a collection of precedents of Indictments, Informations, Convictions by Justices. 1827 BENTHAM *Ration. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VII. 314 Convictions pronounced by justices of the peace acting out of sessions. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 229/1 Convictions generally proceed on the verdict of a jury; but our law also admits of summary convictions, without the intervention of a jury, in certain circumstances.

†2. Demonstration, proof. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvi. 144 We..rest sufficiently confirmed in the experiments of worthy enquirers: Wherein to omit the ancient conviction of Apollonius, we shall set downe some few of moderne Writers. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* I. § 5 The words of Saint Austin may suffice, as being an evident conviction, what was the doctrine of the primitive church in this question.

†3. The proving a person to be in error; confutation. *Obs.*

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. § 8 (T.) To convict hereticks.. to use the principal instrument of their conviction, the light of reason. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* v. 99 Although their silence..be a sufficient conviction of them, and a sufficient vindication of us.

†4. The proving (of error, etc.) to be such; detection and exposure. *Obs.*

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 417 Nothing was contained in those books which did make to the conviction of their heresies. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* II. title-p., Further reproof and conviction of the Roman errors. 1653 MANTON *Exp. James* iii. 17 It is a sleepy zeal that letteth errors go away quietly without conviction. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 279 [It] makes his conviction of mistakes in some cases difficult.

5. The bringing any one to recognize the truth of what he has not before accepted; convincing.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 557 This Conviction to what is false, or Inconviction to what is true, arises not from any fault of his, but is invincible Ignorance. 1692 LOCKE *Toleration* Wks. 1727 II. ii. 264 [They] seek only the Compliance, but concern themselves not for the Conviction of those they punish. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 299 To require something more for the conviction of the experimentalist. 1828 WHATELY *Rhet.* I. Introd., The Conviction of those who are either of a contrary opinion to the one maintained, or who are in doubt whether to admit or deny it.

6. The mental state or condition of being convinced; strong belief on the ground of satisfactory reasons or evidence; settled persuasion.

1699 PEPYS *Diary* VI. 197, I little expected to have been ever brought so near to a conviction of the reality of it. 1719 J. RICHARDSON *Sc. Connoisseur* 40, I am serious, and speak from Conviction, and Experience. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 207 ¶ 6 A painful conviction of his defects. 1828 CARLYLE *Life Werner* Misc. I. 109 His belief is likely to have been persuasion rather than conviction. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 20 The quiet depth of conviction with which she spoke.

b. Phrase. *To carry conviction* (CARRY 28 d).

1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* II. 168 In order to carry conviction home on the subject, our Palinurus now ran us ashore for the second time. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 27 Reasons ..such as carry with them a conviction of their truth. 1864 D. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 60 An earnestness and directness ..that carried conviction to the neighbors.

7. An opinion or belief held as well proved or established; a firm or settled persuasion.

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 209 Consistent with the conviction that Manzoni is a man of high and original genius. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. i. 168 In the masses of the people the convictions which they had inherited were still present.

8. *Theol.* The fact or condition of being convicted or convinced of sin. *Under conviction(s*: in the state of awakened consciousness of sin. Cf. CONVINCEMENT 4.

1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 294 Oh, how many men and women have fallen under such deep convictions, that they have day and night cried out of their sins, and of their lost and undone estates. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 114 A work of grace in the soul discovereth itself..It gives him conviction of sin. 1821 *Hist. Geo. Desmond* 279 My soul was at that very time groaning under deep convictions.

†9. Overthrow, defeat. *Obs. rare.*

1631 CHAPMAN *Cæsar & Pompey* v. i, Would Cæsar knew, Sir, how you conquerd him In your conuiction.

10. *Comb.*

1786 *Francis the Philanthropist* I. 139 Certain myrmidons .. in the expectation of conviction-money, are so extremely unwilling that a highwayman or house-breaker should escape punishment, etc. 1869 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 13 Your name may have been written in the sheets of the Newgate conviction-book for murderers.

Convi·ctional, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to conviction or assured belief.

1839 J. STERLING *Ess. & Tales* (1848) I. 355 Persons .. to whom a limited, conventional, rather than convictional, standard will make the whole distasteful.

Convi·ctionless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Void of conviction.

1882 F. A. THAYER in *Chicago Advance* 27 July, To enter the field of doctrine with convictionless phrases or borrowed thought.

Convictism (kǫ̆nviktiz'm). [f. CONVICT *sb.*[1] + -ISM.] The convict system; the system of penal settlements for convicted criminals.

a 1864 W. HOWITT (cited in Webster). 1864 *Realm* 24 Feb. 4 No one who has not lived in Australia can appreciate the profound hatred of convictism that obtains there. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 13 June 1 To bring the reign of convictism to a close in New Caledonia.

b. This system as embodied in its subjects; the convict class or body.

1868 *Daily Tel.* 1 Sept., All the Australian colonies shut their gates against the invasion of convictism from Swan River. 1875 M. CLARKE *His Natural Life* I. I. v. 68 Convictism had established a tacit right to converse in whispers.

Convictive (kǫ̆nvi·ktiv), *a.* [f. L. *convict-* ppl. stem of *convincĕre* (see CONVINCE) + -IVE.] Having the power of producing conviction.

1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* IV. xvi, The convictive answer of Christ is by way of parable. 1666 TILLOTSON *Rule of Faith* II. v, To shew that the scripture is not convictive of the most obstinate and acute adversaries. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VI. vii. (1852) 456 Her confession was attended with such convictive circumstances, that it could not be slighted. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) II. IV. 70 Convictive of their malicious design upon him. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VII. 306 Convictive as a marriage ring Before adulterous eyes.

Hence **Convi·ctively** *adv.*, **Convi·ctiveness.**

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. v. (1712) 98 The Convictiveness of these Narrations. 1664 — *Exp. Seven Epistles* 141 The truth of the Gospel had clearly shined .. so convictively. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 123 Rationally, solidly, and convictively solved by Bradwardine. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* The public judgments have sometimes very convictively intimated the sins and faults for which, etc.

Convictment (kǫ̆nvi·ktmĕnt). *rare.* [f. CONVICT *v.* + -MENT.] = CONVICTION.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 73 That the greater may be your conuictment. 1887 *Chicago Advance* 26 May 321/2 A reduction in crime and in the number of convictments.

Convictor[1] (kǫ̆nvi·ktɔɪ, -ɔ̄). [a. L. *convictor, -ōrem*, one who lives with another, table companion, f. *convīvĕre* to live or dine together.] A table companion; a boarder, commoner.

In Academical Latin, e.g. in the Laudian Statutes of the Univ. of Oxford, 1636, one of the equivalents of *commensalis* COMMONER: e. g. p. 265 'Nullus convictor sive commensalis'. In Eng. use, in Roman Catholic seminaries and colleges.

1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 195 Lift our lean souls, and set us up Convictors of Thine own full cup. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Convictor*, a daily companion at a Table, a Sojourner. One that lives and diets in a Religious House, but is not tied to the Rules of it. 1708 COLES, *Convictor*, a boarder. 1845 G. OLIVER *Collect. Biog. Soc. Jesus* 84 The second .. became convictor of the English College at Rome in 1667. 1889 HADFIELD *Hist. St. Marie's Mission Ch., Sheffield*, He took up his residence at Ushaw College as a convictor.

†**Convi·ctor**[2]. *Obs. rare.* [Agent-n. in L. form from *convincĕre* to CONVINCE: cf. L. *victor* from *vincĕre*.] One who convicts.

1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* To Rdr. 4. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 23/2 If any Man shall be convict privately of theft .. it shall be .. at the pleasure of the Convictor..to put him in chains five days.

†**Convi·ctory,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. CONVICT *v.* + -ORY: cf. prec.] Convictive, condemnatory.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* ¶ v b, For of letters there be sundrie sortes..Laudatorie, Convictorie, Objurgatorie.

†**Convicy.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *convici-um* or *-vītium* outcry, wrangling, loud reviling or insult. Cf. OF. *convice*.] Reviling, reproach.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 93 b, Conuicyes is whan the defaute in nature, whether it be in body or soule, or ony other misfortune in our neygbour, is recited to his rebuke.

Convince (kǫ̆nvi·ns), *v.* [ad. L. *convinc-ĕre* to overcome, conquer, convict, demonstrate, f. *con-* altogether, wholly + *vincĕre* to conquer.]

I. To overcome.

†1. To overcome, conquer, vanquish; *fig.* to overpower. Also *absol. Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 161 b, Thenglishmen .. with al their wittes studied bothe how to repulse & convince their enemies. 1570 PRESTON *Cambyses* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 174, I mean to go Into the Egypt land, Them to convince by force of arms. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vii. 64 His two Chamberlaines Will I with Wine, and Wassal so conuince, That Memorie, the Warden of the Braine, Shall be a Fume. *a* 1633 MUNDAY *Pal. of Eng.* I. i, At length convinced with the heavinesse of sleep..he turned him to the wall.

†2. To overcome (a person) in argument; to prove to be wrong, confute. *Obs.* (Cf. also 6.)

1530 PALSGR. 498/2 There have ben twenty doctours to dispute with hym and above, but they all can nat convince hym. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xviii. 28 For he with vehemencie conuinced [so 1611; 1881 confuted] the Iewes openly, shewing by the scriptures, that Iesvs is Christ. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxxii. 12 There was none of you that conuinced [so 1885] Iob, or that answered his words. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 3 Satan stood..confuted and convinced Of his weak arguing and fallacious drift. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. vii. (1743) 69 Their office is to confirm the wavering, convince the obstinate.

¶ Johnson's explanation 'to force any one to acknowledge a contested position', is intermediate between 2 and 3: he has not the fully developed current sense.

3. To cause (a person) to admit, as established to his satisfaction, that which is advanced in argument; to bring to acknowledge the truth *of*; to satisfy or persuade by argument or evidence. In *passive*, To be brought to, or to have, a full conviction; to be firmly persuaded. (= CONVICT 5.)

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 65 The reverence I owe you obligeth mee to receive them [your reasons] as if they had already convinced mee. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. xi. (1695) 363 He that sees a Fire, may, if he doubt..feel it too; and be convinced, by putting his Hand in it. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* vi, Translate the song, convince my doubting maid. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 255, 'I am confuted, but not convinced' is an apology sometimes offered. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 202 Let him who would move and convince others, be first moved and convinced himself. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 488 I am convinced..and have nothing more to object.

b. *of* a fact.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 640 Convinc'd of Conquest, he resum'd his Shape. 1797–1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 63 But having since seen several..the author is convinced of the mistake. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* vi. 171 It is never very difficult to convince one's self of what one wishes to believe.

c. with *subord. cl.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 171 That perswasion could but thus conuince me, That my integritie and truth to you, Might be affronted, etc. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 2 Those who would not be convinced by them that there was a God. 1791 COWPER *Lett.* 27 May, No man shall convince me that I am improperly governed, while I feel the contrary. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 83 My neighbour cannot be convinced that I am wiser than he is.

d. To produce a moral conviction *of* sinfulness.

Here there is a mixture of 4 (where see quot. 1611 'convince of sin') with the modern notion of 3. Cf. CONVICT 4.

1648 *Shorter Catech.* Q. 31 Convincing us of our sin and misery. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iv. (1872) 59 By convincing of sin, by humbling the man. 1880 FROUDE *Bunyan* ii. 25 A man of fervid temperament suddenly convinced of sin.

† **e.** Phrase. *To convince any one's belief.* *Obs.*

1654 LD. ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 496 After I had convinced his belief of that Truth by many protestations. *Ibid.* 360.

II. To convict, prove, demonstrate.

† **4.** To prove (a person) to be guilty, or in the wrong, *esp.* by judicial procedure; to prove or find guilty; to convict *of*, rarely *for*, *in* (an offence or error); = CONVICT *v.* 1, 2. *Obs.*

a 1535 FISHER *Wks.* 435 Who that hath broken the lawe of Moyses, if he were conuinced by two or thre wytnesses, he with out any mercy shulde dye. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 443 Thou art convinced..of many other hainous crimes. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 198/1 If..they be convinced thereby in the latter day for abusing this ceremonie. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 359 To be charged or conuinced in many crimes. 1611 BIBLE *John* viii. 46 Which of you conuinceth mee of sinne? 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* III. ix. (1732) 398 Convinces him of a gross Mistake. 1776 FOOTE *Bankrupt* III. 87 Instead of clearing, this paper only serves to convince her.

† **b.** *transf.* of things. *Obs.*

1624 A. WOTTON *Runne fr. Rome* 58 The assumption .. will conuince the proposition of falsehood. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 361 All of them convinc'd .. Arianism of Heresy and Blasphemy.

† **5.** To demonstrate or prove (orig. something reprehensible, but subsequently also in a neutral or good sense). *Obs.* (= CONVICT 3.)

† **a.** a person *to be* or *to have done* something.

1555 *Fardle Facions* App. 320 Excepte any man..can bring any other cause to conuince them [the iudges] not to haue iudged a righte. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 103 Thereby to conuince vs to be sinners. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Germanie* vi. (1622) 270 The Gallican tongue doth conuince the Gothinos .. not to be Germanes. 1660 T. M. *C. Walker's Hist. Indep.* IV. 54 It were sufficient to convince the Speaker to be a Son of Beliall. 1692 O. WALKER *Hist. Illustr.* 64 Whoso was convinced to have ploughed them [the Termini] up, both his Oxen and himself were accursed.

† **b.** a thing *to be* or *as* something. *Obs.*

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 409 The false Latine that is in many, is sufficient to conuince them for counterfets. 1613 SALKELD *Treat, Angels* 203 This may easily be convinced as false. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 53 Other Arguments, whereby they convinced their doctrine to be true. 1654 FULLER *Two Serm.* 58 So much of the Morall Law.. as may convince their practice to be contrarie thereunto.

† **c.** *that* a thing is something. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 113 Those two proverbs of holy Scripture..convince, that they [dogs] are emblems of vile, cursed, rayling, and filthy men. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 108 Sufficient to convince, that without doubt Herod's Amphitheatres were of Wood.

† **d.** with *simple object* (representing a proposition). *Obs.*

1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* vii. § 1 The first proposition is beyond all dispute..*Hoc facite* convinces it. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl., Disc. Occas. Med.*, If Experience did not convince the contrary.

† **6.** To demonstrate or prove (a thing, argument, etc.) to be erroneous; to disprove, refute.

(This sense has relations also with sense 2: cf. CONVICT 6.)

a 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 146 Whatsoever is not answered in this part, shall be touched and fully convinced in the third. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par., Luke* iii. (R.), With a texte of Holy Scripture rightly alleged, he conuinced the texte of Scripture whiche Satan had falsely cyted. 1621 VENNER *Tobacco* (1650) 398 It convinceth not my assertion. 1625 BACON *Ess. Atheism* (Arb.) 331 God neuer wrought Miracle to conuince Atheisme, because his Ordinary Works conuince it.

† **7.** To demonstrate or prove (absurdity, error, vanity, etc.) to be such; to expose (in its real character). *Obs.* (= CONVICT 6 b.)

1583 FULKE *Defence* x. 391 The text itself, you say, is sufficient to convince this absurdity. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 42 A very great argument..to conuince that grosse and blockish conceit of them who, etc. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 46/2 The other..would not discover or convince their Vanity. 1675 R. VAUGHAN *Coinage* 7 I shall convince hereafter an important and a popular error.

† **b.** To expose and reprehend (faults). *Obs.*

1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 13 Recoll. Treat. (1614) 740 The faults..of a Church may be severely reproved and convinced according to the quality thereof, and yet the Church not be condemned.

† **8.** To demonstrate or prove any quality, property, or predicate, *of* a person or thing: *i. e.* that the person or thing is possessed of such quality, etc. *Obs.*

1549 PARSONS *Confer. Success.* I. vi. 124 Yet shal I now agayne conuince more amply the vntruth therof. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XXI. vi. (1620) 789 To conuince the possibility of what we intend against those Infidels. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* (1675) 91 An evidence..sufficient to convince the existence of a Deity. 1681 *Ess. Peace & Truth Ch.* 6 The antient Champions of Christianity most rationally convinced the Vanity of Heathenish Superstition.

Convinced (kŏnvi·nst), *ppl. a.* [f. CONVINCE *v.* + -ED [1].] Brought to a state of conviction; firmly persuaded.

1685 H. MORE *Illustration* 345 The slain with the Sword are the convinced and converted by the powerfull preaching of the word. 1829 SOUTHEY *O. Newman* VII, Soon .. thou wilt have cause To give that sentence thy convinced assent.

1886 STEVENSON *Pr. Otto* I. iv. 52, I am a convinced authoritarian. I share none of those..Utopian fancies.

Hence **Convi·ncedly** *adv.*, **Convi·ncedness.**

1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIII. 239 My observation has not been sufficiently lasting to speak convincedly on this topic. 1882 *Athenæum* 12 Aug. 220/1 The hero of the piece, played..with a resoluteness, coolness, and convincedness altogether admirable. 1883 CABLE *Dr. Sevier* xv, The students nodded convincedly to the speaker.

Convincement (kŏnvi·nsmĕnt). [f. CONVINCE *v.* + -MENT.]

† **1.** The action of convicting or proving guilty or in the wrong. *Obs.*

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 6 Of which the Lord will make great vse to their shame and conuincement. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* iv. (1851) 365 The convincement of his own violent courses. 1654 LD. ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 257 Is an accusation then a sufficient convincement?

† **2.** The action of proving; demonstration. *Obs.*

1654 LD. ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 684 Having received from him a full convincement of the certainty thereof. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* vi. P 24 If that be not convincement enough, let him weigh the other also. 1689 *Tryal Bps.* Pref. 2 A clear convincement, that it was not Ambition.. which rowsed your Courage.

3. The action or fact of convincing, mental conviction.

1633 D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacram.* ii. 66 A speciall convincement of the understanding. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 69 Others..assenting to the force of reason and convincement. 1878 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxv. 3 The convincement of those who..shut their eyes to the..evidences of his divine power. 1888 *Athenæum* 1 Dec. 731 [It] aided in giving Trollope his power of convincement.

b. The mental condition of being convinced.

1823 LAMB *Elia* 313 But with the deepest convincement of this gentleman's own veracity, we think, etc.

4. Conscientious or religious conviction; conviction of sin; *esp.* used by Quakers in the sense of religious conversion.

1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 116 If, by the mercy of God, our conscience shall meete vs againe and againe at euery turne; and..hedge vs in with vnauoidable conuincements. 1656 G. FOX *Jrnl.* I. 269 A great convincement there was through all that country, many meetings..we had, and the Lord's power was over all. *a* 1718 PENN *Life* Wks. 1726 I. 149 In the early Days of my Convincement. 1797 (*title*) Account of the Convincement and Call to the Ministry of M. Lucas. 1885 *Manch. Even. News* 29 May 2/3 The number of Members of the Society of Friends was 15,381 .. in the Western quarterly meeting..57 had been admitted by convincement.

† **Convi·ncent,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *convincent-em*, pr. pple. of *convincĕre* to CONVINCE.] Convincing.

1613 SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 215 I adde another [reason] more convincent, taken out of Aquinas. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Wks.* VII. 110, I see no convincent argument to persuade me.

Convincer (kŏnvi·nsəɹ). *rare.* [f. CONVINCE + -ER [1].] One who or that which convinces.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* iii. (1662) 172 The divine Light now was only a convincer of his miscarriages.

Convincible (kŏnvi·nsib'l), *a.* [ad. L. *convincibilis* (Isidore), f. *convincĕre*: see -BLE.]

1. Capable of being convinced, in various senses:

† **a.** Capable of being convicted, proved false, etc.; convictable. *Obs.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 107 [This] is not onely convincible and statute-madness, but also manifest impiety. 1646 — *Pseud. Ep.* III. ix. 125 What uncertainties, and also convincible falsities. 1646 GAULE *Cases Conse.* 194 Whatsoever..crime is punishable before men, is also convincible by men.

b. Capable of being convinced; open to conviction.

a 1687 H. MORE in R. Ward *Life* (1710) 337 Even the mere Natural and Unregenerate Man is Convincible from hence, that Jesus is a..safe Guide to follow. 1860 BAGEHOT *Mem. Jas. Wilson* in *Lit. Stud.* I. 376 A peculiar power of bringing home his opinions by convincing reasonings to convincible persons.

† **2.** Of convincing power. *Obs.*

1647 *Quæres to be presented to his Majesty* 14 Is the Arbitration in Government of a Prince..more convincible to the reason of obeyers, then these lawes?

Convi·ncing, *vbl. sb.* [f. CONVINCE *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. CONVINCE; conviction.

1615 HIERON *Wks.* I. 600 Able to write and preach for the conuincing of gainesaiers. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Pref., The detecting and convincing of any notorious enimie to truth and his countries peace. 1642 O. SEDGWICKE *England's Preserv.* 6 God .. enters into the heart or soule of a sinner by irresistable convincings.

Convincing (kŏnvi·nsiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That convinces; † **a.** that convicts, proves guilty, etc. (*obs.*); **b.** that brings conviction to the mind.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* x. 75 Your texts are not expresse, they are not evictive, nor convincing. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. xiv, This convincing experience. 1885 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* iii. 83 Convincing proof that men possess a common nature.

Convincingly (kŏnvi·nsiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a convincing manner; † **a.** so as to overcome, refute, prove, or demonstrate (*obs.*); **b.** so as to convince or produce internal conviction.

1642 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ.* § 16 (1653) 66 That..which others have convincingly and meritoriously opposed. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 119 When a Minister shall deal with them for their sins convincingly. 1774 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* II. 117 He felt it convincingly. 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xi, He reasoned, convincingly enough.

Convincingness (kŏnvi·nsiŋnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Convincing quality or character.

1647 *Power of Keys* iv. 45 The force, or convincingnesse of this interpretation. 1880 *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 556 The directness and convincingness of his style. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* iv. 83 Buckingham proved, with tolerable convincingness, how small had been his own share in the *Rehearsal.*

† **Convi·ncive,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. CONVINCE + -IVE.] Having the power of convincing. Hence **Convi·ncively** *adv.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. v. 291 Considerations ..such as rightly understood, convinsively declare the wisdome of the Creator. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II* cclxxvi, If all These May be Convincive, wee haue Miracles.

Convine, obs. Sc. form of COVIN.

† **Convi·te,** *v. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *convītāre* or It. *convitare* (Pr., Sp., Pg. *convidar*, F. *convier*). Diez supposes *convītāre* 'to invite to a feast' to be formed after *invītāre* to INVITE, by sense-association with *convīvium* (see CONVIVE).] *trans.* To invite. (Chiefly in transl. from Spanish, etc.)

1568 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall. Pr.* IV. vii. (1582) 386. 1578 T. N. *Conq. W. India* (1596) 327 Other times they would convite them to supper. *Ibid.* 360 In the which letter hee convited him earnestly to come. 1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* III. xxxv. 161 The Constable..conuited Clifford with his company to dinner.

Convitiate, convitious: see CONVIC-.

† **Convi·val,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *convīvāl-is* pertaining to a feast, f. *convīva* one who feasts with others, f. *convīvĕre* to live together.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to a feast; = CONVIVIAL.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv, Yet as Herodotus tells us..the same [horse flesh] was a convival dish, and solemnly eaten at the feasts of their nativities. 1662 PEARSON *Creed* art. xii. 431 *note*, It is an old inscription, 'Amici, dum vivimus vivamus'; as in the convivall wish, Ζήσωμεν. 1755 JOHNSON, *Convival, Convivial.* 1755 T. H. CROKER tr. *Ariosto's Orl. Fur.* XIV. cix, Dulcet relicks of convival treat.

B. *sb.* One who partakes of a feast; a guest.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 78 The number of the conuiuals at priuate entertainments exceeded not nine, nor were vnder three.

† **Conviva·tor.** *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *convīvātor*, agent-sb. from *convīvārī* to feast or carouse together, f. *convīva* CONVIVE *sb.*[2]] A companion in feasting, a fellow-carouser.

a 1656 HALES *Golden Rem., Four Serm.* (1673) 29 In a youthful meeting, one of his petulant Convivators poured a cup of cold water on his head.

† **Convive,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *convive*, ad. L. *convīv-ium* feast.] A feast, banquet.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 30/4 O precious feste and convyve! 1512 *Helyas* xxiii. in Thoms *E. Pr. Rom.* (1827) II. 77 Convives, daunces and sports were..reysed in the palays.

‖ **Convive** (kōnvīv, kŏ·nvəiv), *sb.*[2] [a. mod.F. *convive* (not in Cotgr. 1611), ad. L. *convīva* fellow-feaster, f. *convīvĕre* to live together with. The 17th c. use was perh. directly from L.; there is app. a break between this and modern use, in which it is usually printed in italics as French.]

1. One who feasts with others; a fellow-banqueter, table-companion, mess-mate.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* x. 211 (R.) A feast, which though with pleasures complement The ravish'd convives tongues it courted; yet, etc. 1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.* (1867) I. 114 But idiots also his convives, had their share. 1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* II. v. (1700) 367 The Christians in these times, much after the manner of the Lacedemonian Convives, us'd to eat in public and together. 1820–1 R. K. PORTER *Trav. Georgia* in *Repository* No. 80. 111 Preserves, fruits, dried sweetmeats..engage the fair *convives* for some time. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* II. 148 'What now?' said he, 'my old *convive* and boon companion'.

2. (See quot.)

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1862) II. 218 We next come to the consideration of convives, or those [women] who live in the same house with a number of others.

† **Convi·ve,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb. (or L. *convīvĕre, -vīvārī*).] *intr.* To feast together.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 272 All you Peeres of Greece go to my Tent, There in the full conuiue we [*Fol.* you].

Convivial (kŏnvi·viăl), *a.* [ad. L. *convīviāl-is* pertaining to a feast, f. *convīvi-um* feast; cf. mod. F. *convivial.* (The commoner word in L. was *convīvālis*: see CONVIVAL.)]

1. Of or belonging to a feast or banquet; characterized by feasting or jovial companionship; such as befits a feast, festive.

a 1668 DENHAM *Old Age* III. (R.) Which feasts convivial meetings we did name. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1851) III. 205 In their convivial garlands they had respect unto plants preventing drunkenness. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 206 P 4 To shorten the way to convivial happiness, by eating without cost. *a* 1770 AKENSIDE *Odes* I. xiii. (R.) Kind laughter and convivial joy. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 19 The idea..that the characters of men are best seen in convivial intercourse. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* I. 284 Those convivial evenings..will still continue.

2. Fond of feasting and good company, disposed to enjoy festive society; festive, jovial.

17.. DR. NEWTON (J.), Your social and convivial spirit is such that it is a happiness to live and converse with you. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 595 The plump convivial parson. 1847 GROTE *Greece* IV. II. xlvi. 108 A man of convivial and amorous habits. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* 159 Mr. Micawber was uncommonly convivial.

Convivialist (kŏnvi·viălist). [f. prec. + -IST.] One who lives convivially or practises conviviality; a person of convivial habits.

1810 S. GREEN *Reformist* I. 204 She prepared a late supper for the return of these convivialists. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Good for Nothing* I. 43 A stout soldier-like convivialist.

Conviviality (kŏnvi·vi,æ·lĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being convivial; the enjoyment of festive society, festivity; (of persons) convivial spirit or disposition.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1779 Sept., A man of sterling good sense, information, discernment, and conviviality. 1794 MALONE *Life Sir J. Reynolds* 51 (R.) These extemporaneous entertainments were often productive of greater conviviality. 1817 SIR D. WILKIE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 472 The dinner was given quite in the ancient style of Border conviviality. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 84 His disqualifications for the coarsest forms of conviviality.

b. *pl.* Convivial practices, festivities.

1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* I. 263 In the course of his . . convivialities he was attacked with a serious illness.

Convivialize (kŏnvi·viăləiz), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To practise conviviality.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 285 So late and so loudly did they convivialize.

Convivially (kŏnvi·viăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a convivial manner.

1808 SCOTT *Autobiog.* in *Lockhart* i, To complain of occasional headaches . . when I have . . lived too convivially.

Convocant (kŏnvōkănt). *rare.* [ad. L. *convocānt-* pr. pple of *convocāre*: see below.] One who calls together or convokes.

1850 NEALE *East. Church* Introd. 60 On the 1st July, 1833, a national Synod met at Nauplia . . owning no higher convocant than Tricoupi, Minister of Worship, and Schinas, of Education.

Co·nvocate, *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *convocāt-us*, pa. pple. of *convocāre*: see below.]

A. *pa. pple.* and *adj.* Convocated. *arch.* or *poet*

1538-3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12. § 9 The spirituall prelates . . assembled and conuocate by the kynges wrytte. 1537 STARKEY *Let. to Pole* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxxi. 193 At such time as a councel general of al Christian nations was first convocate and assembled. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* (1748) 61 For the Cinque-Ports the Barons convocate. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* I. 439 The innumerous throng Of Hebrews, convocate around their chief.

†**B.** *sb.* A person called to an assembly. *Obs.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 401/1 In the presence of us, and our fellowe brethren and other conuocates.

Convocate (kŏnvōkeit), *v.* Also 7– at. [f. L. *convocāt-* ppl. stem of *convocāre*: see CONVOKE.]

1. *trans.* To call or summon together; to assemble or bring together by summons. *arch.*

c 1540 *Life of Fisher* Wks. II. Introd. 47 He would convocate the clergie of this Realme at his pleasure. 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* I. (1654) 136 In the meantime the Emperour convocated a Synod. 1679 RICAUT *Grk. Ch.* 392 (T.) Smyrna or Angora, where trade hath convocated great numbers of the Armenian nation. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. ix. 172 Until a council . . could be convocated. 1818 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* vii, Where is the royal commission, under which the lieges are to be convocated in arms?

†2. To call or summon (a person). *Obs. rare.*

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* Pref. (1870) 226 Conuocated thorowe the kynges goodnes to wayte on his prepotent mageste.

†3. *intr.* To meet in convocation; to congregate. *Obs. rare.*

1685 *Scotch Proclam.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2032/3 We hereby Require and Command all our Liedges on the Sea-coasts . . forthwith to Convocat, and rise in their best Arms.

Co·nvocated, *ppl. a. arch.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.] Called or summoned together.

1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* xvii. § 19. 316 A convocated Assembly. 1814 MRS. WEST *A. de Lacy* I. 301 The Earl of Lincoln . . took his seat among the convocated barons.

Co·nvocating, *vbl. sb. arch.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of calling together.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V.* Wks. (1711) 100 He would concur with the emperor for the convocating a general council.

Convocation (kŏnvokē·ʃən). [ad. L. *convocātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *convocāre* (see above). Cf. F. *convocation* (14th c. in Littré).]

1. The action of calling together or assembling by summons; the state or fact of being called together.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. xxxvii. (1859) 41 The Prouoste lete make a grete conuocacion. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 93 Quhen kyng eduard maid ane conuocatione of al the nobillis of scotland at the toune of ayre. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* II. 9 The convocation of the Army is to be on Monday next. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 43 To procure the convocation of a general council, for suppressing heresy. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 7/1 They shall meet, on convocation by their senior member, in order to make the necessary inquiries.

2. An assembly of persons called together or met in answer to a summons.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 111 Þere was i-made a seyne and a convocacioun aboute þe chesyng of þe bisshop. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 92 b, In a generall conuocacyon or counseyle of ony congregacyon or couent. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. iii. 21 A certaine conuocation of politick wormes are e'ne at him. Your worm is your onely Emperor for diet.' 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xii. 16 And in the first day there shalbe an holy conuocation. 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 588 We may hope a happy issue from the approaching convocation. 1862 C. WORDSWORTH *Hymn*, '*O day of Rest*', To holy convocations The silver trumpet calls.

3. *spec.* In the Church of England: A provincial synod or assembly of the clergy, constituted by statute and called together to deliberate on ecclesiastical matters.

There is a convocation of each of the provinces, Canterbury and York. The former is the more important, and is often referred to as 'Convocation' simply; it consists of two Houses, an Upper and a Lower (on the model of the Houses of Parliament). It was convoked originally in the time of Edward I, at the same time as the lay Parliament, for the purpose of self-taxation, but it gradually assumed synodical powers. In Ireland a convocation, supposed to be the first, formed by a union of the four provincial synods, met in Dublin in 1615; after the disestablishment of the Irish Church, it was superseded by the General Synod of the Church of Ireland, composed of both clergy and laity.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 261 The cownsel-hous beforn-seyd xal sodeynly onclose schewyng the buschopys, prestys, and jewgys syttyng in here astat lyche as it were a convocacyon. 1472 *Paston Lett.* No. 687 III. 33 Also the[r] schalle be a convocacion off the Clergye in all haste. 1534 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 The Clergie of the Realme of England haue knowledged . . that the Conuocations of the same Clergie is, alwaies hath beene, and ought to be assembled only by the Kings writ. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 52 We haue in our spirituall conuocacion graunted to your highnes suche a some of money as, etc. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 18 They [the Thirty-nine Articles] were made at three several Convocations. 1710 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 2 My duty to the bishop of Clogher . . I take it ill he was not at convocation. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 380 As arch-bishop, he, upon receipt of the king's writ, calls the bishops and clergy of his province to meet in convocation: but without the king's writ he cannot assemble them. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. 319 The convocations of the two provinces . . have undergone, except in the removal of the monastic members at the dissolution, no change of organisation from the reign of Edward I down to the present day.

b. In the American Episcopal Church: A voluntary organization of the clergy of a subdivision of some of the dioceses, for mutual conference, promotion of missionary work, etc., but having no legislative function. Its president is called the *Dean of Convocation*. The name is also applied to the division of the diocese in question, *e.g.* 'Convocation of East Tennessee'.

The analogue in England is a conference of the clergy of an archdeaconry or rural deanery.

4. In the English Universities: a. At Oxford and Durham: The great legislative assembly of the University, consisting of all qualified members of the degree of M.A.; also, a meeting of this body (the earlier sense). In the University of London, and the Royal University of Ireland, a body consisting of all registered graduates, having the power of discussing and expressing an opinion on any matter connected with the interests of the University, and of electing certain members of the Senate.

†b. At Cambridge, formerly: An assembly of the Senate out of term. *Obs.*

[1432 *Oxford Statute* in Anstey *Mun. Acad.* 312 In Convocatione seu Congregatione magistrorum ubilibet celebratura. 1477 *Junior Proctor's Bk.* (Anstey 481), Ante magnam Convocationem Regentium et Non-regentium.] 1511 [see CONGREGATION 3 b]. 1577 EARL LEICESTER *Letter* 8 Apr. (in *Oxf. Archives*), I . . have thought good thus farre to open the whole matter to you in Convocation. *a* 1644 LAUD *Hist. his Chanc. of Oxf.* 7 (T.), I was named in convocation one of the delegates myself. 1679 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 67 Your letter having passed the Convocation this afternoon. 1755 LD. ARRAN in *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. II. 895 That I shall act agreeably to the sentiments of the whole University in desiring that it may be proposed in convocation to confer on him [Johnson] the degree of Master of Arts. 1835 *Stat.* in *Durham Univ. Cal.* (1837) 75 That the number of Terms [etc.] shall, until settled by Statute, be determined by the Senate and Convocation. 1872 *Oxford Statutes* xx. iv. 3 The Vice-Chancellor shall have power to hold Congregations and Convocations in the Theatre, when he shall think fit. 1882 *Ibid.* v. v. § 1. 1 No person shall be eligible [to sit on a Board of Faculty] who is not a member of Convocation.

b. 1688 in WALL *Cerem. Univ. Camb.* (ed. Gunning) 429 May it please you that this Convocation be turned into a Congregation, and that this day [28 June] and tomorrow be Term, and that the 15th and 16th of November next be Non-Term for the death of Dr. Cudworth. 1828 *Ibid.* 230 [For the election of] Members of Parlt. . . the Vice-Chancellor gives four days notice, at least, of the Election, at a Congregation or Convocation. *Ibid.* 239 If the notice, etc. be at a Convocation, the forms of the Notice, Nomination, and Voting, are in English [not in Latin as in Congregation].

†5. The parliament of tinners in Cornwall: see CONVOCATOR and STANNARY. *Obs.*

1703 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 342 The convocation of tinners met the 16th instant at Truro in Cornwall. 1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 318 Convocation and Convocators, or Parliament of Tinners. All stannary laws are enacted by the several convocations.

6. *Comb.* **Convocation-house**, the place where a convocation meets; the assembly itself, the 'House' of Convocation; †**Convocation-man**, a member of a convocation.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxiv. 6 Beeing desired to sitte down . . by the Usher of the *Convocation house. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 77 The higher Convocation house, where the Archbishops and Bishops sit severally by themselves; the other, the lower Convocation house, where all the rest of the Clergie are bestowed. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 716 The senior Proctor having sprain'd his leg . . and therefore not able to come to the convocation house to be admitted. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* 5 Mar. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 354 The Apodyterium of the Convocation-House. 1870 *Oxford Statutes* x. iii. § 2. 14 All notices hereinbefore required to be issued shall be given by affixing a paper to the door of the Convocation House. 1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 42 To consider whether any man Complained of here, being a *Convocation-man, may not by Authority of this House be sent for by the Serjeant at Arms. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* III. 245 Mr. Giffard was three times Convocation-Man for the Church of Peterborough.

Convocational (kŏnvokē·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or belonging to a convocation; of the nature of a convocation.

1641 SIR E. DERING *Sp. conc. Laud* iii. 11 They were a Convocationall, Synodicall Assembly of Commissioners. 1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 274 Himself and his Brethren of both the Convocational and the Congregational way. 1886 J. W. JOYCE (in *Athenæum* 24 Apr. 549/3) Referred, not to any ecclesiastical or civil court in the realm, but in every case to convocational jurisdiction.

Hence **Convoca·tionally** *adv.*

1701 ATTERBURY *Addit. to 1st ed. Rights Convoc.* Pref. 9 The Present Members . . sat and acted Convocationally.

Convoca·tionist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] An advocate or supporter of Convocation.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 332/1 Convocationists who desire to amalgamate the lay and clerical elements of the Church.

Convocator (kŏnvokē·tər). [a. L. *convocātor* (in Du Cange), agent-n. f. *convocāre* (see above).]

1. One who convokes an assembly.

1823 J. D. HUNTER *Captiv. N. Amer.* 312 The convocation of their meetings . . is rather capricious . . Any individual may notify one, but . . it will be attended . . according to the respect entertained for the convocator.

†2. *spec.* A member of the convocation of tinners in Cornwall: also called STANNATOR. *Obs.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 393 Persuant to the returns, the Convocators all met. 1739 JONKIN *Note* Ibid. I. (1811) 60 A list of the convocators and assistants, and a complete journal of the last convocation under Queen Anne. 1750 R. POCOCKE *Trav.* 135 The Stannary Courts and the Convocation . . each [town] sending six convocators. 1778 [see CONVOCATION 5].

Convo·catory, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. prec.: see -ORY.] Of or pertaining to a convocator or to convoking.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 28 The Elector-palatine . . is joint convocatory Prince of the Circle of the Upper Rhine. *Ibid.* V. 312 The convocatory office being likewise held jointly by them.

†**Convo·ce,** *v. Obs.* ? To make of one voice.

1486 *Hen. VII at York, Surtees Misc.* (1890) 57 The His knyght He haith callid victoriously To convoce and concord His contrie condigne.

Convoke (kŏnvōu·k), *v.* [ad. F. *convoquer* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *convocāre* to call together; f. *con-* together + *vocāre* to call.]

trans. To call together, summon to assemble; to assemble or bring together by summons.

1598 FLORIO, *Conuocare*, to conuoke or call togither. 1626 tr. *Boccalini's New-f. Polit.* 84 (T.) The queen of Italy . . having convoked all her princes. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, VI. vi. 85 The pope continued his negociations for convoking a general council. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iv. 210 For five years afterwards the queen did not convoke parliament. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 207 In order to carry on the war, he was obliged to convoke the States anew.

fig. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* XI. 153, I thus convoked From every object pleasant circumstance To suit my ends.

Hence **Convo·ker, Convo·king** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 153 Such of our monarchs as were enclined to govern without parliaments, neglected the convoking them . . under pretence that there was no need of them. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 282 Through the land Meantime the King's convoking voice went forth. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 270 The law was that not more than three years should pass between the dissolving of one parliament and the convoking of another.

†**Convolancy.** *Obs.* [f. L. *convolānt-* (see next) + -ANCY.] The action of flying together.

1655 J. S. *Ornith.* in Fuller *Cause & Cure* (1867) 247 They all met together; and birds of all feathers had a general convolancy.

Co·nvolant, *ppl. a. nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *convolānt-em*, pr. pple. of *convolāre* to fly together, f. *con-* + *volāre* to fly.] Flying in company.

1831 *Crayons fr. Commons* 93 Bearing my words convolant with the sound.

†**Convola·tion.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *convolāre*: see prec. and -ATION.] = CONCOURSE.

1676 R. DIXON *Two Test.* 14 A fortuitous convolation of blind Atoms could not do this.

Convolute (kŏnvoliut), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *convolūt-us*, pa. pple. of *convolvĕre*: see CONVOLVE.] Rolled up together.

1. *Bot.* Of a leaf in the bud: Coiled laterally upon itself so that one margin is within the coil and the other without. Of petals in the bud: Coiled upon each other so that one margin of each is within the coil and the other without.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. 423 Four petals . . often convolute. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 67 Cotyledons leafy, usually convolute, occasionally plaited. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 113 If the leaf is rolled up from side to side like a plan, with only one edge free . . it is convolute. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 106 Leaves convolute in bud.

2. *Conchol.* Of a shell: Having the whorls flattened out in the direction of the axis and wound on each other, so as nearly or entirely to conceal the spire, the aperture being then as long as the shell, as in the cowries, *Bulla*, etc.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 99 The shell of the gasteropods is usually spiral .. the following are its principal modifications..elongated or turreted .. cylindrical..convolute. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 249 *Volutidæ*.—Shell turreted or convolute.

3. *gen.* Rolled or folded together; having convolutions.

1874 COOKE *Fungi* 24 The form is lobed, folded, convolute, often resembling the brain of some animal. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 243 In the Tetrabranchiata the funnel is formed by a convolute muscular plate.

B. *sb.* **1.** Something of a convoluted form; a convolution, a coil.

1846 DE QUINCEY *Syst. Heavens* Wks. III. 181 The lower lip .. is drawn inwards with the curve of a marine shell—oh, what a convolute of cruelty and revenge is *there*!

2. *Convolute to a circle*: see quot.

1869 SYLVESTER in *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* II. 137 My attention having been drawn .. to Captain Moncrieff's self-reversing gun-carriage, the rack in which for steadying and regulating the motion is the curve which would be traced on the plane of a wheel rolling on a rail by a point fixed on, above, or below the rail .. (which I call a *Convolute* to the circle).

Hence **Co·nvolutely** *adv.*

Co·nvolute, *v. rare.* [f. L. *convolūt-*, ppl. stem of *convolvĕre*: see CONVOLVE.]

†**1.** *trans.* To twist or coil round (something); to embrace. *Obs.*

1698 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 404 These Leaves.. stand cross-wise, or alternately opposite, convoluting the Stalk. 1702 *Ibid.* XXIII. 1256 Its Leaves are narrow, long and apt to convolute, or close round the Panicle.

2. To coil up, form into a coiled or twisted shape (*fig.* in quot.). See also CONVOLUTED.

1887 SAINTSBURY *Elizab. Lit.* ii. 42 The special Elizabethan sin of convoluting and entangling his phrases.

3. *intr.* To twist or wind about. *nonce-use.*

1847 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Orlandino* 29 Rolling and winding, convoluting and evoluting.

Hence **Co·nvoluting** *ppl. a.*

1818 KEATS *Sleep & Poetry* 176 The fervid choir that lifted up a noise Of harmony, to where it aye will poise Its mighty self of convoluting sound.

Convoluted (kŏ·nvŏliūtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED [1]: cf. F. *convoluté* (found without the implied verb), and CONVOLUTE *a.*] Of a coiled, twisted, or sinuous form; exhibiting convolutions. (Chiefly *Zool.* and *Anat.*)

1811 J. PINKERTON *Petralogy* I. 212 This .. is found contorted, or convoluted, in fantastic forms. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 112/1 A short wide convoluted intestine. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xvi. 392 The convoluted and broken rocks. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ix. 370 The inner surface of the cerebral hemisphere..is very much convoluted.

Convolution (kŏnvŏliū·ʃən), [n. of action f. L. *convolūt-*, ppl. stem of *convolvĕre* to roll together: see CONVOLVE.]

1. The action of folding (*obs.*), coiling, twisting, or winding together; the condition of being coiled or convoluted.

1597 J. KING *Jonas* (1618) 375 A conuolution or folding vp together. 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. II. vi. (1682) 137 The Claspers of a Vine .. have also a Motion of Convolution. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* (1837) I. 152 Where, after many convolutions and evolutions .. they chanced .. to settle. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 837 Toss'd wide around, O'er the calm sky, in convolution swift. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 393 If the convolution is imperfect..the ovules are partially naked.

2. A fold, twist, turn, winding, sinuosity (of anything rolled or coiled up, or of a coiled form).

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 26 It hath many conuolucyons, as wormes lyeng together haue. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, To cast it self into such grand .. convolutions as the Cartesians call Vortices. 1682 T. GIBSON *Anat.* (1697) 375 Full of windings, like the convolutions of the guts. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 5 The center round which every succeeding convolution of the shell is formed. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. xvi. 439 Each additional convolution .. adds its electro-motive force to that of all the others. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* vi. 89 The curious convolutions of this rugged coast.

3. *Anat.* Each of the sinuous folds or windings of the surface of the cerebral hemispheres in man and the higher animals.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 449 The convolutions of the Brain. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 203 Upon the surface of the convolutions of the cerebrum. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 279 In the lowest Quadrupeds there are no convolutions.

Co·nvolutive, *a. Bot.* [f. L. *convolūt-* (see CONVOLUTE) + -IVE.] = CONVOLUTE *a.* 1.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Convolu·to-, combining form of L. *convolūt-us*; = CONVOLUTELY, as in **convoluto-porous** *a.*

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 180 The cells at bottom are finely convoluto-porous.

Convolve (kŏnvŏ·lv), *v.* [ad. L. *convolv-ĕre* to roll together, roll up, roll round, f. *con-* together + *volvĕre* to roll.]

†**1.** *trans.* To enclose in folds, enwrap, enfold. *Obs.* (Cf. *involve.*)

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* III. ii, Nor can my weake imperfect memorie Now render halfe the formes unto my tongue, That were convolv'd within this thriftie roome. 1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. St. Martin's* 28 That dreadfull whirlewind..which shall conuolue and wrap him vp with his consorts..into the whirlepoole of Eternall damnation. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* III. 53 When Eurus' blasts This way and that convolve the labouring woods. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias's Descr. Greece* III. 257 She [Ceres] stably convolves, too, and contains all secondary fountains.

2. To roll together, roll up, coil, twist. (Usually in *pa. pple.*)

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 144 The tongue would be convolv'd as it were into a globe. 1700 ADDISON *Poems, Æneid* III. Wks. 1726 I. 58 Then pours out smoke in wreathing curls convolved. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 440 When he sleeps, he convolves himself into a circle, with his head in the centre. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. III. iv. 552 He beheld .. a huge black snake, convolved about the body of his child. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* I. 140 Wreathed trumpets, curiously convolved.

fig. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* iv. 387 The human mind was convolved into completed being.

†**3.** *pass.* To be contorted or twisted about. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 329 Then Satan first knew pain, And writh'd him to and fro convolv'd. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 781 His sportive lambs, This way and that convolved in friskful glee, Their frolics play. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XIII. 752 Convolved with pain he lay.

4. *intr.* To roll over each other; to revolve together or in one system.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 278 The whirlwinds wheel above, the floods convolve below. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* xxxix. (1875) 299 The circle wherein Mrs. Lancaster and her set convolved.

Hence **Convo·lved** *ppl. a.*, **Convo·lving** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Convo·lvement** (*nonce-wd.*).

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xi. 193 Made of convolved skins hardened. *Ibid.* x. i. 458 Vegetables .. by their odd Convolving Faculty, by twisting themselves like a screw about others. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* iv, Having disengaged herself from this involvement or convolvement, she dropped a curtsey to her guest. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. v. (1863) 504 The convolved and snaky roots. 1862 MISS MULOCK *Domest. T.* 227 The unmoved centre of so many convolving fates.

†**Convo·lvine,** *a. Obs.*—[1] In *Convolvine potato*, the Sweet Potato or BATATA (*Batatas edulis*, N.O. *Convolvulaceæ*).

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 11 Nor does the vanilla, the maze, or the convolvine potato..grow any where in greater perfection.

†**Convo·lvula.** *Obs.* [mod.L., fem. of *convolvulus* (sc. *herba, planta*).] A winding plant.

1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. II. vi. (1682) 136 The Wood of all Convolvula's or Winders, stands more close and round together in or near the Center. *Ibid.* 137 Convolvula's do not wind by any peculiar Nature..which other Trunks have not.

Convolvulaceous (kŏnvŏlviălē·ʃəs). *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Convolvulāce-æ* + -OUS.] Of or belonging to the natural order of plants *Convolvulaceæ*, of which *Convolvulus* is the typical genus.

1847 *Nat. Cycl.* II. 984 *Batatas*, the Malayan name of a convolvulaceous plant.

Convo·lvulic, *a. Chem.* [f. CONVOLVULUS + -IC.] = CONVOLVULINIC (acid).

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 14 Convolvulic acid is a white, very hygrometric substance, resembling convolvulin in appearance.

Convo·lvulin. *Chem.* [f. CONVOLVUL-US + -IN.] A glucoside, a colourless transparent resin, $C_{31}H_{50}O_{16}$, obtained from the rhizome of *Convolvulus Schiedanus*, the officinal jalap-root.

Hence **Convolvuli·nic** acid, $C_{31}H_{54}O_{18}$, a product of the action of fixed alkalis upon convolvulin. **Convo·lvulinol**, a crystallizable substance, obtained from convolvulinic acid. **Convolvulino·lic** acid, an acid formed by the action of alkaline solutions on convolvulinol.

1850 PEREIRA *Mat. Med.* 1455 *Convolvulin*, a substance supposed by Maquart to be a vegetable alkali. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 605 Convolvulin .. is a gummy mass having a strong purgative action; resolved by acids and by emulsion into dextrose and convolvulinol, which is converted by alkalis into convolvulinolic acid.

Convolvulus (kŏnvŏ·lviălŭs). Pl. **-luses**, rarely **-li**. [a. L. *convolvulus* the bindweed (also a caterpillar that rolls itself up in a leaf), Pliny, f. *convolvĕre* (see CONVOLVE), with dim. suffix.]

1. A genus of plants, containing many species, found in temperate and sub-tropical climates, having slender twining stems and trumpet-shaped flowers. The English wild species are known as BINDWEEDS. *Convolvulus minor* and *major* are florist's names of well-known garden annuals.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Lvj b, Mesue describeth diverse kindes of Convolvulus. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* (1636) 865 Convolvulus or Bindweed. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 170 This and other Convolvuli [being] herbaceous and annual. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 197 Set Leucoium .. Lupines, Convolvolus's. 1740 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) II. 73 Her clothes were embroidered upon white satin, with vine-leaves and convolvulus's and rose-buds. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* iii, Bird of paradise, nestling in a wreath of convolvuli and rosebuds. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 577 The lustre of the long convolvuluses That coil'd around the stately stems. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 211 The blue Convolvulus minor of gardens (correctly *C. tricolor*) is a native of the South of Europe. The Major Convolvulus (*Pharbitis purpurea*), common in the Tropics, is probably an American species.

b. *attrib.*, as **convolvulus moth**, a species of Hawkmoth (*Sphinx convolvuli*).

1854 MEDLOCK tr. *Schoedler's Bk. Nat.* (ed. 2) 566 The convolvulus moth (*Sphinx convolvuli*), the death's head moth, etc. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 6 The Convolvulus Hawk Moth..The caterpillar ..is said to feed on the bindweed.

†**2.** A caterpillar that rolls itself up in a leaf.

1634 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 547 To preuent..that worme convolvulus bred not in a vine, hee appointed, etc.

Convoy (kŏ·nvoi·), *v. trans.* [a. F. *convoy-er* (12th c. in Littré) = It. *conviare*: see CONVEY.]

I. To accompany, escort.

1. In general sense. Chiefly *Sc.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 269 Quhen he conuoyit had to these His brothir Edward and his menȝhe. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. XXXVIII. 61 [He] conwoyit þame wpwart þe gate And went be-for þame to þe yhate. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* XVII. 149 The comont pepil met them ..vitht grit solempnite, and syne conuoyit them to the plane mercat befor the capitol. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 19 The king .. conveyed in form foresaid, came frae the Abbey and sat with the lords of the articles. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 303 Several gentlemen, who..convoyed us from place to place.

fig. 1879 LOWELL *Poet.* Wks. 388 May sunniest hours Convoy you from this land of ours.

b. *esp.* To escort (a lady), conduct (guests). *arch.*

1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. i, Gad's so, you will permit me to convoy her in? 1785 BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Nt.* vii, Jenny.. Tells how a neebor lad cam o'er the moor To do some errands, and convoy her hame. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* iii, May I be permitted to convoy your ladyship and Miss Bellenden home? 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* vi, Caroline, having been convoyed home by Robert. 1889 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb., *The County* v, We are convoyed through the hall by Sir Joseph.

2. To accompany as guide or conductor; to conduct, guide. *arch.* Chiefly *Sc.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 101 Vespasian .. was convoyit be certane treasonabill Britonis, quhare the Albianis war. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 42 Ther come pipis, calland and conuoyand mony fat floc to be fed on the feildis. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. (1682) 295 And change as many Horses as he listeth, having the masters which owe them to convoy them for less or longer way. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* I. iii. 67 Many of the company had bespoken a will-o'-the-wisp to convoy them home.

fig. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. ii. 34 O thou sueit goddes ..Convoy and teche thi poet to say richt. 1585 JAMES I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 42 That old blind Dame..which dois conuoy Her quheill by gess.

†**3.** To conduct or lead (a band of men); to conduct or drive (a vehicle). *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. i. 51 And all the ȝonkeris meyt for swerdis dynt Of thar tentis convoyit in array. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 753 The Chariot of Paternal Deitie.. convoyd By four Cherubic shapes.

4. To escort with, or as, an armed force for protection.

1559–66 *Hist. Estate Scot.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 57 John Knox, being convoyed to Dundie, preached the Word. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 93 The King..sent the Governour of the Citie and about fiftie horsemen to convoy him to his lodging. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 976/2 Yesterday ..2500 French Foot, Convoy'd by several Squadrons of Horse, approach'd the Suburb of this City. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* IV. 297 A fresh Guard was to convoy me to Dijon in Burgoundy. 1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 294 For honour as well as protection, Tio Jorge, with an escort of musqueteers, convoyed him the first stage.

b. *esp.* said of ships of war accompanying merchant or passenger vessels.

1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 18 Embarked in a Dutch frigate, bound for Flushing, convoyed and accompanied by five other stout vessels. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 9 May. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1817) I. II. 342 The fleet without delay convoyed the Queen into France. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 182 To prevent Admiral de Torres from convoying the galleons from the Havannah to Old Spain. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Mar. 288 In the present situation of belligerent rights, numbers of English men-of-war must..be employed in convoying merchantmen. 1885 J. K. LAUGHTON in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IV. 33/2 The squadron .. which convoyed the homeward trade in the next autumn.

II. To convey, carry, carry on.

†**5.** To convey, carry. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. XXXI. (1869) 152 Þere j see gretest winnynge, thider j conuoye my tunge..as j see þer ben most pens. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* III. xiii, To fitter place their noisome load convoying. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. 47/1 With what loyalty they will use me in conuoying this Truth to my understanding. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 72 Alexander Keith..was convoyed out of the tolbooth of Aberdeen in a trunk to a boat ready lying at the shore. 1673 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 1 To lay hold on the first opportunity that might convoy me to any other part of the World. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3888/4 Boast to convoy Letters and Pacquets between England and the Islands of Barbadoes, Antego, etc.

†**b.** *refl.* To transport or betake oneself. *rare.*

1706 MAULE *Hist. Picts in Misc. Scot.* I. 13 Those Britons convoyed themselves into the western parts of the Island.

†**6.** To conduct or carry through (an affair); to manage. *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* Prol., To convoy it with thine influence. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems*, 'Thir ladyis fair', With littill noy, Thay can convoy Ane mater fynaly. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. v. 15 Not onexpert to convoy sik a thing. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ded. 4 His..entreprise vas conuoyit and succurrit be ane diuyne miracle. *a* 1662 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 382 (Jam.) A thorny business..which the moderator, by great wisdom, got cannily convoyed.

Hence **Convoy·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 161 His daughter was a convoying homewards by the Prince of Mauritania. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton.* 453 (R.), I aim at the convoying of you up to your Eton.

Convoy (kɒ·nvoi), *sb.* [a. F. *convoi* (in Froissart, 15th c.), f. *convoyer* to CONVOY.]

I. Conduct of oneself or of affairs.

†**1.** Carriage (of oneself), deportment, demeanour, conduct. *Sc. Obs.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Dance in Q.'s Chalmer*, Quhen I saw hir sa trimlye dance, Hir guid conwoy and countenance.

†**2.** Conduct, management; artful management, art, trick. *Sc. Obs.*

c 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* in *Sempill Ball.* 202 Bot how, alace, as ye shall heir Betrayed thame bayth with a tryme convoy. 1599 A. HUME *Hymns* (1832) 62 Thinke not that thou by thy industrie, convoy, or diligence, art able to accomplishe onye gude thing.

II. The act of convoying.

3. The act of convoying or escorting; escort for honour, guidance, or protection.

1557 in Lodge *Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 283 The French wold not suffer the same to departe without the convoye of some great man. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 81 Through this adventurous glade..to give him safe convoy. 1652 BP. HALL *Invis. World* I. § 8 It is..hard to believe that there have been ocular witnesses of these happy convoys. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* v. i, Your Convoy makes the dangerous Way secure. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. xviii, They deemed it hopeless to avoid The convoy of their dangerous guide. 1873 BROWNING *Red. Cott. Nt.-cap* 234 No dream warned, and no need of convoy was.

b. In *mod. Sc.* The accompanying of a person part of his way homeward, or on a journey.

1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxx, 'It's just a Kelso convoy, a step and a half o'er the door-stane.' 1825–79 JAMIESON s.v., *A Scots convoy*, accompanying one to the door, or 'o'er the dorestane'. In Aberdeen .. signifying more than half way home. *Ibid., Kelso Convoy.* 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scot.* (1855) 333.

4. *spec.* The protection of an escorting force; *esp.* of ships of war.

1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 4 To sail always in fleets, to which in all time of danger they allow Convoy. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3280/2 His Majesty's Ship the Chester, with several Vessels under her Convoy. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. XII. 372 He set sail .. under convoy of a large fleet. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 237 The frigate Phœbe, and the two sloops of war Cherub and Racoon, had sailed in convoy of the Isaac Todd from Rio Janeiro. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 435 So difficult was it to obtain the convoy of a man of war, except by giving immense bribes.

†**5.** Conveyance, transport (of supplies). *rare.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXI. lvii. 426 Whereby all convoy [L. *commeatus*] of victuals from everie part was stopped, but onely that which came by the Po, in Keeles.

III. An escort.

6. An honorable escort. **a.** *gen.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. (1682) 237 With this shouting Convoy of six thousand Oriental Christians. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peake* 18 Your Peake-bred Convoy of rude Men and Boys, All the way whooting. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl.* (1873) I. x. 254 A convoy of honour to Mahamad.

b. *spec.* A funeral train or cortége.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccccxliii. 781 Of the buryeng of therle of Flaunders and of the comtesse his wyfe, whose bodyes were brought to an abbey besyde Lysle..ther followeth such as were ordayned for the conuoy. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1363 Heavie funerals and convoies of the dead. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 17 The conuoy of his fathers obsequies. 1863 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 136 The grey convoy of chief-mourner waves.

c. 'The company at a marriage that goes to meet the bride, *North of Scotl.*' (Jam.). [So F. *convoi* in Cotgr. 'a following, waiting, or attending on, *esp.* in mariage and buriall matters'.]

7. An armed force accompanying or escorting any person or persons, goods, provisions, or munitions of war; a protecting escort.

1596 DRAYTON *Legends* III. 613 A chosen Convoy of His chiefest Friends, To guard me safe to Yorke. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 285 Scanderbeg..sent them with a sufficient convoy of horsmen in safety out of Epirus. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 259 The said Convoy consisted of about fifteen hundred horsemen. 1670 DRYDEN *Cong. Granada* I. III. i, And with a convoy send him safe away. 1737 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* XXV. I. 80, I desired him to appoint where he would be met by the Turkish convoy. 1800 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 187 This Corps is to move to the redoubt, at which place I shall have occasion for it as a convoy for provisions. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xlv, To Paris, whither she could easily have met with a convoy.

b. *esp.* A party of ships of war escorting unarmed vessels.

1636 BLUNT *Voy. Levant* (1637) 27 Rhodian Galleys .. to be our Convoy against Pyracy. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 4 P 7 A Dutch Man of War of Forty Guns, which was Convoy to the said Fleet. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 1 Cloudesley Shovel and George Rooke, commanded the men of war which formed the convoy. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 232 A convoy now accompanied the herring fleet for its protection.

†**8.** One who (or that which) guides; a guide, conductor. *Obs.*

1628 BEAUM. & FL. *Custom of Country* III. v, Sir, if an angel were to be my convoy, He should not be more welcome. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 39 If God hide his path, Satan is at hand to turne Convoy. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 470 Charity is not only our Convoy to Heaven, but engaged to stay with us there for ever. 1725–6 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 289 Oh be some god his convoy to our shore!

†**9.** A thing that conducts, a conducting medium, channel, way, or path. *Obs.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 203 Cords made like a tackled staire, Which to the high top gallant of my ioy, Must be my conuoy. 1604 JAS. I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 103 The Nose being the proper Organ and conuoy of the sense of smelling to the braines. 1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 41 The Drink, which is the Convoy of the Meat. 1651–3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 93 The Religion of a Christian is immortal, and certain..and therefore needs not be received by humane and weak Convoys.

10. An appliance for conducting or guiding a vehicle; a clog or brake used to check the speed of a coal-wagon descending an incline on rails.

1764 *Lond. Mag.* 144 F is a convoy..it is by this that the waggon is guided when it comes down what the waggon-men call runs. 1825 TREDGOLD *Railroads* 106 The waggons are regulated by friction on the surfaces of the wheels, which is produced by the attendant pressing on the end of a bent wooden lever called a convoy, which has its centre of motion fixed to the side of the waggon. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 11 The waggoner standing behind to check the speed by means of a convoy or wooden brake bearing upon the rims of the wheels.

IV. A company or individual convoyed.

11. A company under escort.

a. A train of carriages or beasts carrying provisions or ammunition to a town or army, under the protection of an escort; a supply of ammunition or provisions under escort.

1577 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* 479/1 The same army vnder the conduct of the sayde Erle passing forth with a conuoy of vittles unto Hadington. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1482/3 A great Convoy is lately arrived at Audenard, with vast quantities of all sorts of Military Provision, and a Train of Artillery. 1692 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 7 To cut off all unnecessary Convoys of Meats and Drinks, and the Seige cannot last long. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4714/1 A great Convoy of Bread..came yesterday to the Camp. 1827 O. W. ROBERTS *Adv. Cent. Amer.* 289 They often met convoys of mules laden with merchandise. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 341 The cavalry..surprised a convoy of provisions with 500 beasts of burden. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* xiii. (1860) 351 Never ceasing his charge .. until he had seen the precious convoy safe on the road to Allahabad.

b. A fleet or number of merchant ships under the protection of ships of war, or powerful enough to defend themselves.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Epitaphes* 38 The sinking of the great galiasse, the taking of their Conuoie, which in the East partes is called a Caruana. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 2 Join'd Company with us his Majesty's Ships ..with a large convoy of Merchant-Ships. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Convoy*, a fleet of merchant-ships bound on a voyage to some particular part. 1793 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (ed. 2) I. 314 A Convoy was expected from Tunis of twenty-five Sail, with two Sail of the Line, three Frigates and two Corvettes. 1839–40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 111, I once fell in with a convoy of merchant ships, bound for the West Indies.

†**c.** A company marching together for companionship and mutual protection, a caravan. *Obs.*

1625–6 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1369 Through these..Countries there is no passage, but with the Caravans or Convoyes.

d. A consignment of stores under escort; a conducted party.

1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 31 To this rendezvous the company sends annually a convoy of supplies from its establishment on the Atlantic frontier. *Ibid.* II. 27 A party of trappers..on a journey with a convoy of goods or peltries. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 152 M. had brought back his convoy without even seeing a moose.

V. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *convoy-bond, -duty, -ship*; †**convoy-carriage**, a tender.

1695 DRYDEN *Poetry & Paint.* Wks. 1808 XVII. 296 As convoy-ships..accompany their merchants. 1803 PITT in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) II. 8 The repeal of the Convoy Duty. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 892 The convoy bond mentioning the port of destination. 1825 WOOD *Rail-roads* 150 The water and coals required for the regular wants of the engine are carried in the convoy carriage X, attached to the engine.

†**Convoy·ance.** *Obs.* [f. CONVOY *v.* + -ANCE.]

1. Artful management; cunning device; = CONVEYANCE II.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. v. (1632) 499 Their wiles, sleights, close convoyances. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. B iv b, The cunning convoyance of that old Serpent. 1643 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 108 It was the canny convoyance of those who guides most matters to their own interest.

2. = CONVEYANCE.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. iv. 53 The adoration ..must first be carried to the Signe as a meanes of convoyance vnto Christ.

3. The channel by which anything is conveyed.

1603 DANIEL *Commend. Verses* in *Florio's Montaigne*, As a guest in gratefulnesse..[he] Might spare to tax th' unapt convoyances.

Convoy·er. In 5–6 Sc. **-ar.** [f. CONVOY *v.* + -ER[1], -AR[2].] One that convoys, a conductor: **a.** a guide; †**b.** a manager; **c.** a convoy-ship.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 1253 Conuoyar offt scho was to gud Wallace. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. vi. 87 Bellona.. sall stand by, To be convoyar of the mariage. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 72/3 Four Fireships..formerly Convoyers to the Herring Busses.

†**Convu·lnerate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *convulnerāre*, f. *con-* intensive + *vulnerāre* to wound.] *trans.* To wound all round, or severely.

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* 13 (D.) As thornes did His head convulnerate, So rods all round Him did excoriate.

Convulsant (kɒ̃nvʊ·lsănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *convulsant*, pr. pple. of *convulser* to CONVULSE.]

A. *adj.* Producing convulsions. **B.** *sb.* A drug that produces convulsions.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 234 Porphyroxia .. the most powerful of all the convulsant opium alkaloids. *Ibid.* 232 Claude Bernard ranks narcotina above morphia .. as a convulsant in the lower animals.

Convulse (kɒ̃nvʊ·ls), *v.* [f. L. *convuls-* ppl. stem of *convellĕre* to pull violently hither and thither, to wrest, wrench, shatter, etc., f. *con-* together + *vellĕre* to pluck, pull, tear.]

1. *trans.* To shake violently; to agitate or disturb physically (as in an earthquake), politically, or socially.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 38 To dote on life, or be convulst and tremble at the name of death. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 652 The late war, by which North Carolina was greatly convulsed. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 349 The bursting mass That fell, convulsing ocean. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. i. 6 A revolution..was to convulse England for many years. 1866 DICKENS *Repr. Pieces* 131 Our watering place has been convulsed by the agitation, Gas or No Gas. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. II. XXVIII. 94 The plain of Bogota .. was convulsed by an earthquake.

2. *Path.* To affect with a succession of violent involuntary contractions of the muscles, so as to produce agitation of the limbs or whole body; to throw into convulsions. (Chiefly in *passive.*)

1681 HALLYWELL *Melampr.* 78 (T.) A young man, who was strangely convulsed in his body, having sometimes one member and sometimes another, violently agitated. 1695 tr. *Colbatch's Lt. Chirurg. Put out* 53 Which did not fail .. in convulsing the Patient. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 273 The left side of the body was more convulsed than the right. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Convulsed*, affected with a Convulsion.

†**b.** To affect with involuntary contraction or stiffening; to 'draw up'. Cf. CONVULSION 2 a.

1692 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 82 The parts..are, by and by, convulsed and shortly relaxed.

c. To throw into a violent fit of laughter. (Associated with 1 and 2.)

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 176 P 1 Convulsing them with irresistible laughter. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. falling Minis.* Wks. 1812 II. 124 A thought that now convulseth us with laughter. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 112 Explanatory comments, after the showman's manner, in which he would convulse his friends at the expense of his enemies. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* vii. 213 He kept us all convulsed with laughter for miles.

3. *intr.* To become convulsed; *esp.* to be affected with convulsion, go into convulsions, be convulsed.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 76 The Child cried a little, did not faint, nor convulse. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* I. x, Feelings .. That rise—convulse—contend—that freeze or glow, Flush in the cheek or damp upon the brow. 1888 B. WAUGH in *Daily News* 7 June 5/2 He..fell down..shivered a little, and convulsed at the mouth.

†**Convulse,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *convuls-us*, pa. pple. of *convellĕre*: see prec.] Convulsed.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 110 They that are convulse by wounds, are puft up.

Convulse, *sb. rare.* [f. the vb., or after a L. type **convulsus* (*u* stem).] = CONVULSION.

1820 KEATS *Hyperion* III. 129 Liker still to one who should take leave Of pale immortal death, and..with fierce convulse Die into life. *a* 1845 HOOD *Jack Hall* XXXIV, Nor vultures sniff'd so far away A last convulse.

Convulsed (kɒ̃nvʊ·lst), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED[1]; or perh. f. L. *convuls-us* + -ED[1], before the vb. was in use.] Affected with convulsion; violently agitated or disturbed.

1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis M.* 228 Good for the conuulsed parts. 1796 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) IV. 211 In the present convulsed situation of Europe. 1885 F. D. STOREY in *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 475/1 Convulsed torrents of matter in igneous fusion..rolling in all directions.

Convulsible (kɒ̃nvʊ·lsib'l), *a. rare.* [f. CONVULSE *v.* or L. *convuls-us* + -IBLE.] Capable of being convulsed or violently agitated.

1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Circles* Wks. (Bohn) I. 134 The great man is not convulsible or tormentable.

†**Convulsi·fic,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *convulsum* convulsed + *-fic-us* making: see -FIC.] Producing convulsion.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* IX. xi. (1678) 222 The conceived convulsifick cause.

Convu·lsing, *ppl. a.* That convulses. Hence **Convu·lsingly** *adv.*

1829 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Admin.* (1837) I. 306 Convulsingly ridiculous in awkwardness. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* IX, Gander, in a convulsing speech, gives them the health of Bailey junior.

Convulsion (kɒ̃nvʊ·lʃən). [ad. L. *convulsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *convellĕre* (see CONVULSE), or perh. immed. a. F. *convulsion* (Amyot, 16th c.). The medical sense was already used in L. by Pliny and the medical writers.]

†**1.** The action of wrenching, or condition of being wrenched. *Obs.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. 1883–4 V. 297 The poore fellow so tyrannously handled [on the rack], would rather in that extremitie of conuulsion confesse hee crucified Iesus Christ. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 68 The crisping of the

haire is as it were a kinde of convulsion. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1649 Those two massy pillars With horrible convulsion to and fro He tugged, he shook. 1825 SOUTHEY *T. Paraguay* II. 37 The lofty Tree .. Uptorn with horrible convulsion dread.

† b. *fig.* A 'wrench'. *Obs.*

1685 EVELYN *Mrs. Godolphin* 90 The convulsion was soe sensible to them both that she was forced to give way to her importunities. 1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* v. iii. Wks. (1720) 102 It is with some convulsions I am torn from you.

2. *Path.* † a. An involuntary contraction, stiffening, or 'drawing up' of a muscle, limb, etc.; cramp; tetanus. *Obs.*

1585 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* Y viij, A convulsyon after the drynking of hellebore is deadly. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 260 Goe, charge my Goblins that they grinde their ioynts With dry Convultions, shorten vp their sinewes With aged Cramps. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* I. v. 24 Spasmus, Cramp, or Convulsion, is an involuntary and continued retraction of the Nerves and Muscles. 1729 ARBUTHNOT in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 101, I am now so bad of a constant convulsion in my heart. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. VII. vii. 90 The common or partial, and the malignant or arched convulsions..those..attacked by the latter sink under it in two or three days.

b. In modern use (usually *pl.*): An affection marked by involuntary contractions or spasms of the muscles, alternating with relaxation, and producing violent irregular motion and agitation of a limb or of the whole body.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 141 Who..fell straight way into a Convulsion and Epileptical fits. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 46 It shall not .. put you into a fit of a convulsion. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 36 One every hour till the Convulsions cease. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 532 Convulsion, as an idiopathic disease, has been considered as one of the most frequent to which children are subject. 1861 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 89, I knew a mother whose baby was in great danger one day from convulsions.

c. *transf.* Violent agitation of the animal frame.

1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. iii. 16 A twitching motion in one of it's hind legs..the convulsion of death. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. iv. 153 Her voice was choked with the convulsions of her passion. 1857 S. OSBORN *Quedah* v. 63 The water .. muddy, rendered more so by the splashings and convulsions of the animal.

d. *esp.* (*pl.*) A violent fit of laughter.

1735 POPE *Ep. Arbuthnot* 87 Pit, Box, and gall'ry in convulsions hurl'd. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* iv, This..set every one present into convulsions of laughter. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Resources* Wks. (Bohn) III. 201 When the orator shakes him into convulsions of laughter.

3. Violent social or political agitation.

1643 PRYNNE *Rome's Master-P.* (ed. 2) 20 Councells..most meet for the convulsion of the Ecclesiastick, and politick estate of both Kingdoms. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 310 Great convulsions were feared in that state. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xi. 47 Wide is the distance between a riot of the populace and a convulsion of the whole kingdom. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 189 The Exclusion Bill had thrown the nation into convulsions. 1886 MORLEY *France 18th C.* Crit. Misc. III. 288 If the convulsions of 1789–1794 were due to the revolutionary doctrine.

4. Violent physical disturbance; *esp.* said of an earthquake or similar phenomenon.

1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 79 As if the Earth had here suffer'd some great convulsion. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II, Earthquakes, volcanos, and convulsions. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxxviii. 456 The geological convulsions of our planet. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 187 If a single convulsion of this kind can thus raise such an amount of solid land.

5. *Comb.*, as *convulsion fit.*

1657 S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 118 S. Peter's Authority.. begins suddenly to feel the cramp and conuulsion-fits. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. ii. 174 The Convulsion-Fits which happen to young children. 1890 *Spectator* 7 June, The convulsion fits and triumphs of selfish self-will.

Convu'lsional, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of convulsion.

a 1834 LAMB in *Life & Lett.* xiv. 133, I acknowledge life at all, only by an occasional convulsional cough.

Convulsionary (kŏnvʊ'lʃənări), *a.* and *sb.* [f. CONVULSION + -ARY: cf. F. *convulsionnaire.*]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, affected with, or marked by, convulsion (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 515 The Abbé Winckelmann .. has formed a school of declamatory connoisseurs, who ape his convulsionary extasies. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* liv, After one or two desperate and almost convulsionary struggles. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* I. 140 This .. gives it also much more of a sudden and convulsionary character. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 210 Whatever was convulsionary and destructive in politics.

b. Pertaining to the Convulsionaries: see B.

1814 tr. *Voltaire's Candid* ℞ xxi. 107, I have been acquainted with the scribbling mob, the caballing mob, and the convulsionary mob. 1859 *All Y. Round* No. 28. 32 The Revivals in Ireland seem to be nowise different to the Convulsionary movement. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* s. v., The hold which the Convulsionary delusion had on the popular mind was considerable.

B. *sb.* One of a number of fanatics in France in the 18th century, who fell into convulsions and extravagances, supposed to be accompanied by miraculous cures, at the tomb of a Jansenist named François de Pâris, in the cemetery of St.-Médard near Paris. (Also in Fr. form *convulsionnaire.*)

1741 tr. *D'Argent's Chinese Lett.* x. 59 The Convulsionaries have Fits of Madness; some leap and dance, without Rule and Cadence; others throw themselves flat along, and tumble upon the Floor. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 28. 31 The Convulsionnaires, who..flung themselves into cataleptic fits before the tomb of the Archdeacon Paris. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 86 The paroxysms of Jansenist convulsionaries, or the hysterics of Methodist negroes.

Convu'lsionism. [f. as next + -ISM.]

1. The practice of the Convulsionaries of the 18th century: see prec.

1870 *Public Opinion* 16 July, Convulsionism.—The scenes in the St. Médard churchyard remind one of certain epidemics of the Middle Ages.

2. The doctrine of geological convulsionists; catastrophism.

Convulsionist (kŏnvʊ'lʃənist). [f. CONVULSION + -IST.]

1. = CONVULSIONARY B; also used of other religious enthusiasts.

1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* iv. 40 As insensible to pain as the Jansenist convulsionists of S. Medard. 1879 MRS. OLIPHANT *Reign Geo. II*, II. 59 Wesley and his brethren threw themselves on their knees round the Convulsionist.

2. *Geol.* One who holds that the great geological changes were produced by violent convulsions or upheavals; = CATASTROPHIST.

1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 216 Upholding the soundness of the views of the 'Uniformitarians' as opposed to the 'Convulsionists'. 1881 GEIKIE in *Macm. Mag.* July 229/2. 1888 *Q. Rev.* CLXVI. 113.

Convulsive (kŏnvʊ'lsiv), *a.* (*sb.*). [ad. L. type **convulsīv-us* (prob. in med. or mod.L. of medicine), f. *convuls-* ppl. stem + -IVE. Cf. mod.F. *convulsif, -ive* (not in Cotgr. 1611).]

1. Of the nature of convulsion; characterized or accompanied by convulsion.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 250 There is a threefold motion of the wombe, one altogether naturall, another altogether Symptomicall and Convulsiue. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* v. i, I cannot bear These fierce convulsive Starts. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 277 Spasmodic or convulsive affections. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 397 The hand that trembled in his grasp Was crushed by his convulsive clasp. 1864 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-Bk.* for 1863, 94 On the Therapeutical value of Cod-liver Oil in Chronic Convulsive Diseases.

b. *fig.*: cf. CONVULSION 3.

a 1797 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) V. 187 England has continued .. to oppose the ambitious views of France; except during two short, critical, and convulsive intervals. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* x. 421 To prevent convulsive and perilous reforms. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* viii. 243 Earth-movements of the convulsive kind we call earthquakes.

2. Affected with convulsion (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. vii. 249 Subterraneous Streams issuing from an Hiatus of a convulsive Mountain. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 952 Rolling convulsive on the floor. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xviii. 142 Suddenly becoming convulsive and making an effort to tear her front off.

3. Productive of convulsion; tending to convulse.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Convulsive rage possess'd Her trembling limbs, and heav'd her lab'ring breast. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xxv. 760 His whole frame was agitated with convulsive passion. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. vi. 233 Nothing so .. convulsive to society, as the strain to keep things fixed.

† B. *sb.* A drug that causes 'convulsion' or contraction (see CONVULSION 2 a). *Obs.*

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Tumour,* You must neither use Convulsives nor Repercusives.

Convulsively (kŏnvʊ'lsivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a convulsive manner; spasmodically.

1796 SOUTHEY *Mary, Maid of Inn* 20 Her eyes from that object convulsively start. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 251 The larynx heaved up and down convulsively. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xv. 291 You clutch convulsively at the excrescences of an overhanging rock. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 174 Most political changes are made blindly and convulsively.

Convu'lsiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being convulsive.

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 298 The extraordinary convulsiveness of his expressions. 1882 *Chicago Advance* 18 May 314 With a sort of convulsiveness of anxiety.

Convyne, obs. Sc. f. CONVIN.

Conwoy, obs. Sc. f. CONVOY.

Cony, coney (kō^{u}ni, kʊ'ni), *sb.* Pl. **conies** (coneys). Forms: *α.* 2 **cunin,** 3 **konyng,** 4–5 **conyng(e,** 5 **conninge, -ynge, konyne,** 5–6 **cunning, cunyng, -ing**; *β.* 2 **cunig,** 4 **conig,** 5 **connyg**; *γ.* 6–7 **conie, conye, connie, -ye, conny, conney, cunnie, cunney,** 6–8 **cunny,** 4– **cony,** 6– **coney.** [The current form represents OF. *conil, connil,* cogn. w. Pr. *conil,* Sp. *conejo,* Pg. *coelho,* It. *coneglio* :—L. *cunīcul-us* rabbit (also burrow, underground passage, military mine), according to ancient authors a word of Spanish origin. The OF. pl. (with *l* suppressed) *conis,* later *conis,* gave an Eng. pl. *conys, conies,* and this a singular *cony, conie.* The ME. *cunin, konyne, conyng* was a. OF. *conin, connin,* Anglo-Fr. *coning,* a parallel form to *conil,* which gave also MDu. *conijn,* Du. *konijn,* and, with *a* for *o,* LG. *kanīn,* whence mod.G. dim. *kaninchen.* In Eng. the form *cunyng, cunning* came down to the 16th c.; but from the 12th c. onward it varied also with *cunig, conig, connyg.* The historical pronunciation is with (*ʊ*); common spellings from 16th to 18th c. were *cunnie, cunney, cunny,* and the word regularly rimed with *honey, money,* as indicated also by the spelling *coney*; but during the 19th c. the pronunciation with long *ō* has gradually crept in.

This pronunciation is largely due to the obsolescence of the word in general use, while it occurred in the Bible, and esp. in the Psalms, as the name of a foreign animal (sense 3); the oral tradition being broken, readers guessed at the word from the spelling. It is possible, however, that the desire to avoid certain vulgar associations with the word in the *cunny* form, may have contributed to the preference for a different pronunciation in reading the Scriptures. Walker knew only the *cunny* pronunciation; Smart (1836) says 'it is familiarly pronounced *cunny*', but *cōny* is 'proper for solemn reading'. The obsolescence of the word is also a cause of the unfixed spelling; the Bible of 1611 has *conie, cony, conies,* modern editions *coney, conies* (cf. *money, monies*), an irregularity retained in the Revision of 1885.

The rabbit is evidently of late introduction into Britain and Northern Europe: it has no native name in Celtic or Teutonic, and there is no mention of it in England before the Norman period; in the quotations the fur, perhaps imported, appears before the animal. The Welsh *cuming, cuningen,* is from ME.; the Irish *coinntn,* and Gaelic *coinean, coinein* from ME. or AFr.]

1. A rabbit: formerly the proper and ordinary name, but now superseded in general use by *rabbit,* which was originally a name for the young only. b. Still retained in the Statutes, and in more or less familiar use with game-keepers, poachers, game-dealers, and cooks: in market reports, now usually meaning a wild rabbit. c. It is also the name in *Heraldry.* d. *dial.* In some districts applied to a young rabbit, but elsewhere more properly to an old one.

α, β. [1292 BRITTON I. xxii. § 1 De veneysoun et de pessoun et des coniys [*v.r.* conys, coninz, conyns].] *c* 1302 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 191 We shule flo the Conyng, ant make roste is loyne. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 182 Y-charged wib conyng & hares. 1352 MINOT *Poems* viii. 75 Haue we nowber conig ne cat. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 197 Connygez in cretoyne colourede fulle faire. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7046 With conynges, or with fyne vitaille [Fr. *cónnis lardés en paste*]. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 209 Of Capounis and Cunningis they had plentie. 1587 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, § 59 The slayers and schutters of Hart, Hinde, Da, Rae, Haires, Cunninges, & vthers beasts. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 18, I saw the cunning and the cat, Quhais downis with the dew was wat.

γ. 1292 [see *α, β*]. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15750 Ffond þey neuere hert ne hynde..Ne hare, cony [*v.r.* conyng], ffowen, no ro. *c* 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 193 The litel conyes to her pley gunne hye. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. i. (1495) 742 Conees and hares and other suche. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 421 Rabet, yonge conye, *cunicellus.* 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* lxiii. 178 The Conie beareth her Rabettes xxx dayes. 1611 COTGR., *Counil-leau,* a young Rabbet, little young Connie. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 157 The Romans, who fattened young Hares in Clappers, as we do Cunnies. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 173 Besides the wilde, which are very profitable in Warrens, tame Coneys may be kept.. either in Hutches, or in Pits. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Drake* Wks. IV. 432 Holes like those of coneys. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* XII. i, You might see .. the hares and conies stealing forth to sport or to feed. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Annan Water* viii, Conies, like elfin things, gambolled in the grass before her.

b. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 447 Þe cony, ley hym on þe bak in þe disch, if he haue grece. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 435 Item, for a shulder of motone, a brest, and a cony, viij.*d.* 1598 STOW *Surv.* XXX. (1603) 265 A signe of three Conies hanging ouer a Poulters stall. 1785 *South Cave Inclos. Act* 33 No person shall turn out or stock with conies or rabbits any part of the lands. 1789 *Bath Jrnl.* 22 June, Mr. Welbore Ellis brought in a Bill for the better preservation of Conies. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 133 And filled her kitchen every day With leverets and conies. 1867 *Wigan Observer* 23 Feb., On Monday, at Southport.. two young men .. were charged with trespassing in search of coneys. 1883 *Standard* 28 July 6/7 Leverets 2/6*d.* to 3/6*d.*, conies 8*d.* to 10*d.* [1890 *Salesman in Oxford Market,* 'Wild rabbits we call conies.']

c. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* 148 He beareth Argent, three Conies, Sable. 1641 YORKE *Union Hon.* Suppl. 18, 3 Conies currant argent. 1882 CUSSANS *Heraldry* 89 A Hare or Rabbit (heraldically termed *Coney*).

d. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. vii. 132 A conie, 1 a Rabett, and after an old Cony. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Old-Coney,* after the first Year. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss., Coney,* usually applied to a young rabbit.

e. (without *pl.*) The flesh of the rabbit.

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 487 They wyll durty puddynges eate, For wante of befe and conye [*rime-wds.* monye, honye, sunny]. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* CXXXV. (1636) 136 Conie..so plentifull a meate in this land.

2. The skin or fur of the rabbit. (The earliest recorded use in Eng.) *Obs.* or *dial.*

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 361 Ne scal þer beo fou ne grei ne cunig [*v.r.* cunin, konyng] ne ermine. 1413 *Will of Morys* (Somerset Ho.), j pylche de conynge. 1514 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* (1538) 122 None of the clergye .. weare any maner furrs, other than the blacke cony, bogy, gray cony, etc. *c* 1524 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary Hill, London* (Nichols 1797) 124 A rosset old gowne with old blak conney. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* v. i, A quiver of your grace's linde with Cunney. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 305 All of them of cloth, and furred with Coney. 1877 PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Conies,* rabbit-skins.

3. In O.T. used to translate Hebrew שָׁפָן *shāphān,* a small pachyderm (*Hyrax Syriacus*), living in caves and clefts of the rocks in Palestine.

14.. WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 5 (MS. N. *c* 1420) A cirogrille, ether a conyng [*v.r.* or a cony]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* ciii. [civ.] 18 The hilles are a refuge for the wylde goates, and so are the stony rockes for yᵉ conyes. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Prov.* XXX. 26 The conies are but a feeble folke, yet make their

boroughes among the rocks. 1611 — *Deut.* xiv. 7 The camel, and the hare, and the cony [*mod. edd.* coney]. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* ii. (1886) 81 The beast .. is first cousin to the little hairy coney of Scripture. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* 248 The Modern Damans or Conies. 1885 BIBLE (Revised) *Lev.* xi. 7 The Coney [*marg.* The Hyrax Syriacus or rock-badger.]

4. Applied also locally to the Cape Hyrax or Das (*Hyrax Capensis*), and to the Pika or Calling Hare (*Lagomys princeps*) of the Rocky Mountains; also with qualifications to other small quadrupeds.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 134 In the citie of Dominica .. connies (whiche they caule *Vtias* beynge no bygger then myse). *Ibid.* 135 This messenger deuoured three of the counnies. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 70. 2/1 A Guinea Pig .. in Johnston's Natural History goes by the Name of a Spanish Coney. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxii. 153 The long-nosed Cavy .. or Indian Coney. In Surinam..there is still another species of the Agouti, called the Indian Rat-Coney, on account of its having a long tail. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* vi. 204 Rocky ravines inhabited by..the das or coney. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* vii. 162 Afterwards brought us..a roasted coney. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 5/5 Among the novelties lately added to the collection of living animals in the Regent's Park is a coney or hyrax belonging to a different species.

†5. A term of endearment for a woman. *Obs.*

a 1528 SKELTON *El. Rummyng* 225 He calleth me his whytyng, His nobbes and his conny. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* (Arb.) 27 Ah sweete lambe and coney. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 181 Iane thou sellest sweete conies in this pultry shoppe: But none so sweete as thy selfe, sweete conye moppe. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* Induct., *Wife* .. Husband, Husband. *Cit.* What sayst thou Conie?

b. Also indecently.

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 52 Now for your ransome my cloyster-bred conney. 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* II. i, A pox on your Christian cockatrices! They cry, like poulterers' wives, 'No money, no coney'. 1631 DEKKER *Match me* I. Wks. 1873 IV. 137. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* VI. 198.

†6. A dupe, a gull; the victim of the 'cony-catcher'. *Obs.*

1592 GREENE *Art Conny-Catch.* 13 In Coni-catching law He that is coosned [is called] the Connie. 1592 — *Def. Conny-Catch.* (1859) 18 An old Cony catcher..that could lurtch a poor Conny of so many thousands at one time. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cony*, a silly Fellow. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio) s.v. *Cony, Tom-Cony* (with the Vulgar), a very silly fellow.

7. a. Some kind of shell-fish; ? a cone. **b.** A name for the Nigger-fish (*Epinephelus punctatus*) of the West Indies.

1782 P. H. BRUCE *Mem.* XII. 424 Their shell-fish are conques, perriwinkles, coneys, etc.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cony-coop, -fur, -kind, -skin, -stealer, -white*; **†cony-cheaping**, a rabbit-market; **†cony-clapper** (see CLAPPER *sb.*[2]); **†cony-close**, a cony-warren; **†cony-dog** (*slang*), a person who assists in 'cony-catching'; **†cony-gat**, a rabbit burrow; **†cony-ground**, a cony-warren; **†cony-man**, ? a rabbit-catcher; **†cony-pear** (see quot.); **†cony-vaulted** *a.*, having a winding cavity, like a cony-burrow; **†cony-yard** = CONY-GARTH.

1421 in *Liber Cust.* (Rolls) 344 De Paternosterlane usque *Conichepynge [in the neighbourhood of St. Paul's]. 1530 PALSGR. 208/1 Cony hole or *clapar, *taisniere*. 1572 T. WILSON *Usury*, The poore gentleman is caught in the cony clapper. *a* 1449 *Paston Lett.* No. 58. I. 71 Yt happyd hym .. in the *Konyneclosse. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady Errant* v. ii, We must carry .. Bird cages..And *Cony-coopes. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Tumbler*..a *Coney Dog. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. i. iv. (1743) 32 England produceth..wax, tallow, *coney-furs, etc. 1591 PEELE *Sp. Q. Elis., Gardener's Sp.*, This weasel-monger, who is no better than a cat in a house, or a ferret in a *cony-gat. 1617 MINSHEU *Duct., Conie-catcher* .. taken from those that vse to robbe Warrens and *Conie grounds. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 42 Classed Once more among the *cony-kind. 1590 *Parish Reg. H. Trin., Hull*, John Blagbrowgh, *Conneyman. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 417 Tender or delicate pear, such as the little *Conie peare. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 61, I find that a *coney skin in my breeches preserves me perfectly from galling. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 209 The very *Cony-stealers that were abroad that night..for hast..left their Ferret in the Cony-boroughs behind them. 1575 BANISTER *Chyrurg.* III. (1585) 493 Deepe *cunniuaulted, or cavernous ulcers..make many turnings and fouldinges, out of sight. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* III. ii, Oh! this same *coney-white takes an excellent black. 1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 41 For keeping the *Cony-Yard, Fee: 18*l. 5*s. 0*d.

†Co·ny, coney, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. the sb.] *intr.* To act the rabbit.

1611 FLORIO, *Conigliegiare*, to cunnie, to play the cunnie, to bee fearefull and lurke in holes.

Conyack, obs. f. COGNAC.

Cony-burrow. *Obs.* or *arch.* Also **-borough, -berry, -bury.** [See BURROW *sb.*[1] and BERRY *sb.*[3]] A rabbit-burrow.

[1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vi, A Berry of Conyis.]

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1590) 277 Swearing .. that .. he would fetch him out of his *cunny-berry. ?*c* 1600 *Distr. Emperor* III. i. in Bullen *O. P.* III. 208 A crannye as bygg as a conye borrowe. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* vii. (R.), Calling .. the places made for conies to hide and shroud themselves in *cony-veries*, or *cony-buries*, and in other parts of England *cony-burrowes*. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* xvi. (1653) 110 About the heads of Conney-Berries. *c* 1670 HOBBES *Dial. Com. Laws* (1840) 158 The place [Old Sarum] looketh so like a long cony-borough.

b. *transf.*

a 1652 BROME *City Wit* v. Wks. 1873 I. 371 Can he not .. read Cupids Conybery, the Park of Pleasure, Christian Love-Letters, or some other Pamphlet? 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon., P. Martyr*, The R. Catholicks .. usually stiled them Concubines, and the Lodgings that entertained them and their children Stews and cony-buries.

†Co·ny-catch, *v. Obs.* For forms see CONY. [A back-formation from CONY-CATCHER.]

trans. To cheat, trick, dupe, gull. (See next.)

1592 GREENE *Def. Conny-Catch.* (1859) 29 The Alewife unles she .. Connycatch her guestes with stone Pottes and petty cannes can hardly paye her Brewer. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 102 Take heede signior Baptista, least you be coni-catcht in this businesse. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 89 There is no doubt but you are Conny-catch't.

b. *absol.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 36 There is no remedy: I must coni-catch, I must shift. *c* 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednell Gr.* IV. i, I'll teach thee to cony-catch too when I come into Norfolk.

†Co·ny-catcher. *Obs.* For forms see CONY. [f. CONY + CATCHER.]

1. One who catches rabbits.

1617 in MINSHEU *Ductor.*

2. One who catches 'conies' or dupes; a cheat, sharper, swindler. (A term made famous by Greene in 1591, and in great vogue for 60 years after.)

1591 GREENE (*title*) A Notable Discovery of Coosnage. Now daily practised by sundry lewd persons, called Connie-catchers, and Crosse-biters. — *Art Conny-Catch.* (1592) 1 The coni-catchers apparelled like honest ciuel Gentlemen.. attend onely to spie out a pray. 1602 ROWLANDS *Greene's Ghost* 3 The name of Conicatchers is so odious, that now a dayes it is had vp, and vsed for an opprobrious name for euerie one that sheweth the least occasion of deceit. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. VIII. (1651) 361 No sharkers, no cunnicatchers, no prolers. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 329 In this order are Cunnycatchers, who like the Devill are .. still goeing up and downe seeking whom they may devoure. [1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxiii, 'Marry, thou hast me on the hip there, thou old miserly cony-catcher!']

fig. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 15 Whereof that old-english-prophet of famous memory (whome one fondly tearm'd Albion's ballade maker, the Cunnicatcher of time) ..G. Chaucer took notice.

†Co·ny-catching, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. CONY + CATCHING.] Cheating, duping, knavery.

1591 GREENE (*title*) The Second and last part of Conny-Catching. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 45 Come, you are so full of conicatching. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV, Subtlety, cunnycatching, knavery..carries all away. *c* 1650 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* iii, Cheats who liv'd by conicatching. 1703 E. WARD *London Spy* XI. 260 (Farmer) Being almost Drunk, their Brains ran on Coney-catching.

†Co·ny-catching, *ppl. a. Obs.* That cheats or tricks; gulling, swindling.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* (1878) 338 These Cunnicatching knaves would have made lesse than Nobody of him. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 128 Your cony-catching Rascalls, Bardolf, Nym, and Pistoll. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 21 The most..Conycatching Art of Astrologie. 1688 R. L'ESTRANGE *Brief Hist. Times* II. 115 A Brace of Cony-Catching Impostors.

Conydria, conydrine, var. CONHYDRIA, -INE.

Conze, conze, var. of CUNYE, *Sc. Obs.* coin.

Cony earth, early form of CONY-GARTH, q.v.

Co·ny-fish. A name for the Burbot.

1721 R. BRADLEY *Whs. Nat.* 65 They frequently take at the Buoy of the Nore, about Christmas, a Fish which they call a Coney-Fish, somewhat like an Eel. 1880–4 F. DAY *Fishes Gt. Britain* I. 309 *Coney-fish* appears to be derived from its habit of lurking in holes of river banks, as a coney, or rabbit, does on land.

Cony-garth. Forms: 5 **connynge erthe, conyngherth, conyngerthe,** *Sc.* **cunnygarth,** 6 **cony earth,** 6–9 **coney** (**conie,** etc.) **-garth.** [A corruption of ME. *conyng-erthe, conig-erthe* 'cony earth', in which the final *g* has been transferred to the second element, which has thus come to be identified with GARTH 'yard, enclosure'.] A rabbit-warren.

c 1430 LYDG. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 26 With hem that fyrretteth, robbe conyngherthys [*v.r.* conyngerys]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 90 Connyngere, or connynge erthe, *cuniculariun*. 1493 in *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VII* ibid. 90 For making of the conyngerthe pale. 1494 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) 107 (Jam.) That na man..tak cunnyngis out of wthetis cunnyngarthis. 1530 PALSGR. 208/1 Cony garthe, *garenne*. 1552 HULOET, Conigare, or cony earth. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 352 The North downs towards the Tamis for the Conny-garthe. 1886 J. K. JOHNSTONE *Isle of Axholme* 31 The Coney Garth at Haxey, and Koning's Garth at Wroot. 1890 E. PEACOCK (in letter), There is a field in this parish [Bottesford] called the Coney Garth.

†Co·nyger, co·nynger. *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 4–5 **conynger,** 5–6 **connynger(e,** *Sc.* **cunningaire, cuninghare, kunynȝare,** 6 **counnyngar, conigare, conyger,** 7 **conieger,** 7–9 *Sc.* (*Hist.*) **cuningar**; *β.* 6 **conyngry, conyngarye,** 6–7 **coney-, conni(e-, conny-gree, coni-, conniegrea,** (6 **cunnie-greene**), 7 **conigrie, conni-, conie-grey**; *γ.* 6 **cunnerye, conyrie,** 7 **conery.** [ME. *conynger(e,* 15th c. Sc. *kuninȝare,* a. OF. *co(n)ninière, -yère,* a parallel form of *conilière, connillière* (= It. *conigliera* 'a cunnie-grea, a warren', Florio):—L. type *cunīculāria*: cf. *cunīculāris* adj., neut. pl. *-āria,* pertaining to the rabbit; also *cunīculārius* a (military) miner, f. *cunīculus* a rabbit, (*-us, -um*) a burrow, a military mine, underground passage: see CONY. The animal being in OF. both *conil* and *conin*, its warren was *conilière* and *coninière*; the latter alone passed into Eng., where *conin, coninière* became *conyng, conyngere* and *conig, conyger*, with variants in *-aire, -are, -ar,* etc. The *β* forms are more obscure, but appear to start from *conyng-rye, -arye, conig-rie,* where the suffix (*-aria, -ière*) takes the form *-ary, -ery, -ry,* as in *rookery, Jewry*; but in the 16th c., when *conyng, conyg* were obs., and only *cony, coney* remained as the primary word, the derivative was analysed as *cony-gry*, and the second element variously transformed by popular etymology into *-gree, -grey,* and even *-greave, -grave, -green*, with obvious striving after a meaning. Only rarely was the true composition asserted, as in the *cony-rie, cunne-rye* of Levins. Many forms of the word survive as local farm- or field-names, e.g. *Coney Grees* (*Greaves, Graves*), *Conery.*

Hence also Welsh *cwning-gaer* (Pughe), adapted in form to *caer* castle.]

A rabbit-warren.

α. 1292 BRITTON III. vii. § 5 Fraunchises, marchez, garrennes, conigers. *Ibid.* I. xxii. (MS. C), De pessoun e des coniers [*v.r.* coningers]. 1389 *Act* 13 *Rich. II*, c. 13 § 1 Vont chacea-ntz es parkes, garennes & conyngers. 1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I*, c. 33 The .. destroyers of Cunningaires [*v.r.* cuningharis] and Dowcattes. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 174 With them that ferett robbe conyngerys. 1474 *Rental Bk. of Cupar Abbey*, Warrandar of Kunynȝare. 1519 HORMAN *Vulgaria*, Warens & conygers & parkis palydde. 1552 HULOET, Conigare, or cony earth, or clapper for conies, *viuarium*. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, Conieger, Conie-grey, or Warren for Conies. 1693 J. WALLACE *Orkney* 13 There are rich cuningars almost in every Isle, well stored with Rabbets. 1702 BRAND *Orkney* 37 (Jam.) The whole isle is but as one rich cuningar [*MS.* cunryngarth] or cony-warren. [1884 C. ROGERS *Soc. Life Scot.* II. xiii. 271 Denizens of the Cunningar or rabbit-warren.]

β. *c* 1521 in *Archæol.* XXV. 313 (D.) A conyngry called Milborowe heth granted by the King to John Honteley. 1544 *Will of T. Kempe* (Somerset Ho.), The litle conyngarye with all the profecte of the Coonnyes in the great. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 184 Warreynes and Connigrees..full of little rabbets. 1598 FLORIO, *Conigliera*, a conigrea [1611 connie-grea] or waren for conies. 1611 COTGR., *Conniniere*, a connigrey, or warren of connies. 1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 55 Here they have a spacious coney-gree.

γ. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 104 A cunnerye, *leporarium*. *Ibid.* 107 Conyrie. 1637 J. HARRISON *Surv. Sheffield* in *Sheff. Gloss.*, A close of arable called the Conery.

b. *transf.*

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram., Horti di Venere*, the womans secrete connyngers.

†Conygrate, corruption of CONY-GARTH. *Obs.*

c 1580 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 147 *note*, To Leonarde Trollope..the cony grate there, paying yerely therefore to my heires xxx couple of conyes.

†Cony-gree, -grey. *Obs.* Later spellings of *conigrie, conyngrye*: see CONYGER.

†Cony-green. *Obs.* = CONYGER, q.v.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* vii. (1841) 81 At the back side there is a cunnie-greene [ed. 1874, 336, coney-green]; Stay there for me.

†Co·nyhold. *Obs.* Perhaps a variant of next, assimilated to *hold*: cf. *stronghold.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* an. 3 *Hen. VI*, 91 To bring to obeisaunce Charles the Dolphyn or els to drive hym out of his little Cony holdes and small countries.

†Co·ny-hole. *Obs.* A rabbit hole or burrow. Also *transf.* in quots. 1440–83, 1668.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 90 Conyys hole, *cunus*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 74 A Connynge-hale [*v.r.* Cunyng holle], *cuna*. 1530 PALSGR. 208/1 Cony hole or clapar, *taisniere*. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Clapier* .. a Cunny hole. 1643 AYSCOGHE 29 July in *Cromwell's Lett. & Sp.* (Carlyle) App. 4 By reason of the conyholes, and the difficult ascent up the hill. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. vii. 110 Gassendus saw..the Septum of the Heart to have throughfares, by reason of sundry windings and crooked Cony-holes as it were.

†Co·nyhood. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [see -HOOD.] The state of a cony (or dupe).

1595 *Stationers' Reg.* (in *N. & Q.* Ser. III. III. 146) Questions concerninge Connyhood, and the qualitie of the Conny.

Conylene (kɒ·nilēn). *Chem.* [f. CONIA (*conium, conine*) + -YL + -ENE.] A liquid non-poisonous hydrocarbon, C_8H_{14}, separated by Wertheim from conine and conhydrine.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 587 Conia contains the hydrocarbon, conylene. 1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 964 Conylene is a yellowish oil, having a pungent..odour.

Cony·lia. *Chem.* A synonym of CONYLENE. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882.

[Conyne, a frequent misprint for *covyne*, COVIN.]

Conyng(e, obs. f. CONY.

Conyngarye, conyngry, conyrie, var. of CONYGER.

Conysaunce, obs. f. COGNIZANCE.

Conyschant, var. of COGNIZANT *sb. Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 193 With corone and with conyschantis as it a kynge were.

Cony-warren. [See CONY.] A rabbit-warren.

1635 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 71. I observed a coney-warren walled about with stone. 1655 HARTLIB *Ref. Silk-worm* 17

The multiplying of Cunny-warrens. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 28 Nov. 2/2 The Manor and Soke of Caistor, with the Royalty, Coney Warren, and encroachment Rents.

Cony-wool. [See CONY.] The fur of the rabbit, used in hat-making, etc. Hence **Cony-woo'l-cutter.**

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 224 Coney-Wool or Hair, which the Hatters and other Dealers bring from Foreign Parts. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6171/7 Ruth Pritchard .. Coneywooll Cutter. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov. 10/2 'Coney wool' is now worth 7*s.* a pound..Many of the dyed articles of fur, as well as many hats, are made of rabbit fur.

‖**Conyza** (kɒnəi·zză). *Bot.* Also 5–6 **coniza,** 6 **conisa**; and (in 6) in anglicized form **conyse.** [L., a. Gr. *κονύζα*, applied (according to Fraas) to the two plants *Inula viscosa* and *I. graveolens.*] A genus of strong-smelling herbaceous or shrubby plants of the Composite order. The Flea-banes, to which the name was originally applied, are now placed in the genus *Inula*; the 'Ploughman's Spikenard' or 'Fleawort', is variously classed as *Inula Conyza,* DC., or *Conyza squarrosa,* L.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 487 Coniza is an herbe..That drie is good to kest under thi grayne. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. L iv b, Coniza is of twoo sortes..it may be called in Englyshe Conyse..strowed vpon the grounde, or in a perfume wyth the smoke of it,[it] dryueth away serpentes and gnattes and kylle[th] flees. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxiii. 34 Of Conyza or Flebane. *Ibid.* 35 Theophrast calleth the great Conyza the male, and the smaller Conyza the female. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 326.

Coo (kū), *v.* [Imitative of the sound.]

1. *intr.* To make the soft murmuring sound or note characteristic of doves and pigeons.

1670 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* II. I. ii, So, two kind turtles ..sit alone, And coo, and harken to each other's moan. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* v. 29 As the Wood Pidgeon cooes without his Mate. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* II. xlii. (1853) 275 Doves coo in an amorous and mournful manner. 1815 WORDSW. *Wks.* I. Pref. 25 The stock-dove is said to coo, a sound well imitating the note of the bird. 1887 BESANT *The World went* ii. 14 The doves cooed sleepily from the dovecot.

b. reduplicated.

1879 R. JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. County* 213 The dove may be heard..coo-cooing still more softly..to her mate.

2. *transf.* To utter a sound like that of a dove; *esp.* said of an infant.

1736 ELIZA STANLEY tr. *Hist. Prince Titi* II He was perpetually smiling or cooing..he never cried, nay did not so much as whimper. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Dom. Life* Wks. (Bohn) III. 42 Between his three or four sleeps, he [the Baby] coos like a pigeon-house. 1885 H. C. MCCOOK *Tenants of Old Farm* 233 As he cooed on in this way he applied the web like a plaster to the torn flesh.

3. To converse caressingly or amorously; usually in phr. *to bill and coo*: see BILL *v.*[2] 3.

1816–7 BYRON *To T. Moore,* What are you doing now, Oh Thomas Moore?..Billing or cooing now, Which, Thomas Moore? 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 295 Jenny and Jessamy..billing and cooing in an arbour.

4. *trans.* a. To utter or express by cooing. b. To send *to rest,* etc. by cooing.

1798 B. JOHNSON *Orig. Poems* 73 No longer now he..cooes the praise of ev'ry fair. 1814 S. ROGERS *Jacquel.* II. 3 The doves had cooed themselves to rest. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 444 A pair of turtle-doves lived in one nest, and cooed their love on the same branch. 1891 WINGFIELD *Maid of Hon.* II. xviii. 262 'The good Marquise', she cooed. 'The dear excellent Marquise.'

Coo (kū), *sb.*[1] [f. prec.] The sound uttered by doves and pigeons; a sound resembling this.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* i. (R.), Soft coos of distant doves. 1852 D. M. MOIR *Poems, Bloom and Blight* v, The cushat's coo of love. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* vi. (ed. 4) 101 The wood-pigeon had uttered his last coo.

b. reduplicated.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 2/1 The perpetual, never-ceasing song of the wind..and the coo-coo of the wood-pigeon.

Coo, *sb.*[2] var. of CO[1], jackdaw.

c 1400 *Rowl. & O.* 286 Coo ne pye that there come none.

Coob, var. of COB.

Co-o·bligant. [Co- 3 c.] One under joint-obligation. So **Co-o·bligor,** one who obliges or binds himself together with others.

1818 COLEBROOKE *Oblig. & Contracts* I. 159 The debtor .. is thereby .. entitled to sue any one of the co-obligants. 1880 R. MACKENZIE *19th Cent.* III. vi. 385 The industrious villager is the co-obligant of the idle and vicious. 1786 *Term Reports* I. 163 *marg.,* A co-obligor in a bond to the ordinary. 1847 C. G. ADDISON *Contracts* II. iv. § 1 (1883) 663 From the relation of the co-obligors or co-promisors *inter se.*

Co-oblige, Co-occupant: see CO-.

Cooch, -grass, obs. ff. COUCH, -GRASS.

Coochele, var. of COCHLE, *Obs.,* a snail.

c 1520 L. ANDREWE *Noble Lyfe* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 232 Coochele is a snayle dwellinge in the water & also on the londe..they thruste out .ij. longe hornes wherwith they fele wether they go.

Coockolde, etc., obs. ff. CUCKOLD.

Coockow, coocoo, obs. ff. CUCKOO.

Cood, obs. f. COD *sb.*[1] bag, CUD.

Coode, obs. f. CODE *sb.*[1] & [2].

Coodoo, var. of KOODOO.

Cooee, cooey (kū·ī, kū·i), *sb.* Also **coo-ee, koo-eh, coohee, coo-ee, cooie.** The call or cry (*kūūūū*$_{1}$*ī*·!) used as a signal by the Australian aborigines, and adopted by the colonists in the bush. ('If the prolonged stress laid upon the syllable *coo* were expressed in letters, there ought to be six or eight *oo*'s to the one short sharp shrill *ee*.' E. A. Petherick.)

1790 *Vocab.* in Gov. Hunter's *Jrnl.* 408 *Cow-ee* to come. 1827 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* II. 23 In calling to each other at a distance, the natives make use of the word *Coo-ee,* as we do the word *Hollo,* prolonging the sound of the *coo,* and closing that of the *ee* with a shrill jerk..[It has] become of general use throughout the colony; and a newcomer, in desiring an individual to call another back, soon learns to say '*Coo-ee* to him' instead of Hollo to him. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 315 The ringing koo-eh of the aborigine. 1871 *Athenæum* 27 May 651 In a narrow and rocky gorge.. Mr. Cooper gave the Australian cry of 'coohee,' which was answered by a thousand echoes. 1887 G. L. APPERSON in *All Year Round* 30 July 67/1 A common mode of expression is to be 'within cooey' of a place..Now to be 'within cooey' of Sydney is to be at the distance of an easy journey therefrom. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Jan. 1/3 Two well-known and wealthy Australian squatters on a visit to the mother country lost themselves in a London fog, and were only reunited after a series of shrill and vigorous 'coo-e's'.

Hence **Coo·ee, coo·ey** *v. intr.,* to utter this call.

1827 [see above]. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 4. 80 When I cooeyed, like a 'black fellow', from Queen Anne's tower. 1888 M[c]CARTHY & PRAED *Ladies' Gallery* I. i. 10 A black fellow would not coo-ĕe in that way.

Cooer (kū·ər). [f. Coo *v.*] One that coos.

1862 JOHNS *Brit. Birds* 331 So close an imitation may be produced, that a genuine cooer may be beguiled into giving an answer. 1869 *Daily News* 30 Oct., No hawk could swoop on such billers and cooers as these.

Coof (kōf). *Sc.* [Only modern Sc.: the form corresponds to an earlier *cōf,* which might be identical with ME. *cofe,* now COVE, slang for 'a fellow'; but the words show little agreement in sense. Identity with Sc. *coffe,* also *cofe, coif* 'merchant, hawker', has also been suggested, but here the phonology presents difficulty.]

A dull spiritless fellow; one somewhat obtuse in sense and sensibility.

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 27 Let coofs their cash be clinking. 1795 BURNS *For a' that* iii, Tho' hundreds worship at his word, He's but a coof for a' that. 1858 MRS. OLIPHANT *Laird of Norlaw* II. 18 Do you think I'm heeding what a coof's ancestors were, when I ken I'm worth twa o' him?

Coofer, Coogell, obs. ff. COFFER, CUDGEL.

Cooing (kū·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Coo *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb Coo.

1. *lit.*; see Coo *v.* 1.

1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* I. 701 The Dove Ceases her Cooing. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* v. (1858) 257 The ..doves..still fill with their cooings the luxuriant gardens.

2. *transf.*; see Coo *v.* 2, 3.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 1272 Let not the Cooings of the World allure thee. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. viii, No ope cares for matrimonial cooings. 1857 TROLLOPE *Three Clerks* xx, You may as well give over your billing and cooing.

Coo·ing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That coos.

1665 HOWARD & DRYDEN *Ind. Queen* III. i, That murm'ring Noise that cooing Doves Use. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* vi, I often heard the cooing dove In firry woodlands mourn alone.

Hence **Coo·ingly** *adv.*

1818 KEATS *Endymion* I. 248 Turtles Passion their voices cooingly 'mong myrtles. 1863 *Cornh. Mag.* VII. 735 Her mother kissed her cooingly as she would have kissed a baby.

Coo-in-new. Australian name of a timber-tree of New South Wales, also called White Beech (*Gmelina Leichhardtii*).

1862 *Catal. Nat. Prod. N.S. Wales in Internat. Exhib.* 25.

Cook (kuk), *sb.* Forms: 1 cóc, 3 coc, cok, kok, 4–7 coke, cooke, (4–5 *Sc.* cuk(e, 5 koke, kowke, kuke, *pl.* cocus), 5– cook. [OE. *cóc,* ad. L. *coquus,* late L. *cocus* cook. Cf. OS. *kok,* MDu. *coc,* pl. *cōke,* Du. *kok,* LG. *kokk*; OHG. *choh* (*hh*), MHG., mod.G. *koch*; Icel. *kokkr,* Da. *kok,* Sw. *kock.* In continental Teutonic, as shown by the short *o,* and the High Germ. form, older than the 7th c.; in Eng. the long *ó* speaks to an independent later adoption from Latin, after the lengthening of original short vowels in open syllables (*cōcus* for *cocus*).]

1. One whose occupation is the preparation of food for the table: see COOK *v.* 2. a. *orig.* always masculine; applied to (*a*) the domestic officer charged with the preparation of food for a great household, monastery, college, ship, etc., (*b*) a tradesman who prepares and sells cooked food, the keeper of an eating-house or restaurant.

In sense (*a*) now chiefly used in colleges and ships; in large households, hotels, etc. the *head-cook* is usually called CHEF (*chef de cuisine*); in other cases distinguished from b. as *man-cook.* In (*b*) it survives in the *Cooks' Company,* one of the London City Companies, and in *pastry-cook,* and *cook's shop,* now commonly *cook-shop,* but is *obs.* as a simple trade-name.

(*a*) *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* ci. 3 Swylce hi on cocer-pannan cocas gehyrstan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* XXVIII. (Z.) 176 *cocus* cóc. *c* 1205 LAY. 8101 Weoren in þeos kinges cuchene twa hundred cokes. *Ibid.* 19948 Nefde he [Arthur] neuere nænne coc [*c* 1275 cok]. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2898 Bertram þat was þe erles kok. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 540 A cuke and a portere.

c 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xlvi, Cocus in the kechine. *c* 1450 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 684/24 *Hic archemerus,* a master cuke. 1535 COVERDALE I *Sam.* ix. 23 Then the coke toke vp a shulder..and set it before Saul. 1553 S. CABOT *Ordinances* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 260 The steward and coke of euery ship. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 35 This yere was a coke boylyd in a cauderne in Smythfeld for he wolde a powsynd the byshoppe of Rochester. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* Introd. Pref. (1675) 33 He had rather his Entertainments should please the Guests, than the Cooks. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. vi. 73 I had three hundred cooks to dress my victuals. 1890 *Balliol College* (*Oxf.*) *Rules* 4 The dinner at the Strangers' Table is not to cost more than half-a-crown per head, and is to be arranged by the Cook.

(*b*) 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 104 Cookes [B. cokes] and heore knaues Cryen hote pies, hote! *Ibid.* III. 70 Brewesters, Bakers, Bochers and Cookes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 379 A Cook [*v. r.* cok, cooke] they hadde with hem for the nones To boille the chickenes with the marybones. 1415 *York Myst.* Introd. 24 *Ordo paginarum ludi* No. 35 Cukes, Waterleders [*c.* 1440 *title of* XXXII *in text,* The Cokis and Watir-leders]. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 405 That non Bochour..occupie cokes crafte wtyn the liberte of the seid cite. 1530 PALSGR. 206/2 Coke that selleth meate, *cuisinier.* 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 14 We went to a boiling cook's in Rosemary-lane. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 200 The Cooks of London, who were incorporated by King Edw. IV. bargained and sold a part of their lands in fee.

b. Applied to a woman, *esp.* one employed to cook or manage the cooking in a private family. Also *woman-cook*; cf. COOKESS, COOK-MAID.

1535 COVERDALE I *Sam.* viii. 13 As for youre doughters, he shall take them to be Apotecaries, cokes [WYCLIF fier makers], and bakers. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. ii. 4 Mistris Quickly; which is in the manner of his Nurse; or his dry-Nurse; or his Cooke; or his Laundry. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 56 She was both Pantler, Butler, Cooke, Both Dame and Seruant. 1858 MISS MULOCK *Th. ab. Wom.* 95, I am truly thankful, and sincerely indebted to her too; for a good cook is a household blessing. 1882 *Standard* 18 Dec., 8/3 Wanted, a Good Plain Cook.

c. *fig.* One who 'cooks' literature, accounts, etc. See COOK *v.* 3.

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 113 Thy scrows obscure are borowed fra some buike; Fra Lindesay thou tooke; thourt Chaucers cuike. 1830 BABBAGE *Decline of Science* 178 If a hundred observations are made, the Cook must be very unlucky if he cannot pick out fifteen or twenty which will do for serving up.

2. *Proverbs.*

1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 19 He is an evyle cooke, that can not lycke his owne fyngers. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Life Sir P. Carew* 33 There is the proverb, the more cooks the worse potage. 1577 VAUTROUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 163 There is a common prouerbe, that hunger is the best Cooke. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. ii. 6. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 78 The Italian by-word, the woman is the fire, the man is the roast meate, in commeth the deuile, and he playeth the cooke. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* (1665) 24 Too many Cooks spoils the Broth. 1663 — *Counsel* (1664) 104 As every Cook commends his own Sauce; more then one Cook to a dish will spoil it. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 387 He is a Master of Cook's Latin. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., A bad Cook is call'd the Cook of Hesdin, who poison'd the Devil. 1774 GARRICK *On Goldsmith's Charact. Cookery,* Heaven sends us good meat, but the Devil sends cooks.

3. *Comb.,* as *cook-director, cook-like* adv., *cook-serving* ppl. a.; **cook-book,** a cookery-book (*U.S.*); **cook-boy,** a boy engaged in cooking, or as assistant to a cook; **cook-conner, -cunner, cook-fish, cook-wrasse,** the male of a species of Wrasse (*Labrus mixtus*); **cook-housemaid,** a female servant who does the work both of cook and housemaid; **cook-pot,** a pot used for cooking; **cook's mate, cook-mate,** the deputy or assistant of a ship's cook. See also COOK-HOUSE, -MAID, -ROOM, -SHOP, -WENCH.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 2 July (*Rept. of American Library*) We cannot supply the demand for *cook books and elementary works on domestic economy. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 104 Bob, the *cook-boy, comported himself rudely. 1709 E. WARD in *Wks. Cervantes* vi, To be chosen *Cook-Director of the whole Feast. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 240 The *Cook-fish is so called of the Seamen, because he so pleasantly tasteth when he is well sodden. 1882 *Standard* 18 Dec. 8/3 Wanted, a *cook-housemaid and nurse. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristophanes* (1887) I. 41 Did you hear how *cook-like .. he serves up to himself. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 23/2 A new patent colander saucepan and *cook-pot. 1843 *P. Parley's Ann.* IV. 91 Lascaris disguised himself as a *cook-serving man. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4649/4 [He] has been at Sea some time in the Queen's Service as *Cook's Mate. 1763 MACKENZIE in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 80 Cooks and cooks mates, who are always near the fire, suffer more by the plague, than any other set of people. 1865 *Calcutta Rev.* XLI. 327 A cook-mate on board a Dutch man-of-war. 1859 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (ed. 3) I. 495 The Red Wrasse..was ascertained by Fries to be the female of the *Cook Wrasse.

Cook (kuk), *v.*[1] Also 4 **coke.** [f. COOK *sb.* Cf. OHG. *kochôn, chochen,* MHG. and mod. G. *kochen,* MLG. *kōken,* Du. *koken,* Da. *koge,* which are however only parallel forms.]

1. *intr.* To act as cook, to prepare food by the action of heat (*for* a household, etc.). (Now regarded as the *absol.* use of 2.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 150 Þei [prestis] schulden travel night and day to coke for mennis gostly fode. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVI. 60 Thenne cam contrition þat hadde coked for hem alle. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 150 They did not venture to make a fire and cook, it is true. 1881 *Queen's Regul. for Army* XVII. P 86 The most

competent man is to be selected to cook for the whole of the troops on board.

2. *trans.* To prepare or make ready (food); to make fit for eating by due application of heat, as by boiling, baking, roasting, broiling, etc.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. vi. 39 There is cold meat i' th' Caue, we'l brouz on that Whil'st what we haue kill'd, be Cook'd. 1612 — *Cymb.* v. iv. 156 Hanging is the word, Sir, if you bee readie for that, you are well Cook'd. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 52 I will tel you..how to cook him. 1779–80 COOK *Voy.* I. I. xvii. (R.) Bread-fruit is sometimes cooked in an oven of the same kind. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 193 Well, is the dinner fitly cooked and laid? 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 102 Cook the fish thyself here before me. *Mod.* (title) A hundred ways of cooking potatoes.

b. with *up* (implying manipulation).

1680 SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1852) III. 468, I know no other animal wherein the rectum is cooked up.

c. *intr.* (for *refl.*) Of food: To undergo cooking, to be cooked.

In the construction 'to be cooking', 'cooking' is historically the *vbl. sb.* (to be *a-cooking*, i.e. in process of cooking); but this runs together with 'to cook', = 'cook itself' or 'be cooked'; = F. *se cuire*. Cf. similar construction of *bake, boil, cut, eat, taste*, etc.

1857 S. OSBORN *Quedah* xx. 274 Whilst the rice was cooking, I thought I might as well run up and see the town. 1891 *Leisure Hour* Dec. 144/1 Stew, stirring well, till the pulp cooks to a marmalade. *Mod.* These pears do not cook well: they are not good cookers.

3. *fig.* Also with *up* (*esp.* in **a** and **b**, rare in **c**).

1588 T. L. *To Ch. Rome* (1651) 19 How may he cook or spice his Commandements, to have them approved of your mouths? 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 188 When the countenance is thus cook'd up, and set in form, out (comes two or three If you'll give me leave's. 1739 SHERIDAN tr. *Persius* iii. 51 He is cooked up in all the State and Formalities of a dead Person. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvii. 194, I got that job cookit. 1859 M. NAPIER *Mem. Claverhouse* I. II. 353 Lauderdale.. was cooked into such a loyalist..by eleven years of durance in the Tower.

b. To 'get up', concoct.

1624 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Job* (1717) 155 The toiling Swain, that hath with pleasing trouble Cookt a small Fortune. 1751 CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. ccxlvii. 133 We cooked up a bill for that purpose. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Lousiad* II, I've cooked up a Petition. 1817 COBBETT *Wks.* XXXII. 84 [They] cook up a doctrine of fatality. They say, it is the fate of nations, etc. 1889 GRANT ALLEN *Tents of Shem* I. 145 To inspect the sketch he was busily cooking.

c. To present in a surreptitiously altered form, for some purpose; to manipulate, 'doctor', falsify, tamper with. *colloq.*

1636 EARL STRAFFORDE *Lett.* (1739) II. 16 The Proof was once clear, however they have cook'd it since. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xcviii, Some falsified printed accounts, artfully cooked up, on purpose to mislead and deceive. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. ix. § 2 These accounts, even if cooked, still exercise some check. 1872 J. A. H. MURRAY *Introd. Compl. Scot.* 117 The editor was attacked by.. Pinkerton, for not printing the text 'as a classic', i.e. cooking the spelling, etc., as he himself would have done. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 410 Occasionally the sealers may have quietly 'cooked' the return.

4. To ruin, spoil, 'do for'. *slang.*

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) III. 360 (Farmer) When..the cabs that carry four come in, they cooked the hackney-coachmen in no time. 1889 *Field* 14 Dec. 854 [Chess] If there are two key-moves, a problem is cooked.

b. *To cook any one's goose*: to 'do for' a person or thing; to ruin or kill. *slang.* See GOOSE.

a 1852 *Street Ballad* in Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 243 (Hoppe) If they come here we'll cook their goose, The Pope and Cardinal Wiseman. 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* xlii, Chaldicotes, Gagebee, is a cooked goose, as far as Sowerby is concerned. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* xiv, If you worry or excite your brain..you will cook your own goose—by a quick fire. 1868 E. YATES *Rock Ahead* III. v, It..will be quite enough to cook your goose as it is.

† **Cook,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 7 Sc. **couk.** [From the sound.] *intr.* To utter the note of the cuckoo.

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 50 Let constant Cuckoes cooke on euery side. 1724 RAMSAY *Evergreen* (*Cherrie & Slae* ii.), The Corbie crys, The Coukow couks.

Cook (kʉk), *v.*[3] *Sc.* [Origin uncertain]. To disappear suddenly.

1787 BURNS *Halloween* xxv Whyles glitter'd to the nightly rays, Wi' bickering, dancing dazzle; Whyles cookit underneath the braes, Below the spreading hazel.

Cook, var. of CUCK *v.*

Cookable (kuˑkăbˑl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. COOK *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] **A.** *adj.* That can be cooked. **B.** *sb.* Anything that may be cooked for food (cf. *eatable*).

1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. lxxii. 18 Canada will doubtless furnish some equally savoury cookable. 1884 W. M. WILLIAMS in *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XXIV. No. 6. 773 All the cookable and eatable fats fall into the class 'fixed oils.'

Cookdom (kuˑkdəm). *nonce-wd.* [f. COOK *sb.* + -DOM.] **a.** The office or position of cook. **b.** The domain of a cook or of cooks.

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 729 All old quartermasters.. look forward to the cookdom, as the cardinals look to the popedom. 1874 T. JACKSON *Stories ab. Animals* xiv. 180 Cook is fond of the animal, because he has cleared her cookdom of this insect pest.

Cooked (kukt), *ppl. a.* [f. COOK *v.*[1] + -ED[1].]

1. Of articles of food: Prepared by heat for eating. Often with qualification as *half-cooked, ill-cooked, well-cooked*, etc.

1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 115 Whether the flesh is raw or cooked. 1855 J. F. W. JOHNSTON *Chem. Common Life* vi. (1879) 108 A well-cooked piece of meat. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 371 Cooked and tinned Salmon.

2. *fig.* Altered to suit a purpose, 'doctored'.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Sept. 266 Cooked statistics and unsound theories. 1861 *Illust. Lond. News* 30 Mar. 285/3 A placard headed 'Cooked statement of income and expenditure.'

Cookee: see COOKY.

Cookeite (kuˑkəit). *Min.* [Named 1866, after Prof. J. P. Cooke of Harvard: see -ITE.] A variety of lithium mica, in colour white to yellowish green, occurring in minute scales, and in slender six-sided prisms.

1866 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. XLI. 246 On cookeite, a new mineral species. 1868 DANA *Min.* 489 Cookeite..Occurs with tourmaline and lepidolite at Hebron and Paris, Maine.

Cooker (kuˑkəɹ). [f. COOK *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. A stove or other apparatus designed for cooking. **b.** A vessel in which food is cooked.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 68/1 Gas Cookers in Work. 1887 *Manch. City News* 26 Feb. 4 The soup is prepared in a thirty-gallon 'Cooker.'

2. A fruit, etc., that cooks well.

1887 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 2/8 They are a large, juicy apple, agreeable to eat and splendid cookers. 1888 *Ibid.* 17 Oct. 4/5 The best cropping apple..unequalled as a cooker.

3. *fig.* One who 'cooks up', or dresses up (literature), manipulates accounts, etc.

1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 53 Homer is called a 'cooker' of early ballads. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Dec. 702/1 He sometimes called their composer or compiler a 'cooker', who made a dish of floating poetic figments.

4. That which 'cooks' or 'does for' any one (see COOK *v.*[1] 4); a 'finisher'. *slang.*

1869 *Daily News* 12 May, Jeames [writes] 'I expect this will be a cooker for me.'

Cookering, obs. var. of COCKERING.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86 Cookerynge mete, *carificio.*

Cookery (kuˑkəɹi). Forms: 4 **cokerie,** (5 **kokery**), 6 **cokery**(e, **coquerie, -rye, (koucker**y), 6–7 **cookerie.** [f. COOK *sb.* or *v.*[1] + -ERY 2.]

1. The art or practice of cooking, the preparation of food by means of fire.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 83 Berconius of cokerie First made the delicacie. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 69 Here Beginnethe A Boke of Kokery. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 258 Theyr maner of coquerie is in manye thynges differynge from owres. 1570 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (*Surtees*) 327 A booke of kouckery in prent. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vi. 64 Fine Egyptian cookerie. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 265 A house, or a place at least, for our cookery. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Import Colon. Corn* 94 Animal matters which have undergone cookery, etc. 1884 *L'pool Daily Post* 24 July 5 A new department will be opened for the neighbouring School of Cookery.

b. with *pl.*

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) II. I. 31 The most common Sorts of Cookeries..is to dress little bits of Pork. 1863 MRS. MARSH *Heathside F.* II. 86 Wait till I get a school of my own, and see what cookeries I'll have.

† **2.** *concr.* Cooking apparatus and material. *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* 588 [In Cairo] there are estemed to bee 15000 Cookes which carry their Cookerie and boile it as they goe, on their heads.

† **3.** A product of the cook's art. *Obs. rare.*

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1808) II. 205 (D.) His appetite was gone, and cookeries were provided in order to tempt his palate, but all was chip.

† **4.** A cooking establishment; a kitchen; a cook-shop. *Obs.*

1598 STOW *Surv.* x. (1603) 80 A common cookerie or cookes row. 1611 COTGR. *Rotisserie*..a kitchen, cookerie, or cookes shop, wherein meat is vsually rosted. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxvii. 310 The Roast-meat Cookery of the Petit Chastelet, before the Cook-Shop. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xliv, The pie made and baked at the prison cookery hard by.

5. *fig.* The action or method of 'cooking' or 'dressing up' (*e.g.* a literary work); the practice of 'cooking' or falsifying: see COOK *v.*[1] 3.

1709 *Tatler* No. 11 ₱ 6 We..have no Occasion for that Art of Cookery, which our Brother Newsmongers so much excel in;..dressing up a second Time for your Tast the same Dish which they gaue you the Day before. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 62 The legends might have been 'cooked' over and over again, but the cookery came at last to nought.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cookery competition, -lesson, -school*, etc.; **cookery-book,** a book of receipts and instructions in cookery.

1810 ANNABELLA PLUMPTRE (title) Domestic Management; or, The Healthy Cookery-Book. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 131 A recipe in the cookery-book. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Feb. 2/1 A cookery competition for the women was carried on during the three days.

† **Coo'kess.** *Obs. rare.* In ME. **cokysse.** [f. COOK *sb.* + -ESS.] A female cook.

1459 *Laud MS.* 416 lf. 74 (Halliw.) Hyt is now hard to deserne and know, A tapster, a cokysse, or an ostelars wyf, From a gentylwoman, yf they stond arow. 1552 in *Reg. Univ. Oxon.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc. 1887) II. I. 287 Mawde, Cookesse of Hart Hall.

Cookey: see COOKIE, COOKY.

Cook-house. [f. COOK *v.*[1] + HOUSE: cf. *bake-house.*] A building or room in which cooking is done; a detached out-door kitchen in warm countries; the COOK-ROOM on board a ship.

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 8 Aug. 3/2 Fire broke out in the cook house, on board the Neily. 1875 MISS BIRD *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 58 A small eating-room with a grass cookhouse beyond. 1890 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 7/1 'The Rookery' at Wellington Barracks is perfectly unsanitary, a portion of it being over the cook-house.

Cookics. *humorous nonce-wd.* [cf. *ethics*, etc.]

1845 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 80 The grand and broad principles of cookery or cookics.

Cookie (kuˑki). *Sc.* and *U.S.* Also **cooky, cookey.** [prob. a. Du. *koekje* (kūˑkyĕ) dim. of *koek* cake: this is app. certain for U.S.; but for Scotland historical evidence has not been found.] In Scotland the usual name for a baker's plain bun; in U.S. usually a small flat sweet cake, but locally a name for small cakes of various form with or without sweetening.

c 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scot.* (1760) II. xxiv. 272 In the Low-Country the Cakes are called Cookies. 1808 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 368 Those notable cakes, hight new-year cookies. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xv, Muckle obliged to ye for your cookies, Mrs. Shortcake. 1852 D. G. MITCHELL *Dream Life* 97 Very dry cookies, spiced with caraway seeds. 1870 B. HARTE *Luck Roar. Camp* 227 (Farmer) He lost every hoof and hide, I'll bet a cookey!

b. *Comb.*, as **cookie-shine** (*humorous*), a tea-party (cf. *tea-fight*).

1863 READE *Hard Cash* v, Conversaziones, cookey-shines, etcetera. 1867 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. XII. 195/2 From the frequent appearance of these [cookies] at tea-parties, the latter are irreverently spoken of as Cookie Shines.

Cooking (kuˑkiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COOK *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb COOK (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 221 It is man's perverse cooking who hath turn'd this bounty of God into a Scorpion. 1815 HUNT *Feast of Poets* 6 And will find ye all out with your cookings and cares. 1873 H. SPENCER *Study of Sociol.* vi. (1877) 121 'Cooking' of railway accounts and financial prospectuses.

2. *concr.* That which is cooked at one time; a meal. (Cf. BAKING *vbl. sb.* 2.)

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 635 The rustic greediness of swallowing two cookings in a day.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **Cooking-range,** a cooking-stove containing several openings for carrying on different operations at once; **cooking-stove,** a stove adapted for cooking.

c 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Ayah & Lady* ix. 59 He was carried under the cooking-boat, and seen no more. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 395 Then peeled his flesh with a great cooking knife. 1849 LONGF. *Kavanagh* (1851) 412 Who wants to know about the cooking-range. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom* xiii, A neat, well-blacked and shining cooking-stove. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xvi. 172 Our cooking-gear. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 9 Needful for cooking and drinking purposes. *Mod.* Gas cooking-stoves in great variety.

Coo'king, *ppl. a.* That cooks.

1874 RHIND *Hist. Vegetable Kingd.* 186 Man who has been humorously defined to be a cooking animal.

Cookish (kuˑkiʃ), *a. rare.* [f. COOK *sb.* + -ISH.] Like a cook. Hence **Coo'kishly** *adv.*

1611 DEKKER *Roaring Girle* Wks. 1873 III. 177 I cannot abide a man thats too fond ouer me, so cookish. 1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph. Acharnians* IV. iv, How cookishly, how dinnerly He manages his duties.

† **Cookly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. COOK *sb.* + -LY[1.] Like or after the manner of a (skilful) cook.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIV. 556 And cookly spitted it, Roasted, and drew it artfully.

Coo'k-maid. A maid or female servant employed in cooking, or as assistant to a cook.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. ii. 179. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 75 Neither I nor anyone in my house but Jane the cook-mayde could do it. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 12 *note*, Gloucester..discovered the Lady Anne in the dress of a cookmaid in London. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 167 Those who think that the development of society can be arrested because a farmer's wife finds it hard to get a cookmaid.

[Cook-mate, erroneous form of COCK-MATE.]

Cookoo: see CUCKOO.

Cookquean, var. of CUCKQUEAN. *Obs.*

Coo'k-room. A room in which cooking is done, a kitchen; **a.** on board a ship, the galley; **b.** a separate building or outhouse, COOK-HOUSE.

1553 S. CABOT *Ordinances* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 260 The cooke roome and all other places to be kept cleane. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 12 The Cooke-roome.. commonly in Merchantmen it is in the Fore-Castle. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. xlvii, There are no chimneys or fireplaces..but in the Cook-room. This word is used to signify their kitchen. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Coqueron*, the cook-room..or cuddy, of a lighter or hoy. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. I. i. 6 All the vessels of his table silver, and many of those of his cook-room.

fig. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 95 Passe along vnto the stomacke, the Cookeroome, where Diet is the Steward, Appetite the Clark, and Concoction the maister Cooke.

Cookship (kuˑkʃip). [f. COOK *sb.* + -SHIP.] The position or function of a cook.

1826 B. BARTON *Select.* (1849) 6 'T would be cook-ship versus Quaker-ship.

Coo'k-shop. Originally **cook's shop.** A shop where cooked food is sold; an eating-house.

a. 1552 HULOET, Cokes shope, *popina.* 1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours Blood* iii. 9 Such vulgar diet with Cookes shops agree. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* II. ii, The cooks shop in Ram Alley. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 249. ₱ 8 [He] carried me to a Cook's-Shop. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xlvii. (1741) 252 Frequenting..inns, cooks-shops, taverns

β. 1615 SIR E. HOBY *Curry Combe for a Coxe-Combe* 10 It seemes he hath..been brought vp..rather in a cookeshop. 1677 *Act* 29 *Chas. II*, c. 7. § 3 In inns, cooke-

shops, or victualling houses. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* viii. 71 He dined and supped in an eastern cook-shop. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 33 Running to and fro of boys from cook-shops.

Cook-stool, corrupt var. of CUCK-STOOL. *Obs.*

†**Coo'k-wench.** *Obs.* A servant-girl employed in cooking; = COOK-MAID.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xl. The cook-wench and dairy-maid. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* 1812 IV. 199 Thy Cook-wench soon becomes thy proper mate. 1811 ORME *Govt. Indostan* 413 An Indian cook-wench.

Cook-wrasse: see COOK *sb.*[1] 3.

Cooky (ku'ki). *colloq.* Also **cookee, -ie.** [f. COOK *sb.* with -Y hypocoristic: cf. *Nelly, Betty,* etc.] A name for a (female) cook.

1776 R. GRAVES *Euphrosyne* I. 259 The valet in his tarnish'd lace, And cooky with her shining face. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Dec. 3/2 Cooky, with whom the metropolitan bobby is supposed to be on affectionate terms.

Cooky, var. of COOKIE, bun, small cake.

Cool (kūl), *a.* Forms: 1 cól, 3–5 cole, 4 coul, 6 *Sc.* cuill, 4–7 coole, 3, 7– cool. [OE. *cól*:—OTeut. **kôlu-z,* f. ablaut stem of *kal-* = L. *gel-* cold: see note under etymology of COLD. Passage from the *-u* into the *-jo* declension (**kôljo-z*) gave OHG. *chuoli,* MHG. *küele,* G. *kühl* cool.]

1. Moderately cold; said of a temperature which, in contrast with heat, is cold enough to be agreeable and refreshing, or, in contrast with cold, is not so low as to be positively disagreeable or painful.

In earlier use sometimes app. not distinguished from *cold.*

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* v. 26 Swa oft æspringe utawalleð of clife harum col and hlutor. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 324 Hrer mid sticcan oþ þæt hit col sie. *c* 1275 *Pains of Hell* 82 in *O. E. Misc.* 149 Þat fule pool þat euer is hot and neuer cool. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 452 Al schet in a schaze þat schaded ful cole. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 87 (MS. K.) Cole or sumwhat colde. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 202 In mid winter quhen that the wedder is cuill. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 89 Vnder the coole shade of a Siccamore. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 216 With spreading Planes he made a cool Retreat. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* xix, Along the cool sequester'd vale of life. 1776 *Trial Nundocomar* 32/2 He was then in a cool sweat, with a low pulse. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxv. 177 We were in the cool shadow of the mountain. 1881 ROSSETTI *Song & Music,* O leave your hand where it lies cool Upon the eyes whose lids are hot.

b. *fig.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. iii. 30 The coole and temperate Wind of Grace. 1602 — *Ham.* III. iv. 124 Vpon the heate and flame of thy distemper Sprinkle coole patience. 1738 WESLEY *Come Holy Spirit* ii, Come, Thou our Passion's cool Allay. 1767 W. HANBURY *Charities Ch. Langton* 108 The country, seeing the cool water thrown on it [a scheme].

c. Producing a sensation of coolness; not admitting or retaining heat; as 'a cool dress'.

d. *Med.* Said of a medicine, treatment, etc. that lowers the temperature of the blood; cooling.

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 100 You must..coole it [the heat of the hawk's stomach] with some coole thing that is meet for it. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 208 Assist them with Emulsions of the cooler seeds..as Melons, Cucumbers. 1793 BEDDOES *Catarrh* 151 The cool treatment of small pox.

2. *transf.* a. Applied to a sensation of the organs of taste analogous to that of actual coolness; or to anything which produces this sensation.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 252 Nitrites have properties common to nitrates; such as a cool taste.

b. *Hunting.* Of a scent: Faint, weak. Cf. COLD *a.* 12.

1647 N. BACON *Laws Eng.* I. lxvii. (1739) 158 Though .. they lost ground, and hunted upon a cool scent.

c. Of colours: Between 'warm' and 'cold'; containing low-toned red or yellow; as, 'a cool green'.

†d. ? Having little vitality or force. *Obs.*

1669 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 282 I reckon they have but a coole patent of it, and I suppose should they bring it into Parliament it will prove not only impossible there but ridiculous.

†3. *fig.* Chilled, depressed. *Obs.* Cf. COLD *a.* 9.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9255 Þen comford he caght in his cole hert.

†b. Chilling, comfortless. *Obs.* Cf. COLD *a.* 10.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 131 'Wat segge ȝe maistres', quod Merlyn, 'þat ȝeue þat cole red To þi nyme blod and my lyf. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 105 Hys red was to coul, That let man to suich meschyf.

4. Of persons (and their actions): Not heated by passion or emotion; unexcited, dispassionate; deliberate, not hasty; undisturbed, calm.

Beowulf 282 And þa cear wylmas colran wurdað. *c* 1440 *Chaucer's L. G. W.* (MS. Gg. 4. 27) 258 Thow .. thynkist in thyn wit that is ful cole That he nys but a verray propre fole That louyth paramouris to harde and hote. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 161 Coole, *quietus.* 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 6 Such seething braines..that apprehend More than coole reason euer comprehends. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xvii. 27 A man of vnderstanding is of an excellent [*marg.* coole] spirit. 1726–8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* xxii. 69 Upon cooler reflexion, I think I had done better to have left it alone. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. 376 Some of them were men of the coolest tempers. 1798 MILLER in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* VII. clviii, I caused a cool and steady fire to be opened on them. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 491 The energy of the young prince had not then been found a match for the cool science of the veteran. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* II. i, While she wept, and I strove to be cool.

b. *transf.* of things.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 93 In coole matters thou art hot: in the hottest causes, cold. 1689 *Tryal Eps.* 28 The zeal of one time may bring in that by surprize.. which when things are cooll..will appear to be plain injustice. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* IV. Wks. IX. 117 Who now, from dread of the Pope, cannot take a cool bottle of claret..with any tolerable quiet.

c. (*In*) *cool blood*: cf. COLD BLOOD.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 77 We should not, when the blood was cool, haue threatend Our Prisoners with the Sword. 1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* IV. ii, Be that her prison, till in cooler blood I shall determine of her. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* x. § 22 (1684) 86 That without any provocation at all, in cool bloud, as they say, they can thus wrong their poor brethren. 1774 GOLDSM. *Grecian Hist.* II. 249 He..massacred all the inhabitants in cool blood. 1881 MRS. P. O'DONOGHUE *Ladies on Horseback* II. v. 72 No horse that ever was foaled could do it [a big leap] in cool blood.

5. Deficient in ardour, zeal, or enthusiasm; lacking warmth of interest, or heartiness; lukewarm. (In first quot. possibly a verb).

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI,* III. i. 177 'Twill make them coole in zeale vnto your Grace. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 151 Oh, give me a true sense of my wants: and then, I cannot be cool in asking. 1815 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* X. 169 The people are a little cool both at Vienna and in England in respect to the Bourbons. 1874 BLACKIE *Self Cult.* 70 An honest hater is often a better fellow than a cool friend.

b. Wanting in cordiality.

1675 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 319, I found him at first cooler in his reception then when I left him. *a* 1706 VANBRUGH *Mistake* I. Wks. (Rtldg.) 442/1 Were I to meet a cool reception. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* III. 77, I am rather upon cool terms with him.

6. Assured and unabashed in demeanour, where the circumstances would call for diffidence and hesitation; calmly and deliberately audacious or impudent in making a proposal or demand: said of persons and their actions.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 80 A right cool fish. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Black Mousquet.,* A fact which has stamp'd him a rather 'Cool hand'. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxiv. 394 He certainly knew that such a request was a trifle cool. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* viii. 256 The cool way in which Plato in his Republic speaks of exposing children.

7. *colloq.* Applied to a large sum of money.

[Of doubtful origin: perhaps originally 'deliberately or calmly counted, reckoned, or told', and hence 'all told,' 'entire', 'whole'; but it became a mere phrase, helping to contribute emphasis or reality to the amount.]

1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* II. i, I just made a couple of Betts with him, took up a cool hundred, and so went to the King's Arms. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. xii, He had lost a cool hundred, and would no longer play. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 201 My table alone stands me in a cool thousand a quarter. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV. v. 132 Lord Monmouth had the satisfaction of drawing the Whig minister into a cool thousand on the event. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* lvii. 1870 BRADWOOD *The O. V. H.* 264 To save me a cool seven hundred a year.

8. *Comb.,* as *cool-rooted, -sheltered* adjs.; †**cool-crape** (see quot.); **cool cup,** a cooling drink (see quot.); **cool-drawn** *a.,* drawn or expressed without the aid of heat (cf. *cold-drawn*); **cool-trough,** a trough in which anything is cooled. Also COOL-HEADED, etc.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew,* **Cool-crape,* a slight Chequer'd Stuff made in imitation of Scotch Plad. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.,* When a Person dies, he is said to be put into his *Cool-crape.* 1818 TODD, **Cool-cup,* a beverage, so called, usually composed of wine, water, lemon-peel, sugar, and borage; and introduced at tables in warm weather. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 10 Oct. 2/1 Whale Oil of this and last year, *Cool Drawn. 1820 KEATS *Ode to Psyche* 13 *Cool-rooted flowers. 1767 MRS. S. PENNINGTON *Lett.* III. 171 And here, *cool shelter'd from the mid-day sun. 1777 HOOLE *Comenius' Vis. World* (ed. 12) 88 He quencheth hot irons in the *cool-trough.

Cool (kūl), *sb.*[1] For forms see prec. [f. COOL *a.* Cf. OHG. *chuoli,* MHG. *küele,* mod.G. *kühle.*]

1. That which is cool: the cool part, place, time, thing, etc.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5534 To see quat selcuthe is seet in þe salt watir, How many kind of creatours þat in þe cole duellis. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 191 As they that wolde ride in the cole of the mornynge. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvi. 227 It were good for us to aryse..it is good to ryde in the coole. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* iii. 8 In the coole of the daye [so 1611]. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* III, But see where Lucia..Amid the cool of yon high marble arch, Enjoys the noon-day breeze! 1863 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 171 He..goes for his ride in the cool of the evening. 1879 BROWNING *Pheidippides* 64 There in the cool of a cleft, sat he—majestical Pan!

†2. A cool breeze, a light and refreshing wind.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 231 The wind stood thanne nought amis, But every topsaile cole it blewe. *a* 1470 TIPTOFT *Caesar* iii. (1530) 4 That he had a good and convenable time and also a good cole. 1506 GUYLFORD *Pilgr.* 72 The wynde began to blow a ryght good coole in oure waye. 1558 PHAER *Aeneid* III, A mery coole of wynde them fast pursueth. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Aura..*a softe coole of wynde. *Aprica Zephyri aura,* a warme coole of [wynde].

3. Coolness.

14.. *Songs & Carols* (1847) 35 A pilion or taberd to wer in hete or cole. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* XXV. 13 Like as the wynter coole in the haruest. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1109 There oft the Indian Herdsman shunning heate Shelters in coole. 1860 SIR T. MARTIN *Horace* 133 Thou a grateful cool dost yield To the flocks that range afield.

4. *fig.*

1617 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 1112 God loves to give us cools and heats in our desires. 1659 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* 291 Men of intemperate heates and cooles in religion. 1714 ARBUTHNOT, etc. *Mart. Scriblerus* II. ix, To treat..of the emollients and opiates of poesy, of the cool, and the manner of producing it.

Cool (kūl), *sb.*[2] *Comm.* [Another form of COWL *sb.*[2]] A tub of butter, usually of 28 lb., but sometimes of other size.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade Products* 104 *Cool,* a tub cut in two, in which butter is sometimes sent to market.. it weighs from ½ cwt. to 1 cwt. 1891 *Daily News* 27 Oct. 2/8 (*Trade Report*) *Butter.*—Cork. Prices show another advance..Fine mild-cured and fine cools advanced 1s.

Cool (kūl), *v.* Forms: 1 cólian, 3–7 cole, (3–5 colen), 4–5 kole, koole, 5–6 *Sc.* cule, cuill, 4–7 coole, 7– cool. [OE. *cólian* (*cólode*) = OS. *côlôn*:—OTeut. **kôlôjan* to be cold or cool, f. **kôlu-z* adj. cool, f. stem *kal-* cold: see note to COLD *a.* The trans. use is not original, and appeared in ME. with the obsolescence of the original trans. *kele,* KEEL, OE. *cælan, célan*:—OTeut. **kôljan* to make cool.]

1. *intr.* To become cool; to become less hot or warm. Often with *down,* rarely *off.*

a 1000 *Guthlac* 1281 (Gr.) Lic colode. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 1258 (Gr.) Weder coledon. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 204 Seoð on weallendon wætere, let þonne colian. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 70 Hit [boiling pitch] colede anan. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 44 In boylande water þou kast hom may. To harden þen take hom oute to cole. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* B ij b, Whan it is baken .. let it cole by hymselfe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 396 A while discourse they hold; No fear lest Dinner coole. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 308 The eggs..of small birds..being liable to cool more quickly. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 81 What form the melted matter may assume at great depths on cooling down. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 175 It cools with extreme slowness. 1890 C. A. YOUNG *Elem. Astron.* § 487 Jupiter and Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, do not seem yet to have cooled off to anything like the earth's condition.

2. *fig.* a. To lose the heat of excitement, passion, or emotion; to lose fervour, to become less zealous or ardent.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 9 (Gr.) Colaþ Cristes lufu. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 250/2 He made to cole the cruelte of the persecutours. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 62 Their good opinion therin .. cooles. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. ii. 19 Thou hast describ'd A hot Friend cooling. 1605 — *Macb.* IV. i. 154 This deed Ile do, before this purpose coole. 1663 BP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xix. (1668) 193 After the first onset..they are wont to cool and make a retreat. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 261 She, who ne'er answers till a Husband cools. 1842 MACAULAY *Ess. Fredk. Gt.* (1854) 679/2 This eccentric friendship was fast cooling. 1882 BESANT *Revolt of Man* v. (1883) 114 To give this feeling time to cool down.

†b. To become 'cold' with fear. *Obs. rare.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* V. v. 10 The time has beene, my sences would have cool'd To heare a Night-shrieke.

†c. Of things: To lose their opportuneness.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 240 Come, to the Forge with it then, shape it: I would not haue things coole. 1607 — *Cor.* IV. i. 43 Aduantage, which doth euer coole Ith' absence of the needer.

3. *trans.* To make cool; to cause to lose heat or become less hot. (Formerly expressed by KEEL.)

c 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 87 (MS. K.) Colyn or kelyn, *frigefacio.* 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 122 To be throwne into the Thames, and coold .. like a Horse-shoo. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 42 You may..keepe your winde to coole your pottage. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (J.) Snow they use .. because, as they say, it cools or congeals any liquor sooner. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* III. iii. 74 A thunderstorm..had cooled the atmosphere.

b. To impart the sensation of coolness to, *esp.* to refresh by allaying excessive or painful heat.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 2814 A dede of is helm of stel And colede him þer in fraiche wel. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xvi. 24 Send Lazarus, that he dippe the laste part of his fyngur in water, and kele [MS. X. *c* 1410 koole] my tunge. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 428 The cler watter culyt the hors sumdeill. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. i. 65 Warmed and cooled by the same Winter and Sommer as a Christian is. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 699 The ready Cure to cool the raging Pain. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 289 Cooling her false cheek with a featherfan.

c. To reduce the temperature of the blood or of the 'humours' of the body. Also *absol.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 11 (MS. B) Whanne þat a mete oþere a medycine .. hetyth hym moȝt & colyth hym nauȝt. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* V. v. 24 As if I had swallow'd snowballs, for pilles to coole the reines. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 100 You must .. coole it [the heat of the hawk's stomach] with some coole thing that is meet for it. 1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 161 Steel .. given in this manner (which for the most part rather Cools than Heats).

d. *Painting.* To make less 'warm' in colour; to tone *down* the reds or yellows in a picture.

4. *fig.* To cause (a person) to lose the heat of excitement, passion, or emotion; to make less ardent or zealous; to diminish the intensity of (strong feeling, emotion, resolve).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XXXVIII. 18 That i ware kolid in þi mercy fra hete of vices and temptaciouns. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. xii. 265 To repente hymself of the castynge of his gage and to be so koled of the bataylle. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 260 The king then being somewhat cooled of his great furie, graunted their desire. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. i. 59 He hath..thwarted my bargaines, cooled my friends, heated mine enemies. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. I. 136 Which cools the resolutions of the zealousest Prince. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 198 ₱ 13 I found my friends..cooled in their affection. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 524 The lapse of time which cools the ardour of the friends whom he has left behind.

b. *fig.* To deprive (a thing) of its opportuneness or freshness of interest; to make stale.

1716-8 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* I. xl. 164 The great gulf between you and me cools all news that come hither. 1738 Thyer *Byrom's Rem.* (1856) II. i. 198 You are come too late, the thing is cooled.

5. Phrases. † *To cool cares*: to assuage them: see also Keel *v.* *To cool one's coppers*: see Copper *sb.* 7 *To cool one's heels* († *hoofs*): *i.e.* by rest, after the feet have become hot with walking; hence, *ironically*, to be kept standing or waiting.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1253 Keuer hem comfort, & colen her carez. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* III. 340 The soldiers all sat down enrank'd, each by his arms and horse That then lay down and cool'd their hoofs. 1633 W. R. *Match at Midnight* III. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 52 To..let him cool his heels there till morning. 1641 *Barthol. Faire* (N. s. v. *Heels*), Who forthwith comitted my little hot furie to the stockes, where we will leave him to coole his heeles. 1752 Fielding *Amelia* VI. ix, In this parlour Amelia cooled her heels, as the phrase is, near a quarter of an hour. 1884 Rider Haggard *Dawn* x, Whilst Philip was cooling his heels in Lincoln's Inn Fields, a rather curious scene was in progress.

† Cool, *v.*2 *Obs. rare.* Also **cole.** [? a. F. *couler* to flow, run as a liquid:—L. *cōlāre* to pass through a filter, f. *cōlum* a strainer.] *intr.* To run, flow.

1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 23 The vessels through which it colith or runnith. *Ibid.* Hh iij, It droppeth and coolyth out of the vaynes.

Cool, coole, obs. ff. Cole, Cowl *sb.*1

† Coo'l-back. [app. a. Du. *koelbak*, f. *koel* cool + *bak* Back *sb.*2] = Cooler 2: *esp.* in a brewery. *Obs.*

1707 J. Mortimer *Husb.* (J.) Your first wort being thus boiled, lade off into one or more coolers, or cool-backs. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Brewing*, Let it run from your cool-backs into your Tun very cool.

Coold, obs. f. Cold, and *could*, pa. t. of Can.

Coole, obs. f. Coal, Cowl.

Cooled (kūld), *ppl. a.* [f. Cool *v.*1 + -ed.] Made cool († or cold); lowered in temperature.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 87 Coolyd of heete, *frigefactus*. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 356/2 Anoynte the cooled ioyntes. 1682 Flavel *Fear* 88 Mortified and cooled hearts. 1875 Miss Bird *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 55 The surface of the double lake [of lava] was continually skinning over with a cooled crust..like frosted silver.

Coolee, var. of Coolie.

Cooler (kū·lər). [f. as prec. + -er. Cf. Keeler.]

1. Anything that cools or makes cool.

1575 Laneham *Lett.* (1871) 53 But whoo so was found so hot in desyre, with the wreast of a Cok was sure of a coolar. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. ii. 6 Wind is a Dryer, even as Frost a Cooler. 1797 Holcroft *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) IV. xcii. 235 They do not use ice as a cooler, but snow.

2. A vessel in which anything is cooled or set to cool; *esp.* one used for cooling the wort in brewing, or for similar purposes in other manufacturing processes.

1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 589 Boile it very well the second time with the hops, then..put it into the coolers and coole it. 1641 French *Distill.* I. (1651) 34 A great Alembick, with its cooler or Copper Still. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. vi. 279 Shift your first Wort out of the Coolers into a Working-Tun. 1798 Bloomfield *Farmer's Boy, Spring* 217 Streams of new milk thro' flowing coolers stray. 1820 W. Scoresby *Arctic Regions* II. 398 On a little lower level than.. the copper, is fixed a square or oblong back or cooler..capable of containing from 10 to 20 tons of oil. 1861 Wynter *Soc. Bees* 211 The boiling beer is now pumped up to the coolers.

3. A cooling medicine or agent; a refrigerant.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. II. (1651) That the liver be outwardly anointed with some coolers that it be not overheated. 1671 Salmon *Sign. Med.* III. xxii. Citruls, the seeds are great coolers in Feavers. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 7 An admirable febrifuge, at once the safest cooler and cordial. 1766 Pennant *Zool., Goat* (1812) I. 46 In..cases, where coolers and restoratives are necessary.

4. *fig.* Anything that cools emotion, excitement, or ardour, or damps the spirits.

1592 Bp. Andrewes *Serm.* (1843) V. 527 The Law, we know, is a great cooler to presumption. 1600 Abp. Abbot *Exp. Jonah* 27 This is a cooler both to the Pharisees and Novatians, who were wont to despise sinners. 1608 Hieron *Wks.* I. 718 What coolers of zeale, what clogges in the way that leadeth vnto life. 1781 Crabbe *Library* 58 See coolers here, that damp the fire of rage. 1824 'P. Quiz' (*title*) Fashionable Bores, or Coolers in High Life.

5. *U.S.* (*Thieves' slang.*) A prison or gaol.

1884 *Milnor* (Dakota) *Teller* 8 Aug., Arrested on the charge of drunkenness, lodged in the cooler over night and then fined $5 in the morning. 1885 *Ibid.* 25 Apr., Now, then, I'll give you a chance to keep out of the cooler!

Cooler, obs. f. Colour.

Coole-staff, var. of Cowl-staff.

Cooley, *rare.* [Phonetic spelling of F. *coulis*, Cullis.] Broth of boiled meat.

1796 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* v. 41 Make a rich cooley.

Cool-hea'ded, *a.* [Parasynthetic deriv. of *cool head*: see Cool *a.* 8.] Having a cool head; free from excitement, not easily excited in mind.

1777 Burke *Let. Sheriffs Bristol* Wks. III. 140 The old, cool headed, general law is as good as any deviation dictated by present heat. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 644 Soon, however, some cool-headed people ventured to remark that the fact.. was not quite so certain as might be wished. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 850 Among the cooler-headed members of his own party.

Hence **Cool-hea'dedness.**

1891 *Athenæum* 9 May 598/2 No better illustration of his cool-headedness can be given.

Coolie, cooly (kū·li). Forms: 6 *pl.* colles, 7 collee, (cowler), 7–8 coulee, -ie, coly, 7–9 coolee, 8 couley, 8–9 cooley, 7– coolie, cooly. [Now found (in sense 2) in the Indian vernaculars generally: Urdū قولی, قلی *qulī*, *qūlī*, Bengālī *kūlī*, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayālam, *kūli*; of disputed origin.

By some considered to be originally Tamil, and identical with the word *kūlī* 'hire, payment for occasional menial work', whence (either by metonymy, or as short for *kūli-kāram* 'hire-man', *kūliyāl* 'hire-person') *kūli* 'hireling, labourer, man who does odd jobs'. The objection to this is that the first known mention of Coolies early in the 17th c. refers not to the Tamil country, in the south, but to the region of Guzerat, in the west of India. On this account there is reason to think the word identical with *Kulī* or *Kolī*, the name of an aboriginal tribe of Guzerat (see sense 1), which is actually found spelt *Koulli*, *Coolie* in the middle of the 17th c.

(The Kulīs of Guzerat were well known to the Portuguese in the 16th c.; and these probably carried the name both to Southern India and to China (cf. 1745 in 2). It is probable that the similarity between *Kulī* and the Tamil word *kūli* 'hire' may have led to the use of *coolie* in Southern India in the sense of *kūli-kāram* or *kuliyāl*.)]

† 1. A variant of *Kulī* or *Kolī*, name of a numerous aboriginal tribe of Guzerat, formerly noted as robbers, but now settling down as respectable labourers and cultivators. *Obs.*

[1554 Botelho *Estado da India* in *Subsidios* (Lisb. 1878) V. 155 E a Renda dos coles que são pescadores ás estaquados ao mar, e per este Rio de Baçaim. *transl.* And the rent from the *coles* who are fishers at the stakes at the sea, and along this river of Bassein. 1563 Garcia de Orta *Colloquios* (Lisb. 1872) 34 Colles.] 1598 tr. *Linschoten's Voyages* xxvii. (Y.), Others that yet dwell within the countrie called Colles: which Colles..doe yet live by robbing and stealing. 1609 W. Finch *Jrnl.* in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) I. iv. iv. § 6. 436 A certain Raiaw [of]..the people called Collees or Quullees, keeping in a Desart Wildernesse, which secures him from Conquest. 1616-22 Terry *Voy. E. Ind.* (1655) 192 Those who inhabit the Countrey Villages are called Coolies; these till the ground and breed up Cattel, and other things for provision as Hennes, etc. 1630 Lord *Banians* 85 The husbandmen or inferior sort of people, called the Coulees. 1677 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 4) 75 To live a while in Gusurat..to extirpate that rascal-race of Coolyes and Bielsgrates. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 164 (Y.) The inhabitants of Ramnagur are the Salvages called Coolies. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xiii. 143 The Rasspouts and Coulies make Inroads into this Province [Cambay], and plunder even to the Gates of the City. 1820 *Trans. Lit. Soc. Bombay* III. 355 (Y.) In the profession of thieving the Kooleeş may be said to act *con amore*. 1825 Heber *Journey* (1828) II. 556 A Kholee, the name of a degenerate race of Rajpoots in Guzerât, who, from the low occupations in which they are generally employed, have (under the corrupt name of Coolie) given a name..to bearers of burthens all over India. 1856 A. K. Forbes tr. *Rás Málá* I. 103 The Koolees lived for a long time on the sea-shore, in the neighbourhood of the Indus. *Ibid.* 104 The Bheels and Koolees lived in security. 1885 *Imp. Gaz. India* III. 51 s. v. *Bombay*, The aboriginal race of Kulīs is rapidly rising in the scale of civilization.

2. The name given by Europeans in India and China to a native hired labourer or burden-carrier; also used in other countries where these men are employed as cheap labourers.

1638 W. Bruton in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1807) V. 49 (Y.) He lent us horses to ride on, and Cowlers (which are Porters) to carry our goods. 1680 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras* (1861) I. 129 (Y.) That the drum be beat to call all coolies, carpenters, etc. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 344 At which his Coolyes were affrightned. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Church.) III. 740/1, 500 Colys or Labourers. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 271 We employ'd..many Chinese Labourers, whom they call Cooly's, to make the Chinam. 1763 Orme *Milit. Trans. Indostan* (1861) I. 1. 79 Coolies a cast of Indians whose sole occupation is to carry burthens. 1775 *Ann. Reg.* 132 Made use of by the natives of Golconda as coolys or slaves in the mines. 1799 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 55 An order..stating the number of Coolies which an officer may call for from a village. 1826 W. Elliott *The Nun* 100 *note*, Coolee means a porter, but is often used reproachfully to other servants of superior rank. 1859 Tennent *Ceylon* (ed. 2) II. 235 The number of Malabar coolies employed. 1873 Morley *Rousseau* II. 55 A kidnapper of coolies or the captain of a slaver.

3. *slang.* (See quot.)

1803 R. Percival in *Naval Chron.* X. 31 A Cooly, or common fellow of the lowest class. 1873 *Slang Dict., Coolie*, a soldier, in allusion to the Hindoo coolies, or day labourers.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *coolie boy, emigrant*; *coolie labour, system, traffic*; *coolie-catcher.*

c 1813 Mrs. Sherwood *Stories Ch. Catech.* xxi. 200 Shall I tell the coolie boy to run after him? 1863 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* I. iii. (1876) 92 Coolie-traffic can never be carried on by private enterprise. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 24 Oct. 4/6 A ship..started from Calcutta with four hundred coolie emigrants. 1879 *Constit. California* in Bryce *Amer. Commw.* (1888) II. App. 678 Asiatic coolieism is a form of human slavery, and is for ever prohibited in this State, and all contracts for coolie labour shall be void. 1890 *Times* (weekly ed.) 21 Feb. 10/4 The Chinese agents employed to collect the coolies, and known as 'coolie-catchers'.

Coo'lieism. [f. prec. + -ism.] The coolie system, the importation of coolies as labourers into foreign countries.

1879 [see Coolie 4].

Coolie, var. of Collie, Coulée (*U.S.*).

Cooling (kū·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Cool *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Cool.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lvi. 2 In shadow of þi wengis..þat is, in hilynge and kolynge of þi goednes and þi pite. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 87 Coolynge, *frigefaccio*. *c* 1540 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. 227 In the coolyng, putt in thiese thinges folowing. 1886 *Athenæum* 4 Sept. 298/2 Shrinkage consequent on the earth's secular cooling.

b. *fig.*

1588 Greene *Perimedes* 39 The disdaine of thy parentage..is a sufficient cooling to thee. 1640 O. Sedgwicke *Christs Counsell* 69 Take heed of the first coolings.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cooling-place*; **cooling-cup,** a contrivance for cooling liquids, consisting of a cup into which is plunged another containing a heat-absorbing substance, as a solution of ammonium nitrate; **cooling-floor,** a large shallow tank or cooler in which wort is cooled.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Enfriadera*, a cooling-place.

Coo'ling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.]

1. That cools or makes cool. *spec.* a. Of medicines, etc.: Lowering the temperature of the blood, refrigerant. b. *Painting.* Making less warm in colour; toning down warm colour.

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 14 The greene leaues quiuer with the cooling winde. 1671 Milton *Samson* 626 Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb Or medicinal liquor can assuage. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 244 Pomegranates contain a Juice styptick, and extremely cooling. 1781 Cowper *Retirement* 422 The stream that spreads Its cooling vapour o'er the dewy meads. *c* 1790 Imison *Sch. Art* II. 61 Cooling crayons, composed of black and white, should succeed these, and melt into the hair. 1887 R. N. Carey *Uncle Max* viii. 69, [I] left the..cooling drink beside the sick woman.

† 2. *Cooling card*: see Card *sb.*2 2 a. *Obs.*

1577 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 188 A cooling card it was unto them, still to see ships arrived in the haven out of England, openlie before their faces. 1664 Mrq. Worcester in Dircks *Life* viii. (1865) 137 It would..prove a cooling card to many, whose zeal otherwise would transport them. 1678 Dryden *Limberham* I. i, *Wood.* [*Aside.*] That, besides her self, is a cooling Card.

3. That is becoming cooler.

1877 J. Cook *Boston Monday Lect., Concessions of Evolutionists*, In the complex conditions of a cooling planet.

Hence **Coo'lingly** *adv.*, **Coo'lingness.**

1855 G. Meredith *Shav. Shagpat* 352 None of earth were like to them in silveriness, sweet coolingness. 1880 Lady Fl. Dixie *Across Patagonia* I. 11 We are off again, with a slight breeze stealing coolingly over us.

Coolish (kū·liʃ), *a.* [f. Cool *a.* + -ish.] Somewhat cool.

1759 Goldsm. *Ess.* I. Wks. (Globe) 286/1 The nights began to grow a little coolish. 1767 Monro in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 495 This salt tastes coolish on the tongue. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 423/1 My zeal is getting coolish. *a* 1864 Hawthorne *Amer. Note-Bks.* I. 8 It was a coolish day.

Coolisse, coollis, obs. ff. Cullis.

Coolly (kū·l,li), *adv.* [f. Cool *a.* + -ly 2.]

1. In a cool condition, with coolness.

1611 Coryat *Crudities* 155 They may walke there very coolely euen at noon. 1633 P. Fletcher *Pisc. Ecl.* VII. x, The aire..did coolly glide Through every part. 1727-30 Thomson *Summer* 463 Thrice happy he! who..in the gelid caverns, woodbine-wrought..Sits coolly calm.

2. *fig.* Without the heat of passion or emotion; without haste or excitement; calmly, collectedly.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Attrempément*..temperately, coolely, moderately. 1640 Bp. Hall *Chr. Moder.* 9/2 This safe liquor will send the guests home coolly tempered. 1779 Johnson *L. P., Dryden* Wks. II. 418 When admiration had subsided, the translation was more coolly examined. 1875 Helps *Anim. & Mast.* vii. 161 The cab-driver meanwhile was taking it very coolly.

3. Without fervour, enthusiasm, or friendly warmth; with an air of indifference.

1626 W. Sclater *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 7. 1709 Hearne *Collect.* 4 Apr., He promis'd me but coolly. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 206 Lewis at first affected to receive these propositions coolly.

4. With calm and unabashed assurance.

1844 Emerson *Lect. Yng. Amer.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 301 Agricultural chemistry coolly..offering..to turn a sandbank into corn. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 4 Dec. 5/1 This essential point was coolly taken for granted.

Coolness (kū·lnės). [f. as prec. + -ness.]

1. *lit.* The condition of being or feeling cool; cool quality or sensation.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxv. 11 And ðu us on colnesse clæne ȝelædest. 1530 Palsgr. 207/1 Colenesse, *freschevr*. 1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 53 The..delectabl coolnes of the fountain. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 386 The Coolness of the Night. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* I. 523 The thunder-shower Fell with refreshing coolness on my head. 1859 Tennyson *Merl. & Viv.* 755 Then paced for coolness in the chapel-yard.

2. *fig.* Freedom from excitement; calmness.

1651 H. More *2nd Lash of Alazonom.* 79 Eugenius, will you venture, in Philosophic Coolness, to say, etc. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* I. I. 5, I wish..my readers may attend me with..coolness. 1805 Capt. Blackwood in Nicolas *Desp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 224 After performing wonders by his example and coolness, Lord Nelson was wounded by a French Sharp-shooter. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. i. (1865) 3 Old house! there is a charm in thy quiet:—a cessation—a coolness from business..which is delightful. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. 526 Only Hampden's coolness and tact averted a conflict.

3. Want of fervour or enthusiasm; absence of friendly warmth.

a 1674 CLARENDON (J.), They parted with such coolness towards each other, as if they scarce hoped to meet again. 1753 MELMOTH *Cicero's Lett.* I. iv. (R.), As being unwilling it should appear..that any coolness had arisen between us. 1767 J. PENN *Sleepy Serm.* 24 Inattention in hearing the Word of God, generally produces a Coolness for sacred Worship. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* ii. 55 A coolness had sprung up between Pope and Addison.

4. Calm and unabashed assurance.

1751 JOHNSON *Life of Cheynel* Wks. IV. 516 Who with his usual coolness and modesty, took possession of the lodgings soon after by breaking open the doors. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xi. 280 He comes there, and takes possession of the territory with all the coolness of a usurper.

Coolooly, var. of KOOLOOLY, an Algerine of mixed descent.

Coolor(e, -our, obs. ff. COLOUR.

Coo·lrife, *a. Sc.* Also **-riff.** [f. COOL + -RIFE: after CAULDRIFE.] Having a tendency to cool or be cold; 'also *fig.* Indifferent' (Jam.).

1768 Ross *Helenore* 27 (Jam.) And fain, fain was she of the coolriff shade.

Cool tankard. A cooling drink, usually made of wine and water, with lemon-juice, spices, and borage; also, a local name of borage, from its use in this beverage (Britten and Holland).

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cool Tankard*, Wine and Water, with a Lemon Sugar and Nutmeg. 1777 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 199/1 This day .. the Lord Mayor .. partook of a cool tankard at Newgate with Mr. Akerman. 1847 WILLIAMSON *Mem. C. Simeon* i. 12 The day was hot .. I drank a great deal of cool tankard. 1858 R. HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 541 The fresh tops [of borage] were formerly used in cool tankards.

Coolth (kūlþ). *rare, exc. dial.* In 6 **coulthe,** 7 **cooth.** [f. COOL *a.* + -TH: cf. *warmth.*]

1. Coolness.

1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict., Oerfel*, coulthe. 1611 COTGR., *Froid*, cold, cooth; coldnesse. 1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* I. 379 My father and Mrs. Thrale seated themselves out of doors .. for coolth and chat. 1863 T. TAYLOR *Pictures in Words* xiii, In pleasant dreams Of English coolth and greenery. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Dialect, Coolthe*, coolness. 'I set the window open for coolthe'.

2. A cold (i. e. the malady so named).

1881 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v. *Cooth*..'That child's ketcht a cooth'. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss., Cooth*, cold (malady) ..'I'm so full of cooth and cold'.

Coolume, obs. f. COLUMN.

Coo·lweed. *Herb.* One of the names of *Pilea pumila* (N. O. *Urticaceæ*), a North American plant with succulent pellucid stem, called also Clearweed, Rushweed, and Stingless Nettle.

Coolwort (kū·lwʉt). *Herb.* [See WORT.] A North American herb (N.O. *Saxifragaceæ*).

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Coolwort* (*Tiarella cordifolia*), the popular name of an herb, the properties of which are diuretic and tonic..prepared for sale by the Shakers.

Coolwort, obs. f. COLEWORT.

† Coo·ly, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. COOL *sb.* + -Y.1] Of cool refreshing quality.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 16 Some cooly easefull place he sought to geat. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 58 Keeping my sheepe amongst the cooly shade Of the greene alders. 1610 TOFTE *Honours Acad.* 1 Greene coolie grasse with faire coloured flowers to delight the sences. 1710 PHILIPS *Pastorals* i. 86 E'er the warm Sun drinks up the cooly Dews.

Cooly, var. of COLLIE, COOLIE.

Coom (kūm), *sb.*1 Forms: 6-7 **coame,** 7 **coome, come, koom, comb,** 8 **coomb,** 7- **coom.** [In senses 1–2 app. another form of CULM, pointing to a ME. *colm,* whence also ME. *colmy* adj. sooty, grimy, *bicolmen* vb. = *bicollen* to begrime with soot. In Sc. and north Eng., *ul* may become *ū,* as in *bulk,* Sc. *bouk* (būk), *Bulmer* in Northumberland, locally *Boomer*; cf. also *shoulder, coulter,* Sc. *shooder, cooter.* But the form *coame* in 1 may correspond to ON. *kám* 'grime, film of dirt'; and sense 3 may be related to Ger. *kahm,* mould, 'the white film on fermented liquids'; cf. KEEM. (For *coom* from WGer. *kâma-,* OTeut. *kêmo-z,* cf. BROOM, MOON.) The relationship of sense 4 is quite uncertain. Thus there are here possibly two or even three words.]

1. Soot, *esp.* that which forms about a fireplace, or settles as smuts from a smoky atmosphere. *Smithy coom*: the hard granular soot that forms over a blacksmith's fire. (But see also 2.) Now *Sc.* or *north Eng.*

1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Horses* (1627) 126 The coame aboue the Smithes forge. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. xxxvi. 273 The coame about the Smithes forge. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 137 *Smidy*, a Smiths Shop, whence *Smidy-koom.* Var. Dial. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Coame*, the Soot that gathereth over an Ovens Mouth. 1825–79 JAMIESON s.v., If coom hang from the bars of a grate like shreds of silk, it is viewed by the superstitious as foretokening the arrival of strangers.

b. *fig.*

1823 GALT *Entail* III. xxvii. 251 'How ye'll clear your character o' the coom ye hae brought on't.' 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 152 The thin black coom o' annihilation and oblivion.

2. Coal dust or refuse, small coal, slack: cf. CULM.

1611 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 161 Paide for beringe sand and smethie come to the same lyme, xij*d.* 1652 BOATE *Nat. Hist. Irel.* xx. § 4. 158 Upon this they lay a lay of .. a certain sort of Sea-coal, the which, being wonderful small, and peculiarly called Comb, is hardly used for any other purpose [than burning lime]. 1755–73 JOHNSON, *Coom*..is used in Scotland for the useless dust which falls from large coals. 1825–79 JAMIESON. *Coom*..small coal, Sc.; *Culm* Eng. 1879 DICKINSON *Cumbld. Gloss.* Supp., *Coom*, the debris of coal; culm.

† 3. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* vi. (1623) O ij, This kinde of honey .. after a while it corrupteth and .. becometh the sowrest, and the most unsauory of all things .. which, then they commonly call Stopping or Coome.

† 4. The black stuff, composed of grease and dust, which works out from axles or bearings. *Obs.*

In quot. 1758 *coom* perhaps means grease for the wheels.

1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6264/2 By marking of Sheep with large Quantities of Pitch, Tar, or Coomb. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Coom* .. that matter that works out of the wheels of carriages. 1749 W. ELLIS *Shepherd's Guide* 298 To do this, it's only rubbing the Coomb of a Cart-wheel over the Breast of the Ram, or if Coomb cannot conveniently be had, you may rub his breast over with Redding, and the Colour of it..will be left behind on the Ewe. 1750 — *Country Housew.* 287 To cure Shingles, take the black Coom that is made by oiling or greasing Bells in a Steeple and anoint with it. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* 107 A remarkable carriage set out .. without coomb, or any oily, unctuous, or other liquid matter whatever to the wheels or axles. 1786 SPARRMAN *Voy. Cape G. H.* I. 117 A box for the coom.

5. Dust from a corn mill, saw-dust, etc. *dial.*

1811 WILLAN *W. Riding Yorksh. Gloss., Coom*, dust and scrapings of wood, produced in sawing. 1887 JAMIESON *Suppl., Coom*, dust from a mill, or from riddled seeds, i.e. from corn. Orkn.

Coom, *sb.*2 *Sc.* Also 8 **cumb.** [Of uncertain origin: the general sense appears to be that of an arched or rounded top, dome. Connexion has been suggested with med.L. *cumba* hold or bottom of a ship or boat, 'locus imus navis' (Isidore Orig. XIX. ii. § 1), and with Sp. *combo,* Pr. *comb,* bent, curved: cf. COOMB 2.]

1. The wooden centre or centering on which an arch is built.

1753 *Scots Mag.* Aug. 422/1 A new-finished arch, from which the cumb or timber frame had been taken away. 1796 in Sinclair *Stat. Acc. Scot.* XVII. 8 (Jam.) As several of the arches approach nearly to a straight line, the frame, or coom, on which it was raised, must have sunk while it was building. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot.* I. 335 The coomb of the most westerly arch appears to have sunk before the arch was thrown over. 1808–25 in JAMIESON.

2. 'The lid of a coffin, from its being arched' (Jam.).

In quot. 1537, it seems to be used for the coffin as a whole.

1537 *Ld. Treasurer's Acc.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials Scot.* I. 288 Tua pund sex unce blak sewin silk to be Frenzeis to the Quenis Covme. 1864 CHAMBERS *Bk. Days* (1869) I. 824 Some surgeon apprentices rudely stopped the cart..and broke down part of the cooms, or sloping roof of the coffin.

3. Here may belong *coom* or *coomb* applied locally to dome-like hills in the North.

Examples are *White Coom* or *Polmoody Coom,* a hill 2695 ft. high near Loch Skene, above Moffat, the *Coom* or *Coomb* at Teviothead, *Coom Cairn, Coom Dod, Comb Law, Comb Hill,* all in the south of Scotland; also *Comb Fell,* south of Cheviot, and *Combhill* in Northumberland, *Black Combe, White Combe, Green Comb, Hen Comb* in Cumberland, etc. [In some of these the word may be COMB *sb.*1 in sense 6 c, d, 'crest, ridge', but the local form of this is *kame, kaim,* which is actually in use. Attempts have been made to identify the word with COOMB2, esp. in sense c, but on no valid grounds.]

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 323 A Comb, in some places it is said to be..a Hill or Plain between Valleys. 1887 *Brighouse News* 26 Mar., Coom .. in Yorkshire .. is applied not to a valley or depression of any kind, but to a conical sandy hill, or large hillock, rising out of the level plain..such is Terrington Coom, north-east of York..

4. *Comb.* **coom-ceiled** *a.*, covered with an arched or vaulted ceiling of plaster: said of a room, in whole or part directly under the roof, as a garret, attic, etc.; cf. CAMP-CEILING. Hence **Coo·m-ceil** *v.*

1795 in *Sc. Leader* (1887) 16 Aug. 8 For upwards of ten years..it had nothing but the bare rafters above, but in 1795, it was agreed to have it 'coomceiled .. not for ornament, but for the health of the hearers of the gospel'. 1825 in JAMIESON. 1858 MRS. OLIPHANT *Laird of Norlaw* I. 309 It was a little room..what is called in these regions 'coomcieled', which is to say, the roof sloped on one side, being close under the leads. 1879 SHAIRP *Burns* 102 A garret, coomceiled, for the female servants. 1880 J. F. S. GORDON *Chron. Keith* 422 The last Duchess of Gordon renewed and coomceiled the primitive tabernacle.

Coom, *sb.*3 A dialectal pronunciation or variant form of COMB *sb.*1 in various senses.

Coom, *v.*1 *rare.* Also 7 **cowm.** [f. COOM *sb.*1 Cf. *becoom,* ME. *bicolmen* (s.v. BE- 6 a).]

1. *trans.* To begrime or smut as with soot.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Burial* (1833) 35 The colzear; by cowming the walkers whyte webs, did weary him away. 1823 GALT *Entail* III. iii. 40 'I'll no coom my fingers wi' meddling in ony sic project.'

† 2. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 103 Small-coals are made of the spray and brush-wood..which is sometimes bound up into Bavins for this use; though also it be as frequently charked without binding, and then they call it *cooming* it together.

Coom, var. of COOMB 2, valley; obs. form of COME *sb.*2, radicle of barley; obs. pa. t. of COME *v.*

Coomb 1**, comb** (kūm). *dial.* Forms: see the separate senses. [The senses here included appear to belong to the same original word, though this, from want of early evidence, is not quite proved. Sense 1 is found only in OE. as *cumb*; sense 2 is found from 14th to 17th c., in form *comb, combe*; its pronunciation is unfortunately unknown; sense 3 begins *a* 1500, and has the forms *comb, combe, coomb,* pronounced (kūm). OE. *cumb* was prob. identical with older LG. *kumb,* HG. *kump*; cf. mod.LG. and HG. *kumm* a vessel, in various dialects, a round deep vessel, basin, cistern, trough, etc. (also mod.G. *kumme,* older prob. *kumbe*). Besides this mod.G. has *kumpf,* LG. *kump,* a vessel (in many senses), a measure of corn and fruit, ¼ of a malter, *i. e.* an English peck nearly. The Bremen Wörterbuch identifies the two LG. forms: '*kumm* oder besser *kump,* tiefe schüssel': so that we have app. an OTeut. type **kumbo-,* **kummo-,* with by-form **kumpo-* (as in *clam, clamp*), with general sense of vessel, or hollowed-out receptacle.

As to the phonetic history, the vowel of OE. *cumb* was app. lengthened before *mb* as in *comb, climb, clomb,* with similar loss of *b,* and the *ū* sound preserved in modern Eng. instead of being diphthongized, as in OE. *rúm,* ME. *roum,* mod. ROOM. Cf. also COOP.]

† 1. (OE. **cumb**). A vessel, a cup; or perhaps a small measure. *Obs.*

791–6 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* I. 380 (No. 273) Cumb fulne liðes aloþ, and cumb fulne Welisces aloþ. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 28 Gebreow mid gryt cumb fulne ealað mid ðy wætere.

† 2. (5–7 **combe,** 6–7 **comb.**) A brewing tub or vat. *Obs.*

?*a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 82 For castinge maulte besyddes the combe. 1559 *Lanc. Wills* I. 151 The greatest mashe fatt..and the great yealynge combe. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 157 To let it be too long in the Comb ..will make it both corrupt, and breed Weevels..the greatest destroyers of malt. 1635 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 104, I took notice of that common brew-house..the greatest, vastest leads, boiling keeves, cisterns and combs, that ever I saw. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 319/2 A Comb, or a Brewers Working Comb, or..Yelling Comb or Tub is that Vessel into the which the Wort is put to Work with the Yeast. [1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Comb,* a brewing-vat. *Chesh.*]

3. (5–6 **combe,** 5–9 **comb,** 6 **come, coeme, koome,** 6–7 **coome,** 7 **coumb,** 6– **coomb.**) A dry measure of capacity, equal to four bushels, or half a quarter.

1418 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 5, j comb brasij. 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 179 For a combe whete, iij.*s.* iiij.*d.* 1560 *Proude Wyves Pater Noster* 75 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 155 Of dyuers cornes I haue many a come At home in my barne for to sell. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 36 Ten sacks whereof euerie one holdeth a coome [*margin,* A Coeme is halfe a quarter]. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 63 To whom his Majesty measured out his accumulated gifts, not by the bushel, or by the coome, but by the barn-full. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 62 A *Coomb* or *Coumb* of Corn: Half a Quarter. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6224/5 Loaded with 11 Last 18 Combs of Malt. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 498 They also cultivate yearly..44,000 coombs of potatoes. 1802 H. C. ROBINSON *Diary* (1869) I. v. 106 Wheat has fallen .. from 92*s.* to 30*s.* the coomb. 1883 *Times* 9 Mar., Out of 65 towns selling by measure, only 35 used the Imperial quarter, the others selling by coombs, sacks, loads, etc.

4. (**cum, cumb, coom, kim.**) A tub, cistern, as 'a milk-cum or kim'; also a large ladle for baling out a boat; *West* and *South of Sc.* (*Suppl.* to Jamieson, 1887.)

5. *Comb.,* as **coomb-sack,** a sack containing a coomb.

1573–80 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 93 Browght .. to your mill in a koome or quarter sack. *c* 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednell Gr.* v. (1881) 111 They are all our own, and there were a combseck full on 'em. 1891 '*Coomb-sack* I know well here in Suffolk.' F. Hall.

Coomb 2**, combe, comb** (kūm). Forms: 1 **cumb,** (?3 **comb**), 6 **coome,** 6– **coombe, combe,** 7– **comb,** 8– **coomb,** (9 **coom**). [In OE., *cumb* masc. 'small valley, hollow' occurs in the charters, in the descriptions of local boundaries in the south of England; also in numerous place-names which still exist, as *Batancumb* Batcombe, *Brancescumb* Branscombe, *Eastcumb* Eastcomb, *Sealtcumb* Salcombe, *Wincelcumb* Winchcombe, etc. As a separate word it is not known in ME. literature, but has survived in local use, in which it is quite common in the south of England: see sense b. In literature *coomb* appears in the second half of the 16th c., probably introduced from local use; a century later, it was still treated by Ray as a local southern word. OE. *cumb* is usually supposed to be of British origin: modern Welsh has *cwm* (kum) in the same sense, also in composition in place-names as *-cwm, -gwm,* and in syntactic combination as *Cwm Bochlwyd.* A large number of place-names beginning with *Cum-,* especially frequent in Cumberland, Dumfriesshire, and Strathclyde, as *Cumwhitton, Cumdivock, Cumlongan, Cumloden,* appear to be thus formed. Welsh *cwm* represents an earlier *cumb,* OCeltic **kumbos.*

The OE. word might however be an obvious application of *cumb*, Coomb[1], to a physical feature, though there is no trace of any such application of the cognate German words on the continent; in any case, if the Saxons and Angles found a British *cumb* applied to a hollow in the ground, its coincidence with their own word for 'basin, bowl, deep vessel' would evidently favour its acceptance and common use. This might further be strengthened, after the Norman Conquest, by the existence of a F. *combe* 'petite vallée, pli de terrain, lieu bas entouré de collines' (Littré, 12th c.), cognate with Pr., Sp. and north It. *comba*, for which also a Celtic origin has been claimed. See Diez, Thurneysen, Littré. The phonetic history is the same as in Coomb[1]; in composition (in names of old formation) -*kūm* has sunk to -kəm.]

a. A deep hollow or valley: in OE. charters; not known in ME.; but occurring from the 16th c. in the general sense of valley, and more especially of a deep narrow valley, clough, or cleugh.

770 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* I. 290 (No. 204) Of þære brigge in cumb; of þam cumbe in ale beardes ac. 847 *Ibid.* II. 34 (No. 451) Fram smalan cumbes heafde to græwan stane. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. xxiv. 175 Foxeglove..groweth ..in darke shadowie valleys or coombes where there has been myning for iron and smithes cole. *Ibid.* III. xii. 332 Gentian groweth..in certayne coomes or valleys. 1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 169/2 A vallie or a combe..of a great length, betweene two hils. 1613 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* II. iii, The walkes and arbours in these fruitfull coombes. 1799 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 79 Imagine a vale, almost narrow enough to be called a coombe, running between two ranges of hills. 1872 Tennyson *Gareth & Lynette* 1162 Anon they past a narrow comb wherein Were slabs of rock with figures.

b. *spec.* In the south of England, a hollow or valley on the flank of a hill; *esp.* one of the characteristic hollows or small valleys closed in at the head, on the sides of and under the chalk downs; also, a steep short valley running up from the sea coast.

1674 Ray *S. & E. C. Words, Combe*: Devon. Corn. ..Vallis utrinque collibus obsita, *Skinner*. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 21 The banks of the rivers Taw and Mole, as well as the combes or hollows branching in..from them. 1855 M. Arnold *Poems, Youth of Nature*, Far to the South the heath Still blows in the Quantock coombs. 1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* I. v. (ed. 2) 103 There is here a pretty coomb, or semicircular depression of the surface. 1879 Dowden *Southey* iii. 64 Roaming among the vales and woods, the coombes and cliffs of Devon. 1886 Besant *Childr. Gibeon* II. xii, Where the sea mists sweep up the narrow coombe.

c. In the south of Scotland and in the English Lake district, '[in] such hills as are scooped out on one side in form of a crescent, the bosom of the hill, or that portion which lies within the lunated verge, is always denominated the coomb'. (Hogg *Queen's Wake* 1813 *Notes* xxiv.)

That the word is native in Scotland is doubtful: Jamieson's Dictionary knows nothing of it beyond Hogg's assertion, and it is not in common use. But in Cumberland it appears in some local names, as *Gillercombe*, the great hollow above Sour Milk Gill in Borrowdale, and as a separate word in *Glaramara Combe, Langdale Combe*.

1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake* 223 The dark cock bayed above the coomb Throned mid the wavy fringe of gold. 1872 Jenkinson *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 219 A small stream which flows from the Comb—the large opening scooped out of Glaramara.

Coomb, obs. f. Comb; var. Come *sb.*[2]

Coombing, Cooming, var. of Coaming.

1833 Marryat *P. Simple* (1863) 32 The sentry standing .. over the coombings of the hatchway.

†**Coo'mby,** *a. rare.* [f. Coomb[2] + -y[1].] Of or pertaining to the coombs under the chalk downs.

1794 J. Boys *Agric. Kent* 78 The coomby soil of West Kent is an extreme stiff moist clay mixed with stones and flints of different sorts.

Coom-ceiled: see Coom *sb.*[2] 4.

Coome, obs. f. Coomb, Come.

Coomfort, obs. f. Comfort.

Co-omni'potent, *a.* [Co- 2.] Conjointly omnipotent.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 896 Auouching the whole Godhead..to be coessentiall, & consubstantiall, and coeternal, & coomnipotent. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Myst. Godliness* § 7 Thy Co-omnipotent Spirit. 1865 T. F. Knox *Life H. Suso* 304 The co-eternal, co-omnipotent indwelling and outflowing of Persons.

Co-omniscient: see Co-.

Companyon, Compasse, obs. ff. Comp-.

Coomy (kū·mi), *a.* [f. Coom *sb.*[1] + -y[1].] Begrimed with soot or coal-dust.

1823 Galt *Entail* II. iii. 22 Ye see my fingers are coomy. 1830 — *Lawrie T.* I. iv. (1849) 11 A wee coomy thing of a nailer like me. 1853 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. I. 88 Ilk coomy collier.

Coon (kūn). *U.S.* [A familiar abbreviation of Racoon.]

1. The Racoon (*Procyon lotor*), a carnivorous animal of North America.

1839 Marryat *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 232 In the Western States, where the racoon is plentiful, they use the abbreviation 'coon when speaking of people. 1850 Lyell *2nd Vis. U. S.* II. 279 Cash paid for coon, mink, wild-cat..and deer-skins. 1872 C. King *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* v. 98, I had never killed a coon.

2. Applied to persons: **a.** A nickname for a member of the old Whig party of the United States, which at one time had the racoon as an emblem. (The nickname came up in 1839.)

1848 Lowell *Biglow P.* ser. I. ix, A gethrin' public sentiment, 'mongst Demmercrats and Coons. *a* 1860 *Boston Post* in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* s. v., Democrats..rout the coons, beat them, overwhelm them.

b. A sly, knowing fellow; a 'fellow'.

1860 *Punch* XXXIX. 227 (Farmer) Then baby kicked up such a row As terrified that reverend coon. 1870 Miss Bridgman *R. Lynne* II. xiv. 296 Dicky Blake's a 'cute little coon. 1881 J. Hawthorne *Fort. Fool* I. xxxiii, Jack they called him—a sort of half-wild little coon, that nobody knowd much about.

3. *Phrases* (chiefly *U. S. slang*). *A gone coon*: a person or thing that is 'done for' or in a hopeless case; hence *gone-cooniness, -coonishness. A coon's age*: emphatic for 'a long time'. *To hunt the same old coon*: to keep doing the same thing. *To go the whole coon*: 'to go the whole hog'; to 'go in for' a thing thoroughly.

1845 Mr. Giddings in Congress (Farmer), Besides the acquisition of Canada, which is put down on all sides as a gone coon. 1857 Dickens *Lying Awake* in *Repr. Pieces* 192 (*ibid.*) Or, like that sagacious animal in the United States who recognized the colonel who was such a dead shot, I am a gone coon. *a* 1860 *Southern Sketches* (Bartlett), This child haint had much money in a coon's age. 1879 Lowell *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 384 Meanwhile I inly curse the bore Of hunting still the same old coon. 1883 V. Stuart *Egypt* 304 Before the performance was over he was a gone coon. 1884 H. R. Haweis *My Musical Memories* (N. Y. 1884) i. 7 For downright fanaticism and 'gone-cooniness', if I may invent the word, commend me to your violin-maniac. 1890 W. A. Wallace *Only a Sister* 53 When the former forgot the 'gone coonishness' of his earlier days.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *coon-hunting* sb. & a., *story*; **coon-heel, coon-oyster,** varieties of North American oysters; **coon-skin,** the skin of the racoon, used as a fur (usually *attrib.*).

1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* xx. 144 There is a jauntiness in the set of that coon-skin cap. 1862 T. Hughes in J. M. Ludlow *Hist. U. S.* 329 The usual coon-hunting, whisky-drinking pioneers of the West. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit., Clubs* Wks. (Bohn) III. 100 He liked, in a barroom, to tell a few coon stories. 1890 *Opelousas* (La.) *Democrat* 8 Feb. 3/4 Coon-hunting still gives great enjoyment to hunters in the mountainous districts of Massachusetts.

Hence **Coon** *v. intr.*, to creep (along a branch, etc.), clinging close like a racoon. **Coonery,** the practice of the Whig 'coons' of U. S. (see 2 a above). **Coony** *a.*, ? bald like a racoon.

1886 *Century Mag.* XXXIII. 16 *note*, In trying to 'coon' across Knob Creek on a log, Lincoln fell in. *a* 1860 *Boston Post* in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* s. v., Democrats .. we must achieve a victory .. coonery must fall with all its corruptions and abominations. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 16 July 71 Hat-wearing man becomes Alopeciac, or 'coony'.

Coonda-oil (kuˈndă). Also coondi-, kunda-, kundah-, kundoo-oil. [From the native name.] An oil resembling carap-oil, obtained from the seeds of a tree (*Carapa guineensis*), in Senegal.

1868 *Treas. Bot.* 221/1 Coondi oil..is employed as a purgative and anthelmintic.

Coone, obs. form of Cone (14 b).

Coonly: see Conely *adv.*

Coontah, coontie (kuˈntă, -ti). Also coonta, -ti. The name in U.S. of a species of cycad (*Zamia integrifolia*), found in the West Indies, Florida, etc.; also of the variety of arrowroot obtained from its stem.

1852 F. R. Goulding *Young Marooners* xxvi. 173 Harold discovered a fine patch of Coontah or arrowroot from which a beautiful flour can be manufactured. 1879 Pickering *Chron. Hist. Plants* 761 The coontie is a low palmetto-like plant, its trunk yielding the .. white bread. 1883 Chapman *Flora South. U. S.* (ed. 2) 437.

Coop (kūp), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–5 cupe, 4–7 coupe, 5–6 coope, 5–7 cowpe, 7 coup, 7– coop. [mod.E. *coop*, in 15–17th c. *cowpe, coupe*, is app. identical with ME. *cupe, coupe* basket, pointing to an OE. **cúpe* fem., an unrecorded collateral form of *cýpe* cask, bushel, basket; app. = Du. *kuip*, MDu. *cúpe*, EFris. *kupe*, MLG. *kûpe*:—OLG. **kûpa* f. 'cask', for which OS. had *côpa*, MLG. *kôpe*, OHG. *châfa, chuofa*, MHG. *kuofe*, mod.G. *kufe* f. 'cask'. The German words are generally considered to be a. L. *cūpa*, in med.L. also *cōpa* 'cask'; but if this be their origin, it is difficult to account for the umlaut in OE. *cýpe*, Kipe.

When *cupe, coupe* appears in ME., it is as a synonym of *kype, kipe*, 'basket'; in sense 3 also *coop* and *kipe* are still synonymous. Sense 2 is not found in *kipe*, though a natural enough development of the sense 'basket'.

The phonetic development *cúpe, coupe, coop*, is paralleled by *stúpian, stoupe, stoop*, and ON. *drúpa, droupe, droop*, where also the sound (ú) is retained, instead of being, as usual, diphthongized to (au) in mod. Eng., and the spelling is assimilated to that of words in *oo* from OE. *ó*, ME. *ō*.]

†**1.** (ME. *cupe, coupe*, pl. *-en.*) A basket. *Obs.*

[From the ambiguity of ME. *u*, it is possible that in some of these *u* means *ū=y*, and that they are examples of *kype*, Kipe; but the spelling *coupe* of the later text of *Floriz* must belong here.]

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 435 Cupen he let fulle of flures To strawen in þe maidenes bures..He let Floriz on þat on cupe go [*Abbotsf. Club ed. c* 1350, coupen, coupe]. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1278 Of þe relef þat hem leuede bi-fore, Twelf cupe-ful weoren vp i-bore. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 15 (Mätz.) þe releef of þe twelf cupes [*v. r.* kipes or lepes]. *Ibid.* IV. 359 Paule was i-lete a doun in a cupe [*sportâ*] ouer þe wal.

2. A kind of basket placed over fowls when sitting or being fattened; a cage or pen of basket-work or the like for confining poultry, etc. See also Hen-coop.

14.. *False Fox* in *Rel. Antiq.* I. 4 The fals fox camme unto oure cowpe, And there he made our gese to stowpe. 1530 Palsgr. 210/1 Coupe for capons, *caige à chappons*. *c* 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 36 Take iij Chekyns or .iiij.. & put them in a coope to feede. 1577 Harrison *England* II. xiv. (1877) I. 265 To be caged up as in a coope. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 72 They must be kept vnder a Cowpe with the Henne or Capon. 1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 258 A great Coup, in which they feed poultry. 1740 Stack in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 392, I took Four strong Pullets, which I shut up in Coops. 1829 E. Jesse *Frnl. Nat.* 193 He has known it [the shrike] draw the weak young pheasants through the bars of the breeding coops. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xvi. 339 Geese were either turned into stubble or fattened in coops.

3. A wickerwork basket used in catching fish: also called Kipe.

1469 *Sc. Act Jas. III* (1597) § 37 Salmond, Girsilles and trowtes, quhilk ar destroyed be cowpes .. nettes, prynes set in rivers, that hes course to the Sea. 1691 Ray *N. C. Words* 17 A Fish-coop is..a great hollow Vessel, made of Twigs, in which they take Fish upon Humber. 1786 Gilpin *Observ. Pict. Beauty* (1788) II. 133 At this place salmon coops are placed; where all the fish, which enter the Esk, are taken. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Coop*, a hollow vessel made of twigs for taking eels. 1873 *Act* 36–37 *Vict.* c. 71 § 17 Any fishing box, coop, apparatus, net, or mode of fishing..forming part of such weir.

4. A protecting grating about a tree, etc.

1750 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandman* VIII. 76 If a fence or coop was set about each pole.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* (from 2). A narrow place of confinement; a cage or prison.

1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 72 Sunnebright honour pend in shamefull coope. 1594 Carew *Tasso* (1881) 118 Armide appeared likewise with her troope, Where a burgage had beene their lodging coope. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 834 Such herds Of..vagrants, as make London..a crowded coop. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 339 Why think to shut up all things in your narrow coop?

6. a. *slang.* A prison. **b.** In *U.S. polit. slang*: The place where electors were 'cooped'.

1866 *Lond. Misc.* 3 Mar. 58/3 (Farmer) A cove as has .. smelt the insides of all the coops in the three kingdoms. 1877 J. Greenwood *Dick Temple* (Farmer), You say that you have been in the coop as many times as I have. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Feb. 6/2 They were made to vote the ticket of the party that controlled the 'coop'. Our coop was in the rear of an engine-house on Calvert-street.

Coop, *sb.*[2], var. of Coup, a dung-cart.

Coop, *sb.*[3] [Etymol. obscure: cf. Cop *sb.*[2] 4.] A small heap, as of manure.

1825–79 Jamieson *Coop*, a small heap, as a 'coop of muck'. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* No. 411. 626 The raking of an adequate quantity of Oak and Chestnut leaves and carting them to the leaf-coop, with which to make up hotbeds, etc.

Coop (kūp), *v.*[1] Also 6–7 cope, 7 coope, coup(e. [f. Coop *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To put or confine (poultry, etc.) in a coop, pen, or narrow enclosure. Also with *up*.

1598 Drayton *Heroic. Ep.* xv. 20 Nor will with Crowes be coup'd within a Grove. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1728, The flesh of animals who feed excursively, is allowed to have a higher flavour than that of those who are cooped up. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 223 As soon as it is perceived that the geese are desirous of laying, coop them up under their roof. 1890 *Daily News* 26 Nov. 5/6 The .. pigs and poultry were cooped or tethered on the outskirts of the camp.

2. *transf.* To confine (persons) within small space; to shut up within irksomely narrow limits; to cage, cabin.

In the Shaks. quots. the meaning is app. 'To enclose for protection or defence', in reference to one of the uses of a coop for poultry. This sense may also occur in other quotations.

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 46/1 Their armie .. was cooped and shut in within the streets. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 19 Thee father almighty .. Mewed vp theese reuelers coupt in strong dungeon hillish. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 109. 1595 — *John* II. i. 25 That white-fac'd shore, Whose foot spurnes backe the Oceans roaring tides, And coopes from other lands her Ilanders. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* I. xvi. 73 They had coped him in a corner of his kingdome. 1718 Pope *Iliad* XVIII. 334 What! coop whole armies in our walls again? 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* II. xxviii, Sailors .. Cooped in their winged sea-girt citadel. *fig.* 1876 J. Weiss *Wit, Hum. & Shaks.* iv. 136 He is hard to get fairly cooped in a corner.

b. with *up*; also *in, together*.

1583 T. Stocker *Civ. Warres Low-C.* II. 49 b, The Prince of Parma besieged the Citie of Mastright, and with suche force so straightly couped it vp. 1591 Horsey *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 204, I .. beinge coped up and kept close as a prisoner. 1602 J. Clapham *Hist. Eng.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 435 When he considered how he was couped in. 1667 Dryden *Maiden Queen* v. i, A strait place, where they are all coupt up. 1760 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) III. 12, I was obliged once more to coop myself up in the Room. 1836 Thirlwall *Greece* III. xx. 155 Suddenly facing about,

to coop him in, and capture the whole squadron. 1864 Skeat tr. *Uhland's Poems* 374 I've caught you cooped together, much honoured brotherhood! 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 4 Coop up most men, and you undo them.

c. *U.S. polit. slang.* (See quots.)

1848–60 Bartlett *Dict. Amer., Cooping of Voters*, collecting and confining them, several days previous to an election, in a house or on a vessel hired for the purpose. Here they are treated with good living and liquors, and at a proper day are taken to the polls, and voted, as it is called, for the party. 1889 in *Pall Mall G.* 18 Feb. 6/2 Four of us, including [E. A.] Poe..were nabbed by a gang of men who were on the look out for voters to 'coop'.

† 3. *fig.* Of persons. *Obs.*

1641 Milton *Animadv.* (1851) 235 The one is ever coopt up at his empty speculations. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* IV. xx. § 4 They are cooped in close, by the Laws of their Countries. 1780 Burke *Sp. at Bristol* Wks. 1842 I. 270 They feel themselves in a state of thraldom, they imagine that their souls are cooped and cabined in.

b. Of action, feeling, etc.

1642 Rogers *Naaman* 198 That we cope all our Sabbath devotion, yea all our religion within the Church walls. 1643 *Case of Affairs* 5 Which yet did not so much coop up or curbe the regall power from any due worke or office. *a* 1764 Lloyd *Poet. Wks.* (1774) II. 25 What is his verse, but cooping sense Within an arbitrary fence. 1846 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* II. xviii. 165 The papal line of demarcation cooped up their enterprises within too narrow limits.

† 4. To confine (a thing) within a containing vessel or narrow limits. Usually with *up*. *Obs.*

1646 Hammond *Serm.* Wks. 1684 IV. 677 The water is easily cooped up in a glass or bucket. 1748 Anson *Voy.* II. xi. 255 The place is so cooped up with mountains, that it is scarcely possible to escape out of it. 1782 Gilpin *Wye* (1798) 143 The river is cooped between two high hills.

5. To surround with a protecting grating or coop.

1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 379 Grated, or coped about with iron. *Ibid.* 388 One Tombe in the body of the Church coped with iron. 1750 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandman* VIII. 74 The great expence of cooping and fencing each tree.

† **Coop,** *v.*2 *Obs.* or *dial. rare.* [A back-formation on Cooper *sb.*1] *trans.* 'To hoop, to bind with hoops' (Jamieson); = Cooper *v.*

Holland (in Webster 1864), Shaken tubs..be new cooped. 17.. in *Jacobite Relics* (1821) II. 54 There was a cooper.. He coopit a coggie for our gudwifie, And heigho! but he coopit it braw.

Coop (kup), *int.* Also **cop, cup.** [app. contraction of *co'up* = *come up*: cf. *dup* = do up.]

1. A call for domestic animals.

a 1825 Forby *Voc. East Anglia, Coop*, a common word of invitation to domestic poultry.. to come.. to peck up the food thrown down for them. It is, perhaps, an abbreviation of the words *come up*. 1873 Hale *Level Best*, In front of the barn, from which we had already heard shouts of 'Coop! Coop!' 1883 *Hampshire Gloss., Coop*, a word used in calling horses; particularly when in the field they are enticed by a sieve of oats to be caught. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Coop*, a call for cows.

2. *Coop* or *coop and seek* (U. S.): the game of 'hide and seek'.

Coop is the call of the hider when he is ready.

1884 J. N. Tarbox in *Chicago Advance*, And then we play at coop and seek.

Coop, coope, obs. ff. Cup, Cope.

Cooparcener, -ery, obs. ff. Coparcener, -ery.

Cooped (kūpt), *ppl. a.* In 6–7 **coupt.** [f. Coop *v.*1 + -ed.] Confined in or as in a coop; caged, shut up.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Coupt*, kept within certaine limits. 1645 G. Daniel *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 106 The cooped lion has broke through. 1676 Shadwell *Libertine* III, A Spanish wife has a worse life than a coop'd chicken.

Cooped (*Her.*), obs. form of Couped.

Coopee, obs. f. Coupee.

Cooper (kū·pəɹ), *sb.*1 Forms: 5–6 **couper,** 5–8 **cowper,** (5 **cowpare,** 6 **coupar**), 6– **cooper.** [Occurs in 15th c. as *couper, cowper, cowpar*; app. of LG. origin: cf. MDu. *cuper*, 15th c. Niederrheinisch *kuper*, E.Fris. *kuper*, mod.LG. (Bremen, Hamb.) *küper*, dial. MHG. *küefer*, mod.G. *küfer*, also dial. *kufer*; from MDu. *cupe*, LG. *kupe*, mod. G. *kufe*, cask; in med.L. *cūpārius, cūperius*, f. *cūpa* cask: see Coop. (It is not an Eng. derivative of *coop*, which, so far as appears, has never had the sense 'cask'.)

An old spelling remains in the surname *Cowper*, pronounced *Cooper* by those who bear it.]

1. A craftsman who makes and repairs wooden vessels formed of staves and hoops, as casks, buckets, tubs.

A *dry cooper* makes casks, etc., to hold dry goods, a *wet cooper* those to contain liquids, a *white cooper* pails, tubs, and the like for domestic or dairy use. See also *butt-cooper*, etc.

c 1415 *York Myst.* Introd. 20 Coupers. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 650 *Hic cuparius*, cowpare. *c* 1450 *Nom.* ibid. 686 *Hic cuperius*, a cowper. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 77 The other ben coupers. 1520 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Paed to the couper for new bottomyng of a bukket. 1523 *Act* 14–15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 2 The misteries.. of smithes, joigners, or coupars. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 16 Now you talke of a couper, Ile tell you a tale of a tubb. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lvi. (1663) 221 He had in his hand an Hatchet in the form of a Coopers Addis. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* v. 63 Nailed with Coopers Nails. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5874/4 Michael Morgatroid, of Ripon, Cowper. 1724 *Ibid.* No. 6249/10 John Higgs.. Turner and Wet-Cooper. 1837 Whittock *Bk. Trades* (1842) 161 The 'Dry-cooper' is employed in making sugar hogsheads and other casks. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 43 The coopers..now tightening hoops, and now slackening them.

b. On board ship: One who looks to the repair of casks and other vessels.

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* viii. 36 The Cooper is to looke to the caske, hoopes and twigs, to staue or repaire the buckets, baricos, cans, steepe tubs. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Cooper*, a rating for a first-class petty officer, who repairs casks, etc.

c. From the practices of the journeymen coopers employed on vessels in the Thames, the word acquired in the end of the 18th c. an evil connotation.

1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* 65 No inconsiderable portion of the pillage fell to the share of Journeymen Coopers..necessary to repair casks and packages, which have suffered injury in the stowage. They have even been known to break hogsheads wilfully to obtain plunder. *Ibid.* 64 Coopers, Revenue Officers, and the Ship's Crew all participated in the spoil. 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* xviii, Then we've the Coopers and Bumboat-men and the Rat-catchers and the Scaffle Hunters and the River Pirates.. all living by their wits.

2. One engaged in the trade of sampling, bottling, or retailing wine; a wine-cooper.

[1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 285 Paid for caryage of a hoggeshed of wyne into his place at London, viij.*d.* Item to the cowper the same tyme, iiij.*d.*] 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 88 Wher as the cowpers of this cite haue vsed and dayly vse to colour straungers goodis as in taking vpon them malmeseis and other wynes belongyng to strangers to bee their owne. 1678 Phillips, *Cannister*, A certain Instrument which Coopers use in the racking of the Wine. 1837 Whittock *Bk. Trades* (1842) 162 The Wine-Cooper is employed in drawing off, bottling and packing wine, etc.

3. ? A six- (or twelve-) bottle basket, used in wine-cellars.

[Prob. from its use by wine-coopers.]

1817 T. L. Peacock *Melincourt* II. xx. 80 Give me a roaring fire and a six bottle cooper of claret. 1829 W. H. Maxwell *Stories of Waterloo, F. Kennedy*, He and the ambassador having discussed a cooper of port within a marvellous short period. 1876 Grant *One of the '600'* III. 436 And a rare cooper of old port Davie Binns shall set abroach.

4. A mixture composed half of stout and half of porter. (So called in London, and some other places: see quot. 1873.)

1871 M. Collins *Mrg. & Merch.* I. viii. 252 Vast hunches of bread and meat and stone jars of 'cooper', being the favourite form of refreshment. 1873 *Slang Dict., Cooper*, 'stout half and half', i. e. half stout and half porter. Derived from the coopers at breweries being allowed so much stout and so much porter a day, which they take mixed.

5. *Comb.*, as † *cooper-shop*, cooper's shop.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. (1682) 444 All the Cowper-shops, and dwelling-Houses..adjoyning to the Town's Wall.

Coo·per, *sb.*2 [f. Coop *v.*1 + -er.] One who coops or confines. (With quot. cf. Coop *v.*1 2 c.)

1889 Farmer *Americanisms* 168/2 To coop voters is to collect them as it were in a coop or cage, so as to be sure of their services on election day. Liquor dealers are the usual 'coopers' for obvious reasons.

Cooper *sb.*3, var. of Coper.

Cooper (kū·pəɹ), *v.* [f. Cooper *sb.*1]

1. *trans.* To make or repair (casks, etc.); to furnish or secure with hoops.

1746 in W. Thompson *R. N. Advoc.* (1757) 8 One, two, or three Months..expiring before they are cooper'd and made tight. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 32 Coopered with brass hoops weather-tight. 1840 H. Cockton *Val. Vox* (1856) 177 'I'll cooper it up'..And he began to repair the cask.

2. To put or stow in casks.

1746 in W. Thompson *R. N. Advoc.* (1757) 42 Many a Cart-Load.. brought into the..Victualling Office, and Slaughtered, Salted, Pack'd, Cooper'd, etc. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 210 The whalers.. resort thither to 'cooper their oil'.

3. *intr.* To work as a cooper, do cooper's work. In mod. Dicts.

4. *trans.* To 'rig *up*', furbish *up*, put into a presentable form. *collog.*

1829 Scott *Jrnl.* II. 199, I employed my leisure..to peruse Mure of Auchendrane's trial, out of which something might be coopered up for the public. 1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* (1859) 174 When I was washed and cleansed, and fairly coopered up.

5. To 'do for', spoil. *slang.* (Cf. Cooper *sb.*1 1 c.)

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 351 The ring-dropping 'lurk' is now carried on this way, for the old style is 'coopered'. 1873 *Slang Dict.* 31 *Cooper'd* (spoilt) by too many tramps calling there. [Said of a house.] 1877 Besant & Rice *Son of Vulc.* I. ix. 99 'The cove wasn't at home, and the slavey'd been changed, and the ken was coopered.'

Cooperage (kū·pərédʒ). [f. Cooper *sb.*1 + -age.]

1. A place where a cooper's trade is carried on.

1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5246/2 A parcel of.. unserviceable Staves.. lying in the Cooperage. 1724 De Foe *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1748) I. 26 (D.) Room for erecting..warehouses, roapwalks, cooperages, &c. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xviii. 63 That the meeting should take place behind the cooperage. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Nov. 9/1 To place a cooperage..at each fishery station along the south coast.

2. The coopering of casks; cooper's work; the business or trade of a cooper; coopery.

1740–1 A. Hill *Lett.* in Wks. (1753) II. 112 The prime cost of caskage.. with the care of their cooperage and ordering. 1746 in W. Thompson *R. N. Advoc.* (1757) 47 Good Cooperage will be found productive of good Package. 1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* xiii. 376 The Cooperage, Hoops, and Nails, which such Cargo may require. 1818 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* 490 The cooperage of the French hogsheads is also a subject of complaint. 1872 Yeats *Hist. Comm.* 140 In the latter part of the Middle Ages, the articles of cooperage were very numerous.

3. Money payable to a cooper for his services.

1755 Johnson, *Cooperage*, the price paid for cooper's work. 1809 R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 131 Cooperage, money paid to a cooper who attends on the quays to mend casks, also to open them for samples.

4. *attrib.*

1871 *Daily News* 5 Sept., They were compelled to pay heavy cooperage charges, though there was not a loose hoop nor a broken stave in the hold. *Mod. Advt.*, A Plant of Cooperage Machines can be seen in daily operation.

Co-operancy (kōɒ·pĕrănsi). [f. Co-operant: see -ancy.] a. The state or condition of being co-operant or working together. † b. The action of working together, co-operation (*obs.*).

a 1670 Hacket *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 231 Will not he make us the sheep of his pasture, without our active cooperancy? 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* I. 307 A perfect co-operancy of the emotions, the conscience, the reason, and the imagination. 1878 Dowden *Stud. Lit.* 99 The co-operancy of the energies of humanity with..light, and motion.

Co-operant (kōɒ·pĕrănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *cooperānt-em* (Vulgate), pr. pple. of *cooperārī* to Co-operate.] A. *adj.* Working together or to the same end; co-operating.

1598 J. Dickenson *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 111 Haue not Planets their coniunctions, the elements their mixtures, both their cooperant motions? 1678 Bp. Nicholson *Exp. Catech.* 60 The Donation of Heavenly Grace prevenient, subsequent, excitant, adjuvant, or co-operant. 1884 A. M. Fairbairn in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 369 Co-operant factors of human progress and happiness.

B. *sb.* A co-operating agent or factor.

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 383/2 Ye sacrament doth nothing worke, nor is no cause thereof nor cooperant therto. 1874 Lewes *Probl. Life & M.* I. 127 A necessary cooperant.

Co-operate (kōɒ·pĕrēt), *v.* [f. L. *cooperāt-* ppl. stem of *cooperārī* to work together, f. *co(m)-* (see Co-) + *operārī* to work.]

1. *intr.* To work together, act in conjunction (*with* another person or thing, *to* an end or purpose, or *in* a work): a. of persons.

1616 Bullokar, *Cooperate*, to worke together, to helpe. 1625 Ussher *Answ. Jesuit* 128 Man.. cooperateth with man unto repentance. 1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.* II. iv. 136 Though he doe not cooperate to his owne destruction. 1762 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* cxxi, It is.. difficult to induce a number of free beings to co-operate for their mutual benefit. 1809 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* IV. 402 That the British army should cross the Tagus..and co-operate..in an attack upon Victor. 1876 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* I. i. ii. 54 The Turk began his career in Christian history by coöperating with a Christian Emperor. 1879 *Spectator* 7 June 719 Living in communities and co-operating in labour.

b. Of things: To concur in producing an effect.

1604 N. D. *3rd Pt. Three Conversions Eng.* 121 Free will..can cooperatt nothing at all. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* v. xv. (1718) 307 All things co-operate for the best. 1744 Harris *Three Treat.* II. vi. (1765) 98 Here a double Force is made co-operate to one End. 1828 W. Sewell *Oxf. Prize Ess.* 9 Vanity cooperated with taste. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 707 If sunlight and chlorophyll do not cooperate to produce new formative material by assimilation.

2. *intr.* To practise economic co-operation.

1830 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 217 If the rats were to be advised to economize or to 'co-operate'. 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* IV. 175 Why should they not also co-operate for the purpose of supplying each other with good and cheap food and clothing?

Hence **Co-operating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* Pref., Some cooperating advancers. 1680 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni* (1689) 8 There must be a mutual Cooperating for the good of the whole. 1821 Shelley in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 508 Various, yet co-operating reasons.

Co-operate (kōɒ·pĕrĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *cooperātus*, pa. pple. of *cooperārī* to work together; the suffix is app. used as in *corporate*.] Caused to co-operate; brought into co-operation.

1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* xiii. (ed. 3) 175 The system of co-operation or co-operate industry. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Oct. 12/2 You want the co-operate knowledge of political economy and sound critical ability of Mr. A.

Co-operation (kōɒ·pĕrē·ʃən). [ad. L. *cooperātiōn-em*, n. of action from *cooperārī* to Co-operate. Cf. F. *coopération* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. The action of co-operating, *i.e.* of working together towards the same end, purpose, or effect; joint operation.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 7 By the cooperacyon of the holy ghost. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* Cent. x. Introd., Not Holpen by the Cooperation of Angels or Spirits. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 61 As there may be an estate taile by custome with the co-operation of the Statute of W. 2. cap. 1. 1754 Johnson *Adventurer* No. 137 ¶ 11 The business of life is carried on by a general co-operation. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 408 His temporary cooperation with Swegen. 1879 H. George *Progr. & Pov.* X. iii. (1881) 417 Civilization is co-operation.

2. *Pol. Econ.* The combination of a number of persons, or of a community, for purposes of economic production or distribution, so as to save, for the benefit of the whole body of producers or customers, that which otherwise becomes the profit of the individual capitalist.

For the history of the term see the quotations. As origin-

ally used by Owen the name contemplated the co-operation of the whole community for all economic purposes, i. e. communism. In practice, the principle has been carried out in *production*, when a body of workmen corporately own the capital by which their concern is carried on, and thus unite within themselves the interests of capital and labour, of employer and employed; and in *distribution*, when an association of purchasers contribute the capital of a store by which they are supplied with goods, and thus combine in themselves the interests of trader and customers. See CO-OPERATIVE.

1817 OWEN *Letter* in *Lond. Newspaper* 9 Aug., Advantages to be derived from the Arrangement of the Unemployed Working Classes into 'Agricultural and Manufacturing Villages of Unity and Mutual Co-operation'. 1821 — *Economist* 3 Mar., Monastic institutions .. nevertheless exhibit striking proofs of what is to be effected by the principle of Co-operation. *Ibid.* in Holyoake *Hist. Coop.* I. 67 The Secret is out; it is unrestrained Co-operation on the part of *all* the members, for *every* purpose of social life. 1824 W. THOMPSON *Distrib. Wealth* vi, Labor by co-operation opposed to labor by individual competition. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* ix. 126 The colony must be so organized as to secure the due co-operation of labour and capital. 1844 M. HENNELL (*title*), Outline of the various social systems and communities which have been founded on the principle of co-operation. 1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 418 Most of these thinkers had a glimpse, more or less clear, of the principle of co-operation..but unfortunately they were unable to distinguish this principle from that of community of goods. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. i. (1876) 105 The essential characteristic of co-operation is a union of capital and labour. 1875 HOLYOAKE *Hist. Coop.* I. 68 The term Cooperation was at first..and for several years afterwards, used in the sense of communism, as denoting a general arrangement of society for the mutual benefit of all concerned in sustaining it. Later, the term Co-operation came to be restricted to the humbler operations of buying and selling provisions. 1879 ROGERS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 180/1 The workman .. uniting in a trade partnership with other workmen, with the distinct purpose of using his own capital as well as his own labour under such an association. The latter form is called co-operation.

Hence **Co-opera·tionist**, one who practises or advocates co-operation.

1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* v. (1887) 61 Next to him is Mr. Toogood, the co-operationist, who..wants to parcel out the world into squares like a chess-board, with a community on each, raising everything for one another. 1881 F. HALL in *N. Y. Nation* XXXIII. 182/2 Long and honourably distinguished for his labours and writings as a co-operationist.

Co-operative (kōɒ·pĕrĕtiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *cooperāt-* ppl. stem of *cooperārī* + -IVE: on analogy of *operative*.]

1. Having the quality or function of co-operating; working together or with others to the same end; of or pertaining to co-operation.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 65 Some other kinde of perswasive power cooperative with it. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. iii. 38 Al other causes were but .. concauses, and cooperative under God. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, IV. 2 Not as an immediate, but as a co-operative cause. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. x. 342 Four great principles ..mutually cooperative. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 18 May 1 With regard to a young English statesman, we want to know two things mainly—his intrinsic value, and his co-operative capacity.

2. *Pol. Econ.* Pertaining to industrial co-operation.

Co-operative society: a society or union of persons for the production or distribution of goods, in which the profits are shared by all the contributing members.

Co-operative store: a store or shop belonging to and supported by a co-operative society, with the purpose of supplying themselves with goods at a moderate price, and of distributing the profits, if any, among the members and regular purchasers.

(The earliest co-operative societies and stores were established as a first step towards the contemplated communistic organization of society, mentioned under CO-OPERATION. But the primary aim was gradually lost sight of, and in 1844 the principle was introduced of giving the profits not to the owners of the business, but, partly at least, to the customers.)

[1808 SOUTHEY in C. Southey *Life & Corr.* III. xiv. 135 If co-operative labour were as practicable as it is desirable, what a history of English literature might he and you and I set forth!] 1821 *Economist* No. 1. 15 (*Resolution at meeting of Printers*, etc., 22 Jan.) That a Society, to be denominated 'The Co-operative and Economical Society', be now formed. 1826 *Revolt of Bees* 175 The power which the first Co-operative Societies will possess..of underselling, in the disposal of their surplus produce, whatever is brought to market from the establishments of private individuals. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. 244 That a country of any large extent could be formed into a single 'Co-operative Society', is indeed not easily conceivable. 1852 LD. GODERICH in Ld. Ingestre *Meliora* I. 85 In the end of 1850, the London Central Cooperative Store, as it was then called, was opened. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* XIX. 70/2 The first developement of the principle which obtained considerable results was the Co-operative Store. 1872 HOLYOAKE *Hist. Coop. Rochdale* (ed. 7) 56 At the third London Co-operative Congress, 1832, there was reported the existence of a Rochdale Friendly Cooperative Society .. It manufactured flannel. 1891 MISS POTTER (*title*), The Co-operative Movement in Great Britain.

B. *sb.*

1. One who practises or advocates co-operation; a member of a co-operative society.

1829 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 148 The scheme of the other co-operatives .. tends to secure employment for all its members, and equitable wages.

2. Short for *co-operative store*. (*colloq.*)

1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 126 As we are so close to the Co-operative we might order those things

Hence **Co-o·peratively** *adv.*, by means of or in relation to co-operation; **Co-o·perativeness**, the state or quality of being co-operative.

1842 DE QUINCEY *Cicero* Wks. VII. 208 Passively, how far co-operatively it is hard to say, Pompey owed his triumph to mere acts of decoy. 1889 *Co-operative News* 3 Aug. 824 The society would be placed in a much better position both co-operatively, and commercially. 1655 SIR H. VANE *Retired Man's Medit.*, Bringing his fleshly principles into .. useful co-operativeness with his heavenly and spiritual.

Co-operator (kōɒ·pĕrĕitəɹ). [a. L. *cooperātor* fellow-worker (Vulgate), agent-n. from *cooperārī* to COOPERATE. So F. *coopérateur* (16th c.).]

1. One who co-operates with another or others; a fellow-worker.

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. vi. § 11 God the author..and man a cooperator by him assigned to work for, with, and under him. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) I. xii. 169 They are .. Co-operatours with God. 1789 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 8 They were styled the adjutants, co-operators, and administrators of the public weal. 1835 ARNOLD *Let.* in Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. viii. 16 The cooperators with whom I may possibly have to work. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xi. § 507 The plan which is followed by Captain Ginn..one of our co-operators.

2. A member of a co-operative society; one who practises industrial co-operation.

1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 438 The opinion is growing among the London co-operators that the system, etc. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 134 The Cooperators, who form the other great branch of the industrial movement in England.

Co-o·peratress. *rare.* [f. prec. + -ESS.] A female co-operator or fellow-worker.

1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 158 Salazar writes..'In another way she may be called co-operatress and helper of Christ'.

‖ **Co-opera·trix.** *Obs. rare.* [fem. in L. form of *cooperātor*: see -TRIX.] = prec.

1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 109 She was (saies Salmeron..) cooperatrix, that is, Christs fellow-laborer in the very Passion to the end. *a* 1804 W. GAHAN *Serm.* (1882) 583 She was the principal co-operatrix of human redemption.

† **Co-opere,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *coopérer* (16th c. in Littré), ad. L. *cooperārī*.] *intr.* To co-operate.

1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* i. (1685) 6 This innate Instinct did not coopere with these Impostures,

Coopering (kū·pəriŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. COOPER *v.* + -ING [1].] The occupation of a cooper.

1746 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* (1757) 46 The next Article in Coopering, may be considered of the Journeymen Coopers. [1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* XXXVII, He was not brought up to the Law, but to Wine-Coopering.] 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 616/1 Dry coopering consists of making barrels for flour, etc.

Coopering: see COPERING.

† **Coope·rison, -izon.** *Obs.* [Alteration of *caparison* after L. *cooperīre* to cover.] = CAPARISON.

1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 102 Their armour and cooperizons of their horses. — 336 Any sadle..chapperon, cooperison, or other instrument. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 67 A noble Horse..clad in Armour and Cooperizons.

Hence † **Coo·perize** *v.*, to equip (a war horse).

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 67 The cooperizing or furnishing of a horsse of warre.

Cooper's-wood. A name given in Australia to the wood of two rhamnaceous trees, Red Ash *Alphitonia excelsa*, and Victorian Hazel *Pomaderris apetala*.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 918 *P. apetala* forms a small tree in New South Wales, and yields a hard close-grained wood there called Cooper's wood. 1884 in MILLER *Plant-n.* [in both senses].

Coopery (kū·pəri). [f. COOPER *sb.*[1] + -Y [3]: see -ERY.] Cooper's work; a cooper's workshop; cooper's ware. Also *attrib.*

1558 *Inventory of W. Pultney, Lichfield Registry*, Item, in cowperye ware, *xs.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 562 To steep the wheat within certaine cooperie vessels, made of wood. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3116/4 To be Sold..all sorts of Basket, Coopery, and Turnery Wares. 1852 P. NICHOLSON *Encycl. Archit.* I. 199 The art of coopery is a curious branch of mechanism. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 89 It is much used..in mill work, turnery, and coopery.

Coopie, -y, obs. ff. COPY.

Cooping (kū·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COOP *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of the verb COOP.

1813-4 YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XLIV. 373 From fifteen to twenty [ewes] were put into the hurdles (*hobbling* or *cooping*) daily. 1879 BEERBOHM *Patagonia* 11 After our long cooping-up on shipboard we were not equal to any exertion.

Coople, obs. f. COUPLE.

Coopsman, var. of COPEMAN, *Obs.*, trader.

Co-opt (kōɒ·pt), *v.* [ad. L. *cooptāre*, f. *co(m)* together + *optāre* to choose. In L. strictly 'to choose as a colleague, friend, or member of one's tribe or family'; sometimes also 'to elect into a body', otherwise than by its members. Cf. the earlier uses of CO-OPTATE, CO-OPTATION.]

trans. To elect into a body by the votes of its existing members.

1652 HOWELL *Venice* 158 The favour they did him to co-opt him into the body of their Nobility. *Ibid.* 183 He sufferd himself to be coopted into the Colledg of Cardinalls. 1724 *Reg. Trin. Coll., Dublin* in Fraser *Life Berkeley* iv. (1871) 101 Dr. Clayton was admitted and co-opted Senior Fellow. 1860 W. G. CLARK *Vac. Tour* 17 A body of bravoes ..who co-opt into their body those who, by strength of arm and skill in the use of the stiletto, may have shown themselves worthy of the distinction. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 217/1 The claim of the existing Residentiaries to coopt to a vacancy. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 418 These eight co-opted two more, and these ten two more. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 292 He was co-opted a Senior Fellow..[and] made Vice-Provost.

Hence **Co-o·pted, Co-o·pting** *ppl. adjs.*

1875 SYMONDS *Renaiss. Italy* I. iii. 149 The Grand Council..as a co-opting body, tended to become a close aristocracy. 1881 *Times* 17 May 4/1 The Convocation of Canterbury..by means of members of their own body and co-opted scholars and divines..have completed one portion of the work. 1887 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 176 Coopted trustees.

Co-optate (kōɒ·ptēit), *v. arch.* [f. L. *cooptāt.* ppl. stem of L. *cooptāre* to choose or elect to an office, etc.] = CO-OPT; but formerly less definitely = To choose or elect to an office, into a body, etc. Hence **Co-o·ptated** *ppl. a.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Cooptate*, to chuse. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Co-optate*, to elect or chuse. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* xi. 228 These are they whom we purpose..this day to admit (cooptate) into the holy office of Priesthood. 1818 TODD, *Co-optate*, to choose. 1882 JEVONS *Meth. Soc. Reform* 75 The co-optated trustees.

Co-optation (kōɒptēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *cooptātiōn-em* election, n. of action f. *cooptāre* to CO-OPT.] Election to vacancies in a body by the votes of the existing members; formerly, also less definitely, = Election, choice, adoption.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. (1822) 299 Thir new tribunis in coaptaciouu, and chesing of thare collegis, usit the counsel of the Faderis. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IV. iv. 142 By cooptation and election into the number of the Nobles, as being chosen either by the favour and grace of the Kings, or els by the peoples voices after the Kings were expelled. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. v. 25 This is true in the first election and co-optation of a friend. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VII. ii. 283. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 217 The first six kings of this dynasty procured the co-optation of their sons, by having them crowned during their own lives. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. XVI. 327 The six electors added by cooptation fifteen others. 1883 M. PATTISON *Mem.* (1885) 74 The co-optation of fellows into the society, or corporation, of a college. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. CII. 435 Boards..allowed to renew themselves by co-optation.

Co-optative (kōɒ·ptătiv), *a.* [f. L. *cooptāt-* ppl. stem (see CO-OPT) + -IVE.] Of, pertaining to, or chosen by co-optation.

1874 *Scheme of Wilton Grammar School*, The governing body shall consist of twelve persons, of whom five shall be representative Governors, and seven shall be co-optative Governors. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 10 May 5/6 The governing body..consists of 12 representative governors and 12 co-optative governors.

Co-option (kōɒ·pʃən). [f. CO-OPT; cf. *option, adoption.*] = CO-OPTATION.

1885 M. PATTISON *Mem.* 89 The eccentricities of this casual cooption were exhibited..at the Oriel election of 1846.

Coopy, obs. f. COPY.

Coorbash, -batch: see KOORBASH.

Coorbed, -yd, var. COURBED *Obs.*, curved, bent.

Co-ordain (kōɒɹdēi·n), *v. rare.* [f. CO- + ORDAIN.] *trans.* To ordain together.

a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* II. ii. 114 (R.) So must Christ be [the end] of all the creatures appointed and co-ordained with him. 1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 40 The Saint-Simonian term is 'co-ordain'; men have not discovered aright, because nobody would 'co-ordain' for them beforehand. And 'co-ordain' means to command.

So **Co-ordai·ner,** one who takes part in ordaining.

1644 JESSOP *Angel of Eph.* 52 Those which were Co-ordainers with the Bishop

Coord(e, obs. f. CORD.

Co-o·rder, *v. rare.* [f. CO- + ORDER *v.*] *trans.* To arrange or dispose co-ordinately.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 411 All things are plainly Coordered to One, the whole world conspiring into one agreeing harmony. 1882 M. ARNOLD *Address at L'pool*, The difficulty of duly proportioning and co-ordering the supply of schools according to the need.

Hence **Co-o·rderer.**

1657 S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 449 The Allwise orderer and coorderer of nature and grace.

† **Co-o·rdinacy.** *Obs.* [f. CO-ORDINATE: see -ACY.] Co-ordinate condition; co-ordination.

1683 *Brit. Spec.* Pref. 7, I assert the Soveraignty of our Lord the King..in opposition to the pernicious Doctrine of Co-ordinacy. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Aug. 371/1 They..provided for their own co-ordinacy.

Co-o·rdinal, *a. Geom.* [f. CO- + ORDINAL, with reference to *co-ordinate.*] Having (so many) co-ordinates.

1875 A. CAYLEY in *Phil. Trans.* CLXV. 678 We require.. the prepotential of a uniform (*s*-coordinal) circular disk. (*Note*) The adjective *coordinal* refers to the number of co-ordinates which enter into the equation.

Co-o·rdinance. *rare*—°. Joint ordinance.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Co-o·rdinancy. *rare.* [f. med.L. *co-ordināre* to co-ordain: see -ANCY.] = CO-ORDINACY.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 157 They [elders] are supposed to act in a kind of co-ordinancy with the minister.

Co-ordinate (kōɒɹdinĕt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *co-* + *ordināt-us* ordered, arranged, pa. pple. of *ordināre* to order; prob. formed as a parallel to *subordinate.* Cf. mod.F. *coordonné.* But in some senses it is analysed as Co- + ORDINATE.]

1. Of the same order; equal in rank, degree, or

importance (*with*); opposed to *subordinate*. In *Gram.* used *esp.* of the clauses of a compound sentence.

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* II. vii. 106 All these Churches are but Coordinate, not among themselves Subordinate. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 23 He is placed beneath God, coordinate with intellectual creatures, but above corporeous creatures. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. vi. § 23 Annas ..possessed an authority co-ordinate with or next to that of the high-priest properly so called. 1832 J. C. HARE in *Philol. Mus.* I. 648 The formal laws of our understanding are not coordinate to the infinite variety of nature. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* XV. (1862) 250 Instead of three being thus subordinated to one, all four are coordinate with one another. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 91 Two or more Species are thus said to be Coordinate when each excludes the other from its own Extension, but both or all are included under the Extension of the same nearest higher Concept. 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 151 A Coordinate Clause is not governed in its construction by the Principal Sentence. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* 163 A compound sentence is one which consists of two or more co-ordinate principal sentences, joined together by co-ordinative conjunctions.

2. Proceeding in a corresponding order.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 414 The phases of the moon are co-ordinate with the course of the sun.

3. Involving co-ordination; consisting of a number of things of equal rank, or of a number of actions or processes properly combined for the production of one result.

1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. VIII. 91 All the inconveniences arising from a divided and co-ordinate jurisdiction. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* III. vii. (1879) 605 So complex and co-ordinate a movement.

B. *sb.*

1. One who or that which is co-ordinate, or of the same rank; an equal; a co-ordinate element.

a 1850 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) II. 397 The great fundamental division of the powers of the system, between this government and its independent coordinates, the separate governments of the states. 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* xlv. 343 Can the African slave .. develop into the self-governing citizen, the co-ordinate of his white brother in power.

2. *Math.* Each of a system of two or more magnitudes used to define the position of a point, line, or plane, by reference to a fixed system of lines, points, etc. (Usually in *pl.*)

In the original (and most often used) system, invented by Descartes, and hence known as that of *Cartesian co-ordinates*, the co-ordinates of a point (in a plane) are its distances from two fixed intersecting straight lines (the *axes of co-ordinates*), the distance from each axis being measured in a direction parallel to the other axis. (The determination of the position of a place by *latitude* and *longitude* is a similar case.) The co-ordinates are *rectangular* when the axes are at right angles; otherwise *oblique*. The name *Cartesian co-ordinates* is also extended to the case of points *in space* (not in a particular plane) referred to *three* axes not in one plane intersecting in a point (like three edges of a box meeting at one corner).

Hence applied to various other systems, mostly named from the nature of the fixed figure, etc., to which the points are referred; as *Bipunctual co-ordinates*, co-ordinates defining a line or point by reference to two fixed points and a fixed direction. *Polar co-ordinates*, co-ordinates defining a point (in a plane) by reference to a fixed line (*initial line* or *axis*) and a fixed point (*origin* or *pole*) in that line; the co-ordinates of any point being the length of the straight line (*radius vector*) drawn to it from the pole, and the angle which this line makes with the axis (as in defining the position of a place by its *distance* and *bearing* from a given place). The name *polar co-ordinates* is also applied to an extension of this system to points in space. So *bicircular co-ordinates*, *bilinear c.*, *trilinear c.*, etc.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Co-ordinates* (Geom.), a term applied to the absciss and ordinates when taken in connexion. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 60 He can in thought shift his centre of co-ordinates and the position of his axes. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 202 The most general system of co-ordinates of a point consists of three sets of surfaces, on one of each of which it lies.

b. *attrib.* Pertaining to or involving the use of co-ordinates.

1855 TODHUNTER (*title*) Treatise on Plane Co-ordinate Geometry.

Co-ordinate (kǫ,ǭ·ɹdineit), *v.* [med.L. has *coordināre* to ordain together; mod.F. has *co-ordonner*; but the Eng. word was prob. formed independently, from Co- and L. *ordināre*, as a parallel form to *subordinate*.]

1. *trans.* To make co-ordinate; to place or class in the same order, rank, or division.

1665 T. MALL *Offer F. Help* 26 These two..are not opposed, but co-ordinated. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. § 1 Those who count four classes..commit the error of co-ordinating subclasses and classes. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 36 The marks of a concept are not coordinated as all of equal value.

2. To place or arrange (things) in proper position relatively to each other and to the system of which they form parts; to bring into proper combined order as parts of a whole.

1847 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. XVII. viii. 516 The different parts of each being must be co-ordinated in such a manner as to render the total being possible. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 362 An omnipresent humanity co-ordinates all his faculties. 1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* I. p. xviii, It systematises their results, co-ordinating their truths into a body of Doctrine. 1881 B. SANDERSON in *Nature* No. 619. 439 How are the motions of our bodies co-ordinated or regulated?

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To act in combined order for the production of a particular result.

1863 WYNTER *Subtle Brains* 413 When we remember the number of muscles which must co-ordinate to enable a man to articulate.

Hence **Co-o·rdinated**, **Co-o·rdinating** *ppl. a.*

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 674/1 To bring such an organ into co-ordinated action. 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 486 Let us grant that there is some co-ordinating power—some executive presiding over the just association of our ideas. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 196 The several coordinated movements by which radicles are enabled to perform their proper functions. 1887 *Athenæum* 26 Mar. 414/2 The co-ordinating intelligence.

Co-ordinately (kǫ,ǭ·ɹdinėtli), *adv.* [f. CO-ORDINATE *a.* + -LY [2].] In a co-ordinate way; in equality of order or rank.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. v. 331 The Formation.. was neither coordinately nor instrumentally the Work of Angels. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) V. ciii. 2 The plan..of having several judges sitting there co-ordinately.

Co-o·rdinateness. *rare*—[0]. 'Equality of order, rank, or degree' (Bailey (*folio*) 1730–6).

Co-ordination (kǫ,ǭ·ɹdinēi·ʃən). [n. of action from CO-ORDINATE *v.*; it occurs in F. in Oresme, 14th c., and prob. in med.L.] The action of co-ordinating; the condition or state of being co-ordinated or co-ordinate.

†**1.** *gen.* Orderly combination. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 6. 28 The simple forms or differences of things, which are few in number, and the degrees or coordinations whereof make all this variety. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* 52 What consent and coordination there is in the leaves and parts of flowers.

2. The action of arranging or placing in the same order, rank, or degree; the condition of being so placed; the relation between things so placed; co-ordinate condition or relation: opposed to *subordination*.

c 1643 *Maximes Unfolded* 4 Co-workers together for common good, not..by subordination, but co-ordination of principall causes. 1657 CROMWELL *Sp.* 21 Apr., I cannot do anything but in coordination with the council. *a* 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* Wks. 1859 VIII. 287 That brotherly co-ordination and equality, which our Lord did appoint. 1833 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 10 Apr., There are two possible modes of unity in a State; one by absolute co-ordination of each to all, and of all to each: the other by subordination of classes and offices. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 91 The Relation of Co-ordination exists between different Species which have the same Proximate Genus.

3. The action of arranging, or condition of being arranged or combined, in due order or proper relation.

1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 1 The theory consequent upon new facts, whether it be a co-ordination of them with known ones, or, etc. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* I. i. § 2. 57 To arrange the primary materials in a regular co-ordination, which constitutes Science. 1858 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xiv. § 794, I have recently put the materials in the hands of Lieutenant West for co-ordination.

4. Harmonious combination of agents or functions towards the production of a result; said *esp.* in *Phys.* in reference to the simultaneous and orderly action of a number of muscles in the production of certain complex movements.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. I. iii. 61 These two highest nervous centres..perform the general function of doubly-compound co-ordination. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. i. § 20 (1879) 20 In each of these acts, the co-ordination of a large number of muscular movements is required. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* III. vi. (1879) 562 Let us..examine the coordination of the movements of our own bodies.

Co-ordinative (kǫ,ǭ·ɹdineitiv), *a.* [f. as CO-ORDINATE *v.* + -IVE.]

†**1.** Involving co-ordination; co-ordinate. *Obs.*

1642 C. HERLE *Answ. Dr. Ferne* 3 England is not a simply subordinative, and absolute, but a Coordinative, and mixt Monarchy. 1689 *Treat. Monarchy* II. iii. 42 The Lords stile, Comites, or Peers, implies..a co-ordinative society with his Majesty.

2. Having the property or function of co-ordinating.

1881 HUXLEY in *Nature* No. 615. 346 The summation of the lives of a cell aggregate, brought into harmonious action by a co-ordinative machinery. 1884 W. FRASER *Nat. Co-ordination* in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 773 A supplementary principle of co-ordinative supervision.

b. *Gram.* (See quots.).

1848 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Studies* (1857) 25 The co-ordinative compound proposition, where the two propositions are co-ordinate or independent of each other. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* 113 Co-ordinative conjunctions are those which unite either co-ordinate clauses, or words which stand in the same relation to some other word in the sentence.

Co-o·rdinator. [f. CO-ORDINATE *v.* + -OR: cf. L. *ordinātor*.] A person or thing that co-ordinates.

1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 422 This great cephalic ganglion becoming the co-ordinator of all the creature's movements, there no longer exists much local independence.

So **Co-o·rdinatory** *a.* = CO-ORDINATIVE 2.

Coore, obs. f. CORE.

Co-o·rganize, *v. rare.* [see Co-.] *trans.* To organize together.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1854) 120 The doctrines .. taken as co-organised parts of a great organic whole.

Co-ori·ginal, *a. rare.* [see Co-.] Conjointly original; equally original each with the other.

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. xvi. 297 Co-ordinate and co-original elements.

Hence **Co-ori:gina·lity**.

1830 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 54 The co-originality and reciprocal independence of the subject and object.

Coorne, coornel(l, obs. ff. CORN, KERNEL.

Coors(e, obs. ff. COARSE, CORSE.

Co-ortho·gonal, *a. Geom.* [f. Co- + ORTHOGONAL.] = next.

Co-orthotomic (kǫu,ǭɹþǫ̆tǫ·mik), *a. Geom.* [f. Co- + ORTHOTOMIC.] Cutting one another at right angles at each point of intersection: said of a system of curves, every pair of which intersect orthogonally.

1884 JEFFERY *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* XVI. 114 Coorthotomic conditions. *Ibid.* 116 Four fixed coorthotomic circles. *Ibid.* 125 Coorthotomic circles of inversion.

Coortyowre, obs. f. COURTIER.

Cooscoosoo: see COUSCOUSOU.

Cooscot, dial. form of CUSHAT, wood-pigeon.

Coosen, -in, obs. ff. COUSIN, COZEN.

Coosherer: see COSHERER.

Co-ossify (kǫ,ǫ·sifəi), *v. intr.* and *trans.* To ossify together; to unite into one bone.

1877 COUES *Fur Anim.* vii. 203 All the bones of the skull finally coossify, excepting, of course, the mandible. 1882 O. C. MARSH in *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XX. 314 The fibula.. may be co-ossified with the side of the tibia.

Hence **Co-o:ssifica·tion**, union (of two or more bones) into one bone.

1885 C. A. BUCKMASTER in *Brit. Almanac & Comp.* 193 The co-ossification of the pelvic bones is peculiar.

Coost, obs. f. COAST, COST; Sc. pa. t. of CAST *v.*

Coostie, Coostos, obs. ff. COAST *v.*, CUSTOS.

Coosyn, obs. f. COUSIN.

Coot (kūt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–7 **cote, coote**, (5 **cute, cuytt**, 6–7 **cout(e)**, 7– **coot**. [ME. *cote*, *coote*, corresp. to Du. *koet* (recorded *c* 1600); a Low German word, the earlier history of which is unknown.

The long *o* of ME. *cōte*, evidenced also by the Du. form, which implies MDu. **cōte*, *coete*, makes impossible the conjecture that the word is connected with Welsh *cwt* short, which is on other grounds inadmissible. Prof. Newton thinks that there is a connexion between *coot* and *scoot* or *scout*, another name of the guillemot, and allied sea-fowl; but the early history of the latter is obscure.]

1. A name originally given vaguely or generically to various swimming and diving birds. In many cases it seems to have been applied to the Guillemot (*Uria troile*), the Zee-koet or Sea-coot of the Dutch.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 16 An ostriche, and a nyȝt crowe, and a coote, and an hawke. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xxvi. (1495) 429 The Cote highte Mergulus and hath that name of ofte doppynge and plungynge. *Ibid.*, It tokenyth moost certaynly full stronge tempeste in the see yf Cotes fle cryenge to the clyffes. 1773 JOHNSON *Journ. Scot.*, *Slanes Castle*, One of the birds that frequent this rock [Buchan Ness] has..its body not larger than a duck's, and yet lays eggs as large as those of a goose. This bird is by the inhabitants named a *Coot*. That which is called *Coot* in England is here a *Cooter*. [This is some error: no such name is known.] 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 218 Guillemot..Quet (Aberdeen). [Cf. Queit (Aberd.) = Coot in Jamieson.]

2. Afterwards restricted in literary use to the Bald Coot (*Fulica atra*, fam. *Rallidæ*), *Meer-koet* of the Dutch, a web-footed bird inhabiting the margins of lakes and still rivers, having the base of the bill extended so as to form a broad white plate on the forehead (whence the epithet *bald*); in U.S. applied to the allied *F. Americana*; and generically extended to all the species of *Fulica*.

[*a* 1300 *Gloss. W. de Biblesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 165 *Une blarye*, a balled cote.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 95 Coote, byrde [MS. K, cote bryddel], *mergus, fullica*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 87 A Cute [MS. A, Cuytt], *fulica, mergus*. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A Couert of cootis. *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 408 The doterell, that folyshe pek, And also the mad coote, With a balde face to toote. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Foulque*, a bird called a Coute. 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 941 The Brain-bald Coot. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Odes* (1765) 154 Where coots in rushy dingles hide. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 23, I come from haunts of coot and hern. 1891 *Boston (Mass.) Jrnl.* 12 Mar. 4/1 Twelve redheads, one bald pate and a coot were secured during the day.

b. Proverbial phrases. *As bald* (*bare, black*) *as a coot*; *as stupid as a coot* (this and the epithet 'mad coot' may have originally applied to the Foolish Guillemot).

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy.* II. xv, And yet he was as balde as is a coote. *a* 1536 TINDALE *Exp.* 1 *John* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 224 The body..is made as bare as Job, and as bald as a coot. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iii. I. ii. (1651) 599 I have an old grim sire to my husband, as bald as a cout. 1687 *Hist. Sir J. Hawkwood* v. 9 They poled him as bare as a Coot, by shaving off his Hair. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 272/1 The Proverb, as black as the Coot.

3. Locally applied (with distinctive additions) to the Water-rail and Water-hen or Gallinule.

1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Mwyalch y dwr* [*lit.* 'ouzel of the water': cf. 'Brook ouzel' = Water-rail (Swainson, 176)], A cote. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Coot*, the Water-hen. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Coot*, the water-hen. 1885 SWAINSON *Provinc. Names Birds* 176 *Water-rail*..Skitty coot (Devon, Cornwall). *Ibid.* 178 *Moor Hen*..Cuddy. Moor coot. Kitty coot (Dorset).

4. *fig.* [Cf. 2 b.] A silly person, simpleton. (*colloq.*, *dial.*, and *U.S.*)

[1824 *Hist. Gaming* 44 The poor plucked pigeon (now become a Bald Coot) lost his reason.] 1848–60 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, Coot..is often applied by us to a stupid person; as, 'He is a poor coot'. *a* 1860 *Margaret* 134 (Bartlett) Little coot! don't you know the Bible is the best book in the world?

5. *Comb.*, as † **coot-foot**, a name given by some to the Phalarope; **coot-footed** *a.*, having feet like a coot's; hence † *Coot-footed Tringa*, a name given by Edwards to the red or grey Phalarope *Phalaropus fulicarius*; **coot-grebe**, a name given by some to the Fin-foot or Sun-grebe *Heliornis*.

1757 EDWARDS in *Phil. Trans.* L. 255, I chuse, by way of distinction, to name it the coot-footed tringa. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* (1812) II. 126 *Red Phalarope*..This is the red coot footed tringa of Edwards.

Coot, *sb.*[2] *Sc.* Also **cuit, cute** (kŏt). [A com. Low German word, found in Sc. since *c* 1500: cf. MDu. *cōte, côte*, Flem. *keute*, Du. *koot* fem., knuckle-bone; East Fris. *kote, kôt* ankle-joint, ankle; OFris. *kâte* joint, knuckle; MLG. *kote*, LG. *kote, köte*, also in mod.G. in sense 'pastern-joint, fetlock': see Grimm.]

1. The ankle-joint.

1508 DUNBAR in *Flyting* 232 Ffor rerd of the, and rattling of thy butis..Sum claschis the, sum cloddis the on the cutis. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 17 Some had hoggars, some straw boots, Some uncover'd legs and coots. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 81 Whyles o'er the coots in holes he plumped. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 531 With feet, with cuits, unshod—but clean.

2. The fetlock of a horse.

1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 81 Rub my horse-belly and his coots, And when I get them, dight my boots.

3. A thing of small value; a trifle.

Perhaps, *orig.* a knuckle-bone used by children in playing, as in MDu. *cote* 'osselet du bout des piedz de bestes, de quoy jouent les enfants, *astragalus, talus*' (Plantijn): see also Grimm, *Kŏte* 3.

1550 LYNDESAY *Sqr. Meldrum* 294 Your crakkis I count thame not ane cute. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xlvi. (1886), I count 3our cunning is not worth a cute. — *Misc. Poems* xlvi, I count not of my lyf a cute. 1631 A. CRAIG *Pilgr. & Hermite* 9, I care not a cuit for her sake to bee slayne.

4. *Comb.*, as **coot-bone**, ankle-bone, knuckle-bone, *esp.* as used to play with.

1648–60 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Pickelen*, to Play at Coot-bone as boyes doe.

Coot, *v.*[1] ? *Obs.* *intr.* Of tortoises: To copulate. Hence **Coo·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1667 H. STUBBE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 500 The Tortoises..coot for fourteen daies together. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. Index s. v. *Turtle*, When they Coot or Couple. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 309 In cooting-time.

Coot (kūt), *v.*[2] *local.* [Deriv. obscure: some associate it with *cote* in *dove-cote, bell-cote.*] To slope back the upper part of the gable of a house, the end of a hay-rick, etc., so as to form a 'pavilion' or 'tabernacle' roof. Hence **Coo·ted**, *ppl. a.*, **Coo·ting**, *vbl. sb.*

1813 DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* 258–268 (in *Archæol. Rev.* Mch. 1888) Hay-ricks are..sometimes oblong with coted ends, not gable ends. 1892 *Corresp. at Mere, Wilts.* A rick or cottage has its ends 'cooted' or 'cooted in', when instead of being carried up perpendicularly to the ridge, they are so carried up only to the same height as the side-walls, and then sloped back. Sometimes the ends are carried perpendicularly to a greater height than the sides, and then sloped back: this is called *half-cooting*...Gable-end ricks are rarely seen here, the general practice being to coot them in.

Coot(e, obs. f. COAT, COT.

Cooter (kūˑtəɹ). [Cf. COOT *v.*[1]] A popular name in the Southern United States of two tortoises, the Common or Carolina Box-turtle (*Cistudo carolina*), and the 'Florida Cooter' (*Chrysemys concinna*), family *Testudinidæ*.

1884 G. BROWN GOODE *Fisheries of U.S.* 155 *Pseudemys concinna*, the 'Florida Cooter', is found in all the Southern States. *Ibid.* 158 The Carolina Box Turtle..In the Southern States it is known as the 'Pine-barren Terrapin', and is also called 'Cooter' by the negroes.

Cooter, dial. f. COULTER.

Cooth (kūþ). Also **cuth, cuith.** The local name in Shetland and Orkney of the Coal-fish, before it is full-grown. (Jamieson.)

1793 *Statist. Acc. Orkney* VII. 453 (Jam.) But the fish most generally caught..is a grey fish here called *cuths*, of the size of small haddocks. 1795 *Ibid.* XVI. 261 These boats sometimes go to sea for the purpose of fishing cod, cooths, and tibrics, which are the small or young cooths. 1841 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 251. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xv. (1855) 137 (*Shetland*) The..*Gadus Carbonarius*..known by the varying term of *silloch, cuth*, and *seath*, according to age and size.

Cooth, dial. f. COTHE, disease; obs. f. COOLTH.

Coothie, Coothly: see COUTHY, COUTHLY.

Coo·tie, *sb. Sc.* Also **coodie, cudie.** A wooden kitchen dish, a small wooden bowl or basin.

1785 BURNS *Addr. to Deil* i, Auld Hornie, Satan, Nick or Clootie Wha in yon cavern grim an' sootie..Spairges about the brunstane cootie, To scaud poor wretches.

Coo·tie, cooty, *a. Sc.* [f. COOT *sb.*[2] ankle + -Y.] Having legs clad with feathers.

1787 BURNS *Tam Samson's Elegy* vii, Ye cootie moorcocks, crously craw. 1814 TRAIN *Mountain Muse* 49 The cooty cock ahint the door Did clap his wings and craw.

Co-ow·ner. [See Co-.] A joint owner.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 210/2 The King's rights being protected against those of his co-owners. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* v. § 4. 241. 1884 R. RINGWOOD in *Law Times* 27 Dec. 160/2 Certain lands..were vested in several co-owners in undivided shares.

Hence **Co-ow·nership.**

1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. Comm. (ed. 2) 205 An inseparable union sometimes produces co-ownership in the whole. 1884 *Law Times* 14 June 116/1 In a co-ownership action.

Cooze, coozen: see COZ, COZEN.

† Cop, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [Old Northumbrian *copp* ? masc., cup, vessel, corresp. to ON. *kopp-r* cup, small vessel, MDu. *cop(p)*, MLG. and Du. *kop* drinking-cup, OHG. *chopf*, MHG. *kopf* beaker, bowl, generally thought to be akin in origin to OE. *cuppe* fem., CUP. Med.L. had both *coppa* and *cuppa*; cf. It. *coppa*, Pr. *copa*, F. *coupe*: the relations between the Teutonic and Romanic words are difficult to determine.

Copp and *cuppe* apparently came down into ME. as distinct words; but ME. had also *coppe*, app. a mixture of the two, or a northern form of *cuppe*, CUP, assimilated to *copp*. It is not possible to separate the plural of *copp* from that of *coppe*, and the examples of *coppes* have consequently been all considered under CUP; but it is possible that some of them belong here.]

1. A drinking-vessel, a cup.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark ix. 41 Sua hua..drinca ȝeseleð iuh calic *vel* copp wætres on noma minum. *Ibid.* John xix. 29 Bolla full *vel* copp full of æcced. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 91 *1st Pastor.* I drynk for my parte. *2nd P.* Abyde, lett cop reylle. 1500–20 DUNBAR *The Dance* 96 Him followit mony fowll drunckart, With can and collep, cop and quart.

b. *To drink* or *play cop-out*: to drain the cup.

1508 DUNBAR *Testament* 101 Drynkand and playand cop-out. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 631 At euirilk draucht tha playit ay cop out. 1818 [see CAP *sb.*[3] 1 b].

2. A measure of quantity: the fourth of a Scotch peck; now also CAP. [Perhaps a different word.]

1497 *Haliburton's Ledger* in C. Innes *Scot. in Mid. Ages* viii. (1860) 245, 4 copis of fegis, cost 20 g. the cop. *Ibid.*, 2 copis of raysins cost 5s. the cop.

3. *Comb.* **cop-ambry,** a chest or closet for cups and vessels; **cop-house,** a house or room for the same purpose. See also the combinations of CUP.

15.. *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.), A langsald bed, a copamry, & ane schuring. 1542 *Inventories* (Jam.), Memorandum, thir veschell underwritten..In the cophous, etc. 1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I*, I. 157 (Jam.) They brake down beds, boards, cop-ambries, glass windows, etc.

Cop (kɒp), *sb.*[2] Forms: 1– **cop,** 3–7 **coppe,** (7 **cops**). [OE. *cop, copp* top, summit; generally thought to be identical with prec., since in MDu. *cop* developed (after 12th c.) the sense 'skull' and then 'head', and *kopf* was in MHG. 'cup', in mod.Ger. 'head'. Cf. also the analogy of L. *testa* pot, shell, skull, It. *testa*, F. *tête* head. But in OE. the sense 'skull' or even 'head' is not known, only that of 'top, summit', which hardly runs parallel with the words in the other langs., besides being so much earlier. It is possible that the two words are distinct or only related farther back.

(One might suppose that *kop(p)* top, was the native OE. word, and *copp* of the Northumbrian Gospels a. ON. *kopp-r*: but the whole subject of the history and origin of these words in Teut. is very obscure: see Kluge, and Franck, also CUP.) There was also an OF. *coppe*, summit (cf. COPEROUN), by which our word may have been influenced.]

I. 1. The top or summit of anything. *Obs.* or *dial.*

a 1000 *Aldhelm Gl.* (Mone) 1576 (Bosw.) Coppe, *summitate.* *c* 1205 LAY. 7781 And þa turres cop [*c* 1275 toppe] mihte weoren a cniht mid his capen. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 59/185 A gret treo, So heiȝ þat he was a-drad toward þe coppe i-seo. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 738 *Tisbe*, This wal..Was clove a two ryght from the cop a-doun. *c* 1386 — *Prol. C. T.* 554 Upon the cop right of his nose he hade A werte, and theron stood a tuft of heres. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 81 In Ynde beeþ trees, þat haueþ coppis as hiȝe as me schal schete wiþ an arwe. 1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* ii. 16 [Thei] han defoulid thee, til to the cop of the heed. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 91 Coppe or coper of a other thynge [MS. *K*, top of an hey thyng; Pynson 1499 coppe of an hye thinge], *cacumen.* 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lix. 225 Ye floures..lacke suche a come or coppe. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 271 The wals..want their battlements, curtain, and coppe. 1611 COTGR., *Pignon*, a Finiall, Cop, or small Pinacle on the ridge or top of a house. [1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. 255 A venerable gentleman for whom a white hair grew on the cop of his nose].

b. *esp.* of a hill.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. iv. 44 On þe cop of þe mountaynge. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* iv. 29 And ledde him to the cop of the hil on which the cite of hem is found. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iii. 17 Aboven at the Cop of the Hille is the Eir so cleer. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 63 In þe coppe of the hille plente of oyle welleth oute largely. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 107 This cape is a high hil..and on the East corner it hath a high cop. [1628 COKE *On Litt.* I i. § 1 *note*, *Cope* signifieth a Hill, and so doth *Lawe*. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Cop, cope* at the beginning of a name, signifies a top of an hill, as Copeland.]

Hence in many names of hills, as *Coulderton Cop, Kinniside Cop* in Cumberland, *Meltham Cop* near Huddersfield, *Mowl Cop* in Cheshire, *Fin Cop* in Derbyshire, etc.

† c. The head. *Obs.*

c 1264 *Song agst. K. of Almaine* in *Pol. Songs* (Camd.) 70 Sire Simond de Montfort hath suore by ys cop. *c* 1275 LAY. 684 Bi þe coppe [*c* 1205 þone toppe] he him nam, also he hine wolde slean. *c* 1326 *Poem on Times Edw. II* in *Pol. Songs* 326 And there shal symonye ben taken bi the cop. ? *a* 1600 *Robin Hood* 28 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 27 A payre of blacke breeches the yeoman had on, his coppe all shone of steele.

† d. A crest on the head of a bird. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 75 Cop, *cirrus, crista est auium.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 169 The cop on a birdes head, *crista.* 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 23 The blacke cop, or hair-like fethers that it carieth upon the head. 1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 995 The one has a tufted Cops on the Head, the other is smooth feather'd. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 89 The top, or cop, of a pevit, plover or lap-wing.

† e. A tall or towering head-dress. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 395/1 The Jews cover for the head I have seen termed a Cop.

† 2. A round piece of wood within the top of a bee-hive. *Obs.*

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 37 The Cop is a round piece of wood an inch or two thick..convex, turned or hewed fit to the concavity of the top of the Hive.

3. *Spinning.* The conical ball of thread wound upon a spindle or tube in a spinning machine; see also quot. 1874.

1795 AIKIN *Country Round Manchester* 167 The custom of giving out weft in the Cops..grew into disuse. 1803 *Specif. Wood's Patent* No. 2711. 2 These methods of forming the cop improves reeling much. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 96/1 While returning to the roller, the thread which has been spun is wound or built on the spindle in a conical form, and is called a cop. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 292 Never mind whether the man..ever made a 'cop' of cotton or not. 1864 R. A. ARNOLD *Cotton Fam.* 33 Spinners..have, in technical language..to 'doff the cops'; in other words..to remove and relieve the spindles of the spun yarn. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Cop*, a tube, also known as a *quill*, for winding silk upon in given lengths for market; a substitute for skeins. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 998 At the commencement of the formation of a set of cops, when the yarn is being wound on the bare spindles, the spindles require to have a greater number of turns given to them than they do when the cop bottom is formed. 1880 SPENCER in *Proc. Inst. Mech. Engineers* 507 It is necessary..to wind the nose of the cop in all its stages equally close and firm.

b. *transf.* Applied to the form in which the line of a rocket-apparatus is wound.

1887 *Daily News* 9 Mar. 6/7 The line is wound up in the form of a cop with a hollow extending throughout its whole length. The cop is placed in a canister, which has a hole in the rear end.

II. [Here are placed provisionally several senses, obs. or dialectal, possibly related to the preceding; though their history is uncertain.]

4. ? A heap, mound, tumulus: cf. COP *v.*[1] 1, COOP *sb.*[3]

1666 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 315 That the said Roger..throw the coppe hee made upon the highway ..into the castle trench. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 16/1 Silver coins..found..in an old cop upon Cockey Moor, near Bolton. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Cop* (1)..a heap of anything. *North.*

5. A conical heap of unbound barley, oats, or pease, or of straw or hay. (Chiefly in Kent.)

1512 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for viij coppys off strawe xiiij*d*. ob. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 43 Corne..is presently to be bounde in sheaves; although Barly, Oates, and other Corne and Pulse is made up in Coppes and Ryckes, but not without hurt and hazard. 1648 EARL WESTMRLD. *Otia Sacra* (1879) 175 With crooked Sickle reaps and bindes—Up into Sheaves to help the hindes; Whose arguing alon's in this, Which Cop lies well, and which amiss. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* s.v. *Coppire*, A cop of hay, a cop of pease, a cop of straw, etc. are used in Kent for a high rising heap. 1736 LEWIS *Tenet* [= *Thanet*] 96 *Cop* of pease..15 sheaves in the field, and 16 in the barn. [Hence in Pegge, Halliwell, etc.] 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 720–7 (in *O. C. & F. Wds.* 139) *Cop* of straw (*Kent*), the straw from sixteen sheaves. 1887 PARISH & SHAW *Kentish Dial., Cop*, a shock of corn; a stack of hay or straw.

6. An enclosing mound or bank; a hedge-bank. Chiefly in *Cheshire.*

In the first quot. the word is perhaps *copse.*

[1600 *Maides Metam.* II. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 128, I do come about the coppes Leaping vpon flowers toppes.] 1822–56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 101 On the right bank of the river [Dee] runs an artificial mound, called the Cop. 1836 SIR G. HEAD *Home Tour* 60 Walking by the side of the river, upon the Dee *Cop* as it is called (the large embankment by which some thousands of acres of reclaimed land were formerly enclosed). 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. I. 99–103. 1854 R. EG.-WARBURTON *Hunt. Songs* (1883) 97 And straightway at a hedgerow cop he drove his gallant steed. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Cop*, a mound or bank. The raised earthen part of a fence in which the thorns are planted. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss., Cop*, a hedge bank. Also commonly called hedge-cop.

7. The central ridge of a butt of ploughed land (BUTT *sb.*[6]), lying midway between the 'reens' or gutters on each side.

1859 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XX. I. 221 The fashion was to plough in 'five-bolt butts', that is, small lands or stetches of ten furrows each; and the work being thus all 'cops' and 'reanes', not only was there a waste of ground from such a redundance of water-furrows, but there was a great loss of time in ploughing. 1876 *W. Worcester Gloss., Cop*, in ploughing, the first 'bout' of a 'veering'. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Work-bk., Cop*, the highest part of a 'but' in ploughed land. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.* s.v., To 'set the cops' in ploughing is to mark out the first furrows on each side of the spaces or 'lands' into which the field is divided..The cops of a field in med. Latin are *capita.*

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † *cop-crowned* adj.;

cop-bone, the knee-cap (*dial.*); †**cop-castle** (see quot.); †**cop-height**, a great height; **cop-horse** = COCK-HORSE (*dial.*); **cop-spinner**, a spinning machine combining in one frame the advantages of the throstle and mule; **cop-tube** (see quot.); **cop-twist**, 'twist' or warping yarn in 'cops', as taken off the spindles; **cop-waste**, the waste cotton from the cops; **cop-yarn**, cotton yarn in 'cops'.

1847–78 HALLIWELL, **Cop-bone*, the knee-pan. *Somerset.* 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Cop-bone*, the knee-cap. 1755 JOHNSON s.v. *Cop*, A cob-castle, properly *cop-castle, a small castle or house on a hill. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 3 The Genuensians for the most part have high and *coppe-crown'd heads. 1591 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 93 That Envie, though she shoote on *cop-height, cannot reach her. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, **Cop-horse*. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 619 **Cop-tube*, the tube in a spinning-machine on which the conical ball, or cop, of thread or yarn is formed. 1888 *Daily News* 25 Apr. 2/5 Some spinnings of 32's and 40's *cop twist .. an advance was quoted upon them of 1-16d. per lb. 1849 *Amer. Railroad Jrnl.* 3 Nov. 696 Advt., Clean *cop-waste suitable for cleaning .. engines. 1851 *Art Jrnl. Illust. Catal.* p. vi **/2 A conical-shaped coil of yarn..which..is slid off the spindle, in which state the article is ready for the market, under the denomination of *Cop yarn. 1887 *Daily News* 16 July 6/8 For cop yarns spinners are willing to accept the lowest prices they have taken.

† **Cop** (kɒp), *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Forms: 1 -coppa, 3–6 coppe; 7 COB, q.v. [OE. *-coppa* masc., prob. identical in stem with *cop*(*p*) top, head, or *copp* cup; occurring in the compound *attorcoppa* (*attor, átor* poison), Da. *edderkop*, Sc. *eddercop, ethercap*, see ATTERCAP, ETTERCAP; the simple form appears also in MDu. (and mod.Flem.) *coppe, cobbe*, Westph. *cobbe*, spidér; mod.Du. has *spinnekop*. Cf. also COB *sb.*[4]; COBWEB, ME. *coppeweb, copweb*.] A spider.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3300 Like to the werke, þat þis coppis opon kell-wise knytt in þe woȝes. *c* 1450 MYRC 1937 Ȝef any flye, gnat, or coppe Doun in-to the chalys droppe.

Cop, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also **copse.** [Derivation unknown: *copse* is app. for the plural *cops*, the plural being common in local names of this apparatus, e. g. *lead-trees, ripples*, etc.; but it is also possible that *copse* was really a singular, and *cop* mistakenly formed from it under the notion that it was a plural: cf. the history of COPSE *sb.*]. The moveable frame attached to the front of a wagon or farm cart, or projecting all round its sides, so as to extend its surface when carrying a bulky load, as of hay, corn, copsewood, or the like.

1679 P. HENRY *Diaries, etc.* (1882) 279 A child..fell off y[e] cop of y[e] cart near Odford, his father driving the cart. 1770 *Ann. Reg.* 154 [Taken to execution with] her coffin on the copse of the cart. 1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. i. 76 The outrigger, or 'copse' supported over the horse by an iron upright from the shafts. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Cop*, that part of a waggon which hangs over the thiller-horse [no source or locality given].

Cop (kɒp), *sb.*[5] *slang.* [Cf. COP *v.*[3] and COPPER[4].] A policeman.

1859 MATSELL *Rogue's Lex.* 124 (Farmer) Oh! where will be..all the cops and beaks so knowin' A hundred stretches hence? 1867 F. H. LUDLOW *Brace of Boys* 262 What's a cop?..That's what the boys call a policeman. 1884 *Bread-winners* 212 'Who's afraid of half-a-dozen cops', said a burly ruffian.

Cop, *sb.*[6] *dial.* = COB *sb.*[8], a blow.

1884 in *Cheshire Gloss.*

Cop, var. of COPE *sb.*[4]; erroneous singular of COPS, COPSE.

Cop (kɒp), *v.*[1] Now *dial.* [from COP *sb.*[2] II.]

1. *trans.* To pile up in a tumulus, heap, or mound; to bank up.

a 1552 LELAND *Collect.* (1774) II. 521 A great Hepe of Stones layed coppid up where he was buried. 1605 STOW *Ann.* 101 A great heape of stones was laide copped vp where Hubba was buried. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, To *cop up* a fence, to set up a fence. 1873 PARISH *Sussex Dial., Cop*, to heap anything up. 1887 in *Kentish Dial.*

2. To put up unbound corn or hay in 'cops'. (Now in Kent and Sussex.)

1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 10 § 4 Before..such Corn or Grain shall be shocked, cocked, hilled or copped. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. iv. (1588) 444 In any ground where any corne or graine did then grow, or before it was shocked or copped. 1891 J. M. COWPER (in *letter*), [In Kent] when rain threatened, the barley or oats were hurriedly copped, as hay is now, to save as much as possible from being wetted.

3. 'To plough in ridges for planting' (*Radnor Gloss.*).

Cop (kɒp), *v.*[2] *dial. trans.* To throw, toss, 'chuck' (*East Anglia, Kent, Sussex*).

1806 BLOOMFIELD *Wild Flowers* 36, I could have cop't them at their pates. *a* 1825 FORBY *Vocab. E. Anglia, Cop*, to throw something upwards, in order to reach a mark at some moderate distance. 1845 *P. Parley's Ann.* VI. 38 A pancake nicely copt, as the Suffolk people have it, who are reported .. to throw a pancake up the chimney, then go to the street door, and catch it without smutting it. 1873 PARISH *Sussex Dial., Cop*, to throw. 1887 in *Kentish Gloss.*

Hence **Cop-halfpenny** *sb.*

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Cop-Halfpenny*, the game more generally called chuck-farthing.

Cop (kɒp), *v.*[3] *north. dial.* and *slang.* [Perh. a broad pronunciation of CAP *v.*[2] (OF. *caper* to seize); in nearly all North Eng. glossaries; and now of general diffusion in the slang of schoolboys, criminals, policemen, etc.]

trans. To capture, catch, lay hold of, 'nab'.

1704 E. WARD *Dissenting Hyp.* 30 If the Cruel Stork should come, He'd Tyrannize and Cop up some [Frogs]. 1844 tr. *Eugene Sue's Myst. Paris* III. xi, Waiting until the patrol should pass to commence my robbery..in order to be copped. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., The privileged driver, on dropping his fare..almost invariably 'cops' a job on his way back. 1883 *Huddersf. Gloss.* s.v., A cricket ball is copt; so is a bird if hit with a stone. 1886 T. FROST *Remin. Country Journalist* ii. (1888)26 He copped Joe as he was coming out of the granary. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 11 June 8/1 Prisoner said, 'Yes, I am the man. I am glad you have copped me.'

Cop (kɒp), *v.*[4] *dial.* [app. f. COP *sb.*[2]; but cf. CAP *v.*[1] 4.]

1. *trans.* To top, surpass; to excel, out-do.

1879 in MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Word-bk.*

2. *intr.* To be saucy. Cf. COPPED 4 b.

1869 in *Lanc. Gloss.*

Cop, var. of COOP, a call to animals.

† **Co·pable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. COPE *v.*] That can be coped *with*.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 69 Not copable with by those Gyants.

† **Copahu·.** [F. *copahu* copaiba.] = COPAIBA.

1736 BAILEY *Houshold Dict.* 68 Balsam of Capivy, Balsam of Copahu.

Hence **Copahe·ne, Copahu·vene,** synonyms of COPAIVENE. **Copahu·vic** *a.* = COPAIVIC.

Copaiba, -aiva (kopaiˑbă, -əˑbă, -aiˑvă). Also **-ayba, -ayva.** [a. Sp. and Pg. *copaiba*, ad. Braz. *cupauba.*] A balsam or resinous juice of aromatic odour and acrid taste, obtained from various S. American trees or shrubs of the genus *Copaifera*; used in medicine and the arts.

1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 255 Copayba, a Balsam. 1775 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 105 A gum..of the smell and taste of balsam capavia. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 202 Essential Oil of Copaiba, is obtained by distillation. 1863–82 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s.v. *Balsam*, Brazilian copaiba is light yellow..of various degrees of consistence, from mobile to syrupy. It has a peculiar, aromatic, disagreeable odour, and a persistently bitter and irritating taste. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 503.

b. *attrib.*, as *copaiba resin, tree*; **copaiba balsam** (see above); **copaiba oil,** a volatile, mobile oil obtained by the distillation of copaiba balsam with water.

1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 136 The copaiva tree is a native of South America and the Spanish West India Islands. *Ibid.*, The copaiba balsam of the shops is procured by wounding the tree. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem., Copaiba balsam* consists of several resins dissolved in a volatile oil..Copaiba balsam is used in the preparation of lac-varnishes and tracing paper; but its chief application is in medicine, as a remedy in diseases of the urinary passages.

Copaibal (kopaiˑbăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to copaiba.

1874 *Van Buren's Dis. Genit. Org.* 67 Copaibal Erythema consists in the appearance..of small red blotches..causing a tingling, hot, itchy, sensation.

Copaiˑva, variant of COPAIBA. **Copaiˑvate,** a salt of **Copaiˑvic acid,** a crystallizable acid resin ($C_{20}H_{30}O_2$) obtained from copaiba balsam. **Copaivene,** 'the camphene contained in the crystallized hydrochlorate of copaiba oil' (Watts).

1863 *New Syd. Soc. Year Bk.* 194 The next step was..to experiment with copaivic acid or with the copaivate of soda. 1863–82 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, s.v. *Copaiba oil*, Hydrochlorate of Copahene or Copaivene.

‖ **Copaiye** (kopəˑiˑyĕ). [Native name.] In *Copai-yé-wood*, a kind of timber used in Guiana.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 122 The Copai-yé-wood of Guiana is derived from *Vochysia guianensis*.

Copal (kōuˑpăl). [a. Sp. *copal* (F. *copal, copale*), ad. Mexican *copalli* incense (Molina, 1571), a fragrant translucent white resin which distils from a tree, thence called *copalquahuitl*, also by extension applied to any similar resin (Hernandez, 1651, III. i.).]

1. A hard translucent odoriferous resin obtained from various tropical trees, and from which a fine transparent varnish is prepared.

The name was first applied to that obtained from Mexico; but copal is now procured also from Brazil, the West Indies, W. Africa, Mozambique and Zanzibar, Madagascar, India, Manila, New Caledonia, and New Zealand. That from East Africa is most highly valued, and is often dug from the ground in a semi-fossilized condition. For list of Copals, see R. Ingham Clark *Varnishes and Fossil Resins*, 1891.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* 2 They doe bryng from the Newe Spaine [Mexico] twoo kindes of Rosine..the one is called Copall, 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. xiii. 678 They brought also Copalli, a sweete gumme, to incense the Gods. 1657 *Phys. Dict., Copal*, white rosin, very bright. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 390 Liquid Amber, Anime, Copal, Suchicopal, and other Gums. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* I. vi. (1864) 61 Offering up no other sacrifice than the sweet incense of copal. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 211 Copal forms the efficient substitute for amber in the modern vehicle of painting.

b. *Fossil copal*: = COPALITE; also the semi-fossilized copal of Zanzibar.

1815 AIKIN *Manual of Min.* (ed. 2) 64. 1839 J. F. W. JOHNSTON in *Phil. Mag.* Ser. III. XIV. 87. 1863–82 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 21 Copalin, Fossil copal, Highgate resin. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 118 Collection of Anime Fossil Copal, from the beach of the east coast of Africa.

2. *attrib.*, as *copal amber, resin, tree, varnish.* **Copal balsam** = COPALM balsam.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 392 The amber itself.. may have had a similar origin with the copal amber which exudes from the *Vateria Indica* of Linnæus when cut. 1828 G. W. BRIDGES *Ann. Jamaica* II. xiii. 125 Burning branches of the copal tree. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 64 Rods ..stained and varnished..with copal varnish. 1863–82 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Copalin*..resembles copal resin in hardness, colour, lustre, and transparency.

‖ **Copalche, -chi** (kopæˑltʃi). [The native Mexican name.] A shrub of Mexico and Central America, *Croton pseudo-China* or *niveus*, N. O. *Euphorbiaceæ*, yielding the *Copalchi-bark*, used as a febrifuge, as a substitute for quinine; also a Brazilian tree *Strychnos pseudo-China*, to the bark of which the same properties have been ascribed.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 351 *Croton pseudo-China*, called in Mexico *Copalche* yields a bark..used in Mexico in place of cinchona. *Ibid.* 1106 *Strychnos pseudo-China*, a native of Brazil, yields Copalche-bark, which is largely used in that country in cases of fever. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Copalchi bark.*

Hence **Copaˑlchine,** the bitter alkaloid of Copalchi bark. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882.)

Copaline (kōuˑpălin). [f. COPAL + -INE.]

1. *Min.* The same as COPALITE.

(So-called in German by Hausmann 1847; in DANA (1850) 556; WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 1863–82 *Copalin.*)

2. Another name of Copalm Balsam.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

3. *Chem.* A hard colourless friable substance found in copal.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Copalite (kōuˑpăləit). *Min.* [f. COPAL + ITE, Dana 1868.] Dana's name for the fossil *Highgate resin*, found in the blue clay of Highgate Hill; also called *Fossil copal*, and *Copaline.*

1868 DANA *Min.* 739 *Copalite*, Fossil Copal, Highgate Resin.

Coˑpalm. In *copalm balsam*, a yellowish thickish fluid, exuding from the Sweet Gum-tree of N. America, which has been used instead of storax.

1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 702 Liquidamber styraciflua..yields by incision of the bark a liquid balsam, called liquid-amber, or copalm balsam .. Another product is obtained from the tree..of a dark colour..called black copalm. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n., Liquidambar styraciflua*, Copalm Balsam-tree, Sweet Gumtree.

Cop-ambry: see COP *sb.*[1] 3.

Coparace, obs. var. of COPORAS.

Co-parallel: see Co- *pref.* 3 b.

Coparcenary, -ery (kōuˌpāˑrsĭnĕri), *sb. Law.* Forms as in COPARCENER, with **-ere, -erie, -ery, -arie, -ary, -ory.** [f. Co- + PARCENARY (a. OF. *parçonerie* partnership). The spelling in **-ERY** is more etymological.]

1. Joint share in an inheritance; joint heirship.

1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 33 § 1 All the odre forsaid Castelles..to holde in coparcenere as coparceners. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 Pream., [They] wer seased in ther demean as of Fee in Cooparcenery. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 75 (1810) 76 Cadleigh..at the conquest, was held by Thanes in Copercinary. *a* 1635 SIR W. POLE *Descr. Devon* III. (1791) 166 These lands..descended in coparcinory unto..his twoe eldest daughters. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 187 An estate held in coparcenary is where lands of inheritance descend from the ancestor to two or more persons. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. vii. 188 The notion of a great Frankish realm held in a sort of co-parcenary long survived. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* v. § 4. 242 *note*, An estate in coparcenary arises by devolution *ab intestato* to daughters, sisters, etc., or sons in gavelkind tenure.

2. Co-partnership; joint ownership. Also *fig.*

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 111 Pastours then which feede the flocke, have coparcinerie with the Apostles. *a* 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 10 God vvill haue all reserued to Himselfe, and vvill admit no coparcinory. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vii. 132 This Idol was held in Coparcenary betwixt them, and the Ammonites. 1865 *Spectator* 14 Jan. 37 A thousand workmen..associating themselves in a legal coparcenery.

Copaˑrcenary, *a. Law.* [f. prec. by association with adjs. in -ARY: cf. *mercenary.*] Of or pertaining to coparceners.

1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* XVI. iii. 332 They rule and govern in a kind of coparcenary way. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 190 Members of coparcenary communities. 1880 PHEAR *Aryan Village* iii. 87 All the adult..members..have their own joint coparcenery interest in the property.

Coparcener (kōuˌpāˑrsĭnəɹ). *Law.* Forms: 6 **cooparsener,** -parsoner, **copartioner,** -percioner, 6–7 **copercener,** -parcioner, 6– **coparcener.** [f. Co- + PARCENER, a. OF. *parçonier* sharer, f. *parçon* :—L. *partītiōn-em* parting, division, PARTITION.]

One who shares equally with others in inheritance of the estate of a common ancestor; a co-heir or co-heiress.

1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 33 § 1 His hole parte..as on of the heires and coparceners of the same Lyon late Lord Wellys. 1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* II. XXX. (1638) 116 Coperceners of an advowson. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 46 Then it cam by Heires General to diverse Copartioners. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol., Chancerie* § 37 If they were join-

tenants in common, or copercioners of other things. 1616 B. Parsons *Mag. Charter* 14 There is no copercener with God, the grantor, heere. 1642 J. Perkins *Profit. Bk.* i. § 73 If three coparceners be of a Seignorie in grosse and one grant his part. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 187 By common law: as where a person seised in fee-simple or in fee-tail dies, and his next heirs are two or more females, his daughters, sisters, aunts, cousins, or their representatives.. these *co*-heirs are then called coparceners. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 516 An estate in coparcenary also frequently arises in consequence of gavelkind and other customary descents to all the male children, in which case they are coparceners.

Coparceny (kəʊˈpɑːsɪni). *Law.* Also 6–7 **coparcyneе, 7 co-parcenie.** [f. as Coparcenary, with change of ending.] = Coparcenary *sb.*

1556 *Will of M. Myller* (Somerset Ho.), Coparcynee. 1640 Fuller *Joseph's Coat* iii. (1867) 134 But God will..hold nothing in coparceny. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* viii. ii. § 43 They were to hold the same in co-parcenie with the French Protestants. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. ii. 5 The co-parceny of Dodsworth and Dugdale in the Monasticon. 1837 Whittock *Bk. Trades* (1842) 412 Connexion with some paper-mill.. either by direct coparceny or by making advances.

Coparcioner: see Coparcener.

Co-parent: see Co- *pref.* 3 b.

† Copa·rt, *v. Obs.* [f. Co- + Part *v.*]

1. *trans.* To share.

1613 Heywood *Silver Age* II. i, You that have been copartners in our wars Shall now co-part our welcome. 1661 Webster *Cure for Cuckold* v. i, Wretched to be when none coparts our grief.

2. *intr.* To share.

1637 Heywood *R. King* I. i, Will you copart with me in this my dejectedness? *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* II. 127 How few there be that will co-part with any in their ruined fortunes! [1847 in Halliwell.]

Co-part, *sb.* [see Co- *pref.* 3.] One of two or more conjoint parts of a whole.

1868 Congreve *Ess.* (1874) 181 Yet it [Ireland] was seen to be in a different relation to its co-parts from that in which other portions of the same whole stand to one another.

† Copa·rtial, *a. Obs.* [f. Co- + Partial, after *copart* v.] Taking part or sharing *with* another.

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 417 We allow the second cause to co-operate with God in a way of subordination, but not to be a coordinate, social, or copartial cause with God.

† Copartia·lity. *Obs.* [f. prec.: cf. *partiality*.] The quality of taking part or sharing with another.

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 417 The Coordination or Copartialitie of the second cause.

Copartiment, copartment, obs. variants of Compartment, *esp.* in senses pertaining to *Heraldry, Art, Architecture,* and *Gardening.*

1590 R. W. *Three Lords & Ladies Lond.* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 461 Their shields impress'd with gilt copartiments. 1623 Webster *Devil's Law Case* I. ii, As black copartiments [*orig. ed.* copartaments] show gold more bright. 1639 Cade *Serm. for these Times* Ded. 1 The cloisters.. beautified with comely copartments and inscriptions of wise counsels. 1793 Hodges *Trav. India* 121 Mosaics of different coloured marbles, inlaid in copartments. 1814 Scott *Wav.* lxiii, In one copartment of this oldfashioned garden.

Copartioner: see Coparcener.

Copa·rtitive, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Co + Partitive: cf. L. *compartīrī* to share together.] Of or pertaining to co-partnership.

1888 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Jan. 113 The Slavo-Russian people; in many co-operative and (so to say) co-partitive associations, apart from land..show themselves to possess certain communistic instincts.

Copartner (kəʊˈpɑːtnəɹ). Also 6 **copertyner, -pertener, -partener.** [f. Co- + Partner: cf. Coparcener.]

1. One who shares or takes part with others in any business, office, enterprise, or common interest; a fellow-partner, associate, accomplice. (Formerly = Coparcener.)

1503 Hawes *Examp. Virt.* vii. 148 And you of hym shall be copertyners. 1532 More *Confut. Barnes* viii. Wks. 804/2 Felowes and copparteners with the holye aungels in the euerlasting inheritance. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 34 He was led prisoner, for being a copartner in the conspiracie of Caius Gracchus. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 74 Joying little to be copartners with Infidels. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 265 Th' associates and copartners of our loss. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 127 Their co-partner in Delight. 1726 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* iv. 18, I do not find, that, in this particular depredation he had any co-partners or accomplices. 1862 J. Spence *Amer. Union* 66 A copartner in that sovereignty of the people.

2. *transf.* of things.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* vi. (1887) 40 The soule and bodie being coparteners in good and ill. *c* 1630 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* 145 Hills, Dales, and Caves, Copartners of their Woe. 1634 T. Johnson tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* vi. xii. (1678) 128 The first [muscle]..together with its Co-partner draws it [the tongue] upwards.

† 3. A fellow; an equal; a match. *Obs.*

1591 Lyly *Sappho* I. ii. 162 Sapho for vertue hath no copartner. 1660 Hickeringill *Jamaica* 37 Without a Copartner, or any Parallel in any other Settlements.

Copa·rtnership. [f. prec. + -ship.]

1. The relation of copartners; the possession of a joint share in any business, office, or interest.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 12 He..hathe taken vs intoo copartnership of hys office. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 128 In all Contracts, made for a copartnership in prouiding of a ioynt Stocke. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* vi. 19 Whose worship is uncapable of any Corrivalry or Copartnership. 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State* (R. Cromwell to C. Gustavus 1658), The other..in Copartnership with one Peter Heinbergh, sail'd away for Stettin in Pomerania. 1871 Macduff *Mem. Patmos* x. 136 Hell or Hades, in grim copartnership, tracking his desolating path.

fig. 1745 J. Mason *Self-Knowl.* I. ii. (1853) 19 During this thy short Co-partnership with Flesh and Blood.

2. A company or association of copartners.

1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 12 To hold mankind together in little fraternities and copartnerships. 1866 Crump *Banking* ii. 46 A special clause which all banking copartnerships take care to include in their regulations.

† 3. = Coparcenary, *sb. Obs.*

a 1676 Hale (J.), [If he] left only daughters, the daughters equally succeeded to their father as in co-partnership.

Copartnery (kəʊˈpɑːtnəri). [f. Copartner + -y: cf. *coparcenary.*]

1. = Copartnership 1.

1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* I. ii. 159 Roderigo de Bastidas fitted out two ships in co-partnery with John de la Cosa. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xli, Having been of late taken into copartnery..by Mr. Gilbert Greenhorn. 1828 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. iii. (1863) 519 That more important and durable co-partnery—marriage. 1862 *Act* 25–26 *Vict.* c. 89 § 183 Any..contract of copartnery..or other instrument constituting or regulating the company.

2. = Copartnership 2.

1733 P. Lindsay *Interest Scot.* 191 The Copartnery were obliged to break up, and give it over. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 9 Apr. 3/1 One copartnery salted about 7000 [herrings]. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* iii. § 151 A co-partnery continues as long as the partners are of the same mind. 1890 *Spectator* 29 Mar., The best thing he can do is to form his own little copartnery against all the ills of the world.

† Copa·rtning, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Copartn-er + -ing, as if there were a verb *coparten.*] Being or acting as co-partners; associated in any business or transaction.

1645 Pagitt *Heresiogr.* (1646) 128 They teach, that grace and free-will are co-partning causes joyntly concurring to the beginning of conversion. 1648 Milton *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. 1738 I. 353 The Sympathy..and joint pace which they go in the North of Ireland, with their Copartning Rebels in the South.

† Co-passionate, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Co- + Passionate: cf. Compassionate I.] Used as an equivalent of Sympathetic.

1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 332 Called magnetical and sympathetical, or attractive and co-passionate.

Co-pastor (kəʊˈpɑːstəɹ). [f. Co- + Pastor.] A joint pastor; a colleague in the pastoral office.

1805 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* III. 510 Dr. Priestley..was elected in 1755 copastor to Mr. John Meadows. 1871 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 580 In the saying of Rowland Hill to his co-pastor Theophilus Jones.

Hence **Co-pa·storate,** joint pastorate of a church.

1881 *National Baptist* XVII. 740 With us, co-pastorates or assistant-ministries do not work well. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 3 June 5/6 The invitation..to occupy the chair of Hebrew at the Regent's Park College, London, with the co-pastorate at Bloomsbury Chapel.

† Copataine. *Obs. rare.* App. the same as Copintank, a high-crowned hat in the form of a sugar-loaf.

(Fairholt spells it *copotain*: Scott has Capotaine q.v., perh. only after Shaks.)

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 69 Oh fine villaine, a silken doublet, a veluet hose, a scarlet cloake, and a copataine hat.

Co-patentee: see Co- *pref.* 3 b.

Co-patriot, variant of Compatriot.

Co-pa·tron, Co-pa·troness: see Co- 3 b.

1832 Southey *Hist. Penins. War* III. 540 S. Teresa de Jesus, Co-patroness of the Spains. *Ibid.* III. 541 The intercessions of their great Co-patroness.

Copayba: see Copaiba.

Copce, obs. f. Copse.

Cope (kōup), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–4 **cape,** 3– **cope;** 4– *northern* **cape,** (**caip, kape, kaip**); also 3 **kope,** 4 **coepe,** 4–6 **coppe,** 5–7 **coope,** 6–7 **coape.** [In 12th c. *cāpe* (pl. *capen*), ME. *cōpe,* repr. an OE. **cápe* wk. fem., not exemplified (cf. ON. *kápa,* Dan. *kaabe*), a. med.L. *cāpa* cope, as to which see Cap.

Cápe, if in OE., must have been a late word, introduced after *cāpa* 'cope' became the prevalent form and sense in med.L. (see Du Cange), long after *cappa* in its earlier form and sense gave *cæppe* Cap. Cf. *cantelcapas* in *O. E. Chron.* an. 1070: see Cantel-cape. The ME. forms might be from ON. *kápa,* but this is an unlikely source. The phonetic series L. *cāpa,* OE. *cápe,* ME. *cape, cope,* mod. *cope,* Sc. *cape, caip,* is parallel to L. *pāpa,* OE. *pápa,* ME. *pape, pope,* mod. *pope,* Sc. *pape, paip.*]

† 1. A long cloak or cape worn as an outer garment, chiefly out of doors. *Obs.* Cf. Cape.

(By the 16th c. translators used to render χλαμύς and *toga.*)

c 1205 Lay. 7782 A cniht mid his capen. *c* 1275 — On cniht mid his cope. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 46 A route Of ladies .. In kirtles and in copes riche They weren clothed alle aliche. 1466 *Paston Lett.* No. 549 II. 270 Cloth for a ridyng cope for himself. 1535 Coverdale *Isa.* xxx. 22 Yf ye destroye the syluer workes of youre Idols, and cast awaye the golden coapes that ye deckt them withall. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 27 (D.) Xantippe had pulled awaie her housebandes cope from his backe, even in the open strete. *Ibid.* 47 The side robe or cope of homely and course clothe soche as the beggerie philosophiers, and none els vsen to weare. 1575 *Brieff Disc. Troubl. Franckford* (1846) 203 Copes and garments as well for the common use as for the ministerie. 1745 Baker *Don Quix.* I. i. v. 31 This curious Cap and his fine brocard Cope will make him outshine the Sun-Dial.

† b. As the special dress of a monk or friar. *Obs.* (*Quire cope* = *cappa choralis.*)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 56 3if he haueð enne widne hod & one ilokene cope. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 227/274 Monekes it weren ech-on, And yreuested faire and in queor-copes. *c* 1315 Shoreham 110 Under couele and cope The foule prede lythe. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 262 Ffor there he [the Frere] was nat lyk a Cloystrer With a thredbare cope as is a poure scoler. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 292 Seyn þat þey folwen fully Fraunceses rewle, þat in cotynge of his cope is more clop y-folden þan was in Fraunces froc. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7412 Doen on the cope of a frere.

c. In the University of Cambridge, a cape or tippet of ermine worn by doctors of divinity on certain special occasions.

1798 A. Wall *Ceremonies Univ. Camb.* (1828) 39 The Vice-Chancellor is in his cope. *Ibid.* 80 After the Service, they return to the Vestry, where the Doctors in Divinity change their copes for their Scarlet gowns, and the Proctors their Congregation habit for their hoods squared.

2. *Eccl.* A vestment of silk or other material resembling a long cloak made of a semicircular piece of cloth, worn by ecclesiastics in processions, also at Vespers, and on some other occasions.

[1868 Marriott *Vest. Chr.* 167 The name *pluviale*..and.. *cappa,* and our own *cope* point to the origin of the vestment as originally worn out of doors as a protection from the weather.]

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 134/954 Þo seint thomas hadde is masse i-songue his chesible he gan of weue; All is oþur uestimenz, on him he let bi-leue .. A-boue he caste is cope. 1382 Wyclif *Wisd.* xviii. 24 In the clothing of the preest coepe, that he hadde, was al the roundnesse of erthis. *c* 1460 *Churchw. Acc. St. Andrew's, East Cheap* (in *Brit. Mag.* XXXI. 397), For amendyng of Coopis & vestimentts xvjd. 1527 in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. xxvi. 54 Four of the doctors prebendaries of the said Paules in coppes and grey amys. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* Rubric, The Priest .. shall put upon hym the vesture appointed for that ministration, that is to say, a white Albe plain, with a vestment or Cope. 1562 *Paper prepared for Synod* in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xxvii. 318 That the vse of vestments, copes and surplices, be from henceforth taken away. 1570-6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 300 A most solemne marche, and pompous procession: wherein .. there wanted neither Coape nor Canapie. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* 84 Coapes and costly vestments decke the hoarsest and beggerlyest singing-man. 1603 *Const. & Canons Eccles.* No. 24 Copes to be worn in cathedral churches by those that administer the Communion. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. 1409 After them came .. Friers in their rich Coapes singing, carrying many Pictures and Lights. 1629 P. Smart *Treat. Altars* 8 If we doe, then may we also admit to the administration of the holy Communion, instead of decent Copes, ridiculous piebald vestments. 1838 *Coronation Service* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* (1847) III. 88 The Archbishop goeth to the Altar and puts on his Cope. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* s. v., The cope is used in processions by those who assist the celebrant, by cantors at vespers, etc., so that it is by no means a distinctively sacerdotal vestment.

¶ Often erroneously used as a historical term, where *chasuble* or *pallium* would be correct as a matter of fact.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Casulla,* a cope for a priest, *Læna.* 1826 Milman *A. Boleyn* (1827) 13, I saw the Archheretic, enrobed In the cope and pall of mitred Canterbury, Lift the dread Host with misbelieving hands. 1862 H. Marryat *Year in Sweden* I. 311 He arranged .. that the Swedish primate should receive the cope, sent by the pontiff, from the hands of her archbishop.

† 3. A cover for a table, a table-cloth. *Obs. rare.*

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 690 in *Babees Bk.* 322 At aþer ende he [the pantere] castes a cope Layde downe on borde, the endys plyed up.

4. *fig.* (In *cope of night,* the primary notion was app. 'cloak'; but in later use, that of 'canopy' or 'vault' appears to be sometimes present; cf. sense 7.

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 101 This Yris..Her reiny cope did upon. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 275 b/1 The cope of tene is wound about all my body. 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* III. xxiii, Night aprocheth with his coopes dunne. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 45 Whom though you..enriche with a great dower of wordes, and decke with gay copes of sentences. 1704 Addison *Poems, Campaign* Misc. Wks. 1726 I. 74 Till the dark cope of night with kind embrace, Befriends the rout and covers their disgrace. *a* 1843 Southey *Inscriptions* xxv, The second night drew over them Its sheltering cope. 1866 Alger *Solit. Nat. & Man* iv. 282 Under the cope of midnight.

† 5. *Cope of lead*: a leaden coffin. *Obs.*

Only Sc.: usually in form *cape, caip.*

c 1450 Henryson in *Bannatyne Poems* 135 And to the deid, to lurk vnder thy caip, I offer me with hairt richt humily. 1536 Bellenden *Chron. Scot.* xvi. xix, He miserabilly deceasit, and wes brocht in ane caip of leid in [= into] Ingland. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) I. 179 It was thowght best, to keap him frome stynckyng, to geve him great salt ynewcht, [and] a cope of lead.

† 6. A covering of vaulted form; a vault. *Obs.*

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* L v b, They [two quenes] were take and putte under a grete and heuy coope of lede, and there they deyd of an euylle dethe. 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* iv. 62 The vi [muscle] .. runneth vnder the coope, or vaulte of the wrest of the hand.

7. *Cope of heaven*: the over-arching canopy or vault of heaven. Cf. Canopy 2 b, Vault.

Under the cope of heaven = 'under heaven, in all the world': an exceedingly common phrase from 14th to 18th c.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 3 Oþer housis hadde he

noon but þis wildernesse and cope [*v.r.* coope] of hevene. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1527 (*Hyps. & Medea*) Undyr the cope of heven that is above. 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 97 The grettest Clerke .. vnder heuen cope. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvii. 574 Ther is not your leke vnder the cope of heven. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ded. 3 The maist vail3eant princis that ar vndir the cape of hauyn. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. ix. (1633) 115, I serve under the cope of heaven, when you are served under a Canopy. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1228 Whatso the heauen in his wide cope containes. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XIV. vi. 10 From all parts of the wide world..within the cope and curtaine of heaven. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 773 Betwixt the cope of stars and earth. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Abounding* (1879) 389 Whether there be .. a Woman breathing under the Copes of the whole Heaven. 1771 T. SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 106 Without any other cover than the cope of heaven. 1829 H. NEELE *Lit. Rem.* 314 The arch of Heaven's wide cope. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Song* 38 Darkening the sky To the extreme azure of all its cloudless cope.

b. Also simply *the cope.*

1596 SPENSER *Hymn Hon. Love* 95 All these things that are contained Within this goodly cope. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. vi. 132 The cheapest country under the cope. 1657 COKAINE *Obst. Lady* II. i, The most insatiable gluttons under the Cope. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* IV. 1177 Exalted as the cope That swells immense o'er many-peopled earth. 1827 POLLOCK *Course of T.* X, The cope, above and round about, was calm. 1857 G. MACDONALD *Songs of Summer Days* IV. ii, Slow clouds from north and south appear .. And climb the vaulted cope.

¶ **c.** In later usage, apparently, vaguely used for (*a*) vertex, height (as if confused with *cop*); (*b*) firmament, expanse.

1603 BRETON *Post w. Packet Lett.*, *Of Love*, Sweete Ladie, If the reach of my capacitie could clime the Cope of your favoure. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 68 Not from the temporall skie and firmament, but even from the highest Cope of heaven. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 25 From heaven's high cope the fierce effulgence shook.

1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 343 He .. can as little appropriate it..as he can claim ownership in the breathing air, or make an inclosure in the cope of heaven. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 81 Larks in heaven's cope Sing.

d. A vault or canopy like that of the sky.

1658 MARVELL *Poems, Appleton House*, Under this Attic cope I move. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 345 Bad Angels seen Hovering on wing under the Cope of Hell. *Ibid.* VI. 215 So under fierie Cope together rush'd Both Battels maine. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* II. ii. 79 Over them, vast and high, extended the cope of a cedar.

8. *Founding.* The outer portion or case of a mould; the outer mould in bell-founding.

1856 *Penny Post* Nov. (Ellacombe), In the case of the large Westminster bell, the cope was of iron, with the interior covered with a composition of clay and sand, etc. 1857 W. C. LUKIS *Acc. Ch. Bells* 21 The outer mould or cope is formed. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells Devon* 200 The cope fitted over the core, like an extinguisher over a candle, with a vacuum left between them to receive the fused metal. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* s.v. *Drag*., The mould having been prepared in the two parts of the flask, the cope is put upon the *drag* before casting. After casting, the flask is opened by removing the cope. 1889 *Notes Building Constr.* III. 269 The outer brick cope..is..lifted away.

† **9.** A superficial deposit considered as a covering or coating of the stratum beneath: cf. COPING.

1631 MARKHAM *Weald of Kent* II. i. 7 Some of them [marls] have over them a cover of ground, which we call Cope. *Ibid.*, A cold stiff and wet clay, which is either the Cope of the Marl or lieth near unto it..commonly called The Marl Cope ground.

10. The COPING of a wall, etc. (dial. *cape*).

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Cape*, the coping of a wall. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Cape*, *Capeing*, the coping-stones of a wall or other building. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 351 Solid wall..with a balustrade on its cope.

11. *Comb.* (sense 2), as *cope-chest, -maker, -work.*

1551–60 *Invent. Sir H. Parkers* in Hall *Elizabeth. Soc.* (1887) 151 A Tester of blewe and white velvett, panyd & embroderid with Cope worcke of gould. 1628 *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS.), John Salter of Canterbury cope-maker. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1941. 24/2 Armoire, cope-chest, stalls. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 163 The mediæval quadrant-shaped cope-chests.

† **Cope,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [Either f. COPE *v.*[2], or immediately a. F. *coup*, OF. also *colp*, *cop*, blow, stroke, shock, etc.] The shock of combat; encounter. Also *fig.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxviii. [clxiv.] 469 They ran togyder and met so rudely yᵗ their horses stayed with yᵉ cope. *Ibid.* 475 The seconde cope they attaynted eche other on the helmes that the fyre flewe oute. 1594 *Sec. Rep. Dr. Faustus* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 408 In the cope all the four Janisaries were run quite thorow and thorow. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* Prol., Books .. in the cope and encounter somewhat difficult. *Ibid.* (1859) I. 181 He fought at barriers .. and when it came to the cope, he stood so sturdily on his feet. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* IV. 310 (MS.) Bent on the signal cope and steel'd with guilt.

† **b.** *To gain cope of*: to gain the advantage over.

c 1610 T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1861) I. 350 (D.) We should gain cope of them, and outrun them.

Cope, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. COPE *v.*[3]: cf. CHEAP *sb.*]

† **1.** A bargain. *Good cope*: cf. *good cheap*, F. *bon marché*. *Obs.*

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 77 The Ducheman saieth, that segging is good cope. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* Wks. (Rtldg.) 157/1 Maids, when they come to see the fair, Count not to make a cope for dearth of hay.

† **2.** *God's cope*: a proverbial expression for a very large sum. *Obs.* [App. belongs here.]

1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 13 He wolde spende goddes cope [*Tantaleas opes*] yf he had it. 1532 *Dice Play* (Percy Soc.) 27 He that will not stoop a dodkin at the dice, per chaunce at cardes will spend God's cope. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 72 He will spende Goddes coope if he had it.

3. *Derbyshire Mines.* A duty paid by the miner for permission to raise lead-ore. [See quot. 1747, and COPE *v.*[3] 4.]

1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 91 The said Mr Carrier ..had likewise taken a farme or lease of the tythe oare, called the lott and cope, from his Majestie, under the seale of the Dutchy of Lancaster. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. 229 The Lord for Lot, hath the thirteenth dish of Oar, within their Mine, and six pence a load for Cope. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* F j, Any Miner is said to have a Groove [=digging, mine] or Cope, when he takes the said Groove or Bargain to get or raise the Ore, at a certain Price per Load, for some certain time. 1815 FAREY *View Agric. Derbyshire* I. 365 In the measuring of [Lead] Ore at present, every 25th Dish..is taken..as the King's Lot, Cope, or Duty. 1851 *Act* 14 & 15 *Vict.* c. 94. § 9 (*High Peak Customs Act*) The Lessee for the Time being of the Duties of Lot and Cope.

4. *Comb.*, as *cope-money.*

1815 FAREY *View Agric. Derbyshire* I. 366 It is not customary for the owners to advance any of the Cope-money on account.

† **Cope, cop,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* [Derivation and proper form unknown.] (See quots.)

In quot. 1577 *cops* is app. the plural of this word; but this is uncertain, as it translates a Latin singular *temonem.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 26/2 They [Britons] would run up and downe verie nimblie upon the Cops, and stand upon the beame [CÆSAR *per temonem percurrere et in iugo instare*], and convey themselves quickly again into the charet. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. viii. 335 The Waine Cop, is the long peece that cometh out from the Cart body to which the Oxen are fastned. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Cart*, 2. The Wain Cope, that part which the hinder Oxen are yoaked unto to draw the Wain .. 16. The Cope Sale and Pin, are Irons that fasten the Chain with other Oxen thereat, to the end of the Cope. Hence 1727 in BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, 1730–6 BAILEY fol., 1823 *Univ. Techn. Dict.*, etc., etc., s.v. *Cope-sale.* 1847 HALLIWELL, *Cop*, the beam that is placed between a pair of drawing oxen. [No source or locality given.]

Cope (kōup), *v.*[1] [f. COPE *sb.*[1], in various unconnected senses.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with or dress in a cope.

† *To cope it*: to put on a cope (*obs.*).

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* III. 36 þenne com þer a Confessour i-copet as a Frere. *Ibid.* 138 For heo copeþ þe Comissarie and coteþ þe Clerkes. 1575 *Brieff Disc. Troubl. Franckford* (1642) 167 Such as are turne-coates, and can change with all Seasons..can cap it, can cope it, and curry for advantage. [See also COPED.]

2. *Arch.* To cover (a wall, etc.) with a COPING.

1665 in *10th Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* v. App. 4 That upper part of the said wall which hath bine since made and coped by other men at day-work. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Wall*, Brick-Walls .. are sometimes coped with Stone, and sometimes with Brick. 1788 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* VI. 5 Stone fences, of a proper height coped with two turfs. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxi. (1856) 162 The mounds..were ..coped and defended with limestone slabs. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 230/2 That A. B. do back and cope a hundred rods of their wall by Christmas next.

fig. a 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 843 For though he may .. blinde the Bishop and cope [? hoodwink] the Commissarie, yet Gods all-seeing eye..findeth out his foule follie.

b. To cover a ridge or 'hip' on a roof with a metal or other coping to carry off rain, etc.

1792 *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 358 There are eight hips, all of which are covered or coped with lead.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* To cover as, or as with, a coping; to form a coping to.

1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 402 Behold, where olive-thickets cope The soft and emerald-tinted slope Of sacred Scilus. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyssey* 222 With stones dragged thither had he builded it and coped it with a fence of white thorn. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* II. xxx. 292 Tufted clumps of trees..coping some turret-like crag.

3. To cover as with a vault or canopy.

1704 ADDISON *Italy* 485 A very large Bridge, that is all made of Wood, and coped over Head, like the rest in Switzerland. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg., Colum* XII, Midnight coped the ocean wide. 1856 T. AIRD *Poet. Wks.* 240 The sympathetic heavens Coping this isle of mischief.

4. *Gardening.* To protect (wall-fruit) by an overhanging coping, or sloping shelf-like projection.

1882 *The Garden* 11 Feb. 105/3 Apricots.. may be coped and poled. *Ibid.* 18 Mar. 187/1 Well coped, but otherwise exposed trees.

5. *intr.* To slope downwards or hang *over* like a coping.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXV. xiii. (R.), Some bending downe and coping toward the earth, others standing upright. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 159 Coping over, is a sort of hanging over, but not square to its upright. 1876 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss. s.v. *Coping*, The sofite of a projection is said to cope over when it slants downwards from the wall.

Cope (kōup), *v.*[2] Forms: 4–6 coup(e, 5 (*Destr. Troy*) caup, cawp, 6–7 coap(e, 5– cope. [a. F. *couper*, in OF. *colper*, *coper*, *couper* to strike (now to cut), f. OF. *colp*, *cop*, *coup* blow :—med.L. *colpus*, *colapus* :—L. *colaphus* blow with the fist: see COUP.]

I. *intr.* (without *with*).

† **1.** To strike; to come to blows, encounter, join battle, engage, meet in the shock of battle or tournament. (Often with *together*.) *Obs.*

c 1350 [see COPING *vbl. sb.*[1]] *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7231 [Thay] coupid to-gedur. *Ibid.* 6486 Thay caupit at the knight, kene men of armys. *Ibid.* 7775, þai caupit togedur That bothe were backward þere borne of þere horses. *a* 1471 *Chron. Rich. II, etc.* (Camden 1856) 8 The erl of Penbroke was slayn with that other knyghtis speer, as he cast it from him whanne thay hadde coupid. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 18 And coped togyder so fyersly they breke theyr speres. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 261 Both the hostis wolde fayne haue.. copt together [*properabat comittere*]. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxviii. [clxiv.] 468 The thyrde course their horses refused and wolde nat cope. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* II. iii. (1622) 36 They had coped, if Stertinius had not runne in, and held backe Flauius. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. vii. (1632) 424 Foot to foot, and man to man, coped together in a most cruell fight. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVIII. 65 Swear to stand neutral, while we cope in fight.

fig. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 616/1 Euerye chylde may see howe lothe he is to come nere and cope. 1755 GARRICK *On Johnson's Dict.* in *Boswell* an. 1755 In satires, epistles, and odes would they cope.

II. *Cope with.*

† **2.** To come to blows with, engage, encounter, contend, fight with. *Obs.* or *arch.* (exc. as in 3).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1262 One caupet with hym kenely..And set hym a sad dynt. *a* 1467 GREGORY *Chron.* (1876) 219 He wolde nevyr cope whithe no man. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 175 b, He neither would nor durst once medle or coupe with the Erles navie. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XIII. vi. (1622) 186 One Iulius Montanus..by chance coping with the Prince in the darke, and rudely thrusting him backe. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 45 Hee also unhorsed..a Valiant Knight, and at last coped with Earle Henry himselfe. 1660 E. HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1662) 42 The Spaniards never durst cope with our men in the plain field. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 47 He slew every person who ventured to cope with him. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 15 Woe to the wretch whose single might Copes with dark Allan in the fight!

3. To contend with in a well-matched fight, to contest the field with, to be or prove oneself a match for. (Usually with *can, able to*, or the like.)

a. in a *lit.* contest or battle.

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 33 A lucklesse stripling, not a matche too coape with Achilles. 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 3 ¶ 4 They have not been able to cope with the troops of Athens. 1777 J. SULLIVAN in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 63 If your Excellency thinks your force sufficient to Cope with his. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. x. 501 It would be impossible to gather an army able to cope with the insurgents.

b. in a *fig.* contest.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxvi. (1739) 117 None must cope with him, he must run and out-run all. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* X. 347 The onely [remedy] .. able to cope with so stout an Enemy. 1711 C. DAVENANT *Acc. Trade Gt. Brit.* 67 To be in a lasting Condition to Cope with the Dutch in Trade. 1782 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Nov., His being too unwell to cope with Dr. Johnson. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xxxiv, Brisk Confidence still best with woman copes. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Greatness* Wks. (Bohn) III. 270 Let the scholar measure his valour by his power to cope with intellectual giants.

4. *fig.* To contend with, face, encounter (dangers, difficulties, etc.). Often implying successful encounter.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii, Two heads of evil he has to cope with, ignorance and malice. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 327 The difficulties and hazards we had to cope with. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 16 He was..little qualified to cope with the hardships of a new manufacturing enterprise. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 83 His nature was too gentle to cope with the bold and fiercer temper of his brother. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. i. (1872) 8 The work of coping with evil. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 293 Unfit to cope with the problems.

† **5.** To meet with; to come into contact, touch, or relation with; to have to do with. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 99 But she, that never coped with stranger eyes, Could pick no meaning from their parling looks. 1602 — *Ham.* III. ii. 60 As iust a man As ere my Conuersation coap'd withall. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 435 Thou, fresh peece Of excellent Witchcraft, who of force must know The royall Foole thou coap'st with. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* II. v, His malice works upon me, Past all the drugs and all the Doctors Counsells, That ere I cop'd with. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 84 If we our selves were not body as well as soul, our understandings would never have coped with such a thing as placeness or stowage at all. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. iii. (1869) 75 A heartier friend or honester critic I never coped withal. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., At Eleusis* 101 How as mate He coped with Hades, yokefellow in sin.

III. *trans.*

† **6.** *To cope blows*: see quot. *Obs.*

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 125 b, This Arte [War]..dothe trimly teache to cope blowes, to auoyde them that be geuen, or to warde them with the buckler.

† **7.** To meet, meet with, come into contact (hostile or friendly) with. *Obs.*

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 888 Finding their enemie to be so curst, They all straine curt'sie who shall cope him first. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* II. i. 67. 1604 — *Oth.* IV. i. 87 Where, how, how oft, how long ago, and when He hath, and is againe to cope your wife. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 34 They say he yesterday cop'd Hector in the battell and stroke him downe. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 489 His [Cupid's] power checketh and copes all other might.

† **8.** To meet or match (a thing) *with* (an equivalent). *Obs. rare.* Cf. RECOUP.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 412 Most worthy gentleman ..Three thousand Ducats due vnto the Iew We freely cope your curteous paines withall.

9. To be a match for, face, encounter (cf. 4). *rare.*

1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 1144 Saving that you mistrusted our good King Would .. yield you, asking, one Not fit to cope your quest.

Cope (kōup), *v.*3 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5–6 copen, 4–9 cope, 7 *dial.* coop. [Of LG. origin; used by Lydgate as Flemish: cf. MDu. *côpen*, Du. *koopen*, LG. *kôpen* to buy, to traffic, buy and sell, exchange, barter; for the ulterior etymology, see CHEAP *v.*, which is the native Eng. form. Cf. also COUP *v.* from Norse *kaupa*, the senses of which run parallel to those of *cope*, so that it is often treated as merely a northern dialect form of this verb.]

†**1.** *trans.* To buy. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems, London Lyckpeny* vii, Flemynges began on me for to cry, 'Master, what will you copen or by?' 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 170/1 To cope, *cambire, emere.* 1599 (*title*) Key to vnknowne knowledge, or a shop of fiue Windowes, Which if you doe open To cheapen and copen.

2. To exchange, barter. *Cope away*: to give away in exchange, to barter away. *dial.*

1570 [see 1]. 1584 R. W. *Three Ladies Lond.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 331 Have you any olde bootes Or any olde shoone..To cope with new broome? 1638 HEYWOOD *Wise Woman* III. Wks. 1874 V. 314 If a man might change away his Wife..and cope her away like a bad commoditie. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 62 *Cope*, to chop or exchange, used by the Coasters of Norfol. Suffol. &c. [ed. 1691 as also in Yorkshire]. 1887 E. J. MATHER *Nor'ard of Dogger* iii. 37 I've seen scores of nets coped away for brandy.

†**3.** *intr.* To make an exchange, make a bargain.

1575 FULKE *Conf. Purg.* (1577) 371 You say we might.. haue coped for one of those Lyturgies, if we liked not Gregories Masse, rather then to haue forged a new. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 527 [The Patron] Will cope with thee in reasonable wise; That if the living yerely doo arise To fortie pound, that then his yongest sonne Shall twentie have, and twentie thou hast wonne. 1614 T. GENTLEMAN *Eng. Way to Wealth* in Arb. *Garner* IV. 345 And bringeth them Gold and fresh supplies, and copeth with them.

4. *Derbyshire Mines.* 'To agree to get ore at a fixed sum per *dish* or measure.'

1802 J. MAWE *Min. Derbysh.* Gloss.

Cope (kōup), *v.*4 *Falconry.* [app. a. F. *coper, couper* in its later sense 'to cut'. Cf. COPE *v.*2] *trans.* To cut, pare, the beak or talons of a hawk.

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 78 Coping yrons to cope his hawkes beake if it be overgrowen, and to cope hir pownces and talons, if neede be. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* VIII. viii. (1668) 130 If you break or rive her pounce, or but coape it so short that she bleed..yet it will indanger her life. 1619 BERT *Treat. Hawkes* 67 Let her be short-coped, so I would advise all short-winged hawkes to be used. 1674 N. COX *Gent. Recreat.* II. (1706) 77. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* 244 The beak and talons should be closely coped.

Cope, *v.*5 *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 7 coap, coupe. [Derivation uncertain; sometimes referred to COUP *v.*1.] *trans.* To tie or sew up the mouth of (a ferret); also *fig.* of a person. Const. *up.*

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 214 It shall not be amisse to cope vp your lips a little. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 9 Neither are they here coped from all manner of speach, when iust occasion of speach is offred. 1625 *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.* 105 By this their so strait enjoy[n]ing them silence..they cope them with needle and threed and so keep in all their knauary and tyranny. 1631 DEKKER *Match mee* IV. Wks. 1873. IV. 193 Your lips coap'd like a ferret. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies* 99 His nimble ferrets must now become pioners for their master who coupes them. 1672 EACHARD *Hobbs' State Nat.* 86 Roger has a vocal organ..called a mouth, and being not muzled, gagg'd, or cop'd..may stretch it as wide as he pleases. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Cope.* The use of this word is confined to warreners, who are said to 'cope' their ferrets, when they sew or tie up their mouths, to prevent them from biting rabbits, when they..drive them from their holes.

†**Cope,** *v.*6 *Obs. trans.* [cf. COP *v.*2: but perh. an error for *wipe*; the Fr. original has *assuyer les larmes.*]

1647 W. BROWNE *Polexander* I. 166 The Old Narcissus.. lifted his hands to his eies to cope thence his teares.

†**Co·peage.** *Obs.*—1 ? The action of coping.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. vi–vii. 213 He that by such rare copeage Mounts, is sure To break his neck, or live for e'r secure.

Copeck (kōu·pek). Also 7–8 copec, 8 copeik, copique, capeck, kapeke, 8–9 copeek, 9 kopek. [ad. Russ. копѣйка *kopyéika, kopeika*, deriv. (dim. form) of копьё *kopyé* lance, pike.

So called from the substitution in 1535 of the figure of Ivan IV. on horseback with a lance, for that of his predecessor with a sword. Cf. Bestuzhev-Riumin, *Russkaya Istoriya*, 1885, II. 206, and Karamzin VIII. i. (citing the contemporary Chronicle of Rostov.).]

A Russian copper coin, the $\frac{1}{100}$ part of a rouble, now worth from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ of a penny English.

1698 CRULL *Muscovy* 144 To spend every Copec (or Penny) they have, in a Tippling-House, is a common thing here. 1716 J. PERRY *State of Russia* 7 *note*, Each Copeck [was] full an English Penny Value; but since the Czar has recoined his Money, it is little more than half the former Value. 1775 WRAXALL *Tour N. Europe* 164 Every one pays a few copiques for admittance. 1839 E. D. CLARKE *Trav.* 46/1 A poud of beef sold in Woronetz for twenty-six copeeks. 1888 *Times* 27 June 12/1 A tax of half a copeck per pood should be levied on exported corn.

Coped (kōupt), *ppl. a.* Also 7 copped. [f. COPE *sb.* or *v.*1 + -ED.]

1. Wearing a cope.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 34 And the Abot copyd wyth his munkys alle. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 68 His Croser kneling behinde him, coped. 1637 N. WHITING *Albino & Bellama* 140 During the time that You wise cowl'd and coaped. 1852 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. i. 371 Headed by coped and surpliced choristers.

2. Having the top or upper surface sloping down on each side like a coping.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. viii. 935 Whose body was intombed in a Coffin of Gray Marble, the couer copped. *Ibid.* VII. xliv. 366 His..bones as yet remaine..in a Chest of Grey-Marble, reared vpon foure small pillars, couered with a copped stone of the same. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 275 The rest are coped stones, all of grey marble. 1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 21 There is an unusual but very becoming kind of monument, which may be called the coped high tomb. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 99 A large stone coffin with a coped lid was uncovered.

Coped, obs. f. COPPED.

Co-peer. *nonce-wd.* [f. Co- 3 + PEER: cf. *compeer.*] A fellow-peer.

1811 C'TESS BERKELEY *Addr. to Peers* 3 The Co-Peers of a beloved husband.

Copel, obs. form of CUPEL.

Co·peman[1], †**copesman.** *arch.* [orig. *copesman*, f. COPE *sb.*3 (in possess. *cope's*) + MAN: cf. *craftsman, tradesman*, etc. The later *copeman* may have been influenced by Du. *koopman* in same sense: but cf. also *copesmate*, COPEMATE.]

1. A chapman, merchant, dealer. *Obs.*

α. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 68 b, And having found a copesman for his great barque, with the money thereof and with other..he bought a small pinnas. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Marchand*, a merchant, a chapman, a copesman. 1580 *Apol. Prince Orange* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 520 There is..no Country, wherein they are not counted for inconstant People, and great Coops-men.

β. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III. v. Wks. (Rtldg.) 191/1 He would have sold his part of Paradise For ready money, had he met a copeman. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 86 When the Copemen arrive in the harbours to sell their goods from the Vessel.

2. (See quot.)

1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* iii. 120 The Copemen or the Receivers of stolen goods on the shores of the river. *Ibid.* 172 The Copemen provide Bags, Jiggers, Bladders..the Plunder goes on to a great extent in the night.

Co·pe-man[2]. A person wearing a cope.

1853 J. H. DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 65 If there be Cope-men, the master of the ceremonies appoints the first of them to assist at the incensation.

†**Co·pemaster, copes-.** *Obs.* = COPE-MAN[1].

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 572/1 They play the copemaisters, and make merchandise of the doctrine of the Gospell. 1657 S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 294 What faith is to bee given to the most formall bargain made with such Copes-masters of testimonies?

†**Co·pemate, copesmate.** *Obs.* [orig. *copemate*, f. COPE *v.*2 + MATE; the change to *copesmate* was prob. through association with *copesman*, or with other words in which the first element is a sb. in the genitive, as *craftsman, tradesman*, etc.]

1. A person with whom one copes or contends; an adversary, antagonist.

α. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XII. (1593) 279 Against my toother copemate will I use the same.

β. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fooles* Plays 1873 I. 138 *Rin.* Walke not too boldly, if the Sergeants meete you; You may have swaggering worke your bellie full. *Val.* No better Copesmates. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 39 He..needes not care..what Copesmate encounters him next. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* To Rdr. 1 Being put upon such a copesmate. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* (1851) 372 This ponderous confuter, elected..to bee my copes-mate.

2. A partner or colleague in power, office, etc.; an associate, companion, comrade.

α. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 392 They will not leave [it] to Christ, but will herein also joyne a copemate with him, that Romish vicar. 1626 BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 12 This lewd companion Sinne, and his Cope-mates.

β. 1577 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 57 In soothe their odd copesmate thou werte. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 4 They vanished away like Cadmus' copesmates that sprung up of vipers teeth. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 137 O ye my noble copesmates, drinke your fill. 1646 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xvi. 24 That he might not be..made collateral, a very copesmate, to Christ himself. [1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xvii. (1824) 324 My copesmates, for what wait we here?]

b. *fig.* of things.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 145 b, Freewill must of necessitie be copemate with Grace. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 925 Mis-shapen Time, copesmate of ugly Night. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. iii. 191 Then let him say, whether ♀ looks not..as Potent as her Lower and less Copesmate.

3. *spec.* a. An accomplice in cheating; a confederate at cards, dice, or the like.

1570 T. WILSON *Demosthenes* 73 These Copesmates, and corrupt bribe takers. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 44 There was no..privy pilferer but..he was a copesmate for him. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* 246 How often had I a Copesmate that stood by..who would tell me what cards they went upon, and what their game was?

b. A paramour.

1593 *Tell-Trothe's N. Y. Gift* 17 Were taken by their husbands with other of their copesmates. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. viii. Wks. (Rtldg.) 24/2 O, this is the female copesmate of my sonne. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 309 Iulia the daughter of Augustus Cæsar..playd false and had many copesmates. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xlvi. 373 Who is to be the Copesmate of your Wife.

c. A partner in marriage; a husband or wife.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 17 Husbands..and wiues ..contracting second marriages, before..their cope mates be cold in their graues. 1639 FORD *Lady's Trial* v. i, Was ever such a tatter'd rag of man's flesh, Patch'd up for copesmate to my niece's daughter?

4. = FELLOW, in the vague and often contemptuous sense. (Cf. COMPANION *sb.*1 4.)

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 74 For a time I was vainely suspected by such madd copesmates that can surmize any thing for their purpose. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence* (1607) 127 Oh wise fellow, without doubt! This copesmate will bring men..quite beside themselves. 1625 LISLE *Du Bartas* 41 Fooles, idiots, jesters, anticks, and such-like copes-mates as of naught-worth are suddenly start up. 1633 W. R. *Match at Midn.* II. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 30 What cope's-mate's this, trow? who let him in? 1744 OZELL tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* (ed. 2) 151 An odious, filthy ill-favoured Cops-mate.

†**Copen,** *v. Obs.* In early ME. copnien. [Implies an OE. *copnian* or *copenlan*: cf. COPENER.] *trans.* To desire eagerly, long for.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* (1862) 20 Cum nu leof to thi lif for ich copni thi cume. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2378 Ich iseo Iesu Crist þe cleopeð me & copneð. *Ibid.* 2457 Þe wununge of euch wunne kepeð & copneð þi cume.

Copen, to buy: see COPE *v.*3

†**Copener, -ere.** *Obs.* Also -iner, -yner. [OE. *copenere*, agent-n. from **copenian*, ME. *copnien*: see above.] A paramour.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* lii, Hwæt ðu ðonne eart forlæzen wið manizne copenere. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1340 Bet luvien hire oȝene were, Thane awet hire copenere. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 324/58 Is i-go with hire copiner. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2258 The pie saide, 'Bi God Almight! The copiner was her to-night, And hath i-don the mochel sschame'. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 199 Þat woman þat bare tweie children oon liche to hire housbonde, and þe ojere to þe copenere [*adultero*].

Co-penetrating: see Co- *pref.* 2.

Copentank, var. COPINTANK. *Obs.*

Copepod (kōu·pĭpŏd), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. Gr. κώπη handle, oar-handle, and hence oar + -ποδ- -footed, f. πούς, ποδ- foot.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to the order *Copepoda* of minute entomostracous Crustaceans, having four or five pairs of feet chiefly used for swimming.

B. *sb.* A member of this order: *pl.* copepods; collectively, as name of the order, (in L. form) copepoda (kope·pŏdă).

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 762/1 The copepoda supply no such instances of thoracic extremities..destined for swimming. 1876 BENEDEN *Anim. Parasites* 45 It attaches itself to a copepod crustacean. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 348 The resemblance to an adult Copepod is so striking that it may be termed the Copepod stage. 1885 *Athenæum* 11 Apr. 474/2 The phyllopods and copepods.

Hence **Cope·podan, Cope·podous** *adjs.*, belonging to or characteristic of the *Copepoda.*

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 358 The fore part of the head has remained Copepodous. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. L.* 536 The three parasitic Copepodan genera.

Coper[1] (kōu·pəɹ). [f. COPE *v.*3 + -ER1.]

1. One who 'copes'; a dealer, chapman.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 152 Forebuyers of quheit, bear, and aites, copers, sellers, and turners thereof in merchandices. 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 118 There is not a better caterer or coper of his birds, 'twixt this and the Land's End.

b. Often in *comb.*, as *horse-, herring, salmon-,* †*silver-coper* (*-cooper, -couper*). See these words.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 287 There were horsecopers amongst them. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xvii. 28 One Cordus..had been trepanned into the West India Company's Service by the crimps or silver-coopers as a common soldier. 1845 *New Statist. Acc. Scot., Berwicksh.* 160 The fisheries are chiefly rented by Salmon Coopers in Berwick. 1891 C. BRADLEY in *Outdoor Games & Recr.* xxii. 357 That old rascal Screwdriver, the pony coper.

c. *spec.* (= *horse-coper*) A horse-dealer.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 236 The old clerical's turned coper. 1864 C. CLARKE *Box for Season* I. 291 The young cavalry officer was a bit of a coper..and was not long in ascertaining that he had got hold of a circus-horse. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 4/1 The trade of the coper is all trickery.

2. *Derbyshire Mines.* 'One who agrees to take or make a bargain to get [lead] ore:' see COPE *v.*3 4, COPE *sb.*3 3.

1802 J. MAWE *Min. Derbysh.* Gloss. 1815 FAREY *View Agric. Derbyshire* I. 366 The miners who dig the Ore are usually called *Copers*, from their working at a certain *Cope* or price per Ton.

Coper[2]**, cooper** (kōu·pəɹ). [a. Fl. and Du. *kooper*, Fris. and LG. *kôper*, purchaser, trader dealer, f. *koopen* to buy, deal, trade = G. *kaufen*, Eng. CHEAP *v.*

Usually spelt *cooper* in the newspapers 1881–84, but pronounced *coper* by the fishermen, and so spelt in the publications of the Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen. In the memory of old smacksmen of Grimsby (as stated by Mr. J. F. Wintringham) the name goes back to 1854, when Flemish and Dutch *koopers* first began to frequent the fleets.]

A vessel fitted out to supply ardent spirits, etc. usually in exchange for fish, to the deep-sea fishers in the North Sea; a floating grog-shop.

The practice began in a comparatively innocent barter trade carried on by Dutch boats visiting the fishing fleets, when the latter fished in close to the land, off Camperdown and the Texel; but it led to the fitting out of 'floating grog-shops' to attend each fleet. Public attention was called to the demoralizing nature of the traffic in 1881, and it formed the subject of a convention between the British, German

and Dutch governments in 1882, for the carrying out of which an Act of Parliament was passed in 1888.

1881 *Conference at the Hague*, Sitting 8 Oct. (*Blue Bk., Commerc.* No. 24, 1882), The traffic carried on..by those [boats] known as 'coopers' or 'bum-boats'. 1882 *Standard* 28 Dec. 5/3 The Hollanders are..the chief offenders; but 'coopers' are also familiar in ports nearer home. 1884 *Rep. on N. S. Fisheries* in *Blue Bk., Commerc.* No. 5 (1888) 18 The 'coopers' or floating grog-shops chiefly hail from German and Dutch ports..They trade in tobacco and spirits of vile quality..and latterly in immoral and obscene cards and photographs. 1887 E. J. Mather *Nor'ard of Dogger* iii. 28 These Dutch coopers ostensibly cruised with the English fleets for the purpose of selling tobacco. 1890 *Spectator* 27 Sept. 414 The 'coper', or grog-ship, has been banished.

Coper, Coperas, -ris, obs. ff. Copper, Copperas.

Copera, obs. f. Copra, dried cocoa-nut.

Copercenarie, -ery, -er, obs. ff. Coparcenary, -er.

Co-perception: see Co- *pref.* 3 a.

Co·pering, coopering, *vbl. sb.* [f. Coper [2] + -ing [1].] The trading of the 'copers' in the North Sea: see Coper [2]. Also *attrib.*

1882 *Standard* 28 Dec. 5/3 What is known as 'coopering' [should be] altogether prohibited. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 19 Dec. 4/1 The floating grog-shops in the coopering trade are the curse of the North Sea. 1887 E. J. Mather *Nor'ard of Dogger* iii. 35 They wouldn't insure the vessel any longer unless she gave up the coperin'.

Copernically, *adv. nonce-wd.* [as if f. an adj. *Copernical* (=next) + -ly [2].] According to the Copernican view of the solar system.

1867 De Morgan in *Athenæum* 12 Jan. 52 How can one explain Copernically that the velocity of the Moon must be added to the velocity of the Earth..to learn how far the Moon has advanced from one fixed star to another?

Copernican (kŏpə·nikăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Copernicus*, Latinized form of *Koppernik*, name of a celebrated astronomer, a native of Thorn in Prussian Poland (1473–1543) + -an.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Copernicus.

Copernican system, theory: the astronomical system or theory propounded by Copernicus (and still held with modifications), according to which the planets, including the earth, move in orbits round the sun as a centre (in opposition to older notions, according to which the earth was supposed to be fixed, and the sun and planets to move round it).

1667 Sprat *Hist. Royal Soc.* (1702) 246 A Copernican Sphere, representing the whirling motion of the Sun, and the motion of the several Planets. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 501 Copernicus..is obliged to introduce a system of epicycles entirely resembling that of Ptolemy..But..the Copernican epicycles are more successful than the Ptolemaic.

fig. 1889 Caird *Kant* I. 213 We should keep in mind this Copernican change of the centre from which the intelligible world is regarded.

B. *sb.* One who holds the Copernican theory.

1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 80 The supposition of the eternal Motion of the Heaven or Sun; or if you will, of the Earth, as the Copernicans will have it. 1890 J. Martineau *Seat Authority Relig.* II. i. 151 In the present day, Catholics are Copernicans like other people.

Hence **Cope·rnicanism,** belief in the Copernican theory; the theory itself; so also **Copernicize,** *v. intr.* to hold the Copernican theory.

1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1818) III. 200 How circumstantially..does Kepler demonstrate that Euclid copernicises! 1858 Masson *Milton* (1874) I. 39 In the interval between that time and the completion of his Paradise Lost his Copernicanism may have become decided. 1889 *Athenæum* 11 May, Blaming the action of the Roman authorities in their treatment of Copernicanism and of its aged and illustrious advocate.

† Copernico-elliptical, *a. Obs.* Said of the Copernican theory as modified by supposing the planetary orbits elliptical.

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 225 The same..Bishop first Geometrically demonstrated, the Copernico-Elliptical Hypothesis to be the most genuine, simple, and uniform.

Coperos(s)e, -ouse, etc., obs. ff. Copperas.

† Coperoun. *Obs.* Also coproune, coporne, coperone, -perun, -poroun. [a. OF. *couperon, -un, cuperun* summit (still in Guernsey *coupron* summit of a hill), deriv. of OF. *cope, coppe*, Sp. *copa* summit, whence also F. *coupeau*, and OF. *coupet, coupie, coupier*. See Diez s.v. *coppa*, Littré s.v. *coupeau*.] A summit, top.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1461 þe coperounes of þe canacles þat on be cuppe reres. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 797 Fayre fylyolez..With coruon coprounes, craftyly sle3e. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 91 Coporne or coporour of a thynge [*K. H.* coperone, 1499 coperun], *capitellum.*

† Copersigniory. *Obs.* A confusion between *copersinory*, Coparcenary, and Signiory; intended to mean 'Joint inheritance of lordship'.

1654 R. Vilvain *Enchir. Epigr.* 83 The 3 tru Sons of Brutt amongst whom he divided this Isle in Copersigniory.

Copertener, obs. f. Copartner.

Copertinaunce: see Copurtenance.

† Co·perture. *Obs.*–[1] [ad. med.L. *coopertura* covering, f. *cooperīre* to cover.] = Coverture, covering, horse-cloth.

1555 Eden *Decades* 188 The coperture of a barbed horse.

Copesal: see Copsole.

Copesman, -mate: see Copeman, -mate.

† Co·pester. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Cope *sb.*[1] + -ster.] A wearer of a cope, *i.e.* a monk.

1637 N. Whiting *Albino & B.* 134 Into the Arras-sieled parlour then The coapsters went, in every corner snookt.

Cope-stone (kō·pstōun). Also Sc. kaip-, eape-. [f. Cope *sb.*[1] + Stone.] The derivation is made certain by the northern forms in *cape-, caip-*; but the sense appears to be influenced by association with Cop *top*; or in the northern form perhaps with *cap*: see Cap *sb.*[1] 10 b.] The top or head stone of a building; almost always *fig.* the crown, completion, finishing touch.

1567 in Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 401 Now sall yee see the kaip-stone of that worke wherof yee layed the foundatioun. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 133 The house of God shalbe builded in to it. Yea, it sall not lack.. the verray cope stone. *c* 1719 R. Ker *Spring & Rise Ho. Queensberry* in Maidment *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 313 The superstructure was carried on, By shedding of the blood of men! And then the capestone its put on. 1782 Burns *Poor Mailie's Elegy* i, The last sad cape-stane of his woes; Poor Mailie's dead! 1820 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 63 This elopement was the cope-stone of the admiral's misfortunes. 1891 J. Clark Murray in *Educat. Rev.* I. 58 Such an education of the will places the copestone on the whole educational building.

Co-petitioner: see Co- *pref.* 3 c.

Copful: see Cupful.

Co·p-head. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. Cop *sb.*[2] + Head.]

1. A high peaked head.

Cf. *cop-, copped-crowned*, s.v. Cop *sb.*[2] 8, Copped 5.

2. 'A crest of feathers or tuft of hair on the head of an animal' (Halliwell); a crested head.

Cf. Copple, Copple-crown.

† 3. *To play cop-head over*: app. to turn head over heels. *Obs.*

1671 Blagrove *Astrol. Physick* 174 In her fits she..would sometimes leap about with her arms and legs like a frog, sometimes she would play cop-head over and over.

Hence **Cop-headed,** having a cop-head, or high tapering head.

1519 Horman *Vulg.* 31/1 Homer..sayth that he [Thersyte] was streyte in the shulders..and copheedyd [*vertice acuminato*] lyke a gygge. *Ibid.* 31/2 A copheedyd felowe may haue wytte ynough, *cilo satis potest sapere.* 1881 Dickinson *Cumbrid. Gloss.* (and Suppl.), *Copt, Cop-heedit*, [having] a peaked crown, as many polled cattle have.

Cophee, -ie; -in, -yn(e; -or, -our: obs. ff. Coffee, Coffin, Coffer.

‖ **Cophosis** (kofō·sis). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. κώφωσις, f. κωφό-ειν to deafen, f. κωφός dull, dumb, deaf.] Total deafness.

1657 *Phys. Dict., Cophosis*, is when the hearing is totally gone, so that the patient either heareth no noyse, or if he do, he cannot distinguish. 1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey). 1853 Wilde *Obs. Aural Surg.* 381 Cophosis, or total deafness, coming on gradually, and unaccompanied by any symptom but noise in the ear. 1872 J. H. Bennett *Text-bk. Phys.* 364 Loss of motion or sensibility in a limited part of the body, or confined to a special sense, as in lead-palsy, or in amaurosis, cophosis, etc.

Cophouse: see Cop *sb.*[1] 3.

Cophtes, -ties, etc.: see Copt.

‖ **Copia** (kō·upiă). [L.; = plenty.] Plenty, a plentiful supply: now chiefly in the L. phrase *copia verborum* abundance of words, a copious vocabulary. Cf. Copy *sb.* 1 c.

1713 Addison *Guardian* No. 155 ₱ 3 Since they [women] have..such a *copia verborum*, or plenty of words, it is pity they should not put it to some use. 1729 T. Dale tr. *T. Freind's Emmenol.* xii. (1752) 147 A sufficient copia of spirits being thus wanting. 1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 61 Furnish yourself with a Copia of equivalent Words. 1822–56 De Quincey *Conf.* Wks. 1890 III. 258 A critical familiarity with the syntax of the language, or a *copia verborum.*

Copiable (kō·upiăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. Copy *v.* + -able.] Capable of being copied.

1755 Richardson *Corr.* (1804) I. 185 That you would copy into your life and practice all that was copiable (No academical word, I doubt). 1789 Bentham *Wks.* X. 216 The above is ostensible and copiable. 1890 *Daily News* 25 Aug. 5/4 Where lately acquired pictures were at all copyable.

Copiapite (kō·upiăpəit). *Min.* [f. *Copiapo* in Chili + -ite.] A yellow translucent hydrous silicate of iron, called also *yellow copperas* and *misy.*

1850 Dana *Min.* 447.

† Co·piate. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. κοπιάτης gravedigger, f. κοπιά-ειν to work hard, toil, f. κόπος toil.] A labourer, a toiler.

1659 H. L'Estrange *Alliance Div. Off.* 452 Whether voluntary charity inclined these copiates to this office, or whether they were hirelings..I cannot determine.

† Copia·tor. *Obs. rare.* [med. or mod.L. agent-n. from *copiāre* = F. *copier* to Copy.] One who copies out documents.

1811 *Ann. Reg.* 1809, 171 There is so much writing in the Scotch law, that all the men of law..are called..writers, i.e. scribes, or copiators.

Copice, Copie, obs. ff. Coppice, Copy.

Copid tank: see Copintank.

Copied, *ppl. a.*: see Copy *v.*

Copier (kŏ·piəi). Also 6–8 copyer, 8 coppier. [f. Copy *v.* + -er [1].]

1. One who copies or makes a copy of a writing or document; a transcriber, copyist.

1527 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 151 To impute it to the ouersight of the copyers. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 349 The Copiantes or Copiers out of old bookes wrot it. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* Introd. 9 The Scribes and Copyers of those Times. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., A. Philips*, He supposed it to be corrupted by the copiers. 1879 Furnivall *E. Eng. Text Soc. Rep.* 8 For the decipherment of the faded text the Society is indebted to its Oxford copier.

b. One who copies a work of art.

1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 166 ₱ 3 This Order has produced great Numbers of tolerable Copiers in Painting. 1719 J. Richardson *Art Crit.* 175 Neither is that..Intirely Coppy where the Whole Thought is taken, but the manner of the Coppier used as to the Colouring.

2. One who copies or imitates; an imitator.

1679 Dryden *Tr. & Cr.* Pref., To imitate Fletcher is but to copy after him who was a Copyer. *a* 1700 — *Vind. Dk. Guise* (R.), The Sorbonists were the original, and our schismaticks in England were the copiers of rebellion. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 164 ₱ 9 His virtues will be cited to justify the copiers of his vices. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* vii. 158 Such imitation does not in the least interfere with the natural character of the copier.

Copihold, obs. f. Copyhold.

Copill, obs. f. Coble [1], Couple.

Copiner, var. Copener, *Obs.*, paramour.

Coping (kō·upiŋ), *sb.* Also 8 copeing. [f. Cope *v.*[1] sense 2 + -ing [1].]

1. *Arch.* The uppermost course of masonry or brickwork in a wall, usually made of a sloping form to throw off rain.

1601 Weever *Mirr. Mart.* B v, Warham..The Iron barres vpon the bridge bestow'd: Warner the copings did reedifie. 1611 Bible 1 *Kings* vii. 9 Euen from the foundation vnto the coping [1388 Wyclif cop of the wallis]. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Witches' Frolic*, The Vicarage walls are lofty and thick, And the copings are stone and the sides are brick. 1876 Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss. s. v., Coping thinner on one edge than on the other serves to throw off the water on one side of the wall, and is called *feather-edged coping.* Coping thicker in the middle than at the edges is called *saddle-backed coping. transf.* 1871 Blackie *Four Phases* i. 89 The eyebrows form a sort of coping or fence.

2. An overhanging ledge or shelf for protecting wall-fruit. Cf. Cope *v.*[1] 4.

1881 *Garden* Feb. 105 A broad Coping of glass, if possible 2 ft. wide and portable.

3. *Comb.*, as **coping-brick,** a brick used for a coping. See also Coping-stone.

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Wall*, Fence-Walls built of great Bricks are coped with Coping Bricks.

Coping (kō·upiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Cope *v.*[2] + -ing [1].]

† 1. Meeting in the shock of combat; encounter.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3602 So kenli þei a-cuntred at þe coupyng to-gadere, þat þe knizt spere in speldes alto-schiuered. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* (1811) II. 539 Cocborne, was throwen at ye seconde copynge to grounde horse & man. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 54 The Britons used Chariots in there fightes, which..at the first copinge did greatlie greeve and astonishe the armie of their enemies. 1611 Cotgr., *Choc*..a violent incounter, or coping of armed, and angrie souldiors.

2. Contending in opposition or rivalry.

1678 *Hist. Indulgence* in G. Hickes *Spirit of Popery* 74 Never to be out-done..in a copeing with the Mediator, and a downright denial of Him to be King.

Coping (kō·upiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Cope *v.*[3] + -ing [1].] Bargaining. Now only in reference to *horse-coping* = horse-dealing: cf. Coper [1].

1595 *Maroccus Ext.* 11, I knowe a man that..solde but three yardes of satten unto a gentleman, and forswore himself at least three times in the coping. 1613 F. Roberts *Revenue of Gospel* 104 Alasse, alasse, segging is no good coping. 1864 *Lond. Rev.* 18 June, 643 Amongst the mysteries of horse-flesh is the noble science of coping, and its practitioners the horse-copers. These individuals practise fraud as a trade. 1876 *World* V. 18 Skilled in the thousand-and-one devices of coping.

Co·ping, *vbl. sb.*[3] *Falconry.* [f. Cope *v.*[4] + -ing [1].] The cutting of a hawk's beak or talons. Hence **coping-iron,** an instrument for doing this.

1575 [see Cope *v.*[4]]. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 238/2 Coping-Irons are Instruments used in coping or paring of Hawks Beaks, Pounces, and Talons. 1855–83 Salvin & Brodrick *Falconry in Brit. Isles* Gloss. 150.

Co·ping, *vbl. sb.*[4] *Ship-building.* 'Turning the ends of iron lodging-knees, so that they may hook into the beams' (A. Young *Naut. Dict.* 1846), so as to ease the strain on the necks of the bolts when the vessel rolls.

c 1850 in *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 111. 1867 in Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*

† Co·ping, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Cope *v.*[1] 5 + -ing [1].] Over-arching; of an arched or vaulted form; sloping laterally like the coping of a wall.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 506 The coping and vauted roofe of the furnace. 1750 G. Hughes *Barbadoes* 4 Another argument is the coping figure of the island.

Co·ping-stone. [f. Coping *sb.*[1] + Stone.]

1. One of the stones forming the coping of a wall.

1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 236 Cemented into the copeing stones on the parapet-wall. 1844 Hood *Haunted H.* I. vii, The time-worn coping-stone had tumbled after! 1885 E. Arnold *Secret of Death* 4 The monkey-peoples' mild brown eyes Glittered from bough and coping-stone.

2. *fig.* = Cope-stone.

1860 Farrar *Orig. Lang.* i. 5 Comparative Grammar has deserved the title of 'the coping stone of philological inquiries'. 1885 J. Payn *Talk of Town* II. 150 That put the coping-stone on the young fellow's embarrassment.

† Copintank, copentank, coptank. *Obs.* Forms: see below. [A word of obscure origin and history, appearing also in the form copping- and copid tank, with the related adjs. coptanct and

copple-tanked. Apparently the same word also occurs in Shaks. (1st fol.) as COPATAIN.

Nothing similar is known in Dutch or the Romanic langs.; although L. *capitāneus* chief in size, large, or *capitium, caputium* head-covering, cap, Du. *kop* top, head, have been suggested as more or less possible explanations of part of the word. That it is really connected with the English group *cop, copped, coptle,* is favoured by the variants, and by Horman's use of *coppid cappis* in the same sense as the *coppid-, copping-, copin-tankes* of the quots. But *tank* still remains unexplained. Our actual word *tank* is out of the question, being of recent introduction from India; of *tankard* no simple form *tank* is known.]

A high-crowned hat of the form of a sugar-loaf.

(Cf. 1519 HORMAN *Vulgaria* 111/1 Sometyme men were coppid cappis like a sugar lofe.)

α. In form **copin-, copyn-, coppin-, (copping-), copentank(e, -tancke, coppentante.**

1508 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 38 Do on your Decke Slut: if ye purpos to come oft. I mean your Copyntanke: And if it wyl do no goode, To kepe you from the rayne, ye shall haue a foles hode. *c* 1525 *Image Ipocr.* Skelton's Wks. II. 429 For nowe the tyme falles To speake of cardinalles..With ther coppentante They loke adutante. 1555 *Fardle Facions* II. vii. 160 Thei cary..on their heades a copintancke, embattled aboute like a turrette. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) 2056 On his head a coppyng tanke. 1570 G. GILPIN tr. *Marnix's Beehive Rom. Ch.* I. xii. I vijb, Then should come in the doctours of Loven with their great coppin-tankes [Dutch *kaere grote Toten*] and doctours hattes. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Delicate Diet* (1792) 18 Of..a Turkie bonnet [we make] a copentank for Caiphas. 1584 T. HUDSON tr. *Du Bartas' Judith* III. 19 (1641) 364 Joyn'd with the men of..Armania With coppintanks [*chef crestè*].

β. **cop(p)id tank.**

1562 PHAER *Æneid* VIII. (1588) Liv, The Salij praunsing Priests, with mitred crownes and coppid tancks. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch, Antonius* (1595) 994 In a long gown after the fashion of the Medes with a high copped tanke hat on his head narrow in the toppe [*auec un hault chappeau pointu sur la teste, dont la pointe estoit droitte*]. 1585 J. HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 165 *Apex*..a suger loafe hat, a coppid tanke hat.

γ. **coptank, coptanct.** (The examples are *attrib.*; the form in *-t* may be adj. = *coptanked*: cf. below.)

1575 GASCOIGNE *Herbes* Wks. (1587) 154 A coptanke [*v.r.* coptankt] hat made on a Flemish block. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 578 A high coptanct Hat. *Ibid.* 774 With a high coptank Hat on his head, narrow in the top, as the Kings of the Medes..do use to wear them.

b. A high peaked head; = COP-HEAD 1.

1585 J. HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 449 *Cilo*..One that hath a heade with a sharpe crowne, or fashioned like a sugerlofe: a copid tanke. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 47 Ulysses revileth not Thersites with these termes..Thou bald pate, thou coptank [cf. *Iliad* II. 219 φοξὸς ἔην κεφαλήν].

Hence **Copping-tanked**, also **Copple-tanked** *a.*, (of a hat or head) high-peaked.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 159 On their heades coppinge tanked hattes. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* 10 Vpon their heads they [the Burgundians] ware felt-hats, copletanked, a quarter of an ell high or more.

†Copio·sity. *Obs.* Also 6 copiosite. [a. obs. F. *copiosité* (15th c.), or med.L. *cōpiōsitāt-*, f. *cōpiōs-us* plentiful, COPIOUS.] Abundance; plentifulness; = COPIOUSNESS 1.

[1530, in COPIOUSLY 2, may be an error for *copyoustye.*]

1543-4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 Fountaines, whervnto requireth aboundance and copiosite, for the seruinge of the inhabitauntes. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Copiosity*, plenty, store.

Copious (kō·upiəs), *a.* Forms: 4-6 **-yous, -iouse,** 4-9 **copious,** (5 **-yowse, -yose, -iose,** 6 **-eus**). [ad. L. *cōpiōs-us* plentiful, f. *cōpia* plenty: cf. F. *copieux* (16th c. in Littré).]

†1. Furnished plentifully with anything; having or yielding an abundant supply *of*; abounding *in*; *Obs.* exc. as in *copious sources*, where it passes into 3.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 17 (Mätz.) þe erþe of that lond is copious of metal ore. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. vii. (1495) 444 Eufrates..is moost copyous in gemmes and precyous stones. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 287 A copious londe, and habundant in marchaundise. *a* 1533 FRITH *Bk. agst. Rastell* (1829) 218 He is more copious in labours, in stripes aboue measure. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 135. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 14 A certane toune copious in citizenis. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. (1682) 106 It is indifferent copious of all things necessary for humane life. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 172 Newgate's copious market. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 162 Copious of flow'rs the woodbine, pale and wan. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. Introd. 53 More copious sources of knowledge.

2. In pregnant sense: a. Abounding in information; full of matter.

a 1500 *Orol. Sap.* in *Anglia* X. 327 þei þat bene copiose and habundant in þe letterere science. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. H iv, Those studyes shall make him copyous. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 102 Our learned Diuinity Professors are full and copious in this point. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 41 Touching which particular both the Canonists and Civilians are very copious. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. XXXVIII. 149 This copious subject has drawn me from my description of the exchange. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 20 July, You have two or three of my letters to answer, and I hope you will be copious and distinct, and tell me a great deal of your mind. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* i. (1869) 13 The Iliad and Odyssey give a picture of the age to which they refer, alike copious and animated, comprehensive and minute.

†b. Having a plentiful command of language for the expression of ideas. *Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xvi, And of wordes wonder copyous. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. (Arb.) 94 It is a signe that such a maker is not copious in his owne language. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 50 Our author seems copious, but is indeed very poor of expression.

c. Profuse in speech; diffuse or exuberant in style or treatment.

c 1430 LYDG. *Stans Puer* 74 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 28 Be not to copiose [*v.r.* copious] of langage. 1528 MORE *Dialogue* I. xxiii. Wks. 153 She will waxe copious and chop logicke. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 244 ¶ 2 When you see a Fellow watch for Opportunities for being Copious. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* III. § 15 Declaimers of a copious vein. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iii. (1858) 112 A copious Archdeacon, who has the command of immense papers, of sonorous language.

d. Of a language: Having a large vocabulary.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 17 Oure scottis tong is nocht sa copeus as is the lateen tong. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xlvi. 379 French, English, or any other copious language. 1772-7 SIR W. JONES *Poems, Ess.* I. 172 Their language is..the most copious, perhaps, in the world.

3. Existing in rich abundance; plentiful; abundant. Now chiefly used with sbs. expressing production or supply, or in reference to quantity produced; with names of material substances, it is *obs.* or *arch.*, but is used of literary materials.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxii. 6 In the mydday..a copious liȝt schon aboute me. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 399 There lyme is copious and slattes for house. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* cix. 41 Oure raumsoun is ful copyous, For thou art redy thi grace to sende. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* C j b, If the coloure of the poynt be more copiose or gretter in thos armys. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Macc.* ix. 35 To desire..that they would lend him their provision which was copious. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 325 Rose as in Dance the stately Trees, and spred Their branches hung with copious Fruit. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 67 Sea-water, containing a copious Salt. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 287 The copious Use of Vinegar. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 158 The copious produce of her fertile plains. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 212 The moisture..is quickly condensed..and falls down in copious dews. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 714 Diacetate of lead throws down a copious white precipitate. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 94 Which..induces a more copious display of flowers. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* vi. (1857) 98 A clear and copious spring comes bubbling out at its base. 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* I. 3 Her hair which was copious. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xix. 455 The evidence collected is exceedingly copious.

†b. Multitudinous, numerous. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* x. 1 Kyng Demetrie..gadride an oost ful copiouse. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 321 The peple of hit is copious, of semely stature. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Macc.* v. 6 A strong band, and a copious people. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* I. 534 To heap the shores with copious death. 1741 BETTERTON *Eng. Stage* vi. 82 We shall..conclude with the Actions of the Hands, more copious and various than all the other Parts of the Body.

4. as *adv.* = COPIOUSLY.

1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVII. 104 And from his wide wound bleeding copious still. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* II. 397 Buried gold drawn copious from the mine.

Copiously (kō·upiəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. Plentifully, abundantly; in or with abundance.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 9 Hyr blood owt ran ful copyously. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 29 It is found..most copiously amongst our Whinns or prickly Broom. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 77 This medicinal water, drunk copiously. 1879 PROCTOR *Pleas. Ways Sc.* XVI. 366 Dew is only formed copiously in serene weather.

2. With fullness of treatment or expression; fully, profusely.

1530 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 2 Plato..might have persuaded with synguler gravytie and copyouslye. 1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* III. ii. 204 Which point I haue proued copiously. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 105 All which does more copiously and fully appear in this Pröeme. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref., Wks. (Globe) 495 This subject has been copiously treated by that great critic. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 121 There is none of the writings of Plato which has been more copiously illustrated.

b. With plentiful supply of words.

1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* ix, To express himself copiously in words.

Co·piousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. Plentifulness; abundance.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 280 The grett wepyng Wych she dede usyn in copyousnesse. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 118 There is plenty of fisshe..and copiousnes of woll and cloth. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Introd. 9 The Kings..rivalling one another in the Magnificence and Copiousness of their Libraries. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 194 ¶ 8 This copiousness of ideas, and felicity of language. 1867 TRISTRAM in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. CXXXIII. 3 We had sensible proof..of the copiousness of the 'dew of Hermon.'

2. Abundance of words; fullness of vocabulary.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 53 In Cæsar and Cicero's times (whereof the one for purity, the other for copiousnesse, were the best that ever writ). 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. VIII. 227 That force and copiousness which is required in a consummate Orator. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* V. § 10 The copiousness and consequent precision of the Greek language. 1850 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. iv. 217 The principal excellences of a language consist in copiousness, meaning by that word distinct expressions for distinct things, etc.

3. Fullness of treatment; diffuseness of style in speech or writing.

1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* XXII. (1700) 253 It seemed necessary to explain these with a due Copiousness. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* I. 2, I do not know that this has been done with anything of copiousness and particularity. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 234 He harangued on his favourite theme with a copiousness which tired his hearers out. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 276 We are inclined rather to regret his copiousness for his own sake than for ours.

Copique, Copir, Copise, obs. ff. COPECK, COPPER, COPPICE.

†Co·pist. *Obs.* [a. F. *copiste* (in Cotgr. 1611) or med.L. *copista*, f. F. *copier* to COPY.] The earlier form of COPYIST.

1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* VI. 464 The Copists have written ἄλλαι instead of Ἅλαι. 1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 328 Added by Readers or Copists. 1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 64 The fear of passing beyond the bounds of this exactness..makes the hand of the copist stiff. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 354 He is..no other than a copist after nature. 1779 APPLEGARTH *Surv. Hum. Und.* iii. 156 *note*, To the Errors of Translators and Copists.

b. Name of certain officials in the Ecclesiastical Court.

1582 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 358 b, Wherein reygneth..For Evangelistes, cruell Canonistes, Copistes, Decretaries. 1587 J. HARMAR tr. *Beza's Serm.* 134 (T.) Proctors in the court ecclesiastical, dataries, bullists, copists.

Co-plaintiff: see Co- *pref.* 3 c.

Coplanar (kōu·plē·nāi), *a.* [f. Co- + L. *plānār-is*, f. *plānum* PLANE.] Situated or acting in the same plane.

1862 SALMON *Geom. Three Dimensions* XIV. § 510 (1874) 442 The number of points on the line such that the line is coplanar with two of the normals at the point. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* II Coplanar concurrent forces.

Coplanation, erron. f. COMPLANATION.

†Copland. *Obs.* [? f. COP *sb.*2 + LAND.]

1678 PHILLIPS, *Copland*, a Land [1706 piece of ground] whereinto the rest of the Lands in a furlong do shoot. Hence 1708-21 in KERSEY; 1721 in BAILEY.

†Co-pla·nt, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Co- + PLANT *v.*: cf. COMPLANT.] *trans.* To plant along with something else.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1753) 457 The Romans quickly diffused and rooted themselves in every part thereof, and so co-planted their language.

Cople, obs. f. COUPLE.

Co-pleased: see Co- *pref.* 2.

Copled, -ing: see COPPLED, COPPLING.

Copletanked: see COPINTANKE.

Co-plo·tter. *rare.* [f. Co- + PLOTTER: cf. COMPLOTTER.] A fellow-plotter.

1889 FARRAR *Lives of Fathers* I. x. 585 Tools and co-plotters of eunuchs.

Co-plou·ghing. [Co- 1, 3 a.] Co-operative ploughing; = CO-ARATION.

1883 SEEBOHM *Eng. Vill. Commun.* IV. iii. 121 And those who join in co-ploughing must bring a proper contribution. *Ibid.* 124 According to the Welsh laws it [the *erw* or acre] was the measure of a day's co-ploughing.

Copolar (kōupōu·lăr), *a. Math.* [f. Co- 2 + POLAR.] Having the same pole. *Copolar triangles*: triangles such that the connectors of corresponding vertices are concurrent.

1852 MULCAHY *Princ. Mod. Geom.* 19 Two copolar triangles are coaxial.

Copo·poda, var. of *Copepoda*: see COPEPOD.

‖ **Copopsia** (kɒpɒ·psiă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. κόπ-ος weariness, fatigue + ὄψις sight.] 'Weariness or fatigue of sight' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

Coporas, -is, -ose, obs. ff. COPPERAS.

†Copo·rtion. *Obs. rare*−1. [Co- 3.] A joint portion or share.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. ii. 47 My selfe will beare a part, coportion of your packe.

‖ **Copos** (kɒ·pɒs). *Obs.* [mod.L., a. Gr. κόπος toil, weariness, fatigue.] 'Old term for weariness or lassitude' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1706 in PHILLIPS, and in Medical Dicts., but app. never used as Eng.

Copotain: see COPATAIN.

Coppe, obs. f. COP, CUP, COPE.

Copped (kɒ·pĕd, kɒpt), *ppl. a.* Now chiefly *dial.* Also 6-7 **copt,** 7 **coppet, coped,** *Sc.* 7-8 **capped, -et, -it,** (5 **kopeth**). [f. COP *sb.*2 head, etc. + -ED 2. The relation of 4 b is somewhat uncertain.]

†1. ? Having the top cut off; polled. *Obs.* (OE.) So usually explained, but the sense may be as in 2.

900 in Thorpe *Diplom.* 145 (Bosw.) Andlang weges on ða coppedan ac. 939 in Kemble *Cod. Diplom.* V. 240 To ðan coppedan þorne.

2. 'Rising to a top or head' (J.); peaked.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 225 A wonder copped pilour. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 131 in Ritson *Met. Rom.* II. 6 Hys schon wes with gold ydyght, And kopeth as a knyght. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. cxxiii. 101 A lytle coppyd hyll. 1500 *Ortus Voc.* in *Promp. Parv.* 91 *Milleus*, a copped shoo. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* XXX. 199 Coppyd thinges standeth vpon theyr [women's] hed, within ther kerchers, lyke..a gose podynge. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* Epil., Women..with high copt hattes, and fethers flaunt a flaunt. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. i. 101 The blind mole casts Copp'd hills towards heaven. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 101 The form of a copped brown Houshold-loaf. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Surrey* (1719) II. 39 They shew you..a copped Hill, whereon..stood formerly a Castle. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. ii. 94 The Pupil..round, and the Cornea Copped, or Conical. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 146 This [Echinite] is greatly copped, the Apex lying very high. 1884 *Gd. Words* Nov. 772/2 He talks volubly of the moles, worms, and traps, and the copped hills.

†b. In the following the sense may be 'heaped up, formed into a tumulus': cf. COP *sb.*1 4, 5.

a 1552, 1605 [see Cop *v.*1 1]. 1611 Speed *Theat. Gt. Brit.* x. (1614) 19/2 Hubba the Dane..was there..under a heape of copped stones interred. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* (1714) II. 363 They..piled on him a Heap of copped Stones, as a Trophy to his Memorial.

3. Crested, having a tuft on the head. Now *dial.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xxxviii. (1495) 436 The Lapwynge..is copped on the heed. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 49 Copped, *cristatus*. 1611 Cotgr., *Cochevis*, the copped Larke; the Larke that hath a little tuft standing on her head. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* vi. 17 We saw Adders, that were copped on the crowns of their heads. 1700 C. Leigh *Nat. Hist. Lanc., Chesh.*, etc. 195 The copped Wren that fed the Dragoons near Durton. 1881 Dickinson *Cumb. Gloss. 2nd Supp., Copt, Cop-heedit*.. tufted as some birds are.

4. *fig.* **a.** 'Stuck up'; proud, conceited. *dial.*

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* II. ii, The most coped, lofty and high-crested Poets affirme, etc. 1691 Ray *Collect., Gloss. Northan.* 140 *Copt*, superbus, fastuosus. 1695 Kennett *Par. Antiq.* Gloss., *Copt*, in the North, high; as a Coptman, i.e. a proud and high-minded man. 1869 Peacock *Lonsdale Gloss., Copt*, set up, filled with conceit. 1878 Dickinson *Cumbrld. Gloss., Copt*, pert, set up, proud.

b. Saucy, peevish, crabbed. Perh. primarily 'heady'. Now *Sc.*

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xx. 123 Thilk wommen whiche maken hem silf so wise bi the Bible..and ben ful coppid of speche anentis clerkis. ' 1597 James I. *Dæmonol.* Wks. 120 To these copped creatures, he [the devil] appeares as he pleases. *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* (1887) x. 23 Quhilks are bot cappit vane conceats. 1606 Birnie *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 34 Would not the kempes of the corps-guarde ..cudgell him also for his capped conseate? 1674 Ray *N. C. Words, Coppet*, saucy, malepert, peremptory; also merry, jolly. 1785 R. Forbes *Poems Buchan Dial.* 9 (Jam.) Fight your fill, sin ye are grown Sae unco' crous and cappit.

5. *Comb.*, as *copped-crowned* adj. (Cf. *cop-crowned* (s.v. Cop *sb.*2 8), Copple-crowned.)

16.. Fletcher *Poems* (N.), From a coppid-crown-tenent pricked up by a brother. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* i. (1653) 10 Scoffing at his coppid crown'd Head, which appeared like the head of a Lapwing. *Ibid.* (ed. 1) 17 Copt-crown'd, or acuminate heads.

Copped, obs. f. Coped.

Copped tanke: see Copintank.

Coppell, var. of Copple, *Obs.*

Coppell, -ation, obs. f. Cupel, Cupellation.

Copper (kɒ·pəɹ), *sb.*1 Forms: 1 copor, 1–7 coper, 5 copre, copar, copir, -yr, copur(re, koper, couper, 6 coppar, cooper, 6– copper. [OE. *coper*, *copor*, ME. *coper* = MDu. *cōper*, Du. *koper*; also ON. *kopar* (Sw. *koppar*, Du. *kobber*). The OHG. *chuphar*, MHG. and mod.G. *kupfer* correspond to WGer. type **kuppar*, ad. pop. L. *cuprum*. The LG. forms point, according to Pogatscher, to a variant L. form **coprum* (whence also OF. *coevre*). The cl. L. name was *Cyprium æs, Cyprium*, i. e. Cyprian metal, so called in Italy from its most noted ancient source, *Cyprus*, Gr. Κύπρος, whence Κύπριος, *Cyprius*. *Cuprum* occurs in the Edict of Diocletian, A.D. 301; cf. also the post-cl. derivatives *cupreus, cuprinus*. Before the adoption of the Roman name, copper was by the Teutonic peoples included with some of its alloys under a general designation cognate with L. *æs*, appearing in Gothic as *aiz*, WG. **air*, OHG. *êr*, ON. *eir*, OE. *ár*, whence Ore. Cf. the wide application of Gr. χαλκός.]

1. One of the well-known metals, distinguished by its peculiar red colour; it is malleable, ductile, and very tenacious, and is found native as well as in many ores. Chemically it is a dyad: symbol Cu. By the alchemists it was represented by the same sign as the planet Venus (♀).

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 16 Gnid þa buteran on þæm hwetstane mid copore. *c* 1050 *OE. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 217/9 *Cyprum* coper, *cyprinus* cypren. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 276 Saturnus leed, and Iuppiter is tyn, And Venus Coper, by my fader kyn. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 261 þe hille þat coper [*c* 1450 copur] is idigged inne. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xv. xl. (1495) 502 Cyprus..was full famouse and namly of metall of copre. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 653/16 *Hoc cuprum*, copurre. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 92 Copyr, metalle, *cuprum*. 1485 Malory *Arthur* II. xi, Xij ymages of laton and couper. 1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Stafford* 8 On crosse of coper. *Ibid.* 36 On crosse of cooper. 1590 Nashe *Pasquil's Apol.* I. C iiij, Chawke may not beare the price of Cheese, nor copper be currant to goe for paiment. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 3 Men talke of the Philosophers stone, that it turneth copper into gold. 1767 *Byron's Voy. round World* 7 The 18th of April, 1764..the bottom was sheathed with copper..which was the first experiment of the kind that had ever been made on any vessel. 1872 Yeats *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 23 Copper..is found in many parts of the world nearly pure, and fit for working.

b. With qualification, in the names of various compounds and ores of the metal, etc.: e.g. **Antimonial copper**, a sulph-antimonide of copper, Chalcostibite; **Arsenical c.**, a native copper arsenide, Domeykite; **Black c.**, unrefined copper after smelting; **Black c.** (ore), native black oxide of copper, Melaconite; **Blister(ed) c.**, copper as it appears after the roasting process; **Blanched c.**, an alloy of copper and arsenic, used for clock dials, etc.; **Blue c.**, (*a.*) native copper sulphide, Covellite; (*b.*) blue carbonate of copper, Azurite; †**Burnt c.**, an old term for oxide of copper; **Chessy c.**, a beautiful crystallized variety of Azurite, found near Chessy in France, Chessylite; **Dry c.**, copper in one of the resultant conditions of the refining process; **Emerald c.** (ore), a rare silicate of copper occurring in emerald-green crystals, Dioptase; **Enamellers' c.**, fine copper used for enamelled dial-plates; **Grey c.** (ore), an antimonio-sulphide or arsenio-sulphide of copper, Tetrahedrite; **Indigo c.** = *Blue copper* (Covellite); **Japan c.** (see quot. 1875); **Octahedral c.** (ore) = *Red copper*; **Phosphor c.**, an alloy of copper and phosphorus; **Purple c.** (ore), a term applied to various minerals consisting of cuprous and ferric sulphides, esp. *Bornite*; **Pyritous c.** = *Yellow copper ore*; **Red c.**, a form of native cuprous oxide, Cuprite; †**Rose c.** (see quot. 1706); **Variegated c.** (ore) = *Purple copper*; **Velvet c.** (ore), a native sulphate of copper and aluminium, Cyanotrichite; **Vitreous c.**, a sulphide of copper = *Chalcocite* (see Chalco-); **White c.**, an alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel = German Silver, Nickel Silver; **Yellow c.** (ore), native sulphide of copper and iron, Chalcopyrite.

1706 Phillips, *Rose-Copper*, a copper melted several times and separated from its gross and earthy Parts. 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Burnt Copper* (in Chymical Writings) is expressed by these Characters ♀ ☉. 1863–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 78 Purple copper does not give off sulphur when ignited in a test-tube. *Ibid.* 70 Red copper..occurs crystallised in the regular system, generally in octahedrons and with octahedral cleavage. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 918 It is covered with black blisters, like cementation steel, whence it has got the name of blistered copper. *Ibid.* 920 Copper is also made into small ingots, about six ounces in weight. These are intended for exportation to the East Indies, and are known in commerce by the name of Japan copper. *Ibid.* 925 Fusion for blister copper. 1884 *Whitaker's Almanack* 385/2 Phosphor-copper..contains 15 per cent. of copper, and produces an extremely close-grained elastic metal which heightens the quality of copper and brass when added to them.

2. Copper money; with *a* and *pl.* (*colloq.*), a copper coin; a penny or halfpenny; a cent of the United States. Still used of the bronze which has superseded the copper coinage.

Bungtown Copper (U.S.), a spurious coin counterfeiting the English halfpenny.

[1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 386 If so, our Copper buyes no better treasure.] 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 509 ₱ 2 To chace the lads from chuck, that the beadle might seize their copper. 1788 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 407 Neither had a wish to lay up a copper. 1827 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 67 He has 'no more copper' about him. *a* 1845 Hood *Tale Trumpet* xxviii, Chucking a copper To Jack or Bob with a timber limb. 1876 Besant & Rice *Gold. Butterfly* xxxv, One feels a difficulty in offering a princess the change for a shilling in coppers. *Mod.* Only a few coppers in his pocket.

b. *U. S.* In *Faro*, orig. a copper coin used to 'copper' with (Copper *v.* 2); hence, a small disk, token or check, now used for the same purpose.

1892 *Correspt. at Cincinnati*, The game is now played with ivory checks for money, and checkers or buttons as 'coppers'.

3. A vessel made of copper, particularly a large boiler for cooking or laundry purposes, originally made of copper, but now more often of iron; in *pl., esp.* the large boilers or cooking vessels on board ship.

1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 136/4 The New Invention of Major Thorny Franke, for the hanging of Coppers. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 320/2 The Brewing-Pan..is..of some called a Brewers Copper from the Metal which it is made of. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. VII. 199 The chiefest of their business was to get Coppers, for each Ship having now so many Men, our Pots would not boil Victuals fast enough. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3914/8 A convenient Sugar-house..and all Utensils, viz. Two Boiling Coppers, Three Cooling Coppers, Pots and Stones. 1796 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* iii. 26 When you boil a ham, put it into your copper when the water is pretty warm. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xiv, What can you expect from officers who boil their 'tators in the ship's coppers? 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 508 *Brewing*, For every quarter of malt mashed, the copper should contain 140 gallons. 1881 *Mechanic* § 1219 Fixing coppers and ranges should be left to the professional bricklayer.

b. A copper mug or vessel for liquor.

1749 R. Goadby *Carew* (ed. 2) 142 Of the Butler they got a Copper of good Ale. 1809–12 Mar. Edgeworth *Absentee* ix, He..darted into the public-house, re-appearing, in a few moments, with a copper of ale and a horn in his hand.

4. A plate of copper on which a design is engraved or etched. Cf. Copper-plate.

1668 *Excellency of Pen & Pencil* A v. How to etch in Copper..How to prepare your Copper..How to take off any Picture, or Map-letters, &c., upon your Copper. 1814 *Advt.* in *J. Smeaton's Misc. Papers*, The Council of the Royal Society having granted the loan of the coppers in order to afford every facility in their power to the publication. 1887 F. Wedmore in *Academy* 19 Feb. 136/2 Certain of the coppers are known to have been destroyed.

5. A copper implement like a cotton reel or bobbin hollow and open at the ends, used by gold and silver wire-drawers in annealing; it is also borne by the Company in their armorial ensign.

1828 Berry *Heraldry* I, Corporations: Gold and Silver Wire-drawers, az. on a chev. or, between two coppers in chief of the second. 1892 G. Kenning (*in Letter*), The copper..is a hollow copper cylinder open at the ends, and is used by wire-drawers in the process of annealing.

6. The copper sheathing of a vessel. *rare.*

1836 Marryat *Pirate* vii, Through the clear..water her copper shone brightly.

7. Short for *copper-butterfly*.

1828 *Butterfly Collector's Vade-mecum* 140 *Lycæna Phlæas*, the Common Copper. *Ibid.* 40 Our native coppers also are remarkable for the fulgid colour..of their wings. 1872 Wood *Insects at Home* 408 Lovely Butterflies which are known by the popular name of Blues and Coppers.

8. *Phrases.* (colloq. or slang). †*To catch copper*: to suffer harm, 'come to grief'. *Hot coppers*: a mouth and throat parched through excessive drinking; hence, *to cool* or *clear one's coppers*.

1530 Palsgr. 478/2, I catche copper, I catche [h]arme, *Je me endommaige*. And he be nat the wyser, he maye happe to catche copper by the meanes. 1578 Whetstone *Promos & Cass.* v. iv, Go to, Barber, no more, least copper you catch. 1831 Capt. Trelawney *Adv. Younger Son* vii, Bring some grog to clear our coppers. *Ibid.* xcv, Upon which he turned a glass down his coppers. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xxii, His smoking tea which went..hissing over the 'hot coppers' of that respectable veteran. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* iii. (1889) 22 A fellow can't enjoy his breakfast after that without something to cool his coppers. 1890 Besant *Demoniac* i. 16 In the repentant morning..when hot coppers, fiery throats..parched tongues and fevered brows are served out among young sinners.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

9. *simple attrib.* **a.** Made of copper; = OE. *cyperen*. (Formerly often hyphened.)

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 191 There is copper coine of the stampe yat gold is, yet is it not currant. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. iv. 15 Shakt his long locks colourd like copper-wyre. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* I. 3 He gaue vs..for a Copper Kettell, fiftie skins. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Hist. Jas. III* Wks. (1711) 50 Copper-money was coined in the minority of the king. 1790 J. Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Epist. Sylv. Urban*, One of Sir Joseph Banks's Copper-farthing Oracles. 1877 W. Jones *Finger-ring* 148 Wearing a copper ring.

b. Of or pertaining to copper. (Often hyphened.)

1720 Gay *Poems* (1745) I. 168 Next Oranges the longing boys entice To trust their copper fortunes to the dice. 1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 46 In the gallery of a copper mine. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 101 A green oxide, called Copper Rust, or Verdigrise. 1872 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 267 This copper district contains perhaps the richest copper ores in the world. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Dec. 12/1 Copper shares continue to fluctuate.

†**c.** Of copper as a base metal: often with the notion of spurious, pretentious, worthless. *Obs.*

[1603 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 117 As these copper-lace gentlemen growe rich.] 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 107 Some with cunning guild their copper crownes. 1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.* I. vi. 52 As if a man have sold you copper lace for gold; or alchymie-plate for silver. 1681 Otway *Soldier's Fort.* I. i, Whores..in their Copper trim. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 276 Here vanity..trims her robe of frize with copper lace. 1799 C. Winter in W. Jay *Life* (1843) 25 Beware of being golden apprentices, silver journeymen, and copper masters. [See also Copper Captain.]

d. Copper-coloured, coppery. (Cf. *gold, silver*.)

1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. I. vii. 128 They are..of a dark Indian copper colour. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 229 The natives of America..are of a red or copper colour. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* II. vii, All in a hot and copper sky. 1834 Ht. Martineau *Farrers* iii. 39 The copper sun showed himself behind the opposite chimney.

10. *General comb.*: **a.** attributive, as *copper-founder, -market, -miner, -office, -seller, -turner*; **b.** objective, as *copper-bearing, -smelting*; **c.** instrumental, as *copper-poisoning*; **d.** similative, as *copper-brown, -green, -red, -yellow*, adjs.; **e.** parasynthetic, as *copper-bellied, -headed, -laced* (cf. 9 c), *-toed*.

1887 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 2/1 The producers of *copper-bearing pyrites would be tempted to augment their sales of copper. 1842 Prichard *Nat. Hist. Man* 20 Their colour is a dark copper, or *copper-brown. 1863 *Heroes, Philos., etc. time Louis XVI*, II. 85 Cagliostro married the daughter of a *copper-founder. 1843 Portlock *Geol.* 527 The rock is of a light *copper green. 1833 A. Fonblanque *Eng. under 7 Admin.* (1837) II. 382 Two new footmen, with..*copper-headed canes. 1602 Dekker *Satiromm.* Wks. 1873 I. 244 These charitable *copper-lac'd Christians. 1629 Davenant *Albovine* Wks. (1673) 416 Copper-lac'd Christians cannot personate Her Tragick Scenes. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 80 This I will sell in the *copper-market. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5414/3 The Governour and Company of *Copper-Miners in England. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 61 ₱ 2 An honest and worthy Citizen belonging to the *Copper-Office. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* July 492/2 The feathers..are of shaded *copper-red. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4316/4 Midleton Shaw.. *Copper-seller. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 46 Swansea is the centre of the *copper-smelting. 1872 O. W. Holmes *Poet Breakf.-t.* ii. (1885) 54 *Copper-toed shoes. 1700 in Maidment *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 359 From *copper turners turned to golden guineas. 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar. 205/2 The pink and *copper-yellow Tea Roses.

11. Special comb. †**copper-back** = Copper 3; **copper-beech** (see Beech 1); **copper-bellied**, as in *Copper-bellied Snake*: see quots.; **copper-bit**, a pointed piece of copper, riveted to an iron shank, used in soldering; **copper-butterfly** (cf. sense 7), the common name of the species of the genus *Lycæna*, so called from the metallic colouring of their wings; **copper-cap**, a percussion-cap or gun-cap, orig. of copper: see Cap *sb.*1 14; **copper-colic**, a disease to which workers in copper are subject; **copper-cut**, a copper-plate engraving;

† **copper-face** = COPPER-NOSE; **copper-faced** *a.*, (*a*) 'brazen-faced' impudent; (*b*) of printing-type, faced with copper; **copper-fastened** *a.* (of a ship), fastened with copper bolts to prevent corrosion; **copper-finch**, a provincial name of the Chaffinch (Montagu 1802); **copper-foil**, pure metallic copper, thin and bright (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); † **copper-grove**, a copper-mine; **copper-head**, the head of a copper or boiler; see also COPPERHEAD; **copper-hells**, formerly a name for small gambling houses; † **copper-hole**, a kind of stove (see quotation); **copper-hops**, a variety of hops; **copper-Indian**, a red Indian of N. America; **copper-iron** *attrib.*, of copper and iron; **copper-man**, (*a*) one who has the management of a copper or boiler; (*b*) an Australian prison term = COPPER *sb.*4; **copper-piece**, a copper coin; **copper-powder**, a precipitate of metallic copper, used in bronzing; **copper-rain**, minute globules thrown up from the surface of molten copper when it contains but little suboxide (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*); **copper schist, -slate** (Ger. *kupferschiefer*), a dark-coloured bituminous schist impregnated with copper-ore, found in Saxony; **copper-smoke**, the gases from the calcination of sulphuretted copper ores (Raymond); **copper-snake** = COPPERHEAD 1; **copper-spot**, name of a predatory beetle, *Calosoma calidum*, found in Canada; **copper-wing**, a synonym in some American works of *copper-butterfly*; **copper-work, -works**, a place where copper is worked or manufactured; **copper-zinc** *attrib.*, of copper and zinc, as a copper-zinc couple in *Electr.* Also COPPER-BELLY, -HEAD, etc.

1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 211 He had secured the square Hole in the Middle of his *Copper-back. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 333 *Copper beech..purple-beech. 1881 *Illust. Lond. News* 28 Mar. 332/2 Under the shade of cedars and copper beeches. 1705 R. BEVERLEY *Virginia* (1722) 260 The *Copper bellied Snake..said to be as venemous as the Rattle-Snake. 1802 G. SHAW *Gen. Zool. Amphib.* III. 458 (*Coluber erythrogaster*), The Copper-bellied Snake is a native of North America. 1881 *Mechanic* § 1505 The soldering-iron, or *copper-bit as it is sometimes called. *c* 1826 [see CAP *sb.*1 14] *Copper cap. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 437 Copper caps are now a misnomer ..Brass caps boiled to the colour of copper are the rule. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 257/1 Drawn in all fantastick pieces and *Copper-Cuts. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iii, The gaping populace gapes over Wood-cuts or Copper-cuts. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1546) B viij, As touchynge a disease called Gutta rosacea, or *Copperface in english. 1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 199 The *copper-fac't rascal will for a good supper outsweare twelve dozen of graund Juryes. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 9 July, 2/4 She is *copper-fastened and copper-bottomed, and a remarkable fine ship. 1876 *Daily News* 4 Dec. 5/6 She was copper-fastened and coppered, the copper sheathing being but very slightly torn. 1702 R. THORESBY in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1072 My said Cousin receiv'd it from the *Copper Groves at Fallum. 1820 SCORESBY *Arctic Regions* II. 402 *note*, The platform built around the edge of the copper, is called the *copper-head. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Mar. 275 Minor gambling-houses..were popularly known by the ugly name of *'copper-hells'. 1785 *Specif. J. Phillips' Patent* No. 1477 That species of stoves or fire places commonly called *copper holes or stoke holes. 1890 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 2/5 The advance.. on sound useful *copper hops. 1799 SOUTHEY *Nondescripts* iii, My poor complexion! I am made a *copper-Indian of already. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* 56 The *copper-man who has the boiling them under his care and management, puts them in a large copper. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 117 A parcel of *copper-pieces intrinsically not worth above a crown. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 923 Smelting of the Mansfeld *copper-schist..The *copper-slate is sorted, according to its composition. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* vii. 167 The copper slates of Thuringia. 1765 H. TIMBERLAKE *Mem.* 46 There are..a great number of reptiles, particularly the *copper-snake. 1806 MOORE *Lake of Dismal Swamp* v, The she-wolf stirred the brake, And the copper-snake breathed in his ear. 1631 JORDEN *Nat. Bathes* x. (1669) 71 We have but one *Copper work that I hear of in all his Majesties Dominions, and that is at Keswick in Cumberland. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5425/9 The Lease for the Cupilo, or Copper-Works..are to be Let. 1774 JOHNSON *Diary Tour Wales* 3 Aug. in *Boswell*, At a copper-work which receives its pigs of copper..from Warrington.

12. Esp. in the names of chemical compounds and of minerals; e. g. *copper acetate, carbonate, chloride, oxide, sulphate, sulphide*, etc., where also CUPRIC or CUPROUS is used (q.v.) or the form *acetate of copper*, etc.; **copper arsenate**, a descriptive name of several minerals, *e.g.* OLIVENITE, LIROCONITE; **copper-arsenide** = *arsenical copper* (1 b); **copper-arsenite**, the poisonous pigment, called *Scheele's green*; **copper-blende**, a sulph-arsenite of copper, TENNANTITE; **copper-bloom**, a native oxide of copper, CHALCOTRICHITE; **copper-emerald** = *emerald copper*, DIOPTASE; † **copper-froth**, a basic arsenate of copper; = TYROLITE (Dana 1868); **copper-glance**, native cuprous sulphide, CHALCOCITE; **copper-green**, (*a*) a general name of green pigments containing copper, as verdigris, verditer, Scheele's green, etc.; (*b*) an obsolete name of CHRYSOCOLLA; **copper-manganese**, a variety of CREDNERITE; **copper-mica**, a hydrous arsenate of copper, CHALCOPHYLLITE; **copper-nickel** [G. *kupfer-nickel*, so called from its resembling copper], arsenical nickel = NICCOLITE; **copper ore**, generally any ore of copper; *spec.* black oxide of copper, MELACONITE; **copper-pyrites**, a double sulphide of copper and iron of a metallic yellow hue, *yellow copper ore*, CHALCOPYRITE; **copper-uranite** = TORBERNITE (Dana 1844); **copper-vitriol** = *Blue vitriol*, COPPERAS 1 c.

1805 R. JAMESON *Min.* II. 243 The name *Copper-Emerald intimates that this mineral..resembles emerald. *Ibid.* II. 188 *Copper glance is sectile. *Ibid.* II. 237 What he describes under that name is *Copper-Green. *Ibid.* II. 243 In the present case I use the term *Copper-mica. 1728 WOODWARD *Catal. Foreign Fossils* 25 *Copper-nicol. 1776 SEIFERTH tr. *Gellert's Metal. Chym.* 47 Copper-nickel contains sometimes a good deal of copper. *Ibid.* 391 *Copper-pyrite. 1796 KIRWAN *Min.* II. 141 Copper pyrites projected on burning coals..gives a green color to flame. 1816 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (1817) 108 Of the single [three sided pyramid] we have examples in..copper-pyrites, etc. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xv. 274 Marly flagstones often largely impregnated with *copper-pyrites. 1770 tr. *Cronstedt's Min.* 131 *Copper vitriol, blue vitriol. 1805 R. JAMESON *Min.* II. 34 If a plate of iron be inserted in a solution of copper-vitriol, it soon becomes incrusted with copper.

† **Co·pper,** *sb.*2 *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **-ar(e.** [f. COP *sb.*1 or *coppe*, CUP + -ER.] A cup-bearer.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* III. lviii, Mercie is copper and mixes weill his wine. 1528 LYNDESAY *Dream* Ded. 21 And, sumtyme, seware, Coppare, and Caruoure. 1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 104 The erle of Murray, coppar, and the erle of Bothwill, sewar.

Copper (kǫ·pəɹ), *sb.*3 [f. COP *sb.*2 3.] In *Spinning*, a part of the mechanism which forms the 'cop'.

1840 *Specif. Smith & Hacking's Patent* No. 8426 The rise and fall of the 'copper' may be simultaneously adjusted in speed to accommodate the change in draft and twist.

Copper (kǫ·pəɹ), *sb.*4 *slang.* [app. f. COP *v.*3; but other conjectures have been offered.] A policeman; also *attrib.*, as in *copperstick*, a policeman's truncheon.

1859 MATSELL *Rogue's Lex.* 21 (Farmer). 1864 *Manchester Courier* 13 June (Farmer), As they pass a policeman they will..exhibit a copper coin, which is equivalent to calling the officer copper. 1881 *Standard* 13 Jan. 2/7 Remarking that Withers and his brother constables were only 'coppers out of uniform.' 1882 *Ibid.* 4 Sept. 2/5 A crowd followed, shouting out..'Kick the Coppers'. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Nov. 6/1 Specials..with 'copper' sticks in hand.

Copper (kǫ·pəɹ), *v.* [f. COPPER *sb.*1]

1. *trans.* To cover with copper; to sheathe the bottom and sides of a ship with copper.

1530 PALSGR. 498/2, I copper. 1781 *Westm. Mag.* IX. 325 A very large frigate..the only one the Spaniards have coppered. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 174 Coppering her bottom. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* June, 167 A bronze statue and a cast-iron one coppered by electricity.

2. In the game of faro: To lay a copper coin or other token upon (a card) to indicate that the player bets against that card; to bet against. (U. S.)

1892 *Correspt. in Cincinnati*, If he bet the card to lose, he put an old-fashioned copper cent on the top of the silver or gold; in other words he 'coppered' it. To 'copper' a thing, therefore, is to bet or estimate that it will lose: you 'copper' a horse in a race.

Hence **Co·ppering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also as *sb.* the copper sheathing of a ship's bottom.

c 1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 213/1 Each room, whether for coppering, silvering, or gilding. *Ibid.* 233/1 They are then immersed in the..coppering liquid, and a thin film of copper is thrown down.

Copperah, var. of COPRA.

Copperas (kǫ·pərăs). Forms: 5-7 **coperose**, (5 **coperosse, coporose, copros(se**, 6 **coperus, cop(p)erous(e, coporouse, (copper(r)oost(e), copporose**), 6-7 **coperas, cop(p)eress(e, -is, -ose, cop(p)oras, -es, -is, cop(p)ras, -es(se**, 7 **cop(p)erase, -ass, -ice, cop(p)ris, -ice, -ose**, 6- **copperas.** [In 15th c. *coperose*: cf. F. *couperose* (14th c. in Littré), *coupperose*, It. *copparosa*, med.L. *cuperosa, cuprosa, coporosa*, in various early glossaries: see *esp.* Grimm, s. v. *Kupferrose*.

Diez explained *cuperosa*, as = **cupri rosa* rose of copper, comparing the Gr. name χάλκανθον, -ος lit. 'flower of copper.' It seems more probable that med. L. *cuprosa, cuperosa* was simply short for **aqua cuprosa* = Ger. *kupferwasser*, Du. *koperwater*, and its association with *rosa* 'rose' merely an etymological fancy. That it was so understood is certain: cf. Kilian (Flemish 1599) '*Koper-roose, Koperwater*, chalcantum, vitriolum, *vulgo cuperosa* and *coppa rosa*'; and obs. Ger. *kupferrose* = *kupferwasser* (Henisch); also mod. Du. *koperrood* copper-red, obs. Ger. *kupferroth*, LG. *koperrôt*. See the many forms in German under *kupferrauch, -rose, -roth, russ, -wasser*, in Grimm. In F., *couperose* is also applied with more descriptive propriety to the disease *copper nose*; so in Ger. 'eine kupferrote nase' (Grimm).]

1. A name given from early times to the protosulphates of copper, iron, and zinc (distinguished as *blue, green*, and *white* copperas respectively); etymologically it belonged properly to the copper salt; but in English use, when undistinguished by attribute or context, it has always been most commonly, and is now exclusively, applied to *green* copperas, the proto-sulphate of iron or ferrous sulphate ($FeSO_4$), also called *green vitriol*, used in dyeing, tanning, and making ink.

(The extension of the name beyond its etymological meaning is anterior to its appearance in English, and indeed inherited from Gr. χάλκανθον, the description of which by Dioscorides gives prominence to *blue* vitriol, while its use as shoemaker's ink implies *green* vitriol; the same is true of Pliny's account of *chalcanthum*. It is probable that, at all times, the occurrence of composite salts containing a variable proportion of copper and iron, as well as the failure to distinguish between copper and iron pyrites, contributed to the confusion. It has to be remembered also that from the mediæval point of view 'copperas' was a *species*, occurring in various colours, the difference of composition being only vaguely apprehended, and that the phenomenon of the dissolving of iron by a solution of green copperas, with deposition of its copper, was explained as conversion *of iron into* copper by the mediation of the 'copperas', which changed its colour from blue to green in the process.)

† **a.** *generically* or *vaguely. Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 91 Coperose, *vitriola*. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 579/24 *Draganti*, vytryole, or coporose. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Chalcanthum*..coperas, or vitrioll. 1577 HARRISON *England* III. x. (1878) II. 68 The chrysocolla, coperis, and minerall stone. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 10 Coppres is a salt..vitrial is a salt, allom is a salt. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 55 Making of salts, alloms, coppresses, and saltpetre. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 336 Artificiall copperose..is a..salt drawne out of ferreous and eruginous earths, partaking chiefly of Iron and Copper, the blew of copper, the green most of Iron. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., There is copperas of England, of Pisa, Germany, Cyprus, Hungary and Italy, which differ from each other in colour, richness, and perfection...The English copperas is of a fine green; that of Cyprus and Hungary is of a sky blue, and has copper for its basis.

b. Protosulphate of iron: more fully *Green copperas.*

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 234 Coporose blank, ij. *d'*. Coporose vert, at vi. *s'*. viij. *d'*. 1565 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* c. 11 § 3 No Person..shall dye..black, any Cap..but only with Copperas and Gall. 1577 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 414 A hundrethe and a halff of grene copperous. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* Prol., All gall and coppresse from his inke he drayneth. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 336 Inke..made, by copperose cast upon a decoction or infusion of galls. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* ii. § 4 (1689) 9 Half a Pound of green Copperas. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Copperas*, a name given to vitriol, particularly to vitriol of iron. 1832 G. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 114 The red colour used by the Chinese is made from common green vitriol or copperas. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* XIV. 252 Sufficiently pyritous to be used in the manufacture of copperas and sulphuric acid.

† **c.** Protosulphate of copper: *Blue copperas.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 211 The best Copperas..is made of Copper, or of the Mineral of copper. *Ibid.* 212 The best kind of Copperas..is in colour of a pleasant blew. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. (1686) 49 The Common Conversion of Iron into Copper by the Mediation of blew Coperose. 1678 R. R[USSELL] *Geber* III. II. II. xiii. 199 Vitriol and Copperas, which also is called Gum of Copper.

d. Protosulphate of zinc: *White copperas.*

1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 280 For medesen for you, take a lytell whyte coperosse. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1553) C iij b, Take the bignesse of a nutte of whyte coperose..and pouder it. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 280 White copperas, one ounce. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., White copperas* is a vitriol of iron, with a mixture of some other mineral, brought from Germany in cakes of 40 or 50 pounds each. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 640 A very..useful [dryer]..is made by grinding in linseed..about two parts of the best white copperas.

2. *Min.* Applied generically to a group of native hydrous sulphates, comprising ordinary or *Green copperas* (Melanterite), ordinary *White copperas* (Goslarite), *Blue copperas* (Chalcanthite), Pisanite, a sulphate of iron and copper of bright blue colour, Bieberite or cobalt vitriol, Morenosite or nickel vitriol, and Coquimbite, a native ferric sulphate, also called *White copperas. Yellow copperas* is a name of Copiapite, a sulphur or citron-coloured sulphate of iron.

1868 DANA *Min.* 645 Copperas group: the species here included are the ordinary vitriols.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *copperas bag, fume, vein*, etc.; *copperas-maker, -work(s*; also COPPERAS-STONE.

1639 J. MAYNE *City Match* 33 (N.), I know you'l not endure, to see my Jack..weare shirts of *copprice bags. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* IV. 132 A..Tophet, of *copperas-fumes. 1604-5 *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS.), Owen Jones de Whitstable, *copprismaker. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 510 This Vitriol is ingendred many waies of the *copperesse vein within the mine. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* II. 27 Enricht with coppras vaines. 1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 2 Here was a most ingenious *copperas work erected. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 99 Vessels for Brewers, Dyers, Coperas-works, Dairies, etc.

Copperasine (kǫ·pərăsĭn). *Min.* [f. COPPERAS + -INE: named 1847 by Shepard.] A sulphate of iron and copper from the decomposition of copper pyrites; allied to Jarosite.

1859 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. XXVIII. 129 Copperasine.

† **Copperas-stone.** *Obs.* A former name of iron pyrites or Marcasite.

1640 *Jrnl. Ho. Commons* II. 33 The Patent concerning Coporis Stones. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* vi. 58 Take Copperas stone, which is a certain Sulphurious glittering Marcasite. 1694 SLARE in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 218 He was Master of a Copperas Work at Whitstable in Kent, and engrossed all the Pyrites or Copperas-stone. 1776 SEIFERTH tr. *Gellert's Metal. Chym.* 497 Pyrites, or Copperas-stone.

Co·pper-belly. A popular name of the Copper-bellied Snake: see COPPER 11.

Co·pper-bottom, *v.* [f. next.] *trans.* To sheathe or cover the bottom of a ship with copper.

1840-60 SAXE *Jolly Marines*, It makes a sailor grin To see you copper-bottoming Your upper decks with tin.

Co·pper-bo·ttomed, *a.* [parasynthetic comb. f. *copper bottom.*] Having the bottom covered or sheathed with copper.

Spec. of ships, as a protection against the destruction of the planks by the teredo, and the accumulation on the surface of shells and weeds which retard the ship's motion. First applied to ships of the British navy in 1761..

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 23 May 2/1 The copper-bottomed ship Ann. 1796 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 451 This effect of copper upon the iron bolts and nails, in copper-bottomed ships. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 170 The copper-bottomed angel at Messrs. Paff's in Broadway. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xix, The wreck proved to be a ..copper-bottomed schooner.

Co·pper-ca·ptain. [f. COPPER *sb.*[1] 9 c.] A sham captain who assumes the title without any right.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1820) 340 This thrice valiant copper captain. 1865 *Daily Tel.* Nov. 4/6 There was never a deficiency of copper captains and sham barons. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember*, I. ii. 47 The copper captains..would slink away in search of the cover of darksome nooks.

Co·pper-co·loured, *a.* Of the colour of copper.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. x. 297 The Natives of this Island..are Copper-coloured. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4127/2 A Copper-coloured Broad Cloth Coat. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 17 The Copper-coloured Beech. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxxviii. 449 The copper-colored men are characterized by a moral inflexibility.

Coppered (kɒ·pəd), *ppl. a.* [f. COPPER *v.* + -ED.]

1. Covered, plated, or coated with copper; copper-bottomed, as a ship.

1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* II. FFF 4 a, The Ladies servants lifted him into a coppered chaire. 1798 H. NEALE in *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 163 French brig, coppered. 1840 *L'pool Mercury* 3 Oct. 4/1 The fast-sailing coppered and copper-fastened American Ship. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 88/1 Spring laths..on coppered springs.

† 2. Affected with *Acne rosacea. Obs.*

1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1553) B v a, Remedy to pallyfie the coppred face that is vncurable.

† **Co·pperen,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. COPPER *sb.*[1] + -EN; OE. had *cyperen.*] Made of copper.

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. W.* B iv b, Copperen helmets be to feare, and specyally the brason helmets.

Co·pperer. *rare.* [f. COPPER *v.* + -ER [1].] One who coppers, or works in copper.

1827 *Q. Rev.* XXXVI. 97 A small party of our tinners and copperers had..succeeded in climbing to the summit of one of the lofty ranges of the Andes.

Copperess(e, obs. form of COPPERAS.

Copperhead (kɒ·pəɹhed). [Synthetic comb. of *copper head*, primarily attrib. = *copperhead snake.*]

1. A venomous snake (*Trigonocephalus contortrix*) common in the United States; so called from the reddish brown colour of the top of its head.

It is less than 2 feet long; and unlike the rattlesnake strikes without previous warning, whence it has become the type of secret or unexpected hostility.

1823 J. D. HUNTER *Captivity* 171 The common black, copper-head, and spotted swamp snakes. 1825 J. NEAL *Brother Jonathan* III. 409 The black snake and the copperhead have gone to the old rock heaps. 1880 *New Virginians* I. 87 The copperhead is said to be more venomous than the common moccasin.

2. *U. S.* A nickname given, during the Civil War, to a northern sympathizer with the Secessionists of the south. Originated in autumn of 1862. Also *attrib.*

1863 *N. Y. Tribune* 12 Jan. 4/6 The more malignant Copperheads of this state. 1863 *Spectator* 15 Aug. 2375 The organ of the Pro-slavery Democrats or Copperheads. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xxiv. 526 Copperhead Democratic sympathy with the aristocracy of the South. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lv. 358 The Democratic party ..was long discredited by..the opposition of a considerable section within it (the so-called Copperheads) to the prosecution of the war.

Hence **Co·pperheadism.**

1863 *Boston Commw.* 30 Oct., In the attempt to turn Maryland and Missouri over to copperheadism. 1882 *New York Tribune* 15 Mar., How he [Jackson] would excoriate Tilden for his copperheadism.

Copperice, -is, obs. ff. COPPERAS.

Coppering: see under COPPER *v.*

Copperish (kɒ·pəriʃ), *a. rare.* [See -ISH.] Somewhat coppery.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 468 In other places..Copperish fluors are mixed with Leaden ones. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. vii. 173 Pearl-Oysters..taste very copperish, if eaten raw. 1774 MRS. DELANY *Corr.* Ser. II. II. 47 A little brassish, coperish, goldish thread-like stuff adhering to a bit of slate. 1871 *Daily Tel.* 26 Aug., The once golden and silvery town ..has a copperish look about its edges like a very old coin.

Copperize (kɒ·pərəiz), *v.* [f. COPPER *sb.* + -IZE: cf. *silverize.*] *trans.* To impregnate with copper or some preparation containing that metal. In mod. Dicts.

Co·pper-no·se. [Cf. Ger. *kupfernase*, F. *couperose.*]

1. *Path.* A red nose caused by the disease *Acne rosacea*, by intemperance, etc.; also, as a single word, a name for the disease.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 115, I had as lieue, Helens golden tongue had commended Troylus for a copper nose. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* x, The stoutest raven dared not come within a yard of that copper-nose. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Coppernose*, a synonym of *Acne Rosacea.*

2. The Copper-nosed Bream (*Lepomis pallidus*).

Hence **Co·pper-no·sed** *a.*, having a red- or copper-coloured nose.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 386 He was copper-nosed, and that was full of white streaks here and there. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Pouacre*, a filthy, foule, rotten, copper nosed one. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 90 Copper-nos'd Francie and Gibbie.

Copperooste, -ose, -ous, obs. ff. COPPERAS.

† **Coppero·se,** *a. Obs.* [Attrib. use of an early form of COPPERAS, app. treated like an adj. in -OSE = COPPEROUS *a.* 2.] Of or belonging to copperas or vitriol.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 336 An Atramentous condition or mixture, that is a vitriolate or copperose quality. 1698 CAY in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 370 [It] has in some Places a Copperose Taste pretty strong.

† **Copperosed,** *a. Obs.* [f. F. *couperose* copper-nose + -ED: cf. next, sense 1.] Affected with *Acne rosacea* or copper-nose.

1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1553) B v b, Rednes of the face that is not copperosed.

† **Co·pperous,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 coperous. [In sense 1, perh. related to F. *couperose* (Paré, 16th c.) the disease COPPER-NOSE; in sense 2 app. related to COPPERAS, F. *couperose*; though in both there was prob. association with copper: sense 3 is perh. immed. f. COPPER + -OUS for *cuprous.*]

1. Of the nature of, or affected with, the disease *Acne rosacea* or COPPER-NOSE.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Q iv b, Blacke coperous skal and scabbe in the face. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1546) C j, A general diete for al copperous faces.

2. Of or belonging to copperas or vitriol.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 336 A vitriolous or copperous quality; for vitriol is the active .. ingredient in Inke.

3. ? Coppery, cuprous.

1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 8 Funnels that exhale warm copperous vapours.

Co·pper-pla·te, co·pperplate.

1. *gen.* (Better written as two words.) A plate of copper; also *collect.*

1665 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 306 Silk in bales and boxes of copper-plate. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* xii. § 6 (1681) 246 Then take a Copper-plate, about the size of an ordinary Trencher-plate. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 172 The letters are of gold, and set in a copper-plate. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 379 They are composed of thin lacquered copper-plates. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Copper-plates*, the plates of amalgamated copper over which the auriferous ore is allowed to flow..and upon which the gold is caught as amalgam.

2. *spec.* A polished plate of copper on which a design is engraved or etched for printing.

1668 *Excellency Pen & Pencil* 55 Copper plates ready polished do often come from Holland. 1685 PETTY *Last Will* p. vii, I have..the copper-plates for the maps of Ireland. 1730 SOUTHALL *Bugs* Pref., He not only forwarded the Impression, but directed and order'd the Copperplate. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 770 The copper-plate is prepared, and the ground laid upon it in the same manner as for etching. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* x. 66 Impressions from the same block, or the same copper-plate.

3. A print or impression from such a plate.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* G iij b, Untill a large worke (with Copper Plates) shall have had time to be put forth. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 174 Copper-plates of their paintings .. published by various authors. 1840 THACKERAY *G. Cruikshank* (1869) 297 A couple of numbers, containing about a score of copperplates.

4. *collect.* Copperplate engraving or printing.

1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* II. 82 What ideas copper-plate supplies are yet more inadequate. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 294 The Th was there as legible as copper-plate. *Mod. colloq.* His writing is like copper-plate.

5. *attrib.* (Better as one word.)

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* I. 525 The earliest specimens of copper-plate printing. 1838 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Copper-plate Maker*, a workman who shapes, smooths, and prepares metal plates for engraving. *Ibid., Copper-plate Press*, a roller press for striking off impressions on paper from a metal plate. 1878 THURSTON *Hist. Steam-Engine* 33 A copperplate engraving.

Co·pperplate, *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To engrave on and print from a copper-plate.

1822 SCOTT *Let.* 15 Mar. in *Lockhart*, It will be time for him to be copperplated, as Joseph Gillon used to call it, when he is a Major General. 1881 SIR J. BENEDICT *Weber* 84 The notes flowed to his pen with the marks of all the shading of expression, as if copper-plated on the paper.

Copperroost, obs. f. COPPERAS.

Copper-rose, var. COP-ROSE, the Corn-poppy.

Co·pper-smith.

1. An artificer in copper; one who manufactures copper utensils.

1327 in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 160 Robert de Suttone and Walter le Kew copresmythes. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorells B.* (Percy Soc.) 9 Roke makers, coper smythes, and lorymers. 1526-34 TINDALE 2 *Tim.* iv. 14 Alexander the coppersmyth did me moche evyll. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5006/4 Fit for any Brasier or Copper Smith's use. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 138 The copper-smith is a pretty familiar personage.

2. The popular name in India of the Crimson-breasted Barbet (*Xantholæma Indica*). [So Urdū *tambayat.*]

1862 JERDON *Birds of India* (1877) I. 316 It has a remarkably loud note which sounds like *took-took-took*..This sound and the motion of its head, accompanying it, have given origin to the name of *coppersmith*. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* 20 In the mango-sprays The sun-birds flashed; alone at his green forge Toiled the loud Coppersmith.

Co·pper-wall. An old-fashioned arrangement in sugar-making, consisting of a long row of open pans or boilers bricked together within two parallel walls, and heated by a fire at one end.

The cane-juice from the mill was conducted into the boiler most distant from the fire, and successively ladled from one boiler to another, until it reached that nearest the fire, where the process of inspissation was completed.

† **Co·pper-worm.** *Obs.*

1. 'A little worm in ships' (J.).

Supposed to mean the ship-worm, *Teredo navalis.*

2. 'A moth that fretteth garments' (J.).

3. 'A worm breeding in one's hand' (J.).

1755 JOHNSON cites AINSWORTH.

Coppery (kɒ·pəri), *a.* [f. COPPER *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Characterized by the presence, qualities, or appearance of copper.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. I. v. 77 A reddish coppery tinge. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 39 The grim coppery clouds. 1865 C. BONER *Transylvania* 328 Coppery particles attach themselves to the iron. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* III. ii. 626 A bitter, coppery, or metallic taste.

b. Qualifying, or combined with, names of colours, as *coppery green, red*, etc.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 284 Head coppery-green. 1882 *The Garden* 1 Apr. 219/2 Of a coppery yellow colour.

Coppet: see COPPED *ppl. a.*

Coppeweb(be, obs. f. COBWEB.

Coppice (kɒ·pis), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 6 copys, -eys, 6-7 cop(p)ise, (6 coppisse, coupisse), 7 coppis, copice, 7- coppice; *β. pl.* 6 copyes, 6-7 coppies, -ys; *sing.* 6 copie, 6-7 (8-9 *dial.*), coppy, -ey, -ie. See also COPSE. [a. OF. *copeiz, coupeiz, colpeiz*:—late L. type **colpātīcium* 'having the quality of being cut', f. *colpāt-* ppl. stem of *colpāre*, to cut with a blow, f. late L. *colpus* (Salic Law), earlier *colapus* (Alemannic Law) blow, stroke:—L. *colaphus*, a. Gr. κόλαφος blow, cuff. (The AFr. and ME. form was latinized in later times as *copecia, copicia.*) As in other Fr. words ending in an *s* sound, the plural was orig. the same as the sing. *copys*; this led to the Eng. sing. being frequently made *copy, coppy*, which is now very common in the dialects. On the other hand, the vowel of the final syllable was, as in the *-es, -is, -ys* of plurals, often dropped, leaving *cops*, surviving in the form COPSE, q.v.]

1. A small wood or thicket consisting of underwood and small trees grown for the purpose of periodical cutting.

a. 1538 ELYOT *Dict., Cædua sylua*, woddes used to be cutte, Copeyses. 1540 *Charter* in Madox *Formulare Anglic.* (1702) 215 Una prædictarum copiciarum vocatur Overekyll Copys, secunda vocatur Feyroke Copys, etc. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 153 And set fire of all the boughs and Coppises they passed by. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 9 Vpon the edge of yonder Coppice. 1593-5 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., M'sex & Herts.* II. 1 Enclined to wood, and coupisses. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 372 It is of this nature, To be cut as a coppis. 1732 POPE *Lines to Ld. Bathurst* 10 For shrubs, when nothing else at top is, Can only constitute a coppice. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 642 In fourteen years, coppices are generally fit for cutting. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xxxiii. 285 These coppices, or belts of woodland, belonged to the archdeacon.

β. 1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 Their woodes, groves, copyes, and springs, growinge and beinge within the saide Chace. 1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* VI. 53 For the enlargemente of theyr groves or copyes. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 102 Fence copie in, Er heawers begin. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countrie Farme* 657 Coppies of vnderwood. 1637 HARRISON *MS. Surv. Sheffield* (in *Sheffield Gloss.*), Item she holdeth an intacke lying between Rivelin coppy and Rivelin firth south. 1700-1 R. GOUGH *Hist. of Myddle* 29 Called the higher parke and the coppy. 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.*, and 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Coppy*, coppice.

b. *collectively.* Coppice-wood, underwood.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 101 A great Wood of Okes, and Coppisse, planted in very good order. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 324 *Coppice, Copise*, or *Copse*, the smaller sort of wood, or Under-wood.

2. *Comb.*, as *coppice-bird, -ground, -land*; *coppice-feathered, -topped* adjs.; **coppice-wood** (see COPSEWOOD).

a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 123 The piping notes of the *coppice-bird. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 5 By every *coppice-feather'd chasm and cleft. '1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 17 The seventh, for *Coppie grounde: the eyght, for Timber trees. 1707 J. MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.), You may transplant them [trees] for coppice ground, walks, or hedges. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), The rate of *coppice lands will fall upon the discovery of coal-mines. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* ii, The green rise, *coppice-topped.

Coppice (kɒ·pis), *v.* For forms see prec. [f. prec. sb.] = COPSE *v.* 1.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 82 The Wood cut doun was never

copisid. 1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 5 § 4 Woods or Underwoods ..by him preserved and coppised for the Use of his Iron Works. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Midl. Co., Coppy*, to cut down, for underwood.

Coppiced (kɒ·pist), *ppl. a.* [f. COPPICE + -ED.] **1.** Treated as coppice; cut down periodically.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 105 b, Coppissed Woodes are commonly severed into so many parcels, as may serve for yeerely felling, some still growing while others are a felling.

2. Furnished with a coppice or coppices, copsed.

1832 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* 96 In amber robes the coppiced dells were dressed.

Coppicing (kɒ·pisiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COPPICE *sb.*] Coppice-wood.

1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 337/1 The awful damage they [rabbits] did to coppicing during the frost.

Coppid-tank: see COPINTANK.

Coppie, obs. f. COPPICE, COPY.

Coppiehoall, -hool, var. CAPPY-HOLE *Sc. Obs.*

Coppil, obs. f. CUPEL.

Coppild, var. COPPLED *ppl. a. Obs.*

Co·pping, *sb.* [f. COP *v.*[1] + -ING.]

†**1.** A top-knot or curl of hair; called *dial.* a *topping. Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 464/2 Women wear Hair in a Copping, or fore-lock, when a Lock is laid from the fore-top to the Crown of the head, as little Children that have long hair are usually dressed.

2. 'A fence. *North*' (Halliw.). Cf. COP *sb.*[2] 6.

Co·pping, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. COP *sb.*[2] 3 + -ING.] *Spinning.* The formation of 'cops' of thread. Used *attrib.*, chiefly in the names of parts of the machine connected with the formation of the 'cops', as *copping-beam, -part, -rail*, etc.

1793 *Specif. Tate's Patent* No. 1938. 3 The moveable rail.. which..gives that motion necessary to wind the thread with exactness upon the bobbin (which amongst spinners is termed the copping part). 1805 *Specif. Earl of Dundonald's Patent* No. 2896. 2 The bobbin does not rest on or touch the copping rail. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 992 The range upon which the threads should be wound, in order to form a conical cop upon the spindle, is hit by depressing the copping wire to various angles. *Ibid.* III. 877 There is a copping motion connected with the machine.

Coppin-tank: see COPINTANK.

Coppis(e, -isse, obs. ff. COPPICE.

†**Co·pple.** *Obs.* Also 7 coppell. [app. a dim. of COP *sb.*[2] Cf. OF. *coupel, copel*, now *coupeau* summit of a hill, etc., dim. of OF. *coppe* summit.]

1. A crest on a bird's head. Hence an appellation for a crested fowl: cf. COPPY *sb.*[2]

15.. PILKINGTON *Tourn. Tottenham* 49 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 84 And coppull my brode hen that was broȝt out of Kent. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. ix. 115 The [pea] cocke .. hateth .. his yong ones, vntill they be growne to haue a coppell vpon their heads.

2. A little summit or eminence; = F. *coupeau.*

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 606 (R.) It is a low Cape, and vpon it is a copple not very high.

Copple, obs. f. COUPLE, CUPEL.

Co·pple-crown. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [see prec.]

1. A tuft of feathers on a fowl's head; a crest.

a 1634 RANDOLPH *Amyntas* II. iii, Like the Copple-crowne The Lapwing has. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* II. III. 14 Thus did he straddle up and down, Like stalking Cock with copple Crown. 1730 SWIFT *Panegyr. Dean*, Whose Off'rings ..Adorn our crystal River's Banks: Nor seldom grace the flow'ry Downs, With spiral Tops, and Copple-Crowns. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Copple-crown*, a tuft of feathers on the head of a fowl, permanently erect. It is sometimes called a *topple-crown.*

2. Short for *copple-crowned hen*; = COPPY *sb.*[2] (*U.S. local*).

Hence †**Co·pple-crowned** *ppl. a.*, crested, peaked.

1685 L. WAFER *Voy.* (1729) 336 Of different colours and breeds, as Copple-crown'd, the common Dunghill cock and hen, and of the Game kind. 1732 MRS. DELANY *Corr.* I. 362 You are very good in getting the copple-crowned fowl. 1732 SWIFT *Wks.* (1778) IV. 191 Excrements .. copple crowned with a point like a cone or pyramid.

†**Co·ppled,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 7 copled, coppild, -elled. [f. COPPLE + -ED.]

1. Crested, furnished with a crest or tuft.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. xxii. 123 The rough footed or coppild [pigeons]..are too mournful. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* viii. § 1 (1643) 363 A Saw-fish, having an hard copled head with teeth like a saw.

2. Rising conically to a summit or point.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 606 (R.) Without this cape about a league there is a little coppled rocke. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. I. XXV, So School-boyes do aspire With coppell'd hat to quelme the Bee. 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (J.), Some being flatter on the top, others more coppled.

†**Copple-stone.** *Obs.* [cf. COPPLING *ppl. a.* 3; also COBBLE-STONE, COGGLE-STONE.]

a 1728 WOODWARD (cited by JOHNSON), *Copple-stones* are lumps and fragments of stone or marble, broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being bowled and tumbled to and again by the action of the water.

Copple-tanked: see under COPINTANK.

†**Co·ppling, copling,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [Related to COPPLE *sb.* 2, and COPPLED; but in senses 2 and 3 app. influenced by *cockling, toppling.*]

1. Swelling upwards to a summit.

1670 H. STUBBE *The Plus Ultra* 144 It rose with an unequal intumescence, copling, like a loaf in the midst. 1688 in Somers *Tracts* Ser. I. II. 305 A few Foreigners of no Quality were only to keep the Secret of what her Majesty was to make the copling Belly. 1694 NARBOROUGH, etc. *Voy.* I. 23 A small rocky Island, copling up like a Haycock. *Ibid.* 42 Large Hills, and some round copling tops. *Ibid.* 80 Two peaked copling Rocks. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 18 The Country about it is pretty much on the Level, except a few copling Hillocks to the Northward.

2. Of the sea: Surging up into short irregular waves, tumbling; = COCKLING *ppl. a.* 2.

1667 H. STUBBE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 497 The waves .. are short, and make a Copling Sea in the Bay of Biscay.

3. Of stones, etc.: Unsteady, toppling; = COCKLING *ppl. a.* 3.

a 1825 FORBY, *Coppling, adv.*, unsteady, in danger of falling. 'It stands coppling, as if it stood upon its head'.

Coppola, obs. f. CUPOLA.

Copporas, coppras, etc. obs. ff. COPPERAS.

Copps, obs. form of COPSE.

Co·ppy *sb.*[1]**, coppy-stool.** *north. dial.* Also copy, 5 copstole. [Of uncertain derivation.] A low stool.

14.. *Burlesque Poem* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 86 Colrakus and copstolus, one gret whyle-barrous. 1807 J. STAGG *Poems (Cumbrld. dial.)* 10 The breyde now on a coppy stuol Sits down. 1811 WILLAN *West Riding Gloss., Coppy*, a low stool for a child. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Coppy, Copy*, a small stool, generally a three-legged one. 1875 *Lancashire Gloss., Coppy-stool.* 1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Christ. Kirkland* I. iii. 57 His supreme pleasure was to sit on his 'copy' (a kind of stool).

Co·ppy, *a.* and *sb.*[2] *dial.* and *colloq.* [f. COP *sb.*[2] + -Y.] **A.** *adj.* Having a cop, crested. **B.** *sb.* A crested or tufted fowl.

1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss., Coppies*, tufted fowls. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1248/2 Lancashire coppies and plainheads ..special prize for best buff coppy. 1891 *Ibid.* 20 Feb., 3 large buff coppy hens, 20/- each.

Coppy, coppyse, obs. ff. COPPICE.

‖ **Copra** (kɒ·pra). Also 6 **chopra**, 8 **copera**, 9 **coprah, copperah.** [a. Pg. (and Sp.) *copra* (in Garcia 1563, Acosta 1578), app. ad. Malayālam *koppara*, in Hindī *khoprā* coco-nut. Now naturalized in some isles of Polynesia.]

The dried kernel of the coco-nut, prepared and exported for the expression of coco-nut oil.

1584 BARRET in Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 413 (Y.) Chopra, from Cochin and Malabar. 1598 tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* 101 (Y.) The other Oyle is prest out of the dried Cocus, which is called Copra. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. XXV. 306 Cocoa-nut .. produceth .. Copera, or the kernels of the Nut dried, and out of those kernels there is a very clear Oyl express. 1880 *Athenæum* 18 Dec. 809/1 It is fortunate for Fiji that her future is not dependent on copra alone. 1889 H. H. ROMILLY *Verandah in N. Guinea* 275 Copra is the kernel of the ripe cocoa-nut, cut into small pieces and dried in the sun.

Copræmia, -agogue: see COPRO-.

Copras, -es, obs. ff. COPPERAS.

Copre, obs. form of COPPER.

Co-pre·sbyter. [Co- *pref.* 3 b.] A fellow-presbyter. Cf. COMPRESBYTER.

c 1828 E. IRVING *Hist. Ch. Scot.* Wks. 1864 I. 561 Columba ..with twelve co-presbyters..settled in Iona.

Co-pre·sence. [Co- 3 a.] Presence together; the state or fact of being co-present.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 125 The conception of nature does not apparently involve the co-presence of the intelligence. 1890 J. MARTINEAU *Seat Authority Relig.* I. iv. 109 The peaceful copresence and orderly cooperation of millions of human beings.

Co-pre·sent, *a.* [Co- 2.] Present together.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. vi. 116 That living chain of causes, to all whose links..the free-will..is co-extensive and co-present. 1890 J. MARTINEAU *Seat Authority Relig.* I. iii. 98 Several instinctive affections are co-present on terms of equality.

Copresse, -price, -pris, obs. ff. COPPERAS.

Co-principate: see Co- *pref.* 3 a.

Copro-, before a vowel **copr-**, combining form of Greek *κόπρος* dung, as in **Copræmia** [Gr. *αἷμα* blood], blood-poisoning from the fæces in case of costiveness; hence **Copræmic** *a.* **Co·pragogue** [Gr. *ἀγωγ-ός* carrying away], a purging medicine. **Copre·mesis** [Gr. *ἔμεσις* vomiting], stercoraceous vomiting. **Copro·philous** *a.* [Gr. *φίλ-ος* loving], fond of dung; feeding or growing upon dung. †**Copro·phory** [med.L. *coprophoria*, Gr. *-φορια* carrying], purgation (Bailey). **Copro·stasis**, in Bailey †**coprostacy** [Gr. *στάσις* a stopping], costiveness. (See other words below.)

Co-produce, -projector: see Co- *pref.* 1, 3 c.

Coprolite (kɒ·prŏlait). [mod. f. Gr. *κόπρο-ς* dung + *λίθος* stone: see also -ITE.] A stony roundish fossil, consisting (or supposed to consist) of the petrified excrement of an animal.

1829 BUCKLAND in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* (1835) III. 223 On the Discovery of Coprolites, or Fossil Fæces, in the Lias at Lyme Regis, and in other formations. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 31 As a source of manure, coprolites have become important.

Coprolith (kɒ·prŏliþ). [f. Gr. *κόπρο-ς* dung + *λίθο-ς* stone: see prec.] A ball formed of hardened fæces in the bowels (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); also = prec.

Hence **Copro-, koproli·thic** *a.*

1858 BAILEY *The Age* 142 High would rise The koprolithic mountain of his lies.

Coprolitic (kɒprŏli·tik), *a.* [f. COPROLITE + -IC.] Pertaining to or of the nature of coprolites; composed of or containing coprolites.

1829 BUCKLAND in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* (1835) II. 228 The extent and quantity of this coprolitic breccia..is very remarkable. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* x. 241 The small coprolitic bodies. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* vi. 187 Zones of bony and coprolitic matter.

Coprology (kɒprɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. COPRO- + -LOGY; cf. Gr. *κοπρολόγος* dung-gatherer, dirty fellow.] A gathering of ordure; filth in literature or art.

1856 *Times* 29 Jan., Pictures of his particular contributions to coprology. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Aug. 204/1 The Greek Anthology—or Coprology as it ought to be called. 1889 SWINBURNE *Study B. Jonson* ii. 95 All English readers, I trust, will agree with me that Coprology should be left to Frenchmen.

Co-promisor, -promoter: see Co- *pref.* 3 c.

Co-pro·perty. [Co- 3 a.] Conjoint property.

1875 SIR G. MELLISH in *Law Rep.* 1 Com. Pleas Div. 57 Both parties have more or less a co-property in the house.

Coprophagan (kɒprɒ·fāgăn). [f. mod.L. *Coprophag-i* the dung-beetles.] A dung-beetle.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Science & Art, Coprophagans, Coprophaga*, A section of Lamellicorn beetles which live in and upon the dung of animals.

Coprophagist (kɒprɒ·fădʒist). [f. as next + -IST.] A dung-eater.

1887 *Pop. Sc. Mo.* XXX. 605 There are real coprophagists or dung-eaters among birds. Some vultures, etc.

Coprophagous (kɒprɒ·fāgɔs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *coprophag-us*, a. Gr. *κοπροφάγ-ος* dung-eating (f. *κόπρο-ς* dung + *-φαγος* eating): see -OUS.] Feeding upon dung; said *esp.* of the dung-beetles.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlix. (1828) IV. 493 Coprophagous insects. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* III. 119 Extremely few coprophagous beetles have hitherto .. been found in Australia. 1866 *Inteil. Observer* No. 56. 134.

So **Copro·phagy**, the eating of excrement.

1891 J. G. BOURKE *Scatol. Rites* v. 29 Observations upon the existence of coprophagy among insane persons.

Copro·philous, *a.*: see COPRO-.

Co-propri·etor. [Co- 3 b.] A joint proprietor or owner. Hence **Co-propri·etorship.**

1796 BENTHAM *Wks.* XI. 115 Co-proprietors might, any or all of them, have been repugnants. 1832 *Act* 2–3 *Will. IV*, c. 65 § 8 All co-proprietors or joint owners shall be entitled each to vote in respect of their joint property. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. Comm. (ed. 2) 207 Communio or co-proprietorship.

Cop-rose, copper-rose. [Cf. F. mod. *coprose* in same sense. Connexion with F. *couperose* copperas, or copper-nose, has been suggested; Hatzfeld compares Ger. *klapperrose.*] A local name of the red Corn Poppy (*Papaver Rhœas*).

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 487 Corn, or Red Poppy. Corn Rose. Cop-rose. Head-wark. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss., Cop rose*, Papaver rhœas, called also head work. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Copper-rose*, the red field poppy. 1878–86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n., Cop-rose*, or *Copper-rose.* (Northumb., Yorksh., Suffolk.) One Yorkshire correspondent writes it *Copperrass.*

Copros(e, -sse, obs. ff. COPPERAS.

Coprostasis: see COPRO-.

Cops, copse (kɒps). Also 5 **copys.** [OE. *cops, cosp* = OS. *cosp* (in comb. *litho-cospun* dat. pl.).]

†**1.** A shackle for any part of the body; a fetter (OE. *fōt-cops*), manacle (*hand-cops*), or collar (*sweor-cops*), to secure a prisoner. *Obs.*

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 765 *In quo pedes vinctorum tenentur* cosp [so *Erf., Corpus*). *c* 825 *Vesp. Ps.* cxlix [cl]. 8 To ȝebindanne cyningas heara in fot-cospum. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXVIII. 1 And siððan slean on þa raccentan and on cospas. *c* 1000 *Supp. Ælfric's Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 182/20 *Anguina* cops. *a* 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-W. 396/37 *Compes* uel *cippus* fotcops. *Bogia* iuc oððe swurcops. *Manice* handcops. *a* 1200 *Ibid.* 552/15 Fotcops, sweorcops, hondcops.

2. A hasp for fastening a door or gate.

The hasp is closed over a staple which is then padlocked.

14.. *Medulla Gram.* (Cant. MS.) (in *Promp. Parv.* s. v. *Hespe*), *Pesellum*, a lytel lok of tre, a haspe, a cospe, a sclott [cf. *Promp. Parv.* Hespe of a doore, *pessulum*]. 1536 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for ij copseys for a gatte iijd. [Still used, and well known to country ironmongers in the south of England.]

†**b.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1497 *Churchw. Acc. Yatton* (Somerset Record Soc.) 121 Payd to Antony for dressyng of the yron and a copys that beryth the ly3ht..iiij[d].

3. A U-shaped iron, which, by means of a pin passing through the ends, can be fixed on the end of a pole or beam so as to provide an attachment for tackle, etc.; a CLEVIS. Applied to various similar contrivances for analogous purposes: see the quots.

1797 *Trans. Soc. Encouragem. Arts* XV. 233 The copse, by which the cattle draw. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Gloss., Cops*, a connecting crook of a harrow. *Ibid.* s.v. *Wey*, The *wey* is fastened at its middle to the plough or harrow by a *cops* (an iron bow with a free joint). 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Wd.-bk., Copse*, in harness or plough-tackle, a U-shaped iron, having a pin through its ends, by which the foot-chain of a sull is attached to the bodkin; = *Clevis.* In breeching harness a *copse* on either side connects the breech-strap with the short breeching-chains..The *bow* of a watch is called a *copse.*

4. A piece of wood (or iron) fixed on an oar, having a hole in it to turn on a thole-pin. Such oars are called on the south coast of England *copse-oars*.

1891 *Correspt. at Weymouth*, Where copse oars are used a single thole-pin is required.

¶ See also COSP.

† **Cops.** = COCK'S as a deformation of *God's*.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. iv. 49 Cops body, I sink, I drown. *Ibid.* III. xviii. 146 Copsody, that I do believe.

Copsal(e, var. of COPSOLE.

Copse (kɒps), *sb.* Forms: 6–8 cops, 7–8 copps, 7 copp'ce, cop'se, copoe, 6– copse. *[16th c. *cops*, *copps*, syncopated form of *copys*, *coppis* COPPICE. Like *copys*, also, sometimes dialectally treated as a plural.

The phonetic reduction of *ME. copys* to mod. *copse* was quite regular: cf. plurals such as *crops*, ME. *croppes*, *croppis*, *croppys*, and such words as *else*, *once*, in ME. *elles*, *-is*, *-ys*, *ones*, *-is*, *-ys*. The retention of *copys*, COPPICE, beside *cops*, COPSE, is owing to special circumstances.]

1. = COPPICE; a thicket of small trees or underwood periodically cut for economic purposes.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxxix. 57 Agrimonie groweth .. in hedges and Copses. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 130 There laye he close in wayte within the cops. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* iv. (1630) 23 Ten loads of wood out of my copps. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 42 The willows and the hazel copses green. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 137 Near yonder copse where once the garden smil'd. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 248 My path lying through the fields and copses.

β. as *plural*, whence rarely an erron. sing. *cop*.

1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6420/2 Young Oaken Timber Trees, growing in Hedge-Rows, Copps, and other Parts of the .. Estate. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Woodcock*, They remain all the Day..under the Leaves and amongst Cops. 1727 *Ibid.* I. s.v. *Bird*, The Birds .. rest upon some tall Trees, if there are any, or on the Top of Cops. 1877 MACKAY *Let.* in *Life* iii. (1890) 56 Imagine a forest of lofty slender trees with a cop between of thorny creepers.

b. *collectively*. = COPSEWOOD 2; *loosely*, the underwood of a wood or forest.

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 183 Where those tow'ring Oaks Above the humble copse aspiring rise. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* ix, A deep and wooded dell, from the copse of which arose a massive, but ruinous tower. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 11 The transplanting of Copse or Underwood. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ix. 344 Deep jungles of copse.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Pilgrimage* ii, So to cares cops I came, and there got through, With much ado. 1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 65 If I Have bristlie haire, Or my head bald, or beard in Cop'ses grow.

3. *Comb.*, as *copse-shooting*, *-ware*; *copse-clad*, *-covered* adjs. Also COPSEWOOD.

1818 KEATS *Endymion* I. 120 Through *copse-clad vallies. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 17 Low copse-clad hills. 1812 *Edin. Rev.* XX. 293 Rough *copse-covered cliffs. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 324/2 In *copse-shooting it is advisable to know both who and where are your companions. 1886 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* ii, Mr. George Melbury, the timber, bark and *copse-ware merchant.

Copse, cops (kɒps), *v.*[1] [app. f. COPS sb.; but possibly f. COPSE *sb.*] *trans.* To fasten or shut *up*: to confine, enclose. Also *fig.*

1617 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 15 Not to suffer your labours to be copst and mued up within the poverty of some pretended method. 1647 FARINDON *Serm.* (1672) I. 146 Why should we paraphrase Mercy .. and draw our limitations as it were to copse her up and confine her? 1657 — *Serm.* 439 (T.) Nature itself hath copsed and bound us in from flying out.

Copse (kɒps), *v.*[2] [f. COPSE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To treat as copse-wood; to make a copse of; 'to preserve underwood' (J.).

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 82 If he chance to finde any little hewtes or springes privily copsed within the thicke where the Harte may feede by night. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 12 By Copsing the starvelings in the places where they are newly sown. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* vii, The neglect of copsing woods cut down hath likewise been of very evil consequences. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 521 A certain proportion of the Forest Trees had been cut over, or copsed, in order to improve the closeness of the skreen at bottom. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 128 Nor can they when they have been copsed Grow up again.

2. To clothe with a copse. Hence **Copsed** *ppl. a.*

1755 T. AMORY *Mem.* (1769) I. 200 Low birch and hazle-trees, which copse the sides of Carlvay loch. 1782 W. STEVENSON *Hymn to Deity* 14 Thick-cops'd hills. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. Bord.* I. 154 Here the brae glows with .. budding broom, — there copsed with grey willows and alders.

Copsemate: see COPEMATE.

Co'psewood, co'ppice-wood.

1. A COPSE. *arch.* or *Obs.*

a. 1543 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 17 § 1 In and upon all .. Woods commonlie called Coppieswoods and Underwoods. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 105 Coppisse Woodes, that are continually to be feld. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 380 There be also of Date trees coppey woods, which they vse to fell and cut at certaine times. 1626 BACON *Sylva* v. § 425 To make hasty Growing Coppice-Woods. 1790 AMBLER *Reports* 131 All coppice woods are liable to tithes. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 543 The crater being filled with coppice woods and pools of water.

β. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (J.), The East quarters of the shire are not destitute of copse woods. 1732 MRS. DELANY *Corr.* I. 376 A little copsewood which is cut into vistas and serpentine walks. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* v. 162 Sequestered valleys, and dim copsewoods.

2. The low trees and underwood of a copse.

α. 1809 BAWDWEN *Domesday Bk.* 7 There is coppice wood there. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 20 After threading through some coppice-wood.

β. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* iii. § 16 (R.) Generally copps-wood should be cut close. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 288 Trees and copsewood sprinkled about.

3. *attrib.*, as *copsewood-oak*.

1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot.* IV. 489 There is .. one considerable tract of copsewood-oak.

Hence **Co'psewooded** *ppl. a.*

1862 J. GRANT *Capt. of Guard* liv, In many a copsewooded glen.

Copshen: see COPPION.

Copsing (kɒ'psiŋ), *sb.* [f. COPSE *sb.*] = COPPICING, copsewood.

1783 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 93/2 Ash for poles or copsing.

Copsole, copsil. *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 6 copsoll, 7 copsole, 7–8 cope-sale, 8 cope-sal, 9 copsil. [app. f. COPS *sb.*: the rest is uncertain.]

1. = COPS *sb.* 3.

1562 *Lanc. Wills* II. 34, ij copsolls xvid. 1625 *Inv.* in Miss Jackson *Shropshire Word-bk.* 97 Two pair of Cotterells or Copsoles. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. viii. 335 He beareth Gules, a Cop-sole and Pin, with the chain pendant, Argent, by the name of *Copsole*. This is very often by old Heralds termed a Dog-Couple, but .. I should rather take it for a Shakle and Bolt, with the Chain hanging at it. 1704 [see COPE *sb.*[4]]. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s.v. *Cart*, The Cope-Sale, and Pin. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Copsal*, a piece of iron which terminates the front of a plough. 1881 MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Word-bk.*, *Copsil* ..c. A piece of iron describing an arc, welded to the end of the plough-beam, perforated and furnished with pins, for adjusting the width and regulating the draught.

2. 'A wedge for keeping the coulter of an old-fashioned wooden plough in its place at a proper angle to the beam.'

1881 *Shropshire Word-bk.* 96 Copsils of this kind fell out of use when iron ploughs became general, about 1835–40.

† **Co'pspin.** *Obs.* [cf. Du. *spinnekop* spider: see COP *sb.*[3]] A spider.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D viij, The copspin that made his nette to take the flyes.

Cop-spinner: see COP *sb.*[2] 8.

Copstole: see COPPY *sb.*[1]

Copsy (kɒ'psi), *a.* [f. COPSE *sb.* + -Y.] Abounding in copses; planted with copses.

1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 718 Linger among the reeds and copsy banks. 1825 R. WARD *Tremaine* III. iii. 19 Nightingales..that lived on the banks of the copsy stream.

Copt (kɒpt). In 7–8 Coptie, Copht(e, -tie. [Cf. F. *copte*, mod. L. *Coptus*, *Cophtus* ad. Arab. قُبْط *qufṭ*, *qift* collective, 'the Copts', with relative adj. قُفْطِي *qufṭī*, *qiftī* Coptic, also قِبْط *qubṭ*, *qibṭ* with relative adj. *qubṭī*, *qibṭī*, most prob. ad. Coptic ⲅⲩⲡⲧⲓⲟⲥ *gyptios*, ⲕⲩⲡⲧⲁⲓⲟⲥ *kyptaios*, repr. Gr. Αἰγύπτιος Egyptian. The Arabic *u* is in some places pronounced *o*, and Arabic having no *p* is obliged to substitute *f* or *b*: to the former is owing the early *Cophtus*.

Some have referred the name to *Coptos*, an ancient city of Upper Egypt, and it is possible that this notion has tended to make *Copt* the settled form.]

A native Egyptian Christian belonging to the Jacobite sect of Monophysites.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 109 Of Christians, the natiue Copties are the most in number. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 72 They are termed Cophtes: these are the true Egyptians. 1723 R. MILLAR *Propagat. Chr.* II. viii. 368 Turks and Arabians, Christian Greeks and Cophtes. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. iii. 25 Copties, who are circumcised Christians. 1849 LANE *Mod. Egypt.* II. 311 The Copts, at present, compose less than one fourteenth part of the population of Egypt.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. (1646) 99 The Copt Language. 1849 LANE *Mod. Egypt.* II. 314 The Copt women veil their faces .. when any men, excepting their near relations, are present.

Copt, var. of COPPED *ppl. a.*

Copt, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of COPE *v.*

Coptank, -tanct: see COPINTANK.

Coptic (kɒ'ptik), *a.* (*sb.*) [mod. f. COPT + -IC.]

1. Of or pertaining to the Copts.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 1585 And from their Coptick Priest, Kirkerus, Found out this Mystick way to jear us. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. II. 981 An exact copy of an antient Coptic alphabet. 1849 LANE *Mod. Egypt*, II. 325 Confession is required of all members of the Coptic church.

2. *sb.* The language of the Copts.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 69 P 2, I am not versed in the Modern Coptick. 1849 LANE *Mod. Egypt.* II. 312 The Coptic has become a dead language, understood by very few persons.

Coptine (kɒ'ptəin). [See -INE.] A colourless alkaloid found in *Coptis trifolia*, a ranunculaceous plant of N. America.

1879 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl.

† **Co'ptite,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* = COPT, COPTIC.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 338 The Coptites also to this very day call it *Chemi*. 1680 H. DODWELL *Two Letters* (1691) 209 The Coptite or ancient Aegyptiack [tongue].

Copula (kɒ'piulă). [a. L. *cōpula*, f. *co(m)*- together + *ap-ĕre* to fasten, fit, with dim. suffix.]

1. *Logic* and *Gram.* That part of a proposition which connects the subject and predicate; the present tense of the verb *to be* (with or without a negative) employed as a mere sign of predication.

1650 *Vind. Hammond's Addr.* § 62. 25 It belongs to the Copula, or word (*Is*). 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. i. § 6. 46 Not properly one simple part of speech, but rather a mixture of two, namely the Predicate and Copula. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. i, A proposition is usually denominated affirmative or negative from its copula. 1846 MILL *Logic* I. i. § 2 The Copula is the sign denoting that there is an affirmation or denial. 1887 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* II. ii. 25.

2. *gen.* A connexion; a link.

1656 HARDY *1st Ep. John* (1865) 185/1 This [faith] brings, as it were, the Copula, that which knits Christ and the Christian together. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 109 No copula had been detected between any cause and effect either in physics or in thought.

3. *Anat.* A part (e.g. a bone, cartilage, or ligament) connecting other parts.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Copula*, a joyning or fastning together, fettering. 1851–60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Copula*, old term for a ligament. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Copula magna cerebri*, a synonym of the *Corpus callosum*. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 469 As a rule its [the hyoid arch's] copula is increased in size and affords a support for the tongue.

4. A COUPLER in the organ.

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 67 The copula is that contrivance by which two or more key-boards are so connected, that if the one is played upon, the other acts at the same time.

5. *Mus.* A short connecting passage; = CODETTA, CONDUIT 7; a 'link'.

1880 OUSELEY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 568/1 A few notes to connect the subject and answer..Such connecting notes are named the Codetta, conduit, or copula.

6. Sexual union. [A term of Roman Law.]

1864 LD. CHANCELLOR (in *Times* 8 June), Supposing this promise to be given in England in writing: 'When we go back to Edinburgh I will marry you;' and, on the faith of this, copula follows in Scotland.

† **Co'pulant,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *copulānt-*, pr. pple. of *copulāre* to link together, conjoin, COUPLE.] Connecting or coupling.

1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 47, B is copulant, lying between A and C.

Copular (kɒ'piulăr), *a.* [f. L. type *cōpulāris*, f. *cōpula*: see -AR.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a copula.

1860 MANSEL *Proleg. Logica* Notes 358 An apodeictical .. judgment requires a different statement of the copular relation.

† **Co'pulate,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [ad. L. *cōpulāt-us* linked, coupled, pa. pple. of *cōpulāre*: see next.]

1. Connected, coupled; conjoined, united. (In first quot. const. as *pa. pple.*)

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 108 These ij. wordes, Iebus and Salem, copulate to gedre, this worde, Ierusalem, resultethe. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Custom* (Arb.) 372 If the force of Custome Simple and Separate be greate; the force of Custome Copulate and Conioyn'd..is farre greater. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 243 Is our commission..to take the parts of a copulat axiom, both absolutely affirmative, and to say the first is absolutely true, the other not?

2. Serving to connect, copulative. b. as *sb.* A copulative word.

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. 1 This copulate particle *And*. 1672 PENN *Spirit Truth Vind.* 133 Gerunds, Adjectives, Conjunctives, Copulates, Subjunctives, Prepositions.

Copulate (kɒ'piulē't), *v.* [f. L. *cōpulāt-*, ppl. stem of *cōpulāre* to fasten together, link, couple, f. *cōpula*: see above.]

† 1. *trans.* To couple, conjoin, link together. *Obs.*

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. iii. 45 Things of themselves most opposite, were copulated and linked together. 1677 *Ibid.* IV. Proem 7 The parts of an hypothetic proposition are copulated by the conditional particle, 'if'. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 328 Copulated, like syllables, by a mutual connexion.

† 2. *intr.* To become conjoined or united. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 60 The two nations must needs copulate and mix.

3. *intr.* To unite in sexual congress. (Now chiefly a term of Zoology.)

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. (1682) 149 The devout Mahometans .. accompting themselves damned to copulate (as they think) with the off-spring of doggs. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 261 All that urine backward do copulate πυγηδὸν, *clunatim*, or aversly. 1703 QUICK *Dec. Wife's Sister* 20 It had been .. an hainous Sin .. in the Brother to have copulated with this Widow. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 134 When the copulating season is over. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 12 These animals..do not copulate, but the males shed a fecundating fluid upon the ova deposited by the females.

Copulation (kɒpiulē'ʃən). [a. F. *copulation* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *cōpulātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *cōpulāre*: see prec.]

† 1. The action of coupling or linking two things together, or condition of being coupled; connexion, union. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 278/2 Every othe by knitting of copulacion must have these lawes. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* Pref. 3 a, The wonderfull copulacion of the sayed nature vnto ours by his incarnacion. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 5 That kynde of copulation called Synchondrosis, is to be noted by the bones of the brest. *a* 1623 W. PEMBLE *Justification* (1629) 221 The copulation of a liuing faith and obedience together. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 194 P 10 Wit .. is the unexpected copulation of ideas. 1752 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) I. 179 A pyramid which by a most unnatural copulation is at once a grotto and a greenhouse.

b. Grammatical or logical connexion.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 86 When one or moe members doe follow in equall sentences, as thus..: or thus with copulation: neither hast thou.., nor.., nor... 1854 Hickok *Ment. Sc.* 146 The varieties of judgements, which depend upon the forms of copulation.

† c. quasi-*concr.* A combination. *Obs. rare.*

1774 H. Walpole *Let. Sir W. Hamilton* 19 June, A new instrument..a copulation of a harpsicord and a violin.

2. *spec.* The union of the sexes in the act of generation. (Now chiefly a term of Zoology.)

1483 Caxton *Cato* A v b, Made one flesshe by carnal copulacyon or bodily felawshyp. *c* 1530 More *Life Hen. VIII*, 63 Because of the carnall copulacion had betweene prince Arthur and the queene. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 185 Some thinking that they [bees] are ingendred by copulation, the drone being the male, and the Bee the female. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 84 The copulation of Cattle. 1645 Pagitt *Heresiogr.* (1661) 31 Marriage, which is a lawful copulation of a man and a woman. 1830 R. Knox *Béclard's Anat.* 28 They produce living young, without copulation. 1880 Gunther *Fishes* 157 In viviparous fishes actual copulation takes place.

Copulative (kɒ·piulătiv, -ĕitiv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *copulatif, -ive* (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. L. *cōpulātīv-us* of or pertaining to coupling, connective, f. ppl. stem of *cōpulāre*: see above and -IVE.]

A. *adj.*

1. Serving to couple or connect; *spec.* in *Gram.* applied to conjunctions which connect (constructionally) words or clauses which are also connected in sense; opposed to *adversative* or *disjunctive*. [So already in Martianus Capella and other L. grammarians.]

1388 Wyclif *Prol.* 57 A participle of a present tens.. mai be resoluid into a verbe of the same tens, and a coniunccioun copulatif. 1520 Whitinton *Vulg.* (1527) 6 b, Two nominatyue cases..with a coniuncyon copulatyue comynge bytwene. *a* 1653 Gouge *Comm. Heb.* i. 5 These copulative particles, *and, again.* 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 189 Conjunctions are principally divided into two sorts, the copulative and disjunctive.

b. Involving such connexion of words or clauses.

1586 Cogan *Haven Health* ccxliii. (1612) 262 These kind of copulative sentences. 1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 223 A Copulatiue Axiome.. is that, the coniunction whereof, is Copulatiue. 1725 Watts *Logic* II. ii. § 6 Copulative propositions, are those which have more subjects or predicates connected by affirmative or negative conjunctions; as, riches and honour are temptations to pride. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 74 The copulative judgment ('*S* is both *p* and *q* and *r*').

c. *Logic* and *Gram.* Connecting the subject and predicate, or subject and predicative complement; forming the copula.

1654 Vilvain *Epit. Ess.* VII. 42 With a Verb copulativ in midst of al. 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 110 The Verbs which so couple a Subject and Complement are called Copulative Verbs.

† 2. Characterized by 'copulation' or connexion; connective; forming a connected whole. *Obs.*

1648 Sanderson *Serm.* (1653) 20 True obedience is copulative. 1660 Swinnock *Door Salv. Op.* 177 The commands of the law are all copulative, they hang together like a carcanet of Jewels. 1676 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 425 The command in their Proclamation was copulative, to go to their meetings, and to attend and concur, and the going was only commanded in order to their attending and concurrence.

3. *Zool.* and *Anat.* Relating to or serving for the reproductive union of the sexes; copulatory.

1841–71 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 147 At the extremity of the vagina is situated the copulative sac. 1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 545/2 The reproductive organs.. are commonly subdivided into the *formative* and *copulative*.

B. *sb.*

1. *Gram.* A copulative conjunction or particle.

1530 Palsgr. 148 Of conjunctions some be copulatives. 1609 W. Sclater *Threef. Preservative* (1610) Biva, Copulatiues somtimes haue force of conditionals. 1695 Bp. Patrick *Comm. Gen.* 156 A great number of learned men expound the particle Vau, as a Causal, not as a Copulative in this place. 1751 Harris *Hermes* (1841) 187 The principal copulative in English is *and*. 1845 Stoddart in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 169/1 The Latin *ac* and *atque*..in their first sense are mere copulatives.

b. A connecting word or particle. *rare.*

1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* ii. (1841) I. 13, I can by no means approve of studied abbreviations, and leaving out the needful copulatives of speech in trading letters.

† c. *Logic.* = Copula. *Obs. rare.*

1751 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 162, 1. The subject.. 2. The predicate..and 3. The copulative.

† 2. A copulative agent or instrument, a link. *Obs.*

1615 W. Hull *Mirr. Maiestie* 120 Righteousnesse, which is the copulative of all true vertues.

† 3. Something involving or characterized by connexion or union; a connected whole. *Obs.*

1621 Bolton *Stat. Irel.* 165 The same Act being in such a copulative. 1656 Trapp *Comm. John* vii. 23 The law is one entire copulative.

† 4. Used humorously of persons about to be coupled in marriage. *Obs.*

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 58, I presse in heere sir, amongst the rest of the Country copulatiues.

† 5. ? 'Connexion, conjunction by marriage' (Todd). *Obs.*

1679 Ricaut *State of Greek Ch.* 307 They understand Polygamie to be a Conjunction of divers Copulatives in number, which is not understood till a person proceeds unto a fourth Wife, which makes more than one Copulative in the rule of Marriage.

Co·pulatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a copulative manner.

1626 W. Sclater *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 189 Vnderstand them copulatiuely, so that they haue connexion with other graces. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* P 230 Seeing it is denyed disjunctively, it may also be denyed copulatively. 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 392 Six things are copulatively requir'd, to the end that the suppletory oath should be given. 1880 F. Hall *Doctor Indoctus* 10 Equality is predicable of things contemplated, not alternatively, but copulatively.

Copulatory (kɒ·piulătəri), *a.* [f. L. type **cōpulātōri-us*, f. *cōpulātor* one who couples: see -ORY.] *Zool.* Pertaining to or serving for copulation.

1839 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 417/2 The female organs have, in many genera a.. copulatory pouch. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 390 [In Reptilia] there are two distinct types of copulatory organs.

Copull, copur, obs. ff. Couple, Copper.

Co-purchaser: see Co- *pref.* 3 c.

† **Copu·rtenaunce.** *Obs.* (?)

1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* 22 A Iewes letter scrible scrable ouer the Courtenaunce of a Mans countenaunce.

Copweb, -webbe, obs. ff. Cobweb.

Copy (kɒ·pi), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: 4–7 copye, 4–8 copie, (4 kopy, 5 coopy, 6 coopie), 6 coppye, 6–7 coppie, 6–8 coppy, 4– copy. [a. F. *copie* (13th c. in Littré) = Pr. *copia*, ad. L. *cōpia* abundance, plenty, multitude. Branch II, found in med.L. and all the Romanic langs., and from which all the Eng. sense-development starts, appears to have arisen out of such L. phrases as *dare vel habere copiam legendi* to give, or have, the power of reading, *facere copiam describendi* to give the power of transcription, to allow a transcript to be made, whence med.L. *copia* 'transcript'.]

I. † 1. Plenty, abundance, a copious quantity.

c 1375 Barbour *Troy-bk.* II. 774 Of teres full gret copye. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 301 Spayne..haþ grete copy and plente of castell. 1514 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 58 If there be copie of prestes. 1593 Lodge *Will. Longbeard* Addr. to Rdr., No conceits..but such as have coppy of new coined words. 1607 J. Carpenter *Spir. Plough* 209 All that copie or riches..is nought else but extreame povertie. 1632 B. Jonson *Magn. Lady* II. i, *Ple.* Which would you choose now, mistress? *Pla.* Cannot tell: The copy does confound one. 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Copie*, plenty, abundance.

† b. Fullness, plenitude. *Obs.*

1483 Caxton *Æsop* (E. E. T. S.) 295 Requyrynge hym that she might haue the copye of his loue. *a* 1500 *Orol. Sap.* in *Anglia* X. 371 In þe copye of grete delytes.

† c. *esp.* of language: Copiousness, abundance, fullness, richness. *Copy of words*: = L. *copia verborum. Obs.*

1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. x, Whereby he shall..attaine plentie of the tongues called Copie. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 3 To excell in varietie of sentences, and copie of words. 1598 Florio *World of Words* Ep. Ded. A v a, The copie and varietie of our sweete-mother-toong. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* 22 The proprietie, puritie and copie of our English tongue. *Ibid.* 117 To get propriety and copie of words and phrases. *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Eng. Gram.* Pref., The Copie of it, and Matchablenesse with other tongues.

† d. ? = Cornucopia. *Obs. rare.*

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 46 b, Everie one of them in their right hand did holde a copie full of all kinde of fruites. *Ibid.* 98 b, In her right hand she held a copie full of rype graine.

II. A transcript or reproduction of an original.

2. A writing transcribed from, and reproducing the contents of, another; a transcript.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 293 The barons..Of þing þat þei wild ask bad him þe copie bere. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 50 þat we shuld send 30u a kopy of our statu3. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 352 Copyes were made of the sayd statutes. 1555 Eden *Decades* 171 The coppie of the bull. 1563 Nowell in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 20 The coopie of the Catechism which I caused to be wryten out. 1653 Walton *Angler* 106 The Copy of a Sermon. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* IV. xvi. (1695) 382 Though the attested Copy of a Record be good proof, yet the Copy of a Copy never so well attested..will not be admitted as a proof in Judicature. 1776 *Trial Nundocomar* 45/1 The copy I wrote remained with..Nundocomar; the original remained with Pudmohun Doss. 1875 Scrivener *Lect. Grk. Test.* 5 No such perfect similarity between the copy and the original.

3. A picture, or other work of art, reproducing the features of another.

1580 Baret *Alv.* C 1267 An example written, or painted out, a copie or patterne. 1719 J. Richardson *Sci. Connoisseur* 150 If any One says That Picture is a Copy I'll break his Head. 1719 — *Art Crit.* 176 Coppies are usually made by Inferiour Hands. 1749 Berkeley *Wks.* IV. 319 The third [picture] is a copy, and ill-coloured. 1801 Fuseli *Lect. Art* (1848) 348 Our language, or rather those who use it, generally confound, when speaking of the art, 'copy' with 'imitation', though essentially different in operation and meaning. 1857 Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art* ii. 125 Never buy a copy of a picture..All copies are bad; because no painter who is worth a straw ever will copy. 1879 Lubbock *Sci. Lect.* v. 156 Some of the bronze axes appear to be mere copies of the earlier stone ones.

4. *fig.* a. Something made or formed, or regarded as made or formed, in imitation of something else; a reproduction, image, or imitation.

1596 Bp. Barlow *Three Serm.* Ded. 83 The practise of these Bishops, and perhaps their copies. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. i. 298 My brother hath a daughter, Almost the copie of my childe that's dead. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. v. 334, I see but as it were a Copy or Transcript of the first created nature of Man in the first Individuals. 1739 Hume *Hum. Nat.* I. ii. (1874) I. 317 Of this impression there is a copy taken by the mind. 1780 Cowper *Table Talk* 614 A rough copy of the Christian face Without the smile, the sweetness, or the grace. 1863 Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* xx. 509 Pompey, the Clown, is a copy from the life. 1890 Sir A. Kekewich in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 764/1 When one finds one drama to a great extent a copy of another.

† b. A specimen, instance, example. *Obs.*

1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* II. 91 A little Child.. a faire copy of meekenesse and innocency. *a* 1655 Vines *Lord's Supp.* 209 Was this a copy of his particular zeal?

c. A page or specimen of penmanship written after a model: cf. 8 b.

Mod. You must write a copy every morning to improve your penmanship. The writing of copies as school-impositions.

5. *Eng. Law.* The transcript of the manorial court-roll, containing entries of the admissions of tenants, according to the custom of the manor, to land held by such tenants in the tenure hence called Copyhold.

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 34, I wil and graunte to the seid Jenete Whitwelle my yeeris that I haue be copy in the medwe at Babwelle. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 37 § 2 Landes Tenementes..Leeses and Fermes as well holden by copye as otherwyse. 1550 Crowley *Inform. & Petit.* (1872) 166 At the vacation of his copie or indentur he must paye welmoste as muche as woulde purchayse so much grownde. 1580 Lupton *Sivqila* 142 Whiche, if he perceyve to stand free, then he maye buy it, or take it by coppy or lease. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 60 a, These tenants are called tenants by Copie of Court Rolle, because they haue no other euidence concerning their tenements, but onely the Copies of Court Rolles. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 95. 1885 Sir F. North in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 504/2 The several tenements may be comprised in one copy.

b. A holding by copy, Copyhold.

a 1626 Bp. Andrewes *Serm.* (1843) V. 27 (D.) What poor man's right, what widow's copy, or what orphan's legacy would have been safe? 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* VI. i. § 6 Waltham Abbey (for Benedictines..) had its copie altered by King Henry the Second, and bestowed on Augustinians.

fig. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* III. ii. 38 Thou know'st, that Banquo and his Fleans liues. *Lady.* But in them Natures Coppie's not eterne.

III. Without reference to an original.

6. One of the various (written or printed) specimens of the same writing or work; an individual example of a manuscript or print. (The ordinary word in this sense.)

Originally, the idea of 'transcript' or 'reproduction' was of course present; but in later use an original edition itself consists of so many 'copies'. In *fair copy, clean copy* of a writing, the idea of 'transcript' is distinctly present; but it disappears when the original draft is called the *rough* or *foul copy*. The word is much used in bibliography, as in 'early copy, tall copy, uncut copy, large paper copy, Mr. Grenville's copy, the British Museum copy,' etc.

[1477 Caxton *Dictes* 147, I am not in certayn wheder it was in my lordis copye or not.] 1538 Coverdale *N. T.* Ded., In many places one copy hath either more or less than another. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 114 So are the woordes set down in three auncient copies. 1625 Abp. Ussher in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 132 Touching the Samaritan Pentateuch, the copye which I have is about three hundred yeares old. 1689 *Gazophyl. Angl.* Pref. A vj a, Being printed from a foul Copy. 1711 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 242, 3 Copies of the fourth, and 4 of the Vth Vol. of Leland. 1772 Priestley *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 292 All our present copies..agree with one another. 1817 tr. *Bombet's Life Haydn & Mozart* 180 His rough copies [of MS. music] are full of different passages. 1850 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) I. 224 The acting copy is much altered from the old play. 1872 J. A. H. Murray *Compl. Scot.* Pref. 16 Of the book in these circumstances given to the world only four copies are known to have come down to recent times..Leyden, writing in 1801, says, 'all four copies were imperfect.' *Mod.* Of how many copies does the edition consist?

† b. Formerly sometimes with the force of 'text', 'version', or 'edition'.

[Cf. 1538 in prec.] 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* (1625) A iij b, The copies before this haue beene..erroniously many waies delivered. 1830 Bp. Monk *Life Bentley* (1833) II. 226 They read him with..more satisfaction in Dr. Bentley's text than in any other copy.

7. *A copy of verses*: a set of verses, a short composition in verse: now chiefly applied to such a composition (*esp.* Greek or Latin verses) as a school or college exercise.

1653 Walton *Angler* 184, I will speak you a Coppie of Verses that were made by Doctor Donne. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 58 P 13 To present his Mistress with a Copy of Verses made in the Shape of her Fan. 1782 Mad. D'Arblay *Lett.* 19 Mar., They have put me again into the newspapers, in a copy of verses made upon literary ladies. 1841 Macaulay *Ess., Comic Dram.* (1854) I. 574/1 Wycherley..was present at a battle, and celebrated it, on his return, in a copy of verses too bad for the bellman. 1882 Jebb *Bentley* i. 4 The only relic of Bentley's undergraduate life is a copy of English verses on the Gunpowder Plot. That stirring theme was long a stock subject for College exercises.

IV. That which is copied.

8. The original writing, work of art, etc. from which a copy is made.

14.. *Tundale's Vis.* Colophon, Be it trwe or be it fals Hyt is as the coopy was. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* III. xxiv. 193 In whiche translacion..I haue to my power folowed my copye. 1586 W. Webbe *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 51 Conferring the translation with the Coppie. 1668 *Excellency of Pen & Pencil* A ij b, The Art of Drawing..by Instructions and Copies so easy and intelligible, that, etc. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. xxi. (1865) 164 The devil..working after my copy.

b. *spec.* A specimen of penmanship to be copied by a pupil.

1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 339 Give us a copie now if it please you [*una mostra da scrivere*]. *Ibid.* 363 Let me give you an other copie, which, God willing, you shall write tomorrow. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 95 We tooke him setting of boyes Copies. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xi. 178 There is more required to teach one to write then to see a coppy. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. VIII. 182 Why the Scholar writeth not like his Copy? 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 488 The first copy I wrote after, with its moral lesson 'Art improves Nature'. 1891 *Illustr. Mag.* IX. 285 Edith looked at the copybook. The copies had been set by herself.

† c. *fig.* Pattern, example. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 113 The Copie of your speede is learn'd by them. 1601 — *All's Well* I. ii. 46 Such a man Might be a copie to these yonger times. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 164 Doctor Taylor set archbishop Cranmer..a copy of patience. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 53 In preparing..of the Flax..This is the way they do it in Germany, and thou mayest write by their Copy. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 252 Every officer and private man.. imitated the intrepid copy of their martial leader.

9. *Printing.* Manuscript (or printed) matter prepared for printing. (Now always without *a* and *pl.*)

Formerly used in a sense nearer to 8: a MS. or other exemplar which is printed from, or serves as 'copy', though not specially prepared for that purpose.

1485 CAXTON *Malory* Pref. 3 And I accordyng to my copye haue doon sette it in enprynte. 1563 T. GALE *Certain Wks. Chirurg.* To Rdr., Dr. Cunninghame who was no small helpe to me in.. perusing the copies written [i. e. for the printer]. 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. B, When he carried his coppie to the Presse. 1596 — *Saffron Walden* 59 More Copie, More Copie; we leese a great deale of time for want of Text. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 181, I usually afforded the setter copy at the rate of above a whole printed sheet in the day. 1676 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 123, I have been lately solicited to reprint my Catalogue..and have sent the copy up to London as it is. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1732, Johnson engaged to supply the press with copy as it should be wanted. 1827 SCOTT *Two Drovers* Introd., He is neither more nor less than an imp of the devil, come to torment me for copy. 1877 H. A. PAGE *De Quincey* II. xvii. 40 The doom that visited bits of his own copy and proof-sheets.

† b. Property in 'copy'; = COPYRIGHT. *Obs.*

In its beginnings, only contextually differing from 9: the registration and licensing of the 'copy' or 'copies' proposed to be printed, conferred the 'right'.

1577 *Stationers' Reg.* II. lf. 140, j^mo Julij Lycensed vnto H. Synneman theise ij. copies. 1580 *Ibid.* (Arb. II. 380) 29 Oct., John Harrison. Assigned ouer from Hugh Singleton to haue the sheppardes callender which was Hughe Singletons copie. 1589 *Ibid.* (II. lf. 251 b) 1 Dec., Master Ponsonby. Entered for his Copye, a booke intytuled the fayrye Queene. 1655 tr. *Francion* v. 3 [Other authors] lived on what was given them for their copies. 1710 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 549 Securing the property of copies in books to the right owners. 1765 STERNE *Lett.* lv, Which will bring me in three hundred pounds, exclusive of the sale of the copy. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Addison* Wks. III. 63 Steele..sold the copy for fifty guineas.

V. 10. Name of a particular size of paper.

1712 *Act* 10 *Q. Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5018/3 Paper called..bastard or double Copy. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 497 The smallest size of the fine quality..measures 12½ by 15 inches, and is termed pot; next to that foolscap..; then post..; copy, 20 by 16½. Of coarse papers may be mentioned .. copy loaf, 16½ by 21½, 38-lb.

VI. Phrases.

† **11.** *To change* (*turn, alter*) *one's copy*: to change one's style, tone, behaviour, or course of action; to assume another character. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxlix. 369 Thus the knyghtes and squyers turned theyr copies on both partes. *Ibid.* II. cxiii. [cix.] 327 Chaunge your copye, so that we haue no cause to renewe our yuell wylles agaynste you. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* ii. 4 He will sodeinly turn his copye. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 581 Callisthenes changing copy, spake boldly many things against the Macedonians. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 178 Fortune changing her copie, the affaires of the winner decline. 1605–1640 [see CHANGE *v.* 9]. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 106 Hee that writeth Dunce on the.. Eve of his Doctorship, doth not alter his copy, and go out Scholler next day. 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 391 Such as lived orderly..had now turn'd their copy..and were fallen.

† b. *Copy of a conference*: memorandum or minutes of a conference; also app. the agenda or subject matter; the theme. *Obs.*

1588 UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 10 One had conference with a bishop about Subscription, and..gave his friende a copie of his conference. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 62 It was the copie of our Conference. In bed he slept not for my vrging it, At boord he fed not for my vrging it.

† c. *Copy of one's countenance*: a mere outward show or sign of what one would do or be; hence, pretence. *Obs.*

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 64 They haue.. threatned highly too put water in my woortes, whensoeuer they catche me; I hope it is but a coppy of their countenance, *Ad diem fortasse minitantur*. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. XXX. 270 If ye [Romans] but shew a copie of your countenance, as if ye would aid and succour us. *Ibid.* XXVI. VIII. 588 Carried away with every copie of Anniball his countenance [*ad nutus Hannibalis*], and with vaine threats and menaces. *a* 1663 ABP. BRAMHALL *Wks.* (1842–4) II. 367 (D.) Whatsoever he prateth..it is but a copy of his countenance. 1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* III. xiv. (D.), This, as he afterwards confessed on his death-bed..was only a copy of his countenance. 1779 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XI. 493 Many who affirmed this, did not believe themselves..it was merely a copy of their countenance.

B. *adj.*

† **1.** Abundant. (Cf. *dial.* 'plenty money', etc.)

1546 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 60 Ther shalbe..fyue masses sade..yf so be that ther be copye companye of prestes suffycyent to celebrate the same.

† **2.** = COPYHOLD 3. *Obs.*

1502 *Bury Wills* (1850) 94 All my londs..w^t all ther apportenents, ffree and copy. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 13 b, Bothe charter lande and copye lande. 1538 *Bury Wills* 136 The copye close. 1598 T. BASTARD *Chrestol.* (1880) 88 Copie land, and after a freeholde. 1639 *Bury Wills* (1850) 174 All those my lands, both copy and free.

C. *Comb.*, as † **copy-clerk**, a copying clerk, a scribe; **copy-head, copy-line**, the line of writing placed at the head of the page of a copy-book to be imitated by the pupil; **copy-holder**, a clasp for holding printer's copy while being set up; **copy-land**, see B. 2; **copy-purchaser**, one who purchases a MS. for press; **copy-slip**, a slip of paper on which a writing-copy is written (cf. *copy-head*). See also COPY-BOOK, -HOLD, -MONEY.

1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. T.* Pref. 5 The Latine *Copy-clarke..hath enfarced these words. 1862 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 279 'There is nothing' (as the *copy-head says) 'which is denied to well-directed labour'. 1877 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 5/2 The great adage is current in copyheads. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 209 As the *copy-line says, 'procrastination is the root of all evil'. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. xcii. 108 His importance among the *copy-purchasers in town. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 22 May 1 To go to the country with the cry of Church and Queen...this kind of *copyslip policy.

Copy (kɒ'pi), *v.*[1] Forms: see the sb. [a. F. *copier*, ad. med.L. *copiāre* to transcribe, f. *cōpia*: see COPY *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To make a copy of (a writing); to transcribe (*from* an original).

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 69 Gerebertus hadde i-write and i-copied al this philosofres bookes. *c* 1425 *Hampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref. 49 Copyed has this Sauter ben of yuel men of lollardry. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 92 (MS. K) Copyyn, *copio*. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* II. 523 A Physician coppied it from the original letter. 1776 *Trial Nundocomar* 45/1 Maha Rajah had bid me copy the papers. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 126, I copy it from the writings of M. de Villers. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 4 Philippus..copied them [the Laws] out of the waxen tablets.

b. with *out* († *forth*, † *over*).

1563 NOWELL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 20, I have caused it to be coopied out ageine. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 1 Let this be coppied out, And keepe it safe for our remembrance. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* XXV. 1 Prouerbes of Solomon, which the men of Hezekiah..copied out. 1663 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 332 Tyme for coppying forth of the same. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* II. 141 She..got one..to copy it [this letter] over. 1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* i. 21 [He] has copied it out in full.

2. To make a copy of (a picture, or other work of art); also to reproduce or represent (an object) in a picture or other work of art.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 190, I like the worke well'..I would haue it coppied. 1655 E. TERRY *Voy. E. India* 135 They are excellent at Limning, and will coppie out any picture they see to the life. 1719 J. RICHARDSON *Art Crit.* 153 He that works by Invention or the Life, endeavouring to Coppy Nature..makes an Original. *Ibid.* 174 If a Larger Picture be Coppied. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. ii. 580 Columns of the Corinthian order..copied from the Choragic monument of Lysicrates. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 302 The potters copied his [Socrates'] ugly face on their stone jugs.

3. *fig.* To make or form an imitation of (anything); to imitate, reproduce, follow.

1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 139 Could she [nature] in all her births but copy thee. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Ess. Greatness* Wks. 125 An Ode of Horace, not exactly copy'd, but rudely imitated. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 164 § 4 When the original is well chosen and judiciously copied, the imitator often arrives at excellence. 1785 COWPER *Tiroc.* 649 A wish to copy what he must admire. *a* 1828 D. STEWART *Wks.* (1854) I. 35 We copy instinctively the voices of our companions.

† b. with *out* (*fig.* from 1 b, 2). *Obs.*

1649 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 103 Mightiest monarchs.. May coppy out their proudest, richest looke. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* IX. i. (1821) 409 God hath copied out himself in all created being. 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* (J.) To copy out their great forefathers' fame.

4. *absol.* or *intr.*

1680 HICKERINGILL *Meroz* 33 He will neither coppy after Christ, nor St. Paul. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 105 Those that copy after his Adversaries in their infamous way of writing. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), When a painter copies from the life. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 192 An end put to Authors copying from one another. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 395 They must have had an original to copy after. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* ii. (1868) 125 No painter who is worth a straw ever will copy.

† **Copy,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [? related to *coppy*, COPPICE; cf. also COPSE *v.*[1]]

1530 PALSGR. 498/2, I copy or close in, *Jenclos*, or *je copie*.

Copyable: see COPIABLE.

Co'py-book. [f. COPY *sb.* + BOOK *sb.*]

† **1.** A book containing copies of documents, accounts, etc. *Obs.*

1557 *Order of Hospitalls* F vij, The Thresorers accompt-booke and the Thresorers privat Coppie-book all made in.. time for the Audite. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 206 Books usually kept in great Merchants Accounts... A Copy-book of charges at home, or Forreign accounts..with a breviate of Receipts or Acquittances.

2. A book in which copies are written or printed for pupils to imitate.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 42 Faire as a text B. in a Coppie booke. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* iv. (1627) 30 Instead of setting of copies..let every one have a little copie booke fastened to the top of his writing booke. 1657 COCKER (*title*) A Copy Book of Fair Writing. 1762 BORLASE in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 510 Another part of the same flash.. tore and dispersed the copy-books of the scholars. 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* I. 41 Words of wisdom, but..cut and dried, like proverbs from a copy-book. *Mod.* Vere Foster's Drawing Copy-books.

b. *attrib.* (Applied allusively to maxims of a conventional or commonplace character.)

1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Tragedy* II. x, A few copy-book headings about benevolence, and industry, and independence. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* I. 4 Well provided with stores of copy-book morality. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (ed. 58) 28 It is easy to recite copy-book maxims against its [vanity's] sinfulness.

Copyd, obs. f. COPED.

Copye, Copyer, obs. ff. COPPICE, COPY, COPIER.

Copyhold (kɒ'pihōuld). *Law.* For forms see COPY *sb.* [f. COPY *sb.* 5 + HOLD: cf. *freehold.*]

1. A kind of tenure in England of ancient origin: tenure of lands being parcel of a manor, 'at the will of the lord according to the custom of the manor', by copy of the manorial court-roll (see COPY *sb.* 5).

1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 4 § 1 Lands and Tenements holden by Custom of Manor, commonly called Copyhold. 1493 *Newminster Cartul.* (1878) 195 Which ye said Alexandr' helde be copy holde of ye riall & noble Raufe Erle off Westmorlande. 1551 CROWLEY *Pleas. & Payne* 471 Let the pore man haue and enioye The house he had by copyeholde. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 84 Copyhold is a tenure for which the Tenaunt hath nothing to shew but the copies of the Rolles made by the Steward of his Lords Court. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1778) I. 218 The queen is of ability to purchase lands, and to convey them, to make leases, to grant copyholds, and do other acts of ownership, without the concurrence of her lord. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex., Copyhold*, a base tenure founded upon immemorial custom and usage ..Because this tenure derives its whole force from custom, the lands must have been demisable by copy of court roll from time immemorial..No copyhold estate can..be created at the present day. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* i. 7 A rule of which there are plain traces in our English law of copyhold.

b. *fig.*

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 58 Set free..from the meere vassalage and Copy-hold of the Clergie. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 69 T' enjoy a Copyhold of Victory. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 17 What he said did touch.. my Father's (religious) Copy-hold, as the Phrase is.

2. An estate held by this tenure; a copyhold estate.

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Scottes* 125 Wks. (1843) I. 186 Ye bare yourselfe somwhat to bold, Therfore ye lost your copyehold. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Maxims St.* (1652) 58 To provide that the richer men place in their Farms and Coppieholds, such decayed Citizens. 1846 M^cCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 173 The lord of a manor, in which there are copyholds..holds a distinct court for that species of tenants, for the purpose both of determining pleas of land between them and for the alienation of their copyholds. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/5 By the voter in respect to property I mean the man who votes in respect to freehold, copyhold, or leasehold.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.* Held by copyhold; relating to or of the nature of copyhold.

1511–2 [see COPYHOLDER]. 1527 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 235 All my landes, as well copiehold as freehold. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 27 The Mannor of Taunton Dean in Somersetshire is..but a Copy-hold Mannor. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* Introd. § 3 (1778) 75 The special and particular customs of manors..which bind all the copyhold and customary tenants that hold of the said manors. 1846 M^cCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 450 Copyhold estates are held of a subject as part of a royalty, honour, or manor, and are liable to fines on account of deaths, transfers, and other such circumstances, according to the customs of the royalty, honour, or manor of which they form a part. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* v. § 6. 257 *note*, Land held by copyhold tenure is always parcel of, and included in, a manor.

Copyholder[1] (kɒ'pihōuldəɹ). [f. COPY *sb.* 5 + HOLDER; = 'holder by copy'.] One who holds an estate in copyhold.

1511–2 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 18 Custumarye and Copieholders tenauntes of eny Copyeholde londes holden at wylle of the Lorde. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 14 These maner of copye holders haue an estate of enherytaunce, after the custome of the maner, yet haue they no franke tenement.. and therfore they be called tenantes of base tenure. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* (1635) 37 Being in truth bondmen at the beginning, but having obtained freedome of their persons, and gained a custome by use of occupying their lands, they now are called Coppy-holders. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* v. ii, What's your name? Come, are you a freeholder or a copyholder? 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* v. § 6. 256 The authorised copy of the entry on the rolls of the court delivered to the tenant is his muniment of title, and gives him his name of 'copyholder'.

Copy-holder[2]: see COPY *sb.* C.

Co'pyholding, *vbl. sb. rare.* Tenure by copy.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Feb. 11/1 Serfdom was turned into copyholding.

Copying (kɒ'pi,iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [see -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb COPY, q.v.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Doublement d'escripture*, a copying out of a writing. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 543 ₱ 5 Those more numerous Copyings, which are found among the Vessels of the same Body. 1812 R. H. in *Examiner* 25 May 327/2 Faithful copyings of nature.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, *esp.* of appliances for copying writing by some transfer process, as in *copying-book*, *-ink*, *-machine* (first patented in 1780 by James Watt), *-paper*, *-pencil*, *-press*; also **copying-instrument**, an instrument for copying outlines etc.; **copying-lathe** (see quot. 1889); **copying-ribbon**, a ribbon used in a type-writing machine, when a duplicate copy is taken; **copying-telegraph**, a telegraphic apparatus by which, a written message being placed in the transmitter, a copy of it is produced in the receiver on the passage of the current.

1813 Jas. Watt & Co. *Direct. for using Patent Copying Machine* 6 A bottle of copying ink .. To prepare the Copying Paper. 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* xxix. 36 Press Copying-books have an unlucky knack of coming to pieces. 1882 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 271 *Copying-inks.*—Inks for this purpose must be rather thick, not dry too quickly, and soften when moistened again, without becoming too fluid. 1889 E. Matheson *Aid Bk.* (ed. 2) 680 Copying-lathes are those in which the shape is given to the article operated on.

Co·pying, *ppl. a.* [see -ing 2.] That copies; engaged in transcription, as in *copying clerk*.

1876 Gladstone *Synchr. Homer* 56, I deny that the Poet is but the copying clerk of the actual world. 1882 Besant *Revolt of Man* xiv. 346 They were chiefly turned into copying-clerks, the lowest and the meanest of all handicrafts.

Copyism (kɒ·pi,iz'm). [f. Copy *sb.* or *v.* + -ism.] The practice of copying or imitating; an instance of such practice. (Usually contemptuous.)

1814 Byron *Wks.* (1832) III. 70 If there be any copyism, it must be in the two poems, where the same versification is adopted. 1846 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* I. II. VI. i. § 27 The meanest and most ignorant copyism of vulgar details.

Copyist (kɒ·pi,ist). [A modification of the earlier Copist, brought into more obvious relation to Copy *v.*] One who copies or imitates; *esp.* one whose occupation is to transcribe documents.

1699 Bentley *Phal.* 475 An Error of the Copyists. 1725–27 Blackwall *Sacr. Class.* II. 217 (T.) The first may be ascribed to the copyist's haste, negligence, or ignorance. 1756 J. Warton *Ess. Pope* I. 9 (T.) No original writer ever remained so unrivalled by succeeding copyists, as [Theocritus]. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 36 A faithfull copyist of ancient buildings, tombs, and prospects. 1813 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 210 Excepting England and her copyist, the United States, there is not a nation .. which tolerates a paper circulation. 1875 Scrivener *Lect. Grk. Test.* 5 Some of the original words or letters will have been mistaken by the copyist.

Copy-land: see Copy *sb.* B. 2.

† **Co·py-money.** *Obs.* Money paid to an author for his manuscript, or for copyright. (Cf. Copy *sb.* 9 b.)

1708 Hearne *Collect.* 13 Nov., What prospect is there of a bookseller for Barnabas, and on what proposals for copy-money and copies? 1782 J. Warton *Ess. Pope* II. xiv. 401 In the year 1722, he received of a bookseller 120*l* for copy-money. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* xi, A scale of book-selling transactions measured by which the largest editions and copy-monies of his own early days appeared insignificant.

Copynere, var. of Copener *Obs.*, paramour.

Copyntanke: see Copintank.

Copyose, -ous, etc., obs. ff. Copious.

Copyr, obs. f. Copper.

Copyright (kɒ·pirəit), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. Copy *sb.* + Right *sb.*]

1. The exclusive right given by law for a certain term of years to an author, composer, designer, etc. (or his assignee), to print, publish, and sell copies of his original work.

1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 407 Much may also be collected from the several legislative recognitions of copyrights. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1748, A considerable deduction from the price stipulated to be paid for the copyright. 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* xxxiii. (ed. 3) 361 The law of Copyright, is, in some measure allied to that of patents. 1875 Jevons *Money* (1878) 166 We have international copyright.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* Protected by copyright; not allowed by law to be printed or copied except by permission of the author, designer, etc.

1881 *Athenæum* 19 Feb. 257/1 There is to be no export of English editions of copyright books to the United States.

3. *Comb.*

1791 Lackington *Mem.* (1792) 347 So blind were copyright-holders to their own interest.

Co·pyright, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To secure copyright for; to protect by copyright.

1878 E. Jenkins *Haverholme* 191 It had indeed been suggested that the oath should be registered and copyrighted for their exclusive use. 1887 *Athenæum* 7 May. 609/3 The number of books copyrighted in the United States last year was 11,124.

Hence **Co·pyrighted** *ppl. a.*, **Co·pyrighting** *vbl. sb.*; **Co·pyrighter**, one who 'copyrights'.

1860 C. Reade *8th Commandm.* 217 Copyrighted plays. 1888 *Scot. Leader* 14 June 4 Copyrighted English literature for the American market. 1891 M. D. Conway in *Athenæum* 21 Mar. 377/1 It is difficult to see any objection to the use of the copyrighter's trade-mark.

Copys, obs. f. Coppice, Cops.

Co·pywise, *adv. rare.* In the way or after the manner of copy.

1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xi. 138 Some..affirmed, that it past not above twenty sheets of paper copywise.

‖ **Coque** (kɒk), *sb.* [a. F. *coque* shell, in same senses: but in 1 associated with L. *coccum*.]

† **1.** *Bot.* One of the carpels of a dry fruit; a Coccus. *Obs.*

1821 S. F. Gray *Nat. Arrangem. Brit. Plants* 199 *Coque, Coccum*, a cell that opens elastically. *Ibid.* 639 *Lavaretta* ..Coques many, one-seeded.

2. *Millinery.* A small loop of ribbon formed by joining and attaching the two ends, used in trimming.

† **Coque,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *coquĕre* to cook, digest, concoct.] *trans.* To digest.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 116 For the receyuing of the meat to be coqued for the whol body.

‖ **Coquelicot** (kɒ·klikɒ:). [Fr.; the name of the Red Poppy, and hence of its colour.] The colour of the common Red Poppy, a brilliant red with an admixture of orange. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 26 Dec. 3/1 Lady Melbourne has introduced the fashion of brown stockings with coquelicot clocks. 1798 Jane Austen *Lett.* (1884) I. 177 Coquelicot is to be all the fashion this winter. 1837 T. Hook *Jack Brag* vi, Directly did there flit before his eyes coquelicot bonnets, striped parasols, buff boots. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* May 371/1 The fashionable Coquelicot, or poppy shade.

† **Coqueluche.** *Obs.* Also 7 -luch(e)o. [a. F. *coqueluche* hood, etc. (obs. It. *cocolluccio*, f. *cocollo*, L. *cucullus* hood, cowl), applied orig. to a kind of *grippe* or epidemic catarrh, for which patients covered their heads with a *coqueluche*.] A name given in the 16th c. to an epidemic catarrh, and afterwards to hooping-cough.

1611 Cotgr., *Coqueluche* .. also the Coquelucheo, or new disease; which troubled the French about the yeares 1510, and 1557; and vs but a while agoe. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Coquelucho* (Ital.), a kind of violent Cough. 1736 Bailey *Househ. Dict.* 209 *Coqueluche* a cough which most frequently siezes young children..as soon as it siezes them, they fall into fits, and are all in a muck sweat, and several have died of it for want of present relief. 1749 T. Short *Chronol. Hist. Air, etc.*, The disease called Coccoluche, or Coccolucio (because the sick wore a cap or covering close all over their heads) came from the island Melite in Africa. 1871 Sir T. Watson *Princ. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 5) II. 68 It [hooping-cough] has received a variety of names: chin-cough; kink-hoast; coqueluche.

Coquerie, -rye, obs. f. Cookery.

Coques, obs. form of Coax.

Coquet (kɒke·t), *a.* and *sb.*[1] [a. F. *coquet*, orig. sb., dim. of *coq* cock, in reference to the strutting gait and amorous characteristics of the cock; hence 'a beau', and in the fem. *coquette* 'a belle'; also as adj. 'forward, wanton, gallant': cf. Cock *v.*[1], also Cockish, Cocky *a.*, and Cocket *a.*, which is prob. the same word in an earlier stage of meaning. In later use, the adjective in English became inseparably blended with the attributive use of the sb., to which also it became entirely assimilated in sense. The sb. was, as in Fr., formerly used of both sexes, and in both spelt *coquet*; but in the 18th c. the fem. became *coquette* after Fr., and the masculine became obsolete.]

A. *adj.* [† **1.** = Cocky: see Cocket *a. Obs.*]

† **2.** Amorously forward or familiar. *Obs.*

1708 *Brit. Apollo* I. No. 2. 11/2 A gentleman, a Friend of her's, is always very Coquet to her in his drink, and never so at other times: because folly is the effect of drunkenness. 1711 *Wentworth Papers* (1882) 214 Her Grace of Shrewsbery is now very coquet with Lord Ashburnham.

3. Having or showing the disposition of a coquette; coquettish; said of persons or their actions.

1697 Vanbrugh *Relapse* II. i, A lady may (with the Expence of a few Coquet Glances) lead twenty fools about in a string for two or three years together. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 274 The greatest miracle love can work is to cure a coquet humour. 1769 Mrs. Brooke *Hist. E. Montague* (1784) I. iv. 23 They [Canadian ladies] are gay, coquet, and sprightly; more gallant than sensible. 1861 W. H. Russell in *Times* 10 July, Some women dressed as 'vivandières', minus the coquet air and the trousers and boots of those ladies. 1869 Mrs. Palliser *Lace* xxv. 299 More coquet than a woman.

b. *transf.* of things.

1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 286 On the piers of a garden-gate not far from Paris I observed two very coquet sphinxes. 1867 J. Macgregor *Voy. Alone* (1868) 129 Steamers of all shapes .. with flags often exceedingly coquet.

† **B.** *sb.* **1.** A man who from vanity or selfish motives aims at making himself generally attractive to the other sex; a male flirt; a 'lady-killer'. *Obs.*

1696 Phillips, *Coquet*, an Amorous Courtier, one that makes it his business to cause himself to be belov'd, and gain the love of Women. 1728 Gay *Begg. Op.* III. Wks. (1772) I 23 The coquets of both sexes are self-lovers, and that is a love no other what ever can dispossess. 1732 Mrs. Delany *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) I. 362 My brother is playing the coquet among the belles on Tunbridge walks. Cf. Coquette 1 c.

2. The common earlier form of Coquette, q.v.

† **Coquet,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. Coquet *v.*] An act or 'piece' of coquetry.

1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) V. 188 When Men whine too much in wooing, Women with like Coquets use them.

Coquet, var. of Cocket *sb.*[1]

Coquet, coquette (kɒke·t), *v.* [a. F. *coquet-er* (*il coquette*), f. *coquet*; see Coquet *a.* and *sb.*[1] The dictionaries have the present tense as *coquet*, which seems to be the spelling of all the earlier quots.; but some modern writers spell it *coquette*, like the sb.]

1. *intr.* 'To act the lover' (J.); to practise coquetry, to flirt *with*. (Formerly used of both sexes, now only of a woman.) † *To coquet it*: to play the coquette.

1701 Farquhar *Sir H. Wildair* III. i, See how they cocquet it! Oh! there's a look! there's a simper! there's a squeeze for you! 1713 Swift *Cadenus & V.*, Phillis..I saw coquetting..with that odious knight. 1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* IV. ix, He then..turned about to coquet it with Fanny. 1792 Mary Wollstonecr. *Rights Wom.* v. 180 At the age of ten or eleven .. girls began to coquet. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XVIII. viii. 148 Another courtly Charmer, hypocritically modest, coquettes under the tatters of a Gipsy. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. Fleet* II. 167, I could not coquet with other men.

fig. 1839 Longf. *Hyperion* I. vi, How the wanton, treacherous air coquets with the old greybeard trees. 1859 Kingsley *Misc.* (1860) II. 254 Those fantastic clouds which are coquetting with your thrones.

† **2.** *trans.* 'To treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness' (J.); to flirt with. *Obs.*

1725 Swift *Let.* 26 Nov., You coquetting a maid of honour. 1729 — *Grand Question Debated* 167 He caught me one morning coquetting his wife. 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Cong.* II. Wks. (Globe) 656/2 *Stage-direction*, She follows, coquetting him to the back scene. — *Epil.* Wks. 1806 II. 445 Talks loud, coquets the guests, and scolds the waiters.

3. *intr.* (*transf.*) To dally, trifle, or toy *with* (a matter or proposal).

1780 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* June, Miss W—— begged her to sing us a French song. She coquetted, but Mrs. Riggs..insisted upon her obedience. 1796 Ld. Fitzwilliam in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) IV. 357 He made war to gain a duke, and he coquetted with peace to retain a county member. 1814 Sir R. Wilson *Diary* II. 299 We have lost precious time in coquetting about his recognition, if we are to acknowledge him king at the last. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* II. 155, I was at last coquetted with to retire from the service. 1878 Lecky *Eng. 18th C.* II. ix, Lady Townshend for a time coquetted with Methodism as with Popery.

4. To play *with* (a horse), by pretending to let him have his way.

1863 Thornbury *True as Steel* I. 150 Robert .. maintaining a perfect seat, coquetted with his fiery chesnut horse, to the delight of the multitude.

Hence **Coque·tting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1719 D'Urfey *Pills* II. 241 Pox on Town Cheatings, Jilts and Coquettings. 1795 Burke *Th. Scarcity* Wks. VII. 396 To take advantage of the fortunate fugitive moment in this coquetting climate of ours. 1861 T. A. Trollope *La Beata* II. xiv. 110 There was a long coquetting consultation about how it should be worn. 1891 R. Zimmermann in *Athenæum* 4 July 20/3 An exclusive section of society, enfeebled by refined sensuality and absurd coquetting with culture.

Coquetoon (kɒkətūn). [Native name.] A small West African antelope (*Cephalophus rufilatus*, Gray).

1846 Gray in *Ann. & Mag. N. H.* XVIII. 166. Also in *Brit. Mus. Cat.*

Coquetry (kō·u·kètri). Forms: 7 **coquetterie**, **-queterie**, 7–8 **-quettery**, **-quettry**, 8– **coquetry**. [a. F. *coquetterie* (not in Cotgr.), f. *coqueter* to Coquet.]

1. The action or behaviour of a coquette; the use of arts intended to excite the admiration or love of the opposite sex, without any intention of responding to the feelings awakened.

At its first adoption used more in the earlier F. sense of pretty or attractive pertness in women.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Coquetterie* (Fr.), the prattle or twattle of a pert Gossip or Minx. 1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 135 This pretty gossiping humour in women the French call by the name of Coqueterie. 1697 Vanbrugh *Prov. Wife* I. i, Coquettry is one of the main ingredients in the natural composition of a woman. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Sat. Woman* Wks. 1730 I. 54 In vain your eyes with coquetry you arm. 1720 Gay *Poems* (1745) II. 22 Yet let not us their loose coquett'ry blame, Women of every nation are the same. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* v, If there was any coquetry in the action, it was well disguised by the careless indifference of her manner. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* III. ix, Bella's colour deepened over the little piece of coquetry she was checked in.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A coquettish act.

1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* xlv, I was guilty of a thousand ridiculous coquetries. 1755 Eliz. Montagu *Lett.* III. 320 An old batchelor and an old maid after twenty coquetteries, promising eternal love and constancy. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xvi. 262 The boy..mimicked the shy coquetries of the girl.

2. *fig.* Coquetting with questions, parties, etc., without seriously espousing them.

1770 *Junius Lett.* xli. 212 There was much coquetry between the court and the attorney general. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. iv. 53 There was a good deal of political coquetry in the patriotic independence of..Wentworth.

3. *transf.* Attractive prettiness, winsomeness as the result of art.

1864 D. G. Mitchell *Sev. Stor.* 249 What a charming coquetry in the sheep and shepherdesses of Watteau. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 667 The house-front .. one coquetry Of coloured brick and carved stone!

‖ **Coquetta.** In *Coquetta bark*, name of a non-officinal bark obtained from *Cinchona lancifolia*.

1878 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Coquette (kŏke·t), *sb.* Forms: (7 **cocket**), 7–8 coquet, 8 cocquet, 7– coquette. [a. F. *coquette*, fem. of *coquet* COQUET. Formerly spelt *coquet*, like the masculine: so found even in 19th c., but *coquette* was occasional before 1720, and usual after 1740. The stress on the second syllable is found about 1700.]

1. A woman (more or less young), who uses arts to gain the admiration and affection of men, merely for the gratification of vanity or from a desire of conquest, and without any intention of responding to the feelings aroused; a woman who habitually trifles with the affections of men; a flirt.

In early use the notion ranged widely from gallantry, wantonness, or immodesty, to pretty pertness.

a. **1611** COTGR., *Coquette*, a prattling or proud gossip; a frisking or fliperous minx; a cocket. **1678** OTWAY *Friendship in F.* I. i. 3 A perfect Coquet, very affected, and something old. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cocquet* .. also a wanton Girl that speaks fair to several Lovers at once. **1708** PRIOR *Turtle & Sparrow* 295 A meer Cocquet, or such I thought her. **1720** GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 83 False are the loose Coquet's inveigling airs. **1790** CATH. GRAHAM *Lett. Educ.* 221 A coquet commonly finds her own perdition, in the very flames which she raises to consume others. **1829** LYTTON *Devereux* II. ii, Amorously eyeing the pretty coquet.

β. **1669** DRYDEN *Ev. Love* III. i, One of the greatest Coquettes in Madrid. **1712–4** POPE *Rape Lock* I. 88 Instruct the Eyes of young Coquettes to roll. **1742** FIELDING *J. Andrews* III. iii. 85 If it was possible for a Coquette to love. **1761** CHURCHILL *Night* Poems I. 88 Coquettes no more pursue the jilting plan. **1837** LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* 65, I am no heartless coquette. **1885** *Girl's Own Paper* Jan. 199/2 A coquette is a young lady of more beauty than sense.

b. *fig.* or *transf.*

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 239 Pleasure is an errant coquet, flying those who court her most servilely, and showing herself most gracious to those who bear the greatest indifference towards her. **1822** SHELLEY *Fragm. Moon* i, Bright wanderer, fair coquette of heaven.

c. *Male coquette*: = COQUET B. 1.

1770 *Monthly Rev.* 72 One of those Narcissus-like, or Lady-like, gentlemen, called a male-coquet. **1776** *Ann. Reg.* 37/1 Dr. Rundle was a kind of male coquette. **1779** MRS. THRALE in Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* Feb., I often say Dr. Burney is the most of a male coquet of any man I know. **1793** ELIZA PARSONS *Woman as she should be* III. 77 There is nothing more deserving reprehension .. than a male coquette.

2. A genus of crested humming-birds. [F. *coquet* masc., made *coquette* in English.]

[**1843** *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 273/1 s. v. *Trochilidæ*, 27th Race, the Fops (Coquets).] **1866** ARGYLL *Reign Law* v. (ed. 4) 246 One of the most .. beautiful of all the tribe is comprised within the genus *Lophornis*, or the 'Coquettes'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a. *attrib.* or as *adj.* (Not distinguishable from COQUET *a.* 3.) Having the air of a coquette; coquettish.

1743 FIELDING *Wedding-day* IV. ix, A few coquette airs of youth and gaiety. **1751** ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* II. 219 Every little coquette air we give ourselves [will] lessen the value of our charms. **1865** *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 3 The forest of Soignies .. if not as coquette, fully as enjoyable as the famous 'Bois' itself. **1867** MUSGRAVE *Nooks Old France* II. 209 Picturesque and coquette as ever their [mills'] wasp-like waists were.

b. *Comb.*, as *coquette-like* adj.; †**coquette-patch**, a patch for the face.

1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* II. i, Araminta, before she can come abroad, is so long a placing her coquet-patch, that I must be a year without company. **1760** GOLDSM. *Cit. World* lxx, Coquet like, she flies from her close pursuers. **1864** TENNYSON *Hendecasyllabics*, As some rare little rose .. or half coquette-like Maiden.

Coquette *v.*, **Coquetting**: see COQUET *v.*

Coquettish (kŏke·tiʃ), *a.* Also 8 **-quetish.** [f. COQUETTE + -ISH.] Like or of the nature of a coquette; of or characterized by coquetry.

1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 29 A Coquetish Humour is an Irregularity, or Debauchery of the Mind. **1792** MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* v. 195 Her dress is extremely modest in appearance, and yet very coquettish in fact. **1845** LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) IV. xcv. 294 He then paid court to a coquettish young widow. **1859** GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 70 Hetty tossed and patted her pound of butter with quite a self-possessed, coquettish air.

b. *Comb.*, as *coquettish-looking*, etc.

1869 Miss BRADDON *Lady's Mile* i, A pretty, coquettish-looking girl.

Coquettishly (kŏke·tiʃli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a coquettish manner; with the air of a coquette.

1785 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* I. xxvi, A nun coquetishly frisky. **1859** JEPHSON *Brittany* iii. 28 A coquettishly dressed young lady. **1881** C. GIBBON *Heart's Problem* x. (1884) 141 He somewhat grave, she glancing coquettishly at him.

Co·quicide. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *coqu-us* cook + -CIDE.] The killing of a cook.

1870 DASENT *Ann. Eventful Life* (ed. 4) I. 139 A unanimous verdict of Justifiable Coquicide.

Co-quicken: see Co- *pref.* 1.

‖ **Coquilla** (kŏkī·lyă). [app. Sp. or Pg., dim. of *coca* shell: cf. F. *coquille* shell of nuts, almonds, etc.; cf. COQUILLO.] In *Coquilla-nut*, the nut of the Brazilian palm-tree, *Attalea funifera*, the thick hard shell of which is much used by turners.

1851 E. FORBES *Veg. World* II. in *Art Jrnl. Illust. Cat.*, The Coquilla nut of commerce, so much used for similar purposes with the vegetable ivory, and especially for the handles of canes and umbrellas. **1860** OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. (1872) 254 Coquilla nuts .. The endocarp is the part used by turners to make toys and trinkets.

‖ **Coquillage** (kŏkī·lyā·ʒ). [Fr.; f. *coquille* shell: see COCKLE and -AGE.] A shellfish, mollusc.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 268 The buccini and other coquillages on which they fed. *Ibid.* XLIV. 444 The different sorts of 'coquillage', which are included in this 'sea-fruit'.

‖ **Coquillo** (kŏkī·lyo). [Sp. *coquillo*, Pg. *coquilho*, dim. of *coco* coco-nut.] The Physic nut, *Curcas purgans*, a native of tropical America, the seeds of which yield an oil used as a purgative.

[*a* **1622** R. HAWKINS *Voy.* (1878) 133 In the kingdome of Chile, and in Brasill, is another kinde .. which they call coquillos, and are as big as wal-nuts.] **1851** *Exhibition Catal.* II. 1430 (*Mexico*) A bottle of oil, called oil of coquillo, is also exhibited.

Coquimbite (kŏkī·mbəit). *Min.* [Named 1841, from *Coquimbo*, a province of Chili, where originally found: see -ITE.] A native ferric sulphate, of a white, yellowish, or brown colour, found chiefly in parts of South America; native White Copperas.

1844 ALGER *Phillips' Min.* 369.

Coquimbo owl: see OWL.

‖ **Coquina** (kŏkī·na). [Sp. *coquina* (Minsheu 1623) shell-fish, cockle, deriv. of OSp. *coca* = F. *coque*:—L. **cocca*, by-form of *concha* mussel, shell.] A soft whitish rock of recent formation in the West Indies and Florida (where it is used as a building material), made up of fragments of marine shells united by a calcareous cement.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 5/1 St. Augustine [Florida], a still older settlement .. [with its] white coquina walls, quaint Peninsular houses with hanging balconies, etc.

†**Co·quinate**, *v. Obs.*—° [f. ppl. stem of L. *coquīnāre* to cook, f. *coquīn-us* adj., f. *coquus* cook.] 'To play the cook' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

So **Coquina·tion** 'a dressing, or Cooking of meat' (Phillips 1658).

†**Coqui·nery.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *coquinerie*, f. *coquin* rogue, knave.] Roguery, knavery.

c **1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxii. (1869) 147 This hand heere is cleped coquinerie.

‖ **Coquito** (kŏkī·to). [Sp.; dim. of *coco* coco-nut.] A palm tree, *Jubæa spectabilis*, a native of Chili, from the sap of which the palm-honey of the Chilians is obtained. Also *Coquito nut, palm.*

[**1858** HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 762 *Jubæa spectabilis* is a native of Chili, where it is called Coquito.] **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 639/1 The Coquito Palm .. is very abundant in central Chili .. the fruit is roundish or egg-shaped, and has a thick fibrous husk, enclosing a hard one-seeded nut which has three small pores at the bottom. **1871** J. SMITH *Domestic Bot.* 147 Coquito Nut .. In habit it is similar to the Date Palm.

Coquo, obs. form of COCO.

Coquy·lle, obs. f. COCKLE *sb.*2, mollusc, shell.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XV. iv, Men may finde .. in the montaynes the coquylles and shellys of fysshis that somtyme swame in the see.

‖ **Cor** 1 (kōr). [Heb. כֹּר *kōr* lit. 'round vessel', adapted by LXX. as *κόρος*, Vulgate *corus*, *chorus*, whence in Wyclif (also **chore**, **choore**) and Rhemish.] A Hebrew and Phœnician measure of capacity, the same that was in earlier times called the *homer*, containing ten ephahs or baths = about 9½ bushels (liquid) or 8 bushels (dry measure).

1388 WYCLIF *Luke* xvi. 7 An hundrid coris [**1382** mesuris] of whete. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) *Ezek.* xlv. 11 That the bat may take the tenth part of a core, and the ephi the tenth part of a core. **1611** BIBLE *ibid.*, Ye shall offer the tenth part of a bath out of the cor, which is an homer of ten baths. **1876** tr. *Keil's Ezek.* II. 330 The cor is not mentioned in the preceding words, nor does it occur in the Mosaic law. It is another name for the homer which is met for the first time in the writings of the Captivity.

†**Cor** 2. *Obs.* Also **cor-fish.** Salt cod, salt fish as distinguished from dry or stock-fish. (Cf. CORVED.) (The first quot. is of doubtful meaning.)

1619 B. JONSON *For Honour of Wales* Wks. (Rtldg.) 612/1 A salmon, cor, or chevin, Will feed you six or seven. **1624** CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 210 They take nothing but small Cod, whereof the greatest they make Cor-fish, and the rest is hard dried, which we call Poore-John. *Ibid.* VI. 204 Of dry fish we made about forty thousand, of Cor-fish about seuen thousand .. The best of this fish was sold for 5 li. the hundred.

‖ **Cor** 3, *Mus.* [F. = horn], in **cor anglais** (kōr ãglɛ̃), lit. 'English horn': the tenor oboe; also, the name of a stop of similar tone in an organ or harmonium.

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb. 531/1 His cor anglais stop is a 4 ft. tone. **1880** GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 400 Beethoven has written a fine trio .. for two oboes and cor anglais.

Cor, obs. form of CORE.

Cor- 1, assimilated form of the prefix COM-, CON-, before *r*; as in L. *correctus* CORRECT, *corrupt-us* CORRUPT, etc. For the general sense see COM-.

Cor- 2, **coro-**, (**core-**). Gr. *κόρη* girl, doll, pupil of the eye (cf. BABY), has been taken as the basis of modern surgical terms relating to the pupil. The combining form of the Gr. word (as in other words in *-η*, *-α*) is *κορο-*, *coro-*, before vowels *cor-*; but *core-* representing the Gk. nom. case has by some been erroneously taken as the formative, giving the barbarous forms *corelysis*, *coremorphosis*, and the illiterate *coreometer*, *coretodialysis*, etc. Few of these combinations are English in form: the chief being **Core·ctomy, Coro·tomy** (core-), excision and incision of the pupil, **Co·roplasty** (core-), an operation for forming an artificial pupil; **Core·ctome**, an instrument used in cutting through the iris; **Coropla·stic** (core-) *a.*, relating to coroplasty.

1819 GUTHRIE *Lect. Surg. Eyes* (1823) 393 *Coretomia*, division of the iris. *Ibid.*, *Corectomia*, when a portion of the iris is cut off. *Ibid.* 394 *Coredialysis*, the separation of the iris. **1826** S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 348 Mr. Guthrie approves of corectomia, or a free transverse division of the iris with a sharp edged needle, or iris-scalpel. **1830** — *Dict. Surg.* (ed. 6) 1007 The separation of a part of its circumference from the ciliary ligament called in the language of oculists corodialysis. **1875** H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 433 Coredialysis, produces a second and false pupil. **1860** BRAITHWAITE *Retrospect of Med.* XLII. 250 Mr. Streatfeild .. now names his operation Corelysis (meaning Pupil freeing. **1857** DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* 242 *Coreplasty* .. The operation for artificial pupil.

[**Coraage**, an error in Cowel, etc., for CORNAGE.]

Corach, variant of CURRAGH, a coracle.

Coracine (kŏ·răsəin). [ad. L. *coracīnus*, a. Gr. *κορακῖνος* or *κοράκινος*, f. *κόραξ* raven: so called from its black colour.] A kind of fish like a perch, found in the Nile.

1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* v. iii, The golden-headed coracine out of Egypt. **1865** TRISTRAM in *Reader* No. 149. 506/3 The cat-fish or coracine.

Coracite (kŏ·răsəit). *Min.* [f. *κόραξ*, *κορακ-* raven + -ITE.] A variety of pitchblende, from Lake Superior.

1849 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. III. 117 On Coracite, a new ore of Uranium. **1868** DANA *Min.* (1880) 155 Coracite is probably pitchblende mixed with some gummite.

Coracle (kŏ·răk'l). So 7–: also 6 **corougle**, 7 **corracle**, **curricle**, 8 **coricle**. [a. Welsh *corwgl*, *cwrwgl*, deriv. (? dim.) of *corwg*, *cwrwg*, in 13–14th c. *coruc*, *corwc* coracle, and carcase, = Ir. *curach* boat (appearing in Adamnanus 7th c., in latinized form *curuca*), mod. Gaelic *curach*.]

A small boat made of wickerwork covered with some water-tight material (originally hides or skins), used by the ancient Britons, and still by fishermen on the rivers and lakes of Wales and Ireland.

The coracle is described but not named in *O. E. Chron.* anno 891 'on anum bate butan ælcum ȝerebrum of Hibernia .. se bat wæs ȝeworht of þriddan healfre hyde'.

1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Kwrwgyl ne vola kroen*, a corougle. **1611** COTGR., *Carabe*, a corracle, or little round skiffe, made of Ozier twigs wouen together, and couered with raw hides. **1696** AUBREY *Misc.* (1857) 211 The boats on the Avon .. were baskets of twigs covered with an ox-skin, which the poor people in Wales use to this day, and call them curricles. **1759** B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. *Salop* 178 The Fishermen in these Parts have a pretty Device, to catch Fish .. which is called a Coracle. **1805** SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* I. 13 On his back, Like a broad shield, the coracle was hung. **1873** *Act* 36–7 *Vict.* c. 71 § 36 Any boat, barge, coracle, or other vessel used in fishing.

b. *attrib.*

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 13 Two Coracle Nets. **1891** *Daily News* 5 Oct. 3/6 Dee Salmon Fisheries .. The coracle net-men had caught 849 salmon.

Coracler (kŏ·răklə). [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who uses a coracle.

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 83 At Caermarthen .. I saw the coraclers .. sweeping the Towey.

Coraco- (kŏ·răko-), corresp. to Gr. *κορακο-* combining form of *κόραξ* raven, crow, now used in *Anat.* as comb. form of CORACOID, in sense 'relating to the coracoid process and some other part', as **coraco-acromial**, connecting the coracoid with the acromial, as the *coraco-acromial ligament*; **coraco-brachial**, applied to a muscle which arises from the coracoid and is inserted into the shaft of the fore-arm, which it draws forwards and inwards; **coraco-clavicular**, uniting the coracoid and clavicle, as *coraco-clavicular ligament*; **coraco-costal** = COSTO-CORACOID; **coraco-humeral**, pertaining to the coracoid and humerus, as *coraco-humeral ligament*, the accessary ligament of the shoulder joint; **coraco-hyoid, coraco-mandibular, coraco-pectoral**, applied to muscles which extend from the coracoid to the hyoid bone, the lower jaw, and the thorax respectively; **coraco-procoracoid**, pertaining to the coracoid and procoracoid, as a *coraco-procoracoid symphyseal ligament*; **coraco-scapular**, pertaining to the coracoid and scapula; consisting of coracoid and scapula combined; **coraco-vertebral**, applied to that angle of the scapula which lies between its coracoid and vertebral borders.

1852–9 TODD *Cyc. Anat.* IV. 434/2 The *coraco-acromial, or triangular ligament. [**1785** *Anat. Dialogues* (ed. 2) 270 Which is the *coraco-brachialis?] **1842** E. WILSON *Anat. Vade-m.* 65 The foramen for the medullary vessels is situ-

ated..a little below the coraco-brachial ridge. 1841 *Library of Med., Cruveilhier's Anat.* I. 179 The two *coraco-clavicular ligaments are continuous. 1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 570/1 The *coraco-costal fascia. 1882a *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Coraco-cubital muscle*, a synonym of the *Flexor brachii longus* of Solipedes. 1841 *Library of Med., Cruveilhier's Anat.* I. 183 The capsule is strengthened above by a considerable bundle of fibres called the coracoid ligament, *coraco-humeral ligament, or accessory ligament of the fibrous capsule. [1706 PHILLIPS, **Coracohyoides.*] 1782a A. MONRO *Anat. Bones & Nerves* 179 Immediately behind this ..cavity the coraco-hyoid muscle has its rise.

Coracoid (kŏ·räkoid), *a.* and *sb. Anat.* [ad. medical L. *coracoīdēs*, a. Gr. κορακοειδής (also κορακώδης) raven-like, f. κόραξ raven, crow: see -OID.]

A. *adj.*

1. Beaked like a crow. Applied to a process of bone (*coracoid process*), extending from the scapula or shoulder-blade toward the sternum or breast-bone, which in adult man somewhat resembles in shape and size the beak of a crow; also to the bone (*coracoid bone*) homologous with this process, which, in birds and reptiles, extends from the scapula to the sternum, and forms the distal or ventral element of the scapular arch.

[1706 PHILLIPS, *Coracoides*, a Process of the Shoulder-blade which takes Name from its Figure resembling that of a Crow's Bill. 1721 in BAILEY.] 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 245 The Base, Acromion, coracoid Process and Head of the Scapula, are all in a cartilaginous State at the Birth. 1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 840/1 The coracoid bone .. is only fully developed in the Reptilia and in Birds. 1872 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* xii. 476 Another process, the coracoid, which only serves in Man for the attachment of certain muscles.

2. Pertaining to, or connected with, the coracoid process.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 219/1 The humerus .. can act upon the scapula..depressing its coracoid angle. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 479 The coracoid insertion of the pectoralis minor can also be seen.

B. *sb.* = *Coracoid process* or *bone*: see A. 1.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 37 The scapula has .. a point named the coracoid, for the attachment of certain muscles. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 47 In the *Monotremata*..the coracoid reaches the sternum.

Coracomorphic, *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Coracomorphæ* (f. Gr. κορακο- raven, crow + -μορφ-os, f. μορφή form) + -IC.] Of or belonging to the group *Coracomorphæ* or birds of the crow form, in Huxley's classification of 1867, corresponding nearly to PASSERINE of Cuvier.

‖ **Coracosteon** (kŏräkŏ·stiɹŏn). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. κορακο- raven + ὀστέον bone.] A term applied to an additional symmetrical osseous centre formed in the sternum in certain birds. Hence **Coraco·steal** *a.*, as in *coracosteal ossification.*

1882a in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Co-ra·dicate, *a.* [f. Co- + L. *rādīcāt-us* rooted, f. *rādix* root.] In *Etymology*: Having the same root.

1882 SKEAT *Etym. Dict.* s.v. *Brook*, *Brook* is co-radicate with *fruit.*

Corage, obs. f. COURAGE.

‖ **Coraggio** (kŏra·dʒo), *int.* In 7 **-agio.** [It. *coraggio* courage. (Cf. *bravo!*)] Courage! as a hortatory exclamation.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. v. 97 Brauely, Coragio. 1610 — *Temp.* v. i. 258 Coragio, Bully-Monster, Coragio. 1850 MACAULAY *Diary* 12 Jan., But coraggio! and think of A. D. 2850. Where will your Emersons be then?

Corah (kōe·rä), *a.* and *sb.* [Urdū *kōrā*, Hindī, Bengalī *kōra*, new, unbleached, silk cloth undyed.] Plain, undyed: applied to Indian silk; 'an Indian pattern silk handkerchief' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858). *Corah printer*: 'one who prints imitation silk handkerchiefs' (Simmonds).

1833 *Gimcrackiana* (Manchester) 178 For we dye our own Corahs, and let it be hinted Tho' we can't dress them well, yet we beat 'London Printed'. 1848 *Illust. Lond. News* 1 Apr. 221/3 India Silk Handkerchiefs. Unbleached or Cream Colour Corahs. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 148/2 Tussah Silk, Corah Silk.

† **Co·rahism.** *Obs. rare.* [f. proper name *Corah, Korah* + -ISM.] A rebellious, factious spirit: in allusion to the sedition of Korah (*Numb.* xvi.).

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. ii. (1852) 495 Some in our New England wilderness have complained of a crime, which they have distinguished by the name of Corahism.

Coraious, obs. form of COURAGEOUS.

† **Coraiou·ste** (*i* = *j*). *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *corageuseté*, f. *corageus* COURAGEOUS.] Courageousness.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* liv. 9 [lv. 8] To litil coraiouste of spirit.

Co-raise: see Co- *pref.* 1.

Coral (kŏrăl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4- **coral**; also 4-8 **-ale**, 5-7 **-all**(e, 6-7 **corral**(l, 6-8 **-ell**, 5 **cural**(l)e, 6 **curroll**, 6-7 **-all**, 7 **-el**, **-ell**, (5 **quyral**). [a. OF. *coral, coural* (12th c. in Littré), later *corail* = Pr. *coralh*, Sp. *coral*, It. *corallo*:—L. *corallum, corălium*, a. Gr. κοράλλιον red coral.]

1. A hard calcareous substance consisting of the continuous skeleton secreted by many tribes of marine cœlenterate polyps for their support and habitation. Found, according to the habits of the species, in single specimens growing plant-like on the sea-bottom, or in extensive accumulations, sometimes many miles in extent, called *coral-reefs.*

a. Historically, and in earlier literature and folk-lore, the name belongs to the beautiful *Red Coral*, an arborescent species, found in the Red Sea and Mediterranean, prized from times of antiquity for ornamental purposes, and often classed among precious stones. *Pink coral*: a pale variety of this.

c 1305 *Land Cokayne* 70 Of grene Jaspe and red corale. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 158 Of smal coral aboute hire arm she bar A peire of bedes gauded al with grene. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xxxii. (1495) 563 Corall is gendred in the red see and is a tree aslonge as it is couerid with water, but anone as it is drawen out it torneth in to stone. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 86 Curalle, *corallus*. 1535 COVERDALE *Lam.* iv. 7 Their colour was fresh read as the Corall, their beutie like the Saphyre. 1584 R. W. *Three Ladies Lond.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 276 Coral will look pale when you be sick. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CXXX, Currall is farre more red then her lips red. 1631 JORDAN *Nat. Bathes* v. (1669) 34 Coral also being a Plant, and nourished with this juice, turns to a stone. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 116 Whole Forrests of Coral at the bottom of the Red Sea. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *France & It.* I. 258 The coral here is such as can be seen nowhere else. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. ii. 87 Red Coral..is found attached to rocks at the bottom of the sea.. Coral was for a long time regarded as a marine plant.

b. Afterwards extended to other kinds; at first named from their colour, as **White coral**, originally applied to Madrepore, **Black coral** (*Antipathes*), **Blue coral** (*Heliospora*), **Yellow coral**, etc. In more recent times, many kinds have been named from the appearance of the aggregate skeleton, as **Brain c.** (*Meandrina*), **Cup c.** (family *Cyathophyllidæ*), **Mushroom c.** (*Fungia*), **Organ-pipe c.** (*Tubipora*), **Star c.** (*Astroides*), etc. See also MADREPORE, MILLEPORE.

a 1600 *Customs Duties* (Add. MS. 25097), Currall, white or red. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 3 She had..about her forehead a band of white Corrall. 1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 23 There are several sorts of Coral, but the two Principal are the White and the Red; but the Red is the best..There is also a Black and Yellow kind of Coral. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 196 The several Sorts of Mineral Corall. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VII. 75 White and red coral, and of a sort of blue coral called Acoris. 1841 EMERSON *Addr., Meth. Nat.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 224 Nature turns off new firmaments..as fast as the madrepores make coral. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 1073 In the *Meandrina cerebriformis* (brain-stone coral), the whole mass..is nearly hemispherical. *Ibid.* § 1097 *Tubipora musica*..from the regular arrangement of its cylindrical tubes by each other's side .. is commonly termed Organ-pipe Coral. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. ii. 87 The Black Coral is distinguished from the Red by the horny nature of the stem, and by its flexibility and smoothness. White Coral differs still more. The axis is stony or calcareous; but the polyps are contained in lamellated star-like cavities, and not in the fleshy cortical substance.

2. (with *a* and *pl.*) **a.** A particular species of the preceding, or of the colonial zoophyte of which it is the skeleton; also, a single polypary or polypidom in its natural condition (= CORALLUM).

The coralligenous zoophytes belong to the two classes *Anthozoa* (or *Actinozoa*) and *Hydrozoa* of the CŒLENTERATA (q.v.). Both these classes contain families of compound, aggregate, or colonial zoophytes, secreting a continuous calcareous skeleton, which goes on growing by the constant development of new polyps or individual animals, each, like the bud of a plant, springing from and connected with the common stock. The Anthozoa are usually subdivided into two sub-classes, *Alcyonaria* (= *Octactiniæ*), to the colonial families of which belong the Red, Blue, and Organ-pipe corals; and *Zoantharia* (= *Hexacoralla*), of which the division *Antipatharia* contains Black coral, and *Madreporaria* the Madrepores, Brain-corals, Mushroom-corals, Star-corals, etc., the chief reef-building corals. To the class *Hydrozoa* belong the *Millepores*, which are only distantly related to the other coralligenous animals, though their calcareous skeletons also form extensive reefs.

1579 T. STEVENS in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 161 One of them pulled vp a currall of great bignesse and price. The currals does grow in the manner of stalkes vpon the rockes on the bottome, and waxe hard and red. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 97 Of all the Corals the Red is most in use. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., There is a kind of white coral [Madrepore] pierced full of holes, and a black coral named *antipates*. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 90 Living corals exist and build compound polypidoms at far greater depths in our northern latitudes. 1887 *Spectator* 7 May 614/2 Nature when she builds an island out of corals. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 739 The calycles are in the majority of colonial corals connected by a calcareous cœnenchyma.

b. A piece of (red) coral, as an ornament, etc.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 164 Ælianus saith, that there was an Elephant in Egypt, which was in love with a woman that sold Corrals. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 24 One of his Wives had a new Fashion'd Coral on. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 543 Various jewels, including pearls, corals, diamonds, and rubies.

3. A toy made of polished coral, given to infants to assist them in cutting their teeth. The name has been extended to toys of glass, bone, etc. used for the same purpose.

1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Captain* III. v, Art thou not breeding teeth..I'll..get a coral for thee. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 293 Some sucking Satir, who might have done better to have us'd his corall. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 1 P 2, I.. would not make use of my Coral till they had taken away the Bells from it. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 82 P 2 Of all the toys with which children are delighted, I valued only my coral. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Childhood*, Cutting her first little toothy-peg With a fifty guinea coral.

fig. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 3 Which things are corals to cut life upon.

4. In various *fig.* senses: † **a.** Applied to anything precious; cf. *jewel, pearl.* **b.** Anything of bright red colour; blood, the lips, etc. † **c.** Applied to Christ as a 'tree of pearl'.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 25 Ase diamaunde the dere in day when he is dyht, He is coral y-cud with cayser ant knyht. 1595 BARNFIELD *Sonn.* xvii. 12 His teeth pure Pearle in blushing Correll set. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 93 Her amorous feaver .. caused the corals and roses fade away from her .. face. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 33 Where she stood, Blood's liquid coral sprang her feet beneath. 1649 J. ECLISTON tr. *Behmen's Epist.* I. ii, It is meer joy unto me to perceive that our Paradisicall Corall flourisheth, and bringeth forth fruit in my fellow-members. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3207/4 Having..a small Wart on the Corral of the Upper Lip. 1875 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 464 His barefoot soldiers..Tramping the snow to coral where they trod.

5. *transf.* **a.** The unimpregnated roe or eggs of the lobster; so called from the colour when boiled.

1768 TRAVIS in *Penny Cycl.* II. 513/2 That black substance..when boiled, turns of a beautiful red colour, and is called their [lobsters'] coral. 1805 MRS. S. MARTIN *Eng. Housekeeper* (ed. 3) 121 Take a good lobster and pick out all the meat; lay the berries, or coral, by themselves. 1844 J. & T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* iii, Two fine lobsters, one full of coral, and the other of berries. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* 31.

b. In the names of plants, as *Garden Coral.*

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Garden coral, the *Capsicum annuum.*

6. Short for CORAL-SNAKE.

[1784 *Univ. Mag.* 121 Among the Serpents, there are none so venemous..nor more common in this Isthmus [Darien] than the Corales.] 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. iv. 152 The Cascabel, or rattle-snake, the Coral, and other vipers..frequent these..arid haunts.

7. *attrib.* (or *adj.*) **a.** Made or composed of (red) coral as a material.

1452 *Will of J. Barker* (Somerset Ho.), Quyral bedis. 1524 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 179, ij. pair of currall bedes. *a* 1593 MARLOWE *'Come live with me'*, Coral clasps and amber studs. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 151 She wore that pink coral set.

b. Coral-like, of the colour of red coral.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 155 Phebus red fowle hys corall creist can steyr. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 179, I saw her corrall lips to moue. 1633 *Costlie Whore* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, I loathe to looke upon a common lip, Were it as corrall as Aurora's cheeke. 1852 *Beck's Florist* 257 The Fuchsia..a brilliant coral tube and sepals, with corolla of intense violet.

c. Naturally consisting or formed of coral in the mass.

1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* Wks. 1753 III. 846 Amongst the coral-groves in the Verginian deep. *a* 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* I. 302 Thro' coral groves, Thro' labyrinths of rocks. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 59 Having nearly reached her destination, she, through the ignorance of the pilot, run against a coral rock. 1819 HEBER *Hymn*, From Greenland's icy mountains, From India's coral strand. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* XX. (1852) 480 Some of the..encircled islands are composed of coral-rock.

8. General combinations: **a.** objective, as *coral-fishing, -making, -secreting*; **b.** instrumental, as *coral-bound, -built, -cinctured, -girt, -paven*; **c.** similative, as *coral-red*; **d.** parasynthetic, as *coral-beaded, -buttoned, -rooted, -stamened.*

1883 *Gd. Words* 113 Gorgeous articles of native dress.. *coral-beaded. 1872 DANA *Corals* ii. 129 A *coral-bound coast. 1884 J. COLBORNE *With Hicks Pasha* 259 The white, *coral-built town of Suakin lay like a pearl before me. 1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* I. 41 Waistcoat blue, *coral-buttoned. 1785 T. WARTON *Poems* 55 (Jod.) My *coral-cinctur'd stole. 1872 DANA *Corals* ii. 130 *Coral-girt islands. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 883 Heave thy rosy head From thy *coral-paven bed. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 49 High was his comb, and *coral-red withal. 1882a *Garden* 8 July 17/1 Handsome bold buds of intense coral-red. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 33 *Coralrooted Twayblade. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* ii. § 9 (1848) 15 The *coral-secreting polyps. 1881 MRS. HOLMAN HUNT *Childr. Jerus.* 139 A branch of the yellow-tasselled *coral-stamened acacia.

9. Special combinations: **coral bead plant**, *Abrus precatorius*, a native of India, bearing small scarlet egg-shaped seeds, used for necklaces and other ornamental purposes, also in India as a standard of weight; **coral-bean**, the seed of the flowering shrub *Erythrina glauca*, and of the bead- or necklace-tree, *Ormosia dasycarpa*; **coral-berry**, an American shrub (*Symphoricarpus vulgaris*) allied to the Snowberry, but having the berries deep red (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **coral-creeper**, a species of *Kennedya* (*K. prostrata*), a leguminous plant bearing large bright red or pink flowers; **coral-fish**, a name for fishes of the families *Chætodontidæ* and *Pomacentridæ* which frequent coral-reefs; **coral-flower**, the flower of *Erythrina*: see CORAL-TREE; **coral-grove**, a dense mass of tree-like corals growing together; **coral-insect**, a popular but erroneous name for a coral-polyp; **coral-island**, an island of which the formation is due to the growth of coral; **coral-lacquer**, **-lac**, a red lacquer, forming a surface capable of being carved in low relief; **coral-milk** (see quot.); **coral-**

mud, mud formed by decomposed coral; **coral-polyp**, one of the individual animals of a coral polypidom, a coral-zoophyte; **coral-sand** (cf. *coral-mud*); **coral-serpent** = CORAL-SNAKE; **coral-shoemaker**, a fish of the genus *Teuthis*, found in the coral reefs of the Indian Ocean; **coral-stitch**, a stitch used in embroidery, producing an irregular branched appearance like that of some kinds of coral; **coral-stone**, limestone or marble composed of fossil corals; **coral-teeth** = CORAL-ROOT (Miller *Plant-names*); **coral-worm** = *coral-polyp*; **coral-zone** (see quot.); **coral-zoophyte** = *coral-polyp*. See also CORAL-PLANT, -RAG, -REEF, etc.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Americanisms*, **Coral Berry*, the Indian Currant of Missouri. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 525 The small Zoophytes covering the banks, round which these '*Coral-fishes' abound. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 263 A beautiful erythrina, or *coral-flower. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xx. (1852) 461 These *coral-groves which ..had attained the utmost possible limit of upward growth. 1752 in WATSON *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 454 Upon the coasts of Barbary..he had the pleasure of seeing the *coral-insect move its claws or legs. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 149 MM. Quoy and Gaimard..paid particular attention to the *coral islands and reefs. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 128 The nutritive fluids, after elaboration by the polyps..are conveyed into the larger deep-seated parallel tubes: the nutrient fluid contained in these tubes resembles milk so much that it is known by the name of *coral-milk. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xv. 254 The loose blocks are cemented into compact masses by means of coral-sand and *coral-mud. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* ii. (1848) 15 *note*, The animals of a coral zoophyte are coral-animals or *coral-polyps. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* iii. 68 Formed entirely of coarse *coral-sand. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1790) VII. ix. 215 (Jod.) The *coral-serpent, which is red, and whose bite is said to be fatal. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 152 It is like to..the Marble called *Lapis Coraliticus*, *Coral stone. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* xx. 426 The 'coral-stone' has a sparry crystalline aspect. 1840 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* II. iv. 140 But I must slave, a meagre *coral-worm. 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms* s. v., In marine geology, the *coral zone..is the region of the calcareous and stronger corals, and extends from 300 to 600 feet. 1874 DAWKINS *Cave-hunt.* ii. 71 In the tissues of the *coral-zoophytes it assumes the form of stony groves.

† **Coral**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [a. OF. *curail* 'balle du blé' (Godef.), chaff.] Chaff of corn.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 92 Coralle, or drasse of corne [*K.*, *P.* coralys or drosse, *H.* coralyys], *acus*. *c* 1480 *Harl. MS.* 1587 (in *Promp. Parv.* 92) *Acus*, coralle.

Co·ral, *v. rare.* [f. CORAL *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To make red like coral, to crimson.

1648 HERRICK *Hesp.* (1869) 231 The immortall Sunne Corrols his cheeke to see those rites not done. 1658 W. CHAMBERLAYNE *Love's Vict.* IV. 57 The modest blush Corals the virgin cheek no longer.

Coralic, -ine, etc.: see CORALLIC, -INE, etc.

Coralist (kŏ·rălist). [f. CORAL + -IST.] A dealer or artificer in coral.

c 1835 BROCKEDON *Handbk. Italy* IV. 90 The shops of the jewellers, coralists, and dealers in silks and velvets.

Coralla, pl. of CORALLUM.

Coralla·ceous, *a. rare.* [f. L. *corall-um* CORAL + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of coral.

1828 in WEBSTER.

† **Co·rallate**, *v. rare. Obs. trans.* ? To make into or like coral.

1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 275 The *Arcanum Corallinum*.. is Mercury precipitated by mean of the Liquor Alchahest, and corallated by the water of whites of Egges.

Co·ralled, *a.* [f. CORAL + -ED 2.] Furnished or covered with coral.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* V. (Jod.), The coral'd sea. 1869 J. D. BALDWIN *Preh. Nations* vi. 218 The sacred wave and coraled bed of the Erythræan sea.

† **Co·raller.** *Obs.* [f. CORAL + -ER. Cf. F. *corailleur*.] One who collects coral, a coral-fisher.

1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* s. v. *Coral Fishery*, Twenty five quintals of Coral to each boat, this is divided into thirteen parts; of which the patron or master coraller has four.

Corallet (kŏ·rălĕt). *rare.* [dim. f. CORALLUM.] The coral skeleton of an individual polyp.

1872 DANA *Corals* i. 48 The coral of the zoöthome being the corallum, that of each polyp in the compound corallum may be called a corallet.

Cora·llian, *a. arch.* [f. L. *corallium* CORAL + -AN.] Of or pertaining to coral; = CORALLINE *a.*; esp. in *Corallian Sea*.

1842 DARWIN *Coral Reefs* (1874) 217 The space between Australia and New Caledonia, called by Flinders the Corallian Sea.

Cora·llic, *a. rare.* [f. L. *corallum* CORAL + -IC.] Of the nature of or consisting of coral.

1821 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 421 A black coralic marble.. with madrepores an inch or two in length.

Coralli·domous, *a. rare.* [f. L. *corall-um* + *dom-us* home + -OUS.] Inhabiting coral reefs.

1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 802 This corallidomous barnacle.

Coralliferous (kŏrălĭ·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + L. *-fer* bearing + -OUS.] Coral-bearing.

1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. III. xlix. 588 The Caribbean Seas are very coralliferous.

Coralliform (kŏ·ræ·lĭfōrm), *a.* [f. as prec. + -FORM.] Having the form of coral.

1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 94 *Coralloidal* or *coralliform*. When two or three branches, having rounded or pointed extremities, proceed from one stem. 1826 D. DENHAM, etc. *Trav.* I. 30 Some curious, tubular, hollow, coralliform productions were picked up in the sand. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 333/1 They are coralliform..bodies.

Coralligenous (kŏrălĭ·dʒĭnəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -GENOUS taken (erroneously) in the sense of 'producing'.] Coral-producing.

1813 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 1812, 497 These coralligenous polypi are only a few lines in length. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 28 The coralligenous Zoophytes or 'corals'.

Coralli·gerous, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + L. *-ger* bearing + -OUS.] = CORALLIFEROUS.

In mod. Dicts.

Corallin (kŏ·rălin). *Chem.* [ad. L. *corallin-us* coral-coloured, coral-red: see -IN.] A red colouring matter, called also *Pæonin*, obtained in 1861 by treating phenol with sulphuric and oxalic acids. *Yellow corallin* (= *Aurin*), a yellowish-red dye, obtained by heating carbolic acid with the same substances; so called because by heating with ammonia it is converted into the *red corallin*.

1873 *Nature* 11 Dec. 113 By the addition of corallin..to a bromide of silver-film, it becomes sensitive to the yellow ray. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 2nd Suppl. 391 Corallin is much used for dyeing on wool, and may also be employed for printing on wool.

Coralline (kŏ·rălin), *sb.*[1] [ad. It. (and mod.L.) *corallina*, dim. of *corallo* CORAL.] A name given originally to organisms thought to resemble or be of the nature of coral, but of more minute size, less firm texture, etc.

Prob. first given to the calcareous sea-weed *Corallina officinalis* (sense 1 below); but also including the compound animal organisms of plant-like habit growing in the sea, then thought to be plants. When the animal nature of coral was recognized, the corallines (including *Corallina*) were transferred to the animal kingdom. More accurate knowledge has since separated senses 1 and 2. The animal 'corallines' have moreover been found to belong to entirely distinct zoological divisions, some of them (*Polyzoa*) being Cœlomata, others (*Hydrozoa*) being Cœlenterata; hence the name is no longer a term of Zoology, though retained in popular use, as in 'a collection of sea-weeds and corallines'.

1. A genus of seaweeds having a calcareous jointed stem, one species of which (*Corallina officinalis*) is common on the coasts of the North Atlantic; 'a plant having the power of secreting lime like the coral animals' (Dana).

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 436 Coraline, corolina, is thought to be Brion, which is mosse growing to stones in the sea, and killeth the worms of young children. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. § 6. 91 That plants and ligneous bodies may indurate under water..we have experiment in Coralline. 1857 J. G. WOOD *Com. Obj. Sea Shore* iv. 56 Of these plants the coralline is a good example; for until a comparatively late period, it was placed among the animals in company with the true corals. 1880 CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 615, I dredged slow-growing red calcareous Algæ (true *corallines*) in the Mediterranean.

b. As an ingredient in the Pharmacopœia.

1543 [see 1]. 1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 47 He prescribed six grains of corallin. 1707 G. MEGE *Sf. Gt. Brit.* II. 17 Coraline is also..strengthning, and good in hot Gouts. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 407 Will kill worms, as Steel, Hartshorn, Coraline. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Corallina officinalis*, White worm-seed, sea moss, or coralline; formerly given to children as anthelminthic.

2. A name applied to plant-like compound animals with a calcareous or horny cœnœcium; *esp.* to the Polyzoa or Bryozoa, and the Sertularian Hydrozoa. In this sense, formerly in scientific, but now only in popular use.

1721 R. BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 15, I commonly find them accompanied with Coralines, the Sea-Fan, and other such like Bodies. 1767 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 421 By a Coralline I mean an animal growing in the form of a plant. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 4 Not being aware of the true nature of those half-animated beings called Corals and Corallines. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1872) 387 A delicate branching coralline, studded with polypi. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Invert. Animals* viii. 453 The *Polyzoa* or *Bryozoa*: in outward form these animals bear a general likeness to the Sertularian Hydrozoa, with which they were formerly confounded under the name of 'Corallines'.

† **3.** *Mountain Coralline, Coralline Moss*: old names for the Reindeer Lichen, from its resemblance to *Corallina*. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Corallina*..also Corall or mountain coralline. 1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 240 Our Horse and Sheep make a shift to live upon the grass under the snow, and the Corallin-mosse call'd *Muscus Marinus*. 1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 859 The common coralline moss is the principal food of the Rein-Deer, in winter.

4. *attrib.* **a.** *Coralline Crag* (Geol.): the lowest member of the 'Crag' or Pliocene series of Norfolk and Suffolk, consisting of shells and 'corallines' (*Polyzoa*) imbedded in calcareous sand.

1835 E. CHARLESWORTH in *Phil. Mag.* Ser. III. VII. 83, I propose to designate the lower [beds] as the *Coralline Crag*. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 358 The coralline crag was partially consolidated before the deposition of the red crag. 1874 [see CORALLOID *a.*].

b. *Coralline-Snake.*

1802 G. SHAW *Zool.* III. 432 Coralline Snake. *Coluber Corallinus*..scales..on the body..disposed in longitudinal rays or stripes, representing, in some degree, the articulations of Coralline.

c. *Coralline zone*: the third of the zones or strata into which Milne Edwards and Forbes divided the sea-depths, being that in which corallines (sense 2) abound.

1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* iii. 76 The Coralline [zone] extends from 90 to about 300 feet in depth.

Coralline (kŏ·rălin, -əin), *a.* and *sb.*[2] [ad. L. *corallin-us* of the nature or colour of coral; f. *corallum*, CORAL.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of the colour of red coral; red. *Coralline ware*: pottery of a red paste made in Italy in the 17th and 18th centuries.

a 1633 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* (1658) 19 The mouth little, the lips coraline. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vi. § 7 (1681) 101 Pyracantha..is raised..of the bright Coralline Berries. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xii. 318 The pinks are coralline.

2. Of the nature of coral; composed or consisting of coral, as *coralline limestone, marble*, etc. *Coralline oolite* = COBAL RAG.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xlii. 387 The same Coralline Corpuscles. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6158 Corallin incrustations upon truly wooden and branchy sticks. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 83 It is these coralline forests which form the true 'weeds' of this fantastic sea. 1869 A. R. WALLACE *Malay Archipelago* II. 21 All the parts that I have seen have either been volcanic or coralline. 1871 PHILLIPS *Geol. Oxford* 299 The coralline oolite and calcareous grits must have been produced in long fringes and detached banks.

3. Resembling coral; coral-like.

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VI. ix. 81 The extremities form a kind of coralline leaf. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 122 Coralline root is applied to a root which consists of a number of succulent branches of nearly equal size.

† **4.** *fig.* Of or pertaining to the coral, or 'tree of pearl', which is Christ. *Obs.* Cf. CORAL 4 c.

1649 J. ECLISTON tr. *Behmen's Epist.* XXXII. iii, I make no doubt but the precious coraline branch of the new birth is begotten in you.

B. *sb.* (improper uses.)

1. A coral zoophyte.

1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* § 537 Corallines are at work about the Gulf Stream, they have built up the Florida Reefs.

2. = CORAL (the calcareous substance).

1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 269 The sand was too hard, and mixed with broken coralines for turtles to lay. 1863 SPEKE *Discov. Nile* 6 Next day we went on to Europa, a small island of coraline. 1876 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* I. 8 The outside walls..are whitewashed with burnt coralline.

Co·rallinite. *Geol.* [f. prec. + -ITE.] A fossil coralline. In mod. Dicts.

Corallite (kŏ·rălĕit). [f. L. *corall-um* + -ITE.]

1. A fossil coral.

1815 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 141 Petrifactions of marine animals as corallites, enchrinites, pentacrinites. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* I. 364 Squabbles arise about the genus of a coralite.

2. = CORALLET.

1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 155 So ..may the fully developed sclerodermic corallum consist of a single 'corallite' or of several connected by a 'cœnenchyma'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 155 The skeleton thus formed, freed of its soft parts, is a 'cup-coral', and receives the name of a corallite.

3. Corallitic or coralline marble.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 78 Cutlery..Mounted in Rock Coralite and Pearl and Ivory Handles.

Corallitic (kŏrălĭ·tik), *a.* [ad. L. *corallīticus*, f. **corallītes* (see -ITE), f. *corallum*.] = CORALLINE *a.* 2.

1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 309. 351 There were other well known kinds of statuary marble..the coralitic resembling ivory, from Asia Minor.

Co·rallize, *v. nonce-wd.* [See -IZE.] *trans.* To make into coral.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Jan. 88/2 Full fathom deep the well-intentioned Bowdler lies..where his bones are being coralized. [Cf. SHAKS. *Tempest* I. ii. 397.]

Coralloid (kŏ·răloid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *corallum* CORAL + -OID: in mod.F. *coralloïde*.]

A. *adj.* Having the form or appearance of coral; akin to coral.

1604 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1606 Fossil Corolloid Bodies. 1775 PENNANT *ibid.* XLIX. 513 The greatest magazine of coralloid fossils, that I am acquainted with. 1874 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* xiii. 178 From the abundance of these 'coralloid' mollusca the..White Crag obtained its popular name of Coralline Crag; but true corals, as now defined, are very rare in this formation.

B. *sb.* Any organism resembling or akin to coral; = CORALLINE 1 2.

1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 646 Some resembled Pearl-Necklaces, and were a kind of microscopical Coralloids. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 32 *Notes*, Other marine animals called coralloids raised walls and even mountains by the congeries of their calcareous habitations.

Coralloi·dal, *a.* [see -AL.] = CORALLOID *a.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. § 6, 91 Many coralloidall concretions. 1805– [see CORALLIFORM]. 1865 W. WALLACE in *Reader* No. 123. 520/2 Flos Ferri, or coralloidal Aragonite.

‖ **Corallum** (koræ·lŏm). [L. *corallum* CORAL; applied in a special sense.] A coral; the calcareous skeleton of a coral polypidom; also the horny, suberose, or siliceous tubular envelope of any zoophyte, whether colonial or simple.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* ii. § 9 (1848) 15 The corallum in the live Zoophyte is..in general wholly concealed within the polyps. 1855 GOSSE *Marine Zool.* I. 18 *Hydroida*..animals either naked, or inclosed in a horny, tubular envelope (*corallum*). *Ibid.* 24 *Antennularia*. Corallum simple or branched,

jointed, with slender hair-like branchlets set in whorls. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xv. 251 The skeleton or corallum..is left as a contribution to the solid floor of the sea.

Corally (kǫ·răli), *a.* [f. CORAL + -Y.] Abounding in or characterized by coral.

1785 JAS. KING *Cook's Voy. Pacific* III. 106 Towards the bottom of the bay there is foul corally ground. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 720 The red, or (as these pupils call it) the 'corally sea'.

Coral-plant.

†1. A coral of plant-like form. *Obs.*

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 193 The coral-plants, as they are called, sometimes shoot out like trees without leaves in winter; they often spread out a broad surface like a fan, and not uncommonly a large bundling head, like a faggot.

2. A name of the plant *Jatropha multifida* (N. O. *Euphorbiaceæ*). (Miller *Plant-names* 1884.)

1813 W. AINSLIE *Mat. Med. Hindostan* 73 That species of Jatropha, called by the English the Coral plant.. (*Jatropha Multifida*) is cultivated in many..gardens.

Coral-rag. *Geol.* [f. CORAL + RAG in its local sense of hard coarse-textured rock.] The upper member of the Middle Oolite series, a kind of limestone, containing continuous beds of petrified corals.

1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 19 The Coral Rag consists chiefly of lumps of coralline Limestone. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xvii. 274 The coral-rag itself is altogether similar to the coral-limestone.

Coral reef. A reef or marine bank of rock formed by the growth and deposit of coral; 'a connected mass of coral structures, whether trending away in long partially-submerged ledges, encircling islands like breakwater-barriers, or rising as low ring-shaped islets above the water' (Page).

The reef-building corals are chiefly madrepores of the genera *Meandrina, Caryophyllia,* and *Astroides.*

1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 151 A Coral Riff of Rocks between us and the Shore. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* 151 In the Pacific, where volcanos and coral reefs are both abundant. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 743 Some of the *Madreporaria* descend to great depths.. The majority form the well-known coral reefs.

Co·ral-root. [transl. of Ruppius's name *Corallorhiza.*] A book-name of the orchideous plant *Corallorhiza.*

1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 138 One of the orchis family, the spurless coral-root, found only in a very few situations in Scotland. 1883 R. TURNER in *Gd. Words* Dec. 791/2 The Coral root and..Epipogium..are of a similar saprophytic character.

¶ Sometimes erroneously used for CORALWORT.

1866 *Treas. Bot., Coral-root*.. sometimes applied to *Dentaria bulbifera.*

Co·ral-snake. [f. CORAL 7 b.] A name given locally to many different snakes marked with red zones; *esp.* the species of the genus *Elaps* found in the southern U.S. and Central America.

1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* I. 60 The most poisonous are the corales, or coral snakes. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* v. (1864) 117 The Coral-snake..is a most beautiful object.. banded with black and vermilion. 1874 T. BELT *Nat. Nicaragua* 320 The beautifully banded coral snake (*Elaps*), whose bite is deadly.

Coral-tree.

†1. A name formerly given to the red or other branched coral, when it was believed to be of vegetable nature. *Obs.*

1635 DAVENANT *Madagascar* Wks. (1673) 212 They strive To root up Corall-Trees. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* Pref. 6 Indeed the Coral-tree is neither hard nor red, till taken out of the sea.

2. The popular name of the trees of the genus *Erythrina,* which are distributed throughout the tropical regions of both hemispheres.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 288 The Coral or Red Bean Tree. 1775 MASSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 296 We found here.. the coral tree, *Erethrina corallodendron.* 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. I. iii. 92 One of the most magnificent of the flowering trees, is the Coral tree..It derives its English name from the resemblance which its scarlet flowers present to red coral. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 323 The coral tree—the flower of which exactly resembles a spray of real coral.

Co·ral-wood. A fine hard cabinet-wood from Central and South America, which becomes of a beautiful red or coral colour.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 620 The Aquitztli of New Spain ..an elegant Tree called Coralwood. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 62 The Americans use the Coral Wood for several Sorts of Work.

Co·ralwort. [see WORT.] A herbalists' name of the plant *Dentaria bulbifera,* in allusion to its curiously toothed white rhizomes.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccIxxxi. 986 Called in English Toothed violets or Corall woorts. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

‖ Coram (kō·răm). A Latin preposition meaning 'before, in the presence of', occurring in various legal and other phrases, e.g.

coram judice before a judge; *coram nobis* before us (i.e. the sovereign)=in our court of King's Bench; *coram non judice* before one not the proper judge, or who cannot take legal cognizance of the matter; *coram paribus* before one's peers; *coram populo* before the people, in public.

1607 COWEL *Interpr.* s.v., When a Cause is brought in a Court, whereof the Judges have not any Jurisdiction; there it is said to be *Coram non judice.* *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 279 You would never have brought us coram him who is the common Father and Conservator of all.

† b. Hence, in phrase *To bring under coram, call to* or *in coram*: to call to account, bring to book; so *to have one under coram,* i.e. under discipline or correction.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* (1877) 380 Οὐ συντέταμαι: that is, I am none of those whiche are brought under coram. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 366 b, She is called to coram, before these cloisterers. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 23 The parties were neuer calde in Coram for it. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* (1871), He hath had me under coram so often. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence* (1607) 271 He supposeth that which he doth shall..come vnder coram. 1611 COTGR., *Discipliner,* to discipline, schoole, correct, bring vnder coram.

¶ Used by confusion for QUORUM.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 6 Robert Shallow Esquire.. Iustice of Peace and Coram. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 73 The Committie foirsaid, halden ..be ane sufficient coram. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 782 Justices of Coram, *parici quæstores.*

Coran, var. of KORAN; obs. f. CURRANT.

†Cora·nce. *Obs.* A chaplet or garland: see CRANTS.

Corance, coranies, corans: see CURRANT.

Coranich, -noch, -nough, var. CORONACH.

Corant(e, obs. f. COURANT, COURANTE, CURRANT.

† Coranto [1] (kǫra·ntǫ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6–7 couranto, chora(u)nto, 7 corranto, caranto, -onto, carranto, -ta, 7–8 curranto. [Ultimately from F. *courante* lit. 'running (dance)'; either a modification of the French word itself, assimilated to words of It. and Sp. origin in *-o* (cf. CORANTO [2]), or immediately from It. *coranta, corranta* 'a kinde of French dance' (Florio), an It. adaptation of the French. The French form was itself adopted somewhat later: see COURANTE.]

1. A kind of dance; the same as COURANTE.

1564 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 313 Paid to Mr. Attkynson for stayynge the choraunto..xxs. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 26 EXCUSE This quick Couranto of my merry Muse. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V,* III. v. 33 They bid vs to the English Dancing-Schooles, And teach Lauolta's high, and swift Carranto's. 1611 COTGR., *Courante,* a Curranto. 1651 OGILBY *Æsop* (1665) 136 How stately move in a Coranto. 1692 J. SALTER *Triumphs Jesus* 24 The skipping Mountains in Choranto dance. 1696 tr. *Dumont's Voy. Levant* 284 A sort of Country-Dance or Couranto, danc'd by Pairs. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 383 He..suffered the fair owner to ransom the rest by dancing a coranto with him on the heath. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 363.

2. A tune in triple time used for accompanying this dance; = COURANTE 2.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* (1608) 120 A Carranta plaide in the new proportions by them lately found out. 1668 SHADWELL *Sullen Lovers* I. i, Torments me with a damn'd Coranto, as he calls it, upon his violin. 1776 SIR J. HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* IV. III. i. 387 The Coranto..is a melody or air consisting of three crotchets in a bar, but moving by quavers.

3. *attrib.,* as *coranto movement, pace* (the latter also *transf.* = 'a very swift pace').

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 21 Running a caranto pase. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* (N.), But away rid I, sir; put my horse to a coranto pace. 1782 MASON *Collect. Anthems* XXXVI, I cannot be persuaded that he..ever admitted Coranto or Gavot movements.

† Cora·nto [2]. *Obs.* Also 7 corranto, curranto(e, coranta, caranto. [A variant of COURANT, modified in form in the same way as the prec.] A letter or paper containing public news; a gazette, news-letter, or newspaper; = COURANT *sb.*[2]

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel., Democritus to Rdr.* 3 New books, every day, pamphlets, currantoes, stories. 1625 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 318 III. 209, I send you a Corranto..it was well aired and smok't before I received it, as our Lettres all used to be. *a* 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 140 Corantoes, diets, packets, newes.

attrib. a 1652 BROME *Crt. Beggar* II. Wks. 1873 I. 212, I..stood..at the Coranto-shop to read the last great news.

† Cora·ntoly, *adv. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. CORANTO [1] + -LY [2].] In the style of a coranto.

1669 COKAINE *Obst. Lady* Poems 302 He walkes corantoly, and looks big.

Corasie, -ive, obs. ff. CORSIE, CORROSIVE.

Corasion: see CORRASION.

Corassier, obs. f. CUIRASSIER.

† Corat. *Obs. rare.* Name of an obsolete dish.

?*c* 1390 *Forme of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* 6 [where see Recipe].

Coraunce, -awnce: see CURRANT.

Corb, -e, obs. f. COABB (*Celtic Ch.*). Hence **Corbship** = COARBSHIP.

1607 DAVIES *1st Let. Earl Salisb.* Wks. (1787) 248 Though the Corbe were ever in orders, yet was he..usually married. *Ibid.,* This corbship was in a manner hereditary.

Corb, obs. f. CURB; var. of CORF.

Corbage, Corbal: see KOORBASH, CORBEL.

‖ Corban (kǫ·rbăn). Also 6 corbone, 7 corbon. [Heb. קרבן *qorbān* 'offering' (f. קרב *qārab* to approach, draw near), in N. T. Greek κορβᾶν, in Vulgate *corban,* whence in Eng. N. T. versions. In sense 2 it represents L. *corbana,* Gr. κορβανᾶς (Josephus and N. T.), perh. repr. an Aramaic קרבנא *qorbanā,* Syr. ܩܘܪܒܢܐ.]

1. Among the ancient Hebrews, an offering given to God, *esp.* in performance of a vow.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* vii. 11 If a man schal seye to fadir or to modir, Corban, that is, What euere 3ifte of me, schal profite to thee. 1526 TINDALE *ibid.,* Corban: which is: that thou desyrest of me to helpe the with, is geuen God. *a* 1757 CALMET (J.), If a man made all his fortune corban, or devoted it to God, he was forbidden to use it. 1865 DIXON *Holy Land* II. 234 Wanting funds to execute this mighty scheme..Pilate employed the Corban—the money laid up in the Temple as given to God.

b. *transf.*

1648 *Eikon Bas.* (1824) vii. 49 Who thinke to satisfie all obligations to duty by their corban of religion.

† 2. The treasury of the temple at Jerusalem, where such offerings, when made in money, were placed; also *transf.* Church-treasury. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16537 (Cott.) To be don in þair corbanan [*Trin.* tresorie] þai said þat it noght doght. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxi. 164 Into the corbone, that is, their churche treasourie. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xxvii. 6 It is not lavvful to cast them into the Córbana [WYCLIF tresorie, COVERDALE the Gods chest, CRANMER treasure]: because it is the price of bloud. 1610 A. COOKE *Pope Joan* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 53 He complains of nothing, but that courtiers robbed his corban, I mean his monastery.

† Corbe [1]. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. Shortened f. CORBEL.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 6 A bridge..With curious corbes and pendants graven faire.

Corbe, obs. f. CURB: var. CORB, COURBE *Obs.*

‖ Corbeau (korbō). [F. = raven.] In the drapery trade, name for a dark green colour verging on black.

1833 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 281 You flaunted it about in that overworn suit—your old corbeau. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Halib.* I. xxiii, The gloves..were of a very dark green colour, almost black, called corbeau in the trade.

Corbed, var. of COURBED *Obs.,* bent, curved.

Corbeil, ‖ corbeille. [ad. F. *corbeille* (korbe·ly') basket:—L. *corbicula,* dim. of *corb-is* basket.]

† 1. *Fortif.* A basket filled with earth and placed on a parapet to protect and conceal the defending soldiers. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., In Fortification, *Corbeils* are little Baskets about a Foot and a half high, eight Inches broad at the bottom, and twelve at the top, which being fill'd with Earth are often set one against another on Breast-works or elsewhere, leaving certain Port-holes, from whence to fire upon the Enemy under Covert. 1818 in TODD; and in mod. Dicts.

2. *Arch.* (See quots.) (Sometimes erron. **corbel.**)

1734 *Builder's Dict., Corbeils* is a Piece of Carved Work in the form of a basket, full of flowers or fruits, serving in Architecture to finish some Ornament. *Corbels*.. the Representation of a Basket sometimes seen on the heads of the Caryatides. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 583 *Corbeils* .. sometimes used to express the bell or vase of the Corinthian capital. 1876 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss.

‖ 3. In the French form, sometimes used for an elegant fruit or flower basket.

1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 17 In the truly graceful form of its dishes, *corbeilles, compotiers.* 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xxxii. 463 The full corbeille of blushing bloom. 1881 *The Queen* 31 Dec. 663/1 Many-tinted flowers they reserve for their bouquets or corbeilles.

Corbel (kǫ·rbĕl), *sb.* Also 4 ?**corbyal,** 5–7 **corbie,** 5–9 **corbell,** 6 **corbal,** 7 **-il**(l. [a. OF. *corbel,* now *corbeau*:—late L. *corvell-um* (nom. *-us*), dim. of *corvus* raven.

The architectural application of the term began in Fr., in which there are other senses transferred from that of raven or raven's beak. Hatzfeld, *Dict. Général,* says that the architectural corbel was originally cut slantwise (taillé en biseau), so that its profile would be beak-like. (The assumption in some English dictionaries that *corbel* is to be identified with F. *corbeille* a basket, is entirely erroneous.)]

† 1. A raven. *Corbel's fee*: part of a deer taken in hunting, left for the ravens; cf. CORBIN-BONE, RAVEN-BONE. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 456 He watz colored as þe cole, corbyal vntrwe. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1355 Þe corbeles fee þay kest in a greue.

2. *Arch.* A projection of stone, brick, timber, iron, or other constructional material, jutting out from (not merely attached to) the face of a wall, to support a superincumbent weight.

As defined by the French architects, a corbel has parallel sides perpendicular to the surface of the wall, and must project farther than its own height. (Cf. CONSOLE.)

Some English writers use the term more loosely, so as to include e.g. the tapering projection sustaining the ribs of a vault called by the French *culot* or *cul de lampe,* and specially excluded by Viollet-le-Duc and Bosc from their definition of *corbeau.*

In English, the term appears to have been purely technical, until caught up by Sir Walter Scott; his 'corbels carved grotesque and grim' have taken hold of the popular fancy, and associated the word with the notion of grotesque ornamentation; but a corbel is not an ornament, nor does ornamentation enter into its essential character.

?*a* 1400 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 138 Yf they bee affixed wt morter or lyme..as forneis, leedis, caudorns, chemyneis, corbels, pauemettis, or such other. [1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 326 De Corbellis et Trabibus.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 92 Corbell of a roffe, *tigillus.* 1483–90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (Roxb.) 304 To Holbeke for makyng of the corble of the gret led iiij*d.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. ix. [viii.] 46 Round all about quhar the joryngis war worn, Redy to fal, and corbalis all to torne. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 55 A corbel, post, *mutulus.* 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vne pierre qu'on appelle Corbeau*

sortant de la muraille..a corbell, a stone set out of a wall to beare weight on. **1617** Minsheu *Ductor*, A *Corbell, Corbet*, or *Corbill* in masonrie, is a iutting out like a bragget or shouldering peece in timber-worke, *à* [F.] *Corbeau*, i. Lat. *corvus*. **1805** Scott *Last Minstr.* II. ix, The corbels were carved grotesque and grim. **1837** Howitt *Rur. Life* VI. xvi. (1862) 584 The massy font, the grim, grotesque human heads for corbels. **1839** Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xii. (1847) 132 Two human heads on the corbels of the arch. **1849** Parker *Goth. Archit.* (1861) 243 *Corbel*, a projecting stone to carry a weight, usually carved. **1862** Rickman *Goth. Archit.* 206 The dripstone..is in general..supported by a corbel, either of a head or a flower. **1862** *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 531 On massive corbels, projecting from the fronts of the piers, there are placed the statues of the great men. **1881** *Mechanic* § 736 Brackets, or corbels as they are sometimes called, are often taken advantage of to enrich the building..by ornamenting them with carving or sculptured work.

b. A short timber laid upon a wall, pier, or other bearer, longitudinally under a beam or girder, to shorten its unsupported span and give a better bearing upon the wall or pier. Also *corbel-block*.

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 159 *Corbel*, a piece of Timber set under another piece of Timber, to discharge its Bearing. **1820** Fredgold *Carpentry* (1853) 187 A tie-beam plate.. placed under the tie-beam, forming thus a corbel. **1873** Whipple *Bridge Building* 292 A small bolster, or corbel block, under the chord at the end, affords some protection at the weak point in the chord.

¶ Erroneously alleged in many dictionaries to be 'used by some architects' for 'A niche or hollow in a wall, to contain a statue, bust, etc.' An entirely baseless statement, taken over from Corbet.

1695 Kennett *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s. v. *Corbet-Stones*. **1706** in Phillips (Kersey). **1727–51** in Chambers *Cycl.* s.v.; thence in Johnson and modern Dicts.; also *c* **1800** A. J. Cook *New Builder's Dict.* **1835** P. Nicholson *Arch. Dict.* I. 291.

¶ Misused for F. *corbeille*: see Corbeil.

In Cook and Nicholson as above.

3. *Comb.*, as **corbel-block**: see 2 b.; **corbel-head**, a head carved on a corbel; **corbel-piece** = Corbel; **corbel-step**, a conjectural substitute for Corbie-step; **corbel-stone**, a stone forming a corbel; **corbel-table**, a projecting course resting on a series of corbels; **corbel-tabling**, corbel-tables collectively.

1848 Hadfield *Eccl. Archit. Eng.* 11 Figs. 6 and 7, represent the side and front face of a *corbel-head. **1862** Rickman *Goth. Archit.* 289 In a few instances a return is used instead of the common corbel-head. **1850** T. Inkersley *Rom. & Pointed Archit. France* 338 Projecting canopies corresponding to the *corbel-pedistals below. **1819** P. Nicholson *Arch. Dict.* I. 291 **Corbel-Steps*, those steps to be observed in the gables of some old buildings. **1885** *Century Mag.* XXIX. 876/1 The top of the gable wall was notched into corbel steps. **1425** in Kennett *Par. Antiq.* II. 254 Aptanti et facienti xviii* corbel-stonys ponendis in prædicto muro. **1628** *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 298 Felleting the portchis with lime, and putting in a corble ston. **1866** R. Chambers *Ess.* Ser. II. 110 On the lowest corbel-stone .. my eye .. detected the date 1591. **1447–8** *Will Hen. VI*, in Willis & Clark *Archit. Hist. Camb.* I. 369 In height cxx fete vnto the *corbel table. **1849** Freeman *Archit.* 179 The eaves..rest commonly on small arcades or corbel-tables without shafts. **1862** Rickman *Goth. Archit.* 442 A row of corbels carrying the projecting eaves of the roof is called a corbel-table. **1848** B. Webb *Contin. Ecclesiol.* 573 Chigiogna has a modernized church but retaining some *corbel-tabling. **1879** Sir G. G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* II. 131 The windows of the triforium gallery, with the corbel tabling over them, still remain.

Corbel (kɔ̄·rbĕl), *v.* [f. Corbel *sb.*] *To corbel out* or *off*: **a.** *trans.* to support in a projecting position on or as on corbels; **b.** *intr.* to project on or as on corbels.

1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 681/1 A very wide..chancel-arch, of which the shafts are corbelled off. **1861** Beresf. Hope *Eng. Cathedr.* 19th *C.* 206 [The organ] boldly corbelling out from the choir triforium on the north side. **1874** Micklethwaite *Mod. Parish Ch.* 66 [The organ] corbeled out over head.

Corbelled (kɔ̄·rbĕld), *ppl. a.* [f. Corbel *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Furnished with or supported by corbels (Corbel 2); fashioned as a corbel.

1843 *Weale's Bridges* II. 91 Corbelled brestsummers..require nothing to abut against. **1870** F. R. Wilson *Ch. Lindisf.* 29 Figures which stood on the corbelled brackets. **1889** F. A. Guthrie *Pariah* II. iv, Old brick houses, with projecting corbelled roofs.

Corbelling (kɔ̄·rbĕlĭŋ), *sb.* [f. Corbel *sb.* + -ING 1.] Work consisting of corbels. Also *attrib.*

1548 Hall *Chron.* (1809) 722 This woorke Corbolyng bare the candlestykes of antyke woorke. **1870** F. R. Wilson *Ch. Lindisf.* 68 Two clever and quaint pieces of corbelling.

b. *attrib.*; also **corbelling-piece** = Corbel 2 b.

1843 *Weale's Bridges* II. 90 The beam or brestsummer bearing from pile to pile may be strengthened by means of corbelling pieces. **1862** *Rep. Directors E. Ind. Railw. Comp.* 28 Jumna Bridge, Delhi..The wells..have been built up solid, and the corbelling courses set.

† Corbet. *Obs.*—[1] [a. F. *corbet*:—Rom. type **corvetto*, dim. of *corvus* raven, and so a synonym of OF. *corbel, corbeau*.] = Corbel *sb.* 2.

c **1384** Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 214 Ne how they hate yn masoneryes As corbetz [*Caxton* corbettis, *Thynne* corbettes] and ymageryes [*Bodl. MS.* corbettz full of ymageryes]. **1617** Minsheu *Ductor, Corbell, Corbet*, or *Corbill* in masonrie. **1656** Blount *Glossogr., Corbel, Corbet*, or *Corbil*.

¶ Erroneously explained in Dictionaries, etc., from misinterpreting the prec. passage in Chaucer; the error has been extended to Corbel.

1616 Bullokar, *Corbets*, places in walles where Images stand. [So in Cockeram **1623**, etc.]. **1703** T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 117 *Corbets*, Holes left in the Walls of ancient Churches, etc., for Images to stand in. **1838** J. Britton *Dict. Arch.* 98 *Corbets, Corbetts, Corbettis*, have all been used as synonymous with *corbels*; but *corbets* seem more particularly to signify niches for images: Chaucer uses *corbettis* in this sense.

Corbet: see Curvet.

‖ **Corbicula** (kɒ̄bi·kiŭlă). *Entom.* Also, erroneously, **corbiculum**. [L. *corbicula*, dim. of *corbis* basket.] A part of the hinder leg of a bee adapted to carry pollen; = Basket 7.

1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xviii. 117 Their posterior tibiæ also want the corbicula and pecten.

Hence **Corbi·culate** *a.*, having or furnished with *corbiculæ*.

Corbie (kɔ̄·rbi). *Sc.* Also 5–9 **corby**, 6 **corbe**. [f. OF. *corb*, or its derivs. *corbin, corbel*: in Sc. the ending seems to be assimilated to the hypocoristic -Y, -IE, in *Robbie, Sandie*, etc.]

1. A raven; also, often, the carrion crow.

c **1450** Henryson *Tale of Dog* 15 Schir Corbie Ravin wes maid Apparitour. **1513** Douglas *Æneis* XII. Prol. 174 Quhill corby gaspyt for the fervent heyt. **1637–50** Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 60 A corbie wes sitting on the houses top, crying, Croup, Croup, Croup. **1820** *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 568 In quest of..the Corbie, the Glede, and the Hawk.

b. Also **corbie-crow**.

a **1811** Leyden *Lord Soulis*, Nothing I wot he saw, Save a pyot upon a turret that sat, And beside it a corbie craw. **1837** MacGillivray *Brit. Birds* I. 498. **1837** R. Dunn *Ornith. Ork. & Shet.* 81.

2. *Corbie messenger*: one who returns too late, or not at all: in allusion to the raven in Gen. viii. 7. (Cf. Corbin quot. 1300.)

a **1455** Holland *Houlate* lxiii, How Corby messinger .. Thow ischit out of Noyes ark..Taryit as a tratour, and brocht na tythingis. *c* **1610** Sir J. Melvil *Mem.* (1683) 170 (Jam.) His Majesty alledging that I was Corbie's Messenger. **1637–50** Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 448 He proved Corbie messenger (as it is in the proverb) to his master the Pope; for he himselfe..wes converted to the trueth; and.. became one of the Reformers. **1822** Hogg *Perils of Man* II. 91 (Jam.), I wadna like that we were trowed to be corbie messengers.

3. *Comb.* **corbie-gable**, a gable having corbie-steps; **corbie-steps**, projections in the form of steps on the sloping sides of a gable; occurring in old houses in Scotland, the north of England, and on the Continent.

[This term appears in Jamieson's Dict., 1808, as a modern Sc. vernacular name, with the synonym *cat-steps* (also G. *katzentreppe*); another form, not given by Jamieson, is *crawi-* or *crow-steps*, used in the south of Scotland. These names have app. no literary history, and are evidently popular designations, meaning steps such as only a perching or climbing animal, like a crow or cat, could get at or use. Jamieson, however, offered the conjecture that *corbie-steps* might be a corruption of 'corbel-steps' (of the existence of which he had no evidence whatever), and this merely fictitious form has been adopted in some Dictionaries, etc.]

1808 Jamieson, *Corbie-steps*, the projections of the stones, on the slanting part of a gable, resembling steps of stairs. **1851** Turner *Dom. Archit.* I. i. 24 Gable ends..are not unfrequently drawn with corbie-steps. **1853** *Ibid.* II. 25 That corbie-gables should be so common in Scotland is readily accounted for. **1888** Freeman in *Jrnl. Archæol. Institute* XLV. 16 The slope of the aisles is cut into two stages so as to give the whole rather the air of great corbie-steps.

Corbil, obs. f. Corbel *sb.*

Corbilion: see Corbullion.

† Corbin. *Obs.* Also 4 **corbun**, **-oun**. [OF. *corbin*, deriv. of *corb, corp, corf*:—L. *corv-us* raven: cf. L. *corvīn-us* adj.] A raven.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 84 Þe bacbitare..bekeð mid his blake bile o cwike charoines ase þe þet is þes deofles corbin of helle. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 1892 (Cott.) For-þi men sais on messager þat lengs lang to bring answare, He mai be cald, with right resun, An of messagers corbun. *Ibid.* 3332 (Cott.) Licknes to corbin [*v.r.* rauen] had he nan. **1577–87** Holinshed *Chron.* III. 858/2 Embroidered with Corbins fethers.

b. *Comb.* **corbin-bone**, the raven's bone, or lower end of the breast-bone of a deer. Cf. Corbel *sb.* 1.

a **1425** *Bk. Hunting* 1586 (Halliw.) Then take out the shoulders slitting anone The belly to the side to the corbin-bone. **1828–40** Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 310 To give.. the quarre to the hounds, and the expected corbin bone to the raven.

† Corbitate, *v. Obs.*—[o] [f. L. *corbīta* ship of burden.] 'To lade a ship'. Cockeram 1623.

Corble, obs. f. Corbel *sb.*

Corbolyng, obs. f. Corbelling.

Corbon(e, Corboun, obs. ff. Corban, Corbin.

Corbship: see Corb, obs. f. Coarb.

‖ **Corbula** (kɒ̄·rbiŭlă). *Zool.* [L., dim. of *corbis* basket.]

1. A common receptacle in which groups of gonangia are inclosed, in some of the Cœlenterata.

1861 J. R. Greene *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 95 A basket-like receptacle, or 'corbula', within which the reproductive bodies are lodged.

2. (*With capital C.*) A genus of bivalve molluscs living in mud or sand, related to the clam.

Corbule (kɒ̄·rbiul). Anglicized form of prec.

1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 710 The Corbules are inequivalve and regular shells.

† Corbullion, corbilion. *Obs.* [a. F. *court-bouillon*, f. *court* short + *bouillon* = *bouillonnement* boiling: see Littré.] A liquid composed of water, vinegar, white wine, and various seasonings, in which fish is boiled.

1658 Mayerne *Archimag. Anglo-Gall.* xlviii. 41 Take..a little white wine, some of Corbilion wherein your great Carp is boyled. **1741** *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. ii. 126 Boil them in a good Corbullion, but not to Pieces.

Corbuȝe: see Cuir-bouilli.

Corby, var. Corbie *Sc.*, raven.

Corbyal, obs. f. Corbel *sb.* 1 = raven.

Co·rcass. [Corrupt. of Irish *corcach* marsh, moor.] The name in Ireland of the salt marshes along the banks of the Shannon and other rivers.

1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 176 The most fertile of all are the bullock pastures of Limerick, and the banks of the Shannon .. called the Corcasses. **1846** M'Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 346 The famous pastures, called the *corcasses* or *caucasses*, on the banks of the Shannon and Fergus.

Corce, Corcelet, Corchet, obs. ff. Corse, Corslet, Crotchet.

‖ **Corchorus** (kɒ̄·rkŏrŏs). *Bot.* [a. Gr. κόρχορος name of a plant mentioned by Theophrastus.]

1. An extensive genus of *Tiliaceæ*, some of the species of which yield jute.

2. A popular name of *Kerria japonica* (N. O. *Rosaceæ, Spiræidæ*) of which the double-flowered variety is often trained as a wall plant for its profusion of yellow blossoms.

1759 tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal* 118 Higher up, there were corchorus's, or Jew's mallows. **1816** T. L. Peacock in Dowden *Life Shelley* I. 513 The front wall of the vicarage was covered with corchorus in full flower.

Corcle (kɒ̄·rk'l), **corcule** (kɒ̄·rkiul). *Bot.* [ad. L. *corculum*, dim. of *cor* heart: in mod.F. *corcule*. The L. form is also in use.] A name for the embryo in the seed of a plant.

[**1772** *Ann. Reg.* 171 The cotyledons .. which include the corculum or first principle of the future plant.] **1810** *Ibid.* 111 The position of the corcle in the seed is always in the vicinity of the hilum. **1826** Good *Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 166 It is the corcle which is the true punctum saliens of vegetable life. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 106 At the base of the plumule is the corcule, or germ of the future plant.

Corcy, var. of Corsy, *Obs.*, corpulent.

Cord (kɒ̄id), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–5 **coorde**, 4–7 **corde**, 6 **coarde**, 7–8 **coard**, 4– **cord**. See also Chord *sb.*[1] [a. F. *corde* string of a musical instrument, string, rope, cord:—L. *chorda*, ad. Gr. χορδή gut, string of a musical instrument (made of gut). The later refashioning Chord, q.v., is now restricted to a few special senses.]

1. A string composed of several strands twisted or woven together; in ordinary popular use, now restricted to small ropes, and thick or stout strings; but formerly applied more widely, *e.g.* to the ropes of a ship, the string of a bow, etc. Cf. also *whip-cord, welting-cord*, and quot. 1835. Also applied to strands of wire twisted or woven together.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 21256 (Cott.) Abute his hals a cord þai fest, And tilward prison drogh. *c* **1305** *St. Andrew* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 100 Bynde him honde and fet..Wiþ stronge corden. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 2012 Þai kairen to þe cordis, knitten vp þe saile. *c* **1477** Caxton *Jason* 42 b, Saye no more that I take two cordes or strenges on my bowe. **1483** = *Gold. Leg.* 160/2 They hewe the cordes of the shyppe. *a* **1533** Ld. Berners *Huon* xlvi. 154 There was no cord but it was of gold and sylke. **1535** Coverdale *Judges* xvi. 11 Yf they bounde me with new coardes. **1611** Bible *John* ii. 15 A scourge of small cordes. **1712** Steele *Spect.* No. 444 ¶ 4 A Twine-Cord, strained with two Nails at each End. **1812–6** Playfair *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 85 The pulley is a wheel moveable on an axis with a groove cut in its circumference, round which a cord passes. **1835** Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 94 Turkey [silk] has a flaxen appearance, and consists of ten ultimate filaments, which form a cord of $\frac{1}{8\cdot5}$ of an inch. **1871** Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 344 Wearing the cord of St. Francis.

b. A rope for hanging; the hangman's rope.

c **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 1141 (Mätz.) Thei ye me hong bi a cord. *c* **1385** Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2485 *Phillis*, She was her owne deeth right with a corde. **1483** Caxton *Cato* C j, Yf he had the corde aboute hys necke for to be hanged.. **1604** Shaks. *Oth.* III. iii. 388 If there be Cords, or Kniues, Poyson, or Fire. **1670** G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. 1. 7 They will soon create you a Knight of the Hempen Cord. **1814** Scott *Ld. of Isles* II. xiii, Left his men to brand and cord. **1886** Morley *Crit. Misc.* I. 44 Robespierre had the typic sacerdotal temperament..its private leanings to the stake and the cord.

c. *pl.* The ropes inclosing that part of a race-course, near the winning-post, where the spectators stand; the part inclosed by them.

1787–91 'G. Gambado' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 113 Just as they [horses] enter'd the cords, they were both at laps. *Ibid.* 114 Whilst new wagers echoed from the Betting Gap and cords every moment. **1879** *Daily News* 16 Apr. 2/3 This order was maintained until inside the cords, when Leghorn was beaten.

d. *transf.*

1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 244 The electrical cord in this cable is composed of 7 small wires twisted together and insulated by a thick layer of gutta-percha.

6. (without *a* and *pl.*) As a material.

1875 GWILT *Arch.* § 2260 Patent copper wire cord..extensively used for window sash line..picture cord, clock cord, etc. 1881 JEFFERIES *Wood Magic* I. iii. 73 The end of Pan's chain..was not of iron, but tar-cord. 1882 [see *Cord-work* in 12]. *Mod.* A piece of stout cord.

¶ Literal rendering of L. *funiculus* in the Vulgate (Heb. חבל cord, measuring-line, tract, region).

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xlvii. 13 For Joseph hath double coord, *or part.* 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Zeph.* ii. 5 Wo to you that inhabite the cord of the sea.

2. *Anat.* A structure in the animal body resembling a cord.

†**a.** Formerly used to render L. *nervus*, Gr. *νεῦρον*, applied both to the tendons or sinews and to the nerves. (Cf. NERVE.)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 24 A corde .. comeþ from þe brayne eiþer from þe nucha. From þe brayn comen vij. peire cordes & þei ben cleped sensible senewis. *Ibid.* 29 þat þat is maad of þis nerf & þis ligament is cleped a corde. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, From it [the muscle] discendeth rounde strynges and cordes that cometh nygh to the ioyntes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 345 Sinews, Cords, and Ligaments.

b. Now applied generally to a nerve trunk, and spec. to certain structures, esp. the *spermatic, spinal*, and *umbilical cord*, the *vocal cords*; see these words.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 15 [The intestines of a caterpillar are] strengthened on both sides by a fleshy cord, by which they are united. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 20 A nervous ring..from which proceed two cords running along the whole length of the body. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 550 The Spermatic Cord is the medium of communication between the testes and the interior of the abdomen. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 540 The thickness of the Spinal Cord differs considerably at its different parts. 1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 79 The.. Umbilical Cord, or Navel String, is a rope-like cord running from the navel of the child into the body of the placenta.

¶ In the following passage app. applied to a supposed vital fibre or ligament (cf. HEART-STRING), with a *fig.* reference to the string of a musical instrument (sense 4).

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 106, I would 'twere something yᵗ would fret the string, The Master-cord on's heart.

3. A part of a plant with a cord-like appearance or function.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 367 An elastic Cord taken out of the ripe Capsule. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Umbilical cord*, a thread by which seeds are sometimes attached to their placenta.

†**4.** A string of a musical instrument; now written CHORD, q.v.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxliii. 10 In psawtry of ten cordis til þe sall I synge. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cl. 4 Preise 3ee hym in cordis and orgne. [1820 SHELLEY tr. *Homer's Hymn to Mercury* viii, Symphonious cords of sheep-gut rhythmical.] 1830 JUAN DE VEGA [C. Cochrane] *Jrnl. Tour* ii. (1847) 10 One of the young ladies .. examining my guitar, lightly touched the cords with her fingers.

†**5.** *Math.* A straight line joining the extremities of an arc; now written CHORD.

1551 RECORDE [see CHORD *sb.*¹ 4].

6. *Farriery.* (Usually *pl.*) A disease affecting the sinews of a horse; string-halt. ? *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 92 The cordes is a thynge that wyll make a horse to stumble..and appereth before the forther legges. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 301 The cords and the cout-euill, the claisps and the cleiks. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 147 If your Horse be troubled with the Cords, take a corued [? cornet] made of the browantler of an old Stagges horne, and thrust it vnder the Cord, and twynd it ten or twelue times about..then cut the Cord asunder. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3855/4 A brown-bay Horse.. two small Knots on his Nose which was cut for the Cords.

7. a. *Arch.* The semicircular nosing or projection of a string-course. **b.** *Glass Manuf.*

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 137 The Plinth and Cord. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 513 *Cords.* These are asperities on the surface of the glass, in consequence of too little heat.

8. A raised cord-like rib on the surface of cloth; a ribbed fabric, *esp.* corduroy; *ellipt.* in *pl.* corduroy breeches or trousers.

1776 *Specif. of Woostenholme's Patent* No. 1123. 3 Velveteen cords are made of the same materials. 1795 AIKIN *Manchester* 163 The fustian trade has also been improved by the addition of..strong and fancy cords. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* i, Our sprightly gentleman in the scarlet jacket and white cords. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* vii, A green coat of jockey cut, a buff waistcoat, white cords. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 527 Cantoon is a fustian with a fine cord visible upon the one side, and a satiny surface of yarns running at right angles to the cords upon the other side. *Ibid.*, An example of king's cord or corduroy, and of Dutch cord.

9. A measure of cut wood, *esp.* that used for fuel (prob. so called because originally measured with a cord): a pile of wood, most frequently 8 feet long, 4 feet broad, and 4 feet high, but varying in different localities.

1616 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* (1886) I. 112, 20 cordes of olde woode. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 61 A Tun and three quarters of Timber will but make one Coard of Wood. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6447/4 Which Stacks or Piles of Wood did contain about Thirteen Coards. 1804 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 437 Commissioned to procure ten chords of wood for the Victory. 1817-8 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 266, 2 dollars a cord for Hickory; a cord is 8 feet by 4, and 4 deep. 1874 J. DEADY in *Law Times Rep.* XXXI. 231/2 The loss of the *John Francis*, and her cargo of eighty cords of ash wood.

b. A measure of stone or rock.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 256 In some parts of Kent, Stones are sold by the Cord, consisting of 27 solid Feet. 1882 *Kentish Express* 1 July 1/1 Tenders..for digging 300 cord of rock, at Kick-hill..near Hythe.

10. *Weaving.* One of the strings which connect the leaves with the treadles in a pattern-weaving loom (or the neck or harness twines to the hooks in a jacquard loom); also, the space of the design-paper confined by two vertical lines and representing one of the threads of the warp.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 982 Upon the design-paper .. the dots..denote raising cords, the blanks, sinking cords.

11. *fig.* **a.** With reference to the binding or confining power of a cord. Chiefly in scriptural language, or expressions derived from it.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xxxvi. 8 If thei shul .. ben bounde with cordis of porenesse. — *Prov.* v. 22 With the cordis of his synnes he is togidere streyned. 1535 COVERDALE *Hos.* xi. 4, I led them with coardes of frendshipe. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. vi. § 8 The wicked shall be held fast in the cords of his own sin. 1667 POOLE *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 53 Here is a fourfold Cord, which you will find is not easily broken. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxvi. 294 Those mysterious intimations which the soul feels, as the cords begin to unbind ere it leaves its clay for ever. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* III. xiii. (1886) 104 The very sight of the island had relaxed the cords of discipline.

b. A 'thread' which runs through and unites the parts of anything.

1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* i. (1879) 13 Through all the..multitudinous sights of Europe, there is found one central historic cord running up to antiquity.

12. *Comb.*, as *cord-maker, -net*; *cord-bound, -like, -shaped* adjs.; **cord-drill**, a drill worked by a cord twisted round it and pulled backwards and forwards; **cord-grass**, a modern name for *Spartina stricta* (erroneously attributed to Turner, who called it Frail-bente); **cord-leaf**, a name given by Lindley to plants of the N. O. *Restiaceæ* (*Treas. Bot.*); **cord-moss**, 'the genus *Funaria*' (Miller *Plant-n.*); **cord-reel**, a reel on which cord is wound; **cord-rooted** *a.*, having roots like cords; **cord-winder**, one who makes cords or ropes; †**cord-wise** *adv.*, in the manner of a cord; **cord-work** (see quot.). See also CORD-WOOD.

1834 F. WRANGHAM *Homerics* II The *cord-bound raft. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 241 The Brahmins still use a *cord-drill. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flowering Pl.* VI. 51 *Cord-grass. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n., Spartina stricta*, Common Cord-grass, Mat-weed, Spart-grass, Twin-spiked Cord-grass. 1845 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* (1853) 105 The *Cord-leafs (*Restiaceæ*). 1611 COTGR., *Cordeleux*, cordie, *cord-like. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 423 The inflammation crept gradually up the vein, which was evident from its peculiar cord-like feel. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 138* Cord-makers, Sadlers, Coller-makers. 1630 in Binnell *Descr. Thames* (1758) 65 Any Draw-Net, *Cord-Net, or other Net. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 255 Many measures of small cord .. many *cord-reeles. 1890 *Nature* 17 Apr. 557 *Cord-rooted grasses. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* II. 120 A *cord-shaped diadem round the hair. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4362/4 Lancelot Bowler .. *Cordwinder. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, They waxe rounde in *cordewyse. 1882 *Dict. Needlework*, *Cord Work*..is a kind of coarse needle lace executed with black or coloured purse silks, fine bobbin cord, or strong linen thread.

†**Cord,** *sb.*² *Obs.* Aphetic f. ACCORD; see also CHORD *sb.*²

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 411 He [tellith] to hire, by word and cord, Alle the jestis of Ammon his lord. 1340 *Ayenb.* 58 þet hi myȝten his [=them] draȝe to hare corde. *c* 1440 *Generydes* [see ACCORD *sb.* 2].

Cord (kɔ̄d), *v.*¹ Also 5 **coord**, 6 **coard**, 8 **chord**. [f. CORD *sb.*¹]

1. *trans.* To furnish with a cord; to string (*e.g.* a bow).

c 1430 *Pilgr. Life Manhode* IV. lviii. (1869) 204 With þe corde which þe bowe was corded, and þat j haue vncorded. 1870 [see CORDER 3].

2. To bind or fasten with a cord or cords.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. v. 228 You shal then cord him hard about the midst of the necke. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2646/4 A hair Portmantua Trunk, lock'd and corded. 1708 OCKLEY *Saracens* (1848) 403 He commanded his men to cord the tents closer together. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* vi, Miss Charity called him to come and cord her box. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 980 To cord the treddle 1, to the back leaf, put a raising cord, and to each of the other four, sinking cords.

3. To stack or put up (wood) in 'cords'.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 652 The greater part of the wood which is transported to Hamburg..is first corded here. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* xi. 239 The owner of the wood-lot finds only a number of discolored trees, and says..'they should be cut and corded before spring'.

†**Cord,** *v.*² *Obs.* Also **corde.** [Aphetic form of ACCORD *v.*]

1. *trans.* To bring to agreement, reconcile; = ACCORD *v.* 1.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9722 (Cott.) Merci and hir sisters tua, Blithli wald i cord þam sua. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 92 Cordyd or accordyde, *concordatus.*

2. *intr.* Of persons: To come to agreement, agree *with*; to agree, assent *to*; = ACCORD *v.* 5, 6.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 101 Of a peny þou cordist wiþ me. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 91 To þis sentens I suppose Austeyn to cord. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* (1558) II. xxii. 6 Touching his dreme they corded all in one. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1359, I cord with þat assent. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 194 To gar thair myndis cord in one.

3. Of things: To agree, be in harmony; *impers.* to be suitable; = ACCORD *v.* 7, 8.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 316 þos says þe prophet David, In a psalme þat cordes þar-wyth. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* [see ACCORD *v.* 8]. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 30 It cordiþ to hem [prestis] to 3eue comyn. 14.. *Gram. Rules* in *Reliq. Ant.* II. 14 And how a nowne substantyfe Wylle corde with a verbe and a relatyfe. *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 1250 Counsell cords not well in rime.

So †**Co·rdable,** †**Co·rdant** *adjs.*, †**Co·rdantly** *adv.*, = ACCORDABLE, etc.; †**Co·rding** *vbl. sb.*, agreement, reconciliation = ACCORDING; †**Co·rding** *ppl. a.* and *adv.* = ACCORDING (in quot. 1593 quasi-*prep.* = 'according to').

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9515 (Cott.) A sample cordant [*Trin.* ensaumple cordyng], þat i tok Vte of sent Robert bok. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xx. 21 With cordaunt voice. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 6 Cordandli wiþ holi writ. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 214 And after oilderose We may baptize and name it, cordyng even. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xi, They..made grete ioye of their welfare and cordyng. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 75 Cordynge in sang, *concentus.* 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 3 This loue was not wel lykely ne cordable. 1593 T. WATSON *Teares of Fancie* lix. 208 To paint thy glories cording their desart. 1860 HEAVYSEGE *Count Filippo* 22 As one struck string, To other cordant, with low breath responds.

Cordage (kɔ̄·ɹdėdʒ). [app. a. F. *cordage* in same sense, f. *corde* CORD: see -AGE. Cf. also It. *cordaggi* pl. 'all manner of cordage, tacklings or ropes for ships' (Florio).]

1. Cords or ropes collectively or in the mass, *esp.* the ropes in the rigging of a ship.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. iii. 135 Cordage of sundry sorts. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 16 To make sailes and cordage for the furnishing of shipping. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* V. iii, To brave the cordage Of a tough halter. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady Errant* IV. i, Wee'l give our hair for Cordage, and our finest Linnen for Sails. 1791 HAMILTON tr. *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. ii. i. 150 From the strongest cordage, to the finest kind of thread. 1847 *Illust. Lond. News* 10 July 30/1 Amidst the cordage and silk of the balloon. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* I. xvi. 37 The seaman hears Once more the cordage rattle.

b. *transf.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXVIII. 110 Grete ryueles and fromples, that putte oute the beaulte of the playsaunte vysage, that she sheweth all wyth cordage, aswelle in the nek as aboute the temples. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 60 What cordage first they make and tackling sure. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* II. iii. 23 A cluster of trees with tangled cordage of grape-vines. 1857 DICKENS *Lett.* 28 Jan., His knitted brows now turning into cordage.

c. *fig.*

1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 307 Dragg'd on still By the weake Cordage of your untwin'd will. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XV. iii, The cordage of his life had been so strained and torn.

†**2.** The action of cording or tying cords. *rare.*

1616 T. ADAMS *Sacr. Thankf.* 28 This mans whole life is spent in tying of cords: his profession is cordage.

†**Cordai·lle.** *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* **-ale.** [a. OF. *cordaille* (14th c. in Godef., and in Cotgr.) = It. *cordaglia*:—L. type **chordālia* pl., f. *chorda* CORD: see -AL 5.] Cordage; tackling of a ship.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F j, Berynge with hym the cordaylle wherwith he made his cordes. 1548 *Aberd. Reg.* V. 20 (Jam.) Ane anker and tua cordalis.

†**Cordal.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *cordal, cordail* cord:—L. type *chordāle* sing.: see prec.] See quots.

1688 R. HOLME *Armory* III. iii. 39 The Cordal, or String of the Mantle, with its Buttons and Tassels. 1828 BERRY *Enc. Her.* I. s.v., *Cordals*, strings of the mantle or robe of estate, made of silk and gold thread, interwoven like a cord.

Cordant, aphet. f. ACCORDANT: see after CORD *v.*²

Cordate (kɔ̄·ɹdėt), *a.* Also 7 **cordat.** [In sense 1 ad. L. *cordāt-us* wise, prudent, sagacious, f. *cor, cord-* heart, in sense of judgement; in sense 3, ad. mod.L. *cordātus* (Linnæus), in sense analogous to that of *ovātus* egg-shaped: see -ATE² 2.]

†**1.** Wise, prudent, sagacious. *Obs.*

1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Life Colet* 105 The Bishop assisted by two of his brethren, almost as learned and Cordate as himselfe. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1890) III. 91 He was cordate in his practice, and I believe never in all his life betrayed a client to court a judge. *Ibid.* 125 To allow him assistants..that he shall think faithful and cordate.

†**2.** Hearty, cordial. *Obs. rare.*

1670 MAYNWARING *Physic. Repos.* 117 Unanimous concurrence and cordate adherence to one another. 1671 — *Pract. of Physic* 45 Cordate esteem for all those who have contributed their endeavours for so happy a restitution.

3. (Chiefly in *Nat. Hist.*) Heart-shaped; resembling in form a longitudinal section of a heart, *i.e.* with outline generally rounded, but pointed at one end and having an indentation at the other.

1769 J. WALLIS *Nat. Hist. Northumb.* I. xi. 393 The depressed cordate Echinus, or Sea-Egg. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* v. 52 The form of these petals..is usually cordate or heart-shaped. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 290 Shell regular, equivalve, free, cordate. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 476 The leaves of *Selaginella*..are usually cordate at the base.

b. Prefixed to another adj. = 'cordate and . . .', or 'with a combination of the cordate form'; as

in *cordate-amplexicaul, -lanceolate, -oblong, -sagittate*, etc. See also CORDATO-.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* vi. (1858) 86 Floral leaves broad-ovate, at the base cordate-amplexicaul. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 310 *Polygonum Convolvulus*; leaves cordate-sagittate.

Hence **Co·rdately** *adv.*, in a cordate form.

1828 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

† **Cordated** (kǭ·ɹde̍ⁱtėd), *a. Nat. Hist. Obs.* [f. L. *cordāt-us* + -ED: in earlier use than prec.] = CORDATE 3.

1715 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 243 Leaves.. more rugged and cordated at the Footstalk. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* (1770) IV. 8 A young bird..with transverse bars of brown on the breast instead of cordated spots. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 336 The leaves..of a roundish cordated figure.

Cordato- (kǭɹdēⁱ·to), combining form of mod.L. *cordātus*, CORDATE: cf. CORDATE 3 b.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 329 *Cordato-hastate.. Cordato-ovate.. Cordato-sagittate.*

Cordavan, obs. f. CORDOVAN.

‖ **Cordax** (kǭ·ɹdæks). [Gr. κόρδαξ.] An indecent or extravagant dance of the Old Greek Comedy.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xx, Dissolute motions and wanton countenaunces in that whiche was called *Cordax*. 1812 R. CUMBERLAND *Aristoph.*, With the obscene device of an old hag Dancing the drunken cordax in her cups. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. p. xxix, The cordax or dance of comedy. 1847 J. LEITCH tr. *Müller's Man. Archæol.* 426 Silenus as a cordax-dancer.

Cordeal, obs. f. CORDIAL.

Cordebeck, -derbeck, illiterate spellings of CAUDEBECK.

1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 946/4 Black Cordebeck Hat. 1698 *Hatter's Advt.* in *N. & Q.* 14 Mar. 1891 204 A new invention of making hats, felts, Carolinas, Corderbecks. 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* II. III. 20 Behind these came two Bully Hecks With feather'd Cock'd up Cordebecks.

Corded (kǭ·ɹdėd), *ppl. a.* [f. CORD[1] + -ED.]

1. Bound with cords; in *Her.* represented as bound or wound about with cords.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* C iij, Among odyr crossis oon is founde the wich is calde a coorddid cros..for hit is made of cordys. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 256 A sense of corded tightness round his head. 1856 AIRD *Poet. Wks.* 287 In corded stiffness pent.

2. Having cords; made of or furnished with cords: in the form of cords.

1382 WYCLIF *Pref. Ep. Jerome* vii. 72 The ten cordid sawtri. 1575 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 10 Bedsteades not coarded. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. vi. 33 This night he meaneth with a Corded-ladder To climbe celestiall Siluia's chamber window. 1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* II. 41 All Minorites..and all the corded families. 1830 E. HAWKINS *Anglo-Gallic Coins* 11 The legend is contained within two corded circles.

3. Having raised lines or stripes, like cords, upon the surface; *esp.* of textile fabrics: ribbed, twilled.

1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* II. 126 The Indians.. apply themselves to weaving bays, corded stuffs, etc. 1847 CRAIG, *Corded*.. furrowed. 1882 BECK *Draper's Dict.*, *Corduroy*, a thick corded stuff of cotton. 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* Feb. 227/1 The corded turtle, so called because of seven deep furrows or grooves on its shell. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* x. 121 The hand..was lean, corded, knuckly.

4. Piled or stacked in 'cords' (see CORD *sb.*[1] 9).

1847 EMERSON *Poems, Threnody* Wks. (Bohn) I. 489 The kennel by the corded wood.

Cordee, var. of CHORDEE.

Cordelier (kǭɹdėlīə·ɹ). Forms: 4–5 **cordilere**, 6 **cordillere, -ylar, -elere, -eleir**, 7 **-ilier**, 6– **cordelier**. [a. F. *cordelier*, in OF. also *cordeler*, f. *cordele* (now *cordelle*), dim. of *corde* CORD: see -IER. Cf. It. *cordegliere, cordigliere*, OF. *cordelois*, med.L. *cordelita, cordiger*.]

1. A Franciscan friar of the strict rule: so called from the knotted cord which they wear round the waist.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7461 So been Augustins, and Cordileres, And Carmes, and eke sacked freres..Full holy men, as I hem deem. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Tidings from Session* 45 Baith Carmeleitis and Cordilleris Cumis thair to genner and get ma freiris. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5685 With small nummer of Monkis and Freris, Off Carmeletis, and Cordeleris. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 260 Of Rule as sullen and severe As that of rigid Cordeliere. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Thief & Cordelier* iv, A Norman, though late, was obliged to appear, And who to assist but a grave cordelier? 1827 MACAULAY *Co. Clergyman's Trip to Camb.* iv, An army of grim Cordeliers..Will follow, Lord Westmoreland fears.

2. *pl.* Name of one of the political clubs of the French Revolution (*club des cordeliers*), so called because it met in an old convent of the Cordeliers.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. iv, The whole Cordeliers District responds to it. *Ibid.* II. I. v, One party, which thinks the Jacobins lukewarm, constitutes itself into *Club of the Cordeliers*; a hotter Club; it is Danton's element.

3. Name given to a machine for rope-making.

1878 in ROSSITER *Illustr. Dict. Sc. Terms.*

Cordeliere. Also 6 *Sc.* **cordelere**. [a. F. *cordelière* the cord of the Franciscans, a similar cord orig. put round the armorial bearings of widows and maidens to mark their devotion to St. Francis of Assisi, and in various transf. senses; f. F. *cordelier*: see Littré. Now usually written *-ère* as in Fr., and pronounced kordəlię·r.]

1. *Her.* A knotted cord.

a 1725 A. NISBET *Heraldry* IV. 59–60 (Jam.) All the above churchmen, who use and carry the exterior ornament of a hat above their arms, have also a cordeliere (issuing out of the same), which is a cord with two running knots on each side, whereat hang down the foresaid tassels on both sides of the shield.

† 2. 'Knotted cordwork on embroidery' (Cotgr.).

1561 *Inventories* (1815) 133 (Jam.) Upoun the silver cordeleris knottis of gold.

† 3. 'A black and knotted silk neckerchief' (Webster). (So F. *cordelière* in Cotgr.)

† **Cordelin.** *Obs. rare.* [prob. a. OF. or AF. **cordelin*; see CORDELIER and -IN.] = CORDELIER 1.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 258 Frere Hugh of Malmcestre was a Jacobyn, And William of Gaynesburgh was a Cordelyn.

Co·rdeling, -elling, *ppl. a.* [f. F. *cordeler* to twist.] Twisting.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Cordelle (kǭ·ɹdĕl), *sb.* [a. F. *cordelle*, dim. of *corde* CORD.]

† 1. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Cordelles*, twisted cords; tassels.

2. *Canada* and *U.S.* A towing line or rope. [The only sense in mod.F., and thence adopted in Canada and the Mississippi Valley.]

1823 J. D. HUNTER *Mem. Captivity* 84 Where rapids occurred in the river, we assisted at the cordelle, or towing-line, from the shore. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 125/1 A 'Kanuck', or French Canadian, at the oar or the 'cordelle', the rope used to haul a boat up-stream.

Cordelle (kǫ·ɹdĕl), *v. Canada* and *U.S.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To tow (a boat) with a cordelle.

1838 S. PARKER *Explor. Tour* (1846) 144 The men of the Hudson's Bay Company cordelled several batteaux down this rapid—part of the men going in the boats, and part on shore cordelling. 1885 U. S. GRANT *Mem.* II. xli. 37 To get up these rapids, steamers must be cordelled.

† **Cordement.** *Obs.* [Aphetic f. *acordement*, ACCORDMENT.] Agreement, reconciliation.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 1199 And kiste hire at þat cordement. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2422 Syr, shalle I neuyr of cordemente wene, That we myght frendys be aȝeyne? 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 75 A Cordement, *concordia, concordancia.*

Corden, -ar, -er, obs. ff. CORDWAIN, -ER.

Corder (kǭ·ɹdəɹ). [f. CORD *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. One who cords or fastens with a cord.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. lviii. (1869) 204 My mooder Charitee was cordere and thredere of þis corde. 1824 SOUTHEY in *Lett.* (1856) III. 449 Take care this box be a little better corded than the last, the corder whereof ought to have been sent to the treading-mill.

2. An operative who forms a cord, welt, or braid, in the shoemaking and other trades.

1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 280/2 A 'corder' forms the top and button scallops over a round-pointed piece of steel.. fastened to a table. 1891 *Daily Chron.* 18 Mar. 9/1 Bonnaz Braiders and Corders.—Permanent weekly hands wanted.

3. In a sewing-machine: An appliance for stitching a piping-cord, or the like, between the folds of a fabric.

1870 *Willcox & Gibbs' Price List* 22 Cording with the Corder. The Corder lays the Cord while the Machine stitches it in.

Corderoy, var. of CORDUROY.

Cordevan, -vant, -wane, -wayn(e, -weyne, obs. ff. CORDWAIN.

† **Cordi-** in derivatives, formerly not infrequent for CARDI- from Gr. καρδία heart, on account of the identity of meaning and greater familiarity of the Latin *cor, cord-*: e.g. **Cordialgic, Cordignostic** (properly *cardiognostic*), **Cordiology.**

1659 C. NOBLE *Inexped. of Exped.* 4, I shall leave that to the great Cordignostick that is above. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Stomach*, A Cordialgick Pain. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 38 Why may not the human heart be registered in a good sized quarto volume..and be made the basis to a system of Cordiology. *Ibid.*, To expose her heart..to the manipulation of a cordiologist.

Cordial (kǭ·ɹdiăl), *a.* and *sb.* (Also 7 **cordale.**) [ad. med.L. *cordiāl-is* (perh. immed. through F. *cordial*, 14th c.), f. L. *cor, cord-* heart + -AL: cf. L. *concordiālis*, f. *concordia*. *Cordiālis* appears to have been in its origin a word of medicine.]

A. *adj.* † 1. Of or belonging to the heart. *Obs.*

Cordial spirits (in Mediæval Physiology) = VITAL *spirits*, for 'the Vital Spirit resides in the heart, is dispersed by the arteries, etc.', and 'by the labour of yᵉ complexyon of the brayne..is the vital spirite made anymall' (Salmon 1671).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 112 Þei [veynes] bryngen liif & dewe norischinge & cordialle spiritis. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 116/1 Heerwith inungate the Cordiall pit verye fat, and this will allsoe cause appetite. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xxxvii. (1632) 426 If it be neither cordiall, nor stomacall. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. iv. (1686) 153 An opinion..which magnifies the condition of the fourth finger of the Left Hand; presuming therein a cordial relation.

b. Of the heart as the seat of feeling, affection, etc.; internal.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. § 39. 382 The verbal is very often quite different from the cordial Creed.

2. Of medicines, food, or beverages: Stimulating, 'comforting', or invigorating the heart; restorative, reviving, cheering.

† *Cordial water* = spirit (*obs.*).

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* IX. in Ashm. (1652) 175 Fode to Man and Woman most cordyall. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 94 a, Al thinges whiche be cordiall, that is to say, which do in any wise comfort the hart. 1564–78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 55 A cordial ointment against the Pestilence. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 672 This cordial julep here.. With spirits of balm and fragrant syrups mixed. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* xviii. (1858) 287 He had brought me a case of bottles full of excellent cordial waters. 1797 COLERIDGE *Christabel* I, O weary lady, Geraldine, I pray you, drink this cordial wine! 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 215 Juniper berries are diuretic and cordial.

b. *fig.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. iii. 77 This Affliction ha's a taste as sweet As any Cordiall comfort. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 189 He bestowed on them cordial statutes, (as I may call them,) for the preserving of the College in good health. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xxviii. 204 All Sunday..was a cordial day to her from morning to night.

3. Hearty; coming from the heart, heartfelt; sincere, genuine, warm; warm and hearty in a course of action or in behalf of a cause.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 128 My only cordyall loue and frende. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* xlix. 190 Enflamed wyth yre & of cordyal wrath, for loue of their lord. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* clxxix. 721 My dere and cordyall frende. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 178 He was a stout and valiant gentleman, a cordial protestant. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xiii. 7 Soon may thy breast the cordial wish resume. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 183 To induce the emperor to give the cause his cordial support. 1870 R. W. DALE *Week-day Serm.* x. 184 A cordial abhorrence of what is sensual.

b. Warm and friendly in manner.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 276 By the gentle Queen With cordial affability received. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 157 The latter took a cordial leave of his host. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 58 'Right', said the minister, in a deep cordial tone.

¶ 4. quasi-*adv.* = 'By heart'. *Obs.*

c 1475 *Partenay* Prol. 10, I not aqueynted of birth naturall With frenshe his verray trew parfightnesse, Nor enpreyntyd is in mynde cordiall.

B. *sb.* 1. A medicine, food, or beverage which invigorates the heart and stimulates the circulation; a comforting or exhilarating drink. *Comm.* Aromatized and sweetened spirit, used as a beverage.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 443 For gold in Phisik is a cordial [*v.r.* cardial, cordeal, accordial], Therfore he louede gold in special. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 171 As pocyons, laxes, cordialles, plasters, and other medicynes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 50 Costly Cordialles she did apply. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 250 Aquavitæ distilled out of Wine..the chief cordial in cheering the heart of man. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. 168 Observing I was ready to faint, [he] gave me a cordial to comfort me. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* vi. 100 He..sipped his evening cordial. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* v, The closet which held the peppermint-water and other cordials.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1479 EARL RIVERS (*title*) The book named Cordyal which treteth of the four last and final thinges. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, II. i. 41 A pleasing Cordiall..Is this thy Vow vnto my sickely heart. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. ii. 155 Harmlesse mirth is the best cordiall against the consumption of the spirits. 1751 N. COTTON *Visions in Verse* (R.), Reflections on a life well past Shall prove a cordial to the last. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Clubs* Wks. (Bohn) III. 92 Of all the cordials known to us, the best, safest, and most exhilarating..is society.

2. *Comb.*, as *cordial-bottle, -glass*; **cordial-maker, manufacturer**, 'a manufacturer of liqueurs, syrups, and sweet drinks' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858.)

1663 COWLEY *Cutter Colman St.* II. viii, Fetch me the Cordial-glass in the Cabinet Window. 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Lottery* i, She thought herself obliged, every quarter of an hour, to have recourse to her cordial-bottle.

Cordialgic, erroneous f. CARDIALGIC.

† **Co·rdialine,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. CORDIAL + -INE.] Of the nature of a cordial.

1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 87 With some other Cordialine Medicine..to revive and keep up his spirits.

Cordiality (kǭɹdiæ·lĭti). [f. CORDIAL + -ITY: cf. F. *cordialité* (Oudin, 16th c.); It. *cordialità*.]

† 1. The quality of relating to the heart. *Obs.*[−1]

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. iv. 184 That the practice..had any such respect of cordiality or reference unto the heart will much be doubted.

2. Cordial quality: **a.** Heartiness, earnestness, sincerity.

[1598 FLORIO, *Cordialità*, hartines.] 1611 — Hartinesse, cordiality. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* ii. Wks. 1757 IV. 158 The sound cordiality, and constant warmth of a disinterested friendship. 1756 A. MITCHELL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 456. IV. 370, I trust to the King's justice, and to the cordiality with which he acts, for a full discovery. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. iv. (1866) 212 Margaret of Parma hated the Cardinal with great cordiality.

b. Sincere good-will or friendly feeling towards others; warmth and friendliness of manner.

1730 SWIFT in *Craftsman* No. 232, I will not suspect the present fidelity of France, and their cordiality to the protestant establishment. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* (1849) 63 He..did not return your kindness with any cordiality. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 125 Had there been any cordiality between the European officers and the native garrison. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 12 His cordiality towards progress and improvement.

Cordialize (kǭ·ɹdiăləiz), *v.* [f. CORDIAL + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make into a cordial.

1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772 342 Rum, cordialized with Jelly of bilberries. 1861 SALA in *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 304 They hastily swallowed mugs full of steaming egg-hot and cordialised porter.

†2. To treat with cordials. *Obs. rare.*

1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 43 A state which the unwary would assert to be typhus, and begin..to cordialise.

3. To make cordial or friendly.

1817 BP. JEBB in *Life & Lett.* lxii. 575 Inward religion ..congenializes and cordializes human life.

4. *intr.* To become cordial; to be on terms of cordiality, fraternize (*with*). Chiefly *Sc.*

1834 A. KNOX *Corr.* II. 164 I have not, beyond these walls, one thoroughly congenial soul..I do not know even one, who cordializes with me, on the same intellectual level. 1863 J. BROWN *Horæ Subsec.* (ed. 3) 62 With devotional feeling..he cordialized wherever and in whomsoever it was found. 1864 — *John Leech* (1882) 14 He would have found one student..with whom he would have cordialised.

Cordially (kɔ̄·ɹdiăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.]

†1. = 'By heart'. *Obs. rare*−1.

1479 CAXTON *Cordyall* A iv b/2 Yt they may cordyally be enprynted with in your hertes.

2. Heartily, with all one's heart, in a way that proceeds from the heart.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxxxix. 517, I desyre you ryght cordeally, my dere frynd, shewe me yf ye haue any hurt. 1660 T. GOUGE *Chr. Directions* ii. (1831) 24 If thou dost cordially resist and mourn for thy manifold distractions in prayer. 1799 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 123, I cordially sympathize with you. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 552 He cordially detests the Hindús. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* 1. xvi. 104 To this I cordially agreed..

3. With hearty friendliness or good-will; in a manner that betokens warm friendliness.

1781 COWPER *Retirement* 379 How cordially I pressed His undissembling virtue to my breast. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 325 Mrs. Burke desires to be most cordially remembered to you. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* ii, I was cordially invited to eat. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 6/1 Lord John ..cordially shook hands with him.

†**Cordialness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = CORDIALITY.

1611 COTGR., *Cordialité*, cordiallnesse, heartinesse. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 550 The cordialness of his love. 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 288 In all the Reality, Cordialness, Sincerity and Constancy of [our love].

Cordicole (kɔ̄·ɹdikoul). [ad. mod.L. *cordicola*, f. *cor, cordi-* heart + *-cola* worshipper.] 'A worshipper of the heart': a nickname for one who worships the 'Sacred Heart'.

1854 J. B. DALGAIRNS *Devot. Hrt. of Jesus* (ed. 2) 38 It was in Jansenist periodicals that the nick-name of Cordicoles was attached to the members of the Confraternities. [1883 *Catholic Dict.*, s.v. *Heart of Jesus*, Nicknamed 'Cardiolatræ' or 'Cordicolæ', and charged with Nestorianism.]

Cordierite (kɔ̄·ɹdiərəit). *Min.* [Named (in 1813) after Cordier a French geologist. See -ITE.] A synonym of IOLITE.

1814 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomen.*, Cordierite. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xii. 210 Cordierite-granite is a variety..containing cordierite or iolite.

Co·rdies. 'An American name for a kind of felt hat, covered with camel or goat hair' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

Cordiform (kɔ̄·ɹdifɔ̄ɹm), *a.* [f. L. *cor, cordi-* heart + -FORM. Cf. F. *cordiforme.*] Heart-shaped.

Cordiform foramen; the obturator foramen of reptiles. *Cordiform tendon*; the central tendon of the diaphragm.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 286 Thorax slightly convex; scutellum generally cordiform. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* 292 The..marine turtles have the carapace cordiform and depressed like an elliptical arch. 1887 *Bookworm* Dec, 34 The famous cordiform map of Apian. [This map (1530). the earliest known on the single heart-shaped projection. *Brit. Mus. Cat.*]

Cordignostic: see CORDI-.

Cordil: see CORDYL, the water-newt.

Cordilere, -ier, obs. ff. CORDELIER.

‖ **Cordillas.** *Obs.* [F., formerly *cordillats*, f. * *cordille*, dim. of *corde* CORD; cf. *cordillon.*]

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 67 Cordillats Stuff per Piece of 28 Ells. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Cordillas*, a kind of kersey.

‖ **Cordillera** (kɒrdilyē·ră). (In 8 *rarely* **cordelier**). [Sp. = mountain-chain, 'the running along of a rocke in great length' (Minsheu 1599), f. *cordilla*, in OSp. string, rope, dim. of *cuerda*:— L. *chorda* cord, rope.]

A mountain chain or ridge, one of a series of parallel ridges; in *pl.* applied originally by the Spaniards to the parallel chains of the Andes in South America (*las Cordilleras de los Andes*), subsequently extended to the continuation of the same system through Central America and Mexico.

Some geographers in the U. S. have proposed to transfer the name to the more or less parallel chains of the Rocky Mountains and Sierra Nevada, with their intervening ridges and tablelands, termed by them the *Cordilleran region*; but this is not approved of by European geographers.

1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Church) III. 12/1 The Cordillera grows rougher. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 60 Pinchinca, one of the Cordeliers, immediately under the line. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 212 A cordillera and an atom are wielded or cast with equal facility by her [Nature's] powerful hand. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 519/1 (s.v. *Andes*) At the northern limit of the group of Loxa..the main range divides into two subordinate chains, or cordilleras. 1879 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 15 A cordillera includes all the mountain-chains in the whole great belt of high land that borders a continent.

fig. 1781 ARCHER in *Naval Chron.* XI. 290 The ship upon a bed of rocks, mountains of them on one side, and cordeliers of water on the other.

Cordillere, obs. f. CORDELIER.

†**Cordi·loquy.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *cor, cordi-* heart, after *ventriloquy*: cf. CARDIPHONIA.] A speaking from the heart.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. ix. 83 Some have questioned ventriloquie, when men strangely speak out of their bellies..might I coin the word cordiloquie, when men draw the doctrines out of their hearts, etc.

Cordinar, -er, obs. f. CORDWAINER.

†**Co·rdine.** *Obs. rare.*

1611 COTGR., *Cordons d'une trompette*, the cordines or strings of a Trumpet.

Cording (kɔ̄·ɹdiŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. CORD *v.*1 and *sb.*1 + -ING 1.]

1. The action of binding or fastening with a cord; hanging (quot. 1619). b. *Weaving.* The connexion of the treadles of a loom with the leaves of heddles by cords, in such a way as to produce the pattern required.

1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* 33 A cording be your end. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 279 Like a Shepheards Tent that falls to the ground for want of pinning, cording, and sowing. 1822 A. PEDDIE (*title*) Linen Manufacturer, Weaver, and Warper's Assistant, with Tables, Drafts, Cordings, etc. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 524 The draught and cording of common fustian is very simple. *Ibid.* III. 982 Fig. 1955 represents the draught and cording of a fanciful species of dimity.

2. *concr.* Cords collectively; cordage; corded work.

1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 363 Ij dossen cording for coddes xij^{d}. 1616 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieut.* IV. i, Nay then I must buy the stocke—send me good cording. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Church.) III. 583/2 They use Cording instead of Wood for Fuel. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* I. 24 May, A narrow brimmed hat, with gold cording.

3. *Cording quire* (of paper): see quot. 1825.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 182 Writing..upon the loose sheets of cording-quires. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1139 *Cassie Quires*, the two outside quires of the ream, also called cording quires.

Cording, *vbl. sb.*2 and *ppl. a.*, aphetic f. ACCORDING; see CORD *v.*2

Cordiology: see CORDI-.

Cordite (kɔ̄·ɹdəit). [f. CORD + -ITE.] A smokeless explosive, introduced in 1889, so called from its cord-like appearance.

1889 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 5/3 The new explosive, known by the name of 'cordite' on account of its curiously string-like appearance. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 30 May 7/2 A velocity of no less than 2,669 ft. has been realized with a 19½lb. charge of cordite from a 6-inch quick-firing gun.

Cordivant, -iwin, obs. ff. CORDWAIN.

Cord-leaf: see CORD *sb.*1

†**Co·rdlett.** *Obs.* [Cf. F. *cordelette* small cord, dim. of *corde* CORD.

But perh. = *cordillats*, CORDILLAS.]

1661 in *Topographer* (1790) 20, 6 Cordletts and fowre Blanketts.

†**Co·rdly.** ? *Obs.* [Cf. F. *cordille* young tunny emerging from the egg: see Littré.] 'A tunny' (Halliwell). (No authority or reference given.)

Cordon (kɔ̄·ɹdɔn,-ɒn), *sb.* Also 6 **cordone**, 8 **cordoon.** [a. F. *cordon*, deriv. of *corde* CORD; = It. *cordone*, Sp. *cordon*, Pr. *cordo*: in It. an augmentative, in F. also diminutive. The earliest form in Eng. appears to have been *cordone* from It.; but this was soon superseded by the Fr.]

1. *Fortif.* A course of stones along the line of junction of the rampart and parapet, or forming the coping of the escarp or inner wall of the ditch.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 127 The ditch..to be made so deep, and cast vp so high, that it should couer the wall, at least vnto the Cordone. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cordon*..In Fortification, a row of stones..set between the Wall of the Fortress that lies a-slope and the Parapet which stands upright; serving for an Ornament in Defences made of Masons-work. 1782 *Siege of Aubigny* 60 Humieres..had already gained the cordon of the rampart. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 261 The *Cordon* is a semi-circular projection of stone..placed at the top of the slope of the revetment of the escarp.

2. *Arch.* A string-course, or projecting band of stone, usually flat, on the face of a wall.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cordon*..In Architecture, a Plinth, or edge of Stone on the out-side of a Building. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 36 The Masons set the last Stone of the *Torus* or *Cordon*. 1876 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Cordon*, the edge of a stone on the outside of a building.

3. *Mil.* A line of troops composed of men placed at detached intervals, to prevent passage to or from the guarded area; a chain of military posts. Also *attrib.*, as in *cordon system, duty.*

1758 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 373/2 If [our officers] order us to form a line, we can do it; but if they call that line a *Cordon*, we must be obliged to apply to the Chaplain for a *Denouement* of the mysterious word. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 754 These troops..are dispersed at posts placed at proper distances on a Cordon, surrounding the colony on the land side. 1817 WYNN in *Parl. Deb.* 356 A cordon of troops had been stationed on the banks of the river to intercept any communication. 1877 *Field Exerc. Infantry* 314 There are two systems of outposts, viz. the Cordon system, and the patrol system.

b. *transf.* A continuous line or circle of persons round any person or place.

1854 M. HARLAND *Alone* xxiv, He attached himself to Mrs. Read's cordon of admirers. 1883 LD. R. GOWER *My Remin.* II. xxii. 70 A large crowd..kept back by a cordon of police.

c. *fig.*

1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 21 They propose that all Europe shall form a cordon to hedge in the cuckoo. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 212 To draw round it a cordon, and to allow..no rival near the throne. 1879 W. F. STEVENSON in *Gd. Words* Mar. 158 Foreigners who have been excluded by the strictest cordon ever drawn.

4. A guarded line between infected and uninfected districts, to prevent intercommunication and spread of a disease or pestilence. Called also *sanitary cordon.*

1826 JAS. MILL in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 264 If a cordon against the ordinary plague is an expedient measure, etc. 1860 G. A. SPOTTISWOODE *Vac. Tour* 89 A sanitary cordon as a protection from the plague may have mitigated the ravages of this scourge in Eastern Europe. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 June 4/6 They will establish cordons and lazarettos in order to insure the complete isolation of all infected towns.

5. An ornamental cord or braid forming a part of costume. Also, the cord worn by Franciscans.

1578 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 219 (Jam.) Lang slevis with silver pasmentis and small cordonis of silvir and blew silk. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (T.), All lay brethren and sisters that did weare St. Francis's cordon. 1619 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* (1629) 960 (Jam.) What are such cuts and cordons, silkes and satins..but infallible tokens of an unsanctified heart? 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. (1682) 367 This done he knitteth the Cordon of the Cloak about him. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. i. 4 Ordinary Jews had the cordons or binders of their fringes of this colour. 1842 AGNES STRICKLAND *Queens Eng.* I. 28 Unconsciously tied and untied the rich cordon that fastened his cloak several times. 1882 CUSSANS *Heraldry* 242 The Mantle [of the Order of the Garter]..is fastened by a rich white cordon, with large tassels, which extend to about the middle of the body.

b. *Her.* An ornamental cord accompanying the shield of an ecclesiastical dignitary.

‖ 6. A ribbon, usually worn scarfwise, as part of the insignia of a knightly order. [Either confessedly Fr. (kordɔ̃) or a Gallicism, the English equivalent being RIBBON.]

Grand cordon: that distinguishing the highest class or grade of such an order. *Blue cordon* (F. *cordon bleu*): the sky-blue ribbon worn by the Knights-grand-cross of the French order of the Holy Ghost, the highest order of chivalry under the Bourbon kings; hence extended to other first-class distinctions: cf. BLUE RIBBON. These and similar names are also applied to the wearers of the insignia, and by extension to other persons of distinction; *cordon bleu*, jocularly or familiarly, a first-class cook.

1727 *Philip Quarll* 255 He meets with several Noblemen, some with a blew Cordoon. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 9 The ceremony of the day was, the King's investing the Duke of Berri..with the cordon blue. 1829 SOUTHEY *Pilgr. to Comp.* IV. VII. 263 For in his family, and this The Corporation knew, It rightly would be valued more Than any cordon bleu. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 62 Cordons, as they call them..the things they wear over their shoulders with the Garter, Bath, Thistle and St. Patrick. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 229 He suffered himself to be publicly stripped of his grand cordon of the Legion of Honour.

7. *Hort.* A fruit-tree made by pruning to grow as a single stem (usually as an espalier or wall tree). Hence *cordon-trained, cordon tree.*

1878 W. ROBINSON *Parks & Gard. Paris* (ed. 2) 280 A cordon means a tree confined to a single stem, that stem being furnished with spurs, or..little fruiting branches nailed in. *Ibid.* 417 The U form, or double Cordon, is best suited for a very high wall or fence. 1882 *Garden* 16 Sept. 264/1 The fruits were all gathered from cordon-trained trees. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Oct. 6/1 Pyramid, bush, and cordon trees..that will often with their first year's crop repay their cost.

†8. 'The twist of a rope' (Bailey fol. 1730–6).

†**Co·rdon,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *cordonner*, f. *cordon.*]

1. *trans.* To twist into a cord or rope.

1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* II. vii. 110 This long haire, tressed and cordonned after the Anticke practise.

2. To ornament with a cordon or braid.

1561 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 148 (Jam.) Item, sevin quaiffis of claith of silvir, cordonit with blak silk.

Co·rdoned, *ppl. a.* [f. CORDON + -ED 2.]

1. Decorated with the cordon of an order.

1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 263 Your starred and cordoned agitator of the Bourse.

2. Having an encircling line or band in relief.

1889 *Athenæum* 14 Dec. 825/3 In most cases they [vases] were surrounded by beads or raised 'cordons' which divided them into zones..the clay counterparts of the 'cordoned' or pedestalled vases.

Cordonar, obs. f. CORDWAINER.

‖ **Cordonnet.** [F. (kordɔnɛ), dim. of *cordon.*] A loosely spun thick silk thread or weak cord made from waste or inferior silk, and used for fringes, outlines of lacework, etc., where strength is not required.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Cordonnet*, coarse silk. 1886 W. A. HARRIS *Dict. Fire Ins., Cordonet.*

†**Co·rdous**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [prob. repr. a med.L. **chordōsus*, f. *chorda* CORD.] Affecting the 'cords' or sinews.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 99 Þe crampe is a sijknes cordous eiþer nervous.

Cordovan (kɔ̄·ɪdŏvæn), *a.* and *sb.* Also (6 **corduban**), 7 **cordovant**, 7–8 **-devan**, **-divan**, **-devant**, **-divant**, (**cordiaunt**). [a. Sp. *cordován* (now *cordobán*) 'cordouan or Spanish leather' (Minsheu 1599); *cordováno* adj., of *Cordova*. The same word as CORDWAIN, but adopted directly from Sp. at a later date. Originally, and still dialectally, *cordova·n*; the forms in *-ant* appear to be owing to false analogy; perh. to association with *van-*, *avan-*, as weakened form of AVANT-.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Cordova; made of the leather there manufactured.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Taperados*, the inside of a cordouan skin turned outwards. 1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subj.* IV. vii, You musk-cat, Cordevan-skin! 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* III. iii, I..was almost poison'd with a pair of Cordivant gloves he wears. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iv, His walking boots were of cordovan leather. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlii, She removed the cordovan leather from the grand piano.

B. *sb.* **1.** One who belongs to Cordova (L. *Corduba*).

1599 BP. HALL *Sat.* I. iii. 29 The famous Corduban.

2. Cordovan leather; = CORDWAIN.

a 1628 FLETCHER *Faithf. Sheph.* I. i, Hanging scrip of finest cordevan. 1651 OGILBY *Æsop* (1665) 114 In Cordovant at leisure walk the Street. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. vi. (1737) 23 Of their Skins the best Cordivant will be made. 1811 A. SCOTT *Poems, Rural Content* iv, But now they're flung by, an' I've bought cordovan. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 96 In..leather whose grain is tender, as cordovan, which is manufactured from horse-hides.

†**3.** A skin of this leather. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. *Vote poem*, No Roman perfumes, Buffs or Cordovans. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 407 Goat-Skins undrest, Cordevants. 1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 734 Red and yellow Cordouans.

Corduane, obs. f. CORDWAIN.

Corduroy (kɔ̄ɪdərɔi·), *sb.* and *a.* Also 8 **corderoy**, 9 **cord de roy**, **corde du roy**. [A name app. of English invention: either originally intended, or soon after assumed, to represent a supposed Fr. **corde du roi* 'the king's cord'; it being a kind of 'cord' or corded fustian.

No such name has ever been used in French: on the contrary, among a list of articles manufactured at Sens in 1807, Millin de Grandmaison *Voyage d. Départ. du Midi* I. 144 enumerates 'étoffes de coton, futaines, kings-cordes', evidently from English. Wolstenholme's Patent of 1776 mentions nearly every thing of the fustian kind except corduroy, which yet was well known by 1790. *Duroy* occurs with *serge* and *drugget* as a coarse woollen fabric manufactured in Somersetshire in the 18th c., but it has no apparent connexion with *corduroy*. A possible source has been pointed out in the English surname *Corderoy*.]

A. *sb.*

1. A kind of coarse, thick-ribbed cotton stuff, worn chiefly by labourers or persons engaged in rough work.

1795 [see B. 1]. *c* 1810 REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Fustian*, The manufacture comprehends the various cotton stuffs known by the names of corduroy, velverett, velveteen, thicksett, etc. 1820 SYD. SMITH *Lett.* clxxv, No distant climes demand our corduroy, Unmatched habiliment for man and boy. 1836 URE *Cotton Manuf.* II. 332 Eight-shaft cord, vulgarly called corduroy. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* x. 84 He was dressed for the most part in shabby corduroy.

b. Extended as a trade name to other fabrics of similar appearance.

1884 *Even, Standard* 28 Aug. 4/3 Corduroy is the 'coming material'.. The new *corde du roy* will be a dainty silken fabric, as indeed it was in the beginning. [A baseless assertion.]

2. *pl.* Corduroy trousers. *colloq.*

1787–91 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* XV. (1809) 127 Nothing but a pair of corderoys between him and the Horse's back. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xii. (1889) 114 A fellow in corduroys.

3. A corduroy road (see B. 3); the structure of such a road.

1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 114 Over these abominable corduroys the vehicle jolts, jumping from log to log. 1865 *Reader* 30 Sept. 364/3 Long timbers both above and beneath, placed parallel to the road, and pinned to the corduroy. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 105/2 The government road ..in comparison with which the roughest 'corduroy' would appear a brilliant..innovation.

B. *adj.* [attrib. use of the *sb.*]

1. Made of the fabric corduroy.

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 10 Oct. 2/1 An old brown coat, and old corduroy breeches. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 418 Antigropelos boots, and everlasting corduroy breeches.

2. Ribbed and furrowed like corduroy.

1865 *Ecclesiologist* Feb. 13 Their surface was so deeply chiselled over with 'corduroy' work. 1891 *Daily News* 20 May 3/1 Some of it is striped in tiny ridges, and is therefore called corduroy crêpon, though the ridges are merely miniatures of the furrows in corduroy.

3. *U. S.* Applied to a road or causeway constructed of trunks of trees laid together transversely across a swamp or miry ground; hence, to bridges, etc. of the same construction.

1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* III. i. (1849) 85 The anguish we endured from the corduroy crossways. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. in Amer.* (1839) I. 318 Picking our way along the swampy corduroy road. 1875 tr. *Comte de Paris' Civil War Amer.* II. 9 The whole Federal army was at work.. constructing long solid corduroy causeways through the marshy forests. 1882a *Three in Norway* vii. 48 There is a corduroy bridge over the Slangen river.

Corduroy (kɔ̄ɪdərɔi·), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To form (a road) by laying tree-trunks or split logs close together transversely with the rounded surface upwards; to cross (a swamp) with a road so made. So *to corduroy it.*

1862a W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 8 Jan. 8/6 'Corduroying it' up to an enemy is tedious work. 1862a B. TAYLOR *Home & Abr.* IV. 357 The marshy places are corduroyed with small logs. 1880a MISS BIRD *Japan* II. 52 The 'main road' ..is roughly corduroyed by the roots of trees.

Corduroyed (kɔ̄ɪdərɔi·d), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

1. Clad in corduroy.

1847 R. CHAMBERS *Trad. Edin.* i. 10 Corduroyed men .. bawling coals or yellow sand.

2. Formed as a corduroy road.

1854 *Chamb. Jrnl.* I. 242 Over these corduroyed parts of the road, the carriage goes securely, but bumpingly.

Cordwain (kɔ̄·ɪdwe·in). *arch.* Forms: 4–6 **cordewan(e**, **-wayn(e**, **-weyne**, (**corden**), 5 **cordwane**, **-uane**, (**corwen**), 6 **cordwayne**, **-uain**, **-waine**, **-iwin**, **cordowan**, 5– **cordwain**. For later forms see CORDOVAN. [ME. *corduan(e*, *cordewan(e*, a. OF. *cordoan*, *-ouan*, *-ewan* = Pr. *cordoan*, It. *cordovano*, OSp. *cordovan*, prop. adj. 'of Cordova', f. Sp. *Cordova*, *Cordoba*, Pr. *Cordoa*, F. *Cordoue*:—L. *Corduba* a town of Spain, where this leather was made. (The word has also passed into the other Teutonic langs.; Du. *korduaan* formerly *kordewaen* (Kilian), Ger., Da. *corduan*.)]

Spanish leather made originally at Cordova, of goat-skins tanned and dressed, but afterwards frequently of split horse-hides; = CORDOVAN. Much used for shoes, etc. by the higher classes during the Middle Ages.

[1128 ORDERICUS VITALIS *Hist. Eccl.* II. 453 Inde subtolares corduanos Hugo prior ei dedit.] *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 126 Bischopes wole kepe here feet ful cleene wiþ scarlett and cordewane. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 21 His schoon of cordewane [*v.r.* -wayn, -wayne, -weyne]. *a* 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 358 Newe sadeles, corden oþer tray. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 241 Off ffyne cordewan a goodly peyre of long pekyd schon. 14.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 628/19 Incrustas allutam, *gl.* clowtyst corduane. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 76 A Cordewayn [MS. A Corwen], *aluta*. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 478 Me thinketh thy vysage is couered ouer wᵗ blacke cordewan. 1593 DRAYTON *Eclogues* iv. 177 His Cockers were of Cordiwin, His Hood of Miniveere. 1814 CARY *Dante* XX. 117 Who now were willing he had tended still The thread and cordwain. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xii, Shoes of Spanish cordwain fastened with silver buckles.

Cordwainer (kɔ̄·ɪdwe·nəɪ). *arch.* Forms: *a.* 1–5 **cordewaner(e**, 5 **-wenere**, **corduener(e**, (**corwaner**, **kordwanner**), 5–6 **cordeweyner(e**, **-wayner**, **cordwaner**, 5–7 **-wayner**, 6 **-weiner**, **-wener**, 6– **cordwainer**; *corruptly* 7 **cordwiner**, 7–9 **-winder**. *β.* 5–6 **cordyner(e**, 6–7 **-inere**, **-ener**, (*Sc.* **-anar**, **-inar**, **-enar**, **-onar**), 6–9 *Sc.* **cordiner**. *γ.* 6–7 **corviner**. [a. AF. *cordewaner* = OF. *cordoanier*, *-ouanier*, *-uennier*, etc., mod.F. *cordonnier*, f. *cordewan*, *cordouan*, CORDWAIN. Cf. It. *cordovaniere*, MDu. *kordewanier* (Kilian), MHG. *kurdiwæner*, shoemaker. Originally in Sp., It., and OF., a maker of or dealer in cordovan leather; thence in later F. and the Teutonic langs., a worker in this leather, a shoemaker. The form *cordiner* was retained till a late period in Scotland.]

A worker in cordwain or cordovan leather; a shoemaker. Now *obs.* as the ordinary name, but often persisting as the name of the trade-guild or company of shoemakers, and sometimes used by modern trades unions to include all branches of the trade. (In Scotland in the 18th c. distinguished from 'shoemaker': see 1722 in *β.*)

α. *a* 1100 in Earle *Land Charters* 257 Randolf se cordewan[ere]. 1200 *Rotuli Chartarum* 61/1 Roger Cordewaner. 1397 *Act* 21 *Rich. II*, c. 16 § 1 Qe null Suour ne Cordewaner ne use la mistier de Tanner. 1415 *York Myst.* Introd. 23 Cordwaners. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 651/31 *Hic alutarius, A*ᶜ cordewenere. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 173 They lighted att a cordueners house. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 9 Coryers, cordwayners, and cobelers. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 79 A cordweiner, *calcearius*. 1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 44 *L. Ma.* Maister Eyre, are all these Shoomakers? *Eyre.* All Cordwainers, my good Lord Mayor. 1682 MRS. BEHN *False Count* I. i, Her Father..was in his youth an English cordwinder, that is to say a shoomaker. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xii. 299/1 The company of Shoemakers or Cordwainers as they stile themselves..were first incorporated in the 17th year of King Henry VI. 1814 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* XII. 30 The unanimous resolution of the incorporated Company of Cordwainers of Newcastle upon Tyne. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. i. (1858) 128 This poor Cordwainer, as we said, was a Man. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* I. 325 Surrendering thyself to..cordwinders, To leather-cutters and to hide-dealers. 1892 *Alden's Oxford Almanac* 45 Trades Unions..Cordwainers' Society.

β. 1473–4 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 65 To Henry Lintstare the Kingis cordenar. 1481 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 331 The crafte of cordynerez. 1512 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 7 The crafte of cordeners in Oxford. 1552 LYNDESAY *The Tragedy* 353 Ane trym Tailyeour, ane connyng Cordonar. 1608 *N. Riding Records* (1884) I. 125 John Simpson of Staythes, cordener. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 85 Cordiner or Cordwayner. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 124 The magistrats apprehended..one Killon, a cordiner. 1722 *Annals of Hawick* (1850), The cordiners petition the council to be incorporated and separated from the shoemakers 'or those who make single-soled shoes'.

γ. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* x. xliii, Another shoomaker who had taken the next corviners shop unto him. — *Ibid.* (1634) I. 188 The art of sowing, as wel for tailors as Corviners and shoomakers.

Co·rdwainery. [f. prec.: see -ERY.] The art or craft of the cordwainer; shoemaker's work.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. i, The task of a daily pair of shoes, coupled even with some prospect of victuals, and an honourable Mastership in Cordwainery. 1884 *Mag. of Art* Jan. 118 The simplicity of American-Indian cordwainery.

Cordwinder, corrupt form of CORDWAINER.

Co·rd-wood. [f. CORD *sb.*¹ 9.] Wood stacked in 'cords'; wood for fuel cut in lengths (usually) of 4 feet. Also *attrib.* Now chiefly in America.

1638–9 *N. Riding Records* IV. 109 A man presented for stealing Cord wood. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 543 (*North America*) A strong breast-work of cordwood. 1878 MRS. STOWE *Poganuc P.* ix. 73 Zeph's sled was..loaded up with cord-wood. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Cord-wood*, a pile of wood, such as split-up roots and trunks of trees stacked for fuel.

Cordy (kɔ̄·ɪdi), *a. rare.* Of or like cord.

1611 COTGR., *Enflecheures*, the ratlings; the cordie steps whereby Mariners climbe vp to the top of a Mast. 1718 ROWE *Lucan* 246 With cordy Sinews oft' her Jaws are strung. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 267 The dark and dirty water, which is opaque and cordy, and of a uniform grey.

†**Cordyl.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *κορδύλ-os* water-newt.] An old book-name of the water-newt, or some allied animal; now applied to a genus of lizards (*Cordylus*).

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 681 Of the Cordil..I finde some difference about the nature of this living creature.. whether it be a Serpent or a Fish. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. II. iv. 402 The Cordyle, the Tockay, the Tejuguacu.

Cordylar, obs. f. CORDELIER.

‖ **Cordyline** (kɔ̄ɪdilə·ɪnɪ). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *κορδύλη* club.] A liliaceous genus of trees, sometimes called palm-lilies, found in tropical Africa, Madagascar, the Malay Archipelago, etc.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 391. 1887 C. WRAGGE in *Gd. Words* 687 Tropical cordylines.

Core (kō·ə), *sb.*¹ Forms: 4– **core**; also 4–5 **coore**, 5–7 **coare**, (7 **chore**, **choare**, **kore**, **quore**), 7–8 **coar**. [Appears *c* 1400, in senses 1, 2; *core* has been the prevailing spelling from the first. Etymology uncertain.

Minsheu conjectured 'perhaps it hath its name from L. *cor* the heart, because it lieth in the middle of the fruit'. Skinner pronounced it 'from F. *cœur*, It. *cuore*, L. *cor*', which has been repeated by most etymologists since. But the original meaning does not agree with any sense of the L. *cor* or Fr. *cœur*, and it was not app. till late in the 16th c. that any one thought of associating it with the notion of 'heart'. Moreover the OF. word was *cuer*, which in the end of 14th c. gave place to *cueur*, latinized after the Renascence to *coeur*, *cœur*. Other conjectures are that it represents F. *corps* (OF. also *cors*) body, or *cor* horn. Some support is given to the last by sense 3 (see esp. quot. 1580); but the persistent final *e* of the Eng. word is a great obstacle to any such derivation. The primary sense of *core* had formerly been expressed by COLK.]

I. Original literal senses.

1. The dry horny capsule imbedded in the centre of the pulp and containing the seeds or pips of the apple, pear, quince, etc. (= COLK).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* XVII. lxxxi. (Tollem. MS.), Som greynes beþ ordeynid in harde cores [*ed.* 1495 coares, L. *in substantia callosa*] within þe frute, as it fareþ in apples and in peres. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 506 Take quynces ripe, and pare hem..but kest away the core. *Ibid.* III. 968. *c* 1440 *Douce MS.* 55. fo. 31 Pare hem & take oute the coore. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. i. 61 An Apple, whiche shal be parted by the myddle in foure parties right..by the core [*par le moilon*]. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xliii. 712 In the middle of the fruite [Pear] there is a Coare with kernels or peppins. 1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 138 The spottes of an apple about the quore. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 423 Take your Quinces and pare them, and cut them in slices from the chore. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. vi. § 2 The Coar is originated from the Pith; for the Sap..quits the Pith, which thereby hardens into a Coar. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. Concl., None throws away the apple for the core. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 41 Take a mellow Apple, take out the Core. 1887 MRS. BURNETT *Fauntleroy* xi. 216 He'd set there, an' eat..apples out of a barrel, an' pitch his cores into the street.

†**b.** *fig.* Something that sticks in one's throat, that one cannot swallow or get over; also, in allusion to ADAM'S APPLE (sense 2), said of part of the original corrupt nature still remaining. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 757 Lord I haue offendyd the in many a sundry vyse That styckyth at my hart as hard as a core. *a* 1569 KINGESMYLL *Man's Est.* vi. (1580) 33 We are all choked with the core of carnall concupiscence. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. iv. (1632) 468 This scruple was such a core in Anselm his mouth that he would not pronounce the words of Contract vntill, etc. *c* 1630 DONNE *Serm.* lxiii. 631 The coare of Adams apple is still in their

throat, which the blood of the Messias hath washt away in the righteous. *a* 1640 W. FENNER *Sacr. Faithfull* (1648) 157 This will be a core to his conscience another day. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* II. xvii. 25.

2. An unburnt part in the centre of a coal, piece of limestone, etc. (= dial. *cowk*: see COKE, COLK.)

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 387 Askes of sarment Wherof the flaume hath lefte a core exile, The body so, not alie the bones, brent. 1840–56 S. C. BREES *Gloss. Civil Eng.* 253 Lime core is unfit for making cement and mortar, but it is very serviceable as a dry filling at the backs of walls, etc. 1876 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Core*..is also the interior part of a lump of lime, which has not been sufficiently burnt. In slaking lump lime these 'cores' will not disintegrate.

3. The more or less hard mass of dead tissue in the centre of a boil. Formerly also app. a callosity or corn in the feet.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 351/2 So harde is [a] carbuncle, catching ones a core, to bee..cured. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vn Cor*, a core in the feete. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 6 Healing bloudy wounds and festred coares. 1624 QUARLES *Job Milit.* E ij b, With Pot-sheards to scrape off those rip'ned cores..from out his sores. 1640–4 SIR B. RUDYARD in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 25 Now we see what the Sores are .. let us be very careful to draw out the Cores of them. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 692. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4772/4 His off Footlock before ..troubled with Coars. 1807–26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 65 (*Boils*) Under which is a mass of destroyed cellular membrane, called a *core*. 1856 DRUITT *Surg. Vade M.* 195 The discharge of a flake of softened lymph, and a small sloughy shred of areolar tissue..what is called a core.

† **b.** *fig.* of inward evil, ill feeling, etc. *Obs.*

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 34 He would ..drawe the core forth of impostum'd sin. 1619 W. WHATELY *God's Husb.* I. (1622) 66 He hath a sensible edge, and a kind of kore against those that stand betwixt him and this reputation. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. x. 525 They would never again be so fully reconcil'd, that there would not still remain a Core in the bosom of the one or the other. 1680 OTWAY *Caius Marius* v. ii. The Core and Bottom of my Torment's found. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. § 7 (1740) 428 The Canker, or Coar, of the late Rebellion was torn out by this loyal Acknowledgment.

c. A disease of sheep, or a tumour characteristic of the disease. Also a disease in pigeons.

1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* IV. i. 127 [Observe if the skin of the sheep] is clear from cores and jogs under the jaws. 1792 OSBALDISTON *Brit. Sportsman* 121/1 Core, in pigeons, a malady so called from its likeness to the core of an apple. 1818 TODD, *Core*..6. A disorder incident to sheep, occasioned by worms in their livers. *Chambers.* 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Core*, a disease in sheep.

II. *transf.* A central portion that is cut out, or that remains after using the surrounding parts.

[App. the notion is taken from the core of fruit, which is cut out, or left uneaten.]

4. A central portion cut out and removed; esp. the cylindrical mass of rock extracted in the process of boring.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 98 Ant-hills..are best destroyed this way, being opened, the Soard taken up, and the Coar taken out, and scattered before the Plough. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 223 Then with a Semi-circular Tool loosen the whole Core, or middle of the Ball, and pitch the Core with the point opposite to the Center. 1810 *Specif. Murdock's Patent* No. 3292. 2 The cores cut out of the larger sorts of pipes I use as columns or..form them into smaller pipes. 1882 *Standard* No. 17946. 2 The Diamond Rock-boring apparatus..brings up solid cores of rock full of their characteristic fossils.

5. The remaining central portion of a mass from which the superficial parts have been cut or chipped away; *e.g.* of a hay-rick, and in *Prehist. Archæol.* of a flint nodule, whence flakes have been chipped for flint knives, etc.

1800 J. HURDIS *Fav. Village* 120 The sweet remnant of the hoarded rick Sliced to a core. 1862 FAIRHOLT *Up Nile* 308 The square columns..have been in some places literally chipped to pieces and a rude irregular core only remains. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* x. (ed. 3) 184 One of those siliceous cores or nuclei with numerous facets from which flint flakes or knives had been struck off.

III. *transf.* A central part of different character from that which surrounds it: chiefly technical.

6. *generally.*

1784 JOHNSON in Boswell *Life* (1816) IV. 353 This is a mere excuse to save their crackers..The core of the fireworks cannot be injured. 1843 *Rep. Brit. Association* 112 The patent substitute for corks and bungs is obtained by employing an elastic core of fibrous materials..and covering it with a thin sheet of India rubber. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 8 The spinal cord..a rod or column of white matter ..enclosing a slender core of grey substance. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* ii. § 48 (1870) 46 Within the flame we have a core of gas as yet unburnt.

7. *spec.* **a.** *Arch.* The interior part of a wall or column (in this sense formerly often *choar*). **b.** *Hydraulic Engineering.* A wall or structure impervious to water, placed in an embankment or dike of porous material. **c.** The central portion of a window-lead or came connecting the leaf or part overlapping the edges of the glass.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 53 To fill the Choare of a wall.. Several cracks in walls, whereof the Choares are hollow. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 309 The core of the rubble-work of the Grecian walls is impenetrable to a tool. 1876 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss. s. v., The core of a column is a strong post of some material inserted in its central cavity when of wood. *Ibid.* § 2229 a, An ancient lead of the usual width consisting of the leaf..and the core.

1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 229/2 The stuff of which the core of the wall was composed.

d. *Hard core*: see quots.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 317 (Hoppe) The phrase 'hard-core' seems strictly to mean all such refuse matter as will admit of being used as the foundation of roads, buildings, etc. 1880 S. M. PALMER in *Macm. Mag.* XLI. 252 Rough bits of all kinds of material, which goes by the name of 'Hard Core'.

8. *Founding.* An internal mould filling the space intended to be left hollow in a hollow casting.

False core: a loose piece in the mould, used for producing a surface of hollowed or complicated form in the casting; called also a *drawback*.

1727–51 CHAMBERS s. v. *Foundery*, The inner mould, or core..The use of the core in statues is to lessen the weight, and save metal. 1756 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s. v. *Foundery of Bells*, The core..is made of bricks, breaking the corners without to give the masonry its exact rotundity. 1819 REVELEY *Let. to Shelley* 12 Nov., The melted metal..may run..into them, and fill up the vacant space left between the core and the shell. 1857 LUKIS *Acc. Ch. Bells* 21 The inner mould or core..the shape of the inside of the bell. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 472 The drawbacks, or false cores, made of sand pressed hard (and admitting of taking to pieces by joints).

9. The central bony part of the horn of quadrupeds (a process of the frontal bone); = COLK [1] b.

1842 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 395 The slug or core on which the horn is moulded. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 516/2 Horns..having a position analogous .. to that of the osseous cores of the Stags. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 281 The skull was armed with two or three pairs of horn cores.

10. *Electr.* The bar or cylinder of soft iron forming the central part of an electro-magnet, or of an induction coil.

1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* XXXV. 377 The deep-seated magnetic contents of the globe..are just in the condition to act as a soft iron core to the currents round them. 1870 TYNDALL *Lect. Electricity* 4 *note*, The attraction exerted by electro-magnetic cores or bars of iron. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 287 An induction machine without an iron core.

11. The central strand around which the other strands are twisted in a hawser-laid rope (also called *heart*). Also, the central cord of insulated conducting wires, around which the protecting wire sheathing is twisted, in a telegraph cable.

1849 *Specif. A. Smith's Patent* No. 12620. 2 A reel or bobbin from which the heart or core for the rope..is supplied. 1852 *Mech. Mag.* LVII. 392 R. S. Newall was the inventor of wire ropes containing a core of hemp..the application of this invention to electric telegraph rope is most obvious, for it is simply the substitution for the core of hemp of the core of gutta percha containing the electric wires. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Feb. 253 (*Subm. Teleg.*) It was for twenty-five knots of what electricians now call core—namely, copper wire insulated by a covering of gutta percha. In modern cables the core is always protected first by a serving of hemp or jute, and then by an outer sheath of soft steel wires.

IV. The central or innermost part, the 'heart' of anything.

In some of these uses 'heart' is of much earlier occurrence; e. g. *in heovene hert c* 1300; *the herte of Fraunce*, Palsgr. 1530; *hert of Oke*, Fitzherbert 1525. The employment of *core* in similar senses appears to have come from the etymological notion of identifying it with L. *cor*, and thus with *heart*.

12. Applied to the heart of timber, etc., and in expressions thence derived.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. vii. 30 The rhinde and leaves, which shew the nature and goodnesse of both the roote and the kore. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 122 Insect armies .. wasteful eat Thro' buds and bark, into the blackened core Their eager way. 1818 SCOTT *Battle of Sempach* x, The stalwart men of fair Lucerne .. The pith and core of manhood stern. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 259 One of the great trees, fair and flourishing without, but rotten at the core. 1882 *Garden* 16 Sept. 251/3 One very large Abele tree, rotten at the core.

13. The innermost part, very centre, or 'heart':

a. of a superficial area or thing material.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 183 In the Core of the Square, she raised a Tower of a furlong high. 1857 C. BRONTE *Professor* II. xviii. 17 The little plot of ground in the very core of a capital. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiii. 163 Masses of ice..disintegrated to the core.

b. of things immaterial; often with fig. reference to the core of a fruit or tree (as in *sound* or *rotten at the core*), or to a central nucleus as the seat of strength and resistance, or to the heart: cf. next.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxviii. 73 Of my tale the verie carnell or core Must stand on two points. 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 419 But the core of all, is, that it sets too great a distance between us. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. II. 62 This seemth the very core of their error. 1804 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* III. 585 Till that is effected, our system is rotten to the core. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cvii, Bring in great logs and let them lie, To make a solid core of heat. 1865 B. GOULD *Werewolves* iv. 52 There is a solid core of fact. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. 215 The genius of Chaucer was..English to the core.

14. Used, with more or less conscious etymological reference, for 'heart'.

[1570 LEVINS 174 Ye Core of an aple, *cor, cordis. Ibid.* 217 Ye Couk of an opple, *cor, cordis.*] 1611 T. MOMFORD *Pref. Verses* in Coryat *Crudities*, Well may his name be called Coryate..of the heart or very Cor of wit. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VI. 214 He..fed upon the core Of his sad bosom. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* IV. 219 Strike me to the core. 1840 LYTTON *Pilgr. Rhine* iv, The desertion of his dog had touched him to the core.

b. *Heart's core*: a Shaksperian expression, perh. orig. a play on *core* and Latin *cor*.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 78, I will weare him In my hearts Core: I, in my Heart of heart. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 190 In the lore Of love deep learned to the red heart's core. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* ii, Each sob coming from the very core of my heart. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 361 He was a genuine antiquary to the heart's core.

15. *Comb.* (chiefly in branch III), as *core-bar, -lifter, -maker, -peg, -tube*; **core-barrel** (*Gunnery*), a long cylindrical iron tube through which cold water is run, used in casting guns to cool them from the interior; **core-box**, a box in which a core is made in founding; **core-piece**, a piece forming a core; **core-print**, a projecting piece on a pattern to form a recess in the mould, into which the end of the core is inserted.

1848 *Specif. of Wilson's Patent* No. 12397. 12, I also claim the making of said cores by ramming vertically into *core boxes, around collapsing *core bars. 1857 SCOFFERN, etc. *Useful Metals* 208 Cores for pipes..are built around a hollow cylindrical core-bar. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., The core is made in a core-box, and has projecting portions, known as core-prints, which rest in the prints of the mold. 1881 *Mechanic* § 629 The use of this core-box..is to enable the iron founder to mould the core. 1884 *Birmingham Daily Post* 24 Jan. 3/4 Wanted..*Coremaker, for Foundry. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 181 The segments are then tied together, placed on a thin *core-peg, put into a larger mould. *Ibid.* 189 The *core-plug required to form the bullet. 1857 SCOFFERN, etc. *Useful Metals* 499 *Core-prints corresponding to the apertures of the connecting links [of a chain].

Core (kōəɹ), *sb.*[2] Also **cor**, 9 *dial.* **coor.** [app. an anglicized spelling of F. *corps* body: see CORPS. Cf. also E.Fris. *kôr* a body of men, from F. *corps*.]

1. A body of people, a company. (Chiefly *Sc.*) *In core*: 'in company, together' (Jam.).

1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 17 That hee was in a Core of People, whose affections he suspected. 1722 W. HAMILTON *Wallace* 340 (Jam.) Clement..With a brave company of gallant men .. in the house of Nairn with that brave core. 1786 BURNS *To Unco Guid* ii, Hear me, ye venerable Core, As counsel for poor mortals. 1813 D. ANDERSON *Poems* 81 (Jam.) The lave in core poor Robie blam'd. 1866 W. GREGOR *Gloss. Dial. Banffsh.* (Philol. Soc. 1866), *In core*, on friendly terms; as 'They're in core wee ane anither'.

b. The company of players in a curling match.

1787 BURNS *Tam Samson's Elegy* v, He was the king o' a' the Core, To guard, or draw, or wick a bore, Or up the rink like Jehu roar. 1890 J. KERR *Hist. Curling* I. 49 A 'core' of matchless weight and power. *Ibid.* ii. 95 He must have heard the roar of the curling core, as they played on the Nor' Loch beneath.

2. A company or gang of miners working together in one shift.

1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 318 Core (i. e. *Corps* body, company, society). *Corps*..with the Tinners..has also a respect to time, such as their proper change or turn of working. 1857 SCOFFERN, etc. *Useful Metals* 92 In pairs or cores of from two to eight or ten men and boys. 1866 *Greatheart* III. 6 We'll go and see the forenoon core come up to grass. 1880 MISS COURTNEY *W. Cornw. Gloss.* s.v., A gang of miners is also called a *coor*. 'I belong to the night coor'.

3. A turn of work in a (Cornish) mine; a shift.

1778 [see sense 2]. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* s.v., The twenty-four hours are..divided into four cores, commencing with the 'forenoon core', at 6 a.m., and ending with the 'last core by night', which commences at midnight. 1865 R. HUNT *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* Ser. I. 99 It was Jan's last core by day. 1880 MISS COURTNEY *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Coor*, the time a miner works; eight hours. There are two day and one night coor.

Core (kōəɹ), *v.* Also 7 **chore.** [f. CORE *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To take out the core of (fruit).

1597 *2nd Pt. Gd. Hus-wives Jewell* E viij b, Take twelve Quinces, and core them. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 424 Chore such as are to be chored. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 59 Pare, core, and slice your apples. 1890 *New York Herald* 19 Jan., A dish of apples.. pared, cored and baked with sugar and cinnamon.

† **b.** To cut *out* (the core or seed). *Obs. rare.*

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. ii. 117 First pare them and core out the Seed.

† **c.** To extract the 'core' or inner part of (a corn or other swelling). *Obs.* (Cf. CORE *sb.*[1] 3.)

a 1634 MARSTON (Webster), He's like a corn upon my great toe..he must be cored out.

d. *Building.* Also *core out.* (See quot. 1881.)

1876 GWILT *Arch.* § 2282 b, Turn, parget, and core the chimney flues. 1881 *Oxfordsh. Suppl. Gloss.*, *Core out*, to clean out [newly-built] chimneys, etc., by removing pieces of brick and mortar. *Mod.*, The chimney would not smoke if it had been properly cored.

2. To enclose in the centre, enshrine. (*in pass.*)

1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* III. 73 So much knowledge of one's self there lies cored .. in our complacencies. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XXI. (1848) 273 In all things animate is therefore cored An elemental sameness of existence.

3. *Founding.* To mould or cast with a core.

1865 [see CORED 3].

Core (in *to core herrings*): see CORVED.

† **Core, coren,** *pa. pple.* Obs. form of CHOSEN. For quots. see CHOOSE *v.* A. 6.

Core, var. COR, Hebrew measure.

Core-, in surgical terms relating to the pupil of the eye: see COR-[2].

Co-rebel, -reciprocal: see Co- *pref.*

Corecheffe, obs. f. KERCHIEF.

Corect, Coreccion, obs. ff. CORRECT, -ION.

Corectome, -tomy: see Cor-^{2}.

Co-rector = Conrector.

1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 599 Dach.. became teacher in the cathedral school of Königsberg in 1633, co-rector in 1636.

Cored (kōəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. Core *v.*, *sb.*^{1} + -ed.]

1. With the core taken out; as 'a cored apple'.

2. Placed in or occupying the inmost part.

c 1825 Beddoes *Poems* 89 The cored sleep of sleep, tranquillity.

3. *Founding.* Moulded with a core.

1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 205 The little bronze bells..are cored castings.

4. [f. the sb.] Affected with 'core' or 'cores' (see Core *sb.*^{1} 3 c).

a 1722 Lisle *Husb.* 395 They look on a sheep's eye to see whether it be cored or not. *Ibid.*, A sheep which is cored, after it has been so a year, will have a water bladder, as big as an egg, under its throat.

Cored (herrings): see Corved.

Co-redee·m, *v.* [Co- 1.] *trans.* To redeem in conjunction (*with*). Hence **Co-redee·mer, Co-rede·mptress.**

1865 Pusey *Truth Eng. Ch.* 152 The human race..whom, together with Him, she herself [the Virgin Mary] co-redeemed. 1865 — *Eiren.* 152 The Immaculate Conception of their Co-redeemer. *Ibid.*, That She..was Co-redemptress of the human race.

Coredialysis: see Cor-^{2}.

Co-reflexed: see Co- *pref.* 2.

† **Co-re·gence.** *Obs.* = next.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 86 If that Illustrious Conqueror had admitted a co-regence to som eminent Kingdomes in his Soveraignty.

Co-regency (kōu,rī·dʒĕnsi). [Co- 3 a.] Conjoint regency.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 84 The Co-regency of my brother with me in the Throne. 1815 W. Taylor *Monthly Mag.* XXXIX. 309 Dated his reign from the commencement of such co-regency.

Co-regent (kōu,rī·dʒĕnt), *a.*, *sb.* [Co- 2, 3 b.]

A. *adj.* Ruling in conjunction with another.

1876 Birch *Lect. Egypt* 38 The numerous contemporary and coregent kings of Egypt revolted.

B. *sb.* One who rules in conjunction with another; a joint regent or ruler.

1799 Wraxall *Courts of Berlin, etc.* II. 435 (T.) Joseph was emperor of Germany, as well as co-regent of Hungary and Bohemia. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) II. 199 Confirm me as co-regent of thy realm.

Co-regnant (kōu,re·gnănt), *a.* and *sb.* [Co- 2.]

A. *adj.* Reigning in conjunction; **B.** *sb.* One who reigns in conjunction with another. So **Co-re·gnancy, † Co-regnation.**

1658 R. Newcourt *Title to Map of London* Sheet 12 The Danes then attempted ye Land and became Co-Regnants for divers yeares. 1865 *Union Rev.* III. 404 The Saints coregnant with Christ. 1886 *Expositor* Dec. 448 The co-regnancy with the Lord that is promised to the suffering believer.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 84 Was it impossible for Cæsar and Pompey..to have contrived a Co-regnation?

Co-reign. [Co- 3 a.] A conjoint reign.

1827 G. S. Faber *Sacr. Cal. Proph.* (1844) III. 332 Neither can there be any literal or personal co-reign of the martyrs resuscitated.

† **Co-rei·gner.** *Obs.* [Co- 3 b.] One who reigns together with another.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 246 Co-governours and co-reigners with the Supreme God. *Ibid.* 449 Sons of God, Co-reigners together with God.

Co-rejoice: see Co- *pref.* 1.

Corelarie, obs. f. Corollary.

Co-rela·tion. [Co- 3 a.] Joint or mutual relation; Correlation.

1839 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 652 A necessary co-relation between the result of the function, and the aliment. 1864 *Realm* 24 Feb. 6 The co-relations between the various German States.

So **Co-re·lative** *a.* and *sb.*, **Co-re·latively** *adv.*

1761–90 Adam Smith *Mor. Sent., Form. Lang.* (ed. 6) II. 409 Prepositions are the words which express relation considered .. in concrete with the co-relative object. 1810 Wordsw. *Ess. Epitaphs* Wks. (1888) 810/1 Origin and tendency are notions inseparably co-relative. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* I. i. § 6 The contrast, co-relative, or negative of that. 1870 Ruskin *Lect. on Art* 165 What ought to take place co-relatively with their executive practice, the formation of their taste.

Coreless (kōə·ɹlĕs), *a.* [f. Core *sb.*^{1} + -less.] Without a core; hollow; heartless.

1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* IV. 233 Empty and vain as his own coreless heart. 1827 Sir H. Taylor *I. Comnenus* II. i, I.. am very old; Coreless and sapless. 1881 W. Wilkins *Songs of Study* 165 And God makes these coreless fair women ..To mock us—it may be—a little.

Corelewe, obs. f. Curlew.

Co-religionary. [Co- 3 b.] = next.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* XI. 208/2 The French..are not likely to indulge their co-religionaries in the luxury of wholesale judicial murder.

Co-religionist (kōu,rĭli·dʒənist). Also (*erron.*) **conr-.** [f. Co- 3 b + Religion + -ist.] An adherent of the same religion.

1842 G. S. Faber *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) II. 256 His sanguine conreligionists. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 397 How..could the evangelical members of the Confederation look on, while..their co-religionists were thrown into prison? 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. liv. 438 His compatriots and co-religionists.

Corella (kŏre·lă). A bird-fancier's name of the parakeet *Calopsitta Novæ-Hollandiæ*, also called *Cockateel.*

1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar., *Foreign Birds*—Australian corella, very tame, fond of children, talks well. Price £5, with cage.

Corellar, obs. f. Corollary.

Corelysis, -morphosis: see Cor-^{2}.

† **Coren,** *ppl. a.* Also **corn, core.** Obs. form of Chosen; also as *adj.*, Elect, select, choice.

See examples under Choose *v.* A. 6, and the superlative Coronest.

Coren, Corence, -ens, obs. ff. Currant(s.

Corenacyon, -enalle, obs. ff. Coronation, Coronal.

† **Co-renou·nce,** *v. Obs.* [Co- 1.] *trans.* To renounce at the same time.

1657 S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 92 An Act of Schism involving heresy, by corenouncing the Rule of Faith.

Coreometer: see Cor-^{2}.

‖ **Coreopsis** (kǫri,ǫ·psis). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. κόρις, κορε- bug + ὄψις appearance, in reference to the bug-like shape of the seed.] An American genus of *Compositæ*, several species of which are cultivated for their handsome flowers with yellow or parti-coloured rays.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Coreopsis* .. the name given by Linnæus to a genus of plants, called by Dillenius..a species of *Bidens.* 1891 *Queen* 14 Nov. 804/3 The proper time for planting coreopsis seeds.

Corepcioun, obs. f. Correption.

Coreplasty: see Cor-^{2}.

Corer (kōə·rəɹ). [f. Core *v.* + -er^1.] An instrument for taking out the core of fruit.

1796 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* v. 71 Some carrot..cut round with an apple-corer. 1875 Howells *Foregone Concl.* xiv. 240 A patent back-action apple-corer.

Coresaynt, var. Corsaint, *Obs.*

Coresefe, -sif: see Corrosive.

Corese, Coreser, obs. ff. Course, -er.

Co-re·sidence. [Co- 3 a.] Residence together.

1665 J. Sergeant *Sure Footing* 116 The Coresidence, Joynt-endeavours .. and .. Martyrdome of the two chief Apostles.

Coresidual (kōurĭzi·diuăl), *a.* and *sb. Math.* [f. Co- 2 + Residual.] (See quot.)

1873 Salmon *Higher Plane Curves* v. (1879) 134 If any conic be described through four fixed points on a cubic, the chord joining the two remaining intersections of the conic with the cubic will pass through a fixed point on the cubic. ..This point..is called the *coresidual* of the system of four points. ..Two points which are coresidual must coincide.

Coresie, -sy, var. of Corsie.

Co-resign, -resort, etc.: see Co- *pref.*

Corespond, obs. f. Correspond.

Co-respondent (kōurĭspǫ·ndĕnt). *Law.* In a divorce suit, a man charged with the adultery and proceeded against together with the respondent or wife.

1857 *Act* 20 & 21 *Vict.* c. 85. § xxviii, The Petitioner shall make the alleged Adulterer a Co-Respondent to the said Petition. 1889 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 5/3 The witness in a divorce case..being asked, 'Are you the co-respondent?' replied, 'I am the alleged co-respondent.' 'Never mind the "alleged"', said the Judge, and very properly.

Hence **Co-respo·ndency.**

1891 *Pictorial World* 14 Nov. 67/2 The shock of the..case, and the co-respondency of the Duc d'O.

Coretomy: see Cor-^{2}.

Co-revo·lving, *ppl. a.* [Co- 2.] Revolving together.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIII. 128/2 These co-revolving orbs.

Corey, obs. f. Curry *v.*

Corf (kǭɹf). Also 5 **corffe,** 7–9 **corfe,** 9 **corve,** (**cauf, coff**). Pl. **corves** (kǭɹvz); also 7 **corfes.** [Cf. MDu., MHG. *corf, korf*, Du. and LG. *korf*; also ON. *korfr* (Fritzner), Norw. and Sw. dial. *korv*, Da. *kurv*; in OHG. *chorp* (*b*-), MHG. *korp* (*b*-), mod.G. *korb* basket. The word has not been found in Eng. before the 15th c., when it was probably introduced from some LG. source. The German words are usually considered to be a. L. *corbis* basket, taken into WGer. in form *korb*(*i*)-; but many German scholars think it possibly a native word; see Grimm, and Kluge.

(Webster 1828, followed by other Dictionaries, has *Corb*, either a misprint for *Corf* (omitted in W.), or perh. a local form in U. S. It is unknown in England.)]

† **1.** A basket. *Obs.*

c 1483 Caxton *Boke for Trav.* lf. 19 *Le corbillier A fendu ses vans Ses corbilles* .. the mande maker Hath sold his vannes His mandes or corffes. 1498 in C. Innes *Scot. Mid. Ages* viii. 248 [The Abbot of Holyrood is charged for a 'corf of apple orangis']. 1542 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 62 (Jam.) Twa round tablettis of gold within ane corf of silver wyre. 1543 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 18 (Jam.) Ane corf full of apillis, contenand viij^{xx} & tene apillis.

2. *Mining.* A large and strong basket formerly used in carrying ore or coal from the working place in a mine to the surface: now generally superseded by boxes or 'tubs' made of wood or iron.

The *corf* was placed on a sledge, tram, or barrow, for conveyance from the working place to the shaft, up which it was hoisted by a rope to the surface. *Corves* varied in content from 2½ to 7½ bushels; a smaller size of the capacity of 1½ or 2 bushels, called *leading corves*, were used in delivering coal from the pits at the houses of consumers in the neighbourhood.

1653 Manlove *Lead Mines* 271 Corfes, Clivies, Deads, Meers. 1679 Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 129 There being no need for these [open workings] of windless, roap, or carf. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* 39 The wages .. for putting so many loaden corves as are carried on one sledge or tram in one day to the pit shaft. 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* V ij b, The Drawer .. lets down the empty Corfe faster or slower as he thinks fit. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 105 A Cart-load of large Coals, containing 10 Corves, being brought to the Doors for 5*s.* 2*d.* 1781 A. Bell in Southey *Life of Bell* (1844) I. 47 Four turns of the wheel bring up one coff. 1788 *Gentl. Mag.* LVIII. 192/1 On his being.. drawn out of the pit, in a corf. 1851 Greenwell *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 15 Since the introduction of tubs for conveying coals underground, the use of corves has, in a great measure, ceased. 1871 Hartwig *Subterr. W.* xxiii. 263 The old method of descending into a colliery was by a corf or strong basket.

b. *transf.* The wooden or iron 'tub' used in mining.

1831 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* I. 46 Along this [metal railway] an iron corve or wagon ..was made to move by means of a chain. 1862 *Chamb. Jrnl.* Apr. 262 As he pushes along a corf (the small wagon..used for conveying the coal along the workings and up the shafts). 1892 *Trans. Inst. Mining Eng.* 147 If they are not well geared the collier loses time in taking corves backwards and forwards, the drivers are delayed by continually putting corves on the road.

3. *Fishing.* A large basket or cage, or a large box with holes in it, in which fish, lobsters, etc., are kept alive in the water. (See Cauf.)

a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Corf*, a floating cage or basket to keep lobsters; used on the Suffolk coast. In M[oor's] S[uffolk Words] it is *cawf.* 1867 F. Francis *Angling* xiv. 423 Fish baits should be kept in a corfe with plenty of gratings in it. A corfe is simply a large box made of stout elm or oak timber, and shaped rather like the bow of a boat. 1886 R. C. Leslie *Sea-painter's Log* I. 20 Selected..out of a huge corve, or floating crab-box.

4. *Comb.*, as *corf-cage, -filler*; **corf-bitter,** one who picks the stone and other rubbish out of the coal in a corf; **corf-bow,** the 'bow' of a corf, corresponding to the handle of a basket; **corf-house** (*Sc.*), 'a house or shed erected for the purpose of curing salmon, and for keeping the nets in during the close season' (Jamieson); **corf-rods,** the dried rods of hazel used for corf-making.

1857 Smiles *Engineers* (1862) III. 21 Taken on at the colliery where his father worked..as a '*corf-bitter' or 'picker', to clear the coal of stones, bats, and dross. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 37 They hook it [the Corfe] by the *Corf-Bow to the Cable. 1728 *Specif. Hodshon's Patent* No. 499 A new way or method of making corf bows of iron. 1857 Smiles *Stephenson* iv. 24 The ascending *corve cage. 1865 *Morning Star* 27 Feb., The deceased, who was about twenty years of age, followed the employment of *corve filler, in common with several females of about her own age. 1649 *Act Chas. II* (1814) VI. 396 (Jam.) The haill workis and *corfehoussis..wer barbarouslie brunte and destroyit. 1804 *Edin. Even. Courant* 21 Apr. (Jam.), To be Let .. The salmon-fishings in the river Awe .. with the corf-houses, shades, etc. belonging thereto.

[**Corf,** 'a temporary dwelling, a shed.' **Corfe,** 'a gap': see *List of Spurious Words.*]

Corfew, corfu, obs. ff. Curfew.

Cori, obs. f. Cowry.

Coria·ceo-, combining form of next.

1819 Samouelle *Entom. Compend.* 259 Coriaceo-membranaceous wings.

Coriaceous (kǫri,ēi·ʃəs, kōəri-), *a.* [f. L. *coriāce-us* leathern, f. *corium* skin, hide, leather: see -aceous.]

1. Resembling leather in texture, appearance, etc.; leathery. Chiefly used in *Nat. Hist.*

1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 87 A certain fungus of Sicily, with a blewish pulp, and a coriaceous shell. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 363 An inflammatory and coriaceous Thickness of the Blood. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxv. 354 The shell of the legume being coriaceous or leathery. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 442 The middle part is coriaceous and the margin membranous. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 184 Common Ivy..with coriaceous, shining leaves.

2. Made of leather, leathern. *rare, affected.*

1824 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) II. 45/1 To invest with these coriaceous integuments [Hessian boots] the leg of a liege subject at York. 1849 E. E. Napier *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 136 The Kaffir..enveloped in his coriaceous covering.

Coriamy·rtin. *Chem.* [f. *Coria*(*ria myr*)*t*(*ifolia* + -in.] A crystalline, bitter, poisonous glycoside obtained from the fruit and leaves of *Coriaria myrtifolia.* Called also Coriarin.

1868–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 1090 Coriamyrtin is a white, bitter, very poisonous substance.

Coriander (kǫri,æ·ndəɹ). Forms: 4–6 **coriandre,** (5 **coriande,** 6 **corandre, corriandir**), 5– **coriander.** [a. F. *coriandre*, ad. L. *coriandrum*, ad. Gr. κορίαννον (app. a foreign word). An early popular L. var. *coliandrum* gave OE. *cellendre*, OHG. *chullantar*, OF. *coliandre*, whence earlier Eng. Coliander, q.v.]

1. An annual plant, *Coriandrum sativum*, N. O. *Umbelliferæ*, with compound leaves and globose fruit; a native of Southern Europe, the Levant, etc., naturalized in some parts of England. The

fruit is carminative and aromatic, and used for flavouring purposes.

[*c* 1265 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 556/9 *Coliandrum*, coriandre.] 1388 WYCLIF *Ex.* xvi. 31 Whijt as the seed of coriandre. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xxxix. (1495) 626 The herbe Coriandre hathe gode smelle in itself whyle it is hole and sounde. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* xxvi. (1612) 43 Coriander, commonly Coliander, the seede is .. moderately hot and dry. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvii. 235 Coriander has no proper universal involucre. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 179 Coriander and caraway are grown extensively in Essex.

† **2.** Short for *coriander-seed*. *Obs.*

Small globular comfits containing a single 'seed' are also called *corianders* [so It. *coriandoli*].

1551 TURNER *Herbal* M j a, Coriandre layd to wyth breade or barly mele is good for saynt Antonyes fyre.

† **3.** *slang.* Coin, money; short for *coriander-seed*. Cf. COLIANDER c. *Obs.*

1737 OZELL *Rabelais* IV. ix. 123 (N.) The spankers, spur-royals, rose-nobles, and other coriander seed with which she was quilted all over. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 156 You..must shell out your corianders.

4. *attrib.*, as *coriander cake, comfit, fruit, oil*; **coriander-seed**, the popular name of the globose fruit, which contains two carpels; also *slang*, coin, money (see 3); † **coriander wound-weed** (see quot.).

1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* I. 50 No temptation of *coriander cakes, or anchovy pasties. 1656 [J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 144 A kind of snowy-hail we sometimes see like *Coriander Confits. 1863–82 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 84 *Coriander oil is a mixture of several oils. 1530 PALSGR. 208/2 *Coriandre sede, *coriandre*. 1535 COVERDALE *Ex.* xvi. 31 It was like Coriander sede, and whyte. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 6 Little Tubercles, about the size of Coriander-Seed. 1737 [see 3]. 1886 *Official Guide Kew Gardens*, Fruits of the Coriander .. known in Commerce as Coriander seeds. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 136 a, The thyrde kynde [of Sideritis] .. maye be called in Englishe *Coriandre wounde wede.

Coriar, -er, obs. ff. CURRIER.

Coriarin (kǫ·riărin). *Chem.* [f. *Coriaria* + -IN.] **1.** The same as CORIAMYRTIN.

2. A non-poisonous crystalline substance found in *Coriaria myrtifolia*, a shrubby plant of Southern Europe.

1863–82 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 84.

Coribant, coridon: see CORY-.

Corie, -rier, obs. ff. CURRY, CURRIER.

Corige, *v.*: see CORRIGE.

Corigeen, variant of CARRAGEEN.

Corimb, Corinall: see CORYMB, CORONAL.

Corin, obs. f. CURRANT.

Corindon (kŏrĭ·ndǫn). *Min.* [F. *corindon*, CORUNDUM.] An early name of Corundum or Adamantine Spar; by some mineralogists used as a name of the species: see CORUNDUM 2.

1802 W. NICHOLSON *Jrnl.* I. 151 Corindon or Adamantine Spar from Philadelphia. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. Gloss. (Useful Knowl. Soc.), *Corundum*, or *Corindon*, a stone found in India and China.

Coring (kō·rĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CORE *sb.*[1] or *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb CORE; *concr.* a piece cored out. *False coring* (in *Founding*): the use of false cores: see CORE *sb.*[1] 8.

1866 BLACKMORE *C. Nowell* lvii. (1883) 397 He had cut himself a good broad coring from the inside of the mowana-tree. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 262/2 Should there be deep indentations..the caster has to resort to a process called false coring.

Corinoch, obs. f. CORONACH.

Corinth (kǫ·rinþ). [F. *Corinthe*, Gr. Κόρινθος.] **1.** Name of a city of ancient Greece celebrated for its artistic adornment, and for its luxury and licentiousness; hence, † *Corinth metal*: = *Corinthian brass*. † **b.** Allusively: A house of ill fame.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 487 Goodly vessels and pieces of Corinth mettall. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 73 Would we could see you at Corinth. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Corinth*, a bawdy house (*cant*).

† **2.** *pl.* Natives of Corinth, Corinthians. [Wyclif has pl. *Corinthis, -ies, -yes, -eis, -es*, f. L. *Corinthii*].

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 521 Seynt Poul..seiþ þus in his firste pistel to þe Corynthеis. *a* 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 199 The Apostle chargeth the beleeuing Corinths. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-combe* 92 God saw sin in the justified Church of the Corinths.

3. An etymological form of CURRANT, q.v.

† **Corinthiac** (kŏrĭ·nþiăk), *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *Corinthiac-us* or Gr. Κορινθιακ-ός.] = next.

1677 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 4) 64 Four hundred Porphyrian pillars framed in Corinthiack architecture. *Ibid.* 142 What kind of structure the whole was, whether agreeing with the Ionic, Doric or Corinthiac.

Corinthian (kŏrĭ·nþiăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *Corinthi-us* (Gr. Κορίνθι-ος) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Corinth.

b. *Arch.* The name of one of the three Grecian orders (Doric, Ionic, Corinthian), of which it is the lightest and most ornate, having a bell-shaped capital adorned with rows of acanthus-leaves giving rise to graceful volutes and helices.

[1563 SHUTE *Archit.* D iij a, The Pedestal of Corinthia. *Ibid.* D iv b, The whole Trabeations of the Corinthe. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 24 b, For beautie columnes Corinthies.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., In Architecture there are five orders of pillars, The Tuscan, Dorique, Ionique, Corinthian, Composite or Italian. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 32 The disposition of doric pillars in the first story, of ionic in the middle, and corinthian in the third. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. i. 14 The two orders, Doric and Corinthian, are the roots of all European architecture.

c. *Corinthian brass* (*bronze*) [L. *Corinthium æs*]: an alloy, said to be of gold, silver, and copper, produced at Corinth, and much prized in ancient times as the material of costly ornaments. Also *fig.* (from the *fig.* sense of BRASS) effrontery or shamelessness, such as that attributed to the Corinthians. Hence also *Corinthian* = 'brazen'.

1594 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. Wks. (Grosart) I. 86 For God remembred that he made not Man Of stone, or Steel, or Brass Corinthian. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 487 The Corinthian brasse mettall was most highly commended: and the same mixture happened euen by meere chance and fortune, when the city Corinth was woon, sacked and burnt to the ground. 1706 in PHILLIPS. 1755 AMORY *Memoirs* (1769) II. 262 He has the Corinthian face to offer, etc.

2. After the elegant style of Corinthian art. Applied by Mr. Matthew Arnold to an over-brilliant literary style: see quot. 1865.

1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II. 387 Nothing can be more excellent in kind than the Corinthian grace of Gertrude's manners. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ii. 74, I have already spoken of the Attic and the Asiatic styles; besides these, there is the Corinthian style .. It has not the warm glow, blithe movement, and soft pliancy of life, as the Attic style has; it has not the over-heavy richness and encumbered gait of the Asiatic style; it has glitter without warmth, rapidity without ease, effectiveness without charm. 1869 — *Cult. & An.* (1883) p. xii, A flight of Corinthian leading-articles, and an irruption of Mr. G. A. Sala.

3. 'Relating to the licentious manners of Corinth' (J.), profligate; in 19th c. use: Given to elegant dissipation.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. (1847) 81/2 The sage and rheumatic old prelatess, with all her young Corinthian laity. 1821 P. EGAN (*title*), Life in London; the Day and Night Scenes of Jerry Hawthorne and his Elegant Friend, Corinthian Tom. 1890 *Daily Tel.* 25 Feb. 4/7 (Farmer) Is it not curious that hotel proprietors [at Monte Carlo] should countenance..a Tom and Jerry tone and a wild Corinthian element?

4. (*U. S.*) *Yachting.* Amateur.

1885 *Harper's Mag.* June 83/1 On the yacht of a friend who was fond of sailing Corinthian races.

B. *sb.*

1. A native or inhabitant of Corinth.

1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* vi. 11 O ye Corinthyans! [WYCLIF A ȝe Corynthis, 1388 Corynthies] oure mouth is open vnto you. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 253 The Corinthians seem to have had some reason for expecting an attack.

2. (From the proverbial wealth, luxury, and licentiousness of ancient Corinth): † **a.** A wealthy man; a profligate idler; a gay, licentious man; also, a shameless or 'brazen-faced' fellow (cf. A. 1 c). *Obs.*

1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 282 If there were any manne in anye parte of Asia, verye wealthye and riche, he was called by a common Phraze, a *Corinthian*. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 13, I am .. A Corinthian, a lad of mettle, a good boy. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* ii. 12 (T.) To act the Corinthian, is, to commit fornication, according to Hesychius. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Corinthian*, a very impudent, harden'd, brazen-fac'd Fellow. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Corinthians*, frequenters of brothels; also an impudent brazen faced fellow. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* iii, Who is this gallant, honest Mike!—is he a Corinthian—a cutter like thyself? 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 403 A reference to the immorality of the city may still be heard in the use of the word 'Corinthians' for profligate idlers.

b. A 'swell'; a man of fashion about town.

'In the third decade of the present century the word, both as a substantive and an adjective, was at the height of its popularity' (Latham).

1819 MOORE *Tom Crib's Mem.* 9 (Farmer) 'Twas diverting to see, as one ogled around, How Corinthians and Commoners mixed on the ground. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 242 This more elegant appellation [Corinthian] has superseded its predecessor Dandy, once so popular in every rank. *a* 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* I. ix. 385 The brothers were what, in modern times, we should call Dandies, or Corinthians. 1854 THACKERAY *Leech's Pictures in Q. Rev.* Dec. (Farmer), Corinthian, it appears, was the phrase applied to men of fashion and *ton*..they were the brilliant predecessors of the 'swell' of the present period.

c. A wealthy amateur of sport who rides his own horses, steers his own yacht, etc.; *esp.* in *U. S.* an amateur yachtsman.

Hence **Cori·nthianism.**

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 279 In England their profession was Corinthianism, when that sect was in its glory; but now..real pleasures are too low for their refined appetites.

Corinthianesque (kŏrĭ·nþiăne·sk), *a.* [See -ESQUE.] Approximating to the Corinthian style.

1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* iii. (1844) 101 Ranges of massy pillars, crowned with rude Corinthianesque capitals. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 77 That perfectly Byzantine variety of the Corinthianesque type.

Cori·nthianize, *v.* Also **Corinthize.** [After Gr. κορινθιάζ-εσθαι: see -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To act the Corinthian: to live voluptuously and licentiously.

1810 A. CLARKE *Bible w. Comm.* Pref. 1 Cor., So notorious was this city for such conduct, that the verb κορινθιαζεσθαι, to Corinthize, signified to act the prostitute. 1888 *U. Presbyt. Mag.* Sept. 388 To Corinthianise meant to be licentious.

2. To imitate or approach the type of the Corinthian order of architecture. Hence **Cori·nthianizing** *ppl. a.* = CORINTHIANESQUE.

1846 FREEMAN in *Proc. Archæol. Inst.* 12 Rich Corinthianizing capitals. 1861 NEALE *Notes Eccles.* 100 The piers circular, the caps square and Corinthianizing.

Corion, obs. spelling of CHORION.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. § 17. 269 The infant hath three teguments, or membranous filmes which cover it in the wombe, that is, the Corion, Amnios, and Allantois.

Coriour, obs. f. CURRIER.

Corious(e, -te, obs. ff. CURIOUS, CURIOSITY.

Coripheus, obs. f. CORYPHÆUS.

Coritser, obs. f. CUIRASSIER.

‖ **Corium** (kō·rĭŏm). [L. *corium* skin, hide, leather.]

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. ii. 73 Twice a day the foresaid Squires..should Flebotomize her salt Corium.

1. *Phys.* The true skin or derma under the epidermis.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 246/1 The integument is composed of two layers or pellicles, viz. the epidermis and the corium. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 26 The Corium contains yellow as well as white fibres.

2. *Entom.* The leathery or horny basal portion of the wing of a heteropterous insect.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxv. 614 In *Aradus depressus* the corium is driven to the base of the wing.

3. *Antiq.* A leathern body-armour formed of overlapping flaps or scales.

1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 52. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume* Gloss. s.v., He wears a leathern corium, the flaps of which are of different colours.

† **Coriun.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. OF. *choron, corun, choro*, f. L. *chorum, chorus*, transf. to a kind of musical instrument: cf. Ps. cl. 4 (*Vulg.*) 'in tympano et choro'.] An ancient name of a musical instrument.

c 1205 LAY. 7002 Ne cuðe na mon swa muchel of song of harpe & of salteriun, of fiðele & of corium.

Coriundum, -vendum, -vindum: see CORUNDUM.

Corius, obs. f. CURIOUS.

Co-rival (kō[u]rəi·văl), *sb.* and *a.* [f. Co- 3 b + RIVAL. But it seems to be only a modern treatment of *corival*, an old variant of CORRIVAL, synonym of RIVAL. The early unhyphened examples might as properly be included under CORRIVAL.]

A. *sb.* A joint rival with others; one of two or more rivals ranked as equals.

Latham says '*Corival*, though used as synonymous with *rival* or *corrival*, is a different word. Two persons or more rivaling another are the only true *co*rivals'. But this does *not* seem to be historically correct.

[1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxii. (1612) 114 For this coriuall seed begot England English againe. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 207 Without Co-riuall [Qq. corriuall]. 1640 H. MILL *Night's Search* 76 She rules the rost, And every Jack's corivall to mine Host.] 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* xi. § 10. 368 The Lord..will have no Co-partner, nor Co-rival of his Glory. 1799 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* Wks. 1877 II. 212 Co-rivals in the nobler gift of thought. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Sept. 310/1 He shines out as a bright particular star in comparison with his co-rival.

B. *adj.* Jointly rivalling some one else.

1832–4 DE QUINCEY *Caesars* Wks. IX. 66 Co-rival nations who might balance the victorious party.

Hence **Co-ri·valry, Co-ri·valship.**

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 272 In the corivalry of trade.

Co-rival, *v.* var. of CORRIVAL *v.*

Corive, co-rive, var. CORRIVE *v. Obs.*

Cork (kǭk), *sb.*[1] [Cf. Sp. *corcha, corche* in same sense; but 15th c. *corke*, with 16th c. Du. *kork, kurk*, Ger. *kork*, appears to represent OSp. *alcorque* 'a corke shooe, a pantofle' (Minsheu), in which sense *corke* is cited in 1463 (sense 2); cf. also Ger. *korke* slipper (1595 in Grimm), and the earliest High G. name for cork, *pantoffel-* or *pantoffelnholz* slipper-wood.

The Sp. *corche* represents (directly or indirectly) L. *corticem* bark (in which sense Sp. now uses *corteza*:—L. *corticea*). *Alcorque*, known in Sp. of date 1458, was immediately from Sp. Arabic (Covarrubias 1611 has 'dicho en Arabigo *corque*'); but its origin is uncertain; Dozy thinks it represents L. *quercus*. If this be so, then *corque*, and by implication *cork*, has no connexion with Sp. *corcha, corche*, or L. *cortex*.]

I. 1. The 'bark' or periderm of the cork-oak, which grows to a thickness of one or two inches, is very light, tough, and elastic, and is commonly used for a variety of purposes.

Virgin cork: the outer casing of the bark formed during the first year's growth, which afterwards dries, splits, and peels off naturally in flakes. Spons *Encycl.* II. (1880) 723.

[*c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 93 Corktre, *suberies*. Corkbarke, *cortex*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 76 Corke. [No Latin.]] 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 171 Corke, *suber*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVI. viii. (R.), Concerning corke, the woodie substance of the tree is very small..the barke only serveth for many purposes. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 14 July, Four or five tons of corke to send ..to the fleet, being a new device to make barricados with. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Execution*, Blacking his nose with a piece of burnt cork. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 239 Cork is the outer bark, removed from the tree at intervals of from six to ten years.

2. Applied to various things made of cork.

† **a.** A sandal or slipper made of cork; a cork sole or heel for a shoe. *Obs.*

1463-4 *Act* 2-3 *Edw. IV*, c. 4 Botes, shoen, galoches or corkes. 1473 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 29 To pay for patynis and corkis. 1530 PALSGR. 169 *Liege*, a corke for a slyppar [cf. 209]. 1609 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucrece* Wks. 1874 V. 211 They weare so much Corke under their heeles they cannot choose but love to caper. 1624 DAVENPORT *City Nt.-cap.* II, She must have a Feather in her head and a cork in her heel. *a* 1800 *Ballad 'The Queen's Marie'* xvii. (Minstr. Sc. Border), The corks frae her heels did flee.

b. A piece of cork used as a float for a fishing net or line, or to support a swimmer in the water.

1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* 17 Make your flotys in this wyse. Take a fayr corke, etc. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 195 As light as a corke. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 79 Whoso thinks to swimme well enough without this ministeriall corke. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. vi. (1675) 197 Whilst we continu'd angling..we often cast our Eyes .. upon each others fishing Corks. 1840 CLOUGH *Early Poems* i. 31 The corks the novice plies to-day The swimmer soon shall cast away.

3. *esp.* A piece of cork, cut into a cylindrical or tapering form, used as a stopper for a bottle, cask, etc.; also *transf.* a similar stopper made of some other substance.

1530 PALSGR. 737 Stoppe the bottell with a corke. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 95 As you'ld thrust a Corke into a hogshead. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Proem 12 That hole was stopt with a Cork. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxx. 229 Corks for bottles are made from the bark .. and likewise cork soles. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 27 Bottles, with glass stoppers and not with corks. 1870 G. MACDONALD *Back of N. Wind* i, He..got a little strike of hay, twisted it up, folded it..and having thus made it into a cork, stuck it into the hole.

4. The cork-tree or cork-oak (*Quercus Suber*), a species of oak found in the countries on the Mediterranean, and grown for the production of cork.

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* lxiii. (1878) 95 The Hollyhalme, the Corke. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XI, The vine ..clinging round the cork And ilex, hangs amid their dusky leaves.

5. *Bot.* A peculiar tissue in the higher plants, forming the inner division of the *bark* (which name is sometimes restricted to the dead tissues lying outside the cork); it consists of closely-packed air-containing cells, nearly impervious to air and water, and protects the underlying tissues.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* I. ii. § 15. 80 The formation of cork is very frequently continuous .. when this occurs uniformly over the whole circumference, there arises a stratified cork-envelope, the Periderm, replacing the epidermis, which is in the meantime generally destroyed. 1878 McNAB *Bot.* ii. (1883) 39 All tissues external to the layers of cork, die and dry up, forming a strong..protecting tissue, the bark.

II. *transf.*

†**6.** Used by Grew for the 'head' or torus of some fruits, as apples, pears, gooseberries, bearing the withered remains of the floral leaves. *Obs.*

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. vi. § 2 Ten [branches] are spred..through the Parenchyma [of the apple], most of them enarching themselves towards the Cork or Stool of the Flower. 1677 — *Anat. Fruits* II. § 9 (*Pears*) A straight chanel or Ductus, which opens at the midle of the Cork or Stool of the Flower. *Ibid.* § 10 (*Quince*) The coar stands higher or nearer to the Cork .. and the Ductus from the bottom of the Coar to the top of the Fruit, much more open and observable.

7. *Fossil cork, mountain-cork, rock-cork*: names for a very light variety of asbestos.

1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms* 389 *Rock-Cork*, a variety of asbestus whose fine fibres are so interlaced and matted as to give it the texture and lightness of cork .. Often known as 'mountain-cork'. *Ibid.* 207 *Fossil-Cork.* 1868 DANA *Min.* 234 *Mountain Leather* is a kind [of asbestos] in thin flexible sheets, made of interlaced fibres; and *mountain cork* the same in thicker pieces.

8. *fig.* Applied to a person.

1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* IV. 39 A slight bubling spirit, a Corke, a Huske. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 7, I can love .. Her who still weeps with spungie eies, And her who is dry corke, and never cries.

9. *Sc. colloq.* A small employer or master tradesman; an overseer or foreman. [Perh. not the same word.]

1832 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. I. 50 An' our cork when he's slack, Will gie ye a hint when he's takin on han's. 1856 J. STRANG *Glasgow* 129 The corks or small manufacturers of Anderston.

III. 10. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Made of or with cork. (Sometimes with hyphen.)

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5466/4 His Left Foot Shoe-heel half a Quarter of a Yard high, a Cork-sole answerable. 1766 C. LEADBETTER *Royal Gauger* II. iii. (ed. 6) 241 A Cork Plate or Plum, for taking Gauges of Ale or Beer. 1775 *Ann. Reg.* 82 Providing themselves with cork-belts and cork-collars. 1886 *Offic. Guide Museums Econ. Bot. Kew* 144 A Cork hat, as used in Portugal. 1889 *Times* 18 Feb. 5 A dark-complexioned young man..with a cork-leg.

11. *Comb.* **a.** attributive, as *cork-band, -bark, -cambium, -cell, -crop, -hole, -layer, -tissue*; **b.** objective, as *cork-bearing, -forming*, adjs.; *-borer, -boring, -drawer, -maker*; **c.** parasynthetic, as *cork-barked, -brained* (see d), *-heeled* (see d), adjs.

1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 631 These sixty corks must have sixty *Cork-bands to tie them to the net. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 93 *Corkbarke, *cortex.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1188 (s.v. *Ulmus*) The *Cork-barked Elm is in habit intermediate between the common and wych elms. 1759 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 210 Acorns of the *Cork-bearing oak. 1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 291 Each of these *cork-borers is a brass tube. *Ibid.* 356 In the way of *cork-boring. 1878 McNAB *Bot.* ii. (1883) 38 The *cork cambium forms new annual rings, as the ordinary cambium forms rings of wood. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 107 Thus arises..a layer of cells..which continues to form new *cork-cells, the Cork-cambium or layer of Phellogen. 1842 BROWNING *Soliloquy Sp. Cloister* ii, Not a plenteous *cork-crop. 1800 WEEMS *Washington* vii. (1877) 52 Mere *cork-drawers and songsters. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* I. ii. § 15. 91 The Lenticels are a peculiarity of *cork-forming Dicotyledons. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 199 Stopping it up..excepting the Top vent or *Cork-hole. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 480/2 The *cork-layer of the vegetable integument. 1862 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 129 That absurd *corkmaker. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* I. ii. § 15. 90 When succulent organs .. are injured, the wound generally becomes closed up by *cork-tissue.

d. Special combs. **cork-board,** a kind of card-board, made by mixing ground cork with the paper pulp, used as a non-conductor of heat, etc.; † **cork-brain,** a light-headed or giddy person; so † **cork-brained** *a.*; **cork-faucet** (see quot.); † **cork-fossil** = *fossil-cork* (see 7); **cork-heeled** *a.*, having the heels fitted with cork; † also *fig.* light-heeled, wanton; **cork-leather,** a fabric of cork and leather; also of cork and india-rubber; **cork-machine,** a machine for making corks; **cork-oak,** the tree (*Quercus Suber*) from which cork is obtained; **cork-pine, cork-press** (see quots.); **cork-pull,** an instrument for extracting a cork which has gone down into the bottle (see Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **cork-wing,** name of a fish, *Crenilabrus melas* or *cornubicus.* See also CORK-CUTTER, -JACKET, etc.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 173/2 Some Giddy-headed *Corkbrains. 1630 — *Wks.* (N.), An upstart *corke-braind Jacke. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Cork-faucet*, one adapted to be inserted through a cork, to draw the contents of a bottle. 1806 GREGORY *Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 437 **Cork-fossil*..a kind of stone .. somewhat resembling vegetable cork. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 131 Oh, who would trust your *corcke-heeld sex? ? *c* 1700 *Ballad 'Sir P. Spens'*, Oour Scots nobles wer richt laith To weet their cork-heild-shoone. 1886 W. A. HARRIS *Tech. Dict. Fire Insur.*, **Cork-leather*, which is waterproof and very elastic, is cork-powder consolidated with india-rubber. 1873 PR. ALICE in *Mem.* (1884) 300 Cypresses, stone pines, large *cork oaks. 1873 *Atlas of Michigan* Pref. 20 The soft or *'cork' pine, so called from the resemblance in softness and texture of the wood to..cork. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 15 Oct., Valuable cork pine timber. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Cork-press*, one in which a cork..is rendered elastic, to enable it the more readily to enter the neck of a bottle. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (L.), The *Corkwing .. is not confined to the western part of England. 1868 *Chambers Encycl.* s.v. *Wrasse*, The cork-wing is not unfrequent on the southern shores of England.

Cork (kǭɹk), *sb.*[2] Also 5–6 **corke,** 6 **corck,** 7 **korck.** [app. a contraction of CORKIR, a. Gaelic and Ir. *corcur*, orig. 'purple', hence, the lichen yielding a purple dye. *Corcur* was ad. L. *purpur*, with Goidelic change of *p* to *c*, as in L. *planta*, Ir. *cland, clann*, L. *pascha*, Gaelic *casga, caisg.*]

A purple or red dye-stuff obtained from certain lichens growing on rocks in Scotland and the north of England; = CUDBEAR.

Lightfoot, *Flora Scotica* (1789) 818, has *Lichen omphalodes* as 'Dark purple Dyer's Lichen; Cork or Arcell. *Crotal* of the Gaels', and *L. tartareus* (now *Lecanora tartarea*) as 'Large yellow-saucer'd Dyer's Lichen; *Corcar* of the Gaels'. Both of these produce cudbear. 'Cork' has also been more or less identified with ARCHIL or *Orchil*, a foreign dye-stuff of similar origin; see quot. 1483. (See Paper by Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull, in *Proc. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* (1877) 19.)

1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 8 § 3 Diers..usen to dye..Clothes with Orchell and Corke brought from beyonde the See called Jare cork. *c* 1485 *Crafte of lymnynge* in *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Soc.) 90 Whenne hit is alle-moste at boylynge, caste in ȝour corke. 1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 2 Good and sufficient corke or orchall. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. P j b, This is called in London archall and the dyers vse it to dy withall. The Northenmen about blakamore where as it groweth calleth it cork, it groweth ther like a mos vpon stones. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xxiii. 79 The principall blewes .. in use are, Blew Bice. Smalt..Korck or Orchall. 1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 677 The cork or arcel, which is used by the Scotch..to dye a purple or scarlet colour. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Cork, *Lecanora tartarea* and *Roccella tinctoria.*

† **Cork,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [Var. of COLK, possibly influenced in spelling by association with CORE.]

1. The 'colk' or core of an apple, etc.

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 448 Appuls and peres clene pared, and the corke tane out. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 106 Toke 30 coynes and x wardones, and pare hem, and drawe out the corkes at eyther end.

2. *pl.* 'Cinders, *Lancash.*' (Halliwell). Cf. COKE, CORE *sb.*[1] 2.

Cork, *sb.*[4], **Corlk,** erron. spellings of CAUK.

1815 *Annals of Agric.* XIX. 476 (E. D. S.) An imperfect chalk marl, or a cork, that is, a hard chalk. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. II. 450 The lower beds of hard chalk, provincially called *corlk.*

Cork (kǭɹk), *v.*[1] [f. CORK *sb.*[1]: in various uses, having no connexion with each other.]

I. † **1.** *trans.* To furnish (a shoe) with a cork sole or heel. *Obs.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Liéger des pantoufles*, to corcke slippers. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlvii. (1612) 218 Then wore they Shooes of ease, now of an inch-broad, corked hye. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 268 The [shoes and slippers of the men] 'corked'..and richly ornamented.

b. To provide or fit with a cork (as a float).

1641 S. SMITH *Herringbusse Trade* 11 They are to bring the Nets to their ropes, and..Corke them, and make them in all respects fit.

II. 2. To stop (a bottle, cask, etc.) with, or as with, a cork; and so to confine or shut *up* (the contents of a bottle, etc.).

1659 GAYTON *Art of Longevity* 20 In bottles close Corkt up a prisner. 1744 BERKELEY *Let. on Tar Water* § 2 Keep it in bottles, well corked. 1759 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 209 Then cork the bottle. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 334 He corked it up, and kept it some time.

b. *transf.* To stop *up* as with a cork; to shut *up* like the contents of a bottle.

1650 [see CORKING, below]. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 221 The Fat had corked up the Extremity. 1824 MEDWIN *Convers. w. Byron* (1832) II. 45 Rogers had composed some very pretty commendatory verses on me; but they were kept corked up for many long years.

III. 3. To blacken with burnt cork.

1836 [see CORKED 3].

Hence **Co·rking** *vbl. sb.*

1650 H. MORE *Observ. Anthrop. Theomag.* 51 The corking-up close of the urine of a bewitched party. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 5/4 Bottles, corks, corking apparatus, and other appliances used in manufacturing sparkling wines.

† **Cork,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* In 5 **korke.** [f. CORK *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To treat with 'cork' (the dye-stuff).

c 1485 *Crafte of Lymnynge* in *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Soc.) 90 After hit is y-maderyd, ȝe moste korke hit..for if ȝe wolle korky crymsons, ȝe moste..whenne hit is alle-moste at boylynge, caste in ȝour corke.

Cork, *v.*[3], erron. f. CAULK *v.*

1684 *Bucaniers Amer.* II. (1698) 53 The merchants..will not entrust one penny worth of goods on that man's vessel that corks her. 1776 G. TEMPLE *Building in Water* 102 Corking any Leakages that may happen to appear. *Ibid.* 108 Scrape the Joints .. and .. cork them with the shavings of Lead. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxii. 449 After corking up all openings with snow.

Corkage (kǭɹkėdʒ). [f. CORK *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1] + -AGE.] The corking or uncorking of bottles: hence (= *corkage-money*) a charge made by hotel-keepers, waiters, etc. for every bottle of wine or other liquor uncorked and served, orig. when not supplied by themselves.

1838 SIR F. POLLOCK *Remembrances* (1887) I. 119 Corkage money on the number of bottles opened was paid to the tavern. 1884 C. ROGERS *Soc. Life Scotland* II. xiii. 312 The members used their own wine, allowing a 'corkage' to the innkeeper. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 14 July 3/2 Even the waiters, in certain restaurants, levy a tax [on shippers of champagne] in the shape of 'corkage,' without which they may boycott a brand.

Co·rk-cutter. [f. CORK *sb.*[1] + CUT *v.*]

1. One whose occupation is to cut cork into stoppers for bottles, bungs, etc.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4574/4 Felix Oneall, Cork-Cutter. 1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 181/2 Her deceased better-half had been an eminent cork-cutter.

2. An instrument or machine for cutting corks.

So **Co·rk-cutting** *vbl. sb.*

1756 TOLDERVY *Two Orphans* IV. 101 Many of the inhabitants, who were of the cork-cutting profession. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 952 In the art of cork-cutting the French surpass the English.

Corked (kǭɹkt), *ppl. a.* [f. CORK *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1]]

† **1.** Furnished with a cork sole or heel. *Obs.* (Cf. CHOPINE.)

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 113 She wereth corked slippers to make hir tal and feet. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xv. (Arb.) 49 Those high corked shoes or pantofles, which now they call in Spaine and Italy *Shoppini.* 1615 T. ADAMS *Spir. Navigator* 52 Cork'd at the heeles.

2. Stopped or confined with a cork; also *fig.* (Also with *up.*)

1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1877) 198 Giving full vent to a hitherto corked-up giggle.

3. Blackened with burnt cork.

1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* II. 205 With their..painted cheeks, corked whiskers, and chalked necks. 1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 73/2 Partially corked eyebrows.

4. Of wine: Tasting of the cork; spoiled by an unsound cork into the substance of which the wine penetrates.

1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xxxiv, This wine is corked. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xxv. 148 This [wine] fortunately was less corked than the first.

Hence **Corkedness** *nonce-wd.*, state or quality of being corked (sense 4).

1888 *Standard* 10 Sept. 5/2 [They] would scorn to offer a bottle with even a suspicion of corkedness.

† **Co·rken,** *a. Obs. rare.* [-EN [4].] Of cork.

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iii. 57 A little corken-boate. 1647 W. BROWNE *Polex.* II. 293 He presented mee a corken cup, full of cleare water.

Corker (kǭɹkəɹ). [f. CORK *sb.*[1] + -ER[1].]

† **1.** ? A cork-cutter. *Obs.*

1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6172/11 John Ping..Corker.

2. *slang.* Something that closes a discussion, or puts an end to any matter; a 'settler'; a thing that one cannot get over. Hence, something very striking or astonishing, *e.g.* a monstrous lie. (Cf. CAULKER 4.)

1837 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. I. xix. (Farmer), Then I

lets him have it..jist three corkers. 1873 *Slang Dict., Corker*, 'that's a corker', i. e. that settles the question, or closes the discussion. 1889 *The Voice* (N.Y.) 5 Dec., 'It's a corker. If it [a proposed law] passes we'll have to quit.'

Corkes, var. of *carkes*, obs. f. CARCASE.

Corkiness (kō·ɹkinés). [f. CORKY + -NESS.] State or quality of being 'corky', in different senses.

1846-55 CARPENTER *Princ. Human Physiol.* § 408 (L.) A feeling of freedom and lightness (or 'corkiness') of the limbs. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1956. 558/1 The prevalent 'corkiness' of his [a painter's] manner.

†**Corking-pin.** *Obs.* Also 7 **calkin, cawking**, 8 **corkin pin.** [App. corrupted from *cawking*, CALKIN, as spelt by the pinmakers in 1690. Origin unknown.] 'A pin of the largest size' (J.).

?1690 *Pinmakers' Case in oppos. to Killigrew's Bill* (Broadside, Brit. Mus.) Double long whites *alias* Calkins. — *Case or Petit. of Pinmakers (London)* (Broadside, Brit. Mus.) Double Long Whites, *al.* Cawkings. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. v. 139 A corking-pin that stuck in the good gentlewoman's stomacher. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Case of Delicacy*, I could hear two or three corking pins fall out of the curtain. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* I. Wks. 1799 II. 62, I gave my German a challenge..to drive a corkin pin into the calves of our legs. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* xix, Cristal Nixon..had..secured it [his riding-skirt] with large corking-pins. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg* cxiii, It pierced her heart like a corking-pin.

Corkir. *Sc.* Also **korkir.** [Gaelic *corcur*: see CORK *sb.*[2]] A kind of lichen furnishing a red dye: see CORK *sb.*[2]

1703 M. MARTIN *W. Isl.* 135 (Jam.) The stones on which the scurf call'd Corkir grows..on the coast, and in the hills. This scurf dyes a pretty crimson colour. 1760 POCOCK *Tour Scot.* (1881) 92 Two seaweeds for dying grow on the stones there, Corkir for crimson and Crottil for Philamorte. 1775 L. SHAW *Moray* 156 (Jam. s.v. *Korkie*). 1856 LINDSAY *Brit. Lichens* 225 This Lichen [*Lecanora tartarea*] is the 'Cork' or 'Korkir' of many parts of the Highlands.

Corkish (kō·ɹkiʃ), *a. rare.* [f. CORK *sb.*[1]]

1. Of the nature of cork, somewhat corky.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 94. 2/2 Corkish Excrescences.

2. Tasting of cork; somewhat corked.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 113 As port at Highland inn seems sound, all corkish though it be.

Corkite (kō·ɹkəit). *Min.* [f. *Cork* in Ireland, where found + -ITE.] A synonym of BEUDANTITE.

1875 in DANA *Min.* 2nd App. 13.

Cork-jacket. [f. CORK *sb.*[1]] A jacket made partly of cork, or lined with cork, to support a person in the water.

1761 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 157/1 A fisherman who had been cast away seven hours, and saved his life by means of a cork jacket. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* i, The cork-jacket which carries the heroes of romance safe through all the billows of affliction. 1891 *Standard* 19 Nov. 2/1 A large number of men crowded into the boat with cork-jackets on.

†**Corkle.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. ? Contortion.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. ix. (1495) 758 The adder Alphibena .. rennyth and glydeth and wryggleth wyth wrynkles, corkles and draughtes of the body.

Corkless (kō·ɹklés), *a. rare.* [f. CORK *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without a cork.

1888 *Home Missionary* Mar. 459 The corkless bottle.

Corkscrew (kō·ɹkskrū), *sb.* [f. CORK *sb.*[1] + SCREW.]

1. An instrument for drawing corks from bottles, consisting of a steel screw or helix with a sharp point and a transverse handle.

1720 AMHERST *Poems, Bottle Screw*, This hand a corkscrew did contain, And that a bottle of champaigne. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxvi, The landlord's cork-screw was just introduced into the muzzle of a pint bottle of claret. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* iii. 52 With their tentacles twisted about,..the longer ones like corkscrews.

b. Short for *corkscrew curl*: see 2.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 402/1 No small mincing .. 'corkscrews', but a goodly sized tress.

c. Short for *corkscrew twill*: see 2.

1887 LD. MACNAGHTEN in *Law Rep.* App. Cases XII. 295 The goods .. belong to a class of wearing material known in the trade as 'corkscrews'.

2. *attrib.* Resembling a corkscrew; spirally twisted; *esp.* of curls or ringlets, and of staircases.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 285 Their leaves have..a uniform spiral arrangement..so as to give the stem a sort of corkscrew appearance. 1839 THACKERAY *Major Gahagan* iii, Little corkscrew ringlets. 1842 TENNYSON *Walk. to Mail* 82 Up the cork-screw stair. 1887 LD. SELBORNE in *Law Rep.* App. Cases XII. 289 In all goods of the class called 'corkscrew twills' the weft lies hidden inside, the surface on both sides being warp.

3. *Comb.*, as *corkscrew-like* adj.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 443 The corkscrew-like antherozoid, which is coiled 12 or 13 times.

Corkscrew (kō·ɹkskrū), *v. colloq.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To cause to move or advance in a spiral course.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxv, Mr. Bantam corkscrewed his way through the crowd. 1872 *Daily News* 11 May 5/7 Herr Gerwig has corkscrewed his line round the Eisenberg. 1887 JESSOPP in *19th Cent.* Mar. 370 [The horses] have to be corkscrewed into our diminutive stables.

2. *intr.* To proceed in a spiral course.

1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* I. 117 An interminable.. gallery..corkscrewing round and round the tower. 1883 W. C. SMITH *N. Country Folk* 225 A turnpike stair That corkscrewed up a round tower.

3. *trans.* To draw *out* as with a corkscrew; to elicit by roundabout devices, or with effort.

1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* II. xxiv. 328 From what Small has dropped, and from what we have corkscrewed out of him.

Corkscrewy, *a.* Like a corkscrew, spiral.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Dec. 4/2 The bird [snipe]..then enters upon that corkscrewy flight, which is his chief charm as an object of sport. 1890 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 5 Apr. 221/1 A 'corkscrewy' ringlet dangling at each cheek.

†**Cork-shoe.** *Obs.* A shoe of cork; one furnished with a cork sole or heel.

1591 NASHE *Introd. Sidney's Astrophel*, Tis as good to goe in cut fingerd pumps as corke shoes, if one wears Cornish diamonds on his toes. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 32 For maides that weres corke shooes may step awrie. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 59 Thy voice squeakes like a dry cork shoe. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 77 Swimming-girdles and cork-shoes..were not then in fashion.

Co·rk-tree.

1. The cork-oak (*Quercus Suber*), from which cork is obtained. (See CORK *sb.*[1] 4.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 93 Corktre, *suberies.* 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 101 b, The corke tree .. in Spanishe Alcornoque. 1759 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 206, I sent governor Ellis in the year 1757..some acorns of the cork-tree. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* x, The cork-tree's furrow'd rind. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Cork*, The cork-tree at the age of twenty-five years is barked for the first time.

2. Applied to various trees with light or soft wood resembling cork, as *Entelea arborescens* of New Zealand, *Millingtonia hortensis* of the East Indies.

Corkwood (kō·ɹkwud). [f. CORK *sb.*[1] + WOOD.]

†1. Cork in the mass. *Obs.*

1769 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 63 The black side of a piece of cork-wood.

2. A name given in various parts of the world to various light and porous woods, and the trees yielding them; *e. g.* in the West Indies to *Anona palustris, Ochroma Lagopus, Hibiscus* (*Paritium tiliaceum*); in N.S. Wales to *Duboisia myoporoides.*

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 256 The Alligator Apple Tree or Cork-wood..The wood of this tree is so soft, even after it is dried, that it is frequently used .. instead of corks. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 800 *Ochroma*, the well-known Corkwood tree.. is very common in the West Indies and Central America, where its soft spongy and exceedingly light wood, called Corkwood in Jamaica, is commonly employed as a substitute for cork. 1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Plants* 133.

3. A name of the White Cork Boletus (*Polyporus niveus*, formerly *Boletus suberosus*), which grows on the trunks of trees.

So commonly called in the South of Scotland.

Corky (kō·ɹki), *a.* [f. CORK *sb.*[1] + -Y. The fig. uses appear to be the earlier.]

1. Having the nature or character of cork; cork-like.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 38 Of a more corky texture. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxvi. 393 Corky asbestus. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* (1875) 24 The greater number of species are leathery or corky. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 563 The thick corky layers of Quercus Suber. 1887 *All Year Round* 14 May 394 The sombre water way on which they [boats] ride with a corky buoyancy.

†2. *fig.* Dry and stiff, withered, sapless. *Obs.*

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 23 To teach an old corkie woman to writhe, tumble, curuet, and fetch her Morice gamboles. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vii. 29 Binde fast his corky armes.

3. *fig.* Light, trifling, frivolous; buoyant, lively, springy; hence, skittish, ticklish, restive. *colloq.*

1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 324 That same perpetuall grin, That leades his corkie jests, to make them sinke Into the eares of his deriders. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 54 Inuenting, out of their owne corkie braines, a new certaine no-forme of Liturgie. 1661 *Sir H. Vane's Politics* 2 Churles of a light and corky humour. 1746 ELIZ. CARTER in Pennington *Mem.* (1808) I. 136 Before they are half over I grow so restless and corky, I am ready to fly out of the window. 1782 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Observ. Scot. Dialect* 100 *Corky*, airy, brisk. 1862 C. BEDE *College Life* 24 He's rather corky at the best of times; what will he be now? 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Halib.* II. xxi, 'They be getting corky at the beer-shops, now-a-days, and won't give no trust.' 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* iv. (1885) 89 They felt so 'corky' it was hard to keep them down. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. I. v. § 5. 438 If the horse seems light and corky.

4. Having acquired a flavour of cork; = CORKED 4. In mod. Dicts.

5. *Comb.*, as *corky-brained, -headed* adjs. (cf. sense 3, and *cork-brained* s.v. CORK *sb.*[1] 11 d).

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Corky-brain'd* Fellow, silly, foolish. 1787 BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* 170 Staumrel, corky-headed, graceless Gentry. 1825-79 JAMIESON *Sc. Dict. Corky-headit*, light-headed, giddy. *Roxb.*

Corlde, obs. f. *curled*: see CURL *v.*

Corlew, corlu, corlure, obs. ff. CURLEW.

†**Corm**[1]**, corme.** *Obs.* [a. F. *corme*, app.:—L. *cornum* the cornel-cherry (see CORNEL); but in OF. the names *cormier* and *corme* were applied to the service-tree and its fruit, also called *sorbe*; see Littré.]

1. The fruit of the service-tree, the sorb; also the tree, *Pyrus domestica* (*Sorbus* L., *Cormus* Spach).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxxiv. 437 The apples be pale, in figure lyke the Sorb-apple or Corme. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 268 Cormes, services, azerolls, and the like.

2. The cornel tree.

1676 HOBBES *Iliad* (1677) 255 Many lusty limbs then broken are Of barky corme [Il. xvi. 767 τανύφλοιον κράνειαι], broad beech, and lofty ash. — *Odyss.* (1677) 285, I cut up by the root, And smooth'd with iron tools a lusty corm.

Corm[2] (kōm). *Bot.* [ad. mod. Bot. Lat. *cormus* (Willdenow *c* 1800), a. Gr. κορμός, the trunk of a tree with the boughs lopped off, f. κείρ-ειν (ablaut stems κερ-, κορ-) to cut, poll, lop.]

A short fleshy rhizome, or bulb-like subterraneous stem of a monocotyledonous plant, producing from its upper surface leaves and buds, and from its lower, roots; also called *solid bulb.*

(By Asa Gray applied also to the rhizomes of dicotyledonous plants such as cyclamen; but this is not generally followed.)

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 269 The fleshy cormus of some Cannas. 1838 — *Gloss. Bot., Corm*, a fleshy underground stem, having the appearance of a bulb, from which it is distinguished by not being scaly. 1845 — *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 2 What is named the root of a Crocus is a variety of the tuber, called a *corm.* 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3. 61 A good type of corm is that of Cyclamen.

attrib. 1882 *Garden* 28 Jan. 53/2 (*Crocus*) The corm-tunic is the only permanent record of perennial existence, and even this in a living state lasts but a year.

Cormeille, another form of CARMELE, the Heath-pea, *Lathyrus macrorrhizus.*

1794 GISBORNE *Walks Forest* (1796) 16 Thy tuberous roots, Cormeille, famed cure of hunger's gnawing pangs.

Cormo-, combining form of Gr. κορμό-ς trunk of a tree, stem, taken as the basis of terms (chiefly proposed by Haeckel) referring to the evolution, etc., of races or social aggregates: as **Cormo·geny** [Gr. -γενεια descent], that branch of ontogeny which deals with the germ-history of races (or social aggregates: families, communities, etc.). **Cormo·phyly** [Gr. φυλή, φῦλον set of men, tribe, race], that branch of phylogeny which deals with the tribal history of races. Also **Cormo·logy**, 'the anatomy of the cormus' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 24 Germ-history of races (or of social aggregates of persons: families, communities, states, etc.) *Cormogeny. Ibid.*, Tribal history of races (or of social aggregates of persons: families, communities, states, etc.) *Cormophyly.*

Cormogen (kō·ɹmŏdʒen). *Bot.* [f. Gr. κορμός trunk, stem + -γενης produced: cf. *acrogen.*] = CORMOPHYTE; sometimes restricted to cryptogamic cormophytes or Acrogens.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* Introd. 1852 [see CORMOPHYTE]. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 8 All plants, from the mosses upwards, are therefore termed Cormogens, or Cormophytes.

Cormo·genous, *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Belonging to or resembling a cormogen; also, corm-bearing. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Cormogeon, -ion, -moggian, obs. ff. CUR-MUDGEON.

Co·rmoid, *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. κορμ-ός + -OID.] Resembling a corm. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Cormophyte (kō·ɹmofəit). *Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. κορμός trunk, stem + φυτόν plant.] Endlicher's name (*Cormophyta*, in *Gen. Plant.* 1836-40) for one of his two primary divisions of the Vegetable Kingdom, comprising all plants that have a proper stem or axis of growth, *i. e.* all phænogamous plants and the higher cryptogams (Acrogens). His other division *Thallophyta* was thus equal to Lindley's Thallogens (Algæ, Fungi, Lichens).

1852 BALFOUR *Class-bk. Bot.* 69 Such cellular plants have received the name of Thallogens or Thallophytes; while those producing stems composed of both vessels and cells are sometimes called Cormogens or Cormophytes. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 345 The vegetative body is here always a cormophyte.

Hence **Cormophy·tic** *a.*, of the nature of a cormophyte.

Cormorancy (kō·ɹmŏrănsi). *nonce-wd.* A body of cormorants; a greedy oppressive class.

1838 *Tait's Mag.* V. 253 A letter which ought to reach the souls of our cormorancy, even to their bellies.

Cormorant (kō·ɹmŏrănt). Forms: 4-6 **cormaraunt(e, cormera(u)nt(e, cormoraunt,** 5 **cormerawnt(e,** (**kormorount, cormirande**), 6 **carmorant(e, -aunt(e, -an, cormrant,** 6-7 **cormor-and(e,** 6- **cormorant.** [ad. F. *cormoran*, in 15th c. *cormaran, cosmaran* (Littré), 16th c. *cormarain, -merant*; still with fishermen *cormaran, -marin*; app. altered from an OF. **corp-marin*:—L. *corvus marīnus* sea-raven (occurring in the Reichenau Glosses of 8th c.); whence also Pr. *corpmari*, Cat. *corbmari*, Pg. *corvomarinho.* The ending is identified by Hatzfeld and Thomas with that in *faucon moran*, which they think to be a deriv. of Breton *mor* sea, and so = *marin.* In the earliest known Eng. examples, the Fr. *-an* is already corrupted to *-ant*, as in *peasant, pheasant, tyrant*, etc.: see -ANT 3.]

1. A large and voracious sea-bird (*Phalacrocorax*

carbo), about 3 feet in length, and of a lustrous black colour, widely diffused over the northern hemisphere and both sides of the Atlantic. Also the name of the genus, including about 25 species, some of which are found in all maritime parts of the world.

c 1320 *Orpheo* 296 in Ritson *Met. Rom.* II. 260 Of game they fonde grete haunt, Fesaunt, heron, and cormerant. *c* 1381 Chaucer *Parl. Foules* 362 The hote cormeraunt of glotonye. 1382 Wyclif *Lev.* xi. 18 A swan, a cormaraunt [1388 cormoraunt]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 93 Cormerawnte, *corvus marinus*. 1530 Palsgr. 155 *Cormerant*, a cormeraunt. *c* 1532 Dewes *Introd. Fr.* ibid. 911 The cormorande, *le cormorain*. 1610 *Histrio-m.* III. 100 The Callis Cormorants from Dover roade Are not so chargeable as you to feed. 1658 Marvell *Unfort. Lover* Poems (1870) 243 A numerous fleet of corm'rants black. 1744 Thomson *Winter* 144 The cormorant on high Wheels from the deep. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* ix. (1852) 199 One day I observed a cormorant playing with a fish which it had caught.

2. *fig.* An insatiably greedy or rapacious person. Also with qualification, as *money-cormorant*.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* III. xxii, To whiche carmorantes, neither lande, water, ne ayre mought be sufficient. 1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 218 They were cormorantes or usurers, that gathered it to fill their cofers with. 1660 Willsford *Scales Comm.* I. II. 99 There would be many money-cormorants, and their profit great. 1687 Congreve *Old Bach.* I. ii, Why, what a cormorant in love am I. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* I. 207 His treasur'd stores these Cormorants consume. 1809 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* V. 155 We must look a little after these cormorants of Romana.

b. Said of qualities, things, etc.

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. i. 38 Light vanity, insatiate cormorant, Consuming meanes soone preyes vpon it selfe. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* (1755) 7 Law is a bottomless pit; it is a cormorant, a harpy, that devours everything. 1784 *Unfort. Sensibility* I. 51, I..suppose the cormorant time may have devoured them.

3. *attrib.*

1568 T. Howell *Newe Sonets* (1879) 124 Cressus he that cormrant King. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 77 No stigian vengaunce lyke too theese carmoran haggards. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* I. i. 125 The Cormorant belly. 1726 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* iv. 17 A cormorant head of a college. 1785 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Juv. Indiscr.* (1786) V. 216 A peevish discontented sister and her cormorant companion.

¶ Under the influence of etymological fancies, the word was sometimes altered to *corvorant* [L. *vorānt-em* devouring]; see also Cornvorant.

1577 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 701 That corvorant generation of Romanists. 1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1768) II. 476 Genus xxv. Corvorant. *Note*, The learned Dr. Kay, or Caius, derives the word *Corvorant* from *Corvus vorans*, from whence corruptly our word *Cormorant*. 1802 G. Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 103 *Corvorant*, a name for the Cormorant.

† **Co·rmorous,** *a. Obs.* [Irreg. f. prec. + -ous.] Insatiable as a cormorant.

1747 E. Poston *Pratler* I. 82 My Desires are not cormorous.

Cormudgeon, obs. form of Curmudgeon.

† **Cormu·llion.** *Obs.*$^{-1}$ = Curmudgeon.

1596 Bp. W. Barlow *Three Serm.* ii. 60 Who like unto the wealthy Cormullions of our time, increase their wealth by others want.

‖ **Cormus.** [mod.L.: see Corm.]

1. = Corm, q.v.

2. Haeckel's name for the common stock of a plant or 'colonial' animal, bearing a number of individuals which originate by gemmation or budding; as applied to animals it is equivalent to *polypidom*.

1878 Bell *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 93 Colonies (*cormi*) are formed from single animals by gemmation. 1880 Packard *Zool.* (1881) 181 A cormus, polyzoarium or polyzoonstock is formed by the budding of numerous cells from the one first formed.

Corn (kɔ̄n), *sb.*[1] Also 3 **coren**, 4 **korn**(**e**, 4–7 **corne**, 5 (9 *dial.*) **coorn**; *Sc.* Curn. [Common Teut.: OE. *corn* corresponds to OFris. *korn* (E.Fris. *kôrn*, *kôren*), OS. *corn* (MDu. *coorn*, *coren*, Du. *koren*), OHG. *chorn*, *choron* (MHG. *korn*, *koren*, mod.G. *korn*), ON. (Sw., Da.) *korn*, Gothic *kaurn* n.:—OTeut. **korno-* from earlier **kurnóm* grain, corn = OSlav. *zrŭnŏ* (Boh. *zrno*, Russ. *zernó*) grain:—Aryan type **gṛnóm*; in form, a passive pple. neuter from the vb. stem *ger-* (*gor-*, *gr-*), in Skr. *jṛ* to wear down, waste away, pa. pple. *jīrṇá*:—*gṛnóm*, whence also L. *grānum*. A *corn* or *grain* is therefore, etymologically, a 'worn-down' particle.

The ablaut grade (*ger-*) is represented in Ger. *kern* kernel, OHG. *kerno*, ON. *kjarni*:—OTeut. *kérnon-* masc. More directly related is *kernel*, OE. *cyrnel*:—OTeut. *kurn-ilo-*, dim. of *kurnó-*.]

I. *gen.* A grain, a seed.

1. *gen.* A small hard particle, a grain, as of sand or salt. In OE. and *mod. dial.* (In literary use in 16–17th c., chiefly transl. L. *grānum*.)

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* vii. § 4 Swa fela welena swa þara sondcorna beoþ be þisum sæclifum. *a* 1000 *Runic Poem* 9 (Gr.) Hægl byþ hwitust corna. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cxxxviii. 16 [cxxxix. 18] Hi beoð ofer sand corn sniome manize. 1340 *Ayenb.* 233 Hit behoueþ þet þis flour habbe wyþinne þri cornes of gold..þe þri cornes of þe lilye. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 599 (Of poultry) Cornes [L. *grana*] that wol under growe her eye, That but thou lete hem oute, the sight wol die. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* IV. 38/2 He offerred 3 cornes of incense [cf. L. *grana thuris*] to the sacryfyce of the ydoles. *a* 1571 Jewel *On Thess.* (1611) 132 We must vnderstand this authoritie with a corne of salt [L. *cum grano salis*] otherwise it may bee vnsauorie). 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 475 When you haue..bruised it, and brought it into small cornes. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 11 He, that cannot make one spire of grass, or corn of sand, will yet be framing of worlds. 1698 Crull *Muscovy* 293 Having put a corn of Salt in the Child's Mouth. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Corn*, a grain, or particle, a 'corn of tobacco', a 'corn of powder', a 'corn of rice'. 1888 Elworthy *West Somerset Word-bk.*, *Corn*, a particle of anything..as a corn of sugar-candy, black pepper, brimstone.

† **b.** *spec.* One of the roundish particles into which gunpowder is formed by the corning or granulating process; a grain of corn-powder. *Obs.* Cf. Corn *v.* 1.

1595 Markham *Sir R. Grinvile* Argt., Sir Richard maynteined the fight, till he had not one corne of powder left. 1660 W. Secker *Nonsuch Prof.* 343 A Train of Powder..takes fire from corn to corn, till at last the Barrel is burst in sunder. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* v. 65 The harder the Corns of Powder are in feeling, by so much the better it is. 1736 Carte *Ormonde* I. 583 The soldiers..else would not have had a corn of powder..in case of an action.

† **c.** Kind or size of 'grain'. *Obs.*

1674–91 Ray *N. C. Words* 206 The Ale serves to harden the Corn of the Salt. 1679 Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 94 If they intend a large Corne [of salt] they put into it [the brine] about..a quart of the strongest and stalest Ale.

2. *spec.* The small hard seed or fruit of a plant; now only with contextual specification or defining attribute, as in *barley-corn*, *pepper-corn*, etc.

a. A seed of one of the cereals, as of wheat, rye, barley, etc.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xii. 24 Hwætene corn [1382 Wyclif corn of whete; so 1611; 1881 grain of wheat] wunað ana buton hyt fealle on eorþan & sy dead. *a* 1175 *Cotton Hom.* 241 þis bread was imaced of ane hwete corne. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 260 Heo breken þe eares bi þe weie, & gniden þe cornes ut bitweonen hore honden. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 62 þe weiȝte of þre cornys of wheete. 1496 *Act* 12 *Hen. VII*, c. 5 Every Sterling to be of the Weight of xxxij Corns of Wheat that grew in the Midst of the Ear. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 13 The cornes be very great and white, and it is the best barley. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 228 The ant..was occupied in gathering wheat cornes together. 1738 [G. Smith] *Curious Relat.* II. v. 63 Suppose that 1 Corn produces the first Year 50 Corns. *c* 1842 Lance *Cottage Farmer* 11 The ears had ninety corns each on an average. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* III. 185 (Malting) A sprouted corn or two. *Ibid.* Broken and bruised corns.

b. The seed or fruit of various other plants, as of an apple, a grape, pepper, coffee, etc.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 790 *Ptysones*, berecorn berendæ. *c* 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xv, Se æppel..moniġ corn oninnan him hæfð. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 74 ȝenim..xvii pipor corn gnid to somne. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xiii. 31 The kyngdam of heuenes is like to a corn of seneuey. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C v a, Take..the cornes of sporge and grinde it weell. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 24 a, Juniper whereon are manye berryes or cornes. 1586 Cogan *Haven Health* cxxii. (1636) 123 A few cornes of blacke pepper. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 103 Swallow five or six corns of White Pepper. 1876 Sir S. D. Scott *To Jamaica* 104 Each [coffee] berry contains two corns..The corns slide through into other troughs of water.

II. *spec.* The fruit of the cereals.

3. *collective sing.* The seed of the cereal or farinaceous plants as a produce of agriculture; grain.

As a general term the word includes all the cereals, wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, rice, etc., and, with qualification (as *black corn*, *pulse corn*), is extended to leguminous plants, as pease, beans, etc., cultivated for food. Locally, the word, when not otherwise qualified, is often understood to denote that kind of cereal which is the leading crop of the district; hence in the greater part of England 'corn' is=*wheat*, in North Britain and Ireland=*oats*; in the U. S. the word, as short for *Indian corn*, is restricted to *maize* (see 5).

871–89 *Charter Ælfred* in *O. E. Texts* 452 He ȝeselle of ðem londe xxx....cornes eghwelce ȝere to hrofescestre. 898 *O. E. Chron.* an. 895 Hie wæron be numene ægðer ȝe þæs ceapes ȝe þæs cornes. 1044 *Ibid.* (MS. C) On ðisum ȝere wæs..corn swa dyre swa nan man ær ne ȝemunde. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 234 Satan is ȝeorne abuten uorto ridlen þe ut of mine corne! *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2159 Iacob for-ðan Sente in to egipt to bringen coren. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxv. (Tollem. MS.), Sum corne þryueþ in on grounde, and fayleþ in a noþere. 1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 24 b, All sortes of pulse corne, as Pease, Beanes, Tares, and Fitches. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 533 Grounds that are to be sowne with corne, that is to say, with Rie corne, Maslin, some kind of Barly, Turkie corne, and such others, whereof bread is made, and especially..Wheat corne. 1767 *Byron's Voy. round World* 143 Rice is the only corn that grows in the island. 1774 Percival *Ess.* (1776) III. 62 Wheat..so lately has it been cultivated in Lancashire, that it has scarcely yet acquired the name of corn, which in general is applied only to barley, oats, and rye. 1825–79 Jamieson *Sc. Dict.*, *Corn*, the name commonly given to oats, before they are ground. 1859 Tennyson *Geraint & Enid* 263 An ancient churl..Went sweating underneath a sack of corn. 1876 F. K. Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Black coorn*, beans; dark pulse. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Corn*, oats. 1888 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Corn*, wheat.

† **b.** *pl.* Kinds of corn; also corn-stuffs. *Obs.*

1544 Phaer *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) L viij, Wheate is best among al other cornes even as wyne among all other licours. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* Treatise 140, Cornes, sic as pease, beanes, sould be sawin zearlie. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VII. (1682) 317 Malta..a barren place..for their Corns and Wines come daily by Barks from Sicilia. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Load-Star* Wks. (1711) 184 For the provision of the army in corns, fewel, viands. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* I. vi, Corns [*frumenta*] may also be kept in pits.

4. Applied collectively to the cereal plants while growing, or, while still containing the grain.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* lii, Done æcer..ðe stent on clænum lande, & bið unwæsŏmbære oððe unȝefynde corn bringð oððe deaf. *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1103 Æȝðer ȝe on corne and eac on eallon treow wæstman. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 107 þe blostme þe cumeð of coren of eorðe and of treuwe. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 4702 (Fairf.) Na corne ne grisse on erþe sprange. 1499 Pynson *Promp. Parv.*, Corne that is grene, *bladum*. 1535 Coverdale *Judg.* xv. 5 Samson .. brent ye stoukes and the stondinge corne. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, v. v. 32 Her Foes shake like a Field of beaten Corne. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* IX. 368 As o'er the fertile field Billows the ripen'd corn. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess.*, *Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 29 Sweet as the murmur of the brook and the rustle of the corn. 1861 *Times* 4 Oct. 7/4 The corn is all out, with the exception of a few late pieces.

† **b.** *pl.* Corn crops, cereals. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6840 (Cott.) Your land yee sal sau seuen yeir, And scer þar-of your corns seir. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxxvii. 51 Locustis ere bestis þat fleghis and etis kornes. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxiv. 255 There ben grete Pastures, but few Coornes [Fr. *poy des blez*]. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccclxxxi. 640 To gather and bring home theyr cornes, and some to threshe and to fanne. 1544 Phaer *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) R v, Wilde cicorie, growing in the cornes. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj., Stat. Robt. I*, 35 Gif..the cornes in the fieldis happens to be brunt and consumed. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* XI. ii, During these days the corns must be weeded. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 299 The practice of weeding their corns is not so carefully observed among the moderns.

† **c.** A plant of one of the cereals; a corn-plant, corn-stalk. *Obs. rare.*

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 134 And many flowte and liltyng horne And pipes made of grene corne. 1590 T. Watson *Eclog. Walsingham* (Arb.) 163 Now in the fields each corne hang down his head. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. i. 67 Playing on pipes of Corne.

5. *U. S.* Maize or Indian corn, *Zea Mays*; applied both to the separated seeds, and to the growing or reaped crop.

Wheat, rye, barley, oats, etc. are in U. S. called collectively *grain*. *Corn-* in combinations, in American usage, must therefore be understood to mean *maize*, whereas in English usage it may mean any cereal; e. g. a *cornfield* in England is a field of any cereal that is grown in the country, in U. S. one of maize.

[1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1698) I. iii. 40 A Fleet of Pereagoes laden with Indian Corn, Hog, and Fowls, going to Cartagene..Here..we stock'd our selves with Corn, and then went.] 1726 W. R. Chetwood *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 359 How happy he [an Indian] should be in the Company of their God, where would be no want of Corn, or Wood, or any Thing. 1809 Kendall *Trav.* I. xxvi. 247 The planting or sowing of maize, exclusively called *corn*, was just accomplished. 1837 Mrs. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* II. 43 Everything eats corn, from slave to chick. 1891 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 27 Nov. 6/1 The corner in November corn is still on.

6. With defining attribute as Amelcorn, Bread-corn, Broom-corn, Indian corn, Pop-corn, Seed-corn, Turkey-corn, etc., q.v.

III. 7. Phrases. † *New ale in corns*: ? ale as drawn off the malt: cf. Corny 2. *Corn in Egypt*: said of a plentiful supply of anything to be had in the proper quarter: in allusion to *Gen.* xlii. 2. *To measure another's corn by one's own bushel*: see Bushel *sb.*[1] 2 c. And other proverbial expressions. *To acknowledge the corn*: see Corn *sb.*[2] 2.

a 1529 Skelton *El. Rummyng* 378 And blessed her wyth a cup Of new ale in cornes. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 491/2 Then would those heretikes by their willes, that in stede of wyne and water, men woulde consecrate new ale in cornes. 1539 Taverner *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 60 The corne in an other mans grounde semeth euer more fertyle and plentyfull than doth oure owne. 1552 Huloet, Ale newe, or new ale in the cornes, *mustum*. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 30 All this winde shakis no corne. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. vii. 348 Mankind is negligent in improving his Observation, he never rubs the Corn out of the Ear. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *A great Harvest of a little Corn*, a great adoe in a little Matter. *a* 1834 Lamb *Let.* in Ainger *Life* vii, There is corn in Egypt while there is cash at Leadenhall. 1837 Goring & Pritchard *Microgr.* 65 He must not measure his neighbour's corn by his own bushel.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (Almost exclusively in senses 3–5.)

8. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to corn or grain, or, in U.S., to maize.

c 1420 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 233 In a good corne contrey rest the. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xliv. 2 Put my cup..in the sackes mouth of the yongest, and his corne money. 1798 W. Lorimer (*title*) A Letter to the Corn Committee, on the Importation of Rough Rice, as a Supplement of Wheat Flour. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 302 The Corn tribe..such as Wheat, Barley, Oats, Maize, Rice, and Guinea Corn. 1832–52 M'Culloch *Dict. Comm.* 416 Until the season was too far advanced for bringing supplies from the great corn markets in the north of Europe. 1842 *Act* 5–6 *Vict.* 2 Sess. c. 14 Any Corn Returns believed fraudulent may be omitted in the Computation. *Mod. Market Report*, Corn Averages.

b. Consisting of grains; granulated.

1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 101 Corn Emery used for sharpening cutting burnishers.

9. General combinations: **a.** attributive, as *corn-bread*, *-colour*, *-crop*, *-dole*, *-ear*, *-fair*, *-feast*, *-goddess*, *-harvest*, *-head*, *-heap*, *-leaf*, *-market*, *-mart*, *-merchant*, *-plant*, *-produce*, *-riddle*, *-shock*, *-song*, *-stack*, *-stubble*, *-trade*, etc.; (used in the

cultivation, carriage, storage, etc., of corn), as *corn-bin, -bing, -chamber, -city, -fan, -loft, -ship, -shovel, -sieve, -van, -wain, -yard.* **b.** obj. genitive (sometimes as names of mechanical contrivances), as *corn-cadger, -cleaner, -crusher, -cultivator, -gauger, -harvester,* etc. **c.** objective, as *corn-cumbering, -devouring, -exporting, -growing, -planting, -producing,* etc., vbl. sbs., and adjs.; **d.** instrumental, as *corn-clad, -feeding, -laden, -strewed, -wreathed,* etc., ppl. adjs.; *corn-fit* adj.; **e.** parasynthetic, as *corn-coloured* adj.

1859 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 161 A mortar for grain, and sundry gourds and bark *corn-bins. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* I. vi, The granaries are also distinguished with partitions or *corn-bings. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 150 The *Corn-chambers and Magazines in Holland. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* iii. (ed. 12) 11 The rats were bad in the corn-chamber. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Chron.* viii. 4 The *cornecyties [1611 store cities] which he buylded in Hemath. 1808 J. Barlow *Columb.* II. 18 And *corn-clad vales a happier state attest. 1891 *Daily News* 1 Oct. 3/1 *Corn colour is popular for ball gowns. 1887 *Ibid.* 20 July 6/2 A girl in *corn-coloured surah, relieved with shoulder-knots and belt of wheat-green velvet. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 260 When applied to *corn-crops, it should be..already decomposed. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* 133 The presence of *corn-crushers, which are round balls of hard stone, two or three inches in diameter, proves that agriculture was known and practised even in the Stone age. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. III. Wks. (Grosart) I. 115 Cockle, wilde Oats, rough Burs, *Corn-cumbring Tares. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 270 The *Corn-devouring Weezel here abides. 1553 Grimalde *Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 105 Caius Gracchus *cornedole was gret, he wasted therefore the treasurie. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 305 (Mätzn.) þe sweuene of þe seuene *corneres. 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 664/19 *Hec spica*, a cornehere. 1888 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 24 Nov. 4/4 Portsmouth, Ohio, is to have a *corn fair. 1675 Hobbes *Odyssey* (1677) 287 Bearing upon his shoulder a *corn-fan. 1824 J. D. Hunter *Mem. Captivity* 274 No occasion .. displays in a more manifest degree its social effects than the *corn feast. 1846 M'Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 443 Though the population in *corn-feeding countries were dependent on the cheapest species of grain. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. iv, The *Corn-fit soyl. 1890 J. G. Frazer *Gold. Bough* I. iii. 330 *note*, Demeter as a *corn-goddess. 1823 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 265 To send their *corn-gaugers over the country regularly year after year. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* III. x. 479 Their *Corn Harvest had prov'd this year so thin, that thereupon a great .. Famine ensu'd. 1709 *Act 7 Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4512/11 All Persons working at Hay-Harvest and Corn-Harvest work .. shall not be Impressed. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Aug. 2/3 This..offence of plucking a few *cornheads. 1620 Bp. Hall *Hon. Mar. Clergy* 195 (T.) What if in his chaff he find but one untruth, whiles I in my *corn-heap can find more? 1881 *Chicago Times* 14 May, She [i. e. the vessel] is *corn-laden for Buffalo. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 414 Some bundles of *corn-leaves, to be fed to the horse. 1611 Cotgr., *Grenier*, a Garner; a *Corne-loft; a roome to keepe salt, or corne, in. 1547 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 77 Unius burgagii in Rypon in le olde *Corne markettstede. 1837 Whittock *Bk. Trades* 164 The Factor introduces samples of the corn upon his stand or counter in the corn market. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 6 A Village where a *Corn Mart is kept once or twice in a Week. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 10 The chief *corn-plants..are wheat, rye, barley, oats, millet, rice, and maize. 1849 Grote *Greece* II. xlii. V. 268 The importance of its *corn-produce. *c* 1878 *Oxford Bible Helps* 210 Egypt was a great *corn-producing country in Jacob's time. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* viii. (1860) 80/1 Two tall pyramids of braxy-mutton, heaped up each on a *corn-riddle. *c* 1878 *Oxford Bible Helps* 142 Alexandrian *corn-ships carried one large square-sail. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 53 *Corneshocks sindged with blasterus hurling Of Southwynd whizeling. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) K iv b, Paddles..are pieces of..wood..resembling a *corn-shovel. 1890 J. G. Frazer *Gold. Bough* I. iii. 306 Isis placed the severed limbs of Osiris on a *corn-sieve. 1844–5 Schoolcraft *Oneota* 254 The cereal chorus, or *corn-song, as sung by the Northern Algonquin tribes. *a* 1631 Drayton *Wks.* III. 932 (Jod.) On the *cornstrew'd lands. 1842 Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* (1862) II. 212 The weeds and thistles which are in *corn stubbles. 1753 (*title*) The State of the *Corn Trade considered. *a* 1455 *Houlate* xv, Cryand crawis..Will cum to the *corne 3ard.

10. *Corn* is also prefixed to the names of many plants to distinguish a species that grows in corn-fields, as *Corn Bell-flower, Blue-bottle, Bugloss, Campion, Crowfoot, Mustard, Poppy, Speedwell, Thistle, Woundwort,* etc.; also to names of animals living in corn-fields or infesting corn, as *Corn Bunting, Sawfly, Weevil,* etc. See these words.

11. Special Combinations: †**corn-badger**, a dealer in corn (see Badger *sb.*1); **corn-ball** (*U. S.*), a sweetmeat made of popped corn or maize; **corn-beef**, corned beef (see Corned *ppl. a.*); **corn-beetle**, a very small beetle, *Cucujus testaceus*, the larva of which often makes great ravages in stores of grain; **corn-bells**, (*a*) a species of fungus, *Cyathus vernicosus* or *Nidularia campanulata*, found in England in corn-fields, etc.; (*b*) dial. name for ears of corn (see quot.); **corn-bill**, a parliamentary draft of a proposed corn-law; **corn-bind**, (*a*) the wild English convolvulus; (*b*) Running Buckwheat, Bind-corn, *Polygonum Convolvulus*; also called **corn-bindweed**; **corn-binks** (*dial.*), the Blue-bottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*; **corn-blade** (*U.S.*), the broad leaf of Indian corn; **corn-boggart** (*dial.*), a figure set up to scare away birds, etc., from growing corn; **corn-boor**, in South Africa, a boor who chiefly grows corn (Ger. *korn-bauer*); **corn-bottle** (*dial.*), the Blue-bottle; **corn-brake** (*U. S.*), a plantation of maize; **corn-broom** (*U.S.*), a broom made of the panicles of Broom-corn or of the tops and dried seed-stalks of the maize-plant; **corn-cale**, Charlock or Field Mustard, *Sinapis arvensis*; **corn-cart**, a farm-cart adapted to the carriage of corn, etc.; †**corn-dish**, a dish for measuring corn; **corn-drake** (*dial.*) = Corncrake (Montagu 1802–33); **corn-drill**, a machine or drill for sowing grain in rows or, in U.S., Indian corn; **Corn-Exchange**, an Exchange devoted to the corn-trade; †**corn-floor**, a threshing floor; **corn-fly**, a name given to flies of the genera *Chloris* and *Oscinis* on account of the injury done by them to growing crops; **corn-fodder** (*U. S.*), Indian corn sown broad-cast and cut to serve as fodder; **corn-fritter** (*U. S.*), a fritter made of batter mixed with grated green Indian corn; **corn-grass**, an old name of *Agrostis Spica-venti*; **corn-grate**, **corn-grit** (*dial.*) = Cornbrash; **corn-grater** (*U. S.*), an appliance for detaching green Indian corn from the cob; **corn-hill**, in N. America, a small hillock raised by the Indians for the planting of maize; †**corn-honey**, honey which has become granulated; **corn-hook** (*U. S.*), an instrument with a short scythe-like blade, for reaping Indian corn; †**corn-hoop**, a measure for corn; **corn-huller**, a machine for hulling corn; **corn-jobber**, a dealer in corn; **corn-juice** (*U.S. slang*), whisky made of Indian corn, hence whisky generally; **corn-knife** (*U.S.*), a large strong knife for cutting standing Indian corn; **corn-lift**, a mechanical contrivance in a mill or warehouse for raising sacks of corn; **cornman**, a labourer employed in the reaping or carrying of corn; †**corn-meter**, one who superintends the measuring of corn sold or distributed; **corn-mildew**, a mildew that attacks growing corn; **corn-mint**, (*a*) a name, in Turner, of a species of Calamint, *C. Acinos*, Wild Basil (cf. Ger. *kornminze*, Du. *corneminte*); (*b*) book-name of the Field-mint, *Mentha arvensis*; **corn-month**, the month for harvesting the corn crops; **corn-moth**, a species of moth, *Tinea granella*, the larva of which, called the 'wolf', is very destructive to corn; **corn-mother**, **corn-queen**: cf. *corn-spirit*; **corn-mow** (*dial.*), a stack of corn or a place where corn is stacked; **corn-oyster** (*U. S.*), a corn-fritter with a taste resembling that of oysters; **corn-pike**, † (*a*) a pitch-fork; (*b*) a circular rick of corn, pointed at the top (*dial.*); **corn-pit** (*U. S.*), the part of an Exchange where the business in Indian corn is carried on; **corn-planter**, a machine for planting grain or Indian corn; **corn-popper** (*U.S.*), a wire pan or covered tray used in popping Indian corn; **corn-popping** (*U. S.*), the making of popped Indian corn by roasting it till it splits and the white flour swells out; a social gathering at which this is done; **corn-queen** (see *corn-mother*); **corn-rail** = Corn-crake; †**corn-rate** = Corn-rent; **corn-rig** (*dial.*), a 'ridge' of growing corn, the strip between two furrows in a corn-field; **corn-rust**, a parasitic fungus infesting growing corn; †**corn-sedge** = Corn-flag; **corn-sheller** (*U.S.*), a machine for removing the grains from the ear or cob of Indian corn; **corn-smut**, a disease in growing corn, produced by a fungus which turns the grains into a black soot-like powder; **corn-spirit** (in writers on folk-lore), a spirit or animated being (taking various forms), supposed by some races to dwell in corn; **cornstarch** (*U. S.*), (*a*) a starch made of Indian corn; (*b*) a fine flour made of Indian corn and used in puddings, custards, etc.; **corn-stook** (*north dial.*), a shock of corn; **corn-thrips**, a small insect, *Thrips cerealium*, which deposits its eggs on wheat, oats, grasses, etc.; **corn-tongs** (see quot.); †**corn-van**, a 'van' or fan formerly used in winnowing corn; †**corn-violet**, a name of *Campanula Speculum*. Also Corn-baby, -brandy, etc.

1666 Merrett *Pinax Rev. Natur. Brit.* (Britten), Call'd in Wostershire *Cornbells, where it grows plentifully. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 39 Corn-ears in Northamptonshire are corn-bells. 1768 Foote *Devil on 2 Sticks* I. (1794) 5 In the debate on the *corn-bill. 1822 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 77 That distress which led to the present Corn Bill. 1788 W. Marshall *E. Yorkshire Gloss.*, **Cornbind*, climbing buck-wheat; also corn convolvulus. 1828 Webster, **Cornblades* are collected and preserved as fodder, in some of the southern states of America. 1865 B. Brierley *Irkdale* I. 92 He's as shy at new faces as a bird at a *curn boggart. 1786 Sparrman *Voy. Cape G. H.* II. 249 In their company came a husbandman, or, as they are usually called here, a *corn-boor, from the country near Cape Town. 1731 Medley *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 268 *Corn-Bottles were brought to the Cape with the corn that was first sow'd there. 1844 G. Featherstonhaugh in *Chamb. Jrnl.* 5 Oct. 223 He crept softly through a *corn-brake which lay between the animal and himself, and fired. 1794 G. B. Hepburn *Agric. Surv. East Lothian* 74 (Jam.) Hay and the different kinds of grain are carried on the open spoked cart, known by the name of *corn-cart. 1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 243 Quilibet capitalis mensurarius habeat unum quarterium, et bussellum, et stryk, et *corndisshe. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 22 The occupier preferred hiring to purchasing a *corn-drill. 1794 Tomlins *Law Dict.* (1809) s.v. *Corn*, The exportation of corn [is] to be regulated in London, Kent, Essex, and Sussex by the prices at the *Corn Exchange. 1388 Wyclif *Ezek.* xvii. 10 It schal .. wexe drye in the *cornfloris of his seed [Vulg. *in areis germinis sui arescet*]. 1535 Coverdale *Hos.* ix. 1 Straunge rewardes hast thou loued, more then all corne floores [so 1611 and 1885]. Therfore shall they nomore enioye the cornefloores [1611 the floor, 1885 threshingfloor] and wynepresses. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. iii. 5 *Corne-grass hath many grassie leaues. 1794 T. Davis *Agric. Wilts* 114 The undersoil is a loose irregular mass of that kind of flat broken stones called in Wiltshire, *'Corn Grate'. 1822 Conybeare & Phillips *Geol.* 202 In Wiltshire it is known by the name of the cornbrash or corn-grit. The latter appellation however is improper because it is not a grit. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* 230 In many places the ground is covered with small mammillary elevations, which are known as Indian *corn-hills. 1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* vi. (1623) O iij, When it is turned white and hard (euen like unto sugar) it is called *corn-hony or stone-hony. 1660 Willsford *Scales Comm.* 155 The dimension of round, concave and dry measures, as Pecks, Bushels, Strikes, *Corn-hoops, etc. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 7 Nov. 2/4 The *corn jobber .. from this sample bought up the whole. *a* 1848 Robb *Squatter Life* (Bartlett), Tom wanted a fight..he was too full of *corn-juice to cut carefully. 1854 P. B. St. John *Amy Moss* 50 He .. did anything .. which youthful spirits and 'corn-juice' prompted. 1890 *Daily News* 9 Oct. 5/2 The..rates of wages for dockers and *cornmen. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* IV. vii. 129 Joseph was *corn-meater generall in Egypt. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 549 Corn-meter [as one of the public officers of Hindustan]. 1883 *Gd. Words* Nov. 733/2 Later in the season this [rust] develops into the *corn-mildew. 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. (1568) G vj b, Thys kynde of Calamynte..is called in Englishe comonly *corne mynt. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* IV. 163 Corn Mint..is one of the commonest species of mint. *a* 1835 Mrs. Hemans *Earth* Poems 398 The *corn-month's golden hours will come. 1890 J. G. Frazer *Gold. Bough* I. iii. 341 Out of the last sheaf the Bulgarians make a doll which they call the Corn-queen or *Corn-mother. 1765 *Lond. Chron.* 24 Aug. 192 A poor man .. fell from a *corn-mow..and fractured his skull. *a* 1796 Burns *Ploughman*, Commend me to the barn-yard, And the corn-mou, man. 1611 Cotgr., *Javelier*, a *corne-pike, or pitchforke, wherewith sheaues of corne be loaden, and vnloaded. 1714 J. Walker *Suff. Clergy* II. 394/1 One Susan Bolke..came, and with her Corn-Pike, made at Morton. 1891 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 20 Nov. 8/3 For a time this morning there was a panic in the *corn-pit, and the November option of that cereal sold up 7 cents from the closing price of yesterday. 1856 *Engineer* I. 14/1 Improvements in hand *corn-planters. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 610/2 What romps they would have! what *corn-poppings! 1830 tr. *Aristophanes' Acharnians, etc., Birds* 228 Stones .. the *cornrails chiselled with their bills. 1665 D. Lloyd *Fair Warnings* 17 The setling of the *Corne-rate for the Universities. 1794 Burns *Rigs o' Barley*, *Corn rigs, an' barley rigs, An' corn rigs are bonnie. *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Jerry Jarvis*, Hid in a corn-rig. 1870 H. Macmillan *Bible Teach.* vi. 121 In appearance the *corn-rust is a mere patch of reddish-yellow powder. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* (1633) 104 (L.) Called..in English, corne-flag, *corne-sedge, sword-flag, corne-gladen. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* 9 A thing .. that turns out results like a *corn-sheller. 1883 *Gd. Words* Nov. 735/2 *Corn-smut is not nearly so injurious as corn-mildew. 1890 J. G. Frazer *Gold. Bough* I. 307 The *corn-spirit seems to be only an extension of the older tree-spirit. 1862 *Exhibition, Rep. of Juries* (1863) III A, 13 Maizena or *corn starch used for food. 1887 *Hood's Cook-bk.* No. 7 Cake made from corn-starch. 1884 Speedy *Sport* x. 176 Those who conceal themselves in *corn-stooks. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* 233 As if they had pull'd out his Eyes with Pincers and held him by the nose with *Corne-tongs. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 69 Corn Tongs .. [are] Tweezers with the gripping points formed to resemble the shell of a barley corn. They are used by jewellers for picking up stones, etc. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xxiii. 291 An oar my hand must bear; a shepherd eyes The unknown instrument with strange surprise And calls a *corn-van. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 152 Of the seeds of Venus looking-glass, or *Corn Violet.

Corn (kɔ̄n), *sb.*2 [a. OF. *corn*, later *cor*, horn, also corn on the foot:—L. *cornū* horn.]

1. A horny induration of the cuticle, with a hard centre, and a root sometimes penetrating deep into the subjacent tissue, caused by undue pressure, chiefly on the toes or feet from tight or hard boots. The earlier native name was *angnail*, Agnail (where see other quots.).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 93 Coorne or harde knott in þe flesche, *cornicallus*. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* ii. (1552) 3 *Clauus*..In englyshe it is named cornes or agnelles in a mannes fete or toes. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 22 She that makes dainty, She Ile sweare hath Cornes. 1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* Introd. i. (1669) 6/2 When he is pinch'd on that Toe where his Corn is. 1710 Swift *Tatler* No. 238 ¶ 3 A coming Show'r your shooting Corns presage. 1839 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 524/1 Corns are sometimes developed at the roots of the fingers. 1846 Wellington in *Nonconformist* VI. 13 The Duke begs to say he has *no* corns and never means to have any. It is his opinion that if there were no boots there would be no corns.

b. In horses' feet: A bruise of the sensitive parts of the heel, in the angle between the bars and the

wall of the hoof, caused by the pressure of the shoe, or by the violent contact of stones or other hard substances.

[It is doubtful whether the first quot. belongs here. Bosw.-Toller has it under CORN *sb.*[1] Quot. 1616 may mean 'hoof': Cotgr. 1611 has as senses of F. *corne* '..also the hoofe of a beasts foot; also, the sit-fast (a hard or hornie swelling in the backe-part of a horse)'.]

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 62 þis mæg horse wið þon þe him bið corn on þa fet. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 145 The disease of the hoofe or the corne. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 434 Caesar's Horse, who, as Fame goes, Had Corns upon his Feet and Toes. 1787–91 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 25 Spavins, splints, corns .. being all curable.

2. *To tread on any one's corns*: *fig.* to wound his susceptibilities. *To acknowledge the corn*: to confess or acknowledge a charge, imputation, failure, etc. (Orig. *U. S.*)

1846 *New York Herald* 27 June (Bartlett), The Evening Mirror very naively comes out and acknowledges the corn. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 239 Insulted the doctor, and trampled on the inmost corns of the nurse. 1883 SALA *Living London* 97 (Farmer) Mr. Porter acknowledges the corn as regards his fourteen days' imprisonment, and is forgiven by his loving consort. 1886 MISS TYTLER *Buried Diamonds* iv, We cannot avoid treading on each other's corns as we go on our various ways.

3. *Comb.*, relating to the treatment or cure of corns, as *corn-doctor*, *-extractor*, *-knife*, *-operator*, *-plaster*, *-rubber*, *-salve*; *corn-sick* adj.; corn-leaf (*dial.*), the Navel-wort (*Cotyledon Umbilicus*). Also CORN-CUTTER 2.

1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 301 The noted corn-doctor. 1771 *Contempl. Man* I. 76 The Coach now overtaking them, to the great Joy of Mr. Crab, who was Corn-sick. 1818 BYRON *Let.* in *J. Murray's Mem. & Corr.* (1891) I. 398 He brought nothing but his papers, some corn-rubbers, and a kaleidoscope. 1819 *P. O. Lond. Directory* 379 Wolff & Son, Corn-operators. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 27 The vendors of corn-salve. 1854 *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 459 They are used for corns and warts .. hence .. called *corn-leaves*. 1868 *Morning Star* 16 Jan., His client was not a corn-cutter, but a corn-extractor.

†Corn, corne, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [In sense 1, a. OF. *corn*, later *cor* a horn, as an instrument of music :—L. *cornū*. Cf. also F. *corne* horn of a beast, projecting corner, etc. :—L. *cornua*, pl. of *cornū*, in Romanic a fem. sing.; cf. L. *arma*, F. *arme*.]

1. A musical instrument, a horn.

In first quot. app. a mere reproduction of the Latin.

[*a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xcvii[i]. 6 Syngis til oure god.. in voice of trumpe corne [Vulg. *voce tubæ corneæ*].] *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 29 Jason dide do sowne trompettis, tabours, and cornes.

2. *Fortif.* A horned work or HORNWORK.

1693 *Mem. Ct. Teckely* II. 106 The next day Teckely .. took the Corn almost in the view of the Town.

3. ? A corner. Cf. CORNED[2] 2.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 68 Rings .. made like them at the hatches cornes (by which we take them up and lay them downe).

Corn (kɔ̄ɹn), *v.* [f. CORN *sb.*[1]: a number of uses connected only by their common relation to the sb. in its various senses.]

I. 1. *trans.* To form into grains; to granulate; *spec.* to bring (gunpowder) into roundish particles or grains by working it through sieves.

1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1588) 28 Pouder .. must be corned, and then dryed. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 71 Serpentine powder in old time was in meale, but now corned. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 94 A quart of the strongest and stalest Ale..which cornes it [salt] greater or smaller according to the degree of its staleness. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* II. 104 Powder when it is corned is more active and powerful than when pulverized. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 6 Aug. 2/4 This mill .. was used for .. corning the powder. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 406/1 The composition .. is .. sent to the corning-house to be corned or grained; here it is first pressed into a hard and firm body, broken into small lumps, and the powder is then grained by these lumps being put into sieves, etc.

† 2. *intr.* To take the form of grains, to become granular. *Obs.*

1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1588) 28 Into the which Seeue the pouder must be put while it is dancke, and also a little bowle, that when you sifte, it may roule vp and doune vpon the clots of pouder, to breake them, that it may corne, and runne through the hooles of the Seeue. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* I. (1647) 20. 1674–91 RAY *Making Salt* Coll. 206 After one hour's boiling the Brine will begin to corn. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 94 They boile it [the brine] again gently till it begin to Corne.

II. 3. *trans.* To sprinkle with salt in grains; to season, pickle, or preserve with salt; to salt.

1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Aspergere salem carnibus*, to corne with salt. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 167 Some corneth, some brineth, some will not be taught, where meate is attainted, there cookrie is naught. 1634 R. H. *Salernes Regim.* 86 The foresaid fishes be better, beeing a little corned with Salt, then fresh, or utterly salt. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 266 The beef was woundily corned. 1801 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 1800, 110 Herrings sprinkled (or, as it is termed, 'roused or corned') with a moderate quantity of salt. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* LIV. 642 Obliged to corn a great part of the meat as the only way of preserving it for use.

III. † 4. To provision with corn or grain. *rare.*

1456 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) 45 (Jam.) Thai ar bettir cornyt than thai war fernyere, and thair innemys war cornyt.

5. To give (a horse) a feed of oats. *Sc.* and *north.*

1753 *Stewart's Trial* 171 The pannel called at the deponent's house..to have his horse corned. 1786 BURNS *To Auld Mare* ix, When thou was corn't, an' I was mellow, We took the road ay like a swallow. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xiii, There is nothing like corning the horse before the journey. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Coorn'd*, supplied with food. 'Get 'em coorn'd', get the animals fed.

IV. 6. *intr.* Of cereals, or pulse: To form the corns or seeds in the ear or pod; to KERN.

1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* III. liii. (1660) 122 The infant Eares shoot forth, and now begin To corn. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 102 When it begins to corn in the ear. 1884 *Times* 20 June 4 Spring-sown beans..are short, thin, weak, and cannot corn well.

V. † 7. To produce corn. *Obs. rare.*

1590 R. W. 3 *Lords & Ladies* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 397 There will never come his like, while the earth can corn.

8. *trans.* To crop (land) with corn or grain; in U.S. to plant with maize.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 184 And when you have corned your Land as much as you intend, then to alter it to Claver is the properest season. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* iii. § 4 (1681) 27.

†Corn, coren, *ppl. a. Obs.* Early form of CHOSEN. For quots. see CHOOSE *v.* A. 6.

Cornaceous (kɒɹnēɪ·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Cornăce-æ* + -OUS.] Belonging to the Order *Cornaceæ*, of which the genus *Cornus*, Cornel, is the type.

Cornage (kɔ̄ɹ·nėdʒ). *Hist.* [a. OF. *cornage*, 'droit qui se levait sur les bêtes à cornes', f. *corn*, *corne* horn: in med.L. *cornagium*.] A feudal 'service', being a form of rent fixed by the number of horned cattle; horngeld.

[1183 *Boldon Bk.* in *Domesday Bk.* Supp. (1816) 568 Due ville redd. xxx. sol. de cornag' & II. vacc' de metryde. 1238–9 BRACTON *Note Bk.* (ed. Maitland 1887) No. 1270 Et preterea quia dedit cornagium quod anglice dicitur horngelde. *c* 1290 *Fleta* III. xiv. § 9 Sunt etiam aliæ praestationes, ut auxilia in Comitatu Vice comitatum .. Hydagia, Cornagia, Cariagia, Sectæ, etc.] 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 133 The tenure of a pastoral state of society was Cornage. The herd was numbered, or the flock, the tenth animal was set apart as the prerogative of the king or overlord.

¶ The following erroneous explanation given by Littleton, as an 'it is said', has been repeated in the Law-books and Dictionaries down to the present time. It was perhaps founded on the passage from Bracton given above, in which there is mention both of a tenure by serjeanty, and of 'cornage' or horngeld.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 34 a, It is said that in ye Marches of Scotlande some holde of the kinge by cornage, y^t^ ys to say to blowe an horne for to warne the men of the countrey etc. when they here y^t^ ye Scots or other enemies will come. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 149. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 107. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 85. 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 13. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 74 Tenure by cornage .. was, to wind a horn when the Scots or other enemies entered the land. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 321.

¶ *Cornage* has also been misread as *coruage*, *coraage*, and treated as a distinct word, with various conjectural explanations.

c 1250 BRACTON II. xvi. 8 Quædam communes præstationes .. sicut sunt Hidagia, Cornagia [*ed.* 1569 *has* coraagia: so Cowel, Blount, etc.], & Caruagia. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.*, Coraage is a kinde of imposition extraordinarie .. and it seemeth to be of certaine measures of corn. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1658 PHILLIPS, *Coraage*, in Common-law, is a certain extraordinary imposition upon certain measures of Corn, which is upon some unusual occasion.

Cornal(le, Cornal(l)ine, obs. ff. CORONAL, CORNELIAN.

Cornamouse, -muse, -mute, obs. ff. CORNEMUSE.

Cornar, -are, obs. ff. CORNER.

†Cornardy. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *cornardie*, *cornadie*, *conardie*, f. *cornard* one that is horned, a cuckold, a fool, f. *corn* horn.] Folly.

1340 *Ayenb.* 130 Þise byeþ þe uour hornes, þet is to zigge: þe uour cornardyes þet amerreþ þe contraye.

Corn-baby, a literary perversion of KIRN-BABY = harvest-home doll (BABY 2); originated by an erroneous conjecture of Brand, and retained by some writers on folklore, but never in popular use.

1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1810) 341 The Northern word [Kern-baby] is plainly a corruption of Corn Baby, or Image. 1825 T. D. FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antiq.* (1843) II. 694/1 The old Gauls used to parade a figure of Berecynthia over the fields .. This is the Kern or Cornbaby. 1890 J. G. FRAZER *Gold. Bough* I. iii. 344 In the North of England the last handful of corn was cut by the prettiest girl and dressed up as the Corn Baby or Kern Baby.

Corn-brandy. [Cf. Ger. *kornbrantwein*, Du. *korenbrandewijn*, Da. *kornbrændeviin*, etc.] Spirits distilled from grain; whisky.

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4022/2 [In S. Germany] a Quart of Corn Brandy [is sold] for 3 Dollars. 1845 C. H. J. ANDERSON *Swedish Brothers* 8, I shall want some of your corn-brandy. 1863 B. GOULD *Iceland* 161 Cornbrandy—the taste of which resembles spirits of wine out of a Castor oil bottle.

Cornbrash (kɔ̄ɹn·brăʃ). *Geol.* [f. CORN *sb.*[1] + BRASH *sb.*[2]] A name, originally local, for the coarse 'brashy' calcareous sandstone which forms the upper division of the Lower Oolite in various parts of England. Also *attrib.*

1815 W. SMITH *Mem. Delineation Strata* 45 The cornbrash is very aptly described by its name, as in the western part of its course..this is almost the only land in tillage. In Wiltshire it is called *cornbrash*, and in Northamptonshire *redbacks*. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 66 Beds of sandy limestone .. replete with numerous fragments of shells, and much resembling, in structure, the English cornbrash. 1866 PHILLIPS in *Athenæum* 2 May (1874), While walking over some cornbrash fields near Bath.

Corn-cake (kɔ̄ɹn·kēɪk). *U. S.* Cake made of Indian corn meal.

1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* iv, Corn-cake, in all its varieties of hoe-cake, dodgers, muffins, and other species too numerous to mention. 1854 J. L. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer.* 25 Eating their frugal meal of corn cake.

Corn-chandler (kɔ̄ɹn·tʃɑ:ndləɹ). A retail dealer in corn and allied products.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2298/1 The Persons making such Oaths shall be no Corn-Chandler, Meal-man, Factor. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 644 Retail maltsters and some corn-chandlers have querns or handmills to grind their corn. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* I. 7 A corn-chandler and respectable inhabitant of the same town.

Hence **Co·rn-cha·ndlery,** goods dealt in by a corn-chandler.

1883 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 1/5 The Board of Management are prepared to receive Tenders for the Supply of Meat .. Cheese, Cornchandlery, Oilman's Goods.

Corn-cob (kɔ̄ɹn·kɒb). *U. S.* [COB *sb.*[1] II.] The elongated and somewhat woody receptacle to which the grains are attached in the ear of maize.

1817–8 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 7 This little stalk, to which the seeds adhere, is called the Corn Cob. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1865) 14 London is like a shelled corncob on the Derby day. 1881 T. HUGHES *Rugby, Tennessee* 58 They remained peacefully among corn-cobs till the danger had passed.

b. *attrib.*, as *corn-cob pipe*, a tobacco-pipe with the bowl made of the cob of Indian corn; *corn-cob shell*, a shell made by removing the pith of the cob and filling the hollow with powder.

Corn-cockle (kɔ̄ɹn·kɒɹk'l). The common Cockle, *Lychnis Githago*; see COCKLE *sb.*[1] 1.

1713 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 205 This differs from our Corn Cockle. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (1861) 225 The..purple red flowers of the corn-cockle.

Corn-cracker (kɔ̄ɹn·kræ:kəɹ).

1. *U. S.* A contemptuous name for a 'poor white' in the Southern States (? from his subsisting on corn or maize); a 'cracker': see also quot. 1848.

1837–40 HALIBURTON *Clockmaker* (1862) 318 There's the hoosier of Indiana, the suckers of Illinois..and the corn-crackers of Virginia. 1848–60 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Corn-cracker*, the nickname for a native of Kentucky. 1898 N. H. BISHOP *Voy. Paper Canoe* 228 That class of .. people called in the south—because they subsist largely upon corn—*Corn Crackers*, or *Crackers*. These Crackers are the 'poor white folks' of the planter.

2. A species of ray-fish, *Rhinoptera quadriloba*, found on the south-eastern shores of the United States.

Corn-cracker: see CORN-CRAKER, and next.

Corn-crake (kɔ̄ɹn·krēɪk). Also 6–9 **-craik**, 8 **-creak**, **-crek**. [f. CORN *sb.*[1] + CRAKE.]

1. A name (originally Scottish) of the bird also called Landrail, *Crex pratensis*, found in summer in the British Islands; it lives concealed among standing corn and the grass of the hayfields, whence its harsh grating voice may be heard.

a 1455 *Houlate* lxi, The Corne Crake, the pundar at hand. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 6314 The Cornecraik in the croft I heir hir cry. 1772 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 318 This bird is .. very common .. in Ireland, where they are called corn-creaks. *a* 1813 A. WILSON *Poet. Wks., Summer Evening*, Hoarse screams the corn-craik from the dewy hay. 1829 E. JESSE *Jrnl. Nat.* 329 The noise..reminds us of the spring call of the rail or corncrake. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 29 May 6/2 The corn-craik in the misty fields.

2. 'A hand-rattle with a ratchet wheel, used to frighten birds from sown seed or growing corn' (Jamieson); also a nursery toy making a similar grating noise.

3. *Comb.*, as *corncrake-like* adj.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Feb., His flail-like movement of arm and corncrake-like voice in full action.

Corn-craker. Also **-cracker.** A local variant of CORN-CRAKE in W. of Scotland.

1703 M. MARTIN *West. Isles* 71 (in Pennant) Corn-craker. 1802–33 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 103. 1885 in SWAINSON *Provinc. Names Birds.*

Corn-crib. *U. S.* a. A crib or manger for corn. b. A ventilated building or granary, for storing Indian corn in the ear or cob.

1849 W. IRVING *Crayon Misc.* 196, I sprang off my horse ..cast him loose to make his way to the corn-crib. 1883 E. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 43/1 A..corn crib was near.

Co·rn-cutter[1]. *U.S.* [f. CORN *sb.*[1]]

a. A machine for reaping Indian corn; a corn-harvester or corn-knife. b. A machine like a chaff-cutter used for chopping up stalks of Indian corn to feed cattle.

Co·rn-cutter.[2] [f. CORN *sb.*[2]] One who cuts corns on the feet, a chiropodist.

1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confuted* 27 Broome boyes, and cornecutters (or whatsoeuer trade is more contemptible). 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 291 Enough to make a Tooth-

drawer, or Corn-cutter passe for a generall Physitian. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 103 ₱ 11, I committed him into the Hands of Dr. Thomas Smith in King-street (my own Corn-Cutter). 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* vi. 50 Testimonials gracefully vouchsafed to corn-cutters.

Co·rn-cutting. [f. CORN *sb.*2] **A.** *vbl. sb.* The profession of cutting corns. **B.** *ppl. a.* That cuts corns professionally.

a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife, etc.* (1638) 203 (*A Quacksalver*) His maine cunning is Corn-cutting. 1756 TOLDERVY *Two Orphans* I. 197 He professes corn-cutting only in London. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 164 You bloodletting, tooth-drawing, corn-cutting..glistering —.

Co·rn-dealer. One who buys and sells corn.

1707 R. BLACKWELL (*title*) The Corn-dealers Companion. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 8 Aug. 3/2 The mob were deliberately destroying the windows, doors, etc. of a corn dealer's house. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 165 There are many persons that act as Corn-factors who deal largely for themselves; these are known by the name of corn-dealers.

Co·rn-dodger. *U.S.* A kind of cake or bread made of the meal of Indian corn, baked very hard.

1856 OLMSTED *Texas* (Bartlett), The universal food of the people of Texas, both rich and poor, seems to be corn-dodger and fried bacon. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Xmas No. 135/1 Madeline..was hurrying the corn-dodgers and venison steak on the table.

Cornea (kō·ɪnɪ̭ă). *Anat.* [L. *cornea* short for med.L. *cornea tēla* horny web or tissue, later *cornea tunica* horny coating, f. L. *corneus* CORNEOUS.]

The transparent convexo-concave portion of the anterior covering of the eyeball, so called from its horny consistence.

Also called *lucid* or *proper cornea*, as distinguished from the *opaque cornea* or sclerotic coat.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. v. (1495) 108 Of the four webbes in the formest partyes of the eye the fyrste hyghte tela arena..the thirde Cornea, horny.] 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* P ij b, The moystenes which is in cornea of the iyen. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v. 54 *note*, The second is cornea or hornie tunicle. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 1 The diaphanous Cornea [of the Flea's eye]. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 332 An Instrument for cutting the Cornea, in the Operation of extracting a Cataract. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 104 On the inner or concave surface of the proper cornea is a thin elastic membrane—the '*elastic cornea*'. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. 226 In front..the fibrous capsule of the eye..becomes transparent, and receives the name of the cornea.

b. *Conical cornea*: a conical projection of the cornea.

1854 W. MACKENZIE *Dis. Eye* (ed. 4) 686 It is generally the case that objects appear multiplied to an eye affected with conical cornea. 1874 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (ed. 2) 48 Conical cornea is a staphylomatous bulging of the middle portion of the cornea, caused by a thinning of that structure in the central region.

Corneal (kō·ɪnɪ̭ăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the cornea.

1808 WARDROP *Ess. Anat. Eye* i. 13 The whole of the corneal substance had become cloudy. 1850 BRAITHWAITE *Retrosp. Med.* XX. 225 The nature of the corneal surface.

Cornean, var. of CORNEINE.

Co·rn-eater. An eater of corn; *spec.* a name formerly given in North America to those Indians who yielded to the influences of civilization.

1841–4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. ii. (1876) 57 The lights of the church, the ascetics, Gentoos and corn-eaters she [Nature] does not distinguish by any favor.

Corned (kōrnd), *a.*1 [f. CORN *sb.*1 & *v.* + -ED.]

1. Formed into grains or particles; granulated.

1577 HARRISON *England* III. vi. (1878) II. 38 [Honey] white as sugar, and corned as if it were salt. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 32 Powder, be it serpentine or corned powder. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 94 They begin..to take the corned salt from the rest of the brine. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 57 The corned powder should be spread upon a table and bruised, and the saltpetre sifted over it.

2. Of meat: Preserved or cured with salt; salted.

1621–51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. 66 Beef..corned, young, of an Ox. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improvem.* (1746) 149 If you eat it [pork] corned, yet is it of gross Juice and speedy Corruption. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvii. 203 Slices of good wheat bread, and corned pork. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Corned-meat*, flesh slightly salted, intended for early use, and not for keeping for any time. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., The corned beef was exceedingly tender and cooked to a turn.

†3. Covered with a crop of corn. *Obs. rare*—1.

a 1631 DONNE *Epigrams* (1652) 98 Glebes which..Now the Dutch Plowman sees wel corn'd and sheav'd.

4. Bearing seeds or grains; having the seeds developed.

1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 47 The beans and peas, which were thin, though pretty well corned. 1861 *Times* 10 Oct., Beans are this year well corned, though rather short in the straw. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Naturalist's Wand.* 170 Sasangai grass (which has a long and many-corned ear).

5. *slang.* Intoxicated. [Cf. CORNY *a.*1 2, 4.]

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Corned*, drunk. 1825–79 JAMIESON s.v. *Corn* v. 2 'Thae lads are weel corned'. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 230 When a man is tipsy (spirits being made from grain), they generally say he is corned. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Corned*, slightly drunk. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Corned*, full of drink, intoxicated.

†**Corned,** *a.*2 *Obs.* [f. F. *corné* horned, with substitution of Eng. suffix -ED.]

1. Horned, peaked, pointed.

a 1529 SKELTON *Mann. Wolde* 26 So many garded hose, Such cornede shoes.' *a* 1592 GREENE *Poems, Descr. Chaucer* (Rtldg.) 220 His shoes were cornèd broad before. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.*, The corned crest.

2. In *comb.* = cornered.

1564 RASTELL *Conſut. Jewell's Serm.* 146 b, Fower-corned cappes. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 78 In mans body more than six hundred muscles, as long muscles..plain & eeven corned.

†**Corned,** *a.*3 *Obs.* [f. CORN *sb.*2 + -ED 2.] Of the feet: Having corns.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 182 Whens come cornde crooked toes? From short shapen shoon.

Corneil(e, -eill, var. of CORNEOLE, Cornelian.

Corneill, obs. var. of CORNEOLE, Cornelian.

1542 *Inv. Royal Wardrobe* (1815) 67 (Jam.) Item, ane ring with ane corneill.

Co·rneine. *Min.* Also cornean, -een. [f. L. *corne-us* horny + -INE.] = APHANITE.

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxx. 401 They consist of greenstones..together with much compact felspar rock (corneen). 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms, Cornean*..an igneous rock, so called from its tough, compact, and horn-like texture. 1868 DANA *Min.* 248 Aphanyte (or corneine) is like diabase, but is without distinct grains.

‖ **Corneitis** (kō̭ɪnɪ̭əi·tis). *Path.* [f. CORNEA + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the cornea.

1854 W. MACKENZIE *Dis. Eye* 525 We also meet with cases of corneitis in old persons. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 672 Corneitis..with ulceration and prolapse of the iris.

Cornekle, -ekyl, obs. ff. CHRONICLE.

†**Cornel**1. *Obs.* Also 4–5 cornell(e, 5 cornal(e. A variant of CARNEL, KERNEL = battlement, embrasure.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 7210 The touris to take, and the torellis, Vawtes, alouris, and the corneris [*for* cornellis]. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 1842 Six stages ful of towrelles, Wel flourished with cornelles. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 408 Wyth Towres and Cornellis so well ymade. *c* 1440 *Le Bone Florence* 808 Florence lay in a cornell. 1602 in T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* III. vii. 308 Raise of a greater height that worke Captaine Tirrell made, betwixt the house and the cornell.

†**Cornel**2. *Obs.* or *dial.* [a. OF. *cornal*:—late L. *cornāle* corner, f. L. *cornū*, in OF. *corn* horn, corner. The origin of sense 2 is obscure.]

1. Corner, angle (of a house, etc.).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 326 The side in longe upon the south thou sprede, The cornel ryse upon the winter sonne [*in primo angulo excipiens orium solis hyberni*]. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 22 My cornell hous in the Cook-rowe. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 684 The flure..couerit full clene, Cummand fra the Cornellis closand quemely. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Cornel*, an old word, signifying a corner. 1721 in BAILEY. 1850 *Bury Wills* Notes 241/2 In the dialect of Herefordshire *cornel* still signifies a corner. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Cornel*, a corner.

2. (See quots.)

c 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 93 (MS. H) Cornel, *frontispicium*. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Cornel*..also the fore-part of a house. 1721 in BAILEY.

Cornel3 (kō·rnĕl). Also 6–7 -ell, -eill, -eil(e, 7 -ill, -oil(e, cornowlee. [App. first in 16th c. herbalists, in the compounds *cornel tree, cornel berry*, transl. Ger. *cornel-, cornell-baum* (16th c. in Grimm), *kornel-beere*, app.:—OHG. *cornulbaum, -beri, churnelbere, quirnilberi*. According to Hildebrand, Kluge, etc., OHG. *cornul, curnol* was ad. med.L. *cornolium* (or ? *cornolius*) cornel-tree (in Du Cange). This med.L. seems to be formed on F. *cornouille* (in 16th c. *cornoille, cornoaille*) 'cornel-cherry', which Diez refers to a pop. L. **cornuculum* (in pl. *-a*), dim. of L. *cornum* 'cornel-cherry', the fruit of the *cornus* or cornel-tree.

The Ger. *kornelbaum* is also the source of Da. *kornelтræ*, Sw. *kornelträd*. Mod. Ger. has *kornelle* for the fruit. From F. *cornouille* is derived Du. *kornoelje*, whence Brereton's *cornowlee* (quot. 1634). Variously formed derivatives of L. *cornus, cornum*, and the adj. *corneus*, appear in CORN-TREE, OE. *corntreow*, and It. *cornio, corniolo* the tree, *cornia, corniola* the fruit (cf. Picard dial. *corgnolle, corniolle*), obs. F. *cornille* the berry (Cotgr.), Sp. *cornejo* (:—*corniculus*), F. *cornier, cornouillier*, cornel-tree.]

1. English name of the botanical genus *Cornus*, of which the ancient writers and early herbalists distinguished two 'sorts', *Cornus mas* 'Male Cornel', and *C. femina* 'Female Cornel'. The former was the *Cornel-Tree* (see 3 a) or Cornelian Cherry-tree, the *Tame Cornel* of Lyte (*C. mascula*), a large shrub or low tree bearing edible fruit, a native of Southern Europe, sometimes cultivated in Britain; the latter was the *Cornel-bush, Wild* or *Common Cornel*, or Dogwood (*C. sanguinea*), a common hedge-row shrub in the south of England, of which the berries are not edible. *Dwarf Cornel* is a modern book-name of *C. suecica*, and in N. America of *C. canadensis*. With other qualifying words the name is sometimes given to other species of *Cornus*, of which more than twenty are known.

1551 [see 3 a]. 1589 FLEMING *Georg. Virg.* II. 31 The peare tree changed for to beare apples grafted thereon, And stonie cornells to wax red with damsens or with plums. 1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 45 Cornowlee makes an hedge like privett. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* X. 284 The goddess..strows The fruits of cornel, as their feast. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVI. 936 Or beech, or ash, or rugged cornel old. 1856 BRYANT *Strange Lady* viii, Where cornels arch their cool dark boughs o'er beds of winter-green. 1863 *Life in South* I. vi. 84 The abundant blossom of the cornel, or dogwood.

b. The fruit of the Cornel Tree, the Cornelian Cherry or Long Cherry, a fruit of the size and shape of an olive.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 448 Others turn red, as Mulberries, Cherries, and Cornoiles. *Ibid.* I. 449 Mulberries, Cherries, and Corneils, haue a sanguine and bloudie liquor. 1666 A. BROME *Horace* II. II. (1671) 244 Avidienus..would eat wild Cornels. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 109 And stony cornels crimson on the plums.

c. A javelin or shaft of cornel-wood. [Only transl. L. *cornus*, so used.]

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1626) 160 His heavy cornell with a head Of brasse, he hurles. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 496 A twang Emits the whirring corneil.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of cornel-wood. [After L. *corneus*.]

1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 260 He had bought oaken ones, when there was need of Firr, or Cornel ones. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Pal. & Arc.* 1546 Reclining on her cornel spear she stood. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 510 His cornel spear Ulysses wav'd. 1809 HEBER *Palestine* 328 Form the long line, and shake the cornel lance. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 107 To see the mighty cornel bow unstrung.

3. *Comb.* a. **Cornel-tree,** the Cornelian cherry tree. (Rarely = Dogwood.) Cf. sense 1.

The earliest use of the word.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. M ij b, I heare say that ther is a Cornel tree at Hampton Courte here in Englande. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. li. 725 There be two sortes of the Cornell tree..the tame and wilde. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 395 As for the Corneile-tree, which the Latines call *Cornus*..it would be planted or grafted after the manner of the Ceruise-tree. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 132 The trees most common in Persia are the plane tree.. and the cornel-tree. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyss.* 161 Circe flung them acorns and mast and fruit of the cornel tree.

b. **Cornel-berry, -fruit**: = 1 b. (Sometimes the fruit of other species of *Cornus*.)

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. viii. 15 Like to a small Oliue or Cornell Berry. *Ibid.* VI. li. 726 The Cornell fruite [of the garden]..is good against the laske. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* X. 299 With acorns, chesnuts, and the cornel-fruit. 1848 THOREAU *Maine W.* i. (1864) 59 The cornel or bunch berries were very abundant.

c. **Cornel-wood,** the wood of *Cornus mascula*, celebrated for its hardness and toughness, whence it was anciently in request for javelins, arrows, etc.: cf. 1 c.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. lvi. 39 A golden rod within a staffe of cornell wood. 1860 RAWLINSON *Herodotus* VII. xcii. IV. 83 For arms they had bows of cornel wood. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 440 Within the towne of Rome there stood An image cut of cornel wood.

d. **Cornel-bush,** dogwood (or other shrubby species).

1829 E. JESSE *Jrnl. Nat.* 389 The cornel bushes (*cornus sanguinea*) were decorating our hedges in..profusion.

†**Cornel**4. *Obs. rare.* [f. CORN *sb.*1 + -EL, dim. suff.; cf. *cornel*, an obs. form of KERNEL.] A little grain, granule.

1590 LODGE *Euphues' Gold. Leg.* in Halliw. *Shaks.* VI. 14 They were glad with Æsops cocke, to scrape for a barley cornell. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 180 Nor shall she vend, a cornel of Bay-Salt.

Cornel, -ell, obs. ff. CORONAL, KERNEL.

†**Corneled,** *ppl. a*1. *Obs.* [f. CORNEL 1.] Embattled. Cf. CARNELED.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9605 He..dide hym make a liter Corneled [*v. r.* kirneld] as an hors bere.

†**Corneled,** *ppl. a*2. *Obs.* [f. CORNEL 2.] = CORNERED.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 35 (MS. B) With a plumacyole þre corneled [*MS. A* cornered]. *Ibid.* 45 (MS. B) Kepe þe sowynge wiþ plumacioles þre kernellytle & wiþ byndynge. 1552 HULOET, Corneled equallye or right, *orthogonus*.

Cornelian1 (kō̭ɪnī·liăn). Forms: α. 4–6 corneline, 6 cornalyn, (cornelling), 7 cornal-(l)in(e, (cornnalin, corniolin, cornerine); β. 6 cornelye, cornellis, -es; γ. 6 cornellion, 7 cornelion, 7– cornelian. See also CARNELIAN. [Refashioned in the termination from ME. *corneline*, a. 15th c. F. *corneline* (now *cornaline*) = Pr., OSp., and Pg. *cornelina*, Sp. *cornerina*, It. *cornalina* (in Florio *cornelino*). The med.L. name was *corneolus*, common in writers *de Nat. Rerum* and *de Lapidibus* from Constantinus Africanus a. 1087 onwards; later also *cornelius* ('corneolus, quem quidam cornelium dicunt' Albertus Magnus, 13th c.). See Schade, *Altd. Wbch.*, App. 1378. With *corneolus* go It. *corniola*, OF. *cornéole*, MHG. *cornîol*, Eng. CORNEOLE.

Diez referred the name to L. *cornu* horn (cf. esp. L. *corneolus* horn-like, dim. of *corneus* of horn, horny), 'because the colour is (sometimes) like that of the finger-nail', comparing ONYX, Gr. ὄνυξ nail. But grave objections to this are pointed out by Schade, who thinks the stone had its name from its likeness in colour to the Cornel-berry or Cornelian-cherry, L. *cornum*, adj. *corneus*; in It. *corniola* was both the fruit and the stone.

Late in the 15th c. the L. *corneolus* was perverted to *carneolus*, after *carnem* flesh, *carneus* flesh-coloured; thence an occas. MHG. *carneôl*, and the Eng. by-form CARNELIAN.]

A variety of chalcedony, a semi-transparent quartz, of a deep dull red, flesh, or reddish white colour; used for seals, etc.

α. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) XXVII. 276 On is of Oniche..

another of Corneline. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 57 Cornelines and other Stonys wel entaylid for Seales. 1578 *Inv. Royal Wardrobe* (1815) 263 (Jam.) A string of cornellinges sett in gold. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 613 How to make a Sardonyx of a Cornalline. 1607 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Magnif.* 919 About his neck hangs a great cornaline. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. (1655) 45 Agats, Cornerines, Emeralds.

β. 1563 *Middlesex County Rec.* I. 48 A precious stone called 'a cornelye'. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 19 The Sardye..when it is most pure and cleane, it is called Carneolus; of some..the Cornelles. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* lxxxvii. *A Dialogue* (1878) 101 Cornellis..and Corrall.

γ. 1568 *Lanc. Wills* II. 233 My ringe of gold wch I commonly weare called a cornellion. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 51 Berylls and Cornelians..are subject unto fusion. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 347 The Fitchtelberg mountains yield good cornelians. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. cxcviii, The motto, cut upon a white cornelian.

b. The colour of this stone.

1718 OZELL *Tournefort's Voy.* II. 343 The light which passes through is sensibly reddish..inclining to a cornaline.

c. *attrib.*

1757 DYER *Fleece* II. 580 That shine With topaz, sapphire, and cornelian rays. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 160 A large cornelian seal.

Cornelian[2] (kɒɹnī·liăn). [f. CORNEL[3]: cf. prec.]

†1. The fruit of the CORNEL-TREE, *Cornus mascula*; also the tree itself. *Obs.* exc. as in 2.

1625 BACON *Ess., Gardens* (Arb.) 557 In September come ..Nectarines; Cornelians. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 288, I have..invented the pickling of cornelians, and have frequently made them passe for olives of France. 1664 — *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 234 Catalogue of..excellent Fruit Trees. Cornelions, White, Red, etc.

2. **Cornelian cherry** [cf. Ger. *kornelius kirsche*], = 1; †**cornelian tree**, cornel-tree.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 485 Take a Service-tree or a Cornelian-tree. 1762 B. STILLINGFL. *Misc. Tracts* 142 With the first soft breeze, says Pliny, the cornelian cherry puts forth its buds. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xvii. (1813) 281 Cornel i.e. Cornelian cherry. The fruit used to be..preserved to make tarts.

†**Cornemuse.** *Obs.* Forms: 4, 9 **cornemuse**, 5 **cormyse, cormuse, cornymuse**, 6–7 **cornamuse**, 7 **cornimuse**, (**cornamute**), 9 (**cornamouse**). [a. F. *cornemuse*, also dial. *cormuse, -meuse*, = Pr., Sp., It., med.L. *cornamusa*, f. Romanic *corna*, F. *corne* horn + *musa* pipe.] A horn-pipe; an early form of the bagpipe.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 128 That maden lowde menstralcies In cornemuse and shalmyes. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xxiii. (1495) 213 He herde the symphony and cornemuse. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 200 There is no bagpipe halff so talle, Nor no cormyse, for sothe as I ween, Whan they been ful of wynde at alle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 93 Cormuse, pype [1499 cornymuse] *cormusa*. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Cornamusa*, a cornamuse, a hornepipe, *fistula*. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* IV. 63 Euen from the shrillest Shawme vnto the Cornamute. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test*, Ded. p. ii, Ancient Heardmen heretofore did vse Sometime the high notes of their Cornamuse. 1869 MRS. PALLISER *Brittany* 249 The Birnou, Cornemuse or Bagpipe is the national instrument of Western and Southern France. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 173 Long before the cornamouse (father of the bagpipe) sent its execrable Sclavic notes up the Highland straths.

Co·rneo-. 1. Combining form of L. *corneus*, CORNEOUS, meaning 'with a horny admixture', as in **corneo-calca·reous**; **corneo-sili·cious.**

2. Combining form of CORNEA, as in **corneo-iritis**, inflammation of the eye affecting both cornea and iris; **corneo-sclero·tic**, pertaining to the cornea and sclerotic coat.

1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. 227 The corneo-sclerotic case of the eye. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 316 Interstitial keratitis is not unfrequently complicated by iritis, hence the name 'corneo-iritis'.

†**Co·rneole**[1]. *Obs.* [a. OF. *corneole*, med.L. *corneolus*: see CORNELIAN[1].] = CORNELIAN[1].

[1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIII. vi. 240 Corneolus mitigateth the heate of the mind, and qualifieth malice.] 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxxix. 257 The corneole a mitigater of anger and meete for melancholickes. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Corneol*, the same with the Cornelian-Stone. Hence 1731 in BAILEY.

Co·rneole[2]. *rare.* [ad. mod.L. *corneola*, dim. of CORNEA.] 'The anterior transparent part of each of the segments of the compound eye of insects' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Corneous (kō·ɹnĭəs), *a.* [f. L. *corne-us* horny (f. *cornū* horn) + -OUS.] Of the nature of horn, horny, horn-like. (Now only in technical use.)

Corneous membrane = CORNEA. *Corneous lead* = PHOSGENITE. *Corneous mercury*: horn-mercury or calomel.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xviii. 153 Such as have corneous or horney eyes, as Lobsters and crustaceous animals. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s.v. *Eye*, The membranes are the conjunctive or white of the eye, the corneous. *a* 1834 LAMB *Vis. Horns* Misc. Wks. (1871) 378 Their old faces oddly adorned in front, with each man a certain corneous excrescence. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* iii. § 12 Zoophytes have a very delicate corneous or cartilaginous exterior. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 102 The bony cores supporting the corneous sheaths of hollow-horned Ruminants.

Corner (kō·ɹnəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 **querner, quarner(e**, 4–5 **cornere, cornyer(e**, 5 **cornare, korner**, 6 **cornar**, 3– **corner**. [ME. *corner*, a. AF. *corner* = OF. *cornier* masc., *corniere, cornere* fem.:—late L. type **cornārium*, pl. **cornāria*, f. *cornū* horn: in med.L. *cornerium, corneria.*]

I. *generally.*

1. The meeting-place of converging sides or edges (*e.g.* of the walls of a building, the sides of a box), forming an angular extremity or projection.

[1292 BRITTON I. xxiii. § 14 Un escu a iiii. corners.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21663 (Cott.) O four corner [*v.r.* querner, quarnere] þe arche was made. 1340 *Ayenb.* 124 Þe uour tours ine þe uour cornyeres of þe house. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxvii[i]. 22 The ..hed of the corner. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 227 Sett vp the cornare of the wall. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXV. 202 The iiij cornyers of the table. ?*a* 1500 LANGFORDE *Med.* fol. 3b in *Lay Folks' Mass-Bk.* 179 After to go to þe Ryght cornar of þe Avter And þen after to goo to þe Lefte end of the Avter. 1530 PALSGR. 209/1 Corner of the eye, *coing doeyl*. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. (1682) 367 An Isle [Sicily] with corners three. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 91 The corners of the mouth. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproof* 236 Long, ere the hateful crow shall tread The corners of thine eyes. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* II. x. 279 The corner of a window.

†b. An angle (in Geometry). *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. vii. (1495) 113 A corner is the towche and metynge of two lynes. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. def., The square angle, whiche is commonly named a right corner.

c. *fig.* (Cf. ANGLE *sb.* 6, quot. 1850.)

1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (ed. 4) I. i. 22 Such society..rubs off the corners that give many of our sex an ungracious roughness. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Manners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 213 Fashion..hates corners and sharp points of character.

†d. *Corner of the people*: a prince or chief, a 'corner-stone of the state'. (A Hebraism.)

1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* xx. 2 Alle the corneres of puplis [Vulg. *anguli populorum*] and alle the lynages of Yrael. — 1 *Sam.* xiv. 38 Aplieth hidir all the corners of the puple. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Isa.* xix. 13 They haue deceiued Egypt, euen the corners of the tribes thereof [1609 *Douay*, the corner of the peoples thereof].

e. *Within the four corners of* (*a document*): (emphatic for) within the limits or scope of its contents.

1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 37 The spirit of the Church is eternally entombed within the four corners of acts of parliament.

II. A salient or projecting angle.

2. The place where two streets meet.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* vi. 5 As ypocritis, the whiche stondynge louen to preye in..corners of streetis, that thei be seen of men. 1391 *Mem. Ripon* (1882) I. 150 In Annesgate super le Corner ibidem. 1475 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 246 Super angulum vocatum Skelgate corner. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 145 With these borne before vs..will we ride through the streets, & at euery Corner haue them kisse. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* vii. 12 Now is shee without, now in the streetes, and lieth in waite at euery corner. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Cloven Foot* xvi, At the corner of Long Acre.

b. *To turn the corner*: to pass round a corner into another road, street, etc.; to pass round the corner of a race-course, *esp.* the last corner before the finish; *fig.* to pass a critical point or stage. So also *to go* or *come round the corner*. *To cut off a corner*: to take a short cut, so as not to go round a corner.

1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* I. v, I see he has turned the corner, and goes another way. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 375 That expression which I heard in the country..He has turn'd the corner, i.e. gone away, so as no more to be seen [=he is dead]. 1807 J. JOHNSON *Orient. Voy.* 54 They make most excellent drivers, and think nothing of turning short corners. 1844 DICKENS *Mar. Chuz.* ii, 'You're round the corner now', cried Miss Pecksniff. 1852 — *Bleak Ho.* iii, We went round the corner. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* I. 13 (Hoppe) Those trumpery presents were very well while he was struggling for bare bread, but now he had turned the corner he could afford, etc. 1877 BLACKMORE *Cripps* xxxii, For the present this young man (although he certainly had turned the corner), lay still in a very precarious state. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 189 Tourists, in their anxiety to cut off a corner, are sometimes induced to cross the valley.

c. *Sporting slang. The corner*: Tattersall's betting-rooms; formerly situated near Hyde Park Corner.

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* x, He is a regular attendant at the Corner. 1874 G. A. LAWRENCE *Hagarene* v. (Farmer), She heard how—without..making any demonstration at the Corner—the cream of the long odds against the Pirate had been skimmed.

3. An angular extremity at the junction of the sides or edges of anything; an angular projection, as a point of land running out into the sea.

a 1330 *Otuel* 1591 A corner of otuweles scheld He gurde out amidde þe feld. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1185 A corner of þe cortyn he cazt vp a lyttel. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 32 He discouered a corner or poynt of the sayd mayne land. 1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 54 b, The fashion of hayle is sometime round..for falling from high, the corners are worne away. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xix. 27 Ye shall not round the corners of your heads, neither shalt thou marre the corners of thy beard. 1712 E. HATTON *Merch. Mag.* 230 *Creek*..a crooked shoar, where two Corners of land extend themselves into the Sea at some small distance. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 200 ¶ 7 Covered with a cloth, of which Prospero ordered his servant to lift up a corner.

4. A corner piece broken off or remaining as a fragment.

1881 LESLIE *Nordenskiöld's Voy. Vega* I. 304 Their stock of provisions consisted of..a sack of corners, and fragments of ship biscuits.

III. A retreating hollow angle.

5. The comparatively small space included between sides or edges at their meeting-place; *esp.* between the sides of a room or building.

To put in the corner, lit. as a punishment for a child; †*to put to a corner*, to set aside, displace from precedency.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* XXV. 24 Betere is to sitte in a corner of a roof. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 1052, I herde a grete noyse with alle In a corner of the halle. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 21 An huge dragoun..Sodeynly from a corner dede apere Of the presoun. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* liii. 179 To be mated in ye corner [of the chessboard]. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. ii. 19 He keepes them like an Ape in the corner of his iaw. 1605 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* I. § 34 The heart of man is..so infinite in desire, that the round Globe of the world cannot fill the three corners of it. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 27 The cattle mourn in corners where the fence Screens them. 17.. FOORD *Suppl. Dec.* 464 (Jam.) After his father's decease, he entered in his dwelling house, and..put her to a corner. 1886 J. PAYN *Luck of Darrells* XXXVII, He allowed himself to be metaphorically whipped and put in a corner.

b. *To drive into a corner*: to force into a difficult position from which there is no escape; to drive into straits; to put in a 'fix' or in a 'tight place'.

[1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 121 All..carnall temptacyons..ben suppressed, and in maner dryuen to a corner.] 1548 HALL *Chron.* 47 To the intent that his armie should not bee included in a streight or driven to a corner. 1611 COTGR., *Angler*, to shut vp in a corner, bring into a strait. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* vii, 'I don't want to act the constable', said the farrier, driven into a corner by this merciless reasoning. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew* XXXVI. (1878) 201 He had been driven into a corner by the pertinacious ingenuity of Miss French.

6. *transf.* A small, out-of-the-way, secluded place, that escapes notice or intrusion; 'a secret or remote place' (J.). *Done in a corner*: done privily or covertly. *Hole and corner*: see HOLE.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* XXVI. 26 Forsoth nether in a corner is ou3t of these thingis don. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1640 Lokez the contree be clere, the corners are large. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* ii. 34 Not in corners and holes only, but openly in all these places. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 6 Ryches hepyd in cornerys, neuer applyd to the vse of other. 1856 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 44 There was..no brothel-house but he haunted, no odde corner but he knew. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* IV. viii. 475 Whatever private contract may be transacted in corners betwixt the parties. 1714 POPE *Epil. Rowe's J. Shore* 28 In some close corner of the soul, they sin. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 199 The theory throws some degree of light upon a dark corner of the human mind. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* iii. 160 Such things were not done in a corner.

b. *fig.*

1836 J. HALLEY in *Life* (1842) 58, I have hit on a new plan of redeeming an odd corner of time. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xiii. 258 Those quiet corners of history which are the green spots of all time.

c. *To keep a corner*: to reserve a small place.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xlii, Softe man, and spare thou a corner of thy belly. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii, 272, I had rather be a Toad..Then keepe a corner in the thing I loue For others vses. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 48. 312 Malefactors..preserve as it were a Corner of their Souls for the reception of Pity. 1771 GOLDSM. *Haunch of Venison* 100 'What the de'il, mon, a pasty!' re-echoed the Scot; 'Though splitting, I'll still keep a corner for that'.

7. Any part whatsoever, even the smallest, most distant or secluded (as *no corner, every corner*).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 131 b, It shall leaue no corner of our soules..vnserched. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 416 All mystes and fogges of ignoraunce, may be driven away out of all the corners of this kingdome. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 821 All the world was theirs, scarce any corner ours. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 529 But first with narrow search I must walk round This Garden, and no corner leave unspi'd. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), I turn'd, and try'd each corner of my bed, To find if sleep were there, but sleep was lost. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 219 There was no corner of the kingdom in which the effect was not felt. 1886 H. CONWAY *Living or Dead* xiv, My friend must have seen every nook and corner in the house.

8. An extremity or end of the earth; a region, quarter; a direction or quarter from which the wind blows (*obs.*).

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xciv. 4 In his honde are all ye corners of the earth. — *Isa.* xi. 12 He shal..gather together..the outcastes of Iuda from the foure corners of ye worlde. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* II. 64 a, The Souldiers helde a councell for their wages, whiche was promised them ..or els be brought into a better corner. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 103 Sits the winde in that corner? 1611 — *Cymb.* II. iv. 28. 1651 HOBBES *Lev.* II. xxvii. 155 In this corner of the world. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. ii. 39 Physitians from the four corners are called. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 96 The Wind lying in that Corner at least three quarters of the Year. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* iv, We are perfectly safe from that Corner. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 18 We..were carried away with a continued storm of wind, from the same corner, or near it. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 159 We find the ancient worship of the Aryan race carried to all the corners of the earth.

IV. Elliptical and technical uses.

9. A corner-dish for the table.

1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xiv, Silver tureens and corners. *Ibid.* xlvi, Her silver corners were very handsome.

10. A cap or guard used to protect the corner of anything; the leather covering of the corner of a half-bound book.

11. *Bookbinding.* A triangular tool used in gold or blind tooling.

12. *U.S.* A mark placed at the angle of a tract which has been surveyed. Cf. *corner-tree* in 16.

1872 S. De Vere *Americanisms* 173 We have frequently heard the old surveyors along the Ohio say that they often met with his [Col. Crawford's] corners..Every tract of land blazed by a claimant..[is] defined by what the surveyors call the corners.

13. *Games.* **a.** *Association Football.* (In full *corner-kick*.) A free kick from the corner of the field obtained by the opposite side when a player sends the ball over his own goal-line.

1887 *Sporting Life* 28 Mar. 4/5 Two corner kicks fell to them in quick succession. *Ibid.*, Forty minutes from the start, a corner fell to the Preston men. 1888 *Badminton Libr., Athletics* 340 If a player kick the ball over his own goal line, the opposite side have a 'corner-kick'.

† **b.** *Whist.* (See quot.)

a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Corner*, a point in a rubber at whist. We say we play sixpences or a shilling a corner, not sixpenny or shilling points. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xxxix, If, on any extraordinary occasion, he ventured sixpence a corner at whist.

c. *Four corners*, a game: see Four.

14. *Comm.* A speculative operation in which a combination or syndicate buy up the whole of any stock in the market, or the whole available supply of any commodity, so as to drive speculative sellers into a corner, by rendering them unable to fulfil their engagements except by buying of the combination of corner-men at their own price. (Of *U.S.* origin.)

Sometimes applied to any combination to raise the price of an article by securing a monopoly; this is a development in which the primary meaning is lost sight of.

1857 *Hunt's Merch. Mag.* (N. Y.) July XXXVII. 135 When a party is made up to buy a large amount of stock, a larger..than is known to be at the time on the market, it is called a corner..Having inflated the market..they make a sudden call for several thousand shares of stock on their buyer's option, and then there comes a sharp time among the sellers, who are generally all short. This creates an active demand, and the clique sell their cash stock to the bears or shorts, who purchase at high rates for delivery at much lower prices to the very parties selling it. 1868 *Chicago Tribune* 1 Oct., The Corner of Corn. 1877 R. Giffen *Stock Exch. Securities* 49 A 'corner'..is a Counter-rig to which a rig for the fall is liable. 1881 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 2/6 The league of spinners now being formed in Manchester and Oldham to check-mate the Liverpool 'corner'. 1883 *The American* VI. 164 'Corners' in railroad stocks or iron rails. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Oct. 377 The cotton corner in Liverpool..collapsed on Monday last.

15. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *lit.* ('situated in or at a corner'), as *corner-cupboard, -gate, -house, -pew, -piece,* † *-port* (= gate), etc.

1535 Coverdale 2 *Chron.* xxvi. 9 And Osias buylded towres at Ierusalem vpon the cornerporte. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 198 They make of yuory the very principals and corner posts of their houses. 1611 Bible 2 *Kings* xiv. 13 From the gate of Ephraim, vnto the corner gate. 1663 Pepys *Diary* 3 May, Young Dawes, that sits in the new corner-pew in the church. 1687 Congreve *Old Bach.* v. xi, Walk to that corner-house. 1851 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 147 In each cell I saw a pretty little corner cupboard. 1886 Besant *Childr. Gibeon* II. x, He..stopped at a corner house.

b. *fig.* (Chiefly with meaning 'done in a corner': see 6), as *corner-contract, -meeting*, etc.

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* III. 350 Casting a kinde of corner-look upon him. 1585 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (1841) 50 These corner contracts, without consent of parents. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. § 8 (1632) 38 They had their secret corner-meetings. 1619 W. Whateley *Gods Husb.* ii. (1622) 44 Drag this corner-seeking..vice into the open view. 1651 J. F[reake] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 165 With corner-whisperings from house to house. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 134 Our corner-miching priests.

16. Special Comb.: **corner-boy** (in Ireland) = Corner-man 2; **corner-chisel**, a chisel with two rectangular edges for cutting the corners of mortises; **corner-cove** (*slang*) = Corner-man 2; **corner-dish**, a dish for the corner of the table; **corner-drill**, a drill used in places where there is not room to use the ordinary brace-handle; **corner-kick** (see 13); **corner-lot** (*U.S.*), a plot of ground (with its block of buildings) at the corner of two streets or roads, having a frontage to each; † **corner-pie**, ? a pie for the corner of the table; **corner-piece**, a piece (casting, tool, etc.) for strengthening or dealing with corners; **corner pillar** (*Coachbuilding*): see quot.; **corner-plate**, an iron angle-plate for protecting or strengthening the corners of anything; **corner-punch**, an angular punch for cleaning out corners; **corner-saw**, a saw for cutting off the corners of a block; **corner-tile**, a tile used for capping the hip of a roof, a hip-tile; **corner-tooth** (see quot.); **corner-tree** (*U. S.*), a tree which marks the corner of a surveyed tract. Also Corner-cap, -stone, etc.

1882 *Standard* 7 Sept. 3/4 The Dublin loafers, or '*corner boys', as they are called. 1886 *Dublin Daily Express* 5 Apr., In the Petty Sessions, Robert Nolan and James Kinsella, two corner boys, were charged with having committed a violent and unprovoked assault. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* IV. 445 (Farmer) 'I mean by *corner-coves them sort of men who is always a standing at the corners of the streets and chaffing respectable folks a passing by'. 1796 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* v. 48 It is a pretty *corner-dish for dinner or supper. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* III. iv. lxxxi. 68 To keep a store in a '*corner lot' is the ambition of the keen-witted lad. 1638 Sir W. Berkeley *Lost Lady* (N.), A knights daughter..that has not one commendable quality, more then to make a *corner pye and a sallad. 1794 W. Felton *Carriages* Gloss., **Corner Pillars*, the corner framings of bodies. 1477 *Act* 17 *Edw. IV*, c. 3 Roftile ou crestile *cornertile & guttertile. 1659 Willsford *Archit.* 17 The corner tyles have their upper angles acute, with pinholes in them. 1726 Neve *Builder's Dict., Hip-Tyles, Corner-Tyles.* These are to lie on the Hips, or Corners of Roofs. 1755 Johnson, **Corner-teeth* of a Horse are the four teeth between the middling teeth and the tushes; two above and two below, on each side of the jaw, which shoot when the horse is four years and a half old. *Farrier's Dict.* 1889 Farmer *Americanisms*, **Corner-trees*, trees which mark the boundary lines of homesteads, claims, etc.

† **Corner,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* = Cornel *sb.*1, a battlement, embrasure.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 9924 (Laud MS.) The third colour..That tho corners [*v.r.* kirnels, carneles] with are peynt. *c* 1400 Maundev. vi. 69 It hath many toures, pynacles and corneres [Roxb. (ix. 35) kirnelles and toures; Fr. *kerneux*].

Corner (kō·ɹnəɹ), *v.* [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with corners, give corners to. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*)

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 305 þ⁹ ilond Corsica is cornered wiþ many forlondes, schetynge in to the see. *a* 1674 Milton *Hist. Mosc.* iii. (1851) 487 The Imperial City..built of white stone four square..corner'd with four white Towers. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 181 Its walls..are whitewashed, and cornered with stone. 1864 R. A. Arnold *Cotton Fam.* 26 Sometimes it is cornered with pilasters.

b. *To corner off*: to finish off with corners, to bring to a square. (Cf. *round off*.)

1853 Hickie tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 582 The cornering-off of verses.

2. To place or set in a corner.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 179 þe citee..is cornered wiþynne þe clippynge of þe walles faste by þe see side. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 45 A decent domicile Cornered in snug Condotti. 1873 — *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 149 Cornered in the cosiest nook of all. 1888 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 7 Dec. 7/4 A really clever work may be 'skied' or 'cornered' simply because it chances to fit a vacant space.

3. To drive into a corner; to force into an awkward or desperate position; to put in a 'tight place'; to bring to bay. (App. of *U.S.* origin.)

1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xlii. 67 Their enemy, who had cornered them up in such a way that there was no other possible mode for their escape. 1851 Hawthorne *Ho. Sev. Gables* v, A recluse, like Hepzibah, usually displays remarkable frankness..on being absolutely cornered, and brought to the point of personal intercourse. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 740 The horses..bolt about the yard..and are only cornered with the help of numbers and forced to submit. 1884 Roe *Nat. Ser. Story* x. in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 548/2 A rat will fight a man if cornered.

b. *fig.* To put into a position of difficulty or embarrassment. *colloq.* (Chiefly *U.S.*)

1848 Lowell *Fable for Critics* Poet. Wks. (Moxon) 345 Although there are few so Outrageously cornered by fate as poor Crusoe. 1867 O. W. Holmes *Guard. Angel* II. i. 21 Clement was cornered. It was necessary to say something. 1868 Yates *Rock Ahead* III. iii, He felt that he was morally 'cornered'. 1881 Mark Twain *Prince & Pauper* vi. 57 Once the little Lady Jane turned to Tom and cornered him with this question.

4. *Comm.* To operate against (a particular stock or commodity, or the dealers in it) by means of a Corner (14); to bring under the control of a 'corner'. (Of *U.S.* origin.)

The sense-development was (1) to corner the speculative sellers of a given stock; (2) to corner the stock or commodity; (3) to corner the Exchange, or market.

1857 *Hunt's Merch. Mag.* (N. Y.) July XXXVII. 135 The managers of the stock cornered. 1860 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 1871 *Guardian* 12 Nov. 1598/1 Some speculators had 'cornered' the Cotton Exchange, that is to say, had bought more for the October delivery than can possibly arrive. 1881 *Standard* 29 July 5/8 Flagrant instances of ..'cornering' and 'rigging' the market. *Ibid.* 14 Sept. 4/7 When sellers have contracted to supply a quantity in excess of what they can obtain they are said to be 'Cornered'. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Nov. 4/4 Those gentlemen who attempt to 'corner' cotton.

b. *intr.* To form a '*corner*' *in* a stock or commodity.

a 1860 *A Week in Wall Street* 81 (Bartlett) These [brokers] generally unite in squads for the purpose of cornering. 1881 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 4/7 There are many stocks even in America in which the..Wall-street operators would not dream of attempting to corner.

5. *trans.* **a.** To take round a corner. **b.** To go round (a corner) in a race-course. (*colloq.*)

1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* III. 99 He was taken down the Dover road, and cornered out of it. 1864 *Saunders News Lett.*, Ford gaining a little until they came to the turn into the straight run in to the finish, which Rogers cornered beautifully.

6. *intr.* To abut or impinge *on* at a corner; to meet at a corner or angle. *U.S.*

1863 Hawthorne *Our Old Home* (1879) 221 The woman led us to a pew cornering on one of the side-aisles. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Aug. 11/2 The junction where Montgomery, Yell, and Garland counties corner.

Cornerable, *a. nonce-wd.* That can be 'cornered' (see Corner *v.* 4).

1881 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 4/7 Useful articles of daily consumption are, perhaps, 'cornerable', but only at enormous outlay and risk.

† **Corner-cap.** *Obs.* A cap with four (or three) corners, worn by divines and members of the Universities in 16–17th c. See also Cornered 3.

1573 *New Custom* I. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 11 *It is* a pestilent knave, he will have priests no corner-cap to wear. 1575 *Brieff Disc. Troubl. Franckford* (1846) 213 Yff surplesse, corner capp, and tippet have byn badges off ydolatres. 1605 Stow *Ann.* 1432 The heads of the University of Cambridge, all clad in Scarlet gownes, and corner Caps. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Com. to Gen. Assembly Ch. Scotl.* 5 A letter.. against the Surplice, Tippet, Corner-cap. 1678 J. Phillips *Tavernier's Trav., India* I. xiii. 77 Nor do they [the Jesuits] wear Hats or Corner-Caps, as in Europe.

fig. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 53 *Long.* Am I the first yᵗ haue been periur'd so? *Biron*...Not by two that I know; Thou makest the triumphery [triumviry], the corner cap of societie.

† **Co·rner-cree·per.** *Obs.* One who creeps in corners; *fig.* one whose proceedings are underhand and stealthy.

1562 *Burn. Paules Ch.*, Beccause my Lord Bishop, Maister Doctor, or such Scauingers, and corner creepers, as this Champion is..deceiue the people with lies priuely in corners. 1589 Cooper *Admon.* 48 But what careth such a corner-creeper what he saith of any man? 1618 E. Elton *Exp. Rom.* vii. (1622) 93 Simple women, that are carryed away as a prey, by hypocriticall and cunning Seducers, Corner-creepers. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 149 The tumults of sectaries, corner-creepers, and debauched hang-by's. 1879 M. Arnold *Falkland* Mixed Ess. 211 Agents of conversion to the Romish Church, *corner-creepers* as they were called, penetrated everywhere.

So † **Co·rner-cree·ping** *ppl. a. Obs.*

1610 Bp. Hall *Apol. Brownists* § 57 The corner-creeping Brownists. 1631 Heylin *St. George* 181 A slie and corner-creeping kind of people, active in private places. 1638 in Maidment *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 40 From corner-creeping parlour preachers..Almighty God deliver us!

Cornered (kō·ɹnəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. Corner *sb.* + -ed 2.]

1. Having a corner or corners. (Frequently in composition, as *three-cornered, sharp-cornered.*)

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10310 Cornered as a cheker quarre. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xv. lxxix. (1495) 519 A syx cornerd stone. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 93 Corneryd, *angulatus*. 1551 Recorde *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 111 Cornered bodies be most vnapt for to run. 1592 Wyrley *Armorie* 139 Whose cornerd shield was laid with skilfull blew. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 73 The indented creekes and cornered nouks [of Peloponnesus]. 1756 Sir J. Hill *Herbal* v. 114 The leaves are cornered and smooth. 1779 T. Forrest *Voy. New Guinea* 9 A large four cornered sail. 1817 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* 90 Sharp-cornered, as in quartz and calcedony. Blunt-cornered, as in common opal.

† **2.** Having (geometrical) angles. *Obs.*

1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* i. xxx, Those iij. lines will make a triangle equally cornered to the triangle assigned. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* II. iv. (1611) 44 A cornered Line is framed of sundry lines meeting together cornerwise.

† **3.** *Cornered cap*: = Corner-cap. *Obs.*

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. 115 The cornered cappe, say these misterious fellows, doth signifie..the whole monarchy of the world, East, West, North, and South. 1590 Greenwood *Answ. Def. Read Prayers* 26 If yt be not necessarie, put such conueniency in your cornerd Capp, or surplus. *c* 1640 in Maidment *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 139 Will make the Pope curse his mishap And Prelats wail their corner'd cap. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Le Lutrin* IV. 75 His corner'd Cap (for fear of cold) on's Head.

4. See Corner *v.* 2, 3.

Cornerer (kō·ɹnərəɹ). [f. Corner *v.* 4 + -er 1.] *Comm.* One who makes a 'corner' in a particular stock or commodity; a corner-man.

1869 *Daily News* 13 Oct., The unhappy 'sellers short'.. have to pay over the difference between the price at which they agreed to deliver the stock and the price at which the 'corneres' are willing to sell it. 1886 W. Graham *Soc. Problem* 157 Some successful 'cornerer' of cotton or corn.

Cornering (kō·ɹnəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Corner *v.*]

1. Acting or dealing in a corner.

1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Manœuvring* (1832) 9 Take care of her asides, and her whisperings, and her cornerings.

2. *Comm.* The action of making a 'corner': see Corner *v.* 4. Also *attrib.*

a 1860 *N. Y. Jrnl. Comm.* (Bartlett), The remarkable fluctuations in the stock-market are chiefly the result of a successful cornering operation. 1881 *Standard* 14 Sept. 4/7 The iniquitous system of 'Cornering' which has crept into the [cotton] trade. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 5/2 Bonds to bearer are not..a promising subject for cornerings.

Cornerless (kō·ɹnəɹlĕs), *a.* [f. Corner *sb.* + -less.] Having no corners, without corners.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. II. iv. (1641) 139 Joyntless, pointless, cornerless. *a* 1631 Donne *Upon Transl. of Psalms* (R.), [They] thrust into straight corners of poor wit Thee, who art cornerless and infinite. 1793 Holcroft *Lavater's Physiog.* vii. 45 Smooth cornerless foreheads.

† **Co·rnerly,** *adv. Obs. rare*−1. [f. as prec. + -ly 2.] Cornerwise, diagonally.

1474 Caxton *Chesse* IV. iv. (repr.) 150 The yssue or goyng cornerly or angularly sygnefyeth cautele or subtilyte.

Co·rner-man.

1. The end man of a row of 'negro minstrels'.

1873 *Slang Dict.* s. v., There are two corner men, one generally plays the bones and the other the tambourine. Corner-men are the grotesques of a minstrel company. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 740/1 At the ends are Bones and Tambo, the 'end-men', who are known in England, oddly enough, as the 'corner-men'.

2. One who lounges about street-corners, a street 'loafer' or 'rough'. Cf. *corner-boy, c.-cove* (Corner *sb.* 16).

1885 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 28 Feb. 136 Curley Bond was well known in the district [in London] as a loafer and 'corner-man'. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Feb. 219 Processions of the most peaceful character are protected against corner-men and

roughs. 1890 *Daily News* 10 Apr. 5/1 The ruffianism of Birmingham is unfortunately the ruffianism of the entire kingdom..If Birmingham has its *claqueurs*, Liverpool has its corner men.

3. *Comm.* One who makes a CORNER (*sb.* 14).

1881 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 4/7 A *corner*, properly speaking, may be called a secondary not a primary Speculation..Some one has taken liberties with the market by speculatively selling what he has not got; and the cornerman comes in and plays Prince Hal and Poins by spoiling the spoilers. 1887 *Guardian* 23 June 925 The forestallers of the middle ages are reproduced in the corner-men of to-day.

Corner-stone.

1. One of the stones forming the quoin or salient angle of a wall, a quoin-stone.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xxxviii. 6 Who dide doun the corner ston of it? 1557 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 55 a/1 The corner stone that lyeth on the toppe. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. lxxi. § 2 That first-laid corner-stone in Zerrubabels buildings. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. iv. 2 See you yond Coin a' th' Capitol, yond corner stone? 1724 WATTS *Logic* IV. ii. Rule 1 The largest and fairest building sinks..to the ground, if the foundations and corner-stones of it are feeble and insufficient. 1862 RICKMAN *Styles Archit.* 63 The quoins or corner stones are arranged in a peculiar manner. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 94 The rest of the work, beyond these strong reliable corner-stones, is almost as rough as rubble.

b. *fig.* (esp. in reference to its function in consolidating the building.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19155 (Cott.) Jesu .. þat es mad als a quarner stan For to mak tuin folk an. 1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* ii. 20 Aboue bildid on the foundement of apostlis and of prophetis, bi that hiȝeste corner stoon, Crist Jhesu. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 513 A trust in God is the grand corner stone of all religion. 1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 32/2 The high price of labour is the very corner-stone on which the prosperity of a new colony depends. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 30 Why should we make an ambiguous word the corner-stone of moral philosophy?

† 2. The coving of a fire-place. *Obs.*

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 118 *Cornerstones* .. are 2 Stones..of which there stands one in each Jamb of a Chimney. Their Faces are hollow in the breadth, being a certain Sweep of a Circle .. their heighth reaches from the Hearth to the Mantle-tree.

Cornerwise (kɔ̄·ɹnəɪwəiz), *adv.* [See -WISE.] In the manner of a corner; so as to form a corner or angle; diagonally.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. iv. (repr.) 150 The alphyn goeth alwey cornerwyse fro the thyrd poynt to the thyrd poynt. 1480 — *Descr. Eng.* 40 Y-shape endlong and corner-wese. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. (1594) 41 Their legges ..are placed in regard of the backebone when they walke.. cornerwise, not downeright. 1684 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 35 Close up the open end, by turning in the Paper of Pasteboard corner-wise. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 40 Squares meeting one another cornerwise. 1857 MRS. GASKELL *C. Bronte* I The gable-ended houses, which obtrude themselves corner-wise on the widening street.

† **Cornery,** *a. Obs.* ? Abounding in corners.

1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* 15 a, The contexed net, celles, and cornerie ventricles of the brayne.

Cornet (kɔ̄·ɹnĕt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–9 **cornette,** 5 **cornett, cornete,** 8 (**cornit**), 6– **cornet.** [a. OF. *cornet* = Pr. *cornet*, It. *cornetto* dim. of Rom. *corno, corn, cor* :—L. *cornū* horn.]

1. A wind-instrument: † a. In early times a wind-instrument made of a horn or resembling a horn; a horn (*obs.*). † b. A rude musical instrument of the oboe class (*obs.*). c. Now a brass musical instrument of the trumpet class, with valves or pistons for producing notes additional to the natural harmonics; also called *cornet-à-piston* (see d), and CORNOPEAN.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1758 With cornettes and clarions, and clergialle notes. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 68 Trompys, taborus and cornettys crye. *Ibid.* 1070 Whan he was on hors y-sette, Men touched trumpes and cornette. 1530 PALSGR. 209/1 Cornet, a horne, *cornet.* *c* 1610 T. RANDOLPH *Eclogue* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 282 When we all haue slept, Pan's cornets blowes, and the great sheepshear's kept. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* vi. 5 Dauid and all the house of Israel played before the Lord .. on Psalteries, and on timbrels, and on cornets, and on cimbals. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 252 Sometimes sixteene played together vpon their instruments, ten Sagbuts, foure Cornets, and two Violedegambaes. 1793 SOUTHEY *Triumph of Woman* 108 Shrill were heard the flute, The cornet, sackbut, dulcimer, and lute. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* VI. i. (1864) 338 They marched by the sound of atabal and cornet. 1888 BESANT *Inner House* xix. 198 Fifes, cornets, and all kinds of musical instruments.

transf. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 36 As doth the summer gnat Her little cornet which our eares doth fill.

d. *Cornet à piston, à pistons* [both forms also in F.]: = 1 c; also the instrumentalist who plays on the cornet.

1836 *Mus. World* 3 June I. 192 The *cornetta* or *cornet de piston.* 1837 *ibid.* 29 Dec. VII. 254 The Cornopean, known in France as the Cornet-à-pistons. 1843 ALB. SMITH *Phys. Evening Parties* (1846) 67 The cornet-à-piston would long ere this have dropped fast asleep. 1856 MRS. C. CLARKE tr. *Berlioz' Instrument.* 149 The cornet-a-pistons is very much the fashion in France at present. 1879 *Scribner's Mag.* XIX. 902/2 The trombones, the trumpets..a cornet-a-piston.

e. The name given to several kinds of organ-stops.

Solo cornet, a stop of a loud and powerful tone formerly used on the great organ. *Echo cornet*, a stop of soft tone; 'still frequently applied to a compound stop of light tone in swell organs' (Grove). Hence *cornet voluntaries* (see quot.).

1660 *Organ Specif.* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 591/1 Great Organ..9. Cornet, to middle C, 3 ranks..Eccho Organ..18. Cornet, 2 ranks. 1776 SIR J. HAWKINS *Hist. Musick* IV. I. x. 147 The compound stops [on an organ] are the Cornet.. and sundry others. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 93 The cornet is the only mixture-register which does not repeat. *Ibid.*, Cornet is also the name of an old, obsolete reed-register in the pedale. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* s.v., The great organ Solo Cornet comprised either 5, 4, or 3 ranks of pipes. *Ibid.*, The Echo Cornet, of soft tone .. was of 3 ranks, or 4 at most. *Ibid.*, 'Cornet Voluntaries'..consisted of runs and twirls for the right hand, played in single notes, first on the louder stop and then repeated on the softer.

2. A piece of paper rolled in a conical form and twisted at the apex, used for wrapping up groceries, etc. † Also a conical filter-paper.

1530 PALSGR. 209/1 Cornet to put spice in. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vn Cornet de papier comme d'Apoticaire*, a cornet or Coffin, such as Grocers make of paper to put spice in. 1611 COTGR., *Cartouche*, the cornet of paper whereinto Apothecaries and Grocers put the parcels they retaile. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chym.* (ed. 3) 496 Separate the Oil in a Funnel lined with a cornet of brown Paper. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Nicotiana*, The People carry about their Necks, small Funnels or Cornets made of the Leaves of Palm. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 456 A fresh roll, and some salt screwed in a cornet of paper. 1880 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 221 To carry the insects in their paper 'cornets'.

† b. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Cornet* [with Chymists], a paper head in form of a cone to cover a chymical vessel.

† 3. A piece of bread cut in a conical form. *Obs.*

1467 *Intronization of Abp. Nevell* in Warner *Antig. Culin.* (1791) 101 Then uncover your salt, and with a cornet of Breade touch it in four partes. *Ibid.*, He taketh the assay with cornetts of trencher bread of his owne cuttyng.

† 4. A farrier's instrument formerly used for blood-letting. *Obs.*

1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* IV. 62 First pare the hooue, and get out the grauell with a cornet, or drawer. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. lxxi. 337 With a cornet and a quill, blow the skinne from the flesh aboue the bone. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 75 Open the same round about with your cornet. 1721 in BAILEY.

5. A flask or other vessel in shape like a horn.

1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chym.* I. ix. (ed. 3) 265 Pour out your matter into a Cornet or Iron Mortar [F. *un creuset de fer*]. *Ibid.*, Pour it into the Iron Cornet [F. *le cornet de fer*]. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Suffusion*, Give it the Horse to drink, or else make him swallow it with a Cornet.

6. *Metal.* In gold assaying: The small flat coil into which the gold-and-silver alloy is rolled after the process of cupelling, preparatory to its being boiled in nitric acid to free it from the silver; the small coil of purified gold remaining after this process. Also *cornette.*

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 143 The solution must be cautiously decanted, taking care that the cornet does not fall. 1879 G. GLADSTONE in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 191/1 [The gold] is then .. rolled up by hand into a spiral form. 'The Cornette', as this is called, is then put into a flask and boiled in nitric acid. 1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem., Gold Assay* II. 935 Withdrawing the crucibles from the furnace we find in each a small cornet of bright gold.

7. In various isolated senses, chiefly technical:

† a. A small cucumber (see quot. 1658). † b. The name of a fish (see quot. 1678). c. *Dressmaking.* 'The cuff of a sleeve opening like the large end of a trumpet' (Mrs. Leach). d. 'Term for the individual scaly pieces of the rattle-snake' (Mayne *Exp. Lex.* 1860). e. A small instrument for insertion in the ear (see quot. 1874).

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 283 Which they call cornets or gerkins, because we choose those which resemble little crooked horns. 1678 PHILLIPS s.v., There is also a sort of shell Fish called in Latin *Buccinum*, in English Cornet, and both from the figure of a winding horn, which it resembles. 1721 BAILEY, *Cornet*..also a Fish resembling a Horn. 1847 YEARSLEY *Deafness* 175 The Ear-cornets which are fixed into the ears and retained there by metallic springs .. leave the hands at liberty. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Cornet*, an auricular instrument which does not protrude beyond the external ear. It is used in cases of obstruction of the *meatus auditorius*..and is made of gold or silver.

¶ 8. As a translation of Lat. *cornu* in sense 'wing of an army'.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 21. 496 He placed them..all in one front with the Hastati, and made of them his two Cornets. 1639 HORN & ROBOTHAM *Gate Lang. Unl.* lxvii. § 708 The forces .. are cast into a squadron, foure-square, fortified with wings or cornets [*cornibus munitam*].

9. *Comb.*, as **cornet-horn** = CORNET 4; **cornet-pot,** a pot in which the 'cornet' of gold undergoes part of the assaying process (see 6); **cornet-stop** = 1 c; **cornet-winder,** one who winds or blows a horn.

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 22 Four hundred, as his portion, Gracchus gave To a dear cornet-winder. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* III. 456 Bleed him in both his Neck Veins .. with the Point of your Cornet-horn. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 332/1, I have tried the assay pots (cornet pots).

Cornet (kɔ̄·ɹnĕt), *sb.*[2] Also 6–9 **cornette,** 6–7 *erron.* **coronet**(t. [a. F. *cornette*, dim. of *corne* :—Rom. *corna* f. sing., horn :—L. *cornua* n. pl., horns.]

1. A kind of head-dress formerly worn by ladies. † b. A part of a head-dress consisting of lappets of lace or the like hanging down the sides of the cheeks. c. The great white head-dress of Sisters of Charity.

'A fashion of Shadow or Boonegrace vsed in old time, and at this day by some old women' (Cotgrave); 'the upper pinner dangling about the cheeks like a hound's ears' (Evelyn *Mundus Muliebris* 1690).

a 1547 SURREY in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 12, I neuer saw my Ladye laye apart Her cornet blacke, in colde nor yet in heate. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 837 But on her head she had a cap..with a Cornet of laune. 1578 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 232 (Jam.) Ane quaiff of camorage with tua cornettis. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1769/4 Lost..a Point Cornet for the Head. 1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 256, I immediately threw off my Bonnets and my Cornets. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* 107 They sat up all night, that their women might lower their *cornettes.* 1874 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* I. ii. 39 She had visited this lady, finding her in the whitest cornette tied under the chin. 1891 *Tablet* 28 Feb. 357 The white cornette and gray robe of the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul.

2. 'A scarf anciently worn by doctors' (J.), as part of their academical costume.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Cornet*, (French) a kinde of black Taffata, which Doctors of Physick, or Law used to wear on the collar of their robes as an Ensign, or badge of their degree.

† 3. The standard of a troop of cavalry.

Originally a long pennon narrowing gradually to a point; cf. CORNUTE B. 2.

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 127 Neither may they..departe from their Cornets or Ensignes. 1592 UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 426 The Englishe encountered them with so great resolution and corage, as they did take two or thre cornets. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* III. i. § 9. 84 This Gentleman which carrieth this Cornet hath all the Priuiledges which an Ensigne of foot hath. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 10 Nine Cornettes and six standards were taken in the pursuit. 1838 *Hist. Rec. 3d Regim. Foot* 51 Three Cornets (or Standards) were taken.

Comb. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 86 b, The Princes Cornet bearer. 1817 G. CHALMERS *Pref. Churchyard's Chippes* 21 Churchyard served under count de la March, as cornet-bearer to 250 light horsemen.

b. A pennon or flag used in signalling.

1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vii. (ed. 2) 267 With a Cornet Under.

† 4. A company of cavalry, so called from the standard carried at its head. (No longer in use.)

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* II. 56 b, There came out of the Wood twoo Cornettes of horsemen. 1594 PEELE *Batt. Alcazar* Wks. 1829 II. 95 Take a cornet of our horse, As many argolets and armed pikes. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 100 A certaine Captaine over a cornet of horse-men. 1688 J. S. *Art of War* 54 The Cavalry march, in little Squadrons each consisting of two Cornets. 1838 *Hist. Rec. 3d Regim. Foot* 7 Companies of foot were at this period [1572] styled Ensigns, and troops of Horse were called Cornets.

P erron. *coronet*:—1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XIII. ii. (1622) 180 With other Cohorts and Coronets of horse-men. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xlvi. 160 Seuen Companies of footmen, and nine Coronets or troopes of horse.

5. The fifth commissioned officer in a troop of cavalry, who carried the colours; corresponding to the *ensign* in infantry. (No longer in use.)

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 132 The chiefe of everye Troupe or at the least their Lieutenants or Cornets. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* C iij, For the grace..and order of euerie Cornette and Ensigne in the same. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 44 The Cornet shall be armed and horst in all poynts..like the Lieutenant..he shall carry charged on his right thigh, his Captaines Cornet. *a* 1671 LD. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 132, I had notice that Cornet Joyce..had seized on the King's person. 1707 FREIND *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 242 There were three good Horses for each Captain..and one for the Cornet. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 91 One of Sir Brandon's great nephews was a Cornet in my regiment.

P erron. *coronet*: 1643 CROMWELL *Lett.* 28 Sept., The horses that his Coronett Boulry took. 1679 CLAVERHOUSE in *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) III. xcv. 165 The first [shock] they gave us broght doun the Coronet, Mr. Crafford.

b. The mounted bearer of a standard or colour.

In the Burgh of Hawick, at the Common-riding, an ancient flag or colour is borne round the marches of the burgh lands by a mounted rider called the *Cornet*, followed by a large cavalcade. The gallop out of the town is the *Cornet's Chase.*

1706 in *Annals of Hawick* (1850), The person elected cornet, having declined to carry the pennil or colour, caused ane great disturbance.

† **Cornet,** *v. Obs.* [f. CORNET *sb.*[1]] *intr.* To play on the cornet or horn.

1612 CHAPMAN *Widowe's T.* III. (D.), Here's a whole chorus of Syluans at hand cornetting and tripping th' toe.

Cornet, obs. f. COBONET.

Cornet-à-piston(s: see CORNET *sb.*[1] 1 d.

Cornetcy (kɔ̄·ɹnĕtsi). [f. CORNET *sb.*[2] + -CY.] The position or rank of a cornet.

1761 *Biogr. Dict.* XII. 477 (Jod.) His uncle..diverted him from that pursuit, and gave him a cornetcy in his own regiment. 1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* V. 141, I shall recommend your friend for an Ensigncy. Should you prefer a Cornetcy for him, I may be able to give him one. 1885 *Manch. Even. News* 9 May 3/1 He was afterwards gazetted to a Cornetcy in the First Regiment of Life Guards.

† **Corneter.** *Obs.* Also 7 **cornetter, corniter.** [f. CORNET *sb.*[1] + -ER.] One who blows a horn or plays the cornet.

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 429 So great was the rabble of trumpetters, cornetters, and other Musitians. 1634 *Laud's Visitations* in *4th Rep. Com. Hist. MSS.* (1874) 125/2 Two corniters and two sackbutters..for the decorum of our quire.

Cornetist (kɔ̄·ɹnĕtist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] A solo cornet-player.

1881 *Musical Standard* 29 Jan. 72/1 In the *Musical Record* (Boston, U.S.) mention is made of a young lady cornetist. 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* June App. viii, What do you think of that young cornetist?

Corneto, obs. f. CORNUTO.

Cornette, variant of CORNET.

† **Cornettie·r.** *Obs.* [f. Cornet *sb.*¹ + -ier, -eer.] = Cornetter.

1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* xiv. ii. 6 These Brigands.. having..heard the trumpettiers and cornettiers sound.

Corneule (kǭɹni̯ˌiūl). [a. F. *cornéule*, dim. of *cornée* cornea.] One of the minute facets of the compound eyes of insects; = Corneole.

1839 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 960/1 Each facet, or..corneule, is the proper cornea of a distinct eye. *Ibid.*, Immediately behind each corneule is a layer of dark-coloured pigment.

Co·rnfactor. A dealer in corn or grain; a corn-merchant.

1699 *Poor Man's Plea* 8 Among the Corn-Factors. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5344/4 John Bennet of London, Cornfactor. 1789 Windham *Let.* in *Speeches Parl.* (1812) I. 152, I am no corn-factor who am to profit by raising the price of grain. 1874 Lisle Carr *Jud. Gwynne* I. i. 27 Mrs. F. the Risborough cornfactor's wife.

Co·rn-fed, *a.* Fed on grain; *fig.* well-fed.

1576 Gascoigne *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 78 Than cornfed beasts whose bellie is their God. 1598 Deloney *Jacke Newb.* viii. 104 My folkes are so corne fed that we have much adoe to please them in their diet. 1638 Penkethman *Artach.* I iij b, An Ox stalled or Corne fed, 24*s.* a grasse fed Ox 16*s.* 1889 Farmer *Dict. Amer.* 170/2 A woman is popularly said to be corn-fed when stout and plump—an allusion to the nourishing qualities of this kind of food [Indian corn].

Co·rnfield, corn-field. A field in which corn is grown.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 141 Standynge water in his corne feeldes at the landes endes or sydes. 1638 Penkethman *Artach.* K b, Great Flouds, which destroyed Corne-fields, Pastures, and Beasts. 1717 Berkeley *Tour in Italy* Wks. IV. 537 Corn-fields surrounded with elms and vines. 1883 G. Lloyd *Ebb & Flow* II. 232 Zig-zagging about among hills and cornfields.

Co·rn-flag. [See Flag.] A plant of the genus *Gladiolus* or Sword-lily, N.O. *Iridaceæ*, species of which are cultivated as garden flowers.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* ii. xxxviii. 196 Corne flagge or Gladioll. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* i. lxxvi. 105 French corne flagge hath small stiffe leaves. 1629 Parkinson *Paradisi in Sole* xxi. 189 Next unto the Flagges or Flowerdeluces, come the Gladioli or Corne Flagges. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* ii. 71/1 The Indian Corn-flag hath the flowers growing on both sides the stalk, and are of a sad red. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess.* Ser. i. xi. 263 You shall still see..the tasselled grass, or the corn-flags. 1861 Delamer *Fl. Gard.* 27 *Corn Flag.*—The wild European species, *G. communis*, is perfectly hardy in England.

Co·rn-flour. Meal of Indian corn ground very fine; also applied to flour made of rice or other grain.

1851 *Exhibition, Rep. Juries* (1852) 55 *United States.*—Maize-flour, commonly called 'corn-meal' or 'corn-flour' in the U. S...is extensively used for puddings and other purposes in that country. 1860 *Illustr. Lond. News* XXXVII. 205/2 Summer Recipe for Patent Corn Flour with Preserved or Green Fruit. 1892 *Trade Advt.*, The British Corn-flour prepared from Rice.

Co·rn-flower. The name given to various plants commonly found growing amongst corn; *spec.* **a.** the common Bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*; **b.** the Corn-rose or common Wild Poppy; **c.** the Corn-cockle; **d.** *Golden* or *Yellow Cornflower*: the Corn-marigold.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* ii. xii. 161 This floure [Blew bottell] may also be called Hurte Sicle, and Corneflоure. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* ccxl. 591 Of Blewe Bottle, or Corne flower. *Ibid.* ccxliv. § 2. 606 These plants are called..in English Corne Marigold, yellow Corne flower, and golden Corne flower. 1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 73/1 Adde as much water of blewe cornflowers. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 482 There be certain Corn-flowers which come seldome or never in other places..but onely amongst Corn: As the blew Bottle, a kind of Yellow Mary-Gold, Wilde Poppy and Fumitory. 1879 Lubbock *Sci. Lect.* ii. 37 The common but beautiful cornflower (*Centaurea cyanus*). 1885 E. Peacock in *Academy* 26 Sept. 204/2 Of the sunlight yellow and corn-flowers red.

Co·rn-ground. *arch.* A piece of land used for growing corn; corn-land.

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 823/1 The king..lodged within 3 miles of the citie in a corne ground up the river. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* xi. (1840) I. 180 Two pieces of corn-ground. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* iii. iv. 203 Vineyards, corn-grounds, and meadows.

Co·rn-hoa:rder. *arch.* One who hoards corn or keeps it in order to realize a larger price.

1596 Bp. Barlow *Three Serm.* ii. 59 Cornhoorders, who had rather the corne should waxe fustie in their garners, than to sell it out at a reasonable rate. 1598 J. Dickenson *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 100 Greedy Corne-hoorders .. generally cursed. 1631 C. Fitz-Geffray (*title*) The Curse of Corne-horders.

Co·rn-house. †**1.** An ancient name for a granary. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 185 *Granarium*, cornhus. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Chron.* xxxii. 28 Ezechias ..made him..corne houses for the increace of corne.

2. *U.S.* = Corn-crib.

Co·rn-husk. *U.S.* The husk of coarse leaves enclosing the ear of Indian corn.

1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 122 They scrubbed him with corn-husks. 1864 E. Sargent *Peculiar* II. 221 The corn-husk punishment...Dry corn-husks are..lighted, and the burning embers are whipped off..so as to fall in showers of live sparks on the naked back.

So **Corn-husker,** one who strips the husks from the ears of Indian corn; also a machine for this purpose. **Corn-husking,** the husking of Indian corn; a gathering of neighbours at the house of a farmer to assist him in husking his Indian corn, usually finishing up with feasting and dancing; also called *husking bee.*

1852 Haliburton *Traits Amer. Hum.* (Bartlett), There was a corn-husking, and I went along with Sal Stebbins. 1886 S. Longfellow *Life Longfellow* I. ii. 19 In autumn entering into the work and fun of the corn-husking. 1890 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* Dec., A big corn-husking match..each contestant husked and cribbed about 150 bushels. *Mod. U.S. Newspaper Advt.*, The best corn-husker made.

Cornic (kǭ·ɹnik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *corn-us* (see Cornel) + -ic.] In *Cornic acid*, a synonym of Cornin, q.v.

1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 164 In 1835, Geiger ..discovered in it [bark of *Cornus florida*] a peculiar crystallized bitter substance..which he distinguished by the name of *cornic acid.* 1863–82 in Watts *Dict. Chem.*

Cornice (kǭ·ɹnis), *sb.* Forms: 6– **cornice,** 7 **cornishe, corniche (coronix),** 6–8 **coronice,** 6 **coronich, (cornix),** 6–9 **cornish.** [The forms *cornice, cornishe*, were taken immed. from F. and It. equivalents: cf. 16th c. F. *cornice, cornise*, in Cotgr. *cornice, corniche* 'the cornish or brow of a piller or wall', mod.F. *corniche*; ad. It. *cornice* (kornī·tʃe) 'the ledge whereon they hang tapistrie in any roome; also an out-jetting peece or part of a house or wall' (Florio); *cornice* represents the It. spelling; F. *corniche*, Eng. *cornish* derive from It. pronunciation. The variants *coronix, coronice*, are based on 16–17th c. latinized forms.

It. *cornice*, the source of the word in all the mod. langs., is known from the beginning of Italian literature, being frequent in Dante. In form it is identical with *cornice*:—L. *cornix, -īcem* crow (*Corvus Cornix*), and by Florio it is treated as the same word; in the *Vocabolario della Crusca* the two are separated. The L. term for the architectural cornice was *corōna* (Vitruvius), and some have conjectured that the It. *cornice* is in some way derived or corrupted from that word, the form *coronix* cited by Du Cange, and used in Eng. by Shute in 1563, being assumed to be a connecting link. But there is no evidence for L. *coronix* before 16th c. Du Cange's example is of 1643, his example of *cornix* of 1605; both appear to be merely latinized forms of the Italian word, *coronix* being contaminated by the desire to connect it with *corōna*. Another suggestion is that the It. *cornice* was in some way related to L. *corōnis, -idem* = Gk. κορωνίς, given in Hesychius in the sense τὸ τελευταῖον τῆς οἰκοδομῆς ἐπίθεμα 'the finishing piece placed on the building', the 'cope-stone'. But this could not have phonetically given It. *cornice*, unless indeed the Gk. word had passed into popular Italian use, and been assimilated by popular perversion to *cornice* crow. Of this we have no evidence.]

1. *Arch.* A horizontal moulded projection which crowns or finishes a building or some part of a building; *spec.* the uppermost member of the entablature of an order surmounting the frieze.

1563 Shute *Archit.* C ij b, The Coronix of the Pedestalle. *Ibid.* D iv b, The Architraue, frise, & Cornishe. 1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 56 Columns..that supported a cumly Cornish. 1624 Wotton *Archit.* (1672) 22 They [pillars] have all their..upper Adjuncts, as Architrave, Frize, and Cornice. 1656 Earl Monm. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 277 Augustus raised up the walls thereof even to the highest Cornish. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 12 Cornishes and Frontispieces over the Windows. 1681 Cotton *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 329 With all its Mouldings, Frize and Coronice. 1726 Leoni tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 97 a, Let there be Cornices of Stone ..projecting out a cubit. 1833 *Act* 3–4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 114 The water from the roofs and cornices of all houses or other buildings. 1847 Lytton *Lucretia* (1853) 33 The same enriched frieze and cornice.

b. An ornamental moulding, usually of plaster, running round the wall of a room or other part of the interior of a building, immediately below the ceiling; the uppermost moulding of a piece of wainscoting; a picture-moulding, or the like; also, the ornamental projection within which curtains are hung.

1670 Lassels *Voy. Italy* i. (1698) 81 Over it runs a cornish of silver plate nailed to the wall. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 326 The gilding of the cornish..was quite blackened. 1800 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XIII. 18 The cornish of the wainscotting. 1858 Dickens *Lett.* 28 Aug., A great piece of the cornice of the ceiling falling with a great crash. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Cornice*..a gilded or other ornamental work within which window curtains are suspended.

2. A ring or moulding encircling a cannon (It. *cornice degli orecchioni*, Florio; see also *cornice-ring* in 4).

1571 Digges *Pantom.* (1591) 178 The Excesse wherby the Semidiameter of the Ringe or Cornice of the Head dooth exceed the Cornice of the Coyle [of a cannon]. 1645 N. Stone *Enchirid. Fortif.* 57 The mussell-Ring or Coronice.

‖ **3.** Applied to a path or road along the edge of a precipice. (Not an English sense.)

1823 Galt *Entail* III. xvi. 153 The road..lay on the cornice of a precipice. 1824 — *Rothelan* III. 250 The road towards it is a cornice, as the Sicilians..call the paths which wind along the edge of precipices. 1883 Burton & Cameron *To Gold Coast* I. iii. 56 Seixal, on the north-west coast, famous for its corniche-road.

4. *Comb.*, as **cornice-hook,** a hook for hanging pictures from a picture-cornice; **cornice-piece,** a piece of moulding forming a cornice; **cornice-plane,** an ogee plane for planing mouldings; **cornice-pole,** a pole carrying rings from which curtains are hung; **cornice-rail** (see quot.); **cornice-ring,** the ring or moulding encircling a cannon immediately behind the muzzle-ring; = Astragal 3.

1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) I. 13 This [the front roof-rail], with the door-case rails, has *Cornice-pieces nailed on. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 298/2 *Cornice poles..coated with thin brass. 1794 Felton *Carriages* Gloss., **Cornice Rails*, the top framing of the body of a coach or chariot, called roof rails. 1645 N. Stone *Enchir. Fortif.* 56 The Astragall, or *Coronice ring. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* ii. vi. 94 The Astragal, or Cornice Ring. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Ordnance*, *Cornish Ring* of a Gun, is the next from the Muzzle Ring backwards. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Corniche ring* of a piece of ordinance.

Cornice (kǭ·ɹnis), *v.* Also **cornish.** [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish with a cornice; *fig.* to crown or finish as with a cornice.

1744 Eliza Heywood *Female Spect.* (1748) I. 123 Twelve marble-pillars..carved and cornished after the Doric and Ionic manner. 1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 431 The whole work..stretched into a hundred volumes..would cornish the literary wainscotting of a five-and-twenty foot room. 1872 Blackie *Lays Highl.* 131 A goodly temple, walled behind With crag precipitous..And by green birches corniced.

Corniced (kǭ·ɹnist), *ppl. a.* Also **cornished.** [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ed.] Having a cornice, adorned with a cornice.

1821 Keats *Lamia* 360 In the corniced shade Of some arch'd temple door. 1870 Disraeli *Lothair* lxix. 369 The proud palaces of Rome, their corniced and balconied fronts.

† **Co·rnicement.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ment.] A structure of the nature of a cornice; cornicing.

1637 *Luminalia* A b, Above these, ran cornicements, which made the ground of a second order. 1655 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 75 Those single Cornicements, which being without Freese and Architrave, the Romans used to set over their Pylasters.

Cornicing (kǭ·ɹnisiŋ). Also 7 **-ishing.** [f. as prec. + -ing¹.] Work consisting of a cornice or cornices.

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 75 Door-cases, Cornishing, Mouldings, etc. 1882 Shorthouse *J. Inglesant* (ed. 2) II. v. 129 Between the rich pilasters and cornicing which adorned the front of the villa.

Cornicle (kǭ·ɹnik'l). [ad. L. *corniculum*, dim. of *cornū* horn.] A little horn (*obs.*); a small horn-like organ or process, as the 'horns' of a snail, the antennæ of an insect.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 155 [In snails] there will be found on either side two black..membranous strings, which extend into the long and shorter cornicle upon protrusion. 1658 Rowland *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 924 Having two cornicles or little short horns. *Ibid.* 1003 The cornicles long and black, the wings coming forth of the middle of the loins. 1847 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 843/1 Minute cornicles sometimes attached to the pubis. 1859 *Ibid.* V. 176/2 In Poupart's ligament..cornicles..are said to have been found in the human subject.

Cornicle, obs. Sc. and north. f. Chronicle.

c 1475 *Partenay* 1223 As ther cornicles shewith openly.

† **Corni·cular,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *cornicul-um* little horn (see Cornicle) + -ar.] = next.

1822 T. Taylor *Apuleius* 292 The Moon..whether she is cornicular, or divided, or gibbous, or full.

Corni·culate, *a.* [ad. L. *corniculāt-us* horned, f. *corniculum* little horn: see -ate².] Horned; having pointed projections like horns.

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* ii. iii. iii. lxii, It hath been.. shown That Venus Moon-like grows corniculate. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 96 Herbs of a Corniculate or Horned Seed-vessel. 1721 Blair in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 219 Some with Corniculate Petala. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Corniculate*, terminating in a process resembling a horn; as the fruit of *Trapa bicornis*.

† **Corni·culer.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *corniculārius* a soldier presented with a *corniculum* (or horn-shaped ornament worn on the helmet) and thereby promoted; an adjutant.] An assistant officer.

c 1386 Chaucer *Sec. Nun's T.* 369 Oon Maximus, that was an Officer Of the Prefectes, and his Corniculer [*v.r.* -eere, -ere]. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 230 To oon Maximus hys cornyculer He hem delyverid.

Corniferous (kǭɹni·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *cornifer* horn-bearing (f. *cornū* horn + *-fer* bearing) + -ous.]

†**1.** Producing or having horns. *Obs.*

1650 T. Blount tr. *Estienne's Art Devises* 72 The corniferous cressant. 1651 J. F[reake] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 143 Elevating corniferous humors into his head, and producing horns.

2. *Geol.* Containing or producing hornstone.

1873 Dawson *Earth & Man* v. 90 The 'Corniferous limestone', so called from the masses of hornstone..contained in it. 1883 S. M. Burnham *Limestones, etc.* 50 The Corniferous period of the Devonian age.

Cornific (kǭɹni·fik), *a. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *cornū* horn + -fic.] Producing horns or horn.

1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Cornifick.* 1755 in Johnson; hence in mod. Dicts.

Cornification (kǭɹnifikēⁱ·ʃən). *Phys.* and *Zool.* [n. of action f. Cornify: see -fication.] Production of horn; conversion into horny substance.

a 1843 Southey *Doctor* cxxviii. 321 The habit of cornification. 1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 498/1 The outer [cells] undergo a more complete cornification. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Pathol.* 258 Drying, cornification, shrivelling up of the fibrin.

Corniform (kǭ·ɹnifǭɹm), *a. rare*[−0]. [L. type **corniformis*, f. *cornū* horn + *-formis* -FORM: cf. F. *corniforme*.] Having the form of a horn.

1836 SMART, *Corniform*, having the shape of horns.

Cornify (kǭ·ɹnifəi), *v.* [f. L. *cornū* horn + -FY.] †**1.** *trans.* To fit with 'horns'; to cuckold. *Obs.*

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 405 If she [my wife] were fair, she might perhaps cornifie me.

2. *Phys.* and *Zool.* To turn into horn or horny substance. Hence **Co·rnified** *ppl. a.*

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 498 These cornified plates. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* xii. 278 Coalesced and cornified cells.

Corni·gerous, *a.* [f. L. *corniger* horn-bearing (f. *cornū* horn + *-ger* bearing) + -OUS.] Bearing or having horns, horned; producing horn or horny substance.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xix. 261 Nature in other cornigerous animals, hath placed the hornes higher. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 257 Sheep..being reckon'd amongst the cornigerous Quadrupeds. 1834 GOOD *Stud. Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 465 Examples of the cornigerous variety [of fish-skin disease]..are by no means uncommon.

Cornill, obs. f. CORNEL[3].

Cornimuse, var. of CORNEMUSE.

Cornin (kǭ·ɹnin). *Chem.* [f. L. *corn-us* (see CORNEL) + -IN.] A bitter crystalline substance obtained from the root of *Cornus florida*; also called *cornic acid.*

1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 107 Called by him [Mr. G. W. Carpenter] cornine, and afterwards cornia. 1863–82 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 85 Cornin dissolves easily in water and in alcohol, sparingly in ether.

Corning (kǭ·ɹniŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CORN *v.* + -ING[1].] **1.** The action or process of granulation.

1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiers* (1573) 28 a, The maner of corning all sortes of pouder. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 94 During the time of its [salt's] corning they generally slacken their fire. 1711 [see CORN-POWDER]. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 765 The cake produced by the action of the stones is ready for graining or corning.

2. Pickling with salt; salting.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improvem.* (1746) 204 Each of them need first a little corning with salt. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd.

†**3.** The growing or cultivation of corn. *Obs.*

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* To Rdr., All which are three staple Advantages of the Nation, and will hold hands with Tillage, Corning, Trade, and Merchandize.

†**4.** The practice of begging corn on St. Thomas's day. *dial. Obs.*

a 1806 BRAND *Pop. Ant.* (1870) I. 246 There is a custom in Warwickshire for the poor, on St. Thomas's Day, to go with a bag to beg corn of the farmers, which they call going a-corning.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *corning-machine, -mill*; **corning-house**, the part of a powder-mill where the granulating is done.

1667 *Hist. Gunpowder* in Sprat *Hist. R. Soc.* (1702) 281 From the Mill the Powder is brought to the Corning-house. 1794 *Ann. Reg.* 42 The explosion of the corning-mill was felt at the parsonage house. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 313 The old corning machine consisted of a large revolving rectangular wooden frame, etc. 1884 *Edin. Rev.* July 36 A large magazine and corning-house.

†**Co·rnish,** *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. CORN *sb.*[1] + -ISH[1].] Of the corn kind.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 147 How to feed Swin, without any cornish meat. *Ibid.*, Their cornish Muskings they cast into the yard..for the Swine to root amongst. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 80. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Swine.*

Cornish (kǭ·ɹniʃ), *a.*[2] (*sb.*) [f. first element of *Cornwall* (OE. *Cornweallas* = Corn-Welsh) + -ISH.

The native equivalent was *Kernúak, Kernewec*, deriv. of *Kernôu, Pou Kernôw* (= *pagus Cornubiæ*) Llwyd, *Cernow, Kernow* (Williams), Welsh *Cernyw*, Cornwall: cf. Breton *Kernéô, Kerné*, the district of Cornouailles in Armorica. These forms point to a proto-Celtic **Cornovjo-s*, **Cornovja*: cf. med.L. *Cornubia*, whence *Cornu·bian, Cornu·bic* = Cornish. Ptolemy has Κορναούιοι, Roman sources *Cornovii*, as names of British tribes, though not in Cornwall. Prob. derived from Celtic *corn, cornu*, 'horn', in sense of projecting corner or headland.]

Of or belonging to Cornwall: **a.** Applied to the people and language; hence **Cornishman**. **b.** In the names of various animals, plants, natural products, etc. found in Cornwall, as *Cornish chough* (see CHOUGH 2 a), *crow, daw, C. heath, C. moneywort*, etc.; also **Cornish boiler**, the cylindrical flue-boiler invented by Smeaton; **Cornish clay**, a clay obtained from the decomposition of Cornish granite, used in making earthenware; **C. diamond**, a variety of quartz found in Cornwall; a crystal of this quartz; **C. engine**, a form of single-acting condensing steam-engine, used for pumping up water, first used in Cornwall; **C. gilliflower**, a variety of apple; **C. hug** (in *Wrestling*), see HUG *sb.*; **C. pump**, a pump worked by a Cornish engine; **Cornish stone**, †(*a*) = *Cornish diamond*; (*b*) Cornish granite in a state of partial decomposition, ground and used with clay in the manufacture of earthenware.

a. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 122 The apendex ..treatinge of Cornewall and Cornyshe men. *Ibid.* 123 In Cornwall is two speches: the one is naughty Englyshe, and the other is Cornyshe speche. *Ibid.*, No Cornysheman dothe nomber aboue xxx. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* I. (1769) 19 The Cornish people gaue themselues principally..to the seeking of Tynne. *Ibid.* 55 Cornish names hold an affinity with the Welsh. 1880 T. Q. COUCH *E. Cornwall Gloss.* Introd. 74 *The Cornishman*, a Penzance weekly paper.

b. 1840–56 S. C. BREES *Gloss. Civil Engin.* s.v. *Boiler*, Boilers .. 1st, globular; 2ndly, cylindrical .. as the Cornish *boiler. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 112 A large preserved Specimen of Cornish *Brown Trout (*Salmo fario*). 1552 HULOET, Cornyshe *chowghe or crowe, *Pyracorax.* 1829 S. SHAW *Staffordsh. Potteries* 160 For the finest pottery there is also used a certain proportion of Cornish or china *clay. 1866 E. METEYARD *Life Wedgwood* 423 The opposition of the Potters to Champion's Bill..left open..the free use of Cornish stone and clay. *c* 1575 *Parl. Byrdes* 145 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 174 Than sayde the Cornyssh *daw. 1591 NASHE in Arb. *Garner* I. 501 (D.) If one wear Cornish *diamonds on his toes. 1748 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (1871) II. 5 (D.) Hengeston Hill, which produces a great plenty of Cornish diamonds. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 215 Rock crystal .. also known as .. 'Cornish' or 'Irish' diamond. 1840–56 S. C. BREES *Gloss. Civil Engin.*, *Cornish *Engine*, a single acting beam engine, employed in raising water from mines..The steam..is used for the down stroke only, and raises an immense weight fastened to the pump rod at the end of the beam. *c* 1850 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 937 The finest variety..is the Cornish *Gilliflower. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 367 Cornish *Heath..is well distinguished ..by its truly bell-shaped corolla. *Ibid.* IV. 134 Creeping Sibthorpia..is called also Cornish *Money-wort. 1882 *The Garden* 21 Jan. 34/2 The Cornish Moneywort..I have stuck ..in against a moist bank in a deep Surrey lane. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 198 The Cornish-*Stones, the Bristow-Stones. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 481 The glaze for cream-coloured pottery is formed of white lead, Cornish-stone, and flint.

2. *sb.* The ancient language of Cornwall, a member of the Brythonic branch of the Celtic languages; it became extinct in the latter part of the 18th c.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 123 Who so wyll speake any Cornishe, Englyshe and Cornyshe doth folow. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* I. (1769) 71 A kinde of Enterlude, compiled in Cornish out of some scripture history. 1867 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) III. xiv. 300 Cornish began to die out in Cornwall about the time of the Reformation.

Cornish(e, -nix, obs. ff. CORNICE.

†**Co·rnix.** *Obs.* [Cf. It. *cornice*.] = CORNELIAN. Commonly *cornix-stone.*

1611 FLORIO, *Corgnola*, a cornix stone. *Cornice* .. Also a red Cornixstone. 1632 SHERWOOD, The cornaline, or cornixstone, *cornaline.*

Co·rnland, corn-land. Land appropriated to, or suitable for, the cultivation of corn.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 43 (Mätzn.) Þere is nobil cornlond and fruytful. 1469 *Plumpton Corr.* 21 The corneland is overflotin with water. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Characters, Jaylor*, The best acre of corn-land .. in England. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 140 Nitre..has the greatest Effect on all Corn-Lands. 1846 C. G. PROWETT *Æschylus' Prom. Bd.* 18 The broad Corn-lands of fruitful Cicily. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* vi. 124 Broken by cornland and snug farms.

Co·rn-law, Corn Law. A law regulating the trade in corn, *esp.* its export and import.

In English political history the name is used specifically of the laws restricting the importation of cereals which were in force in the United Kingdom in the earlier part of the 19th c.; against these laws the *Anti-Corn-Law Agitation* arose in 1838, and they were repealed in 1846. (In this application usually spelt with capitals.)

1766 (*title*) Three Tracts on the Corn Trade and Corn Laws. 1777 J. ANDERSON (*title*) An Inquiry into the Nature of the Corn Laws, with a view to the new Corn Bill proposed for Scotland. 1823 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 405 The wise men of the newspapers are for a repeal of the Corn Laws. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 401 The Venetian corn-laws had two marked features. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, The 'Times'* Wks. (Bohn) II. 117 It adopted the League against the Corn Laws. 1868 ROGERS *Man. Pol. Econ.* (1876) 163 There has been .. a regular annual rise in rent, since the repeal of the corn-laws.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Corn-law** *v.*, to impose corn-laws upon; **Corn-lawing** *ppl. a.*, passing or supporting corn-laws.

1843 EMERSON *Misc.*, *Carlyle* Wks. (Bohn) III. 317 London and Europe tunnelled, graded, corn-lawed. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 188 Even corn-lawing Aristocracy.

Cornless (kǭ·ɹnlės), *a.* [f. CORN *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without corn; destitute of corn.

1827 LYTTON *Pelham* lxiv. (D.), Alive to the cornless state of the parson's stable. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law Spir. W.* 129 In this world only the cornless ear is seen.

Co·rn-ma·rigold. Popular name of *Chrysanthemum segetum*, a plant with bright yellow flowers, common as a weed amongst corn.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ccxliv. § 1. 605 Corne Marigold .. hath a soft stalke, hollow, and of a greene colour, whereupon doe growe great leaues. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Ficoides*, The Crysanthemum or Corn-marigold. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 313 Corn Marigold..with its bright yellow blooms.

†**Co·rn-master.** One who has corn to sell.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 707 These Corn-masters bringing a sample of their Corn in a Dish or Napkin to shew you..by that little do sell all that they have. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Riches* (Arb.) 235 A Nobleman .. A Great Grasier, A Great Sheepe-Master .. A Great Corne-Master. 1638 PENKETHMAN *Artach.* K iij, The uncharitable greedinesse, or unconscionable hoording of Corne-Masters and Farmers. 1667 LD. ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) II. 262.

Co·rn-meal. *gen.* Meal made of corn or grain; *spec.* in Scotl., oatmeal; in U.S., meal of maize or Indian corn.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* viii, To put in a handful of ashes amongst Christian folk's corn-meal. 1855 W. SARGENT *Braddock's Exp.* 85 Their..corn-meal, either ground by hand or pounded in a wooden mortar, afforded their only bread. 1879 MARION C. TYREE *Housek. Old Virginia* 60 Take one quart sifted corn meal and a teacup of cracklins.

Co·rn-me·rchant. A dealer in corn.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* III. (1558) 142 Neither well dyd the cornemarchaunt .. in holdyng his peace. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 117 The Corn-Merchant ought not to conceal..what he knows. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 9 May 1/1 T. Tomlinson of Winterton .. Corn Merchant.

Co·rn-mill. Also 6 -miln.

1. A mill for grinding corn or grain; a flour-mill.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 9 b, There be many maner of mylnes as cornemylnes, wyndmylnes, horsemylnes. 1625 *N. Riding Records* IV. 159 A water corn mill. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 86 Man .. can make corn-mills .. that grind the corn he must else have pounded in a mortar. 1864 A. McKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 4 Where stood the corn-mill of the parish till the year 1703.

2. A machine for roughly grinding the cobs of Indian corn for stock-feeding purposes. *U.S.*

So **Co·rn-miller**, a miller.

1812 *Examiner* 12 Oct. 648/2 J. Shephard..corn-miller.

†**Co·rn-monger.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 -munger. A corn-dealer; often used with implication of greed or extortion.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 10 Arowe heders, maltemen and corne mongers. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 438 They haue more store of pasture then tillage .. which maketh more grasiors then Cornemungers. 1603 BP. HALL *Serm.* 19 Ye Cormorant Cornmongers, hatch up a dearth in the time of plenty. 1614 T. WILSON *Comm. Rom.* (1627), The covetous usurers, cornemongers, oppressors, extortioners. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxix, 'The corn-mongers will make the auld price gude against them as has horses till keep.'

†**Cornmudgin.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. App. an alteration of *cormogeon*, CURMUDGEON, with the first syllable assimilated to *corn*, used as a rendering of L. *frumentarius* corn-dealer.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IV. xv. 150 A rich corne-mudgin [*frumentarius*], that with a quart (or measure of corne of two pounds) had bought the freedome of his fellow cittizens. *Ibid.* XXXVIII. xxxv. 1004 The fines that certeine cornmudgins [*frumentarios*] paid, for hourding up..their graine.

Cornmuse, var. of CORNEMUSE.

‖**Corno** (kǫrno). *Mus.* Pl. **corni**. [It.:—L. *cornu*.] The Italian word for HORN, applied esp. to the French horn. *Corno inglese* = COR ANGLAIS or English horn; *corno di bassetto*, the basset-horn; also name of an organ stop.

1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. in Paris* vi. 118 [He] superintends the *Corni* parts. 1856 MRS. C. CLARKE *Berlioz' Instrument.* 99 The low sounds of the corno inglese. *Ibid.* 115 The low notes of the corno di bassetto are the finest. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* x. (1878) 72 Corno di Bassetto.. another name for the Clarionet stop, when it extends throughout the compass of the Manual [of the organ].

Cornock, -nook, obs. ff. CURNOCK, a measure.

Cornodo: see CORNUTO.

Cornoile, obs. f. CORNEL[3].

Cornopean (kǭɹnōu·piăn). *Mus.*

1. Another name for the *cornet à piston*: see CORNET *sb.*[1] 1.

1837 *Musical World* 29 Dec. VII. 254 The cornopean was first introduced into England..about four years ago. 1843 ALB. SMITH *Wassail-Bowl* II. 26 A harp, piano, and cornopean. 1892 *Civil Serv. Supply Assoc. Price List*, Cornopean, 2 tones, new model, water-key, in case 24/6.

2. An 8-ft. reed-stop on an organ.

1840 in Grove *Mus. Dict.* II. 601 [Organ of] Town Hall, Birmingham..[Stops] on Solo Manual..6. Cornopean. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* x. (1878) 73 *Cornopean*, an 8 feet striking reed, on the Manual.

Corn-parsley. A species of wild parsley, *Petroselinum segetum*, found as a weed in cornfields; sometimes misapplied to *Sison Amomum.*

1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 23. 1868 *Treas. Bot.* 870/1 *Petroselinum segetum*, the Corn Parsley, formerly a rare plant in the cornfields of Sussex, is now frequently met with in arable fields throughout England. 1890 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 3/1 Broad ditches full of flags, rushes .. and cornparsley, and stinging nettles.

Co·rn-pipe. A rustic musical instrument made of a stalk of corn.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 42, I beheld mony .. hirdis blauuand ther buc hornis and ther corne pipis. *Ibid.* vi. 65 The thrid playit on ane trump, the feyrd on ane corne pipe. *a* 1740 TICKELL (J.), Now the shrill corn-pipes, echoing loud to arms, To rank and file reduce the straggling swarms.

fig. 1828 CARLYLE *Goethe's Helena* Misc. I. 132 And so on, through all the variations of the critical corn-pipe.

Co·rn-pone. *Southern U.S.* [See PONE.] A kind of Indian corn bread made with milk and eggs; also a loaf of this bread.

1860 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 1886 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 8 Dec. 2/4 A Southern Society has been formed in New York, and its members are confident in being as happy over the corn-pone and the hog-jowl as the New-Englanders over doughnuts and hard cider. 1890 *Century Mag.* Aug. 615/1 His comrade [produced] several large corn-pones.

†**Co·rn-powder.** *Obs.* Gunpowder that has been 'corned' or granulated.

1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1573) 41 a, Puting in the mouthes of the holes..a litle fine corne pouder. 1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* I. 12 Bullets, Chaineshot, Crosbarres, Corne-powder, Serpentine powder. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 71 That [powder] for small Ordnance is called corne Powder fine. 1711 *Mil. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4) s.v. *Powder*, There are two sorts of it; the one call'd Serpentine, which is in Dust without corning, the

other Corn-Powder. 1799 G. Smith *Labor.* I. 10 Corn powder is whole gunpowder.

Co·rn-rent. A rent for agricultural land paid in corn, or one the amount of which is determined each year according to the price of corn.

1809 Tomlins *Law Dict.*, Corn-rents. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 420/2 *Corn-rent* is a money-rent varying in amount according to the fluctuations of the price of corn. In many parts of the south of Scotland corn-rents are paid according to the *fiar* prices of corn, as determined in each county by a jury. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Pr.* I. iv. 72 The Cuxham serf .. pays a corn-rent of one quarter of seed wheat at Michaelmas, etc. 1878 F. A. Walker *Money* I. viii. 159 To a certain limited extent such a substitute, where lands are to be leased, has been found in corn-rents.

Co·rn-rick. A rick of corn in the straw.

a 1000 in Thorpe *Homilies* II. 178 (Bosw.) Wearþ gemet ðæt feoh uppon anre cornhryccan. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 217 Their Houses, Barns, and Corn-reeks.

Co·rn-rose.

1. The common Corn Poppy (*Papaver Rhœas*).

1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyl. Waters* clviii. K iij a, Water of red corne roses. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. lxxxii. 433 There be two sortes of red Poppie or Cornerose, the great and the small, differing onely in leaues, but the flowers are lyke one another. 1657 Coles *Adam in Eden* iii. 7 The white Corn-Rose groweth amongst the Wheat, between Pontfract and Ferry-Bridge. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* I. 67 *Papaver Rhœas*..Country people call the plant Corn-rose.

2. Applied to the Cockle (Cockle[1] 1, 2).

1611 Cotgr., *Alesnes*, Cockle, Corne-rose, field Nigella, wild Nigella. 1678 Phillips, *Cockle*, a Weed call'd Corn-rose, Darnel, or field-Nigella. 1721–42 Bailey, *Cockle*, a Weed, otherwise called Corn-rose. *c* 1878 *Oxford Bible Helps* s.v. *Cockle*, 'Cockle' in Job xxxi. 40 means the corn-rose, a weed found among corn.

3. Applied to the Field-rose.

1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 465 White-flowered Dogs Rose. Corn Rose.

Co·rn-sa·lad. A small succulent plant, *Valerianella olitoria*, or Lamb's-Lettuce, found wild in corn-fields, and cultivated as an early salad.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* xxxv. 242 Of Lambes Lettuce, or Corne sallade. 1640 Glapthorne *Wit in Constable* I, One that lives on Onions and Corne sallets. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 192 Sow Beans, Pease, Rounsevals, Corn-sallet. 1767 J. Abercrombie *Ev. Man his own Gard.* 657/1 *Corn Sallad*, or *lamb's lettuce*; a small annual plant of three or four inches growth used as a substitute for common lettuce in winter and spring sallads. 1860 Delamer *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 112 The value of corn-salad is its earliness. 1882 *Garden* 17 June 427/2 Corn Salad may be sown from February until June.

Co·rn-shuck. *U.S.* = Corn-husk.

a 1860 Thorpe *Big Bear Arkansas* (Bartl.), A wild-cat skin pulled off whole, stuffed with corn-shucks, for a pillow. 1884 J. G. Bourke *Snake Dance* iv. 39 Cedar sprigs encircled ankles and waists, and corn-shucks tied up their hair.

So **Co·rn-shucking** = Corn-husking.

a 1860 *Major Jones* (Bartl.), The young people were all.. laughin', as if they'd been to a corn-shuckin', more 'n to a meetin' house. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 740/2, I have seen the negro at work, and I have..attended his corn-shuckings.

Co·rn-snake. A large harmless snake, *Coluber guttatus*, common in the southern United States.

1676 T. Glover in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 631 There is another sort called the Corn-Snake, because he is usually found in Corn-fields. 1688 J. Clayton *Virginia, Ibid.* XVIII. 135 The Corn-Snake, most like the Rattle-Snake of all others in colour. 1736 Mortimer *Nat. Hist. Carolina, Ibid.* XXXIX. 257 The Corn-Snake. This takes its Name from the Resemblance of its Colour to that of Maize or Indian Corn. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowledge* IV. 348 *Corn snake.*

Co·rn-stalk.

1. A stalk of corn, *esp.* in *U.S.* of Indian corn.

Also *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *corn-stalk cutter*, a machine for cutting up the stalks of Indian corn of a previous year's crop to allow them to be ploughed into the ground; *corn-stalk fiddle*, a musical toy made of a stalk of Indian corn.

1816 J. Pickering *Voc. Words U. S., Corn-Stalks.* The farmers of New England use this term..to denote the upper part of the stalks of Indian Corn (above the ear) which is cut off while green, and then dried to make fodder for their cattle. 1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* I. 77 A spoonful or two of .. corn-stalk molasses. 1832 Lander *Adv. Niger* II. x. 107 The surprising height and stiffness of the corn-stalks. *a* 1834 Dow *Serm.* (Bartlett), There is no more sentiment in the soul of an old bachelor, than there is music in a corn-stalk fiddle.

2. *fig.* A tall, lithe person; hence, a nickname given to persons of European descent born in Australia, more particularly in New South Wales.

1865 H. Kingsley *Hillyars & Burtons* xxviii, More particular over their rations than any corn-stalk cockatoo. 1880 Inglis *Austral. Cousins* 149 'Cornstalk' is the generic nickname applied to the native-born New South Welshman ..they are thus dubbed from the prevailing tendency of the *adolescens simplex* of Australia to run somewhat more to length than to breadth. 1886 F. H. H. Guillemard *Cruise Marchesa* I. 92 We were astonished at being greeted in very fair English by a long lean cornstalk of a lad.

Cornstone (kɒ̄·rnstōun). *Geol.* [f. Corn *sb.*[1] + Stone.] A name, originally local, for an earthy concretionary limestone, mottled red and green, forming a subordinate bed in the Old Red Sandstone formation in various parts of Britain.

'They are said to derive their name from the fertile corn-soil that overlies them in Hereford, as compared with the tenacious clays which cover the marls and sandstones' (Page *Handbk. Geol. Terms*).

1822 Conybeare & Phillips *Geol. Eng. & Wales* 362 A rock of a pseudo-brecciated appearance, known by the name of Corn-stone. 1877 A. H. Green *Phys. Geol.* II. § 6. 73 Passages sometimes occur from Calcareous Sandstones into Limestone, and the intermediate forms are called locally Cornstones.

attrib. 1842 H. Miller *O. R. Sandst.* viii. (ed. 2) 176 The Cornstone formation is more extensively developed in Forfarshire. 1881 Whitehead *Hops* 22 The Cornstone division of the old Red Sandstone formation.

†**Co·rn-tree.** *Obs.* [OE. *corntréow*, f. L. *corn-us* cornel + *tréow* Tree.] = Cornel-tree.

c 1000 Ælfric *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 138 *Cornus*, corn-treow. *a* 1000 *Ags. Gloss.* ibid. 217 *De cortice cornu*, of corntreowes rindum. 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. M ij b, The female is called of some doge berry tree: sume call it corn tree. 1577 Harrison *England* II. xx. (1877) I. 330 Strange fruit such as almonds, figges, corne-trees. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 145 A man bitten with a mad Dog, falleth mad presently when he cometh under the shadow of a Corn-tree.

‖ **Cornu** (kɒ̄·rniu). Pl. **cornua.** The Latin word for a horn: applied in *Anat.* to various processes resembling or likened to horns: *esp.* **a.** The two processes or lateral cavities of the womb (*cornua uteri*), into which the Fallopian tubes open. **b.** The three processes of each of the lateral ventricles of the brain. **c.** The two pairs of small bones (*greater cornua* or *thyrohyals*, and *smaller cornua* or *ceratohyals*) which articulate with the lateral surfaces of the hyoid bone. **d.** The two lateral processes of the coccyx, and those of the sacrum. **e.** The four processes (*superior* and *inferior cornua*) of the thyroid cartilage. **f.** The two processes or 'horns' of the grey matter (which exhibits in section the form of a crescent) in each half of the spinal cord.

1691 Ray *Creation* II. (1701) 305 Before it [the 'egg'] passes through the Tubes or cornua into the uterus. 1842 E. Wilson *Anat. Vade M.* 375 Each Lateral ventricle is divided into a central cavity, and three smaller cavities called Cornua. 1854 Owen in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) II. 89/2 The ossicle called 'lesser cornu of the hyoid bone'. 1857 Bullock *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 18 Two tubercles, called the cornua of the sacrum. 1869 Huxley *Phys.* xi. (ed. 3) 286 The convex sides of the cornua of the grey matter .. are joined by the bridge which contains the central canal. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* I. iv. 123 The uterus is developed from two simple, primitive tubes, the inferior portions of which form the cornua. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 227 Each inferior cornu articulates with that outside of the cartilage.

Cornual (kɒ̄·rniuăl), *a. Anat.* [ad. L. *cornuāl-is*, f. *cornū* horn.] Of or pertaining to the cornua of the grey matter of the spinal cord.

Cornuate (kɒ̄·rniu,ĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *cornuātus* horned, horn-shaped, f. *cornū* horn: see -ate[2].] 'Having horns, horn-shaped' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Co·rnuated, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ed.] = prec.

1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 120/1 On each side projects upwards and backwards a cornuated process.

Cornubianite (kɒ̄rniū·biănəit). *Min.* Also **Cornubiate.** [f. *Cornubian*, Cornish, f. *Cornubia*, Cornwall (see Cornish) + -ite.] A hard dark blue laminated rock found in Cornwall with granite.

1878 Lawrence tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 230 Naumann has collected into one class, under the name of 'Cornubiates,' several exceptional varieties of gneiss. 1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* xii. 213 Cornubianite (proteolite) is a compact granular-scaly condition of gneiss.

†**Cornu-cap'd,** *a. Obs.* [Nonce-wd. with reference to Cornucopia (sense d).] Horn-capped.

c 1650 Brathwait *Barnabees Jrnl.* Xij a, *Veni, vidi, vici, lusi*, I came call'd coll'd toy'd trifl'd kissed, *Cornu-copiam optans Duci*, Captaine Cornu-cap'd I wished.

Cornucopia (kɒ̄·rniu,kōu·piă). Also **-copiæ.** [A late L. form, written as one word, of the earlier *cornū cōpiæ* 'horn of plenty'; fabled to be the horn of the goat Amalthea by which the infant Zeus was suckled; the symbol of fruitfulness and plenty.]

The horn of plenty; a goat's horn represented in art as overflowing with flowers, fruit, and corn.

1592 Greene *Maiden's Dream* Poems 133 [Hospitality] With her cornucopia in her fist. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 3 Men talke of Cornu-copia, that it had all things necessary for foode in it. 1623 Ford *Sun's Darling* iv. i, When Plenty, Summer's daughter, empties daily Her Cornucopia, filled with choicest viands. 1670 Lassels *Voy. Italy* II. 327 Candlesticks of pure gold made like cornucopias. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 117 Small head in an oval frame, with cornucopiæs and stone-work. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* IV. 197 Ceres .. with her bounteous cornucopia. 1872 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxviii. 9 The Lord, as from a cornucopia, shook out blessings upon it [the earth]. 1878 Bates *Centr. Amer.* iii. 24.

b. An ornamental vessel or receptacle shaped like the horn of plenty.

1863 Whyte Melville *Gladiators* II. 267 A flagon or two of wine, and a golden cornucopia of fruit and flowers.

c. *fig.* An overflowing stock or store.

1611 Coryat *Crudities* To Rdr., Fertill territories replenished with a very Cornucopia of al manner of commodities. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* I. vi. § 11 That County [Cornwall] is the Cornu-copia of saints. 1724 Swift *Corinna* Wks. 1775 III. II. 154 Her common-place book..Of scandal ..a cornucopia. 1853 C. Bronte *Villette* xix, My sympathy desired to keep its cornucopia replenished.

d. *humorously.* The 'horn' of cuckoldry.

1600 J. Lane *Tom Tel-troth* 675 With *cornucopia*, Cornewall and the horne Which their bad wiues bid from their bed be sent. 1878 J. W. Egsworth *Bagford Ballads* 294 The ironical praise of Cuckolds..may be studied with advantage by mature students, who do not believe that the Cornucopia was a new ornament.

Cornucopian (kɒ̄niukōu·piăn), *a.* [f. prec. + -an.] Of or pertaining to a cornucopia; plentiful, overflowingly abundant.

1609 Armin *Maids of More-Cl.* (1880) 129 Her..Who fronts me with a Cornucopian wreath. 1796 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXI. 492 With a cornucopian opulence of thought and allusion. 1860 Mrs. P. Byrne *Undercurrents Overlooked* I. 128 With cornucopian abundance.

Co·rnucopio·sity. *nonce-wd.* ? Cornucopia-like arrangement or profusion.

1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* 1, Flowers writhe up the walls in every kind of cornucopiosity.

†**Cornuco·pious,** *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* (Cf. Cornucopia d.)

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* III. vii. 110 A Cuckolds eye (which is a Cornu-copious eye).

†**Cornue.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *cornue* 'a kind of bending Limbecke of glasse' (Cotgr.), ad. med.L. *cornūta*.] A retort; = Cornute *sb.* 1.

1672 Shadwell *Miser* II. Wks. 1720 III. 44 A furnace of brick, with the cornues and recipients.

Cornuous (kɒ̄·rniuəs), *a. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *cornū* horn + -ous.] Of the nature of horn, horny.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 462 Cornuous substances.

†**Cornu·te,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *cornūtus, -a, -um* horned, f. *cornū* horn. Already in med.L. used as a sb. in sense B. 1, *cornūta* a retort.]

A. *adj.* = Cornuted.

1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey); hence in Bailey, etc.

B. *sb.* 1. A retort used in distilling.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* III. 172 Distill it by a cornute. 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Cornute* (with Chymists) a still.. having a crooked Neck..to draw Spirits or Oils out of Woods, Minerals, and Things which require a strong Heat.

2. A forked pennon.

1625 F. Markham *Bk. Hon.* III. ix. § 9 Those that were to receiue this Honour..came before him with their Cornutes, which were long Streamers or Ensignes with two long Forkes, or Nookes at the lower ende in the manner of Hornes.

3. Some horned animal.

1634 R. H. *Salernes Regim.* 50 Wholesome .. against the byting of a Beast called the Cornute.

4. One who is 'horned'; a cuckold.

1608 Machin *Dumb Knt.* III. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 173 Your best of friends..Usurps your bed, and makes you a cornute. 1707 E. Ward *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) II. ix, In the next severe Dispute Between the King and Earl Cornute.

5. *Logic.* A 'horned' argument, dilemma; the ancient sophism 'cornutus': see Ceratine.

1739 R. Bull tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 21 A Dilemma is a kind of a Cuckoldy or horned Argument; wherefore Logicians frequently call it a Cornute. [1837–8 Hamilton *Logic* xxiii. I. 466 The *sophisma heterozeteseos*, or sophism of counter-questioning .. obtained among the ancients the names of the Dilemma, the Cornutus, the Litigiosus [etc.]. .. To take for an example of this fallacy, the κεράτινος or Cornutus:—it is asked;—Have you cast your horns? [etc.] 1887 Fowler *Deduct. Logic* 155 *note.*]

Cornute (kɒ̄niū·t), *v. arch.* [f. as prec.] *trans.* To give 'horns' to, to 'horn'; *i.e.* to make a cuckold of.

1597 Lyly *Woman in Moone* III. ii, I have done this to cornute my maister. 1633 Ford *Love's Sacr.* IV. i, You are most shamefully..most scornfully cornuted. 1710 Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 89 O'regrown in Sin, cornuted, and in Debt. 1885 *Athenæum* 2 May 577 He [Iago] vehemently suspects that Emilia and Othello have cornuted him.

b. *lit.* (*nonce-use.*)

1831 Carlyle *Nibel. Lied* in *Misc. Ess.* (1888) III. 124 Let no one..fancy that our brave Siegfried..was actually cornuted, and had horns on his brow.

Hence **Cornu·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1640 Shirley *Hum. Court.* IV. i, Some city-heir That would .. pay for his cornuting. 1772 *Town & Country Mag.* 23 He had..been a capital offender in the cornuting way.

Cornuted (kɒ̄niū·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. adj. or vb. + -ed[1].]

1. Having horns, or horn-like projections; horned.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Cornuted*, hauing hornes. 1613 Zouch *Dove* 40 The silver Crescent, in the sable skye Seemes to resemble Loyres cornuted streames. 1760 C. Johnston *Chrysal* (1822) I. 101 Philosophical remarks on cornuted animals. 1816 G. S. Faber *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 351 The bovine and cornuted figure of Bacchus. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* I. vii, Bushel-breeches, cornuted shoes. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* Introd. III, The males, except in the cornuted species, being slighter in make.

b. Having the form of a horn, horn-shaped.

1866 E. C. Rye in *Intell. Observ.* No. 56. 132 Cornuted processes on head or thorax.

2. 'Horned', cuckolded.

1612 N. Breton *Pasquil's Nt.-Cap* (1877) 117 Loe here (cornuted Seigniors) here you see It is no wonder for to weare a horne. 1717 Bullock *Wom. a Riddle* I. i, A cornuted coxcomb. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 92 Cornuted husbands.

†3. Of an argument: 'Horned'. *Obs.* Cf. Cornute *sb.* 5.

1683 O. U. *Parish Ch. no Convent.* 10 Else he would not *arietare* against our Bishops..with his cornuted arguments.

†4. Of grain: 'Spurred' with ergot. *Obs.*

1676 *Phil. Trans.* II. 761 The Cornuted Rey was the cause of the gangrens. *Ibid.* 760 This cornuted grain.

‖**Cornu·to.** *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 5 **cornodo.** [It.:—L. *cornūtus* CORNUTE.] A cuckold.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xxiii. (1554) 60 a, As in some lond, cornodo, men them call. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 71 The peaking Curnuto her husband. 1651 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. III. iii. 475 Their husbands bankrupts, if not cornuto's. 1774 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) II. 119 [He] can prove himself a Cornuto. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 42 The husband will not be obliged .. to eat a cornuto dinner with his frail spouse, nor share her detestable couch.

† **Cornu·tor.** *Obs.* [f. CORNUTE *v.* after L. agent nouns.] One who cornutes; a cuckold-maker.

a 1675 JORDAN *Poems* 2 b (T.), He that thinks every man is his wife's suitor Defiles his bed, and proves his own cornutor. *c* 1750 (*title*) The Cornutor of Seventy-five.

Cornutus: see CORNUTE *sb.* 5.

† **Corn-vorant.** *Obs.* Punning alteration of *cormorant*, *corvorant* (as if f. *corn* + *-vorant* devouring), in allusion to the extortions of corn-mongers. Cf. CORN-MONGER, CORNMUDGIN.

1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* in Halliw. *Character Bks.* (1857) 103 He is an insatiable cormorant, or rather *corne-vorant*..a mercilesse money-monger..and unconscionable extortioner. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiii. § 1. 177 Eating like Cormorants (or *Corn vorants*).

Cornwallite (kǭ·ɹnwǫləit). *Min.* [f. *Cornwall* + -ITE.] A green amorphous arsenite of copper, resembling malachite, found in Cornwall.

1850 DANA *Min.* 528.

Co·rn-worm. The larva of the Corn-moth or other insect, destructive to grain.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 2114 *Ue[r]micul us*, cornuurma. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 117 *Uermiculus*, cornwurma. 1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Een Kalander*..a Corne-worme. 1862 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Cornmoth*, The corn-worm eats into the grain, and attaches grains together by a web.

Corny (kǭ·ɹni), *a.*[1] [f. CORN *sb.*[1] + -Y [1].]

1. Of or pertaining to corn. **a.** when growing or cut.

1580 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* lxxiv. xvi, The summers corny crowne. 1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinvile* ii, The earth .. Boasting his cornie mantle stird with aire. 1625 LISLE *Du Bartas* 14 (T.) [The rain] downward gan to rave, And drown'd the corny ranks. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 321 Up stood the cornie Reed Embattel'd in her field. 1805 *Poet. Reg.* 179 You turkies perching on the corny pile.

b. as grain or meal.

1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 166 [They] wheaten cakes Along the grass place underneath the feast..And with wild fruits the corny board enrich. 1881 *Times* 13 May 4/1 The corny fragrance of meal and flour.

† **2.** Of ale: ? Tasting strong of the corn or malt. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Pream.* 29 A draughte of moyste and corny ale. *Ibid. Prol.* & *T.* 128 Now haue I dronke a draughte of corny ale. 15.. *Christmas Carols* (Percy Soc.) 47 A draught Of cornie aile, Nappy and staile. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Corny*, tasting well of malt. 'The ale is corny'.

3. Producing corn; abounding in (growing) corn.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Pais de blairie*, a corney country. 1825–79 JAMIESON s.v., 'The last was a corny year'. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVII. iv, Seize Saxony..and in that rich corny Country form Magazines.

b. Abounding in grains of corn.

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 959 By their high Crops, and Corny Gizzards known. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* I. 154 The ant .. bringing home the corny ear. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 250 A cloud of pigeons often descends among the corny chaff.

4. Intoxicated, tipsy; = CORNED. *dial.*

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Corny*, tipsey. 1863 ROBSON *Bards of Tyne* 25 Yen day when aw was corney.

5. *Comb.*, as *corny-faced* (see quot.).

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Corny-fac'd*, a very Red or Blue pimpled Phiz.

† **Co·rny,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. F. *corne* or L. *cornu* horn + -Y[1]: cf. L. *corneus* horny.] Hard as horn, horny.

(First quot. is doubtful.)

?15.. *Pathway to Health* fol. 53 (N.) Also Ipocras saith, that a woman being conceived with a man-child is ruddy, and her right side is corny about, but if she bee conceived with a maid child, she is blacke, and her left pap is corny about. 1755 JOHNSON, *Corny*..strong or hard like horn; horny.

Corny (kǭ·ɹni), *a.*[3] [f. CORN *sb.*[2] + -Y [1].] Having corns on the feet; pertaining to corns.

1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) I. IV, I had not long, in open Street, Been punishing my Corny Feet. *Ibid.* II. VI, The Crasy, Gouty, and the Corny. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 567 Offending the corny sensibilities of their friends.

Cornyer, obs. f. CORNER.

Cornykyl, obs. Sc. f. CHRONICLE.

† **Cornylier.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *cornillier*, var. of *cornouillier.*] The Cornel-tree.

c 1490 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* (1819) X. iv, Lawrers, Mespliers, Cyphos, Ffresnes, Cornyliers, Morbery trees.

Cornymuse, var. of CORNEMUSE.

Coro-, in surgical terms relating to the pupil of the eye: see COR-.[2]

Corober, -bory: see CORROBORE, -BOREE.

Corode, Corody, etc.: see CORRODE, CORRODY.

Corographer, bad form of CHOROGRAPHER.

† **Co·rol.** *Obs.* Anglicized form of COROLLA.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 195 *note*, Their calyxes and chorols. 1809 *Ann. Reg.* 1807, 833 Stamens..crowning the subcylindric tube of the Corol. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* IX. 280 Calix and corol, pericarp and fruit.

Corolla (korǫ·lă). Pl. **corollas.** [a. L. *corolla*, dim. of *corōna* crown, garland. Used as a botanical term by Linnæus.]

† **1.** A little crown, coronet; a figure shaped like a coronet. *Obs. rare.*

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2251 Surrounded by a corolla or coronet made up of little dark points.

2. *Bot.* The whorl of leaves (petals) either separate or grown together, forming the inner envelope of the flower, and generally its most conspicuous part; usually 'coloured' (*i.e.* not green), and of delicate texture. (Called by Grew the *foliation.* Cf. CALYX.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Corolla*, among botanists, is the most conspicuous part of a flower. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* i. 22 This is called the corolla, and not the flower, as it is by the vulgar. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* iii. (1814) 68 The corolla consists either of a single piece, when it is called monopetalous, or of many pieces, when it is called polypetalous. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi. 161 When a flower is fertilised by the wind it never has a gaily-coloured corolla. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 153 It is ..for the sake of the corolla that we cultivate the flower.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1865) 78 Beauty's changed corolla-shades. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 135 Corolla-tube urceolate or cylindric. *Ibid.* 178 Corolla-lobes with slender tips. *Ibid.* 261 Upper corolla-lip entire.

Corollaceous (kǫrǫlē[i]·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. prec. + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of a corolla.

1775 H. ROSE *Elem. Bot.* 91 The corollaceous covering of the flower. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Corollaceous*, having, or being like, a corolla; synonymous with *Petaloid.*

Corollar (korǫ·lăɹ), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -AR.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a corolla.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Coro·llarize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. next + -IZE.] *trans.* To add by way of corollary.

1866 *Elgin Cathedral Guide* 51 'You see', corollarises the professor.

Corollary (korǫ·lări, kǫ·rǫlări). Forms: 4–6 **corolarie,** 5 **corelarie,** 6–7 **corolary,** 7 **corollarie,** (**correllarie**), 6– **corollary.** [ad. L. *corollārium* money paid for a chaplet or garland, gratuity, corollary, properly neut. of adj. *corollārius* belonging to a chaplet, f. *corolla* a little crown or chaplet. With senses 3 and 4 cf. Cotgr. '*Corolaire*, a Corollarie; a surplusage, ouerplus, addition to, vantage aboue measure'.]

1. In *Geom.*, etc. A proposition appended to another which has been demonstrated, and following immediately from it without new proof; hence *gen.* an immediate inference, deduction, consequence.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. x. 91 As þise geometriens whan þei han shewed her proposiciouns ben wont to bryngen in þinges þat þei clepen porismes .. ryȝt so wil I ȝeue þe here as a corolarie or a mede of coroune. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. v. 25 Of whiche..folewith ferther this corelarie. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. liii, Of this Theoreme dothe there folowe an other..whiche you maye calle..a Corollary vnto this laste theoreme. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 467/2 The corolary or effect of this conclusion is, that, etc. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vi. 110 Where that Author infers as a corollary from the former proposition, That no ediet of a Soveraign Prince can justifie Schisme. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 214 This is but a corollary from what goes before. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. v, That is scarcely a fair corollary from my remark. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xv. 135 [They] are in fact corollaries of the first six rules. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xvii. 239 There are corollaries to all axioms.

transf. 1828 HAWTHORNE *Fanshawe* vi, The lady of the house (and, as a corollary, her servant girl).

† **b.** A thesis, theorem; = CONCLUSION 6. *Obs.*

1636 HEYLIN *Sabbath* 47 It is a Corollary or conclusion in Geographie, that, etc. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 243 Dr. Pearson's Corollaries on the Cow-pox. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* II. i. 380 You have codes, And mysteries, and corollaries of Right and wrong.

2. *transf.* Something that follows in natural course; a practical consequence, result.

1674 *Govt. Tongue* (J.), Since we have considered the malignity of this sin .. it is but a natural corollary, that we enforce our vigilance against it. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 305 The art of Writing, of which Printing is a simple, an inevitable..corollary. 1884 S. E. DAWSON *Handbk. Canada* 29 This gigantic enterprise [the Canadian Pacific Railway] was a necessary corollary of the confederation of British America.

† **3.** Something added to a speech or writing over and above what is usual or what was originally intended; an appendix; a finishing or crowning part, the conclusion. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1262 With these verses as with Corollarie .. I will conclude this my discourse. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 11 A Corollarie of the Speaking motions.. of the Hand. 1649 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 36 There is published a declaration..which, being now the corollary and ἐπιφορὰ of what they have to say. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 200 A Corollary of the Names and Natures of most Fruits growing in England. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* II. 122 Howe'er swift Alma's flight may vary (Take this by way of Corollary).

† **4.** Something additional or beyond the ordinary measure; a surplus; a supernumerary. *Obs.*

[1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 123 b, The other side is also ouerlooked by a great hill..and for a Corollarium their Conduit water runneth thorow the Church-yard.] 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 57 Now come my Ariell, bring a Corolary, Rather then want a Spirit. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Correllarie*, ouerplus, that is more then measure. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Corollary*, addition, vantage, or overplus.

Corollary, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *corollārius*, f. *corolla*: see prec. In sense 2 f. COROLLA + -ARY.]

1. Of the nature of a corollary; appended as an inference or conclusion.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 26 Therfore this corelarie conclusioun muste nedis be trewe. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* III. xxv, Forced to acquiesce in the Parson's corollary remark, 'That this was', etc.

2. *Bot.* Belonging to the corolla; corolline.

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Corollary tendril*,..a tendril formed by a petal or segment of a corolla.

Co·rollate, *a. Bot.* [f. COROLLA + -ATE [2].] Having a corolla; resembling a corolla.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Co·rollated, *a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] = prec.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 140 The dead vines..were laden with tufts and corollated shapes wherever these fantasies of flowers might cling.

† **Coro·llet.** *Bot. Obs.* [f. COROLL-A + -ET.] The floret in an aggregate flower.

1794 MARTYN *Let.* in *Anthol. Hibernica* 47 From *corol* we regularly form *corollet.* 1823 CRABB *Techn. Dict.* s. v. *Corollula*, *Corollet* .. a term applied to the florets in aggregate flowers. In mod. Dicts.

Corolliferous (kǫrǫli·fĕrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. COROLLA + -FEROUS. Cf. F. *corollifère.*] Bearing a corolla; corollate.

1882 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 17 Aug. 373 Perfect corolliferous blossoms.

Corollifloral (korǫ·liflōᵊ·răl), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *Corolliflōræ* (f. *corolla* + *flōs*, *flōr-* flower) + -AL.] Of or belonging to the *Corollifloræ*, a sub-class of dicotyledonous plants in De Candolle's classification having calyx and corolla, the petals being united and the stamens usually attached to the corolla. So **Corolliflo·rous** in same sense.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* vi. (1858) 104 The following additional corollifloral orders. 1882 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 17 Aug. 373 *Adoxa moschatellina* is another excellent specimen of a green corollifloral blossom. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* ix. § 2. 340 *Corollifloreus*: petals (mostly coalescent) not adnate to calyx, bearing the stamens.

Corolline (korǫ·lin, -əin), *a. Bot.* [f. COROLLA + -INE.] Pertaining to the corolla.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 218 Corolline and calycine segments. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 471 Applying the term Sepal to a calycine, Petal to a corolline leaf.

Corollist (korǫ·list). *rare. Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *corollista* (Linnæus), f. *corolla*: see -IST.] One who classifies plants according to their corollas.

[1750 LINNÆUS *Philos. Botan.* 13 Corollistæ a Corolla Petalosa classes distinguerunt: uti Rivinus, Tournefortius.] 1764 *Dict. Arts & Sc.*, *Corollists.* 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. 253 Linnæus..ended by being a corollist.

Corollitic (kǫrǫli·tik), *a. Arch.* Also 9 **carolitic, -ytic.** [ad. F. *corollitique*, according to Littré f. L. *corolla* wreath, garland.] (See quots.)

1819 P. NICHOLSON *Archit. Dict.* I. 269 Carolytic columns have foliated shafts, decorated with leaves and branches winding spirally around them, or disposed in form of crowns and festoons. 1830 R. STUART *Dict. Archit.* s. v. *Column*, Carolytic columns have foliated shafts. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Carolitic.*

Coro·llule. *Bot.* [a. F. *corollule*, ad. L. *corollula*, dim. of *corolla.*] = COROLLET.

1819 in *Pantologia.* 1828 in WEBSTER. In mod. Dicts.

Corolu, obs. f. CURLEW.

Corompe, var. CORRUMP *v. Obs.*

Coron, obs. f. CROWN, or ? = CORONAL *a.*

1555 *Fardle Facions* I. vi. 87 They vse to cauterise them on the coron vaine.

‖ **Corona** (korōᵘ·nă). Pl. **coronæ** (-nī), rarely **coronas.** [L. *corōna* crown, chaplet or wreath, fillet or circlet of gold or other material.]

1. A small circle or disc of light (usually prismatically coloured) appearing round the sun or moon. Also applied to a similar appearance opposite the sun, an ANTHELION; and more widely, to similar phenomena in optical instruments, etc.

1658 in PHILLIPS. 1670 H. STUBBE *The Plus Ultra* 150 The reflexion of the glasses..did create a corona of several colours. 1783 BARKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 245 There was a remarkable corona about the moon. 1807 T. YOUNG *Nat. Philos.* I. 466 The coloured circles or coronae, sometimes seen round the sun and moon. 1823 W. SCORESBY *Jrnl.* 273 A splendid display of five concentric coronæ, or prismatic circles, produced by the action of the sun on a low stratum of fog. 1849 D. P. THOMSON *Introd. Meteorol.* 227 In coronæ the blue prismatic colour is nearer the centre than the red; in halos this arrangement is reversed .. the former arise from diffraction, the latter from refraction, of light.

2. *Astron.* The halo of radiating white light seen around the disc of the moon in a total eclipse of the sun; now known to belong to the sun.

1851–9 AIRY in *Adm. Man. Sci. Enq.* 3 If the eclipse be total attention should be paid..to the luminous corona surrounding the moon. 1879 H. W. WARREN *Recr. Astron.* v. 88 This region of discontinuous flame below the corona is called the chromosphere. 1890 C. A. YOUNG *Elem. Astron.* vi. § 208 The corona is proved to be a true solar appendage and not a mere optical phenomenon.

3. A circular chandelier suspended from the roof of a church; more fully *corona lucis* (crown of light).

1825 T. D. Fosbroke *Encycl. Antiq.* (1843) I. vi. 122/2 Pendent chandeliers, called *Coronæ*. 1844 *Ecclesiologist* May 127 Two *coronæ lucis* to carry six lights. 1870 F. R. Wilson *Ch. Lindisf.* 63 From the middle rib of the Chancel depends a corona.

attrib. 1868 *Morn. Star* 26 Mar., This staircase is lighted ..by two corona gas chandeliers.

4. *Arch.* A member of the cornice, above the bed-moulding and below the cymatium, having a broad vertical face, usually of considerable projection; also called *drip* or *larmier*. [In Vitruvius *corona* is the cornice.]

1563 Shute *Archit.* C j b, Coronix .. you shall deuid into .4. partes. geue one part vnto Cimatium vnder Corona .. geue likwise .2 parte vnto Corona..& the fourth part which remaineth, geue vnto Cymatium ouer Corona. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 415 ¶ 9. 1789 P. Smyth tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 109 Reason forbids the corona to be omitted in the cornice. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 474 In the cornices of the entablatures, the coronas should not be ornamented. 1862 Smiles *Engineers* II. 43 The last pieces of the corona were set [in the Eddystone Lighthouse].

5. *R. C. Ch.* The tonsure of a cleric. [med.L. *corona clericalis*, OF. *corone*, Godef.]

1846-7 Maskell *Mon. Rit.* (1882) II. p. ci. *note*, The corona of the priesthood was distinguished from that of any lower order.

6. *Anat.*, etc. Applied to various parts of the body resembling or likened to a crown; also to the upper portion or crown of any part, as of a tooth; cf. Crown.

spec. **a.** (in full *corona glandis*): see quot. 1753. **b.** *Path.* (in full *corona veneris*) 'Term for syphilitic blotches on the forehead, which often extend around it like a crown' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **c.** *Zool.* The 'test' or body-wall of an echinoid.

1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* (1755) 46 The tokens were evident on him, blotches, scabs, and the corona. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Corona*, in anatomy, is that edge of the glans of the penis where the preputium begins. 1828 Webster, *Corona*..2. In *anatomy*, the upper surface of the molar teeth or grinders. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 103 The 'corona' is the main element of the test. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 556 [In *Echinoidea*] The five ambulacral and interambulacral areæ make up the corona or test.

7. *Bot.* **a.** An appendage on the top of a seed, as the pappus on that of a dandelion or thistle. **b.** A crown-like appendage on the inner side of the corolla in some flowers, as the daffodil and lychnis. †**c.** The circle of florets surrounding the disc in a composite flower; the 'ray'. *Obs.* **d.** The *medullary sheath*, or innermost ring of woody tissue surrounding the pith in the stems of dicotyledons and gymnosperms. **e.** The crown of the root, the junction of root and stem.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Corona*, among botanists, expresses anything growing on the head of the seed..Sometimes the *coronæ* are composed of simple filaments, and sometimes they are ramose. 1770 Sir J. Hill *Constr. Timber* 57 The Corona is a ring..placed between the wood and the Pith. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* II. (1818) 401 It [wheat] has two set of roots; one set proceeding directly from the seed, and the other from what is denominated the *corona* of the plant, about two inches above the first: the coronal roots do not shoot till spring-time, and collect more nutriment than the seminal roots. 1828 Webster, *Corona*..3. In *botany*, the circumference or margin of a radiated compound flower. *Encycl.* 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 150 Petals..arising from without a short membranous rim or corona. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* II. v. 471 When the corolla itself is gamopetalous, the parts of the corona also coalesce, as in Narcissus, where it is very large. *Ibid.* 540 The corona of hairs which serves.. for the dissemination of many seeds through the air.

8. *Astron. Corona australis, C. borealis*: two constellations, the Southern and Northern Crown, consisting of elliptical rings of stars.

Coronach (kǫ·rənax). *Sc.* and *Irish.* Forms: 6 corrynogh, corre-, corri-, corynoch, 7 corronach, corinoch, coranough, 8 cronach, coranich, 9 coranoch, 8- coronach. [a. Irish *coranach*, Gaelic *corranach* outcry, funeral cry, dirge, f. *comh-* together + *rànach* roaring, outcry.]

†**1.** *gen.* The Celtic word for a shouting of many, an outcry. *Obs.*

1500-20 Dunbar *Dance Sevin Deidly Synnis* 112 Be he the Correnoch [*Maitl. MS.* corynoche] had done schout, Erschemen so gadderit him abowt. 15.. *Duncan Laider* in Warton *Hist. E. P.* (1774) II. 278 The loud Corrinoch then did me exile. 1680 C. Maitland in *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) III. cxix. 197 The hilan men maid a bussill, after which, some people cuming in, his lo[rdship] went away with a great Corinoch.

2. *spec.* A funeral song or lamentation in the Highlands of Scotland and in Ireland; a dirge.

1530 Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 702 Cryand for 3ow the cairfull corrynogh. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 1092 A sad and sorrowful song, an Irish Coranough. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scot. in* 1772 (1790) 113 The Coranich, or singing at funerals is still in use in some places. 1783 W. F. Martyn *Geog. Mag.* II. 413 The Highland funerals were generally preceded by bagpipes which played certain dirges, called coronachs. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xv, Their wives and daughters came, clapping their hands, and crying the coronach, and shrieking. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* II. 340 The passionate oriental coronach with which 'the Persians' concludes. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* I. i. 236 Eachan Macrimmon is playing a coronach as it were for a chief.

†**b.** The company crying the coronach. *Obs.*

1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* III. 3 Sept., Attended by the coronach, composed of a multitude of old hags, who tore their hair.

†**Coronacle.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [prob. a. OF. **coronacle*, der. of *corone*, or of L. *corona*, crown.] = Coronal. (See also Crownacle.)

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3451 Hire hede .. Vm-by-clappid with a coronacle of costious stones. *Ibid.* 5130 With cambs & with coronacles all of clene perle.

Coronal (kǫ·rŏnăl), *sb.* Forms: 4 coronale, coronual, cornel(l, 4-7 coronall, 5 corenalle, coronell, cornal(le, 5-6 coronalle, 5-9 coronel, 6-7 curnall, 7 cronall, -el, 4- coronal. [app. repr. an AngloFr. **coronal*, **corounal*, f. *coroune* crown. Not known in continental Fr. In 5 prob. directly ad. L. *corōnālis*.]

I. 1. A circlet for the head; *esp.* one of gold or gems, connoting rank or dignity; a coronet.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11236 And in hure chaumbre vpon a pal þey corouned hure wyþ a coronal. 1388 Wyclif *Judith* xvi. 10 Sche .. boond togidere the tressis of hir heeris with a coronal [Vulg. *mitra*, 1611 tyre, *marg.* or miter]. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 642 Hyr here was hy3thtyd on hold With a coronal of gold. 1494 *Househ. Ord.* 128 The imposition of the cappe of estate & coronell is for the creation of the Prince. 1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 833/2 On hir head a coronall all of greet pearles. 1640 Habington *Q. Arragon* II. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 345 Souls Whom courtiers' gaudy outside captivates And plume of coronel. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* VII. vi, His son shall.. wear the coronal of a duke. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. 1. 20 On his head a coronel he had.

†**b.** A circlet of gold round a helmet. Cf. Circle 10 b. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 297 Hys gorgette, with hys cornell tho, Hys necke he brak there atwo. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* 10042 An helm he had on his hed .. A riche corounal wiþ perre, al of brent golde. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 908 The creste and þe coronalle. 1829 Scott *Anne of G.* iii, The golden garland, or coronal twisted around it [a helmet] ..indicated noble birth and rank.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1832 Marryat *N. Forster* ii, The sooty coronal of the wick..fell with the shock. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* I. v. (1864) 43 Clustering pyramids of flowers, towering above their dark coronals of leaves. 1883 Ld. R. Gower *My Remin.* I. iii. 37 This royal hill is suitably crowned by a coronal of old stone pines.

2. A wreath of flowers or leaves for the head; a garland.

1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Feb., My flowres..That bene the honor of your Coronall. 1610 Fletcher *Faithf. Sheph.* I. i, No more shall these smooth brows be girt With youthful coronals, and lead the dance. *a* 1766 W. Thompson *Hymn to May* 295 Your may-pole deck with flow'ry coronal. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* VIII. iii, Wearing on her head a coronal of white roses. 1860 T. Martin *Horace* 147 Twine for them Of rosemary a simple coronal.

b. *transf.*

1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* II. 102 *note*, The coronel of strawberry leaves .. round the brow of the archiepiscopal mitre. 1883 *Truth* 31 May 768/1 [A bonnet] with a coronal, under the brim, of soft pink crushed roses.

†**3.** The head of a spear or lance, *esp.* of a tilting lance, ending in three or four short spreading points. (Often *cronall, cronel, curnall.*) *Obs.*

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 6219 Kyng Richard leet dyght hym a schafft..And..Leete sette theron a corounal kene. *a* 1330 *Syr Degarre* 568 His schaft was strong, and god with al And wel scharped the coronal. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 929 Breng a schaft that nell naght breke, A schaft wyth a cornall. *a* 1470 Tiptoft in Segar *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* III. li. (1602) 188 Whoso meeteth cronall to cronall shall haue a prize .. He that striketh Curnall to Curnall two times. [1860 Fairholt *Costume* 426 *Coronel*, the upper part of a jousting-lance, constructed to unhorse, but not to wound, a knight.]

†**4.** The capital of a column. *Obs. rare.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3665 Of fyne gold a foure hundreth postis, With crafti coronals..coruen of þe same.

II. †**5.** *Anat.* The frontal bone: cf. next 2 a.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 108 þe firste boon is clepid þe boon of þe forheed or ellis coronale. *Ibid.* 109 (MS. B) þese tweye bonys beþ y-clepyde Nerualia by cause of þe figure of the seme þat ys wiþ þe coronale. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The fyrst bone of the fore parte is called Coronall. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 75 The Piece of Bone that was deficient in the Coronal.

Coronal (korō·năl, kǫ·rŏnăl), *a.* [a. F. *coronal* (Paré 16th c.), or ad. L. *corōnāl-is*, f. *corōna* crown.]

†**1.** Pertaining or relating to a crown, or to coronation. *Obs.*

1577 Hellowes *Gueuara's Chron.* 132 The tribute coronall, that is to saye, the money that was giuen vnto the Emperours for their Coronation. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* vi. (1851) 386 The Law and his Coronal Oath[e requires his undeniable assent to what Laws the Parlament agree upon. 1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake* 27 Coronal gems of every dye.

2. *Anat.* and *Zool.* **a.** *Coronal suture* (†*commissure*): the transverse suture of the skull separating the frontal bone from the parietal bones. So *coronal region* (of the forehead), etc. *Coronal bone*: the frontal bone.

1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 330 b, Vpon the coronall commissure. 1548-77 Vicary *Anat.* iii. 27 The Coronal bone, in which is ye Orbyts or holes of the Eyes. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 434 The Coronall suture or crowny seame. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xxv, Wherewith he hit him in the coronal joynt of his head. 1718 J. Chamberlayne *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. xi. § 2, At the Top of the Head where the sagittal and coronal Sutures cross each other. 1841 *Cruveilhier's Anat.* I. 46 in *Libr. Med.* VII, The Frontal or Coronal Bone. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 63.

b. Of or pertaining to the crown of the head.

1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 235 The Crested-Lark .. coronal tuft of elongated acuminated feathers. 1859 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Trnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 314 The coronal region is ignobly flat.

†**c.** = Coronary *a.* 3 a. *Obs.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.* s. v. *Vein, Coronal veine*, the Crown-vein; a branch of the spleen-veine, so termed because it environs the heart in manner of a Crown.

d. Pertaining to the corona (in various senses; see Corona 6).

1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 233 The coronal teeth are less prominent.

3. *Bot.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a corona (in various senses: see Corona 7).

1770-4 A. Hunter *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 294 The pipe of communication between the seminal and coronal roots. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 108 The coronal processes of Silene.

4. *Astron.* Of or pertaining to the sun's corona.

1870 Proctor *Other Worlds* ii. 49 The bright lines of the coronal spectrum correspond in position to those seen in the spectrum of the aurora. 1871 *Daily News* 12 Jan., So abundant is the coronal light .. during totality. 1891 Huggins in *Nature* 20 Aug. 373/1 Of the physical and the chemical nature of the coronal matter we know very little.

Coronalled, -aled (kǫ·rŏnăld), *a.* [f. Coronal *sb.* + -ed 2.]

†**1.** Headed with a Coronal (sense 3). *Obs.*

c 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xiii. 861 With here mases coronaled with stel.

2. Adorned with a coronal or coronet.

1847 Thackeray *Barnwell, Novels Emin. Hands* II. xxiv, The blazoned and coronalled panels.

Coronally, *adv.* ? *Obs.* [f. Coronal *a.* + -ly 2.] In the manner of a crown or coronet.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* i. 38 The Oyle was powred coronally or circularly upon the head of Kings. 1679 J. Gibbon in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1322 Either crown'd or coronally collar'd.

†**Coronant.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *corōnant-em*, pres. pple. of *corōnāre* to crown.] One who crowns.

1615 Andrewes *Serm.* (1841, etc.) IV. 115 The 'crown', the coronation, the coronant.

Coronary (kǫ·rŏnări), *a.* [ad. L. *corōnāri-us* of or pertaining to a crown, f. *corōna* crown: see -ary. Cf. F. *coronaire*, 13th c.]

†**1.** Of the nature of or resembling a crown; pertaining to or forming a crown. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. vii. 118 The Basilisk .. [having] some white markes or coronary spots upon the crowne. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 270 The coronary thorns did..also pierce his tender and sacred temples.

b. *Coronary gold* [transl. L. *coronarium aurum*]: 'a present of gold collected in the provinces for a victorious general; orig. expended for a golden crown' (Lewis and Short).

1701 W. Wotton *Hist. Rome* 308 The Coronary Gold which was alway's presented to the Emperors by all their Subjects upon a Victory, or any other public occasion of Gratulation. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* II. 71. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lxi. 347 Large gifts, under the name of coronary gold, were required from every province.

†**2.** Suitable for garlands or wreaths. *Coronary garden* (Evelyn) = flower garden. Also as *sb.* = coronary plant or flower. *Obs.*

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. x. (1611) 114 Coronarie Herbes are such as..are vsed for decking and trimming of the body, or adorning of houses: as also..in making of Crownes and Garlands. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 202 Box..a most beautiful..Shrub, for Edgings, Knots, and other Ornaments of the Coronary-Garden. 1675 — *Terra* (1776) 6 The most desirable for flowers and the Coronary garden. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* 89 Of garlands and coronary or garland-plants.

as *sb.*:- 1696 Evelyn *Mem.* 28 Oct., Jonquills, ranunculas, and other of our rare coronaries.

3. *Anat.* **a.** 'Applied to vessels, ligaments, and nerves which encircle parts like a crown' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*), or to parts in connexion with these.

Such are the *coronary arteries* and *veins* (*c. vessels*) of the heart, which furnish the supply of blood to the substance of the heart itself; so *coronary plexus, sinus, valve*, parts in connexion with these; also *c. arteries* of the lip, of the stomach, *c. ligament* of the elbow, of the knee, of the liver, *c. sinus* of the brain, *c. vein* of the stomach, etc.

1679 Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 180 A Pullets heart, with.. the Coronary Vessels descending from it. 1741 Monro *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 73 The Coronary Arteries..are the only ones that supply the Heart. 1831 Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 439 The cavernous sinuses receive a great number of meningeal veins..and the two coronary sinuses. *Ibid.* 605 The coronary vein of the stomach. 1845 Todd & Bowman *Phys. Anat.* I. 137 The coronary ligament of the radius.

b. Applied to the small pastern (second phalangeal) bone of a horse's foot, and to parts connected with this. Also *absol.* as *sb.* = Coronet 5.

1847 Youatt *Horse* xviii. 372 The hoof or box is composed of the crust or wall, the coronary ring and band. 1854 Owen in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Org. Nat.* I. 234 A sesamoid ossicle between this and the second is called the 'coronary'. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Coronary bone*, the altered second phalanx of the foot of the horse and like animals. *Coronary cushion*, the matrix of the wall of the hoof in Solipeds.

c. Pertaining to the crown (of a tooth).

1823 W. Buckland *Reliq. Diluv.* 29 The majority [of the teeth] having lost the upper portion of their coronary part.

Co·ronary, *sb. rare.* [ad. med.L. *coronāria, f. coronārius*: see CORONER.] The office of a coroner.

1872 *3rd Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* p. xxiii, The offices of ..Justiciary, Coronary, and Admiralty of St. Andrews.

†**Co·ronate,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *corōnāt-us*, pa. pple. of *corōnā-re* to crown.] Crowned.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xlix. i. 3 With croune of golde full royally coronate. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 1247 William conquerour..Was coronate at London.

Coronate (kɒ·rŏnēt, -ēit), *a.* [f. as prec., from CORONA in modern uses.] *Bot.* and *Zool.* Having a corona or crown; = CORONATED.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 201 Cells..described as coronate within. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Coronate,* furnished with a coronet.

Coronate (kɒ·rŏnēit), *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *corōnāre* to CROWN.] *trans.* To crown. (See also CORONATED.)

1623 in COCKERAM II. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Ded., Instead of Coronating your deserved Worth. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 163 A round purplish knob..coronated by a long membrane. 1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 487 It was coronated by an aristocracy dispensing clerical patronage on religious principles.

Coronated (kɒ·rŏnēitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.]

†**1.** Of flowers: Arranged in a whorl: cf. CORONE.

1676 GREW *Anat. Plants* IV. ii. App. (1682) 175 Sometimes, they [Flowers] are placed round about the Branch, that is, Coronated, as in *Pulegium.*

2. *Bot.* and *Zool.* Furnished with a corona, or something resembling a crown; *spec.* in *Conchol.* applied to spiral shells which have their whorls surmounted by a row of spines or tubercles.

1698 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 320 A small Coronated Fruit. 1703 G. J. CAMEL *ibid.* XXIII. 1427 A small dry berry coronated somewhat like a clove. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 113 Shell ventricose, coronated. *Ibid.* 145 Whirls angular or coronated.

†**3.** = CORONETED. *Obs.*

1767 *Babler* II. 110 All the insolence of coronated pride.

4. Made crown-like. (*nonce-use.*)

1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 143 He was..a true ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν, and the ragged edges of his old hat seemed to become coronated as I looked at him.

Coronation (kɒrŏnēi·ʃən). Also 4–5 -cioun, 5 -tyown, -cyone, 5–6 -cyon, -cion, (5 corenacyon, 6 cronation, 7 corronation). [a. OF. *coronacion, -ation* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. type **corōnātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *corōnāre* to CROWN. (In 16–17th c. refashioned as CROWNATION, q.v.)]

1. The action of crowning; the ceremony of investing a sovereign, or the consort of a sovereign, with a crown as an emblem of royal dignity, on or soon after his accession.

1388 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* Prol., This secounde book of Kingis makith mencioun of the coronacioun of Dauith. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* li. (1890) 193 The coronacyon of sadoyn and of his wyff Beatrix. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII,* IV. i. 3 You come to .. behold The Lady Anne, passe from her Corronation. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 261 The stone on which the emperors formerly kneeled at their coronation. 1857 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 381 He does not seem to have received the ecclesiastical rite of coronation.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (*e.g.* 'crowning' at draughts).

1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 55 Vij blodes Crist he bled.. The fourth in his coronacion [with the crown of thorns]. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 13 The day of our owne coronation with an incorruptible crowne of glorie. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* 27 The loss of three of her men [at draughts] at a swoop aggravated by the coronation of an opponent.

2. *fig.* Crowning of a work; completion.

1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* Pref. Prayer, The saluation of our soules, and the coronation of thy gifts in vs. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 491 Mingling togither their blood for a..coronation of their long and perfect love. 1845 T. W. COIT *Puritanism* 393 This is about the coronation of a climax, some will surely think.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb. Coronation oath,* that taken by a sovereign at his coronation.

1587 *Vestry Bk.* (Surtees) 25 For bread & drinke which the ringers toke on the coronation day, vj d. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV,* III. ii. 195 A cough sir, which I caught with Ringing in the Kings affayres, vpon his Coronation day, sir. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3804/2 The Treasurer of the Houshold threw about the Coronation Medals. 1709 *Refl. Sacheverell's Serm.* 6 By the first of William and Mary, chap. vi. the Coronation-Oath is establish'd. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 139/2 A kind and good King, whose coronation robes are but a few months old. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 97 Handel's coronation anthem.. was played by Dr. Camidge on the organ.

Coronation, obs. var. CARNATION 3.

†**Coronator.** *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *corōnātor,* agent-n. f. *corōnāre* to crown.] One who crowns.

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 86 It is to be hartily wished they were sent to the Creator of the Romish Saints Tyburne their Coronator.

Coronato·rial, *a. rare.* [f. med.L. *corōnātor* CORONER + -IAL.] Of or pertaining to a coroner.

1885 *Law Times* 7 Mar. 332/1 The Times..attacked the coronatorial system fiercely.

†**Corone.** *Obs.* An early form of CROWN, frequent in 14–15th c., but obs. by 1500. In the following, app. a new formation from L. *corona*: see CORONA 1–3, 8.

1569 J. SA[NFORD] *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 70 A certaine continuall circle of light, which they call Stephanen, that is to saie, a Corone. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 73 His flowres do grow like crownes or garlandes rounde about the stalke.. The seede doth grow in the smal corones from whence the floures fell of.

Coronel(l, obs. f. COLONEL, CORONAL.

Corone-, corownement, obs. ff. CROWNMENT.

Coroner (kɒ·rŏnəɹ). Forms: 4– coroner, (4 corowner, 6 -nere, croner, 7 corroner). See also CROWNER. [a. AF. *coruner, corouner,* f. *corune, coroune* CROWN, the original title being *custos placitorum coronæ* guardian of the pleas of the crown. The suffix is -ER 2, corresp. to F. *-ier,* L. *-ārius,* as in *falconer, officer, treasurer, gardener,* etc. The title was correctly latinized as *corōnārius.* But at an early date the ending was confused with that of verbal agents in *-er* (though never app. written *-or, -our*), and was rendered into Latin as *corōnātor* (already in *Magna Carta*).]

An officer of a county, district, or municipality (formerly also of the royal household), originally charged with maintaining the rights of the private property of the crown; in modern times his chief function is to hold inquest on the bodies of those supposed to have died by violence or accident.

Believed to be first instituted in 1194 under the ordinance cited below.

Coroner's inquest: the inquiry or investigation as to the cause of death held by the *Coroner's Court,* a tribunal of record, consisting of the coroner and twelve jurymen (the *Coroner's Jury*) summoned for the inquest.

[1194 *Ordinance* in Hoveden (Rolls) III. 262 In quolibet comitatu eligantur tres milites et unus clericus custodes placitorum coronæ. 1204 *Rotuli Chart.* 129/2 Per coronarios comitatus Sumerset. 1275 *Act* 3 *Edw. I,* c. 10 Pur ceo que petit gent e meins sages sunt esluz ia de novel cõmunauement al office de Coruner. 1292 BRITTON I. i. § 6 Et en noster hostel soit un Corouner, qi face le mester de la Coroune par mi la verge, par tut ou nous seroms et vienoms en noster reaume. *Ibid.* I. xii. § 4 Et si nul homme murge en prisoun, si volom nous, qe le Corouner voise veer le cors, et prenge bone enqueste de sa mort, coment il avera esté mort.] *c* 1325 *Poem temp. Edw. II* (Percy) lxii, At justices and at shiryves, Corowners, and chancelers. *a* 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 350 Twey coroners by-lyþ þat þer be in Wynchestre. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* ccxxi. 212 Robert of Hamond that was coroner of the kynges houshold. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 38 That the Coroner of the Household have his proper power within his Verge, and that he and others have the order of Weight and Measure throughout the Realme. 1607–72 COWEL *Interpr.* s.v., The Lord chief Justice of the Kings Bench is the Soveraign Coroner of the whole Realm..There are certain Charters belonging to Colledges, and other Corporations, whereby they are licenced to appoint their Coroner within their own Precincts. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. of Devon* § 215 (1810) 224 If any man die in the forest, the coroner of Lidford shall crown him. 1641 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) I. 11 The office of Corroner and Attorney in the Kings Bench. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash* 96 The coroner's jury being impanelled, brought in their verdict lunacy. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 271 The court of the coroner is also a court of record, to enquire when any one dies in prison, or comes to a violent or sudden death, by what manner he came to his end. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* XXXVIII, The coroner's inquest and the funeral over, daylight was again admitted. 1885 TENNYSON *Despair* XXI, Our orthodox coroner doubtless will find it a felo-de-se.

Co·ronership. [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office of a coroner.

1447–8 in *Shillingford's Lett.* (Camden) 121 Theire power that longeth to theire office of coronershipp. 1884 *Law Times* 3 May 1/2 The incumbents, for the time being, of the various coronerships.

†**Co·ronest,** *a. Obs.* Also corounnest, coroundest. [= *coren-est*: see COREN.] Choicest.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 624 Arystotill.. one of þe coronest clerkis þat euer knew letter. *Ibid.* 1910, I, þe corounnest [*Dubl. MS.* Coroundest] kyng of kyngis all othire.

Coronet (kɒ·rŏnĕt), *sb.* Forms: 5–6 coronette, 5–8 -ett, (7 coronate), 6– coronet. [a. OF. *coronete, -ette,* later *couronnette,* dim. of *corone, couronne* CROWN: see -ET. Also reduced to CRONET, and refashioned as CROWNET, q.v.]

1. A small or inferior crown; *spec.* a crown denoting a dignity inferior to that of the sovereign, worn by the nobility, and varying in form according to rank.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 603, .iii. ladyes rychely clad in golde and sylke, with coronettes vpon theyr heddes. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 185 The Duke weryth a coronet ouer a cap of sylke. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 239 I sawe Marke Antony offer him a Crowne, yet 'twas not a Crowne neyther, 'twas one of these Coronets. 1613 — *Hen. VIII;* IV. i. 54, I All the rest are Countesses. 2 Their Coronets say so. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* x, 'By my coronet—by my knightly faith, it is true!' said the Earl. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady Clara V. de V.* vii, Kind hearts are more than coronets. 1876 *World* V. 3 He has no children to whom he might bequeath the well-earned coronet.

fig. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* 99 The fair star That gems the glittering coronet of morn.

b. A figure of a coronet (in *Heraldry,* etc.).

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 872 Ladies .. With coronets at their footmen's breeches. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVII. iv, Are there no charms in the thoughts of having a coronet on your coach? 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xvii. 265 It..became a usage in the fifteenth century to have the Crest to rise from out of a Coronet.

2. A fillet or wreath of beautiful workmanship or precious materials, worn as an ornament round the temples; *esp.* in modern costume, a decorative part of a woman's head-dress, consisting of a plate or band of metal, or the like, encircling the front of the head.

1599 *Microcynicon* (Fairholt), But oh her silver framed Coronet With lowe downe dangling spangles all beset. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* (1831) 38 Wearing of perriwigs, and other hair coronets and top-gallants. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2230/4 A pair of Flanders lac'd Ruffles and Coronet. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 132 He made a nice garland, or rather a coronet, of sundry strings of beads. 1822 S. ROGERS *Italy, Ginevra,* And on her brow, fairer than alabaster, A coronet of pearls. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 49 They wear gay coronets of plumes, particularly those of the swan.

b. A chaplet or garland of flowers for the head.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 57 She his hairy temples then had rounded, With coronet of fresh and fragrant flowers. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 546 That varietie of floures which she gathered and couched together..in her Coronets. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 400 We find it [the Nymphæa]..used for a kind of coronet upon figures of Orus. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 335 Thy coronet of rich flowers.

3. = CORONA 7 b; formerly, also, a whorl of small flowers as in Labiates; a flowering head of an umbelliferous or composite plant (cf. CORONA 7 c).

1555 *Fardle Facions* I. iii. 37 The coronettes of their Pasnepes and Garden Thistles..[are said] to be twelue Cubites compasse. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* CCX, Feild Calamint with whorled Coronets. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 15 Sometimes there is within, or upon, the corolla, a cup, as in the Daffodil, or a ring of scales, as in the Passion-flower; this is the *Coronet.*

†**4.** *Arch.* The capital of a column. *Obs.*

1555 *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 301 Pilers..upon whose coronettes or heades the..rofe of the Churche maye reste.

5. *Farriery.* The lowest part of the pastern of a horse, immediately above the coffin; also the bone of this part, the CORONARY bone.

1696 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* V. xii. 223 Rasing the Hoof from the Coronet or top of it to the very bottom..until the Bloud come. 1792 OSBALDISTON *Brit. Sportsman* 122/2 The coronet of a horse's foot, is that part on the very top of it where the hair grows. 1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* (ed. 3) 94 In the horse's leg the five bones..of the second phalanx [are consolidated] into the lesser pastern or coronet.

6. = CORONAL *sb.* 3. (See also CRONET.)

1731 in BAILEY vol. II.

7. Short for *Coronet moth*: see 8.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **Coronet moth,** a collector's name for *Acronycta Ligustri.*

1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* liii, I perceived among the carriages..a coronet-coach. 1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 250 Coronet Moth (*Noctua Ligustri*). 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 161 Old family-trees, especially of the coronet-bearing kind. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths,* No. 432 The Coronet.

Co·ronet, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To confer a coronet upon; to adorn as with a coronet.

1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. Introd. v, The simple lily-braid That coronets her temples. *c* 1830 BENTHAM *Wks.* XI. 98 Mr. Eden, afterwards coroneted by the title of Lord Auckland.

Coronet, obs. f. CORNET.

Coroneted (kɒ·rŏnĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* Also -etted. [f. CORONET *sb.* (or *v.*) + -ED.] Adorned with, bearing, or wearing, a coronet; of persons, often equivalent to 'belonging to the peerage'.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 119 She..looked at the seal, ostentatiously coroneted. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* II. IX. 197 The staid conduct..of a succession of coronetted actresses. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* I. 24 The lady..getting out of her coroneted carriage. 1872 LONGSTAFFE *Her. Durham* 24 None of his own [Bp. de Bury's] charming seals give the Coronetted Mitre. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 30 June 4/5 Coroneted 'eccentrics' who in other ranks would have been called other names.

Coronetty, -ee, *a. Her.* Made like a coronet; ornamented on the upper side coronet-wise.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. iv. 33/1 He beareth Or, a Bend Archee, Coronettee on the top side, Gules. Some say haveing the higher side Coronett-wayes. Morgan..termeth this a Coronet in Bend, but he should then have said (Extended in Bend) because it reacheth from side to side of the shield. 186. PARKER *Gloss. Heraldic Terms* 108 These are the paternal arms of his R. H. Prince Albert. The bearing is sometimes called 'a ducal coronet in bend', and sometimes, more properly, 'a bend archee coronetty'.

Coronice, -nich, obs. ff. CORNICE.

Coro·niform, *a. rare.* [ad. L. type **corōniform-is,* f. *corōna* crown: see -FORM. In mod.F. *coroniforme.*] Crown-shaped.

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 39 The Stigma is..Coroniform, or Crown-shaped in Pyrola. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Coronis** (korō·nis). [L. *corōnis,* a. Gr. κορωνίς curved stroke or flourish at the end of a book or chapter, hence *fig.* in sense 1 below; also in sense 2. So in mod.F.]

†**1.** The conclusion, end. *Obs. rare.*

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. 38 (D.) The coronis of this matter is thus; some bad ones..were punish'd strictly, all rebuk'd, not all amended.

2. *Greek Gram.* A sign resembling an apostrophe (᾽), placed over a vowel as a mark of contraction or crasis; e.g. κἀγαθός for καὶ ἀγαθός.

1833 E. ROBINSON tr. *Buttmann's Gr. Gram.* 60 Over a crasis is commonly written the sign ᾽, called coronis (κορωνίς). 1863 W. SMITH tr. *Curtius' Gr. Gram.* § 16.

Coronium (korō·niŭm). [f. CORONA 2, on the analogy of chemical names in -IUM.] An otherwise unknown element supposed to exist in a gaseous state in the sun's corona. (Cf. HELIUM.)

1890 C. A. YOUNG *Elem. Astron.* vi. § 207 The characteristic feature of the visual spectrum [of the sun's corona] is a bright line in the green. . It coincides with a dark line. . on Kirchhoff's map of the solar spectrum. . This dark line. . is a close double, one of its components being due to iron, while the other is due to some unknown gaseous element, which has been called *Coronium* after the analogy of Helium.

Coronix, obs. f. CORNICE.

† Co·ronize, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *corona* crown + -IZE (perh. in quot. 1592 associated with *corōnix* CORNICE).] *trans.* To crown, adorn with a coronet or coronal.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 63 An arched Eminence, adorned with coronised Lyneaments and grauings. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 22 Be Drakes worth royalized by your wits, That Drakes high name may coronize your writs. 1606 FORD *Fame's Mem.* cxviii, To coronise high-soar'd gentility. 1623 COCKERAM, *Coronize,* to crown.

Coronofacial (korō·nōˌfē·ʃăl), *a. Anat.* [f. CORON(AL + FACIAL.] Relating to the coronal suture and the face: in *c. angle* (see quot.).

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. iii. 291 The corono-facial angle of Gratiolet, formed by the meeting of the plane passing across the coronal suture of both sides and the facial line.

Coronograph (korō·nŏgraf). *Astron.* Also erron. corona-. [f. *corono-,* combining form of CORONA + -GRAPH, Gr. *-γραφος* writing, writer.] An instrument for photographing the sun's corona in full sunlight.

That in use is a combined form of Newtonian telescope and photographic camera, suggested by Dr. W. Huggins in a paper read before the Royal Society in 1882.

1885 Sir H. GRUBB *Catal. Philos. Instr.,* Dr. Huggins' Coronograph for photographing Corona. 1890 CAPT. DARWIN in *Phil. Trans.* 306 The Coronagraph was designed as the instrument which would give the best chance of rendering it possible to obtain photographs of the corona in sunlight.

Hence **Coronographic** *a.*; also **Coro·nogram,** a photograph of the corona so obtained.

1890 *Tablet* 25 Jan. 128 The special new coronagraphic instrument prepared for the occasion.

Coronographer, obs. f. CHRONO-.

Coronoid (kŏrŏnoid, korō·nōˌid), *a. Anat.* [mod. f. Gr. *κορώνη* crow: see -OID.]

Applied to processes of bones of a curved form like a crow's beak, and to parts in connexion with these; *esp.* the *c. process* of the lower jaw, and that of the ulna, and the *c. fossa* of the humerus.

1741 A. MONRO *Anatomy* (ed. 3) 27 Such Processes as terminate in a sharp Point, have the general Name of coronoid bestowed on them. 1808 REEVE *ibid.* XCVIII. 117 The zygomatic process terminates at the coronoid process of the lower jaw. 1865 *Reader* No. 139. 242/3 The coronoid origin of this muscle. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Coronoid fossa,* a depression above the inner segment of the trochlear surface of the lower end of the humerus for the reception of the coronoid process of the ulna in flexion of the forearm.

Corons: see CURRANT.

Coronula: see next.

Coronule (korō·niŭl). *Bot.* and *Zool.* [ad. L. *corōnula,* dim. of *corōna* crown. The L. form is sometimes used.]

1. *Bot.* An appendage like a small crown or coronet surmounting a seed, etc.: cf. CORONA 7 a.

1806 GREGORY *Dict. Acts & Sc.* I. 255 The coronula is. . a small sort of calyx adhering to the seed, like a little crown. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Coronule,* the small calyx-like body which crowns the nucule of *Chara.* [Called CROWN in transl. of Sachs.] 1881 GROVES in *Jrnl. Bot.* X. 2 The small size and shortness of the nucleus and coronula.

2. *Zool.* A kind of acorn-shell or barnacle of the genus *Coronula* of Cirripeds; parasitic on Cetacea.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 686/1 All the Balanids—with the exception of the Coronules—have calcareous bases. 1876 *Beneden's Animal Parasites* 57 Eschricht has in vain offered a reward to him who would send him coronulæ still attached to the umbilical cord.

Coroplasty, Corotomy: see COR- 2.

Coroseis, *sb. pl.:* see CORSIE.

Corosif, -ive, etc., obs. ff. CORROSIVE.

Corougle, obs. f. CORACLE.

Corounal, obs. f. CORONAL.

Coroundest, -nnest: see CORONEST.

Coroun(e, corowne, obs. ff. CROWN.

Corouns: see CURRANT.

† Corou·r, *a. Obs.* [a. AF. *corour* = OF. *coreor,* later *coureur* courser, also as *adj.*] Fit for the course; *stede corour* = F. *cheval coureur,* courser.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2475 He leop upon a stede corour, And flowgh away withoute socour.

Corowner(e, obs. f. CORONER.

‖ Corozo (korō·so). [Native name.]

A South American tree, *Phytelephas macrocarpa,* allied to the palms; its seed is the *Corozo-nut* (or *ivory-nut*), the hardened albumen of which furnishes the substance called vegetable ivory.

1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* I. 50 The fourth, which they call corozo, has a fruit larger than dates, of an exquisite taste; and proper for making cooling and wholsome draughts. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec., 367/2 Buttons are made . . from the corozo nuts. 1883 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 88/1 Besides vast quantities of corozo nut or vegetable ivory, Birmingham consumes tons upon tons of shells for buttons.

Corp, Sc. and north Eng. dial. f. CORPSE.

Corpax, erron. scribal f. *corporax,* CORPORAS.

Corperal(e, Corperas: see CORPOR-.

Corpes, -is, obs. ff. CORPSE.

† Co·rpion. *Obs.* Also **corpchun,** ? **corphun, copshen.** [Of uncertain etymology: perh. f. *corp-* body: the use of *les* in quot. 1516 does not make it certainly French. *Copshen* is prob. the same word, though the spelling suggests derivation from *cop* head.] Name of a quality of herring: see quot. 1758.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 93 Corphun [*H. P.* corpchun herynge]. 1512 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 322/3 Corpions 1 cade @ 4/3. 1516 *Ibid.* 323/2 Herrings called les corpions 1 cade @ 1/4. 1758 BINNELL *Descr. Thames* 227 Fishers distinguish their Herrings into six different Sorts: As the Fat Herring. . the Shotten Herring. . the Copshen, which by some Accident or other has been deprived of its Head.

Corpolent, obs. f. CORPULENT.

Corporal (kō·rpŏrăl), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 4–5 **corporell(e,** 5 (**corperall**), 5–7 **corporall,** 5 **-al.** [a. OF. *corporal* (12th c.), later *corporel,* ad. L. *corporāl-em* bodily, f. *corpus, corpor-* body. See -AL.]

1. Of or belonging to the human body; bodily.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6759 Swynke he with his hondis corporelle. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 7 The corporal or bodelye sight. 1490 — *Eneydos* xxix. 113 Fayre yeftes of nature, as is beaulte corporelle. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) D iv, His members corporall. 1547 *Act 1 Edw. VI,* c. 3 If they should be punished by death. . and with other corporall paine. 1641 in Nalson *Impart. Collect.* (1683) II. 482 It is this day ordered by the Commons. . that all corporal bowing at the Name. . be henceforth forborne. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 299 In corporal pleasure he, and careless ease. 1762 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) IV. 131 A favourite topic of ancient raillery was corporal defects. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* v. (1869) 118 The achievements of Heracles are personal, indeed corporal.

b. Personal.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xx. 104 When the Victor hath trusted him with his corporall liberty. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xxvi. 189 Taking his corporal leave of her. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 173 Since by a devise a freehold may pass without corporal tradition or livery of seisin. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* I. i. 22 The chancellor has given [to Master John Homyll in 1418] corporal and real possession of the foresaid benefice.

† c. Having a body, embodied. *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VIII. in Ashm. (1652) 172 The Spryt may Corporall be, And become fyx wyth hyt and substancyall. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 142 There they suppose Enoch and Elias are corporall to this day. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* II. 257 There are corporall Angels on earth.

† 2. Of the nature of body or matter; corporeal, material, physical. *Obs.*

1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 12 Though the form and fashion of any thing That is a corporal body be destroyed. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 115/2 The worshipping of god with golde and siluer, & suche other corporall thinges. 1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 50 D, Corporal things are such as of their own nature may be felt or seen. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. iii. 81 What seem'd corporall Melted, as breath into the Wind. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. viii. (1712) 23 Either God, or this corporal and sensible World must of itself necessarily exist. 1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 644 Two principles; the one Good. . the other Evil, from whence proceeded the evil soul of man; together with the body, and all corporal creatures. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 475 The two Planets observed in Corporal Conjunction (that is where the one seems to touch or cover the other).

† b. Relating to material things; material. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* Contents ch. x, Thorow corporal promises, the prophet ledeth men vnto the promises that are fulfilled in Christ.

† 3. Large of body. *Obs.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 4456 Sin þat gret thikke is, wonder corporall. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 202 As for flesh-meat, I thinke that a Hawke in England eats more in a moneth, than. . a sufficient corporall Burger does in six weekes.

† 4. Having solidity; solid. *Obs.*

a. In early *Chem.*

1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.,* One little Masse or Bead of corporal or yellow (though perhaps somewhat palish) Gold. *Ibid.* 131 In some grosse, or, as they speak, corporal Salts, such as Sea-salt, Salt-petre.

b. *Corporal number:* a number pertaining to cubic or solid measure.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. xxvi. (ed. 7) 59 A Cubique or Corporall number, having both length, breadth, and depth.

5. *Phrases.* **a.** *Corporal oath* [med.L. *corporale juramentum*; cf. *corporaliter jurare,* also BODILY *Oath*]: an oath ratified by corporally touching a sacred object, *esp.* the gospels, but sometimes the consecrated host, or relics of saints, and in heathen times the altar, etc., of an idol, as distinguished from a merely verbal oath, to which the body was, as it were, not a party. *arch.*

As the consecrated host or *corpus Dei* was sometimes the thing *corporaliter tactum,* the attributive 'corporal' has been held by some to refer to the host; but this is not historically tenable. See the treatment of the subject by Maskell, *Monum. Rit.* (1882) II. pp. li–liii; also the mediæval examples in Du Cange, s.v. *Jurare,* the Italian quots. in the *Vocab. Della Crusca* (1878) s.vv. *Corporale, Corporalmente,* etc.

[*c* 1300 THORN *Chron.* (in *Decem Script.* II. 1966) *Formæ fidelitatis faciendæ.* Ego N. de C. juro ad hæc sancta Dei evangelia, præstito corporaliter sacramento, quod, etc. *c* 1300 ROBERT, BP. OF GLASGOW in Rymer II. 867 (Du Cange) Et cest serment avons nous fet sur le cors notre Seigneur.] 1534 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 128 By vertue of corporall othe gyven to the Universitie. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 29 b, Eche of theim takyng a corporall othe upon the holy Evangelistes. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 323 The eldest. . servant of his house. . (for he had rule over all which Abraham did possess), was not permitted to deal in this matter without taking a corporal oath beforehand [cf. *Gen.* xxiv. 2). 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* iii. (1821) 241 Untill he had taken his corporal oath (upon a booke) that he would, etc. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* (Rtldg. 1883) 252 He would. . take his corporal oath *his* . . life was tedious. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 269 He. . confirmed the Truth of the. . written Deposition with his Corporal Oath, before us.

b. *Corporal punishment:* punishment inflicted on the body; originally including death, mutilation, branding, bodily confinement, irons, the pillory, etc. (as opposed to a fine or punishment in estate or rank). In 19th c. usually confined to flogging or similar infliction of bodily pain.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. xii. (1602) 57 Corporall punishment, is eyther capitall, or not capitall. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 431 Imprisonment is a corporall punishment. 1714 *Act 1 Geo. I,* St. 2. c. 18 § 14 To be kept to hard Labour, and suffer such corporal Punishment as the said Justice or Justices. . shall think fit. 1724 *Act 11 Geo. I,* c. 26 § 10 Any Crime, importing a Capital or any other Corporal Punishment. 1827 HANSARD *Parl. Deb.* XVI. 679. 26 Feb., Mr. Hume proposed . . that it should be unlawful to inflict corporal punishment, by stripes or lashes, upon any soldier. 1836 O'CONNELL *Ho. Comm.* 14 Apr., They talked of 'corporal punishment'; they did not choose to use its right name—'flogging'. 1838 *Act 1-2 Vict.* c. 17 § 7 (Mutiny Act) That a General Court-martial . . may sentence any Soldier to Corporal Punishment, not extending to Life or Limb, for Immorality, etc. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 26 The last reform . . is the abolition, a few weeks ago, of corporal punishment in the army.

c. *Corporal works of mercy:* works of mercy to the bodies of men, of which seven are reckoned.

15. . *Manuall of Prayers,* The Workes of mercy Corporall. To feed the hungry. To giue drinke to the thirsty. To cloathe the naked. To visitt and ransome the Captiues. To harbour the harbourlesse. To visitt the sicke. To burie the dead. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xxi. 711 He was ready to do the last corporal work of mercy to his departed sovereign.

† B. as *sb. pl.* (*elliptical.*). *Obs.*

1659 FULLER *Appeal Inj. Innoc.* III. 66 Naturals, corporals, morals, civils, intellectuals. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 821 When the soul goes out of this body, whether it be carried into any corporal places, or to incorporals like to corporals.

Corporal (kō·rpŏrăl), *sb.*[1] *Eccl.* Forms: 3 **corporeal,** 4–5 **corporalle,** (5 **-erale**), 6–7 **-all,** 6– **-al.** [ad. med.L. *corporālis* (*palla*), *corporāle* (*pallium*), in F. *corporal,* f. L. *corpus* body.]

† 1. An ancient eucharistic vestment. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Canons Edgar* in Thorpe *Laws* II. 250 We læraŏ þat ælc preost hæbbe corporalem þonne he mæssige. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 162 (transl. of prec.) That every Priest celebrating Mass, hath his Corporal.

2. A cloth, usually of linen, upon which the consecrated elements are placed during the celebration of the mass, and with which the elements, or the remnants of them, are covered after the celebration. Called also *corporal-cloth.*

1381 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 233 A 'palyoun' of cloth of gold; two 'corporalles'. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 93 Corporasse or corporalle, *corporale.* 1488 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 85 In ane vthir gardeviant:—In the fyrst, a lamp of siluer, a corporale with a cais. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cc. 237 This squier had with hym the patent and corporal. 1637 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Church Scot., Communion* Rubric, He that celebrates shall . . cover with a fair linen cloth, or corporal, that which remaineth of the consecrated elements. 1641 I. H. *Petit. agst. Pocklington* 3 He hath caused two cloathes to be made, which he cals Corporals, and these he useth to lay over the Bread in the Sacrament. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th c.* I. v. 64 They made use of Veils also. . which were made of Lawn, as the Corporal was, afterwards of Silk. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. i. 38 Anciently, the Corporal-cloths were so large as to overspread the whole altar. 1888 *Times* 22 June 13/3 Concerned in stealing a silk veil, two linen corporals, a silver cross. . from St. Peter's Church.

b. *Corporal-case:* a case for the corporal.

[Cf. 1488 in prec.] 1559 *Inv.* in *Reg. Episc. Aberd.* (Spalding Club) I. App. 90 Item a corporal case with a cover of cloath of gold.

Corporal (kō·rpŏrăl), *sb.*[2] *Mil.* [a. 16th c. F. *corporal,* var. of *capporal, caporal* (Littré), ad. It. *caporale* (Sp. *caporal*).

Diez and others take *caporale* as the original form, as a derivative of *capo* head; but this leaves the *-or-* unaccounted for. On the other hand, the *corporal* form is of considerable antiquity: Du Cange quotes from a letter of 1405, 'capitaneus, et ut ipsi [Venetians] vocant, *corporalis*'. This favours a derivation from It. *corpo,* L. *corpor-* body (i. e. of troops), with subsequent contamination by *capo.*]

1. A non-commissioned military officer ranking under a sergeant.

'He has charge of one of the squads of the company, places and relieves sentries, and keeps good order in the guard' (Stocqueler). *Corporal's guard:* a small armed detachment such as is placed under the command of a corporal. Hence *fig.* a small body of followers or supporters.

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 84 The Corporal is a degree in dignitie above the private souldior. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 248 The word Caporall, which is a meere Italian, and also vsed by the French, we corruptly do both write and pronounce Corporall. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Com. For Raising Forces* 22 Dec. 7 That each Company of Dragooners have an experienced Souldier to be a Corporall. *c* 1645 T. TULLY *Siege Carlisle* (1840) 35 Philipson..sent a corporal with 20 horse. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 164 ¶ 6 An old Soldier in the Civil Wars,who was Corporal of a Company in a Regiment of Foot. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* VI. 326, I, who command the largest British army that has been employed..have not the power of making even a corporal. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* vii, The key of the store-room, was under the charge of one of the corporals of marines. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* ¶ 312 When Non-commissioned Officers are required to assist the Officers, Corporals may be appointed to act as Serjeants. 1888 *Times* 26 June 4/4 Mr. G. M., Corporal of Horse, Royal Horse Guards..writes to correct the statement.

† **2.** *Corporal of the field*: a superior officer of the army in the 16th and 17th c., who acted as an assistant or a kind of aide-de-camp to the sergeant-major: see quot. 1622. *Obs.*

1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* IV. ix. 153-5 The next great Officers,.are the Foure Corporals of the Field, who haue their dependance only vpon the Serieant-Maior and are called his Coadiutors or assistants .. who for their election ought to bee Gentlemen of great Dexteritie .. such as haue at least been Captaines in other times .. It is meet that all these foure Corporals of the Field bee exceeding well mounted. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 156 Office and duetie of the foure Corporals of the field. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xxi. (1821) 415 Sent a Corporall of the field, to cause the like to be done in the Earle of Thomonds quarter.

3. *Naut.* † **a.** Formerly, a petty officer on board ship, part of whose duty consisted in teaching the sailors the use of small arms: see quot. 1626. **b.** 'The *ship's corporal* of the present day is the superior of the first-class working petty officers, and solely attends to police matters under the master-at-arms or superintendent-in-chief' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 4 The Corporall is to see the setting and releeuing the watch: and see all the souldiers and saylors keepe their Armes cleane, neate and yare; and teach them their vse. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xi. 46 The Gunners at Sea did not exercise the Seamen in this knowledge, as the Corporal doth in Mustering of them with their musquets. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4440/1 The Midshipmen .. Corporals, Yeomen of the Sheets .. one Eighth Part. 1891 *Times* 20 Sept., A ship's corporal on duty in the Britannia.

† **Co·rporalate.** *Obs.*—[1] [f. CORPORAL *sb.*[2] + -ATE [1].] A body commanded by a corporal; a corporal's guard or squad.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 7 Divided into parts and Corporolates under their Corporals and Sergeants.

Corporality (kɔ̄ɹpŏræ·lĭti). Also 5 -ite, 6 -ytie, 7 -itie. [ad. late L. *corporālitās* (Tertullian), f. *corporāl-is* CORPORAL: see -ITY. Cf. mod.F. *corporalité* (Bossuet).]

1. The quality of consisting of matter; material or corporeal existence; materiality.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. XXVIII. (1495) 338 Sauynge the corporalite of eyther and contynuaunce of theyr substancyall partyes. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 7 Aristotle findeth corporality in the beames of light. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. II. iii. xxix, That fond grosse phansie .. Of the souls corporal'tie. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 150 A Mathematicall corporality or bodiliness. 1711 S. CLARKE *Let. to Dodwell* 71 The Corporality of the Soul. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1464 Perhaps he..considered corporality and substantiality as identical ideas.

† **b.** as opposed to spirituality. *Obs.*

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xix. 34 Take her as she is in her self, not dimm'd and thickned with the mists of corporality; then is she a beauty. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 21 Whether the spirituality of them shall refine the rest .. or the corporality, or earthliness of them, depress them.

† **c.** *Alchemy.* The gross and earthy part of anything, incapable of sublimation. *Obs.*

1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* I. IV. 52 In that Colour is the Quintessence contained, the residue is the Corporality. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 310 In this color are the Potestates contained, the residue is the 'Corporality'.

2. The quality of being embodied; embodied existence or condition.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. I. xii, [They] deeply doubt if corporalitie were stroy'd Whether that inward first vitalitie Could then subsist. 1691 E. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 358 The Precious Gold of Heavenly Corporality. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 755 Until certified of his corporality, [we] shall set down the gentleman .. as a member of an imaginary clan.

b. *concr.* Bodily substance or organism, body.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 217, I would much rather have repaired their minds with learning .. than their corporalities with drugs.

† **3.** Corporate quality or organization of a society, town, etc. *Obs.*

1556 *Corpor. of Axbridge* in *3rd Rep. Com. Hist. MSS.* (1872) 303/2 The same yere oure Corporalytie was granted.

† **b.** *concr.* A body of men; a CORPORATION. *Obs.*

1603 [see CORPORALTY]. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* 5 Citations .. to be served by a corporality of griffonlike promoters and apparitors.

4. *pl.* Corporal or bodily matters; things pertaining to bodily wants, etc. Cf. *temporalities.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. x. 52 Motives of convenience, or mere corporalities, as I may say.

Corporally (kɔ̄ɹpŏrăli, *adv.*). [f. CORPORAL *a.* + -LY [2].]

1. In a corporal or bodily manner; by bodily or personal action; in or as to the body; bodily.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 198/3 Thus wrought our lord by the merites of the blessyd vyrgyne corporally whiche moche more habundantly wyrcheth by hir merytes to the sowles spirituelly. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. xiii. (1634) 51 The whole fulnesse of the Godhead doth corporally dwell in Christ. 1600 E. BLOUNT *Hist. Portugall* (ed. 2) 40 Euery Harquebuzier that shoulde be found..without fiftie bullets .. shoulde be corporally punished. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 196 They did enter upon the Sea corporally by occupation. 1749 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) X. 121 If Christ is not corporally present in the host, they grant their adoration to be idolatry. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. IV. viii. 400 Euthymius..was corporally punished with blows and stripes. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 609 Whether the offence imputed was punishable corporally or by fine.

† **2.** *Astron.* Cf. CORPORAL *a.* 2 quot. 1726. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xiii. 225 The Sunne ..is conjoined with many starres..and in the 8th of August is corporally conjoyned with Basiliscus.

† **Co·rporalness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Corporal or physical condition; corporality.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. XXVIII. (1495) 338 The water abydyth in his corporalnesse by joynynge and contynuynge togiders of his parties.

Corporalship (kɔ̄ɹpŏrălʃip). [f. CORPORAL *sb.*[2] + -SHIP.]

† **1.** A body of soldiers under the command of a corporal, or of a Corporal of the Field. *Obs.*

1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 28 If a corporall-shippe of pikemen be joyned togither with another of shot. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 7 This done, you shall deuide one hundred men into foure Corporallshipps or Squadrons. 1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* CXX. (1643) 415 Three rots of pikes make a Corporalship. 1672 T. VENN *Milit. Observ.* 191 He [the sergeant] shall march on the outside, where he may best..take charge of their several Corporalships.

2. The office or position of a corporal.

1672 T. VENN *Milit. Observ.* 192 The soldiers under his Corporalship. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* vii, Petitions for sergeancies and corporal-ships. 1858 *Chamb. Jrnl.* IX. 160 [He] had worked his way up from a corporalship of marines.

Co·rporalty, var. of CORPORALITY, a corporate body or corporation.

1603 in Sir R. Boyle *Diary* Ser. II. (1887) I. 62 Two casks of Powder..they..unshipt..the Maior alledging that it was the act of the Corporalty.

† **Co·rporance.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *corporance, -ence* bodily form, stature, corpulence, f. *corporer* to embody, give a body to: see -ANCE.] Bodily size; physical proportions.

1570 G. BUCHANAN *Chamæleon,* Albeit it be small of corporance noghttheless it is of ane stronge nature.

Corporas (kɔ̄ɹpŏrăs). Forms: 3 **corporeals,** 4 **-aus, -eaus, corperaus,** 4–6 **-as,** 5–7 **corporass(e,** 5–6 **-ace,** 5 **corperax, -arax,** (**coperas, -arace**), 6 **-esse,** (**corprax**), 5–9 **corporas,** 6–9 **corporax.** [ME. *corporaus,* a. OF. *corporaus,* (earlier *corporals*), nom. sing. of *corporal* = CORPORAL *sb.*[1] (The same form was in OF. acc. pl., and remains in pl. as *corporaux.*)] = CORPORAL *sb.*[1] **2.**

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Đe meshakele is of medeme fustain, and te corporeals sole and unshapliche. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 188 The calix, and the pateyn ok, The corporaus, the messe-gere. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 50 And eke the corperaus Onder the deakne vealdeth. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 11 Sixtus ordeyned þat þe corperas [*Harl. MS.* corporasse] schulde nouȝt be of silk noþer sendel. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 363/2 She made mo than fyfty corporas and sente them..in to dyuerce chirches. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 551 Some gaue a coope and some a vestement Some other a chalice and some a corporace. 1543 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 47 Corporaxes, altar clothes, albys, towells. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Commun.* Rubric, Then shall take so much Bread and Wine as shall suffice..laying the bread upon the corporas. 1655 FULLER *Waltham Abb.* (1840) 275 Three corporasses, whereof two white silk, and one blew velvet. 1884 *Life J. Skinner* ix. 174 The Rubric provides for the use of..a corporas, a paten, a bell, and some other things.

b. *Comb.,* as *corporas bag, case, cloth,* etc.

1478 *Churchw. Acc. St. Andrew's, East Cheap* (in *Brit. Mag.* XXXII. 36) Item, payde for a Corporas Case .. ij$^{s.}$ iiij$^{d.}$. 1522 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 117, iij fyne elle kerchers to be vsyd for corporas clothes. 1529 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 277 To the parishe churche..my dublett of cremysyne sattyn, to make thereof corprax cases. 1566 in E. Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 51 One corporax cloth, one corporax bagg. 1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. II. 189 A pair of corporals in a corporas case. 1869 MRS. PALLISER *Lace* xxii. 251 Richly-laced corporax cloths.

Corporate (kɔ̄ɹpŏrĕt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *corporāt-us,* pa. pple. of *corporāre*: see next.]

A. as *pa. pple.* **1.** United into one body. *arch.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. iii. (1495) 81 What is drawen and is lyke therto is corporate and onyd therto. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 123 Four several functions corporate in one.

† **2.** Embodied. *Obs.*

a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 333 It were too long to tell you .. how long it were ere I could forsake such folly, it was so corporate in me.

B. *adj.* † **1.** Large of body; corpulent. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 153 His body is so great and corporate. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* III. vi. 62 Leane men have more blod, corporat men have more fleshe.

† **2.** Pertaining to or affecting the body. *Obs.*

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 289 Goods and possessions be things onely accompaniyng the honor of the body of the owner, and therefore they be called corporate. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 427 When the partie for not appearing should haue some great losse or corporate paine.

† **3.** Having a body, embodied; material. *Obs.*

c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1057 In the whiche all maner shape and effigiation doth shyne clerely so well corporates [Fr. *corporées*] as incorporates. 1557 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 29 a/1 Al thinges, aswel .. visible, as invisible, corporate, as incorporate. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Corporate,* hauing a body. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* 442 Christ..is conceived to simply come into the corporate state of evil, and bear it with us.

4. Forming a body politic, or corporation.

Hence *corporate body, body corporate*: see BODY *sb.* 14. *Corporate town*: a town possessing municipal rights, and acting by means of a corporation. *Corporate county*: a city or town with its liberties, which has been constituted a county of itself, independent of the jurisdiction of the historical county or shire in which it is situated.

1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 § 10 In Hundredes, Townes Corporate and nott corporate, parissches and all other places. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 130 These citizens.. are to serve .. in corporat townes where they dwell. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 270 (R.) Any person or persons, body politique, or corporate, or incorporate. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. I. iv. 85 There are also counties corporate. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. viii. (1869) 159 Corporate bodies are more corrupt and profligate than individuals. 1825 MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* I. 33 The citizens of corporate towns. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. i, The powerful and corporate association they formed amongst themselves. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 32 They no longer belong to a class, but to a body corporate.

b. *transf.* Forming one body constituted of many individuals.

1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* 128 Such an organism as a crayfish is only a corporate unity, made up of innumerable partially independent individuals.

5. Of or belonging to a body politic, or corporation, or to a body of persons.

Corporate name: the name by which a corporation engages in legal acts.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 213 They answer in a joynt and corporate voice. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. Ded. 6 Your endeavours, in your private, as well as corporate capacity. 1770 in *Examiner* 4 May (1812) 286/2 Lord Denbigh..asked what made a Corporate-act? Mr. Townsend, laughing, answered, an act of the Corporation. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 449 All county gaols, and..seventeen of the largest prisons under corporate jurisdiction. 1855 *Act* 19–20 *Vict.* c. 17 § 24 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactmts.* 248 The College, if a corporation, shall be assessed for the same in its corporate name. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* I. § 1. 12 The land ceased to be public land and became what we style corporate or private property.

† **C.** quasi-*adv.* Into the body. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. XX. (1495) 206 In yonglynges meete taken corporat nourysseth..the body.

Corporate (kɔ̄ɹpŏre·it), *v. arch.* [f. L. *corporāt-,* ppl. stem of *corporāre* to form into or furnish with a body, f. *corpus, corpor-* body.]

† **1.** *trans.* To form into a corporation or body politic; to incorporate. *Obs.*

1531 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 All and singuler politike bodies spirituall in anie maner of wise corporated. 1598 STOW *Surv.* xlii. (1603) 449 Erected, corporated and endowed with landes. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xxvii. (1614) 53/1 This city..whom Henry VI corporated a county of itselfe. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 446 This Hospitall was..erected, corporated, and endowed..by Queene Mary.

2. To combine in one body; to incorporate (*with*); to embody.

1545 HEN. VIII in Stow *Chron.* (R.), Such notable vertues and princely qualities as you haue alleaged to be corporated in my person. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 43 Corporated with the flower of Frankincense and aloes. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Mar. 1/1 In..'public spirit' London is notoriously and disastrously deficient. The great thing needful is to corporate its conscience.

3. *intr.* To unite or join in one body. *rare.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. II. xix, Though she [the Soul] corporate with no World yet. 1865 G. MEREDITH *Farina* 61 At the threshold..a number of the chief burgesses of Cologne had corporated spontaneously to condole with him.

Hence **Co·rporating** *ppl. a.*, incorporating.

1881 GREENER *Gun* 307 According to these chronicles, corporating mills, stamping mills, corning mills and solar stoves for drying the powder, were in use.

Corporately (kɔ̄ɹpŏrĕtli), *adv.* [f. CORPORATE *a.* + -LY [2].]

† **1.** In or as regards the body; bodily. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXXIII. 269 He founded the abbey of Feuersham..where he nowe corporatly restyth.

2. In a corporate capacity; as a corporation.

1804 LD. ELLENBOROUGH in East *Reports* V. 310 General corporate acts required to be done by the whole body corporately assembled. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 118 The Honourable John Company (as the Court of Directors ..are corporately called in that country [India]).

Co·rporateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

† **1.** Corpulence. *Obs.* (Cf. CORPORATE *a.* 1.)

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* XC. 36 Corpulence, corporateness or grosnes of the body. 1547 RECORDE *Judic. Ur.* 43 It is a token of fattyng, or growyng to a corporatenesse.

†2. 'Bodiliness, bodily substance.' *Obs.*
1727-31 in BAILEY vol. II.

3. The quality of being a body corporate.
1755 in JOHNSON; thence in mod. Dicts.

Corporation (kɔ̄ɹpŏrē·ʃən). Also 6 **-acyon**, 6-7 **-cion**. [ad. L. *corporātiōn-em* (Tertullian), n. of action f. *corporā-re* to embody; in med. (Anglo)L. used in sense 2 below. Also in mod. F.: see Littré.]

†1. The action of incorporating; the condition of being incorporated. *Obs.*
1439 *Rotul. Parl.* V. 9/1, 18 *Hen. VI*, c. 20 As touchyng the Corporation of the Toune of Plymouth. 1530 PALSGR. 209/1 Corporation, *corporation*. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 42 Thother company called 'the Surgeons', be not incorporate, nor have anny maner of corporation. 1542 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. i. 376 An act .. for the union and corporation of small and exile benefices.

2. A number of persons united, or regarded as united, in one body; a body of persons.
1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1348/2 He [Christ] doth .. incorporate all christen folke and hys owne bodye together in one corporacyon mistical. 1569 GOLDING *Heminges Post.* Ded. 14 The whole Churche..the whole corporation of those that are registered in the booke of life. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxix. § 14 Some to appertain unto several corporations or companies of men. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. (1843) 60/1 The most odious .. projects .. framed, and executed, by almost a corporation of that religion. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. iv. 324 David [was] a grand preserver of them [Nethinims], who first made them a Corporation.

3. *Law.* A body corporate legally authorized to act as a single individual; an artificial person created by royal charter, prescription, or act of the legislature, and having authority to preserve certain rights in perpetual succession.
A corporation may be either *aggregate*, comprising many individuals, as the mayor and burgesses of a town, etc., or *sole*, consisting of only one person and his successors, as a king, bishop, or parson of a parish. According to their nature, corporations are termed *civil*, *ecclesiastical* (U.S. *religious*), *eleemosynary*, *municipal*, etc.
1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. iv. 23 If there be any, bee hee priuate person, or be it corporation. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 483 The Corporation or Body politike of the Citizens of Capua. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 177 P 10 Some fragment of antiquity, as the seal of an antient corporation. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 469 Corporations aggregate consist of many persons united together into one society, and are kept up by a perpetual succession of members so as to continue for ever..Corporations sole consist of one person only and his successors. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 150 Corporations aggregate cannot levy fines. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* iv, What we should term a Company of Proprietors, but what they call in America a Corporation. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* xiv. (1858) 446 The 'Santa Casa' is spoken of by them as a living person, a corporation sole on which the whole city depends. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. Comm. (ed. 2) 154 Some Universities have a visible existence in a number of individual members, and are then called Corporations.

b. Frequently used in the titles of incorporated companies, e.g. the *London Assurance Corporation*, *Irish Land C.*, *Oriental Bank C.*, *Peruvian C.*, etc.

4. An incorporated company of traders having (originally) the monopoly and control of their particular trade in a borough or other place; a trade-guild, a city 'company'. (Now so called only in legal or formal language.)
1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 87 Ther is a corporacyon made by the auctorite of the Mayre amongst fischmongers w'yn the .. towne. 1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) 40 The greatest of our Common-wealth have inrolled their names into the protection of some Corporation in this City. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4443/3 The several Corporations, or City Companies, marched from their respective Halls. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* vii, The whole corporations of weavers in silk and woollen.

5. *spec.* The *municipal corporation*; the civic authorities of a borough or incorporated town or city; the mayor, aldermen, and councillors. (A leading current use.)
a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. § 34. 607 The Lord Mayor being Head of the Corporation. 1829 SOUTHEY *Pilgr. Compostella* IV, The Corporation A fund for their keep supplied. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 629 A branch of the Corporation of the City of London.

6. The body; the abdomen; esp. when large and prominent. *colloq.* and *vulgar.*
1753 SMOLLETT *Cnt. Fathom* (1813) I. 156 Sirrah! my corporation is made up of good wholesome English fat. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue* s. v., He has a glorious corporation. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xvi. 242 Looming large in full canonicals..with the dignity of an ample corporation. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xvii. 10 Eglon was a notable instance that a well-fed corporation is no security to life.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *corporation land, oath, seal*, etc.; **Corporation Act**, the act of 1661, requiring all persons holding municipal offices to acknowledge the royal supremacy, to abjure resistance to the king, and to subscribe a declaration against the Solemn League and Covenant, and making ineligible for office all persons who had not within a year partaken of the communion as administered by the Church of England.
1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 318 When all Burgesses .. are entered into a Corporation by the Corporation Oath or Covenant. 1672 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 32 This very thing of Corporacion Lands. 1714 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 78 The Corporation Seale. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. i. x. 133 The Corporation spirit has never prevailed among them. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. iii, All the family race-cups and corporation-bowls! 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi, A bill repealing the Corporation Act, which had been passed by the Cavalier Parliament.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Corpora·tional** *a.*, of or belonging to a corporation; **Corpora·tioner**, a member of a corporation; **Corpora·tionism**, the system or principle of corporate action.
1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 238 Among all the soldier-officers, and mayors and corporationers. 1866 DICKENS *Lett.* 18 Jan., I sat pining under the imbecility of constitutional and corporational idiots. 1883 *Advance* (Chicago) 16 Aug., Individualism against corporationism.

Corporative (kɔ̄·ɹpŏrătiv), *a.* [ad. L. *corporātīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *corporāre* to embody + -IVE. Cf. mod.F. *corporatif*.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of a corporation; = CORPORATE *a.* 5.
1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* vii. 121 She felt that a maintenance was due from corporative funds. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 144 It is the corporative life that property derives from organic law that makes all the value. 1883 *Athenæum* 14 Apr. 471/2 His treatment of the subject of monopolies, total or partial, individual or corporative.

Corporator (kɔ̄·ɹpŏrēitəɹ). [n. of agent in L. form f. *corporāre* to embody.] A member of a corporation, *esp.* of a municipal corporation.
1784 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 207/2 A man is not a corporator for his own sake. *a* 1832 MACKINTOSH *Revol.* Wks. 1846 II. 135 Almost all the sheriffs, and a majority of corporators and justices were..Catholics. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* iii. 49 The inhabitants, the individual corporators, did not hold of the Crown, but of the corporation. 1868 W. STEBBING in M. Pattison *Acad. Org.* i. 7 A corporator of the university is not necessarily a corporator of a college.

†**Corporature.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *corporātūra*, f. *corporāre* to embody: see -URE.]

1. Bodily form and constitution; physique.
1555 EDEN *Decades* 318 Thinhabitauntes are men of good corporature. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 639 The King ..is of a more eminent stature, and goodly corporature. 1671 BLAGRAVE *Astrol. Physic* 78 Those who are under the Sun are of a strong large corporature, and well composed body. 1678-96 PHILLIPS, *Corporature*, the form or constitution of the body.

2. = CORPORALITY 1; materiality.
1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. vi, That antiquate, secure, And easie dull conceit of corporature.

Corporaus, corporax, var. CORPORAS.

†**Co·rpore,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *corpore-r* to embody, ad. L. *corporāre*: see CORPORATE *v.*] *trans.* To incorporate; to unite in one body.
1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. iii. (1495) 203 b/2 He corporyth and joyneth in himself waters and rennyth therto both in name & in substaunce.

Corporeal (kɔ̄ɹpō·ɹĭăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *corpore-us* of the nature of body, bodily, physical (f. *corpus*, *corpor-* body) + -AL: cf. CORPOREOUS.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of the nature of the animal body as opposed to the spirit; physical; bodily; mortal.
1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 706 Corporeall shall hee [Christ] sit; and thence extend His doome on soules. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 6 How inconsistent..to couple a spiritual grace with matters of corporeal repast. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxv. 281 Nor allowed of any manner of corporeal presence in the Sacrament. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. vi. 202 It was universally agreed that all that was Corporeal of Man died. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* viii. 153 The corporeal frame of every human being..is composed of the same mineral substances.

2. Of the nature of matter; material.
a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xii. § 1 (1622) 332 Of things corporeal, and incorporeall; of things liuing, and without life. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* xvii. 119 Whether .. the exsuction of the Air do prove the place .. to be truly empty, that is, devoid of all Corporeal Substance. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 164 He holds..that..the Devils and the Damn'd are punish'd by a Corporeal Fire. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* i. § 2. 7 Are genera and species corporeal or incorporeal? 1864 BOWEN *Logic* x. 334 Our conception of any corporeal thing must include .. those obvious qualities, such as shape, color, specific gravity, etc. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 533 That which is created is of necessity corporeal and visible and tangible.

3. *Law.* Tangible; consisting of material objects; *esp.* in *Corporeal hereditament*: see quot. 1767.
c 1670 HOBBES *Dial. Com. Laws* 45 Some Goods are Corporeal .. which may be handled, or seen; and some Incorporeal, as Priviledges, Liberties, Dignities, Offices. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 17 Corporeal hereditaments consist wholly of substantial and permanent objects. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* 11 A manor, which is corporeal property. 1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Instit. Gaius* II. § 12 Corporeal [things] are those that are tangible, such as land, a slave, a garment, gold, silver, and other things innumerable.

b. Bodily; wherein the body is affected.
1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 271 Degrees of nobility .. by immediate grant from the crown: either expressed in writing, by writs or letters patent, as in the creations of peers and baronets; or by corporeal investiture, as in the creation of a simple knight.

†4. Formerly used where CORPORAL is now employed. *Obs.*
1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. Pref. 13 Death or any corporeal punishment. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 1 Can a man really suffer corporeal pain, and have at the same time all the criteria, etc.? 1831 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 408 He could enforce discipline by the infliction of corporeal punishment.

B. *sb. pl.* [= *corporeal things*.] Things material.
1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. II. vi, They [the senses] never knew ought but corporealls. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 779 We should think of Incorporeals, so as not to Confound their Natures with Corporeals.

b. Things pertaining to the human body. *rare.*
1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 129/1 Of their mental powers, men..form in general a pretty fair estimate, but they are often sadly out respecting corporeals.

c. *Law.* Corporeal possessions.
1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 14 Nor does it affect our definition that there are corporeals included in an inheritance.

†**Corpo·realism.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ISM.] Materialism.
1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 25 Imputations of Corporealism and Atheism. *Ibid.* 767 The very Principles of the Atheistick Corporealism.

†**Corpo·realist.** *Obs.* A materialist.
1646 J. MAINE *Serm. Unity* (1647) 37 Another is a Corporealist, and holds the death of the Soul with the Body. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 259 Some corporealists and mechanics, who vainly pretended to make a world without a God. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 329 The atheists, I believe, to a man were all corporealists, holding no other substance in nature besides matter. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 253 *note*, Perhaps..we may prove him a corporealist.

Corporeality (kɔ̄ɹpōɹĭæ·lĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The quality or state of being corporeal; bodily form or nature; materiality.
1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 157 Emancipated from the gabardine of corporeality. 1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* III. iv. 375 He falsely maintained the Corporeality as well as the Traduction of the soul. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 333 And assume corporeality as easily as form. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 801 The nature of the soul, whose corporeality he asserted.

b. *humorously.* Bodily substance; body.
1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* ix. 112 Put your head, and subsequently your corporeality, into the long low coffee or tap-room.

Corporealization (kɔ̄ɹpō·ɹĭăləizē·ʃən). [n. of action f. next.] The making or figuring (*of* anything) as corporeal.
1863 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* viii. (1865) 192 An animalization of religion and corporealization of God.

Corpo·realize, *v.* [See -IZE.] *trans.* To render corporeal; to materialize. Hence **Corpo·realized**, **Corpo·realizing** *ppl. a.*
1797 COLERIDGE in *Athenæum* 19 July (1890) 98/2 A Mother is so holy and divine a being that I cannot endure any corporealizing epithets applied to her. 1833 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 362 Deeply corporealised and enchained hopelessly in the grovelling fetters of externality.

Corporeally (kɔ̄ɹpō·ɹĭăli), *adv.* [f. CORPOREAL + -LY 2.] In a corporeal manner; in or as to the body; bodily.
1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xv. 53 Christ being thus really and Corporeally there. 1744 WARBURTON *Rem. Occas. Reflec.* II. § 5 They heard Jesus use a word in their vulgar idiom which signified to see corporeally. 1884 *Chr. Commw.* 12 June 833/2 He seems to be even more mischievous posthumously than while corporeally present.

Corpo·realness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Corporeal quality or condition; materiality.
1731 in BAILEY. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xiii. § 13 The poor leaves or waves were left, in mere cold corporealness.

Corporeity (kɔ̄ɹpŏrē·ĭti). Also 7 **-iety**, **-ity**. [ad. med.L. *corporeitās*, f. *corpore-us*: see CORPOREAL and -ITY. Cf. F. *corporéité*.]

1. The being of the nature of body; the quality of being, or having, a material body.
1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. ii, These paradoxes of their [spirits'] power, corporeity, mortality, taking of shapes. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 55 The Notion of a Spirit, or substance void of corporeity. 1693 SOUTH *Serm.* II. 115 God..is as void of Passion, or Affection, as he is of Quantity, or Corporeity. 1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Th. Another Life* 30 It is probable that sensation is the result of corporeity. 1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton* 358 Corporeity, life, rationality, and any other attributes of man.

b. *concr.* Bodily substance.
1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. xxvii, How one Form may Inact a various Corporeity. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 12 The outward Senses apprehend only the corporiety or substance of things represented unto them. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 283/2 Mind and matter, spirit and corporeity. 1884 PLUMPTRE *Spirits in Prison* xvi. (1885) 400 Imagining a subtle attenuated corporeity as investing the soul.

c. Bodily personality; body, person. *colloq.*
1865 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's End* 74 The very physical corporeity of a good and pure man commands respect and reverence. 1880 *World of Cant* xl. (1885) 313 The dripping corporeity of the saturated saints.

†2. Earthliness; fleshliness; carnality. *Obs.*
1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 50 Moses, having to deal with such Terrestrial Spirits, Sons of Sense and Corporeity. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 85 Their Imagination is not sufficiently defecated..from the Filth and unclean Tinctures of Corpority.

3. Material or physical nature or state. †Sometimes = Quantity of matter, density (*obs.*).
1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. ii. 155 An incomparable eviction of the Corporeity of Magneticall Effluviums. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6103 Whether the Corporeity of Light would be in hast determin'd by meer Ratiocinations. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 17 The two elements, namely

earth and water, seem to have a greater corporeity or density than the other two elements. 1880 *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 483 Newton..pointed out that his views of colours were entirely independent of his belief in the corporeity of light.

Corporeo-, in Comb. = CORPOREAL, -ALLY.

1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 76 Man..being a Corporeo-Spiritual Thing. 1850 MANSEL *Lett., etc.* 9 (1873) A host of other corporeo-spiritual go-betweens.

†**Corporeous** (kɒ̄rpō·rɪəs), *a. Obs.* [f. L. *corpore-us* (see CORPOREAL) + -OUS.] = CORPOREAL.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. iv. 53 We are immortal and created with reason, far otherwise than things corporeous. 1677 *Ibid.* III. 26 A corporal or natural cause, acting by corporeous and material motion. *a* 1834 LAMB *Fragm. Burton* Wks. (1889) 553 Certain mad wits which helde God to be corporeous.

Corporesse, var. of CORPORAS.

Corporiety, obs. f. CORPOREITY.

†**Corpo·rifica·tion.** *Obs.* [n. of action from CORPORIFY: see -ATION.] The action or process of giving a body to, or of embodying; the fact of being embodied, embodiment.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 108 A substance very dry, vitall, and radicall, having in it the beginning of corporification. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 142 It is no other then a corporification of the universall spirit. 1864 E. B. PENNY in *Athenæum* No. 1928. 462/1 That higher corporification..Eternal Nature.

†**Corpo·rificative,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as CORPORIFY + -IVE.] That tends to 'corporify'.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 110 Yet these give it not a corporificative matter.

†**Corpo·rify,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. type **corporificāre*, f. *corpor-* body: see -FY: cf. mod.F. *corporifier*.]

1. *trans.* To cause to assume a body or material form; to solidify.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xiv. (1658) 160 These steams being thus corporified. 1686 W. HARRIS *Lemery's Chym.* I. xiv. (ed. 3) 347 The Salt of Vinegar fixed into the pores of the Coral, as in an Earthy substance, proper to corporifie them. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 233 Water..hardens and corporifies it self into an Infinity of Figures.

2. To incorporate, unite into one body.

1667 *Observ. Burning of Lond.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 449 Fire of itself is nothing but light which corporifieth itself in the matter. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 76 The Juices..become a solid Body by corporifying themselves with the Plant.

Hence **Corpo·rified, Corpo·rifying** *ppl. adjs.*

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* Pref. to Rdr., All Creatures, first those External and Corporeal..and then those Internal, Spiritual, and Corporifying ones. 1680 BOYLE *Scep. Chem.* II. 112 A certain Spirituous Substance.. by some mistaken for the Spirit of the World Corporify'd.

Corpority, obs. f. CORPOREITY.

†**Co·rporize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* = CORPORIFY.

1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* xiv. 19 Which corporiseth the Elementary Concrets.

2. *intr.* To interpret or explain literally and materially; the opposite of *spiritualize*.

1605 BELL *Motives conc. Rom. Faith* Ded. 1 If Tertullian ..erred montanizing..if Origen corporizing.

Hence **Co·rporized** *ppl. a.*, made corporeal.

1662 J. SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks., 1st Apol. to B. Tylcken* 44 The Corporized Substantiality of the Humanity in Mary. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 316 In which Angels and Holy Souls become corporized.

Corporolate, obs. f. CORPORALATE.

Corporo·sity. *U. S. colloq.* = Bulkiness of body.

In quot. as a humorous title, after *his excellency*, etc.

1837 J. C. NEAL *Charcoal Sketches* (Farmer), His corporosity touches the ground with his hands in a vain attempt to reach it.

Corposant (kɒ̄·rpŏzænt). Forms: 6 (**corpus sancti**), 7 **corpus sant**, (*pl.*) **corpuzans**, 8 (**corpo zanto**), **corpusant**, (*pl.*) **corpusanse**, 8–**corposant**. See also COMPOSANT. [ad. Pg. and OSp. *corpo santo* = L. *corpus sanctum* holy body, or *corpus sancti* saint's body: cf. CORSAINT.]

The ball of light which is sometimes seen on a ship (*esp.* about the masts or yard-arms) during a storm; also called 'St. Elmo's Fire'.

1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* II. xx. 51 b, Shining exhalations that appeare in tempestes: whiche the Mariners call *santelmo* or *Corpus sancti*. 1655 MARVELL *Poems, First Anniversary* 270 While baleful Tritons to the shipwrack guide, and corposants along the tacklings slide. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xv. 414 After four a clock the Thunder and the Rain abated, and then we saw a *Corpus Sant* at our Main-top-mast head..This sight rejoic'd our Men..for the height of the Storm is commonly over when the *Corpus Sant* is seen aloft. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 94. 2/1 A Vapor..by Marriners call'd a *Corpo Zanto*. 1738 T. SHAW *Trav. Levant* 363 Those luminous bodies which at sea skip about the masts and yards of ships, and are called *corpusanse* by the mariners. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast.* xxxiv. 131 Upon the main top-gallant masthead was a ball of light, which the sailors name a corposant (corpus sancti). 1888 JUDDIN *Krakatoa* 20 Captain Watson states that during the night the mastheads and yard-arms of his ship were 'studded with corposants'.

b. *fig.*

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 41 Some new-lighted Corpuzans of the Army, or some young Parackettoes now nursing up in the Universities..will finish the other half.

Corprax, obs. f. CORPORAS.

Corps (kōəz). Pl. **corps** (kōəz). Also 8 **corpse**. [For history, see CORPSE. As short for *corps d'armée*, it is found in French before 1700, and appears to have come up in English during Marlborough's campaigns. Here it was prob. at first pronounced like English *corps*, CORPSE; but before the end of the 18th c. the French pronunciation generally prevailed, and with this the Fr. spelling was retained, while for the senses with the English pronunciation the spelling *corpse* was established.]

†**1.** The earlier spelling of CORPSE 'body', in all senses of that word. *Obs.*

2. *Mil.* A division of an army, forming a tactical unit; a body of troops regularly organized; a body of men who are assigned to a special service.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 165 ¶ 5 [In a letter 'very modishly chequered with this Modern Military Eloquence'] Our Army being divided into two Corps. 1712 —*ibid.* No. 289 ¶ 2 An huge Army made up of innumerable *Corps*, if I may use that Term. 1753 MELMOTH tr. *Cicero's Lett.* XIV. xvii. (R.), I immediately returned back to join my little corps. 1755 JOHNSON, *Corps, Corpse*..5. A body of forces. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) II. 382 No. 59 These little volunteer corps..have already begun to make a sensible impression. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 9 Jan. 1/4 A rescue and a riot by the rest of the corpse might possibly be the result. 1814 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* XII. 13 A corps consisting of about 12,000 rank and file of British infantry, a regiment of cavalry, and six companies of artillery. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* II. 53 He's ordered off to join a corps, Which he had never seen before. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 84 A serjeant, who does not belong to the corps of instructors of musketry. 1881 *Army Act* 44–5 Vict. c. 58. pt. 5. s. 190 (15). [Defines the expression 'corps'.]

‖ b. In Fr. phrases: *corps d'armée* (kōr darmē), a main division of an army in the field, an army-corps; *corps de bataille* (kōr də bata·ly'), the central part of an army drawn up for battle between the wings; *corps de réserve* (kōr də rezɛ·rv), a reserve force kept out of the action, to give help if needed; *corps volant* (kōr vola·n̄), a body of troops intended for rapid movements. Also CORPS DE GARDE.

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4044/2 His Grace..ordered the Corps de Reserve to advance. 1762 FOOTE *Orator* I. Wks. 1799 I. 200 If..we estimate this corps de reserve at the half only of the standing force. 1799 *Piece Family Biog.* II. 82 They had immediately sent a corps d'observation into the larder. 1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 531/2 The Russian Army..consisted of five Corps-d'armée, each of two divisions. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 323 The apparition of a *corps d'armée* under the tri-coloured flag.

c. *fig.*

1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 129 It renders the flowery tribes a sort of immortal corps; for, though some are continually dropping, yet..others are as continually rising to beautify our borders. 1822 *Q. Rev.* XXVII. 117 Most of us have our little corps of consolations.

3. *gen.* A body or company of persons associated in a common organization, or acting under a common direction. Cf. CORE *sb.*[2]

c 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scot.* (1818) I. 21 This corps has a kind of captain or magistrate presiding over them, whom they call constable of the caudys. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 356 The whole respectable corps of counsellors, attornies, and bailiffs. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. ix, The whole dramatic corps. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* vi. 103 Looking round ..on his..ragged corps of labourers. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xii. (1882) 87 One of the most brilliant of the corps of writers who made the reputation of the *Saturday Review*.

‖ b. *Corps diplomatique* (Fr.): the body of ambassadors, attachés, etc. accredited to a particular Court or Capital; the diplomatic corps or body. In Burke = *corps of Law*: see CORPSE 4.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* ii. Wks. VIII. 235 All this body of old conventions, composing the vast and voluminous collection called the *corps diplomatique*, forms the code or statute law. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 88 Making an eloquent defence of the whole *corps diplomatique* against the charges of 'the honourable gentlemen on the other side of the house'.

‖ c. *Corps de ballet* (Fr.): the dancers in a ballet; the company of ballet-dancers at a theatre.

a 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Aunt Fanny*, A nymph of the *corps de ballet*. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xiv, The glances which all the corps-de-ballet..cast towards his box.

†**4.** *Spirit of (the) corps* (= F. *esprit de corps*): see ESPRIT. *In corps*: in a body, collectively (F. *en corps*). *Obs.*

1767 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 135 The world greatly mistook you if they imagined you would come in [to power] otherwise than *in corps*. 1796 — *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 56 When..they come to understand one another, and to act in corps. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XXX. 138, I am sorry to see.. the spirit of the corps. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 480 The spirit of corps animates them to such a degree, that, etc.

Corps, bad obs. spelling of COURSE.

(Due to the spelling of *cors, corps*, as *course*, and consequent tendency to confound the two words.)

‖ **Corps de garde.** Also 6 **-of gard, -du gard**, 7 **-du guard(e, -de gard**, 6–8 **-guard**, 8 **cor de guard**; 6–7 *Sc.* **corsgard, corps-guarde**. [F. *corps de garde* 'petite troupe qui monte la garde, lieu ou se tient cette petite troupe'. Introduced into Eng. bef. 1600, and often corrupted to *Court o' guard*, COURT OF GUARD.]

1. The small body of soldiers stationed on guard or as sentinels.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 2 b, The bodie of the watch also or standing watch (as we were wont to terme it) they now call after the French, or Wallons, *Corps du gard*. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. ii. 12 Placed for Sentinell or in the Corps de gard. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 187 The corps deguarde of the [Pretorian] Souldiers, which at that time kept watch and ward. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* v. ii, The sentinel slain, The corps de guard defeated too. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5452/3 They were opposed by the Corps de Garde. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* I. 81 When the Centry saw us, he gave notice thereof to the Cor de Guard, and the Cor de Guard to the Governor.

2. The post or station occupied by a small military guard; a guard-room or guard-house.

1587 HARMAN tr. *Beza's Serm.* 334 (T.) False pastors, whom a man shall find..any where else than in their corps de gard. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 59 When he is arrived at the Corps of gard, and hath..provided for all things necessarie for the watch of that night. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXV. XXXIX. 579 Their weapons onely stood reared up in their corps de guard [*stationibus*]. *a* 1622 A. MELVILLE *Let.* in *Life* II. 530 (Jam.) Within my own garison and corsgard. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4129/2 The Wall between that Room and the Corps de Guard was..thrown down. 1870 tr. *Erckmann-Chatrian's Waterloo* 125 In front of the archway of the corps-de-garde.

Corpse (kɒ̄ps, kɒ̄rs), *sb.* Formerly 4–8 **corps**; also 6–7 **corpes**, *Sc.* **corpis**. [ME. *corps*, orig. merely a variant spelling of the earlier ME. *cors* (see CORSE), a. OF. (11–14th c.) *cors* = Pr. *cors* :— L. *corpus* body. In the 14th c. the spelling of OF. *cors* was perverted after L. to *corps*, and this fashion came also into Eng., where *corps* is found side by side with *cors*, and became gradually (by 1500) the prevalent, and at length the ordinary form, while at the same time *cors*, from 16th c. spelt CORSE (q. v.), has never become obsolete. In Fr. the *p* is a mere bad spelling, which has never affected the pronunciation. In Eng. also, at first, the *p* was mute, *corps* being only a fancy spelling of *cors*; but app. by the end of the 15th c. (in some parts of the country, or with some speakers) the *p* began to be pronounced, and this became at length the ordinary practice; though even at the present day some who write *corpse* pronounce *corse*, at least in reading. The spelling with final *e*, *corpse* (perhaps taken from the modern pl. *corpses*) was only a rare and casual variation before the 19th c., in which it has become the accepted form in the surviving sense 2, which is thus differentiated from CORPS, used with French pronunciation in the military sense. In Fr. *cors, corps* the pl. is the same as the sing.; in Eng. also the ordinary plural down to 1750 was *corps*, though *corpses* is occasional from 16th c. In the 17th c. *corps* meaning a single dead body was often construed as a plural = 'remains', as is still the case dialectally; in Sc., *corps* pl. gave rise to a truncated singular *corp* before 1500.

Comparing the history of F. *cors, corps*, and that of Eng. *cors, corps, corpse*, we see that while mod F. (kōr) has in pronunciation lost the final *s*, Eng. has not only retained it, but pronounces the *p*, and adds a final *e* mute, which is neither etymological nor phonetic, but serves to distinguish the word from the special sense spelt *corps* and pronounced (kōəz).]

†**1.** The body of a man or of an animal; a (living) body; a person. *Obs.* (before the spelling *corpse* was established.)

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 1954 (MS. 15th c.), And fel on knees down of his hors And badde Mercy, for Goddes corps. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 23 Þe whiles I quykke þe corps..called am I *anima*. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 197 (Harl.) God schilde his corps [*so* 3 *MSS. of* 6-*texts*, 3 cors] fro schonde. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 3246 As myne owne corps [*rime* hors] I woll cherrish hym. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxx. 177 Foure Knyghtes, whiche were called gardeyns of her corps. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 94 This awfull beist..wes.. Rycht strong of corpis. 1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 136, I thocht my corps with cauld suld tak no harme. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 166 Her soule unbodied of the burdenous corpse [*rimes* forse, remorse]. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 38 Wee often see..a faire and beautifull corpes, but a foule vgly mind. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 601 To stuff this Maw, this vast unhide-bound Corps. 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. x, I shov'd my bulky Corps along.

2. *esp.* The dead body of a man (or formerly any animal). **a.** with epithet *dead, lifeless*, etc. (now felt to be pleonastic in ordinary speech).

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 677 *Cleopatras*, Forth she fette This dede corps [*so* 5 *MSS.*, 3 cors] and in the shryne yt shette. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* iv. 19 Vpon a deed corps to take vengeaunce soo inutyle. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 336 Filled up with dedde corpses. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 132 Enter his Chamber, view his breathlesse Corpes. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* XXXVII. 36 They were all dead corpses. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* II. VI. viii. 263, I would reanimate thy lifeless corps. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 645 He is now a lifeless corpse.

b. *simply.* (The ordinary current sense.)

c 1315 SHOREHAM 88 At complyn hyt was y-bore To the beryynge, That noble corps of Jhesu Cryst. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqrs. T.* 511 As in a toumbe is al the faire aboue And vnder is the corps [*so* 3 *MSS.*, 2 cors, 2 cours]. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* vii. (1890) 30 She fell doune dyuerse tymes vpon the corps. 1548–9 Mar. *Bk. Com. Prayer, Offices* 24 The priest metyng the Corps at the Churche style. 1601

SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 162 Then make a Ring about the Corpes of Cæsar. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. IX. 327 He intreated them to bury the king's corpse. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 466 The burials of the Turks are decent. The corps is attended by the relations. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 73 The ditch..was now partly filled with arms and corpses.

† **c.** pl. *corps* = *corpses*. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 201 That he might over Tiber go Upon the corps that dede were Of the Romains. 1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 151 The entrance .. was ful of heads, legs, and armes, dead corps. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 43 A thousand of his people butchered: Vpon whose dead corpes there was such misuse..By those Welsh-women done. 1620 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* II. ii, The dead corps of poor calves and sheep. 1635 COWLEY *Davideis* III. 603 With thousand Corps the Ways around are strown. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. i, The corps of half her Senate Manure the fields of Thessaly. 1748 *Earthq. Peru* ii. 163 To collect and convey the Corps which could be found.

† **d.** pl. *corps*, said of a single body = 'remains'.

1613 BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iv, When as his corps are borne to be enshrin'd. 1631 WEAVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 475 Her corps were taken vp. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 31 The corpes of the Prince were .. brought to the Palace. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. i. § 5 On the same day his Corps were buried at Westminster. [Still common in Sc. and north. dial.]

e. sing. *corp. Sc.* and *north. dial.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1544 With worschip was the corp graithit in grawe. 1858 RAMSAY *Remin.* vi. (ed. 18) 182 In Scotland the remains of the deceased person is called the 'corp'. 1878 DICKINSON *Cumbrld. Gloss., Corp*..(north) a corpse. *Sc. Proverb*, Blest is the corp that the rain rains on, Blest is the bride that the sun shines on.

† **3.** *Alchemy.* = BODY *sb.* 22 a. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 85 But for to worche it sikerly Betwene the corps and the spirit, Er that the metall be parfit, In seven formes it is set Of all.

† **4.** = BODY *sb.* 9, 17, 18: Collective whole or mass; the substance, main portion, bulk, or sum; body (of law, science, etc.) *Corps of Law* = *corpus juris*. *Obs.* (before *corpse* became the usual spelling.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 504, I suppose .. þat þo gospel of Crist be hert of þo corps of Gods lawe. 1533 MORE *Apology* iv. Wks. 849/2 Though the corps and bodye of the scripture be not translated vnto them in theyr mother tongue. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par., Luke* v. 69 b, The summe and the corpse of all sinnes together in generall. 1586 J. CASE *Praise of musicke* 32 Some ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία, the whole corpse and body of sciences. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1824) 32 There is better concord betwixt the Title and Body of my Statute, for the Corps of the Act perform as much as the Title promised. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* Ep. Ded. (1630) 2 One competent and uniforme corps of law. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. XXVII. (1739) 121 The corpse of this Act is to secure the King's Title.

† **b.** A body of persons. Sometimes *fig.* from 1, 'body' as opposed to 'members'. *Obs.*

1534 SIR T. MORE *Let.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xlviii. 134 Sith al Christendom is one corps. 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 93 Concurring .. to make up a Corps or Society. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 62 The whole corps of Christendome.

† **c.** *Corps politic* = *body politic*: cf. BODY *sb.* 14. *Obs.*

1696 PHILLIPS, *Corps Politick*, or *Bodies Politick*, are Bishops, Deans, Parsons of Churches and such-like, who have Succession in one Person only. 1721 in BAILEY.

5. (*corps*, rarely *corpse*). The endowment of an office: † **a.** of a sheriffdom or other civil office.

1542–3 *Act* 34–35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 16 § 1 Shireffes .. stande ..chargeable towarde his highnes..with diuers auncient formes annexed vnto the corps of the same counties.

b. of a prebend or other ecclesiastical office. (med.L. *corpus prebendæ*.)

1580 *App. Durh. Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 195 Mant de Rellye..being the Corps of the ix prebende, per annum, 7 *li. Ibid.* 200 Mannt de Holme, being parcell of the Deane his corps, per annum, 12 *li.* 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxx. § 11 Where the corps of the profit or benefice is but one the title can be but one man's. 1600–30 L. HUTTEN *Antiq. Oxford* in Plummer *Elizab. Oxf.* (1887) 83 The Parsonage thereof [Ifley] is the peculiar Corps of the Archdeaconry of Oxford. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Invoc. Saints* 48 A Deanerie of good Corps and value. 1723 ASHMOLE *Antiq. Berks* I. 47 Part of this Parish is the Corpse of a Prebendal Stall in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 214 The prebends .. are Bromesbury .. whose Corps lies in the parish of Willesden, etc. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) II. viii. 273 Other portions of the estates.. became the corpses of various prebends.

6. *Comb.*, as *corpse-bearer, -chesting* (Sc.), *-hood, -sheet*; *corpse-like* adj.; **corpse-cooler** *U. S.* (see quot.); **corpse-gate** (*dial.* **-yat, -yett**, etc.) = LICH-GATE; **corpse-light** = CORPSE-CANDLE 2; **corpse-man**, transl. L. *ustor*, one who burns corpses; **corpse-plant**, a name given in U.S. to *Monotropa uniflora* on account of its fleshy-white colour; **corpse-preserver** *U.S.* = *corpse-cooler*; **corpse-provider** (*slang*), a doctor; **corpse-quake** (see quot.); **corpse-reviver** (*U.S. slang*), a kind of 'mixed' drink; **corpse-watch** (see quot.). Also CORPSE-CANDLE.

1863 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 136 The massy shoulders of those *corpse-bearers [the waves of the sea]. 1827 HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 71 Were you present at the *corpse-chesting? 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Corpse-cooler*, a temporary coffin or shell in which a corpse is laid to delay the natural decay by exposure to an artificially cooled atmosphere. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, **Corpse Yat*, the Leich gate or Corpse gate of the archæologist. 1864 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v., A corpse-gate is very common in many parts of England. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xlii, To prevent my being recognised I drew the *corpse-hood over my face. 1801 — *Glenfinlas* xxxi, The *corpse-lights dance—they're gone. 1823 BYRON *Island* IV. iv, He.. vanish'd like a corpse-light from a grave. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 32 All cold, and dead, and *corpselike grown. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 349 There it was before me, corpse-like, yet not dead. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lix. 5 Some half-shorn *corpseman. 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 15 Feb. 2/4 A New York grave digger says that persons of his calling are subject to what is called '*corpse quake'. It attacks a digger while he is about the cemetery, the victim shaking as though suffering from a chill. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvii, 'Her throat's sair misguggled and mashackered..she wears her *corpse-sheet drawn weel up to hide it.' 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. ix. 45 *note*, To watch the dead.. is called in the north of England the lake-wake, from the Saxon *licwæcce*, or *corpse-watch.

Corpse (kɔ̄ɹps), *v. slang.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make a corpse of, to kill. *vulgar.*

1884 *Gd. Words* June 400/1 [His] attempt to 'corpse' a policeman. 1884 *N. & Q.* Ser. VI. IX. 120/2 *To corpse*. This is one of many customary and coarse ways of menacing the infliction of death. It is horribly familiar in London.

2. *Actors' slang.* To confuse or 'put out' (an actor) in the performance of his part; to spoil (a scene or piece of acting) by some blunder.

1873 *Slang Dict., Corpse*, to stick fast in the dialogue; to confuse or put out the actors by making a mistake. 1886 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 436 (Farmer) He [an actor] expressed a hope that Miss Tudor 'wouldn't corpse his business' over the forge-door again that evening.

Corpse-candle. [f. CORPSE *sb.*]

† **1.** 'A thick candle used formerly at lake-wakes' (Halliwell). *Obs.*

2. A lambent flame seen in a churchyard or over a grave, and superstitiously believed to appear as an omen of death, or to indicate the route of a coming funeral.

1694 BURTHOGGE *Reason* 201 What will..[a]meer Somatist say to the Corps-Candles, or Dead Mens Lights, in Wales? 1696 AUBREY *Misc.* 231 Those fiery apparitions (Corps Candles) which do as it were mark out the way for corpses to their κοιμητηριον and sometimes before the parties themselves fall sick. 1825–7 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 1019 The exhalations in church-yards, called corpse candles, denoted coming funerals. 1876 TENNYSON *Harold* III. i, Corpse-candles gliding over nameless graves.

Corpseless, *a.* In 6 **corpslesse.** [f. CORPSE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a corpse; † without a body, incorporeal (*obs.*).

1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* III. x. 445 Neither doth the father dwell in him corporally (who is corpslesse).

Corpslet, obs. f. CORSLET.

† **Corpule.** *Obs. rare.* [irreg. formed dim. of L. *corpus* body.] = CORPUSCLE.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeut.* 2 E ij, Our bodies are nat composed of corpules, motes, nor of poores.

Corpulence (kɔ̄ɹpiŭlĕns). [a. F. *corpulence*, ad. L. *corpulentia*, n. of quality f. *corpulentus* CORPULENT: see -ENCE.]

† **1.** Habit of body; size. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 12 b, Her..ladyly may[n]tiene and her noble facon and corpulence. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* xxiv. (1890) 82 He was of so hyghe & bygge corpulence. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. i. 3 b/2 Of corpulence he was lene by his abstynence.

2. Bulk of body; over-bulkiness, obesity.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxi. (1887) 90 Running .. abateth the fleshinesse, and corpulence of the body. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 483 Some of Serpent kinde, Wondrous in length and corpulence. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* III. i. 615 The dryness of the air is not favourable to corpulence in our country [U.S.].

b. *concr.* Corpulent persons. (*nonce-use.*)

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 2/1 A real family boat, crowded with corpulence of both sexes.

† **3.** Material quality or substance; corporeity. *Obs. rare.*

a 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 584 Distinct and divers from the substance and corpulence of the wood.

Corpulency (kɔ̄ɹpiŭlĕnsi). Also 6–7 **-cie.** [ad. L. *corpulentia*: see prec. and -ENCY.]

† **1.** Bigness of body; size, bulk. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 19 b, Of equal corpulencie or bygnesse. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 597 The soule of a great man is not greater then the soule of a little man, in regard of corpulency. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 121 The dogge .. for the keeping of the Farme, must be of grosse and great corpulencie.

2. = CORPULENCE 2.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 896 The Drones ..by reason of unwieldinesse, or corpulency of their bodies. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. x. 204 They are generally fat..and ranck of the savours which attend upon sluttish corpulency. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 28 Apr. an. 1783, Talking of a man who was grown very fat, so as to be incommoded with corpulency. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. 257 The king's health was growing visibly weaker; his corpulency was increasing.

† **b.** *concr. Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 246 Wipe your fat corpulencies out of our light.

† **3.** Material quality or substance, density. *Obs.*

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 191 This meat [Manna] had no corpulencie to fatten them. 1643 HAMMOND *Serm.* vii. Wks. 1684 IV. 516 Men..phansie God μεθ' ὕλης, with matter and corpulency. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* viii. (1658) 67 Flame..being mixed with smoke and other corpulency. 1692 RAY *Creation* I. (1701) 169 The heaviness and corpulency of the Water.

Corpulent (kɔ̄ɹpiŭlĕnt), *a.* Also 5–6 **-olent.** [a. F. *corpulent*, ad. L. *corpulent-us*, f. *corpus* body: see -ULENT.]

† **1.** Of the nature of a physical or material body: solid, dense, gross. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. i. (Tollem. MS.) Amonge bodies þe erþe is most corpulent [*corpulentissimum*] and haþ leste of sotilte. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 20 The bodie of the Vertebre is the corpulent and grosse parte therof. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 84 [The] winde..enterith..every place..not alreddie fulfilled with sum other corpulent bodye. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 116 Meat being in its own nature corpulent..and grosse.

2. Large or bulky of body; fleshy, fat.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxv. 281 (Harl. MS.) He was corpulent and hevy. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clviii. 147 Bernulphus knyghtes were fatte, corpolent, and shorte breth. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 464 A goodly portly man yfaith, and a corpulent. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* XXII. 242 He could not endure a corpulent souldier. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 301 He was a great Fat, Corpulent Fellow. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 66 Being rather too corpulent to dance. 1868 PEARD *Water-farm.* xii. 116 The good brothers..looked anxiously at many a corpulent carp.

transf. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 441 Some call it the bodie, or corpulent vessell, or the gourd. 1884 *Illust. Lond. News* 27 Sept. 291/3 A work in two corpulent quarto volumes.

† **3.** Corporeal; material. *Obs.* [So L. *corpulentus* in Tertullian.]

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xii. § 3 (1622) 127 Sometimes certaine Spirits (though not corpulent, nor palpable) doe compasse round about vs. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 158 How can the minister of the Gospel manage the corpulent and secular trial of bill and processe in things meerly spiritual? 1643 HAMMOND *Serm.* vii. Wks. 1684 IV. 516 To think anything pleasure which is not corpulent, and carnal.

Corpulentness. *rare.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] = CORPULENCY: in quot. in sense 3.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. iv. (Tollem. MS.), Celum Empireum is þe firste body, moste symple in kynde, and haþ leste of corpolentnesse.

‖ **Corpus** (kɔ̄ɹpŭs). Pl. **corpora** (kɔ̄ɹpŏră). [L.; = body.]

1. The body of a man or animal. (Cf. *corpse*.) Formerly frequent; now only humorous or grotesque.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 430 We ar combered his corpus for to cary. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* li. (1890) 143 They came wyth the corpus, makyng gret mone. 1531 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 104 He was lothe to goe and see the ded corpus. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 19. 3/2 His *Corpus* (Now bulky as Porpus). 1799 *Piece Fam. Biogr.* II. 108 They ate up his corpus, his hands and his feet. 1849 LYTTON *K. Arthur* IX. xcvi, A sick polypus..Stretch'd out its claws to incorporate my corpus. *a* 1854 *Villikins & his Dinah* (in *Mus. Bouquet*, No. 452), He kissed her cold corpus a thousand times o'er.

2. *Phys.* A structure of a special character or function in the animal body, as *corpus callosum*, the transverse commissure connecting the cerebral hemispheres; so also *corpora quadrigemina, striata*, etc. of the brain, *corpus spongiosum* and *corpora cavernosa* of the penis, etc.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Corpus Callosum* (in Anat.) is the upper Part, or Covering of a Space made by the joyning together of the right and left Side of the inward Substance of the Brain. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (1865) 581 The ganglionic matter of the Corpora Striata. 1874 —*Ment. Phys.* App. (1879) 715 Experiments on the Corpora Quadrigemina (or Optic Ganglia). 1869 HUXLEY *Phys.* xi. 298 The floor of the lateral ventricle is formed by a mass of nervous matter, called the *corpus striatum*.

3. A body or complete collection of writings or the like; the whole body of literature on any subject.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Corpus* is also used in matters of learning, for several works of the same nature, collected, and bound together..We have also a *corpus* of the Greek poets .. The *corpus* of the civil law is composed of the digest, code, and institutes. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* i. 16 Bound up inseparably with the whole *corpus* of Christian tradition. 1876 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.*, June 14 Assaults on the *corpus* of Scripture. 1886 *Athenæum* 14 Aug. 211/1 The completion of such a corpus of Oriental numismatics.

4. The body or material substance of anything; principal, as opposed to interest or income.

1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 225 Not only the income, but also the corpus of any property, whether real or personal. 1884 *Law Rep.* 25 Chanc. Div. 711 If these costs were properly incurred they ought to be paid out of corpus and not out of income.

5. phr. *Corpus delicti* (see quot. 1832). *Corpus juris*: a body of law; *esp.* the body of Roman or civil law (*corpus juris civilis*).

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. xxiv. 479 *Corpus delicti* (a phrase introduced by certain modern civilians) is a collective name for the sum or aggregate of the various ingredients which make a given fact a breach of a given law. *Ibid.* II. xlv. 796 The very best attempts yet made to distribute the *corpus juris* into parts. 1891 *Fortn. Rev.* Sept. 338 The translation..of the Corpus Juris into French.

† **6.** *By corpus bones*: perh. a confusion of *corpus Domini* and *Goddes bones*: cf. also *cops body!* s.v. COPS 2.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Prol.* 28 By corpus [2 *MSS.* corps] bones, but I haue triacle. — *Prioress' Prol.* 1 (Harl.) 'Wel sayd, by corpus boones [6 *texts* corpus dominus]!' quod oure host. — *Monk's Prol.* 18 By corpus [*Harl.* corpes, *Petw.* goddes] bones, I wol haue thy knyf.

Corpusanse, corpusant: see CORPOSANT.

‖ **Corpus Christi** (kǭ·ɹpǒs kri·stəi, -ti). [L.; = Christ's body.] *R. C. Ch.* The Feast of the Blessed Sacrament or Body of Christ, observed on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday.

In many places (*e.g.* at York and Coventry) it was regularly celebrated by performance of the Sacred Plays or Pageants: hence *Corpus Christi play.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 381 As clerkes in corpus-christi feste singen & reden. *c* 1415 *Crowned King* 19 On Corpus Christi even. 1476 in *York Myst.* Introd. 37 All þe artificers belonging to Corpus Xti Plaie. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 108 This samin tyme..Completit wes..Of Corpuscristie the solempnitie. *c* 1540 J. HEYWOOD *Four P. P.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 374 This devil and I were of old acquaintance; For oft, in the play of Corpus Christi, He hath played the devil at Coventry. 1656 DUGDALE *Antiq. Warwickshire* 116/1 The pageants that were play'd therein, upon Corpus-Christi day. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, Theol. Tale* 25 He..At plays of Corpus-Christi oft was seen. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 227/1 s.v., This custom of carrying the Blessed Sacrament in procession on Corpus Christi.

Corpuscle (kǭ·ɹpǒs'l, kǫɹpɒ·s'l). [mod. ad. L. *corpuscul-um*, dim. of L. *corpus* body.]

1. A minute body or particle of matter. Sometimes identified with *atom* or with *molecule.*

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* i. 25 Each Corpuscle endeavours to beat off all others. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 124 Corpuscles, or the smallest Bodies that can possibly be seen..these Corpuscles are made of Atoms, or the smallest bodies in Nature. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* IV. viii. (1715) 247 For from their Bodies on the Pile do fly Enrag'd Corpuscles justling in the Sky. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. iii. § 4 Who knows what are the figures of the little corpuscles that compose and distinguish different bodies? 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 56 Whether matter consists of indivisible corpuscles, or physical points.

†**b.** Little body (of an animal). *Obs.*

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 197 This pretty little grey Moth..could very nimbly, and as it seem'd very easily move its corpuscle, through the Air, from place to place.

2. *Phys.* Any minute body (usually of microscopic size), forming a more or less distinct part of the organism.

Often with defining attributes, or specific additions (chiefly in plural), as *blood-corpuscles* (see also b), *lymph-c.*; *gustatory* or *taste*, *tactile* or *touch c. Malpighian corpuscles*: certain minute bodies in the substance of the spleen (*splenic c.*), and of the kidney. *Pacinian c., c. of Vater*: minute bulbous bodies enclosing the ends of nerves in various parts of the body, esp. in the fingers and toes.

1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 73 The Edges of the semilunar Valves are duplicated with a muscular Corpuscle in the Middle. 1845-6 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 120 Since lymph-corpuscles also pass into the blood, the formation of blood-corpuscles from them in the blood-vessels cannot be denied. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 399 Little round corpuscles, which are emitted .. from the spore-sacs, and which are the true germ-cells. 1859 G. WILSON *Gateways Knowl.* (ed. 3) 99 The tips of the fingers..possess ..an unusual supply of certain minute auxiliary bodies called tactile corpuscles. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 15 Such corpuscles of protoplasm as are provided with a nucleus are called cells.

b. *esp.* (*pl.*) Minute rounded or discoidal bodies, constituting a large part of the blood in man and other vertebrates.

1845-6 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 106 On shaking the blood with oxygen gas, the corpuscles became brighter and more transparent. 1869 HUXLEY *Phys.* (ed. 3) iii. 65 The particles, or corpuscles, of the blood..called respectively the red corpuscles and the colourless corpuscles.

3. *Bot.* = CORPUSCULUM 1 b.

Corpuscular (kǫɹpɒ·skiŭlăɹ), *a.* [f. L. type **corpusculāris*, f. *corpuscul-um*: see prec. and -AR. Cf. mod.F. *corpusculaire.*]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of corpuscles; consisting of corpuscles.

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iii. 45 Atoms, or small corpuscular particles. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 124 To depend..upon the corpuscular aggregates being all of the same kind. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 151 The corpuscular elements of the blood. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* iv. § 152. 156 The absorption of light is more compatible with a corpuscular constitution.

2. Concerned with corpuscles or atoms; = ATOMIC 2; *esp.* in *Corpuscular philosophy, theory.*

1667 BOYLE (*title*) Origine of Formes and Qualities (According to the Corpuscular Philosophy). 1684 — *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* vi. 95 Corpuscular Philosophers. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 7 The atheistical system of the world..is built upon a peculiar physiological hypothesis.. called by some 'atomical', or 'corpuscular'. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* II. v. § 2 According to the corpuscular philosophy, improved by Descartes, Mr. Boyle and Sir Isaac Newton. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* (1880) 37 Adopting like Epicurus the atomic or corpuscular theory of things.

b. *Corpuscular theory* of light = EMISSION theory: see CORPUSCULE, quot. 1853.

1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* iv. 180 *note*, The undulatory and corpuscular theories of light. 1875 TAIT in *Gd. Words* 858 How completely shattered was the corpuscular theory of light when the velocity was shown to be 180,000 miles per second.

Corpuscularian (kǫɹpɒ·skiŭlē·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -AN.]

A. *adj.* **1.** = CORPUSCULAR 2.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 7 The Atomical and Corpuscularian Philosophers. 1685 BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* 15 Epicurean and other Corpuscularian Infidels. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 339 *note*, The Atomic or Corpuscularian Physiology. 1837 MCULLOCH *Attrib. God* II. 444 My object is not either to detail the corpuscularian hypothesis or to controvert it.

†**2.** = CORPUSCULAR 1. *Obs.*

1705 BERKELEY *Commonpl. Bk.* Wks. IV. 433 The corpuscularian essences of bodies.

B. *sb.* An adherent of the corpuscular or atomic philosophy, or of the corpuscular theory of light.

1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 1, I will assume the person of a Corpuscularian. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 484/2 Though the philosophy of Des Cartes resembled that of the Corpuscularians. 1837 MCULLOCH *Attrib. God* (1843) II. 391 The idlest dreams of the Corpuscularians.

Corpuscula·rity. [f. CORPUSCULAR + -ITY.] The quality of being corpuscular. In mod. Dicts.

†**Corpu·sculary,** *a. Obs.* [see -ARY.] = CORPUSCULAR 2.

1702 *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1084 The Philosophy of that Age was Corpusculary.

Corpu·sculated, *ppl. a.* [f. L. type **corpusculāt-us* (f. *corpusculum*) + -ED.] Divided into or furnished with corpuscles.

1859 LEWES *Sea-side Stud.* 259 An albuminous corpusculated fluid. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 139 True corpusculated blood.

Corpuscule (kǫɹpɒ·skiul). [a. F. *corpuscule*, ad. L. *corpusculum*: see below.] = CORPUSCLE.

1816 L. HUNT *Poems, Bacchus in Tusc.* 17 All manner of corpuscules. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* vii. § 52 (1873) 268 According to the former [theory], light consists in 'Corpuscules', or excessively minute material particles darted out in all directions from the luminous body. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 319 Heat is a species of motion of the corpuscules of bodies.

Corpusculi·ferous, *a.* [f. L. *corpuscul-um* + *-fer* bearing + -OUS.] Bearing corpuscles.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 211 Stigma..dilated..with corpusculiferous angles.

Corpusculous (kǫɹpɒ·skiŭləs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Characterized by the presence of corpuscles or minute organisms.

1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. v. 143 The finest cocoons may envelope doomed corpusculous moths. 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 307 (*Germs*) Entirely the effect of a single corpusculous repast.

‖ **Corpu·sculum.** Pl. -ula. [L.; dim. of *corpus* body; formerly used instead of CORPUSCLE; also in It. form *corpusculo*, and with incorrect pl. in *-a's*.]

1. = CORPUSCLE 1.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* ii. (1653) 71 Cacexicate their petty Corpusculums. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* Introd. A v, Atoms (such, whereof perhaps a Million do not make up one visible Corpusculum). 1721 R. BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 154 Such Effluvia or Corpuscula's, as rise from the Earth or Waters. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xxi. (1865) 166 The agreeable levities .. the twinkling corpuscula which should irradiate a right friendly epistle.

b. *Bot.* (*pl.*) The central cells of the archegonia of Gymnosperms, within which the germinal vesicles are produced: so named by R. Brown who discovered them in 1834.

1844 R. BROWN *Annals Nat. Hist.* XIII. 373 My areolæ or corpuscula, which he denominates large cells in the embryo-sac or albumen. 1875 tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 434.

†**2.** A small body of men; a small ecclesiastical body. *Obs.*

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* Pref. to Rdr. 11 Inamoured with their Corpusculo's, the little new bodies of their gathered Churches. 1659 — *Tears of Church* 43 These new corpusculas of separate churches.

Corpus sant, corpuzans: see CORPOSANT.

†**Corradate,** bad formation for next. *Obs.*⁻⁰

1623 COCKERAM II, To scrape, *corradate.*

†**Corra·de,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *corrādĕre*, f. *cor-* = *com-* together + *rādĕre* to scrape.]

1. *trans.* To scrape together; *fig.* to gather together from various sources.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* Pref. (1622) 20, I haue made choise of mine Authors, not corrading out of all *promiscue.* 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cix. 11 Paraphr. 553 They corrade and indeavour to get together the wealth of others.

2. To scrape, wear down by scraping.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 54 Haile..which falleth from an high is by the length of its journey corraded, and descendeth therefore in a lesser magnitude.

Corradial (kǒrē·diăl), *a. rare.* [f. COR-[1] + RADIAL.] Radiating to or from the same centre.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 291 It is neither parallel nor corradial with the line of argument.

Corradiate (kǒrē·di,eɪt), *v. rare.* [f. COR-[1] + RADIATE.] *intr.* To radiate together; to unite their rays.

1800 COLERIDGE *Death Wallenstein* I. i. 10 At length the mighty three corradiate. 1864 NEALE *Seaton. Poems* 111 Whereto the endless lines Intwisted and enlinked, corradiate still.

Corradia·tion. *rare.* [f. COR-[1] + RADIATION.] Conjunct radiation, union of rays.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 6 (R.) The conjunct light or corradiation of the Platonicks. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 277 So as there is a Corradiation and Conjunction of Beames.

Corradye, obs. f. CORRODY.

Corragh, variant of CURRAGH, coracle.

Corral (koræ·l), *sb.* [Sp. *corral* an enclosed place, yard, court-yard, pen, poultry-yard, etc.] **a.** An enclosure or pen for horses, cattle, etc.; a fold; a stockade. (Chiefly in Spanish America and U.S.). Cf. KRAAL.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* A iij a, To be as it wer in one Corall, and vnder one Pastour or Shepheard. 1825 CALDCLEUGH *Trav. S. Amer.* I. ix. 263 Catching the horses in his coral. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iv. (1873) 64 To drive all the cattle into the corral. *Note*, The corral is an enclosure made of tall strong stakes. 1887 M. ROBERTS *W. Avernus* 5 Building sheep 'corrals' or pens of heaped, thorny mesquite brush. *attrib.* 1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* v. 99 'To go and see if them corral bars are down.'

transf. 1849 DANA *Geol.* vii. (1850) 381 This great corral [a crater], if we may use a foreign word, is a thousand feet deep. 1888 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 385 A bird in every bush, without one showing outside the corral of boughs.

b. An enclosure formed of wagons in an encampment, for defence against attack.

1847 RUXTON *Adv. Mexico* 177 (Bartlett) The waggons formed into a corral or square, and close together, so that the whole made a most formidable fort. 1859 MARCY *Prairie Trav.* xi. 55 [He] will..form his wagons into a circle or 'corral', with the animals toward the centre.

c. An enclosure for capturing wild animals; *e.g.* wild elephants in Ceylon.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* viii. (1879) 151 A troop of wild young horses is driven into the Corral, or large enclosure of stakes. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. VIII. iv. 348 In constructing the corral, collecting the elephants..and conducting all the laborious operations of the capture.

Corral (koræ·l), *v.* Chiefly *U.S.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To form (wagons) into a corral. Hence **Corralled** *ppl. a.*

1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* iii, The camp, with its corralled waggons. 1868 DILKE *Greater Brit.* I. I. xiii. 143 As many wagons as there were fires were corralled in an ellipse about the road.

2. To shut up in, or as in, a corral; to confine.

1847 RUXTON *Adv. Mexico* 238 (Bartlett) The animals were all collected and coralled. 1890 E. N. BUXTON in *19th Cent.* No. 162. 224 At night..they coral their flocks of goats. 1890 *Century Mag.* Aug. 613/1 Here they coralled us [prisoners] to the number of seven or eight thousand.

3. *U. S. colloq.* or *slang.* To secure, lay hold of, seize, capture, 'collar'.

1868 *Amer. Newspaper* in Dilke *Greater Brit.* I. 160 'These leeches corral more clear cash than most quartz mills', remonstrates the editor. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 663/2 We dashed out of the door, corralled a porter. 1888 *New York Times* 30 Dec., We will corral some of the ice cream.

Corrands, -ants, -ans: see CURRANT.

Corrant, obs. f. COURANT, COURANTE.

†**Corra·se,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *corrās-* ppl. stem of *corrādĕre.*] *trans.* To scrape together; = CORRADE 1.

1638 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 74 Accusations against him of all things they could corrase.

†**Corra·sion.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action (on L. type **corrāsiōn-em*), f. L. *corrādĕre* to CORRADE: cf. *abrasion.*] The action of scraping together: see CORRADE.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. (1632) 620 These and other importunate corrasions, were not made only to fill vp such breaches as the French affaires had produced, but also to spend in entertainments. *Ibid.* 624 The Popes endlesse Corasions from yeere to yeere.

Corrasive: see CORROSIVE.

Corrasour, error for *Corvasour* = CORVISER.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 76.

Correal (kǒrī·ăl), *a. Roman Law.* [f. L. *correus, conreus* (f. *cor-*, *con-* together + *reus* one under obligation) + -AL.] Under joint obligation: applied to an obligation in which the parties are severally liable.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 398 A second difference between Correality and Solidarity consists in the fact that in Solidarity the guarantor who pays the whole has regressus against his co-guarantors, that is to say, has a power of recovering from them contribution of their share of the debt: whereas the Correal debtor who pays has no regressus or right to contribution.

Correality[1] (kǫri,æ·lĭti). *Roman Law.* [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality, condition, or state of being CORREAL: see quot.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 396 In Correality each creditor is *severally* entitled to receive, and each debtor is *severally* bound to discharge, the whole Object of the obligation. By the ordinary rule, the creditors would be only *jointly* entitled to receive the whole object; and this the debtors would be only *jointly* bound to discharge. *Ibid.* 400 Correality in which one debtor is principal and others are accessory is instanced in *Fidejussio.*

Correa·lity[2]. *rare.* [f. COR-[1] + REALITY.] The being equally real; equal or correlative reality.

1829 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 24 His argument to prove the correality of his three Ideas proves directly the reverse. *Ibid.* 27 Instead of assuming the objective correality of his two elements on the fact of their subjective correlation.

Correct (kǒre·kt), *v.* Also 4 **corect**, (**corette**), 4–6 **correcte**, (6 **correk**, **correck**(**e**). *Pa. t.* and *pple.* **corrected**; also *pa. t.* 5–6 **correcte**; *pa. pple.* 5–6 **correcte**, 5–8 **correct** (see CORRECT *pa. pple.*). [f. L. *correct-* ppl. stem of *corrigĕre* to

make straight, set right, reform, amend, f. *cor-* = *com-* together + *regĕre* to lead straight, direct, rule.]

1. *trans.* To set right, amend (a thing); to substitute what is right for the errors or faults in (a writing, etc.). Sometimes, loosely, to point out or mark the errors in, in order to their amendment.

† *To correct the press*: to correct, or mark for correction, the errors or faults in a proof-sheet (*obs.*).

c 1374 CHAUCER *To Scriv.* 6 So oft a day I mot thy work renew *It* to corect and eke to rubbe and scrape. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xxxi. 314 Þat my boke myghte be..corrected be avys of his wyse and discreet conseill. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* Prol. 4, I praye mayster Iohn Skelton .. poete laureate in the vnyuersite of oxenforde, to ouersee and correcte this sayd booke. 1583 C. DESAINLIENS *Campo di Fiore* 357 We bring you our writing, that you maye correcte it. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 When he corrected the Calender. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* A iij b, Excuse the.. roughnesse of the stile, in regard that..my occasions suffered me not to attend, nor correct the Presse. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Isaiah* Prelim. Diss. 61 These they compared together, and ..one copy corrected another. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. vi. 86 Rubens corrected some of his [the King's] drawings. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 164 Diderot corrected the proof-sheets.

† b. Proverb. *To correct the Magnificat. Obs.*

1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* Pref. (1634) ¶ viij, As our English proverbe saith..some correct Magnificat that know not quid significat. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 388 To correct the magnificat, *nodum in scirpo quærere*. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio) s.v., To correct the Magnificat..to be hunting after Difficulties where there are none.

c. *absol.* To make a correction or corrections.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* Prol. 3 Humbly requyryng alle them that shal fynde faulte to correcte and amende where as they shal ony fynde. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* (1625) A iij b, Correct where fault is, and the Printer and I shall be beholding unto you. 1717 POPE *Misc. Wks.* Pref., I corrected, because it was as pleasant to me to correct as to write.

2. To set right, rectify, amend (an error or fault).

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 9596 Ilka rightwyse lered man Þat my defaute here correcte can. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 3 Besechynge hym..Where any Errour in this by hym is sayne, It to correct. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1312 Shortly he .. correcked theyr errour. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. vii. § 21 Those..who sought the truth, being ready, when they found it, to correct their error, were not hereticks. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 149 The means of detecting the errors of instruments are much more powerful than those of correcting them.

3. To set right, amend (a person); to cure of an error or fault; to admonish or rebuke, or to point out the errors or faults of, in order to amendment.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 284 For-þi 3e corectoures .. corecteth fyrst 3ow-seluen. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 661 Ne I wolde nat of hym corrected be. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 250 Meny that..erred from the faythe she correcte & broughte ayeine to the faythe. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 7 With his mery speche myxt with rebukes he correct al them of the cyte that disordredly lyued. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* (1817) III. 915 The doctor made a rejoynder in elegant Latin, wherein he corrected Powell for his false grammar. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* cxxxix, Correct me where I go astray. 1796 BURNEY *Metastasio* I. 236 The pleasure I have had in seeing one of my own children corrected of all natural defects. 1806 LAMB *Let. to Manning* 5 Dec., If I speak incorrectly, you can correct me. 1876 T. HARDY *Hand Ethelb.* xiii, Speaking no word..unless..to correct a small sister of somewhat crude manners.

† b. To admonish, advise, direct. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 162 Valerian, corrected as god wolde, Answerde agayn. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 20 Hermes correctyng kyng hamon yave him this precepte.

4. To punish for faults of character or conduct (properly, in order to amendment); to chastise, chasten.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 299 Spiritus iusticie spareth nou3te..forto correcte Þe Kynge, 3if he falle in gylte or in trespasse. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 390 It shalle be lefulle to eny inhabitaunt to correct his seruant. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xii. 14 My father correcte you with scourges. — 1 *Macc.* vi. 16 Yf we synne, he correcketh vs. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xlvi. 28, I will..correct thee in measure, yet will I not leaue thee wholly vnpunished. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 398 Vagrants meet with punitive charity, and.. are oftener corrected than amended. 1798 Bay *Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 4 Marine laws have permitted masters of vessels to correct unruly sailors. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* V. 450 He shall not venture to correct such an one by blows.

b. with the offence or fault as object.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 83 Josias..corrected euel dedes. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. viii. § 9 Such madnesse were worthy to be corrected [*castigandam*] with strokes and stripes. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. ii. 5 Since correction lyeth in those hands Which made the fault that we cannot correct. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* II. 272 The Licentiousness of the Soldier is supposed to be approved by the Officer, when it is not corrected. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxiv, It is a gross abuse, which the magistrate can and should correct.

† 5. To bring or reduce to order; to reclaim from disorder, wildness, etc., to tame.

1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* IV. ii, Eternal Jove..That with thy gloomy hand corrects the heaven, When airy creatures war amongst themselves. 1657 HETLEY *Reports* 50 By the industry of man they [beasts] are corrected, and their savagenesse abated. 1703 POPE *Vertumnus* 37 Sometimes his pruning-hook corrects the vines, And the loose stragglers to their ranks confines.

6. To bring (the bodily 'humours', system, etc.) into a healthy or normal state.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 133 It..correcteth those [humors] that are putrefied. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 130, I .. was obliged to soothe this sore since I could not correct it. 1883 A. DOBSON *Old World Idylls* 19 People of rank, to correct their 'tone', Went out of town to Marybone.

7. To counteract or neutralize (hurtful qualities); to remove or prevent the ill effect of (something hurtful or undesirable).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxvi. 353 Yet ought it [Hellebor] not to be giuen before it be prepared and corrected .. with long pepper. *a* 1600 HOOKER (J.), O happy mixture wherein things contrary do so qualify and correct the one the danger of the other's excess. 1671 R. BOHUN *Disc. Wind* 183 The Sun which us'd to correct the rigour and inclemency of the weather, is now banisht from their Horizon. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* VI. vi, Its quality of relaxing too much may be corrected by boiling it with some animal substances. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 76 The sweet savour of the honey corrects the bitterness of the plant. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 171 The heart .. corrects the folly of the head. 1856 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. II. 375 This corrected the mossy tendency of the soil.

8. a. *Math.* and *Physics.* To bring (the result of an observation or calculation) into accordance with certain standard conditions. † *To correct a fluent* (in *Fluxions*): to determine the constant to be added after finding the fluent of a given fluxion (now called the *constant of integration*).

1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 92 Verify, or correct, their Positions measured by the Log. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 302 To Correct the Fluent of any Given Fluxion..The finding of the constant quantity *c*, to be added or subtracted with the fluent as found by the foregoing rules, is called correcting the fluent. *Mod.*, Reading of the barometer, corrected to sea-level and 32° Fahr.

b. *Optics.* To eliminate from a lens or other optical instrument the aberration or dispersion of rays which would occasion indistinctness or coloured fringes in the image: cf. ABERRATION 6. (Often with the instrument as object.)

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* viii. 79 Take a prism of each with such angles that they correct each other's dispersion as much as possible. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* No. 466. 217 An achromatic lens..truly made..[has] its spherical aberration corrected as well as its chromatic one. 1890 C. A. YOUNG *Elem. Astron.* xvi. § 534 An instrument [i. e. telescope] for photography must have an object-glass specially corrected for the purpose.

† **Correct,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] Correction.

1606 FORD *Fame's Mem.* xvi, Past the childish fear, fear of a stripe Or schools correct.

Correct (kŏre·kt), *pa. pple.* and *a.* [ad. L. *correct-us* made straight, set right, etc., pa. pple. of *corrigĕre*: see CORRECT *v.*]

† A. *pa. pple.* [Orig. immediately repr. the L., but in later times prob. considered to be short for *corrected*, or as a pa. pple. like *set*, *knit*, etc.; or even as pa. pple. of *correck* = mod.Sc. *correckit*.] Corrected; punished, amended. *Obs.*

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 249 That certeyn malefactoris .. be not correct. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 66 Gef y had correcte hem. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 78 b, To be correcte for theyr offences. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 167 The wych faute, onys correcte, shal also take away thys frenecy. 1712 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue*, I would have our language, after it is duly correct, always to last.

B. *adj.*

1. In accordance with an acknowledged or conventional standard, *esp.* of literary or artistic style, or of manners or behaviour; proper.

1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* Prol., What verse can do, he has performed in this, Which he presumes the most correct of his. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. lviii, New buildings of correctest conformation. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 58 The correct thing is to have the owner's name worked in on the edge.

2. In accordance with fact, truth, or reason; free from error; exact, true, accurate; right. Said also of persons, in reference to their statements, scholarship, acquirements, etc.

Correct card: see CARD *sb.*[2] 6 e.

1705 ADDISON *Italy* Pref., Monsieur Misson has wrote a more correct Account of Italy..than any before him. 1711 H. FELTON (J.), Always use the most correct editions. 1790 CATH. GRAHAM *Lett. Educ.* 7 The correctest idea we can form of the equity of our maker. 1820 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 388 Leaving to..their correcter judgment to decide. 1831 MACAULAY *Byron* Ess. 1854 I. 159/2 Mr. Hunt is, we suspect, quite correct in saying that, etc. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 8 This definition will be correct. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 648 When the author returns his proof and revise, and is satisfied that the sheet is correct. *Ibid.*, Care is taken..that the pages are correct, and that the 'signatures' are in order. 1882 B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* III. ii. 44 On reference to the correct card, they saw 'Captain Campbell's Tornado; scarlet jacket, etc.'

3. Of persons: Adhering exactly to an acknowledged standard: a. of literary or artistic style.

1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 381 Correct with spirit, eloquent with ease. 1736 JOHNSON in *Boswell*, The best and correctest authours. 1831 MACAULAY *Byron* Ess. 1854 I. 153/2 What are called the most correct plays of the most correct dramatists.

b. of manners or behaviour.

c 1800 JEBB *Corr.* (1836) I. i. 4 He is .. as a clergyman, extremely zealous and correct. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* July 42 Whenever a commandment is broken by one of these correct heroes..it is done with perfect regard for the usages of polite society.

Correctable, *a. rare.* [f. CORRECT *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be corrected.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. 350 The coldness and windiness [of Sider] (easily correctable with Spice).

Correctant, *a. Med.* [f. as prec. + -ANT.] **A.** *adj.* Corrective. **B.** *sb.* A corrective agent or medicine. In mod. Dict.

† **Correcte.** *Obs.* ? Some medicinal herb.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 173 Wee shulde have no nede to skamonye, Turbit, euforbe, correcte, diagredie.

Corrected (kŏre·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. CORRECT *v.* + -ED.] Set right, amended, etc.: see the verb.

1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 115 b/1 The woman whiche nourisheth & giueth yᵉ child sucke, ought to be much more corrected, and sober in this case. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 498 A corrected pigeon (let blood under both wings) is both pleasant and wholesome nourishment. *Mod.*, The reading of the corrected copy. A corrected proof-sheet.

† **Correctedly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2. Used before *correct* adj. and *correctly* were in use.] Correctly; with correction or emendation.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 263 Poets.. that speake more finely and correctedly. 1611 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Scripture* v. (1612) 24 The Latine Fathers..would the sooner bee correctedly printed. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 27 Let me use the phrase correctedly.

Corrector, obs. f. CORRECTOR *a.*

† **Correctify,** *v. Obs. nonce-word.* [f. L. *correct-us* + -FY.] *trans.* To correct, set right.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Elder Brother* II. i, When your worship's pleased to correctify a lady.

Correcting (kŏre·ktiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [See -ING 1.] The action of the verb CORRECT.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Emendation*, an amending, a correcting. 1882 GROSART *Spenser's Wks.* III. 188/2 The..folio has been credited with first correcting.

Correcting, *ppl. a.* [See -ING 2.] That corrects: see the verb. Hence **Correctingly** *adv.*, in a correcting manner, by way of correction.

1692 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 117 His Correcting Judgments will be turned into destroying Judgments. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Surrey* (1719) II. 197 The correcting Birch. *Mod.*, No correcting hand had passed over the pages. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* XXXIX, 'I will take you home.'..He added correctingly, 'I will take you at any rate into the drive'.

Correction (kŏre·kʃən). Also 4 co(r)reccioun, 4-6 correccion, -cyon, -tioun(e, -one, (5 coreccion, correxyon). [a. Anglo-F. *correccioun* = F. *correction*, ad. L. *correctiōn-em*, n. of action f. *corrigĕre* (ppl. stem *correct-*) to CORRECT.]

1. The action of correcting or setting right; substitution of what is right for what is erroneous in (a book, etc.); amendment. Hence, loosely, pointing out or marking of errors (in order to their removal). *Correction of the press*: *i.e.* of printers' errors.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 9594 If any defaut in þis tretice be .. I wil stand til þe correccion of ilka rightwyse lered man. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* III. ii. 251 Yf in al thys book I haue mesprised..I demaunde correxyon and amendement. *a* 1535 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1053 Submyttyng me to the correction of your grace. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 19 Chaucer dothe submytte the Correctione of his woorkes to Gower. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 4 That Translation was not so..perfect but that it needed in many places correction. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 144 ¶ 9 The accuracy..of the style was produced by the successive correction of the chief criticks of the age. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. vi. 80 All experience is a correction of life's delusions. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 367 The correction of the calendar. 1877 *Blackie's Pop. Encycl.* II. 565/2 In the early times of the art of printing more attention was paid .. to the correction of the press. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xi, To admit that he has made a blunder or to appear conscious of correction.

b. phr. *Under correction*: subject to correction; a formula expressing deference to superior information, or critical authority. So † *saving correction.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1282 For myne wordes here and euery part I speke hem alle vnder correccioun Of yow. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* I. 21 It semeth me (spekynge vnder correction) that my lorde..hath enterprised a great foly. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* 57 Sauing correctione, the former sence is good. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. ii. 130 Captaine Mackmorrice, I thinke, looke you, vnder your correction, there is not many of your Nation. 1662 DRYDEN *Wild Gall.* III. i, I do not conceive myself, under correction, so inconsiderable a person. 1867 STUBBS *Med. & Mod. Hist.* (1886) 17, I speak under correction; for I do not pretend to look at the subject as a question of psychology.

2. (with *a* and *pl.*) An act or instance of emendation; *concr.* that which is substituted for what is wrong or faulty, *esp.* in a literary work; an emendation.

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. li. 130 Wherein when we saw the additions, detractions, and corrections. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 2 The annotacions and corrections delivered by master Speghte upon the last editione of Chaucers Workes. 1738 BIRCH *Life Milton* Wks. 1738 I. 7 To see the first Thoughts and subsequent Corrections of so great a Poet as Milton. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xxi. (ed. 3) 207 He should make the whole of his corrections in the manuscript, and should copy it out fairly. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 648 The compositor..makes the corrections in the types, by lifting out the wrong letters .. and putting in right ones in their places.

†3. The correcting (of a person) for faults of character or conduct; reprehension, rebuke, reproof. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 24 Grete ire is of god when coreccioun is away & flaterynge comes. 1382 WYCLIF *Hos.* v. 9 In the day of correction [1388 amendyng; Vulg. *correptionis*]. — *Tit.* iii. 10 Schonye thou a man heretyk, aftir oon and the secunde coreccioun, *or correpcioun, or reprouyng*. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 40 Fervent in the correction of other mennes vices. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Tim.* iii. 16 All Scripture..is profitable for doctrine, for reproofe, for correction. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1797) 34 His repeated correction of the ambition of his disciples. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 384 Wotton, in a dignified reproof, administered a spirited correction to the party-spirit.

4. The correcting (of a person) by disciplinary punishment; chastisement, properly with a view to amendment; but frequently in later use (now somewhat *arch.*) of corporal punishment, flogging.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 22 Thanne hadde he thurgh his Iurisdiccion Power to doon on hem correccion. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* xxxiii. (1886) 123 [They] myȝt not reuoke þe pepil from her eresyes by no spirituel correccioun ne temporel correccioun. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 b, In the lawe of Moyses there was almoost no correcyon for notable and great crymes but deth. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 38 Their ordinary correction is to beate them with cudgels. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Visit. Sick*, Sanctify..this thy fatherly correction to him. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Blackmore* Wks. III. 179 Correction seldom effects more than the suppression of faults. 1780 COMYNS *Digest Laws Eng.* V. 588 Other Instruments of Punishment or Correction are..The Pillory and Stocks. 1836 SIR J. ELLEY in *Ho. Com.* 26 Feb., Corporal punishment—a mode of correction we all deplore. 1844 THACKERAY *Barry Lyndon* xviii, I..administered such a correction across the young caitiff's head and shoulders with my horsewhip.

†b. An exercise of correcting discipline. c. Correcting control. *Obs.*

1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 502 II. 186 Desyryng hys Lordshyp that..a correccyon myȝt be hadde, in as moch as he was..hys ordynare, and..he was a prest and under hys correccyon.

d. *House of correction*: a building for the confinement and punishment of offenders, *esp.* with a view to their reformation; a bridewell.

1575–6 *Act* 18 *Eliz.* c. 3 § 5 In everye Countye..one Two or more Abyding Howses..shalbe provided, and called the Howse or Howses of Correction for setting on worcke and punishinge..of suche as..shalbee taken as Roges. 1611 in *N. Riding Rec.* I. 225 Ordered That a House of Correction be erected in the Towne of Richmond for the whole North Riding and Richmond Towne. 1670 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 354 The Bill for Conventicles..orders that who cannot pay his 5*s*...shall worke it out in the House of Correction. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 386 A bridewell or house of correction. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xiii, A miserable shoeless criminal, who had been..committed..to the House of Correction for one month. 1890 *Home Office Order*, To The Keeper of the House of Correction, at Preston, in the County of Lancaster.

†5. Control, regulation, governance. *Obs.*

1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 17 They have had the conservation and correction of the River of Thames.

6. The counteracting or neutralizing of the ill effect of (something hurtful or unpleasant).

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* vi. in Ashm. (1652) 97 Another Furnace..serving..for Correction called Ablution. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cv, This strong medicine..ought not to be giuen inwardly unto delicate bodies without great correction. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. xv, Other Medecines which need no such Correction.

7. a. *Math.* and *Physics.* The addition or subtraction of some quantity to or from the result of an observation or calculation, to bring it into accordance with certain standard conditions; the quantity so added or subtracted. † *Correction of a fluent* (in *Fluxions*): the determination of what is now called the *constant of integration*; the constant itself.

1743 W. EMERSON *Fluxions*, And finding the Fluent, $z=\frac{sx^2}{2ft}$, which needs no Correction (because when $z=0$, $x=0$). 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 482 s. v. *Fluent*, The Fluent of a given fluxion, found as above, sometimes..wants a correction. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 422/2 The correction for the thickness [of the lens], to be subtracted from *F* [the focal distance]. 1890 C. A. YOUNG *Elem. Astron.* xiv. § 492 The correction for parallax always has to be added to the observed altitude.

b. *Optics.* The counteraction of the aberration or dispersion of the rays in a lens or other optical instrument.

1856 CARPENTER *Microscope* (1875) 45 If the lenses be so adjusted that their correction is perfect for an uncovered object. 1890 C. A. YOUNG *Elem. Astron.* xvi. § 533 To give the most perfect possible correction of the spherical aberration as well as of the chromatic. *Ibid.* § 534 It is not possible with the kinds of glass hitherto available to obtain a perfect correction of color.

†8. The condition of being corrected or correct (in style). *Obs. rare.* [A Gallicism.]

1759 JOHNSON in Mrs. Lennox tr. *Brumoy's Gr. Theatre* III. 154 No poetry lasts long that is not very correct; the ballance therefore seems to incline in favour of correction... So certain is it that correction is the touch-stone of poetry.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **correction-house** = *house of correction* (see 4 d); **correction-proof** *a.*, proof against correction; **correction-table**, a table of corrections (see 7).

c 1625 R. HARRIS *Hezekiah's Recov.* (1630) 28 There be, in the countrey..correction-houses to be builded. 1630 in SIR F. M. EDEN *Hist. Poor* I. 159 That the Correction-Houses in all Counties may be made adjoining to the Common prisons and the gaoler to be made Governor of them. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xvi. 111 A stubborn youth, correction-proof. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xlviii, A..fierce attack..upon the outer gate of the Correction-House. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* ix. (1856) 67 Language as exact and mathematical as their own correction tables.

Correctional (kŏre·kʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to correction; corrective.

1838 GLADSTONE *State in Rel. Ch.* (1839) 205 At present when the legitimate correctional powers of the Church have become dormant. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxiii. (ed. 2) 533 In Jersey, minor offences are referred to a court of Correctional Police.

Hence **Correctionally** *adv.*

1879 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* IV. 103 There are large classes of offences only punishable 'correctionally' not criminally.

†**Correctioner.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who administers correction.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. iv. 23 You filthy famish'd Correctioner. [Applied to a beadle.]

Correctish, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. CORRECT *a.* + -ISH.] Pretty correct.

1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 111 That a man's bodily stature was a correctish sign of his spiritual!

Corrective (kŏre·ktiv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *correctif, -ive*, f. L. *correct-* ppl. stem + -IVE.]

A. *adj.*

1. Having the property or function of correcting or setting right what is erroneous or faulty, or of producing amendment; tending to correct.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. x. (1632) 570 Somewhat an hereticke: Incapable of innovation, though corrective [*mesme correctifve*]. 1630 BRERewood *Treat. Sabbath* 14 (T.) The law of nations alloweth..masters over their servants not only a directive but a corrective and coactive power. 1622 R. HOLDSWORTH *Serm. on Ps. cxliv.* 15, 27 (L.) The Psalmist interposeth a caution in this corrective particle, 'yea, happy'. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxxvii. 269 If my afflictions are sent me for corrective ends. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. viii. 108 The penalty..is, in the first instance, corrective, not penal. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 46 Utility..has been the great corrective principle in law, in politics. 1892 *Form D, Inl. Revenue*, Corrective Affidavit in connection with the Stamp Duties on Probates.

b. In *corrective justice*, a rendering of Aristotle's *διορθωτικὸν δικαιον*, also rendered *commutative justice* (see COMMUTATIVE 1 b); but by Hooker distinguished from this, and app. used in sense 'castigatory, punitive'.

1531 [see COMMUTATIVE 1 b]. *c* 1586 HOOKER *Serm. Pride* II. Wks. III. 772 The several kinds of justice, distributive, commutative, and corrective. *Ibid.* v. 794 So unappeasable is the rigour and dirity of his corrective justice. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 120 Nor is that corrective and distributive justice, which Aristotle affirmed to be in Arithmetical, and in Geometrical proportion. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* 493 Corrective or Reparative Justice takes no account of persons.

2. Having the property of counteracting or neutralizing the ill effect of something hurtful or unpleasant; or of restoring to a healthy condition.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 71 b, Untill that humour be expelled, the diete muste be corrective of that humour. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. i. § 3 This corrective spice, the mixture whereof maketh knowledge so sovereign, is charity. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 246 Mulberries pectoral, corrective of the bilious Alkali. *Mod. Advt.*, These corrective Pills are the best remedy for all defective action of the digestive organs.

B. *sb.* [Elliptical uses of the *adj.*]

1. Something that has the property of counteracting or neutralizing what is harmful; that which restores to a healthy state. Also *fig.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* Prol., No spirit so much diseased, But will with such fair corrective be pleased. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems, To Sir H. Wotton*, Do not adde Correctives, but as Chymikes, purge the bad. 1707 MIEGE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. 113 The Natives..take a large dose of Aqua Vitæ for a Corrective. 1721 BERKELEY *Prev. Ruin Gt. Brit.* Wks. III. 209 It is not enough to ease the part pained; we must..apply general correctives. 1863 HOLLAND *Lett. Joneses* xvii. 252 We take..some varieties of fruit as a corrective.

2. Something that tends to set right what is wrong, to remove or counteract an evil, etc. (Usually with more or less allusion to sense 1.) Const. *of* or *to*.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 17, I had supplied a proper corrective to this. 1792 D. LLOYD *Voy. Life* VIII. 150 These calm correctives of a father's hand. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. viii. 499 Patriotism is a corrective of superstition. 1882 J. C. MORISON *Macaulay* I. 8 His disproportionate partiality for the lighter sides of literature met with no corrective at Cambridge.

3. Something that acts so as to correct what is erroneous or mistaken. (Const. as in 2.)

1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 152 The criticism of memory as a corrective to first impressions. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 49 The utilitarian principle is valuable as a corrective of error.

†b. A modification introduced to remove error or inaccuracy; a correction. *Obs.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 34 Such an instance.. that with certain correctives and exceptions may give some kind of Explication. 1769 BURKE *Observ. Late State Nation* Wks. 1842 I. 81 This corrective ought to be applied to all general balances of our trade, which are formed on the ordinary principles.

Hence **Correctively** *adv.*, in a corrective manner; by way of correction; **Correctiveness.**

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 282 Rule of moderation correctiuely annexed. 1858 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 374 God will co-work invigoratively, correctively, and directively. 1890 G. M. FENN *Double Knot* III. VIII. 118 'Much' said Salome correctively. 1838 G. S. FABER *Answ. Husenbeth* 24 Mr. Husenbeth's organ of critical correctiveness.

Correctly (kŏre·ktli), *adv.* [f. CORRECT *a.* + -LY 2.] In a correct manner; in accordance with what is considered right; exactly, accurately, without error: see the adj.

1692–9 LOCKE *Educ.* (J.), Speak as properly and as correctly as, etc. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* II. 240 Such Lays as neither ebb nor flow, Correctly cold and regularly low. 1751 BERKELEY *Let.* Wks. IV. 330 The care you have taken in publishing the inscription so correctly. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* III. Wks. VIII. 381 If I am correctly informed. 1888 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* I. 6 He could not spell correctly.

Correctness (kŏre·ktnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being correct; conformity to an acknowledged rule or standard, to what is considered right, or to fact; freedom from error or fault; accuracy, exactness.

1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* Pref. (1684) 11 The fidelity of the Translation, and the correctness of the English. 1695 DRYDEN *Parall. Poetry & Paint.* Wks. XVII. 331 There remains nothing but a dull correctness. 1719 J. RICHARDSON *Art Crit.* 188 The Correctness of the Eye. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 530 He denied the correctness of the assertion. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 182 The correctness of his private life.

Corrector (kŏre·ktəɹ). Forms: 4 corectour, (5–6 *Sc.* correker, -ar), 5–7 correctour, 6–9 -er, 6– -or. [a. Anglo-Fr. *co(r)rectour* = F. *correcteur*, ad. L. *correctōr-em*, agent-n. f. *corrigĕre* to CORRECT: see -OR.]

1. One who corrects or sets right; one who points out errors or faults, and substitutes or indicates what is right; a censor, critic.

1377 [see CORRECT *v.* 3]. *a* 1455 *Houlate* xvii, The archedene, that ourman, ay prechand in plane, Correker of kirkmen was clepit the Claik. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 6, All kynges ought specially to here her correctours or correctours. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* Pref. (1616) 4 Diogenes of a coyner of money became a Corrector of manners. 1602 MANNINGHAM *Diary* (1868) 1 The Puritan is a curious corrector of things indifferent. 1710 SWIFT *On a Broomstick*, He sets up to be an universal reformer and corrector of abuses. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. CXXX, Time! the corrector where our judgments err. 1869 BALDW. BROWN *Div. Myst.* I. ix. 224 Teachers, correctors, and exemplars to their fellow-men.

b. *Printing.* A printer's employé who reads proofs and marks the corrections to be made in the type before printing off; a proof-reader.

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 36 That thyng passed my correctours handes. 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. B ij b, Who was corrector to the Presse at Couentrie? 1634 *Malory's Arthur* Pref. 12 Amended..by the pains and industry of the compositor and corrector at the press. 1720 SWIFT *Proposal Irish Manuf.*, The corrector of a hedge-press in some blind alley about Little Britain. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 645 The first proof..with the MS. is handed to the corrector of the press, or *reader*. 1884 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 215 Mere misprints, showing only carelessness on the part of the corrector.

2. An official title = director, controller: a. In the *Roman Empire*, a governor of a province of lower rank than a proconsul or consul. b. A director or superior of an ecclesiastical office, religious order, etc. †c. Formerly, an officer in a chamber of accounts in France and some other countries. †d. = Sp. *corregidor*, magistrate. e. *Corrector of the Staple*: the controller of a wool staple: see quot. 1617.

1353 *Act* 27 *Edw. III* (Statute of the Staple) c. 22 Nous avons ordene que en chescun lieu ou lestaple se tiendra, soit certein nombre des Corecters. 1515 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 232* Makand him and his assignais Keparis, quersearis, correkaris, and suplearis of the Isle of Litill Comeray. 1553 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* 5 Oct. (Jam. Supp.), Correctour of the queir. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXVII. iii. 307 Terentius..administred the office of a Corrector in this selfe same province. 1617 MINSHEU *Duct. Ling.* 2448 e, Correctour of the staple, is an Officer or Clerk belonging to the staple, that writeth and recordeth the bargaines of Merchants there made. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 342 Officers belonging to these Staples, were Maiors, Constables, Manipernors, correctours. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2622/3 The Creation of two new Presidents, four Masters in Ordinary, four Correctors, and other Officers in the Chamber of Accounts of this City [Paris]. 1693 tr. *Emilianne's Hist. Monast. Ord.* XVII. 181 He will have the Superiors of his Order to be called Correctors. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 37 The whole empire was distributed into one hundred and sixteen provinces..Of these, three were governed by proconsuls, thirty-seven by consulars, five by correctors, and seventy-one by presidents.

3. One who exercises discipline; one who inflicts correction or chastisement.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. XXI, Wherfore, said he to the correctour..loke that thow styl beate him. 1557 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall of Pr.* 125 a/1 The children being but .2. or .3. yeares old, it is to sone to giue them maisters, or correcters. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Castigador*, a chastiser, a corrector. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* XXV, Having praised my Heavenly Corrector. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 15 Nov. 5/2 A judge..holds his position as a public corrector.

4. Something that corrects, or furnishes a means of correction; something by means of which error may be got rid of or prevented.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 628 Defective and vnperfect formes .. rather corrupters then correcters. 1646 (*title*) A Corrector of yᵉ Answer to the Speech. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Isaiah* Prelim. Diss. 62 This vast collection of variations, taken in themselves as correctors of the text. 1778 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* viii. (1876) 443 Simplicity..is considered as the general corrector of excess. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 242 The correctors..are bar magnets.

† 5. *Med.* and *Chem.* Something that counteracts what is harmful, or that restores (the bodily system, etc.) to a healthy state; a neutralizing or remedial agent, a corrective. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. vi. 25 The true and proper corrector of opium .. is vineger. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 334 Inquietude, which is a various turning of the body..[is] cured by correctors. 1740–1 BERKELEY *Let.* in Fraser *Life* 263 No more powerful corrector of putrid humours. 1773 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 130/1 Rice..is..a very weak corrector of putrefaction.

Correcto·rial, *a. rare.* [f. L. type **correctōri-us* (f. *corrector*) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a corrector.

1731 *Hist. Litt.* II. 59 The Consulares, Correctores and Præsides had the Government of one single Province, which ..was called Consular, Correctorial, or Presidial.

† **Correcto·riate.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ATE.] The office of a corrector (sense 2).

1693 tr. *Emilianne's Hist. Monast. Ord.* xvii. 181 During the time of their Correctoriate.

Correctorship. [f. CORRECTOR + -SHIP.] The office of a corrector (of the press).

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 7 Your correctorship of typical errata.

Correctory (kŏre·ktŏri), *a.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. type **correctōri-us*, f. *corrector* : see -ORY.]

A. *adj.* Of the nature of a corrector or correction.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 123 It..addeth..a correctory relish..vnto such [meats] as are hot and drie. 1757 J. DALRYMPLE *Ess. Hist. Feudal Prop.* (1758) 119 The statute .. being correctory of the common law. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 61 This new edition does not profess to give any correctory annotations.

B. *sb.*

† 1. A corrective: see CORRECTIVE B. 1. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 661 They may be taken with other Correctories. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 67 Pepper is the best correctory for it.

† 2. An emendatory treatise or work. *Obs.*

1611 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Scripture* iv. (1612) 89 Heereof in my Correctorie of S. Gregory, if God wil.

Correctress (kŏre·ktrès). Also 7 **-eresse.** [f. CORRECTOR + -ESS.] A female corrector.

1611 COTGR., *Emendatrice,* she that correcteth, a correcteresse. 1763 MISS CARTER in *Lett. w. Miss Talbot, etc.* (1809) III. 81, I wish Dr. Young had been the translator, and I the correctress. 1765 *Ann. Reg.* 225/1 That powerful correctress Nature gave a temporary union to all parties.

† **Correctrice.** *Obs.* [a. F. *correctrice* (ad. L. *correctrīc-em*), fem. of *correcteur* : see -TRICE.] = prec.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 61 b, The goddesse of warre called Bellona, which is the correctrice of princes. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 323 The correctrice, by whose means I am in my wits, and without whom I am no longer my-self.

† **Correctrix.** *Obs.* [a. L. type **correctrix,* fem. of *corrector* : see -TRIX.] = prec.

1615 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* III. Pref. (1668) 1 What is Art more than a Provident and skilfull Correctrix of the faults of Nature? 1645 N. STONE *Enchirid. Fortif.* 2 Experience the Correctrix of all Capriccio's.

Corred (herrings): see CORVED.

Corredy: see CORRODY.

† **Correference.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. COR- + REFERENCE.] Mutual reference or relation.

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 15 A true..correference one to the other.

Correggiesque (kŏre·dʒi,e·sk), *a.* [See -ESQUE.] Characteristic of, or in the style of, the Italian painter Correggio.

1760 *Ann. Reg.* 252 Among us, any action that is singularly graceful, is termed Correggiesque. 1801–15 FUSELI *Lect. Art* viii. (1848) 514 The far more than Correggiesque graces of female forms.

So † **Correggie·scity, Correggio·sity,** the characteristic style of Correggio.

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xii. 60 The Corregiescity of Correggio. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 5 Of the grace of Raphael, and of the Correggiosity of Correggio.

‖ **Corregido·r.** Also 6–8 corrigidor. [Sp. *corregidor* (koreɣidō·r), n. of action f. *corregir,* ad. L. *corrigĕre* to correct: cf. CORRECTOR.] A Spanish magistrate; 'the chief Justicer or gouernor of a towne' (Minsheu).

c 1594 *Sp. Tragedy* IV. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 125 For thus I us'd, before my marshalship, To plead in causes as corrigidor. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* v. viii. 191 Corrigidors or Beadles to punish the Infragantic or unruly. 1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* v. i, Run to the corrigidor for his assistance. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No 3701/2 The Corrigidor and other Magistrates of this Town. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. xiv. 42 To supervise the conduct of the corregidors and subordinate magistrates.

Correher, obs. f. CURRIER.

Correk, obs. f. CORRECT *v.*

Correlarie, obs. f. COROLLARY.

Correla·table, *a.* [f. CORRELATE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being correlated.

1885 in *Imperial Dict., Suppl.*; and in later Dicts.

Correlate (kɒ·rĭlēⁱt), *sb.* [f. COR- + L. *relātum* (a thing) referred, related: see next. Probably suggested by the earlier *correlation* and *correlative*; but there may have been a mod.L. **correlātum,* in philosophical use.]

1. Each of two things so related that the one necessarily implies or is complementary to the other.

1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 27 Soveraignty 'tis a relative, and cannot subsist without its correlat subjection. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* iii. 43 The existence..of one correlate [infers directly] that of the other. 1842–3 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 165 The idea of height cannot exist without involving the idea of its correlate, depth. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* iii. 127 The death of a body, as a whole, is the necessary correlate of its life.

2. More generally: Each of two related things; either of the terms of a relation, viewed in reference to the other.

1644–7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 4 That so wounding and healing, like loving Correlates, might both worke. 1660 STILLINGFLEET *Iren.* II. iv. (1662) 196 If they were [church-officers] they could have no other Correlate, but the whole body of the Church of God. 1733 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 39 In certain cases a sign may suggest its correlate as an image, in others as an effect, in others as a cause. *a* 1878 LEWES *Stud. Psychol.* (1879) 14 We can classify subjective facts while remaining ignorant of their objective correlates.

3. Something corresponding or analogous; an analogue. *rare.*

1821 DE QUINCEY *Richter* Wks. XIV. 115 The wildest vanity could not pretend to show the correlate of Paradise Lost [in French literature].

4. *Gram.* = CORRELATIVE B. 3.

1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1869) I. ix. 313 The term *tantus* which is its correlate [i.e. that of *quantus*].

5. *Physics, etc.* = CORRELATIVE B. 4, 5.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. II. iii. 204 A like amount of sensation is the correlate of an increased amount of produced motion. 1862 — *First Princ.* II. viii. § 71 The forces called vital, which we have seen to be correlates of the forces called physical. 1867 C. BRAY (*title*) On Force and its Mental Correlates.

Correlate (kɒ·rĭlēⁱt), *a. rare.* [f. COR- + L. *relāt-us,* pa. pple. of *referre* to bring back, refer: see prec.] Mutually related; correlated; involving correlation.

1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 52 The correlate character of the two forces, electricity and heat. 1877 FARRAR *Days of Youth* iv. 33 Consider..some of our duties and some of our dangers—for the two are correlate—in the use of speech.

Correlate (kɒ·rĭlēⁱt), *v.* [f. COR- + RELATE: see CORRELATE *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To have a mutual relation; to stand in correlation, be correlative (*with* or *to* another).

a 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* Pref., What Caricature is in painting, Burlesque is in writing; and, in the same manner the comic writer and painter correlate to each other. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. xii. 421 The real alone is knowable, correlating with knowledge. *a* 1871 — *Eth. Fragm.* iv. (1876) 91 Ethical obligation correlates and is indissolubly conjoined with ethical right.

b. *trans.* To be correlative to. *rare.*

1879 W. E. HEARN *Aryan Househ.* v. § 3. 122 The right to the property correlated the duty to the *Sacra.*

2. To place in or bring into correlation; to establish or indicate the proper relation between (*spec.* geological formations, etc.).

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* vii. 134 Mr. Symonds was..enabled to correlate these beds with their equivalents near Ludlow. 1881 J. GEIKIE in *Nature* 337 He correlates the interglacial beds of Mont Perrier with those of Dürnten.

3. *pass.* To have correlation, to be intimately or regularly connected or related (*with,* rarely *to*); *spec.* in *Biol.* of structures or characteristics in animals and plants (cf. CORRELATION 3).

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 95 Transmuting relations into entities, and interposing these entities between things correlated. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 20 Parasitism..is often found to be correlated with..disappearance of structures. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. Comm. (ed. 2) 160 Other rights..have no determinate subject..to which they are correlated.

Correlated (kɒ·rĭlēⁱtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.] Mutually or intimately related; involving correlation: *spec.* in *Biol.* (cf. CORRELATION 3).

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. 86 A large part of their structure is merely the correlated result of successive changes in the structure of their larvæ. 1865 — in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 33 A modification in one part will cause correlated changes in other parts. 1878 FISKE in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 36 The dynamic circuit of correlated physical motions.

Correlation (kɒrĭlēⁱ·ʃən). [f. COR- + RELATION: cf. F. *corrélation,* and see CORRELATIVE.]

1. The condition of being correlated; mutual relation of two or more things (implying intimate or necessary connexion).

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xvii. § 14 If he did set before vs only an empty imaginatiue forme of bred..where were yᵉ correlation or similitude [*analogia aut similitudo*] which should leade vs from the visible thing to the inuisible. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii, How in animall natures, even colours hold correspondencies, and mutuall correlations. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* viii. 148 The rocks of Cumberland will be placed in precise correlation with the types of Shropshire and Wales. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iii. 51 The mutual dependence and correlation of these three Axioms.

† b. Relationship (of persons). *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Ad sect. 10 P 9 Christian charity is a higher thing than to be confined within the terms of dependence and correlation. 1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 89 Christ..made choise of brethren, as..Simon ..and Andrew..hereby..providing against schisme..both by corporall and spirituall correlation.

2. *Correlation of forces* (in *Physics*): a phrase introduced by Grove to express the mutual relation that exists between the various forms of force or energy, by virtue of which any one form is convertible into an equivalent amount of any other. (Cf. *conservation of energy,* s.v. CONSERVATION 4.)

1843 GROVE *Correlation of Physical Forces* 95 The sense I have attached to the word correlation .. [is] a reciprocal production; in other words, that any force capable of producing another, may in its turn be produced by it. 1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sc.* I. ii. 33 Another proof of the correlation of heat and electricity.

3. *Biol.* Mutual relation of association between different structures, characteristics, etc. in an animal or plant; 'the normal coincidence of one phenomenon, character, etc., with another' (Darwin *Orig. Species,* Gloss.).

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* Introd. i. 9 The complex..laws of variation and of correlation of growth..Some instances of correlation are quite whimsical: thus cats which are entirely white and have blue eyes are invariably [ed. 1878 generally] deaf. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 105 The correlation of large size of ova with the completion of development before hatching. 1883 *19th Cent.* May 763 There is..a mysterious law of correlation of growth between the hair and the teeth.

4. *Geom.* The reciprocal relation between propositions, figures, etc. derivable from each other by interchanging the words *point* and *plane,* or *point* and *line*: cf. CORRELATIVE *a.* 6.

5. The action of correlating or bringing into mutual relation.

1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xi, It is on such false correlations that men found half their inferences about each other.

Correlative (kɒ·rĕlătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [cf. F. *correlatif, -ive* (16th c.); perh. the source of both was a mod.L. **correlātīvus,* f. *cor-* = *com-* together + *relātīvus* RELATIVE, referring.]

A. *adj.*

1. Having a reciprocal relation such that each necessarily implies, or is complementary to, the other; mutually interdependent; involving such a relation. Const. *with,* rarely *to.*

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxv. § 2 Father and son, husband and wife, and such other correlative terms. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 305 Neighbourhood..is correlative, so that no man can be neighbour to another without the other being likewise neighbour to him. 1853 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxxiv. XI. 80 A free community with correlative rights and duties belonging to every citizen.

2. Normally or naturally related to each other or occurring in conjunction.

1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* III. xiii, The iustyce of God and the mercye of God be evermore correlatyve and concurrant. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.,* This conclusion is correlatiue with the first Article of our faith. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xix, It was Adam's strength, not its correlative hardness, that influenced his meditations.

b. Related in the way of analogy, similarity, etc.; corresponding, analogous.

1596 BACON *Max. Law* Reg. xxv, Another sort of *ambiguitas latens* is correlative unto this: for this ambiguity..is, when one name and appellation doth denominate divers things: and the second is when the same thing is called by divers names. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ii. (1867) 26 Such utterances of desire, or hope, or love, as seem to suppose the existence of correlative feelings..in Him to whom they are addressed. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* vi. 179 The Wenlock shale and Wenlock limestone much resemble..the correlative rock in the typical district.

3. *Gram.* Applied to words corresponding to each other, and regularly used together, each in one member of a compound or complex sentence: e.g. *either—or*; *so—as.*

1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 94 (*margin*) Correlative Construction. 1879 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* § 1635 Comparative sentences..are introduced by correlative adjectives or adverbs; e. g. *tantus... quantus, tam... quam, sic. ..ut.*

4. *Physics.* Of forces: Mutually dependent and convertible: see CORRELATION 2.

1843 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 96 The forces are inseparable and mutually dependent,—correlative, but not identical. 1862 HUXLEY *Lect. Wrkg. Men* 27 The forces of that [living] matter are..correlative with and convertible into those of inorganic nature.

5. *Biol.* Of variations of structure, etc.: Mutually related so that the one is normally associated with the other: see CORRELATION 3.

1876 FOSTER *Phys.* II. ii. (1879) 309 The blood..undergoes important correlative changes.

6. *Geom.* Said of propositions, figures, etc. reciprocally related so that to a *point* in either corre-

sponds (in solid geometry) a *plane*, or (in plane geometry) a *straight line* in the other.

1881 C. TAYLOR *Geom. Conics* 346 Figures which correspond according to the law of duality have been called by Chasles .. correlative figures. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 27 The following problem admits of two correlative solutions. *Ibid.* 28 In the Geometry of the plane, two correlative propositions are deduced one from the other by interchanging the words *point* and *line*.

B. *sb.*

1. Each of two things having a reciprocal relation such that the one necessarily implies, or is complementary to, the other.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iii. 36 The signe & the thing signified be correlatyues. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 12/2 Where no inferior is, there can be no superior, for..these togither are correlatiues. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 44 a, Priesthood and sacrifice are correlatiues, and cannot be the one without the other. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxvi. 102 Action and re-action are correlatives; one cannot exist without the other. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* VI. xxiv. 373 The words used..are what are called correlatives, one implies the other. 1879 S. B. GOULD *Germany* II. 245 Every several right has as its correlative an obligation.

†**b.** The two terms of such a relation have been distinguished as *relative* and *correlative*. *Obs.*

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 475 Euery relatiue must haue a correlatiue. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* i. 5 The relative, a Father..the correlative, a Sonne.

2. Something normally related to, or occurring along with, something else.

1546 GARDINER *Decl. Art. Joye* 66 b, That vnderstande not the nature of correlatiues, and se not howe a promise, can onely be apprehended by fayth. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 248 Flanders..is the true correlative of the Indies, seeing that all the gold brought out of India, is spent in the low countrie warres. 1628 tr. *Mathieu's Powerf. Favorite* 58 A stab is alwayes due for a box on the eare, and is a correlatiue to it. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 180 The vital powers and bloud are Correlatives. 1888 RAY LANKESTER *Advancem. Science* (1890) 292 The naturalist-traveller and his correlative, the museum curator and systematist.

b. Something corresponding or analogous; an analogue.

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iii. 39 We have its very ancient correlatives in Sanskrit *agra*, etc. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 259 Those classes and purposes differ in a majority of cases, from their correlatives at the present day.

†**c.** Used of persons: A relative. *Obs. rare.*

1697 *Observ. Money & Coin* 33 As when a tender Parent or kind Friend orders..a Joynt or Limb to be cut off from his Correlative.

3. *Gram.* Each of two correlative words: see A. 3.

1808 MIDDLETON *Grk. Article* (1855) 36 Correlatives are words in regimen, having a mutual reference. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) § 288 b, *Either—or, neither—nor, whether—or, both—and*, are used in pairs as correlatives. *Ibid.* § 163 The proper correlative of *which* is *such*.

4. *Physics, etc.* A correlative force; the equivalent of some force in another form.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. II. ix. 278 Pains are the correlatives of actions injurious to the organism. 1862 — *First Princ.* II. v. § 56 What continues to exist during these oscillations is some correlative of the muscular effort which put the chandelier in motion. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xxi. 492 Every thought or feeling has its physical correlative.

5. *Biol.* A normally and apparently necessarily associated characteristic: cf. CORRELATION 3.

Corre·latively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a correlative way, in or by correlation.

a 1656 HALES *Rem. Serm. John* xviii. 36 (R.) Our Saviour is a king three manner of wayes, and so correlatively hath three distinct several kingdoms. 1852 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. I. 210 The connecting of these observations correlatively together.

Corre·lativeness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Correlative quality; inter-connexion.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1840 G. S. FABER *Regen.* 298 Theological correlativeness. 1843 J. B. ROBERTSON tr. *Moehler's Symbolism* I. 48 The mutual correlativeness of these two articles of doctrine.

Correlati·vity. [f. CORRELATIVE + -ITY.] = prec.

1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xv. 554 The correlativity or implicit identity of the self knowing with the self known. 1881 *Athenæum* 18 June 818/2 A discussion..as to the bearing of Ferrier's perfect correlativity of knowledge and existence upon Spencer and English psychology.

Correligionist: see CO-RELIGIONIST.

Correnoch, obs. f. CORONACH.

†**Corre·pt,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *corrept-* ppl. stem of *corripĕre* to snatch up, blame, reprove, chide, f. *cor-* = *com-* intensive + *rapĕre* to snatch.]

1. *trans.* To reprehend, reprove.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* Prol. 2 Whanne euer he takith vpon him for to in neiȝbourli or brotherli maner correpte his Christen neiȝbour. *Ibid.*, Bothe to correpte and correcte.

2. To seize.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 319 The King of France correpted with the Leprosie.

Hence †**Corre·pting** *vbl. sb.*, reproving.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* Prol. 1 He ȝeueth instruccions of correpcioun and of correpting which..longith to an ouerer.

†**Corre·pt,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *corrept-us* snatched up, forcibly drawn together, contracted, reproved, pa. ppl. of *corripĕre*: see prec.]

1. Abridged, contracted, shortened.

1654 VILVAINE *Epit. Ess.* Pref. A v b, Clipped off by corrept pronouncing.

2. Rapt.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 212 Corrept & corrupt extasies or extravagancies.

Correption (kŏre·pʃən). [ad. L. *correptiōn-em*, n. of action f. *corripĕre*: see prec.]

†**1.** Reprehension, reproof. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 292 Of charitable correpcion or reproving. 1382 — 2 *Pet.* ii. 16 Sotheli he hadde correpcioun, *or reprouyng*, of his woodnesse. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 394 Thei wolden grucche..aȝens his correpciouns and reulingis. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 1 *Cor.* x. 11 They are written for our correption. 1672 H. STUBBE *Justif. Dutch War* 43 The obligation of fraternal correption and admonition. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 137 Correptions more upbraiding and severe. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) II. I. 34 The Virgin Mother..could not forbear expressing a gentle correption to him.

†**2.** A seizure. *Obs.* Cf. RAPTURE.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 212 Sudden correptions, seizures, raptures of spirit. 1664 HAMMOND *Serm. Matt.* x. 15 Wks. 1684 IV. 636 A sudden correption and depression of the mind.

3. *Gram.* Shortening in pronunciation.

1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 632 The first syllable has been reduced to its present proportion by 'correption', if we may revive the very happy Latin term by which a shortened syllable was said to be seized or snatched. *Ibid.*, The more liable to correption of its accented syllable.

†**Corre·ptory,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. type *correptōri-us*, f. *correptōr-em*, agent-n. from *corripĕre*: see above.] Conveying reproof.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 430 The Epistles Correptory or Consolatory to the seven Asian Churches.

†**Correpugna·tion.** *Med. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. COR- + REPUGNATION.] A symptom accessory to the main opposing symptom.

1623 HART *Arraignm. Ur.* III. iv. 103 Correpugnation (if so I may say) are such things as doe secondarily oppose themselves to the indication.

Correso(e, early form of CURASSOW.

†**Corresponcy.** *Obs.* Shortened form of CORRESPONDENCY.

1621 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *Coeffeteau's Hum. Passions* 139 Any thing that hath any corresponcy with him.

Correspond (kŏrĭspɒ·nd), *v.* [a. med.L. *correspondē-re*, f. *cor-* = *com-* together, with each other + *respondēre* to answer; cf. F. *correspondre* (14th c. in Littré), It. *corrispondere*, Sp. *corresponder*. The etymology implies that the word was formed to express mutual response, the answering of things to each other; but before its adoption in English, it had been extended so as to express the action or relation of one side only, without however abandoning the mutual notion, which is distinct in the modern sense of epistolary correspondence.]

1. *intr.* To answer to something else in respect of fitness; to agree *with*; to be agreeable or conformable *to*; to be congruous or in harmony *with*.

1529 HEN. VIII in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1730) I. Records xxvii. 60 Knowing right well that ye .. will now so acquit your self, as shall correspond to the perfect expectation, and firm opinion that we have of you. 1593 HYLL *Art Garden.* 19 Seldome in other places the like hap correspondeth. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iii. 31 Hap'ly this life is best..Well corresponding With your stiffe Age. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. i, Things are really true as they correspond unto his conception. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. Wks. 1874 I. 86 Our nature corresponds to our external condition. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxv. 158 The prudence of the execution should correspond with the wisdom..of the design. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 262 His outward and his secret actions seldom corresponded. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 42 Their habits and their dwellings should correspond to their education.

2. To answer *to* in character or function; to be similar or analogous *to* (rarely *with*).

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 247 He was..at a richsdach, an assembly that corresponds to our parliament. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 119 P 2 We see in these little Animals.. Instincts and Modes of Life, which correspond to what you observe in Creatures of bigger Dimensions. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. 35 The Pleasures and Pains which correspond as Opposites to each other. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* I. 107 Their general assembly, corresponding with our House of Commons. 1863 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 143 Plato's slave, in the Polity .. corresponds curiously to Caliban.

b. To answer or agree in regard to position, amount, etc.

1694 HOLDER *On Time* ii. 29 The days .. throughout the year, are found not to be equal, and will not justly correspond with any artificial or mechanic equal measures of time. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 205 The degrees of condensation of the air correspond to the degrees of cold. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N. W. Pass.* iii. 52 The screwholes in the flaunches did not correspond to each other. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* iii. 49 The bright lines of the coronal spectrum correspond in position to those seen in the spectrum of the aurora. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 90 The silver penny ..was supposed to correspond with a pennyweight.

†**3.** To respond or 'answer concordingly' (Blount *Glossogr.*). *Obs.*

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 42 She was by her hopefull Bridegroome visited by letters and presents, whereunto she reciprocally corresponded. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. ix. P 8 We having received so great a favour, enter into Covenant to correspond with a proportionable endeavour. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* iv. (1798) 68 Perhaps Matilda might not correspond to his passion. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. i. 41 After a series of unfriendly proceedings, to which he had corresponded with a manly temperance. 1826 C. BUTLER *Life Grotius* i. 45 The youth corresponded with their cares.

†**b.** To be in accord, compliant, or complaisant *with*. *Obs.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 9/2 He [Cranfield] was not only negligent..to correspond with Him [the Duke] with that deference he had used to do, but had the courage to dispute his commands. 1678 J. PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav., Persia* III. iii. 105 It is the Interest of those two Potentates to correspond with him.

†**4.** To hold communication or intercourse (*with*). Often of secret intercourse. *Obs.* exc. as in 5.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iii. (1628) 68 They believed that the Sun..did with or in this Idoll correspond or co-operate. 1644 H. PARKER *Jus Pop.* 57 They might the more easily correspond, hold intelligence, consult together. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 293, I would not fail to correspond with him, by the passages of the mountains.

†**b.** Of commercial relations. *Obs.*

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 170 For his trouble in corresponding and negotiating his Principal's Affairs. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 1 Gathered from the letters of merchants, and others, who corresponded abroad.

†**c.** Of sexual intercourse. *Obs.*

1756 T. AMORY *Buncle* (1770) I. 156 When a Babylonian and his wife had a mind to correspond.

d. *transf.* Of things: † To communicate, have communication (*obs.*); also used for 'to be in vital or sensible communication'.

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 38 The Lignous Body..by means of many small Fibres, corresponds with the Parenchyma. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* vii. 207 The Amœba..can only communicate with the smallest possible area of Environment. An insect..corresponds with a wider area.

5. *esp.* To communicate (*with* another) by interchange of letters.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* 29 Nov. an. 1647 Sir, I had yours of last week, and by reason of som sudden encombrances I could not correspond with you by that Carrier. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 1 P 9 Those who have a mind to correspond with me, may direct their Letters to the Spectator. 1832 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxiv. 319 Locke and Newton had corresponded on the prophecies of Daniel as early as 1691. 1869 GERTRUDE PARSONS *Ursula's Love Story* xxv, If they had been acknowledged lovers, and corresponded and met as such.

†**6.** *trans.* To answer to, agree with, suit. *Obs.*

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* i. 7 Newe names corresponding their vertews and offices. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIV. xxvi. 256 Let him take paine To correspond your hope, and my desire. 1636 in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 44 Not wealth to correspond my will. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* Ded., Tables, equally Corresponding Compliances of Peace and Rufflings of War.

Correspondence (kŏrĭspɒ·ndĕns). [ad. med. L. **correspondĕntia*, f. *correspondĕre*: see CORRESPOND *v.* and -ENCE. In F. *correspondance*, 14th c.]

1. The action or fact of corresponding, or answering to each other in fitness or mutual adaptation; congruity, harmony, agreement. Also said of the relation of *one* of the corresponding things.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxvi. (1483) 71 Somme maneor of correspondence or relacion must nedes ben bytwene the two that ben y lyke. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxx. § 4 They are in their times and seasons continued with the most exquisite correspondence. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 9 Considering..the sutable correspondence of the parts of the context. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* iii. Wks. 1874 II. 37 The correspondence of actions to the nature of the agent renders them natural. 1772 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* v. (1876) 374 Perfect correspondence..between the subjects which he chose and his manner of treating them. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 23 By verbal truth we mean..the correspondence of a given fact to given words. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 343 *Micah* vi. 14 The correspondence of the punishment with the sin shall shew that it is not by chance.

2. Relation of agreement, similarity, or analogy.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. § 4 Light..hath a relation and correspondence in..corporal things to knowledge in.. incorporal things. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. vi. (1673) 135 The form..of their Churches was..oblong to keep the better correspondence with the fashion of a ship. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* i. Wks. 1874 II. 11 There is such a correspondence between the inward sensations of one man and those of another. 1869 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* iii. 101 The most striking correspondence is that of Arès with Mars, both used to signify war itself. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 212 The special interest of this planet [Mars] arising from its supposed close correspondence with the earth.

b. *Doctrine of Correspondences*: the tenet of Swedenborg, that every natural object symbolizes or corresponds to some spiritual fact or principle which is, as it were, its archetype or prototype, and that the Scriptures were written in harmony with these correspondences.

1860 J. GARDNER *Faiths of World* II. 881/2 The doctrine of Correspondences..is the central idea of Swedenborg's system. 1876 J. G. WILKINSON *Hum. Sc. & Div. Rev.* 76 Now correspondences, according to which the Word of God is written, are equations between the spiritual and the natural worlds.

†**3.** Concordant or sympathetic response. *Obs.*

1530-1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 15 The..beneuolent myndes of his saied subiectes .. toward his highnesse .. by correspondence of gratitude to theym to be requited. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* Ded., A thankfull correspondence of affection

and duty. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. *Serm. on Mount* P 3 To answer the importunity of our lusts, not by a denyall but by a correspondence and satisfaction. 1680 LD. FAULKLAND *Life Edw. II.* in *Harl. Misc.*, Being now a king and a sovereign, he expects a correspondence of the same nature.

† 4. Relation between persons or communities; usually qualified as *good, friendly, fair, ill,* etc. *Obs.* (Very common in 17th c.)

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 52 Preferments to enterteine them with in good content and correspondence. 1622–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 166/2 There were so good Correspondences betwixt the Nations, that, etc. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 33 Our ill correspondence with the French Protestants. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. State Affairs*, One step towards cultivating a fair correspondence with the power in possession. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spirit. Despotism* III. 110 The natural alliance..between Church and State .. had given way to such a correspondence as belongs to a truce between enemies.

† 5. Intercourse, communication (between persons). *Obs.* exc. as in 6.

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* IV. v, He holds That correspondence..with all that are Neere about Caesar, as no thought can passe Without his knowledge. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 5/2 The Phœnicians, with whom the Græcians had a very ancient correspondence. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 28 Apr., This amiable maiden has actually commenced a flirting correspondence with an Irish baronet of sixty-five. 1786 BURNS *Ep. Yng. Friend* x, A correspondence fix'd wi' Heaven Is sure a noble anchor.

† b. Often, intercourse or communications of a secret or illicit nature. *Obs.*

1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* I. i, If Your father.. Held not or correspondence, or connived At his proceedings. 1697 CONGREVE *Mourning Bride* IV. i, Concerning Osmyn and his correspondence With them who first began the mutiny. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VI. xv. xviii. 308 Their impious correspondence with the devil. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 334 To..prevent the Indians..from..carrying on any clandestine correspondence with those whom his arms had not reached.

† c. Commercial intercourse; business relations.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* IV. i, To serue the State Of Venice with red herrings .. from Roterdam, Where I haue correspondence. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 374 Exeter drives a very great Correspondence with Holland. 1798 W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* 20, I wished to fix a correspondence for what I wanted, without purchasing at second hand.

† d. Religious or ecclesiastical connexion. Also *concr.* A connexion, communion. *Obs.*

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* xxxii. (1647) 192, I had rather speake a truth in sincerity, then erre with a glorious correspondence. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* IV. ix, An Institution ..kept both by all the Churches of the Roman-Correspondence, and by all the Reformed.

† e. Sexual intercourse. *Obs.*

1698 FROGER *Voy.* 14 Fasting and abstaining from correspondence with their Wives.

† f. Of things: Physical communication. *Obs.*

1608 J. CRULL *Muscovy* 49 The Caspian Sea..has no communication or correspondence with any other Sea. 1700 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* V. iii. 166 A secret Passage, by which the wet and moorish Ground kept a Correspondence with the Ditch.

g. *fig.* Of persons and things: Vital, practical, or active communication.

1608 HAKEWILL *Van. Eye* 93 The braine (with which the eie holdes a maruelous correspondence). 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 46 The wise Men of the East.. maintained a correspondence with the stars. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VI. 81 How short our correspondence with the sun! 1821 LAMB *Elia, Old Benchers,* Sun-dials ..holding correspondence with the fountain of light. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* V. (1884) 147 In biological language he is said..to be 'in correspondence with his environment' .. that is to say, in active and vital connection with them, influencing them possibly, but especially being influenced by them.

6. Intercourse or communication by letters.

1644 MILTON *Educ.* (1738) 135 Not to mention the learned correspondence which you hold in foreign parts. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (ed. 3) II. VI. 66 Cicero, with whom he held a correspondence of Letters. 1781 COWPER *Lett.* 25 Aug., Letter for letter is the law of all correspondence. 1810 SCOTT *Let.* 18 Mar. in *Lockhart*, The risks of sentimental correspondence. 1875 HELPS *Organ. Daily Life* Ess. 146 As education advances..there will be more correspondence by letters. *Mod. Newsp.*, This correspondence must now cease.

b. The letters that pass between correspondents; also, letters contributed to a newspaper or journal (cf. CORRESPONDENT B. 4 b).

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* Introd., Printing the private correspondence of persons still living. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 336 The correspondence of Pope and Swift. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 30 The *Times* correspondence from Hungary. 1891 *Post Office Guide* Apr. 33 Railway Sub-offices (i. e. offices which receive their correspondence direct from a Travelling Post Office).

Correspondency (kŏrĭspŏ·ndĕnsi). Now somewhat *rare* or *arch.* [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.]

1. = CORRESPONDENCE 1: agreement, congruity, etc.; an instance of correspondence.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 269 So as there be found a iust correspondencie betweene them. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. xli. 241 According to that correspondencie, which is betweene the bodie and the soule. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 110 This..holds good correspondency with other Cases in our Law. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* I. xvii. (*summary*), The punctual correspondency of the Events .. to the Predictions. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 681 The general correspondency of our results. 1876 J. P. NORRIS *Rudim. Theol.* i. 10 The correspondency..between plants and animals—plants..preparing ..food which..the animal can assimilate.

† b. quasi-*concr.* A corresponding or fitly answering condition or arrangement *of* (things).

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* i. (1664) 14 Yet not fitting them with a correspondency of diet. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Pref., Heaven will follow it with a correspondency of Blessings. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* I. iv, To move and act In all the correspondencies of greatness.

2. = CORRESPONDENCE 2: analogy, similarity.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 123 The confines of a Kingdome, doth hold some correspondency with the circuit of a city. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 101 His faith..holds good correspondency with the faith of Abraham in the nature and truth of it. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 21 A Correspondency or Resemblance to it.

† 3. = CORRESPONDENCE 3: concordant or sympathetic response; compliance. *Obs.*

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1578/1 She..promised correspondencie in all that she might. 1612 SIR R. DUDLEY in *Fortesc. Papers* 7 *note*, Howe to give fitte correspondency to this your exceedinge lovinge kindnes. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lv. (1739) 97 Duke William must give all correspondency to the Normans.

† 4. = CORRESPONDENCE 4. *Obs.*

1588 D. ROGERS in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 233 III. 144 The maintenaunce of all good correspondencie to be enterteined with the Crowne of Englande. 1634 W. TIRWHYT *Balzac's Lett.* 169 What kind correspondency can be expected betweene the Mistresse of the house, and the Concubine? *a* 1655 BP. GOODMAN *Mem. Crt. Eliz. & Jas.* I. 362 When they desire the love and correspondency of a foreign prince. *a* 1718 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* I. 412, I have..settled a firm and advantageous correspondency with them. 1724 T. RICHERS *Hist. R. Geneal. Spain* 132 The good Correspondency which then subsisted between that Prince and King Alphonso.

† 5. = CORRESPONDENCE 5: communication, intercourse; also in some of the specific uses, as secret communication, commercial intercourse, etc.

1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 113 Because of the great separation by distance, and difficult meanes of correspondencie, which could be made betweene the Princes Christian and himselfe. 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 231 They had correspondency in the plot. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* A iv b, The honourable Society of Merchants ..keeping a correspondency with the habitable world. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 23 In their Correspondencies with Witches. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. I. vi. 26 Messieurs Cliffords..have, by an extensive correspondency ..acquired a very considerable fortune.

† 6. = CORRESPONDENCE 6: communication by letters. *Obs.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. iv. 160 Continue correspondencie with some choyce forrein friend after they return. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. iii. 48 A Cypher, whereby to hold correspondencie with her in writing. 1826 BEDDOES *Lett.* 1 Apr. Poems 55 You would have little to complain of on the score of slack correspondency.

† b. = CORRESPONDENCE 6 b: the letters sent and received. *Obs.*

1699 ADDISON in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 177 You will be surpris'd..to find among your Correspondencies in Foreign parts a Letter Dated from Blois.

† c. *concr.* (from 5 and 6). A corresponding agency. *Obs.*

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 452 P 5, I have already established Correspondencies in these several Places, and received very good Intelligence. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 520 Having long been accustomed to send their produce to .. Philadelphia and New York, and..having their correspondencies established.

Correspondent (kŏrĭspŏ·ndĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5–6 corespondent(e. [f. med.L. *correspondĕnt-em*, pr. pple. of *correspondēre*: see CORRESPOND and -ENT. In F. *correspondant*, 14th c.]

A. *adj.* (In this use CORRESPONDING is now more frequent.)

1. Answering to something else in the way of mutual adaptation or fitness; in agreement or harmony, congruous, accordant *with*; consonant, conformable, suitable, agreeable *to*.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) D vj, Not correspondent to the good gouernaunce of the Empyre. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 248 Can God be pleased to do anythyng that is not most correspondent to reason? 1612 DEKKER *Lond. Triumph.* Wks. 1873 III. 242 His roabe and mantle..are correspondent to the quality of his person. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 41. 51 One entire system of Philosophy correspondent with, and agreeable to, the true and real world. 1798 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 246 An order of things more correspondent to the sentiments of our constituents. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 103 Nothing could .. have fallen out more correspondent with my wishes. 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Exodus* xiv. 19 A series of .. movements in the narrative correspondent with the native grandeur of the occasion.

† b. Characterized by agreement or harmony of parts; harmonious, congruous. *Obs. rare.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 206 Shewing as it were a fayre woorke and correspondent picture. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxv. 140 The workmanship thereof is so correspondent, that all the perfection .. from a good workman is observed in it.

2. Answering to or agreeing with something else in the way of likeness of relation or analogy; analogous, or having an analogous relation *to*.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 219 An horse man made of brasse corespondente to the ymage of that prouince [*eques quidam æneus concordans mobiliter motui illius imaginis*], *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1007 The pope hath no peere; Emperowre is nex hym euery where; Kynge corespondent. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 52 The peticyon of the Pater noster corespondent to this braunche or gyfte is..wryten in the margent. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 510 Squirrels which have such lines of white and black, with correspondent lines in the tail. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. iv. 13 To these Uses [of speech] there are also foure correspondent Abuses. 1739 HUME *Human Nature* I. i, I venture to affirm..that every simple impression [has] a correspondent idea. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* V. § 8. 144 Sculptural sketching, exactly correspondent to a painter's light execution of a background. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* IX. 220 The poet cannot see a natural phenomenon which does not express to him a correspondent fact in his mental experience.

b. Agreeing (with each other) in relative position.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. iv. 13 Two triangles, of which two sides of th' one be equal to two sides of the other, eche side to his correspondent side. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* I. 53 As five zones th' ætherial regions bind, Five correspondent are to earth assigned. 1842 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* I. 164/1 Two points anatomically correspondent, when on opposite sides of the body they severally hold the same relation to the centre.

c. Agreeing (with something else) in relative magnitude or value; proportional.

a 1656 USSHER *Power Princes* I. xxxi. (1683) 56 What correspondent thing can he repay to God, who by his gift enjoyeth an Empire? 1800 WELLINGTON in Owen *Desp.* 650 The .. price has been .. increased without any correspondent improvement in the quality of the goods.

† 3. Responsive; compliant, submissive. *Obs*

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 297, I will be correspondent to command. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. iii. (1739) 4 It [Britain] continued correspondent to the Romans.

† 4. Answerable, responsible. *Obs.*

1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* V, We are not correspondent for any but our own places. *c* 1658 OSBORN *Wks.* II. 37, I am no ways correspondent for the praise or blame due to any verses.

† 5. Used *advb. Obs.* (Cf. *according*.)

1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 1 The Mercurial Standard ..rises or falls..correspondent to the various Temperaments which the Air receives.

B. *sb.*

1. A thing that corresponds or answers to something else; a correlative.

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 276 Eggs are to birds as a relative to its correspondent. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Gray,* The first line was dearly bought by the admission of its wretched correspondent. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* 56 The nearest correspondent in quality to the short *e* of 'met'.

† 2. A person who holds communication with another, *esp.* secret communication; a confederate, accomplice. *Obs.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. viii, Their faithful correspondent, who advised them by his letters, could no where be found. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* X. (1840) 172 His [a mutineer's] correspondent in the other ship .. began the work. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 11 June, He [a highwayman] had always acted .. without partner or correspondent.

3. A person who has regular business relations with another (*esp.* in a distant place).

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XVI. (1704) III. 601 To take Bills of Exchange from Amsterdam upon their Correspondents in London. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 33 A Man may..meet with a Correspondent in Piety with whom he may Traffique..in the Affairs of Heaven. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 171, I..had gotten..a correspondent in London, with whom I traded. 1827 O. W. ROBERTS *Centr. Amer.* 226 This worthy man also gave me a letter to his correspondent at Granada.

4. One who communicates with another by letters. (The ordinary modern use.)

c 1630 SIR H. WOTTON *The Parallel* in *Relig. Wotton.*, The Secretary..knew there were some Letters in it from his Correspondents. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett. C'tess Mar* 18 Apr., I wrote to..all my..correspondents by the last ship. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Spir. Laws* Wks. (Bohn) I. 70, I have not answered the letters of my own correspondents. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. viii. 127 The lady was a voluminous correspondent.

b. One who contributes letters to a newspaper or journal; *spec.* one employed by a journal to contribute news and other material to its columns from some particular place.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 22 P 1 The Letters of my Correspondents will represent this Affair in a more lively Manner. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin* X, For the two following Poems we are indebted to unknown Correspondents. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xvi, 'He is a man of fine moral elements'..said the war correspondent. 1873 MRS. ALEXANDER *Wooing o't* xii, 'The triumph of decorative art,' as 'our own correspondent' would call it.

5. *nonce-use.* An organism in vital communication with its environment: see CORRESPOND 4 d.

1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* vii. (1890) 214 Some change might occur in it [the environment] which the correspondents had no adaptive changes to meet.

Correspondential (kŏrĭspŏnde·nʃăl), *a.* [f. L. type **correspondentia* CORRESPONDENCE + -AL.] Pertaining to correspondence, or to a correspondent.

1818 WHEWELL *Wks.* (1876) II. 25 A sluggishness of the correspondential faculties. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Apr. 571/1 [He] never yet engaged in a correspondential war.

Hence **Correspondentially** *adv.*

1831 in *Fraser's Mag.* III. 108 The bi-sonorous matin knock, which excites so interesting a sensation .. among all persons correspondentially inclined.

Correspondently, *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a correspondent manner, correspondingly.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. xiii. S ij, Those fragments correspondently compared are also proportionall. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1669) 210 Correspondently to these types and prophecies. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 94 The blossoms .. are correspondently succeeded by fruits. *c* 1865 *Circle of Sc.* I. 364/2 The appetite being roused correspondently with .. necessity.

Correspondentship. [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The office of a (newspaper) correspondent.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 25 Aug., The task of special correspondentship. 1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Chr. Kirkland* II. v. 145, I happened on a Parisian correspondentship just then vacant.

Correspo·nder. [f. CORRESPOND *v.* + -ER 1.] One who corresponds; a correspondent.

1776 C. MELMOTH [S. J. PRATT] *Pupil of Pleas.* I. 221 The lively Delia, a wit, a corresponder, a perfect penwoman. 1796 B. GREATHEED in *Dr. Parr's Wks.* (1828) VII. 291 The corresponders inclined to look up to him.

Correspo·nding, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. CORRESPOND.

1673 O. WALKER *Education* 201 What ever good we do is a corresponding to, and as it were an assisting him.

Corresponding (kŏrĭspŏ·ndĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2. Not common before the present century; now superseding *correspondent.*]

1. That corresponds or answers to another; correspondent.

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* II. v. 40 Which Deducted from the corresponding parte of the Divisible leaueth o. 1683 SOAME & DRYDEN tr. *Boileau's Art of Poetry* I, Differing parts have corresponding grace. 1797–1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 215 An obtuse angle in the lower mandible..a corresponding angle in the upper one. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 127 The triangles are .. similar; therefore their corresponding sides are proportional. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 481 His reserve .. was met by a corresponding caution.

2. That corresponds by letters.

Corresponding member of a society: one residing at a distance, who corresponds with the society by letters, but has no deliberative voice in its affairs.

1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 373 The royal academy of sciences .. were pleased to express their esteem .. by admitting him a corresponding member. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 311 Corresponding misses fill the ream With sentimental frippery. 1872 STANLEY *Lect. Ch. Scot.* Title-p., Corresponding member of the Institute of France.

Correspo·ndingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a corresponding manner; so as to correspond or answer to something else.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 537/2 A large crop, and..salivary glands of correspondingly large dimensions. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Oct. 5/4 The gradients .. were becoming very moderate and the winds correspondingly lighter.

† **Correspo·nsible,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *correspons-*, ppl. stem of *correspondēre* + -IBLE: cf. *responsible.*] Liable to correspond or answer.

a 1659 OSBORN *Q. Eliz.* Pref. (1673) D d viij, The main *fons* or bottom of her account being no farther corresponsible, than for a just and even balancing her layings out with what she hath received.

Correspo·nsion. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ION.] The action of answering to each other.

1885 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* VI. 503 The early Latin seems to be poor in expressions of temporal corresponsion. It has no equivalent for the *μέν..δέ* so much used in Greek.

Corresponsive (kŏrĭspŏ·nsiv), *a.* Now *rare* or *arch.* [f. as prec. + -IVE: cf. *responsive.*] Corresponding, correspondent, answering.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* Prol. 18 With massie Staples And corresponsiue and fulfilling Bolts. 1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 200 To educate [you] in a corresponsive way to your extraction. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 78 He .. weds the past *in* the present to some prepared and corresponsive future. 1880 SWINBURNE *Study Shaks.* i. (ed. 2) 25 A study by the ear alone of Shakespeare's metrical progress, and a study by light of the knowledge thus obtained of the corresponsive progress within.

Hence **Correspo·nsively** *adv. rare.*

In mod. Dicts.

Corriar, var. of CURRIER 2 *Obs.*, a firearm.

Corride, obs. f. CORRODY.

Corridor (kŏ·rĭdŏı). Also 7 corredor, curridore, 7–9 corridore. [a. F. *corridor* (16th c., also *courridour*), ad. It. *corridore* (also *corridoio*) a long passage in a building or between two buildings, f. *correre* to run. Cf. Sp. *corredor* in same sense. Webster 1828 pronounced kŏ·rĭdōə·ı; so Byron; Smart 1836–49 kŏ·rĭdŏı.

The It. *corridoio* (from *-orio*, L. *-ōrium*) is the original type, the primary meaning being 'running-place'. In the form in *-ore* it is confused with *corritore, corridore* a runner.]

† **1.** A passage, covered walk, or avenue between two places. *Obs.* in Eng. use.

1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs.* 366 From thence a Curridore, or priuate way, to his Castle of Saint Angelo. 1673 E. BROWN *Trav. Germany* (1677) 102 There is also a House of Pleasure in the Mote, into which there is no other passage but through a high Corridore. 1739 GRAY *Lett.* 9 Dec. (*Bologna*), From one of the principal gates to a church of the Virgin, runs a corridore of the same sort. 1814 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* II. 300 On descending I passed by the church of S. Maria del Monte and its magnificent corridor or piazza, on the declivity of a hill.

† **2.** *Fortif.* The continuous path that surrounds the fortifications of a place, on the outside of the moat and protected by the glacis; the covered way. *Obs.*

1591 GARRARD *Art of Warre* 326 To mount upon the Corridor of ye Counterscarpe. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* Map, No. 54 The Gallery or Coredor..to the Counter-scarfe. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Corridor*..In Fortification, the Covert-way above the Counterscarp, lying round about the Compass of the Place, between the Moat and the Pallisadoes.

[¶ b. Applied to the curtain.

A Dictionary error handed down from Cotgr.

[1611 COTGR., *Corridor*, a curtaine, in fortification.] 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1658 PHILLIPS, *Corridor*, a Term in fortification, otherwise called *Cortina*, or Curtain. So 1678.]

3. An outside gallery or passage round the quadrangle or court of a building, connecting one part with another.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 1 Apr. (*Palace of Luxemburge*), The court below is formed into a square by a corridor, having over the chiefe entrance a stately cupola, covered with stone. 1755 JOHNSON, *Corridor*, a gallery or long isle round about a building, leading to several chambers at a distance from each other. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 23 Apr., If..there had been a corridore with arcades all round, as in Covent Garden. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lvii, Richly caparison'd, a ready row Of armed horse .. Circled the wide-extending court below; Above, strange groups adorn'd the corridore. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* x, Those glazed corridors are pleasant to walk in, in bad weather.

4. A main passage in a large building, upon which in its course many apartments open.

1814 BYRON *Corsair* III. xix, Glimmering through the dusky corridore, Another [lamp] chequers o'er the shadow'd floor. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 16 They passed along a corridor lit from above, and lined with old family pictures. 1881 GOLDW. SMITH *Lect. & Ess.* 198 Finding themselves adrift in the corridors of Windsor.

fig. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* vi. 205 We do well to traverse all the corridors of history.

5. *Comb.*, as *corridor-train.*

1892 *Daily News* 8 Mar. 5/3 The Corridor Train is so named from a narrow passage which runs from end to end.

Corrie (kŏ·rı). *Sc.* Also **currie, correi, corri, corry.** [a. Gaelic *coire* (pronounced ko·rɛ) cauldron, kettle; hence, whirlpool (as in *Corrievreckan* Brecan's cauldron), and circular hollow.] The name given in the Scottish Highlands to a more or less circular hollow on a mountain side, surrounded with steep slopes or precipices except at the lowest part, whence a stream usually flows.

1795 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XVI. 104 The Corries or Curries of Balglass. They are semicircular excavations hollowed out in that ridge of hills. 1807 J. HEADRICK *Arran* 60 This glen terminates in a circular hollow, or corry. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xvi, That little corri, or bottom, on the opposite side of the burn. 1841 LD. COCKBURN *Circuit Journies* 6 Sept., The great corries into which the weather has hollowed one side of most of the mountains [in Skye]. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* viii. (1872) 251 Left silent in the solitude of some Highland Corry. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 235 The corrie where the deer are lying. 1882 *Standard* 23 Aug. 2/1 In Blackmount deer corries there will be good sport.

Corrier, obs. form of CURRIER.

† **Corrige,** *v. Obs.* Also 4–5 **corige.** [a. F. *corriger*, ad. L. *corrigĕre* to CORRECT, f. *cor-* = *com-* together, altogether + *regĕre* to make straight or right.] *trans.* To correct, chastise, punish.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. iv. 125 þat þe maneres of shrewes ben coriged and chastised by veniaunce. 1483 CAXTON *Esope* 25 The .. servauntes .. sore corryged and bete hym [the ass]. 1490 — *Eneydos* xxiv. (1890) 89 To corrige and punysshe thoffence.

‖ **Corrigendum** (kŏrĭdʒe·ndŏm). Chiefly in pl. **corrigenda.** [L. *corrigendum* that which is to be corrected, gerundive of *corrigĕre* to CORRECT: see prec.] Something requiring correction; in *pl.* errors or faults in a printed book, etc., of which the corrections are given.

a 1850 A. JUDSON in Wayland *Mem. Judson* (1853) II. v. 170, I received thankfully yours of 28th January accompanied by a list of corrigenda. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 405/2 There are..five and a half pages of corrigenda.

† **Corrigent,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Med. Obs.* [ad. L. *corrigent-em*, pr. pple. of *corrigĕre* to CORRECT.] Correcting, corrective. *sb.* A corrective ingredient in a medicine.

1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Corrigens*, amending .. corrigent. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Corrigent.*

Corrigible (kŏ·rĭdʒĭb'l), *a.* Also 5 **corrigabill,** 7 **corrigeable.** [a. F. *corrigible* (in OF. *corrig(e)able*), ad. L. **corrigibilis* (cf. *incorrigibilis*), f. *corrigĕre* to CORRECT: see -BLE.]

1. Capable of being corrected; rectifiable.

1483 in *Eng. Gilds* 337 Provided allway, that..ony of the said articlis .. be reformabyll and corrigabill by the Mayre, Bailiffs, and the comen counsayle of the citee. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 244 A skilful artist, who .. knows how to correct things corrigible. 1806 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* ii. 52 The disorders of the digestive organs are more corrigible by medical remedies. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxxi. X. 618 A vote which is understood to be final and never afterwards to be corrigible.

2. Of faults, weaknesses, etc.: Capable of being amended; capable of improvement or reformation.

1673 *Lady's Call.* I. § 1. 5 The infirmity for the most part proves very corrigible. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 52 Both these Passions, as well that of Bashfulness, as Commiseration are corrigible. 1820 *Examiner* No. 614. 34/1 Despotism was a thing corrigible by experience. 1833 O'CONNELL *Corr.* (1888) I. 332 The other abuses will be easily corrigible.

3. Of persons, their dispositions, etc.: Open or submissive to correction.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* iii. (1637) 28 If hee be corrigible, not euen in the Lords cause should I curse my brother. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 74 Bending downe His corrigible necke. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 56 Such..punishments have made some corrigible offenders to become desperate and incurable. 1776 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1887) III. 62 He has not dragged into light a bashful and corrigible sinner. 1864 G. A. SALA in *Daily Tel.* 23 Nov., In public they are meek and corrigible.

† **4.** Liable to or deserving chastisement or punishment. *Obs.*

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1347/2 If anie prince fell into anie such kind of error, that prince were corrigible, but of whome? 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 196 He was taken up very short, and adjudgd corrigible for such presumptuous language. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. v. § 1 Our inclinations averse and corrigible.

† **5.** Having the faculty of correcting; corrective.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* II. i, Do I not bear a reasonable corrigible hand over him, Crispinus? 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 329 The power, and Corrigeable authoritie of this lies in our Wills

Hence **Co·rrigibi·lity, Co·rrigibleness, Co·rrigibly** *adv.*

1765 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 213/1 The corrigibility of a bad soil. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Chr. as Organ of Polit. Movem.* Wks. XII. 264 Whatever was good or corrigibly bad, man saw associated with weakness.

Corrigidor, obs. form of CORREGIDOR.

† **Corrigiole.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *corrigiole* (in Paré) = *la renouée*, i.e. knotgrass, a. L. **corrigiola*, dim. of *corrigia* thong, shoe-latchet.] The Knotgrass, *Polygonum aviculare.*

(*Corrigiola* is in modern Botany taken as the name of another genus, the Strapwort, N.O. *Paronychiaceæ.*)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 247 Grinde hem sotilly & tempere hem wiþ iuys of corigiole & make þerof polottis. 1565 J. HALL *Lanfranke's Chirurg., Table* 29 *Corrigiola*, so called of the Apothecaries, and of the Frenche men *Corrigiole*, is oure common knottgrasse.

† **Corrigiour.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *corrigeour* (mod.F. *corregeur*) corrector, f. *corriger* to correct; cf. Sp. *corregidor.*] A corrector.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 6 All kynges ought specially to here her corrigiours or correctours.

Corrinoch, obs. f. CORONACH.

Corrisif, -sive: see CORROSIVE.

Corrival (kŏ·rəlvăl), *sb.* and *a. arch.* [a. F. *corrival* (16th c.), or ad. rare L. *corrīvāl-is*, a compound adding emphasis to the relation expressed by *rīvālis*, RIVAL. Vaugelas (1647) remarked that in Fr. *corrival* was disused in favour of *rival.* It continued longer in English, and has passed into the modified form CO-RIVAL, q.v.]

A. *sb.* **1.** A rival in a position of equality; one of several competitors having equal claims.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. xii. (1612) 56 Fathering his late Corriuals act. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 636/2 The two howses of the Geraldins and the Butlers, both adversaryes and corryvalls one agaynst the other. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 122 Lycus was Rivall unto another; and suddenly appearing stopped the mouth of his Corrivall. 1696 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Ex.* XX. (1697) 363 A jealous God, who could not endure any Corrival or Consort. 1721 R. KEITH tr. *T. à Kempis' Solil. Soul* i. 127 One, seeking after One only Beloved, who can admit of no Corrival from without. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. i. 82 The League..was rather a Catholic corrival than cordial ally of the Imperial house.

b. *esp.* A rival in love, a rival suitor.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 60 Suspecting..that Philautus was corriual with him and cocke-mate with Lucilla. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* 17 My husband..is content..to bee corriuall with a number of other good companions. 1607 HEYWOOD *Fair Maid* Wks. 1874 II. 19 What man so ere he be, Presumes to be corrivall in his love. 1612 *Pasquil's Night-Cap* (1877) 43 Yee bold Corriualls, which doe loue my Kate, Leaue off your wooing. 1652 PEYTON *Catastr. Ho. Stuarts* (1731) 9 The Lord Bothwel became a new Corrival in her Affection.

† **2.** Without the sense of actual competition: A compeer, partner; one having equal claims, or admitted to equal rights. *Obs.*

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* viii. 33 Base coward! false, and too effeminate To be corrival with a prince in thoughts! 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 31 And many moe Corriuals, and deare men Of estimation and command in Armes.

B. *adj.* Rivalling each other, rival.

1646 *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 294 There is no co-equal, corrival, or co-ordinate Power. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 369 Glass..in purity corrivall with Crystal itself. 1714 L. MILBOURNE *Traitor's Rew.* 13 Ruin'd by the corrival and contending governors. 1842 SIR A. DE VERE *Song of Faith* 207 Corrival forms of one surpassing glory.

† Corri·val, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To rival, to be a rival to in any pursuit.

1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* v. 61 Who I supposde corriuald me in loue Of that Camelia. 1631 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Samson* (1717) 360 Thou art she, corrivall'd with no other.

2. *intr.* To vie *with.*

1636 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Holy Transportations* (1881) 184 With the Sunne corrivaling in light.

† Corriva·lity. *Obs.* [f. L. *corrīvāl-is* : see -ITY.] Joint rivalry ; competition.

1598 YONG *Diana* 320 Faustus..had nothing else to doe, but walke vp and downe those fields in corriualitie with Firmius. 1628 BP. HALL *Old Relig.* xvi. § 2. 166 Traditions were obtruded to God's people, in a corriualitie with the written word. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* III. 185 Devonshire..quits all claimes of corrivality..and acknowledgeth this as Paramont in greatness.

† Corri·valry. *Obs.* [f. CORRIVAL + -RY : cf. *rivalry.*] = prec.

1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) III Largenesse of Emperie, disdaine of corriualrie. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* vi. 19 Whose worship is uncapable of any Corrivalry or Copartnership.

† Corri·valship. *Obs.* [f. CORRIVAL + -SHIP.] The position of a corrival ; mutual rivalry.

1606 FORD *Honor Tri.* (1843) 18 Men in kindnesse are mutually lambs, but in corriual-shipp of loue lyons. 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* III. xx. 167 This kingdom is..managed by Satan with an enuious competition and Corrivalship to that of God. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 238 Bids Fair for a Corrivalship with Nature.

† Corri·valty. *Obs. rare.* [See -TY.] A variant of CORRIVALITY.

1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Serm. Hosea* iii. 31 The bare corrivalty and contesting of filthy lusts with the grace of the Gospell. 1658 — *Van. Creature* Wks. (1679) 23 Such a Love admits of no corrivalty or competition.

† Co·rrivate, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *corrīvāt-*, ppl. stem of *corrīvāre* to draw together into one stream, f. *cor-* together + *rīvāre* to draw off (water).] *trans.* To cause (liquids or their channels) to run together into one. (Misused by Burton.)

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. iii, Veines .. Of these there be two chiefe, *Vena porta*, and *Vena Cava*, from which the rest are corrivated. *Ibid.* II. ii. IV, Rare devices to corrivate waters.

Hence **† Corriva·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *corrīvātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *corrīvāre* : see prec.] The confluence of streams. (Misused by Burton.)

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. 54 Corrivations of water to moisten and refresh barren grounds. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* II. 76 The beginnings..of Rivers are small, but by corrivation of other lesser ones they increase.

† Corri·ve, *v. Obs.* Also **corive, co-rive, coryve.** [In form answering to L. *corrīvāre* ; but used in a sense derived from CORRIVAL, and perh. simply formed from the latter.]

1. = CORRIVAL *v. trans.* and *intr.*

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* III. xv. (R.), It lesser greeueth he should grudge that I with him co-riue. 1592 *Ibid.* VII. xxxvi. (R.), Then Scotland warr'd on England, and in that same warre did end The knight that had coryued ; so the ladie lost each frende. 1602 *Ibid.* 153 And standing on my manhood would not be coriv'd of any. 1608 DAY *Law Tricks* I. ii, I'st your countrie manner to corriue a leader ?

2. *intr.* To consort. *rare.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 17, I should suspect..that Opinion, that will cordially corrive with two or three sottish errours.

Hence **Corri·ving** *ppl. a.*, acting as corrival.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Arctoph. Epist.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 331, I may let you know Why I refraine from my corriving foe.

Corrizive : see CORROSIVE.

Corroborant (kŏrɒ·bŏrănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *corroborant* (Paré, 16th c.) or ad. L. *corrōborānt-em*, pr. pple. of *corrōborāre* : see CORROBORATE *v.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Strengthening, invigorating, *esp.* of medicinal agents.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 961 They be of three Intentions: Refrigerant, Corroborant, and Aperient. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 55 The *Aqua Santa*..becomes so cordial and corroborant, that it works miraculous Effects in many Diseases. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 362 It is purgative, not corroborant, they tell me. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 231 His stomach had so lost its tone, that no medicine of the corroborant kind would stay a moment upon it. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 44 It is thought to have a corroborant influence upon the nervous system.

B. *sb.*

1. A strengthening agent ; a strengthener or invigorator of the system ; a tonic.

1727–52 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (ed. 11) 321 The best corroborants which we know, are the Peruvian bark and wine. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* I. 333/2 In cases of debility, Dogwood is a valuable corroborant.

2. Something which corroborates (a statement, etc.) ; a corroboratory fact.

1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 511 It is not my intention..to trouble you with all the corroborants of this subject. 1890 M. DAVITT in *19th Cent.* Mar. 375 This charge..was dexterously used as a corroborant to the forgeries and fabrications of *Parnellism and Crime.*

Corroborate (kŏrɒ·bŏrĕt), *ppl. a. Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. *corrōborāt-us*, pa. pple. of *corrōborāre* : see next.] Strengthened, confirmed, corroborated.

a. as *pa. pple. arch.*

1532 THYNNE *Chaucer's Wks.* Ded., Maynteyned, corroborate, and defended. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 112 That..the Ilond beinge corroberat it mighte strike a certaine terror into the adverse parte. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Custom & Educ.* (Arb.) 366 There is noe trusting to the force of Nature..except it be corroborate by Custome. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVII. 239 The sense Of duty, by the pride of self-controul Corroborate. 1878 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* II. ii, His right came down to me, Corroborate by your Acts of Parliament.

† b. as *adj. Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 383 A more stable and corroborate concorde. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 3 Men are more curious..what mould they lay about a young plant than about a plant corroborate.

Corroborate (kŏrɒ·bŏrĕit), *v.* [f. L. *corrōborāt-* ppl. stem of *corrōborāre* to strengthen, invigorate, f. *cor-* together, intensive + *rōborāre* to make strong : see -ATE 3.] To strengthen, make strong.

† 1. *trans.* To strengthen materially. *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 46, I will corroborate my Crosse Giant-like, to vnder-beare the Atlas burthen of her insolences. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 336 Every part is ..corroborated by Membranes. *a* 1762 M'EWEN *Grace & Truth* III. ii, These boards were corroborated with bars of the same wood. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* XX. (1819) 321 These joints [in grasses and canes] .. corroborate the stem.

† 2. To strengthen constitutionally or organically ; to invigorate, refresh. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 50 b, Rydynge moderately ..doth corroborate the spirite and body above other exercises. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 107 Meats (moderatly taken) corroborate the body, refresh the arteries, and reuiue the spirits. 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 210 The outward man is also corroborated by the inward peace of the mind. 1720 W. GIBSON *Diet Horses* xi. (1731) 178 Nothing so much strengthens and corroborates the whole Body [as the morning air]. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* v. xxii, Psyche, who was otherwise of an imbecile body and mind.. is now corroborated.

† b. *esp.* of medicinal agents or applications ; also of the physician. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. vii, Olyves condite in salte lykoure..doth corroborate the stomacke. 1604 BACON *Apol.* 56 They..shold..intend to cure and corroborate the part. 1611 COTGR., *Comforter vne playe*, to corroborate a wound by fomentations, or other (externall) applications. 1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* II. iii. 53 Give him some Cordials to corroborate his stomack. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 80 Nothing that I know corroborates the stomach so much as tar-water. 1797 J. DOWNING *Dis. Horned Cattle* 17 This medicine..corroborates the parts that are hurt.

3. With non-material object : To strengthen (a quality, faculty, power, etc.) ; to confirm (a person) in a quality or attribute. *arch.*

1543 *Necess. Doctr.* O ij, Wherby they shulde be so corroborated..in the gyftes..before receiued in baptisme. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 39 Paulinus .. daily plyed the Word and Sacraments, thereby to corroborate his owne People in Piety. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 119 To corroborate their Faith. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Hist.* I. ii. § 1 Jonathan..corroborated his authority by..friendship with the Romans. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* XXX. (1866) II. 119 The inferior faculty..so far from nourishing and corroborating the superior..tends to reduce this faculty to a lower level.

4. To give legal or formal confirmation to ; to confirm (a law, legal act, etc.).

1530 [see CORROBORATING *vbl. sb.*]. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 225 b, His high Courte of Parliament..in the whiche, all lawes and ordinaunces, made by him before that daie were corroberated and confirmed. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xi. (1840) 133 To corroborate his election. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* II. iv. § 14 This law..corroborated by eight hundred yeares Prescription and many Confirmations. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxvi. 275 If the yielding up that estate will do, resign it—and be mine—and I will corroborate, with all my soul, your resignation. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 218 If the fine had been levied for the purpose of corroborating the conveyance.

5. To strengthen (an opinion, statement, argument, etc.) by concurrent or agreeing statements or evidence ; to make more sure or certain ; to support, confirm : said **a.** of a person ; **b.** of the confirming statement.

1706 POPE *Let. to Walsh* 22 Oct., I am glad to corroborate [these observations] by some great authorities. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 ¶ 2 My narrative has no other tendency than to illustrate and corroborate your own observations. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 32/1 He appears to have taken uncommon pains to corroborate all his assertions by an appeal to original authorities. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 88 He recollected Rip at once, and corroborated his story in the most satisfactory manner. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vii. 54 This observation corroborates those of Professor Forbes. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 54 The simple explanation..has been corroborated by subsequent investigators.

† 6. *intr.* To concur in testimony. *Obs. rare.*

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 23 These..nearly corroborate with the Soundings at R. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1776 Many circumstances corroborate to prove this beyond doubt.

Hence **Corro·borated** *ppl. a.*, **Corro·borating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1530 PALSGR. *Ep. to King* 8 For the auctorysyng and corroboratyng of my said thyrde boke. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. x. (1660) 148 These [Herbs]..serve to the corroborating and comforting of the inward parts of mans body. 1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 424 A Chirurgeon that applies corroborating plasters to a broken limb. 1713 SLARE in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 251 To have lost their Cordial or corroborating Faculty. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* v. ix, Through long continued association, and corroborated affection.

† Corrobora·tic. *Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. f. as prec. + -IC.] A corroborant.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) II. 186 (D.) Get a good warm girdle, and tie round you ; tis an excellent corroboratick to strengthen the loins.

Corroboration (kŏrɒ·bŏrēi·ʃən). [a. F. *corroboration* (Paré, 16th c.) or ad. L. **corrōborātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *corrōborāre* to CORROBORATE.]

† 1. Strengthening (**a.** of bodily organs ; **b.** of qualities, attributes, faculties, etc.). *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks, 135/2 The miracles done of olde time by God .. in corroboracion & setting forth of ye faith. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 10/2 For corroboratione of the head. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 153 Where the liuer hath need of speedy corroboration. 1640 BASTWICK *Lord Bps.* vii. F iv, For..illumination, or consolation, or corroboration of any Grace in our Soules. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. vi. 25 The Motion, which is called Appetite.. seemeth to be, a corroboration of Vitall Motion, and a help thereunto. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. vii. 151 To the great corroboration of his Spirit in his cruel Martyrdome. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 47 Its [a system of fortification] application to the defence or corroboration of the strength of countries.

2. Legal confirmation. *arch.*

Bond of corroboration (Sc. Law) : in a bond of debt, an additional obligation which confirms the original obligation ; see quot. 1861.

1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Order. Deacons, Oath Kings Suprem.*, I will observe..all..statutes made..in confirmation and corroboration of the king's power. *a* 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 373 An ordinance of corroboration. 1680 *Black Box Let.* in Somers *Tracts* Ser. I. I. 78 The..Corroboration of his Right to the Imperial Crown of these Realms. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 120/1 Where the debtor in a bond dies, his heir may grant a bond of corroboration of his ancestor's debt, which will save the expense of constituting the debt against the heir. Where the creditor in a bond dies, the debtor may grant a bond of corroboration to his heir, which will save the expense of a confirmation, or of completing a title in the person of the heir, etc.

3. The confirmation (of a statement, etc.) by additional evidence.

1768 JOHNSON *Gen. Observ. Shaks.* Hen. VI. pt. III, Let us now enquire what corroboration can be gained from other testimony. 1798 BERESFORD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 412 We have had a long examination this day.. a full corroboration of all we knew before. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* (1852) 310 In corroboration of the statements in the Lecture, we adduce the following quotations. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. x, Riah bent his head in corroboration. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 165 It has thus much of corroboration from history, that, etc.

4. That which corroborates ; a corroborative circumstance ; † a corroborative agent (*obs.*).

1542 HEN. VIII *Declar. Scots* 203 They be & ought to be a great corroboration of that hath ben in stories writen and reported in this matier. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 54 The remedies..would be a great comfort and corroboration to the Godly. 1843 POE *Marie Roget* Wks. 1864 I. 259 Corroboration will rise upon corroboration, and the murderer will be traced. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin Coll. Man.* xxiv. 326 The title of Cæsar is never found upon coins of this reign [Vitellius] a corroboration of history.

Corroborative (kŏrɒ·bŏrătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *corroboratif, -ive* (Paré, 16th c.), ad. L. type **corrōborātīv-us*, f. *corrōborāt-* ppl. stem : see -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Having the quality of corroborating.

1. Strengthening, fortifying, invigorating. *arch.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 78 These sweet smels are bothe corroboratiue to the sences, and confortatiue to the spirits. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. iv. 74 Corroborative and other medicines. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1749) III. 70 We shall endeavour to make appear : 1st, That Wit and Humour are corroborative of Religion, and promotive to true Faith. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* iii. 48 A complete web of corroborative association is woven round the social feeling by the powerful agency of the external sanctions.

2. Of a legal act, statement, evidence, etc. : Confirmatory.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* XI. x. § 21 A latter oath may be corroborative of the former, or constructive of a new obligation. 1750 WARBURTON *Lett.* (1809) 37 Any thing explanatory or corroborative of what I say in the beginning of my book. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 273 This epitaph, corroborative of the tradition abovementioned. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxii, I will give corroborative testimony. 1880 GLADSTONE in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 717 Whether the Homeric poems may not be a corroborative witness to the Book of Genesis.

† B. *sb.* A strengthening or fortifying agent or measure ; *esp.* in *Med.* = CORROBORANT. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 246 The juice of Scordotis is holden to be a great corroborative of the stomack. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. ix. ¶ 20 The rite of confirmation is..intended by the Holy Ghost for a corroborative of baptismall grace. 1785 D. LOW *Chiropod.* 128 A little warm wine..to act as a corroborative. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* II. vi. 191 An efficacious corroborative to his inflexibility.

Hence **Corro·boratively** *adv.*

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 407 'It is true', exclaimed Madame de Bohm, corroboratively. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 6 May 4 The anonymous painter and grainer, who writes.. so corroboratively to 'my dear Lord' from America.

Corroborator (kŏrɒ·bŏrēitəɹ). Also 7 **-er.** [Agent-n. in L. form, from *corrōborā-re* to CORROBORATE.] One who or that which corroborates.

1672 CROWNE *City Politiques* I. i. 8 I'le bring a hundred witnesses to confirm it, besides corroboraters. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 93 Medicines..that may prove true helpers and corroborators of the Vitals. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 356 He would be in a manner a Corroborator

of his Morals. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxiv. 557 The well-timed appearance of corroborators.

Corroboratory (kǫ̆rǫ·bŏrătəri), *a.* [f. CORROBORATE *v.* + -ORY.] That tends to corroborate, or has the effect of corroborating; corroborative.

1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* iv. 161 Coercive and compulsory and coroboratory power. 1883 J. PAYN *Kit* I. ix. 152 Collecting corroboratory evidence.

Hence **Corro·boratorily** *adv.*

1867 F. H. LUDLOW *Little Brother* 70 'It's a devilish serious matter!' corroboratorily added No. 3.

† **Corro·bore,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5-6 **co(r)rober.** [a. F. *corroborer* (15th c. in Littré):—L. *corrōborāre* to CORROBORATE.] = CORROBORATE.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 1 The cristen feyth is affermed and corrobered by the doctours of holy chyrche. *a* 1536 RASTELL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 309, I purpose to corober it with mo auctorytees. 1563 WINZET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Tractates (1887) I. 69 Corroboring our iugement with sufficient defensis.

Corroboree (kǫ̆rǫ·bəri). Also 8 **caribberie,** 9 **corobory, corobbory, corrobberri, corrobery, -borree, -bory, -baree.** [The native name in the now extinct language of Port Jackson, New South Wales. (Original pronunciation uncertain.)]

The native dance of the Australian aborigines; it is held at night by moonlight or a bush fire, and is either of a festive or warlike character.

See for description T. L. Mitchell *Three Exped. E. Australia* (1838) II. 4; also Blair *Cycl. Australasia* (1881) 90.

1793 J. HUNTER *Port Jackson* 195 They very frequently, at the conclusion of the dance, would apply to us..for marks of our approbation..which we never failed to give by often repeating the word *boojery*, good; or *boojery caribberie*, a good dance. 1835 J. BATMAN in Cornwallis *New World* (1859) I. 391 A corroborree with song was got up in quick time.. The company was composed entirely of women, twenty-four in number. 1837 C. M. GOODRIDGE *Voy. S. Seas* (1843) 126 After this meal they began a kind of dance, all hands repeating the word *corobory*. We remained among them till towards daylight, during all which time they continued their revelry. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xix. (1873) 450 These men were persuaded to hold a 'corrobery' or great dancing party. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 324 The Pleiades seem to the Australians a group of girls playing to a corroboree. 1875 RIDLEY *Kamilaroi* 150 A song sung at corrobarees at the junction of the Hunter and the Isis.

transf. 1885 FORBES *Nat. Wanderings* IV. ii. 295 Kingfishers..in large chattering corrobories in the tops of high trees. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Feb. 168/2 A corrobory of gigantic dimensions is being prepared for [General Booth's] reception.

Hence **Corroboreeing** *vbl. sb., nonce-wd.*, performing the corroboree; also *attrib.* and *transf.*

1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xiii. 55 The males [Lyre-bird] congregate and form 'corroborying places', where they sing, raising and spreading their tails like peacocks.

Corrode (kǫ̆rōu·d), *v.* Also 5-6 **corode,** (7 **crode**). [ad. L. *corrōdĕre* to gnaw away, f. *cor-* (*com-*) intensive + *rōdĕre* to gnaw. Cf. F. *corroder* (Paré, 16th c.).]

† **1.** *trans.* To eat into; to eat or gnaw away. *Obs.* in *lit.* sense.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 122 Howe these woormes knawe and corrode the shyppes. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 10 The Fox (being about to destroy a vine) doth it by corroding and gnawing the root. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 162 No moth can corrode their texture. [1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* iii. (1873) 28 The branch..corroded by insects.]

2. *transf.* To wear away or destroy gradually, as if by eating or gnawing away the texture.

a. Said of diseases, etc.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 79 Galion seiþ þat scharp blood ..corrodiþ [MS. B. cordyth] fleisch. *Ibid.* 92 A festre..if þat ..he haue corrodid eiþer rotid sumwhat of þe senewe. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* 26 b, A Canker, the whiche doth corode and eate the superia· partes of the body. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Fabricius' Exp. Chyrurg.* i. 2 The Humours doe crode and knaw the place affected. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), The blood turning acrimonious, corrodes the vessels. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. ii. 144 A painful disorder, which had been secretly corroding her constitution for a number of years. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 103 The cartilage had been unequally corroded by the secretion.

b. Said of the action of chemical agents or rust upon metal, etc.

[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 14 Grene vitriol..if þou leie him on moist compleccioun he..corrodith [*v.r.* coroduþ] it.] 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* 37 Others [*i. e.* inks] would corrode or fret the paper in peeces. 1667 H. STUBBE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 495 The Iron-Guns..were so corroded, that some were..almost like Honey-Combs. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 264 Morter eats and corrodes the Timber. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 138 Iron and copper are corroded and gather rust in the air. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 283 Dürer, whom Landseer supposes to be the first who corroded his plates with *aqua-fortis.* 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 491 As in the sea all things are corroded by the brine.

† **c.** Said of the gradual action of water, currents, etc.: To erode, eat away. *Obs.*

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* iii. 34 The water..corrodes its way through the same. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iv. 130 The chanels of Rivers [will be] corroded by the Streams. 1781 RENNELL in *Phil. Trans.* 98 The current..falling obliquely on the side of the bay, corrodes it incessantly.

3. *fig.*

a 1631 DONNE *To C'tess of Bedford*, Statesmen purge vice with vice, and may corrode The bad with bad. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 215 Those restless thoughts and contentions which corrode the sweets of life. *c* 1760 SMOLLETT *Love Elegy* 4 Heart-gnawing cares corrode my pensive breast.

1792 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 24 Sept., Our time was almost all corroded by the general alarm. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. i. 60 Luxurious and effeminate vices do undoubtedly corrode and enervate national character.

4. *absol.* and *intr.* (in prec. senses). **a.** *lit.*

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. clxxiii. 486 It adusteth, dryeth, and corrodeth. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 122 The green of brasse corrodeth lesse when it is burned, than unburned. 1779 MANN in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 603 So great..irregularities..in the motion of a river, as will..corrode through the banks. 1846 DARWIN *Geol. Observ.* i. 18 Periods of comparative rest, during which the sea corroded deeply, as it is still corroding, into the land.

b. *fig.*

1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* I. i, But your sawce is scurvy, and will doubtless corrode upon my Nature. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 155 The abuses in the management of the royal navy, and the multitudinous fraud that corroded there. 1759 GOLDSM. *Bee* No. 7 *Sabinus*, By incautiously suffering this jealousy to corrode in her breast. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 71 The love of money had not yet corroded into him.

5. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become corroded, suffer corrosion. *lit.* and *fig.*

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 174 Some minds corrode and grow inactive under the loss of personal liberty. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* iii. (1876) 31 Gold and silver..do not rust, corrode, or decay.

Corroded (kǫ̆rōu·dėd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Eaten or worn away.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Corroded*, gnawd about. 1823 W. BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 5 The half-corroded fragments of corals. 1844 HOOD *Haunted H.* II. ix, The heraldic banners, That hung from the corroded walls.

Corrodent (kǫ̆rōu·dĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *corrōdent-em*, pr. pple. of *corrōdĕre* to CORRODE.]

A. *adj.* Corroding, corrosive.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 61/2 If the same be to corrodent, diffude as then that wyne, and take other. 1835 HOGG in *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 673 Corrodent vapours of the cave.

B. *sb. Med.* A corrosive agent. Also *fig.*

1614 J. KING *Vine Palatine* 17 The physicke of that good Samaritan in the Gospel, wherin there was..a corrodent and..lenient, compunction and consolation. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Corrodents, corrodentia*..such things as eat, consume, or destroy excrescent flesh.

Corroder (kǫ̆rōu·dəɹ). [f. CORRODE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which corrodes.

1697 EVELYN *Numism.* vii. 233 These Vermin, Clippers, Corroders, Regraters. 1826 F. MAHONY *Rel. Father Prout* (1859) 553 Yon small grub, yon wee corroder.

Corrodiary (kǫ̆rōu·diări). Also 7 **corodarie.** [ad. med.L. *corrōdiārius*, f. *corrōdium* CORRODY.] The recipient of a corrody; a prebendary.

1638 SIR R. COTTON *Abstr. Rec. Tower* 26 Having in every Cathedrall and collegiate Church as incident to his Crowne a Corodarie. 1844 S. R. MAITLAND *Dark Ages* 254 In the hall of Grimketul, our corrodiary.

† **Corro·diate,** *v. rare.* [Irreg. f. L. *corrōdĕre.*] = CORRODE. Hence **Corro·diating** *ppl. a.*

1640 G. SANDYS *Christ's Passion* 95 Styx..whose waters are..so corrodiating that they can onely be contained in the hoof of a Mule.

Corrodibi·lity. [f. next + -ITY.] Capability of being corroded.

1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Corrodible (kǫ̆rōu·dĭb'l), *a.* [f. CORRODE + -IBLE.] Capable of being corroded.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 51 Mettalls..corrodible by waters. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 14 Gold..is not like other Mettals Dissoluble or Corrodible by [Aqua Fortis].

Corrodice, obs. pl. of CORRODY.

Corrodier (kǫ̆rōu·diəɹ). = CORRODIARY.

1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* II. i. 9 Outside the minster walls were the cottages of the corrodiers or folk who, for a corrody or life pittance from the abbey, had given away their lands.

Corroding (kǫ̆rōu·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CORRODE + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CORRODE; corrosion.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 1 The extraordinary Eating and Corroding of their Rudder-Irons and Bolts. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 265 To preserve them from the corroding of the Morter.

b. *attrib.*

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Corroding-lead*, refined lead, sufficiently pure for the corroding process, by which white lead is manufactured.

Corro·ding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That corrodes, corrosive. **a.** *lit.* **b.** *fig.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. vii. 29 A most sharpe oyle..most corroding and fretting. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* IV. iii, Envious sir Moth,..Thou shew'st thyself a true corroding vermin. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* II. xiv, So gnaw'd the viper the corroding file.

b. 1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 12 O subtle tyrant, whose corroding hate, etc. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 163 Steal from corroding care one transient day. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iv. (1877) 92 Unconscious..of a corroding sin within them.

Corrody, corody (kǫ·rŏdi). Forms: 5-6 **cor(r)ydie,** 5-7 **cor(r)odie, -ye,** 6 **corradye,** 7-8 **corredy**; (5 **corride,** *pl.* **corodes, -eis, -ise,** 7 *pl.* **corrodice**; 7 **colede,** 8 **colady**); 5- **corody,** 6- **corrody.** [ad. med.L. *corrōdium*, also *-rādium*, vars. of *corrēdium*, earlier *conrēdium*, f. OF. *conrei(d, conroi*, mod.F. *corroi*:—Romanic type **conrēdo*: see CONREY. Among the numerous other med.L. forms were *conregium, -ragium, corrogium, conreium, correium, courreium*, also *correda, corredum.* Those in *o, a*, were perhaps due to Parisian F. *conroi*, AF. *conrai.* The primary sense was 'preparation, outfit', hence 'provision'.] Provision or allowance for maintenance, aliment; pension.

'Originally the right of free quarters due from the vassal to the lord on his circuit; but later applied esp. to certain contributions of food, provisions, etc., paid annually by religious houses.. Sometimes the contribution might be commuted, and then it would be practically undistinguishable from an annuity or pension' (C. Plummer *Fortescue* Notes pp. 337-8). Little in use since the Reformation; the legal antiquaries of the 17th c. dealt with it as an obsolete word, and it is now chiefly a historical term, though surviving as the name of some local charities.

[1292 BRITTON II. xi. § 15 Et ausi porra disseisine estre fete de conreiz. *transl.* Disseisin may also be made of corrodies. 1316 *Act* 9 *Edw. II*, Stat. I. c. 11 Pro corrodiis pensionibus vel prehendinationibus. 1327 *Act* 1 *Edw. III*, Stat. II. c. 10 Grevez..par grosses empensions, provendes, Eglises, et Corodies.] 1429 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 80 To John ffelton his hous fre..and corodye in seint katerynes term of his lyfe. *c* 1470 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xviii, Than shall men off his howsold be rewarded with corodyes, and haue honeste sustenance in þer olde dayis..Ffor such corodes and pencions were ffirst geven to þe kyng ffor the same entent. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 182 Discharge of quit clame of any corrydies corride pencion or pencions dysmes, etc. *Ibid.* 256 Here begynith the Corodise in all the Abbeyes in Englande. *c* 1533 in Froude *Short Stud.* (1876) I. 420 The said abbot hath sold corradyes to the damage of the said monastery. *a* 1555 GARDINER in *Parker's Corr.* 20 There be small corrodies in Cambridge for cooks decayed. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Corodie*, an ancient term. 1628 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Joane Palmer was admitted into St. Johns Hospitall an In Sister ..by a Corodie from my L: G: of Cant. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxvi. 231 The founders and benefactors hereby obtained a right of corody or entertainment at such places in nature of free quarter. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. iii. *Lesser Monast.* § 10 Corrodice, and Pensions to Founders. 1707 in *Our Parish Bks.* I. 127 For goodman Arnals Colady..£0 2s. 0d. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. viii. 273 The king is entitled to a corody, as the law calls it, out of every bishoprick. 1794 W. TINDAL *Hist. Evesham* 99 To the office of Dean belongs a corredy of one servant of the cellar. 1810 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* II. III. vii. 357 David I. was entitled to a corody from the Monks of Coldingham. 1888 *Times* 3 Aug. 10/2 The annual party of poor residents of Lambeth and its neighbourhood was given..when the recipients of the Archbishop's weekly dole and corody (between 40 and 50)..spent a happy evening.

b. *transf.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 35 a, Besides these flooting burgesses of the ocean, there are also certaine flying Citizens of the ayre, which prescribe for a corrodie therein.

c. *Corrody house*: a house given rent-free along with or as part of a corrody: cf. quot. 1429 above.

c 1535 *Surv. Yorksh. Monast.* in *Yorkshire Archæol. Jrnl.* IX. 215 A litle corrodye house w^t a chambre.

† **Co·rrogate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *corrogāt-*, ppl. stem of *corrogāre* to bring together by entreaty.] *trans.* ? To demand acceptance for.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 107 Why an hypothesis..should be absurdly imagined and arrogantly corrogated, for the planting or promoting of error and falshood?

† **Corro·gue,** *v. Obs.*$^{-0}$ Also **corroge.** [ad. L. *corrog-āre*: see prec. Cf. *prorogue.*]

1623 COCKERAM II, To Gather vp on euery side, *corrogue.*

Corronach, Corronation, etc.: see CORON-.

Corronel(l, obs. f. COLONEL.

Corrosibility (kǫ̆rōu:zibi·lĭti). [f. next + -ITY.] Capability of being corroded.

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* II. 188 (R.) Corrosibility being the quality that answers corrosiveness. 1757 tr. *Henckel's Pyrit.* 225 The corrosibility of iron and copper therein. 1879 BAIN *Educ. as Science* viii. 255 Distinct properties..as weight, ductility, corrosibility.

Corrosible (kǫ̆rōu·zĭb'l), *a.* [ad. L. type **corrōsibil-is*, f. *corrōs-*, ppl. stem of *corrōdĕre* to CORRODE: see -IBLE] = CORRODIBLE.

1721 in BAILEY; 1755 in JOHNSON [who says 'this ought to be *corrodible*']; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence **Corro·sibleness** = CORROSIBILITY.

1730-6 in BAILEY; 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Corrosion (kǫ̆rōu·ʒən). Also 5 **corrisoun,** 5-6 **corosion.** [a. OF. *corrosion* or ad. L. *corrōsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *corrōdĕre* to CORRODE.]

1. The action or process of corroding; the fact or condition of being corroded.

a. Destruction of organic tissue by disease, etc.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 99 Alle scharpe corosivis if þat þei ben brent..her corrisoun [MS. B corosion] is lessid. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* v. 170, vi. dyseases of the teeth, payne, corosion, etc. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 36 It is..a kinde of poyson: for that it worketh either by Corrosion or by a Secret Malignity. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 433 The corrosion of the larger blood vessels. 1882 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* No. 52. 178 Ulceration and corrosion of [the stomach].

b. Destruction by chemical action; *esp.* by the action of acids, rust, etc. upon metal.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 270 Corrosion is calcination, reducing things coagulated, by the corroding spirits of salt, sulphur..*Aqua fortis*, etc. into Calx. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 234 Green borax or *chrysocolla*.. is nothing else but copper turned into rust by corrosion. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 285 Etching is the result of a chemical process resulting in corrosion of the metal on which the design has been laid down.

† **c.** The gradual wasting action of water, currents, etc.; erosion. *Obs.*

1781 RENNELL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 97 *note*, This sand bank being always on the increase, occasions a corrosion of the opposite bank.

2. *fig.*

a 1610 HEALEY *Cebes* (1636) 111 It will infect his whole life with a continual corrosion. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 74 ¶2 Peevishness..wears out happiness by slow corrosion. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* ii. 57 When the faith of her priests has been eaten away by the long corrosion of unacknowledged doubt.

3. *concr.* A result or product of corrosion, as rust. *rare.*

1779 FORDYCE in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 34 Arsenic unites with vitriolic, nitrous, and muriatic acids, forming a corrosion or compound not soluble in water.

Corrosive (kŏr·ō·siv, formerly kŏr·ŏsiv), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4–5 **corosif**, (-yf, -yff), 5–6 **corosive**, (-yve), **corrosyve**, (6 **carosyfe**, 7 **corrosif**), 6– **corrosive**. *β.* 5 **coresif**, 6 **coresefe**, **corrizive**, **-ysive**, 7 **-isive**, **-if**. *γ.* 6–7 **co(r)rasive**. See also CORSIE, CORSIVE. [a. F. *corrosif*, OF. *corosif*, *-ive* (14th c. in Littré). The stress being orig. on the third syllable, and afterwards on the first, the second was obscure, and its vowel was represented by *e*, *i*, *a*, and at length lost, giving the form CORSIVE. Since the 17th c. etymological influence has caused the prevalence of *corrosive* with stress on the second syllable, as in *corrode*, *corrosion*; this is found in Milton 1667.]

A. *adj.* Having the quality of corroding.

1. Having the quality of eating away or consuming by chemical action: said of acids, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 300 Of watres corosif [*v.r.* coresif] and of lymayle. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Adm. in Ashm. (1652) 190 Waters corrosyve and waters Ardent. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIV. i. 295 Waters corosive..waters of albifications, etc. 1667 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Sept., The corrosiue aire of London. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* III. v. (1851) 311 Quicklime and oil of vitriol .. exercise a powerful corrosive action on both animal and vegetable substances. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 17 July 9/1 You were sentenced for throwing corrosive fluid over your .. wife.

2. Having the quality of eating away or destroying organic tissue: **a.** said of diseases, etc.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 78 Avicen seiþ þæt þer ben .vi. maner of þis ulcus .. summe corosif. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* D j b, Impostumes and other corosyve sores. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 401 To heal the scarr of these corrosive Fires. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 439 Corrosive Ulcers, and spreading Cankers. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 316 Violent corrosive poisons. 1877 SWINBURNE *Note on C. Bronte* 37 It is a radical and mortal plague-spot, corrosive and incurable.

b. *Med.* Said of medicinal agents or preparations: Caustic, escharotic.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 214 Þis þou myȝt do with a medicyne corosif, save an hoot iren is bettere. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xxxi. (1859) 35 A plaister corosyf. 1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 31 Lyke good surgeons .. with corrosive and sharpe medicines, to drawe out the festred and stinkyng cores. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. clvi. 460 The medicines are either corrosiue, putrifactiue, or caustick. 1751 CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. cclii. 156 Not by taking anything corrosive to make you lean. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pres.* (1858) 98 Some Saint-John's corrosive mixture.

γ. 1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 102 B, Any such corrasiue, sharpe or eager medicine. 1618 M. BARET *Horsemanship* I. 72 The vnskilfull Chirurgion, which hath applyed corrasiue medicines to a greene wound.

fig. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 234 Christ administers .. a sharpe and corrosive sentence against a foul and putrid licence.

3. *fig.* **a.** Destructive, consuming, wasting. **b.** Fretting, wearing to the mind or feelings.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXVII. (1887) 166 Vnlawfull and corrosiue maintenaunce. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. iii. § 4 There ariseth .. a pensive and corrosive desire that we had done otherwise. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 499 Ills corrosive, cares importunate. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. 236 That torpid but corrosive rest which is the greatest of all evils. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* XXI. 314 The most corrosive woe. 1888 *Amer. Humorist* 5 May 14/2 The face of nature as it is before the corrosive hand of civilization sweeps across it.

4. Corrosive sublimate: mercuric chloride or bichloride of mercury ($HgCl_2$), a white crystalline substance, which acts as a strong acrid poison.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Sublimate Corrosive*, or *White Mercury*, a strong Corrosive Powder .. us'd by Surgeons to eat away Corrupt or Proud Flesh, to cleanse old Ulcers, etc. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Mercury*, Corrosive sublimate of Mercury .. This sublimate is a violent escharotic. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 81 Corrosive muriated quicksilver. 1842 MACAULAY *Fredk. Gt.* Ess. (1854) II. 276/1 Pills of corrosive sublimate hidden in his clothes.

B. *sb.*

1. A substance that corrodes by chemical action; an acid or the like.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Adm. in Ashm. (1652) 191 Oyles with Corrosyves Imade. 1616 F. ANTHONIE (*title*) Apologie or .. Gold .. made Potable and Medicinable without Corrosives. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 409 A corrosive, compounded of one third of tartar and two-thirds of nitre.

2. *Med.* A corrosive drug, remedy, etc.; a caustic, escharotic, etc.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 349 Corosivis & cauterizativis we usiþ in cirurgie in manie causis. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 160 Black Hellebor .. menged with Corrosiues. ?1767 JAGO *Edgehill* III. (R.), As sharp corrosives to the schirrous flesh. 1830 R. CHRISTISON *Treat. Poisons* I. i. 2 Many of these irritants, such as arsenic, are in common speech called corrosives.

γ. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* xxii. 346 a, To lay to this disease some corrasiue or other sharp medicine. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* XX. 259 In physicke the corasives sharpen the lenitives, and the lenitives mitigate the corasives. 1638 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Div. Poems, Job* xiii, You Corrasives into my wounds distill.

b. Applied to condiments having a sharp or pungent taste. *rare.*

1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 82 The hot Tastes in our Diet .. such are the Acrid or Corrosives, as Mustard and Garlick; the Aromatics as Ginger.

† **3.** *fig.* **a.** Something that 'frets' or causes care or annoyance; a grief, annoyance. **b.** A sharp or caustic remedy (cf. 2). *Obs.*

a. c 1550 J. RAMSEY (*title*), A Carosyfe to be layed hard unto the Hartes of all faythfull professours of Christes Gospel. 1621–51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. IV. iv. 150 They .. so meditate continually of it, that it is a perpetual corrosive. 1663 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 731 The grief that arises from ill children, is a greater corrosive, than the comfort of good is a cordial.

β. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 282 b, This is the Popes best corrizive wherewith he eateth out the canker of controversies. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 27 That .. their fathers faults [should be] a continuall corrisiue.

γ. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 99, I was halfe perswaded that they [women] .. would be comforters, but now I see they .. will be corrasiues. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 18 In things past cure, care is a corrasiue. 1630 E. PELHAM *Gods Power* in *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) IV. 817/1 What a cutting Corasive it would be to them, to hear of the untimely deaths of their Children. 1659 T. WALL *Charac. Enemies Ch.* 43 What a corrasive .. to the penitent soul of David, to hear Nathan say, Thou hast made the enemies of the Lord to blaspheme.

† **c.** Something that consumes. *Obs. rare.*

1533 ELYOT *Let. to Cromwell* in *Gov.* (1883) p. xcvi, Dowghters .. be grete corrosives of a litle substance.

¶ The form *corrasive* has occasionally been taken as a deriv. of L. *rādĕre* to scrape, and distinguished from *corrosive*.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 9 They are our corrosives, corrasives, used only to pare off our excrements. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Corrasive* (from *corrado*), which scrapes together, shaves or spoils: This word is many times mistaken for *Corrosive*, from *Corrodo*.

† **Corrosive,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 **corrasive.** [f. CORROSIVE *sb.*] *trans.* To apply a corrosive to; to consume or 'fret' as a corrosive; to worry, vex, annoy, distress.

1581 RICH *Farewell* (1846) 14 Not only sett us free from these detestable enormities, but corrosived our consciences. 1593 DRAYTON *Miseries Q. Marg.* Wks. 1753 II. 397 If any thing do corrosive his breast, It was, that he was in base England born. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 865 To have the dead flesh deeply corrasived.

Hence **Corrosiving** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1592 CHETTLE *Kinde-harts Dr.* (1841) 22 Trauelers that, by incision, are able to ease all atches .. Note their cuttings, drawings, corrosiuings, boxings, butcherings. 1641 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 79 Let us take off the proud flesh with the corrosiving denunciations of vengeance to the impenitent sinners.

Corrosively (kŏr·ō·sivli), *adv.* [f. CORROSIVE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a corrosive manner.

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* I. 363 (R.) At first it tasted somewhat corrosively. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 169 The traces of the French philosophy .. had worn themselves corrosively into his literary being.

Corrosiveness (kŏr·ō·sivnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being corrosive.

1611 COTGR., *Corrosivité* .. corrosiveness. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems, To Sir E. Herbert*, Corrosivenesse, or intense cold or heat. 1674 C. GOODALL *Coll. Physic. Vind.* (1676) 53 The corrosiveness of some juices. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cedar*, Cedar .. used in Building .. would reform the Malignity and Corrosiveness in the Air. 1876 W. C. CARTWRIGHT *Jesuits* 225 The sublimated corrosiveness of which has been steadily gnawing away .. every element of organic independence.

Corrosivity. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CORROSIVE + -ITY. Cf. F. *corrosiveté* 16th c.] = CORROSIVENESS.

1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* 401 It must effect its mischief, therefore, by its corrosivity.

Corrosoe, -ou, obs. ff. CURASSOW.

† **Corroun'der.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. COR-^{1} + ROUNDER.] A fellow 'rounder'; a companion in walking the rounds or patrolling.

1619 LUSHINGTON *Serm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 485 Epaminondas walks the Round, and finding one Soldier asleep, some of the Corrounders intreat for him.

Corrour, var. of *currour*: see COURIER.

Corroye, obs. f. CURRY *v.*

Corrugant (kŏr·ū·gănt), *a.* [ad. L. *corrūgānt-em*, pr. pple. of *corrūgāre* to CORRUGATE.] Corrugating, wrinkling.

1706 in PHILLIPS (*Corrugant muscles*). 1721 in BAILEY; 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Corrugate (kŏr·ū·gĕt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *corrūgāt-us*, pa. pple. of *corrūgāre*: see next.] Wrinkled; contracted into folds or wrinkles. Also *fig.*

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1382 Extended views a narrow mind extend; Push out its corrugate, expansive make.

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 458 Howard..with corrugate brow now consigned Parolles to the 'shelf'.

b. *spec.* in *Bot.* and *Zool.* Having a wrinkled appearance; marked with parallel ridges and furrows, usually wavy or curved.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entom.* (1828) IV. xxxviii. 38 The surface frequently appears to be corrugate or plaited. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iv. § 2. 133 *Corrugate* or *Crumpled*, as the petals of a Poppy, applies to the irregular crumpling of the otherwise plane corolla-leaves.

Corrugate (kŏr·ū·gĕt), *v.* [f. L. *corrūgāt-*, ppl. stem of *corrūgāre* to wrinkle, f. *cor-* (*com-*) intensive + *rūgāre* to wrinkle f. *rūga* wrinkle.]

trans. To wrinkle (the skin), contract into wrinkles; hence *gen.* to draw, contract, or bend into parallel folds or ridges; to mark with ridges and furrows.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 129 Salt exciteth the appetite by corrugating the mouth of the stomach. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 964 Cold and Drinesse do (both of them) Contract and Corrugate. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 676 To soften and smooth..the Sinuosities of the stomach..that had by long abstinence been much corrugated. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 95 Whatsoever .. acts as a Stimulus, and crisps and corrugates the Fibres. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1834) 97 The haughty forehead of the intrepid princess became corrugated with agony. 1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 222 b, It [the muscle] corrugates the skin of the nose transversely. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geogr.* ii. 50 Tangential thrusts, which corrugate and wrinkle its surface into mountain chains and deep-sea-valleys.

c. *intr.* (for *refl.*) = To become corrugated.

1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* p. xiv, Whether the Matter corrugates, or impostumates. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xvi. 122 The elastic material corrugated before the enormous pressure.

Hence **Co·rrugating** *vbl. sb. Corrugating machine*, a machine for making corrugated iron.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Corrugated (kŏr·ū·gē·tėd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Of the skin: Wrinkled, drawn into wrinkles.

1623 COCKERAM, *Corrugated*, wrinckled. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Personal* Wks. (Bohn) II. 132 His face corrugated, especially the large nose. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 146 Fain To..laugh smooth Thy corrugated brow.

2. *transf.* Marked as with wrinkles, i. e. with parallel folds, ridges, or furrows. *spec.* in *Bot.*, *Zool.*, etc.: cf. CORRUGATE *a.*

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 138 (T.) [The palate] is .. covered over with a nervous skin, corrugated with several asperities. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 67 Foliage brownish green..puckered and corrugated. 1844–57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 365 When..mixed with acetic acid, the fluid part of the mucus..coagulates into a thin semi-opaque corrugated membrane. 1882 *Zoologist* Mar. 103 The corrugated formation of the carapace.

b. Bent into regular curved folds or grooves; as *corrugated iron*, sheet iron so bent (for increase of its strength), used for making walls, roofs, sheds, and the like; also *corrugated gutta percha*, *glass*, etc.

1853 *Catal. R. Agric. Soc. Show* 121 Patent Corrugated and Flexible Gutta Percha Tubing. 1856 *Engineer* I. 49/2 Wrought-iron corrugated bearing plates. 1887 *Times* 25 Aug. 4/5 A large corrugated iron shed has been erected.

Corrugation (kŏr·ū·gē··shən). [ad. L. type **corrūgātiōn-em*, f. *corrūgāre* to CORRUGATE.]

1. The action of corrugating or state of being corrugated; contraction into wrinkles, folds, or ridges.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* D ij b, Verye hunger cometh by contraction and corrugation of the veynes procedynge from the mouthe of the stomake. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 745 The skinne of the forehead (which by his tension and corrugation..demonstrateth the manifold affections of the mind). 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 22 Convulsive Corrugations of the Fibres. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 225/1 Strong acids applied to arteries produce a corrugation or crisping of their structure.

2. *concr.* A wrinkle, fold, furrow, or groove formed by the contraction of a soft surface or the indenting of a hard one.

1829 E. JESSE *Jrnl. Nat.* 53 An oak, with all the corrugations, twistings, furrows, and irregularities which this tree..generally exhibits. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* 224 Another element of strength,—that which has of late been introduced into iron roofs, which by means of their corrugations..are made to span over wide spaces, without the support of beams or rafters. 1872 C. KING *Sierra Nev.* i. 1 A succession of mountain chains folded in broad corrugations.

Corrugative (kŏr·ū·gē·tiv), *a. rare.* [f. CORRUGATE *v.*: see -IVE.] Characterized by corrugation.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Corrugated*, *Corrugative*, when the parts are crumpled up irregularly, as the petals of the poppy, or the skin of some seeds.

Corrugato- (kŏr·ū·gē··tō), combining form of CORRUGATE *a.*, as in *corrugato-striate*, having corrugate striations or stripes.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 136 Sides smooth, but somewhat corrugato-striate.

Corrugator (kŏr·ū·gē·tər). [a. mod.L. *corrūgātor*, agent-n. f. *corrūgāre* to CORRUGATE.]

1. Anything which corrugates or causes corrugation. *rare.*

1782 A. MONRO *Anat.* 215 Styptics, and other like corrugators, are vainly applied.

2. *Anat.* Each of the two small muscles which contract the brows in the action of frowning.
[1706 PHILLIPS, *Corrugator Supercilii.*] 1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 280/2 The corrugator and frontalis muscles. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* ix. 222 The corrugators, by their contraction, lower the eyebrows and bring them together, producing vertical furrows on the forehead, that is, a frown.

† **Corru·ge,** *v. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *corrūgāre* to CORRUGATE. Cf. also OF. *corrugier.*] (See quot.)
1623 COCKERAM, *Corruge*, to frowne, to wrinckle.

Corru·gent, *a.* Mistaken form of CORRUGANT; in *corrugent muscle* = CORRUGATOR 2.
1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Corrugent muscle*, the same as *corrugator supercilii.* 1818 in TODD; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Corru·ined,** *ppl. a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. COR- + *ruined*, prob. after L. *corruĕre* to fall together in ruin: see COR-.] Altogether ruined.
1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 37 The State then corrupted and now corruined by their pride and negligence.

† **Corru·mp,** *v. Obs.* Also 4–5 **corompe, corumpe,** 5 **corroumpe, corumppe, erompe,** 5–6 **corrompe.** [a. OF. *corompre, corrumpre* (mod.F. *corrompre* = Pr. *corrompre*, It. *corrompere*) :—L. *corrumpĕre* to break in pieces, destroy, ruin, spoil, mar, adulterate, falsify, draw to evil, seduce, bribe, f. *cor-* together, altogether + *rumpĕre* to break, violate, destroy, etc. In Fr. also to spoil by decomposition, rot, render putrid.]
1. *trans.* To bring to naught, destroy, mar, spoil, render useless.
a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* i. 1 Moryn or manqwalm..þt nerand corompis all men. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. xi. 98 Thinges þat ben contraryes and enemys corompen hem. 1382 WYCLIF *Hos.* ii. 12, I shal corrumpe, *or distruye*, hir vyne 3eerd, and hir fijge tree. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxvi. 154 By the softnes of thees thinges..the stroke of the engyn shal be corromped and vayne.
2. To decompose, cause to rot or decay; to infect or taint with corruption.
1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 850 It myght þe ayr swa corrumpud mak þat men þarof þe dede suld take. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* v. 6 A litil sour dow3 corumpith, *or defoulith*, al the gobet. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XI. xiii. (1582) 164 Thunder..corrumpeth wine in tuns. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* I. 2 Eir corrumpeþ a þing a-noon. *c* 1525 SKELTON *Bk.* 3 *Foles*, He loseth his soule, and corrompeth his body.
3. To destroy morally, make morally corrupt.
a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psal.* v. 11 Stynkand wordes þat corumpis þe herers. 1340 *Ayenb.* 140 Þet hi ne by ycorumped ne by ydele blisse, ne be zor3e, etc. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. viii. 85 Crysten men corrumped by the mariages..that they..make wyth the sarasyns. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 941 To corrumpe or corrupt, *corompre.*
4. To corrupt by bribery.
1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 324 Kyng William corumpede þe wardeynes wiþ money. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 26 By gold ne siluer he shal not be corrupt ne corompid.
5. To corrupt (language).
? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3478 Of langage of Rome, Of Latyne corroumppede alle.
6. *intr.* To become corrupt; to putrefy or rot.
c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. xi. 96 Whan it forletiþ to ben oone, it mot nedis dien and corrumpe to-gidre. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 77 To greet aboundaunce of mater corrumpinge. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* I. 2 It schal not corrumpe ne rote whilis it is þerinne.

† **Corru·mpable,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 **corromp-.** [a. OF. *co(r)rumpable, corrompable*, f. *corrompre* CORRUMP: see -ABLE.] = CORRUPTIBLE.
c 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 2149 Of a thyng that parfit is and stable Descendynge so til it be corrumpable [*v.r.* corumpable]. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VI. xv. (1554) 163 a, Of soule eternall, of body corumpable. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIII. xvii, That whyche was mortal and corrompable. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 258/2 Be not thou wrothe to leue the world corrumpable with his couetyses.

† **Corru·mpcion.** *Obs.* An early by-form of CORRUPTION: cf. CORRUMP.
a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxiii. 23 Swa is pride corumpciour of luf. 1340 — *Pr. Consc.* 6353 Þe elementes alle sal þan clene be Of alle corrumpciouns þat we here se. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 117 If þat ony þing of corrumpciour abide þe place schal be opened wiþ an instrument.

† **Corru·mpent,** *a. Obs.* Also **-ant.** [ad. L. *corrumpent-em*, pr. pple. of *corrumpĕre* to CORRUPT: in F. *corrompant.*] Corrupting, destructive.
1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* 1. i. 28 This chaunge corrumpent of the forme. *Ibid.* II. v. 19 The onely corrumpent altering that can be named. 1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 41 Such corrumpant grandees, that think whole kingdoms gobbets not great enough..to satiate their appetites.

† **Corru·mper, -our.** *Obs. rare.* [In 15th c. *corumpour*, a. OF. *co(r)rompeur, -rumpeur*, f. *corrompre.*] = CORRUPTER.
1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. vii, Thou hast the eyen of corumpour of children, and art as a traytre. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 88/2 Corumper of the lawe.

† **Corru·p, -u·ppe,** *v. Obs.* By-form of CORRUPT *v.* [prob. partly due to taking the pa. pple. and pa. t. *corrupt* as *corrup* + *t*: cf. the Sc. *corruppit.*] Hence **Corru·pped** *ppl. a.*
1483 *Cath. Angl.* 76 To Corrupe, *corru[m]pere.* 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1887) 17 In thair corruppit mind. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccl.* x. 1 Deed flyes yᵗ corruppe swete oyntment. *a* 1536 TINDALE *Expos.* 1 *John* ii. 15 To corruppe the Scripture with false gloses. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 11 Potegareis that sellis corruppit drogaris. *Ibid.* 91 Thai corrup the ayre with the exempil of thair unclein lyfe.

Corrupt (kŏrv·pt), *ppl. a.* Also 4 **corupt(e,** 4–6 **corrupte,** (5 **corruppte**). [a. OF. *co(r)rupt* (14th c. in Littré) or ad. L. *corrupt-us*, pa. pple. of *corrumpĕre*: see CORRUMP.
By Chaucer and Gower often stressed on first syllable.]
† **A.** as *pa. pple.* Corrupted, depraved, spoiled.
1340 *Ayenb.* 82 Hare wyt is al myswent and corupt ase the zuel3 of þe..wyfman grat myd childe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 167 A Iuge that may nat been deceyued ne corrupt. 1484 CAXTON *Curial* 5 That he be not corrupt or coromped. 1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 36 b, How he had corrupt the estates of Rome with his treasur. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxxxvii, Eyes corrupt by ouer-partiall lookes.
B. as *adj.*
1. Changed from the naturally sound condition, *esp.* by decomposition or putrefaction developed or incipient; putrid, rotten or rotting; infected or defiled by that which causes decay. *arch.*
c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 91 Þou schalt have pestilence and fevere, cold, and brennynge hete, and corrupt aier. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 1008 A wylde fyr and corrupt pestilence So falle vp on youre bodyes yet to nyght. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 76 Men duse it in medicines..for clensing of corrupte blude. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 52 It castiþ to þe wounde þe corrupt mater þat is in þe place þat is brusid. 1526–34 TINDALE *Matt.* vii. 17 A corrupt tree bryngethe forthe evyll frute. 1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 29 b, [It] may breede wormes, as all other corrupt flesh will doe. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 193 The water..having gotten a corrupt quality by the nature and corruption of the mettall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 695 Vapour, and Mist, and Exhalation hot, Corrupt and Pestilent. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 220 A corrupt and stagnant air causes various disorders, and the worst kind of fevers.
b. Said of the blood of one legally attainted: see CORRUPTION 2 b.
1641 *Termes de la Ley* 89 When any is attainted of Felony or Treason, then his bloud is said to bee corrupt, by meanes whereof his children, nor any of his Bloud, cannot be heires to him, or to any other Ancestour. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Princ. Penal Law* Wks. 1843 I. 480 No title can be deduced through the corrupt blood of the father.
† **2.** Spoiled by base additions; adulterated; debased. *Obs.*
1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 8 § 1 A greate parte of the waxe made and melted within this Realme hath byn founde to bee of late verye corrupt by reason of the deceyptfull mixture thereof. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 86 They were tould it was about corrupt money.
3. Debased in character; infected with evil; depraved; perverted; evil, wicked.
c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B 281 He knew vche contré corupte in hit seluen. *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 123 Þise corupt in mynde wiþstoden treuþ. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. lxxxi. 59 Perceyuynge his corrupt mynde. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Eph.* iv. 29 Let no corrupt communication procede out of your mouthes. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* i. 1 The corrupter that the world is, so muche the more carefully must wee shunne all noysome feloshippe. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 75. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. (1851) 206 A Liturgie which had no being..but from the corruptest times. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* i. 11 However disagreeable this truth may appear to corrupt nature. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng Poets* viii. 281 Charles II came back.. with tastes as corrupt as his morals. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* viii. 101 A corrupt form of Christianity.
4. Perverted from uprightness and fidelity in the discharge of duty; influenced by bribery or the like; venal. **a.** Of persons.
1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 217 But sodeinly the juge he nome, Which corrupt sat upon the dome. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (1870) 16 The L. Chancellor is accused to be a corrupt judge. 1777 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 194 There never was, for any long time, a corrupt representative of a virtuous people. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* III. i, He was shamefully corrupt in the disposition of his patronage. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 547 Those who receive the filthy lucre are corrupt already. 1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 139 A corruptionist and the proprietor of a corrupt legislative squadron.
b. Of actions, etc.
Corrupt practices (at parliamentary, municipal, and other elections): such forms of bribery, direct or indirect, as are made illegal and punishable by the various *Corrupt and Illegal Practices Acts*, notably that of 1883.
1563 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxv. 387 That corrupt labour was made for his deliverance under queen Mary. 1632–2 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 312 Discharged them .. from being publique Notaryes, for their makeing of false and corrupt acts. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* V. 534, I have no reason to believe that there is anything corrupt in the transaction. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* I. viii. 117 The general laws against corrupt practices at elections.
5. Of language, texts, etc.: Destroyed in purity, debased; altered from the original or correct condition by ignorance, carelessness, additions, etc.; vitiated by errors or alterations.
c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 421 A maner Latyn corrupt was hir speche, But algates ther by was she vnderstonde. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 22 The copie was so corrupt. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. (1682) 318 Both Tongues being a corrupt Arabick. 1740 THEOBALD *Pref. to Shaks.*, Shakspeare's case has in a great measure resembled that of a corrupt Classick. *Ibid.* The emendation of corrupt passages. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 30 Rimac, an Indian word .. from a corrupt pronunciation of which word the Spaniards have derived Lima. 1831 MACAULAY *Ess., Croker's Boswell* note, A grossly corrupt passage from the 'Ικέτιδες of Euripides. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 680 The text seems very corrupt. 1881 SKEAT *Etymol. Dict.* s.v. *Necromancy*, Low Lat. *nigromantia*, corrupt form of *necromantia.*

Corrupt (kŏrv·pt), *v.* For forms see the adj. [app. f. CORRUPT *ppl.a.* (cf. *to content*); but subseq. referred directly to L. *corrupt-*, ppl. stem of *corrumpĕre*, and treated as the English representative of that verb, to the supersession of CORRUMP *v.* After the formation of the vb., *corrupt* was used for some time as its pa.pple., beside *corrupted*; and is found also as a short form of the pa. tense.]
1. *trans.* To spoil or destroy (flesh, fruit, or other organic matter) by physical dissolution or putrid decomposition; to turn from a sound into an unsound impure condition; to cause to 'go bad'; to make rotten or rotting. *arch.*
1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* iv. 16 Thou3 the ilke that is withoute-forth, oure man be corruptid; nethelees that man that is withinne forth, is renewid. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 221 A body may be fordoo and corrupted. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 16 The vytales [being] corrupted by taking water at the riftes euyll closed. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 184 *margin*, Breade corrupteth hony. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 195 It being certainly the quality of the place, either to kill, or cure quickly, as the bodies are more or less corrupted. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. (1682) 184 The infectious air, that corrupted the blood of strangers. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 175 Fruits, which..must have performed a voyage of sixty or fourscore leagues, without being corrupted.
b. *fig.* Said in reference to the blood of attainted persons: see CORRUPTION 2 b.
1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. iv. 93 And by his Treason, stand'st not thou attainted, Corrupted, and exempt from ancient Gentry? 1628 COKE *On Litt.* § 745 By his attainder of Treason or Felonie his blood is so stained and corrupted as..his children cannot be heyres to him. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 346 The attainder of the father only corrupts the lineal blood, and not the collateral blood between the brothers.
2. To render unsound or impure by the contamination of putrid matter; to infect, taint, render morbid.
1548 HALL *Chron.* 123 [The town] was now infected and corrupted, with the pestilent plague: whereby twoo partes of the people..wer destroyed. 1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 16 This kinde of Exhalation corrupteth the ayre, which infecteth the bodies of men and beasts. 1671 R. BOHUN *Disc. Wind* 173 Suffocating Air, which infests the Burning Zone; where the whole Masse is corrupted with intolerable heats.
† b. To adulterate. *Obs.*
1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 8. § 4 Everye Person and Persons that shall corrupte the Honny..with any deceyptfull myxture, shall forfeyte the Barrell. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 244 If any..Vintners shall Corrupt or Adulterate any Wine.
3. To render morally unsound or 'rotten'; to destroy the moral purity or chastity of; to pervert or ruin (a good quality); to debase, defile.
a 1300 *Cursor M.* (Gött.) 1553 *heading*, How manes sinne þat i of mene, Corrupt all þis world bidene. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* vi. 12 Al forsothe flehs had coruptid his weie vpon the erthe. 1526–34 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xv. 33 Be not deceaved: malicious speakinges corrupte good manners. 1530 PALSGR. 349 That their virgynite shulde be corrupted. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. iii. 33 The fittest time to corrupt a mans Wife, is when shee's falne out with her Husband. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxviii. III. 96 The worship of saints and relics corrupted the pure and perfect simplicity of the Christian model. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 360 The regard to wealth, as the most important object in life, which extensively corrupts Americans. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 158 Lewis XV., perhaps the most worthless of all the creatures that monarchy has ever corrupted.
4. To destroy or pervert the integrity or fidelity of (a person) in his discharge of duty; to induce to act dishonestly or unfaithfully; to make venal; to bribe.
1548 HALL *Chron.* 138 By corruptyng with money diverse Burgesses of the towne. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ii. 23 She ment him to corrupt with goodly meede. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 154 Upon hope of escaping punishment, by corrupting publique Justice. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 226 Baxter was neither to be corrupted nor to be deceived. 1865 MILL in *Morn. Star* 6 July, A lavish expenditure of money, in corrupting the electors.
b. with adverbial extension.
1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 204 Whether .. it were not possible with well-waighing summes of gold to corrupt him to a reuolt. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 368 The greatest part Of Mankind they corrupted to forsake God their Creator. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. vii, The disease applies to the French military politics and corrupts nature over to his side. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin* XXXI, Endeavouring to corrupt the waiter to mingle poison with the food.
† **5.** To pervert the text or sense of (a law, etc.) by altering it for evil ends. *Obs.*
1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* Prol., Oure writen thingis .. that ben not coruptid. 1509 [see CORRUPTING *ppl. a.* 1]. *a* 1536 TINDALE *Exp. Matt.* Title-p., The restoring agayne of Moses law corrupte by the Scribes and Pharises. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* ii. 17 Wee are not as many which corrupt the word of God. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* ii. 136 *note*, The Mahometans, who could not deny but they [those words of the psalm] were spoken of the Messias, were forced to corrupt the text. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 4 Oct., The Hereticks corrupted the New Testament.
6. To destroy the purity of (a language), the correctness or original form of (a written passage, a word, etc.); to alter (language) for the worse as judged by the standard of the original.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 371 Their language is Italian, but corrupted with the Greeke, French, and Spanish. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II. i. 16 By the Spaniards *Islas des Arenas*, but the English Seamen .. corrupt the same strangely, and some call it the *Desarts*, others the *Desarcusses*. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 277 The faults of all [the Publishers] .. have .. corrupted many passages perhaps beyond recovery. 1881 SKEAT *Etymol. Dict.* s.v. *Cutlass*, Hence the word was corrupted to *curtleaxe*.

7. To spoil (anything) in quality: †**a.** a thing material. *Obs.*

1526–34 TINDALE *Matt.* vi. 19 Se that ye gaddre you not treasure vpon the erth, where rust and mothes corrupte [1611 doth corrupt, 1881 doth consume]. 1665 *Life Earl Essex* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 164 Immoderate showers of rain had so corrupted the ground, that the body of foot could not march, nor the train of artillery move.

b. a thing not material: To spoil, mar. *arch.*

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* IV. Wks. 1856 I. 48 Thou hast had a good voice, if this colde marshe..have not corrupted it. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 792 Hee was..called backe again for corrupting the hope conceived of peace. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 161 The Princesse..finding now her pleasure corrupted with the feare of the Fleet that came towards her. 1833 TENNYSON *Blackbird* 15 Plenty corrupts the melody That made thee famous once, when young.

†**8.** To break up the constitution or existing form of; to dissolve, destroy. *Obs.*

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 520/1 Of the corruption of the Number Ten..is generated the Number Nine ..of Nine corrupted is generated Ten, by addition of One. 1729 CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* 17 We say an egg is corrupted, when we see the Egg no longer, but a chicken in its place.

9. *intr.* To become corrupt or putrid, to 'go bad'; to undergo decomposition; to putrefy; rot, decay.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1888 The clothered blood for any lechecraft Corrupteth. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 84 b, Take away thy soule, and anone thy body corrupteth and stynketh. 1563 FULKE *Meteors* 65 b, Gold never corrupteth by rust. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 40 All her Husbandry doth lye on heapes, Corrupting in it owne fertilitie. *c* 1625 MILTON *Death Fair Infant* 30 Yet can I not persuade me thou art dead, Or that thy corse corrupts in earth's dark womb. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 202 Stagnant Water is..very subject to corrupt, and to stink. 1803 WITTMAN *Trav. Turkey* 69 The carcasses of dead animals..were scattered in great abundance among the tents, to corrupt and moulder away.

b. of moral decay.

1598 MERES *Palladis T.*, In these declining and corrupting times. 1612 BACON *Ess., Greatn. Kingd.* (Arb.) 488 In a slothfull Peace, both courages will effeminate, and maners corrupt. 1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* IV. 11 The human mind Corrupts and goes to wreck. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lviii. 8 Every unregenerate man is an abortion. He corrupts in the darkness of sin.

Corrupted (kŏrʌ·ptĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. CORRUPT *v.* + -ED.] Made or become corrupt (in various senses); = CORRUPT *ppl. a.*

1563 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxv. 393 That corrupted means were used for my delivery. 1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 8. § 1, Yf the same corrupted waxe shall happen to bee solde. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iii. 57 In the corrupted currants of this world, Offence's gilded hand may shoue by Iustice. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 320 This corrupted traitor. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* xii. 327 The present copy of Scylax, one of the most corrupted books in the world. 1731 SWIFT *On his Death*, They argue no corrupted mind In him. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 291 The emendation of corrupted passages. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 500 The sap of corrupted wood. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. i. 44 A pagan, who had some notion of Christianity in a corrupted form.

Hence **Corru·ptedly** *adv.*, **Corru·ptedness.**

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* III. ii. 109 The senat ..judged ten yeares together most partially, and most corruptedly. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* iv. 90 Our native corruptednesse. 1694 SLOANE in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 62 Fowls..called *Cuntur*, and by the Spaniards corruptedly *Condor*. 1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Ref. Catech.* (1818) 73 The Judges..are thus kept..in a state..of..corruptedness. 1851 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* (1862) 381 *note*, References to Pagan Mythology, which sprang corruptedly out of Old Patriarchism.

Corrupter, -or (kŏrʌ·ptəɹ). Also 6 **-ar, -our.** [f. CORRUPT *v.* + -ER [1]; also spelt *-or*, like the L. agent-n. from *corrumpĕre*, and in 16th c, with Anglo-Fr. ending *-our* = mod.F. *corrupteur*.] One who or that which corrupts: in various senses.

1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 150 Lyve alway as commyn corruptarys of chastyte. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (R.), Her corruptour being biheaded. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* iv. (1887) 20 To much moisture, the corrupter of such carcasses. 1656 PRYNNE *Demurrer* 22 They were corrupters and counterfeiters of the Kings mony. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xv. 221 The artifices of corruptors. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 65 ¶ 5 The great Corrupter of our Manners and Morality. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., New Words*, III. 26 There are three foul corruptors of a language: caprice, affectation, and ignorance. 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. Relig.* 62 The apostles do not hesitate to attribute the worst motives to corrupters of the truth.

b. One guilty of bribery or 'corrupt practices'.

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 47 Corruptors, regular or casual. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. viii. 116 Bribery is not only an offence in the corruptor, but also in the person receiving the bribe. 1886 *Spectator* 6 Mar. 313/2 The vote might be reckoned as given for the corrupter.

Corru·ptful, *a. rare.* [f. CORRUPT *v.* + -FUL, after words like *harmful, hurtful*, in which the first element is a sb., but is liable to be thought a verb.] Full of corrupting influence; fraught with corruption.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xi. 54 She .. with corruptfull [*Fy.* corrupted] bribes is to untruth distrayned. *a* 1851 JOANNA BAILLIE (Ogilvie), Boasting of this honourable borough to support its own dignity and independency against all corruptful encroachments.

Corruptibility (kŏrʌ·ptibi·lĭti). [ad. L. *corruptibilitās* (Tertullian), f. *corruptibilis*: see next and -ITY. Also mod.F. *corruptibilité*.] The quality of being corruptible.

[1526–34 *Incorruptibilite*: see CORRUPTIBLE 1.] *a* 1680 CHARNOCK in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cii. 25 Those that are freest from co·ruptibility and change. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. liii. 127 He hoped to profit..by the corruptibility of her guardian. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism*, Wks. 1862 VII. 116 The corruptibilities of perishing syllables. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* (1886) 428/2 The corruptibility incident to ordinary human nature.

Corruptible (kŏrʌ·ptib'l), *a.* Also 7 **-able.** [a. F. *corruptible* (14th c.) or ad. L. *corruptibil-is*, f. ppl. stem of *corrumpĕre* to CORRUPT: see -BLE.]

1. Liable to corruption; subject to natural decay and dissolution; perishable, mortal.

(Chiefly in Scriptural phraseology.)

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 8860 Made of corruptybelle matere. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3459 A coruptible kyng of clay fourmed. 1526–34 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* ix. 25 They do it to obtayne a corruptible croune, but we to obtayne an vncorruptible croune. *Ibid.* xv. 53 This corruptible must put on incorruptibilite; and this mortall must put on immortalite. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 7 The sacrament being of itself but a corruptible and earthly creature. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* 29 They held that the World is corruptible. 1796 SOUTHEY *Occas. Pieces* v, The soul Inhabits still its corruptible clay. 1848 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* vi, In putting off our corruptible bodies.

†**2.** Pertaining to or characteristic of corruption; corrupt. *Obs.*

1586 COGAN *Haven Health* li. (1636) 65 Onyons..engender ill humours and corruptible putrifactions in the stomack. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 116 They.. engender winde, and increase crude and corruptible humours.

3. Capable of moral corruption; open to the influence of bribery or corrupt practices.

1677 ORRERY *Art of War* 43 If an Officer .. be false, corrupted, or corruptable. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. viii. 98 The House of Commons..was itself corruptible. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 521 Corruptiblest brute of a Chancellor.

4. Liable to verbal, textual, or phonetic corruption.

• 1887 ROGET *Old French* 100 The persistence of an essentially corruptible *m* in some [forms] is a curiosity.

Corru·ptibleness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being corruptible; corruptibility.

1398 [see INCORRUPTIBLENESS]. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 114 The corruptiblenesse of their substance. 1675 *Art Contentm.* IV. § 2. 193 Considering the corruptibleness of our materials. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* v. 75 The symbol of inherent corruptibleness.

Corruptibly (kŏrʌ·ptibli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a corruptible manner; so as to be corrupted.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* vii. 34 Loue (namely self loue) corruptibly growyng. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. vii. 2 The life of all his blood Is touch'd corruptibly.

Corrupting (kŏrʌ·ptiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CORRUPT *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb CORRUPT.

1565–78 COOPER *Thesaurus, Manus in iudicio abstinere..* to refraine giving bribes, and corrupting of judges. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.*, Without all corrupting. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. xii. 244 By the gradual corruptings of the Traditions.

Corru·pting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That corrupts (*trans.*): see the verb.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 107 That which is written both playne and holyly, By their corrupting and vnlawful glose .. they bring to damnable heresie. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* IV. ii. 34. 1605 *Play Stucley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) 219 The way..by force or by corrupting gold, To step into the throne. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 436 Power is a very corrupting thing, especially low and jobbish power. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 263 A tyranny more degrading and corrupting than any she had hitherto experienced.

2. That undergoes corruption; becoming corrupt.

1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 6 How be it, it is not golde alwayes that doth shine, But corrupting copper, of small valuation. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 95 Fed with every kind of flesh, whether fresh or corrupting. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* VIII. i. § 5 When..living, we called it pure ..when .. corrupting..we call it impure.

Corruption (kŏrʌ·pʃən). Forms: 4–5 **corrupcioun, corupcioun, -cion,** 4 **corrupcyone,** 4–6 **-cion,** 5–6 **-cyon, -cione,** 5 **-tyown,** 6 **-tione, (corouption),** 6– **corruption.** [a. F. *corruption* (12th c.), in OF. also *-tiun, -cion*, ad. L. *corruptiōn-em*, n. of action from *corrump-ĕre* to corrupt. Adopted from theological Latin.] The action of corrupting; the fact of being corrupted; the condition of being corrupt; corrupt matter; a corrupt example or form; corrupting agency: in the various physical, moral, and transferred applications of CORRUPT.

I. Physical.

†**1.** The destruction or spoiling of anything, *esp.* by disintegration or by decomposition with its attendant unwholesomeness and loathsomeness; putrefaction. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 98 Kynde come after with many kene sores, As pokkes and pestilences and moche poeple shente; So kynde þorw corupciouns kulled ful manye. 1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* iii. 92 Loo! I see foure men .. walkynge in mydil of the fyre, and no thing of corrupcioun is in hem. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 31 In þat abbay commes neuer fleess, ne flyes, ne nan oþer swilk vermyn of corrupcioun. 1546 PHAER *Bk. Childr.* (1553) R ij b, The hole body falleth in distemper .. it procedeth commonly by corrupcion of the milke. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 771 If you provide against the causes of Putrefaction, matter maketh not that haste to corruption, that is conceived. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. iii. § 2 The naked Bone can rarely endure the Air without Corruption.

fig. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* IV. ii. 71 After my death, I wish no other Herald..To keepe mine Honor, from Corruption, But such an honest Chronicler as Griffith.

b. *spec.* Decomposition as a consequence of death; dissolution.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xv. 10 Ne þou sall gif þi haligh to see corupcioun. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xv. 42 The aȝen rysinge of deed men. It is sowun in corupcioun. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10787 His corse .. come to corupcioun, as his kynd asked. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 34 Yair sal be na generacione na corrupcione eftir dwmis day. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 19 If we would keepe a body long, the dissection must be begun at those parts which are most subiect to corruption. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 328 Corruption is a Reciprocal to Generation. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 324 Whatever is put in this oil, will keep from corruption .. for ages. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 511 When the bodies of the dead were taken up already in a state of corruption.

†**c.** Applied to inorganic matter: The breaking up or decomposition of a body, the oxidation or corrosion of metals, etc. *Obs.*

1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 67 Copper, in colour, comming neerest to Gold..giveth way to corruption, being infected with that greene minerall Copperus. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 133 They are subiect to corruption, and so are all the creatures that are compounded of the elements, whether they haue life or no. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 57 Those violent Corruptions of Bodies that are made by Outward Agents, shattering them into pieces.

†**d.** In a more general sense: Destruction, dissolution of the constitution which makes a thing what it is. *Obs.*

a 1606 BLUNDEVILLE, Corruption is a proceeding from a being to a not being, as from an oak to chips or ashes. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 17 When a Thing is destroyed, or ceases to be what it was before, we call it Corruption; thus we say it is a Corruption of the Wood, when we see the Wood no longer, but only the Fire in the Place of it. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* 62 Corruption is a breaking up..or..resolution into its component parts, which involves eventually a loss of unity.

†**2.** Infection, infected condition; also *fig.* contagion, taint. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. in Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. 39 Whereby the towne was utterly assured From endengerynge of all corupcion, From wycked ayre & from inffexion. 1598 tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 14 Through the change of air and the corruption of the country, I fell sick.

b. *Law. Corruption of blood*: the effect of an attainder upon a person attainted, by which his blood was held to have become tainted or 'corrupted' by his crime, so that he and his descendants lost all rights of rank and title; in consequence of which he could no longer retain possession of land which he held, nor leave it to heirs, nor could his descendants inherit from him.

1563 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 1 This Act .. shall not extend to make any corruption of blood. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. viii. (1660) 47 More over that they shall sustain corruption of their blood and family. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5927/11 No Attainder..shall extend to work any Corruption of Blood. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 381 It is to be hoped, that this corruption of blood, with all it's connected consequences, not only of present escheat, but of future incapacities of inheritance even to the twentieth generation, may.. be abolished by act of parliament. 1813 SIR S. ROMILLY in *Examiner* 22 Feb. 117/2 The next thing to which he objected, was the corruption of blood, which was a very different thing from the usual cases of forfeiture. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* App. ii. 414 In the United States..an attainder does not work corruption of blood.

3. *concr.* Decomposed or putrid matter, *esp.* in a sore, bôil, etc.; pus. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 240 b, With a shell .. he scraped yᵉ stynkyng fylth & corrupcyon of her deed body. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 1319 Matter, or corruption comming out of a wound or sore, *pus.* 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 324/2 Hooked..Instruments .. termed Drawers are to scrape out Corruption in a Wound or Bruize. 1888 PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., All blud and corruption.

fig. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 81 When it breakes, I feare will issue thence The foule corruption of a sweet childes death. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 77 That foule Sinne gathering head, Shall breake into Corruption. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 263 True humblenesse .. lyes open brested to receive every point of Gods weapon, to let out her corruption.

II. Moral.

4. A making or becoming morally corrupt; the fact or condition of being corrupt; moral deterioration or decay; depravity.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* (Fairf.) 1553 (*heading*) Þe corrupcioun of þe lande ofter synne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 20 That is it that preserueth mannes soule from spirituall corrupcyon of synne. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* VIII. xxi, As from Adam, all Corruption take. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 107 ¶ 1 The general Corruption of Manners in Servants is owing to the Conduct of Masters. 1849–50 ALISON *Hist.*

Europe I. ii. § 50. 168 Have the arts and sciences contributed to the corruption or purification of morals? **1856** Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 172 The clergy as a body were paralysed by corruption. **1874** Green *Short Hist.* viii. 476 The blow at the corruption of the Court which followed was of a far more serious order.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*)

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4953 And clense it of al manere of syn, And of alle corrupcions, bath hegh and law. **1605** Bp. Hall *Medit. & Vows* I. § 16 My progresse so small, and insensible; my corruptions so strong. **1684** Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 137 The young Man had strong Corruptions to grapple with. **1727** Swift *Gulliver* Pref. Let., Some corruptions of my Yahoo nature have revived in me.

c. Corrupting influence or agency.

a **1340** Hampole *Psalter* Prol. 3 Þe whilk waxis noght soure thurgh þe corupciouns of þis warld. . *c* **1386** Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 825 Right so is a wikked prest corrupcioun ynough for al a parisch. **1813** Byron *Br. Abydos* II. xx, How oft the heart Corruption shakes which perils could not part! **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 124 The love of money is the corruption of states.

5. Evil nature, 'the old Adam'; anger, 'temper'. Now *colloq.* or *dial.*

1799 C. Winter *Let.* in W. Jay *Mem.* (1843) 36 His corruptions were roused by the report. **1829** *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 545 Fling doon the Stannard—if you dinna, it 'll be waur for you, for you've raised my corruption. **1830** Galt *Lawrie T.* v. xii. (1849) 247 'Let alone my goods'.. exclaimed I, for my corruption was rising. **1848** A. Bronte *Ten. Wildfell Hall* xxxi, I am no angel, and my corruption rises against it.

6. Perversion or destruction of integrity in the discharge of public duties by bribery or favour; the use or existence of corrupt practices, *esp.* in a state, public corporation, etc.

c **1425** Wyntoun *Cron.* VII. viii. 703 Quhat for corruptyown and inwy, Thare charge þai dyd nocht detfully. **1494** *Act* 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 21 If any of the petit Jury toke..any some of money..after any suche corrupcion by the Graund Jury founden, etc. **1570–6** Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 141 Guy..escaped soon after by corruption of his keepers. *a* **1600** Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xxiv. § 8 Simoniacal corruption I may not for honours sake suspect. **1651** Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 144 The frequent corruption and partiality of Judges. **1769** *Junius Lett.* i. (1804) I. 13 It is not sufficient..that judges are superior to the vileness of pecuniary corruption. **1827** Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xii. 398 The real vice of this parliament was not intemperance, but corruption. **1880** McCarthy *Own Times* IV. lix. 316 The ballot has not extinguished corruption in small boroughs.

†**b.** A case or instance of corrupt practice. *Obs.*

1621 Elsing *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 14 The corruption wherewith the L. Chancellor was charged, viz., twenty-three severall corrupcions proved by wytnesses.

III. The perversion of anything from an original state of purity.

†**7.** Despoiling of virginity, violation of chastity.

1340 *Ayenb.* 227 Maydenhod..to loki al hare lyf hare bodyes yholliche wyþoute enye corrupcion. *c* **1420** *Metr. St. Kath.* 120 (Horstm.) Thou schewest here a false reson, Woman withowt corrupcyon Never ȝyt chylde ne bare.

8. The perversion of an institution, custom, etc. from its primitive purity; an instance of this perversion.

1656 J. Harrington *Oceana* (1700) 38 The Corruption then of Monarchy is call'd Tyranny. **1661** Bramhall *Just Vind.* ii. 10 They who first separated themselves from the primitive pure Church, and brought in corruptions in faith, practise, Liturgy, etc. **1776** Johnson 5 Apr. in *Boswell*, Afterwards there were gross corruptions introduced by the clergy, such as indulgences to priests to have concubines. **1867** Smiles *Huguenots Eng.* iii. (1880) 45 The Huguenots..denounced the corruptions of the Church, and demanded their reform. **1878** Morley *Carlyle* Crit. Misc. Ser. I. 201 To judge a system in its corruption.

9. Change of language, a text, word, etc. from its correct or original condition to one of incorrectness, deterioration, etc.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* II. xlvii. 31 It was called Caerlud or Luddys towne: and after by corrupcyon, or shortyng of the speche, it was named London. **1599** Thynne *Animadv.* (1865) 6 Of necessytye, bothe in matter, myter, and meaninge, yt [Chaucer's text] must needes gather corruptione, passinge throughe so manye handes. **1634** Ford *P. Warbeck* I. iii, Tell me..is it [the writing] a sure intelligence of all The progress of our enemies' intents Without corruption? **1679** Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 417 It was ever after call'd Wulfrunes-Hampton, since by corruption of speech Wolverhampton. **1710** Swift *Tatler* No. 230 P 3 The continual Corruption of our English Tongue. **1862** Rawlinson *Anc. Mon.* I. viii. 215 His numbers having suffered corruption during their passage through so many hands. **1861** Max Müller *Sc. Lang.* I. ii. (1880) 47 By phonetic corruption .. not only the form, but the whole nature of language is destroyed.

b. A concrete instance of such alteration.

1699 Bentley *Phal.* xi. 228 As for the two other names Aristodolium and Archebolion, the former is a manifest corruption. **1711** Steele *Spect.* No. 80 P 9, I am not against reforming the Corruptions of Speech you mention. **1751** Johnson *Rambler* No. 177 P 9 A copy..by the help of which, the text might be freed from several corruptions. **1856** Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* (1858) v. 233 Nâblus being the corruption of Neapolis.

Corruptionist (kŏrv·pʃonist). [f. prec. + -IST.] A supporter, defender, or practiser of corruption, *esp.* in the administration of public affairs.

1810 L. Hunt (in *Athenæum* 18 Dec. 1880, 815/3), The corruptionists will have it that I am a turbulent demagogue. **1824** Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) II. 43/1 Never mind, say the corruptionists, you must go on saying you marry in the name of the Trinity whether you believe in it or not. **1884** *American* VIII. 260 One of the most notorious corruptionists in American politics.

†**Corru·ptious,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 -uous. [f. as prec. : see -OUS.] Characterized by corruption.

1540 Coverdale *Fruitf. Less.* Pref. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 199 Of ourselves we are but grafts of a corruptious tree. **1559** Morwyng *Evonym.* 23 Yet for-as-muche as they be corruptuous, they cannot be long kept. **1604** Breton *Pass. Shepherd* C iv b, A breath that so the ayre perfumes As all corruptious sence [=scent] consumes.

Corruptive (kŏrv·ptiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *corruptīv-us* liable to corruption (Tertull.), or a. F. *corruptif, -ive* (14th c.), f. stem of L. *corrumpĕre*: see -IVE.]

†**1.** Subject or liable to corruption. *Obs.*

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 180 That wee may receiue no corruptiue inheritance. **1683** Tryon *Way to Health* 84 Salt..does tye or hold the corruptive parts of the Flesh captive, that they cannot proceed to Putrifaction. **1691** Ray *Creation* II. (1704) 233 Some corruptive quality for so speedy a dissolution of the Meat.

2. That has the quality of corrupting; that tends to corrupt.

1609 Armin *Ital. Taylor* I ij b, To out-rime thy ill-reason'd cloze In thy corruptive prayse. **1640** Reynolds *Passions* iii. 16 Such a temper of Minde .. is corruptive to the Memorie. *a* **1691** Boyle *Hist. Air* xii. (1692) 65 Lightning is not always destructive or corruptive of Vegetables. **1737** Whiston *Josephus' Hist.* IV. viii. § 3 This fountain ..was entirely of a sickly and corruptive nature. **1817** Bentham *Ch. Eng.* 332. **1884** F. Peek in *Contemp. Rev.* July 75 The association of the first offenders with the old and irreclaimable convicts is fatally corruptive.

†**B.** *sb.* A thing that tends to corrupt. *Obs.*

1641 Ld. Digby in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 228 Of all these Corruptives of Judgment..I do, before God, discharge my self.

Hence **Corru·ptively** *adv.*, in a corruptive manner.

1653 F. G. tr. *Scudery's Artamenes* VIII. II. (1655) 121 Forming that name out of two Greek words corruptively put together. **1851** G. S. Faber *Many Mansions* (1862) 81 Corruptively derived from Primitive Patriarchal Tradition.

†**Corru·ptless,** *a. Obs.* [f. Corrupt *v.* + -less; cf. *exhaustless*, and see Corruptful.] Not subject to corruption; incorruptible.

1606 Marston *Sophonisba* III. i, Corruptlesse hunny, and pure dew. **1613** Heywood *Silver Age* IV. i, There is in me nothing mortal, save this shape..The rest all pure, corruptless, and refined. **1693** Dryden *Ovid's Met.* XV. 595 The borders with corruptless myrrh are crown'd.

Corruptly (kŏrv·ptli), *adv.* Also 4 corupliche. [f. Corrupt *a.* + -ly 2.] In a corrupt or depraved manner; pervertedly; by means of corruption or bribery.

1537 Starkey *Let. to Pole* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxxi. 196 Alas! Master Pole, what lack of learning and prudence was this, so corruptly to judg the matter. **1596** Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. ix. 42 O that estates, degrees, and offices, Were not deriu'd corruptly. **1611** Bible *Neh.* i. 7 We haue dealt very corruptly against thee. **1732** Law *Serious C.* xviii. (ed. 2) 325 We are all of us, for the most part corruptly educated. **1863** H. Cox *Institit.* I. v. 24 To which excess several of the judges corruptly gave countenance. **1869** *Daily News* 2 Feb., He denied that there had been any intention of corruptly influencing votes here.

b. By way of verbal or textual corruption.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 159 Cadwaledrus .. is i-cleped Cedwalla..but corupliche, for they knew nouȝt the longage of Britouns. **1568** Grafton *Chron.* II. 9 Called in the Norman language *Cover le fue*, which we now corruptly call Curfue. **1728** Newton *Chronol. Amended* Introd. 5 Writing Jasus corruptly for Inachus. **1774** C. J. Phipps *Voy. N. Pole* 184 Called by the Russians Morse, from thence by our Seamen corruptly Sea Horse.

Corruptness (kŏrv·ptnés). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being corrupt; corruption.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* II. iv. (1634) 138 The wickednesse that they have conceived by corruptnesse of nature. **1638** Penkethman *Artach.* I iij b, The Beasts and Cattel also through corruptnesse of the grasse whereon they fed, died. **1786** J. Roberts in *Life* 38 Thou mayest see the corruptness of such laws. *a* **1847** Mrs. Sherwood *Lady of Manor* V. xxix. 81 The corruptness of his motives in marrying my cousin.

Corruptress (kŏrv·ptrés). [f. Corrupter + -ess.] A female corrupter; also *fig.* of things.

c **1611** Chapman *Iliad* XIII. 316 Man's fierce corruptress, Fight, Set up her bristles in the field with lances long and light. **1624** Fletcher *Wife for Month* IV. iii, Peace, thou rude bawd Thou studied old corruptress. **1748** Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VI. i. 2 What terms wouldst thou have me to keep with such a sweet corruptress? **1879** Farrar *St. Paul* II. 11 Ionia had been the corruptress of Greece, Ephesus was the corruptress of Ionia.

†**Corruptrice.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *corruptrix, -tricem*, fem. of *corruptor*, on analogy of F. *corruptrice*: see -trice.] = prec.

1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* xxv. iii. 266 Licentious libertie, the corruptrice [*corruptricem*] of States and manners both.

†**Corru·ptrix.** *Obs.* [L.] = prec.

1611 Cotgr., *Corruptrice* a corruptrix, a woman that marres, or misleads, others.

Corruscate, -ation, erron. ff. Coruscate, etc.

Corry, var. of Corrie; obs. f. Curry.

Corrydie, Corrynogh, Corrysive, Corryvall, obs. ff. Corrody, Coronach, Corrosive, Corrival.

Cors, obs. f. Coarse, Corse, Course, Cross, Curse; **Cors,** in *Archit.* see Corse 7.

‖**Co·rsac, corsak.** *Zool.* [Turkī name: so F. *corsac.*] The Tartar fox, *Vulpes corsac.*

1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 393 The Fox of the Dukhun (Deccan) ..which..much resembles the descriptions of the Corsac, is described by him..as a very pretty animal, but much smaller than the European Fox.

Corsage (kō·ɹsédʒ, or, as F., korsā·ʒ). [a. OF. *corsage* (12th c. in Littré), f. *cors* body: see -age.]

†**1.** Bodily condition as to size and shapeliness.

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* II. vi. 72 Another beste of moche fayr corsage or shappe of body. **1658** Ussher *Ann.* 387 He thought the greatness of their stature and corsage would be a terrour to the Romans.

†**2.** The body as distinct from the limbs; the bust. *Obs.*

1510–20 *Compl. too late Maryed* (1862) 10 Gorgyously shewynge her fayre corsage. **1600** Puttenham in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 476 What ells dame nature coolde devise To frame a face, and corsage paragon.

b. Of a bird. [A Gallicism.]

1869 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* (1871) 65 The sapphire and the emerald gleam on their wings and corsages.

3. The 'body' of a woman's dress; a bodice (commonly pronounced as Fr.).

1857 A. Harris & E. Falconer *Rose of Castile, Mulcteer's Song*, Many a loving heart when near Doth trembling 'neath its corsage bound. **1867** *Nation* 3 Jan. 14/1 The same trimming was continued on the *corsage* and in the head-dress. **1883** *Truth* 31 May 769/2 The ball dress has a train and corsage of turquoise blue satin.

†**Corsaint.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 cors seynt, cors-sancte, cor-seynt, corseint, -saint, -saunt, -sand, 4–5 -saynt, -seynt, 5 coresaynte. [a. OF. *cors saint*, mod.F. *corps saint* holy body, body of a saint.] The body of a saint; a sainted person, (departed) saint (considered as locally present where his or her body rests).

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 8740 And hys ymage ful feyre depeynte Ryȝt as he were a cors seynt. **1362** Langl. *P. Pl.* A. VI. 23 Knowest þou ouht a Corseynt Men calleþ Seynt Treuþe? *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints, Clemens* 873 Þat cristine mene suld nocht mak Cors-sancte of hyme, na honoure do. **1393** *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) 186 [At the] hegh auter in the wirschip of the haly corsand. ? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 1164 He sekez seyntez bot seldene..That thus clekys this corsaunt owt of þir heghe clyffez. *c* **1450** *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2 Saynt cuthbert lyfe who lyste to lere, And forto knawe þat coresaynte clere. *a* **1500** *Chaucer's Dreme* 942 He trowed hire compleynt Shold after cause hire be corseynt.

Corsair (kō·ɹsēəɹ). Forms: α. 6 corsale, 6–7 cursaro; β. 6 coursayre, (7 cursare, corsare), 7–8 corsaire, 7– corsair; γ. 6–7 corsary, 7–8 cursary, 8 corsory; δ. 7 cursour, -ore, corser. [a. F. *corsaire*, in 15–16th c. *coursaire* = Pr. *corsari*, Sp. *corsario*, It. *corsale, corsare*, formerly *corsaro, -ario*, med.L. *cursārius* (1234 in Matt. Paris, Du Cange), f. med.L. *cursus, cursa* hostile excursion, inroad, plunder, booty (L. *cursus* a run, march, voyage), It., Sp., Pr. *corsa*, F. *course* run, naval expedition for plunder. Eng. had in early use the It. forms *corsale, corsare*, and in the 17th c. the anglicized forms *cursary, corsary, cursor, cursour.* (The reference of the name to *Corsica* was a piece of Italian popular etymology and animosity.)]

1. The name in the languages of the Mediterranean for a privateer; chiefly applied to the cruisers of Barbary, to whose attacks the ships and coasts of the Christian countries were incessantly exposed. In English often treated as identical with *pirate*, though the Saracen and Turkish corsairs were authorized and recognized by their own government as part of its settled policy towards Christendom.

1549 Thomas *Hist. Italie* 82 Thei..send forth yerely certaine armed galeis to kepe the seas against Corsales, and Pyrates. **1588** Greene *Perimedes* 9 A Barke of Coursayres and pyrates came by. **1599** Hakluyt *Voy.* II. I. 128 *margin*, A Foist is .. much vsed of the Turkish Cursaros, or as we call them Pirates or Rouers. *Ibid.* 217 There are many Corsaries or Pyrats which goe coursing alongst that coast, robbing and spoiling. **1607** in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 246 III. 88 French and Italian Corsares. **1671** Charente *Let. Customs* 44 Master de Razilly came to make war with the Corsaires of Salee. **1697** *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 72 Meluza, the most famous and covetous of all the Corsaries. **1716** M. Davies *Athen. Brit., Crit. Hist.* 97 The Corsories or Pyrates of Tripoly. **1773** Brydone *Sicily* xiii. (1809) 157 The incursions of the Barbary corsairs. **1814** Byron *Corsair* III. xxiv. 18 He left a Corsair's name to other times. **1869** Lecky *Europ. Mor.* II. iv. 271 The terms brigand or corsair conveyed in the early stages of society no notion of moral guilt.

2. A privateering vessel such as those of the Barbary coast; a pirate-ship sanctioned by the country to which it belongs.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* III. (1682) 96 Thêre are many Cursares and Turkish Galleots, that still afflict these Islanders. *Ibid.* IX. 385 Which they as a Cursaro or man of War confiscated. **1686** tr. *Chardin's Trav.* I. 3 There are usually about Forty Christian Corsairs Cruising up and down in the Archipelago. **1726** W. R. Chetwood *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 25 The Captain of the Corsair was an Irish Renegado. **1869** Rawlinson *Anc. Hist.* 337 Tuscan corsairs covered the Western Mediterranean.

3. *attrib.* (with *corsaire ship* cf. F. *gallée coursaire* 15th c.)

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VIII. (1682) 346 Two hundred Cursary ships or Pyrats. **1816** Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 131 Idlers of their own species called by apiarists corsair-

bees, which plunder the hives of the industrious. 1863 BRIGHT *Sp., America* 26 Mar., Men..who will build corsair ships to prey upon the commerce of a friendly power.

Corse (kɔ̄ɪs), *sb.* Forms: 3-7 **cors**, 4- **corse**; also 4-5 **korse**, *sb.* **coors**, **cours**, **coursse**, 4-6 **course**, **corss**(e, 5-6 **corce**, 6-8 **coarse**. [ME. *cors*, a. OF. *cors* (11-13th c.) = Pr. *cors*:—L. *corpus* body. In the 14th c. the Fr. was refashioned after L. as *corps* (*p* mute), and that spelling also passed into Eng., giving eventually the modern CORPSE, q.v. *Corps* was at first identical in pronunciation with *cors*, but by 1500 the *p* appears to have been sometimes pronounced, and this became at length the prevalent spelling and pronunciation. But *cors*, from the 16th c. spelt *corse*, never became obsolete, and still remains as a somewhat archaic and poetic form of *corpse*, which is itself moreover often pronounced without the *p* in reading.]

†**1.** A living body; = CORPSE 1. *Obs.*

[1292 BRITTON I. xv, Rap est une felonie de homme de violence fete au cors de femme.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19356 (Edin.) Þan wiþ suaipis þai þaim suang, and gremli on þair corsis dange. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* Prol. 67 Liftyng up his hevy dronken cors [*v.r.* corps]. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 199 Hire semly cors for to embrace. 1586 SIDNEY *Sonnets* (1622) 491 Euen as the flye, which to the flame doth goe, Pleas'd with the light, that his small corse doth burne.

†**b.** *transf.* Person; a man's self. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 683 How myȝt I hyde myn hert fro Habraham þe trwe, þat I ne dyscouered to his corse my counsayle so dere. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxviii. 179 *Judas.* Qwhat man som I kys, þat corse schall ye kyll.

2. A dead body; = CORPSE 2. Now chiefly *poet.* or *arch.* **a.** with epithet *dead*, *lifeless*, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11975 (Gött.) On þe ded cors þar it lay wid fote he smat. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 624 Dede corssys that lay wnputt in graiff. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 48 The sencelesse corse appointed for the grave. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. i. 429, I shall see thee born at Evening back A breathless Coarse. *c* 1810 C. WOLFE *Burial Sir J. Moore*, As his corse to the rampart we hurried. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. xv, Drops to the plain the lifeless corse. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xiv. 295 The dead corse, in complete steel, will haunt your legislative halls.

b. *simply.*

c 1250 *Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 28 Mirre..be þo biternesse defendet þet Cors þet is mide i-smered. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 337 They herde a belle clynke Biforn a cors [3 *MSS.* corps] was caried to his graue. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* vii. (1890) 30 For to gyue the corsses a sepulture. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 36 Villaines, set downe the Coarse, or by S. Paul, Ile make a Coarse of him that disobeyes. 1651 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iv. iii. 146 Some ..cannot endure a room where a coarse hath been. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 286 Stretch'd on the Ground she lies A mangled Coarse. 1821 BYRON *Cain* III. i, I must watch my husband's corse. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. xxiv. 388 Yet seek we not to steal away the corse Of valiant Hector.

†**c.** pl. *cors* = *corses*. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 154 He lette þe stude halwe, for þe gode cors þat þer were. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 2729 He leet taken alle the cors Off the men and off the hors. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 409 They bereþ forþ cors wiþ sorwe grete.

†**3.** *transf.* Of things: The 'body' or substance of a thing; the main bulk; also, a body or material substance.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 85 Ffor vynes land to cheese eke must thou yeme In coors [*corpore*] and in colour solute and rare. *Ibid.* III. 335 Ffor, as he saithe, the cors [of a vine] I delve in grounde, The rootes wol abounde and alle confounde. *Ibid.* XI. 102 Eke everie drie or roton cors remeve. 1506 GUYLFORDE *Pylgr.* (1851) 76 They thought..that the cors of the galye shulde in lykewyse haue fallen to the rok at the next surge.

†**4.** ? A corslet or corset. *Obs.*

1507 *May & June* 87 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 124 They spared not cors, armyt, nor yet vambrace.

†**5.** A ribbon or band of silk (or other material), serving as a ground for ornamentation with metal-work or embroidery, and used as a girdle, garter, etc. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 94 Coors of sylke, or threde [1499 corce], *textum. Ibid.* 451 Seynt, or cors of a gyrdylle, *textum.* 1454-6 *Churchw. Acc. St. Andrew's, East Cheap* (in *Brit. Mag.* XXXI. 243), Paied for Clapses and Corses of the grete Boke iiij^{s}. iij^{d}. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 33 A long grene coors of silke harneysid with silvir. 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 21 Silk.., in Ribbands, Laces, Girdles, Corses, Calles, Corses of Tissues, or Points. 1530 PALSGR. 209/1 Corse of a gyrdell, *tissu.* 1552 HULOET, Corse and broade gyrth, wherwyth maydens were wont to be gyrte vnder theyr pappes, *perizonium.* 1565-73 COOPER *Thes. Cinnilegium*, a girdle which a bride weareth: a corse.

†**6.** The cover of a chariot. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Corse of a chariot or horse lytter couered wyth bayles or bordes, *tympanum.* 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Tympanum*, the couer or corse of a chariote.

†**7.** *Arch.* (*cors*) A square shaft or slender pier supporting a pinnacle, figure, or other terminal; sometimes surmounting a buttress, sometimes rising from the ground; placed with its sides parallel to, or diagonally against a wall, but never with the effect of a buttress or support.

1478 BOTONER *Itin., Bristol* lf. 129 (ed. Nasmith 220) [In Porch of St. Stephen's Ch.] A cors wythoute, A casement, etc. *Ibid.* lf. 197 (ed. N. 269) [In West Door of Radclyff Ch.] A cors wythoute forth..A cors wyth an arch buttant. A boterasse. A body boterasse. 1505 *Indenture St. George's Chapel, Windsor* in R. Willis *Archit. Nom.* 71 [To have] arcebocens [-botens] and crestes, and corses with the king's beastes standing on them to bear the fanes on the outside of the said choir. 1844 R. WILLIS *Archit. Nom.* 71 These corses [at Windsor] are shown by the actual building to be the shafts of the pinnacles, which in this instance.. have square capitals for the reception of the beasts. *Ibid.* 72 In the accounts of these [wax herces] *bodies* and *botraces* are enumerated; and it is evident that *body* and *cors* are identical terms.

b. See quot. (App. never in English use.)

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* [from Daviler *Cours d'Archit.* (1691) II. 510: also in *Dict. de Trévoux* and Littré], *Corps*, in architecture..any part that projects or advances beyond the naked of a wall, and which serves as a ground for some decoration, or the like. So 1811 NICHOLSON *Dict. Arch.*

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (from 5), as †*corse-girdle*, †*-weaver.*

1501 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 84 To Alys my doughther on cors gyrdyll of cooloor blew, harnest wt syluer. 1530 PALSGR. 209/1 Corse weaver, *tissutier.* 1552 HULOET, Corse gyrdle, *cæstus, cinniligium.*

†**Corse, course,** *v. Obs.* or *dial.* [Of uncertain origin.

In sense it is identical with Coss *v.*, being the usual English form while *coss* is mostly Sc.; this, with the fact that both *coss* and *corse* certainly go back to an early date, makes it almost impossible to consider them as mere phonetic variants arising from the vocalization of *r* in *corse*, or the insertion of *r* into the spelling of *coss*. It is, however, in favour of their identity that there is a third verb, SCORSE, variously written *skoase*, *skoce*, *scoarse*, *scource*, synonymous in meaning with *corse* and *coss*; and that It. has both *corzonare* and *scozzonare* 'to coarce or trucke horses with a horse-coarcer' (Florio).]

trans. To exchange, to interchange; to barter; to deal in (a thing) by buying and selling again. In later use only in *to corse horses.* Hence **Co·rsing** *vbl. sb.*, jobbing, brokery.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 139 And thar bisyd woned a knith, That thoru kind was bond and thralle, Bot knihthed gat he wit catelle. This catel gat he wit okering, And led al his lif in corsing. 14.. *Lyarde* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 281 And 3itt salle thay be coussid [? coursid] awaye at Appilby faire, As wyfes makis bargans, a horse for a mare. 1552 R. HUTCHINSON *Serm. Oppression* Wks. (1841) 321 To persuade the Roman senators to change and corse certain prisoners. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXII. xxiii. 446 About the exchange and coursing [*permutandis*] of certein prisoners or captives. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. iv. v. 78 They went thither to course horses. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Corsing*, horse-dealing.

Corse, obs. f. COARSE, COURSE, CROSS, CURSE.

Corselet, var. of CORSLET.

†**Corse-present.** *Obs.* Also **corps**(e-**presand**, **-ant**, **-aunt**, **-prisaunt**, **-aunce**.

A customary gift due to the clergy from the chattels of a householder at his death and burial; a mortuary.

1393 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 185, I wyte for my corspresent the best garment that I for my body ordand. 1497 *Ibid.* IV. 124 My best horse, with bridell, sadill, and oder apparell, in the name of my mortuary corspresand. 1529 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 Mortuaries, otherwise called corse presentes. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 4479 He did nocht bid thame seik nor craif Cors presentis nor offerandis. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 120 a, The parson and vicar wyll haue for a mortuary or a coarse present the best thynge that is about the house. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 459 Mortuaries..because they were usually represented with the corpse at the burial, were therefore called corpse-presents. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 425 It was antiently usual in this kingdom to bring the mortuary to church along with the corpse when it came to be buried; and thence it is sometimes called a corse-present. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1870) II. 199. 1882 FURNIVALL *E. E. Wills* 139 Sometimes called Mortuary, Corse-present, or Foredrove.

†**Corser, courser.** *Obs.* [f. CORSE *v.* + -ER.] A jobber; *esp.* a horse-dealer, a horse-couper. *Obs.* exc. in HORSE-CORSER.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 172 Þei ben corseris..and bien schep and neet and sellen hem for wynnynge. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VI. i. (1554) 145 a, Like a coursour make coultes that be wilde, With spore and whip, to be tame and mild. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 94 Corsowre of horse, *mango.* 1449 *Petit. 27 Hen. VI*, in *Rolls Parl.* V. 154/1 Oon William Gerveis, by the coloure of a patente..cleping hymself the Kyngs Corser, rideth and gothe to..markeitis. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 251 b, Corsers of horses..by false menys, make them loke fresshe and fatte. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 120 A corser is he, that byeth all rydden horses, and selleth them agayne. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 224 The coursers of horses do many times beguile the simpler sort of buyers by lying and deceitful affirmation. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Captain* V. i, I am no bawd, nor cheater, nor a courser Of broken-winded women.

†**Co·rserie.** *Obs.* [f. CORSER: see -ERY.] Brokery; jobbery; buying and selling, barter.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 283 Cursed corserie of symonye. 1556-7 *Act* 3-4 *Phil. & Mary, Stat. Irel.* (Bolton) 255 [They] doe give themselves to idlenesse and will not labour, but daily use corserie, as in buying horses.

Corset (kɔ̄·ɪsĕt). Forms: 4-9 **corsette**, 5 **corsete**, **coursette**, 9 **corsett**, 5- **corset**. [a. F. *corset* (13th c. in Littré), dim. of OF. *cors* body.]

1. A close-fitting body-garment; *esp.* a laced bodice worn as an outside garment by women in the middle ages and still in many countries; also a similar garment formerly worn by men.

1299 *Wardrobe Acct. 28 Edw. I*, 28/15, 2 corsett' de miniver. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 361 He dede on a corsette of Janyr. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* B viij, This gyse..of these grete pourfyls and of the coursettys torned by the sydes. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 336 Her senesshal..mounted on a gret courser, and in a rich corset of grene, gyrt wt a white silken lace. 1805 HT. & S. LEE *Canterb. T.* V. 228 She wore a corset, the short waist and petticoats of her country. 1811 SCOTT *Don Roderick* XXXIII, He conscious of his broidered cap and band, She of her netted locks and light corsette.

2. A closely-fitting inner bodice stiffened with whalebone or the like, and fastened by lacing; worn chiefly by women to give shape and support to the figure; stays.

1795 *Times* 24 June, Corsettes about six inches long, and a slight buffon tucker of two inches high, are now the only defensive *paraphernalia* of our fashionable Belles. 1796 *Specif. W. Booth's Patent* No. 2112 An improvement in the making of stays and corsettes. *a* 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* V. xxxi. 235 Her morning-dress, which.. she always wore without her corset. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. iv. 81 To see If tightly laced the corsets be.

†**3.** = CORSLET 1. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 79 Ye sholde haue seen..corsettes and flancardes all to brosten.

4. *attrib.*

1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 165 (*heading*) Corset-maker. *Ibid.* 166 Females are more employed in stay and corset making than males. 1882 *Dict. Needlework* s.v., *Corset Cord*..is made both of linen and of cotton.

Corseted (kɔ̄·ɪsĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 2.] Fitted with a corset; wearing a corset.

1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* II. iii, We know, how wholly worthless is the race, With body corseted and painted face. 1882 *Echo* 5 Apr. 3/5 The great and unnatural divergence between the Greek and the corseted English figure.

Corsey, var. CORSY *Obs.*, corpulent; see CORSIE.

Corsiare, obs. f. COURSER.

†**Co·rsie,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* (exc. *dial.*) Forms: *a.* 5 **coresy**, **corysy**; 6 **corrosie**, **-ey**, **corasey**, 6-7 **corasie**, (9 *dial.* **corrosy**, **corrisee**, **-zee**, **correesy**). *β.* 6 **corsie**, **coarsie**, **coresie**, **-ey**, 6-7 **corsey**, **corzie**, **corzy**(e. [Reduced from *corŏsive*, CORROSIVE, by weakening of final *-if*, *-ive*, to *-ie*, *-y*, as in *hastif*, *-ive*, HASTY, *tardif*, *-ive*, TARDY; and by syncopation of the medial short vowel as in CORSIVE.]

A. *sb.* **1.** = CORROSIVE *sb.* (usually *fig.*)

a. *c* 1450 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 217 There is non erbe that growyth on grounde Nor no coresy may queth that qued. 1530 TINDALE *Prol. Pentateuch* Wks. (1573) 10 He..doth but heale hys woundes with freatyng coroseis. 15.. *Pater Sapientiæ* xliv. in Ashm. (1652) 199 Sulphurs in waters of Corrosie. *a* 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 476 The law.. is rather a corasie then an healing medicine.

β. 1526 TINDALE *Pathw. Scripture* Wks. (1573) 383 The Law..is a sharpe salue, and a freatyng corsey, and killeth the dead flesh. 1552 HULOET, Gyue or minister a corsey, *vrere hominem.* 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Sp. & Flie* xiv. 33 That corsey woulde curstly your stomake gnaw. *a* 1604 CHURCHYARD *Challenge* 37 And corzies rose, that made a running sore. *a* 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 347 Let the patient see and search his sin, and apply the corzy of the Law.

2. *fig.* A cause of trouble and grief, a grievance.

a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 176 Which was a great displeasure to ye kyng, and a mere corasey [GRAFTON corrosey] to the quene. 1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Old Age* 4 Shoulde the same discommodities, corasies and greeuaunces happen unto me. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 50 So lose ye your cost, to your coresie and smart. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* II. 1651 Your mother; Leaving you, poore soules, by her offence, A coresie and a scandall to the world. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Corrosy*, a grudge; ill will. *Devon.* 1880 MISS COURTNEY *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Correesy*, *Corrizee*, an old grudge; a sort of family feud handed down from father to son.

β. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 241 This was such a corsie to the herte of Edwinus that shortlie after hee died. 1567 TURBERV. *Epitaph Sir J. Tregonwell*, It was no corsie to this Knight long travaile to sustaine. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* III. (1603) 276 Princes.. feele many times more corzies and unquietnesse of mind. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 314 Is it not a corsey, that the Ministers of Christ should be of scandalous conuersation?

B. *adj.* Corrosive; smarting; purulent.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. (1641) 98/2 The pining Phthisik fils them all with pushes, Whence a slowe spowt of cor'sie matter gushes.

Corsie, *a.*^{2}, var. CORSY, corpulent, big-bodied.

†**Co·rsie,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 6-7 **corzye**, **-zie**. [f. CORSIE *sb.*] *trans.* To treat with a corrosive; *fig.* to vex, afflict, distress.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 34 When the faithful bee corzyed in themselues with the sting of sinne. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* (1603) 37 They ingender so much proud flesh in us, that we need daily to be corzied.

Corsilite (kɔ̄·rsilɔit). *Min.* Also **-lyte**. [f. F. *Corse* Corsica + -LITE.] (See quots.)

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 78 Corsilite. This beautiful rock being..from Corsica, it was thought proper to propose a geographical name. 1868 DANA *Min.* 235 Smaragdite.. forms, along with whitish or greenish saussurrite, a rock. ..The rock is the corsilyte of Pinkerton.

†**Co·rsiness.** *Obs. rare.* The quality of being CORSY, corpulence.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. 210 The lesse corsinesse a man hath, the more of reason & onderstanding.

†**Co·rsious,** *a. Obs.* [a. AF. *corsious* = OF. *corsieus*, f. *cors* body, CORSE.] = CORSY, corpulent. Hence †**Corsiousness.**

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xv, Although he were of body corsyous. *c* 1430 — *Bochas* IV. vi. (1554) 104 a, He waxe right fat, and wonder corsious. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 92 Corcyowse or grete belyydde, *ventricosus.* Corcyowsnesse,

corpulencia. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Corciousnesse* (old word), corpulency.

† **Corsive,** *a.*[1] and *sb. Obs.* Forms: 6–7 corsive, 7 cor'sive, coarsive, cor'zive. [A syncopated form of *corrĕsive*, CORROSIVE.]

A. *adj.* = CORROSIVE *a.* (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 25 There is no sorrowe..but continuance of time may assuage the bitternes therof, and consume the corsive eating of the same. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. iii, Your cor'siue waters.

B. *sb.* **1.** = CORROSIVE *sb.* 2.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 76 b, Surgions lay Corsiues to any wounde, to eate out the dead-flesh. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* IV. xiv, Who still apply'd strong Cor'sives to the wound. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* I. v, Sharpe incisions, searings, and cruel Corsives.

2. *fig.* = CORROSIVE *sb.* 3.

1564 BECON *Flower Godly Prayers* Prayers (1844) 69 Let the law be no corsive to his conscience. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xii, That which is their greatest corsiue, they are in continual suspition, feare, and distrust. 1669 COKAINE *Poems* 112 So old Petronius Arbiter applied Corsives unto the age he did deride.

† **Corsive,** *a.*[2] *Obs.*—[o] [app. f. F. *corsu* (CORSY) with suffix change: see -IVE.] = CORSY, corpulent.

1530 PALSGR. 308/2 Corcyfe, *corpsu, corpsue.* Corsyfe, to full of fatnesse. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Corsu* ..corsiue, grosse, fleshy.

Corslet, corselet (kɔ̄ːrslĕt), *sb.* Also 6 corslete, -lait, -lett, corselette, 6–8 corcelet, 7 corpslet. [a. F. *corselet* (16th c. in Littré), double dim. of *cors* body (cf. It. *corsaletto*, Sp. *corselete*, from Fr.).]

1. A piece of defensive armour covering the body.

1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* (Arb.) 121 All armed braue in Corsletes white. 1584 T. HUDSON *Judith* I. (1613) 369 (D.) While th' Armorer .. the sturdy steele doth beate, And makes thereof a corpslet or a jacke. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. State* IV. xvii. 329 Surely a corslet is no canonicall coat for me. 1696 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Ex.* XXVIII. (1697) 586 The ancient Habergions or Corslets..made of Leather and Linen. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* II. 502 His hack'd and riven corslet. 1843 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Lond.* (1864) 2 Polished corslets flashed in the sunbeams. 1859 TENNYSON *Idylls, Enid* 1008 Geraint's [lance] Struck thro' the bulky bandit's corselet home. *fig.* 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* cxliii. (1862) I. 339 The love of Christ hath a corslet of proof on it and arrows will not draw blood of it.

† **b.** *transf.* A soldier armed with a corslet. *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 18 How many armed Corslets, and vnarmed pikes. 1620 THOMAS *Lat. Dict., Primores* .. the pikemen or corslets. 1647–8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 528 La Fountaine-Martel and Agueville..sallied out..each with ten Firelocks, and twenty Corslets. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. Introd. 17 To levy certain horsemen, both demy-lances and corslets.

2. A garment (usually tight-fitting) covering the body as distinct from the limbs.

*c*1500 *Two Dandies* in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 456 Wyth corselettys of fyne veluet slyped Down to the hard kne. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 92 [Cæsar] offered to Venus Genitrix ..a Corslet of British Pearles. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 18 The women wear a petticoat, and a short corselet or jacket closely fitting their shapes. 1885 *Globe* 31 Jan. 7/4 Velvet corselet over a faille bodice, and sleeves embroidered to match.

3. *Zool.* That part of an insect which lies between the head and abdomen; the thorax. Also applied to an external structure on the thorax of some fishes, and to the mantle or pallium of a mollusc.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Corcelet*, in natural history, that part of the fly class which is analogous in its situation to the breast in other animals..Some flies have a double corcelet. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. III. ii. 501 [The butterfly has] three parts; the head, the corselet, and the body. 1834 M'MURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 201 A soft corslet round the thorax, formed by scales larger and smoother than those on the rest of the body. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 711/2 The corslet occupies a part of the superior and posterior edge of the shell. 1839 *Ibid.* II. 380/2 It [the mantle] is here not unfrequently termed the corselet. 1848 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. vi. 312 The legs are represented too long, the corselet or thorax too narrow.

4. *Comb.*, as *corslet-maker, -making*; † **corslet-man,** a soldier armed with a corslet.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. 69 Two thousand corslet-men. 1886 SIDGWICK *Hist. Ethics* ii. § 3. 30 Xenophon has recorded..a dialogue with a corslet-maker, in which Socrates..draws out the *rationale* of corslet-making.

Corslet, *v. rare*—[1]. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To encircle with, or as with, a corslet.

1612 *Two Noble Kinsmen* I. i, When her arms, Able to lock Jove from a synod, shall..corslet thee.

Corsleted (kɔ̄ːrslĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ED.] Furnished or armed with a corslet.

1876 SWINBURNE *Erechth.* (ed. 2) 1367 Their corsleted breasts.

† **Corsleteer.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -EER.] A soldier armed with a corslet.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XVI. xii. 69 The Corseletiers [*cataphracti*] and the Archers. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* 169 Xenophon with his brigade, consisting of 17 hundred corseletteers, and 800 targateers.

† **Corsned** (kɔ̄ːrsned). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 8 (*erron.*) -et. [OE. *cor-snéd*, f. *cor* choice, selection, investigation, trial (cf. G. *kor, kör* choice), f. ablaut stem of *céosan* to choose, *coren* chosen + *snéd* bit, piece, f. *snídan* to cut. Called in OFris. *cor-bita.*]

In OE. law, the morsel of trial, a piece of bread of about an ounce weight consecrated by exorcism (*panis conjuratus*) which an accused person was required to swallow as a trial of his guilt or innocence.

a 1000 *Laws of Ethelred* ix. 22 in Thorpe I. 344 (Bosw.) Gif man freondleasne weofod-þen mid tihtlan belecge, ga to corsnæde. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Corsned*, Ordeal-bread, or imprecated Bread. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 369 What was called..corsned (the loaf of execration) or the judicial morsel. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxiii. 74 The use of the ordeal, corsnet. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 339 Corsned, or morsel of execration: being a piece of cheese or bread, of about an ounce in weight, which was consecrated with a form of exorcism; desiring of the Almighty that it might cause convulsions and paleness, and find no passage, if the man was really guilty; but might turn to health and nourishment, if he was innocent. 1845 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. x. 121. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* v. v.

Corsour, Corss(e, obs. ff. COURSER, CORSE.

† **Corsy,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 5 corcy, 5–6 corsy(e, 6 corssy, coarsye, corsey, 6–7 corsie. [ad. F. *corsé*, in OF. *corsu*, having body, corpulent, f. *cors* body; the ending is assimilated to that of Eng. adjs. in -Y.] Corpulent, big-bodied, stout.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 92 Corcy or corercyows, *corpulentus.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. viii. 34 The corsy pasand Osyris [he] hes slane. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 7 Strang of nature, corsie and corageous. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 259 Podagra..went..to the house of a certaine fat, rich, and well-monied man; and quietly laid herselfe down at the feete of this corsie sire.

Cort(e, Cortaine, -ayne, Cortal(l, obs. ff. COURT, CURTAIN, CURTAL.

Cortays(e, -aysye, obs. ff. COURTEOUS, -ESY.

† **Cortbeck.** *Obs. rare.* [app. f. F. *court* short + *bec* beak.] A short-billed variety of pigeon.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 244/2 The Turbit Pigeon, or Cortbeck, hath a thick short Bill.

‖ **Cortège** (kɔːrtē·ʒ). [a. F. *cortège*, formerly *cortége*, 16th c. ad. It. *corteggio* 'a traine of followers that attend one as it were to court him', deriv. of *corte* COURT, 'also a prince's whole familie or traine' (Florio).] A train of attendants, or of people in procession.

1679 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 137 To take the air in Hyde Park, where was a glorious cortege. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 193 Accompanied by a guard of honour, no very commodious cortege at best. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 85 A cortége of labourers, and harvest-waggons. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* II. IV. ii. 329 His embassadors followed in the wake of the imperial cortége.

Cortegian, obs. f. COURTESAN.

Corteis, obs. f. COURTEOUS.

Cortelage, Cortelax, obs. ff. CURTILAGE, CURTAL-AX. **Corteore,** obs. f. COURTIER.

‖ **Cortes** (kɔ·rtes). Also 7–8 cortex. [Sp. and Pg. pl. of *corte* COURT, 'a princes court, ... a parliament, a court of aldermen; *hazer cortes* to call a parliament' (Minsheu, 1599).]

The two chambers or houses, constituting the legislative assembly of Spain and of Portugal.

1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 234/3 The next day.. the Cortes, or Great Council of the Kingdom [Portugal] Assembled. 1696 *Ibid.* No. 3239/2 Here is a Talk of Calling together the Cortes, or States of Spain. 1712 *Ibid.* 5068/1 The Cortez adjourn'd. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 615 By convoking a Cortes more numerous and free. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* I. 20 In Arragon the Cortes was of sufficient weight to constitute a Mixed Monarchy.

Cortes, Cortesie, obs. ff. COURTEOUS, COURTESY.

‖ **Cortex** (kɔ̄ːrteks). Pl. **cortices** (kɔ̄ːrtisēz). [L. *cortex* bark.]

† **1.** *fig.* The external part; the outer shell or husk. *Obs.*

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* V. XV. 178 Neither in the inward meaning nor outward Cortex of this Prophecy. 1681 — *Exp. Dan.* App. ii. 285 To distinguish betwixt the Cortex and the Pith..of these..Symbolical Visions. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xxi. 133 'Tis difficult to trace natural operations ..by the sight of the Cortex of sensible appearances.

† **2.** *Med.* The bark of various trees used medicinally; *absol.* Peruvian bark. *Obs.* (exc. as Latin.)

1680 SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1848) III. 472 Formerly they gave not the cortex to quartanarians. 1693 SIR H. SLOAN in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 924 The Cortex Winteranus, commonly sold in the Shops. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 37 As you give the Cortex to cure Quotidian, Tertian and Quartan Agues. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 357 By.. the free use of the cortex and a generous diet, the boy..got quite well.

3. Applied variously to differentiated external structures in a plant or animal body, or organ: *spec.* **a.** *Anat.* The outer gray matter of the brain. **b.** The outer part or 'cortical substance' of the kidney. **c.** *Bot.* That part of the fundamental tissue which lies outside the fibrovascular bundles; the bark.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 65 Covered with .. a Cortex that is obduced over the Cutis, as in Elephants. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 153 Each Tooth is composed of two Substances; an external *Cortex.* — *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 14 The Cortex of the Encephalon. 1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 168 The solid parts of the trunk of the plant consist of cortex, cuticle, or outer bark. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* II. v. 573 *note*, Sometimes .. the [fibro-vascular] bundles [in a leaf-stalk] .. form a closed hollow cylinder which divides the fundamental tissue of the leaf-stalk into pith and cortex. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 833 The protoplasm..is divisible into an exoplasm (cortex) and endoplasm (medulla).

Corteyn(e, obs. f. CURTAIN.

Corteys, cortez, obs. ff. COURTEOUS.

Cortian (kɔ̄ːrtiăn), *a. Anat.* [f. *Corti*, name of an Italian anatomist (1729–1813) + -AN.] In *Cortian organ, fibres, membrane, rods,* parts of the internal ear; also *organ, fibres,* etc. *of Corti.*

1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* viii. (1881) 213 The scala media and its Cortian fibres. *Ibid.* Index 311 Cortian membrane and fibres.

Cortical (kɔ̄ːrtikăl), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *corticāl-is*, f. *cortex* bark: see -AL.]

1. a. *Bot.* Belonging to the cortex or external part of some member or organ of a plant, as the bark, the rind of a fruit, etc.; *spec.* belonging to or forming the cortex or outer part of the fundamental tissue. (Opposed to *medullary.*)

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. ii. § 3 Of the Root..The next Part is the Cortical Body, which, when it is thin, is commonly called the Barque. *Ibid.* I. App. (1682) 34 Cortical Thorns are such as those of the Rasberry Bush, being not .. propagated from the Lignous Body, but ..wholly from the Cortical and Skin. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 331 This thallus is formed of a cortical and medullary layer. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 520 Nägeli has called this external limiting zone of the bast-layer the *cortical sheath*, a term corresponding to medullary sheath, used for the internal boundary of the wood.

b. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Belonging to or forming the superficial part or investment of an animal body or organ; *esp.* of the brain, the kidneys, the teeth, the hair. (Opposed to *medullary.*)

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 302 Assigning the cortical part for generating Spirits, and the seat of Memory. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 160 The cortical Substance at the Base of the Grinders is thinner than in any other Teeth. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. 7 The Nerves arise from the medullary, not the cortical Part. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 87 In the Cerebrum they [the Nerve-cells] are spread-out on the surface, forming an external or cortical layer. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 23 The central part of the hair, or pith, is less dense than its rind, or cortical substance.

† **2.** *fig.* External, superficial: cf. CORTEX 1. *Obs.*

1685 H. MORE *Para. Prophet.* 198 The Cortical or literal sense is .. most obvious. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 136 The literal and cortical Meaning and Use, may be fitted to elementary and initiating persons. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* viii. 141 The spleen will hereafter..I anticipate..be found to be cortical and caducous.

Hence **Co·rtically** *adv.*, in relation to, in or upon, the cortex or external part.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 256 Cortically placed granules.

Corticate (kɔ̄ːrtikĕt), *a. Zool.* and *Bot.* [ad. L. *corticāt-us* having bark, f. *cortex*: see -ATE[2].] Having bark; made of the nature of bark.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 583 Stem sparingly ramose..corticate. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Corticate*, having a rind, as the orange. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Corticated (kɔ̄ːrtikĕ·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] † **1.** Having a tough skin or hide. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xiv. 139 A quadruped corticated and depilous. *Ibid.* III. xvi. 144 Sanguineous corticated animals, as Serpents, Toads and Lizards.

2. Covered with bark, rind, etc.; having a cortex.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Corticated*, that hath a rind or bark. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* (1875) 236 Some species .. run over corticated or decorticated wood.

† **3.** 'Having the bark pulled off (Bailey, folio 1730–6). *Obs.*

Corticicole, Corticicolous, the etymologically correct forms of CORTICOLE, -COLOUS.

Corticiferous (kɔ̄ːrtisi·fĕrŏs), *a. rare.* [mod. f. L. *cortic-em* bark + *-fer-* bearing + -OUS. In mod.F. *corticifère.*] Bearing bark or a cortex.

1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Corticiform (kɔ̄ːrti·sifɔ̄ːrm), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -FORM. In mod.F. *corticiforme.*] Having the form of bark; bark-like.

1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Corticin (kɔ̄ːrtisin). *Chem.* [f. L. *cortic-em* bark + -IN.] An amorphous yellowish substance, found by Braconnot in the bark of the aspen.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 86 *Corticin* .. is tasteless and inodorous, sparingly soluble in water, easily in alcohol and acetic acid.

Corticine (kɔ̄ːrtisin). [f. as prec. + -INE.] Commercial name of a floor-covering made of ground cork with India rubber or a substitute.

1880 in WEBSTER *Supp.* 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 86/2 Corticine floor covering (a patented improvement in Linoleum).

Corticole (kɔ̄ːrtikōul), *a. Bot.* [Erroneous ad. mod.F. *corticicole*, f. L. *cortic-em* bark + *-cola* inhabitant.] Growing or living in the bark of trees.

1882 J. M. CROMBIE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 562 With respect to *corticole* lichens, some prefer the rugged bark of old trees.

Corticolous (kɔ̄ːrti·kɔ̄ːlŏs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -OUS. (It ought to be *corticicolous.*)] = prec.

1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Brit. Lichens* 101 Of corticolous species,..as various Parmelias, Ramalinas, or Stictas. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 1875 289 In corticolous species. 1881 WEST in *Jrnl. Bot.* X. 114 The corticolous form gathered from a tree in Norway is exactly identical.

Corticose (kǭɹtikōᵘ·s), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *corticōsus* abounding in bark, f. *cortic-em* bark.]

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Corticose*, full or thick of Bark. 1847 CRAIG, *Corticose*, resembling bark. 1864 WEBSTER, *Corticose*, *Corticous*, resembling bark; made of bark. 1885 OGILVIE, *Corticose*, *Corticous*, barky, full of bark.

Corticous (kǭ·ɹtikəs), *a. rare*—°. [f. as prec.: see -OUS.] See quot. Hence † **Corticousness.**

1721–90 BAILEY, *Corticous*, full of thick Bark. 1730-6 — (folio), *Corticousness*, Fulness of, or Likeness to Bark. 1847 CRAIG, *Corticous*, barky; full of bark. 1864-85 [see CORTICOSE].

Cortier, obs. f. COURTIER.

‖ **Cortile** (kortī·le). [It. *cortile* 'court or yard of a house' (Florio), deriv. of *corte* COURT.] (In Italy.) An enclosed area or court-yard within or attached to a building: usually roofless or surrounded with a covered walk; occasionally roofed; sometimes serving as a hall or court of entrance, as in some Italian churches.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 75/2 The cortile of the Palazzo Piccolomini at Siena. 1875 H. JAMES *R. Hudson* xi. 403 Within, it [an Italian villa] had a great, cool, gray cortile, with high, light arches around it. 1884 HORNER *Florence* I. xxvi. 370 The central door under the portico opens on the cortile or court of entrance.

Cortina·rious, *a. Bot. rare.* [f. late L. *cortina* curtain (Vulgate) + -ARIOUS.] = next.

Co·rtinate, *a. Bot. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ATE.] See quot.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Cortinate*, *Cortinarious*, having a cob-web-like texture.

Cortine, -tyn(e, obs. ff. CURTAIN.

Cortlage, obs. f. CURTILAGE.

Cortoute, obs. f. CURTAL, a kind of artillery.

Co-ruler. [Co- 3 b.] A joint-ruler.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 103 These Demons they placed in Dignitie..co-rulers with the great God. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 246 Συνάρχοντες Θεῷ, co-rulers with God.

Corum, Corun, obs. ff. QUORUM, CROWN.

† **Coru·ndic,** *a. Obs.* [f. CORUNDUM + -IC.] Of the hardness of corundum.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* Introd. 20 To express the relative hardness of other substances, by the following terms: Cretic, Gypsic, Marmoric, Basaltic, Felsparic, Crystalic, Corundic.

Coru·ndite. *Min.* = CORUNDUM.

1861 BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.* 86.

Corundophilite (kǫrʊndǫ·filəit). *Min.* [f. CORUNDUM + Gr. φίλος friend + -ITE: in reference to its association with corundum.] A silicate of alumina, iron, and magnesia, occurring in green micaceous crystals.

1851 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* II. XII. 211. 1868 DANA *Min.* 504.

Corundum (korʊ·ndəm). Also 8 **corivindum, -vendum, coriundum,** 9 **corundon.** [a. Tamil *kurundam*, in Telugu *kuruvindam*, Hindī *kurunḍ*; Skr. *kuruvinda* 'ruby'. Cf. also CORINDON.]

1. A crystallized mineral belonging to the same species as the sapphire and ruby, but opaque or merely translucent, and varying in colour from light blue to smoky grey, brown, and black; called also *Adamantine Spar*.

a 1728 WOODWARD *Catal. For. Fossils* 6 *Nella Corivindum* is found in fields where the rice grows. 1798 GREVILLE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 403 My friend Colonel Cathcart sent me its native name, *Corundum*, from India, with some specimens..in 1784. 1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 335 The second, in India, near Bombay and there called *corundum*. 1868 DANA *Min.* 138 Corundum..is ground and used as a polishing material, which, being purer, is superior in this respect to emery. It was thus employed in ancient times. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Mar. 11/2 A new process for obtaining pure aluminium from aluminium oxide or broken corundum.

2. *Min.* Used as the name of a mineral species, under which Dana includes the transparent sapphire (including the ruby, and the (so-called) oriental amethyst, emerald, and topaz), the opaque or translucent adamantine spar (= prec. sense), and the granular emery. It consists of crystallized alumina ($Al_2 O_3$) variously coloured.

1804 *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 44 Those stones which offer the greatest resistance to a mechanical division, such as quartz, blue corundum or sapphire. 1868 DANA *Min.* 139 Emery..in which the corundum is in distinct crystals. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* xiv. 273 The sapphire .. the ruby and the Oriental topaz .. are all mere coloured varieties of the mineral substance known as corundum.

3. *attrib.*, as in *corundum point, stick, tool, wheel*, used in polishing, dressing millstones, etc.

1792 OAKLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 407 Among these broken lumps, the Corundum stone is found. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 106 Corundum or emery wheels are now generally used for dressing both saws and cutters. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 86 The edges of holes in dials may be trimmed with corundum sticks.

† **Coru·scancy.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *coruscānt-em*: see next and -ANCY.] The quality of being coruscant or glittering.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Wks. II. 111/2 One..glimpse of the translucencie of your eyes sun-dazeling corruscancy.

Coruscant (korʊ·skănt), *a.* Also 5 **coroscant,** 6–7 **corruscant.** [ad. L. *coruscānt-em*, pr. pple. of *coruscāre* to flash, gleam: see CORUSCATE.] Glittering, sparkling, gleaming.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 79 A corruscant rounde Rubie. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 27 b, A Commet most coruscant. 1677 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 54 An Angel whose face was more coruscant than the Sun. 1700 J. BROME *Trav.* ii. (1707) 60 Bright and coruscant Luminaries. 1821 SOUTHEY *Vis. Judgem.* IV, Turrets and pinnacles sparkled, Playing in jets of light, with a diamond-like glory coruscant.

b. *fig.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 953 No creatur so coroscant to my consolacyon! 1644 H. PARKER *Jus Populi* 17 The woman is coruscant by the rayes of her husband. 1881 J. DARRELL in *Argosy* 29 A coruscant cloud of phrases.

Coruscate (kǫ·rʊ̆skeᵉɪt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *coruscāre* to vibrate, glitter, sparkle, gleam.] *intr.* To give forth intermittent or vibratory flashes of light; to shine with a quivering light; to sparkle, glitter, flash.

1705 [see CORUSCATING]. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 162 A sudden glare Coruscates wide. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses, Mother Rigby's Pipe* ii, The star kept coruscating. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 186/2 The light was a brilliant green, coruscating from the centre..in..flashes of flame.

fig. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. iii. (1872) 104 Like a swift dashing meteor he came into our circle; coruscated among us, for a day or two. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1296. 262 The President will be chosen mainly for his power of coruscating.

b. with cognate object.

1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xxii, Coruscating continually an unnatural light.

Coruscating (kǫ·rʊ̆skeᵉɪtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING [2].] That coruscates; glittering, sparkling.

1705 T. GREENHILL *Embalming* 331 As flaming fire was more coruscating and enlightening than any other matter. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xiii. 374 Dazed by the coruscating displays of the electric flame.

fig. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. v. (1872) 36 In coruscating wit, in jocund drollery. 1881 *Athenæum* 8 Oct. 460/1 Mr. Browning's coruscating lines.

Coruscation (kǫrʊ̆skē¹·ʃən). Also (*erron.*) 5 **chor-,** 7–9 **corr-.** [ad. L. *coruscātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *coruscāre* to CORUSCATE.]

The action of coruscating; usually with *a* and *pl.*: A vibratory or quivering flash of light, or a display of such flashes; in early use always of atmospheric phenomena.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiv. 53, I shall girde alle the heuens wyth thondres, lyghtnynges, choruscacyons. 1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 26 b, Coruscation is a glistering of fire..and a glimmering of lightning. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* viii. 126 Coruscations, or scintillations seen in the night. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. Notes 3 The coruscations of the Aurora borealis. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iv. (1867) 81 What so grotesque as the coruscations of frost? 1878 MARKHAM *Gt. Frozen Sea* xv. 206 As a rule the auroras consisted of faint coruscations darting across the heavens.

fig. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* i.19 Those pure coruscations of immortal..truth will shine into us. 1810 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 252 The mere coruscation of heated fancy. 1880 TODHUNTER *Shelley* vii. 199 Coruscations of epigrammatic wit.

Corusible, coruster, obs. ff. CRUCIBLE, CHORISTER.

Corve, var. CORF; obs. pa. t. & pple. of CARVE.

† **Corved,** *ppl. a. Obs.* In *corved herring* (corruptly *corred, cored*): see quots.

1641 S. SMITH *Herringbusse Trade* 7 The Corved Herrings, which are to make red Herrings, are those that are taken in the Yarmouth seas, provided that they can bee carried on shore within 2 or 3 dayes after they be taken, otherwise they must be pickled. The Corved Herrings are never gipped but rowed in salt, for the better preservation of them, till they can be brought a shore, and if any be preserved for to make Red-herrings, they are washed out of the pickle before they be hanged up in the Red-herring houses. 1641 — *True Narr. R. Fishings* 4 For the latter Fishing, if Corved Herrings, the best vent of them is at Yarmouth, to make red Herrings. Hence, *c* 1682 in J. COLLINS *Making of Salt* 106; and 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Herring*.

[App. the same as MDu. *korfharinck*, mentioned under CORVER, of which the exact sense is equally obscure. A suggestion is that, as *tonharing* is barrelled herring, *korfharing* may be herring not barrelled, but brought ashore in baskets. *Corved* would then be 'put in a corf or corves'.]

¶ In the *Dict. Rusticum* 1704, the quot. from S. Smith is given, s.v. *Herring-fishery*, with 'corved' misprinted 'corred'; whence ASH 1775 has the spurious '*Cored* (in the herring fishery) rolled in salt, prepared for drying', which has been mechanically repeated in many subsequent Dictionaries: some of the most recent invent a fictitious vb. trans. '*Core*, to roll herrings in salt and prepare them for drying'.

‖ **Corvée** (korve·). *Feudal Law.* [F. *corvée*, in 13th c. also *corowée*:—Romanic *corvada, coruada* (in a capitulary of Charlemagne):—late L. *corrogāta*: *corrogāta opera* requested (*i. e.* requisitioned) work: f. L. *corrogāre*, f. *cor-* together, and intensive + *rogāre* to ask, request. Mediæval Latinized forms of the F. were *corruweia, corrua, croata.*]

A day's work of unpaïd labour due by a vassal to his feudal lord; the whole forced labour thus exacted; in France, extended to the statute labour upon the public roads which was exacted of the French peasants before 1776: see quot. 1877.

1340 *Ayenb.* 38 Kueade lordes .. þat be-ulaȝeþ þe pouere men .. be tayles, be coruees [*printed* tornees], be lones, þe kueade wones. 1794 J. GIFFORD *Reign Louis XVI*, 184 The abolition of the *Corvée*, in kind, which had for ages been a source of constant oppression to the country people. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 219 The peasant, altho' personally free .. is nevertheless restrained by limited corvees and some pecuniary contributions. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 202 When, in the early part of the [18th] century, the advantages of a good system of high roads began to be perceived by the Government, the convenient idea came into the heads of the more ingenious among the Intendants of imposing for the construction of the roads, a royal or public corvée analogous to that of private feudalism. 1882 L. OLIPHANT *Khemi* 138 The canals were kept up by a corvée of the inhabitants.

Corven, obs. pa. t. (pl.) and pa. pple. of CARVE.

† **Corver** [1]. *Obs.* [a. MDu. *corver* a fisherman, and fishing ship (of some kind): cf. the phrase *te corve varen* to go a fishing in a *korfscip*; *korfharinck* a herring (of some kind), *korfmarct* the market where the fish were sold. Of uncertain origin: possibly from *corf, korf* basket: the only sense of *Korver* in Kilian is 'cistifer, cistam seu corbem ferens, corbulo' = basket-man, basket-carrier. But this does not well explain the phrase *te corve varen.*] A kind of Dutch herring-fisher and fishing-boat.

1491 EARL OF OXFORD in *Paston Lett.* No. 926 III. 372 The roborye and dispoyling of certayn Corvers of Holond and Selond done by the shipp callyd *the Foole*, wherof Robert Spenser was maister, aswell in herryng, vitayle, and takelyng.

† **Co·rver** [2]. *Obs.* [f. CORF + -ER [1].] One who makes corves: see CORF.

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 34 Whereas I speak of Corves, or Baskets to put the Coals in, we must have a Man (which is called the Corver) to make them.

Corveser, corvester, var. CORVISER *Obs.*

† **Corvester.** *Obs.* A corruption of Ger. *kurfürst*, formerly *chörförste*, electoral prince.

1552 HULOET, *Coruesters*..whyche be noble men, beynge officers or electours of the Emperoure. 1606 EARL NORTHAMPTON in *True & Perf. Relation* Pp j b, The choise of Emperours by the Coruesters of Germany.

Corvet, obs. f. CURVET.

Corvette (kǭɹve·t). *Naut.* [a. F. *corvette*, ad. Sp. *corbeta*, Pg. *corveta*: cf. L. *corbīta* (*navis*) a slow-sailing ship of burden, f. *corbis* basket.

The phonetic relation between the mod. Romanic and the L. word is not clear. The *corbīta* is said to have been named from the basket hoisted as an ensign or signal by the Egyptian grain-ships.]

A flush-decked war-vessel, ship-, barque-, or brig-rigged, having one tier of guns; now, in the British navy, classed among Cruisers.

In the earlier quots. the name of a particular kind of French vessel: see esp. quot. 1711.

1636 SIDNEY *Let.* in *State Papers* II. 436 (L.) A corvette ..of Calais, which has been taken by the English. 1711 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4), A *Courvette*, is a sort of *Barco Longo*, carrying a Main-Mast and a little Fore-Mast, and using both Oars and Sails. They are much us'd at Calais and Dunkirk, and serve as Tenders to Fleets. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 16 May 1/4 One sloop of war of 20 guns and a corvette. 1798 CAPT. MIDDLETON in *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 433 She proves to be *Le Mondovi* brig corvette. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Life Nelson* 23 Captain Nelson fell in with four .. frigates and a corvette. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* lv, He called the enemy a corvette, not specifying whether she was a brig or ship corvette. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 129 Sometimes such frigates would only cut up into bad corvettes. 1887 *Daily News* 24 June 2/7 Her Majesty's corvette Conquest is about to sail for Honolulu. 1892 *Times* 16 Feb., The Imperial German cruising corvette Prinzessin Wilhelm.

Corvetto: see CURVET.

Corvine (kǭ·ɹvəin), *a.* [ad. L. *corvīn-us*, f. *corvus* raven.] Of or pertaining to a raven or crow; akin to a crow, of the crow kind.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Corvine*, pertaining to, or like a Raven or Crow; black as a Crow. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falc. Indus* i. 5 A din of corvine voices. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 210 Notwithstanding its essentially corvine form, the habits of this bird.. are rather those of Jays. 1886 GUILLEMARD *Cruise Marchesa* I. 122 Corvine birds are abundant wherever there are fish.

Corviner: see CORDWAINER.

† **Corviser, -or.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 **corveser, -our,** 5–6 **corvyser,** 6 (**corvoster**), 7 (**corvester**), 7–8 **corvisor,** 8 **corvizor, -ser, -cer.** [a. AF. *corviser, corveser* = OF. *corveisier*, later *courvoisier* shoemaker, f. OF. *courveis* leather:—L. *Cordubense* = *Cordubānum*, of Cordova, CORDOVAN.] A shoemaker.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 109 Girdelers, coferers, ne corvysers. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 371 That the corvesers bye ther lether in the seid yeld halle. 1467 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 193 J. Thomson, corvesour. 1530 PALSGR. 209/1 Corvyser, *cordovanier*. *a* 1563 BALE *Sel. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 446 None excepted neither King nor Corvoster. 1609 D. ROGERS *Harl. MS.* 1944 lf. 25 b, Coruesters or shoemakers. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5906/9 David Weaver, of Kelliber Issa, in the Parish of Kerry, Corvicer. 1725 *Ibid.* No. 6380/7 David Richards, late of Llangathen, Corvisor.

Corvorant, perverted form of CORMORANT, q.v.

† **Co·rvy.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [Possibly a variant of CORBY, or f. L. *corvus*, taken in sense of F. *corbeau* (see Hatzfeld, sense II. 1).] An ancient engine of war, consisting of a beam of timber armed with grappling irons, used by the besieged to pull down stones from the works of the besiegers, or snatch up assailants who came near the walls.

1584 HUDSON *Judith* iii. (1613) 111 (D.) Here croked Coruies, fleeing bridges tal, Their scathful Scorpions that ruynes the wall.

†**Cory,** *a. Obs.* [f. CORE *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].] Of the nature of a core (of a boil): cf. CORE[1] 3.

1600 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. for Health* (1633) 94 The Lungs send out superfluous bloud .. which .. is converted into a whitish cory substance.

†**Cory,** *sb. Obs.* (See quot.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 93 Cory, schepherdys howse, *magale, mapale.*

Cory, Coryar, -er, -our, obs. ff. CURRY, -IER.

Corybant (kǫ·ribænt). · Also 4 **Coribande,** 6 **Coribant.** Pl. **Corybants**; now usually in L. form **Corybantes** (kǫribæ·ntīz). [a. F. *Corybante,* ad. L. *Corybant-em* (nom. *Corybās*), a. Gr. Κορύβᾶς, *-αντα.*] A priest of the Phrygian worship of Cybele, which was performed with noisy and extravagant dances.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. v. 133 Þer is a maner poeple þat hyȝte coribandes þat wenen .. whan þe moone is in þe eclips þat it be enchauntid . and þerfore .. þei betyn hire basines wiþ þikke strokes. 1570 KIRCHMEIER in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. (1884) 17/1 Thus woont the Coribants .. The crying noise of Jupiter new borne with song to hide. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 41 Those mad Corybants, who dance and glow On Dindymus high tops with frantick fire. 1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 395. 521 Cybele enthroned, a Corybant dancing. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* Ser. IV. 277 Christians now howl it out like the Corybantes.

Hence **Corybantian** (kǫribæ·ntiăn), *a.* [L. *Corybanti-us* + -AN], of or pertaining to the Corybantes or their worship. **Coryba·ntiasm** *Path.* [Gr. κορυβαντιασμός Corybantic frenzy]: see quot. †**Coryba·ntiate** *v. Obs.* [see -ATE[3]], to act like a Corybant. **Coryba·ntic** [Gr. κορυβαντικός], **Coryba·ntine** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or resembling the Corybantes or their rites.

1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 25 Dances partly religious, partly warlike, as the Corybantian. 1847 CRAIG, *Corybantiasm,* in Pathology, a sort of frenzy, in which the patient has fantastic visions. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Corybantism.* 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Corybantiate,* to sleep with one's Eyes open, or be troubled with Visions that one cannot sleep. 1775 ASH, *Corybantiate* .. to act the part of the Corybants who were wont to make many odd noises and gestures, to act the part of a lunatic. 1642 CUDWORTH *Serm.* 1 *Cor.* xv. 57 (1676) 92 True Divine Zeal is no Corybantick Fury, but a calm and regular heat. 1864 *Cornh. Mag.* IX. 165 He was corybantic in his execution of a Scotch 'reel'. 1890 HUXLEY in *Times* 1 Dec. 13/2 That form of somewhat corybantic Christianity of which the soldiers of the Salvation Army are the militant missionaries. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. i. (1737) 2 The Corybantin Cymbals of Cybele.

†**Corydale.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. Gr. κορύδαλος.] The Crested or Tufted Lark.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 731 The Calanders, Corydales, and Larkes.

Corydaline (kǫ·ridăləin). *Chem.* [f. *Corydalis* + -INE.] An alkaloid existing in the root of *Corydalis tuberosa* and some allied plants.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 287 Corydalina was detected by M. Wackenroder [in 1826], in the root of the *Corydalis tuberosa.* 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 87 Corydaline forms light, non-coherent, greyish-white masses.

Corydie, obs. f. CORRODY.

Corydon (kǫ·ridŏn). [L. *Corydon,* Gr. Κορύδων proper name, applied by Theocritus and Vergil to a shepherd: cf. Ecl. ii. 56 'Rusticus es Corydon'.] A generic proper name in pastoral poetry for a rustic.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 256 b, I suppose Coridon him selfe could not have done more rustically. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 61 The shomaker must not goe beyond his latchet .. nor schollers teach Coridon to holde the plough. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 83 Where Corydon and Thyrsis met, Are at their savoury dinner set .. Which the neat-handed Phillis dresses. 1763 J. CUNNINGHAM *To Shenstone, Corydon, a Pastoral* iv, Give me my Corydon's flute. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* II. xii. 191 'Gad, what a debauched Corydon!' said my lord.

Hence †**Corydo·nical** *a.*

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* 185 Being either not well in his Wits, or a Coridonicall Coxcombe.

†**Co·rylet.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *corylētum,* f. *corylus* hazel.] A hazel copse.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* iii, The prouder pines, The under Corylets. [1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 221 Your Coryletum or copse of Hasels.]

Corymb (kǫ·rimb). Formerly in L. form **corymbus,** pl. **-i.** [a. F. *corymbe,* ad. L. *corymbus,* a. Gr. κόρυμβος head, top, cluster of fruit or flowers, *esp.* of ivy-berries; with Pliny, also the capitulum or close head of a composite flower.]

1. *Bot.* A species of inflorescence; a raceme in which the lower flower-stalks are proportionally longer, so that the flowers are nearly on a level, forming a flat or slightly convex head.

By writers before the time of Linnæus, *corymbus* was applied to the discoidal head of a composite flower: see RAY *Hist. Plants* (1686) I. 11.

[1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Corymbus* .. among Modern Herbalists, is us'd for a compounded discous Flower, whose Seeds are not Pappous, or do not fly away in Down.] 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 567 *Lepidium petræum* .. Flowers in a close corymbus. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 393 The purple corymbs of the Asters. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 321 The modern corymb must not be confounded with that of Pliny, which was analogous to our capitulum. 1861 MRS. LANKESTER *Wild Flowers* 75 Sea Aster .. The flower-heads are in a compact corymb.

b. *transf.* (*Zool.*) Used of a group of zoophytes.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 173 A whole corymb or hemispherical group.

¶ **2.** A cluster of ivy-berries or grapes. (Not an Eng. sense.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Corymbus,* a Bunch, or Cluster of Ivy-berries. 1849 DE QUINCEY *Eng. Mail-Coach* Wks. IV. 347 Gorgeous corymbi from vintages. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xii. 408 Ivy branches .. surround its [a mirror's] rim with a delicate tracery of sharp cut leaf and corymb.

Corymbed (kǫ·rimbd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[2].] Fashioned as a corymb.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 432 Spreading obliquely upward, and much ramose, forming an even top clump (corymbed or fastigiate).

†**Cory·mbiate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *corymbiāt-us* set with clusters of ivy-berries, f. *corymbus.*]

1823 CRABB *Techn. Dict.*, *Corymbiate* (*Ant.*), set about and garnished with clusters of ivy berries.

†**Cory·mbiated,** *a. Obs.* = prec.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Corymbiated,* set about with Berries. 1755 JOHNSON, *Corymbiated,* garnished with branches of berries. *Dict.* Hence in later Dicts.

Corymbiferous (kǫrimbi·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *corymbifer* bearing clusters of berries (f. *corymbus*), adopted in 17th c. as a term of Botany + -OUS.]

1. *lit.* Bearing corymbs; *spec.* belonging to the *Corymbiferæ,* a sub-order of Composite plants, having the florets of the disk tubular and perfect, and those of the ray, when present, ligulate.

Although many of the *Corymbiferæ,* as tansy, milfoil, the Asters, Senecios, Cinerarias, etc. bear their heads of flowers in typical 'corymbs' (in the modern sense), the name goes back to the earlier botanical sense of *corymbus*: see CORYMB 1 note.

1676 GREW *Anat. Flowers* iv. § 7 To the Corymbiferous Kind, as Tansy, Chamemile, and the like. 1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 285 The Corymbiferous, that are not Pappose, these have either a radiated, or a naked Flower. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 115/1 Corimbiferous Flowers .. made of thrums, without any circle of leaves. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Corymbiferous Plants* (among Herbalists) are such as have a compound discous Flower, but their Seeds have no Down sticking to them: Of this kind is the Daisy, Camomile, etc. 1731–59 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Corymbiferous Plants* .., Mr. Ray distinguishes them into such as have a radiate Flower, as the Sun-Flower, the Marygold, etc. and such as have a naked Flower, as the Lavender Cotton and Tansey. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 248/2 We might instance the flower of any corymbiferous plant. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xiii. 428 A shrub ten or fifteen feet high, of the corymbiferous family.

¶ **2.** See quots. (Not an English use.)

1657 *Phys. Dict., Corymbiferous,* bearing berries. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Corymbiferous,* that beareth Berries like Ivy. 1755 JOHNSON, *Corymbiferous,* bearing fruit or berries in bunches.

Corymbiform (kori·mbifōrm), *a.* [See -FORM.] Of the form of a corymb.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 29 *Brassicæ campestris* .. flowering racemes corymbiform. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 278 The corymbiform distribution of the skin-disease.

Corymbose (kǫrimbō·s), *a.* [f. mod. Bot. L. *corymbōsus,* f. *corymbus.*] Growing in corymbs; of the nature of or resembling a corymb.

1775 ASH, *Corymbose,* belonging to the corymbus. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 234 The flowers of Yarrow .. grow in a corymbose manner. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 438 *Dichotomaria obtusata,* Lam. Branching, corymbose, dichotomous, jointed. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* App. 307 Terminal corymbose heads of yellow flowers.

b. Of a disease.

1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 155 The corymbose variety is very fatal. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Corymbose smallpox.

Hence **Corymbo·sely** *adv.*, in the manner of a corymb, in corymbs.

1829–55 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 1291 Flowers capitate or corymbosely panicled. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 192 Stem .. corymbosely branched.

Corymbous (kori·mbəs), *a. rare*[−0]. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Characterized by corymbs.

1828 WEBSTER, *Corymbous,* consisting of corymbs; in clusters. *Barton. Lee.* Also in later Dicts.

Cory·mbulous, -o·se, *a. rare*[−0]. [f. L. type **corymbulus,* dim. of *corymbus* + -OUS, -OSE.]

1828 WEBSTER, *Corymbulous,* having or consisting of little corymbs. *Barton.* 1847 CRAIG, *Corymbulose,* formed of many corymbs.

Corynid (kǫ·rinid). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Corynidæ,* f. *Coryne,* generic name of a Hydromedusa, a. Gr. κορύνη club.] A member of the family *Corynidæ* of the order *Hydroidea* of Cœlenterates.

1870 NICHOLSON *Zool.* lviii. 73 The .. elements of generation .. by the union of which the young Corynid is produced.

Coryniform (kori·nifōrm), *a. Zool.* [f. *Coryne* + -FORM.] Having the form of a Corynid.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 132 Some medusoids .. the hydroid stages of which are not .. certainly known, but which are probably coryniform.

Corynite (kǫ·rinəit). *Min.* [Named 1865; Gr. κορύνη club + -ITE.] A native sulph-arsen-antimonide of nickel. 1868 DANA *Min.* 74.

Corynoch, obs. f. CORONACH.

Coryous, -owse, -osyte, -ouste, obs. ff. CURIOUS, -OSITY.

‖ **Coryphæus** (kǫrifī·ŭs). Also 9 **-eus**; 7 Anglicized as **coryphe.** [L.; a. Gr. κορυφαῖος chief, head man, leader, in the Attic Drama 'leader of the chorus'; f. κορυφή head, top.]

1. The leader of a chorus.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 396 All those other Gods .. are to that First .. God, but as the Dancers to the Coryphæus or Choragus. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. x. 419 The people sung .. and the coryphæus answer'd. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Shaks. Notes* 13 The leader of the chorus, the foreman, or coryphæus. 1870 MACCOLL *Ammergau Passion Play* 52 The coryphæus .. recited in monotone a short explanation of the type and ensuing act.

b. The title of a functionary in the University of Oxford, appointed (in 1856) to assist the CHORAGUS.

[1856 *Statuta Univ. Oxon.* (1890) 77 Præcentor, sive coryphæus, una cum chorago bipartita opera constantem musicæ practicæ exercitationem habendam curet.] 1863 *Oxf. Ten Year Bk.* 54 It was enacted that there shall be a Præcentor or Coryphæus .. who is to assist the Choragus. 1892 *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 26 Music (Coryphæus or Precentor). John Henry Mee.

2. *fig.* The chief or leader of a party, sect, school, etc.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 2 They call him [Peter] the coryphe of the apostles. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improvem.* 141 As amongst Poets there is some called the Coryphæus, or Captain-poet, so fareth it likewise amongst Meats. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 226 A coryphæus of the popular party. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* ii. 50 Strauss, the coryphæus of modern scepticism.

‖ **Coryphée** (korifē·). [F.; ad. L. *coryphæus*: see prec.] The chief dancer in a ballet.

1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* vii. 254 Round each set of dancers the people formed a ring, in which the figurantes and coryphées went through their operations. 1869 *Daily News* 14 Apr., Men dressed as coryphees, wriggling about like the Arab dancing-girls, to the sound of the native music.

Corystoid (kori·stoid), *a. Zool.* [f. *Corystes* name of a genus of crabs (a. Gr. κορυστής helmeted soldier, f. κόρυς helmet) + -OID.] Allied to the genus of crabs *Corystes,* or the family *Corystidæ.*

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 65 The Corystoid species.

Coryve, var. of CORRIVE *v.*

‖ **Coryza** (kǫrəi·zä). *Path.* Also 7 **corisa.** [L.; ad. Gr. κόρυζα running at the nose.] The running at the nose which constitutes or accompanies a cold in the head; catarrh.

1634 R. H. *Salerne's Regim.* 156 These rheumes If to the Breast they flow .. Th'are call'd Catharre. But running through the Nose It's call'd Corisa: others say the Pose. 1685 BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* 317 Many Coughs and Hoarsenesses, and Coryzas are said to be cur'd. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 249 Sore throat and coryza considerable. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 8 An ordinary coryza.

Corzie, -zy: see CORSIE.

Cos (kǫs). Also 7–8 **Coss**(e. [The ancient name (Gr. Κῶς) of an island in the Ægean (now Stanchio).] In full *Cos lettuce*: a variety of lettuce introduced from the island of Cos.

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 130 Coss Lettuce from Turkey. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Lettuce,* The most valuable, of all the English lettuces, are the white cos, or the Versailles, the Silesia, and the black cos. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 302 The *cos* and the *cabbage* lettuce. 1890 *Daily News* 31 Mar. 5/6 The tender cabbage lettuce .. is more tender and digestible; but the cos holds its own because it produces a greater weight per acre.

Cos, var. of COSS; obs. f. KISS.

Cos., abbreviation of COSINE.

Cosack, cosak, obs. ff. COSSACK.

Cosalite (kǫ·săləit). *Min.* [Named in 1868 from *Cosala* in Mexico (where it occurs): see -ITE.] A native sulphide of lead and bismuth.

1868 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. XLV. 319 Cosalite, a new mineral.

‖ **Cosaque** (kosa·k). [App. a trade application of F. *Cosaque* Cossack, prob. in allusion to the sudden and irregular firing of the latter.] A cracker bon-bon.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade Prod., Cosaques,* a French fancy paper for wrapping sweetmeats. 1882 P. FITZGERALD *Recreat. Lit. Man* (1883) 91 A little cosaque, which I saw him merrily 'exploding' at the supper-table. 1884 *Daily News* 6 Dec. 5/3 The manufacture of cosaques and bonbons must be brisk this Christmas.

Cosaque, obs. f. CASSOCK.

1698 CRULL *Muscovy* 79 Their upper Garments are made like Vests, or rather Cosaques, falling down to the mid-leg.

Co-saviour: see Co- *pref.* 3 b.

†**Cosbaude.** [Cf. CASBALD.] A term of reproach to a woman.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 43 A Cosbaude, *mirgizona* [cf. 55 coystrel, *mirgizo*].

Cosch(e, obs. f. COACH, and var. COSH, *Qōs.*, hut.

Coschyn(e, obs. f. CUSHION.

Coscinomancy (kǫ·sinomæ·nsi). Also 7 **choschino-, cosino-,** 7–8 **coskino-,** 9 **koskino-.** [ad. med.L. *coscinomantia,* f. Gr. κοσκινόμαντις, f. κόσκινο-ν sieve: see -MANCY.] Divination by the turning of a sieve (held on a pair of shears, etc.).

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xvii. 356 Comparing Astrologie with Auspicie, Hydromancie, Chiromancie, Choschinomancie, and such like. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. ii. (1712) 89 Coskinomancy, or finding who stole or

spoiled this or that thing by the Sieve and Shears. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. Hazlitt) III. 301–2. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 116 The so-called coscinomancy, or, as it is described in Hudibras, 'th' oracle of sieve and shears'.

Cose (kōʊz), *v.* [Back-formation from COSY *a.*] *intr.* To make oneself cosy.

1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* iii, To see the comfortable gleam through the windows, as the sailors cose round the fire with wife and child. 1863 HOLME LEE *A. Warleigh's Fort.* II. 241 Rachel .. was cosing with a delightful new novel in her sofa corner.

Cose, obs. f. COSS *sb.*2 (*Anglo-Indian*), COSS *v.*

Co-seat: see Co- *pref.* 1.

Cosecant (kōʊsī·kănt). *Trig.* [f. Co- *pref.* 4 + SECANT. The L. *cosecans* was used *a* 1576 by Rheticus, *Opus Palatinum* (1596). F. *cosécante.*] The secant of the complement of a given angle. (Abbreviated *cosec.*)

1706 in PHILLIPS, *Co-secant.* 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 3 The radius, cotangent, and cosecant [form] another right-angled triangle CDL. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 243 $\frac{AP}{PM}$ .. is called the cosecant of A (written *cosec. A*).

Coseismal (kōʊsəi·zmăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Co- *pref.* 2 + SEISMAL.]

A. *adj.* Relating to the points of simultaneous arrival of an earthquake wave on the earth's surface; in *coseismal line, curve, zone.*

1851–9 MALLET in *Adm. Man. Sci. Enq.* 361 Upon maps of the country in which the shock was felt, coseismal and meizoseismal curves may be finally laid down. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* iii. (1879) 124 By drawing a curve through these points we have a coseismal curve.

B. *sb.* for *coseismal line, curve*: A line or curve connecting points of simultaneous shock from an earthquake wave.

Coseismic (kōʊsəi·zmik), *a.* [f. Co- + SEISMIC.] =prec. A.

1886 J. MILNE *Earthquakes* 10 These points will lie in circles called 'isoseismic' or 'coseismic' circles.

Cosen, -age, -er, obs. ff. COUSIN, COZEN, etc.

Co-sentient (kōʊse·nʃĕnt), *a.* [See Co- 2.] Feeling in company or together with, jointly sentient. (Cf. CONSENTIENT.)

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. xxviii, For of himself Co-sentient and inseparable parts The snaky torturers grew.

So **Co-se·ntiency,** co-sentient quality.

1884 GURNEY & MYERS in *19th Cent.* May 809 The obscure pervasive co-sentiency of man and man.

Coser, Coseri: see COSSER, COSSERY.

Co-settler, Cosey: see Co- *pref.* 3 b, COSY.

† Cosh, *sb.*1 *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 5 **cosche,** 5–6 **cosshe,** 6 **cosse.** [Of uncertain origin: Gaelic *cois* 'little hole, cavern' has been compared.] A small cottage, hut, hovel.

c 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 94 Coote, lytylle howse [*K.* cosh, *H.* cosche, *Pynson* cosshe], *casa.* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 142 b, Some persones buyldeth to god but a poore cosshe or small cotage. 1530 PALSGR. 209/1 Cosshe a sorie house, *cauerne.* 1547 SALESBURY *Dict. Welsh, Bwth,* cottage, cosse. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Cosh,* a cottage, or hovel. *Craven.*

Cosh, *sb.*2 *dial.* [Cf. OF. *cos* (Godef.), F. *cosse* pod.] The husk of grain; the pod of beans or pease.

1787–95 W. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Norfolk* Gloss., *Cosh,* the husk or chaff of wheat and oats. 1866 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. I. 167 The..cost of separating it [seed] from the husk or cosh must always be considerable. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss., Cosh,* the pod of beans or tares: as 'Tars have such a many coshes'; hence also *Cosh'd*: as 'How well the beans are cosh'd'.

Cosh (kɒʃ), *a. Sc.* and *dial.* [Derivation unknown.]

1. Quiet, still.

17.. *Gay Goss-hawk* xiii. (*Minstr. Sc. Border*), He..sang fu' sweet the notes o' love, Till a' was cosh within. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Cosh,* quiet, still. *Salop.* 1881 *Autobiog. J. Younger* iv. 34 John Wallace had sat as cosh as a mouse in the corner. *Ibid.* xxiii. 284 All was hushed as cosh as midnight. *Mod. Sc.* Keep it cosh! Be cosh about it.

2. Sheltered, snug, comfortable.

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Farmer's Ingle,* Blythe to find..That a' his housie looks sae cosh and clean. 1813 E. PICKEN *Poems* I. 124 (Jam.) I've guid gramashens worn mysel'.. They kept me cosh baith cauf an' coots. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 82 Beside our cosh hearthstane.

3. Trim, neat.

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 94 They come flocking in..their bosoms made cosh and tidy. 1832–53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. I. 37 The coshest wife that e'er I met, Was Mistress Dougal Dhu.

4. (See quot.)

1808 JAMIESON, *Cosh* .. 4. In a state of intimacy; 'They are very cosh'.

Co-sharer: see Co- *pref.* 3 c.

1602 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* XII. lxxv. (1612) 311 Haue Cleargie-men coshairers? tush a Lye: To aske doe Courtiers, Church-men shame to offer Simonie.

Coshe, obs. Sc. f. COACH.

Cosher (kɒʃəɹ), *v.*1 *Ireland.* [Phonetic repr. of Irish *coisir* feast, feasting, entertainment.]

intr. To feast; to live at free quarters upon dependants or kinsmen.

1634–5 *Stat. Ireland* 10–11 *Chas. I,* c. 16 If any person or persons..shall cosher, lodge or cesse themselves..upon the inhabitants. 1640 SHIRLEY *St. Patrick for Irel.* v. i, I would not leave a head..from my mother's sucking pig at her nipple to my great-grandfather's coshering in the peas-straw. 1689 *Irish Hudibras* (N.), A very fit and proper house, sir, For such a worthy guest to cosher.

Cosher (kɒʃəɹ), *v.*2 *trans.* To treat with indulgent fondness, pamper; to cocker or coddle *up.*

1861 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* 181 She cosheted up Eleanor with cold fowl and port wine. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Aug. 232/1 He is..dandled and cosheted like a baby in arms.

Cosher (kɒʃəɹ), *v.*3 *colloq. intr.* To chat in a friendly and familiar fashion.

1833 MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* I. v. 339 Rogers made Tom Moore and me sit down with him for half an hour, and we cosheted over the events of the evening.

Cosher, *a.* (in Jewish use): see KOSHER.

Cosherer (kɒʃərəɹ). *Ireland.* Also 7 **cash-.** [f. COSHER *v.*1 + -ER 1.] One who coshers, or lives by coshering.

1634–5 *Stat. Ireland* 10–11 *Chas. I,* c. 16 An Act for the Suppressing of Cosherers and Idle Wanderers. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 13 There are yet to spare, who are Casherers and Fait-neants, 220,000. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. xii. 153 Commissions were scattered profusely among idle cosherers who claimed to be descended from good Irish families. 1865 *Times* 11 Mar., A 'cosherer' is one who pretends to be an Irish gentleman, and will not work.

Coshering (kɒʃərĭŋ), *vbl. sb. Ireland.* Also 7 **cochering.** [f. COSHER *v.*1 + -ING 1.]

† 1. Feasting. *Obs. rare.*

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in Holinshed VI. 67 Their noble men, and noble mens tenants, now and then make a set feast, which they call coshering, wherto flocke all their reteiners, whom they name followers .. In their coshering they sit on straw, they are serued on straw.

2. The practice or custom, claimed as a right by Irish chiefs, of quartering themselves upon their dependants or tenants: see COSHERY 2.

1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. viii. (1633) 102 The Irish imposition of Coyne, Livery .. cosherings, bonnaght, and such like. 1605 T. RYVERS *Vicar's Plea* (1620) 1 The lawes are executed in every place alike, cocherings are reduced to chiefe-rents. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1747) 169 Irish exactions;—namely cosherings; which were visitations and progresses made by the lord and his followers among his tenants; wherein he did eat them out of house and home. 1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Irel.* 44. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 130 Sometimes he contrived, in defiance of the law, to live by coshering, that is to say, by quartering himself on the old tenants of his family.

Co·shering, *ppl. a.* [f. COSHER *v.*1 + -ING 2.] That 'coshers' or lives upon the industry of others.

1727 C. THRELKELD *Stirpes Hibern.* C vij, Dodder.. quits the root, and like a coshering parasite lives upon another's trencher. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 180 A herd of squandering, coshering, wandering blackguards. 1882 GOLDW. SMITH in *19th Cent.* July 6 Some hereditary despot, the representative of their old coshering chiefs.

Coshery (kɒʃəri). *Ireland.* Also 6 **cosshirh, cossherie, cashery,** 7 **coshary.** [f. Irish *coisir* (kōʃəɹ) feast, feasting.

The ending appears to be assimilated to Eng. sbs. in *-ery*; the direct repr. of the Irish word would be *cosher*: cf. *Houlston Tracts* II. xxxviii. 10 A portion of the dough..is cleverly hid [by the servants], for what the Irish call a *cosher,* after the family are in bed.]

1. *gen.* Feasting. *rare.*

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 40 On palet of scarlet they were for cossherye setled.

2. *spec.* Entertainment for themselves and their followers exacted by Irish chiefs from their dependants.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in Holinshed II. 23/2 No lords..shall extort or take anie coine and liverie, cosheries, nor cuddies, nor anie other like custome..in or upon anie of the church lands and territories. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 623/2 But now by this Statute the sayd Irish Lord is wronged, for that he is cutt of from his customarye services, as Cuddeehih, Cosshirh [*v.r.* Cossherie], Bonaught, Shragh, Sorehim, and such like. 1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 9 Cashery is certeine feastes which the lorde vseth to take of his tenants after Easter, Christmas, Whitsontyde, Michaelmas and all other tymes at his pleasure. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 141 This chiefe Lord had his Cosharies upon his tenants, that is he and his would lie upon them until they had eate up all their provisions. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 348 Coshery.. is somewhat analogous to the royal prerogative of purveyance. 1870 *Athenæum* 22 Oct. 523 Among these exactions 'coshery' figures as the most oppressive and most hateful.

Coshionet, obs. f. CUSHIONET.

Co·shly, *adv. Sc.* [f. COSH *a.* + -LY 2.] Quietly, undisturbedly.

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1789) II. 82 (Jam.) It's i' the Psalms o' David writ, That this wide warld ne'er should flit, But on the waters coshly sit.

Cosie: see COSY.

Cosier, a cobbler: see COZIER.

Cosingnace, -ais, obs. ff. COUSINESS.

Co-signatory (kōʊsi·gnătəri), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Co- + SIGNATORY.]

A. *adj.* Signing jointly with others, uniting with others in signing.

1891 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 5/5 The co-signatory powers to the Berlin guarantees.

B. *sb.* One who signs (a document, treaty, etc.) jointly with another or others; a joint signatory.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 4/2 It is thought that Austria ..will avoid the difficulty of becoming a co-signatory of Italy. 1867 C. W. BINGHAM in *Times* 9 Nov. 10/1 He has requested me to acknowledge on behalf of ourselves and our co-signatories the receipt of your courteous reply.

Cosignificative, -ficator: see CONSIG-.

Cosily (kōʊ·zili), *adv.* Also **cozily,** etc. [f. COSY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a cosy manner; snugly and comfortably.

1721 RAMSAY *To Æolus* 17 Canty and cosily I lye. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* v, Syne coziely, aboon the door, Wi' cannie care, they've plac'd them. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 14 [He] would take his seat quietly and cozily by the fire. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* II. iv. 103 She had seen the little girl..cosily in bed.

Cosin, -age, obs. ff. COUSIN, COZEN, -AGE.

Cosine (kōʊ·sain). *Trig.* [mod. f. Co- *pref.* 4 + SINE. The L. *cosinus* occurs in Gunther *Canon Triangulorum* (1620); F. *cosine.*] The sine of the complement of a given angle. (Abbrev. *cos.*)

1635 I. W. *Sciographia* 44 As the Radius Is to the cosine of the angle given. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 141 The Co-sine of the Angle. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 123 The mean annual evaporation..varies as the cosine of the latitude.

attrib. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 167 Integrators were of three kinds: (1) radius machines, (2) cosine machines, (3) tangent machines.

Cosine, Cosiner, obs. ff. COUSIN, COZENER.

Cosiness (kōʊ·zinės). Also **cozi-.** [f. COSY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being cosy.

1834 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk., Dublin* Wks. I. 236 Old rambling houses..displaying, in the dwelling-rooms, comfort and 'cosiness'. 1882 *Athenæum* 2 Dec. 741/1 Palmer said he loved cosiness, as a cat does.

Cosino-, coskinomancy, obs. ff. COSCINO-.

† Co·sins. *Obs.* [So called from the name of the maker.] A kind of stays or 'bodice'.

1727 POPE *Art of Sinking* 94 Lac'd in her Cosins new appear'd the bride. 1729 *Art of Politicks* 10 Think we that modern words eternal are? Toupet, and Tompion, Cosins, and Colmar Hereafter will be called by some plain man A Wig, a Watch, a Pair of Stays, a Fan.

Cosma, erron. form of *chasma,* CHASM.

† Co·smarchy. *Obs.*—° [ad. Gr. type **κοσμαρχία,* f. *κόσμ-os* world + *-αρχια* government.] 'The power of the devil, the government of the world' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Cosmete (kɒ·zmīt). *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. *κοσμητ-ής,* f. *κοσμεῖν* to order.] A state officer or director in charge of the ephebi at Athens.

Cosmetic (kɒzme·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *κοσμητικ-ός* relating to adornment, f. *κοσμεῖν* to arrange, adorn, f. *κόσμ-os* order, adornment. Cf. F. *cosmétique.*]

A. *adj.* Having power to adorn, embellish, or beautify (*esp.* the complexion); also = COSMETICAL.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Introd., Which damnable portion of cosmetique Art. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* II. 20 Whilst Iris his cosmetick Wash must try, To make her Bloom revive. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 13 When her face is smoothed..by a thousand cosmetic slops and washes. *a* 1845 HOOD *Progress of Art* xii, Washed by my cosmetic brush How Beauty's cheek began to blush.

B. *sb.*

1. A preparation intended to beautify the hair, skin, or complexion.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 48 Recommend those Cosmetiques..which preserve hair for the use and intention of Nature. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 437 No better Cosmeticks than a severe Temperance and Purity. 1783 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 3 Oct., Between her medicines, and the.. cosmetics, I shall expect to become stout and beautiful. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* I. 55 Knowing no cosmetic but cold water.

fig. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* I. 25 All the loathsome deformities of guilt disappear under the cosmetics which fortune can apply.

2. The art of adorning or beautifying the body. Also *pl.* (cf. *athletics*). [=Gr. *ἡ κοσμητική.*]

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 1 Art of decoration [of the body] which is called cosmetic. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. § 48. 37 Painting and music .. counted as ..only somewhat more liberal than cookery or cosmetics. 1865 GROTE *Plato* II. xxii. 95 Cosmetic, or Ornamental Trickery, is the counterfeit of Gymnastic.

3. One who practises the cosmetic art. *nonce-use.*

1713 *Guardian* No. 64 That you would place your petitioners at the head of the family of cosmetics [barber, perfumer, etc.].

Cosme·tic, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. sb. 1: cf. *to physic.*] *trans.* To treat with cosmetics.

1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* July 446 Joan and Anne were gorgeously arrayed, roseate-cheeked, cosmeticked.

Cosmetical (kɒzme·tikăl), *a.* [f. Gr. *κοσμητική* COSMETIC *sb.* + -AL.] **a.** Relating to cosmetics. **† b.** = COSMETIC *adj. Obs.*

1559 MORWYNG *Euonym.* 195 Waters distilled called Cosmeticall. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Introd., The office of Cosmetical Physick. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 5 The bitter oyl is good in pains of the ear and cosmetical. 1823 MOORE *Fables, Holy Alliance* 102 They then wrote essays, pamphlets, books, Upon cosmetical economy.

Hence **Cosme·tically** *adv.*

1879 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXIV. 51 Her face, cosmetically well-preserved, still retained..traces of great beauty.

Cosmeticism (kɒzme·tisiz'm). *rare.* [f. COSMETIC + -ISM.] The practice of the cosmetic art.

1821 LOCKHART *Valerius* II. iii. 100 [Her] complexion did not, in spite of all the arts of cosmeticism, harmonize very well with the bright golden ringlets.

Cosmeticize (kɒzmeˑtisəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To treat with cosmetics.

1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 88 What an atmosphere of palms, gentle and simple .. cosmeticized and unwashed! 1860 *All Year Round* No. 47. 493 The skins that were not hard red, were of a ghastly cosmeticised whiteness.

Coˑsmian. [f. Gr. *κόσμ-os* of the world, secular, f. *κόσμος* the world.] = COSMIST.

1842 J. STEWART (*title*), The Bible of Nature, condensed from the Scriptures of Eminent Cosmians, Pantheists and Physiphilanthropists.

Cosmic (kɒˑzmik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *κοσμικ-ός* of the world or universe, f. *κόσμος* order, the world. Cf. F. *cosmique.*]

†**1.** Of this world, worldly. *Obs.*

1649 J. ECCLESTON *Behmen's Epist.* vii. § 13 He must turne from his Imagining in the Cosmick Spirit [*in spiritu mundi*] wherewith the soull is covered and disguised.

2. Of or belonging to the universe considered as an ordered system or totality; relating to the sum or universal system of things.

1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) I. xvi. 305 The one unchangeable cosmic substance. 1874 BLACKIE *Self Cult.* 11 Metaphysics is the knowledge of the absolute or cosmic reason so far as it is knowable by our limited individualised reason. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii. 109 The great cosmic law of gravitation. 1877 CLIFFORD *Lect. & Ess.* (1886) 394 (*title*) Cosmic emotion. By a cosmic emotion — the phrase is Mr. Henry Sidgwick's—I mean an emotion which is felt in regard to the universe or sum of things, viewed as a cosmos or order.

b. Relating to or dealing with the cosmos; *Cosmic philosophy* = COSMISM.

1874 FISKE *Cosmic Philos.* I. 98 The Cosmic Philosophy, which aims only to organize into a universal body of truth the sum of general conclusions obtained by science, adopts as the only trustworthy guide for its inquiries the method of science. 1879 RYDBERG *Magic Mid. Ages* iv. 181 Supernatural ideas in cosmic philosophy will destroy reason, morality, human feeling.

3. Belonging to the material universe as distinguished from the earth; extra-terrestrial.

1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. Whether..the..molten condition of our planet was..due to the collision of cosmic masses or not. 1881 CARPENTER *Microsc. & Rev.* § 706 The presence of extremely minute particles .. which there is strong reason for regarding as cosmic dust.

b. Characteristic of the vast scale of the universe and its changes; applied to the distances between the heavenly bodies, the periods of time occupied in their cycles, the velocity with which they move, and the like.

1874 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1889) II. 195 The play between organism and environment through cosmic ranges of time. *Mod.* What is the speed of an express train to the cosmic speed of a planet in its orbit?

4. Orderly, in good order; the opposite of *chaotic. rare.* Cf. COSMOS.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. i. i. 9 Alas, the Books are not cosmic, they are chaotic. 1867 — *Remin.* (1881) II. 134 Rough nature I knew well already, but here it was reduced to cosmic.

†**5.** '*Cosmic disease*, a synonym of *Syphilis*, from the universality of its prevalence' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Cosmical (kɒˑzmikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

†**1.** Relating to the world, *i.e.* the earth; geographical. *Obs. rare.*

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 82 Wheare thow supposest therefor, that here Italye fast by Dooth stand..Withdraw thy iudgment from that grosse cosmical erroure. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispens.* (1823) II. 166 The tabernacle represented the world: whence the..apostle terms it [Heb. ix. 1] a cosmical or mundane sanctuary.

2. = COSMIC 2.

1685 BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* 37 We may make use of one or other of these Terms, Fabrick of the World, System of the Universe, Cosmical Mechanism. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 297 This original cosmical meaning of the Greek gods, though lost by anthropomorphism to the vulgar. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 14 *note*, This Pythagorean cosmical system. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* vi. § 186. 190 There may be many cosmical intelligences, each embracing the whole universe.

b. = COSMIC 2 b.

1856 MEIKLEJOHN tr. *Kant's Crit. P. R.* (1884) 256, I term all transcendental ideas in so far as they relate to the absolute totality in the synthesis of phænomena *cosmical conceptions.* 1861 B. POWELL in *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 5) 133 Those thoroughly versed in cosmical philosophy.

3. = COSMIC 3.

1849 HERSCHEL *Outl. Astron.* 538 That..our view is limited by a sort of cosmical veil which extinguishes the smaller magnitudes. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* xii. 324 General terrestrial or cosmical conditions. 1882 PROCTOR *Fam. Sci. Stud.* 47 Signs of the earth's passage through cosmical dust.

b. = COSMIC 3 b.

1842–3 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 70 A term which ..sinks into nothing with reference to cosmical time, if cosmical time be not eternity.

4. Of or pertaining to COSMISM.

1861 GRESLEY *Sophron & N.* 74 Cosmical or Atheistical opinions.

5. *Astron.* Occurring at sunrise, coincident with the rising of the sun; said of the rising or setting of a star.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. i. xxxv. (ed. 7) 348 The Cosmicall setting..is when a starre goeth downe under the Horizon at such time as the Sunne riseth. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* viii. (1657) 257 The Cosmical and Acronical rising and setting of such asterismes. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 232 The Cosmical rising and setting is all one with the Morning rising or setting, as if the beginning of the Artificial Day, or the Rising of the Sun, were the same with that of the World. 1826 COLEBROOKE *Misc. Ess.* (1873) II. 372 It is the heliacal rising, not the cosmical, which governs certain religious rites.

Cosmically (kɒˑzmikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. *Astron.* Coincidently with the rising of the sun: see COSMICAL 5.

1589 FLEMING *Georg. Virg.* I. 8 Cosmically, not heliacally: for these two, rising and setting, are ascribed to the stars. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 88 The Holy Bishop of Winchester..called the weeping Saint Swithin, for that about his feast Præsepe and Aselli, rainie constellations, do arise cosmically, and commonly cause raine. 1809 COLEBROOKE in *Asiat. Res.* IX. 357 The star, rising cosmically, became visible in the oblique sphere, at the distance of 60° from the sun. 1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 914 A heavenly body is said to rise or set cosmically when it rises or sets at sunrise.

2. In a cosmic or cosmical way; in relation to the cosmos.

1854 GREG (*title*), Observations on Meteorolites or Aerolites, considered Geographically, Statistically, and Cosmically. 1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* x. 395 All our sense-phenomena ..are indeed cosmically associated.

Cosmico- (kɒˑzmiko), comb. form of Gr. *κοσμικός* COSMICAL = cosmically, as in *cosmico-natural* adj.

1881 in *Nature* XXV. 193 Of the 'influences which act upon suicide', the first that are considered are the 'cosmico-natural'.

Cosmism (kɒˑzmiz'm). [f. COSM-OS + -ISM.] **1.** The conception of the cosmos or 'order of nature' as a self-existent, self-acting whole; the theory which explains the cosmos or universe solely according to the methods of positive science.

1861 G. J. HOLYOAKE *Limits of Atheism* (1874) 7 To believe in Nature, in its self-existence, its self-subsistence, its self-action, its eternity, infinity, and materiality, and in that only, is Affirmative Atheism. *Note.* This might stand for a definition of Cosmism. *Ibid.* Pref., Cosmism, as well as Secularism, expresses a new form of Freethought. 1861 GRESLEY *Sophron & N.* 74 The new notion of Affirmative Atheism, or Cosmism. 1874 FISKE *Cosmic Philos.* I. 184 In the progress from Anthropomorphism to Cosmism the religious attitude remains unchanged from the beginning to the end.

2. (See quot.: formed after *patriotism.*)

1873 RUSKIN in *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 928 The name of the emotion would then be properly 'Cosmism', and would signify the resolution of such a people to sacrifice its own special interests to those of Mankind.

Cosmist (kɒˑzmist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] A believer in cosmism; a Secularist.

1861 G. J. HOLYOAKE *Limits of Atheism* (1874) 11 It is the first instinct of the Cosmist..to keep his mind open to reason. 1861 GRESLEY *Sophron & N.* 68 The Cosmist asks for a proof of the existence of the Great Spirit; he calls on us to prove that the world is not self-existent, self-creating. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Nov. 3/1 The prosecutor..declined to give his evidence on oath because he was a 'Cosmist', which he subsequently explained meant 'much the same as a Secularist or an Agnostic'.

Cosmize (kɒˑzməiz), *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make into a cosmos.

1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* III. 28 It's the duty of man to try..to cosmise his own particular little corner of it.

Cosmo-, before a vowel **cosm-,** combining form of Gr, *κόσμος* COSMOS, as in †**Cosmocriticism,** critical investigations of the world or universe; †**Cosmoˑdelyte** (see quot.); **Cosmoˑsophy,** knowledge or science of the cosmos; †**Cosmo-telluˑrian** (see quot.); †**Cosmo-zoˑism,** the theory that the cosmos is endowed with life (see quot.). See also following words.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xiv. 354 Gemma's Cosmocriticks. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cosmodelyte*, may be derived from *κόσμος mundus*, and *δεῖλος, timidus* or *miser*; and so Englished, one fearful of the world, or a worldly wretch. [Hence in BAILEY (1721–90).] 1848 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 578 The various sophy's—cosmosophy, kerdosophy. 1867 J. H. STIRLING *Schwegler's Hist. Philos.* (ed. 8) 350 Erdmann views the Theosophy of the middle ages as a necessary complement to the Cosmosophy of the ancients. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cosmo-tellurian influences*, conditions, celestial and terrestrial, such as eclipses, stellar influences..earthquakes, and the like, which were formerly supposed to affect the constitution..of various diseases. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 26. 132 That the whole world..was..an animal, as our human bodies are, endued with one sentient or rational life and nature, one soul or mind, governing and ordering the whole. Which Corporeal Cosmo-zoism we do not reckon amongst the Forms of Atheism.

Cosmocrat (kɒˑzmŏkræt). *rare.* [f. COSMO- + -CRAT.] Lord or ruler of the world; 'the prince of this world'.

1820 SOUTHEY *Devil's Walk* xxviii, You will not think, great Cosmocrat! That I spend my time in fooling. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 113 Endeavouring to solve that problem which even the great cosmocrat we have alluded to seems to have found a difficult one.

So **Cosmocraˑtic** *a.*; **Cosmoˑcrator** [Gr. *κοσμοκράτωρ* lord of the world] = COSMOCRAT.

1831 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLV. 427 The idiosyncratic, democratic, cosmocratic, comicocratic Jeremy that he [Bentham] is. 1708 H. DODWELL *Nat. Mortality Hum. Souls* 130 Yet they reckon her [Sophia] among their proper Aeons, far exceeding the Demiurgus and Cosmocratores. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 258 The cosmocrators [planets] are the leaders of the multitude in each.

Cosmocritics, -delyte: see COSMO-.

Cosmogenetic (kɒˑzmoˌdʒĭneˑtik), *a.* [f. COSMO- + -GENETIC: cf. next.] Of or pertaining to cosmogeny.

1882 J. B. STALLO *Concepts Mod. Physics* 271 The vision of the cosmogenetic theorist extends backward.

Cosmogeny (kɒzmɒˑdʒĭni). [ad. Gr. *κοσμογένεια*, or *-γενία*, origin of the world: see -GENY.] Origin or evolution of the universe.

1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 125 The heavenly bodies comprehended by Cosmogeny. 1876 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. 321 This cosmogeny, or theory of the development of the universe.

‖ **Cosmognosis** (kɒzmɒgnōˑsis). [f. COSMO- + Gr. *γνῶσις* knowledge: in mod.F. *cosmognose.*] 'The instinct which teaches animals the right time for migration, and the fitting place to which to go' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Cosmogonal (kɒzmɒˑgŏnăl), *a.* [f. Gr. *κοσμογόν-os* (see COSMOGONY) + -AL.] = next.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Edin. Rev.* 1854 THOREAU *Walden* xvi. (1863) 318 The stupendous and cosmogonal philosophy of the Bhagvat Geeta.

Cosmogonic (kɒzmɒgɒˑnik), *a.* [f. Gr. *κοσμογόν-os* (see COSMOGONY) + -IC. Cf. F. *cosmogonique.*] Of or pertaining to cosmogony.

1818 G. S. FABER *Horæ Mos.* I. 34 The cosmogonic system of the Azteck mythology. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 200 The cosmogonic record of Moses. 1869 J. D. BALDWIN *Preh. Nationsi.* 9 The cosmogonic myths and legends of antiquity.

Cosmogonical (kɒzmɒgɒˑnikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Dealing or concerned with cosmogony; cosmogonic.

1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XV. 449 The next 'cosmogonical analogy'.. represents the celebrated serpent woman. 1880 *Athenæum* 31 July 137/2 The cosmogonical legends of the Babylonians.

Cosmogonist (kɒzmɒˑgŏnist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who studies cosmogony, or offers an account of the origin or creation of the world. †b. Formerly, One who holds that the world was created or had a beginning in time.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 14 (*Contents*), Other Pagan Theists [were] neither Theogonists nor Cosmogonists; They holding the eternity of the world and of the gods. 1736–44 COVENTRY *Phil. to Hyd.* iii. (T.), The sacred cosmogonist. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 104 The cosmogonist has availed himself of this, as of every obscure problem in geology, to confirm his views. 1873 GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* viii. 96 The astronomer and cosmogonist assure us that there was a time when this earth existed as a mass of gaseous matter.

Cosmogonize (kɒzmɒˑgŏnəiz), *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To form a cosmogony; to theorize on the origin of the world.

1863 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* iv. (1865) 104 This philosophy was hardly a century old before it began to cosmogonize.

Cosmogony (kɒzmɒˑgŏni). [ad. Gr. *κοσμογονί-a* creation of the world, f. *κόσμο-s* world + *-γονια* a begetting (cf. *κοσμογόνος* adj. world-creating). In mod.F. *cosmogonie.* Cf. COSMOGENY.]

1. The generation or creation of the existing universe.

[1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 248 (R.) It was a most ancient ..tradition amongst the Pagans..that the *cosmogonia* or generation of the world took its first beginning from a chaos.] 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xiv, Yet the cosmogony, or creation of the world, has puzzled philosophers of all ages. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* I. ii. (1849) 36 That I should proceed to notice the cosmogony or formation of this our globe. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 306 He uses strange tools in His cosmogony, but He does not use them in vain.

2. a. The subject of the generation of the universe, as a study or branch of learning.

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 155 Teachers .. who are skilled in theogony and cosmogony. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 16 It is little more than fifty years since the speculations of cosmogony were abandoned. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. iii. 40 In his mind..cosmogony and religion were indissolubly associated.

b. A theory, system, or account of the creation or generation of the universe.

1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* IV. (1722) 312 The Mosaick Cosmogony..supposes the Waters to have encompass'd the Globe. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. ii. 87 There were many Cosmogonies and Theogonies current amongst the Pagans. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1863) II. 32 The vast and imaginative cosmogonies of the East.

†**Cosmoˑgraphate,** *v. Obs.*—° [irreg. f. as next + -ATE 3.] = COSMOGRAPHIZE.

1730–6 BAILEY, *Cosmographate*, to describe the World.

Cosmographer (kɒzmɒˑgrăfəɹ). [f. Gr. *κοσμογράφ-os* describing the world (f. *κόσμος* world + *-γράφος* writing, writer) + -ER 1.] One skilled or versed in cosmography; one who describes or maps the general features of the celestial and terrestrial worlds. But formerly often used as = *geographer.*

1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 253 The Cosmographers haue diuided the earthe by 360 degrees in latitude. 1551 ROBINSON *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 165 The name of this yland is nowhere founde amonge the olde..cosmographers. *c* 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* Ded., Julius Cæsar.. sowght for..both exquisite Cosmographers to describe the whole Worlde: as also skilfull Geographers to deliniate ..particular Countries, Kingdomes and Cities. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vii. 312 That the Globe it selfe is by Cosmographers divided into East and West. 1790 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) V. 170 By the Greek and Arabian cosmographers the first meridian was loosely placed at the For-

tunate or Canary islands. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* i. 32 Aratus the astronomer, Ptolemy the cosmographer.

Cosmographic (kɒzmɒgræ·fik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC. Cf. F. *cosmographique.*] Of or relating to cosmography.

1828 in Webster. 1841 Brewster *Mart. Sc.* ii. (1856) 29 Without overturning my cosmographic theory.

Cosmographical (kɒzmɒgræ·fikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or relating to cosmography.

1559 W. Cunningham (*title*), The Cosmographical Glasse, conteinying the pleasant Principles of Cosmography, Geographie, Hydrographie, or Navigation. 1632 Heywood *1st Part Iron Age* v. Wks. 1874 III. 340 Tis a description Cosmographicall Of all the Earth, the Ayre, the Sea and Heauen. 1635 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* i. xi. 241 To this rule..are squared all Cosmographicall Tables. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. xvi. 107 Independently of the cosmographical knowledge it implies. 1861 Wright *Ess. Archæol.* II. xiii. 15 Popular cosmographical treatises.

Hence **Cosmogra·phically.** *adv.*

1658 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* ii. ii. (ed. 4) 68 Upon the ..spherical magnet Cosmographically [ed. 1646 geographically] set out with circles of the Globe.

Cosmographist (kɒzmɒ·grăfist). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] = Cosmographer.

1656 Earl Monm. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 36 He was thought dead, and all the reverend Cosmographists ran to help him. 1812 Southey in *Q. Rev.* VII. 58 This was the opinion of all the early cosmographists.

Cosmo·graphize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To describe the world in a map or cosmography.

1592 Greene *Def. Conny Catch.* (1859) 33 As if hee could with his head cosmographise the world in a moment.

Cosmography (kɒzmɒ·grăfi). [ad. Gr. *κοσμογραφί-α* description of the world, f. *κοσμογράφος*: see Cosmographer. Cf. F. *cosmographie.*]

1. The science which describes and maps the general features of the universe (both the heavens and the earth), without encroaching on the special provinces of astronomy or geography.

But formerly often = *geography* in its present sense, or *spec.* as including *hydrography.*

1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 27 Of towns to know the situation, How far they be asunder, And other points of cosmography. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 46 Cosmaghraphie..is ane vniuersal discriptione of the varld, contenand in it the four elementis, the eird, the vattir, the ayr, and the fyir, the sone and mune, and al the sternis. 1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 37 b, The measure of the worlde, and this is deuided into Cosmographie, and Geographie. 1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 33 The Matching of both [Astronomy and Geography], hath his peculier Arte, called Cosmographie. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* III. i. i. (ed. 7) 277 Cosmography is the description .. of heaven and earth, and all that is contained therein. 1622-62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1674) 24/2 As well of History as of Geography. Out of which two compounded and intermixt, ariseth that universal Comprehension of Natural and Civil story, which by a proper and distinct name may be termed Cosmography. 1658 Phillips, *Cosmography,* a description of the World, with the Climates and Circles marked upon the Globe and in Maps. 1706 — (ed. Kersey), *Cosmography,* a Description of the visible World; a Science which shews the Frame of the Universe, or whole World .. The two Branches of this Science are Astronomy and Geography. 1764 B. Martin *Syst. Philol.* II. 33 That Science which is properly called Geography, or rather Cosmography. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* I. iii. 68 Sir Humphrey Gilbert..engaged deeply in the science of cosmography.

2. A description or representation of the universe or of the earth in its general features.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 23 Pricianus Grammaticus, in his Cosmographye. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 89 That buik, quhilk callit is for-yi Of Phlome the greit cosmographi. 1642 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* 32 Which without further travel I can do in the Cosmography of my self. 1662 South *Serm.* (1697) I. 79 The Body [of Man]..being..a little Cosmography or Map of the Universe. 1838-9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. iii. I. § 73. 193 Two translations [of] ..the cosmography of Ptolemy. 1876 Gladstone *Homeric Synchr.* 226, I am far from meaning that he had in his mind an harmonious world-plan or cosmography.

Cosmogy·ral, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Cosmo- + Gyral *a.*] Whirling round the universe.

1808 J. Barlow *Columb.* IX. 58 She..whirls forth her globe in cosmogyral course.

Cosmolabe (kɒ·zmolēib). [a. F. *cosmolabe*: cf. Cosmo- and Astrolabe.] An ancient instrument resembling the astrolabe.

1574 Eden *Taisnier's Navig.* Ded. (in Arb. p. xlvii/1), Of this instrument reade the Cosmolabe of Besson [*L'Usage et Pratique du Cosmolabe* 1567]. 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl., Cosmolabe,* an antient mathematical instrument, serving to measure distances, both in the heavens, and on earth.

Cosmolatry (kɒzmɒ·lătri). [f. Cosmo- + -latry.] Worship of the world.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 558 To lay a foundation for infinite polytheism, cosmolatry (or world-idolatry), and creature-worship.

Cosmoline (kɒ·zmŏlin). [f. as Cosm-etic + -ol + -ine.] 'A name of purified solid paraffin' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1876 *Duhring's Dis. Skin* 92 Petroleum and its products vaseline and cosmoline.

Cosmolo·gic, *a. rare.* = next.

1891 *De La Saussaye's Sci. Relig.* xxvi. 229 World-myths in which a cosmogonic and cosmologic doctrine cannot be mistaken.

Cosmological (kɒzmolɒ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. Gr. *κοσμολογικ-ός* 'touching physical philosophy' (f. *κόσμο-ς* world + *λογικός* discoursing) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to cosmology.

Cosmological argument (for the existence of God): that form of proof which reasons from an actual existence, a contingent object of experience, to an absolutely necessary condition of that existence: see quot. 1867.

1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 140 The proof first mentioned..(the cosmological, I mean..)—presupposes the ontological. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 39 When Whiston first began his cosmological studies. 1867 J. H. Stirling *Schwegler's Hist. Philos.* (ed. 8) 229 (Kant) The *cosmological* proof..If anything exists, there must exist an absolutely necessary being as its cause. But I myself at all events exist, therefore there exists also an absolutely necessary being as my cause [etc.]. 1881 Ramsay in *Nature* No. 618. 420 Cosmological speculations.

Cosmologically (kɒzmolɒ·dʒikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a way that relates to cosmology.

1865 Masson *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 141 In the former case he was speaking cosmologically, in the latter ontologically.

Cosmologist (kɒzmɒ·lŏdʒist). [f. next + -IST.] One who studies or discourses on cosmology.

1792 Geddes *Transl. Bible* I. Pref. (R.), According to the Hebrew cosmologist, the earth was, before the six days' creation, a desolate waste. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 25 As cosmologists were not at all restricted, in building their systems, to the agency of known causes. 1886 Morley *Comte* Crit. Misc. III. 345 Humboldt the cosmologist.

Cosmology (kɒzmɒ·lŏdʒi). [ad. mod.L. *cosmologia,* a. Gr. type **κοσμολογί-α,* f. *κόσμο-ς* world + *-λογια* discourse. Cf. F. *cosmologie.*]

The science or theory of the universe as an ordered whole, and of the general laws which govern it. Also, a particular account or system of the universe and its laws.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Cosmology,* a speaking of the world. 1735 B. Martin *Philos. Gram.* 101 By Cosmology is implied a philosophical or physiological Discourse of the World, or Universe in general. 1802 Playfair *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 132 In the cosmologies..of Leibnitz and Buffon, fire and water are both employed. 1876 Gladstone *Homeric Synchr.* 221 It throws..a most important light on Homer's cosmology.

b. *Philos.* That branch of metaphysics which deals with the idea of the world as a totality of all phenomena in space and time.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Cosmology,* the science of the world in general. This Wolfius calls general, or transcendental cosmology. 1867 J. H. Stirling *Schwegler's Hist. Philos.* (ed. 8) 205 Metaphysics..are subdivided [by Wolff] into Ontology, Cosmology, Psychology, Natural Theology. 1874 W. Wallace *Hegel's Logic* 58 The third branch of Metaphysics was Cosmology. The topics it embraced were the world, its contingency, necessity, eternity, limitation in time and space, etc. 1889 Caird *Kant* II. 39 Rational Cosmology deals with the idea of the world as a totality of phenomena in one time and space.

† **Cosmo·metry.** *Obs. rare.* Also *erron.* cosmi-. [ad. Gr. type **κοσμομετρί-α,* f. *κόσμο-ς* world + *-μετρια* measurement. Cf. F. *cosmométrie.*] Measurement of the universe.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Cosmometry,* a measuring of the world..Cosmometry shews the reason of the world, by measures of degrees and minutes of the Heavens. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* xxvi. 74 Let us have a few words now concerning Cosmimetry, which is divided into Cosmography and Geography.

Cosmophil (kɒ·zmofil), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Cosmo- + Gr. *-φιλος* loving, friendly, friend.] Friendly to the world in general; loving all countries.

1881 *St. James Gaz.* 10 Mar. 10 Journals of less cosmophil tendencies.

So **Cosmo·philite.**

1849 Thackeray in *Scribner's Mag.* I. 681/1 There was to be a great deal of Parisian beauty, which a cosmophilite ought to see.

Cosmoplastic (kɒzmoplæ·stik), *a.* [f. Gr. *κοσμοπλάστ-ης* framer of the world (f. *κόσμο-ς* world + *πλάστης* moulder) + -IC: cf. Plastic.]

† 1. Maintaining an inanimate plastic nature to be the highest principle of the universe. *Obs.*

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 10 A fourth atheistick form..concluded the whole world .. to be .. onely one huge plant or vegetable, having an artificial, plantal, and plastick nature..those cosmo-plastick and hylozoick atheisms. *Ibid.* I. iii. 143 The stoical or cosmo-plastick Atheists. 1681 Hallywell *Melampr.* 84 (T.) He [Seneca] being no better than a cosmoplastick atheist, i.e. he made a certain plastick or spermatick nature, devoid of all animality or conscious intellectuality, to be the highest principle in the universe.

2. Moulding or forming the universe.

1884 G. Macdonald *Unspoken Serm.* 204 To the tides of whose harmonious cosmo-plastic life all his being thenceforward lies open for interpenetration and assimilation.

Cosmopo·licy. *nonce-wd.* = Cosmopolitism.

1813 Shelley *Let. to Hogg* 7 Feb. in Dowden *Life* I. vii. 341, I have not abated an iota of the infidelity or cosmopolicy of it [*Queen Mab*].

Cosmopolitan (kɒzmopɒ·lităn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Cosmopolite + -an; cf. *metropolitan.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Belonging to all parts of the world; not restricted to any one country or its inhabitants.

1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* II. III. xvii. 113 Capital is becoming more and more cosmopolitan. 1865 Grote *Plato* I. iv. 151 The mixed and cosmopolitan character of the Alexandrine population. 1869 R. Semmes *Adv. Afloat* II. 670 They were of the cosmopolitan sailor class.

2. Having the characteristics which arise from, or are suited to, a range over many different countries; free from national limitations or attachments.

1844 Emerson *Lect. Yng. Amer.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 296 The legislation of this country should become more catholic and cosmopolitan than that of any other. 1847 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) I. 179 He is of a cosmopolitan spirit. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 212 That cosmopolitan indifference to constitutions and religions which is often observable in persons whose life has been passed in vagrant diplomacy.

3. *Nat. Hist.* Widely diffused over the globe; found in all or many countries.

1860 Gosse *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 38 A few kinds seem, indeed, cosmopolitan, but the great majority have a limited range. 1875 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. III. xxxv. 272 Plants..many of which possess such unlimited powers of diffusion as to be almost cosmopolitan in their range.

B. *sb.* = Cosmopolite.

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. *Vote Poem,* Every ground May be one's country—for by birth each man Is in this world a cosmopolitan. 1868 E. Edwards *Raleigh* I. xxiii. 520 He was no cosmopolitan. He was an Englishman of the English. 1875 Merivale *Gen. Hist. Rome* xxvii. (1877) 189 The cultivation of the ideas of Greece..transformed the children of Quirinus into mere cosmopolitans.

Cosmopolitanism (kɒzmopɒ·lităniz'm). [f. prec. + -ism.]

1. Cosmopolitan character; adherence to cosmopolitan principles.

1828 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 217 A certain attenuated cosmopolitanism had taken place of the old home feeling. 1878 Dowden *Stud. Lit.* 374 In her vain striving after cosmopolitanism..he [Quinet] recognised the secret of Italy's decrepitude.

2. *Nat. Hist.* World-wide distribution.

1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* Introd. 113 A nearer approach made to cosmopolitanism than is usual amongst Insects.

Cosmopo·litaniza·tion. *rare.* [f. next + -ation.] The action of making, or fact of becoming, cosmopolitan.

1889 *Cornhill Mag.* Oct. 427 Symptoms of this dead-level cosmopolitanisation of the world's flora.

Cosmopolitanize (kɒzmopɒ·litănəiz), *v.* [f. Cosmopolitan + -ize.] a. *trans.* To make cosmopolitan. b. *intr.* To act the cosmopolitan.

Hence **Cosmopo·litanized, Cosmopo·litanizing** *ppl. adjs.*

1876 W. C. Russell *Is he the Man?* I. 19 If the army fails to cosmopolitanize a man there is no hope for him. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 4/2 The cosmopolitanizing influences that have penetrated so many of the rural districts. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Aug. 149/2 A cosmopolitanizing Radical.

Cosmopolite (kɒzmɒ·pŏləit), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. Gr. *κοσμοπολίτ-ης* citizen of the world, f. *κόσμο-ς* world + *πολίτης* citizen. Cf. mod.F. *cosmopolite.*]

1. A 'citizen of the world'; one who regards or treats the whole world as his country; one who has no national attachments or prejudices.

Common in the 17th c.; but app. revived early in the 19th c., and often contrasted with *patriot,* and so either reproachful or complimentary. To this 19th c. revival nearly all the derivatives belong.

[1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 6 To finde himselfe *Cosmopolites,* a citizen..of the..one mysticall citie vniuersall, and so consequently to meditate of the Cosmopoliticall gouernment thereof.] *c* 1618 E. Bolton *Hypercr.* in Haslewood *Anc. Crit. Ess.* (1815) II. 254 Thou standest charged with a fourfold Duty. 1. As a Christian Cosmopolite. 2. As a Christian Patriot..3. As a Christian Subject..4. As a Christian Paterfamilias. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. vi. lx, I came tumbling out into the World a pure Cadet, a true Cosmopolite, not born to Land, Lease, House or Office. 1657 W. Rumsey *Organ. Sal.* Ep. Ded. (1659) 15 He who findes out any thing conducing to humane health, is the best Cosmopolite. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 191 He was one of those vagabond cosmopolites who shark about the world, as if they had no right or business in it. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* II. 190 You..have merged the patriot in the cosmopolite. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 332 Some had passed a great part of their lives abroad, and .. were mere cosmopolites. 1885 Tennyson *Hands all Round* 3 That man's the best Cosmopolite, Who loves his native country best.

2. *transf.* A plant or animal at home in all parts of the world. So of proverbs, legends, or the like.

1832 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. 101 Some species of the vulture tribe are said to be true cosmopolites. 1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 37 Sea-Rocket..A cosmopolite. 1853 Trench *Proverbs* 42 There are others [proverbs]..which we meet all the world over. True cosmopolites, they seem..to have made themselves an home equally in all [lands].

† 3. A man of this world, a worldling. *Obs.*

1614 T. Adams *Devil's Banquet* 166 The vanitie of carnall ioyes, the vanitie of vanities, are as bitter to vs, as pleasant to the Cosmopolite or worldling. 1657 Reeve *God's Plea* 80 The Devill .. hath an Incorporation of Cosmopolites, an Host of Lucre-worms.

B. *attrib.* and *adj.* = Cosmopolitan *a.*

1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 201 Compunctious visitings of ..cosmopolite patriots. 1852 Dana *Crust.* I. 1553 These are cosmopolite species. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. liii. 327 His doctrines were essentially cosmopolite. 1872 Bagehot *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 177 The existence of a cosmopolite Church.

Cosmopolitic (kɒzmopɒ·litik), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. Cosmopolite + -ic, after *politic.*]

A. *adj.* = Cosmopolitan.

1824 De Quincey *Wks.* (1863) XII. 149 The formation of a great primary state-body, or cosmopolitic Areopagus. 1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LX. 481 Why to the Hotel de l'Europe?..I hate these cosmopolitic terms.

B. *sb.* (*pl.*) World-politics.

1850 L. Hunt *Autobiog.* II. xv. 202 The transcendental cosmopolitics of [Keats's] Hyperion.

Cosmopolitical (kǫzmopǫ̆li·tikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -al, after *political.*] Relating to all states and polities; belonging to universal polity.

1598 [see Cosmopolite]. 1798 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 561 It discusses the possibility of a cosmopolitical federation. 1860 Masson in *Macm. Mag.* I. 173 Exhibiting .. a nobler, a more commanding cosmopolitical spirit. 1887 Lowell *Democr.* 196 Kant says somewhere, that..the memory of man will have room only for those [transactions] of supreme cosmopolitical importance.

Cosmopolitism (kǫzmǫ·pǫ̆litiz'm). [f. Cosmopolite + -ism. Cf. F. *cosmopolitisme.*] = Cosmopolitanism.

1797 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 515 To found an academy for educating young men in the principles of cosmopolitism. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 189 The false philosophy..which would persuade him that cosmopolitism is nobler than nationality. 1840 Mill *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) II. 284 That general fusion of races and nations, which .. prepared the way for the cosmopolitism of modern times.

Cosmorama (kǫzmorɑ·mă). [mod. f. Gr. *κόσμ-os* world + *ὅρāμα* spectacle. Also mod. Fr.]

1. A peep-show containing characteristic views of all parts of the world.

Originally the title given to a public exhibition in Regent Street, London; afterwards taken by other shows of 'all the world in a box.'

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 473 The whole beats panorama, and cosmorama, and Covent-Garden scenery to boot. 1836–9 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Vauxhall by day,* The temples and saloons and cosmoramas and fountains glittered .. before our eyes. 1848–9 Southey *Comm. Bk.* IV. 715 Wax and composition casts..exhibited in the Cosmorama in Regent Street.

2. *transf.* & *fig.* A peep-show of the world: in quot. 1852 applied to the Great Exhibition of 1851.

1852 Bp. Wordsworth *Occas. Serm.* Ser. III. 26 In this Industrial Cosmorama, we do not see the names of many who have, perhaps, contributed most effectively to the production of the marvellous works. 1881 Myers *Wordsworth* i. 12 Between the operations of his spirit and the cosmorama of the external world.

Cosmoramic (kǫzmoræ·mik), *a.* [f. prec. + -ic.] Belonging to, or of the nature of, a cosmorama or peep-show.

1836 *Foreign Q. Rev.* XVII. 60 While we are looking into the history of Venice, of Florence [etc.], we have a cosmoramic view of each of those states, but we can never embrace a panoramic outline of the whole of Italy. 1877 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 381 Some glittering masque and cosmoramic revel. 1887 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 24 June 7/3, 86 cosmoramic views and peep shows.

‖**Cosmos** [1] (kǫ·zmǫs). Also 7 **cosmus,** 9 **kosmos.** [a. Gr. *κόσμος* order, ornament, world or universe (so called by Pythagoras or his disciples 'from its perfect order and arrangement').]

1. The world or universe as an ordered and harmonious system.

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* xv. 149 As the greater World is called Cosmus from the beauty thereof. 1848 tr. *Humboldt's Cosmos* (Bohn) I. 53 In this work I use the word Cosmos..[as] the assemblage of all things in heaven and earth, the universality of created things, constituting the perceptible world. 1865 Grote *Plato* I. i. 12 The Pythagoreans conceived the Kosmos, or the universe, as one single system, generated out of numbers. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* xii. 324 A complete history of volcanos should .. be in harmony with the general history of the cosmos. 1874 Blackie *Self Cult.* 11 Were it not for the indwelling reason the world would be a chaos and not a cosmos.

b. *transf.* An ordered and harmonious system (of ideas, existences, etc.), *e.g.* that which constitutes the sum-total of 'experience'.

1882 T. H. Green *Proleg. Ethics* § 145 Sensations which do not amount to perceptions, make no lodgment in the cosmos of our experience, add nothing to our knowledge. 1885 Clodd *Myths & Dr.* II. iii. 155 The confusion which reigns in his [man's] cosmos extends to his notion of what is in the mind and what is out of it.

2. Order, harmony: the opposite of *chaos.*

1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* II. i, Hail, brave Henry .. still visible as a valiant Son of Cosmos and Son of Heaven. 1872 Minto *Eng. Prose Lit.* I. iii. 187 Work, the panacea which alone brings order out of confusion, cosmos out of chaos.

†**Cosmos** [2]. *Obs.* Also 7 **cossmos, cosmus.** Early form of Koumiss.

[App. due to some error of transcription.]

1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 97 Their drinke called Cosmos, which is mares milke. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 167 As the Arabians, so they [Tartars], delight in sower milke, or cosmus. 1630 Capt. Smith *Trav.* 27 In Summer they drinke most Cossmos.

†**Co·smosie.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. = Cosmos.

1600 Tourneur *Metamorph.* vii, The formed Chaos of this Cosmosie.

Cosmosophy, -tellurian: see Cosmo-.

Cosmosphere (kǫ·zmo₁sfiəɹ). [f. Cosmo- + Sphere.] See quot.

1864 Webster, *Cosmosphere,* an apparatus for showing the position of the earth, at any given time, with respect to the fixed stars. It consists of a hollow glass globe, on which are depicted the stars forming the constellations, and within which is a terrestrial globe.

†**Cosmotecture.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Cosmo- + L. *tectūra* covering.] World-envelope.

1624 F. White *Repl. Fisher* 448 The flies wing .. may be thinned, extended, and inlarged, to make a case..to put the whole world into..This fictious Cosmotecture and case.

Cosmotheism (kǫzmoþī·iz'm). *rare.* [f. Cosmo- + Theism.] The belief or doctrine that identifies God with the universe; pantheism.

1825 Coleridge in *Rem.* (1836) II. 326 The sacerdotal religion of Egypt had .. degenerated from the patriarchal monotheism into a pantheism, cosmotheism, or worship of the world as God. *Ibid.* 350 Cosmotheism, or identification of God with the universe.

Cosmothetic (kǫzmoþe·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. type **κοσμοθετικ-ός*, f. *κόσμο-s* world + *θετικός* positing; cf. *κοσμοθέτης* regulator of the world.] That posits or assumes an external world.

Cosmothetic Idealism, a term applied by Hamilton to that theory of perception which posits the existence of an external world, while denying that we have any immediate knowledge of it.

1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* (1877) I. xvi. 295 Those.. Hypothetical Dualists or Cosmothetic Idealists. 1868 Bain *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* 209 (Hamilton) The phrase 'Cosmothetic Idealism'; meaning that an External World is supposed apart from our mental perception, as the inconceivable and incomprehensible cause of that perception.

Cosmothe·tical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = prec.

1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 652 This man is a Cosmothetical Idealist: that is, an Idealist who postulates an external universe as the unknown cause of certain modifications we are conscious of within ourselves, and which, according to his view, we never really get beyond.

Cosmo-zoism: see Cosmo-.

Coson, -age, etc. obs. ff. Cozen, etc.

Co-so·nant, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [Co- 2.] Sounding alike, riming.

1856 *Titan Mag.* Dec. 486 Latin verse-writers constructed their metres by syllabic quantities, and not by co-sonant endings.

Co-sounding: see Co- *pref.* 2.

Co-so·vereign. [Co- 3 b.] A joint sovereign; a fellow-sovereign.

1793 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 45 He proceeds .. to act as co-sovereign of the territory. 1888 *Times* 30 June 5/2 (Opening of Reichstag) On his right .. a galaxy of all his chief co-sovereigns.

So **Co-so·vereignty.**

1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5050/2 The Canton of Berne shall be admitted into the Co-Sovereignty of the common Bailliages. 1801 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 646 Each..merging his local sovereignty in the extended co-sovereignty.

Cosp. *dial.* [OE. *cosp,* also *cops* a shackle, etc. = OS. *cosp*: see Cops.]

1. A hasp; = Cops 2.

14.. [see Cops 2]. 1522 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.,* For a hooke & cospe and a catche for the entre dore.

2. (See quots.)

1847–78 Halliwell, *Cosp,* the cross bar at the top of a spade. 1863 Morton *Cycl. Agric.* Gloss., *Cosp* (Heref.), the head of a plough. 1884 Holland *Chesh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Cosp,* (1) the cross piece at the top of a spade handle; (2) frequently used for the head.

Co-species: see Co- *pref.* 3 b.

Co-sphered, *pa. pple.* [Co- 1.] Placed in the same sphere, ensphered together.

1820 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. ii, At that moment..he is on..Parnassus—or co-sphered with Plato.

Co-spire, Co-splendour: see Co- *pref.* 1, 3 a.

†**Coss,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also **cosse.** [a. obs. F. *cosse,* ad. It. *cosa* thing, a translation of Arab. شى *shai* 'thing', the term applied to the unknown quantity (or *x*) of an equation, etc.] In *Rule of Coss,* an early name for Algebra.

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 6 That great Arithmeticall Arte of Æquation: commonly called the Rule of Coss, or Algebra. 1579 Digges *Stratiot.* 55 This Art of Algebra or Rule of Cosse as the Italians terme it. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Cosse* and *Cossick,* the old Word for Algebra. 1796 Hutton *Math. Dict.* I. 335 *Coss, Rule of,* meant the same as Algebra, by which name it was for some time called, when first introduced into Europe through the Italians, who named it *Regola de Cosa,* the Rule of the thing; the unknown quantity, or that which was required in any question, being called *cosa,* the thing.

‖**Coss, cos** (kǫs), *sb.*[2] *Anglo-Indian.* Also 7 (**course, courss**), 9 **cose, kos, koss.** (*Pl.* same as *sing.*) [a. Hindī *kōs,* Pālī *koss*:—Skr. *kroça* a measure of distance, but orig. a call, calling distance: cf. Cooee.]

A measure of length in India, varying in different parts from 2½ miles or more down to about 1¼.

'Actual measurement of road distance between 5 pair of Akbar's *kos-minārs* (coss-pyramids) near Delhi, gave a mean of 2m. 4f. 158yds' (Yule).

1616 Terry in Purchas *Pilgrims* II. 1468 (Y.) The length of those..Provinces is..1000 Courses, every Indian Course being two English miles. 1677 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 63 A pilgrimage to Asmeer albeit a hundred and thirty course or two hundred English miles distant thence. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) II. xiv. v. 363 *note,* They reckon it two hundred and two coss, each coss of four thousand yards. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* iv. 76 *note,* It is calculated, that an Indian coss is an English mile and a half; but it differs in the eastern and western parts. 1884 E. Arnold in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 422 A Koss and a half of a Koss went they.

Coss, *sb.*[3] *Sc.* [f. next verb.] Exchange, barter.

1637 D. Dickson *Pract. Wks.* (1845) I. 150 Here we have Paul's coss and quitting of all other things that he may get Christ.

Coss, *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 5 **couss,** 5–6 **cose,** 6 **cois(s, coce, coase,** 6, 9 **coss.** [Of uncertain derivation and history. Cf. (old and dial.) F. *cosson* a re-seller, one who buys and sells over again (Godefroy) = It. *cozzone* 'a horse-courser' (Florio):—L. *cōciōnem* a broker.

But of these words the *-on-* is an integral part; hence the derived vb. is in L. *cōciōnārī,* It. *cozzonare,* and this would not naturally become *coss* in English. There is also the difficult question of the relation of *coss* to Corse *v.* and to Scorce *v.*, in the same sense, as to which see the latter.]

trans. To barter, exchange. Also *absol.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* x. 470 Bruce said: Fer ma on this day we haiff losyt. Wallace ansuerd: Allace, thai war ewill cosyt [*v.r.* coist]. 14.. *Lyarde* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 281 Coussid awaye at Appilby faire, As wyfis makis bargans, a horse for a mare. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* ix. v. 188 The traste Alethys With hym hes helmys cossyt [*v.r.* cosit; Virgil ix. 307 *galeam permutat*], and gaue him his. 1570 *Regent's Trag.* ii. in *Sempill Ballates* 70 Steilling vp ane close, Possest in purpois, lyfe for lyfe to cose. 1573 Davidson *Comm. Vprichtnes* xlvi. (Jam.), Let not the lufe of this lyfe temporall..Stay you to cois with lyfe celestial. 1580 Baret *Alv.* C 1268 To Cope, or coase, *cambire.* 1808 Jamieson, *Coss,* to exchange. *Loth., Berwicks.*

Hence **Co·ssing** (†*cosing*) *vbl. sb.*

1597 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 795 Sic coissing but loissing All honest men may vse. 1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Bote,* In all excambion, or cossing of landes. 1617 Markham *Caval.* II. 136 The mystery of Horse-cosing.

Coss, obs. f. Kiss *sb.*, Cos.

Cossack (kǫ·sæ̆k). Also 6 **Cassacke,** 7 **Cossache, -aque, Cassok, Kosack,** 7–8 **Cosack, -ak,** 8 **Cossac,** 9 **Cossacque, Kozack, -ak.** [a. Turkī قزّاق *quzzāq* adventurer, guerilla. 'In India it became common in sense of predatory horseman, freebooter' (Yule).]

Name of a warlike Turkish people now subject to Russia, occupying the parts north of the Black Sea. From them the Poles organized a body of light horsemen, in which capacity they now form an important element of the Russian army. Also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 388 The Cassacke beares his felt, to force away the raine. 1687 Rycaut *Hist. Turks* II. 231 The Piracies and Depredations of the Cosacks in the Black Sea. 1698 Crull *Muscovy* 126 The Cossacks..were a certain Body of Soldiers, Established for the Guard of the Frontiers. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xv. 64 The Cossacks are a species of Tartars; their name signifies freebooters. 1822 Byron *Juan* VIII. lxxiv, The Kozacks, or, if so you please, Cossacques. *Ibid.* x. li, The parries He made 'gainst Cossacque sabres. 1855 Tennyson *Charge Lt. Brigade* iv, Cossack and Russian Reel'd from the sabre-stroke Shatter'd and sunder'd. *transf.* 1877 C. Geikie *Christ* xxv. (1879) 271 To hold these fierce Cossacks of the age in check.

Hence **Cossa·ckian, Cossa·ckic** *a.* (*rare*), pertaining to the Cossacks.

1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. I. 211 Form of government ..entirely kozakian. 1824 J. Gilchrist *Etym. Interpr.* 14 The origin of Cossackic and Hottentotic, and of all the languages, etc.

Cosse, obs. f. Kiss *sb.*, Cosh, Cos.

Cossen, obs. f. Cozen.

†**Co·sser, coser.** *Obs.* [f. Coss *v.* + -er [1].] A dealer; a broker; a 'horse-corser'. So **Co·ssery** (in 5 *coseri*), barter, bargaining.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 684/40 *Hic mango,* a cosyr. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1582 It come neuer of knyghthede .. To carpe of coseri, whene captyfis ere takyne.

Cosset (kǫ·sėt), *sb.* Also 8 **cossart.** [Not found before the 16th c.: derivation uncertain.

Prof. Skeat (*Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1889) has suggested that it is the same word as OE. *cot-sǽta* cot-sitter, dweller in a cot, cottar; cf. the Domesday forms, pl. *coscez, cozets, cozez* (*z* = *ts*). This is phonetically satisfactory, and the sense of 'lamb dwelling in a cot' or 'kept by a *cot-sǽta* or cottar' finds support in It. *casiccio* a tame lamb bred by hand, f. *casa* house; Ger. *hauslamm* house-lamb and 'pet', is analogous. Cf. also '*Cotts,* lambs brought up by hand, cades', Marshall *Rural Econ. E. Norfolk,* 1787 (whence in Grose 1790). There is however a long gap between the *costez* of Domesday and the *cosset* of 1579, during which no trace of the word in either sense has been found.]

1. A lamb (colt, etc.) brought up by hand; a pet-lamb, cade-lamb. Also *attrib.* as *cosset lamb.*

1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 42, I shall thee give yond Cosset for thy payne. 1613 W. Browne *Sheph. Pipe* Wks. 1772 III. 39 The best cosset in my fold. 1626 Breton *Fantastickes* Apr. (D.), The cosset lamb is learned to butt. 1674 Ray *S. & E. C. Words* 62 A *Cosset* lambe or colt, &c. i.e. a cade lamb, a lamb or colt brought up by the hand, *Norf. Suff.* 1749 W. Ellis *Sheph. Guide* 77 A *cossart-lamb* in Hertfordshire is one left by its dam's dying by disease or hurt before it is capable of getting its own living; or is one that is taken from a ewe that brings two or three or four lambs at a yeaning, and is incapable of suckling and bringing them all up. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* LVI. 109 The character of cosset lambs is notoriously bad; and..the pet horse is, as a rule, a somewhat uncertain animal in stable.

2. Applied to persons, etc.: A pet of any kind; a petted, spoilt child.

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 143 Who but an ingrain cosset would keepe such a courting of a Curtezan. 1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* I. i, I am for the cosset his charge. 1659 Gauden *Tears of Ch.* 595 Some are such Cossets and Tantanies that they congratulate their Oppressors and flatter their Destroyers. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cosset,* a Fondling Child. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Cosset,* a pet, something fondly caressed.

Cosset (kǫ·sėt), *v.* [f. prec. sb. In literary use, chiefly of 19th c.] *trans.* To treat as a cosset; to fondle, caress, pet, indulge, pamper.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 375 Episcopacy .. was even pampered and cosetted by so excessive a favour. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Cosset*, to fondle. 1857 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 800 Henry, so cosseted during babyhood and boyhood by his grandmother. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xxvi. (D.), I have been cosseting this little beast up. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* i. (1861) 7 Nature is no sentimentalist—does not cosset or pamper us.

b. *intr.* or *absol.*

1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. III. 201 Probe and dally, cosset featly, Test your wanton sport completely. 1889 H. WEIR *Our Cats* 11 Another [cat] would cosset up close to a sitting hen.

Cosset, variant of COSSID.

Cossety (kɒ'sèti), *a. rare.* [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -Y.] Fond of being cosseted; pertaining to cosseting.

1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Cossety*, used of a child that has been petted, and expects to be fondled and caressed. 1889 H. WEIR *Our Cats* 61 The short-haired cat in general is..more 'cossetty'..than its long-haired brother. *Ibid.* 120 Some cats are..ever ready for cossetty attention.

Cosshe, var. COSH *Obs.*, hut.

Cosshen, -yn, *obs. ff.* CUSHION.

Cossherie, cosshirh, obs. ff. COSHERY.

† **Co·ssic**, *a. Obs.* [ad. It. *cossico*, f. *cosa, cossa*: see COSS *sb.*[1]] Pertaining to algebra, algebraic.

1557 RECORDE (*title*), The Whetstone of Witte, which is the seconde parte of Arithmeticke, containing the Extraction of Roots, the Cossike Practice, with the Rules of Equation. *Ibid.* S j b, Nombers Cossike, are soche as bee contracte vnto a denomination of some Cossike signe as 1. nomber, 1. roote, 1 square, 1. Cube, etc. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Via Media* Rem. Wks. (1660) 367 Strigelius .. likens the place of predestination in Divinity to the Cossick Rule in Arithmetic. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 316 Algebra, or the analytics specious, symbolical, or cossick. 1674 DARY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 366 An universal series for any equation of two cossic notes. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. iii. 1. § 136. 242.

Hence † **Co·ssicly** *adv.*, algebraically.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* S j, There bee some called nombers denominate vulgarely: and other bee called nombers denominate Cossikely.

† **Co·ssical**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. Pref. T j, The ingeniouse Student, hauing any meane taste of cossicall numbers, shall finde them playne and easie. 1701 JEAKE *Body of Arith.* 284 In substracting Cossical Fractions. [1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. ii. 278 *note*, Certain..algebraic figures, called cossical signings, which increased the intricacy of the game.]

‖ **Cossid** (kɒ'sid). *Anglo-Indian.* Also 7 **cosset**, 8 **cassid.** [a. Arab. (and Pers.) قاصد *qāçid* courier.] 'A courier or running messenger' (Yule).

1682 W. HEDGES *Diary* 20 Dec. (Y.), I received letters by a Cossid .. dated ye 18th instant from Muxodavad. 1696 OVINGTON *Voy. Suratt* 416 (Y.) Word was brought .. of a Cosset's Arrival with Letters from Court. 1748 in J. Long *Select. Rec. Govt*, 3 (Y.) Our packets may be forwarded much faster by Cassids. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* II. 159, I wish that you would open a communication by means of cossids with the officer commanding .. in the fort of Songhur. 1879 C. R. LOW *Frnl. Gen. Abbott* iii. 245 A cossid arrived from Cabul bringing the Shah's reply.

Cosside, obs. f. *kissed*: see KISS *v.*

Cossing: see COSS *v.*

Cossoner, obs. f. COZENER.

Cossyrite (kɒ'sirəit). *Min.* [Named 1881 from *Cossyra*, ancient name of the island Pantellaria, between Sicily and Africa: see -ITE.] A silicate of iron found in lava.

1882 DANA *Min.* App. iii. 31

† **Cost**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [ONorthumb. *cost*, a. ON. *kostr* trial, chance, state, condition, quality, etc. = Goth. *kustus* proof, trial :—OTeut. **kus-tuz*, from weak grade *kus-* of *keus-*, *kaus-*, *kus-*, to taste, prove, choose: cf. OE. *costian*, Ger. *kosten* to try, prove, taste; also L. *gustus, gustāre*, Gr. γεύ(σ)ειν, to taste. See also CUST.]

1. Way, manner; available course; contrivance. *Needes cost*: in the way of necessity, necessarily. The OE. phrases *ænigum coste, alre coste*, appear to survive in the modern *at any cost*, which is now, however, in sense referred to COST *sb.*[2]

c 900 *Durham Ritual* (Surtees Soc.) 108 *Ineffabilibus modis*, vnasæccendlicvm costvm. *Ibid.* 113 *Ullo modo*, ænigvm coste. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 We ne mæȝen alre coste halden crist bibode. *c* 1205 LAY. 13769 Nus þer cost nan oðer. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1478 Þe candelstik bi a cost watz cayred þider. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 619 Needes cost he moste himselven hyde. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. ii. 141 This word 'graued ymage' bitokeneth, needis cost..a feyned graued God.

2. A quality, characteristic, habit; disposition, nature, kind, character. Often in *pl.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 He haueð þes deofles costes þet a festeð and a deð uuel. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8056 And son summ icc wass waxenn mann, þa flæh I childess cosstess. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3327 Knewen he noȝt ðis dewes cost. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 8179 (Fairf.) Þe king þat kinde was of coste. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1849 Who-so knew þe costes þat knit ar þer-inne. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 364 What schuld ye do a this place, Swych costus to kythe?

Cost (kɒst), *sb.*[2] Also 3 coust, 4–6 coste, 5 cooste, *Sc.* coist. [a. OF. *cost, coust* (now *coût*) = Pr. *cost*, Sp. and It. *costo*, f. Rom. vb. *costare*: see COST *v.* The Rom. sb. (with fem. *costa*) has, like the vb., been widely adopted in Teutonic, Slavonic, and Celtic: cf. OHG. *kosta*, MHG. and MLG. *koste, kost*, mod.G. *kost*, MDu. *cost*, Du. *kost*; Icel. *kostr*, Sw., Da. *kost*; Polish *koszt*, Russ. *kosht'*; Irish *cost, cosd*, Welsh *cost.*]

1. That which must be given or surrendered in order to acquire, produce, accomplish, or maintain something; the price paid for a thing.

Prime cost: the first or original cost of production, without any charges for distribution; the price at which a merchant or dealer buys, as opposed to that at which he sells: in this case commonly called *cost price.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13374 (Cott.) Left þai noght for cost ne suinc, And god wine had þai for to drinc. 1428 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 6 Tymber with the coste and cariage. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 158 Medyll wyth nothyng of gret cost. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xiv. 28 Which of you disposed to bilde a toure, sytteth not doune before, and counteth the cost? 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 670 For cost of clothes, for price of vessels. *c* 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* vii, Some small quantity which was sold below the prime cost. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. vii. I. 57 In common language what is called the prime cost of any commodity does not comprehend the profit of the person who is to sell it again. 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* 201 Dealing out flannel and sheeting a little below cost price. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* ii. (ed. 3) 7 The aggregate amount of labour expended on objects and services is called the *cost of production.*

† **b.** Outlay, expenditure, expense. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 829 Aurilius, that his cost hath al for-lorn. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 20 To spare for no coste that this be doo. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 122 Better is cost upon somewhat worth than spence vpon nothing worth. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 98 The fashion of this world is to avoid cost, and you encounter it. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Chron.* xxi. 24, I will not .. offer burnt offerings without cost. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 24 ¶ 12 No Art or Cost is omitted to make the Stay..agreeable.

† **c.** *pl.* Expenses, charges. *Obs.* exc. as in 2.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13401 (Cott.) Sir architricline, þat..costes to þe bridal fand. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H v, Without grete costes and expenses. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 305, I will delyver you a certaine some of money to pay your costes in your lodgings. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* xii. § 5 (1681) 259 The Dace .. doth very well in Fish-ponds, if any think it worth their costs and pains to keep them there. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 71 (1794) III. 102 [This] induces all that can afford the costs..to send their children abroad.

2. *Law.* (*pl.*) The expenses of litigation, prosecution, or other legal transaction; *esp.* in an action at law, those allowed in certain cases by law or by the court in favour of the winning and against the losing party.

1340 *Ayenb.* 40 Þe ualse demeres, þet..doþ maki þe greate costes, and nimeþ þe greate yefþes. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 36 Pream., Sir William .. had jugement to recovere for his seid mayme and costes of the same suyte M¹iiij li. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. 190 The party condemnyd .. schold ever be awardyd to pay costys. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 399 Thus much for judgments; to which costs are a necessary appendage. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 585 If a trustee sues in Chancery for the trust estate, and obtains a decree, with costs. *Ibid.* V. 613 [The judge] dismissed the bill, but without costs. 1892 *Newspr., Police Cases*, Fined 5*s.* and costs. *Mod.* Each party to pay their own costs. The judgement does not carry costs.

3. *transf.* Expenditure of time, labour, etc. Also in *pl.* (*obs.*).

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 7363 Swete is love of damosele; Ac hit askith costes feole! *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 750 Carande for his costes, lest he ne keuer schulde. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7824 Some of þaire felawschip þai lost, And of þair bydin all þair cost. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* Proem in Ashm. (1652) 8 They leese their Costs [=pains], as men see aldaye. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* Pref., In a simple phrase without any cost or port of words. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* II. 154 After so much cost Of time and blood. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* I. ii. 63 Intent on amusing themselves at any cost of time or trouble.

† **4.** *concr.* That on which money, etc. is expended; a costly thing. *Obs. rare.*

1388 WYCLIF *Dan.* xiv. 7 [*Bel. & Dr.* 8] Who it is that etith these costis [1611 expenses]. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4180 It kindils on a lowe..And many costious costis consumes in-to askis. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 60 Like one, that drawes the Modell of a house Beyond his power to builde it; who (halfe through) Giues o're, and leaues his part-created Cost A naked subiect to the Weeping Clouds. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* lxiv.

5. Phrases. † *To do* or *make cost(s)*, *to be at cost*: to be at expense; to spend money, etc.; to incur or bear expense. *Obs.* (Cf. EXPENSE 3 b.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 297 Þo ys coust was al ydo. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1448 *Hips. & Medea*, Al the cost I wele myn seluyn make. 1428 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 6 For expenses and costis maad on our gardyne. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 529 II. 238 The coste that ye dede on me. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxi. 24 Do cost on them. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1247/2 William the first lord Coniers ..did much cost vpon Hornelie castell. *c* 1638 *Sat. Glasg. Assemb.* in Maidment *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 37 Lordlings.. rule the rost And forceth us to make the cost.

1633 D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* II. 78 We .. have chosen rather to be at cost with God, than to forgoe the knowledge of his truths. *a* 1659 BP. BROWNRIG *Serm.* (1674) I. i. 5 Obed-Edom had been at cost with God's Ark.

b. *At* († *upon*, † *of*) *any one's cost* († *costs*): at his expense (now usually implying loss or detriment: cf. d). *At the cost of* (*something*): at the expense of losing or sacrificing it. So *at little cost, at any cost*, etc.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 183 Al þe bachelerye..he nom in ys companye And of ys maynage, vp ys coust. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 799 [He] Shal haue a soper at oure aller cost. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 52 He was buryed at the costis and dispencis of the comyn good. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 1157 Many shyps were made upon the kynges cost. 1566 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 48 To drink..of his lordships cost. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 327 Heere at my house, and at my proper cost. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xix. 42 Haue we eaten at all of the kings cost? 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 115 We feasted at the enemy's cost. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 40 To expel the English at any cost from Shahpuri. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 2 To increase the numbers of a nation at the cost of common health or comfort.

† **c.** *Of* (*at, for*) *free cost*: free of cost; without payment, gratis. *Obs.*

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 93/1 I'll feed thy devil with horse-bread as long as he lives, of free cost. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lvi. 218 Tables..where all that desired it .. were admitted to eat of free cost. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. iii. 29 Cedar..being to be had here at free cost. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* ii, Unwilling to quit good liquor when it was to be had for free cost.

d. *To any one's cost*: resulting to his expense; hence, to his loss or detriment.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 13 Hee is at Oxford still, is hee not? *Sil.* Indeede Sir, to my cost. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Thraldom* iii, But quickly to my Cost I found, 'Twas cruel Love..had made the Wound. 1745 P. THOMAS *Frnl. Anson's Voy.* 21 We soon learnt to our Cost that we were far from, etc. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* I. 87 He knows it to his cost, good man! 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* iii. 41 It wears out fast..as I can tell to my cost.

† **e.** *More cost than worship*, etc.: see quots. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* Advt. (1634) A j, All their figures are cut in wood and none in metall, and in that respect inferiour to these, at least (by the old proverbe) the more cost the more worship. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* i, You labour too hard .. Ay .. and for little or nothing: only victuals and cloaths, more cost than worship. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'It's mair cost than worship', more expensive than useful. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., When anything costs much more than it is worth, it is said to be 'more cost than worship'.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cost-free, -neglecting*; **cost price**, see 1; **cost-sheet**, a table or statement showing the expense of any undertaking.

1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* XVIII. v, He would not serve God cost-free. 1631 QUARLES *Samson* Div. Poems (1717) 266 The cost-neglecting Cooks. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 211 That he Might his commons get cost-free.

† **Cost**, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Also 5 cooste, 5–6 coste, 6 coast(e. [OE. *cost*, ad. L. *costum* (*costos*), a. Gr. κόστος = Arab. قسط *qust*, Skr. *kustha* (Yule), the thick aromatic root of the composite plant *Aucklandia Costus*, now *Aplotaxis Lappa* (*Treas. of Bot.*), a native of Cashmere, imported as a spice by the Greeks and Romans. Thence transferred in the Middle Ages to another odoriferous plant.] The herb also called ALECOST or COSTMARY.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 276 Wermod, betonica, redic, merce, cost. *Ibid.* III. 24 Wermod eoforþrote ængliscost. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xii. (1495), The juys of warmode wyth powder of Coste. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 57 Bi þe enoynture of hote oiles as oile of coste. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 94 Cooste, herbe, *costus*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 170 Of Barly, or Millet, of Commin, of Coast. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* S viij, Coste or Detyn stampt & mixt with oyle. 1598 FLORIO, *Costo*..the herbe Coaste or herbe Marie.

‖ Occas. used in Lat. form *costus, costum.*

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 158 Sage, costum, rew, sothernwood. 1712 *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 32 There are two sorts of this Costus, the sweet and the bitter.

Cost (kɒst), *sb.*[4] *Her.* Also 6 coste. [a. OF. *coste* (mod.F. *côte*) rib :—L. *costa* rib.] = COTISE; but sometimes differentiated from it: cf. 1610.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 12 A 'Coste' is the fourth parte of the bende .. and is called at somtime a Cotys, somtyme a Batune. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* (1679) 44 He beareth Or, a Bend Verrey, between 2 Cotises or Costs, Gules. *Ibid.* II. v. (1660) 61 When one of these is borne alone..then shall you tearme it..a Cost; but if they be borne by couples..then you may name them Cotises. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* iv. 57 The diminutives of the Bend are the Bendlet..which is half the width of the Bend; the Cost, or Cotice, which is half the Bendlet; and the Riband, half of the Cost. Costs never appear alone in a shield.

Cost, obs. f. COAST, side, rib, border, region, etc.

Cost (kɒst), *v.* Also 4–6 coste. Pa. t. and pple. **cost**; also in 4 pa. t. costed, costide, pa. pple. coste. [a. OF. *coster, couster* (mod. *coûter*) = Pr. and Sp. *costar*, Pg. *custar*, It. *costare* :—L. *constāre* to stand together, stand firm, abide, be settled or fixed, stand at a price, cost, f. *con-* together + *stāre* to stand.

The construction of this verb is idiomatic, and for its analysis it is necessary to go back to Latin. *Hoc constitit mihi tribus assibus* was literally 'this stood (to) me in three *asses*'. The dative of the person has in Eng. become an indirect object, *to* being never expressed; the Lat. locative (ablative or genitive) of the amount or price became a simple object in French, and remains an adverbial object in English, *in* being never expressed. Hence a natural tendency to view the noun ex-

pressing the price as a simple object, and the verb as transitive. That it is yet really intransitive is shown by the fact that it has no passive either with the price or the indirect object as subject; 'this cost me nothing' cannot be changed into 'nothing was cost me by this,' or 'I was cost nothing by this'. The adverbial adjunct may also be expressed by an adverb as *much, little, more, less, dear(ly* (cf. L. *carius constat*): even here the tendency is to look upon *much, little,* etc. as adjs. used substantively.]

1. To be acquired or acquirable at (so much), to come into one's possession or be maintained at (an expressed price); to be of the price of, be bought or maintained for, necessitate the expenditure of (an amount specified, or indicated as *much, little,* etc.).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 768 And it shal coste noght. 1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20 § 1 Merchaundisez..to be valued after that they coste at the firste byeng. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxxiv. 305 A great fire was kindled .. which cost a great deal. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* i. (1841) I. 6 [He] thereby knows what everything costs at first hand. 1881 GOLDW. SMITH *Lect. & Ess.* 243 A bureau that cost forty dollars.

b. With personal object (indirect): To bring or entail on (a person) in the way of expenditure; to 'stand (a person) in' (so much).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 204 And þouȝ it had coste [*v.r.* hadde costned] me catel, biknowen it I nolde. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 140, & [it] shold cost me all that I have in the worlde. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 175 Hyt costyth hym more in nuryschyng hys famyly .. then before. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 93 His Breeches cost him but a Crowne. 1647 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 7 That whatsoever it might cost him, I should be sent to the University. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iv. 9 For fear of losing the mony I [a slave] cost him. 1799 H. HUNTER *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* III. 595 Such an establishment would cost the State a very small matter. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 78 What will it cost him to set up the frame of such a ship.

2. *fig.* To necessitate or involve the expenditure of (time, trouble, or the like), loss or sacrifice of (some valued possession), suffering of (some penalty, etc.).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 152 Which most is worth .. And costeth lest a man to kepe..I say it is humilite. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xiii. [xii.] 19 Yf he fell vnto his lorde Saul, it mighte cost vs oure neckes. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 387, I am for you, though it cost mee ten nights watchings. *a* 1633 G. HERBERT *Jacula Prudentum*, Good words are worth much and cost little. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 414 To do him wanton rites, which cost them woe. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. ix. 150 It cost me a month to shape it. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 72 The construction of their combs, costs them a great deal of labour. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xiv. 99 The journey having cost a little more than 14 hours. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 197 His eagerness to witness the spectacle cost him his life. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. 98 The King's violence .. cost him the support of the clergy.

b. *To cost* (one) *dear, dearly*: to entail great expenditure or loss upon; to involve a heavy penalty.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1092 ȝif þou wolt him bugge to his feore, He schal costen þe ful deore. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3494 A sholde delyuery me out of prisoun..Coste hit noȝt so dere. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 255 If thou attempt it, it will cost thee deere. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 121 This cruelty cost him deerely afterwards. 1869 LOWELL *Singing Leaves* iii, And woe, but they cost me dear! 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 162 To keep strict watch over the city whose conquest had cost William so dear.

†3. Of persons: To incur expense, 'be at charges'; quasi-*trans.* to expend or spend (*much, little, aught,* etc.). *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 194 Riche men..þat costen so moche in grete schapellis. — *Sel. Wks.* III. 305 þei wolen make executours to coste moche bi somonyng fro place to place. 1382 — *Acts* xxi. 24 Halowe thee with hem; and coste in hem, that thei schaue her heedis. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxviii, If thou haue oȝte on hur coste. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 94 (MS. K) Costyn, or do cost or spendyn, *exspendo.*

4. *Comm.* To estimate or fix the cost of production of an article or piece of work. Hence **Co·sting** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*)

1884 *Birmingham Daily Post* 24 Jan. 3/3 Managing Clerk..capable of costing. 1888 *Daily News* 7 July 7/2 Severe in economy of materials and in the costing' of the work. 1891 *Ibid.* 28 Sept. 8/4 Upholsterers' Trimmings.—Wanted, a smart Young Man, for Costing Department.

Cost, obs. f. COAST, and aphetic f. ACCOST.

‖ Costa (kɒ·stă). Pl. **costæ** (kɒ·stī). The Latin word for rib, applied in Natural History and Physiology to various rib-like parts, also (after mod.Romanic *costa*, F. *coste, côte* side, border) to the edges of certain parts.

a. *Anat.* A rib. **b.** *Bot.* The midrib of a leaf. **c.** *Entom.* The 'rib' or 'vein' nearest to the anterior margin of an insect's wing; also the anterior margin itself. **d.** *Conchol.* A rib-like ridge on a shell, etc.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v., A leaf may have many costæ. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 139 The disappearance of the costæ upon the shell. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 145 One large central vein .. called the midrib or costa. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 35 Each rib, or costa, has a double attachment to the backbone. 1875 W. HOUGHTON *Sk. Brit. Insects* 87 Costa, that is the front edge of the wings. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Costa*..in Entomology, the vein next the anterior margin of the wing.

†Co·stable, *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *coustable* (later *coûtable*), f. *couster* to COST.] Costly, expensive.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 803 Capon, Bakemete, or Custade Costable. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxv. 311 That the faste be not to moche costable to bere.

Costæform, bad form of COSTIFORM.

†Co·stage. *Obs.* Also 4 **kostage, coustage, 6 costag, custage.** [a. AF. *costage* = OF. *coûstage*, f. *coster, couster* to COST.]

Expense, expenditure, charge, cost.

a 1327 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 239 Whose rykeneth with knaves Huere coustage. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Shipm. T.* 45 Ful of diligence To do plesaunce, and also gret costage. *c* 1430 *Sir Gener.* (Roxb.) 2302 Ye shal wende at my costage. 1516 *Plumpton Corr.* p. cxxiv, Charged with all manner costage belonging to the said house and houshold. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 387 He gave them their costage, to wit, necessary provision for their voyage. 1670 PETTUS *Fod. Regal.* xix. 88 If any Miner or other take Costage of a Merchant.

b. *pl.* Expenses, 'charges', 'costs'.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11917 þer ys no kyng doþ suche costages. 1429 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees) 69 *note*, Ye grete costages & exp'nces at I haue hadd. 1514 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 145 Atte custages..of the seid Maister and brethern of the seid Gilde. 1670 PETTUS *Fod. Regal.* 88 The Mine was found at his Costages.

Costal (kɒ·stăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *costal* (Paré, 16th c.), ad. med. or mod.L. *costāl-is*, f. *costa* rib: see above.]

1. *Phys.* Pertaining to or connected with the ribs.

Costal respiration: respiration produced chiefly by the movements of the ribs; opposed to *abdominal* or *diaphragmatic respiration.*

1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* 571 The sharp splinters pricke the costall membrane. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 281/1 The costal vertebræ. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. ii. § 1. 259 The movement of the upper chest characteristic of female breathing, which is called costal.

†b. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. x. 203 Whereby are excluded all cetaceous..fishes, many pectinall, whose ribs are rectilineall, many costall, which have their ribs embowed.

2. *Nat. Hist.*, etc. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a COSTA, q.v. Hence **costal-nerved** adj.

1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 927/1 The costal nervure is the first longitudinal nervure of the wing. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4. 92 Leaves..Costal-nerved, the nerves springing from a midrib or costa.

B. *sb.*

†1. The side. *Obs. rare.*

1634 *Malory's Arth.* VII. xii. (1816) I. 235 Sir Beaumains smote him through the costal [*ed. Caxton* cost] of the body.

2. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Short for *costal vein, muscle, plate,* etc.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 405 Pelvis of five plates, supporting five costals. 1852 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. I. 282 The great lateral costals.

Hence **Co·stally** *adv.*, in a costal manner, position, or direction; in reference to the costa.

Co·-stander. [transl. L. and Gr. as in quot. 1709: see Co-.] One who stands together with (others); = CONSISTENT B. 2.

1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade-m.* II. 51 With these were the συνιστάμενοι, co-standers..who had their places amongst the communicants..but were not admitted to the Holy Mysteries till the time of their penance was compleated. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 581. *a* 1773 A. BUTLER *Moveable Feasts* (1852) I. 279 The fourth class of penitents were the *consistents* or *costanders.*

Costard. (kɒ·stărd). Also 5–6 **costerd(e.** [app. of English formation; not found in OF. Perhaps f. OF. and AF. *coste* rib + -ARD, meaning a prominently *ribbed* apple, a sense which agrees with the description of existing varieties so called.]

1. A kind of apple of large size.

Often mentioned from 14th to 17th c., after which the word passes out of common use, though still retained by fruit-growers in the name of one or more varieties of apple identical with or derived from the original Costard. The latter is described by R. Hogg, *British Pomology* 1853, as a large apple, distinctly five-sided, having five prominent ribs extending into the basin of the eye, and forming ridges round the crown. A Kentish grower who has *Martin's Costard*, describes it in May 1892, as 'a very large apple, shape oval, very much ribbed, a strong grower, bearing every other year.'

1292 *Acc. of King's Fruiterer* (*Exch. Misc.* T. R. $\frac{4}{42}$, Record Off.) [Brought into Berwick Castle] cum eisdem ponder[a] iij^{c} pom[orum] costard, prec[ium] cent. xii *d.* [1345 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xviii. 419.] *a* 1400 *Pystyl of Susan* 96 Þe costardes comeliche in cubbes þei cayre. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 15 The frutis wiche more comon be, Quenyngez, pechis, costardes, etiam wardons. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 94 Costard, appulle, *quirinarium.* 1519 in *Old City Acc. Bk.* (*Archæol. Jrnl.* XLIII.), Gret costerds w^{t} peyers and wyn. 1564 BECON *Display. Popish Mass* (Parker Soc. 1844) 283 Ye..make merchandize of the sacrament, as the costardmonger doth of his costards and of his other fruits. 1676 T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 628 All sorts of English Apples, as Pear-mains, Pippins, Russetens, Costards. 1853 R. HOGG *Brit. Pomol.* 62 The true Costard is now rarely to be met with. Modern authors make the Costard synonymous with the Catshead; but this is evidently an error..Ray describes both the Catshead and Costard as distinct, and Leonard Meager enumerates three varieties of Costard in his list—the white, grey, and red.

2. Applied humorously or derisively to the head. *arch.* (Cf. *coco-nut.*)

1530 PALSGR. 679/1, I shall rappe you on the costarde if you playe the knave. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. v. (Arb.) 58, I knocke your costarde if ye offer to strike me. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 247 Ice try whither your Costard, or my Ballow be the harder. 1674 RAY *S. & E. Countrey Words* (1691) 93 *Costard*, the Head. It is a kind of opprobrious word used by way of Contempt. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xii, It's hard I should get raps over the costard, and only pay you back in make-believes. 1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* I. xi. 56 Each other's costards let 'em split.

†b. ?= CAP. *Obs.*

a 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* III. v, Ile make a close-stool of your velvet costard.

Costard. = COSTREL, COSTRET.

1503 *Will of Ferrer* (Somerset Ho.), Vnum ciphum vocat[um] costerd. 17.. URRY *MS. additions to Ray* (in Halliwell), *Costard*..(2) a flask, or flasket.

†Costard-jagger. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Cf. JAGGER, pedlar, packman.] 'Another name, apparently, for costard-monger [coster-monger]' (Nares).

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* v. (N.), Coblers, or tynkers, or else costard-jaggers.

Costard-monger, obs. f. COSTERMONGER.

Costate (kɒ·stēt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *costātus* ribbed, having ribs, f. *costa* rib: see -ATE^{2} 2.] Having a rib or ribs; ribbed: see COSTA.

1819 *Pantologia, Costate leaf*, in botany, a ribbed leaf. 1881 H. B. BRADY in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 61 The body of the shell strongly costate.

Co·stated, *a.* = prec.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1866 E. C. RYE *Brit. Beetles* 91 Strongly costated or divided by longitudinal ridges. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 139 Both the smooth form and the costated variety.

Costa·to-, combining form of prec., as in **costato-venose** *a.*, having ribbed or rib-like veins.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Costato-venose*, when the parallel side-veins of a feather-veined leaf are much stouter than those which intervene.

Costay, obs. f. COAST *v.*

Cost-book (kɒ·st,buk). *Mining.* [f. COST *sb.*^{2} + BOOK.] A book containing an abstract of all costs and expenses incurred in working a mine, and of all returns from sales, etc., with a balance of profit or loss.

By the Stannaries Act, *the* Cost-book must be made up and laid before the Shareholders at least once in every 16 weeks, and the term 'cost-book' is defined to include all the subsidiary books kept in the mine. Hence *Cost-book Company*, a kind of partnership formed to work a *Cost-book Mine* on the *Cost-book System*, according to which any partner is at liberty to withdraw after such periodical settlement of accounts, without further liability.

1849 *Act* 12 & 13 *Vict.* c. 108 § 1 Any Partnership..formed for the working of Mines on the Principle commonly called the Cost Book Principle. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ii. 41 A cost-book mining company. 1889 E. MATHESON *Aid Bk.* 305 Some mines are worked under..the 'cost book' system, by which the adventurers..meet from time to time to examine the accounts of expenditure and receipts, and then decide either to stop further outlay or to proceed. 1891 *Evid. Royal Comm.* Rich 4152 A man can limit his liability in a cost-book mine much more than he can in a limited liability company, because we make up our accounts every four months, and a shareholder is perfectly at liberty to retire then.

†Co·st-castle. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [perh. *cost* = COAST.] Name of some boyish game.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xiii. (1632) 626 To see him [Scipio] carelessly to dallie..in chusing of cockle-shels, and play at cost-castle along the sea-shoare with his friend Lælius.

(Montaigne's word is *cornichon va devant*, explained by Littré as a race at picking up a number of objects while running.)

Coste, obs. f. COAST, COST.

Costean, costeen (kɒstī·n), *v. Cornish Mining.* [See quot. 1778. But Jago has 'wood-tin, *costean*, an ore of tin in structure like wood', f. *cos*, M.Cornish *coid* wood + *stean* tin.] *intr.* To sink pits down to the rock in order to ascertain the direction of a lode. Usually **Costea·ning** *vbl. sb.*

1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.*, Another way of discovering Lodes is by sinking little pits through the loose ground down to the fast or solid country..This way of seeking the Tinners call *Costeening*, from *Cothas Stean*; that is fallen or dropt tin. 1850 ANSTED *Elem. Geol.* 500 Where their actual presence is doubtful..a series of experiments called in Cornwall 'costeaning', is undertaken with the view of discovering the presence of a vein. 1880 MISS COURTNEY *W. Cornw. Gloss., Costeening*, examining the back of a lode by digging pits. 1884 R. HUNT *Brit. Mining* 502 The pits or shafts sunk are costeaning pits or shafts.

Hence **costean pit.**

1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 319 *Costean pits* are shallow pits to trace or find Tin. *Costeaning*, ditto.

†Costeau·nt, *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *costeiant* (*-iant, -oyant*), pr. pple. of *costeier*, now *côtoyer* to COAST.] = COASTING, bordering.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 245 In a marche costeaunt.

Costed, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of COST *v.*

†Costed, obs. f. COASTED *ppl. a.* In the following, app. = Bordered, flanked, or ribbed. [Cf. OF. *costé.*]

1548 HALL *Chron.* 12 Some had the helme..curiously graven and conningly costed. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* i. 18 They..rub their Beades on his hard costed belly: thus adoring that breathlesse masse of mettall.

Costefe, obs. f. COSTIVE.

Costeiyng: see COAST *v.*

Costelet(te, obs. f. CUTLET.

Coste·llate, *a. rare*—°. [dim. of COSTATE, as if f. L. **costella*, dim. of *costa* rib.] 'Finely ribbed or costated' (Webster 1864).

Costeme, obs. f. CUSTOM.

† Co·sten, *v.*[1] *Obs.* In 1 costnian, 3 costnen. [OE. *costnian*, a subsidiary form of *costian* to try, tempt. The inserted *n* appears also in *costnere* and *costnung* = *costere*, *costung*. OE. *costian* was Com. Teut. = OS. *costôn*, OHG. *kostôn* (MHG. and mod.G. *kosten*), Icel. *kosta*; f. *kostuz* trial: see COST *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To try.

c 1205 LAY. 24669 Bute he icostned [*c* 1275 ifonded] weoren þrie ine compe.

† Co·sten, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 3–5 costn-en (*pa. t.* costned(e), costen(en, cosn(en (*pa. t.* costenede, cosnede). [ME. *costn-en* appears to be a by-form (of earlier appearance) of *cost-en*, a. OF. *cost-er* to COST. The *n* of the stem appears also in Icel. *kostnaðr*, Sw. *kostnad*, Da. *bekostning* expense.] = COST *v.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 290 His deorewurðe spuse, þet costnede him so deore. *Ibid.* 392 Ure luue touward him þet kostnede him so deorre. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 390 He esste, wat hii costenede? þre ssyllyng, þe oþer seyde. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1683 þe werste .. cosnede a þousant pounde. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* 20 Duble That the clothe costened.

Costeous, var. of COSTIOUS *a.*, *Obs.*

† Co·ster[1]. *Obs.* Also 5 costur(e, costere, coostre, costerde. [a. AF. *coster* = OF. *costier* side, also 'piece of stuff placed on the side (*e.g.* of an altar)', f. *coste* side. A med.(Anglo)L. *costera* is found.] A hanging for a bed, the walls of a room, etc. (See also quots. 1844, 1879.)

1385 in Dugdale *Monast.* (1846) VI. 1363 Duo costers panni magni de velvetto. 1424 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 56 þe costers the which hengen in þe newe chamber. *Ibid.* 65 A browded bed wiþ þe costures. ? *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 833 (Mätz.) Your costerdes covered with whyte and blewe, And dyapred with lyles newe. 1482 *Paston Lett.* No. 86. III. 285, I bequeth to Edmund Paston .. a fether-bedde .. and the costers of worsted that he hath of me. [1844 PUGIN *Gloss. Eccl. Ornament* 81 *Coster*, a name given to hangings for the sides of an altar or choir. 1879 SIMMONS *Lay Folk's Mass-bk.* Notes 174 *Costers* or curtains running on rods at the north and south sides of the altar.]

Coster[2] (kɒ·stəɹ). *colloq.* Short for COSTERMONGER.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) I. 26/1 The costers never steal from one another. 1864 F. W. ROBINSON *Mattie* I. 135 Bawling costers with barrows. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* i, A street market, consisting almost entirely of costers' carts and barrows.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *coster-boy*, *-ditty*, *-girl*, *-song*, etc.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 35/2 The education of the coster-lads. *Ibid.* I. 45/1 The story of one coster-girl's life. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* xxiv, Laying down the law to a group of coster-boys. 1887 *Times* 3 Dec. 12/3 He and his brethren of the coster fraternity had been driven from pillar to post. 1892 *Graphic* 21 May, Long before the days of Mr. Chevalier and his excellent songs, there was a coster-ditty, which, etc.

Coster, obs. f. COASTER.

Costerel, var. CUSTREL, *Obs.*

Costeress. *nonce-wd.* A female 'coster'.

1869 *Pall Mall G.* 13 July 11/2 Wherries..charged to the brim with half-drunken costers and their costeresses.

† Co·stering, *sb. Obs.* [f. COSTER *sb.*[1]] A hanging, a curtain.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 118, Iiij costerings of wool paled rede and blue. *Ibid.* 144 Tapettes other wise called costeringes. 1488 *Inv. R. Morton* in *Archæol. Jrnl.* XXXIII. 327 A selur and testur and v costrynges of bokeram.

Costering (kɒ·stəɹiŋ). *colloq.* [f. COSTER + -ING[1].] The occupation of a costermonger.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 366 For three or four months of the year half of these 'go to costering'. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* III. xi, Tom started costering first.

Costermonger (kɒ·stəɹmɔŋgəɹ). Forms: 6 costerde monger, costerd-m., costerdm., costardem., 6–7 costardm., 7 costard-m., costar'-, coster-monger, (costerd-, costermunger, costormonger, custard-monger, 9 *arch.* costard-m.), 6– costermonger. [f. COSTARD an apple + MONGER dealer, trader.]

a. *orig.* An apple-seller, a fruiterer; *esp.* one that sold his fruit in the open street. Hence, b. Now, in London, a man who sells fruit, vegetables, fish, etc. in the street from a barrow.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 2 Than [was he] a costermonger. 1515 — *Egloges* (Percy Soc.) 26 I was acquaynted..With a costardemonger, and with an hostler. 1530 PALSGR. 209/1 Costardmongar, *fruyctier*. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 124 To go before, and put out the Costermongers Candles, who use to sit with lights in the streets. 1608 D. CARLETON in *Times* 30 Nov. (1883) 3/6 Costerdmungers that sell fruite uppon the passages. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* iii. (1634) 23 Which he culs out to admiration .. as a Costardmonger his fairest pippins. 1683 CROWNE *City Pol.* IV. i, To have a fool carry a great basket on his head like a Costardmonger. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 350 These stairs are much frequented by costermongers, who have large warehouses near them for their fruit and cyder. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vii, No apple-wife..can settle her account with a costermonger without an audience of the reluctant Justice. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* II. xiii. 369 The costermonger has monopolised all the old cries of radishes, etc. 1886 G. R. SIMS in *Daily News* 4 Dec. 5/4 A very old costermonger informs me that a man who carries a basket is a hawker, a man who has a barrow is a costermonger, and a man who has a donkey or a pony and cart is a general dealer. But I fancy that general dealer is often a euphemism for coster.

fig. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xxxvi. (1741) 190 Concerning the several virtues of these academical apples .. I profess myself a philosophical costermonger. 1812 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* I. vi. 209 From all the selected fruits of all the poetical costermongers..could ye choose nothing more promising than this green sour apple?

c. As a term of contempt or abuse; also *attrib.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 191 (Qo.) Vertue is of so little regard in these costermongers [*mod. edd.* costermonger] times. 1781 COWPER *Lett.* 15 Feb., In these costermonger days, as I have a notion Falstaff calls them. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* v. ii. (1849) 265 Thou art some scurvy costard-monger knave.

Hence **Co·stermo·ngerdom,** the community or realm of costermongers; **Co·stermongered** *ppl. a.*, occupied by costermongers; **Co·stermo·ngering** *vbl. sb.*, **Co·stermongery** *sb.*, the occupation of a costermonger; **Co·stermongery** *a.*, resembling or suggestive of a costermonger.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 365 The interest of the man and woman in the business was closer than in costermongering. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 37. 257 The bull-dog, that most costermongery and bloodthirsty of 'our four-footed favourites'. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 19 July 3 The language of costermongery is more expressive .. than .. polished. 1888 HADDEN in *Athenæum* 11 Feb. 171/2 St. Thomas's was peculiar in another way. Costermongery was the 'industry' of the place; the district was *Costermongria*. 1889 J. THOMSON *Trav. Atlas* xxvi, The whole donkey-riding costermongerdom of Maraksh. 1891 *Daily Tel.* 18 May 5/6 Liverpool Street is alleged to be the most costermongered street in the world for its size.

† Co·stern. *Obs.* Perh. = COASTER 6, a tray or decanter-stand.

1641 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* Ser. I. (1886) V. 183 Paid..ffor a Lardge silver costern, weighing 680 ownces.

† Coster-wife. *Obs.* [f. COSTARD apple + WIFE: cf. COSTERMONGER.] A woman that keeps a stall for the sale of apples, and the like, an 'apple-wife'.

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charact., Univ. Beadle* (1860) 72 You'd take him for some bearded London coster-wife newly drest up on a munday morning.

Costeuous, var. COSTIOUS. *Obs.*

Costey, obs. f. COAST *v.*

† Co·stful, *a. Obs.* (or *arch.*) [f. COST *sb.*[2] + -FUL.]

1. Costly, expensive.

1340 *Ayenb.* 229 Hi ham cloþeþ..mid uayre robes and costuolle. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. x. xxi, His costful vintage ceme from the rivere. *c* 1530 *Pol., Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 31 A costefulle clothe.

2. *transf.* Causing expenditure or loss (of time, trouble, etc.).

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3880 Long weiȝe and costful he ðor fond.

Hence **Co·stfully** *adv.*, in a costly manner.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (1858) 310 A banere costfully depeynted with a Host and a chalis. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* I. 27 Those famous cabinets .. where the curiosity and luxury of our Age have so .. costfully laid open their charmes.

† Costic, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [Cf. It. *caustico* costive (Florio).] = COSTIVE.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 18 Sorrell relaxes the Belly, the seed makes it costick.

Costie, obs. f. COAST *v.*

Costiferous (kɒsti·fĕrəs), *a. Anat.* [mod. f. L. *costa* rib + *-fer* bearing + -OUS: see -FEROUS. Cf. F. *costifère*.] Bearing ribs.

1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 431 The costiferous transverse processes. *Ibid.* 440 The various costiferous portions of the vertebral column.

Costiform (kɒ·stifɔim), *a.* (*erron.* costæform.) [mod. f. L. *costa* rib: see -FORM.] Having the form of a rib or costa; rib-like. (See COSTA.)

1852–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 672/2 The vertebriform iliac bones become joined to the costiform pubic. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 599 The absence of costæform veins and free veinlets distinguishes it.

Costifous, var. COSTIOUS. *Obs.*

† Co·sting, *sb. Obs.* A kind of apple. Cf. COSTARD.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 383 Apples [July]. Stone Apple..Summer Costing.

Costing, *vbl. sb.*: see COST *v.* 4.

† Costious, *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 costeuous [=-vous], coustouse, 5 costius, -ifous, -iose, 5–6 costious, -yous(e, -uous(e, 6 costeous. [a. AF. *coustous*, *costeous* = OF. *cousteus*, now *coûteux* costly, f. *cost* COST *sb.*[2]

The forms *costevous*, *costifous* appear to be after *bountevous*, *-yvous*, f. OF. *bontif*: cf. also *beautevous*, *plentevous*, for *beauteous*, *plenteous*.]

Costly, expensive.

1340 *Ayenb.* 228 Coustouse robes. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* XXXV. 24 He is deed, and beried in the costeuous toumbe of his fadirs. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 231 Better and costioser and precioser garnementis. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Pet.* 2 By the costeous gyft of his owne sonne Jesus Christ. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trump.* 1206 Neither for costuouse buildyng. 1564 BECON *Pleas. New Nosegay* Wks. (Parker Soc. 1843) 226 A costious pearl.

Hence **† Co·stiously** *adv.*, **† Co·stiousness.**

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. ix. 193 The diligence of preestis ..by hem costioseli founde. *Ibid.* 553 Over greet curiositie, gayne, preciosite, or costiosenes. 1530 PALSGR. 209/1 Costyousnesse, *sumptuosité*.

Costive (kɒ·stiv), *a.* Also 5 costyff, 5–6 -yf, -if, 6 -efe, -iffe, 6–7 -yve, 7–8 caustive. [app. a. OF. *costivé*, *costevé*:—L. *constipāt-us* CONSTIPATED; the final *é* having (as in some other words) become mute. Prob. there was in this case confusion with the suffix -IVE, F. *-if*, *-ive*, for the final *e* had disappeared even from the spelling by 1400.]

1. Suffering from hardness and retention of the fæces; 'bound' or confined in the bowels; constipated.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 51 Lose þe wombe if þat he be costif [*v.r.* costyff]. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 41 b, This medicine maketh a man costefe. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 309 Beware that the bely be not constupated or costiue. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 37 Honey..is good..for those that are costive. 1736 AMYAND in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 338 She had been greatly caustive. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 158 The bowels were obstinately costive. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 450 The finest white flour favors a costive habit.

† b. Of medicine or food: That confines the bowels, 'binding'. *Obs.*

1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* II. iv. (R.), Egges roasted hard be costiue. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* x. 141 Laxatiue in the pith and costiffe in the barke. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 24 In the morne tis loosing, at Eve costive.

2. *fig.* Slow or reluctant in action; *esp.* † a. in speech or utterance: Close, reticent, uncommunicative (*obs.*); b. Reluctant to give, niggardly, stingy.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 63 They came so hardly from him as if hee had beene extreemly costiffe. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* III. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 48 Is your Lord costive of laughter, or laxative of laughter? 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii, Somewhat caustiue of beliefe Toward your stone. 1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. cclxxxiv. 300 You must be frank, but without indiscretion, and close without being costive. 1824 MEDWIN *Convers. Byron* (1832) II. 45 He is rather costive, and does not like to throw away his effusions. 1887 *Durham Univ. Jrnl.* VII. 228 The amount of compensation to be claimed from a Railway Company who are always costive upon such points.

† c. Given with reluctance or sparingly. *Obs.*

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. 493 The costive supplies as were given towards it.

† 3. Hard and impervious. *Obs.*[1] *rare*—[1].

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.), Clay in dry seasons is costive, hardening with the sun and wind.

Co·stively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a costive manner.

fig. 1858 HOGG *Shelley* I. 295 Scanty information, costively imparted.

Costiveness (kɒ·stivnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The state or condition of being costive; confinement of the bowels, constipation.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 76 Men duse it [manna] in medecines..for costyfnes. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* B iij, Hit .. ofte tymes induceth stronge costiuenes. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xx. (1887) 84 Walking is good for.. costifnesse. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* I. x. 103 It produced an obstinate costiveness. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 532 The terms constipation and costiveness are commonly used as synonyms..The latter is sometimes used to denote a less degree of insufficiency than the former.

2. *fig.* The state or quality of being close or reserved: see COSTIVE 2. *arch.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 128 Such a costivenesse hath seised his Purse, nothing but a Tax..can loosen it. 1792 WAKEFIELD *Mem.* 216 (T.) A reverend disputant of the same costiveness in publick elocution with myself.

Costless (kɒ·stlės), *a.* [f. COST *sb.*[2] + -LESS.] Without cost; involving no expense.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 68 They may their learning receyue costles and free. 1626 BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 178 Costlesse Complements, Faire Speech. 1665-9 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* IV. ii. (1675) 174 After we had awhile enjoy'd this costless, and yet excellent Musick. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxii. (1862) 338 It was not .. an easy and costless effort. 1875 JEVONS *Money* xviii. 233 [Postage stamps] form a convenient and costless form of remittance.

Hence **Co·stlessness.**

1862 P. H. BIRD in *Builder* 19 Apr., These plans recommend themselves by their simplicity, costlessness, and efficiency. 1885 *Med. Times* Dec. 885/2 Certainty of effect, simplicity of operation, and costlessness.

† Costlet, costolet. *Obs.* App. = CORSLET.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 335 Helmets, costlets, and other armour. 1622 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 85 The common Armes of this parishe being three muskots .. and three costolets with the pikes and all the furneter belonginge to them.

† Co·stlew, *a. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 costelew(e, 4–6 costlewe, 5 costeleue, 5–6 costlow(e, costlew. [ME. *costelewe*, f. COST *v.* or *sb.*[2] + -LEWE: cf. ON. *costligr* costly.] Costly, sumptuous, expensive; lavish in expenditure, extravagant.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 121 Costelewe clopis. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 344 Ther is also costlewe furrynge in hir gownes. 1398 TREVISA *Barth de P. R.* VI. xiv. (Tollem. MS.), An euyl wyf..chydynge and scoldynge, dronkelew

[1535 dronken] and unsteadfast .. costelew [1535 costly] stoute and gay. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxx. 243 He helde a wonder ryal and costlewe fest of saynt George. 1487 *Act 3 Hen. VII*, c. 2 Which sute ys long and costlowe [AF. *costeous*]. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) p. xli, At the west dore of Powles was made a costlew pagent.

b. Used *advb.*

1482 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cclii. 324 Dyuerse pagentys .. shewyd in dyuerse places of the cyte Ryally and costlew.

† **Co·stlily,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. COSTLY + -LY 2.] In a costly manner.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. v. 96 Hys cumly sted of Araby Sadelyd and brydelyd costlykly.

Costliness (kɒ·stlinės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being costly; sumptuousness; expensiveness.

a 1536 TINDALE *Exp. John* (1537) 81 To purchase oughte of hym for ye costlynesse..of the present. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* v. ix. (1675) 331 A closet, to whose costliness nothing can put limits. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* vi. 30 The grandeur of the Eastern dress..depends as much on quantity as on costliness. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 57 The costliness of a university education.

† b. *concr.* Costly material; treasure. *Obs. rare.*

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xx. 5 All their precious and gorgeous workes, all costlynesse, and all the treasure of the kinges.

Costly (kɒ·stli), *a.* (*adv.*) Forms: 4 **costily,** ? **coystily, coostly, costli,** 5 **costlye,** *Sc.* **costlik, -lyk,** 5–6 **costely,** 6 **costeley, coastly,** 4– **costly.** [f. COST *sb.*2 + -LY 1.]

1. That costs much; requiring or involving great expenditure. **a.** Of great price or value; sumptuous.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 369 Closid in grete cloystres and coystily. *Ibid.* 383 Costily housis. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxviii. 76 At Renfrewe a mawngery costlyk he made. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxx. 97 Ethelbertus .. amonge other costlye deedys, began y· foundacion of Poulys Churche. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* i. 6 All maner of costly riches. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 12 b, Served at the table with costely meate like a kyng. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 39 Not long since the women of Germanie knewe no costlyer attyre. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 226 Rare, exotic, and costly shrubs. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 252 ₱ 3 Japan Screens and costly Jars. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xvi, The costliest palace. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 191 All ornament ought to be costly.

b. Occasioning excessive expenditure; involving loss or sacrifice; expensive, dear.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 364 Generaly, worst þing is more costly & more hevy. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 522 II. 224 Thou hast be the costlyest childe that evere I hadde. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxix. § 14 His wars are costly and chargeable. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. i. 60 Such a costly losse of wealth and friends. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* li. 17 No costly Sacrifice [dost thou] require. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 694 Sieges such as those of Mons and Namur were operations too costly for her means. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 21/2 Our costly courts of law.

† c. *Costly colours*: an obsolete game at cards.

1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* 341 You must set up six for Costly Colours. 1756 W. TOLDERVY *Hist. Two Orphans* II. 206 They found Duroy and Heartley playing at Costly Colours; a game upon the cards peculiar to that country. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 341.

2. Lavish in expenditure, extravagant. *arch.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. (1682) 87 They are not costly in apparel, for they weare but linnen cloaths. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IX. 177 To curse the Costly Sex. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 181 Hee sees..No costly lord the sumptuous banquet deal. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 233 This dagger .. which when now admired By Edith..At once the costly Sahib yielded to her.

† **B.** *adv.* In a costly manner; sumptuously; dearly. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 19 þat feden himsilf coostly. 1576 GASCOYNE *Compl. Phil.* (Arb.) 87 These thriftles birds .. Are costly kept, and finely fedde. 1619 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1630) 554 To goe costly attyred. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit at Sev. Weapons* v. i, I thank you costly, sir, and kindly too.

Costlykly: see COSTLILY.

Costmary (kɒ·stmēəri). Also 5 **-maryn, marye,** 6 **coste-,** 6–7 **costmarie.** [f. COST *sb.*3 + (St.) *Mary.*

In the middle ages, the plant was widely associated in name with St. Mary; in French, the *Grant Herbier* of 15th c. has '*Herba Sancte Marie*, q. alio nomine dicitur *costus dulcem..Herbe Sainte Marie*, qui est autrement appellée *cost* ou *coq*;' and Middle or mod. High German names are *Frauwencrut, Frauwenworcz, Marienmintz, Unser Frawen Mintz, Unser Frawen Distel, Marien-blättchen*, etc. (Pritzel & Jersen, *Deutsche Volksnamen*). Cf. also quot. 1578 from Lyte, and Florio 1598 '*costo*..the herbe coaste or herbe Marie'. The early form *costmaryn* (see quots. *c* 1400, and 1530), which, on the analogy of *Rosemary*, might be supposed to be the original, appears to be either a corruption or an independent appellation. A recently proposed explanation of the name from a F. *cost amer* or L. *costus amarus* 'bitter cost' is superfluous.]

An aromatic perennial plant, *Chrysanthemum* (*Pyrethrum, Tanacetum*) *Balsamita*, otherwise *Balsamita vulgaris*, N.O. *Compositæ*, a native of the orient region, naturalized in the south of Europe, and cultivated in English gardens since the 16th c. as a flavouring herb; formerly used in medicine and to give a flavour to ale, whence also called ALECOST; = COST *sb.*3

The cultivated form seems to be a rayless variety (var. *Tanacetoides*).

c 1400 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 441 Take parsel, and myntes, and peletur, and costmaryn, and sauge. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 110 Take..a foil or .ij. of costmarye, a cloue of garleke. 1530 PALSGR. 209 Cost mary herbe, *coste marine*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxvi. 250 Called in Latin *Balsamita maior*..and of some *Herba diuæ Mariæ*; in English, Cooste marie and of some Balsamynte; in high Douch *Frauwenkraut*. 1590 SPENSER *Muiopotmos* 195 Fresh costmarie and breathfull camomill. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countrie Farme* 182 Costmarie and Avens..to give a savour like spice in pottage and Salads. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 157 Costmary is also called Alecoast..if it be steeped a while in Ale .. it maketh a pleasant drinke. 1863 F. BURR *Veget. Amer.* 416 Costmary is a hardy, perennial plant.

† **Co·stning,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. *costn-en*, COSTEN *v.*2 + -ING 1.] Cost, expense.

c 1205 LAY. 22547 Sixti scipen mid his ȝere costninge bringen heom to Londenne. 1340 *Ayenb.* 151 Hou me lyest þane time and costnigge uor to lyerni þing þet na3t ne is worþ bote to ydele blisse.

† **Co·stnung.** *Obs.* [OE., f. *costnian* = *costian* to tempt: see COSTEN *v.*1] Temptation.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp., Matt.* vi. 13 Ne ȝelæd þu us on costnunge [*Lindisf.* in costunge]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 67 Ne led us noht in to costnunga. *a* 1200 *St. Neot* in *Anglia* III. 108 His feondes ættrige wæpnen ðæt sind costnungen.

Costo- (kɒ·sto), taken as combining form of L. *costa* a rib, in anatomical and physiological terms, mostly in sense 'pertaining to, or connecting, the ribs and . . .', as in **costo-abdominal, -central, -chondral** [Gr. χόνδρος cartilage], pertaining to the ribs and their cartilages, **-clavicular, -colic** [COLON 1], **-coracoid, -pubic, -scapular, -sternal, -thoracic, -trachelian** [Gr. τράχηλος neck], **-transversal, -transverse,** connecting the ribs and the transverse processes of the vertebræ, **-vertebral, -xiphoid.** Also **costo-inferior, -superior** (respiration), in which the chief movements are those of the inferior or superior ribs (cf. COSTAL 1); **Co·stotome** [Gr. *-τομος* cutting], an instrument for cutting through the ribs or costal cartilages in dissection.

1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 111 The costo-clavicular ligament..connecting the sternal extremity of the clavicle with the cartilage of the first rib. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 359/2 [The axillary artery] is..protected by the costo-coracoid ligament. *Ibid.* IV. 335/2 The costo-inferior and abdominal types [of respiration] in boys. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 191 Middle Costo-Transverse Ligament. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 8/2 The costoxiphoid ligament.

Costodie, -dy, obs. ff. CUSTODY.

Costom, -able, obs. ff. CUSTOM, -ABLE.

Costrel1 (kɒ·strĕl). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4–5 **costril(le, -ell(e,** 5 **costrele, -ylle, costerell,** (6 **kostorell,** 7 **castrel**), 9 **costril,** 4–9 **costrel.** [a. OF. *costerel*, synonymous with *costeret*: cf. med.L. *costārium, costerium*, 'poculum vinarium', and, in same sense, *costrellus* (Du Cange).

OF. *costerel, -et*, are generally taken as dims. of *coste* basket, panier; but they have the form of dims. of *costier* 'that is by the side', L. type **costārius*. Cf. the med.L. equivalent *collateralis*, also OF. *costereau* (=*costerel*) a dweller side by side, a neighbour.]

A vessel for holding or carrying wine or other liquid; a large bottle with an ear or ears by which it could be suspended from the waist (whence the antiquarian designation 'pilgrim's bottle'), or a small wooden keg similarly used, in which sense it is still in dialect use.

[*a* 1400 *MS.* in *Promp. Parv.* 95 *Uter*, anglice a botel, *sed collateralis*, anglice a costrelle. De cute dicis *utres*, de ligno *collaterales*.]

c 1380 *Sir Ferumbr.* 510 Ac by myddel þer honge þ her a costrel..ful of þat bame cler þat precious ys & fre. 1382 WYCLIF *Ruth* ii. 9 If also thou thrustist, go to the litil costrils [*v.r.* costretis] and drynke watris. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2666 *Hypermn.*, And therwithalle a costrel [so 3 MSS.; 3 costret] taketh he And seyde, 'Hereof a draught, or two, or three'. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. viii. (1554) 172 b. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxix, The costrell that is olde whan it receyueth new wyne.. bolneth oute and is in poynte for to cleue & brest. *c* 1450 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 724/9 *Hic colateralis*, a costrille. 1454 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 173 A costerell for ale. 1572 *Inv. G. Cope* in *Midl. Co. Hist. Coll.* II. 331 Two kostorells of foure gallons a piece for drinke. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 5 Oct., In the north they say a costrel of Tarr for a barrell of Tarr. 1824-8 CARR *Craven Dial., Costril*, a small barrel. It was formerly used here instead of a bottle, by labourers who took milk and beer in it. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 386 A youth, that following with a costrel bore The means of goodly welcome, flesh and wine. 1874 *Archæol. Jrnl.* Dec. 431 Mrs. Baily sent for exhibition two costrels, or pilgrims' bottles.

Costrel2. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* In 7 **-ill.** [Cf. COSTARD 2.] The head.

1604 *Meeting of Gallants* 12 Vnless some Country Forehorse came by..with a Raine-beaten Feather in his costrill. 1640 BRATHWAIT *Bolster Lect.* 92 A wife .. that no image was (for shee could speake) And now and then her husbands costrell breake. 1891 In Sheffield dial. *Costrel* = the head (S.O. Addy).

Costrel, -ing, var. CUSTRĔL, -ING, *Obs.*

† **Costret.** *Obs.* Also **-tred.** [a. OF. *costeret.*] = CUSTRĔL.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 1491 Now, styward..Bye us vessel gret plente..Fattys, tunnes, and costret, Makes our mete without-outen let. 1382, -85 [see CUSTRĔL]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 95 Costred or costrelle, grete botelle [*MS. K.* costret or botel]. *onopherum.*

Costrill: see COSTREL 2.

Costroun, var. CUSTRON, *Obs.*

Costu·mary, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. COSTUME + -ARY: cf. *customary.*] Of or belonging to costume.

1860 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIV. 403 They [shawls] were regarded as mere costumary curiosities.

Costume (kɒstiū·m, kɒ·stium), *sb.* [a. F. *costume* (in *Dict. de l'Académie* 1740 pronounced *costumé*), a. It. *costume* custom, use, wont, fashion, guise, habit, manner:—L. *consuētūdin-em* CUSTOM. Used, by Italian artists, of guise or habit in artistic representation, and in this sense adopted in French and Eng. early in 18th c. Thence transferred to manner of dressing, wearing the hair, etc., and in later times to dress.]

1. In historical art: The custom and fashion of the time to which a scene or representation belongs; the manner, dress, arms, furniture, and other features proper to the time and locality in which the scene is laid (*obs.*); hence, those belonging to a particular painting or sculpture.

1715 J. RICHARDSON *Th. Paint.* 53 Not only the Story, but the Circumstances..the Habits, Arms, Manners .. and the like, must correspond. This is call'd the observing *the Costume*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App. s.v. *Costume*. To observe the *costume*, among painters, is to make every person and thing sustain the proper character. 1784 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xii. (R.), This is hardly reconcileable to strict propriety, and the costume, of which Raffaele was in general a good observer. 1817 RICKMAN *Archit.* (1848) 216 The costume of these heads is often useful as a guide to the date of the building.

b. *transf.* in literary art.

1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXI. 124 Here is surely as gross a violation of the costume of manners as we find in the Achilles of Racine. *a* 1832 SIR J. MACKINTOSH (Webster), I was extremely delighted with the poetical beauty of some parts [of the Lay of the Last Minstrel]..The costume, too, is admirable. 1835 STERLING *Let.* in Carlyle *Life* II. ii. (1872) 97 The costume of his [Sterne's] subjects is drawn from the familiar experience of his own time and country.

2. The mode or fashion of personal attire and dress (including the way of wearing the hair, style of clothing and personal adornment) belonging to a particular nation, class, or period.

1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 78 There is always a certain pleasure in contemplating the costume of a distant nation. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. i. 4 The clergy had no canonical costume. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* x, A Swiss officer of the guards, who had resided some time at Paris, and caught the *costume*, but not the ease or manner of its inhabitants. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* xxi, Her .. tresses of long fair hair, which, according to the costume of the country, unmarried women were not allowed to cover with any sort of cap. 1877 BRYANT *Sella* 313 In costumes of that simpler age they came.

b. The dress and 'get-up' of an actor or actress in representing a character in the play.

1883 *Truth* 31 May 760/2 Madame Judic changed her costume thrice.

3. Fashion or style of dress appropriate to any occasion or season; hence, dress considered with regard to its fashion or style; garb.

1818 *La Belle Assemblée* XVII. 36/6 For outdoor *costume*. 1840 BEACONSFIELD in *Corr. w. Sister* 18 Feb., It was generally agreed that I am never to wear any other but a Court costume. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 57 The best travelling costume. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* xiii, The airiest costumes had been worn on these festive occasions. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 197 His costume was eccentric and affected.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 20 *note*, Whensoever Mr. Southey issues from the press, we find him arrayed in a different costume. 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl.* I. xxi. 268 They [birds] are already in full summer costume.

4. (with *a* and *pl.*) A complete set of outer garments; in shop parlance, a woman's gown or 'dress', as the chief piece of her costume.

1839 BEACONSFIELD in *Corr. w. Sister* 10 Feb., She..departed in a white silk costume with border trimmings of birds of paradise feathers. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 7/6 Advt., Great Costume Sale. Fine Melton Costumes, with Medallions, really good quality.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **Costume-piece,** a dramatic piece in which the actors wear a historical or other costume different from that of the present time (or at least of the Victorian era.)

The dresses for a 'costume-piece' are provided by the manager, for a 'modern piece' by the actors themselves.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Apr. 4/2 The 'costume-composers' of the present day..are still supreme law-givers to the majority of their sex. 1889 *Ibid.* 30 Nov. 7/1 What man in a Shakspearean or 'costume' piece would think of wearing his own hair upon his face?

Costume, obs. f. CUSTOM.

Costume (kɒstiū·m), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To provide with a costume or dress; to arrange the costume or get-up of a theatrical piece.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 243 Spanish painters took ..great liberties with costuming their Saints. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* cxii, I had costumed my fair friend in my dragoon cloak. 1884 A. A. WATTS *Life A. Watts* I. 213 The eccentricities..in which they costumed their minds.

Costumed (kɒstiū·md), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ED.] Provided with or dressed in a costume.

1840 BEACONSFIELD in *Corr. w. Sister* 18 Feb., All our men were costumed but Scholefield and Muntz, and a few Rads.

1869 *Daily News* 8 Sept., He is as much astray as a costumed clown would be in a conventicle.

Costumer (kɒstiū·mɔɹ). [f. COSTUME + -ER: adaptation of F. *costumier*.] A dealer in costumes; one who makes or supplies costumes.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1891 KATE FIELD *Washington* iv. 367/2 Costumers tell me they cannot sell short skirts, so they never keep them in stock.

Costumery (kɒstiū·mɔɹi). *rare.* [f. COSTUME *sb.* + -ERY.] Arrangement of costumes; costumes in the mass.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 166 Great praise .. bestowed upon the costumery and grouping of the piece. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Hist. Eng. Thought* II. 447 That business of buff-jerkins and mediaeval costumery which offends us in the inferior parts of Scott's writings.

Costumic (kɒstiū·mik), *a. nonce-wd.* Of or pertaining to costume; in costume.

1806 J. CARTER in R. Davies *Walks through York* (1880) 203 Three busts .. highly to be prized for their costumic references. 1855 L. HUNT *Old Crt. Suburb* I. 195 Finally, to adopt the convenient word of .. Mr. John Carter, there stands on each side of the first story, the 'Costumic Statue of a charity-child'.

Costumier (kɒstiū·miəɹ). [a. F. *costumier*, f. *costumer* to COSTUME.] One who makes costumes; a dealer in costumes; *esp.* one who sells or lets out on hire costumes and 'properties' for actors, masquers, etc.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 509/2 Our modern costumiers take measure by algebra, and cut out by diagrams. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIII. 655/1 His painters and costumiers did their work to admiration. 1882 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 307 A thing of costumiers and *bric-à-brac* dealers.

Costuming (kɒstiū·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [See -ING 1.] The action of fitting with a costume; material used for or forming part of costumes.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xii. 134 Boots, socks, and heterogeneous costumings of our returned parties. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 6/2 Dr. .. Klapp .. was responsible for the costuming and making-up [of the actors in the Acharnians].

Costumist (kɒstiū·mist). *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. COSTUME *sb.* + -IST.] A professed connoisseur in costume (see COSTUME *sb.* 1).

1826 D. WILKIE in Haydon *Corr. & Table-t.* I. 364 And much more detail than the strict modern costumists allow.

Costuolle, obs. (Kentish) f. COSTFUL.

Costuous(e, -tyous(e, var. COSTIOUS.

Costur(e, var. COSTER 1. *Obs.*

† Costy, *a. Obs.* [f. COST *sb.*^{2} + -Y.] = COSTLY.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 312 More costy and profitable. — *Wks.* (1880) 194 Costy bokis. *Ibid.* 210 Costy festis. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 77 Costy, *sumptuosus*.

Co-subordinate, -suffer, etc.: see Co- *pref.*

† Co-supreme. *Obs.* [f. Co- 3 + SUPREME.] One who holds a position of supremacy in conjunction with another; a joint overruler. (Cf. CONSUPREME *a.*)

1599 *Pass. Pilgr.* xviii, To the phœnix and the doue, Co-supremes and stars of love. 1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 48 These co-supremes, which ouer-rule the fate, Enthronize him in Saturn's regall state.

Cosy, cosey, cozy (kōu·zi), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8 *Sc.* colsie, 8–9 cosie, cozie. [Orig. Sc. (and perh. north. Eng.): derivation unknown.

Guesses are that it is connected with COSH, or with Gaelic *còsagach* 'full of holes or crevices; sheltered, snug, warm', f. *còsag* little hole, crevice, dim. of *còs* hollow, hole. But neither of these seems tenable, the phonetic form and the sense both presenting difficulties. App. the primary sense was of personal condition, not of places or circumstances.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of persons: Comfortable from being warm and sheltered; snug.

1709 W. GUTHRIE *Serm.* 24 (Jam.) When Israel was colsie at hame. 1728 RAMSAY *Last Sp. Miser* vi, To keep you cosie in a hoord. 1744 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* 311 Where I hope you'll be cosy and free from bustle and fatigue. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXX, After Mr. Bob Sawyer had informed him that he meant to be very cosey. 1865 *Englishman's Mag.* Jan. 7 He lay warm and cozy.

2. Of a place: **a.** Sheltered and thus warm; this passes into the sense of **b.** Sheltering, keeping warm, in which one is warm and comfortable. Often both notions are involved.

1785 BURNS *To J. Smith* xviii, Then cannie, in some cozie place, They close the day. 1796 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* I. xxii, Firs the high craigs cleading, Raised a' round a cosey screen. 1806 MISS WORDSWORTH *Address to Child*, Here's a *cozie* warm house for Edward and me. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* II. 219 Frank leaned back in a cosey arm-chair. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 105 The rooms so cozy and nice.

B. *sb.* **† 1.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

[1856 *Engineer* I. 117/1 (*title*) Patent Cosy Express. Mr. H. R. Abraham's Patent Cosy Carriage.] 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Cosy*, the name given to a small kind of omnibus recently introduced.

2. A quilted covering placed over a tea-pot to retain the heat; more fully, *tea-cosy*. A similar covering to keep an egg warm, an *egg-cosy*.

[Known to me about 1848. F. Hall.]

1863 TYNDALL *Heat* ix. § 342 (1870) 274 It is not unusual to preserve the heat of teapots by a woollen covering, but the 'cosy' must fit loosely. 1886 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 7/4 Advt., Cushions, Tea Coseys, Antimacassars, etc.

Comb. 1890 H. S. HALLETT 1000 *Miles* 250 We carried a cosie-covered Chinese teapot.

3. A cosy seat; *spec.* a canopied seat for two, occupying a corner of a room. [Called in F. *causeuse*, which has perhaps suggested *cosy* in English.]

1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 65 The salon itself .. is a pleasant room, gaily painted, with cosies all round it and a huge mass of gorgeous flowers in the centre.

Cosyer, var. of COZIER *Obs.*, a cobbler.

Cosymmedian (kōusimī·diăn), *a. Math.* [f. Co- 2 + SYMMEDIAN.] Of triangles: Having the same symmedian lines.

1888 J. J. MILNE *Companion to Weekly Problem Papers* 147 Triangles *ABC, A'B'C'* so related, and having the same symmedian lines *AKA', BKB', CKC'*, are called *Cosymmedian triangles. Ibid.* 150 If two triangles are cosymmedian, the sides of one are proportional to the medians of the other.

Cosyn, -yne, -yng, obs. ff. COUSIN.

Cosynage, obs. f. COZENAGE.

† Co·syner. *Obs.* [= Pr. *cosiner*, Sp. *cocinero*, F. *cuisinier*, med.L. *cocinārius, -erius* = L. *coquīnārius* cook, master of the kitchen, '*præfectus coquīnæ*' (Du Cange), f. L. *coquīna*, med.L. and Sp. *cocīna*, Pr. *cozina*, F. *cuisine* kitchen.] A cook; in quot. the member of a priory having superintendence of the kitchen.

1533 *Wells Wills* (1890) 162 The cosyner of Barton, my gostly father, to pray for me xx^{d}. 1533 *Ibid.* 162 Sir Will. bayly, cosyner [Canon of Taunton Priory].

[Du Cange cites a document of 1529 signed among others by the *Bursarius, Granetarius*, and *Coquinarius* of a priory.]

Cosynes(s, obs. f. COUSINESS.

Cot (kɒt), *sb.*^{1} Also 5–9 cott. [OE. *cot* neut. (pl. *cotu*), in Lindisf. Gosp. also? *cott* (dat. *cotte, cottum*) = MDu. *cot* (infl. *cōte*), Du. *kot*, MLG. and mod.LG. *kot*; also ON. *kot* (infl. *koti*) neut.:—OTeut. type **kutom*. Beside this is found in same sense OE. *cote* (see COTE) = MDu. *cōte*, MLG. and mod.G. *kōte* (*kothe*) wk. fem., also sometimes in MLG. and Ger. dial. wk. masc. The form with *tt* found in Northumbrian is also in Rhenish dialects of G. from 14th c. *kotte*, but the gemination is not original, and merely marks the short vowel.

From the same root came OE. *cýte, cēte*, prop. *clete* cot, cell, chamber (whence app. ME. CHETE):—OTeut. **kautjōn-*, in which *kaut-* is in ablaut relation to *kut-*.]

1. A small house, a little cottage; now chiefly poetical, and connoting smallness and humbleness, rather than the meanness and rudeness expressed by *hut*.

In OE. used more widely for 'cottage, house, bedchamber, den'. Sparingly represented in ME., in which *cote* and, later, *cottage* were more frequent terms. *Cote* in this sense having become obs., or merely dial., about 1625, *cot* has been revived as a poetical and literary term.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. ix. § 17 Æt ham æt heora cotum. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xi. 7 Cnæhtas mino mec miδ sint in cotte [*c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* cote; Vulg. *cubili*]. *Ibid.* Luke xii. 3 Þæt in eare sprecend ȝie woeren in cottum [*c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* in cotum; Vulg. *in cubiculis*]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 13 Witodlice ȝe worhtun þæt to þeofa cote [*c* 1160 *Hatt. Gosp.* to þeof-coten]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 362 We ne mei nout, wiδuten swink, a lutel kot areren. *a* 1325 *Song Poor Husbandm.* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 152 Seththe y counte ant cot hade to kepe. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 576/2 *Cotagium*, a cotage, or a cot. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. xii. (1718) 174 Poor cots are ev'n as safe as princes halls. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Eclog.* II. 36 O leave the noisie Town, O come and see Our Country Cotts, and live content with me! 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 259 Huts or cots of the mountaineers. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. vi, Did to a lonely cott his steps decoy. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 129 To every cot the lord's indulgent mind Has a small space for garden-ground assign'd. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* I. 178 A few humble fishermen's cots. 1884 GUSTAFSON *Found. Death* ii. (ed. 3) 33 In cot as well as castle.

2. A small erection for shelter or protection, as for sheep, a bell, etc.; = COTE 2. Also in comb. as *bell-, sheep-cot*.

c 1459 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 736 *Hec caula*, schepcot. *Ibid., Hec barcaria*, i. *ovile*, a schepcott. 1804 J. DUNCUMB *Hist. Hereford* Gloss., *Cot*, a barn for folding sheep. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 66 Lucker church [has] a cot for one bell placed on the western gable.

3. A case or protecting covering; a finger-stall; the covering of a drawing-roller in a spinning frame, etc. Now *dial* or *techn.*

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. I. ii. 21 In Moscovy .. men .. in time of snow, weare a cot or couer for their noses. 1828 WEBSTER, *Cot* .. a leathern cover for a sore finger. 1840 SPURDENS *Suppl. Forby* (E.D.S.), *Cot*, a case for a wounded finger.

4. *Comb.* (In OE. *cot* occurred in numerous compounds; later combinations often vary with *cote-*, and more recently *cot-* appears to be used as a contraction for *cottar* and *cottage.*) **Cot-folk,** *cote-folk* (*Sc.*), cottars, cottar-folk; **cot-garth** *dial.* (see quot.); **cots-work,** domestic work (cf. COT *sb.*5). Also COT-HOUSE, COTLAND, -ER, COTLIF, COTMAN, COTSET, COTSETLA, COT-TOWN.

1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 69 What poor cot-folk pit their painch in, I own it's past my comprehension. 1795 POWNALL *Antiq. Romance* 157 As to the home or cots-work, that was done by the women and children of the family. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Cotgarth*, a small ground enclosure attached to a cottage.

Cot (kɒt), *sb.*^{2} *dial.* Also 6 cotte, 7 cote. [ME. and AFr. *cot*; Godefroy has, app. for the same thing, in OF. (1410) the derivative *coterel*, pl. *coteriaulx*, 'en oster [*i. e.* des laines] suing, gars, crotins, esconssures et coteriaulx', and says that *cotteron* is now, in the arrondissement of Vervins, hard and matted wool used for mattresses.

Possibly identical with med.L. *cottum, cotum*, 'bed-quilt, stuffed mattress,' this being a purpose to which 'cot' was applied. Cf. *Statut. Antiq. Cartus.* in Du Cange s.v. 'Cotum vel coopertorium de grossis ovium pellibus'. *Cottum*, again, is identified with ONF. *coute, coete*, OF. *coille, coite*, mod.F. *couette*, quilt.]

1. Wool matted or felted together in the fleece.

[1357 *Act* 31 *Edw. III*, c. 8 Et que nul Marchant nautre qi achate laines face autre refuys des laines que ne soleit estre fait devant ces heures; cest assavoir de Cot, Gare vileine tuson. 1389 *Act* 13 *Rich. II*, c. 9 Que nulle deinzein ou forein ne face autre refus de leynes sinoun cod gard et vilein.] 1472 *Acta Audit.* 18 (Jam.) Ij sek of gude woll, but cot or ter. 1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 17 § 1 No maner person..[shall] winde..within any fleesse..tailes, decepteful lockes, cotte, calles, combre, lambes wolle, or any other thinge. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.*, Cote is a kind of refuse wolle clung or clotted together. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. III. vi. 209 Throw a small handful of cot or refuse wool into the boiler. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Cot*, a sheep's fleece that has become matted together during growth. [So in *N. Linc., Leicestersh.*, and *W. Somerset Glossaries*.] 1885 F. H. BOWMAN *Struct. Wool* Gloss. 352 *Cots*, matted locks of wool forming a hard felt in the fleece. 1888 ADDY *Sheffield Gloss., Cots*, knotted wool from sheep.

2. A confused entangled mass; a tangle: esp. applied in some districts to seaweeds or confervæ, that accumulate in pools, drains, etc.

1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 295 The internal drains [in Linc. fens] are .. kept remarkably clear from weeds and cot. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss., Cot*.. any confused heap, tangle, or matting of hair, string, cotton, etc. 1884 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., 'The roots were all of a cot.' 'The corn had grown that length, and was all of a cot.'

Cot (kɒt), *sb.*^{3} *Irish.* Also 6 cote, 6–7 cott. [Irish and Gaelic *cot* a small boat (O'Reilly, Macleod and Dewar): cf. also Irish *coit* coracle, small boat (O'Reilly).]

A small roughly-made boat, used on the rivers and lakes of Ireland; a 'dug-out'.

1537 *Stat. Ireland* (1765) I. 161 Boates, scowts, wherries, clarans, cottes, and other vessels. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* II. 161/2 They tooke a bote or a cote trough, which could not hold aboue eight or ten persons at a time. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 9. 1611 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* I. x. (1668) 59 A little Boat or Cot, if you Angle in great Waters, to carry you up and down to the most convenientest places for your pastime. *a* 1650 G. BOATE *Nat. Hist. Ireland* 64 (T.) They call, in Ireland, cots, things like boats, but very unshapely, being nothing but square pieces of timber made hollow. 1807 SIR R. C. HOARE *Tour Ireland* 106 Numerous cots employed in catching salmon. 1862 LEVER *Barrington* vii, One of those light canoe-shaped skiffs—cots as they are called on these rivers.

Cot (kɒt), *sb.*^{4} Also 7–9 cott. [Anglo-Indian, ad. Hindī *khāṭ* bedstead, couch, hammock, bier (:—Prākrit *khaṭṭā*, Skr. *khaṭvā*). In Anglo-Indian use from early part of 17th c.; thence it passed into naval use, whence to a child's swing-cot.]

1. *Anglo-Ind.* A light bedstead; a charpoy.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 149 The better sort sleepe upon Cots, or Beds two foot high, matted or done with girth-web. 1685 SIR W. HEDGES *Diary Bengal, etc.* 29 July (Y.), I hired 12 stout fellows..to carry me as far as Lar in my cott [Palankeen fashion]. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. III. iv. 41 In the East Indies..Men take their Cotts or little Field-Beds, and put them in the Yards, and go to sleep in the Air. 1776 *Trial Nundocomar* 32/2 Dr. Williams had informed him that Gungabissen might be brought into court on a cott. 1824 J. B. SEELEY *Wond. Ellora* iii. (Y.), I found three of the party insisted upon accompanying me the first stage, and had despatched their camp-cots. 1886 YULE *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.* s.v., In Northern India .. Cot .. is not in such prevalent European use as it formerly was, except as applied to barrack furniture, and among soldiers and their families.

2. A portable bed, or one adapted for transport.

1854 J. L. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer.* (1854) 306 Every man in that country has a small cot called a *catre* made to double with a hinge, which may be taken down and wrapped up, with pillows and bed clothes in an oxhide to carry on a journey.

3. *Naut.* A sort of swinging bed for officers, sick persons, etc. on board ship, made of canvas, stretched at the bottom by a rectangular frame, and suspended like a hammock from the beams.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Cott*, a particular sort of bed-frame, suspended from the beams of a ship, for the officers to sleep in. 1798 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 209 Sailmakers making cots for the Royal Family. 1811 A. FISHER *Jrnl. Arctic Reg.* p. x, We were also provided with standing bed-places, which were deemed to be warmer than cots, or hammocks. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxix, Our captain..was put in his cot, and never rose from it again.

4. A small bed for a child; properly, one suspended so as to swing between uprights; a swing-cot; also frequently applied to a 'crib' or four-legged bed-stead with sides to prevent the child from falling out.

1818 TODD, *Cot*, or *Cott*, a small bed; a cradle, as it is yet called in the north of England. 1819 *Pantologia, Cott*..the name is now often given to swing-cradles for children. 1856

Mrs. Browning *Poems, Tears*, The babe weeps in its cot. 1890 *Furnisher's Catalogue*, Swing cot, perforated sides, with half tester. Patent swing-fold cot, can be readily folded into a thickness of 3 inches.

b. A bed in a children's hospital.

c 1884 Tennyson *Children's Hospital* iv, Here is the cot of our orphan. 1891 *Low's Handbk. Charities London* 50 An Infirmary for sick children, containing twelve cots. 1892 *Daily News* 31 Mar. 5/4 The endowment of a cot in the Victoria Hospital for Children at Chelsea, which the Princess of Wales has named after her late son.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cot-frame, cot-bed.*

1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 459 They should..sleep in hammocks, or on cott-frames. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 614, I was informed that I must get up, that the servants might remove the cot arrangement, and clear the cabin for the breakfast-table.

Cot, *sb.*5 *Obs.* or *dial.* [In sense 2 contracted from or referring to Cotquean 3; sense 1 may be more directly related to Cot *sb.*1 or its family.]

†1. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1695 Kennett *Par. Antiq.* Gloss., *Cotarius*..the inhabitant of any country cot..Hence a country clown is now called a mere cot, as a citizen ignorant of country affairs, a mere cit.

2. A man that does domestic or household work usually done by women; a 'betty'; hence **cot-betty** (*U.S.*). *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cot* for *Cotquean*, a Man that meddles with Womens matters. 1711 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 144. 3/1 He's a cot, Still dangling about in the Kitchen. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer., Cotbetty*, a man who meddles in the woman's part of household affairs. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Cot*, a man who interferes in the kitchen, a molly-coddle. 1877 E. Peacock *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Cot*, a man or boy who cooks or does other womanly work. [So in Glossaries of *Cheshire, Cleveland*, etc.]

Cot (kɒt), *v.*1 [f. Cot *sb.*1]

1. *intr.* 'To cohabit, to dwell with one in the same house' (Jamieson).

2. *trans.* To put up (sheep) in a 'cot' or sheep-cote; to keep under shelter during inclement weather. Hence **Co·tting** *vbl. sb.*

1804 J. Duncumb *Hist. Hereford* Gloss., *Cotting*, folding sheep in a barn. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 676 This breed [of sheep]..requires cotting in the winter season. 1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. II. 436 The system of cotting has the effect of causing the staple of the wool to be much finer. *Ibid.* XIV. II. 456 They lamb in February ..and are sometimes 'cotted'.

Cot, *v.*2 *dial.* [f. Cot *sb.*2] To tangle, mat, or felt together.

1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss., Cot*, to knot, tangle, mat together. 1884 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., 'Her tail cots so with the dirt'..'The sheaves are quiët green and cotted'..'The wheat was all cotted together in the bags'.

Cot, *v.*3 *dial.* [f. Cot *sb.*5] See quots.

1730–6 Bailey (folio), To *Cott*, is said of Men who are apt to intermeddle in such [domestic] concerns. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Cot*, to do one's own household work. 1878 Dickinson *Cumbrld. Gloss., Cot*, to wait on a sick person; to saunter about home.

Cot, obs. f. Coat, Cut.

Cot., abbrev. of Cotangent.

Cotabulate, var. of Contabulate *v. Obs.*

Cotage, obs. f. Cottage.

Cotangent (kəʊtæ·ndʒĕnt), *sb.* (*a.*) *Trig.* [f. Co- *pref.* 4 + Tangent. The L. *cotangens* is used by Gunther *Canon Triangulorum*, 1620.] The tangent of the complement of a given angle. (Abbrev. *cot.*)

1635 I. W. *Sciographia* 47 So is the tangent of R. Z. P. To the cotangent of R. P. Z. 1704 Harris (cited by Johnson). 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Co-tangent* is the Tangent of an Arch of a Circle, which is the Complement of another to 90 Degrees. 1831 Brewster *Optics* xix. 170 The index of refraction is the cotangent of the angle of polarisation. 1852 De Morgan in R. P. Graves *Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* III. 387 Put cosines in the middle, sines on the flanks, and cotans on the extreme flanks.

B. *adj. Cotangent line* = cotangent.

1652 Stirrup *Horometria* iv. i. (1659) 107 The side DE.. (for distinction) may be called a Tangent line, and the side FF a Co-tangent line.

Co-tangential (kəʊˌtændʒe·nʃăl), *a. Math.* Also **contangential.** [f. Co-, Con- + Tangential.] Having the same tangent.

1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 130 A line of curvature of a surface is a line which at every point is co-tangential with normal section of maximum or minimum curvature. 1886 Jeffery in *London Math. Soc. Proc.*, On ..Contangential..Spherical Circles.

Cotarnine (kɒtā·məin). *Chem.* [a. F. *cotarnine*, f. *narcotine* by transposition of letters.] A non-volatile organic base, $C_{12}H_{13}NO_3 + H_2O$, obtained by the action of oxidizing agents on narcotine. (Watts.)

1857 Pereira *Mat. Med.* (ed. 4) II. II. 609 There is a product of the decomposition of narcotine, namely cotarnine. 1873 Flückiger & Hanbury *Pharmacogr.* 54 By decomposition with sulphuric acid, narcotine yields Cotarnine, an undoubted base.

Hence **Cota·rnic,** in *cotarnic acid*, $C_{11}H_{12}O_5$, a product of the action of dilute nitric acid on cotarnine. **Cotarna·mic** [Amic] *acid*, $C_{11}H_{13}NO_4$, a product of the action of aqueous hydrochloric or sulphuric acid on cotarnine at 140° or 150° C.

1863–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 88 Like aspartic acid, cotarnamic acid combines with strong mineral acids. *Ibid.*, Cotarnine may be regarded as the methylated imide corresponding to cotarnic acid.

Cotation, obs. form of Quotation.

Cotch, dial. f. Catch.

Cotchel (kɒ·tʃĕl), *sb. local.* [Derivation unknown.] A portion (of grain, etc.) left in a sack or bag; a small remnant of a larger quantity.

1847–78 Halliwell, *Cotchel*, a sack partly full. *South.* [So 1881 in *I. of Wight Gloss.*; 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.).] *c* 1870 *Kentish dial.* (from correspt.), I have gathered all the cotchels of saltpetre together and put them into one bag. 1890 *Correspt. fr. London*, 'Cotchell' is a word in use on the Corn Exchange in London..to denote a small remnant of a larger quantity.. It may be applied to a bushel left from a sack or..100 quarters left out of a cargo.

†**Co·tchel,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also **kotchel**(l. App. the same as Cockle *v.*3 to cherish. [Cf. F. *cochelet* little cock, *coqueliner* to cocker.]

1578 N. Baxter *Calvin on Jonah* 20 They flatter themselues and after a sort kotchell their own minds. *Ibid.* 51 To much..hath euery one of us kotcheled himselfe in his sins. 1606 Breton *Ourania* D ij, Cotchelling all things in their infancie Till they have got strength and maturitie.

Cotchoneal, obs. form of Cochineal.

Cote (kōut), *sb.*1 Also 5 **kote, coote,** 6–7 **coat**(e. [OE. *cote* fem., a parallel form to *cot* neut. (see Cot *sb.*1), found also in MDu., MLG., and mod.G.]

†1. A small detached house such as is occupied by poor people or labourers; a cot or cottage. Now only *dial.*

a 1034 *Law Cnut* in Thorpe *Laws* I. 418 (Bosw.) Gif hwilc man forstolen þinge ham to his cotan bringe. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 13 To þeof-coten. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1141, I ne haue hws, y ne haue cote. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. viii. 16 Bothe prynces paleyses and pore mennes cotes. 1382 Wyclif *Wisd.*, xi. 2 In desert places thei maden litil cotes [1388 litle housis]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 96 Coote, lytylle howse. *c* 1475 *Children's Bk.*, 48 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 18 [As a ka]rle þat comys oute of a cote. 1519 *Four Elements* (1848) 30 Buyldynge nor house they have non at all But wodes cotes and cavys small. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 448 Call me Rosalind, and come euerie day to my Coat, and woe me. 1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* ix. (1628) 286 A Cote in our language is a little slight built country habitation. 1613–6 W. Browne *Brit. Past.*, II. iv, She them dismist to their contented coates. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cote*, a sorry, slight Country-House or Hovel. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Cote*, a village, an isolated farm-house; as Beaumont-cote, Roose-cote. [In Sc. common in names of solitary shepherd's houses or farms, as *East Cote, West Cote*, etc.; also in the comb. *cote-house* a cottar's house.]

2. A slight building for sheltering small animals, as sheep, pigs, fowls, or for the storage of anything; a shed, stall; *spec.* a sheep-cote.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 1081 Her cotes make biforne ..and parte hem so betwene That every stye a moder wol sustene. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 8 Go se & vysyte oure wethers in the cote. 1549–62 Sternhold & H. *Ps.* xxiii. 2 He doth me folde in coates most safe. 1611 Bible 2 *Chron.* xxxii. 28 Stalles for all maner of beasts, and coates for flocks. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 186 Where Shepherds pen thir Flocks at eeve In hurdl'd Cotes amid the field secure. 1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1704) 177 Lean Hogs have been glad to creep into their Cotes. 1805 Luccock *Nat. Wool* 297 The produce of the Spanish cotes. 1865 Dixon *Holy Land* II. 46 The dove-seller kept his cotes for the accommodation of persons too poor to sacrifice a kid or lamb. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Cote*..a small building set apart for any special purpose; as *Peat-cote*, a house or place to put peat or turf in; *Salt-cote*, a place where salt was wont to be made on the sea-shore. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss., Cote*, a shed for small cattle, or fowls. [So in Dialect Glossaries of *Sheffield, Cheshire, Shropshire*, etc.]

b. Now chiefly in combination, as in *dove-cote, hen-cote, sheep-cote, bell-cote* (in which *cot* also occurs); and in more local use, *pig-cote, swine-cote, peat-cote, salt-cote*, etc., which see.

c. *fig.*

1868 *Daily Tel.* 9 Dec., Every little human creature folded into the kindly cote of it [the Refuges Society] is .. a thief or a pauper the less.

3. *Comb.* See Cot *sb.*1 4.

Cote (kōut), *sb.*2 *Coursing.* Also 7 **coat.** [f. Cote *v.*1] The action described under Cote *v.*1

1575 Turbery. *Venerie* 246 He that giueth most Cotes, or most turnes, winneth the wager. A Cote is when a Greyhound goeth endways by his fellow, and giueth the Hare a turne..but if he coast and so come by his fellowe, that is no Cote. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xxiii. (1748) 356 She from the dogs doth spin, That strive to put her off, but when he cannot reach her, This giving him a coat, about again doth fetch her. 1848 Johnson *Sportsman's Cycl.* 194 A cote is when two dogs start even together, the hare going in a straight forward direction, and one dog draws endways by the other, and gives the hare a turn.

Cote (kōut), *v.*1 ? *Obs.* Also 6–7 **coat**(e, (quote). [Of uncertain origin. Etymological writers have treated it as a doublet of Coast, mod.F. *côtoyer*; but under the prec. sb. (quot. 1575) *cote* and *coast* are distinguished: cf. also Coast *v.* 10.]

1. *trans.* (*Coursing.*) Of one of two dogs running together: To pass by (its fellow) so as to give the hare (or other animal coursed) a turn.

One dog *cotes* the other: Sir W. Scott erroneously makes the hound cote the hare or other animal.

1555 *Instit. Gentleman* G iij a, Hunters..wil affirme..that the fallowe dogge cotid the whyte, when as euen dede the falow came behind. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. (Arb.) 31 The buck broke gallantly: my great swift being disaduantaged in his slip was at the first behind, marry presently coted and out-stript them. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xxiii. (1748) 355 Which dog first turns the hare, which first the other coats. 1636 W. Denny in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 14 The Swallow-footed Grey-hound..with celeritie Turnes his affrighted game, then coates againe His forward Riuall. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xvii, No greyhound loves to cote a hare, as I to turn and course a fool. 1825 — *Talism.* viii, [A dog of] swiftness to cote an antelope.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To pass by, go beyond; to outstrip, surpass.

1566 Drant *Horace* A vij, For he that thincks to coate all men and all to ouergoe. *c* 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* I. 144. 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 81 They have in some sorts outgrowne them in it, and quoted them in all, one onely excepted. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. ii. 330 Wee coated them on the way. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iii, Quick observation scud To coate the plot, or els the path is lost. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xxiii. 324 My lov'd son, get but to be first at turning in the course, He lives not that can cote thee then.

Cote (kōut), *v.*2 Also 7 **coat**(e. [f. Cote *sb.*1] *trans.* To put (animals, etc.) in a cote.

1630 in E. Peacock *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, Not hauing a swine cote to cote up his swine in. 1630 J. Levett *Ord. Bees* (1634) 29 When you have any swarme that is set up, Coate it as soone as you can. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 134/2 All Sheep..when Lodged..are either Coated or Housed.. 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* T iv, If he give leave to them to Cote or Lodge any.

Hence **Co·ted** *ppl. a.*

1866 Jean Ingelow *Poems* 225 Or cooing of the early coted dove..

Cote, *v.*3 Also **coat**(e. [F. *coter.*] Obs. form of Quote, q.v.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 37 The Grekes..cotede yeres at the glory of their victory from the captiuite of Troye. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. N. T.* Pref. (R.), The text is throughout coted in the margin. 1609 Heywood *Brit. Troy* XII. i, Or any passage coate. 1660 S. Fisher *Rustick's Alarm* Wks. (1679) 244 To be more critical in Coting.

Cote, obs. f. Coat, Coot, Cot.

Cote, var. of Quot *Sc. Obs.*, rate, due.

Cote-a-pye : see Courtepy.

Cote-armure, -hardy : see Coat-.

Coteful (kōu·tful). [f. Cote *sb.*1 + -ful.] As many as fill a cote.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 15 May 11 A coteful of pigeons.

Cotel, Cotelar, -ere : see Cuttle, Cutler.

Côtelette, Fr. form of Cutlet, q.v.

Cotellax, obs. f. Cutlass.

Co-te·ller. [Co- 3 b.] One who tells along with another; the second teller or counter of votes in the House of Commons.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 3 May 6/1 Mr. Joseph Cowen..acted as co-teller with Mr. Balfour.

Cotemporane, -anean, etc. : see Cont-.

Co-te·nant. [Co- 3 c.] A joint tenant. Hence **Co-te·nancy, Co-te·nure.**

1822–56 De Quincey *Confess.* Wks. 1890 III. 307 Halting, therefore..I waited for my solitary co-tenant of the Cop. 1884 *Law Rep.* 12 Q. Bench Div. 194 *headnote*, One tenant ..has no right of action against his co-tenant.

1875 Maine *Hist. Inst.* iv. 112 The 'Judgments of Co-Tenancy' is a Brehon law-tract..It puts, at the outset, the question,—'Whence does Co-Tenancy arise?' The answer given is 'From several heirs and from their increasing on the Land'. 1860 [see Co- 3 a] Co-tenure.

†**Co·ter.** *Obs. rare*−1. In 7 **coater.** [f. Cote *sb.*1 + -er 1.] The tenant of a cote, a cottager.

1631 Fitz-Geffray *Corne-horders* 36 Your poore neighbour, some poore coater, some daily labourer for his groat.

Coterel, -ell, obs. ff. Cotterel.

Coterell 1 (kɒ·tĕrĕl). *Feudal Antiq.* Also **cotterell, -ill.** [a. OF. *coterel*, med.L. *coterellus*, dim. of OF. *cotier*, med.L. *cotārius, coterius*, the occupant of a *cota* or cot. Cf. Coterie.] A cottar, a cottager.

[*c* 1086 *Domesday Bk.* (Du Cange), Septem villani quisque de una virgata, & 16 coterelli, & 2 servi. 1289 *Charter* in Kennett *Par. Antiq.* I. 439 Una cum villanis, coterellis, eorum catallis, servitiis, sectis et sequelis.] 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. x. 97 (MSS. G & I) These were almes..to comfortie suche coterels [*other MSS.* cotyers]. *Ibid.* 193 (MS. I) As coterels þei lybben. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 96/1 Coterelle. 1560 in *Crossraguel Chart.* (1886) I. 120 His and thair subtennentis, cottrallis, servandis, and assignayes. 1866 *Macm. Mag.* XIII. 252 Besides these villains there are eight coterells or cottagers, four of whom are women and probably widows. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 75 There are nine coterells, each holding a cottage, and most of them an acre of land.

¶ Applied (erroneously) to the tenement.

1617 Minsheu *Ductor, Coshe* or *Coterell* in old English, is the same that a Cottage, or a little house. [Hence in Phillips 1657–1706.] *c* 1640 J. Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 193 Each Copiholder of a yard land, halfe yard land, farrundle, and Cotterell.

Coterell 2. *dial.* [a. OF. *couturelle*, **coturele*, dim. of *couture, coture* cultivated land:—L. *cultūra* tillage, Culture, in med.L. = *ager cultus.*] (See quots.)

1748 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 153 (D.) Here [Sheppey-isle] are several *Tumuli* in the marshy parts all over the island, some of which the inhabitants call Coterels; these are supposed to have been cast up in memory of some of the Danish leaders who were buried here. 1887 *Kentish Gloss., Coterell*, a little raised mound in the marshes to

which the shepherds and their flocks can retire when the salterns are submerged by the tide.

Coterie (kōᵘ·tĕri). Also 8 **-ery, cotterie.** [a. F. *coterie* 'a company of people who live in familiarity, or who cabal in a common interest' (Littré), orig. 'a certain number of peasants united together to hold land from a lord'; 'companie, societie, association of countrey people' (Cotgr.), f. *cotier* = med.L. *cotārius, coterius* cottar, tenant of a *cota* or cot. Cf. F. *cotterie* 'a base, ignoble, and seruile tenure, or tenement, not held in fee, and yeelding only rent, or if more, but *cens* or *surcens* at most' (Cotgr.).

By Walker and Smart stressed on the last syllable as French: the latter has the *o* short; whence the 18th c. *cotterie*, and its riming in Byron with *lottery*.]

†**1.** An organized association of persons for political, social, or other purposes; a club. *Obs.*

1764 *Univ. Museum* Jan. 6 A numerous and formidable society of persons of distinction, property, abilities, and influence in the nation, is now forming, and a large house of a deceased nobleman is hired for their assemblies, which society is to be called *The cotery of revolutionists*, or of *anti-ministerialists*, from the French word *coterie*, vulgarly called a *club* in English. 1766 D. BARRINGTON *Observ. Stat.* 249 *note*, The word *cotterie*, of which so much has been said of late. 1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* I. Wks. 1799 II. 146 My expences in.. subscription-money to most of the clubs and coteries.

2. A circle of persons associated together and distinguished from 'outsiders', a 'set': **a.** A select or exclusive circle in Society; the select 'set' who have the entrée to some house, as 'the Holland House coterie'.

'A friendly or fashionable association. It has of late years been considered as meaning a select party, or club, and sometimes of ladies only' (Todd 1818).

1738 *Common Sense* I. 345 Beware of Select Cotteries, where, without an Engagement, a Lady passes but for an odd Body. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 164, I was lifted directly into Madame de V***'s Coterie. 1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Oct., You recollect what Mrs. Thrale said of him, among the rest of the Tunbridge coterie, last season. 1821 BYRON *Juan* IV. cix, Fame is but a lottery Drawn by the blue-coat misses of a coterie. 1828 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) I. xiii. 400 Lady Holland was saying yesterday to her assembled coterie. 1880 VERN. LEE *Stud. Italy* III. i. 68 A man..belonging to the most brilliant coteries of the day.

b. A 'set' associated by certain exclusive interests, pursuits, or aims; a clique.

1827 DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks. III. 12 Catiline, Clodius and some of that coterie. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* I. v. 207 A certain coterie, of men, skilful in the mystery of good painting. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. vii. IV. § 54. 329 Written for an exclusive coterie, not for the world. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xlvi. 359 In vain had Tiberius chafed under the jeers of this licensed coterie. 1888 W. D. HAMILTON *Cal. State Papers, Domestic Ser.* 1644 Pref. 10 This religious element.. revived the bitter animosities of the old political parties, and caused the members [of Parliament] to group themselves into coteries.

c. A meeting or gathering of such a circle.

1805 MOORE *To Lady H——* iv, Each night they held a coterie. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 347 We are so accustomed now to this style of fusillade, that all we do is to lie close, and continue our little coteries.

d. *transf.* and *fig.* Of animals, plants, etc.

1869 GILLMORE *Reptiles & Birds* 219 With the permission of the masters of the coterie they build their nests in the vacancies that occur in the squares. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Naturalist's Wand.* 85 The genus Pajus is an exceedingly handsome and attractive coterie of orchids.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *coterie-speech.*

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 12 May 3/1 A coterie-speech—not to say a jargon—current only on the highest heights of culture.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-wds.*) **Co·terie** *v.*, to associate in a coterie. **Coterie·an** *a.*, of or pertaining to a coterie; *sb.* a member of a coterie. **Co·terieish** *a.*, savouring of a coterie. **Co·terieism**, the spirit or practice of coteries.

1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 156 If.. I can do otherwise than *coterie* with Neville and the Beauchamps. 1778 *Learning at a Loss* I. 67 Drest by Coteriean Laws. 1772 *Poetry* in *Ann. Reg.* 225 Ye Coterieans! who profess No business, but to dance and dress. 1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 590 [She] received an immense quantity of praise from the English press, courteous, cordial, and coterieish. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 584 This spirit of coterieism is so prevalent. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 517 The polished coterieism of Moore.

Cote·rminal, *a.* [Co- 2.] Variant of CONTERMINAL; = CONTERMINOUS 3.

1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* v. 205 Zones of climate are not co-terminal with zones of latitude. 1870 E. MULFORD *The Nation* vi. 81 The scope of the latter is held as coterminal with the apprehension of the former.

† **Co-te·rminate**, *a. Obs.* = CONTERMINATE.

1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 32 The Stagge and Sheepe may be co-terminate, In Nature's finall Strife.

Co-te·rminous, *a.* [Improperly formed: cf. CONTEMPORARY.] = CONTERMINOUS.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 59 These.. fences are constructed and maintained at the mutual expence of coterminous heritors. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* vi. 293 It was their policy to have a co-terminous kindred power on the opposite side of the Alps.

Cotesian (kotī·ziăn, -ʒⁱăn), *a.* [f. the name of Roger Cotes, a distinguished English mathematician, 1682–1716.] Pertaining to Roger Cotes or his mathematical discoveries.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, App., *Cotesian theorem*, an appellation used for an elegant property of the circle discovered by Mr. Cotes. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v.

[**Cot-gare**: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

Coth, obs. form of QUOTH.

Cothe, coath (kōᵘð), *sb. Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 **coðu**, 1–3 **coðe**, 5 **coth(e, kothe**, 8–9 *dial.* **couth, cooth**, 9 **caud, coad.** [OE. *coðu, coðe* disease, pestilence, affecting men or beasts.]

†**1.** Sickness, disease, pestilence; an attack of illness, as swooning, the pains of childbirth, etc.

c 1000 in Thorpe *Hom.* II. 546 (Bosw.) Seo coðu ðe læcas hataþ paralisin. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 234 Wiþ wambe coþum. 1086 *O. E. Chron.*, Swylc coðe com on manmum ..þæt mænize menn swulton. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 Cumeð coðe oðer qualm and michel þerof felleð. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 96/1 Cothe, or swownynge, *sincopa.* 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 173 Ne hap the wumman in ony kothe be And may returne and geyn lyf take. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 110 Hir cothis fel upon hir [Pope Joan] betwix the Collise and Seynt Clement Cherch. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 31 Thise wederes ar so hidus with many a cold coth.

2. Now a disease of sheep and cattle; cf. COE. *dial.* [Cf. COED *ppl. a.* diseased.]

[1041 *O. E. Chron.*, Mycel orfes wæs..forfaren..þurh mistlice coða.] 1784–1815 YOUNG *Annals Agric.*, *Caud*, the rot in sheep. *Cornw.* 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Cooth*, a cold caught by a cow or horse. 1888 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 512 Anthrax or coad in sheep and cattle.

Cothe (kōᵘð), *v. dial.* Also **coathe, cawthe.** [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* 'To faint' (Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*).

2. *trans.* To give (sheep) the 'coe' or rot.

1867 J. R. WISE *New Forest* (1880) 281 The springs in the New Forest are said 'to cothe' the sheep,—that is, to disease their livers. 1880 *E. Cornw. Gloss.* s.v. *Cawed*, A sheep affected by that disease elsewhere known as rot is *cawed*. In Dorset it is *a-cothed*. 1884 *W. Morning News* 20 Dec. 8/6 In 1879 there was a great loss among their flocks in Devon, a greater part of them being cawthed.

Co·t-house, co·te-house. *Sc.* and *dial.* [f. COT *sb.*[1], COTE *sb.*[1] + HOUSE *sb.*]

1. A small cottage; *spec.* in Scotland, the house of a cottar.

(Although usually spelt *cot-*, the actual word in the south of Scotland is *cote-*, pronounced the same as *coat*, with the long *o* that has arisen from original short *o* in an open syllable, as in OE. *cŏ-te*, ME. *cō-te.*)

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 96 Ne scottis man suld duel in ane house that vas loftit, bot rather in ane litil cot house. 1685 R. HAMILTON *Let.* in *Faithf. Contendings* (1780) 198 Among the Cott-houses of Scotland. 1795 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* II. vi, Twice a-week to Maggie's cot-house, Swift by post the papers fled. 1858 MRS. OLIPHANT *Laird of Norlaw* I. 258 'That I couldna make a cothouse in Kirkbride..look like hame to my own bairns?' 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Cot-house*, the most usual name for a cottage; the latter is hardly ever heard among those who live in one.

2. A slight shelter; a shed, outhouse, etc.

1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* III. (Arb) 27 Creeping into the Beadles Cothouse. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 423 Londoners.. laugh at strong walled cities, as cotte houses for women [*muliercularum habitacula*]. 1871 J. R. WISE *New Forest* Gloss., *Cot-house*, an outhouse, shed.

Cothurn (kōᵘ·þɹn, koþɒ̄·ɹn). [a. F. *cothurne* = L. *cothurnus*: see COTHURNUS, the ordinary form.] = COTHURNUS.

1606 PEACHAM *Graphice* (1612) 127 Melpomene [having] on her feet her high Cothurn or Tragick Pantofles of red Velvet and Gold. 1827 BEDDOES *Let.* in *Poems* p. lxxvi, [She] lays aside the mask, mantle, and cothurn. 1887 A. LANG *Myth, Ritual & Relig.* II. 233 The sacrifice of a booted calf, a calf with cothurns on its feet.

b. = COTHURNUS b.

1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* IV. 382 Uplifted on the cothurn half a yard Above the natural stature! 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1867) III. 284 She did not drape herself melodramatically, nor stalk about with heroic wreath and cothurn.

Cothurnal (koþɒ̄·ɹnăl), *a.* (and *sb.*) [f. L. *cothurn-us* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the cothurnus; of tragedy, tragic.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 130/1 Cothurnal buskins. 1657 *Lusts Dominion* v. v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 183 The scene wants actors; I'll fetch more, and clothe it In rich cothurnal pomp. 1659 CHAMBERLAYNE *Pharonida* II. iv, Then in its high Cothurnal scenes, a lofty tragedy Erects their thoughts.

† **B.** as *sb.* = COTHURNUS. *Obs.*

1626 G. SANDYS *Life of Ovid* (R. Supp.), The tragick stage on high cothurnals climes.

Cothurnate (koþɒ̄·ɹnĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *cothurnāt-us*, f. *cothurnus*: see -ATE [2].] Shod with the cothurnus; buskined; tragic.

1612 HEYWOOD *Apol. Actors* II. 33 With royall stile speakes our cothurnate Muse. 1635 — *Hierarch.* IV. 243 Sophocles the Prince of the Cothurnate Tragedie.

So † **Cothurnated, Cothurned** *ppl. a.*, buskined. **Cothu·rnian,** †**Cothu·rnic** (in quot. *quothurnicke*), †**Cothu·rnical** *a.* = COTHURNAL.

1623 COCKERAM, *Cothurnated*, one wearing buskins. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 562 With peasants in blue, red, yellow, mantled and cothurned. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.*, *Old Hording Hagg* (1860) 90 Her feet are inveloped in her aulean or rather cothurnian buskins. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XII. 152 Her measured cothurnian step. 1607 HEYWOOD *Fair Maid Exch.* Prol., Our Muse.. to the highest pitch her wings shall reare, And prowd quothurnicke action shall devise. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* viii. 28 After your saucie manner in a cothurnicall challenge.

‖ **Cothu·rno.** *Obs.* [a. It. *cothurno.*] = next.

1611 *Coryat's Crudities* Panegyr. Verses, Leave we the baggage then behinde and to our matter turn us As Coryate did, who left at home his socks and his Cothurnoes.

‖ **Cothurnus** (koþɒ̄·ɹnɒ̆s). [L., ad. Gr. κόθορνος: rarely adapted as COTHURN.] A thick-soled boot reaching to the middle of the leg, worn by tragic actors in the ancient Athenian drama; a buskin.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Sophocles is said to have invented the cothurnus. 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1822) II. 29 The actor on the stage is admired whilst he is elevated by the cothurnus. 1820 W. TOOKE *Lucian* I. 551 Think of a tragic actor, who should stand with one foot in a high cothurnus, while the other was quite unshod. 1880 *19th Cent.* VII. 60 The Cothurnus.. equalised the stature of the actors.

b. *fig.* As characteristic of tragedy, or of a tragic and elevated style.

1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* i, She too wears the mask and the cothurnus, and speaks to measure. 1884 FARRAR *Messages of Bks.* xv. 300 St. Paul cannot always wear the majestic cothurnus, yet his lightest words are full of dignity.

Co·thy, coathy, *a. dial.* [f. COTHE *sb.* + -Y [1].] Diseased, sickly. Of sheep: Affected with the 'coe' or rot.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Cothy*, faint, sickly, ailing ..A dog is said to be cothy when he is meek and delicate. 1883 *Hampshire Gloss.*, *Coathy*, rotten; applied to diseased sheep.

Cotice, obs. form of COTISE.

Coticher, cotiger, obs. ff. COTTAGER.

† **Coti·cular,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *cōticula*, dim. of *cōs, cōt-em* whetstone + -AR.] Of the nature of a whetstone.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 184 Rubble slate, or coticular slate, or indurated clay.

Co-tidal (ko·təi·dăl), *a.* [Co- 2.] Of or pertaining to the coincidence in time of tidal phenomena, *esp.* that of high water. *Cotidal line*, a line on a map connecting all those places at which high water occurs at the same hour.

1833 WHEWELL in *Phil. Trans.* 151 The cotidal lines so produced will be nearly perpendicular to the length of the sea. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 164 'Co-tidal line'.. a line passing through all those points which have high water at the same hour of the day.

Cotidial, Cotidian: see QUOTI-.

Coti·gnac [F.], var. CODINIAC: cf. COTINIATE.

† **Coti·gulate,** *v. Obs.* [Erron. for *contegulate.*]

1623 COCKERAM *Eng. Dict.* II, To Tile a house, *cotigulate.*

Cotilidon, obs. form of COTYLEDON.

Co-ti·llage. [Co- 3 a.] Co-operative tillage, as practised in ancient village communities.

1883 SEEBOHM *Vill. Commun.* IV. iii. 121 In the co-tillage, the team..was assumed to be of eight oxen.

So **Co-ti·ller.**

1833 SEEBOHM *Vill. Commun.* IV. iii. 121 If any dispute should arise between the co-tillers as to the fairness of the ploughing.

Cotillion, ‖**cotillon** (koti·lyən, kotīⁱyoṅ). [ad. F. *cotillon* petticoat, peasant girl's jupon, dim. of *cotte* coat, in 18th c. given as name to a dance for four or eight persons: see Littré.]

1. The name of several dances, chiefly of French origin, consisting of a variety of steps and figures.

In English usage now only as a foreign term; but in U. S. commonly used as a generic name for quadrilles, and particularly applied to a dance consisting of an elaborate series of steps and figures, called specifically the *German c.*

1766 [C. ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* xiii. 140 Miss Clunch and Sir Toby perform'd a Cotillon. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* III. v, These outlandish heathen Allemandes and Cotillons are quite beyond me! 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter* 116 Warlocks and witches in a dance; Nae cotillion brent new frae France. 1831 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Dom. Manners Amer.* xiv. (1839) 117 [In America] they call their dances cotillions instead of quadrilles. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. ii. 36 If I am ever caught dancing the German cotillon.

b. *attrib.*

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 124 Monday's dress ball, Wednesday's concert, Thursday's cotillion ball. 1837–42 HAWTHORNE *Twice Told T.* (1851) II. xv. 229 Some cotillion party, or subscription ball at a dollar a head.

2. A piece of music suited to or arranged for the dance. 1828 in WEBSTER.

3. 'A woollen material in black and white for ladies' skirts' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

Cotinga (koti·ŋgă). [F. *cotinga*; originally native name in S. America.] A South American bird, or family of passerine birds, of brilliant plumage.

Originally applied to the Sky-blue Chatterer (*Ampelis cotinga* of Linnæus); this (under the name *Cotinga cærulea*) was subsequently made the type of a genus, the cotingas, which has since been taken as the type of a family *Cotingidæ*, cognate to the *Ampelidæ* or Chatterers.

1783 LATHAM *Synopsis Birds* II. I. 94. 1793 SMELLIE tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1812) XV. 33 Few birds have such beautiful plumage as the Cotingas. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 182 The Cotingas have the beak compressed, as in the generality of flycatchers.

Hence **Coti·ngine** *a.*, pertaining or related to the cotinga.

†Cotiniate. *Obs.* [ad. 16th c. F. *cotignat* (Paré), also *cotogniat*, now *cotignac*: see CODINIAC.] A confection made of quinces.

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. (1668) 98 Your dried suckets, then your marmalades, and cotiniates. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 112 The Cotiniate, or Marmalade made of Quinces.

Cotise (kɒ'tis), *sb. Her.* Forms 6 cotys, 6–9 -ize, 7 -is(se, cottize, -as, 7–9 cottice, 9 cottise, cotice, 7– cotise. [a. F. *cotice*, in 16th c. *cotisse*, of uncertain origin.]

1. An ordinary, in breadth the fourth part of a bend; usually occurring in couples, one on each side of a bend, fess, or other charge; cf. COST *sb.*4

[1300 *Siege Caerlaverock* (1828) 12 O une blanche bende lee De deus costices entre alee.] 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 12 A Coste, is the fourth parte of the bende..and is called at somtime a Cotys, somtyme a Batune. 1610 [see COST *sb.*4]. 1844 BURKE *Encycl. Heraldry* s.v. *Browne*, Sa. three tigers passant in bend betw. two double cotises arg.

†2. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. vi. (1611) 271 If the things be liuing, and sease vpon the Shield, then shall they be called properly Supporters; but if they are inanimate, and touch not the Escocheon, then shall such Armes be said to be (not Supported, but) Cotised of such and such things.. And these Cotises..are so called..of Costa, the Rib.

Cotise (kɒ'tis), *v.*1 *Her.* For forms see prec. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To border (a bend, fess, chevron, etc.) on both sides with cotises, barrulets, etc. See also prec., sense 2.) Hence **Co'tised** *ppl. a.*, **Co'tising** *vbl. sb.*

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 60 A bende, cotized with two cotizes. 1610 [see prec. 2]. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1644/4 Engraven with these Arms, viz. On a Fess Cottased between three Half-Moons, as many Roses also. 1847 *Gloss. Heraldry* (Parker) 89 *Cotticed, Cottised*, or *Accosted*, said of a bend borne between cottices. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xiv. 155 They appear.. to have cotised their own silver bend with the two bendlets.

Co-ti'tular. [Co- 3 b.] One of the patron saints to whom a church is jointly dedicated.

1889 J. MORRIS in *Archæol.* LII. 390 The painting represents St. Paul, one of the original co-titulars of the chapel.

†Cotiza'tion, cott-. *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *cotisation*, earlier *cott-, quott-*, n. of action from *cotiser, quotiser*: see next.] Allotment to each person of the amount of contribution to a tax, etc.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. xiii. 459 The division was not made by equal portions, but by cottization, according to the qualities and wealth of the Countrie. 1611 COTGR., *Cottisation*, a Cottisation, assessement, or taxation.

†Cotize, cottize, *v.*2 *Obs.* [a. F. *cotiser*, formerly *cottiser*, f. *cote*:—L. *quota*: cf. prec.] *trans.* To fix the quota of, to assess; hence to assess or estimate the worth or dignity of.

1602 W. WATSON *Decacordon* 257 [He] tooke upon him to cotize our English nobles and gentles there, affirming that there were not past three or fower..that were of any noble or generous blood.

†Co'tland. *Hist.* Also coth-. [f. COT *sb.*1 + LAND. Early documentary evidence shows chiefly the latinized forms *cotlandum, cotlanda.*] The piece of arable land (of about 5 acres) held along with his cot by the Old English cotset or cottar.

a 1150 in *Monast. Angl.* I. 325 Item una virgata terræ, cum dimidia unius Cotlandi tota, sicut fuerat Walteri. — *Ibid.* II. 128 Unam waram, & 2 Cotlandas cum dominio & prato. 1316 *Patent* 9 *Edw. II* (in Blount *Law Dict.* s.v.), De una Cothlanda terræ in Wathford. 1399 in Kennett *Par. Antiq.* II. 189 Dimidia acra jacet ibidem inter cotland quam Johannes Goldering tenet ex una parte, et cotland quam Thomas Webbe tenet ex altera. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 76 Three [acres] of cotland with a messuage.

Co'tlander. *Sc.* 'A cottager, who keeps a horse for ploughing his small piece of land' (Jamieson).

Cotlequo, corruption of COQUELICOT.

1797 MRS. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) I. 217 A new rich silk cotlequo gown.

†Co'tlif. *Obs.* [OE. *cot-líf* neut., f. *cot* COT *sb.*1 + *líf* life, living, dwelling: cf. *mynster-líf* monastery.] A cot-house, a cottage; or (as some think) a village.

1001 *O. E. Chron.*, Hy..forbærndon ðone ham æt Wealtham and oðra cotlifa fela. ?*a* 1200 *Charter* (attrib. to Edw. Conf.) in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 204 Ic ann ðat sainte Petre and ða ȝebroðran habban ðat cotlif Eueresle. *c* 1250 *Prov. Alfred* 259 in *O. E. Misc.* 118 Wo is him þat vuel wif bryngeþ to his cotlyf.

†Co'tloft. *Obs.* App. a variant of COCKLOFT.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. xiv. 45 These [elder brothers] are the Toppes of their houses indeed, like cotlofts, highest and emptiest.

†Co'tman. *Hist.* Also 6 **cote man.** [f. COT1, COTE1 + MAN.] The tenant of a cot or cottage; a cottager, 'cotset', or 'coterell'; in *Sc.* a cottar. Also *attrib.*, as in *cotman land*, agricultural land held by a cotman.

c 1086 *Domesday Bk., Worcestersh.* (Spelman), Et 8 bordarii & Cotmanni cum 2 carucis. 1358 *Durh. Halmote Rolls* (Surtees) I. 24 Quilibet cotmannus habeat partem suam pasturæ. 1559 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 142, I bequith unto every cotman within the towne of Myddilton ijd a pece. 1584 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 13 Everie house holder, as well gentle men as also husbandmen and cote men. 1823 *Caledonian Mercury* 20 Nov. (Jam.), A boy belonging to a cotman on the farm. 1882 C. ELTON *Orig. Eng. Hist.* 193 At Rotherfield..there are three kinds of land, Assart, Farthing-land and Cotmanland.

Co'to. In *Coto-bark*, name of an officinal bark, obtained from Bolivia, and used to control diarrhœa and excessive perspiration (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Hence **Co'toin** (*Chem.*), a fragrant balsamic substance in yellowish white crystals, obtained from coto-bark.

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 573 Experiments..have shown that the active principles of coto-bark are not always the same, some samples yielding, not cotoin, but other bodies having similar but weaker medicinal properties.

Coton, obs. form of COTTON.

Cotoneaster (kɒtōu:nɪ¡æ'stəɹ). [mod. Bot. L. f. *cotonea, cotonia* quince + -ASTER.]

A genus of small trees or trailing shrubs, N.O. *Rosaceæ*, inhabiting northern Europe and the Himalaya mountains, one species being a rare native of England. Some of them are cultivated as ornamental shrubs.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Cotonaster*, in botany, a name given by several authors to a species of the *cratægus.* 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xix. (1813) 324 *Cotoneaster* (a medlar), dwarf quince. 1882 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. 567 Cotoneaster on a wall partly shaded by trees. *Mod.* The wall of the porter's lodge is covered with evergreen cotoneaster.

Cotonnade: see COTTONADE.

Co-torment, -torture: see Co-.

Cotoval: see KOTWAL, police officer (in India).

†Cotquean (kɒ'tkwīn). *Obs.* Also 6 **cotecott-,** 6–8 **cot-.** [f. *cot* + QUEAN 'woman', *esp.* as a depreciatory term. The first element is apparently COT *sb.*1, COTE *sb.*1 in the sense 'mean house, hut': the original meaning being thus 'housewife of a labourer's cot'. Thence the transition is easy on the one side to 'one who has the manners of a labourer's wife, rude ill-mannered woman, vulgar beldam, scold' (cf. *huzzy*, HUSSY, from *housewife*), and on the other to a 'man who acts the housewife'.]

1. (app.) The housewife of a cot or labourer's hut. *To play the cotquean*: said of a man: see sense 3.

1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict., Kotchwen*, Cotequeane. 1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* 5 The Vicar of little Down, in Norfolke..groaping his owne hennes, like a Cotquean. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* IV. 180 Aristotle holds it as inconvenient and uncomely for the wife to busie herselfe about any publike affaires, as for the man to play the cotqueane at home.

2. *opprobriously.* A woman to whom the manners of such a housewife are attributed; a coarse, vulgar, scolding woman, a low beldam.

(Cf. such expressions as 'to scold like a market-woman', 'a fish-wife', 'a tinker's wife', etc.)

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 146 Why thou..Cotqueane and scrattop of scolds wilt thou never leave afflicting a dead Carcass. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* IV. iii, [*Jupiter to Juno*] We are a king, cotquean..we will cudgel thee to death, if thou find fault with us. 1608 T. JAMES *Apol. Wyclif* 67 Railing and scolding *more meretricum* worse then Cot-queanes. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* I. ii, Scold like a cot-quean; that's your profession.

3. *contemptuously.* A man that acts the housewife, that busies himself unduly or meddles with matters belonging to the housewife's province. Cf. similar use of *old wife, old woman*, etc.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. iv. 9 *Cap.* Looke to the bakte meates, good Angelica, Spare not for cost. *Nur.* Go you Cot-queane, go, Get you to bed. 1611 DEKKER *Roaring Girle* Wks. 1873 III. 177, I cannot abide these aperne husbands; such cotqueanes. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 372 They fell upon him with opprobrious words, of Coward, Cotquene, Milksopp. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 482 ¶ 4. *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.), A stateswoman is as ridiculous a creature as a cotquean; each of the sexes should keep within its bounds. 1772 *Weekly Mag.* 4 June 295/1 They brand a man with the name of a cot-quean. 1825 HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 113 If thou'rt a Cotquean by my soul, I'll split thy pruriginious nowl.

Hence **Co'tqueaned** *ppl. a.*, ? made a (male) cotquean. **Cotquea'nity** (*nonce-wd.*), character or quality of a (female) cotquean. **Cotquean-like** *a.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 258 b, This unbrydeled and cottqueanelike maner of scolding and lavishnes of toung. *Ibid.* 454 Cotqueanelyke rayling Rascallyke raging. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* IV. iii, We tell thee thou angerest us, cotquean; and we will thunder thee in pieces for thy cotqueanity. 1704 D'URFEY *Hell beyond Hell* Tales 79 Like a cotquean'd fool, whose life Is bless'd, if he can please his wife.

Co-traitor, -tripper, -trustee: see Co-.

†Cots. *Obs.* A deformation of *God's.* Cf. *cocks*, COCK *sb.*8, COPS.

1526 100 *Merry Tales* Shaks. Jest Bk. (1866) 150 By cottes blut and her nayle. 1615 *Val. Welshm.* (1663) B iij b, Angels! Cots blue-hood..I pray you who sent her thither? 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* III. i, Cots my life! I have a good mind to pull your eyes out!

†Co'tset. *Hist.* [OE. *cot-sæta* (Somner), lit. 'occupant of a cot,' chiefly known in latinized form *cotsētus* and OF. *cozet, coscet* (pl. *-ez*) in Domesday and other early sources; f. COT *sb.*1 + *-sæta* = OLG. *-sâto*, OHG. *-sâzo* sitter, dweller.]

In *OE. Law*: A villein who occupied a cot or cottage with an attached plot of land, held by service of labour. (See note to COTTAR 1.)

[*c* 1086 *Domesday Bk., Wiltshire* (Du Cange), Rogerius Comes: Octo villani, & octo Coscez cum quinque carucis. *c* 1125 *Laws of Hen. I*, c. 30 (Spelman) Willani vero vel cotseti, vel ferdingi, vel qui sunt hujusmodi viles vel inopes personæ, non sunt inter legum judices numerandi.] 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict., Cotsets*..the meanest sort of men, now termed cottagers. [1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. 427 The Domesday Survey..attests the existence of..nearly 7000 cotarii and cotseti, whose names seem to denote the possession of land or houses held by service of labour or rent paid in produce. *Ibid.* 431 The exclusion of the villani, cotseti, and ferdingi..from the judicial duties of the shiremoot.] 1883 SEEBOHM *Vill. Commun.* 63 [citing Liber Niger of Peterb. Abbey, 1125] In Kateringes..there were 8 cotsetes, each holding 5 acres..The 8 cotsetes work one day a week, and twice a year make malt.

b. *Comb. Cotsetland* = COTLAND.

Liber Ramesiensis § 265 (Du Cange) Dedit prædictus Abbas prædicto Hugoni..unam Cotsethlandam cum libero servitio.

†Cotsetla, cotsetle. *Hist.* Also cote-. [OE. *cot-, cote-setla* lit. 'occupant of a cottage' (*-setla* settler); app. the same as *cot-sæta.*] = prec. (See quot. 1890.)

c 1000 *Rectitud. Sing. Pers.* in Thorpe *Laws* I. 432 Cotesetlan riht, be ðam ðe on lande stent. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 201 The tenants, cotsetlas, geburs, and geneats, were the semi-servile. 1890 W. CUNNINGHAM *Growth Eng. Industry* 102 The cotsetle had a holding of about five acres, and was bound to work for his lord one day a week all the year round (week-work) and three days a week in harvest (boon-work).

†Cotso, *int. slang. Obs.* Variant of CATSO; but perh. associated with COTS.

1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* I. iii, Cotso! I know 'em a little. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 374 Cot-so, Madam, that mayn't be so well, neither!

Cotswold (kɒ'tswōld). Forms: 4–8 **Cotes-wold,** 5 **Cotteswolde,** 6 **Cottesolde, Cotssold,** 6–7 **Cotsold,** 7 **Cottshold, Cotsal(l, Cot-wold,** 8 **Cotsol, Cotswold.** [From the 17th c. conjectured to be derived from sheep *cots* or *cotes* + WOLD; but the first element is uncertain.]

The proper name of a range of hills in Gloucestershire, England, noted for some centuries for their sheep-pastures, and for a breed of long-wooled sheep named after them. Hence also *Cotswold lion*, a humorous appellation for a sheep.

[1306 *Petit.* in *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 198/2 Ecclesie de Newenton super Coteswalde. 1327 *Petit.* ibid. II. 182/1 Unze Sakes & Sys cloves de le meliour Leyn de Coteswold a l'oeps nostre dit Seignour.] 1537 *Thersites* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 400 Now have at the lions on Cots'old. 1548 HALLE *Chron.* 196 Liberte for certayn cottesolde shepe to be transported vnto the countre of Spayne. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* (Arb.) 70 Then will he looke as fierce as a Cotssold lyon. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. iii. 9. 1598—*Merry W.* I. i. 92 How do's your fallow Greyhound, Sir, I heard say he was out-run on Cotsall. *a* 1612 HARINGTON *Epigr.* III. xviii. (N.), Lo then the mystery from whence the name Of Cotsold lyons first to England came. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Coteswold* (old word), a company of sheepcotes, and sheep feeding on hills. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 22 Sept., I shall cross my Downs with Cotswolds.

Cott(e, obs. f. COAT, COOT, COT.

‖Cotta1 (kɒ'tă). *Eccl.* [med.L. *cotta, cota* 'tunica clericis propria' (Du Cange): see COAT.] A surplice: see quots. 1848, 1865.

1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* (1853) 47 Do you like the short cotta or the long? 1865 *Ch. Times* 25 Nov., The Cotta is the Surplice shortened, and with less ample sleeves. 1884 F. MARION CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 23 Putting on his purple cassock and his white cotta.

†Co'tta2. *Obs.* (See quot.)

1823 CRABB *Techn. Dict., Cotta*, a sort of measure, used for measuring of cauries or cowries, of which it holds 12,000. 1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, etc.

‖Cotta3**, cottah** (kɒ'tta). *Anglo-Ind.* [ad. Hind. *kaṭṭhā* (Yule).] 'A small land-measure containing eighty square yards' (Yule).

1784 in Seton-Karr *Select. fr. Calcutta Gaz.* I. 34 (Y.) An upper roomed House standing upon about 5 cottahs of ground. 1883 MATEER *Gospel in S. Ind.* 153 He collected some ten cottahs of paddy.

‖Cottabus (kɒ'tăbʊs). *Greek Antiq.* [L., a. Gr. *κότταβος.*] An amusement of young men in ancient Greece, much in vogue at drinking parties, consisting in throwing a portion of wine into some vessel, so as to strike it in a particular manner.

'The simplest mode was when each threw the wine left in his cup so as to strike smartly in a metal basin, at the same time invoking his mistress' name; if the whole fell with a distinct sound into the basin, it was a sign he stood well with her' (Liddell & Scott).

1823 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ., Athen. Revels*, I must drink water that you may play the Cottabus with Chian wine. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1887) I. 21 Certain young men, drunk with playing at the cottabus.

Hence **Co'ttabist,** a player of this game.

1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 138 There is no cottabist in Sicily to match him.

Cottage (kɒ'tėdʒ). Forms: 4–6 **cotage,** 5– **cottage.** [app. a. AF. **cotage*, in latinized form *cotagium*, f. *cota* COTE1, COT1. The force of the suffix was prob. to denote a cot and its appurten-

ances, a cottage tenement; but no distinct evidence of this is quoted. Mod.F. *cottage* is from Eng. OF. had *cotage* as a term of feudal law in the sense of base tenure (*tenure roturière*, Godef.), and the rent paid for a tenement so held. Cf. the following:

Ashmole MS. 837 (17th c.) art. viii. fol. 162 An Esquire.. is he that in times past was Costrell to a knight .. whereof euery knight had twoe at the least [in] attendance upon him, in respect of the fee, For they held their land of the knight by Cottage, as the knight held his of the king by knight service.]

1. A dwelling-house of small size and humble character, such as is occupied by farm-labourers, villagers, miners, etc.

Historically the term is found first applied to the dwelling-places or holdings which under the feudal system were occupied by the cottars, cottiers, cotsets, or coterells, and by the labourers of a farmstead; dwellings for the labouring classes in rural and urban districts were, under this name, the subject of various legal enactments, such as 31 *Eliz.* c. 7, 15 *Geo. III*, c. 32, etc., and, when under a certain rental, were exempted from paying church-rate, poor-rate, etc.; with the disappearance of legal regulations and exemptions, and under the influence of 4, the term has become more vague in its application.

[*a* 1272 *Charter* in Kennett *Par. Antiq.* I. 432 Et non habentur ibidem nisi tria cotagia. 13.. *Extenta Manerii* Statutes I. 242 Item inquirendum est de Coterellis que cotagia & Curtulagia teneant, per quod servicium & quantum reddant per annum pro predictis Cotagiis & Curtulagiis.] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 2 A poure wydwe.. Was whilom dwellyng in a narwe cotage. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 576 *Cotagium*, a cotage, or a cot. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 37 § 5 Too Cotages or Meses wyth Howses & Wharfes..in Stepeney. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 2 Nothynge he hadde to conforte him in age Save a melche cow, & a poore cotage. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 440 Thys yere, of an evill favoured olde house or cotage was the Guyldhall in London buylded and finished. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 15. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 166 Kings use not to dwell in Cottages of clay. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 91 By a Statute made in the 31. yeare of Queene Eliz. cap. 7. no man may at this day build such a Cottage for habitation, unlesse hee lay unto it foure acres of freehold land, except in Market-townes, or Cities, or within a mile of the sea, or for habitation of labourers in Mines, Saylers, Foresters, Sheepeheards, &c. 1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* I. ii. (1840) 59 'Tis a sorry thief would rob a cottage. 1776 KENT *Hints Gentlem.* (in Gwilt *Archit.* § 3005) We..are apt to look upon cottages as incumbrances and clogs to our property, when, in fact, those who occupy them are the very nerves and sinews of agriculture. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* II. i. 4 Mrs. Heron took her round to all the labourers' cottages.

†**2.** A small temporary erection used for shelter; a cot, hut, shed, etc. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* i. 8 Y^e^ doughter of Syon is left alone like a cotage [so 1611; 1885 booth] in a vynyearde. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 83 In the farther Side of hit I saw ii veri poore Cotagis for Somer Dayres for Catel. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 165 The servants of Mutezuma made cotages of straw for the Tamemez or carriers. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 161 Mooving houses, built upon wheels like a shepperds cottage. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 344 Sometimes I endeavoured to make the savages of my cottage comprehend that I had lost a friend.

†**3.** *transf.* and *fig.* A small or humble dwelling-place; the cell of a bee, etc. *Clay* or *earthen cottage*: the 'earthly tabernacle' of the body. *Obs.*

1574 HYLL *Ord. Bees* vi, They frame by a marveilous skill and cunning their cottages of wax. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 228 The litle pretie Ant couching closely in her countrie cotage. 1624–7 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 205 We..may be turned out of these clay cottages at any hours warning. 1650 WELDON *Crt. Jas. I* (1651) 123 Surely never so brave parts, and so base and abject a spirit tenanted together in any one earthen cottage. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 189 This narrow cottage of a world.

4. 'The term cottage has for some time past been in vogue as a particular designation for small country residences and detached suburban houses, adapted to a moderate scale of living, yet with all due attention to comfort and refinement. While, in this sense of it, the name is divested of all associations with poverty, it is convenient, inasmuch as it frees from all pretension and parade and restraint' (*Penny Cycl.* Supp. (1845) I. 426). In this sense, the appellation *cottage orné* (*ornee*) was in vogue, when picturesqueness was aimed at.

1765 WALPOLE *Corr.* 23 Aug., My new cottage..is to have nothing Gothic about it, nor pretend to call cousins with the mansion-house. 1820 SOUTHEY *Devil's Walk*, A cottage with a double coach-house, A cottage of gentility. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 318 A variety of incongruous edifices called villas and cottage ornées. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xxix, The cottage-ornée (as all middle-sized houses with verandas and French windows are now designated). 1876 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* § 3001 The cottage orné, as it is called..The only point to be attended to, after internal comfort has been provided for, is to present picturesque effect in the exterior.

b. In U.S. *spec.* A summer residence (often on a large and sumptuous scale) at a watering-place or a health or pleasure resort: see COTTAGER c.

1882 *Nation* (N.Y.) 7 Sept. 196 The shore of Frenchman's Bay..begins to be dotted with these attempts at 'cottage life.'..Cottages are rising on all the favourable sites in the neighborhood of Bar Harbor.

5. Short for *cottage piano.*

1880 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 4/3 D'Almaine's pianos..Trichord cottages, from hire or taken in exchange, £10 to £12. 1883 *Ibid.* 11 Sept. 7/4 Moore and Moore's iron pianofortes. Cottages from 36 Guineas.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cottage architecture, child, door, eaves, farm, garden, girl, home, nook, room*, etc.; *cottage-born, -rousing*, adjs.; **cottage allotment**, a small plot of land let out to a cottager, *esp.* an agricultural labourer, for cultivation (see ALLOTMENT 4); **cottage bonnet**, a woman's bonnet of a shape fashionable in the first half of the 19th c., and seen in early portraits of Queen Victoria; **cottage chair**, a simple form of folding chair; **cottage farming**, farming on a small scale, spade husbandry; so *cottage farmer*; **cottage hospital**, a small hospital, in a cottage or similar building, and without a resident medical staff, provided for the wants of a small community; also, a hospital arranged on the principle of having a number of detached cottages or buildings; **cottage loaf**, a loaf of bread formed of two rounded masses of dough, the smaller stuck on the top of the larger; **cottage piano**, a small upright piano.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 88/2 The object of *cottage allotments is to increase the resources of the labourer. 1798 J. MALTON (*title*), An Essay on British *Cottage Architecture .. comprising Dwellings for the Peasant and Farmer, and Retreats for the Gentleman. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 425 A sudden puff of wind took at once my *cottage-bonnet. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xiii, The little cottage bonnet and the silk scarf. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 207 Such a Girl as this, *Cottage-born. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 3rd Epiph., Thou here didst sojourn, Cottage-born. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* VII. Wks. (1888) 285/2 A *cottage-child—if e'er, By *cottage-door on breezy mountain-side .. was seen a babe, By Nature's gifts so favoured. 1857 MRS. GATTY *Parables fr. Nat.* Ser. II. (ed. 9) 12 Cottage children were sent to fetch water. 1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* xvii, Like jagged icicles at *cottage eaves. 1795 C. MIDDLETON (*title*), Picturesque and Architectural Views for *Cottage Farm-Houses and Country Villas. *c* 1842 LANCE (*title*) The *Cottage Farmer. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* i, The *Cottage-gables glared in sunshine. 1725 THOMSON *Winter* 89 The *cottage hind Hangs o'er the enlivening blaze. *a* 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Homes of Eng.* v, The *cottage homes of England! In thousands on her plains. 1878 J. P. HOPPS *Life Jesus* ii. 9 In their little cottage-home. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 303 The establishment of a '*Cottage Hospital'. 1890 *Abingdon Directory*, The Cottage Hospital..is arranged in two stories, the ground floor comprising two large and two small wards, dispensary, nurses' room, kitchen and laundry, and the upper floor a convalescent room and matron's servants' rooms. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 67 Is there no hole, no bridge, no *cottage-nooke? 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* i, The little red-silk *cottage piano. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* II. xi. 195 It was quite a *cottage-room, with a lattice-window. 1785 BURNS *Winter Nt.*, And hail'd the morning with a cheer, A *cottage-rousing craw. 1819 WORDSW. *Sonn. 'Grief, thou hast'* Wks. (1888) 576/1 Now that the *cottage Spinning-wheel is mute. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* III. 205 Sleep they less sweetly on the *cottage thatch, Than on the dome of Kings?

Cottaged (kɒ'tėdʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[2].]

†**1.** Lodged in a cottage or lowly tenement. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 98 Here I dwell cottaged in a house of clay.

2. Furnished or adorned with cottages.

1745 COLLINS *Odes, Death Col. C. Ross* x, Humble Harting's Cottag'd Vale. 1789 WORDSW. *Even. Walk* 9 Leads to her bridge, rude church, and cottaged grounds. 1832 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 954 The cottaged fields..smile in their vernal green.

Co·ttagehood. *nonce-wd.* [See -HOOD.]

1860 *Sat. Rev.* X. 201/1 The highest ideal standard of mansionhood, villahood, or cottagehood.

†**Co·ttagely,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LY[1].] Proper to a cottage; humble, mean, poor.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 40 A sorry subsistence, a dry morsel, a thred-bare coat, a cottagely condition. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 172 Their tenuity and cottagely obscurity.

Cottager (kɒ'tėdʒəɹ). Forms: 6 **cottyger, cotiger, coticher**, 6–7 **cotager**, 7– **cottager**, (6 **cotinger**, 7 **cottinger**). [f. COTTAGE + -ER[1].] One who lives in a cottage; used *esp.* of the labouring population in rural districts.

(Johnson's statement, repeated in later Dicts., 'A cottager, in law, is one that lives on the common, without paying rent, and without any land of his own,' is a mere error, app. due to misunderstanding a passage in Bacon.)

1550 LEVER *Serm.* ii. (Arb.) 82 The poore cotingers..had ye mylke for a very small hyre. 1555 *Act* 2–3 *Phil. & Mary* c. 8 § 2 Every Cottager and Labourer of that Parish. 1590 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 29 Everie landlorde shall answere for there cotichers for the payment of ij d. in the yeare for bread and wyne. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (J.), The yeomanry, or middle people, of a condition between gentlemen and cottagers. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 175 Here..the proud Cottager will needs be a Lady, in Hope to conceal her Descent. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* v. 93 But little cause to love the mighty ones Hath the low cottager. 1853 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. xiv. 257 They are living in a hut on the borders of Loch Achray, playing at cottagers, as rich people like to do.

b. As an equivalent of COTTAR 2.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. x. I. 122 There still subsists in many parts of Scotland a set of people called Cotters or Cottagers..They are a sort of out-servants of the landlords and farmers. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Fife* V. 383 (Jam.) Upon the different farms, a cottager, or, as he is commonly called, a cotter, is kept for each plough employed on the farm. 1825–79 JAMIESON, *Cottown*, A small village or hamlet, possessed by cottars or cottagers, dependent on the principal farm.

c. *U. S.* One who lives in a summer residence or villa of his own at a watering-place, etc.

1882 *Nation* (N.Y.) 7 Sept. 196 The summer season closed last week for the great body of the Boarders at summer resorts. The 'Cottagers,' or persons who, when they go to the country, live in their own houses, will stay nearly three months longer. 1883 *Ibid.* 9 Aug. 111 An illustration of the conflict between the Boarder and the Cottager at our leading summer resorts, and especially those of the seaside.

d. *Cottager's dance*: an old-fashioned kind of country-dance.

1887 *Spon's Househ. Man., Drawingroom* 622 Old Fashioned Dances .. Cottager's:—4 people stand for this as in the quadrille.

†**Co·ttagery.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. COTTAGE + -ERY.] A cottage holding or tenement.

1697 A. DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 159 The lord..of this mannour..had also a capon of every husbandry, and a hen of a whole cottagry, and a chicken of half a cottagry; and in hay time every one that had a cottagry went a whole day to make hay for him in Grime cloas.

Co·ttagish, *a. nonce-wd.* [see -ISH.] Savouring of cottages; inclined to cottage-life.

1827 E. JENNER in J. Baron *Life & Corr.* I. 97, I feel my mind as cottagish as ever.

Cottah: see COTTA 3.

Cottar, cotter (kɒ'təɹ). [Partly ad. med.L. *cotārius*, f. *cota* cot; partly a later formation from COT *sb.*[1] + -AR 3, -ER[1].]

1. Sometimes used to translate med.L. *cotārius*, applied in Domesday Book to a villein who occupied a cot or cottage with an attached piece of land (usually 5 acres) held by service of labour (with or without payment in produce or money).

Cotarius probably represented the OE. *cotsæta* or *cotset, cotsetla*, and *cotman*, or at least, with the *bordarius*, included these. The distinction between the *cotarius* and the *bordarius, bordar*, or *bordman*, has not been satisfactorily determined; when both are mentioned together the *bordarii* are usually named before the *cotarii*, and the latter are much less numerous. In some cases, also, Domesday seems to distinguish *coscez* and *cotarii*: thus under the manor of Haseberie, Wiltshire, there are 'xiii coscez, and ii cotar'.' In Ellis's Abstract of Population in Domesday (II. 435–6), Devonshire has *bordarii* 4847..*coscez* 70, *cotarii* 19..*servi* 3294, *villani* 8070.

[*c* 1086 *Domesday Bk., Middlesex, St. Peter's* (Du Cange) Unus Cotarius de 5 acris qui reddunt per annum 40 sol. pro hortis suis.] 1809 BAWDWEN tr. *Domesday Bk.* 135 Ilbert has now there 4 ploughs, and sixty small Burgesses and sixteen cottars, etc. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. 238 The cottar, the bordar, and the labourer were bound to aid in the work of the home-farm.

2. *Sc.* A peasant who occupies a cot-house or cottage belonging to a farm (sometimes with a plot of land attached), for which he has (or had) to give or provide labour on the farm, at a fixed rate, when required. b. A peasant, *esp.* in the Highlands, who occupies a cottage and rents a small plot of land under a form of tenure similar to that of the Irish cottier.

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* 98 Quhay..puttis thair cottaris to ouir sair labouris. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 53 The yeoman or cottar shall pey foure merks, for ilk failzie. 1679 *Royal Procl.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1406/2 We hereby Require and Command all the Heretors and Masters of the said Shire of Fiffe and Kinrosse, to bring their Tenants, Cottars and Servants. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 41 They have power to judge in questions of highways..to call out the tenants with their cottars and servants, to perform six days work yearly for upholding them. 1785 BURNS (*title*), The Cotter's Saturday Night. 1786 — *Twa Dogs* 72 A cotter howkin' in a sheugh, Wi' dirty stanes biggin' a dyke, Baring a quarry, and sic like. 1808–79 JAMIESON *Dict., Cottar, cotter*, Persons of this description possess a house and small garden, or small piece of land, the rent of which they are bound to pay, either to a landlord or a farmer, by labour for a certain number of days, or at certain seasons. .. The service itself is still called bondage. 1884 MRS. LORNE in *Pall Mall G.* 10 May 1/2 The crofter is a man having any small holding of land, and paying, in proportion to its size, from £1 to £30 of rent. A cottar is a man who as a rule has no land, and inhabits a hovel built by himself, paying perhaps five or ten shillings to the crofter for the use of a 'rig' or two of potatoes. He is the 'con-acre' man of Irish rural non-economy.

3. *Irish.* = COTTIER 2.

1791 BENTHAM *Panopt.* I. 234 Among the Irish cottars.. one room is the only receptacle for man, wife, children, dog and swine. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. i. 118 The farmers and labourers are merged into one class, like the miserable cotters of Ireland. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 310 Picture the Irish cotter of fifty or sixty years ago.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a 1796 BURNS *Her Daddie Forbad* ii, A vera gude tocher, a cotter-man's dochter. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* I. 507 A considerable extent of ground is annually manured in this county by what is called the cottar dung. 1808 JAMIESON s.v. *Cottar*, Hence *cotterman, cotterfouk*, contemptuously *cotter-bodies*. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* viii, 'Ye have riven the thack off seven cottar houses.' 1818 *Edin. Mag.* Aug. 127 (Jam.) The residence of the farmer..is flanked by a cluster of villages; these constitute the cottar-town; the inhabitants are vassals to the farmer. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour* 157 A brighter specimen of cotter prosperity in the north. 1868 PEARD *Water-farm.* xiii. 129 The smallest of conceivable cottar water-farms.

Cotted (kɒ·tĕd), *a.* [f. Cot *sb.*[1] + -ED.] Dotted or lined with cots or cottages.

1821 Byron *Juan* IV. lxxvi, The green and village-cotted hill. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 341 The leafy, green, and cotted lane.

Cotted (kɒ·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Cot *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] + -ED.] Matted, tangled: said *esp.* of a fleece.

1793 Young *Ann. Agric.* XIX. 469 (*Norfolk*) What is called cotted fleeces, being so matted together as to be almost inseparable without great trouble. 1877 E. Peacock *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v. *Cot*, Cotted fleeces are frequently used for door-mats, and, in the place of sponges, for fomenting sick horses. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, 'Cotted fleeces' are fleeces with felted lumps amongst the wool.

Cotter, *sb.*[1]: see Cottar.

Cotter (kɒ·tər), *sb.*[2] [See Cotterel *sb.*] A pin, key, wedge, or bolt which fits into a hole and fastens something in its place.

The term is variously applied to: (*a*) a small pin which fits into a hole in a bar, bolt, or the like, and keeps something in its place; sometimes a split pin (see quot. 1887); (*b*) a bolt passing through a hole (in a shutter, etc.) and secured on the inside, usually by a smaller pin; (*c*) a 'key' or wedge-shaped piece of wood or metal used for tightening up or fastening parts of machinery, as the strap-head to the connecting rod, for holding together links of a broken chain, etc.

1649 (implied in *cotter-hole* and Cotter *v.*[1]). 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* s.v. *Boring*, I do not at all like Sockets and Cotters. 1790 E. Marshall *Rur. Econ. Midl. C.* Gloss., *Cotter*, an iron key to a bolt. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 209 A coupling bar, bolted at both ends with steel cottars. 1842 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. II. 350 This simple little contrivance is much preferable to pins and cotters, which are apt to shake out, or to be neglected in the fastening. 1856 *Ann. Reg.* 54 There was an outside shutter fastened by a cotter within. 1880 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 2 The use of the cotters was to tighten up the bracings. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, *Cotter*, an iron pin or peg, split from the bottom into two arms diverging at a small angle..After passing through the hole the arms of course spring apart again, and the pin is secured in its place.

b. *Comb.*, as *cotter-hole*; **cotter-drill, cotter-file,** tools for making the holes for cotters to fit into; **cotter-patch,** see quot. 188 **cotter-pin,** a cotter, or a pin to keep a cotter in its place.

1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 67 Through..the Wood, the tange of the Coulter must come, with a Cotter-hole in it above. 1881 Greener *Gun* 85 The thimble is retained in the barrel during the discharge by a cotter pin passing through the barrel, the base of the thimble, and the stock. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Cotter-patch*, salt-making term. An iron patch put at one corner of a salt-pan, and fastened with a cotter, to cover the letting out place. 1891 *Daily News* 24 Jan. 3/8 The..Cycling Company have adopted the principle of fixing the pedals to the cranks by means of a cotter pin instead of a nut.

Co·tter, *sb.*[3] *dial.* [f. Cotter *v.*[2]] An entanglement; *fig.* a difficulty, trouble, worry.

1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Cotters*, entanglements. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Cotter*.. the word is also used for plague, trouble, worry.

Cotter (kɒ·tər), *v.*[1] [f. Cotter *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To fasten with a cotter. Hence **Co·ttered** *ppl. a.*

1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 67 To cotter it close to the over-side of the Staff. *Ibid.* 197 An iron bolt.. strongly drawn up and cottered fast. 1856 *Ann. Reg.* 54 My father uncottered the window. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* s.v. *Cotter*, 'Cotter them shutters, an' let's get to bed.' 1877 M. Reynolds *Locom. Eng. Driving* v. (ed. 5) 246 Enginemen are warned against improperly cottering up any joint or brass, and thereby causing the journals to become hot.

Co·tter, *v.*[2] Chiefly *dial.* [In sense 1, app. a frequentative of Cot *v.*[2]; but it is uncertain whether all the senses belong to one and the same word.]

1. *trans.* and *intr.* To form into a tangled mass; to entangle, mat, 'cot'.

1781 J. Hutton *Tour Caves* Gloss., *Cotterd*, entangled. 1796 Marshall *Rur. Econ. Yorkshire* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Cotter*, to entangle; as thread, or the hair. 1811 Willan *W. Riding Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Cottered, Cotted*, entangled, matted together. The word is usually applied to hair, or wool. 1877 E. Peacock *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Cottered*, matted, entangled; applied to hair or wool. [So in northern dial. glossaries generally.]

2. *trans.* To clot, coagulate, congeal.

1577 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 338 A coffen of bones cottered with clods of claie. 1781 J. Hutton *Tour Caves* Gloss., *Cotterd*..clotted. 1825–79 Jamieson s. v., To cotter eggs, to drop them into a pan, and stir them round with a little butter, till edible. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Cottered*..coagulated.

3. *intr.* with *up*: To shrivel or shrink up.

1817 J. Bell *Treat. Confect.* (Newcastle) III. 136 If you boil the syrup too strong, the plums will cotter up to half the size. 1876 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Cottered up*, shrivelled. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Cother-up*, to become shrunken, withered or dried up. 1877 E. Peacock *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Cottered*, crumpled, shrunk, run-up; as applied to woollen or cotton goods.

4. To crowd together.

1876 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Cottering*, pres. part., crowding together as people over the fire-side.

Hence **Co·ttered** *ppl. a.*; **Co·ttering** *vbl. sb.*, *fig.* an entanglement, difficulty (*Whitby Gloss.*).

Cotterel (kɒ·tərĕl), *sb. dial.* Also **cotterell, cotteril(l, cottrel, -il, kotrell.** [Closely related to Cotter *sb.*[2], which may be a shortened form, or the primitive of which this is a dim. So far as evidence has been found, *cotterel* is the earlier. The connexion of sense between 1 and 2 is not clear; they belong also to different localities.]

1. = Cotter (in senses *a* and *b*). Chiefly *north.*

1570 *Louth Church Acc.* III. 66 For xxx cotterelles and viii wedges to the belles ijs. iiiid. 1584 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 18 Item given to James Huntlye for makinge kotrells, housses, bolts, and nales, to the bells, vij d. 1625 *Inv.* in Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., Two paire of Cotterells or Copsoles. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 15 The 5th thinge belonginge to a barre [of a hurdle] is cotterills, which .. serve in steade of pinnes, being something like unto wood-pinnes but that they have a notch in the midst that they beinge once knocked in they cannot come forth againe; they are made to keepe the spelles fast in their heades. 1703 Thoresby *Let. to Ray* (E. D. S.), Cottrel, a piece of iron with a hole in to fasten. 1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) II. 193 The perch-bolt Key or Cotterell, is a thin piece of iron, fixed through the eye of the perch-bolt. 1873 *Gloss. Swaledale, Yorksh., Cotterell*, a cloven pin to fasten a bolt. 1876 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Cotteril*, a metal pin put through a bolt-end, so as to prevent the bolt being drawn outward from its place. [So in Glossaries of Cheshire, Cumberland, etc.] 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Cottril*, an iron pin passing through a shutter, and fastened on the inside by a peg fitting into a hole at the end.

2. A trammel, crane, or bar, from which a pot or kettle is hung over a fire. *Southern dial.*

1674 Guidott *Observ. Bath* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 130 As rust is bred upon pot-hooks and cotterels. 1674 Ray *S. & E. C. Words* 62 A *Cotirel*..a trammel to hang the Pot on over the fire. 1871 J. R. Wise *New Forest* Gloss., *Cotterel*, the crane to which the kettle or pot is fastened so as to hang over the fire. 1875 W. D. Parish *Sussex Dial.*, *Cotteril*, a pothook; a hook to hang spits on.

3. A washer.

1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Cotterel*, the small round iron plat between the nut of a screw and the wood to which it is screwed. 1877 E. Peacock *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Cotterell*, a washer, or broad thin ring of metal placed below the head or nut of a bolt, to prevent it from crushing into the wood. A piece of leather of similar shape used to keep the strands of a mop together.

4. *Comb.*, as *cotterel-bolt, -lug.*

1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. I. 246 Held in its position ..by means of iron pins or small cotterel-bolts passing through holes in the side of the grooves. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Cotteralugg*, a bar across the chimney breast to which is fastened the pot-hook.

Co·tterel, *v. dial.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To fasten with a cotterel; to cotter.

1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* K iij b, In this hole is put a peg of wood with a Head upon it, and..Cottorel'd at the small End, that it cannot come forth. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Cottril*, to fasten by means of a cottril.

†**Co·ttery.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* [f. *cotter*, Cottar: see -ery; cf. Coterie.] A cottar's holding.

1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* IV. 401 The decrease is attributed to the abolishing of cotteries. 1808 *Agric. Survey, Inverness* 349 (Jam.) Let there be a house and garden provided for a Protestant Schoolmaster..There will arise under his tuition, a race of men and women..whose industry will amply repay the Laird for his meal and cottery.

Cottice, var. of Cotise.

Cottier (kɒ·tiəɹ). Forms: 4–5 cotier, cotyer, 6 cottyer, 7– cottier. [a. OF. *cotier, cottier* = med.L. *cotārius, coterius*, f. *cota* Cot.]

1. A peasant who lives in a cot or cottage; a cottager; *orig.* a villein who occupied a cottage; a 'cotset', 'cottar' or 'coterell'.

1386 in Madox *Formul. Angl.* 428 (Du Cange) Omnibus tenentibus meis, videlicet Husbandis, Cotiers & Bond. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. x. 97 Almes .. to comfortie suche cotyers [i.e. women þat wonyeþ in Cotes] and crokede men and blynde. *Ibid.* 193 These lolleres, lacchedraweres, lewede eremytes, Coueyten þe contrarie as cotiers þei lyþben. 1599 Bp. Hall *Sat.* IV. ii. 9 Himself goes patched like some bare cottyer. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 200 [He] asked for bread and water; which the said peasant or cottier gave unto him. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 77, I begin with .. the Poor Cottier, or day Labourer. 1821 Mar. Edgeworth *Mem. R. L. Edgeworth* II. 24 They had cottiers, day labourers established in cottages, on their estate. 1861 Pearson *Early & Mid. Ages* 268 The largest class of all was the semi-servile. Of these villeins, borders, or cottiers, make up the mass, about 200,000 in all. 1868 Milman *St. Paul's* 136 Every one, from the lord to the cottier, had his customary claims.

2. *spec.* In Ireland, a peasant renting and cultivating a small holding under a system hence called *cottier tenure.*

The main feature of this system was the letting of the land annually in small portions directly to labourers, the rent being fixed not by private agreement but by public competition; recent legal and political changes have rendered this practice obsolete.

1832 Ht. Martineau *Ireland* i. 6 An Irish cottier finds his business finished when he has dug and planted his potato field. 1842 S. C. Hall *Ireland* II. 120 Some landlords in Munster set their lands to cottiers far above their value. 1868 Mill *Eng. & Ireland*, He was a cottier, at a nominal rent, puffed up by competition to a height far above what could, even under the most favourable circumstances, be paid.

3. *transf.* A small farmer cultivating his parcel of land by his own labour.

1877 D. M. Wallace *Russia* xxix. 460 These peasants proper, who may be roughly described as small farmers or cottiers, were distinguished from the free agricultural laborers in two respects: they were possessors of land in property or usufruct, and they were members of a rural Commune.

4. *attrib.* (chiefly in sense 2), as *cottier farmer, rent, tenant, tenure*, etc.; **cottier tenancy,** the tenancy of the Irish cottier; by an Act of Parliament of 1860 defined as tenancy of a cottage and not more than half an acre of land, at a rent not exceeding £5 a year.

1831 R. Jones *Ess. Distrib. Wealth*, The disadvantage of cottier-rents. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* II. ix. § 1 By the general appellation of Cottier tenure, I shall designate all cases, without exception, in which the labourer makes his contract for land without the intervention of a capitalist farmer. 1861 May *Const. Hist.* (1863) II. xiv. 475 In Ireland .. the tithes .. were levied upon vast numbers of cottier tenants, miserably poor, and generally Catholics. 1863 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* II. vii. (1876) 214 In the case of a cottier-tenancy, it is population, and not capital, which competes for the land.

Hence **Co·ttierism,** the system of cottier-tenure (see 2).

1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* II. x. § 2 The old vicious system of cottierism.

Cotting, Cottise, -ize: see Cot *v.*[1] 2, Cotise.

Cottish (kɒ·tiʃ), *a.* [app. f. Cot *sb.*[5] + -ish.] ? Savouring of a Cot (*sb.*[5]), or cotquean.

1801 W. Huntington *Bank of Faith* 119 A gown has such a cottish appearance on a labourer in the vineyard.

Cottoid (kɒ·toid), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Cottus* name of a genus of fishes + -oid.] Belonging to a family of fishes of which the type is Cottus, a genus related to the 'Miller's thumb.' As *sb.* A fish of this family.

1854 R. Owen in *Circ. Sc.* (*c.* 1865) II. 96/2 Percoids, sciænoids, cottoids.

Cotton (kɒ·t'n), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–5 cotoun, 4–6 coton, 5 cotone, -un(e, -ounn, -yn, kotyn, 6 cottonne, 6–7 cotten, 6– cotton. [ME. *coton, cotoun*, a. F. *coton* = Pr. *coton*, It. *cotone*, OSp. *coton*, Pg. *cotão*, a. Arab. قطن *qutn, qutun*, in Sp. Arab. *qoton*. From the Arab. with prefixed article, *al-qoton*, Sp. *alcoton, algodon*, comes Acton, q.v.]

I. 1. The white fibrous substance, soft and downy like wool, which clothes the seeds of the cotton-plant (*Gossypium*); used (more extensively than any other material) for making cloth and thread, and for various purposes in the arts.

(An early use in Europe was for the padding of jerkins worn under mail, and the stuffing of cushions, mattresses, etc.)

[1300 *Siege of Caerlaverock* (1828) 72 Maint riche gamboison garni De soie et cadas et coton. 1381–2 *Compotus Earl of Derby* (*Hen. IV*) fol. 2 (MS.), 1 lb. fif de coton..16 d. —6 lbs. coton, 4 s.] *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xix. 212 Theise men ben the beste worcheres of gold, Syluer, Cotoun, Sylk. *Ibid.* (Roxb.) xxxi. 142 Þare er treez þat berez cotoun. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 96 Cotune [1499 Pynson, coton], *bombicinum*. 1555 Eden *Decades* 5 Mattresses made of the cotton of the gossampine trees. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 93 Cloathes made of cotton or bombast. 1622 Wither *Philarete* (1633) 629 He ..Softer finds those beds of love, Then the Cotton ripest growne. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 108 Apply a drop or two of oil of Cloves on Cotton. 1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* xiv. (1876) 195 In 1860, about 621,000 tons of raw cotton were imported into the United Kingdom. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 151 The commercial value of Cotton depends upon the length and tenacity of these hair-cells.

†b. *pl.* Also phr. *To tread on cottons*: to go softly. *Obs.*

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 137 Trees also here be that do bring forth cottens. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xvi. 28 As for Man, it [the Gospel] teaches him to tread on Cottons, mild's his wilder temper. 1638 L. Roberts *Merch. Map Commerce* 193 The commodities that this place at first affoorded..were ..Aniseeds, Cottons, Galles.

† c. ? A piece of cotton-wool. *Obs.*

1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. cxxix. 431 Other Farriers take of Gipsiacum the strongest kind, and lay it on the excression with a cotton.

†d. The fibre used for the wick of candles; a candle-wick. *Obs.*

[1290 *Compotus Bolton Abbey* in T. D. Whitaker *Hist. Craven* 326 In sapo et Cotoun ad Candelam.] 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 213 For makenge of candelle and for cotone to the same, xxiij. *d.* 1530 Palsgr. 209/1 Cotton for weke, *coton*. 1598 Florio, *Lucignoli*..weekes or cottons of candles.

2. The cotton-plant; the genus *Gossypium*. Also, cotton-plants collectively, as a cultivated crop.

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxviii. 288 In that contree .. men putten in werke the sede of cotoun. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 12 b, Cotton is a small busshy herbe wyth a lefe lyke a vinde, but lesse. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cccxxxv. 900 The seed of Cotton is hot and moist. *a* 1668 Davenant *Plat. Lovers* Wks. (1673) 410 You shall to the Burmudos, Friend, and there plant Cotton. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiv. 341 The exterior calyx in Cotton and Lavatera is trifid. 1858 R. Hogg *Veg. Kingdom* 105 *Gossypium herbaceum*, or Common Cotton, is the species which is most generally cultivated. *Ibid.* 106 *G. arboreum* is the Tree Cotton..a shrub growing from four to ten feet high.

3. Thread spun from cotton yarn, used for sewing garments and for weaving bobbin-net; also called *sewing-cotton*; in full *cotton thread.*

1848 A. Bronte *Ten. Wildfell Hall* ii, To pick up the ball of cotton, that had rolled under the table. 1877 *Willcox & Gibbs' Direct. for Sewing Machines* 13 Where 40 cotton would be used in hand sewing, use 60 or 70 cotton on the machine .. Soft finished black and coloured cottons will often break .. Use glacé cotton in place of linen thread. 1892 (*Reel-label*) Best six-cord 24 Sewing-machine Cotton, twopenny reel.

4. Cloth or other fabric made of cotton; in *pl.* cotton fabrics, also cotton clothes or garments.

See Calico 2 b. (The first two quots. apparently belong here.)

14.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 629 *Bumbicinium*, kotyn or pakclothe. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 935 Looke þer be blanket, cotyn, or lynyn to wipe þe nebur ende. 1590 Webbe *Trav.* (Arb.) 20 A shirt of Cotten and Breeches of the same. *a* 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Wit without Money* III. iv, Cloth of Silver turned into Spanish Cottens for a penance. 1797 Burke *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 389 Our woollens and cottons, it is true, are not all for the home market. 1822 J. Flint *Lett. Amer.* 21 The seamen..dressed in striped cottons. 1842 Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* (1862) II. 179, I think cotton is a more economical wear than woollen; the practice of wearing cotton has grown very much within the last six or seven years. 1887 Mabel Wetheral *Two N. C. Maids* xxiv. 171 The blue cottons she mostly wore were washed out.

† **5.** The pile of fustian. *Obs.*

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 27 They strike and drawe the seid Irons over the seid Fustians unshorne, by meanes wherof they pull of both the noppe and the coton of the same Fustians. *Ibid.*, And also they rayse vp the cotton of such Fustians, and then take a light candle and set in the Fustian burning, which sengeth and burneth away the cotton..downe to the hard threds, in stead of shering.

6. *transf.* A down resembling cotton growing on other plants.

1551 Turner *Herbal* I. (1568) I j b, The leues of centunculus haue both without [and within] a whyte wolle, or cottone. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xii. 20 Which [the flowers of Folefoote] do suddenly fade, and chaunge into downe, or cotton, which is carried away with the winde. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* xiv. 28 It [the Quince-Tree] beareth the Name of..*Cotonea*, as some think from the down, which groweth upon the Fruit, which is called Cotton. 1797 Bewick *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 146 The nest is..bound to the twigs with the cotton of plants. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s. v. *Ochroma*, The cotton [of *O. Lagopus*] is used for stuffing pillows and cushions.

† **b.** Down or soft hair growing on the body. *Obs. rare.* [So F. *coton* = *poil follet.*]

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 65 *Pubes* doeth more properly signifie the Downe or Cotton when it ariseth about those parts.

† **c.** *attrib.* Having (short) 'cotton' or soft hair. *Obs.*

1492 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 202 Quhyte smal cotton lamskynnis to lyne this gowne.

7. With qualifying word prefixed: **corkwood cotton**, the silky down of *Ochroma Lagopus* (cf. Silk-cotton); **French cotton**, the silky down of *Calotropis procera*; also the plant itself; **mineral cotton**, a metallic fibre, consisting of fine white threads, formed by sending a jet of steam through a stream of liquid slag as it runs from the furnace; **Natal cotton**, a textile material obtained from the pods of a species of *Batatas*; † **petty cotton**, an old name for *Gnaphalium* and allied plants; also called *small cotton*; † **philosophic cotton**, a name for zinc oxide, when obtained as a white flocculent powder by burning zinc; **wild cotton**, a name in Scotland for Cotton-grass. See also Flax-cotton, Gun-cotton, Lavender-cotton, Silk-cotton.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lxii. 90 Of Gnaphalion or Small Cotton.. It may be called also Pety Cotton, or small Bombase: in French *Petit Coton*. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Philosophic Cotton*, a name given by some chemical writers to the flowers of zink, from their whiteness, and silky or cottony appearance. 1808 Jamieson, *Wild Cotton*, cotton-grass..*Eriophorum polystachion*, Linn.

II. Attrib. and Comb.

8. *attrib.* or *adj.* (without hyphen). Made of cotton: said of cloth, thread, garments, etc.; also in specific names of fabrics or materials, as *cotton batting, damask, rep, russet, tick, wadding*, etc.

1552 Huloet, Cotton clothe, *xylinus pannus*. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ix. 27 Twenty pieces of Caracas, which are stained linnen, or Cotten Tapestry. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) I. 384 The Cotton-cloth was to make Sail. 1752 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Paper*, From the XIIth century, cotton MSS. are more frequent than parchment ones. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* IV. vii. (1869) II. 140 The muslins and other cotton goods of the East Indies. 1825 Sir J. Bowring *Autobiog. Recoll.* (1877) 319 Her hair tangled, a common cotton gown on. 1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* iii. (1876) 26 Pieces of cotton cloth answer the purpose of a currency in Eastern Africa. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 636/2 Cotton thread for sewing is made by laying together two or more yarns of equal quality and twisting them. 1883 [see Batting 2].

9. *attrib.* and *general comb.* (with or without hyphen). **a.** Of or relating to the growing plant or crop, as *cotton bole, bush, crop, field, grove, pod, straw*, etc.; *cotton-planter*; *cotton-growing, -planting, -producing*, etc., vbl. sbs. and adjs. Also Cotton-picker, -picking.

1890 Frazer *Gold. Bough* I. iii. 353 In the Punjaub..when the *cotton boles begin to burst. *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. li. 414 The Bombast and *Cotton Bushes. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* (1789) 435 The caterpillars of these flies are frequently pernicious to the cotton-bushes. 1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom* xxxvi, You'll lose your bet on the *cotton-crop. 1861 L. Noble *Icebergs* 23 The *cotton-fields of Alabama. 1757 Dyer *Fleece* II. (1761) 110 (Jodrell) Who plant the *cotton-grove by Ganges' stream. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 65/2 The *cotton growers of Louisiana. 1864 De Coin *Cotton & Tobacco* 68 The *cotton-growing states of America. 1840 *Ann. Reg.* 68 Several..gentlemen, brought up as *cotton-planters in the United States. 1890 in Frazer *Gold. Bough* I. iii. 353 Bhogla, a name sometimes given [in the Punjaub] to a large *cotton-pod. 1883 V. Stuart *Egypt* 66 Fields of green crops, or dourra stubble, or *cotton straw.

b. Of or relating to cotton as a commercial product or material, as *cotton bale, -broker, -card, -dyer, factory, fuzz, -jenny, manufactory, manufacture, -manufacturer, -mule, -operative, -reel, trade, -weaving, -worker, -works*, etc.; *cotton-clad* adj. Also Cotton-spinner, -spinning.

1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom* xiv, Piled with *cotton-bales, the steamer moved heavily onward. 1782 in Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* (1876) VI. lvii. 468 Wool-cards, *cotton-cards, and wire for making them. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Dec. 1/2 The natives of the New Hebrides have been converted from naked cannibals into *cotton-clad Christians. 1859 Smiles *Self-Help* 32 James Hargreaves..was a poor weaver employed in a *cotton factory at Standhill. 1839 Carlyle *Chartism* viii. 165 Manchester, with its *cotton-fuzz, its smoke and dirt. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 175 The clove originally used by Hargreave in his *cotton-jenny. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. II. 863 The establishment of *Cotton Manufactories. 1886 Morley *W. R. Greg* Crit. Misc. III. 235 The wonderful machinery of the *cotton manufacture. 1783 *Specif. Brotherston's Patent* No. 1357. 1 Peter Brotherston, of Pennycuick, *Cotton Manufacturer. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 41 The *cotton-mule of Roberts. 1863 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* II. iv. (1876) 154 The skill of a *cotton-operative. 1865 E. B. Tylor *Early Hist. Mankind* vi. 113 A wooden brick or a *cotton-reel. 1825 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 108 To make the Irish *cotton-workers would infallibly make them happy. 1862 T. Guthrie *Pract. Sympathy* (1863) 23 The suffering cotton-workers are not guilty. 1806 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 352 Several *cotton-works have been attempted but have not been successful.

10. Special comb.: **cotton-backed** *a.* (of velvet and other fabrics), having a back or web of cotton; **cotton-bagging**, a coarse wrapping material used for baling cotton-wool (Simmonds *Dict. Trade Prod.*); † **cotton-bond** (see quot.); **cotton-cake**, a mass of compressed cotton-seed from which the oil has been extracted, used (like linseed cake) for feeding cattle; † **cotton candle**, a candle with a cotton wick (see Candle *sb.* 1); **cotton-chopper** (see quot.); **cotton-cleaner**, a machine for cleaning cotton by the operations of scutching, blowing, etc.; **cotton-elevator**, a tube through which cotton is carried to the upper stories of a cotton-mill by means of an air-blast or spiked straps; **cotton famine**, the failure of the supply of cotton to English mills which was caused by the blockade of the Southern ports during the American Civil War; **cotton flannel**, a strong cotton fabric with a long plush nap, also called *cotton plush* and *Canton flannel*; **cotton-floater** (see quot.); **cotton-fly** (see quot.); **cotton gin**, a machine for freeing cotton-wool from the seeds; **cotton-mill**, a factory where cotton is spun or woven by steam or water power; **cotton-mouth**, a venomous snake of the southern U. S., a species of the copperhead, so called from having a white streak along the lips; **cotton-opener**, a machine for loosening and blowing cotton after its transport in compressed bales; **cotton paper**, paper made from cotton; † **cotton-pencil**, a pencil or brush made of cotton; **cotton plush** = *cotton flannel* (above); **cotton-powder**, an explosive prepared from gun-cotton; **cotton-press**, a machine (or warehouse) for pressing cotton into bales; **cotton print**, cotton cloth printed with a design in colours; so **cotton-printer, -printing**; **cotton-rat**, a rodent (*Sigmodon hispidus*) common in southern U. S.; **cotton-rib**, a kind of fustian, or corduroy; **cotton-rock** (see quot.); **cotton-rose**, a name for the plant-genus *Filago*; **cotton-rush, -sedge** = Cotton-grass; **cotton shrub**, a shrub of the genus *Gossypium*; **cotton-stainer**, a heteropterous insect, *Dysdercus suturellus*, which gives a reddish stain to cotton; **cotton State**, any one of the cotton-growing States of the American Union; **cotton-tail**, the common rabbit of the United States (*Lepus sylvaticus*), which has a white fluffy tail; **cotton-tie**, a combination of iron hoop and buckle used for the tying of cotton bales; **cotton-topper**, a machine for pruning the growing cotton-plants; **cotton velvet**, a cotton fabric made with a pile like velvet; a kind of fustian; **cotton waste**, refuse yarn from the manufacture of cotton, used for cleaning machinery and other purposes; **cotton-wick**, candle-wick made of cotton; hence **cotton-wicked** *a.*; **cotton-worm**, the larva of an insect (*Aletia xylina*) very destructive to the cotton-crops of America; **cotton yarn**, cotton prepared for weaving into fabrics.

1881 M. A. Lewis *Two Pretty G.* III. 214 Beatrix in the glories of white *cotton-backed satin. 1891 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 5/4 No one, however, objects to the various velveteen ladies.. in cotton-backed velvet gowns. 1806 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 352 A considerable quantity of..*cotton-bagging is annually made for exportation. 1865 *Morning Star* 6 Feb., What do you mean by *Cotton Bonds? Witness: Certificates of the Confederate Government representing say twenty bales of cotton worth so much money. 1891 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. III. II. 837 Undecorticated *cotton-cakes. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1376/2 One pound of *cotton candels. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* Prol. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 221 Why, noble Cerberus, nothing but.. cotton-candle eloquence? 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Cotton-chopper*, an implement which is drawn over a drilled row of cotton-plants, and chops gaps in the row so as to leave the plants in bunches or hills. 1863 *Morning Star* 1 Jan. 6 The rapid extension of distress in the manufacturing districts of the North through what is justly called 'the *cotton famine'. 1890 *Art Interchange* 20 Dec. 210/2 The beautifully coloured *cotton flannels, now called cotton plush in the shops, have a soft satiny appearance. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Cotton-floaters*, an India-rubber envelope or casing, in which bales of cotton are floated down some of the American rivers. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* (1789) 435 *Bruchus*..The *Cotton-Fly. This little insect is chiefly of a scarlet colour..The caterpillars of these flies are frequently pernicious to the cotton-bushes. 1796 (May 12) *U. S. Patent to H. Holmes* for a *cotton gin. 1832 *Mech. Mag.* XVII. 430 Memoir of Eli Whitney, the inventor of the Cotton Gin. 1857 Livingstone *Trav.* xi. 204 The soil on all the flat parts is a rich dark tenacious loam, known as the '*Cotton-ground' in India. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. II. 1054 About three in the morning, W. Kirk's *Cotton-mills at Barnford ..were destroyed by fire. 1835 Baines *Cotton Manuf.* 206 Ropes made of cotton-mill waste. 1859 Smiles *Self-Help* 31 A cotton-mill was first erected at Nottingham, driven by horses; and another..at Cromford in Derbyshire, turned by a water-wheel. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, **Cotton-mouth*, a poisonous snake of Arkansas. 1885 C. F. Holder *Marvels Anim. Life* 129 The copperhead.. is also known as the cotton-mouth, moccasin and red-eye in the South. 1752 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Paper*, *Cotton Paper, *charta bombycina*..has been in use upwards of 600 years. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* i. 1. (1855) I. 59 [Letters] of the time of Edwd. I. written upon genuine cotton paper of no great thickness. 1874 Deutsch *Rem.* 407 Their material is vellum or cotton-paper. 1658 W. Sanderson *Graphice* 79 They were rubbed-in with small *Cotten-pensills. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. x. 322 The *cotton-powder yielded a very effective report. 1888 Wardell *Handbk. Gunpowder* 84 Tonite, or cotton powder, consists of gun-cotton thoroughly purified, mixed or impregnated with nitrates, usually nitrate of barium. 1866 *Harvard Mem. Biog.* I. 385 To take charge of building and running a *cotton-press in Memphis, Tennessee. 1837 Marryat *Dog-fiend* xl, Machine-printer, who stamps and dyes cotton fabrics. 1827 *Westm. Rev.* VII. 284 *Cotton-printing, paper-staining. 1824 E. Baines *Hist. Lanc.* I. iv. 114 The fustian made in this early period of the manufacture were denominated herring-bone..strong *cotton-ribs, and barragon..to which were afterwards added cotton thicksetts. 1856 Swallow *Geol. Missouri* (Bartlett), **Cotton Rock*, a variety of Magnesian limestone, of a light buff or gray color, found in Missouri. It is very soft when fresh from the quarry. 1826 Carrington *Dartmoor* Pref. 8 The tall reed and the glossy plumes of the *cotton rush nod in the breeze. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 272 Common *Cotton Sedge. 1752 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Paper*, [The paper] made by the Chinese from their *cotton-shrub. 1848 *Chambers' Inform. for People* I. 340 The cotton shrub grows in almost every country where the annual herbaceous cotton is found. 1883 W. Saunders *Insects Injur. Fruits* 387 *Dysdercus suturellus*.. is commonly known as the red-bug, or *cotton-stainer. 1858 W. L. Yancey in *Cradle of Confed.* 393 If we ..organize 'committees of safety' all over the *cotton States ..we shall fire the Southern heart. 1891 M. Townsend *U.S.* 66 Alabama is called the Cotton State because it is the central State of the Cotton Belt. 1879 Bridges *Round World* 25 Some *cotton-tails (rabbits). 1885 *Harper's Mag.* May 828/2 A cotton-tail rabbit rose. 1888 *Star* 21 July 4/2 The '*cotton-ties' from its world-renowned forges. 1777 *Specif. S. Dolignon's Patent* No. 1175. 1 Colouring the whole or part of the surface of .. silk or *cotton velvet. 1795 J. Aikin *Country round Manch.* 159 About the time when draw-boys were first made, cotton velvets were attempted. 1824 E. Baines *Hist. Lanc.* I. 548 *Cotton waste dealers. 1854 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* xxxviii, I might as well put a firebrand into the midst of the cotton-waste. 1678 R. R[ussell] *Geber* II. I. IV. v. 94 Putting a little *Cotton-Weik into the hole. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xxxi. 149 Dip Cotton-Week into Gun powder wet with water. 1707 G. Miege *St. Gt. Brit.* II. 31 *Cotton-Wick'd Candle. 1870 Riley *Missouri Rep. Insects* 37 The *Cotton-worm (*Anonis xylina* Say) is very generally known by the name of the Cotton Army worm, in the South. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3983/4 The Cargo of the Ship Hamstead Galley.. consisting of..*Cotton-yarn, Cotton-wooll. 1824 E. Baines *Hist. Lanc.* I. 548 Cotton-yarn dealers.

† **Cotton,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [Of doubtful etymology. Possibly the same word as prec., connected with the sense 'down, nap', as being a sort of cloth on which the nap was left. Another suggestion would connect it with Cot *sb.*[2] as being perhaps made of *cot-wool*, or with med.L. *cottum* bed-quilt. But evidence is wanting.]

A woollen fabric of the nature of frieze, in the 16th and 17th c. largely manufactured in Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Wales (*Manchester, Kendal*, and *Welsh cotton*).

1523 *Act* 14–5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 11 Any Cottons or playne lininge or frise, made .. in .. Lancassbyre. 1552 Leland (*Draper's Dict.*), Bolton-upon Moore market stondeth most by cottons and coarse yarne. Divers villages in the Moors about Bolton doe make cottons. 1580 R. Hitchcock *Pol. Plat* in Arb. *Garner* II. 166 At Rouen in France..be sold our English wares, as Welsh and Manchester cottons. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 597 In it there is a great trafficke, especially of Welsh cottons, of a slight and thinne webbe. *Ibid.* I. 746 This towne was of farre greater account .. for certain wollen clothes there wrought and in great request, commonly called Manchester Cottons. 1641 Heylin *Help to Hist.* (1680) 387 Manchester Cottons being famous in all Draper's Shops. 1754 Br. Pococke *Trav.* (1889) II. 2 [Kendal manufactures] A sort of frieze call'd Cotton, at eight pence a yard..for the West Indies, for the use of the slaves.

1840 C. NICHOLSON *Ann. Kendal* (1861) 241 'Kendal cotton' at length became degraded to the use of horse-checks, floor-cloths, dusters, mops, etc.

attrib. 1503 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (Beck *Draper's Dict.*), For v yerdes of cotton russet for the Quenes choare. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 155 A cotton coat, light for the one time and warm for the other. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 98 (R.) The poorer sort do line their clothes with cotton-cloth, which is made of the finest wool they can pick out. *a* 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* iv. 52, I can as well keep bare To a Cotton-Bench, as to a Velvet-Chaire.

† **Cotton,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Cf. It. *cotogna, mela cotogna* quince.] ? Quince.

1632 W. LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. (1682) 317 Malta .. a barren place..but it yieldeth good store of Pomegranates, Citrons, Cottons, Orenges.

Cotton (kɒ·t'n), *v.*[1] Also 6–8 **cotten.** [f. the sb. Cf. F. *cotonner* (16th c. in Littré). The original notion in branch II is uncertain: but see quots. under sense 2, and 1608 in 4.]

I. *literally.* † **1.** *trans.* To form a down or nap on; to furnish with a nap, to frieze. *Obs.*

1488 [see COTTONED 1]. 1557 *Act* 4–5 *Phil. & Mary* c. 5 § 11 Every Yard of Cotton being fully wrought and Cottoned shall weigh one Pound at the least. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Frisar,* to rub, to cotten, to freese clothe. 1598 FLORIO, *Cotonare,* to cotton, to bumbace, to thrum, or set a nap vpon.

2. *intr.* Of cloth, etc.: To form or take on a nap, to rise with a nap. ? *Obs.*

1608 [see 4]. 1706 PHILLIPS (Kersey), To *Cotton,* to Frize, or wear Nappy, as some Stuffs do. —— s. v. *Cottum,* In making Hats, To *Cotton well,* is when the Wooll and other Materials work well and imbody together. 1822 NARES, *Cotton,* to succeed, to go on prosperously: a metaphor, probably, from the finishing of cloth, which when it cottons, or rises to a regular nap, is nearly or quite complete.

3. *trans.* **a.** To furnish or clothe with cotton.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Hant-shire* 7 William Cotton.. was made Bishop of Exeter. The Queen merrily saying (alluding to the plenty of clothing in those parts) that she hoped that now she had well Cottoned the West'.

b. To stop *up* with cotton or cotton-wool.

1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 323 All the interstices cottoned up.

c. *fig.* To wrap up as in cotton or cotton-wool, to pad. *nonce-use.*

1858 LYTTON *What will he do* VI. v. (D.), While that man ..should be rolling in wealth, and cottoned up in a palace. 1887 R. L. STEVENSON in *Contemp. Rev.* LI. 477 Already in our society .. the *bourgeois* is too much cottoned about for any zest in living.

II. *fig.* (*intr.*)

† **4.** To prosper, succeed, 'get on' well. *Obs.*

In 16–17th c. very frequent in phrase *This gear cottons.*

c 1560 PRESTON *Cambyses* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 215 How like ye now, my masters? doth not this gear cotton? 1584 LYLY *Alex. & Campaspe* III. iv, Doth not this matter cotton as I would? 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 53 Come on Sir Friar, picke the locke, this geere doth cotton hansome. 1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* III. ii, It cottens well; it cannot choose but bear A pretty nap. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 308 After Females are separated from their mothers ..they cotten sooner than men, grow sooner wise and sooner old. 1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* IV. vii, Still Mistress Dorothy? this geer will cotton. 1681 *Roxb. Ball.* (1884) V. 202 Meal-Tub Devices, which never well did Cotten. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'Nought cottons weel', nothing turns out agreeable. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Cotton* ..(2) To grow, to improve (Obsolescent).

5. To 'get on' together or with each other; to suit each other; to work harmoniously, harmonize, agree. (Const. sometimes *together, with.*)

a. of persons, etc.

1605 *Play Stucley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 169 John a Nokes and John a Style and I cannot cotton. *a* 1640 DAY *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 44 The Draper said, Truth and he should cotten well enough. 1660 T. M. *C. Walker's Hist. Independ.* IV. 46 [The Parliament] and their Masters of the Army could not cotton together. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v., *They don't cotton,* they don't agree well. 1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. x. 212 All I ask is that I may be able to cotton with the man she's set her heart on.

b. of things.

1567 DRANT *Horace, Arte Poetrie* A v, That first with midst, and middst with laste, May cotten, and agree. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 54 Our secure liues, and your seuere Lawes will neuer cotten. 1652 NEEDHAM *Selden's Mare Cl.* 163 These things do not cotten well. 1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. of Flirt* xviii, The vaulted roof of a cathedral..did not 'cotton' with lively ideas.

6. To agree, to fraternize. Const. *together, with,* rarely *in. Cotton up*: to make friendly advances, 'make up' *to,* strike up a friendship.

1648 *Mercurius Elencticus* 26 Jan. (*Thomasson Tracts* Brit. Mus. CCCXLVII. No. 25. 64) Unless Harry Marten and he cotten again, and make a powerful intercession for him. 1668 SHADWELL *Sullen Lovers* IV, O rare! how we shall cotten together, as the saying is! 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* III. v, I love to see 'em hug and cotten together, like Down upon a Thistle. 1766 AMORY *Buncle* (1825) III. 79 He pledged me and cottoned in a very diverting way. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* ii, Didst see..how the old goldsmith cottoned in with his beggarly countryman? 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 142 Gradually all cottoned together, and plunged into conversation. 1864 *Derby Day* 152 (Farmer) You stop here and cotton up to the gipsies. 1886 HUGH CONWAY *Living or Dead* xiv, 'Then you cottoned up'? suggested Valentine. 'Not a bit of it', said Vigor, 'He began to patronize me'.

7. To 'take' *to,* attach oneself *to*; to become drawn or attached *to.*

1805 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* xxii. 164, I did not thoroughly cotton to your intended course of reading. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxvii, 'I don't object to Short,' she says, 'but I cotton to Codlin'. 1874 TROLLOPE *Lady Anna* xviii. 138 You see, she had nobody else near her. A girl must cotton to somebody, and who was there? 1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* II. xii. 214, I object to you personally. I have never cottoned to you from the moment I set eyes upon you.

Co·tton, *v.*[2] *dial.* [Perh. the same word as prec., sense 3, in ironical use; cf. *line one's jacket* and *lambskin* vb. in same sense.] *trans.* To beat, flog, thrash.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. xi. 147 To Cotton (as they say) ones Coat, that is, to baste it. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 32 Zey zich a Word more, chell cotton thy Waistecoat. 1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, I give thee a good cottoning if to 's so idle. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Cotton,* to beat or thrash. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Cotton,* to flog; to thrash.

Cotton, obs. f. COT-TOWN.

Cottonade (kɒt'nēɪd). Also **cotonnade.** [a. F. *cotonnade* cotton cloth: see -ADE.] A name for various cotton fabrics, especially of coarse or inferior quality; cotton check. Also *attrib.*

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Cotonnade* (French), cotton check. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 440 Where cotonnades and Orleans stuffs have replaced the durable homespun. 1881 G. W. CABLE *Mad. Delphine* vi. 32 A man entered, dressed in dark blue cottonade. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 709/1 Blue cottonade pantaloons.

† **Co·ttonary,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. COTTON *sb.* + -ARY.] Of the nature of cotton, cottony.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 54 Those cottonary and wooly pillows..sometimes..fastened unto Leaves.

Cottondom (kɒ·t'ndəm). [See -DOM.]

1889 FARMER *Americanisms, Cottondom,* the region in which cotton is grown; also *cottonia.*

† **Co·ttoned** (kɒ·t'nd), *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. COTTON *v.* and *sb.* + -ED.]

1. Of cloth: Having a nap, friezed.

1488 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 164, viii elne of cotonyt quhit cloth to lyne the saim hos. 1598 FLORIO, *Panno accottonato,* cottoned or freezed cloth. 1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict., Loba frizada,* a freeze cassock, or cottoned cassocke.

2. Of a plant: Clothed with down.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xii. 20 The stem or stalke is .. as it were cottoned with fine heare of a span long.

Cottonee·. [f. COTTON *sb.* + -EE.] A Turkish fabric of cotton and silk satinet. (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858.)

Cottoneer (kɒt'nī·ɪ). *rare.* [f. COTTON *sb.* + -EER cf. mod.F. *cotonnier.*] A cotton-manufacturer or worker; a cotton-spinner. In 17th c. applied to the makers of 'Kendal cotton'.

1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* 189 *Title,* To all true-bred Northern Sparks, of the generous society of the Cottoneers. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 539 The false fleeting Association of these Lancashire Cottoneers.

Cottoner (kɒ·t'nəɪ). [f. COTTON *v.* + -ER[1]. Cf. OF. *cotonneor, -ere,* f. *coton* COTTON, down, nap.]

1. One who cottons, friezes, or puts a nap on cloth.

1557 *Act* 4–5 *Phil. & Mary* c. 5 § 12 Persons..of the Art or Science of Sheermen, Cottoners or Frisers. 1769 *Dublin Mercury* 16–19 Sept. 2/2 The journeymen cotteners and nappers in the woollen manufactury of..Dublin. 1871 A. S. HARVEY in *Gd. Words* 608 The drapers, cottoners, and frizers of Shrewsbury.

2. A local name for the Water Elder (*Viburnum Lantana*), from its white cottony appearance. (Britten & Holland.)

Co·tton-grass. A general name for the species of *Eriophorum,* referring to its heads of long white silky hairs.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xxi. § 1. 27 Cotton grasse groweth vpon bogs. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 170 The hare-tail cotton grass..blossoms in March. 1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* ii. 28 Acres of cotton-grass, waving like little white flags in the wind.

Cottonian (kɒtō·niăn). *nonce-wd.* [Cf. COTTONOPOLIS.] One whose interests are in the cotton trade; a member of the 'Manchester school' of politicians or economists.

1846 LD. ASHBURTON in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxiv. 77 Cobden's speech to the French economists showed great tact and ability. That is a very clever Cottonian, and his character puzzles me.

Co·ttoning, *vbl. sb.* [f. COTTON *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of friezing cloth.

1565 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* c. 7 § 4 No Person [trading in] Frizes, Cottons, or Plaines, shall use or exercise the Faculty of Frizing or Cottoning.

Cottonize (kɒt'nəiz), *v.* [f. COTTON *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To reduce (flax, hemp, etc.) to a short staple resembling cotton. Cf. FLAX-COTTON.

Hence **Co·ttonized** *ppl. a.*, **Co·ttonizing** *vbl. sb.*

1851 MCDERMOTT in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. I. 241 The causes which..led him to experiment upon flax, for the purpose of 'cottonizing' it. *Ibid.* 246 The specific gravity of the cottonized substance will also be precisely similar to that of cotton itself 1853 WILSON *Ibid.* XIV. I. 199 The attempt.. to cottonize flax has been discovered to be really no novelty. 1890 *Times* 19 Aug. 10 Cottonizing and woollenizing fibres to imitate fine cotton or wool.

Cotton lord, cotton-lord. A wealthy cotton-manufacturer; a magnate of the cotton trade.

1823 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 399 Oh, Oh! The cotton Lords are tearing! 1847 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) III. xxv. 102 Helping to raise a gigantic fortune for some cotton lord at Manchester. 1862 T. GUTHRIE *Pract. Sympathy* (1863) 15 Our religion .. looks on the soul of the poorest cotton-worker to be as precious as the soul of the wealthiest cotton-lord.

Cottonocracy (kɒt'nɒ·krăsi). *colloq.* [f. COTTON, after *aristocracy*: see -CRACY.] The class who have risen to wealth through the cotton trade; the cotton-planting or cotton-spinning interest.

1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. II. 343 To believe that he [Espartero] was the tool of the Manchester Cottonocracy. 1864 WEBSTER, *Cottonocracy,* the cotton planters, or cotton-planting interest, in the Southern States of the American Union. *a* 1876 M. COLLINS *Pen Sketches* I. 201 The great gulf between the aristocracy and the cottonocracy.

So **Co·ttonocra·t,** *nonce-wd.* [cf. *aristocrat*: see -CRAT], a member of the cottonocracy; a cotton-lord.

1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* II. 616 One little white slave of a Manchester cottonocrat.

Cottonopolis (kɒt'nɒ·pŏlis). [f. COTTON, after *metropolis.*] 'Cotton City': a sobriquet for Manchester as the centre of the cotton industry.

1886 B. QUARITCH *Catal. of MSS.* 3503 It..deserves to be printed in Manchester.. as a memorial of the departed worthy who was one of the glories of Cottonopolis.

† **Co·ttonous,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. COTTON + -OUS; cf. mod.F. *cotonneux.*] Of the nature of cotton, cottony.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 251 There is a Salix..in which the Julus bears a thick cottonous substance.

Cotton-picker. **a.** One who picks cotton from the bolls of the plant; also, a machine for doing this. **b.** A machine for cleaning and dressing cotton. So **Cotton-picking.**

1849 *Sci. Amer.* V. 172 New Cotton Picker. 1891 *Boston* (Mass.) *Herald* 9 Nov., Cotton Picking Machine .. The wheels are four feet apart to enable it to cover a row of cotton plants.

Co·tton plant, cotton-plant. A plant that yields cotton; a plant of the genus *Gossypium* or of an allied genus.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Cotton,* There is another kind of cotton plant, called, by botanists, *gossipium herbaceum,* which creeps along the ground. 1759 tr. *Adamson's Voy. Senegal* 151 The indigo and cotton plants displayed a most lovely verdure. 1825 T. D. FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antiq.* (1843) I. 430/2 The Ancients knew two kinds of cotton plants, the *Bombax* and *Gossypium.* 1864 DE COIN *Cotton & Tobacco* 148 The tap-root, which is the main support of the cotton-plant.

Co·tton-seed, cotton seed. The seed of the cotton-plant, which furnishes an oil resembling olive oil, and fodder for cattle. Also *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *cotton-seed meal, oil*; *cotton-seed cleaner, huller, mill, planter.*

1795 J. AIKIN *Country round Manch.* 169 The spinners had begun to pick the husks of cotton-seeds from their wool. 1851 *Great Exhib., Jury Reports,* Specimens of cotton seed, and the oil and cake obtained from it, after the expression of the oil. 1891 *Pharmac. Jrnl.* 27 June 1172/2 Feeding the cows on cotton seed and cotton seed meal. 1891 *Scotsman* 12 Nov. 6/6 Witness had manufactured soap from cottonseed oil mucilage.

Co·tton-spinner. **a.** A workman who spins cotton.

1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 481 James Heywood, æt. 33, by trade a cotton-spinner, was admitted into the Manchester Infirmary. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* iv. 131 Cotton-spinners are generally well paid.

b. A master who employs workmen to spin cotton; the owner of a cotton mill.

1788 in *Manchester Directory* (15 persons so described). 1792 *Specif. Kelly's Patent* No. 1879. 1 William Kelly, of Lanark .. Cotton spinner. 1835 SIR R. PEEL *Sp.* in Fonblanque *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) III. 226 That the King had sent for the son of a cotton-spinner, that he might make him Prime Minister of England. 1852 TENNYSON *Third Feb.*, We are not cotton-spinners all, But some love England and her honour yet.

So **Co·tton-spinnery,** a place where cotton is spun; **Co·tton-spinning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1839 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Holland* 85/1 The spectacle of cotton-spinneries placed amidst rows of antique buildings, old gloomy churches, and monasteries. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. iv, All work, even cotton-spinning, is noble. 1842 TENNYSON *Edwin Morris* 122 'Go' (shrill'd the cotton-spinning chorus).

Co·tton-thistle. A tall species of thistle, *Onopordum Acanthium,* entirely covered with white cottony down.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes, Acanthium*..maye be called in englishe otethistle .. or gum thistle, or cotten thistle, because it is gummy and the leaues haue in them a thynge lyke cotten. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Argentin, Chardon argentin,* Argentine, Siluer-thistle .. Cotton-Thistle, the wilde white Thistle. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 245 The .. cotton-thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*), white with its woolly covering, is known to most.

Co·tton-tree, cotton tree. **1.** A name for various species of *Bombax* and *Eriodendron.*

[1552 HULOET, Cotton tree, *gossampinus.*] 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2152 The Tree, call'd the Cotton-tree, bearing a kind of Down which also is not fit to spin. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 164 The White Cotton-tree grows like an Oak..They bear a very fine sort of Cotton, called Silk-Cotton. 1834 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* 213 The first cotton trees which I saw were withered with age. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 91/2 The Cotton-plant, or Gossypium, must not be confounded with the Cotton-tree, Bombax, or Eriodendron.

2. A name for *Viburnum Lantana* and *Populus nigra*; in U.S. applied to *Platanus occidentalis*, also = COTTON-WOOD.

1633 T. JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* 1490 (Britten & Holland), I enquired of a country man in Essex if he knew any name of this [*Viburnum Lantana*]; he answered, it was called the Cotton-tree, by reason of the softnesse of the leaves. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. App. 5 The cotton tree is the only tree of this province except some scrubby pines and cedars. 1838 LOUDON *Arboretum* (Britten & Holland), The female of *Populus nigra* is called the Cotton-tree at Bury St. Edmunds, the seeds being enveloped in a beautiful white cotton. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 132 (Mealy Guelder-Rose, or Wayfaring Tree).. One of its common names is Cotton Tree, doubtless from the cottony appearance of its young shoots. 1865 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Plane*, The North-American plane, or button-wood, is sometimes called the cotton-tree.

Co·ttonweed. A name for the species of *Gnaphalium* and the allied genera.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 11 b, Cottenwede .. hath lytle softe leaues whiche some vse for downe or stuffinge of beddes. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* CXCV. 515 Of cotton weede, or Cudweede. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 82 Cotton-weed is of little or no use now. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* III. 183.

Co·ttonwood, co·tton-wood. The name of several species of poplar (*Populus*) in U.S.; so called from the cotton-like substance surrounding the seeds. Also *cottonwood tree.*

1823 J. D. HUNTER *Captivity* 140 River bottom lands.. support large growths of trees, consisting of cotton wood (*Populus angulata*). 1827 J. COOPER *Prairie* ii, He buried his axe to the eye in the soft body of a cotton-wood tree. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xviii, A shady clump of cotton-woods invited us to rest.

b. *Comb.* **Cottonwood dagger**, the name of a moth (*Acronycta populi*), the larva of which feeds on these trees.

1870 RILEY *Missouri Rep. Insects* 119.

Co·tton-woo·l, cotton wool.

1. Cotton in its raw and woolly state, as gathered from the bolls of the plant; raw cotton.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 544 In this Countrey is great store of Cotten wooll, whereof the Indians make fine linnen cloth. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lv. 215 They apparel themselves with Stuffs made of Silk and Cotten-wool. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3983/4 The Cargo.. consisting of .. Cotton-yarn, Cotton-wooll, &c. 1813 VANSITTART (in *Examiner* 5 Apr. 217/2) The Import of Cotton Wool from the United States. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* ii. (1876) 11 In a country like India the same person grows, gathers, cleanses and spins the cotton-wool.

† b. *pl. Obs.*

1638 L. ROBERTS *Merch. Map Commerce* 118 The commodities that are found here.. are cotton woolls.. wax, cotton and grogram yarne.

2. The same substance as prepared for wadding, quilting, packing fragile articles, etc.

1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* iv. 65, I know no remedy against it but cotton-wool, or the wax which Ulysses stuffed into the ears of his sailors. 1875 T. W. HIGGINSON *Hist. U. S.* x. 79 A coat thickly quilted with cotton-wool. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 522/2 They are.. boxed in cotton-wool.

b. (*fig.*) *To be* or *live in cotton-wool.*

1869 MISS MULOCK *Woman's Kingd.* II. 45 Letty would never be happy unless she lived in clover and cotton-wool. 1890 J. PAYN *Burnt Million* II. xxix. 230 To be in cotton-wool is a phrase significant of superfluous comfort.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 65/2 An increase of competition in the cotton-wool market. 1870 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* xi. (1871) 334 A cotton-wool respirator.

Hence **Cotton-wool** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*), to stuff or close (the ears) with cotton-wool.

1857 MOTLEY *Corr.* 3 May, Cotton-wooling your ears absolutely to all hand-clapping and greasy mob applause.

Cottony (kɒ·t'ni), *a.* [f. COTTON *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Covered with a soft down or fine hairy nap or pubescence like cotton-wool.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxi. 88 With small, narrow, & very softe cottonie leaues. 1611 COTGR., *Lanugineux*.. Cottonie, downie, mossie. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 142 The Cottony sides of their leaves. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 558 Leaves.. cottony underneath. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 415 Amental Exogens, with.. numerous cottony seeds.

2. Resembling cotton, of the nature of cotton; soft, downy, and white like cotton.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 28 Oaks bear also a knur, full of a cottony matter, of which they anciently made wick for their lamps and candles. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 170 The Grass being of a soft cottony Nature. *a* 1851 AUDUBON in Coues *Birds N. W.* (1874) 74 Lined with the cottony or silky substance that falls from the cotton-wood tree.

Cot-town, cottown (kɒt|taun). *Sc.* [f. COT *sb.*[1] + TOWN.] A village or hamlet of cot-houses.

1446 in *Cartul. Aberdeen* 8 (Jam.) And the Cotton sal frely occupy the ta side of the said lonyng on the north part, and the hospitale on the south side. 1561 *Reg. St. Andrews Kirk Sess.* (1889) I. 114 To put hyr in conjunct fe of the cottoun of Forret. 1813 J. HEADRICK *Agric. Forfarshire* 137 Cottagers are collected in small villages, called cottowns, where they occupy a house and garden, and sometimes keep a cow, under the farmer.

Cott-quean, var. of COTQUEAN.

Cottrel, -il, var. of COTTEREL.

Cotty (kɒ·ti), *a. dial.* [f. COT *sb.*[2] + -Y.] Of the nature of cot-wool; matted together.

1789 A. YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XI. 280 (*Kent, Romney Marsh*) A cotty fleece is clean, but so matted together in its fibres, that no art can separate them.

Cottyer, -yger, obs. ff. COTTIER, COTTAGER.

† **Cotul.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *cotula* (*cotyla*) a hollow vessel, measure of half a pint.] = COTYLE 1.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 1165 Of that thei doo VIII cotuls in a steine [L. *amphora*] of wynes trie. *Ibid.* XI. 383 Or gipse, or askes twey cotuls no wronge Thi wynes doth.

‖ **Co·tula,** † **co·tule.** *Bot.* [A med.L. application of L. *cotula* (see prec.) referring to the shape of the flower: Lyte has the anglicized form *cotule.*] A genus of *Compositæ*, allied to camomile.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. XXX. 186 The second kinde [of wilde Camomill] is now called in Latine and in Shoppes *Cotula fœtida*.. The thirde kinde is called *Cotula non fœtida*.. I haue Englished it Unsauerie Camomill, foolish Mathes, and White Cotula without sauour. The fourth kinde may wel be called *Cotula lutea*, seeing it is so well like vnto the Cotules abouesaide; in English Golden Cotula. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* (1878) 87 White Cotula.

Cotunnite (kɒtʊ·nəit). *Min.* [Named after Dr. Cotugna of Naples: see -ITE.] Native lead chloride found in white acicular crystals in the crater of Vesuvius.

[1827 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XII. 185 Muriate of lead, to which the authors give the name of *Cotunnia*.] 1834 ALLAN *Man. Min.* 304 Cotunnite.. fuses very easily before the blowpipe. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 280 Chloride of Lead—'Cotunnite'—found in the fissures of the Vesuvian lava.

Co-tutor, Co-twin, Co-twist: see Co- *pref.*

Cotwal, var. KOTWAL an Indian police-officer.

‖ **Cotyle** (kɒ·tilē). [Gr. *κοτύλη* (in L. form *cotyla*) a hollow thing, a small vessel, a small liquid measure of about half a pint.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* See quots. (Not in English use.)

1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 281 Galen Bleeds Youth of fourteen Years one *Cotyla*, that is, ten Ounces. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 96 The *cotyle*, or *cotylos*, is supposed to have been a deep cup.. It was also a measure of liquid capacity.

2. *Anat.* and *Zool.* a. The acetabulum or socket of the hip-joint; also the coxal cavity in insects. b. One of the cup-shaped suckers on the 'arms' of cephalopods, or on the heads of leeches, trematoid worms, etc.

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cotyle*, the acetabulum, or socket of the hip-joint. Also, a cup-shaped organ, of which there are many, on the arm of Cephalopoda, by which the animal attaches itself.

Cotyledon (kɒtilī·dən). In 6 **cotilidon.** [a. L. *cotylēdon* the plant navelwort or pennywort, a. Gr. *κοτυληδών* (f. *κοτύλη*: see prec.) a cup-shaped cavity, the sucker of an octopus, also in senses 1, 2 below. Sense 1 was used in Fr. by Paré (16th c.). The botanical sense 3 was introduced (in mod.L.) by Linnæus.]

1. *Phys.* One of the separate patches of villi on the fœtal chorion of Ruminants; also applied to the corresponding vascular portions of the uterine mucous membrane.

Formerly applied also to the less separated lobules of the human and other discoid or diffuse placentæ.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* II. vii. (1643) 132 Cotilidons, that is, the veynes by the which the conception and feature is tyed and fastened in the Matrix. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* III. xxiii. (1678) 85 The Cotyledones [of the Uterus].. are nothing else than the orifices and mouths of the Veins ending in that place. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIV. 513 Cassia.. relaxeth the Womb, and weakens the Cotyledons. 1787 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 444 Without any small protuberances for the cotyledons to form upon, as in those of ruminating animals. 1869 HUXLEY *Introd. Class. Anim.* 97 A fœtal cotyledon half separated from the maternal cotyledon of a cow.

2. *Bot.* A genus of plants of the N.O. *Crassulaceæ*, having thick succulent peltate leaves; the British species is *C. Umbilicus*, popularly called Navelwort or Pennywort.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 237 Cotyledon, named in Latine Vmbilicus Veneris, is a pretty little herb, hauing .. a leafe thick and fatty, growing hollow, like to the concauity wherin the huckle-bone turneth, and therupon it took the foresaid name in Greek. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 404 We have now .. Cotyledons, Chrysanthemums. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 319 Cotyledon (Penny-wort).

3. *Bot.* The primary leaf in the embryo of the higher plants (Phanerogams); the seed-leaf.

The number of cotyledons in the seed serves as an important basis of classification of Angiosperms into MONOCOTYLEDONS (= ENDOGENS) with one cotyledon, and DICOTYLEDONS (= EXOGENS) with two; in Gymnosperms the number varies, being usually more than two.

[The term was introduced by Linnæus, and was esp. applied by him to those seed-leaves which are not themselves depositaries of nutriment, but act as organs of absorption, in which he saw an analogy to the function of the cotyledons of the placenta (sense 1). Cf. Gaertner *De Fructibus* (1788) clxii.]

[1751 LINNÆUS *Philos. Bot.* 54 Cotyledon, corpus laterale seminis, bibulum, caducum. *Ibid.* 89 Cotyledones animalium proveniunt e Vitello ovi, cui punctum vitæ innascitur; ergo Folia seminalia plantarum, quæ Corculum involverunt, iidem sunt.] 1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 410 The Seeds have two Cotyledons. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 18 The embryo consists of three parts, the *radicle*, or young root, the *cotyledons*, or young leaves, and the *plumule*, or young stem. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* II. v. 443 In some Cupressineæ there are from three to nine, and in some Araucarieæ whorls of four cotyledons; while among the Abietineæ there are.. four or even as many as fifteen.

Cotyle·donal, *a. rare,* [f. prec. + -AL (less according to L. analogy than -AR).] = COTYLEDONARY.

1850 OWEN in *Life A. Sedgwick* II. 193 It reminds me of the germ of a goodly tree between two fat cotyledonal leaves. 1875 — in Blake *Zool.* Pref. xii, Annular, discoid, cotyledonal, and diffused placentæ.

Cotyle·donar, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AR.] Of or pertaining to a cotyledon.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 305 The seed has its embryo lying in one end of the albumen, within which its cotyledonar extremity is enclosed.

Cotyledonary (kɒtilī·dŏnări), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ARY: corresp. to mod.F. *cotylédonaire*].

1. *Bot.* Of the nature of a seed-leaf.

1854 BUSHNAN in *Circ. Sc.* II. 272 These seed-lobes, or cotyledonary bodies. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 501 The Embryo [in Cycadeæ] enclosed in the large endosperm possesses two opposite unequal cotyledonary leaves.

2. *Phys.* Characterized by the presence of cotyledons (see COTYLEDON 1).

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 367 The non-deciduate placenta is either diffuse, when the villi are scattered, or cotyledonary, when they are aggregated into patches corresponding with maternal patches (true *Ruminantia*).

Cotyle·donoid. *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -OID.]

1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 311 *Cotyledonoids*, a term applied to the germinating threads of mosses, from a notion that they are analogous to the cotyledons of Phænogams.

Cotyledonous (kɒtilī·dŏnəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.]

1. Characterized by the presence of cotyledons.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 280 The cotyledonous extremity becoming thickened in germination. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cotyledonous placenta.*

2. *fig.* Embryonic, 'in the germ'. (*nonce-use.*)

1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Chr. Kirkland* II. 42 What cotyledonous Beethovens.. broke the strings of that Broadwood 'grand.'

Cotyliform (kɒ·tilifōim), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. type **cotyliformis*, f. *cotyla*: see COTYLE and -FORM.] Cup-shaped.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 352 *Cotyliform*, resembling rotate, but with an erect limb.

Cotyligerous (kɒtili·dʒĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *cotyla* (see COTYLE) + -GEROUS.] Bearing or furnished with cotyles or cup-like organs. In mod. Dicts.

Cotylo- (kɒ·tilo). Combining form of Gr. *κοτύλη, κότυλος*: see COTYLE; as in **cotylo-pubic, -sacral,** *adjs.*, pertaining to the cotyle or socket of the hip-joint and to the pubis (or sacrum).

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 132/1 The cotylo-sacral rib of the ilium. *Ibid.* 139/2 The cotylo-pubic arch.. resists the starting outward of the ends of the cotylo-sacral arch.

Cotyloid (kɒ·tiloid), *a. Anat.* [ad. Gr. *κοτυλοειδής* cup-shaped: see COTYLE and -OID.]

Shaped like a cup: applied esp. to the socket or acetabulum of the hip-joint (*c. cavity*), and to parts in connexion with this; also to the coxal cavity in insects (cf. COTYLE 2).

1760 WHITE in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 678 The cotyloid cavity greatly diminished in size. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxiv. 428 A corresponding deep socket (or cotyloid cavity). 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 682 The synovial membrane.. covers the acetabulum, being continued.. over the surfaces of the cotyloid ligament.

Cotylophorous (kɒtilɒ·fŏrəs), *a. Zool.* [ad. Gr. type **κοτυλοφόρ-ος* (f. *κοτύλη* hollow vessel, etc. + *-φόρος* bearing) + -OUS.]

Having a cotyledonary placenta; belonging to the *Cotylophora* or typical Ruminants of Huxley's classification of Mammalia.

Cotyn, obs. f. COTTON.

† **Cotzoo·ks.** *Obs.* A corruption of *God's Hooks* (the nails of the cross), as an asseveration or exclamation. Cf. ADZOOKS, GADZOOKS, ZOOKS.

1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. i, I trudg'd along as fast, Cotzooks, As Porter with a Billet Doux.

Cou, Couard, obs. ff. COW, COWARD.

Couch (kauʧ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4-6 **couche,** cowch(e, (5 **kouche, cuche,** 6 **choche, cooch,** 7 **coutch**), 7- **couch.** [a. F. *couche* (13th c.), earlier OF. *culche*, f. *coucher*: see COUCH *v.*[1]]

1. A frame or structure, with what is spread over it (or simply a layer of some soft substance), on which to lie down for rest or sleep; a bed. Now, in literary use, a general or vague term, implying that on which one sleeps, whether in ordinary language a *bed* or not.

1340 *Ayenb.* 171 Ich .. wille wesse eche niȝt mi bed and mine couche mid mine teares. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 99 (MS. Gg.), I bad men schulde me myn couche make. 1493 *Petronilla* 101 Brought to hir couch and lyenge there bedrede. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xi. 9 At euen he wente to lye him downe for to slepe vpon his couche. 1623 COCKERAM, *Couch*, a little bed. 1757 GRAY *Bard* II. i, Low on his funeral couch he lies! 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 81 Wafting glad tidings to the sick man's couch. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 664 Hospitality could offer little more than a couch of straw. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 737 The maiden rose And left her maiden couch, and robed herself.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* lxv. 10 And the valei of Achor in to the couche [1388 restyng place] of droues. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2706 Sir Ywayn puld gres in the felde, And made a kouche opon his shelde. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 284 Nature hath not given unto men their..being, to..snore in the couche of carelessenesse. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 11 As if there were sought in knowledge a couch whereupon to rest a searching and restless spirit. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 377 Rous'd from the slumber, on that fiery Couch. 1839 E. D. Clarke *Trav.* 41/1 If he can endure .. severe frost, with a couch of snow beneath the canopy of heaven.

†**c.** ? An allowance for the night. *Obs.* [The original F. has *couche.*]

1601 F. Tate *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 18. 15 Amongst them al thei shal take for their coch two pichers of wine, ij galons of beere, vj candels, a tortis, etc.

¶ Erroneous rendering of L. *cubiculum* bed-room.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Kings* xx. 30 Benadab fleynge wente..into the cowch that was beside the bed place. — *Matt.* vi. 6 Entre in to thi couche, and the dore schet, preye thi fadir in hidlis.

2. The lair or den of a wild beast (*obs.*); now *spec.* the burrow of an otter.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxvi. (1495) 785 Yf the whelpes gooth out of the cowche the bytche fetchyth them ayen. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xii, Men my3te no3te his cowche kenne For howundes and for slayn men, That he hade draun to his denne. 1535 Coverdale *Job* xxxviii. 39 His whelpes .. lurkinge in their couches. 1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* 38 If a Boar intends to abide in his Den, Couch, or Fort. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* II. 159 A dog-otter..rushed from his couch among the roots.

3. An article of furniture for reclining or sitting on; a lounge: now commonly distinguished from a *sofa* by having a half-back and head-end only.

c 1450 *Merlin* xxix. 580 Thei..satte doun on a Cowche that was covered with a cloth of silke. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lvii. 194 He..sat downe..on a couche. 1663 J. Done *Hist. Septuagint* 179 Ten Table-beds or Couches of ease which had the feete of Silver. 1701 Rowe *Amb. Step-Moth.* II. i, They who loll'd at home on lazy Couches. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxi. 173 See one seated..'Tis thy lord on a Tyrian Couch. 1885 *Upholsterer's Catal.* Walnut Drawing Room Suite, consisting of Couch, two Easy Chairs, and six Chairs.

†**4.** A cloth spread upon a table for a meal. *Obs.*

c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 187 Lay a clothe on þe table, a cowche it is called & said. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 268 Laye a cloth, a couche, it is called, take your felawe that one ende, & holde you that other ende.

5. A layer, stratum, bed; *esp.* a layer or coat of paint, varnish, etc.

1661 in T. Birch *Hist. R. Soc.* I. 52 Lay on four or five couches more..When the last couch is well dried, rub it smooth. 1698 M. Lister *Journ. Paris* (1699) 3 Digging in the Royal Physick Garden, and sowing his Couches. *Ibid.* 55 The first 2 or 3 couches or lays above the Foundation. 1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* s.v. *Couch,* The gold wire-drawers also use the word *Couch,* for the gold or silver leaf wherewith they cover the mass to be gilded or silvered. 1756 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s.v. *Porcelain,* On this powder they lay a couch of dry fern, and on the fern another of the slaked lime. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 201 The artist.. spreads a thin couch of oil or varnish over the colours.

6. *Malting.* The bed or layer in which the grain is laid to germinate after steeping; also the floor or frame upon which it is laid.

1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* (1649) 234 When..for want of looking to the Couch, and not opening of it .. it come or sprout at both ends. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Countrie Farme* 556 A great big coutch or heape a yard thicke or better. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 95 Malt ..to have its due Time in the Cistern, Couch, and Kiln. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Chick,* to begin to germinate, a...barley on the couch in the malthouse. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* III. 187 s.v. *Malting,* After remaining in the couch twenty-four hours..the couch is broken, that is, the planks composing the front of it are removed.

b. Also in analogous uses, e. g. of hemp.

1849 *Frnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. I. 178 The gleans [of hemp] are lifted on to the ground, and form a couch..If suffered to remain longer in the couch it heats and rots.

†**7.** Applied by Grew to the simple folding of petals in æstivation. *Obs.*

1671 Grew *Anat. Plants* I. v. § 6 The Foulds of the Flower or Foliation are various .. The Close-Couch as in Roses, and many other double Flowers. Then the Concave-Couch, as in Blattaria *flore albo*..Daisies, and all others of an agreeing form: where the first apparent Fould or Composture of the Leaves is in Couch.

8. *Naut.* = Coach *sb.* 2.

1769-1850 [see Coach *sb.* 2].

9. *Paper Manuf.* A board covered with felt or flannel on which the sheets of pulp are placed to be pressed. (Cf. Couch *v.*[1] 6, Coucher 3.)

1886 W. A. Harris *Techn. Dict. Fire Insur.* s.v. *Couching,* Transferring the sheets of pulp from the moulds to boards covered with felt or flannel, called 'couches'.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *couch-foot*; (in sense 6), *couch-bushel, -frame, -gauge* (see quots.); †**couch-bed,** a couch used as a bed, a bed without canopy or hangings; so **couch-bedstead**; **couch-mate,** a bedfellow; **couch-roll,** a roller forming part of the machinery used in paper-making (cf. Couch *v.*[1] 6, Coucher 3).

¶ **Couch-fellow,** bedfellow, cited by Johnson, from Shaks., is a conjectural alteration of the actual reading Coach-fellow, q.v.

1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* III. xxiv. 229 The *Couch-Bed, which was .. inlayde with Checker-worke of Silver. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2653/4 A Couch-Bed made of Point of Hungary red and green. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. xv. 146 Little Cells, with a *Couch Bedsted in each. 1766 C. Leadbetter *R. Gauger* (ed. 6) II. v. 277 A number of Floor-Bushels that are equal in Charge to those Cistern or *Couch-Bushels. 1880 Browning *Dram. Idylls* Ser. II. *Doctor* ——, From *couch-foot back to pillow. 1766 C. Leadbetter *R. Gauger* (ed. 6) II. v. 274 Where *Couch-frames are used he must take their Dimensions when they are empty. 1846 M'Culloch *Acc. Brit. Emp.* (1854) I. 755 The grain, after being steeped..is thrown out of the cistern into a square or oblong utensil called a couch-frame. 1766 C. Leadbetter *R. Gauger* (ed. 6) II. v. 275 The Length, Breadth, and Depth of each *Couch-Gauge. 1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 209 Zeus' *Couchmate. 1855 R. Herring *Paper* (1863) 91 The ordinary *couch roll, which acts upon the upper surface of the paper.

Couch (kautʃ, kūtʃ), *sb.*[2] Also 6–7 **couche, 7 cooch, coich**; see also Quitch. [A variant (app. originating in the southern counties, where still pronounced kutʃ) of Quitch:—OE. *cwice*; cf. the phonetic series *swylc, swich, swuch, such.*]

1. A species of grass (*Triticum repens*) with long creeping root-stocks, a common and troublesome weed in cornfields. Also applied to various other creeping grasses.

T. repens is sometimes distinguished as *white couch*; the name *black couch* being given to *Alopecurus agrestis* or *Agrostis stolonifera.*

1637 Heywood *Dial.* Wks. 1874 VI. 266 Her browsing be the Brakes and bitter couche. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. 147 It is..generally execrated by husbandmen under the name of Couch, or Quich, which is but a corruption of Quick. 1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 132 In clayey arable lands this is a troublesome couch or squitch. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 353 When the soil is very full of couch. 1881 *Daily News* 4 June 5/6 The couch will not be..eradicated in one year.

b. More commonly **couch-grass.**

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* IV. xliv. 503 Couche grasse .. is a noughty and hurtful weede to corne. 1613 Heywood *Silv. Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 140 Wheat, whose spykes the weed and cooch-grasse shall outgrow. 1877 Black *Green Past.* (1878) I. 7 The whole place is overrun with couch-grass.

2. *Comb.*, as *couch-picking, -root*; **couch-onion,** a name for *Avena elatior* or Haver-grass; **couch-wheat,** *Triticum repens* = Couch-grass (see 1 b).

1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 153 To burn nothing but couch roots and other perennial rubbish. 1880 Jefferies *Hodge & M.* II. 252 In the autumn comes .. the couch-picking and burning. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Couch, Couch-grass, or Couch-wheat, *Triticum repens. Ibid.*, *Avena elatior,* Button-Grass, Couch Onion, Haver-Grass, Onion-Grass, Pearl-Grass.

Couch (kautʃ), *v.*[1] Forms: 4–5 **cowche,** 4–6 **couche,** 6–7 **cowch, coutch**(e, (4 **kouch, chouche,** 4–5 **kowch,** 5 **couce,** 6 **chouch, chowch**), 6– **couch.** [a. F. *coucher* (12th c.), earlier *colcher, culcher* = Pr. *colcar,* It. *colcare*:—L. *collocāre* to lay in its place, lay aright, lodge, etc., f. *com-* together, intensive + *locāre* to place.]

* *Transitive uses.*

In the active voice *Obs.* in ordinary use, except in a few technical senses, as 4 b, 5, 6, 9; 7, 8, 15, are literary. In some other senses the pa. pple. survives in archaic, poetic, or literary use.

I. To lay down flat, and related senses.

†**1.** *trans.* To cause to lie down, to lay down (a person, oneself, one's head, etc.); to lay to sleep, put to bed; *refl.* to lie down. *Obs.* (exc. as in b.)

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 92 If he may couche adown his bill. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xii, Thus am I cachet to care, and couchet in clay. *c* 1550 *Adam Bel* 76 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 142 Home she wente, And couched her downe agayne. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiv. (1596) 256 They couched a verie faire lady by his side. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* III. ii, Thou look'st sunk-eyed; go couch thy head. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 14 Caused her to bee brought to the Palace..and couch'd her in a withdrawing chamber neere her owne. 1685 F. Spence *House of Medici* 430 He fell into a drooping which couch'd him in his grave.

b. Now only in *pa. pple.* = Laid or lying on, or as on, a couch.

1583 Stanyhurst *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 24 Coucht in a meddow Theyre panch with venison they franck and quaffye carousing. 1820 Keats *Ode to Psyche* 9 Two fair creatures [Cupid and Psyche], couched side by side In deepest grass. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xxvii, The driver was couched upon the ground beneath. 1878 *Masque Poets* 25 Cleopatra, couched at feast.

c. Said of animals; almost always *refl.* or *pass. arch.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2240 þat witty werwolf..kouchid him under a kragge. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* lvi. 493 The ton lyown Cowched him at his feet and the tothir atte the hed, 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* II. 722 The Hind..Then couched her self securely by her side. 1697 — *Virg. Georg.* III. 706 Thou seest a single Sheep..couch'd upon the Plain. 1879 Butcher & Lang *Odyss.* 58 As when a hind hath couched her newborn fawns..in a strong lion's lair.

d. *fig.*

1539 Taverner *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 4 Moue not an euyll that is well layed. An incommoditie wel couched is not to be sturred. 1833 Wordsw. *By the Seaside* Wks. (1888) 710/2 The sun is couched, the sea-fowl gone to rest.

†e. *To couch a hog's head* (also *a cod's head*): to lie down to sleep. *Obs. slang.*

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 12 Some couched a hogges heed under a hatche. 1570 *Marr. Wit & Sc.* iv. j. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 365, I have more need to take a nap in my bed. *Will.* [*aside*] Do so, and, hear you, couch a cod's-head! 1641 Brome *Jov. Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 392 Couch a Hogs-head, till the dark-man's past. 1673 R. Head *Canting Acad.* 19 Couch a hogshead with me than. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxx, 'We'll couch a hogshead, and so better had you'.

†f. To track (a boar) to its lair. *Obs.*

1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* 5 To couch and rear a Boar.

†**2.** To cause to crouch or lie close; in *pa. pple.* prostrated, crouching, lying close; cf. sense 17.

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 507 Hee shakes aloft his Romaine blade, Which like a Faulcon towring in the skies, Cowcheth the fowle below with his wings shade. 1613 Hayward *Norm. Kings* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 18 Their ancient laws..were dashed to dust; all lay couched under the conqueror's sword. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xxii. 402 Trembling with dismay, Couched close to earth, unhappy Medon lay.

†**3.** To lay (things); to place, set, put down; to dispose horizontally or in layers. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 2075 The fyr was couchid first with stree, And thanne with drye stykkes. — *Miller's T.* 25 His Almageste and bookes..His Astrelabie..His Augrim stones layen..On shelues couched at his beddes heed. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6905 On folkes shuldris thinges they couchen, That they nyl with her fyngris touchen. *c* 1410 *Anc. Cookery* 461 Then couche the chekyns in dishes. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xiii. 77 Lay up and couche the cleane wheate in my barne. 1575 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 98 A litell apish hat chowchd faste to ye pate like an oister. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 52 b, If they had couchte all their noddles together. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* D ij, I couch it..with all..humilitie at her Maiesties..feete. 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* I. v. 23 An vnderstorie..to couch your wines and cidres in. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 379 The bones of the dead couched vp in the Charnell-house. 1669 A. Browne *Ars Pict.* 84 Smoothness of shadowes, or close and sweet couching the colours. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 54 To couch well is to lay close and even.

†b. *Building.* To lay (stones, etc.) in a wall or building; to bed. *Obs.*

1531 Elyot *Gov.* III. xix, The stones beinge not surely couched and mortred, falleth a way. 1538 Leland *Itin.* II. 88 There be few Peaces of Work yn England of thantiquite of this that standith so hole and so well couchid. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 32 In his hand he had a flat measure ..Whereby his length and bredth he tooke..And wisely couched both his stone and brick. 1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 236 Wilt not thou suffer a ragged vnhewen stone to bee couched in thy wall? 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 743 The Chappell..where this spatious Grauestone lies couched.

†c. *Gardening.* To lay, set, bed (plants or slips) in the earth. *Obs.*

1574 Hyll *Planting* 84 Place or couche them [roots] in the sayde hole and earth againe. 1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 127 Couch them in the bed where you rais'd them from seeds. 1710 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* (1719) 293 Florists now are busie in couching their Layers.

†d. To lay, overlay (gilding on a surface); to set (jewels in their setting). *Obs.*

14.. *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 84 To cowche gold: take gleyre and saffrone..and cowche on thy gold whyle it is moyste. 1578 Hunnis *Hyvef. Hunnye* Gen. xxiv. 22 Rich jewels coucht in silver fine.

†**4.** With inverted construction: To lay, overlay, inlay, spread, set *with* (*of*). Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5652 Alle he was couched with azur. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxix. (1495) 937 The way is..pauyd and cowchyd wyth harde stones. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 909 Clasppis of clere golde, couched wyth stones. 1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* III. ix. (1483) 55 A table that was couchid with sulfur and with quyck coles. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 169 Gayly couched and set with precious stone. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 858/2 Two great cellars couched full of wine. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xiii. 719 His huge round target..With hides well couch'd with store of brass.

b. To embroider with gold thread or the like laid flat on the surface. Also *absol.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1303 His coote armour was of a cloth of Tars, Cowched of perlys whyte. 1537 *Stat. Ireland* (1765) I. 121 No woman..weare any kyrtell ..couched ne layd with usker after the Irish fashion. 1604 Middleton *Black Bk* Wks. 1840 V. 543 Under the plain frieze of simplicity thou mayest finely couch the wrought velvet of knavery. 1890 *Art Interchange* 20 Dec. 216/2 Couch around the edges of flowers and leaves. 1891 *Ibid.* 14 Feb. 55/1 The edge should be sewed down and couched with gold thread.

5. *Malting.* To lay or spread (grain after steeping) on a floor to promote germination.

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 181 No bruer .. Dare couch malte and water, in house togyther. 1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 156 The Corn being steept, may..be cast from the Fat or Cestern to the floor, and there coucht. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (J.), If the weather be warm, we immediately couch malt about a foot thick; but if a hotter season require it, we spread it on the floor much thinner. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Malt,* Then it must be couch'd or heap'd. 1876 [see Couching].

6. *Paper Manuf.* To lay (a sheet of pulp) upon a felt to be pressed. (Cf. Coucher 3.)

1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Paper,* He delivers it [the pulp] to the coucher, who couches it upon a felt laid on a plank, and lays another felt on it; and so successively. 1807 *Specif. Cobb's Patent* No. 3084 The said machinery for couching is used in the manner last described.

II. To lower, bring down, put down.

7. To lower (a spear, lance, etc.) to the position of attack, grasping it in the right hand with the point directed forwards; to level as a gun.

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I. xi, Than they dressid her sheldes, and beganne to couche her speres many good knyghtes. 1581 Styward *Mart. Discipl.* 110 If your battaile

be assalted with horse, then couch and crosse your pikes. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 134 A brauer Souldier neuer couched Launce. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. XI. 544 With his Musket couch'd at his Cheek. 1757 GRAY *Bard* I. i, To arms! cried Mortimer, and couch'd his quiv'ring lance. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* V. 632 They..couch the long tube..dismiss the whizzing lead. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxiii. 291 The phalanx advanced, with spears couched.

8. To lay or bring down, lower, depress (a member or part of the body, etc.).

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIII. (R.), All heads coucht so close to earth they plow The fallow with their hornes. *a* 1711 KEN *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 419 My Guardian [Angel] couch'd his Wing. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Apple*, Six or eight thorns, some erect, others couched. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 6 Feb. 4/3 She..couched her head for fear she should get the blow. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. vi. 212 When the longer ones [spines] are couched .. the short ones may come into play. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 8 They might the more readily couch their cheeks to take aim.

9. *Surg.* To remove (a cataract) by inserting a needle through the coats of the eye and displacing the opaque crystalline lens below the axis of vision. Also *to couch the eye* or *a person*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 234 To be pricked with a needle for couching of a cataract. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* XVII. xxii. (1678) 385 Sometimes .. the Cataract is not couched whole, but is broken into many pieces. 1710 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 620 Sir William Read.. coucht one of the eyes of Sir Simon Harcourt with successe. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 3 The young man couched by Cheselden. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* XXXVIII, She has been couched, and can see as well as ever. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 255 The surgeon who has couched his patient's cataract.

b. *fig.* in reference to mental or spiritual vision.

1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* II. (1757) 96 So blind are mortal men, Tho' Satire couch them with her keenest pen. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. II. 135 She it was..that first couched his eye to the sense of beauty.

† **10.** *fig.* To put down, quell, suppress, lay. *Obs.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 77/2 Which broiles being couched for a time. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 152 That your vanity may be..hereafter coutched.

† **11.** To bring down, lower in dignity. *Obs.*

1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 32 The state being now couched, and deuolued to the dregges of the people.

III. To place, lodge; hide; express in words.

† **12.** To place in a lodging or dwelling; to lodge; *pass.* to be lodged or located. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) vi. 63 Þei haue none houses, but tentes..and þere benethe þei couchen hem and dwellen. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 139 Hee cowched him self in an abbay. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton.* (1685) 291 They were couched in the College. 1690 in Kirkton *Hist. Ch. Scot.* viii. (1817) 339 The Councill went on to couch the ministers in their confynements.

† **13.** To lay in concealment (more or less); to hide, conceal; *refl.* and *pass.* to lie hidden, to lurk. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1217/2 There were some harquebusiers secretlie couched in couert. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* V. XVII. (1639) 310 If the quantity of humour be great, it sometime coucheth it selfe in some principall member. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. V. 123 Much of providence being couched under the seeming casualty thereof. 1792 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Apr., He wears no semblance that has not a real and sympathetic substance couched beneath. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* V. XXVII, Couch thee midway on the wold.

† **14.** To set, place, put (*together* with others, *in* a list, category, etc.); to collocate, comprise, include. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 14 Couched together in this one weorke. 1573 BARET *Alv.* To Rdr. (1580) 2, I have couched manie wordes together..in the..tables for breuitie sake. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 102, I..couched him in this Catalogue of Heretikes. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 23 Hee must couch in a faire Alphabetique paper-book the notablest occurrences. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* V. 310 Under them are couched all Frauds, underhand Practices, &c.

15. To put together, frame, shape, arrange (words, a sentence, etc.); to express in language, put into words; to set down in writing. Now always *to couch in* such and such *terms, words, language*, etc.

1529 MORE *Supplic. Soulys* Wks. 290/1 It is so contriued, & the wordes so cowched, that..a simple reader might.. in the reding be deadly corrupted. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 63 In chouching the whole sentence, the like regarde is to be had. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. XXXIII. 205 The words wherein the question..is couched. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast:* 282 Flattery well couch'd. 1746 WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* 5 The Argument .. is best understood when couched in few words. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 255 All Insurances..shall be couched and executed according to the..Manner prescribed. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* i, All the answers he received were couched in the negative. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 99 The Swedenborgians ..couching it in their own peculiar phraseology.

b. To express in an obscure or veiled way; to cover up (an idea, meaning, etc.) *under, in*, etc. (Formerly sometimes with *up*: cf. *to wrap up*.)

1563 *Homilies* II. *Fasting* I. (1859) 282 In this smooth question they couch up subtilly this argument or reason. 1589 NASHE *Greene's Menaphon* Ded. (Arb.) 14 Which lies couched most closely vnder darke fables profounditie. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 47 The Truth it self which lay couched in this Fable. 1691 E. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 410 The whole New Testament is couched up in the Old. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 214 P 6 That great Philosopher .. has couched several admirable Precepts in remote Allusions and mysterious Sentences. 1880 J. CAIRD *Philos. Relig.* vii. 195 Materialistic metaphors under which our spiritual conceptions are couched.

** *Intransitive uses* (from *refl.*).

Now chiefly said of, or with figurative reference to, beasts.

IV. 16. To lie. **a.** Of persons: *esp.* To lie in a place or position of rest, to lie at rest or in sleep; to recline, to repose. *arch.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 168 [Prestis] chouchen in softe beddis. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 32 They haue cleane strawe in some barne..where they couch comly to gether. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* IX. 415 The souls of wicked men.. become heavy and sink down..and couch as near as may be to the centre. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* V. iv, At eve they couch'd in greenwood bower. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* VI. 96 The peasantry..live under roofs of rushes and couch upon beds of straw. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* I. i. 24 Couching in a garden, catching with one hand at fruits.

b. Of animals: now *spec.* to lie in their lair.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 84 The ȝonge whelp..Hab noght his maistre betre awaited To couche, whan he seith go lowe. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (1871) 84 Yf they (these dombe dogges] be but ones byde cowche..they draw the tayle betwine the legges. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* civ, To couche in their dennes. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v., *Wild-boar*, A Boar coucheth, Lodgeth. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* I. 9 The beasts would couch in our neighbourhood. 1846 JESSE *Anecd. Dogs* 270 An otter.. it was supposed that he had gone to couch more inland. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. x. 106 They prefer the bare snow, where they can couch within the sound of our voices.

fig. 1545 *Primer Hen. VIII*, 137 The waues couched, the winds fell.

† **c.** Of things: To lie (in the general sense). *Obs.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 29 Lat thyn Astrelabie kowch adown euene vpon a smothe grond. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 24 The ribbes..endewed with Appendances..where they couche with the cauities of the Vertebres. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* XXXIII. 13 The deep that coucheth beneath. 1640 SANDERSON *Serm.* XII. (1682) II. 174 The laying of Stones together by making them Couch close one to another. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* II. § 8 (1689) 11 So as they may twine, and couch close one within another.

17. To take or fall into a posture more or less approaching that of lying at rest. **a.** To lie down, crouch, cower, as a beast, in obedience, fear, etc.

† **b.** To crouch or stoop under a burden (*obs.*).

† **c.** Of persons: To bow in reverence or obeisance; to curtsy (*obs.*). **d.** *fig.* (from a and c) To bow in subserviency or submission; to submit, succumb.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1150 Thou shalt make him couche as doth a quaille. *? a* 1400 *Morte Arthure* 122 The Romaynes .. Cowchide as kenetez before þe kynge selvyne. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 96, I cowche to the than for fayn nere gretyng, Haylle, Lord! 1534 RT. WHITINTON *Tullyes Offyce* I. (1540) 30 To stoupe for no man .. nor to couche to fortune. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* 305 a, He with a nauie of three hundred shippes made sixe hundred shippes of theirs couche. *a* 1553 — *Royster D.* I. iv, Couche on your marybones..down to the ground. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Ireland* II. ix. (1633) 110 A Lady of such part, that all Estates of the Realme couched unto her. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 4 An aged Squire..That seemd to couch under his shield. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 43 The Asse wittily coucht down to ease himself of his waight. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xlix. 14 Issachar is a stronge asse couching downe betweene two burdens. 1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. conc. Usurped Powers* 46 To perswade men to couch down under Usurpation. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Columbus* xlix, Like spaniel couching to his lord.

† **e.** *transf.* Of plants: To lie or bend close to the ground. Of leaves: To droop. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 224 It coucheth and creepeth low by the ground, and is like vnto Millet. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xli. § 7 The Weeds which have couched all Winter, begin to erect their heads. 1744 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* VI. ii. (1750) 82 Frosts that will cause the leaves..to look yellow and couch.

18. To lie in ambush, to lurk.

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 44 Heer ar couching soom troups of Greekish asemblye. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 31 The beast..cowching close in his cabbin. 1718 POPE *Iliad* X. 210 The unwearied watch their listening leaders keep, And couching close, repel invading sleep. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* III. iv, Bertram..couches in the brake and fern, Hiding his face. 1859 TENNYSON *Idylls, Guinevere* 31 Sir Launcelot passing by Spied where he couch'd.

19. Of leaves, etc.; To lie in a bed or heap for decomposition or fermentation.

1770–4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1804) II. 63 [Oak leaves] after being raked into heaps .. should immediately be carried to some place near the hot-houses, where they must lie to couch. 1807 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 260 When the heat in the process of couching has gone too far. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 385 The leaves..are crushed..into a pulp. This is..made up into balls, and dried for several days in open sheds..The mill grinds the hardened balls into powder, and 'couching' then begins; the powder being watered daily for several weeks, ferments..

Couch (kaʊtʃ, kūtʃ), *v.*2 [f. COUCH *sb.*2] *trans.* To clear of couch-grass.

1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. II. 341 Strong wheat-loam ..repeatedly ploughed, dragged, harrowed, and couched.

Cou·chance. [See next, and -ANCE.] = next.

1886 BLACKMORE in *Harper's Mag.* May 874 If..prescription for levance and couchance conferred any right.

Couchancy (kaʊ·tʃănsi). *Law.* [f. COUCHANT: see -ANCY.] In phrase *Levancy and couchancy*: the fact of being *levant and couchant*; see next.

1695 VENTRIS *Reports* Table s. v. *Common*, In a Title of Common for Beasts Levant and Couchant, the Levancy and Couchancy is not Traversable. 1818 SIR J. BAYLEY in Barnew. & Cr. *Rep.* I. 710 If levancy and couchancy were incident to the right of common appendant.

Couchant (kaʊ·tʃănt), *a.* [a. F. *couchant*, pr. pple. of *coucher* to lie, COUCH.]

1. Lying down; couching: *esp.* of an animal: see COUCH *v.* 16 b. (Often with allusion to the heraldic use.)

1496–7 [see b]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 219 This dog .. lay still couchant and neuer stirred nor made at them. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 48 The tomb of this .. saint with her statue in a couchant posture. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. XV. 400 He beheld these Savage Creatures..Couchant at His Feet. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* I. 203 The milk-white Doe..Couchant beside that lonely mound. 1882 H. C. MERIVALE *Faucit of B.* II. II. iii. 172 Frisco, who had been couchant regardant, contributed another low growl to the dialogue.

b. *Couchant and levant*: lying down and rising up; said of cattle in permanent or quasi-permanent occupation of pasture; more commonly LEVANT *and couchant*, q.v.

1496–7 *Act* 12 *Hen. VII*, c. 13 § 10 Where the same quycke catell ys couchant and levaunt.

2. *Her.* Of an animal: Represented as lying with the body resting on the legs and (according to most authors) the head lifted up, or at least not sunk in sleep (*dormant*).

c 1500 *Sc. Poem Heraldry* 129 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.*, etc. 98, xv maneris of lionys in armys..the v. seand; vj mordand; vij cuchand. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 25 His crest was covered with a couchant Howndi. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* III. 157 Couchant [is] couching or lying downe close with his head betweene his legges like a Dog. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. x. 248 If a Lyon were the proper coat of Judah, yet were it not probably a Lyon Rampant..but rather couchant or dormant. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 467 At the foot of the stairs..are two large lions couchant of white marble. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* Gloss., *Couchant*..expressing the posture of any Animal that is lying on his belly, but with his head lifted up. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry, Hist. & Pop.* X. 59 When in the attitude of taking repose, the Lion is Couchant, or Dormant.

fig. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 193 That [Religion] which is more calme..lesse rampant, and more couchant. 1859 TENNYSON *Idylls, Guinevere* 11 Sir Modred..ever like a subtle beast, Lay couchant with his eyes upon the throne, Ready to spring.

† **3.** Bending down, crouching. *Obs. rare.*

1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* Introd. 3 A constant Bondage bows his Couchant Neck. *Ibid.* III. 7 Kings were the General Farmers of the Land, Mankind the Cattle .. Meer Beasts of Burthen, Couchant and Suppresst.

fig. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* xi. (R.), When couchant vice all pale and trembling lay!

† **4.** Lodging, dwelling. *Obs.*

1602 WITHALS *Dict.* (1608) 77 The place, manor house, or Farme..where this Officer is couchant & abiding.

† **5.** Lying hidden, lurking (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

1642 *Annot. Cert. Quæries* 1 Your manner of expression hath couchant a pernitious insinuation. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. viii. 160 The Divine Majesty, Couchant under the Weakness of a tender Infant.

‖ **Couché** (kuʃe), *a. Her.* [Fr.; pa. pple. of *coucher* to lie, COUCH.] Said of a shield suspended by the sinister corner so as to hang in a slanting position; also = COUCHED b.

1727–31 BAILEY vol. II, *Couché* (in Heraldry) denotes any thing lying along, as a *Chevron couché* signifies a Chevron lying sideways. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry, Hist. & Pop.* iii. (ed. 3) 16.

Couched (kaʊtʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. COUCH *v.*1 + -ED 1.] Laid or lying down; lying hidden or concealed, covert; expressed in words, etc.; see the verb.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. xiii. 68 Throw..hys targe platit thriis wyth steyll And throw the cowchit lynnyn euery deyll. 1573 TWYNE *Æneid* X. Dd ij b, Deepe silence now to breake, and to disclose my chouched paine. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 97 Not force, but well couch't fraud. 1675 BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 332 When this well couch't frame of World shall burn. 1807 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 91 The experiments were again repeated on the couched eye. 1807 J. JOHNSON *Orient. Voy.* 168 Tiger Island (so called from some faint resemblance..to a couched tiger). 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* VI. 251 The couched resentment of the Church.

b. *Her.* Said of a chevron borne sideways, issuing from the side of the escutcheon.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 181 The most rare manner is, to see them [cheuerons] borne couched.

Cou·chedness. *rare.* [f. prec. + -NESS. Cf. COUCH *v.* 15.] The quality of being set together; composition, framing (of a defined kind).

1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 165 A..more solide couchednesse of the Joynts and Bloud.

‖ **Couchee** (ku·ʃe). Also 7–8 **-chée**, 8 **-ché**; rarely **coucher**. [a. F. *couché*, variant of *coucher* (Littré, *Coucher* sb. 1) lying down, going to bed (subst. use of *coucher* inf.: see COUCH *v.* 1]

1. An assembly of company in the evening; an evening reception.

Cf. F. *le coucher du roi*, or simply *le coucher*, the reception which preceded the king's going to bed; *petit coucher* the interval between this reception and the king's actual retirement, during which he saw only his household officers or other privileged persons.

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* IV. i, I was coming late from Whitehall after the King's Couchée. 1679 CROWNE *Ambit. Statesman* II. 28 Almost at all his Levyes and his

Couchees. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 251 The Duke's levees and couchées were so crowded that the antichambers were full. 1719 *Mem. Lewis XIV*, v. 56 At the Queen's Coucher, where the King was. 1776 HARRIS *Let.* in *Private Lett. 1st Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 350, I attended the three Couchés last night of the Speaker, Lord Mansfield and the Chancellor. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. ix, Pompous ceremonials..Royal Drawing-rooms, Levees, Couchees.

†**2.** An obeisance. *Obs.*

1691 *New Discov. Old Intreague* xxi, Bend with aukward Couchees to the Throne.

Coucheneele, -nille, obs. ff. COCHINEAL.

†**Cou·cher**[1]. *Obs.* Also 4 **coucheour.** [app. a. Anglo-Fr. **coucheour*: cf. F. *coucheur* 'a coucher' (Cotgr.).] ? A couch-maker, an upholsterer.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1597 Carpentours, cotelers, coucheours. 1415 in *York Myst.* Introd. 23 Tapisers, Couchers. *c* 1440 *Ibid.* xxx. 270 (*heading*) The Tapiteres and Couchers.

Coucher[2] (kau·tʃəɹ). Also 5 ? **co(u)choure.** [app. a. Anglo-Fr. **couchour* = F. *coucheur* he who lies, a lier, f. *coucher*: see COUCH *v.*[1]]

1. One lying down: in 15th c. quot. perh. one confined to bed; in *Sc.* one who lies when he ought to be active, a laggard, coward, poltroon.

14.. *Seven Deadly Sins* 76 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 217 He [Auaryssia]..kepith me low lyke a cochoure. *a* 1661 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* I. lxv. (Jam.), To go to the camp with Christ.. not.. sit at the fire with couchers. 1833 D. MOIR *Mansie Wauch* iv. (1849) 20, I took the coucher's bow.

2. One who couches or crouches.

1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls* Ser. II. *Doctor* —, The coucher by the sick man's head.

†**3.** A table-cloth; = COUCH *sb.*[1] 4. *Obs. rare.*

1572 *Inv.* in T. D. Whitaker *Hist. Craven* (1812) 229 One cowcher, or carpett, for a longe table.

†**4.** A large book, such as remains lying for use on a desk or table. *Obs.* Cf. LEDGER.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 84 A whole boke is commenly called indifferentlye a volume, a boke, a coucher: but..A volume is lesse than a boke: and a boke lesse than a coucher.

†**b.** *esp.* A large breviary that lay permanently on a desk in church or chapel. *Obs.*

1444 *Will of Clovyle* (Somerset Ho.), Librum vocatum a Cowcher ad deseruiendum in ecclesia. 1467 *Ripon Ch. Acts* 235 Do et lego ecclesiæ collegiatæ Ripon', unum coucher magnum de usu Ebor', quem volo .. in stallo præbendæ de Thorp cathena ferrea ligari. 1534 in E. PEACOCK *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 199 Item an other cowcher with ij claspis of siluer. 1549 *Act* 3–4 *Edw. VI*, c. 10 § 1 All Books called .. Couchers, Journals, Ordinals .. shall be.. abolished. 1559 *Injunct. Q. Eliz.* in Sparrow *Coll.* (1675) 47 Item, That the Church-Wardens..shall deliver unto our Visitors the Inventories of Vestments, Copes .. and specially of Grayles, Couchers..and such like.

†**c.** A large cartulary or register; a *coucher-book. Obs.*

1607–37 COWEL *Interpr.*, *Coucher*, the general book in which a corporation entreth their particular Acts for a perpetuall remembrance of them. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Coucher* .. In some old Statutes, it is taken for a Book, in which a Corporation, etc. Register their particular Acts.

†**5.** A resident commercial agent or factor in a foreign place. *Obs.* Cf. *ambassador leger.*

1601 J. KEYMOR *Dutch Fishing* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 227 She [the Herring-Buss] imployeth .. at Land Viewers, Packers .. Couchers to make the Herrings lawful Merchandizes. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.*, Cowcher signifieth a factour that continueth in some place .. for Trafique. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Coucher*, an old Word for a Factor residing in some Foreign Country for Traffick, as formerly in Gascoigne to buy Wines.

†**6.** A setter dog. *Obs.*—°

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Coucher*..also a Setter, or Setting-dog.

7. *Comb.* †**coucher-book,** a large cartulary.

1611 COTGR., *Chartulaire*, a Terrier, or Coucher-book. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* To Rdr. 17 Old charters that I met with among the Kings Records, and in the Coucher-bookes of Monasteries. 1640 SOMNER *Antiq. Canterb.* 155 All..Coucher-books or Liegers and Records that ever I could yet see. 1891 J. T. FOWLER *Coucher-bk. of Selby* (Yks. Record Ser.) I. xvii, The Coucher book, Cartulary, or Register, here printed, is a manuscript on vellum..13×9 inches.

Cou·cher[3]. *Paper Manuf.* [in mod.Fr. *coucheur* (etymol. = prec.) and *couchart.*]

1. The workman who lays the sheet of pulp on the felt to be pressed (in making hand-made paper).

1751 [see COUCH *v.*[1] 6]. 1807 *Specif. Cobb's Patent* No. 3084. 3 The..machinery may be worked..without requiring the assistance of a coucher. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 365 (*Paper Maker*) The Coucher receives the mould from the first man, and turns on the sheet upon a felt or woollen cloth. 1855 R. HERRING *Paper* (1863) 51 Montgolfier contrived three figures of wood to do the work of the vatman, the coucher, and the layer.

2. A mechanical contrivance for doing the same.

1857 J. MUNSELL *Chronol. Paper-Making* (1870) 167 A coucher and a scraper combined.

Coucher[4], var. of COUCHEE.

Couch-grass: see COUCH *sb.*[2]

Couching (kau·tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COUCH *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of COUCH *v.*[1], in various senses.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 29 Thanne wol the..lyne merydional of thyn astrolabie lye evene sowth .. so that thow werke softly and avisely in the cowchyng. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lviii. 10 By reason of the crabbed couching of them [words] together, there is some darknesse. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man.* I. 37 Deeper concauities, for the couchyng in of the..heades of the bones. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 36 These couchings, and these lowly courtesies. 1743 in Doran '*Mann' & Manners* (1876) I. vi. 165 A Quack Oculist..performed no one cure except couching. 1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* (ed. 3) 170 When surgeons perform the operation of couching. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) IV. 267 Malting consists of four processes—steeping, couching, flooring, and kiln-drying.

2. *Embroidery.* Couched work: see COUCH *v.*[1] 4 b.

1882 *Dict. Needlework* s.v. *Couching*, Ancient Church needlework was profusely decorated with Couchings. 1884 MRS. HARRISON in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 346/1 'Laid-work', or 'couching', as seen in the grounds of..old embroideries.

†**3.** *concr.* Bedding; litter. *Obs.*

1727 *Philip Quarll* 254 He lays the Couching which he made for the Beast, by his own Bed.

4. *attrib.*

1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxv. 5 A couching place for flocks. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* III. 293 Th' wofull Mother, on her Couching-Settle. 1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 151 You shall put in the couching Instrument..between the Coats of the Eye. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* XIV. 4, I left Bethgelert's huts at couching-time. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 490 (*Paper Manuf.*) The two rollers following the dandy .. are termed couching-rollers, from their performing a similar operation..to the business of the coucher..They are simply wooden rollers covered with felt.

Cou·ching, *ppl. a.* That couches: see the verb.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. i. 153 A couching Lyon, and a ramping Cat. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* II. 215 The couching sun Levels his final look through shadows dun.

Couchless (kau·tʃlĕs), *a. rare*—°. [f. COUCH *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] 'Having no couch or bed' (Hyde Clarke, 1855).

†**Couch-quail.** *Obs.* In phrase, *to play couch-quail*, app. = *couch as a quail* (see COUCH *v.* 17, quot. 1386): cf. *leap-frog.* Also as *vb.*: To cower, crouch timidly.

a 1529 SKELTON *Speke Parrot* 420 To lowre, to droupe, to knele, to stowpe, and to play cowche quale. 1532 MORE *Conf. Tindale* Wks. 586/1 If there be such dogges..men .. must .. chastice them & make them couch quaile. 1537 *Thersites* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 396 How I have made the knaves for to play couch-quail.

Couchward (kau·tʃwŏɹd), *adv., a. rare.* [See -WARD.] Towards one's couch or bed.

1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 182 Care for your couchward path.

Couchy (kau·tʃi), *a.* [f. COUCH *sb.*[2] + -Y.]

1. Full of or infested with couch-grass.

1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 304 Capable of working in couchy, stoney, and every kind of soil. 1842 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. I. 120 Rough, cloddy, and couchy ground.

2. Of the nature of or resembling couch-grass.

1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* (1813) 258–268 Black couch, agrostis stolonifera, or couchy bent. 1809 G. LANDT *Feroe Islands* (1810) 150 Creeping and couchy bent-grass.

Coucumber, obs. f. CUCUMBER.

Coud(e, obs. f. *could*: see CAN *v.*[1]

Coue, obs. f. COVE; var. COFE *Obs.* quickly.

Coue, var. of COW(E, obs. f. CHOUGH.

Couele, obs. f. COWL.

Couenaunte, corrupt f. COMMONTY.

Couertine: see CURTAIN.

Coufel (*pl.* coufles), obs. f. COWL[2], a tub.

Couffre, Coufin, obs. ff. COFFER, COFFIN.

Cougar (kū·gaɹ). Also **couguar** (kū·gwaɹ). [a. F. *couguar*, an adaptation by Buffon (1749–67) of Marcgraf's name *cuguacu ara*, reproduced by Pison 1648, and adopted by Ray 1693, repr. Guarani *guaçu ara* or *guazu ara.*]

A large feline quadruped (*Felis concolor*), found wild in most parts of America; also called *puma, catamount, red tiger, American lion*, etc.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. iv. I. 375 There is an animal of America, which is usually called the red tiger, but Mr. Buffon calls it the Cougar. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xviii. 50 The couguar, called in Surinam the red tyger. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertr. Wyom.* III. xiv, Nor foeman then, nor cougar's crouch I feared. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* (1880) 36 The couguar is..not as large as the jaguar. 1865 PARKMAN *Champlain* xi. (1875) 329 The whoop of the horned owl, the scream of the cougar.

Cough (kɒf), *sb.* Forms: 4 **couhe, cowȝe, couȝe,** 4–6 **coughe,** 5 **cogh(e, caughe, koghwhe,** 6 **cowgh(e,** 5– **cough.** [f. COUGH *v.*: cf. *laugh.*]

1. The affection of coughing at short intervals, lasting for a longer or shorter period of time; a diseased condition of the respiratory organs manifesting itself in fits of coughing.

The affection was down to 1600 usually called *the cough* (cf. *the measles, the cholera*, etc.); now in medical language simply *cough*; *a cough* is a specific attack, whether of definite duration or chronic, or a particular kind, as 'a hollow cough', 'a churchyard cough'.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 81 Coughes [C. couhes] and cardiacles, crampes, and tothaches. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 713 [He] slepith, til that the coughe hath him awaked. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 308 Passiouns of þe eeren, & of þe noseprillis, & cold couȝe. ? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 119 Yf the caughe had them caughte, Of yt I coulde them heale. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distill. Waters* A j b, The same water dronken..at mornynge and at nyght .. helpeth them that have the cowghe. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xii. (1887) 61 It is also good for the drie cowghe. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 193 *Fal.* What disease hast thou? *Bul.* A whorson cold sir, a cough sir. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* Pref., It is in our Choice, whether a Cough shall run on to a Consumption. 1740–1 SWIFT *Lett. to Mrs. Whiteway* 13 Jan., My cold is now attended with a cough. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 21 An excellent medicine for coughs. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 247 He was affected with cough and dyspnœa. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxiv, 'But she has a cough'. 'Cough!..I've always been subject to a cough'. 1854 [see COUGHER].

2. A single act of coughing; a violent expulsion of air from the lungs with the characteristic noise.

1742 WEST *Let.* in *Gray's Poems* (1775) 136, It will go on, cough after cough..for half an hour together. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiv, Dwining ventured to give a low cough.. by way of signal. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* iv. 94 A violent contraction of the expiratory muscles, producing a cough.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **cough-drop, -lozenge,** a 'drop' or lozenge taken to cure or alleviate a cough; **Coughwort,** a name proposed by Gerarde for the Coltsfoot (*Tussilago farfara*).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* cclxxvii. § 2. 667 *Tussilago* (which may also be Englished Coughwoort). 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 3/1 Vendors of..sweetmeats, brandy-balls, cough-drops. *Mod.* Clear your throat with a cough-lozenge.

Cough (kɒf), *v.* Forms: 4 **coȝ-, couȝ-, kouȝ-, couȝh-, couh-, couȝw-en, couwe, kow-,** 4–5 **cowȝ-, cowh-, cow-,** 4–6 **cough-, cowgh-;** 5 **cogh-, koghe, cowff,** 6 **coughe, coegh,** 6–7 **coff(e,** 6– **cough.** [ME. *coȝ-, cogh-, cowh-en*, answering to an unrecorded OE. **cohhian*, represented by a deriv. *cohhetan* (app.) to cough; akin to MDu. *cuchen*, mod.Du. and LG. *kuchen* to cough; cf. also MHG. *kûchen* to breathe (on), direct the breath, exhale, and MHG. *kîchen* to breathe with difficulty as in asthma, catch the breath (see CHINK, KINK), mod.G. *keuchen, keichen* to pant, gasp, catch the breath, be short of breath. All these words appear to be of echoic origin, representing various sounds and actions made with the breath.]

1. *intr.* To expel the air from the lungs with a more or less violent effort and characteristic noise, produced by the abrupt forcible opening of the previously closed glottis; usually in order to remove something that obstructs or irritates the air-passages.

c 1325 *Old Age* 8 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 149, I clyng i cluche i croke i couwe. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 307 He coȝed ful hyȝe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 100 Sone þis doctour .. Coughed [*v.r.* couȝwede; C. XVI. 109 kowede] and carped. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 511 (Harl. MS.) Softe he cowhip [*v. r.* coughed, cogheth, koughep, coude] with a semysoun. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 165 Make him cowȝe & spitte out þe quytture. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 97 (MS. K) Cowyn or hostyn [H. cowhyn, P. cowghen], *tussio, tussito.* 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 47 Neyther mayst thou rise, cough, spit, or neese. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 100, I neuer heard them coegh nor hem. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. ii. 29 Cough, or cry hem; if any body come. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiii, Coughing, to conceal from the Provost the excess of his agitation. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 142 The herdsman should be aware of every beast that coughs. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew* xcii. 513 He fell a-coughing violently.

2. *trans.* To express or utter by coughing.

c 1450 MYRC 891 Koghe thow not thenne thy thonkes. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 148 No stationary steeds Cough their own knell.

3. *To cough out, up*: **a.** to eject or get rid of by coughing.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 205 Glotoun was a gret cherl .. And cowhede vp a cawdel in clementis lappe. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 125 This last cough, Ælia, cough'd out all thy fear. 1660 C. ELLIS *Gentile Sinner* (1661) 239 It has well nigh cough'd out its very heart. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 94 The tubular substances coughed up.

†**b.** *fig.* To utter; to disclose. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 163 Al þat ich wiste wickede by eny of our couent, Ich cowede hit vp in oure cloistre. *c* 1480 *Ragman Roll* 183 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) 77 Aftir that ye coghyn up a songe. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 1224 Lett vs syng, I say. Cowff vp þi brest. 1541 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 711 To make her confesse the thinges testified against her, and allso to cowgh out the rest, not yett discovered.

4. *To cough down*: to 'put down' or silence (a speaker) by coughing so as to drown his voice.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 299/2 If he will make long speeches, he must be coughed down. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 44 Who cheer one orator and cough down another.

5. *causal.* To cause to cough: see quot.

1847 YOUATT *Horse* xii. 255 The dealers' habit of coughing the horse, i. e. pressing upon the larynx to make him cough, in order that they may judge of the state of his wind.

†**6.** *To cough* (any one) *a daw, fool, mome*: (app.) to make a fool of, befool; also to prove oneself a fool to or for (any one). *Obs.*

[The origin of the expression has not been ascertained: it is even uncertain whether *cough* is this or the next word.]

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1073 Wylt thou coughe me a dawe for forty pens? *Ibid.* 1077 A, I trowe, ye shall coughe me a fole. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. ii, If he come abroade he shall cough me a mome. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 48 Else he may chaunce to cough himselfe a dawe for his labour. 1594 LYLY *Moth. Bombie* B ij, I know hee will cough for anger that I yeeld not, but he shall cough mee a foole for his labour.

†**Cough,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* = COFF, to purchase, acquire, get.

1550 LATIMER *Last Serm. bef. Edw. VI* in *27 Serm.* (1562) 121 a, If euery man that hath beguiled the King should make restitucion..it would cough the King xx M. poundes...Alac! alac! make restitucion..ye wyl cough in hel els, that al the Deuils there wil laugh at your coughing.

Cougher (kǫ·fəɹ). [f. COUGH *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] One who coughs.

1611 COTGR., *Tousseur*, a cougher. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 319 The ablest cougher-down within the liberties of Dublin. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 355 Cough lies a good deal more under the influence of the will than most coughers suppose.

† Cou·ghery. *nonce-wd.* Coughing-place.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xv. 127 They.. coughed in the Cougheries.

Coughing (kǫ·fiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COUGH *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of the verb COUGH.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. i. (1495) 187 The olde man is .. greuyd wyth coughynge and spyttynge. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 164 Greet akynge in his side & grevous cowȝynge. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 932 When .. coffing drownes the Parsons saw. 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 121 Disturbances, by coughings, hemmings, tramplings. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 18 Movements..belonging to the automatic or reflex class. Coughing is one of those. *transf.* 1881 *Daily News* 24 Feb. 5/4 The disagreeable sound, or 'coughing' as it is technically called, of the engine.

attrib. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 122 The coughing motion. 1679 SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1848) III. 462 There are very great numbers of quartans; 'tis also a coughing time. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 94 At every Coughing-bout.

Cou·ghing, *ppl. a.* [-ING [2].] That coughs.

1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) II. ii, Old coughing Fools, and crazy Nurses.

Cought, obs. f. *caught*: see CATCH *v.*

Couhe, obs. f. COUGH.

Couherdely, obs. f. COWARDLY.

Couk, obs. f. COKE: cf. COLK.

1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 351 Here Cool are Charred and then called Couk. 1883 *Huddersf. Gloss., Couk*, a cinder.

Couk, Sc. f. COOK *v.*[2]

Coul, *v. dial. trans.* To draw together or towards one with a rake or scraper.

1811 WILLAN *W. Riding Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Coul*, to put together dung, mud, dirt, etc. 1855 *Whitby Gloss., Coul*, to draw together with a rake; to pull towards you.

Hence **Cou·ler**; and app. the form **Coul-rake,** current in some dialects for COLE-RAKE, q.v.

1876 *Whitby Gloss., Couler*, a raker; as we style one eager after money. *Coulrake*, or *Couler*, the fireside rake for the ashes. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Cowl-rake*, a rake for ashes. Also an instrument for raking the soot from the..oven.

Coul, obs. f. COLL *v.*[2], COOL *a.*, COWL.

† Cou·lant, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *coulant* pres. pple. of *couler* to flow: see COOL *v.*[2]] Flowing.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vii. 318 Epiphanio calls it Chrysoroas, that is, running, or coulant in gold. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Coulant*, gliding, slipping, flowing gently along.

Coulboard: see COWL-.

Could (kud), pa. t. (and *obs.* and *dial.* pa. pple.) of CAN *v.*, q.v.

Could, Coule, obs. ff. COLD, COLE *sb.*[1], COWL.

Coulée (kū·le, kū·li). Also (*U. S.*) **-ee, -ie, coolie, -ey.** [a. F. *coulée* flow, f. *couler* to flow: see -ADE. Sense 2 appears to have arisen among the French trappers in the Oregon region.]

1. *Geol.* A stream of lava, whether molten or consolidated into rock; a lava-flow.

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxii. 428 Large stratiform and horizontal coulées of volcanic rock. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* iv. 32 Molten viscous lava, forming flows or coulées.

2. In the Western regions of Canada and the United States: A deep ravine or gulch scooped out by heavy rain or melting snow, but dry in summer.

1807 in *Amer. State P., Publ. Lands* (1832) I. 313 Bounded in front by the river Detroit, and in rear by a *coulée* or small run. — 346 Bounded..above by a creek (or coulée) called *ventre de bœuf.* 1860 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 1881 *Chicago Times* 14 May, These 'coolies' are dry during the summer season, but are flooded in the spring of the year. 1884 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Clipper* 13 Mar., She [a cow] was discovered in a cooley.

Coulee, -ey, -ie, obs. ff. COOLIE.

Couler, obs. f. COLOUR.

Coule-staff: see COWL-STAFF.

Coulet, for *cowlet*, dim. of COWL.

1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness.* App. xiii, [On the Common Seal each shield] is supported by a Monk in his full Dress and Coulet.

‖ Couleur (kulōr). The French for COLOUR. Hence *couleur de rose* rose-colour, pink; borrowed in Eng., **a.** as *adj.* 'rose-coloured', 'roseate'; **b.** as *adv.* 'in a rosy light, in an aspect to which fancy lends undue attractions'.

1783 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Earl Strafford* June 24, I confess my reflections are *couleur de rose* at present. 1835 HOOD *Poetry, Prose, & Worse* xxxiii, Our warfare is deadly and horrid..Nor tinted with couleur de rose. 1851 W. R. GREG *Misc. Ess.* Ser. II. 143 Not disposed to draw a picture couleur de rose of the condition of our people.

Coulion, obs. f. CULLION.

‖ Coulisse (kulī·s). [F. *coulisse*, subst. use of fem. of *coulis*, in OF. *couleis* = Pr. *coladitz* flowing :—L. type **cōlātīcius*, f. *cōlāre* in Romanic to flow.]

1. A groove or channel in which a sluice-gate or movable partition slides up and down.

1864 WEBSTER, *Coulisse*, a piece of timber having a groove in which something glides. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Coulisse*, a grooved piece of timber. A pair of battens, or a groove in which a sluice-gate moves up and down.

2. One of the side scenes of the stage in a theatre; also the space between them, the wings.

1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* v. 81 And whistling through the long coulisses roar With blustering threats behind the side stage door. 1868 E. YATES *Rock Ahead* II. i, The gossip of the coulisses. *fig.* 1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 265/1 Those experienced in the coulisses of the political and religious world.

Coullour, obs. f. COLOUR.

‖ Couloir (kulwar). [F. *couloir* colander, passage, lobby, the steep incline down which timber is precipitated on a mountain side:—late L. *cōlātōrium*, f. *cōlāre*, in F. *couler* to flow.]

A steep gorge or gully on a mountain side: first used in reference to the Alps (see quot. 1856).

1855 J. D. FORBES *Tour Mt. Blanc* ii. 21 It descended a narrow couloir from the Aiguilles Rouges. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. i. § 9. 22 *note*, 'Couloir' is a good untranslateable Savoyard word for a place down which stones and water fall in storms; it is perhaps deserving of naturalization. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vii. 47 Up this couloir we proposed to try the ascent.

Coulomb (kulǫm). *Electr.* [After the French physicist, C. A. de Coulomb (1736–1806), who first invented the method of measuring the quantity of electricity.] The designation adopted by the Paris Electric Congress in 1881, for the unit of electrical quantity; the quantity of electricity conveyed in one second by a current of one ampère. (For this unit the name *Weber* had been previously introduced into partial use.)

1881 *Nature* XXIV. 512 The name Coulomb to be given to the quantity of electricity defined by the condition that an ampère gives one coulomb per second. 1891 *Gloss. Electr. Terms* (*Lightning* Suppl. 3 Mar. 1892), The Coulomb is the quantity of electricity, which, when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver, deposits ·001118 of a gramme of silver on the plate by which it leaves the liquid.

Coulomb-meter (kulǫmˌmī·təɹ). *Electr.* A meter or apparatus for measuring the number of coulombs that pass into an electric circuit.

1891 *Gloss. Electr. Terms.*

Coulore, -our, obs. ff. COLOUR.

Coulpable, obs. f. CULPABLE.

Coulpe, var. CULPE, *Obs.*, fault, guilt.

Coulpon, var. of CULPON, *Obs.*, cut, piece.

Coul-staff: see COWL-STAFF.

Coult(e, obs. f. COLT.

Coulter, colter (kōu·ltəɹ). Forms: 1 **culter,** 4 **cultre, coltour, kulter,** 4–6 **culture,** 5 **cultre,** (**-ere, -ur, -yr**), 6 **cultar, -or(e,** (*dial.* **kowter**), 7 **coultar, colture,** (7–9 *dial.* **cooter**), 4– **culter,** 5– **colter,** 6– **coulter.** [OE. *culter*, a. L. *culter* coulter, knife; in OF. *coltre, coultre*, F. *coutre*, which may have influenced the ME. and modern forms: cf. however with *coulter* and dial. *cooter*, the phonetic development of OE. *sculder*, mod. *shoulder*, dial. *shooder*. The spelling *colter* is preferred in American dictionaries; *culter* also given in mod. dictionaries on account of its use by Shaks., appears to be since 17th c. only dial. (*e.g.* in W. Somerset).]

1. The iron blade fixed in front of the share in a plough; it makes a vertical cut in the soil, which is then sliced horizontally by the share.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 90 Gefæstnodon sceare and cultre mid ðære syl. *Ibid.* 99 Hwanon ðam yrþlingc sylanscear oþþe culter. *a* 1100 *Voc.* ibid. 313 *Vomer*, scear. *Cultor*, culter. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1547 As a coltour in clay cerues þo forȝes. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IV. 464 To schare or to kulter. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 577 A smyth..That in his forge smythed plowharneys; He scharpeth schar and cultre bysily. 1558 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 170 A kowter, a soke, a muk fowe, a graype, 2 yerne forks. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 36 Two ploughs and a plough chein, ij culters, iij shares. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, V. ii. 46 While that the Culter rusts, That should deracinate such Sauagery. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xiii. 20 To sharpen euery man his share and his coulter. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 334/2 A Plow Culter, or Cooter vulgarly. *c* 1745 AKENSIDE *Odes* I. xii, *To Sir F. H. Drake*, He whets the rusty coulter. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 34 The coulter and the share were in one, and the [ancient Egyptian] plough was constructed without wheels. *fig.* 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 193 By time's deep-piercing coulter harrow'd o'er. 1889 T. HARDY *Mayor of C.* xiv, That field-mouse fear of the coulter of destiny.

† 2. A knife. *Obs.* (app. a Latinism).

[*a* 1000 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 273 *Sicca*, cultur.] 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxiii. 2 Set a culter in thi throte.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (First quot. doubtful.)

1630 in *Lex Londinensis* (1680) 201 That no man .. shall presume to shute any Draw-net or Coulter-net .. before sun rising nor after sun setting. *a* 1740 TULL in Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Coulter*, Its right side above, to bear against the upper edge of the coulter hole. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 297 Two coulter bars..containing grooves..for the reception of bolts and screws, by which the coulters are fastened. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 116 A sharp comb welded on the coulter margin of the share. 1834 R. MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 154 Bill .. coulter-shaped. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Coulter-box* .. the iron clip and screw by which the coulter is fixed in its place on the beam.

Hence **Cou·ltered** *a.*, as in *four-coultered*, having four coulters.

a 1740 TULL in Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Coulter*, In the four coultered plough. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 228 The plough with two coulters..will not .. do near so much work as the four-coultered plough.

Cou·lterneb. [f. COULTER + NEB beak, bill; so called from the shape of its bill.] A local (northern) name for the Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*).

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 325 The bird called coulterneb at the Farn Islands. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* IV. 308 The Sea-fowl, called Coulternebs, are very numerous here. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 30 These are known by the fishermen as sea parrots or coulternebs but are more generally designated in books as puffins. 1881 *Standard* 2 Mar. 5 It [the Act] includes the coulterneb, etc.

Coulthe, Coulur, obs. ff. COOLTH, COLOUR.

Coumarin (kū·mărin). *Chem.* [a. F. *coumarine*, f. *coumarou* = *cumarú*, native name in Guiana of the Tonka bean + -IN.] A crystalline substance ($C_9H_6O_2$), with aromatic odour, found in the seeds of the *cumarú, coumarou*, or Tonka bean; also in melilot, woodruff, sweet-scented vernal grass, etc.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 92 The volatile oil of the *Coumarouma odorata*, or Tonka Bean, has been ascertained to be a peculiar principle called Coumarin. 1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Econ. Plants* 136 It is probable that hay-fever .. may be attributed to the coumarin in the atmosphere.

Hence **Cou·maric** *a.*, in *coumaric acid*, an acid ($C_9H_8O_3$) obtained from coumarin; **Cou·marate**, a salt of coumaric acid.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 93 Coumaric acid decomposes carbonates. The formula of the coumarates is $C_9H_7O_2$. M.

Coumb, obs. f. of COMB *sb.*

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 190 And for the Coumb, or Whing of the Share, which is that which goeth upward upon the Shield-board, I shall term the Coumb.

Coumb, obs. f. COOMB [1], a measure.

† Coumed, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* ? Measured by the COOMB.

1566 DRANT *Medic. Morall* A vi b, He myght vpturne His coumed coyne with shoules wyde [tr. Horace *Sat.* I. i, *dives ut metiretur nummos*].

Coumforde, -forte, obs. ff. COMFORT.

Coumly, Coumpasse, Coumpinable, obs. ff. COMELY, COMPASS, COMPANABLE.

Coumpt, -er, obs. ff. COUNT, COMPTER, COUNTER.

Coun, obs. f. CON *v.*[2]

1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I. 198 The Quartermaster.. couns to the Helmsman.

Co-unal (kouˌyū·năl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *co-* (*com-*) together + *ūn-us* one + -AL: cf. CO-UNE.] Of or consisting of a union of several in one.

a 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 136 Nought can Co-unal Deity divide.

Counceil, -cele, obs. ff. CONCEAL *v.*, COUNCIL, COUNSEL.

Council (kau·nsĭl), *sb.* Forms: 2 (**concilium**), **concilie,** 3 **conceil,** 4–6 **counceil,** 5 **-oeyl(l,** 5– **-cell,** 6 **concille, cowncell(e,** 6–7 **councel,** 6–8 **councill,** 6– **council.** Also (*esp.* in senses 4–) 3–5 **conseil,** 4 **cunsile, consile, consail, (-aile, -aille,** 4–5 **consale, -sell),** counseil, (**-seile, -sile**), 4–6 **counsail, -sayl,** 4–7 **counseill, -saile,** 5 **conseille, counseille, -seyl, -le, -ll, cownsell,** 5–6 **conseyl(l,** 5–7 **counsell, -sall, cownsele, -ell(e,** 6 **cunsel, counsaille, -sayle, -sayll,** 6–7 **-sale,** 6–8 **counsel.** [In Branch I, repr. OF. *cuncile*, ONF. *concilie*, = L. *concilium* (f. *con-* together + *cal-* to call) a convocation, assembly, meeting, union, connexion, close conjunction; sometimes an assembly for consultation, in which sense it became confused with *consilium* an advisory body (though the confusion was perh. in most cases due to later scribes of MSS.). In mediæval times *concilium* was mainly appropriated to the assemblies convoked to settle points of doctrine and discipline in the Church, or the relations between Church and State in particular countries, — the *Councils*. An early L.-Gr. Gloss. in Du Cange has *Concilium, συνέδριον, συμβούλιον, σύνοδος*; and an ancient Codex of the Canons quoted by him has 'Synodum autem ex Græco interpretari Comitatum, vel Cœtum; Concilii autem nomen tractum ex more Romano'. In OF. *consilium* came down as a living word in the form *conseil*, while *concile* (*concire*) was used for the ecclesiastical *concilium*, which sense it still exclusively retains. In English, the two words were, from the beginning, completely confused: *conseil* was frequently spelt *conceil*; *concile* was spelt *consile* and *conceil*; and the two words were treated as one, under a variety of forms, of which *counseil*, later *counsel*, was the central type. In the 16th c. differentiation again began: *councel*, later *council*, was established for the ecclesiastical *concilium*, F. *concile*; and this spelling has been extended to all cases in which the word means a deliberative assembly or advisory body (where L. has *consilium*, Fr. *conseil*), leaving *counsel* to the action of coun-

selling and kindred senses. The practical distinction thus established between *council* and *counsel* does not correspond to Latin or French usage.]

* **I.** Uses derived from L. *concilium*.

†**1.** *generally.* An assembly called together for any purpose; a convocation or congregation. *Obs.*

In the simple sense found only at an early date, and passing imperceptibly into the sense of 'deliberative assembly' (4).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16076 (Cott.) Vp þar stert tua panteners in middes þat consile. *c* 1340 *E. E. Psalter* (E. E. T. S.) xxxix. [xl] 14 Ich ne hidde nou3t þy mercy and þy soþenes fram þe michel conseil [Vulg. *a concilio multo*] of þe vntrew. *c* 1400 [see 4].

2. *spec.* An assembly of ecclesiastics (with or without laymen) convened for the regulation of doctrine or discipline in the church, or, in earlier times, of settling points in dispute between the ecclesiastical and civil powers. [The only sense of F. *concile*.]

Variously qualified according to its sphere, as *œcumenical, general, national, patriarchal, primatial, provincial, diocesan* (this = synod). Without qualification, usually applied to *general councils*, i.e. those called together by an invitation to the church at large, and claiming to speak in the name of the whole church, whether ultimately accepted as doing so (*œcumenical*) or not. In early times *general council* was used less definitely, e.g. for a national or provincial council. In the Middle Ages there were also *mixed councils*, which met to settle both spiritual and civil affairs.

a. [*a* 1123 *O.E. Chron.* an. 1119 Se [Pope Calixtus II] syððan ..com into France to Ræins and þær heold concilium.] 1125 *Ibid.*, Cardinal Johan of Creme..heold his concilie on Lundene..mid ærce biscopes and mid leod biscopes and abbotes and læred and lawed. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 495 This bissopes .. & abbodes al so, A conceil made general. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxlix. 318 In this same tyme was the counseyll of Basyll to whiche counceyll pope Eugenye was cyted to come. 1643 *Westm. Confess. Faith* p. xxxi, All synods and councils since the Apostles' times, whether general or particular, may err, and many have erred. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 38 Condemn'd in the generall Councels. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. 19 To profess the doctrine of the council of Nice. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. x. 459 Two synods held at Rome..one of them the second Lateran Council. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 230 At the Vatican Council the members were arranged in accordance with their hierarchical rank.

β. c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 503 þis counseil of freris at London. 1450–1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 37 By holy sayntes and popes and generall conseylles. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 192 b, In the Crede of Nycene counsyle. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 1 His provincial counsale haldin at Edinburgh. *Ibid.* 5 The decisiouns and determinatiouns of general counsallis. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 11 A generall counsaile of the Bishops, and Clergie of the Realme at Oxford. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 67 There was no Appeale, but vnto a generall Counsell.

3. In the New Testament, regularly used to render Gr. *συνέδριον*, Vulg. *concilium*, chiefly in reference to the Jewish Sanhedrim, or a meeting of that body.

[In the MSS. and printed texts of the Vulgate, *concilium* and *consilium* are often confused; in Acts xxv. 12 the Clementine text has *concilio*, followed by the English versions, including 1611 and 1881, with *council*; but the oldest MSS. have *consilio*, the proper rendering of *συμβουλίου*. The Anglo-Saxon Gospels usually represent *concilium* by *gemót*, but they, as well as the versions of the Psalter, have sometimes *gepeaht*, 'counsel, advice', implying that the translator had *consilium* before him in the Latin, e.g. in Mark xiv. 55 (where *consilium* is actually the reading of important MSS. written in Ireland and England). In Matt. xii. 14, *συμβούλιον ἔλαβον*, is rendered in the Vulgate *consilium faciebant*, for which Tindale, Cranmer, and version of 1611 have 'helde a counsell'; current editions of 1611 have 'held a council', 1881, correctly, 'took counsel'.]

1382 Wyclif *Acts* v. 21 They clepiden togidere the counceil [1388 counsel, Tind., Cranm. counsell, *Genev.* Council, *Rhem.* Councel, 1611 Councill]. 1611 Bible *Mark* xiv. 55 The chiefe Priests, and all the counsell [Wycl. counceil, Tind., Cranm. counsell, *Genev.* Council, *Rhem.* councel, *mod. edd.* of 1611 & *R. V.* council] sought for witnesse against Iesus. — *John* xi. 47 Then gathered ye chiefe Priests and the Pharises a councel [*v. rr.* as in last]. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* viii. (1657) 273 The unclean person was condemned by the Sanedrim or Council.

** Uses derived from L. *consilium*, F. *conseil*.

II. An advisory or deliberative assembly.

4. An assembly or meeting for consultation or advice, as a *family council*, a *council of physicians*; a deliberative assembly.

a. c 1275 [see in b]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1703 Then he somond all þe Cite..To a counsell to come for a cause hegh. *c* 1450 *Merlin* i. 2 In this maner the fendes helden a gret conseill, and seide, etc. 1651 Hobbes *Govt. & Soc.* v. § 6. 79 The gathering together of many men who deliberate of what is to be done, or not to be done, for the common good ..is that which I call a Counsell.

β. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 16 Thenne the bourgoynons helden a counceyl. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. ii. 78 But by the holy Rood, I doe not like these seuerall Councels. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 172, I call'd a Council, to know what Course we should steer next. 1823 J. D. Hunter *Mem. Captivity* 25 Till their fate is finally determined in a general council of the victorious warriors. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. xi. 356 No legislative act turned the witenagemot into a feudal council, and..the feudal council into a parliament.

b. *Great Council* (in *Eng. Hist.*): sometimes applied to a *Witena gemót* or assembly of the *witan*, under the Anglo-Saxon kings; more frequently to the assemblies under the Norman kings of tenants-in-chief and great ecclesiastics, out of which the House of Lords originated, and to occasional general assemblies of the barons or peers in later times. Also used of similar national assemblies of other countries, as the Cortes of Spain or Portugal.

The last *Great Council* in England was that summoned by Charles I at York in 1640, after the practice had been long disused. The name, though proper to the assembly, is sometimes given to its constituents as a permanent body: cf. sense 6. So *General* or *National Council*.

a. c 1275 Lay. 2324 Þe men to gaderes eode an [h]eolde conseil grete [*c* 1205 muchel husting] þe hehteste of þan londe. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) iii. 16 At his awtier þei holden here grete conseilles and here assembleez. 1456 *Paston Lett.* No. 285 I. 392 Th' Erle of Sar' [Salisbury] in London ..at begynyng this day of the grete Counsail. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxvi. 274 Ther was a great counsell in Englande, on the orderyng of the realme, and specially on the kynges chyldren.

β. 1425 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1597) § 52 Prelates, Erles, Barronnes and free halders of the King within the Realme..ar halden to giue presence in the Kingis Parliament, and Generall councell. 1640 in Hardwicke *State Pap.* (1778) 208 In the Great Council of the Peers at York, Tuesday 25th September 1640. — Sir T. Roe *ibid.* 169 A grand council not called these three hundred yeare. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II. § 95 A new convention..(that..had not been practised in some hundreds of years) was thought of, to call a Great Council of all the Peers of England to meet and attend his majesty at York. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. xi. 356 The witenagemot .. now [Norman Period] subsisting under the title of the great court or council, forms a second circle round the sovereign. Under the Conqueror this assembly retained very much of its earlier character..It was however rather a court than an organized council. 1876 S. R. Gardiner' *Puritan Rev.* (1880) 110 The king had already [1640] called round him, after an obsolete precedent, a Great Council of Peers.

c. *Cabinet Council*: see Cabinet 8, 8 b.

1679–1726 [see Cabinet 8 b]. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xv. 188 The plans of government are discussed and determined in a cabinet council.

d. See also *Council of War* 14 a, *Common Council* 15 c.

5. Phrases. *At, in, to, from council*: i. e. the deliberative assembly, the council-chamber, and thence the consultation or deliberation that takes place there. (Cf. *at church, school*, etc.)

a. [*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10696 (Cott.) Here-of in consail suld þai spek.] 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* III. 95 Þe king com from Counseyl [*v.r.* counseil, -ceil, -seyle, conseil, *B.* conseille, *C.* consail], and cleped aftur Mede. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 363 The Pope..dide calle than to counsaile Alle the Senatoures of Rome. *c* 1450 *Merlin* ii. 28 Than wente the clerkes to counsell. 1539 Taverner *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 13 Come not to counsayle afore thou be called. *a* 1631 Donne *Poems* (1650) 81 You may at Revels, you at counsaile, sit.

β. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 27/2 The qualities and qualifications of the several persons in authority in court and council. 1671 Milton *P. R.* I. 40 But in mid air To Councel summons all his mighty Peers. 1721 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 50 The duke .. sat all night .. in Council with his privy councillors. 1821 Byron *Mar. Fal.* I. i, The Signory is deep in council. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. 15 Great alike in battle and in council.

III. A body of counsellors (or councillors).

6. A body of men chosen or designated as permanent advisers on matters of state, *esp.* to advise and assist a sovereign or ruler in the administration of the government. In *Eng. Hist.* chiefly applied to the King's Privy Council (q.v.), in which sense it is still used in the *Committee of Council* on Education, and for the Channel Islands; also in *Orders in Council*.

a. [1292 Britton I. Prol. 2 Par le assent de nos Countes et Barouns et autres de noster conseyl.] 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 77 Þo þe conseil of Rome y leuede ys faire bi hest. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* v. 480 His consell he assemblit then. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 514 Neiþer þe kyng ne his counsayl deede unri3tfully. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxv. 115 He schall schew it to þe emperour, or to his counsail. 1546 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 97 The lorde chaunsler with the dewke of Norfoke and other of the cownsell. 1611 Cotgr., s.v. *Conseil* The principall Secretaries who euer attend his Maiestie in this Counsell.

β. 1535 Coverdale *Dan.* iii. 24 Then Nabuchodonosor .. spake vnto his councel and sayde. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* I. i. 35 The Councell shall heare it, it is a Riot. 1652 Milton in *Marvell's Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 9 If..the Councell shall think that I need any assistance. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 222 The principal council belonging to the king is his privy council, which is generally called, by way of eminence, *the council*. 1785 (*title*) Report of the Lords of the Committee of Council..upon the Two Questions referred to them by his Majesty's Order in Council of the 14th of January last. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. iii. 112 The King and his Witan acted together .. they were his own council. 1892 (*title*) Annual Report of the Committee of Council on Education.

b. In this sense *Council of State* was also used, as it is still in speaking of France (= *Conseil d'État*) and other foreign countries.

a. 1611 Cotgr., *Conseil des affaires*, The Counsell of State; the Priuie Councell; held ordinarily in the Kings closet.

β. 1654 Cokaine *Dianea* I. 55 His Father..who was the chiefe of his [the King's] Councell of State. 1670 R. Coke *Disc. Trade* 2 Who are the Council of State in England? They are those Persons with whom the King pleases to Advise and Consult in State Affairs. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 7 ₱ 18 The Emperor hath lately added 20 new Members to his Council of State. 1825 A. Caldcleugh *Trav. S. Amer.* I. iv. 96 (Brazil), An absolute hereditary monarchy, with a council of state, secretaries and boards for the administration of the treasury, war, and home departments.

†**c.** Also in other obs. titles, as *Secret Council* (in Scotl.), *Council of Trade*, etc.

1633 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* Act 5 It shall bee lawfull to him to have recourse to the Lords of secret Councell. 1670 R. Coke *Disc. Trade* 66 To have a constant Council of Trade established by Act of Parliament. 1783 *Gentl. Mag.* LIII. II. 287 In ancient times, the sovereign frequently directed the principal manufacturing towns to send representatives to the Council of Trade.

7. *Sc. Hist.* The Scottish Privy Council, the members of which, called *Lords of Council*, sat for judicial business during the vacation of Parliament; also the *Daily Council*, a body having civil jurisdiction, created by Act Jas. IV, 1503, c. 58.

In 1532, the functions of the latter body, together with those of the 'Session of James I' (Act 1425, c. 65), and the judicial functions of the Lords Auditors of Parliament (instituted 1368–9) were combined in the *College of Justice*, also called *Court of Session*, then created. To the ordinary judges of this court, called in the Act of 1532 *Lords of Session*, the King exercised (till 1723) the right to conjoin three or four 'vther Lordes' from the members of his Council. Hence the judges of the court are styled *Lords of Council and Session*, and its records the *Books of Council and Session*.

1471 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1597) § 49 Quhair ony partie follouis ony action before the Lordes of Councell. 1489 — *Jas. IV*, § 12 That the said councel now chosen in this present Parliament be swornein the Kingis presence and his three Estaites. 1503 — *Jas. IV*, § 58 That there be ane councel chosen be the Kings Hienesse, quhilk sall sit continually in Edinburgh..to decide all maner of Summoundes in civill maters, complaintes, and causes dailie .. And sall haue the samin power, as the Lordes of Session. 1540 — *Jas. V*, § 78 Of the admission of Notars, be the Lordes of Session..It is statute and ordained that all Schireffes..present their Clerkes and Notars in presence of my Lorde Chancellar, Presidente, and Lords of Councell, to be examined, sworne, and admitted. 1593 — *Jas. VI*, § 191 The Lordes of Councell and session, sall na-waies graunt onie suspension or relaxation fra the horne. 1698 Sir J. Nisbet (*title*), Some Doubts and Questions on the Law, especially of Scotland; as also some Decisions of the Lords of Council and Session. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v., The Judges or Senators of the College of Justice are also called Lords of Council and Session. The 'Books of Council and Session' is the name given to the records in which deeds, and other writs competent to be inserted in the record of that court, are registered.

8. In Crown colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, a body assisting the governor in an executive or legislative capacity, or in both. This survives in some of the United States, as Massachusetts and Maine, in the advisory body called the *Governor's Council*.

[1606 in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) Introd. 33 Us whom it hath pleased the King's Majesty to appoint of the Counsel for the intended voyage to Virginia. 1607 *Ibid.* 54 Captaine Smyth was this Day sworne one of the Counsell, who was elected in England.] 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 57 Journal of the Councell of the Province of Pensilvania. 1774 T. Hutchinson in P. O. Hutchinson *Diary & Lett.* (1883) I. 137 The House directed the Secretary of the Province [of Massachusetts Bay] to deliver to me a paper addressed to the Governor and Council. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 347/1 Malta is a crown colony, and the local government is conducted by a governor, who, in legislative matters, is assisted by a council of six persons nominated by the crown. 1857 Ld. Canning in J. B. Norton *Topics* (1858) 74 The Governor-General in Council is sorry to see, etc. 1889 *Whitaker's Almanack* 433 Hong Kong..a Crown colony..administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of six members, together with a Legislative Council of twelve members.

9. In reference to foreign countries: The name of various deliberative and administrative bodies:

e. g. *Council of Ancients* or *Elders, C. of Five Hundred*, the two branches of the French Legislative Body, under the Directory, 1795–99; *C. of Conscience*, in France, Spain, etc., a council in which the king, with his confessor, and certain other persons, decided matters of religious or ecclesiastical incidence; *C. of Ten*, a secret tribunal of the Venetian Republic from 1310–1797; *Governor's Council* (see 8). See also the quots.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 239 [In Spain] matters..are handled in severall Councels, and they are seven in number, besides the Privie Councell .. The Councell of Spaine, of the Indies, of Italy, of the Low-Countries, of Warre, of the Order of Saint John, and of the Inquisition. *Ibid.* 358 The Venetian hath two maine advantages above all other Princes: The one is, that they have a councell that is immortall. *Ibid.* 524 In this Councell called *Divan* (where audience is open to every suter) they [Turks] consult of Embassies..of matters of State and of Soveraigntie. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 108 The Spaniards, by the permission of the Counsell of Conscience, resolved upon it [*i.e.* assisting the Huguenots in France]. 1670 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 443/3 The Council of Ten..has forbidden all persons disguised to wear arms. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5845/1 (*Berne*) April 24 Upon the Death of M. Steiguer, a Senator or Member of the Little Council of this Republick, the Sovereign Council of Two Hundred assembled .. to fill up that Vacancy. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 322 The [Dutch] Government of the Cape is administer'd by eight Courts or Councils. 1. The Grand-Council, or College of Policy, which consists of the Governor, and eight of the Company's principal Officers. *Ibid.* 324 The Common-Council (of which there is one in every Colony) is chosen every year by the Grand-Council. 1777 Watson *Philip II* (1839) 135 This tribunal [the Duke of Alva's in the Netherlands] might well be called, as the Flemings termed it, the Council of Blood. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* XII. 389 The Council of Ten..had encroached so much on the authority of the Doge. 1827 Scott *Napoleon* ii, The Council of Ancients had the power of rejecting the propositions laid before them by the Council of Five Hundred. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 125/2 The Council of Elders met at six o'clock in the morning of the 18 Brumaire at the Tuileries.

10. The local administrative body of a corporate town or city; also (since 1888) of an English 'administrative' county or district; more fully described as *borough, town, city, county* or *district council*; cf. also *Common Council, Select Council* (15, below).

α. **1428** in *Surtees Misc.*(1890) 3 þe Mayr and þe Counsell of þe chambre. **1562** N. Winȝet *Cert. Tractates* (1888) I. iii. 26 To the honorable Prouest, Baillies, and Counsall of Edinburgh.

β. **1474** *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1597) § 56 In Burrowes .. there salbe of the auld Councell of the ȝeir before, foure worthy persones chosen ȝeirly to the new Councell. **1581** Savile *Tacitus' Hist.* II. lii. (1591) 84 As they were in this perplexity, the councell of Mutina increased their cares. **1851** Ht. Martineau *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. v. iii. 232 The town council is the great ruling body of the borough. **1863** H. Cox *Instit.* III. ix. 730 The members of a Town Council are the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors. **1888** *Local Govt. Act* in *Whitaker's Almanac* 582/1 The original bill .. provided for the establishment of district councils subordinate to the new county councils .. A measure will be introduced in 1889 providing for the establishment of district councils. *Ibid.* 582/2 As to the constitution of the county councils. In each administrative county a council consisting of a chairman, aldermen, and councillors, will be established to be entrusted with the..administrative and financial business of the county. The council will be constituted much like the council of a borough divided into wards. *Ibid.* 584/2 The mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of each county borough acting by the council, shall be the county council for that borough.

11. A body of men associated with the president (or directors) of a society or institution, to consult upon its business and share in its administration; a deliberative and administrative committee. [Latinized as *concilium*, though properly belonging to L. *consilium*: in F. *conseil*.]

[**1662** *Charter Roy. Soc.* Erit societas de praeside concilio & sodalibus consistens, qui vocabuntur & nuncupabuntur Praeses, Concilium, & Sodales Regalis Societatis Londini, etc.] **1682** Grew *Anat. Plants* Pref., At a Meeting of the Council of the said [Royal] Society the following Order was made, and entred in their Council-Book. **1806** *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 291 The Medical Council of the Jennerian Society. **1842** *Rules Philol. Soc.* iii, The Council .. shall consist of the President, the Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, 1 or 2 Honorary Secretaries, and twenty ordinary Members. **1844–** *Camden Soc. Publications* Pref. note, The Council of the Camden Society desire it to be understood, that, etc. **1892** (*title*) The Metropolitan Auxiliary Council of the London Missionary Society.

b. In University use.

In the Scottish Universities, the *General Council* is the great deliberative body consisting of the members of the University Court, the professors, and graduates, corresponding in function to Convocation in the University of London. In the University of Oxford, the *Hebdomadal Council* is a representative board which consults upon and administers the business of the University, and takes the initiative in all matters to be brought before the Congregation and Convocation.

1854 *Act* 17–18 *Vict.* c. 81 (*Oxf. Univ. Act*) § 5 Upon the 15th day of the said Michaelmas term 1854, there shall be elected..a council, which shall be called the hebdomadal council. *Ibid.* § 6 If any person shall be elected a member of the hebdomadal council in two or more classes, he shall, when he first takes his seat in the council, declare under which class he desires to sit. **1873** *Edin. Univ. Cal.* 43 The General Council of this University, and the General Council of the University of St. Andrews jointly, return a Member of Parliament.

12. In some of the Reformed churches: An advisory assembly of clerical, or clerical and lay, members.

Congregational council, and *National council*, advisory or consultatory bodies organized by the Congregationalists in America. So *London Nonconformist Council*, etc.

13. Council and Session (*Sc.*): see sense 7.

14. Council of War. a. An assembly of officers (military or naval) called to consult with the general or commanding officer, usually in a special emergency. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1612–5 Bp. Hall *Contempl., O. T.* xix. i, They may call a council of war, and lay their heads together *a* **1671** Ld. Fairfax *Mem.* (1699) 72 We called a Council of war, wherein it was debated, whether we should attempt those in the works. **1855** Trollope *Warden* xiv, Generals in their councils of war did not consider more deeply.

fig. **1705** Vanbrugh *Confed.* II. i, What a pretty little pair of amiable persons are there gone to hold a council of war together! Poor birds! **1850** W. B. Clarke *Wreck Fav.* 220 We then held a 'council of war', in which it was agreed that all should keep as close to the rocks as possible.

b. In some foreign countries: A body forming a permanent advisory committee or board on military affairs.

1590 Sir R. Williams *Briefe Disc. Warre* 17 All these Counsailes of warres both in Spaine and abroad, are expert and principall Captaines. **1653** H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xi. 33 The General of Achem..assembled his Councel of War, who were all of opinion that the commenced siege was to be continued. **1709** Steele *Tatler* No. 7 ₱ 18 The Emperor [of Austria]..has advanced .. Count Henry Thaun to be .. a Councellor of the Aulick Council of War. **1838** *Penny Cycl.* X. 65/1 [Prince Eugene] returned to Vienna, and was appointed president of the council of war.

15. Common Council. a. Without special meaning: = General council; see 1.

c **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 357 At þe commuyn conseil a day seint Gregori a-ros sone, And bad þe pope and is cardinales graunti hirn ane bone. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 5393 All spritis in þis spelonk here speke þai to-gedire, Here is þaire comon consaile.

b. The administrative body of a corporate town or city; a town or city council. In England (since the Act of 1835) retained as a title only in the case of London; used in some cities in U.S.

e. g. in Philadelphia the local authority now consists of the *Select Council* and *Common Council*, called together *the Councils*. The *Common Council* is mentioned in Penn's Charter of 25 Oct. 1701; the *Select Council*, formerly a court of Aldermen, appears in the Consolidation Act of 2 Feb. 1854.

α. **1467** *Ord. Worcester* in *Eng. Gilds* 387 Yf eny of the xlviij. persones chosen and named for the comyn counsell of the seid cite, discouere eny maner thing that ys seid at hur comyn counselle. **1486** in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 47 To the.. common counesell of the citie of York. **1538** Starkey *England* I. i. 9 To lyue other vnder a prynce or a commyn counsel in cytes and townys.

β. **1580** in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 42 At the request of Mr. Mayor and his brethren, together with the consent of the Common Council there in the Common Hall assembled. **1682** *Enq. Elect. Sheriffs* 38 Sheriffs of London have been always chosen by the Mayor, Aldermen, Common-Council, and Livery-men. **1712** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5040/7 An act passed at a Court of Common-Council held for the City of London. **1810** Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* V. 403 You see the dash which the Common Council of the city of London have made at me. **1889** *Whitaker's Alm.* 323 Officers of the City of London..Appointed by the Court of Common Council.

1887 *City Govt. of Philadelphia* 20 The Assembly for the transaction of business was called the Common Council. *Ibid.* 15, 70, etc.

†c. A meeting of such a body. *Obs.*

1467 [see b above]. **1548** Hall *Chron.* 170 The Mayre on yᵉ next day..called a common counsaile. **1709** Steele *Tatler* No. 52 ₱ 4 As soon as he came into the Common Council.

d. Hence *Common councilman*: see under Council-man.

16. Privy Council: see Privy.

17. *Comb.*, as *council-door, -ground, -seat*; **council-book**, the book in which the acts of a council are registered; the register of privy-councillors; **council-day**, the day on which a council meets for deliberation; **council-fire**, a fire kindled by the North American Indians when in council; **council-general**, a general or common council; **council-hall, -room** = Council-chamber. See also Council-board, -house, -man, -table.

1618 Sir L. Stukeley *Petit.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 390 The publick act registered in the *Council-book. **1848** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. (1872) I. 324 Halifax was informed that his services were no longer needed, and his name was struck out of the council-book. **1876** Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* III. xvii. 256 The declaration was projected, executed, and entered in the council-books without any previous notice to Pitt. **1664–5** Pepys *Diary* (1879) III. 121 Very constant he is on *council-days. **1682** Dryden *Dk. of Guise* v. i, To keep guards doubled at the *council-door. **1775** G. Johnson in Sparks *Life Gouv. Morris* (1832) I. 42 The Indians will not sit still, and see their *council-fire extinguished. **1876** Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* III. x. 935 The Delawares, and the Shawnees, lighted the council-fire, smoked the calumet, and entreated for peace. **1817** *Blackw. Mag.* I. 191/1 A report made to the *council-general of hospitals in Paris. **1880** A. T. Drane *St. Cath. of Siena* 537 Let him call a Council-general (*Consiglio Generale*) of the chief citizens and listen to their advice. **1843** Marryat *M. Violet* xv, We were..assembled at the *council-ground on the shores of the BuonaVentura. **1682** Dryden *Dk. of Guise* v. i, The *council-hall was hung with crimson round. **1842** Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* II. 117 The Duke of Wellington..had proposed that both parties should meet in the *council room, and calmly discuss the question before the ministers. **1725** Pope *Odyss.* VIII. 5 Then to the *council-seat they bend their way. **1837** Wheelwright tr. *Aristophanes* II. 238 Nor is there any council-seat, for this Is the third day and midst of Ceres' feasts!

Council-board. The board or table at which the members of a council sit; hence, the council in session, the assembled body of councillors.

1591 Lambarde *Archeion* (1635) 116 To have his Causes determined .. at the Councell-board without open hearing. **1596** Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 99 [He] rated my Vncle from the Councell-Boord. **1647** Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II. (1843) 46/1 Acquainting his council-board..with the indignities he had sustained. *a* **1693** Ld. Delamer *Wks.* (1694) 40 Attendance at the Council-Board. **1841** Macaulay *W. Hastings* Ess. 1854 II. 655/2 When he landed from India..he had..looked forward to..a seat at the Council Board, an office at Whitehall. **1876** Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* V. x. 437 The president..had no higher functions than those of the president of a council-board.

Council-chamber. An apartment appropriated to the meetings of a council; the place of consultation.

1530 Palsgr. 208/1 Counsell chambre, *chambre de parlement.* *a* **1533** Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxiii. 254 The barons ..went out of the counsell chambre. **1665** Pepys *Diary* (1879) III. 153 Thence .. to White Hall to the Council-chamber. **1768–74** Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 596 Irreverent methodism..rushes with saucy familiarity into the council-chamber of heaven. **1886** Morley *Pattison's Mem.* Crit. Misc. III. 160 Those who .. fought in literature, in the council-chamber, in the field, against the Church revival of their day.

Council-house. A house in which a council meets for deliberation; in Scotland and elsewhere, a common name for a town-hall.

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 16094 (Trin.) Pilate .. ȝede in to þe parlour: þat was a counsel hous badde. **1393** Gower *Conf.* III. 181 That none but he be wepenles Shall come into the counseil hous. **1526** Tindale *Acts* xxv. 23 Agrippa and Bernice .. entrede into the counsell housse with the captaynes. **1594** Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. v. 38 The subtill Traytor This day had plotted, in the Council-House, To murther me. **1760–72** tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 32 On the west side which faces the cathedral, is the council-house. **1890** *What to see in Birmingham* 6, The Council House.

b. †**Counsel-house-man**, a town-councillor.

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3338/3 *Coventry* Nov. 1, The Mayor ..Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Counsel-House-Men..met at St. Mary's Hall. **1715** *Ibid.* No. 5377/1 An humble Address of the Mayor..Aldermen, Sheriffs..Council-house-men..and Inhabitants of the City of Coventry.

†**Councilist.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Council + -ist, after *canonist*, etc.] One versed in the subject of ecclesiastical councils.

1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* xii, I have not .. read more of the councils..I should be sorry to have been such a prodigal of my time..If ye provoke me..I will in three months be an expert councilist.

†**Councillary,** *a. Obs.* [f. Council + -ary.] Of or pertaining to counsel; advisory, Consiliary.

1651 Hobbes *Philos. Rud.* Wks. (1841) II. 260 Christ..had not a royal or sovereign power committed to him..but councillary and doctrinal only.

Councilling (kau·nsĭlĭŋ), *vbl. sb. nonce-wd.* [as if from a verb **council* to hold a Council.] The holding of a council.

1870 Bryant *Iliad* I. II. 51 Shall all our councillings and all our cares Be cast into the flames?

Councillor (kau·nsĭlə1). Forms: 3–7 as in Counsellor; also 6–7 **councellour, -or**, 6– **councillor.** [An alteration of the earlier word *counsellor*, through assimilation to *council*. When *counsel* (F. *conseil*), in the sense of an advising or deliberative body, came to be spelt *council*, *counsellor* (F. *conseilleur*) in the sense of a member of such a body was conformably spelt *councillor*.] An official member of a council: a. of the council of state of a sovereign or ruler: cf. Privy Councillor; b. of the council of a colonial government, etc.; c. of a town, city, county or district council, (esp. as distinguished from an alderman).

a. [*c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 3005 (Fairf.) Þe kinge [Abimelech] made him [Abraham] his counsalour priue. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 2052 Charlis consailer am y priue.] *c* **1450** *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 684/18 (*Nomina dignitat.*) *Hic assecretis*, councellere. **1511–2** *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 23 § 5 The Kinges Highnes shall..direct his lettres missyves to twayn of his honourable Counseillours. **1586** Thynne in Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1499/1 For his woorthenesse and merit advanced to the estate of a councillor. **1613** Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 219 One Gilbert Pecke, his Councellour. **1652** Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) I. 286 To make Sir Geo. Carteret a counsellor..is not the way to recover the honour of the K.'s council. **1655** Digges *Compl. Ambass.* 6 Any of her Ministers or Councellours. **1727** De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 57 Wise princes always choose wise councillors. **1845** S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 192 Among the imperial councillors, difference of opinion prevailed. **1889** *Whitaker's Almanack* 494 [Officials of the German Embassy in London] Councillor of Embassy..Councillor and Director of the Chancery of the Embassy.

b. **1608** E. Wingfield *Virginia* in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* Introd. (Arb.) 76 So much differed the President and the other Councellors in mannaging the government of the Collonye. **1889** *Whitaker's Almanack* 431 Straits Settlements ..The Government consists of a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 8 members, and a Legislative Council of 8 official and 7 unofficial members .. the Resident Councillor of Penang and Malacca having seats in both Councils.

c. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 148 Heddes, counseylers and rulers of the sayd cite. **1673** Ray *Journ. Low C.* 422 Private quarrels .. are usually referred to a Councellour of the Parish. **1845** S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 431 Their idea of the..dignity of the civil authority extended to the city councillors. **1863** H. Cox *Instit.* III. ix. 730 The members of a Town Council are the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors. **1889** *Whitaker's Almanack* 583/1 (*County Councils*) County aldermen and county councillors will be eligible for the coronerships.

Councillorship (kau·nsĭlərʃĭp). [f. prec. + -ship.] The office or position of councillor.

1583 Stocker *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 57 b, His Counsellership of estate. **1596** Sir J. Smyth in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 95 In the whole course of your Cownsellorship and managinge of affayres under her Majestie. *a* **1626** Bacon *Adv. to Villiers* (J.), Of the great offices and officers of the kingdom, the most part are such as cannot well be severed from the counsellorship. **1830** *Fraser's Mag.* I. 157 Chamberlainships, Councillorships, and Extraordinary Ambassadorships. **1854** H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 496, I even became political enough to stand for a councillorship.

Council-man. A member of a council, *esp.* of that of a corporate town; a councillor. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1659 W. Sheppard *Corporations, etc.* 57 To name the present Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Councel-men, and Officers. **1881** Bridgett *Hist. Eucharist* II. 281 The bailiffs and councilmen were summoned to appear personally at Rome.

Common-council-man. A member of a common council; a common councillor. Now used of the city of London, and common in U.S.

a **1637** B. Jonson *Fall of Mortimer* I. i, I, who am no common-council-man. **1709** Steele *Tatler* No. 73 ₱ 17 As the Common-Council-Men of the said Ward shall think fit. **1768–74** Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 127 [Vanity] qualifies the common councilman to dictate measures of state. **1837** Sir F. Palgrave *Merch. & Friar* iii. (1844) 79 As the stout reforming Common-Councilman said to the spare conservative Alderman. **1873** Ruskin in *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 934 Mr. Greg's..philosophy of Expenditure was expressed with great precision by the Common Councilmen of New York.

Hence **Councilma·nic** *a.* (U. S.)
1881 *Philadelphia Record* No. 3457. 1 Charges..made by a councilmanic sub-committee.

† **Cou·ncilship.** *Obs.* = COUNCILLORSHIP.
1649 Sir H. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) I. 130 Lord Cottington was very much assisting to Mr. Longs Councellship ..which is ill resented by her and all the Kings party.

Cou·ncil-ta·ble. = COUNCIL-BOARD. **a.** *lit.*
† **b.** The Privy Council. *Obs.*
1621 G. Hakewill *K. David's Vow* 230 They may sit with me, as if they were at Counsel-table. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 28/1 The council-table and star-chamber enlarge their jurisdictions to a vast extent. 1678 Marvell *Growth Popery* Wks. 1875 IV. 325 How improper would it seem of a privy-counsellor if in the House of Commons he should not justify the most arbitrary proceedings of the council-table. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 61 ¶ 2 Pronounced in the most solemn manner at the Council-Table. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 23/2 The privy council, or council table, consists of the assembly of the king's privy councillors for matters of state.

Co-understanding: see Co- *pref.* 3 a.

Coundight, -dite, -duit, -dyte, obs. ff. Conduit, Conduct *sb.*

Coundue, -dye, var. of Condue *v. Obs.*

† **Co-une** (kou$_1$yū·n), *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *co-* = *com-* together + *ūn-us* one: cf. *tri-une.*] United together in one.
a 1711 Ken *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 109 In thee Being and Love co-une the Blessed see.

† **Co-u·ne,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. type **coūnāre*, f. *co-* together + *ūnāre* to unite in one: cf. L. *adūnāre* in this sense.] *trans.* To unite, combine.
1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xcv. 147 [They] are in Man one, and co-un'd together. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 25 God and Man, co-uned in one Christ.

Counfirie, obs. form of Comfrey.
a 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 189 Venti major..consolida maior..gall. et angl. counfirie.

Counforde, -fort(e, -found, obs. ff. Comfort, Confound.

Counge, obs. f. Congee, leave to go.

Co-uni·te, *v.* [f. Co- 1 + Unite *v.*]
1. *trans.* To unite together, conjoin.
1590 Greene *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 23 This Gordion knot together counites A Medor partener in her peerelesse loue. 1594 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* III. ii, Whom kindred and acquaintance co-unites. 1656 Trapp *Comm. Rom.* i. 9 With all the faculties of my soul concentred and co-united. 1724 Waterland *Athan. Creed* viii. 120 Making the Persons distinct, but co-uniting them in glory, eternity, and majesty.
2. *intr.* To enter into union.
1650 *Descr. Future Hist. Europe* 25 They quickly conjoyned and counited with them in marriage and affinity.
So † **Co-uni·te** *pa. pple.* = co-united; **Co-uni·ter, Co-u·nity.**
1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 80 b, That those also .. might bee counite together. 1647 H. More *Poems* 237 Sith all forms in our soul be counite. *a* 1687 — *Antid. Ath.* Scholia on App. 233 All things are so tender and loose that they seem to stand in need of some immaterial director and co-unitor. *a* 1711 Ken *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 435 Thou by Co-unity Divine, While One, wert Trine.

Co-universal: see Co- *pref.* 2.

Counsel (kau·nsĕl), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 con-, counseil, -seyl, -sail, -sayl, (-seile, -seille, -seyle, -saile, -saille, -sayle, etc.; also 4–5 cun-, cown-, koun-, kown-); 5–7 counsell, (-al, -all, -ale, etc.); 4– **counsel**: about 40 variants. Also 4–5 con-, coun-, etc., -cel, -cele, -ceil, etc.; 5–7 councell, 6–8 -cel, 7–8 -cil: about 15 variants. [ME. *con-, counseil, -ail, -ayl,* a. OF. *conseil, cunseil,* in AFr. *counseil* (= Pr. *conselh,* Cat. *consell,* Sp. *consejo,* Pg. *conselho,* It. *consiglio*):—L. *consilium* consultation, plan decided on as the result of consultation, advice, counsel, advising faculty, prudence; a deliberating body, a council of state, war, etc.; a counsellor: a word of the same type as *colloquium, connubium,* etc., f. *consulĕre* to deliberate, etc., f. *con-* together + **sal-* a root found also in *consul, consulto,* and prob. cognate with Skr. *sar-* to go. The various senses are retained in French; but in English, those meaning a deliberating body are now written Council, by confusion with L. *concilium.*]
I. 1. Interchange of opinions on a matter of procedure; consultation, deliberation. *To take counsel*: to consult, deliberate.
c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 59/202 A-mong þis Cardinales counseil þere was i-nome. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xii. 2 How lange sall I sett counsails in my hert of diuerse thynges. *c* 1450 *Merlin* x. 141 After mete Arthur & Merlin went togeder to counseile. 1539 Bible (Great) *John* xi. 53 Then from that daye forth they toke counsell together, for to put him to deeth. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 258 There were great counsayles betwene the King and Jaques Dartnell, on the one parte, and the Counsayles of the good townes of the other part. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV,* IV. iii. 11, I hold as little counsaile with weake feare, As you. 1611 Bible *Job* xxxviii. 2 Who is this that darkneth counsell by words without knowledge? 1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* i. 9 No time ..for that Counsel and Consideration which is requisite. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* VIII. 576 Time was not for long counsel. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 11 There are .. eras of counsel and eras of execution. 1879 Miss Yonge *Cameos* Ser. IV. vi. 72 He found old Lefévre, and took much counsel with him.
† **b.** Conference, conversation. *Obs. rare.*
a 1350 *Leben Jesu* (ed. Horstmann) 79 (Mätz.) Nuste no man 3wat it was, þat conseil longe ilaste. *Ibid.* 340 Þa comen þe apostles, and þou3ten wonder þat he wolde suych conseil drawe Mid a womman þat sunfol was.
2. Opinion as to what ought to be done given as the result of consultation; aid or instruction for directing the judgement; advice, direction.
a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 70 Ne no mon ne aski ou read ne counsail. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 111/169 Heo 3af him conseil þane wei to gon. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 315 Triste we to god þat he wole 3iue us concel in þis. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* ¶ 207 Taak no conseil of a fool. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I. x, The kyng asked counceil at hem al. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* Pref. (1870) 226 Without the counceyl [1547 counsell] of Mayster doctour Butte. 1579 Gosson *Apol. Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 70 If plaiers take a little more counsell of their pillowe, they shall finde them selues to be the worste..people in the world. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* (1839) 241 *Counsel,* is where a man saith, *do,* or *do not this,* and deduceth his reasons from the benefit that arriveth by it to him to whom he saith it. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 185 ¶ 1 The counsels of philosophy and the injunctions of religion. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* I. vi. 142 Both princes .. hearkened the more willingly to the councils of Anselm. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. 487 The failure of the more moderate counsels for which his own had been set aside.
b. *spec.* in *Theol.* One of the advisory declarations of Christ and the apostles, in mediæval theology reckoned as twelve, which are considered not to be universally binding, but to be given as a means of attaining greater moral perfection; so *counsel of perfection,* esp. in reference to *Matt.* xix. 21. *Evangelical counsels,* the three obligations of voluntary poverty, chastity, and obedience to a religious superior (see quot. 1875).
c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 2 3if men wolen..kepe þe counseilis of Crist, loke þat þei croken not from him. 1450–1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 138 By the nombre of xxii ys vnderstonde the x commaundementes and the xii counsaylles of the gospell. *Ibid.* 140 The commaundementes of oure lorde that all must kepe that wyll be saued..The counsayles that longe to relygyous & to folke of perfeccyon. 1577 Vautrouillier *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 85 *marg.,* The Papistes diuide the gospell into precepts and counsels. To the preceptes men are bound (say they), but not to the counsels. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* Exhort. § 8 Although some men did acts of Counsel in order to attain that perfection which in Jesus was essential and unalterable. 1863 Keble *Life Bp. Wilson* xii. 405 This ..which the tenor of her life may justify us in calling no extravagance of pietism, but a real counsel of perfection. 1875 Manning *Mission H. Ghost* xii. 330 But the life of counsels—that is the life of poverty, the life of chastity, the life of obedience, which is the life of the priesthood, and the life of those who enter convents. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 325/1 The high estimation in which the Fathers held the evangelical counsels. 1886 Earl Selborne *Def. Ch. Eng.* III. xvii. § 3. 297 A tendency..to elevate counsels of perfection into laws of bondage.
3. The faculty of counselling or advising; judgement; prudence; sagacity in the devising of plans. *Obs.* or *arch.*
1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 412 He was queynte of conseyl & speche, & of body strong. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29205 (Cott.) Þe gift o wijt, of vnder-standing, o counsail. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xi. 2 And ther shal resten vp on hym the Spirit of the Lord..spirit of counseil and of strengthe. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 367 Tho by-spake a worthy man of counsaile, An Erille of the Senatouris. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 457 Laulie and meik and of consall rycht gude. 1611 Bible *Job* xii. 13 With him is wisedome & strength, he hath counsell and vnderstanding. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* II. i. (1712) 38 Things are so framed that they naturally imply a Principle of Wisdom and Counsel in the Author of them.
4. That in which deliberation results; resolution, purpose, intention; plan, design, scheme.
1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 371 Hii .. were alle at conseyl to worry Engelond. 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* xxxii[i]. 11 The counseill forsothe of the Lord withoute ende abit. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xiv. 202 He ne kowde no counseile how he myght his londe deffende. 1534 Tindale *Acts* ii. 23 Delivered by the determinat counsell and foreknoweledge of God. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 5 His prouidence and consailles unscrutable. 1600 Holland *Livy* VII. xx. 262 Would any man impute it rather to deliberate counsell, than to some fit of heat and follie? 1680 Burnet *Rochester* (1692) 84 We who cannot fathom the secrets of the Council of God. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* III. § 15. 55 The secret counsels of the Infinite Mind.
† **5.** A private or secret purpose, design, or opinion. *Obs.* (exc. as in d).
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3161 (Cott.) His consail will he naman tell. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 683 How myȝt I hyde myn hert fro Habraham þe trwe, þat I ne dyscouered to his corse my counsayle so dere, 1473 Warkw. *Chron.* 9 There counselle was dyscoverede. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 776 Many thought that thys Duke was privie to all the Protectors counsayle. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* I. ii. 2 They of Rome are entred in our Counsailes, And know how we proceede. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 229 By diligent watchfulness discover their [Enemies'] approaches or counsels.
† **b.** A matter of confidence or secrecy; a secret; a confidence. *Obs.* (exc. as in d).
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27886 (Cotton Galba) Dronkinhede.. mase oft kounsail to be talde. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 157 Þat þat wommen witeth may nou3te wel be conseille! *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2784 To sayn soþ of þy make, Hit ne may beo no consail; þe Sarazyns him habbeþ itake. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's T.* 110 But natheles hir thoughte that sche dyde, That sche so long a counseil scholde hyde. *c* 1450 *Crt. of Love* 722 But this is counsaile, keepe it secretly, (Quod she). *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 522 Charge yow euerychoon That yt be conselle that we haue doon. 1530 Palsgr. 208/1 Counsell, *secret.* 1613 Massinger *Dk. Milan* III. i, Nay, it is no counsel, You may partake it, gentlemen.
† **c.** *In counsel*: in private, in confidence. *Obs.*
c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xii. 137 He leet voyden out of his chambre all maner of men..for he wolde speke with me in conseill. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* XX. i, Thenne sir Agrauayne sayd thus openly and not in no counceylle. 1535 Coverdale *Job* iv. 12 There is spoken unto me a thynge in councell. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* I. i. 122 *Shal.* The Councell shall know this. *Fal.* 'Twere better for you if it were known in councell: you'll be laugh'd at. 1638 Ford *Fancies* I. iii, A pastime smiled at Amongst yourselves in counsel; but beware Of being overheard.
d. † *To keep or hold* (*a matter*) *counsel* (later *in counsel*): to keep it secret (*obs.*). *To keep* († *hold*) *counsel*: to observe secrecy (*arch.* and *dial.*). *To keep any one's counsel*: to keep a secret which he has committed to one (*arch.* or *obs.*). *To keep one's* (*own*) *counsel*: to keep one's own secret, be reticent about one's intentions or opinions.
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27411 (Cott.) Þe sin þat said es to þe preist he hald it consail euer in breist. *c* 1450 *Erle Tolous* 582 Madam, your trowthe ys plyght, To holde counsayle, bothe day and nyght. *c* 1450 *Merlin* i. 16 This may not be kepte counseill. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VIII. xxxviii, He kepeth it no counceil but that he is a knyghte of Kynge Arthurs. *Ibid.* XII. v, Kepe hit in counceyile and let noo man knowe hit in the world. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 16 It is comyn prouerbe that women can kepe no counceyl. *c* 1550 Bale *K. Johan* (Camden) 26 Kepe yt counsell, dane Davy Dyssymulacyon. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 168 Three may kepe councell if twayne be away. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 217 Women and children keepe that in counsel whereof they are ignorant. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. ii. 11 Do not beleeue it ..That I can keepe your counsel, and not mine owne. 1611 Bible *Ecclus.* viii. 17 Consult not with a foole; for he cannot keepe counsell. 1641 Brome *Jov. Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 374 We .. have kept all your councels ever since we have been Infant Playfellows. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 12 ¶ 1, I am the best Man in the World to keep my own Counsel. 1757 Foote *Author* I. Wks. 1799 I. 136 Don't be afraid; I'll keep council. 1818 Byron *Juan* I. lxviii, I'm really puzzled what to think or say, She kept her counsel in so close a way. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 584 William kept his own counsel so well that not a hint of his intention got abroad.
† **6.** *Of counsel with* or *for* (a person), *in, with* or *to* (an act, etc.): in the counsels, confidence, or secrets of; one of the advisers of (a person); privy to (an act). *Obs.*
1425 *Paston Lett.* No. 5. I. 22, I prey yow..that..ye will .. defenden the seyd sutes .. and to be of owr counseill in these matieres. 1530 Palsgr. 424/1, I am cheife a [= of] counsayle with one *je suis de son segret priué.* 1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 89 And noon of them other to blame or off councell wt that lewed dede. 1535 Coverdale *Job* xxxvii. 15 Art thou of councel with God? 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 20 b, A thing priuie and of councel to his first fault. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 783 She was a [= of] counsaile with the Lorde Hastynges to destroy him. 1633 Ford *'Tis Pity* V. vi, Say, fellow, know'st thou any yet unnam'd Of council in this incest? 1683 A. Snape *Anat. Horse* I. i. (1686) 69 Aristotle..was in his time thought to be the nearest of counsel to Nature. 1689 *Tryal Bps.* 3 This Writ was granted upon our Motion, who are of Councel for the King.
II. † **7.** An assembly or body of advisers. *Obs.* Now Council 4 and 6 q.v.
1297 [see Council 6; also 4 and 6 for other quots.]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24793 (Cott.) His consail badd him for to faand, þe king of danemerk wit saand. *c* 1305 *Pilate* 38 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 112 He wolde him sle, ac his consail ne 3af him no3t þerto. 1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Par.* II. Ded. 1 The..wholesome advyce and ministerie, of your noble uncle and counsail.
† **b.** A single person with whom one consults or advises; a counsellor. *Obs.*
c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 289, I..tolde thee my wo As to my conseil and to my brother sworn. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 54 Will you follow your very worst Councell so farre, as to provoke your very best? 1654 Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 134 Lo. Digby was soe much the ablest Councell to the King.
8. A body of legal advisers, engaged in the direction or conduct of a cause. (Usually a collective plural, but sometimes treated as a numeral plural; formerly, in 'to desire the benefit of counsel', 'to be allowed counsel', etc., treated as a collective sing.: cf. quot. 1681.)
(In this sense erroneously stated in many legal text-books to be 'an abbreviation of *counsellor*'.)
1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 155 Help, that I hadde counseil here Upon the trouthe of my matere. And Julius with that anone Assigned him a worthy one. 1425 *Paston Lett.* No. 5. I. 20, I have, by advys of counseill in making a procuracie to yow. 1592 Greene *Art Conny Catch.* II. 15 Carefull to see his counsell, and to ply his Atturney. 1642 Perkins *Prof. Bk.* xi. 341 As shall bee devised by the Councell learned in the Law. 1666 Pepys *Diary* (1879) IV. 219 The Lords did insist that he should have Counsel, which the Commons would not suffer. *Ibid.* IV. 280 The second of our three Counsel was the best. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 9 In Misdemeanour Council is to be allowed for the Prisoner, but not in Treason. 1709 Calverley in *Yorksh. Diaries* (Surtees) II. 122 Council for Mr. Hackett were lawyers Adams and Wickham .. for Mr. Wilson .. councils, Mr. Thornton of Leeds, and Mr. Rawson of Bradford. 1739 Cibber *Apol.* (1756) II. 62 Two of the learned Council against us came afterwards to be successively Lord Chancellors. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 106/2 The duty of counsel is to give advice in questions of law, and to manage causes for clients. They are styled common law, equity, or chamber counsel, according to the nature of the business they transact. 1883 Sir T. Martin *Ld.*

Lyndhurst v. 139 The most formidable array of counsel that was ever banded together for a criminal prosecution.

b. as *sing.* (rarely with pl. *counsels*): A single legal adviser; a counsellor-at-law, advocate, or barrister.

1709 [see prec.]. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 429 Because a Council of the other Side asserted it was coming down. 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 37 They have..charged one of their ablest counsels with the preparation of a memoir to establish this. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xii. 99 An advocate..the first counsel in Edinburgh.

c. *King's (Queen's) Counsel*: barristers appointed (on the nomination of the lord-chancellor) counsel to the crown; they take precedence of ordinary barristers, and wear a silk instead of a stuff gown; also a member of this body. (Abbreviated K.C., Q.C.)

1689 *Tryal Bps.* 2 It is our Duty, who are the King's Councel..to prosecute such kind of Offences. 1797 WOLFE TONE *Autobiog.* (1828) 79 Two lawyers of great eminence .. King's Counsel. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. iii. 375 Queen's Council or her Majesty's Counsel..as servants of the Crown, must not be employed in any cause against its interest, without special license of the Crown, which is however never refused. 1892 *Newspr.*, Mr. Lockwood, Q.C. defended.

9. *Comb.*, as *counsel-giver, -giving, -keeping*; **counsel-keeper**, one who is entrusted with designs, secrets, etc. by another; a confidant.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xxii. 4 They were his councell geuers after his fathers death. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 24 And Curtain'd with a Counsaile-keeping Caue. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 290 And looke whether the fierie Trigon ..be not lisping to his Masters old Tables, his Note-Booke, his Councell-keeper? 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Abogacia*, pleading, counsell giuing, the profession of an aduocate. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 476 She was not of..my counsell-keepers. 1828 C. WORDSWORTH *Chas. I* 246 That counsel-giving to the King.

Counsel (kau·nsĕl), *v.* Forms (more than 30): 3 **conseill-en**, 3–6 vars. in **con-, coun-**, (4–5 **cown-**), **-seil, -sail**(l, etc., as in sb.; 5–6 **counsell**, 4– **counsel**. Also 4–6 **counceil, -cell, -cel**, etc. [ME. *conseillen*, a. F. *conseiller* (= Pr. *conseillar, cosselhar*, OSp. *consejar*, It. *consigliare*):—late L. *consiliāre*, for cl. L. *consiliārī* to be a counsellor, to counsel, f. *consilium*: see prec.]

1. *To counsel a person*: to give or offer (him) counsel or advice; to advise.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 214 He bygan hem rede; And in þys batayle to conseyly, and þes wordes seyde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7991 (Gött.) Comyn I am þe to consayle, þu folu it, and it sal þe vayle. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5943 To counsaile þam þat askes counsayle. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3817 He counseld þe childes fader. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 25 Theyr offyce is for to counceylle the kyng. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 27 Ye shall truly councell the king and his chauncellour..in al thinges concerning the same. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. ii. 28 Pray be counsail'd. 1789 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* II. 71 [He] has neither sense to counsel himself nor to choose counsellors for himself, much less to counsel others. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* 27 Since we have thus met, I will pause to counsel you.

b. with constructions and adverbial extensions, expressing the matter or tenor of the advice.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3450 (Gött.) To consail hir quat were best. *Ibid.* 3751 (Gött.) Consail me fader, how to liue. *Ibid.* 24213 (Fairf.) Counsail me vn-to þe best. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 70, I you counseile That ye it kepe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9804 He counceld the kynges to kayre into grece. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 43, I counseylle you that ye tourne agayn. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. i. 83, I will goe..And counsaile him to fight against his passion. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Inscriptions* xxii, Men who counsell'd him To offer terms. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xv. 376 The weakly unjust king will not be counselled to his own honour and interest. 1871 WEYMOUTH *Euph.* 10 Euphues counsels ladies to cultivate good-nature and courtesy.

2. *absol.* To give or offer counsel or advice. † Const. *to* (a course or purpose).

(Arising out of 1, by suppression of the personal object, and leading the way to 3, in which the personal object is also absent, and the matter of the advice expressed.)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 377 And as he consalit, thai haue done. 1382 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 514 Alle men of þe Parlement counceilinge þerto. 1635 R. BOLTON *Comf. Affl. Consc.* i. 140 Austin the famous Disputer..counselleth to this purpose. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1099 So counsel'd hee and both together went Into the thickest Wood.

3. *To counsel a thing*: to advise its adoption or doing; to recommend (a plan, suggestion, etc.).

a. with the matter expressed by a sentence, clause, or inf. phrase.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3927 Som clerkes counsailles þat we it spare and reserve halely, Until we com til purgatory. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 201 Ich consaile, for comune profit lete þe cat worthe. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4648 To þe same þai counselde þar with þe cors to lende. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Offices* 35 b, He counsayled that suche yocke and burden should be taken awaye.

b. with the matter expressed by a noun or pronoun.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11336 Hade þou counceld the contrary. 1647–8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 28 It should be proposed and counselled, as necessary. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 227 Thus Belial..Counsel'd ignoble ease, and peaceful sloath. 1868 BRIGHT *Sp. Ireland* 14 Mar., I would counsel to all men moderation and justice. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 356 The Emperor..counselled prudence and delay.

† **4.** To ask counsel of; to consult. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxi. 21 The kyng..axide ydolis, he counseilide [1388 took councel at] entrailis. 1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. l. 167 He could no less do than to counsel other thereupon. 1547 HOOPER *Answ. Bp. Winchester's Bk.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 141 Moses..counselled the Lord and thereupon advised his subjects what was to be done.

† **5.** *refl.* To take counsel with oneself; to consider; also = next. Cf. *to advise oneself*, F. *se conseiller, s'aviser. Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 122/552 Of ower olde lawes transcrit ȝe me take And þare-oppe ich chulle conseillen me ȝwuche beon to for-sake. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5509 (Cott.) Sir consail yow, and þat bi yarre, Was neuer nede of consail mare. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 199 He thought he wolde him first counseile With Apollo.

† **6.** *intr.* To take counsel with others; to consult, deliberate. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 91 Our Kyng..vnder feng hym fayr ynow, and conseilede of þe cas. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14386 (Gött.) Þa consailed þaim emang Him ouþer for to heued or hang. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 90 Synful men shulden conseile with preestis, and take of hem medecine to fle more synne. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 84 The saide governours of Rome..saiden they wolde counceile togither and advise a day. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 236 Ye muste counseyll emong you, & take your best adwys. *a* 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 360 Wives must counsel with husbands. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. 2 Those Druides..dwelt in darksome Groues, there counsailing with sprites. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IX. 64 Counselling They met despondent.

† **Cou·nselful**, *a. Obs.* [f. COUNSEL *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of counsel; able to give advice.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 196 The right counsailful facultie of Decrees of the universitie of Parys.

Counsellable, -elable (kau·nsĕlăb'l), *a.* [f. COUNSEL *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. Open to counsel; willing to be counselled.

1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 515 Allace! that daye had he bene counsalabyll, He had obtenit laude, glore, and victorie. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 135 His Majesty engaged also to me to be secret, constant and counselable. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* III. iii. (1713) 310 He requires a perswadable counsellable temper.

2. Of things: To be recommended; advisable.

1644 CHAS. I *Let.* in Carte *Ormonde* (1736) II. App. 6 In case the Rebels here clap up peace with me..which possibly were not counsellable for me to refuse. 1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 306, I know it is very councelable to vnite all factions against the present vsurper. 1668 CLARENDON *Vind.* Tracts (1727) 73 His Majesty found it most counsellable to resolve to make a defensive war.

Cou·nselled, -eled, *ppl. a.* [f. COUNSEL *v.*]

† **1.** Advised, determined, come to a decision.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxxvii. [lxxiii.] 229 Ye Erle of Foyze..was soone counsayled in hymselfe.

2. Advised, recommended to be done.

1661 BOYLE *Style Script.* (1675) 33 Those armies would probably hinder the counselled retirement. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* (J.), His counsell'd crime which brands the Grecian name.

Counselless (kau·nsĕl,lĕs), *a.* [f. COUNSEL *sb.* + -LESS.] Void or bereft of counsel.

c 1300 *Proverb. Verses* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 15 King conseilles, Bissop loreles, Wumman schameles. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2313 For her I have no frendship; but am al counselles. 1593 MUNDAY *Def. Contraries* 82 Some coward, hart-lesse..or councel-lesse creature. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* xi. 264 Leaderless, counselless as they were.

Counselling, -eling (kau·nsĕliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COUNSEL *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb COUNSEL; giving or taking of counsel; advising.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 202 Þe comen wele was paied of þat conseilyng þat it were not delaied. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 67 But conseillyng is nat [*v.r.* nys no] comandement. *a* 1533 — *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) G b, And x. M. counsailynges wolde be holden vpon eche of these thinges. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 359 What counselling with lawyers before engrossing. *a* 1849 POE *Dickens* Wks. 1864 III. 476 The counsellings alluded to might be those of that gentleman with Rudge.

Cou·nselling, -eling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That counsels; advising.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Medling Man* (Arb.) 89 A serious and counselling forehead.

Counsellor, -elor (kau·nsĕləɹ). Forms: *a.* 3 **kunsiler**, 3–4 **consiler, -seiler**, 3–5 **-seyler**, 4 **cunsaylere, conseiller, -sailler, counsellere, -ceile(ə)r**, 4–5 **conseilere, counseiler**(e, 4–6 **counseler, -sayler**, 4–7 **-sailer**, 5 **counseiller, -celler**, 5–6 **sulere**, 5–7 **counseller**, 6 **conseylyr, counseyler, -seler, -sellar, -celer**. Also *β.* 4 **conseillour, -seilour, -seylour, counseilor, -selour, -celour**, 4–5 **counseilour, -seillor**, 4–6 **-seillour, -sailour, -saillour, -saylour**, 4–8 **counsellour**, 5 **conseyllour, counseyllour, cownselour**, 6 **counsaylour, cownsaylour**, 6–7 **counsailor, councellour, -or**, 6– **counsellor**. [ME. *counseiller*(*e*, etc., a. OF. *conseillere* (nom.), and ME. *counseillour*, a. OF. *conseilleor* (oblique), respectively:—L. *consiliātor* and *consiliātōrem*, agent-n. from *consiliāre* to COUNSEL, advise.

Like *counsel*, formerly also spelt *counceler, councellor*, etc.; since *c* 1600 these forms have been differentiated from *counsellor* under the type COUNCILLOR, as official counsellor, member of a 'council'.]

1. One who counsels or advises; an adviser.

a. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 410 Luue is his chaumberling, & his kunsiler. *c* 1250 *Meid. Maregrete* (1862) 38 Awei ye euele consilers. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9314 (Cott.) Man sal him clep.. Ferliful and conseiler [*v.r.* cunsaylere, counsellere]. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 29 He cursiþ her wickide counceileers. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1550 *Hips. & Medea*, Frely ȝaf he to hire conseylerys [*v.r.* counselleres, -selers, -seleris, conseillers] Giftys grete. *c* 1450 *Merlin* iv. 68, I may neuer haue reste for hym, and Vlfyn hys counseiller. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1706 An agit knycht to be thi consulere. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 24 Hys wyse conseylyrs and polytyke men. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 38 God..misteris na counsellar. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* xxii. 3 His mother was his counseller to doe wickedly.

β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9822 (Cott.) To nam haf farliful he sal, and consaillur [*v.r.* consaylour, counsellour, councelour] man sal him cal. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. i. (1859) 1 That lady that was thyne helper and thyn counseillour. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 8 Suche noble and sapient Counsaillours. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 128/1 They are also called councellors, because they are assembled and called to the parlement for their aduise and good councell. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 55 My selfe your loyall Seruant, your Physitian. Your most obedient Counsailor. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xxi. (1714) 29 Let All Men of Business be Councellors, Confidents, etc. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 81 His father's counsellours, rever'd for age. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 87 ¶ 3 The inefficacy of advice is usually the fault of the counsellor. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xvi, Above all, she was a *first-rate counsellor* in costume.

fig. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* CXVIII[i]. 24 In thy testimonies is my delite, they are my councelers. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 180 Hatred and feare be two bad Counsellors in warre. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. iii. 17 Those Linnen cheekes of thine Are Counsailers to feare. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. v, Fill out the wine—it is a soothing counsellor, and I need it.

2. An official counsellor; an adviser of the sovereign, a member of the King's Council. In this sense spelt since 16th c. COUNCILLOR, q.v.

3. (More fully *counsellor-at-law.*) One whose profession is to give legal advice to clients, and conduct their cases in court; a counselling lawyer, a barrister or advocate. *arch.* in Eng. use; still used in Ireland. In some of the United States, an attorney admitted to practise in all the courts.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xix. (1638) 92 What is the Counsellor in that case bounden to him that he gave counsell to? 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 109 Good Counsellors lacke no Clients. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 111 Mr Tuke the elder ingrossed the said Butler's answere with his own hand, and gott a Councellor's hand thereunto. 1648 LILLY *Astrol. Prediction* 64 *note*, A Counsellor at Law, very learned and in great practice. 1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Oct., A rich counsellor, learned in the law, but, to me, a displeasing man. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxvii, Mr. Counsellor Pleydell. 1877 *Blackie's Pop. Encycl.* III. 704/1 A counsellor at law, named Mallet, who lived in the reign of Charles I. 1891 *Murray's Mag.* Dec. 977 (*Two Irish Stories*) I'm goin' to be med a barrister, or, as we call it here, a counsellor.

† **4.** One who consults or asks counsel. *Obs. rare.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 78 Cownselour, *qui petit consilium.*

Counsellorship (kau·nsĕləɹʃip). [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office of counsellor; formerly = COUNCILLORSHIP, q.v.

† **Cou·nselment.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *conseillement*: see COUNSEL *v.* and -MENT.] Counselling, consultation, deliberation, conference.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 27 Than shall there be no counselment of the sutours.

Count (kaunt), *sb.*1 Forms: 4–6 **counte**, 5 **cownte**, 7 **cownt**, 5– **count**. Also *β.* 5–6 **compte**, (6 **coumpte**, *Sc.* **comp**), 5–9 **compt**. [ME. *counte*, a. OF. *conte, cunte* = It. *conto*:—late L. *computum* calculation, reckoning, f. *computāre* to calculate, reckon: see next. The spelling of the F. was refashioned in 14th c., after L., as *compte*, and this form became frequent also in Eng. from the 15th to the 17th c.]

1. The action or process of counting; a calculation, computation, reckoning.

Out of count: beyond calculation, countless, incalculable. *To put one out of count*: i. e. out of one's reckoning. *To keep count*: to keep up the reckoning of a series of things; so *to lose count.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 136 To þe houses of Chartres tuo þousand mark bi counte. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3614 Mare þan a stanecast at a count be-fore his knȝtis all. 1530 PALSGR. 209/2 Count, a rekenning, *compte.* 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 62 Infinite..because..out of all count. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) II. 1093 About this time..the count of seuentie wekes begane, according to the prophecie of Daniel. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 31 The count of all their Journeys through all Italy, beginning at it [the *Milliarium aureum*]. 1768 in *Wesley's Jrnl.* 25 May, So many..that they are out of count. *Mod.* One box of voting papers was omitted, and a second count will be necessary. I kept count of the meteors till midnight, when they became so numerous that I lost count of them entirely.

β. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5029 Ther nys compte ne mesure. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) P v b, I demaunded then to haue a compte of the people. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* I. (1677) 13 Contrary to the Paschal compts, and Synodal Decrees of the Bishops. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 109 Thou hast no compt of years.

b. *Count-out*: the action of 'counting out' the House of Commons, or causing its adjournment, when there are fewer than forty members present: see COUNT *v.* I c. Also simply *count.*

1862 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Feb. 153 At one time there was imminent risk that the Address of condolence would evaporate in a count-out. 1892 *Ibid.* 19 Mar. 315 The evening sitting succumbed to a count at ten o'clock.

2. The numerical result of reckoning; the number reckoned up, the reckoning; the sum total.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 197/3 They moche doubted that they shold not fynde theyr counte ne tale. 1570 TURBERV. *Disprayse of Woman* (R.), Let Creside be in compt and number of the mo. *a* 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. i. xxvii. 103 Among the bed-roll of sinnes..Perjury is one of the count. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 121 Which ..will by a gross computation, very near double the count. 1832 TENNYSON *Dream of Fair Women* 201 Heaven heads the count of crimes with that wild oath.

b. In the measurement of yarns: The number of hanks contained in a pound-weight.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 97/1 (*Cotton-spinning*) It will be seen that the price of the same *count* [of yarn] is greater for water twist than for mule twist. 1877 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 6/7 According to the present scale, a man who spins fine counts earns much higher wages than the man who spins coarse counts, though the work .. sometimes requires equal skill and diligence. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 209/1 Yarns are designated according to the *count*, or number of hanks of 840 yards, in each pound weight.

3. A reckoning as to money or property; a statement of moneys received and expended (*esp.* by a steward or treasurer); = ACCOUNT *sb.* 2.

a 1325 *Song Poor Husbandm.* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 152 Thus y kippe ant cacche cares ful colde, Seththe y counte ant cot hade to kepe. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* 27 Whane the countis were caste. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxv. 137 Jaques Dartuell had .. assembled all the reuenewes of Flaunders, without any count gyuen. 1628 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* iii. (1862) I. 42 The count of sin ye will not be able to make good before God, except Christ both count and pay for you. 1869 *Act* 32–3 *Vict.* c. 116 § 7 The grantee being always bound .. to hold count and reckoning with the grantor for the same.

β. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxiv. 33 Đe nest compt, þat þat Schyrrawe þare Suld gyue. *a* 1575 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* 476 In time of visitation and examining the comptes. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vi. 26 Your Seruants euer, Haue..what is theirs in compt, To make their Audit at your Highnesse pleasure. 1610 *Histrio-m.* III. 240 Look, Steward, to your compt. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Fam. Ep.* Wks. 1774 II. 62 Robert joins compts with Burnam Black.

4. *fig.* Account of stewardship, answering for conduct, reckoning; = ACCOUNT *sb.* 8. *arch.*

1483 CAXTON *Cato* A iv b, To the ende that thou mayst gyue counte whan thou shalt be required. 1552 LYNDESAY *Tragedie* 304 3e sall be callit to 3our count Off euerilk thyng belanging to 3our curis. 1598 YONG *Diana* 169, I doe wish, that Loue may take A narrow count of thee heereafter. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* II. vi, Till I shall render Count of the precious charge.

β. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 179 Yf the clergy lyue .. in maner as they shold gyue no compte of theyr lyf past. 1556 LAUDER *Dewtie of Kyngis* 47 Kyngs sall geue ane compt tharefore In presens of the kyng of glore. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 273 When we shall meete at compt, This looke of thine will hurle my Soule from Heauen. 1861 LD. LYTTON & J. FANE *Tannhäuser* 66 Oh, if it be against high Heaven, to Heaven Remit the compt!

5. a. Estimation, esteem, consideration; **b.** The act or way of estimating or regarding; estimate, regard, notice, note; = ACCOUNT *sb.* 11–14; *esp.* in phr. *to take, make, set* (*no*) *count of* (*upon, by*). *arch.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 31 They set no count ne prise of it. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1239/1 Though in the compt of the world it seme to come by chaunce of warre. 1555 *Fardle Facions* I. vi. 100 Thei..make compte of their wiues and their children in commune. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 82 They make no counte of generall councels. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 18 Some other, that in hard assaies Were cowards knowne, and little count did hold. 1647 [see sense 6]. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 45 In proportion as the years both lessen and shorten, I set more count upon their periods. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bd.* Poems 1850 I. 150 Of miserable men, he took no count. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. xiv. § 37 It has missed count of exactly the most important fact. 1884 *Times* Weekly ed.) 10 Oct. 2/2 Ireland may be left out of count.

β. 1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 4 The courte maketh ouer moche compte of thys fortune. 1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte of Warre* (1573) 49 b, A good Capitayne..ought not to make a coumpte of hurte that is particular. 1839–48 BAILEY *Festus* Proem, He makes no mention, takes no compt of them.

¶ **c.** The pl. *counts* (*compts*) was sometimes used as singular, in senses 4, 5. (*A countes* for *acountes*: cf. ACCOUNT *sb.* 9.) *Obs.*

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 569/33 *Calculus*, a cowntes. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) B iv, On this countes man specially should muse. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xvi. 2 Geve a comptes off thy Steward shippe.

† **6.** With *upon, on*: Consideration, cause, reason; = ACCOUNT *sb.* 4 a. *Obs. rare.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. cxiii, [They] count themselves His onely choice Ofspring Upon no count but that their count is so. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ormond* i. (1832) 15 Lady O'Shane grew restless on another count.

† **7.** Narration, tale, story; = ACCOUNT *sb.* 16.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 5 b, What shal I make you long compte. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 203 What shuld preuayll you long compte.

8. *Law.* Each particular charge in a declaration or indictment; also, *in* a real action, used for the whole declaration: see COUNT *v.* 11.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. ii. 10 In every count, barre, replication, rejoynder, etc. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 18 The other Motiue Why to a publike count I might not go. 1607–72 COWEL *Interpr.*, *Count* signifieth as much as the original Declaration in a Processe, though more used in real then personal Actions. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 293 The *declaration, narratio*, or *count*, antiently called the *tale*; in which the plaintiff sets forth his cause of complaint at length. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. IV. ix. 21 O'Connell and his comrades pleaded guilty to the first fourteen counts in the indictment. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. xciv. 307 The indictment fails on this count also.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † **count-book**, an account-book, a note-book; † **count-caster**, a caster of accounts, a calculator; † **count-free** *a.* or *adv.*, without giving an account; † **count-maker**, one who 'makes count of' or estimates; † **count-making**, rendering account; **count-wheel**, the wheel regulating the striking in some clocks.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. i, Get thee a cap, a *count-book, pen and ink, Papers afore thee. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 144 No man reproaches unto them the way they took to come thither, whether..by the school-book or the count-book. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 163 Everi schollar must make his reckning to be .. a wise *count-kaster. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 3 One text [Acts i. 7]..hath bred the gout in the fingers of all our Pythagorean Count-casters. 1644 PRYNNE *Check to Britannicus* 7 To be forced to give in a speedy account, of all the vast summes of monies .. received by him .. that so he may not escape *Count-free. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 24 That we may be good *countmakers of duties. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 260 Geve us accompt of the great treasure of Flaundyrs which ye have governed so long without *compt making. 1647 J. CARTER *Nail & Wheel* 85 That which the *count-wheel doth in the Clock; tell the hours. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 156 [A] Count Wheel..[is] a circular plate with notches in the edges at distances corresponding to the hours struck, used in striking work of a kind rarely made except for turret clocks.

Count (kaunt), *sb.*[2] [a. AF. *counte* = OF. *cunte, conte* (in nom. case *quens, cuens, cons*) = Pr. *comte* (nom. *coms*), Sp. *conde*, It. *conte*:—L. *comit-em* (nom. *comes*) lit. 'companion', subseq. a title of dignity in the empire (cf. *peer*). The word was common in AF. of all ages, in the sense of *earl*, but, unlike the feminine COUNTESS, never passed into English till used in 16th c. to represent the mod.Fr. *comte* and It. *conte*, as foreign titles. See also COUNTY *sb.*[2]]

1. A title of nobility in some European countries, corresponding to the English title EARL (by which in earlier times it was always translated).

It is now used to render not only the various cognate Romanic words, but also the German *graf* and its cognates in Du., Da., Sw., etc.

In reference to Roman History, it translates L. *comes*, as in *Count of Britain* (*Comes Britanniæ*) and *Count of the Saxon Shore* (*Comes Littoris Saxonici*), two of the generals of the Roman province of Britannia in the 4th century.

[1258 *Procl. Hen. III* (*French ver.*) Henri þur3 þe grace deu, Rey de Engleterre, Sire de Irlande, Duc de Normandie de Aquiten et Cunte de Angou. (*Eng. ver.*) Henri þur3 godes fultume king on Engleneloande, Lhoauerd on Yrloande, Duk on Normandie on Aquitaine and eorl on Aniow. 1292 BRITTON I. i. § 5 Le counte de Norfolk.]

1553 *Machyn's Diary* (Camden) 34 Phelyp and Marie by the grace of God kyng and quene of England, Franse, Napuls, Jerusalem, and Ierland .. prynsses of Spayne and Ses[ily], archesdukes of Austherege .. Contes of Haspurge, Flanders, and Tyrole. 1561 T. HOBY (*title*), The Courtyer of Covnt Baldessar Castilio. 1592 GREENE *Ufst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 217 Certain Italianate Contes, humorous Caualiers. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. iii. 15 The Count Meloone a Noble Lord of France. 1599 – *Much Ado* II. i. 218 Now Signior, where's the Count, did you see him? 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 173 [In France] The Governours of Cities were in old time called Dukes, and they of Provinces, Counts. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 234 The Counts or Dukes of the midland parts, and the Count of the Sea-Coast or Saxon Shore, had distinct charges. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 127 Had Count Egmont been of the same opinion with the prince of Orange. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. (1846) II. 35 All these provincial generals were therefore *dukes*; but no more than ten among them were dignified with the rank of *counts* or companions, a title of honour, or rather of favour, which had been recently invented in the court of Constantine. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 511 The primitive organisation of the church of Germany under Charlemagne, founded on the combined power and agency of the bishops and counts. 1889 *Whitaker's Almanack* 494 The German Empire .. Ambassador in London, Count Hatzfeldt-Wildenberg.

2. Count Palatine: orig. in the later Roman Empire a count (*comes*) attached to the imperial palace, and having supreme judicial authority in all causes that came to the king's immediate audience; thence, under the German Emperors, etc., a count to whom it was granted to exercise supreme jurisdiction in his fief or province; in English History = *Earl Palatine*, the earl or other proprietor of a county palatine, now applied to the Earl of Chester, and Duke of Lancaster, dignities which are attached to the crown. See PALATINE.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 64 Why, he hath .. a better bad habite of frowning then the Count Palentine. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 56 Two of the English counties, Chester and Lancaster are counties palatine, and the earls of Chester and the dukes of Lancaster bear the titles of counts palatine. The archbishop of York, previously to the reign of Elizabeth, claimed to be a count palatine within his possession of Hexham and Hexhamshire.

3. *Comb.* **Count-bishop**, a bishop holding also the temporal dignity of *count*; so **count-cardinal** (applied to Wolsey, who, as Archbishop of York, was Count of Hexhamshire).

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 172 But our Count-Cardinall Has done this, and tis well: for worthy Wolsey (Who cannot erre) he did it. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* Pref., Lorenzo Count-bishop of Ceneda.

Count (kaunt), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **counte**, (4 *Sc.* **cont**, 5 **cownt(e, kownt**), 4– **count**. Also *β.* 4–9 **compt**, 6 **coumpt**. [ME. *counte-n*, a. OF. *cunte-r, conte-r* = Pr., Sp., Pg. *contar*, It. *contare*:—L. *computāre* to calculate, reckon, f. *com-* together + *putāre* to think: see COMPUTE, a modern adoption of the L. Mod.F. has since the 15th c. spelt *compter* in the sense 'count', keeping *conter* in the sense 'tell, relate': cf. the sense development of *tell*. Following the Fr., *compt* was a variant in English from the 15th to the 18th c.]

I. *trans.*

1. To tell over one by one, to assign to (individual objects in a collection) the numerals one, two, three, etc. so as to ascertain their number; to number, enumerate; to reckon, reckon up, calculate; also, merely to repeat the numerals in order up to a specified number, as *to count ten*.

Now the ordinary word for this; formerly TELL was used.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1731 Gode hatz counted þy kyndam bi a clene noumbre. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5549 Of knighthede to count þere was the clene floure. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iii. (1570) C ij/2 Suche blinde fooles as can not count nor tell A score saue twentie. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* N v, Comptand .. swa mony dominical letters as yair be vnities in ye nombre of ye circle of ye sone of yat 3ere. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 162 Then must I count my gaines. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 75 Inhabitants not to be counted. 1715 POPE *2nd Ep. Miss Blount* 18 Count the slow clock, and dine exact at noon. 1734 — *Ess. Man* IV. 89 Count all th' advantage prosp'rous Vice attains. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays, Lake Regillus* xxviii, And still stood all who saw them fall While men might count a score. 1844 EMERSON *Lect., New Eng. Ref.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 262 The persons who at forty years, still read Greek, can all be counted on your hand. *Mod.* There are savages who cannot count more than three.

b. *Mus.* To mark (the time or rhythm of music) by counting the beats orally. Also *absol.*

1848 RIMBAULT *First Bk. Piano* 31 The time should at first be counted audibly—one, two, three, four—and so on, during each bar. *Ibid.* 32 In slow movements..it is better to count by Quavers; in quick times, by Crotchets. *Mod.* You are not counting! No, I can play without that.

c. *To count up*: to find the whole sum of by counting, to reckon up. *To count out*: to count and give out or take out (from a stock), to count so as to exhaust the stock. *To count out the House* (of Commons): to bring the sitting to a close on counting the number of members present (which the Speaker must do when his attention is drawn to the matter) and finding it less than forty, the number required to 'make a House'; also loosely *to count out a member* or *measure*, i.e. to stop him or it by this means.

1833 [see COUNTING *vbl. sb.*]. 1839 *Ann. Register* 51 [He] had not proceeded far in his address, when the House was counted out. 1862 *Illustr. Lond. News* XLI. 74/2 Mr. Freeland..was counted out summarily. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 73 The action of counting out coin. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 98 To count up his talents and the usury of his own which he added to them. 1884 *Graphic* 21 June 595/2 It was expected that..the House would be counted out at 9 o'clock.

d. *To count kin* (*Sc.*): to reckon degrees of kinship *with*; hence, to be so near of kin that the degrees can be counted or exactly stated. (Used by Scott in the sense 'To compare one's pedigree with that of another'.)

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. XXVI, No knight in Cumberland so good, But William may count with him kin and blood.

2. To include in the reckoning; to reckon in.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 210 b, A naturall daye.. that is a daye & a nyght counted togyder. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 70 He is not counted in the number of kinges. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 145 They are bound ..to serve three moneths within the Land, and forty dayes without, not counting the dayes of marching. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xii. 192 In medieval warfare none but horsemen were counted. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 106/2 The present number [of the House of Lords] is, without counting princes of the blood, 461.

3. To esteem, account, reckon, consider, regard, hold (a thing) to be (so and so).

a. with *obj.* and *compl.*; = ACCOUNT *v.* 6 a.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1685 Þus he countes hym a kow, þat watz a kyng ryche. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian* 1155 To god I cont a fa þat but chesoune a mane wald sla. *c* 1500 *New Not-br. Mayd* in *Anc. Poet. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 44 In cardes and dyce, He compteth no vyce. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (1871) 88 Coumptynge all fyshe that cometh to the net. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* (1603) 263 They compt it a heinous crime. 1603 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 32 The coast of Nova Hispania counting his beginning at the town of Santa Helena. 1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xiii. 97 These Wounds are counted mortal. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 15 It was counted a great exploit to pass this strait. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 31 Must we count Life a curse and not a blessing?

b. with *for* (*arch.*), *as*; = ACCOUNT *v.* 6 b.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 355 (Mätz.) Þey .. counteþ reste for likyng, and fredom for richesse. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 48 But now..kownt we gold as cley. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xviii. 3 Wherefore are we counted as beestes? 1557 NORTH

tr. *Gueuara's Diall o. Princes* 217 b/2 We thinke that it counteth vs for men that be wise, when, etc. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 338 Sir Robert, ye are..counted for a valiaunt man. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xix. 15 My maides count me for a stranger. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 1397, I count you for a fool. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* ii. 14 Died and was counted as a saint.

c. with *inf.* or *obj. clause.* *arch.* or *dial.* (With clause *colloq.* in U.S.: cf. *reckon, calculate.*)

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 165 Hym thei coumpt to bee ..a good Rhetorician. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 31 The Sommer seede .. is .. counted to yeelde more flowre then the Winter grayne. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 34 Compting knowledge to bee an happinesse. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War*, I count that old Ill-Pause .. did draw up those proposals. 1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* I, I count we shall ha' the whole Gang in a Se'nnight. *a* 1848 D. HUMPHREYS *Yankee in England* (Bartlett), *Count de Luc.* You can read? *Doolittle.* I count I can. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-cult.* 14 Count yourself not to know a fact when you know that it took place, but..when you see it as it did take place.

4. To reckon, estimate, esteem (at such a price or value); †to esteem, value, hold of account (*obs.*).

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 27775 (Fairf.) Heuenes of mannis hert þat countis noȝt his awen quert. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 320, I count nocht my lyff a stra. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 303 Caton counteþ hit at nouht and canonistres at lasse. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 191 Y counte hyme nat at a cres. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* iv, Scho compt him not twa clokkis. 1857 DE QUINCEY *China* Wks. 1871 XVI. 249 Homage paid to a picture, when counted against homage paid to a living man, is but a shadow.

†**5.** To reckon or impute *to*, put down to the account of. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xv. 6 Abram beleued the Lorde, and yᵗ was counted vnto him for righteousnes. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* II. i, All the Impossibilities, which Poets Count to extravagance of loose Description.

†**6.** To tell, relate, recount. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvii. 183 O þing þat I haue herd cownted whan I was 30ng. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 288 Come count your newes. 1655 tr. *De Parc's Francion* v. 13, I .. counted to him .. the services I was capable to do for Philemon. 1778 *Camp Guide* 1 Your Tommy now writes, To 'count his misfortunes.

II. *intrans.* (often with indirect passive: e.g. *to be counted upon*).

†**7.** To reckon, make reckoning. *Obs.* exc. in phr. *To count without one's host*: see HOST.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 31 For to compten ate lest. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 552 in *Babees Bk.* 317 Þo countrollour..Wrytes vp þo somme..And helpes to count. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 97 O heuinlie fader .. be to vsz marciful .. and count notht scherplie vith vsz. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Rom.* II. 41 Christe gladly receyued you, not coumptynge vpon the offences of your former lyfe. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. III. 22 Hudibras..Found..He did but Count without his Host. 1877 S. OWEN in *Wellesley's Desp.* p. xv, He counted without his host.

†**b.** To account *for*, give account of. *Obs. rare.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 305 Executours..redy to count for alle þe testament.

†**8.** To make account *of*, think (much, little lightly, etc.) *of*, care *for*. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 23337 (Fairf.) Of þaire misfare þai counte at noȝt. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 441 Þe pope..counteth nouȝt þough crystene ben culled and robbed. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 20 Prydfull hee was..And counted not for Gods fauour. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 65 So painted.. that no man counts of her beauty. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. (1682) 386, I counting nothing of it, would needs..go in again. 1700 S. PARKER *Six Philosophical Essays* 31 He counts so highly of his merit, that, etc. 1845–6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. I. vii. 108 To make them count light of it.

†**b.** To think *of*, judge *of* (as); = ACCOUNT *v.* 7.

1602 W. WATSON *Decacordon* 336 The Jesuits cannot abide to be counted of as good, devout, simple, religious men, but, etc.

9. With *on, upon* (†*of*): To make the basis of one's calculations or plans; to look for or expect with assurance; to depend or rely on (in reference to a possible contingency).

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. State* (1840) III. xxiii. 208 There is less honesty, wisdom, and mercy in men than is counted on. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 160 The whole town counted of no other. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 191 ¶ 10 We..may possibly never possess what we have so foolishly counted upon. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), I think it a great errour to count upon the genius of a nation as a standing argument. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. VIII. 74 Counting on them as sure auxiliaries. 1840 MACAULAY *Ranke* Ess. (1851) II. 133 Only one thirtieth part of the population could be counted on as good Catholics. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VIII. iii, The Government count on the seat.

10. (*absol.* use of 1.) **a.** To practise arithmetic, to 'do sums'. Now *dial.*

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 93 Schooles..in the which they doo learne to write, read, and count. *Mod. Sc.* At school we learned to count on slates.

b. To reckon numerically.

1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* v. 106 The Egyptians.. counted by upright strokes up to nine, and then made a special sign for ten. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* i. 10 To count by tens is the simplest way of counting. *Mod.* I am tired of counting.

†**11.** *Law.* To plead in a court of law. [AF. *counter*, in Law-books from 13th c. Cf. COUNT *sb.*¹ 8.] *To count upon*: to make (any fact) the basis of a count or plea. *Obs.*

In the technical language of a system of procedure now abolished, the plaintiff was said to 'count' when he declared by the mouth of his advocate, or by written document, the nature of his complaint, while 'plead' and 'plea' were specifically used of the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's count or counts.

A serjeant-at-law when appointed went before the judges and formally opened an imaginary case, in order to manifest his right to 'count' or plead.

1669 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 415/4 The next day..they Counted before the Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas at Serjeants-Inn, and this day appeared before all the Judges of England in the Temple-Hall where they had their Robes put on, and received their Coifs, Hoods, and Caps from the Judges. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 529. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4130/3 They again Counted, and gave Rings to all the Judges, Serjeants and Officers. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 295 In an action on the case upon an *assumpsit* for goods sold and delivered, the plaintiff usually counts or declares, first upon a settled and agreed price..and lest he should fail in proof of this, he counts likewise upon a *quantum valebant*. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Count*, In passing a recovery at the Common Pleas' bar, a serjeant at law *counts* upon the *præcipe*, etc.

III. *intr.* with passive sense (*neuter-passive*).

12. To admit of being counted; in quot. of a verse, to 'scan' (by counting the feet).

1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 397 An unimpeachable verse, for it counts right.

b. (with *compl.*) To amount to, be in number, 'number'; to reckon as (so many).

1819 BYRON *Juan* II. lxiii, They counted thirty. 1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 371 The carambole counts two. 1833 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. 1863 XIV. 2 *note*, First and last, we counted as eight children..though never counting more than six living at once.

13. To be reckoned or accounted.

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xcix, They count as kindred souls. 1874 *Athenæum* 23 Mar., This volume .. may count among the scarcest works of its time.

14. To enter into the account or reckoning: **a.** *To count for* (*much, little, nothing*, etc.): to be of (much, little, no) account.

1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xi. 630 The lower classes can count for little in [their] eyes. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* v. (1889) 43 Oxford ought to be the place .. where money should count for nothing. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* i. 23 High birth..among the haughty Castillians has always counted for a great deal.

b. *absol.*

1885 PROCTOR *Whist* App. 186 Many doubt whether good play really counts much at Whist. 1892 SIR W. HARCOURT in *Daily News* 12 July 6/3 There is Bedfordshire, and Cambridgeshire..and Somersetshire; but all these do not count! They like to leave out of account the 21 seats we won at the by-elections, but they do count upon a division. *Mod.* In this examination the first 250 marks do not count at all.

Countable (kau·ntăb'l), *a.* Also 6 **contabul**, 6–7 **comptable**, 7 **-ible**, **compteable**. [a. OF. *contable*, now *comptable*, f. *conter, compter*: see COUNT *v.* Often aphetic for ACCOUNTABLE.]

†**1.** Liable to give an account or reckoning; answerable, responsible; = ACCOUNTABLE 1. *Obs.*

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 10 § 1 Severally countable for the porcions by theym severally receyved. 1529 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggers* (1845) 2 The poore wyves must be countable to theym of every tenth eg. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 100 We are comptable to god, and so be they. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. x. (1632) 571 An honest man is not comptable for the vice and folly of his trade. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 269 We are under an obligation..we are countable for them. 1828 ATHERSTONE *Fall of Nineveh* XIII. 272 Who unto you has made us comptible?

†**b.** Involving responsibility; to be accounted for. *Obs.*

1549 LATIMER *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 105 Is it not a dygnitye wyth a charge? is it not comptable?..It wylbe a chargeable dygnitye whan accompte shal be asked of it.

†**c.** Liable to answer *to*, sensitive *to*. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 186 Good Beauties, let mee sustaine no scorne; I am very comptible, euen to the least sinister vsage.

2. Capable or proper to be counted or numbered; numerable.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. iv. (1588) 452 If any person haue packed Fish in barrels, and haue mixed the countable Fish with the small Fish. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (1862) 503/2 The evils..are very many, and almost countable with those which were hidden in the basket of Pandora. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vii. § 64 Thirtie men of Armes, and other inferior Souldiers not countable. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* VII. i, They are countable by the thousand and the million.

b. Within countable degrees of kinship. Cf. COUNT *v.* 1 d. *nonce-use.*

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. x. v. 631 A Prince of Orange countable kinsman to his Prussian Majesty.

†**Cou·ntant,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Aphetic for ACCOUNTANT; cf. also F. *contant, comptant*, pr. pple. of *conter* to COUNT.] Giving or liable to give account; = ACCOUNTANT.

1638 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucrece* Wks. 1874 V. 167 He .. deposd My father in my swathed infancy, For which he shall be countant.

Cou·ntdom. *nonce-wd.* [f. COUNT *sb.* + -DOM: cf. *earldom.*] The dominion of a count.

1848 LYTTON *Harold* VIII. ii, There are few things in his Countdom which my lord would not give to clasp the right hand of Harold.

Counted (kau·ntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. COUNT *v.* + -ED¹.] Accounted, numbered, etc.: see COUNT *v.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. i. 47 Nor Mother, Wife, nor Englands counted Queene. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 972 Father! thy days have pass'd in peace, 'Mid counted beads, and countless prayer.

Countee, obs. f. COUNTY.

Countenance (kau·ntĭnăns), *sb.* Forms: 3–5 **continaunce**, **-ance**, 3–6 **contenaunce**, **-ance**, **-once**, **-anse**, **-ans**(s, **-aunse**, 4 **contien-**, **cunten-**, **cuntin-**, **kuntenaunce**, (*Sc.* **cuntyr-**, **counternans**), 4–5 **contynaunce**, **-ans**(e, 4–6 **countenaunce**, (**-tin-**, **-tyn-**, **-teyn-**, **-ance**, **-ans**, **-aunse**, 5 **cown-**), 4– **countenance**. [ME. *con-, cun-, countena*(*u*)*nce*, a. OF. *con-, cuntenance* (11th c. *Chans. Roland*) manner of holding oneself, bearing, behaviour, aspect, ad. L. *continēntia* (see CONTINENCE), used in med.L. in sense of 'habitus, moris et gestus conformatio' (Du Cange): cf. CONTAIN *v.* The extension of sense from 'mien, aspect' to 'face' appears to be Eng.: cf. F. use of *mine*.]

I. †**1.** Bearing, demeanour, comportment; behaviour, conduct; sometimes *spec.* behaviour of two persons towards each other. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 113/245 Al-to nobleie of þe worlde his continaunce he brouȝte. 1340 *Ayenb.* 259 Of uayre contenonce to-uore alle men. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4900 With clipping & kessing and contenaunce hende. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 273 Fell neuir men so foull myschans Eftir so sturdy cuntyrnans. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xxi, They had goodely langage & louely countenaunce to gyder..Fair syster I haue wel aspyed your countenaunce betwixe you and this knyght. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 235 Whan we be dissolute in herte, and lyght in countenaunce. 1678 A. LOVELL *Fontaine's Duties Cav.* 120 The General by his Scouts shall inform himself of the Enemies Countenance. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. v, The Spaniard governor ordered two muskets to be fired..that by their countenance he might know what to expect..This stratagem took; for..they started up..and..ran screaming..away.

†**b.** *To make* (*a*) *countenance* (see also 2 d, 3, 7): to assume or have a certain demeanour or attitude; to comport oneself. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5747 Wan þe Amerel hab iherd hym telle, Contenance made he fers & felle. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 53 For the good countenances that he made he was moche wel beloued. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxxvii. 98 To regarde..her great beauty, and the gracyous wordes and countenaunce that she made. *a* 1533 — *Huon* cxxix. 473 The admyral..wold not issue out..tyll he sawe what countenaunce the chrysten men wolde make.

†**2.** Appearance, aspect, look (*obs.* exc. as *transf.* from 4); also, a show or semblance *of* anything.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 792 Ful clene watz þe countenaunce of her cler yȝen. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 24 In cuntinaunce of clopinge queinteliche degyset. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* C iv b, The draper helde the countenaunce of a drunken man. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 134 To amaze the ignorant Reader with a countenance of great learning. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 41. 1639 HOWELL in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 77 The countenance of the weather invited me. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 20 These Authors did not espouse this Opinion..without some countenance of Probability. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. ii. (1840) 35, I..knew the very countenance of the place. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. i. § 30. 25 The countenance of Nature.

†**b.** Mere appearance or show; feigned or assumed appearance, pretence. *Obs.*

c 1398 CHAUCER *Fortune* 34, I haue thee taught diuisioun bitwene Frend of effect and frend of countenaunce. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxvi. 174 The sayde Godfrey, to dyssayue yᵉ Frenshemen, shewed outwarde countenaunce to be a Cristen man. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 449/1 Let vs learn..to absteine from al talke, and all countenances. 1613–8 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 191 They passed the day in Countenances, and nothing was done. 1727 SWIFT *To Yng. Lady*, Their whole demeanor, before they got a husband, was all but a countenance and constraint upon their nature.

†**c.** *For* (*a*) *countenance*: for a show or pretence, for appearance sake. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 711 And for a countenaunce in his hond bar An holow stikke. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 255, I hadde in custom to come to scole late, Nat for to lerne but for a contenaunce. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 151 Although she [the Queen] joyned her husbande with hir in name for a countenaunce, yet she did all, she saied all, and she bare the whole swynge. 1614 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* iii. § 21 God hath many retainers that weare his Livery, for a countenance. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Antiq.* II. vi. (1733) 36 Joseph .. for a Countenance..charged them as Spies. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 34 That Florida was for countenance, to hide the reality of authorized buccaneering.

†**d.** *To make* (*a*) *countenance*: to make a show (real or feigned) of any action, feeling, or intention. Also *to set a countenance*. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 482 Bot quhat pite that euir he had, Na contenance thar-off he maid. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xxxii, He..made countenaunce as though he wold haue stryken hym. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 197 b, He made a countenance to assayle his adversarie. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 134 But, the election being done, he made countinance of great discontentation thereat. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXI. lxiii. 429 He set a countenance..as though hee would take a journey like a private person. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. 102 These Nations joyned togethers, and..made countenance of warre. 1726–7 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. ii, I made a countenance as if I would eat him alive.

†**e.** *Ship of countenance*: ?

1570 J. CAMPION in Arb. *Garner* I. 55 Touching the ship that must go, she must observe this order. She must be a ship of countenance. She must not touch in any part of Spain. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xviii. 215

He went to Surat Road, in the Royal James and Mary, with three or four other Ships of Countenance, to try if he could bully the Governor, and frighten the Merchants.

†3. A sign, gesture. *To make a countenance*: to make a sign, intimate by sign or gesture. *Obs.*

*c*1350 *Will. Palerne* 1401 Prueli..sche praide william þanne to seche softily to hire chaumber..& he bi quinte contenance to come he granted, For he ne durst openly. *c*1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 71 Vp roos tho oon..and with his hand made contenaunce that men sholde holden hem stille. 1461–83 *Housek. Ord.* 375 If hee doe call them or doe make any countenance to them. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 375 The king made them a countenaunce to come nere.

4. The look or expression of a person's face.

(In early use often not easily distinguished from 1, 2, and in later use difficult to separate from 5.)

*c*1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 183 Þo Normans were sorie, of contenance gan blaken. *c*1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 394 Þan him ansuerede Olyuer wyþ sterne contynaunce. *c*1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2098 He shewed ay countenance gladd. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 183 Imploring mercy..both with holding up his handes, and making dolorous countenance. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 22 They haue greye or blewe eyes, and are of cruell countenaunce. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 29 *Kent.* You haue that in your countenance, which I would faine call Master. *Lear.* What's that? *Kent.* Authority. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxvi. 179 Their countenances speak a different language. 1859 tr. *Bengel's Gnomon* I. 313 A man's countenance varies; his face is always the same. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* ii. 51 God made your features, but you made your countenance.

b. *To change one's countenance*: to alter one's facial expression (or † as in 1, one's demeanour) as the result of feeling or emotion. *To keep one's countenance*: to preserve composure, refrain from expressing emotion; now *esp.* to refrain from laughing or smiling. So (here, or under 6) *his countenance fell*: i.e. he showed disappointment or dejection.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 127 Thai changit contenanss and late. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. xiv, She kepte her countenaunce and maade no semblaunt of sorowe. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 386 To this the king with chaunged countenaunce aunswered. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 834 Sitting like an image without moving, and with a great state and majesty keeping his countenance, dained not to give them one of his lookes. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* iv. 5 Cain was very wroth, and his countenance fell. 1728 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 212 It was as much as I could do to keep my Countenance at the Figure he made. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 373 Courtiers and envoys kept their countenances as well as they could while the renegade protested that.. his conscience would not let him rest, etc. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 133 When he was told that the work must positively be brought to an end, his countenance fell. 1891 N. GOULD *Doub. Event* 17 Captain Drayton changed countenance.

5. The face, visage.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 372 My contenaunce is on the boke, But toward her is all my loke. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 484 He kest vp his contenance & knygtly he lokes. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxiv. 29 Yf he hyde awaye his countenaunce. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xvii. 42 But a youth, and ruddy, and of a faire countenance. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* vii, That vile representation of the royal countenance. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. i, His countenance was handsome. 1871 BROWNING *Hervé Riel* viii, How hope succeeds despair on each Captain's countenance!

6. 'Calmness of look, composure of face'; 'confidence of mien' (J.); *esp.* in phr. *To lose countenance, with a good countenance.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3368 (Cott.) And þof sco scamful was, i-wiss, Sco tint na contenance wit þis. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 5740 Now is Gii of Warwike a couward..Lorn he hab contenaunce. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2518 All the buernes aboute abasshet þer with..þere countenaunse failed. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 21 The Admirall (framing the best countenance he could) departed. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 527/2 The Persians stood and received them with a good countenance.

b. *Out of countenance*: disconcerted, abashed. *To put out of countenance*: to disconcert. Also *fig.*

15.. *Ballad on Money* in Halliw. *Nugæ Poet.* 49 Every man lackyng yt than Is clene owte of contenaunce. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 611, I will not be put out of countenance. 1621 BP. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* § 4 Firme and obdurate fore-heads, whose resolution can laugh their sinnes out of countenance. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* IV. 11 The table spread..for a noble breakfast..that put me out of countenance, so much and so good. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacr.* IV. iii. (R.), When Cain..was out of countenance. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Sept., You did put her a little out of countenance. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. vi, You 'll stare my mother out of countenance.

c. *To keep* (*a person*) *in countenance*: to keep him from being abashed or disconcerted; now often involving the notion of encouragement by show of favour or support (cf. 8); to COUNTENANCE. So *to put in countenance.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 623 And now forward, for we haue put thee in countenance. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. xvii, It does not only keep impertinent Fools in countenance, but encourages them to be very troublesome to wise Men. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* (J.), It puts the learned in countenance. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxii, To shut out the censuring world, and keep each other in countenance. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 504 Cornbury was soon kept in countenance by a crowd of deserters.

II. †7. Demeanour or manner towards others as expressing good or ill will; show of feeling or manifestation of regard towards another. *Obs.*

[Immediately related to 1.]

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 1022 She wolde not fonde To holde no wight in balaunce, By half word ne by countenaunce. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 12 The kyng gud counternans thaim maid. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. iii. (Arb.) 49 Lo where she commeth, some countenaunce to hir make. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 15 The stout Faery..Thought..that great Princesse too exceeding prowd, That to strange knight no better countenance allowd. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 138 Entertaining him with the best countenance that could be.

8. 'Patronage; appearance of favour; appearance on any side' (J.); moral support.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 27 Your authoritie and countenance giveth mee..great incouragement. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 33 Vnder whose countenance we steale. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 10 That his deedes may be alwaies readie to give authoritie and countenance to his words. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 143 A doctrine which has no countenance in reason or revelation. 1841 MACAULAY *W. Hastings* Ess. (1854) 595 To lend no countenance to such adulation. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 307 Else I withdraw favour and countenance From you and yours for ever.

†b. *transf.* A support. *Obs.*

1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Agger*..a bulwarke; a countenance to a fortresse or campe: a rampier. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 102 One is a Countenance and Incouragement to another.

III. †9. Estimation; credit or repute in the world.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 148 If I were in as great countenaunce with my sisters sonne. *Ibid.* 431 You are one whome before all other this Universitie hath in more countenaunce and estimation. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 50 Philautus..both for his owne countenaunce, and the great countenaunce which his father had while he liued, crept into credit with Don Ferardo. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), If the outward profession of religion and virtue were once in practice and countenance at court.

†10. The estate or state which one maintains or keeps up; position, standing, dignity. *Obs.*

(It was often used by commentators as a rendering of *contenementum* in Magna Carta, though with doubtful propriety: see CONTENEMENT.)

c 1477 in *Eng. Gilds* 304 Beinge men of good welthe and countenance. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 21 Sauyng to a gentylman his counteynaunce and his householde. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 199 Gentlemen of the best countenaunce, and highest degree of honour. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* ii. (1876) 64 Gentlemen..seeke to maintayne their countenaunces as their predecessors did. *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 18 Men of countenance and authority. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-t., Fines*, When a Man was Fin'd, he was to be Fin'd *Salvo Contenemento*, so as his Countenance might be safe. 1784 J. REEVES *Hist. Eng. Law* (1814) I. 127 Such a grievous imposition as would entirely destroy their contenement, or, to use an English term..formed from it, their countenance and appearance in the world.

†11. ? Maintenance. *Obs.*

1538 BALE *God's Promises* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 287 But through his ordinance Each have his strength and whole countenance. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 56 b, Referred to the common use, and countenaunce of the life.

Countenance *sb.*[2], improperly for *continuance.*

1590 GREENE *Menaphon* (1616) 1 As carefull for the weale of his Countrey, as the countenance of his Diademe. 1592 — *Art Conny-Catch.* III. 10 Countenance of talke made them careles of the time.

Countenance (kau·ntĭnăns), *v.* Also 5–6 -anse, -aunse, 6 -aunce, conti-, countnance. [f. F. *contenancer* 'to countenance, fauor, grace, maintaine, give countenance vnto; also, to frame or set the face handsomely; to give it a graceful and constant garbe' (Cotgr. 1611), f. *contenance* COUNTENANCE *sb.*]

†1. *intr.* To assume a particular demeanour, behaviour, or aspect; to behave, pretend, or make (as if...). *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A vj b, Sum tyme yowre hawke countenansis as she piked hir, and yet she proynith not. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 47, I can countenance comely.

†2. *trans.* 'To make a show of' (J.), pretend.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 16 They were two knights..Which to these Ladies love did countenaunce.

†3. *To countenance out* (also, *to countenance*): to face out, persist in maintaining unblushingly or unfalteringly; also (of a thing) to bear out, support, confirm (cf. sense 5). *Obs.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 419 Sware and stare and byde thereby, And countenance it clenly. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 693 With furious words and irreuerent behauyour..he thought to continaunce out the matter. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. XXV. (1877) I. 366 Let this suffice to countenance out my conjecture. 1615 T. ADAMS *White Devil* 13 Let not the pretended equitie to men countenance out our neglected piety to God.

†4. To give a proper (or specified) aspect to; to set off, grace. *Obs.*

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 14 Who, for parsonage, gesture, and vtterauns beside, coountenaunst the matter too very good liking. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 223 What is the end of seruice to a man but to countenaunce himselfe and credite his maister with braue suites? 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1100 Countenanced this yeares wars with greater shewes than deeds.

5. To give countenance to; to look upon with sanction or favour; to favour, patronize, sanction, encourage, 'back up', bear out: a. a person.

1568 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* (1619) 625 Noble men, whose credit..with the Prince, may honour and countenance them [Gentlemens sonnes]. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. i. 41, I beseech you sir, To countenance William Visor of Woncot, against Clement Perkes of the hill. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xxvii. (1627) 276 That the painfull and obedient be..countenanced, incouraged, and preferred. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 252, I am afraid some of these great Men countenance this bold and Heretical writer. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 243 To demand that Burnet should no longer be countenanced at the Hague.

b. a thing (action, practice, opinion, etc.).

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 42 Content to lose The pleasance of his age, to countnance law. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 43. 464/2 Constantinus..the first Emperour who countenanced the Gospel. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 113 P 1 Lest we should countenance the crime. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* Pref. 13 We shall not be supposed to countenance the practice.

†c. a person *to do* or *be* something. *Obs.*

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 159 Their power must not countenance them to be severe. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. iv. 116 The very Negroes..are countenanced to do so by the Spaniards. 1717 DE FOE *Hist. Ch. Scot.* 8 She countenanced the Priests to go on with all the persecuting Methods they could.

†6. To keep in countenance (by acting in the same way); to be in keeping with. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 85 Malcolme, Banquo, As from your Graues rise vp, and walke like Sprights, To countenance this horror.

Countenanced (kau·ntĭnănst), *ppl. a.* [f. COUNTENANCE *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. [f. the sb.] Having a (specified) countenance.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 277 She cannot be fairely countenanced. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 130 Dull-paced, sad countenanced. 1820 WORDSW. *Sonn. River Duddon* XX, Countenanced like a soft cerulean sky.

2. [f. the vb.] Favoured, supported, etc.: see COUNTENANCE *v.* 5.

1692 LOCKE *Toleration* III. ix, The..unthinking Part of Men; who without Thought..may embrace the Profession of the countenanced Religion.

Countenancer (kau·ntĭnănsəɹ). [f. COUNTENANCE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who countenances, supports, or encourages.

1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Hon. Man's Fortune* IV. ii, Are you her grace's countenancer, lady? 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 35 Root out the Masse and all countenancers of it. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 23 Sept., A Countenancer of Fanaticks. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* i, To be thought an abettor or countenancer..of the Popish ritual.

Co·untenancing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the verb COUNTENANCE.

1628 H. BURTON *Israels Fast* 5 To abhorre such countenancing of sin. 1680–90 TEMPLE *Ess. Pop. Discontents* Wks. 1731 I. 263 The countenancing..the Customs and Habits of Industry.

†Counter (kau·ntəɹ), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4 cuntre, cunter, 5 countire, cowntere, 6 counter. [Aphetic form of *acuntre*, ACOUNTER, ENCOUNTER.] Encounter, hostile meeting, opposition.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 38 Tille þei com to mideweie, cuntre non þei fond. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1344 3e ne herde neuer, y hope, of so hard a cunter. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 238 At the first countire righte The Sarazen slewe oure cristyn knyghte. 14.. *Fencing* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 308 Thys ys the ferst cowntere of the too hond sword. 1591 SPENSER *Tears of Muses* 207 With kindly counter vnder Mimick shade.

Counter (kau·ntəɹ), *sb.*[2] Also 4 countour. [a. AF. *countour* = OF. *conteor* (mod.F. *compteur* counter, *conteur* recounter, narrator): — L. *computātōr-em*, agent-n. f. *computāre* to compute, COUNT.]

1. One who counts, reckons, or calculates.

13.. *MS. Cott. Calig.* A. ii. f. 110 (Halliw.) Ther is no countere nor clerke Con hem recken alle. 1369 [see COUNTER *sb.*[3] 3.] *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 25 In my purs, so grete sommes be, That there nys counter in alle cristente Whiche that kan at ony nombre sette. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 78 A Cownter, *compotista*. 1769 SMITH in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 309, I did not even hear the feet of the four counters, who had passed behind me from the windows to the clock.

b. In the House of Commons: One who causes the House to be counted.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 27 May 527 A counter is looked upon in the House with the same sort of individual dread..that is accorded out of the House to an informer or a hangman.

†2. A serjeant-at-law, etc.: see COUNTOUR. *Obs.*

3. An apparatus for keeping count of revolutions, strokes of a piston, etc. [Cf. F. *compteur* gas-meter.]

1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 145 A counter is placed so as to show the number of revolutions of the windlass. 1823 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 1. 4 By fixing a counter on the beam of one engine..the number of strokes made..was ascertained. 1829 R. STUART *Anecd. Steam Engines* I. 275 This..*counter* was formed of a series of small wheels, shut up in a box, having a dial and index hand, to show how many revolutions had been made.

Counter (kau·ntəɹ), *sb.*[3] Forms: 4– counter; also 4 counture, (5 cowntewery, countre, 6 cowntier), 5–6 countor, -our, 5–7 cownter, 6– compter. [a. AF. *counteour, countour*, in OF. *conteoir, -eor, -oer*, whence *conteour, contouer*, in 14–15th c. *comptouer, comptouoir*, mod.F. *comptoir*: — L. *computātōrium* (in med.L. 1364, Du Cange), f. *computāre* to compute, count + -ORIUM. As this became, like the prec., *countour, -or* in AF., they are both *counter* in mod.Eng. The form *cowntewery* points to an AF. *counteori* or *countoueri*.]

I. 1. Anything used in counting or keeping

account: †a. A round piece of metal, ivory, or other material, formerly used in performing arithmetical operations. *Obs.*

a c 1310 *Know Thyself* 38 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 131 Sitte doun and take countures rounde .. And for vche a synne lay þou doun on Til þou þi synnes haue sou3t vp and founde. 1496 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 300 A nest of cowntouris to the King. 1515 Barclay *Egloges* iii. (1570) C ij/1 The kitchin clarke .. Jengling his counters, chatting himselfe alone. 1530 Palsgr. 684/1, I shall reken it syxe tymes by aulgorisme or you can caste it ones by counters [*par jectons*]. 1542 Recorde *Gr. Artes* 86 b, Nowe that you have learned .. Arithmetike with the penne, you shall see the same Arte in Counters. 1579 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 66 Marchantes counters which nowe and then stande for hundreds and thousands, by and bye for odd halfpens or farthinges and otherwhiles for very nihils. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* xxxi. iv. 405 They assayed many times to cast with counters, and comprise the full number of them. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* (1755) 2 [They] never used to dirty their fingers with pen, ink, and counters. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* iv. ii. 277 The stones and shells were laid aside, and counters made with ivory became their substitutes.

β. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 Item for euery nest of compters .xviii*s.*. 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 235 Praying by tale with Sainct Dominicks round compters. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* iv. iii. 38 Euery tod yeeldes pound and odde shilling: fifteene hundred shorne, what comes the wooll too? .. I cannot do't without Compters. 1698 Crull *Muscovy* 173 Arithmetick..which they perform by the help of Plumb-Stones instead of Compters.

b. In later times used chiefly in keeping an account or reckoning in games of chance, *esp.* cards. (These counters are of various shapes, according to convenience.)

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 105/2 They cast it into the winde, they played with it as with a counter. ?*a* 1600 *Tom Thumbe* 61 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 179 Where he for counters, pinns and points, and cherry stones did play. 1674 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* 345 He that hath first played away his cards demands as many counters as there are cards in the hands of the rest. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 15 ¶ 4 They were marking their game with Counters. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* vii. § 8 Counters ..at a card-table are used..as signs substituted for money. 1874 Burnand *My Time* vii. 61 Card-playing..for counters at two-pence a dozen. 1878 H. H. Gibbs *Ombre* 8 The Counters should be of various shapes—round, oblong, and long or fish-shaped.

c. Also, applied to the 'pieces' or 'men' used in playing shovelboard, chess, draughts and other games; also *fig.*

1605 Armin *Foole upon F.* (1880) 21 All alone he playd at slide groate, as his manner was: peeces or counters he had none. 1865 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxvii. 299 The mass of the emperor's subjects..were moved as counters by the hands of a central government. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. 368 The noblest aims and lives were only counters on her board.

2. An imitation coin of brass or inferior metal; a token used to represent real coin; hence often rhetorically contrasted with real coins, as being only their temporary representatives or counterfeits.

1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 1186 Nay, offer hym a counter in stede of a peny. 1601 Dent *Pathw. Heaven* (1831) 24 A fool believeth every thing: that copper is gold, and a counter an angel. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* i. iv. 15 Words are wise mens counters, they do but reckon by them: but they are the mony of fooles. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2498/4 A silver box of Counters stampt with Kings and Queens heads, etc. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* iii. i. iii. (1852) 309 He sent her a brass counter, a silver crown, and a gold jacobus. 1796 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 152 Counters will pay this from the poor in spirit; but from you, my friend, coin was due. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 152 Silver, not as now a sort of counter, but the body of the current coin. 1855 Browning *Statue & Bust*, The true has no value beyond the sham. As well the counter as coin, I submit. 1868 *Daily News* 23 Oct., How easy it is to pay fools with the counters of words instead of with the money of thought.

b. Also applied to debased coin, and contemptuously to money generally.

1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 80 When Marcus Brutus growes so Couetous To locke such Rascall Counters from his Friends. 1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* ii, Does Mr. Wood think, we will sell him a stone of wool for a parcel of his counters not worth sixpence. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 582 He was robbed indirectly by a new issue of counters, smaller in size and baser in material than any which had yet borne the image and superscription of James.

c. As the type of a thing of no intrinsic value.

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* ii. vii. 63 What, for a Counter, would I do, but good? 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 554 Childish squabling about Nut-shells, Counters and Cherry stones. 1682 — *Lett. Sev. Subjects* (1694) 32 Stickling to get the most Counters and Cherry-cobs.

II. †3. A table or desk for counting money, keeping accounts, etc.; a bureau. *Obs.*

In quot. 1369 perh. an abacus or counting-board.

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 436 Thogh Argus the noble covnter [*v. r.* countour] Sete to rekene in hys counter [*v.r.* countour].

1453 Marg. Paston in *P. Lett.* No. 185 I. 250 The draute chamer, ther as ye wold your cofors and cowntewery shuld be sette for the whyle; and ther is no space besyde the bedd..for to sette both your bord and your kofors ther. 1493 *Bury Wills* (1850) 81, I bequethe to Kateryn my wyff my countour stondyng in my parlour. 1504 *Ibid.* 98 A fetherbed and a tabyll callyd a countour. 1521 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 203 Unum magnum cowntier stans in aula. 1587 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 306 One fetherbed .. standing in the westmost chamber, and the best counter, that is in the same chamber.

4. A banker's or money-changer's table; also, the table in a shop on which the money paid by purchasers is counted out, and across which goods are delivered. The tradesman stands *behind the counter*; goods are sold and money paid *over the counter*.

(In modern times the shop-counter is also used for the display of goods, but this is not implied in the name.)

a. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* iii. 259/1 He [is]..behind a Counter or Counting Table. 1701 De Foe *True-born Eng.* 25 Fate has but very small Distinction set Betwixt the Counter and the Coronet. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* (1755) 2 Sometimes you would see him behind his counter selling broad-cloth. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 215 [He] might walk into a shop, lay on the counter a bit of brass worth threepence, and carry off goods to the value of half a guinea. 1875 Jevons *Money* (1878) 252 Pay it back over the counter to the credit of his account with the same banker. 1889 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 31 May 7/4 In fair days he would take some £40 over the counter.

β. 1699 Garth *Dispens.* iii. 30 Then from the Compter he takes down the File. 1731 Fielding *New Way* ii. ii, Do you sit behind a desk, or stand behind a compter? 1798 *Anti-Jacobin* xxvi. 136 Each spruce nymph from city compters free. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. ii. (1863) 324 Mrs. Bennet, milliner .. who .. marshalled a compter full of caps and bonnets at one side of the shop.

† 5. A counting-house: a. In early use. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Shipm. T.* 213 Vp to his housbande is this wyf ygon And knokketh at his Countour [*v.r.* counter] boldely. 1431 *Test. Ebor.* ii. (Surtees) 16 Omnia instrumenta et necessaria shopæ meæ ad le meltynghouse et ad countor meum spectantia. 1530 Palsgr. 209/2 Counter, a countyng house, *comptoyr.*

b. In 18–19th c. after F. *comptoir.*

1736 Berkeley *App. to Querist* ii. § 136 Whether it would not be right to build the compters and public treasuries .. without wood. 1809 *Ann. Reg.* 861/1 England is only sensible in her compters.

III. †6. The office, court, or hall of justice of a mayor. *Obs.*

1479 *Mayor of Bristol* in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 426 The Maire and Shiref..to kepe theire due residence at the Counter euery Feryall day. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* iii. viii. § 44 (1740) 616 The law Province was restored to its Seat in the several Counters, and the Sherriffs opened their Halls.

7. The prison attached to such a city court; the name of certain prisons for debtors, etc. in London, Southwark, and some other cities and boroughs. In this sense the official spelling from the 17th c. was Compter, q. v. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1388 [see Counter-tenor 1 b for play upon this word]. 1428 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 78 The prisons of Ludgate .. And the Countours. 1476 *Plumpton Corr.* 36 He..gart him be sett in the Countre, till he founde sewerte to answer at the Gildehall for the cloth. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxix. 265 They..brake vp the prison of newgate and drafe oute al the prisoners and of both countours..and destroyed alle the bookes of bothe counters. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 96 Item the xxvij. day of September after was the counter in Bredstret removyd in-to Wood-strete. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* ii. i, He is got into one o' your citie pounds, the Counters. 1645 Pagitt *Heresiogr.* (1662) 215 He was committed by the Lord Mayor to the Counter, and from thence removed to the new prison in Maiden Lane. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 398 A counter or prison, *carcer.* [See Compter.]

IV. 8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 3) *counter-cloth*; (sense 4) *counter-dandy*, *-keeper*; (sense 5) *counter-door*, *-house*; (sense 7) *Counter-book*, *-gate*, *-scuffle*, *-wall*; **counter-case**, a flat case to lie on a shop-counter; **† counter-caterpillar**, ? slang name for a constable; **†counter-rat**, (*a*) slang name for an inferior officer of a Counter; (*b*) a criminal inmate of a Counter; **counter-skipper** = Counter-jumper. Also Counter-jumper, -man.

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.), Though base and trebles, fortune did me grant, Yet to make up the musicke, I must looke The tenor in the cursed *counter-booke. ? 1631 *Wat Tyler* in Evans *O. B.* (1784) I. li. 282 Into the counters then they get, Where men in prison lay for debt; They broke the doors and let them out, And threw the counter-books about. 1707 E. Ward *Hud. Rediv.* II. 6 These *Compter-Caterpillars, These Hawk-ey'd Shoulder-dabbling Dealers. 1541 *Lanc. Wills* I. 129 A *cownter clothe xvj^{d}. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xxvii, Young *counter-dandies are displaying their wares. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Shipman's T.* 85 Ffor which ful faste his *Countour dore he shette. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* iii. iii. 85 Thou mightst as well say, I loue to walke by the *Counter-gate. 1710 E. Ward *Brit. Hud.*, Go see 'em strait, I charge you, in at Counter-Gate. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Shipman's T.* 77 And vp in to his *Countour hous gooth he. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* V. 6 The wretched perversion of judgement which uniformly ranks.. *counter keepers .. before the honest ploughman. *a* 1613 Overbury *Char., Sargeant's Yeoman*, This *counter-rat.. hath not his full halfe-share of the booty. 1707 E. Ward *Hud. Rediv.* II. 6 Looking as rough as Counter Rats. 1858 R. S. Surtees *Ask Mamma* xxv. 97 She .. taught them .. how to speak to a doctor, how to a *counter-skipper. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 191/2 A counter-skipper in a small linen-draper's shop. 1607 Heywood *Fair Maid Exch.* Wks. 1874 II. 31 Sentences .. for posteritie to carve Vpon the inside of the *Counter wall.

Counter (kau·ntəɹ), *sb.*[4] [In senses 1, 2, f. Counter *a.* or *adv.*: of senses 3–4 the history is uncertain, and perhaps they ought to be treated separately.]

1. *Hunting.* The opposite direction to the course taken by the game; see Counter *adv.* 1.

1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 121 The huntesmen .. must take good heede that theyr houndes take not the counter by cause the harte is fledde backwardes. *Ibid.* 205 Or els hunteth backe himself by the counter of hir footing. 1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* i. (1706) 87 That the Hounds may not think it the Counter she came first.

2. The contrary, opposite.

1871 Tennyson *Last Tourn.* 80 Whatsoever his own knights have sworn My knights have sworn the counter to it.

II. 3. That part of a horse's breast which lies between the shoulders and under the neck.

1678 tr. *Gaya's Art of War* i. 25 [They] present the Pike to the height of the Horses Counters. 1727-31 Bailey vol. II, *Counter* is that part of the fore-hand of a horse, that lies between the shoulder and under the neck. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* i. xxix, For he was barbed from counter to tail, And the rider was armed complete in mail. 1841 Lever *C. O'Malley* xlv, The poor beast .. had been killed by a bullet in the counter. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* xxix, His throat, counter, and shoulders.

4. *Naut.* The curved part of the stern of a ship.

'The counter above extends from the gun-deck line, or lower ribbon moulding of the cabin windows, to the water-line (or seat of water); the lower counter is arched below that line, and constitutes the hollow run' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* ii The round-house, the counters, the wayst. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* ii. ii The hollow arching betwixt the lower part of the Gallery and the Transome, is called the lower Counter; the vpper Counter is from the Gallery to the arch of the round house. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Counter*, an arch .. whose upper-part is terminated by the bottom of the stern, and the lower-part by the wing-transom and buttock. 1805 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* VII. 195 *note*, Several shot-holes in the hull—one in the under counter 3½ feet under water. 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1926. 410/3 The explosion of the torpedo under her counter. 1883 W. C. Russell *Sea Queen* iii. xi. 243 When her bows lifted and she dipped her counter in the black water.

b. *Comb.* **Counter-rail, -timber** (see quots.).

1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine*, *Countertimbers*, short timbers in the stern, put in..for..strengthening the counter. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 112 *Counter-rails*, the ornamental rails athwart the stern into which the counters finish. 1867 in Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*

Counter (kau·ntəɹ), *sb.*[5] [ad. F. *contre*, It. *contro*, in same sense, a substantival use of the prep. *contre*, *contro* against.]

1. *Fencing.* A name applied to all circular parries, i. e. parries in which, while the hand retains the same position, the point is made to describe a circle, passing under the adverse blade so as to meet it again when the latter is 'disengaged', i. e. removed from engagement. Called also *counter-parry*, formerly † *counter-parade*, *counter-caveating parade.*

The particular engagement is indicated by an addition, as *counter-prime*, *-seconde*, *-tierce*, *-quarte* (*-carte*), *-quinte*, *-sixte*, *-septime*, *-octave* (now in practice reduced to four, *-seconde*, *-tierce*, *-quarte*, *-septime*).

[1611 Florio, *Contro*, as *Contra* in all compositions. Also a Counter.] 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 67 The Counter Caveating Parade, &c. When you observe your Adversary's Thrust coming home within your Sword, then immediately slope your Point, and bring it up again with a quick Motion on the other side of your Adversary's, and parrie his Thrust without your Sword, that he intended to give within your Sword. *Ibid.* 74 This may be Parry'd, by answering every Motion, or using the Counter-caveating Parade. 1707 [see Caveat *q.* 3]. 1809 Roland *Fencing* 64 To form a counter parade..at the time you disengage, I pass with a small circular motion under your wrist, or blade, and return, by forming my parade in nearly the same position I was in previously to your disengagement. 1889 W. H. Pollock, etc. *Fencing* (Badm. Libr.) ii. 57 Counters are named according to the engagement from which the parry is made. *Ibid.* 58 Reversed Counter-parries. These, as the name indicates, are the ordinary counter-parries executed the opposite way.

2. *Broadsword play.* An attack made as the adversary himself leads to attack. The stronger attack takes the advantage.

3. *Pugilism.* A blow delivered as the adversary leads off; really a time-hit, which, if stronger than the adverse one, secures the advantage.

A counter with the other hand is called a *cross-counter*; e.g. if the adversary leads off with his left, he may be cross-countered with the right.

1851 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* viii, My length of arm gave me the advantage in every counter. 1889 *Badminton Libr., Boxing* 161 The leader-off has to take the counter in full face.

Counter (kau·ntəɹ), *sb.*[6] *Shoemaking.* [Short for *counterfort*, in F. *contrefort.*] The piece of stiff leather forming the back part of a shoe or boot round the heel.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 410/2 The closing of the vamp and counter to the leg [of the boot]. 1883 F. D. Y. Carpenter *Round about Rio*, When a [Brazilian] buys a new pair of slippers his first object is to break the counters down out of the way. 1892 *Oxford Chron.* 7 May 6/2 The heel may be built a little higher on one side, and a stiff counter used.

Counter (kau·ntəɹ), *sb.*[7] *Music.* Short for Counter-tenor; also app. any voice part set in contrast to a principal melody or part.

1869 Mrs. Stowe *Oldtown Folks* 60 Uncle Eliakim .. tuning up in a high, cracked voice, a weird part, in those days called counter. 1878 — *Poganuc P.* vii. 56 Ben.. beating and roaring, first to treble and then to counter and then to bass.

Counter, *sb.*[8] *Mining.* Also *dial.* CAUNTER q. v. Short for COUNTER-LODE; also for *counter-gangway* (see quot.).

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Counter,* (1) a cross-vein; (2) a gangway driven obliquely upwards on a coal-seam from the main gangway until it cuts off the faces of the workings, and then continues parallel with the main gangway.

Counter (kau·ntəɹ), *a.* [Arising chiefly from combinations in COUNTER- (esp. in senses 6, 9), with subsequent extension to more or less analogous instances, e.g. *counter-current, counter current, the currents are counter.* In many cases it is not possible to draw any line of demarcation between *counter* adj., and *counter-* pref.: see under the latter.] Acting in opposition; lying or tending in the opposite direction; having an opposite tendency, to the opposite effect; opposed, opposite: cf. senses of COUNTER- *pref.* Mostly *attrib.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. xii. 1 A ship..met of many a counter winde and tyde. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 118 The Sensation of Relievo .. by one, or more hatches, cross and counter. 1780 LD. STIRLING in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 5 He might..send them counter orders. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xii. (1870) 218 The counter doctrine is self-repugnant. 1842 TENNYSON *Gold. Year* 7 We crost Between the lakes, and clamber'd half way up The counter side. 1844 BP. WILBERFORCE *Amer. Ch.* (1846) 161 Having founded a counter episcopate. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Secret Soc.* Wks. (1863) VI. 305 The answer is found precisely in the parallel case of the counter sect. 1857 — *Wks.* (1871) XVI. 238 *note,* In one direction .. and ..in the counter direction. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 282 Withdrawing by the counter door to that Which Leolin open'd. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 447 To combat false doctrine..by the presentation of the counter truth.

b. Duplicate; serving as a check (see COUNTER- 8).

1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 112 The magistrate.. was to deliver in a list of all the owners of fishing boats..a counter list was to be kept on board the floating battery.

c. Rarely *predicative*: Opposite, contrary.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* iv. *Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 22 The currents of thought are counter.

Counter (kau·ntəɹ), *v.*[1] Forms: 4 **cuntre,** cunter, 4–5 **countur,** -our, 4–6 **countre,** 5 **cownter,** countre, **countire, cowuntur,** 5– counter, (6– *Sc.* conter). [In senses 1, 2, aphetic form of ACOUNTER, ENCOUNTER; in sense 3, influenced by, if not formed afresh from, COUNTER- *pref.*; sense 5 goes with COUNTER *sb.*[5] sense 3. But in later use all the senses tend to mutual association; cf. 1813 in 2b.]

I. †1. *trans.* To meet. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 60 Whenne they come on mydde the sea .. Another schip they countryd thoo. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* III. x, His eyes..Counter'd at once a dazzling glance.

†b. *intr.* (with *again* = *against*). *Obs.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 1640 Lordys of contre contring thaim again With a wilfull hert full gentilly resceyuyng. *Ibid.* 3346 The messingere lefte contred hym again.

2. *trans.* To meet in opposition; to encounter or engage in combat.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1191 Duke Nestor anon, nobli arayed, Countres the kyng. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 3030 Gaffroy cam faste contring the Geaunt then. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 236 Fewe of them haue countred..great nombre of enemyes. 1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* B ij b, Often tymes countryng his enemies without dred of perill.

b. *intr.* (Const. *with.*)

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 38 With þe erle of Kent þei countred at Medeweie. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 207 [Men] myȝt fle fro toun to toun and nevere countre wiþ her enemyes. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxiii, As they countre .. Eueryche vnhorsed knightly hath his feare. *c* 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden) 80 There bothe hostes mette and countred to gedre. 15.. *Eger & Grime* 144 (Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 358) To counter on ffoote he was full throe. 1813 SCOTT *Triermain* II. xx, Blithe at the trumpet let them go, And fairly counter blow for blow.

II. 3. *trans.* (*fig.*) To go counter to, to act or speak in opposition to, or so as to check; to oppose, encounter, contradict, controvert.

1382 WYCLIF *Prol. to O. Test.* 55 Heere Sire .. countrith not Austen, but declareth him ful mychel to symple mennis witt. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 66 Se the profession Of every vyne, and wherin thai myscheve As counter it. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Skiamachia* Wks. (1711) 190 The two houses .. issued out a declaration .. To counter this, the king sent a message .. to the lords of his council in Scotland. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 31 (1740) 246 To all which Matters .. his Answer countered every Design of the Interrogations. 1840 *Whistlebinkie* (Sc. Songs) (1890) I. 254 Wha conters him may rue the same. 1884 EARL OF DUNRAVEN in *19th Cent.* Mar. 426 The resolution .. was .. countered by an amendment. 1892 A. ROBERTSON *St. Athanasius* Proleg. 19 The 'eternity' of the Son was countered by the text, 'We that live are alway' (2 Cor. iv. 11). 1892 J. M. BARRIE *Lit. Minister* xxvi. 280 That's what I say; but Elspeth conters me, of course, and says she, etc.

b. *Chess.* To meet or answer with a counter-move.

1890 *Times* 12 Dec. 5/6 White moved his K[t] to B. 2, which Black countered with R. to K. square. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Mar. 394/1 The system by which they were countered and checkmated.

†4. *intr.* (*fig.*) To engage in contest, argue in opposition, dispute, retort *against, with. Obs.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xiii. 72 Who euer wole .. countre aȝens the firste conclusioun. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 41 b, Then Diogenes again countreyng saied, If Aristippus had learned to be contented, etc. 1548 — etc. *Erasm. Par. John* x. 74 b, We wil not counter with them and geue rebuke for rebuke. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 220 So cunning and so wise, To counter vvith her goodman, and all by contraries.

III. 5. *Boxing.* To give a return blow while receiving or parrying the blow of an antagonist; to strike with a counter-blow. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

a. *trans.*

1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown Oxf.* xlv, Of course I countered him there with tremendous effect. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Dec. 724 We are glad to set down the author of such smart hits as a misanthrope, because it is easier to counter than to parry them.

b. *intr.*

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii, Instead of trying to counter, and leading his enemy. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Nov. 600 Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain have, in the language of an almost lost art, 'countered' heavily during the past week. 1889 *Badminton Libr., Boxing* 166 Instead of thus countering on the head the blow may be aimed at the ribs.

†**Counter,** *v.*[2] *Mus. Obs.* [f. F. *contre* against: cf. OF. *contre-chanter* in same sense, and COUNTER *sb.*[7]] *intr.* To sing an accompaniment to a melody or plain-song. Hence **Countering** *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Cowntryn [in] songe, *accento.* Cowntryngе yn songe, *concentus* [v. r. *accentius*]. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp Folys* (1570) 117 Some rore, some countre, some their balades fayne. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Laureate* Wks. I. 16 He trymmyth in hys tenor to counter pyrdewy. — *Garl. Laurel* 705 There was counteryng of carollis in meter and verse. — *Bowge of Courte* 365 Counter he coude *O Lux* vpon a potte. — *P. Sparowe* 468 The threstyl with her warblyng..The countrynge of the coe. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 186 Nor the counter tennor for countryng to long.

Counter, *v.*[3] [f. COUNTER *sb.*[3]] *trans.* To furnish (a shop, etc.) with a counter or counters.

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxvii, The offices were .. newly countered.

Counter, *v.*[4] *Shoemaking.* [f. COUNTER *sb.*[6]] *trans.* To furnish (a shoe) with a counter.

In mod. Dicts.

Counter (kau·ntəɹ), *adv.* [a. F. *contre* (OF. *cuntre,* AF. *countre*); see COUNTER- *pref.* The adverbial use has mainly arisen by analysis and separation of verbs and verbal sbs. in *counter-*: e.g. to *counteract, countermarch,* to act or march counter; so to *run counter,* etc.]

1. In the opposite direction, back again. *To hunt, run, go counter: i.e.* in a direction opposite to that which the game has taken; following the scent or trail of game in the reverse direction. Also *fig.*

c 1446 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 224 Now ye han founde parfite, love welle your game; For and ye renne countre thenne be ye to blame. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 243 When a hounde hunteth backwardes the same way that the chase is come, then we say he hunteth counter. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 110 How cheerefully on the false Traile they cry. Oh this is Counter, you false Danish Dogges. 1624 QUARLES *Job* Div. Poems (1717) 203 Forwards they went, on either hand, and back Return'd they counter. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 57 Sometimes they seem to march on, and presently march counter. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 292 The great skill in hunting the Buck, is to keep the Hounds from hunting Counter. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iv, Hunting counter, or running a false scent.

†2. Against the front (of anything), in full face. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* (J.), They hit one another with darts, as the other do with their hands, which they never throw counter, but at the back of the flyer. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 68 The enemy..coming counter and travers of our Canon, they received the greater losse.

3. *fig.* In opposition or antagonism; contrary; *esp.* in phrase *to run, go, act counter* (*to*).

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. 55 The practice of men..often runs counter to their theory. 1681 HICKERINGILL *News fr. Colchester* Wks. (1716) I. 396 If..the Villain swear Counter afterwards. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Nampont, Postillion,* Here am I sitting as candidly disposed to make the best of the worst, as ever wight was, and all runs counter. 1837 NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. xix. 302 Let us go counter to Tradition rather than to Scripture. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. II. xiv. 130 At least Sigismund voted clearly so, and Jobst said nothing counter. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 478 A policy at home and abroad which ran counter to every national instinct.

†b. Contrariwise. *Obs.*

1662 HICKERINGILL *Serm.* Wks. (1716) I. 302 Our new Gospellers, just counter, do not walk much like Christians, but can talk Christianly.

†4. In opposite directions to each other. *Obs.*

1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 120 Two foxes tied by the tailes, and their heades turned counter. 1662 HICKERINGILL *Serm.* Wks. (1716) I. 279 The wheels of Providence .. may move counter, yet each motion concur to make it go the better. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), In this case, it is plain, the will and the desire run counter.

†**Counter,** *prep. Obs. rare.* [a. AF. *countre,* F. *contre* against.] Against, contrary to.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 259 Other wey to wirche is counter reason. *Ibid.* XI. 442 Goode stomak wyne and counter pestilence Thus make.

Counter-, *prefix*:—ME. and AF. *countre-,* a. F. *contre-* (= Pr. It. *contra-*):—L. *contrā* adv. and prefix (see CONTRA-) against, in return. The form in which the Lat. prefix has come down through Fr. into Eng. Used in words actually adopted from earlier F., as *counterbalance, counterchange, counterfeit, countermand, countermarch, countermark, countermure, counterpoise, counterseal, countersign,* etc., and their derivatives; also in adaptations of later F. or Italian words in *contre-, contra-*; and in many words formed after them in English. *Counter* has thus become a living element of the language, capable of entering into new combinations even with words of Teutonic origin. It may be prefixed, when required, to almost any substantive expressing action, as *motion, counter-motion, current, counter-current,* or even to any word in which action or incidence is imputed, as *measure, counter-measure, poison, counter-poison.* Hence it is often viewed as an independent element, written separately, and practically treated as an adjective: see COUNTER *a.*

In those compounds which we have taken from French or Italian, the consolidation of the word is usually greater than in those formed in English, and they are regularly written as single words, as *counterbalance, counterfeit, countermand, countermarch,* though sometimes with the hyphen. The stress is normally, in verbs and their derivatives, on the root, in nouns and their derivatives, on the prefix: cf. to *undergo', u'ndertone.* But there are exceptions, esp. where the noun stress is taken by a verb of the same form, as in *to cou'nterfeit.* In words formed in English the two elements are in looser union, both accentually and in writing. In verbs the rhetorical or antithetical stress on the prefix may be equal to, or even for the nonce stronger than, that normally on the root, as in *to plan and cou'nterpla·n* (*cou'nter-pla·n*), and the two parts are properly hyphened. In nouns, when the *counter-* word is contrasted explicitly or implicitly with the simple word (as in 3, 4, 5), the predominant stress of the prefix is strongly marked, as in *cou'nter-cheer, cou'nter-annou'ncement.* These are properly written with the hyphen (now rarely as a single word, but occasionally in two separate words). When such a contrast is not distinctly present (as in 6, 9), the predominance of the prefix is less marked, and the root-element may receive an equal or greater stress; in such case there is a growing tendency to write the prefix as a separate qualifying word, and in fact to treat it as an adjective. Thus *counter-side, counter-truth,* become *counter side, counter truth*: see COUNTER *a.*

All permanent compounds in *counter-*, with some of the more important of the looser combinations, are given in their alphabetical order; of the casual combinations (many of them nonce-words) of obvious meaning, examples here follow.

I. 1. *verbs,* as COUNTERACT, COUNTER-MAKE, COUNTER-SAY, COUNTERWEIGH, COUNTER-WORK, with their derivatives: which see in their alphabetic places. Also many nonce-words, either contextual, or framed as literal equivalents of French or Italian verbs in *contre-, contra-,* expressing the doing of a thing or performance of an action in the opposite direction or sense, with a contrary effect, or in opposition, retort, or response to the action expressed by the simple verb; sometimes with the notion of rivalling or outdoing, checking or frustrating that action; sometimes merely in reciprocation. Such verbs were formerly more frequently formed and used than now. Examples: *counter-address, counter-advise, counter-affirm, counter-ambush, counter-avouch, counter-beat, counter-bid, counter-bore, counter-cross, counter-dance, counter-dig, counter-fix, counter-gird, counter-judge, counter-lock, counter-meet, counter-petition, counter-plan, counter-please, counter-post, counter-pray, counter-preach, counter-prick, counter-refer, counter-ruin, counter-shine, counter-state, counter-swear, counter-thwart, counter-traverse, counter-tug, counter-vote.* A rare sense in English is that of 'across, cross-', as in *counter-dash, counter-strike*; COUNTER-BAR, -HATCH. (These are hyphened, but were formerly often written entire. The main stress is on the verb.)

1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Diss.* 22 It would not do Amiss, if the Dissenter should *Counter-Advise his Remembrancer upon Two or Three of these Last Points. 1611 COTGR., *Contrefermé,* *counter-affirmed, counter-auouched, the contrarie whereof is affirmed, or auouched. 1681 *Moores Baffled* 24 On March 27, 1664, he *counter-ambusht a strong Party of Horse. 1611 FLORIO, *Contrabattuta,* a *counter-beating. 1598 *Ibid.*, *Contradiuieto,* a countermand, or *counterbidding. 1611 *Ibid.*, *Contraforare,* to *counter-bore. 1611 COTGR., *Contretraversant,* *counter-crossing, counter-trauersing. 1849 CARLYLE *Dante's Inf.* vii. 72 As does the surge, there above Charybdis, that breaks itself against the surge wherewith it meets; So have the people here to *counter-dance. 1611 COTGR., *Contr'elider,* to counterhit, counterstrik, *counterdash, countersquize; to breake a stroke, or dash, etc., with a stroake, or dash, etc. 1649 DAVENANT *Love & Hon.* Wks (1673) 250, I fear some inlet has been *counter-digg'd Into the Cave. 1596 R. L[INCHE] *Diella* (1877) 83 Speechlesse they are, eye *counterfixt on eye. 1611 COTGR., *Contrepicquer,* to returne gird for gird; to giue a nip for a nip. *Contrepicqué,* *countergirded, counterpricked, counternipped. 1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 20 A *counterjudging,*

and so unjudging judge. *Ibid.* 31 A possibly divided and *counterlocking power of deniall. *a* 1689 Reresby *Mem.* 102 (T.), The gentlemen .. of Yorkshire, who had *counter-petitioned, and declared their abhorrence of the..petition for a meeting of parliament. 1883 T. M. Healy in *Pall Mall G.* 28 Dec. 2/1 Irishmen .. regard their representatives as useful to *counterplan against the devices of the Government. 1611 Florio, *Contrapiacere*, to *counterplease. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* III. ix. 127 But Sancho does runne *Counter-posting back. 1859 Dickens *T. Two Cities* II. i, Instead of being *counterprayed and countermined. 1623 Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. 11 We heare daily men of divers opinions (yet all as called thereto) *counterpreaching each other. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1808) I. 102 (D.) If either be false and perfidious, the other will be so also; and they *counter-refer to each other. 1653 Gauden *Hierasp.* 429 They fortifie against oblivion..and *counter-ruine the underminings of time. 1647 Crashaw *Poems* 1 Stars thou sow'st, whose harvest dares Promise the earth to *countershine Whatever makes Heaven's forehead fine. 1661 R. L'Estrange *Interest Mistaken* 13 It seems to me of high Concern, to *Counter-State that Declaration. 1611 Florio, *Contra-colpire*, to *counter-strike. *a* 1864 Landor *Wks.* (1868) II. 202 You have sworn many things..some of which were very soon *countersworn. 1567 Turberv. *Ovid's Epist.* 77 b, Beholde the winds, And *counterthwarting blasts. 1872 Baker *Nile Tribut.* ii. 32 After much tugging and *counter-tugging. 1641 Ld. Digby *Sp.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 35 How the Lords *Counter-voted the precedency of our Grievances. 1681–6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* I. iii. (T.), The law in our minds being countervoted by the law in our members.

b. From corresponding substantives, as *counter-gabion, -garrison, -query, -trench*; Countermine, -mure, etc.

1611 Florio, *Contragabbionare*, to *countergabbion. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. lxii. 34 a, All these flemmynges lay in y° vale of Cassell, in tentes and pauylions, to *countergarison y° french garison. 1653 *Apol. for Goodwin* 3 *Counter-querying and quarrelling himselfe in subscribing them. 1611 Cotgr., *Contretrancher*, to *counter-trench, or fortifie against an enemie entrenched.

II. *sbs.* (and *adjs.*) **2.** With sense '(actor or action) against or in opposition'; as in *counter-exercise, -latration* (barking against), *-player, -volition, -willing, -working*. (Stress on the root-word.)

1744 Warburton *Wks.* (1811) XI. 393 Dexterity, in the *counter-exercise of his arms. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VII. xviii. i. 97 Porcine squealing, answered always by *counter-latration. 1666 Spurstowe *Spir. Chym.* (1668) 141 Have we not twins in our Womb, our *Counter-lustings and our *Counter-willings? 1611 Cotgr., *Contrejoueur*, a *counter-player; an aduersarie, or opponent, in play. *a* 1859 De Quincey *War* Wks. IV. 265 So weak and so flexible to any stern *countervolition.

3. Done, directed, or acting against, in opposition to, as a rejoinder or reply to another thing of the same kind already made or in existence; as in *counter-address, -affirmation, -agitation, -alliance, -announcement, -answer, -appeal, -art, -association, -attack, -attestation, -averment, -avouchment, -bidding, -cheer, -command, -competition, -complaint, -condemnation, -cry, -decision, -declaration, -decree, -demand, -demonstration, -deputation, -dogmatism, -draught, -effort, -energy, -enthusiasm, -exaggeration, -excitement, -excommunication, -explanation; -expostulation, -fallacy, -gabble, -gift, -imagination, -insult, -interpretation, -intrigue, -invective, -law, -legislation, -life, -machination, -manifesto, -message, -mission, -narrative, -noise, -notice, -objection, -organization, -paradox, -petition, -play, -practice, -project, -pronunciamento, -proposal, -proposition, -protection, -quip, -raising, -shout, -siege, -sleight, -smile, -snarl, -statement, -statute, -stratagem, -suggestion, -sympathy, -synod, -terror, -thought, -threat, -thrust, -treason, -trespass, -vaunt, -vindication, -volley, -wager*. (The stress is on the prefix; in long words there is a secondary stress on the accented syllable of the root-word.)

1880 Burton *Reign Q. Anne* II. 62 In their *counter-address, the Commons found consolation in the prospects of the war. 1611 Cotgr., *Contreferme*, a *counter-affirmation, or *counter-auouchment; an affirmation of that whereof another affirmes the contrarie. 1850 M'Cosh *Div. Govt.* IV. ii. (1874) 488 The announcement..would ever be met by a *counter announcement. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 384 Touching the *counteraunswere agaynst the sayd Apology. 1611 Florio, *Contrarisposta*, a counter answere. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* I. xvi. (1647) 24 Art promising her self the victorie, and suddenly meeting *counter-art, which mastered her. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. iv. 460 Was it not restrained by *Counter-Associations. 1855 I. Taylor *Restor. Belief* (1856) 224 To dispute with him his mission by help of *counter-attestations. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* IV. § 16 *note*, That the respondent..made a *counter averment of ownership. 1847 De Quincey *Secret Soc.* Wks. VII. 248 *note*, Not knowing the rate of the hostile biddings [they]..had no guide to regulate their own *counterbiddings. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. liii. (1862) IV. 437 Cheer and *counter-cheer. *Mod. Newspr., Parl. Rep.*, The result was received with cheers from the ministerial benches, quickly followed by countercheers from the Opposition at the smallness of the majority. 1623 Rowlandson *God's Bless.* 5 Not even the terrors and *countercommands of the greatest should so interrupt us. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* II. xii. § 1 A *counter-competition would commence on the side of capitalists. 1657 S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 9, I have reason to make a *counter-complaint of the Dr. 1792 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 462, I would not give in my report till I should see Hammond's counter-complaint. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* xviii, She should encounter the condemnation of Captain Aylmer..by *counter-condemnation of him and his mother. 1879 G. Meredith *Egoist* III. vi. 107 Cries and *counter-cries ring out. 1825 T. Jefferson *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 77 A declaration, and *counter-declaration, were cooked up at Versailles. *a* 1600 Hooker *E. P.* VII. xi. § 9 Their question he repelled with a *counter-demand. 1868 G. Duff *Pol. Surv.* 63 Russia..to make a *counter demonstration to us ..launched..a great expedition against Khiva. 1874 W. Wallace *Hegel's Logic* 13 Dogmatism..against which there would be an equal right of *counter-dogmatism. 1611 Cotgr., *Contr'effort*, a *counter effort; or, effort vsed against force. 1849 Grote *Greece* II. lxii. (1862) V. 389 If liberty be energetically assailed, the *counter-energy necessary for its defence may be found wanting. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 67 That .. enthusiasm which can only make sure of itself by disparaging the object of a *counter-enthusiasm. 1867 Mill *Inaug. Addr.* 24 The value of Mathematics..has even been insisted on so exclusively as to provoke a *counter-exaggeration. 1816 Coleridge *Statesm. Man.* (1817) 359 A sort of sanative *counter-excitement. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. 340 Excommunication and *counter-excommunication, the validity of which might be questioned by either party. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VI. xxviii, You cannot hear .. one guide for the continual *counter-gabble of the other. 1822–56 De Quincey *Confess.* (1862) 107 In the *counter-gift of the proud post-office was nothing. 1864 Kingsley *Rom. & Teut.* vii. (1875) 165 He answered by some *counter-insult. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 202 Warwick .. began a *counter-intrigue. 1611 Cotgr., *Contr'-invective*, a *counter-inuectiue; an answer to an inuectiue. 1862 Ellicott *Dest. Creature* ii. 26 A mysterious and pervasive *counter-law. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 762 To secure *counter-legislation. 1836 Thirlwall *Greece* III. xvii. 39 Through the *counter-machinations of Sparta. 1865 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxv. 176 In the *counter-narrative of the Jews even the name of Christian is contemptuously disregarded. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* I. xiii. 169 To drown the noises of Sinai..with a *counternoise of revelling. 1885 *Law Rep.* 30 ch. D. 571 The Plaintiff accepted the notice and proceeded to give certain *counter-notices under it. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* I. 266 The objections..could be met by *counter-objections of serious importance. 1887 J. F. Hogan *Irish in Australia* ix. (1888) 175 '[They]..formed themselves into a *counter-organisation..and agitated for the perpetuation of the system. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* (J.), Others of an opposite party were appointed to set a *counter-petition on foot. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 15 What might be the Marshal's next move, what Gambetta's *counter-play. *a* 1745 Swift (J.), The obligation ..was struck out of the *counterproject by the Dutch. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 462 Wildman then brought forward a counterproject. 1890 G. Saintsbury in *New Rev.* Feb. 137 The recent *counter-pronunciamento at Rio. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Jan. 4/7 The French *counter-proposals..will have an exclusively financial character. 1867 A. Barry *Sir C. Barry* vi. 217 Mr. White addressed a *counter-proposition to the Treasury. 1865 Grote *Plato* Pref. (1875) 7/2 *note*, Proposition and counter-proposition, the thesis which one impugns, as well as that which one sustains. 1817 Ld. Castlereagh in *Parl. Deb.* 1849 We could not adopt such liberal principles ..whilst the system of protection and *counter-protection was maintained in other countries. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. 1738 I. 99 This is a more Edomitish conceit than the former, and must be silenced with a *counter-quip of the same Country. 1611 Florio, *Contralzata*, a *counter raising. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* II. iii, With their shouts and *counter-shouts of encouragement. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* XI. v. § 36 Seauen weekes thus spent, in this *counter siege of the City and Castle. 1611 Cotgr., *Contreruse*, a *counter-sleight; a wile for a wile. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. VII, If he.. give but a *countersnarl, there's not a dog dares meddle with him. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* v. iv. (1866) 723 It was soon.. followed by a *counter-statement .. containing his account of the same matters. 1643 Milton *Divorce* II. iii. (1851) 68 By his own Antinomie, or *counter-statute. 1688 H. Wharton *Enthus. Ch. Rome* 98 The stratagems and *counter-stratagems of the Devil and the Saints. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* (1877) I. v. 88 It requires..a long and powerful *counter-sympathy in a nation to untwine the ties of custom. *a* 1677 Barrow *Pope's Suprem.* Wks. 1859 VIII. 60 These Synods..reprobated by Popes in *Counter-Synods. 1879 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 402 Some *counter-terror evidently neutralised a terror so potent. 1858 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 281 The interchange..of thought and *counter-thought. 1880 Burton *Reign Q. Anne* III. xiv. 19 The policy..was met by a *counter-threat. 1861 Beresf. Hope *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* vi. § 1. 226 The lighter kinds of stone.. may be employed in groining without requiring an excessive *counterthrust. 1611 Cotgr., *Contretrahison*, a *counter-treason; treason against treason. 1884 H. Spencer in *Contemp. Rev.* July 40 Among primitive peoples, trespasses are followed by *counter-trespasses. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* xliv, Only..a *counter-vaunt, the retaliation of a pang. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* I. § 134 In the event of the father asserting no *counter-vindication. 1876 G. Meredith *Beauch. Career* (1889) 60 Volleys and *countervolleys of fishy Venetian. 1875 Poste *Gaius* IV. § 167 He is ordered to pay the sums of the wager and *counterwager in which he was promisor.

b. Also with agent-nouns, as *counter-defender, -orator, -witness*; Counter-appellant, -claimant.

1609 Bp. W. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Catholic* 229 To all these this *Contre-defender scarse spends three Sections. 1797 E. M. Lomax *Philanthrope* 171 No. 22 'Be obscure!' and set the *counter-orator..at utter defiance. 1660 Ingelo *Bentiv. & Urania* II. Pref., Cicero, whom I have opposed to him as a *counter-witness.

4. Acting in reversal of a former action; as in *counter-conquest, -reform, -restoration, -sale*; Counter-reformation, -revolution.

1626 Ailesbury *Passion Serm.* 19 Hee falls into an agony, in a *counterconquest of affection. 1871 Freeman *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. ii. 47 Another stands alone..in passing a *counter-reform bill. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 200 The newly founded dynasty might be strengthened against the risks of a *counter-restoration. 1616 Budden tr. *Aerodius' Disc. Parents Hon.* 2 So many *countersales, which made them bond again.

5. Done or acting in reciprocation of or return for another thing of the same kind; reciprocal; as in *counter-acquittance, -assurance, -engagement, -equivalent, -gage, -love, -obligation, -offer, -service, -token*.

1611 Cotgr., *Contrequittence*, a *counter-acquittance. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. xvi. 81 The Covenant .. is not valid, without his *Counter-assurance. 1880 Burton *Reign Q. Anne* I. i. 48 The *counter-equivalent of the oaths of allegiance taken by the subject. 1611 Cotgr., *Contregage*, a *counter-gage, or counter-pawne. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* v. viii. (1718) 277 Can..thy affection last without the fuel Of *counter-love. 1884 *Standard* 4 Mar. 5/4 Acts of benevolence on the part of the Sultan, without any *counter-obligation towards him. 1788 T. Jefferson *Wks.* (1859) II. 483 Denmark is asking the *counter-offer of mediation from this court. 1607 Sylvester II. iv. *Trophies* 716 One cannot vse th' ayde of the Powrs below Without some Pact of *Counter-services. 1611 Florio, *Contrasegno*, a *counter token, or signe. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 22 Received of his master .. the counter-token for getting againe the horse.

6. Opposite locally: **a.** Having an opposite direction, back-; in nouns of action, as *counter-flight, -flow, -migration, -pull, -radiation, -retreat, -sway, -vibration*; also in other nouns, as *counter-side, -stream, -tack, -wave, -wind*, Counter-sea, -slope, -tide, in which *counter* is also written separately as an adj.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* VII. 190 But he must make no *counterflight. 1870 R. M. Ferguson *Electr.* 55 Faraday's experiment shews that no such *counterflow takes place. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 172 Migrations and *Counter-migrations which have gone on in various ages between Armorica and West Wales. 1857 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 341 A *counter-pull .. in the direction of order. 1851 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. vi. 163 Faster than its heat can be restored .. by *counter-radiation. 1612 *Two Noble Kinsmen* I. i, A *counter-reflect 'gainst My brother's heart. 1817 Colebrooke *Algebra* 295 The product of half the sides and *countersides is the gross area. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. 220 The Rocks .. check'd the Violence of the Stream, and made a kind of *Counter-Stream or Eddy. 1830 Southey *Lett.* (1856) IV. 178 Such a process of reaction as has made M— take precisely the *counter-tack. 1787 Roy in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 205 A pointed plummet..has a small degree of *counter-vibration to that of the ball. 1874 Tyrwhitt *Sketch. Club* 201 The water..meets shore, or *counter-wave.

b. Formed at the opposite side; as in Counter--cleft, -fissure, -fracture, q.v.

7. Across, crossing, making an angle with; as in *counter-haft, -tree* (= *counter-bar*); Counter-bar, -lath, -lode.

1611 Florio, *Contramanico*, a *counterhaft or handle. 1813 W. Beattie *Tales* 53 (Jam.) The door was slightly girded tee, Wi an auld tow an' *conter-tree.

8. Forming the opposite member or constituent of anything that has naturally two opposite parts, as Counter-balance, -foil, -part, -poise, -stock, -tally, etc.; or constituting a second thing of the same kind standing opposite, parallel to, or side by side with the original, as *counter-branch, -pillar*, Counter-earth; often with notions of balancing, checking, sustaining thrust, or of mutual adaptation, correspondence, etc.; as in Counter-cipher, -copy, -die, -mark, -seal, -type.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 183 Yong maidens .. be *counter-braunches to vs in the kinde of mortall and reasonable creatures. 1717 Berkeley *Tour in Italy* § 14 Pillars of jasper, with *counter-pillars of alabaster.

b. Like It. *contra-*, F. *contre-*, often denoting that which is the counterpart of a thing or person, and hence the duplicate or parallel, the copy or substitute, or that which is the complementary, accessary, or subservient 'second' of another, = *rear-, sub-*; as in *counter-base, -border, -pond*, etc.; Counter-admiral, -dike, -drain, -walk, -warden [cf. Contre-master].

1611 Cotgr., *Contrebase*, a *counterbase; the lowest part of a Basis, or the part, or peece, whereon it stands. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 26 Pieces of Parterre.. with *Counter-Borders. 1611 Cotgr., *Contr'estang*, a Poole-damme; a back-poole, or *counter-pond; a..hollow ground, whereinto the water of a Pond, thats to be fished, is let.

9. Having the contrary tendency, nature, action, or position; running counter (to something else); opposing, opposite, contrary; as in *counter-advantage, -cause, -craft, -difficulty, -discipline, -doctrine, -establishment, -fact, -formula, -hypothesis, -idea, -ideal, -interest, -necromancy, -picture, -plan, -principle, -process, -project, -reason, -religion, -technicality, -tendency, -theory, -translation, -truth, -warmth*. (The stress is usually equal, as in adjective + substantive, and the prefix tends to be written separately: see Counter *a.*)

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Mar. 4/7 No *counter-advantages .. would induce the Committee to pass the bill if they thought the bar would be damaged. 1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* I. 203 Unless there be some *counter-causes that hinder this general rule of nature from taking place. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. xxv. (1632) 83 Let him borrow this pleasant *counter-craft of Aristippus. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* I. ii. 69 A pious..endeavour to obviate a *coun-

ter-difficulty. 1678 *Lively Orac.* viii. § 46. 319 That has set up a *counter-discipline to that of the Gospel. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* ix. (1875) 388 The *counter-doctrine to the popular doctrine. 1797 Haighton in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 170 Contrasting these solitary observations with a numerous train of *counterfacts. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 35 The system to which this was the powerful *counter-formula. 1865 Grote *Plato* I. ii. 103 The *counter-hypothesis of the discontinuous many. 1882 H. S. Holland *Logic & Life* (1885) 261, I cannot but single out that one supreme expression of this *counter-ideal. 1710 Norris *Chr. Prud.* i. 37 He has no *Counter-interest to deny .. or Passion to countermand. *a* 1713 Shaftesbury *Advice to Author* (Jod.), This is that .. sort of *counternecromancy which instead of ghastliness and horror inspires only what is gentle and humane. 1882 H. S. Holland *Logic & Life* (1885) 261 There are *counter-pictures given us to that of the leaven. 1788 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 519 The *counterplan which they set on foot. 1878 Morley *Diderot* I. 5 It was the great *counter-principle to asceticism. 1865 Grote *Plato* Pref. (1875) 7 Reasoners who .. recognise no refutation except from the *counter-reason of others. 1822 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 349 Usurpers of the Christian name, teaching a *counter-religion. 1880 Burton *Reign Q. Anne* II. viii. 12 The common lawyer could have felt respect for *counter-technicalities. 1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* v. (1858) 214 This *countertranslation, suddenly advertised and so long written. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* I. 547 He had demonstrated the errors of his listeners mainly by contrasting them with the *counter-truths which it was his mission to announce. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 221 Nothing is more likely to recover the mind from this false attraction, than the *counter-warmth of impartial debate.

10. In prepositional combination with an object (expressed, or implied in an adj.): cf. Anti- II, III, Contra- 2.

a. Against, contrary to, Anti-; as *counter-sparing*; Counter-fashion *a.*, against the fashion; Counter-natural *a.*, contrary to nature; often with the sense of 'specific against, antidote to', as in *counter-antidote, -pest*; Counter-bane, etc.

b. Opposed to the true or genuine, false, counterfeit, pseudo-, Anti-; as *counter-apostle, -Christ, -Jesus, -Kaiser, -prophet, -taste*, etc.

1611 Cotgr., *Contr'antidote*, a remedie, or poison against a preseruatiue; a *counterantidote. 1657 S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 220 Now that his *counter-Apostle meets him in the same city. 1655 Trapp *Marrow Gd. Auth.* (1868) 830/2 An Anti-christ or *counter-Christ, pretending to be instead of Christ, but fighting against Christ. 1619 W. Sclater *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 91 Iesuites..haue erected their Head to be a Counter-Christ; so thousands of others, to be *Counter-Iesuses. 1886 Blackie in *19th Cent.* Apr. 532 Pillaging the camp of an audacious *Counter-Kaiser. 1686 W. de Britaine *Hum. Prud.* vi. 29 It will be your Wisdom to carry a *Counterpest or Antidote. 1588 J. Harvey *Disc. Probl. conc. Proph.* 70 Hath not every vocation ..yeelded some such *counter-prophets and penny-fathers. 1611 Florio, *Contralesina*, a *counter sparing, a lauishe spender, or expence. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Wks.* II. 320 (Jod.) There is a kind of *countertaste..which maintains a sort of rivalship with the true, and may be expressed by the name concetto.

11. Mutually opposed, against each other, reciprocal: in several of the preceding senses: **a.** with nouns expressing reciprocal action, as Counter-change, reciprocal exchange, *counter-struggle*, struggle against each other; so *counter-conquest*, Counter-battery, -scuffle, etc.; **b.** with plurals only, as *counter-curses*, curses against each other, *counter-smiles*, smiles to each other; so *counter-declarations, -doctrines, -ferments, -forces, -opponents, -principles, -theories*, etc.

1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. 1. 484 Where man's deep zeal and God's dear favour strove For *Counter conquest in officious love. 1659 Gauden *Tears of Ch.* 407 Cruell *counter-curses and angry Anathema's against each other. 1845 H. Rogers *Ess.* I. iii. 135 To reconcile inconsistencies and harmonise *counter-declarations. 1735-8 Bolingbroke *On Parties* 7 Force..may support a Rivalship and erect even *Counter-Establishments. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 195 ¶ 2 Unnatural Motions and *Counterferments..in the Body. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* XI. 159/1 Take these *counter hypotheses, and see which of the two, etc. *a* 1774 Goldsm. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) II. 71 To think that there would one day be a *counter marriage between us. 1657 S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 74 We should be mutually *counter-opponents and counter-defendants. 1851 G. S. Faber *Many Mansions* (1862) 201 The two are clearly *counter-parallels. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* (1877) I. vi. 101 These two *counter-processes of analysis and synthesis. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. II. iii, Those *countersmiles are the dumb shows and prognostics of greater matters. 1709 *Tatler* No. 43 ¶ 7 The Tangential and Centripetal Forces, by their *counter-struggle, make the Celestial Bodies describe an exact Ellipsis. 1885 Tennyson *Anc. Sage*, No ill, no good! such *counter-terms, my son, Are border-races, holding each its own By endless war. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xliii. (1870) II. 457 The *counter-theories of Plato and Aristotle.

12. *Music.* = Contra- 4: see Counterpoint; as in *counter-base* = Contra-bass, *counter-treble*, etc. Cf. Counter *sb.*[7], *v.*[2]

1598 Florio, *Contralto*, a counter treble in musicke. 1611 — *Contrasourano*, a counter treble.

13. *Mil.* Applied to works erected to act against the works of the enemy; as in *counter-breastwork* (Bailey folio), *-building, -engine, -gabion, -mount, -sconce, -trench*; Counter-approach, etc.

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. 553 The besieged also raised *Counter-buildings. 1641 Evelyn *Diary* (1871) 33 The workes and especially the *Countercamp are curiously hedg'd with quick. 1678 tr. *Gaya's Art of War* I. 109 Of *Counter-Engines. To hinder Assaults and Storms. 1611 Florio, *Contragabbione*, a *countergabbion. *Ibid.*, *Contraforte*, a counter fort or *counterskonce. 1602 Daniel *Philotas* III. ii, And built her *Counter-mounts upon that side. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.*, **Counter-trench*, a trench made against the besiegers.

14. *Heraldry.* (*adjs.*) **a.** Turned in the contrary direction, or (of two figures) in contrary directions, as *counter-couchant, -courant, -embowed, -naiant, -rampant, -reflected, -statant* (cf. Couchant, etc.), Counter-passant, -salient, -trippant. **b.** On the two opposite sides, as *counter-indented, -nebulé, -pendent, -raguled* or *-ragualy*, etc.; Counter-embattled, -fleury. **c.** Having the tinctures reversed, as Counter-ermine. **d.** See quot. 1727, and cf. Counter-changed, -coloured, -compony.

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Contre-bend*, When there are two ordinaries of the same nature opposite to each other, so as colour be opposed to metal, and metal to colour ..the coat is said to be contre- or counter-paled, counter-bended, counter-fessed, counter-componed, or counter-barred. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 532 Two arms *counter embowed, and vested, gules. 1882 Cussans *Her.* vi. (ed. 3) 95 Its [the Dolphin's] usual position is *Embowed*.. When moving towards the sinister side, it is said to be *Counter-embowed*. 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xix. (ed. 3) 311 Within a bordure *counterindented or and gu. 1830 Robson *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss., **Counter-nebulée*, borne nebulée on both edges. **Counter-pendant*, hanging on each side. **Counter-reflected*, turned contrary ways from each other. 1882 Cussans *Her.* iv. 64 When a Fess, Bend, or Chevron, is bounded on each side by the lines embattled, potent, or *ragulé, it must be blazoned as Embattled-counter-embattled, or Potent-counter-potent, as the case may be. 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxviii. § 2 (ed. 3) 437 Two lions *counter-rampant.

Counter-acquittance: see Counter- 5.

Counteract (kauntərǽkt), *v.* [Counter- 1.]

†**1.** To act against, in opposition to, or contrary to; to oppose. *Obs.*

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4423/2 We have..sworn to maintain Your Majesty's Government .. and shall never counter-act the Obligations of so just an Oath. *c* 1790 J. Willock *Voy.* vii. 252, I had counteracted his intentions often before, especially in going to sea at first against his inclinations. *a* 1832 Mackintosh *Revolution* Wks. 1846 II. 161 The King, counteracted by his ministers, almost silently acquiesced.

absol. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 383 Particles and substances, acting and counteracting, preserve the equilibrium.

2. To hinder or defeat by contrary action; to neutralize the action or effect of.

a. Said of the action of persons.

1755 Johnson, *Counteract*, to hinder any thing from its effect by contrary agency. 1761 Sterne *Tristr. Shandy* iv. viii, As the greatest evil has befallen him,—I must counteract and undo it with the greatest good. 1771 Franklin *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 84 To counteract them, I wrote several amusing pieces. 1838 Lytton *Alice* 7 Providence can counteract all our schemes. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 18 James was desirous to counteract the impression which these things had made.

b. Said of forces, influences, etc.

1678 South *Serm.* (1737) II. x. 360 In this case we can find no principle within him strong enough to counter-act that principle, and to relieve him. 1862 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* II. i. 9 Neither knowledge nor philosophy is in all cases sufficient to counteract the effect of human frailty. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 89 The weight upon the upper surface is counteracted by the upward pressure of the air on the under surface.

Counteractant (kauntərǽktănt), *sb.* [f. prec. + -ant[1], after *stimulant*, etc.] A counteracting agency or force.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 5/1 [This] is the best possible counteractant of the disloyal utterances. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 752/1 It is a great rectifier of style and counteractant to mannerism.

Counteracter, -or. [f. as prec. + -er[1], -or.] One who or that which counteracts.

1805 Foster *Ess.* III. iii. 52 A feeble counteractor. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Oct. 11/2 To make the new paper a supplement and counteracter of the daily press.

Counteracting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That counteracts.

[1666 see Contra-acting]. 1793 Beddoes *Obesity* 103 Counteracting causes. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Homes Abroad* ii. 22 The counteracting forces. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* xvi. 265 Self-respect, or conscience, or holy fear..is the counter-acting principle to the love of human praise.

Hence **Counteractingly** *adv.*

1847 De Quincey *Protest.* Wks. 1862 VII. 161 As if..God ..had thus .. self-counteractingly stepped in to solve his own problems.

Counteraction (kauntərǽkʃən). [n. of action f. Counteract *v.*]

1. Adverse or contrary action, action in opposition to action, resistance.

1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 29 ¶ 8 A temper .. which .. fills him with perpetual stratagems of counteraction. 1751 — *ibid.* No. 168 ¶ 5 From the counteraction of the words to the idea. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 50 That opposition of interests .. that action and counteraction which, in the natural and in the political world [etc.]. 1800 Wellington in Owen *Desp.* 690 You will exclude from the public records every indication of jealousy and counteraction. 1862 Ruskin *Unto this Last* 71 The action and counteraction of wealth and poverty.

2. The counteracting or neutralizing *of* any action or tendency.

1790 Han. More *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 142 People whose whole life .. is one continued counteraction of the principles in which they have probably been bred. 1808 *Ann. Reg.* 1806, 917 It afforded the best counteraction of the turbulent spirit of reform. 1871 Blackie *Four Phases* i. 34 Instincts which, if left without counteraction, would naturally lead to isolation.

3. A counteracting influence or force.

1822 Coleridge *Lett., Convers. &c.* II. 91 If instead of a Helpmate we take an Obstacle, a daily counteraction. 1842 Manning *Serm.* (1848) I. 230 The fretting of little daily counter-actions.

Counteractive (kauntərǽktiv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -ive.]

A. *adj.* Tending to counteract.

1805 Foster *Ess.* I. iii. 45 Circumstances .. of an entirely counteractive order. 1880 M. Collins *Th. in Garden* I. 89 The innumerable counteractive and constructive agencies.

b. *analytically.* Active in opposition. *nonce-use.*

1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women & B.* I. iii. 40 It only made him .. look extremely counter-active and frowning.

B. *sb.* A counteracting agent or force.

1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* III. xxiv. § 5 It must .. meet all drains by counteractives more or less strong. 1865 Masson *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 54 Benthamism in Britain would have had no adequate counteractive.

Hence **Counteractively** *adv.*

1864 in Webster.

Counter-address, -advice, -advise, -affirm, -affirmation, etc.: see Counter-.

†**Counter-admiral.** *Obs.* [ad. F. *contre-amiral* (whence also in G.): cf. Counter- 8 b.] = Rear-admiral.

1789–96 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 90 The admiralty consists of one high admiral, three admirals, three vice-admirals, and four countre admirals.

Counter-agency. [Counter- 2.] Agency in opposition *to* (something).

c 1838 De Quincey *Shakes.* Wks. (1863) XV. 39 Counter-agencies to the native majesty of the subject. 1858 — *Whiggism* Wks. (1862) V. 42 In fierce counter-agency .. to the scorn of the unworthy.

Counter-agent. [Counter- 2.] A counteracting agent or force; a counteractant.

1826–56 De Quincey *Confess.* (1862) p. viii, The properties, counter-agents, etc., of this drug. 1868 Gladstone *Juv. Mundi* xi. (1870) 449 Reverence .. the counter-agent to all meanness and selfishness.

Counter-agitation, -ambush, -antidote, -apostle, -appeal, etc.: see Counter-.

Counter-appellant. [Counter 3 b.] One who takes or makes a counter-appeal: in quot. applied to the eight Lords who in 1397 appealed of treason three of the Lords Appellants of 1387–8.

1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. 17 Of the appellants of 1388, only [Henry IV] himself and Warwick survived; of the counter-appellants of 1397, Nottingham and Wiltshire were dead.

Counter-approach. *Mil.* Usually in *pl.* In 7 **contre-.** [ad. F. *contre-approche*: see Counter- 13 and Approach *sb.* 9.] A work constructed by the besieged outside the permanent fortifications, to check and command the works of the besiegers.

1678 tr. *Gaya's Art of War* II. 114 *Contre-Approaches*, Works of the Beseiged to hinder the Beseigers works. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Counter-Approaches. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., Line of Counter-approach, a trench which the besieged make from their covered-way to the right and left of the attacks, in order to scour or enfilade the enemy's works. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 107/2 The trenches of the enemy..being always, if possible, disposed so that they cannot be enfiladed by the guns of the fortress, a counter-approach becomes necessary in order that the garrison may be enabled to silence the fire from them, or to impede the communications along them.

Counter-arch, *sb.* [Counter- 8.] **a.** An inverted arch opposite to another arch. **b.** A relieving arch or 'arch of discharge'. **c.** An arch connecting counterforts at the top.

1726 Leoni *Designs* Pref. 4 a, Arches and Counter-Arches ..make the strongest bond between divided Walls. 1751 Labelye *Westm. Br.* 83 The two damaged Arches were rebuilt .. with much less Materials in the Inside .. by Means of a Counter-arch .. and two Semicounter Arches. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 107/2 Counter-forts..are sometimes connected together by counter-arches. 1838 F. W. Simms *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* 22 The [Thames] tunnel is to be made with a circular brick arch and curved side walls, resting on stone footings or skew backs, the whole being supported by a brick invert or counter-arch.

Hence **Counter-arch** *v.*, to furnish or support with a counter-arch. **Counter-arched** *ppl. a.*

1785 Roy in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 465 This piece being firmly screwed to the cheeks of the slide, and counter-arched outwardly, forms a strong butt for the fixed end of the ..rod..to act against. 1828 J. M. Spearman *Brit. Gunner* 354 In order to diminish the pressure of the earth against the revêtement, several tiers of arches may be built between the counterforts in the form of segments of circles, their extremities being worked into the masonry of the counterforts. These form what is called a counter-arched revêtement.

Counter-argue, *v.* ? *Obs.* [Counter- 1.] *trans.* To argue against. Hence **Counter-arguing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 246, I have reasons in abundance to balance against all the counter-arguings of my flesh, my friends, and relations. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xi. 58 For a man to go about to counter-argue this belief. 1701 BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* Ep. A ij, This Treaty t. cannot be Denyed or Counter-argued.

Cou·nter-a·rgument. [COUNTER- 3, 9.] An argument on the opposite side, or against anything.

1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xv. § 120 The counter-arguments may be proved equally inconclusive. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 231 The only counter-argument is the manifestly unfinished condition of the 'Canterbury Tales'.

Cou·nter-argumenta·tion. [COUNTER- 3.] Argumentation on the opposite side, or in opposition to previous argumentation.

1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* iv. 94 The argumentation and counter-argumentation that is constantly going on..about questions of general interest.

Counter-art, -association, -assurance, -attack, -attestation, etc.: see COUNTER-.

Cou·nter-atti·red, *a. Her.* [COUNTER- 14.] Attired with double horns pointing in two opposite directions.

1830 in ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. *Gloss.*

Cou·nter-attra·ction. [COUNTER- 3, 9.] Attraction of a contrary tendency; an attraction counteracting the influence of another.

a 1763 SHENSTONE (T.) Attractions .. less perceptible, through a variety of counter-attractions that diminish their effect. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. 148 There was a counter-attraction overcoming the constraining love of their Lord. 1883 *St. James' Gaz.* 1 Dec. 7/1 As fast as new subjects are brought forward .. new books on the old ones present counter-attractions.

So **Counter-attra·ctive** *a.*, acting as a counter-attraction; having counter-attractions.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Counter-aver, -avouch, etc.: see COUNTER-.

Counterbalance (kau·ntəɹbæ·lăns), *sb.* Also 6–9 with hyphen. [COUNTER- 8; in sense 4 app. from the vb.]

†**1.** The opposite scale of a balance. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 120 As it were two counterballances, that their estate goes highest when the people goes lowest. 1581 — *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 48 If nothing be put in the counter-ballance.

2. A weight used to balance another weight; *spec.* that used to balance the weight of a rotating or ascending and descending part, so as to make it easily moved and to diminish its momentum when in motion; also to cause a rotating body to return to a particular position after being moved, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Contrebalance*, a counterbalance, a counterpoise. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 404 It comes out a Foot further than the Wall .. to serve as a Counterballance. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. cxi. 82 The air is always a counter-balance to itself. 1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Haureż' Winding Mach.* 54 Employment of Counterbalance Chains. This counterbalance is made of large iron rings hung to the end of a chain with flat links, and working up and down a staple pit. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Apr. 2/1 All the piston has to do..is to sustain the weight of the passengers, as the counterbalance lifts the car.

3. *fig.* A power or influence which balances the effect of a contrary one.

1640 in *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) App. 261 Hee held the Hammiltons a good counterballance to weigh the House of Lenox downe. 1745 J. MASON *Self Knowl.* i. (1853) 134 Self Knowledge..will be a happy Counter-balance to the Faults and Excesses of his natural Temper. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 151 As a counter-balance to her other perfections. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. lxix. 320 Freedom was in his eyes a counterbalance to poverty, discord, and war.

†**4.** Weighing of one thing against another; comparison. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 23 [This] will appear if we cast them in counterbalance.

Counterbalance (kau·ntəɹbæ·lăns), *v.* [COUNTER- 1.]

†**1.** *trans.* Of a person: To weigh against. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xix. (1632) 31 He is verie unworthie her acquaintance, that counter-ballanceth her cost to his fruit, and knowes neither the graces nor use of it.

2. Of a thing: To act as a counterbalance to; to counterpoise.

1611 COTGR., *Contrebalancer*, to counterbalance or counterpeise..to make of equall weight with. 1665 R. HOOKE *Microgr.* 223 The greatest height of the Cylinder of Mercury, which of it self counterballances the whole pressure of the Atmosphere. 1751 LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 117 The Thrust or lateral Pressure of those Arches is intirely counterballanced and destroyed. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 119 If a guinea..be counterbalanced by 129 grains in the opposite scale of the balance. 1840–56 S. C. BREES *Gloss. Civil Engin.* 123 A weight employed to counterbalance the vibrating parts of machinery upon their axes.

3. *fig.* To balance or neutralize the effect of, by a contrary power or influence.

1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* II. 347 Nor let Hannibals opinion counterballance this. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 687 These Mechanick Theists are again counterballanced by another sort of Atheists, not Mechanical. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. i. viii. 91 Two opposite causes seem to counterbalance one another. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 4 A meeting-place to counter-balance the alehouse.

Hence **Counterba·lanced, Counterba·lancing** *ppl. adjs.*; **Counterba·lancer,** an arrangement in an organ acting as a counterbalance.

1611 COTGR., *Contrebalancé*, counterbalanced, counterpeised. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 77 Venice made a counterbalancing League with the King of Boheme. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 105 An eccentric pulley, with its counterbalancing weight to the long diameter. 1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Haureż' Winding Mach.* 37 The saving of coal by means of counterbalanced drums. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 43 An arrangement of what are called counterbalancers is used.

†**Cou·nterband,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [COUNTER- 5 + BAND *sb.*[1] II.] = COUNTERBOND.

1611 COTGR., *Contrepleigement*, a counterband; or, the securitie giuen to a suertie. 1616 J. LANE *Sqr.'s Tale* 118 Wee bothe will .. stand his Pleages too, so as he stand, bounde to vs bothe, in his own counterband. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Counterband* or Counter-security, a Band or Security given reciprocally to him that is Bound or Security for another.

†**Cou·nter-band,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. Her.* [f. COUNTER- 14 a + BAND *sb.*[2]] A bend sinister (F. *barre*).

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Contre-bend*, The bar is called a contre-bend, or counter-band, because it cuts the shield contrary, and opposite ways.

Counter-ba·nd, *v. nonce-wd.* [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To band or form again (a disbanded army).

1648 *Petit. of East. Assoc.* 15 An Army disbanded by Parliament, counter-banded by the people.

Counterband(e, obs. var. of CONTRABAND.

†**Counter-banding,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [COUNTER- 8 b.] Forming a chain of defences, parallel (to the walls).

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. (1682) 335 The Town on both sides the Flood, is strongly fortified with Rampired walls, and counter-banding Bulwarks.

†**Cou·nterbane.** *Obs.* [f. COUNTER- 10 + BANE.] An antidote, counterpoison.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. I. *Eden* 228 Strong counterbane, O sacred plant divine. 1605 *Ibid.* II. III. 721 (D.), Angelica—that happy counter-baen.

†**Cou·nter-bar,** *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *contrebarre*: cf. COUNTER- 7.] A cross-bar for a door or window on the outside. Hence **Counter-bar** *v.*

1611 COTGR., *Contrebarre*, a counterbarre; the long (outward) barre, wherewith some (two-leaued) dores and windowes, and the most shop-windowes, are shut. — *Contrebarré*, counterbarred; barred, or shut in, on the outside.

†**Cou·nter-ba·rred,** *a. Her. Obs.* = next.

†**Counter-ba·rry,** *a. Her. Obs.* [a. F. *contre-barré*: see COUNTER- 14 d.] Barry per pale counterchanged; see also quot. 1727.

1611 COTGR., *Contrebarré*..(in Blason) counterbarrie. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* III. 146 He bears barry counterbarry of eight, Or and Gules. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Counter-barry*, or *Contre-barré*, is used by the French heralds for what we more ordinarily call bendy sinister per bend counterchanged.

Counterbase: see COUNTER- 8 b, 12.

Counter-ba·tter, *v. Mil.* [COUNTER- 1, after F. *contre-battre*.] *trans.* To batter with a return fire (from a counter-battery).

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 138/2 Gun casemates are therefore more frequently employed..in the flanking batteries of the ditches, where the liability to be counterbattered by artillery is remote.

Cou·nter-ba·ttery. *Mil.* [a. F. *contre-batterie*: cf. COUNTER- 2, 3, 11.]

†**1.** A counter-attack with artillery. *Obs.*

1592 UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 429 With some few peces of artillerie making counter battery. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 123 And wee made a counterbattery against our enemies for ten dayes space. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 103 The besieged did..make so furious a counter-Battery, as, etc. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. iv. 156.

b. *fig.*

1594 *2nd Rep. Dr. Faustus* in Thoms *Prose Romances* (1858) III. 356 Faustus had begun to prepare for the counter-battery, determining to throw down upon the assemblies heads, so many heavy charms and conjurations that they should fall down.

2. A battery raised against another. Also *fig.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xx. (1632) 41 Provided with a counterbattery of forcible enchantments. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 170/2 They raised a battery of five great guns against the Town, which were dismounted by a Counterbattery of seven guns. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 375/1 That the guns .. might be..concealed from the view of the enemy in his counter-battery.

†**3.** [COUNTER- 11.] A battering of each other.

1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 48 He would never have begun this unhappy counterbattery of inke.

†**Cou·nter-ba·ttled,** *ppl. a. Obs.* *Her.* In 6 contrebatiled. = COUNTER-EMBATTLED.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 122 Hee beareth azure, two barres embatiled, contrebatiled d'Ermine.

Cou·nter-beam. *Printing.* (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Mech. Dict.*, *Counter-beam* (Printing), a beam connected to the platen by two or more rods [by] which the reciprocating motion is communicated to the platen.

†**Counterbea·r,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [COUNTER- 1: cf. *countersign*.] *trans.* To bear in conjunction with the main bearer.

c 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit. Corww.* (1728) 12 He that discoeureth it associateth himselfe with some pursable person to counterbeare the charge with equall profit.

Counter-beat, -bid, etc.: see COUNTER- 1.

†**Counter-be·nded,** *a. Obs. Her.* [COUNTER- 14.] = next.

1727–51 [see COUNTER 14].

†**Counter-be·ndy,** *a. Obs. Her.* [COUNTER- 14, after F. *contre-bandé*.] Bendy, with the bends formed of two halves of different tinctures counterchanged.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Counter-bendy*, or *Contre-bandé*, in heraldry, is used by the French to express what we ordinarily call bendy of six per bend sinister counterchanged.

Cou·nter-bi·as, *sb. rare.* [COUNTER- 9: cf. F. *contre-biais*.] A bias against, or in the opposite direction; a contrary bias.

1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. 220 They are governed by a most unreasonable Counter-Byass.

Hence as *adv.* [= F. *à contre-biais*], in the opposite direction, counter (*to*). *Obs.* Cf. BIAS *adv.*, and 'against the bias' Shaks. *Rich. II*, III. iv. 5.

1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. from Parnass.* 191 The other senator .. went so counter-bias to this his friend, as he did not only praise such actions..but, etc.

†**Counter-bi·as,** *v. Obs.* [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To bias against, give an opposite bias to.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 604 Which so counter-biassed that Kings judgement against Presbytery. 1673 *Lady's Call.* II. I. P 12. 61 [They] had need to counterbiass their minds, and set them to something better.

Counter-bid, -bidding, etc.: see COUNTER-.

Cou·nter-bi·ll. [COUNTER- 3, 8.] †**a.** The counterpart or duplicate of a bill (*obs.*). **b.** A (parliamentary) bill forming a counterpart or set-off to another.

1598 FLORIO *Contrapoliza*, a countermand, a counterbill (1611 a counterbill or schedule). 1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, *Contrapolica*, the counterpaine of a charter party, a counterbill. 1839 LOCKHART *Ballantyne-Humbug* 102 Certain counter-bills, held by the Constables, being thrown into the market. 1880 W. E. FORSTER in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) II. vi. 261 Should we accompany our coercive measure by any counter-bill like the Disturbance Bill?

Counterblast (kau·ntəɹblast). [COUNTER- 3.] **a.** A blast blown in opposition to another blast. **b.** A blast or energetic declaration against something.

1567 STAPLETON (*title*), A Counterblast to M. Hornes vayne Blaste against M. Fekenham. 1604 JAS. I. (*title*), A Counterblaste to Tobacco. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. vii. 386 Till one unexpected counterblast of Fortune ruffled yea blew away all his projects. 1851 BRIMLEY *Ess., Wordsw.* 170 The Quarterly Review—established..as a counterblast to the great Whig Bellows. 1883 *St. James' Gaz.* 27 Dec. 4/2 The Orange leaders replied by a Counter-blast.

Hence **Cou·nterblasting** *ppl. a.*, that issues counterblasts. (In quot. alluding to James I.'s *Counterblast to Tobacco.*)

1869 *Daily News* 8 July, An abatement of the extreme counterblasting style might also be recommended..The anti-tobacconists endeavour to prove..more than they can.

Counterblow (kau·ntəɹblōu·), *sb.* [COUNTER- 3, 5.] A return-blow; the back-stroke of a rebound.

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist, Philos.* (1701) 65/1 That the Voice is made by the Wind, hitting against firm resisting Air, returning the counter-blow to our Ears. 1707 COLLIER *Refl. Didic.* 76 A Man feels for a long time the Counter-Blow of indiscreet Expences. 1768 in Doran *Mann & Manners* (1876) II. viii. 190 The harshest counter-blow came from Spain. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 225/1 *Contrecoup*..a counter-blow; a rebound.

So †**Cou·nterblow** *v.*, to give counterblows to.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. (1682) 400 The Tartars are not expert in War..nor so manly as the Polonians, who Counter-blow them at Rancounters.

†**Counter-blow·n,** *ppl. a.* [COUNTER- 1.]

1611 COTGR., *Contre-soufflé*, counter-blowne, crosse-blown; blowne on both sides, or blowne vp two contrarie wayes.

Counterbond (kau·ntəɹbɒnd). [COUNTER- 5.] See quot. 1706.

1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol., Chancerie* § 108 The said R. L. did faithfully promise .. to enter into a Counterbond unto your said Orator. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 282 One .. cares to make his mony sure by good bonds and Counter-bonds. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *Counterbond*, a Bond or Security to save one harmless, that has enter'd into a Bond or Obligation for another.

†**Cou·nter-book.**[1] *Obs.* Also **contre-** [COUNTER- 8.] A book for checking receipts, expenses, etc.; a check-book, a duplicate account-book. Cf. COUNTER-ROLL.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 279 There is the Comptroller to keepe the Contrebookes for the Prince and State. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 323/1 He is to keep Counter-Books with the Treasurer.

†**Counter-book**[2]: see COUNTER *sb.*[3] 8.

Counter-bore, *v.*: see COUNTER- 1.

Counter-brace, *sb.* [COUNTER- 3, 6.] **a.** A brace which counteracts the strain of another brace. **b.** *Naut.* The lee-brace of the fore-topsail-yard, when in tacking it is counter-braced to assist in bringing the ship round.

1823 in CRABB *Techn. Dict.*

Cou·nter-bra·ce, *v. Naut.* [COUNTER- 1.] To brace the head-yards one way, and the after-yards another, so that the sails counteract each other.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 216 Counter-bracing becomes necessary to render the vessel stationary when sounding, lowering a boat, or speaking a stranger. It is now an obsolete term, and the manœuvre is called heaving-to.

Counter-branch, -breastwork, -building, etc.: see COUNTER- 8, 13.

Cou·nter-bra·nd. *U. S.* A mark placed on cattle when sold, destroying the force of the original brand. Hence **Counter-bra·nd** *v.*

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Counter-brand,* to destroy a brand by branding on the opposite side.

†**Cou·nter-bra·ve,** *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [COUNTER- 3.] A boast, vaunt, or bravado in return.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVI. 580 Nor can we..make th' enemy yield, with these our counterbraves.

†**Counter-bra·ve,** *v. Obs.* [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To brave or defy in return.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1228 Being desirous to counterbrave this the Christians presumption, the third day of October they came forth of their trenches.

†**Cou·nterbuff,** *sb. Obs.* Also 7 **counter-bough.** [COUNTER- 3, 11.]

1. A blow in the contrary direction; a blow given in return; the blow or shock of a recoil.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 25 The buff at the man, and the counterbuff at the hors. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XVII. lxvii. (1634) 133 Yet was the counterbuffe thereof so great, The Knight had much ado to keepe his seate. 1594 KYD *Cornelio* v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 243 One while the top [of the tree] doth almost touch the earth, And then it riseth with a counterbuff. 1611 DEKKER *Roaring Girle* Wks. 1873 III. 158 Had he offerd but the least counter-buffe, by this hand I was prepared for him. 1613 WALTON in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 406 Sommerset, who with a counter-buff had almost set himself out of the Saddle. 1633 B. JONSON *Love's Welc. Welbeck,* The blow..You gave Sir Quintain, and the cuff You 'scape o' the sand-bag's counter-buff.

fig. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 258 b, If Luther should use this..counterbuffe..agaynst your rusty, clownish, and illfavored Divinitie. 1641 MILTON *Prelat. Episc.* (1851) 91 Where they give the Romanist one buffe, they receive two counter-buffs.

2. A rebuff, a check.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 650 There fell misliking betwixt Cicero and Cato, for this Counterbuff he had given him. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 263 He did not commonly suffer any great Humane Prosperity, to continue long, without some check or counterbuff.

3. An encounter; an exchange of blows.

1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Vnhappy Prosp.* 15 Mischiefe required there should be distance betweene such terrible counterbuffes. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. III. v, Sir Edward Herbert is return'd, having had som clashings and counterbuffs with the Favorite Luynes. 1656 BEALE *Chesse* Ded. Verses A vj, Nor my leasure sings The Counterbuffs of the foure painted Kings.

Counterbuff (kau·ntəɹbʊf), *v. arch.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To give a counterbuff to; to strike in return or in the opposite direction; to meet (a blow) with a return blow; to rebuff.

1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Feb. Emblem, Whom Cuddye doth counterbuff with a byting..prouerbe. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 33 To counterbuffe and beate backe all those ouerthwart blowes wherewith you haue charged me. 1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* II. xlii. (1660) 71 Have we not enemies to counterbuffe, Enow. 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iph.* 342 Stunned with the different blows, then shoots amain Till counterbuffed she stops and sleeps again. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 293 A dart..Which by th' hoarse bronze was straightway counterbuffed.

†**Counter-ca·lk,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [COUNTER- 1: cf. CALK *v.*³, and F. *contrecalquer* to trace in reverse.] *trans.* To trace as counterparts.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 47 Vago de Capi did things..in a new way of Charo Scuro, or Mezzo Tinto, by the help of two plates, exactly counter-calked, one serving for the shadow.

†**Counterca·mbiate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [See next and -ATE ².] Counterchanged, exchanged each for the other.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. (1682) 5 Strain'd to assume, in countercambiat breath, A dying life, revert in living death.

†**Counterca·mbiate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. COUNTER- 1 + late L. *cambiāre* to exchange; cf. It. *contracambiare* (Florio).] = COUNTERCHANGE.

1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 292 Onely for having deserved such a reward as could not be countercambiated by any thing else then by the ingratitude which was used towards him.

†**Counter-ca·mbio.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. It. *contracambio* 'a counterchange' (Florio).] Counterchange, exchange.

1599 *Soliman & P.* II. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 310 After we had got the chain in mummery, And lost our box in countercambio, My master wore the chain about his neck.

Counter-camp, *a. Her.* [COUNTER- 14.]

1830 ROBSON *Brit Herald* III, *Counter-camp* or *campée,* the same as *counter-componée* or *-gobony.*

Counter-carte (*Fencing*): see COUNTER *sb.*⁵

†**Cou·nter-cast.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [COUNTER- 3.] An antagonistic contrivance or artifice.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. iii. 16 He can devize this counter-cast of slight.

†**Cou·nter-ca·ster.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. COUNTER *sb.*³ + CAST *v.* 37.] One who casts or reckons with counters; 'a word of contempt for an arithmetician' (J.).

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. i. 31 This Counter-caster, He, in good time, must his Lieutenant be.

Counter-cause: see COUNTER- 9.

Counter-caveat (*Fencing*): see COUNTER *sb.*⁵

Cou·nter-cei·ling. [COUNTER- 8 b.] A layer of dry material filled in between the joists of a floor to deaden or prevent the passage of sound; 'pugging'.

1859 T. L. DONALDSON *Handbk. Specif.* 841 Counter ceiling to be laid under the ground floor..and..run in with plaster of Paris. *Ibid.* 864 Counter ceilings to be..composed of lime, sand, screened ashes, and chopped hay.. between the joists upon slate bearers.

Cou·nterchange, *sb.* [ad. F. *contrechange* = It. *contracambio* (Florio): see COUNTER- 3, 5, 11.]

†1. Exchange of one thing against another. *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* VI. (1599) 268 To occupie any place of importance..which they might hold in counterchaunge, or as a pawne to haue againe Montpulcian. 1581 ANDRESON *Serm. Paules Crosse* 81 Trafique, or craue counterchange with the Marchaunt or Usurer. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 924 Concerning counterchange of goods. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 124 In counterchange..of the Corne..transported into forren Countries, there is yearely brought into France, etc. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Counter-change,* a mutual Exchange made between two Parties by Compact or Agreement.

† b. Equal or equivalent return; requital, reciprocation. *Obs.*

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 407 The Romanes, being unwilling that he [Pyrrhus] should excell them in any kinde of beneficence..sent him as many prisoners of his for a counter-change. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ix. 16 But Paridell sore brused with the blow Could not arise the counterchaunge to scorse. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 425 In counterchange whereof [kind entertainment] he then..flatly arrested his host.

†2. Transposition. *Obs.* [Cf. COUNTERCHANGE *v.* 3 b.]

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 217 Antimetauole or the Counterchange, a figure which takes a couple of words to play with in a verse, and by making them to chaunge and shift one into others place they do very pretily exchange and shift the sence.. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xi. (1634) 103 Hath not Musicke her figures, the same which Rhetorique? What is a Revert but her Antistrophe?..her counterchange of points, Antimetabole's?

† b. Alternation. *Obs.*

1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 33 a, The varietie and counterchange of good & bad successe in the warres betwyxt King Henry the sixt and King Edward the fourth.

3. (*counter-change.*) A change which is the counterpart of another.

1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 27. (1822) I. 214 She therefore wrought a counter-change in the appearance of Procris.

Counterchange (kau·ntəɹtʃēɪ·ndʒ), *v.* [ad. F. *contrechanger* (16th c.) = It. *contracambiare* (Florio): see COUNTER- 1.]

†1. *trans.* To exchange against or for another.

1598 FLORIO, *Contracambiare,* to counterchange. 1603 — *Montaigne* I. XXXVIII. (1632) 120 Who doth not willingly chop and counterchange his health, his ease, yea, and his life for glorie? 1646 J. HALL *Poems* 28 (T.) Then shall aggrandiz'd love confess..That hearts can eas'ly counter-changed be.

2. To change to the opposite (position, state, or quality); to cause to exchange places, qualities, etc.; to transpose.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Counterchange,* to change againe. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 168 You shall see the Stone to Counterchange its Situation, and those æquatorial parts of the Magnet, which before respected the East, shall now wheel about, and fix themselves in the West. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 154 When they are counterchanged the Ranter becomes an Hypocrite, and the Hypocrite an able Ranter.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To change places or parts.

1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 65 The contracting sovereigns counterchanged; Charles swore in Deutsch, Louis in Roman.

3. *Her.* To interchange or reverse the tinctures; to give (a charge) the same tinctures as the field (when this is of two tinctures), but reversed; so that *e.g.* colour comes upon metal, and metal upon colour. See COUNTERCHANGED.

1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* XV. § 9. (ed. 3) 194 William counter-changes the tinctures. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* (ed. 3) 82 When a Roundle is counterchanged, it loses its distinctive name.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To interchange, to chequer.

1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* IV. 54 Her Ivory Neck Rubies and Saphirs counter-chang'd in check. 1728 R. NORTH *Mem. Musick* (1846) 32 Counterchanging harsh and mild consonances. 1830 TENNYSON *Arab. Nts.* 84 A sudden splendour..counterchanged The level lake with diamond-plots Of dark and bright. 1850 — *In Mem.* LXXXIX. 1 Witch-elms that counterchange the floor Of this flat lawn with dusk and bright. 1864 *Realm* 22 June 7 The cognate Teutons, who counterchange the debatable border between Denmark and Germany.

†**Countercha·ngeable,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Liable to or characterized by counterchange, reciprocation, alternation, or transposition. Hence **Countercha·ngeableness, Countercha·ngeably** *adv.*

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 172 And counterchangeably writte in the Argent, Ater, and in the Sables, Albvs. 1618 T. GAINSFORD *P. Warbeck* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 69 Subject to the..mutability of the world, counterchangeableness of times, and inconstancy of people. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. *Roll Battel Abbey* 171 Then England and France may be said to have born counterchangeably each others Natives. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. v. § 4 The Empalement..consisting of several pieces; yet those in divers Rounds, and all with a counterchangeable respect to each other.

Counterchanged (kau·ntəɹtʃēɪ·ndʒd), *ppl. a.* Also 6 **conter-, contre-.** [f. as prec. + -ED.]

Her. Of a charge (on a field of two tinctures): Having the tinctures of the field reversed; transmuted.

c 1500 *Sc. Poem Heraldry* 132 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* etc. 38 The xij copy conter changit. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 29 b, Sable and Argente parted per Fesse Nebule, two Faucons volante, and a Greyhounde cursante, contrechanged of the fielde. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. v. (1743) 58 The Arms of the Princes of Wales..bear, quarterly, gules and or, four Lions passant guardant counter-changed. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* XV. (ed. 3) 182.

b. *transf.* (In quot. 1648 = chequered).

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.,* '*Life is the Bodies Light,*' 3 Those counter-changed tabbies in the ayre, The sun once set, all of one colour are. 1861 NEALE *Notes Eccl.* 128 A dress of red or green moreen..open in front, bound round the neck and arms with counter-changed green or red cloth.

Countercha·nging, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING ¹.] The action of the verb COUNTERCHANGE; *spec.* in *Her.* (see prec.).

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* II. 105 An impaling of the armes of this lady with the Kings, with a counterchanging of them, by the fesse or vmbilique point of the sheeld. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* V. ii. (1660) 365 Counterchanging or Transmutation is an intermixture of severall Metalls or colours both in field and charge occasioned by the opposition of some one or more lines of partition. 1881 *Athenæum* 16 Apr. 531/3 We know no other [instance] where double counterchanging has been effected.

Countercharge (kau·ntəɹtʃa·ɹdʒ), *sb.* [COUNTER- 3.] A charge brought in opposition to another, or against the accuser.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Counter-charge,* a Charge brought against an Accuser. 1721 in BAILEY. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xii. 129 Now comes the accused, with defence and countercharge. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* iv. 135 *note,* The idleness of such charges may be measured by the countercharge of Celsus.

Countercharge (kau·ntəɹtʃa·ɹdʒ), *v.* [COUNTER- 1, after F. *contrecharger* (in Cotgr.).] *trans.* a. To bring a charge against (an accuser). † b. To oppose with a contrary charge or injunction (*obs.*). c. To charge contrariwise.

1611 COTGR., *Contrecharger,* to countercharge; to interchange burthens, or accusations. 1612-5 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* XXI. viii, If a Persian law might not be reversed, yet it might be countercharged. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* III. 183 Interested..in the passing topics of the hour..no less than in the larger concerns that countercharge our lives.

Cou·ntercharm, cou·nter-cha·rm, *sb.* [COUNTER- 10 a, 3.] Anything that counteracts, or neutralizes the influence of, a charm; a counteracting or opposing charm.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 609 A collar of Ambre beads worne about the neck of yong infants, is..a countercharme for witchcraft and sorcerie. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* X. 463 Now touch'd by counter-charms, they change agen, And stand majestic, and recall'd to men. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* ix. 336 Drawing blood..as the most powerful counter-charm. *fig.* 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* IV. xv. 254 My grief's too great for smiling eyes To cure, or counter-charms to exorcise. 1725 SWIFT *Poems, Want of Silver,* But, to this parchment let the Drapier Oppose his counter-charm of paper. 1881 GOLDW. SMITH *Lect. & Ess.* 45 In whose love he finds the counter-charm of his wandering life.

Countercharm (kau·ntəɹtʃa·ɹm), *v.* [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To counteract or neutralize the influence or effect of (a charm or spell); to affect with an opposing charm.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIII. XXX. 278 Then you may seeme to countercharme it [a hat] and redeliver it, to his satisfaction. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* X. XXV. 182 I'l countercharm thy spells. *a* 1687 COTTON *Ode to Hope* (T.), Seducing Hope..I now can countercharm thy spell.

Countercheck, counter-check (kau·ntəɹtʃek), *sb.* [COUNTER- 3, 2.]

†1. A 'check', rebuke, or reproof in reply to or return for another. *Obs.*

1559 *Primer* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 47, I became as a man not hearing, and having no counterchecks in his mouth. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* V. iv. 84 If againe, it was not well cut, he wold say, I lie: this is call'd the counter-checke quarrelsome. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Counter-check,* a Censure made upon a Reprover.

2. A check that opposes or arrests the course of anything.

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 224 Who painefully..Haue brought a counter-checke before your gates. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxvii. (1739) 168 These Inquests..soon met with a countercheck from the Law. 1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N. W. Pass.* II. 85 Suddenly there came a violent countercheck of Tide from the South West. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 212 The evil that we suffer is often a countercheck which restrains us from greater evil. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. vii, There is no counter-check to its emotions.

3. A check that operates against or controls a check.

1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 133 The checks and counter-checks which nature has appointed to preserve the balance of power amongst species. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 300 Many things perplex, With motions, checks, and counter-checks. 1892 *Standard* 15 June 5/2 There ought to have been check and counter check, and the lâches even of a responsible person would have been atoned for by the vigilance of others.

Countercheck (kau·ntəɹtʃe·k), *v.* Also **coun·ter-check,** (7 **conter-check**). [COUNTER- 1.]

†1. *trans.* To 'check', rebuke, or reprove either

in reply to a rebuke or taunt, or as an expression of opposition. *Obs.*

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1296/1 Hymineus denieth his good will .. notwithstanding Diana hath so counter-checked him therefore, as he shall hereafter be at your commandement. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 66 Hee tooke the wall of the young noble man, which Seruilius taking in disdain, countercheckt with this frump. 1598 [see COUNTERCHECKING below].

2. To check or arrest by counteraction.

1590 LODGE *Euphues Gold. Leg.* Ded., Every humorous passion countercheckt with a storme. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Green in Conc.* (1878) 105 The course of a strong currant, counterchekt by a barre of earth. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* x. i. 15 His Maiesty .. with his owne hand wrote to counter-checke his former Warrant. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 122 As if there were a secret opposition in fate..to .. conter-check all our devices and proposals. 1861 GRESLEY *Sophron & N.* 357 All the tendencies of her condition are checked and counterchecked.

Hence **Counterche·cking** *ppl. a.*

1598 *Mucedorus* Introd. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 203 Post hence thyself, thou counterchecking trull.

Counterche·cky, *a. Her.* = COUNTERCOMPONY.

1611 FLORIO, *Contrascaccato*, counterponie or countercheckie in armorie.

Counter-cheer, etc. : see COUNTER-.

Counter-che·vroned, Counter-che·vrony, *a. Her.* [COUNTER- 14d; cf. F. *contre-chevronné* (*contrecheveronné*, 14th c. in Godefroy).] Of a shield : Chevrony and divided pale-wise, the half chevrons being of alternate tinctures.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Chevron*, A coat is said to be chevroned, when it is filled with an equal number of chevrons, of colour and metal. *Counterchevroned*, is when it is so divided, as that colour is opposed to metal, and *vice versa.* 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Counter Chevroned*, a shield *Chevronny*, or parted by some line of partition. 1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III, *Counter-cheveronny.*

Counter-Christ, Antichrist : see COUNTER- 10.

† **Cou·ntercipher,** *sb.* [ad. F. *contrechifre* (Cotgr.) = It. *contracifera*, Sp. *contracifra* : see COUNTER- 8.] A cipher that answers to and explains another ; the key to a cipher.

1598 FLORIO, *Contracifera*, a countercifer, a cifer that doth answer another. 1611 COTGR., *Contrechifre*, a countercypher ; a note explanatorie of particular cyphers. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 70 Where in a secret Cabinet there were Letters found..with Ciphers and Counterciphers.

So † **Counterci·pher** *v.* [ad. obs. F. *contrechifrer* 'to answer cyphers with cyphers ; also, to expound cyphers' (Cotgr.), It. *contraciferare* (Florio).]

1611 FLORIO, *Contraciferare*, to countercipher.

Cou·ntercite, *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To cite in opposition or to the contrary.

1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* I. xiv, Either therefore let him neuer cite St. Austin against vs in this point, or else wee must bee forced to countercite him once more.

Cou·nter-clai·m, cou·nterclaim, *sb.* [COUNTER- 3.] A claim set up against another ; a claim set up by the defendant in a suit.

1876 *County Court Rules* Order xxxvi. r. 15 a., Where a counter-claimant fails to establish his counterclaim, he may be ordered to pay .. costs. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* Digest 491 A debtor sued by him was entitled to deduction of all counter claims of whatever sort.

Cou·nter-clai·m, cou·nterclai·m, *v.* [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To claim as against a prior claim, or against the plaintiff ; *absol.* to put in a counter-claim.

1881 *Times* 23 July 6/4 The defendant..counter-claimed for a false and fraudulent misrepresentation by the plaintiff. 1884 *Law Times* 2 Apr. 427/2 The defendant pleaded payment, and counter-claimed the sum of £416 14*s.* 7*d.* 1892 *Standard* 15 June 2/5 The Defendant counterclaimed for the return of certain papers.

Cou·nter-clai·mant. [f. prec. and CLAIMANT.] One who sets up a counter-claim.

1876 [see COUNTER-CLAIM *sb.*]. 1883 SIR C. S. C. BOWEN in *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 380/1, I am not quite sure whether .. a counter-claimant before the decree is not an *actor* to some extent.

† **Cou·ntercleft.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [COUNTER- 6 b.] = COUNTERFISSURE.

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* xxii. 159 A fracture .. much distant from the wounded part, is called..Contrafissura, a countercleft.

Cou·nter-clo·ckwise, *a.* and *adv.* [COUNTER *prep.* + CLOCK + -WISE.] In a direction counter to that of the movement of the hands of a clock.

1888 [see CLOCK-WISE s. v. CLOCK *sb.*^{1} 11]. 1890 C. A. YOUNG *Elem. Astron.* § 24. 16 All the stars appear to move in concentric circles around a point near the Pole-star, revolving *counter-clockwise* as we look towards the north.

Cou·nter-clout. [COUNTER- + CLOUT-NAIL.] A nail with a large head flat above like a clout-nail but bevelled below so as to be counter-sunk in an iron plate, etc.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 11/2, 3,000 different kinds of nails..such as clasp, clout, counter-clout [etc.].

Counter-coi·ned, *ppl. a. Her.* ? *Obs.* [tr. med.L. *contraconātus* ; cf. COUNTER- 14 d., COIN *sb.* 2 and CONED *ppl. a.* 1.] Said of a field : Consisting of gyrons of alternate tinctures, the 'coins' or apices of which meet in the centre of the shield.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 212 Those blazonners .. which would haue the Earle of March his coate to be countercoind, which cannot be. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* v. i. (1660) 363 Coats consisting of Gyronnes are of old Blazoners termed counter-coyned, for that the Coynes or corners of their contrary or different colours do all meet in the center of the Shield.

Counter-co·loured, *ppl. a. Her.* [COUNTER- 14 d.] Having the opposite parts of different tinctures ; counterchanged.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 36 b, This chevron [reversed] may be borne frettie with an other, and the same counter-coloured. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 202 You sayd euen now that coates counter-cullored be good and auncient armorie. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Contre-bend.*

So **Counterco·louring** *vbl. sb.*

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 203 Of the signification of counter colouring.

Counter-command : see COUNTER- 3.

† **Counter-companion.** *Obs.*$^{-1}$ [COUNTER- 8.] He against whom one is matched in contest. (In Grafton *counter-panion*).

1548 HALL *Chron.* 197 b, For though my horse fayled me, surely I will not fayle my countercompaignions. [1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 670 Counter-panion.]

Counter-competition, -complaint, etc. : see COUNTER-.

† **Counter-compo·ned,** *ppl. a. Her. Obs.* [COUNTER- 14.] = next.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 40 In cheife d'Or and Sable countercomponed. Thys cheife is..of two Tractes onelye, therefore in no wise maye bee called Checkey. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. v. (1611) 18 A bordure counter componed, Or, and Gules [i. e.] compounded of these two colours counterly placed. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v.

Counter-compony (kau·ntəɹkǫ́mpōᵘ·ni), *a. Her.* Also -componé, -ee. [a. F. *contre-componé* : see COUNTER- 14.] Composed of two conjoined rows of squares of alternate tinctures.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* (1679) 19/1 Note that Counter-company consisteth evermore of two Tracts only, and no more. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Counter Componed, Counter Compone, Counter Company.* 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxxi. (ed. 3) 460 A fesse counter-componée or and sa. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* iv. (ed. 3) 67 If there be two Tracks, it is then said to be Counter-Company ; if more than two, Chequé.

Counter-condemnation, etc. : see COUNTER-.

† **Cou·nter-copy.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [COUNTER- 8.] A copy which is the counterpart of another.

1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* II. xiv. 365 A way of writing, which he thought to be impossible to be understood, unless a Man had had a Counter-Copy of it.

Counter-couchant, -courant, *Her.* : see COUNTER- 14.

Cou·nter-cou·pé (·ku·pe). *Fencing.* [ad. F. *contre-coupé.*] A riposte made by means of a coupé.

1889 W. H. POLLOCK, etc. *Fencing* (Badm. Libr.) iii. 62 Simulate disengagement into tierce and make a coupé, just at the end of the other's parry, into tierce (this might be called counter-coupé).

† **Cou·nter-course,** *sb. Obs.* [COUNTER- 6.] A course that runs counter to another or to the proper course.

1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 303 Why should you runne an Idle counter-course Thwart to the path of fashion ? 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* Pref., To turn men back more willingly from this Counter-course.

† **Cou·nter-course,** *v. Obs.* [COUNTER- 1.] **1.** *trans.* To treat with an opposite course or a return course (of meat).

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 2 His heauie friends .. haue counter coursd him with messes somewhat hoat of the spice.

2. *intr.* To course or run in opposite directions. Hence **Cou·nter-coursing** *ppl. a.*

1657 T. HAAK in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 113 The intermeddling, countercoursing thoughts.

† **Counterco·zen,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To cozen or cheat in return.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xx. (1632) 43 Such as know their members docile and tractable by nature, let them endevour to countercosin their fantasie.

Counter-craft, -cry, etc. : see COUNTER-.

Cou·ntercro·ss, *v. rare.* [COUNTER- 1.] To cross in contrary directions.

1611 COTGR., *Contretraversant*, Countercrossing, countertrauersing. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 470 The river mouth was broad and black, With currents countercrossed.

† **Cou·nter-cross,** *adv. Obs.* [f. COUNTER *adv.* + CROSS.] In a cross and contrary direction.

1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 74 Such run counter-cross to divine commands. 1675 — *Gold. Key* ibid. V. 24 This opinion..runs counter-cross to all those thirteen arguments. 1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 28 Encounter Counter-marchers, and they'll soon Run Counter-Cross into confusion.

† **Cou·ntercuff.** *Obs.* [COUNTER- 3.] A cuff or blow given in return, or to parry another.

1589 (*title*), A Countercuffe given to Martin Junior by the venturous, hardie, and renowned Pasquill of Englande Cavaliero. 1622 BOYS *Wks.* 236 For Christ doth urge most, *it is written*, whereas the Pope by way of countercuffe, as Antichrist .. maintaineth ordinances unwritten. 1704 E. WARD *Dissent. Hypocr.* 3 His lofty Hymn to th' Wooden-Ruff, Was to the Law a Counter-Cuff.

† **Cou·nter-cu·nning.** *Obs.* [COUNTER- 3 + CUNNING.] (See quots.)

1611 COTGR., *Contrefinesse*, counter-cunning, deceiuing of the deceiuer. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Counter-cunning*, Subtilty us'd by the adverse Party. 1721 in BAILEY.

† **Countercu·rrence.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [See next and -ENCE. Cf. *concurrence, concurrent.*] A running counter.

1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 32 By way of a countercurrence and resistance.

Cou·nter-cu·rrent, *sb.* [f. COUNTER- 3, 6. Cf. F. *contre-courant* sb.] An opposite current.

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 122 They suppos'd one current upon the surface..and under it at a certain depth a counter-current. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* iv. (1856) 29 The great counter-current, which in the North Atlantic borders the Gulf Stream. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 127 Currents and counter-currents eddied..in her mind.

Countercu·rrent, *a.* [Cf. prec.] Running counter or opposite. Also = COUNTER-COURANT.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 281 Sometimes their course is directly opposite, or counter-current. 1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss., *Counter-current*..running in contrary directions.

Counter-dance, -dash, -declaration, -decree : see COUNTER-.

Counter-debruised, *a. Her.* : see DEBRUISED.

Cou·nter-deed. *Law.* [COUNTER- 3 : cf. F. *contre-lettre*, in this sense.] (See quot.)

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Counter-deed*, a secret writing, or a private act, either before a notary, or under a privy-seal ; which destroys, changes, annuls, or alters, some more solemn and public act. Counter-deeds are rather tolerated than permitted. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

Counter-defender, -demand, etc. ; see COUNTER-.

Cou·nter-diapa·son. *Mus.* [COUNTER- 12.] An organ-stop an octave lower in pitch than the ordinary diapason.

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 94 Large organs have sometimes, in the great organ, both a diapason eight feet and one sixteen feet, the latter being then called double-diapason, or counter-diapason.

Cou·nter-die. [COUNTER- 8.] The upper die of a stamping apparatus, which has hollows answering to the relief parts of the die. In mod. Dicts.

Counter-difficulty, -dig, etc. : see COUNTER-.

Cou·nterdike. [COUNTER- 8 b.] A second or reserve dike within or behind the dike of a river (as in the Netherlands), which limits the area of floods caused by the bursting of the river-dike.

1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 401 The confederates at Lillo could, by opening the dyke of the Scheld, lay all the ground under water between Lillo and the counterdyke, while the besieged could, with the same facility, introduce the river into that part of the plain which lies between the counterdyke and Antwerp.

Cou·nter-disenga·ge, *v. Fencing.* [ad. F. *contre-dégager* to disengage at the same time as the adversary.] To disengage and make a thrust or lunge as the adversary changes the engagement.

1889 W. H. POLLOCK, etc. *Fencing* (Badm. Libr.) ii. 49 To counter-disengage on a change from quarte to tierce. *Ibid.* 62 § 4.

Hence **Counter-disengage, -ment** *sbs.*, the action of doing this ; a disengagement on, or rather anticipating, the adversary's disengagement. Also **b.** A riposte made by means of a disengagement.

1889 W. H. POLLOCK, etc. *Fencing* (Badm. Libr.) ii. 49 A disengage is made by quitting one line for another. A counter-disengage, on the contrary, is made in the same line ; the movement, though similar in appearance, is in fact reversed. *Ibid.* ii. 48 Simple attacks are those which are preceded by no feint. There are four : the straight thrust, the disengagement, the coupé, and the counter-disengagement.

† **Cou·nterdisti·nct,** *a. Obs.* [app. after It. *contradistinto* (Florio 1598) : see COUNTERDISTINGUISH.] = CONTRADISTINCT.

1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 14 The Essential Notion of a Spirit.. is immediately counterdistinct to Matter. 1680 — *Apocal. Apoc.* 224 The .. Divine Love, which is counterdistinct to Lust and Wantonness.

† **Cou·nterdisti·nction.** *Obs.* = CONTRADISTINCTION.

1611 FLORIO, *Contradistintione*, a counterdistinction. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. iii. (1712) 13, I say fully and absolutely Perfect, in counterdistinction to such Perfection as is not full and absolute. 1681 — *Exp. Dan.* vi. 227 By Many we do not understand a certain number in counterdistinction to All.

† **Cou·nterdisti·nguish,** *v. Obs.* [COUNTER- 1.] = CONTRADISTINGUISH. Hence **Cou·nterdisti·nguished** *ppl. a.*

1611 FLORIO, *Contradistinguere*, to distinguish against, to counterdistinguish. 1648 T. WHITE *Smoak Botoml. Pit* 35 It [stony ground] is counterdistinguished to good ground. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 148 Counterdistinguishing it unto the Idiotismus Francicus. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 172 The counterdistinguished Letters are wanting in the Stone, and I have supplied them.

† **Cou·nter-divi·de,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [COUNTER- 1.] = CONTRADIVIDE.

1608 BP. J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 5 The counterdivided members of this diuision.

Counter-doctrine, -dogmatism, etc. : see COUNTER-.

Cou·nter-drain. [COUNTER- 8.] (See quot.)

1842–76 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Counter Drain*, a drain parallel to a canal or embanked water-course, for collecting the soakage water by the side of the canal or embankment to a culvert or arched drain under the canal, by which it is conveyed to a lower level.

†Counter-draw, *v. Obs.* [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* (See quot.)

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Counter-drawing*, in painting, &c., the copying a design or painting, by means of a fine linen cloth, an oiled paper, or other transparent matter .. Sometimes they counter-draw on glass. 1731 in BAILEY (vol. II). 1735 in *Dict. Polygraph.*

†Counterdrift, *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [COUNTER- 2.] A plan, plot, or scheme in opposition.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 371 Edward yongest but Suruiuor Sonne of the aforesaid Egelred: whom Normandie had..vnto nowe, mauger whatsoeuer counterdrifts, secured.

†Counterdrift, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec.] *trans.* To plan, plot, or contrive (anything) in opposition.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 374 Whatsoeuer hath been at any time counterdrifted, a true title in a knowne descent hath euermore proued a preuailing Argument.

†Counterdweller. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [COUNTER- 6.] A dweller on the opposite side; one who lives on the same meridian and in the same latitude, but on the opposite side of the equator.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 95 Antichthones or Counterdwellers, haue like times of the day, but not of the year.

Counter-earth. [COUNTER- 8: a transl. of Gr. *ἀντίχθων*, f. *ἀντί* over against, opposite + *χθών* the earth.] An opposite or secondary Earth, in the Pythagorean system: cf. ANTICHTHON.

1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 52 They asserted that there was an *antichthon*, or counter-earth. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 13 [see ANTICHTHON]. 1881 S. F. ALLEYNE tr. *Zeller's Pre-Socratic Philos.* I. 450 The earth always turns the same side to the counter-earth and the central fire.

Counter-element. [COUNTER- 6, 9.] An opposite element. So **Counter-elemental** *a.*

1827 G. S. FABER *Sac. Cal. Prophecy* (1844) III. 211 The Virginity of the 144,000 Saints is the counter-element to the Unchastity of the Great Harlot. *Ibid.* III. 208 The name Jehovah .. is designedly antithetical or (in the language of Mr. Mede) counter-elemental to the Name Aposatès.

Counter-embattled, *ppl. a. Her.* [COUNTER- 14.] Said of an ordinary: Embattled on opposite sides.

1863 BOUTELL *Man. Heraldry* 77 *Brettessée*, counter-embattled, having Battlements facing both ways. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* iv. (ed. 3) 64 When a Fess, Bend, or Chevron, is bounded on each side by the lines embattled, potent, or ragulé, it must be blazoned as *Embattled-counter-embattled*, or *Potent-counter-potent*, as the case may be.

Counter-embowed, *Her.*: see COUNTER- 14.

Counter-enamel, *sb.* [COUNTER- 6: after F. *contre-émail.*] The enamel of the reverse or lower side of an enamelled plate.

Hence **Counter-enamel**, *v.* [cf. F. *contre-émailler*], to enamel on the back as well as the front.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 272 When the plate is not to be counter-enamelled, it should be charged with less enamel, as, when exposed to heat, the enamel draws up the gold to itself, and makes the piece convex.

Counter-energy, -engine, etc.: see COUNTER-.

Counterer (kaʊ·ntərəɹ). *Boxing.* [f. COUNTER *v.*^{1} 5 + -ER^{1}.] One who counters.

1889 *Badminton Libr., Boxing* 166 The answer to this cross-counter is to deliver the right at the face of the counterer.

Counter-ermine. *Her.* [COUNTER- 14: cf. F. *contre-hermine.*] The reverse of ermine; = ERMINES.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Counter-ermine.* See the article *Ermines.* [s. v. *Ermines*..The French..have no such term; but call this black powdered with white, *contre-ermine*; as denoting the counter, or reverse of *ermine.*]

Counter-escalloped = COUNTER-SCALLOPED.

†Counter-espalier. *Obs.* Also **contr' espalier**(e, **contrespallier, contra-espalier.** [ad. F. *contre-espalier*: see COUNTER- 6, 8 and ESPALIER.] A lower espalier parallel to an ordinary espalier or to a fruit wall.

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 14 The counter espalier, is a hedge which forms all the walkes and allies of the garden. 1675 in *Phil. Trans.* X. 373 Such fruit as agrees best for Contrespalliers, or hedge-rows over against the walled fruit. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio), *Contra-espalier.* 1731– (vol. II.) *Contr' espalier.*

Counter-evidence. [COUNTER- 3.] Evidence tending to refute or rebut other evidence.

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* x. 54 Sense it self detects its more palpable deceits by a Counter-evidence. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 89. 1885 SIR E. FRY in *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 294 The finding was evidence, and as no counter-evidence was produced was therefore conclusive.

Counter-excitement, -exercise, -explanation, -espostulation, etc.: see COUNTER-.

Counter-exposition. *Mus.* [COUNTER- 3.] (See quot.)

1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xxiii. 180 The counter-exposition is merely a kind of reflex of the exposition, produced by allowing the answer to lead, followed by the subject. It only implies that the subject and answer change places.

Counter-extension. *Surg.* [COUNTER- 6: cf. F. *contre-extension.*] 'The pulling or holding of the upper part of a broken limb, or of a dislocated joint, towards the trunk, while extension is being employed with the lower part' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1860); see EXTENSION 1 b.

1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 303 By extension and counter-extension by jack towels or sheets.

So **Counter-extend** *v.*, **-ing** *vbl. sb.*

1656 [J. SERJEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 34 Bodies would not be counter-extended with such a Magnitude. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v. *Counter-extension Apparatus*, It consists of..a counter-extending band attached to the bed-head.

†Counterface, *v. Obs.* [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To face in opposition.

1721 CIBBER *Double Gallant* II, Sure she has a mind to counterface me, and not know me too.

Counter-faced, *Her.* = COUNTER-FESSED.

1830 in ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. *Gloss.*

Counter-fact, -fallacy, etc.: see COUNTER-.

Counterfacte, -ly, obs. var. COUNTERFEIT, -LY.

†Counterfacture. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. Alteration of COUNTERFEITURE, after L. *factūra.*

1631 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xvi. (1739) 84 Money ..imbased by Counterfacture, Clipping, Washing, &c.

Counterfaisance, var. COUNTERFEISANCE, *Obs.*

Counterfait(e, -faict, -fate, -fayte, -fect, etc., obs. ff. COUNTERFEIT.

Counter-faller. *Spinning.* [COUNTER- 8 + FALLER.] In a cotton-spinning machine or mule, a wire which passes beneath the yarns, when pressed down by the faller-wire, so as to keep the tension uniform. Also *attrib.*

1836 URE *Cotton Manuf.* II. 156 There is another regulating wire called the counterfaller. *Ibid.* 186 On the counterfaller shaft [of a mule] are several segments. 1866 PLATT in *Proc. Inst. Mech. Engineers* 228 The working of the two faller wires, a second or counter-faller having now been added underneath the threads, which was lifted up for the purpose of taking up the slack in the threads after the backing-off. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 396/2 To keep the yarn at a uniform degree of tension whilst winding .. was one of the most difficult problems .. This is now..done by the 'counter-faller'.

†Counter-fashion, *a. Obs.* [COUNTER- 10.] That goes against the fashion; anti-fashion.

1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* I. i, This counter-fashion brother of mine, who hates a vest as much as a surplice.

Counterfayture, bad obs. f. COUNTERFEITER.

†Counter-feed, *v. Obs.* [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To feed in return.

1659 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 231 Since you maintain His table, he should counter-feed your brain.

†Counterfeisance. *Obs.* Also 6 **-fesaunce,** 7 **-fes-, -fais-, -faysance.** [ad. F. *contrefaisance*, f. *contrefaisant*, pr. pple. of *contrefaire* to counterfeit: see next and -ANCE.] The action of counterfeiting; deceit, dissimulation, fraud, imposture.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 49 Duessa, when her borrowed light Is laid away, and counterfesaunce knowne. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 284 All was hypocrisie and counterfeisance. 1641 MAISTERTON *Serm.* 19 What tricking and counterfesance to delude the sense. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxvii. (1868) 279/1 He scorns that such base counterfaisance should be found in his followers.

Counterfeit (kaʊ·ntəfit, -fēt), *a.* (*pa. pple.*) and *sb.* Forms: 3–6 **counterfet(e,** 4 **-feet,** 5 **-fayt(e,** 6 **-feict;** 4–5 **contrefet(e,** 5–6 **-fayt(e, -faict, -fait;** 6 *Sc.* **contrafait;** 5 **contirfet,** 6 **conterfeit,** etc.; 5–7 **cownter-, countir-, countyrfet(e,** etc.; 4–7 **counterfet, -fete, -feet,** 5–6 **fett(e,** 5–7 **-feyt(e, -fayt(e, -fait(e, -faict,** 6 **-feict, -fect(e, -feight,** etc., 6–7 **-feat,** etc., 7 **-fitte,** 6– **-feit.** [a. OF. *contrefet, -fait*, pa. pple. of *contrefaire* = Pr. *contrafar*, Cat. *contrafer*, It. *contraffare*, f. L. type *contrā-facĕre* to make in opposition or contrast, hence, in opposing imitation. (*Contrā-factio*, setting in opposition or contrast, occurs in Cassiodorus, and the verb in med.L.). In Fr., from the 14th c., often spelt *-faict* after L., whence in Eng. in 15–16th c. *-faict, -fect.*]

†A. as *pa. pple. Obs.*

†1. Made in imitation of that which is genuine; imitated, forged: see the verb. *Obs.*

[1292 BRITTON I. v. § 14 Deners countrefetz a nostre monee.] *c* 1386 [see COUNTERFEIT *v.* 1 b]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 192 This letter .. Was counterfet in suche a wise, That no man shulde it apperceive. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 803 Many well counterfeit Jewels, make the true mistrusted. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 69 That it was counterfeit by some young counterfeiter.

†2. Made to a pattern; fashioned, wrought. *Obs.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 23 A basyn and an ever of laten cownterfet therto. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxvi. xvii, Their shyppe boate curiously counterfayte. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. 687 The water counterfet Like unto blacke Avernus lake.

†3. Transformed in appearance, disguised. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 120 She loked a longe the halle, Where she saw her sonnes thus countrefayte, whyche she knewe not. *Ibid.* xiv. 315 He .. dysguysed hymself wonderfully .. And whan he was thus torned and countrefayt, etc.

†4. Represented by a picture or image. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 245 For nothing can be kindly counterfait or represented in his absence, but by great discretion.

B. *adj.*

1. Of material things or substances: Made in imitation of something else, 'imitation', not genuine; made of inferior or base materials; spurious, sham, base (*esp.* of coin).

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xvii. 99 If he be not but counterfeet goold. 1530 PALSGR. 209/2 Counterfayt heer, *perrevcque.* 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 144 b, Counterfet money in stede of good. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. iv. (1675) 194 A Bait, which .. proves but a counterfeit Fly. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 497 A frame .. of counterfeite tortoise shell. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 12 The Palace, which without these Counterfeit Pillars would be beautiful in its kind. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlvi. 32 Of..that paste..they make counterfeit jewels. 1878 JEVONS *Primer Pol. Econ.* 107 It is difficult to make any counterfeit gold or silver.

b. Of writings: Forged, not genuine, spurious.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 194 This letter counterfete The messanger .. bare. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 579/1 Knowe whiche wer the verye true scripture of God, and which wer scriptures countrefet. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 123/2 Panetius believes them to be his own, not counterfeit. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* IV. XXX. 224 To distinguish those that are truly ancient and genuine from such as are counterfeit. 1857 MAURICE *Ep. St. John* ii. 21 To discern between the honest record and the counterfeit one.

†c. Fashioned, made after a pattern. *Obs.*

1463 *Act* 3 *Edw. IV*, c. 4 Countrefeit basyns, ewers, hattes, brusshes, etc.

2. Of things immaterial: Pretended, feigned, false, sham.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 70 Wiþ a contrefet simplesse, Which hid was in a fals corage. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1389 That counterfet church standeth al by mennys tradycyons. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxvi. (1640) 17 This painted and counterfeit goodnesse. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 39 ₱ 5 These Counterfeit Terrours often grow..to be Real. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 3) I. xiv. 205, I also warn you against a counterfeit earnestness.

Comb. 1538 *Beggar's Petit.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 151 Counterfeit-holy, and idle beggars, and vagabonds.

†b. Disguised. *Obs.*

1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* V, This counterfeit hand of my prentice is not very legible.

3. Of persons: **a.** That pretends or is falsely represented to be (what is denoted by the noun); sham, pretended.

1530 PALSGR. 209/2 Counterfayt gentylman, *gentillatre.* 1548 HALL *Chron.* 229 This counterfeight Herault. *c* 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 33 Perkyn Werbeck..a counterfeck Prince. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 117 Ire, envie and despair, Which marrd his borrow'd visage, and betraid Him counterfet, if any eye beheld. 1823 CHALMERS *Serm.* I. 420 The counterfeit and the worthless Poor do a world of mischief to the cause of beneficence.

†b. Pretending to be what he is not; false, deceitful. *Obs.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* liv. 181 He is some counterfeyt varlet. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 18 A craftie, close, and counterfect felow. 1603 JAS. I in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 244 III. 80, I ame also glaide of the discoverie of yone litle counterfitte Wenche. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VI. § 22 Fabulous or counterfeit writers.

†4. Misshapen, deformed. *Obs.* [After F. *contrefait*; cf. COUNTERFEITED 2.]

c 1450 *Merlin* xxxii. 635 A dwerf, the moste contirfet and foulest that eny hadde sein. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 422/2 Hir ii bandes were styffe and contrefayte. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 52 Harts beare their heads in diuers sorts and manners, some well growne..some other counterfet.

†5. Imitated or represented in a picture or image (or *transf.* in writing or literary art); portrayed.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 246 This kinde of representation is called the Counterfait countenance. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 54 Looke heere, vpon this Picture, and on this, The counterfet presentment of two Brothers. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* x, To infuse into the counterfeit countenance of Miss Nickleby a bright salmon flesh-tint.

C. *sb.*

1. A false or spurious imitation.

a. of material things or substances.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 160 Men counterfeten hem [diamonds] often of cristalle..But..theise contrefetes ben not so harde. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 540 Neuer call a true peece of Gold a Counterfeit. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 17 They haue no Beards but counterfeits. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* II. viii. (1840) 289 Every coin has its counterfeit, every art its pretender. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xi. 353, I cannot be sure that it is an apple. It may be only a wax counterfeit.

b. of things abstract or immaterial.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 109 Counterfeit? There was neuer counterfeit of passion came so neere the life of passion as she discouers it. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Pref., Els Justice.. were not Justice, but a fals counterfet of that impartial and Godlike vertue. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 169 One who does not value real glory, will not value its counterfeit.

c. A writing, etc. that is not genuine; a forgery.

1613 J. SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 322 Though for the same also Origines be cited: yet certaine it is, that that Origines is a counterfeit. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 109 Citing (besides some of his owne counterfaits..) a saying of S. Chrysostome. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. iii, He has the original deed..the others are counterfeits.

†2. One who imitates another for whom he passes himself off; a pretender, an impostor. *Obs.*

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 30 Of which Epistles .. the fifth and seuenth are directed too the counterfets and hypocrites. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 232 The two counterfeits, Lambert, and Perkin Warbeck. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* III. 88 Narses met him; and upon speech

with him, found him a counterfet. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 36 The specious Pretences of Counterfeits and Impostors. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 86 The persons who could best detect the Counterfeit, if he [Perkin Warbeck] had been one.

† b. = COUNTERFEITER 1. *Obs. rare.*

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Vocation* 1326 To boyl to death some cunning counterfeit That with false stamp some Princes Coyn hath beat.

† 3. An imitation or representation in painting, sculpture, etc.; an image, likeness, portrait. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xx. 218 All þo þat ben maryed han a countrefete made lyche a mannes foot vpon here hedes..in tokene þat þei ben vnder mannes fote and vnder subieccioun. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 322 They never painted the resemblaunce or counterfaite of Gods contenaunce in table, or picture. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 115 What finde I here? Faire Portias counterfeit. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 39 An olde little counterfeit in brasse representing him being a child. 1620 T. MAY *Heir* in *Dodsley* (1780) VIII. 126 Wear it about 'em as lovers do their mistress' counterfeit. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 99 Making more lively Counterfaits of Nature in Wax. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Inscriptions* xlv, Him, in whose prophetic counterfeit Preserved, the children .. may see their father's face, Here to the very life pourtray'd.

b. *fig.* A copy. *arch.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. (1617) 210 In the outward man we haue a Counterfeit of the whole world. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 16 He looketh like the king ..I neuer saw so liuely counterfet Of Richard Cordelion, as in him. 1879 J. D. LONG *Æneid* IX. 378 Entranced at such A counterfeit of his own filial love.

† 4. A deformed or misshapen person: cf. B. 4.

1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 73 b/2, I am lame, I am crooked, I am balde, I am a counterfeyte. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 177 He had Dwarfes, crookebacks, and other deformed counterfeits..to laugh at.

† 5. The action of counterfeiting. *Obs. rare.*

1843 tr. *Custine's Empire of Csar* III. 309 Such originality as they have lies in the gift of counterfeit.

Counterfeit (kau·ntəfit, -fēt), *v.* Forms: see prec. [f. prec.; taken as ad. F. *contrefaire.*]

1. *trans.* To make an imitation of, imitate (with intent to deceive): a. an action, etc.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4311 Þus sal anticrist þan countrefette þe wondirs of God. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 30 b, By theyr enchauntementes..counterfeytynge the myracles of Moyses. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1069 That false Worm, of whomsoever taught To counterfet Mans voice. 1719 J. RICHARDSON *Art Crit.* 186 Colouring and Drawing ..are as impossible to be Counterfeited as the Handling. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. vi, Counterfeiting a sneeze.

b. a thing: To make a fraudulent imitation of, forge (*e.g.* coin, bank-notes, handwriting).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 648 (Harl. MS.) Stolen were his lettres pryuely..And counterfet þey were subtilly. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 160 Men counterfeten hem [diamonds] often of cristall. 1590 HAKLUYT *Pict. Virginia* Pref. (1888), Yf any seeke to contrefaict thes my bookx. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 88 If a man doe counterfeit the Kings money..this is treason. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 95 The prisoners which counterfeyted my L. Staffordes hande and seale. 1737 BERKELEY *Let.* Wks. 1871 IV. 249 That it be felony to counterfeit the notes of this bank. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* i. 6 Two attempts to counterfeit St. Paul's epistles. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 378 He counterfeited the seal of Pausanias, [and] opened the letter entrusted to him. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 43 The coins..would become dirty and easily counterfeited. *absol.* 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* vi, Continuing, and counterfeiting as long as he lives.

† c. To make spurious, adulterate. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth.* XVII. xli (1495), Saffron is somtyme countrefetyd wyth a thynge that hyght Croco magina..the superfluyte of spycery. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 65 It [saffron] is craftily counterfeited by..adding thereto..lead to encrease the weight. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chym.* I. xvi. (ed. 3) 367 Crystal Mineral is often counterfeited by mixing Rocke alom with it during the fusion..This adulteration may be known, etc.

2. To make (anything) in fraudulent imitation of something else; to make or devise (something spurious) and pass it off as genuine; to forge.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 648 And countrefeted was ful subtilly Another lettre wroght ful synfully. 1393 [see COUNTERFEIT *pa. pple.* 1]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 52 The fyn bawme is more heuy twyes, þan is the bawme þt is sophisticat and counterfeted. 1560 *Sum..Certain Reasons* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 477 By continuing of the base monies, divers persons..have counterfaicted. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 267 He lost a Ring of Gold..he conceals the loss, and counterfeits another like it of silver. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 329 She..counterfeited the Letter she gave me as from her Father. 1873 *Act* 36-7 *Vict.* c. 86 § 25 Every person who forges or counterfeits any certificate.

† 3. To put a false or deceiving appearance upon; to disguise, falsify. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 172 Reynawde..contrefaytted thus his langage, by cause the duke Naymes sholde not knowe hym. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* vi. 44 Men like players counterfeted and disguysed. 1679 G. R. tr. *Boyatuau's Theat. World* I. 36 He counterfeits his voice, so that you would think it some other bird. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Fl.* (1840) 324, I counterfeited my voice.

4. To put on (with intent to deceive) the appearance or semblance of; to feign, pretend, simulate.

a. with *simple obj.* (a feeling, quality, etc.).

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* B. 13 Bot if þay conterfete crafte..As be honest vt-wyth, and in-with alle fylþez, þen ar þay synful. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 250 Hee, counterfitinge great expedition to fighte, slipped away unto his adversaries. 1608 BP. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.* II. 76 The Hypocrite..counterfeits a smiling welcome. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. v. § 1 To deter men..from counterfeiting a Prophetick Spirit. 1753 JOHNSON *Adventurer* No. 120 ¶ 6 To counterfeit happiness which they do not feel. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* IV. ii, To counterfeit death. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 326 Signs of increasing prosperity..which could neither be counterfeited nor concealed.

† b. with *obj. cl.* or *inf. Obs.*

1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 15 Counterfayting that truce was taken for the dayes, and not for the nyghtes. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* 110 b, False teachers.. counterfeiting to preache my gospell. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 174 Take a good heart, and counterfeit to be a man. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xii. (1647) 189 These Templars were loth King Lewis should come to Ptolemais, though they counterfeited he should be very welcome there.

† c. *refl.* with *inf.* or *compl. Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 2 [They] counterfeited themselves to be the servants of Christ. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. x. 218 David to save his life counterfeited himself mad. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* II. v. (1840) 231 Who counterfeited himself to be a devil.

† d. *intr.* (for *refl.*) with *compl. Obs. rare.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vi. (1851) 124 The same man of sin counterfeiting protestant. 1649 — *Eikon.* i. (1851) 344 The deepest policy of a Tyrant hath bin ever to counterfet Religious.

† 5. To assume the character of (a person, etc.); to pretend to be; to pass oneself off as; to personate. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 14/449 Bi him þat þou countrefetest. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 122 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 329 Thise abbotes and priours..riden wid hauk and hound, and contrefeten knihtes. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 33 He muste counterfeyt a fole in all manere. 1550 CROWLEY *Inform. & Petit.* 483 Tenauntes not able to be lande lordes, and yet, after a sorte, they conterfayte landelordes. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (J.), To counterfeit and personate the second son of Edward IV. supposed to be murdered.

6. *intr.* To feign, make pretence, practise deceit.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1483, I am seke in ernest..Quod Pandarus, Thow shalt the betir pleyne, And hast the lesse nede to contrefete. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iv. in Ashm. (1652) 48 They will counterfaict to beguile their Brother. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. ii. 122 Are you not mad indeed, or do you but counterfeit? 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* (1877) I. 72 In this last scene of death, there is no more counterfeiting.

7. *trans.* To take, receive, or have the appearance of; to 'imitate', be an imitation of, simulate, resemble, be like. (Without implying deceit.)

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 555 More haf we serued .. þen þyse þat wro3te not houres two, And þou dotz hem vus to counterfete. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. vi. 173 So as it ne may nat contrefeten it..ne ben euene lyke to it. 1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 32 F, These Contractes .. in respect of labor to bee taken..counterfait Location and conduction. 1632 MILTON *Il Penseroso* 80 Where glowing embers through the room Teach light to counterfeit a gloom. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 113 A bridge, which, being built on both sides, counterfeiteth a continued street. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Pal. Fortune* Poems 25 A golden ray..taught the gloom to counterfeit the day. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 166 Sleep counterfeited Death so well.

† 8. To imitate, copy: a. To follow the example of (a person). *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1119 Wol 3e the childishe Ialous contrefete? *c* 1386 — *Nun's Pr. T.* 501 Now syngeth sire .. Let se konne ye youre fader countrefete? *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1186, I may not countirfete Scipioun In armes. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* iv. 16, I desyre you to counterfayte me. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 222 Counterfeictyng those that doe speake distinctly. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* vii. (1664) 83 They..do apishly counterfeit, and resemble a Poet.

† b. To imitate or follow (conduct, action, manner, fashion). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 139 She..peyned hire to countrefete cheere Of Court and to been estatlich of manere. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. ii. 100 3e contyrfeyt my reuth and pite eik. 1588 KENNEDY *Compend. Tractive* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 132 Walde God thair wer als mony contrefatit thair repentance as dois thair vice. 1604 JAS. I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 105 Counterfeiting the maners of others.

† c. To make an imitation or copy of (a thing). *Obs.* exc. as in 1 b.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 133 Of alle maner craftus I con counterfeten heor tooles. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 50 Som making earth in mould do counterfeite Brickwals. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 32 Every part as artificially counterfeited as they can devise. 1628 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 519 Her complexion..neuer was for excellency equald, or could be counterfeited.

† d. To make or devise (a thing) in imitation of something else. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Freemasonry* 22 Thys onest craft of good masonry Wes..Y-cowntserfetyd of thys clerkys y-fere. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Pr. Pleas. Kenilw.*, Who had likewise huge and monstrous Trumpettes counterfetted wherein they seemed to sound.

† 9. To represent by a picture, statue, or the like; to depict, delineate, portray. Also said of the picture, etc. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 99 Cowntyrfetyn, *configuro, conformo.* 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 313 It requireth an Apelles to have Alexander well counterfaited. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* IV. i. 125 The pictures counterfeit men and women. 1660 BLOOME (*title*), The booke of five collumnes of architecture..Drawn and counterfeited after the right Symmetry and cunning measure of Free-Masons.

† b. To represent, portray, or reproduce in writing or by literary art. *Obs.*

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 1241, I can not now well counterfete Her wordes, but this was the grete Of her answere. 1530 PALSGR. 17 Suche as writte farcis and contrefait the vulgare speche.

† **Counterfeitable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb. + -ABLE.] Capable of being counterfeited.

1676 MOLLOY *De Jure Maritimo* 286 (L.) Provided it be durable, not counterfeitable, and difficult to come by.

Counterfeited, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Imitated, simulated, feigned, pretended, etc.: see the vb.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1376 *Hips. & Medea,* With thyne contrefetid peyne & wo. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 568/1 The false counterfayted churches of heretikes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 106 This counterfeated soothsayer. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 32 He pulled forth a counterfieted pass. 1769 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 201 Full well they laughed with counterfeited glee At all his jokes. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Apr. 14/1 A large quantity of counterfeited 20 copeck pieces.

† 2. Deformed, misshapen; of monstrous form; = COUNTERFEIT *a.* 4. *Obs.* [repr. F. *contrefait.*]

1340 *Ayenb.* 15 Þis ilke best .. zuo y-countrefeted and dreduol. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 434/4 Foure men counterfeted and lame in al their membris.

Counterfeiter (kau·ntəɹfitəɹ). Forms: see COUNTERFEIT; also with endings 5 -ere, 6–7 -or, -our, (-ure). [a. F. *contrefaiteur,* f. *contrefaire* to COUNTERFEIT: cf. *bienfaiteur* benefactor. See -ER 2 3.] One who counterfeits: see the verb.

1. One who makes fraudulent imitations (of coins, seals, documents, etc.); a forger; *spec.* a maker of counterfeit coins, a coiner.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xvii. (1869) 144 A..counterfetere of seles. 1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII,* c. 6. § 6 The counterfeiters of any coyne currant within this realme. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1636) 184 Coyne which was corrupted by Counterfeitours. 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 269 The counterfeiters of the exchequer bills. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 60 To baffle the skill of the counterfeiter.

2. One who imitates (a person or an action) with intent to deceive; a pretender, dissembler.

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) III. iv, He cannot be a true seruer of God .. but..a counterfaiter of Gods seruice. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 16 Satan is in many thinges a counterfaiter of God. 1575 FULKE *Confut. Doctr. Purg.* (1577) 170 That..shamelesse counterfector, that calleth him selfe .. Bishop of Ierusalem. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 224 A counterfetter and dissembler. 1611 COTGR., *Cafard,* an hypocrite; a counterfeiter of, or dissembler in, religion. 1719 J. RICHARDSON *Art Crit.* 185 To know whether a Picture be of..such a Master..: The best Counterfeiter of Hands cannot do it so well as to deceive a good Connoisseur.

3. An imitator (with no sense of deceit).

1526 TINDALE *Eph.* v. 1 Be ye counterfeters of God. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 232 b, No man hathe sene a better counterfaytor or player in any Comedie or Tragedie. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. i. (Arb.) 20 A Poet..is both a maker and a counterfaitor. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1873) 376 The counterfeiters have changed their dress.

Counterfeiting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb COUNTERFEIT, q.v.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Cowntyrfetynge, *conformacio.* 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 2 b, Those Scriptures, which vtterly want all suspition of counterfeityng. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3326/1 The Persons concerned in the said Forgery and Counterfeiting. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 44 To render counterfeiting more difficult.

Counterfeiting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That counterfeits; see the verb.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI,* II. iii. 28 As if the Tragedie Were plaid in iest, by counterfetting Actors. 1627 P. FLETCHER *Locusts* II. xxvi, By heart They all have got my counterfeiting part.

Counterfeitly (kau·ntəɹfitli), *adv. Obs.* [f. COUNTERFEIT *a.* + -LY 2.] In a counterfeit manner; feignedly, pretendedly, deceitfully, falsely.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* vi. 5 In whose [Christ's] syghte nothing is acceptable, that is counterfaytely done. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 107, I will practice the insinuating nod, and be off to them most counterfetly. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Epist. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 59 Wisdom from above..without Hypocrisie..not acting ani waie counterfeitly. 1717 DE FOE *Mem. Ch. Scot.* 35 Counterfeitly and lyingly to serve you.

Counterfeitness (kau·ntəɹfitnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being counterfeit.

1557 CHEKE *Let.* in *Ascham's Scholem.* (Arb.) Pref. 5 Then doth our tung naturallie..vtter her meaning, when she bouroweth no counterfeitness of other tunges to attire her self withall. 1645 R. GARNER *Treat. Baptisme* 3 The first Touchstone..whereby the .. counterfeitnesse of the same will be discovered.

† **Counterfeitress.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *contrefai(c)teresse,* f. *contrefaiteur*: see COUNTERFEITER and -ESS.] A female counterfeiter.

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in Holinshed *Chron.* VI. 19 Dame nature the counterfeitresse of the celestiall workeman.

† **Counterfeiture.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **contrefaiture,** 6 **countrefeiture, contreyfayture,** 9 **counterfeiture.** [a. OF. *contrefaiture,* ad. L. type **contrāfactūra,* f. *contrāfacĕre*: see COUNTERFEIT *v.* and -URE.]

1. The action of counterfeiting; feigning, pretence, deceit; forgery.

c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 280 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 336 Al his contrefaiture is colour of sinne, and bost. 1804 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 514, I converted myself to the belief that they are forgeries by trying to find arguments for their counterfeiture.

b. quasi-*concr.* An imitation, counterfeit.
1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 97 A countrefeiture and resemblaunce of thee true sacrifice.
2. Mis-shaping, deformity. [A French sense.]
c 1500 *Melusine* 198 It was grete dommage, whan eny contreyfayture was in the membres of suche noble men.
Counterfeiture, bad obs. f. COUNTERFEITER.
Counterfesa(u)nce, var. COUNTERFEISANCE.
Co·unter-fe·ssed, *ppl. a. Her.* [COUNTER- 14: cf. F. *contre-fascé*, OF. *contrefaissié* (Godefroy).] Barry and divided pale-wise, the half bars being of alternate tinctures.
1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B iij a, Fretly is calde in armys whan the cootarmure is counterfesid. 1727–51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Contre-bend.*
Counter-fe·ssy, *a. Her.* = prec.
Counterfet(e, -fett(e, obs. ff. COUNTERFEIT.
† **Cou·nter-figure.** *Obs. rare.* [COUNTER- 8: it answers to Gr. *ἀντίτυπος* image, ANTITYPE.] A figure or type corresponding to something else.
1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 77 b, These thynges..be not to be taken corporally, but spiritually as counterfigures of other things. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 113 Howbeit through that happinesse as it were in a counterfigure, the prophet had further foresight.
† **Cou·nter-file.** *Mil. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [COUNTER- 8.] A file standing opposite another.
1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxviii. (1663) 153 All the Army was..divided into twelve Battalions, whereof they made twelve Files, and one Counterfile in the Vantguard, that incompassed the whole Camp, in manner of an half Moon.
† **Cou·nter-fillet.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. A kind of fillet for the hair.
c 1430 *Anturs of Arth.* xxix. (Douce MS.) Here fax in fyne perre was fretted in folde, Contrefelet [*v. r.* conterfelette, countur-felit] and kelle, coloured fulle clene.
Cou·nter-fi·ssure. *Surg.* [COUNTER- 6 b: cf. CONTRAFISSURE.] A fracture of the skull occurring opposite the place where a blow may have been received (Mayne *Exp. Lex.* 1860).
1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 172 The place of the Counterfissure is guessed at. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Counterfissure.* [See CONTRAFISSURE.]
Counterfitte, obs. f. COUNTERFEIT.
Counterfix, -flight, -flow: see COUNTER-.
† **Counterfleu·rty,** *a. Her. Obs.* [COUNTER- 14: cf. F. *fleureté.*] = next.
1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* 160 Scotland beareth *Or*, a Lion enclosed with a double tressure fleurty and counter fleurty *Gules.* 1830 [see COUNTERFLOWERED].
Counterfleury, -flory (kau·ntəɹfl5·ri, -fl5ə·ri), *a. Her.* Forms: 6 conterflorie, counterflurie, 8–9 -fleury, -flory, 9 -fleuri(e, -fleuré. [ad. F. *contrefleuri*: cf. COUNTER- 14, and FLEURY, FLORY.] Of an ordinary (*esp.* a tressure): Having flowers on each side set opposite each other in pairs. (Cf. COUNTER-FLOWERED.)
1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 41 b, Without mention made of anye tracte, or Tressour Conterflorie. *c* 1806 SURTEES *Mem.* (Surtees Soc. 1852) 275 Some illuminated roll With borders rich and tressures counterflory. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* iv. (ed. 3) 69 The Tressure .. is usually borne double, and *Fleury counter-fleury*,—that is, with eight *Fleurs-de-lys* issuing from each Tressure, as in the Arms of Scotland.
Counter-flowered, *ppl. a. Her.* = prec.
? *a* 1700 *Montgomeries* in Evans *O. B.* (1784) I. ix. 48 In heralds books your ensigns flower'd, And counter-flower'd.
1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. ii. (1743) 53 Within a double Tressure, counter-flowered Lys. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Contre-bend.* 1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss., *Counter-flowered* or *-flurty*, same as *counter-fleury* or *-flory*, and sometimes called *-floretty.*
Also **Counter-flow·ery.**
1787 in PORNY *Her.* Gloss.
Counterfly (kau·ntəɹflәi). *Mech.* [COUNTER- 8.] A heavy fly-wheel running at a high velocity on an intermediate shaft for equalizing the power of rolling-mill engines.
Counterfoil (kau·ntəɹfoil). [f. COUNTER- 8 + FOIL leaf.]
1. A complementary part of a bank cheque, official receipt, or the like, which registers the particulars of the principal part, and is retained by the person who gives out that part.
(It varies from a duplicate to a mere memorandum of the contents of the part given out.)
1706, 1708 [see CHEQUE 1]. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* vii. 166 The tally survives still..in the counterfoil of the banker's cheque. 1887 *Times* 10 Oct. 3/3 To enter on the counterfoils of the licences the amount he received.
† **2.** = COUNTERSTOCK. *Obs.*
1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Counter-foil* or *Counter-stock*, that part of a Tally struck in the Exchequer, which is kept by the Officers of the Court; the other Part, call'd the Stock, being deliver'd to the Party that has paid or lent the Queen any Money upon such Account. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. xiii. (1743) 121 In whose Office at Westminster are preserved all the Counterfoils of the tallies.
Counterfoot, obs. Sc. f. COUNTERFEIT.
† **Cou·nter-footed,** *ppl. a. Obs. nonce-wd.* A transl. of Gr. *ἀντίποδες* ANTIPODES.
1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 93 Antipodes, as you might say Counterfooted or Counterpasers.
Cou·nter-fo·rce, cou·nterforce. [COUNTER- 2, 3.] A force acting in opposition to another; contrary, opposing, or resisting force.
1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 168 By counterforce of both their strengths (the one impelling, the other resisting) the Clouds breake into Thunder. 1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 405 A counter-force is wanting. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *War* Wks. III. 263 A counterforce to greater evils. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 181 There was no counter-force, for the mass of the people was dumb, ignorant, and fettered.
Counterfort (kau·ntəɹfɔ·ɹt). [ad. F. *contrefort* or It. *contraforte* (Florio): see COUNTER-.]
1. A buttress or projecting piece of masonry to support and strengthen a wall or terrace: **a.** in *Fortif.*
1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* III. ii, The bulwarks and the rampires [must be] large and strong, With cavalieros and thick counterforts. 1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict., Contrafuerte*, a counterfort or skonce. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Counter-forts* (in Fortif.) are certain Pillars and Parts of the Walls of a Place, distant from 15 to 20 Foot one from another. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 353 For full scarpe revêtements .. the length of the counterforts should be one-fifth of their height. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 269 The counterfort joins the escarp. *fig.* 1877 WRAXALL *Hugo's Misér.* II. lxx, Mitchell's brigade, and Maitland's guards, as epaulments and counterforts.
b. in *Arch.*
1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Counterforts*, Buttresses, or Spurs, are pillars of masonry, serving to prop or sustain walls or terrasses, subject to buldge, or be thrown down. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 210 The quay-wall was .. strengthened at the back by strong counter-forts. 1887 W. G. PALGRAVE *Ulysses* 30 The path..is kept in fairly good order, propped up by stone counterforts.
2. *transf.* A lateral spur projecting from a mountain or mountain-chain.
[1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xiii. 163 Rocks .. acting as *contreforts* or supports to the higher mountain summit.] 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxv. IV. 16 Between the .. gulf and the eastern counterforts of Olympus and Bermius.
† **3.** *nonce-use.* A fort raised by the besiegers, an opposing fort. [f. COUNTER- 3.]
a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XII. xvi. Wks. XII. 128 We are to shake these two rotten foundations whereon their arguments ..are grounded..Our first counterfort shall be this.
Cou·nterforted, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Strengthened with counterforts.
1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 75 Acute-angled embankments faced with cut stone counterforted.
Cou·nter-fra·cture. *Surg.* [COUNTER- 6 b: cf. F. *contre-fracture.*] A fracture produced in an opposite or different part.
1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 574/2 A counter-fracture at some other part of its [i.e. the trachea's] circumference.
† **Counterframe,** *v. Obs.* [COUNTER- 1.] To fashion or frame contrariwise, to reverse.
1548 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 165 a, Philippus..espyeng .. Hecateros to bee a prudente feloe..and contrariewise Amphoteros to bee a loutyshe persone .. clene turned, and countreframed their names.
† **Cou·nterfront,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. It. *contrafronte* 'a spurre or the inner part of a bulwarke' (Florio 1598). Cf. OF. *contrefront* part opposite the front (15th c. in Godefroy). See also CONTRAFRONT.]
a. *Fortif.* A spur; = CONTRAFRONT. **b.** The rear face (of a pier or the like).
1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* IV. iii. 133 The Orechion which is the guard or shoulder of the Bulwark, the Curtaine which is the front, the Counterfront which are the Spurrs. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 220 The Counter-front is something less than an Inch [narrower].
Hence † **Cou·nterfront** *v.*
1611 FLORIO, *Contrafrontare*, to counterfront.
† **Counterfru·sh,** *v. Obs. Sc.* In 6 **contyr-.** [f. COUNTER- 1 + FRUSH *v.*] *trans.* To smash or break in pieces reciprocally.
1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xii. 44 Togidder duschis the stowt stedis atanis, That athiris contyr fruschit vtheris banis.
Cou·nter-fu·gue. *Mus.* ? *Obs.* [a. F. *contre-fugue*: see COUNTER- 12.] A fugue in which the imitation of the subject is by contrary motion.
1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Counter-fugue*, (in Musick) is when the Fugues proceed contrary one to another. 1721 BAILEY *Counter-fuges.*
Counterfutt, obs. Sc. f. COUNTERFEIT.
Counter-gabion, -gabble: see COUNTER-.
Cou·nter-gauge, *sb.* Also **-gage, -guage.** [COUNTER- 8.] (See quots.)
1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Counter-gage*, in carpentry, a method used to measure the joints, by transferring, *v. gr.* the breadth of a mortise to the place in the timber where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit each other. [So in BAILEY (vol. II. 1731), *Builder's Dict.* (1734), NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* (1823) 583, GWILT, etc.] 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Counter-gage*, an adjustable, double-pointed gage for transferring the measurement of a mortise to the end of a stick where a tenon is to be made, or *vice versa.*
Cou·nter-gau·ge, *v.* [COUNTER- 1.] To gauge so as to check a prior gauging.
1869 *Daily News* 22 Nov., Those who know that the Canal has been constantly gauged and counter-gauged.
Hence **Counter-gauger.**
1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4027/4 By John Tremlett, Counter-Gager for the present Lord Mayor.
Cou·nter-gea·r. [COUNTER- 8.] The driving gear whence power is communicated by a belt or the like to the separate machine driven by it.
Counter-gift, -gird: see COUNTER-.
Counter-gobony. *Her.* = COUNTER-COMPONY.
1830 in ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss.
Cou·nter-gua·rd, cou·nterguard, *sb.* Also 6–7 **-gard(e,** 7 **contre-gard(e.** [ad. F. *contregarde* (15th c.): see COUNTER- 8, 13.]
† **1.** An extra guard to check another guard, or to be a reserve defence. *Obs.*
1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxix. 493 The constable, for doute of his men, sent out another company of men of armes, to be a countergarde to the foragers that were gone before for the engyn. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxvi. (1739) 116 As if he had obtained a general Pass from Providence, with warranty against all Counter-guards whatever.
2. *Fortif.* 'A narrow detached rampart, placed immediately in front of an important work, to protect it from being breached' (Stocqueler).
1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 312 This masse of earth being placed as I have said, may be named a Countergarde. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3100/3 The Contregard of a half Bastion called St. Roque. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xxvii, The counterguard which faced the counterscarp. 1839 SIR W. F. NAPIER *Penins. War* XVI. v, Counterguards for the bastions. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 138/1 Counterguards are outworks whose primary object is to screen the escarps of the ravelins and enceinte from being breached.
3. Part of a sword-hilt.
1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ix. 173 In addition to these primaries..of the hilt, the pommel, barrel, and cross-guard, our model sword in its hilt has also a guard and a counter-guard (*garde* and *contre-garde*)—that is, it has on each side of the barrel, or fusée, and perpendicular to its axis, a plate of metal, flat or concave, plain or in open work.
† **Cou·ntergua·rd,** *v. Obs.* Also 6–7 **-gard.** [ad. F. *contregarder* (13th c. in Littré): see COUNTER- 1.]
1. *trans.* To guard against, ward off (danger, evil).
1583 T. STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 28 a, To countergard and preuent all discorde, sedition, and ill will.
2. To guard (a person or thing) against danger or attack; to safeguard.
1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 53 They are set before them to countergard and keepe them, both from ouer great heate, and from excessiue colde. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiii. (1616) 204 He alwayes studieth to offend with wiles, and such wit is requisit wherewith to countergard our selues. 1640 A. HARSNET *God's Summ.* 171 He counter-guards his heart with all diligence.
Counter-haft, -hypotheses: see COUNTER-.
† **Counter-harmo·nical,** *a. Obs.* = CONTRA-HARMONICAL. 1727–51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*
† **Cou·nter-ha·tch,** *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *contrehacher* (17th c. in Hatzfeld): cf. COUNTER- 7 + HATCH *v.*] To CROSS-HATCH.
1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 110 Thwarted (if you will counter-hatch) at equal and uniform intervals. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Hatching*, Hatching in pale, counter-hatched in fess, signifies *sable* or *black.*
Hence † **Cou·nter-hatch** *sb.*, † **-hatching** *vbl. sb.*
1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 126 Of Counter-Hatches. *Ibid.* The counter-hatchings also, coming tenderly off, and well conducted..render..an admirable..effect.
† **Cou·nter-he·dge.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [COUNTER- 8 b.] A second hedge to reinforce a main hedge.
1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xiii. 109 Hedges and counterhedges (having in number what they want in height and depth) serve for barracadoes..and scotch the wheeling about of the foot.
Cou·nter-he·m, *sb. Needlework.* [COUNTER- 8 b.] A hem parallel and opposite to a first or main hem.
Thus, when a patch is felled or hemmed in on both sides, that on the inside is the *counter-hem.*
So **Counter-hem** *v.*, **Counter-hemming** *vbl. sb.*
1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 92 *Counter-hemming*..The flat side should then be tacked down..and ..felled (or hemmed), and as soon as one side has been finished, the second, or 'counterhem', is made in the same way.—This is an untidy method of working. 1887 SPONS *Househ. Managemt., Workroom* 890 *Counter-hemmed Patch*, —This could be utilised for almost any repairing.
Counter-idea, -ideal: see COUNTER-.
Counter-indented, *Her.*: see COUNTER- 14.
Cou·nter-indica·tion = CONTRA-INDICATION.
1727–51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1860 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*
Cou·nter-i·nfluence, *sb.* [COUNTER- 3.] An opposing or contrary influence.
1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* viii. 93 There seemed little hope that any counter-influence would be of any avail. 1852 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. ix. 147 A counter influence.. quite as effective.
Cou·nter-i·nfluence, *v. Obs.* [COUNTER- 1: cf. prec.] To influence in the opposite direction; to affect or oppose with a counter-influence.
1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* ii. ¶ 1. 209 That this so auspicious planet should be counter-influenced by any malevolent star. 1681 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* I. iii (T.), This malignant temper.. is counter-influenced by those..meek and auspicious ones.
Countering (kau·ntəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* The action of the verb COUNTER[1], q.v.
1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1865) 68 Feinting dodging, stopping, hitting, countering,—little man's head not off yet. 1871 *Daily News* 1 Sept., The hardest hitting and the most slashing style of 'countering'.
Cou·ntering, *ppl. a.* That counters: see COUNTER *v.*[1] 5.

1889 *Badminton Libr., Boxing* 165 The head of the leader-off, coming forward with his blow, is projected in an utterly defenceless condition on to the countering fist.

†Counter-instrument, *v. Obs.* [COUNTER- 1.] To enter into a counter-engagement (in writing).

1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 39 Mr. Simson came in and counter-instrumented that he should be obliged to make good his charge or be censured.

Counter-insult, -interpretation: see COUNTER-.

Counter-interrogation. [COUNTER- 3.] Cross-examination.

1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 93 The scrutinizing power of counter-interrogation. 1823 — *Not Paul* 141 Without any troublesome counter-interrogation.

Counter-irritant. [f. COUNTER- 3 + IRRITANT.] *Med.* A medical appliance used to produce irritation of the surface of the body, in order to counteract disease of more deeply-seated or distant parts. Also *fig.*

1854 MACAULAY *Biog., Bunyan* (1860) 36 Counter-irritants are of as great use in moral as in physical diseases. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. lxix. 336 She afforded him no counter-irritant. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 24 Aug. 747/2, I felt as if a flogging would even be welcome as a counter-irritant to mental pain.

So **Counter-irritate** *v. trans.*; **Counter-irritation,** irritation artificially produced in order to counteract the action of disease.

1864 in WEBSTER, *Counter-irritate, -irritation.* 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Counter-irritation,* the production of irritation, redness, vesication, or destruction of the skin, for the purpose of favourably influencing diseases of deeper seated or distant parts, by modifying the nutrition or mode of action of their structures.

†Counter-jetting, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [COUNTER- 1.] Pushing in opposite directions.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 114 Aduising not to draw in a counter-ietting yoake with Infidels.

Counter-judge: see COUNTER- 1.

Counter-jumper. *colloq.* [f. COUNTER *sb.*[3] + JUMPER.] *lit.* One who jumps over a counter: applied in contempt to a shopman or shopkeeper's assistant.

1841 WARREN *Ten Thous. a Year* I. i. 3 They..know that I'm only a tallow-faced counter-jumper. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xx, I don't want to see my daughter spinning round a public assembly room in the arms of any counterjumper.

So **Counter-jumping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xl. (1879) 345 What right has he to call me a counter-jumping snob? 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* VIII. i. 279 Aesthetic beauty, or grandeur compatible with counter-jumping.

Counter-lath, *sb.* [COUNTER- 7, 8.]

1. In *Roofing*: a. A batten or slight rafter laid between two rafters, and blocked-up on the purlins to the same face-level, to shorten the bearing of the laths. b. A lath placed by eye between every two gauged ones.

1659 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm., Archit.* 16 Betwixt every Rafter there ought to be a counter-lath. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Counter-lath* (in Building), a Lath that is laid in length between the Rafters. 1726 R. NEVE *Builder's Dict.* s.v. *Laths,* About 90 five-foot, and 112 four-foot Laths, will compleat a Square of Tyling (Counter-laths and all). 1830 R. STUART *Dict. of Archit., Counter Lath,* one placed between every couple of gauged ones.

2. In *Plastering*: A lath or fillet nailed lengthwise along a timber or beam to keep the cross-laths away from the surface of the timber, so as to allow the plaster to squeeze in between them and form a 'key' to the plastering.

Hence **Counterlath** *v.*, to furnish with counter-laths, or counterlathing. **Counterlathing** (in *Plastering*), laths for plastering nailed to fillets on beams or timber: cf. sense 2 above.

1726 R. NEVE *Builder's Dict.* s.v. *Tyle,* For Ripping and Heeling again..our Sussex Bricklayers reckon 3*s.* 6*d.* per Square, and if they Counter-lath it then 3*s.* 9*d.* or 4*s.* 1840 A. BARTHOLOMEW *Specif.* § 1348 To counter-lath all such parts of the work as may so require. 1859 T. L. DONALDSON *Handbk. Specif.* 51 All the roofs..to be thoroughly rendered ..with lime and hair mortar on counter lathing. 1880 J. LEANING *Quantity Surv.* 60 Filleting and Counterlathing to Partitions. 1886 SEDDON *Builder's Wk.* 242 Counter-lathing.

Counter-law, -legislation: see COUNTER-.

†Counter-league, *v. Obs.* [COUNTER- 1.] a. *intr.* To form an opposition league. b. *trans.* To form a league against.

1613–18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 163 [Edward I] now (uppon this defection of King Baliol, and his league made with France) counter-leagues with all the Princes he could draw in. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. i. § 13 (1740) 21 Lest they should take the Alarm and counterleague it.

†Counter-letter. *Obs.* [COUNTER- 3.]

†1. A letter of reply.

1603 *Adv. Don Sebastian* in *Harl. Misc.* II. 377 He..delivered certain letters from the King, and there were counter letters written, which were never..delivered to the King.

2. A letter countermanding a letter; a counter-deed.

1611 COTGR., *Contre-lettre,* a counter-letter, or countermaund; a retraction of a letter by letter. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Treatise Oblig. & Contr.* I. 240 Counter-letters, or private and secret agreements, derogating from ostensible articles and authentic contracts, have no effect in respect of the interests of third persons.

Counter-lever. [COUNTER- 8.] (See quot.)

1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 110 That part which is between the weight and the fulcrum is called the 'counter-lever.'

†Counterlibration. *Obs.* [COUNTER- 2.] Counter-balancing, counter-poising.

1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 23 All the comprehensible motions of the Heavens, and Counterlibration of the Earth, according to Copernicus.

†Counter-light. *Obs.* [COUNTER- 6.]

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Counter light,* a window or light opposite to anything, which makes it appear to a disadvantage. A single Counter-light is sufficient to take away all the beauty of a fine painting. [Hence in J.]

Counter-likeness. *rare.* [COUNTER- 8.] A fac-simile.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 499 Fac-similes, or counter-likenesses, are, therefore, seldom to be met with.

†Counter-line, *sb. Fortif.* [COUNTER- 13.] A line of entrenchment made against the enemy's lines; *spec.* a ditch bordered with a parapet to cover the besiegers in the direction of the fortress (Littré *Contre-ligne*). Hence **†Counterline** *v.*

1598–1611 FLORIO, *Contrafodera,* a counterlyning. 1611 — *Contrafoderare,* to counterlyne. 1690 J. MACKENZIE *Siege London-Derry* 40/2 Our men were diligent to counterline them.

†Counter-list, *sb. Obs.* [COUNTER- 8 b.] *pl.* Lists or barriers placed outside of the lists proper as an additional or second line of fence.

1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* III. xvii. 136 Without the principall lists were euer certaine counterlists, betwixt which two, the seruants of the Constable and Marshall did stand.

†Counter-list, *v. Obs.* [COUNTER- 1.] To enlist in opposition.

1648 C. WALKER (Th. Verax) *Relat. & Observ.* I. 123 This ..listing Servants against their Masters..had provoked that dull Beast the City..to Counter-list in their own defence.

Counter-lock, -love, etc.: see COUNTER-.

Counter-lode. *Mining.* [COUNTER- 7; cf. the dial. form CAUNTER.] A lode running across a main lode; a cross-lode or vein. Called also *contra-lode, caunter-lode*; cf. COUNTER *sb.*[8]

†Counter-lusting, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [COUNTER- 2.] Lusting against; contrary lusting or desire (see Gal. v. 17).

1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 186 The counter-lustings of the flesh. 1666 SPURSTOWE *Spir. Chym.* (1668) 141 For haue we not two Natures in us, the Spirit and Flesh..our Counter-lustings and our Counter-willings?

†Counterly, *a.*[1] and *adv. Her. Obs.* [f. COUNTER *a.* or *adv.* + -LY.]

A. *adj.* Of the shield, etc.: Divided into two parts of different tinctures.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B v a, Dyuerse beryngis of feeldis ther be. Oon is beryng hole felde..The secunde is bering too feldis, hit is calde in armis Counterli. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 186 The seconde fielde was when as the scutcheon consisteth (as it were) of two fieldes parted equallye either in pale, bend, fesse, chiueron, pile, &c. and of the auncients it was called Counterley.

B. *adv.* In a way that is counter to another, or in which two parts are counter to each other in colour, order, direction, etc.; counterwise.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* (1611) 18 He beareth Azure a Bordure counter-componed, Or and Gules, which is as much to say as compounded of these two colours counterly placed. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 14/1 He beareth .. three pair of Wings, the uppermost and neithermost counterly crossed.

†Counterly, *a.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [COUNTER *sb.*[3] + -LY[1]: cf. *heavenly, earthly.*] Having kinship with the Counter or Compter (prison).

c 1575 *Cambyses* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 233 Why, ye stale counterly villain, nothing but knave?

Counter-machination, -manifesto: see COUNTER-.

†Counter-make, *v. Obs.* [COUNTER- 1: after F. *contrefaire.*] *trans.* To make over again; to counterfeit, make the match of.

1595 A. COPLEY *Wits, Fits & Fancies* (1614) (N.) He .. tooke the chalke in his hand, and began to make and unmake and counter-make a many lines and dashes upon the cloth. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 449 The besieged counter-made these Engines, with others of their own.

Counterman (kaʊntəɹmæn). [COUNTER *sb.*[2]] A shopman who serves at the counter.

1853 *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 49 A clever Chemist is not of necessity..a good counter man. 1880 *Newspaper Advt.,* Wanted a good counterman in the grocery trade.

Countermand (kaʊntəɹmaˑnd), *v.* Also 5–6 **countyr-, countre-, conter-, contre-,** (*Sc.*) **contra-,** 5–7 **-maund**(e. [a. OF. *contremander* (13th c. in Littre) = med.L. and OIt. *contramandāre,* f. L. *contrā* against, counter + *mandāre* to command, order.]

I. To revoke or annul a command.

1. *trans.* To command or order the opposite of (a previous command or order); to revoke, recall, reverse, annul by a contrary command.

c 1440 *Compl.* in Lydg. *Temp. Glas* 63 Sythe that she wele me nat comaunde Nor hyre centence countyrmaunde. 1553 *Act 7 Edw. VI,* c. 1 § 13 Warrants .. not lawfully countermanded nor revoked. 1642 J. M. *Argt. conc. Militia* 36 The King can no more countermand their judgement [*sc.* of Parliament]. 1677 HORNECK *Gt. Law Consid.* v. (1704) 241 To declare his will to day, and countermand it to morrow. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 43 He ordered his army to march against the English. He countermanded his orders. 1892 *Law Times* 145/2 Had it been possible to countermand the invitations the gathering would not have taken place.

†2. To command (a person *to do* something, or *that* something be done) in contradiction or reversal of a previous command. *Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxvii, Pyramus..To worthy Hector repayred is agayne Hym contermaundyng that he ne shuld gone, Thilke day to fyght. *a* 1470 TIPTOFT *Cæsar* xii. (1530) 14 But Cesar countermaunded that they shuld no ferther folow. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxviii. 42 He countermaunded his offycers to sease of makyng of any farther prouision, tyll he knewe more. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 336 The Maior countermaunded *not* to stirre that night. [The Mayor had before 'counsayled..that in the night tyme they should have issued out of the Tower'].

3. To recall by a contrary order, to order back (a person, forces).

1464 *Paston Lett.* No. 490 II. 160 All the jentylmen .. that went uppe to the kyng ar contrmaundyd, and ar com home ageyn. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxlv. 288 Than the Oryflambe, which was passed ye brydge, was countermaunded. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. x, They were at the laste constrained to countermaunde him by sondrie messangers. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 339. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* XXVIII, Our regiment is countermanded. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 351 They countermanded the reinforcements which were coming up from the north.

4. To stop or prohibit (what has been commanded, ordered, or allowed), by a contrary command or order; to revoke an order for (goods, etc.).

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5160 Wysedome may nocht contramand, Nor strenth that stoure may nocht gauestand! 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 285 The Archbishop's building was countermaunded and hee constrained to cease the worke. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 406 Neither may *A. B.* countermand the payment of the thousand Ducats at Venice. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* III. 322 Such Reasons, my departure countermanding. 1727 SWIFT *What passed in London,* Three of the maids of honour sent to countermand their birth-day cloaths. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 127 Bespeaking and countermanding carriages. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxii. 194 He..countermanded the movement.

†b. To prohibit (a person, etc.) *to do,* or *from doing,* a thing previously commanded. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 25 He was by the French kyng and his councell..countermaunded & prohibited farther to procede. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 158 A new commission .. countermanding him to deliver the proxy aforesaid, until a full and absolute satisfaction were had. 1696 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 47 Our fleet..being countermanded from sailing westward.

II. To go counter to, forbid, counteract, control.

†5. To go counter to or oppose the command of (a person or authority). Also *fig. Obs.*

1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II,* III. iii, Proud rebels that .. confront and countermand their king. 1592 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* Wks. (1717) 42 The Privilege of Beauty, That it had Power to countermand all Duty. 1615 T. ADAMS *Leaven* 119 Drowning Moses shall come to countermand a monarch. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 553 The .. miracles..never countermanded nature in this kind, by recruiting the strength of an aged person.

†6. To give command against, forbid, prohibit. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. ii. 37 A back friend, a shoulder-clapper, one that countermands The passages of allies, creekes, and narrow lands. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Ded. 10 By staying wars, and countermanding vices. *a* 1658 HARVEY (J.), Avicen countermands letting blood in cholerick bodies.

†7. *fig.* To counteract; to frustrate; to counterbalance. *Obs.*

1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* 195 Who..to countermand the healing power of lead, first found the champing and impoisoning of bullets! 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. xvi. 56 A charm to countermand Witches. 1711 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* s.v. *Sail,* Ships..must have one After-Sail, and another Head-Sail, to countermand one another.

†8. To control, keep under command. *Obs.*

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* III. i, And all the sea my galleys countermand. 1596–7 S. FINCHE in Ducarel *Hist. Croydon* (1783) 155 The ynner trenche which doth countermaunde those other. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 100 Countermanding our naturall affection with reason.

III. *intr.* or *absol.*

9. To give a command contrary to a previous one; to revoke (one's own) or contravene (another's) command.

a 1529 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* Wks. II. 190 Where God doth commaunde He doth countermaunde.

Hence **Countermanding** *ppl. a.*

1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 467 Where no countermanding law is owned, there can be no irritating restraint.

Countermand (kaʊntəɹmaˑnd), *sb.* Forms: see the verb. [a. OF. *contremand, -mant,* f. *contremander*: see prec. sb.]

1. A contrary command or order revoking or annulling a previous one.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 110 b, The Cardinall was somewhat moved with this countermaunde, yet..he bowed from his former jorney, and passed the sea. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. (1632) vi. § 3. 321 To stoup as other Positiue ordinances doe, to the countermands of necessitie. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 95 Haue you no countermand for Claudio yet? But he must die to morrow? 1639 FULLER

Holy War IV. viii. (1840) 190 The pope's legate brought him a flat countermand, that he must go no further, but instantly return. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 40, I forthwith mounted, and went off; lest I should receive a Countermand. 1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* IX. 260 The Central Junta had countermanded the orders .. of which countermand they gave us no notice. 1883 J. SAUNDERS *Robbing Peter* viii, The steward was still busy despatching the notes of countermand.

2. *Law.* An action that has the effect of making void something previously executed.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 55 b, If a woman make a lease at will reseruing a rent and she taketh husband, this is no countermand of the lease at will. 1805 EAST *Rep.* V. 209 Though marriage operate in law as a countermand to the arbitrator's authority. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex., Countermand*, where a thing formally executed is afterwards by some act or ceremony made void by the party who first did it; it is either actual by deed, or implied by law.

†**3.** A command against; a prohibition. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 154 Beyng quite overthrowen by the onely countermaunde of almightie God. 1624 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* (1637) 454 If by his countermaund hee inhibit the vertue of the bread. 1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 28 March Counter to the counter-mand of those Would hinder you from chasing of your Foes.

Counterma·ndable, *a.* [f. COUNTERMAND *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be countermanded.

a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* xiv. (1636) 56 Grants are never countermandable .. whereas declarations evermore are countermandable in their natures. 1883 ADDISON *Contracts* (ed. 8) 656 A guarantee to secure moneys to be advanced to a third party ..'for the space of twelve calendar months', is countermandable within that time.

Countermandate (kɑu·ntəɹmæ:ndĕt). [f. COUNTER- 3: cf. mod. F. *contremandat.*] A mandate or order to the contrary.

1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. ix. 285 A countermandate delivered by the voice which had sent out our troops.

Counterma·nder. [f. COUNTERMAND *v.* + -ER 1.] One who countermands.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 119/1 This .. British, Celticke, Callidonian commanding Marine countermander. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royal King* II. ii, What! are we King, Or have we countermanders?

†**Counterma·ndment.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -MENT: also in mod.F.] Command against; COUNTERMAND.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 70 b, When it was agayne defeated by the Emperours countremaundement, it opened the waye to rebellion.

Cou·nter-manœu·vre, *sb.* [COUNTER- 3.] A manœuvre opposed to a preceding manœuvre.

Hence **Counter-manœu·vre** *v.*, **-ing** *vbl. sb.*

1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) IV. lxxiv. 18 Considering counter-manoeuvring pious in such a cause. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIII. iv. 41 He kept manœuvring upon Neipperg, who countermanœuvred with vigilance.

Countermarch (kɑu·ntəɹmɑ:ɹtʃ), *sb.* [COUNTER- 6.]

1. A march in the contrary direction; a march back. Also *fig.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 28 Keeping well their arayes, in march, countermarch, etc. 1679 EVERARD *Prot. Princes Europe* 12 By the divers Marches and Countermarches which these two Armies made. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* VI. 441 To give General Leith's corps the trouble of a countermarch. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 507 Wasting time and strength in a march towards the seashore, and a countermarch back to the Telegraph.

2. *Mil.* An evolution by which the front and rear, or the right and left file, of a body of cavalry or infantry change places, the original order of the files being retained. Now *Obs.*

The front rank turns to the right and marches off, while the rear rank does the same to the left, each wheeling close round the end toward which it marches, and thus stepping into the place of the other, but facing in the opposite direction. It is now superseded by 'changing ranks', in which the whole simply face about, and number off anew, the rear rank then becoming the front.

1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* xviii. (1643) 56 A part-Countermarch is when one Moity or part of the body, counter-marcheth, etc. 1678 A. LOVELL *Fontaine's Duties Cav.* 9 Of Counter-marches. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 99 The Countermarch changes the front and flanks of a body, and faces it to a rear, and is equivalent to a wheel of the half circle made on any of its parts or points. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 55 Countermarches by files..tend to an extension of the files. 1884 *Field Exerc. Infantry* 84 On the word *Front*, the guides will change flanks and take post as before the counter-march.

Countermarch (kɑu·ntəɹmɑ:ɹtʃ), *v.* [COUNTER- 1: cf. prec.]

1. *intr.* To march in a contrary direction; to march back.

1644 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. II. 690 The Earl of Essex ..pretended to Countermarch to the East. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 564 Standing in readiness to march, to countermarch, and change our measures alertly, as occasion shall require. 1811 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 113/1 Gen. Graham immediately countermarched in order to support the troops left for its defence. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 333 Mackay..wasted some weeks in marching, in countermarching, and in indecisive skirmishing.

2. *Mil.* To execute a countermarch (sense 2).

1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 19 Rankes, countermarch from the right hand to the left. 1832 *Prop. Reg. Instr. Cavalry* III. 83 The Regiment in Line is required to countermarch on its centre. 1884 *Field Exerc. Infantry* 84 Counter-marching and changing Ranks. [This is the last appearance of *Counter-marching* in the official manual.]

3. *trans.* To cause to countermarch (in either sense).

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Engagement Stated* 43 He..Must first ..Like Witches compact counter-march his Faith. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 95 When the column..is to proceed in the new direction, and therefore to be countermarched in part. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 11 A Company in line may..be countermarched by Files.

Hence **Cou·ntermarcher, Cou·ntermarching** *vbl. sb.*

1625 MARKHAM *Souldier's Accid.* 20 In counter-marching ..you are to name neither Rankes nor Files. 1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 28 Encounter Countermarchers, and they'll soon Run Counter-Cross into confusion. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 49 Their..marchings, counter-marchings .. were done with .. order. 1889 *Spectator* 30 Nov., After his [Stanley's] eighteen months of hideous suffering, of marching and counter-marching.

Countermark (kɑu·ntəɹmɑ:ɹk), *sb.* [ad. Fr. *contremarque* (15th c. in sense 1 a): f. *contre-* in sense of COUNTER- 8 b + *marque* MARK].

1. An additional mark put on something which has been marked before, for greater security, etc.

spec. **a.** A second or third mark placed on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants; **b.** the mark of the Goldsmiths' Company (*hall-mark*) upon gold and silver articles, added to that of the artificer, to show that the metal is standard; **c.** a mark stamped upon a coin after its issue from the mint, to denote a change of value, etc.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 111 And shall marke euery vesell therof with the marke of the said John de Castro and the countirmarke of the same J. Bolle. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* vi. 215 A blemish on the Countermark in some medals. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In goldsmiths works, etc. the *counter-mark* is the mark, or punchion, of the hall, or company, to shew the metal is standard, added to that of the artificer who made it. 1806 GREGORY *Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 446 Counter-marks are distinguished..in this, that being struck after the medal, they are indented. 1866 *Athenæum* No. 2009. 567/1 An angel of Henry the Eighth with countermark. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* xvii. 217 The small types called countermarks were evidently struck on the coin after it had left the mint.

†**2.** A mark, letter, etc. on a plan, corresponding to one in an explanatory description.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* 7 Mr. Camdens words relating to the Countermark B, are only saxa quae vocantur Cronets.

3. (See quot.)

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Counter-mark of a horse*, is an artificial cavity, which the jockeys make in the teeth of horses that have outgrown the natural mark, to disguise their age, and make them appear as if they were not above eight years old.

Countermark (kɑu·ntəɹmɑ:ɹk), *v.* [ad. F. *contremarquer* (16th c. in Godef.), f. *contremarque* (see prec.).] *trans.* To furnish with a counter mark: see prec.

1611 FLORIO, *Contrasegnare*, to countermarke. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 7 He hath..countermarked them with the Letter B. *a* 1755 *Farrier's Dict.* (J.), A horse is said to be countermarked when his corner-teeth are artificially made hollow, a false mark being made in the hollow place, in imitation of the eye of a bean, to conceal the horse's age.

†**Cou·nter-marque.** *Obs.* Also 6 -marke. [f. COUNTER- 3 + MARQUE: cf. the equivalent CONTRA-MART, CONTRE-MART.] Reprisals against *Letters of Marque.*

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 230 Whiche haue desired letters of marke, countremarke, or graunte taking ayen. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 24 The said Assurers insure the Assured from the Sea, Fire, Winds, Friends, Enemies, Letters of Marque, and Counter-marque.

†**Counter-mart.** *Obs.* = prec.

1712 E. HATTON *Merch. Mag.* 265 Touching the Adventures and Perils which we the Assurors .. do take upon us in this Voyage, they are of the Seas, Men of War,.. Letters of Mart, and Counter-Mart.

Countermaster: see CONTRE-MASTER.

Countermatch (kɑu·ntəɹmætʃ), *sb.* ? *Obs.* [COUNTER- 3, 11.]

†**1.** A thing matched against another; a parallel; an antithetical clause. *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXV. (1617) 415 It is spoken (say they) from one Countermatch to another.

†**2.** A rival. *Obs.*

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1630) 40 Wines richer than the Gyptian Courtisan Quaft to Augustus Kingly countermatch.

†**3.** Competition, rivalry. *Obs.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXVII. (1887) 142 His child must renounce him in countermatch with his countrie.

4. A reciprocal match. ? *Obs.*

1614 TOMKINS *Albumazar* I. v, You two decreed a countermatch betwixt you, And purposed to truck daughters.

Counterma·tch, *v.* [COUNTER- 1: cf. prec.]

1. *trans.* To be a match for, to match (in opposition), to equal, counterbalance.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIV. viii. 513 At leastwise equall unto them, and able to countermatch them. 1840 *Ætolus* 49 The centrifugal tendency .. being more countermatched by the centripetal. *Ibid.* 51 The extinguishing or the countermatching of the original impulse.

†**2.** To match one thing against another; to set in antithesis. Hence **Counterma·tching,** antithesis. *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* 472 He was condemned, but he iustifieth; Hee was slaine, but he saueth .. For these countermatchings and the like we reade of in our Euangelists. *Ibid.* 485 For who seeth not here a manifest countermatching between the people that are healed, and the partie that suffereth for the healing of them?

†**Cou·ntermate,** *sb. Obs.* [COUNTER- 3.] A rival, antagonist. (Cf. COUNTERMATCH *sb.*)

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 6 On thee, thou Godfreys countermate, my rime Attend. *Ibid.* 101 Nor at a countermate he takes offence.

†**Cou·ntermate,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To match (in opposition); to checkmate.

1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 50 Annibal..was fully countermated by the Romanes.

Countermaund(e, obs. f. COUNTERMAND.

Counter-meet, -message, etc.: see COUNTER-.

†**Cou·ntermesh,** *a. Obs.* (See quot.)

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. 5 U iij/1 There is a triple or Countermesh net called by some a Raffle wherewith they likewise catch birds.

Countermine (kɑu·ntəɹməin), *sb.* [mod. f. COUNTER- 3, 13 + MINE: cf. F. *contremine*, It. *contramina* (both 16th c.)]

1. *Mil.* A mine or subterranean excavation made by the defenders of a fortress, to intercept a mine made by the besiegers. Also, a permanent excavation made in fortification for the like purpose.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 56 b, Least either they should make a countremyne or be an impediment to his worke men. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* VI. (1599) 230 It is subiect to countermines on all sides. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. ii. 67. 1645 N. STONE *Enchir. Fortif.* 47 Counter-Mynes are made in Ramparts or Bulwarkes, at the first new making of a Fort..In them the least noise that is made in the outside is to be heard, and which way they work. 1686 BURNET *Trav.* v. (1750) 276 All the Bastions have a Countermine that runneth along by the Brim of the Ditch. 1863 J. C. MORISON *St. Bernard* IV. i. 412 He undermined the towers, and was met by the countermines of the garrison.

b. In naval war: A submarine 'mine' sunk in such a position as to explode the enemy's mines by the concussion of its explosion.

The sea mines and countermines are cylinders, or other vessels, filled with an explosive; the mines being laid so as to defend a harbour, etc., by exploding under the ships of an assailant, the latter sinks his countermines in their supposed vicinity, and explodes them from a distance by electricity.

1880 *Athenæum* 21 Aug. 242 [To] discover the approach of any hostile torpedo launches when they attempt to tow countermines against the line of defence .. The lines of countermines were laid and exploded in a masterly manner by the naval launches.

2. *fig.* A secret device or plot designed to frustrate another; a counter-plot.

1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* III. 33 b, With dreames and fond deuice of men, and cursed countermine. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. (1632) 992 With secret countermines and open weapons of Law. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* III. vi. 100 Many Mynes and Countermynes were every day working with great industry on both sides. *a* 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.), The countermine was only an act of self-preservation.

Countermine (kɑu·ntəɹməi·n), *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *contreminer*, It. *contraminare*, Sp. *contraminar.*]

1. *Mil.* **a.** *intr.* To make a countermine.

1583 J. STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 87 b, The enemy neuer giuing ouer vndermyning, caused the townes men also to plye it with countermyning as fast. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Contraminar*, to countermine, *Cuniculum aduersum agere.* 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVIII. vii. 986 b, They countermined directly against them. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. ii. 91 He may be able.. to Mine or Counter-mine under the same.

b. *trans.* To make a countermine against; to oppose or check by a countermine.

1684 J. PETER *Siege Vienna* 85 Whilst the Turks were working..under that part of the Ravelin .. and that our Men were digging from above to countermine them. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2159/1 Our Mines..were Countermined by the Enemy. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 38 ₱ 13 A great Body of Miners are summoned to the Camp to countermine the Works of the Enemy. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 438 The mine was countermined.

c. In naval war: To lay down countermines.

1880-6 [see COUNTERMINING below].

2. *fig.* To defeat by a counter-plot.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 1003 Nero countermining her, presenteth his mother with many rich jewells. 1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* IV. i, He knew you, Madam, and was resolv'd to countermine you in all your Plots. 1702 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 417 Maesa..still countermined all his Designs. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 107, I seem to myself perpetually on the brink of being countermined. 1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 519 Cecil..did not countermine works of darkness with works of darkness.

¶ Erroneously for *countermure.*

c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I. ii, Though countermin'd with walls of brass. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 289 These walls are..wel countermined with earth on the inside.

Hence **Cou·ntermi·ning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* *Countermining cable, gear*, etc., that used in laying and exploding sea-countermines.

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 325 Gods countermining of Hamans plot. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 298 Countermining Emulators. 1880 *Athenæum* 21 Aug. 242/2 Experiments in countermining .. exemplified by the submarine operations carried on last October. 1883 *Daily News* 16 Nov. 6/6 The Admiralty, with the view of undertaking extensive torpedo experiments, have ordered..20,000 yards of countermining cable. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 4/1 Suitable countermining gear with which to destroy their mines.

Counterminer (kɑu·ntəɹməi·ner). [f. prec. + -ER.] One who countermines.

1684 J. PETER *Siege Vienna* 33 Making use of Counterminers. 1852 Miss YONGE *Cameos* II. xxv. 270 Three times his miners were met by counter-miners of the enemy.

†**Cou·ntermoil,** *sb. Obs.* [COUNTER- 2.] Labour in opposition. (Somewhat contemptuous.) So **Countermoi·l** *v.*, to work laboriously against; **Countermoi·ling** *vbl. sb.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 277 b, Strong and.. invincible agaynst all the battery and countermoyles of Heretiques. *Ibid.* 129 Undermined with the countermoyling of her outragious Pyoners.

Cou·nter-mo·tion. [COUNTER- 3, 6.]

1. Motion in the opposite direction; contrary motion.

1606 Earl NORTHAMPT. in *True & Perf. Relat.* Oo iv b, By countermotion or opposition to the spheares of the former gouernment. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* ix. (1659) 93 That resistance is a countermotion, or equivalent to one, is plain. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* vi. 28 This motion would be quickly deadned by Counter-motions. *a* 1677 MANTON *Serm. Ps.* cxix. 128 Wks. VIII. 321 They owned Christ, and so walked in a countermotion to the times.

2. A motion or proposed resolution contrary to one already proposed.

Mod. The amendment is in effect a counter-motion.

Hence **Cou·nter-motion** *v. nonce-wd.*

1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* i. 112 For what end at all are men..sent to St. Stephen's .. kept talking .. motioning and counter-motioning?

Counter-mount *sb.* : see COUNTER- 13.

†**Cou·ntermount, -mont,** *adv. Obs.* [a. F. *contremont*, in OF. *cuntremunt* up-hill, up, contrariwise, f. *contre* against + *mont* mount, hill.] Up-hill, upwards, against the hill or slope; against the natural course or ordinary way. Also *fig.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. x. 77 Quhair throw the sandis .. Erydanus, the hevinlie riveir cleir, Flowis countirmont and wpwart to the lift. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* 118 He might haue gone vp countermount against the riuer of Rhene. *Ibid.* 324 Horses and men were forced to draw countermount at the taile of euery peece. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 29 They rather draw countermont with their hearts. 1808 JAMIESON, *Contirmont*, against the hill, upwards. The term is metaphorically applied to any thing that is contrary to the nature or the course of things.

†**Countermount,** *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *contremonter* (Cotgr.) : cf. prec.] *trans.* To mount in the opposite direction; to reverse.

1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* 30 There they deuised to countermount all the artillerie in their armie against the Kings.

Cou·nter-move, *sb.* [COUNTER- 3.] A move in opposition to another; a contrary move. A term of chess, transferred to war, diplomacy, etc.

1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 446 His rival's countermove had checked him, but he waited his opportunity. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Mar. 2/1 [It] was a mistake, and the advance of the Russian outposts a fair counter-move.

Cou·nter-mo·ve, *v. rare*—°. [COUNTER- 1]. 'To move in a contrary direction or in opposition to' (Webster 1864).

Cou·nter-mo·vement. [COUNTER- 3.] A movement in opposition; a contrary movement.

1818 TODD, *Countermovement*, a manner of moving in opposition to another movement; chiefly, perhaps, a military term. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxxiii, Where there is no strong counter-movement, any proposition to do something unspecified stimulates stupid curiosity. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 705 This first counter-movement from the south, against the stream ..from Central Asia.

Countermure (kɑu·ntəɹmiūəɹ), *sb.* Also 6 **contremeur, contermure,** 6–7 **countremure,** 7 (**counter-mire**), 7–8 **contramure.** [ad. F. *contre-mur* (16th c.), in It. and Sp. *contramuro*, f. *contre, contra* = COUNTER- 8 + *mur, muro* wall.]

1. *Mil.* A wall raised within or behind another wall as a reserve defence, in case of its being breached.

1524 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 355 Ther was diches trenchis contremeurs bulwarkes and other repares made within the wall. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* G viij, But they within made a countermure as highe as the olde wall. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xliv. 261 Fortifying themselves with counter-mires which they opposed to the breaches .. made with pieces of timber taken from the houses. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xx. 146 The main hope of the Peloponnesians..was completely defeated by the countermure.

2. An outer wall for additional defence.

a 1552 LELAND *Collect.* III. 145 *Promurale*, a countermure. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 308 The city hath a three-folde wall about it; the innermost very high .. the third a countermure. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 117 *Contramure*..an Out-wall, built about the Wall of a City. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 292 With countermure guarded by sea and by land.

† b. Applied to a breakwater. *Obs.*

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 755 The Iland Walney as a forefence or countre-mure lying along by it. 1644 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 126 Wawne Iseland wch is a narrow screed of land lying before Fourness and serving for a countermure to hold off ye violence of ye sea. 1645 *Ibid.* 164 Cross piles .. fasten'd to ye whole work .. as a countermure to receive ye force of ye water.

3. A mound or wall raised outside the walls of a fortress by the besiegers to assist their operations.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 13 They rowled before them a bulwarke or countremure of earth, in maner as bigge as a mountayne, which .. they moued neare vnto the trenche or ditche of the castell, so that they .. battered the walles and towres thereof very sore. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. ix. 357 It was impregnable, either by assault, or countermures & skonces. 1627 MAY *Lucan* I. Annot., Insomuch that Cæsar to besiedge the conquered, made a countermure of dead carkasses.

4. *fig.* (cf. *bulwark, rampart.*)

1580 *Apol. Pr. Orange* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 476 A Countermure against their Pride and Rashness. 1604 *Supplic. Masse Priests* I Either kingdom being such a fortres and countermure to other. 1661 WITHER (*title*), A Triple Paradox affixed to a Countermure raised against the Furious Batteries of Restraint, Slander, and Poverty.

Countermure (kɑu·ntəɹmiūəɹ), *v.* [a. F. *contre-murer*, It. *contramurare* (16th c.), f. the sb. : see prec.]

a. *trans.* To fortify or defend with a countermure. b. *intr.* To raise a countermure.

c 1594 KYD *Sp. Trag.* III. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 91 Where, countermur'd with walls of diamond, I find the place impregnable. 1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* (ed. 7) 329 The falling of a house is more perillous than the rising of a flood ..[in] the latter..there being time either to avoid the place, or to countermure. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 189 A running trench..countermur'd with a thick wall of stone.

Counter-naiant, *a. Her.* : see COUNTER- 14 a.

1830 in ROBSON *Brit. Herald.*

Cou·nter-name. *rare.* [? COUNTER- 3.] A name used in opposition to the real or proper name.

1856 AYTOUN *Bothwell* (1857) 57 Wretch, villain, traitor, regicide—These are the counter-names For men whom fortune sets aside.

†**Counterna·tural,** *a. Obs. rare.* [COUNTER- 10.] Contrary to nature; = CONTRANATURAL.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iii. 17 A counternatural, Hectick..wasting of all the parts of the body.

Counter-nebulé, *a. Her.*: see COUNTER- 14 b.

Counter-noise, -notice : see COUNTER-.

†**Cou·nter-no·te,** *sb. Mus. Obs.* [COUNTER- 12.] ? Note against note; = COUNTERPOINT *sb.*[1] 1.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 77 Bi þer grete criyng of song, as deschaunt, countre note & orgene, þei ben lettid fro studynge & prechynge of þe gospel. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 790 Your quere nor organ songe shall wante, With counter note and dyscant.

†**Cou·nter-no·te,** *v. Obs.* [COUNTER- 1.] = COUNTERMARK *v.*

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* 7 Those which are thus counter-noted, are not the overthwart Pieces mentioned by him in his Narrative.

Counter-objection, -obligation, -offer, -orator, etc. : see COUNTER-.

Cou·nter-o·pening. [COUNTER- 6.] An opening opposite another; *spec.* in *Surgery*, an opening made in an abscess opposite to one already existing, to facilitate the discharge of matter.

1611 COTGR., *Contr-'ouverture*, a counter-opening. *a* 1750 S. SHARP *Surgery* (J.), The place for a counteropening. 1766 *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 271 Immediately made free incisions and counter-openings in the parts which contained the matter. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Counter-o·pposite, *a. Her.* 'Opposed to each other on opposite sides' (Robson *Brit. Herald* 1830).

Cou·nter-o·rder, *sb.* [COUNTER- 3.] An order contrary to, or reversing, a previous order.

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xl, The very positive counter-orders which he had sent by Lambourne. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 42 Perpetual orders, errands and counter-orders.

Cou·nter-o·rder, *v.* [f. prec.: cf. COUNTER- 1. (In first quot. app. nonce-use for an etymological purpose.)] *trans.* To give orders against (what has been previously ordered); to countermand.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 122 The first word signifies properly disordered, counter-ordered, or ordered against. 1768 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* (1844) I. 31 The Russian troops..were now counter-ordered. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* lvii, I did not counter-order it. 1880 BURTON *Reign Q. Anne* III. xiv. 22 To counter-order what Vendome had ordered.

†**Cou·nterpace,** *sb. Obs.* [COUNTER- 6.]

1. A movement in a contrary or reverse direction.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 750 She [the moon] fades and falls away again, and runs a counter-pace, Vntill she haue foregone the light, and figure of her face.

2. A movement or step against something.

1692 TEMPLE *Memoirs* III. 339 (Seager), The rebellion in Scotland broke out; upon which it was pleasant to observe the counterpaces that were made. 1731 SWIFT *Pref. Temple's Wks.*, Not..a Person fit to be celebrated for his Part in forwarding that famous League..who had made such Counterpaces to destroy it.

3. A retaliatory action.

1611 FLORIO, *Contrapasso*, a counterpace, a forfeiture against law, a law, as we say, limme for limme.

So †**Cou·nterpace** *v.*

1611 FLORIO, *Contrapassare*, to transgresse, to do or forfeit against any edict, to counterpace.

†**Cou·nterpa·cer.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* One who paces or walks opposite; in *pl.* = ANTIPODES.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 93 Antipodes, as you might say Counterfooted, or Counterpasers.

†**Cou·nter-pa·ge,** *v. Obs. rare.* [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To place (a text or version) parallel to another on the opposite page.

1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* To Rdr. 8 To fill vp that empty roome which of necessitie ensued the counter-paging our translation.

Counterpais(e, obs. ff. COUNTERPOISE.

†**Counterpa·lace, -pa·lyss.** *Sc. Obs.* [Derivation uncertain: see Jamieson.] A rival.

a 1455 HOLLAND *Howlat* 904 As souerane him awne self throw bewte he bair Counterpalace to the Pape, our princis, I plicht. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 524 Stud thow rychtwys to me, Cownter palyss I suld nocht be to the.

Cou·nter-pa·led, *a. Her.* [COUNTER- 14: cf. next.] Of a shield: Parted into an even number of divisions pale-wise, and divided fess-wise, the tinctures of the upper and lower halves being counterchanged. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

Cou·nter-pa·ly, *a. Her.* [a. F. *contre-palé.*] = prec.

1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss., *Counter-palé*, or *-paly*..is the same as paly of [six, etc.], per fesse counter-changed.

†**Cou·nterpane**[1]. *Obs.* Forms: 5 **contre-pane,** 6 **-payne, counterpayne, -pein,** 6–7 **-paine, -pane,** 7 **-pain.** [app. a. Anglo-F. *countre-pan*, in the (unrecorded) sense 'opposite part', f. *contre-* + OF. *pan* piece, part, portion (see Godef.): the Anglo-French word occurs in Britton, app. in sense 'counter-part of the contract', or 'counter-obligation': cf. COUNTER-PAWN.

1292 BRITTON I. 237 Cestes condiciouns obligent les parties ..en tele manere, qe si le un doigne ou face, le autre est tenuz et obligez a fere le countrepan solom le contract.]

1. *Law.* The counterpart of an indenture.

1509-10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 The jurye..shall receyve the counterpayne of the office..endented and sealed by the eschetour. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 12 b, This duke of Aumerle ..had his counterpaine of the endenture of the confederacie ..in his bosom. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 65/1 Keeping the one counterpane with himselfe, sealed with his seale that made the seizure, and leauing the other in the hands of the said warden. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* Induct., Read, Scribe, gi' me the Counterpaine. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. li. 414 Makers of Counterpanes, Writers.

fig. 1609 G. BENSON *Serm.* 89 The assurance that we haue for our saluation is in the word of God .. but God keepes a counterpane thereof. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Poems, Hum. Learning* lxxvii. 1692 *Covt. Grace Conditional* 31 The counterpane of the Covenant..engraven on the heart.

2. *gen.* A copy, duplicate; = COUNTERPART 2.

c 1475 *Partenay* 6587 Or ellys man myght by computacion In ther contrepane finde others reson, In frensh or english. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* V iv, I have a letter under his owne hand..this is the counterpaine of it.

3. *fig.* = COUNTERPART 3. *To play the counterpane*: to imitate.

1549 ALLEN *Jude's Par. Rev.* 35 Of bothe these states.. the earthly Jerusalem .. is set for a figure, comparison, example and counterpane. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 62 That nane sould preis to play the counterpane. 1628 PRYNNE *Love-lockes* 33 We are but their Echos, Shadowes, Apes, or Counterpanes. 1666-70 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 107 Now is not famous London the sad counterpane of desolate Jerusalem? a sore and unquenchable fire hath turned England's metropolis into ashes.

4. One of two parts which fit together and complement each other; = COUNTERPART 4.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* Ded., Whose holy doctrine and life, are the counterpaine one of the other. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 338 Our life should be the counterpaine of our doctrine. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Ess. & Char., Gd. Husband* in Hallw. *Repr. Char. Bks.* (1857) 139 Love and providence be the two counterpanes of a good husband.

Counterpane[2] (kɑu·ntəɹpēn, -pe͡in). Also 7 **-poyne,** 8 **-pain.** [An alteration of the earlier COUNTERPOINT 2, the second element being made identical with the word PANE (F. *pan*, L. *pannus* cloth), used in 15th c. (cf. quots. 1459, 1464) in the sense 'coverlet, bed-cover', or with the same element in COVER-PANE covering cloth, q. v.]

The outer covering of a bed, generally more or less ornamental, being woven in a raised pattern, quilted, made of patch-work, etc.; a coverlet, a quilt.

[1459 *Inv.* in *Paston Lett.* No. 336 I. 484 [Bedchamber] j fedder bed..Item, ij blankettys, j payre of schettys. Item j rede pane furryd with connyngs. [Also on p. 483 *bis.*] 1464 *Will* in *Draper's Dict.* s.v., Six pair of blankets, and a pane of minever.]

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* VI. xli, On which, a Tissue counterpoyne was cast. 1626 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* (1886) II. 193 For [the]..outside of a skarlett gown to mak a Counterpane sutable to my Skarlett Bedd. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1434/4 An Indian Counter-pane or Coverlid with silk and silver. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 200 The Counterpain is in a manner the same. They do not use Feather Beds. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* iv. 28 The counterpane was of patchwork. 1885 TENNYSON *In Children's Hospital* viii, Her dear, long, lean, little arms lying out on the counterpane.

Counterpanion : see COUNTER-COMPANION.

Counter-parade, -parry (*Fencing*): see COUNTER *sb.*[5]

Cou·nter-paro·le. [COUNTER- 8 b.] An additional or extra parole or password given in time of alarm. Cf. COUNTER-SIGN.

1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.*; and in mod. Dicts.

Counterpart (kɑu·ntəɹpɑ̄ɹt). [COUNTER- 8: cf. F. *contre-partie* (13th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*)]

1. *Law.* The opposite part of an INDENTURE, q. v.; each of the indented parts of a deed of contract, etc., in its relation to the other part; *esp.*

that which is not considered the principal part or original, e. g. the executed copy of a lease or receipt retained by the grantor as a counter-security.

1617 Sir R. Boyle *Diary* (1886) I. 160 Sir Walter Raleigh ..endorsed with his own hand on the counterpart of the lease. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 296 When the several parts of an indenture are interchangeably executed by the several parties, that part or copy which is executed by the grantor is usually called the original, and the rest are counterparts. 1808 *Regul. Service at Sea* v. ii. § 16 The Captain is to keep Counterparts of all the Accounts of the Receipt and Expenditure of Stores and Provisions with which the Ship shall be supplied. 1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xvi. 107 A counterpart of the lease is to be executed by the lessee. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xxvi. 644 It does not seem that any counterpart was delivered to the borrower.

fig. *a* 1720 Sheffield (Dk. Buckhm.) (1753) I. 120 And this contract [friendship] will never hold, without an exact counterpart.

† **2.** *gen.* A duplicate, or exact copy. *Obs.*

a 1676 Hale *Law Eng.* (J.), In some things the laws of Normandy agreed with the laws of England; so that they seem to be, as it were, copies or counterparts one of another. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 267 ₱ 4 In *The Spanish Friar* .. the two different Plots look like Counterparts and Copies of one another.

3. *fig.* A person or thing so answering to another as to appear a duplicate or exact copy of it.

a 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 136 So like in all Things, that one Brother Is but a Counterpart of th' other. 1785 Cowper *Tiroc.* 442 He, that seemed our counterpart at first, Soon shows the strong similitude revers'd. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 31 A full-length portrait..the very counterpart of his visitor of the preceding night. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. App. 429 You can .. build up a sandstone mass which shall be the exact counterpart of that presented by nature.

4. One of two parts which fit and complete each other; a person or thing forming a natural complement to another.

1634 Wither *Emblems* 99 To meet each other's nat'rall Counterpart. *a* 1700 Dryden (J.), Oh counterpart Of our soft sex; well are you made our lords. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* I. xvi. 392 Popular fury finds its counterpart in courtly servility. 1833 Chalmers *Const. Man* (1835) I. ii. 112 In counterpart to this complacency..there is a felt discomfort. 1880 Haughton *Phys. Geog.* ii. 19 Deep-sea valleys ..are the counterparts of the mountain chains.

5. *Music.* A part written 'against' or to accompany another. [Counter- 12.]

[1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 154 Likewise betwixt the treble and counter part another might easilie be placed.] 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Counter-part*..a Term in Musick, only importing one Part to be opposite to another; as the Bass is said To be the Counter-part of the Treble. 1806 Gregory *Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 446.

6. *attrib.*

1833 Chalmers *Const. Man* (1835) I. iii. 155 Urging onward their counterpart desires. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 662/1 The parties having come to an agreement..the terms thereof were embodied in two counterpart documents.

† **Counterpa·rty.** *Obs.* Also 6 conter-, 7 contre-. [a. F. *contre-partie* (15th c. in Littré; 13th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*).]

1. An opposite party in a law-suit or contest; an adversary or opponent.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* xii. 58 Whyle thou goest with thy conterpartie to yᵉ ruler. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 838/2 Then in came the counterpartie richlie apparelled, to the number of twelue. 1624 *Brief Inform. Affairs of Palatinate* 52 These commings and goings too and fro, caused by the contreparty, were for no other end.

2. The opposite party in a contract, etc.

1676 R. Dixon *Two Test.* 29 As to the Act of God, Abraham was not the Counterparty with whom it was done, but the Beneficiary unto whom it was done.

3. = Counterpart 1.

1624 *Brief Inform. Affairs of Palatinate* 34 The instruction of the said Embassade (the counter-partie whereof is in mens hands) sheweth the quite contrarie.

Counterpase, -payse, obs. ff. Counterpoise.

Cou·nter-pa·ssant, *a. Her.* [Counter- 14.] Passant or walking in opposite directions.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xv. (1660) 183 He beareth..two lioncels counterpassant. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v., When two Lions are born in Coats of Arms, and one appears to be passing or walking quite the contrary Way with the other; the Heralds call it by the Term *Counter-passant.* 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* x. 60.

Cou·nter-passion. Also 7 contre-. [Counter- 2, 3, 8.]

a. A passion opposed to or the opposite of another. † **b.** Passion or suffering corresponding to that felt by another. † **c.** An outburst of passion against something.

1597 Daniel *Civ. Wars* viii. lxxviii, When this great fight of counter-passions had been throughly try'd. 1609 Bp. W. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 365 These sections conclusorie, are rather Contre-passions of Lunacie, then artificiall closes of an Epilogue. 1630 Lennard tr. *Charron's Wisd.* I. xx. *heading*, Of Covetousness and her counterpassion. *c* 1630 Jackson *Creed* vi. xxxiii. Wks. V. 520 Punished according to the rule of retaliation or counterpassion. 1793 W. Roberts *Looker-on* No. 81 (1794) III. 291 The prevalence of some counter-passion.

† **Cou·nter-pawn.** *Obs.* [f. Counter- 5 + Pawn; but possibly directly from OF. *contrepan*, 'a pledge, gage, or pawne, especially of an immoueable' (Cotgr.), found from 13th c. in Godef. in sense 'security, evidence, or assurance of property'; cf. also AF. *countrepan* quoted under Counterpane [1], and see Pane, Pawn (both from OF. *pan*).] = Counterpane [1] 1.

1611 Cotgr., *Contregage*, a counter-gage, or counterpawne. 1620 Ford *Linea V.* (1843) 46 A tripartite counterpawne, wherby wee hold the possession of life. 1634 — *P. Warbeck* II. iii, No indenture but has its counterpawn.

Counterpease, -peise, obs. ff. Counterpoise.

Cou·nter-penalty. [Counter- 3: transl. Gr. *ἀντιτίμησις.*] *Gr. Antiq.* The penalty which an accused person who had been pronounced guilty suggested for himself in opposition to that which the accuser proposed.

1847 Grote *Greece* II. xxxvi. IV. 494 *note*, The practice of calling on the accused party, after having been pronounced guilty, to impose upon himself a counter-penalty.. in contrast with that named by the accuser, was a convenient expedient for bringing the question to a substantive vote of the dikasts. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 342 Why should he propose any counter-penalty when he does not know whether death..is a good or an evil?

Conter-pest, -petition, -picture, -pillar, etc.: see Counter-.

† **Cou·nter-pila·ster.** *Obs.* [Counter- 8: cf. mod.F. *contrepilastre.*] An opposite or secondary pilaster; in quot. a pilaster projecting from a pier (which was formerly called a pilaster).

1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 220 The Counter-pilaster, or the flat Pillar runs from the Foot of it to the Top. *Ibid.* 221 The lower Pilasters have..in the Middle of them, in place of our Counter-pilaster, a half Doric Pillar.

Cou·nter-pla·ced, *pa. pple.* [Counter- 14 a.] Placed in opposite directions.

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1318/4 A brown Gelding ..with a ..brand marked with two P's counter-placed, thus, q p upon his near shoulder. 1830 Robson *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss., *Counter-placed*, opposite to each other.

Counter-plan, -play: see Counter-.

Cou·nterplea. *Law.* Also 7 -plee. [Counter- 3.] An answer or replication to a plea or request made, in which arguments are advanced why the same should not be admitted.

1565 T. Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 69 Is this counterplea good by any lawe..of man or of God? 1613 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 370 In writs of right or of possession..that is a good counterplea. 1809 Tomlins *Law Dict.* s.v. *Benefit of Clergy*, Against the defendant's prayer of clergy, the prosecutor may file a Counter-Plea; alledging some fact, which in law deprives the defendant of the privilege he claims. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Ella of Gar.* v. 60 She now asked impatiently where the laird was. Not where she could reach him to lodge a counter-plea, the steward answered.

fig. 1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 393 A counter-plea to that prophane and peremptory principle of the atheists.

† **Counterplea·d,** *v. Obs.* Also 4–5 contre-, conter-, counter-, countre-, countur-, countyr-plede, -pleide, -plete. [a. AF. *contreplede-r*, f. *contre-* against + *pleder* to Plead.]

1. *Law.* To plead in opposition to (a declaration, demand, voucher, etc., of the opposite party); to make a counterplea.

[1275 *Act* 3 *Edw. I*, c. 40 Purveu est en brief de possession ..que si le tenaunt vouche a garaunt, e le demaundaunt le contre pleide, etc. 1292 Britton III. xi. § 15 Et si le autre garraunt viegne en court et countreplede la garrauntie.] 1530 Palsgr. 500/1 Whan a man of lawe maketh a reason peremtorie, it can nat be contrepleted. 1613 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 370 If the vouchee counterplead the warrantie, and it be found against him, he shall lose the land. 1642 Perkins *Prof. Bk.* iii. § 200 The demandant may well counterpleade the voucher.

fig. 1534 More *On the Passion* Wks. 1280/1 His mercy no cause had to counterpleade his iustice, in abridgyng the eternitye of the proude spirites paine. 1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Prose Add. (1612) 338 Æneas..thankfully acknowledged her great bountie, counter-pleading to haue pretended a departure without leaue taken.

b. *absol.* To plead or argue one against the other.

c 1611 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. Wks. (1621) 500 There is a Tale, that once the Hoast of Birds..ambitiously did strive, And counter-plead for the Prerogative.

2. *gen.* To argue against (a person, statement, etc.); to oppose in argument; to contradict.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 100 Ne counterplede clerkes I conseille þe for eure. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 476 Lat be thyn arguynge For loue ne wele nat countyrpletyd be In ryght ne wrong.

absol. 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* Prol., Agayne the trouth who so euer striue Or counterplede or make any debate.

† **Cou·nter-plight.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [Counter- 6 + Plight fold.] A fold in the opposite direction.

1625 Lisle *Du Bartas, Noe* 155 Among the greater six, that with a counter plight [*pli contraire*] Do half divide the globe, the circl of March-day-night Is justly set betwixt the north and southern pole.

Cou·nterplot, *sb.* [Counter- 3, 2.]

1. A plot contrived to defeat another plot.

c 1611 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. 961 The Towns-men are not slow With counter-plots to counter-push their Foe. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* v. iii, Plot and counter-plot, egad! 1879 Dixon *Windsor* II. vi. 60 The lords, suspecting his designs, were talking of a counterplot.

† **2.** A plotting against. *Obs.*

1664 More *Myst. Iniq.* iv. 10 Such a Mystery as in effect is a real counterplot and undermining as well of the Privative as Positive Scope of the Gospel of Christ.

Cou·nterplot, *v.* [Counter- 1.]

1. *intr.* To devise a counterplot *against*; to plot in opposition.

1597 Daniel *Civ. Wars* Wks. (1717) 55 You have great Cause your Subjects to suspect, And counterplot against their Subtilties. 1675 *Art Contentm.* I. § 1. 176 When lapsed man had counterplotted against himself, defeated the purpose of the Divine goodness, etc. 1861 Perry *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. xv. 535 Against these plots the bishop counterplotted.

2. *trans.* To plot against (a plot, or plotter); to frustrate by a counterplot.

1662 Pepys *Diary* 27 June, He do counterplot them by setting him up higher still. 1678 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 55 Their plotted contrived evil was counter-plotted and contrived by God for good. 1700 Tyrrell *Hist. Eng.* II. 885 He was Counter-plotted by the other's Policy. 1711 W. King tr. *Naude's Ref. Pol.* iii. 69 It is permitted to counterplot what is plotted against us. 1887 *Spectator* 27 Aug. 1160 To counterplot that infamous trickster.

Hence **Cou·nterplo·tter, -plo·tting** *vbl. sb.*

1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* xii, The endless brabbles and counterplottings of the Bishops. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 209 All his stratagems..and all your pretty counterplottings. 1883 D. H. Wheeler *By-ways of Lit.* viii. 147 Marc Antony the counterplotter.

Counterpoint (kau·ntərpoint), *sb.*[1] Also 6 -poinct, conterpoynt, -pointe, *Sc.* cuntirpoint. [In sense 1, a. F. *contrepoint* (15th c. in Littré) = Olt. *contrapunto*, in med.L. *contrapunctum, cantus contrapunctus*, lit. 'song or music pointed-against,' the part added as accompaniment to a plain-song being indicated by notes, 'pricks', or 'points', set *against* (over or under) the notes or points of the original melody. In senses 3 and 4, f. Counter- 3, 6, 8.]

I. *Music.*

1. The melody added as accompaniment to a given melody or 'plain-song'. Also *fig.*

1530 Palsgr. 208/2 Conterpoynt, *contrepoynt.* 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The lyntquhit sang cuntirpoint quhen the ossil ȝelpit. 1620 Shelton *Quix.* III. xxviii. 197 To your braying Music, what counterpoint Could you expect but bat blows? 1868 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. (1870) 306 A rainy wind from 'twixt the trees arose, And sang a mournful counterpoint to those. 1880 Ouseley in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 407 It is usual to take some fragment of an old chant or chorale as the 'canto fermo' or plain-chant, to which other parts or melodies are added as accompaniments.. This is called 'adding a counterpoint to a given subject'.

2. The art of adding one or more melodies as accompaniment to a given melody or 'plain-song' according to certain fixed rules; the style of composition in which melodies are thus combined.

Double counterpoint: counterpoint in which the melodies are so constructed as to admit of being placed in any order above or below one another.

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 71 The first waie wherein we shew the vse of the cordes, is called Counterpoint: that is, when to a note of the plainsong, there goeth but one note of descant. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* III. 1 Counterpoint ..was the old manner of Composing Parts together, by setting Points or Pricks one against another. 1762 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* v. (1763) 67 Counterpoint, or an artificial Composition in various Parts, was altogether unknown. 1880 Ouseley in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 408 Plain counterpoint is generally divided into five species. The first is called 'note against note'..The second species is called 'two notes to one'..The third species is called 'four notes to one'..The fourth is called 'syncopated counterpoint'.. The fifth species is called 'florid counterpoint'.

II. *general.*

† **3.** A contrary point (in an argument). *Obs.*

1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 151 Heere M. Harding, by counterpoints.. compareth the state of the Primitiue Church and his Church of Rome together. *a* 1626 Bp. Andrewes *Serm.* (1856) I. 158 Which two counterpoints make in shew a conflict or contradiction between the Prophet and the Evangelist.

4. The opposite point; † the exact opposite, antithesis.

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 167 Who affecting in them selves and followers a certeine Angelicall purity, fell sodainely to the very counterpoinct of justifying bestiality. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 834 The portall..standing in counterpoint with the third gate above mentioned. 1603 B. Jonson *Sejanus* III. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 151/1 My ambition is the counterpoint. 1878 Tennyson *Q. Mary* III. vi, Should her love..Veer to the counterpoint.

Hence **Cou·nterpointist,** a contrapuntist; **Cou·nterpointless** *a.*, lacking counterpoint.

1826 M. Kelly *Remin.* I. 225, I compare a good melodist to a fine racer, and counterpointists to hack post horses. 1887 E. Gurney *Tertium Quid* II. 30 Figureless counterpointless see-sawings.

† **Cou·nterpoint,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 5 counturpynt, conter-, 5 cowntyr-, cowntter-, cownter-, counterpoynt(e, 6–7 -point(e. [a. OF. *contrepointe* (15th c. in Littré), synonym of *courtepointe*, both forms being app. corruptions of OF. *cuilte-pointe, coulte-pointe, coute-pointe*, repr. L. *culcita puncta* (see Du Cange) lit. 'quilt stabbed or stitched through, quilted mattress'. The first element is thus the same word as Quilt; the second has, since 1600, been altered to *pane*.] A quilted cover for a bed; a Counterpane.

[1423 *Schedule*, 1 *Hen. VI*, Add. MS. 4603 f. 170 Item le testour..Item le Counterpoint du dit lit.] *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 455 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 314 ȝo counturpynt he lays on beddys fete. 1524 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 186 My best fetherbed and oon cowntter poynte of tapstre worke. 1588

Lanc. Wills III. 13 A feather bedd a bolster and a counterpoynte of tapistree. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xxix. 223 Hid with the sheets and counterpoint. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2949/4 Stolen..Curtains and Counterpoint of a Bed, of Indian Damask.

b. *Comb.*, as *counterpoint-maker.*

1611 COTGR., *Contrepointerie*, the shop of a Quilter, or Counterpoint-maker.

† Counterpoint, *v. Obs.*—° [a. OF. *contrepointer* (in 15th c. also *coutepoincter*) to quilt, f. *contrepointe*, etc. sb.: see prec.

In French this vb. has run together with an original word *contre-pointer* to set point against point, add the counterpoint in music, point a battery against another, cross, thwart, etc.: see Cotgr. and Littré.]

To quilt by stitching together two pieces of cloth with an intervening layer of padding.

1598 FLORIO, *Imbottire*, to stuffe, to quilt, to bumbase or counterpoint. 1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict., Contrapuntear*, to counterpoint.

Counterpoi·nted, -poi·nté, *a. Her.* [F. *contrepointé*, f. *contre* against, opposite + *point* point.] (See quot.)

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Counter-pointed* .. is when two chevrons in one escutcheon meet in the points; the one rising, as usual, from the base, and the other inverted, falling from the chief .. They may also be counter-pointed.. when they are founded on the sides of the shield, and the points meet that way; called *counter-pointed in fesse.*

Counterpoi·sable, *a. rare.* In 6 **-peisable.** [f. COUNTERPOISE *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be counterpoised, or weighed in the opposite scale.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 363 So excellent, that nothing therwith is counterpeisable. *Ibid.* 365.

Counterpoise (kau·ntəɹpoiz), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 5 **cowntyrpeyce, -peys, countrepeis,** 6–7 **counterpeiz(e, -peyse, -peyze, -pease, -peaze**; 5 **countrepase, counterpais,** 6 **-payse**; *β.* 5 (? **cowntyrpoys**), 6–7 **counterpoyse,** 6–8 **-poize,** 6– **-poise.** [ME. a. OF. *countrepeis, -pais* = Central F. *contrepois* (now *-poids*), f. *contre-* against + *peis, pois* :—L. *pensum* weight. The original OF. *ei*, which became in Parisian in 13th c. *oi*, was retained in Northern French, and gave *ei, ai* in Anglo-French and English; but towards 1600 the latter adopted the contemporary continental Fr. *oi*.]

1. A weight which balances another weight, or acts against a force, so as to establish equilibrium; an equal or counterbalancing weight.

α. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 50 (Halliw.) The countrepase was light. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 99 Cowyntyrpeyce [*K.* -peys, 1499 *Pynson* -poys], *hostimentum, libramentum.* 1530 PALSGR. 209/2 Counterpayse, *contrepoys.* 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Contrepois*, a counterpease.

β. 1598 FLORIO, *Marchio della stadera*, a counterpoise, anie thing put in the ballances or scales to make euen waight. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxiv. 259 We put a Metalline counterpoise into the opposite Scale. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* 195 These .. are of the same weight, and therefore a counterpoize to each other. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 143 The counterpoise at the other end of the lever-beam raises the pistons to the top of their respective cylinders. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 250 Wheels and counterpoises .. to facilitate the raising of the telescope when the collimators .. are examined.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Something of equivalent force, effect, or weight on the opposite side; that which serves as a counter-balance or set-off.

α. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xlix. (1869) 199 þat j shal fynde in þis place countrepeis and equipollence of þe hegge of penitence. 1585 PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* II. iii. 290 The greeuous counterpeaze of discontentmentes, that euerie worldly plesure hath with it. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 27 A Protestant party, rais'd..to be a ballance or counterpease to that dangerous Heptarchy of Spain.

β. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 137 Who..put (as a man will say) a counterpoise into the ballance. 1625 BACON *Ess., Empire* (Arb.) 307 Their Second Nobles .. are a Counterpoize to the Higher Nobility, that they grow not too Potent. 1684 *Contempl. State of Man* I. ii. (1699) 21 There is no felicity upon Earth which carries not its counterpoise of Misfortunes. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* II. i, O jealousy..thou grand counterpoize For all the transports beauty can inspire! 1859 MILL *Liberty* iii. (1865) 39/1 The counterpoise and corrective to that tendency. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. ix, There was no counterpoise or rival to Politian.

† b. A compensation, equivalent. *Obs.*

1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* Ded. (1616) 3 If your Honour shall but..partly like it, the end of my labours [shall] haue a condigne counterpoise. 1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 182 Tell her she is thine: to whom I promise A counterpoize, if not to thy estate A ballance more repleat.

3. The state of being balanced; equilibrium.

α. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 61 If there be a true counterpeize giuen to a short tallow candle. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1723) 151 b, With so equall a counterpeyze, that the push of a finger will sensibly moue it too and fro.

β. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 415 All Climats then should not be serv'd aright With equall Counterpoiz of day and night. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 105 After a few vibrations up and down..they arrive at a Counterpoise. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 1001 The pendulous round Earth with ballanc't Aire In counterpoise.

b. *fig.*

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 222 Others coming without authority from God, shall change this counterpoise. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* ii. 38 These .. antagonistic principles are in a state of doubtful counterpoise throughout Christendom. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. II. 115 The..two styles of mind..are ever in counterpoise.

c. In the *manége*: The due balance and equilibrium of a rider in his seat.

1727 in BAILEY (vol. II).

4. *attrib.*

1469 *Plumpton Corr.* 21 A counterpais wheith of the wheight stone that the wooll was weyed with. 1765 LUDLAM in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 208 Before the counterpoise steel pin and loop are put on.

Counterpoise (kau·ntəɹpoiz), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4–5 **countrepese, -peyse,** 4–7 **counterpeise, -peyse,** 5 **contrepeyse, counterpeyce,** 6 **contrepece, counterpease, -peaze, conterpace, conturpayse,** 6–7 **counterpaise, -payse**; *β.* 5–7 **counterpoys(e,** 7 **-poize, -poyze,** 6– **counterpoise.** [ME. *countrepese, -peise*, a. OF. *contrepeser* (pres. sing. orig. *peise*); in 16–17th c. assimilated to the sb. with *-poise.*]

1. *trans.* To balance by a weight on the opposite side or acting in opposition; to counterbalance: **a.** of the thing; **b.** of persons or agents.

α. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* I. vii. F iij, Simo may..have not giftes, or qualities, to counterpeyse a straw. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xxv. (1877) I. 361 One shilling of siluer in those daies did counterpeise our common ounce.

β. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. ii. 30 That all the world he would weigh equallie, If ought he had the same to counterpoys. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 42 It [the book] counterpoyseth a Cade of Herring, and three Holland Cheeses. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 177 We counterpoiz'd both it and the thread with a weight in the other Scale. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. iii. 71 The pressure upwards is thus counterpoised by the mercury in the tube. 1846 JOYCE *Sci. Dial.* xiii. 168 A piece of lead is made to counterpoise the bottle.

† c. To put as an equivalent. *Obs. rare.*

1613 SYLVESTER *Little Bartas* Wks. II. 88/378 If somtimes som truth they chance to hit They'll counterpoiz a hundred lies for it.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To balance in power, quality, or effect; to be, or furnish, an equivalent for; to counterbalance, compensate.

α. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1358 For to recoueren blisse and ben at ese And passed wo with ioie countrepese [*v.r.* -peyse]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 190 Pite may nought be counterpeised Of tirannie with no peise. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* III. xiii, Not suffycyent sorowe to counterpeyse the pleasure. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 9 a, With the shewe of some plausible seruice, to counterpeyse the offences he had committed.

β. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 58 Even the greatest worldly happines is counterpoised with evill. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* X. (1664) 117 Their rare Qualities..do more than counterpoize this Natural fault. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* (1714) I. 67 Let my Labour counterpoise your Patience. 1738 FIELDING *Conversation* Wks. 1784 IX. 379 A weakness which may counterpoise this merit. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 345 [More] had attempted to counterpoise the attack upon the church by destroying the unhappy protestants.

† 3. *intr.* To be equiponderant, act as a counterbalance (*to, with, against*). *Obs.*

α. c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. x. (1544) 22 a, If any sorowe or mischiefs unrecured May counterpeyce to that I haue indured. 1521 FISHER *Wks.* I. (1876) 321 Yf all these so many testymonyes .. shall not counterpease agaynst one frere. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. iv. 201 Such a bitternesse of sorrow..as may in balaunce counterpaise with the trust of pardon.

4. *trans.* To bring into or keep in a state of equilibrium. *lit.* and *fig.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 135 Whiche is a thing full necessaire To counterpeise the balaunce. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 92 My doctor brings his drugs to counterpaise all quarrels. 1621–51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. i. (1651) 639 This makes us happy, counterpoising our hearts in all miserie. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iv. 74 No man can imagine how the parts of the Earth about the Center should alwayes be equally counterpoyzed. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* v. § 290 The exquisite compensation of this grand machine, the atmosphere. It is exquisitely and wonderfully counterpoised.

5. a. To weigh (a thing) *with*, i. e. against (another), in order to ascertain their relative values.

1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* (1877) I. 75 He renders himself unworthy of it who will counterpoise its cost with its fruit. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 498 Who in the deceitful scales Of worldly wisdom, dare to counterpoise The right with the expedient.

† b. To weigh mentally; to balance opposite considerations in one's mind; to consider or ponder carefully. Also *absol. Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 113 b, And after [she] began to think and contrepeyse in her mynde in dyuerce maners. *c* 1500 *Sc. Poem Heraldry* 191 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 100 Quha will study his wittis, and conterpace The hie planetis, and signis of the aire. 1685 *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 300 He acts with circumspection. He is a Janus in counterpoising, and an Argus in discerning.

Hence **Co·unterpoised** *ppl. a.*; **Co·unterpoising** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 72 Nomore seche weyes so contrepeysed. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* III. xviii. 208 Held firme with a counter-poised weight. 1653 ROUSE *Myst. Marr.* 316 The soul is kept in an evenness .. by reason of the counterpoising consolations. 1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Th. another Life* (1857) 189 Some counterpoised statements. 1878 F. HARRISON in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 701 The doctrine of right becomes..a network of qualifications, counterpoising duties, and compensations.

Counterpoi·son, cou·nter-poi·son. *arch.* Also 6 **conter-, contre-.** [a. F. *contrepoison* (H. Estienne 1539); cf. It. *contraveleno*, med.L. *contravenēnum*, and see COUNTER- 10 a, 9.]

1. A medicine that counteracts the influence of a poison; an antidote.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxxvii. 266 They mengle the floures ..in conterpoysons & medicines that are made to expell poyson. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xxi. (1633) 269 They .. are mixed in Counter poysons as Tracle, Mythridate, and such like Compositions. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 14 A soveraigne counterpoison and remedie against all venim. 1678 J. PHILIPS *Tavernier's Trav.* III. i. 100 He sent me.. a Case of Medicaments and Counter-poysons.

fig. 1548 VERON (*title*), An Holsom Antidotus or counterpoysen agaynst the pestilent heresye and sect of Anabaptistes. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 449 Unlesse by the counterpoyson of the word of God hee vomit it out againe. 1656 COWLEY *Pind. Odes, To Dr. Scarborough*, A Med'cine and a Counter-poyson to the Age.

b. *attrib.*

1629 J. PARKINSON *Parad.* xxvi. 216 *Aconitum salutiferum*..in English..eyther wholsome Helmet flower, or counterpoison Monkes hood. 1636 JAMES *Iter Lanc.* 328 Ye rich prizd hornes Of counter-poyson sea-fish unicornes.

2. An opposite poison.

1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (ed. 11) 473 The vulgar notion, that every poison is cured by some counter-poison, as a specific, has done much hurt. 1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 102 The men whose heart .. revolted against intolerance .. were themselves infected with the counterpoison of French philosophy.

Cou·nter-po·le. [COUNTER- 6.] The opposite pole.

1839 DE QUINCEY *Rom. Meals* Wks. 1863 III. 267 This 'prandium '..was taken standing..the very counter-pole to the luxurious posture of dinner. 1840 — *Style* I. (1860) 197 It offers the direct counterpole to the French style.

Counter-po·nderant, *a. nonce-wd.* [COUNTER- 3; as if f. a L. *contra-ponderāre* to weight against.] Counter-weighing, counter-balancing.

1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 28 The equipoise of the system required a counter-ponderant continent in the southern ocean.

Counter-pond, -post: see COUNTER-.

† Counterpo·ne, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. COUNTER- 1 + L. *pōnĕre* to place: cf. CONTRAPONE, -POSE.] *trans.* To place against, set in opposition *to.*

1629 MABBE tr. *Fonseca's Dev. Contempl.* 45 Christ..doth counterpone his authoritie to that of the Law-giuers.

† Counterpo·ny, *a. Her. Obs.* [COUNTER- 14.] = COUNTER-COMPONY.

1611 [see COUNTER-CHECKY].

† Counterpo·rtraiture. *Obs.* [COUNTER- 8 b: cf. *counterfeit, counterfigure.*] = COUNTERPART 3. Cf. *counter-likeness.*

1691 E. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 349 His Copy or Counterportraiture.

Counterpose (kauntəɹpōu·z), *v. rare.* [f. COUNTER- 1 + *-pose*, after L. *contrāpōnĕre*: see CONTRAPONE, -POSE.]

1. *trans.* = CONTRAPOSE.

1657 S. W. *Schism Disp.* 64 To points which they accounted fundamental, I counterpos'd..such as they esteemed not-fundamental. 1665 J. SERJEANT *Sure-footing* 62 When two Causes are counterpos'd. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 580 Sentences .. in which the infinitive-regnant with 'to' stands counterposed with our flexional infinitive.

¶ **2.** Blending COUNTERPOISE and CONTRAPOSE in form and sense.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* VII. xxvi. (ed. 7) 688 The North part of the Needle..would alwaies decline downward if it be not otherwise counterposed or letted. 1637 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 35 To counterpose this policy the other party resolved to draw up a formall complaint.

Hence **Cou·nter-po·sed** *ppl. a. Her.* 'Placed opposite to each other.' Robson *Brit. Herald* 1830.

Counterposi·tion. [n. of action f. as prec.; see also COUNTER- 6, 9.]

† 1. Opposition, CONTRAPOSITION. *Obs.*

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 117 The much cold of the countrey calleth backe the naturall heat inward by counterposition.

2. The opposite or contrary position. [COUNTER- 9.]

1861 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 4 To substantiate the counter-position to that which I take.

Counter-po·tencé, -po·tency, *a. Her.* [= F. *contre-potencé*: see COUNTER- 14. In English the final *-é* appears sometimes treated as an English *-e* mute.] Having the figures called 'potents' (shaped like the heads of crutches) arranged as in COUNTER-VAIR.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 35 Beareth Sable, a Bende Argent, with twoo double Cotizes, Potences and Counterpotences of three peces d'Or. 1611 COTGR., *Contrepotencé*, counterpotencie (a tearme of Blason). 1823 CRABB *Techn. Dict., Counter-potencé.*

So **Counter-potence** *sb. rare*; **Counter-potent** *a.* (*sb.*), applied *esp.* to a 'fur' in which the potents are arranged as in COUNTER-VAIR.

1610 GUILLIM *Her.* I. iv. 15, I hold it better blazoned Potent counterpotent for the resemblance it hath to the heads of crowches. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Counter-potent*..by the French heralds called *contre-potencé.* 1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. s.v., *Counter-potent*..is classed with the furs, but composed of pieces representing the tops

of crutches. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* iv. (ed. 3) 20 Potent and Counter Potent are always argent and azure. *Ibid.* xiv. 158, I give the shield of Champagne in order to show more clearly the field of the shield between the counter-potences of the cotises. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* iii. 53.

Counterpoyne, obs. f. COUNTER-PANE.

Counter-practice, -pray, -preach, -prick, -principle, etc.: see COUNTER-.

Cou·nter-pre·ssure. [COUNTER- 3, 6.] Opposite or contrary pressure.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. i. 3 A resistance, or counter-pressure. 1787 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 419 The pressure being much greater on the external surface than the counter-pressure from within. 1852–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1040/2 The counter-pressure of the atmosphere in the thorax.

† **Cou·nter-pri·ce.** *Obs.* [A literal rendering of Gr. *ἀντί-λυτρον* in 1 Tim. ii. 6.] A ransom.

1671 FLAVEL *Fount. of Life* vii. 19 A Ransom or a Counterprice. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 67 The word..properly signifieth a counter-price, when one doth undergo in the room of another that which he should have undergone in his own person. *a* 1714 M. HENRY *Wks.* (1835) I. 17 To be a 'ransom' for them, a counter-price.

Hence † **Counterpri·ceable** *a.*, capable of being a counterprice or ransom.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 26 That bloud .. was *ἀντίῶρον καὶ ἀντάξιον*, countervailable, and counterpriceable..to purchase in ten thousand worlds.

Counter-process, -project, -proportion, -proposal, etc.: see COUNTER-.

† **Counter-pro·fit,** *v. Obs.* [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To counterbalance with profit.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 111 Thy land..shal both Soard so Timely, & so Richly, as it shall counter-profit all thy prejudice.

Cou·nter-proof, *sb.* [COUNTER- 9, 8.]

† 1. Proof on the other side or to the contrary. (Might be written as two words.)

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xx. 162 [He] had a suspicion of the Fidelitie of his wife..vntill he was driuen by counter-proofe to acknowledge his causlesse suspicion.

2. (See quots.)

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Counter-proof,* in rolling-press printing, a print taken off from another fresh printed; which, by being passed thro' the press, gives the figure of the former, but inverted. — [see COUNTERPROVE 2]. 1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

† **Counter-proof,** *a. Obs.* Proof (*against* something).

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Chr. Milit.,* A man prepar'd against all ills..counter-proofe against the farms mis-haps.

Counter-prophet: see COUNTER- 10 b.

Counterpro·ve, *v.* Also 8 -proove. [COUNTER- 1; cf. also COUNTERPROOF.]

† 1. *trans.* To bring proof contrary to; to disprove. *Obs.*

1679 *Trials of Green, Berry,* etc. 51 The woman was willing..to have counterproved the Evidence.

2. To take a counter-proof of; see COUNTERPROOF 2.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Counter-proof,* To counterprove is also to pass a design in black lead, or red chalk, through the press, after having moistened with a sponge.. the paper on which the counter-proof is to be taken.

Cou·nter-puff, *sb. rare.* [COUNTER- 3, 6.] A puff in the opposite direction, a contrary puff.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. III. *Fathers* 246 The lofty pine, that's shaken to and fro With counterpufs of sundry winds.

† **Counter-pu·ff,** *v. Obs. rare.* [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To puff against; to issue a counterblast to.

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 142 Thus I have entreated Patience of my self to Counterpuff your Pamphlet.

Counter-pull, etc.: see COUNTER-.

Cou·nter-punch. [COUNTER- 8.] (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Counter-punch* (*Chasing*), one which supports the metal beneath while the hammer is applied above.

† **Cou·nter-pu·sh,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [COUNTER- 6.] A push or thrust from the opposite side.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* (1659) 39 A counterpush that quite pierced their targets.

† **Counter-pu·sh,** *v. Obs. rare.* [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To push or thrust against; to oppose by pushing.

c 1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. IV. iv. 961 The Towns-men are not slow With counter-plots to counter-push their foe.

Counter-quarte (*Fencing*): see COUNTER *sb.*[5]

Counter-qua·rtered, *a. Her.* [COUNTER- 14.]

1. Of a charge (such as a cross): Borne counter-changed upon a field quarterly.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1579) 30 He bereth Sable, and Argent quartered, a playne Crosse counterquartered of the fielde. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 202 Quarterly argent and blewe a fesse counterquartered.

2. Of an escutcheon: Quarterly, with each quarter also quartered.

Counter-qua·rterly, *a. Her.* = prec. 2. In mod. Dicts.

Cou·nter-que·stion, *sb.* [COUNTER- 3.] A question in reply to another question, a question asked by the person questioned.

1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* ii. 42 They try to escape from this broad question under cover of the dust of other counter-questions. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* xii. 88 The counterquestion was a fair retort.

Counter-que·stion, *v.* [COUNTER- 1.] To put a question in reply to a question. Hence **Counter-que·stioning** *vbl. sb.*

1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 216 The Cornutus and Crocodilinus of the ancients .. were..sophisms of counter-questioning. 1877 *Athenæum* 6 Oct. 430/3 The antagonism of counter-questionings.

Counter-quip, -radiation: see COUNTER-.

Counter-raguled, -raguly, -rampant, -reflected, *Her.*: see COUNTER- 14.

Counter-reason, -refer, -reform, -religion, etc.: see COUNTER-.

Cou·nter-reforma·tion. [COUNTER- 4.] A reformation following on, and running counter to, another; applied in *Hist.* to the movement in the Church of Rome which followed on the Protestant Reformation.

1840 MRS. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Popes* v. iv. (*heading*) (1866) II. 25 Beginning of the Counter-reformation in Germany. *Ibid.* II. 92 From this time the Counter-reformation began throughout all the Archducal territory. 1889 A. W. WARD *Counter-Reform.* Pref., It is not always easy to define the correct use of even so well-worn a phrase as 'the Counter-Reformation'. 1890 M. WARRE tr. *Döllinger's Stud. Europ. Hist.* 88 In Bavaria the counter-reformation was accomplished under William V.

† **Counter-resi·stance.** *Obs.* [COUNTER- 2.] Active resistance by a force or motion in the opposite direction (as distinct from that due to inertia or friction).

1692 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 127 Of the proportion of the counter-resistance of winds or tides.

Counter-restoration, -retreat: see COUNTER-.

Cou·nter-revolu·tion. [COUNTER- 4.] A revolution opposed to a previous revolution or reversing its results.

1793 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 388 A very large portion of the people are disposed to a counter revolution. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 180 The effect of such a counterrevolution would be..that William would sink into insignificance. 1890 SAINTSBURY in *New Rev.* Feb. 138 A real counter-revolution may have effected itself in their opinions.

So **Counter-revolu·tionary** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a counter-revolution; **Counter-revolu·tionist,** one who takes part in a counter-revolution; **Cou·nter-revolu·tionize** *v.*, to subject to a counter-revolution.

1791 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 144 To the troops mentioned are added by the counter revolutionists 15,000 Hessians. 1815 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXVII. 473 To impress on public opinion a counter-revolutionary tendency. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 306 He should march against it with equal activity, whether revolutionized or counter-revolutionized. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) II. viii. 55 The counter-revolutionists had gained the ascendancy. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lvi. (1862) V. 88 The oligarchical party..promised them a counter-revolutionary movement.

Counter-ripo·ste. *Fencing.* [Fr. *contre-riposte*: see COUNTER *sb.*[5]] A riposte delivered, still on the lunge, after parrying the adversary's first riposte. Also, sometimes, a counter followed by a riposte.

1889 W. H. POLLOCK, etc. *Fencing* (Badm. Libr.) iv. 86 The fencer whose attack has been defeated, and who has in turn parried the riposte, can deliver the counter-riposte. ..A thrust delivered after parrying the counter-riposte is called a second counter-riposte.

† **Cou·nter-ro·ll,** *sb. Obs.* Also 7 -rolle, -roule, **conterrol.** [a. obs. Fr. *contrerolle* 'the copie of a roll (of accounts, etc.), a paralell of the same qualitie and content with th' originall' (Cotgr.), corresp. to med.L. *contrarotulus*: see CONTROL and COUNTER- 8.]

A copy of a roll or document, kept for purposes of checking: cf. CONTROLLER 1.

1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 244 The Sherifes shall haue Conterrols with the Coroners, as well of their Appeales, as of enquests of Attachments. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. vii. 683 The officer..was to reside at the Receipt of the Exchequer, and to have a counter-roll of all things pertaining to the said receipt.

b. *fig.* A list, catalogue. (Cf. ROLL.)

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ii. (1632) 451 A Counter-roule of divers and variable accidents.

† **Counter-roll,** *v.*[1] Early form of CONTROL *v.*

Cou·nter-ro·ll, *v.*[2] [COUNTER- 1.] *intr.* To roll in the opposite direction.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 210 Spiritual thunders .. did..o'er him roll and counter-roll.

† **Cou·nterro·lment.** *Obs.* [f. COUNTER-ROLL *v.*[1]] The entering in a COUNTER-ROLL.

1598 W. LAMBARDE *Office of Alienations* in *Bacon's Wks.* (1778) II. 409 This present manner of exercising this office hath many testimonies, interchangeable warrants, and counterrolments.

Cou·nter-round. *Mil.* ? *Obs.* [ad. F. *contreronde,* in It. *contrarondo,* f. *contre-, contra-* against, acting as a check on + F. *ronde,* It. *rondo, ronda,* a military 'round'.] A patrol of officers to inspect or check the rounds; also *concr.* the body of officers going on this duty.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* ** iv b, To understand the orders of watches, bodies of watches, centinells, rounds, and counterrounds. 1599 MINSHEU *Pleas. Dial. Sp. & Eng.* (1623) 63 There is newes of the enemy & therefore needfull .. that the round & counterround may goe uery thicke. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 65 To walk the round and counter-round with his fellow inspectors. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Counter-round,* a body of officers going to visit, and inspect the rounds.

Cou·nter-ru·n, *v.* [COUNTER- 1.] To run back or in the opposite direction.

1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. xi. (1840) 154 He [the Devil] is like a hunted fox, curveting and counter-running to avoid his being pursued.

Counter-sale: see COUNTER- 4.

Counter-sa·lient, *a. Her.* Also 7–8 -saliant, 8 -sailiant. [COUNTER- 14.] Said of two animals borne as charges: Salient in opposite directions.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xvi. 147 Two Reynards, Countersaliant in Bend. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* v. 165 Two Foxes countersailant. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* vi. 90 *Counter-salient:* Two Animals leaping—one in Bend, the other in Bend-sinister.

† **Cou·ntersalue',** *v. Sc. Obs.* In 6 conter-. [f. COUNTER- 1 + SALUE to salute.] *trans.* To salute in return.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 39 He saluist thame on his best wayis..In gentill wise thay him contersalued.

† **Countersay',** *v. Obs.* Also 4 **countresegge.** [f. COUNTER- 1 + SAY *v.*] *trans.* To contradict, gainsay.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XII. 224 Ich countresegge þe nat. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* II. 144 b, Desire that countersayeth the duty, honor, and reputation of my state.

Hence † **Countersay·ing** *vbl. sb.*, contradiction.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 751 Our Lord himselfe wept for Lazarus..And Christ saith..to the woman whose sonne was dead, Weepe not. Which counter saieng Paule reconcileth. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXXIII. 537 What practises, what wiles, what countersayings, what inforcements.

Cou·nter-sca·le. [COUNTER- 8: cf. COUNTERBALANCE.] The opposite scale (of the balance); *fig.* in quots.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. I. viii, To compare their University [Leyden] to yours [Oxford], were to cast New-Inne in counterscale with Christ-Church Colledge. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* Wks. 1863 III. 4 This little inevitable wreck, when placed in the counter scale to the magnificent purchase of eternal idleness. [Here prob. COUNTER *adj.*]

Counter-scalloped (-skæ·lɔpt). *Her.* (See quot.)

1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. *Counter-scallopée,* or *-scalloped,* covered with escallop-shells, laid like the scales of fish .. each row being so placed that every escallop may overlay part of two, or appear to come from the two above it.

Counterscarp (kɑu·ntəɹskɑ̄ɹp), *sb.* Forms: 6–7 **counterscarf** (e, (6 **-scharfe,** 7 **-scarph, -skarfe, contrescarp(e, contrascarpe**), 6–9 **counterscarpe,** 6– **counterscarp.** [ad. F. *contrescarpe* (in Rabelais 1550), ad. It. *contrascarpa,* f. *contra-* opposite + *scarpa* slope of a wall, etc., SCARP.]

1. *Fortif.* The outer wall or slope of the ditch, which supports the covered way; sometimes extended to include the covered way and glacis.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. XXV. H b, Scaling laders that shall reache from the brym of the ditch or edge of the counterscarfe, to the top of the wal or curtein. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. XVIII. (1636) 152 Scipio..hemming them round within trench and counterscarph. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v., By this term is often understood, the whole Covertway with its Parapet and Glacis. And so it is to be understood, when 'tis said The Enemy lodged themselves on the Counterscarp. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 41 ¶ 9 General Schuylemburgh had made a Lodgment on the Counterscarp of the Tenaille. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 196 The trenches were..brought close to the counterscarp of the ditch.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 61 The fleshy Membrane as an avant Mure or inward counter-scarfe, is ordained as a secret defence. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xi. (1653) 182 Defended by the counter skarfe of the lips. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 27 A secure counterscarp from the rage of the Sea. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* I. vii. (1862) 72 Bastions and counterscarps of clipped yew and variegated holly.

3. *attrib.*

1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 376 The counter-scarf towers. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 353 Counter-scarpe revêtements.

Hence **Cou·nterscarp** *v. trans.*, to provide or defend with a counterscarp: also *fig.*

1611 FLORIO, *Contrascarpare,* to counterskarfe. 1648 tr. *Senault's Par. Job* 392 [Rocks] counter-skarfed and encompassed with Praecipices.

Counter-sconce: see COUNTER- 13.

† **Cou·nterscore,** *v. Obs.* [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To run up or make a score against; to rival.

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* VI. 28 Leaving behind him a monument, rather by his posteritie to be woondered, than possiblie by anie man living to be counterscored.

† **Cou·nter-scou·t,** *Obs.* [COUNTER- 3 b.] A scout of the opposite side.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XIII. (1626) 261, I Dolon, then a counter-scout, surprisd.

Cou·nter-script. *rare.* [COUNTER- 8.] The counterpart or duplicate of a writing.

1888 M. D. DAVIS *Hebr. Deeds Eng. Jews* 103 Having lost the counter-script, Manser makes this declaration.

†Counter-scuffle. *Obs.* [COUNTER- 11.] A scuffle between opposing parties or persons. (Sometimes, humorously, a scuffle in the Counter prison.)

1628 R. S. (*title*), The Counter Scuffle, whereunto is added the Counter Ratt. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 154 What fierce conflicts and counter-scuffles have been among people of various minds. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IX. (1703) II. 540 The Counter-scuffle at Petherton-Bridge, when two of his own Parties..fought with each other. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. Argt. 30 This Counter-Scuffle, I dare stand in't, The Goddess Discord had a hand in't.

So **†Counter-scuffler,** one who engages in a counter-scuffle; a competitor.

a 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 37 *note*, The Mertonian counter-scufflers..tug as hard for a postmaster's place as commons.

†Counter-sea. *Obs.* [COUNTER- 3, 6.] A sea running against the course of a ship, or against another sea or current.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 130 We met with a countersea out of the North boord, and the last voyage in this very place we had the countersea out of the South, being very calme weather. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 60 [The Irish Sea] rageth all the yeere long with surging billowes and counter seas.

†Counter-seal, *sb. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. OF. *contre-seel* (1256 in Joinville): cf. COUNTER- 8.]

a. A smaller seal impressed upon the reverse of a main seal, to give additional security or sanction. b. The reverse side or part of a seal.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. XXIV. § 176 To stampe his owne Armes both in their great and Counter-Seale. 1677 F. SANDFORD *Geneal. Hist. Eng.* 73 Upon this Counterseal Richard is represented on Horsback. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* XXIV. § 1 (ed. 3) 398 In taking these impressions; two dies or matrices..were employed; these were severally called the *Seal* and *Counter-Seal.*

†Counter-seal, *v. Obs.* [See prec. and COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To seal with an additional seal by way of sanction or further security: cf. COUNTERSIGN.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* V. III. 205 You shall beare A better witnesse backe then words, which we On like conditions, will haue Counter-seal'd.

Counter-seconde (*Fencing*): see COUNTER *sb.*5

Countersect (kauntəɹse·kt), *v. rare.* [f. COUNTER- 1 + L. *secāre, sect-* to cut: after *intersect.*] *trans.* To intersect crosswise; to cut across, or in cross divisions.

1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* I. (1858) 87 The valley of the 'Arabah, countersected by its hundred watercourses. 1857 — *Lect. Eccl. Hist.* Ixxii, Characters and principles which underlie and countersect the artificial distinctions on the surface of controversy.

Counter-secure, *v.* [COUNTER- 1.]

1. *trans.* To secure (any one) against the risk which he incurs by becoming security for another: usually done by, or on behalf of, the latter.

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Mar., The King of France offers, for security herein, that the King of England shall be bond for him, and that he will counter-secure the King of England with Amsterdam. 1700 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 304 A certain summe of money..for wch they are to be counter-secured out of yᵉ town's revenue. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 278 When a..money dealer, becomes security for any native prince, the course is, for the native prince to countersecure the money dealer, by making over to him in mortgage a portion of his territory.

2. To give additional security to, on which to fall back should the primary security be insufficient. (The object of the verb may be the original security or the party giving it.)

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 152 The chancellor of the exchequer of that day, Montagu..counter-securing the state by the appearance of the city with the Lord Mayor of London by his side. 1797 *Ibid.* III. *ibid.* 300 You are giving that pledge from the throne, and engaging parliament to counter-secure it.

Counter-security. [COUNTER- 5.] Security given in return or exchange; security given to any one to cover his risk in becoming surety.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lvii. (1739) 104 Too much countersecurity from the King to the people, is like so many Covenants in Marriage, that make room for jealousy. 1700 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 304 A summe..for wch yᵉ Corporacion shall give countersecurity to yᵉ persons who are bound for yᵉ same. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Counter-security*, security given to a Party, that has enter'd into Bonds, or other Obligations for another.

Countersense. [ad. F. *contresens*, f. *contre* = against + *sens* sense.] An interpretation or meaning opposed to the true sense.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 191/1 Herein the countersense of our divines to me..seems admirable; who teach that God gave this as a merciful law, not for man whom he here names..but for the wife whom he names not. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 461 There are some words now in French which are turned to a countersense; as we use the Dutch word *crank* in English to be well-disposed, which in the original signifieth to be sick. 1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 46 Though since reformed by a modern artist..too much in countersense.

b. The co-existence of opposite senses in the same word.

1884 C. ABEL in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 500 The disappearance of countersense..admits of being lexicographically traced.

Counter-septime (*Fencing*): see COUNTER *sb.*5

Counter-service: see COUNTER- 5.

[Counterset, a frequent misprint or misreading in 15–16th c. for *counterfet*, COUNTERFEIT.]

Countershaft (kauntəɹʃɑft). *Mech.* [COUNTER- 8.] An intermediate shaft driven from a main shaft for giving motion to a particular machine.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 264 Both armatures are driven..by belts from the same countershaft. 1880 SPENCER in *Proc. Inst. Mech. Eng.* 515 Nearly all mules are now driven by counter-shafts.

So **Countershafting.**

1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. Bench Div. 359 The mode of fixing main and counter shafting.

†Countershape. *Obs. rare.* [COUNTER- 8 b.] = COUNTERFIGURE.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vi. 74 A verie Image and countershape of the power from whence it proceedeth.

†Countershock, *sb. Obs.* [COUNTER- 6.] A return shock, a recoil.

1611 FLORIO, *Contraurto*, a countershocke.

Hence **Countershock** *v.*

1611 FLORIO, *Contraurtare*, to countershocke.

Counter-shine, -shout, -side, -siege: see COUNTER-.

Countersign (kauntəɹsəin), *sb.* [a. OF. *contresigne*, ad. It. *contrasegno* 'a counter token or signe' (Florio): cf. COUNTER- 5.]

1. A sign or signal used in reply to another sign; *spec.* a private signal, usually a word, given or to be given to a soldier on guard by any one entitled to pass; a watchword, pass-word.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. ii. 106 He ought to have a different countersigne, that when he returnes, he may be knowne thereby. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. IV. 149 If it had been thought of, to have answer'd her Signal by the usual countersign [the Gally] had infallibly been taken. 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* V. i, We are near our outposts, and the word we heard just now was the countersign. 1827 HARDMAN *Waterloo* 6 'Advance, patrole, and give the Countersign to me'. 'The Countersign is *London*'. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 103 When a sentry is posted, the Countersign only is given him. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 144 We who sigh for reform..have our secret communications..our signs and counter-signs.

2. A special sign or mark put on something for the purpose of authentication, identification, or reference; = COUNTERMARK.

1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 67 It is necessary his ensigne have certain special countersignes and markes. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* B v, Baccio Baldini his works, and countersign. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. vii. 91 The character which was upon them was a legible countersign of their claim to be His servants.

†3. A token in return. *Obs.*

1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 156 Radirobanes.. King of Sardinia..doth send this countersigne of contracted hospitality to thee Meleander, King of Sicily.

Countersign (kauntəɹsəi·n), *v.* [ad. F. *contresigner* (1415 in Hatzfeld), in It. *contrasegnare* 'to countermarke' (Florio): cf. COUNTER- 1.]

1. *trans.* To sign (a document) opposite to, alongside of, or in addition to, another signature; to add one's signature to (a document already signed by another) for authentication or confirmation.

[1611 COTGR. has *contresigner* to subsigne.] 1696 PHILLIPS, *Countersign*, to sign a Patent or Order of a Superior, in quality of a Secretary, to render it more Authentic. *a* 1714 in Somers *Tracts* II. 99 He..had a Warrant granted him, and countersigned by the Secretary at War. 1806 GREGORY *Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 446 Charters are signed by the king, and countersigned by a secretary of state or lord chancellor. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* viii. 62 He brought an action against the Secretary of State who had countersigned the warrant for his arrest.

b. *fig.* To confirm, sanction, ratify.

1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* III. Wks. 1862 X. 232 What he founded upon a review of two nations and two literatures we may now countersign by an experience of eight or nine. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xviii. 241 'Blessed are the dead!' How the death-chamber belies the utterance—refuses to countersign the strange benediction! 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* V. 153 *note*, As to dictionaries, the Dean [Swift] writes of them, as if he supposed their contents were countersigned beyond the stars.

†2. To mark with a particular sign for authentication, identification, or reference. *Obs.*

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 37 Martine of Antwerp, whose works..were usually countersigned with M. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 8 If Mr. Camden hath not countersign'd them, then is his Draught imperfect. *Ibid.* 16 Two Stones countersigned by me with the Letters I I.

Counter-signal. [COUNTER- 5: cf. F. *contre-signal*, It. *contrasegnale* (Florio).] A signal in response to another signal.

1818 TODD, *Countersignal*, a corresponding signal; a naval term. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

†Countersignation. *Obs. rare.* [f. COUNTERSIGN: see -ATION.] The affixing of a mark for reference; see COUNTERSIGN *sb.* 2.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 6, I shall..present it to you, with some other Countersignations..for your more clearly understanding thereof.

Counter-signature. [f. COUNTER-SIGN and SIGNATURE.] The action of countersigning; a signature added to another person's signature on a document, for authentication or confirmation: see COUNTERSIGN *v.* 1.

1842 WHATELY in *Life* (1866) II. 17 The form of counter-signature is my usual one. 1883 *Bankruptcy Rules* R. 73 For the purpose of his counter-signature to the order being written thereon.

Countersink (kauntəɹsiŋk), *sb.* [f. next.]

1. A tool for countersinking: see the verb.

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 115 The head of the countersink is conical. 1849 WEALE *Dict. Terms* 124 Countersinks for iron have two cutting edges forming an obtuse angle.

2. The conical enlargement of the upper part of a hole for receiving the head of a screw or bolt. Cf. COUNTERSUNK *sb.* Hence *countersink bit*, a bit for cutting a countersink.

1846 WORCESTER cites TANNER. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* XVII. 330 The shank is conically shaped under the head in order to fit the countersink. 1879 *Cassell's, Techn. Educ.* IV. 135/2 Punching..has..the advantage of giving a slight countersink, or conical form to the hole.

Countersink (kauntəɹsiŋk), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **countersunk.** [COUNTER-, app. in a sense akin to 8 b, the hole being the counterpart of that which is to be sunk in it.]

1. *trans.* To enlarge the upper part of (a hole or cavity), usually into a conical form, to receive the head of a screw, bolt, etc.; to bevel the edge of a hole.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 170 The practice of countersinking the holes, to receive the nail heads. 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 189 Counter-sinking the eyes in order that they may not cut the cotton. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* XXI. 482 The holes in the plates to receive the bolt-heads are countersunk one-half through the plates.

2. To sink the head of (a screw, bolt, etc.) in a depression made to receive it, so that it lies flush with the surface.

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 70 The heads of the bolts must not project above the surface of the plate; therefore the grooves must be..wider at the top than the bottom, and the heads may then be countersunk. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* § 573 b, The horse's shoe is not to be grooved but simply punched, and the nails countersunk.

Hence **Countersinker,** a tool for countersinking; = COUNTERSINK *sb.* 1; **Countersinking** *vbl. sb.*

1881 *Mechanic* § 319 The rose or roundheaded countersinker. 1888 *Daily News* 25 Apr. 6/1 Countersinking machines.

Counterskarfe, obs. f. COUNTERSCARP.

Counter-skipper: see COUNTER *sb.*3

Counterslope, *sb.* [COUNTER- 6.]

1. The opposite slope of a hill, a ridge, etc.; a slope in the opposite direction.

1853 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. XXXII. 359 The rising of a counterslope almost imperceptible to the eye. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 105 The counter-slope of this ridge is narrow.

2. 'An overhanging slope; as, a wall with a counter-slope' (Webster 1864).

1838–46 MAHAN *Civil Engineering.*

Counterslope, *v.* [COUNTER- 1: cf. prec.] *trans.* To slope on the opposite side (in quot., on the inner side).

1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* 353 In all these cases he supposes the revêtement to be countersloped, that is, to have the exterior face in a vertical plane, and the interior face inclined.

Counter-smile, -snarl: see COUNTER-.

†Counter-speech. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [COUNTER- 2.] Speaking against, contradiction; = AGAIN-SPEECH.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. Ixxix, But t' be left free to doubt and counter-speech Authority is lost.

Counter-spell. [COUNTER- 3, 10.] A spell or charm against something; a spell to dissolve another spell.

1725 SWIFT *Poems, Want of Silver*, Wise people..Affirmed the moon was sick, and fell To cure her by a counter-spell. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* 222 He muttered a rapid counterspell to the omen.

†Counter-stand, *v. Obs. rare.* [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To stand against, withstand; = AGAINSTAND.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* I. 207 Which tryes and counterstands the shock, And ramme of time.

Counterstand, *sb. nonce-wd.* [Formed in imitation of It. *contrasto*: cf. prec.] Standing against; resistance or withstanding.

1870 LONGF. tr. *Dante* Inf. VII. 85 Your knowledge has no counterstand against her.

Counter-statant, -state, -statement, -statute: see COUNTER-.

Counter-step. [COUNTER- 3, 6.] A step in opposition, or in the opposite direction.

1720 MEAD *Pref. Disc. Plague* 222 (Jod.) Such counter-steps will happen in a government, where there is too much of faction, and too little of publick spirit. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* II. 50 They have been making some little Counter-steps to this. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 28 May, A counter-step against the project of compromise.

†Counterstock. *Obs.* [COUNTER- 8.] That part of a tally retained by the payee: see quot.

1706 [see COUNTERFOIL]. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. XIII. (1743) 123 The Tally being cloven asunder ..one Part thereof, called the Stock, is delivered to the Party that pays the money, and the other part, called Counter-stock, or Counterfoil remains with them.

Counter-stratagem, -stream, -strike: see COUNTER-.

† Cou·nterstre·ngth. *Obs.* [COUNTER- 2, 3.] Opposing strength or force; resistance.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 2 To make a counterstrength against the might of the Venetians..he iudged it necessarie to allie himselfe with others. 1611 COTGR., *Contrecarre*, a counterstrength, opposition, resistance, defence.

Cou·nter-stri·cken, *pa. pple.* [Implies a vb. *counter-strike*: see COUNTER- 1.] Stricken by a return-blow, or by repercussion of sound.

1877 L. MORRIS *Epic of Hades* I. 33 The high promontories Resounded counter-stricken.

† Cou·nter-stri·ve, *v. Obs. rare.* [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To strive against. Hence **† Counter-stri·ver,** an antagonist; **† Counter-stri·ving,** striving against, violent opposition.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 100 Whence he his counter-striuer drawne apart, Arraisons him with this besmoothing art. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* v. 219 They have..many Counter-strivings to master, many Reluctancies to get over.

Counterstroke (kau·ntəɪstrōuk). [COUNTER- 2, 3, 6 b.]

1. A stroke given in return; a counter buff.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xi. 7 He met him with a counter-stroke so swift, That quite smit off his arme. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. ii. 53 This alliance suggested to Heraclius the counterstroke of allying himself with the Turkish freebooters. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* x, The strokes and counterstrokes were like a play of quarterstaff on the sconce.

2. = CONTRE-COUP 2.

a 1786 JUSTAMOND (*title*), Essay on Counter-strokes, exclusive of the head. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Counter-stroke*, same as Contrecoup and Counter-fissura.

Counter-struggle, -suggestion: see COUNTER-.

Cou·ntersu·bject. *Mus.* [COUNTER- 12.] A subordinate melody forming an essential part of a fugue, written *against*, or as 'accompaniment to, the subject and answer.

1854 tr. *Cherubini's Counterpoint* 64 In a two-part fugue there can be only one counter-subject. 1880 OUSELEY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 568 s.v. *Fugue*, When the countersubject is introduced simultaneously with the subject at the beginning of a fugue, it should be looked on rather as a *second subject*.

Countersunk (kau·ntəsʌŋk), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [Pa. pple. of COUNTERSINK *v.*]

A. *ppl. a.* Said of a hole or cavity: Cut to receive the head of a bolt, screw, etc. Of a bolt, screw, etc.: Sunk or let in so as to lie flush with the surface.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* Gloss., *Counter Sunk Bolt*, a bolt, the head of which is let in level with the surface of the plate it fixes. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 242 A piece of the same stone imbedded, with a countersunk cavity. 1884 *Notes Building Constr.* (Rivington) II. 357 Countersunk rivets are those in which the point is hammered down, while hot, flush with the surface of the plate.

B. *sb.* (See quots.); = COUNTERSINK *sb.* 2. Hence † *Countersunk bit. Obs.*

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 151 *Countersunk*, a hollow, cut by a bit round the edge of a hole. *Counter-sunk bit*, a bit having two cutting edges at the end, reversed to each other, which form an angle from the point. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 112 *Countersunk*, the hollows in iron plates, &c. which are excavated by an instrument called a countersunk bitt, to receive the heads of screws or nails.

† Cou·nter-su·rety. *Obs.*—° [COUNTER- 5.] (See quot., and cf. COUNTER-SECURITY.)

1552 HULOET, *Countresuerties.* 1611 COTGR., *Contrepleige*, a Countersuretie; one thats bound to saue a suretie harmelesse. — *Contrepleiger*, to saue a suretie harmelesse by counterband, etc.; To giue him a countersuretie, or other securitie.

† Cou·ntersway, *sb. Obs.* [COUNTER- 6.] An exertion of opposing force.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. i, By a countersway of restraint curbing their wild exorbitance.

† Countersway (kau·ntəɪswē·ɪ), *v. Obs.* [COUNTER- 1: cf. prec.] *trans.* To forcibly move or incline to the opposite side; to counterweigh.

a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* x. xxxiv. Wks. IX. 246 Attempered or counterswayed by heat. 1691 BEVERLEY *Mem. Kingd. Christ* 9 There are Two Things that seem to Countersway, and Incline to the Confederacy on the other side. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* vi. 233 To countersway our Concupiscence, by the more powerful weight of Divine and Heavenly Love.

Counter-swear, -synod, -tack, -taste, etc.: see COUNTER-.

† Cou·ntertai·l. *Obs.* Also countre-, countir-, -taille, -taile, -tayle. [a. OF. *contretaille* the opposite half or duplicate of a tally: cf. next.]

1. The opposite half of a tally; a tally or score kept to check another.

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 71 Þi reckenyng bi tyme bisili þou make, Or þe deuel bringe þe countirtaile. *a* 1500 *Pieres of Fullham* 204 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 9 Hys paymentes ben scored on the countertayle. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 199/11 A countretayle, *anticopa*. 1617 [see COUNTERTALLY].

2. A counter-stroke.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VI. iii. (1554) 149 b, Agayn the malice, to make a countertaile Of proude Silla, the malice eft tassayle. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 174 The countertayles Of oure enmyes.

3. *At the countertail*: in reply, in retort.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1134 Folweth Ekko that holdeth no silence, But euere answereth at the countretaille. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 130 Alweys at the Countretaile Theyr [wives] tunge clappithe and dothe hewe.

† Cou·nterta·lly. *Obs.*—° [f. COUNTER- 8 + TALLY after prec.] The opposite half or part of a tally: = COUNTER-STOCK.

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 99/1 Cowntyrtaly, *anticopa*. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, A *Countertaile* or *Countertallie*, or tallie to confirme or confute another tallie..because it is a piece of wood which the one partie keepeth, that is cut off from another peece that the other partie keepeth: and so when both parties meet with their tallies, they score vp the number of that which is deliuered and receiued, by cutting a notch with a knife. [Hence in subsequent Dicts.]

Counter-taste: see COUNTER 10 b.

† Cou·nterte·ll, *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To tell in a contrary way.

1619 LUSHINGTON *Serm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 477 They cross and countertell each others News.

Countertemps: see CONTRETEMPS.

Counter-tendency, -term: see COUNTER-.

Counter-te·nor. *Mus.* Also 5 cownturtenur, 6 counter tenouer, 7 conter tenor, 6–8 CONTRA-TENOR. [ad. obs. F. *contre-teneur*, obs. It. *contra-tenore*: see COUNTER- 12 and TENOR.]

1. A part higher in pitch than the tenor, sung by a high male voice; the alto.

1388 [see b]. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. iv. 393, I understande by..the counter tenouer [of the gloryous melodye of paradyse] the Ioye and the gladnes of the blessyd men and women of paradyse. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 95 They make the voice..small, cleere, and shrill, like to the countertenor. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Char. Ballad-monger* 19 Now he counterfeits a naturall base, then a perpetuall treble, and ends with a counter-tenure. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* ix. 172 This in Musick, signifies the Counter Tenor.

† b. with word-play on COUNTER *sb.*3, a prison.

1388 *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 277 Perauenture on ware *post sumptum temporis plausus*, A cowntur-tenur at Newgat *cantabit carcere clausus*. 1611 DEKKER, etc. *Roaring Girle* Wks. 1873 III. 188 *Sir Dav.* Think you the Counter cannot breake him?.. I'lle make him sing a Counter tenor, sure.

c. *fig.*

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 284 Sometimes the Tenour of Iudgement; sometimes the Counter-tenour of Reproofe. 1767 *Ann. Reg.* 195 To the unison of which they would not scruple to recite the counter-tenour.

2. A counter-tenor voice.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* I. 30 Apr., He has got such a clear counter-tenor. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xliii, If you heard her fine counter-tenor admonishing Kate and Matty in the morning. 1856 SABILLA NOVELLO *Voice & Vocal Art.* 4 In England, a fourth class of male voice is recognized, called alto, or counter-tenor. 1879 J. HULLAH in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 58/1 The falsetto counter-tenor..still to be found in cathedral choirs, dates..from the restoration of Charles II.

3. A singer with a counter-tenor voice.

1623 *Cheque Bk. Chapel Royal* (Camden) 10 John Croker, a conter tenor of Westminster. 1627 *Ibid.* 12 Richard Sandy, a contra tenor of St. Paules. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 116 P 3 A most excellent Bass, but..at present he only wanted a Counter-Tenor. 1782 [see CONTRATENOR].

† 4. Name of the fourth string of the bass-viol.

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* II. 92 The Bass-Viol..is usually strung with six strings..the first..is called the Treble..the fourth, the Counter-Tenor.

5. *attrib.*

1598 BARNFIELD *Pecunia* iii, I would not sing the Counter-tenor part. *a* 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 67 Mr. Ellis would take up a counter-tenor viol, and play. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* 279 A counter-tenor voice. 1806 CALLCOTT *Mus. Gram.* 9 When the C Clef is placed so that the two cross strokes enclose the middle Line, it is called the Counter Tenor or Viola Clef.

† Cou·nter-te·rrace. *Obs.* [COUNTER- 8 b.] *Landscape Gardening.* A step or 'benching' covered with turf.

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 117 Foot-Paces, Counter-Terrasses.. and Slopes of Grass.. These Foot-Paces and Counter-Terrasses, are sustained by low Walls.

Counter-terror, -theory, etc.: see COUNTER-.

† Cou·nter-thi·nk, *v. Obs. rare.* In quot. contre-. [COUNTER- 1: transl. F. *contrepenser.*] *intr.* To think again or contrariwise.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* x. vii, Thus thought and contrethought Mirra.

Hence **Cou·nter-thi·nker** (see quot.).

1611 COTGR., *Contrepenseur*, a counter thinker; one that thinks otherwise then, or contrarie to, that he hath done.

Counter-thought, -threat, -thrust, -thwart, etc.: see COUNTER-.

Cou·nter-ti·de. [COUNTER- 6.] A tide running counter to the main or usual current.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 18 Places of daungers..or of Quicksandes..Countertides, Whorlepooles, etc. 1685 DRYDEN *Thren. August.* iv. 8 Such were our counter-tydes at land, and so Presaging of the fatal blow. 1751 LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 119 Rivers that have flat Shores, Counter Tides, and Eddies. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. p. lxiii, Counter-currents and counter-tides.

Counter-tierce (*Fencing*): see COUNTER *sb.*5

Counter-timber: see COUNTER *sb.*4

† Cou·nter-time. *Obs.* [In senses 1 and 2 transl. F. *contretemps* in same senses: see CONTRETEMPS; in sense 3 *counter* is prob. adj.

1. *Fencing.* A pass or thrust made at a wrong or inopportune moment; CONTRETEMPS 1. Also *fig.*

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. xi. 226 Martius..here discourseth but of fencing feats, Of counter times, finctures, sly passataes. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* IV. i, Let Chearfulness on happy Fortune wait And give not thus the Counter-time to Fate.

2. *Horsemanship.* Interruption by a horse of the cadence or regularity of movement, owing to bad horsemanship or to unruly disposition.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 82 His horse..gave sometimes such counter-times, as might teach a good Horseman to stick firme to his seete. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Counter Time* is the defence or resistance of a Horse, that interrupts his cadence and the measure of his manage.

3. Contrary or opposite time.

1662 HOBBES *Seven Prob.* Wks. 1845 VII. 14 You would see..the water on the other side of the bar to do the same, but in counter-time.

Cou·nter-ti·tle. *Law.* [COUNTER- 3.] A title to property in opposition to another title.

1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 20 The grounds of the defence in respect of counter-title. 1883 *Solicitor's Jrnl.* 10 Nov. 25/1 Rule 244 abolishes the practice of adding a counter-title to the action when a counter-claim is confined to a claim for relief against the original plaintiff alone.

Counter-token, -traverse, -treason, etc.: see COUNTER-.

Cou·nter-to·ning, *vbl. sb. nonce-wd.* [COUNTER- 12.] The accompanying (of singing, etc.) in a different pitch.

1873 W. S. MAYO *Never Again* xi. 145 And as neath the chants of Nature, So beneath the smiles of Art, Speak the same low countertonings, To my sad and questioning heart.

† Cou·nter-trea·cle. *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. COUNTER- 10 + TREACLE, an antidote.] A preparation counteracting a treacle, antidote, or remedy.

1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 487 We have invented a Counter-Treacle to convey Poisons to the Heart.

Counter-tree, -trench: see COUNTER-.

† Cou·nter-tre·vis, *a. Her. Obs.* [COUNTER- 14 b.] Of a charge: Divided into two parts of different tinctures.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B v a, Countretreuis is calde in armys whan halfe the beest is of ooñ coloure and that other halfe of an other coloure. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 204 Tofte beareth arg. a Lion rampant partee per fesse gewles and sable, which the auncients called countertreuis, that is countercullored or cullored of two cullors in trauers as one would say ouerthwart the middest.

Counter-triangle, *a. Her.* See COUNTER- 14, and TRIANGLE.

1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss., *Counter-triangle*, called *barry indented*, the one into the other, or *barry bendy lozengy counterchanged*.

Cou·nter-tri·ppant, *a. Her.* = next.

1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss., *Counter-trippant* or *-tripping*.

Cou·nter-tri·pping, *a. Her.* [COUNTER- 14.] Said of two stags, hinds, etc.: Walking in opposite directions on the same plane.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv. 132 Hee beareth Sable, two Hindes counter-tripping in Fesse argent. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v.

Counter-truth, -tug: see COUNTER-.

† Cou·nter-tu·ne. *Obs. rare.* [COUNTER- 12.] A tune or musical part, answering, or forming an accompaniment to, another.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. *Columnes* 743 All these sweet-charming Counter-Tunes we hear.

Cou·nter-tu·rn. [In senses 1 and 2 formed to render Gr. *ἀντιστροφή*; in senses 3 and 4 f. COUNTER- 6.]

† 1. = ANTISTROPHE 1. *Obs.*

a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods* lxxxvii. *Pindaric Ode*, The Strophe, or Turn..The Antistrophe, or Counter-turn.

† 2. *Prosody.* Used by Puttenham for the continued repetition of the same word at the end of successive clauses; = L. *conversio. Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 209 The Greekes call this figure *Antistrophe*, the Latines, *conuersio*, I following the originall call him the *counter-turne*, because he turnes counter in the middest of euery meetre.

3. A turn in the contrary direction.

1744 ELIZA HAYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) II. 101 Some turns and counter-turns in politics. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* XII. 148 Amid the turns and counterturns, the strife And various trials of our complex being.

4. In a dramatic composition, an unexpected turn or development of the plot at the climax.

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* Pref., The fourth [Act]..gives..a counterturn to that main design which chang'd in the third. 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* in Arb. *Garner* III. 520 The Catastasis or Counter-turn..embroils the action in new difficulties.

Counter-turned, *ppl. a. Her.* Turned in contrary directions.

1830 in ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss.

Cou·nter-tu·rning, *vbl. sb.* [COUNTER- 6.] A turning in the contrary direction.

a 1668 DAVENANT *To Earl of Orrery* Wks. (1673) 280 Yours can all Turnes and Counter-turnings find To catch Opinion, as a Ship the winde.

Cou·nterty·pe. [COUNTER- 3, 8: cf. ANTITYPE.] **† 1.** = ANTITYPE. *Obs.*

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 121 Christ might not as well

compare the type with the truth; as the type with the countertype.

2. A parallel type in another sphere; a parallel.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. iv. 170 Almost all the vernacular poetry of the middle ages has its Latin countertype.

3. An opposite type; a logical opposite.

1880 *Scribn. Mag.* May 121 Whitman is his countertype at the pole opposite from that of art.

Countervail (kauntəɪvē·l), *v.* Also 4–6 **countre-, countyr-, cowntir-, contre-, conter-, contur-, 4–7 -vaile, -vayle, -vaille, -vale.** [a. AF. *countrevaloir* = OF. *contrevaloir* (pres. subj. *contrevaille*) :—L. phrase *contrā valēre* to be of worth against.]

†**1.** *trans.* To be equivalent to in value. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 392 þes tibis and þis offryngis, þe whiche as I suppose cowntirvaylen þe seculer lordis rentis. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 569 Iewellys & other stuffe y^t^ countyruayled the sayd value. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 45 All the goodes in the worlde are not hable to counteruayle mans life. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 240 Such a pretious Iewell..a million of golde would not countervaile. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. v. § 10 As a Shilling passing in Payment countervaileth six two-pences.

2. To equal, match, come up to. *arch.*

1530 PALSGR. 801 Whan the frensche tonge hathe many adverbes that contrevaile one adverbe in englyshe. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 133 Notwithstanding they countervail not the Greyhound in greatness. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. ix. 164 That these vapours counteruaile the water perpetually brought in, is..very improbable. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. Argt., Reason alone countervails all the other faculties. 1841 EMERSON *Lect., Times* Wks. (Bohn) II. 250 An incalculable energy which countervails all other forces in nature.

†**b.** To make an equivalent return for; to reciprocate. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 63 Though I be vnable with any benefit to counteruail your great pains. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1295/2 So much the lesse hope haue we..to counteruaile the huge sea of the rest of your benefits. 1610–12 ROWLANDS *Four Knaves* (Percy Soc.) 7 Whome you shall ready finde To countervaile your curtesie. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* III. Wks. 1874 IV. 41 This, and more..can neuer counteruaile The oft and frequent welcomes giuen my sonne.

†**3.** To act against or resist with equal force; to counterbalance. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 29 He fiersly at him flew .. Who, soone prepared to field, his sword forth drew, And him with equall valew countervayld. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* II. XV. (1648) 292 The outward streams..must be of so much force as to countervail all that weight. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* I. xlvii. (1682) 163 The Air in the Bladder .. was able by its Pressure to countervaile the weight of 42 pound.

†**b.** To balance against any force; to ballast. *Obs. rare.*

1630 J. LEVETT *Ord. Bees* (1634) 70 If any tempest suddenly arise, they [bees] countervaile themselues with little stones, flying in the wind as neere the ground as may be.

4. *fig.* To avail or prevail against; to have force or be of effect against; to counterbalance.

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 226 Thoughe prescripcion serued in that case..yet the warres made from tyme to tyme, counteruaile a possession thereof. *c* 1560 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* lxxxiii. 237 Gods hand them all so countervaylde. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* Pref. § 5 These few stones and sling ..may countervail the massive armor, of the uncircumcised Philistin. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 404 No certificate of a judge was allowed .. to countervail the oath of the jury. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lv. (1862) V. 6 Advantage ..which had to a certain extent been countervailed by subsequent losses. 1859 KINGSLEY *Agric. Crisis* Misc. II. 170 No subsequent failures..can countervail that fact.

5. To compensate, make up for (damage, trouble, loss, etc.). Formerly said also of persons.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 270 He..countrevaileth The harm, that he hem so travaileth. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxxviii. 167 The good seruyce that ye haue done, and your valyantnesse..must counteruayle your trespasse, and be taken for your excuse. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* iii. (1636) 23 God..hath provided food..to restore and countervaile..the continual impairing..of our flesh. 1611 BIBLE *Esther* vii. 4 Although the enemy could not counteruaile the kings dammage. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 135 P 1 It..more than countervails all the calamities and afflictions which can possibly befal us. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* 252 What hope for myself could countervail the despair for thee? 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. vi. 273 A full breadth of positive philosophy to countervail his own negative fertility.

6. *intr.* **a.** To be of equal force or weight on the contrary side; to avail *against* (*with, for* obs.)

1393 GOWER *Conf.* Prol. I. 28 Where Rome than wolde assaile, There mighte nothing contrevaile. 1536 STARKEY *Let. in England* p. xl, Albehyt..suffycyent to conturvayle agayn al owtward displesure. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 233 Alwaies the one signe counteruailyng with his contrary, there is euermore one halfe of the Zodiake aboue the Horizonte. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 27 There is no sinne so greeuous, which the grace and mercy of God is not able to counteruaile withal. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xii. (1851) 433 Against which testimonies..the bare denyall of one man..cannot..countervaile. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Urania* I. (1682) 116 Will the treading a few steps countervail for perseverance in our journey? 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. iv. 108 What name .. could countervail against the High Priest of Science.

†**b.** To be equivalent or equal; to vie *with. Obs.*

1530 *Calisto & Melib.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 61 [He] would say in comparison nothing countervails. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 102 Surelie the proffet..wold conteruaile wyth the toile. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 81 b, A certeine man..who rashly..seemeth to countervaile with the politicke prowesse of Themystocles.

Countervail (kauntəɪvē·l), *sb.* ? *Obs.* [f. prec. vb.] That which countervails; an equivalent.

c 1430 LYDG. *Chorle & Byrde* (1818) 15, I to haue more poise closid in myn entraille Than alle my body set for the counteruaylle. 1663 MRQ. WORCESTER *Water-Comm. Engine* 15 The Engine consisteth of the following Particulars:—1. A perfect Counterpoize for what quantity soever of Water.—2. A perfect Countervail for what Height soever it is to be brought unto..4. A Viceregent or Countervail supplying the place and performing the full force of a Man, Wind, Beast or Mill. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) III. 515 The present pleasure of a sinfull Act, is a poor Countervail for the bitterness of the Review. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 126 This..structure is given as a countervail to the great size and weight of the seed.

†**Countervai·lable,** *a. Obs.* [f. COUNTERVAIL *v.* + -ABLE.] To be matched or set against as equivalent. Const. *with, to.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 299 What commendation.. can I give thee that is countervailable with the singularitie of thy vertue. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1401/2 With knightlie courage counteruaileable to his double desire of honour. 1623 BP. HALL *Serm.* V. 157 Worlds of all these are no way countervailable to Truth. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 161 A countervailable summe of money.

Countervai·ling, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb COUNTERVAIL, q.v.

1612 BRERETWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xiv. 148 What is wanting in the south parts of the two foresaid continents, towards the countervailing of the north parts.

Countervai·ling, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That countervails; counterbalancing, compensating.

1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 15 It would not have been wonderful if we had taken countervailing measures. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* XX. 173 Balanced by countervailing advantages. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 781/1 If we impose a countervailing duty upon bounty-fed sugar.

†**Countervai·lment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] Compensation.

1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night* F iv b, He that hath consumed his braines to compasse prosperitie and meetes with no counteruaylement in hir likenesse but hedge wine and lean mutton.

Countervair (kauntəɪvē·ə·1), *sb.* (*a.*). *Her.* Also 8 **contre-.** [COUNTER- 14: cf. F. *contre-vair.*] A variety of vair (one of the 'furs'), in which the bells or cups of the same tincture are placed base to base.

1766 PORNY *Heraldry* iii. (1777) 27 *Counter-Vair* or *Contre-Vair*, is when Bells or Cups of the same Tincture are placed Base against Base and Point against Point. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* iv. (ed. 3) 20. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* iii. (1882) 54.

So **Countervai·ry** *a.* (in 8 *contre-vary*).

1731 BAILEY (vol. II, s.v. *Vary*), *Contre-Vary.* 1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss., *Countervairy* or *verry* is considered a fur.

Countervalla·tion = CONTRAVALLATION.

1676 EARL ORRERY *Art of War* 173 Our modern Lines of Circumvallation and Countervallation. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* I. i. 300 Lines of circumvallation and countervallation.

†**Counterva·lue,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 **contre-.** [COUNTER- 1 + VALUE *v.*: cf. the earlier *countervail.*]

1. *trans.* To equal or counterbalance in value; = COUNTERVAIL 1.

1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 17 We haue nothing to sell..to counterualue those things that we must buy agayne. 1605 T. HUTTON *Reasons for Refusal* 133 Whose vse and doctrine countervalue not their doubts & vncertaine opinions. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* B vj b, The Rent remaining will counter-value the Ground-Rent.

2. *intr.* Of an accused person: To give a counter-estimate. Cf. COUNTER-PENALTY.

1832 SIR G. C. LEWIS in *Philol. Museum* I. 132 The defendant was then allowed to make a lower assessment of the fine or other penalty, to counter-value, as it was called (ἀντιτιμᾶσθαι or ὑποτιμᾶσθαι.)

†**Cou·nterva·lue,** *sb. Obs.* [cf. prec. and Fr. *contre-valeur.*] Equivalent value.

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 613/1 It is altogether fruitless, and not of countervalue with the troubles which follow it.

Cou·nter-vau·lt. [Cf. COUNTER-ARCH.] An inverted vault or arch.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Counter-vaunt, -vibration: see COUNTER-.

Counterve·ne, *v. rare.* = CONTRAVENE.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 141 The demonstrability required would countervene all the purposes of the truth in question.

†**Counterve·nge,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *contrevenger*, f. *contre-* + *venger* (see AVENGE).] *trans.* To revenge, take retaliatory vengeance for.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxlv. 365 [They] toke in great dispyte the takyng of the said messangers .. wherfore they thought to counterueng it. *Ibid.* ccclviii. 581 The erle gaue leue..to the knightes and squiers..to counteruenge them of their domages.

Cou·ntervenom. *rare.* [Cf. It. *contravveleno.*] = COUNTERPOISON; but in quot. = A venom or poison used as an antidote to another poison.

1854 DE QUINCEY *War* Wks. IV. 264 A counter-venom to the taint of some more mortal poison.

†**Cou·nterverse.** *Obs.* [? COUNTER- 8.] ? A verse sung alternately; a burden or refrain taken up by others.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 459 The best and longest song with the most counterverses in it should be set up at his coming. 1614 J. DAVIES *Eglogues* Wks. (Grosart) II. m. 21 And I, with thee, will chaunt each counterverse.

Cou·nterview. [COUNTER- 8, 9; cf. F. *contre-vue* opposite point of view (in Littré).]

†**1.** An opposite or reciprocal view; view from opposite sides or in opposite directions; position of two persons or things fronting each other, or placed so as to contrast with each other.

1590 R. W. 3 *Lords & Ladies Lond.* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 464 A counterview of pages and of shields. 1607 S. COLLINS *Sermon* (1608) 39 The two Cherubins that face the Mercy seat with mutuall counterview. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 231 Within the Gates of Hell sate Sin and Death, In counterview. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Introd., I have drawn some lines of Sir John Lingar's character..on purpose to place it in counterview or contrast with that of the other company. 1780 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 121/2 He had only to pass the names of the protestors in counterview before them.

2. The opposite view or opinion. (Better as two words.)

1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 2 M. Peisse has ably advocated the counterview.

Counter-vindication, -vote, -volley, -wager, etc.: see COUNTER-.

†**Cou·nterwai·t,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 **co(u)ntrewaite, -wayte.** [a. AF. *countre-, contrewaiter*, OF. *contreguaitier*, f. *contre* against + *guaitier*, in ONF. *waiter*, to WAIT, watch.] *trans.* To lie in wait against; to watch against.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P. 353 (Harl. MS.) Panne schal ze euermore counterwayte enbusshementz and alle espiaille. 1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX. A a ij b, Aye watching lyke some Wolfe..counterwaiting shipfold cots. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 29 b, Another troope com's in with fire and sword, Yet cowardly, close counterwaite his way.

Hence **Counterwai·ting** *ppl. a.*

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 66 Their returne..Was by the counterwayting foe distrest.

Cou·nter-wa·lk. [COUNTER- 8 b.] A smaller parallel walk as an accessory to a main walk.

1664 FLECKNOE *Disc. Eng. Stage* (1860) 277 A..well contriv'd Garden, cast into its Walks and Counterwalks. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 41 Three Alleys close together, a large one in the Middle, and two on the Sides that accompany it, and are called Counter-walks.

†**Cou·nter-wa·lker.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* One who walks on the opposite side; in *pl.* = ANTIPODES. (Cf. COUNTER-PACER).

1625 LISLE *Du Bartas, Noe* 123 That the men of Chili are the right Antipodes or counter walkers unto Spain.

Cou·nter-wall. *Mil.* [COUNTER- 13.] A line of wall raised against the enemy's wall.

1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. XXV. 411 The Syracusans.. had returned to the city..leaving a guard at the counterwall. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lix. VII. 342 A tenable counterwall..would completely defeat the intent of the besiegers.

†**Cou·nter-warden.** *Obs.*—° [COUNTER- 8 b + WARDEN: cf. CONTRE-MASTER.]

1611 COTGR., *Contre-garde*, an vnder-warden, or counterwarden.

Counter-warmth, -wave: see COUNTER-.

Counterweigh (kauntəɪwē·ɪ), *v.* Also 5–6 **-wey,** 6 **-way, countreweigh.** [f. COUNTER- 1 + WEIGH *v.*, a partial englishing of AF. *countrepeyser* to COUNTERPOISE.]

1. *trans.* To weigh (things) against each other, or in opposite scales; to balance. (In quots. *fig.*)

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. xvii. 90 a, Yf their power wer weyed in balaunce And counterweyed aright in theyr memory. *a* 1541 WYATT *Abused Lover resolveth* Poet. Wks. 26 With words and chere so contrarying, Sweet and sower countre-weighing.

2. *intr.* To act as a counterpoise or equivalent weight; to weigh evenly (*with, against*). *lit.* and *fig.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 847 With whose chast lyvyng Your noble demenour is counterwaying. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 127 To peece theyr shaftes..wyth brasel or holye, to counterwey with the head. *a* 1568 — *Let. to Raven* (T.), If Wrights had ten fellowships of St. John's, it would not counterweigh with the loss of this occasion. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 8 To counterweigh against the continental predominance of the French Emperor.

3. *trans.* To counterbalance, counterpoise.

1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* II. (1845) 73 The few men of worth ..are too disagreeably counterweighed by the baleful swarm of creatures who keep humming round you. 1854–6 PATMORE *Angel in H.* I. II. 1. (1879) 148 If one slight column counterweigh The Ocean, 'tis the Maker's law.

Counter - weight, counterweight (kauntəɪwē·ɪt). [COUNTER- 8: cf. prec. and COUNTERPOISE *sb.*] A weight in the opposite scale, a counterbalancing weight, a counterpoise.

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2837/4 Lines, Pullies, and Counterweights. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* V. 216 However it may be outweigh'd..by a Counterweight in the prevailing Scale. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. iii. 78 As soon as the counter-weight was taken off..the spring exerted its power. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 394/2 The telescope is balanced by counter-weights suspended by chains.

b. *fig.*

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 64 They attribute [to the Will] a power of controlling desire, without aid of any

counter-weight whatsoever. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 662/1 Physical studies as a counter-weight..to theology.

Counterweighted, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Furnished with a counter-weight.

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 7 Jan. 401/3 The case is analogous to that of a counter-weighted body. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 637/2 A counterweighted wire .. to balance the threads after they are depressed by the faller-wire.

Counterwheel, *v. rare.* [COUNTER- 1.] To wheel round in the contrary direction. Hence **Counterwheeled** *ppl. a.*

1659 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 178 The falcon charges at first view With her brigade of talons, through Whose shoots the wary heron beat With a well counterwheel'd retreat.

Counter-wind, -witness: see COUNTER-.

†**Counter-window.** *Obs.* [transl. F. *contre-fenêtre, contre-vitre.*] A shutter outside a window.

1611 COTGR., *Contre-fenestre,* a woodden window (on the outside of a glasen one), a counter window, or outward window. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 15 By the meanes of Windowes and counter-Windowes, you may cut off the entrance both of Sunne and whatsoeuer Winds.

†**Counter-word.** *Mil. Obs.* [COUNTER- 8; after F. *contre-mot.*] = COUNTERSIGN.

1678 A. LOVELL *Fontaine's Duties Cav.* 37 Quarter Master ..It is his duty likewise to go duly and receive the word. He ought..to write it down with the Counter-word, that he may remember them.

Counterwork, *sb.* [COUNTER- 3, 13.]

1. *gen.* Any work intended to oppose or counteract another work; opposing work or operation.

1598 FLORIO, *Contraoperatione,* a counterworke, a contrarie operation. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* Introd. (1862) 23 Side by side with the miracles..runs another line of wonders, counterworks of his who is ever the ape of the Most High. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 297 The history of good and evil..is the history of his work and her counterwork.

2. *Mil.* A work raised in opposition to those of the enemy.

1650 CROMWELL *Let.* 2 Apr. (Carlyle), The enemy had made two retrenchments or counter-works, strongly palisadoed. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4077/2 We are preparing a Counter-work, from whence we may beat them from the Breach. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xxv. 411 The whole army proceeded..to the counterwork.

fig. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. § 49. 459 If any Good was done, they might erect some Counterworks to prevent its Effect.

Counterwork (kaʊntəɹwɜ·ɹk), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **-wrought** or **-worked.** [COUNTER- 1.]

1. *intr.* To work in opposition, or with contrary intent.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lix. (1612) 258 Whereto amaiz'd she counter-works, nor would for ought relent. 1683 CHALKHILL *Thealma & Cl.* 37 And now Philemon 'gan to guess their ends And counterworks t'oppose them. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* ii. 53 Two divers sets of causes are ever interworking and counterworking in the tangled web of human affairs.

2. *trans.* To work against or in opposition to; to oppose by contrary operations; to counteract, frustrate.

1628 PYM *Addr.* in Rushw, *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 596 By this means they [commonwealths] repair the breaches, and counterwork the ordinary and natural effects of time. *c* 1678 J. B. in G. Hickes *Spir. Popery* 75 After the Lord hath counter-wrought these Enemies. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. l. 36 To counterwork the amorous projects of his rival. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 635 He could not actively counterwork the regent. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. (ed. 2) 598 A colliding right of the defendant, whereby the right of the plaintiff is .. counter worked or restrained from operation.

†3. *Mil.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Counter-work,* (in the Art of War) is to raise Works, in order to oppose and ruin those of the Enemy.

Counterworker. [f. prec. + -ER.] A worker against; a counteracter, an opponent.

1867 MAURICE *Patriarchs & Lawg.* vii. 146 A counter-worker of all that had marred His influence. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* vi. 76 Antichrist the great counterworker.

Counterworking, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb COUNTERWORK.

1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 21 The Counter-workings of Corrivals. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 100 The counter-workings of indwelling corruption .. have ability to extinguish Grace. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xii. (1859) II. 424 In the external world, all is action and reaction—all is working and counterworking.

Counterworking, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That counterworks.

1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* 441 Two troublesom counter-working Adversaries. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxii. (1862) VI. 382 By the counterworking rivalry of Pausanias. 1879 ESCOTT *England* I. 190 Varying and counterworking factors.

†**Counterwrite,** *v. Obs.* [COUNTER- 1.] To write against. Hence **Counterwriting** *vbl. sb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Contrascritto,* a counterwriting. 1611 — *Contrascritto,* counter written. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 48, I..desire we may leave writing and counter-writing.

†**Counterwrought,** *ppl. a. Obs.* See COUNTER-WORK *v.* 3. Furnished with or converted into counter-works. In quot. *fig.*

1649 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 132 Let me make my approach, when I lye downe, With counter-wrought and travers eyes [i.e. eyes serving as counterworks and travers].

Countess (kaʊntés). Forms: 2-5 cuntesse, 3 -asse, contesse, -as, 3-4 contasse, 4 countas, cuntas, 4-5 countes(e, 4-7 -esse, (5 cowntasse, cunttass, cowntyse), 6- countess. Also 5 cometas, comytiss. [a. OF. *cuntesse, contesse* :—late L. *comitissa,* fem. of *comes, comit-em* : see COUNT *sb.*2 and -ESS. In 13th c. F. partially assimilated to L. as *comtesse*; the same influence produced the occasional 15th c. Eng. *comytiss, cometas.*]

1. The feminine of COUNT *sb.*2 **a.** The wife or widow of a COUNT. **b.** In the peerage of Great Britain and Ireland, the wife or widow of an EARL. **c.** A lady holding a position in her own right equal to that of a count or earl.

Besides being the proper feminine answering to the English EARL, the word is used like COUNT *sb.*2 to translate the cognate Romanic words, and also the German *Gräfin* and its cognates in Du., Da., etc.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1140 Þe kinges dohter Henries, þe hefde ben Emperice in Alamanie & nu wæs cuntesse in Angou. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 9 Aske þes cwenes, þes riche cuntasses. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 157 Ygerne, Gorloys wyf..þat was contasse of Cornewail. *Ibid.* 510 The contesse Isabel, that therl mareschales douȝter was, To Gilebred, Erl of Gloucestre, ispoused was. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 189 Countas of Marche was sche. *c* 1450 in Wr.-Wülcker 691 *Hec comitissa,* comytiss. *c* 1475 *Ibid.* 792/6 *Hec cometissa,* cometas. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 221 Prince Edward weddid Jone, the cuntesse of Kent. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 103 Quenes, duchesses, countesses and alle other ladyes. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 35 Specyally the Countesse, the said Erlis wyf. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. ii. 1 Were not you eu'n now, with the Countesse Oliuia? 1706-43 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* 179 The King..may, and often hath created Women to be Baronesses, Countesses, Dutchesses, and the like. *Ibid.* 180 The Lady Mary Compton, in King James the Firsts Time, was made Countess of Buckingham for Life. 1764 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* III. xi. ii. § 16 The sanctimonious pontiff resided at that time with the young Mathilda, countess of Tuscany. 1892 *Standard* 26 May 3/3 The guests comprised..Earl and Countess Waldegrave, the Earl and Countess of Gosford ..the Dowager Countess of Mayo.

2. A middle size of roofing slate.

1803 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 109 He had delivered .. eight thousand Countesses and eleven thousand Ladies. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 395 The Welsh slates are generally classed in the following order:—Ladies 1 ft. 3 in. by 8 in.; Countesses 1 ft. 8 in. by 10 in.; Duchesses 2 ft. by 1 ft. 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* (Rtldg.) 256 Countesses are very light, and the wind gets under them. 1883 *Birmingh. Weekly Post* 1 Sept. 1/4 The disturbed slates rattled down on every side, regardless of the precedence in order of rank to which they were soon introduced as 'ladies', 'countesses', or 'duchesses', according to their merits.

Hence **Countessship,** the quality, position, or personality of a countess.

1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* in *Dodsley* (1780) VI. 140 To see with what alacrity I'll accost her Countessship. 1874 TROLLOPE *Lady Anna* ii. 16 If the countess-ship of the countess were to be admitted.

Countess, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To make (any one) a countess.

a 1785 WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* (F. Hall), Countessed. 1861 G. MEREDITH *E. Harrington* II. ix. 153 She's grown since she's been countessed, and does it peacocky.

Counteynaunce, obs. f. COUNTENANCE.

Countenance. *nonce-wd.* [See -HOOD.] The rank or dignity of a count; count-ship.

1832 CARLYLE *Ess.* (1872) IV. 138 Reverence for his Counthood. 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* II. I. x, His Counthood is not indifferent to this man.

Counting, *vbl. sb.* Also **compting.** [f. COUNT *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb COUNT, q.v.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 65 ȝif þei ȝeuen benefis to clerkis fore here worldly seruyces..as for kechene clerkis and countyngge or daunsynge. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) vii. 77 After cowntynge of x. monethes of the ȝeer. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* 2132/4 The new Serjeants having .. performed in the Inner Temple Hall..the Ceremony of Counting, and had their Quoifs put on by the Judges. 1833 *Ann. Reg.* 34 If no counting out of the House took place, the House might resume at 5. 1862 SALA *Ship Chandler* ii. 22 He's bullied me about my compting. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lxv. 488 The election frauds..ballot-stuffing, obstruction of the polls, and fraudulent countings in.

†2. A 'company' (of preachers). *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vi b, A countyng of prechouris.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *counting-art,* †*-board, -machine, -place*; †**counting-book,** an account-book; †**counting-cloth,** a cloth for covering a counting-table; †**counting-table,** (*a*) a table on which money is counted out, a counter; (*b*) an abacus; an arithmetical table. Also COUNTING-HOUSE, -ROOM.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Horace's Art Poetrie* Wks. (Rtldg.) 735 They learne..How to diuide into a hundred parts, A pound ..by their long *compting arts. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 98/2 *Cowntynge borde, or table, *tapecea, tapeceta.* 15.. in Pollard *Miracle Plays* 80 My *countynge boke I wolde make so clere That my rekenynge I sholde not nede to fere. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 295 Some Prentices in the shoppe, have the trust of their Masters counting bookes. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 170 A yerde and iij quarters grene clothe for half a *counting-clothe [for Exchequer Auditors]. 1889 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Star* 11 Jan. 6/1, I have been in four or five of the largest banks in Russia..The Chinese *counting machine .. is everywhere. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 79 A *Cowntynge place, *libratorium.* 1440 *Counting-table [see *counting-board*]. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, La Table ou comptoir des changeurs, banquiers ou Argentiers,* the marchauntes counting table. 1616-61 HOLYDAY *Persius* 298 Nor love I him that counts the counting-table Of deep arithmeticians but a fable.

Counting-house. [f. COUNT *v.*] A building or apartment appropriated to the keeping of accounts; a private chamber, closet, or cabinet appropriated to business and correspondence; an office. Now only as in c.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 99 Cowntinge hows, *computoria.* 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 286 These kind of fellowes..keep themselues close in secret counting houses, their baggs are their pillowes whereon they sleep. 1587 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 157 In the lyttell cownting howsse within the great chamber. 1734 WATTS *Reliq. Juv.* (1789) 97 Closets and compting-houses often told our ancestors their duty. *Nursery Rime,* The king was in his counting-house, Counting out his money.

†b. The office of account of the royal household. *Obs.*

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* 83 He indenteth with the Thesaurer of the household in the countinghouse for all the basyns, ewears, cuppes, etc. 1539 *Ibid.* 228 The Lord Great Master, the Treasurer and Comptroller of the Kings Household..shall be dayly in the Compting-house between the hours of 8 and 9 in the morning. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Counting-House* of the Kings Houshold..Commonly called the Green Cloth .. where sit the Lord Steward .. the Comptroller..for daily taking the Accompts of all Expenses of the Houshold.

c. *spec.* A building, room, or office in a commercial establishment, in which the book-keeping, correspondence, etc., are carried on; also *attrib.* (Now largely superseded in everyday use by *office.*)

1614 G. MARKHAM *Way to Wealth* in Arb. *Garner* IV. 334 The counting-houses of the Fish Brokers. *a* 1633 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* I. xxxix. § 10 To hear..a Merchant talking in his counting-house. 1777 BURKE *Let. Sheriffs of Bristol* Wks. III. 148 The merchant who sits in his compting-house. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 134 There were those who still remembered him an apprentice, sweeping one of the counting houses of the City. *attrib.* 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* x. 75 A year or two of counting-house work disgusted James Perry with invoices and ledgers.

†d. An office of finance, a COMPTOIR. *Obs.*

1735 BERKELEY *App. to Querist* § 234 To appoint four counting-houses, one in each province, for converting notes into specie.

Counting-room. = prec. c. (Chiefly in U.S.)

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 52 If they ventured into the counting-room, a fellow would throw an ink-bottle at their head. 1838 EMERSON *Nat., Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 218 In the counting-room, the merchant cares little whether the cargo be hides or barilla. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 580/1 He staid in his counting-room.

Countir-: see COUNTER-.

Countise, var. of QUAINTISE, *Obs.*, cunning.

†**Countize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. COUNTY + -IZE.] To form into a county.

1598 SPENSER in Grosart *Spenser's Wks.* I. 540 This new Countizing of the Countrie of Monohan.

Countless (kaʊntlés), *a.* Also 7 **comptless.** [f. COUNT *sb.*1 + -LESS.] That cannot be counted: of number, less commonly of quantity or value.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 159 O were the summe of these that I should pay Countlesse and infinit, yet would I pay them. 1592 — *Ven. & Ad.* 84 One sweet kisse shall pay this comptlesse debt. 1607 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Magnif.* (1621) 448 The Flock of Izrael A compt-less Flock. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* (J.), I see, I cry'd, his woes, a countless train. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., Morning* viii, New treasures still, of countless price, God will provide for sacrifice. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* i. 16 The countless worlds that surround it.

Countly (kaʊntli), *a.* [f. COUNT *sb.*2 + -LY 1: cf. Ger. *gräflich.*] Of, pertaining to, or proper to a count.

1847 *Secr. Soc. Mid. Ages* 324 'To repair', as the laws express it, 'his countly hat'. 1879 S. B. GOULD *Germany* II. 187 No countly house in Germany has..produced such good..rulers.

Counto, obs. form of CONTO.

†**Countour, -or.** *Obs.* [An earlier form of COUNTER *sb.*2, AF. *countour,* as an official title.]

1. *Eng. Hist.* An accountant; an officer who appears to have assisted in early times in collecting or auditing the county dues.

[1292 BRITTON II. xxi. § 3 Ou seignurs, ou counseillers, ou countours.] 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 538 Vor as he huld this hundred .. Adam of Arderne was is chef countour. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 359 A frankeleyn was in his compaignye .. At sessions ther was he lord and sire ful ofte tyme he was knyght of the shire..A shirreue hadde he been and Countour. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6814 Bailifs, bedels, provost, countours; These lyven wel nygh by ravyne.

2. *Law.* An ancient term for a legal pleader, or serjeant-at-law; cf. COUNT *v.* 11.

[1275 *Act* 3 *Edw. I,* c. 24 Si nul serjaunt, Contour, ou autre face nul manere deceyte ou collusion en la Court le Rey.] *c* 1325 *Poem on Edw. II* 342 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 339 And countours in benche that stondeth at the barre. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 292 A Countour was (if I am not deceiu'd) a Sergeant at Law, known also then by both names. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 17 a. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 92 *Countours* by M. Horne, are such Sergeants skilfull in the Law of the Realme, which serve the common people to pronounce and defend their Actions in judgement for their fee. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 24. 1861 RILEY tr. *Liber Albus* 42 The Common Serjeant-at-law, who is otherwise called the 'Common Countor'. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. iii. 373 *note.*

Count out: see COUNT *sb.*[1] 1 b, COUNT *v.* 1 c.

Countre-, obs. form of COUNTER-.

† **Countrel.** *Obs. rare.* [Cf. COUNTOUR.] = ACCOUNTANT.

1479 *Paston Lett.* No. 839 III. 254 Lete my countrelle doo what hym liste.

Countrified, countryfied (kʌ·ntrifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. next + -ED[1]. (The Dictionaries give preference to *countrified*; but *countryfied* often occurs in good modern writers.)]

1. Conformed to the country and its life, as opposed to that of the town; having the appearance, manners, and character that belong to, or are associated with, rural life; affected by or smacking of life in the country; rustic.

1653 FISHER *Baby Baptism* 7 We ourselves were now countrified by our long non-residence in the University. 1759 J. TOWNLEY *High life below Stairs* 1, I'll be so countrify'd you shall not know me. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* liii, Miss Bell's a little countryfied. 1875 MRS. RANDOLPH *W. Hyacinth* I. 7 They will think us stupid and countrified. *Comb.* 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* v. 12 A thoroughly countrified-looking fellow.

b. Conformable to the fashion of a country.

1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* 38 If .. you wish to be peculiarly countrified, you sign to him to kneel.

2. Of scenery: Country-like, rural.

1756 LLOYD *Cits Country Box* 60 So sweet a distance for a ride, And all about so countrified! 1814 LAMB *Let. to Wordsworth* 9 Aug. All that was countryfied in the parks is all but obliterated. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* II. viii. 133 It was altogether more retired and countrified, nestling closely among the chestnut woods.

Hence **Cou·ntrifiedness.**

1881 *Athenæum* 16 July 43 The common countryfiedness of their subjects.

Countrify (kʌ·ntrifəi), *v.* [f. next + -FY; cf. *beautify.*] To impart the characteristics of the country to; to make rural or rustic. Chiefly in pa. pple. (see prec.).

Countre, countree, obs. and arch. ff. COUNTRY.

Country (kʌ·ntri). Forms: *α.* 3–6 **contre, -trey,** 4–5 **con-, cuntree,** 4–6 **cuntre, -trey**; also 3 **contreie,** 4 **-trai, -tray(e, -trez, -try, cuntray, -trei, -thre, kon-, kuntre, kontrey,** 5 **cuntrye,** 6 **contrie, -tra, cuntrie, -try, -traith, -treth**; *β.* 5–6 **countre,** 5 **-tray,** 5–8 **-trey,** 6–7 **-trie,** (*arch.* 8 **countrie,** 8–9 **-tree**), 6– **country.** [ME. *contre(e, cuntre(e,* a. OF. *cuntrée, contrée* = Pr. and It. *contrada*:—late L. *contrāta* (quoted by Brachet from *Leges Siciliæ*), f. *contrā* against, opposite, *lit.* that which lies opposite or fronting the view, the landscape spread out before one: cf. the old Pr. equivalent *encontrada*, that encountered or met with. So Ger. *gegend* region, f. *gegen* against, formed (according to Kluge) after the Romanic word.

The original stress on the final syllable, common in verse in ME., has been retained as an archaism of ballad poetry, sometimes with the spelling *countree, countrie.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2362 Oute of þi kip and þis cuntree. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Thopas* 7 Yborn he was in fer contree, In flaundres al biyonde the see. *a* 1425 *Thomas of Erceld.* 346 Wha sall be kynge, wha sall be nane, And wha sall welde this northe countre? *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4651 To straunge contre he wil we trus. *a* 1784 *Dick o' the Cow* xli. (*Bord. Minstr.*), Thus Dickie has fell'd Johnie Armstrang The prettiest man in the south country [*rime* three]. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mariner* VII. i, He loves to talk with Marineres That come from a far Contrée. 1816 BYRON *Siege of Cor.* Intr., And some are in a far countree.]

I. 1. A tract or expanse of land of undefined extent; a region, district.

c 1275 LAY. 1282 Bi Ruscicadan hii neome þe see, and bi þe contre of Assare [*c* 1205 montaine of Azare]. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1437 Þe cuntre well he knewe Er he þe dragoun sou3t And seize. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 5 Al þe contrey about Jordan. *Ibid.* 9 Marie wente into monteyne contre. *c* 1450 *Merlin* ii. 32 That contre is full of grete forestis. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 196 Two days ago, we went across the country to visit Squire Burdock. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. vi. 88 His road lay over a flat country. 1889 *Whitaker's Almanack* 446 A rich grazing country admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep.

b. without *a.* and *pl.*

1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* iii. 38 Round Jedburgh and Hawick were immense belts of country covered with trees. *Mod.* All this is new country to me.

c. The transition from 1 to 2 is seen in the application of the word to a district having distinct physical or other characteristics, as the *chalk country*, the *fen country*, the *country of the red-deer*, the *slag-hunting country*, etc.

1822 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 112 The saint-foin hay has all been got in in the chalk countries without a drop of wet.

2. A tract or district having more or less definite limits in relation to human occupation, *e.g.* owned by the same lord or proprietor, or inhabited by people of the same race, dialect, occupation, etc.

Formerly often applied to a county, barony, or other part; in Ireland and Scotland, still to the territory of a clan as the *O'Neil Country, Lochiel's Country.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 368 Vewe contreyes beþ in Engelond, þat monekes nabbeþ of Normandye somþyng in her honde. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 39 Þe cuntre of Dorseth, lond & tenement, Alle had þei wasted, fro Seuerne vnto Kent. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 422 Þey wolen infecte cuntreys and cuntreys wolen infecte reumes. *c* 1434 *Paston Lett.* No. 19 I. 36. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xcix. 79 Ther was a kyng Britone that held the countre of Ieycestre & al the countrey aboute named Brecinale. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 2 In Leycestershyre, Lankesshyre, Yorkeshyre..and manye other countreyes, the plowes be of dyuers makinges. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* viii. 94 The very account of the yeere was vncerteine and confused in the cuntrie of Europe, vntill the time of Iulius Cæsar. 1665 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 47 Welcomed by .. the nobility and gentlemen of the contrys with the volunteer troopes as wee passed. 1706–43 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* 291 Shire of Aberdeen .. contains the Countries of Marre, Fourmanteen, Garioch, Strathbogie, and..Part of Buchan. 1798 PRINCE REGENT [Geo. IV.] in Chatterton *Mem. Ld. Gambier* (1861) I. xxi. 347 To know whether I would not give up hunting what is called the Piddletown country. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* Introd., The fort at Inversnaid, constructed for the express purpose of bridling the country of the Mac-Gregors. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xiii. (ed. 3) 175 The ancient Irish tenancy consisted of a village or district, or, in the phraseology of the island, a 'country', in which there was a paramount chief..and a number of dependent clansmen. 1887 *Cheshire Gloss., Country*, a countryside, district. Two adjoining parishes might be spoken of as different countries.

3. The territory or land of a nation; usually an independent state, or a region once independent and still distinct in race, language, institutions, or historical memories, as England, Scotland, and Ireland, in the United Kingdom, etc.

With political changes, what were originally distinct countries have become provinces or districts of one country, and *vice versa*; the modern tendency being to identify the term with the existing political condition.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 162 Of Jerusalem cuntre þe gode kyng Guyoun. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 11 Þe contree clepid Bythynye. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XIII. 5426 What kynges þere come of countres aboute. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 173 If a leche be in straunge cuntre he ne schal bi no maner wei take sich a cure. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 22 To bee of one countrie, of one nation, of one language. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 5 In those times very many Countreys of the West..spake or vnderstood Latine. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* Pref., Spain..being a Country out of the ordinary road of Travellers. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 56. 8 A Countrey, where every thing is in the Disposal of the Crown. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 6 The most advanced commercial countries. 1885 *Whitaker's Alm.* 433 Irish Peers..may represent any Borough, County, or University in England or Scotland, but not in Ireland. Peers of Scotland cannot be elected as Members of Parliament in any of the three countries. *Ibid.* 311 (*title*), Foreign Countries, chiefly those with which this Nation holds intercourse by means of Ambassadors or Consuls.

4. The land of a person's birth, citizenship, residence, etc.; used alike in the wider sense of native land, and in the narrower one of the particular district to which a person belongs. **a.** with *possess. pron.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18163 (Cott.) Þai war for-wondred o þat light, In þair contre þai sagh sa bright. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 722 Mi-self knowe ich nou3t mi ken ne mi kontre noiþer. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5662 In erthe is not oure countre. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 13 The most pernicious..enemy to them and his owne naturall countrey. *Ibid.* 44 The final destruction of your native countrey and naturall region. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 82 To weepe Ouer his Countries Wrongs. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 811 Mighty Cæsar ..asserts his Country's Cause. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 13 Heroes that have..acted for the Good of their Country. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 304 The people had no love for their country or for their king.

b. *absolutely.* Native land, fatherland.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 2 Which speake of..inuincible mindes, of bold aduenturers for Countries saufetie. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 81 Forgiue me Countrey, and sweet Countreymen. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* I. 158 See thronging Millions to the Pagod run, And offer Country, Parent, Wife, or Son! 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Death Wellington* vi. 61 If love of country move thee there at all. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Mar. 321/2 The old-fashioned love of country which never swells into bombast or sinks into *chauvinism.*

5. 'The parts of a region distant from cities or courts' (J.); the rural districts as distinct from the town or towns; sometimes applied to all outside the capital, called, by eminence, 'town'.

1526–34 TINDALE *Mark* v. 14 And..the swyne heerdes fleed, and tolde it in the cyte, and in the countre. 1530 PALSGR. 587/2, I lyke nat his daunsing, he hoppeth and tryppeth lyke one of the countraye .. *comme vng paysant.* 1598 NASHE *Christ's T.* 49 b, In the Country, the Gentleman..vndoeth the Farmer. In London, the Vsurer snatcheth vp the Gentleman. 1697 T. SMITH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 241 Hee..is gone into the Country, but not farr from London. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iv. 201 Passed through one of the town-gates, and went about three miles into the country. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 749 God made the country, and man made the town. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 319 The refinements of the capital follow him into the country. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 107/2 [He] has so far recovered as to be able to leave town for the country.

6. The people of a district or state; the nation.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1407 Þe cuntre alle bidene þai seize fle ful riȝt. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 13262 (Fairf.) Þe cuntray hally til him soȝt. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 24 b, By the puissaunce of the townsmen and aide of the countrey, they were repulsed. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 136 All the Countrey, in a generall voyce, Cry'd hate vpon him. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xli. 57 And all countreys came into Egypt to Ioseph, for to buy corne. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 190 No noon-tide bell invites the country round. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 814 The country mourns. 1825 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* 409 What was called the country, that is, the country as represented by town councils and lairds was nearly unanimous against this reform.

b. *To appeal* or *go to the country*: to appeal to the body of parliamentary electors from an adverse or doubtful vote of the House of Commons, which is practically done by the dissolution of Parliament: see APPEAL *v.* 5.

1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 34 What with church and corn together, and the Queen Dowager, we may go to the country with as good a cry as some other persons. 1865 H. KINGSLEY *Hillyars & Burtons* lix, It became necessary for James Oxton to go to the country .. He [the Governor] dissolved the assembly and sent James Oxton to the country. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 12 Apr. 450/1 The cry of a 'cheap breakfast table' would no longer be one 'to go to the country with'.

7. *Law.* Applied to a jury.

In 12–14th c. a jury was a body of witnesses summoned to decide by their sworn testimony (*veredictum*, verdict) some question debated between litigants who had formally agreed to be bound by that testimony. The jury being summoned from the neighbourhood (hundred) in which the controverted facts were supposed to have taken place, the question was said to be tried by the neighbourhood (L. *vicinetum, visnetum*, Fr. *visnet*) or by the 'country' (L. *patria*, F. *pays*). The litigants were said to put themselves *upon the*, or *their country*, and *trial by the country* was distinguished from other modes of trial. The phrase has been retained to the present day, when accused criminals still formally submit to trial 'by God and their country', although the character of trial by jury has been greatly changed. (F. W. Maitland.)

[1234 *Bracton's Note-bk.* I. 649 Inde ponit se super patriam. *c* 1250 BRACTON lf. 142 b, Item defendit se..de necessitate per patriam. 1293 *Year Bk.* 21–2 *Edw. I*, 393 'Coment volet averer?' 'Par pays.'] 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2948 Als a man has drede bodily, When he es acouped of felony Byfor kynges iustice, and þe cuntre. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1633) 189 If hee [the prisoner] plead not guiltie, the clarke asketh him how hee will be tried and telleth him he must say, by God and the countrie, for these be the words formall of his triall after inditement. 1660 *Trial Regic.* (1679) 110 And for his Tryal hath put himself upon God and the Country, which Countrey you are. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 206. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 323. 1863 H. COX *Institit.* II. x. 550 When the prisoner has pleaded not guilty, and for his trial put himself 'upon the country' (which country the jury are). 1880 *Daily Tel.* 4 Nov., By his country, represented by twelve men in a box, he will be tried.

8. With qualifications, as *black country, low country, old country*; also *east, west, north, south country*, in senses 1, 2, or 3. See BLACK, etc.

II. Technical uses.

9. *Naut.* **a.** A region of the sea or ocean. **b.** A station (see quot. 1867).

1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. iii. 22 The Spanish sailors, being for the most part accustomed to a fair weather country. 1820 SCORESBY *Arct. Regions* II. 237 What the fishers call..the *close* season, when the country is nearly full of ice. *Ibid.* I. 314 Two French frigates had cruized the fishing country during the latter end of the season, and had destroyed several of the whalers. 1821 A. FISHER *Jrnl. Arct. Regions* 270 They also told us that no less than eleven ships were destroyed in this country by the ice last year. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Country*, a term synonymous with station. The place whither a ship happens to be ordered.

10. *Naut.* (*U.S.*) The space in a cabin, as the ward-room or steerage, not occupied by berths, and used by the members of the mess in common.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* cxi. (1856) 25 The area..which is known to naval men as 'the country', seemed completely filled up with the hinged table.

11. *Mining* (*Cornwall*). The rock in which a lode of ore occurs; called also *country-rock*; see also quots.

1674 RAY *Prep. Tin* in *Eng. Words* (E. D. S.) 11 Besides the main load, they have little branches that run from it north and south, and to other points, which they call countrey. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl., Countries*, among the miners, a term or appellation they give to their works under ground. *Phil. Trans.* No. 198. 1857 J. SCOFFERN *Useful Metals* 81 The rock in which the lode occurs is called the *country.*

12. *Cricket slang.* Applied to parts of the field a long way from the wickets.

1884 *Lillywhite's Crick. Comp.* 206 Splendid field, being especially good in the country.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

(In simple attributive use, as in *country girl, country manners*, = attributive use of *rural, rustic*, and hence considered by some an adjective. But *country* cannot, like *rural, rustic*, be used predicatively, or undergo comparison; we say *a country town*, but not *a more country town*, nor *the town is country.*)

†**13.** *attrib.* Of a country, particular district, or part of the world; of the country (in question), of one's own country; national, native. Almost always with a possessive or demonstrative, as *his own country speech*, the speech of his own country, *that country steel*, the steel of that country. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Cf. COUNTRYMAN, COUNTRYWOMAN.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) VI. 143 To make songes and ditee in þe contre longage [*in lingua patria*]. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* 30 He chaunced to fynde certayne of his countreye shippes. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 97 The pens of our owne countrie writers. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* I. xiii. (1622) 24 Offered vp in honour of their countrey gods. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgr.* I. ii. 49 What country-craver are you? 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 42 In Padua I .. found there a Countrey Gentleman of mine. 1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* III. ii, Talk not

of our country ladies: I declare myself for the Spanish beauties. 1675 BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 201 Among all the Countrey Rites [*patriis ritibus*] of Religion. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 57 Many Workmen commend that Country-Steel for best, from whence that Steel came.

b. *Anglo-Ind.* Of or belonging to India (or other foreign country), as distinguished from European; native.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. India* 36 a, The Nayres maye not take anye Countrie women, and they also doe not marrie. 1619 PRING in Purchas *Pilgrims* I. 638 (Y.) Master Methwold came from Messalipatam in one of the Countrey Boats. 1727 HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. lii. 253 When we arrived there, we found three European Ships, and a Country Ship from Surat. 1752 in Orme *Hist. Mil. Trans.* (1805) I. 211 (Y.) A serjeant who spoke the country languages. 1817 RAFFLES *Hist. Java* I. 210 (Y.) Since the conquest .. a very extensive trade has been carried on by the English in country ships. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. I. v. 272 Employing the vessel in what is called the country trade, that is, on intermediate voyages from one port to another in India.

14. Of or pertaining to the rural districts; living in, situated in, belonging to or characteristic of the country (often as contrasted with the town); rural, rustic: as in *country bank, boy, breeding, bumpkin, carpenter, carrier, church, clergyman, fellow, gentry, girl, labourer, manners, parish, pleasures, reader, school, sport, squire, tailor, trader, village, wake, wench, work*, etc. (In some of these the hyphen is often used, esp. by earlier writers; but it is unnecessary.)

c 1525 *Vox Populi* 374 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 281, I knowe not whates a clocke, But by the countre cocke. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 61 The country Squire, doth couet to be Knight. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* A j b, The commendations of countrie pleasures. 1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 109 Of great use among countrie people. *c* 1588 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* i. 40 How lovely in her country-weeds she look'd. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 122, I doe loue that Countrey girle. 1600 C. PERCY in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 38, I am heere so pestred with contrie businesse. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 138 These fresh Nimphes encounter euery one in Country footing. *a* 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 49 In our countrey-worke of threshing. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 7 Salomon heere applyes his wisedome to countrie capacities. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* vii. 1 A plain Country-fellow. 1669 J. WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 301 To discover to our Country-Reader these mysterious Intricacies of Nature. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 21 To preach to ordinary people, and govern a country-parish. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvil's Lux O.* 245 Applause from the Country-Fry. 1680 DRYDEN *Prol. Univ. Oxf.* 2 Thespis, the first professor of our art, At country wakes sung ballads from a cart. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 161 § 2 A Country Wake. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* Ded., In my Country-Privacy. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 480 ¶ 7, I was bred at a country-school. 1774 CHESTERFIELD *Lett.* I. 62 Enjoying the sweets of repose in a country solitude. 1782 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ode to R. A's* vii. Wks. 1812 I. 28 A poor country-bumkin of a Stag. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 40 That unpopular class of beings, country-boys. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady Clara V. de V.*, You thought to break a country heart For pastime, ere you went to town. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* viii, Conscious of my country-brogue. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. iv. 56 Ranked with the country gentry. 1885 *Whitaker's Almanack* 229 Bank of England..Country Branches. *Ibid.* 234 Country Banks in England and Wales, with their London agents.

15. General combinations: locative, as *country-dweller, -liver* sbs.; *country-born, -bred, -made, -trained* adjs.; objective, as *country-loving, -selling*; adverbial and parasynthetic, as *country-plain, -flavoured*, etc.

1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 52 A town-bred or *country-bred similitude. 1834 C. BRONTE *Let.* in Mrs. Gaskell *Life* 93 Too much afraid of appearing country-bred. 1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 63 Rather like Forrainers and strangers, then *Country-borne people. 1600 NASHE *Summer's Last Will* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 53 Such *country-button'd caps as you. 1886 *Longm. Mag.* VII. 438 Blessings which *country-dwellers thankfully acknowledge. 1892 *Tablet* 2 Jan. 35 No country-dweller could be ignorant of the limits of the manor in which he dwelt. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 117 That black-eyed, brown-skinned, *country-flavoured wench. 1886 G. HAMILTON in E. H. Rollins *New Eng. Bygones* Pref. 2 Some old time *country livers .. may run over its pages. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asphodel* I. 289 A pair of strong *country-made gray horses. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* v. vii. 245, I am *Countrey-plaine, and still short. 1695 LOCKE in Fox Bourne *Life* II. xiii. 322 *Country-selling knavery. 1888 *Times* 16 Oct. 10/5 No *country-trained hound should be allowed even to be tried in the streets of London.

16. Special comb. (sometimes hyphened): **country air**, (*a*) the fresh air of the country; (*b*) a rural melody or song; † **country base** = BASE *sb.*[2]; † **country-bishop**, a rendering of Gr. χωρεπίσκοπος, CHOREPISCOPE; **country-box**, a small country-house (see BOX *sb.*[2] 14); **country captain**, (*a*) a captain stationed in the country; † (*b*) *Anglo-Ind.* a captain of a native ship (cf. 13 b); also a peculiar dry kind of curry; † **country disease**, home sickness; † **country dog**, a dog bred for use in the country; **country gentleman**, a gentleman having landed property in the country and residing there; hence *country-gentlemanlike*; † **country husband**, a rural husbandman; † **country Joan**, an awkward country lass; **country life**, life in the country following rural pursuits; **country-like** *a.* and *adv.*, according to the manners in the country, rural, rustic; rustically; **country-looking** *a.*, having the appearance of belonging to the country, rustic-looking; **country note**, a bank-note issued by a local bank, as distinguished from the Bank of England; † **Country Pepper**, the Biting Stone-crop, *Sedum acre*; † **country pie** (see quot.); † **country-put** (*obs. slang*), a rustic lout or greenhorn; **country-talk**, the talk of a district or country-side; † **country Tom**, ? a bedlam-beggar; **country town**, a small town which forms the centre of a rural district, and has only the industries connected with rural and local requirements, as distinguished from a seaport, manufacturing town, etc.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Gratefulnesse* vi, These *countrey-aires thy love Did take. 1715 POPE *2nd Ep. Miss Blount* 2 Some fond Virgin, whom her mother's care Drags from the Town to wholesome Country air. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iii. 20 Lads more like to run The *Country base, then to commit such slaughter. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 21 Them they called *contrey-byshops, because in the contrey they represented the Bishop. 1757 LLOYD (*title*), Cits *Country Box. 1876 BROWNING *Pacchiar.* 67 Nor country box was soul's domain. 1649 W. CAVENDISH (*title*), The *Country Captain. 1769 LD. TEIGNMOUTH in *Life* (1843) I. 15 (Y.), I supped last night at a Country Captain's; where I saw for the first time a specimen of the Indian taste. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* I. 29, I was two Months in Geneva, where..I got the *Country Disease, and began to grieve after my Father and Mother. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 35 Their quantity is not much bigger then a *Countrey Dog. 1632 BROME *Court Begger* Dram. Personae, Mr. Swaynwit, a blunt *Countrey Gentleman. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* ii. § 11 Among country gentlemen and farmers. 1889 LOWELL *Latest Lit. Ess.* (1891) 78 English, which he treated with a Country-gentlemanlike familiarity. 1669 J. WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 7 Let our *Countrey-Husbands conclude, that Water..is an excellent Vehicle to convey the Spirit, Salt, and Sulphur that are apt for Vegetation into Vegetables. 1802 MRS. SHERWOOD *Susan Gray* 48 You are such a dowdy, such a *country Joan, no one will look upon you. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) A ij b, Every one knows that a *Country-life was the most Ancient. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 414 ¶ 1 We always find the Poet in Love with the Country-Life. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Rural*, rude, *country like. 1699 BENTLEY *Phalaris* 209 Anciently..the Feast of Bacchus was transacted Country-like and merrily. 1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patr. Day* I. ii, A *country-looking fellow, your worship. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxii, A tall, stout, country-looking man. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ix. 203 The extinction of the *country note issue. 1597 GERARDE *Herball* cxxxvii. § 5. 415 Stonecrop .. [called] of some .. wall Pepper, *countrey Pepper. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 293/2 The Goblet, or *Country Pye, is made of large pieces of Flesh. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, *Country-put*, a silly Country-Fellow. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* 190 An old maid, a country-put, or a college-pedant. 1759 STERNE *Trist. Sh.* I. x, The parson..had made himself a *country-talk by a breach of all decorum. 1660 *Midsummer Moon* (Halliw.), [He] has one property of a scholar, poverty: you would take him for *Country Tom broke loose from the gallows. 1625 BURGES *Personal Tithes* 10 If he liue in a *Country Towne. 1689 S. JOHNSON *Rem. Sherlock's Bk.* 37 To search in Villages or Country-Towns.

Country cousin. A cousin or relative from the country, to whom the sights and life of the town are novel; one whose 'countrified' manners and ways are apt to embarrass town relatives.

1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* II. 42 Pester'd at table with the odious company of..country cousins. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VII. lxviii, Escorting two or three coaches full of country-cousins on their first importation into London. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* I. ii. 31 One of the sights of London for country cousins was to see the mails starting.

Hence **Country-cou·sin** *v.*, to treat as a country-cousin; **Country-cou·sinship**, a relationship felt as awkward or embarrassing.

1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 139 They are fine, and inclined to 'country cousin' me. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 21 The brain is often forced to acknowledge the inconvenient country-cousinship of the stomach. *Ibid.* 364 Theory is too fine a dame to confess even a country-cousinship with coarse-handed Practice.

Country-dance (kʌ·ntri-dɑ·ns). [f. COUNTRY + DANCE, lit. a dance of the country. On its introduction into France the name was perverted to *contre-danse*, which has been erroneously assumed to be the original form: see CONTRE-DANCE.]

a. A dance practised by country-people, usually in the open air. **b.** *esp.* a generic name for all English dances of rural or native origin (already in 17th c. contrasted with French dances); specifically, applied to dances in which an indefinite number of couples stand up face to face in two long lines, as in the well-known *Sir Roger de Coverley*.

1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* June 27 *Haydegnies*, A country daunce or rownd. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 181 The courant hath twice so much in a straine, as the English country daunce. 1611 COTGR., *Cordace*, a kind of countrey daunce. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, ciii, Peasants .. can advance At best, noe higher then a Countrey Dance. 1650 WELDON *Crt. K. James* 134 Because they could not learn the French Dances so soon as to be in gay Clothes, Country Dances must be in the garb of the Court. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 ¶ 1 Sir Roger de Coverley. His Great Grand-father was Inventor of that famous Country-Dance which is called after him. 1755 JOHNSON, *Hornpipe*, a country dance, danced commonly to a horn. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* viii, Country-dances being low, were utterly proscribed. 1842 Q. VICTORIA *Journ. Life Highlands* (1868) 36 We danced one country-dance—I with Lord Willoughby—and Albert with Lady Carington. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. viii, A merry country dance was going on .. and new couples joined in every minute, till there were a hundred of them going down the middle and up again.

fig. 1730 FIELDING *Tom Thumb* II. iv, A country-dance of joy is in your face.

Hence **Country-dance** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*), **Country-da·ncer, Country-da·ncing** *vbl. sb.*

1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 67 ¶ 6, I was very much pleased ..with that Part..which he called *French Dancing*..After this Part was over, they began a Diversion which they call *Country Dancing. Ibid.* ¶ 16 As for Country Dancing.., as [it] is the particular Invention of our own Country .. I would not Discountenance it. 1741 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* 2 Nov., I country-danced till four. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* III. 39 She .. also gave him an invitation to 'squire her to a country-dancing. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Ab.* (1833) I. x. 56 The cotillions were over, the country-dancing began. *a* 1852 T. MOORE *Country Dance & Quad.* v. 20 Here..I..spite of some few dandy lancers, Who vainly try to preach Quadrille—See nought but true-blue country-dancers.

Cou·ntry-fo·lk. Also **-folks.** **a.** People of the (same) country; countrymen, compatriots: usually with *possessive*; cf. COUNTRY 13. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* **b.** Inhabitants of the rural parts.

1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) I. li, Surely strangers would haue lesse mercy on mee then mine owne country-folke. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par., Luke* Pref. 3 Your ..charitie and zele towardes your countrey folkes. 1626 J. PORY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 331 III. 239 Thrust them and all their countryfolkes out of the Queens lodgings. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. iv. 95 Though the savages were their own country-folks, yet they were most terribly afraid of them. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxv, Which at once acknowledged the connection betwixt them as country-folk.

b. 1862 *London Rev.* 30 Aug. 179 The townsfolk and countryfolk of Derbyshire.

Cou·ntry-hou·se. A house or mansion in the country; *esp.* the residence of a country gentleman; a country-seat. Also *attrib.*

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 2 No humaine creature to my sight..nor countrey house, field tent, or shepheards cote. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 25 Going out of towne to his country-house. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 10 We met at a country-house. 1849 MACAULAY *Jrnl.* 21 Dec., I do not love country-house society.

Cou·ntryism. *nonce-wd.* [See -ISM.] Attachment to one's country; patriotic principles.

1860 CAROLINE FOX in *Jrnls.* (1882) II. 274 He [Tennyson] talked of the Cornish, and rather liked the conceit of their countryism.

Cou·ntryless, *a.* Without a country.

1871 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Feb. 12 A penniless and countryless adventurer.

Countryman (kʌ·ntrimæn).

1. A man of a (specified or indicated) country or district (COUNTRY 2, 3); a native or inhabitant. Often in *comb.*, as *north-countryman*, etc.

c 1305 *Life St. Kenelm* 291 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 55 Þe contrai men þer biside .. Ouertrowede wel whar hit lay. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 31 The contreemen coloured well ichone. *c* 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 15 The other sayth he is this countreyman. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 210 Being borne a countryman of such a countrey. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 67 *Mr. Ser. Holl.* What Countreyman are you, Sir? *Mr. Zeal.* Somersetshire. 1708 tr. *Erasm. Life Colet* in *Phenix* II. 19 A Disease which seiz'd no Countrymen but English. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* II. 57 When he knew what countryman I was, he made many inquiries respecting Salamanca. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* iv. Wks. (Bohn) II. 29 Other countrymen look slight and undersized beside them.

transf. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 396 The Bay-tree .. a Countriman in euerie coast and quarter.

2. A man of one's own country, a fellow-countryman; a compatriot; usually with *possessive*.

1425 *Paston Lett.* No. 5 I. 19 A contreman of myne in the seyd court, Maister John Urry. 1548 LD. SOMERSET *Epist. Scots* 239 Rather brothers then enemies, rather Countreymenne then Conquerours. 1570–76 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) p. x, You my countrie men the Gentlemen of this Countie. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. vii. 110, I am Welch you know, good Countriman. 1681 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) IV. 256 A countrie man of ours. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-Cr.* II. iii. 31 The Earl of Strafford was born my near Neighbour (as well as my Country-man) in Yorkshire. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 454 Christian and countryman was all with him. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 154 Simonides is a countryman of yours. *Mod.* We are country-men.

3. One who lives in the country or rural parts and follows a rural occupation; a husbandman.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 105 Concerning Wooddes what needefullest are for our Countriemen to plant. 1608 (*title*), The Great Frost..A familiar talke betweene a Countryman and a Citizen. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* II. 25 Strangers, your fare is homely..But such it is as we poor countrymen Earn with our toil. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 616 Monmouth and his friends disguised themselves as countrymen. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. I. i. § 4 The words 'countryman, rustic, clown, paysan, villager', still signify a rude and untaught person.

Country party. *Politics.* A political party which advocates the interests and claims of the country as a whole in opposition to the court or other particular interest, or (in later use) of country against town, the agricultural against the manufacturing interest.

1735–8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 43 A Country Party must

be authorized by the Voice of the Country. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* VIII. lxviii. (Jod.), The elections had gone mostly in favour of the country party. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 25 The language of the country party was perceptibly bolder and sharper than on the preceding day. 1888 *Times* 3 Jan. 9/5 The Country Party and the Town Party were battling for supremacy under the rival standards of margarine and butterine.

Country-people. a. Men and women of the country, rustics. † b. (with *possessive*) One's own countrymen and countrywomen, compatriots: cf. COUNTRY-FOLK.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbuch's Husb.* I. (1586) 6 b, Countrey people were alwayes preferred before the people of the Citie. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iv. § 16 Talk but with Country-People. 1794 MISS GUNNING *Packet* III. 193 Ordered to turn them against his own country people. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 384 Practising on the prejudices and facility of country-people.

Country-rock: see COUNTRY 11.

Country-seat. The mansion and demesne in which a county family is seated or established; the residence of a country gentleman or nobleman; a country-house.

[1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 99 Pheebe, to Delos, his natiue contrye seat, hastning.] 1668 ETHEREDGE *She would if she could* v. i, A pretty country seat, madam, with a handsome parcel of land. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 37 ¶ 4 A Description of her Country-Seat..about an hundred Miles distant from London. 1715 PRIOR *Alma* II. 58 So merchant has his house in town And country-seat near Banstead Down. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* I. 1 Belton Castle is a pretty country seat, standing in a small but beautifully-wooded park.

Countryship. [See -SHIP. Used as if for *countrymanship*.] Position in relation to a country, or to a common country; compatriotism.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 32 The old acquaintance and countreiship that had beene betweene them. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* VII, Casting behind all earthly care, All countryships, all national regards And enmities. 1863 *What is Truth?* 88 My dear brethren in common countryship, —compatriots.

Country-side.

1. A side (*e.g.* east or west side) of a country, one side of a river-valley, of a hill-range, etc.; hence a district, region, or tract of country having a kind of natural unity; = COUNTRY 2. Orig. *Sc.* (and perh. *northern Eng.*); now a favourite word of descriptive writers.

[1621 CADE *Serm.* 16 A terrour and a plague to the towne and side of a countrey where he dwels.] 1727 P. WALKER *Remark. Pass.* 173 (Jam.) Mr. Guthry continued until the 1664, and then was obliged to leave that country-side. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxii, It made nae sma' noise in the country-side. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. ii, At the revels and pastimes of the country-side. 1882 L. OLIPHANT *Haifa* (1887) 7 The most notorious thieves .. in the whole country-side. 1885 MRS. CADDY *Footsteps J. d'Arc* 23 The country-side in these north-western Vosges teems with memories of Jeanne.

2. The inhabitants of a tract of country.

1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Jackd. Rheims* 124 He long lived the pride of that country side. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 105 All the countryside is sure to be there [at the Fair].

3. *attrib.*

1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Vorks. Dial.*, 'Twill mak' a bonnie country-side talk. 1887 *Spectator* 1 Oct. 1303 Without reproof from the priest or rebuke from country-side opinion.

Countryward, *a.* and *adv.* [See -WARD.] In the direction of the country. (Orig. with *to*.)

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2176 And to his cuntreward [*v.r.* contree warde, contreward, countrey warde] he sayleth swythe. 1548 UDALL etc. *Erasm. Par.* Luke 30 b, To gather and laie up treasures to that same countreyward. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. iv. 74 To..strain her dimmed eyesight seaward and countryward.

Countrywoman. a. A woman of a (specified) country, or of one's own country (*fellow-countrywoman*). b. A woman who lives in the country or rural parts.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 109/2 Contremann, or womann, *compatriota*. 1582 [see COUNTRY 13 b]. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. i. 67 You are too bitter to your country-woman. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 99 A Hyrcanian Lady (which Countriwoman .. his mother also was). 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 37 To dress him up like a Countrey-woman. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 86 Her fair countrywomen. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 49 Conceiving an undying passion..for a young countrywoman whom he found in Holland.

Countship (kau·ntʃip). [f. COUNT *sb.*[2] + -SHIP.] a. The office or dignity of a count (also used as a title). b. The domain or jurisdiction of a count.

1703 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* III. i, Where's that bombast look..your countship wore just now? 1831 CARLYLE *Early German Lit.* Misc. Ess. (1888) III. 199 For all which, Anton and his kindred had countships and princeships in abundance. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 336 The countships of Northumberland and Huntingdon, which had once belonged to his wife's father, Waltheof. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VI. 416 How his Countship sulks!

Countur-, obs. form of COUNTER-.

County[1] (kau·nti). Forms: 4–5 **counte, cunte,** 5 **cownty,** 6–7 **countie, -ye,** 6– **county.** [a. AF. *counté* (in Laws of Wm. I.), later *counte(e* = OF. *cunté, conté*, later *comté* = Pr. *comtat*, It. *comitato*:— L. *comitātus*, f. *comes, comit-em* COUNT: cf. *ducātus* DUCHY from *dux, ducem* DUKE. The L. word had primarily the sense of 'a body of companions, a companionship,' subsequently 'an escort or retinue'; when *comes* became a designation of a state officer, *comitātus* followed as the name of his office, and when the *conte* became a territorial lord, the *conté* became his territory—the stage at which the word entered English.]

† 1. The domain or territory of a count. *Obs.*

Common in AF., but in Eng. perh. only used in reference to the territory of a French or other foreign count. (The first quot. is fig., but seems to belong here.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 85 þe Erldome of enuye and Wratthe togideres..þe counte [*v.r.* countee; A *text* kingdom] of coueitise, and alle þe.costes aboute. 1530 PALSGR. 209/2 Countie, an erledome, *conté*. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 50 The Dutchy of Aniou, and the County of Main. 1611 COTGR., *Droicts Royaux*, the Royall Prerogatiue .. to create of a Chastellenie, a Baronie, or Countie; and of this a Marquisdome, or Duchie. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 399 When he began to prosecute his Victory into the Bounds of the County, or Earldom, the Switzers interceded him to respite his Fury. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 272/1 Boulogne had..been erected into a county.

2. One of the territorial divisions of Great Britain and Ireland, formed as the result of a variety of historical events, and serving as the most important divisional unit in the country for administrative, judicial, and political purposes.

The AF. *counté* and the med.L. *comitatus* were used to render the English SHIRE, the division of the country administered originally by an *eorl* and later by a *sheriff* (AF. *viscounte*); whence *counte* was gradually adopted in English (app. scarcely before the 15th c.), as an alternative name for the *shire*, and in course of time was applied to the similar divisions made in Wales and in Ireland, as well as to the shires of Scotland, and also extended to those separate portions of the realm which never were shires, as the duchy of Cornwall, Orkney and Shetland, etc.

b. The status of county was also given at various times to a number of cities and towns in England and Ireland, with a certain portion of adjoining territory; these were separated from the shire in which they were situated, and made counties by themselves; more exactly called *corporate counties* or *counties corporate*: see CORPORATE *ppl. a.* 4.

c. By the Local Government Act of 1888 the word has received a further modification of meaning; besides the historical counties, and counties corporate, boroughs of above 50,000 inhabitants are made administrative counties under the name of *county boroughs*, which are administratively, but not politically or judicially, independent of the counties in which they are situated.

[1292 BRITTON I. xiv. § 3 A nos viscountes de cel counté et des countez joingnauntz.] 1411 in *E. E. Wills* 20 þe londes and þe rentes in the Counte of deuon-shire. 1423 *Rolls of Parl.* (2 Hen. VI) IV. 198 At Oghtryn in the Countee of Kildare. *Ibid.* IV. 258 That Justies of Pees in every Counte of England shuld examen all manere of servauntz in her Countees. 1482 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 40 Dwellyng w^t^in the cunte of Cumbreland. 1535–6 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 24 § 2 In all Shires, Counties, Counties Palantyne and other Places of this Realme. *Ibid.* c. 26 § 2 The residue of the said Lordeshippes Marchars within the said Countrey or Dominion of Wales shall be severed and devyded into certayne particular Counties or Shires, that is to say, the Countie or Shire of Monmouth, etc. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 64, I am Robert Shallow (Sir) a poore Esquire of this Countie, and one of the Kings Iustices of the Peace. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 49 Alfred..divided all England into Counties. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 408/1 The word shire is in most cases equivalent to *county*, a name often substituted for it in Great Britain, and always in Ireland. 1860 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* (1872) I. ii. 46 Of the Old-English kingdoms several still survive as counties. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/4 The extension of the household franchise to the counties.

b. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 The county of the City of Yorke..the county of the town of Kingston vpon Hull, The county Palatine of Lancaster, the county of Salop, Leicester, Hereford and Lincolne. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* (1810) 107 King Henry..did..make this city [Exeter], with its suburbs, a County..by means whereof they have justices of the peace, a sheriff, constables, and all other officers that pertained to a county. 1672 *Cowel's Interpr.* s.v. *County*, Besides these Counties..there be likewise Counties Corporate..these be certain Cities, or ancient Boroughs of the Land, upon which the Princes of our Nation have thought good to bestow such extraordinary Liberties. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 115 There are also counties *corporate*; which are certain cities and towns, some with more, some with less territory annexed to them. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 18/1 Cork, a city, the assize town of the county of Cork .. situated in the county of the city of Cork .. The county of the city consists of the city, suburbs, and liberties. 1859 *Polit. Perils* 26 There are in England nineteen Counties-Corporate, that is, cities, or boroughs which are counties of themselves. 1892 *Daily News* 29 Mar. 2/5 The inquiry was simply limited to the 'County of London', which means the metropolis with a twenty-miles radius.

c. 1888 *Local Govt. Act* in *Whitaker's Alm.* (1889) 584 The following large boroughs, each with a population of not less than 50,000, or being, before the passing of the present Act, a county of itself, will be separate administrative counties, and will be known as *county boroughs*. *Ibid.* 586/2 The clerk of the peace for the county of London must be a separate officer from the clerk of the council for the administrative county of London.

3. Introduced into most of the British colonies as the name of the administrative divisions; in the United States, the political and administrative division next below the State, into which all the States of the Union are divided, except South Carolina, of which the divisions are called 'districts', and Louisiana, which is divided into 'parishes'.

For the relations between the *county* and the *town* or *township* in U.S., see BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* ch. xlviii.

1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 61 Govern^r^ of Pensilvania and Countys annexed. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* I. 117 The colony..was divided..into four counties or shires. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. x. 113 The society, town and county, in these countries, are new modifications of the parish, hundred and shire. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 217/1 These districts [Lower Canada] are sub-divided as under: Counties, Seigniories, Fiefs, Townships. *Ibid.* VI. 311/2 (*South Carolina*) The number of districts, which name is here substituted for that of counties, is 29. 1839 *Ibid.* XIII. 75/2 Jamaica is politically divided into three counties, Surrey, Middlesex, and Cornwall. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* (1889) I. xlviii. 568 The county..is still in the main a judicial district in and for which civil and criminal courts are held.

4. *Eng. Hist.* The periodical meeting, convention, or court held under the sheriff for the transaction of the business of the shire; the shire-moot, shire-court, COUNTY-COURT I; also a particular session of this court.

This was perhaps the earliest sense in which *counté* was used in English. It was a regular use of Anglo-Lat. *comitatus* and AF. *counté*; app. no such phrases as *curia de comitatu*, or *court du counté*, being in use. Business was done *in pleno comitatu, en plein counté*, a man was not outlawed until he had been 'exacted' *in quatuor comitatibus*; he must be exacted *de comitatu in comitatum*, etc.

[1217 *2nd Charter Hen. III* (*2nd Re-issue of Magna Carta*) § 42 Nullus comitatus de cetero teneatur nisi de mense in mensem [*transl.* Pulton, c. xxxv, No Countie from henceforth shall be holden, but from moneth to moneth]. 1292 BRITTON VI. iv. § 3 Purra il weyver la court soen seignur .. et pleder en Counté. *Ibid.* VI. iv. § 6 Et moustrer le bref en plein Counté.] *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 133 Contek in countes alle was peysed wele, Baret of baron feez forgyuen ilkadele. *Ibid.* 309 To com to þe parlement, For erles & barons at London suld it be, Four knyghtes be somons chosen in ilk counte. 1444 *Petition* in *Rolls of Parl.* V. 110 That the shirref of every shire .. in the next counte holden in thaire shires..make an opyn proclamation..Of the suitors of the seid countees than being in the pleine counte. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 15 Preamb., Shirefs Undershirefs Shire Clerkis or any other officers holding or keping the Countes in the name of a Shiref. 1535–6 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 26 § 14 The Shire Courte or Countie of and for the said Shire or Countie of Brekenok shalbe holden and kepte in the said Towne of Brekenok. 1549 *Act* 2–3 *Edw. VI*, c. 25 Shires which haue and vse their Counties to bee holden euery six weekes. [1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 776 At the next County (*i. e.* County-Court) which should be holden.]

5. The people of a county collectively as a part of the nation, or as a body of ratepayers. b. The county gentry or county families collectively.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 17/1 The counties throughout the kingdom were so incensed .. that they refused to suffer the soldiers to be billeted upon them. 1886 MRS. OLIPHANT *Poor Gentl.* xxxi. (*Leisure Ho.* 515), 'I am sure', said Mrs. Rochford, 'the county will like far better to see you there than Mrs. Russell Penton.' *Mod.* The expenses are to be borne by the county. The new bridge has been built at the joint expense of the County, the Borough, and the Thames Commissioners.

‖ 6. Used to render L. *conventus*, a Roman provincial judicial assembly, and hence an administrative division of a province for the administration of justice.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 52 Within the countie or iurisdiction of Corduba. *Ibid.* 88 The whole prouince [of Spain] is diuided into three counties [*in conventus tris*] or iudiciall courts of Assises.

7. **County palatine**: *orig.* the dominion of a count or earl palatine, a palatinate; in England, a county of which the earl or lord had originally royal privileges, with the right of exclusive civil and criminal jurisdiction. See PALATINE.

The counties palatine are now *Cheshire* and *Lancashire*; formerly Durham, Pembroke, Hexhamshire, and Ely were of the number.

1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 24 Preamb., Where the Countie of Lancastre is and of long tyme hath byn a Countie Palyntyne. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 43 It is now used to keepe Sessions in the said County Palatine of Chester, as it is used in other Shires of England. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1787) 106 There were five county palatines erected in Leinster. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* s. v., Of these Counties there are foure more remarkeable than others, called County Palatines, as the County Palatine of Lancaster, of Chester, of Durham, and of Ely, An. 5. El. c. 23, there was also the County Palatine of Hexam, An. 33. H. 8. c. 10. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxix. (1739) 45 Of the same sort of Franchises were these which are called County-Palatines, which were certain parcels of the Kingdom assigned to some particular person, and their Successors, with Royal power therein to execute all Laws established, in nature of a Province holden of the Imperial Crown. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 351 The franchise of a county palatine gave a right of exclusive civil and criminal jurisdiction. 1864 I. TAYLOR *Words & Places* 474 The counties palatine of Chester, Durham, and Lancaster are so called on account of the delegated royalty—the 'jura regalia'—formerly exercised by the Earls of Chester, the Bishops of Durham, and the Dukes of Lancaster.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Of a (or the) county; belonging or pertaining to a county; concerned in the administration of the affairs of a county, as *county alderman, clerk, councillor, treasurer*; for the use of the whole county and administered by its authority, as *county asylum, bridge, gaol, road*; of or belonging to a county in its parliamentary aspect (which, from the important differences in the qualifications of electors and representatives, formerly presented distinctive features from that of a borough), as *county constituency, election, elector, franchise, member, vote*, etc.

1656 W. SHEPPARD *(title)*, Survey of the County Judicatories. 1788 *(title)*, County Management, with an Argument in favour of Pocket Sheriffs. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v. *Bridge*, Quarter sessions may .. alter the situation of county bridges. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 409/1 (*House of Commons*), England and Wales: The number of county constituencies before the Reform Act was 52. *Ibid.* The number of county members is raised from 94 to 159. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. iii. 181 In 1749 there was established, at Aberdeen, the first county bank ever seen in Scotland. 1868 G. O. TREVELYAN in Parlt. (*Daily News* 10 Dec. 1884 3/3) As regards the County Franchise, I am clearly of opinion that it should be identified with the Borough Franchise. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 50 [They] would maintain churches on the same principle on which they maintain the county constabulary. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 11 The Ordnance Survey issues county maps on a scale of six inches to a mile. 1883 SIR J. F. STEPHEN *Hist. Crim. Law* I. vii. 200 In 1856, after an experience of 17 years .. an Act .. made compulsory the establishment of county police in all parts of England. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* (1889) I. xlviii. 565 The County system of the South and the Town system of the North-east. *Ibid.* xlix. 588 There are in some States county high schools and (in most) county boards of education. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Apr. 4/1 There are fifteen towns and cities which at present enjoy the county status, from which it is to be taken by Mr. Ritchie's bills. 1888 *Local Govt. Act* (in *Whitaker's Alm.* 1889, 585) [In] the administrative County of London .. the county aldermen will not exceed (in number) one-sixth of the county councillors.

b. Special combs.: **county ball**, a subscription ball held in the county town and attended by the county gentry; **county borough** (see 2 c above); **county commissioner**, (*a*) a justice of the peace on the commission of a county; (*b*) in *U. S.*, an elected administrative officer in many counties in the United States; hence *Board* or *Court of county commissioners*; **county crop** (*slang*), the county gaol 'crop', or style in which a prisoner's hair is cut, prison-crop; hence *county-cropped*; † **county day**, a day on which the county court sits (see 4 above); **county family**, a family belonging to the nobility or gentry, having estates and an ancestral seat in the county; **county hall**, a building for the conduct of the business of a county, in which the county quarter sessions, assizes, etc. are held; a shire hall; **county house** (*U.S.*), a county poor-house or 'union'; **county meeting**, a meeting called by the High Sheriff of a county and held to be representative of the county; **county rate**, a general rate levied upon a whole county, for the maintenance of bridges, roads, asylums, etc.; **county seat** (*U. S.*), the place which is the seat of government of a county; **county sessions**, the quarter sessions for a county; † **county stock**, the fund for defraying county expenses; **county town**, the chief town of a county, formerly called *shire-town*.

a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 20 From Lodge, and Court, and House, and Hall, Are hurrying to the *County Ball. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. i, An expedition to the county ball, or the yeomanry review. 1869 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v. *County rates*, Justices of liberties and franchises not subject to the *County commissioners. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* (1889) I. xlviii. 569 The chief administrative officers are the county commissioners, of whom there are three in Massachusetts. 1853 *Punch* XXIV. 147 My reward is the *County crop and the treadmill. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s. v., 'You've got the county-crop': said in ridicule. 1867 J. GREENWOOD *Unsent. Journ.* xxv. 199 A slangy, low-browed, bull-necked, *county-cropped..crew. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 43 Preamb., One yere viij shires or *countie daies and another yere ix shires or countie daies. 1627 SIR R. COTTON in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* I. 470 That a care be had that there may be a County-day after the Sheriff hath received the Writ, before the time of sitting. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 79 The aristocracy are marked by their predilection for country life. They are called the *county families. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Pred.* xi. § v. 451 Mistress Alice .. the Lady Macbeth of county family connections. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4392/4 The Commissioners .. intend to meet..at the *County-Hall of the County of Nottingham. 1889 *Whitaker's Almanack* 582 Shire and county halls, assize courts, judges' lodgings, and other official buildings. 1888 *Philadelphia Press* 29 Jan. (Farmer), An exceedingly singular character has just died in the Hillsdale *county house. 1797 J. PEARSON *(title)*, The Rights of Inhabitants at large to attend *County Meetings asserted. 1817 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* 15 Feb. 208 Saying that the meeting was not a County Meeting, because it was not called by the Sheriff! 1807–8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 70/1 The grand juries in Ireland .. have a power of making a *county rate..for roads, bridges, and other objects of general accommodation. 1888 in Bryce *Amer. Commw.* (1889) I. xlviii. 575 The county government is established at some place designated by the voters, and called the '*county seat.' 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 517 P 1 The old Man caught a Cold at the *County-Sessions. 1651 W. SHEPPARD *Eng. Balme* (1657) 28 Be punished with a good Fine, to the use of a *County-stock. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 132 P 1, I arrived at the *County Town at twilight. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 338 It was seldom that a country gentleman went up with his family to London. The county town was his metropolis.

† **Coun'ty** 2. *Obs.* Also **countie, countee.** [app. an adoption of AF. *counte*, or OF. and It. *conte*, with unusual retention of final vowel, confused in form with COUNTY 1]. = COUNT *sb.*2

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald* § 68. (1877) 80 Monster de Labright, countie de Foyx. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 230 Iohn, countie of Arminack. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 49 Than is there the Countie Palentine. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 29 Raymund countie of Poitou. 1671 BRYDALL *Law Nobility* (1675) 9 And those which of antient time were created Countees, or Earls. 1814 CARY *Dante, Purg.* XIV. 120 Who care to propagate A race of Counties from such blood as theirs. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Countee* or *Count*, the most eminent dignity of a subject before the conquest.

County council. [See COUNCIL 10.] A council which conducts the affairs of a county; in England, since the Local Government Act of 1888, the representative governing body, consisting of aldermen and councillors, of an administrative county; in Canada, a feature of the local government of longer standing.

1886 J. G. BOURINOT *Local Govt. Canada* 72 In Canada County Councils have existed since before the British N. America Act of 1867.—[In Ontario] the council of every county consists of the reeves and deputy reeves of the townships and villages within the county, and one of the reeves shall be the warden. *Ibid.* 78 In the province of Quebec.. the County Council is composed of the mayors of the several local municipalities of the county..the warden is chosen by the county council. 1888 [see COUNCIL 10]. 1892 *Standard* 15 June 2/1 The Bill promoted by the London County Council for carrying a line of tramways over Westminster Bridge.

County court.

† **1.** *orig.* A court held periodically by the sheriff of a county for the execution of certain judicial and administrative functions, the nature of which has varied much at different periods; it is the historical survival of the old folkmoot, shiremoot, or shire court, and was formerly styled simply *comitatus*, *le counté*, or *the county*: see COUNTY 1 4 for earlier references. Now only *Hist.*

[1535-6 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 26 And that the countie or shire court of and for the said countie or shire of Denbigh shall be holden and kept the first time at the said toune of Denbigh.] 1548 *Act* 2–3 *Edw. VI*, c. 25 The saide Countye Courtes are holden from Sixe Wekes to Sixe Wekes. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1635) 7 The Countie Court .. wherein men may sue monethly for any debt or dammages under 40*s*. 1688 SIR J. BRAMSTON *Autobiog.* 346 On whom the gentlemen at the countie court on which an election should have been made, had agreed for knights. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 35 The county court is a court incident to the jurisdiction of the sheriff. It is not a court of record, but may hold pleas of debt or damages under the value of forty shillings. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* § 203 The county court in its full session, that is, as it attended the itinerant justices on their visitation, contained the archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, knights, and freeholders, and from each township four men and the reeve, and from each borough twelve burghers. .. It contained thus all the elements of a local parliament.

2. Now, in England, a local judicial court for civil actions, chiefly for the recovery of small debts; established in 1846 (mainly as a re-constitution of the earlier court, sense 1); often *attrib.*, as in *county court district, judge, summons*.

Since its establishment the powers of this court have been constantly extended.

1846 *Act* 9–10 *Vict.* c. 95. 1858 *Penny Cycl.* 2nd Suppl. 158/2 The new County Courts first established for the recovery of claims not exceeding 20*l.* in amount, in 1846, but whose jurisdiction has since been considerably extended. 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* ii. 24 Justice was slow and expensive. There were no county courts.

attrib. 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* I. i. 15 The balance..exceeded the salary of a county court judge.

3. *U. S.* A judicial court having jurisdiction in a county.

1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* (1889) I. xlii. 480 Local courts .. We hear of .. quarter sessions, hustings' courts, county courts, etc.

Coun'ty-court, *v. colloq.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To sue (a person) in the county court, esp. for payment of a debt.

1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xlviii. 271 He had once been county-courted for a similar trespass before. 1858 *Times* 29 Nov., He said the defendant might County-court him for what he owed..Lord Campbell observed that to 'County-court' was a new word in the English language. 1891 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/5 You must county-court me for the money.

Coun'tyism. *nonce-wd.* Attachment to one's own county, upholding of its credit, etc.

1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 118 The sentiment of nationalism is very good; so also is that of 'countyism.'

Countynaunce, obs. form of COUNTENANCE.

Countyo'cracy. *nonce-wd.* [After *aristocracy*.] The aristocracy and leading families of the county.

1859 TROLLOPE *Bertrams* II. vii. 101 Some mysterious acquaintance with the countyocracy that went a long way with the ladies.

Countyr-, obs. form of COUNTER-.

Countyrfe: see CONTRIVE.

Coup (kaup), *sb.*1 Now only *Sc.* Also 5 **caupe, kaupe,** 6 **coupe,** 9 **cowp.** [In sense 1, a. OF. *coup, cop, colp* blow: see COUP *sb.*3 (The spelling *caupe* in *Destr. Troy* is not satisfactorily explained, but it varies with *coupe*: cf. COPE *v.*2) Sense 2 may be the same word, connected by the notion of 'a shock that overturns', but it tends, at least in modern use, to the status of a verbal derivative. The remaining senses are almost certainly of later formation from the vb. (COUP *v.*3).]

† **1.** A blow, stroke; the shock of a blow, engagement, or combat; = COPE *sb.*2 *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1237 The kyng with the caupe [was] caste to þe ground. *Ibid.* 10890 Ho knowen was for kene with kaupe of hir swerd. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccclxxiii. 616 [They]..thrust so sore eche at other, that the speares flewe all to peces..and at the seconde coupe they dyde in lykewise. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 124 Sum gat ane coup gart all hir tymmaris crak.

2. A fall, upset, overturn. *Sc.*

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2430 Let se gif I can loup. I man rin fast, in cace I get ane coup. *a* 1586? MONTGOMERIE *'My Ladyis Pulcritud'* 28 Albeit from cair to cair Thou catche my hairt in coup. 1823 GALT *Entail* I. v. 40 Dear me..but ye hae gotten an unco cowp. I hope nae bones are broken?

3. A dislocation or fault by which a coal-seam is tilted up. *Sc.*

1795 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* (*Campsie Par.*) XV. 329 (Jam.) The coal in this district is full of irregularities stiled by the workmen coups, and hitches, and dykes .. These coups and hitches .. are found where the strata above and below the coal suddenly approach, or retreat from each other, by this means couping the coal out of its regular bed.

4. The act of tilting or shooting rubbish from a cart, wheelbarrow, etc.; also the right or permission to do this at a specified place. *Sc.*

1887 JAMIESON *Suppl.*, *Coup*, the act, right, or liberty of emptying a cart-load..*Free-Coup*, liberty to coup or deposit rubbish free of charge; also, a place where this liberty may be had. [Called also *free toom.*]

Coup, coop (kūp), *sb.*2 *Obs.* or *dial.* [perh. the same word as COOP *sb.*1 (formerly *coupe, coup*). In German, as is pointed out by Hildebrand (in Grimm), *kiepe*, prop. a basket, is also applied in Saxony to a chest or box, and to a box-cart. We might suppose our word to be short for COUP-CART (now taken in the sense of a cart that can be tilted), but the simple word appears much earlier than the compound.]

1. A cart or wagon with closed sides and ends, thus fitted for carting dung, lime, etc.

1582 in T. West *Antiq. Furness* (1774) App. viii, Carriages, called cowps, of the tenants of the s*d* manor..in which they did take and carry..dung. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* (1691) 17 *Coop*, a Muck-coop, a Lime-coop; a Cart or Wain made close with Boards, to carry anything that otherwise would fall out. 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* (E. D. S.), Caup, as a muck caup. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 48 A coup laden with magazeen, drawn by six oxen. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Yorksh.* Gloss., *Coop*, an ox-cart, with a close body, and without 'shelvings', for carrying manure, etc., still in use. 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Coop*, *Cowp*, a small fell-side cart. 1888 J. RAMSAY *Scotl. in 18th C.* II. x. 199 Recourse was had to coups, i. e. panniers fixed upon a sledge.

b. Sometimes explained as a cart that can be 'couped' or tilted. (Pronounced kaup).

1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Coup*, a cart that can be couped or tilted. (*N. Lancash.*)

2. The load of such a cart.

1679 in *Archæol. Collect. Ayr & Wigton* (1884) IV. 149 For seven score sextine coups of fuilzie.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *coup-load*; **coup-lining,** the boards forming the sides of a 'coup'. Also COUP-CART.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 18 The best and readyest way for keepinge in of the water..is to sette downe broade and close doore or coupe-lynings against some hecke or bridge. *Ibid.* 107 As many coupe loades of redde clay.

‖ **Coup** (kū), *sb.*3 [F. *coup* (ku) blow, stroke:—OF. *colp, cop* = Pr. *colp, cop*, It. *colpo*:—late L. *colpus* (Salic Law), *colapus* (Law of the Alemanns) blow, stroke, for L. *colaphus* blow with the fist, cuff, a. Gr. *κόλαφος* cuff, buffet. Adopted in ME. in a literal sense, and naturalized in pronunciation (see COUP *sb.*1); re-introduced in the 18th c. in fig. sense, as a non-naturalized word, with modern Fr. pronunciation (exc. that in Eng. the vowel is made long); it also occurs in many French phrases and expressions borrowed in English.]

1. A blow, a stroke (that one sustains). *rare.*

1793 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 4 Oct., This is a terrible coup, so soon after your union.

2. A stroke, a move (that one makes); a successful move, a 'hit'. † *At one coup* (= Fr. *tout d'un coup*): at one stroke, at once.

1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. II. 829 A corrupt majority, who have at one coup overthrown all that is good. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 280 Alfred is the only fellow who has made a coup. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xl, Henry Foker is engaged to his cousin..not a bad coup of Lady Rosherville's that. 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* III. 77 He hailed the chance for a grand theatrical *coup*.

3. *Billiards.* The act of holing a ball without its first striking another ball, which occasions a forfeit.

1770 J. LOVE *Cricket* 5 Or when the Ball, close cushion'd, slides askew, And to the op'ning Pocket runs, a Cou.. 1873 BENNETT & CAVENDISH *Billiards* 5 A miss lost one and a coup three.

4. Among North American Indians: A successful stroke; esp. one that captures the weapon or horse of an enemy.

1876 R. I. DODGE *Plains G. West* (Farmer *Americanisms*), *Giving the Coup*..the term indicates that it was..named by the old French trappers, predecessors of the Hudson Bay Company. When a foe has been struck down in a fight, the scalp belongs to him who shall first strike the body with knife or tomahawk. This is the *coup*.

5. French phrases frequent in English use.

a. *Coup d'état* (kudeta) [F. *état* state]: a sudden and decisive stroke of state policy; *spec.* a sudden and great change in the government carried out violently or illegally by the ruling power.

1646 HOWELL *Lewis XIII, Life of Richelieu* 157 These were the two first *Coups d'estat*, stroaks of State that he made. 1812 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* VIII. 352, I shall be sorry to commence the era of peace by a *coup d'état* such as that which I had in contemplation. 1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. xcviii. 87 A *coup d'état* as effectual for the time as that of Louis Napoleon [2 Dec. 1851].

b. *Coup de grâce* (kudəgrās) [*lit.* stroke of grace]: a blow by which one condemned or mortally wounded is 'put out of his misery' or dispatched quickly; hence *fig.* a finishing stroke, one that settles or puts an end to something.

1699 GARTH *Dispens.* IV. 43 Whilst Poor Pretenders trifle o're a Case, You but appear, and give the *Coup de Grace*. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 326 Not being indulged, like other Malefactors, with the *Coup de Grace*, the favourable Blow, to put an End to their Pain. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 481/1 Whenever the baker's stomach fails him, he meets his *coup de grace* in the adulterated drugs of his friend the apothecary.

c. *Coup de main* (kudəmæ̃) [*lit.* stroke of hand]: 'a sudden and vigorous attack, for the purpose of instantaneously capturing a position' (Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl.*); also *transf.*

1758 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 373/2 *Coup de main*, and *Manœuvre*, might be excusable in Marshal Saxe. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* II. liv. 46 Laudohn retook it .. by the most brilliant coup-de-main that perhaps ever was struck. 1801 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 365 This place can be taken by a *coup de main*, and probably in no other manner. 1877 CLERY *Min. Tact.* xiii. 178 To secure the guns from the *coup de main* on the left.

d. *Coup d'œil* (kudœ̄y) [F. *œil* eye]: (*a*) A glance taking in a general view; *concr.* a view or scene as it strikes the eye at a glance.

1739 GRAY *Let. to West* 21 Nov., This is the first *coup d'œil*, and is almost all I am yet able to give you an account of. 1785 *European Mag.* VIII. 468 The spot is a beautiful *coup d'œil*, a woody recess. 1837 MAJOR RICHARDSON *Brit. Legion* i. (ed. 2) 2 We embraced one of the most magnificent coup-d'œils it is possible to conceive. 1890 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* No. 87. 227 The first magnificent *coup d'œil*.

(*b*) *Mil.* The action or faculty of rapidly taking a general view of a position and estimating its advantages and disadvantages.

1839 SIR C. NAPIER in W. N. Bruce *Life* iv. (1885) 127 This is my first *coup d'œil*, and may be a very erroneous one. 1853 in STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* 1864 H. AINSWORTH *J. Law* I. iv. (1881) 91 He was but a mediocre general, lacking the *coup d'œil* of genius.

†e. *Coup de soleil* (kudəsolɛ̄y) [F. *soleil* sun]: a sunstroke. *Obs.*

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 260 Even a *coup de soleil* is to be counteracted by the external application of .. volatile alkali. 1814 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 202 Many European soldiers [in India] were struck dead by a *coup de soleil*. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 4, I .. got the malaria at Rome, a *coup-de-soleil* at Naples.

f. *Coup de théâtre* (kudəteˌātr): a theatrical hit; a sensational turn or action in a play; *transf.* any sudden sensational act.

1747 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* June 26, This *coup de théâtre* procured Knight his Irish coronet. 1889 MORLEY *Walpole* xi. 225 The House of Commons is the worst place in the world for *coups de théatre*.

g. In other phrases, now rare or obs. in Eng. use, as *coup d'éclat*, a stroke which makes a sensation; *coup d'essai*, a first attempt; *coup de maître*, an action worthy of a master, a master-stroke.

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* IV. ii, *Sir Fop.* I have been endeavouring at a song! .. 'Tis my Coup d' Essay in English. 1712 STEELE *Spectator* No. 324 ₱ 1 To put the Watch to a total Rout, and mortify some of those inoffensive Militia, is reckon'd a *Coup d'éclat*. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. (1798) 20 Ay, that will be a coup de maitre. 1768—*Devil on 2 Sticks* III. (1794) 57 It may do for a *coup d'essai*, and prove no bad foundation for a future engagement.

Coup, cowp (kuːp), *v.*[1] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [a. ON. *kaup-a* to buy, bargain, barter, exchange, = Gothic *kaupôn* to traffic, trade, buy and sell, OSax. *côpôn*, OHG. *choufôn*, OE. *céapian*: see CHEAP *v.* A northern word, the senses of which run parallel to those of the cognate COPE from LG., of which it is often viewed as a mere dialectal variant.]

†1. *trans.* To buy; *fig.* to abye, pay for, suffer for. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Havelok* 1800 'No,' quodh on, 'þat shaltou coupe,' And bigan til him to loupe.

2. To exchange, barter.

c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 2 He had been couped from hand to hand, sometimes kept against his will as a captive. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* (1691) 18 *Coup*, to exchange or swap; *Horse coupers*, Horse-buyers. 1808 JAMIESON, *Coup, cowp*, to exchange, to barter. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., To Coup*, to exchange. 'Will you coup seats with me?' .. To have the 'couping word', the last or decisive word which shall fix the bargain or exchange. 1863 in Robson *Bards of Tyne* 356 There's Billy the Barber for coupin' see cliver. *Mod. Sc.* I'll coup knives with you.

Coup, coupe (kūp), *v.*[2] Also 5 **cope.** [a. F. *couper* to cut: cf. COPE *v.*[4], a doublet of this.]

†1. *trans.* To cut, slash. *Obs.* (Only in pa. pple.)

a 1300 *Syr Degarre* 790 His sschon i-couped as a knist. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 14 To geten him gylte spores or galoches ycouped [*C.* y-coped, ykeped]. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1193 Withoute couped shone.

2. *Her.* To cut off clean: see COUPED.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiii. (1660) 160 Couping is when a part is cut off smooth. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* V. xxiv. (1840) 285 Piercing, voiding, fimbriating, ingrailing, couping [the cross].

Coup (kaup), *v.*[3] *Sc.* Also 5 **caupe**, 8 **cowp.** [prob. originally the same word as COPE *v.*[2] (which had variant forms *coupe, caupe*). From sense 1, we pass easily to that of 'upset or overturn with a shock or impact', and so to 'upset, overturn, tilt' generally; cf. the sense history of TILT *v.*]

†1. *intr.* To strike; to come to blows, meet in the shock of combat, tilt. *Obs.* See COPE *v.*[2]

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2059 Thane the comlyche kynge.. With a crewelle launce cowpez fulle euene .. emange the schortte rybbys. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 453 In scheldes þay cowped full euen.

2. *trans.* To overturn, upset, tilt; to empty out, as from a cart or wheelbarrow by suddenly tilting or the like; to toss *off* (a pot of liquor).

To coup the crans, or *creels*: Sc. Fishery phrases; also *fig.* to cause or sustain an upset, be upset, come to grief; in various applications. (See CRAN, CREEL.)

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* 203 (Jam.) The pure woman.. coupit up his heilles so that his heid went down. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 399 He is in hazard of being couped and wrecked. 1785 BURNS *To J. Lapraik* 13 Sept. ix, But stooks are cowpet wi' the blast. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XXXVIII, 'The bairns would be left to .. coup ane anither into the fire.' 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* XLVIII, 'She only spaes fortunes, and does not..coup cadgers' carts, or ony sort of mischief.' 1832–53 *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. III. 9 Let us coup aff our bicker, And toast meikle joy to the twa. 1874 *Sunday Mag.* 823 He just brings a cartload of texts and cowps them in. *Mod. Sc.* The horse ran away and coupit the cart.

3. *intr.* To be overturned or upset; to fall or tumble over; to capsize.

1785 BURNS *Dr. Hornbook* XVIII, I drew my scythe in sic a fury, I near-hand cowpit wi' my hurry. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. XI, 'Ower he cowped as if he had been dead.' 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 228 'She'll hae coupit a mile wast Inch Keith, an' the tide rinning aff the island.'

Coup, obs. form of COOP, COPE, CUP.

Coupabil, -ble, obs. forms of CULPABLE.

†Cou·page. *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *coupage*, f. *couper* to cut: see -AGE.] The cutting up or carving of meat at table.

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* 59 That ye .. be at the coupage of fleyhsse and at the departing of fysshe.

Coupar, obs. form of COOPER.

Coup-cart (kuːpkāːt). [f. COUP *sb.*[1], [2] or *v.*[3]]

1. = COUP *sb.*[2] 1, a box-cart.

1794 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XII. 385 (Jam.) In the year 1750, there were but two box-carts, or what is here called coup carts, in the parish [of St. Vigeans, Forfar], but at present there is no other kind made use of here. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 61 A close single-horse cart..sometimes termed a coup-cart. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Coup, Coup-cart*, a dung-cart, a small cart.

2. A cart with a body which can be tilted, so that the load may be 'couped' out. (Chiefly *Sc.*)

1794 *Agric. Surv. Berwicksh.* 167 (Jam.) The body of the cowp-cart is attached to the shafts by a peculiar kind of hinges, which allow of elevating it before, either partially or entirely, to facilitate the discharge of its load backwards. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 100 Used in what are called coup-carts, i. e. when the box is moveable on a frame; and the contents can be discharged, without lifting the shafts. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Coup*, to tilt out the material from a 'coup cart', or cart that turns up to be emptied.

Coupe, obs. f. COOP, COPE, COUP, CULP, CUP.

‖ Coupé (kupe), *a. Her.* Also 6 **coupye**, 7 **-ée.** [F. *coupé*, pa. pple. of *couper* to cut.] = COUPED 2.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* III. 16 An Arme Coupye, Partie per Pale, Or and Ermine. 1634 PEACHAM *Genil. Exerc.* 158 The heads .. of beasts Coupée or erazed, that is cut or pluckt off. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 362 The bust of a king .. coupé at the breast proper. 1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss., *Couped* or *Coupey*.

‖ Coupé (kupe), *sb.* [F.; specific application of *coupé* (pa. pple.) cut: in sense 1 Littré has also *carosse coupé* cut carriage.]

1. A short four-wheeled close carriage with an inside seat for two, and outside seat for the driver.

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 182 There we met with his 'Coupé' and the fair Ravennese *en route*. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 13, I will send the coupé for you at a quarter to one. 1892 *Times* 16 Feb., The Coupé company wish to return..a rug..left in one of their carriages.

2. a. The front or after compartment of a continental *diligence*.

1834 J. BARROW *Excurs. N. Europe* ii. 82 The *coupé* in front accommodates one who sits next to the *conducteur* .. In the rear in another *coupé*. *Ibid.* 83 A seat in the after *coupé* of a Russian diligence.

b. An end compartment in a railway carriage, seated on one side only.

1853 *Ann. Reg.* 132 Two ladies, who were seated in a coupé. 1859 *All Y. Round* No. 30. 78, I have written a column of close 'copy' in a coupé.

3. *Fencing.* A movement of the sword equivalent to a disengage, but effected by drawing the sword along and over the point of the adversary's.

1889 W. H. POLLOCK, etc. *Fencing* (Badm. Libr.) 49 The coupé is the opposite of the disengage, the blade being passed over the adversary's blade instead of under. *Ibid.* 62 Simulate disengagement into tierce and make a coupé.

4. *Dancing.* = COUPEE, q. v.

† Coupe-band. ? *Obs.* A portion cut off the end of a stack to supply material to complete it above.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 59 That which is cutte of the stacke end is called (for the most parte) a coupe-band.

Couped (kūpt), *ppl. a.* Also 7 cooped.

†1. Cut, slashed: see COUP *v.*[2] 1. *Obs.*

2. *Her.* Said of the head or any member of an animal, or a part of a plant, represented as cut off 'clean' or smoothly (opp. to *erased, slipped*); also of an ordinary (*e. g.* a cross) having the extremities cut off so as not to extend to the boundaries of the shield.

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 297 Three childrens heads couped at the shoulders. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 24 Nov., An Asses Head couped. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xvii. (ed. 3) 274 A dexter hand couped at the wrist. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* iv. 61 The Cross humetté, or couped, as its name implies, has its extremities cut off.

transf. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 214 Th' Ears, Eras'd, or Coup'd for Perjurers.

Coupee (kupīˑ, kuˑpī), *sb.* Also 8 coopee, coupie, coupé. [ad. F. *coupé* in same sense: see -EE.] A dance step formerly much used; the dancer rests on one foot and passes the other forward or backward, making a sort of salutation; hence, sometimes used for a bow made while advancing.

1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentl. Dancing-Master* III. i, One, two, and a coupee. 1690 D'URFEY *Collin's Walk* iii. (D.) Coupees low from pauper drudges. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxiv. (1737) 105 Jerts..*Coupés*, Hops, Leadings, Risings. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 105 Why shall a man practise coupees, who only means to walk? 1827 LAMB *Let. to Barton* in *Final Mem.* viii. (1865) 261 Advancing.. with a coupee and a sidelong bow.

Hence **Coupee** *v. intr.*, to make this movement; to make a sort of bow or salutation in dancing.

1690 D'URFEY *Collin's Walk* iii. (D.) [He] Would lose his freedom like a puppy, Rather than she [his daughter] not learn to coupee. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 386 It being dubious whether I limp or coupee. 1748 *Earthquake of Peru* iii. 255 That it may not hinder them in rising or coupeeing.

‖ Coupe-gorge (kupgoɹʒ). [Fr.; = cut-throat.]

†1. A cut-throat. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7422 A rasour sharpe and wel bitinge That was forged in a forge Which that men clepen Coupe-Gorge. [Hence in MINSHEU 1617, PHILLIPS, COLES.]

2. 'Used in a military sense to signify any spot or position which affords an enemy so many advantages that the troops who occupy it must either surrender or be cut to pieces' (Stocqueler).

3. *fig.*

1612 SIR R. WINWOOD *Let. to Jas. I* in Motley *Barneveld* II. 456 On thys, he long insysted, as th' only couppe-gorge, of all resultats, whatsoever, between france and spayne.

Coupel, obs. f. COUPLE.

Couper, cowper (kauːpəɹ). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. COUP *v.*[1] + -ER.] One who barters, deals, or buys and sells. Cf. COPER. Now chiefly in *Comb.*, as *herring-, horse-couper*, etc.

1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 122 The halding of horses at hard meat all the Sommer season, vsed commounlie be.. Cowppers. *a* 1662 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* I. 85 (Jam.) The horse which our coupers had bought at Morton fair. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* VI. 44 *note* (Jam.) Nor are they .. a match for horse-cowpers, cow-cowpers,—the people that farmers have to deal with. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scot.* xiii. (1855) 121 Its visitants [were] Dutch herring-coupers.

Couper, obs. form of COOPER, COPPER.

Coupholite (kauːfolɛit). . *Min.* Also **koupholite.** [Named 1797 from Gr. κοῦφος tender + -LITE.] A variety of PREHNITE occurring in thin fragile laminæ.

1805 R. JAMESON *Min.* II. 561 Foliated Prehnite .. Koupholite. 1868 DANA *Min.* 411 s. v. *Prehnite*, Coupholite is in cavernous masses, made of small, thin, fragile laminæ or scales.

Coupis, pl. of *coupe*, obs. form of CUP.

Coupisse, obs. form of COPPICE.

Couple (kvˑpˈl), *sb.* Forms: 4 **coppell**, 4–5 **cuple, copul(l, coupel**, 4–6 **coupil(l, -yl(l, cople, copple**, 4–7 **cupple**, 5 **coupull, cowp-, cwpylle, cuppil, -ylle**, 5–6 **copel, -il(l, -yl(l, cowple**, 6 **coople**, 4– **couple.** [a. OF. *cople, cuple*, later *couple*:—L. *cōpula* band, tie, connexion: see COPULA.]

I. That which unites two.

1. A brace or leash for holding two hounds together. Usually in *pl.*; also a *pair of couples*.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1147 Couples huntes of kest [=hunters cast off couples]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 86 A Cwpylle of hundys, *copula*. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E v b, When he has of cast his cowples at will. 1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. (Arb.) 32 Another company of houndes..had their couples cast off. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1345/4 Strayed.. a red pied Fox Beagle Bitch..with a pair of Couples about her neck. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Progr. Taste* II. 10 Oh days! when to a girdle ty'd, The couples gingled at his side. 1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 81 Care should be taken

that the couples be not too loose, lest they should slip their necks out of the collar. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxiv, Hounds yelled in their couples.

fig. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 66 In pursuit of a husband who will run away from the couple.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* *To go, hunt, run in couples.* Here the original meaning is often forgotten, and *couples* used with the sense of *pairs, twos.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. i, 'Sdeath, you perpetual curs, Fall to your couples again, and cozen kindly. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. i. 135 Ile keepe my Stables where I lodge my Wife, Ile goe in couples with her. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. 19 *note*, None of them [the nerves] single, but runne in couples. 1644-7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 4 They hunt in their Couples, what one doth at the head, the other scores up at the heele. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. iv. 39 (Like Blood-hounds) they usually hunt (in Couples) together, (Avarice and Ambition) that's their Name. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Dancing Acad.* ix, And when he had been sufficiently broken in in the parlour he began to run in couples in the Assembly-room.

2. *transf.* †**a.** A connexion between two parts of the body; ? a ligament. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Col.* ii. 19 The heade wherof the whole body by ioyntes and couples receaueth norishment and is knyt together.

†**b.** *Gram.* A connecting word or particle; a copula. *Obs.*

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 161 The Verbe (in the common language of the Schooles) is called the band, or couple. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 152 It is called the Subjunctive Mood because it is subjoin'd or added to the first Sentence by some Cople or Tye.

†**3.** Union or coupling in matrimony; the bond of wedlock; sexual union. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Orpheo* 422 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 265 A foule couple it were forthy To lete hur com in thy company. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x. 180 Hit is an vn-comely couple.. To ȝeuen a ȝong wenche to an old feble Mon. *c* 1450 MYRC 194 Wyth-owten cowpulle or fleschly dede. *a* 1553 LD. BERNERS *Huon* clxii. 631 It were a mete copyll of vs twayne to be ioyned together in maryage. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 442 To be begotten in the honest and chast couple of marriage.

II. A union of two; a pair.

The plural after a numeral is often *couple*, esp. when followed by *of* with the names of animals or things.

4. A brace of dogs used for hunting, *esp.* harriers or spaniels; also, a brace of conies or rabbits.

c 1430-50 *Two Cookery-bks.*, CC: copull Conyngges. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xiii. 434 A noyse as hit hadde ben a thyrtty couple of houndes. 1527 W. CAPON in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. (1726) 104 He gave to us 6 cowple of conyes. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv. (1660) 167 Skilfull Forresters ..Do use to say, a Couple of Rabbets or Conies. 1636 W. DENNY in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 14 Then throw they in their Couples, and one cry Of many Parkes do ring about the Skie. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Couple*, in respect to Conies and Rabbets, the proper Term for two of them; so it is for two Hounds. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. i. 19 Two spaniels or harriers were called a couple.

5. A man and woman united by love or marriage; a wedded or engaged pair.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10168 (Cott.) To wijf he has dame anna tan,—Was suilk a cuple [*v.r.* coupil, couple] neuer nan. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIX. 224 The bible bereþ witnesse.. þat a-corsed alle couples þat no kynde forth brouhte. 1436 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 107 Euery couple of man & wyf dwellyng at Ochecote. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 44 b, .iij. pownd of euery hundreth, to be bestowyd vpon poore copyls at their maryages. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 40, I must Bestow vpon the eyes of this yong couple Some vanity of mine Art. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 339 Fair couple, linkt in happie nuptial League. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 254 ¶ 3 A very loving Couple. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Aug. 422/2 The happy couple who got the Dunstable bacon in 1751. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Uses of Gt. Men* Wks. (Bohn) I. 284 It is observed in old couples..who have been housemates for a course of years, that they grow alike. 1875 MRS. RANDOLPH *Wild Hyacinth* I. 43 Sir Loudoun would give up Glen Ettrick at once to the young couple.

b. A man and woman associated as partners in a dance or the like.

1759 *Compl. Lett.-writer* (ed. 6) 226, I stood two couple above her. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. viii, A merry country-dance was going on..and new couples joined in every minute. *c* 1875 *Routledge's Ball-room Guide* 31 The Lancers must be danced by four couples only in each set.

6. Of animals: **a.** A pair of opposite sexes.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 333 Of vche best þat berez lyf busk þe a cupple. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x. 169 Alle schulen dye for his dedes..Out-taken Eihte soules, and of vche beest a couple.

b. *Farming.* A ewe and her lamb; *double couple*, a ewe with two lambs.

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Couples*, ewes and lambs. 1855 *Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVI. II. 295, 200 ewes with their lambs, generally here [Bucks.] called 'couples'. 1882 *Somerset Gaz.* 18 Mar., 9 single couples and 1 double ditto of ewes and lambs.

7. *gen.* Two individuals (persons, animals, or things) of the same sort taken together; properly used of such as are paired or associated by some common function or relation; but often loosely, as a mere synonym for *two*. Cf. *pair*. † *Couple of corn*: app. two quarters.

All shades of gradation connect the strict sense (as in 1541) with the loosest (as in 1711).

1365 *Durh. Halmote Rolls* (Surtees) 42 Ad emendum ij coppell' de silles cum les pannes. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2002 þer & þer a coupill gon to speke & eke to roune. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 68 Tho gaf I hym a copel of maynchettis with swete butter. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj a, A Couple or a payer of botillis. 1526 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII* in *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 77 After the rate of fifteene shillings the couple of corne. 1535 COVERDALE *Judith* xix. 3 A seruaunt and a couple of asses. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Howe many cowples of sensityfe synewes come fro the brayne. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* Pref. to Rdr. (Arb.) 20 Though they three do cost me a couple of hundred poundes by yeare. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. v. 34 A couple of as arrant knaues as any in Messina. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xiii. 6 Make me a couple of cakes. 1638 BROME *Antip.* IV. viii, These persons passe over the Stage in Couples. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 8 ¶ 1, I shall here communicate to the World a couple of letters. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vii. 194 We spent a couple of hours resting and exploring the ruins. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 111/1 The rule .. has existed for at least a couple of centuries.

8. One of a pair of inclined rafters or beams, that meet at the top and are fixed at the bottom by a tie, and form the principal support of a roof; a principal rafter, a chevron.

[Cf. *c* 600 ISIDORE *Orig.* XIX. xix. 6 Cuplæ [*v. r.* coplæ, complæ] vocatæ, quod copulent in se luctantes.]

1364 *Durh. Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 31, j domum sufficientem de iij copuls. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1328 Al þe coples cipres were & þe raftres wer al-so. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. vi. 163 Twenty cuppil he gave or ma, to þe body of þe kirk alsua. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 75 An house is neuer made perfecte, till these coples be put vpon it, by the maner of an heade. 1659 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm., Archit.* 12 At every joynt a collar-beam, fastned at their heads with a pin onely; these last by some are called the Arch-couples. 1796 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XVII. 140 (Jam.) The oak couples were of a circular form, lined with wood. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 97 The other [room]..showing the naked couples from roof-tree to floor. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v., A 'half-couple' is a single main timber, such as would be used in a 'lean-to' roof.

†**9.** = COUPLET 1. *Obs. rare.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 102 Sir Tristrem; ouer gestes it has þe steem .. if men it sayd as made Thomas; But I here it no man so say, þat of som copple som is away. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* XXXIII, All the gardyng and the wallis rong Ryght of thaire song, and on the copill next Off thaire suete armony. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. x. (Arb.) 99 By distick or couples of verses agreeing in one cadence.

10. *Dynamics.* A pair of equal and parallel forces acting in opposite directions, tending to produce a motion of rotation.

1855 PEIRCE *Anal. Mechanics* 40 A couple of forces is a system of two parallel and equal forces which act in different lines. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 103 The moment of the couple with which terrestrial magnetism tends to turn the .. magnet. *fig.* 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 293/1 The central 'couple', as the Mathematicians would call it, of the European balance.

11. *Geom.* (See quot.)

1881 C. TAYLOR *Geom. Conics* 257 If three or more pairs of points A, A'; B, B'; C, C'; etc. be taken on a straight line at such distances from a point O thereon that $OA \cdot OA' = OB \cdot OB' = OC \cdot OC' =$ etc., they are said to constitute a system in Involution..the points (A, A') (B, B') (C, C') etc., are called Conjugate Points or Couples of the involution.

12. *Electr.* A pair of connected plates of different metals, used for creating either a galvanic or a thermo-electric current.

1863 TYNDALL *Heat* i. App. (1870) 17 The figure represents what is called a thermo-electric pair or couple. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 415 The system of two dissimilar metals immersed in a liquid which acts on one of them is called a *Galvanic* or *Voltaic Couple*. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 240.

13. *Astron.* A double star.

14. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as **couple-balk** (*Sc.*), cf. sense 8 and BALK *sb.* 11; **couple-keep** (see quot.).

1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 113 The wooden framework of an old bed..was brought down from the couple-bauks of the barn. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Couple-keep* is often to be found in advertisements. It means a good crop of early grass fit for ewes and lambs, which must be well fed.

Couple (*kʊ*p'l), *v.* Forms: 3 **kuple**, 3–5 **cuple**, 4 **copil**, **cuppel**, **-ul**, 4–5 **coupel**, **-il**, **-yl**, **cowpyll**, **cuppil**(le, 4–6 **copple**, **cowple**, **coupul**(l, 4–7 **cople**, **cupple**, 6 **coople**, 4– **couple**. [a. OF. *copler*, *cupler*, later *coupler*, f. *couple*: see prec. and cf. L. *cōpulāre*.]

1. *trans.* To tie or fasten (dogs) together in pairs.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1139 þenne þise cacheres þat coupe cowpled hor houndez, Vnclosed þe kenel dore, & calde hem þer-oute. *c* 1440 [see COMPLE *v.*²]. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B iij b, Cowple vp yowre houndys. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Ind. i. 18 Couple Clowder with the deepe-mouth'd brach. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. (Arb.) 32 The Huntsmen hallowed, so ho, Venue a coupler, and so coupled the dogges. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 37 ¶ 2 Tom. Bellfrey and Ringwood were coupled together..to be in at the Death of the Fox, Hare, or Stag. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* ix. 147 They [the dogs] were all coupled.

2. *gen.* To fasten or link together (properly in pairs); to join or connect in any way.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 88 If it were made in ryme couwee .. þat rede Inglis it ere inowe, þat couthe not haf coppled a kowe. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* v. 8 Wo that ioynen hous to hous, and feeld to feeld coupleth. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* Rolls) I. 135 The superior Scythia is a grete region .. coplede of the este parte to Ynde, of the northe to the occean. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 43 With ane Capill and twa Creillis cuplit abufe. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxiv. 22 These shalbe coupled together as prisoners be. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 566 They bound our armes behind vs..coupling vs two and two together. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 64 These [places] Ecbar coupled to the rest of his Empire. *a* 1744 POPE (J.), That man..who is measuring syllables and coupling rhimes, when he should be mending his own soul. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 202, I see my young lambs coupled two by two With willow bands.

†**b.** To yoke (a horse or cart). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6220 (Cott.) His folk all armed did he call, And cuppel did his cartes all. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III. 190 Let cople þe comissarie, oure cart shal he drawe.

c. *Organ-playing.* To connect (two keys or keyboards) by means of a coupler. Also *intr.* (of a key or keyboard) To admit of this connexion.

1829 *Organ Specif.* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 599/1 Pedal to couple Swell to Great. 1880 *Ibid.* 601/2 When the Swell was coupled to the Great Manual.

d. *Mech.* To connect (railway carriages) by a coupling; to connect (the driving-wheels of a locomotive steam-engine) by a coupling-rod.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 249/1 The two pair of wheels [of a locomotive engine] were coupled together by connecting rods. 1864 *Law Times Rep.* X. 719/1 Trucks..filled with ballast .. were coupled together and carried away by an engine. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v. *Car-coupling*, in Europe the connection is more intimate, the cars being coupled together so firmly as to prevent the jar as the cars collide or jerk apart in stopping or starting.

†**3.** To join in wedlock or sexual union. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 5 God til mankynd as spouse til spouse is copild. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 41 Dame mariory wes coupillyt in-to goddis band with Walter stewart off Scotland. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 112 Borne of a woman that was carnally coupled vnto hym. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 2, I am coupled in matrimonye to the sone of the euerlastyng kyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Mark* x. 9 Let not man therfore put asunder that which God hath coupled together. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Solemn. Matrim.*, If any man do allege any impediment why they may not be coupled together in matrimony. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iii. 45 The Vicar of the next village .. hath promis'd to .. couple vs. 1726 SWIFT *Let. to Pope* 17 Nov. 369 To assist.. in degrading a parson who couples all our beggars. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. ix, As eager for her marriage with Jones as he had before been to couple her to Blifil.

†**b.** To espouse, marry. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12754 Clunestra at kirke couplit onone This Engest, with Jolite to hir iuste spouse.

c. To pair (animals).

1721 R. BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 91 If a Sow of that Breed is Coupled with a Boar of the Cloven-footed kind. *a* 1754 FIELDING *Fathers* V. v, Wedding! directly! what, do you think you are coupling some of your animals in the country?

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*). To unite with one of the opposite sex, come together sexually; to pair.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x. 153 To kepe his cun from Caymes þat þei coupled not to-gedere. *a* 1547 SURREY *Aeneid* IV. 35 He that with me first coppled tooke away My love with him. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 145 Begin these wood birds but to couple now? 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 194 Furnish .. your Aviaries with Birds before they couple. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 181. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 96 They [moles] couple towards the approach of spring. 1869 TENNYSON *Pelleas & E.* 526 Why then let men couple at once with wolves.

5. *trans.* To associate or bring together (persons) in pairs, or as companions or partners; † formerly also, to match or engage as opponents in a contest.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 132 Clerkes þat were confessours coupled hem to-gedere Forte construe þis clause. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3596 Thai saw never under the hevyn Twa Knightes that war copled so evyn. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvii. 392 Or ever they lefte eche other goo, whan they were cowpled ones togyder [wrestling]. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* ix. 26 He assayde to cople hym silfe with the apostles. 1583 STOCKER *Hist. Civ. Warres Lowe C.* II. 58 a, Ihon Montiew, as he was coupled to the enemie, was slaine with an Harquebouze shott. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* I. i, When the rest of the Company is coupled. 1822 WORDSW. *Eccles. Sonn.* II. xxxiv. *Latimer & Ridley*, See Latimer and Ridley in the might Of Faith stand coupled for a common flight!

b. To attach or unite by ties of affection, or the like.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 116 Ryd forþ bi Richesse..For ȝif þou couple þe to him, to Clergie comestou neuere. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 22 For euere loue coupliþ god to man. 1526 TINDALE *N. T.* Prol., The spyrite of god, whych .. copleth us to god. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 171 Although the bodyes of these noble personages..were..a sonder seperated ..yet their hartes were knitte and coupled in one.

†**c.** *To couple friendship*: a Latinism. *To couple a skirmish* (cf. *to join battle*). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* XXXVII. 1, I frenshipe couplede [1388 Y haue couplid frenschip]. 1583 STOCKER *Hist. Civ. Warres Lowe C.* II. 66 a, A skirmishe beganne to be coupled betweene the Roiters of the Wood and the Roiters of the Enemie.

6. *intr.* To join or unite with another as a companion, to come together or associate in pairs; † to engage (*with* another) in a contest.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 39 b, Ther were none so hardy that durste..cople with him. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 182 b, The quene beyng therof asserteined, determined to couple [*i.e.* join battle] with hym while hys power was small and his ayde not come. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. I. iii. 22 They crowding come, I see, already, Close coupling, or withdrawn unsteady.

7. *trans.* Of things immaterial: To connect, conjoin, link (one *with* or *to* another, or *together*). Properly of *two* things only.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1059 Þurh þet he wes soð godd, in his cunde icuplet wið ure. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18804 (Cott.) He.. þat cuppuld þus vr kind til his. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 158 Clergye an Couetise heo [Meed] coupleþ to-gedere. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 236 The wrechyt dome, That is cowplyt to

foule thyrldome. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Pet.* iii. 2 Whill they beholde youre pure conversacion coupled with feare. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 10 He hath coupled the substance of his flesh and the substance of bread together. 1727–38 GAY *Fables* I. xii. 48 Av'rice..Must still be coupled with its cares. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 342 A biblical plainness, coupled with a most uncanonical levity. 1874 DIXON *Two Queens* III. xiii. x. 57 A man who coupled acts with words.

b. To conjoin in thought or speech.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 78 Isaie ueieð hope & silence, & kupleð boðe togederes. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 489 Neither did he so couple you to the Colledge of Philosophers, and Oratours. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) IV. i. 5 Theft and swearing are coupled together in the Prophet Zechariah. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 253 To this let me couple the just complaint of..Melchior Canus. 1866 MRS. RIDDELL *Race for Wealth* xxiii, I wish you would not couple her name and mine together.

† Coupleable, *a. Obs.* [f. COUPLE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be coupled.

1611 COTGR., *Accouplable*, yoakeable, coupleable, fit to be coupled with.

† Cou·ple-be·ggar. *Obs.* [f. COUPLE *v.* 3 + BEGGAR.] A disreputable priest who made it his business to 'couple' beggars or perform irregular marriages.

1702 *Wilmslow Parish Reg.* in Earwaker *E. Cheshire* I. 99 Were lately married by a couple begger. 1725 SWIFT *Poems, Riddle*, No Couple-Beggar in the Land E'er join'd such Numbers Hand in Hand. 1744 *Faulkener's Jrnl.* 6–9 Oct. in Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* (1878) II. 369 This last term a notorious couple beggar .. was excommunicated .. by the Vicar-General of this diocese, on account of his persisting in this scandalous trade, which he had taken up, to the undoing of many good families.

Couple-clause. Coupling of clauses; a name given by Puttenham to the rhetorical figure *Polysyndeton.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvi. (Arb.) 186 Another maner of construction which they called (*Polisindeton*) we may call him the (*couple clause*) for that euery clause is knit and coupled together with a coniunctiue.

Couple-close. Also -closs. [app. f. F. *couple* couple + *close* closed, shut.]

1. *Her.* A diminutive of the chevron, having one fourth of its breadth, borne in couples, and usually cotising a chevron.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 12 A Copleclose muste containe the fourth part of the Cheuron, and is not borne but by payres, except there be a Cheuron betwene twoo of them. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxi. (ed. 3) 363 A chevron between two couple-closes sa. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* iv. 57 The term Cotising is applied indifferently to Costs, Barrulets, and Couples-close.

2. A pair of rafters or couples in a roof. (See COUPLE *sb.* 8.)

1849 J. WEALE *Dict. Terms, Couple-close*, a pair of spars of a roof. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Coupled (kʌ·p'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. COUPLE + -ED.]

1. Tied, joined, linked, or associated together in pairs. In *Her.* = CONJOINED c.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 99 Cowplyd, *copulatus.* 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. iv. 614 Thou..that things to come dost know Not by.. coupled points, nor flight of fatall Birds. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 361 The rest..came coupled, Polarchos and his soone wonne Lady, etc. 1709 WATTS *Lyric Poems, Adventurous Muse* v, His verse sublime A monument too high for coupled sounds to climb. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 19 Mar. 579/2 The coupled wheels [of a locomotive] were .. equally loaded. Six-wheeled coupled engines had from 5 tons to 6 tons on a wheel.

b. *Arch. Coupled columns*: columns disposed in pairs close together, with wider intervals between the pairs. *Coupled windows*: windows placed side by side, forming a pair: cf. COUPLET 3.

1731 BAILEY (vol. II) s. v. *Column, Coupled Columns*, are such as are disposed by two and two, so as almost to touch each other at their bases and capitals. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* § 267 The use of coupled columns and niches exhibits other varieties in which the Romans delighted. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 95 Coupled columns of nearly three feet diameter each. 1881 FREEMAN *Subj. Venice* 108 A grand range of Romanesque coupled windows, bearing date 1250.

c. Joined in marriage.

1672 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 38 After they have marryed persons, the coupled, on discontents, part, and pretend they were not legally marryed.

† 2. Built with couples or rafters, roofed. *Obs.* (See COUPLE *sb.* 8.)

1382 WYCLIF *Haggai* i. 4 That ȝe dwelle in housis couplid with tymbre [Vulg. *in domibus laqueatis*].

3. In combination, as *well-coupled, short-coupled*: said of the joining of the back to the hind-quarters in horses, etc. Also in reference to roof-couples.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 100 Horses that are short coupled and well-backed. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch. Hen. V*, cclxxxv, The well-rais'd Arch Of Honour! where noe Act of Fame misplac't, Firms him, well-coupled, from the sure-lay'd Base. 1720 W. GIBSON *Diet Horses* viii. (ed. 3) 120 Many of our best ambling nags are well coupled, and for the most part durable on a journey. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii, A strong black horse .. high-shouldered, strong-limbed, well-coupled, and round-barrelled.

¶ Erroneously for CUPOLAED, having a cupola.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 33 The Ottaman Mausoleas..built all of white marble, round in forme, coupled on the top. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 120 'Tis covered at top, arched and coupled after the mode of those oriental Countreys.

† Couplement (kʌ·p'lmĕnt). *Obs.* Also 7 coopel-, coople-, cupple-. [a. OF. *couplement*: see COUPLE *v.* and -MENT; cf. *accouplement.*]

1. The act of coupling or fact of being coupled together; union of pairs.

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, an. 16. 52 b, By this conjunccion and couplement of matrimony. 1596 SPENSER *Prothal.* vi, Ioy may you haue and gentle hearts content Of your loues couplement. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxi, Making a coopelment of proud compare With Sunne and Moone, with earth and seas rich gems. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 140 He met with all sort of brain-sick factions combined in one couplement.

2. The result of coupling. **a.** A couple, pair.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 535, I wish you the peace of minde, most royall cupplement. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. v. 24 And forth together rode, a comely couplement. 1816 SOUTHEY *Lay of Laureate, Dream* 70 Anon two female forms..Came side by side, a beauteous couplement.

b. Of verses: A couplet or stanza.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 42 He made couplements of verses very well composed.

3. Anything that couples together; a coupling.

1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* III. x. § 5 Ordnance ready mounted with all their Cooplements, Ornaments, Tires.

Coupler (kʌ·plər). [f. COUPLE *v.* + -ER.]

1. One that couples; *spec.* one whose business it is to couple railway carriages or trucks.

1552 HULOET, Coupler, *copulator.* 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xi. (1804) 58 No such creature as you neither—no ten pound sneaker—no quality coupler. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772 (1790) II 95 Those infamous couplers despise the fulminations of the Kirk. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/7 Couplers [of railway carriages or trucks] .. expose themselves to danger in shunting operations.

2. A thing that couples or links together. *spec.* **a.** In an organ: A contrivance for connecting two manuals, or a manual with the pedals, or two keys an octave apart on the same keyboard, so that both can be played by a single motion.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. viii. 144 The Orbicular Muscle only moves the upper Eye-lid, and doth but embrace the lower, and knit it as a coupler. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 492/1 These several parts, or organs, when brought together by stops, called *couplers*, give to the keys of the great organ the command of every pipe in the instrument. 1871 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Mar. 8 The organ .. is fitted with 125 stops and 32 couplers.

b. (See quot.) Also = COUPLING.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Coupler* .. 2. The ring which slips upon the handles of a crucible tongs, or a nipping-tool of any kind. Also called *reins.*

Coupleress (kʌ·plərès). *rare.* [f. prec. + -ESS.] A female coupler; a woman who brings couples together.

1864 W. BELL in *N. & Q.* V. 442 These old witches were frequently bawds and couplerresses at Rome. 1885 R. F. BURTON 1001 *Nights* I. 338 *note*, So the Germ. 'Kupplerinn', a Coupleress. It is one of the many synonyms for a pimp.

Couplet (kʌ·plĕt). Also 7 cop-, cup-, (? caplet). [a. F. *couplet* (1364 in Godefroy) two pieces of iron riveted or hinged together, succession of verses riming together, stanza, etc., dim. of *couple.*]

1. A pair of successive lines of verse, *esp.* when riming together and of the same length.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (J.), In singing some short couplets, whereto the one half beginning, the other half should answer. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Conv. w. Jonson* Wks. (1711) 225 It is all in couplets, for he detested all other rhimes. 1780 JOHNSON *L. P., Congreve* Wks. III. 171 Except what relates to the stage, I know not that he has ever written a stanza that is sung, or a couplet that is quoted. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiv. 615 A popular notion, embodied in a rhyming couplet. 1889 SKEAT *Chaucer's L. G. W.* Introd. 33 He introduces a new metre ..now famous as 'the heroic couplet'.

2. *gen.* A pair or couple; in *pl.* = twins (quot. 1824, *nonce-use*: cf. *triplets*).

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 412 Wel whisper ore a couplet or two of most sage sawes. 1602 — *Ham.* v. i. 310 As patient as the female Doue, When that her golden Cuplet [*Qq.* couplets] are disclos'd. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 161 Their very nurse, as she used to boast, could hardly tell her pretty 'couplets' apart.

3. *Arch.* A window of two lights.

1844 *Ecclesiologist* III. 149 The church is lighted with four couplets and a half on each side. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 251 The couplets, triplets, and more numerous groups of the Early English windows.

4. *Music.* Two equal notes inserted in a passage of triple rhythm and made to occupy the time of three.

1876 in STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms.*

† 5. A coupling, link, or chain. *Obs. rare*—1.

1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* III. 105 Being chain'd by the mightie coplet of ineuitable destiny.

6. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *couplet-chiming, couplet verse* (sense 1); **† couplet-harness,** mail.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXV. iii. 264 A couple of Parthyans in couplet-harneis [L. *cataphractorum*]. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* Pref. Wks. (Globe) 38 In this necessity of our rhymes, I have always found the couplet verse most easy. 1797–1802 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins* Lament. viii, 'Twere strange if they [dead poets] should rise, and go afresh to couplet-chiming.

Cou·plet, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. the sb.] *To couplet it*: to compose couplets.

1742 JARVIS *Quix.* II. IV. xvi. (D.), Methinks, quoth Sancho, the thoughts which give way to the making of couplets can not be many. Couplet it as much as your worship pleases, and I will sleep as much as I can.

Coupling (kʌ·plin), *vbl. sb.* [f. COUPLE *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. Joining in couples, pairing; linking: see the vb.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 34 Lufe propirly es a full cuppillynge of þe lufande and þe lufed to-gedyre as Godd and a saule in-to ane. 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* XXXIV. 11 Trees to the ioynyngis of the bildyng, and to the coupling of housis. *a* 1564 BECON *Art. Chr. Relig.* Prayers (1844) 463 In the coupling together of the christian members. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 222 We vse sometimes to proceede all by single words, without any close or coupling. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 212 b, Couplings in lawfull marriage. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* I. ii, Sir, there's such coupling at Pancras, that they stand behind one another, as 'twere in a country dance. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 37 Their realistic logic, or coupling of means to ends. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 622 Any detaching or coupling of vehicles.

2. The pairing of the sexes; sexual union.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 72 A goostly mariage, wilk þe bodily copling performiþ. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 247 The fleshly coplinge which before the sin of Adam was in marriage an office or virtuous deed. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 199 The promiscuous couplings of Males and Females of several Species.

attrib. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. vi. 160 This was their [turtles'] coupling-time.

3. *concr.* Anything that couples, or is used to join together.

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Col.* II. 6 Deriued into euery member through the ioyntes and couplynges. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* XXXVI. 11 And he made loopes of blew, on the edge of one curtaine, from the seluedge in the coupling. 1643 LIGHTFOOT *Glean. Ex.* (1648) 42 These two peeces are called couplings.

† 4. = COUPLE *sb.* I. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 106 They take off their Dog couplings. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2254/4 A handsom young white Hound of the King's..slipt his Couplings, and run out of the Mews. 1695 *Ibid.* 3080/4 A..Spaniel Dog..a pair of Couplings about his Neck.

† 5. A rafter; = COUPLE *sb.* 8. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 110 For Cupplinges and Rafters of houses, the Elme. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* XXXIV. 11 Timber for couplings, and to floore the houses.

6. In *Machinery*, etc.: The name of various contrivances for connecting parts of constructions or machinery, *esp.* in order to transmit motion. **a.** A contrivance for connecting the ends of shafting together, either permanently, or so as to admit of their being disconnected at pleasure: they are of various kinds, as *box coupling, clutch coupling*, etc.

1814 R. BUCHANAN *Mill Work* (1823) 407 It is .. often requisite to connect two or more shafts together. These connections are denominated couplings.

b. The chain or link connecting two carriages or trucks of a railway train.

1887 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* II. III. v. 159 The engine and three of the front carriages had broken from their couplings and plunged on to the bank.

c. *Carriage-building.* (*a*) The connexion or joint upon which the fore-carriage turns or locks. (*b*) The attachment of whatever kind uniting the hind to the fore wheels.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

d. In an organ; = COUPLER.

7. Of a dog or other animal: see quot. (Cf. COUPLED 3.)

1881 V. SHAW *Bk. of Dog* 38 *Couplings*, the length or space between the tops of the shoulder-blades and tops of the hip-joints, or huckle-bones. The term denotes the proportionate length of a dog, which is spoken of as short or long in the couplings.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *coupling-ledge*; **coupling-box,** a metal box joining the ends of two shafts, so that they may revolve together; **coupling-chain,** the chain which couples railway carriages, trucks, etc.; **coupling-link** (see quot.); **coupling-pin,** a pin used for coupling railway carriages, etc. (see also quot. 1874); **coupling-pole,** the pole connecting the fore and hind gear of a wagon (cf. 6 c); **coupling-reins,** the reins that couple a pair of horses together; **coupling-rod,** the rod that couples the wheels of some locomotive engines; **coupling-strap,** a strap for linking animals together, used *esp.* with restive horses running in pairs.

1814 R. BUCHANAN *Mill Work* (1823) 413 Couplings which have no *coupling boxes are denominated clutches or glands. 1831 N. WOOD *Railroads* (1838) 220 The *coupling or dragging chains are fixed to these [springs]. 1858 *Mech. Mag.* LXIX. 281 It is well known how severely coupling chains suffer from..sudden jerks. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 92 Some call the gemshorn a *coupling-flute. *Ibid.* 59 These ledges are called *coupling-ledges..they are between the two parts of the slide. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Coupling-link*, an open or split link for connecting two objects, or forming a detachable section in a chain. *Ibid.*, **Coupling-pin* (Vehicle), A bolt which fastens the hind hounds to the coupling-pole, which is attached to the fore-gears by the king-bolt. 1887 M. ROBERTS *W. Avernus* 239 He..fetches a coupling-pin (of iron, about one inch thick and ten inches long)..and lets drive at me. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 137 The *coupling reins, which are what both horses are checked by, so as to turn one way, being fastened from the rein of one horse to the bitt of the other. 1844 DICKENS *Mart.*

Chuz. xxxvi, The buckles of the leaders' coupling-reins. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 19 Mar. 579/2 The *coupling-rods .. were made without brasses. *a* 1732 GAY *Pastorals* iii, Let hares and hounds in *coupling-straps unite. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Coupling-strap*, a strap connected to the off bit-ring of the off horse, thence through the near bit-ring, and leading back to the harness of the near horse. Used with artillery horses, and for restive horses in ordinary service.

Coupola, -o, obs. ff. CUPOLA.

Coupon (kū·pǫn, ‖ kupoṅ). [a. F. *coupon*, in OF. *colpon*, *copon* piece cut off, cutting, whence the earlier Eng. CULPON, *colpon*, *coulpoun* slice, cut, piece (of meat, etc.). The latter has come down to *coupoun*, *cowpon*, *coopin* in Sc., but was obs. in English when *coupon* was reintroduced from mod. French.]

A separable certificate or ticket, of which a series are attached to, and form part of, certain original or principal certificates, in order that they may be severally detached and given up as required.

a. One of a set of certificates attached to a bond running for a term of years, to be detached and presented as successive payments of interest become due to the holder; a separable dividend-warrant. **b.** One of a series of conjoined tickets issued together, which entitle the holder to certain services rendered in separate instalments, after each of which the corresponding coupon is detached and given up. They are largely issued by Excursion Agencies, so as to facilitate the prepayment in a single fixed sum of the travelling and hotel expenses of a tourist, who then, instead of paying money, gives up the corresponding coupon at each stage of his tour. The name and system of Coupons was introduced by the late Mr. Thomas Cook in 1864.

a. 1822 COHEN *Compendium of Finance* 19 These 212,000 rentes [of the City of Paris] are made to bearer, and divided in *coupons* of 250 francs each. 1836 *Stock Exch. Official List* Oct. 28 Spanish Bonds 5 per Cent. Consolidated .. Ditto ex Coupons. 1839 J. J. WILKINSON *Law of Public Funds* 216-7 Dividends on Russian bonds .. are payable half-yearly..on presenting the dividend-warrants (*coupons*) ..and on some Dutch bonds by delivery of the *coupons*. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v., In the United States, the certificates of State stocks drawing interest are accompanied by *coupons*, which are small tickets attached to the certificates. 1874 *Act* 37–8 *Vict.* c. 3 § 5 The coupons for interest annexed to any debenture shall also pass by delivery.

b. 1864 *Cook's Excursionist* 25 Apr. (Suppl.), The [railway] tickets are..in the shape of small books of coupons. 1868 *Ibid.* 1 July, The Hotel accommodation coupons..constitute quite a new feature in tourist programmes.

Hence **Coupo·nned** *ppl. a.*, bearing coupons, having coupons attached.

1881 *Echo* 28 June 1/1 Promissory notes, with or without coupons, or couponned certificates payable to bearer, will be issued for sums of Rs. 500.

Coupul(l, obs. f. COUPLE.

Coupulo, obs. f. CUPOLA.

Coupure (kūpiū·ɹ). [a. F. *coupure*, in OF. *copeüre*, *coupeüre* cutting, f. *couper* to cut: see -URE.] *Mil.* A ditch or trench; *esp.* one dug by the besieged for purposes of defence. **b.** *Fortif.* A passage cut through the glacis in the re-entrant angle of the covered way, to facilitate the sallies of the besieged. (Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl.*).

1710 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 639 The besiegers .. made too deep coupures to drain the inundations. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5264/12 They carried all the Coupure which was behind the Monastry. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xv. ii, Making coupures (trenches or sunk barricades) in the streets. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 138/1 Portions of the faces..are isolated by a small ditch and parapet at right angles to the face, called a coupure.

Coupy: see COUPÉ (*Her.*).

Coupyl(l, obs. f. COUPLE.

Cour, obs. f. COVER, COWER.

Courach, var. of CURRACH.

Courage (kʋ·rėdʒ), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **corage, curage,** (4-6 **corrage,** 5 **curag, coreage,** 6 **currage, courra(d)ge,** 7 **corege**), 5– **courage.** [ME. *corage*, a. OF. *corage*, *curage*, later *courage* = Pr. and Cat. *coratge*, Sp. *corage*, It. *coraggio*, a Common Romanic word, answering to a L. type **corāticum*, f. *cor* heart. Cf. the parallel *ætāticum* from *ætāt-em* (AGE); and see -AGE.]

†**1.** The heart as the seat of feeling, thought, etc.; spirit, mind, disposition, nature. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 3559 Archelaus, of proud corage. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 11 Smale fowles maken melodie..So priketh hem nature in here corages. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xxxiii. (1869) 20 What thinkest in thi corage? *c* 1430 *Stans Puer* 5 To all norture thi corage to enclyne. *c* 1500 *Knt. Curtesy* 407 in Ritson *Met. Rom.* III. 213 In his courage he was full sad. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. ii. 57 This soft courage makes your Followers faint. 1638 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 163 Men's courages were growing hot, their hatred kindled. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 41 The Spaniards .. attacked it with all the force and maistry the greatest courages were able to invent.

†**b.** *transf.* Of a plant. *Obs.* (Cf. 'To bring a thing into *good heart*.')

c 1420 *Palladius on Husb.* XI. 90 In this courage Hem forto graffe is goode.

†**c.** Applied to a person: cf. *spirit*. *Obs.*

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1577) V j b, The prowes of those diuine courages [viz. Marquesse of Mantua, etc.]. 1647 W. BROWNE *Polex.* II. 197 These two great courages being met, and followed by a small companie of the most resolute pirates.

†**2.** What is in one's mind or thoughts, what one is thinking of or intending; intention, purpose; desire or inclination. *Obs.* (Cf. 'To speak one's *mind*', 'to tell all one's *heart*'.)

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2446 Lo her, sire, a litel page! That schal sai the thi corage. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 10 Swich a greet corage Hadde this knyght to been a wedded man. 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 7 Fayr frend what is your corage or entent. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 277 Ye mayster dyscouered to her all his courage, how that he loued her. 1557 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 93 b/1 The romaines had a great corage to conquere straunge realmes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 289 Many were taken of their owne courage, which might have scaped if they had list. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. iii. 24 I'de such a courage to do him good. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* xxii. 81 The law..shall..make construction that my minde and courage is not to enter into the greater bond for any menace.

†**3.** Spirit, liveliness, lustiness, vigour, vital force or energy; also *fig.* *Obs.*

a 1498 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 2 Thei..were greved with colde and rayne, that thei hade no coreage to feght. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 505 In the Cardinals of Rome, Pride, Auarice, and Lechery are in their greatest Courage. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 249 They have horses of excellent courage. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4182/4 A Chesnut Mare..of great Courage.

†**b.** Anger, wrath; **c.** Haughtiness, pride; **d.** Confidence, boldness. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* (Harl.) 1154 The hunt[e] strangled with wilde bores corage. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F iij b, [She] became..so grete of courage that also to the kynge her lord she bare not so grete reuerence as she ought. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 285 Every man cryed and besought the king to have mercy..for Gods sake refraine your courage, ye have the name of sovereigne noblenesse. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 30 Trompart..Besought him his great corage to appease, And pardon simple man. 1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to catch* I. i, I will..set so good a courage on my state, That I will be believed.

†**e.** Sexual vigour and inclination; lust. *Obs.*

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 329/1 By the reason that priestes are so hoate of courage, and can not keepe theyr chastitie. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 129 If the Bull be not lusty enough about his businesse..his courage is also stirred up by the like odours. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Justin* 56 Darius horse..by reason of the courage had to the Mare, forthwith neighed alowde. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 45 If they be taken away, the iollity and courage of the Creature is extinguished.

4. That quality of mind which shows itself in facing danger without fear or shrinking; bravery, boldness, valour.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 208 A knycht off gret corage.. That thaim comfort with all hys mycht. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxv. 3 Seith ȝee of litil corage, taketh coumfort. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxv. § 10 The faith of Christ..armeth us with patience, constancy, and courage. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 108 Courage never to submit or yield. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1793) II. v. 99 He possessed .. the virtues of political and martial courage. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 409 Evagoras..had raised himself by his courage and prudence to the throne. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 75 Courage to defy the world. 1887 T. FOWLER *Princ. Mor.* II. i. 24 We speak of a man's courage in undertaking some financial, literary, or political enterprise, or in sustaining some misfortune, or in braving public opinion where he believes himself to be in the right. In this application the term is often qualified as *Moral Courage*. *Ibid.* 25 Courage in the original sense of the term [the readiness to face physical dangers], that is, *Physical Courage*.

†**b.** Formerly also in *pl.* in reference to a number of persons. (Cf. *hearts*.) *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* D 2 The gud courages of al honest enterpreysers in those matters & al other. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1191 Every man .. gave God the praise, for taking away the Turkes courages. 1675 SHADWELL *Psyche* III, If danger cou'd our courages remove. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* v. (1806) III. 107 Their drooping courages he cheer'd. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 98 Undaunted are their courages, Right Cossacks in their forages.

c. (with *a* and *pl.*) A kind or species of courage; an instance of courage. *rare.*

1886 TUPPER *My Life as Author* 92 But there is nothing like flight: it is easy and speedy, and more a courage than a cowardice. 1888 WOLSELEY in *Sat. Rev.* 4 Aug. 136/1 As for Charles Gordon, he had all the courages—the courage of instinct, of religion, of contempt of life.

d. *Phrases*, as *To take courage*, *be of good c.* (obs. or arch.), *pluck up c.*, *lose c.*, etc. *Dutch courage*: bravery induced by drinking (*colloq.*). *The courage of one's convictions* or *opinions* [F. *le courage de son opinion*, cited 1864]: courage in action equal to the courageousness of one's opinion; courage to act consistently with one's opinions.

c 1490 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xli. (1890) 154 Bycause they sholde take a better corage for the persone & sight of her. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xix. 13 Take a good corage vnto the, and let us quyte oure selues manly. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* i. 9 Be strong, and of a good courage. — 2 *Chron.* xv. 8 He tooke courage, and put away the abominable idoles. 1728 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 42, I pluck'd up courage enough to speak to her. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xii, Laying in a store of what is called Dutch Courage. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 104 He took courage and entered. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* viii. 188 A dose of brandy, by stimulating the circulation, produces 'Dutch courage'. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* Pref. 8, I never could muster up the courage .. to undertake the business. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* II. 12 He is one of Swift's Yahoos, with the courage of its opinions. 1883 J. PAYN *Thicker than Water* xxxviii. (1884) 306 That courage of his opinions which he never failed to display against any odds. 1887 HALL CAINE *Life Coleridge* i. 21 [He] believed in the efficacy of the birch, and had the courage of his convictions.

e. As an exclamation: = Take courage! Cheer up!

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 111 What man, corage yet. 1784 COWPER *Tirocinium* 787 But courage, man! methought the muse replied. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* II. III, Courage, poor heart of stone!

†**5.** *To the courage of*: so as to awaken or increase the courage of, to the encouragement of.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 7 To the great corage, boldnesse, and comforte of the seid evyll doers. 1531 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 Many clerkes conuicte were..suffered to make their purgacions, to the greate corage of euyll doers. 1659 *Vulg. Err. Cens.* 5 To the cowardise of themselves, or the courage of their enemies.

†**Courage,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. prec. sb.] 'Stout' of body. Hence †**Courageness.**

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 92 Corage or craske, *crassus*, *coragiosus*. *Ibid.*, Coragenesse or craskeness, *crassitudo*.

†**Cou·rage,** *v. Obs.* Also 5–6 **cor(r)age.** [f. COURAGE *sb.*: perh. partly aphetic (in Eng. or AF.) for *acorage*, OF. *acorager*: see ACCOURAGE (the Eng. examples of which are however late).] *trans.* = ENCOURAGE. (Very common in 16th c.)

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xv, Ye must courage yourself or els ye ben al shente. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 11 b, And corage them the more to lerne. 1535 COVERDALE *Hos.* iv. 8 They..corage them in their wickednesse. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxviii. 91 He coraged them to stand. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 242 Consecrate and courage your hands and voyces to the vastation of Jericho-walls.

Hence **Cou·raging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* viii. (1874) 22 It is a great coragyng to hym to troble his neyhbor. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 36 He lacketh teaching, he lacketh coraging. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* Ind., A couraging part.

†**Cou·rageable,** *a. Obs.* [f. COURAGE *sb.* + -ABLE.]. Abounding in courage, courageous.

1689 HICKERINGILL *Cerem.-Monger* 28 Oh poor English! a foolish people and unwise, though the most courageable and best Hearts. 1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* xxxiv. 224 A Courageable Enemy is better than a Bastard Friend.

Couraged (kʋ·rėdʒd), *a.* [f. COURAGE *sb.* + -ED [2].] Having or endowed with courage. Now only in parasynthetic comb., as *high-couraged.*

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* II. v. (R.), He who ..is most like stomacked vnto a woman, nor lusty couraged. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 60 Courraged Hector. 1622 BACON *Henry VII*, Wks. (Bohn) 426 As commonly the captains of commotions are but half-couraged men. 1830 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Admin.* (1851) II. 50 High-couraged cattle. 1891 SIR W. HARCOURT in *Scot. Leader* 26 Sept. 5 A high-minded, high-souled, high-couraged party who believe in their own principles.

Courageless (kʋ·rėdʒlės), *a.* [f. COURAGE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without courage.

1593 MUNDAY *Def. Contraries* 82 Some .. strength-lesse, courage-lesse, or councel-lesse creature. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* II. v. 39 Arminius being now courageles, by reason of continuall danger, or fresh bleeding wound. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. II* Wks. (1711) 35 He was courageless in war, and base in peace.

†**Cou·ragement.** *Obs.* [f. COURAGE *v.* + -MENT.] = ENCOURAGEMENT.

1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos* Wks. (Grosart) 62 (D.) From Sov'raigne's weaknesse taking couragement T'assault their gates.

Courageous (kŏrē·dʒəs), *a.* Forms: 3–5 **corageus, coraious(e,** (*i* = *j*), 4 **koraious, curaiows, coragous, corrageous,** 4–6 **corageous(e,** 5–6 **cur-, curragious, coragiouse, coragyous,** 5–7 **coragious,** 6 **couragiouse,** 6–8 **couragious,** 5– **courageous.** [a. AF. *corageous*, OF. *corajus*, *-os*, *corageus*, later *courageux*, f. *corage*, *courage* COURAGE: see -OUS. Cf. It. *coraggioso.*]

1. Having courage, full of courage; brave, fearless, valiant.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 359 Harald, a man wyþ grete herte corageus ynou. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3318 So coraious a contenaunce þat kud kniȝt hadde. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 438 Hym dredeþ noþyng of Olyuer..For he was strong & coraious. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2093 A myghti prince in armys corageus. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxiv. 203 The prince of Wales..was coragious, and cruell as a lyon. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* i. 7 Bee thou strong, and very courageous. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 145 He was..of a sanguinicall complexion, and a couragious stomache. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* v. v, Couragious thane, Receive this dagger. 1885 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* i. 4 Among religious men we ought to expect to find..the most courageous of men of science.

†**2.** Desirous, eager (*to do* something). *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 479/607 To witen hire stat euerechdel he was wel coraious. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4416 Whanne ..traitours..To noyen me be so coragious. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1892 Made vs corageous and kene ȝoure clere gold to wyn.

†**3.** Full of virile force; lively, lusty, vigorous.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 511 His conpleccion is so corageous that he may nat forbere. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 176 b, The erle of Marche beyng lusty, and in the floure of his coragious yought [=youth]. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) III. 116 b, They feede them [stallions] lustely, to make them more coragious, for the lustier they be the better coultes they bring.

Courageously (kŭrē·dʒəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a courageous manner; with courage; valiantly, bravely, boldly, fearlessly.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 21 Exorte thy people as courageousely as thou can. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxiv. 176 [They] courageously rane vpon þeire enemyes. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 391 Howe terrible a thing it was, that he so couragiously attempted. *a* 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 114 Then Holloway..required of them admission..which the fellows did all coragiously denie. 1702 W. J. tr. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xi. 43 Martyrs who so courageously laid down their Lives in the Defence of the Faith. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 315 The Servians..defended themselves most courageously.

Coura·geousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being courageous; valour, bravery, boldness, courage.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXXVI. 273 He was of .. great courageousnes. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 35 Labour prepareth the body to hardnesse, the mind to couragiousnesse. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 202 True valour and manfull couragiousnesse.

† **Couragie.** *Obs. rare.* Also **courragie.** By-form of COURAGE.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* C v, With great and vertuous couragie. *Ibid.* D viij, With a hey myndede courragie.

Couragio, obs. variant of CORAGGIO, assimilated in spelling to *courage*.

1605 *Tryall Chev.* V. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 344 Couragio, my hearts! S. George for the Honour of England!

Courant, *a.* and *sb.*[1] Also 4–6 corant. [a. F. *courant*, OF. also *curant*, *corant*:—L. *current-em* running.]

A. *adj.* † **a.** Running: early form of CURRENT *a.* q. v.

b. *Her.* Applied to figures of animals represented as running. (Formerly also *current.*)

1727 BAILEY II, *Coura'nt* [in *Heraldry*], running, as a *buck courant.* 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xvii. 262 Three greyhounds courant in pale. 1886 MISS YONGE *Armourer's Prentices* 29 Crest, a buck Courant.

† **B.** *sb.*[1] A running-string; see quot. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX. i. (1634) II. 3 A..net..together with the cords and strings called Courants, running along the edges to draw it in and let it out.

Courant (kurænt), *sb.*[2] Also 7 **corant(e,** corrant. [a. F. *courant* runner, subst. use of *courant* running, posting (Cotgr.). With sense 2 cf. Du. *krant* (from *korant*) gazette, newspaper.]

† **1.** ? An express (messenger or message). *Obs.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* (1629) 168 A Corante was granted against Master Deputy Farrar, and .. others .. to plead their causes before..the Lords of his Maiesties Priuy Councell. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* I. Wks. (Rtldg.) 442/1 For his relations, Corants, avisos, correspondences With this ambassador, and that agent! 1642 *Strangling Gt. Turk* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 190 Shameless reports of strange men, and weak certificates by courants from foreign parts. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 26 *Courant*, a Messenger.

2. A paper containing news; a published newsletter or newspaper. (Now only in names of newspapers, esp. in Scotland and northern counties.)

1621 BP. H. KING *Sermon* 59 Euery fabulous Gazette, and idle Corante that posts betwixt England and Doway. 1626 *Raleigh's Ghost* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 529 The liberty of these times (wherein your courants, gazettes, pasquils, and the like, swarm to abundantly). *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods* lxi. *Vulcan*, The weekly courants with Paul's seal; and all Th' admired discourses of the prophet Ball. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 27 There are in Paris every week commonly some odde Pamphlets and Pasquils dispersed..which with the Gazets and Courants hee should do well to reade weekly. 1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* I. Wks. 1799 II. 146 Journals, chronicles, morning and evening posts, and courants.

Courant, *sb.*[3]: see COURANTE.

Coura·nt, carant, *v. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. next.]

† **1.** *intr.* To dance a courante. *Obs.*

1625 LISLE *Du Bartas, Noe* 73 The neighbour hillocks leapt, and woods rejoyced round, Carranting, as it were, at her sweet voice's sound.

2. To run or race about. *dial.*

1800 F. LEIGHTON *Let.* 17 Feb. *to Y. Boucher* (MS.), To the list of Shropshire words you may add 'Couranting', i.e. begging corn about the country on St. Thomas's day. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* XXX. (D.), 'If everybody's carranting about to once each after his own men, nobody 'll find nothing.' 1879 *Shropsh. Word-bk., Couranting*, going about from place to place gossiping and carrying news.

Courante, courant (kurā·nt, kura·nt). Also 7–9 **corant,** 8 **currant, corrant, (couraunt).** [a. F. *courante* in same sense, lit. 'running (dance)', from *courant, -ante*, pr. pple. of *courir* to run. In 17th c. usually *corant*, and CORANTO, q.v.; in 18th c. conformed to the French, and in this form alone now used as a musical term.]

1. A kind of dance formerly in vogue, characterized by a running or gliding step (as distinguished from leaping).

1586 SIR E. HOBY tr. *Cognet's Truth & Lying* xi. 39 The Voltes, courantes, and vyolent daunses proceede from furie. [1596 DAVIES *Orchestra* lxix, What shall I name those current travases, That on a triple dactyl foot do run Close by the ground, with sliding passages, Wherein that dancer greatest praise hath won, Which with best order can all orders shun: For everywhere he wantonly must range, And turn and wind with unexpected change.] 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 181 The volte rising and leaping, the courante trauising and running..The courant hath twise so much in a straine, as the English country daunce. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* IV. i, I am fit for Nothing but low dancing now, a Corant, a Boreè, Or a Minnuét. *a* 1701 SEDLEY *Grumbler* III. i, *L.* You would have a grave, serious dance, perhaps? *G.* Yes, a serious one..*L.* Well, the courante, the bocane, the sarabande. 1746 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) IV. 304 She..swam round the room, as if leading up a courant. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 10 He dreamed of the reel, the jig, .. and the corant.

attrib. 1667 DRYDEN *Maiden Q.* v. i, I can..walk with a courant slur.

2. *Mus.* The tune used for accompanying this dance, or a tune of similar construction; a piece of music in triple time, regularly following the Allemande as a movement of the Suite.

1597 [see 1]. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* Pref. 9 Our late solemn Musick is now justled out of esteem by the new Corants and Jigs of Foreigners. 1694 HOLDER *Treat. Harmony* ix. (1731) 151 The Kinds of Air..as, Almand, Corant, Jigg, etc. 1880 PROUT in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 410 As a component of the suite, the Courante follows the Allemande, with which in its character it is strongly contrasted.

3. *dial.* A running or careering about.

1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Lousiad* I. Wks. 1812 I. 176 All her wild Couraunts in fields of clover. 1865 R. HUNT *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* Ser. II. 244 By a courant with the boys, they mean a game of running romps.

† **Courantee·r.** *Obs.* [f. COURANT *sb.*[2] + -EER.] A newspaper writer, journalist.

1733 *Revolution Polit.* VII. 11 The Haerlem and Amsterdam Couranteers should make a dismal Story of it. 1734–5 in *The Bookworm* (1889) 86, I solemnly protest to you (in the words of an honourable couranteer).

† **Coura·nter.** *Obs.* ? A pamphleteer.

1681 *Relig. Clerici* 142 We can never have peaceable days, as long as Bulkers and Coblers are Preachers and Couranters.

Couranto, obs. f. CORANTO.

‖ **Courap** (kū·răp). [ad. west. Ind. vernacular *khurup* a kind of herpes; cf. Mahrāṭī *kharpaḍī* scale or scab, *kharapne* to scratch; Skr. *kshur* to scratch.] 'Name given in India to cutaneous diseases attended with itching and eruptions' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1706 PHILLIPS, *Courap*, a kind of Indian Itch, a Disease like a Tetter or Ring-worm. 1811 HOOPER *Dict., Courap*, a distemper very common in Java, and other parts of the East Indies, where there is a perpetual itching and discharge of matter. It is herpes on the axilla, groins, breast, and face. 1868 HOBLYN *Dict. Terms Med.* 178 *Courap*, a form of Impetigo, peculiar to India, described by Sauvages under the term *scabies Indica.*

Couratour, obs. f. CURATOR.

Courbaril (kū·rbăril). [Native American name.] The West Indian Locust-tree, *Hymenæa Courbaril* (N. O. *Leguminosæ*), a common tree of tropical South America; also the resin obtained from it (called also ANIMÉ).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Hymenæa*, in botany, the name of a genus of plants, first described by Plumier under the name of *courbaril.* 1828 WEBSTER, *Courbaril*, gum anime, which flows from the Hymenæa..used for varnishing. 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 216 The orchideæ, the pipers, and the pothoses, nourished by a single courbaril, or American fig-tree.

Courbash: see KOORBASH.

† **Courbe,** *a. Obs.* Also **corbe.** [a. F. *courbe*, in OF. *corbe* (= Pr. and Cat. *corb*, Sp. and It. *corvo*) :—L. *curv-us* bent.] Bent, bowed, crooked.

1395 GOWER *Conf.* I. 99 Her necke is short, her shulders courbe. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. lvi. (1869) 203 Courbe and impotent j wole make þee with þe grete strokes j shal giue þee. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 56 So on thy corbe shoulder it [thy head] leanes amisse.

b. *Comb.*, as *courbe-backed* adj.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XII. xvi, An olde lytil man, pale and courbacked. 1484 — *Esope* ij, He had a grete hede.. corbe-backed, grete legges and large feet.

† **Courbe,** *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *courbe*, subst. use of the adj.: see prec. The modern form is CURB, under which the surviving senses will be found.]

1. A crook, a hump.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 159 Vulcanus, of whome I spake, He had a courbe upon the back.

2. A swelling on the back of a horse's hock: see CURB *sb.*

† **Courbe, courb,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 **kourbe.** [a. F. *courber*:—L. *curvāre* to bend: see CURVE *v.* In modern Eng. the form is CURB, but the following senses are associated with the earlier form.]

1. *intr.* To curve, bend, bow.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 1, I courbed on my knees and cryed hir of grace. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 155 Vertue it selfe of Vice must pardon begge, Yea courb and woe, for leaue to do him good.

2. *trans.* To bend, bow.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* V. XXXVI, He thrugh whom al is wrong kourbed. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 41 Sallys may also be propagated like Vines, by courbing, and bowing them in Arches. 1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos ed.) 138 So courb'd to earth, beneath their heavy teems Of torment stoop they.

3. See CURB *v.*

† **Courbed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 5 **coorbed,** 7 **corbed.** [f. prec. + -ED.] Bowed, bent, crooked.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 159 Som man coorbyd, som man goth uprihte. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* III. (1593) 78 Medon..having lost his former shape did take a courbed backe. *a* 1618 J. DAVIES *Eglogues* (1772) 114 So corbed elde accoyes youth's surquetry.

Courber, obs. f. CURBER, hooker.

‖ **Courbette** (kurbe·t). [F. *courbette*, ad. It. *corvetta* 'a coruet, a sault, a prancing or continuall dancing of a horse' (Florio).] = CURVET.

a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 74, A demivolte with courbettes .. may be useful in a fight or mêlée. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* vii, The horse made a courbette, and brought the full weight of his chest against the counter of the other.

Courche, Courchie, obs. ff. CURCH.

Courchef(e, -er, obs. ff. KERCHIEF, KERCHER.

Courchie, Courd, obs. ff. CURTSY, CURD.

Coure, Coureour, obs. ff. COWER, CURRIER.

Courey, Courfeu, obs. ff. CURRY *v.*, CURFEW.

Couri, Courie: see COWRIE, CURRY *v.*

Courier (kuˑriəɹ, kūˑriəɹ). Forms: *a.* 4 **curour, corour,** 4–5 **currour(e,** 5 **-owre, -ur, corrour(e, courrour,** 6 **currar, courar,** 6–7 **curror, -er,** 7 **courror.** *β.* 6–7 **currior,** 6–8 **-ier,** 7 **-eour,** 7–8 **courrier,** 7– **courier.** [Here are combined two words: (1) ME. *corour, currour*:—OF. *coreor*, F. *coureur* runner = Pr. and Sp. *corredor*, It. *corridore*:—late L. *curritōr-em*, f. *currĕre* to run; (2) *courier*, 16th c. F. *courier*, F. *courrier*, ad. It. *corriere*, in med.L. *currerius* a professional runner, post, messenger, f. It. *corre*, L. *currĕre.* The two words remain distinct in French; but in Eng. the earlier word, which by the 16th c. had the forms *curror, currer*, coalesced with the later under the forms *currior, currier*, in the 17th c. conformed to F. spelling as *courier.*]

1. A running messenger; a messenger sent in haste.

a. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* XXX. 6 Curours wenten with letters. — *Jer.* ii. 23 A liȝt corour [1388 swifte rennere]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. XV. (1495) 321 Mercurius is callyd in fables the currour of goddes. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* X. (Gibbs MS.), XV dayes iournes of a comyn currour [ed. 1530 renner]. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 55 He delyuerd his letter to a courrour. 1530 PALSGR. 211/2 Currar, a man that ronneth, *currevr.* 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* 821 He was the common currer and dailie messenger betwene them. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* X. xiii. 229 A winged Curror. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 60/1 The Currour at Arms, or Foot Messengers of Arms.

β. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 449 If his Lord Ambassadour would write by that Currior. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* X. (1599) 434 The Pope sent to him dayly curriers and postes. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 126 Spying agents and curreours. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. VII. 338 Dispatching away an express Currier the next morning. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 27. 189 A Courrier or a Running-Footman. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xiii. 149 Those Curriers are called Dog Choukies. 1815 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* XII. 239, I will write to his Lordship by the next Courier. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 580 The ..couriers who had arrived from the West.

† **2.** *Mil.* A light horseman acting as scout or skirmisher. *Obs.* Cf. AVANT-COURIER.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xlvii. 67 They met with a XXV. currours of the frenchmen. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 220 Kyng Edward..dispatched certayn currers on light horses. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 21 They [the Tartars] haue 60000 Courriers, who being sent before vpon light horses..will in the space of one night gallop three dayes iourney. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* I. xliii, Most fit for scouts and currers, to descry.

3. A servant employed by a traveller or travelling party on the continent, having the duty of making all the arrangements connected with the journey.

Orig. (as still in F. *courrier*), a mounted messenger sent in advance of the carriage to secure relays of horses at each stage and arrange for accommodation at the inns.

1770 *Ann. Reg.* 106 Naples. The Duke of Dorset arrived here on Thursday last, and his courier, a Piedmontese. 1820 *Ibid.* 976 Bartolomeo Bergami was taken into her majesty's service as courier. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* p. xxi, A courier..is a most useful person. His duties consist in preceding the carriage at each stage, to secure relays of post-horses on those routes where horses are scarce. 1867 MISS BRADDON *Run to Earth* III. i. 2 The door was opened by..Paulina's confidential courier and butler.

4. A frequent title of newspapers, as *The Liverpool Courier.* [So F. *Courrier.*]

1798 CANNING & FRERE in *Anti-Jacobin* XXXVI. (1852) 215 *Couriers* and *Stars*, Sedition's Evening Post.

Hence (nonce-wds.) **Cou·riering** *vbl. sb.* **Cou·rierish** *a.*, characteristic of a courier.

1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 386, I have done with couriering if a soldier can fix a resolution. 1879 SALA *Paris Herself Again* (ed. 4) II. 36 Using in his courierish conscientiousness about fifty words.

Courious, obs. f. CURIOUS.

Courl, obs. f. CROWL *v.*

‖ **Courlan** (kurlañ). [Fr.; ad. S. American name.] A name sometimes given to S. American birds of the genus *Aramus*, closely related to the Rails. In mod. Dicts.

† **Courou·ce.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *courouce, coroce*, fem. form = *cour(r)oux* (L. type **corruptia*): see next.] = COUROUX.

1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 87 Whan she saw the wrathe and courouce [*printed* courance] of her husbonde.

Couroucou: see CURUCUI, a S. American bird.

† **Courou·x.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *cour(r)oux*,

earlier *couroz*, *courous* irritation, anger:—L. type **corruptus*, from *corrumpĕre*.] Irritation, anger.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 85 To ansuere mekely, curtaisly, and softely ayenst of couroux of her husbonde.

Courp-, Courr-: see CURP-, CURR-.

Courrose, obs. f. CAROUSE.

1593 *Tell-Trothe's New Y. Gift* 25 They two would courrose whole gallons of wine.

Cours, obs. f. COARSE, CORSE, COURSE, CURSE.

† Coursable, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *coursable* current (Cotgr.), f. *course* sb.: see -ABLE.] ? That may have course.

a 1455 HOLLAND *Houlate* 225 Caussis consistoriale, that ar coursable. 1478 *Acta Audit.* 67 (Jam.) Breuis of diuisioun, or ony vther coursable breuis of our souuerain lordis chapell.

† Coursably, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] ? In regular course, habitually.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 129/2 She coude parfyghtly hebrewe greke latyn & frensshe and redde coursably the scriptures in thyse foure langages.

Coursayre, obs. f. CORSAIR.

Coursche, obs. f. CURCH.

Course (kōəs), *sb.* Forms: 3–7 **cours,** (4 **cource, coures, kours**), 4–5 **cors, curs,** (**corps, courss(e, 5 cowrs(e, cowurs, kowrs**), 5–8 **corse,** (7 **coarse**), 4– **course.** [*a.* a. F. *cours* (11–13th c. *curs, cors*) = Pr. *cors*, Sp. *curso*, It. *corso*:—L. *cursu-m* (*u*-stem) running, run, race, course, f. *currĕre* to run. (Here the pl. was formerly as in F. *cours*.) *β.* a. F. *course* (13th c. in Godef., but little used bef. 16th c.) = Pr. and It. *corsa*, a fem. form analogous to sbs. in *-ta, -sa*, f. pa. ppples. (cf. *chute, fuite, venue* (:—*venuta*), *assise, mise*). The *α* and *β* forms are not distinguishable from 15th c.]

I. The action of running, or moving onward.

† 1. The action of running; a run; a gallop on horseback. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5003 Barefoot hy gon withouten shoon.. Every wilde dere astore, Hy mowen by cours ernen tofore. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* ii. 6 (Harl. MS.) Whenne þe seruauntis hirde hire lord crye, they come in with a swift cours, and slow the toode. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xliii. 146 Huon ..made a course to asay his horse. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 54 They are most swift in course, and will run a race as fast as any horse. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 11 No man could lay hand vpon an Ostrich..For she runs away flying vsing her feet for course, & lifting vp her selfe with her wings. 1687 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 375 The Foot of this Animal [Ostrich] seems contrived for a speedy Course.

2. Onward movement in a particular path, as of the heavenly bodies, a ship, etc.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 311/406 Þe heouene geth ene a-boute þoruȝ daiȝe and þoruȝ nyȝt..Heo makez euene þus hire cours and comez a-boute wel sone. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 216, I sigh a barly cake, Which fro the hille..come rollend doune ..Forth in his cours. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xi. § 4 (1622) 317 These..courses, and recourses of the Starres. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxiv. 256 We continued our course with our Oars and Sails for seven whole days together. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* 128 The Moon her monthly Course had now begun. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 62 When the proud steed shall know why man restrains His fiery course. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxxvii, They slackened their course.

b. *Phrases.* See 11 b.

3. A race. *arch.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 169 Tomorrowe shall be the courses of the horses. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* ix. 24 They which runne in a course runne all, yet butt one receaveth the rewarde. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 316 O'er th' Elean Plains, thy well-breath'd Horse Impels the flying Carr, and wins the Course. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. iii. 42 The races were then called bell courses, because..the prize was a silver bell. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* III. xxi. 325 Who gained the prize in the course of the stadium.

† 4. Swift or violent motion; impetus; force.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 179 A pece with a grete cours at ons felle doun alle. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9805 Troiell ..Kayres euyn to the kyng..With all the corse of his caple & a kene speire. *Ibid.* 12479 Þai counted no course of the cold stormys. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 151 Þas riuers commez with so grete a course and so grete a birre.

† 5. The rush together of two combatants in battle or tournament; charge, onset; a passage at arms, bout, encounter. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 454 What knyght was he that rode best cours? 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII. 316 Till thame all ane courss he maiss. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxiv, Take thi schild and thi spere And ride to him a course on werre. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxvii. 511 And at foure cours thei haue hem perced thourgh. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 292 Eyther of them set hys speare in the rest to have runne the first course. 1588 *Let.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 77 The Earl himself..horsed and armed did run very many courses, and especially..as they call it 'the course of the field' which I had never seen before. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 334 There was tilting, course of field, and many such braue exercises. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. xxi, We ran our course, my charger fell—What could he 'gainst the shock of hell?

† 6. A raid, inroad. [F. *course.*] *Obs.*

1651 tr. *Hist. Don Fenise* 167 The Moores..make sallies and courses upon the Christian countries. 1678 A. LOVELL *Fontaine's Duties Cav.* 62 Not daring to make courses and inrodes to waste and pillage it.

7. The action or practice of coursing, or pursuing game with hounds (*esp.* hares with greyhounds); a race of dogs (after a hare, etc.).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 836 This duk wol haue of him a cours or tweye With houndes. ?*c* 1475 *Hunt. Hare* 24 Yf ye have ony grehowndes hom with yow to bryng, A cours ther schall ye have. *a* 1535 FISHER *Spir. Consol.* Wks. (1876) 366 To see a corse at a Hare. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cxxxi, So have I seen some fearful hare maintain A course, till tired before the dog she lay. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 308 There are several Courses with Greyhounds, namely, at the Deer, Hare, and Fox. 1792 OSBALDISTON *Brit. Sportsman* 125/1 The course of the deer in the forest or purlieu. 1818 W. H. SCOTT *Brit. Field Sports* 353 Many instances have occurred of real racing Courses of the Hare by Greyhounds in an open country. 1891 *Field* 7 Mch. 347/2 Johnny Moor practically ran a single-handed course, as Brave Briton was unable to raise a gallop.

† b. The hare or other beast coursed. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 117 Keep them [greyhounds] also in the leam or slip..untill they see their course —I mean, the hare or deer. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* s. v. *Greyhound.*

† 8. Running (of liquids); flow, flux. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 228 Whanne þe cours of þe mater ceessiþ. *c* 1430 LYDG. in Turner *Dom. Archit.* III, 39 Borne awaye by cours of the ryuere. 1523 *Act* 14–15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 Many other common waies..be so depe and noyous, by wearyng and course of water. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 G j, The euacuacyon of the cours of to moche blode. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) At the Suns approach [the snow] thaws, and by its violent course or flux of Water causes those inundations [of the Nile].

9. Faculty or opportunity of running, moving, flowing, passing current, etc.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 13 þat humouris mown not have her cours to renne to þe wounde. 1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 That the dere may haue course and recourse into the ground. 1582–8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 130 The religioun now established to haue cours, and to be reverenced with all men. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Thess.* iii. 1 Pray for vs, that the word of the Lord may haue free course. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* viii. 222 We have got free course for ideas.

† 10. Passage or circulation (of money, etc.) from hand to hand; currency. *To have course*: to be current, be in circulation. *Obs.*

1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1597) § 74 That thay measures, pynt, quart, and firlot haue course, and nane vthers. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 205 The fynest syluer that had thenne cours. 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 5 All Manner of Pence..having the Print of the Kings Coin, shall have Course, and be Current for Payment. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 § 14 Those penyes to be taken & have course oonlye for halpens.

II. The path, line, or direction of running.

11. The line along which anything runs or travels; the path or way taken by a moving body, a flowing stream, etc.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3152 Othere toke þat cors an haste & to þe tour ȝeate þar-wiþ buþ wente. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 13 The heiest cours that any sterre fix clymbeth by nyht. 1594 R. CROMPTON *L'Auth. des Courts, Purpresture* may be called..turning comon waters from the right course. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 130 That a Ship..when the Wind blows, be mov'd in such a way or course to that or t'other place. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii, A sail, which he had a mind to make, being not much out of his course. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 358 On the left-hand of the road ..the ancient course of the Adige..is still to be seen. 1867 O. W. HOLMES *Guard. Angel* I. 125 So she glided..slowly down the course of the winding river.

fig. 1761 CHURCHILL *Night* Wks. I. 81 In diff'rent courses diff'rent tempers run.

b. Hence (or from sense 2) various phrases, as *to hold, take, bend, change, direct, turn one's course*, and the like.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8488 (Gött.), Þar þe stremis held þair cours. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 295 His cours he nam with saile up drawe. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 28 b, The said erle.. made his course thether. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 118 Homeward did they bend their course. 1595 — *John* v. vii. 38 Nor let my kingdomes Riuers take their course Through my burn'd bosome. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 149 Let our passions rise and fall, take this course or that. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xiii, He therefore directed his course to the convoy. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 238 It was Captain Bonneville's intention to shape his course to the settlements. 1879 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. IV. v. 61 Other sermons took the same course. 1889 P. H. EMERSON *Eng. Idyls* 130 He held on his course up the channel.

12. *Naut.* The direction in which, or point of the compass towards which, a ship sails. Hence *transf.* of the direction or line pursued by an ocean-current, mountain-chain, vein of ore, etc.

1553 S. CABOT in Hakluyt *Voy.* 259 All courses in Nauigation to be set and kept by the aduice of the Captain. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 351 We sette owre course south and by East. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* 3 Each several Course hath two Points of the Compass, by which it is expressed..Where there is any place scituated South-east, in respect of another place, we say the Rhomb or Course that runneth betwixt them, is South-east and North-west. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 76 *The Course*, is that Point of the Compass on which the Ship sails. 1747 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 107 That the said Road shall be Resurveyed and laid out according to the Courses it now runs. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 159 Mountains are said to have their course in that direction of their length in which they descend, and grow lower. 1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* s. v., When a ship sails in a N.E. direction we say her course is four points or 45°. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 308 The Gardner lode is nearly parallel to the Illinois..Its course is north 85° east, true. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* II. xii, The Hispaniola .. sailed a course that would just clear the island on the east.

b. *pl.* 'Points' of the compass.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 53 Lay her a hold, a hold, set her two courses off to Sea againe, lay her off. 1664 in *Sir T. Browne's Wks.* (1848) III. 526 That night [he] lay six courss of. 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* June 583 Lay her two courses to the wind.

13. The ground on which a race is run; a race-course.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 3516 þe kours was seue mile long. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 224 A course, *cursus, stadium.* 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XXIII. 328 Prizes to reward the force Of rapid racers in the dusty course. 1766 PENNANT *Zool., Horse* (R.), The same horse has also run the round course at Newmarket ..in six minutes and forty seconds. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 880/1 The finest racehorse .. is never seen to less advantage than when walking over the course. 1878 *Ann. Register* 53 A royal party arrived on the course.

transf. 1804 *Ann. Reg.* 413 All the course must have witnessed the very handsome manner in which Mr. Flint brought me in.

† 14. A fashionable riding or driving place; = F. *cours*, It. *corso. Obs.*

1646 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 236 Rich coaches..full of noblesse, who frequent the course every night. [1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. VIII. 408 He being .. often observ'd in the Cours at Paris in a very rich Coach, drawn by six dapple-Gray Spanish Horses.] 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Traveller* I. 292 The agreeable promenades, the fashionable course—those are the charms of Brussels!

15. A channel (natural or artificial) in which water flows; a watercourse.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 164 Pure water, which first glides..through a stone course or channel six foot deep and as many broad. 1737 B. FRANKLIN *Earthquakes* Wks. 1887 I. 463 The subterraneous waters..cutting out new courses. 1850 W. B. CLARKE *Wreck of Favorite* 85 The water course was about six or eight feet wide, having so rapid a descent that we could not have passed down.

III. *fig.* Of time, events, or action.

16. The continuous process (of time), succession (of events); progress onward or through successive stages.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 267 (Laud MS. 416) Cource of this world men shull yt calle. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E vj b, It is conuenyent that the tyme haue his cours. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 89 Throughout the whole course of this my rude and simple booke. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 758 In the course of his life. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 355 The yeare hath runne his course. 1647–8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 2 The whole Course of the Civil Wars. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, V. II. 274, I return from it to the course of the history. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 23 The course of events which brought about this rapid fall. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. i. 1 Four-and-thirty years have run their course since, etc.

† b. The space of time over which any process extends; length (in time), duration. *Obs.*

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 234 The whole course of his [Noah's] life was 950 years. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 65 The Course of its Life is sixteen Hours.

17. Life viewed as a race that is run; career.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Tim.* iv. 7, I haue stryuyn a good stryf, I haue endid the cours, I haue kept the feith. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 387 Youre cours is doon. 1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 38 Where he made an end of his course, and slept with his fathers. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* xx. (1881) 141 They that enter the world with original diseases..make commonly short courses. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 23 Some pursuits..can only engage us in the beginning of our course. 1841 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. viii. 117 How much, in its..melancholy close, does it [the life of Scott] resemble the course of Napoleon.

† 18. The continuous connected purport or tenor of a narrative; drift. *Obs.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 102 At the first we couch together the whole course of our tale in as small roume as wee can. *Ibid.* 147 The nature and whole course of a matter, beying largely set out. 1555 BONNER *Homilies* 72 Al the circumstances of the texte, and course of Scripture dothe importe the contrary. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 211 Pythagoras now being (as the course of the Epistle offerreth me to thinke) in Italie. 1723 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 223, I send you a copy because I believe it to be in course much the same with what you mentioned to have been received.

19. Habitual or ordinary manner of procedure; way, custom, practice. *Course of nature* (formerly *c. of kind*): the ordinary procedure of nature; the natural order, *esp.* in regard to its constancy or regularity. *Course of exchange*: see EXCHANGE *sb.* 4.

c 1325 *Song of Merci* 17 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 119 Heo dud after þe cours of kynde And fleiȝ in-to a treo anon. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 334 As the courss askis off 3owtheid. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1583 Of all þe craftes to ken as þere course askit. 1511–2 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 23 § 7 The same to be ordred..aftur the course of the same Eschequer. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 25 b, A certeyn sterre apperynge in yᵉ heuen, aboue the course of nature. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 441 It cannot flowe at one houre so high..as the common course thereof is accustomed to doe. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 499 P 4 Her spouse was very old, and by the course of nature could not expect to live long. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 134 There is therefore a constancy in things, which is styled the Course of Nature. 1754 *London Mag.* May 223 The current course of exchange between London and Paris always runs in favour of France. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* II. vii, Here in ordinary course they held a monthly Court for the Centenary. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 256 The law must take its course. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 85 Never again to imprison any person, except in due course of law. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* vii. 146 The quotation of the uncertain price is termed the 'rate' or 'course of exchange'. 1886 *Act* 49 *Vict.* c. 22 § 4 When the letter..would be delivered in the ordinary course of post.

† 20. Systematic or appointed order, order of succession. *Obs.*

1558 *Close Roll* in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) 181 The yere of oure Lord God, after the course and rekenynge of the Churche of

Englond, a thousand, fyue hundreth, fyftie and seuen. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 82 Inversion of words besides their common course, as when we say ..*faults no man liveth without*, when order requireth we should say, *No man liveth without faults*. 1622 Sparrow *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 48 For the Choice of these Lessons..holy Church observes a several course.

21. A line of (personal) action, way of acting, method of proceeding. *To take (such and such) a course*: to proceed or act in such and such a way. † *To take a course*: to act in a particular way or with a particular purpose; to take steps (*obs.*).

1583 Stanyhurst *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 64 Now what counsayl, what course may rightlye be taken? 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 23 If you will follow this course, you shall..reape therby many commodities. 1650 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 172 The Maior.. shall disburse moneys and take course to see the same fenced. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lvi, If there be not a speedy course taken to remove some Encroachments. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 18 To persevere in this Course is often more than half the Cure. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* VI. i. 268, I think our wisest course will be to join the cry. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 53 The Supreme Pontiff was for legal and moderate courses. 1872 E. Peacock *Mabel Heron* I. iii. 47 He had made up his mind to a certain course of action.

b. *pl.* Ways of action, proceedings; personal conduct or behaviour, *esp.* of a reprehensible kind; 'goings on'. *arch.*

1592 Greene *Groatsw. Wit*, I might intreate your rare wits to be imployed in more profitable courses. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* v. i. 275 With conceit of his vile courses. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 2, I knew his courses as much..as any man beside. 1684 *Contempl. State Man* I. xi. (1699) 129 They have dissuaded them from their Evil courses. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* III. 197 Baser courses, children of despair. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* Pref. 13 But in his old age he has mended his courses.

IV. A consecutive series.

22. A planned or prescribed series of actions or proceedings: as of medicine, diet, study, lectures, etc.

1605 D. Boyd in Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* App. (1855) 31/2 [He] will pass his course at the Colledge within two years. 1609 Bp. Hall *Passion Serm.* Recoll. Treat. (1614) 640 A wonderfull Physitian; a wonderfull course of cure. 1629 J. Cole *Of Death* 114 A certaine strict course of dyet. *c* 1750 N. Bliss in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 337 Any one of these Classes or Courses will require about three Months. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* II. xxxii. 241 A regular course of study and exercise was judiciously instituted. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 206, I wished..to put him on a course of chalybeate tonics. 1884 A. R. Pennington *Wiclif* ix. 290 He began to deliver.. a course of lectures on the Epistles of St. Paul. 1891 *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 Nov. 701/1 The 'course' is usually fifteen douche-baths and five tube-baths.

b. *Eccl.* The prescribed series of prayers for the seven canonical hours.

1570 B. Googe *Pop. Kingd.* III. 36 b, To him they certaine prayers giue, that here the Course they call. 1839 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* vii. (1847) 72 Shewing.. that the Scottish.. course was of as ancient and noble parentage as their own. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vii. 272 The course, or order of daily prayer for the seven hours.

c. *gen.* A number of things following one another in regular sequence; a prolonged series.

1828 Ld. Grenville *Sink. Fund* 25 Formed in a long course of centuries. 1871 Smiles *Charac.* iii. (1876) 64 Persons who have been housemates for a course of years.

23. *Agric.* The system of rotation of crops; a series of crops in rotation.

1767 A. Young *Farmer's Lett. People* 141 Let this experiment last three courses, or twelve years. 1795 Burke *Th. Scarcity* Wks. 1842 II. 251 The turnip and grass land course, which is the prevalent course on the more or less fertile, sandy and gravelly loams. 1844 *Jrnl. Agric. Soc.* V. I. 162 It is usually cropped on the four-field or Norfolk course. 1858 *Ibid.* XIX. I. 48 The general system of working the land is on the four or five years' course; of roots, spring corn, seeds for one or two years, and wheat.

24. *Change-ringing.* The successive shifting of the order in which a particular bell is struck in a series of changes; also, a series of changes in which the bells return to their former order.

1677 F. S[tedman] *Campanol.* 82 Upon six bells there are also single and double Courses, viz. twelve changes in every single Course, as in Grandsire Bob, etc., and twenty four changes in every double Course, as in Colledg Bob, etc. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 94 Some Peals upon five Bells consist of single Courses, wherein are ten Changes, and twelve Courses make the Peal. *Ibid.* 112 The two hind Bells dodge, and the five first go a perfect *Hunting-Course*. 1880 Troyte in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 334 *Treble Bob*..derives its name from the fact that, instead of the plain hunting course, the bells, and more especially the 'Treble', have a dodging course.

V. Each member of a consecutive series.

25. Each of the successive parts or divisions of a meal, whether consisting of a single dish, or of a set of dishes placed upon the table at once.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 3429 Fro kechene come the fyrste cours, With pypes, and trumpes, and tabours. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 58 It nedeth nat for to deuyse At every cours the ordre of hire servyse. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 119 How many course and how many dishes at euery cours ther were seruid. 1599 Minsheu *Dial. Sp. & Eng.* (1623) 6 Bring us some Olives for the third course. 1662 Dryden *Wild Gallant* I. i, I'll tell you the Story between the Courses. 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Cong.* II, What's here? For the first course; for the second course; for the dessert. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xi. 108 Like one returning thanks after a dinner of many courses.

† **26.** Each of several successive attacks: **a.** of disease. *Obs.*

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 20 b, Medicinable agaynste gowtes, joynt aches, and feuers, which come by courses. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 24 He..died of a severe course of the gout.

† **b.** in *Bear-baiting*. *Obs.*

'The bear was tied to a stake and baited with dogs, a certain number at a time. Each of these attacks was technically termed a *course*' (Aldis Wright, *Note on Macbeth*).

1605 Shaks. *Macb.* v. vii. 2 They haue tied me to a stake, I cannot flye, But Beare-like I must fight the course. 1638 Brome *Antipodes* IV. i, Also you shall see two ten dogge-courses at the Great Beare. 1829 Scott *Jrnl.* (1890) II. 276 I am brought to the stake, and must perforce stand the course.

27. *pl.* The menstrual discharge, catamenia, menses. Also in *sing.* (*obs. rare*).

1563 Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 151 Beware that they which haue their monethly courses, doe not then..come neare. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. xxxiv. § 2. 47 The monthly course of women. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 177 When Maids begin to have their Courses. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* III. iii. 389 Chast-tree..stops the courses. 1839 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 440/1 The..expressions of 'the illness' or 'the courses' are those in most common use among the vulgar.

28. A set of things made or used at one time; *spec.* of candles made at once.

1551–2 *Will of W. Smythe* (Somerset Ho.), Unto the poore ..of this parishe a Course of Candelles xvj in the pounde. 1572 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 341 Y^t^ every fuller have eleven corse of kandells and 2 payre of sheres at y^t^ least. 1712 *Act* 10 *Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5031/6 No..Maker of Candles..shall begin to make any Course or Making of Candles, without Notice thereof first given.

29. A row, range, or layer.

† **a.** A layer, stratum. *Obs.* exc. as in b, c.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 49 Ley þe iiij. course of þin Fleyssche..as brode as þin cake. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 131 Set the nethermoste course vpon the endes, and the seconde course flat vppon the syde. 1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* F viij, Over those a newe course of trees and stones agayne. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 146 The breadth that the thatcher taketh up with him, all att a time, afore the ladder bee removed, that is called the course..they will say that hee wanteth..soe many course to the ende of the howse. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vii. 487 They..hove out the first course of the Centurion's star-board side.

b. *Building.* A single continuous range or layer of stones, bricks, or timber, of the same height throughout, in a wall, the face of a building, etc.; also, a row of slates, tiles, or shingles.

1624 Wotton *Archit.* (1672) 20 That certain Courses or Ledges of more strength then the rest, be interlayed like Bones. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 15 Lay a course of Stone on the Cornish. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 129 Three, or four, or five course of Bricks to be laid. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* xiv. 233 In some parts of the walls courses of Roman brick might still be seen. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* ii. 34 Broad bricks laid in several courses among small squared stone.

c. *Mining*, etc. A layer or lode of ore, etc.

1778 Pryce *Min. Cornub.* 319 Any Vein or Lode is often termed a Course. 1810 J. T. in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* p. xiii, They are called by the miner cross lodes, cross courses, or caunters. 1880 *Mining Jrnl.* 9 Oct., A course of ore.. was struck.

d. In a musical instrument. **e.** In a file.

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Course*..2. (*Music.*) A set of strings of the same tone placed alongside, and struck one, two, or three at a time, according to the strength of sound desired. *Ibid.* 3. A row of parallel teeth on the face of a file. One course makes a *single cut* file. A course crossing the file at right angles constitutes it a *double-cut* file.

f. A flight (of stairs).

1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxxii, Seven courses of stairs brought you up hither with fatigue and shortened breath.

g. A stage (of life).

1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xxv. 273 The beginning, the several courses, and the close of a human life.

† **30.** The time for anything which comes round to each individual in succession; (one's) turn. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 210/1 Cours of order, *tour.* 1548 Hall *Chron.* 116 b, Every company, as their course came, saluted the kyng. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Matt. 105 a, Where men by courses be borne to dye. 1561 Eden *Arte Navig.* Pref. cc iij, As it were course by course, when we haue the night, they haue the day. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 168 After the death of some noble Gentlemen, my course came next. 1665 G. Havers *Sir T. Roe's Voy. E. Ind.* 374 Trouble and peace..comfort and discontent, come all of them by courses.

† **b.** *advb.* = In turn. *Obs. rare.*

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* II. 90 Pelops to Atreus, chief of men; he, dying, gave it course To prince Thyestes, rich in herds.

31. A set of persons appointed to serve in their turn along with another set or sets.

1535 Coverdale 1 *Chron.* xxviii. [xxvii.] 1 Officers wayting vpon the kynge, to go of and on after their course euery moneth one..Euery course had foure and twentye thousande. 1611 Bible 1 *Chron.* xxviii. 13 Also for the courses of the Priests and the Leuites. — *Luke* i. 5 A certaine Priest, named Zacharias, of the course of Abia. 1658 J. Harrington *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* I. xii. (1700) 305 We have the Courses of Israel for the first example of Rotation in a popular Assembly.

VI. *Naut.*

32. Each of the sails attached to the lower yards of a ship; now usually restricted to the fore-sail (*fore-course*) and main-sail (*main-course*). Formerly including also the stay-sails upon the lower masts: cf. quot. 1769.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 12 Mayne corse toke in a refe by force. *a* 1592 Greene & Lodge *Looking Glasse* (1861) 134 And severed our bonnets from our courses. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 31 The maine saile and the fore saile is called the fore course, and the maine course or a paire of courses. 1694 *Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 21, I stood to the Southward, close haled under my Courses. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) K k b, The courses are the main-sail, fore-sail, and mizen, main-stay-sail, fore-stay-sail, and mizen-stay-sail; but more particularly the three first. 1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xviii. (1859) 503 Haul the courses up and heave to. 1842 Marryat *P. Keene* xxxviii, She was pitching and rising without appearing to advance, under her courses and storm staysails.

VII. Prepositional Phrases.

33. By course. † **a.** In due course or order; as a consequence, naturally, duly, properly. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1343 Moche sorowe for þe sight & sobbyng of teres..hom be course felle. 1549 Latimer *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 30 The kynges grace hath systers ..whych by succession and course are inheritours to the crowne. 1601 Cornwallyes *Ess.* i, So by course my lease might be long. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 78 That it may..not be violently forced into a high Fermentation; for then by Course the Salt and Sulphur will be too violently agitated.

† **b.** By turns, in turn, alternately. *Obs.*

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* ii. 27 And by course questioning with them. 1565–73 Cooper *Thesaurus, Alterna vice*, by course. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* I. 5 They took their journey..Claius and Strephon by course carrying his chest for him. 1622 Sparrow *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 38 These Psalms we sing or say by course, The Priest one verse, and the people another. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 201 As though that could not be known which knows not again by course. *c* 1680 Beveridge *Serm.* (1729) I. 493 [To] sing to themselves or to another by course..or one after another.

c. *By course of*: according to the customary course or procedure of (the law, etc.).

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* XI. viii, Thenne by course of kynde he slepte. 1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 2 § 7 He had sued lyvere..by cours of the lawe. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 229 Concord wes maid be cours of commoun law. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 35 Cut off by course of Iustice. 1658 Willsford *Scales Comm., Nat. Secrets* 198 They ..yet expect a pardon by course of Law.

34. In course. † **a.** In order, in turn. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27160 (Cott.) An er þai aght in curs to kene, qua, quate, qui, quare, quam wit, quen, hu oft-sith, on quat-kin wise. *a* 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Maid's Trag.* I. i, When the rest..Tell mirthful tales in course that fill the room With laughter. 1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 158 He that was defied gave the first Stroak, and so they struck in Course.

b. In the regular, usual, natural, or due order. Now *in due course*.

c 1305 *St. Edmund* 222 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 77 Of art he radde six 3er..& sibbe for beo more profound..arsmetrike radde in cours in Oxenford wel faste. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 1824 The tapster.. straight leaves His other guestes, in course to take his cup. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Sat. French K.* Wks. 1730 I. 59 Ev'n Oaths, with thee, are only things in course. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ., Case Delicacy* II. 208 Hearing there were words between us, and fearing that hostilities would ensue in course. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 321 Everything now appearing to go on successfully and in course. 1876 Black *Madcap V.* xx. 179 Mr. George Miller arrived in due course. 1883 Besant *Garden Fair* V, When the boys got promotion, which came in due course.

c. Naturally, as might be expected; = *Of Course*. (Now only in vulgar use.)

1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* ix. 173 The inclination itself ..is in this case uppermost, and in course takes the commanding post. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ., Translation*, If he had, I should in course have put the bow I made him into French too. 1805 *Monthly Mag.* XIX. 425 In course they are convertible words. 1840 Thackeray *Catherine* V, 'Oh, in course,' echoed the tall man.

† **d.** In a row or series. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1644 Of crafty colours to know, all in course set. 1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 12 Four Stones in Course one within another.

35. *In course of*: in (regular) process of; in process of (construction, etc.). *In the course of*: in the process of, during the progress of. *In the course of things*: in the ordinary sequence of events.

a 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 6 Which himself should in course of Nature inherit. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 320 No account being received in course of the post. 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* II. 186 A line is now in course of construction to the Hudson. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* xxiii. 267 In course of post there came an answer.

1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* I Any crosses that may arrive unto them in the course of their lives. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* I. 549 In the course of one revolving moon, Was chymist, fiddler, statesman, and buffoon. 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* i. 8 Difficulties which presented themselves in the course of our inquiry. 1796 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* ii, In the course of the morning. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i. (1889) 3 In the course of things men of other ideas came to rule. 1875 Jevons *Money* (1878) 51 In the course of time..[it] may be introduced.

36. Of course. **a.** *adjectival.* Belonging to the ordinary procedure, custom, or way of the world; customary; natural, to be expected. Now esp. in *a matter of course*.

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 22 With other clauses of course necessarie for the same. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 93 The friendship between man and man as it is common so is it of course. 1642 J. M. *Argt. conc Militia* 19 (Milton's Wks.) It will be said that the Writ is a Writ of course..and that from this there is no varying. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 109 ₱ 3 Their Congratulations and Condoleances are equally Words of Course. 1739 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 392 He thought

it a Matter of Course. 1795 *Jemima* II. 87 You profess a wish to oblige me, said Rosina; if only words of course, I beg you will spare my ear. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) II. 88 A case in which this right is supported, as a thing of course. 1849 MACAULAY *Speech* in *Misc. Writings* (1889) 749, I am not using a mere phrase of course, when I say, etc. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xiii. 99 As for her innocence, that was a matter of course. He knew that she was innocent.

b. *adverbial.* In ordinary or due course, according to the customary order, as a natural result. † *Of common course*: ordinarily, as an every-day occurrence.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 53 a, Of course and custom. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 9 b, A pardon..which either is graunted of course, or ye kyng of pytee and compassion geveth. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. (1702) I. 207 No man presuming to intimate, that it should be granted in any other manner than of course it had been. 1657 HEYLIN *Ecclesia Vindicata* II. 472 That not once or twice, but of common course. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vi. 325 Information..is by no means always given us of course. 1772 *Junius Lett.* Ded. (1804) I. 9 To dissolve the present parliament a year or two before it expires of course. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* II. 391 It was at one time made a question whether giving the royal assent to a single bill did not of course put an end to the session.

c. Hence, in qualification of the whole clause or sentence: Naturally, as will be expected in the circumstances; for obvious reasons, obviously. (Sometimes used as an emphatic affirmative reply.)

1823 J. D. HUNTER *Captiv. N. Amer.* 39 She made some very particular inquiries about my people, which, of course, I was unable to answer. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxiv. 266 You will tell her I am here?..Of course. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 32 It would be easy, of course, to exaggerate this truth of the continuity of history into a falsehood. *Mod.* And you were present? Of course; why not?

† **37. On** or **upon course** = 36 b. *Obs.*

1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. x. 199 The Tide withdrawing upon course, during the skirmish. 1626 AILESBURY *Passion Serm.* 24 Thus Pilate..is desirous that Christ might be pardoned upon course. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 7 When that is held, the rest do cease on course, as formerly all the Courts in Rome did during their Comitia. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 16 ¶ 3 When I see the Name Cœlia..at the Bottom of a Scrawl, I conclude on course that it brings me some account of a fallen Virgin, etc.

† **38. Out of course** (adj. and adv.). Out of proper order or measure, irregularly, improperly.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 209 Þe pape sauh out of cours þe wikkednes of Jon. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 29 b, Master Jhon Petit..wrested scripture and doctors so far out of course. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 85 He spake manie thinges notablie, but this, oute of course.

VIII. 39. *Comb.*, as **course-end** (*Change-ringing*), see sense 24; **course-stone**, one of a course or series of stones (see 29 b).

1883 *Birm. Daily Post* 19 Oct. 7 The peal has the tenors together throughout, and is in six parts with 120 'course ends'. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 252 Stones called Corsestones, Weighing 12 tunne. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 17 He sets down..twelve Tun unto his Course-stones, and six or seven to his Cronets over them.

Course (kōəs), *v.* Also 5 **cours**, 6 **cource, cowrsse, coarse.** [f. COURSE *sb.* in various senses, giving verbal senses unconnected with each other.]

1. To pursue or hunt (game) with hounds; *spec.* to hunt (hares) with greyhounds in view (not by scent): see COURSING *vbl. sb.* **a.** *trans.*

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* (1877) 57 Falow-dere, wylde bores, and wolves for noble men to course. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 2 As it hadde byn hares courced with grehoundes. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXV. (1887) 99 To hunt a hare, and course a hart. 1771 E. LONG *Trial Dog 'Porter'* in Hone II. 209 He'll never course hares again. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rural Sports* v. 551 The animals which were coursed by the ancients were of very different kinds, such as the wild ass, the stag, the mountain goat, the wolf, jackal, boar, fox, hare, etc.

b. *absol.*

1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* v. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 246 He coursed and coursed again with his dogs here. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 49 Say thou wilt course, thy greyhounds are as swift As breathed Stags. 1637 N. WHITING *Albino & B.* 32 He bowled, coursed, angled in the brooke, His pleasure was his joy. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* xxiii, She hunted with Smith Barry's hounds .. she coursed, practised at a mark with a pistol.

c. *trans. To course away.*

1812 S. ROGERS *Columbus* III. 3 With hawk and hound I coursed away the hour.

2. *trans.* To chase, pursue, run after.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 135/2 Sir John Perot .. so coursed and followed them .. that he left him no one place to rest in. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 39 The big round teares Cours'd one another downe his innocent nose In pitteous chase. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 25 Some coursing butterflies, others culling flowers. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xvi. 133 Inky banks of clouds .. coursed each other rapidly across the pale stormy blue of the heavens.

† **3.** To pursue, persecute, worry, trouble. *Obs.*

1466 *Plumpton Corr.* 17 To make prossis against my Cousin Godfrey, to bring the issues and profits that he hath received..and else to cours him from day to day. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. xi. 96 [He] coursed and troubled [*agitare*] the Commons, and persecuted the Tribunes as it were with open warre.

† **4.** To chase or drive with blows; hence, to drub, trounce, thrash. *Obs.*

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 37 He bestirred him with his whip, coursed those simoniacal choppers and changers. 1589 tr. *Marprel. Epit.* C iv b, Let me take you againe in such a pranck, and lle course you. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. iv. 44 That mighty yron man With his strange weapon .. Them sorely vext, and courst, and overran. 1611 COTGR., *Accommoder* .. also, to course, beat, cudgell. *Ibid.* s.v. *Robbe*, He courst his coat or Jacket soundly.

5. *intr.* To run or gallop about, to run as in a race, to career; also *transf.* of liquids, etc.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) F viij, A trumpettour, that coursed as a knyght vpon a horse. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XII. viii. (1622) 165 Caractacus coursing hither & thither. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 66 Swift as Quick-siluer, it courses through The natural Gates and Allies of the Body. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xxvii. 125 To course through Woods and Mountains. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 187 In wanton Rings Coursing around..The merry multitude disporting play. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 266 Coursing like a colt across its lawns. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* x. 79 Raising her hand to her face to wipe off the tears that were coursing down her cheeks. *fig.* 1842 TENNYSON *Gard. Daughter* 217 We spoke of other things; we coursed about The subject most at heart.

† **b.** *To course it*: in same sense. *Obs.*

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sinnes Round* i, Sorrie I am, That my offences course it in a ring. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 141 She [the Mole] courses it not on the ground like a rat or mouse, but lives under the earth.

† **c.** *fig.* To 'run' *over* or *through* successively a number of particulars, writings, etc. *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 72 She did so course o're my exteriors with such a greedy intention. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. (1851) 16 It were tedious to course through all his writings. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 337 After they have coursed through all sciences and literate enquiries.

6. *intr.* To steer or direct one's course; to take or pursue a particular course.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 61 Coursynge alonge by all the coastes and goulfes. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 343 They took the southernmost channel..and thus they coursed for three or four days. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 134/2 The Roman roads that coursed from Mancunium to the neighbouring stations. 1823 J. D. HUNTER *Captiv. N. Amer.* 32 We ..then coursed down a considerable stream. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlv. (1856) 419 We coursed more than the third of a mile in almost a direct line.

† **7.** *intr.* To run a course (in a fight or tournament). *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iv. 30 So as they courst, and turneyd here and theare.

† **b.** *Oxford Univ.* To oppose a thesis in the Schools. *Obs.*

1660 [see COURSING *vbl. sb.* 3]. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 479 He did with as much facility course (or oppose his Antagonist) in the publick Schools, as in Latine.

8. *trans.* [from 5.] To run or move swiftly over (a place) or along (a particular path).

1789 WORDSW. *Even. Walk* 21 In thoughtless gaiety I coursed the plain. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VI. xxvii, Tears coursed his burning cheek. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. IV. 117 Fauns..tired With coursing the wide pastures.

b. To follow the course of. *rare.*

1823 J. D. HUNTER *Captiv. N. Amer.* 66 We proceeded onward, coursing occasionally the streams, and then crossing one range of hills after another.

9. *causal.* To cause to run, exercise in running; to give (a horse) a run; to use (greyhounds) in coursing.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 534 She would course horses, and ride them to water. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 147 Some of the Mariners went on shore to course dogs. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 29 Course not your Horse hard 4 or 5 Days before your Match. *a* 1819 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* I. 19 The greyhound ye desired to course. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* ii. (ed. 3) 10 Two grey-hounds will run down more hares, if they course in unison, than if they are coursed separately.

† **10.** *fig.* To turn over in one's mind. *Obs. rare.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XL. viii. 1064 He walked up and downe alone .. coursing and discoursing [*volutans*] many matters in his head.

† **11.** To put through a course (of physic). *Obs.*

1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* II. Wks. (Globe) 657/2 You have been dosing me ever since I was born .. you have thoughts of coursing me through Quincy next spring.

12. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 17 *Coursing*, conducting the air backwards and forwards through old workings, by means of stoppings, properly arranged. Air is usually coursed or shethed 'two and two', or 'three and three', according to the greater or less quantity of fire-damp evolved.

Course, *v.*[2], to exchange, etc.: see CORSE *v.*

Course, obs. f. COARSE, CORSE, COSS *sb.*[2], CURSE.

† **Course-a-park.** *Obs.* Name of a country game, in which a girl called out one of the other sex to chase her.

1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iii. 19 Staid with the maides to runne at barlibreake: Or that he cours'd a parke with females fraught, Which would not runne except they might be caught. 1640 G. H. *Witts Recreations* (N.), At course-a-park, without all doubt, He should have first been taken out By all the maids i'th town. 1675 TEONGE *Diary* (1825) 112 Like boys and gyrles at course-a-packe, or barly breakes.

Coursed (kōəst), *ppl. a.* [f. COURSE *sb.* & *v.*]

1. [f. the vb.] Chased, *spec.* as a hare by greyhounds.

1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* III. 427 So the cours'd Hare to the close Covert flies. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 199, I swerved like a coursed hare.

2. [f. the sb.] Of masonry: Laid or set in courses.

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. v. § 6 There are solid as well as coursed masses of precipice. 1861 SMILES *Engin.* II. 173 The whole of the masonry was plain rustic coursed work.

Courseless, *a.* Without a (definite) course.

1845 HIRST *Poems* 68 Vessels rudderless and courseless.

† **Coursely,** *adv. Obs.* [f. COURSE *sb.* + -LY[2].] In due or ordinary course or order.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 271 Kende, or kynde of thyngys þat Godd cowrsly hathe insett, *natura*. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 59 The 12 signes..In the zodiak cercle had passyde coursly. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxxviii 276 He renewed coursely the Chartre house of Witham, besyde Salysbury.

Coursely, -ness, obs. ff. COARSELY, -NESS.

Courser[1] (kōə·ɪsəɹ). [In earlier sense immediately repr. OF. *courseur*, L. *cursōr-em*, n. of action from *currĕre* to run: in later senses prob. directly f. COURSE *v.* or COURSE *sb.* + -ER.[1]]

† **1.** A runner; one who runs in a race, a racer.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 267 (Cott.) Cursur [*v.r.* cursor, coursur] o werld man aght it call For almast it ouer-rennes all. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 309 A certain courser, intending to try his speed at the Olympick games.

† **2.** One who chases or pursues. *Obs.*

1590 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 16 The greatest coursers, and professed hunters of dumbe dogs. 1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentl. Dancing-Master* I. ii, If he cannot protect us from the constable, and these midnight coursers, 'tis not a house for us.

† **3.** *Courser of bulls*: a bull-baiter. *Obs.*

1599 MINSHEU *Dial. Sp. & Eng.* (1623) 20, I was once a courser of Buls, and I alwaies tooke pleasure in fierce Buls.

† **4.** A disputant in the schools (in Oxford University): see COURSE *v.* 7 b. *Obs.*

1658 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 242 A noted sophister and a remarkable courser..in the public schooles. 1688 MIEGE *Fr. Dict., Courser* or Disputant in Schools.

5. One who practises the sport of coursing.

1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 29 Some coursers even pretend, that all, not being of the fashionable colour, are curs, and not greyhounds. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. lxxx, Hunters bold, and coursers keen. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 1910 The fore-legs .. are more important organs in the greyhound than many a courser imagines.

b. A dog used for coursing.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VII. xxix. 855 Collers hung with bels put about the dogs neckes which are called coursers. 1882 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 4/6 A sale of greyhounds..[The] famous courser Salamis brought 245 guineas. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Dec. 14/1 Some twenty greyhounds.. racers and not coursers.

6. A building stone used in forming a course.

1885 *Blacklaw Quarry Price List*, Coursers 6 in. by 6 in. 3½*d* per lineal foot.

Courser[2] (kōə·ɪsəɹ). Forms: 4 **courcere, corsour**, 4–5 **coursere, coursour**, 5 **cursoure**, (5 **courcyer, corsiare, coreser, couresere, cowrssor, -ser, corsowyr**), 5–6 **curser**, 6 **cursore, coursar**, 6–9 *Sc.* **cursour**, 4– **courser.** [a. F. *coursier*, OF. *corsier* = Pr. *corsier*, It. *corsiere*:—L. type **cursārius*, f. *cursus*: see COURSE. In ME. the ending *-our* was often erroneously substituted.]

1. *orig.* A large powerful horse, ridden in battle, in a tournament, etc. [cf. COURSE *sb.* 5]; a charger.

b. Since 17th c. usually taken as: A swift horse, a racer. But in either sense now only *poetic* or *rhetorical.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4056 And sette him on an hygh corsour. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 41 A courser, that he sholde ride Into the felde. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* v. x. (1483) 101 A fayre courcyer brydeled with gold. 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 25 Knyȝtes ouȝt to take coursers to luste and to go to tornoyes. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* 551 Vpon a bardit curser stout and bald. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 232 This Colgernus vpone ane cursour wycht, With speir in hand all cled in armor brycht. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. ii. 51 That they may breake his foaming Coursers backe, And throw the Rider headlong in the Lists. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 421 The Courser of Naples..though he be not so swift as the Spanish Genet, yet is he better able to indure travell, and to beare the weight of Armor. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 35 Armed at all pieces, and mounted on a great Courser. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. xlviii. 58 He entered the lists on a fiery courser. 1867 BRYANT *Poems, Brighter Day* ii, The fiery coursers fling Their flecks aloft, and snuff the morning wind.

b. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 27 Then I..a hundred Coursers from the Goal will drive. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* I. i, Ethiopia sends A thousand coursers fleeter than the wind. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 223 He alighted from his chariot, mounted a fleet and eager courser.

† **2.** A stallion. *Obs.* or *Sc.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 79 A Cowrssor, *admissarius*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 72/22 A courser, *equus admissarius*. 1808 JAMIESON, *Cursour, couser, cusser*, a stallion. 1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 5 A fey man and a cursour fears na the deil.

3. *Comb.*, as *courser-breeding* ppl. adj.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXI. 374 Wide Elis' courser-breeding plain.

Courser[3] (kōə·ɪsəɹ). *Zool.* [ad. L. *cursōrius*, orig. adj. 'adapted to running', used subst. as a generic name.] A bird of the genus *Cursorius*, noted for swift running; esp. *C. isabellinus*, the cream-coloured courser, a native of Northern Africa, very rarely seen in England.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* II, 108. 1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 237 We shall place near the plovers and oyster-catchers, the Courser. 1878 T. HARDY *Return Native* I. x, A cream-coloured courser had used to visit this hill, a bird so rare that not more than a dozen have ever been seen in England.

Courser[4], var. of CORSER, *Obs.*, dealer.

Coursette, obs. f. CORSET.

Coursey, -ie, obs. ff. CURTSY, var. of COURSY.

Coursing (kōˑɔsiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. COURSE *v.*]

I. The action of the verb COURSE; running, racing, pursuing, etc.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 101 There shall bee no such gadding nor coursing over any more to Rome. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* i. (1636) 4 There was wrastling, running with Horses..coarsing with Charriots. 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 138 The coursings and streamings of rivers..from the midland parts toward the sea.

2. *spec.* The sport of chasing hares or other game with greyhounds, by sight.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 102 Faire Launds, for Coursynge. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 990 In Coursing of a Deere, or Hare, with Grey-Hounds. *c* 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* 1 A fine Champion Country pleasant for..Rideing, Hunting, Courseing. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rural Sports* v. 551 *Coursing*, as a popular term, is understood to denote a branch of hunting, in which the dogs..pursue their game by sight only.

attrib. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* xlix, A grand coursing match on Newark hill. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xl, Bute Crawley didn't go to a coursing meeting.

†**3.** *Oxford Univ.* The opposing or challenging of a thesis in the Schools. *Obs.*

1660 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 353 In Oliver's time ..excellent disputations and much zealous coursing. 1692 — *Ath. Oxon.* II. 603 Coursing in the time of Lent, that is the endeavours of one party to run down and confute another in disputations, did commonly end in blows. *a* 1683 SHAFTESBURY in *Remin.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 36 *In the* year 1637 I went to Oxford to Exeter College .. [We] did then maintain in the schools coursing against Christ Church.

4. *Comb.*, as **coursing-joint** (see quot.).

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Coursing-joint*, the mortar-joint between two courses of bricks or stones.

†**Cou·rsing,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. COURSE *sb.*] (See quot.)

1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 30 The kynges grace hath systers..whych by succession and course are inheritours to the crowne. Who yf they shulde mary with straungers, what should ensue God knoweth. But God graunt they neuer come vnto coursyng nor succedynge.

Cou·rsing, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That courses: see the verb.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 143 We do not meane the coursing snatchers onely. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 229 The mean murd'rous coursing Crew; intent On Blood and Spoil. 1801 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* I. 307 *Coursing officers*, and *watching officers*.

Coursiter, -or, obs. ff. CURSITOR.

Coursse, obs. f. CORSE.

†**Cou·rsy, -sey.** *Obs.* Also **-sie.** [a. obs. F. *coursie, corsie* (in Cotgr. 1611) = It. *corsia*, deriv. of *corso* COURSE.] A raised passage from prow to poop of a galley over the rowing benches.

1611 COTGR., *Coursie*, the Coursey; or, the Gallerie like space, on both sides whereof the seats of the slaues are placed. 1687 J. PHILLIPS *Quix.* 577 With that the Admiral, leaping upon the Coursey, 'Courage, Boys, all hands to work, let her not scape Us'. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. lii. 429 Hatches, Decks, Coursies, Bends and Walls of his Carricks.

Court (kōˑɔt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 2-4 **curt,** 3 **kurt,** (4 **courete, curth**), 4-5 **kourt**(t, 4-6 **curte, cort**(e, 4-7 **courte,** (5 **courtte, cowrtt, cowurt, kourtt,** 5-6 **cowrte,** 6 **cortte**), 3- **court.** [Early ME. *curt, court*, a. OF. *cort, curt*, later *court* (from 15th c. *cour*) = Pr. *cort*, Sp. and It. *corte*:— L. *cohort-em, cōrt-em* (nom. *cohors, cors*, in med.L. *cortis, curtis*) court, poultry-yard, yard, enclosure, also company of soldiers (COHORT), crowd of attendants, retinue. At an early date the French word appears to have been associated with L. *cūria* (which has not itself survived in Romanic), and hence apparently the series of senses under branches III and IV, in which *cūria* is the regular med L. equivalent.]

I. An enclosed area, a yard.

1. A clear space enclosed by walls or surrounded by buildings; a yard, a court-yard; *e.g.* that surrounding a castle, or that left for the sake of light, etc. in the centre of a large building or mass of buildings; formerly also a farm-yard, poultry-yard. At Cambridge, the usual name for a college quadrangle.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9934 (Cott.) Þat castel brightnes sua vngnede Oueral þat curt on lenght and brede. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 466 Rist as capones in a court cometh to mennes whistlynge. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xvii. 18 They..came to a mans house at Bahurim, which had a well in his courte. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* 238 Than deuyde the lodgynges by the cyrcuyte of the quadryuyall courte. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 259 There are..in the castell..three very large courtes in the which the noble men of the courte haue theyr lodgynges. 1611 BIBLE *Esther* v. 1 Esther .. stood in the inner court of the kings house. 1625 BACON *Ess. Building* (Arb.) 550 And in all the foure Corners of that Court, Faire Staire Cases. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 78 The king came down into the castle court. 1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 147 Through the entrance you go into the great court. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvii, The jolly train halted before the door of Sir John Ramorny's house, which a small court divided from the street. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. iv. 75 Round the cloisters of the vast courts into which these gateways opened were spacious mansions.

b. Each of the uncovered enclosures surrounding the Jewish tabernacle, and constituting the temple area round the fane or sanctuary on Mount Moriah. [Vulg. *atrium.*]

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxiv. 4 Blessed is the man whom thou chosest..that he may dwell in thy courte. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xxvii. 12 And for the breadth of the Court, on the West-side shalbe hangings of fifty cubits. — *Ps.* lxxxiv. 2 My soule longeth, yea euen fainteth for the courts of the Lord. *fig.* 1619 W. WHATELY *Gods Husb.* I. 32 The true Christian..hath farre more to doe in the inward roomes of his soule, than in the outer court of his conuersation. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 50 Those who unfortunately have to sit in the darkness of the outer court.

c. A section or subdivision of the area of an Exhibition building, a museum, or the like, open above (to the general roof), and usually devoted to the products of a particular country, or department of science, art, or industry.

This application of the word appears to have originated in the structure of the building in Hyde Park for the Great Exhibition of 1851. The rows of pillars supporting the roof, which crossed each other at right angles, divided the central area into a number of rectangular sections; these being themselves open to the lofty roof, while bordered on two sides by galleries supported by the pillars, suggested courts within buildings, and soon received the name; the term was further extended in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham (as in the Alhambra, Egyptian, Pompeian, and Renaissance Courts), and in later Exhibitions has been used with still greater extension; it has also been, with more closeness to the original notion, applied to the central open area of a museum, surrounded by its arcades and galleries.

1851 *Illust. Lond. News* 3 May 364/1 The very nature of the construction of the building suggests its subdivision into courts; and this is distinctly illustrated in the plan of the gallery..there are four of these large courts, and two smaller ones, parallel with the transept in each of these western divisions of the Building..from the gallery these courts form a most interesting feature in the arrangements. *Ibid.* 31 May 494 The Tunis Court. *Ibid.* 495 The Canadian Court.. The Building Court. 1854 (*title*) The Ten Chief Courts of the Sydenham Palace. 1862 *Illust. Lond. News* XL. 315/1 (*International Exhib.*) The French Court will be the largest..section of the foreign department in the whole building. 1886 *Guide to Colonial & Ind Exhib.* 21 The Court devoted to Tea, Coffee, and Tobacco is filled with the largest assortment of specimens ever got together. 1891 *Kelly's Direct. Oxfordsh.* 697/2 The Oxford University Museum..The main entrance..leading into a large lobby and thence into the great Court, which has a glass roof supported by iron columns and arches .. the court is surrounded by an open arcade of two storeys.

†**2.** A large building or set of buildings standing in a court-yard; a large house or castle. In early times applied to a manorial house; = BURY. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 385 Hii by gonne hem to sprede, And robby aboute & berne, & courtes adoun caste. *Ibid.* 546 Curt Lincolne & Berkele, & other courtes also, Were aboute in the lond tho a fure ido. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1685 His wif he dide with him lede, Vn-to þe heye curt [Ubbe's castle] he yede. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 334 Toward is kourt [*v.r.* hous] he [Sir Saber] him kende. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 23 Conscience .. bad me come to his courte, with clergye sholde I dyne. 1598 STOW *Surv.* xxxiii. (1603) 294 The name of Aldermans burie (which is to say a Court) there kept in their Bery or Court-hall. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Court*, the principal house in a village. 1887 PARISH & SHAW *Kentish Dial.* (E. D. S.), *Court*, or *Court lodge*, the manor house, where the court leet of the manor is held.

b. Often in proper names of English manor-houses, e.g. *Hampton Court, Tottenham Court.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 401 To whyche court? To the kynges courte, Or to Hampton Court? *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* (1714) II. 89 This Nutwell Court (which signifies a Mansion-house in a Seigniory). 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 232 Delightful Abs-court, if its fields afford Their fruits to you, confesses you its lord. 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Court* 3 Let us picnic there At Audley Court.

3. In a town: A confined yard or more or less quadrangular space opening off a street, and built around with houses; 'a small opening inclosed with houses and paved with broad stones, distinguished from a street' (J.).

In towns, usually tenanted by the poor, except where, as in the City of London, they have been converted into business offices, e.g. *Copthall Court, Hatton Court* (Threadneedle Street), and the like.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2298/3 He liv'd in Drury-lane in King's-Head-Court. 1799 tr. *Meister's Lett. Eng.* 178 *Lanes* and *Courts* [in London] are passages through which no carriage can pass, and, therefore, they are commonly paved in the same manner as the footways. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. v, He .. continued his way with rapid strides, through various courts and alleys. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xix. (1879) 177 The shop .. was situated in a little narrow court. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 30 June 4/6 A city-bred child, brought up in narrow, dingy streets and courts.

4. An enclosed quadrangular area, uncovered or covered, with a smooth level floor, in which tennis, rackets, or fives are played; the plot of ground marked out for lawn-tennis; also applied to each of the quadrangular divisions marked on such grounds. (See TENNIS-COURT, etc.)

1519 in *Lett. & Papers Hen. VIII* (Brewer) III. ii, The tennis court at Richmond. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* 545 He would tosse him som London balles that perchance would shake the walles of the best court in France. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 265 Tell him, he hath made a match with such a Wrangler, That all the Courts of France will be disturb'd With Chaces. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 84 Tennis..is a Pastime, used in close or open Courts, by striking a little Round Ball to and fro .. with .. a Racket. 1878 JULIAN MARSHALL *Ann. Tennis* 115 In order to understand the game of Tennis, one should first of all become acquainted with the arena, or Court, in which it is played. *Ibid.* 117 The area enclosed between the lines *x* and *p*, and the walls, may be called the *service-court*; and the area enclosed between *x, p, h*, and the main wall, the *pass-court.*

II. A princely residence, household, retinue.

5. The place where a sovereign (or other high dignitary) resides and holds state, attended by his retinue.

This sense is said to have arisen in Old French, the name *curt* being applied to the residences of the early Frankish kings on their rural domains: see Littré, and cf. sense 2. But the actual history is involved in obscurity from the paucity of early evidence.

a 1175 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 231 An rice king..wolde.. 3eclepien all his under-þeod þat hi..to his curt [berie] come sceolde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VIII. 15 Þei..knowen contrees and courtes and many kynnes places. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 646 He .. Is riden in to the feeldes hym to pleye Out of the court were it a myle or tweye. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Eng.* 17 The messagers of Rome came to the grete Arthurs court. 1534 TINDALE *Luke* vii. 25 They which are gorgeously apparelled and lyue delicatly are in kynges courtes. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 43 Mistris, dispatch you with your safest haste, And get you from our Court. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 497 In Courts and Palaces he also Reigns And in luxurious Cities. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 509 The quarters of William now began to present the appearance of a court.

6. The establishment and surroundings of a sovereign with his councillors and retinue.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 210 Auh heo lebbeð to þe ueonde, & beoð alle ine his hirde, & serueð him ine his kurt. 1340 *Ayenb.* 256 Ac ulatours and lyezeres byeþ to grat cheap ine hare cort. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 18 Þe maner of his [the Soudan's] courte schold I wele ynogh ken. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 62 When the Court lay at Windsor. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* v. v. (1675) 316 It will..be imitated by all those on whom the Court has Influence. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* 9 Pictures of the reigning Beauties of the Court of France. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. vi. 93 Charles appears to have designed that his Court should resemble the literary Court of the Medici. 1851 TENNYSON *To the Queen* 25 May children of our children say..'Her court was pure'.

b. without article or other defining word (*at court, to court*, etc.), primarily meaning the place, but including the persons and proceedings. Cf. *at church, council, school*, etc.

c 1300 *Beket* 165 He com to court and was in god offiz With the Archebischop of Canterbury. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 140 And peyned hire to countrefete cheere Of court, and been estatlich of manere. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11527 All the councell fro kourtt was clenely depertid. *a* 1529 SKELTON (*title*), Why come ye nat to Courte? 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iv. 129 You shall be mist at Court. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Eng. Sat.* Wks. 1730 I. 29 His writings .. had the air of Court. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 64 ¶ 3, I appeared at court on all publick days. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1118, I go in state to court, to meet the Queen.

c. *The Court*: as an institution.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 264/4 She norysshed them more for desert than for the courte. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Cust. Country* II. i, The court's a school, indeed, in which some few Learn virtuous principles. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 22 Every one is tir'd with being here, but the Court enervates our Resolution. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* III. ii, Love rules the court, the camp, the grove.

7. The body of courtiers collectively; the retinue (councillors, attendants, etc.) of a sovereign or high dignitary. (Construed as plural.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5244 (Cott.) Ioseph of his fader herd, Wit his curt gain him he ferd. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 981 A crie þat all þe curte knigtis and erles Suld put þaim in-to presens his precep to here. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* i. (Arb.) 5 Whan the kynge of alle beestis had assemblid alle his court. 1600 *Disc. Gourie Conspir.* in Moyses *Mem.* (1755) 266 All the huntsmen..attending his majestie on the green, and the court making *to their horses.* 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 198 In the presence of the Great Duke of Tuscany and his court. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxii, If the king and the whole court are standing by! 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 21 One morn when all the court, Green-suited..Had been, their wont, a-maying.

†b. An escort. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 381 Part of the court had Wallace labour seyne. *Ibid.* IV. 22 Wallace sum part befor the court furth raid.

8. The sovereign with his ministers and councillors as the ruling power of a state, or in international relations. (Construed as singular.)

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 163 In Chambre whom the court avaunceth. 1652 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 234 To give you some pertinent notice of the affaires of the French court. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 641 An assignment granted to him by the court of Delhi. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 622 The two cabinets whose union had caused the northern courts so much uneasiness. *Mod.* Accredited as ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

b. *Court of Rome*: the papal Curia.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 25/50 Þe erende þat huy brouȝten fram þe court of Rome. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 1 He wente vnto þe courte of Rome, For to tak his penance. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 12 In þe court of Rome mai no man geyt no grace, but if it be bowt. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. ii. 105 The Court of Rome commanding.

III. An assembly held by the sovereign.

9. A formal assembly held by the sovereign at his residence: in early times, of his councillors and great lords, for purposes of administration; in later times to give state receptions, audience to ambassadors, and the like. The early use has

given rise to the 'high court of parliament' (sense 10), and 'the king's courts' of justice (sense 11); the modern use is naturally associated with senses 6, 7, as in *to be presented at court*.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.), And [Henri] held þær [in Lundene] micel curt. [The regular phrase said of earlier kings was 'heold his hired': cf. 1085, 1091, 1106, 1110.] 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iphig.* 42 In that sweet isle where Venus keeps her court. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 331 At Berlin, the Court was only held on Sundays. 1859 TENNYSON *Ger. & Enid* 146 For Arthur on the Whitsuntide before Held court at old Caerleon upon Usk. 1879 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. IV. ix. 109 He..journeyed to York, and held court there for a week.

IV. A court of judicature, of law, or of administration.

10. Applied to Parliament. Cf. Sp. *Cortes*.

1450 *Impeachm. Dk. Suffolk* in *Paston Lett.* No. 76 I. 105 We..pray that this be enacte in this your High Courte of Parlement. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, v. ii. 134 Now call we our High Court of Parliament, And let vs choose such Limbes of Noble Counsaile. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. vi. § 10 Parliament being a mere temporal court. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, A Prayer for the High Court of Parliament, to be read during their Session.

11. An assembly of judges or other persons legally appointed and acting as a tribunal to hear and determine any cause, civil, ecclesiastical, military, or naval.

Justice was in early times administered in assemblies held by the sovereign personally (sense 9), then by judges who followed the king as officers of his court; hence the title the *King's Courts* (*curia regis*).

In this sense more fully defined as *court of law, law-court, court of justice, of judicature*. These are distinguished as *superior* or *inferior*, according to their respective rank, the highest court of a country or state being called the *Supreme Court*. *Court of first instance*: a court in which a matter must first be tried, as distinguished from a *court of appeal*, to which it may subsequently be carried. *Court of record*: see quot. 1765.

[1292 BRITTON I. i. § 1 En dreit de nous mesures et de nostre Curt. *Ibid.* § 11 Sauve les Justices qi suivent nous en nostre Court.] 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 471 The king wolde, that in is court the ple solde be driue. *c* 1300 *Beket* 606 That he scholde fram thulke curt biclipie to the kynge. *c* 1330 *Cast. Love* 239 In þe kynges court ȝit vche day Me vseþ bulke selue lay. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 173 Þe courte opon him sat, þe quest filed him & schent. 1490 *Plumpton Corr.* 91 The serch and the copy of the wrytts, out of one cort to another costeth much money. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 243, I do beseech the Court To giue the iudgement. *Ibid.* 338 He hath refus'd it in the open Court. 1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 8 The Court hath now also ordered, That the said Decree shall speedily be Printed. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 94 b, The greater part are Courts of record, some are not, and therfore accounted base Courts in comparison of the others. *c* 1670 HOBBES *Dial. Com. Laws* (1840) 25 A court of justice is that which hath cognizance of such causes as are to be ended by the positive laws of the land. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 257 He [the king] therefore has alone the right of erecting courts of judicature. *Ibid.* III. 24 A court of record is that where the acts and judicial proceedings are enrolled in parchment for a perpetual memorial and testimony. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Pleading* I. § 2 This would often embarrass the jury, and sometimes the Court itself. 1864 *Spectator* No. 1875. 641 This new Court is to be in ecclesiastical matters a Court of first instance. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* x. 110 The courts of the Equites.. were to be composed two-thirds of knights and one-third only of senators. 1886 MORLEY *Pop. Culture* Crit. Misc. III. 16 In crimes and contracts, and the other business of courts of law. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* xliii. *init.*, The Judiciary in every State includes three sets of courts:—A supreme court or court of appeal; superior courts of record; local courts.

b. With many specific qualifications indicating the sphere, business, or constitution of the court, as BASE, BURGH, CIRCUIT, COUNTY, CRIMINAL, CUSTOMARY, FOREST, HUNDRED, INSOLVENT, MANORIAL, POLICE, SHERIFF, etc.: *C. of* ADMIRALTY, ARCHES, ATTACHMENTS, AUGMENTATION, CHANCERY, CHIVALRY, COMMON PLEAS, EQUITY, GUESTLING, *High* COMMISSION, JUSTICIARY, *King's* or *Queen's* BENCH, LODEMANAGE, PIEPOWDER, PROBATE, SESSION, STANNARIES, TIENDS, TRAILBASTON, WARDS, etc., for which see these words.

c. Court of Claims: a court in which claims are adjudicated on; in U.S. a court sitting at Washington for the investigation of claims against the government; also, in some States, a county-court charged with the financial business of the county. **Court of Conscience** or **of Requests**: a small debt court; *court of conscience* (fig.), conscience as a moral tribunal.

1603 DEKKER *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 17 Signor Emulo has warn'd my master to the court of conscience. 1680 DRYDEN *Prol. Lee's Cæsar Borgia* 23 One theatre there is of vast resort, Which whilome of Requests was called the Court. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 563 An act for erecting a court of conscience at Newcastle upon Tine. 1691 *Ibid.* II. 314 Many Irish were come to Dublin..to demand their estates, which were restored..a court of claimes will be sett up there to decide such matters. 1798 W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* 123 Courts of Requests or Courts of Conscience, for the recovery of small debts, were first established in the reign of Henry VIII., and they now exist under local Acts, in many populous places. 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* ii. 24 Here and there in the metropolis were dotted small debts courts..called Courts of Request.

12. The place, hall, or chamber in which justice is judicially administered.

(In many phrases senses 11 and 12 are blended: cf. b.)

[*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21435 (Cott.) Bath to þe quenes curt þai com, þe Iuu thrali badd giue him dom.] *Ibid.* 19139 (Edin.) þai gaderit oute babe prince and priste, and set þaim in þat curte imide. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xiii. (Arb.) 29 Reynart..wente forth proudly with his neueu thurgh the hyest street of the courte. 1530 PALSGR. 210/1 Court where men plede, *avditoir*. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 14 Go one and cal the Iew into the Court. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 58 a, Court is a place where Iustice is iudicially ministred. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xiv. 117 But won't she have to go and sit in the court,—with all the people staring at her? 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Feb. 6/1 The Master of the Rolls: What is a court? This remarkably ugly room is called a court, but it is not the ugly room that is a court. It is a court because we sit in it.

b. without article or other defining word (*in, into, out of court*, etc.), including place and proceedings. Also in phrases, as †*men of court* (= men of law), †*attorneys of court*, INNS OF COURT.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 398 Tu schalt, þu motild, to curt cumen seoðen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9478 (Cott.) Þis es bot lagh.. Vsed in curth þis ilk dai. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 700 To corte quen þou schal com, þer alle oure causez schal be tryed. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 409 They cared ffor no coyffes That men of court usyn. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 79 Men of lawe and attorneyes of court. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 17 This yere was a grete debate arose betwene Flet strete and the howsys of corte. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 10 It is his Highnesse pleasure, that the Queene Appeare in person, here in Court. 1713 POPE *Frenzy of J. D.*, Producing further proofs of this truth in open court. 1883 SIR E. FRY in *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 596 A barrister may be.. reprimanded by the judge if he misconducts himself in court. *Mod.* The case had been already settled out of court.

c. Phr. *Out of court*: said of a plaintiff who has forfeited his claim to be heard; now mostly *fig.* of arguments having no claim to consideration.

1846 MILL *Logic* III. xx. § 2 The argument of analogy is put out of court. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex., Out of Court*, a plaintiff in an action at common law must declare within one year after the service of a writ of summons, otherwise he is out of court. 1855 BRIGHT *Sp., Russia* 7 June, These gentlemen are almost, if not altogether, out of court. 1885 J. BONAR *Malthus* II. i. 252 Though there is much truth still in many of his statements, the conclusion he draws from them..is quite out of court now.

13. A session of a judicial assembly; usually in phr. *to hold* (†*keep*) *a court*. (Cf. sense 9.)

[1292 BRITTON I. i. § 13 Et volums ausi, qe..soint les Courtz tenues par les suytours.] 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 538 The constable of Gloucetre..Held ofte, in the kinges name, courtes ver & ner. 14.. *Customs of Malton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 58 Thay schall haffe two Ballyffes and two undyr Ballyffes..for to hold the fore sayd cowrtt of ther own fre will. 1535 COVERDALE *2 Macc.* iv. 43 Of these matters therfore there was kepte a courte agaynst Menelaus. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 27 The Archbishop Of Canterbury..Held a late Court at Dunstable. *c* 1774 T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* I. 69 The Superior Court was to be held the next morning in Boston. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 197 Forfar..the county town of Angus-shire, where the sheriff has held his courts for upwards of two centuries.

†**b.** A council of War. (Cf. COURT-MARTIAL).

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 73 When the Reare was come vp, immediately he called a Court of Coronels and Captaines. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 302 A Souldier..sneezing at a Court of War the whole Company bowed and blessed the Gods.

14. An assembly or meeting of the qualified members of a company or corporation (*general court*), or of the managing board or council thereof (*court of assistants, committees, directors, governors*, according to the style of these in different corporations); also, the qualified members or board collectively.

1527 *Minute-book of the Mercers' Company* (*London*), The Courte of our Compeny holden the 5th day of March 1456. 1555 *Articles Russia Co.* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 295 The Gouernour, Consuls, Assistants, and whole Company assembled this day in open court. 1556 *Minute-bk. Grocers' Co., London*, (*heading*), Courte of Assistaunts. 1600 (Dec. 31) *Charter E. Ind. Co.*, At any of their publick Assemblies, commonly called their General Court, holden for the said Company. 1608 (*title*), Letter from the Factors at Bantam to the Court of Committees of the East India Company, 4th Dec. 1619-20 *Order & Constit. Virginia* 4 Rule 14 The Treasurer and the Counseil, or the Court, haue power to admit any into this Society. *Ibid.* 18 It shall not be counted a Court of Comitties, vnless the Treasurer or Deputie with sixe Comitties be present. 1628 *Charter of Chas. I to Mattachusetts Bay Co.*, The said governor, deputy governor, and assistants of the said company..shall or may..assemble and hold and keep a court or assembly of themselves for the better ordering and directing of their affairs. 1661 *Charter of Chas. II to E. Ind. Co.* 3 At any public Assembly commonly called the Court General, holden for the said Company. 1694 *Charter Bank of Eng.* (in *Penny Cycl.* III. 380/1), That thirteen or more of the said governors and directors..shall constitute a Court of Directors. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5097/1 The Sovereign, Recorder, Burgesses, Freemen, and Commonalty of Your Majesty's..Corporation of Kinsale, assembled at a Court of Deer-hundred. 1722 *Act Incorp. Guy's Hosp.* 15 Subject to the approbation or disallowance of a General Court or Assembly of such intended Corporation. 1726 *Craftsman* No. 5 (1727) 43 This day was held here [at the East India House] a general Court of the United Company of Merchants of England. 1829 HEATH *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) p. vii, The Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Grocers. 1833 *Act renewing Charter of Bank of Eng.* (in *Penny Cycl.* III. 383/1), A general Court of Proprietors of the Bank shall be held. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 118/1 The senior law-officers of the city have seats in the court [of Common Council], but have no vote. ..The sheriffs attend the lord-mayor on state occasions and at every court of aldermen. *Ibid.* 119/1 Certain senior members of the livery, who form what is commonly called 'The Court of Assistants.' 1854 STOCQUELER *Brit. India* 43 There are eighteen directors of the East-India Company, ten or more of whom constitute a 'court'.

15. *General Court*: the designation of the legislatures of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, as Colonies and as States of the American Union.

The former is the continuation of the 'general court' of the Massachusetts Bay Company, in preceding sense.

1628 *Charter of Chas. I to Mattachusetts Bay Co.*, Held and kept by the governor, or deputy governor of the said company, and seven or more of the said assistants..which four general assemblies shall be styled and called the four great and general courts of the said company. 1662 *Massach. Colony Laws* c. 108 (1814) 211 It is ordered by this court and the authority thereof, that, etc. 1691 *Massach. Province Charter* (1814) 8 Which said great and general court or assembly shall consist of the governor and council or assistants for the time being; and of such freeholders of our said province or territory as shall be..elected or deputed by the..inhabitants of the respective towns or places. 1726 *Explan. Charter of Geo. I*, The representatives..shall..elect a fit person out of the said representatives to be speaker of the house of representatives in such general court. 1776 *Massach. Prov. Laws* 10 Geo. III, c. 328 An act providing for a more equal representation in the General Court. 1777 *Ibid.* c. 335, 1 Ind. (1814) 701 Whereas the King of Great Britain hath abdicated the government of this and the other United States of America, by putting them out of his protection, and unjustly levying war against them..Be it therefore enacted by the council and house of representatives in general court assembled, and by the authority of the same, that, etc. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Court*, In New England this word is applied to a legislative body composed of a House of Representatives and a Senate; as the General Court of Massachusetts. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 24 The Court of Massachusetts ordered, in 1649 [etc.]. 1889 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xxxvii. 414.

16. By some Friendly Societies, originally and particularly the Foresters, used as the name for a distinct local branch, corresponding to the 'lodge', 'tent', etc. of other Societies; also a meeting of such a branch, and of the central body (*High Court*).

Adopted from the style of the *Court of the Forest* or FOREST-COURT; cf. the similar use of the terms *Ranger, Woodward*, etc.

1851 C. HARDWICK *Friendly Soc.* 9 In January, 1850, the foresters consisted of 1553 courts (as they are named) comprising 80,089 members. 1886 (*title*), Rules of Court 'Loyal Oxonian' No. 2991, Branch of the Ancient Order of Foresters. *Ibid.* Rule 23 The Beadles..shall not admit into Court any but members of the Order. 1890 *Report Chief Regr. Friendly Soc.* 31 The 'Royal Order [of Foresters]' by August 1834 had opened 358 courts..In that year..a disruption took place, and the 'Ancient Order' was founded, drawing away to itself..294 courts of the Royal Order. *Ibid.* The first 'High Court meeting' was held at Salford in that year [1835]. *Ibid.* 224 United Sisters Friendly Society, Suffolk Unity..Cambridge Court..Cowen Court ..Loyal Clifford Court.

V. 17. Homage such as is offered at court; attention or courtship shown to one whose favour, affection, or interest is sought: in phr. *to make* or *pay* (*one's*) *court to* [F. *faire le cour, faire son cour à*] = COURT *v.* 3, 4. (With quot. 1590, cf. ACCOURT.)

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 2 Him the Prince with gentle court did bord. 1667 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 24, I went to make court to the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle, at their house in Clerkenwell. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* (J.), Flatter me, make thy court, and say it did. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iv. (1755) 32 All the servants in the Family made high court to her. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* 14 Sept., At supper..the men had the permission of paying their Court. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. ii. 11 His court being rather made to her mother than to herself. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 126, I went every day at certain hours to pay my court to the king. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* iv. 49 Forgetting all the court that should have been paid to a pretty woman. 1875 M. PATTISON *Casaubon* 29 Casaubon..had probably fallen in love with Estienne's MSS. collections, before he began to pay his court to the daughter.

†**b.** ? Favour, influence. *Obs.*

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 314 Let Christ's love bear most court in your soul and that court will bear down the love of other things. *Ibid.* I. 351, I am in some piece of court with our great King.

VI. 18. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** in sense 'of or belonging to a royal court', as *court-amour, -attendant, -ball, -beauty, -breeding, -bubble, -chaplain, -contempt, -ease, -faction*, †*-familiar, -fashion, -favour, -favourite, -flatterer*, †*-frump*, †*-fucus, -intrigue, -lady, -life, -manners, -milliner, -mistress, -odour, -pageant, -poet*, †*-rook, -sermon, -trick, -wit, -word*; *court-bred*, †*-curious, -ridden* adjs.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 23 Bestowing those charges vpon .. Court-familiars and fauorites. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* IV. i, You must look to be envied, and endure a few court-frumps for it. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 759 Receiues not thy Nose Court-Odour from me? Reflect I not on thy Basenesse Court-contempt? *Ibid.* 768 Aduocate's the Court-word for a Pheazant. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Elder Br.* IV. i. 2 You are.. Shapes, shadows, and the signs of men; court-bubbles, That every breath or breaks or blows away. 1631 FULLER *David's Sin* (1867) 235 Court-curious entertainment and fine fare. 1633 FORD *Broken Hrt.* II. ii. (1839) 56 This same whoreson court-ease is

temptation To a rebellion in the veins. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 283 The great court favorite, Paris, sells The major's place and colonel's. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Pref., While the king .. washes over with a court-fucus the worst and foulest of his actions. *Ibid.* iv, By him only and his court faction. *Ibid.* vi, Certainly court-breeding and his perpetual conversation with flatterers was but a bad school. *Ibid.* viii, The quibbles of a court sermon. 1655 BP. J. RICHARDSON *Upon Old Test.* 385 (T.) The court-ladies especially, that were faulty as the men. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 69 A court-rook, or one that by playing the cogging jester, and so humouring a leud emperour, was become a noble man. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 767 Not in the bought smile Of Harlots .. nor in Court Amours. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* (1714) 61 I'm sure Sir, I made your Cloaths in the Court-fashion. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* III. i. (1713) 275 What am I the better .. for court-favour and countenance? 1682 DRYDEN *Dk. of Guise* II. ii, Ha! Grillon here! some new court-trick upon me. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 408 He was by a Court-Intrigue recall'd to Madrid. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded., But was Ovid, the court-poet, so bad a courtier, as, etc. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 57 P 1 A Fine Court-Lady. *a* 1715 WYCHERLEY *Posth. Wks.* 23 (Jod.) Common court-friends, like common court-mistresses, ruin those they profess to love, by their embraces and friendship. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* p. xxxiii, Who have been fully convinced, by an infamous Court-Chaplain, that there is no such place as Hell. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xciii, Court-bred poets. 1787 HAWKINS *Life Johnson* 273 The refinements of court-manners. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlviii, It was dangerous flattery .. to tell a poor minister's wife that she was like a court-beauty. 1836 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Mankind* (1851) I. 1 Some brilliant ceremony, or court-pageant. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. (1876) 2, I wonder shall History ever pull off her Periwig and cease to be court-ridden. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. i, She afforded a Court Milliner the very best possible scaffolding for expensive gowns.

b. in sense 'of or belonging to a court of law', as † *court-bar, -fee.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxviii. 13 David borroweth not colored Rhetorik from the court-barre. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 92 And that same stock's gone off in Court-fees And law gratuities.

19. Special combinations: **court-almanac**, an almanac or annual hand-book of royal families and their courts; † **court-book** (see quot.); † **court-bowl**, ? some form of the game of bowls (perhaps played in a court); † **court-bread**, bread of the finest quality; **court-calendar** = *court-almanac*; † **court-chair**, tr. of L. *sella curūlis*, curule chair; † **court-chimney**, ? a kind of small stove; **court circular**, a daily record of the doings of the Court, published in the newspapers; † **court-compliment**, an insincere compliment offered out of politeness; † **court-cream**, insincere flattery such as is used by courtiers; † **court-cup** (see quot. 1676); † **court-dish** (see quot.); † **court-element**, hollow flattery (cf. *court-water*); † **court fagot**, name of a kind of fagot; **court-fold**, 'a farm-yard. *Worc.*' (Halliw.); **court-fool, -jester**, a jester kept for the amusement of a prince and his court; † **court-form**, a form of process in the law courts (L. *formula*); **court-guide**, a directory (or section of a general directory) containing the names and addresses of the nobility, gentry, and people in 'society' (the theory being that it contains the names of all persons who have been presented at court); † **court-hall**, (*a*) the hall where the king holds his court; (*b*) a manor-house (cf. COURT-HOUSE); **court-hill**, a moot-hill, on which a court was held; † **court-holder**, one who holds or presides at a court; † **court-jack**, a kind of leathern bottle or jug; cf. BLACK-JACK; † **court-keeper**; (*a*) = *court-holder*; (*b*) see quot. 1847; **court-lands** (see quot.); † **court letter**, the form of letter used in COURT-HAND; † **court marshal**, the marshal of a prince's household (= G. *Hofmarschall*); hence **court-marshaless**, the wife of a court marshal; † **court-martialist**, a soldier belonging to the Court; **court-mourning**, a period of mourning observed at Court, 'mourning' worn at Court or with court-dress; † **court nap** (see quot.); **court-newsman**, a person appointed to furnish news of the doings of the Court; **court-night**, a night on which the sovereign held his court; **court-paper**, an official paper giving particulars of the business before a (legal) court; **court-party**, a political party which advocates the interests of the Court (cf. COUNTRY-PARTY); † **court-passage**: see PASSAGE (a game at dice); † **court-post**, the court-officer who carried letters between the Court and the post-office; **court-Scotch**, the court-language of Scotland; **court-suit**, (*a*) a suit preferred at Court; (*b*) a suit worn at Court, court-dress; **court-sword**, a light sword worn as part of a man's court-dress; † **court-table** (cf. COURT-CUPBOARD); † **court-water** (cf. COURT-HOLY-WATER).

1557 *Order of Hospitalls* F iv, You shall kepe a *Court-booke..whereinto you shall write all things passed in any Courte or otherwise. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 60 One might shoot with the arbalet, or play at *Court-boule on Sundayes. 1676 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* V. xx. 579 That which is called the finest bread, or *Court bread which is the lightest of all the rest. 1758 GARRICK *Male Coquette* I. (Jod.) There are quicker successions in your honour's list than the *court-calendars. 1793 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 29 Sept., If it had been an old court-calendar ..he would have received it with his best bow and smile. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* IV. ii. 292 There the Senator stabd at him, as he sat in his *Court-chaire. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* V. 414 (N.) They use..no fire, but a little *court chimnie in their owne chamber. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xl, Mr. Chuckster entertained them with theatrical chit-chat and the *court circular. 1848 [see CIRCULAR B. 2]. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vi. § 13 This was in some of them but a *Court-Complement. *a* 1657 SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scot.* (1824-5) II. 180 With no more labor and expensse, then the cuning bestouing of soume *courte creame one the comons. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (N.), And yet I know a hundred..that will make a jolly shift with a *court-cup on their crownes, if the weather bee colde. 1676 *True Gentlew. Delight* (N.), Let it dry in an ashen dish, otherwise called a court-cup..till it be dry, and it will be like a saucer. *a* 1655 BP. G. GOODMAN *Crt. James I*, I. 311 The King..caused his carver to cut him out a *court-dish, that is, something of every dish, which he sent him, as part of his reversion. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xvii, This intricate stuff tattled here of Timothy and Titus, and I know not whom their successors, far beyond *court element, and as far beneath true edification. 1523 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For makyng of x loodis of *Court fagot iijs. iiijd. 1789 *Walpoliana* cxi. 46 Our *Court-fools ceased with the reign of Charles I. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 22 The authors thus played the part of court fools by deputy. 1699 T. C[OCKMAN] *Tully's Offices* (1706) 276 Aquillius..had not then publish'd his *Court-forms about Knavery. 1814 MOORE *Epigr.* I. 309, 'I want the *Court-Guide', said my Lady, 'to look If the House, Seymour Place, be at 30 or 20'. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* i, Registered in Mr. Boyle's 'Court Guide'. 1552 HULOET, *Courte hall, *Basilica, Regia Aula*. 1598 STOW *Surv.* xxxiii. (1603) 294 The name of Aldermans burie..there kept in their Bery or Court-hall. 1875 W. M'ILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 15 On the point of a tongue of land is an ancient *court-hill. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 § 7 The steward or deputy-stuarde or *courtholder of the same leete or lawday. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. v. (1588) 504 The Court-holders of such Leetes are bound to certifie the same. 1631 *Celestina* Ep. Ded. A iij, Like a *Court-jack, which though it be blacke, yet holds as good liquor as your fairest. 1641 W. SHEPPARD *(title)*, The *Court Keepers' Guide, for keeping of Courts Leet and Courts Baron. 1715 G. JACOB *(title)*, Complete Court Keeper; or Land Stewards Assistant. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Court-keeper*, the master at a game of racket, or ball. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, **Court-lands*, domains or lands kept in the lord's hands to serve his family. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2612/4 The Young Clerk Compleated..with breaks off the *Court Letters, and 166 Words Abbreviated in Court Hand, and fairly written at length in Secretary. 1692 MOLESWORTH *Acct. Denmark* (1694) 147 The *Court Mareschal invites whom he thinks fit to eat with the King. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2845/2 Next .. the Grand-Marshal, and Court-Marshal with the Silver Staves of Office [at the Saxon Court]. 1833 S. AUSTIN *Charact. Goethe* II. 76 Countess and Hofmarschallin (*court-marshaless) von E—. 1624 DAVENPORT *City Nt.-Cap* IV, Have I ruined so many city-citadels to let in *court-martialists, and shall this country-cottage hold out? 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1848) 771/2 Goldsmith's last comedy was to be represented during some *court-mourning. 1639 SHIRLEY *Gentl. of Venice* III. iv, We are cheated by a *court-nap [referring to an old officer of the court who is going to arrest them]. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxiii. (*heading*), Describes, far more fully than the *Court Newsman ever did, a bachelor's party given by Mr. Bob Sawyer. 1863 *Illustr. Lond. News* 16 Jan. (Hoppe), The Queen has conferred the appointment of Court-newsman upon Mr. Thomas Beard. 1715 POPE *Let. to Congreve* 19 Mar., The three first nights (notwithstanding two of them were *court-nights) were distinguished by very full audiences of the first Quality. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 193 The Clerk..should make a *Court-paper of the Day and Place of the Sessions, the Names of the Justices present, and of the Persons indicted. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* VIII. lxviii. (Jod.), The *court party reasoned in an opposite manner. 1864 H. AINSWORTH *John Law* i. (1881) 8 This second plan, though supported by the court party..was rejected. 1743 *List Govt. Officers* in Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II. 80 *Court-Post, Dennis Bond, Esq; at per Diem £2. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 295 There is a court-post, who has 2*l.* a day. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlviii, She was educated in a convent abroad, and speaks that pure *court-Scotch, which was common in my younger days. 1632 BROME *Crt. Begger* I. Wks. 1873 I. 187 Your ayme has bin to raise Your state by *Court-suits. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. vii, It was Tubalcain that made thy very Tailor's needle, and sewed that court-suit of thine. 1629 *Inv. Househ. Goods* (*Trans. Essex Arch. Soc.* New Ser. III. II. 167), i litle *Court Table ..i Court Cubberd, Carved. 1616 T. ADAMS *Disc. Soule* xviii. 67 The Flatterer is after the nature of a Barber; and first trimmes the head of his masters humour, and then sprinkles it with *Court-water.

† **Court**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Some kind of cart for carrying stones, bricks, lime, sand, and the like. Hence **court-load**. Cf. also COURTIER[2].

1576 *Act* 18 *Eliz.* c. 10. § 4 Every person shall be charged to find .. one Cart, Wain, Tumbrel, Dungpot or Court, Sleads, Cars, or Drays, furnished for .. Repairing of the Highways [in *Statutes of Irel.* an. 12 Jas. I (Bolton, 432) printed 'Tumbrell, Dung-pott or Courtslad']. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* IV. 858 Yet had they for their horsse, their court, and their driver but onelie twelve pence a daie. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1542/1 There were to be imploied five or six hundred courts about a wall of small bredth. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 203 Workmen in Sussex tell me, that they commonly put 2 of their Court-loads (that is about 24 Bushels) of Sand to 1 Load..of Lime.

Court (kōət), *v.* [f. COURT *sb.*[1] Cf. Old It. *corteare*, OF. *cortoyer* to be or reside at court (f. *corte*, *court* COURT), later It. *corteggiare*, F. *courtiser* in senses 3, 4: cf. COURTESAN.]

I. † **1.** *intr.* To be or reside at court, to frequent the court. *Obs.*

1515 [see COURTING 1]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 390 The 'king reteyned unto him a gard of Archers of Chesshire..And after these rusticall people had a while Courted, they entered into so great a boldnesse, that they would not let [etc.].

† **2.** *To court it*: To play or act the courtier. *Obs.* (Cf. *to coach it, foot it*, etc.)

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 176 When we see one gaie and gallaunt, we use to saie, he courtes it. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 4 To instruct them to become as bold as souldiers, to court it like curtezans. 1619 *Sacrilege Handled* Ep. Ded. 2 It goeth neuer better, than when the Church Courteth it and the Court Churcheth it. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 74, I cannot Court it, *i.e.* I can not perform the duty or manners of a Courtier.

II. 3. *trans.* To pay court to, pay courteous attention to; to try to win favour with.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 34 A lovely bevy of faire Ladies sate, Courted of many a jolly Paramoure. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 39 Our unletter'd Grand-fathers were wont to court God Almighty with false Latin. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 362 To flatter kings, or court the great. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 218 While the king was thus courting his old adversaries. 1883 SIR T. MARTIN *Ld. Lyndhurst* viii. 200 A man .. sure to be courted in the best London society.

b. *absol.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 15 She led him vp into a goodly boure And comely courted with meet modestie.

4. To pay amorous attention to, seek to gain the affections of, make love to (with a view to marriage), pay addresses to, woo. (Now somewhat *homely*; also *poet.*)

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 353 To picke out those that can court you, not those that loue you. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Engl.* VI. xxxi. (1612) 156 With rufull lookes, sighes .. and Fooleries more than few I courted her. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* III. 4 While he Neæra courts, but courts in vain, And fears that I the Damsel shall obtain. 1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* I. ii. (1840) 102 She declares she will not marry, no, not if a peer of the realm courted her. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 201 P 11 He courted a young lady. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 353 There they had made their friendships, had courted their wives. 1873 R. BRIDGES *Poems* (1891) I. v, I heard a linnet courting His lady in the spring. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* I. 1 A young man had come courting the earl's daughter.

b. *absol.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 85 Long agone I haue forgot to court. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* IV. ii. 27 See how they kisse and court. 1602 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* B v b, But how he courted..And how the fauour of this Nimph he wonne. 1785 BURNS *Young Peggy* 14 When feather'd pairs are courting. 1858 KINGSLEY *Poems, Starling* 7 When we and our mates were courting merrily!

c. *fig.* and *transf.* Cf. *to woo.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 329 Our Boate ready to court the shoare. 1674 MILTON *Samson* 719 Sails filled, and streamers waving, Courted by all the winds that hold them play. 1743-6 SHENSTONE *Elegies* vi. 27 A train of lovers court the chequer'd shade. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 114 Fruits ..That proudly rise, or humbly court the ground. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* V. i, Courting the sunbeam as she plied her toil. 1832 MOTHERWELL *Poems* (1847) 1 Their broad sheets court the breeze.

5. To seek to win or attract (any one) to do something; to invite, allure, entice *into, to, from, out of*, etc. Cf. *to woo.*

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 28 Downy sleep Courts us to entertaine his company. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xviii. 429 Opportunity courted him to procure the Empire for himself. 1655 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 688, I come not now to Court you from him. 1663 BP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.*, A sight he had been long pursuing..but could never court it into his embraces. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 38 All the skies, ambitious of thy sway, Conspire to court thee from our world away. 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) II. v, Dear Sir..let me court ye To take a Coach, because it's dirty. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 30 Sept. (1788) I. 156 An interval of calm sunshine courted us out to see a cave on the shore. *a* 1844 CAMPBELL *Poems, Caroline* II, *To Evening Star* 6 Wanton flowers that well may court An angel's feet to tread them down. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxi. 218 Gustavus Adolphus .. courted them to his standard.

6. To show oneself desirous of, to seek to win or attract, to affect (a thing).

1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. ix. (1633) 109 That he curtyed acquaintance with meere Irish enemyes. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. viii. (1840) 192 Never would he have had the face to have courted the crown imperial. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, V. II. 281 Both of them courted his friendship. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 130 They rather court publicity for their opinions. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* viii. 79 Sylla never courted popularity.

III. 7. To sue in a court of law, to 'put in the court'. *colloq.* (Cf. *county-court* v.)

1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 31 July 67/3 The usual advice when a party complains of another owing him money, is, 'Oh, court him!'

‖ **Courtage** (kurtāj, kōə·rtėdj). [F. *courtage*, in OF. *corretage, courratage*, f. *correter, courreter* to act as a *courtier* (OF. *couratier, coretier*) or broker, L. types **cūrātāre*, **cūrātārius*, f. **cūrātus* management, charge, f. *cūrāre* to take charge of, manage, f. *cūra* care.] = BROKERAGE.

1835 P. KELLY *Univ. Cambist* (ed. 2) Index, *Courtage*, brokerage. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Courtage*, the business or remuneration of a courtier or broker in France.

‖ **Courtagie.** *Obs. rare.* [Obs. Du. *cortagie*, now *kortazje* = F. *courtage*.] = prec.

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 8 He must be content with that Reward .. which is called by the Hollanders *Courtagie*.. Those Covetous Exchangers that will save the Courtagie, by concluding their own Exchanges face to face, without the help of the Brogers.

Courtail, obs. f. CURTAIL.

Courtain(e, -ein(e, etc., obs. ff. CURTAIN.

Courtal(l, -aud, -auld, -ault, obs. ff. CURTAL.

Court-baron. [a. AF. *court baron*, earlier *court de baroun*; in med.L. *curia baronis*, court of the baron or lord.] The assembly of the freehold tenants of a manor under the presidency of the lord or his steward.

Such a court had a jurisdiction in civil actions arising within the manor, especially in such as related to freehold land. This jurisdiction began to decay at an early date, and is now practically obsolete. (In modern times lawyers have distinguished between the *court-baron* which was the court of the freehold tenants, and the *customary court* which was the court for the copyhold tenants. The early history of this distinction is obscure. F. W. Maitland.)

[1292 BRITTON I. xxvii. § 3 En nostre Court ou aylours, sicum en Counté ou en court de baroun ou de autre fraunc homme. *Ibid.* VI. iv. (*heading*), De Court de Baroun. 1461 *Year-bk. 1 Edw. IV*, f. 10 Mich. pl. 19 Il avoit une court baron.] 1542 *Act* 34–5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 § 23 Such leetes, lawdaies, and courtbarons, as apperteineth to the lordships and manours. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 15 The Court Baron, anciently called Heal-gemot, and corruptly Haylemot, that is .. the Court of the Hall, Mannor, or chiefe place. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 24 To have and to hold a Court Baron, with all things whatsoever which to a Court Baron do belong. 1733 *Court Roll of Manor of Aldenham*, The Court Baron of the Most Noble Lord Thomas Holles Duke of Newcastle, Lord of the Manor aforesaid held .. before Peter Walter, Steward. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 91 Manors were formerly called baronies .. and each lord or baron was empowered to hold a domestic court, called the court-baron, for redressing misdemesnors and nusances within the manor, and for settling disputes of property among the tenants. 1790 H. C. ROBINSON *Remin.* (1869) I. ii. 20, I was out of town with Mr. Francis all day holding a Court Baron. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 364 At a court-baron holden for the manor of Featherstone in 1785, the homage presented the death of Sir S. Helier, and an entry of a proclamation on the rolls was made as follows. 1852 *Court Roll of Manor of Park*, At the General Court Baron and Customary Court of the Right Honble Arthur Algernon, Earl of Essex .. Lord of the said Manor .. before John Boodle, Steward. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* § 129 I. 399. 1875 DIGBY *Real Prop.* V. § 6 (1876) 256.

Courtby, var. of COURTEPY, *Obs.*

Court-card. [An alteration of the earlier name COAT-CARD, q. v. (readily suggested by the personages represented on these cards): see also CARD *sb.*[2] 1.] **1.** A playing card bearing the figure of a king, queen, or knave; a picture-card.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* Wks. 1738 I. 18 To blow them down like a past-board House built of Court-Cards. 1650 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 192 If a Presbiterian or Scotch court card were trumpe. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 187 When all the court-cards get together, and are acted by one mind, the game is usually turned accordingly. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 49, 55. 1851 DICKENS *Child's Hist. Eng.* xv, Whom he took with him wherever he went, like a poor old limp court-card.

2. *fig. Obs. slang* and *dial.* [Cf. CARD *sb.*[2] 2 c.] *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Court-card*, a gay fluttering Fellow. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Court-card*, 'He's gotten to be a court-card noo' is said of some one who has risen very much in social position.

Court Christian, an ecclesiastical court: see CHRISTIAN *a.* 2 b.

Court-craft. The craft or art practised or required at court; statecraft in the interest or service of the court.

1646 FANSHAWE *Pastor Fido* (1676) 158 And in Court-craft not having any skill. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* viii. (1851) 190 You are made the King's Chief Treasurer and Steward of his Court-Craft [L. *aulicæ astutiæ*]. 1735–8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* Ded. 13 The Throne is now establish'd, not on the narrow and sandy Foundations of Court-Craft, and unconstitutional Expedients, but on the Popularity of the Prince.

† Court-cupboard. *Obs.* A movable sideboard or cabinet used to display plate, etc.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 8 Remoue the Court-cubbord, looke to the Plate. 1606 CHAPMAN *Mons. D'Olive* (N.), Here shall stand my court cupboard, with its furniture of plate. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiii. 86 Three Court-cupboards placed, upon the which was a great deal of very fine Pourcelain. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* vi, A large portable court cupboard .. showing the shelves within, decorated with a full display of plate and porcelain.

Court-customary: = CUSTOMARY court.

Court-day.

1. A day on which a court (legal, administrative, etc.) is held.

1484–5 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterbury*, Spent the next Corte day after and suyng of the Corte iijd. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Tours de palais*, court dayes, when Judges do sit. *c* 1714 ARBUTHNOT, etc. *Mart. Scribl.* xv, The judge took time to deliberate, and the next Court-day he spoke. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 93 I've notic'd, on our Laird's court-day .. Poor tenant bodies, scant o' cash.

fig. 1631 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* xiv. (1862) I. 68 To the great Court-day, when all things shall be righted.

2. A day on which a prince holds court.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5901/1 It happened to be the .. Court-Day, and there was a more than ordinary Appearance at the Palace. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 24 July, The court-days, which require a particular dress. 1836 HANSARD *Parl. Debates* Ser. III. XXXII. 243 Members of that House were accustomed on Court-days to carry certain things intended at least to represent swords.

Court-dress. The costume worn by those who attend at Court, and on other state occasions.

1797 W. TOOKE *Cath. II* (1800) II. 370 The Court-dress for the men was a coat *à la française*. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 6 Why, he goes angling .. in a court-dress, bagwig, and ruffles. 1881 *Truth* 19 May 686/2 The Queen of the Belgians' court-dress on the occasion of her visit to Vienna for her daughter's marriage.

So **† Court-dresser.**

c 1698 LOCKE *Cond. Und.* § 33 Such arts of giving colours, appearances and resemblances by this court-dresser, the fancy.

Courted, *ppl. a.* [f. COURT *v.* + -ED.] That is wooed or sought.

1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornful Lady* I. i. (Rtldg.) 81/2, I thought I had come a-wooing, and I am the courted party. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 65 Its retiring modesty renders it necessary to dig it from its courted obscurity.

Courteis, -eisie, obs. ff. COURTEOUS, -ESY.

† Courtel, musical instrument: see CURTAL.

Courtelace, Courtelage, Courtelax(e, obs. ff. CURTELACE, CURTILAGE, CURTAL-AX.

† Court-end. The end of the town where the Court is, the fashionable quarter. (Cf. *west-end.*)

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 450 ¶ 5 A wealthy Spark of the Court-end of the Town. 1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 May, Mr. Thrale's house is in West-street [Brighton], which is the court end of the town here as well as in London. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. ii. 153 A puppet-show was exhibited at the court end of the town.

Courteosie, -eour(e: see COURTESY, COURTIER.

Courteous (kōə·rtyəs, kɜ·rtyəs), *a.* Forms: *α.* 3–5 **cortes, -eis, -eys,** 4 **-ays(e,** (**-ez,** *superl.* **corteyst**); *β.* 3–5 **curtais,** (4 **-aiss, -us**), 4–6 **-aise, ays(e, -as, -es,** ~**eis(e, -eys(e,** (5 **-ase, -ace, -is,** *superl.* **curtast,** 6 **curteiz, -ese, -ess, -yse, -uus, curteyse**); *γ.* 4–6 **courteis, -eys(e,** 5–7 **-es**; *δ.* 5–6 **curt-, courtois, -oys(e,** (5 **-oyus**); *ε.* 6 **curteous(e, -ious, corteous,** 6–7 **courtious,** 6– **courteous.** [a. OF. *corteis, curteis* (later *cortois, courtois*) = Sp. *cortés*, It. *cortese*, deriv. of *corte, curt, court*, COURT + Romanic suffix *-ese* (*-es, -eis*), repr. L. *-ensis*: the corresponding L. type being **cohortensis, cōrtēsis*. In Eng. the typical form from 14th c. is *court-*, after later F. (whence also Caxton's *courtois*); by confusion of suffixes, *-eous* has been substituted for *-eis* from the 16th c.]

1. Having such manners as befit the court of a prince; having the bearing of a courtly gentleman in intercourse with others; graciously polite and respectful of the position and feelings of others; kind and complaisant in conduct to others.

c 1275 *xi Pains of Hell* 389 in *O. E. Misc.* 155 Hug is his rihte nome And he is curteys and hendy. *a* 1330 *Roland & V.* 18 A knight ful curtays. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1298 Comly mayde of kynges kende, þe corteyst þat i knowe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 99 His sone a yong Squier, Curteis he was, lowely, and seruysable. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. x, The curteyst knyghte .. and mekest vnto all ladyes and gentylwymmen. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 87 Curtas, *curialis*. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* I. 38 A good man, sage, curtois & valyaunt. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 803 A swete faire gentilwoman, curtes and comly. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xiii. 4 Love suffreth longe, and is corteous. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxii. 214 The lady .. was ryght sage and courtoys. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Matrimony* (1859) 508 If thou lovest him only because he is gentle and curtess. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 167 Be kinde and curteous to this Gentleman. 1625 BACON *Ess., Goodness* (Arb.) 209 Gracious, and Curteous to Strangers. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. ii. § 28 King Henry the fourth .. though curteous, was not servial to the Pope. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* iii. 49 We found the natives always very free and courteous. 1859 TENNYSON *Lancelot & E.* 554 With smiling face arose .. a Prince .. Gawain, surnamed The Courteous.

† b. Const. *of. Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 17 Curteis of speche. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 19 Curteiz of behauiour. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* IV. 182 Our English women are more curtious of their bodies than bloodie of their mindes.

† c. Of superiors: Gracious. *Obs.* (or absorbed in the general sense.)

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 54/21 An Eorl þare was in poile þat was corteys and hende. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 11973 (Trin.) Ihesus þat was so curteise. *c* 1360 *Deo Gratias* 41 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 129 Almyhti corteis crouned kyng, God graunt vs grace to rule vs so. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 190 Pite maketh a king curteise Both in his worde and in his dede. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 57 Oure curteis crist, oure king riale. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 149/1 Fayr brother, god is more curtoys than ye be. 1578 *Ps.* cvi. in *Gude & Godlie Ballates* (1878) 100 Courtes and kynde till all men is the Lord. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXI. vi. 172 A lady .. excelling a number, and yet in so high an estate right curteous. 1813 SCOTT *Triermain* I. i, Courteous as monarch the morn he is crown'd.

† d. Of inferiors: Politely respectful or deferential. *Obs.* (or absorbed in the general sense.)

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 163 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 305 Be curtayse to god, and knele doun On bothe knees with grete deuocioun.

e. As a formula of address; *orig.* to superiors = Gracious, gentle, benign. *arch.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 433 'Cortayse quen' þenne s[a]yde þat gaye. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 313 Nowe curtayse kynges, to me take tent. 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* x. H iij b, Say (Curteous sir) speakes he not movingly. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V. ii. 185 Haue with you Prince: my curteous Lord adew. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* Pref. 1 If you are desirous, Courteous Reader [etc.]. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 1 Courteous Companions, sometime since, to tell you my Dream .. was pleasant to me, and profitable to you.

† f. *absol.* (Cf. *fair, gentle*, etc.) *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2411 Comaundez me to þat cortays, your comlych fere. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 78 It maketh curteis of the vilain.

2. *transf.* Of personal qualities, words, actions, etc. † *Courteous prison* (F. *prison courtoise*, It. *prigione cortese*): honourable imprisonment (*obs.*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2256 (Cott.) Bot dryghtin dere þat ai es hend A curtais wrak on þam he send. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 512 Cortays wordez. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. vi. H v, Hit is sayd in a comyn prouerbe curtoyse langage & wel saying is moche worth and coste lytyl. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 29 Full curtayse answere she wolde make to all that came vnto her. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxi. [lxiv.] 205 He was set in a courtoyse pryson, so that he coulde not departe when he wolde. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 287 Taken .. and .. committed into Curtoyse prison in the Tower. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 31 When her curteous deeds he did compare. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* V. iv. 75 This is call'd the retort courteous. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* II. ii. 25 A kind and courteous letter. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* I. 50 In her most courteous tones.

† b. Of things personified. *Obs.*

1575 GASCOIGNE *Pr. Pleas. Kenilw.*, Some courteous winde come blowe me happy now. 1580 SIDNEY, etc. *Ps.* cxlviii, Ambitious mountaines, curteous hills. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* V. i. 179 Thankes, courteous vvall.

Courteously (kōə·rtyəsli, kɜ·r-), *adv.* For forms see prec. [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a courteous manner; with courtesy; with obliging politeness or civility; † graciously; kindly.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 397/140 And cortesliche seruęþe hom. 1340 *Ayenb.* 160 Jesu crist .. zayþ wel cortaysliche. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxvii. 3 Iulius tretynge manly, or kurteysli Poule. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 423 Courtesly to the Knicht kneillit the Coilzear. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 75 He salued theym curtoysly. 1568 SIR F. KNOLLYS in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 193 II. 245 Hyr Grace answerd me very curtysely. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 7 Diuers of their gallies putting into the hauen were curteously entertained. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 277 By the gentle Queen With cordial affability received; By Agnes courteously. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 388 It was .. intimated to him, kindly and courteously, but seriously.

† b. Handsomely, deftly. *Obs.*

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 136 He strake the seconde so curteisly, that he ouerthrewe both horse and man.

Courteousness (kōə·rt-, kɜ·rtyəsnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being courteous; gracious or obliging politeness; courtesy.

c 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 179 The curteysnesse of criste .. be wth þese other cheynes. 1530 PALSGR. 210/1 Courtesnesse, *benignité*. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* V. (R.), Godly menne .. muste moue and allure all menne with curtiousnesse, ientlenesse and beneficialnesse .. to loue and to concorde. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 253 Courteousness is the skin and outside of virtue. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* ix. (1876) 236 His manly courteousness and affability of disposition.

† Courtepy. *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **courtepy, -by, kourtepy, courtpy,** curt(e)by, -py, 5 **cowrt(e)by,** (**cowrbe,** 6 **courtby,** 7–9 **courtpie, cote-a-pye**). [app. a. MDu. *korte pie*, i.e. *korte* short + *pie*, coat of coarse woollen stuff, now *pij*: cf. PEA-*coat, -jacket*.] A short coat, cloak, or tabard of coarse material, worn in the 14th and 15th centuries.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 63 A kertil & a courtepy [B. v. 80 kourteby, curteby, curtepy]. 1377 *Ibid.* B. VI. 191 An heep of heremites .. ketten here copes, and courtpies [*v. r.* curtepies, curtbyes, curtebies] hem made, And wenten as werkemen with spades and with schoueles. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 290 A Clerk ther was of Oxenford .. Ful thredbare was his ouerest courtepy [*Lansd.* courteby]. — *Friar's T.* 82 A gay yeman .. He hadde vp-on a courtepy of grene [*Petw.* courtepie, *Lansd.* courteby]. *a* 1400 — *Rom. Rose* 220 She was clad ful porely, Al in an old torn courtepy. 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 655 *Hoc epitogium*, a cowrteby. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 79/2 A Cowrbe [*v.r.* Cowrtby], *renale, enitogium*. [1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 196 They had also about this time [Rich. II] .. a short gabbardin called a court-pie. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. v, Going out in that old courtpie and wimple—you a knight's grandchild. *Ibid.* III. ii.]

Courter (kōə·rtəɹ). [f. COURT *v.* + -ER[1].] One who courts; a wooer.

1611 COTGR., *Muguet*, a fond woer, or courter of wenches. 1688–9 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 294 Lovers and courters of the fair sex. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. xii. 261 A great courter of popularity.

Courter, obs. f. COURTIER.

† Courtesan, -zan, *sb.*[1] and *a. Obs.* Also 5 **courtezane, -sane,** 6 **curtisan,** 7 **courtisan.** [a. F. *courtisan*, ad. It. *cortigiano*, in Florio *cortegiano* a courtier, f. *corte* COURT. It. *cortigiano* is primarily adj., app. an extension of *cortese* (*cortesi-ano*) in its etymological sense (see COURTEOUS): cf. *Parma, Parmese, Parmigiano, Parmesan*.]

A. *sb.* One attached to the court of a prince: **a.** in 15–16th c. commonly used for a member of the

papal Curia. (Cf. BOCCACCIO *Decam.*, 'le maniere del papa . . . e di tutti i cortigiani'.)

1426 *Paston Lett.* No. 7 I. 24 On Maister Robert Sutton, a courtezane of the Court of Rome. *Ibid.* 25 Maister John Blodwelle..a suffisant courtezan of the seyd court. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 216 With fraude of the courtesanes, whech were commensalis with the Pope, thei were illuded. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 198/1 That it should be lawful for a few Curtisans and Cardinals..to chuse what Pope they list.

b. *transf.*

1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 986 Their Priests, and Courtisans, that is, the Learn'd among them [in Japan], which bear the Offices of the Court.

B. *adj.* (here used *absol.*). The court language (of Italy).

1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 3 Consideryng what a noumbre of diversitees they haue in theyr tounge, it is a merualle, that in maner all gentilmen dooe speake the courtisane. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 104 [Italy], To be discerned from the vulgar, they all in generall speake the courtisan.

Courtesan, -zan[2] (kōˑɹtizæn, kɔ̄ˑɹt-). Forms: 6 (**cortegian**), **curtisaine, cortisan,** 6-7 **curtisan, -zan,** 7 **curtesan, -zan(e, courtisan(e,** 6- **courtesan,** 7- **-zan.** [a. F. *courtisane*, ad. It. *cortigiana*, in Florio *cortegiana* 'a curtezane, a strumpet', orig. woman attached to the court, fem. of *cortigiano*. In quotation 1565 directly from Italian. Formerly always pronounced kɔ̄ɪ-, which is still said by many, though kōˑɹ- is the growing usage.] A court-mistress; a woman of the town, a prostitute. (A somewhat euphemistic appellation: cf. quots. 1607, 1635.)

1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 84 b, The rest of the brethren dooe keepe Courtisanes. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 409 M. Harding..hath beene in Rome, hath seene Bishops, and Cardinals men of warre..Open Stewes so deerely rented: so many thousand Cortegians so well regarded. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 369 His misdemeanours..with courtesans and common strumpets. 1607 E. SHARPHAM *Fleire* D ij b, Your whore is for euery rascall, but your Curtizan is for your Courtier. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. (1646) 147 The name Courtezan (being the most honest synonymy that is given to a Whore) had his originall from the Court of Rome. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* (1675) 342 Accus'd to have dress'd her like a Curtizan. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Curtezan*, a gentile fine Miss, or Quality Whore. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* I. 296 The lewd leer of a courtezan. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. III. iv. 420 She had ministered to the licentious pleasures of the populace as a courtezan. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 160 The ambitious courtesan who now ruled the king.

fig. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 11 That knowledge may not be as a courtesan, for pleasure..but as a spouse, for generation. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. (1682) 18 For fear of Excommunication from that Anti-christian Curtezan.

Hence **Courˑtesan** *v. nonce-wd.*, to make or treat as a courtesan. **Courˑtesanism, Courˑtesanship,** the practice and position of a courtesan.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* I. iii. 13 The Ladies..curtesied him, but he curtizaned not them. 1840 (*title*), Woman, Physiologically considered as to Mind, Morals, Marriage..Concubinage, Courtezanism, Infidelity, Divorce, etc. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 562 She amassed no wealth by her courtezanship. 1880 EBSWORTH in *Bagf. Ballads, Amanda Group* 534* We might have shown the Courtezanship, not only of Stuart times, but also during the reign of the Virgin Queen.

Courtesy (kōˑɹtési, kɔ̄ɪ-), *sb.* Forms: 3-4 **cortesie, -sye,** (3 **kurteisie**), 4 **cortaysye, -se,** 4-5 **curtasy, -ase, -asi, -aisi, -assy, -esi, -eisie, -eisye, -eysye, -essy**(e, **-issie, -osye, -ysy,** 4-6 **curtasie,** 4-7 **curtesie, -sye,** 4-9 **curtesy,** 5 **courteisie, curtoyse, -oysy,** 5-8 **courtesie,** 6 **curteyse, -ezy, -eosie,** (**curt'sie, curtsie, cur'sie, curchy**), **courtesye, -aysye,** (7 **courteosie**), 6- **courtesy.** See also CURTSY. [a. OF. *cur-, cortesie* (later *courtoisie*) = Pr. *cortezia*, It. *cortesia*, a Romanic abstract in *-ia*, from *cortese* COURTEOUS. Formerly pronounced kɔ̄ɪ-, now more generally kōˑɹ-, exc. in sense 4, which is also commonly spelt *curtesy*. In the 16th c. the medial short *e* was frequently elided, giving *court'sy, curt'sy*, formerly occasional in all senses, but now confined to 9, and treated as a separate word: see CURTSY.]

1. Courteous behaviour; courtly elegance and politeness of manners; graceful politeness or considerateness in intercourse with others.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 416 Of ancre kurtesie, and of ancre largesse, is i-kumen ofte sunne & scheome on ende. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1529 Þat somtyme men held velany Now yhung men haldes curtasy. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 46 A Knyght ther was..he loued chiualrie, Trouthe and honour fredom and curteisie. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxvii. 529 It is no curteisie a man to avaunte of hymself. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 61, I am the very pinck of curtesie. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* xlix, Courtesie grows in court; news in the citie. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* 3 The King..entertained the Ambassador with much curtesie. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 164 The Lieutenant endeavoured, with great courtesy, to dissipate their fright. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 8 In no country is more to be obtained by the cheap outlay of courtesy in manner and speech. 1889 *Spectator* 12 Oct., Courtesy, the true considerateness which will infringe no right of another..which recognises all individuality and pays homage to all just claims, is self-suppression in action, as well as concrete sympathy.

b. *To show* or *do one* (*a*) *courtesy*: also *fig.*

1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 97 An Ointment or Plaister of it might do a man a courtesie that hath any hot virulent sores.

† **c.** *To strain* or *pinch courtesy*: (*a*) to insist too much on, be over-punctilious in, the observance of courtesy; to stand upon ceremony; (*b*) to act or treat with less than due courtesy.

(*a*) 1528 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 107/2 Without any strayning of curtesie, whereof the serimonyes in disputacion marreth much of the matter. 1530 PALSGR. 657, I pynche courtaysye as one doth that is nyce of condyscions. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 69 Modestye caused us to pinch curtesie, who should first come. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 101 Yét to this honour, as my fitting hire, If you me call, I will not curchy straine. 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Disc. to Salisbury* 25 a (N.) But, like gossips neere a stile, they stand straining courtesie who shall goe first. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. (1851) 4 Such was Peters unseasonable Humilitie..who..would needs straine courtesy with his Master. [1820 LAMB *Two Races Men* Wks. 1876 III. 167 Strain not courtesies with a noble enemy.]

(*b*) 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 55 Pardon Mercutio, my businesse was great, and in such a case as mine, a man may straine curtesie. 1594 LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* III. iii, I must straine cur'sie with you, I have businesse, I cannot stay. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 150 Princesse Eromilia (whom feare had caused to strain courtesie with her religious vow).

2. As a quality: Courteous disposition; courteousness; †also nobleness, generosity, benevolence, goodness (*obs.*).

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 189 Þe Kynges los so wyde sprong ynou Of gódenesse & of cortesye. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 378 Crist, of his curtasie, interpretiþ þer wordis to goode. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 11 b, Whiche vertues, as chastity..curtesy, gentylnes..good maner, and suche other. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 557/2 Let vs learne to esteeme God's graces, to the ende they may bring vs to all courtesie. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. xiii. 344 Love towards Inferiors..is Courtesy and Condescension. 1887 FOWLER *Princ. Mor.* II. ii. 97 Kindness may be defined as a disposition to confer benefits, courtesy as a disposition to waive rights. 1891 G. W. RUSSELL *Gladstone* xi. 280 A most engaging quality of Mr. Gladstone's character is his courtesy.

† **b.** *To stand to* or *at the courtesy* (*of*): to depend or be dependent upon the indulgence, favour, or kindness of; similarly *to leave to, be at the courtesy* (*of*). *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 111 Some prouysyon for the second bretherne..and not to leue them bare to the only curtesy of theyr eldyst brother. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 143 It is better..to stand at the curtesy of crowes than of flatterers. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xxxiii. 21 For better it is that thy children should seeke to thee, then that thou shouldst stand to their courtesie. 1654 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. Introd. 64 That did place the legislative power absolutely in the Parliament, and left it at courtesy, whether the Parliament would after concede any negatives to him. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 43 We always let a raw brother come in for a full share to encourage him, but afterward..he stands to courtesy. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 300 The younger sons of a Hottentot..are at the courtesie of the eldest both for their fortunes and liberty.

3. *Of, by* (†*at*) *courtesy*: by favour or indulgence; by common good will or allowance, as distinguished from inherent or legal right.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 115 His [a knight's] wife also of courtesie so long as she liueth is called my ladie. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xxx. (Arb.) 72 March paines and such other dainty meates as by the curtesie and custome euery gest might carry from a common feast home with him to his owne house. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 4 If he relied upon that Title he could be but a King at Curtesie. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. II. xxi, It has no unity Therewith, but onely doth of cur'sy lend It life. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iv. 58 The Popes in latter times had some power in England, of Courtesy not of Duty. 1706-43 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* 165 Only of Courtesy the Title of Lord is given to all the Sons of Dukes and Marquisses, and to the Eldest Sons of Earls. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xx. 185 One..who calls himself (by curtesy) Your humble servant. 1841 MACAULAY *W. Hastings* Ess. (1854) II. 657/1 By the courtesy of the House, a member who has been thanked in his place is considered as having a right always to occupy that place.

b. Hence *Courtesy title*: a title of no legal validity given by social custom or courtesy; *esp.* applied to the territorial titles given to the eldest sons of earls and peers of higher rank, the prefix *Lord* or *Lady* to the names of the younger sons and the daughters of dukes and marquises, and of *Honourable* to the children of Viscounts and Barons. So also *courtesy rank*, etc. Also *transf.*

1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. iii. 91 The courtesy rank which they had acquired already. 1865 E. LUCAS in *Ess. Relig. & Lit.* (ed. Manning) 361 A sort of courtesy-title, allowed to some aggregation of men who profess to belong to the One Society, but who do not in reality belong to it. 1887 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 6/3 The deceased..is succeeded in the courtesy title by his brother. 1889 *Whitaker's Alm.* 660 (*heading*) Titles of Courtesy borne by Eldest sons of Dukes, etc.

4. *Law.* A tenure by which a husband, after his wife's death, holds certain kinds of property which she has inherited, the conditions varying with the nature of the property. More fully called *Courtesy* (*Courtesy*) *of England* or *of Scotland.*

The most common instance is that in which the husband holds for life estates of which the wife in her lifetime has been seised in fee-simple or fee-tail, provided there has been lawful issue of the marriage able to inherit.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 12 Tenauntes by the curtesy, tenauntes in dower. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* I. vii. (1638) 14 To hold as tenant by the curtesie of England. *Ibid.* II. xv. 84 No man shall be tenant by the curtesie of Land, without his wife have possession in deed. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table 73 Curtesie of Scotland, is quhen ane man mareis ane heretrice of lands: procreates vpon hir ane quick barne, maill, or female: And it happens the woman onlie, or beath the woman and the bairne, to deceise. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 98 b. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* iv. 42 The husband shall be Tenant by the Curtesy of a Moiety. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 234 A marriage, though of the longest continuance, gives no right to the courtesy, if there was no issue of it. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 158 (*heading*) Origin of Estates by the Curtesy, and Circumstances required to their Existence..Curtesy in Gavel-kind. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 155/1 The wife's equitable inheritances are subject to courtesy. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* iii. 148 An estate by the curtesy of England.

† **b.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 126 After I had served out the five years' servitude [having been kidnapped as a slave to Virginia], I should have the courtesy of the country, as they called it, that is a certain quantity of land to cultivate and plant for myself.

5. *U. S. Courtesy of the Senate*: (*a*) the custom by which the President of the United States, in making appointments to office, is guided by the wishes of the Senators of the State in which the office is held; (*b*) the custom by which the nomination of Senators or Ex-senators to an office is confirmed without reference to a committee.

1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* (1889) I. vi. 58 By this system, which obtained the name of the Courtesy of the Senate, the President was practically enslaved as regards appointments. *Ibid.* The 'Courtesy of the Senate' would never have attained its present strength but for the growth..of the so-called Spoils System.

6. (with *pl.*) A courteous act or expression.

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 171 in *Babees Bk.* 304 Anoþer curtayse y wylle þe teche. 1582 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 419 By your greate favoures and curteosies obteynynge the same. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xi. 11 He fiercely gan assay That curt'sie with like kindnesse to repay. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 129. 1627 J. WARE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 134 The many curtesies which I received from you at my last being in England. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* III. i, To have a nauseous Courtesie forc'd on me. 1832 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* III. 925 All the courtesies and humanities of generous warfare. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* I. 162 He seem'd to slur With garrulous ease and oily courtesies Our formal compact. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 95 Some courtesies even passed between him and the great Sir Robert Walpole.

7. The courteous or ceremonious expression of apology or deprecation: in phrases *to make courtesy* (*at*), to make a show of ceremonious deprecation, to scruple; *to make no courtesy*, to make no ceremony, scruple, or 'bones' (at or of). *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 69 (D.) Plato refused to doe it..but Aristippus made no courtesie at the matter. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 638 When the Lorde Chamberlaine had tolde this message they [the 2 Ambassadors] rode furth and made no more curtesie. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 249/2 They that haue any honestie or any shame in them, will make courtesie at it. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 284 A very great gift, which he made curtesy to accept, saying it was too much for such a mean person.

† **8.** The customary expression of respect by action or gesture, *esp.* to a superior; the action of inclining, bowing, or lowering the body; usually in phrase *to make* or *do courtesy. Obs.*

1513 *Bk. of Kerwynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 270 Whan your souerayne is set..make your souerayne curtesy. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Phil.* 5 In the name of yᵉ same Jesus..euery knee should bowe & make courtesie. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xxiii. 7 Thei..loov..to have curtesi doon to them in the commun places. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 25 All suche as wayte on hym, stoupe downe and make lowe courtesie. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 114 The Elephant hath ioynts, but none for curtesie. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 232 Them that make curtesie to the Chancell where the high Altar stood.

9. An obeisance: see CURTSY *sb.* 2.

† **10.** A 'mannerly' or moderate quantity; = CURTSY *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 463/2 It is good for your sonne to drinke a courtesye [*ung peu*] of Malvesye. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xvii. 12, I haue no bred, but an handfull of floure in a pitcher, & a curtesy oyle in a cruse. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Gen.* xliii. 11 Carie to the man for presents, a courtesie of rosen, and of honey, and of incense. 1627 *Treas. Hidden Secrets* xliv, Take a curtesie of Storax liquida.

† **11.** Used like *worship*, etc. as an ascriptive title.

1631 DONNE *Polydoron* 22 Hee that showes store of Money amongst needie persons whets a borrower to cut his Courteosies purse or a Theife to steale it.

12. *Comb.* †**courtesy-morsel**, a piece left 'for manners' sake', a 'manners-bit'.

1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1625) 41 When we see a glutton leave nothing in the platter, not so much as the curtesi-morsell, we say *Lari sacrificat.*

Courtesy, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

† **1.** *trans.* To treat with courtesy; to pay courteous attentions to. *Obs.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1632) III. XI. 256/1 *marg.*, Boner looked to be curtised. *a* 1595 SIR R. WILLIAMS *Act. Low Countries* (1618) 5 (T.), The prince politickly courtesied him with all favours.

2. *intr.* To make a curtsy: see CURTSY *v.* 1.

Courteyer, obs. f. COURTIER.

Court-gate. The gate of a court or courtyard; the gate of the king's court.

1540 *Househ. Ord.* 211 Item, the allowance of boardwages to be given to..every of them being lodgd without the Court gate. 1554 in *Chron. Gr. Friars* 87 Most traytorys shott at the corte gattes. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. iii. 18 The new Proclamation That's clapt vpon the Court Gate. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 165 A Proclamation to proclaim King Charles, which was forthwith published at the Court-Gate at Theobalds. 1676 SIR T. OVERBURY *Acc. Murder W. Harrison* (1743) 5 He did [go] to Mr. Harrison's Court-Gate.

Court-hand (kōᵊɹtˌhænd). [f. COURT *sb.*[1] II.] The style of handwriting in use in the English law-courts from the 16th c. to the reign of Geo. II, when it was abolished by statute.

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 100 He can make Obligations, and write Court hand. *c* 1640 SHIRLEY *Capt. Underwit* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 339 Papers defil'd with Court hand and long dashes, Or Secretarie lines. 1650 in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1738) IV. 32 All writs shall be in a legible hand, and not in court-hand. 1731 *Act 4 Geo. II*, c. 26 Be it enacted .. That .. all Proceedings whatsoever in any Courts of Justice..shall be written in such a common legible Hand and Character, as the Acts of Parliament are usually ingrossed in..and not in any Hand commonly called Court Hand, and in Words at Length and not abbreviated. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 198 ₱ 3 Ability to draw a lease and read the court hands. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) I. 242 By no means employ a scrivener, who may write it in such an unintelligible court-hand, that Satan himself could not understand it. 1776–1879 A. WRIGHT *Court Hand Restored* Introd. (ed. 9) p. x, I have pitched upon the Court-Hand and its Contractions, as the best and most difficult of the Old Law Hands.

† Court holy bread. *Obs.* = next.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 6 a, Those that stand most on their honour, haue shut vp their purses, and shift vs off with court-holie-bread. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw. Hoe* II. iii, He feedes thee with nothing but Court holy bread, good words, and cares not for thee.

† Court holy water. *Obs.* A proverbial phrase for fair words or flattery without performance or sincere intention. Also called *court-water* and *court-element*: see COURT *sb.*[1] 19.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lxxiii. 448 Although some fayre promises be made them, all is but holy water of the Court as they terme it. 1598 FLORIO, *Mantellizare*, to flatter, to giue one court holie water [1611 to court one with faire words]. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. ii. 10 O Nunkle, Court holy-water in a dry house, is better than this Rain-water out o' doore. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl*, App. 36 All this Court Holy-Water was onely to keep every Bird within his owne nest. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xv. (1851) 450. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. i. § 6 Her unperformed promise was the first court holy water which she sprinkled amongst the people.

Court-house.

1. A building in which courts of law are held.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 79 A Cowrthouse. 1776 *Virginia Hist. Coll.* 31 Mar. VI. 159 To be Call'd on the Parade Nere the Court House to-morrow. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxvii, She had looked anxiously for Butler in the court-house. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 33 At the east side of the Square [in Wigtown] is the new Court-house.

2. A manorial dwelling: cf. COURT *sb.*[1] 2. (*South of Eng.*)

1857 G. OLIVER *Cath. Relig. Cornw.* 60 Cannington .. Lord Clifford frequently resided at its noble Court-house.

3. *U. S.* (chiefly southern). = *County seat* (see COUNTY[1] 8 b).

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* (1859) 80 She went to a Sunday-school at the Court House. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Court-House.* The county towns of Virginia are often called so without regard to their proper names. Thus Providence, the county town of Fairfax, is unknown by that name, and passes as Fairfax *Court-House.* 1887 C. W. SUPER in N. Y. *Nation* 27 Oct. 331 The word *court-house* for *county-seat* is probably of Southern origin, though there are at least two county-seats in Ohio that still retain this designation.

† Courtician. *Sc. Obs.* Also curt-. [a. 15–16th c. F. *courtisien.*] = COURTESAN[1].

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 133 In drede that sum curtician alege trason on vs. 1550 LYNDESAY *Sqr. Meldrum* 1535 He was ane richt courticiane, And in the law ane practiciane. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 307 They will me call ane cassin Courticiane.

Courtier[1] (kōᵊɹtiəɹ). Forms: 3–4 **courteour(e, 4 kourteour, 5 courtyour, -teyer, teer, coortyowre, cowrtyoure, corteore,** 5–6 **courtyer,** 6 **-tyar, -ter, -ture, cortier,** 6– **courtier.** [app. repr. an AF. **corte(i)our* = OF. **cortoyeur*, f. *cortoyer* to be at or frequent the court: see COURT *v.*]

1. One who frequents the court of a sovereign; an attendant at court.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 114/254 A-3en þe proute courteoures. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 342 My fader..knew of kourt þe þewes, for kourteour was he long. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. lii. 372 (Add. MS.) Prelates of causes temporall, courteers, Iurrours, and wily men. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 44 Reynard the foxe is now asquyer and a courtyer. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 159 To many courtyarys and idul servantys. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 66 Thou wouldst make an absolute Courtier. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 535 A delicate Courtier, curious in her habites .. did all things fit for a Court, as well as any braue Lady could doe. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 83 False is the cringing Courtier's plighted word. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* ix. (1848) 122 Chaucer was a courtier, and a companion of princes.

b. *transf.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 97 That youth's a rare Courtier. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 13 We have now a new vicar, and I must turn courtier in my old age.

c. *Eng. Hist.*

1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 269 The new parliament consisted of courtiers, as the Cromwell party were always denominated.

† d. A court-card. *Obs. rare.*

1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* (1673) 179 A Courtier kept out, and a mean trump foisted in, where the best is required.

† 2. One who courts; a wooer. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vi. 17 Courtiers of beautious freedome. *a* 1641 SUCKLING (J.), There was not..a greater courtier of the people than Richard the IIId. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. ix. (1675) 333 Courtiers of Applause. 1766 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) III. 183 The husband generally proves a very different man from the courtier.

3. *Comb.*, as *courtier-company*; *courtier-like* adj. and adv.

1598 FLORIO, *Cortegianesco*, courtier-like. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 268 Courtier-like dainty Courtship. 1735 *Collect. Epigrams* cclvii. (Jod.), He courtier-like cry'd, prythee, get thee gone. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 503 A spirit of courtierlike adulation. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 42 The courtier-company, to whom he passed The paper.

† Courtier[2]. *Obs.* Also **courteer.** [f. COURT *sb.*[2]] The driver of the cart called a 'court'.

1630 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For breade and beere for the courtiers that brought in our bricke and tyles iij*d*. 1638 *Ibid.* For the courteer to drinke ij*d*.

Courtieress. *nonce-wd.* [f. COURTIER[1] + -ESS.] A female courtier.

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 488 The hoop of a Windsor Courtieress.

Courtierism. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The practice or quality characteristic of a courtier.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 318 Perfect politeness without courtierism or sansculottism. 1857 CARLYLE *Misc.* IV. 196 (D.) The perked-up courtierism..of many here.

Courtierly, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LY[1].] Having the personal characteristics of the courtier; courtly.

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* v. xi. 344 His courtierly admirers. 1881 LADY MARTIN in *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 69/2 Her formal, courtierly father [Polonius].

Courtiership. [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The practice or position of a courtier.

1556 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. (1561) L iv, The Count .. entreated vpon Courtyership so copiously. 1611 G. H. *Anti-Coton* To Rdr. 2 Knowing better what belongs to points of Courtiership, then Schollership. 1879 F. HALL in *N. Y. Nation* XXXVIII. 219/1 Promotion was perhaps oftener due to adroit courtiership than bestowed as the reward of desert.

† Courtiery. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. as prec. + -Y.] The manners of a courtier, or ?the body of courtiers collectively.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Entertainm., The Satyr*, In his garb he savours Little of the nicety In the sprucer courtiery.

Courtilage, obs. form of CURTILAGE.

Courtin. *dial.* Also **courtain, -ing.** [ad. med. L. *cortina* farm-court or close, dim. of med.L. *cortis* COURT.]

1794 A. LOWE *Agric. Berwicksh.* 34 Courtings, where young or wintering cattle lie..or courtings where young cattle are confined during the summer. 1809 R. KERR *Surv. Berwicksh.* (1813) III. § ii. 94 The offices, provincially called the *stead, steading*, or *courtin*, form three sides of a square or courtyard. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Courtain* (North Eng.), yard for cattle. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Courting*, a court, an enclosed yard.

Courtin(e, -ing, obs. ff. CURTAIN.

Courting, *vbl. sb.* [f. COURT *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb COURT.

† 1. Residence at or frequenting of the court; the practice of a courtier. *Obs.*

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* II. (1570) B. iij/2 All courting I defye, More clenness is kept within some hogges stye. 1556 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1561) II. N ij b, To finde oute som what to saie for one nyghte of Courting. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 784 For he is practiz'd well in policie, And thereto doth his Courting most applie.

2. The paying of courteous attention, in order to win favour or love; paying of addresses, wooing.

1607 HEYWOOD *Fayre Mayde* Wks. 1874 II. 18 A plague on this courting. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. iv. 259 A gainfull courting of so pleasing a mistresse. 1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 350 There is danger by too much courting of enemyes to loose frinds.

3. *attrib.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xvii. 259 Is it a drinking day, or a Courting day, and no day of Turnament? 1784 J. POTTER *Virt. Villagers* II. 113 Vows of constancy and adoration engage some of our courting hours.

Courting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That courts, or pays court.

1580 H. GIFFORD *Gilloflowers* (1875) 154 Thou knowest among the courting crew, How little fayth is forced. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Time* 202 The courting masker louteth lowe. 1784 J. POTTER *Virt. Villagers* II. 118 What are the joys of courting lovers to connubial happiness!

Courtious(e, obs. f. COURTEOUS.

† Courtism. *nonce-wd. Obs.* [f. COURT *sb.*[1] + -ISM.] The practice or manner of the court.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XI. lix. 200 Thou..spend'st pretious dayes In dances, Banquets, Courtisms, Playes.

Courtlace, -lage, -las, -lax, -ledge: see CURT-.

Court leet. [See LEET.] A court of record held periodically in a hundred, lordship, or manor, before the lord or his steward, and attended by the residents of the district.

It had jurisdiction over petty offences and the civil affairs of the district, and performed a number of administrative functions. The institution still survives, but its jurisdiction has practically passed to authorities of more recent creation.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. xii. 53 *Court Leete.* 1598 J. KITCHIN (*title*), Jurisdictions; or, the Lawful Authority of Courts Leet; Courts Baron, etc. 1604 *Act 1 Jas. I*, c. 5 To keep Court Leets or Court Barons, for the true administration of Iustice, and to the punishing and suppressing of offences. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-t.* (Arb.) 42 Court-Leet, where they have a power to make By-Laws, as they call them; as that a man shall put so many Cows, or Sheep in the Common. 1683 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 198, I was at the court-leet of this manor [Deptford-le-Strond], my Lord Arlington his Majesty's High-Steward. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 307 He is one of the grand jury of the court-leet. 1819 *Manor of Hitchin* in Seebohm *Eng. Village Community* (1883) App. 445 That in the Court Leet yearly holden after the Feast of St. Michael..the jurors for our Lord the King are accustomed to elect and present to the lord two constables and six headboroughs..and likewise two ale conners, two leather searchers and sealers, and a bellman. 1875 DIGBY *Real Prop.* i. (1876) 54 The court leet held either separately or in conjunction with the court baron had jurisdiction over crimes committed within the manor, and the court baron over civil suits arising within the same limits. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 140 The Court Leet is still held, but partakes slightly of the nature of a harmless farce.

transf. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xii. (1851) 93 That power the undiscerning Canonist hath improperly usurpt into his Court-leet.

Courtless, *a.* [f. COURT *sb.*[1] + -LESS; in sense 2 app. f. after *court-ly.*]

1. Without a court.

1590 J. MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 287 If it salbe .. sic courteours to sett out our court, war it nocht better to be courtles?

† 2. Wanting in courtliness, uncourtly. *Obs.*

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* II. iii, Alasse, lady, these answers by silent curt'sies, from you, are too courtlesse, and simple. I haue euer had my breeding in court.

Courtlet (kōᵊɹtlĕt). [f. as prec. + -LET.] A small or petty court.

1842 DE QUINCEY *Pagan Oracles* Wks. 1862 VII. 220 At any other court or courtlet whatsoever, except that of Ashantee. 1844 THACKERAY *Lit. Trav.* ii, These little mansions..have a courtlet before them, in which..green plants .. are growing. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 136 The..hollow formalities of some coast or frontier courtlet.

Courtlike, court-like, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LIKE.] After the style or manner of the Court; courtly, elegant, polite.

1552 in HULOET. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 215 Abandoning all courtlike statelynesse. 1587 — *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1308/1 Of all the bishops in the land he was accounted the courtlikest and the best courtier. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1636) 28, I think that our English tongue is ..as Courtlike as the French. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* I. i, Very Court-like, civil quaint and new. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* 50 Her wit was keen and courtlike. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 3 Feb. 5/4 In the words of a fashionable and courtlike journal.

b. Resembling a court; see COURT *sb.*[1] 2.

c 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 314 (1810) 326 This ancient court-like house..is seated near a navigable river.

Courtliness (kōᵊɹtlinĕs). [f. COURTLY + -NESS.] The quality of being courtly; courtly civility or 'grace of mien'; courtly elegance of manners.

1599–1623 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict., Cortesanamente*, courteously, with much courtlinesse or courtesie. 1651 LD. DIGBY *To Sir K. Digby* (J.), The slightest part that you excel in is courtliness. 1764 HURD *Uses For. Trav.* VIII. (R.), All the courtliness and gallantry you make me master of. 1801 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 182 His general courtliness of conduct. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xxi. 108 It was but the extravagance of courtliness which called his polished.. speeches oratory.

Courtling (kōᵊɹtliŋ). [f. COURT *sb.*[1] + -LING.] A frequenter of the Court, a courtier (*obs.*); a creature of the Court; a young or petty courtier.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. Wks. (Rtldg.) 98/1, I must declare myself unto you no profest courtling. 1648 EARL WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 77 God by reproof sends..Proud Courtlings to th' Riches of the fields. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* II. 295 Showered down upon this happy courtling..two pensions, two Irish titles, and a British peerage. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 205 The courtiers about his person, and all their dependent courtlings in the country.

Court-lodge, a corruption of CURTILAGE.

Courtly (kōᵊɹtli), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LY[1].]

† 1. Of, pertaining to, or connected with the Court. *Obs.*

1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 3 The maner of the peple curyall or courtly. 1567 NORFOLK *Let.* in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. I. 536 Than that I can write any thing of courtly proceedings. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, I. i. 27 In Courtly company. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 485 The Courtly Church, where the Prince and his family of the Court heareth divine Service. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 62 And were his Majestie .. attended onely with his Ordinary Courtly Guard. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 10 July, I fear you will be so taken up with your courtly attendance, that you will have no leisure. 1882 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* I. 105 The minion of courtly power.

2. Of persons (or their manners): Having the manners or breeding befitting the Court; polished, refined, of a high-bred courtesy.

c 1450 *Crt. of Love* 474 Be jolif, fressh, and fete, with thinges newe, Courtly with maner. *c* 1460 *J. RUSSELL Bk.*

Nurture 679 Se þat ye haue officers bobe courtly and connynge. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 367 Philautus..courteous by nature, and courtly by countenance. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* I. i, The French are passing courtly. 1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 9 Of a courtly behavour. 1791 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* June, I could but accede, though I fear with no very courtly grace. 1852 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. xiii. 234 The most courtly gentleman that he has seen in Europe. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 520 His manners were genial, and even courtly.

3. Of things: Having the state, elegance, or refinement befitting a court; elegant, refined.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 397 The madynis come in mony courtlie ring. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 192 His youth, his sport, his pleasant chere, His courtly state and company. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 72 You haue too Courtly a wit, for me. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 362 Many Courtly Barges, both for magnificent shewes and pleasure of the water. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1865) II. 14 Alas! the same caprices reign In courtly hall, or tented plain. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 279 The governor .. entertained them with a courtly hospitality.

4. In bad sense: Characterized by the fair words or flattery of courtiers.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. i. 28 To Promise, is most Courtly and fashionable. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 215 In our own [days] (excuse some Courtly stains) No whiter page than Addison remains. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 78 Truth sometimes escapes from the most courtly pens. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 120 A large and respectable minority voted against the proposed words as too courtly. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 737 A more impudent case of courtly falsehood can hardly be found.

b. Disposed to favour or be subservient to the Court.

1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 213 That judgment James had notoriously obtained..by dismissing scrupulous magistrates, and by placing on the bench other magistrates more courtly. *Ibid.* 225 Convicted by a jury, such as the courtly sheriffs of those times were in the habit of selecting. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 140 He was now essentially aristocratic and courtly in his predilection.

Courtly, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In the manner or style of the Court; in courtly fashion.

a 1592 GREENE *James IV* (1861) 194 Then will I deck thee princely, instruct thee courtly, and present thee to the queen as my gift. 1668 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poetry* in Arb. *Garner* III. 512 They can produce nothing so Courtly writ ..as Sir John Suckling. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* vi. 122 You speak so courtly and clerkly that I too am inclined to trust you.

Court-man. A man of the Court, a courtier.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 248, I haue now been a court man al my lyf. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 79 A cowrteman, or a cowrtyoure, *curio, aulicus.* 1500-20 DUNBAR *Deming* 21 Be I ane courtman or ane knycht. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 325 The Danish king danced with all his court-men. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 36 On every side His courtmen and good bonders sat.

† **Court-mantle.** *Obs.* [f. OF. *curt, cort,* now *court* short (see CURT) + MANTLE.] One who wears a short cloak. (A surname given to Henry II.)

c 1367 *Eulog. Hist.* (1863) III. v. cix, Henricum Curtmauntel cognominatum, qui postea regnavit in Anglia. 1636 JAMES *Iter Lanc.* (1845) 3 As ye squire So are they all, courtmantells in attire Of blewe. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III,* I. 4 The French men called him, Henry du Court Manteau, or Court Mantle, because he wore a cloake shorter than the fashion was in those times. 1677 F. SANDFORD *Geneal. Hist. Eng.* 599 This Henry [II] called..Court Mantle, because he was the first that brought the fashion of short cloaks out of Anjou.

Court-marshall: see COURT *sb.*[1] 19.

Court martial, *sb.* Pl. **courts martial,** sometimes incorr. **court-martials.** Forms: *α.* 6-7 **martial(l court, marshal(s court**; *β.* 7-8 **court marshal(l,** 7- **court-martial, court martial.** [Originally *martial court*: see MARTIAL. In 17th c. sometimes written *marshall* or *marshall's court.*]

1. A judicial court, consisting of military or naval officers, for the trial of military or naval offences, or the administration of martial law.

There are various kinds of courts martial, differing in power and function, as *General, Garrison, Regimental.*

α. 1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 120 They enter into consultation and call a martiall court. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. B. Pestle* v. ii, As I am a soldier and a gentleman, it craves a martial-court. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* vi. (1821) 76 To try the delinquents by a Marshals Court. 1639 (Feb. 14) in Rymer *Fœdera* XX. 367/1 We do give..to you full power .. to hold .. one or more Military or Martial or Marshal Court or Courts.

β. 1651 in J. SEACOME *Hist. Ho. Stanley* (1735) 135 If a judgment be given in one Court Martial, there is no appeal to any other Court Martial. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 78 Leaving them to the Mercy of their Opponents Court-Marshalls, who presently doom'd them to be shot to death. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 497 P 1 Without waiting the Judgment of court-martials. 1814 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* XII. 33 The formation of the General Court Martial for the trial of Lieut. General Sir John Murray, Bart. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 230 The Mutiny Act restricts the award of Corporal Punishment by a General Court-Martial to 200 Lashes; by a District or Garrison Court-Martial to 150 Lashes; and by a Regimental Court-Martial to 100 Lashes. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 757 Cnut's courts martial really exercised this kind of jurisdiction.

b. *Drumhead court-martial*: a court-martial summoned round an upturned drum, for summary treatment of offenders during military operations.

1835 COL. C. SHAW *Let.* in *Mem. War Spain* II. 449, I had the thirteen ringleaders tried by a drum-head court-martial. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 20 Apr., There is no more law but that of drumhead court-martial. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. 27 Taken to Morant Bay .. tried by a sort of drumhead court martial, and instantly hanged.

c. *attrib.*

1833 PALMERSTON in Bulwer *Life* (1870) II. x. 149 Hardly any [Tories] voted with us on the court-martial clauses.

† **2.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1632 J. LEE *Survey Sweden* 43 The next..is the colledge of war, wherein are handled all Martiall or Military affaires, and is called the Court marshall or martiall. To this court belongs the Councell of War..and over this court presides the great Marshall of the kingdome.

Court-ma·rtial, *v. colloq.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To try by court martial.

1859 LANG *Wand. India* 61 He would..have been court-martialled and cashiered for the very first offence. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 27 Nov. 5/6 He desired to court-martial General Lee and others. 1889 *Times* 4 Apr. 5/1 The possibility of his [Gen. Boulanger's] being arrested, court-martialled, and shot was also spoken of.

† **Courtnoll.** *Obs.* Also **-nol(e, -nold, -nowle, -nal.** [f. COURT + NOLL.] A contemptuous or familiar name for a courtier.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (N.), Though ich am not zo zeemlie chwot, As bene the courtnoles gay. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 27 Now every lout must haue his son a courtnoll. 1599 PEELE *Sir Clyom.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 516/1 What, you will not flout an old man, you courtnold jack? *c* 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* IV. iii, I am to go amongst the Court-nowles; you must needs let me have good store of money with me. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XVI. ciii. (1612) 405 Such bastard Courtnals serue but Turns, besibbing Coyns of brasse. 1658 CHAMBERLAYNE *Love's Vict.,* Ich cant abide these courtnowles.

† **Court of guard.** *Obs.* (Also **c. de guard.**) [A perversion of CORPS DE GARDE. So Du. *kortegaard* in sense 2.]

1. = CORPS DE GARDE 1.

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 22 Goe see a Centernel be plac'd, And bid the souldiers keepe a Court of gard. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 163 Who..killed all the Court of Guard, and with small resistance, grew Masters of the place. 1678 tr. *Gaya's Art of War* I. 72 The out Courts of Guard make Rounds about the covered wayes. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. i. 32 A small Fort..where is always a Court of Guard kept.

2. = CORPS DE GARDE 2.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI,* II. i. 4 Let vs haue knowledge at the Court of Guard. 1647 *Treas. Acc. Aberdeen* in *Scot. N. & Q.* (1891) Sept. 57 Expence of constructing a Court de Guard in the links. 1648 CROMWELL *Let.* 15 Nov. (Carlyle), Until we have deal-boards to make them courts-of-guard. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* IV. 60 A fine Barrack .. at the Entry [is] the Court de Guard. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* VI. vi, Bertram..Was entering now the Court of Guard.

Courtois, -oys(e, obs. ff. COURTEOUS.

Court-pie, -py, vars. of COURTEPY, *Obs.*

Court-plaster. [So called from its being used for the black patches formerly worn on the face by ladies at Court.] Sticking-plaster made of silk (black, flesh-coloured, or white) coated with isinglass, used for covering superficial cuts and wounds.

1772 GRAVES *Spir. Quix.* x. xxiv, Some gold beaters' skin and court plaister. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 593 Benzoin is used in the preparation of..Court Plaister. 1891 *Queen* 14 Nov. 805/2 Scissors, bodkins, and court plaister.

† **Courtress.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. = COURTIERESS. A female courtier.

a 1592 GREENE *Misc. Poems* Wks. (Rtldg.) 316/1 None of account but stout: if plain, stale slut, not a courtress.

† **Courtrie.** *dial. Obs.* = COURTIERY, body of courtiers.

? *a* 1700 *Ballad 'Outlaw Murray'* iv. (*Bord. Minstr.*), There was an Outlaw in Ettrick Forest Counted him nought, nor a' his courtrie gay.

Court roll. *Law.* The roll or record kept in connexion with a manorial court, containing especially entries as to the rents and holdings, deaths, alienations, and successions of the customary tenants or copyholders, a copy of which constitutes the tenant's title to his holding.

1461 J. PASTON *Lett.* No. 408 II. 36 The bille that Sir Miles Stapilton hath of the corte rolles of Gemyngham. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 12 b, Tenauntes by copye of courte role. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 60 a, These tenants are called tenants by Copie of Court Rolle, because they haue no other euidence concerning their tenements, but onely the Copies of Court Rolles. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 147 An estate held by copy of court roll; or, as we usually call it, a copyhold estate. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1015 The legal estate appearing on the Court Rolls to be in the trustees.

† **b.** *transf.* and *fig. Obs.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 128 You have heard a whole Courte rolle of ribaudrie. 1673 A. WALKER *Lees Lachr.* 5 They are God's Records or Register, Heavens Court-Rouls. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 438 All the Musicians being call'd over by a Court-roll.

Hence † **Court-roller,** one who keeps a court-roll (or ? error for CONTROLLER).

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 310, I was your chefe tollare And sithen courte rollar.

Court-room. A room or chamber in which a court is regularly held.

1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 324 In the court-room are several fine pictures. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* I. 14 'Tis in the court-room you must read law.

Courtsey, obs. f. CURTSY.

Courtship (kōə·ɹt,ʃip). [f. COURT *sb.*[1] + -SHIP.]

† **1.** Behaviour or action befitting a court or courtier; courtliness of manners. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 363 Trim gallants, full of Courtship and of state. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* A vj b, For valour, wit, and court-ship, few came nie me. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xcv. 148 A man may look in vain for Courtship in a Plowman; or Learning in a Mechanic. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 79 How one of his private condition and breeding could arrive to this degree of court-ship.

† **b.** Courteous behaviour; courtesy. *Obs.*

a 1640 MASSINGER *Very Woman* I. i, Grant this, Which a mere stranger, in the way of courtship, Might challenge from you. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 113 This Doctor might have had so much Courtship, or common Civility at least. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* IV. 175 His Honour ..in Courtship exceeding, Return'd a smart Speech.

† **c.** with *pl. Obs.*

1631 MAY tr. *Barclay's Mirr. Mindes* I. 211 Besides other elegancies and courtships which the customes of the age doe teach them. 1655 *Theophania* 36 He was so unaccustomed to such Courtships, that he knew not what reply to make to his civil expressions.

† **2.** The state befitting a court or courtier. *Obs.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 34 More Validitie..more Courtship. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 362 He liveth in better fashion of Courtship, than the other Princes.

† **3.** Office or position at court; position as a courtier, courtiership. *Obs.*

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 29 We take him now as he was admitted into the Court, and the Queens favour. ..Hitherto I have only touched him in his Courtship; I conclude him in his lance. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 62 I never had any office, nor any of my relations. I have no courtship.

† **4.** Practice of the arts of a courtier; court-craft; diplomacy, flattery, etc. *Obs.*

[1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 12 a, The Frenchman..is whollie compact of deceiuable courtship.] 1625 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 219 Courtship, Flattery and Pretence become not Kings Counsellors. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. i. § 6. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 320 What-ever others out of fear or Courtship might call them. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 362 Who will think of rising by any means but courtship or corruption?

† **5.** The paying of court or courteous attentions; *esp.* the paying of ceremonial or complimentary acts of courtesy *to* (a dignitary). *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II,* I. iv. 24 Heere Bagot and Greene Obseru'd his Courtship to the common people..What reuerence he did throw away on slaues. 1638 FORD *Fancies* Ded., A practice of courtship to greatness. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 58 The Magistrate..is to bee honour'd with a more elaborate and personall Courtship. 1729 SWIFT *To Dr. Delany,* Who paid his courtship with the croud As far as modest pride allow'd.

† **b.** with *a* and *pl. Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XV. 86 She all their courtships overpast with solemn negligence. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 8 He..cannot imagine God..pleased with.. superficial courtships of ceremonious address.

6. The action or process of paying court to a woman with a view to marriage; courting, wooing.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. viii. 44 Be merry, and imploy your chiefest thoughts To courtship, and such faire ostents of loue. 1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* IV. i, Follow me, and I'll place you, where you shall, unseen, hear all their Courtship. 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 236 Pretending courtship, as is said, to the lady Ann. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 261 P 3 The pleasantest Part of Man's Life is generally that which passes in Courtship. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xiv, A newly-married couple who had visited Mr. and Mrs. Kenwigs in their courtship. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 304 A like piece of vigorous courtship is recorded of one of Æthelred's descendants.

with *a* and *pl.*:—1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 9. 57 The Conversation of a Courtship is more pleasing than ordinary Discourse. *Mod.* The comparative advantages of long and short courtships.

b. *transf.* of animals and plants.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 26 Every meadow and marsh resounds with their [birds'] different calls, to courtship or to food. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 614 Not Darwin's self had more delight to sing Of floral courtship, in th' awaken'd spring. 1874 SULLY *Sens. & Intuit.* 7 Deep sexual emotion built up during the courtships of unnumbered species.

c. *fig.*

1635 COWLEY *Davideis* II. 60 Why does that twining plant the Oak embrace? The Oak for courtship most of all unfit 1856 GRINDON *Life* V. (1875) 51 The plainest face improves under the courtship of the summer breezes.

7. *fig.* The action of courting, soliciting, or enticing; endeavour to win over or gain.

1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 86 The first attack the Devil made upon our Mother Eve we have had fully described..Mr. Milton has given us the particulars as distinctly..as if he had..heard the courtship, and how cunningly the Devil managed. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* xiii, In vain from side to side he throws His form, in courtship of repose. 1824 *Westm. Rev.* I. 454 Wallachia and Turkish Moldavia are open to Austrian courtship.

† **Courtshipment.** *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -MENT.] = COURTSHIP 4.

1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 162 Swaines more innocent That kenne not guile or courtshipment.

Courtsie, -sy, obs. ff. CURTSY.

Courture, obs. f. COURTIER.

Courtwards, *adv.* [See -WARDS.] In the direction of the court.

1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* XXV. (1860) 399 These opinions of mine..had [not] been intimated even courtwards.

† **Courty.** Given in Nares as a separate word; but in quots. app. a misprint of COURTIER.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 583 Courties, Chanons, Monkes, and Schollers of Colledges. *a* 1634 CHAPMAN *Revenge Honour* (N.), I shall declare to you.. why men are melancholy. First, for your courties. 1659 CHAMBERLAYNE *Pharonnida* (N.), A subtile way, To the observant courties to betray Their serious folly.

Courtyar, -yer, -your, obs. ff. COURTIER.

Court-yard, courtyard. An open area surrounded by walls or buildings within the precincts of a large house, castle, homestead, etc.

1552 HULOET, Courte yarde, *platea*. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. ix. 22 One of the maides passing thorow the Court-yard, returns with report of Poliarchus death. 1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 12 Oct., Two immense gates and two court-yards precede the entrance into the dwelling part of the house. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 56 Within the high walls and in the narrow court-yard of a prison. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew* VII. (1878) 36 Windows looking out behind into a gloomy courtyard.

Couryng, obs. f. COVERING.

Courtyn(e, -tyse, obs. ff. CURTAIN, COURTESY.

‖ **Couscous**[1]**, couscoussou** (ku·skus, -*kusu*). Also 7 **cuscus,** 9 **kus-kus, kous-kous**; 7 **cus-cusu, cooscoosoos,** 8 **cuscussu, -cosoo, -casow,** 9 **coos-, couscoosoo, couscousou, kouskoussou.** [a. F. *couscous* (also improp. *couscou, couscoussou*), a. Arab. كسكس *kuskus*, f. كسكس *kaskasa* to pound or bruise small.] An African dish made of flour granulated, and cooked by steaming over the vapour of meat or broth.

1600 PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* 142 In winter they [of Fez] haue sodden flesh, together with a kinde of meate called Cuscusu. 1695 MOTTEUX *St. Olon's Morocco* 87 Their standing Dish is some Cooscoosoos, a Paste made with fine Flower, which ..has been boil'd with some young Pidgeons, Fowls, or Mutton. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Cuscasow*, the name of a Moorish dish eaten in Egypt. 1759 tr. *M. Adanson's Voy. Senegal* 55 They sat cross-legged .. round a large wooden bowl full of couscous; which is a thick-grained pap, made of two sorts of millet. *c* 1790 WILLOCK *Voy.* 112 Bringing us a dish..called cuscosoo. It is made of flour, wet..after which they rub it between their hands, till it forms itself.. like barley-corns .. Underneath it they stew a fowl, mutton, or beef, with onions .. the steam of which gives a nice relish to the small particles above. 1849 W. S. MAYO *Kaloolah* (1850) 147 A large bowl of cooscoosoo. 1874 F. W. PAVY *Treat. Food* (1875) 243 The Kous-kous, Couscous, or Couscousou, of the Arabs, which forms a national food in Algeria.

¶ See also CUSCUS.

‖ **Couscous**[2] (ku·skus). [Fr. spelling of a native Moluccas word, in Du. spelling *koeskoes*.] A marsupial quadruped, the Spotted Phalanger of the Moluccas (*Cuscus maculatus*).

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 460 *Cuscus maculatus* .. named Coescoes at the Moluccas..At Wagiou..the natives call it *Scham-scham*. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* IV. 411 Couscous, or Spotted Phalanger, a marsupial animal [in Spice Islands].

† **Couse, cousse,** *v. Obs.* and *dial.* In 4 **kowse.** [perh. related to F. *causer*, or to Ger. *kosen*: cf. COZE. The identity of the 14th c. *kowse* with the mod. Cornwall word is only conjectural.]

† **a.** To say. *Obs.* **b.** To chat, gossip. *dial.*

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 90 He muste here brynge, I herde hym kowse [*rimes* spouse, house], Into the tempyl a spowse to wedde. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss., Coussy*, to chat, to gossip; to loiter on an errand. 'She's allus coussing.'

Hence **Couse** *sb.*

1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss., Cousse*, a chat, a gossip. 'We had a bra' comfor'ble cousse.'

Co-use : see Co- *pref.* 3 a.

Cousen, -age, obs. ff. COUSIN, COZEN, -AGE.

Couseranite (kū·zĕrănəit). *Min.* Also **couz-**. [Named *c* 1823 from *Couserans*, old name of dept. Ariége, France.] A variety of dipyre.

1823 PHILLIPS *Min.* (ed. 3) 203 Couzeranite .. occurring in rectangular prisms. 1868 DANA *Min.* 326 Couseranite.

Coushot, obs. f. CUSHAT.

Cousignace, -es, bad forms of COUSINESS.

Cousin (kʌ·z'n), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 **cosine,** -yn(e, 3-7 **cosin,** (4 **kosin, -yn, cozyn, cossen,** *pl.* **kosnis, cosignis**), 4-5 **cusin, -yn, -ing, -yng,** 4-6 **cosyng, cousyn, -ing, -yng,** 4-7 **cosen** (5 **kosen, kussin, cosinne, -ynne**), 5-6 **cossin**(e, **coosen, -in, -yn, coussin,** 6-7 **cousen, couzen,** (7 **cozen, -in, cuzen**), 6- **cousin.** [a. F. *cousin*, in OF. also *cusin, cosin* = Pr. *cosin, cozin*, Cat. *cosí*, It. *cugino*, Rumansch *cusrin, cusdrin* :—L. *consobrīnus* cousin by the mother's side. Med.L. forms were *cossofrēnus* and *cosīnus* (St. Gall. Vocab. 7th c.). In mediæval use, the word seems to have been often taken to represent L. *consanguineus* : see 1 b, 9.]

† **1.** A collateral relative more distant than a brother or sister; a kinsman or kinswoman, a relative; formerly very frequently applied to a nephew or niece. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24312 (Cott.) Þir martirs tuin [St. Mary and St. John]..Cosins bath and martirs clene. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 2578 Men tolde, þe bischop was is em..þe beschop.. seide: 'Wolkome, leue cosin!' *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 189 Þi sister sonne am I, þou eam & I cosyn. 1340 *Ayenb.* 89 [Jesus] ansuerede, 'huo ys my moder, and huo byeþ myne cosynes?' 1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* xiii. 29 She came with fadir, and modir, and sonnys, and alle hir cosyns [1388 alle kynesmen]. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxi. 261 (Harl. MS.) A! lorde god..have mercy of my swete sone, husbonde, and cosyn..that he may be clene of his synnys. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 77 A Cosyn, *cognatus*. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* A iv, There be thre manere of cosyns. The fyrst is spirituel as ben godfaders and godmoders. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* xvi..7 Salute Andronicus, and Junia my cosyns [1611 kinsmen]. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 23 b, *Si parentes inter se lamentantur*, which is as muche to saye that yf the cosins of such a chylde have cause to make lamentacion. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. ii. 2 How now brother, where is my cosen your son? 1668 MRS. EVELYN *To her brother-in-law in Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) IV. 13 Though your eye be continually over my cousin your son. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. vi. 36 'Cousin Harlowe' said my aunt Hervey, 'allow me to say,' etc.

† **b.** In legal language formerly often applied to the next of kin, or the person to whom one is next of kin, including direct ancestors and descendants more remote than parents and children. (Here taken as = L. *consanguineus*.)

? *a* 1400 *Arthur* 215 [The 'Emperor' Lucius to Arthur] Oure cosyn Iulius cesar Somme tyme conquered þar. 1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 15 § 5 Anne his Wyf, in hir right as cosyn and heire unto the seid Thomas Lord Dispenser that is to sey, Doughter to Isabell doughter to the same Thomas. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 63 § 4 Any of the premysses, that ..reverte from any Auncestour or Cosyn of the seid Fraunces. 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 35 § 1 Robert Brews Squyer Cosyn and heire unto Sir Gilbert Debenham .. that is to say, sone of Elizabeth Brews Sister to the seid Sir Gilbert. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 2 a, Everye one that is his next cosyn collaterall of the whole bloude. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 267 After the death of his great great grandfather or grandmother, or any other collaterall Cosin, as the great great grandfathers brother. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* viii. § 506 One P.D and A his wife enter into the same land as in the right of A his wife as coosen and heire to the donor.

c. Applied to people of kindred races or nations (*e.g.* British and Americans).

1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 252 He had received such good accounts from the Upper Nez Percés of their cousins, the Lower Nez Percés. 1860 JEAFFRESON *Bk. about Doctors* II. 158 The example..was not lost upon the physicians of our American cousins. 1892 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 12 Aug. 7/1 The toast of 'Our American Cousins' was proposed by Mr. Harry Furniss.

2. *spec.* The son or daughter of (one's) uncle or aunt: = *own, first,* or *full cousin*, COUSIN GERMAN. (The strict modern sense.)

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 365/24 Huy weren ore louerdes cosines. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 86 Joon Evangelist .. Crist was his cosyn, and Cristis modir was his aunte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 94 Coosyn or emys sone, *cognatus*. 1530 PALSGR. 209/1 Cosyn, brothers children, *cousin germain*. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iv. 1-10 Cosene Aumerle, How far brought you high Herford on his way? What said our Cosin when you parted with him? *Ibid.* IV. i. 181 Giue me the Crown. Here Cousin, seize yᵉ Crown: Here Cousin, on this side my Hand, on that side thine. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. i. 1, I am this gentleman's own cousin, sir; his father is mine uncle, sir. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. II. 120 The children of uncles, or of cosens. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 62 A Cousin is often chosen as a wife, on account of the tie of blood. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 10 He is my cousin, and the son of my uncle Glaucon.

b. *Cousin-in-law* : a cousin's wife or husband. [after *brother-in-law*, etc.]

1874 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 242 The rich cousin-in-law [in 'Locksley Hall']. 1890 DUNCKLEY *Ld. Melbourne* 78 The lady suggested was Lady Caroline's cousin-in-law.

3. *First, second cousin,* etc.: expressing the relationship of persons descended the same number of steps in distinct lines from a common ancestor.

Thus the children of brothers or sisters are *first cousins* to each other; the children of first cousins are *second cousins* to each other; and so on. The term *second cousin* is also loosely applied to the son or daughter of a first cousin, more exactly called a *(first) cousin once removed.*

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* (1671) 242, I never knew the marriage of second cosens forbidden, but by them who at the same time forbad the marriage of the first. 1661 *Merry Drollery* II. (1691) 346 Who thus confineth all his pleasure To th' arms of his first Couzen. 1688 MIEGE *Fr. Dict.* s.v. *Cousin*, A second Cousin, a Cousin once removed, *Cousin issu de germain*. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 496 ₱ 3 No man swung any woman who was not second cousin at farthest. 1752 W. STEWART in *Scots Mag.* (1753) Sept. 446/1 The deponent is first cousin to the pannel. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Farrers* iii. 43 Morgan believed herself to be the fiftieth cousin of the family. 1883 L. OLIPHANT *Altiora Peto* I. 27 Full second cousin of, etc.

4. *fig.* A person or thing having affinity of nature to another. † *To have no cousin*: to have no fellow or equal (*obs.*).

1386 [see 9]. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 271 Now wyll I proue ye a lyar Next cosyne to a friar. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 220 b, If he had had the feacte to hold and kepe an empire, as well as he could achiue and winne it, he had had no cousin. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* 279 Other diseases neere Cosins to the plague. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 300 The evill habit of the body is next cousen to the dropsie. 1629 CHAPMAN *Juvenal* v. 193 Glad to take An eel, near cousin to a hideous snake. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 380 The Sophist is the cousin of the parasite and flatterer. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* I. 23 Hawthorn Hall was not first cousin to The Aspens, having nothing of the villa about it.

5. As a term of intimacy, friendship, or familiarity.

a. Used by a sovereign in addressing or formally naming another sovereign, or a nobleman of the same country.

In England applied in royal writs and commissions to earls and peers of higher rank. (See quotation 1765, and cf. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Absol. & Lim. Mon.* x. 134 And by discente þer is not like to ffalle gretter heritage to any man than to þe kyng. For to hym bith cosens þe most, and grettest lordes off the reaume.)

1418 HEN. V in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. i. I. 1 With my cosin of Northumberlond and my cosin of Westmerlond. 1477 EDW. IV ibid. ix. 16 Where as our brother and cousin the King of Scotts desireth a marriage to be had, etc. 1513 JAS. IV to *Hen. VIII* ibid. xxvii. 78 To the richt excellennt, richt hie, and michty Prince oure Derrest Brothir and Cousing the King of Ingland. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. viii. 34 Cousin of Exeter, what thinkes your Lordship? 1601 — *All's Well* I. ii. 5 A certaintie vouch'd from our Cosin Austria. *Ibid.* III. i. 7. 1673 CHAS. II in *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 112 Right Trusty and Right Welbeloved Cousin & Counsellor, Wee greet you well. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 386 In all writs, and commissions..the king, when he mentions any peer of the degree of an earl, always stiles him 'trusty and well beloved cousin': an appellation as antient as the reign of Henry IV; who being either by his wife, his mother, or his sisters actually related or allied to every earl in the kingdom, artfully..acknowledged that connexion in all his letters. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 226 The title..of *primo*, or 'cousin', by which a grandee of Spain is saluted by his sovereign. 1850 *R. Commission Gt. Exhib.* in *Lond. Gaz.* 4 Jan., Victoria, by the grace of God..to.. Our right trusty and right entirely-beloved Cousin and Councillor Walter Francis Duke of Buccleuch and Queensbury.

b. As a friendly or familiar term of address or designation. Now *esp.* in Cornwall; hence *Cousin Jan, Cousin Jacky,* nicknames for a Cornishman.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. i. (1544) 1 Our fader Adam .. sayde 'Cosine Bochas'. 1859 W. B. FORFAR (*title*), Cousin Jan's Courtship and Marriage. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss., Cousin*, a familiar epithet. All Cornish gentlemen are *cousins. Cousin Jan*, a Cornishman. — *E. Cornw. Words* 71 To imitate the talk of Cousin Jacky from Redruth or St. Just.

† **6.** *cant.* A strumpet, trull. *Obs.* (Cf. AUNT 3.) So *Cousin Betty*; also, a half-wit.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, One of my Cosens*, a Wench. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 217 Cousins, Cullies, Stallions and Belli-bumpers. 1749 GOADBY *Bamfylde M. Carew* XV, One of the sisters of that order of mendicants commonly called Cousin Betties. *Ibid.* xix, A gay bachelor, who .. was a great admirer of that order of Female Travellers called Cousin Betties. 1847-78 HALLIWELL s.v., *Cousin Betty*, or *Cousin Tom*, a bedlamite beggar; now applied to a mad woman or man. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's Lov.* xiv. (D.), [No one] can say Foster's wronged him of a penny, or gave short measure to a child or a Cousin Betty.

7. Phrases. *To call cousins*: to claim kinship (*with*); see CALL *v.* 17 b. Similarly *To call the king one's cousin,* etc. (mostly with negative). † *My dirty cousin,* or *my cousin the weaver*: formerly used as a contemptuous form of address. *Cousin kiss-them-all*: a colloquialism for 'wheedler' (Suffolk).

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 102 A Mayden ful gent; Heo mihte cusse þe kyng for cosyn 3if heo schulde. 1623, etc. [see CALL *v.* 17 b]. *c* 1706 SWIFT *Pol. Conv.* ii. (D.), A kiss! marry come up, my dirty cousin. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV. xiv. (D.), Marry come up! I assure you, my dirty cousin, thof his skin be so white..I am a Christian as well as he. 1793 L. WILLIAMS *Children's Friend* I. 175 He talks and acts as if the King were his cousin, and he has not a farthing all the while. 1836 MARRYAT *Three Cutters* ii, I only wish I had..I wouldn't call the king my Cousin. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 9 June 4/4 A person who apparently calls cousins with some of the 'best' people in England.

† **8.** *To make a cousin of* : ? to beguile, deceive, mislead, impose upon, gull, hoax. *Obs.*

[App. connected with COZEN *v.*, either as the phrase from which that vb. arose, or as a play upon the two words. For the latter, cf. also *to prove a cousin to* in quot. 1600.]

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 235 Cassander .. determined with him selfe to make a Cosinne of his young Neuew [app. by keeping him in the dark as to facts] untill he had bought witte with the price of his woe. 1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours Blood* vii. 83 And while his eares with Brothers tearmes he feedes He prooueth but a Coosen in his deedes. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 117 The said Sir Henry Savill..at an Oxford Act..in mere merriment, (to try whether he could make cousens of his aunt's children therein,) devised the story, far from any..mischievous intent to deceive posterity, but only for present delight.

9. In its use predicatively, as in *to be cousin to,* and in apposition, as in *cousin brutes* (cf. *brother men*), the word sometimes approaches the character of an *adj.* = kindred, akin, related. (Cf. L. *consanguineus.*)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 742 The wordes moote be cosyn to the dede. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xci. [lxxxvii.] 271 That ye shal be frendes and cosyn to the kynge, as by reason ye ought to be. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 12 Her former sorrow into suddein wrath (Both coosen passions of distroubled spright), Conuerting. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. IV. 138 All the Campe with head-les dead is sowne, Cut-off by Cozen-swords, kill'd by their own. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. vii. 407 A family resemblance to his cousin brutes.

† **Cou'sin,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. *to father.*] *trans.* To call cousin, claim kinship with.

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Publ. Faith* 52 The Publick Faith? Why 'tis a word of kin, A Nephew that dares Cousin any sin.

Cousin, -age, obs. ff. COZEN, -AGE.

† Cousinage (kʊ·z'nēdʒ). *Obs.* Forms: 4 **cusynage**, 4–5 **cosynage**, 4–8 (9) **cosin-**, 6 **cosen-, cousen-, -yn-,** (**coossin-, cozinn-**), 7 **cousinage, cozenage.** [a. F. *cousinage* (13th c.): see -AGE.]

1. The condition of being 'cousins'; kinship, consanguinity.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 135 A lady .. That wes till him in neir degre Of cosynage. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 79 If þat a man wed in to wif..a cosyn of his..after þis cosynage is knowen to him. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 36 Be wel ware of feyned cosynage. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. vii. (1633) 98 Clayming cousinage to diverse noble houses. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 12 By which mariages cousenage might easily..growe betweene the two tribes.

b. *Law. Writ of cosinage*: see quots. (Cf. AIEL, BESAIEL.)

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 2 § 2 Any Assise of Mort auncestor, Cossnage, Aiye. 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 424 Where he had view before in a Writ of Cozenage. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 157 a, If there be a Challenge for Cosinage, he that taketh the Challenge must shew how the Juror is Cousin. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 90 b, Cosinage .. lyeth where my great Grandfather, my Grand-fathers Grandfather, or other Cosin dyeth seised in fee-simple, and a stranger abateth, viz. entreth into the lands, then I shall have against him this writ. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 61 Nor can the grandson..proceed by writ of Cosinage in the lifetime of the daughter.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xxix. (Tollem. MS.), Betwene fische and water is nyȝnesse of cosinage. *c* 1450 MYRC 168 The cosynage of folowynge [=Baptism] teche. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* viii. 21 *note*, The spiritual cousinage is to be preferred to the carnal and natural. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 133 The Punicall tongue, acknowledging a likenesse and cosenage, as it were to be betweene that and the Hebrew tongue.

2. *concr.* Kinsfolk collectively; family, kindred.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxiii. 9 [lxxiv. 8] Þe cosynage of þa seyde in þaire hert..þe cusynage of þa is þe felaghship of all dampnabil men. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xii. 3 Alle cosynages of the erthe. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* Proem viii, Geue them in possessyon amonge the cosynage. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* I. xii. (1609) 16 Care to maintaine still this their cousinage and common family.

Cousiness (kʊ·z'nės). Forms: 4 **cosynes(s,** 5–6 *Sc.* **cousignes, -nace,** 6 *Sc.* **cosingnace, -nais,** 9 **cousiness.** [f. COUSIN + -ESS. Used in ME.; frequent in 16th c. Scotch writers, and occasional as a nonce-wd. in 19th c.] A female cousin; a kinswoman (*obs.*).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 625 þer-for, curteise cosynes, for loue of crist in heuene, Kiþe nou3 þi kindenes. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* i. 36 Loo! Elizabeth, thi cosyness, and sche hath conceyued a sone in hir elde. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 1156 His wiff was Eduuardis ner cusing [*v.r.* Eduuardis cousignes]. 1575 MORTON *Proclam.* (*Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 459) Betwix our souverane Lord and his dearest sister and cousignace the Queene of England. 1858 *People's Paper* 28 Aug. 4/4 The wife of one and the cousiness of another. 1889 F. PIGOT *Strangest Journ.* 321 He had the bad taste not to care for his cousinesses, if I may coin a word which is much wanted.

Cousinet. *nonce-wd.* Diminutive of COUSIN.

1814 W. S. WALKER in *Poet. Rem.* (1852) p. xxxiii, Remember me to all the republic of uncles, cousins, cousinets, and friends.

Cousinge, obs. f. COZEN.

Cousin-german. *Pl.* **cousins-german,** formerly **cousin-germans,** orig. **-s -s.** [a. F. *cousin germain* (13th c. in Littré): see GERMAN *a.* Formerly also *german cousin*, like *brother-german, german brother.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 912 He is mi germain cosyn. *a* 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 23 This..standeth upon transubstantiation its german cousin.]

1. The son or daughter of (one's) uncle or aunt; (one's) first cousin; = COUSIN *sb.* 2.

Now chiefly legal or technical.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2830 Cosyn also y am Germayn to Roland. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 402 Ye ne han bretheren ne cosyns germayns, ne noon oother neigh kynrede. *c* 1450 *Merlin* vii. 117 Thei were bothe cosin germains, and also thei hadde wedded two sustres. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 80 Shee..and the kynge of Portugale were cosyn germaynes of two systers. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* IV. v. 434 Whether the marriage of Cousens-germans that is, of Brothers or sisters children, be lawfull. 1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 23 He was brought up with one of his Cosen Germans. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 138 P 2 A Cousin-German of mine and I were at the Bear in Holbourn. 1826 SOUTHEY *Lett. to Butler* 232 The marriage of cousin-germans .. was allowed in the first ages of the church. 1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 473/1 The marriage of cousins-german..is reprobated as prejudicial by some.

† **b.** *Cousin german (once) removed*: = 'first cousin once removed,' i.e. first cousin's child or (vice versâ) parent's first cousin. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. ccxviii. 237 Seynt Edwarde and this duke Wyllyam were, by the fathers syde, cosen iarmaynes remoued. 1667 DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE *Life of Dk.* (1886) 141 The now Earl of Devonshire, his cousin-german, once removed, lent him £1000.

2. *fig.* A person or thing closely related or allied to another; a near relative. Formerly approaching the character of an *adj.*: cf. COUSIN 9.

1547 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 426 So to be natural may seem to be cater-cousin, or cousin-germain with to be diabolical. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 28 Poetrie and Piping are Cosen germans. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 67. 77 Extreamly improbable and even cosen-german to Impossible. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 49 Our Cousin-germans of Oxford will scarce give Credit hereunto. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 13 P 1 The Lion was a Cousin-German of the Tyger who made his Appearance in King William's days. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1849) 300, I had been apt to confound them [rooks] with their cousins-german, the crows.

Cousinhood (kʊ·z'nhud). [f. COUSIN *sb.* + -HOOD.]

1. Cousins or kinsfolk collectively; an association of cousins or relatives. (Cf. BROTHERHOOD 5.)

a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) I. v. 134 The only one of the cousinhood who could not be turned out. 1838 MACAULAY *Ess., Sir W. Temple* P 13 There were times when the cousinhood, as it was once nicknamed, would of itself have furnished .. the materials .. for .. an efficient Cabinet. 1886 *L'pool Daily Post* 9 Feb. 4/6 Royal houses ..are fast becoming a kind of Coburg cousinhood.

2. The relation of being a cousin or cousins.

1833 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 365, I feel a sort of cousinhood or uncleship, for the season. 1865 LIGHTFOOT *Galatians* (1880) 266 The cousinhood of these persons is represented as a cousinhood on the mother's side.

Cou·sinize, *v. nonce-wd.* [After *fraternize.*] *intr.* To act as a cousin, play the cousin.

1888 'TASMA' *Uncle Piper* iv. 37 She would 'cousinise' with them all.

Cou·sin-like, *a.* and *adv.* = next.

1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) III. 76 Mr. and Mrs. Gage have paid us several cousin-like visits.

Cousinly (kʊ·z'nli), *a.* and *adv.* [f. COUSIN *sb.* + -LY: cf. *brotherly*, etc.]

A. *adj.* Characteristic of or befitting a cousin.

c 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* (1833) I. xii. 308 That cousinly little interview. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* v. (ed. 12) 27 He .. had been open-handed and cousinly to all who begged advice of him.

B. *adv.* In a cousinly manner.

1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III. 403, I love my cousin cousinly,—no more.

Cou·sinred. *nonce-wd.* [f. COUSIN + -RED: cf. † *brotherred, kindred.*] Cousinship, relationship.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiv, 'There is some cousin-red between us, doubtless,' said the Bailie reluctantly.

[In Scott's *Journal* 1826 (1890, I. 250) used with obvious reference to the Sc. phrase 'to red kin' i. e. to clear up obscure questions of kinship.]

Cousinry (kʊ·z'nri). [f. COUSIN *sb.* + -RY: cf. F. *cousinière.*] A body of cousins or kinsfolk.

1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1873) I. 23 The numerous and now mostly forgettable cousinry. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. xx. v. 88 The Irish cousinry were taken into favour.

Cousinship (kʊ·z'nʃip). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.]

1. The relation of cousins; the fact of being (a person's) cousin; kinship, relationship.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 140/45 Cousinship, *cognatio, affinitas.* 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xi. 62 These are the brotherhoods and cousininghships (*sic*) of the worlde. 1636 ABP. J. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* 139 Opposers of our Liturgie, who brag of their Cosinship and Coheirship with Christ. 1833 T. HOOK *Widow & Marquess* xii, His own cousin too; to be sure it was a cousinship far removed. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 9/2 Are you within any assignable degree of cousinship to this young gentleman? 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I. iii. 120 A..lady..who claimed cousinship with his wife.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* iv. 86 There will always be some cousinship between a man's chosen work and his favourite recreation. 1880 DK. ARGYLL in *Fraser's Mag.* Jan. 53 There is an obvious cousinship and correspondence between the great bulk of the species.

2. The action proper to a cousin; the fulfilment of a cousin's part.

1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* IV. 329, I thank you for your generous cousinship. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. v, The lesser standing always under the express protection and as it were cousinship of the greater.

3. = COUSINHOOD 1.

1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. i. 98 Breaking up the mighty cousinship which..overshadowed Germany.

Cousiny (kʊ·z'ni), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -Y[1].] Of or pertaining to a cousin.

a 1832 CRABBE *Posth. Tales* xx. *The Will* 91 As for this paper, with these cousiny names, I—'tis my Will—commit it to the flames.

Couslip, -slop(e, obs. ff. COWSLIP.

Couson, -age, obs. ff. COZEN, -AGE.

† **Cousse.** *Obs.* Abbreviation of *cousin*: cf. COZ. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. i, You are welcome, cousse.

Coussin, Cousyn(g, obs. ff. COUSIN, CUSHION.

‖ **Coussinet** (ku·sinet, or as F. *kusiné*). *Arch.* [F. dim. of *coussin*, cushion.] (See quot.)

1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Coussinet* (Fr.) or *Cushion* [*a.*] A stone placed upon the impost of a pier for receiving the first stone of an arch...[*b.*] The word is also used for the part of the Ionic capital between the abacus and quarter round, which serves to form the volute, and it is in the capital thus called because its appearance is that of a cushion or pillow seemingly collapsed by the weight over it.

Coust, -age, -ous, obs. ff. COST, etc.

Coustome, Coustrell, obs. ff. CUSTOM, CUSTREL.

Cout, dial. f. COLT; obs. f. COOT.

Coutch(e, -er, obs. f. COUCH, -ER.

‖ **Couteau** (kuto). [F. :—OF. *coutel*: see next.] A large knife worn as a weapon. (Frequently used in English in 18th c.) *Couteau de chasse* (F.): hunting-knife.

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1198. 4 A small Coûteau walking Sword. 1743 SHENSTONE *Wks. & Lett.* (1777) III. 73 In the Piazzas, Covent Garden, [pick-pockets]..come in large bodies, armed with couteaus. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VI. 87 A couteau generally by his side. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxix, Drawing a large couteau from his side-pocket. 1782 *Fashionable Follies* I. 153 They each put on a long sword, instead of a couteau. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xxiii, A gentleman, plainly dressed in a riding-habit ..without any arms except a *couteau-de-chasse.*

† **Coute'l.** *Obs.* Also 3–7 **cotel.** [a. OF. *cotel, coutel*, earlier *coltel*:—L. *cultellum* knife.] 'A short knife or dagger in use during the Middle Ages' (Fairholt); a knife. Cf. CUTTLE, *sb.*

[1292 BRITTON II. xxii. § 4 Cotels, haches, et bastouns.] 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxxi. (1739) 194 That Statute that forbids the use of a pointed Sword, or pointed Cotel..at that sport. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I*, p. 90 Leaving the knife, a ten penny coutel, in his body. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 112 The coutel..a military knife ..added to the offensive weapons [in Edward I's time].

Coutelace, -as, obs. forms of CUTLASS.

Couter, cooter (kū·tɔi). *slang.* [According to *Slang Dict.*, from Danubian-Gipsy *cuta* gold coin.] A sovereign.

1846 R. L. SNOWDEN *Magistr. Assist.* 346. I..got six Finnips and a Cooter for the Yacks. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 312 Upon which the 'swells'..come down with a couter (sovereign). 1880 J. PAYN *Confid. Agent* I. 207 (Farmer) Well, he gave us half a couter at all events.

† **Coutere.** *Obs.* Also **cowter.** [f. OF. *coute* (13th c.), later *coude* elbow:—L. *cubitum*: cf. F. *coudière*, for which AF. had possibly *coutere.*] A piece of armour to protect the elbow.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 583 Gode cowters & gay, & glouez of plate. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2567 Bristes þe re-brace with the bronde ryche, Kerves of at þe coutere with þe clene egge.

Cout-euill, obs. Sc. f. COLT-EVIL.

Couth (kūþ), *pa. pple.* and *a.* (*sb.*). *Obs.* or only *Sc.* Forms: 1 **cúþ,** 2–4 **cuð, cud,** 3 **cuþ, kuð,** 3–4 **couþ,** 4 **cuth, cuþe, couþe, kouþ, cowthe, couht, coud, kowd,** 4–6 **couthe, kouth(e,** 5 **cowþe,** 6 **kowth,** 3– **couth.** [OE. *cúð*, pa. pple. of the vb. *cunn-an* CAN, corresp. to OS. *cûth, cuð*, OHG. *kund, chund, chunt* (MHG. *kunt*, Ger. *kund*), Goth. *kund-s* known.]

† **1.** *pa. pple.* passing into *adj.* Known. *Obs.* (See also NAME-COUTH.)

a 1000 *Riddles* lxxxix. 1 (Gr.) Ic eom..eorlum cuð. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 114/279 Þat word was sone wide couth. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22140 (Cott.) Fra north to soth, He sal do mak his sarmun cuth. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xiv. 7 How schal it be kowd that is songun? *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 692 This name of thraldom was neuere erst kowth. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, As it is kouthe as well nigh as ferre. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* 5511 Þare was þe kirk of tynemouth Of cuthbert right to all men couth. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Couth*, knowne.

† **2.** *adj.* As a quality of things: Known; well-known, familiar. *Obs.* Cf. the negative UNCOUTH.

a 1000 *Daniel* 692 Dæt wæs þara fæstna folcum cuþost. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 204 Heo beoð, more herm is, to monie al to kuðe. *c* 1300 *St. Margarete* 65 Mi cunrede he seide is couþ. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 578 To be keture y-kid þan any kouþ peple. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ii. 131 This couth surname.

† **3.** Of persons: Well-known, familiar. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxxvii[i]. 8 Feor ðu me dydest freondas cuþe. *c* 1205 LAY. 2446 Alle þat cuðe folk. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24721 (Gött.) Þat blithful brid..þat þu sua cuth was till. *c* 1450 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 249 Euery man bope fremyd and kouth. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 270 Sen tha till him most kyndlie war and couth.

† **4.** Noted, renowned, famed. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 230 Cuþes werodes. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9240 Sannt Johan i wessteland Wass wurrþenn cuþ þatt time. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2666 Wið faigered and strengthe kuð. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5053 Comli castelles and couþ and cuntres wide. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2638 My fader was a philisofer..& his nome kouthe. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 105 Deserts of Nymphs, that auncient Poets showe, Ar not so kouth as hers.

† **5.** Acquainted, familiar. (*with, of,* or dative.)

a 1225 *Juliana* 22 Seȝ þu cneowe ant were cuð wið þe king. *c* 1275 *Lunc Ron* 104 in *O. E. Misc.* 96 Mayde to þe he send his schonde And wilneþ for to beo þe cuþ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24711 (Cott.) Crist made þe cuth of his consail, And priuest of his kin. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* 842 Þare was thre clerkes of þe southe Of england, with þe bischop couthe.

6. Kind, affable, agreeable, pleasant: said of persons and their actions; = COUTHIE 1. *Sc.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3659 Wiþ clipping and kesseng and alle coupe dedes. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 46, I was faine Of that couth word and of his companie. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 225 Comly lady good and couthe. 1728 RAMSAY *1st Answ. to Somerville* 76 Nor will North Britain yield for couth Of ilka thing, and fellows couth To ony but her sister South.

7. Comfortable, snug, cosy; = COUTHIE 2. *Sc.*

a 1749 SIR J. CLERK *The Miller*, His house was warm and couth And room in it to hold me. 1788 R. GALLOWAY *Poems* 182 (Jam.) A mankie gown..Did mak them very braw, and unco couth.

† **8.** *absol.* = Acquaintances. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxxvii. 18 Mine cuðe [*notos meos*]. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxvii[i]. 9 Fer made þou mi kouth [WYCLIF my knowen] fra me. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 792 Loke boy, ne be naught betrayd Of kouth ne strange.

† **Couth,** *adv. Obs.* 1 cúþe, 4–5 couthe, etc. [OE. *cúþe*, adv. from *cúþ*: see prec.] Clearly, manifestly; familiarly.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxxviii[i]. 3 Ic minum ȝecorenum cuðe ȝesette. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 249 Loo this sentence ys knowen kouthe Of every Philosophres mouthe. *c* 1450 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 254 A blisful bryd..Cowþe ykid in euery cost.

† **Couth,** *sb. Obs.* [app. f. COUTH *ppl. a.*]

1. ? Known quality, renown.

c 1460 *Launfal* 624 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* I. 197 Syr Launfal schud be stward of halle, For to agye hys gestes alle, For cowthe of largesse.

2. ? Friendliness, kindness; = COUTHINESS.

a 1806 in Jamieson *Pop. Ball* I. 125 O, blessins on thy couth, lord John; Weel's me to see this day.

Couth(e, obs. f. *could*, pa. t. of CAN *v.*[1]

Coupe: see KYTHE *v.*, to make known.

Couthie (*kuˑþi*), *a. Sc.* Also **couthy.** [app. f. COUTH *a.* + -Y[1]: cf. Ger. *kundig, kündig*, OHG. *chundig* known, knowing, OE. *-cyþiȝ*, f. *cýþ* knowledge, early ME. *cuþi* (*ü*) ? known, noted.

c 1205 LAY. 457 Heo beoð to gadere icumene, kuðies mæȝes [*c* 1275 cuþie meyes]. *Ibid.* 5098 Cuðie meies [*c* 1275 treuwe broþers]. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 860 þat folk com to gadere, cuþþie meyes [*c* 1205 gudliche cnihtes].]

1. Acting as befits persons well known to each other; full of friendly familiarity; warm and friendly in intercourse; kindly, pleasant, genial. (The opposite of treating each other as strangers.)

1719 RAMSAY *2nd Answ. to Hamilton* vii, Heal be your heart, gay couthy carle. 1773 R. FERGUSON *Auld Reekie* Wks. (1879) 127 Whare couthy chiels at e'ening meet. 1824 GALT *Rothelan* I. II. x. 234 The magistrate and the chieftain..had often been couthy together. 1871 G. MACDONALD *D. Elginbrod* III. vii. 304 If they had met on the shores of the central lake of Africa, they could scarcely have been more couthy together.

b. Said of personal actions and qualities.

1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* VI. viii. (1849) 287 After a couthy crack about auld lang syne. 1858 M. PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 70 That couthy, social and humourous effect which it [Tam o'Shanter] so eminently possesses.

2. Of things: Agreeable, pleasing, 'nice'

1768 Ross *Helenore* 22 (Jam.) The water feckly on a level sled Wi' little dinn, but couthy what it made. — *Ibid.* (1866) 275 This strange but couthy tale. *a* 1806 in Jamieson *Pop. Ball.* I. 293 The spence was ay couthie an' clean.

3. Used *advb.* After the way of familiar friends; kindly, genially.

1768 Ross *Helenore* 32 (Jam.) Kindly and couthy ay to her he spak. 1787 BURNS *Halloween* vii, Some kindle couthie, side by side, And burn thegither trimly. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 92 She dauts them and hauds them fu' couthie and well.

Hence **Couˑthy-like, Couˑthily** *adv.*, **Couˑthiness.**

1768 Ross *Helenore* 88 (Jam.) He .. spȧke sae kindly, couthy-like, and fair. *Ibid.* 76 In by they come, and haillst her couthily. 1808 JAMIESON, *Couthiness, Couldiness*, familiarity. 1820 *Glenfergus* I. 239 (Jam.) How kind and couthie-like Lord Arnbank was lookin' to Miss Flora.

† **Couˑthly,** *a. Obs.* In 3 **cuðlich, couþlich.** [:—OE. type *cúþlíc*, f. *cúþ* COUTH *a.*: see -LY[1].] Familiar, friendly.

c 1205 LAY. 9827 Wiþ Claudien minne fader, þe wes þi cudliche freond. *Ibid.* 19679 Þas swiken .. cleopeden to þan cnihte mid cudliche [*c* 1275 coubliche] worden.

Couthly (*kūˑþli*), *adv. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 1 **cúþlíce,** 3 **cuþliȝ, cuðliche, kiþþeliȝ,** 4 **couply, coupely, cuthli, cowthly, kouthly,** 9 **coothly, coothly.** [OE. *cúþlíce*, f. *cúþ* COUTH: see -LY[2].]

† **1.** Certainly, manifestly; clearly. *Obs.*

c 900 *Bæda's Hist.* II. xii. 128 Ic cuþlice wat [*scio certissime*]. *a* 1000 CYNEWULF *Juliana* 411 (Gr.) Acyrred cuþlice from Cristes æ. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* Prol. 3 The wordis of daies, the which more kouthly may be clepid the Cronycle of Goddis stories.

2. Familiarly, kindly, as a familiar friend. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

c 900 *Bæda's Hist.* V. vii, Þæt he ðe cuþlicor from ðam halȝum ȝe-earnode in heofonum onfongen beon. 1000 *Andreas* 322 (Gr.) Þæt he eaþmedum ellorfusne oncnawe cuþlice. 1200 ORMIN 2204 He toc to frofrenn hire anann Cuþliȝ bi name. *c* 1205 LAY. 719 Þu heom clepe to and cuðliche wiþ heom spec. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17696 (Cott.) Cuthli for him can [*v. r.* gon] i knele. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 937 þe lorde..couply hym knowez & callez hym his nome. 1840 *Whistlebinkie* (Sc. Songs) (1890) I. 271 I'm coothly come your luve to win.

¶ **3.** With the knowledge or skill of familiarity: the opposite of *uncouthly*. (A pseudo-archaism.)

1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLI. 330 He only passes for the parish star, Who couthly strains the bow, or thrusts the steel. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. vi. By the blood! this is couthly and marvellously blazoned.

† **Couˑthutlaughe.** *Obs. Law.* Also 3 (in MSS.) **cuthutlage, cuth vtlaghe, kuthutlaghe.** [app. an early ME. repr. of an OE. *cúþ útlaga* known outlaw.] A term applied, according to Bracton, to a person knowingly harbouring or concealing an outlaw; or perhaps, more properly, to the offence of doing so.

c 1250 BRACTON III. II. xiii. (Rolls) II. 336 Talem [exulem] vocant Anglici utlaughe..[Utlagatus] aut potest esse notus et cognitus vel ignotus et incognitus; et unde qui notum et cognitum receptaverit pari pœna puniendus est, qui dicitur Couthutlaughe [MSS. v. IT.: see above]. 1607 COWELL *Interpr., Couthcutlaughe* is he that willingly receiveth a man outlawed..and hideth him. [Hence, 1641 in *Termes de la Ley*, 1656 BLOUNT, and later Dicts.]

[KNOWN only in loc. cit.; the OE. term represented is not recorded. It is not easy to comprehend that the term 'known outlaw' could originally designate the harbourer; prob. the word is the fragment of a phrase designating the harbouring of a known outlaw; it has been suggested that the meaning might be 'acquaintance or familiar of an outlaw', but this would be in OE. *útlagan cúþa*, or perh. *cúþa útlagan.*]

Coutil (*kuˑtil*). Also **coutelle, -ille.** [a. F. *coutil* (*kuti*), in 13th c. *keutil*, f. *keute, coute* mattress, quilt.] A close-woven sort of canvas, used for mattresses, pillows, and in stay-making.

1853 *Specif. R. Gill's Patent* No. 2374. 1 My improvements are chiefly applicable to weaving double coutelle. 1854 *Specif. G. W. Reynolds'* Patent No. 644. 2 Double loom-stitched coutil. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 1 May 3/2 Black sateen corsets lined with white coutil.

Coutre-bone, var. QUITTER-BONE.

† **Couˑtrement.** *Obs.* Aphetic form of ACCOUTREMENT.

1621–51 *Burton's Anat. Mel.* III. II. III. iii. 469 Costly stomachers..all those other coutrements. 1668 *Rivals* III. 35 We represent a Morrice..Whose Coutrements hang heavy on my purse string.

Couuienales: see QUIENALS.

‖ **Couvade** (*kuvaˑd*). [a. obs. F. *couvade*; f. *couver* to hatch: see next. Cotgr. (1611) has *couvade* = *couvée* (COVEY) or *couvement* (brooding, sitting on eggs); whence the derisive phrase, *faire la couvade* 'to sit cowring or skowking within dores, to lurke in the campe when Gallants are at the Battell'.] A term applied by some writers to the 'man-childbed' attributed to some uncivilized or primitive races, and extended to comprehend a series of customs according to which, on the birth of a child, the father performs acts or simulates states natural or proper to the mother, or abstains for a time from certain foods or actions, as if he were physically affected by the birth.

1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* x. 288 One of these practices has an existing European name, the *couvade*, or 'hatching,' and this term it may be convenient to use for the whole set. *Ibid.* x. 294 The country..where Marco Polo met with the practice of the couvade in the thirteenth century, appears to be the Chinese province of West Yunnan. 1871 YULE *Marco Polo* Note 3 to II. I. 57 This highly eccentric practice has been ably illustrated and explained by Mr. Tylor under the name of the *Couvade* or Hatching, by which it is known in some of the Béarn districts of the Pyrenees.

[Fr. *couvade* (in R. Etienne 1543, Ph. Monet 1626) was a word of the same class as *croisade* CRUSADE, in which the suffix *-ade*, adapted from Pr. and Sp. *-ada*, It. *-ada, -ata*, is substituted for the cognate F. *-ée*, from L. *-āta*: see -ADE. It was thus etymologically a doublet of *couvée*, covey. As applied to men the phrase *faire la couvade* appears to have been merely derisive. The recent application of the word in anthropology is due to Dr. E. B. Tylor, following M. Francisque Michel *Le Pays Basque* (1857) 201, where the 'man-childbed' attributed to the Basques and Béarnese, is said to be so called by the latter. But this is a mistake, traceable to a statement as to the phrase *faire la couvade*, in Rochefort's *Hist. Naturelle et Morale des Antilles* (1658) 494–5, repeated with variations by a sequence of later writers. It is not true that *couvade* was ever a name for the practice in Béarn; the Béarnese *coade* is simply = F. *couvée*, a covey of chickens. Further, the pretended existence of the practice in Béarn and among the Basques appears to be merely the echo of a statement of Strabo as to the ancient Celtiberians, loosely repeated by one compiler after another as a commonplace of history. (See *Academy* 29 Oct., 5 and 19 Nov., 10 and 17 Dec. 1892.)]

† **Couve, cove,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *couve-r*, OF. *cover*, to hatch (eggs):—L. *cubāre* to lie, recline.] *trans.* and *intr.* To incubate, hatch, or sit upon.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXI. xvii, Those living creature that couve and quicken their egges within their belly. *Ibid.* Index to x. liii, The knitting of egges within the bodie, the laying, couving and sitting of them. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 1316 Whiles they sit and cove, their egges be preserved drie.

† **Couˑvey, covie,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 **couvie, -y.** [Var. of prec., perh. affected by the cognate sb. *couvie*, COVEY, F. *couvée.*] *intr.* = prec.

1598 FLORIO, *Acconare*, to hatch, to lie close as a hen ouer hir chickens, to squat, to couie. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* X. liii, Doves lay and couvey ten times in the yeere. *Ibid.* (1634) I. 241 They [tortoises] couvie a whole yeare before they hatch. *Ibid.* 318 Bees couvy and sit as hens do.

Couvie *sb.*, obs. f. COVEY.

Couvre-feu: see CURFEW.

Couward, Couwe, obs. ff. COWARD, COUGH.

† **Couwee,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *couée* tailed.] In 'ryme cowee', OF. *rime coüée*, med.L. *rithmus caudatus* tailed rime, applied to a couplet or stanza with a tail, tag, or additional short line.

[13.. *Ars Rithmicandi* in *Reliq. Antiq.* I. 32 Rithmorum caudatorum alii sunt consoni alii dissoni..Primus modus est quando duæ distinctiones concordant simul, et additur cauda, et duæ aliæ simul, et additur cauda, et caudæ concordant.] *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* Prol. 85 If it were made in ryme couwee, Or in strangere, or enterlace, þat rede Inglis it ere Inowe, þat couthe not haf coppled a kowe, þat outhere in couwee, or in baston, Som suld haf ben fordon.

Couze, couzwe, obs. ff. COUGH.

Couyn(e, var. COVIN.

Couze, obs. f. COZ.

Couzen, -in, etc., obs. ff. COUSIN, COZEN, etc.

Couzeranite, var. COUSERANITE.

Covable, couabill, erron. f. CONABLE, COVENABLE, suitable, proper.

Covaite, Covan, obs. ff. COVET, COVEN.

Covande, -aunde: see COVENANT.

Covariant (*koʊvēˑriănt*). *Math.* [f. Co- pref. 4 + VARIANT.] (See quot.)

1853 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. I. 544 *Covariant*, a function which stands in the same relation to the primitive function from which it is derived as any of its linear transforms do to a similarly derived transform of its primitive. 1880 CARR *Synop. Math.* § 1629.

Covarture, covate, obs. ff. COVERTURE, COVET.

Cove (*kōʊv*), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–2 **cofa, coua,** 4–**cove,** (*Sc.* 4 **cowe,** 5 **coaue,** 6 **coif**). [Common Teut.; cf. MHG. *kobe* (mod.G. *koben*), MLG. *cove, coven*, mod. *koven*; ON. *kofi* cell, hut, shed, Sw. *kofva*, dial. *kove, kuvi*, hut, Norw. *kove*:—OTeut. **kubon.* Some of the special applications in Eng. seem to be local developments, and are of late appearance in literature.]

† **1.** In OE.: A small chamber, inner chamber, bed-chamber, cell, etc.; common with qualifying word prefixed, as *bán-cofa* bone-chamber, body, *gást-cofa* spirit's chamber, breast.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1583 *Pistrimum* [*-num*], cofa. 956 *Charter Eadwig* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 348 Of mædæna coua on ðone hricweȝ tô Ealhæres byrȝelse. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1464 (Gr.) Wæs culufre eft of cofan sended. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* civ. 26 [cv. 30] On cyninga cofum {*in cubilibus regum*}. *c* 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 189/10 *Penates*, cofgodas. *c* 1050 *Gloss.* ibid. 423/18 *In conclaui*, on cofan.

† **b.** *Cove and Key*: closet or chamber and key; an ancient legal phrase used by Bracton in reference to the functions and rights of the mistress of a house, from the age of fourteen or fifteen. *Obs.*

In the 1569 ed. of Bracton, erroneously printed *cone and key*; repeated in Spelman and the Law Dicts., as well as in the Rolls ed. of Bracton. The MSS. have clearly *coue*; MS. Rawlinson C. 158 has *cleue and key* (see CLEVE[2] chamber, bed-room, closet = *cove*); MS. Rawl. C. 159 has *cofre*, app. altered from *cofe*. See W. H. Stevenson in *Academy*, 17 May 1890, 338. (It is not perfectly clear whether *cove, cleve* closet here meant 'bed-chamber' or 'store-chamber'.)

c 1250 BRACTON II. XXXVII. § 2 Femina..cum possit et sciat domui suæ disponere et ea facere quæ pertinent ad dispositionem et ordinationem domus, ut sciat quæ pertineant ad coue et keye, quod quidem esse non poterit ante quartum decimum annum vel decimum quintum. *Ibid.* § 3 Cum esset quatuordecim vel quindecim annorum .. in tali ætate potest disponere domui suæ et habere coue et keye. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 33 A Woman is supposed to be of perfect age in Socage in all cases so soon as she is able to know how to dispose of her house..and is able to understand what appertains to Cone and Key, which cannot be before she be fourteen or fifteen years old. 1890 W. H. STEVENSON in *Academy* 17 May 338 'Cove and key' meant 'closet and key', referring, no doubt, to the housewife's storechamber.

† **c.** A cell in a pigeon-cote. *Obs.*

1725 BRADLEY *Family Dict.* s.v. *Pigeon House*, As to the Nests or Coves of the Pigeon-house, some build them in the Wall with flat Bricks.

2. A hollow or recess in a rock, a cave, cavern, den. *Sc.* and *north.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xxi. 13 Hus min hus ȝebedes ȝeceiȝed ȝie uutedlice ȝie worhton ða ilca cofa ðeafana [*Ags. Gosp.* to þeofa cote; Vulg. *speluncam latronum*]. — *John* xi. 38 Se Hælend..cuom to ðæm byrȝenne, uæs uutudlice cofa [Vulg. *spelunca*] ⁊ stan ofer-ȝessetted uæs him. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12341 (Cott.) To þe leones coue he yod. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Magdalena* 814 & in þat roche hey & stay A cowe he had quhare he lay. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 56 All wylde beastes..Drawes..vnto their dennes deepe, Couching for cold in coaues them to keepe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iv. 21 Vndir the hingand rokkis was alswa Ane coif, and thairin fresch wattir springand. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 47 A certane coue [Lat. *antrum*], quhairin water continualie drapping, in a schorte space turnes in a verie quhyte stane. 1787 BURNS *Halloween* i. *Note*, A noted cavern near Colean-house, called the Cove of Colean. 1849 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 358 The dark caverns, or 'coves'..tenanted by these animals.

3. A recess with precipitous sides in the steep flank of a mountain. (Common in the English Lake district, where small lateral valleys often end in 'coves'.) **b.** In some parts of U. S. = gap, pass.

1805 WORDSW. *Fidelity* iii, It was a cove, a huge recess That keeps till June, December's snow. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 337 The dark, solitary hollows of Nethermost, Ruthwaite, and Cock coves. *Ibid.* 342 A wild, secluded cove, at the head of the glen. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 511 *Notch*, a narrow passage, through the mountains..in the Catskill mountains represented by *Cove.*

4. A sheltered recess in a coast; a small bay, creek, or inlet where boats may shelter.

1590 FERRIS *Voy. Bristol* in Arb. *Garner* VI. 161 Within five miles of St. Ives, we were constrained to seek for a cove; which we found called St. Dryvey, in Cornwall. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 20 Gallant Coues, to containe in many of them 100 sayle. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 62 *Cove*, a little harbour for boats. *West Countrey.* 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* iv. 58 We run our vessel into a little cove. 1776 C. LEE in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 244 The creek, or cove, which separates it from the continent, is near a mile wide. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon*

(1813) 37 There are several coves and indentures in the cliffs between the Start Point and the mouth of the Dart river. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 30 As waves that from the outer deep Roll into a quiet cove.

5. *transf.* A sheltered place or recess among hills, woods, etc.

1786 W. GILPIN *Mts. & Lakes* I. 133 Ambleside is .. delightfully seated. A cove of lofty mountains half incircles it on the north. 1787 WORDSW. *Evening Walk* 2 'Tis mine to rove Through bare grey dell, high wood, and pastoral cove. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Cove*, a strip of prairie extending into the woodland. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xii. 35 Small farm-houses .. may not unfrequently be met with in the little coves of the valleys.

6. *Arch.* A concave arch or vault; an arched moulding or concavity running along the projecting member of a structure; *esp.* the concave arch of a ceiling; now usually the quadrantal curve at its junction with the cornice.

1511 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for makyng off a cove ouer de ovyn. 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 219 The fillings up, or cove, betwixt the walls, were of urns and earthen pots, for the better sounding. 1787 BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* 133 O'er arching, mouldy, gloom-inspiring coves, Supporting roofs fantastic. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 278 *note*, This course..forms the cove on the outside. 1797 *Trans. Soc. Encouragem. Arts* XV. 252 Paintings .. on curved surfaces, such as the coves of ceilings. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 139 The coves and cornices of rooms are generally executed in plaster. 1884 *Law Times* 18 Oct. 401/2 The ceiling .. is .. joined to the walls with a cove having a radius of six feet.

b. *Naut.* (See quot.)

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 112 *Cove*, the arched moulding sunk in at the foot or lower part of the taffrail.

7. *Comb.* **Cove-bracketing** (see quot.); **cove-plane**, a plane for cutting coved surfaces.

1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 146 In some shops it will be worked out by hand with cove planes. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Cove Bracketing*, the wooden skeleton for the lathing of any cove .. usually applied to that of the quadrantal cove, which is placed between the flat ceiling and the wall.

Cove (kōuv), *sb.*[2] *slang* (orig. *Thieves' cant*). Forms: 6–7 **cofe**, 6 **coff**, 7– **cove**. [The early variant *cofe* has suggested that this is identical with Sc. COFE *sb.*, 'chapman, pedlar', the sense having undergone the same transition as in CHAP, which is now nearly equivalent in meaning, save that *cove* belongs to a lower and more slangy stratum of speech. But the phonetic change of *f* to *v*, at so late a date, is not usual; and the origin of the word still remains obscure. Cf. also CO *sb.*[2]] A fellow, 'chap', 'customer'; sometimes = Boss *sb.*[6] (see quots. 1812, 1891).

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 84 *A gentry cofe*, a noble or gentleman. *Ibid.* 86 What, stowe you, bene cofe .. What, holde your peace, good fellowe. 1609 DEKKER *Lanth. & Candle Lt.* Wks. 1884–5 III. 196 The word Coue, or Cofe, or Cuffin, signifies a Man, a Fellow, &c. ..a good fellow is a Bene Cofe. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metamorph.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 619/2 There's a gentry cove here, Is the top of the shire. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cofe*, c. as Cove. 1737 in Logan *Pedlar's Pack* (1869) 147 Now my Kinchin Cove is gone. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., The master of a house or shop is called the Cove..; when joined to particular words, as a cross-cove, a flash-cove, a leary-cove, &c., it simply implies a man of those several descriptions. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* x, That old cove at the book-stall. 1891 N. GOULD *Doub. Event* 115, I am not in the habit of being called a cove. 1891 LENTZNER *Australian Word-bk., Cove*, master or overseer of an Australian station.

Cove (kōuv), *v.* [f. COVE *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** *intr.* To shelter in a cove or small bay. *Obs.*

1631 E. PELHAM *God's Power & Prov.* in *Collect. Voy.* (Church. 1704) IV. 811 Even there between two Rocks we coved. *Ibid.* 814 We could not possibly get to Bell Sound that night, but Coved halfway.

2. *trans.* To arch or vault; *esp.* to arch (a ceiling) at its junction with the wall.

1756, 1779 [see COVED]. 1817 SCOTT *Let. to Terry* 29 Oct., in *Lockhart*, I resign the idea of coving the library to your better judgement. 1864 KERR *Gentl. House* 207 Another good principle is to cove the ceilings.

b. To incline inwards (the sides of a fireplace): see COVING 2.

1838 *Papers Duties Corps R. Eng.* II. 253 Fire-places .. should all have their sides altered by coving them.

Cove, var. of COFE *adv. Obs.*, quickly.

a 1325 *Names of Hare* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 134 The li3tt-fot ..The go-bi-grounde..The coue-arise.

Cove, var. of COUVE *v.*; obs. f. COVEY.

Coved (kōuvd), *ppl. a.* [f. COVE *sb.*[1] and *v.* + -ED.] Formed into a cove; arched, vaulted.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 130 The spring .. is surrounded with a coved wall of about three feet high. 1779 H. SWINBURNE *Trav. through Spain* xliv. (T.), The mosques ..are rounded into domes and coved roofs. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi. § 81. 209 The roof proper may be flat, coved, or domed. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 138 Repeating on its coved surface the coffered panels.

b. Coved ceiling: one rising in an arched curve; now usually one connected with the cornice by a concave curve.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 489 A coved ceiling of about 10 feet high. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 165 In the coved ceiling..there are still some bright frescos. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1292. 135 The destruction of the coved plaster ceiling of Bishop Montague.

Coveitise, var. of COVETISE covetousness.

Covel(le, obs. ff. of COWL, a tub, etc.

Coveld: see COVID.

Covelet (kŏu·vlĕt). [f. COVE *sb.*[1] + -LET.] A small cove.

1876 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* II. 4, I landed..in a covelet smoothed by a succession of sandpits. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* ix. 64 The coast-line curved into covelets and promontories.

Covelline, covellite (kŏve·lăin, -ĭt). *Min.* [Named after Covelli, an Italian mineralogist who found the mineral in the lava of Vesuvius: see -INE, -ITE.] A native indigo-blue sulphide of copper; often called *blue* or *indigo copper*.

1850 DANA *Min.* 510 Covelline. 1868 *Ibid.* 84 Covellite is the result of the decomposition of other ores of copper. 1863–72 WATT *Dict. Chem.* II. 74 Protosulphide of Copper or Cupric Sulphide, CuS. This compound is found native, as Covellin, Indigo copper, etc.

So **Cove·llinite** = prec.

1861 BRISTOW *Gloss.* 98 Covellinite. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 278 Covellinite—a sulphide of copper—is noticed as a Vesuvian product by Beudant.

Coven, covin (kv·vĕn). *Sc.* Also 6 **covan**. [Var. of *covent*, CONVENT.] An assembly, meeting, or company. *Obs.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Quhen mony benefices vakit* Wks. (1885) 205 Lat anis the cop ga round about, And wyn the covanis [*v. r.* couenis] banesoun.

b. *spec.* A gathering of witches; a 'convent' or company of thirteen witches; cf. CONVENT 1, 2.

1662 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials Scot.* III. 606 Ther vold meit bot sometymes a Coven..Ther is threttein persones in ilk Coeven. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* ix. 286 The witches of Auldearne .. were told off into squads, or Covines. 1886 C. ROGERS *Soc. Life Scot.* III. xx. 278 To their covens or gatherings the foul sisterhood were borne through the air.

†**Co·venable,** *a. Obs.* Also 4 **-abul**, 5 **-abil(l**. [a. AF. and OF. *covenable, cuvenable*, early var. of *convenable* (cf. CON- *prefix*), f. *co(n)-ven-ir, co(n)ven-ant*, to agree:—L. *convenīre* to agree, come together: see CONVENE. In Eng. *covenable* was further reduced to *cov'nable*, whence corruptly *comnable, comunable*, COMENABLE, and CONABLE. (Cf. the forms of COVENANT.) Ultimately the full form *convenable* was exclusively used in French and adopted also in Eng.: see CONVENABLE.]

1. Agreeing with circumstances; appropriate, becoming, meet, fit, suitable.

[1292 BRITTON v. iii. § 1 Lour covenable susteinaunce.] *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 10122 (Trin.) Charite is so couenabul [*v.r.* comunable, comunabil]. 1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xv. 23 A couenable name [Vulg. *congruum nomen*] he putte to the place, clepynge it Mara. 1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 6 A bed couenable for a gentel womman. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7951 Withouten couenable cause. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 89 He is happy that usith his dayes in doyng couenable thinges. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H ij, Wise .. as it is couenable for a curiouse prynce to be. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 383 b, All the Sacramentes..we doe observe in due and covenable order. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 82 a, Hee shall haue time and space to tender to him couenable mariage.

2. Agreeing with each other; consistent.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xiv. 56 Sothli manye seiden fals witnessinge a3ens him, and the witnessingis weren not couenable [Vulg. *convenientia*].

3. Suitable for a purpose, or to the needs or wishes of any one; convenient.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 388 Whan a covenable day fell. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 339 The wind was covenable. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxiii. 136 Engyns couenable to drawe out of the shippes the timber, the stones, the pipes and other thinges. 1569 STOCKER tr. *Diod. Sic.* III. xviii. 135 Sending them into places couenable to winter. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* II. 70 To obvent the malice of such felons, and to see a covenable remedy.

4. Of persons: Of becoming appearance or behaviour; seemly, comely; accomplished. Cf. *proper* (man, child, etc.) in obs. and dial. use.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4089 A ful loueli lady lettered at þe best, corteys & couenabul. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. x. (1495) 311 The sygne that hyght Gemini..makyth a man fayr, couenable, and of meane stature. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 244 Ful abill To armes, & to travaill, & persone couenabill. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccl.xxix. 635 A sonne called Philip, a right couenable and gracious man.

†**Co·venableness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Fitness; seasonableness; suitableness.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccl.* viii. 6 To alle nede time is and couenablenesse [Vulg. *opportunitas*]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xx. (1495) 208 In fedynge men sholde take hede to couenablynesse of tyme.

†**Covena·blete.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *covenableté*: see COVENABLE and -TY.] Fitness, suitableness; also, a fit occasion, an opportunity.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* xiv. 29 He kepte couenabletee [Vulg. *opportunitatem*], in whiche he shulde perfourme the maundement. — *Matt.* xxvi. 16 And fro that tyme he souȝte couenablete, for to bitake hym. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. vii. 16 This onely couenablete without the other propretees.

†**Co·venably,** *adv. Obs.* [f. COVENABLE + -LY[2]; cf. CONABLY, CONVENABLY.] In a suitable, proper, or convenient manner; fitly; appropriately; seasonably, opportunely; conveniently.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xiv. 11 And he souȝte how he schulde bitraye him couenably [Vulg. *opportune*]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 303 Gades is couenableliche first i-sette among þe ylondes of þe greet see. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 9 A good medicine couenably yeuen to them that be seke. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 175 If a daughter be couenably married by him, this is a sufficient aduancement. [1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 3 In every church ..a secular person was to be ordained vicar perpetual, and covenably endowed. Cf. Act 4 Hen. IV. c. xii.]

†**Co·venance,** *sb. Obs.* In 5–6 **-aunce.** [a. OF. *covenance*, now *convenance*, whence later Eng. CONVENANCE.] Agreement, covenant, convention.

? *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 902 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 57 Vnto the kynge soone he rade, As he before his couenaunce made. 1483 CAXTON *Æsop* (1889) 47 The couenaunces and pactyons made by..force oughte not to be holden. 1490 — *Eneydos* lviii. 156 The kynge Latyne and the other barons deuysed the couenances [of the combat]. *c* 1500 *Melusine* (E. E. T. S.) 5 She assentid to hit by such couenaunce that neuer he shuld see her naked.

†**Co·venance,** *v. Obs.* In 5 **-aunce.** [a. OF. *covenancier, -ancer*, to covenant, settle or contract, f. *covenance*, agreement, covenant: see prec.] *trans.* To agree to, settle, or contract by covenant.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 100 She thenne, that wold fayne haue sene this maryage to be couenaunced and graunted. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxxvii. 126 To hym he hadde couenaunced his daughter Lauyne.

Covenant (kv·vĭnănt), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4 **couenante, -ande, -ond(e, kouenand**, 4–5 **couenaund(e**, 4–6 **-and, -aunt(e**, 5 **-awnt(e**, 3–7 **couenant**, 7– **covenant**. *β.* 3 **conuenant**, 4 **-and**, 6 **-ent**. *γ.* 4 **conant, connande, cuunand**, *Sc.* **cwnnand**, 4–6 **conand(e**, *Sc.* **cunnand(e**, 5 **cunaunt, connownt, cownand**, *Sc.* **connand**. (4 ? **cuuaunt, kuuant**, 5 **covande, -aunde**: perh. error of *u, v*, for *n*.) *δ.* 5 **comnawnt, cumnawnte**. [a. OF. *covenant* (12–15th c. in Littré), later *convenant*, sb. use of *covenant, convenant* adj., orig. pa. pple. of *convenir* to agree: see COVENABLE, and cf. the development of forms there.]

1. A mutual agreement between two or more persons to do or refrain from doing certain acts; a compact, contract, bargain; sometimes, the undertaking, pledge, or promise of one of the parties. Phrases, *To make* or *enter into a c.*; *to hold, keep, break c.* (No longer in ordinary use, exc. when coloured by legal or theological associations.)

α. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7484 (Cott.) Sir King, he said, hald me couenand. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 64 Hit is wykked condicioun, Covenaunt of schrewead-hede. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 859 Haue I nat holden couenant vnto thee. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 999 Ne he keppid no couenaund to þe kynd maydon. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 77 b, They made couenaunt that they sholde sle him. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Solemn. Matrimonie*, So these persons may surely perfourme and kepe the vowe and couenaunt betwixt them made. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxi. 27 And Abraham tooke sheepe and oxen, and gaue them vnto Abimelech: and both of them made a couenant [1535 COVERDALE bond together]. 1644 *Direct. Publ. Worship* in Scobell *Acts & Ord.* I. li. (1658) 87 Who are now to be joyned in the Honourable estate of Marriage, the Covenant of their God. 1643 CARYL *Sacr. Covt.* 7 A Covenant..is more than a promise, and lesse than a Oath. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 684 Bad men, profaning friendship's hallowed name, Form, in its stead, a covenant of shame. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 17 He had entered into a covenant for mutual support with forty of the king's other slaves.

β. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3722 Al þat lond By certeyn conuenant was in Kyng Artures hond. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2352 (Cott.) Our lauerd him held treu conuenand. 1546 LYNDESAY *Tragedy* 327 Haistelie my conuenent I brak.

γ. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 57 Suane..to þat conant him bond. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 753 The cunnand on this wyss was maid. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5543 He [Alexander] makis a conand with his knistis. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1345 To Bruce sen syne he kepit na connand. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 74 To breke Conande, *depacisci*..To make Conande, *pacisci*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 102 How mony crakyt cunnand? 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 166 b, Theyr eares also hath made a conuencyon or conande with reason.

δ. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 108 Cumnawnte [*v.rr.* comnawnt, cunaunt], *pactum, fedus, convencio*.

†**b.** *To, on, upon, in, at* (*a* or *the*) *covenant*: on a mutual stipulation, or understanding; on the condition *that*. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7637 (Cott.) If he wald His doghter wedde..To þe conuenand for to bring An hundreth hefds to þe king. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 2 Thu gaf man skil and insiht..To kouenand that he serue the riht. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 193 In that conande I yelde it the. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Theodera* 237 One þat cunnande..I wil tel þe a thinge. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 696, I shall you telle, At this couenant wold I dwelle. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1700 On þe conand þat whils I leue þou tell naman what I didd. 15.. *Merchant & Son* 80 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 138 On a covenaunt, fadur, y wyll, and ellys not. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 236 b, To conclude a truce..upon covenaunt, every man to have his awne.

†**2.** A promise made to oneself, a solemn personal resolve, a vow. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 688 *Cleopatra*, And in myn self this couenaunt made I tho, ffor ryght swich as ȝe feldyn wel or wo The same wolde I felen, life or dethe.

†**3.** Each of the points or terms of an agreement. *Obs.* exc. as in 4 b.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 712 And swiftly he sware on þat shene god; All the couenaundes to kepe. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 711 Home they rode..And to the quene the covenantys seyd. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 119 Certaine other couenants

were agreed upon between them. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. viii. § 6 To make good the Covenants of the late concluded peace.

4. *Law.* A formal agreement, convention, or promise of legal validity; *esp.* in Eng. Law, a promise or contract under seal. (The English equivalent of Lat. *conventio* as technically used from the Norman Conquest onwards.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 260 Þe conantz þat wer sette..Kyng Philip has þam gette fro þat tyme hiderward. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2135 *Ariadne*, As ye han In this Covenaunt herd me rede. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXIX. 240 It was sent to the court of rome..that the forsayd couenauntz shold be enbulled. 1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 100 G, An Instrument of Couenants therefore is a formal deed conteining an agreement of diuers persons. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 91 b, Covenant is an Agreement made by Deed in writing, and sealed between two persons..if the one of them holdeth not his covenant but breaketh it, then hee which thereof feeleth himselfe grieved, shall have thereupon a Writ of covenant. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. Index s.v., Express and implied covenants defined. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 116 The lien of covenants usually contains introductory words, declaring the entent of the covenant. If there are several covenantors, it usually declares the covenant to be several, or joint, or joint and several. 1875 DIGBY *Real Prop.* vi. (1876) 294 A covenant to stand seised was where a person by deed agreed to stand seised to the use of some near relation—son, brother, nephew, or cousin.

b. *esp.* A particular clause of agreement contained in a deed; *e. g.* the ordinary covenants to pay rent, etc. in a lease.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iv. 155 Let there be couenants drawne between's. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 682 You invert the covenants of her [nature's] trust. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) Wks. (1753) II. 103 The City granted the Lease at last..full of covenants so much to the City's advantage. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 304 After warranty usually follow covenants, or conventions; which are clauses of agreement contained in a deed. 1810 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 127 The suit was instituted on several covenants contained in a deed made by John Peck. 1872 R. B. SMYTH *Mining Statist.* 97 Four new leases..were declared void for non-fulfilment of covenants. *Mod.* Are there any restrictive covenants on this property?

†**5.** The matter agreed upon between two parties, or undertaken or promised by either; hence, covenanted duty, service, wages, rent, etc. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4990 (Cott.) Þe term es fourti dais sette þat i o þam mi couunand gette. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 561 Watz nót a pené þy couenaunt þore? 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 153 (MS. C) Alle þat done her connande wel han dowble hyre for her trauaille. 1481 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 316 Euery prentes that..trewly seruethe his cownand. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 1803 Lo, here is all þi connownt, allredy þou xall it have. 1561 BECON *Sick Man's Salve* Wks. II. 244 Look well unto thy servants. Give them their covenants, and suffer them not to be idle. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (1633) 57 Exacting of them (besides his covenants) what he pleaseth.

†**6.** Pledge, security. *Obs. rare.*

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 32 He who freely magnifies what hath been nobly done..gives ye the best cov'nant of his fidelity.

7. *Script.* Applied esp. to an engagement entered into by the Divine Being with some other being or persons.

[The Heb. word בְּרִית *bĕrîth* is also the ordinary term for a contract, agreement, alliance, or league between men. It is constantly rendered in the Septuagint by διαθήκη 'disposition, distribution, arrangement', which occurs in Aristophanes in the sense 'convention, arrangement between parties', but usually in cl. Gr. meant 'disposition by will, testament'. Accordingly, the Old Latin translation of the Bible (Itala) appears to have uniformly rendered διαθήκη by *testamentum*, while Jerome translated the Heb. by *fœdus* and *pactum* indifferently. Hence, in the Vulgate, the O. T. has the old rendering *testamentum* in the (Gallican) Psalter, but Jerome's renderings *fœdus*, *pactum* elsewhere; the N. T. has always *testamentum*. In English Wyclif strictly followed the Vulgate, rendering *fœdus*, *pactum*, by *boond*, *covenaunt*, rather indiscriminately, *testamentum* in the Psalter and N. T. always by *testament*. So the versions of Rheims and Douay. The 16th c. English versions at length used *covenant* entirely in O. T. (including the Psalter), and Tindale introduced it into 6 places in the N. T. These the Geneva extended to 23, and the Bible of 1611 to 22 (in 2 of which Gen. had *testament*), leaving *testament* in 14 (in 3 of which Gen. had *covenant*). The Revised Version of 1881 has substituted *covenant* in 12 of these, leaving *testament* in 2 only (Heb. ix. 16, 17).]

Thus בְּרִית, διαθήκη, *fœdus* (*pactum*), *covenant* are applied to God's engagement with Noah and his posterity, Gen. vi. 18, ix. 9–17; to that made with Abraham and his posterity, Gen. xvii, of which the token was circumcision; to the institution of the Mosaic Law, Exod. xxiv. 7, 8, and to that law or its observance itself, whence the expressions *book of the covenant* (i.e. of the law), *ark of the covenant*, *blood of the covenant* (i.e. of beasts ritually sacrificed), *land of the covenant* (=promised land, Canaan). The covenant with the Israelites, in its various phases, is commonly called the *Old Covenant*, in contrast to which the prophets made promise of a *new covenant*, Jer. xxxi. 31; and this name καινὴ διαθήκη *New Covenant* (*testament*) was, according to St. Luke xxii. 20, applied by Jesus to the new relation to man which God had established in Him. In this sense it is also used by St. Paul and the writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews, who contrast these two covenants (Gal. iv. 24, Heb. viii. 13, ix. 15, etc.), also called by commentators the *Temporal* and the *Eternal Covenant* (cf. Heb. xiii. 20).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1975 (Cott.) A couenand neu ic hight þe, þou sal fra now mi rainbow see. *Ibid.* 2667 Hald 3ee þe couenand.o þis wi[s] Do your knaue-barnes to circumces. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxxi. 31 Y shal smyte to the hous of Israel and to the hous of Iuda newe pes couenaunt, not after the couenaunt that y couenauntede with 3oure fadris [*Heb.* viii. 8, I schal ende a newe testament]. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Heb.* viii. 8, I shal make with the house of Israel and with the house of Iuda a new couenant [*earlier versions* testament]. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xxxiv. 28 And he wrote vpon the Tables the words of the couenant, the ten Commandements. — *Heb.* viii: *heading*, And the temporall Couenant with the Fathers [is abolished] by the eternal Couenant of the Gospel. *Ibid.* xii. 24 The mediatour of the new Couenant [*margin* testament]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 892 And makes a Covenant never to destroy The Earth again by flood. 1779 COWPER *Olney Hymns*, Oh, how I love thy holy word, Thy gracious covenant, O Lord! 1818 J. BENSON *Bible w. Notes*, *Heb.* xiii. 20 The everlasting covenant—viz. the covenant of grace, in its last dispensation, termed everlasting. 1881 N. T. *Luke* xxii. 20 This cup is the new covenant [*marg.* testament] in my blood.

b. Hence *covenant* is sometimes used = Dispensation.

1818 J. BENSON *Bible w. Notes*, *Rom.* iii. 28 The faith by which men, under the New Covenant, are justified. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 587 The doctrine, that it was allowable for a man now, as well as under the old covenant, to have several wives. 1867 BP. FORBES *Expl.* 39 *Art.* vii. (1881) 118 Another important instance of the connection between the old and the new covenant is Prophecy.

c. The two divisions of the Scriptures, belonging to the Mosaic and Christian dispensations respectively, are sometimes called the *Books of the Old and the New Covenant*, instead of the usual form O. and N. Testament (Gr. παλαιὰ and καινὴ διαθήκη).

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxiii. 541 The Gospels, the Acts, and the Epistles, all which together we call the newe Couenant or the newe Testament. 1796 NEWCOME (*title*), An attempt towards revising our English Translation of the Greek Scriptures or the new Covenant of Jesus Christ.

d. (*Greater*) *Book of the Covenant*, *Little Book of the C.*: names given by O. T. critics to certain portions of the Book of Exodus, viz. ch. xx. 22–xxiii, and ch. xxxiv. 11–26 respectively.

8. *Theol.* **a.** *Covenant of Works*, *Covenant of Grace*: the two relations which are represented as subsisting between God and man, before and since the Fall.

The Covenant of Works (or *of Life*) was made with Adam for himself and his posterity upon condition of obedience; the *Covenant of Grace* (or *of Redemption*) with 'the Second Adam' and with his elect in him, for their deliverance from the misery and penalty into which they had fallen through transgression of the covenant of works. The theology of the covenants, or Federal Theology, was first elaborated by Koch or Cocceius (1603–1669); and attained great vogue in the 17th c., esp. among the Puritans. It is prominently developed in the Westminster Confession of Faith, and its accompanying Catechisms.

a 1640 J. BALL *Covt. of Grace* (1645) 8 The Covenant of workes, wherein God covenanteth with man to give him eternall life upon condition of perfect obedience in his own person. The Covenant of Grace, which God worketh with man promising eternal life upon condition of believing. 1643–7 *Westm. Conf. Faith* vii, Of Gods Covenant with Man. 1647 *Assembly's Larger Catech.* A. xxxi, The covenant of grace was made with Christ as the second Adam, and in him with all the elect as his seed. 1647 *Shorter Catech.* A. 12 When God had created man, he entered into a covenant of life with him, upon condition of perfect obedience. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *2nd Answ. Bp. Rochester*, Only the covenant of works did God make with all men till Christ came: but he did never exact it after Adam. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* (1879) 351 Thus..was my Soul..tossed sometimes headlong into despair, sometimes upon the Covenant of Works. 1774 FLETCHER *Salv. by Grace* Wks. 1795 IV. 30 An account of the two covenants, that God entered into with man. 1818 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, 'Whilk Covenant is your honour meaning?—is it the Covenant of Works, or the Covenant of Grace?'

b. Applied to the engagement with God which is entered into by believers at their baptism, or admission into the visible church.

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 17 The covenand or condition maid in Baptyme. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxiv. § 4 Baptism implieth a covenant or league between God and man. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 222 Yet have they not any..power to make them members of God's church (if they be not under the visible covenant). 1644 *Direct. Publ. Worship* in Scobell *Acts & Ord.* I. li. (1658) 84 To improve and make the right use of their Baptism; and of the Covenant sealed thereby betwixt God and their souls. 1786 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IV. 325 That solemn service, the renewing of our covenant with God. 1821 WORDSW. *Eccl. Sonn.* III. xxiii, On each head His lawn-robed Servant lays An apostolic hand, and with prayer seals The Covenant. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Year*, *5th Sun. after Easter* x, The covenant of our second birth. 1891 T. MOZLEY *The Son* xlviii. 306 Admitted to covenant with God, as in our Catechism all baptized persons are described as children of God.

9. *Eccl.* **a.** *Sc. Hist.* The name given to certain bonds of agreement signed by the Scottish Presbyterians for the defence and furtherance of their religion and ecclesiastical polity.

The *National Covenant* was signed at Edinburgh on 28 Feb. 1638 for the defence of Presbyterianism against the Episcopal system that had been introduced by James I and Charles I. The *Solemn League and Covenant* was accepted by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland on 17 Aug. 1643, and by the Westminster Assembly of Divines, and English Parliament, on 25 Sept., as a league between England and Scotland on the basis of the establishment of Presbyterianism in both countries. It is to the latter especially that the name usually refers. It is sometimes given also to the Bonds subscribed at Edinburgh by the Lords of the Congregation and their followers on 3 Dec. 1557, and at Perth on 31 May 1559, the object of which was the carrying out of the Protestant Reformation.

1638 DK. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) 11 If you uill not be content to admitt the Couenant to remaine, call a generall assemblie uher ye may expeckt the Bishopes to be limited. 1643 *Solemn League & Covt.*, We Noblemen, Barons, Knights, Gentlemen, Citizens, Burgesses, Ministers of the Gospel and Commons of all sorts..after mature deliberation, resolv'd and determin'd to enter into a mutual and solemn League and Covenant. 1643 EVELYN *Diary* 23 July, The Covenant being pressed, I absented myselfe. 1650 CHAS. II *Oath* in *Hist. Chas. II* (1660) 76, I Charles King of Great Britain France and Ireland, do assure and declare by my solemn Oath..my allowance and approbation of the National Covenant, and of the Solemn League and Covenant. 1661 EVELYN *Diary* 22 May, The Scotch Covenant was burnt by the common hangman in divers places in London. Oh prodigious change! 1677 BURNET *Mem. Dks. of Hamilton* 367 The 17th of August, the day in which the Covenant was first made, which from thence some used to call *Saint Covenant's Day*. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. liii. 139 The Earl of Argyle..had at last embraced the Covenant. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 213 Lauderdale had been conspicuous among the Scotch insurgents of 1638, and zealous for the covenant.

b. *Church Covenant*: the formal agreement made and subscribed by the members of a Congregational Church in order to constitute themselves a distinct religious society. (An important feature of Congregational polity in New England.)

c 1640 T. HOOKER *Ch. Discipline* I. iv. (1648) 45 Of the Formall cause of a Visible Church, the Church Covenant. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Christi* V. iv, Of the Form of the Visible Church, and of Church Covenants.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *covenant ark*, *blessings*, *charter*, *engagement*, *mercies*, *right*, *safety*, *-servant*; *covenant-breaker*, *-closure* sbs.; *covenant-breaking*, *-ensuring*, *-keeping*, *-making* adjs.; *covenant-wise* adv.

1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xii. 167 The *covenant Ark..will rise buoyant on the waters. 1836 E. OSLER in Palmer *Bk. of Praise* (1874) 299 A milder seal than Abraham found Of *cov'nant blessings more Divine. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 108 *Cumnawnte brekere, *fidifragus*. 1534 TINDALE *Rom.* I. 31 Covenaunte breakers, vnlouinge, truce-breakers. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* I. 48 He cannot be a covenant-breaker. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 104 The Covenant, or rather, the *Covenant-Charter, was given soon after the Fall, to Mankind in general. 1653 BAXTER *Peace Consc.* Ep. Ded., Your hearts in their *Covenant-closure with Christ. 1861–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 290 Unless we perform it upon a *Covenant Engagement. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 150 Bright as the *Covenant-ensuring bow. 1685 J. HOWE in H. Rogers *Life* ix. 231 To that blessed.. and *covenant-keeping God. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 561 Sa fell off this *conand making. *c* 1750 *Wesley's Hymns* (1831) *Suppl. Hymns* No. 748 And make the *cov'nant peace mine own. 1660 *Hist. Chas. II* 83 Those hard *Covenant Pills which the Kirkmen made him swallow. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 413 A *Covenant-right to the Promises of God. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xii. 168 Let us rejoice in this *covenant safety. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Paraphr., Luke* 131 a, To liue as a *couenaunt seruaunt with so ryche ..an houshoulder. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 76 An union *covenant-wise could never have been, except God had in a manner bowed to us.

b. Special comb. †**Covenant-head** (*Theol.*), one who enters into a covenant as a representative of others; †**covenant-man**, a party to a covenant or contract; a covenanter; †**covenant-penny**, earnest-money.

1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* 15 We did not commit it, but Adam; but it is so reckoned ours, upon our being included in him as our *covenant-head. 1769 CRUDEN *Concordance* (ed. 3) s.v. *Covenant*, Elect sinners, on whom grace and glory were settled for ever in Christ, their covenant-head. 1540 *Will of J. Smyth* (Somerset Ho.), To euery of my Joreneymen & *Covenaunt-men. 1581 DEES *Diary* (Camden) 11 Helen was hyred at our Lady Day for the yere.. she had her *covenant penny.

Covenant (kʌ·vĭnănt), *v.* Also 4-6 couenaunt, (4 *pa. pple.* y-couenaunt, 5 cumnawntyn, 6 comnaunt), 6 conuenant, -aunt, 7 covnant. [f. the sb.: cf. COVENANCE *v.*]

1. *intr.* To enter into a covenant or formal agreement; to agree formally or solemnly; to contract.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 108 Cumnawntyn, or make a cumnawnte, *convenio*, *pango*. 1536 in *Thynne's Animadv.* Introd. 28 John Wylkynson..hath convenanted and bargayned with Edmunde Pekham. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (1633) 57 The reason why the landlord will no longer covenant with him. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* XXVI. 15 They couenanted with him for thirtie pieces of siluer. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 666 They had jointly Covenanted against Foreign Dominion and Tyranny. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 562 A man cannot grant any thing to his wife, or enter into covenant with her: for..to covenant with her, would be only to covenant with himself. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 185 Did I not pay them..the sum covenanted for?

b. with *infin.* or *clause*, expressing purpose or purport.

c 1314 [see COVENANT *pa. pple.*].

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 38 A Carm me haþ y-couenaunt þe Crede me to teche. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 140 They couenaunted with hym to paye yearely a hundreth pounde weyght of perles. 1645 *Direct. Publ. Worship* in Scobell *Acts & Ord.* I. li. (1658) 87, I M. do take thee N. to be my married Wife, and do..promise and covenant to be a loving and faithfull Husband unto thee. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vii. 182 The King of the Romans and Electors did covenant mutually to assist and defend one another. 1768

STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 120 I had covenanted at Montruil to give him a new hat with a silver button and loop. 1819 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1844) I. ii. 59 Did you not covenant to write to me first? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 552 An agreement by which the Company had covenanted to furnish a person named Colston with two hundred tons of saltpetre.

2. *trans.* To agree or subscribe to by covenant; to agree formally to give or do (something).

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxxiv. 27 Thes wordes with which I haue couenauntide a boond of pees. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 155 Ye conuenaunted with me a yefte whiche I purpose now to take. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* (1812) I. cccclxlix. 794 These maryages were swornе and couenaunted. 1530 PALSGR. 503 s. v. That that I comnaunt with you shall be parfourmed. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* (1851) 22 The Tribute Covnanted to Belinus for his enlargement. 1849 GROTE *Hist. Greece* II. lxii. (1862) V. 374 Nothing is covenanted as to any remainder. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 179 She refused to pay the witch who had assisted her the sum covenanted.

3. To make it a condition or clause of an agreement, to stipulate. (with *obj. clause.*)

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 153 b, The old husbandes in hiring of a shepehearde, did alwaies covenant among others, that he should be sound of body and limme. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 234/1 With Poland, therefore, must I covenant thus, That if, etc. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* IV. v, *Imprimis* then, I covenant that your acquaintance be general..*Item*, I article that you continue to like your own face, as long as I shall.

†**4.** To take the Covenant: see COVENANT *sb.* 9.

1661 R. L'ESTRANGE *Interest Mistaken* 25 Reverend Divines reduced to begge their Bread, because they would not Covenant.

†**5.** *trans. To covenant out*: to exclude or expel by covenant. *Obs.*

1661 *Mercurius Caledonius* 1 Mar., That laudable custom of suppers, which was covenanted out..is again in fashion.

†**Covenant,** *pa. pple. Obs.* An occasional variant of COVENANTED.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 474 As it was couenaunt bitven ous tvo. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. 85 Hauing his monie that was couenant, is hee not bound..to teach them.

†**Covenant,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *covenant*, early form of *convenant* suiting, agreeing.] = COVENABLE *a.* 4.

c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 945 Let him goo, He semyth covenawnt and trewe.

Covenantal (kʊ·vĭnæ·ntăl), *a.* [f. COVENANT *sb.* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a covenant.

1863 J. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* I. xii. (1874) 154 Heaven's bright bow The emblem of her covenantal sign. 1889 *Lux Mundi* xii. (1890) 493 The one condition of covenantal union with God.

Covenanted (kʊ·vĭnăntĕd), *ppl. a.*

1. Of a thing: Agreed upon, established, or secured by covenant. *Covenanted grace, mercies* (Theol.): those that are secured to such as have entered into covenant with God: see COVENANT 8 b.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xli. 263 The reduction of his elect to their former covenanted obedience. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* V. (1851) 204 Hostages..to keep thir covnanted peace. 1788 BURNS *Let.* 8 Nov., Nothing inconsistent with the covenanted terms. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* xxxvii, There is not on the earth a soul so base, But may obtain a place In covenanted grace. 1887 S. COX *Expositions* Ser. III. xiii. 169 There is a very general impression..that a radical and vast difference obtains between what are called the covenanted and the uncovenanted mercies of God. 1888 SIR F. POLLOCK *Oxf. Lect.* viii. (1890) 199 Their covenanted liberty of self-government.

2. Of a person: Having entered into a covenant, bound by a covenant.

1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* I. 165 To shew mercy to his covenanted people. 1722 *Lett. fr. Mist's Jrnl.* II. 235 Any profess'd Dissenter, and covenanted Member of a Conventicle.

3. *Hist.* Having subscribed the Covenant.

1660 in Neal *Hist. Purit.* IV. 256 He [Charles II] thanked God that he was a Covenanted King. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 90 When the Covenanted Zealots were uppermost. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xi. 317 The presbyterians remembered that he [Charles II] was what they called a covenanted King. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 456 The heir of a covenanted house.

4. *Indian Civil Service.* Applied to the regular members of the service who used to enter into a formal covenant with the East India Company, and do so now with the Secretary of State for India. Hence *the covenanted service.*

1757 in J. Long *Select. Rec. Govt.* (V.), A great scarcity of covenanted servants in Calcutta. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 323 The covenanted civil service in India. 1861 *Times* 23 July, In addition to general covenants for fidelity, obedience to orders, and accounting, the covenanted servants bind themselves to deliver to the Government, on demand, all their books and papers, etc. 1885 *Athenæum* 11 Apr. 466/1 A covenanted Bengal civilian.

Covenantee (kʊ·vĭnăntī·). [see -EE.] **a.** *Legal* and *gen.* The person to whom a promise by covenant is made. The correlative of COVENANTOR.

1649 W. BALL *Power of Kings* 8 Even so it is between the King, who is Covenantor by Oath, and the People who are Covenantees concerning Lawes and Statutes..to be enacted. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 156 If a man covenants to be at York by such a day..and is not at York at the time appointed..these are direct breaches of his covenant; and may be perhaps greatly to the disadvantage and loss of the covenantee. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 101 If a tenant in tail covenants to stand seised to the use of the covenantee for life. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 308/1 The reasons for making the trustees covenantees are that the husband cannot covenant with his wife.

b. *Theol.* One admitted into God's covenant with His people.

1692 BEVERLEY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 1 The Covenantees according to the faultless Covenant must so continue in it, that God may be for ever their God, and they his People. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* V. III. (1852) 295 To be in covenant, or to be a covenantee is the *formalis ratio* of a church member. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 105 Both of them were the respective Rites of their Admission into the several Covenants, and the Covenantees became thereby entitled to the respective Privileges which were annex'd to them.

†**Covenantee'r, -ier.** *Obs. rare.* [see -EER.] = COVENANTER 2.

1660 *Hist. Chas. II* 86 The proud Marquess of Argyle, and other Covenantier Lords. 1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 114 His majestie..did recommend to them the suppression of covenanteers and all schismaticks.

Covenanter (kʊ·vĭnăntəɹ). [f. COVENANT *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. *gen.* One who covenants or enters into a covenant with others.

1643 CARYL *Sacr. Covt.* 10 You must bid high for the honour of a Covenanter. 1656 S. WINTER *Serm.* 40 Abraham is brought in as the first explicit Covenanter. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 288 Faithfulness is plainly and clearly declared..betwixt covenanters. 1830 E. H. BROWNE *Exp.* 39 *Art.* xxvii. (1874) 615 But a covenant on God's part implies the faithfulness of the Covenanter.

2. *Sc. Hist.* A subscriber or adherent of the National Covenant signed 28 Feb. 1638, or of the Solemn League and Covenant of 1643. (In Scotland traditionally pronounced *covena·nter.*)

1638 DK. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) 51 Take him to be a uoorse instrument then anie Couenanter. 1638 CHAS. I in Hetherington *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1842) 290 I intend not to yield to the demands of those traitors the Covenanters. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I*, I. 108 This blew ribbin was worne and called 'the Covenanter's ribbin' by the haill souldiers of the army. 1681 in *Bagford Ballads* (1878) 929 Each zealous Covenanter [*rime* a Ranter]. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 93 The same fanatic principle..emptied its whole vial of wrath on the miserable covenanters of Scotland. 1886 MORLEY *Mill's Autobiog.* Crit. Misc. III. 66 The temperament of the Scotch Covenanter of the 17th century.

Covenanting (kʊ·vĭnăntĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COVENANT *v.* + -ING 1.] The entering into or signing a covenant.

1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Consid. to Parl.* Wks. (1711) 186 For whatsoever crime; except lese majesty against the state, and not covenanting. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 140 In regard of their implicite covenanting. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 285 These Words do imply our formal Covenanting with God in Baptism.

Covenanting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That enters into or signs a covenant; *spec.* in *Sc. Hist.* (see COVENANT 9).

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* Pref. to Rdr. 13 Their select fraternities and covenanting congregations. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IX. (1843) 592/1 He had application enough from the covenanting party of Scotland. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. ii. 147 Alexander, who led the Covenanting troops. 1888 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* V. 82 A paper (known in Covenanting annals as the Hamilton Declaration).

†**Co·venantly,** *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [-LY 2.] According to covenant.

1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* 29 The Army did not violate or breake any the rights and priviledges of Parliament, properly, or Covenantly so called.

Covenantor (kʊ·vĭnăntǫ·ɹ). *Law.* [f. COVENANT *v.* + -OR.] One who enters into a legal covenant; the party by whom the obligation expressed in the covenant is to be performed.

1649 W. BALL *Power of Kings* 8 Every Covenantor may..advise with Himselfe..as well as with the Councell of His Covenantee. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 304 If the covenantor covenants for himself and his heirs, it is then a covenant real, and descends upon the heirs. 1887 *Law Rep.* 34 Ch. Div. 4 Necessary to give one covenantor a right through the covenantee as against other covenantors.

Covenous, var. of COVINOUS.

†**Covent.** The early form of CONVENT, q. v., common down to 17th c., and surviving in some proper names, as in *Covent Garden*, London.

Coventre, ? error for *coyentre, coyntre*: see COYN *Obs.*, quince.

c 1450 *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 716 *Hec cocianus*, a coventre. [Cf. *ibid.* 629/12 *Coctanus* qwynstre.]

Co·ven-tree, covin-tree. *Sc.* [In sense 1, app. from COVEN; but 2 is of uncertain origin.]

1. *trans.* 'A large tree in front of old Scottish mansion-houses, where the laird met his visitors' (Jamieson), or where he assembled his retainers.

1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* iii, I love not the Castle when the covin-tree bears such acorns as I see yonder. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scot.* (1855) 333 At all old Scottish mansion-houses, there was a tree at some distance from the door, called the coglin tree, (variously the covan tree,) where the landlord met his guests. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 367 The Border reivers were being hung to their own covin trees by rough and ready Jedburgh Justice.

2. A local name of the shrub *Viburnum Lantana*, called also *Wayfaring (Man's) Tree*: recorded by Britten and Holland from Bucks and Wilts.

a 1697 AUBREY (Brit. & Holl.), *Coven-tree* common about Chalke and Cranbourn Chase; the carters doe make their whippes of it.

Coventry (kɒ·vĕntri, kʊ·v-). An ancient town in Warwickshire.

1. *To send* (*a person*) *to Coventry*: to exclude him from the society of which he is a member on account of objectionable conduct; to refuse to associate or have intercourse with him. So also *to be in Coventry.*

[The origin of the phrase has been the subject of numerous ingenious conjectures: see Brewer, *Phrase and Fable*, etc. A probable suggestion refers it to the circumstances recorded in quot. 1647; a less likely source has been suggested in quot. 1691.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 83 At Bromigham a town so generally wicked that it had risen upon small parties of the king's, and killed or taken them prisoners and sent them to Coventry [then strongly held for the Parliament]. *a* 1691 BAXTER in *Relig. Baxt.* I. I. (1696) 44 Thus when I was at Coventry the Religious part of my Neighbours at Kidderminster that would fain have lived quietly at home, were forced..to be gone, and to Coventry they came.]

1765 *Club bk. Tarporley Hunt* in Eg. Warburton *Hunting Songs* Introd. (1877) 16 Mr. John Barry having sent the Fox Hounds to a different place to what was ordered..was sent to Coventry, but return'd upon giving six bottles of Claret to the Hunt. 1787 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Aug., I sent his dependence and his building to Coventry, by not seeming to hear him. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) I. 34 No. 3 [He] paid thirty shillings and sixpence for contumacy, and swore himselve to Coventry. 1821 CROKER in *C. Papers* I. 203 (Farmer) I found MacMahon in a kind of Coventry, and was warned not to continue my acquaintance with him. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* iii, The oldsters..had sent me to the most rigid Coventry. 1885 W. E. NORRIS *Adrian Vidal* xxxiv, She ended by virtually sending him to Coventry in his own house.

2. *slang.* A kind of cake (see quot.).

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 198 Among the regular articles of this street-sale are 'Coventrys', or three-cornered puffs with jam inside.

†**3. Coventry Bells.** *Obs.* **a.** An old name for *Campanula Medium.* Also called *Coventry Rapes, Coventry Marians.* It is possible that some British species, as *C. Trachelium, C. Rapunculus*, were sometimes included under the name: cf. CANTERBURY BELL. **b.** In Gerarde also for *Anemone Pulsatilla.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xx. 171 Like the Belfloures, or Couentrie Marians..the Couentrie Marians violet. *Ibid.* II. xxii. 173 Of Marians violet, or Couentrie Belles..These pleasant floures grow about Couentrie in England. *Ibid.* 174 We may also cal them Couentrie Rapes. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxxiii. § 3. 309 In Cambridgeshire, where they [Passe Flowers] grow, they are named Couentry bels. *Ibid.* II. cx. § 2. 363 Couentrie bels are called..Mercuries violets, and Couentrie Rapes, and of some, Mariettes. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lxi. 117. 1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 329 Coventry-bells, Campanula.

†**4. Coventry blue.** *Obs.* A kind of blue thread manufactured at Coventry, and used for embroidery. (Also simply *Coventry.*)

[1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* 49 a, I have heard say that the chiefe trade of Coventry was heretofore in making of blew thred.] *a* 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV* (1861) 208 Edge me the sleeves with Coventry blue. *c* 1600 *Roxb. Ball.* VI. 463 She hath a cloute of mine, wrought with good Coventry. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metamorph.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 625/1 A skein of Coventry blue I had to work Gregory Litchfield a handkerchief.

†**Co·ventry,** *v. Obs.*$^{-1}$ [f. the surname of Sir John Coventry, on whose mutilation by the king's friends in 1670 the *Coventry Act* (22-3 Chas. II, c. 1) against nose-slitting and maiming was passed.] To slit the nose of.

1704 W. BISSET *Plain Eng.* 55 Sure to be cudgell'd or *Coventry'd*; or have my Throat cut the next hour.

Cover (kʊ·vəɹ), *v.*[1] Forms: 3 cuuer-en, 3-6 couer(e, 4- cover. Also 4-5 covyr(e, covir, 4-6 kever(e, keuer(e, 5 kouer(e, kyuer(e, cufere, couure, couvre, 6 couour; also 4-5 cure, 6 cour, 8 *Sc.* coor: see CURE *v.*[2] [a. OF. *cuvr-ir, covr-ir*, later *couvr-ir* = Pr. *cobrir, cubrir*, Sp. *cubrir*, It. *coprire*:—L. *cooperīre*, f. *co-* = *com-* intensive + *operīre* to cover, cover up, conceal. The OF. stressed form *cuevre, queuvre*, of the prés. sing. gave the English variant *kever, kiver*, still extensively used in the dialects.]

I. 1. *trans.* To put or lay something over (an object), with the effect of hiding from view, protecting, or enclosing; to overlay, overspread *with.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3678 (Cott.) Wit a rugh skin sco hidd his hals And couerd þar-wit his hands als. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9616 Priam a prise towmbe prestly gart make, And the bodyes..buried þerin..Couert hom clanly, closet hom togedur. 14.. *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 68 Kever the rotes azene with same erthe. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* III. xxxiii. 47 Put it into a greate Tubbe, and keeuer it with water. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 9 Where finding life not yet dislodged quight He much rejoyst, and courd it tenderly. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 197 Cover with dry Straw.. your young exposed Evergreens. 1752 C. STEWART in *Scots Mag.* (1753) June 291/2 The people..were covering potatoes. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 410 Cover the whole with a stratum of charcoal.

2. To put a covering of some specified kind on.

The addition or accession of the covering, rather than the condition of the object covered, is the prominent notion.

a. To put a cover or lid upon (a vessel, etc.), or over (its contents); also to overlay (a pie or the like) with paste.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxi. 33 If eny man open a cystern..and not couerith it, and oxe or asse fal into it. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 45 Keuere þin cofyns with þe same past. *Ibid.* 52 Kyuere hym [þe Lampray] fayre with a lede. 1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 26 To cover every pot with one cover. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 77 They [coffins] had been at first cover'd with handsome lids. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 63 Cover the saucepan for an instant, uncover, and serve.

† **b.** To put a roof upon or over; to roof. *Obs.* (but see *Cover in*, 18).

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 64 Ich shal keuery ȝoure kirke and ȝoure cloistre maken. 1482 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* xli. (1527) 42 b, Brent tyle to covere [1387 TREVISA hele] with houses and chirches. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 116 Their houses..are..covered with straw or reed. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* x. § 666 To cover the house of another stranger. 1734 SALE *Koran* Prelim. Disc. I. (Chandos) 4 Covered with a cupola.

c. To put a surface layer of something on for ornament or use; to overlay, overspread *with*.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 94 Þe walles within er couerd with plates of gold. 1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 31 The Sea-Calfe is never hurt with lightning: wherefore the Emperours tents were woont to be covered with their skinnes. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 21 Sept., Most of the house is ..covered with lead, and gilded. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iii. 29 Pines..covered with the freshly-fallen snow. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. viii. 132 The roof was covered with wooden shingles.

d. To spread a cloth or the like over the upper surface of (a table); *esp.* in preparation for a meal, to lay the cloth. Often *absol.*

1563 WINȜET *Bk. Questions* in *Cert. Tractates* (1888) I. 84 Quhy couer ȝe ȝour table with a quhyte clayth at ȝour communioun? 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 290 When the houre of Supper was come, and the tables covered. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1861) 169 To cover courtly for a king. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. v. 63. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxxix. 320 Having caused a table to be covered for us, and on it placed store of excellent good meat. 1877 R. J. MORE *Under the Balkans*, A low stool covered by a handkerchief, on which were placed the religious books.

e. To overspread with something which marks or occupies the whole surface; to strew *with*.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxiv. 7 He shedde it not out vpon erthe, that it may be keuered with dust. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 22 The thorne is sharp kevered with fresshe colours. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* i. 2 Our bodies covered .. with the stripes of the lashes. *Ibid.* lxviii. 276 Covered all over with pearls, and chains. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 829 Gardens, fields and plains Were cover'd with the pest. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. 60 Art and literature covered England with great buildings and busy schools. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 58 The whole surface could not be covered with a design.

† **f.** *To cover his feet* (a Hebraism): to ease himself. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xxiv. 3 There was a caue, and Saul wente in to couer his fete. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Judg.* iii. 24 Surely he doeth his easement [*marg. note* he couereth his feete]. 1611 *ibid.*, Surely he couereth his feet in his Summer chamber.

3. To clothe (the body); to wrap, wrap up, invest, envelop.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 25465 (Fairf.) Ne palle to couer mi bane. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 116 Cloþ to coveren wiþ our bones. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5530 He was .. couert as a capull all the corse ouer. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 125/1 Yu haddest pite of my nakidnesse. For whan I was a cold thou couerdest me. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 28/1 Ledder to kyuer theyr members with. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxxvii. 1 Hee ..coueered himselfe with sackecloth. — *Ezek.* xvi. 10, I couered thee with silke. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xvii. 90 They cover themselves in the Summer with blankets.

b. *fig.* and *transf.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cviii[i]. 29 Be thei coured as with a double mantil with ther confusion. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cix. 29 Let them couer them selues with their owne confusion, as with a mantle. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 267 Heav'ns all-ruling Sire .. with the Majesty of darkness round Covers his Throne. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. viii, He stood .. covered with confusion. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 19 You..cover yourselves with the renown of a good name.

4. *To cover* (*one's head*): to put on or wear one's hat or other head-covering; *spec.* after it has been taken off as a mark of reverence or respect; also *to be covered*, and absol. *to cover*.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 27 It es no wyrchipe to Godd for to couer His heuede and leue His body bare. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 207/1 Thy veyl or keuerchief wyth whiche thou kouerst thy hede. 1530 PALSGR. 499/1 Cover your heed. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. i. 18 Good eu'n gentle friend. Couer thy head..Nay prethee bee couer'd. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* xi. 6 If the woman be not couered, let her also bee shorne. 1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 194 Whether he would now, at his leave taking, cover in presence of her Majesty. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 412 Here I stood bare, not challenging to be covered. 1800 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* VII. p. cxcvii, The Order has the particular privilege of being covered in the King's presence.

5. Said of the instrument: To lie or be over (an object) so as to hide, protect, or enclose it; to serve as a covering to.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9998 (Cott.) Þe colur..þat cuuers al abute þe wal..es rede. *c* 1340 *E. E. Psalter* (E. E. T. S.) xliii[i]. 21 Shadew of deþ couered vs. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xix. 70 The nyght obscure coureth the landes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 142 The rofe yt couereth all is the theologicall vertue, hope. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xl. 34 A cloud couered the Tent of the Congregation. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 76 The shell which covers the coco nut. *c* 1820 SHELLEY *Fugitives* viii, One boat-cloak did cover The loved and the lover. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent M. Blanc* 16 A smooth broad sheet of ice covered the whole of the declivity. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. xxv. 82 Dreary swamps cover what was once the city of Classis.

b. Said of garments and the like.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 71 The scapelarie also that kevereth the schuldris. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xxii. Wks. 882 Clothes that shal only kever them and not kepe them warme. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 127 He [the Camalleopard] is covered like a fallow Deare. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxii, All that beauty that doth cover thee Is but the seemly raiment of my heart. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xvii. 88 A cap which .. covers part of their shoulders.

c. To extend or abound thickly over the face of; to occupy the entire surface of; to strew, occupy.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 5931 (Trin.) Frogges þat no tonge coude tel..Al þe erþe þei couered so. 1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xxii. 5 A peple..that coureth the vttermoost of the erthe. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lviii. 201 The feldes were coueryd with deed men. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* viii. 6 Frogges came vp, and couered the land of Egypt. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 312 So thick bestrown .. lay these, covering the Flood. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. iii. 97 The bands..then covering the upper provinces of Hindustan. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 31 Phœnician and Greek vessels covered the eastern Mediterranean

† **d.** To enclose as an envelope. *Obs.*

1801 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* IV. 364 Your Excellency's letter..covering two letters from Lord Carysfort.

e. *fig.*

1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* II. ii. 75 Words are but holy as the deeds they cover.

6. Of a stallion: To copulate with (the mare); rarely of other animals. Also *absol.* and *causally*.

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII* c. 6 § 1 Horses and nagges..to couour mares and felys of very small stature. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* xvii. 45 [The stag] which hath the mastrie .. casting himselfe with a full leape vpon the Hynde to couer hir. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 126. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. i. 111. 1621–51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. VI. v. 576 Like that generous Mare..she was contented at last to be covered by an Ass. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit*, The Persian Beast acquired his Faculty, by covering a Mare the Day before. 1790 BEWICK *Quadrupeds* 5 Eclipse..now covers by subscription forty mares at thirty guineas each 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 60 A stallion ..[which] covers this season at Dringhouses. 1842 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (1851) II. 155 Covering her with another horse, or another kind of horse. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 567/1 A bitch which had never been covered.

† **b.** Of a bird: To sit upon (eggs). *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 145 Egges covered by the Hen. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 128 ¶ 3 Whilst the Hen is covering her Eggs.

7. a. To place a coin, etc. of equal value upon another, as in wagering.

1857 BORROW *Romany Rye* (1858) II. xiii. 193 'This is slow work,' said Jack, banging down a guinea on the table; 'can you cover that, old fellow?' 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* III. 166 (Hoppe) I'll put that [10*l.* note] in K's hand, and do you cover it. *Mod.* We must do something to help him. I will give a sovereign if you will cover it.

b. To play a card of higher value upon (one already played).

1885 PROCTOR *Whist* ii. 34 If a high card is led, and you hold a higher..it is generally best to cover. *Ibid.* 35 When King is led, second player, if he holds Ace, puts it on ('covers', is the technical expression).

II. To protect, screen, etc.

8. To shield, protect, shelter. Also *fig.*

a 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 595 in *O. E. Misc.* 135 Þe woke gume þu coveren. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1798 (Gött.) Was nan fra dede þat mith him couer. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 97 A grete target, with whilk þai couer all þaire body. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 90 They brought him into a seller..and so covered him from the people. 1602 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* Ser. II. (1887) I. 41 Tyrrell..to cover his estates he maketh semblance to come to submission. 1678 tr. *Gaya's Art of War* II. 112 *Parapet*, a casting up of Earth to cover the Defender. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* v. 120 That he Commanded the Tartars to keep near him to cover his March. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. II. ii. 9 Conveyed to his camp by a body of horse, who covered him with their arms and bodies. 1841 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life & Lett.* (1876) II. ix. 130 Any measure which he chooses to cover with his authority. 1855 — *Hist. Eng.* III. 236 Leake..exposed his frigate to cover the merchantmen. 1887 A. B. ELLIS *Tshi-speaking Peoples* xvi. 230 The swamp..is .. inhabited by a powerful god who covers the approach to the capital.

b. Said also of the material instrument: To serve as a defence, protection, or shelter to; *spec.* a fortress, or its guns, are said to *cover* the territory within their range. Also *fig.*; cf. *command*.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xli, He keruet of the cantel that couurt the knyȝte. *c* 1449 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 221 Our welevette hatte..keueryd us from mony stormys browne. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 75 b, A Port..covered with some high steep hill, that may..serve as a land-mark for the Sailors. 1735 J. SEACOME *Hist. Ho. Stanley* 110 Cannon.. to cover the Ships in the Harbour. 1758 *Ann. Register* 55 Some woods .. which covered their retreat. 1838–43 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. xxiv. 537 High ground, covered in front by the deep bed of the Anio.

c. Said of a ship's flag, and papers; of a law, constitution, etc.

1786 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* I. 180 She was an American Vessel, although covered by British Papers. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 470 Such a constitution..as will ..cover its friends, and make its enemies tremble. 1849–50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* V. xxxiii. § 7. 484 That the flag should cover the merchandise.

d. *To cover a siege*, etc.: to protect the besieging army from attack.

1693 *Mem. Ct. Teckely* II. 162 The King at last consented to stay and cover the Siege. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 6 The siege went on in form; And the king lay with an army covering it. 1811 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* VII. 620 By which the operation can be covered if it should be possible to continue it, or the siege can be raised if it should be necessary to raise it.

9. To hide or screen from view; to conceal.

a. Said of the agent. *To cover the buckle*: see BUCKLE *sb.* 1 b.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2046 (Gött.) A mantil fra his neck he toke..And him [Noah] þar wid couerid þai. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2408 Nathyng here swa covered and hydde þat sal noght þan be shewed and kydde. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 129 Gret olyvys..Coverd in levys smale. 1530 PALSGR. 499/2, I covered me behynde yonder hangyng and herde all their counsayle. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* x. 26 There is nothing couered, that shall not be reueiled. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 697 Lead me to some solitary Place, And cover my Retreat from human Race. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. 119 He [the stag] will often cover himself under water, so as to shew nothing but the tip of his nose. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. iii. 154 Cover thy face from every living eye.

b. To conceal or screen (actions, facts, qualities, and other immaterial objects).

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Esdras* iv. 5 Ne couere thou the wickenesse of hem. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 275 Ther may be vnder godelyhede Keuered many a shrewde vice. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* xliii. 83 He made no semblaunt therof, as he that wel coude couure his courage. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* (1625) A iij b, If..you..finde any thing blame-worthy, cover it I pray you. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 249 With great care they will cover their losses. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) IX. 64 They covered their voyage with the pretext of ransoming prisoners. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 268 Frank laughed to cover his anxiety.

c. Said also of the instrument.

1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Serm. Paules Crosse* 34 Would to God the same earth..could also cover the sinne. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 1358 By reason of a little mountain that covered them. 1773 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 187 His voice is so sweet, that it wants no instruments to cover it. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Vis. Maid Orl.* 265 That thou shalt wish The earth might cover thee.

10. Of a pickpocket's confederate: To screen the operations of (a principal).

1819 J. H. VAUX *Mem.* I. xii. 140 He only required me and the third man to cover him. 1858 *Glasgow Gaz.* 13 Nov. (Farmer), I saw Merritt .. thrust his hand into the pocket..Jordan and O'Brien were covering Merritt. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 422 He had missed the confederate who usually 'covered' him.

b. To shield from legal penalties.

1888 *Lancet* 8 Aug. 297/2 He holds in his own name the appointment of a surgeon..He covers himself by employing a qualified assistant .. to sign certificates. *Ibid.*, *Cover Assistant.*—A qualified man 'covering' *one* unqualified at a distance of six or seven miles lays himself open to censure by the Medical Council.

11. *To cover* (*with a gun, pistol*, etc.): to present a gun or pistol at (something) so as to have it directly in the line of fire; to aim directly at.

1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* I. iv, 'Tis his diversion to set, 'tis mine to cover the partridge. 1830 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* (1831) 138/1 He [a duellist] levelled his pistol, and covered Mr. O'Grady for a few seconds. 1888 *Century Mag.* XXXVI. 40/1, I covered him with the rifle and made him move off.

12. *Mil.* To stand in line with from a point of sight or of attention.

1796–7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 6 That those several leaders may the more accurately and easily cover each other, when the march is in a straight alignement. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.*, *To cover* .. to stand in such a position in file, that when [a man] looks exactly forward to the neck of the man who leads him, he cannot see the second man from him. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (ed. 9) 155 The subaltern officers see that both the picket and tent pole numbers [*i.e.* men] cover correctly. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., In the field exercise and drill of troops, one body is said to cover another exactly in rear of it.

13. *Cricket.* To take up such a position behind (another man) as to be able to stop the balls missed by him.

1840 NYREN *Cricketer's Guide* (ed. 2) 35–6 Long Field to cover the Middle Wicket and Point..must learn to judge the direction in which the batter..will strike the ball, and ..he should be off to meet, or cover it. 1850 'BAT' *Crick. Manual* 44 The long-slip is placed to cover the short-slip. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 456 A man to cover the middle-wicket and the point, stands on the off-side of the striker. It is his duty to save those balls that either of the above may have missed.

III. To extend or stretch over, to pass over.

14. To be extensive enough to include or comprehend; to include within its application or scope; to provide for.

1793 BURKE *Cond. Minority* Wks. 1842 I. 618 Mr. Fox's general principle fully covered all this. 1885 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 319/2 The words are sufficiently wide to cover them. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 104/2 In cases which are not covered by the statutory provisions of the Divorce Acts.

b. To include, comprise, extend over.

1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* iii. (1870) 90 The name may be one covering some of the allied contingents. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Aug. 5/2 The sixteenth annual report .. which covers the year 1884.

15. To extend over, be co-extensive with, occupy, comprise: a. a space; also *fig.*

1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. 215 His [Chaucer's] tales cover the whole field of mediæval poetry. 1879 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 21 July, Meux's brewery covers nearly four acres of ground. 1887 C. C. ABBOTT *Waste-Land Wanderings* vi. 160 This [remark] covers the ground completely.

b. a period of time.

1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xviii. 334 The life..of Samuel covers the whole of this period of perplexity and doubt. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. 602 The long life of Hobbes covers a memorable space in our history.

c. In other *fig.* uses, in which it is sometimes combined with other senses. Cf. *to overtake.*

1883 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Nov. 5/4 The work..was found to be more than its existing staff at the ports could cover. 1890 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 28 Feb. 1/2 The .. Loan has been covered many times over by subscriptions.

16. To pass over (ground); to get over, complete, or traverse (a given distance).

1818 W. H. SCOTT *Brit. Field Sports* 510 Other racers .. loiter on the ground .. losing time while they cover space. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 269 In the same Kaffir war ..1000 miles were covered in seventy-one days. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 4 Apr., Wanted, by manufacturer .. Part Services of a Gentleman covering Beds, Berks, Bucks, Herts, and Oxon. 1891 *Field* 28 Nov. 832/2 The distance covered was close on twenty miles.

17. To be sufficient to defray (a charge, or expense), or to meet (a liability or risk of loss); to counterbalance or compensate (a loss or risk) so as to do away with its incidence; to be or make an adequate provision against (a liability); to protect by insurance or the like.

1828 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) II. 147 This .. will prettily cover [the expense of] my London journey. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* v. 132 A promissory note received from a customer and his surety to cover a running balance. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 119 A small charge .. to cover the trouble and risk. 1884 SIR C. S. C. BOWEN in *Law Times Rep.* 19 Apr. 218/1 The bill of sale shall cover..the whole 400*l.* 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/7 An obvious saving in time and labour which must go a long way to cover their original cost.

b. *absol.* To provide cover; to meet the liability incurred in a speculative sale; to insure oneself.

1882 *Manch. Guard.* 18 Oct. 4 The avowed expectation on the part of producers that they will be able to 'cover' later on to better advantage. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 15 Mar. 3/2 He can always 'cover' in Havre or Paris or Hamburg, where..much English business is already done.

c. *To cover short sales, or 'shorts'* (Stock Exch.): to buy in such stocks as have been sold short (i.e. without being actually held by the seller), in order to meet his engagements on the day of delivery, or to protect himself against loss.

1878 *Fables from N. Y. World* 14 Who had realized at the turn of the market, and was now trying to cover his shorts. 1892 *Times* 23 Aug. 3 The closing was strong, Reading advancing to 30, on covering by the 'shorts.'

d. *To cover into the Treasury* (U.S.): to cover or write off the balance in a balance-sheet by a transfer of the amount into the Treasury; hence, to pay into the Treasury.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 53/2 The bribe was 'covered into the Treasury'. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Dec. 7/2 No heirs appeared, and the money was covered in time into the State treasury. 1892 *Public Ledger* (Philadelphia) 7 Jan., The work was done for $1900 less than the appropriation, and that amount was covered into the State Treasury.

IV. With adverbs.

18. **Cover in.** To complete the covering of (anything) by adding the upper layer or part; to add the roof to a building; to fill in the earth in a grave or excavation. (Also said of the roof, etc.)

1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 57 a, Various methods of covering in a Building. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1885) V. iv. 318 The gilded dome which covers in the fabric. 1819 SHELLEY *Julian & M.* 316 Would the dust Were covered in upon my body now! 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. v. 50 The little knoll which we cleared away to cover in our storehouse of valuables. *Mod.* The house is fairly dry; it was covered in before the winter.

19. **Cover over.** To cover the whole surface of, cover completely, overlay; to cover with anything that overhangs.

1530 PALSGR. 499/2 Saynt Thomas shrine is covered over with golde. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 77 Vnder a rock arched, with trees thick couered ouer. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. i. 104 The Deske That's couer'd o're with Turkish Tapistrie. *a* 1776 *Lass of Lochroyan* v. in Child *Ball.* III. lxxvi, A bonny ship..a' cored o'er with pearl.

20. **Cover up.** To wrap up so as to conceal; to cover over.

1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. viii. 131 The idea of covering up any portion of the rich garden loam with buildings. 1881 W. M. THAYER *Log Cabin to White Ho.* iv, Often .. feeling cold after having kicked off the bedclothes, he would say in his sleep: 'Tom, cover me up'.

† **Cover,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 3–5 couer-en, cover-en. Also 4 couir, -yr, coouer, ceuer, kuuer, kuver, keurie, keouerie, 4–5 keuere(n), kever, 5 keuyr, kouer; 5 cowre, cure, 8 *Sc.* coor, cowr. [In part at least aphetic f. ACOVER to recover, q.v.; but reinforced by the cognate OF. *covrer, couvrer,* to get, acquire = Pr. and Sp. *cobrar,* a word which contains the radical part of F. *re-couvrer,* Sp. *re-cobrar,* L. *recuperāre* to regain, recover; *cuperare* appears also in med. L.: cf. *cuperamentum* acquisition, in Du Cange = OF. *covrance, couvrance* (Godef.).

French influence is evident in the vowel-change in the form *kever,* the 3rd sing. pres. of *couvrer* being regularly *cuevre, keuvre,* as in COVER *v.*[1] Numerous examples of the OF. *covrer, couvrer* are given by Godefroy under *combrer.* Like COVER *v.*[1], this word was sometimes reduced to a monosyllable *cowr, cour, coor,* esp. in Sc.]

1. *trans.* To get, gain, obtain, attain.

a 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 342 in *O. E. Misc.* 122 Þe mon þe hi [god wymmon] may icheose, and icouere over oþre [*v. r.* chesen hire from oþere]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 964 (Cott.) Tell me..I sal couer [*MS. T.* gete] þi saghteling. *c* 1305 *Judas Iscariot* 136 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 110 Þat he [Judas] þe teoþing of þulke boxes to him keouerie miȝte. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 485 I keuered me a cumfort þat now is caȝt fro me. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 269 An yle, þat no creature might keuer for course of the see. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 37, I had moche leuer couere a litill blame thenne [etc.].

b. with *inf.* To attain or get *to be.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 128 Þat it no schuld neuer Kuuere to be king þer as þe kinde eyre.

c. *intr.* To attain, make one's way, get (*to, out of*).

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 319 Er moste þou ceuer to oþer counsayl. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2221 Syþen he keuerez bi a cragge, & comez of a hole. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3625 William at last keuered with þe kinges sone out of þe kene prese. *Ibid.* 3647 For ouȝt þat here enimys ever worche miȝt, þei keuered with clene strengþe with him to towne. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 99 Cowryn, or strechynge [*v. r.* curyn, or astretchyn; P. aretchyn], *attingo.*

d. *To cover up*: to get up, succeed in rising.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4269 His hors..keoverid up abowe the flod; And swam to that oþir syde. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5898 Vp he keuered on his fete.

2. *trans.* To recover, get back, regain.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1240 Wende ȝhe it [ðe child] coueren neuere mor. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26034 Samson..couerd siþen his fax. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12949 His cuntre to kouer, & his kid rewme. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 357, I scholde covere agayn my syght.

3. To recover, restore, relieve (a person, etc. *from, of, out of*); to heal (a wound).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2630 (Cott.) Godd sal couer þe of þi care. *Ibid.* 15575 (Cott.) Þou sal couer & confort ham þat sitis in sorou. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1700 [He] cowþe vche kyndam to-kerue & keuer when hym lyked. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1521 ȝour comfort mai him keuere & his sorwe slake. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxiv. 199 Þat þus has couered vs of oure care. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxviii. 574 The kynge delyuered hem leches to couer theire woundes.

b. *refl.* To recover oneself.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19705 (Cott.) Saulus him couerd in a stund, þe Iuus fast can he confund. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 924 Wald thow conuert the in hy, and couer the of sin.

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To recover (from sickness, fainting, or the like); to regain health; to be restored, to be relieved.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 392 Kyng Wyllam keuerede aȝen to hele al to sone. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8624 (Gött.) Þis child .. miht not couer to lijf a-gayn. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 811 Þan er men in dout .. Wethir he sal ever cover agayn. 1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* xi. 34 Thei keuereden of syknesse. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 334 Thus he covyrd owt of care. *c* 1450 MYRC 858 Gef that they to lyf keuere. 1470–1570 HENRY *Wallace* x. 26, vij thowsand..Dede on the bent, that recouerit [ed. 1570 cowerit] neuir mar. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 37 (Jam.) Say, ye're in love, and but her cannot cowr.

Cover (kʌ·vəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 cuvur, 4–5 couere, 5–7 couer, 5– cover: see also CURE *sb.*[2] [Mainly f. COVER *v.*[1]; but it is possible that in early use the word represented F. *covert,* which had in nom. sing. and in pl. *couers,* whence an Eng. sing. *cover* was natural. Sense 7 represents mod. F. *couvert.*]

I. 1. That which covers: anything that is put or laid over, or that naturally overlies or overspreads an object, with the effect of hiding, sheltering, or enclosing it; often a thing designed or appropriated for the purpose.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 4611 (MS. C) Of golde he made þe ryche couere [*v.r.* cornere]. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 55 Þe arke or couere of god was conquerid into enemyes hondis. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 60 Her Waggon Spokes made of long Spinners legs: the Couer of the wings of Grashoppers. 1593 — *Rich. II,* III. ii. 154 That small Modell of the barren Earth, Which serues as Paste, and Couer to our Bones. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 754 They climbe up to the sieling, or cover of the house. 1684 BURNET *Th. Earth* (J.), The fountains..strengthened..by making a strong cover or arch over them. 1692 RAY *Creation* (J.), With your hand or any other cover you stop the vessel. 1793 WASHINGTON *Let.* 12 Dec. Wks. 1891 XII. 362 To the building of such houses, there would be no limitation, nor to that of thatch for the cover of them. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 115 Having a good deal of cover of earth, &c. upon them, they were then chiefly wrought underground. 1823 W. BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 185 The alluvial cover which rests upon the rocks of this district.

b. Often as the second element in combinations.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. iii. (1662) 93 The violent flapping of a Chest-cover, no hand touching it. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 264 Needlework..in the shape of chair-covers, sofa-covers.

2. *spec.* a. The lid of any vessel, receptacle, or aperture, whether detached or not.

1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 475 One white stondyng cuppe with a cover of silver. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 26 You shall but seeke to cover every pot with one cover. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 99 Take the Vessel from the Fire, and take off the Cover. 1694 *Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 130 He hath a great many small holes on the Cover of his Gills. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 253 The..covers of the ship's coppers, were converted into frying-pans. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 39 The font requires a cover to keep out the dust.

† b. A defensive or protective covering for the body; a piece of armour; an article of clothing. *Cover of the eyes*: the visor (of a helmet). *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2359 He hitte Amanas..In the cubur [? *error for* cuvur] of the eyghe. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* I. ix (R.), This apparell .. is the couer of antichrist. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xvii. 88 Of the skin of the bird called Loom..they make not an unbecoming cover for the head. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 20 They expose themselves..without any cover upon their breasts.

c. Of a book: (*a*) The binding, wrapper, or case, as a whole; (*b*) each of the boards or sides, as in *from cover to cover*; (*c*) the quantity of cloth required for a case.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 88 This precious Booke of Loue..onely lacks a Couer. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* vii. (1811) 23 A manuscript [he] pores on everlastingly, especially if the cover be all moth eaten. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 9 Bound up in Past-Board Covers. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 422 These three materials are then passed on to the case-makers: one of whom takes possession of the pile of cloth covers. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 99/1 The books are beautiful specimens of scrivenery, and from cover to cover may be searched without finding a blot.

d. The wrapper of a letter or of any postal packet.

Hence, *to address to (a person) under cover to (another).* In a general sense including an envelope (which is a special kind of cover); but *spec.* used of a wrapper cut and folded differently from an envelope, as in the 'Mulready covers'.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 IV. 374, I acknowledge her goodness to me, with a pencil only, on the cover of a letter sealed up. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Ab.* (1833) II. xiii. 191 Direct to me at Lord Longtown's..under cover to Alice. 1804 PITT in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) II. 75, I send this under Hammond's cover to the Postmaster. 1876 *World* V. 11 The task of addressing the covers to the subscribers does not devolve upon him [the Editor].

e. In various technical uses.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 583 Cover, in slating; the part of the slate that is hidden; the exposed part being called the margin. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 100 That part of the sliding faces projecting beyond the depth of the port, is called the cover, and is much greater on the steam side of the port than on the eduction side. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Cover,* a miner's box in which ore is removed from the rock or strata. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Cover* (machinery), the cap-head or end-plate of a cylinder.

3. That which serves for shelter or concealment; a shelter, a hiding-place.

14.. *Stasyons of Jerus.* 400 (Horstm.) Þan ranne we ferre & nere As conys doth to þer couere. 1611 BIBLE *Wisd.* x. 17 Wisedome..was vnto them for a couer by day. 1751 *Narr. of Wager* 28 The Tree..not proving so good a Cover from the Rains as we wished. 1776 N. GREENE in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 298 As the state of the barracks is, they would find exceeding good cover for the men. 1827 F. COOPER *Prairie* I. iii. 49 They will be here afore you can find a cover. 1884 *L'pool Mercury* 3 Mar. 5/2 When driven from their entrenchments they clung to every bit of cover the surface of the country afforded them.

† b. *fig.* Support, countenance. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 24 Beggerly fragmentes of mans invention, beyng without all cover of Scriptures, yea rather contrary to the same.

c. † *In cover*: in concealment (*obs.*). *Under cover*: under a screening or sheltering eminence, roof, etc. *Under* (*the*) *cover of*: under the protection or shelter of.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10513 Kepis you in couer, cleane out of sight! 1573 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 110 Sydenham .. was in cover all the while. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. (1843) 508/2 [They] being compelled to lodge in the field, which grew now to be very cold, whilst his army was under cover. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 219 Whilst others got up water-buts, and slept in them under the cover of a tree. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxi, We can glide under cover of the woods with less hazard of being seen. 1838–43 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* III. xliii. 143 These feed .. under cover of the darkness. 1885 GRANT *Mem.* xx. I. 274 The troops .. lay crouched under cover of the river bank.

d. *fig.* Something that hides, conceals, or screens; a cloak, screen, disguise, pretence. Phr. *Under* (*the*) *cover of.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 117 Death is the fairest couer for her shame. 1643 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* vii. (1652) 277, I will take their covers from their .. eyes .. Wicked men have divers covers for their lewdnesse. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) VI. iv. 70 Presumption which loves to conceal itself under the cover of humility. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lxi. 564 Precautions, which were probably nothing but covers to his ambition. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 272 Under the cover of rhetoric much higher themes are introduced.

e. Concealment, disguise; underhand or deceitful conduct. *rare.*

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 198 We ourselves with a little cover, others more directly, pay a tribute to the republick of Algiers. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* (1857) 7, I never saw a girl of her age with so much cover.

f. *Thieves' slang.* A confederate who screens the operations of a thief or pickpocket.

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.* s.v. *Cover*, Any body whose dress or stature renders him particularly eligible for this purpose [covering a thief] is said to be a good cover. 1863 W. B. Jerrold *Signals of Distress* 106 The ranks of .. the passers of base coin, shofulmen, 'wires', and 'covers' will be sensibly strengthened.

4. *Hunting.* Woods, undergrowth, and bushes, that serve to shelter or conceal wild animals and game; = Covert 3. Also in comb., as *fox-cover*.

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. xi, Never frighted Hare fled to Cover .. with more terror of mind than I to this retreat. 1781 P. Beckford *Hunting* (1802) 264 You hunt a cover that is full of foxes. 1796 A. Duncan *Mariner's Chron.* (1805) III. 275 The rhinoceros..broke cover at last and appeared on the plain. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 55 She wields the gun, or beats the cover. 1887 Sir R. H. Roberts *In the Shires* ii. 22 The fox trots out .. but, not liking the aspect of affairs, turns back to the cover.

5. *Comm.* Funds adequate to cover or meet a liability or secure against contingent loss.

1883 *Manch. Guardian* 17 Oct. 5/1 Warden supplying the necessary cover when losses were reported, in order to avert failure. 1884 *Law Rep.* 13 Q. Bench Div. 104 Gledhill deposited the certificate with..his stockbroker, by way of cover of security for all..advances in the course of business. *Mod.* The Shanghai branch remits bills of exchange as cover for its own drafts on London. Having reason to expect a rise in Mexicans he bought £1,000 stock, and deposited £10 as £1 per cent. cover; contrary to expectation the stock declined, and he lost his £10 cover.

6. See Covert *v.*[1] 6.

1842 H. Stephens *Bk. of Farm* (1851) II. 155 Retaining the horse all night, and offering her a fresh cover in the morning.

II. [After F. *couvert*, (1) 'the covering or furniture of a Table for the meale of a prince' (Cotgr.), the cloth, plates, knives, forks, etc. with which a table is covered or laid; (2) the portion of these appropriated to each guest.]

7. The utensils laid for each person's use at table; the plate, napkin, knife, fork, spoon, etc.

a 1612 Harington *Nugæ Ant.* (1779) II. 213, I muste go before the breakfastinge covers are placede. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4116/1, 4 large Tables, with 50 Covers each. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* vi, Covers were laid for four. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 99 We get a card of invitation to a dinner of sixty covers at John Hamock's.

III. 8. Combinations: attrib. and appositional, as **cover-boat** (see quot.); **cover-clay**, a bed of clay covering the strata of a quarry, mine, etc.; **cover-feather** = Covert 5; **cover-glass**, a glass used as a cover, *spec.* a slip of glass used to cover a microscopical preparation; **cover-hack**, a horse ridden in a cover (for game); **cover-hole**, a hole provided with a lid or cover; **cover-pan**, a pan having a cover; **cover-plate**, a plate serving as a cover; the removable plate of a lock, a cap-plate or cap; **cover-shooting**, shooting (of game) in a cover; **cover-side**, the side of a fox-cover, where the hunters congregate; **cover-way**, 'the recess or internal angle left in a piece of masonry or brickwork to receive the roofing' (Gwilt).

1884 *Pall Mall Budget* 22 Aug. 9/1 (*Queensland Labour-traffic*) The second boat..called the *'cover' boat, keeps a short distance outside the surf, in order to cover the retreat of the trading boat. 1789 J. Williams *Mineral Kingd.* (1810) 146 In some places this species of compounded *cover-clay contains specimens of all the strata found in the neighbourhood. 1769 J. Wallis *Nat. Hist. Northumb.* I. ix. 336 The plumage..is white, except the quill and the *cover feathers of the wings. 1881 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 347 If slices of root under a *cover-glass are irrigated. 1883 *Med. News* IV. 163 Place a drop of Canada-balsam on the cover-glass and mount carefully. 1841 J. T. Hewlett *Parish Clerk* I. 228 Six hunters and two *cover-hacks. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1066 Houses..open up to the thatch with a *Cover-hole or two to vent the steam of the panns. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 27 Place the *Cover-plate .. so as the Centre of the Cover-plate, may stand directly over and against the Centre of the Main-plate. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 194 The cover-plate .. which will just cover the opening of the box. 1864 *Reader* No. 88. 294/3 Better exercise than *cover-shooting. 1881 J. Grant *Cameronians* I. i. 2 I'll have..Cecil Falconer over here, for a few days' cover-shooting. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 269 To ride to the *cover side and see the fox found. 1882 *Gentleman's Ann.* 103 More highly esteemed at the cover-side, on the cricket-field and the river. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* Gloss. 583 **Cover-way* in roofing.

‖ **Cover** (kʌ·vəɹ), *sb.*[2] *Wales.* [Anglicized spelling of Welsh *cyfair*.] The ordinary measure of land in South Wales, being ⅛ of an imperial acre.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4516/4 The Estate..containing 551 Acres, Statute Measure, being 828 Welch Covers.

Couer, var. of Quiver *a. Obs.*

† Co·verance. *Obs.* Also 4 **keueraunce,** (**curans**). [a. OF. *covrance, couvrance,* f. *couvrer*; cited by Godef. in sense 'getting, acquisition': cf. Covert *v.*[2]] Recovery, restoration.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9770 (Cott.) Adam..moght wit na chance Of his fall get gain couerance [*v.rr.* haue Curans, haue keueraunce]. *Ibid.* 23722 (Cott.) O þat dun-cast we mai wit chaunce..get couerance.

Coveratour, obs. Sc. var. Coverture, coverlet.

† Co·verchief. *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 as in Cover, with -chef(e, -cheffe, -cheef, -chief(e, -chif, -chyef, etc., 5– **coverchief**; *pl.* 4–5 **-cheues,** **-cheves.** [a. F. *couvre-chef*, in OF. *cuevre-chief, queuvrechief*, f. *couvrir* to cover + *chef*, OF. *chief*, head: see Cover *v.*[1] and Chief.] Earlier form of Kerchief.

1. A cloth used as a covering for the head, chiefly by women; a 'head-rail', head-cloth, head-dress. *Obs.* since 16th c. exc. *Hist.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 122 Scho ȝede out in hir smok .. Withouten kirtelle or kemse, saue kouerchef alle bare vis. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 739 With that hir couerchief ouer hir heed she breyde. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xx. 125 Women..schulden haue lynnen or silken keuerchefis. 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* 149 Also ther is our Ladyes keuyrchefe. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 328 Giuynge eche to other laces, gyrdels, gloues, keuercheues. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* III. xiii. (1632) 617 Before you can leave off your coverchiefe, and then your nightcap. [1848 Lytton *Harold* I. i, 'Give me my coverchief and my staff,' said Hilda.]

b. With qualifying word, as *breast, neck coverchief*, a cloth to cover the neck, breast, or other part of the body.

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* iii. 23 Necke couercheues and filetes and roketes. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 148, xxiiij brest coverchiefes of Holand clothe.

2. A handkerchief.

c 1305 *Pilate* 126 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 114 Mi keuerchief ic him bitok and he wond hit aboute his face. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 1063 The kevercheſes he took on honde Abouten hys arme he hem wonde. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* v. vii, The kynge wepte and dryed his eyen with a keuerchyef.

Covercle (kʌ·vəɹk'l), *sb.* Forms: 5 **cou-, covercle, -eule, -kell, -akylle, -kyl, cowerkylle,** 8 **coverkil,** 4– **covercle.** [a. OF. *covercle* (mod. F. *couvercle*), ad. L. *cooperculum* a cover, f. *cooperīre* to Cover.]

† **1.** A cover (of a vessel), a lid. *Obs.*

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* II. 284 A little roundell .. Paraventure as broad as a covercle. 1434 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 102 A litill couerkell for his coppe ygilt. 1488 *Will of Fourmer* (Somerset Ho.), A salt w'oute a couercle. [1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Covercle* or *Coverkil* (old Word) a Cover, or Lid.]

2. *Nat. Hist.* Any natural structure, acting as a lid; an *operculum. rare.*

a 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* II (L.) The covercle of a shell-fish. 1852 Th. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 453 Opening the covercle of the lecythis. 1876 *Goldsmith's Nat. Hist.* II. 535 *note*, The hornets line their cells with silk, and stop them with a covercle of the same material.

† **Co·vercle,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To close down or hide as under a covercle.

a 1631 Donne in *Select.* (1840) 233 We cover it [sin] with some pretences, some excuses, some hopes of covercling it.

Co·vercled, *a. nonce-use.* [f. Covercle *sb.* + -ed [2].] Having a covercle or lid.

1854 Badham *Halieut.* 64 Silver stewpans, covercled and without lids.

Cover-cloth (kʌ·vəɹklɒþ). [f. Cover *sb.* + Cloth.] A cloth used as a cover, a cloth covering.

1599 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 336, iiij pare of lynen sheates .. xiiij new coverclothes, in a troucke. 1660 Fisher *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 402 They who thou begin'st to lash..in thy Latine Cover-Cloath. 1882 Caulfield, etc. *Dict. Needlework* 392/1 All these Pillows before they are finished are covered with three cloths known as Cover Cloths, which are used to keep the lace clean while in progress.

Covered (kʌ·vəɹd), *ppl. a.* Also 5–7 **couered, curyd, kevvryd.** [f. Cover *sb.* and *v.* + -ed.]

1. Having a cover, covering, or lid. † **b.** Of a ship: Decked. † **c.** Of base coin: Overlaid or plated (with precious metal).

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 41 My best gay cuppe of erthe kevvryd. *Ibid.* 42 My browne cuppe of erthe curyd. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. iv. 26, I doe thinke him as concaue as a couered goblet. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* vi. (1658) 421 King Eumenes, coming from Elæa with 20 covered ships. 1752 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Medals*, Covered or Plaited Medals are those which have only a thin silver leaf over the copper.

† **2.** Concealed, hidden; secret; of concealed or ambiguous meaning. *Obs.*

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* 57 b, Yf she hadde holde her self more secrete and couered. 1552 Latimer *Serm. 23rd Sund. after Trin.* Wks. II. 182 Yet he doth it with dark and covered words. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 173 Either by his covered, or discovered will.

3. Thickly clothed with some vegetative growth. Now only in comb., as *brake-, moss-, weed-covered.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VII. (1682) 320 Some were in the covered Fields hunting their prey. 1678 A. Lovell *Fontaine's Duties Cav.* 119 An Army passing through a close and covered Country.

4. Roofed or closed in overhead.

1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 763 The spacious Hall..like a cover'd field. 1709 Addison *Tatler* No. 123 ¶ 2 These were most of them covered Walks. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* III. 262 There is not a covered way to walk in after drinking. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 195 They walked about in the covered court.

5. Wearing one's hat; keeping one's hat on.

c 1669 S. Colvil in Maidment *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 394 And speak to Statesmen with your hat on; And covered, round in ladies' ears. 1727 Swift *Wonder of Wond.*, He stands always covered, even in the presence of the king.

6. Sheltered, protected, screened; *spec.* in *Fortif.* † *covered flank, covered-way* (formerly *covert-way*; see Covert *a.* 1 b): see quots.

1685 Travestin *Siege Newheusel* 28 The besieged made a Sally by a covered way. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Flank*, Low, covered, or retired Flank is the platform of the casemate which lies hid in the bastion. 1828 Spearman *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 207 The Covered-way is intended to form a communication round the place, and to prevent the enemy from approaching the counterscarpe of the ditch. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (ed. 9) 261 The *Covered way* is a space of about 30 feet broad, extending round the counterscarp of the ditch, being covered by a parapet .. with a banquette.

7. *Comb.* **Covered-binding** (*Mining*) = *plank-timbering* (see quot.); **covered-eyed** *a.*, having eyes protected by a covering; opposed to *naked-eyed.*

1857 Agassiz *Nat. Hist. U. S.* I. 71 The Covered-eyed Medusæ. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Covered-binding*, = *Plank-timbering*, the lining of a shaft with rectangular plank frames.

Coverer (kʌ·vərəɹ). [f. Cover *v.*[1] + -er[1].]

1. One who covers.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 176 Constantyn shal be here cook and couerer of here churche. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. vi. (1495) 112 The eye lyddes ben the helers and couerars of the eyen. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Velador*..a coueror. 1641 *Disc. Pr. Henry* in *Harl. Misc.* III. 527 No coverer of his thoughts. 1861 Trench *Ep.* 7 *Ch. Asia* 205 The true coverer of the nakedness of man.

b. A thing that covers; a cover.

1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 142 Then side stones, and a stone coverer were put in.

2. *spec.* † **a.** One who covers or roofs building, etc. *Obs.*

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Slate*, Helliers or Coverers with Slate. 1764 *Antiq.* in *Ann. Reg.* 173/2 Tilers, and other coverers.

b. *Mil.* He who covers the man in front of him: see Cover *v.* 12.

1796–7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 6 When any of those officers..shift from their proper places..their coverers occupy such place during their absence, and on their return again resign it. 1832 *Prop. Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 101 The Standard and his Coverer resume their posts. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown Oxf.* xliv. (1889) 427 He is covering sergeant of my company, and the smartest coverer we have.

3. With defining word prefixed, as *boat-, bonnet-, flask-coverer*, etc.

1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6172/11 Henry Hunt .. Flask-Coverer. *a* 1779 Cook *Voy.* VI. IV. ix. (R.), The ancients .. are the .. boat-builders or boat-coverers. 1887 *Hackney Gaz.* 9 Feb. 2/7 Wanted..Bonnet-Coverers—Velvet and beaders.

Coverfeu, obs. var. of Curfew.

† **Co·ver-fire.** *Obs.* [f. Cover *v.*[1] + Fire *sb.*, after F. *couvre-feu.*] A utensil for covering up and preserving fire.

1715 Desaguliers *Fires Impr.* 54 The Cover-Fire (as the Author calls it). *Ibid.* 129 The Cover-Fire Instruments. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 234/1 An iron implement which is called a curfew, or cover-fire.

Covering (kʌ·vəriŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1]

1. The action of the vb. Cover, in various senses.

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxiii. 252 In gode love scholde be no coveryngе. 1428 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 80 To the keuering of the trinite schapell. 1552 Huloet, Couerynge, horsynge or leapynge of a mare. 1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 152 The hiding and couering of mine owne actions. *a* 1722 Lisle *Husb.* 36 Covering is when the lime is first laid on the land..and so covered over with earth. 1812 *Examiner* 28 Sept. 612/2 The division of Foy..was charged with the covering of the retrograde movement. 1849 Youatt *Horse* 319 From the time of covering, to within a few days of the expected period of foaling. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (ed. 9) 155 The subaltern officers correct the covering and dressing.

2. *concr.* That which covers or is adapted to cover, whether for protection, shelter, concealment, or adornment; a cover; a cloth to spread over; clothing; the outer coating or integument.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XVII. 343 Scaffatis, ledderis, and coueryngis. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Sam.* xvii. 19 A womman.. straȝte out a couerynge vpon the mouth of the pit. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 346 Medicyns þat..makiþ a rynde aboue upon þe fleisch & makiþ a strong keveryng for to defende þe fleisch fro harm. 1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. XXXVII. (1483) 84 Norysshyng to the body within and koueryng without. 1530 Palsgr. 210/1 Coveryng of a sadell, *housse*. 1566 in E. Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furn.* (1866) 54 An alb—whearof is made a coveringe for our font. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 70 b, Trees and Wooddes..at the first served men for foode, coveryng, and clothing. 1611 Bible *Job* xxii. 14 Thicke cloudes are a couering to him that he seeth not. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* I. 48 The whole earth..was buried beneath a covering of waters. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* XXX, There was neither cloak nor covering for the Prince. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 106 The covering or capsule, when the seeds become ripe, opens at the top. 1854 Brewster *More Worlds* iii. 40 The geologist..finds its solid covering composed of rocks. 1874 L. Tollemache in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 226 A convenient covering, from behind which he may direct his own shafts with impunity.

† **b.** *spec.* The roof of a building; a canopy; a bed-cover; the cover of a book. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxvii. (1495) 711 Trees areryd..vp to the toppe of the house..beeryth vp the coueryng therof. 1459 *Paston Lett.* No. 336 I. 482 Item, j payre of schetys..Item, j coveryng of whyte lynen clothe. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* clxi. 144 The stretes were couerd ouer his hede .. with ryche couerynge. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 78 Couerynge of a buke, *coopertorium*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 186 b, The foundacyon may be without the couerynge of the hous. 1558 *Invent.* in *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 170 A payre of lin sheits & a old coueringe. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 238 The tops and coverings of houses. 1681 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 58 We sold covering, sheet, and blanket.

† **c.** A lid. *Obs.*

1479 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 54 A pece of syluer wt a curyng of syluyr haueyng a knoppe aboue. *c* 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 83 in Thynne *Animadv.* App. 79 With keuering of his cupe. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. xxxv. 25 Like to a pot..with close-laid covering.

3. *Comb.* [here the *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* often blend], as *covering-hurdle, -party, -plate, -time*; **covering-board**, a plank which is fitted round the ship, covering the tops of all the timbers; = PLANK-SHEER; † **covering-seeds**, comfits made by coating seeds with sugar; **covering-stone**, the top stone of a cromlech or the like; **covering-strap**, in iron ships, a plate beneath the two meeting-plates in a strake, to which these are riveted, and thus connected together.

1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, **Covering-board*, the same as *plank-sheer.* 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., I..noticed how close the water washed up against the covering-board. 1832 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* 122 The Britons are said to have used a *covering-hurdle in battle. 1651–7 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 14 Put into the pan, and covered with a *covering plate. 16.. *Rich Closet of Rarities* (N.), To make each sort of comfits, vulgarly called *covering-seeds, etc., with sugar. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 218 In order to get the *covering-stone the easier into its place. 1786 *Sportsm. Dict.* s.v. *Stallion*, Let there be likewise a rack and manger, to feed him in during his *covering-time.

† **Co·vering**, *vbl. sb.*2 *Obs.* [f. COVER *v.*2 + -ING 1.] Recovering, recovery.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 11 Hit is an lure þat is wiðute coueringe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12266 (Cott.) All had couering þat was in wa. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 572 No mon nedde of him-self a couryng. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 113 Swa seik wes the king That men doutit of his coueryng. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* li. 356 Keuering of myn grete maladye.

Co·vering, *ppl. a.* [f. COVER *v.*1 + -ING 2.] That covers: see the vb. *Covering-leaves* (see quot.). *Covering letter*: a letter enclosing another letter or document; an explanatory letter. *Covering price*: an inclusive price.

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* XXVIII. 14 Thou coueringe Cherub. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 350 These couering Heauens. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* IV. 5 They shall take downe the couering Vaile. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 323 Orders were given for the covering and working parties..to return to camp. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 36 The covering sergeants move up to the front rank. 1877 BENNETT tr. *Thomé's Bot.* IV. 86 Covering-leaves are so called because they cover or protect other parts of the plant. In this class are included the bud-scales already described and the bracts or hypsophyllary leaves. 1881 H. H. GIBBS *Double Stand.* 28, 30*s.* per piece is a covering price. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Jan. 14/1 Addresses.. must be written legibly on the back of the designs, and not on covering letters. 1892 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 189 The petition, with Rodney's covering letter.. are.. at the Record Office.

Cover-key, dial. f. CULVER-KEY.

Coverless (kʌ·vəɹlĕs), *a.* [f. COVER *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a cover. Hence **Co·verlessness**.

1863 W. B. JERROLD *Signals of Distress* 4 The gin-palace on one side of the way, and the empty cupboard and coverless bed opposite. 1881 MRS. H. HUNT *Childr. Jerus.* 58 The dinner was.. [sent] coverless through the storm. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Aug. 304 The little quartos are so well printed.. that one is bound to excuse.. their coverlessness.

Coverlet (kʌ·vəɹlĕt). Forms: 4–5 cou-, coverlite, -lyt(e, -lyth, cowyrlythe, keuerlit, -lyte, keweferlyte, kever-, koverlet, 5–6 couerlet(t(e, 6 couerlyght, couverlet, keuerlette, 6–7 coverlett, 5– coverlet. [The early form *coverlite* appears to represent an OF. **covre-lit* (f. *covrir* to cover + *lit* bed). Examples of *coverlit, coverlet* occur in 14th c. Anglo-Fr.; but these may be from English. (Mod.F. *couvre-lit* is a neologism, suggested perhaps in part by Eng. *coverlet.*) The variants in *-let, -light, -led, -lid* (see next), etc., show that at an early date the composition of the word was unknown.]

1. The uppermost covering of a bed; a counterpane, quilt.

[1381 *Will of C'tess of March* in Nicholls *Royal Wills* (1780) 100 Un coverlet de worstede pur mesme le lit, vn couertour de bleu, etc. 1399 *Will of C'tess of Gloucester, ibid.* 181 Item, un lit .. ove .. testers, coverlitz, curtyns, et tapitz, qe a eux appertient.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11239 (Göt.) Was þar no pride [of] couerlite [*v.r.* couerled] chamber curtin ne tapite. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* viii. 15 He toke an coverlyte.. and spradde upon his face. 1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 4 A keuerlet of red sendel ypouthered with Cheuerons. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xl. 160 (Harl. MS.) Bitwene hir shete and hir couerlyte of hir bede. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iii. (1570) B vj/2 All the cloathes and couerlet. 1522 *Bury Wills* 116 A couerlyght with fflowre delyce. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. (1682) 200 Neither have they any bed-cloths, save only a coverlet above them. 1766 PENNANT *Zool., Eider Duck*, It's remarkably light, elastic, warm qualities, make it [eider down] highly esteemed, as a stuffing for coverlets. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* XX. 405 A present of a quilted coverlet.

2. *transf.* A covering of any kind; a cover.

1551 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* XVII. 19 The wyfe toke and spread a couerlet [COVERDALE, coueryng; so 1611] on the top of the well and strawed thereon .. barley. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. Ind.* 90 The Nets, are cover'd for avoiding the Rain with dry Coverlets made of Palm leaves. 1718 POPE *Iliad* V. 246 Ten polish'd chariots .. veil'd in spacious coverlets. 1744 MITCHELL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 104 Perhaps the inner Epidermis itself may appear thro' its outer porous Coverlet. 1825 *Beverley Lighting Act* ii. 20 Any blind, shade, coverlet or awning..before any shop.

b. *fig.* (from 1 and 2.)

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. XXXIV. 57 Gold is the only Coverlet of imperfections. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* IV. i, Under the coverlet of religion. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vii. 50 Over the slopes..was spread a coverlet of shining snow.

3. *Comb.*, as *coverlet-maker.*

1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 273 The Sieur Veron, coverlet maker.

Coverlid (kʌ·vəɹlid). Forms: 4–7 cou-, coverled, -lyd, (7–8 coverlaid), 6– coverlid. [A variant of prec., with different analysis of the second part.] = prec.

a 1300 [see COVERLET 1]. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 742/16 *Hoc cooportorium*, a coverlyd. 1589 *Hay any Work* 33 Fling a couerled on him. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* XVIII. 323 And on him laid a fair white Coverled. 1707 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Wks.* 508 She wrapp'd her self up in her Coverlaid. 1765 *Lond. Chron.* 3 Jan. 9 Blankets and coverlids were distributed to the necessitous poor. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 174 Blankets and coverlids. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 185 The bed, with its silken coverlid.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. XV. 253 Having nothing but the spangled Coverlid of Heaven over him. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1070 This field Spider..stretching forth his sheet with a Coverlaid. 1854 RUSKIN *Lect. Archit.* i. 34 The very soul of the cottage .. is in its thick impenetrable coverlid of close thatch. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. XII. ix. 201 Under a coverlid of London Fog.

Coverly, obs. var. of COVERTLY.

† **Co·ver-pane.** *Obs.* Also 5 **keurepayn**, 6 **coverpanne.** [f. COVER + PANE cloth.] A cloth that covers, a cloth covering: cf. COUNTERPANE 2.

1481–90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (Roxb.) 274 In anoder cofer tоayles, a keuvrepayn, vj. white bolles unkeuvryng. *a* 1552 LELAND *Inthron. of Abp. Nevill* (R.), All to be covered with a cover-pane of diaper of fyne sylke. 1564 *Lanc. Wills* II. 57 Unto Robart Moreleys wiefe a coverpane. *c* 1600 in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 294 The Serjant [of the Pantry] hath for his fee, all the coverpannes, drinking towells, and other linen clothe..that are darned.

Co·ver-point. [f. COVER *v.* + POINT *sb.*]

1. *Cricket.* **a.** A fielder who stands behind, and a little to the bowler's side of, 'point', to stop and return such balls as are not fielded by the latter. **b.** His position in the field.

1850 'BAT' *Crick. Manual* 45 A good cover-point watches the motions of the batsman. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. viii, Look out now at cover-point. 1887 *Times* 5 Sept. 9/5 The smart fielding of cover-point.

2. *Lacrosse.* A player who stands just in front of 'point', with the object of preventing the ball from coming near the goal.

Co-versed (kōʊvə·ɹst), *a. Trig.* [f. Co- *pref.* 4 + VERSED *a.*] In *Co-versed sine*: the versed sine of the complement of an angle (see VERSED).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Co-versed Sine* (in *Geom.*) is the remaining part of the Diameter of a Circle after the Versed Sine is taken from it. 1782 HUTTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 32 The difference between radius and sine will be the co-versed sine.

Co·ver-shame. Something used to conceal shame; a garment used to cover nakedness; also *fig.* **b.** The shrub *Juniperus Sabina* or Savin, employed to procure abortion.

1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 86 Hath made him a new kinde of Catch-credit of his old couer-shame. 1659 GAYTON *Art Longev.* 73 Thou cover-shame, old Figtree. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* III. i, Does he put on holy Garments for a Cover-shame of Lewdness? 1693 *Reply to Ladies Petit.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) IV. 419/2 Those dangerous plants called cover-shame, *alias* savin, and other anti-conceptive weeds and poisons. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Cover-shame, *Juniperus Sabina.*

Co·ver-sli·p. **1.** *Cricket.* An extra fielder sometimes placed to back up the two slips (short-slip and long-slip). **b.** His position in the field.

1891 *Daily News* 23 June 3/7 He was let off .. by Wilson at cover-slip.

2. A slip of thin glass used for covering a microscopical preparation; = *cover-glass* (COVER *sb.*1 8).

Co·ver-slut. Something worn to cover slut-tishness, an outer garment put on over untidy attire, an apron, pinafore, or 'brat'. Also *fig.*

1639 *Short Contention betw. French-hood, Felt-Hat, etc.* 1. 9 Wee doe know you [i.e. the head-dress called 'The Bagge'] to be..a meere rumpled..Taffeta Cover-slut. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 173 It is .. hateful, that the providence of God should be misapplied as a cover-slut of idleness, ignorance, and unconscionableness. 1670 *Acc. Scotland* in *Harl. Misc.* VI. 139 (D.) Those women that can purchase plads need not bestow much upon other clothes, these cover-sluts being sufficient. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* IV. Wks. IX. 54 Rags and Coversluts of Infamy. 1808 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *One more Peep* Wks. 1812 V. 374 Put on your cover-slut of blue. 1845 *Athenæum* 4 Jan. 17 Exhibiting .. a smart architectural 'pinafore' in front..a mere 'coverslut' intended to hide meanness and deformity.

Covert (kʌ·vəɹt), *a.* (*pa. pple.*) Forms: 4–7 couert(e, 5 couuerte, 6 couvert, 4– covert. [a. OF. *covert*, later *couvert*:—L. *coopertum*, pa. pple. of *covrir, couvrir*:—L. *cooperīre* to COVER.]

1. *lit.* Covered, hidden; roofed over; overgrown; sheltered. Now *rare.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 227 For gladly wolde I .. holde me covert alway. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanch.* v. (1890) 22 Blanchardyn..holdynge the couert wayes, because..he shold not be folowed or ouer taken. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ezek.* iv. comm., Covert passage about seven foot in height. 1625 BACON *Ess. Gardens* (Arb.) 559 You are..to Plant a Couert Alley, vpon Carpenters Worke..by which you may goe in Shade. 1707 J. MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.), The fox is..very prejudicial to the husbandman, especially .. near forest-woods and covert places. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* III. 177 This covert nook reports not of his hand. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 40 All is green, solitary, covert.

† **b.** Fortif. *Covert way*: = COVERED *way.*

1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 311 The way which is made in the counterscarpe which is commonly called the covert-way. 1688 J. S. *Fortification* 27 The Covert or close way..left above the Moat next the open Field. 1801 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 361 Turning them by the covert way.

† **c.** *transf.* and *fig.*

1713 STEELE *Spect.* No. 423 ¶ 4 This Covert-way of Courtship. 1774 FLETCHER *Hist. Ess.* Wks. 1795 IV. 11 The covert way of Pharisaism. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 401 The beaver has a covert way bored under the ice.

2. *fig.* Concealed, hidden, secret; disguised.

c 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 389 3yf hyt be shewede here apert, Yn ouþer stede hyt ys couert. *a* 1400 *Robbery* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 38 A covert thefte dos he in case. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 50 The couert thoughts and delights of the minde. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 73 b, Condition implyed, or covert and not expressed, which is called a condition in Law. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* I. 187 Wage covert war or open? 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. v. 117 It was a covert attempt on the French side to disguise Catholic emancipation. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. 631 The words.. were taken as conveying a covert threat.

b. of looks, glances.

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xii, Towards one particular window he directed many covert glances. 1865 — *Mut. Fr.* I. xvi, A covert glance at her face.

† **3.** Of persons: Not open, close, secretive; sly, deceitful. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4489 Gog es als mykel at say, als covert, And Magog es noght elles bot als apert. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6152 Religiouse folk ben fulle covert; Seculer folk ben more appert. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxv. 159 This Lewys was not so couert in his werke..but that his vncle had thereof wyttyng. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. v. 33 He was the couertst sheltred Traytor That euer liu'd. 1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 94 Tiberius the most crafty and covert of all men.

b. Of words: Of hidden or obscure meaning or reference. Now *rare.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 55 To speke in wordes so coverte. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 542/1 The couert and obscure wordes of..Christ. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 11 Chose rather a kind of middle-way..under covert and indifferent words. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 103 They have no fancy, and never are surprised into a covert or witty word.

4. *Law.* Said of a married woman: Under the cover, authority, or protection of her husband. See also FEME-COVERT, COVERT-BARON.

1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 7 § 3 Women covert. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 32 b, If a woman couert with baron shall do homage they shall knele before the lorde. 1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII* (Stat. Irel. 1621) 149 The husband or friend of any woman covert. 1699 *Act* 10–11 *Will. III*, c. 14 § 2 Any person..within the age of 21 years, or covert, *non compos*, imprisoned, or beyond the seas. 1798 DALLAS *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 202 The instrument of 1790, executed by Margaret Henderson, being then covert.

Covert (kʌ·vəɹt), *sb.* Forms 4–7 couert, 4 *Sc.* cowert, 5 coouert, coovert, cowart, 5–6 couerte, 4– covert. [a. F. *couvert*, f. *couvert*, pa. pple. of *couvrir* to cover: see COVERT *a.*]

1. *gen.* A covering.

a 1400 *Stac. Rome* 768 Vppon his hed A covert of brasse. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 140, I suppose that this woman slepte Withowtyn alle coverte. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* viii. 90 My bed was straw..without any couert at all. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. (1682) 303 His Head vailed with a Wooden covert. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Search* viii, What covert dare eclipse thy face? *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 200 Provident nature hath wrapped them [Wal-nuts] in so many coverts. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. *Surrey* 146 Sheltered from the cold Air by a moveable Covert. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 82 With blood-stain'd covert rent.

2. That which serves for concealment, protection, or shelter; a hiding-place, shelter; = COVER *sb.* 3.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2217 No couert mi3t þei kacche þe cuntre was so playne. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* V. 582 Towart the cowert can he ga. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 71 Couert of treis sawit him full weille. 1550 LEVER *Serm.* (Arb.) 137 Whyche also shall make bryghte the couertes of darknesse. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. iv. 113 In this City, Sheba the rebell, pursued by Joab..took covert. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 363 They did all creep out of their Holes and Coverts. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 302 Firing from behind stone walls, and such like coverts. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. III. 80 A surer covert for the thief than night. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. li. 385 No thicket offered covert, no swamp a refuge from cavalry.

b. *fig.* = COVER 3 d.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 1 b, Vnder the couerts of figures, [rather] than in open speeche. 1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evill* vii. (Arb.) 148 Hipocrisie draweth neer to religion for couert. 1713 S. PYCROFT *Enq. Free-thinking* 30 Free-Thinking is made the common Covert for Scepticism. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 128 Publicity Stopped further fear..and what tale Cowardice thinks a covert.

c. † *By covert*: under cover, covertly. † *In* (*into*) *covert*: in concealment; in hiding, or disguise, secretly; rarely, in safety. *In* (*the*) *covert of*: in the shelter of; † rarely, in shelter from. [Cf.

F. *à couvert de* in both senses.] *Under covert*: under cover, in shelter; † in concealment, under a disguise. *Under* (*the*) *covert of*: (*lit.* and *fig.*) under the shelter, authority, or countenance of; under the veil or disguise of; † under cover of (a letter).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 528 [He] held hym in-to cowert ay. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13652 His cuntre [he] keppit in couert & pes To the last of his lyf. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* Proem in Ashm. (1652) 8 Bacon, and Raimond, with others many moe Wrote under covert, and Aristotle alsoe. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxiv. 137 Whiche [trestelles] shal serve to make aleyes undre couert. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* clxiii. 636 They came downe in a valey by couerte .. but the valyaunt knyght..spyed them. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xii. 113 Neither is there anythyng..so close under coverte, which shall not..be uncouered. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* xvii. 8 And under covert of thy winges defend me secretly. 1562 COOPER *Answ. Priv. Masse* (1850) 198 Under the Covert of that name you do..set forth your own error. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 2 If you have any delight in his felowshyp, use the same rather in covert .. at home. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xl. 21 He lieth..in the couert of the reede. 1641 WILKINS *Mercury* ii. (1707) 10 Arguments .. when they steal into a Man's Assent, under the Covert of a Parable. *c* 1650 HOWELL *Lett.* (1892) 599 I receiv'd your last under the covert of Sir John Sackvil. 1678 A. LOVELL *Fontaine's Duties Cav.* 141 Ditches, Hedges, little Hillocks, and..every thing that may put the Souldiers under Covert. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. xx. (1715) 153 Walls..under the Covert of which the Vessels had Protection. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* VI. 11 Thy Bees a quiet Station find, And lodge 'em under Covert of the Wind. — *Eclog.* VII. 12 Sit here with us, in covert of the Wind. 1773 HAN. MORE *Search Happ.* I. 134 The Dame..Dwells in the covert of yon green retreat. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* VIII. 305 He under covert fought of the broad shield. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. vi. 382 Every theory of roofing and lighting which places the whole of an Assyrian palace under covert.

3. A place which gives shelter to wild animals or game; *esp.* a thicket; = COVER *sb.* 4.

[1199 *Rot. Chartarum* 21 Sex acras terræ in foresta nostra .. juxta coopertum bosci.] 1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 17 It is ordained..that no Man..drive them out of their Coverts. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 37 Coverts or boroughes, wherein .. he may find game at pleasure. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* II. 379 Like a Deere..to the Covert doth himselfe betake. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 P 10 Sportsmen who boast of killing the foxes which they lodge in the covert. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. i. 2 Wolves .. infested the woods and coverts. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 19 The spiked palmetto forms an impenetrable covert. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 72 Am I to..Be with hind that haunts the covert?

fig. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* (1851) 88 Tradition .. that wild, and overgrowne Covert of antiquity. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 335 The hedgehog..within his Covert or thicket of Prickles.

† **4.** The technical term for a flock or 'company' of coots. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe, & G.* (1822) 30 A couerte of cootes. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A Couert of cootes. [1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. ii. 33.]

5. *Ornith.* in *pl.* Feathers that cover the bases of the larger feathers on some particular part of the body, e.g. *tail-coverts, wing-coverts*, esp. the latter.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. VII. xiii, The coverts of the wings are of a deep blackish green. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* 290 The middle coverts deep blue, glossed with green and gold. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* II. ii. 179 The great coverts of the wings are stiff, narrow and pointed. 1834 R. MUDIE *Feathered Tribes Brit. Isles* (1841) I. 8 The ear covert..consists of certain feathers that cover the external organ of hearing. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 351/1 The feathers which lie immediately over the quill-feathers are the 'greater coverts'.. The small feathers .. upon the bones of the antebrachium .. the 'lesser coverts'. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. I. iv. § 1. 73 The wing-coverts are brownish, with the greater coverts white.

† **6.** *Law.* In phr. *Under covert* = COVERTURE 9.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Matrimony* (1859) 506 She is under covert and obedience of her husband. 1677 W. SHERLOCK *Answ. T. Danson* 67 A Wife under covert is secured from all Arrests at Law. 1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 262 P 4 She was now under Covert, and not liable to any Debts contracted when she was a single Woman.

b. *transf.* Authority, jurisdiction.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 243/2 Bishops and Priests ought not to come under the covert and controlement of Temporal power.

7. *attrib.*, as (sense 3) *covert-bough, -shooting, -side*; **covert coat**, a short light overcoat worn while shooting, riding, etc., and as a dust-coat; hence *covert coating*, material, usually waterproof, for such coats; **covert-feather** = COVERT 5; † **covert-parent**, parental authority or protection (after *covert-baron*).

1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* III. 360 The birds that shot the *covert boughs between. *Mod. Advt.* Waterproof Venetian *covert coats. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 190 Fasten a bell upon the two *couert feathers of your hawkes stearne. 1760 EDWARDS in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 835 The .. covert feathers of the wings and tail. 1867 B. P. BRENT in Tegetmeier *Pigeons* xxi. (1867) 171 The whole of the lesser covert feathers of the wing shoulders. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vi. § 6 Being grown Virgins of prety stature they were closely kept under *covert-parent. 1885 *New Bk. of Sports* 34 The physical aspects of *covert-shooting .. have changed very much. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* I. x. 305 He mounts his hack, and is off to the *covert-side.

† **Co·vert,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To put a covering over; to cover, conceal.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 147 In stre or other thynge To covert here is holsom husbondynge. *Ibid.* I. 385 This is husbondrie To covert hem with sumwhat whille thay drie.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. i. (1840) 175 The love of his loyal subjects, hitherto rather coverted than quenched.

Co·vert-ba·ron, *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7 **covert-barne, -bearn.** [a. AF. *couverte baroun*, orig. *coverte de barun* covered by a husband.]

A. *adj.* = COVERT *a.* 4.

1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 § 4 Women Covertebaron except. 1623 COCKERAM, *Couert-barron*, a married woman. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 442 The woman .. is therefore called in our law-french a *feme-covert*, *foemina viro cooperta*; is said to be *covert-baron*, or under the protection and influence of her husband, her *baron*, or lord.

B. *sb.* (Chiefly in phrase *under covert-baron.*) The condition of a *feme covert* or married woman.

1581 B. RICHE *Farewell* H j b, She beyng under couert barne, your Obligation is unpleadable. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 27 No woman under Covert-Baron was lyable to pay it. 1675 CROWNE *Country Wit* IV. 68 Say you are my wife, and plead covert-bearn.

† **b.** Said (humorously) of the position of a married man: cf. next. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xvii. (1632) 364 To put himselfe under covert-baron, he tooke him a wife from out that place. 1638 BROME *Antip.* II. vii, Who dares trust A Ladyes husband, who is but a Squire, And under covert-barne? 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 703 Impatient Grizel Has drubb'd her Husband .. And brought him under Covert-Baron.

† **Covert-feme.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Humorously formed on analogy of prec.] *Under c.*: (of a man) under the cover or protection of his wife.

1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* IV. i, Instead of her being under covert-baron, to be under covert-feme myself.

Co·ve·rtical, *a. Geom.* [Co- 3 + VERTICAL.] Having common vertices.

† **Co·vertil.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *couvertil* (Godef.), dim. of *couvert*, in same sense.] The lid (of a cup); = COVERCLE *sb.* 1.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 25 My lowe chased pece of silvir .. with owtyn any couertil, myn ij stondyng pecys of silvir chasid with a couertil to oon of hem.

Covertine, obs. f. CURTAIN.

Co·vertless, *a.* [f. COVERT *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a covert or (*obs.*) covering.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 674 (R.) Our couertlesse boate .. was sometimes ready to sinke.

Covertly (kʌ·vəɹtli), *adv.* [f. COVERT *a.* + -LY 2.] In a covert manner.

† **1.** In a close covered manner; closely.

1430 in Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. 39 So couertly euery thynge was couered. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 277 Rycht couertly thai kepe him in that caiff. 1585 Q. ELIZ. in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 29 That princes causes be vailed so couvertly that no intelligence may bewraye them.

2. In a concealed manner; secretly, privately.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6113 He his lyf led covertly In Gile and in Ipocrisie. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxv, The tother eye can laugh couertly. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 178 Commaunding them al to be .. in .. a certayn place, as couertly as they myght, wythout any noyse. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxvi. 97 Getting Information very covertly. 1789 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* ii. 16 To make his addresses to her not covertly. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* II. xxii. 420 Intimations were covertly made to him.

3. In a veiled or hidden manner; with the sense implied, not expressed; indirectly, by implication.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 19 Wightes That dremen, . Ful many thinges covertly That fallen after al openly. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xix. 305 Whan Blase herde Merlin thus couertly speke. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 53 Virgill hath a gallant report of Augustus couertly comprysed in the first Æglogue. 1690 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* IV. iv. 158 There are, covertly or expresly .. glances upon the Millennium. 1783 HAILES *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* v. 152 He treats of them, although covertly and in an indirect manner. 1824 MACKINTOSH *Icon Basiliké* Wks. 1846 I. 512 In these two letters,—more covertly in the first, more openly in the second,—Gauden apprises Lord Clarendon, that [etc.].

Covertness (kʌ·vəɹtnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being covert; secrecy.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 103 In respect of the covertnesse, safety and assurance in him reposed. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio), *Covertness*, hiddenness. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in later Dicts.

Coverture (kʌ·vəɹtiŭɹ). Forms: 3 **kuuertur**, 4 **couertor**, 4–6 **cou-, covertour**(**e**, 4–7 **couerture**, 5 **couertowre**, (6 **couverture**, *Sc.* **coveratour**), 8 **covarture**, 3– **coverture.** [a. OF. *coverture* (12th c.; now *couverture*) = Pr. and Sp. *cobertura*:—L. type **coopertūra*, f. ppl. stem of *cooperīre* to COVER: see -URE. Early instances in *-or, -ur, -our* were prob. a. OF. *covertor, couvretoir*:—L. *coopertōrium* covering; but on the mutescence of final *-e* these ceased to be distinguishable from the word in *-ture.*]

1. Anything used to cover. Formerly used of the cover or lid of a cup or dish; the cover of a book; the cover of a letter; now only in the general and usually collective sense of 'covering'.

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 754 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 324 Wo so euer he takes þat mete to bere, Schalle not so hardy þo couertoure rere. *Ibid.* 792 The kerner..Vnkouers þe cup .. Into þe couertoure wyn he powres owt. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 5 Seele þe vessel with his couertour. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 1 Full goodly bounde in pleasant couerture. 1540 MORYSINE *Vives' Introd. Wysd.* B v b, The bodye .. is nothing els but a coverture and a thing bound to serve the soule. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1374/1 For such letters as came vnto me .. they were inclosed vnder a couerture from Fulgeam. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* F ij b, Strong Okes ..and browne Hasils .. with the greene couerture of their innumerable leaues. 1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 83 Her hair was white, which she hid under a Coverture of black Lace. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xxxvi. 140 This Tomb is quite naked without any Coverture or Balisters. 1860 RAWLINSON *Herodotus* IX. lxxxii. IV. 454 The couches .. daintily decked out with their rich covertures. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 1061 Herbage and floral coverture bedeck Yon splintered mass.

fig. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 13 In Nights Couerture ..Wee may surprize and take him at our pleasure. 1611 BARKSTED *Hiren* (1876) 79 He stumbled home, In the darke couerture of shady night.

† **b.** *In coverture*: covered. *Obs.*

1545 *Primer Hen. VIII, Matins*, Keep our eyes in coverture From all evil and vain pleasure.

† **2.** A bed-cover, coverlet, or quilt. *Obs.*

(App. the earliest sense in Eng.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 214 Schulen beon of wurmes his kurtel and his kuuertur. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 716 He lið in bure, Under coverture. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 855 Couertorez ful curious, with comlych panez. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6955 Þi covertoure on þe sene Salle be vermyn fulle felle and kene. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 110 The childe deyde bi cause ..the childe was ouer charged with couerture. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 66 To lye on the bedde of tribulacion under the couertour of right mortal distresse. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 126/1 A moche riche couertour for hys bedde. 1539 *Inventories* 45 (Jam.) Four coveratouris of grene taffatiis stikkit. 1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 45 The Beds are without Curtains, the Covertures of Cotton.

† **3.** Covering for the body, clothing; a garment. Also of a horse: Housings, trappings, caparison.

c 1300 *Thrush & Night.* 119 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) I. 55 Hoe fedde a crupel in hire boure, And helede him with covertour. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 602 Þe cropore, & þe couertor, acorded wyth þe arsounez. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 241, 4 grete Destreres..Covered with riche Covertoures. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 152 Vestementes and couertours necessarye vnto hys body. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 208 The men go vtterly naked without any..couerture at al. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 192 Other thinke that beasts skinnes..was mans first coverture. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* x. 210 Without any caparison or other coverture but his saddle.

4. An overhead covering; † a roof, a canopy; the tilt of a waggon. Now *rare.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxxvi. 19 He made the couertour of the tabernacle of skynnes of wethers. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. xviii. (1554) 34 a, The sterred heauen is thy couerture. 1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 Decay of the couertures of thatched houses. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. (1682) 384 The admirable Fishponds of Lucullus, (the Coverture of which, is supported by forty eight natural Pillers of stony Earth). 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III. 1094 Through the waggon's coverture.

5. Protective covering; shelter; refuge. Also *fig.*

c 1450 *MS. Cantab. Ff.* i. 6, f. 151 (Halliw.) To kepe hym under the coverture Of trowthe and of connyng. 1556 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* cxl, My closely couerture. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 26 Agaynst his cruell scortching heate, Where hast thou couerture? 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. (1682) 50 To seek the coverture of some Rock. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 609 That he would assist those miserable Wretches, and take them into Coverture. 1837 M. J. CHAPMAN in *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 550 By Him, whose banner is our coverture.

6. Concealing covering; disguise, veil. Also *fig.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. iii. 159 Þilke notificacioun þat ben yhidd vndir þe couertours of soþe. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1588 Ryght as a myrrour openly Shewith alle thing that stondith therby..Withouten ony coverture. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiii. (1596) 205 The wiles which come vailed with anie couerture. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. ii, To make Iehoua but a couerture, To shade ranck filth. 1625 W. B. *True School War* 7 The specious Mantle, and couerture of Religion. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1683) II. xix. 273 Shrowded under the coverture of other Persons and Names. 1856 BOKER *Anne Boleyn* V. vi, I'll hide thy name Under the coverture of even lines.

7. *fig.* Concealment; dissimulation, deceit, covert conduct.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 328 They..faile of that they seche By coverture and sleight of speche. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1147 Kepte well hir purpose vndir coverture. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbard* 683 Throughly arm'd against such coverture.

† **8.** *fig.* **a.** A pretext, pretence; **b.** a justification, a defence of conduct. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Generydes* 4596 To sle hym vterly, With fals tresone vnder a coverture. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 95 b, He folowed Medea under the couerture of will to go .. to the temple. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par., Matt.* I. 22 Under this vnhonest couerture. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* CXVI. 710 Nay not then, when wee haue just cause and couerture.

9. *Law.* The condition or position of a woman during her married life, when she is by law under the authority and protection of her husband. Also in phr. *Under coverture* (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1542–3 *Act* 34–5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 22 The freholde of his wife, during the couerture between them. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XVI. (1617) 285 If the Soule had held her selfe in awe, and onder couerture. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* I. § 20 10 This grant shall not bind the husband dureing the coverture. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. V. (1743) 179 If a freeman marry a bondwoman, she is also free during the coverture. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 698 B. afterwards died under coverture, no entry having been made on her behalf to avoid the fine. 1868 MISS BRADDON *Dead Sea Fr.* II. vii, His accomplished wife could scarcely be subjected to .. imprisonment ..while sheltered by the ægis of her coverture.

b. *humorously* said of a married man.

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Watkins Tottle*, I pleaded my coverture, being a married man.

10. *Ornith.* = COVERT 5. *rare.* [F. *couvertures.*]
1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 211 The great wing and tail feathers..and the covertures which protect the base of the latter.

Covert-way: see COVERT *a.* 1 b.

Covess (kōu·vĕs). *slang* or *vulgar.* [f. COVE *sb.*[2] + -ESS.] A female 'cove'.
1789 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 144 He was well acquainted with the cove and covess. 1819 *London Guide* 226 He was sweet, not to say nutty, upon the covess. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* III. 292 Ah Bess my covess.

Covet (kʌ·vĕt), *v.* Forms: 3 cuueiten, 3–6 coueite, -eyte, 4 coveite, 4–6 -eyte, (5 koueyte, coweyt, cuwet), 4 couaite, covayte, 4–5 covaite, (couette, 6 covette, coouet, couveyte, covate, *Sc.* cowait), 5–7 couet(e, 6– covet. [a. OF. *cuveitier, coveiler* (in 13th c. *covoiter*, mod.F. *convoiter*) = Pr. *cobeitar, cubitar*, It. *cubitare*:—L. type **cupiditāre*, f. *cupiditāt-em* eager desire, CUPIDITY, f. *cupĕre* to desire, covet.]

1. *trans.* To desire; *esp.* to desire eagerly, to wish for, long for. **a.** with material obj.
c 1325 *Coer de L.* 4763 Though thou gold coveyte. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* i. 1 He is blisful til whaim all thynge comes þat he couaites. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 96 (MS. K) Coweytyn, *cupio, opto.* 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 98 Boyes goe up and downe with flaggons of wine, and fill to those that covet it. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 306 They covet subacid Liquors, and abhor fat and oily things. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 265 Fame shall twine for me in after days A wreath I covet not. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 25 We are..apt to suppose that whatever is widely coveted..must be included in our definition of wealth.
Proverb. *All covet all lose.*
1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 306 Wo so coueyteþ al, al leseþ ywys. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. XXXVI. 108 They that all coueteth all leseth. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 141 *All* couet, *all* loose: this comth oft in vre. But nought haue, nought loose: this is euer sure. 1678 B. R. *Letter Pop. Friends* 3 All Covet, all Loose.
b. with immaterial obj.
a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* v. 11 þe prophet couaitis noght þaire dampnaciοun. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* I ij, She euer coueyted the pees and loue of her lord. 1548 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. App. P. 48 We, coveting above al things the glory of God. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* xii. 31 Couet earnestly the best gifts. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 57. 12 If..you covet the Admiration of Others, you must learn not to Admire your Self. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. xvii, The bliss on earth he covets most.
c. with *inf.* or *inf. phrase.*
c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1054 To be coube in his courte þou coueytes þenne. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xliv. 174 (Harl. MS.) The holy trenite, that coveytithe a man to be couplid to him by penaunce. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxiii. 13 Longe haue 3e coveyte for to kenne My fadir. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 102 Those be wiser men which couete to shoote wyde. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 133 To which place [the Sea] they [Salmon] covet to swim, by the instinct of nature. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* (1882) I. 2 Her mind..coveted to regain its serenity. 1860 *Lit. Churchman* VI. 169/1 Many a person ..has coveted to imitate the example.
d. *absol.*
c 1340 *Cursor M.* 24639 (Fairf.) Ne for to couette was me na bote.
e. *fig.* Said of things.
c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 272 Sene it is in ald sawe, þat kynde coueyts ay his lawe. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 33 b, Two sortes of Pease, the one sort coveteth to climbe aloft, and runneth up uppon stickes. 1778 W. PRICE *Min. Cornub.* 27 A coarse Quartz, which is the most impure, and covets no particular form.

† **2.** To desire with concupiscence or with fleshly appetite. *Obs.* (or merged in 3).
a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 60 Cuueiten mon, oðer haben wille uorte beon iwilned of mon: bo beoð heaued sunne. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 262 Concupiscence..maketh hym coueite by coueitise of flesshly synne by sighte of hise eyen. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13820 Þi hegh lust, þat þou couetus vnkyndly to couple with me. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* C v b, Sychem..sawe her so faire that he coueyted her. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 138 b, The Rammes..rather covet the olde Ewes, then the young.
† **b.** To desire to eat; to hanker after as food.
1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 10 These barbarous Angiqui covet their friends, whom they unbowell with a greedy delight.

3. To desire culpably; to long for (what belongs to another). (The ordinary sense.)
a 1300 *Little Cato* XXVII, Oþer mennes þing with wronge Coueyte hit nou3t in herte. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* IX. 14 þat thynge þat þai wickedly couaited. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 670 Couetise is for to coueite ȝwiche thynges as thou hast nat..with-out rightful nede. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 27 To coueyte that that he may not haue. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* XX. 17 Thou shalt not couet thy neighbours house, thou shalt not couet thy neighbours wife..nor any thing that is thy neighbours. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 227 Industry in some To improve and cultivate their just demesne Made others covet what they saw so fair. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. XXI. 450 If I wish for a watch hanging in a watchmaker's window..I am guilty of coveting my neighbour's goods (provided that the wish recur frequently).
b. *absol.*
1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* VII. 7 Thou schalt not coueite. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XX. 190 The x^te [comaundment] biddis no3t coveyte. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* XXI. 26 Hee coueteth greedily all the day long. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 772 The garden..needs no fence, For there is none to covet, all are full.
c. with *inf. Obs.* or *arch.*
c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) VI. 19 He..was puysound thurgh anoþer þat coueited to be sowdan. 1535 COVERDALE *Micah* II. 2 When they covet to haue londe, they take it by violence. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 17 Envying the greatnes of Charles the Emperour, and coveting to surpasse him.
† **4.** *intr.* **a.** To lust. *Obs.*
1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* V. 17 The fleisch coueitith [Vulg. *concupiscit*] aȝen the spirit, sothli the spirit aȝens the fleisch. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 385 The flessh coueiteth agayn the spirit.
† **b.** To have inordinate or culpable desire *for, after. Obs.*
1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. lx, To coveyte for it [golde or sylver] doth aryse Onely engendered upon the melancholy. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, V. iv. 145 Ile rather keepe That which I haue, than coueting for more Be cast from possibility of all. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Tim.* VI. 10 Money..which while some coueted after, they haue erred from the faith.
† **c.** To have an inclination or drawing *to. Obs.*
1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 6 b, A fysshe in spaw[n]ynge tyme wyl coueyte to the calme water.

Covet, var. of COVID.

Covetable (kʌ·vĕtăb'l), *a.* [f. COVET + -ABLE. Cf. F. *convoitable* (Oresme 14th c.).] To be coveted or ardently desired; greatly desirable.
c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 3 Delitabill and couaytabill es þe name of Ihesu. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 59 b, The most fayr..and the most couoytable of the foure. 1611 COTGR., *Convoitable*, Couetable, fit to be coueted, or lusted after. 1824 DIBDIN *Lib. Comp.* 616 Mr. Drury's copy continues to be a most covetable gem. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 30 The position..would hardly seem a covetable one.

Coveted (kʌ·vĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Greatly desired or wished for.
1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 4 The odd property which its advertisers are willing to give for some coveted article. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 125/1 The status..is no longer a coveted honour.

Coveter (kʌ·vĕtəɹ). Also 4 couetour, -eyter, 6 covoiter. [f. COVET *v.* + -OUR, -ER[2] 3: cf. F. *convoiteur.*] One who covets or is given to coveting.
c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 262 The couetour that was so nyce. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* x. 6 We ben not couetyeris of yuelis. 1554 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 326 Covoiters of newelties and busy bodies. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 272 Of these flowers the European women at the Cape are great coveters. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* 32/1 The coveters of his tenement.

Coveting (kʌ·vĕtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COVET + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. COVET.
c 1315 SHOREHAM 22 Let ounde and wrethe and coveytynge. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* VI. 12 Regne not synne in ȝoure deedly body, that ȝe obeische to his coueitingis. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) XIV. 159 That dyamand schold be ȝoven frely, with outen coveytynge. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. V. 25 Ambitions, Couetings, change of Prides, Disdaine. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 226 The zealous desires or covetings of men after spiritual things. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* XI. 260 A country so rich and splendid could scarcely fail to awaken covetings. 1887 RUSKIN in *Pall Mall G.* 15 Nov. 3/1 Nothing made Carlyle more contemptuous than this coveting of 'happiness'.

Co·veting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That covets.
1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 287 A couetyng desyre to fulfyll the commaundementes of God. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* II. ii. (1737) II. 155 A Coveting or Avaritious Temper.
Hence **Co·vetingly** *adv.*
1382 WYCLIF 1 *Thess.* II. 8 We desyringe ȝou coueityngly .. with greet loue, wolden bitake to ȝou..the gospel of God. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* V. ii. Wks. (Rtldg.) 97/2 *Phantaste.* Most covetingly ready, Amorphus.

† **Covetise.** *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 3–5 coueytise, 3–7 (9) cou-, covetise, 3–6 -yse, (4 cou-, covatis(e, -aittiyse, -aittise, -aitis, -aites, -aytise, -aityse, -etis, -etteis, -ettise, -eiteise), 4–5 cou-, covatyse, -aitise, -etys, -eityse, 4–6 -eitise, (5 cou-, coveiteis, -tice, cou-, covytise, -tyce, -tys, -atys, cowatice), 5–7 covetice, (6 couytis,-ytes,-itis,-eytyse,-atyce), 6–7 covetize. [a. OF. *coveitise* (in 13th c. *covoitise*, later *convoitise*), representing a L. type **cupidit-itia* for **cupiditia*, app. after the types **cupiditāre* and **cupiditōsus* of vb. and adj.: see COVET, COVETOUS.]
1. Ardent, excessive, or inordinate desire; lust. Const. *of* or *inf.*
[1292 BRITTON I. V. § 11 Pur coveytise del eschete.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28627 (Cott. Galba) Ogains pride praier may rise, fastin for fiesli couatyse. *c* 1340 *Ayenb.* 137 Vor asemoche ase þer is an holy prede: alzuo þer is an holy coueytise and an holye enuye. 1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* XIII. 7 Thei brennyden in the coueitise of hir [Susanne]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 779 The coueytise of eyen folwith the coueytise of the herte. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3842 [Generides] than on al wise To Just had grete couetise. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 263 No couetyse of ryches shall than greue the body. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 70 The other..pursueth after the slear [slayer] with incredible care and couetise to reuenge. [1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 639 Shakspeare..was more actuated by poetical precept and impulse than by any sensual covetise for the venison of old Sir Thomas Lucy.]
b. (with *pl.*) An inordinate desire, a lust.
c 1340 *Ayenb.* 125 Temperance..dret alle þe couaytises of þe wordle. 1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* XVIII. 30 Go thou not aftir thi coueitises [1382 lustis]. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 21 In suche lyberalyte there is moste commenly annexed a covetyse to robbe and reve by injurye.
2. *spec.* Inordinate or excessive desire for the acquisition and possession of wealth, etc.; esp. of possessing what belongs to another; = COVETOUSNESS 2.
1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 46 þat for couetise art ycome so fer fro þe Est, To wilne oure lutel god. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27194 (Cott.) Quar pouert or ani couaittise did him to þat sin to rise. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 23 The fyfte dedly syne es couetyse and þat es ane vnmesurabill luffe to haffe erthely gudes. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 203 Coveitise is evere wode, To gripen other folkis gode. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 291 Auaryce and couetyse she moost hated. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 689 Nowe if prodigalitye or couetise be vyce. 1615 T. ADAMS *Blacke Devill* 57 Pride must be turned to humility, covetice to charity. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 355 A Clergy man must not be covetous, much lesse for covetise must he neglect his cure. *a* 1652 BROME *Damoiselle* I. i. Wks. 1873 I. 381 Your sinfull Covetise.
¶ By confusion of endings, it was sometimes written for COVETOUS.
1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* i. in Ashm. (1652) 17 With promise they please the Covetise..The Covetise is brought to threed-bare clothes.

† **Co·vetiveness.** *Phrenol. Obs.* [See -IVE.] = ACQUISITIVENESS.
1815 SPURZHEIM *Physiogn. Syst.* Pref. 10, *I* know that covetiveness is a pleonasm, but this fault is observed in many other words...I have added *iveness* solely for the sake of uniformity. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 596 She has the organ of covetiveness, and steal she must. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 1123 Were these 'stolen' looks occasioned by 'covetiveness', or 'self-love?'

Covetous (kʌ·vĕtəs), *a.* Forms: 4 cou-, coveitus, -aitus, -eytous, -aytous, -etus, -aitous, 4–5 cou-, coveitous, -atus, 4–6 -etous(e, 5 cou-, coveitose, -etows(e, -ettus, cowatouss, 6 covetuous, -teous, 4– covetous. [a. OF. *coveitus, -os* (in 13th c. *covoiteus*, later *convoiteux*) = Pr. *cobeitos, cubitos*:—L. **cupidit-ōsus*, f. *cupiditās* (cf. *calamitōsus* from *calamitās*): see CUPIDITY and -OUS.]
1. Having an ardent or excessive desire *of* (or †*for*) anything; eagerly desirous *to do, have*, or *be.*
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25802 (Cott.) þou man þou has ben to couetus, Abote werlds wining fuus. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 367 Whanne þu lest him þe cupe iseo..He wile be wel coveitus. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 180 Of gold to ben to covetous. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 654 Desirous to luste and covetouse to do chiualrie. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* IV. iii. 24 By Ioue, I am not couetous for Gold. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 14 How covetous thou art of novelties! 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 140 How he might be made covetous to heare many things. 1699 LD. RERAY in *Pepys' Diary* VI. 191 The acquaintance of this man, of which I am very covetous. 1782 COWPER *Table Talk* 75 Covetous only of a virtuous praise. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 189 As covetous of power and as impatient of restraint as any of the Stuarts.
b. Of actions: Eager.
1652 WHARTON tr. *Rothman's Chirom.* Wks. (1683) 557 A more Covetous and diligent search.
2. Culpably or inordinately desirous of gaining wealth or possessions; *esp.* of that which belongs to another or to which one has no right; greedy, grasping, avaricious.
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23750 (Cott.) þe flexs es ai to filthes fus, þe werld nithful and couatus. 1340 *Ayenb.* 80 þe proude zekþ þing worþssipuol. þe couaytous þing uremuol. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* iii. 3 It bihoueth a byschop for to be .. not coueitous. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2245 The Steward is a couetouse man, that long hath desirid A knyff I have in kepeing. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 69 Ryches encreaseth auaryce in a couetous man. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 22 b, The covetous man..desireth still to have, beyng never content. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* II. (1625) 95 The prodigall and the covetous doe offend alike, for neither doe live as they ought. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 496 Covetous, that is, Ravenous after what is anothers. *a* 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 113 A covetuous civilian and public notary. 1683 tr. *Erasmus' Moriae Enc.* 79 One is so couetous that he liues poor to dye rich. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 19 The stronger, shrewder, or more covetous men.
b. Of actions, etc.: Proceeding from cupidity or avarice.
1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 158 The covetouse flatery, Which many a worthy king deceiveth. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. CLXXXVII. 189 Ottho, with this couetous promesse deceyued, etc. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* LXIV. 146 They..Fear no covetous oath, all false free promises heed not.
¶ By confusion of endings, it was sometimes written for COVETISE, covetousness.
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23147 (Gött.) Þe couaitus, for-soth to tell, Has mani saule broght to hell. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11759 Till he caght was in couetouse, & cumbrit hym seluen. 1468 *Paston Lett.* No. 582. II. 313 The unkyndnesse and covetuse that was shewed me. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 783 For anger and not for covetous, the Protector..spoyled her of al that ever she had.

Covetously (kʌ·vĕtəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a covetous manner; with cupidity.
1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* XXII. 12 Gredili, *or coueytously*, thou falsly chalengidist thi neiȝbours. 1535 COVERDALE *Hab.* II. 9 Wo vnto him, that couetously gatthereth euell gotten goodes in to his house. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 408 If he couetously reserue it, how shall's get it? 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* VII. 26 So earthly minded, and covetously affected. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Jan. 2/3 To..listen covetously to the musical whistle of the widgeon.

Covetousness (kʌ·vĕtəsnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]
† **1.** Strong or inordinate desire (*of*). *Obs.*
1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B viij b, Who so for couetesnese of flieng leses the tyme of his hawke mewyng. 1560 BECON

New Catech. (1844) 122 The covetousness of money is the root of all evil. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 20 At last the couetousnesse of the coyne ouercame him. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 29 When Workemen striue to do better then wel, They do confound their skill in couetousnesse.

2. Inordinate and culpable desire of possessing that which belongs to another or to which one has no right.

1526-34 TINDALE *Mark* vii. 22 Oute of the herte of men proceade .. theeft, coveteousnes, wickednes. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 34 Declaring the couetousnes of the Spaniardes to be vnsaciable. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. vi. 26 Desire of Riches [is called] Covetousnesse : a name used alwayes in signification of blame. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 54 Casting the eyes of covetousness upon the whole of the property. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Equality* Mixed Ess. 49 We understand by covetousness the longing for other people's goods.

Covey (kʌ·vi), *sb.*[1] Forms : 5 coue, coueye, 6–7 covie, coovie, (6 cooui), 7 couvie, covye, 5–8 covy, 5– covey. [ME., ad. OF. *covée*, mod.F. *couvée* brood = It. *covata* :—Rom. type **cub-āta*, lit. a hatching, f. L. *cubāre*, It. *covare*, F. *couver* to sit, incubate, hatch.]

1. A brood or hatch of partridges; a family of partridges keeping together during the first season. (Sometimes also of grouse, ptarmigan, etc.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 96/2 Covey of pertrychys (H. P. coue, or couy). 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B iij b, Let yowre spanyellis fynde a Couy of partrichys. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 77 This cooui rauenouse [of harpies].. They gripte in tallants the meat. 1589 *Pappe with a Hatchet* E ij, There is not a better Spanniell in England to spring a couie. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 219 The partridges .. together with their coovie of young birds. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 119 Sinne is .. like the Partridges, which flye by Coueys. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 19 The fluttering coveys from the stubble rise. 1766 PENNANT *Zool., Partridge* (1812) I. 365 A partridge followed by a large covey of very young birds. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* ix. 132 A covey of ptarmigans. 1868 DILKE *Greater Brit.* I. 141 The sage-brush..gave shelter to a few coveys of sage-hens.

2. *fig.* and *transf.* A family, party, or set (of persons or things).

1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* v. (1630) 16 Here's..a couie of Cockscombes. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Elder Bro.* IV. iv, Who are they in the corner? As I live, a covey of fiddlers. 1641 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. App. 9 There are so many Covies of New Doctrines sprung up ever and anon. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* III. 124. I never did spring such a Covye of Mathematicians all at once. 1827 DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks. IV. 76 The whole covey of victims was thus netted. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* XXVII, A whole covey of trumps was ranged in one corner.

† **Covey,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [perh. derivative of COVE *sb.*[1] in its OE. sense of 'closet', etc.] A pantry.

1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 68 From the cellar-door to the pantry or covey-door. *Ibid.* 77 A little vault at the west end of the Frater house like unto a pantry, called the Covey. [1861 *Our English Home* 80 The pantry, called by ancient housekeepers the covey.]

Covey (kō·u·vi), *sb.*[3] *slang* or *vulgar.* [f. COVE *sb.*[2] + -Y [4].] Little 'cove'. (Used of an intimate or associate : cf. CHAPPIE.)

1821 P. EGAN *Life in Lond.* 287 The covey was no scholard, as he asserted. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* viii, 'Hullo ! my covey, what's the row?' 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Hamilton Tighe,* 'What a rum old covey is Hairy-faced Dick !'

† **Co·vey,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* (See quot.)

a 1667 SKINNER *Etymol., Botan.*, Covey, *vel* sweet Covey, *pro* Muscovy [= *Erodium moschatum* (Britten & Holland)].

† **Covey·,** *sb.*[5] *Obs.* Perh. = CONVEY, CONVOY (but of earlier date).

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 6367 Al that nyght, with fayr covey, They rede forth by the way.

† **Co·vey,** *v. Obs.* To hatch : see COUVEY.

Co-vibrate : see Co- *pref.* 1.

† **Covid** (kʌ·vid). *Anglo-Ind. Obs.* Also 7–8 covet, 7 (coveld ? misprint for coveed), 8 covit. [ad. Pg. *covado*, Flemish ell, cubit.] A lineal measure formerly used in India : its length varied, at different places and times, from 36 to 14 inches.

1685 PLOT in *Phil. Trans.* XV. 1052 A China Covet (i.e. a piece 23 inches and ⅓ long) being worth 80 Tale. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & Pers.* 206 (Y.) Measures of Surat are only two; the Lesser and the Greater Coveld .. the latter of 36 inches English. 1720 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras in Olden Time* (1861) II. 338 (Y.) Four large pillars, each to be six covids high, and six covids distance one from the other. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* xxix. 366 He wants so many Covets of Ground to dig in. 1802 CAPT. ELMORE in *Naval Chron.* VIII. 383 Covids, of fourteen and a half inches long.

Covie, obs. f. COVEY.

Co-villager : see Co- *pref.* 3 b.

Covin (kʌ·vin), *sb.* Forms : 4–6 cou-, covyne, 4–9 cou-, covine, covin, 4–7 cou-, covyn, (4–5 cou-, koueyne, 5 couuyne ; *Sc.* cowyn(e, covyng), 6 covene, 6–7 coven ; also in *Sc.* 5 conwyn(e, 6 convine, -uene, 6–7 conuyne, conueene. [a. OF. *covin, couvin, cuvin* masc., more usually *covine, couvine, -yne, covaine, convaine,* sometimes *convine, -vigne* fem. :—late L. *convenium* (in Du Cange, of date 1218, 'in eodem pacto et convenio '), and its pl. *convenia,* or fem. sb. of same form ; f. *convena* one who comes together with others, f. *convenīre* to come together, CONVENE.]

† **1.** A number of persons confederate together, a confederacy, company, band. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 303 Þe erle of Ascetelle, Sir Jon þe Comyn, Badenauh sonne, I telle, & þretty of þer Couyn. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. iv. 21, I se þe felonus couines of wikked men abounden in ioie and in gladnes. 1415 HOCCLEVE *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 21 Fro cristen folk to hethenly couyne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xii. 29 A thousand men he led of his convine From Coreite the citie Agyline.

† **2.** Private agreement, compact, covenant ; often with unfavourable connotation. *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxvii. 158 They muste kepe wel that theyre couyne and entreprise be not accused nor knowen. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. v. 168 For the maist part of our conuene and band To me sal be to tuiche 3our kingis hand. *Ibid.* VIII. i. 9 All Latium assemblit, sone controvit Ane coniuratioun or haisty convyne. *Ibid.* XII. iii. 102 This convyne and trety. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Coitio*..Covine or confederacie in doing of any thing. [1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvi, Such burghers as have covine and alliance with the Highland clans.]

† **b.** A 'combination' or union (not known to the law). *Obs.*

[1361 *Act* 34 *Edw. III*, c. 9 Totes alliances & covignes des Maceons & Carpenters .. & sermentz entre eux faites ou affaires, soient desore anientiz & anullez de tout.] 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* II All alliances and covins of masons and carpenters..shall be void.

3. A privy agreement between two or more to the prejudice of another ; conspiracy, collusion.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 111, I wat nocht..quham with he maid the cowyne. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 139 The treson of Cateline .. and the covine Of hem that were of his assent. 1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* XXVI, By assent and coven of the partyes he shall make defaulte. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol., Chancerie* § 36 If thone make a false plea of covin betweene him and the defendant. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.*, Covine is a deceitful assent or agreement between two or more to the prejudice of another. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 412 From the collusion and covin between the tenant for years and the remote remainder-man.

4. Fraudulent action of any kind to the injury of another ; fraud, deceit, treachery. *arch.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 14 Thai tald the king all the covyng [*Edin. MS.* conwyne] Of. Iohn Cwmyne. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 631 By couyne of the quene, they were all iii. in great daunger. 1514 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* (1538) 100 Yf any person do selle in grosse any wynes by fraude or covin contrary to the prises set. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xviii. 50 Without tromperey or couyn. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 132 When I demanded of him, what was Covine : he answered, when one thing is pretended, and an other done...And this covine was ponnishable by the lawes. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. 111 By the Couen of the French .. and the Popes Conniuency. 1710 M. HENRY *Comm. Prov.* iv. 28 This requires us to pay our just debts without fraud, covin, or delay. 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 226 Mulcted of my right by thy fraud and covin.

† **5.** Secret contrivance or device ; secret or privy intent. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 952 Sche .. knew al is kouеyne for ou3t he kouþe hide. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 42 For yet was never such covine That couth ordeine a medecine To thing, which God in lawe of kinde Hath set. *c* 1450 *Merlin* XIX. 306 To discure nought of youre coveyne.

† **6.** Internal condition ; manner of being. *Obs.* [Very common in OF.]

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3147, I knowe al þe couyne of cuntre how 3e went. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* V. 301 He sperit the cowyn of the land, And quha the castell had in hand. *Ibid.* XIII. 122 Lordingis, now luk that 3he Worthy and of gud covyne be At this assemble, and hardy. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1227 Let me wiþ hem speke a þrowe For to wyte wat þay be & hure couyne y-knowe. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. vii. 18 Serchyng alleway the state and couuyne of his aduersaires.

† **Covin,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *covenir* (now *convenir*) to agree, be agreed, etc.] *trans.* To agree upon. *To be covined* : to be agreed.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 79 Whan they be covined, They feignen for to make pees. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLXXV. iv, By false confederacie Bytwene hym and therle of Marowe, Couened fully be fore cast traytorie.

† **Co·viner.** *Obs.* One guilty of covin or fraud ; a covinous person.

1593 DEE *Diary* (Camden) 43 He called me spitefully couiner [*printed* coniver]. I told him that he did lye in so saying.

Coving (kō·u·viŋ), *sb.* [f. COVE *sb.*[1].]

1. An arched or vaulted piece of building, as the curved soffit of a projecting upper part of a building (see quot. 1703), the arching of a coved ceiling; coved work.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 122 When Houses are built projecting forth over the Ground-plot, and that is.. turn'd with a Quadrant of a Circle .. of Timber, which is Lathed and Plaister'd..under which People may walk dry ..such Work is commonly call'd Coveing. 1742 MRS. DELANEY *Life & Corr.* II. 190 The new wall is almost built up, and the covings are now putting up in the little parlour. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* vi. 224 Roofs, of which the transverse internal section shows an arch either curvilinear..or many sided (which is the case with a polygonal coving). 1881 *Athenæum* 5 Nov. 603/2 The roof, which has the outline of a mansard, or coving.

2. *pl.* The inclined or curved sides of a fireplace, approaching each other toward the back.

1796 RUMFORD *Ess.* I. 317 The vertical sides of a Fire-place, or the covings (as they are called). 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 167 The covings, or sides, of a fire-place, are now commonly placed in an oblique position. 1882 *Worcester Exhib. Catal.* iii. 6 Range, with..plate rack, and tiled covings.

Co·ving, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. COVE *v.* + -ING [2].] Forming an arch or vault ; coved.

1854 CDL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* I. i. 3 The coving roof leaves a large square opening in its centre.

† **Co·vinliche,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. COVIN + *-liche,* -LY [2].] In agreement, with one accord.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 979 Þai seyden al couinliche, Þe dome was 3ouen sikerliche [15*th c. version* wyth oon assente].

Covinous (kʌ·vinəs), *a. ? Obs.* Also 6–9 covenous. [f. COVIN + -OUS.] Of the nature of covin ; collusive ; fraudulent, deceitful.

1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 5 § 2 Such guileful, covinous or fraudulent Devices and Practices. 1598 LAMBARDE *Alienations* in *Bacon's Wks.*, For the restraint of making those inordinate and covenous leases of lands. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.*, s. v. *Faine pleader,* It signifieth..a false, covenous, or collusory manner of pleading. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 529 Making voluntary or fraudulent and covinous conveyances.

Co·vinously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] By collusion ; fraudulently.

1550 *Wardmote Laws* in *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1720) II. v. xxii. 423/1 If any have covenously, fraudently, or unduly obtained the freedom of this city. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 387 Pretending .. the said Edmund .. for his deformitie to bee couinously put besides the Kingdome. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) II. III. ii. 712 Every species of fraud and knavery covinously committed.

Co-visit, *sb.* [See Co- 3 a.] Joint visit.

1823 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 76, I am afraid our co-visit with Coleridge was a dream.

Covit, var. of COVID.

Covorly, corrupt form of CAVALLY.

1887 J. F. KEANE 3 *Years Wand. Life* II. ii. 77, I caught so much fish..as 'old-wives', young covorly, and skipjacks.

Co-votary : see Co- *pref.* 3 b.

Covy, Covyk, obs. ff. COVEY, CONVICT *v.*

Cow (kau), *sb.*[1] Forms : *sing.* 1–4 cu, 3–4 ku, 3–6 cou, kou, kow, 4–7 cowe, kowe, (5 cough, 6 coowe), 3– cow. Plural *cows, kine* (kəin), north. *kye* (kəi) : see below. [A Common Teut. and Common Indo-germanic word : OE. *cú* = OFris. *kū*, OS. *kō* (MDu. *koe*, Du. *koe*, LG. *kō*), OHG. *chuo* (MHG. *kuo*, G. *kuh*), Icel. *kýr*, acc. and dat. *kú* (:—*kû-z*, Sw., Da. *ko, koe*) :—OTeut. **kōu-z*, **kō-z*, fem. :—Aryan *gʷōus*, acc. *gʷōm*, whence Skr. *gāús, gām, gav-, go-*, Gr. *βοῦς, βοϝ-, βο-*, L. *bōs, bov-, bō-*, ox ; the word being of both genders outside Teutonic.

The *ū* in OE., Fris., and ON., against the original *ō* retained in OS. and OHG., is perh. to be explained from an original Teutonic inflexion *kō(u)s, kōm, kōwez, kōwi*, pl. *kōwez, kōwōm, kō(u)miz*, whence, by regular passage of original *ōw* before vowels into *ū*, gen. *kūiz*, dat. *kūi*, pl. *kūiz*, etc. Hence by levelling in the separate langs., *kō-* or *kū-* (umlaut *kȳ-*), throughout. (Prof. Sievers.)

The OE. inflexion was : Sing. gen. *cúe, cú*, later, after *o*-stems, *cuus, cús* ; dat. *cý* ; Pl. nom. acc. *cýe, cý*, gen. *cúa*, later, after *n*-stems, *cúna*, north. *cýna* ; dat. *cúum*. The umlaut pl. *cýe, cý* :—OTeut. **kōwez, kūiz* (cf. also ON. *kýr*, OS. *koji*, OHG. *chuowi, chuoi* (*chuoji*), *chuo*, Ger. *kühe*) gave regularly ME. *ky, kye*, still retained in Sc. and N. Eng. But Southern Eng. at an early period took an extended form *kȳn*, later *kyne, kine*, still used, with slightly archaic flavour, beside the later *cows*, which hardly appears before the 17th c. ME. *kȳn* is to be compared with *brethren, children*, and other southern plurals in *-n*. In this particular case, the use of the gen. pl. *cúna, cýna* (in 12th c. *cune, kyne*) with numerals (see 1 b β below), may have contributed to the prevalence of the *kȳn, kyne* form.]

1. The female of any bovine animal (as the ox, bison, or buffalo) ; most commonly applied to the female of the domestic species (*Bos Taurus*).

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 2085 *Vacca* cuu. 1085 *O. E. Chron.* Ne furðon..an oxe ne an cu ne an swin. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 416 Vor þeonne mot heo þenchen of þe kues foddre. *Ibid.* 418 3if eni mot nede habben ku. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 193/33 Heo bi-gan to milken þis cov. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6763 (Cott.) Ox or ass, or cou or scepe. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 11 He þat stelip an oxe or a cowe. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A v b, Hoote mylke of a cowe. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. i. 31 Where the Bull and Cow are both milk-white, They neuer do beget a cole-blacke Calfe. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 302 Milk, warm from the Cow. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 129 Cow's milk there is, and store of curdled cheese. 1853 MAYNE REID *Boy Hunt.* xiii, They are buffaloes .. two bulls and a cow. 1885-6 (*Xmas Card*) *Song,* '*Three Acres and a Cow*' i, We're all to have a bit of land, and learn to speed the plough, And live for ever happy on Three Acres and a Cow. 1886 JESSE COLLINGS in *Times* 25 Feb. 5/4 'Three Acres and a Cow' is the title of a leaflet issued by the Allotments and Small Holdings Association, 95 Colmore-row, Birmingham. This leaflet was..the origin of the phrase.

b. *pl.* α. 1 cýe, cý, 3–4 kij, 4 kuy, 5–6 key, 3– ky, kye, kie. (Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.*)

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxvii. 31 Betwih cye folca [L. *inter vaccas populorum*]. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxxiii. 13 Ic hæbbe ..ʒeeane eowe and ʒecelfe cy mid me. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4566 (Cott.) Fatt and faire kij [*other MSS.* ky]. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1259 Boþe to cayre at þe kart & þe kuy

mylke. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4732 Fifty þousand ky. 1424 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 57, I wul my wyf haf half my mylche kye. 1511 *Pilton Churchw. Acc.* (1890) 60 For iij key, xxxs. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xii. Prol. 185 Tydy ky lowys, veilys by thame rynnis. 1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII* c. 5 § 1 Any person .. with .. oxen, kye, or any other cattal. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 29 In this Wod war nocht onlie kye bot oxne and bules snawquhyte. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 55 About April some take Kie to hire, which have none of their own, and other buy Kie to farme them out. 1664 Sir R. Fanshaw tr. *Horace's Odes* I. xxxi, Hot Calabrias goodly kye. 1786 Burns *Twa Dogs* 234 The kye stood rowtin i' the loan. 1871 Palgrave *Lyr. Poems* 15 The sunny pastures of the kye. 1873 Gibbon *Lack of Gold* i, The song of the milkmaid milking the kye. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Kye*, cows. In West Holderness, *kye* is used to denote particular herds, *kine* being used for cows in general.

β. ? 3–4 **cun**, ? 3–5 **kyn**; 4 **kuyn, kin** [*gen. pl.* I **cúna, cýna**, 2–3***cũne,*kȳne**, 4 **kine**], 4–5 **kijn, kiyn, kyin, kyȝn, kien, ken, kene**, 4–6 **kyen, kyne, keen**(e, 6– **kine**. The spelling with *u* (*ü*) is early s. w.; *cén, kén, keen* is Kentish.

[*c* 960 *Rushw. Gosp.* Luke xiv. 19 Dael cyna ic bohte fife. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xxxii. 15 Feowertiȝ cuna.] *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 760 Oxen, schep, and eke kuyn [*orig.* ken, *rime* slen]. *c* 1305 *St. Kenelm* 233 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 54 Þer nas non of alle þe kyn þat half so moche mulc ȝeue. *c* 1305 *Satire* ibid. 155 Tripis and kine fete and schepen heuedes. 1340 *Ayenb.* 191 Alle þe prestes Ken. 13.. *Chron. Eng.* 592 in Ritson *Met. Rom.* II. 294 Fif thousent fatte cun. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. vi. 142 To kepe kyne [*v. rr.* kyen(e, ken, kijn] in þe felde. 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* lxvii. 31 In the kiyn [1388 kien] of puplis. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr. T.* 11 Thre kyn [*v. rr.* keen, kyne, kyen] and eek a scheep. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 305 (Mätzner) Þe seuene kuyn. *a* 1400 *Octovian* 672 Of ken and oxe. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxvi. 269 Hornes..*of* kyȝn. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 64/3 Two wylde kyen. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* (W. de W.) xviii. ix. 850 Kene lowe whan they be a bullynge. 1529 More *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 320/1 That he bad them preache to oxen & keene and their calues to. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* cv. 351 What in beeffes keen and hogges. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xxxviii. 56 Spurry is good..fodder for oxen and kyen, for it causeth kyen to yeelde store of milke. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 519 Pharaohs leane Kine. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xi. 647 A herd of Beeves, faire Oxen and faire Kine. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 46 She looked..after her rents in money, kine, and honey.

γ. ? – **cows.**

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 55 Kine or Cowes which are the female of this kind. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 9 In Germany, Poland, and Switzerland, every peasant keeps two or three cows. 1877 H. A. Leveson *Sport in many Lands* 514 Surely the same protection might be afforded to the American bison by the enactment of laws preventing cows being killed during certain times.

δ. **kyis** (*kaise*).

(*Kaise* appears to be only the Cheshire pronunciation of *cows*, with *at* or *aü* for (au). Sc. *Kyis* is perh. a double pl.)

1578 *Gude & Godlie Ballates* (1868) 171 Priestis, tak na kyis [*rime* cryis]. *a* 1810 Tannahill *Poems* (1846) 88 Quoth Tom of Lancashire, Thoose are foin kaise thai 'rt driving there.

2. In many phrases and proverbial expressions.

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* iii. 262 As becometh a kow to hoppe in a cage. 14.. *Eight Goodly Questions* viii. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (ed. Bell) VIII. 189 God sendeth a shrewd cow a short horne. 1547 J. Heywood *Dial.* II. i, She is in this mariage As comely as a cowe in a cage. 1562 — *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 43 Euery man as he loueth, Quoth the good man, whan he kyst his coowe. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. i. 25 It is said, God sends a curst Cow short hornes, but to a Cow too curst he sends none. 1610 A. Cooke *Pope Joan* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 95 Drinking, eating, feasting, and revelling, till the cow come home, as the saying is. 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* 158, I warrant you lay a Bed till the Cows came home. *c* 1776 Miss F. Graham in Chambers *Pop. Poems Scot.* (1829) II The black cow [=misfortune] on your foot ne'er trode. *c* 1800 Hogg *Song*, Tween the gloamin and the mirk when the kye comes hame. 1875 J. C. Wilcocks *Sea Fisherman* (ed. 3) 121 'There,' exclaimed Rogers, 'that 'ull hold us till all's blue, and the cows comes home in the morning'.

b. † *To a cow's thumb*: to a nicety. † *Brown cow*: humorous name for a barrel of beer. *The cow with the iron tail*: *i.e.* the pump.

1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol.* 404 To a cows thumb, *ad amussim*. 1685 H. More *Cursory Refl.* 27 Mr. Gadbury ..will rectifie the Time to a Cows Thumb. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Wks.* (1760) I. 40 (D.) Since you see 'tis as plain as a cow's thumb. *Ibid.* III. 26 (D.) You may fit yourself to a cow's thumb among the Spaniards. 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Shepherd* iii. ii. Prol., The auld anes think it best With the brown cow to clear their een. 1798 J. Middleton *Surv. Middlesex* 337 A considerable cow-keeper in Surrey has a pump of this kind, which goes by the name of the famous black cow..and is said to yield more than all the rest put together. 1886 *All Year Round* 14 Aug. 33 The cow with the iron tail is still milked a great deal in London.

3. The female of certain other large animals, *e.g.* elephant, rhinoceros, whale, seal, etc., the male of which is called a *bull*. See Bull *sb.*[1] 2.

1725 [see Bull *sb.*[1] 2]. 1766 Farrington in Pennant *Zool.* (1812) I. 171 The vulgar name is sea calf, and on that account, the male is called the bull, and the female the cow. 1886 Guillemard *Cruise of Marchesa* I. 200 The female [of the Fur Seal], or cow as she is always termed.

b. *attrib.* In sense of 'female', 'she-'.

1863 *Spring in Lapl.* 184, I saw a magnificent cow elk quietly walking up the mountain-side.

4. *transf.* † **a.** A timid, faint-hearted person, a coward. *Obs.* Cf. Cow-baby, -hearted, Cowish *a.* 2.

1581 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* 11 What a one shal I seeme to bee unto my Lady? will she not thinke herselfe to be coupled with a cow? 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Crier*, The veriest cow in a companie brags most. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* II. 731 Vain vpstart braggadochio! heartlesse cow!

b. Applied to a coarse or degraded woman.

1696 Phillips, *Cow*..the Emblem..of a Lazy, Dronish, beastly Woman, who is likened to a Cow. 1891 Farmer *Slang and its Analogues*, *Cow*, a woman; a prostitute.

5. *Mining.* A kind of self-acting brake with two prongs or horns used in ascending an inclined line of rails: see quot. 1851. (Also called *bull.*)

1834 O.D. Hedley *Safe Transit Railw. Carriages on Tyne & Wear* (Newcastle) 28 The cow is essential to the safety of the carriage; for should the rope, the centre crooks, or the chains which connect the carriages together, break..it takes firm hold of the ground, and thus sustains the carriages, which are prevented descending the plane. 1840 Whishaw *Railw. Gt. Brit.* 418 Each train is furnished with a cow, or trailer, for stopping the train. 1851 Greenwell *Coal-tr. Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 17 *Cow*, a wooden or iron fork, hung loosely upon the last waggon of a set, ascending an inclined plane. Its use is to stick into the ground, and stop the set, in case of the rope breaking.

b. Sometimes applied to the brake or 'clog' of a gin.

6. See quot. [Perh. not the same word.]

1843 Marryat *M. Violet* xxxiii. *note*, A cow is a kind of floating raft peculiar to the western rivers of America, being composed of immense pine trees tied together, and upon which a log cabin is erected.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

Several of these appear already in OE., where it is difficult to separate real compounds from syntactical combinations, since the orig. genitive *cúe* was, when contracted to *cú*, identical with the nom. But where it was really a genitive, the later form of the case *cús, cuus* often appears as an alternative. Such are *cú butere, cú cealf, cú éage* (*cús éage*) cow's eye, *cúe mesa* cow's dung, *cú horn* (*cuus horn*) cow's horn, *cú tægl* cow's tail.

a. *attrib.* Of or belonging to a cow or cows, as *cow-beef, -breath, -broth, -butter, -byre, -cheese, -crib, -flesh, -garth, -hair,* † *-hold, -kind, -pasture, -shed, -shippon, -stable, -stall, -yard*; **b.** similative and parasynthetic, as *cow eye*; *cow-bellied, -eyed, -like* adjs.; **c.** objective or obj. gen., as *cow-driver, -driving, -farmer, -jobber, -lifter, -lifting, -stealer, -stealing.*

1588 Cogan *Haven Health* ciii. (1612) 113 *Cow-biefe if it be young..is better then both [ox-beef and bull-beef]. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Apr. 7/1 Horseflesh was being sold in the parish as beef..Very few outside of the trade were able to distinguish it from good cow-beef. 1567 *Trial Treas.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 272 This *cow-bellied knave doth come from the cart. 1852 Hawthorne *Blithedale Rom.* I. iv. 67 Let her..help in the kitchen, and take the *cow-breath at milking-time. 1840 Mill *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) I. 146 A hundred millions of human beings think it..the most dreadful pollution to drink *cow-broth. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 268 On hunize and on *cu buteran. 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 113 Take an ounce of cowe butter. 1887 A. S. Hill in *Times* 4 Aug. 8/3 The process by which it [bogus butter] is made to resemble cow butter. 1583 T. Stocker *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 87 a, A pounde of *Cowe cheese. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 33 Set on the carpenter to repair *cow-cribs. 1870 Miss Broughton *Red as Rose* I. 168 Looking calm invitation at him out of her great, fine, passionless, *cow eyes. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 495 The milk is measured and served out by the *cow-farmer. 1528 Paynel *Salerne's Regim.* E iij, He saythe ..that *cowe fleshe nourisheth moche. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 34/18 Y^e^ *cowgarth, *bouile*. 1812 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr., Archit. Atoms*, I sing how casual bricks..Encounter'd casual *cowhair, casual lime. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 120 Shee letteth the mucke of the *cowe-holde to poore folkes for 8d. a weeke. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6171/5 Richard Foster..*Cowjobber. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 332 Þere ne was cow ne *cowkynde þat conceyued hadde þat wolde belwe after boles. 1675 Hobbes *Odyssey* (1677) 245 Or man would quickly all cow-kind destroy. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 18 When..we have described the varieties of the cow kind, we shall pass on to the buffalo. 1828–40 Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 405 Indicted to stand his trial for fire-raising and *cow-lifting. 1888 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 21 Dec. 4/3 A grand cowlifting expedition. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* II. 164 His be yon Juno of majestic size, With *cow-like udders, and with ox-like eyes. 1523 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, Rec. for a *Cow-pasture ijd. 1878 Emerson in *Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 412 In our own door-yards and cow-pastures. 1886 *Act* 49–50 *Vict.* c. 49 § 9 Any *cowshed or other place in which an animal..is kept. 1859 Sala *Gas-light & D.* 187 Black are the hedgerows..and lonely *cowshippons. 1648 Slingsby *Diary* (1836) 185 As you go by y^e^ *Cowstable to ye Ings. 1817–8 Cobbett *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 4 The yard, cow-stable, pig-sty, hen-house. 1830 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. iv. (1863) 269 She..turned the coach-house into a *cow-stall. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 631 Neither his commands nor his example could infuse courage into that mob of *cowstealers. 1820 Shelley *Hymn Merc.* ii, A *cow-stealing, A night-watching and door-waylaying thief. 1798 Bloomfield *Farmer's Boy, Spring* 186 Spring makes e'en a miry *cow-yard clean. 1872 E. Peacock *Mabel Heron* I. 296 The two apprentices were mending 'tumbrils' in Mr. Todd's cow-yard.

8. Special combinations: **cow-bailie** (*Sc.*), one who has charge of the cows on a common, etc.; **cow blackbird** (see *cow bunting* below); **cow-blakes** (*dial.*), dried cow-dung used for fuel; † **cow-brawl**, a transl. of F. *vanz des vaches*; **cow-bug** (*U. S.*), a species of beetle; **cow bunting** (*U.S.*) = Cow-bird 2 a; † **cow-carrier**, a ship used for cattle transport; † **cow-cloom**, a mixture of cow-dung and clay; **cow-clap, -clot, -dab** (*local*), a plat of cow-dung; **cow-doctor**, one who treats the diseases of cows; **cow-down**, a down on which cows pasture, an upland common; **cow-dung**, the dung or excrement of cows; hence **cow-dung bob, cow-dung fly**, a grub and fly used by anglers; **cow-feeder**, a dairy-farmer; † **cow-gang**, a common on which cows pastnre; **cow-girl**, a girl who tends cows; in *U. S.* fem. of Cow-boy 3; **cow's grass**, pasture for a cow; **cow-hitch** (*Naut.*), 'a slippery or lubberly hitch' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); **cow hocks**, hocks which turn inwards like those of a cow; so **cow-hocked** *ppl. a.* (said of horses and dogs); **cow-horn**, the horn of a cow; a horn used for calling cattle; *attrib.* in *cow-horn forceps* (see quot.); hence **cow-horned** *ppl. a.*, shaped like a cow's horn; **cow-killer ant** (*U. S.*), a Texan species of the family *Mutillidæ* of hymenopterous insects; † **cow-lask**, diarrhœa in cows; **cow-lease**, cow-pasture (see Lease *sb.*); **cow-leech**, a cow-doctor, 'one who professes to cure distempered cows' (*J.*); hence **cow-leeching**, the profession of a cow-leech; **cow-lick**, a lock or curl of hair which looks as if it had been licked by a cow (cf. *calf-lick*); **cow-man**, (*a*) a man who attends to cows; (*b*) a cattle-keeper or 'ranchman' in the western U.S.; † **cow-meat**, fodder for cows; **cow-milker**, a mechanical contrivance for milking cows; **cow-paps**, local name of a marine polyp, *Alcyonarium digitatum*; **cow-path**, a path made or used by cows; **cow-pilot**, a fish (*Pomacentrus saxatilis*) of the West Indies and adjacent coast of the U. S.; **cow-plat** = **cow-clap**; **cow-puncher** (*U. S.*), a cow-driver in the western States; so **cow-punching**; † **cow-remover** (*U. S.*) = Cow-catcher; **cow-run**, a common on which cows pasture; **cow-shark**, a shark of the family *Hexanchidæ* or *Notidanidæ*; **cow-stone** (*local*), a boulder of the green-sand; **cow-sucker**, ? a hedge-hog; **cow-tick**, an insect infesting cows; **cow-troopial** = Cow-bird 2 a; **cow-whistle** (*U. S.*), a whistle used by an engine-driver to scare cows from the line; † **cow-whit**, a payment to the vicar in lieu of the tithe of milk; **cow-woman**, a woman who tends cows.

1837 Lockhart *Scott* ii, Auld Sandy Ormistoun, called from the most dignified part of his function, the *cow bailie. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 323 *Casings* or **Cow-blakes*, Cow-dung dryed and used for fewel as it is in many places where other fewel is scarce. 1756 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 174 On the recruits for the Swiss regiments piping or singing the **cow-brawl*, a common tune among the Alpine boors. 1880 *New Virginians* I. 103 There is a black one nearly 2 in. long..and nearly an inch across..with yellowish spots on its back, which they call—I know not why —the *cow-bug. 1844 De Kay *Zool. N. Y.* II. Birds 143 The *Cow Bunting, Cow Blackbird, or Cowpen-bird, derives its various names from the circumstance of its following cattle in the fields. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 68/1 Two Fleets ..the*Cow Carriers from Ireland, and the Bristol Fleet from Virginia. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 184 Wiker-Hives made with spleets of Wood, and daubed with *Cow-cloom tempered for that purpose. 1710 R. Ward *Life H. More* 190 Nothing..but a *Cow-Clot. 1780–6 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Odes R. Academicians* Wks. 1790 I. 117 Let but a *cowdab show its grass-green face. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 73 The ignorance of *cow-doctors. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 232 Allowance of 5 per cent. on the gross produce of the dairy for losses, cow doctor and other contingent expenses. 1724 S. Switzer *Pract. Fruit Gard.* viii. lix. (1727) 323 In dryish upland pasture ground, in sheep-walks and *cow-downs. 1793–1813 *Agric. Survey Wilts.* 17 (E. D. S.) Cow commons, called cow downs. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 401 The Seed..having been steeped all night in Water mixed with *Cow-dung. 1839 E. D. Clarke *Trav.* 118/1 For fuel they burn weeds gathered in the steppes, as well as bundles of reed and cow-dung. 1880 *Boy's own Bk.* 265 *Cow-dung-bob is found under cow-dung, and resembles a gentle. 1787 Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 102 The *Cow dung fly..is used in cold windy days. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* vi. (1880) 205 The Cow-dung, or Lion fly..is one of the most useful of the land flies. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VII. 32 Our author..found the trade of a *cow feeder a singularly profitable one. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* ix, A dairy-farmer, or cowfeeder, as they are called in Scotland. 1583 *Inquisition* in Halliwell *Contrib. Eng. Lexicography* (1856) 10 From the south end of Winteringham *cowgang to Winteringham haven. 1884 E. Barker *Through Auvergne* 119 We passed a group of *cow-girls singing. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 28 Nov. 2/3 A beautiful cowgirl lives near Murkel, Taylor county, Neb. She owns some stock, which she personally looks after. 1824 Miss Ferrier *Inher.* xiii, I shall have a croft from you, a *cow's grass and a kail-yard. 1884 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 3 Oct. 14/2 The land..is roughly measured by so many cows' grass. 1863 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIV. i. 94 [A horse with] short thighs, curby or *cow hocks. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 532/1 Hacks, all rat-tailed, *cow-houghed, ewe-necked. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 407 The Italian horse, generally speaking, is.. ill-made, cow-hocked, etc. *a* 1000 *Laws of Ine* 59 *Cuu horn bip twegea pæninga wurþ. *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Sonn.* lxii. 6 My trumpets tone is terribler be tuyis Nor ȝon cou-horne, whereof ȝe me accuse. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Briery Creek* ii. 25 The cow-horns were presently no longer heard. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Cow-horn Forceps*, a dentist's instrument for extracting molars. That for the upper jaw has one hooked prong like a cow's horn, the other prong

being gouge-shaped. 1886 *Bicycling News* 23 Apr. 437/2 The handles are long *cowhorned hollow tubes. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 4/2 A medicine for the *cowlaske. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 412 The remaining 40 [acres] in *cowlease ground, home crofts, paddock and homestead. 1745 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 532 To encourage Gentlemen of higher Degrees of Learning than the Farrier and the *Cowleech to make themselves acquainted with the Diseases of Horses, Cows, and other Cattle. 1844 S. BAMFORD *Life of Radical* 40 His father was a famous cow-leech. 1707–16 MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.), There are many pretenders to the art of farriering and *cow-leeching. 1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* II. 86 The lockes or plaine feakes of haire called *cow-lickes, are made turning vpwards. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & W. Honey* (1884) 125 'See those cowlicks,' said an old farmer, pointing to certain patches on the clouds. 1887 *Judy* 23 Feb. 95 The Cowlick on the crown of his head rises up. 1824 HEBER *Jrnl.* (1828) I. 229 Herds of the village..under the.. care of two or three men 'gaowale' (*cow-men), etc. 1884 *Birm. Daily Post* 24 Jan. 3/3 Cowman wanted, active, tidy and trustworthy. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 102 Som cuntries lack plowmeat, And som doe want *cowmeat. 1862 *Morn. Star* 19 June, The construction of the *cow-milker is very simple, consisting of two diaphragm pumps, etc. 1865 in *Century Mag.* Feb. (1890) 563/3, I shall expect to retain no man beyond the by-road or *cow-path that leads to his house. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 385 A narrow cowpath between it and the columnar basalt cliffs. 1889 H. O'REILLY 50 *Years on Trail* 357 The town was full of *cow-punchers, mule-whackers, etc. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Mar. 6/1 A Wyoming rancheman, who has..spent four seasons big-game shooting and '*cow-punching' in that Territory. 1848 *Amer. Railroad Jrnl.* 13 May 305 This apparatus is said, by the inventor, to answer for a *snow plough* as well as *cow-remover. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Aug. 12/1 The Government offers facilities for *'cow-runs'—that is, pastures common to the hamlet. 1891 T. E. KEBBEL *Old & New* 173 A very small percentage are without either allotments, cottage-gardens or cow-runs. 1820 W. TOOKE tr. *Lucian* I. 96 Innumerable asps..*cow-suckers and toads. 1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* II. 262 An insect like a *cow-tick. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 307/1 The Cow-Pen Bird, Cow Blackbird, *Cow Troopial, and Cow Bunting of the American colonists. 1883 A. ORANE in *Leisure Hour* 284/2 The engineer sounded his *cow-whistle. 1870 RAMSAY *Scot. Life & Char.* (ed. 18) p. XXXV, The poor *cow-woman.

9. In many names of plants, in some of which *cow-* means 'eaten by' or 'fit for cows', or, like 'horse-' in similar use, distinguishes a coarse or wild species from one grown for human use: **Cows and calves**, a popular name for *Arum maculatum*; **cow-basil**: see BASIL[1] 2; **cow-bind**, *Bryonia dioica*; **cow-cabbage**, a kind of cabbage grown for feeding cows; **cow-chervil** = COW-PARSLEY; **cow-clover**, a name for *Trifolium medium* and *T. pratense*; **cow-crackers**, dial. name of *Silene inflata*; **cow-cress**, a name for *Lepidium campestre* and other plants; †**cow-fat**, an old name for *Centranthus ruber*; **cow-herb**, *Saponaria Vaccaria* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **cow's lungwort**, *Verbascum Thapsus*; **cow-make, -mack**, dial. name for *Lychnis vespertina* or perh. *Silene inflata*; **cow-mumble**, dial. name for *Anthriscus sylvestris*, *Heracleum Sphondylium*, and other plants; **cow-pea**, a name for *Vigna sinensis*, largely grown for fodder in the southern United States; **cow-rattle** (*local*) = *cow-cracker*; †**cow-suckle, -sokulle**, some plant not identified.

1853 T. B. GROVES in *Pharm. Jrnl.* XIII. 60 *Arum maculatum*..the vulgar names *'*cows and calves*, and *lords and ladies*, are also known. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 242 The Herboristes do call this herbe Vaccaria..We may call it Field Basill or *Cowe Basill. 1820 SHELLEY *Question* iii, And in the warm hedge grew lush eglantine, Green *cow-bind. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 264 *Cow-cabbage..now cultivated in Jersey. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 147 The Cow Cabbage is much cultivated for milch cows in French Flanders, the Netherlands, and in Jersey and Guernsey. 1863–79 PRIOR *Plant Names*, *Cow-cress*, a coarse cress, *Lepidium campestre*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* Supplt. to Engl. Names, *Cow fat is Cow Basill. 1777 J. LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scotica* I. 143 Great Woolly Mullein, Hagtaper, or *Cow's Lungwort. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 53 Some husbands (to make the cow take the bul the sooner) do giue her of the hearb called *cow-make, which groweth like a white gilliflower among corne. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, **Cow-mumble*, a wild plant, more commonly called *cow-parsnip*. 1846 WORCESTER, **Cow pea*, a kind of pea, cultivated instead of clover. *Farm. Ency.* 1890 *Century Mag.* July 459/1 'Cow peas'..a vegetable that seemed to be a cross between a pea and a bean. 14.. *MS. Laud Misc.* 553 fol. 9 b, Cauliculis agrestis is an herbe that me cleputh glande or *couratle [*marg.* courattle] þis herbe hath leues liche to plantayne but hii biith nouȝt so moche.. & he hath whit floures & he groweth in whete. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 644/14 (*Nomina herb.*), *Vaccinium*, *cowsokulle. ['Apparently another name for the cowslip' (Wright).]

Cow (kau), *sb.*[2] *Sc.* Also **kow, cowe.** [Possibly ad. OF. *coe, coue, cowe* (mod.F. *queue*, dial. *coue, cowe, cawe*, etc.) tail: cf. F. *queue de chanvre*, etc.] A twiggy branch, or bunch of twigs, of birch, broom, heather, etc.; a besom or birch of twigs.

a 1548 *Thrie Priests Peblis*, Ane cow of birks into his hand had he. 1598 D. FERGUSON *Scot. Proverbs* (1785) 21 It is a bare moor, that he gaes o'er, and gets na a cow. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 198 They fastened heather kowes to their steele bonnets, to be a signe that they were freinds. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 77 (Jam.) Put on [the fire] a cow till I come o'er the gate. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 68 Some horses ware of the brume-cow framit And some of the greine bay tree. 1836 J. STRUTHERS *Dychmont* I. 136 Thy broom..E'en kowe by kowe was all up-wrung. 1885 D. H. EDWARDS *Mod. Scot. Poets* Ser. VIII. 46 He waved aloft a flaming cowe O' whin.

Cow, kow (kau), *sb.*[3] *Sc.* [Origin uncertain: it is phonetically distinct from COW *sb.*[1], not being (kū) in any Sc. dial.] 'A hob-goblin; a scare-crow, bugbear' (Jam.); cf. WIRRICOW.

c 1500 *Roull's Cursing* (Jam.), And Browny als, that can play cow Behind the claith with mony a mow. 1603 *Philotus* CXXVI, Gude-man quhat misteris all thir mowis? As ȝe war cumbred with the cowis. 1722 W. HAMILTON *Wallace* VIII. 190 (Jam.) And Campbell kind, the good knight of Lochow, To Suthron still a fearfull grievous cow. 1728 RAMSAY *Anacreontic* 15 And he appear'd to be nae kow, For a' his quiver, wings, and bow. 1832–53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. I. 56 O what a brow has Betty! O sic a cowe is Betty!..Sae baleful is the power o' Betty.

†**Cow,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* Short for COW-FISH 4.

1693 J. WALLACE *Orkney* 14 Plenty of Shell fish, Oisters, &c., Crabs, Cows, or the Tillinoe.

Cow (kau), *sb.*[5] *local.* [Phonetic variant of COWL *sb.*[1]] = COWL *sb.*[1] 4.

1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.), *Cow*, the wooden thing put over the chimney of a hop-host or malt-house, which turns with the wind, and prevents smoking; it means *cowl.* 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vii, Who could continue to exist, where there are no cows but the cows on the chimney-pots? 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Cow*, a windlass, at top shaped like a cowl, for supplying mines with air.

Cow, *sb.*[6] obs. form of CHOUGH.

Cow (kau), *v.*[1] [perh. a. ON. *kúga* 'to cow, force, tyrannize over', Norw. *kue*, Sw. *kufva* to subdue; but of late appearance in literature; app. often associated with Cow *sb.*[1].]

trans. 'To depress with fear' (J.); to dispirit, overawe, intimidate.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* V. viii. 18 Accursed be that tongue that tels mee so, For it hath cow'd my better part of man. *a* 1626 BEAUM. & FL. *Hum. Lieutenant* II. iv, At that I was held a master in, he has cow'd me. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 53 Cowing our free spirits. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 721 For when men by their Wives are Cow'd Their Hörns of course are understood. 1780 BURKE *Let. T. Burgh* Wks. IX. 230 We feel faint and heartless..In plain words, we are cowed. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 565 Their spirit was cowed. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1873) III. 194 The nation, cowed and broken, gave way.

b. with *into*; formerly also †*from*, †*out*.

1648 *Hunting of Fox* 47 The Sectaries..have so strangely cowed us out of late, as if God had taken away our hearts. 1685 CROWNE *Sir Courtly Nice* I. 2 They are so cow'd from marriage, they will go voluntiers into a battle, but must be prest to marriage. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* II. ii. (1861) 256 To be cowed into weak and cringing submission. 1891 *Spectator* 13 June 822/2 To cow men into silence by threats of prosecution.

¶ *intr.* ? Confused with COWER *v.*

1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIX. 561 Instead of ending like a man, he now cowed before me quite spirit-broken. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cow*, to cower, shrink.

Cow, cowe (kau, kou), *v.*[2] *Sc.* [A later form of COLL *v.*[2]: cf. *knowe, pow, rowe, scrow*, from *knoll, poll, roll, scroll*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To poll (the head); to clip, cut short, top, prune. Hence **Cowed** (*cowit*), *ppl. a.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Tua mariit Wemen* 275 Weil couth I ..kemm his cowit noddill. 1536 BELLENDEN *Descr. Alb.* xvi. (Jam.) Nane of thaym throw ythand cowing of their hedis grew beld. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 453 They made it like ane scraped swyne; And as they cowd they made it whryne. 1786 BURNS *Ordination* xiii, They'll.. cowe her measure shorter By th' head, some day. 1828 *Minute Council Dumbarton* in *Hist. Dumbarton* (1878) 42 To cut and cow her hair, gif need be.

2. To overtop; surpass, excel: *esp.* in phrases *that cowes the gowan, that cowes a'*.

1842 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 18 The..proverb..'That cowes, or keels, the gowan'. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 556 *note*, There was surely some God's soul at work for us, or she [a vessel] would never have cowed yon [wave].

Cowage, cowhage (kau·ĕdʒ). Also **cow-itch**, (7–8 **couhage**, 8 **cow edge**). [A perversion of the Hindī name *kiwāñch, kawāñch*, contr. *kawāch*.] The stinging hairs of the pod of a tropical plant, *Mucuna pruriens*, N.O. *Leguminosæ*, formerly used as an anthelmintic; also the plant, or its pods.

'The pods are 4 or 5 inches long, shaped like the letter *f*, and clothed with a thick coating of short stiff brittle hairs of a bright brown colour, the points of which are notched or finely serrated, and easily penetrate the skin, causing intolerable itching' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1056 The hairy kidney bean called in Zurrate where it groweth Couhage. 1665 R. HOOKE *Microgr.* 145 Of Cowage..call'd commonly, though very improperly, Cow-itch. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 319 With cow-itch meazle like a leper, And choak with fumes of Guiney-pepper. 1794–6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1802) III. 80 The sharp spiculæ or hairs, which are found on the pods of cowhage, have been recommended in worm cases. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 142 Methods of annoyance adopted by boys towards ushers and teachers, such as putting cowage between their sheets. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 107 In the dense jungle the cowhage..and the stiff reeds..annoy the half-naked porters. 1879 GARROD *Materia Med.* 234 Cowhage has been used as an anthelmintic.

b. **Creeping Cowage**, a twining euphorbiaceous shrub, *Tragia volubilis*, having hairy capsules.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 206 Cow-Itch. This is a long scandent vine. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 336 The creeping Cowhage..well known on account of its sharp itching hairs.

c. **Cowage cherry**, a shrub of Central America, *Malpighia urens*; = BARBADOES CHERRY.

1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 106 Cowhage Cherry. The leaves have..their under surface very thick set with very small sharp prickles lying along close to the leaf, which fills one's hands or flesh coming to touch it, full of prickles. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 230 The Cowhage Cherry. This weakly shrub..is remarkable for the itchy setæ upon its younger leaves. 1878 SMILES *Robt. Dick* V. 41 He found a specimen of the cowitch shrub.

Cow·age, cowhage, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cover or sprinkle with cowage.

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 527 Having cowaged his bed the preceding night.

†**Cowan**[1]. *Sc. Obs. rare*—[1]. [? a. Gaelic *cobhan* coffer, box, ark.] A fishing-boat.

1722 WODROW *Hist. Church Sc.* II. 535 The Earl..resolved to man out..thirty large cowans or fisher-boats.

Cowan[2] (kōu·ăn). Also **7 kowan, 8 cowen.** [Derivation unknown.]

1. *Sc.* One who builds dry stone walls (*i.e.* without mortar); a dry-stone-diker; applied derogatorily to one who does the work of a mason, but has not been regularly apprenticed or bred to the trade.

1598 *Stat. & Ord. Maister Maissounis* in D. M. Lyon *Hist. Lodge Edinb.* (1873) 10 That na maister or follow of craft ressaue ony cowanis to wirk in his societie or compayne, nor send nane of his servands to wirk wt cowanis, under the pane of twentie punds. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* X. 267 (Jam.) A boat carpenter, joiner, cowan (or builder of stone without mortar), gets 1*s.* at the minimum, and good maintenance. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 3 The men who are employed in building walls for inclosing fields are called..cowans, to distinguish them from the regular masons. 1873 MACKELVIE *Ann. U. P. Church* 511 He was by trade 'a cowan', that is an occupation combining the callings of a mason and house carpenter in one.

2. Hence, One uninitiated in the secrets of Freemasonry; one who is not a Mason.

1707 [Mother Kilwinning Lodge, Ayrshire, defines the Cowan as a Mason 'without the word']. *c* 1742 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 525 They..are to guard the Lodge, with a drawn Sword, from all Cowens and Eves-droppers. 1767 J. ANDERSON *Constit. Free Masons* iv. 96 The Working Masons..ever will have their own Wages..let Cowans do as they please. 1767 *Collect. Masonic Songs* xli. 69 The Cowan may strive, nay plot and contrive To find out our great mystery. 1881 *Text Bk. Freemasonry* 2. 55 Armed with a drawn sword, to keep off all Cowans and intruders to Masonry.

3. *slang.* 'A sneak, an inquisitive or prying person' (*Slang Dict.*).

4. *attrib.* Uninitiated, outside, 'profane'.

1855 STRANG *Glasgow* (1856) 416 This tavern—shut off from the observation and the ken of the 'cowan' world.

Cowarce, obs. form of COARSE.

Coward (kau·ărd), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 3 **cueard, cuard,** 4 **cuward, couard, couward, couwarde, couherde,** 4–6 **cowart, cowarde,** 5 **coward, koward(e,** 6 **cowert, cow-heard, cow-herd.** 3– **coward.** [a. OF. *coart* (*cohart, cuard, cowairt*, later *couart, couard*) = Pr. *coart*, It. *codardo*, f. *coda*, L. *cauda*, OF. *coe* tail: see -ARD.

The precise reference to *tail* is uncertain: it may be to an animal 'turning tail' in flight, or to the habit in frightened animals of drawing the tail between the hinder legs: cf. the Heraldic use in sense B 2. It is notable that in the Old French version of *Reynard the Fox*, *Coart* is the name of the hare: this may be a descriptive appellation in reference to its timidity; but it is also possible that the hare was so called originally from its tail or 'bunt', so conspicuous as the animal makes off, and that the name was thence transferred to 'hearts of hare'.]

A. *sb.* **1.** A reproachful designation for one who displays ignoble fear or want of courage in the face of danger, pain, or difficulty; an ignobly faint-hearted or pusillanimous person.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 288 [MS. Cleop. C. VI.] He, kene þet was er cueard [*w.r.* eruh, kurre]. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 275/139 'Ouȝ, ȝe cowardes,' quath þe king. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 593 Þou ne schalt me fynde no cowart. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. V, Like a coward faynte and hertles. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXX. 234 Come fore, sir coward! Why cowre ye behynde. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 150 He..was vanqueshed of his servaunte, beyng but a cowarde and a wretche. 1562 WINȜET *Cert. Tractates* iii. (1888) I. 26 Gif ony..hid him self as ane cowart at hame. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 32 Cowards dye many times before their deaths, The valiant neuer taste of death but once. 1602 — *Ham.* III. i. 83 Thus Conscience does make Cowards of vs all. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 125 ₱ 9 A Coward flying from his own Shadow. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 344 An earthly Coward is an odious Name, A Ghostly Coward an eternal Shame. 1818 SHELLEY *Ros. & Helen* 254 He was a coward to the strong: He was a tyrant to the weak. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 241 You've no conception what a coward this illness has made of me.

2. Applied to animals: †**a.** An old appellation of the hare. †**b.** A cock which will not fight. *Obs.* **c.** A horse without spirit in a race.

[1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 7 Cuwaert the hare.] 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E v b, *Huntyng of Hare*, The coward with the short tayle [transl. AF. *la cowarde ou la court*

cowe]. 1684 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 131 If .. any of your Chickens Crow clear and loud .. then to the Pot or Spit with them, they are Cowards. 1880 *Field* 22 May 638/2 Don Juan..ran a coward throughout, and Dinna Forget landed her backers with ease. 1884 *Illust. Sporting News* 16 Feb. 563/2 If in all stables the young ones were treated as they are at Danebury, there would be fewer rogues and cowards when it comes to racing.

3. *Comb.*

1727-38 GAY *Fables* XXXIV. XXX. (Jod.), He ne'er like bullies coward-hearted, Attacks in public to be parted.

B. *adj.* or *attrib.*

1. Of persons and their attributes: Destitute of courage; faint-hearted; = COWARDLY *a.* 1.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 455 In word he ys god ynou, & coward in dede. 1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* vii. 7, I biholde a 3ong man coward, that passith bi the stretis. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 22 A! cowarde herte of love unlered, Wherof art thou so sore afered. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 96 Coward, hertlesse, *vecors, iners.* 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xlii. 134 Kyng turnus .. sore merueylled that they were .. soo coward. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. x. 15 Nor undertake the same for cowheard feare. *Ibid.* VI. vi. 26 That craven cowherd Knight. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. i. 67 The Don .. excites his coward-spirits. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVIII. 88 From his blank visage fled the coward blood. 1796 BURNS *A Man's a Man* i, The coward-slave, we pass him by, We dare be poor for a' that. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xxix, The Father-ruffian of the band Behind him rears a coward hand!

b. Of actions, etc.; = COWARDLY *a.* 2.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxiv, My body being dead, The coward conquest of a wretches knife. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 79 Hence with those coward terms; or fight, or fly. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 303 Coward deceit, and ruffian violence. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* v. 131 It is coward unfaithfulness, as well as cruelty.

c. *transf.* Of things.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 498 But ah, forbear to tell my stooping sire His darling hopes have fed a coward fire. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 8 Not here..Lest..our coward keel returning Stint the vow that brought us here.

2. *Her.* Said of a lion or other beast borne as a charge: Having the tail drawn in between the legs.

c 1500 *Sc. Poem Heraldry* 133 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1869) 98, xv maneris of lionys in armys..xiij in nomer [morné]; xiiij, liounne cowert. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxvi. (1611) 184 This is termed a Lion Coward, for that in cowardly sort hee clappeth his taile between his legs, which is proper to all kind of beasts (hauing tailes) in case of extremity and feare. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xvi. § 4 (ed. 3) 250 Three lions coward in pale.

3. quasi-*adv.* In the manner of a coward. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 366 Tremble ye not, oh friends! and coward fly, Doom'd by the stern Telemachus to die?

† **Cow·ard,** *v. Obs.* [f. COWARD *sb.* (Fr. has from 11th c. an intrans. *couarder* to be a coward.)]

1. *trans.* To render cowardly or timorous; to make afraid, daunt, intimidate.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 3344 Thy tarying thy folk cowardith! 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 541/1 That which cowardeth a mans heart. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. ii. 75. 1683 CHALKHILL *Thealma & Cl.* iii. 53 This cowarded the valour of the rest.

2. To call, or show to be, a coward.

1640 GLAPTHORNE *Ladies Privilege* I, Disgraced My noble fathers memory, defam'd Nay cowarded my Ancestors. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. XXVI. 69 A man that is forwardest in professing Courage .. is in greater danger basely cowarded by silly Wenches.

Cowardice (kau·ədis). Forms: 4-8 **cowardise,** 4-6 **-yse,** 4-5 **-ys,** (4 **kowardyse,** 5 **cowartys(s, kouardise,** 6 **couuardeis**), 6-7 **cowardize,** 7- **cowardice.** [a. OF. *couardise* (13th c. in Littré), f. *couard* COWARD *sb.* + *-ise,* suffix:—L. *-itia*: see -ICE. An earlier F. equivalent was *couardie* COWARDY; obsolete English synonyms are *cowardness, cowardry, cowardship*; see also *cowardliness.*]

The quality of a coward; cowardliness; want of courage to face danger; faint-heartedness, pusillanimity. *Moral cowardice*: ignoble fear of the disapprobation or hostile sentiments of others.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 3066 That day thou hadist heorte of pris: And now art ful of cowardys. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2273 þou art not Gawayn .. Such cowardise of þat knyȝt cowþe I neuer here. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 338 Fule-hardyment the formost is, And the tothyr is cowartyss, 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XV. 56 Wrothe of the grete cowardyse of these bestes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 24 To banish cowardize. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. v. 16 He is a Man..of comely Vertues, Nor did he soyle the fact with Cowardice. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XI. (1843) 660/1 It was imputed to his cowardice. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark vi. 34 It is no cowardice to fly from the rage of persecutors. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 267 It is like all of the cat kind except the lion, remarkable for its cowardice. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 9 Demoralized by cowardice of heart and understanding.

b. with *a* and *pl.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 372 Among alle cowardisis, cowardise of richesse is þe moste. 1886 TUPPER *My Life as Author* 92 But there is nothing like flight: it is easy and speedy, and more a courage than a cowardice.

† c. *transf.* Weakness (of wine). *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1673 SIR W. SCROGGS in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 116 The cowardize of wine would turne it into vinegar.

Cowardie, -dise: see COWARDY [1], COWARDICE.

Cowardise, erron. f. COWARDOUS or COWARDISH.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 124 a, *margin,* A base minded and cowardise kinde of people.

† **Cow·ardish,** *a. Obs.* [f. COWARD *sb.* + -ISH.] = COWARDLY.

1530 PALSGR. 773/2, I waxe cowardysshe, or faynte herted. 1537 *Thersytes* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 401 Here be a couple of knightes cowardishe and scabbed. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 135 A cruel acte of a basse and a cowardyshe mynde. *c* 1624 LUSHINGTON *Resurrection Serm.* I. (1659) 64 Fearful and Cowardish Souldiers, more womanish than women.

Cowardize (kau·ədəiz), *v.* [f. COWARD *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make a coward of; to render cowardly; to daunt. Hence **Cow·ardizing** *vbl. sb.*

1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* Ded. 6 The cowardizing of our English spirits. 1648 GAGE *West. Ind.* XIX. (1655) 139 Now they are cowardized, oppressed, unarmed. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 57 It is guilt upon the conscience that softens and cowardizes our spirits. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 261 That the poverty and slavery they were bred up in should cowardize them.

Cowardize, obs. form of COWARDICE.

Cow·ard-like, *a.* and *adv.* [see -LIKE.] Like, or after the manner of, a coward; cowardly.

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 36 With naked sworde he preast to do the deed, And came behinde, full cowardlyke to speed. 1640 *Epitaph* in *Herald & Geneal.* (1865) III. 378 Ling'ring, slow, and coward-like delay. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* iv, Those..who..coward-like return'd to meet Mockery and shame. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. VI. 204 To .. shun the conflict, coward-like.

Cowardliness (kau·ədlinės). [f. next + -NESS.] The quality of being cowardly; cowardice.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 53 b, Leste..slouthfulnesse, or cowardlinesse, or some such thing appeare. 1614 BP. HALL *Recollect. Treat.* 1011 It is a base cowardlinesse .. to thinke of running away. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 174 The ill nature of the one side and the cowardliness of the other. 1827 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 21 July, The cowardliness and impolicy of the Nonconformists, at the Restoration. 1876 MISS YONGE *Womankind* iv. 26 The cowardliness of the action.

Cowardly (kau·ədli), *a.* [f. COWARD *sb.* + -LY [1].]

1. Having the character or spirit of a coward; wanting in courage; pusillanimous, timorous.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (Arb.) 39 Souldiours be not the cowardleste theves. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 251 A..feareful, cowardly, and dastardly loute. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. vii. 6 The Cowardly Rascalls that ranne from the battaile. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 636 Their weak and Cowardly Hearts. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* vi, I was too cowardly to do what I knew to be right.

2. Characteristic of or befitting a coward; proceeding from fear or a spirit of cowardice.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. i. 104, I do finde it Cowardly..For feare of what might fall, so to preuent The time of life. *a* 1709 SOUTH (J.), A cowardly silence in Christ's cause. 1796 COLERIDGE *Ode Departing Year* viii, At cowardly distance..secure thou hast stood. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 33 The affront was not only brutal, but cowardly.

Cow·ardly, *adv.* [f. COWARD *a.* + -LY [2]. It occurs much earlier than prec.] Like a coward; with cowardice or base avoidance of danger.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1631, I fayn wolde Wyt þe wytte of þe wryt, þat on þe wowe clyues. For alle calde clerkes han cowwardely fayled. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 379 He .. cowerdly consentid to his foly. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 379 Yit had I levir do what I may Than here to dye thus cowerdelye. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 49 Thay ..quha dois falslie deny, or cowartlie impugne this chair of peter. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xv. 56, I .. do now not basely dye, Not Cowardly put off my Helmet. 1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 529 Captain Hodgson's man was cowardly run through the back. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Matt. XXVIII. 10 Those apostate apostles, that cowardly left me in my danger. 1890 BESANT *Demoniac* VI. 68 To whom you surrender basely and cowardly without a blow.

† **Cow·ardness.** *Obs.* [f. COWARD *a.* + -NESS.]

1. = COWARDLINESS, COWARDICE.

a 1400 *Gloss.* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 6 *Vecordia,* cowardnes. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xlv, It is a grete cowardnesse that men dreden hym so moche. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Matrimony* (1859) 503 It is a token of womanish cowardnes. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 16 Too much boldnesse, and too much cowardnesse. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* (1661) 80 Poetry can turn hatred to love, cowardness into valour.

2. Applied to a 'company' of curs.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A Cowardnes of curris.

† **Cow·ardous,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. type **couardos*: see COWARD and -OUS.] = COWARDLY *a.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXVII, The cowardous pees that was ordeyned. 1530 WHYTFORD *Werke for Househ.* Bj, Fye for shame that any chrystyan sholde be so cowardous. 1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* A j, By cowardous slouth. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 648 Without heart or courage, cowardous, and unapt to war. 1614 BP. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* § 15 How desperatly cowardous did he show himselfe!

† **Cow·ardry.** *Obs.* [f. COWARD *sb.* + -RY.] = COWARDICE.

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 511 And some there were, for shamefull cowardrie Clambe up againe. *Ibid.* IV. 18 Cowardry notes hartes swarved out of kind. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 986 Shake off this vile harted cowardree.

† **Cow·ardship.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The action or behaviour of a coward; cowardice.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9210 Our cowardschippe we may it wite. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xi. 80 b, He .. blameth the cowardship of them that .. did further debate the matter. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 422 More a coward then a Hare..for his cowardship aske Fabian.

† **Cow·ardy.** *Obs.* Also **-die, -dye, -ty.** [a. OF. *couardie* (11-12th c. *cuardie, coardie*), f. *couard* COWARD *sb.*; = It. *codardia*: see -Y. Other synonyms are *cowardice, cowardship, cowardry.*] = COWARDICE.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 92 He .. Fleis thus for hys cowardy. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1872 No maner man heldn it no cowardye. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 1469 Of hys fals cowardy. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 9 The febill cowarty of thair nobillis. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. Ind.* (1596) 324 Quahutemoc beganne to reprehend his men for their cowardie and flight.

Cowart, -ice, -lie, etc.: see COWARD, etc.

Cowatice, -touss, obs. ff. COVETICE, -TOUS.

Cow-baby. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 **cow-babe.** [? f. Cow *sb.*[1] (sense 4 a) + BABY.] A reproachful designation for a timorous person, a coward.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1596) 311 When we will note a man to be a buzzard, and a cow-babie. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 129 (Fearfull cowbaby) he neuer heard peice shot off, but hee fell flat on his face. 1614 J. DAVIES *Scourge Folly* Wks. (1876) 212 (D.) Peace, lowing cow-babe, lubberly hobberdehoy. 1687 T. PHILLIPS *Quix.* 85 The tears of a sniveling Cow-baby. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Cow* .. the emblem of a cowardly timorous Fellow, who is called a *Cow-baby*, a Cow-hearted Fellow. 1863 W. BARNES *Dorset Dial.* (Philol. Soc.), *Cow-beäby*, a boy or girl childishly meek-hearted, or mother-sick. One easily cowed.

Cow·-bane. [f. Cow *sb.*[1] + BANE *sb.*[1] 2 b, poison, poisonous plant.] A name of the Water Hemlock, *Cicuta virosa*, an extremely poisonous plant, mentioned by Linnæus as fatal to cows. *Spotted cowbane*: an American species, *C. maculata.*

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* I. 177 Cowbane..is one of the rankest of our vegetable poisons .. Early in the spring, when it grows in the water, cows often eat it and are killed by it. 1800 SIR J. E. SMITH *Flora Brit.* I. 322 *Cicuta virosa*, Water Hemlock, Water Cowbane. 1854 BALFOUR *Class-bk. Bot.* 826. 1889 R. B. ANDERSON tr. *Rydberg's Teut. Myth.* 216 A woman, who had her lap full of cowbanes.

Cowbard, obs. f. CUPBOARD.

† **Cow·beck.** *Obs.* app. a corruption of CAUDEBECK.

1670 *Bk. of Rates* (Jam.), Hats of hair and wool mixed, or cowbecks the dozen—3*l.* [1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.*]

Cow·-bell.

1. A bell hung round a cow's neck, to tinkle when the animal moves. (Esp. in Switzerland.)

a 1813 A. WILSON *Foresters* Poet. Wks. (1846) 240 Jumbling cow-bells speak some cottage near. 1869 TYNDALL *Light* 1. 23 The tinkle of the cow-bells.

2. A name in Scotland and U.S. for Bladder Campion (*Silene inflata*).

Cow·-berry. [f. Cow *sb.*[1]: app. a rendering of the Latin *vaccinium*, f. *vaccinus* of or pertaining to cows, applied to some plant, supposed to be the Bilberry (*Vaccinium Myrtillus*), and now taken as name of the genus.] A book-name, of recent bestowal, for the low shrub *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa*, and its fruit, called also Red Whortle-berry, Red Huckleberry.

The name was unknown to Lightfoot (1789), who has only *Red Whortle-Berry.*

1800 SIR J. E. SMITH *Flora Brit.* I. 416 *Vaccinium Vitis Idæa*, Red Whortleberry, Cowberry. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 93 Cowberry, or Mount Ida Whortleberry .. They are of a scarlet or coral red colour, and have an acid harsh taste. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1199 The Cowberry has short procumbent stems and evergreen leaves.

Cow·-bird. [f. Cow *sb.*[1]]

1. ? See quot.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 206 The cow-bird is seen an attendant upon herds of cattle [between Mogador and Morocco]..He resembles the sea-gull but his plumage is pure white.

2. *U. S.* a. A name for several species of *Molothrus*, esp. *M. ater* or *M. pecoris* (called also *cow-blackbird, cow-bunting*); so called from their habit of constantly attending cattle. b. The Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*).

1828 AUDUBON *Amer. Ornithol. Biog.* I. 18 in *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 210 From the resemblance of its notes to that word [cow, cow], this Cuckoo is named Cow Bird in nearly every part of the union. *a* 1839 NUTTALL in *Penny Cycl.* XV. 308/1 Another of these birds forsook the nest on taking out the Cow-Bird's egg. 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 683/2 The cow-bird makes room for her own illegitimate egg in the nest by removing one of the bird's own.

3. A local name for the Yellow Wagtail (*Motacilla Raii.*) Swainson, *Prov. Names of Birds* (1885) 45.

Cow·-boy, cow·boy.

1. A boy who tends cows.

1725 SWIFT *Receipt to Stella*, Justices o' quorum, Their cow-boys bearing cloaks before 'um. 1787 O'KEEFE *Farmer*, A flaxen-headed Cow Boy, As simple as may be. 1887 A. LANG *Johnny Nut* I A little cow-boy named Johnny Nut.

2. *U. S. Hist.* 'A contemptuous appellation applied to some of the tory partisans of Westchester Co., New York, during the Revolutionary war, who were exceedingly barbarous in the treatment of their opponents who favored the American cause' (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*).

1775-83 THACHER *Mil. Jrnl.* (1823) 285 Banditti consisting of lawless villains within the British lines have received the

names of *Cow-boys* and *Skinners*. 1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* III. 290 Who knows but you are one o' the tories yourself or one o' the cowboys? 1857 W. Irving *Washington* (1865) IV. ix. 109 A beautiful region..now almost desolated by the scourings of Skinners and Cow Boys.

3. In the western U.S.: A man employed to take care of grazing cattle on a ranch.

It is typical of the cow-boy that he does his work on horse-back, and leads a hard rough life, which tends to make him rough and wild in character.

1882 *Century Mag.* 511 (*New North West*), In place of the cow-boy we find the buffalo-hunter. 1884 *Miles City* (Montana) *Press*, June, The latest troubles between cowboys and Indians will cause an outbreak of redskins. 1887 *Spectator* 10 Sept. 1219 The rough-and-ready life of men who have cast their lot among cow-boys.

4. A local name for the Ring Ouzel.

(Tipperary: Swainson *Bird Names* 1885.)

Cow-calf. A female calf. (In quot. 1634 *fig.*)

a 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* 1155 *Baccula, vitula*, cucaelf. *a* 1000 *Laws Alf.* in Thorpe I. 70 (Bosw.) Gif man of myran folan adrifþ oððe cucealf. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 462 Riȝt as þe cow-calf coueyteth swete mylke. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 66 That he rere twe oxe-calues and two cowe-calues. 1634 Massinger *Very Woman* III. i, *Mer.* They worship Nothing with so much service as the cow-calves. *Paulo.* What do you mean by cow-calves? *Mer.* Why, their women. 1779 Hunter in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 288 One was a bull-calf, and the other a cow-calf.

Cow-catcher. *U. S.* An apparatus fixed in front of a locomotive engine, to remove straying cattle or other obstructions from the rails in front of a train.

1838 *Railway Mag.* Mar. 185 This machine is used.. in the United States, and is termed a 'cow or horse catcher'. 1852 June 8, A patent No. 8996 was granted in U. S. to C. Darling.. for a 'cow-catcher'. 1861 G. F. Berkeley *Sportsm. W. Prairies* iv. 60 The cow-catcher is a strong iron fence, or set of bars, springing out from the engine in front of both fore wheels. 1884 *Philada. Times* No. 3041. 2 Cow-catchers for street cars.

Cowch(e, -er, obs. ff. Couch, Coucher.

Cowcumber, -cummer: see Cucumber.

Cowd(e, obs. f. *could*: see Can *v.*[1]

† Cowde, cowd. *Obs.*

[Possibly = Fr. *coude* (:—L. *cubitus*) of which the primary sense was 'elbow', whence 'corner, angle'. The Winchester MS. of *Promp. Parv.* refers to Ugucio, *conus*; Du Cange has *conus* = corner, angle. (There was also a mediæval confusion of *conus* and *cuneus*, both being taken as = F. *coin*; Du Cange has *cuneus* a form of bread: cf. Ger. *Wecke* wedge, and roll of bread.)]

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 96 Cowde, *frustrum, congiarium.* [1617 Minsheu *Ductor*, *Cowde* is an old English word, signifying a gobbett, morcell, or peece of any thing cut out. 1658 Phillips, *Cowde* (old word) a gobbet.]

Cowderon, obs. f. Cauldron.

1538 *Bury Wills* (1850) 135, j of the brwynge cowderons.

[Cow-drife. App. a scribal error in MS. for *cocodrise* = cockatrice.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4097 A burly best with a bake as bedell as a saȝe..a cowdrife breste.]

† Cow-dy, *sb. Obs.* [f. *cow'd, cowed* polled (see Cow *v.*[2]) + -Y denominative.] A pollard cow.

1674 Ray *N. C. Words* (1691) 133 A *Cowdy*, a little Cow, a Scotch Runt without Horns, or else with very short ones. 1825–79 Jamieson, *Cowda*, small cow, *Roxb.*; *Cowdie*, Dumfr.

Cowe[1] (kau, kōu). *Sc.* [f. Cow *v.*[2]] The act of 'cowing', cropping, or pruning; *fig.* a dressing, a cropping.

1785 Burns *To W. Simpson* xxvii, But new-light herds gat sic a cowe, Folk thought them ruin'd stick-an-stowe.

Cow(e [2], obs. f. Coe *sb.*[1]

1670 Pettus *Fodinæ Reg.* Table, Cowes are houses that the Miners build over their Groves. *Ibid.* 98 In their Houses, Cows, or any other place.

† Cowe [3]. Also coue, kow(e. *Obs.* = Chough.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Þe hen hwon heo haueð ileid, ne con buten kakelen. And hwat biȝit heo þerof? Kumeð þe coue anonriht & reueð hire hire eiren. 1386–1561 [see Chough 1 β].

Cowed (kaud), *ppl. a.* [f. Cow *v.*[1] + -ED.] Depressed or dispirited through fear; overawed.

1608 Shaks. *Per.* IV. iii. 25, I do shame To think of what a noble train you are And of how cow'd a spirit. *a* 1745 Swift *Helter Skelter* (R.), Low in pocket, cow'd in courage, Safely glad to sup their porridge. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 149 Not like whipped curs and cowed slaves, but as free men. 1887 Jessopp *Arcady* viii. 230 A farm labourer is a heavy, sanctimonious, and thoroughly cowed creature.

Cowed, knew; obs. var. of *could*: see Can *v.*[1]

c 1500 '*Robin Hood & Potter*' in Child *Eng. & Sc. Pop. Ball.* (1888) III. v. cxxi. 111/2 The potter cowed of corteysey.

Cowedge, obs. f. Cowage.

Cowel(e, Cowen, var. of Cowl [2], Cowan.

Cowens, var. of Cones.

1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. i. 3 A description of flour called 'cowens', used by bakers for making up their dough.

Cower (kauəɪ), *v.* Forms: 4 **koure,** 4–7 **coure,** 5–7 **cowre,** 7 (8–9 *Sc.*) **cour,** 8 **cowr,** 8– **cower.** [perh. of Norse derivation: cf. Icel. *kúra* to sleep, doze, Sw. *kura*, Da. *kure*, to squat; also mod.G. *kauern* to cower, of which the antecedents are unknown.]

1. *intr.* To stand or squat in a bent position; to bend with the knees and back; to crouch, *esp.* for shelter, from danger, or in timidity.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2053 Treowe love in heorte durith, Ac nede eoward byhynde kourith. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 557 To hur God Seraphin þe gomes gon all Koure doune on hur knees. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 47 He koured lowe To bi-hold in at þe hole. *Ibid.* 3336 Ȝe..couwardli as caitifs couren here in meuwe. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xx. i, Wynter..causeth a lusty man and woman to coure and sytte fast by the fyre. 1575 J. Still *Gamm. Gurton* I. ii, They coure so over the coles, theyr eyes be blear'd with smooke. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 155 If the Pail be put over the Mans head above Water and then he cowre down, and the Pail be pressed down with him. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* 515 Cow'ring and Quaking at a Conqu'ror's Sword. 1735 Somerville *Chase* II. 291 With humble Adulation cow'ring low. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* I. iii, Close in her covert cowered the doe. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 550 She remained with her child, cowering for shelter from the storm under the tower of Lambeth Church. 1864 Bowen *Logic* xii. 390 The dog cowers at the sight of the whip.

b. *Hawking.* (See quot.)

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Cowring*, in falconry, the quivering of young hawks, who shake their wings, in sign of obedience to the old ones.

c. *pa. pple.* = Cowering. (Cf. *huddled.*) *rare.*

1855 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* xxii, I left them cowered up in a small room.

2. *trans.* To lower, bend down. *rare.*

1790 Burns *Tam o' Shanter* 179 But here my muse her wing maun cour; Sic flights are far beyond her pow'r. 1819 Byron *Juan* III. xxxii, The patriarch of the flock all gently cowers His sober head. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xxvii. (1848) 316 I have..Cowered my powers, and becalmed my course.

Hence **Cow'ering** *vbl. sb.*

1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* iii. 47 Cowering or crouching is so natural an expression of fear.

Cower, Coward, obs. ff. Cover, Coward.

Cowering (kau'əriŋ, kau'əriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING [2].] That cowers: see the verb.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 35 Hir colde and cowherand syer. 1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake* 73 Nowther the roe, nor the rein-deir dun, The hinde nor the couryng grew. 1860 Trench *Serm. Westm. Ab.* ix. 96 A servile band of cowering slaves.

Hence **Cow'eringly** *adv.*, in a cowering manner.

1821 Joanna Baillie *Metr. Leg., Wallace* lxxiii, Which coweringly ye sought to shun. 1868 G. Macdonald *Rob. Falconer* I. 70 'I'll never luik at it'..answered Shargar, coweringly.

Cowert, obs. f. Covert, Coward.

Cowff, cowgh(e, cowh, obs. ff. Cough.

Cowffer, obs. f. Coffer.

Cow-fish. [Cow *sb.*[1]]

1. The sea-cow or manatee.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 212 (Mauritius) The Mannatee or cow-fish for taste and shape can pose both feeders and beholders. 1853 A. R. Wallace *Trav. Amazon* xvii. 512 Their food is entirely produced by the river, consisting of the *Manatus*, or cow-fish, which is as good as beef.

2. A dolphin, porpoise, or grampus.

1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 212 Shoals of cowfish.. played their uncouth gambols.

3. A fish, *Ostracion quadricorne*, of the Indian and American seas, having the head and body covered with plates of bone closely united, and two strong spines like horns over the eyes.

1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 407 The beautifully coloured 'cow-fish'..with an expression of face exactly resembling that of a very benignant cow, horns and all. 1885 C. F. Holder *Marvels Anim. Life* 84, I noticed several small cow-fishes come out of a hole.

4. (See quots.)

1808 Jamieson, *Cowfish*, a name commonly applied to *Mactra lutraria, Mya arenaria*, or any other large oval shell-fish, Orkney. 1866 Edmondston *Gloss. Shetl. & Orkney Dial., Koo-fish*, a species of shell-fish, the 'Venous'; *isl.* kúskel.

Cow-gate, -gait. [f. Cow *sb.*[1] + Gate, Gait going, walk: cf. *sheep-walk.* It was originally a syntactic combination, with *ky-gates, kine-gates* = *cows' gates* in *pl.*] A pasture over which a cow may range; pasture for a cow, *e.g.* in a common field.

1597 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* II. 277 To Thomas Hall.. the howse that William Walton dwelt in, and vj kye-gaytes, in Wingait grainge. 1607–8 *N. Riding Records* IV. 136 Conveyance of one messuage in Ebberston with fower kynegaites. 1788 W. Marshall *Yorksh.* (1796) I. 41 Not to let.. a cow-gait to a cottager. 1802 *Hull Advertiser* 17 Apr. 1/2 Some good Cow Gates at Maiden Hills to be let. 1806 A. Young *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 50 On the enclosure of Great and Little Chesterford, the cottagers that had cow-gates on the commons, had allotments of land, which they now cultivate in wheat, potatoes, etc. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cow-gate*, the right to pasture a cow on common land. Many of the farms at Frodsham have so many cow-gates on Frodsham marsh according to the size of the farm.

Cow-grass. A wild species of Trefoil, *Trifolium medium*; sometimes also applied to a cultivated perennial form of Red Clover.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* II. 57 Rib-grass, fitch-grass, cow-grass. 1797 A. Young *Agric. Suffolk* 84 A grass called cow-grass..very similar to clover, only that the stem is solid instead of tubical. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. i. 166 Cow-grass and marl-grass are found to be good substitutes.

Cowhage, var. of Cowage.

Cowheard, -herd, obs. ff. Coward.

Cow-heart. A pseudo-etymological alteration of Coward: cf. next.

1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 473 Your skirmishing parties, call them cohorts or cow-hearts, shall never drive my statarianly disciplined battalion from its ground. 1863 W. Barnes *Dorset Dial.* (Philol. Soc.), *Cowheart*, a coward. 1888 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Cow-heart*, coward.

Cow-hea'rted, *ppl. a.* [cf. prec.] Faint-hearted, timorous, cowardly.

1660 H. Adis *Fannaticks Mite* *iv a, It will corroborate the Cow-hearted. 1680 R. Mansell *Narr. Popish Plot* 16 She [Lady Powis] struck him gently with her Fan on the hand, calling him Cow-hearted Fellow. 1791 *Pop. Tales Germans* II. 147 'Messmate, dost thou see any thing?' cried the cow-hearted pilot from the coach-box. 1881 *Cheq. Career* 250 'You cow-hearted..cow-built wretch [a horse]!'

Hence **Cow-hea'rtedness.**

1718 Motteux *Quix.* (1733) III. 46 Valour lies just half way between Rashness and Cow-heartedness.

Cow'-hee:l, cow'heel. The foot of a cow or ox stewed so as to form a jelly; the dish prepared from this.

1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 203 Also a tender Cow-heel is counted restorative. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 48 Take a Cowheel from the Tripe House ready drest. *Ibid.* 93 Make a strong broth of Cow-heels. 1799 C. Winter *Let.* in W. Jay *Mem. & Lett.* (1843) 60 A cow-heel was his favourite dish. 1868 *Daily News* 19 June, The feet of sheep and oxen..after being duly cleansed and dressed, are retailed under the designation of 'trotters' and 'cowheels'.

Cow'herd. Forms: 1 **cú-hyrde,** 5 **cow-hird,** 6–7 **-heard.** [Cow *sb.*[1] + Herd [2].] One whose occupation is to tend cows at pasture.

a 1000 *Rect. Sing.* in Thorpe *A. S. Laws* I. 438 Cuhyrde ȝebyreð þæt he hæbbe ealdre cu meolc vii niht. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4 A couherde, þat fole winteres.. had kepud Mennes ken of þe cuntre as a comen herde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 97 Cowherde, *vaccarius, vaccaria.* 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 89 His grandfather was but a poore Ploughman, and his father a Cowheard. 1672 Petty *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 54 One Cowherd will serve an hundred Oxen. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* i. 26 A cowherd from whose lips.. flowed the first great English song.

Cow'herdess. *rare.* [f. prec. + -ESS: cf. *shepherdess.*] A female cowherd; a cowherd's wife.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xxxvi. 330 The Cowheardesse comming in..said, Thou fellow, doest thou see the bread burne before thy face, and wilt not turne it? 1883 Monier Williams *Relig. Thought India* I. v. 112 Brought up among cowherds, cowherdesses, and..peasants.

Cow'-hide, cowhide, *sb.* [Formerly pronounced with stress on *hide*, or with equal stress.]

1. The hide of a cow (stript off, 'raw,' or 'dressed'). (Also pl. † *kine hides.*)

1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 148 The best kyne hydes, being rough, be sold for iiij libs. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* (1677) 141 He himself slept on a good cow-hide. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* I. 191 In a Robe of Cow-hide, Sat yeasty Pride. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1790) VII. 127 (Jod.) A negro..his left arm wrapped round with a cow-hide. 1827 G. Higgins *Celtic Druids* 83 Ships made of wicker, covered with bolg or cow-hides.

2. Leather made of the hide of the cow.

1728 Pope *Dunc.* I. 150 There Caxton slept, with Wynkyn at his side, One clasp'd in wood, and one in strong cow-hide. 1759 Goldsm. *Polite Learning* ix, Bound in cow-hide and closed with clasps of brass.

3. *U.S.* A strong whip made of the raw or dressed hide of the cow. Cf. Rawhide.

1839 Marryat *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. III. 230 He would receive forty lashes with a cow-hide. 1862 Sala *Ship Chandler* I. 6 The correction of a cowhide would be of the greatest possible benefit.

4. *attrib.* (kau'həid). Made of cow-hide.

1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* v. 12 He..wore thick, cow-hide boots. 1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxiii, Kicking the woman with his heavy cow-hide shoe. 1854 J. Stephens *Centr. Amer.* (1854) 323 A heavy cowhide whip.

Cow'-hide, cowhide, *v.* [f. prec. sb., sense 3.] *trans.* To flog with a cow-hide.

1855 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) IV. 356 He got his skin well beaten—cow-hided, as we may say—by Charles XII., the rough Swede, clad mostly in leather. 1864 W. Whitby *Amer. Slav.* 194 Cowhiding the half-naked back of a slave. 1874 M. Collins *Frances* III. 84 Cowhided by a lady.

Hence **Cow'-hiding** *vbl. sb.*

1832–4 De Quincey *Cæsars* Wks. IX. 50 Dacia, that needed a cow-hiding for insolence. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Mar. 341/1 Tall talk, which would hardly procure an extra cow-hiding per diem for a Bowery editor.

Cow'-house. A house in which cows are sheltered or stabled; a cowshed, byre, or shippon.

1530 Palsgr. 209/2 Cowe house, *uacherie.* 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 243/2 In the Cow-House, a Boosee is the space between Range and Cratch. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 235 I was obliged to remain in a cow-house on that mountain. 1883 *Daily News* 3 Oct. 2/2 A great variety of cowhouse fittings.

† Cow-hu'by. *Sc. Obs.* [Derivation of second element uncertain; it is not known as an independent word.] App. = 'calf', used in endearment or ridicule. (The meaning *cow-herd* suggested by Jamieson does not appear in the quots.)

1500–20 Dunbar '*In secreit place*' 58 Quod scho, 'Gramercye! my sweit cowhubye'. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 86 Knychtis ar kouhubis, and commonis plukyt crawis. 1558 Bp. Durv in Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 262 Fra France we thought to have gottin a Rooby [Monsieur de Ruby]; And yit is he nothing but a cowhuby. *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Flyting* 617 An clauering cohoobie that crackes of the pharie.

Cowish (kau'iʃ), *sb.* [prob. an imitation of an American Indian name.] A plant with an edible root found in the valley of the Columbia River in North America.

1838 S. Parker *Explor. Tour Rocky Mts.* (1846) 223 The

cowish or biscuit root grows on dry land, is somewhat larger than a walnut, tastes like a sweet potato.

Cowish (kau·iʃ), *a.* [f. Cow *sb.*[1] + -ISH.]

1. Like a cow; of the nature of a cow.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 145/9 Cowish, *vaccinius.* 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* 1, ii. 60 Brentius saith, A circle representeth Christes death as well as a Crosse .. Peter Viret sayd: A Cowe is as good a signe of it..The cowish and circle-like signe.

†**2.** Cowardly. *Obs.*

1579 W. A. *Rem. Lawless Love, Vision of Raw Devise* 10 Amid the crewe of cowish carped knightes. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. ii. 12 The Cowish terror of his spirit.

Cow-itch: see COWAGE.

†**Cowith.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Anglicized spelling of Welsh *cywydd.*] A form of Welsh verse, consisting of couplets, with internal alliteration or assonance or both, ending in like syllables which would rime, except that one is stressed and the other stressless. It is the commonest form of bardic verse.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* iv. Notes 59 Some Makers.. Rehearse their high conceits in Cowiths. *Ibid.* 67 Cowiths are couplets of equall tetrameters.

Cowke, obs. form of COKE.

Cow'-keeper. A keeper of cows, a dairyman.

1680 OTWAY *Caius Marius* IV. i, Heav'n keep me a Cow-keeper still—I say. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* II. 10 June, Let. i, [He] had his head broke by a cow-keeper. 1842 LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* I. ii, Now here's my master Victorian; yesterday a cowkeeper. and to-day a gentleman. 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 509 A lady of rank is a cowkeeper and profits by her dairy-farm.

So **Cow'-keeping** *vbl. sb.*, dairy-farming; *ppl. a.*, that keeps cows, that manages a dairy farm.

1883 A. R. WALLACE *Land Nationalis.* 121 The habits of thrift and forethought encouraged by cowkeeping and dairying. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 870 This bull-field has since been..occupied by a great cow-keeping landlord.

Cowl (kaul), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **cuzele, cuzle, cuhle,** [**cufle**], 1–3 **cule, kuuele, cuuel,** 3–4 **couele, couel, kouel,** 4 **cole,** 5–7 **cowle, cool(e,** 6 **coule,** 7 **kowle,** 8 **coul,** 7– **cowl.** [The derivation and form-history present difficulties. OE. renders L. *cuculla* by *cugele, cugle, cuhle* and *cule,* weak fem.; also *cufle* wk. f. The former comes down in 12–13th c. *cūle,* and the *coule, cowle* (*coole*) of later times; *cufle* may be the parent of *kuuele* (which in Ancren R. would regularly stand for *kuvele*), *couele, kuuel, couel.* OE. *cugele* is cognate with OHG. *cucula, cugula, chugela* (MHG. *kugele, kugel, gugel,* LG. *kogel*), a. eccl. Lat. *cuculla* monk's cowl, from cl. L. *cucullus* hood of a cloak. OE. *cufle* appears to be cognate with MDu. *covele, cövel(e* fem., in Kilian *kovel,* mod. Du. *keuvel* 'cowl', and to be connected with (perh. the origin of) Icel. *kofl, kufl* str. masc. 'cowl'. The history of *cufle* and its allied forms is obscure.]

1. A garment with a hood (*vestis caputiata*), worn by monks, varying in length in different ages and according to the usages of different orders, but 'having the permanent characteristics of covering the head and shoulders, and being without sleeves' (*Cath. Dict.*). † Also, formerly, a cloak or frock worn by laymen or by women.

The cl. Lat. *cucullus* was the hood of a cloak, covering the head only. The cowls of the early Egyptian monks covered the heads and barely reached the shoulders; by 800 the cowls of monks had become so long as to reach their heels, when St. Benedict restricted their length to two cubits. In the 14th c. the cowl and the frock were often confounded; but it was declared at the Council of Vienne 'we understand by the name of *cuculla* a habit long and full, but not having sleeves, and by that of *floccus* a long habit which has long and wide sleeves'. See Du Cange s. v. *Cuculla.*

c 961 ÆÞELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* lv. (Schröer 89). Þætte he hæbbe cuzelan [*Wells MS.* culan, *Tiberius Closs* culam, L. *cucullam*] and syric; sy on wintra seo cuhle [*W. cule, T. Gl.* culam] of þiccum hrægle. *Ibid.* 91 Þæt he hæbbe twa cuzelan [*W.* culan, *T. Gl.* cuflan, L. *duas cucullas*]. *Ibid.* 93 Þæt is cuzele [*T. Gl.* þæt is cufle]. *a* 1100 *O.E. Glosses* in Wr.-Wülcker 328 *Cuculla,* cuzle. *c* 1205 LAY. 17698 Seoðden ane cule of ane blake cladе [*c* 1275 one blake coule]. *c* 1210 *Winteney Rule St. Benet* lv. (*title*), Sancte Benediht 3ywð munece cule and yesetteð mantel toȝeanes þære cule, and haliȝraft, forþan þe hit nis laȝa þat munecene habben cule; hodes hi maȝon habban. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 10 Unwise ..þet weneð þet order sitte iðe kurtel oþer iþe kuuele. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 766 He ne broucte bred and sowel, In his shirte or in his couel. *Ibid.* 2904 Cuuel [rimes with] sowel. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 110 Under couele and cope The foule prede lythe. 1388 *Reg. Vestib. Westm. Abbey* in *Archæol.* LII. 214 A vestry gyrdyll to tukk up hys cole. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 110 (Mätz.) Madame..Undernethe your comly cowle to have myn intent. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 97 Cowle, munkys abyte, *cuculla, cuculus.* 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 330/4 He dyde of thabyte of a bisshop and dyd on a cool and stode amonge the monkes. 1530 PALSGR. 209/2 Coule for a monke, *froc.* *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 17 It is not the .. badges of our Religion that make a Christian; more than a Cowle doth make a Monk. 1682 S. PORDAGE *Medal Rev.* 107 I know you'l grant the Devil is no Fool, He can disguise in Surplice, Cloak, or Cool. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 427 Luther..travelled indeed in a most lowly guise; the cowl he wore was borrowed. 1867 C. WALKER *Ritual Reason Why* 201 The cowl is a loose vestment worn over the frock in the winter season and during the night office.

b. Taken as the sign of monkhood, or monastic orders, and hence sometimes as = Monk.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xl, The frock and cowle draw unto it self the opprobries, injuries and maledictions of the world. 1842 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* xii, Bluff Harry broke into the spence And turn'd the cowls adrift. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. i. 28 He was meant for the cowl, but his mother..let him make choice of the flat-cap.

2. Sometimes applied to the hood alone.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Capuchon,* a coule or hood. 1639 HORN & ROBOTHAM *Gate Lang. Unl.* lx. § 638 Monks hooded with cools. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 497 P 4 The red Cap and the Coul will fall under the same Contempt. 1815 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 205 Each affrighted sentinel Pulls down his cowl upon his eyes. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. v. 485 The cowl is the hood belonging to the monk's every-day habit. 1858 MRS. OLIPHANT *Laird of Norlaw* II. 6 [He] took off his cowl in token of respect.

3. *transf.* and *fig.*

1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 981 The first..hath as it were a grass cowle or hood which covers the head, neck, and almost half the body. 1852–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 174/2 Each of the cowls [of the Clio] seems..to be composed of two spherical parts. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* (1878) 1 By the smoky town in its murky cowl.

4. A covering, commonly shaped like a hood, placed on the top of a chimney or ventilating shaft to assist ventilation; usually constructed so as to turn with the wind. **b.** A wire cage at the top of the funnel of a locomotive, etc. See COW *sb.*[5].

1812 *Ann. Reg.* 315 The invention of a cap or cowl to be placed on the top of chimneys. 1862 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 263 Moveable cowl, intended to exclude rain and yet to allow the free passage of air. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* 129 Tubes with cowls turning towards the wind. 1883 J. Y. STRATTON *Hops & Hop-pickers* 35 The kilns have high conical roofs, each surmounted by a cowl with a vane. 1891 *Times* 16 Oct. 8/5 The work of providing her [a ship] with efficient ventilating apparatus is being pushed forward ..she will be furnished with the largest cowls afloat.

5. *Comb.,* as *cowl-like* adj.; †**cowl-man,** one who wears a cowl, a monk; **cowl-muscle,** the *cucullaris* or trapezius muscle.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. XXXVII, Our Cowleman's foresaid Actor so prevailed. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 53 A small cowl-like depression.

Cowl, coul (kaul), *sb.*[2] Forms: 3 **cuvel-,** 4 *pl.* **coufles,** 5 **couel(le, kouuele, kowuele, cowuele, colle,** 5–7 **cowle,** 7 **coule, coole, kowle,** 6– **coul,** 7– **cowl, (cowel).** [ME. **cuvel(e* (13th c. in *cuvel-staff*), *covelle,* app. a. OF. *cuvele*:—L. *cūpella* small vat or cask, dim. of *cūpa,* F. *cuve* tub, cask, vat. But cf. also Ger. *kübel* (glossed in MHG. *cupa, tina*), OHG. **chubil* (cf. *miluh-chubili,* milk-pail), with senses parallel to those of *cowl,* considered by Grimm and Kluge to be a native word. The uncertainty as to the origin of our word is increased by the ambiguity of the symbol *ou, ow,* in ME.]

1. A tub or similar large vessel for water, etc.; *esp.* applied to one with two ears which could be borne by two men on a cowl-staff. *arch.* or *dial.*

c 1250 [in COWL-STAFF]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 265 In lepes and in coufles [*v.rr. c* 1400 kouueles, *15th c.* cowles, couelle] so muche vyss [=fish] hii solde hym brynge, þat ech man wondry ssal of so gret cacchynge. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. lx. (1869) 171 A kowuele ther was bi nethe, that resceyuede alle the dropes. *Ibid.* lxii. 173 Cowuele. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 97 Cowle, vesselle, *tina.* *a* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 616 *Tina,* a covelle [see *covel-tre* in 2]. *c* 1450–75 *Pict. Vocab.* ibid. 808 *Hec cupa,* a colle; *hec tina idem est.* 1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 4 A cowle for Water xij d. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 71 Prouide that they may haue water brought them in cowles. *c* 1642 TWYNE in Wood *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 62 Carried awaye..in a great cowle betwixt 2 men. 1647 *Husbandman's Plea agst. Tithes* 38 The Parson or Vicar is amongst the Mayds, with a Pale or Coul every tenth day for tithe milk. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 12 The Cowl is a water-vessel borne by two persons on the cowl-staff. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 127 Cowel for carrying fish. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Cowl,* a tub or barrel swung on a pole, or more commonly mounted as a wheel-barrow, used for carrying pigs'-wash or liquid manure.

†**b.** Applied to a liquid measure. *Obs.* [Cf. Ger. *kübel* as a measure, Grimm s.v. 2 *b.*]

1467 *Ord. Worc.* in *Eng. Gilds* 371 That the comyns haue the Cowle to mete ale wt. *Ibid.* 382 That comyns have vppe ayen, as hit hath ben, the Cowle to mete ale wt.

†**c.** A cup. *Obs.* [Cf. med.L. *cupella* 'vasis potorii species,' Du Cange.]

[*c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 577/10, *Cupa,* a cupe or a Cowle.] 1476 *Will of Thurston* (Somerset Ho.), A cup called a cowle.

2. *Comb.* †**cowl-tree, coveltre** = COWL-STAFF.

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 602 *Phalanga,* a coveltre.

Cowl (kaul), *v.*[1] [f. COWL *sb.*[1].]

1. *trans.* To put a monk's cowl on; to make a monk of.

1536 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Conv.* Wks. I. 48 Swaged and cowled with a Franciscan's cowl. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 236 By such preposterous cowling of boys, and veiling of girls. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* I. iii, Belike you'll cowl him.

2. To cover as with a cowl or hood; to draw over like a cowl.

1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* II. ii, The Rajah..smote his breast, and o'er his face Cowl'd the white mourning vest. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* lix, The mountains, cowled with fog, and seamed with storm. 1881 PALGRAVE *Visions Eng.* 216 That stern Florentine apart Cowl'd himself dark in thought.

†**Cowl,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Cf. COIL *sb.*[2]] To quarrel.

1556 *Rec. Nottingham* IV. 111 We present the organe makar wyffe for cowllyng with hyre nebours [3 instances].

Cow'-la·dy. [app. a transposition of the name LADY-COW, which occurs earlier.]

1. A common provincial name of the coleopterous insects of the genus *Coccinella*; also called Lady-cow, and (more usually) Lady-bird.

1656 *Musarum Deliciæ* (N.), A paire of buskins they did bring Of the cow-ladyes corall wing; Powder'd o're with spots of jet. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 30 The Cow-Lady, or spotted Scarabee. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 97 Our common Cow-Lady or Lady-Bird, as usually called. 1877 *Stamford Mercury* 24 Aug., A bluish black beetle about the size of a cow-lady has made its appearance.

2. A fly used by anglers; also an artificial fly of similar appearance.

1676 COTTON *Angler* 325 The next is a Cow-lady, a little fly. 1684 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 162 Flies proper for every Month..For May..the Peacock-fly, the Cow-lady, the Cow-turd fly. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 290 The cow-lady, a small fly: the wings of a red feather, or stripes of a red hackle of a cock: the body of a peacock's feather.

Cowle (kaul). *Anglo-Ind.* [a. Arab. جَوْل *qaul* word, promise, bargain, compact, which 'has become technical in the Indian vernaculars, owing to the prevalence of Mohammedan Law' (Yule).] A written engagement; a lease or grant in writing; a safe-conduct or amnesty.

1688 in Wheeler *Madras* (1861) I. 176 (Y.) The President has by private correspondence procured a Cowle for renting the Town and customs of S. Thomé. 1799 BAIRD in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 128, I requested Major Allen..to proceed with a flag of truce to the palace, and offer Cowle to Tippoo Sultaun..on his unconditional surrender. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* II. 193 On my arrival in the neighbourhood of the pettah I offered cowle to the inhabitants.

b. *Comb.,* as *cowle-flag.*

1799 HARRIS in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 100 Cowle flags shall be distributed over the country, and safe-guards sent to all the villages. 1799 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 39 Cowle flags were hoisted in different parts of the town.

Cowled (kauld, poet. -éd), *ppl. a.* [f. COWL *sb.*[1] and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Furnished with or wearing a cowl.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 87 The cowled Sophisters. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 58 The Mytred Bishop, and the Cowled Fryer. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Ruin'd Abbey* 117 The cowl'd zealots. 1890 HOSMER *A. S. Freedom* 95 Cowled and tonsured priests.

b. *transf.*

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiv. 332 A little membrane on each side uniting to form a cowled tube. 1840 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes For. Lands* II. vi. 234 The cowled monster [a cobra]. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. v. 234 To block up the cowled windows.

2. *Bot.* Shaped like a cowl, cucullate.

1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Cowler, obs. erron. form of COOLIE.

Cowless (kau·lés), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Cow *sb.* + -LESS.] Destitute of cows.

1890 *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 514 It is grassless and cowless; its only milk is goat's.

†**Cow'lish,** *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. COWL *sb.*[1] + -ISH.] Characteristic of a monk; monkish. (Cf. COWL *sb.*[1] 1 b.)

1536 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Conv.* Wks. I. 49 That cowlish deliverance..theyr papal spoliations.

†**Cow'list.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec + -IST.] One who wears a cowl; a monk.

1637 N. WHITING *Hist. Albino & Bell.* A vij b, The Cowlists of this yonger age.

Cowl-rake: see COUL *v.*, COLE-RAKE.

Cowl-staff, coul-staff. Forms: *α.* 3 **cuuel-staf,** 6–7 **coule-, cowle,** 6– **coul-, cowl-staff.** *β.* 5–8 **cole-,** 6–7 **coal-, coole-,** 7 **col-, coll-staff.** *γ.* 6–9 **colt-staff.** [f. *cuvel(e,* COWL *sb.*[2] + STAFF, in description of its primary use, that of carrying a 'cowl'. Partly through phonetic contraction, and partly by 'popular etymology', it came afterwards to be associated with *cole,* COAL, and COLT; but as a current word it is still generally associated with COWL *sb.*[2]]

A stout stick used to carry a 'cowl', being thrust through the two handles of it; a pole or staff used to carry burdens, supported on the shoulders of two bearers; a 'stang'. It was formerly a familiar household requisite, and a ready weapon. *arch.* and *dial.*

† *To ride on a cowl-staff,* etc.: to be set astride a pole and carried in derision about the streets; a rough form of popular punishment, inflicted esp. on a husband who allowed himself to be beaten or abused by his wife. See BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1870) II. *Nuptial Usages* § 35.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3710 Þes XII ðider hem hauen broȝt.. An win-grape on an cuuel-staf, And tolden hem ðe lond is god. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 62/2 One clustre of grapes as moche as two men myght bere bytwene them upon a colestaff. 1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 92 [They] stroke..Wells on the brest wt yᵉ end of a grett cowle staff. 1580 LUPTON *Siwgila* 50 If a woman beat hir husbande, the man that dwelleth next unto hir shal ride on a cowlstaffe. 1592 *Arden of Faversham* v. i, [We] haue taken the Constable..And carried him about the fields on a coltstaffe. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 156 Go, take vp these cloathes heere, quickly: Wher's the Cowle-staffe?

a 1641 SUCKLING *Goblins* III. (ed. 2) 35 Mounting him upon a Cowle-staffe Which .. He apprehended to be Pegasus. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1892) II. 568 There are many that wear horns, and ride daily upon Coltstaves. 1698 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* ii. § 24 (1704) 168 He resolv'd to follow the Crown, tho it were upon a Coalstaff. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 182 Two Men will easily carry it upon a Colt-Staff, or Hand-Barrow. 1777 HOOLE *Comenius' Vis. World* (ed. 12) 84 One can carry as much by thrusting a wheel-barrow, before him..as two can carry on a cole-staff. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 30 When two draymen carry a barrel on a coulstaff, to which it is suspended by a chain.

† **b.** as an appliance in bone-setting. *Obs.*

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* VII. v. 488 Instruments proper for the Reduction of the luxated shoulder are Ladder, Coulstaffe, Pulleys, Glossocomium, etc. 1683 SIR J. BRAMSTON *Autobiog.* 297 A bone-setter..came..and tryed it with a coole-staff, which put my Son to extream torture.

† **Cowme**, obs. f. COOMB [1], sense 3.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 97 Cowme of corne, *cumba*.

Cowmforte, -fory, obs. ff. COMFORT, COMFREY.

Cownand, obs. f. COVENANT.

† **Cow-milk.** *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 **cú meoloc**, 5–7 **cowe-**. [COW *sb.*[1]] The milk of the cow; now *cow's milk*, *cows' milk*.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 40 Genim gate geallan..meng wið cu meoluc ȝif þu wille. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 110 Take floure and cowe mylke. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* E b, Goottis mylke..is nat..so full of curdes and butter as kowe mylke and shepis mylke is. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 42 Ky mylk & ȝoue mylk. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 51 Cow-milk, thus prepared, I judge to be better than Ass-milk.

Cownt-, obs. f. COUNT-.

Cowntewery: see COUNTER *sb.*[3]

Cownuoie, obs. f. CONVOY.

Cownye, obs. Sc. f. CUNYE.

Co-work (ko₁wɒ̄·ɹk), *v.* [f. CO- 1 + WORK *v.*] *intr.* To work together; to co-operate.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. ii. (1614) 728 The..prouidence of God co-working in those workes of Nature and Industrie. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 4) 111 All things co-work for good. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 524 Man co-working with God.

Hence **Co-wo·rking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 5 The manner of his [God's] co-working in men. *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1 *Pet.* i. 2 (1817) Working and coworking grace.

Co-wo·rker. [f. CO- 3 b + WORKER.] One who works together with another; a co-operator.

a 1643 J. SHUTE *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 105 We are co-workers with God. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* iv. 8 God .. making men co-workers with himself. 1863 HOLLAND *Lett. Joneses* xxi. 308 Work of this character..establishes sympathy between the co-workers.

Co-wo·rkman. *rare.* [f. CO- 3 b.] = prec.

1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* lxiv. 635 Co-workmen with God. 1626 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 2 *Thess.* (1629) 223.

Co-worship: see CO- *pref.* 1.

Cowp, -e, var. COUP *v.*[1], [3]; obs. f. COOP, CUP.

Cow-pa·rsley. [COW *sb.*[1] 9.] A name of the umbelliferous plant *Anthriscus* (*Chærophyllum*) *sylvestris*, wild in Britain, also called COW-WEED, *Wild Chervil* or *Cicely*. (Of recent origin.)

1776 J. LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvii. 231 The first [Wild Chervil] vulgarly called Cow-weed or Cow-parsley, has a smooth streaked stalk. 1800 SIR J. E. SMITH *Flora Brit.* I. 326 *Chærophyllum sylvestre*, Smooth Cowparsley, Wild chervil. 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar. 202/3 The Cow Parsnip and Cow Parsley, are often used in connection with other large and umbrageous plants.

Cow-pa·rsnip. [COW *sb.*[1] 9.]

1. A large umbelliferous plant, *Heracleum Sphondylium*, wild in Britain: so named by Turner.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 76 *Sphondilium* .. It may be called in englishe Cowpersnepe or rough Persnepe. It groweth in watery middowes and in ranke groundes about hedges. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lxvi. 528 Turner calleth it Cowe Parsnep, or Medo Parsnep. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 169 Cowparsnip or Wilde carrat growing in medows..Some seethe it in drinke with leuen, and vse it instead of Ale or Beere. 1882 *Garden* 6 May 306/2 Cow Parsnip..is in no way injurious to animals.

2. Used as a generic name of all species of *Heracleum*, e.g. American C., *H. lanatum*, Giant C. of Kamtschatka, *H. giganteum*, etc.

1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 52 There are no trees upon the island; it produces, however, the cow-parsnip which grows at Kamtchatka.

† **Cowpe.** *Obs.* [app. a. F. *coupe*, with sense of L. *cūpa*.] ? A tub or cask.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 771 *Hec urna*, a cowpe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 79 Cowpe, *cupa*. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 72 Onely the Cowpe must find the goodnesse of Indico by the working of it.

Cow·-pe:n, *sb.* A pen or enclosure for cows.

1635 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* p. lxxii, To 11 women 2 days a peece weeding the oates in the cowpenns. 1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 987 As soon as they were set forth of the Cow-pens, they would fall a feeding. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* VI. li. 384 Driven from time to time into cowpens.

b. *Comb.* **Cowpen-bird** (U.S.) = COW-BIRD 2 a.

1826 J. JENNINGS in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1138 There is a bird in the United States of America, called 'Cowpen' *emberiza pecoris*, by Wilson. 1887 C. C. ABBOTT *Waste-Land Wand.* ii. 55 The cowpen-bird, which is never mated, and for several months in the year deposits fertile eggs in the nests of other birds.

Cow·-pen, *v.* To pen cows upon (a piece of ground).

1688 J. CLAYTON *Virginia* iv. in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 979 A fresh piece of Ground .. will not bear Tobacco past two or three Years, unless Cow-pen'd; for they Manure their Ground by keeping their Cattle..within Hurdles, which they remove when they have sufficiently dung'd one spot.

Cowper, obs. f. COOPER; var. COUPER.

Cowperian (kupī·riăn), *a. Anat.* [f. the name *Cowper* + -IAN.] *Cowperian glands*: a pair of glands situated beneath, and with ducts opening into, the urethra in male Mammalia; discovered by the anatomist William Cowper (1666–1709). Also called *Cowper's glands*.

1738 *Med. Ess. & Observ.* (ed. 2) IV. 496 He proves the Gonorrhœa to affect..Cowper's and Littré's Glands. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 338, I do not recollect to have seen Cowper's glands diseased. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* (ed. 2) 36 The glands representing the Cowperian glands of the male, and known in the female as the glands of Bartholini or Duverney.

So **Cowperi·tis** [see -ITIS], inflammation of Cowper's glands.

1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 77 Cowperitis seems to occur only in connection with urethral inflammation.

Cow plant. A climbing plant of Ceylon, *Gymnema lactiferum*, N.O. *Asclepiadaceæ*, yielding a milky juice used for food.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 213 The Cow Plant of Ceylon..yields a milk of which the Cingalese make use for food. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* (1860) 473. 1854 ADAMS, etc. *Nat. Hist.* 419.

Cowple, Cowpyll(e, obs. ff. COUPLE.

Cowpon, obs. Sc. form of CULPON.

Cow·-po:x. [COW *sb.*[1]] Also 8–9 **-pocks**, with sing. **-pock**. A vaccine disease which appears on the teats of cows in the form of vesicles (pocks) of a blue or somewhat livid colour. It was established by Dr. Edward Jenner in 1798 that the communication of this to the human subject by vaccine inoculation (VACCINATION) gives immunity (whole or partial) from the attack of small-pox.

A single pustule is called a POCK; the plural *pocks* taken as the name of the disease (cf. *measles*), is conventionally spelt *pox*.

[*Rep. Committee Ho. Comm.* (1802) XIV. 178 (Witness stated) It was in the month of May 1780 that Dr. Jenner first informed him of the particular nature of the cow pox as a sure preventive of small pox.] 1798 E. JENNER (*title*), An Enquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolæ Vaccinæ; a Disease discovered in some of the Western Counties of England, particularly Gloucestershire, and known by the name of the Cow-pox. *Ibid.* 45 The Cow-pox protects the human constitution from the infection of the small pox. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 176 Traditionally, this fact has been established time immemorial, with regard to the casual Cow-Pock. 1806 R. HILL (*title*), Cow-Pock Inoculation Vindicated. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* § 27. 125 Women and Children who have not had the Small or Cow-Pox will not be allowed..in Barracks. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 1042 Cowpox is transferred to man and from one person to another by the introduction of a virus, and never, at a distance, by infection.

β. Sometimes called *Kine-pox*.

1803 E. S. BOWNE in *Scribner's Mag.* II. 171/1, I had had the Kine Pox. 1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 215 Almost every soldier was inoculated with the kine-pox.

† **Cow·-pox,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To vaccinate. Hence † **Cow-poxing**, vaccination.

1815 *Inscr. on J. Birch's Monumt.* (*St. Margaret Pattens, Eastcheap*), The practice of cow-poxing, which first became general in his day..he uniformly, and till Death, perseveringly opposed. 1829 COBBETT *Adv. to Fathers* § 263 In hundreds of instances persons cow-poxed by Jenner himself have taken the real small-pox afterwards.

Cow·-quakes. *dial.* Also **cow-quakers.**

1. A popular name of Quaking-grass, *Briza media*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. 87 *Phalaris pratensis* is called also *Gramen tremulum* .. about Nantwich, Quakers and Shakers; in some places Cow-quakes. 1690 RAY *Synopsis* (Britten & Holl.), Gramen tremulum *cow-quakes* dictum producit. 1711 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 380 Great Spanish Cowquakes. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 280 The cow-quake grass, or gramen tremulum..is no indication of poor land. 1777 J. LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* I. 99 *Cow-quakes*, Quaking Grass. 1879 in *Shropshire Word-bk.*

2. According to Halliwell and Wright, a name in the East of England of Common Spurry.

Cowre, var. of COVER *v.*[2] *Obs.*; obs. f. COWER.

Cowrie, cowry (kau·ri). Forms: 7 (**kauret**), **cowrey, cori**, 8 **cowree, cauri(e**, 7–9 **courie**, 9 **couri, -y, cowri, -y**, 7– **cowrie, cowry.** [a. Hindī and Urdū *kauṛī* (*kauḍī*):—Skr. *kaparda, kapardika*.]

1. The porcelain-like shell of a small gastropod, *Cypræa moneta*, found abundantly in the Indian Ocean, and used as money in some parts of Africa and Southern Asia; also the animal itself. **b.** *gen.* Any gastropod (or its shell) of the genus *Cypræa* or family *Cypræidæ*, characterized by their oval shape, undeveloped spire, and narrow aperture as long as the shell; e.g. *Cypræa Europæa*, the common cowrie of the British coast.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's E. Ind.* I. (1669) 68 They [of Guzuratta] also make use of..certain Shells, which they call *Kaurets*. 1678 J. PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav. Ind.* I. ii. 22 Their other small Money are the little Shells which they call Cori. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 273 The small Shells, called Cowries, which pass for Money in Bengale and other places. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxviii. 347 Their Trade is chiefly from a small Shell-fish called Courie. *c* 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Ayah & Lady* i. 9 She wanted a few cowries to buy khauna. 1857 WOOD *Common Obj. Sea-shore* ii. 22 The little shell .. is one of the cowries. 1884 MISS NORTH *Lett. from Seychelles* in *Pall Mall G.* 21 Jan. (Y.), A lovely cowrie two inches long, like mottled tortoise-shell.

2. *attrib.*, as in *cowrie-shell*.

1817 COLEBROOKE *Algebra* 1 Twice ten cowry shells are a *cácint*. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 24 Cowry shells .. have long been used in the East Indies as small money.

Cowrie pine: see KAURI.

Cowrse, obs. f. COARSE, COURSE.

Cowrtchis, obs. pl. of CURCH.

Cowrte, -youre, obs. ff. COURT, COURTIER.

Cowrteby, var. of COURTEPY *Obs.*, short coat.

Cowschote, -scot, -shot, obs. ff. CUSHAT.

† **Cow·-shard.** *Obs.* Also 6 **-sherd, -shed**, 6–7 **-sheard.** [f. COW *sb.*[1] + SHARD, var. of SHARN.] Cow-dung; a cow-turd.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 19 The Scarabe flies ouer many a sweete flower, and lightes in a cowshard. 1592 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch.* (1859) 49 The beetle that .. at night takes up his lodging in a cowsherd. 1599 CHAPMAN *Hum. Dayes Mirth* Wks. (1873) I. 96 (D.) Blind as a beetle ..that in cowsheds fall. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 775 Turf and Peat and Cow-sheards are cheap Fewels.

† **Cow·-sharn.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 **-shern**, 7–9 **-shorn**, 9 **-scairn, -shairn.** [f. COW *sb.*[1] + SHARN:—OE. *scearn* dung.] Cow-dung.

1622 W. BURTON *Descr. Leic.* (1777) 2 in *Leicester Gloss.*, The want of wood and fuel for fire, for which the inhabitants are constrained .. to make use of .. straw, cow-shern, and such like. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Wilts* Royal Soc. MS. 168 (Halliw.) Hartflies..bred out of the dung of the deer, as beetles are out of cowshorne. 1808 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* (1819) 63 Ann, git cow-scairn .. Nowt meks a pultess better. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Cow-shorn* or *Cow-sharn*, the leavings of the cow. Wilbraham's Gloss. 1820–6.

Cow·-skin.

1. The skin of a cow (when stripped off); the same dressed as a mat, a covering for trunks, or the like. Also *attrib.*

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* i, With a very small and weather-beaten old cow's-skin trunk.

2. Leather made of the skin of the cow or ox.

3. A whip of raw hide; = COW-HIDE 3.

1822 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 87 He belaboured him with the 'cowskin'. 1864 W. WHITBY *Amer. Slav.* 187 The man who wields the blood-clotted cow-skin.

Hence **Cow-skin** *v.*, to flog with a cow-skin.

a 1849 POE *W. E. Channing* Wks. 1864 III. 239 Napoleon Buonaparte Jones .. is cowskinned with perfect regularity five times a month.

Cowslip (kau·slip). Forms: 1 **cúslyppe, cúsloppe**, 4–6 **couslop(pe**, 5 **cowslope, -slowpe, -slyppe, cowe-, couslyppe, cowyslepe, (cowslek)**, 5–6 **cowslop(pe**, 6 **couslip, couslape**, 6–7 **cowslippe**, 6– **cowslip.** [OE. *cú-slyppe*, app. f. *cú* cow + *slyppe* viscous or slimy substance, i. e. 'cow-slobber' or 'cow-dung' (cf. G. *kuh-scheisse* as a plant-name in Grimm); the variant form in *-sloppe, -slop* may be compared with ME. *sloppe*, sloppy or wet place, and *slops*: see SLOP *sb.* and *v.*]

1. The common name of *Primula veris*, a well-known wild plant in pastures and grassy banks, blossoming in spring, with drooping umbels of fragrant yellow flowers. Also called *Paigle*.

c 1000 *Saxon Leechd.* II. 326 Wyrc gode wensealfe; nim wudu merce .. cu slyppan..ȝecnuca ealle. *c* 1000 *Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 135/26 *Brittannica*, cusloppe. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 23 *Herba paralisis*, couslop. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 99 Cowslope, herbe [PYNSON, cowslek, or cowslop], *herba petri, herba paralisis, ligustra*. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 586/44 *Glustrum*, cowslyppe. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 141 Daffadowndillies, And couslips, and kingcups. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 36 There growes..The cowsloppe, the primrose, and the violet. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 89 In a Cowslips bell, I lie. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 26 April, Beyond into the fields, gathering of cowslipps. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* I. 101 The tufted Cowslips breathe their faint Perfumes. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 6 Tall and luxuriant cowslips.

b. In U. S. commonly applied to the Marsh Marigold. 1856 A. GRAY *Manual Bot. U.S.* 11.

2. Applied with qualifying words to various plants resembling the common cowslip. **a.** **American Cowslip**, *Dodecatheon Meadia* (N. O. *Primulaceæ*), with umbels of large rose-purple or white flowers, found in woods in N. America. **b.** **French** or **Mountain C.**, the Auricula (*Primula Auricula*). **c.** **C. of Jerusalem, Jerusalem C.**, the Lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis* (N. O. *Boraginaceæ*); also called *C. of Bedlam, Bedlam C.*, BUGLOSS-C. † **d.** **Our Lady's Cowslip**, the Yellow Star-of-Bethlehem (*Gagea lutea*, N. O. *Liliaceæ*). **e.** **Virginian C.**, *Mertensia* or *Pulmonaria virginica* (Treas. Bot).

1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Bulbus sylvestris*, our ladies couslapes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 125 We call it in English

Sage of Jerusalem and Cowslip of Jerusalem. *c* 1620 T. Robinson *M. Magd.* 324 With Couslips of Hierusalem so nice, Sweet Eglantine, and cloues of Paradise. 1629 Parkinson *Paradisi in Sole* (1656) 240 They [*Primula Auricula*] are called by divers women French cowslips. 1676 Beal in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 587 Cowslips of Jerusalem, peculiar to mitigate Hectical fevers. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 421 The well-known American Cowslip, *Dodecatheon Meadia*, grows in woods in the warmer parts of North America. *Ibid.* 940 The *Pulmonaria* formerly held a place..under the country name of Jerusalem Cowslip. 1879 Prior *Plant-n.*, Cowslip, French- or Mountain-, *Primula Auricula.*

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cowslip-bell, -bud, -cheek, -garland, -spangled* adj.; **cowslip-ball**, a ball of cowslip-blossoms, often made by children; **cowslip-peep, -pip**, a cowslip-blossom (*dial.*); **cowslip tea**, a drink made by infusion of the flowers of the cowslip; also formerly a name for a variety of green tea (quot. 1796); †**cowslip-water**, a decoction made from cowslips, used medicinally; **cowslip wine**, wine made from cowslip-blossoms.

1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 28 We will make a *cowslip-ball. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 82 *Cowslip buds, so early peeping. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. i. 339 These Lilly Lips, this cherry nose, These yellow *Cowslip cheekes. 1794 Southey *Wat Tyler* I, Your friend.. Wreathed me this *cowslip garland for my head. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 29 Folks tell me that the May's in flower, That *cowslip-peeps are fit to pull. 1835 — *Rural Muse* 36 In the cowslip-pips .. Five spots appear. 1840 Mrs. Norton *Dream* 238 Pleasant walks through *cowslip-spangled meads. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 30 Jan. 1/2 Superfine *Cowslip Tea, 14*s.* per lb. 1859 Mrs. Gatty *Aunt Judy's Tales* 49 Aunt Judy had got beyond the age when cowslip tea was looked upon as one of the treats of life. 1612 J. Webster *White Divel* L b, *Couslep-water is good for the memorie. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 325 To make *Cowslip Wine. 1860 Geo. Eliot *Mill on Fl.* I. vi, Ways of .. making the cowslip wine.

Cowslip'd, cowslipt (kau·slipt), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Covered or adorned with cowslips.

1794 Southey *Wat Tyler* I, The western gale Sweeps along the cowslip'd dale. 1821 Keats *Lamia* I. 6 Cowsliped lawns.

Cowssing, obs. f. Cushion.

Cowt, dial. f. Colt.

† **Cow-tail.** *Obs.* The bushy tail of the Tibetan Yak used as a whisk; = Chowry.

1671 tr. *Bernier's Voy.* 84 (Y.) These Elephants have then also..certain Cow-tails..hanging at their Ears like great Mustachoes. 1774 W. Hastings in Markham *Tibet* (1876) 8 Cattle which bear what are called cowtails. 1827 [see Chowry]. 1840 H. H. Wilson *Vishńu-puráńa* (1868) IV. 276 Yaśodá..waved over him a cow-tail brush.

Cowter, var. Coutere, armour for the elbow.

Cowthe, obs. f. *could* (see Can *v.*[1]), Couth.

Cowther, var. of Quither *v. Obs.*, to tremble, to be 'all of a shake'.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* in *Harl. Misc.* VI. 180 (D.) Plautus in his Rudens bringeth in fishermen cowthring and quaking.

Cow-thistle. *Herb.* [See Cow *sb.*[1] 9.] A name applied by early herbalists to a common species of thistle, *Carduus lanceolatus* or *C. palustris.*

Later writers sometimes use the word as a synonym of Sow-thistle, and esp. of *Sonchus alpinus* (*Mulgedium*) the Blue Alpine Sow-thistle.

1565-73 Cooper *Thesaurus, Scolymos*..Some take it to be Cowthistle. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* IV. lxxi. 535 Cooper calleth this [Wild Thistle] Wild Artichoke and Cowthistel. 1605 Breton *I pray you* Wks. (1879) 6 (D.) Like a mare that were knapping on a cow-thistle. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 191 The Cow-Thistle (*Sonchus alpinus*) .. grows spontaneously in Northumberland .. The stem, which is milky, is peeled and eaten raw by the Laplanders.

Cow-tree. [transl. Pg. *palo de vaca.*]

1. A South American tree, *Brosimum Galactodendron* (called by Humboldt *G. utile*), N. O. *Artocarpaceæ*, abounding in a juice closely resembling the milk of the cow both in appearance and quality, which is obtained by incision into the trunk, and is an important article of food.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 95 The famous Cow Tree ..of South America, which yields a copious supply of a rich and wholesome milk. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 171 The Cow-tree ..yields a milk of as good quality as that from the cow.

2. Subsequently applied to other trees yielding a milky juice; e.g. the Cow-tree of Para, *Mimusops elata*, N. O. *Sapotaceæ*; of British Guiana, *Tabernæmontana utilis.*

1863 Bates *Nat. Amazon* ii. (1864) 38 The Massaranduba, or Cow-tree .. producing from its bark a copious supply of milk as pleasant to drink as that of the cow.

Cow-turd. Now *vulgar* or *dial.* A clot of cow-dung (e.g. in a pasture).

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* II. 101 Butt in a cow tord dyd ye slyde. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* cxciv. 68 Use local playsters, and among al other thynges a hote cowe toorde is nat the worste. 1585 Lloyd *Treas. Health* N j, Take a drye coutord. 1690 W. Walker *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 172. *transf.* 1637 Bastwick *Litany* II. 21 The Prelates..put vp their fingers to their Foure-Square Cowturds, and giue him a nod with the head.

2. *Comb.* **cow-turd-bob**, the larva of a beetle found in cow-dung, used by anglers as a bait; so **cow-turd-fly.**

1681 Chetham *Angler's Vade-m.* iv. § 10 (1689) 39. 1684 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 162 Flies proper for every Month.. For May..the Peacock-fly, the Cow-lady, the Cow-turd fly. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 246 Cow-turd bob, or Clap-bait, found under a cow-turd.

Cowuele, obs. f. Cowl *sb.*[2]

Cowurs, Cowurt, obs. ff. Course, Court.

Cow-weed. *Herb.* [See Cow *sb.*[1] 9.] Wild Chervil or Cow-parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*).

1744 Watson in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 21 They first gather'd me the *Cicutaria vulgaris* of John Bauhin, or Cow-weed. 1762 *Ibid.* LII. 90 The *Cicutaria vulgaris* of the botanists..in some parts of England is called cow-weed, in others wild cicely. 1777 J. Lightfoot *Flora Scot.* (1792) I. 167 *Chærophyllum sylvestre*, Wild cicely or cow-weed.

Cow-wheat. *Herb.* [From the prevalence of the species *Melampyrum arvense* in wheat fields, where its black seeds are apt to be mixed with the grain: hence Gr. *μελάμπυρον* 'black wheat'; the Eng. name answers to med.L. *triticum vaccinum* or *bovinum*, Fr. *blé de vache*, Ger. *kuhweizen*, in 16th c. *kuweyssen* (Dodoens), Du. *koeweyte* (Kilian): cf. Cow *sb.*[1] 9.]

1. A plant, *Melampyrum arvense*, N. O. *Scrophulariaceæ*, which grows in corn-fields in the E. and S. of England, and in the Isle of Wight. Sometimes distinguished from other species as *Purple Cow-wheat.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. xiv. 163 Horse floure, or Cowe wheate..hath a straight stemme. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. lxviii. 91 The seed of cow wheat raiseth up fumes,

2. Extended as a book-name to the other species of *Melampyrum*, as Crested Cow-wheat (*M. cristatum*), Meadow Cow-wheat (*M. pratense*), Wood Cow-wheat (*M. sylvaticum*).

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. lxix. 91 Red leafed wild Cow wheat. 1756 Sir J. Hill *Herbal* 123 Cow-wheat, *Melampyrum.* The flower consists of a single petal, and approaches to the labiated shape. 1854 S. Thomson *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 223 We can scarce miss the yellow corollas of the *Melampyrum pratense*, or common cow-wheat.

3. Locally applied to the Yellow Rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli.*

So in S. W. Cumberland (Britten and Holland).

Cowyne, obs. Sc. form of Coffin.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Mathias* 49, Of spechis a cowyne þa mad til hyme met.

Cox (kǫks), *sb. colloq.* Abbreviation of Coxswain.

Mod. The cox of the Trinity boat.

Cox, *v. colloq.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To act as cox or coxswain to (a boat); also *intr.*

Mod. The man who coxed his college boat.

Cox, var. of *cock's*: see Cock *sb.*[8]

1667 Dryden *Sir M. Mar-all* III. i, By Coxbones.

Cox, var. of Cokes *Obs.*, fool, and of Coxe.

‖ **Coxa** (kǫ·ksă). *Pl.* **coxæ.** [L.; = hip.]

1. *Anat.* The hip, haunch, or hip-joint; 'also applied to the ischium and to the coccyx' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Coxa*, the Hip, or Haunch, the Joynt of the Hip, the Huckle-bone. 1754-64 Smellie *Midwif.* I. Introd. 34 The legs must be amputated at the Coxa.

2. *Zool.* The joint by which the leg is articulated to the body in insects, arachnida, and crustacea.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. 185 One of the rotators of the anterior coxa. 1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 288 The first articulation, which attaches the foot to the body..is called the coxa, or hip. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 405 The first sternum is..largely hidden by the coxæ of the metathoracic limbs.

Coxal (kǫ·ksăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] Pertaining to the coxa: **a.** pertaining to the hip or hip-joint; **b.** pertaining to the coxa of insects, etc.

1853 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 121/1 *Ossa innominata*, coxal or haunch-bones. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 332 The coxal joint of the antenna. 1878 Bartley tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* i. 36 The iliac, or coxal bone.

Coxa·gra *Pathol.* [Gr. *ἄγρα* catching, trap, after *podagra* trap for the feet, *fig.* gout], pain in the hip. **Coxa·lgia** [Gr. *-αλγία* pain], **Coxa·lgy** [F. *coxalgie*], pain in the hip-joint; disease of the hip-joint. **Coxa·lgic** [cf. F. *coxalgique*] *a.*, pertaining to or affected with coxalgia. **Coxarthri·tis** [Arthritis], gout in the hip; coxitis.

1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 208/1 Caries and necrosis of the pelvic bones..chiefly occur as the consequences of coxalgia. 1890 *Daily News* 28 Nov, 6/6 A child affected with painless coxalgia. *Ibid.* 25 Nov. 6/1 Coxalgic patients .. unable to walk even upon crutches. 1851-60 Mayne *Exp. Lex.* 237/1 Pain in the hip-joint; hip-joint disease .. coxalgy.

† **Co·xbody.** [cf. Cock *sb.*[8]] (See quot.)

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* II. xvii, That the Pages of the Palace might play upon it [the pavement] with their dice or at the game of coxbody.

Coxcomb (kǫ·kskōum). [= Cockscomb.]

† **1.** A cap worn by a professional fool, like a cock's comb in shape and colour; = Cockscomb 2. *Obs.*

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 24 He .. shall striue for a coxcome, and thriue as a daw. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 226 What is your Crest, a Coxcombe? 1605 — *Lear* I. iv. 116 *Fool.* If thou follow him, thou must needs weare my Coxcombe.

† **2.** A ludicrous appellation for the head; = Cockscomb 3. *Obs.*

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. i. 57 The skinne is good for your broken Coxcombe. 1601 — *Twel. N.* v. i. 193 If a bloody coxcombe be a hurt, you haue hurt me. 1624 Ford *Sun's Darling* III. i, The knight broke his coxcomb. 1694 Southerne *Fatal Marr.* I. i, To score him over the Coxcomb. 1704 W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 181 Where each one drank a lusty dose His Stupid Coxcombe to dispose To form the accusation. 1866 Kingsley *Herew.* II. xiv. 242 Who may have seen them come in.. with bleeding coxcombs.

3. A fool, simpleton (*obs.*); now, a foolish, conceited, showy person, vain of his accomplishments, appearance, or dress; a fop; 'a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments' (J.).

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 147 His looke like a coxcombe, vp puffed with pride. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 2 It were the part of a madman or a coxcome to runne headlong without any profite into danger. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 79. 1604 — *Oth.* v. ii. 234 Oh murd'rous Coxcombe, what should such a Foole Do with so good a wife? 1667 Pepys *Diary* (1879) IV. 236 A vain coxcomb he is, though he sings and composes so well. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* XVI. (1843) 867/2 Oliver..was a brave fellow..but that Richard, that coxcomb..was surely the basest fellow alive. 1712 Arbuthnot *J. Bull* III. vi, I told him, 'He was a coxcomb, always pretending to be wiser than his companions!' 1765 Goldsm. *Double Transform.* 54 Fond to be seen she kept a bevy Of powdered coxcombs at her levy. 1803 Mackintosh *Def. Peltier* Wks. 1846 III. 259 Those shallow, atheistical coxcombs whom his satire was intended to scourge. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Char.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 58 The young coxcombs of the Life Guards.

† **b.** Applied to a woman. *Obs.*

1634 Massinger *Very Woman* III. ii, *Cuculo.* You tried my wife. Alas! you thought she was foolish..you have not found it. *Pedro.* I have found a pair of coxcombs. 1752 Fielding *Amelia* VII. iv, [Mrs. Bennet speaking] Latin.. said [my aunt] had made me a downright coxcomb.

† **4.** As a name of various plants; = Cockscomb 5.

1578 [see Cockscomb 5a]. 1678 Phillips, *Coxcomb*, a sort of Herb, otherwise called Yellow Rattle. 1756 Sir J. Hill *Herbal* 119 Coxcomb, *Pedicularis.* The flower consists of a single petal, and approaches to the labiated kind.

† **5.** ? A kind of lace with an edging like a cock's comb. *Obs.*

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2862/4 A Point Nightrail 3 quarters deep, middle-siz'd flowers and Coxcomb loops. 1760 C. Johnston *Chrysal* xi. (D.), To trim his light grey frock with a silver edging of coxcomb.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple *attrib.*

1782 J. Warton *Ess. Pope* II. xii. 309 The conceit of coxcomb-pyes and coxcombs, sink it below the original. 1794 Mathias *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 327 Tir'd and jaded with the coxcomb strains. 1838-9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* vi. III. § 67. III. 326 The easy dupes of coxcomb manners from the court. 1848 Clough *Amours de Voyage* I. 144 In coxcomb exultation Here in the garden I walk.

b. *Comb.*, as *coxcomb-hunting*; *coxcomb-proof* adj.; †**coxcomb-bird**, a parrot.

1681 Otway *Soldier's Fort.* III. i, One would imagine you were gone a coxcomb-hunting by this time. 1763 Rowe *Ulyss.* Prol. I. 18 She was coxcomb proof. 1732 Pope *Ep. Cobham* 5 The coxcomb Bird, so talkative and grave.

Hence various nonce-wds. **Coxcomba·lities,** *pl.* things coxcombical. **Co·xcombess,** a female coxcomb. **Co·xcombhood,** the condition or status of a coxcomb. **Co·xcomby** *a.*, belonging to or characteristic of a coxcomb.

1831 Mrs. Trollope *Dom. Mann. Amer.* XXX. (1839) 281 Nick nacks, bronzes, busts, cameos, and alabaster vases.. in short, all the coxcomalities of the drawing-room. 1827 Lamb *Let. to Barton* 4 Dec., Would to the fifth heaven no coxcombess had invented Albums! 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 243 In the potent prime of coxcombhood. 1885 *Ibid.* 641/2 A costume condemned as coxcomby.

Coxcombic (kǫkskō·mik, -kǫ·mik), *a.* [f. prec. + -ic.] = next.

1784 *Morning Post*, Its greatest beauties have been selected and condemned with all the assurance of coxcombic pertness. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 568 The coxcombic strut, the ignorant pretence and shallow senselessness, of some..writers.

Coxco·mbical, *a.* Also **coxcomical.** [f. as prec. + -al.]

1. Of the nature of or resembling a coxcomb; foolishly conceited; foppish.

1716 Rowe *Biter* II. i, Such a..whimsical coxcomical.. kind of a Husband. 1749 Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 524 She is a little coxcombical, and affects to be learned. 1820 *Examiner* No. 633. 345/1 Some coxcombical bookseller ..introduced the fashion. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* xviii, He is .. the most coxcomical and utterly brainless ass!

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a coxcomb.

1770 Mad. D'Arblay *Early Diary*, He..assumed a coxcombical assurance and indolence joined. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xiv, That singularly coxcomical work, called *Euphues and his England.* 1844 Kinglake *Eothen* viii. (1878) 123 A curiously coxcombical lisp. 1861 T. A. Trollope *La Beata* I. iv. 76 The tirade..was only one part coxcombical to three parts satirical.

Hence **Coxcombica·lity,** coxcombical quality or act. **Coxco·mbically** *adv.*, in a coxcombical manner, like a coxcomb.

1766 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XII. 308 Cure him of his coxcomicality, and he may do good. 1834 H. C. Robinson *Diary* III. 53 Not the least of his coxcombicalities. *a* 1763 Byrom *Remarks* (R.), This coxcombically mingling Of rhymes, unrhyming, interjingling. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 434 Your creatures who prate coxcombically of belonging to the *juste milieu.*

†**Co·xcombing,** *vbl. sb. nonce-wd.* The making a coxcomb or fool (*of*). Cf. *fooling.*

1664 *Let.* in *Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* VII. 484 Sir R. T... if all be true, made a very coxcoming of Prynne.

Coxco·mbity. *rare.* [See -ITY.] = COXCOMBRY 2, 2 b.

c 1680 AUBREY *Lett. Emin. Persons* (1813) II. 537 Our present writers reflect so much upon particular persons, and coxcombeities, that 20 yeares hence they will not be understood. 1854 KNIGHT *Once upon a Time* II. 140 Inferior masters paint coxcombities that had no relation to universal modes of thought or action.

†**Co·xcombly,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 **cockscombly.** [f. COXCOMB + -LY 1.] Resembling, or of the nature of, a coxcomb; characteristic of a coxcomb or fop.

1585 LUPTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 276 You coxcombly knave, said he, it is a Mill. 1611 BEAUM & FL. *Maid's Trag.* I. ii, My looks terrify them, you coxcombly ass, you! 1662–3 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Mar., The fellow would not be known, which my Lord imputed to his coxcombly humour. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 124 With all the true coxcombly spirit and humour that the..character required. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvi, Go.. and may I never see thy coxcombly face again.

Hence †**Coxcombliness.**

1765 J. HOADLY in *Garrick's Corr.* (1831) I. 185, I thought that Dodd was deficient even in coxcombliness in the part of Lord George Brilliant.

Coxcombry (kɒ·ksk*ə*mri). [f. as prec. + -RY.]

†**1.** Foolishness, foolery. *Obs.*

1608 MIDDLETON *Trick* III. iv, Thou kitchen-stuff-drab of beggary, roguery and cockscombry.

2. The action, behaviour, or manner characteristic of a coxcomb; foppery.

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 348 Our spunk of valour is degenerated into coxcombry. 1828 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.* (1860) I. 245 The solemn coxcombry of Pinkerton. 1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. xxii. 82 Military coxcombry and ignorance were always at work in India. 1870 R. B. BROUGH *Marston Lynch* x. 82 Attired in a nautical suit of ineffable coxcombry.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A trait or characteristic of a coxcomb; a thing in which foppery is embodied.

1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 16 There was no great appearance of trade in the city, exeept in coxcombries and gewgaws. 1793 *Ibid.* No. 58 He..must even introduce his coxcombries, affectations, and eccentricities into..the pulpit 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 367 Unless it be a coxcombry in me, still, to say so. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iv. § 34. 124 A perfection..which by itself, and regarded in itself, is an architectural coxcombry. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 137 Some of the coxcombries of literary modishness.

3. Coxcombs collectively.

1818 BYRON *Beppo* lxxv, Of coxcombry's worst coxcombs e'en the pink. 1823 — *Island* II. xiv, No babbling crowd Of coxcombry in admiration loud.

†**Coxe, cox.** *Obs. rare.* = COXA.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 176 Of woundis in þe haunche, and of þe coxe, of þe knee, and of boonis of þe feet. *Ibid.* 227 Of an enpostym of þe haunche & of þe cox.

Coxe, obs. form of COAX, COKES.

Coxen, obs. form of COXSWAIN.

‖ **Coxe·ndix.** Pl. coxe·ndices. [L., f. *coxa.*] The hip or hip-bone; also the ischium, the ilium.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 344 Their Coxendices are distracted and parted asunder. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Anat. Table Fig. III. 16–19 Os Innominatum or Coxendix. 1866 BLACKWOOD *Crad. Nowell* xxxiv. (1883) 207 A dahlia whose stake had gone through his waistcoat-back and grazed his coxendix or something.

Coxitis (kɒksəi·tis). *Pathol.* [f. COXA + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the hip-joint.

1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 59 Two cases supervened upon chronic coxitis.

Co·xless, *a.* [f. COX *sb.*] = COXSWAINLESS.

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Oct. 7/1 Seven colleges are putting on crews for the coxless fours.

Coxocerite (kɒksɒ·sĕrəit). *Zool.* [f. L. *coxa* hip + Gr. *κέρ-ας* horn + -ITE.] 'The basal segment of the antenna in Crustacea' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 314 An imperfect basal joint, produced into a prominent cone, perforated behind and internal to its apex; here called coxocerite.

Hence **Coxoceri·tic** *a.*, pertaining to the coxocerite.

Coxo-fe·moral, *a. Anat.* [f. L. *coxa* hip + *femur, femor-* thigh, *femorāl-is* of or pertaining to the thigh.] Pertaining to the coxa or ilium and the femur; ilio-femoral.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 173 The coxo-femoral and scapulo-humeral articulations.

Coxon, obs. form of COXSWAIN.

Coxopodite (kɒksɒ·pɒdəit). *Zool.* [f. L. *coxa* hip + Gr. *ποδ-* foot + -ITE.] The basal joint which connects the limbs to the body in the Arthropoda, *esp.* the Crustacea.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 94 The abdominal legs.. consist each of seven joints..the proximal joint is known as the 'coxopodite'. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* iv. 143 A very short basal joint, the coxopodite.

Hence **Coxopodi·tic** *a.*, pertaining to the coxopodite.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 182 The structures known as coxopoditic setae.

Coxswain, cockswain (kɒ·kswe*i*n, kɒ·ks'n). Also 5 **cok-, koke-**; 7–8 **coxon, coxen.** [f. COCK *sb.*3 ship's boat + SWAIN; cf. *boatswain.* The spelling *coxswain* (which would more logically be *coxwain,* since *cox* = *cocks*) has in the present century quite established itself in ordinary use. Thence also the familiar abbreviation COX, and vb. *to cox.*] The helmsman of a boat; the person on board ship having permanent charge of a boat and its crew, of which he has command unless a superior officer is present.

In a man-of-war the *Captain's coxswain,* who has charge of the captain's boat and attends his person, ranks high among petty officers; the *Admiral's coxswain* in a flag-ship ranks still higher.

a. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 219 Gevyn..to the cokswaynne in almesce, j. d. 1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb). 68, I toke the kokeswayne of the Mary xx. d. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 82 The Cock-swaine and his Ging fetcht them. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6289/1 A handsome Barge, with a Cockswain and 12 Men. 1842 F. COOPER *Jack o' Lantern* I. 157 'Bad fig', sputtered Jacques, 'Raoul's cockswain'.

β. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 5 The Coxswaine is to haue a choyce gang to attend the Skiffe, to go to and againe as occasion commandeth. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ix. 399 The boat's crew.. were in number eighteen and the Coxswain. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. vi. 219 The captain placed at my disposal his own coxswain.

γ. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 35 The Coxon hath..3 [shares]. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Apr., The Coxon of the Vice-Admiral came for me. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxiv. (1737) 100 Here, Coxen, get the Ladder over the Gunnel. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Cockswain* or *Coxen,* the officer who manages and steers a boat.

Hence **Co·xswainless** *a.*, without a coxswain.

Co·xswainship, skill in steering.

1882 *Standard* 20 July 2/8 The Thames Cup, for Coxwainless Fours. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July, There were singularly few mistakes made in the coxswainless races. 1885 *Bell's Life* 15 June 3/7 [They] lost their opportunity through bad coxswainship.

Coxy, var. of COCKSY.

1728 RAMSAY *Gen. Mistake* 199 Yon little coxy wight that makes sic wark With tongue and gait.

Coxygeal, erroneous var. of COCCYGEAL.

†**Coy** (koi), *sb.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6–7 **quoy**(e. [a. Du. *kooi,* formerly *côye,* in same sense, a parallel form to MDu. *couwe* = MHG. *kouwe, köuwe*:—WGer. *cawia, cauwia,* a. L. *cavea* hollow, enclosure, CAGE.]

1. A place constructed for entrapping ducks or other wild-fowl; a DECOY.

1621 [see COY-DUCK]. 1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 3 A convenient place in the remotest part of the marsh for a coy. *Ibid.* 172 He advised me.. to bring a spring into my coy. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. 133 (D.) Until the great mallard be catch't in the coy. *a* 1825 in FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia.* 1877 in *Gloss. Holderness* 46. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Line. Gloss., Coy,* a decoy for taking wildfowl.

2. A lobster-trap. *dial.*

1733 in W. Rye *Cromer* (1889) 72 In 1733 Richard Ellis.. granted licences to erect 'lobster coys' off Cromer. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Coy*..2. A coop for lobsters.

3. = COY-DUCK. Also *fig.*

1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 381 His mony flies out (like Stales or Quoyes) to fetch in more. 1659 *Lady Alimony* III. vii, I have most fortunately made their pages our coyes.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *coy-bird, -dog, -house, -man, -pool.* Also COY-DUCK.

1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 44 John my coyman reported it. *Ibid.* 171 (Bridgewater) About half a mile hence is Orion's coy, which is placed near a highway. This is a large spacious coy-pool..There are five pipes in this coy as in mine. *Ibid.* 172 None so little, nor seeming so nimble as my coy-dogs. *Ibid.,* The coy-house is larger than mine. 1639 SALTMARSHE *Pract. Policy* 54 They will invite a returne of their like, and as quoy favours bring home more of their kinde to you. 1657 M. LAWRENCE *Use & Pract. Faith* 534 The Devil hath his coy-birds.. to draw others into his net.

†**Coy,** *sb.*2 *Obs.*—1 [Seems to go with COY *v.*2: but may be from COY *v.*1] Encouragement of an animal by clapping the hands or the like.

a 1400 *Octouian* 1344 No man may on that stede ryde But a bloman be hym bysyde.. For he hym maketh.. A nyse coye [*rime* Troye]..The coye ys with hys handys two, Clappynde togedre to and fro.

†**Coy,** *sb.*3 *Obs.* [a. F. *coy* 'a sinke', or as *fosse coye* 'a priuie, jakes, house of office', Cotgr. (*lit.* 'quiet or retired ditch'.)] ? A sink.

1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* (1625) 68 You shal in the lowest part of the ground (either ioyning vpon some other spoyled ground, or vpon the Sea wall or banke) place a Coy which may either cast the water into the other ground, or else ouer the wall and banke into the Sea.

Coy (koi), *a.* Forms: 4–6 **coie, koie,** 5–6 **koy,** 5 **koye,** 6 *Sc.* **quoy**(e, 4– **coy.** [a. F. *coi* (fem. *coite*) earlier *quei* = Pr. *quetz*:—L. **quētus,* from *quiētus* at rest, still, quiet.]

†**1.** Quiet, still. Chiefly in *to bear, hold, keep* (*oneself*) *coy. Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE (1810) 281 Cambinhoy beres him coy. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2286 Roland cryede an he3..Many sarsynz þan huld hem coye. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 318 His felowes..were stille and koy that seiden not o worde. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 540 Rycht closlie than tha held thame all full quoy. *a* 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 163 The court was Coy, commandit was silence. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. (1682) 158 Their Superiours, before whom they..keep great silence, and are wonderful coy during the time of their presence.

†b. of things. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. ix. 80 Secrete throwgangis ar schawin, wont to be quoy. 1593 DRAYTON *Eclogues* vii. 43 These things beene all to coy for mee, Whose youth is spent in jollity.

†c. Cf. *a quiet hint.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 52 Euphues, though he perceiued hir coy nippe, seemed not to care for it.

2. Not demonstrative; shyly reserved or retiring.

a. Of a person. Displaying modest backwardness or shyness (sometimes with emphasis on the displaying); not responding readily to familiar advances; now *esp.* of a girl or young woman.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's Prol.* 2 Ye ryde as coy and stille as dooth a mayde Were newe spoused, sittynge at the bord. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86 Coy, or sobyr, *sobrius, modestus.* 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 43 She was to them, as koy as a crokers mare. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 96 'Tis but a kiss I beg: why art thou coy? 1622 WITHER *Philarete, Juven.* (1633) 669 That coy one in the winning, Proves a true one being won. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 19 As some coy nymph her lover's warm address Nor quite indulges nor can quite repress. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* X. 114 Why should she hesitate, and play the coy girl?

b. of actions, behaviour, looks, etc.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 27 He feining seemely merth, And shee coy lookes. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 669 Love's coy touch. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 310 Subjection..Yeilded with coy submission, modest pride. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 165 The cruel nymph well knows to feign.. coy looks, and cold disdain. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* ii, What value were there in the love of the maiden, were it yielded without coy delay?

c. of animals; and *fig.*

1684 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 80 If he [the hawk] be froward and coy; when he kills, reward him not as usually. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 14 The coy rabbit ventured from his den. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 104 Sleep was almost as coy a visitant with her as with her lover.

d. *transf.* Of a place or thing: Withdrawn from view or access, inaccessible, secluded.

1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 83 The Bibliotheca Ambrosiana..is not so coy as the others, which scarce let themselves be seen. *a* 1767 GRAINGER (J.), The Nile's coy source. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* vi. 185 Pursuers of exact science to its coy retreats.

e. Const. *of* or *inf.*: Reserved, backward.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 37 If good men be coy of their counsell. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 1803 A true joviall boy, And one that of his purse is nothing coy. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* v. xiv, Unworthy they of art, who oftheir art are coy. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Unkindnesse* i, Lord, make me coy and tender to offend. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 112 And her very vanity made her more coy of speech.

†**3.** Of distant or disdainful demeanour. Also quasi-*adv. Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 67 b, Looke not so coye upon us poore Civilians I pray you, because we geve our endevour to learne ye Statutes of Christian Religion. 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 494 A yoweman..Their match in glorie, mightie, fierce, and coy. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 245, I finde you passing gentle: 'Twas told me you were rough, and coy, and sullen. 1611 COTGR., *Mespriseresse,* a coy, squeamish, or scornefull dame. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 89 He first goes to Prince Perwees..whom.. he found so strangely altered, so coy and stately.

†**4.** *To make it coy*: to affect reserve, shyness, or disdain. *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *El. Rummyng* 587 She made it as koy As a *lege de moy.* —*Magnyf.* 1262 The knave wolde make it koy, and he cowde. 1530 PALSGR. 624/2, I make it coye, or nyce. *je fais lestrange.*

†**5.** Lascivious. (? an error; but cf. COY *v.*1 3.)

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 214/14 To be coy, *lasciuire, coire.* *Ibid.,* Coy, *lasciuus, salax.*

Coy (koi), *v.*1 Also 4 **koy,** 7 **quoy.** [f. COY *a.*: or perh. originally an aphetic form of *acoy,* ACCOY, OF. *acoier* vb.]

†**1.** *trans.* To render quiet; to calm, appease.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 752 To..koy hem, that thei sey non harme of me. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* Prol., He coyed also bothe beast, foule, and tree. 1530 PALSGR. 488/2, I coye, I styll or apayse.

†**2.** To stroke or touch soothingly, pat, caress.

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 1175 Hee coies hym as he kan with his clene handes. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 133 Coy her as muche as you can devise. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 2 While I thy amiable cheekes doe coy. 1645 BP. HALL *Remed. Discontents* § 23 Like a dog, which being coyed, and stroked, follows us at the heels. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreation* II. (1706) 74 Be very mindful of coying them [Sparrow hawks] as much as you can.

†**3.** To blandish, coax, court, gain over by caresses or coaxing. *Obs.*

c 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 86 (MS. K.), Coyyn, *blandior.* 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* 83 Sir Paris gone to Greece, faire Helena to coy. 1570–6 — *To late acquainted Friend,* As when he [love] coyde the closed nunne in towre. 16.. BEAUMONT & FL. *Bonduca* IV. iii, Who shall march out before ye, coy'd and courted By all the mistresses of war.

†b. To coax, entice, allure *into, from,* etc. *Obs.* (Here, app. associated with COY *sb.*1, DECOY *v.*)

1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) 29 A wiser generation..who have the Art to coy the fonder sort into their nets.

†c. *intr. To coy with*: to coax, blandish.

1660–1 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Mar., With good words I thought to coy with him.

4. *intr.* To act or behave coyly; to affect shyness or reserve. Chiefly in *to coy it. arch.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* (Arb.) 139 If she coye, that kendleth thee fondling looouer his onset. *c* 1594 KYD *Sp. Trag.* II. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 47 Although she coy it, as becomes

her kind. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* III. ii, When He comes to woo you, see you do not coy it: This mincing modesty has spoil'd many a match. 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* III. ii, What, coying it again! 1713 ROWE *J. Shore* II, Thus to coy it! With one who knows you too! 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xi, What! you coy it, my nymph of the high-way?

† b. To disdain. *Obs. rare.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. i. 6 If he .. coy'd To heare Cominius speake, Ile keepe at home.

5. *fig.* To withdraw itself, recede into the background.

1864 BLACKMORE *C. Vaughan* lxiv, Of all the fronds and plumes and coyings, nothing so withdrew and coyed. 1866 — *Crad. Nowell* i, A massive wood .. coying and darkening here and there.

Hence † **Coy·ing** *vbl. sb.*[1], fondling, coaxing, blandishing.

1580 LYLY *Euphues & Eng.* (Arb.) 277 We esteeme it [their old wooing and singing] barbarous: and were they liuing to heare our newe quoyings..they would tearme it foolish. 1603 DRAYTON *Odes* vi. 46 The Mothers o'r-joying, Makes by much coying The Child so untoward. 1887 BOURDILLON *Aucassin & Nicolette* 3 Sweet thy kiss, and sweet thy coying! None could hate thee, Nicolette!

† **Coy,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [See COY *sb.*[2]] To instigate or stir up to action. Hence † **Coy·ing** *vbl. sb.*[2]

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86 Coynge, or styrynge to werkyn [*v. rr.* steryngе to done a werke, styringe], *instigacio*

† **Coy·ance.** *Obs. rare.* [f. COY *v.*[1] + -ANCE.] Coying; the object of coying or petting.

1608 T. HEYWOOD *Salust* 13 Men whose mind is their belly, their delight sleep, their body..their coyance.

Coyche, obs. f. COACH.

Coy·duck. Also 7 quoy-. [f. COY *sb.*[1] + DUCK: cf. Du. *kooieend.*]

1. A duck trained to entice wild-fowl in a decoy; = DECOY-DUCK.

1621–51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iv. 268 Fowling .. with lime, nets, glades..coy-ducks. *a* 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 389 To bring game to his snare by a stale or quoy duck. 1644 K. DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxxvii. (1658) 393 Coyducks are beaten and whipped to what they are taught, like setting dogs. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Coy-duck*, a duck trained to entice others into the tunnel in a decoy. 1877 in E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*

2. *transf.* A person who entices others, one who leads the way.

1654 in *Dorothy Osborne's Lett.* (1889) 287 A couple of coy-ducks drew in the rest. 1661 *Sir H. Vane's Politicks* 8 Niether the diving-brain of the Protectour..nor his coy-duck Thurloe. 1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk., Coy-duck*, an enticer, a snare. A very common name for pretty barmaids.

Hence **Coy·-duck** *v. dial.*, to entice.

1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., 'They'll coy-duck 'em away'. 1891 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 83 (Kentish woman says) ''Tis the other chaps as coyduckses him away'.

Coyf(e, -ffe, obs. ff. COIF.

Coygne, coygnage, obs. ff. of COIN, -AGE.

Coygnye (*Irish Hist.*): see COYNYE.

Coyish (koi·iʃ), *a.* Somewhat coy.

c 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 433 in *Babees Bk.* 94 To thy fellow be not coyish. 1567 DRANT tr. *Horace's Sat.* II. iii. (R.) This coyishe paramour. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xlii. (1612) 202 As yet so coyish to be kist.

Hence † **Coy·ishness.**

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Esquividad*, statelines, coyishnes.

Coyl(e, Coyler, obs. ff. of COOLER (sense 2), a vessel for cooling the wort in brewing: also KEELER.

1551–60 *Inventorie* in H. Hall *Soc. Eliz. Age* (1887) 152 In the Brewehouse..Three fates wth a coyler.

Coylett, obs. f. QUILLET, plot of land.

Coyl(l)e, Coyllon, obs. ff. COAL, CULLION.

Coylsh, erron. f. *cloysh*, CLOSH.

Coyly (koi·li), *adv.* [f. COY *a.* + -LY [2].]

† 1. Quietly. *Obs.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 2184 Ful coyly and preualy within entring.

2. In a coy manner, with display of shy reserve.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86 Coyly or sobyrly, *modeste.* 1592 GREENE *Def. Conny-catch.* (1859) 45 He very coyly badde them all welcome to his fathers house. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Love suffers no Parasol* (R.), Then while ye coyley stand To hide me from those eyes. 1714 GAY *Trivia* I. 261 At first she coyly ev'ry kiss withstood. 1839 W. IRVING *Wolfert's Roost* (1855) 271 The damsel hung her head coyly. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* (1842) I. 41 Beautiful imagery..long sought and coyly won.

† 3. Distantly, disdainfully, haughtily. *Obs.*

1673 *Lady's Calling* I. § 4 P 2 Putting on a supercilious gravity, looking coily and disdainfully upon all about them.

† **Coy·ly,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. COY *a.* + -LY [1]: cf. *goodly, sickly, weakly.*] Having a coy appearance.

a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 127 In..coyly looks thou dost delight.

† **Coyn, coyne,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 coyn, 5 coyne, quoyne, 6 ? quyne. [a. OF. *cooin*, later *coin*, in mod.F. *coing* (with *g* always mute) = Pr. *codoing*:—L. *cotōneum*, var. of *cydōnium* quince, f. *cydōnius* adj. 'of *Cydōnia*,' Gr. Κυδωνία, the town of Canea in Crete; thence κυδώνιον μῆλον, *cydōnium mālum*, Cydonian apple, quince. (Cf. It. *codogna, cotogna*:—L. *cotōnea, -ia*, quince.)] A quince.

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 28 *Mala citonia*, cottana idem, coyns. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1374 Many..trees ..That peches, coynes, & apples beere. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 647/39 *Hoc coccinum*, quoyne. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 106 Toke 30 coynes & x wardones. 1575 *Art of Planting* 57 To graffe the Quyne Apple.

Coyn(e, obs. f. COIN, QUEAN, QUOIN.

Coyne(e (*Irish Hist.*): see COYNYE.

Coyness (koi·nés). [f. COY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being coy; display of shy reserve or unwillingness; an instance of this.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 52 The manner of Ladies to salute Gentlemen with coynesse. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* II. i, This is but the coyness of a bride. 1614 STIRLING *Doomesday* 6th Ho. (R.), I scorne men's coynesse, women's stoutnesse hate. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. xxiii. 232 Some of us women act as if we thought coyness and modesty the same thing. 1814 MRS. WEST *Alicia De Lacy* II. 280 Nor did Matilda affect those doubts and coynesses to which her heart was a stranger. 1853 MERIVALE *Rom. Rep.* iii. (1867) 71 Rome..was wont to dispense the favour of her franchise with affected coyness. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 313 The cause of her coyness was..obvious—she had on neither shoes nor stockings.

b. Said of animals.

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 137 You shall hardly reclayme hir [a hawk] from her coynesse. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 10. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 167 Then she [a carp] putting on a seeming coyness, they force her through weeds and flags.

Coynfayte, obs. f. COMFIT (Halliwell).

Coynye, coignye (koi·nʸi), *sb. Irish Hist.* Forms: 5 (?) coynee, 5–6 coygnye, 6 coignye, coynye, coine, 7–9 coigny, coyne, 7 coynie, coigne, (8–*erron.* coyn, coin). [a. Irish *coinnemh* (koinʸev, with nasal *v*) billeting, entertainment, one billeted, a guest: OIr. type **condem*, whence *condmim* vb. I billet, *condmed* vbl. sb., later *coinnmheadh* billeting, *condmedim, coinnmhedhim* vb. I billet. (Whitley Stokes.)] The billeting of military followers upon private persons; food and entertainment exacted, by the Irish chiefs, for their soldiers and attendants; an impost levied for the same purpose. *Coynye and livery*: see quots.

1449 *Act* 28 *Hen. VI* (Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 14), No other man shall any more use any such coynees..nor shall take no pledges from them. 1495 *Stat. Irel.* (1765) I. 54 [spelling corrupt] This evil custom of coyn and livery. *c* 1575 J. HOOKER *Life Carew* 87 The wicked and detestable usages of the Irishry in coyne and livery. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (Globe) 623 There is also such another Statute or two, which make Coygnye [ed. 1633 coigny] and Liverye to be treason .. It is apparent, that, by the woord Liverye is there meant horse-meate, like as by the woord Coygnye is understood mans-meate; I think this woord Coignye is derived of the Irish. 1600 DYMMOCK *Treat. Irel.* (1843) 3 Coynye is..a placinge of men..by a prerogatyve of the Brehon law, whereby they are permitted to take meate, drinke, aqua vitae and money of their hostes. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 157 Any such vnlawful exaction as coynie. 1612 SIR J. DAVIES *Why Ireland* (1747) 31 Maurice Fitz-Thomas of Desmond..bigan that wicked extortion of Coigne and livery and pay; that is He and his army tooke horse-meate and man's-meate and money at their pleasure. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* III. 218 The damnable custome.. of Coigne and Livory. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 361 The requisitions of coyne and livery..were again forbidden. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 109 *note*, A document in the book of Kells records how the quarterly coigny..was commuted. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* v. 127 Coin and livery.

Hence † **Coy·nye, coi·gnye** *v., trans.* to billet *upon*; also to exact coynye from; *refl.* and *intr.* to quarter oneself *upon.*

1449 *Act* 28 *Hen. VI* (Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 13), They doe coynee them upon poore Husbands and tenants. 1456 *Act* 35 *Hen. VI* (ibid. 24), The sonnes of many men..doe robbe, spoyle, and coygnye the kings poore liege people. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 157 Their purpose was to coynie vpon me, and to eate me out of house and home.

Coynye, obs. var. of CUNYE, coin.

Coynt, -eliche, -ice, -ise, obs. ff. QUAINT, -LY, QUAINTISE.

‖ **Coyote** (ko,iyō·u·te, ko,iyō·u·t). *Zool.* [a. Mexican Sp. *coyote*, ad. native Mexican *coyotl.*] The name, in Mexico and now in the United States, of the prairie- or barking-wolf (*Canis latrans*) of the Pacific slope of North America.

[*a* 1628 HERNANDEZ *Anim. Mex. Hist.* (1651) 4. 1793 PENNANT *Hist. Quadr.* (ed. 3) I. 257 Coyotl seu vulpes Indica.] 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* (1862) viii. 77 We saw the coyotes..prowling along the margin of the slough. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 213 Several coyotés and a skunk. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fortune's Fool* I. xxii, Wildest of all beasts is the wolf, and wildest of all wolves is the coyote.

transf. 1890 *Chicago Advance* 20 Nov., Many 'coyotes,' as the Mexicans call the half breed population.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *coyote-skin, -wolf*; **coyote-diggings,** small shafts sunk by miners in California, compared to the holes of the coyote.

1857 BORTHWICK *California* 138 (Bartlett) The coyote diggings require to be very rich to pay. 1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* x. 219 Floor of pine, and Coyote-skin rug. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 382 At nightfall the coyoté-wolves..left their hiding places.

Hence **Coyo·ting** *vbl. sb.* (see quot.)

1867 J. A. PHILLIPS *Mining of Gold & Silver* 164 This method of mining .. is called coyoting, from the supposed resemblance of openings so made to the burrows of the coyote. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Coyoting*, mining in irregular openings or burrows.

Coyphe, obs. f. COIF.

Coypu, coypou (koi·pu). *Zool.* [Native name in S. America.] A South American aquatic rodent (*Myopotamus Coypus*), nearly equal to the beaver in size; called also *Coypu Rat.*

1793 PENNANT *Hist. Quadr.* (ed. 3) II. 177 Le Coypu, Coypou .. This animal lives equally well in the water as on land. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Species* xii. (1878) 318 We do not find the beaver or musk-rat, but the coypu and capybara, rodents of the S. American type. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 124 Crab-eating Racoon..Coypu Rat.

Coyr, obs. f. COIR.

† **Coyse.**

1692–1732 COLES, *Coyse*, O[ld word], jolliness, joy.

Coyse, -eyr, var. of COSS *v.*, COSSER.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 77 Coyse, *alterare, & cetera*; *vbi* to chawnge. Coyseyr of hors, *mango.*

[**Coysell** (*Chester Pl.* and Halliw.), error for *cayser*, KAISER.]

Coystily: see COSTLY.

Coystrel: see COISTREL, CUSTREL.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 55 A coystrel, *mirgizo.*

Coysy, obs. f. QUEASY *a.*

Coyt(e, obs. f. QUOIT; Sc. f. COAT.

† **Coyte.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [OFlem. *kuyte* thin beer, petite bière (Plantijn and Kilian).]

1542 BOORDE *Dyet.* x. (1870) 258 Coyte is a drynke made of water, in the whiche is layde a sowre and a salt leuyn.

Coyve, coyves, obs. sing. and pl. of COIF.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* II. lxii. (lxv.) 209 Coyves. 1542 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, To mend syster Clerkis coyve.

Coz (kvz). Also 6–7 coze, couze, 6–8 cuz, 7 cooze, cuzze, cuze. An abbreviation of COUSIN (*cozen*), used in fond or familiar address, both to relatives and in the wider sense. So *coz-german.*

1559 BALDWIN in *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) M iij b, I dryuk to you good Cuz ech traytor sayes. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 67 Content thee gentle Coz. 1596—1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 78 And deare Couze, to you The remnant Northward, lying off from Trent. 1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* 12 Coze, for those words heres thirtie Portugues. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XII. xcviii, Then guard thee Cooze my Javelin now must fly. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* IV. i, I'll follow you, dear Couz. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 4. 3/1 Search not the Cause in Wings or Head, dear Cuz. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 533 P 1 Your very humble servant, dear coz. 1794 J. WILLIAMS (A. Pasquin) *Crying Epist.* 16 Coz-german to the best of Kings. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* xliii, Good-bye, fair coz.

Coze (kōuz), *v.* Also cose. [app. ad. F. *cause-r*: cf. COUSE.] *intr.* To converse in a friendly and familiar way; to have a long talk or chat.

1828 LYELL *Life, Lett. & Jrnls.* I. viii. 183 Breakfasted with Murchison and..cozed with him till midnight. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Coze*, to converse with earnestly and familiarly. *South.* 1874 H. D. BESTE *Priestly Absol.* (ed. 3) 56 We used to sit together hour after hour *cozing*: I believe I must thus spell the word we have derived from the French *causer*: no other word has the same meaning .. And so another hour's coze.

Coze, *sb.* [app. f. COZE *v.*: but may have been formed by associating *cozy*, COSY with F. *causer*, as if a 'cosy chat'.] A cosy, friendly talk.

1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* xxvi, Miss Crawford.. proposed their going up into her room, where they might have a comfortable coze. 1874 [see COZE *v.*].

Cozen (kv·z'n), *v.* Forms: 6–9 cozen; also 6 cooson, -in, (cousinge, cossen, cussen), 6–7 coosen, cosen, coson, cousin, 7 cosin, cozon, coozen, cousen, -son, -zin, 7–8 couzen. [Derivation uncertain.

The earliest trace of the word appears to be in the derivative *cousoner* in Awdelay's *Fraternitie of Vacaboundes*, 1561 (see COZENER); it is not improbable that it arose among the vagabond class. It has generally been associated with COUSIN *sb.*, and compared with F. *cousiner*, explained by Cotgrave, 1611, as 'to clayme kindred for aduantage, or particular ends'; as he, who to saue charges in trauelling, goes from house to house, as cosin to the owner of euerie one', by Littré as 'faire le parasite sous prétexte de cousinage'. From this it is not far to a transitive sense 'to cheat, beguile, under pretext of cousinship': cf. also the phrase 'to make a cousin of' under COUSIN 8. Still, the transition is not evidenced in our quotations for this vb.; and *it is noteworthy* that while in *cousin* sb. the ending *-in* predominates, this verb has sometimes *-on*, most commonly *-en*, the prevalent 17th. c. forms being *cousen, couzen, cosen, cozen*, the latter of which became the established form *c* 1710. In view of these difficulties, Mr. Smythe Palmer has suggested derivation from It. *cozzonare*, explained by Florio 1598–1611 as 'to play the horse-breaker or courser ..Also, to play the craftie knaue', deriv. of *cozzone*, 'a horse-breaker..a horse-courser. Also, a craftie knaue'. But this also presents difficulties, which the extant evidence is not sufficient to remove.]

1. *trans.* To cheat, defraud by deceit.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 24 Delight not for pleasure two houses to keepe, least .. Jankin and Jenikin coosen thee so to make thee repent it. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 142 All is lost aforehand especially if two be confederate to cousin the thirde. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol.* § 218 The offence of cosening taketh place if any thing be done by guile in or out of contracts. 1622–62 HEYLYN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 179 He that trusts to a Greek is sure to be couzened. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch.-Porch* lxxi, All worldly thoughts are but theeves met together To couzin thee. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 127 He would not willingly be cosened in his pay. 1790 COWPER *Odyss.* XIV. 464 Since an Œtolian cozen'd me. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 8 They can only cozen their neighbours.

b. Const. *of, out of*: cf. *to cheat* (*out*) *of.*

1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 23 a, Cosining a Ladie .. of a certayne summe of money. 1622 SIR R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 28 They had cosoned the Earle of Cumberland ..and others; some of five poundes, some of ten. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* XIII. xv. (1733) 340 Soldiers ..had been couzen'd of their Pay. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & V.* i. 5 He would be cozened out of no more money.

c. *absol.*

a 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 226 Nor to lie for your pleasure, nor to cozen for riches. 1663 BUTLER *Hudibras* I. i. 508 A Light..For Spiritual Trades to cozen by.

2. To deceive, dupe, beguile, impose upon.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 47 Be not vtterly deceiued (or to speake in plainer termes, cosoned at their hands). 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 218 By gar I am cozoned, I ha married oon Garsoon, a boy. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 397 Thus men coosen themselues with their owne fancies. *a*1668 SIR W. WALLER *Div. Medit.* (1839) 96 The picture of the grapes that cousened the birds. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Ajax & Ulysses* 265 All eyes were cozen'd by the borrow'd vest. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. xiv. 322 Do not think..to cozen your contemporaries. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* i. (1880) 3 Those agents..who best knew the art of deceiving and cozening the people.

† **b.** To beguile, while away (time). *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1685 F. SPENCE *House Medici* 315 In Vienna, where he couzen'd his time in Love and Gallantry.

c. *absol.*

a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 141 Asylums, hospitals and schools, He used to swear, were made to cozen.

3. To beguile or cheat *into, up,* etc.; † to induce by deception *to do* a thing.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc. 1841) 57 Would ye haue me..cussen myselfe to beare her iniuries? *a* 1635 CORBET *Iter Bor.* 421 Our feet are still In the same posture cozen'd up the hill. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1702) I. 74 It .. couzen'd very many honest men into apprehensions very Prejudicial to the King. 1665 DRYDEN & HOWARD *Ind. Queen* I. i, Be cosen'd by thy guilty Honesty, To make thyself thy Country's Enemy. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew* xliv. A man who was cozened into leaving every shilling away from his own children.

Hence **Co·zened** *ppl. a.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iv. 23 Sawcie trusting of the cosin'd thoughts Defiles the pitchy night. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.*, The coozned birds busily take their flight. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Leech Folkestone* (1877) 373 The cozened countryman.

Cozen, obs. f. COUSIN.

Cozenage[1] (kʌ·z'nėdʒ). Forms: 6 **cooson-**, 6–7 **coson-, couson-, coosin-, cousin-, coosnage,** 6–8 **cosen-,** 7 **cosin-, coozen-, cousnage,** 7–8 **cousen-, couzen-,** 8 **coz'nage,** 6– **cozenage.** [f. COZEN *v.* + -AGE. In form originally identical with COUSINAGE, whence many word-plays. The most usual 17th c. spellings were *cousenage, couzenage*; *cozenage* has prevailed since *c* 1710.]

The practice or habit of cozening; cheating, deception, fraud; the fact of being cheated.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 48 Dissimulation, coosonage and guile. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 148 Whosoeuer shall vse any shifting, or cosenage .. or any maner of false play. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 31 Iudas [cannot] swallow downe his cousenage and treason. 1679 DRYDEN *Troilus & Cr.* v. ii, Forces us to pay for our own cozenage. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 15 ¶ 4 The Arts of his Mind, Cousenage and Falshood. 1821 BYRON *Two Foscari* IV. i, The old Doge..smiled on him With deadly cozenage. 1850 WHIPPLE *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) I. 105 We observe many queer developments of the cozenage of language.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) An act of cozening; a deception, a fraud; a result or embodiment of cozening, a piece of deception.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 27 a, In Playes, all coosonages .. are most liuely anatomized. 1594 LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* I. i, Then you shall see an exquisite coosnage. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* IV. 186 One that for cousenages and forgeries had lost his eares. 1686 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* III. (1696) 141 His Frauds and Cozenages appear like Specters at his Door. 1881 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Free Lance* III. i. 2 The spectral face..was no cozenage of the lad's fancy.

¶ In the following there are plays on or allusions to COUSINAGE.

1600 ROWLAND *Lett. Humours Blood* vii. 83 Brotherhood once in kindred bore the sway, But that dates out, and Coosnage hath the day. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* I. 1161 There is no kin, but Cousnage.

Cozenage[2], obs. f. of COUSINAGE.

Cozener (kʌ·z'nəɹ). Forms: 6 **couson-, coosen-, cosson-, cousen-,** 6–7 **cosen-, cosin-,** 7 **couzen-, cozon-, cos'ner, coz'ner.** [f. COZEN *v.* + -ER.] A deceiver, cheat, impostor.

1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vacab.* 3 The company of cousoners and shifters. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxx. 474 Magicians and deceitfull Cooseners. 1592 GREENE *Art Conny Catching* III. 31 Such a number of Connycatchers, Cossoners and such like. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 256 There are Cozeners abroad. 1670 DRYDEN *Tyran. Love* v. i, Know, fair Coz'ner, that I know the Cheat. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* IV. i. 1575 Nor will I listen to the Cos'ner, Hope. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iii, It is the resource of cheaters, knaves, and cozeners.

Cozening (kʌ·z'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. COZEN; cheating, fraudulent dealing; an imposture.

1576 FLEMING *Caius' Eng. Dogges* (1880) 27 With colourable shifts and cloudy cossening. 1621–51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. ii. 43 Not .. true bodies .. meere illusions and cozenings. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* III. 141 The mysteries of over-reaching and cozening. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 34 By plundering, oppression, cosening.

Co·zening, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That cozens; cheating, deceitful, fraudulent.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 54 By which kind of theft, (for this coosoning shift is no better) they rake in great somes of mony. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* viii. 133 The..gulling of them with delusions and cousening devices. 1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* I. Wks. 1799 I. 33 The traders here are a.. cozening people. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 182 A great stronghold Unto the cozening gods of old.

Hence † **Co·zeningly** *adv.*, in a cozening manner.

1611 COTGR., *Pipeusement*, deceitfully,..couseningly.

Cozenry (kʌ·z'nri). [See -RY.] = COZENAGE.

1829 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 187 No tawdry pencil, disciplined to lie, Cheated thee with its gaudy cozenry.

Cozey (kōᵘ·zi). [ad. F. *causer* to chat, chatting, associated with COSY *a.* Cf. COZE.] A quiet chat.

1837 HOOK *Jack Brag* xxii, I am come to do a bit of cozey with you.

Cozie: see COSY.

† **Co·zier.** *Obs.* Also 7 **coiziar.** [ad. OF. *cousere* seamster, tailor, accus. *couseor, -eur,* f. *coudre, cousant* to sew; cf. Sp. *coser* to sew.] A cobbler.

1532 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 184 John Lye, cosyer, of Wellington. 1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.* II, A Cosier or cobler, *remendón.* 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 97 Ye squeak out your Coziers Catches without any mitigation or remorse of voice. 1605 ARMIN *Foole upon F.* (1880) 22 How this leane Foole Leonard..was reuenged of one that clapt coiziars waxe to his head. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Cosier* (old word), a Botcher, called also a Sowter. [Hence in later Dicts., some of which erroneously have 'A tailor who botches his work'.]

Cozily, coziely, -ness, vars. of COSILY, -NESS.

Cozin, Cozinnage, obs. ff. COUSIN, -AGE.

Cozling (kʌ·zliŋ). *nonce-wd.* [f. COZ + -LING.] Little coz or cousin.

1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg* xliii, And down to the Cousins and Coz-lings..Were all as wealthy as 'goslings'.

Cozoner, Cozyn, obs. ff. COZENER, COUSIN.

Cozy: see COSY.

Cr., abbreviation of *Creditor, Credit.*

Craal, var. of KRAAL, a South African village.

Craane, obs. f. CRANE.

Crab (kræb), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **crabba,** *pl.* **-an,** 2–6 **crabbe,** 2–3 *pl.* **-en,** (5 **crabe**), 5– **crab.** [OE. *crabba* = ON. *krabbi* masc., MLG. *krabbe,* MDu. *crabbe,* Du. *krabbe, krab,* fem. (Thence F. *crabe* 13th c., in 16th c. also *crabbe*). Allied etymologically to MLG. *krēvet,* MDu. *creeft,* Du. *kreeft*:—OLG. type **krebit, *krebato,* OHG. *chrebiz, chrebazo,* MHG. *kreb(e)z, kreb(e)ze,* Ger. *krebs* (whence F. *écrevisse,* Eng. CRAYFISH). (In no way related to L. *carabus,* Gr. *κάραβος,* but to LG. *krabben* to scratch, claw: see CRAB v.[2] and CRAWL.)]

1. The common name for decapod crustaceous animals of the tribe *Brachyura*; applied especially to the edible species found on or near the sea coast in most regions of the world. Also with qualifications applied to other Crustacea and Arachnida which more or less resemble these.

The common edible crab of Britain and Europe is *Cancer pagurus*; the small *green,* or *shore crab* is *Carcinus Mænas*; the edible or *blue crab* of the United States is *Callinectes hastatus.* Other genera of *Brachyura* are known as *box-crab, calling-crab, fiddler-crab, lady-crab, land-crab, pea-crab, porcelain-crab, rock-crab, sand-crab, spider-crab, stone-crab, swimming-crab,* etc. *Black crab,* a land-crab of the Antilles, *Gecarcinus ruricola,* so called from the marking of its carapace. The *hermit-crab, palm-crab, soldier-crab, tree-crab,* belong to the tribe *Anomoura.* The *horse-shoe-, Molucca-,* or *king-crab* is classed among the Arachnida. *Glass-crabs* are young transparent crustaceans of the families *Palinuridæ* and *Scyllaridæ.* Crabs can move in any direction, and frequently walk sideways or backwards, to which characteristic frequent reference is made in language: cf. *crab-like, crab-sidle,* also CRABBED.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloquy* in Wr.-Wülcker 94 Hwæt fehst ðu on sæ?..ostran and crabban. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Crabbe is an maı ere of fissce in þere sea. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 4943 After crabben and airen hy skippen and lepeth. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 600 Breke þe clawes of þe crabbe, þe smalle & þe grete. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 79 A Crab, *piscis est.* 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 78 One Crab blames another for her backwarde pace, And yet the blamer can none other do. 1579 T. STEVENS in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 162 We sawe crabs swimming on the water that were red as though they had been sodden. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 205 You your selfe Sir, should be old as I am, if like a Crab you could go backward. 1674 RAY *Collect. Wds., Fishes* 105 *Spanish Crab* .. Cancer maias. Besides all these we observed two other sorts of small Crabs. 1779 P. BROWNE *Nat. Hist. Jamaica* 423 *Cancer Ruricolus*..The Black or Mountain-Crab. These creatures are very numerous in some parts of Jamaica. 1834 McMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 318 They run swiftly, and frequently retrograde or move sideways like Crabs. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 76 The soldier crab is the most hasty and blundering of marine animals. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 262 The King Crabs are a very peculiar family of Crustaceans. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 215 Black crabs abound in the Palisades and are very fierce.

2. *Astron.* A zodiacal constellation, lying between Gemini and Leo. Also the fourth of the twelve divisions of the Zodiac, which originally coincided with the constellation; = CANCER 2.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 244 An þæra tacna ys ʒehaten aries þæt is ramm..Feorða cancer þæt is crabba. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* v. xiii. (1483) 104 The sonne entred the signe of Cancer which is cleped the Crabbe. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* I. i, When Phebus entred was in Geminy..And horned Dyane then but one degre In the Crabbe had entred. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* C ij b, Mars loaths the crab, he's in the lions den. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 675 Up to the Tropic Crab. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* 95, I have restrained the rage of the dog-star and mitigated the fervours of the crab. 1860 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 372 The next group is situated in the Crab, and is known by the name of Præsepe.

b. Name of a nebula or star-cluster in Taurus.

1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 30 The Dumb-Bell cluster in Vulpecula and the Crab cluster in Taurus .. have been resolved into stars. 1890 C. A. YOUNG *Uranogr.* § 23 The so-called 'Crab Nebula'.

† **3.** A malignant growth; = CANCER 3. *rare.*

1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 1 The Crabbe, the Gangrene, or the Stone.

4. Short for CRAB-LOUSE.

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 488 The..crabs or crab-lice, form Dr. Leach's genus *Phtheirius.*

5. *Angling.* The larva of the Stone-fly.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vii. (1880) 266 The crab or creeper is the larva of the stone fly.

† **6.** An arch. [*rare,* only transl. med.L. *cancer* in same sense.]

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 221 (Mätzn.) Þis work is isett upon sixe crabbes [*super sex cancros*] of hard marbilston.

7. A machine or apparatus for hoisting or hauling heavy weights: the name being orig. applied to a machine with claws, and transferred to others of like use. **a.** A kind of small capstan (see quot. 1764); a portable capstan. † **b.** A three-legged frame with tackle for raising heavy weights; a gin. *Obs.* **c.** A portable machine for raising weights, etc., consisting of a frame with a horizontal barrel on which a chain or rope is wound by means of handles and gearing; used in connexion with pulleys, a gin, etc.: a portable winch.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* i. 2 A crab .. is an engine of wood of three clawes, placed on the ground in the nature of a Capsterne, for the lanching of ships. 1631 E. PELHAM *God's Power & Prov.* in *Collect. Voy.* (Church.) IV. 815/1 A Halser thereupon we got, which fastning unto our Shallops, we with a Crabb or Capstang, by main force of Hand heaved them out of the Water upon the Shoar. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 36 The Masons placed their Crab or Engine, with which they hoisted their Stone. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Crab* or Gin .. an engine used for mounting guns on their carriages. It is made of three pieces of oak, ash, or other strong wood, of about 14 feet long, two of which are joined by transomes; so that they are wide asunder at bottom, and join at top, on a strong piece of wood .. The third piece of the crab is round; one end of it goes into the head, and the other stands on the ground; so that all three make a triangle called the pye. 1764 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc.,* s.v. *Crab*..This machine differs from a capstern in having no drum-head, and in having the bars to go entirely through it, and reach from one side of the deck to the other. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 220 Hauled the vessel upon the dry land, by means of a crab, or small capstan. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 18 *Crab,* a species of capstan, worked usually by horses, for the purpose of raising or lowering heavy weights, such as pumps, spears, &c., in a shaft. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 402 Brooks has rigged a crab or capstan on the floe. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* II. 221 On the truck were placed two powerful double-purchase crabs or windlasses.

8. 'An iron trivet to set over a fire, *Cheshire*' (Halliw.).

¶ A cross ill-conditioned person: see CRAB *sb.*[2] 6.

9. *pl. slang.* The lowest throw at hazard, two aces. *To come off, turn out crabs*: to turn out a failure or disappointment. [This may belong to CRAB *sb.*[2]]

1768 LD. CARLISLE in Jesse *G. Selwyn* (1882) II. 238 (Farmer) If you..will play, the best thing I can wish you is, that you may win and never throw crabs. 1777 *Gamblers* 7 Then Hazard rose, and Crabs and Doctors sprung. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 7 Dreamt that I had thrown crabs all night, and could not nick seven for the life of me. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Tilbury Nogo* 51 My next neighbour .. called for fresh dice, and selected two of them with the utmost care only to throw 'crabs'. 1874 G. A. LAWRENCE *Hagarene* iii (Farmer), My annuity drops with me; and if this throw comes off crabs, there won't be enough to bury me, unless I die a defaulter.

10. *Rowing. To catch* (rarely *cut*) *a crab*: to make a faulty stroke in rowing whereby the oar becomes jammed under water. The resistance of the water against the blade drives the handle against the rower's body with sufficient force (if the boat be in rapid motion) to throw him back out of his seat, and to endanger the capsizing of the boat.

The phrase prob. originated in the humorous suggestion that the rower had caught a crab, which was holding his oar down under water; it does not appear to have any historical connexion with the It. *pigliare un granchio* 'to catch a crab', to make a big blunder or complete mistake, 'toto cælo errare'; all the quots. given by Manuzzi for this phrase are *fig.*, of conduct, action, etc., e. g. 'In nessun' altra cosa l'uom più erra, piglia piu granchi, e fa maggior marroni, che nella cosa della guerra' (i. e. In no other thing does man err more, catch more crabs, and make greater blunders [*lit.* spades], than in the matter of war).

The phrase is not uncommonly applied, from similarity of result, to the action of missing the water with the stroke, or to any other action which causes the rower to fall backward; but this

(though found in Dictionaries from Grose onward) is an improper use by the uninitiated.

1785 Grose *Dict. Vulgar Tongue* s.v. *Crab, To catch a crab*, to fall backwards by missing one's stroke in rowing. 1804 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 262 Catching crabs, that is, missing the hold they intend to take of the water with their oar. 1806 *Specif. C. Wilson's Patent* No. 2964. 4 It will clear itself of the water, so as the most inexperienced man can never what is technically called catch a crab, or impede the boat's motion by a resistance against the water in rowing. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i. (1889) 9, I have been down the river..with some other freshmen.. though we bungle and cut crabs desperately at present. 1862 Nares *Seamanship* (1882) 151 *Q.* When laying on your oars under sail, what should be done with them? *A.* Always fling them out of the rowlocks, and let them rest abaft in the gunwale. If they are left in the rowlocks, and..the loom of the oar were not kept..down, it would 'catch a crab'. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Catch a crab*, in rowing, when an oar gets so far beneath the surface of the water, that the rower cannot recover it in time to prevent his being knocked backwards. 1880 *Times* 27 Sept. 11/3 A boat upset..because one of the rowers caught a 'crab'.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *crab-computing, -eating, -fishing, -gauge, -racing, -trap*; (sense 7) *crab-capstan, -engine, -winch, -windlass*; **crab-claw**, a claw or clutch for grappling or fastening; † **crab face**, an ugly ill-tempered looking face (cf. Sc. *partan face*, used by the fisher folk: in later use app. associated with Crab *sb.*2, cf. *crab-tree faced, sour-faced*); so **crab-faced, crab-favoured**; **crab-farming**, raising crabs in enclosed shallows for the market; **crab-lobster**, the porcelain-crab, an anomourous crustacean; **crab-pot**, a trap for crabs, a basket or frame of wicker-work so constructed that crabs can readily enter but cannot get out again; **crab rock** (see quot.); **crab-roller** (*Printing*), a term for the distributing roller, so called from its diagonal motion; **crab's claw**, (*a*) the claw of crabs, formerly used in medicine for the same purpose as Crab's-eyes; (*b*) a water-plant, Water Soldier, *Stratiotes Aloides*; **crab-shell**, the carapace of a crab; *slang* a shoe; **crab-snouted** (see *crab-faced*); **crab-spider**, the name of several species of spiders; **crab-step**, a sidelong step by a capering horse; **crab-stone**, a calcareous concretion found in the stomach of crustaceans, previous to the casting of their shells; in crayfish it forms the *crab's-eyes*.

1694 *Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 107 And instead of Anchors, they have wooden *Crab-claws, or Kellocks. 1780 Cowper *Error* 487 E'en Leeuwenhoek himself would stand aghast.. And own his *crab-computing powers o'ercome. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 309 The *Crab-eating Opossum is common in Guiana and Brazil, it..prefers marshy situations, where it feeds on crabs. 1838 F. W. Simms *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* ii. 22 An ordinary *crab engine was employed in driving the piles. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* V. 331 Viewing his *crab Face. 1563 A. Nevyll in B. Googe *Eglogs* (Arb.) 22 Such *crab-faced, cankerd, carlish chuffs. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* v. (1655) 14 An old crab-fac'd English Fryer. 1596 Harington *Metam. Ajax* Pref. (1814) 9 Being invited by a *crab-favoured host to a neat house. 1888 *Times* 3 Jan. 10/2 Lobster and *crab fishing. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* p. lxxxiii, Patented aquaria..and *crab and lobster guages. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 264 They .. disengaged the layers of cork..and cut them to pieces for their *Crab-pots and Seines. 1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* II. viii. (ed. 2) 180 The rope made from it is especially valuable for crab pots. 1882 *Society* 7 Oct. 5/1 One of the latest forms of amusement at French and Belgian seaside resorts is '*crab-racing'. 1877 A. H. Green *Phys. Geol.* iv. § 4 *Crab Rock, local name of brecciated Permian rocks of Cumberland and Westmoreland. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 30 Take Powder of *Crabs-claws compound..half a scruple. 1758 Dossie *Elabor. laid open* 163 Crabs claws are for the most part sold or used when crabs eyes are demanded or ordered. 1563 A. Nevyll in B. Googe *Eglogs* (Arb.) 21 Those *crabsnowted bestes, Those ragyng feends of hell. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. v. ii. 260 The Mygales (*Crab Spiders and Mason Spiders). *Ibid.* II. iii. iii. 97 The *Crabs' Stones which are most esteemed come from Astrakan. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 7 *Crab and Lobster Trap. 1877 *Daily News* 10 Oct. 6/2 The upper bolts of chain sheaves, *crab winch, &c., had leaked a little at first.

Crab (kræb), *sb.*2 Also 5–7 **crabbe**; 6– Scrab. [Of uncertain origin, appearing first in 15th c.

A Sc. form *scrab, scrabbe*, is evidenced from beg. of 16th c., and may easily be much older. This is app. from Norse, as Rietz has Sw. dial. *skrabba* fruit of the wild apple-tree, and may be the original form. In that case *crabbe, crab*, would be a southern perversion, assimilated to Crab *sb.*1 But, on the other hand, this may be only a transferred use of that word: cf. the history and development of Crabbed, and the application of *crab* in various languages to a person. A fruit externally promising, but so crabbed and ill-conditioned in quality, might very naturally be so called; yet actual evidence of the connexion is wanting. (A Sw. *krabb-äple*, which has been cited, is merely the horticultural name of the American Crab-apple, *Pyrus Coronaria*, introduced with the shrub from the United States.)]

1. The common name of the wild apple, especially connoting its sour, harsh, tart, astringent quality; applied also to cultivated varieties having similar qualities, grown for preserving, making verjuice, etc.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 44 Rolle hit on balles..In gretnes of crabbes. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 594/26 *Malum macianum*, a Crabbe. *Ibid.* 715 *Hoc arbitum*, a crabe. 1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 74 As by Fa.es of People ye maie Deeme, When thei tast Crabs while thei be greene. [1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. iii. 18 With wilde scrabbis and vthir frutis large.] *a* 1536 Tindale *Wks.* 10 (R.) As a man would wryng veriuce out of crabbes. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. v. 15 She's as like this, as a Crabbe's like an Apple. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* VI. 2526 They must have veriuice that will squeese such crabbes. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 48/1 The Crab is a small round Apple, growing on Trees in Hedges by the Way sides. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 121, I fed on scarlet hips and stony haws Or blushing crabs. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. i. 18 Crabs were collected in order to manufacture verjuice.

fig. 1615 J. Hall *Let.* in Burnet *Life W. Bedell* 300 What a sorry crabb [i. e. letter] hath Mr. Waddesworth at last sent us from Sevil? 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* 109 Weak fruit of idle hours, these crabs of mine I dare lay at thy feet, O Muse divine!

2. The wild apple tree of northern Europe, the original of the common apple (*Pyrus Malus*).

1425 [see Crab-tree. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 99 Crabbe tre, *acerbus, macianus, arbutus.*] 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 507 Blossoms of Trees..those of Apples, Crabs, Almonds, and Peaches, are Blushy and smell sweet. *a* 1679 W. Gurnall in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. ci. 6 You would get the best fruit trees, and not cumber your ground with crabs. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 55 The wild Crab is the only Apple indigenous to this country. 1849 Thoreau *Week Concord Riv., Friday* 358 Like the crabs which grow in hedges, they furnish the stocks of sweet..fruits.

fig. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* (1846) 350 The fellow proves to be a crab of my own planting in the days of..unrestrained libertinism.

3. With qualification applied to some cultivated varieties of the apple (tree and fruit), as *Minshull Crab*; and to other species of the genus, as **Cherry Crab** (*Pyrus baccata*), **Chinese Crab** (*P. spectabilis*), **Siberian Crab** (*P. prunifolia*), **Garland Crab**, or American Crab-apple (*Pyrus coronaria*), and several other North American species.

1657 Beale in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 517 The croft Crab and white or red Horse-pear do excel them, and all others. 1858 R. Hogg *Veg. Kingd.* 308 The small Cherry Apple or Scarlet Siberian Crab..used for making quasar punch. 1881 Miss Braddon *Asph.* vi. 71 The snowy clusters of the American crab..and seringa, lilac, laburnum, guelder rose. 1882 *Garden* 28 Oct. 381/2 The Chinese Crab..[is] a tree unsurpassed in beauty by any of the class.

4. A stick or cudgel made of the wood of the crab-tree; a crab-stick.

1740 Garrick *Lying Valet* I. ii, Out bolts her husband with a fine taper crab in his hand.

5. *transf.* The potato-apple. *dial.*

1794 J. Holt *Agric. Surv. Lanc.* 30 Crabs, or oukles, which grow upon the stems [of potatoes]. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Crab*, a potato-apple.

6. Applied to persons: **a.** as *fig.* of 1: A sour person. **b.** In later use, often a back-formation from Crabbed: a crabbed, cross-grained, ill-tempered person. [This might come directly from Crab *sb.*1; in Ger. and E.Fris. *krabbe* crab (the animal) is applied to a cross-grained, fractious person: see Crabbed.]

a. 1580 Baret *Alv.*, A rude pesant, and crabbe of the countrie. 1594 Shaks. *Tam. Shrew* II. i. 230. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 289 And that sowre crab do but leere at thee I shall squeeze him to vargis.

b. 1825 C. M. Westmacott *Eng. Spy* I. 179 What coming crabb over us, old fellow? Very well, I shall bolt and try Randall, and that's all about it. 1829 Lytton *Devereux* I. iii, I love you better than..that crab of a priest. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Crab*, a peevish, ill-tempered person. 1881 Mrs. Lynn Linton *My Love* I. xiii. 229 But there was not a coward nor a 'crab', as they called the cross-grained when speaking among themselves.

¶ *Crabs* in Hazard: see Crab *sb.*1 9.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Of or pertaining to the crab-apple or crab-tree, as *crab blossom, kernel, verjuice, vinegar*, etc.; **b.** resembling the crab-apple in its sour, harsh taste, or inferiority as fruit, as *crab lemon, orange, vintage, wine*, etc.; † **crab-bat**, a crab-tree club or cudgel; † **crab-knob** *attrib.*, rough and rugged like a crab-tree; † **crab-staff** = Crab-stick; in quot. *fig.* Also Crab-apple, -stick, -stock, -tree, etc.

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 15, I am a *Crabbat against Arbitrary Government. 1888 *Daily News* 22 May 2/2 The glorious profusion of the *crab-blossoms. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 219 *Crab Kernels for Stocks. 1583 Stanyhurst *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 22 An Island Theare seat, with *crabknob skrude stoans hath framed an hauen. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1698) I. x. 296 The Lime is a sort of bastard or *Crab-limon .. The Fruit is like a Lemon but smaller. 1606 Marston *Parasitaster* III, She..lookes as sowerly, as if she had beene new squeased out of a *crab orenge. *a* 1603 Q. Eliz. in *Shaks. C. Praise* 400 Persius, a *Crab-staff, Bawdy Martiall, Ovid a fine Wag. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 100 Bathe it in good *Crab verjuice. 1884 *Farm & Home* 25 Oct. 278/3 The old English verjuice, called in the west of England '*crab vinegar'. *a* 1700 Dryden (J.), Better gleanings their worn soil can boast Than the *crab vintage of the neighb'ring coast. 1612–5 Bp. Hall *Contempl. N. T.* II. v, His liberality hated to provide *crab wine for his guests.

Crab (kræb), *sb.*3 Corruption of Carap, the native name of a South American tree, *Carapa guianensis*, used in composition: as **crab-nut**, the nut or seed of this tree; **crab-oil** (*carap oil*), the oil obtained from Crab-nuts, used for lighting purposes and as an anthelmintic; so **crab-tree**, **crab-wood**.

1769 E. Bancroft *Nat. Hist. Guiana* 81 The Caraba, or Crab Tree..consists of numerous branches, covered with long narrow leaves, of a dark green colour. 1849 J. F. Bourne in *Ecclesiologist* IX. 183, I intend to use 'crab-wood' for the roof and fittings. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Carap Oil, Crab Oil*, an oil obtained in South America from the Carapa guianensis. 1865–66 [see Carap Oil]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 220/2 Crab-wood..is used for making articles of furniture, for shingles, and for the masts and spars of vessels. 1883 Im Thurn *Ind. of Guiana* xiv. 314 Crab-oil finds a ready sale in the towns. Most of this oil is prepared from the nuts of a very common tree, the crab-wood (*Carapa guianensis*). *Ibid.* On the savannah, where crab-nuts are less easily procured.

Crab (kræb), *v.*1 Also 6–7 **crabb**; *Sc.* 5–6 **craib**, 6–7 **crabe**. [f. Crabbed *a.* or its source.]

† **1.** *trans.* To go counter to, to cross; to put out of humour or temper; to irritate, anger, enrage, provoke. *Sc.* ? *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5323 Quí colkins þou, ser conquirour & crabbis so þi saule. *c* 1450 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* 84 Ane full gude seruant will craib his Master anes. 1461 *Liber Pluscardensis* XI. viii. (1877) I. 383 Thow makis gret falt.. All thus but caus to crab thi creatowre. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 563 To contray him or crab in ony thing. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech., Schort Waye* 6 b, To put our selues in danger to crab god. 1595 Duncan *App. Etymol., Offendo*, to stumble, to crabbe, to find by chance. *a* 1605 Polwart *Flyting w. Montgomery* 152, I will..swingeour, for thy sake refuse it..To crabe thee.

b. *absol.* and *intr.*

a 1500 *Ratis Raving* II. 122 Thai here glaidly, and lytill spekis, Laith for to crab and seldin wrekis. *Ibid.* III. 175 Crab nocht lychtly for lytil thing. 1598 Fergusson *Scot. Prov.*, He that crabbs without cause should mease without mends.

† **2.** *trans.* To render (the disposition, etc.) ill-tempered or peevish; to sour. *Obs. rare.*

1662 Glanvill *Lux Orient.* iv. (1682) 33 How age or sickness sowers, and crabbs our natures.

Crab (kræb), *v.*2 [App. the same as Du., LG., E.Fris. *krabben* to scratch, claw, f. the same root as Crab *sb.*1]

1. *Falconry.* Of hawks: To scratch, claw, or fight with each other. **a.** *trans.* **b.** *intr.*

1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 73 That when your hawkes bate, they maye not reache one another for crabbing. *Ibid.* 114 Some falcons..will crabbe with every hawke and flee of purpose to crabbe with them. 1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* ii. (1706) 57 If you mew more than one Hawk in one Room, you must set your Stones at that distance, that when they bate they may not crab one another. 1852 R. F. Burton *Falconry* v. 60 If two [hawks] are flown they are certain to fell the game at once, and the falconer is always flurried by their violent propensity to crab over the 'pelt'. 1892 *Note from Correspt.*, Two hawks soaring or on the ground will often claw each other, when they are said to 'crab'.

2. *trans.* To criticize adversely, cry down, find fault with, 'peck at', 'pull to pieces'. *slang* or *stable-talk*, whence *colloq.*

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.* s.v., To prevent the perfection or execution of any..business, by saying any thing offensive or unpleasant, is called *crabbing it.* 1862 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIII. 385 Owners..will not send their horses to be crabbed and consequently lowered in value because they cannot pass a strict veterinary inspection. 1890 *Times* 6 Dec. 12/4 Officers naturally do not care to be frowned upon as men who 'want to crab the new rifle'. 1891 Maude *Merciful Divorce* 76 And you 'crab' the girl because she is able to take care of herself. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* CLI. 128/2 To crab the complexions or the clothes of the people who occupied the pew in front.

3. 'To break or bruise. *North.*' (Halliwell.)

Crab, *v.*3 [Nonce-uses, derived from Crab *sb.*1 and 2, or their derivatives.]

† **1.** *trans.* To beat with a crab-stick; to cudgel.

1619 Fletcher *M. Thomas* IV. vi, Get ye to bed, drab, Or I'll so crab your shoulders.

† **2.** ? To catch as a crab does. *Obs.*

1721 Cibber *Refusal* I. Plays II. 386, I hold six to four now, thou hast been crabb'd at Paris in the Mississippi. *Granger.* Not I, Faith, Sir; I would no more put my Money into the Stocks there, than my Legs into the Stocks here.

3. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Crabbing to it*, carrying an overpress of sail in a fresh gale, by which a ship crabs or drifts sideways to leeward.

4. *U. S. colloq.* (*fig.*) = Crawfish *v.*

5. *Dyeing*, etc. To subject to the operation of Crabbing (*vbl. sb.*3).

1892 Prof. Hummel (*in letter*), Cloth that has not been crabbed.

6. See Crabbing 2.

Crab-apple. = Crab *sb.*2 1 and 2.

1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* III. ii, John had his golden pippins, peaches, and nectarines; poor Miss a crab-apple, sloe, or a blackberry. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 244, I have often met with a crab-apple in a hedge. 1870 H. Macmillan *Bible Teach.* v. 100 The crab-apple and the sloe, the savage parents of our pippins and plums.

b. Also with qualifications, like Crab *sb.*2 3, as in **American Crab-apple** (*Pyrus coronaria*), **Oregon Crab-apple** (*P. rivularis*).

† **Crabat.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *crabātus, grabātus*, a. Gr. κράβ(β)ατος couch; in Fr. *grabat.*] A couch.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 417/3 Julyan dyd do brynge a crabat of copper and dyd do laye..out the body theron.

Crabat, crabbat, obs. ff. Cravat, Croat.

Crabbat (*crab-bat*): see Crab *sb.*2 7.

Crabbed (kræ·bĕd), *a.* Also 4 **crabyt**, 4–6 **crabbid**, 4–8 **-it**, 5 **-yd**, (*Sc.* 6–7 **crabit**, 6 **craibit**). [orig. f. CRAB *sb.*[1] + -ED: cf. DOGGED. The primary reference was to the crooked or wayward gait of the crustacean, and the contradictory, perverse, and fractious disposition which this expressed. Cf. Ger. *krabbe* crab, whence, according to Grimm, 'because these animals are malicious and do not easily let go what they have seized, LG. *ene lütje krabbe* (a little crab) a little quarrelsome ill-conditioned man (*Bremen Wbch.*)'; also in Saxony said of self-willed, refractory children. So E.Fris. *krabbe* crab, *transf.* a cantankerous, cross-grained man (who is refractory and froward like a crab, sticking fast or going backwards, when he ought to advance); whence *krabbig* contentious, cantankerous, fractious, cross-grained (Doornkaat Koolman). Literal senses of 'cross-grained, crooked', and 'knotted, gnarled, un-smooth', applied to sticks, trees, and the like, also appear; these re-act upon the sense in which the word is applied to persons and their dispositions. In later use there is association with the fruit, giving the notion of 'sour-tempered, morose, peevish, harsh'.]

1. Of persons (or their dispositions): *orig.* Of disagreeably froward or wayward disposition, cross-grained, ill-conditioned, perverse, contrarious, fractious. (Now blending with b.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8943 (Gött.) Þe iuus þat war sua crabbid [*Cott. & Fairf.* cant] and kene. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 99 Crabbyd, awke, or wrawe [W. wraywarde], *ceronicus, bilosus, cancerinus.* *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 130 For women are crabbed, þat comes þem of kynde. 1547 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 426 He that is so obstinate and untractable in wickedness and wrong doing, is commonly called a crabbed and froward piece. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 49/9 Crabbed, froward, *prauus, iratus.* 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Introd., The little that our Saviour could prevail .. against the crabbed textuists of his time. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* vii. (1886) 22 Despite the persevering labours of those crabbed essayists. *a* 1845 HOOD *Tale of Temper* i, Of all cross breeds of human sinners, The crabbedest are those who dress our dinners.

b. In later use: Cross-tempered, ill-conditioned, irritable, acrimonious, churlish; having asperity or acerbity of temper. Since 16th c. a frequent epithet of old age, in which perhaps there was at first the sense 'crooked'; cf. sense 5. Also often influenced by, and passing insensibly into, sense 9.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 542 That I thairfoir crabit or cruell be. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 43 To you they breed more sorrow and care..because of your crabbed age. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 65 He that is borne vnder Cancer, shall be crabbed and angrie, because the crab fish is so inclined. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ix. 3 Therein a cancred crabbed carle .. That has no skill of court nor courtesie. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* C j, Craft, anger, vsury, neuer seene in youth: In crabbed age these vices we behold. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. i. 8 O She is Ten times more gentle, then her Father's crabbed; And he's compos'd of harshnesse. 1635 N. R. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. xvi. 170 A man of a crabbed disposition and rash to raise commotions. 1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* Aug., Calling you a crabbed fellow. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. III. vii, His Father, the harshest of old crabbed men, he loved with warmth, with veneration. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. xviii, A crabbed fellow with crutches is dangerous. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 302 [The] ignorant..lays up in store for himself isolation in crabbed age.

c. *transf.* of things.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3794 Colwers .. & crabbed snakis And obire warlaȝes wild. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 477 How charming is divine Philosophy! Not harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose. 1682 DRYDEN *Dk. of Guise* III. i, But if some crabbed virtue turn and pinch them, Mark me, they'll run..and howl for mercy.

2. Of the temporary mood: Cross, vexed, irate, irritated; out of humour. (In early use only *Sc.*: now *dial.*; often pronounced *crab'd.*)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Laurentius* 786 Sume mene sait he crabyt is. 1513–75 *Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 81 Quhaira he was crabbit and causit discharge the said Johne of his preitching. 1530 PALSGR. 773/2, I waxe crabbed, or angrye countenaunced. *Je me rechigne.* 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 9 It is nocht ane thing to be crabit at our brotheris persone and to be crabit at our brotheris falt. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Crab'd*, affronted; out of humour; sometimes called being *in Crab-street.* 1861 HOLLAND *Less. Life* i. 19 A business man..will enter his house for dinner as crabbed as a hungry bear.

† **3.** Of words, actions, etc.: Proceeding from or showing an ill-tempered or irritable disposition; angry; ill-natured. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 65 For nou is vche Boye Bold.. to..Craken aȝeyn þe Clergie Crabbede wordes. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. iv. (1554) 168 b, Her feminine crabbed eloquence. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 277 Your crabbed and snappish accusation agaynst Luther. *a* 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. II. i. (1642) 155 He..chased him away with bitter and crabbed reproaches.

† **b.** Of the countenance: Expressing a harsh or disagreeable disposition: cf. *crab-face*, CRAB *sb.*[1] 11.

[*c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Vincentius* 202 Dacyane hyme-self nere wod Become..And kest his handis to & fra. And trawit [*editor reads* crabbit] continence cane ma.]

1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 51 When a crabbed visage and a misshapen body, shall stand by an amiable and louely personage. 1641 *Hist. Edw. V* 6 Hard favoured of visage, such as .. is called .. among common persons, a crabbed face.

† **4.** Of things: Harsh or unpleasant to the taste or feelings; unpalatable, bitter. *Obs.* or *arch.* (Cf. sense 9.)

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 502 After crysten-masse com þe crabbed lentoun, þat fraystez flesch wyth þe fysche & fode more symple. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 40 A kinde dinner and a crabbed supper. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 128 The crabbed entertainment it gave us.

† **5.** Of trees, sticks: Crooked; having an uneven and rugged stem, gnarled, knotted; having cross-grained and knotted wood. *Obs.*

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) B vj, To make a streyght Jauelin of a crabbed tree. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 5 To a crabbed knotte muste be soughte a crabbed wedge. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 53 A crabbed briery hawthorne bush. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xxxiii. 540 A crabbed and knotty piece of matter.

† **b.** of the human body and (*fig.*) nature.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* (1831) 18 Troubled .. with a crabbed and crooked nature. 1623 COCKERAM III, Thersites, one that was as crabbed in person as he was Cinicall and doggish in condition. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 16 This king..being of a crabbed nature, pimple faced and a creple. 1799 SOUTHEY *Sonn.* XV, A wrinkled, crabbed man they picture thee, Old Winter.

† **c.** Of land, weather, etc.: Rough, rugged.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* v. (1599) 221 A crabbed mountaine, where they lost threescore men at armes and manie footmen. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 71 God Mars the Regent of that soyle crabbed adoring [Virg. III. 35 *Geticis arvis*]. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 128 The crabbed mountains which overtopped it. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Crab'd* or *Crabby.* Weather terms. 'Bits o' crabb'd showers', the rain or sleet driven by cold winds.

† **6.** Rough, rugged, and inelegant in language.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 41 Though he be rough somtime & crabbed in his maner of speach. 1656 COWLEY *Misc., Answ. Copy of Verses* 13 Such base, rough, crabbed, hedge Rhymes..set the hearers Ears on Edge.

7. Of writings, authors, etc.: Ruggedly or perversely intricate; difficult to unravel, construe, deal with, or make sense of.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 310 To debarre crabbed questions. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* viii. (1627) 122 The best and easiest Commentaries of the hardest and most crabbed Schoole-Authors. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. I. 2 Writing..in crabbed Scholastick style. 1763–5 CHURCHILL *Poems, Author*, O'er crabbed authors life's gay prime to waste. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 6 Those crabbed geniuses made this doctrine very thorny. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 179 Mr. Hume, who has translated so many of the dark and crabbed passages of Butler into his own transparent and beautiful language. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 76 Since my old crony and myself Laid crabbed Euclid on the shelf. 1890 *Times* 20 Jan. 9/2 A hard, dry, and rather crabbed collection of notes and statistics.

b. Of handwriting: Difficult to decipher from the bad formation of the characters.

1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 287 Lawes Wrap'd vp in caracters, crabbed and vnknowne. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I. 91 It is such a crabbed hand, I can't read half of it. 1853 FARADAY in B. Jones *Life* (1870) II. 318 Do you see how crabbed my hand-writing has become? 1879 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 18 A few worn rolls of crabbed manuscript.

† **8.** Of or pertaining to the zodiacal sign Cancer. *Obs. rare.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 43 Muskat is a citie .. upon the Persian Gulfe and almost Nadyr to the crabbed Tropique.

9. Of the nature of the crab-tree or its fruit; *fig.* sour-tempered, peevish, morose; harsh.

1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Acerbus, Vultus acerbus*, sower or crabbed. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* 170 Against the veriuice-face of the Crabbedst Satyrist that euer stuttered. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 102 Three crabbed Moneths had sowr'd themselues to death. 1656 DUCHESS NEWCASTLE in *Life of Dk.* (1886) 313 As for my disposition, it is .. not crabbed or peevishly melancholy. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* XXXVI. 189 This philosophical apple-tree..never grew kindly, nor produced any thing but sour crabbed stuff. 1865 HOLLAND *Plain T.* iii. 107 Only treated respectfully by wives and children because they are crabbed and sour.

10. *Comb.*, as *crabbed-looking, -handed* adjs.

1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) V. xi, That sort of hideous old crabbed-looking crone of fashion. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* I. (1844) 34 A lean-visaged, crabbed-looking personage. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xliii, That crabbed-handed absent relative.

Crabbedly (kræ·bĕdlĭ), *adv.* [f. CRABBED *a.* + -LY [2].] In a crabbed manner: crossly, ill-temperedly; sourly, morosely; with rugged intricacy.

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3514 A man also to Julius Cæsar ones Crabbedly seide. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. v. (1634) 318 Many of them..have..spoken to crabbedly and hardly. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 1523 Crabbedly, sowrely, grimly, lowringly, *torue.* 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 66 a, [He] that in the Pulpit talkes affectedly, coldly, crabbedly or absurdly. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Plainstane* Poems (1845) 49 We sall hae the question stated And keen and crabbedly debated.

Crabbedness (kræ·bĕdnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being crabbed.

1. Crookedness, perversity or refractoriness of disposition, fractiousness (*obs.*); ill-nature; harshness; asperity or sourness of temper.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. XX. 66 O deth..bytter art thou and ful of crabbydnesse. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 472 Throw crabitnes with gret crudelitie. 1598 FLORIO, *Peruersita*, peruersenes, frowardnes, crabbednes. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass. Bay* I. 187 The natural crabbedness of his wife's temper. 1888 J. K. LAUGHTON in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XVI. 96/1 The sweetness of temper which everybody loves, or the crabbedness of will which everybody fears.

2. Ruggedness, roughness, asperity; rugged or perverse intricacy of language, questions, etc.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. IX. 19 a, Menander & Philemon .. aswaged al the crabbetnesse of the olde wrytinges. 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* (1565) 213 b, The crabbednesse of the wayes were a let to hym. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* IX. (1599) 391 The crabbednesse of the season may suffice to detaine vs. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 319 Leaving the crabbedness of Logick .. he became .. Herald. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* i. 9 Like his uncle's sexagenarian crabbedness of hieroglyphic.

† **3.** Harshness or asperity of taste. *Obs.*

1715 *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* II. v. 298 Sugar..mollifies the Acrimony, and makes meek the Crabbedness of tart and sour things.

Crabber (kræ·bəɹ). [f. CRAB *sb.*[1] + -ER [1].] One who fishes for crabs; a boat used in crab-fishing.

1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 241 It matters not much to the crabbers what sorts of fish they catch. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 127 Crabber and Cod or Ling Boat.

Crabbery (kræ·bĕrĭ). [f. CRAB *sb.*[1] + -ERY, after *rookery*, etc.] A place abounding with crabs, or where crabs are fished.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iv. (1879) 80 Great mud-banks, which the inhabitants call Cangrejales or Crabberies, from the number of small crabs.

Crabbing (kræ·bĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. CRAB *v.*[1], [2] + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. CRAB.

† **1.** Vexing, embittering; hence, vexation, crossness. *Sc. Obs.*

c 1450 *Wisdome of Sol.* 646 Better is crabing na blythnes or laiching. 1529 LYNDESAY *Complaynt* 32, I wyll nocht flyte .. For crabyng of thy Celsitude. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 187 Aurelius .. sufferit thame of his benignitie, With[out] crabing or ȝit crudelitie. *Ibid.* III. 84 Greit wrang he wrocht in his crabing and ire. 1573 J. DAVIDSON *Brief Commend.* xliv, The feid of fremmit and craibing of ȝour kin.

2. Adverse criticism, 'pulling to pieces', detraction. See CRAB *v.*[2] **2.**

Cra·bbing, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. CRAB *sb.*[1], 2, implying verb *to crab*, perhaps not otherwise used.]

1. Catching crabs, crab-fishing. Also *attrib.*

1657 LIGON *Barbadoes* (1693) 66 The Negroes will often upon Sundayes go a Crabbing. 1884 *Western Morning News* 4 Sept. 4/5 At Sennen Cove the crabbing season is over. 1887 G. M. FENN *Devon Boys* ii. 16 We..made plans to go..crabbing when the tide was out.

2. Gathering crab-apples: cf. *nutting*, etc.

1877 in E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*

Cra·bbing, *vbl. sb.*[3] *Dyeing*, etc. (See quots.)

1874 W. CROOKES *Dyeing & Calico Print.* 654 Another important operation is 'crabbing'. Before stuffs can be dyed, all dirt, grease, and the dressing used by the weaver, must be completely removed. The pieces are generally first passed through hot water. They are next treated with hot lyes of soap, carbonate of soda, and liquid ammonia. 1892 PROF. HUMMEL (*letter*), Crabbing is the operation of passing a thin woollen or union fabric in a state of tension, and in the open-width, through boiling water, and at once wrapping it on a roller, where it is subjected to considerable pressure. The primary object of crabbing is to prevent subsequent wrinkling of the cloth, due to unequal contraction. A secondary object is to give the cloth a particular finish, so that the operation is now frequently used for all-wool and all-cotton cloth.

b. *attrib.*, as *crabbing-machine, -trough*, etc.

1885 HUMMEL *Dyeing* 112 The boiling water in the crabbing trough. 1892 *Machine Maker's Advt.*, Makers of all kind of machinery for dyeing, etc...viz. crabbing, singeing, scouring, washing..machines.

† **Cra·bbish,** *a. Obs.* [f. CRAB *sb.*[1] + -ISH: cf. CRABBED.] Cross, crabbed.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 91 Such crabyysh wordes do aske a blow. *a* 1592 GREENE *Arbasto* iii, With a coy countenance, she gave me this crabbish answere. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* iv. (Arb.) 34 Crabbish Satyristes.

Crabby (kræ·bi), *a.*[1] [f. CRAB *sb.*[1] + -Y [1].]

1. Crab-like; † with sidelong gait (*obs.*)

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 84 It wil be saulfer too passe thee countrie Pachynus, With leasure lingring, and far streicts crabbye to circle. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* 20 Some old fisherman's crabby paw dodging round the bottom of a crab-pot.

2. Abounding in crabs.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 128 Which after we called Crabby cove..for that all the water was full of a small kinde of redd crabbes.

Crabby (kræ·bi), *a.*[2] [f. CRAB *sb.*[2] + -Y [1].]

† **1.** = CRABBED 5, 6, 7. *Obs.*

1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* vi. 71 So doth God lop and hewe the crabby old Adam with the crosse. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 134 The most combersome and crabby treatie of Freewill. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* 170 Persius is crabby, because auntient, and his ierkes..dusky.

2. = CRABBED 1, 9.

1776 PAINE *Com. Sense* App. (1791) 86 The narrow and crabby spirit of a despairing political party. 1850 M. MARGOLIOUTH *Pilgr. Land of Fathers* II. 61 We must have looked very crabby when we made those rude speeches. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant-Killers* 101 The crabby, surly, savage old giant,

Cra·b-catcher. [f. CRAB *sb.*[1]]

1. One who catches crabs.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VI. iv. ii (Jod.), The dexterous crabcatcher takes them by the hinder legs in such a manner, that its nippers cannot touch him.

2. A name given to several American species of herons which feed on small crabs; esp., in W. Indies, *Ardetta* or *Butorides virescens*.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1705) II. ii. 66 Crabcatchers are shaped and coloured like Herons, but they are smaller. They feed on small Crabs no bigger than ones Thumb. 1731 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 177 The Crested Bittern. They breed in the Bahama Islands..They are there called Crab-Catchers, because they mostly subsist on Crabs. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 478 The small red-winged Crab-catcher. This is the smallest species of the Crab-catcher in Jamaica .. The whole bird is very beautiful, and not above the size of a pigeon. *a* 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind. Proprietor* (1834) 319 A bird about the size of a large pigeon..It is called a crab-catcher.

Cra·b-eater. [f. CRAB *sb.*[1]: cf. F. *crabier*.]

1. An occasional book-name for a small species of heron, *Ardetta minuta*, the Little Bittern.

2. A scombroid fish, *Elacate canada*, found on the North American shores of the Atlantic Ocean.

1842 DE KAY *Zool, N. York* IV. Fishes 114 The Crab-eater..was captured in a seine in the harbor of Boston, and placed in a car with other fish.

†**Cra·ber.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *crabier* (*raton crabier*), f. *crabe* CRAB *sb.*[1]] The water-rat.

1655 WALTON *Angler* (ed. 2) 73 The Cormorant..and the Craber which some call the water-rat.

Crab-face, -faced, -favoured: see CRAB *sb.*[1] II.

†**Cra·b-fish.** *Obs.* = CRAB *sb.*[1] I.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3892 Now comes a company of Crabbe-fische, as calues gret. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1593) 90 The crab-fish having caught his enemie..Doth clasp him in on every side with all his crooked cleas. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* III. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 42, I lay my life some Crabfish has bitten thee by the tongue, thou speakest so backward still. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s v. *Crab*, The common large crab-fish has its abode from twenty to forty fathom water.

Cra·b-grass. [f. CRAB *sb.*[1]]

1. The Glasswort, *Salicornia herbacea*, a marine plant common in salt-marshes. ? *Obs.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxlvii. 429 The herbe is also called..*Kali articulatum*, or iointed Glassewoort..in English Crab Grasse, and Frog grasse. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 285 Glasswort is sometimes called..Crab-grass.

2. The Knot-grass. (Britten and Holland.)

3. In *U.S.* A species of grass, *Panicum sanguinale*; also other allied species.

1881 G. W. CABLE *Mad. Delphine* viii. 45 In its old walks..crab-grass had spread. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 133 A field in which crab-grass had grown in the place of the harvested wheat.

Cra·b-harrow. [f. CRAB *sb.*[1] + HARROW: cf. E.Fris. *krabbe, krab*, a small hoe or mattock with bent teeth for tearing up the ground.] A harrow with bent teeth for thoroughly breaking up deeply ploughed land; its later form is the *drag-harrow*.

1796 *Trans. Soc. Enc. Arts* XIV. 205, I also find them (that is the wheels with short axle-trees) very useful with my crab-harrow. 1806–7 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 147 Ox harrows, heavier and more effective in deep working than the common crab-harrow of the county. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. I. 51 The lands are dragged with a heavy crab-harrow.

Hence **Crab-harrow** *v.*

1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. I. 34 Scarifying or crab-harrowing with four horses between the ploughings. 1846 *Ibid.* VII. I. 511 The lands are..again crab-harrowed, and harrowed with common harrows.

‖ **Crabier.** [Fr.; f. *crabe* CRAB *sb.*[1]] = CRAB-CATCHER 2.

1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* (1882) 28 In the marshes and creeks will be found coots, gulls, pelicans, crabiers.

Crabite (kræ·bəit). *Geol. rare.* [a. F. *crabite*, f. *crabe* CRAB *sb.*[1]: see -ITE.] A fossil crab.

1847 in CRAIG, and in modern Dicts.

Crablet (kræ·blĕt). [f. CRAB *sb.*[1] + -LET.] A small or young crab.

1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 27 Sundry little crablets that had wandered among the rocks. 1883 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 184 Startled crablets making spasmodic movements.

Cra·b-like, *a.* and *adv.* [f. CRAB *sb.*[1]] Like a crab, *esp.* in moving backwards or sideways.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. IV. 392 Because then Southward Sol doth retrograde, Goes (Crab-like) backward. 1646 J. BENBRIGGE *Gods Fury* A ij b, Such was their Crab-like condition. 1727–38 GAY *Fables* II. xiv. 26 But, crab-like, rather backward goes. 1819 BYRON *Venice* i, Thus they creep, Crouching and crab-like. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Tilbury Nogo* 355 He crawls first backwards, then sideways, crablike..to the spot.

Crabling (kræ·blin). [f. CRAB *sb.*[1] + -LING.] = CRABLET.

1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 316 Another crabling, see, is coming forward..Save us! there's nought but crabs. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 400 The minute crablings heedlessly run over their variegated discs.

Crab-louse. [f. CRAB *sb.*[1], in reference to the recurved feet by which it hooks itself to its host.] A parasitical insect, *Pediculus pubis*, or *Phthirus inguinalis*, which infests parts of the human body.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 273 Head lyce, body lyce. crabbe lyce, and nits. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat, Ins.* 1099 May be Scaliger meant by a Tike some Lowse like a Crab, or some Crab-lowse in man; for they both breed in the beard and privities, and can very hardly be pulled off. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. VI. i. 296 The Pubic Louse..which is known by the common name of 'Crab Louse', attaches itself to the hairs of the sexual organs, the arm pits, and even of the eyebrows.

Crab-nut, -oil: see CRAB *sb.*[3]

Crabo·logist. *nonce-wd.* [f. CRAB *sb.*[1], after *ornithologist*, etc.] A student or collector of crabs.

1824 MCCULLOCH *Highlands Scot.* III. 420 The island furnishes rare minerals to the mineralogist and rare crabs to the crabologist.

Craboun, corrupt form of *carabine*, CARBINE.

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. ii. 1765 Base worme must thou needes discharge thy craboun [*so ed.* 1606, *MS.* crabbyanne] to batter downe the walles of learning.

Crab's-eye, -eyes. [f. CRAB *sb.*[1]]

1. (Usually in *pl.*) A round concretion, found in the stomach of the crayfish and some other crustacea, consisting mainly of carbonate of lime; it has been used, finely powdered, as an absorbent and antacid. Now also applied to finely powdered carbonate of lime from other sources.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 181 Take .. of the stones which are commonly called crabbes eyes halfe an ounce. 1693 LEEUWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 958, I put some Crabs-Eyes into the Vinegar. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 364 A chalky substance, found in the lower part of the stomach of all lobsters, improperly called crab's eyes. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 604 The use of carbonate of lime as a manure, a paint, and a medicine, under the names of lime, whiting, crab's eyes, &c. is equally well known. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. iii. 97 When the Crabs are about to cast their shell, two calcareous masses are found in the lateral compartments of the stomach. These have received the name of 'Crab's eyes'. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* 223 A minute crab's-eye or gastrolith.

2. *pl.* The scarlet seeds or peas of *Abrus precatorius*, the Coral-bead plant; also the plant.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 166 The seeds of *Abrus precatorius*, called 'Crabs'-eyes', are strung together for necklaces.

3. *Crab's eye lichen* (see quot.).

1849 in LINDLEY *Med. & Econ. Bot.* (1856) 20. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Crab's eye lichen, Lecanora pallescens*, which was formerly gathered under this name in the north of England for the dyers.

Cra·b-sidle, *v.* [f. CRAB *sb.*[1] + SIDLE *v.*] *intr.* To sidle or shuffle sideways like a crab.

1800 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 105 They were obliged to walk .. some backwards like lobsters, others crabsidling along.

†**Cra·b-skuit.** *Obs.* [Du. *krab-schuyte*, f. *krabbe* CRAB *sb.*[1] + *schuit* boat.] A small open fishing-boat with sails.

1614 MARKHAM *Way to Wealth* in Arb. *Garner* IV. 333 Vessels of divers fashions..go..for herrings .. and they be called..Sword-Pinks..Crab-Skuits, and Yevers.

Cra·b-stick. [f. CRAB *sb.*[2]] A stick or cudgel of the wood of the crab-tree.

1703 STEELE *Tend. Husb.* I. i, Do you see this Crab-stick, you Dog? 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 26 June, A crab-stick, which was all the weapon he had, brought the fellow to the ground with the first blow. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. III. vi, Brave young Egalité reaches Switzerland .. with a strong crabstick in his hand.

b. Application of this in chastisement.

1830 JAMES *Darnley* v. 25 My own quantity of crabstick.

c. *fig.* A bad-tempered, crabbed person.

1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* XXXV. 193 Our Colonel the most cross-grained old crabstick. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Crab-stick*, a bad-tempered child.

Cra·b-stock. [f. CRAB *sb.*[2]] A young crab-tree or wild apple-tree used as a stock to graft upon; *fig.* a person or thing of wild or unreclaimed nature.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Nt.-Walker* I. i, Graft me a dainty medlar on his crabstock. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 47 There may be such a Crab-stock as cannot by all ingrafting be corrected. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 18 The Crabstock's close-wrought grain. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XX. 281 You know me well enough by this time, young Crab-stock, to make a pretty good guess.

Cra·b-tree[1]. [f. CRAB *sb.*[2]]

1. The wild apple-tree.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 646 *Hec arbutus*, crabtre. 1481 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 340 Duos crabtrees crescentes. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 134 To sell..the crabbe-trees to myllers, to make cogges and ronges. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 47 b, An Appel tre..is called..in ye Southe Countre, a Crab tre. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 205 We haue, Some old Crab-trees here at home, That will not be grafted to your Rallish. 1703 STEELE *Tend. Husb.* I. iii, There's a crabtree, near our house, which .. has brush'd our jackets, from Father to son for several generations. 1794 SOUTHEY *Retrospect*, The crab-tree, which supplied a secret hoard With roasted crabs to deck the wintry board.

2. *attrib.* a. Of or pertaining to the crab-tree. b. Resembling a crab-tree; crooked, knotted.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 137 Graffe it in a crabbe-tree stocke. 1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* (Britten & Holl.), The crab-tree porter of the Guild Hall gates. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, V. iv. 7 Fetch me a dozen Crab-tree staues, and strong ones. 1678 (ed. 2) BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1879) 105 He getteth him a grievous Crab-tree Cudgel .. and beats them fearfully. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 1 May 7/1 The cadets suffered themselves to be beaten with a crabtree stick.

c. *Comb.*, as *crab-tree-faced, -like* adjs.

1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* (Arb.) 117 Of bodie bygge and strong he was, and somwhat *Crabtre faced. *c* 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* II. ii, I lik'd him not, he had such a crabtree-fac'd countenance. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 55 Zeno the crabbe-tree-fac'd Stoicke. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 237 As your body is crooked, *crabtree like, and growen out of all order, so your mynde is.

Crab-tree[2]: see CRAB *sb.*[3]

†**Crabut.** *Obs.* [Derivation uncertain. Cf. F. *crapaudeau, crapaudine*, ancient pieces of artillery.] A kind of fire-arm, used in 17th c.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 31 (The names of all sorts of great Ordinance and peeces, and their appurtenances.) Carbines, Crabuts, long Pistols, short Pistols. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 69 For..Coliuers, Crabuts, Carbins. 1659 HOWELL *Vocab.* § vi, Smaller guns as courriours, harquebusses, muskets, crabuts, carbines.

Cra·b-weed. = CRAB-GRASS 1 and 2.

1790 *Trans. Soc. Enc. Arts* VIII. 89 A marine plant called Crab-weed..grew luxuriantly.

Crab-wood: see CRAB *sb.*[3]

Crab yaws. [f. CRAB *sb.*[1] + YAWS.] The West Indian name of a kind of yaws or framboesia attacking the soles of the feet and palms of the hands, forming ulcers with very hard edges.

1740 *Hist. Jamaica* 313 That which is called Crab-Yaws is never removed. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 33 In every instance ..of venereal taint in yaws, or crab yaws, I found it ineffectual, prior to the use of mercurials.

†**Craccus, cracus.** *Obs.* [? for *Caraccas*.] 'A kind of tobacco' (Halliwell).

1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* IV. i, We'll roar the rusty rascal out of his tobacco. Ay, and he had the best craccus in London. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* I. ii, Selling (which is a sin unpardonable) Of counterfeit Cods or musty English Cracus.

†**Craches.** *Herb.* Pimpernel or chickweed.

1530 PALSGR. 210/1 Craches herbe, *mouron* [*Mouron, mourron* = pimpernel, also chickweed (Cotgr.)].

†**Crachoun.** *Obs.* Also -on, -un. A word of uncertain origin, frequent in *Cursor Mundi*, the later texts of which render it *caitiff* or *wretch*.

[The only similar OF. word is *crachon* = F. *crachat* 'matter expectorated or spat out', which gives a possible sense in the quots. There is a curious likeness in sense and form between *crachoun* and *crathoun* (*crathon, craton*), although so many instances of both occur that the hypothesis of an error of *ch* for *th*, or the converse, seems to be inadmissible.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9014 (Cott.) Þe man sco has in hir bandon, He es forcasten als crachon. *Ibid.* 14717 Als crachuns [*Trin.* caitifs] he þam feld ilkan. *Ibid.* 18120 Þu ert nu crachun [*other MSS.* wrecche] fra þis sith. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 27063 (Fairf.) He lise ouer-commen as a crachoun.

Crachyd, obs. f. CRACKED.

Crack (kræk), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **crak**, 4 **krakke**, 5 **krak**, 6 **crakke, crake**, 6–7 **cracke**, 6– **crack**. [Goes with CRACK *v.* The sb. is not known in OE., but corresponding forms occur early in the cognate langs.: OHG. *chrac*, dial.G. *krack*, Du. *krak*, and OHG. **chrah*, MHG. and G. *krach*, MDu. *crak* (dat. *crāke*), mod.Du. *kraak*, E.Fris. *krak* and *krûk*. Cf. also F. *crac* (in Cotgr. 1611), similarly related to *craquer*.] *orig.* An imitation of the sharp sound caused by the sudden breaking of anything hard; whence, I. any sharp dry sound, II. a break or breaking of various kinds, with III. sundry transferred applications.

I. Of sound. **inarticulate.*

1. A sudden sharp and loud noise as of something breaking or bursting; *e.g.* the crack of a rifle, a whip, of breaking ice, bones, etc. Formerly applied also to the roar of a cannon, of a trumpet, and of thunder; the last is still common *dial.*, and in the archaic phrase the 'crack of doom', *i.e.* the thunder-peal of the day of judgement, or perh. the blast of the archangel's trump.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18953 (Gött.) All carpand of þat grisli crack. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1210 Cler claryoun crak cryed on-lofte. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 962 Gyffrounys legge to-brak, That men herde the krak. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* liv. 218 Huge and horible crakes of thuunder. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 60 The euyl that the thondir dois..is dune or ve heir the crak of it. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 127 Cannons with their thundryng cracks. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* IV. i. 117 What will the Line stretch out to th' cracke of Doome? 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 210 In Thunder, which is far off..the Lightning precedeth the crack, a good space. 1718 GAY *Let. to Mr. F.* 9 Aug., There was heard so loud a crack, as if heaven had split asunder. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 203, I made the necessary extension until the joint gave a crack. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* viii. 100 The crack of his whip. 1867 PARKMAN *Jesuits N. Amer.* xvi. (1875) 219 The deadly crack of the rifle.

b. A cannon-shot (*obs.*); a rifle-shot (*colloq.*).

Gynis [engines] *for crakkis, crakkis of wer*: cannon.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 250 Bot gynis for crakkis had he nane. *Ibid.* XIX. 399 Twa novelreis that day thai saw.. The tothir crakkis war of wer, That thai befor herd neuir eir. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. ii. 37 As Cannons ouer-charg'd with double Cracks. 1849 W. S. MAYO *Kaloolah* (1887) 23, I thought I'd take a crack at him. 1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* i. 3, I mean to carry you off .. for a crack at the rabbits.

c. A sharp, heavy, sounding blow. (*colloq.*)

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* XXII, I'll do your business myself with a crack on the head. 1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* ii. (Rtldg.) 11 You hit him an awful crack! 1882 J. STURGIS *Dick's Wand.* III. IV. XLVI. 156 To..hit him a crack over the sleek head.

2. The time occupied by a crack or shot; a moment, instant. *In a crack*: in a moment, immediately (cf. *in a twinkle*). *colloq.*

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Shepherd* I. i, I trow, when that she saw, within a crack, She came with a right thieveleſs errand back. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 161 They.. will be here in a crack. 1834 A. W. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Admin.* (1837) III. 162 He was a Reformer in the crack of a whip. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* IV. xxi. (1886) 171 He was on his feet again in a crack.

3. The breaking of wind, *ventris crepitus*. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 409 A crak of þe neþer ende. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxvi. 47, Lattand a crak, þat men mycht here. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 464 That he should..let a cracke downwards. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Soubchantre*.

** *vocal.*

4. Loud talk, boast, brag; hence, sometimes, exaggeration, lie. *arch.* or *dial.* (In this sense there was a tendency in 16th c. to use *crake* as a distinctive form. Cf. CRACK *v.* 6.)

c 1450 HARDING *Map of Scotl.* (National MSS. Scotl. II. lxx.), Wher Pluto..regneth in wo In his palais of pride with boste and crak [*rime* lak]. 1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 122 Notwythstondynge the Frenchemennys crakes. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* iii. (1877) 92 Crackes, lyes, vauntes, bostes and fables. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xi. 10 Leasinges, backbytinges and vain-glorious crakes. 1621–51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xiv. 122 Out of this fountain [conceit] proceed all those cracks and brags. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. Wks. (Globe) 657/2 *Tony.* That's a damned confounded—crack. [1892 Still heard from schoolboys, though *cracker* is more common.]

5. Brisk talk, conversation; *pl.* news. *Sc.* and *north dial.*

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Shepherd* II. i, Come sit down And gie's your cracks. What's a' the news in town? 1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* XXVI, They're a' in famous tune For crack that day. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 55 Gossips ay maun hae their crack. 1865 THOREAU *Cape Cod* V. 92 Having had another crack with the old man. 1880 BESANT & RICE *Seamy Side* XXVIII. 243 To have a crack with the boatman on the beach.

II. Breaking; fissure.

6. *Thieves' slang.* House-breaking.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., *The crack* is the game of house-breaking; *a crack* is a breaking any house or building for the purpose of plunder. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxii, 'Here', said Toby..'Success to the crack!'

7. A fissure or opening formed by the cracking, breaking, or bursting of a hard substance.

1530 PALSGR. 210/2 Cracke, breakyng, *fente*. 1694 *Coll. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 30 A Mountain..full of craks all filled up with Snow. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 37 Centipedes..come out of the cracks..of the walls.

b. A break in which the parts still remain in contact; a partial fracture.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 21 In case their peeces by overcharging..or crackes, or rifts, doo breake. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 43, I have very often been able to make a crack or flaw, in some convenient pieces of Glass, to appear and disappear at pleasure. 1758 *Handmaid to Arts* (1764) II. 347 The surface will appear covered with.. a net-work of an infinite number of cracks. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 86 The most porous pieces [of charcoal], and such as are full of cracks. *Mod.* A crack in the bell so minute as to be with difficulty distinguished.

8. Of things immaterial: A flaw, deficiency, failing, unsoundness.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 46 Such, as so vse me, will finde a fowle Cracke in their Credite. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 415 My loue to thee is sound, sans cracke or flaw. 1611 — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 322, I cannot Beleeve this Crack to be in my dread Mistresse. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 7 The man who has no defect or crack in his character.

9. The breaking of the voice; cracked or broken condition of voice.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 236 Though now our voyces, Haue got the mannish cracke.

10. A flaw of the brain; a craze, unsoundness of mind.

1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Katk.* III. 9 Here they come reeling..hauing a cracke in their heads. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 143 A man most subject to the most wonderfull Crack. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 178 ¶ 2 The Upholsterer, whose Crack towards Politicks I have heretofore mention'd. 1891 *Month* LXXII. 494 The crack in Laurence Oliphant's mind was growing wider.

III. Transferred and doubtfully derived senses.

†11. A lively lad; a 'rogue' (playfully), a wag.

[Conjectured by some to be short for *crack-hemp, crack-halter, crack-rope*, used playfully. Cf. also mod. Icel. *krakki* 'urchin'.]

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 34 When hee was a Crack, not thus high. 1607 — *Cor.* I. iii. 74 *Val.* Tis a Noble childe. *Virg.* A Cracke Madam. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i, Enter Cupid and Mercury, disguised as Pages. *Mer.* .. Since we are turn'd cracks, let's study to be like cracks; practise their language and behaviours. 1615 HEYWOOD *Four Prentises* Wks. 1874 II. 253 It is a rogue, a wag..A notable dissembling lad, a Cracke. 1649 W. M. *Wand. Jew* (1857) 44 Who is it, Joculo? A melancholy Hee-cat (sir) said the cracke, a wilde man. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 76 An arch Crack..had observed what counterfeit Rogues the major part of these were.

†12. [from 4] A boaster, braggart, liar. *Obs.*

c 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* (1659) F, If I snip not off their purses then call me crack. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 405 A crack or boasting fellow, *gloriosus*.

13. [from 5] One full of conversation. *Sc.*

1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) I. 349 A bauld crack that auld papist body. 1829 — *Antiq.* Advt., To be a gude crack, that is, to possess talents for conversation.

†14. [? from 8] A woman of broken reputation; a wench, a prostitute. *Obs.*

1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* V. ii, He that you quarrel'd with about your Crack there. 1706 COLLIER *Refl. Ridic.* 379 Her Beauty, Wealth and Birth, could not secure her from being consider'd as a Crack. 1715 VANBRUGH *Country Ho.* II. v, My Sister was with me, and it seems he took her for a Crack. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 27 Cracks that Coach it now. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T., Crack*, a whore.

†15. [from 10] A crack-brain, a crazy fellow.

a 1701 SEDLEY *Grumbler* II, Is not that the Crack you turn'd away yesterday? 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 251 ¶ 2, I cannot get the Parliament to listen to me, who look upon me, forsooth, as a Crack, and a Projector.

16. That which is the subject of boast or eulogy; that which is 'cracked up'; a horse, player, ship, regiment, etc. of superior excellence: see CRACK *a.*

1637 SHIRLEY *Hyde Park* IV. iii, *1st Gent.* What dost think, Jockey? *2nd Gent.* The crack o' the field's against you. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* V. i. 1703 *English Spy* 255 (Farmer) Most noble cracks and worthy cousin trumps. 1843 (*title*), Cracks of the Day [with engravings of celebrated race-horses]. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 16 Apr., They were the 'cracks' of the regulars, as the Scottish and the London were the 'cracks' of the volunteers. 1881 *Daily News* 9 July 2 (*Cricket*) When the Harrow crack had made 90, he was badly missed at mid-off. 1886 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 207 Our leading counsel—we had engaged a couple of cracks—began to state our case.

17. [from the vb. 11] *Thieves' slang.* A burglar; = CRACKSMAN.

1749 GOADBY *Life Bampfylde-M. Carew* (Farmer), No strange Abram, ruffler crack. 1857 *Punch* 31 Jan. 49/2 (*Slang Song*) The High-toby, mob, crack and screeve model-school.

18. *slang.* Dry wood (from its sound in breaking, or burning). (Cf. CRACKMANS.)

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 328 The next process is to look for some crack (some dry wood to light a fire).

Crack (kræk), *v.* Forms: 1 **cracian**, 3 **craky, chrakien**, 3–4 **craken**, (4 **craccke**), 4–7 **crake, crak**, 5–6 **crakke**, 6–7 **cracke**, 6– **crack.** [Common Teutonic: OE. *cracian* (:—**krakôjan*) = OHG. *krachôn, chrahhôn*, MHG. and mod.G. *krachen*, MDu. *cräken*, mod.Du. and Low G. *kraken*. Mod.Du. has also a by-form *krakken*, dial. HG. *kracken*:—OLG. *krakkôn*. Cf. also Fr. *craquer, cracquer* in same sense (16th c.), perh. from German. The regular phonetic descendant of OE. *cracian* is *crake* (cf. *macian make, wacian wake*), which showed a tendency in 16th c. to become a distinct form (in sense 6), and is now actually so used dialectally, *e.g.* in Essex. The form with short vowel has probably prevailed through the influence of the sb., and the continuous tendency to keep the word echoic, as in *cuckoo*; the mod. Du. and dial. Germ. parallel form goes back to an early date.]

orig. To make a dry sharp sound in breaking, to break with this characteristic sound; hence, in branch I, mainly or exclusively of the sound; in II, of the act of breaking.

I. Referring mainly to the sound.

1. *intr.* To make a sharp noise in the act of breaking, or as in breaking; to make a sharp or explosive noise (said of thunder or a cannon (chiefly *dial.*), a rifle, a whip, etc.).

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xlv[i]. 3 Us þuhte for þam ȝeþune, þæt sio eorþe eall cracode. *c* 1205 LAY. 1875 Banes þer crakeden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3568 (Gött.) His heued bigines for to schake.. And his bonis for to crac. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 4438 The speris craketh swithe thikke. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xciv. (1495) 585 Comyn salt cracketh and sperkleth in fyre. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 370 The thoner fast gan crak. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxi. 6 Mourne therfore yᵗ thy loynes crack withall. 1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 23 b, Moist wood that cracketh in the fire. 1621–51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. 285 *Aurum fulminans* which shall..crack lowder then any gunpowder. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 174 At every twist the bones of the buffalo were heard to crack. 1788 *Trifler* No. xxiv. 309 The whips of the postillions again cracked. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. 26 Trees..That tumble cracking.

b. *colloq.* To shoot (with fire-arms), fire.

1871 *Standard* 23 Jan., Skirmishers went forward and cracked at the retreating foemen.

2. *trans.* To cause (anything, e.g. a whip, one's thumb) to make a sharp noise.

1647 STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 45 The carter cracks his whip. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 275 Waiting-Women .. who..crack all the Joynts of their Arms. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 55 The post boy cracked his whip incessantly. 1877 BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulc.* I. viii. 96 Flourishing his stick, and cracking scornful fingers.

3. To strike with a sharp noise; to slap, smack, box. Now *dial.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CV. iii, [The] Danes all were .. Without mercie cracked vpon the croune. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* iv. 21 'She oughter cracked me over de head for bein' so sarcy.'

b. *Cricket slang.* To hit (a ball) hard with the bat.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 19 May, Ulyett let out at Morley and cracked him hard to the on for a brace of 4's.

†4. *intr.* To break wind, *crepitum reddere*. *Obs.*

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxi, Then he..belched, cracked, yawned, etc. *a* 1693 *Ibid.* III. v. 54.

5. *trans.* To utter, pronounce, or tell aloud, briskly, or with *éclat*; formerly in *crack a boast, word, jest*; and still in *crack a joke.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 99 Wordes that he craketh. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 81 He crakked boost, and swor it was nat so. 1402 HOCCLEVE *Let. of Cupid* 328 Kepe thyn owne what men clappe or crake! *a* 1420 — *De Reg. Princ.* 3092 Not a worde dar he crake. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 83 Myn enemyes craked and spake many grete wordes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. iii. 16 And further did uncomely speeches crake [*rime* take]. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Horace's Art of P.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 733/2 Or crack out bawdy speeches, and unclean. 1721 BOLINGBROKE in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 17 He cracked jests. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 211/1 [He] would fain have cracked a joke upon their extraordinary dispatch. 1767 *Babler* I. 265 He..will..even..crack his indelicate ambiguities upon his children. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Thorns in Cush.* (1876) 47 Whilst the doctor .. cracked his great clumsy jokes upon you.

6. *intr.* To talk big, boast, brag; sometimes, to talk scornfully (of others). Now *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 111 Hard I never none crak so clere out of toyne. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* Ded. viii, Yᵉ Scottes will aye bee bostyng & crakyng. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. i. (Arb.) 12 All the day long is he facing and craking Of his great actes in fighting and fraymaking. 1621–51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. II. i, What is it they crake so much of? 1633 T. ADAMS *Comm. 2 Peter* ii. 1 Thus the ringleaders begin..to crack of their forces. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. I. i. (1852) 277 One that would much talk and crack of his insight. 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* I. i, Thou art always cracking and boasting. 1852 CARLYLE *Let.* in Froude *Life in Lond.* (1884) II. xx. 107 My sleep was nothing to crack of. 1855 E. WAUGH *Lanc. Life* (1857) 24 That's naut to crack on.

†b. with *obj. cl.* To boast. *Obs.*

1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* ii. C vij b, Thei bosted and craked religiouslye dreames to be shewed and declared of God. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 181 Lorde how the Flemines bragged, and the Hollanders craked, that Calice should be wonne and all the Englishemen slain. 1621–51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. v. I. iii, Which he..crackes to be a most soveraigne remedie. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 38 [The Stoics] crack that the duties of Virtue are therefore honest and desirable.

†c. *trans.* (with simple *obj.*) To boast of. *Obs.*

1653 *Brevis Disq.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 318 They continually crake the perpetual Consent of the Fathers.

7. *intr.* To converse briskly and sociably, chat, talk of the news (see the *trans.* 'crake a word' in 5). *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 37 As they were crackand in this case..In came the ȝow, the mother of the Lam. 1529 LYNDESAY *Complaynt* 235 Bot sum to crak, and sum to clatter. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Navigatioun* 201 They tuik some curage, and begouth to crak. 1787 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 135 The cantie auld folks crackin crouse. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 115 He'd many things to crack on with his ale. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* II. iv. 88 'Twa o' them walkin' an' crackin' their lane.'

8. *trans. Crack up*: to praise, eulogize (a person or thing). So *to crack into* (*repute*, etc.) *colloq.*

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* XXXIII. 392 'Our backs is easy ris. We must be cracked up or they rises, and we snarls .. You'd better crack us up, you had!' 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. vi, Then don't object to my cracking up the old School House, Rugby. 1884 *American* VII. 334 Mexico..is not what it has been cracked up to be. 1892 *Standard* 1 Jan. 3/3 Unfortunate individuals who are for a time 'cracked' into reputation by ill-advised patrons.

II. Referring mainly to the breaking indicated by the sound.

9. *trans.* To break anything hard with a sudden sharp report; now chiefly of things hollow, a skull, a nut, etc.

c 1300 *Havelok* 568 Hise croune he ther crakede Ageyn a gret ston. *Ibid.* 914 Stickes kan ich breken and kraken. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 76 Quikliche cam a cacchepol and craked a-two here legges. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 80 To Crakk nuttes, *nucliare*. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 42 To cracke the nutte, he must take the payne. 1599 GREENE *Alphonsus* I. 7 Every coward that durst crack a spear..for his lady's sake. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 50 They crackt a peeces the glasse-windowes. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 573 Who heaved his blade aloft, And crack'd the helmet thro', and bit the bone. 1863 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* V. (1865) 111 [Diogenes] taking a louse from his head, cracked it upon her altar.

†b. (from *fig.* use of phr. *to crack a nut*: see NUT) To puzzle out, make out, solve, discuss. *Obs.*

1622 FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* II. ii, I'll come sometimes, and crack a case [at law] with you. 1712 SWIFT *To Dr. Sheridan*, When with much labour the matter I crackt. 1768 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XII. 409 Logic you cannot crack without a tutor.

10. *transf.* To get at the contents of (a bottle or other vessel); to empty, drink, 'discuss'.

?15.. in Ritson *Robin Hood* II. xxxvii. 60 They went to a tavern and there they dined, And bottles cracked most merrilie. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, V. iii. 66 You'l cracke a quart together? Ha, will you not? 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 164 And sometimes stay to crack a Pot or two with the good Host. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. ix, When two gentlemen..are cracking a bottle together at some inn. 1775 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 25/2, I think we may venture to crack another bottle. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iii. (1876) 223 [He] bragged about .. the number of bottles that he..had cracked overnight.

11. *Thieves' slang.* To break open. *To crack a crib*: to break into a house.

1725 *New Cant. Dict., Crack*, is also used to break open; as, *To crack up a Door.* 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*,

Crack, to break open. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xix, The crib's barred up at night like a jail; but there's one part we can crack. 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* xxxvii. (D.), If any enterprising burglar had taken it into his head to crack that particular crib known as the Bridge Hotel.

12. *fig.* To break (a vow, promise, etc.). Now *dial.* *To crack tryst* (*Sc.*): to break or prove false to an engagement.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 342 Cracking in sunder the conditions of that covenaunt. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 256 He will crack a Commandment with her, and wipe off the Sin with the Church's Indulgence.

† **13.** *intr.* To snap or split asunder. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7202 (Trin.) Sampson waked of his nap, his bonde dud he al to crak. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3269 With corowns of clere golde that krakede in sondire. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 28 The hoopes of his barrels cracked and brake. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 21 The .. Rigging cracking and flying in Pieces. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 38 All her [Nature's] bonds Crack'd.

b. *trans.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. ii. 1 Blow windes, and crack your cheeks. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 148 Till..love-strained cries Crackt her poore heart-strings.

† **14.** *intr.* Of persons: To come to a rupture, split, break off negotiations. *Obs.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 301 Upon these two matters they crack.

15. *fig.* To come to pieces, collapse, break down. (Cf. *the bank broke.*) Now only in *racing slang.*

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 99 They came into this House, and voted themselves a Parliament. They acted high in some things, and soon cracked. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), The credit not only of banks, but of exchequers, cracks when little comes in, and much goes out. 1884 *Graphic* 13 Sept. 278/1 The first named [of the racing horses]..'cracked' some distance from home. 1891 *Sportsman* 8 July 8/4 Twice, however, the Dublin crew looked like 'cracking'.

16. *intr.* To break without complete separation or displacement of parts, as when a fracture or fissure does not extend quite across.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* xxxii. 325 For thrust [thirst] asundyr my lyppys gyn crake. 1675 SALMON *Polygraph.* II. xxii. 109 Some Colours as Lake, Umber and others .. will crack when they are dry. 1688 MIEGE *Fr. Dict.* s. v. *Crack*, These Boards begin to crack. *a* 1691 BOYLE (J.), By misfortune it cracked in the cooling. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 243 When full grown the skin cracks and forms little scales. 1832 G. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 232 With a piece of heated wire..he traces a line upon the globe, and..wetting the line thus traced, the glass will crack and divide along the line. 1855 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVI. I. 174 Heat causes these soils to crack. 1874 *Punch* 9 May, When the glaze on chinaware cracks, it is said technically to be crazed.

17. *trans.* To break or fracture (anything) so that the parts still remain in contact but do not cohere. (Often contrasted with *break* in its full sense.)

1605 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* I. § 99 Glasses that are once crackt, are soon broken. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 147 Money .. so crack'd or broken that it will no longer pass in Payment. 1845 D. JERROLD *Curtain Lect.* xiii. 31 There's four glasses broke and nine cracked. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* xi. 217 'Tis like a ball that time hath crackt. *Mod.* The servants say it was cracked before.

b. To break into fissures; to fissure, cause to split.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 226 Look to your Fountain-Pipes..lest the Frosts crack them. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 73 For a long time after the formation of the Earth till the Sun had crackt the outward crust thereof. 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 9 Oct., The poor old Bishop of London .. I think broke or cracked his skull. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. II. 1056 A..flash of lightning .. fell on the round tower of the church..the wall of which it cracked for the space of several feet. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* X. 122 The ground was everywhere cracked and dusty.

c. with *off*: *trans.* and *intr.*

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 43 Small..thick bubbles of Glass.. being crack'd off from the Puntilion whilst very hot, and so suffered to cool without nealing. 1824-8 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. (1846) I. 139 The varnish..cracked off.

18. *trans.* To break the musical quality or clearness of (the voice); to render hoarse or dissonant, like a cracked bell. Also *intr.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. v, He's hoarce; the poor boye's voice is crackt. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 153 Cracke the Lawyers voyce, That he may neuer more false Title pleade. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* Wks. 1738 I. 74 With such a scholastical Bur in their throats, as hath..crack'd their voices for ever with metaphysical Gargarisms. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xx. 249 The old Viking's voice was cracked and feeble. *Mod.* He was a fine singer before his voice cracked.

19. *fig.* (from the consequence of cracking the skull): To injure (the brain); to render of unsound mind. Cf. CRACKED **5**.

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* III. i, Alas, his care will go near to crack him. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* vii. 7 When wise men turn Oppressors, they have crackt Their understandings in the very Act. 1692 LOCKE *Toleration* III. ii, Having crack'd himself with an ungovernable Ambition. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 526 ₱3 Lest this hard student should..crack his brain with studying.

20. To damage (something immaterial) so that it can never again be sound; to ruin virtually.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 12 He lives .. Ne yet hath any knight his courage crackt. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 1 Not that we call any man to the cracking of his estate. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 95 [This]..hath much crak'd his Reputation. 1891 *Spectator* 6 July, Natural effect here is only suggested, because full effect would crack the drawing convention.

b. *esp.* in phr. *To crack credit.*

1567 *Test. K. Henrie Stewart* iv. in *Sempill Ball.* (1872) 9 Fra credite I crakit..No man wald trow the worde I did say. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* IV. 246 They had..dealt .. contrarie to..the law of armes, and thereby so greatlie cracked their credits. 1677 HORNECK *Gt. Law Consid.* iv. 95 He asperses and seeks to crack the credit of this spotless Virgin. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 266/2 Trust..not ..the Borrower if once or twice he hath cracked his Credit.

III. Of sharp or sudden action.

21. *trans.* To move with a stroke or jerk; to 'whip' *out* or *on*, snatch *out*, clap *on*. (*colloq.*)

a 1541 WYATT in Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. 454, I reached to the letters..but he caught them..and flung them..into the fire. I overthrew him and cracked them out. 1850 W. B. CLARKE *Wreck of Favorite* 10 Her commander had cracked on all the canvas she could carry.

22. *intr.* To 'whip' *on*, 'pelt' *along*, travel with speed; *Naut.* to clap *on* full sail (*colloq.*)

1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 43 He must have cracked on near about as fast as them other geese. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 31 July 74/2 The trio coming..as hard as they could crack. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxv. 133 [We] set the flying-jib and crack on to her again. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., To crack on*, to carry all sail. 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* II. xix. 126, I doubt if anything will hinder the Colonel from cracking on when he catches sight of us.

Crack (kræk), *a. colloq.* or *slang.* [CRACK *sb.* 16, used *attrib.*] Pre-eminent, superexcellent, 'first-class'.

1793 YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XIX. 95 [Sheep] called here [Suffolk] a crack flock, which is a provincial term for excellent. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 186 Crack regiments. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xiv, My sleeping-room..was the crack apartment of the hotel. 1839 THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* (1869) 365, I was..such a crack-shot myself, that fellows were shy of insulting me. 1884 *Christian World* 14 Aug. 612/1 It wasn't..the crack speakers that brought the crowds up.

Crack (kræk), *adv., int.* [The vb. stem so used.]

1. *adv.* With a crack, with a cracking sound. (Cf. *bang, bump*, etc.)

1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* II. 18 Crack! went the whip, and away flew the horses! 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* II. 269 Crack went his whip, and we were off. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 2 July 10/2 Crack went the mast.

2. *int.*

1698 VANBRUGH *Æsop* II. i, I'se get our wife Joan to be the queen's chambermaid; and then—crack says me I! and forget all my acquaintance. 1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) II. 3 Crack! all is gone and vanished on a sudden.

Crack- in combination occurs in two groups of compounds: 1. Combs. in which *crack-* is the vb. stem governing an object: CRACK-HALTER, -HEMP, -JAW, -NUT, -ROPE, -TRYST; so † *crack-fart*, deriv. *-er* (see quots.). 2. Combs. in which *crack-* app. stands for *cracked-* (which is occasionally found in early examples): as CRACK-BRAIN(ED, -GROAT, -HEADED, -SKULL, -WINDED.

1569 in Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* IV. (1721) 212 Excommunications..are but what our Famous Queen Elizabeth, when Excommunicated by Pope Sergius, called them, the Popes Crackfarts. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. 15 Her Head-Quarters Where e're she [Fame, Rumour] roam'd by day, was the Crack-farters!

Crack, obs. dial. f. CRAG *sb.*[1]

Crackable (kræ·kăb'l), *a.* [f. CRACK *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being cracked.

1862 *Guardian* 16 Apr. 1 The fort which can mount the hugest ordnance, and can be so constructed as not to be crackable. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 221 Most of them of a brittle crackable nature.

b. as *sb.* (in *pl.*) Things that can be cracked. (*nonce-use*, after *eatables*, etc.).

1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 100 Fond o' breaking crackables.

Hence **Crackabi·lity**, quality of being crackable.

1810 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* 344 The crackability, which is here made the characteristic of this sort of nut.

† **Crackaret.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. CRACK, after F. *sansonnet*: see Cotgr.] = CRACK *sb.* 3.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. ii, To quell him comes Q. R. who limping frets At the safe passe of trixie Crackarets.

Crack-brain (kræ·kbrēn). [For *crackt-brain*: see next and CRACK- 2.] One having a cracked brain or impaired intellect; a crazy fellow.

c 1570 *Marr. Wit & Sc.* II. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 334 Such a crackbrain as thou art. *a* 1662 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 91 Sure, once thou wast No crack-brain. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 329 If the unhappy crackbrain has any handicraft.

b. *attrib.*

1718 BP. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* Ded., Any crack'd brain Girl. 1815 LAMB *Lett. to Southey* in Talfourd II. 10 These crack-brain metaphysics.

Crack-brained (kræ·kbrēnd), *a.* Formerly **cracked-, crackt-brained.** [f. prec. + -ED.] Having the brain cracked or crazy, crazy-pated, impaired in intellect.

1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 209 He would .. have called him idle head, cracked-brained, fool. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 15 Crack-brain'd Menippus. 1671 GLANVILL *Disc. M. Stubbe* 28 A crackt-brain'd Noddy. 1739 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 212 They always took me to be a little crack-brained at Oxford. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* I. 214 One of those crack-brained wits, — half wit, half fool. 1862 TRENCH *Mirac.* Introd. 82 A certain crack-brained enthusiasm for..allegorical interpretation.

Cracked (krækt), *ppl. a.* Forms: (5 **crachyd**), 6-8 **crackt, crack'd**, 7- **-ed.** [f. CRACK *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Broken by a sharp blow.

[*c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 2027 He stode schakyng, the sothe to sayne, Crokyd and crachyd thertoo.] 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 201 Not woorth a crakt nut. 1596 SHAKS. I. *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 96 We must haue bloodie Noses, and crack'd Crownes. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 477 The cracked rice (broken in the process of removing the hull).

2. Burst asunder, fissured, full of cracks.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 49/10 Cracked, *rimosus.* 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* Pref., A ship..so rent with rocks, so crackt and vtterly decaied. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 116 Their tongue is red, dry, and cracked. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* iii, The lips were parched and cracked in many places. *Mod.* The parched and cracked soil of the plain.

3. Broken without separation of parts, fractured; partially broken so as to be no longer sound.

1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 5 Half Groats .. being Silver (howbeit they be cracked) shall..be current. *a* 1631 DRAYTON *Triumph David*, His brazen armour gaue a iarring sound Like a crackt bell. 1685 *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 173 The crackt pot seldom breaks. 1817 SHELLEY *Hate* 2 He took an old cracked lute. 1879 TENNYSON *Falcon*, But one piece of earthenware..and that cracked!

4. *fig.* Damaged, having flaws; impaired or unsound in constitution, moral character, reputation, etc., blemished; † bankrupt (*obs.*).

1527 *St. Papers Henry VIII*, I. 278 Contynuyng my jorneys..withe suche diligence, as myn olde and cracked body may endure. *c* 1575 FULKE *Confut. Doct. Purgatory* (1577) 395 His cracked credit is nothing regarded of vs. 1609 DEKKER *Gulls Horne-bk.* 25 Stammering out a most false and crackt Latin oration. 1632 ROWLEY *Woman never vext* in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 167 These two crack'd gallants Are in several bonds.. For a debt of full two thousand a-piece. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1564/4 Two Geldings, one of them black..his Wind a little crack'd. 1688 MIEGE *Fr. Dict.* s. v., Crackt .. *qui a fait banqueroute.* 1704 SWIFT *Project Adv. Relig.*, A cracked chambermaid. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 39 A masculine widow, of cracked character.

5. Of the brain, mind, etc.: Unsound, impaired, somewhat deranged. Of a person: Unsound in mind, slightly insane, crazy. (Now *colloq.*)

1611 COTGR., *Estropié de caboche, ou de cervelle*, frantick, witlesse, braine-sicke, brain-crackt. 1614 BP. HALL *Recollect. Treat.* 758 That which this man was wont so oft to object to his brother (a crackt braine). 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* Wks. 1812 IX. 165 Would you not think him a little cracked? 1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* II. i, You are as studious as a crack'd Chymist. 1775 JOHNSON 18 Apr. in *Boswell*, I never could see why Sir Roger is represented as a little cracked. 1844 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 29, I must have been cracked to have written it, for I have no evidence. 1874 MAUDSLEY *Respons. in Ment. Dis.* ii. 49 They were cracked, but as it has been remarked, the crack let in light.

6. Of the voice: Sounding like a cracked bell, broken in musical quality or clearness.

1739 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. (1884) II. 22 Imagine .. all this transacted by cracked voices. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* IV. 522 Old Cuzzoni, who sung ..with a thin crackt voice. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 173 Shelley's [voice] was equally extraordinary, being what I should call a cracked soprano. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho. Sev. Gables* xvii, The cracked jarring note.

7. *Comb.*: see CRACK-BRAINED, CRACK-WINDED.

Cracken, var. of KRAKEN.

Cracker (kræ·kəɹ). Also 6 **crakar, 6-7 craker.** [f. CRACK *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which cracks (in any of the senses of the vb.).

1. *gen.*

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of News* Prol. for Crt., To scholars ..above the vulgar sort Of nut-crackers, that only come for sight. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 14/1 A teller of anecdotes and cracker of jokes. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* II. xviii, A professional in his own line, a cracker of cribs.

2. *esp.* A boaster, braggart; *hence*, a liar.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 12 Crakars and bosters with Courters auenterous. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 121 Two good hay makers, woorth twentie crakers. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 147 What cracker is this same that deafes our eares With this abundance of superfluous breath? 1652 ASHMOLE *Theatr. Chem.* CX. 208 Beware..Of Boasters and Crackers, for they will thee beguile. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 48 Crackers against you are hang'd in Effigy.

3. *familiar* or *colloq.* A lie.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* III. iv, Crackers Put now upon me? 1863 READE *Hard Cash* I. 28 That was a cracker of those fellows. 1871 *Daily News* 24 July, Learning to tell lies, and call them 'crackers'.

4. *U.S.* A contemptuous name given in southern States of N. America to the 'poor whites'; whence, familiarly, to the native whites of Georgia and Florida. Also *attrib.*

According to some, short for CORN-CRACKER; but early quots leave this doubtful.

1784 *Lond. Chron.* No. 4287 Maryland, the back settlements of which colony had since the peace been greatly disturbed by the inroads of that hardy banditti well known by the name of Crackers. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 73 Sometimes .. my host would be of the humblest class of 'crackers', or some low, illiterate German or Irish emigrants. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 548 The operatives in the cotton-mills are said to be mainly 'Cracker girls' (poor whites from the country). 1887 *Beacon* (Boston) 11 June, The word *Cracker*..is supposed to have been suggested by their cracking whips over oxen or mules in taking their cotton to the market. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 240 They will live like the crackers of Georgia or the moonshiners of Tennessee.

5. A local name for the Pintail Duck (*Dafila acuta*), and the Corn-crake (*Crex pratensis*).

1678 RAY *Willoughby's Ornith.* 376 The Sea-Pheasant or Cracker: *Anas caudacuta.* 1812 SMELLIE & WOOD *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* X. 155 Pintail, Sea Pheasant or Cracker. 1843 YARRELL *Hist. Brit. Birds* (1845) III. 253. 1885 SWAINSON *Provinc. Names of Birds* (E. D. S.) 177 Corn Crake .. Creck, Cracker, or Craker (*North; Salop*). Bean crake, or Bean cracker (*South Pembroke*).

6. A kind of firework which explodes with a sharp report or a succession of sharp reports.

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 39 Yes, yes, with squibs and crackers brauely. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Nov., Seeing the boys in the streets flying their crackers. 1702 DE FOE *Reform. Manners*, These are the Squibs and Crackers of the Law, Which Hiss, and make a Bounce, and then withdraw. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xx. 206 Not a schoolboy but would have had his..pockets stuffed with crackers.

b. (In full *cracker bon-bon.*) A *bon-bon*, or small parcel of sweets, etc., containing a fulminant, which explodes when pulled sharply at both ends.

1841 ALB. SMITH *Delightful People* in *Mirror* XXXVII. 404 He exploded a cracker bonbon. 1844 — *Mr. Ledbury* xxiv. (1886) 75 They paid compliments, and said clever things, and pulled crackers. 1882 B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* I. iv. 61 You remember the cracker we pulled together ..on Monday, and I would not show you the motto?

†7. A pistol. *Obs. slang.* (Cf. BARKER 4.)

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xxv, I don't value your crackers of a rope's end.

8. An instrument for cracking or crushing something; a crusher; *spec.* in *pl.* nut-crackers.

1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* III. ii, A pair of nut-crackers. *a* 1659 OSBORN *Observ. Turks* (1673) 344 The Tongues being at the best but the Crackers of Knowledge: the Kernel remaining useless .. till picked and dressed by Employment and Experience. 1799 SOUTHEY *Nondescripts* vi, It were an easy thing to crack that nut Or with thy crackers or thy double teeth. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Cracker..* 3. One of the deeply grooved iron cylinders which revolve in pairs and grind the tough, raw caoutchouc. 1884 *West Sussex Gaz.* 25 Sept., Turnip slicer, oilcake cracker.

b. *humorously* (in *pl.*). The teeth.

1815 LAMB *Let. to Wordsw.* 9 Aug., I conjecture my full-happiness'd friend is picking his crackers.

9. A thin hard biscuit. (Now chiefly in U. S.)

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 459 Twenty barrels .. flour, 20 barrels crackers, 30 bags navy bread. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* Wks. (1890) XIII. 179 *note*, His patent for a machine that rolls and cuts crackers and biscuits. 1855 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 108 Crackers, toast, and tea. 1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 28 The hunters live chiefly on bread or crackers.

10. *pl.* (*S. Africa*). (See quot.)

1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 13 Sheepskin trousers—which, from the sound they make at every movement of the wearer, are called 'crackers'. *Ibid.* 121 Equipped in the easy..dress of a broad brimmed 'Jem Crow' hat, a fustian jacket, leather 'crackers'.

11. *slang.* a. A 'cracking' or 'rattling' pace.

1871 *Daily News* 1 Nov. (Farmer), The shooting party, mounting their forest ponies, came up the straight a cracker. 1891 N. GOULD *Doub. Event* 124 Rob Roy made the pace a cracker past the sheds. 1892 *Field* 9 Apr. 514/2 The deer.. went a rare cracker over Shirt Hill.

b. A break-down, a smash: cf. CRACK *v.* 15.

1869 *Daily News* 8 Nov. (Farmer), He's gone a cracker over head and ears.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Cra·cker** *v. trans.*, to pelt with crackers. **Cra·ckeress,** a female cracker. **Cra·ckery,** crackers collectively.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 5 They may not squib and cracker the inhabitants. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 690 This young crackeress was..ill dressed and untidy. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 57 As much of squibbery and crackery as our boys can borrow.

Cracket (kræ·kĕt). *north. dial.* Also **-it.** [var. of CRICKET.]

1. = CRICKET, a low stool (called in Scotl. a *crackey-stool*).

1635 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 301 Maiking a cracket to kneall on. 1665 *Ibid.* 332 For a crackett for the reading pew, *is.* 1743-4 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 259 You desired me..to send you a pattern for crackets. 1834 *Bishoprick Garland* 54 He sits on his cracket. 1889 *Archæol. Æliana* N. S. XIII. 311 A third [cockpit]..where chairs and tables, stools and crackits..were regularly fought for.

2. = CRICKET, an insect.

1803 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 69 The crackets were chirping on the hearth.

Crackey ! var. of CRIKEY, an exclamation.

†**Cra·ck-groat.** *Obs.* [See CRACK- 2.] A 'cracked' or damaged groat.

[Cf. 1503 in CRACKED 3.] 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* (1879) 367 Like those crack-groats and fourpence-halfpennies that rich men carry in their Purses, when their Gold is in their Trunks at home.

†**Cra·ck-halter.** *Obs.* [f. CRACK *v.* + HALTER.] One likely to crack or strain a halter, *i.e.* to die by the gallows; a gallows-bird; = *crack-hemp, crack-rope.* Also playfully: cf. '*rogue*'.

It has been suggested that the original sense was perhaps 'one who has cracked or broken the halter, and so escaped death'.

1566 GASCOIGNE *Supposes* i. 4 You crackhalter, if I catch you by the ears, I'll make you answer directly. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 30 The litle crackhalter that carrieth his maisters pantouffles. 1607 DEKKER *Northw. Hoe* IV. Wks. 1873 III. 52 Fetherstones boy, like an honest crack-halter, layd open all to one of my prentices.

Cra·ck-headed, *a.* [See CRACK- 2.] = CRACK-BRAINED, crazy.

1796 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* v. iii, She likes our crack-headed old doctor. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 395 What would you have me say to a crack-headed fellow like this?

†**Cra·ck-hemp.** *Obs.* [f. CRACK *v.* + HEMP.] = CRACK-HALTER.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 46 *Vin.* Come hither crack-hempe. *Bion.* I hope I may choose Sir. *Vin.* Come hither you rogue.

Crackiness (kræ·kinės). *colloq.* [f. CRACKY + -NESS.] The quality of being 'cracky'; eraziness.

1861 *Leisure Hours in Town* (1862) 131 An exhilaration that approaches to crackiness. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Oct. 5/2 A huskiness of voice, perceptible in his opening sentences .. and .. a slight indication of 'crackiness' in the closing sentences.

Cracking (kræ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CRACK *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CRACK.

1. The emission of a sharp sound as in the act of breaking or bursting, or the noise so emitted.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 452/114 Þoru3 noyse of þe crake3ingue þe guode man i-heorde: þat þut treo fel. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 116 Þe first cors come with crakkyng of trumpes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXI. 8720 Wryngyng of hondes, Clamur & crie, crakkyng of fyngurs. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccl.* vii. 6 The laughinge of fooles is like yº crackynge of thornes vnder a pott. 1658 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) IV. 203 Eeles do..stir at the cracking of thunder. 1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Melincourt* xxxviii, The cracking of whips. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 23 June 5/3 The cracking of rifles was..heard.

†2. Exaggerated talking, bragging, boasting. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 100 Crakynge, or boste, *jactancia, arrogancia.* 1462 *Paston Lett.* No. 452 II. 103 Hys gret crakyng and bost. 1564 RASTELL *Confut. Jewell's Serm.* 34 b, So much crakyng, so litle performyng. 1655 CAPEL *Tentations* 62 The Cracking of a coward before he loseth the Victory. 1692 *Christ Exalted* § 147 Let us learn to know our selves..without any cracking.

3. The breaking of anything hard and hollow; bursting or fissuring; partially fracturing.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5852 Crakkyng of cristis, crusshyng of speiris. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 80 A Crakkynge, *nucliacio.* 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xxviii. 130 When they [reindeer] walk, the joints of their feet make a noise like the clashing of flints, or cracking of nuts. 1735 J. PRICE *Stone-Br. Thames* 5 Keep the whole Frame compacted together from any cracking or opening. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) p. xcii, They..can sustain sudden alternations of heat and cold without cracking. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 54 Cracking of craniums was the rage.

4. Damaging (of credit, reputation, etc.); a flaw.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxv. (1617) 417 A cracking of his credit. 1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* Pref. 9 Even the courses of the strictest saynts have ther crackings; Peter was a good man, and yet dissembled.

5. *attrib.*

1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 192 Larger pebbles, very likely used as cracking-stones.

Cra·cking, *ppl. a.* [f. CRACK *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. That cracks or makes a sharp noise as in breaking; that breaks with a sharp report; that bursts asunder.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1165 Wyth such a crakkande kry, as klyffes haden brusten. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* xiv. (1681) 300 Roaring or distant Thunders signifie Wind; but cracking or acute Thunders Winds and Rain. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 74 Cracking whip and jingling gears. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* 243, I stepped across the cracking earth, and knew 'Twould yawn behind me.

†2. Bragging, boasting; boastful. *Obs.*

1528 ROY *Sat.* (Arb.) 43 Full of crakynge wordes inopinable. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvi. (Arb.) 184 The craking Scotts..made this bald rime vpon the English-men. 1603 BRETON *Packet Mad Lett.* 11/2 A Cracking Coward was well cudgeld for his knauery. 1687 MONTAGUE & PRIOR *Hind & P. Transv.* 20 Come leave your Cracking tricks.

3. *slang.* Vigorous, 'rattling', 'thumping'.

1880 LADY F. DIXIE *Across Patagonia*, He had gone quite ten miles at a cracking pace.

Crack-jaw (kræ·kˌdʒō), *a.* [f. CRACK *v.* + JAW *sb.*] Fit to crack the jaws; difficult to pronounce.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. xiii. 237 A Polish nobleman, a Count somebody; I never can remember their crack-jaw names. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* I. 232 The names are far too crackjaw. 1886 G. ALLEN *Maimie's Sake* v, Your outlandish crack-jaw foreigner lingo.

Crackle (kræ·k'l), *sb.* [f. the vb.]

1. The act of crackling; the emission of slight cracks.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* vi. 68 The occasional crackle when Allen folded his paper. 1855 COSTELLO *Stor. Screen* 76 The crackle of the blazing faggots. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xiv. 200 A thin crackle of laughter.

†2. Something that makes a crackling noise; a rattle. *Obs.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Trebejo*, a chesse boord, a childes crackle.

3. A kind of china ware characterized by the appearance of minute cracks all over its surface. Also *crackle-china, crackle-ware.* So *Crackle-glass*, a kind of glass of a similar character (originally made at Venice).

1867 MISS BRADDON *R. Godwin* I. 170 Curious specimens of crackle, brought home by the Captain. 1885 G. H. BROUGHTON *Sk. Rambles Holland* xvii. 231 Their rarest and choicest bits of old blue and crackle.

attrib. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 668 s.v. *Glass*, The *reticulated glass*, the *crackle glass*..are all due to the Venetians.

1883 MISS BRADDON *Gold. Calf* iv. 43 They had..sniffed at the stale *pot-pourri* in old crackle vases. 1881 *Scribn. Mag.* XXI. 266/2 A skin like yellow crackle-ware.

Crackle (kræ·k'l), *v.* [dim. and freq. of CRACK *v.*: see -LE.]

1. *intr.* To emit a rapid succession of slight cracks; to crepitate.

c 1560 T. INGELEND *Disob. Child* in *Dodsley* II. 315 My bones, alas, she will make to crackle. *c* 1657 COWLEY *Misc., Death W. Harvey* ix, Condemn it to the Fire, and joy to hear It rage and crackle there. 1682 CREECH tr. *Lucretius* (1683) 190 The Leaves all crackle. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* IX. 80 Our tatter'd sail-cloth crackled in the wind. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xix. 332 During the time of cooling the ice crackled audibly from its contraction. 1872 HARDWICK *Trad. Lanc.* 179 Huge logs blazed and crackled.

†b. To trill or quaver in singing. (Used in contempt.) *Obs.*

a 1500 *Cuckow & Night.* xxiv, My song is both true and plaine..though I cannot crakell so in vaine, As thou dost in thy throte.

†c. *Lute-playing.* (*trans.*) To play the notes of a chord in rapid succession instead of simultaneously; to execute an arpeggio. *Obs.*

1676 T. MACE *Musick's Mon.* 170 To crackle such three-part stops is only to divide each stop, with your thumb and two fingers, so as not to loose time, but give each crotchet its due quantity.

2. *trans.* To crush or break down with slight but rapidly continuous cracking; as in the case of anything hard and brittle.

1612 COTGR., *Crousiller entre les dents*, to crash, or crackle betweene the teeth, as a nut shell. 1881 J. W. OGLE *Harveian Oration* 119 The clown who crackles his chestnuts at the Christmas fire.

†3. *intr.* To crack and break *off* in small pieces. *Obs.*

1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* s.v. *Colour*, If there be too much gum, it will shine, and be apt to crackle off.

4. *trans.* To crack (jokes) in a small way. *nonce-use.*

1878 W. C. SMITH *Hilda* (1879) 181 That wits might crackle their jests so droll.

Crackled (kræ·k'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. CRACKLE *v.* + -ED 1.] a. Marked with small cracks upon the surface. b. Of roast pork: Having the skin crisp and hard (see CRACKLING *vbl. sb.* 2).

1659 GAYTON *Art Longev.* 32 The wayes are throng'd blockt up with bellies big, (And bellies would be so) for crackled pig. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Oct. 2/1 The appearance of crackled roast pork.

Cra·ckless, *a. rare.* Without a crack; flawless, whole, unbroken.

1616 J. DAVIES *Sir T. Overbury's Wife* Wks. (1876) 6 Then sith good name's (like glasse) as frail as clear, All care should keep it cracklesse in thy Dear.

Cracklin (kræ·klin), var. of CRACKLING, sense 5; perh. after F. *craquelin* biscuit.

1880 in WEBSTER *Supp.*, and in later Dicts.

Crackling (kræ·kliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb CRACKLE; the production of a rapid succession of slight cracking sounds; crepitation.

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 51 With wondrous crackling filling both our eares. 1611 BIBLE *Eccl.* vii. 6 The crackling of thornes vnder a pot. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 1. 252 Dry Scurvy with crackling of the Bones. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iii. 30 The crackling of the frozen snow beneath our ..feet.

fig. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 381 ¶ 13 Those little Cracklings of Mirth and Folly. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) III. IX. ii. 85 Gay bantering humour in him, cracklings, radiations.

2. The crisp skin or rind of roast pork (usually scored with parallel cuts).

1709 W. KING *Cookery* 486 But if it lies too long, the cracklings pall'd. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* iii. 17 When you roast a loin..cut the skin across, to make the crackling eat the better. 1823 LAMB *Elia, Roast Pig*, There is no flavour comparable..to that of the crisp, well-watched, not over-roasted, crackling, as it is well called. 1882 MRS. H. REEVE *Cookery & Housek.* 195 The object is to keep the crackling from scorching and to render it crisp.

b. In Cambridge University slang, applied to the three bars of velvet on the sleeve of the gown worn by students of St. John's College. (In reference to the nick-name 'hogs').

1873 in *Slang Dict.* 1891 *Proc. Soc. Antiquaries* 15 Jan. 217 Richly laced over the upper part of the arm, the 'crackling' as it would be called at Cambridge.

3. The residue of tallow-melting, used for feeding dogs. (Usually *pl.*) Cf. CRACON.

1621 *Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 628 (Jam.) That the candle-makeris prowyid thame selffis of houssis for *melting* of thair tallowe and cracklingis at some remote pairtis of the toun. 1844 J. F. W. JOHNSTON *Lect. Agric. Chem.* 884 Cracklings are the skinny parts of the suet from which the tallow has been for the most part squeezed out. *c* 1865 LETHEBY, in *Circ. Sc.* I. 94/1 The residue is sold under the name of greaves or cracklings, and is used for feeding dogs.

b. *dial.* and *U. S.* 'The crisp residue of hogs' fat after the lard is fried out. *Crackling-bread* is corn-bread interspersed with cracklings' (Bartlett).

1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* (1884) 27 A little fat melted in the pot, the cracklings carefully removed. 1887 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 31 Dec. 2/4 Half dozen pones of cracklin' bread, made from Georgia-raised hogs.

4. = CRACKNEL. Now *dial.* [= F. *craquelin.*]
1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten's Voy.* I. xxx. 58 A great siluer or guilt vessell full of bread baked like cracklinges. 1847–78 in HALLIWELL. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial., Cracklings*, crisp cakes.

5. = CRACKLE *sb.* 3, crackle-ware.
1876 OUIDA *Moths* ix. 109 Sipping tea..in an alcove lined with celadon and crackling.

† **6.** *Crackling-pokes* (Sc.): bags for holding explosives in old naval warfare. *Obs.*
1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Boitis man bayr stanis & lyme pottis ful of lyme in the craklene pokis to the top.

Crac·kling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That crackles; see the verb.
1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* xvii. F j, If crackling cartes, if tauernes noyse if stiffling dust disease the. *a* 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 226 Makinge thy peace with Heaven..With holy meale and cracklinge salt. 1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 109 I knew a careful swain, Who gave them to the crackling flames. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Serm.* i. (ed. 5) 3 Crackling wit.
Hence **Cra·cklingly** *adv.*
1611 COTGR., *Frioler*, to consume..cracklingly, or with a noise, as fire does stubble. 1855 *Chamb. Jrnl.* IV. 66 As he creeps cracklingly along [through a wood].

Crackly (kræ·kli), *a.* [f. CRACKLE + -Y: cf. *crack-y.*] Prone to crackle; crisp and brittle.
1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 78 The true Venetian crackly substance of water-colour, with the rich and transparent glazings of oil. 1884 *Mehalah* x. 144 I'm crisp and crackly like seaweed in an East wind.

Cra·ckmans. *Thieves' cant.* [see CRACK *sb.* 18: cf. *darkmans* = night.] A hedge.
1610 S. ROWLANDS *M. Mark-all, Crackmans*, the hedge. 1621 B. JONSON *Masque Met. Gipsies*, To their libkins at the Crackmans. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.* s.v., The Cull thought to have loap'd by breaking through the Crackmans. 1737 *Bacchus & Venus*, Thou the Crackmans down didst beat.

Cracknel (kræ·knĕl). Forms: 5 **crakenelle, krakenelle,** 5–6 **craknel**(l, 6 **crakenell, crackenel**(l, **cracknelle,** -nal, 6–9 -nell, 6– -nel. [app. an alteration of F. *craquelin*: cf. the dial. equivalent CRACKLING 4. With the F. cf. Flem. *craeceleink*, Du. *krakeling* in same sense, f. *krake* crack.]
1. A light, crisp kind of biscuit, of a curved or hollowed shape. Cf. CRACKLING 4.
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 48 Brede twyys bakyn, as krakenelle or symnel, or other lyke. 1481–90 *Howard Housh. Bks.* (Roxb.) 165 Item, to krakenelles j. *d.* 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xvii. 19 Whan the plate is hote, they cast of the thyn paste theron, and so make a lytle cake in maner of a crakenell, or bysket. 1530 PALSGR. 210/2 Crackenell, *craqueline.* 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 369 That oblation was..a bowed peece of breade (which we call a cracknell) baked in an ouen. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* xiv. 3 Take with thee ten loaues, and cracknels, and a cruse of honie. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cracknels*, a sort of Cakes made in shape of a Dish, and bak'd hard, so as to crackle under the Teeth. 1880 BEACONSFIELD *Endym.* lxxxix. 413 Plum cakes ..and no end of cracknels. 1884 *Punch* 23 Feb. 85/1 Crisp as a cracknel by Huntley and Palmer.
attrib. 1620 *Unton Invent.* 27 One little cracknell boule.
2. *pl.* Small pieces of fat pork fried crisp. (*local Eng.* and *U. S.*) Cf. CRACKLING 3 b.
3. = CRACKLE 3, CRACKLING 5. *rare.*
1821 T. G. WAINEWRIGHT *Ess. & Crit.* 221 And other crockery both cracknell and green dragon.

Cra·ck-nut, *sb.* and *a.*
A. *sb.* A nut-cracker. Now *dial.*
In the first quot. the meaning may be 'nuts that one cracks'.
16.. FLETCHER *Poems* 244 (in Wright *Prov. Dict.*) That sweet fool, Just wean'd from's bread and butter, and the school..Cracknuts and hobbihorse. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Wd-bk., Cracknuts*, nut-crackers.
B. *adj.* That cracks nuts.
1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 67 The little cracknut squirrel.

Crackow var. of CRAKOW.

† **Cra·ck-rack,** (*sb.*) *a. Obs.* An echoic word representing or describing a succession of cracks.
1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 53 Thee crack rack crashing the vnwytting pastor amazeth.

† **Cra·ck-rope.** *Obs.* [f. CRACK *v.* + ROPE.]
1. = CRACK-HALTER; also = rogue, vituperatively, and playfully.
c 1450 HENRYSON *Tod's Confessioun* 48 (Jam.) Syne widdienek and crak-raip callit als, And till our hyre hangit up be the hals. 1571 EDWARDS *Damon & P.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 68 Away, you crack-ropes, are you fighting at the court-gate? 1611 COTGR., *Baboin*, a crackrope, waghalter, unhappie rogue, retchless villaine. 1620 SHELTON *Don Quix.* III. iii. 19 'Sancho, you are a Crack-rope', quoth Don Quixote, 'ifaith you want no Memory'. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. vii, About a score of fusty Crackropes and Gallowclappers.
2. *attrib.* or *adj.*
1611 *Tarlton's Jests* (1844) 19 There was a crack-rope boy, meeting Tarlton in London street. 1631 SHIRLEY *Love in Maze* IV. iii, You do not know the mystery: this lady is a boy, a very crack-rope boy. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxx, Ye crack-rope padder, born beggar, and bred thief.

† **Crackship.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* A mock title for a 'crack' (see CRACK *sb.* 11).
1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt* II. i, Did not he follow your crackship [a page] at a beck giveñ? 1607 MARSTON *What You Will* III. iii. 30 *Bid.* [a page] How live you? *Slip.* Miserably, complaining to your crack-ship.

Cra·ck-skull. *rare.* = CRACK-BRAIN.
1864 in WEBSTER. 1889 in E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (ed. 2).

Cracksman (kræ·ksmăn). *slang.* [f. CRACK *sb.* 6 + MAN: cf. *sportsman*, etc.] A housebreaker.
1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Cracksman*, a house-breaker. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* II. 86 You'll be a fine young cracksman. 1886 *Blackw. Mag.* 597 The skilled 'cracksmen thoroughly versed in the practical mechanics of burglary.

Crackt: see CRACKED.

Crack-tryst (kræ·k,trəist). *Sc.* [f. CRACK- I.] One who 'cracks' or breaks tryst (see CRACK *v.* 12); one who fails to fulfil an engagement
1817 CARLYLE *Early Lett.* (1886) I. 113 Thou shalt be punished as a crack-tryst.

Cra·ck-wi·llow. [f. CRACK *v.* + WILLOW.] A name for *Salix fragilis*, a species of willow with brittle branches.
1670 RAY *Catal. Plant.* 271 The Crack-willow. 1806 T. HARWOOD *Lichfield* 453 Near Stow-pool, the *salix fragilis*, crack-willow, flourishes. 1861 Miss PRATT *Flower Pl.* V. 80.

† **Crack-winded,** *a. Obs.* Also **cracked-, crackt-.** [f. CRACK- 2] = BROKENWINDED.
1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1550/4 The other a little crack winded. 1686 *Ibid.* No. 2136/4 A red roan Gelding..crackt-winded. 1706 *Ibid.* No. 4190/4 A sorrel chesnut Nag, a little crack winded.

Cracky (kræ·ki), *a.* [f. CRACK + -Y.]
1. Having cracks or fractures; prone to crack.
1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Slate*, That sort of Stone is not cracky, but firm and good. 1880 BLACKMORE *M. Anerley* I. xvii. 278 White buckled walls, and cracky lintels.
2. Somewhat cracked in intellect; crazy.
1854 H. STRICKLAND *Travel Thoughts* 99 Let cracky Carlyle say what he will. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., *A bit cracky*, partially crazy.
3. Abounding in conversation. *north.*, chiefly *Sc.*
1801 MACNEILL *Poems* (1844) 88 To mak us a' sae pleased and cracky. 1825 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* 355 They were rather civil, and very cracky creatures.

Cracoke: see CRAWKE.

† **Cracon.** *Obs.* Also **crauckond, crakan, craconum, krawkan, kraghen.** [Etymol. uncertain: perh. f. CRACK *v.* or F. *craquer*; cf. CRAWKE in same sense.] = CRACKLING 3: cf. Du Cange s.v. *Cremium.*
a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ci. 4 [cii. 3] Mi banes als krawkan dried þa [Lat. *sicut in frixorium confrixa sunt*]. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ci. 4 My banys as kraghen dryed [*v. rr.* crauckond, cracon, brent grees, crakan]. *c* 1450 *Medulla MS.* (in *Promp. Parv.* 101) A craconum of grece or talwhe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 80 Crakan, *cremium.*

‖ **Cracovienne** (krăkō·vi,e·n). [F. fem. adj. = Cracovian, f. *Cracovie* Cracow in Poland.] A kind of light and lively Polish dance.
1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV. xi, He could..execute a Cracovienne with all the mincing graces of a ballet heroine.

Cracus: see CRACCUS.

-cracy, formerly also **-cratie, -crasie,** a. F. *-cratie* (-krasi), ad. med.L. *-cratia*, a. Gr. *-κρατία*, in composition 'power, rule', f. *κράτος* strength, might, rule, authority. Already used in Greek in *ἀριστοκρατία* aristocracy, rule of the best-born, *δημοκρατία* democracy, popular government, *ὀχλοκρατία* ochlocracy, mob-rule, *πλουτοκρατία* plutocracy, an oligarchy of wealth, *θεοκρατία* theocracy, rule of God; whence ANGELOCRACY, government by angels, *bestiocracy* (*The Times* 21 Nov. 1863) the rule of beasts. All these have a preceding *o* belonging to or representing the stem vowel of the first element, but which tends to be viewed as part of the suffix, as if this were *-ocracy*. The word *aristocracy* has in modern times, in Fr. and Eng., passed into the senses of 'a ruling body of nobles, the nobles as a ruling class, political power, or upper class', after which *democracy* has received the sense of 'the people or lower class as a political power or element', and *plutocracy* that of 'a class ruling or influential by virtue of its wealth'.
Hence the suffix, in the form *-ocracy*, has been added to English words, to designate in mockery or ridicule any dominant, superior, or aspiring class, as in the following (mostly colloquial or newspaper words); *barristerocracy, brokerocracy, capocracy, millocracy, shipocracy, shoddyocracy* (barristers, brokers, cap-setting women, mill-owners, ship-owners, shoddy-manufacturers, as classes of social standing or pretensions); see also BEEROCRACY, CLUBOCRACY, COTTONOCRACY, COUNTYOCRACY, MOBOCRACY, SNOBOCRACY, SHOPOCRACY, SLAVEOCRACY, etc.
1866 *Lond. Rev.* 6 Jan. 6/1 The Lord Lieutenant..holds a court for the barristerocracy of Dublin to wear periodical pumps in. 1860 *Lit. Churchman* VI. 270/1 The 'demoralising' influence of a slipper-working 'capocracy' upon the minds..of the younger clergy. 1887 *19th Cenly.* Aug. 159 Anarchy..is obviously as incompatible with plutocracy as with any other kind of *cracy.*

† **Cra·dden, -on,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6–7 *Sc.* **crau-, crawdoun**; 8–9 dial. **craddant.** [Derivation uncertain: possibly the same word as CRATHON, but app. associated in Sc. with *craw* to crow and *down*; several quots. refer to or suggest a cock that will not fight.] A craven, a coward.
1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. Prol. 119 Becum thow cowart, craudoun recryand, And by consent cry cok, thi deid is dycht. 1571 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 158 Neither must you..have him [the cock] a Craddon, for he must sometime stand in the defence of his wife and children. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Bkriall* (1833) 23 It wold make our craw-down fedrum fal. 1825–79 JAMIESON, *Cradden*, a dwarf. *Lanarks.*
Hence † **Craddenly** *a.*, cowardly.
1674 RAY *N. C. Words, Crassantly*, as a crassantly lad, a coward. *Chesh.* In Lancashire they say craddantly. So 1692–1732 in COLES. 1742–1800 BAILEY, A *Craddantly* Lad, a Coward. *Lancash.* 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss., Craddenly*, cowardly. *North.* 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Craddantly.*

Craddle, dial. var. of CRADLE.

Crade, obs. f. of CRATE.

Cradge (kræd3), *sb. local.* In the East of England: A small bank made to keep out water.
1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. I. 19 (*Linc.*) Crests, cradges, and ward-dykes [were] constructed to hold off fen-waters from the inned grounds. 1877 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* 72.

Cradge, *v. local.* [f. prec. *sb.*] (See quots.)
Hence **Cra·dging** *vbl. sb.*
1880 *Lincoln Mercury* 5 Nov. 4 Many hands were set on to increase the cradging on the west bank. *Ibid.* 6 These [banks] were temporarily cradged, and slips and leakages made good. 1891 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 26 Dec. 828/2 'Cradging' banks—that is, heightening and backing them temporarily with clay, to prevent the water running over them or percolating through them.

Cradle (krēi·d'l). Forms: 1 **cradel, -ol,** 3–7 **cradel**(e, 4 (**cradyl,** *Sc.* **kardil**), 4–6 **cradil**(le, 4–5 **kradel**(l, 5–7 **cradell**(e, 5– **cradle**; 4–6 **credil**(le, **-dyl**(l(e, **-del,** 5 *Sc.* **creddil**(l, 7 **credle,** 7 (9 *dial.*) **craddle,** 9 *dial.* **creddle.** [OE. *cradol*, beside which there was perh. a parallel form **crædel* whence northern ME. *credil, credel*, mod. Sc. and north. Eng. *creddle.* Derivation uncertain.
Usually compared with OHG. *chratto, cratto*, MHG. *kratte* 'basket, panier, creel' which, with the synonymous OHG. *c(h)rezzo*, MHG. *chrezze, kretze*, Ger. *krätze, kretze* (having also, Grimm, *Krätze* I. 3, the sense 'cradle'), appears to go back to an ablaut-stem **krat-, krad.* From this, OE. *cradol, cradel* might be a diminutive formation, lit. 'little basket': cf. mod. *bassinet.*
The various Celtic derivations conjectured, e.g. from Welsh *crŷd*, 'shake, shakes, ague', now also in N. Wales 'cradle', from Gael. *creathall* (kre·al), cradle, etc., have no etymological value. *Craidhal* sometimes erroneously cited as Irish, is a bad spelling of Gael. *creathall*, given by O'Reilly from Shaw.]
I. 1. A little bed or cot for an infant: properly, one mounted on rockers, but often extended to a swing-cot, or a simple cot or basket-bed that is neither rocked nor swung.
c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wt.-Wülcker I. 124 *Cunabulum*, cradel. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 82 Heo makeð of hire tunge cradel to þes deofles bearn, & rockeð hit zeorneliche ase nurice. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 243 In hir credille ȝing tille Inglond scho cam. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 79 Wakynge a nyghtes..to rocke þe cradel. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 101 Credel, or cradel, *crepundium.* 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 358 The..valliaunt warriour..once..lay crying in a wicker cradle. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xxvi. 123 The rocking the infant in his cradle follows next. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* 211 The Women carry these Cradles at their Backs, with the Child's Back to theirs. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* x, He rocked the cradle with his foot. *Mod. Proverb*, She who rocks the cradle rules the world.
fig. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 20 Wilt thou..rock his Braines, In Cradle of the rude imperious Surge. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. iv, To rock your baby thoughts in the cradle of sleepe. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II. iv, To rock them..in the cradle of their false security.
b. Applied to a piece of silver plate, or the like, presented to the wife of a mayor to whom a child is born during his period of office.
Originally a cradle, or the model of one, for which something else is now often substituted.
1863 *Illustr. Lond. News* 16 Jan. (Hoppe), The Lady Mayoress of Dublin, having given birth to a child during her husband's year of office as Mayor, has been presented with a silver cradle. The gift is really a case, but on such occasions it is always termed a 'Cradle'. 1880 *M'chester City News* 4 Dec., At the Annual dinner of the City Council.. Alderman Pattison the ex-Mayor, was presented with a silver cradle.. It is a pretty conceit, this custom of presenting a silver cradle to a chief Magistrate on the occasion of a birth in his family during his year of office.
2. In various phrases, taken as the symbol of infancy or of the first period or stage of existence; e.g. *from the (first,* or *very) cradle, to stifle in the cradle, watch over the cradle*, etc.
1555 EDEN *Decades* 110 Wherwith the stomakes of owr people..haue euer byn noorished euen from their cradelles. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 186 To keepe a countenaunce farre aboue the common, euen from the first cradle. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 10 In the Latine wee haue been exercised almost from our verie cradle. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 153 Now this infamous treason was known..but all the difficulty was how to stifle it in the Cradle. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 52 ₱ 4 A modest Fellow never has a Doubt from his Cradle to his Grave. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 309 To watch over the cradle of those seminaries. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 12 That the Norman gentlemen were orators from the cradle. 1884 D. HUNTER tr. *Reuss's Hist. Canon* iv. 61 Churches whose origin goes back to the cradle of Christianity.
3. *fig.* The place or region in which anything is nurtured or sheltered in its earlier stage.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 64 Sith to thee is unknowne the cradle of thy brood. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* Pref., Our labors are but the cradles of the law. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 5 Egypt that served at first as the cradle of the holy nation. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 20 The cradle of literature and art. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 407 Wessex the cradle of the royal house.

4. Applied *poetically* to that which serves as a couch or place of repose.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 80 Swaggering .. So neere the Cradle of the Faierie Queene? 1592 — *Ven. & Ad.* 1185 In this hollow cradle [the bosom] take thy rest My throbbing heart shall rock thee day and night. 1790 COWPER *Odyss.* IV. 506 Four cradles in the sand she scoop'd.

5. *Naut.* 'A standing bedstead for a wounded seaman, instead of a hammock' (Crabb).

1803 *Naval Chron.* IX. 259 Captain Merville..gave him that night one of the ship's company's cradles. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

II. Technical applications to things having the structure, appearance, use, or rocking motion of the child's cradle.

6. Any framework of bars, cords, rods, etc. united by lateral ties; a grating, or hurdle-like structure:

spec. **a.** A framework or grating placed round anything to protect it; **b.** a supporting framework; **c.** a frame in which glaziers carry glass; **d.** a crate of glass; **d.** a basket-like grating or framework; a cresset; **e.** a suspended scaffolding or stage used by workmen on buildings, in mines, etc.; **f.** in *Coach-building* (see quot. 1794); †**g.** The bed or carriage of a cannon (quot. 1497).

1379 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 103 Et de j Credel. 1497 on *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 348 Giffin to pynouris to bere the treis to be Mons new cradil to hir. *Ibid.* 349, xiij stane of irne, to mak grath to Mons new cradill. 1538 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 16 (Jam.) Ane cradill of glass. 1561 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 102 For makinge a new cradle for the bere. *Ibid.* 130 For makinge of a cradelle to goe about the steple. 1611 MARKHAM *Country Content.* I. xvi. (1668) 78 Set a little cradle of limed straws about his seat. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 201 Carefully protect ..your Ranunculus's..covering them with Mattresses supported on Cradles of Hoops. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 81 The Iron-grate or Cradle that holds the burning Coals. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 280 An old Man..that carryed a cradle of glasses at his back. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 49 Men place cradles upon high trees in marish regions, that storks may breed upon them. 1694 *Acct. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 171 From the Water to the Cradle, (that is the round Circle that goeth round about the Middle of the Mast, and is made in the shape of a Basket). 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s.v. *Carecta*, A cradle .. applied to some other utensils that carry or bear any thing. As in the North, a dish-cradle, for the setting up wooden dishes or trenchers. 1742 BP. WILSON in Keble *Life* xxiii. (1863) 800 My proposal to dry corn-mows (by a sort of cradle perforating them to ensure ventilation). 1771 *Batchelor* (1773) I. 256 Mr. F. mounted on the box, driving a stage coach, with Mr. P–ns–by in the cradle. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 130 A cradle is a leather platform, made to receive the seat. Coachboxes are not complete without cradles and seats. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 20 These pieces of wood being placed upon moveable cradles made of hammered iron. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 65 You must see to the creddles .. I can't have my young oaks barked. *Ibid.* III. 195 The iron cradle in which the warning-light had often burned. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Cradle*..8 A suspended scaffold used by miners. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. 486 Each of the counterpoises is equal to twice the weight of one of the pulleys with its sliding cradle. 1884 J. MACKINTOSH *Hist. Civilis. Scot.* III. xxix. 329 The Wemyss glass-work..The cradles contained fifteen wisp.

7. *Husb.* A light frame of wood attached to a scythe, having a row of long curved teeth parallel to the blade, to lay the corn more evenly in the swathe; 'a three forked instrument of wood on which the corn is caught as it falls from the sithe' (*Tusser Redivivus* 1710).

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 37 A cradle for barlie, with rubstone and sand. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 49 Corne sythes haue allwayes cradles, for carryinge of the corne handsomely to the sweathbalke. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 255 Which [barley] they mow with a sithe without a cradle. 1750 ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. ii. 44 Barley..is mown by the scythe and cradle. *c* 1818 MRS. CAREY *Tour in France* i. (1823) 15 The scythes..are very light, with a little cradle attached. 1866 THOREAU *Yankee in Canada* iii. 56 Wishing to learn if they used the cradle .. I set up the knives and forks on the blade of the sickle to represent one.

8. *Surg.* A protecting framework of different kinds for an injured limb, etc.

(*a*) A series of arches of wire or wood, connected by longitudinal strips, to sustain the pressure of the bedclothes. (*b*) A framework in which an injured limb may be slung.

1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 44 The sick Person may at once enjoy the Convenience of a Cradle. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., A Surgeon's Cradle..to lay a broken Leg in. 1847 SOUTH tr. *Chelius' Surg.* I. 511 For the more effectual cooling of the limb a cradle should be kept over it. 1870 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) V. 886 The limb is then slung in a simple cradle. 1883 BRAITHWAITE *Retrospect Med.* LXXXVI. 167 The cradles for the knee and ankle are made of wood.

9. *Naut.* The framework on which a ship rests during construction or repairs, and on which she slides at launching. Also, that in which a vessel lies in a way or slip, or in a canal-lift (cf. COFFER 9); and other analogous applications.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* i. 1 A cradel is a frame of timber, made along a ship..for the more ease and safty in lanching. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Coites*, the ways, or cradles, upon which a ship..descends, when she is .. launched. 1775 FALCK *Day's Diving Vess.* 50 There are different kinds of cradles ..made use of for weighing of vessels; one sort is made of four cables of equal length. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 547/1 The Kent, of 80 guns, was..securely placed in a cradle for repair. 1852 S. C. BREES *Gloss. Pract. Archit.* 126 *Cradle, or Coffer*, the framework employed in perpendicular lifts, for holding the boats, and conveying them from one pond to the other. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 223/2 The 'cradles' must be fitted..between the bottom of the ship and the sliding-way.

10. An appliance in which a person or thing is swung or carried.

a. The apparatus in which a person is drawn from a wreck to a place of safety. **b.** 'A machine made of stout sail-cloth, for the purpose of shipping and unshipping horses' (Crabb *Techn. Dict.* 1823).

1839 36 *Years of Seafaring life* 268 They hauled the lines in..the cradle [was] sent along, and by this means thirteen persons were saved.

†**11.** The part of a cross-bow on which the missile rested. *Obs.* 1721– in BAILEY.

12. *Arch.* and *Building.* (See quots.; also COFFER 5 a.)

1823 CRABB *Techn. Dict., Cradle* (*Archit.*) vide *Coffer.* 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Cradle* (*Carpentry*), the rough framework or bracketing forming ribbing for vaulting ceilings and arches intended to be covered with plaster. 1875 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Cradle*, a name sometimes given to a centering of ribs and lattice for turning culverts.

13. *Engraving.* A chisel-like tool with a serrated edge, which is 'rocked' to and fro over the surface of the metal plate, to produce a mezzotint ground.

1788–9 HOWARD *Encycl.* I. 619 *Cradle*, among engravers, is the name of an instrument used in scraping mezzotintos and preparing the plate. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* s.v. *Engraving* II. 288 This operation is called *laying the ground*; it is performed by rocking the cradle to and fro. 1883 J. C. SMITH *Brit. Mezzotinto Portr.* IV. ii. p. xxiii, The instruments used in mezzotinto engraving consist of the cradle, or rocking-tool, the scraper, etc.

14. *Gold Mining.* A trough on rockers in which auriferous earth or sand is shaken in water, in order to separate and collect the gold.

1849 *Illustr. Lond. News* 17 Nov. 325/1 (*Let. fr. Gold Diggings*) Two men can keep each other steadily at work, the one digging and carrying the earth in a bucket, and the other washing and rocking the cradle. 1852 MOTLEY *Lett.* (1889) I. 146 Whether I shall at last find a few grains of pure gold in my cradle. 1883 *Century Mag.* Jan., The Cradle or rocker is the rudest..of all machines for the separation of gold.

15. See CAT'S CRADLE.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

16. General: **a.** attributive, as (sense 1) *cradle-babe, -bed, -cap, -child, -clothes,* †*-clout, -dream, -fellow, -head, -life, -melody, -necessaries, -practise, -side, -throne, -time, -tune*; (sense 7) *cradle-bar*; **b.** objective, as *cradle-dealer, -keeper, -plunderer, -rocker*; **c.** locative, as *cradle-sworn, -tombed.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 392 As milde and gentle as the *Cradle-babe. *a* 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* II. xvii. 451 She took her little infant..and laid her asleep upon the *cradle-bed. 1868 LD. HOUGHTON *Select.* 210 Beside the downy cradle-bed. 1014 WULFSTAN *Hom.* xxxiii. (1883) 158 *Cradolcild gebeowode þurh wælhreowe unlaȝa. 1832 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* 55 Though a cradle-child misfortune threw me on the shoals of life. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 88 That some Night-tripping-Faiery, had exchang'd In *Cradle-clothes, our Children where they lay. 1838 J. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 333 To the profession of a *cradle dealer. 1845 G. MURRAY *Islaford* 55 The Bethlehem-song that hushed our *cradle-dreams. 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD in *Life* xxxi. 538 With him who had been my *cradle-fellow. 1864 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 277 The woman .. half embraced the basket *cradle-head. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 164 *Cunina*, the *cradle-keeper and wich-chaser. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2138 Christian art in Rome, where it had its *cradle-life. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* x. 100 It had been a *cradle melody to him. 1552 HULOET, **Cradle necessaries*, or all thinges pertaynyng to the swathlynge of Infantes. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par., Luke* 190 b, An infannte in the *cradle place. 1864 W. WHITBY *Amer. Slav.* 187 We have ..*cradle-plunderers for church members. 1631 MASSINGER *Emp. East* IV. iv, The cure of the gout..without boast be it said, my *cradlepractice. 1888 *Ohio Archæol. & Hist. Quarterly* June 105 Nations now gather to the *cradleside of any new-born thought. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 547 A *cradle-sworn conspiracy To set the world awry. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* III. x. 10 That Saint..who to Jesus' *cradle-throne Led us first. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. iii. (R.), Hercules [of] whose famous acts..the first but not the least In *cradle-time befell. 1868 WHITTIER *Among the Hills* xli, As free as if from cradle-time We two had played together. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. *Babylon* 511 One in the feeble birth becomming old, Is *cradle-toomb'd. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 417 Ears whose *cradle-tune had been the beat Of ocean-waves.

17. Special Comb.: †**cradle-band, -bands,** swaddling cloth, or bands; †**cradle-barn,** cradle-child; †**cradle-chimney** (see quot.); **cradle-drill,** a rock-drill supported on a cradle-like trough; **cradle-heap, -hill** (*U.S.*) a hillock formed by the fallen trunk of a tree; **cradle-holding,** a name for land held in BOROUGH-ENGLISH; **cradle-hole** (*U.S.*), a depression in a road; also a spot from which the frost is melting; **cradle-joint,** a joint allowing something to swing or oscillate; **cradle-land,** the land in which a people dwell in their earliest times; **cradle-man,** one who uses a cradle-scythe, a cradler; †**cradle-piece,** a piece cut out of a quill in making a pen; **cradle-printing-machine,** 'a printing machine in which the cylinder has only a half revolution, which gives it a rocking or cradle-like motion' (Ogilvie); **cradle-roof,** a roof, in shape like a half cylinder, divided into panels by wooden ribs; **cradle-scale,** 'a pair of scales for weighing sacks of corn in a mill' (Evans *Leicestersh. Gloss.*); **cradle-scythe,** a scythe fitted with a cradle (in sense 7); **cradle-song,** a song sung to a child in the cradle, a lullaby; †**cradle-tooth,** a rib of the cradle of a scythe; **cradle-vault** (see quot. and cf. *cradle-roof*); †**cradle-walk,** a garden walk over-arched with clipped yew or the like; †**cradle-witted** *a.*, having the wits of an infant.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. ix. (1495) 195 The nouryce bindeth the chylde togyders wyth *cradylbondes. *c* 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 794/1 *Hec fassia*, credylbond. 1552 HULOET, Cradle bande, *instita. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1912 He..made hem rowte Als he weren *kradelbarnes. 1825–79 JAMIESON, **Cradle-Chimlay*, the large oblong cottage grate, open at all sides, used in what is called a round-about fireside. 1884 R. HUNT *British Mining* 526 A single-acting *cradle-drill mounted on a stretcher bar for sinking shafts. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* III. ii. (1849) 86 Stumps and *cradle heaps..succeeded one another. 1882 F. POLLOCK in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 360 *note*, The land is known .. as *cradle-holding in some parts of the south. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. iii. 190 A small tube..connected to a stout pin by means of a *cradle-joint. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 37 The position of Egypt between the *cradle lands of the human race and the African continent. 1889 P. A. BRUCE *Plantation Negro* 197 *Cradlemen, ditchers, assorters of tobacco are paid higher for the same..time. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 76 Enter your Knife sloping .. about twice the breadth of the Quill .. and cut away the *Cradle-piece. 1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 282 The *cradle roof of the chancel still remains; some of the bosses are very good. 1875 GWILT *Archit.* § 2052 h, The framing of cradle roofs, with king-posts carried upon the tie-beams. 1669–81 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.*, A *cradle* is a frame of wood fixed to a sythe for the mowing of corn..it is then called a **Cradle-sythe.* 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. fr. Amer.* 99 The axe, the pick-axe, and the cradle-scythe. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. iv. (1495) 19 Nouryces vse lullynges and other *cradyl songes to pleyse the wyttes of the chylde. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 636/1 It is remarkable..that Watts, who was a bachelor, has written the loveliest cradle-song in the language. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 120 The smallest sort of them for harrowe-spindles, some for *cradle-teeth; and some..for plough-staffes. 1875 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., **Cradle Vault*, a term used, but improperly, to denote a cylindric vault. 1662 EVELYN *Diary* 9 June (D.), The *cradle-walk of hornebeame in the garden is..very observable. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxi. 124 The garden laid out in a cradle-walk, and intervening parterres. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. 222 Who .. Though *cradle-witted, must not honor lose.

Cradle (krēi·d'l), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To lay or place in, or as in, a cradle; to rock to sleep.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1707 The catyfest creatur þat credylytt was euer. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Convey'd to earth and cradled in a tomb. *c* 1714 ARBUTHNOT, etc. *Mart. Scrib.* I. iii, He shall be cradled in my ancient shield. 1856 CAPERN (ed. 2) 10 We'll cradle up our infant child, And take our evening's ramble. 1864 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 57 The babe..cradled near them, wail'd and woke The mother. *fig.* 1659 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 207 Ere the morn cradles the moon. 1800 MOORE *Anacreon* IV. 6 Let me have a silver bowl, Where I may cradle all my soul.

b. To receive or hold as a cradle.

1872 HOLLAND *Marb. Proph.* 82 For the manger of Bethlehem cradles a king.

†**2.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) To lie as in a cradle. *Obs.*

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 464 Wither'd roots, and huskes Wherein the Acorne cradled.

3. *trans.* To nurture, shelter, or rear in infancy, or in the earliest stage.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* 34 Cain..cradled yet in his fathers houshold. 1793 BURKE *Rem. Policy of Allies* Wks. 1842 I. 606 A commonwealth in a manner cradled in war. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 192 The house that cradled Prince Metternich. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 165 A fear in which they have been cradled. 1865 *Union Rev.* III. 263 Wesleyan Methodism, if not born, was cradled in Lincolnshire.

b. *To cradle into*: to rock or lull *into*; to nurture *into* from the cradle.

1819 SHELLEY *Julian & M.* 545 Most wretched men Are cradled into poetry by wrong. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. iv. 177 The conscience is cradled into a state of stupefaction.

4. *Husb.* To mow (corn, etc.) with a cradle-scythe. Also *absol.* (dial. *craddle.*)

1750 ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* V. ii. 61 The art of cradling corn. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 149 A rye field..which he had.. let to be craddled. 1838 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1883) 153 A man with a cradle over his shoulder, having been cradling oats. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 203 One quarter of an acre a day was secured for each able hand engaged in cradling, raking, and binding.

5. To set or support, in or on a cradle; to raise a boat or ship to a higher level by a cradle.

1775 FALCK *Day's Diving Vess.* 50 A method that promises better success..namely, cradling the object. 1823 W. SCORESBY *Jrnl.* 305 The ship being firmly cradled upon the tongues of ice. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Cradle*, The locks are insufficient or absent, and boats are cradled and transported over the grade.

6. To support the back of (a picture, panel, etc.) by longitudinal ribs and transverse slips.

1880 WEBSTER *Suppl.* s.v., To cradle a picture. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Aug. 2/1 The panel was cradled—that is, narrow pieces of mahogany were fixed .. down the back of the panel, and these were cross-hatched with other slips .. The cradling makes it difficult for the panel to warp.

7. To wash (auriferous gravel) in a miner's cradle. Also *absol.* and *fig.*

1852 EARP *Gold Col. Australia* 144 All occupations, other than digging and cradling, are..reserved for Sunday. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* 188 (Hoppe), I don't doubt there is some truth in the phenomena of animal magnetism; but when you ask me to cradle for it, I tell you that the hysteric girls cheat so, etc.

8. *Coopering.* To cut a cask in two lengthwise.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Cradling*, cutting a cask in two lengthwise, in order to allow it to pass through a doorway or hatchway, the parts being afterwards united and rehooped.

Cradled (krēⁱd'ld), *a.* [f. CRADLE *v.* or *sb.* + -ED.] **1.** Laid or reposing in a cradle.

a 1631 DONNE *Progr: Soul* (R.), Her cradled child. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* I. i, Love, like a cradled infant, is lulled by a sad melody. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* xxxiii, Where in cradled rest they lay. 1871 C. B. PEARSON *Sarum Sequences* vii. 21 The King of Heaven is cradled found Amid the beasts He made.

2. Cut down with the cradle-scythe.

1847 HALLECK *Recorder* Wks. 216 Ripened like summer's cradled sheaf.

3. Provided with a cradle: cf. *Cradle-scythe.*

1885 *Fortn. in Waggonette* 101 My friend was to exhibit his skill with the cradled scythe.

Cradle-hood (krēⁱ·d'lhud). [f. CRADLE *sb.* + -HOOD.] The condition of a child in the cradle; babyhood, infancy.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. 1883–4 V. 212 All their transmutations from their Cradlehoode. *Mod.* From the stage of cradlehood to extreme old age.

Cradler (krēⁱ·dlə1). Also 9 *dial.* craddler. [f. CRADLE *v.* + -ER.] **a.** One who or that which cradles (an infant, etc.). **b.** One who reaps with a cradle-scythe.

1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 149 Craddlers generally mow round the field when the crop admits of doing so. 1844 LD. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Scenes, Dream in Gondola* 98 Cradler of placid pleasures .. Dear boat! 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 204 A gang of fair cradlers and binders.

Cradling (krēⁱ·dliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CRADLE *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. CRADLE in various senses; an instance of this. *lit.* and *fig.*

1818 KEATS *Endymion* I. 391 A yielding up, a cradling on her care. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* iii. (1891) 60 Oftentimes a single cradling gets them all, and after that the poor man's labor is only rewarded by mud and worn pebbles.

2. A framework of wood or iron, *esp.* in *Archit.*

1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 69 Pinnacles..bound together by a cradling of iron. 1823 CRABB *Techn. Dict., Cradling (Archit.)*, the mass of timber-work disposed in arched or vaulted ceilings for sustaining the lath-and-plaster. 1875 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Cradling*..is applied to the wooden bracketing for carrying the entablature of a shop front. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Aug. 2/1 The cradling makes it difficult for the panel to warp.

Cra'dling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That cradles or forms a cradle.

1772 *Ann. Reg.* 242 Her cradling pinions there she amply spread.

Craer, var. of CRAYER.

Crafish, obs. form of CRAYFISH.

Craft (kraft), *sb.*1 Forms: 1–3 **creft,** (1 **creaft,** 3 **creæft**), 1–4 **croft,** 3 (*Ormin*) **crafft,** 4–6 **crafte,** 5–6 *Sc.* **crafft,** 6 *Sc.* **craifft,** 3– **craft.** [Com. Teutonic: OE. *cræft* masc. = OFris. *creft* (mod.Fris. *craft, kräft*); OS. *craft* m.f. (MDu. *cracht* f., Du. and LG. *kracht*), OHG. *chraft* f., MHG. and G. *kraft*, ON. *kraptr* (Norw., Sw., Da. *kraft*). The ulterior etymology is uncertain, though connexion with mod. Icel. *kræfr* adj. 'strong', is possible; relationship to CRAVE *v.*, OE. *crafian*, has also been suggested, through intervention of the sense 'compel, force'. The original meaning preserved in the other langs. is 'strength, force, power, virtue'. The transference to 'skill, art, skilled occupation', appears to be exclusively English; with the nautical applications in branch V cf. analogous uses of G. *kunst.*]

I. *Originally.*

†**1.** Strength, power, might, force. *Obs.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. xii. 52 On þæm gefeohte Meda cræft & heora duguð gefeoll. *a* 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 394 (Gr.) Nydaþ cræfte tid. *a* 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 260 Mid hlafordes creafte and mid folcrihte. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3900 Durȝ godes bode and godes craf[t]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 357 Who þat deleþ wiþ hem nedeþ more to be war more of gile þan of craft. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxx. 305 Though he cryede with all the craft that he cowde in the hyeste voys that he myghte. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. v, Thou hast vaynquisshed them..by subtilnes .. But I that am a romayn shal vaynquisshe them by craft and strength of armes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 37 b, By the crafte of nature.

II. Intellectual power; skill; art.

In these and the following senses, *art* and *craft* were formerly synonymous and had a nearly parallel sense-development, though they diverge in their leading modern senses: cf. ART.

2. Skill, skilfulness, art; ability in planning or performing, ingenuity in constructing, dexterity; = ART 2. *archaic* (or contextual).

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiii. § 4 Wundorlice cræfte þu hit hæfst gesceapen. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 235 And don us mid his mihte þat stef creft ne mihte. *c* 1200 ORMIN 18809 Þatt iss þatt crafft tatt tæcheþþ þe Off tre to wirrkenn arrke. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21197 (Cott.) Lucas was .. leche o craft, al lerd o gru. *c* 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 1 The lyf so short, the craft so longe to lerne. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 341 By hap oper by craft [L. *casu vel industria*]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 56 Nane is, nor was..ne ȝit sal have sic crafte in poetrie. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II. 37, I told them that the craft was in catching it. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 69 It is counted .. good Workmanship in a Joyner, to have the Craft of bearing his Hand so curiously even, the whole length of a long Board. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. i. (1862) I. 4 Equally distinguished for strength and for manual craft.

†**b.** *spec.* Occult art, magic. *Obs.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 542 in *O. E. Misc.* 17 So wicches hauen in here craft. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4212 Alle þat of þe devels crafte can, Als negremanciens and tregettours, Wiches and false enchauntours. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I (Harl. MS.) That knyȝt shall dye by my crafte, yn what cuntre..so euer þat he be ynne. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 68/1 Saul..cam to the woman by nyght and made her by her crafte to reyse Samuel.

†**c.** Human skill, *art* as opposed to *nature*; = ART 2. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. vii. (1495) 90 But it be take out by crafte or by kinde. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 15 a, Ether by nature or by crafte. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 803/1 And in the same parke curious trees made by craft.

†**3.** A skilful contrivance, a device, artifice, or expedient. **b.** A magical device; a spell or enchantment. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 272 Witen he wolde þurh þa wiþer-craftes [*c* 1275 wise craftes] wat þing hit were. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 854 Esculapies creftes ant Galienes grapes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19538 (Cott.) Þat he moght of his crafte[s [Philip's miracles] lere. 1340 *Ayenb.* 45 Þe neȝende boȝ of auarice is ine kueade creftes. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 36 This Dedalus, which..many craftes couthe Of fethers and of other thinges. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 4233 For your entente I shall a craft devise..That ye shall haue your purpose euery dele. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxix. (Percy Soc.) 140, I have me bethought A praty craft by me shalbe wrought. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) M ij, A sothsayer, that was had in great reputacion for her craftes.

†**c.** *concr.* A work or product of art. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Hexam. St. Basil* (Bosworth), Unbegunnen Scyppend, se ðe gemacode swylcne cræft. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 131 He calde on þat ilk crafte he carf with his hondes. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* VIII. (Arb.) 137 Three watrye clowds shymring toe the craft they rampyred hizing.

4. In a bad sense: Skill or art applied to deceive or overreach; deceit, guile, fraud, cunning. (The chief modern sense; cf. ART 13: in *craft*, the bad sense is more explicit.)

In early use only contextually separable from sense 2.

c 1205 LAY. 27007 Euander king hine aqualde mid luðere his crafte. 1340 *Ayenb.* 157 Uor ous to gily be hare crefte an by hire ginnes. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xiii. 228 No gouernaunce in craft or out of craft is but that of it cometh yuel. 1530 PALSGR. 210/1 Crafte, subtylte, *astuce.* 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 390 His craft [is] so great, that I feare he shall circumvent us. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* xiv. 1 The Scribes sought how they might take him by craft, and put him to death. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. viii. 34 That Crooked Wisdome, which is called Craft. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 120 If craft had anything to do with them, never was craft better hid. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 35 They hate craft and subtlety. They neither poison, nor waylay, nor assassinate.

†**b.** (with *a* and *pl.*) An application of deceit; a trick, fraud, artifice. *Obs.* (Cf. ART 14.)

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 19 Þæt he us ȝescylde wiþ þa þusendlican cræftas deofles costunga. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 257 Þe feont..bimong alle his crokinde creftes. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 21 Þat suche crafles cunnen to counseil beoþ i-clept. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 308 All the subtyl craftes and sore temptacyons of our spirituall aduersary. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1738 II. 98 An old craft of the Clergy to secure their Church-Lands. 1686 BURNET *Trav.* ii. (1730) 103 That being one of the Crafts of the Italian Priests.

III. †**5.** The learning of the schools, scholarship. **b.** (with *a* and *pl.*) A branch of learning or knowledge, a science. *The seven crafts*: the 'seven arts' of the mediæval Universities: see ART 7. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 10923 On bocken heo cuðe godne cræft. *Ibid.* 30493 An clarc þe com from Spaine .. feole crafles he cuðe. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 522 Fifti scolmeistres, of alle þe creftes þet clerc ah to cunnen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4647 (Cott.) Þe seuen craftes all he can. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 33 Þe pasage of þe planettis, þe poyntes & þe sygnes. Þai ware þe kiddest of þat craft knawyn in þaire tyme. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 79 A Crafte, *ars liberalis, sciencia* [etc.]. 1530 PALSGR. 210/1 Crafte of multyplyeing, *alquenemie.*

IV. A branch of skilled work.

6. An art, trade, or profession requiring special skill and knowledge; *esp.* a manual art, a HANDICRAFT; sometimes applied to any business, calling, or profession by which a livelihood is earned.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* i. 24 Se cræft þæs lareowdomes bið cræft ealra cræfta. *c* 900 *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xiii, Seo þeod ðone cræft ne cuðe ðæs fiscnoþes. *c* 1040 *Rule St. Benet* 94 For ingehide his cræftes. 1340 *Ayenb.* 178 Wone makeþ maister, ase hit sseweþ ine þise oþre creftes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 3 Of his craft he was a carpenter. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 34 Prentys to a craft. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cclvii. 336 Aboute this tyme the craft of enpryntynge was fyrst founde in Magunce in Almayne. 1532 HERVET *Xenophon's Househ.* (1768) 14 Suche craftes, as be called handy craftes, they be very abiecte and vile, and lyttel regarded and estemed. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xviii. 3 And because hee was of the same craft, he abode with them. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 31 ¶ 12 He has attempted at other times the crafts of the shoemaker, tinman, plumber, and potter. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 120 Famous for his skill in the goldsmith's craft. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* iii. 67 Political journalism proper is a craft of which very few men..become masters by intuition.

b. *spec.* The occupation of a hunter or sportsman, as in *the craft of the woods* = WOODCRAFT.

Gentle craft: now often applied to Angling; formerly, a denomination of Shoe-making; see GENTLE.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E vj b, Yowre craftis let be kydde: And do as I yow bydde. 1530 PALSGR. 210/1 Crafte of huntyng, *venerie.* 1843 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 74 A spot..known to lovers of the 'gentle craft' as Sprouston Dub. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 250 Fond as William was of the craft of the woods.

c. *fig.* (Cf. *business.*)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 88 But he was double in loue ..And subtil in that crafte ouer any wight. *c* 1450 *T. à Kempis' Imit.* II. viii. 48 It is a crafte, a man to be conuersant wiþ ihesu. 1490 CAXTON (*title*) The Arte and Crafte to know well to Dye. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 142 We were but as seruaunte bounde to lerne yᵗ crafte of yᵉ exercyse of vertues. 1821 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* IV. i, To .. slay i' the dark too—Fie, Bertram! that was not a craft for thee! 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* I. 40 Their theology was a craft at which they were marvellous adepts.

7. *concr.* A trade or profession as embodied in its practitioners collectively; the members of a trade or handicraft as a body; an association of these; a trade's union, guild, or 'company'.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 101 Taillours, tanneris & tokkeris boþe, Masons, minours and mony oþer craftes. 1386 *Petit. London Mercers* in *Rolls of Parl.* III. 225 Of us togydre of the Mercerye, or other craftes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Cook's T.* 2 Of a craft of vitaillers was he. 1483 in *Eng. Gilds* 314 That the said crafte and Mistere [of Bakers] shal ..hold and kepe ther ffest of theyre solempnite of theyre Brotherhede. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 43 The mayer, aldermen, & xij. crafftes..theys rode, & all the rest of the crafftes went in their barges..to Westmyster. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. vi. 118 You haue made faire hands, You and your Crafts. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* I. ii. § 66 They .. proposed to abolish all incorporations, crafts, faculties, apprenticeships, and restrictions of every kind.

b. *spec. The craft*: the brotherhood of Freemasons.

c 1430 *Freemasonry* 48 But mason schulde never won other calle, Withynne the craft amonghs hem alle, Ny soget, ny seruand. 1891 *Scot. Leader* 6 Nov. 4/1 It was agreed .. that the craft at large should have an opportunity of presenting..a bust of the Grand Master.

c. *Sc.* = CRAFTSMAN: used of shoemakers.

1850 J. STRUTHERS *Autobiog.* Poet. Wks. I. 38 The remaining five were all regularly bred crafts. *Ibid.* 97 What among the brethren of the birse is called a ready craft.

†**8.** *Man of craft*: one skilled in any craft or art; **a.** a CRAFTSMAN, a tradesman; **b.** one skilled in occult or magic art. *Obs.* (Now = *crafty man.*)

c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 371 Marchandes, men of craft, and tilmen. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* 23 Alle trewe tyliers and men of craft. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 113 Men of crafte and commune peple dwellede in the thrydde ..circuite of the walles. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 80 A man of Crafte, *artifex qui suam artem exercet.* 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. 62 Recommending themselves for men of craft, pretending to tell fortunes, calculate nativities [etc.]. *Ibid.* I. vii. 186 The Devil and those men of craft.

V. Applied to boats, ships, and fishing requisites.

[These uses were probably colloquial with watermen, fishers, and seamen some time before they appeared in print, so that the history is not evidenced; but the expression is probably elliptical, sense 9 being = vessels of small craft, i.e. small trading vessels, or of small seaman's art, and sense 10 = requisites of the fisherman's craft. It is not impossible that the latter was the earlier: cf. quot. 1704 in 10. The want in English of any general collective term for all sorts of 'vessels for water carriage' naturally made *craft* a useful stop-gap.]

9. a. *collect.* (constr. as *pl.*) Vessels or boats.

(*a.*) *orig.* only in the expression *small craft*, small trading vessels, boats, lighters, etc.

1671–2 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 75 Only ketches and such small craft to attend the fleete and fire ships. 1699 HACKE *Robert's Voy. Levant* 34 There is good lying for small Craft. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. 53 A Place of great Trade .. and abundance of small Craft, that only run to and fro on this Coast. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 150 They employ 3000 sail of small craft in this fishery. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Oct. 1/2 The want of efficiency of our navy [in]..what are known as small craft, that is to say, the classes of sloops, gunvessels and gun-boats.

(*b.*) Hence, without *small*, in same sense; later, in the general sense of vessels of all kinds for water carriage and transport.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Craft*, a general name for all sorts of vessels employed to load or discharge merchant-ships, or to carry along-side, or return the stores of men of war: such are lighters, hoys, barges, prames, &c. 1793 SMEATON *Eddystone L.* § 103 A transport buoy of a size proportioned to our sort of craft and service. 1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* IV. 270 We are much in want

of craft here. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 322 The light craft of those days. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 315/1 The salt is prepared..at Northwich, and..sent by craft to Liverpool for shipment. 1879 *Daily News* 12 Aug. 5/3 To arm such craft heavily would be to interfere materially with their speed and navigation.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A small vessel or boat; any sailing or floating vessel.

1775 FALCK *Day's Diving Vess.* 51 Four crafts are to be moored at equal distances. 1835 MARRYAT *Pirate* 73 The sea-breeze has caught our craft; let them .. see that she does not foul her anchor. 1871 J. MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 35 These crafts they are narrow enough. 1885 *Act* 48–9 *Vict.* c. 76 § 29 The term 'vessel' shall include any.. skiff, dingey, shallop, punt, canoe, raft, or other craft.

10. *collect.* Implements used in catching or killing fish; in mod. use chiefly in Whale-fishery: see quot. 1887.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 163/1 Craft is any kind of Nets or Lines to catch Fish with. 1694 *Collect. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) I Set out .. with provision of Craft to take Fish, and Fowls, a Seyne Net, and hooks and lines, and fisgigs, and harping Irons. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. III. 55 It is a mighty strong Fish, so that the Fishing-Craft must be very strong to take them. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Craft*, is a Sea word signifying all manner of Lines, Nets, Hooks, &c. which serve for Fishing; and because those that use the Fishing Trade use Small Vessels..they call all such little Vessels *Small Craft*. 1887 *Fisheries of U.S.* v. II. 241 The harpoons, hand-lances, and boat-spades, are usually called 'craft', and the other implements 'gear'.

VI. 11. *Comb.* (in senses 6–7) **craft-brother**, one of the same craft or trade; **craft-guild**, a guild of workmen of the same craft or trade; **craft-warden**, the warden of a craft-guild.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* IV. iv, His slight-built comrade and craft-brother. 1870 L. BRENTANO in *Eng. Gilds* p. cxvi, The oldest German charter referring undoubtedly to a Craft-Gild is that of a Cologne Weavers' Gild. 1887 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 889/3 The very plausible theory that the Scottish craft-guilds were modelled on those of the Hanseatic .. towns. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 50 The 'craft-wardens' of the various fellowships .. were levying excessive fees on the admission of apprentices.

12. -craft is also the second element in many compounds, *e.g.* HANDICRAFT, KINGCRAFT, PRIESTCRAFT, STATECRAFT, WATERCRAFT, WITCHCRAFT, etc., q.v.

† Craft, *v. Obs.* [f. CRAFT *sb.*]

1. *trans.* ? To attain, win. *rare.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 2 Onnethe creft eny that stat, Ac some crefteth that halve. *Ibid.* 157 God made mannes schefte, That yike lo3 al for to crafte.

2. ? To make or devise skilfully. *rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 428 Have a cisterne..Let crafte it up pleasaunt as it may suffice.

3. *intr.* To use crafty devices, act craftily.

1526–1555 [see CRAFTING]. 1530 PALSGR. 500/2, I se by that thou doest but crafte with me. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 257 Whill that the Quein begane to craft. 1587 GASCOIGNE *Hearbes, etc.* Wks. 82 And canst thou craft to flatter such a frende?

4. *nonce-use.* To exercise one's craft, make a job of it.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. vi. 118 You haue made faire hands, You and your Crafts, you haue crafted faire.

Craft, -er, Sc. dial. f. CROFT, -ER.

† Cra·fted, *ppl. a.* [f. CRAFT *v.* + -ED 1.] Craftily or cunningly devised.

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* B iij b, Honyed colours of retorycke or of crafted phylosophye.

Cra·ftedness. Possession of a handicraft.

1887 F. W. ROBINSON *In Bad Hands* II. 185 Let honest, horny-handed craftedness take precedence of science.

Crafter, -est, obs. compar. and superl. of CRAFTY.

† Cra·ftful, *a. Obs.*—° [f. CRAFT *sb.* + -FUL.] Skilful. Hence **Cra·ftfully** *adv.*, skilfully.

c 1308 *Sat. People Kildare* xv. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 155 Þe best clark..Craftfullich makid þis bastun.

Cra·ftihood. *rare.* [f. CRAFTY *a.* + -HOOD.] Craftiness, cunning, craft.

1827 C. J. PALMER *Diary* (1892) 53 Pretended miracles having by the craftihood of the Priests been worked at his tomb.

† Cra·ftilich, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. CRAFTY + *-lich*, -LY 1.] Skilful, skilfully wrought.

c 1308 *Sat. People Kildare* x. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 154 He was a clerk þat wrochete þis craftilich werke.

Craftily (kra·ftili), *adv.* Forms: 1 **cræftiglíce**, 4 **craftilik, -liche, -lyche, -li**, 4–6 **craftyly, craftely**, 4– **craftily**. [f. CRAFTY + -LY 2: the spelling *craftely* perh. sometimes stands for the parallel CRAFTLY.]

1. Skilfully, cleverly: see CRAFTY 2. *arch.*

[*c* 900 *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xix. (1891) 324 Seo heafodstow wundor cræftiglice geworht æteowde.] *c* 1050 *Gloss* in Wr.-Wülcker 402/21 *Fabre* cræftiglice. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 150 (Cott.) O salamon þe wis, How craftilik [*v.r.* craftili, crafteli] he did iustis. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* Prol. 48 On metres and on rymyng craftely. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 42 Þe dures er of cipresse, craftily made. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 40 Many are which others can counsayle craftely. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* I *Pet.* 8 Wyues .. with their heare craftyly broyded. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 41, I haue drunke but one Cup to night, and that was craftily qualified too. 1883 *Punch* 8 Sept. 112/1 A craftily-prepared salad.

2. In bad sense: Cunningly, artfully, wilily.

1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 Preamb., Craftely feyned and forged informacions. 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* 168 If thou haue not craftely vndermined him. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* v. 1387 So craftily a bait was laid. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* v. 276 The Conqueror..craftily put them under the same Title. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* ii. 43 They were playing cautiously and craftily.

† Cra·ftiman. *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **crafti man**, 4–6 **crafty man**, 5 **craftiman, craftyman.** [The phrase *crafty man*, subseq. written as one word.]

1. One who pursues a handicraft; a craftsman.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1681 In þe kechene .. arn crafti men manye. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 218 Craftes men [*v.r.* crafty men] craueþ Meede for heore prentys. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* vii. 14 A crafti man of metal..to doo al werk of metal. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 565/42 *Artificialis*, a craftiman. 1488 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, c. 9 § 1 Certeyn craftymen named Hatmakers and Kapmakers. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 23 The plowman, and generally euery crafty man. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 70 (1877) 80 Lynen wevers and handy craftesmen of Gaunte..fought a great battayle..no lytell honour to the crafty men of Gaunte.

2. *fig.* Artificer.

1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* xi. 10 A cite .. whos crafty man and maker is God.

Craftiness (kra·ftinés). [f. CRAFTY + -NESS.] The quality of being crafty.

† 1. Skilfulness, cleverness; aptitude in a handicraft. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 100 Craftynesse, *industria.*

2. Artfulness in deceiving or overreaching.

1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 13 They..of their Craftiness use to bring no more hider. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* iii. 19 He compaseth the wyse in their craftynes. 1598 F. MERES *Pall. Tamia* 281 When cheating and craftines is counted the cleanest wit. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 97 Thoughts of politic craftiness arose. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. v, Its old simplicity of expression got masked by a certain craftiness.

† Cra·fting, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. CRAFT *v.* + -ING 1.] Crafty or artful dealing; using crafty devices.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 707 Craftynge & haftynge contryved is. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* III. (1540) 142 The lawes taketh away craftyng one way, and phylosophers another way. 1555 BONNER *Necess. Doctr.* F v, Thys aduersarye of mankynde..never ceased questioning and craftynge with the woman.

† Cra·ftious, -ose, *a. Obs. rare.* [app. f. CRAFTY + (Romanic suffix) -OUS: it may, however, be of like formation to *righteous*:—OE. *rihtwís.*]

1. Skilful, artistic.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. ix. 198 Her beldingis and her othere Craftiose doingis.

2. Engaged in a handicraft.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* IV. v. 450 Craftiose men and Marchaundis.

Hence **† Cra·ftiously** *adv.*, skilfully.

14.. *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 147/22 Precyous clobes or craftyously coloured. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 93 In Athenis..all science was kennit craftiuslie.

Craftless (kra·ftlés), *a.* [-LESS.] Without craft, unskilled in any art; without cunning.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 118/25 *Expers, indoctus*, dælleas, *uel* cræftleas. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iii. (1570) C ij/4 Some craftles fooles. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 268 Craftless and innocent people.

† Cra·ftly, *a. Obs.* [f. CRAFT *sb.* + -LY 1: cf. OHG. *kraftlîh*, G. *kräftlich.*] **a.** Artificial; **b.** Skilful, ingenious; **c.** Crafty, cunning.

a 1000 *Byrhtferth* in *Anglia* VIII. 317 Vulgaris vel artificales dies est þæt byð ceorlisc dæg oððe cræftlic. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 220 b/2 Mete that is..without craftly sauer as fruytes, herbes & rotys. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 117 A great whele made by craftly Geometry. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 10 b, By his craftly fraudes to deceyue men.

† Cra·ftly, *adv. Obs.* [f. CRAFT *sb.* + -LY 2: cf. OHG. *kraftlîcho*, OS. *craftlîco.* See also *craftely* under CRAFTILY.] Craftily, skilfully, cunningly.

c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 178/40 *Affabre*, cræftlice *uel* smicere. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2549 Bute if we craf[t]like hem for-don. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3828 William ..cumfort hem craftli with his kinde speche. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 225 Þe ymage of Venus al naked .. was so craftliche made þat [etc.]. 1569 SANFORD *Agrippa* xcvii. 169 Redier craftly to deceiue then plainely to trie out the truthe.

† Cra·ftman. *Obs.*, = CRAFTSMAN.

1415 *Proclam.* in *York Myst.* Introd. 34 All maner of Craftmen. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 32 Craftmens coonning he marckt with woonder amazed.

Craftmanship (kra·ftmænʃip). [f. prec. + -SHIP.] = CRAFTSMANSHIP.

1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* iii. (1858) 16 Let a man honour his craftmanship. 1881 *Academy* 20 Aug. 135 With fairly competent craftmanship. 1882 J. PAYNE 1001 *Nights* II. 82 The doings of men are divided into four categories, government, commerce, husbandry, and craftmanship.

† Cra·fts-child. *Sc. Obs. rare.* pl. **-childer.** A craftsman's apprentice or lad.

1561 *Diurnal of Occurr.* 66 The provest and bailȝes sould discharge all maner of actiouns quhilk thaj had aganes the saidis craftischilder in ony tyme bygane.

Craftsman (kra·ftsmæn). Forms: 4–6 **craftes, craftis man**, (4 **craftus, craftise man**, 5 **craftiesman**), 5–6 **craftis-, craftys-, craftesman**, 6–7 **craftes-, crafts-man**, 6– **craftsman.** [Orig. two words in syntactical relation: cf. *tradesman.*]

1. A man who practises a handicraft; an artificer, artisan.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 218 Alle kunne craftes men. *Ibid.* VII. 63 Alle kunnes craftus men. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Chron.* xxii. 15 Many craftise men, inasouns and leyers, and craftisemen of trees, and of alle craftis. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 388 Eny craftiesman, artificer or other. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 150 Ane pure mecanyk craftis man. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 133 The Merchant liveth obscurely, the Tradesman penuriously, and the Craftsman in drudgerie. 1742 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 544 The Craftsmen have proclaimed aloud that their privileges were in Danger. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 43 The commonest fisherman or craftsman who was a hearer of the Apostles.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* **† a.** Maker, artificer, inventor, contriver. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xiii. 1 Thei .. ne .. knewen who was craftis man. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 299 The kynge sayd.. in game, 'I am a wonder craftesman, for I haue made a newe erle of an olde bysshop'. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 122 Such a presence of Christ in the Sacrament, as the craftesmen of the Court of Rome haue fayned.

b. = ARTIST 7.

1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* III. 224 A picture deftly painted by the craftsmen over the sea. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* v. 58 Shakespere was learning his trade as a dramatic craftsman.

3. *Comb.*, as *craftsmanlike* adj.

1881 *Academy* 11 June 433 Craftsmanlike skill.

Cra·ftsmanship. [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The performance or occupation of a craftsman; skill in clever or artistic work; skilled workmanship.

a 1652 BROME *Queene's Exch.* II. Wks. 1873 III. 475 Now take thy piece of craftsmanship again. 1881 S. COLVIN in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 238/1 The poetry of Mr. Tennyson.. will..interest and impress [the student] by choice and brilliant qualities of craftsmanship. 1884 F. WEDMORE in *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 68 The patient craftsmanship of the engraver.

b. more generally: Exercise of craft or art.

1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* 61 The consummate craftsmanship with which he could throw himself into the popular feeling of the hour.

Craftsmaster (kra·ftsmastəɹ). *arch.* Forms: *a.* 6 **craftes, crafts maister, craftes-, craftsmaister**, 6–7 **craftes, crafts master, crafts-master, -maister, craftesmaster**, 6–9 **craftsmaster**; *β.* 6 **craftmaister.** [Orig. two words *craftes master* in syntactical construction.]

1. One who is master of his craft; usually *transf.* one skilled or proficient in a (specified) practice or occupation, an adept.

† a. *orig.* With possessive: *His* (*etc.*) *craft's master*: i.e. master of his (etc.) craft. *Obs.*

1513 SIR T. MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 52/1 Suttell folkes, and such as were their crafte maisters in the handlyng of suche wicked deuises. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 297 Hee is not his Crafts-master, hee doth not doe it right. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VI. XXXVI. 242 Sextius and Licinius..being their own craftsmasters knew..how to manage. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 255 He was already his Crafts-master in War. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 32 Those who were not brought up to it, seldom prove their Crafts-master.

b. without possessive, as single word.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 115 Of arts none can perfitelie judge, but the craftsmaster. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 638 A Bee is..the only crafts-master of honymaking. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* II. 4 [Satan] the Craftsmaster of our Errour. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* III. 584, I am a Craftsmaster; I have no equal in this city; but no one is shaved at my shop because I am a poor man.

† 2. A master of craft (in the bad sense); a person of consummate craftiness or cunning. *Obs.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* To Rdr. 5 The craftmaisters of the Court sought..to bury the undeserved bludshed of the giltles, in the untrue slaunder of the holy Martirs. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 160 And was not the Earl a Craftsmaster to set his Jackall to get a Sum of Money if he could.

Craftswoman (kra·ftswumăn). *rare.* A woman engaged in a handicraft; a female artificer.

1886 *Athenæum* 4 Sept. 313/1 A craftswoman was rated like a craftsman, thus: 'Amicia Gudhale, *Webster*, v]d.'

Crafty (kra·fti), *a.* Forms: 1 **cræftiȝ**, 3 **cræfti, crefti, crefty**, 3–4 **crafti**, 4 **craftye, krafty**, (? **carfti, carfty**), 6–7 **craftie**, 4– **crafty**; 4 *comp.* **crafteer, crafter**; *superl.* **craftest.** [Common Teut.: OE. *cræftiȝ* = OS. *craftag, -ig*, OHG. *chreftig*, MHG. *kreftic*, G. *kräftig*, Du. *krachtig*, ON. *kröptugr* strong; deriv. of *cræft, kraft*, CRAFT: see -Y. The original Teutonic sense 'strong, powerful' scarcely appears in Eng.] Having or characterized by CRAFT.

† 1. Strong, powerful, mighty. *Obs. rare.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. x, Swa earme wif and swa alþeodge hæfdon ȝegan þone cræftiȝestan dæl..þises middangeardes. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 9088 Þa wardes.. Er mare crafty and strang þan any kan neven.

2. Skilful, dexterous, clever, ingenious. **a.** Of persons or their faculties, etc. *arch.* and *dial.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 49 Men..þe on æniȝum þingum cræftiȝ sy. *c* 1205 LAY. 22892 A craftí weorc-man. *c* 1275 *O. E. Misc.* 91 Þeos crefty clerkes þat vpe bok rede. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8753 (Cott.) Sua wis was neuer nan; Ne crafteer [*v. r.* crafter] in werc of hand. *Ibid.* 5898 (Fairf.) Þe craftest [*v. r.* craftiest] of his iogelours. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Introd. (Roxb.) 3 Aftyr the scole of the crafty clerk Galfryd. *c* 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 425 in Thynne *Animadv.* App. i, To mark the crafty wyttis That on both the partis hath set there delitis. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xi. 69 They that suppose themselves wise, or crafty. 1791 *Essay on Shooting* (ed. 2) 249 The most crafty and best trained dog. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* IV. 382 His crafty hands are busy, and the harp is murmuring yet. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Crafty*, skilful, ingenious.

† b. Of things, actions, etc.: Showing skill or cleverness; skilfully wrought. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Byrhtferth* in *Anglia* VIII. 321 To þam iungum munecum þe heora cildhad habbað abisȝod on cræftiȝum bocum. *c* 1205 LAY. 10355 þe vfenen he makede scid wal wunder ane cræftie. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 700 This discipline, and this crafty science. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3665 A foure hundreth postis, With crafti coronals and clene. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 274 The crafty Poesye of excellent virgyll. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. i. 22 Of this matter is little Cupids crafty arrow made.

3. In bad sense (the current use): a. Of persons or their faculties, etc.: Skilful in devising and carrying out underhand or evil schemes; cunning, artful, wily.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 102 Sin that he is so crafty and so sly. ?*a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) 219 Thou craftye knave. 1526–34 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* xii. 16, I was crafty, and toke you with gile. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 163 Where the most crafty Cheats are held the best Politicians. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. xxxviii. 272 The weak would..be at the mercy of the strong and the ignorant of the crafty. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. i. 2 Robert d'Artois grew to man's estate, crafty, courtly, ambitious, and unscrupulous.

b. Of actions, etc.: Showing craft or cunning.

a 1225 *Juliana* 34 Wite me from his [devil's] lað ant wið his crefti crokes. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 17 § 2 Feyned suggestions and crafty Sutys unto his Grace made. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. i. 53 Nay, you may thinke my loue was craftie loue, And call it cunning. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) II. IX. 420 This crafty trick. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 710 Had not his crafty schemes been disconcerted.

4. *Comb.*, as *crafty-headed* adj.; † **crafty-sick** *a.*, feigning sickness.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, Induct. 37 Where Hotspurres Father, old Northumberland, Lyes crafty sicke. 1610 A. COOKE *Pope Joan* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 55 A tale, devised long after by some crafty-headed hereticks.

Crafyshe, obs. f. CRAYFISH.

Crag (kræg), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3– **crag**, 3–8 **cragg**, (4 **kragge**), 4–7 **cragge**, (5 ?*dial.* **crack**); *β.* 4–6 *Sc.* **crage**, 6– *Sc.* **craig** (krēg). [app. of Celtic origin: cf. Ir. and Gael. *creag*, Manx *creg*, *cregg*, Welsh *craig* rock. None of these, however, exactly gives the Eng. *crag*, *cragg*, found in north. dial. already before 1300, and app. of ancient use in the local nomenclature of the north of England and Scottish Lowlands. The mod. Sc. *craig* comes nearer in its vowel to the Celtic form; but it is app. a later development from an earlier *crag* (found in 14–15th c.): cf. Sc. *naig* = *nag*, etc.

The relations of the Celtic words themselves are obscure. W. *craig* is not the corresponding form to Ir. and Gael. *creag*, which would require *crech* in Welsh. W. has also *carreg*, OW. *carrecc*, a stone (sometimes also, a rock), Irish *carruig*, OI. *carricc*, rock, rocky headland, anglicized *carrick*.]

1. A steep or precipitous rugged rock.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9885 (Cott.) þis castel..es hei sett a-pon þe crag [*v.r.* cragg]. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2240 þat witty werwolf..kouchid him vnder a kragge. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 211 Betuixe ane hye crag and the se. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 847 The Irland folk..On craggis clam. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 293 In ane craig that callit is the Bas. 1562 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 306 Nor..was there any..way to climbe vp those cragges. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* 76 Bleak Craggs, and naked Hills. 1786 GILPIN *Obs. Pict. Beauty, Cumbrld.* (1788) II. 228 The bare sides of these lofty craggs on the right. 1792 BURNS *Duncan Gray* ii, Meg was deaf as Ailsa Craig. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* 371 The awful and picturesque rocks called Minto craigs. 1842 TENNYSON '*Break, break, break*' iv, Break, break, break, At the foot of thy crags, O Sea!

b. *Crag and tail* (*Geol.*): see quot.

1850 W. B. CLARKE *Wreck of Favorite* 217 The..island ..presenting the form of what is usually called 'crag and tail'—*i. e.* being rocky and precipitous on one side and gradually sloping to the water's edge on the other. 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms, Crag and Tail* (properly 'craig and tail'), applied to a form of Secondary hills common in Britain, where a bold precipitous front is exposed to the west or north-west, and a sloping declivity towards the east. The phenomenon..is evidently the result of the currents of the Drift epoch.

2. A detached or projecting rough piece of rock.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 24 þer lies in ilke a hauen many grete cragges of stane. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xxxiv, He lepte oute and fylle vpon the crackys in the see. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 150 One only rude Row of broken Craggs about the Base of the Tumulus. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. VII. xiv. 160 A crag of it [a mountain] being..struck from it by a flash of lightning. 1786 GILPIN *Obs. Pict. Beauty, Cumbrld.* I. 193 Many of them are covered, like the steeps of Helvellin, with a continued pavement of craggs.

b. Applied to a curling-stone.

1789 D. DAVIDSON *Thoughts on Seasons* 16 Then rattled up the rocking crag.

† c. As a material: Rock. *Obs. rare.*

1482 *Paston Lett.* No. 861 III. 285, I bequeth to Katerine his wiff..a stoon morter of cragge. [This, although from Norfolk, can hardly belong to 3.]

3. A local name for deposits of shelly sand found in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, and used for manure; applied in *Geol.* to the Pliocene and Miocene strata to which these deposits belong, called, in order of age, the Coralline Crag, Red Crag, and Mammaliferous or Norwich Crag.

[It is doubtful whether this is the same word; the connexion is not obvious.]

1735 J. KIRBY *Suffolk Trav.* (1764) 77 In Levington..was dug the first Crag or Shell, that has been found so useful for improving of Land. 1764 *Gen. Mag.* June 282 There is in Suffolk a manure which the farmers call *cragg*. 1797 A. YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* 77 An experiment on shell marle from Woodbridge-side, called there, *crag*. 1838 G. A. MANTELL *Wond. Geol.* (1848) I. 223 In England a very interesting assemblage of pliocene and miocene strata..is called the *Crag*; a provincial term, signifying gravel. *Ibid.* 224 Coralline or lowermost Crag. 1885 *Lyell's Elem. Geol.* xiii. (ed. 4) 160 The Red Crag .. often rests immediately on the London clay, as in the county of Essex.

attrib. 1735 J. KIRBY *Suffolk Trav.* (1764) 78 Whoever looks into any of these Cragg-Pitts cannot but observe how they lie Layer upon Layer. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* 210 Sections of the crag strata. 1873 GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* App. 521 It is a crag-fossil. 1885 *Lyell's Elem. Geol.* xiii. (ed. 4) 167 The commonest of the Crag shells.

4. *Comb.*, as *crag-built*, *-carven*, *-covered* adjs., *crag-hawk*, *-platform*, *-work*, etc.; **crag-fast** *a.*, said of a sheep which in climbing among crags gets into a position whence it can neither ascend nor descend.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 100 Craggestone [P. crag stone], *rupa, scopula, cepido, saxum.* 1807 BYRON *Ho. Idleness*, '*When I roved*' ii, As I felt when a boy on the crag-cover'd wild. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iii. 122 The crag-built desarts of the barren deep. 1832 TENNYSON *Pal. Art* ii, A huge crag-platform. 1872 — *Gareth & L.* 1172 In letters like to those..crag-carven o'er the streaming Gelt. 1861 NEALE *Notes Eccl. Dalmatia* 110 Crag-hawks wheeling..round the peaks. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Aug. 4/2 The sheep ..along the rock ledges..seek the freshest grass. And in search of this they sometimes become crag-fast. 1888 *Ibid.* 3 Aug. 5/2 A steep descent covered with screes, but..there is little or no crag-work.

† **Crag** (kræg), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *dial.* Forms: *α.* 4–5 **crage**, 5–8 **crag**, 7 **cragg**, 7–8 **cragge**; *β. Sc.* 6 **kraig**, 6–8 **craige**, 7 **craigge**, 6– **craig** (krēg). [Chiefly northern: in Sc. from 14th c., and may be older. It corresponds to Du. *kraag*, MDu. *crāghe* (Kilian *kraeghe*) m. and fem., Ger. *kragen*, MHG. *krage* masc., EFris. *krage*, WFris. *kreage*, neck, collar; also to Icel. *kragi*, Norw. and Sw. *krage*, Da. *krave* collar.

The WGer. type is **krago*; but the non-appearance of the word in the earlier stages of the languages is notable. The general opinion of etymologists also is that the Norse and Scandinavian words are from German, since they show only the secondary sense 'collar'; in that case our word is prob. from some Low German source: no OE. **craga* is recorded, and, if it existed, it could only give CRAW q.v.]

1. The neck. (Chiefly *Sc.*, but also *north. Eng.*)

c 1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* II. 2926 He his crage straik ewyne ine two. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 400 Apon the crag with his suerd has him tayne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. XV. 151 Hir sowpil crag inclynand. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 7 With cumlie craig that wes bayth greit and fair. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 82 Like wailefull widdowes hangen their crags. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 135 Atlas..would..breake his cragge. 1661 K.W. *Conf. Charac., Informers* (1860) 46 Extending his noddle, and straining his crag. 1704 R. KINGSTON *Hist. Man* 41, I will command him to be Hanged by the Cragge. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* vi, Were I to be hanged myself, no other should tie tippet about my craig. 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Crag*, the neck or countenance. 'He hang a lang crag when t' news com'.

b. The throat. (So G. *kragen*.)

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1789) II. 92 (Jam.) Couthy chiels at e'ening meet Their bizzing craigs and mous to weet. *Mod. Sc.* 'Pit that ower yer craig' (=swallow that). 'It's all away down Craig's Close', i. e. swallowed.

c. The craw or crop of a fowl. *dial.*

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Crag*, the craw. 1883 *Almondb. & Huddersf. Gloss.*, *Craig* or *Craigh*, the craw, or crop of a fowl.

† 2. A neck of mutton or veal, as a joint. *Obs.* [Cf. SCRAG, which appears to be a perversion of *crag* in this sense.]

1469 *Ord. Dk. Clarence* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 95 The cragges of veele and moton. 1767 B. THORNTON tr. *Plautus* I. 327 How I shall chop the crags from off the chines.

3. *Comb.* **crag-bone** (Sc. *-bane*), the bone of the neck, the cervical vertebræ; **crag-cloth** (Sc. *craig-claith*), a neck-cloth; **crag-end**, the neck-end of a 'neck' of mutton; now *scrag-end*.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 54 His crag bayne was brokyn. *a* 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 127 A crag-end or two of necks of Mutton. 1685 in *Depred. Clan Campbell* (1816) 114 Item, twenty craig-cloaths and cravatts for men. 1714 J. WALKER *Suff. Clergy* II. 61/2 That he did eat the Cragg Ends of the Neck of Mutton himself, that he might leave the Poor the Shoulders. 1725 *Cock-lairds* in *Orpheus Caled.*, Craig-claiths and lug-babs.

† **Crag**, *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [A variant of SCRAG: cf. prec., sense 2.] A lean scraggy person.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 131 a, Anaximenes..had a panche..fatte and great..to whome Diogenes came, and spake in this maner, I pray you geue to vs lene craggues some bealy to.

Crag, *v.*[1] *local. trans.* To dress (land) with crag (see CRAG *sb.*[1] 3).

1771 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Tour E. Eng.* II. 176 There is a strong notion..that the land can be cragged but once.

† **Crag**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* or *dial. intr.* (See quot.)

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 60 To hawme wheate and rye stubble..to thatch our stackes, and then our manner is to mix haver-strawe with it to make it cragge well, that is to drawe out and lappe about the ende of the wipses, to keepe them fast.

Craggan (kræ·găn). *Archæol.* [ad. Gael. and Ir. *crogan* pot, dish, pitcher, OIr. *crocan* pot, in Welsh *crochan*.] A rude earthen pot or vessel, such as those made for domestic use by the inhabitants of the remote Hebrides.

1880 A. MITCHELL *Past in Present* 28 With regard to these Craggans, there is nothing known in the way of pottery more rude. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 171 The rude craggans of Tiree, manufactured by the old women of the island, and employed for domestic purposes.

Cragged (kræ·gĕd), *a.*[1] [f. CRAG *sb.*[1] + -ED [2].] Formed into, beset with, or abounding in crags.

1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* II. 10 b, The waters descending out of the cragged rockes. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* IV. iv. (1854) 237 Through a country so cragged. 1699 L. WAFER *Voy.* (1729) 384 Cragged ways and dangerous precipices. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 115 The mountains were lofty, with snowy peaks and cragged sides.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Rugged, rough.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* xli. (Shaks. Soc.) 384 As knave wyth this craggyd knad hym kylle I. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* I. CXX. 150 b, A cragged headlong downefall. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.*, Our English names running rough with cragged consonants. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 404 He is not rough and cragged, but smooth and polished. 1697 R. PEIRCE *Bath Mem.* II. viii. 375 Having..a sharp and cragged Stone in the Right Kidney.

Cra·gged, *a.*[2] Also *Sc.* **craiged**. [f. CRAG *sb.*[2] + -ED [2].] Chiefly in parasynthetic combs.: Having a . . . neck, -necked; as in *narrow-craiged*.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. 14 His necke straight, firme .. and not (as my Countreymen say) withie-cragg'd, which is loose and plyant. 1722 RAMSAY *Fables* XVII, A narrow craiged Pig.

Craggedness (kræ·gĕdnĕs). [f. CRAGGED *a.*[1] + -NESS.] The quality of being cragged; ruggedness, roughness.

1598 FLORIO, *Ruuidezza*, roughnes..sharpnes, craggednes. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 7 By the reason of the craggednes and hard passages of their country. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 8 Falling through the downe-right places of stones and craggednesse of the Rocks. 1697 R. PEIRCE *Bath Mem.* II. viii. 367 [He] voided much Gravil, and Stones of a considerable bigness and craggedness.

Cra·ggily, *adv. rare.* [f. CRAGGY + -LY [2].] In a craggy manner, ruggedly.

1598 FLORIO, *Scoscesamente*, ruggedly, steepely, craggily.

Cragginess (kræ·ginĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being craggy; ruggedness.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. iv. 26 The Mountainous craggines of the country. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 251 Its high Hills..thought unpleasant objects for their cragginess. 1735–6 CARTE *Ormonde* I. 319 By the hardness and cragginess of the ways, their feet had been so hurt. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 112 About Ben Nevis there is barrenness, cragginess, and desolation.

Craggue: see CRAG *sb.*[3]

Craggy (kræ·gi), *a.* Also *Sc.* **craigie**, **-y**. [f. CRAG *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1. Abounding in or characterized by crags; of the nature of a crag, steep and rugged.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 108 Thys hyl is craggy and eke cavernous. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 89 Craggy rockes full of the dennes of wylde beastes. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XVI. cvii. (1612) 415 So inaccessible is Wales, so mountainous, and craggie. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* II. 289 Whose Bark ..Or Pinnace anchors in a craggy Bay. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 154 We..entered Craven, which is a very hilly and craggy Country. 1786 GILPIN *Obs. Pict. Beauty, Cumbrld.* (1788) II. 227 Bunster-dale opens with a grand craggy mountain on the right. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* III. xiv. (1886) 110 One of the hills, with two quaint, craggy peaks.

2. *transf.* Hard and rough or rugged in form.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 54 Weare the hart of craggie flint or steele. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 140 Three craggy Blocks. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 101 The..craggy Part of each of these Bones. 1807–26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 197 Neither is the swelling always irregular and craggy. 1890 A. C. DOYLE *Firm of Girdlestone* XXXIII. 261 The craggy, strongly lined face of the old merchant.

3. *fig.* Hard to get through or deal with; rough, rugged, difficult; perilous. *Obs.* (exc. as directly *fig.* of prec. senses).

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 28 Smooth this craggye trauayl. 1632 LE GRYS tr. *Velleius Paterc.* 64 Hee..brought the Commonwealth into a craggie and redoubtable danger. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* (1877) I. 76 The quest of it is craggy, difficult, and painful. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 104 Byron 'liked something craggy to break his mind upon'.

b. Of sound: Rough, harsh. *rare.*

1774 W. MITFORD *Harmony of Lang.* 153 The whole passage has a broken, or rather, to borrow a metaphor from a sister art, a craggy form. 1856 *Sunday at Home* 134/1 Sounds that are very harsh, craggy, and grating to English ears.

4. *Comb.*, as *craggy-faced*, *-forked*, etc.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. *Handy-Crafts* 247 One day he sate..Upon a steep Rock's craggy-forked crown.

Cragsman (kræ·gzmæn). Also *Sc.* **craigs-**. [For *crag's man*, f. CRAG [1]: cf. *landsman*.] One accustomed to, or skilled in, climbing crags.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vii, 'I was a bauld craigsman,' he said, 'ance in my life'. 1843 S. C. HALL *Ireland* III. 145 The cragsmen and boatmen of this wild coast. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 303 A good cragsman may scramble direct to the top of Scawfell from this spot.

Craich, **Craie**, var. of CREACH, CRAYE.

Craier, obs. form of CRAYER.

Craiff, Craifft, obs. Sc. ff. CRAVE, CRAFT.

Craig, Sc. and north. form of CRAG *sb.*[1] and [2].

Craigie (krē·gi). *Sc.* and *north.* Also 8 **cragy,** 9 **craigy.** [f. *craig,* CRAG [2] + dim. -IE.] = CRAG [2].

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 21 A good blew bonnet on his head, An owrlay 'bout his cragy. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* Air vi, If e'er ye want, or meet wi' scant, May I ne'er weet my craigie. 1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Local Poems* 102 If ever aw gan there agyen, The deel may break my craigy.

Craik, obs. Sc. f. CARRACK.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. Prol. 39 Nother houk nor craik May heir bruik sail. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scott.* II. 601 Ane greit navin..Of craik and coluin, of mony bark and barge.

Craik, Crail, var. of CRAKE, CREEL.

Crailed, *a.* Perhaps for *cralled, crulled,* curled. [*Crulled* is Devonshire dial., and the author was from Plymouth. Cf. also CRALL *v.*]

1703 T. N[EVE] *City & C. Purch.* 20 [Balcony Railings] are sometimes made of cast Iron of various Figures in semi Relief, and others of wrought Iron, in crail'd Work, or flourishes, of different shapes, according to..Fancy. [So 1734 in *Builder's Dict.* s.v. *Balcony.* CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1753 cites Neve's statement, but reads *crail-work,* which has thence passed into *Arch. Publ. Soc. Dict.* (1855) s.v. *Crail.*]

Craim, craimer, var. of CRAME, CRAMER.

Craine, obs. var. of CRANE, CRANNY.

†**Crainte.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *crainte* fear, f. pa. pple. of *craindre* to fear.] Fear.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 103 b, Sorow, craynte and doubte departed from his herte.

So †**Crai·ntive** *a.* [a. F. *craintif, -ive*: see -IVE], fearful, timorous.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* ix. 37 In all affection crayntyue.

Craion, Crair, obs. ff. CRAYON, CRAYER.

Craise, Craised, obs. ff. CRAZE, CRAZED.

Craisey, var. of CRAYSE, a buttercup.

Crake (krēk), *sb.* Also *Sc.* **craik.** [In sense 1, app. a. ON. *kráka* f. crow, *krákr* m. raven (Norw. *kraake,* Sw. *kråka,* Da. *krage,* crow); cf. also Ger. dial. *krâke, kracke, krack* in same sense: see Grimm. Of echoic origin: cf. CROAK. In sense 2, perh. orig. the same word (*corn crake* = corn crow), but now viewed as directly derived from the grating cry of the bird, as in sense 3: cf. the Gr. *κρέξ, κρεκ-* as name of some croaking fowl.]

1. A crow or raven. *north. dial.*

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* 3893 Fulfild es now the crakes crying, *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlvi. 10 Briddes of krakis kalland him. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 31 Rukes and crakes and oþer fowles. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 80 Crake, *cornix, coruus.* 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words, Crake,* a Crow. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Crake* or *Cruke,* a rook or crow. 'And crake-sticks', an old rook's nest. 1876 in *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*

2. A name of birds of the family *Rallidæ,* esp. the CORN-CRAKE (also *Bean Crake*) or Landrail (*Crex pratensis*); also the *Water Crake* or *Spotted Crake* (*Porzana maruetta*).

a 1455 HOLLAND *Houlate* lxi, The Corn Crake, the pundar at hand. 1791 BURNS *Elegy Capt. Henderson* ix, Mourn, clam'ring craiks at close of day. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* 313 The young craiks run as soon as they have burst the shell. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CI. iv, The brook shall..flood the haunts of hern and crake. 1863 *Spring Lapl.* 353 None of the rails or crakes appear to come so far north. 1879 R. ADAMSON *Lays Leisure Hours* 49, I hear, in gloamin grey The crake among the corn.

3. The cry of the corn-crake.

1876 D. GORRIE *Summer & Wint. in Orkneys* v. 104 The far-heard craik of the rail. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 218 The corncrakes..utter their loud call of 'Crake, crake, crake!' not unlike the turning of a wooden rattle.

4. *Comb.* **crake-berry** (*north.*), the CROW-BERRY (*Empetrum nigrum*); **crake-needle,** the Shepherd's Needle or Venus's Comb (*Scandix Pecten*).

1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words, Crakeberries,* crowberries. *Crake-needle,* Shepherd's-needle, or the Seed-Vessels of it. 1777 J. LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* II. 612 Black-berried Heath, Crow, or Crake-berries. 1837 MACDOUGALL tr. *Graah's Greenland* 65 We found here..a great quantity of black crakeberries..nearly as well flavoured as our own. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 337 Black Crow-berry, or Crake-berry..is a small shrubby prostrate plant.

Crake (krēk), *v.*[1] Also 5– *Sc.* **craik.** [If CROAK goes back to an OE. **crácian* (of which the recorded *cræcetian* would be dim.), *crake* may be the northern form, as in *oak, ake,* etc.; cf. LG. *krâken* in Grimm. But *croak* is of late appearance, and both it and *crake* may be of echoic origin.]

1. *intr.* To utter a harsh grating cry: said of the crow, quail, corn-crake, etc.

(The first quot. may belong to CRAKE *v.*[2], CRACK *v.*)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 606 The slakke skin about his nekke schakith, Whil that he song; so chaunteth he and craketh. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 58 Als the Quailzie craikand in the corne. 1547 *Pore Helpe* x in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. App. J. 38 Some bluster and blowe, And crake (as the crowe). 1591 FLORIO *2nd Fruites* 103 When the crowe begins to crake, The Fox beguiles him of his cake. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 504 Geise and gaislings cryes and craikes. [Cf. CREAK *v.*] 1886 W. W. FOWLER *Year with Birds* 32 Crooning, craking, and hopping into it again.

†**2.** To grate harshly; to creak. *Obs.*

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 73 The craking of a door.

†**Crake,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* A variant of CRACK *v.* (being the direct phonetic repr. of OE. *cracian*), used *esp.* in the sense 'To boast, brag'. It is still in *dial.* use, e.g. in Suffolk.

Crake(e, obs. f. CRACKLE.

Craken: see KRAKEN.

Cra·ker. *dial.* [f. CRAKE *v.*[1]] = CRAKE *sb.* 2.

1698 M. MARTIN *Voy. Kilda* (1749) 24 Wrens, Stone-Chaker, Craker, Cuckow. *Ibid.* 37 Left the Craker to cry and lisp as he pleased. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 177 *Corn Crake*..Cracker, or Craker (*North*; *Salop*).

Craker, obs. f. CRACKER, *esp.* a boaster.

†**Crakow** (kræ·kau). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 4–5 **crakowe,** 5 **crawcow,** 7–9 **crac(k)owe,** 8 **crakow, crakoe.** [f. *Crakow, Krakau,* or *Cracovie,* in Poland, whence they were introduced to England: see Zébot, *Dějiny Kroje v Zemích Českych* (History of Costume in Bohemia), Prague (1892) 333.] A boot or shoe with a very long pointed toe, worn at the end of the 14th century.

c 1367 *Eulogium Hist.* (1863) III. v. clxxxvi. 231 Habent etiam sotulares rostratas in unius digiti longitudine quæ 'crakowes' vocantur; potius judicantur ungulæ..dæmonum quam ornamenta hominum. *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 128 Wiþ tagged clopes and crakowe pykis. *c* 14.. in *Rel. Ant.* I. 41 With her long crakowis. 14.. tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. App. 467 A man..was compellede to eite the crawcows and leder of his schoone. 1754 T. GARDNER *Hist. Dunwich* 47 A Stone-Coffin, wherein lay the Corpse of a Man..upon his Legs were a Pair of Boots picked like Crakows. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume* 110 But one representation of crackowes thus fastened has been recorded, and in that instance they are secured to the girdle.

Crakow(e: see CRACKOWE.

†**Crall,** *v. Obs.* [Allied to *crull,* CURL: cf. Swiss *krallen* to curl oneself up, become twisted; in Grimm.] *trans.* To bend, curve, twist, curl.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 35 Penne under þo wynge þo skyn þou cralle. *Ibid.,* Summe cralled, sum stre3t. ? *a* 1500 *Plowmannes Tale* Chaucer's Wks. (1561) 134 (Mätz.) A courser..With curious harneis quaintly crallit.

Crall, obs. f. CRAWL; var. KRAAL.

Cram (kræm), *v.* Forms: 1 **crammian,** 4–5 **crom,** 4–7 **cramm(e,** 5 **cremmyn,** 6 **cromme,** 6–7 **crame,** 7 **crambe,** 7–8 **cramb,** 6– **cram.** [OE. *crammian* (:–**krammôjan*), deriv. of the strong vb. *crimman, cram(m), crummen* to insert; cf. OHG. *krimman, chrimman* to press, pinch, scratch, and its deriv. Ger. dial. *krammen* to claw, also ON. *kremja* (*kramdi, kramið* or *kramd*) to squeeze, bruise, pinch (:–**kram(m)jan*), Sw. *krama* to squeeze, press, strain. The primary meaning was 'to press, squeeze': cf. also CRAMP. The 15th c. variant *cremm-yn* appears to be from Norse.

Some of the dialects preserve senses more akin to those in the continental languages; cf. the following:

1866 EDMONDSTON *Shetland Gloss., Cram,* to scratch severely with the finger-nails. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss., Cram,* to crumple, tumble, disarrange. 'Look how my dress is crammed'.]

1. *trans.* To fill (a receptacle) with more than it properly or conveniently holds, by force or compression; less strictly, to fill to repletion, fill quite full or overfull, 'pack'. Const. *with.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* (Z.) 190 *Farcio,* ic crammige oõõe fylle. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Prol.* 20 My longe cristal stoones I-crammed ful of cloutes and of boones. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 101 Cremmyn, or stuffyn, *farcino, repleo.* 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 54 Thee gats ar cramd with an armye. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 231 Till hee had drained them dry to crambe his own Coffers. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 31 Dec., The room where the ball was to be, crammed with fine ladies. 1812 *Examiner* 14 Sept. 592/1 Every avenue leading to the fair was crammed. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 17 Aug. 730/2 The boisterous party of us that crammed a double compartment.

b. *intr.* with passive sense. *rare.*

a 1763 J. BYROM *Poems* (1773) I. 11 The Coach was full as it could cram.

2. *esp.* To feed with excess of food (*spec.* poultry, etc., to fatten them for the table); to overfeed, stuff, fill to satiety.

c 1325 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 238 The knave crommeth is crop. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 42 Tyl hure bagge and hure bely were bretful ycrammyd. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 169 [Pigeons] must be crammed in such sort as you cramme Capons. 1630 BRAITHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 86 Wee were not created onely to cramme our selves. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Those that feed themselves abroad..are of better nourishment, than such as are cram'd in a coop. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 144 The infant.., stuffed and crammed with paps and puddings. 1830 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 27 June, The little garden where I was crammed with gooseberries. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 75 In the Society Islands, dogs were crammed, as poultry with us, for the sake of improving their flesh.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To eat greedily or to excess, to stuff oneself; to 'stuff'.

1609 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Clubbes* 24 And so againe crammes in, As if a fortnight he had fasting bin. 1634 HEYWOOD *Witches of Lanc.* IV. Wks. 1874 IV. 219 Such a bevy of beldames..cramming like so many Cormorants. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 779. 1785–95 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Lousiad* II. Wks. I. 235 Madam Schwellenberg, inclined to cram, Was wond'rous busy o er a plate of ham.

3. *fig.* (*trans.*) To fill quite full, overfill (with facts, knowledge, etc.).

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* iv. (1887) 22 Neither stuffe the bodye, nor choke the conceit, which it lightly doeth, when it is to much crammed. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 91 Cram's with prayse, and make's As fat as tame things. 1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* I. Wks. 1799 II. 157 He never crams congregations, gives them more than they can carry away. 1828 SCOTT *Tales Grandf.* Ser. I. xxxii. (1841) 125/2 A boy of fourteen..with as much learning as two excellent schoolmasters could cram him with. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* 35 Books crammed with useless statements.

4. To thrust, force, stuff, crowd (anything) *into* a receptacle or space, etc. which it overfills, *down* any one's throat, etc.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4455 Þus make 3e vessels..to 3oure foule corses, To crom in 3oure carlouns. 1625 BACON *Ess., Plantations* (Arb.) 533 Cramme not in People, by sending too fast, Company after Company. 1692 LOCKE *Toleration* i. Wks. 1727 II. 243 Cram a Medicine down a sick Man's Throat. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 348 Do not..cramb your Hands into your Pocket. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* i, Andy was obliged to cram his face into his hat to hide the laugh. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xiv. 166 He was..cramming his shirts into his portmanteau.

b. *fig.*

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* 97 b, Though he never cromme hys synne in to the prestes eare. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 106 You cram these words into mine eares, against The stomacke of my sense. 1668 LD. CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 11, I would advise you to eate your words..else..Ile crame them downe your throate with my sworde. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 200 To have an Oath of Abjuration cramm'd down their Throats. 1751 PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) I. 14, I had but little heart to my nouns and pronouns, which now began to be crammed upon me. 1863 HOLLAND *Lett. Joneses* xix. 275 [To] cram a lie down the public throat. 1879 GREEN *Read. Eng. Hist.* Pref., To cram as many facts as possible into their memories.

c. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To press, crowd. *rare.*

c 1752 *Scotland's Glory* 69 A crowd then crams into the Kirk.

5. *slang.* To make (a person) 'swallow', *i.e.* believe, false or exaggerated statements. Cf. colloq. *to stuff (a person) up*; and see CRAM *sb.* 3, CRAMMER 3.

1794 *Gentl. Mag.* 1085 (Farmer), I lately came over him for a good round sum..Luckily, I crammed him so well that, etc. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xviii, Ridiculous tales..with ..which..Richie Moniplies had been crammed. 1825 — *Jrnl.* (1890) I. 13 He crammed people, as it is termed, about duels, etc., which never existed. 1844 THACKERAY *Wand. Fat Contrib.* ii, Poor Caledonian youth! I have been cramming him with the most dreadful lies.

6. *colloq.* To prepare (a person) for an examination or special purpose, in a comparatively short time, by storing his memory with information, not so much with a view to real learning as to the temporary object aimed at.

Orig. *University slang*; always depreciative or hostile.

[1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. iv. § 10 As a man may be eating all day, and for want of digestion is never nourished; so these endless readers may cram themselves in vain with intellectual food, and without real improvement of their minds, for want of digesting it by proper reflections.] 1825 FONBLANQUE in *Westm. Rev.* IV. 394 An uninstructed man, when crammed for an occasion. 1827 WHATELEY *Logic* (1837) p. xxvi, By learning questions and answers by rote, —in the cant phrase of undergraduates, by getting crammed. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xi. (1889) 94 He had been well crammed in his science. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Wrkg. Life* II. ix. 179 Cramming Ministers and Members of Parliament with statistical facts. 1879 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 3/5 Their boys had not been crammed, but had diligently studied their subjects.

b. To 'get up' (a subject) hastily for an occasion, without any regard to its permanent retention or educative influence.

1853 LYTTON *My Novel* VII. xxi, Randal had spent the afternoon in cramming the subject from agricultural journals and Parliamentary reports. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 184 Wasting six months in cramming up a minimum of forgetable matter. 1875 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* vi. 149 Discumbering our minds of what we have crammed up for the occasion.

c. *absol.* or *intr.*

1810 E. TATHAM *New Addr. Free Members Convoc. Oxford* 21 The business of cramming preparatory to Public Examination. 1875 A. R. HOPE *My Schoolboy Friends* 150 'What are you cramming at?' said he. 1881 E. J. WORBOISE *Sissie* XV, She can cram for an examination.

7. *trans.* To urge on forcibly (a horse). *slang.*

c 1830 C. WICKSTED *Cheshire Hunt* iv. in Eg.-Warburton *Hunt. Songs* (1883) 227 Who's cramming his mare up yon steep rotten bank? 1840 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes & Sports For. Lands* I. i. 15 Getting to the bottom of the nullah as best I might, I crammed my steed up the opposite sides. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lxviii. 379 Taking his horse back a few paces, [he]..crammed him manfully at the palings, and got over.

8. *intr.* To thrust oneself in, intrude. *dial.*

1881 *Leicester Gloss., Cram,* to intrude. 'My Papa doesn't like me to cram in that way'.

Cram (kræm), *sb.* [f. prec. verb.]

1. A mass of dough or paste used for cramming fowls, etc.; any food used to fatten. *dial.*

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 141 To cram a Capon ..take Barley-meale..and..make it into a good stiffe dough; then make it into long crams, biggest in the midst, and small at both endes, and..give the Capon a full gorge-full. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 18 Mix up two quarts of flour, four ounces of Jamaica Pepper, [etc.]..to the consistence of Crams. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* III. I. 99 Receipt for making crams [for calves].

2. A crammed or densely crowded condition or party; a dense crowd, crush, 'squeeze'. *colloq.*

1858 DICKENS *Lett.* 5 Aug., It was a prodigious cram, and we turned away no end of people. 1881 ETHEL COXON *Basil Pl.* I. 77 A cram like the Fields' can't be pleasant.

3. *slang.* A lie. (Cf. CRAM *v.* 5.)

1842 *Punch* II. 21/2 (Farmer) It soundeth somewhat like a cram. 1886 B. GOULD *Crt. Royal* I. xvi. 244 Master.. believes all the crams we tell.

4. The action of cramming information for a temporary occasion (see CRAM *v.* 6); the information thus hastily and temporarily acquired.

1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* II. 98 Going into the school clad in his examination coat, and padded over with a host of crams [cf. *Cram-paper* in next]. 1859 MILL *Liberty* ii. 81 The ..temptation of contenting himself with cram. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 308/1 He has not only crammed, but he has thoroughly digested and assimilated the cram. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xi. (1889) 94 If capacity for taking in cram would do it, he would be all right. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-cult.* 27 Cram is a mere mechanical operation, of which a reasoning animal should be ashamed.

b. = CRAMMER 2.

1861 DUTTON COOK *F. Foster's Dau.* ix. (Farmer), I shall go to a coach, a cram, a grindstone.

5. *Weaving.* 'A warp having more than two threads passing through each dent or split of the reed' (Webster 1864).

Cram-: the vb. or sb. in combination.

1. [cf. CRAM *v.* 2, *sb.*1 I.] **cram-cake**, † (*a*) ? fried cake, pancake; (*b*) = CRAM *sb.* 1 (*dial.*); † **cram-maid**, ? a woman who crams or fattens fowls, a poultry-woman; † **cram-paste**, ? = *cram-cake*.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxix. 2 Therf cramcakes wett with oyle [1388 therf paast sodun in watir, bawmed, ether fried, with oile]. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 137 *Placente* sunt panes facti azima per quoddam artificium..angl. Crampastes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 80/1 Cram kake, *collirida, laganum*. 1622 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* p. xxxi, To the Cram maide. 1634 *Ibid.* xiii, 4 Woodden platters for the cramaid. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* Addit., *Cram cake*, a cake made of oatmeal or other coarse meal for feeding fowls.

2. [cf. CRAM *v.* 6, *sb.* 4.] **cram-book**, a book used for 'cramming' a subject; **cram-boy** (*nonce-wd.*), a boy who has been 'crammed' for an examination; **cram-coach**, a tutor who 'crams' pupils for an examination; **cram-man** (*nonce-wd.*), cf. *cram-boy* above; **cram-paper**, a paper of items to be 'crammed' for an examination. (All *colloq.*)

1858 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Aug. 150 Cramming, crammers, and cram-books, are the .. fruits of this examination system.. A cram-man is worthless enough..But a cram-boy is simply made less healthy and more conceited. 1883 E. R. LANKESTER *Advancemt. Science* (1890) 116 The drudgery of.. popular lecturing and cram-book writing. 1885 M. PATTISON *Mem.* 292 The successful cram-coach. 1888 *Daily News* 29 June 5/1 Partially to abolish the cram-creating system of payment by results.

Cramaid, var. *cram-maid*: see CRAM-.

Cramasie, -sye: see CRAMOISY.

Cramb(e, obs. form of CRAM.

† **Crambe** (kræ·mbi). *Obs.* Also 7 **cramb**. [a. L. *crambē*, a. Gr. κράμβη a kind of cabbage.]

1. Cabbage: only *fig.*, and usually in reference to the Latin phrase *crambe repetīta* cabbage repeated, renewed, or served up again, applied by Juvenal (VII. 154 *Occidit miseros crambe repetita magistros*) to any distasteful repetition. So in med.L. *crambe bis cocta, bis posita*, cabbage twice sodden, twice served up.

1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 320 (D.), I marvel that you, so fine a feeder, will fall to your crambe. 1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 301 This never cometh, but for want of other matter, being a crambe, oftentimes sodde. 1660 GAUDEN *Antisacrilegus* 17 That Boanerges..hath so oft..killed the world with the poysonous cramb of his Paradoxes. 1711 G. CARY *Phys. Phylactic* 329 It is nauseous to the strongest Stomach to have the Crambe bisconcocted so often drest up. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Life* (1765) 289 It was indeed a Hash of ill-cooked Crambe.

2. Hence, (Distasteful) repetition.

1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 330 That Crambe, *Zach.* 9. 11, etc. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. vii. § 18. 397 You obtrude upon us this *Crambe* no fewer then seven times. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* ii, Can we not understand an order..of praying, reading, expounding, and administring, unless our Prayers be still the same Crambe of words? 1721 BAILEY, *Crambe*, a Repetition of Words, or saying the same Thing over again. 1757 J. BYROM *Poems, Rem. Pamphlet* 36 Forbid the Gallic Namby Pamby Here to repeat its crazy crambe.

3. = CRAMBO 1 b, 3.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* v. v, *F.* Joule, owle, foule, troule, boule. *P.* Crambe, another of the Diuells games! 1630 — *New Inn* I. iii, Where every Iouial Tinker, for his chinke, May cry, mine host, to crambe! *giue vs drinke; And doe not slinke, but skinke, or else you stinke.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Crambe* or *Crambo*, a Term us'd among School-boys, when in Rhiming, he is to forfeit, who repeats a word that was said before. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. iv. 353.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* 72 Nauseating crambe verities, and questions over-queried. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Vind. Naked Truth* II. 21 A Crambee-Pun and Quibble.

Hence † **Crambe** *v.*, to play crambo.

1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* IV. i, Change my name of Miles To Guile's, Wile's, Pile's, Bile's, or the foulest name You can devise, to crambe with for ale.

Cramble (kræ·mb'l), *v.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **crambil**, 9 *dial.* **crammel**, **-le**. [Actual origin obscure: in form app. a freq. and dim. from stem *cramb-*: see CRAM. Analogous forms, but none of them exactly corresponding in form and sense, are Ger. *krammeln* to grope or clutch about, to finger; Ger. and E.Fris. *krimmeln* to crawl, *krabbeln* to crawl, move with all fours, or with many limbs as an insect, to grope with the fingers, clamber, scramble up. Cf. also SCRAMBLE.]

† **1.** *intr.* To creep about with many turns and twists: said of roots, stems, etc. *Obs.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 126/42 To crambil, *reptitare*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xvi. 19 [It] hath many crooked and crambling rootes of a woody substance, very like unto the right Cyperus. *Ibid.* I. xviii. 24 Also the root crambleth.. hither and thither. *Ibid.* II. cxlix. 431 Armes or braunches crambling or leaning toward the grounde.

2. Of persons or animals: To crawl, hobble, walk lamely, decrepitly, stiffly, or feebly. (Still used in north. Eng. dialects down to Cheshire and Lincolnshire.)

1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* IV. 11 The gathering of the foales legges makes it cramble with the hinder parts, and goe both crookedly and ill-fauouredly. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 190 Up which defatigating hill we crambled with no small difficulty. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Crammel* or *Cramble*, to walk ill, as with corns on the feet, to hobble. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Cramble*, to hobble or creep. *Crammle*, to crawl on the hands and knees. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Crammle*, to walk feebly or lamely: 'Poor awd man, he can hardly crammle'. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Cramble*, to move as though the joints were stiff. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss., Cramble*, to hobble. (*Macclesfield.*)

3. *trans.* (See quot.) Cf. CRAM, CRAMP.

1883 *Huddersfield Gloss., Crammle*, to twitch, or squeeze into a small compass. Thus a shoe is *crammled* down at the heel.

Cramble, *sb.* *north. dial.* [Allied to prec. vb.] Boughs or branches of crooked and angular growth; used for rustic work or firewood.

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (1796) II. 289 'Crambles'—firewood boughs, 10*s.* to 12*s.* a load. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Crambles*, the large knotted boughs of trees. 1858 W. WHITE *Month in Yorksh.* xi. 112 A crammle gate is a rustic gate with zigzaggy rails.

Cra·mbly, *a.* *north. dial.* [f. CRAMBLE *v.* + -Y.]

1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss., Cran'elly*, in a cramped state. 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss., Crammelly*, tottery, unsteady. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss., Crambly*, lame. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss., Crambly, crambling*, shaky, tottering, decrepit.

Crambo (kræ·mbo). [app. a popular variation of CRAMBE: cf. senses 1 b and 4.]

1. A game in which one player gives a word or line of verse to which each of the others has to find a rime.

1660 PEPYS *Diary* 20 May, From thence to the Hague again playing at Crambo in the waggon. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 63 P 6 A Cluster of Men and Women .. diverting themselves at a Game of Crambo. 1712 STEELE *Ibid.* No. 504 P 1 Those who can play at Crambo, or cap Verses. 1721 BAILEY, *Crambo*, a Play in Rhiming, in which he that repeats a Word that was said before, forfeits something. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 289 A sort of Hellenic crambo—Hesiod singing one verse, and Homer filling up the meaning with another.

b. *Dumb crambo*: a game in which one set of players have to guess a word agreed upon by the other set, after being told what word it rimes with, by acting in dumb show one word after another till they find it. (Sometimes *transf.* = dumb show.)

1826 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 293 One finds my pretty chambermaid, And courts her in dumb crambo. *a* 1839 *Ibid.* I. 66 And showed suspicions in dumb crambo. 1884 EDNA LYALL *We Two* xxxiii, Brush your hair with your hands! This is something between Dumb Crambo and Mulberry Bush!

2. *transf.* Rime, riming: said in contempt.

1697 PRIOR *Sat. mod. Transl.* 92 Wks. (1892) II. 362 Rymer to Crambo privelege does claim Not from the poet's genius, but his name. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 6. 2/2 For Faith the freedom of Dear Cuz, Pop'd out as Crambo pat to Buzz. 1720 SWIFT *To Stella*, His similies in order set, And ev'ry crambo he cou'd get. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 142 A page or two of such crambo. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* lxxxiv, Every scribbler he permits embalm His crambo in the Journal's corner!

† **3.** A fashion in drinking. *Obs.* (Cf. CRAMBE 3, quot. 1630.)

1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* I. (Arb.) 12 And were drunke according to all the learned rules of Drunkennes, as *Vpsy-Freeze, Crambo, Parmizant*, &c. 1617 T. YOUNG *England's Bane* (Brand), He is a Man of no Fashion that cannot drinke *Supernaculum*, carouse the *Hunters Hoop*, quaffe *Vpseyfresse Crosse*, bowse in *Permoysaunt*, in *Pimlico*, in *Crambo*.

† **4.** = CRAMBE, repetition. Also *attrib.* *Obs.*

c 1670 MARVELL *Hist. Poem* 87 And with dull crambo feed the silly sheep. 1705 W. S. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 154 Stuffing every half page..with his crambo Storys.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *crambo-rime, -song*; **crambo-clink, -jingle** = sense 2.

1762 LLOYD *Odes, Oblivion* ii. 9 Sacred to thee the crambo rhyme. 1785 BURNS *Ep. to Lapraik* viii, Amaist as soon as I could spell, I to the crambo-jingle fell. 1786 — *On Scotch Bard* i, A' ye wha live by crambo-clink. 1789 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 19 Feb., A crambo song, on his own name. 1876 CLERK in D. Macleod's *Life N. Macleod* I. iii. 33 He would improvise crambo rhymes.

Crame (krē·m), *sb.*1 *Sc.* Forms: 5–crame; also 6 **craym**, **creame**, 8 **creme**, 9 **craim**, **cream**, **kraim**, **krame**. [Adopted in 15th c. Sc. from MDu. (Flem.), or MLG. *krâme, kraeme, krâm, kraem*, in mod.Du. *kraam*, LG. *kraam, krâm*, tent, booth, stall, stock of wares. A word common to continental WGer.: cf. OFris., EFris. *krâm* (WFris. *kream*, Wang. *krôm*); OHG. *chram, cram* masc., MHG. *krâm* m., *krâme* f., Ger. *krâm* m. dial., *krame* m., f. The original sense is shown by OHG. to be 'tent-covering, awning'. In the transferred sense 'wares, merchandise, toys' the word went with German traders to the north (Icel., Norw., Sw., Da. *kram* n.), and into Slavonic and Lithuanian (Pol. *kram*, Boh. *krâm*, Illyr. *krama*, Lith. *krômas*), and prob. entered Scotland in a similar way. There is no trace of it in Gothic, or in OE.]

1. A booth or stall where goods are sold in a market or fair. (In common use in Sc.)

1477 JAS. III *Charter* in W. Maitland *Hist. Edin.* I. i. (1753) 8 The Cramys of Chapmen. 1532 *Edin. Council Regul.* in R. Chambers *Tradit. Edin.* (1846) 307 Ony maner of burdis or cramis to sell siklyke stuff. 1692 *Acts of Sederunt* 29 Feb. (Jam.), If they make any merchandise privily in a shop or crame. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* X. 207 (*Lesuden, Roxb.*) (Jam.) Booths, (or as they are here called, craims) containing hardware and haberdashery goods, are erected..at the fare. 1808 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* IV. 137 Kraims, tents, and stands were swept away. 1881 MACGREGOR *Hist. Glasgow* xiii. 113 Freemen whose 'cremes' might stand opposite their own doors. 1884 HARRISON *Oure Tounes Colledge* ii. 41 The 'Old Kirk' is barnacled round with 'krames'.

† **2.** A pack or bundle of goods carried about for sale; a pedlar's stock of wares. *Obs.*

1560 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 24 (Jam.) To help him to ane craym, that he may trawell to win his lifing in the cuntray. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Pede pulverosus*, Ane pedder, is called an marchand, or creamer, quha bearis ane pack or creame vpon his back. *a* 1706 *Mare of Collington* in J. Watson *Collect. Sc. Poems* (1706) I. 40 Oft have I turst your hether crame.

3. *Comb.*, as *crame-folk*; **crame-ware** [Ger. *kramwaare*], goods sold in a crame.

1701 J. BRAND *Descr. Zetland* 131 (Jam.) Set up booths or shops, where they sell .. several sorts of creme-ware, as linen, muslin, etc.

† **Crame**, *sb.*2 *north. dial.* *Obs.* [cf. Du. *kram* cramp, cramp-iron, hook.]

1614–5 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 165 Pd. for iron crames for the Church coffins.

† **Crame**, *v.* *north. dial.* *Obs.* [cf. Du. and dial. Ger. *krammen* to fasten with cramps, f. Du. *kram* cramp, hook, fastening.] *trans.* To fasten or mend with cramps or hold-fasts.

1614 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 165 Pd for craminge our church leades with iron, viij d. 1667 *Ibid.* 223 For crameing the shovell, 2 d.

Cramer (krē·mər). *Sc.* ? *Obs.* Also **cremar(e**, **creamer**, **cramer**, **craimer**, **kramer**. [In 15th c. Sc., a. MLG. *krêmer, kræmer, krâmer*, or MDu. (Flem.) *kramer, kraemer*, in LG. *krêmer, krâmer*, mod.Du. *kramer*, petty trader, retailer, pedlar, hawker, prop. keeper of a CRAME; = OHG. *chrâmari, krâmari*, MHG. *krâmære, krâmer, kræmer, kremer*, mod.G. *krämer* (*kramer*): like the root-word, introduced by German trade into other langs.: Icel. *kramari*, Sw. *krâmare*, Da. *krämmer*, Pol. *kramarz*, etc.]

One who sells goods at a stall or booth; also a pedlar or hawker.

1491 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 184 Grayth boycht be the King fra a cremar at the Kirk dure. 1504 *Ibid.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 120 To ane cremare for ane Psalter. 1513–75 *Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 300 James Dalzell Merchand, and Alexander Fousie cramer. 1641 SIR T. ROE in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 458 The pedling French trade must be met with, by diligent search, at the landing of these creamers. *a* 1652 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1842) III. 336 Diverse books set forth by Jesuits..inbrought in this countrie by Poles, crammers, and others. 1718 J. SPOTTISWOODE *Forms of Process*, Perquisites..from the kramers in the outer hall. 1791 *Statist. Acc.* II. 508 (*Forfars.*) (Jam.) 2 creamers, persons who go through the parish..and buy butter, hens, eggs, etc., mostly for the Dundee market.

Crameric (*acid*): see KRAMERIC.

Cra·mery. *Sc.* ? *Obs.* Also **cremary**. [cf. MLG. *krêmerie, crâmerie*, G. *krämerei, kramerei*, Du. *kramerij* (Kilian *kraemerije* 'merx') the trade or merchandise of a CRAMER.] 'Merchandise, such goods as are usually sold by a pedlar' (Jam.).

15.. *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.), Small cremary. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 237 Of siluer werk, and goldin cremary, Of silk and sabill, and of tapestrie. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4501 Gif with my merchandise [*Bannatyne MS.* cramery] 3e list to mell Heir I haue Folie-Hattis to sell.

Cram-full (kræ·mˌfu·l), *a.* [f. CRAM *v.* or *a.* + FULL.] As full as cramming will effect; very full, over-full.

1837 W. E. FORSTER *Diary* in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. iii. 92 Cram full, and very interesting meeting. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 4 May, Fabrics, cramful of patents. 1887 *Spectator* 1 Oct. 1307 The ceremonial of the Jews is cram-full of similar superstitions.

Crammable (kræ·măb'l), *a. colloq.* [f. CRAM *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being 'crammed.' (see CRAM *v.* 6 b).

1857 J. M. WILSON in *Ess. on Lib. Education* 270 Geology and Chemistry are frightfully crammable. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Mar. 376/2 Your undergraduate scents a crammable subject like a bloodhound.

Crammasy, -assy: see CRAMOISY.

Crammed (kræmd), *ppl. a.* [f. CRAM *v.*]

1. Stuffed full beyond the natural capacity; *spec.* fattened for the table.

1587 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. 73 The crammed fowle comes quickly to his death: 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xxii. 241 As fat as cram'd Capons. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. xvi. 161 A Couple of crammed Fowls, with Oyster Sauce. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VII. 595 No cramm'd cartouch their belted back attires.

2. *colloq.* Of a lesson, etc.: 'Got up' hastily for the occasion. Of a student: Prepared for an examination by 'cramming'.

1837 BEACONSFIELD *Corr. w. Sister* 21 Nov., I— made a crammed speech like a schoolboy. 1890 *Daily News* 14 Aug. 4/8 The crammer has given his pupils 'tips' out of Goethe [etc.] which the crammed reproduce more or less inaccurately and unintelligently.

Hence **Cra·mmedness**, state of being crammed.

1808 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 410 There is not that crammedness of population.

Crammee (kræmī·). *nonce-wd.* [f. CRAM *v.* 6 + -EE.] One who is 'crammed' (for an examination, etc.); the pupil of a 'crammer'.

1883 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Dec. 791 An ingenious crammee—if we may be allowed the convenient coinage—will, with equal facility, assimilate, reproduce, and forget. 1890 *Scots Observer* 25 Jan. 275/2 Young Brown (one of the crammees).

† **Cra·mmel.** *Obs.* [? connected with CRUMB, in ME. also *cromme*.] ? A small crumb, a grain.

1340 *Ayenb.* 253 Þe bysye oþer þe malancolien..byeþ ylich þan þet zekþ þe crammeles ine þe russoles.

Crammel: see CRAMBLE.

Crammer (kræ·mə1). [f. CRAM *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who crams or fattens poultry, etc. b. An apparatus used in cramming poultry.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improvem.* (1746) 119 The best fattening of all Fowl, is, First, to feed them with good Meat..Secondly, To give it them not continually, as Crammers do. 1887 *N. Y. Weekly Witness* Apr. 13 The Sussex cramming machine..At the end of the crammer..is a funnel-shaped opening.

2. *colloq.* One who 'crams' pupils for an examination, etc.; more rarely, a student who 'crams' a subject. (Cf. CRAM *v.* 6.)

1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* I. iii. 49 Put him into the hands of a clever grinder or crammer, and they would soon cram the necessary portion of Latin and Greek into him. 1888 F. HARRISON in *19th Cent.* Nov. 645 Thereupon grew up another class of specialists—the Crammers. Their business is, not to teach, nor to test teaching; but to enable students to pass the tests.

3. *slang.* A lie. (Cf. CRAM *v.* 5, *sb.* 3.)

1862 SALA *Seven Sons* I. xi. 287 Every other word he says is a crammer. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* 105 That's why she made me tell all those crammers.

Crammer, var. CRAMER, *Sc.*, pedlar, etc.

Crammesy: see CRAMOISY.

Cramming (kræ·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CRAM *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CRAM.

1. Stuffing over-full, over-feeding, etc.

1598 FLORIO, *Sagginatione*, a pampring, a cramming, or feeding fat. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 558 The best food .. for the cramming of all sorts of poultrie. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 44 b, The filling up or cramming of the middle of the Wall. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 618 People by frequent cramming stretch their stomach beyond its natural tone.

2. *colloq.* The imparting or acquiring of the knowledge of a subject hastily and for an occasion.

1821 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 247 It will be better not for him to stand out for College next year, because it will require cramming. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 308/1 Without a sort of preliminary cramming, no one could have depicted the peculiarities of an attorney's office. 1866 CARLYLE *Inaug. Address* 172 There is also a process called cramming, in some Universities—that is, getting up such points of things as the examiner is likely to put questions about.

attrib. 1830 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 178 A paralytic stroke (probably caused by the cramming system). 1886 W. GRAHAM *Soc. Problem* 165 There are more large schools and cramming institutions.

Cra·mming, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That crams.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Univ.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 93 A cramming tutor.

Cra·mmist. *nonce-wd.* [see -IST.] One who 'crams' a subject for examination.

1862 *Lit. Churchman* VIII. 107/1 Any thorough student ..[contrasted with] the slovenly crammist.

Crammle: see CRAMBLE.

Crammosie: see CRAMOISY.

Crammy (kræ·mi), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. CRAM *v.* or *sb.* + -Y: cf. *stuffy*.] Characterized by cramming or crowding; affording insufficient space.

1873 MRS. WHITNEY *Other Girls* x. (1876) 160 Past all the little crammy courts and places, out into the big avenues.

† **Cramocke.** *Obs.* Corruption of CAMMOCK, crooked stick.

1587 *Mirr. Mag., Madan* vi, Full hard it is a Cramocke straught to make.

Cramoisy, cramesy (kræ·moizi, -ēzi), *a* and *sb. arch.* (In earlier use chiefly *Sc.*) Forms: 5 **cremesye, -ysy, cramysse**, 5–6 **crammas(s)y**, 6 **cram(m)esy, -osie, -osye**, 7 **crambassie, crampisy**, (*arch.* 8 **cramasie**, 9 **-asye, -oisy, -ie, -ay**). [a. early It. *cremesi* and OF. *crameisi*, later *cramoisi* = Sp. *carmesí*, Pg. *carmezim*; the original type is seen in It. *chermesi, chermizi*, a. Arab. قرمزي *qirmazī* of or belonging to the قرمز *qirmiz*, KERMES or ALKERMES, the Scarlet Grain insect: see CRIMSON. Since the 16th c. there has been a tendency to assimilate the spelling to modern French *cramoisi*, which has been facilitated by the fact that the word is itself obsolete and the tradition of its English spelling and pronunciation broken.]

A. *adj.* Crimson.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 153 Crymysy velvet. 1495 *Haliburton's Ledger* in C. Innes *Scot. Mid. Ages* 244, 3 ells cramysse satyn. *a* 1555 LYNDESAY *Trag.* Prol. 21 In Rayment reid .. Off vellot and of Saityng Cramosie. *c* 1600 *Christening Chas. I* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 527 Two chairs of cramoisy velvet. 1612 *Inv. Furniture* in A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* 308 Stampit crambassie vorset courteinis. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 105 A blustering figure..in..cramoisy velvet, another uncertain texture. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* iii, He gathered for her some velvety cramoisy roses.

B. *sb.* Crimson cloth; = CRIMSON *sb.* 2.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cix, Als like 3e bene, as day is to the nyght; Or sek-cloth is vnto fyne cremesye. 1488 *Inv. Jewels* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 392 A belt of cramassy hernessit with gold. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 282 Couerit weill with crammasy rycht fyne. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 89 Sae put on your pearlins, Marion, And kyrtle of the cramasie. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 224 I thought to see my daughter ride, In golden gear and cramasye. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Ld. John* xii, With a vest of cramoisie meet.

Cramoysen, -in, obs. ff. CRIMSON.

Cramp (kræmp), *sb.*1 Forms: 4–7 **crampe**, (4–5 **crompe, craumpe**, 5 **cramppe, croampe**), 5– **cramp**. [ME. *cra(u)mpe*, a. OF. *crampe* (13th c. in Littré), a. OLG. **krampe*: cf. MLG. and MDu. *krampe*, LG. *krampe*, Du. *kramp* f., beside OS. *cramp*, OHG. *chrampf*, G. *krampf* m., according to Kluge, a subst. use of *cramp*, OHG. *chrampf* adj. compressed, bent in: see note at end of this article.]

An involuntary, violent and painful contraction of the muscles, usually the result of a slight strain, a sudden chill, etc.

Usually spoken of as *cramp*, formerly and still colloq. *the cramp*; *a cramp* is a particular case or form of the seizure. The word is also used of affections accompanied by feelings akin to those of cramp, and assumed to be in part due to it, as *cramp of the chest* (= ANGINA PECTORIS), *cramp of the heart, stomach*, etc., and it is also applied to paralytic affections caused by over-exertion of particular muscles of the hand, as *compositor's, musician's, scrivener's, shoemaker's, writer's cramp*.

1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1022 Wel he felte a-boute his herte crepe..The crampe [*v.r.* craumpe] of deth. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 335, I cacche þe crompe, þe cardiacle some tyme. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 99 þe crampe is a syknes ..in þe which syknes cordis & senewis weren drawen to her bigynnynge. *Ibid.* 105 þre maner of crampis: þe toon is clepid amprostonos, þe toper empistenos, þe iij. tetanus. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 21 Wyth this vnguent annoynt the member which hath the crampe. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 105 Leander .. he went but forth to wash him in the Hellespont, and being taken with the crampe, was droun'd. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 369 Ile racke thee with old Crampes. 1700 in Maidment *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 357 Who to your bed will cramps and stitches bring. 1788 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Feb., He recounted to me the particulars of his sudden seizure..from the cramp in his stomach. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 814 Painful contraction of muscles..not produced by any obvious cause, is known as cramp. 1887 *Times* 27 Aug. 11/6 The deceased, while bathing with his father, was seized with cramp.

b. Applied to diseases of animals, *esp.* a disease of the wings to which hawks are liable.

c 1430 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 298 If he take colde ore he be full sommyd, for soth he schall gendre the crampe. *Ibid.* 302 For the cramp in hawkes wyng. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B viij a, The Croampe commyth to an hawke with takyng of coolde in hir yowthe. 1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 122 The Crocke & the Crampe are two very dangerous euils. 1736 BAILEY *Housh. Dict.* 218 Cramp a distemper in sheep. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 337 They should be kept very clean, as indeed should all singing birds..otherwise they will have the cramp, and perhaps the claw will drop off.

c. *fig.*

1646 J. HALL *Poems* 64 Nor anger pull With cramps the Soule. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* i. 9 There is scarce a word..in the writing whereof his fingers were not wofully troubled with the Cretian cramp [*i. e.* lying].

d. *Comb.* **cramp-bark** (*U.S.*), the bark of the American Cranberry Tree, having anti-spasmodic properties; also the plant itself; **cramp-bone**, the knee-cap or patella of a sheep, believed to be a charm against cramp; **cramp-ray** = CRAMP-FISH; **cramp-spider**, the Whirligig, a water-beetle; **cramp-stone**, a stone used as a charm against cramp; **cramp-word** (see CRAMP *a.* 1). Also CRAMP-FISH, -RING.

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xlvi, Carried in her pocket.. along with two *cramp-bones. 1849 — *David Copp.* xvii, He could turn cramp-bones into chessmen. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 67 *Cramp-ray. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 323 The torpedo, or cramp-ray, is a very curious fish. 1721 R. BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 147 Water Beetles of several kinds, Boat-Flies, a *Monoculus*, and *Cramp Spider. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* v. i, *Ricardo.* I have the cramp all over me. *Hilario.*..A *cramp-stone, as I take it, Were very useful. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Cramp-steean*, a certain kind of pebble carried in the pocket as a preservative against cramp.

[*Note.* The family of words etymologically related to *cramp* is very large. The ablaut series *krimp-, kramp, krump-* is a secondary (intensive) form of *krimb-, kramb, krumb-* (varying phonetically as *krimm-, kramm, krumm-*) with the root-meaning 'to press in, compress, forcibly', as mentioned under CRAM *v.* There may have even been a simpler series *krim-, kram, krum-*, represented by ON. *kremja* 'to pinch, squeeze'. Cf. the parallel relation of CLAM, CLAMP, and of the stems *cring-, crink-*, mentioned under CRANK *sb.*1

The English members of the group are, I. from stem *krimb-, krimm-*: 1. OE. str. verb *crimman, cramm, crumen* to press in. 2. CRAM *v.*, *sb.*; CROMB, CROME, *sb.*, *v.* 3. CRUM, CRUMB *a., v.*; CRUMMIE. II. from stem *krimp-*: 1 CRIMP *v., a., sb.*, and their derivatives. 2 CRAMP *a., sb.*1, *sb.*2, *v.*, and derivatives. 3 CRUMP *a., sb., v.*; CRUMPY, etc. III. from dimin. stem *krimbil-*? CRIMBLE *v.*, CRAMBLE *v., sb.* IV. from dimin. stem *krimpil-*: CRIMPLE *v., sb.*; CRAMPLE *v.* & CRUMPLE *sb., a., v.*, and their derivatives.

There is a strong analogy both of form and sense between this group and the parallel series of *cring, crink, crank, cringle, crangle, crinkle, crankle, crunkle.*]

Cramp (kræmp), *sb.*2 [Found since 16th century: apparently from Du. or LG. Cf. MDu. *krampe* (Kilian, in mod.Du. replaced by *kram*), OHG. *chramph* 'hook, *aduncus*' and *chrampho*, MHG. *kramphe*, mod.G. dial. *krampf* m.; also mod.G. *krampe*, properly of LG. origin: orig. the same word as CRAMP *sb.*1, but now differentiated in the various langs. (mod.G. *krampf* spasm, *krampe* the instrument, Du. *kramp* and *kram*); the immediate derivation of the two words in Eng. is distinct.]

† 1. An iron bar with the end bent to a hook; a grappling-iron; = CRAMP-IRON 1. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1503 *Kal. Sheph.* (1506) F iv, Wheles..lyke mylles euermore tournynge..& the wheles were full of hokes and crampes of yron. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 434 For the undoyng of which [knottes] shall neede no great yron crampe, but a seely simple wyer onely shall suffice. 1648 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. vii. 52 A sharp graple or cramp of iron, which may be apt to take hold of any place where it lights. 1883 *Hampshire Gloss., Cramp*, a bent iron, or the like.

2. A small bar of metal with the ends bent, used for holding together two pieces of masonry, timber, etc., a clamp; = CRAMP-IRON 2.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 26 Peece the timber work in such sort, as that it may resemble an arch of stone, make the ioints strong, and binde them fast with crampes or dogs of iron. 1628 *Louth Churchw. Acc.* IV. 34 (in Peacock *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*) A Drill for puttinge in y^e cramps xij^d. 1751 LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 20 Every Course cramped together with Iron Cramps, let into the Stones. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 41 Iron cramps were used to retain the stones of each course together. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* xv, Now have they From the stone coffin wrench'd the iron cramps. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* 1223 In modern buildings iron is chiefly used for the cramps..The Romans wisely used cramps of bronze.

3. A portable tool or press with a movable part which can be screwed up so as to hold things together; *esp.* one used by joiners and others for pressing together two pieces of wood, etc., which are being joined (see quots.). Cf. CLAMP *sb.*1 2.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. i. 52 A pair of Cramps made of Iron, with Screws to fasten the Scale of Equal Parts and the Scale to be made together. 1850 WEALE *Dict. Terms, Cramp*, a short bar of iron, with its ends bent so as to form three sides of a parallelogram: at one end a set-screw is inserted, so that two pieces of metal, being placed between, can be held firmly together by the screw. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Cramp*, an iron instrument about four feet long, having a screw at one end, and a moveable shoulder at the other, employed by carpenters and joiners for forcing mortise and tenon work together. 1882 *Worcester Exhib. Catal.* iii. 16 Joiner's Screws, Cramps.

4. In other technical uses.

† a. A contrivance for stopping a windmill. *Obs. rare.*

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 69 The Windmilnes in Moorfields..haue a deuise called the Crampe, which will sodenly (in the face of the storm) [check] the..circumgyration of the wheeles.

b. = CRAMPET 3, CRAMPON 3.

1890 J. KERR *Hist. Curling* I. i. 59 Riddell sprung upon the cramps. *Ibid.* II. i. 206 A pair of cramps cost 2*s.* 8*d.* 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* June 612 He..puts on his heavy shoes with iron cramps in the soles.

† c. An iron fastened on the feet for gliding on the ice; ? a skate. *Obs.*

1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 191 The youth, on cramps of polished steel, Like lightning o'er the lake they glide.

d. *Shoemaking.* 'A piece of wood having a curve corresponding to that of the upper part of the instep, on which the upper leather of a boot is stretched to give it the requisite shape' (Webster). Also called *crimp*.

5. The cluster of calyces or husks of a bunch of nuts.

1866 *Nature & Art* 1 Dec. 216 A basket or bag of nuts in their husks or cramps being produced. *Ibid.* For so many lovers had Sue of the Vale, That no cramp of nuts could give half of the tale.

6. 'A pillar of rock or mineral left for support' (Raymond, *Mining Gloss.* 1881).

7. A cramped or stiffly wrinkled part in paper, etc.; a fold, crease, ruck.

1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 55 And when the paper is become dry, it will, by contracting again, stretch itself smooth and flat from any cramps and unevenness.

8. *fig.* A constraining and narrowly confining force or power; a cramping restraint.

1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 255 They are too wise to have any such Cramps upon Trade. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 466 Crippling his pleasures with the cramp of fear! 1820 H. MATTHEWS *Diary of Invalid* 454 His genius was embarrassed by the cramp and confinement of the French literary laws. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iii. IV. § 104. 124 Attempts to fasten down the progressive powers of the human mind by the cramps of association.

9. A cramped or constrained condition or state.

1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 143 The compressed nature struggles through at every crevice, but can never get the cramp and stunt out of it.

10. *Comb.*, as *cramp-frame*, *-hole*, *-joint*, etc.; **cramp-drill**, a portable drill consisting of a frame similar to the joiner's cramp, with a drill-spindle, feed-screw, and support for the article to be drilled.

1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 346 The cramp-holes..do not perfectly correspond to the letters.

Cramp (kræmp), *a.* [Not known before 17th c., and perh. formed from CRAMP *sb.* or *v.* But an adj. *crampe* cramped, seized or affected with cramp, occurs in OF. (cf. *goutte-crampe* in Littré), and the word is old in Teutonic: Icel. *krapp-r*, for earlier Norse **kramp-r* contracted, strait, narrow, OHG. *chramph*, *cramf*, forcibly squeezed together, crooked, f. Teut. vb. stem *krimpan*, *kramp*, *krumpen*, to press together with force, compress, for which see note to CRAMP, *sb*[1]. In OE. the only trace of the word is in the adj. *crompeht* as a gloss of *folialis*; cf. '*foliatum* curbutum' in Corpus Glossary (Hessels) 67.]

1. Difficult to make out, understand, or decipher; crabbed.

Cramp word: a word difficult to pronounce or understand.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Contents, Doctor More's cramp argument brought off. 1683 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* IV. i. (1686) 151 The Cramp-names (as we call them) of the Muscles are no such hindrance to me as..to most others. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. xx. (1715) 362 Proposing Riddles and cramp Questions. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 29. 2/1 Your Lawyer's..Cramp Law Terms. 1731 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 481 It's pity a gentleman should write in so cramp a style, as to need a Dictionary at the margin and the foot of the page. 1858 *Lit. Churchman* IV. 407/1 The cramp Latinity of Tertullian. 1887 PARISH & SHAW *Kentish Gloss., Cramp-word*, a word difficult to be understood. 'Our new parson..uses so many of these cramp-words.'

b. In *cramp handwriting* now associated with CRAMPED, constrained, not written freely and distinctly.

1733 FIELDING *Don Quix. in Eng.* Introd., They are written in such damned cramp hands, you will never be able to read them. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VII. XVIII. ii. 108 Handwriting, not too cramp for him.

2. Contracted, strait, narrow; cramping.

1785 MRS. BENNETT *Juv. Indiscretions* (1786) I. 30 The old gentleman made a cramp sort of a will. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XVIII. xii. 135 On your way to your seat in a cramp corner. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Result* Wks. (Bohn) II. 135 There is a cramp limitation in their habit of thought..a tortoise's instinct to hold hard to the ground. 1863 *Hoyle's Games Mod.* 357 s.v. *Billiards, Cramp-Games*, those in which one player gives to another some apparently great advantages.

Cramp (kræmp), *v.* [Strictly two words from CRAMP *sb.*[1] and CRAMP *sb.*[2] respectively; but these have run together in use, and have given rise to senses which partake of both notions.]

I. Connected with CRAMP *sb.*[1]

†1. *trans.* To give the cramp to (a person); to cause to be seized with cramp. *Obs.*

1572 R. H. tr. *Lauaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 185 When thou wilt crampe some man by the toes in night time. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1972/2 William Forbie..fell asleep and could not be wakened with pricking, cramping, or otherwise burning whatsoever. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* B, What fast a sleepe? Nay faith, Ile cramp thee till I wake thee. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cramped*, a weight with a string tied to one's Toe, when a Sleep, much used by School-boies, one to another.

† b. To affect (a part of the body) with cramp.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II, Wks. 1856 I. 26 O how impatience cramps my cracked veins. *c* 1610 MIDDLETON, etc. *Widow* II. ii, And I take you railing at my patron, sir, I'll cramp your joints! 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* III. ii, I can laugh ..When the gout cramps my joints.

2. To affect with the painful stiffness, numbness, or contraction of the muscles which characterizes cramp; the result of a constrained position, paralysis, exposure to cold, etc. Usually in *passive*.

1639 [see CRAMP *v.* 3]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 729 When the contracted Limbs were cramp'd. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 206 Whoever touches this fish..his limbs will immediately be cramp'd and benumb'd. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 5 July, We stood till we were cramp'd to death, not daring to move. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. v, A man with a deep-veined hand cramped by much copying of manuscripts. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* iii. 23 A hand which was probably cramped together, and curved by the complaint.

II. Connected mainly with CRAMP *sb.*[2], but often affected by CRAMP *sb.*[1]

† 3. To compress or squeeze (the body and limbs) with irons in punishment or torture. Contrasted with *to rack*. *Obs.*

a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 258 Racking, and cramping, injuring and wronging the same. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* V. viii, Thou art to lie in prison, cramp'd with irons, Till thou be'st sick and lame indeed. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combats* I. i, Now, cramped with iron, Hunger, and cold, they hardly do support me.

b. *fig.* and *transf.* To compress forcibly.

1673 A. WALKER *Lees Lachrymans* 12 Levelling Principles which..would wrack and cramp all conditions of Men into one size and Stature. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (J.), The antiquarians are for cramping their subjects into as narrow a space as they can. 1711—*Spect.* No. 58 ¶ 10 The Verses were to be cramped or extended to the Dimensions of the Frame that was prepared for them.

4. To confine narrowly, fetter or shut in (in space), so as to restrict the physical freedom of. Often with *up*.

1683 *Apol. Prot. France* iv. 35 They intended to seize upon him and the Admiral, to cramp the one in Prison, and cut off the others head. 1705 W. BOSMAN *Coast of Guinea* 43 To banish, or at least cramp Akim so that he should not be able to go far inland. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 89 a, The Camp ought not..to be so crampt up and confined, as not to afford sufficient room. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xvii. (1813) 278 Bad planting by cramping the root, etc., will often induce sickliness. 1831 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 212 My objection to the vessel is it's smallness, which cramps one so for room. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* 699 A company of puppy-dogs cramped up in a bag.

† b. *To cramp in*: to crush into a space where there is not sufficient room.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxi. § 8 Those which crampe in [into a writing] matters impertinent.

5. *fig.* To restrict or confine within injuriously narrow limits (any action or operations).

1625 BACON *Ess. Usury* (Arb.) 544 It is impossible to conceiue the Number of Inconueniences that will ensue, if Borrowing be Cramped. *c* 1645 [see b]. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 3 The sloath and laziness which..hath crampt endeavour. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 74 Those who have used power to cramp liberty. 1749 BERKELEY *Word to Wise* Wks. 1871 III. 443 The hardness of the landlord cramps the industry of the tenant. 1780 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 242 The want of money cramps every effort. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. II. vii. 109 Trade was cramped by laws and customs.

b. To compress or narrow (the mind, faculties, etc.) by preventing their free growth.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 33 The last week you sent me word that you wer..crampd with Busines..if you write not this week..I shall think you are crampd in your affection rather than your fingers. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Wealth* Wks. 1730 I. 85 Poverty cramps the mind. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 160 ¶ 9 They cramp their own Abilities too much by Imitation. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* iv, A selfish pursuit had cramped and narrowed me. 1877 H. A. PAGE *De Quincey* I. xiii. 273. [It] chilled his energies, and cramped his powers of production.

III. Connected with CRAMP *sb.*[2] alone.

6. To fasten or secure with a cramp or cramps; esp. in *Building*, to join stones (*together*) with cramp-irons. **†** *To cramp up*: to do up or repair by this means. *Obs.*

1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ezra* x. iii, Tottering houses must be crampt with iron barres, or they will soon down, 1675 EVELYN *Mem.* (1867) II. 102 This vessel was flat-bottomed ..It consisted of two distinct keels cramped together with huge timbers. 1744 KNIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 162 A Steel Bar..capped or armed with Iron at each End, cramped with Silver. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 93 The stones..were all cramped with iron, each to its neighbour. 1800 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 113 The 1st regiment will have their gallopers..which I have cramped up for them; it is impossible to do anything to those belonging to the 4th regiment. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 July 6/5 Supported by iron braces, which were cramped on to the central core.

fig. 1780 BURKE *Sp. at Bristol* Wks. III. 419 The diversified but connected fabrick of universal justice, is well cramped and bolted together in all its parts.

7. *Shoe-making.* To form (the instep of a boot, etc.) on a boot-cramp.

1864 in WEBSTER; and later Dicts.

†Cra·mpand, *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* [Implies an intr. *cramp* to curl, not otherwise known, + Sc. *-and* = -ING[2].] Curling, curly.

?*a* 1500 P. JOHNSTON *Thre deid Powis* Bannatyne Poems (Hunterian Club) I. 157 Thy crampand hair, and eik thy cristall ene. [Misprinted in earlier edd. *crampland*.]

Cramped (kræmpt, -ĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. CRAMP *v.*]

1. Seized with cramp; suffering from the painful contraction of muscles which characterizes cramp.

1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 15 The Limbs of some Indian Penitents, become altogether crampt and motionless for want of use. 1858 MORRIS *Def. Guenevere* 210 And when she slipp'd from off the bed, Her cramp'd feet would not hold her. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* xx. 347 It was morning when they got out cramped and frozen. 1884 *Times* 30 Jan. 9/5 His cramped fingers could scarcely hold the pencil.

2. Forcibly or unnaturally compressed and confined; constrained.

1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* 29 Ye make a worse noise then crampt Hedg-hogs. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Bks.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 87 The creative power lying coiled and cramped here. 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* III. xiii. 155 The direction was written in..crooked, cramped little characters.

3. Confined, restricted in space, extent, action, etc.

1796 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 25 Nov., She would go to Ireland..to see you, were her fortune less miserably cramped. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 221 The cramped and narrow mould of a human system. 1884 *Law Times' Rep.* LI. 306/2 The space occupied by the schools was cramped and incapable of adequate expansion.

b. *fig.* Confined or restricted in character; narrow.

1741-2 RICHARDSON *Pamela* Introd. (ed. 2) 38 And squeeze cramp'd pity from the miser's heart? 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 465 The effects of a cramped medical education. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 37 In high departments they are cramped and sterile. 1885 DUNCKLEY in *Manch. Weekly Times* 21 Feb. 5/5 The Archbishop's prayer ..is cramped and stiff in style.

4. Fastened or secured with a CRAMP (*sb.*[2]).

1764 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 215 From the bottom of the spindle to the first cramped joints.

Cra·mpedness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Cramped quality; narrowness resulting from restraint.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Aug. 193/1 The crudeness and crampedness of monkish annalists. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Nov. 2/1 There is..an irritating..sameness of subject and crampedness of treatment in the pictures.

Crampell: see GRAMPEL.

Cramper (kræ·mpəɹ). *rare.* [f. CRAMP *v.* or *sb.* + -ER; in some cases perh. reduction of *crampern*.]

† a. = CRAMP-IRON; **b.** A kind of fish; **c.** A preventative of cramp: see quots.

1598 FLORIO, *Falcare*, to arme with crampers. *Falcati*, hooked, armed with crampers, as the Romans were woont to arme their carts. 1628 *Louth Churchw. Acc.* IV. 34 (Peacock *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*) For crampers for the steeple weigh 8li ijs viijd. 1686 RAY *Willoughby's Hist. Pisc.* App. 1 *Brama saxatilis* seu *Pagrus Indicus*, caro inter dissecandum se contrahit, unde nonnullis *Crampers* i.e. Spasmodes dicitur. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Cramper*, in zoology..a large and broad sea fish, caught among the rocks on the shores of many parts of the East-Indies. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Cramper*, a yarn or twine worn round the leg as a remedy against cramp.

Crampern, *sb.*, obs. variant of CRAMP-IRON.

† Cra·mpern, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. prec. sb.] To fasten with cramp-irons or cramps; *fig.* to cramp, confine.

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in Holinshed *Chron.* VI. 3 The scope of the English pale is greatlie impaired, and is cramperned and coucht into an od corner of the countrie.'

Crampet (kræ·mpĕt). Also 5–9 **crampette**, (8 **cramp-bit**, 9 **crampit**). [app. a deriv. of CRAMP *sb.*[2]]

1. The chape of the scabbard of a sword; occasionally used in *Heraldry* as a charge.

1489 *Wardr. Acc.* in Fairholt (1885) II. 136, ij crampettes for the king's sword. 1515 *Will of R. West* (Somerset Ho.), My best goblet with a cover with Crampettes uppon the knopp. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 301/2 A Crampette, or a little Crampe..some term..a Crampnett. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. X. (1743) 429 (*Scottish Regalia—the Sword of State*) On the scabbard are placed four round plates of silver over gilt, two of them near to the crampet are enamelled with blue. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* vii. 103 The Crampette is an infrequent charge.

2. = CRAMP-IRON 2. (? error.)

1766 PORNY *Heraldry* Gloss., *Crampette*, a small piece of iron, commonly called cramp-iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together.

3. *Sc.* = CRAMPON 3; *esp.* one formerly used by curlers; hence, applied to an iron foot-board laid on the ice for the player to steady himself while delivering the stone.

1638 H. ADAMSON *Muses Threnodie* (1774) 149 (Jam.) We ..clam the Dragon hole, With crampets on our feet, and clubs in hand. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Thoughts on Seasons* 160 Their crampets o' the trusty steel, Like bucklers broad did glance. 1890 J. KERR *Hist. Curling* II. i. 177 The use of crampits attached to the feet was forbidden, as they injured the ice. *Ibid.* III. iii. 408 After he has taken his place on the crampit every curler should give the soles of his stones a rub.

Cra·mp-fish. [f. CRAMP *sb.*[1] + FISH; cf. Du. *kram-visch* torpedo (Kilian).] The electric ray or torpedo, also called *cramp-ray* and *numb-fish*.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Torpigo*, a crampfish, Torpedo. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 40 And like the Crampfish darts..His slie insinuating poysonous iuice. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* I. v. 19 That Palsey which is caught by touching of the Torpedo or Cramp-fish. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 384 The Torpedo or Cramp-fish..by his frigidity he benums such fish as swim over or lodge near him, and so preys upon them. 1773 GRANT in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 468 The general name by which they are known here, is the Numb or Cramp-fish.

fig. 1847 EMERSON *Refrr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 304 He cannot even tell what it is—this Cramp-fish of a Socrates has so bewitched him.

Cramping (kræ·mpiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1].] The action of the verb CRAMP, *esp.* a fastening together with cramps or cramp-irons.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 301/2 To hold Timber work together in old decayed Houses..is termed cramping. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 32 The Masons proceeded in setting and cramping the third Course of Stones. *Ibid.* 41 The same Cementing and Crampings, as if built upon dry Ground.

b. *attrib.* † *Cramping-iron*, an iron for cramping or compressing.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* v, When you have us'd all your cramping irons to the Text, and done your utmost to cramme a Presbyterie into the skin of one person.

Cra·mping, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.]

1. That cramps or benumbs.

1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* I. iii. § 11 The Annular Fibres are contracted more narrowly, and after a cramping Manner. 1861 SWINHOE *N. China Camp.* 369 Bearing well the violent heat of the Pekin summer and the cramping cold of its winter.

2. That cramps, or compresses and narrows.

1788 *Trifler* 158 No. XII, Freed from the cramping bonds of slavery. 1874 BLACKIE *Self Cult.* 30 The cramping influence of purely professional occupation. 1885 TENNYSON *Despair* iv, The cramping creeds that had madden'd the peoples.

Hence **Cra·mpingly** *adv.*, in a way that cramps or restricts free action.

1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant-Killers* 189 The prison he was shut up in so closely and crampingly.

Cra·mp-iron. Also 6 **cramperon, -pern(e.** [f. CRAMP *sb.*2 + IRON.]

† 1. A piece of iron bent in the form of a hook; a grappling-iron; = CRAMPON 1; sometimes also used to render L. *falx*. *Obs.*

1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Chelonia*, The Iron hookes or cramperons to take hold of the stones or timbers, *Forfices ferrei*. *Ibid. Falx*, a cramperne, or hooke vsed in warre. *Falcatus currus*, cartes armed with crampernes or hookes. 1618 *Kal. Sheph.* viii, Wheles .. full of hookes and cramp-irons [edd. 1503-6 crampes, 1560–1611 crampions] of yron and steele. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xiv. 43 A great Junk coming upon us..those that were in her threw into us great Cramp-irons fastened unto two long chains, wherewithall they grappled us fast unto them. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 240, 300 gallant young lads..with the help of cramp-irons, which..they strook into the Rock, to hold fast by, gat by little and little to the top. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Crampern* or *Cramp-iron*..a Grapple, or Grappling-iron, to lay hold of an Enemy's Ship. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VI. xv. vi. 79 Cramp irons, and such like instruments, invented for the defence of cities. 1774 GOLDSMITH *Grecian Hist.* II. 202.

2. A small metal bar with the ends bent so as to grasp two stones of a building, etc., and hold them firmly together; = CRAMP *sb.*2 2.

1598 FLORIO, *Fibula*..a crampiron or hooke to hold square stones togither. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Crampern* or *Cramp-iron*, an Iron that fastens Stones in a Building. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Isaiah* Notes 128 They are large nails..the ends being bent so as to make them cramp-irons. 1814 MOORE *Sale of Tools* ii, A cramp-iron, to stick in the wall Of some church that old women are fearful will fall. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Crampern* or *Cramp Iron*, usually called for shortness *cramp*.

† 3. *Printing.* (*pl.*) Pieces of iron fastened under the coffin of the old hand-press, on which it glided on the frame. *Obs.*

1713 J. WATSON *Hist. Printing* (T.), The cramp-irons, that it moves on still, Are the good motions of the will. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Cramp-irons*, irons nailed to the carriage of the press to run in and out.

4. = CRAMPON 3. *rare*−1.

1818 D. WALL tr. *Ebel's Switzerl.* 209 The most convenient ..kind of Cramp-irons, to proceed over the Glaciers.

† **Cra·mpish,** *v. Obs.* [f. lengthened stem *crampiss-* of OF. *crampir* trans. and intr., f. *crampe* CRAMP *sb.*1] *intr.* To become cramped or stiffened by muscular contraction. *trans.* To cramp, stiffen painfully, paralyse.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 171 To grounde sheo falleþe dede as any stoone Al craumpisshed [*v. rr.* cravmpyssh, crawmpissh, crampicheth, -pchight, -pissheth] hir lymnes crokedly. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxiii, Styll she laye dombe as any stone As marbyll colde, her lymmes craumpishing. *c* 1440 — *Bochas* I. ix. (1544) 19 b, Death crampishing, into their hert gan crepe. [1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 15 Encraumpysshed..was my conceyte.]

[Crampland (Jamieson) : error for CRAMPAND.]

Cra·mple, *v. dial.* A variant of CRAMBLE *v.* (sense 2). Also *crample-ham'd* (see quot.).

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Crample*, to move with pain and stiffness, as if affected by cramps. *Crample-ham'd*, stiffened in the lower joints.

Crampness (kræ·mpnés). [f. CRAMP *a.* + -NESS.] State or quality of being cramp or cramped; confinedness.

1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVII. 237 Faust feeling nothing but the crampness of his situation. 1859 C. BATHURST *Shaks. Versif.* 182 The use of parenthesis, instead of denoting crampness and entanglement, appears, etc.

Crampon (kræ·mpən), *sb.* Also **crampoon** (kræmpū·n). [a. F. *crampon*, late L. type *crampōn-em*, deriv. of radical form **cramp*, f. LG.: cf. CRAMP *sb.*1, 2.]

1. A bar of iron or other metal bent in the form of a hook, to serve as a grapple or clutch; a grappling-iron; also = CRAMP *sb.*2 2.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* x. 39 There myghte ye see sayles rente, Cordes and ropes broken, And crampons of yron wrythen a sondre and plucked oute. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 143 The brase..was so sore bounde with crampons of stele to ye benche, that he coude not remeue it. 1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 7 (D.) Man with his crampons and harping-irons can draw ashore the great Leviathan. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Crampons*, pieces of Iron, hooked at the ends, which are fastned to great Pieces of Timber, Stones or other things, to pull 'em up or draw 'em along. [1706 — (ed. Kersey) *Crampoons*]. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Crampoons*, hooked pieces of iron, something like double calipers, for raising timber or stones.

† 2. 'The border of metal which keeps a stone in a ring' (Halliwell). *Obs.*

3. A small plate of iron set with spikes or points which is fastened to the foot to secure a firmer hold in walking over ice or slippery ground, or in climbing a steep. Cf. CRAMPET 3.

1789 COXE *Trav. Switz.* XXX. I. 421 To secure us as much as possible from slipping, the guides fastened to our shoes crampons, or small bars of iron, provided with four small spikes of the same metal. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 12 As we had now to enter on the glaciers, I wore my spiked shoes, and the guides tied on their crampons. 1823 CRABB *Tech. Dict., Crampoons*, iron instruments fastened to the shoes of a storming party, to assist them in climbing a rampart. 1856 *Patent Jrnl.* 5 Sept., A crampon to prevent horses slipping in frosty weather. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 481 Our crampons .. were very useful on ice or hardened snow.

4. *Bot.* 'A name given to adventitious roots which serve as fulcra or supports, as in the Ivy.' [So in F.: see Littré.]

1870 BALFOUR *Class-bk. Bot.* Gloss.

† **Cra·mpon,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *cramponner.*] To fix or fasten with crampons or cramp-irons.

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 44 Toures, cramponed and knyt tigyder wyth gret chaynes of yren. 1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* III. 339 On his Head, and toppe of his Wings, are fixed and cramponned strong Pikes of Iron.

‖ **Cramponnee** (krampǫne), *a. Her.* [a. F. *cramponné* cramponed: see prec.] Said of a cross having a square hook-like bend at the end of each limb, all turned thus, ⌈.

1727 BAILEY (Vol. II.) *s. v.*, A Cross Cramponnée..has a Cramp at each end, or a square Piece coming from it, that from the Arm in chief towards the sinister Angle.

Cra·mp-ri·ng. [f. CRAMP *sb.*1 + RING.]

1. A ring held to be efficacious against cramp, falling sickness, and the like; *esp.* one of those which in pre-reformation times the kings and queens of England used to hallow on Good Friday for this purpose.

See BURNET *Hist. Ref.* Records II. 266; BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1870) I. 85.

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 41 My crampe ryng with blak innamel and a part silvir and gilt. 1526 MAGNUS *Let. to Wolsey* in *Gentl. Mag.* CIV. I. 30 Certaine Cramp Ringges which I distributed..amonges other to M. Adame Otterbourne, who, with oone of thayme, releved a mann lying in the falling sekenes. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* I. (1870) 121 The Kynges of Englande doth halowe euery yere Crampe rynges, the whyche rynges, worne on ones fynger, dothe helpe them the whyche hath the Crampe. 1611 MIDDLETON *Roaring Girl* IV. ii, A face..which shows like an agate set in a cramp ring. 1694 *Collect Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 193 The Morss or Sea-horse..having a great semicircular Tusk..very much valued..for their uses in Medicines, as to make Cramp-rings (which they make also of the Bristles upon his Cheeks) to resist Poison and other malignant Diseases. 1750 T. GORDON *Cordial Low Spirits* II. 138 Is not a Brilliant more attractive than a Cramp-Ring? 1847 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* III. p. clviij, These rings were called Cramp-rings, and the MS. in this volume is the service dedicated to their consecration. 1878 J. C. ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss., Cramp-ring*, a ring made from old coffin-tyre, or the metal ornaments of decayed coffins, and worn as a preventative of cramp.

† 2. *Thieves' cant.* [with reference to CRAMP *sb.*2] *pl.* Shackles, fetters. *Obs.*

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 84 *Quier cramprynges*, boltes or fetters. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metam.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 620/1 Here's no justice Lippus Will seek for to nip us, In Cramp-ring or Cippus. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 17 Thou the Cramprings ne're didst scowre [=wear].

Crampy (kræ·mpi), *a.* [f. CRAMP *sb.*1 + -Y 1.] Characterized by or liable to cramp; suffering from cramp or a similar affection; inducing cramp; of the nature of cramp.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) A vj b, It is good for them that haue their neke bowyng backward by vyolence of a crampy dysease. *c* 1811 FUSELI *Lect. Art* v. (1848) 474 The crampy convulsions of the leg. *a* 1864 HOWITT (quoted in Webster), This crampy country. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Crampy*, rheumatic, lame.

† **Cramse, cramze,** *v. Obs.* [Cf. Norw. *kramsa*, Da. *gramse*, to grope, grasp, or clutch after, Icel. *krafsa* to paw or scratch with the feet; Ger. dial. *kramschen*: see Grimm s.v. *krammen* to claw.] To claw, to scratch.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 100 Cramzyn, *supra in* cracchyn [H. *c* 1490, P. 1499 cramsyn, *supra in* clawyn]. Cramsynge, *supra in* cracchynge.

Cran1 (kræn). *Sc.* [Of uncertain etymology: *crann* is used in Gaelic in same sense, and it has been suggested that it is the Gaelic *crann* 'lot', and was applied orig. to the 'lot' or share of fish that fell to each man engaged.] A measure of capacity for fresh herrings as caught; fixed by the Fisheries Board at 37½ gallons (about 750 fish).

Up to 1815 the *cran* was measured by heaping full a herring-barrel with the ends taken out, which was then lifted, leaving the heap on the ground or floor. In 1816, the Commissioners for the Herring Fishery fixed the capacity of the 'cran' at 42 gallons, Old Wine Measure, which in 1832 was raised to 45 gallons, 42 gallons when 'pined' being found insufficient to make a barrel of bung-packed herrings. In 1852 the contents were given in Imperial measure as 37½ gals., making, when pined, a barrel of 30 gals.

1797 *Statist. Acc. Scott.* XIX. 282 (*Lewis*) They..bought the herring..at the great price of from 9*s.* to 12*s.* per crane (which is the full of a barrel of green fish as taken out of the net. 1815 *Act* 55 *Geo. III*, c. 94 § 13 If..any cran or measure not so marked..shall be made use of..in the British herring fishery. 1852 *Board of Fisheries Notice* (May 15), The Commissioners for the Herring fishery..do hereby give notice that from and after the date hereof, the Cran shall be of the contents or capacity of Thirty-seven Gallons and One Half Gallon Imperial Standard Measure..That it shall be made of Oak Staves..that it shall be bound with Six good Iron hoops, etc. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 4 The catch for the season is now nearly 90,000 crans.

Cran2. *Sc.* [A Scotch form of the word CRANE.]

† 1. Applied formerly to the crane and the heron. *Obs.* (See Jamieson *Suppl.*)

2. The ordinary name of the Swift in the south of Scotland.

1840 [Remembered in actual use]. 1861 J. C. ATKINSON *Brit. Birds' Eggs* 69 Swift (*Cypselus apus*): Deviling, Black Martin, Screech .. Cran. 1880 *Berw. Nat. Club* 230 The Swift called 'Cran'.

3. 'An iron instrument, laid across the fire, reaching from the ribs of the grate to the hinder part of it, for the purpose of supporting a pot or kettle' (Jamieson).

4. *To coup the crans*: *fig.* to have an upset, come to grief; see COUP *v.*3 2. (By Jamieson referred to sense 3; but perh. belonging to CRAN 1.)

a 1796 BURNS *Answ. Poet. Epist.* v, Garren lasses cowp the cran Clean heels owre body. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xix, The trades..offered downright battle to the commons, rather than their kirk should coup the crans.

Cranage (krē·nédʒ). Also 5 **crainage,** 6 **kranage,** (**craneagh**). [f. CRANE + -AGE.] The use of a crane to hoist goods; dues paid for the use of a crane.

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 43 Item, [for] warfage j. d. Item, [for] crainage vj. d. 1532 *Churchw. Acc. Heybridge, Essex* (Nichols 1797) 182 For the claper and yern worke of the gret bell 6*s.* 8*d.*; for Cranage 2*d.* 1607 COWEL *Interpr.*, *Cranage* is a liberty to use a crane for the drawing up of wares from the vessels. 1641 W. HAKEWIL *Libertie of Subject* 123 For example, Wharfage, Cranage, Scavage, and such like. 1804 DENHOLM *Tour to Lakes* 141 The dues of cranage at the quays. 1887 W. HUNT *Bristol* 209 The port dues, wharfage, cranage, and the like.

Cranberry (kræ·nbĕri). Also 8 **craneberry.** [A name of comparatively recent appearance in English; entirely unknown to the herbalists of 16–17th c., who knew the plant and fruit as *marsh-whorts, fen-whorts, fen-berries, marsh-berries, moss-berries.* Several varieties of the name occur in continental languages, as G. *kranichbeere, kranbeere*, LG. *krônbere, krones-* or *kronsbere, krônsbär, kranebere* (all meaning *crane-berry*); cf. also Sw. *tranbär*, Da. *tranebær*, f. *trana, trane*, crane. As to its introduction into England, see sense 1.]

1. The fruit of a dwarf shrub, *Vaccinium Oxycoccos*, a native of Britain, Northern Europe, Siberia, and N. America, growing in turfy bogs: a small, roundish, dark red, very acid berry. Also the similar but larger fruit of *V. macrocarpon*, a native of N. America (*Large* or *American Cranberry*). Both are used for tarts, preserves, etc. The name is also given to the shrubs themselves.

The name appears to have been adopted by the North American colonists from some LG. source, and brought to England with the American cranberries (*V. macrocarpon*), imported already in 1686, when Ray (*Hist. Pl.* 685) says of them 'hujus baccas a Nova Anglia usque missas Londini vidimus et gustavimus. Scribitis seu ortis (*Tarts* nostrates vocant) eas inferciunt'. Thence it began to be applied in the 18th c. to the British species (*V. Oxycoccos*). In some parts, where the latter is unknown, the name is erroneously given to the cowberry (*V. Vitis Idæa*).

1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 119 Cranberry, or Bear Berry..is a small trayling plant that grows in salt marshes. 1694 *Acct. Sev. Late Voy.* I. Introd. p. xvii, A Shrub whose fruit was..full of red juice like Currans, perhaps 'tis the same with the New England Cranberry or Bear-berry with which we make tarts. 1743–4 Jan. 18 P. COLLINSON in *Linnæus Corresp.*, I herewith send you a box of Cranberries or *Oxycoccus*..They came from Pennsylvania; ours in England are very small. 1748 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 491, I gathered [near Clogher] four sorts of fruits, raspberries, cranberries, strawberries, and nuts. 1777 J. LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* I. 203 Cran-berries, Moss-berries, or Moor berries. 1817–8 COBBETT *Resid. U.S.* (1822) 189 Cranberries, the finest fruit for tarts that ever grew, are bought for about a dollar a bushel, and they will keep..for five months. 1868 Q. VICTORIA *Life in Highlands* 139 The dinner..ending with a good tart of cranberries.

2. Applied with qualifications to several plants having fruit resembling a cranberry; as **Australian Cranberry,** *Lissanthe sapida* (N.O. *Epacridaceæ*); **Bush C., High C.,** or **C. Tree,** *Viburnum Oxycoccos* Pursh (N.O. *Caprifoliaceæ*); **Tasmanian C.,** *Astroloma humifusum* (N.O. *Epacridaceæ*).

1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 144 High and low-bush cranberries..brought by the Squaws in birch baskets..The low-bush cranberries..form a standing preserve on the tea-tables ..but for richness of flavour..I admire the high-bush cranberries. The bush on which this cranberry grows resembles the guelder rose. 1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot. North. U. S.* (ed. 2) 168, *V. Opulus* L. (Cranberry Tree)..(*V. Oxycoccus*

and *V. edule*, Pursh). The acid fruit is used as a (poor) substitute for cranberries, whence the name High Cranberry-bush. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 688 *Lissanthe sapida*, a native of South-eastern Australia, is called the Australian Cranberry on account of its resemblance both in size and colour to our European cranberry.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cranberry-crop, -picking, -tart*; **cranberry-tree** = *High Cranberry* (see 2).

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 342 Devouring a cranberry tart. 1864 G. A. SALA in *Daily Tel.* 5 July, Speculators who have forestalled the cranberry crop at Cape Cod.

Crance (krans). [Cf. Du. *krans* wreath, garland; and see the latter word.] *Naut.* (See quot.)

1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* s. v., *Crance*, a kind of iron cap on the outer end of the bowsprit, through which the jib-boom traverses. Also a name sometimes given to any boom-iron.

Crance, chaplet, garland: see CRANTS.

Cranch, var. of CRAUNCH.

Cranck, obs. f. CRANK.

Crane (krēⁱn), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–3 **cran, 3 cron, krane,** 3– **crane.** (Also 4 **crone,** *Sc.* **cren,** 5 **craane,** 6 **crayne, craune,** 5– *Sc.* **cran,** 6–7 **craine,** 7–8 **crain.**) [OE. *cran* corresponds to MG. *kran*, MLG. *krân, krôn*. Cf. MDu. *crāne*, Du. *kraan*:—OLG. *krano, kranu*, OHG. with guttural suffix, *chranuh, chranih*, MHG. *kranech, kranich*, G. *kranich*. The corresp. Norse forms have initial *tr-* for *kr-*, ON. *trani*, Sw. *trana*, Da. *trane*.]

1. A large grallatorial bird of the family *Gruidæ*, characterized by very long legs, neck, and bill. The name belongs originally to the common European crane, *Grus cinerea*, of an ashy-gray colour, formerly abundant in marshy places in Great Britain, and prized as food, but now extinct; about 15 closely-allied species are found in other lands.

Among these are the common American or Sand-hill Crane (*G. canadensis*), and Whooping Crane (*G. americana*). The Crown Crane or *Demoiselle*, Numidian, and Stanley Crane of Africa belong to allied genera. The Adjutant or Gigantic Crane is a species of Stork.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 132/21 *Grus*, cran. *c* 1205 LAY. 20163 Swa doð þe wilde cron [*c* 1275 crane]. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 472/342 Crannes and swannes. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1726 The beste mete That king or cayser wolde ete; Kranes, lampreys, and gode sturgun. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii. 103 þe Pigmens, whilk er men of litill stature..feight with Craanes comounly. 1491 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 182 Item, til a man, for a cran..vs. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 16 They sawe flockes of great cranes twyse as bygge as owres. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 21 Like a Crane his necke was long and fyne. *a* 1605 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 713 Like an cran, in mounting soone orethrowen, That must take aye nine steps before shee flye. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 513 The Crane, that has totally forsaken this country, bred familiarly in our marshes. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 82 Large red-legged cranes, three feet high, with black and white wings.

b. Applied locally to other large grallatorial birds, as herons and storks; also to the Shag or Crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax graculus*).

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 332 The Shag, called in the North of England, the Crane. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Crane*..a name improperly given in many parts of England to the shagg or small cormorant. *a* 1767 M. BRUCE *Lochleven*, The slow-wing'd crane moved heavily o'er the lea. 1873 *Q. Rev.* CXXXV. 159 Cranmere..a haunt of herons (still called 'cranes' in Devonshire). 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 145 *Heron*..Crane (Somerset; North-Hants; Westmoreland; Lancashire; Ireland; Scotland).

c. *Astron.* The southern constellation *Grus*.

1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 335 The Phœnix, below which..are found Toucan, the Crane [etc.].

2. A machine for raising and lowering heavy weights; in its usual form it consists of a vertical post capable of rotation on its axis, a projecting arm or 'jib' over which passes the chain or rope from which the weight is suspended, and a barrel round which the chain or rope is wound. [So F. *grue*, G. *kran, krahn, kranich*].

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 608 Ane cren [*v. r.* crane] thai haf gert dress vp hey Rynand on quhelis. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 127 That they shuld doo make..a crane sufficient and able to take vp from the water of Thamis the weight of a tonne. 1545 *Act* 37 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 9 Houses, with Key or Wharf, having any Crane or Gibet belonging to the same 1656 COWLEY *Davideis* II. 526 Some from the quarries hew out massy stone, Some draw it up with cranes. 1788 *Trans. Soc. Enc. Arts* VI. 325 A Model of a Crane for Wharfs. 1868 *Morn. Star* 24 Feb., A terrific..gale made a great breach between the lighthouse and the breakwater, demolishing the machinery and cranes.

3. A name given to various other mechanical contrivances: a. A machine for weighing goods, constructed on the principle of the crane described under 2. b. An upright revolving axle with a horizontal arm fixed by a fireplace, for suspending a pot or kettle over the fire. c. *Naut.* (*pl.*) Projecting pieces of iron or timber on board a ship, to support a boat or spar. d. *Turning.* A spindle with a bent arm, serving as a lever (quot. 1725). e. *Carriage-building.* (See quot. 1794; and cf. *crane-neck* in 7.)

1725 W. HALFPENNY *Sound Building* 56 The Eyes in which the Spindle of the Crane turns. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) E iij b, A double rope-netting, supported by double cranes of iron. 1794 FELTON *Carriages* Gloss., *Cranes*, strong iron bars which form the sides of the upper carriage, and unite the back and fore timbers, shaped like a crane's neck for the purpose of the fore wheels to pass under. 1864 WEBSTER, *Crane*..(*b.*) A similar arm turning on a vertical axis or support, in a fireplace for supporting kettles, etc. over a fire. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Crane*..Also pieces of iron or timber at a vessel's sides, used to stow boats or spars upon. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Crane*..A forked post to support a boom or spare spar on deck. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Crane*, the iron arm over a fire from which the 'crook' hangs.

4. A bent tube, used to draw liquor out of a vessel; a siphon. [So G. *kran.*]

1634 J. BATE *Myst. Nature & Art*, Take a Crane (that is a crooked hollow Cane) one end whereof let be somewhat longer than the other. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 321/1 Brewers by a Leaden Crane draw their Wort from one Cooler to another. 1771 tr. *Van Swieten's Comm. Boerhaave's Aph.* § 303 III. 35 An instrument inflected like a siphon or crain. 1846 JOYCE *Sci. Dial., Hydrost.* xvii. 182 That is called a distiller's crane or syphon.

5. An overhanging tube for supplying water to the tender of a locomotive; a water-crane.

6. *attrib.* or as *adj.* †**a.** Crane-coloured, ashen gray (quot. 1517). b. Crane-like; long and lanky. c. Of or pertaining to a crane or the cranes.

1517 in Kerry *St. Lawr. Reading* (1883) 105, ij° Copes of satten russet and crane. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3328/4 A black Gelding..a long Crane Neck. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 11 The feet are not furnished with sharp claws, as in others of the crane kind. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 230 Their crane stems are often burnt for charcoal. 1872 TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 723 Mocking at the much ungainliness..and long crane legs of Mark.

7. *Comb.* **a.** in sense 1, as *crane-flock*; **crane-battle,** a battle with cranes (attributed to the fabled Pygmies); **crane-colour,** the colour of the common crane, ashy gray; also *attrib.*; **crane-coloured** *a.*, of this colour; †**crane-feather,** *attrib.* of the colour of crane's feathers; **crane-neck,** an iron bar bent like a crane's neck uniting the back and front timbers in a carriage (= CRANE 3 e); also *attrib.*; **crane-necked** *adj.*, (*a*) of a carriage, having a crane-neck; (*b*) having a long neck like a crane's; **crane-vulture,** a name for the Secretary-bird.

1610 HEALY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 582 Their..*Crane-battells are fables. 1517 *Will of R. Aleyne* (Somerset Ho.), *Crane colour. 1524 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 176 A gowne of crayne colour furrid with white budge. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 964 The fourth hath broad horns of crane colour. 1549 in *Surrey Church Goods* (1869) 100 One cope of *cranecoloryd sylke. 1593 *Lanc. Wills* II. 79 Tow Kirtles one of craine colored satten. 1557 *Will of J. Rowe* (Somerset Ho.), My *cranefether doblete. *a* 1892 WHITTIER *To A. K.* 54 As in air The *crane-flock leaves no trace of passage. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2136/4 A *Crane-neck Coach lined with figured Velvet. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 23 P 2 A Lady's Chariot.. had a Crane-Neck, and hung with twice the Air that hers did. 1698 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1699) 12 They [coaches] are all *Crane-Neckt, and the Wheels before very low. 1822 *Monthly Mag.* Oct., The coach body was suspended by thick straps, from four of what are now..called crane-necked springs. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iii, One of those purse-mouthed, crane-necked, clean-brushed..individuals. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Spectre of Tapp.*, The man was fitting straps on a light pair of crane-necked spurs. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 424/1 The secretary-bird (*Serpentarius Secretarius*), or *crane-vulture.

b. In sense 2 or 3, as **crane-barge,** a barge carrying a crane; **crane-chair,** ? a chair lowered and raised by a crane; **crane-house,** a shed or building in which a crane stands; **crane-keeper, craneman,** a man in charge of a crane; **crane-post,** the vertical post or axis of a crane; **crane-shaft,** (*a*) = *crane-post*; (*b*) see quot. and 3 e; **crane-wheel,** a tread-wheel by which a crane was formerly worked.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., *Crane-barge*, a low flat-floored lump, fitted for the purpose of carrying a crane, in aid of marine works. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 21 Baths are..supplied with..Sea-water, And for the..Convenience of such as..have not strength to plunge themselves, there is a *Crane Chair of particular Contrivance. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4105/4 The Stone-Wharf, with a Crane and *Crane-House. 1558 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* c. ii. § 7 Any Wharfenger, *Cranekeeper..Weigher or other Officer. 1300 in Riley *Mem. London* p. xxi, Richard the Fruter, *creneman. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 18 *Craneman*, a lad..whose business is to hoist the corves of coals on to the rolleys with the crane. 1891 *Daily News* 6 Feb. 4/8 The tippers and crane men at the Bute Docks. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 644 In Morrison's steam crane, the *crane-post forms the steam-cylinder. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* Gloss., **Crane shaft*, wood instead of iron for [carriage cranes]. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VI. iii. 105 A Man turning a *Crane-Wheel or Grindstone. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxi. 251 In a crane-wheel the power is..applied..by a man walking within the wheel.

†**Crane** (krēⁱn), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* or *arch.* [a. F. *crâne*, ad. med.L. *crānium* skull.] The skull; = CRANIUM.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The braynepanne skulle or crane. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 312 Fracture of the crane. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 63 The Crane is of an hard and fibrous substance. 1824 MEDWIN *Convers. w. Byron* (1832) I. 83 A skull that had probably belonged to some jolly friar..The crane was filled with claret, and..passed about. *fig.* 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* I. 277 Till Autumn spoiled their [poppies'] fleering quite with rain, And, turbanless, a coarse, brown, rattling crane Lay bare.

Crane (krēⁱn), *v.* [f. CRANE *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To hoist or lower with a crane, or with similar apparatus.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 35 By two Wheles more..there may be Craned vp 200,000 pound waight. *a* 1652 BROME *Queene's Exch.* v. Wks. 1873 III. 536 When I shake the rope, then crane me up again. 1749 *Wealth Gt. Britain* 53 It is craned into cellars. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* viii, Being safely craned up to the top of the crag.

b. *fig.*

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xix. 35 They are bad works, that need rewards to crane them up withal. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* III. i, An upstart, craned up to the height he has. 1676 KIDDER *Charity Dir.* 21 Let us not need Craning and Skrewing up to so Blessed a work. 1890 W. M. FULLERTON in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 251 By money man is enabled..to crane himself above the dead level of uniformity.

2. To stretch (the neck) like a crane. (Also, rarely, *to crane one's head.*)

1799 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 64 A grotesque being, a little man who can..crane up his neck to the top-tower window. 1849 CURZON *Visits Monast.* 319 We all craned our necks over the edge to see what had become of our companion. 1886 MALLOCK *Old Order Changes* III. 34 Craning his head forward he looked in the direction indicated.

3. *intr.* To stretch out one's neck; to lean or bend forward with the neck stretched out.

1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXVIII. (1884) 270 Pen craned over the coach to have a long look at the great Hurtle. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xii. 80 Those who sat above craned forward.

4. *Hunting.* To pull up at a hedge or other obstacle and look over before leaping; hence *fig.* to 'look before one leaps', hesitate at or shrink back from a danger, difficulty, etc. (*colloq.*)

1823 BYRON *Juan* XIV. XXXIII, He clear'd hedge, ditch, and double post, and rail, And never *craned*. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* liii, A very fat pony, who would have craned if he had attempted to leap over a straw. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 240 The bold fox-hunter, who..ne'er 'craned' at..stone-wall, or double-ditch. *fig.* 1862 *Bradford Advertiser* 27 Dec. 6/3 The American Executive appears to be feeling its way. In England it looks like craning. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 4 June 647/1 Was he expected to 'crane' at the taxation of ground values?

Cra·ne-fly. [f. CRANE *sb.*[1] 1 + FLY.] A two-winged fly of the genus *Tipula* or family *Tipulidæ*, characterized by very long legs; in Great Britain popularly called *daddy-long-legs.*

1658 ROWLAND tr. *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 943 A Water-fly, which men call from the length of the feet or shanks.. *Gruinam*; called therefore in English a Crane Fly. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Crane-fly*, a name given by some to the creature we commonly call father long-legs. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 90 Their long legs (fit) the crane-fly to course rapidly over and among the herbage. 1857 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVIII. 1. 74 Marshes give birth to myriads of crane-flies.

Cranel (l, var. CRANNEL, cranny, chink.

Cra·ne-line. [CRANE *sb.*[1] 2.]

†**1.** The rope or chain of a crane, by which weights are hoisted or lowered. *Obs.*

1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 350 My mastyr paid to Felawe for a lede and a crane lyne. vj. d.

2. *Naut.* (See quot. 1867.)

1674 T. MILLER *Modellist* (1676) 4 Cran-lines, and main-stay. 1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xiv. 65 19 The Crain line. 20 The Horse on the Bowsprit. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Pantaquieres*.. the cat-harpins, and crane-lines of the shrowds. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Crane-lines*, those which formerly went from the spritsail-topmast to the middle of the forestay, serving to steady the former. Also, small lines for keeping the lee backstays from chafing against the yards.

Craneling (krēⁱ·nliŋ). *rare.* A young crane.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 156 Young cranelings newly hatched.

Craner (krēⁱ·nəɹ). [f. CRANE *sb.*[1] and *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. [f. the sb.] An official in charge of a crane or public weighing-machine (CRANE *sb.*[1] 3 a).

1871 *N. & Q.* 4th ser. VIII. 123 Some country towns of Ireland have in the market-place a crane for the weighing of goods..An official, popularly the craner, has charge of the machine, who gives a certificate of weight..called the craner's note.

2. [f. the vb.] One who 'cranes'; one who hesitates at a dangerous leap, etc.: see CRANE *v.* 4.

1869 E. FARMER *Scrap Bk.* (ed. 6) 61 Leaving 'Welters' and 'Craners' and 'slow-uns' behind.

Cranes (*Falconry*): see CREANCE.

Crane's - bill, cranesbill (krēⁱnzbil). [CRANE *sb.*[1] 1 + BILL. A translation by the 16th c. herbalists of Du. *craenhals*, Ger. *kranichhals*, MLG. *kraneshals*, names of *Geranium dissectum.*]

1. *Bot.* A name for the various species (*esp.* the native British species) of the genus *Geranium*; so called from the long slender beak of the fruit.

By the 16th c. herbalists applied originally to only one species, apparently *G. dissectum.*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* D iij, Geranium is of two kyndes. The one kynde is called Pinke nedle or Cranes byl, the other is called Pes columbinus of the commune Herbaries, and it may be called in englishe Douefote. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccIviii. 940 The roots of this Cranes bill have a little kinde of heat in them. 1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 8 One kind of Cranes-Bill, call'd *Geranium Moschatum*..smells just like Musk. 1756 SIR J. HILL *Herbal* 196 The cranesbills are characterised.. by their singular fruit. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 99

Carpets of flowers, primroses, orchises, cowslips, groundivy, crane's bill, cotton-grass. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton*, xx. (D.) Is there any blue half so pure, and deep, and tender, as that of the large crane's-bill, the *Geranium pratense* of the botanists?

2. *Surg.* A kind of forceps with long jaws.

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 28 Came the Surgeons, laden with Pincers, Crane-bills, Catheters. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Crane's-bill*, a kind of forceps used by surgeons, and so named from its figure. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Crane's-bill*, a pair of long-nosed pinchers.

† **Cra·net** [1]. *Obs.* Also 7 **crannet.** [Corrupted from OF. *crignete, crinete*, dim. of *crigne, creigne*, in sense of mod.F. *crinière*, f. *crin*, L. *crin-is* hair, mane.] A piece of armour covering a horse's neck or mane; a crinière.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 12 One band had the scafferon the cranet, the bard of the horse all white. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. (1660) 266 Defensive, serving for Horse..as the Shafrone, Cranet, Barde. 1611 COTGR., *Criniere*..a crannet; armor for the necke, or mane, of a horse.

† **Cra·net** [2]. *dial. Obs.* 'A small red worm. *Cumberland*' (Halliw.).

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* VI. 41 They will seeme to the looker on as egs, and to the taker as yoong red little cranets. 1851 *Cumbrld. Gloss., Cranet*, a small worm.

† **Cranew.** *Obs.* = CRANIUM, skull.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 354 The heade of an elephante of such huge byggenesse, that only the bones or cranewe [*printed* crauewe]: *Hakluyt* 1598-9 *has* cranew] therof .. wayed abowte two hundreth weyght.

Craney, obs. f. CRANNY, CRANY.

Crang (kræŋ). [A variant of *krang*, KRENG, a. Du. *kreng*; MDu. *crenge*, carrion.] The carcass of a whale after the blubber has been removed; the flesh of a dead whale.

1821 A. FISHER *Jrnl. Arct. Regions* 43 As black as the crang of a whale. 1827 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 113/2 They lived upon the crang. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* 45 *Crang*, a skeleton. 'T' whooal crang', the entire frame of bones.

† **Cra·ngle,** *v. Obs. intr.* To twist, writhe, wriggle; = CRANKLE. Hence **Cra·ngling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (In quot. 1642 *fig.*)

1586 HUDSON tr. *Du Bartas' Judith* 18 (Jam.) A serpent ..Which crangling crept. *Ibid.* 75 (Jam.) The Danow which begins to flow, With snakish crangling slow. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 212 Crangling and worldly wise braines.

Craniad (krē·niæd). *nonce-wd.* [f. CRANI-UM + -AD I c.] The epic of a skull.

1878 C. GIBBON *Life G. Combe* I. vi. 99 A long poem entitled the 'Craniad'.

Cranial (krē·niăl), *a.* [f. med. or mod.L. *crāni-um* (a. Gr. *κ, ᾱνιον*) skull + -AL.] Pertaining to the cranium or skull; *strictly*, pertaining to the cranium proper or brain-case, as in *cranial bones. Cranial nerves*: the great nerve-trunks arising from the brain and passing through openings in the cranium; = CEREBRAL nerves.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 138 Imperfection of the cranial bones was similar to the case before related. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 21 The second or optic nerve, the largest of the cranial nerves, except the fifth. 1864 *Reader* 5 Mar., The cranial capacity of the largest chimpanzee measured is 27½ cubic inches, that of the smallest man being 55.

Hence **Cra·nially** *adv.*, in regard to the cranium.

1866 LAING & HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 132 Two sections of mankind may be very similar cranially, and yet very different in other respects.

‖ **Crania·ta, cranio·ta,** *sb. pl. Zool.* [f. L. *crāni-um* and Gr. *κρᾱνί-ον*, with respective suffixes, as in *pinnata, πτερωτά*. Introduced in the latter form by Hæckel, but generally used in the former by English naturalists.] A primary division or branch of the VERTEBRATA (q. v.), including those which possess a brain and skull, i.e. the Mammalia, Birds, Reptiles, Amphibia, and Fishes.

1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 413 In the Craniota [it] gives rise, by concrescence and differentiation, to a head. 1881 *Athenæum* 15 Jan. 98/2 We should have liked to have seen a marked distinction made between..the lampreys and the remainder of the Craniota.

† **Cra·nice, cranish.** *Obs.* App. an error for *cravice*, CREVICE, by confusion with CRANNY.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. vi. (1632) 508 Gaps and cranishes, representing hollow cavernes. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* v. iv. § 7 Any glasse window or cranice.

Cranie, -d, obs. ff. CRANNY, CRANY, CRANNIED.

Cranio- (krē·nio), before a vowel **crani-**, combining form of Gr. *κρᾱνίον* CRANIUM.

a. In combinations, chiefly in sense 'belonging or relating to the cranium and . . .'; as **cranio-fa·cial** *a.*, belonging to both the cranium and the face; **cranio-spi·nal** *a.*, belonging to the cranium and the spine; so *craniacro·mial* [ACROMION], *cranio-phary·ngeal, -thora·cic, -vertebral* adjs.; also **cranio-tabes** (-tē·bīz) [L. *tābēs* wasting away, putrefaction], 'a form of rickets in which the skull bones are softened' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

b. In derivative formations, as **Cranie·ctomy** [Gr. *ἐκτομή* excision], see quot. **Cra·niocele** [see CELE *sb.*], 'the protrusion of a part of the encephalon from the cranial cavity' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Cra·niocla·sm** [Gr. *κλάσμα* fracture, breaking], the breaking up of the fœtal head in the operation of *craniotomy*; **Cra·niocla·st** [Gr. *-κλάστης* breaker], an instrument for doing this. **Cra·niognomic** *a.* [Gr. *γνωμικ-ός* of or pertaining to knowledge], pertaining to craniognomy. **Cranio·gnomy** [Gr. *γνώμη* knowledge], 'the science of the form and characteristics of the skull' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Cranio·gnosy** [Gr. *γνῶσις* knowledge] = prec. **Cra·niogra·ph** [Gr. *-γραφος* writer], an instrument for taking drawings of the skull; **Cranio·grapher,** one who draws or describes skulls; **Cranio·graphy,** description of skulls. **Cranio·meter** [Gr. *μέτρον* measure], an instrument for taking measurements of skulls; **Cra·niome·tric, Cra·niome·trical** *a.*, pertaining to craniometry; hence **Cra·niome·trically** *adv.*; **Cranio·metrist,** one who practises craniometry; **Cranio·metry,** measurement of the skull. **Cranio·pathy** [Gr. *-πάθεια*, f. *πάθος* suffering], 'disease of the cranium' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Cra·niopho·re** [Gr. *-φορος* bearing], an instrument invented by Topinard for measuring the dimensions and proportions of the skull. **Cra·niopla·sty** [Gr. *-πλαστία*, f. *πλαστός* moulded, fashioned], an operation for supplying deficiencies in the cranial structures. **Cranio·polis** (*nonce-wd.*) [Gr. *πόλις* city], a city of skulls. **Cra·niosco·pic, Cra·niosco·pical** *a.*, pertaining to cranioscopy; **Cranio·scopist,** one who studies cranioscopy; **Cranio·scopy** [Gr. *-σκοπία*, f. *-σκοπος* that views], examination of the size and configuration of the skull; formerly applied to what is now commonly called PHRENOLOGY. **Cra·nioso·phic** *a.* (*nonce-wd.* after *philosophic*, etc.), learned in skulls. **Cra·nioto·me** [Gr. *-τομος* cutting], 'name for the trephine; also a name for the craniotomy forceps' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Cranio·tomy** [Gr. *-τομία*, f. *-τομος* cutting], in obstetric surgery, an operation in which the head of the fœtus is cut open and broken down when it presents an obstacle to delivery; hence *craniotomy forceps*, a forceps used in this operation.

1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 761 [The operation] of *craniectomy, in which a strip of bone is removed from the cranium and the development of the brain..allowed to go on. 1860 SIMPSON *Cranioclasm* in *Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* (1861) 357 The operations of craniotomy, cephalotripsy, and *cranioclasm. *Ibid.* In the latter operation [Cranioclasm] two instruments are necessary—a perforator..and the *Cranioclast. 1852-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 656/1 The number of *cranio-facial segments. 1813 *Pantologia*, **Craniognomy*..a visionary system of physiognomy lately brought forward by Dr. Gall of Vienna. 1810 *Phil. Mag.* XXXVI. 74 Materials for a comparative *craniognosy. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* 271 Profile taken with M. Broca's *craniograph. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* I. v. 84 To the Anglo-Saxon cemeteries .. I would especially invite the attention of the *craniographer. *Ibid.* 83 That branch of it [ethnology] which may be conveniently..termed *craniography. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* 297 The *craniometer substitutes mathematical data for the uncertain data founded on judgment and opinion. *Ibid.* 219 Requisite for *craniometrical study. 1882 *Athenæum* 2 Dec. 738/3 A list of the *craniometric measures and processes adopted. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* June 105/1 Having been *craniometrically examined. *Ibid.* 105/2 He invited her to a comparative measurement by the authorized *craniometrists. 1861 CLELAND in *Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 30 On a Method of *Craniometry. 1881 *Trans. Vict. Inst.* 28 Craniometry indicates that the natives of these islands are more mixed than either of the other Polynesian races. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., **Craniopharyngeal ligament*, the thickened median part of the pharyngeal aponeurosis attached to the tuberculum pharyngeum of the basilar process of the occipital bone. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. iii. 274 A new *craniophore (an instrument for taking all the cranial projections) by Paul Topinard. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 328 A populous Place of Skulls—a *Craniopolis like the catacombs. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXV. 140 [Dr. Gall's] *cranioscopic passion. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 651 *Cranioscopical landmarks drawn so geometrically by their rivals. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 79 A literary man, whose skull puzzled the *cranioscopists. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 415 Uroscopy has..given way to *cranioscopy. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* iii. 191 Gall, whose system of Cranioscopy, publishing itself under the name of Phrenology [etc.]. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 564 A *Craniosophic public would disdain that work. 1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 641/2 The *cranio-spinal cavity. 1849 H. MAYO *Truths Pop. Superst.* v. 78 The segments of the cranio-spinal cord in which the sentient and voluntary nerves are rooted. 1860 *Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* (1861) 400 *Cranio-tabes occurring epidemically. 1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 22 A woman whom I delivered..by *craniotomy.

Cranioid (krē·niˌoid), *a. Zool.* [See -OID.] Allied to the genus *Crania* of Brachiopods.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* viii. (1854) 187 The Orbiculoid and Cranioid groups..afford some characteristic species.

Craniological (krē·niolǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. as CRANIOLOGY + -IC + -AL. (In mod.F. *craniologique.*)] Of or pertaining to craniology.

† **1.** = PHRENOLOGICAL: see CRANIOLOGY 1. *Obs.*

1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 227 Long before this time we should have looked for his craniological death. *a* 1827 G. CRUIKSHANK(*title*), Phrenological Illustrations, or an Artist's View of the Craniological System of Doctors Gall and Spurzheim.

2. Relating to the study of the characters of skulls: see CRANIOLOGY 2.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. ix. 255 Craniological illustration of ethnic characteristics. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. III. xliii. 478 Studying the craniological characters of the American Indians.

Craniologist (krē·niǫ·lŏdʒist). [f. as next + -IST. (In mod.F. *craniologiste.*)]

† **1.** = PHRENOLOGIST: see CRANIOLOGY 1. *Obs.*

1815 *Phil. Mag.* XLVI. 68 No arguments, according to the..craniologists have yet been able to set aside the proofs of the truth of the theory. 1841 *Englishman's Mag.* 1 Feb. 20 Mr. Combe is a devoted craniologist.

2. One versed in craniology: see CRANIOLOGY 2.

1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* I. xii. 91 The great variety of shapes and characters exhibited in these..crania, render them a very interesting study for the craniologist and phrenologist. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* 230 A skull .. measured .. by a foreign craniologist.

Craniology (krē·niǫ·lŏdʒi). [mod. f. Gr. *κρᾱνίον* skull (CRANIO-) + *-λογία*: see -LOGY. In mod.F. *craniologie.*]

† **1.** The study of the configuration of the skull as indicating the comparative development of the 'organs' or faculties; now known as PHRENOLOGY.

1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. Mar. *heading*, An Account of Dr. Gall's System of Craniology. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xl. (1872) 233 He had a villainously formed head according to all the rules of craniology.

2. The study of the size, shape, and character of the skulls of various races, as a part of anthropology.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. ix. 293 The craniology of the later tumuli. 1883 TYLOR in *Nature* 3 May 8 The mixture of races..in Europe makes European craniology a study of extreme difficulty.

‖ **Cranion.** *Obs.* [Gr. *κρᾱνίον.*] Skull, head.

1611 CHAPMAN *May-Day* Plays 1873 II. 324 Shee has a Fox red cranion. 1659 FLATMAN *Dooms-Day Thought* 38 A shinbone, or a Cranion.

Craniota: see CRANIATA.

Cranish: see CRANICE.

‖ **Cranium** (krē·niŭm). Pl. **crania** (krē·niă). [med.L., a. Gr. *κρᾱνίον* skull.]

1. *Anat.*, etc. **a.** *strictly.* Those bones which enclose the brain (as distinguished from those of the face and jaws); the brain-case, brain-pan, skull.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 36/1 The bone named Cranium, or the fyrst table of bones of the heade. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 440 The skull or cranium is all that bone which compasseth the braine and after-brain like a helmet. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 425 In a natural state..the dura mater can be perfectly separated from the cranium. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 15 The skull is divisible into two parts,—the cranium and the face.

b. *more widely.* The bones of the whole head collectively; the skull.

1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 119 If we examine crania which have prominent upper jaws. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 353 The Labyrinthodon is known mainly by footprints and by crania.

2. Used *humorously* for 'head'. (Cf. *skull.*)

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 79 Farewell simple world, If thou'lt thy Cranium mend, There is my Last and All. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 144 (1740) 308 This Fancy.. came into the Author's *Cranium*. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 54 Cracking of craniums was the rage.

Crank (kræŋk), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **cranc-**, ȝ–7 **cranke,** 7– **crank.** [OE. *cranc* in *cranc-stæf*, ME. *crank(e*, a word rarely exemplified before the 17th c. App. an ablaut-derivative of the vb. *crinc-an, cranc, crunc-en*, found (but very rare) in OE. as a by-form of *cring-an, crang, crung-en* to fall in battle, of which the primitive meaning appears to have been 'to draw oneself together in a bent form, to contract oneself stiffly, curl up'. These verbs are not known elsewhere in Teutonic; but numerous derivatives occur in the other languages, connected with the two notions of 'to bend together, crook, curl up', and 'to shrink, give way, become weak or ill'. Eng. *crank* belongs to the literal sense-group, with the primary notion of something bent together or crooked; Ger. and Du. *krank* adj. 'sick', formerly 'weak, slight, small,' shows the figurative development.]

1. A portion of an axis bent at right angles, used to communicate motion, or to change reciprocal into rotary motion, or the converse.

a. In early times chiefly used as a handle or treadle to turn a revolving axis by hand or foot.

c 1000 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 263 Wulcamb, cip, amb, crancstæf. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 100 Cranke, instrument, *cirillus* (K. H. P. *girgillus* [=a reel for winding thread]). *Ibid.* Cranke of a welle, *haustrum, haustra*. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, The Cranke or winch of a Well, L. *Haustrum*. 1660 D'ACRES *Water Drawing* 11 Winches or cranks of wood or iron are also fitted to men's hands, thereby to make a round motion. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* x. 188 [The fly wheel of the lathe] hath an iron axis with a Crook or Cranck at one end. 1703 *Ibid.* 233 *Crank*, the end of an Iron Axis turned Square down, and again turned Square to the first turning down, so that on the last turning down a Leather Thong is slipt, to Tread the Treddle-wheel about. 1734 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 403 A crank [of a pump] does not rise quite one third of its circle. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Crank*, (1) the handle of a turnip-slicer, a 'blower', a grindstone, or any similar machine.

b. Later, as a device for converting circular into reciprocal motion, and now chiefly (as in the steam engine) reciprocal into circular motion.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Crank*, a contrivance in machines in manner of an elbow..projecting out from an axis or spindle, and serving by its rotation to raise and fall the pistons of engines for raising water. 1731 H. BEIGHTON in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 6 A quadruple Crank of cast iron. 1766 *Specif. Barber's Patent* No. 865. 6 Three cylinders..work a treble or other crank. 1771 WATT *Let.* in Muirhead *W.'s Mech. Invent.* (1854) II. 17 A crank of a sufficient sweep will be by much the sweetest motion. 1780 *Specif. Pickard's Patent* No. 1263 A. B. represents a lever commonly called a crank .. the pin of which crank is inserted into the end of a spear or carrier. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 85 The connecting-rods gave the motion to two pinions by cranks at right angles to each other.

attrib. 1808 WATT in Muirhead *W.'s Mech. Invent.* III. 37 The true inventor of the crank rotative motion was the man..that first contrived the common foot lathe.

2. An elbow-shaped device in bell-hanging, whereby the rectilineal motion communicated to a bell-wire is changed in its direction, usually at right angles, as from horizontal to vertical or the reverse.

1759 MOUNTAINE in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 288, I found the bell-wire .. to be intirely melted .. but the effect ceased at the crank, which transmitted it to the chamber adjoining.

3. An elbow-shaped support or bracket.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Crank*, is an iron brace which supports the lanthorns on the poop-quarters, etc. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 201 A semi-cylinder of wirework, balanced in its proper situation by means of two arms, or cranks. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 112 *Cranks*, pieces of iron shaped as an elbow, etc., and attached to the beams of the quarter-deck for the capstan-bars to be stowed thereon.

4. A machine for the punishment of criminals sentenced to hard labour, consisting of a revolving disc to which a regulated pressure can be applied, and which the prisoner is required to turn a certain number of times each day.

1847 *2nd Rep. Surveyor of Prisons* 12 Means should exist of rendering the discipline..more stringent..by placing crank machinery in the cells. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Crank*, (2) a machine used in some prisons for finding employment for refractory prisoners. There was one in the now disused prison at Kirton-in-Lindsey.

5. *Sc.* = CRAMP *sb.*[2] 4 b.

1825–79 JAMIESON, *Crank*, an iron guard for the feet in curling, to prevent sliding on the ice. *Roxb.*

6. *Comb.*, as **crank-and-comb**, a contrivance for stripping the carded cotton from a carding-engine; **crank-axle**, (*a*) the driving-axle of an engine or machine; (*b*) a carriage axle with the ends bent twice at a right angle, so as to lower the carriage-body and yet allow the use of large wheels (see CRANKED); **crank-hatches** (see quot.); **crank-hook**, the rod which connects the treadle and the crank in a foot-lathe; **crank-pin**, the pin by which the connecting-rod is attached to the crank; **crank-shaft**, the shaft driven by a crank; **crank-wheel**, a wheel which acts as a crank; *esp.* one having near its circumference a pin to which the end of a connecting-rod is attached as to a crank-pin; a disc-crank.

1836 URE *Cotton Manuf.* II. 35 This is the *crank-and-comb contrivance .. This elegant instrument takes off the cotton in a fine transparent fleece. 1725 DESAGULIERS *Exp. Philos.* (1744) II. 516 [The wheels] are fitted to *crank axles, by which improvement the [Fire] engine runs upon larger Wheels, without raising the Cistern. 1887 BURY & HILLIER *Cycling* (Badm. Libr.) 377 Geared by chains to fixed pulleys on the crank-axle. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Crank-hatches* are raised coamings on a steamer's deck, to form coverings for the cranks of the engines below. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 86 The *crank pin is of wrought-iron. 1850 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, *Crank-pin*, the cylindrical piece joining the ends of the crank-arms, and attached to the connecting-rod, or, in vibrating engines, to the piston-rod: if the crank has only one arm, the pin projects from the end of it. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 147 The rotation of the *crank-shaft will put in motion the bevel-wheels. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 54 **Crank-wheel*, for spinning of lines, box-cord, etc. is fixed on an iron spindle.

Crank (krænk), *sb.*[2] Also 6–7 **cranck**(e. [Of the same origin as prec., and possibly the same word, with the original sense 'crooking, crook'; but the two words had been differentiated before the earliest instances of this.]

†**1.** A crook, bend, winding, meandering; a winding or crooked path, course, or channel. *Obs.*

1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 12 a, Bowling in allayes .. eyther in playne or longe allayes, or in suche as haue Cranckes with halfe bowles. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 7 How he might easily wind out of the turnings and cranks of the Labyrinth. *Ibid.* 846 Aratus..was out of his path he should have found..and with many crooks and cranks went to the foot of the Castle. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vii. 52 So many turning cranks these [the planets] have, so many crookes. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXII. XXXV. 413 a, [Annibal] woon the verie tops of the Alpes, through by-lanes and blind crankes. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 141. 1612 *Two Noble K.* I. ii. 28 Meet you no ruin but the soldier in The cranks and turns of Thebes? *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* (1810) 63 Exe..runneth a long course with his crooked cranks.

† b. *fig.* A crooked or deceitful way; a deceit, wile, sleight. *Obs.*

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Prophecies* 68 To occupie..the commons..by flimflams, wily cranks, and sleightie knacks of the maker. 1614 D. DYKE *Myst. Selfe-Deceiving* (1615) 16 A cunning cranke of deepe and devilish deceitfulnesse. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Introd., The waies of the Lord, strait and faithfull..not full of cranks and contradictions.

† **2.** A tortuous or somewhat inaccessible hole or crevice; a cranny. *Obs.* b. Sometimes used as = Chink, crevice, crack: but prob. by confusion with *crack* and *cranny*.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 217 Suche crankis, such cony holes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 274 The root is giuen to haue cranks and holes, and those full of mud or durt. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 18 Exclude the light from the crankes and cranies of our chambers.

b. 1552 HULOET, Crannye or cranke in an earthen potte, *igniea*. 1861 MRS. NORTON *Lady La G.* Prol. 47 There daylight peeps through many a crank.

c. *fig.*

1610 HEALEY *Vives' Comm. St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 74 There is no cranke, no secret, in all these tongues, but he hath searcht it out. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. 83 (T.) The politick heart is too full of cranks and angles for the discovery of a plain familiar.

3. A twist or fanciful turn of speech; a humorous turn, a verbal trick or conceit. Usually in phr. *quips and cranks*, after Milton. Also, anything fantastic in behaviour, gesture, or action.

1594 *2nd Rep. Faustus* in Thoms *Pr. Rom.* (1858) III. 338 Such cranks, such lifts, careers and gambalds. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 25 Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles. 1755 JOHNSON, *Crank*..3. Any conceit formed by twisting or changing, in any manner, the form or meaning of a word. 1805 MOORE *To Lady H.* v, To play at riddles, quips, and cranks. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atlas* li. 5 Many quips and cranks She played upon the water. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. XIX. vi. 37 Wolsey was driven to quips and cranks which made the King suspect him.

4. An eccentric notion or action; a mental twist put into practice; a crotchet, whim, caprice.

1848 LYTTON *Harold* 130 These be new cranks, with a vengeance; we shall be choosing German or Saracen or Norman next. 18.. CARLYLE (Webster *Suppl.*), Subject to sudden cranks; a headlong, very positive, loud, dull, and angry kind of man. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 7 June 6/1 The son ..does not share what he probably deems the 'crank' of his sire.

5. *U.S. colloq.* A person with a mental twist; one who is apt to take up eccentric notions or impracticable projects; *esp.* one who is enthusiastically possessed by a particular crotchet or hobby; an eccentric, a monomaniac. [This is prob. a back-formation from CRANKY, sense 4.]

1881 *Times* 22 Dec. 3/4 Guiteau continued, 'You have got a lot of stuff there. It is not in your handwriting. I guess it must have been contributed by some crank.' 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Jan. 4/1 Persons whom the Americans since Guiteau's trial have begun to designate as 'cranks'—that is to say, persons of disordered mind, in whom the itch of notoriety supplies the lack of any higher ambition. 1889 *Longm. Mag.* May 28 It is the brightness of enthusiasm. Every crank has such eyes.

6. *dial.* [App. belongs chiefly to this word, with sense of 'something wrong' (cf. WRONG from *wring* to twist, F. *tort*:—L. *tortus*); but a physical comparison of pains or spasms to crank action is also possible.]

1847–78 in HALLIWELL. 1888 *Berkshire Gloss.*, *Cranks*, aches and slight ailments. A person is said to be full of 'crinks and cranks' when generally complaining of ill-health.

†**Crank,** *sb.*[3] *Thieves' slang. Obs.* Also 6 **crainke**. [app. a. Du. or Ger. *krank* sick, ill; also formerly in Ger. as sb. 'one that is sick or ill'. (The 16th c. vagabonds' cant contains words taken directly from continental languages.)]

(In full, *counterfeit crank*.) A rogue who feigned sickness in order to move compassion and get money.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* xi. 51 These that do counterfet the Cranke be yong knaues and yonge harlots, that depely dissemble the falling sicknes. For the Cranke in their language is the falling euyll..There came earely in the morninge a Counterfet Cranke vnder my lodgynge .. this Cranke there lamentably lamentinge. *a* 1590 *Marr. Wit & Wisd.* (1846) 13 She sent me the Counterfait crainke for to play. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 167 There are some counterfeit crankes .. who vpon some occasion haue by meere knauery fained themselues such. 1621–51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. IV. vi. 359 Jodocus Damhoderius ..hath some notable examples of such counterfeit Cranks. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* II. i, Jarkman, or patrico, cranke, or clapperdudgeon.

Crank, *sb.*[4] *Sc.* [Cf. CRANK *v.*[2]] A harsh or grating sound.

1786 BURNS *Sc. Drink* xviii, When wanting thee, what tuneless cranks Are my poor verses! 1800 *Gloss. to Burns* (Jam.), *Crank*, the noise of an ungreased wheel.

Crank (krænk), *a.*[1] Also 6–7 **cranck**(e. [Of obscure origin: not easily connected with the other adjs. and sbs. of same spelling.]

†**1.** Rank, lusty, vigorous, in good condition.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XI. xi. (1495) 396 Snowe nourysshyth and fedyth good herbes, and makyth theym cranke. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* ii. 20 He who was a lite before bedred .. was now cranke and lustie. 1659 HOWELL *Lexicon* To Philologer, [The English language alters] sometimes the sense of the words which she borrows; as she useth *crank* for being lively and well, whereas 'tis *sick* in Dutch.

2. Lively, brisk, in high spirits; lusty, sprightly, merry; aggressively high-spirited, disposed to exult or triumph, 'cocky'. Now *dial.* and in U.S.

1499 PYNSON *Promp. Parv.*, Corage or cranke, *crassus, coragiosus*. *c* 1500 *Maid Emlyn* 290 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 92 She was full ranke, And of condycyons cranke, And redy was alwaye. 1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 94 The Scots..showed themselves upon sundry brunts, very crank and brag. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. XXXVII. (1612) 179 Princes Fauours often make the fauored too cranke. 1602 DEKKER *Satiromastix* Wks. 1873 I. 234 This Man at Armes has..some friend in a corner, or else hee durst not be so cranke. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Ioyeux*, As crank as a Cocke Sparrow. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xi. § 3 (1669) 114/2 Would not our bloud much more grow too rank, and we too cranck and wanton, if we should feed long on such luscious food? *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 112 It becometh them..to be jocund and crank in their humour. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* VI. 21 (T.) How came they to grow so extremely crank and confident? 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms*, *Crank*, merry, cheery. 1856 MRS. STOWE *Dred* I. 317 (Bartlett) If you strong electioners didn't think you were among the elect, you wouldn't be so crank about it. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* xxi. 385 We feel pretty crank about having a book writer here in Crampton.

†**B.** quasi-*adv.* Boldly, briskly, lustily. *Obs.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 46 As cocke on his dung-hill, crowing cranck. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 102 Since thee he mates so cranke.

Crank (krænk), *a.*[2] *Naut.* [Of obscure origin, appearing first in the comb. CRANK-SIDED, q.v. The early explanations suggest association with the Du. and Fris. *krengd* (of a ship) laid or lying over on its side, pa. pple. of *krengen*, orig. to apply pressure to, push over, *spec.* to lay or cause (a ship) to fall upon her side, *e.g.* in careening, also *intr.* to incline or lie on one side, as a ship does when her cargo shifts in the hold. See Dale, and Doornkaat Koolman *Ostfries. Wbch.* Possibly this foreign word was caught up, and confused with the native *crank*.]

Liable to lean over or capsize: said of a ship when she is built too deep or narrow, or has not sufficient ballast to carry full sail. *Crank by the ground* (see quots. 1696, 1704).

1696 PHILLIPS s. v. *Crank*, A ship is said to be *crank* by the Ground when she is narrow-floor'd [1706 adds] so..that she cannot be brought on Ground, without danger of being overthrown, or at least of wringing her Sides. 1702 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 82 Through a jealousy of the vessel being crank. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Crank*, the Sea Term for a Ship that cannot bear her Sails, or can bear but a small Sail for fear of oversetting: and they say she is *Crank by the Ground*, when she cannot be brought on Ground without danger of overthrowing her. 1770 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 67/2 At present she is so cranke she cannot carry sail. 1850 LONGF. *Building of Ship* 29 Strangest of all, Towered the Great Harry, crank and tall. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* XXIII. 380 That crank little boat with its top-heavy sails.

fig. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* II. (D.), I have heard as how you came by your lame foot by having your upper decks overstowed with liquor, whereby you became crank, and rolled, d'ye see. 1808 MOORE *Corruption* II, Things, which ..Still serve to ballast, with convenient words, A few crank arguments for speeching lords.

Crank (krænk), *a.*[3] [A group of senses connected with CRANK *sb.*[1] and [2] and CRANKY *a.*]

1. 'Crooked, distorted' (Jam.); angularly twisted or bent. *Sc.*

1825–79 in JAMIESON, who cites 'crank-handed, a crank hand', from Aberdeen, Mearns. 1892 J. MATHER *Poems* 252 There stood the old oak tree..No wonder he is crank and grim.

†**2.** In *fig.* sense of 'twisted, angular'; crabbed, awkward or difficult to pronounce, understand, or execute. *Obs.* or *Sc.*

1729 SWIFT *Direct. Birth-day Song*, A skilful critic justly blames Hard, tough, crank, gutt'ral, harsh, stiff names. 1790 SHIRREFS *Poems* Gloss., *A crank job*, a work attended with difficulty, or requiring ingenuity in the execution. 1825–79 JAMIESON, *Crank*..2. Hard, difficult; as, 'a crank word', a word hard to be understood.

3. Infirm, weak, shaky in health; = CRANKY 1. *dial.* [Cf. Du. and Ger. *krank*.]

1802 R. SIBBALD *Chron. Sc. Poetry* Gloss., *Crank*, infirm, weak, in bad condition. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, *Crank*, sick, ailing.

4. Of machinery: In a loose, shaky, or crazy condition; out of order, working with difficulty; = CRANKY 3.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iii, The machinery of laughter took some time to get in motion, and seemed crank and slack. 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* III. II. i, This Convention is unfortunately the crankest of machines. 1876 *Times* 11 Nov. 9/2 The crank machinery of the double government would..enfeeble every effort of the State.

Crank (krænk), *v.*[1] [f. CRANK *sb.*[1], 2, which yield a number of isolated senses.]

I. [from CRANK *sb.*[2] 1, 2.]

†**1.** *intr.* To twist and turn about; to move with a sharply winding course, to zigzag. *Obs.*

Shakspere's phr. *to come cranking in* is humorously echoed in the later quots. without regard to its strict sense.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 682 The purblind hare..He crankes and crosses with a thousand doubles. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 98 See, how this Riuer comes me cranking in, And cuts me from the best of all my Land, A huge halfe Moone, a monstrous Cantle out. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* 4th

ser. (1863) 309 Here and there, too, farm-houses and cottages, half hidden by cherry orchards..come cranking into the meadows. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Dec. 664/1 Here is Professor Finn Magnusen comes me cranking in .. and gives a totally different rendering to the Runes.

†**2.** *trans.* To wrinkle minutely with parallel ridges and furrows, to crinkle. Also *to crank in.*

1661 Childrey *Brit. Baconica* 75 They were streaked and cranked like a Cockle-shell. *Ibid.* 76 Other little stones..that were cranked in like a Cockle-shell, but deeper, and not so thick together. *Ibid.* 78 There is an apparent difference between the Musclestone, and the true Muscle of the Sea, both in the shape..and in the cranking of it.

3. *dial.* (See quots.)

1847–78 Halliwell, *Crank* .. (4) to mark crossways on bread-and-butter to please a child. Kent. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Crank*, to mark cross-wise.

II. [f. Crank *sb.*1]

4. *trans.* **a.** To bend in the shape of a crank, *i.e.* with two (or four) right angles; to make crank-shaped. (Also, *to crank down.*) **b.** To attach a crank to, furnish with a crank.

1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* 197 Each end was also cranked about an inch, so as to set the transverse part of the bars, clear of the copper sash frame. 1834 N. W. Cundy *Inland Transit* 56 The axle of the greater wheels is cranked. 1842 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. II. 349 An excellent specimen of the low-chested cart, obtained by cranking down the axles. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 138 Tools are often cranked..without any idea of the object to be gained.

5. To fasten with a crank: see Crank *sb.*1 3.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 175/1 The edge-plate.. should run from one extremity to the other, commencing at the hind bottom bar, on to which it should be cranked.

6. *Sc.* To shackle (a horse).

1822 Hogg *Perils of Man* I. 267 (Jam.) As for the reward of presumption, it is in Scotland to be crankit before and kicked behind.

7. To lift or draw *up* by means of a crank.

1883 Lathrop in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 332/1 He .. cranks his prey up [a steep incline] at the rate of 2000 people a day.

Crank, *v.*2 [App. onomatopœic, having associations with *clank*, and with *croak*, *creak*; cf. Clank *v.* Cf. also north. dial. Cronk to croak.] *intr.* To make a harsh, jarring, or grating sound. (Also quasi-*trans.* with cognate obj.)

1827 Clare *Sheph. Cal.* March 31 The solitary crane.. Cranking a jarring melancholy cry. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Crank* .. (5) to creak. *North.* 1852 D. M. Moir *Poems, Snow* xiv, Voiceless, except where, cranking, rings, The skater's curve along, The demon of the ice.

Crank-bird. [Cf. prec.] A local name of the Lesser Spotted Woodpecker.

1840 Macgillivray *Hist. Brit. Birds* III. 86. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 99 Crank bird (Gloucestershire). From the cry of the bird resembling the creaking produced by the turning of a windlass.

Cranked (krænkt), *ppl. a.* [f. Crank *sb.* and *v.*]

†**1.** ? Twisted, crooked, tortuous. (In quot. *fig.*)

1550 Bale *Image Both Ch.* C j b, The most cranked vylynesse of oure synnes.

†**2.** Crinkled, wrinkled. *Obs.* (Cf. Crank *v.*1 2.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Cranked shells* or *Stones*, wrinkled or wreathed.

3. Formed into or furnished with a crank. *Cranked tool* (in *Wood-turning*): see quot. 1881.

1862 Smiles *Engineers* III. 102 The mechanical skill of the country was not equal to the task of forging cranked axles. *c* 1865 J. Wylde in *Circ. Sc.* I. 252/2 The .. action resembles that of a double-cranked .. steam-engine. 1881 *Mechanic* § 569 Cranked or internal tools..are used for turning recesses in a piece of wood. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1273/1 Humber bicycle..cranked handles.

Cra·nkery. [f. Crank *sb.*2 5 + -ery: cf. *foolery*, *knavery*.] The characteristics of a 'crank'; crack-brainedness, enthusiastic eccentricity.

1884 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 17 Oct. 15/3 Crankery ranges all the way from dangerous approach to insanity, to the one-idead fanatics in pseudo-scientific research [etc.]. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Apr. 481/2 The thoughts and words of a 'crank', often very amusing and interesting in themselves, and as a study of crankery.

Crankily (krænkili), *adv.* [f. Cranky *a.* + -ly 2.] In a cranky manner.

1864 T. Butler in *Blackw. Mag.* XCV. 283 'Tis a saying that hasna much sense in it', said the Doctor, crankily. 1875 *Anderida* III. iii. 54 A rusted brazier stood crankily on its three legs.

Crankiness (krænkinés). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The state or quality of being cranky or crazy.

1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 235 There is no better ballast for keeping the mind steady on its keel, and saving it from all risk of crankiness, than business. 1890 *Spectator* 8 Feb., The reputation for 'crankiness' and wrong-headedness which that able historical writer has gained in British North America.

†**Cra·nking,** *ppl. a. Obs.* App. = Crank *a.*1 2.

1567 Turberv. *Ovid's Epist.* 18 b, But he delighted with Diana more Than cranking Cupid or Dame Venus play.

Crankish (krænkiʃ), *a.* [Crank *sb.*2 4, 5.] Somewhat cranky; inclined to cranks.

1892 *Sat. Rev.* 25 June 746/2 Crankish theories of human perfection.

Cra·nkism. [f. Crank *sb.*2 5 + -ism.] = Crankery.

1890 *Troy Daily Times* 15 Nov. 2/3 The epidemic of crankism which has prevailed.

Crankle (krænk'l), *v.* Also 7 **cranckle.** [Frequentative of Crank *v.*1; in use from *c* 1600, but app. never very common. Cf. Crinkle.]

1. *intr.* To bend in and out, to wind, twist; 'to run in flexures and windings' (J.); to run zig-zag.

1598 Florio, *Serpicolato*, turning, winding, crankling in and out like a serpent. 1611 Cotgr., *Serpeger*, to wind, or crankle in and out..to goe wauing etc. like a serpent. 1834 Sir H. Taylor *Artevelde* II. iv. iv, The river crankles round an alder grove. 1835 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* xiv, The forked lightning crankled out every now and then clear and bright. 1851 S. Judd *Margaret* xvii. (1871) 149 Some went crankling and sheering, some described somersets.

†**2.** *trans.* To bend sinuously, to zig-zag; to crinkle (a surface). Hence **Cra·nkled** *ppl. a.*

1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* 58 Writhings, and crankled wanderings. 1700 J. Brome *Trav. Eng.* iii. (1707) 297 Stones ..somewhat roundish..streaked and crankled like a Cockle-shell. 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* I. 14 Old Vaga's stream .. her wonted Track Forsook, and drew her humid Train aslope, Crankling her Banks.

Crankle (krænk'l), *sb.* [f. prec., or dim. of Crank *sb.*2] A bend, twist, winding; a curve or angular prominence. See also Crinkle-crankle.

1598 Florio, *Tortuoso*, crooked, winding, full of crinkles and crankles. 1755 Johnson, *Crankles*, inequalities; angular prominences. 1822 Lamb *Elia*, *Old Actors*, The accursed Verulam buildings had not encroached upon all the east side of them, cutting out delicate green crankles. 1845 Talfourd *Vac. Rambles* I. 128 It wound round one great crankle of the lake after another. 1881 W. Wilkins *Songs of Study* 209 Had the rack's rough crankles my joints untied.

Crankle, *a. dial.* [f. Crank *a.*3 3.]

1847–78 Halliwell, *Crankle*, weak; shattered. *North.*

Crankling (krænklin), *vbl. sb.* [f. Crankle *v.* + -ing 1.] A twisting or winding in and out.

1598 Florio, *Catapecchie* .. cranklings, turnings in and out. 1611 Cotgr., *Les replis d'une Riuiere*, the manifold cranklings and wriglings made in and out by a Riuer in its course. 1835 Beckford *Recoll.* 137 Saxon crinklings and cranklings are bad enough..the Moorish horse-shoe-like deviations from beautiful curves, little better.

Cra·nkling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] Twisting or winding in and out.

1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* VI. xlviii, Along the crankling Path. 1612 — *Poly-olb.* vii. 105 Meander..Hath not so many turnes, nor crankling nookes as shee. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* ¶ 46 Amnis, or a crankling brook. 1850 H. Coleridge *Poems* II. 243 Her crankling bays and sinuous lochs. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Crankling*, sinuous; twisting in and out.

Crankly (krænkli), *adv.* [f. Crank *a.* + -ly 2.] In a 'crank' manner; lustily, briskly, boldly, etc.

1566 Studley *Agamemnon* III, With clubbed bruising battringe batte he crankly did subdew. 1589 Peele *Tale of Troy* Wks. (Rtldg.) 552/1 Thus this doughty daysman ..Did crankly venture on this thankless deed. 1592 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* 9 Danter's gentleman .. cranckly spitteth upon the heads of some.

Crankness (krænknés). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The state or quality of being crank (in the different senses of the adjs.).

†**1.** Lustiness, vigour. *Obs.*

1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Crankness*, briskness, liveliness. 1755 Johnson, *Crankness*, 1. health; vigour.

2. Of a ship: 'Disposition to overset' (J.).

1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 2, I came under the Success's lee, and complained of the crankness of my ship. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) E iij, Crankness .. is occasioned by having too little ballast, or by disposing the ship's lading so as to raise the centre of gravity too high.

3. = Crankiness.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 324/1 Absolute freedom from crankness, a virtue rare, indeed, in art-literature.

Cra·nkous, *a. Sc.* [f. Crank *a.*3 + -ous.] Inclined to be crank; irritable, fretful, cranky.

1786 Burns *Earnest Cry* xvi, This while she's been in crankous mood, Her lost Militia fir'd her bluid.

Crank-si·ded, *a. Naut.* [See Crank *a.*2, which appears first in this comb.] = Crank *a.*2

1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 13 A ship cranke sided. *a* 1649 Winthrop *New Eng.* (1853) II. 337 The ship ..was very crank-sided, so it was conceived she was overset in a great tempest. 1658–1706 in Phillips. 1711 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* s.v. *Crank*, A Ship is said to be crank-sided when she will bear but small Sail, and lie down very much with little Wind. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 422/2 The ship of state at that time was a crank-sided concern.

Cra·nkum. [A humorous formation from Crank *sb.*2 Chiefly occurring in the combination Crinkum-crankum q.v.]

†**1.** = Crinkum. *Obs.*

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac., Courtier* (1860) 21 He gets the French cranckums, and so knows what it is to have a tenure in *taile*.

2. A twist, eccentric turn, crotchet, conceit.

1822 Galt *Sir A. Wylie* II. xxvii. 250 His contrariness is altogether of some misleart crancum about your caring nothing for him. 1825 R. Ward *Tremaine* III. xxi. 379 Woodington 'Squire is a noble fellow, with all his crankums. 1838 J. Struthers *Poetic Tales* 78 The cleft, the stave, the semitone, An' fifths an' thirds And ither crankums.

3. *local.* A large wooden trap used for catching pheasants or other game alive.

Cranky (krænki), *a.*1 [A comparatively modern formation, covering a group of senses that hang but loosely together, and have various associations with Crank *sb.*2 and 3, Crank *a.*2 and 3.] (The order here followed is merely provisional.)

1. Sickly, in weak health, infirm in body; = Crank *a.*3 3. *dial.*

1787 Grose *Prov. Gloss.*, *Cranky*, ailing, sickly; from the dutch *crank*, sick. *N*[*orth*]. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Cranky*, ailing, sickly. [So in dial. Glossaries of *Cumberland*, *Whitby*, *Holderness*, *Leicestersh.*, *Berkshire*; *W. Somerset* has *crankety*; in others prob. omitted as being a general word.] 1891 *Science* (N. Y.) 21 Aug. 102/2 The vigorous sheep being constantly drafted away for sale..these 'cranky' sheep (as they came to be called) were left behind.

2. *Naut.* = Crank *a.*2

1861 Wynter *Soc. Bees* 358 'Beg pardon, sir, but the boat is very cranky..if you goes on so, she will be over.' 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* (1886) 126 The craft is cranky.

3. Out of order, out of gear, working badly; shaky, crazy; = Crank *a.*3 4.

1862 Smiles *Engineers* III. 90 It was constantly getting out of order..at length it became so cranky that the horses were usually sent out after it to bring it along. 1863 Mrs. Toogood *Yorksh. Dial.*, 'Don't sit on that chair, it is cranky.' 1888 *Berkshire Gloss.*, *Cranky*..for machinery, out of gear; for a structure, in bad repair, likely to give way.

4. Of capricious or wayward temper, difficult to please; cross-tempered, awkward; 'cross'.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 82 Cranky Newport, not annoyed with νοῦς. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* vii, That his friend appeared to be rather 'cranky' in point of temper. 1851 D. Jerrold *St. Giles* xv. 151 He got plaguy cranky of late; wouldn't come down with the money. 1876 Miss Yonge *Womankind* xxiii. 199 We view our maids as cranky self-willed machines for getting our work done. [In dial. Glossaries of *Cumberland*, *Whitby*, *Holderness*, *Leicester*.]

5. Mentally out of gear; crotchety, 'queer'; subject to whims or 'cranks'; eccentric or peculiar in notions or behaviour. Cf. Crank *sb.*2 4, 5.

1850 Dickens *Poor Man's Tale of Patent* (*Househ. Wds.* 19 Oct. 70), I said, 'William Butcher .. You are sometimes cranky'. 1863 C. Reade *Hard Cash* II. 113 He [a mad-doctor] had..almost *in*variably found the patient had been cranky for years. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., *Cranky ways*, crotchets. 1879 G. Macdonald *P. Faber* II. iv. 66 A cranky, visionary, talkative man. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* July 11, Butler makes a long fight over his cranky notions.

6. Full of twists or windings, crooked; full of corners or crannies. Cf. Crank *sb.*2 1, 2.

1836 W. S. Landor *Wks.* 1876 VIII. 94 No curling dell, no cranky nook. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., *Cranky roads*, crooked roads. 1887 Jessopp *Arcady* iii. 71 Old closets, dim passages, and cranky holes and corners.

7. (See quot.) *dial.* Cf. Crank *v.*1 2.

1788 Marshall *Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Cranky*, checked [i.e. striped] linen; *cranky apron*, a checked-linen apron. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Cranky* adj., of stout old-fashioned linen for housewives' aprons, with a blue stripe on a white ground.

Cra·nky, *a.*2 *dial.* [f. Crank *a.*1 + -y.] Brisk, merry, lively, disposed to exult; = Crank *a.*1

1811 Willan *W. Riding Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Crank*, *Cranky*, jocose, sprightly, exulting. 1837–40 Haliburton *Clockm.* (1862) 407 Most of the first chop men cut and run, as they always do in such like cases, considerable cranky. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Cranky*, merry, sportive. How cranky the boy is! he's full of quirks and pranks. [In dial. Glossaries of *Sussex* and *Hampshire*.]

Cran-line, obs. f. Crane-line.

Crannage (krænédʒ). [f. Cran 1 + -age; cf. *tonnage*.] Number of crans taken, in the herring fishery.

1890 *Scot. Leader* 2 Sept. 4 The herring fishing .. gives promise of better results..Fraserburgh..holds the field with a total crannage of 180,000 up to the present date.

Cranne, obs. f. Craune.

†**Crannel.** *Obs.* Also **cranel**(l, **crannell.** [app. f. F. *cran*: see Cranny; perh. identical with F. *crenel* (12th c. in Littré), Pr. *cranel*, dim. of *cran*, which is however chiefly a term of fortification: see Crenell, Carnel.] A small opening or hole; a cranny, crevice, chink.

1533 Q. Cath. Parr tr. *Erasm. Commune Crede* 66 As.. lyghte passeth..throughe a cranel or hole. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* II. (1599) 98 Euery litle hole..yea euen the smallest cranell or creuish. *c* 1640 J. Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 161 It leaked at certaine crannells.

Crannied (krænid), *a.* [f. Cranny + -ed 2.]

1. Having crannies or chinks.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 100 Cranyyd, *rimatus*. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 137 Their hornes large cranied, and blacke. 1639 G. Daniel *Ecclus.* xxxix. 76 As a Raine doth drench The crannied Earth. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VII. i. 339 A..fruit..not unlike a Citron, but somewhat rougher, chopt and cranied. 1870 Tennyson, Flower in the crannied wall, I pluck you out of the crannies.

2. Of the formation of a cranny.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. i. 159 A wall..That had in it a crannied hole or chinke.

†**Crannock.** *Obs.* Also 6 **crennock**, **-eke**, **krenneke**, **cren-**, **cryn-**, **crineoke** (all in *Shuttleworth Accts.* Chetham Soc.). [See Curnock. Formerly often latinized as *crannocus*, *-acus*, *crannoca*.

In Ireland the word was app. identified with the native word *crannog* (see next), whence in Irish Dictionaries 'hamper' appears as one of the senses of the latter.]

The name of a dry measure formerly in use in Wales, the West of England, and Ireland. It varied greatly in different places, and according to the commodity. For corn, the crannock of 2 or 4 bushels is mentioned; for salt it appears to have been much larger.

1189–90 *Pipe Roll* 1 *Rich. I, Glouc.* 163 Pro D. crannoc' frumenti. 1219 *Rot. Claus.* 3 Hen. III, m. 2 Rex mandat

..Justiciario Hiberniæ ut liberet Regi Manniæ, singulis annis, duo dolia vini et sexies viginti crennoc bladi, pro homagio suo. 1235-52 *Rent. Glastonb.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) I, j crannoc frumenti. *Ibid.* 168 Centum crannocas salis. 1586 in *Shuttleworth Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) I. 29 Towe krennekes and a halffe of salte at the North Wyche xxxv *s.* 1591 *Ibid.* 66 Thrie crynokes and a halfe of salte iiij *s.* 1603 G. Owen *Pembrokesh.* I. xviii. (1892) 137 Neither ys the Cranoke or Wey measures used in selling [corn]; but by the bushell onely [see Note]. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* II. 175 (*Ireland*) A Cranok of wheat was sold for three and twenty shillings. 1611 Speed *Theat. Gt. Brit.* (1614) 139/2 (*Ireland*) In 1330 a cranoc of wheat was sold for 20^{s}, a cranoc of oates for 8^{s}, a cranoc of pease, beanes and barley for as much. 1815 W. Davies *Agric. S. Wales* II. 172.

Crannog (kræ·nŏg). *Preh. Archæol.* [a. Irish *crannog*, Gael. *crannag* structure of timber, pulpit, round top of a mast, cross-trees of a ship, etc., deriv. of *crann* tree, beam, mast, shaft, etc.

Erroneously printed *crannoge* by Dr. Daniel Wilson, and after him by many archæologists, with pl. *crannoges*, as if the *g* were soft.]

An ancient lake-dwelling in Scotland or Ireland.

1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. ii. 351 One of the ancient Lake villages or Crannoges. *Ibid.* II. III. iii. 99. 1886 *Athenæum* 24 Apr. 556/2 The Irish crannogs continued to be resorted to, in troublous times, even down to the seventeenth century. 1892 *Times* 24 Oct. 3 The well-known palisades of the crannogs in Scotland and Ireland.

attrib. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* II. III. iii. 100 The ancient forests of the crannoge era. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 345 Engineering and mechanical skill on the part of these early crannoge builders.

Hence **Cra·nnoger**, a dweller in a crannog.

1884 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 19 Sept. 12 Crannogers felt strong in their fastnesses, and were unwilling to quit them for the convenience of the mainland.

Cranny (kræ·ni), *sb.*1 Forms: (5 **crayne**), 5–7 **crany**, 6–7 **cranie**, **craney**, 7 **crannie**, **-ey**, (**craine**), 7– **cranny**. [app. related to F. *cran* (in Cotgr. *cren*) 'a notch, cleft, niche, or jag', a crack in metal, a transverse fissure in strata, etc.; but the etymology and form-history present many difficulties.

F. *cren*, *cran* is in Walloon *cren*, and is associated with Rumansch *crenna*, Lombard *crena*. It is referred by Darmesteter to a pop. L. **crennum*, supposed to be related to **crena* a word formerly attributed to Pliny, but now considered as a textual error. No early example of the French word is known [see however Crenell]; Palsgrave translates 'cranny' by *crevasse*. The form of the English word makes its French derivation doubtful, as this does not account for the termination. The form *crayne* in *Promp. Parv.* is a scribal error for *cranye* (see ref. under *Crauas*), and *craine* in Minsheu is apparently merely copied from it.]

A small narrow opening or hole; a chink, crevice, crack, fissure.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 100 Cranye [*erroneously* Crayne] or crayues [Pynson crany or craues], *rima*, *rimula*, *riscus*. 101 *Crauas* supra in *Crany*. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 710 Here the owyn must ryve asunder & blede owt at ye cranys & an Image appere owt w^{t} woundis bledyng. 1530 Palsgr. 210/2 Crany or ryft, *cravasse*. 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 560 Peeping in at a cranny of his chamber door. 1617 Minsheu *Ductor*, *Craine* or cleft, *vide* Cranie..A *Cranie*, craine, or cleft. 1641 Wilkins *Math. Magick* II. i. (1648) 152 Which does usually blow in at every chink or cranny. 1672 Cave *Prim. Chr.* III. ii. (1673) 281 No light but what peeped in from a few little cranies. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* II. viii. 166, I saw the water ooze in at several crannies. 1836 Marryat *Japhet* xlv. 89 After examining every nook and cranny they could think of. 1865 Geikie *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* xii. 321 Swallows build their nests in the crannies of the cliff.

fig. ?*c* 1600 *Distracted Emp.* I. i. Bullen in *O. Pl.* III. 181 Some..that neare [=ne'er] looke Into the chynckes and crannyes of the state. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 152 Some lurking vanity stealing slily in through crannies where one would least expect it. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* I. vii. § 5 Into every crevice and cranny of human life.

Cranny, *sb.*2 *Glass Manuf.* [Origin unknown.] The smooth iron rod on which the bulb of plastic glass is rolled in order to form a neck, in blowing crown-glass.

1662 Merrett tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* 365 *Cranny* is a round Iron whereon they roul the Glass to make the neck of it small. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Cranny* (Glass Manufacture), a tool for forming the necks of glass bottles.

Cranny, *a.* A dial. by-form of Cranky.

1674–9 Ray *N. C. Words*, *Cranny*, as a *cranny lad*, a jovial, brisk, lusty lad. *Chesh.* [Hence in Bailey 1721, Grose, etc.] 1847–78 Halliwell, *Cranny*, quick, giddy, thoughtless. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, *Cranny* adj., simple, foolish; *sb.* simpleton.

Cra·nny, *v.* [f. Cranny *sb.*1]

†**1.** *intr.* To open in crannies or chinks. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 100 Cranyyn', *rimo*. 1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* II. (1593) 35 The ground did cranie everywhere, and light did pierce to hell. 1607 Barksted *Mirrha* (1876) 51 The ground did crannie.

2. To penetrate into crannies. *rare.*

1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* II. xlvii, All tenantless, save to the crannying wind. 1873 Blackmore *Cradock N.* vi. (1881) 21 Eyes that crannied not, like a crane's bill, into the family crocks and dust-bin.

Cranreuch (kra·nrəχ). *Sc.* Also 7 **crainroch**, 9 **cranreugh**, **cranrach**. [app. f. Gael. *crann* tree + *reodhadh* freezing; but the Gaelic Dicts. give for 'hoar-frost' *crith-reodhadh*, lit. 'shaking or quivering frost'.

(The alleged Gaelic *crauntarach* in Jam. is some error.)] Hoar-frost, rime. Hence **Cranreuchy** *a.*

1682 R. Law *Mem.* (1818) 239 No frost at all excepting some crainroch or small frost. 1785 Burns *To a Mouse* vi, To thole the winter's sleety dribble, An' cranreuch cauld! 1829 Scott *Rob Roy* Introd. p. xxv. The dhuniewassell's neck and shoulders..were covered with *cranreuch* (i.e. hoar frost). 1883 J. Beath *Bishopshire Lilts* 14 The cranrach 's on the hill. 1892 J. Mather *Poems* 59 The cranreugh grows its hoary plume.

1821 *Edin. Mag.* Apr. 352 (Jam.), Like the rouky gleemoch in a craunrochie morning.

Cransier, erron. form of Creancer.

†**Crants.** *Obs.* Also **cranse**, **crance**, **caunce**, **corance**. [a. Ger. (MHG., OHG.) *kranz*, whence Du. *krans*, in Kilian 1599 *krants*, wreath, garland, chaplet.] A garland, chaplet, wreath.

1592 Greene in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 246 The filthy queane weares a craunce and is a Frenchwoman, forsooth. 1596 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) III. 391 After they received some reward, and with a cranse with their ladies gave daunses with them. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. i. 255 (Qo.) Yet here she is allowed her virgin crants [*Fo.* rites]. 16.. Chapman *Alphonsus* Wks. 1873 III. 238 Clowns with each of them a miter with corances on their heads. 1706 J. Watson *Collect. Sc. Poems* II. 10 (Jam.) Thair heids wer garnisht gallandlie With costly crancis maid of gold. [1890 Hardman *Our Prayer-bk.* 138 The 'crants' were garlands which it was usual to make of white paper, and to hang up in the church on the occasion of a young girl's funeral..Some of these were hanging up in Flamborough Church, Yorkshire, as late as 1850.]

†**Cra·ny.** *Obs.* Also 7 **cranie**. = Cranium.

1525 *Jerome of Brunswick's Surg.* xxx, With brekyng of Craney. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* 88 The Crany of a beast. 1646 — *Pseud. Ep.* III. xiii. 137 It was rather the forehead bone petrified, then a stone within the crany. ?1730 Swift *Dan Jackson's Reply* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 258 Good spelling-master, your crany has lead on't.

Crany, Craon, obs. ff. Cranny, Crayon.

Crap (kræp), *sb.*1 *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 5 **crappe**. [Identical with earlier Du. *krappe* 'carptus, carptura, res decerpta, frustum decerptum siue abscissum, pars abrasa siue abscissa; pars carnis abscissa; crustum; offella, offula; placenta; pulpamentum' (Kilian, 1599), connected with *krappen* to pluck off, cut off, separate. Cf. also F. *crape*, OF. *crappe* siftings, also 'the grain trodden under feet in the barn, and mingled with the straw and dust' (M. L. Delisle in Godef.), med.L. *crappa* in Du Cange. (Cf. also *crapinum* the smaller chaff.) In mod.F. the word has taken the sense of 'dirt, filth', and 'grease of a millstone'. It is doubtful whether all the senses here placed belong to one word, though a common notion of 'rejected or left matter, residue, dregs, dust' runs through them.]

†**1.** The husk of grain; chaff. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 100 Crappe, or gropys of corne, *acus*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 80 Crappes, *acus*.

2. A name of some plants: **a.** Buckwheat. **b.** Applied locally to various weeds growing among corn, as Darnel, Rye-grass, Charlock.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 664/29 *Hoc siligo*, rye..*Hec curalis*, crappys. *c* 1450 *Ibid* 726/16 *Hes vicia*, a fech. *Hec cruralis*, craps. *Hoc exaticum*, byge. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 324 *Crap*, in some places Darnel is so called, and in some it signifies Buckwheat. 1674 Ray *S. & E. C. Words*, *Crap*, darnel, *Sussex*. In Worcestershire and other countries they call buck-wheat crap. [Kennett makes the former *Crop*, Phillips (ed. Kersey) makes both *Crop*.] 1808–25 Jamieson, *Craps*.. runches in general. 1875 Parish *Sussex Gloss.*, *Crap* or *Crapgrass*, Ray-grass, *Lolium perenne*.

3. The residue formed in rendering, boiling, or melting fat; cracklings, graves; hence *crap-cake*, *tallow-craps*. In this sense it varies with *scraps*. (Usually in *pl.*)

1490–99 *Promp. Parv.* 101 (MS. H. & ed. Pynson) Crawke or crappe, *cremium*. [See Crawke.] 1876 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Crappins* or *Craps*, the shreds from pig's fat, after the lard is melted out. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Craps* are eaten with salt to tea, etc. In North Holderness the refuse pieces after tallow-boiling are also called craps. 1877 E. Peacock *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Craps*, *Scraps*, scraps of pig's fat which remain after the lard has been extracted by boiling. People eat them with mustard, vinegar, and pepper.

4. 'The dregs of beer or ale' (Halliwell).

1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Crap*, *Crop*, the settlings of ale or beer at the bottom of a barrel, sometimes used instead of barm.

5. Money. *slang* or *dial.* [A cant use of some of the prec. senses, or of F. *crape* dirt: cf. 'dust'.]

a 1700 B.E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Crap*, Money. 1746 Collier (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* To Rdr., I'm poor Got-wot .. My Crap's aw done. 1787 Grose *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Crap*..in the north it is sometimes used for money.

6. A Scrap: perh. due to confusion of the words.

1515 Barclay *Egloges* ii. (1570) B iij/4 And sometime to thee is sent a little crap With sauour therof to take thee in the trap. 1520 Whitinton *Vulg.* (1527) 42 b, Gadre vp the crappes & cromes clene. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 26 A crape, *mica*, *granum* [Levins has not *Scrap*].

†**Crap,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* [a. Du. *krap*, MDu. *crappe*, whence also Ger. and Sw. *krapp*, Da. *krap*, F. *crappe* (1513 from Lille in Godef.).] Madder; *esp.* the commercial product obtained by grinding the inner part of the root.

1721 C. King *Brit. Merch.* I. 185 Crap Madder from 1676 to 1679, 46*s.* a. 64*s.* per ct. wt. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 626 In some tracts [are cultivated] the herbs for dying, as crap, woad, and clary. 1812 J. Smyth *Pract. Customs* 133 The finest sort [of madder], which is of a bright reddish colour, is called Crop.

Crap, *sb.*3 *Thieves' cant.* [a. Du. *krap* cramp, clamp, clasp.] The gallows.

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Crap*, the gallows. 1829 Lytton *Disowned* 8 But our wealth is as free of the bailiff's see, As our necks of the twisting crap. 1834 H. Ainsworth *Rookwood* III. v, If he come to the crap.

Hence **Crap** *v. trans.*, to hang.

1781 G. Parker *View Soc.* II. 30 (Farmer) Sentencing some more to be crapped. 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Crap'd*, hanged.

Crap, Sc. dial. f. Crop *sb.* and *v.*

Crap, obs. and Sc. pa. t. of Creep.

Crapan, erron. f. Trepan.

†**Crapaud.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 **crapault**, **-pauld**, **-paut**, **-pald**, **crepaud(e**, **-pawd**, 6 **crapaude**, **-pawd**, (**crapeaux**, **cropolte**, **crapal**), 7 **crapaud**; 5 **cra-**, **crepawnde**, 6 **crapon**. [a. F. *crapaud*, in OF. *crapaut*, *-ot*, for earlier *-ault*, = Pr. *crapaut*, *grapaut*, OCat. *grapaut*, *grapalt*, med.L. *crapaldus*, *crapollus*: see Diez, Littré, Hatzfeld.]

1. A toad.

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* II. xv. 99 Yf the tode, Crapault, or spyncop, byte a man or woman, they be in daunger for to dye. 1485 — *Chas. Gt.* 89 Serpentes, crapaudles, and other beestes. 1634 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc.* III. 152 The old Armes of France were the three Toades or Crapauds.

2. (More fully *crapaud-stone*.) A precious stone formerly believed to be produced in the head of the toad: cf. Shaks. *As You Like It* II. i. 13; a Toad-stone. (The stones so named were of many kinds.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 101 Crepawnde, or crapawnde, precyous stone [Pynson crepaud], *smaragdus*. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 3 No man whyhs [=wys] The verteuous crepaude despyse lest, Thow [=though] a todys crowne wer' hys fyrst nest. 1465 *Will of Peke* (Somerset Ho.), My crepaude stone. 1557 *Will of G. Amyas*, A stone called a Cropolte. 1558 *Gifts to Q. Eliz.* in Nichols *Progr.* II. 539 A jewell, contayning a crapon or toade-stone set in golde. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 11 Her haire like Crapal stone.

Crapaudine (krapodī·n). [F. *crapaudine* (= Pr. and med.L. *crapaudina*, orig. adj. fem.), f. *crapaud* toad. The Fr. word has many derived and transferred applications, a few of which have to a slight extent been used in English.]

†**1.** ? = Toadstone. *Obs.*

1558 *Lanc. Wills* I. 182 On crapadyn ij^{li}.

†**2.** *Farriery.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Crapaudine* (in Horses), an ulcer on the coronet; also, a tread upon the coronet. 1823 in Crabb *Tech. Dict.*

3. A socket in which the pivot of a swing-door turns; whence *crapaudine door*.

1876 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Crapaudine Doors*, those which turn on pivots at top and bottom.

†**Crapautee, crapotee.** *Obs.* [A deriv. of *crapot*, Crapaud.] = Crapaud 2, Toadstone.

a 1440 *Thomas of Erceld.* I. 52 Compaste all with crapotee, Stones of Oryente, grete plente.. *c* 1460 *Emare* 94 Full of Stones ther hit was pyght..Of crapowtes and nakette.

Crape (krēip), *sb.* (In 7 **crespe**.) [An anglicized spelling of mod.F. *crêpe*, in 16th c. *crespe* (= *tissu crespe*), sb. use of *crespe* adj. Crisp, crisped, minutely curled or frizzled.]

1. A thin transparent gauze-like fabric, plain woven, without any twill, of highly twisted raw silk or other staple, and mechanically embossed, so as to have a crisped or minutely wrinkled surface. The name originally comprised fine worsted fabrics (see b.); but it is now chiefly limited to a black silk (or imitation silk) fabric much used for ladies' mourning dresses, and for funereal trimming and draping.

Sometimes specifically called *English crape* (*crêpe anglais*). For similar fabrics of other colours or material the French form Crêpe (which has retained the wider meaning of the word) is now used by preference, though the English form also occurs with qualifications, as in *Canton* or *China crape* = *crêpe de Chine*, †*crape-lesse* = *Crêpe lisse*, a kind of crape without any wrinkling or 'figure'; see also *crape-cloth* below. The 'crape' for which Norwich was formerly famous, was a plain cloth of silk warp and worsted weft, which afterwards degenerated into *bombazine*: see the latter word (quots. 1789–1831).

1633 J. Done *Hist. Septuagint* 179 Tunicks of Crespe. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2001/5, 2 Pieces of Stript Silk Norwich Crape, and two Pieces of mixt Norwich Silk Crape not Stript. 1687 Settle *Refl. Dryden* 59 White crape or any other sort of white dress. 1702 *Order in Council* 8 Mar. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3791/4 It will be allowed as full and proper Mourning, to wear Hatbands of Black English Alamode covered with Black Crape. 1721 Swift *Epil. to Play* Wks. 1755 III. II. 182 Proud Roxana, fir'd with jealous rage, With fifty yards of crape shall sweep the stage. 1727 [see Craped]. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xvii, He could discern the outline of the bush, as through a veil of fine crape. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade* s. v. *Crape*, Aerophanes, crape-lesse, and gauze are either white or coloured. 1882 Miss Braddon *Mnt. Royal* II. iv. 82 That's the kind of way widows talk in their first edition of crape and caps.

plural. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 76 P 1 His Wenches are in plain Pinners and Norwich Crapes.

b. In the 18th c., 'a sort of thin worsted stuff,

of which the dress of the clergy is sometimes made' (Bailey 1755); hence, sometimes put for those who are dressed in 'crape', the clergy, a clergyman; see also *crape-gown*, *-man*, etc. in 3 b.

1682 [see *crape-gown* in 3 b].

1699 GARTH *Dispens.* I. (1730) 144 Avoid th' Inclemencies of Morning Air, And leave to tatter'd Crape the Drudgery of Pray'r. 1733 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 136 A Saint in crape is twice a Saint in lawn, A Judge is just, a Chanc'llor juster still. 1754 G. COLMAN in *Connoisseur* No. 1, Jan., Those *tattered crapes* said to ply here for occasional burials or sermons. 1755 JOHNSON, *Crape*, a thin stuff, loosely woven, of which the dress of the clergy is sometimes made. 1798 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hoy* Wks. 1812 IV. 387 A Curate in his tatter'd crape.

2. a. A band of crape worn round a hat, etc., in token of mourning. **b.** A piece of crape drawn over the face as a disguise.

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 547 That hat..To set it off, a mourning crape must deck. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 802 Crape and cocked pistol, and the whistling ball Sent through the traveller's temples. 1813 *Examiner* 8 Feb. 84/2 He [a highwayman] pulled down a crape over his face. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xli, A white hat with a crape round it.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *attrib.* (or *adj.*) Of crape; connected with crape.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 64 ¶ 2 His Crape Hatband. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xli, My father seized his hat..tore off the crape weepers and..threw them on the floor. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 255 To take up the crape trade in earnest. 1882 Miss BRADDON *Mnt. Royal* II. vii. 136 The folds of her white crape fichu.

b. *Comb.*, as *crape-dresser*, *-dyer*, *-scourer*, *-wreath*; *crape-like*, *-shrouded* adjs.; **crape-cloth**, a woollen material to which a crape-like appearance is given, used for mourning; **crape-faced** *a.*, having the face covered with a piece of crape for disguise; †**crape-gown**, a gown of crape, formerly worn by English clergymen (see 1 b); hence †**crape-gown-man**, †**crape-man**, a clergyman; **crape-myrtle**, a Chinese shrub, *Lagerstræmia indica*, with bright rose-coloured petals of crumpled appearance, cultivated in greenhouses in England, and in gardens in Southern U.S.

1837 WHITLOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 490 *Crape-dresser. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Crape and Feather Dresser*, one who crimps and curls those articles, and re-stiffens crape with gum water. *Ibid.*, **Crape-Dyer*, a tradesman who redresses and improves black crape. 1815 MILMAN *Fazio* (1821) 15 Robbers, black *crape-faced robbers. 1682 (*title*), Speculum *Crape-Gownorum, Or, a Looking-glass for the young Academicks. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* (1885) I. 309 A new Pudding-sleeve Crape Gown. 1682 'PHILANAX MISOPAPPAS' *Tory Plot, 2nd Pt.* 3 High-flown *Crape-Gown-men, that thunder briskly against the Dissenters. 1881 J. E. H. THOMSON *Upland Tarn* 55 The dank and *crape-like moss. 1887 H.T. WOOD *Illustr. Books* 51 A multitude of tiny crape-like markings or folds. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* i, The lazy *crapemen of Oxford, bouncing priests, whose eyes were so closed up with fat. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* i. (1862) 6 Orange trees, acacias, and the pink blossoms of the *crape myrtle. 1881 CABLE *Mad. Delphine* ix. 48 This side doorway..was overarched..by a crape-myrtle. 1725 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 6385/4 Andrew Gayney..*Crape-Scowerer. 1882 Miss BRADDON *Mnt. Royal* II. vii. 136 The heavy *crape-shrouded gown which marked the first period of her mourning. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 240 Great clouds of dark vapor are seen to the southward to-day, the *crape-wreaths of our first imprisonment.

†**Crape,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [a. F. *crêper*:—OF. *cresper* = Pr. *crespar*, It. *crispare*:—L. *crispāre* to curl, crisp, crimp, f. *crispus*: see CRISP *a.*] *trans.* To make (the hair) wavy and curly; to crimp, to frizzle.

1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 29 July, The hour..for curling and craping the hair. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 185 Here is..no craping or frizzing the hair. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1845) 18 Hair craped and powdered.

Crape (krēip), *v.*[2] [f. CRAPE *sb.*] *trans.* To cover, clothe, or drape with crape. *To crape it* (colloq.): to wear crape in mourning. Also *transf.*

1815 *Hist. J. Decastro* IV. 38 Six or seven men with their faces blacked or craped ran..and intercepted my retreat. 1868 DILKE *Greater Brit.* II. 147 The moon was still craped with a ceaseless roll of cloud. 1891 MACRAE *G. Gilfillan* 128 *note*, I crapit it neen when my man deed, I wis gled to be rid o' him.

Crape, obs. pa. t. of CREEP.

Craped (krēipt), *ppl. a.* [f. CRAPE *sb.* and *v.*[1]]

1. Crisped, crimped, minutely curled or crinkled.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Crape*, Crapes are either craped, i. e. crisped, or smooth. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 21 Nov. 2/2 Two yellow craped feathers in the front.

2. Covered, robed, or draped with crape.

1850 T. A. TROLLOPE *Impress. of Wand.* ii. 26 The Neapolitans had determined on marching with their flag furled and craped. 1880 Miss BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* I. x, She is standing long and craped beside the fire.

Cra·pe-fish. [Cf. Norse *krappr* compressed, LG. *krapp* hard-twisted (rope), hard-baked.] Cod-fish salted and hardened by pressure.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xi. 22 We saw the cod fish here in all the stages of preparation..the stockfish dried in the open air without salt, crape fish salted and pressed.

Crapen (krēi·pĕn), *a. rare.* [f. CRAPE *sb.* + -EN 4.] Formed of crape.

1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 138 The foremost row [of caps] confronted me with all the severity of crapen folds.

Craple, obs. variant of GRAPPLE *sb.* and *v.* [OF. *grape*, *grapin*, etc., varied with *cr-* forms.]

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. viii. 40 The monstrous Scorpion ..with ugly craples crawling. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. xxviii, Still he thought he felt their craples teare Him by the heels back to his ugly denne. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 5 Fearfully sinne they against this example, who..craple and couple livings together.

Crapnel, obs. form of GRAPNEL.

Crapon, -owte, -otee, obs. var. CRAPAUD, CRAPAUTEE.

Crapper, obs. form of CROPPER, pigeon.

Crappie (kræ·pi). *U.S.* Also **crappé, croppie.** A species of sunfish, *Pomoxys annularis*, found in the Mississippi and its tributaries.

1861 G. F. BERKELEY *Sportsm. W. Prairies* iii. 41 A fish they call the crappeè. *Ibid.* xxii. 363 The crappé..very like our fresh-water bream. 1889 FARMER *Dict. Amer., Croppie.*

Crappin, Sc. dial. f. CROPPING.

Cra·ppit-head. *Sc.* [*Crappit* has the form of a pa. pple. of a vb. *crap* or *crop*, not otherwise found, but compared by Jamieson with earlier Du. *krappen* to fill the crop of, cram (a capon, etc.).] The head of a haddock stuffed with the roe, oatmeal, suet, and spices. (Jamieson.)

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxii, I gae a look to making the friar's chicken mysell, and to the crappit-heads too. 1816 — *Antiq.* vi, Here is fish and sauce, and crappit-heads. 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. 64 'Eat crappit heads for supper last night and was the waur o't'.

Craps: see CRAP *sb.*[1], esp. sense 3.

‖ **Cra·pula.** *Obs.* [L. *crāpula* excessive drinking, inebriation, intoxication, ad. Gr. κραιπάλη drunken headache or nausea, the result of a drunken debauch. In adopting the Gr. word, the Romans seem to have put the cause for the result; both senses are found in the English derivatives.]

1. The sickness or indisposition following upon a drunken or gluttonous debauch.

a 1687 COTTON *Poems, Night Quatrains* (1689) 248 The drunkard..when he wakes..shall find A cropala remains behind. 1721 BAILEY, *Crapula*, a Surfeit by over-eating and drinking: Crop-sickness, Drunkenness.

2. A resin or drug productive of intoxication: a Latin use.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 424 If the wine when it is new be mighty and strong, they put in the more of this medicine or confection called Crapula.

‖ **Cra·pule.** [F., ad. L. *crāpula.*] = prec.

a 1687 H. MORE is cited by WORCESTER.

Crapulence (kræ·piulĕns). [f. CRAPULENT: see -ENCE.] **1.** Sickness or indisposition resulting from excess in drinking or eating.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Crapulence*, surfeiting by over-eating. 1755 JOHNSON, *Crapulence*, drunkenness, sickness by intemperance.

2. Gross intemperance, *esp.* in drinking; debauchery.

1825 R. WARD *Tremaine* I. xx. 144 A thousand amiable qualities..were lost in this crapulence. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 163 The men are idle and debauched, spending their days in unbroken crapulence and drunkenness.

†**Cra·pulency.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [See -ENCY.] = prec. sense 2.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 270 Whether crapulency, ebriety and an inordinate life be the actions of a sound state.

Crapulent (kræ·piulĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *crāpulent-us* very much intoxicated, f. *crāpula*: see above, and cf. *vinolentus*, *violentus.*]

1. Of or pertaining to crapulence; suffering from excessive drinking, eating, etc.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Crapulent*..surfeiting or oppressed with surfeit. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* (1695) 229 In crapulent cases, and after a drunken Debauch. 1863 *Possib. of Creation* 287 When the collective wisdom of the country was in an intensely crapulent state.

2. Given to gross intemperance.

1888 *Open Court* 12 Apr. 881 The crapulent monks.

†**Crapule·ntal,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *crāpulent-us* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to crapulence.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* ii. 35 The aforesaid crapulentall hurts are not induced.

Crapulous (kræ·piulŏs), *a.* In 6 **crapulus.** [ad. L. *crāpulōs-us*, f. *crāpula*: cf. F. *crapuleux.*]

1. Characterized by gross excess in drinking or eating; intemperate, debauched.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. xxiv, Throw thair crapulus and schamfull glutone. 1721 BAILEY, *Crapulous*, given to Gluttony. 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 579 His distresses and his crapulous habits. 1839 LD. BROUGHAM *Statesm. Geo. III* (ed. 2) 210 The crapulous life which her future successor led. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 434 After one of these crapulous repasts. 1862 J. THRUPP *Aug. Sax. Home* vii. 217 Under the Danish kings the monks were more crapulous than ever.

2. Suffering from the effects of intemperance in drinking; resulting from drunkenness.

1755 JOHNSON, *Crapulous*..sick with intemperance. 1802 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* 1859 I. 11/2 The crapulous eructations of a drunken cobbler. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) III. lvi. 141 Men who spend their evenings over their wine and awake crapulous in the morning. 1876 BARTHOLOW. *Mat. Med.* (1879) 85 Crapulous diarrhœa and dysentery are not benefited by them.

Cra·pulousness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] State or quality of being crapulous.

1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. iv. 187 The crapulousness of his sententious colleague. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Nov. 515/2 Culminating..in mere crapulousness.

Crapy (krēi·pi), *a.* [f. CRAPE *sb.*[1] + -Y 1.]

1. Of the texture or appearance of crape; resembling crape.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvii. 221, I was soon enveloped in crapy mist. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* June 28/1 My pretty black butterfly..spun his crapy white-streaked halo among the leaves.

2. Of crape; clothed or draped in crape.

1855 *Chamb. Jrnl.* III. 97 The tremendous interest which these gauzy, crapy, ribbony bewilderments have for hundreds of the other sex. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* III. xiii. 276 I've had crapy processions all day before my eyes.

Crare, obs. var. of CRAYER.

Crase, Crased, etc., obs. ff. CRAZE, CRAZED, etc.

Crash (kræʃ), *v.* Also 4 **crassche,** 5 **craschyn, crayschyn,** 5–6 **crasshe.** [An onomatopœic word having the same relation to *crack* that *clash* has to *clack* and *clap*: see CLASH, DASH. There are possible associations also with *crase*, *craze* (though here the *a* has been long, and the *s* pronounced as *z* prob. from the 14th c.). The mod. Scandinavian langs. show Icel. *krassa* 'perfricare, dilacerare' (Haldors.), Sw. *krasa*, Da. *krase* to crackle, and the phrases Sw. *slå i kras*, Da. *gå i kras* to dash in pieces, break to shivers; but these are app. only analogous formations.]

1. *trans.* To break in pieces with violence and noise; to dash in pieces, shiver, shatter, smash. (Now somewhat *rare.*)

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1109 The creest and þe coronalle..with his clubb he crasschede doune. 1535 COVERDALE *Amos* ii. 13 Beholde, I wil crasshe you in sonder. *a* 1700 B.E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Crash*, to kill. 1718 POPE *Iliad* IV. 602 The pond'rous stone..crashed the solid bone. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lix, Crashing the branches as he went. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* 1st Ser. x. (1866) 171 The tempest that crashes down the forest. 1854 LANDOR *Lett. American* 41 To see the valorous and adventurous crasht by the portentous concurrence of brute matter.

†**b.** *fig.* To discuss with violence and noise; to 'thrash out'. *Obs. rare.*

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* (1692) II. 42 He thought them [Calvinistic controversies]..worthy of crashing in the schools, but not in the Church.

c. To force or drive with a crash or with crashing; to cause to come or go with a crash.

1831 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 172 Two women literally crashing hoarse thunder out of a piano. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* ii. 67 Two other knights crashed their horses through the brushwood.

2. *intr.* To break or fall to pieces with noise, as when dashed down or violently struck; to smash, break up. *rare.* (First quot. of doubtful sense.)

1535 COVERDALE *Amos* ii. 13 Like as a wayne crassheth, y[t] is full of sheaues. 1803 J. BRYANT in *Naval Chron.* IX. 240 At the first blow his head crashed.

b. To move or go with crashing.

1694 *Acct. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 44 Crashing and grinding against each other. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* I. (1858) 89 The rocks..overlap, and crumble, and crack, as if they would crash over you. 1860 T. MARTIN tr. *Horace* 179 He crash'd through the fray with his terrible spear. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 24 Some..hand would crash through them and leave them dangling brokenly.

†**3. a.** *trans.* To strike (the teeth) together with noise; to gnash. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 100 Craschyn, as tethe, *fremo*, *frondeo*. 1530 PALSGR. 501/1, I knowe a foole that wyll crasshe his tethe togyther. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* VII. xlii. 125 He shakt his head and crasht his teeth for ire. 1646 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* (1663) 2 Rub not thy teeth nor crash them.

†**b.** *To crash with the teeth*, in same sense. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 500/2 I crasshe with my tethe togyther, *je grinche*. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 1575 He crasheth terribly with his teeth.

†**c.** To crush with the teeth; to CRAUNCH.

1530 PALSGR. 501/1 Herke howe he crassheth these grystels bytwene his tethe. 1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* II. 21 Swine haue also crashed and broken akorns. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 147 A Lyon shall crash their bones. 1622 BP. HALL *Serm.* Wks. (1627) 493 Some crashed in peeces by the teeth of lions. 1730-6 [see CRAUNCH].

†**d.** *intr.* (for *passive*) To go to pieces noisily between the teeth. *Obs.*

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* II. (1570) B iij/2 Betwene thy tethe oft time the coles crashes. 1530 PALSGR. 501/1, I crasshe, as a thynge dothe that is cryspe or britell bytwene ones tethe, *je crespe*.

4. To make the noise that a hard body does when dashed to pieces or smashed; to make a loud confused noise as of many hard bodies dashing and breaking together. †Formerly also, to make a crackling noise.

1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 67 b, Tinne is..very porose.. which causeth it to crash, when it is broken or bitten. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 20 Crash do the rent tacklings [*stridorque rudentum*]. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1662) 99 Something yet crash'd in his belly, as if there were a Bag of Glass in it. *a* 1771 GRAY *Wks.* (1807) I. 41 Pikes must shiver..Hauberk crash, and helmet ring. 1822 BYRON *Vis. Judg.* lix, Here crash'd a sturdy oath of stout John Bull. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 69 O'erhead the rolling thunders crash.

5. The vb. stem is used adverbially, usually with the vb. *go*: cf. *bang*, etc.

1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xiv. (1837) 54 Crash went half-a-dozen dragons upon the marble hearthstone. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* vi, Crash with that, The Image fell. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vii. (1889) 61 Crash went the slight deal boards.

Crash (kræʃ), *sb.*[1] [f. CRASH *v.*]

1. The loud and sudden sound as of a hard body or number of bodies broken by violent percussion, as by being dashed to the ground or against each other; also transferred to the sound of thunder, loud music, etc. (It is often impossible to separate the sound from the action as exemplified in sense 2.)

1580 BARET *Alv.* C 1575 A crash, the noise of a thing that is broken, *fragor*. 1602 SHAK. *Ham.* II. ii. 498 Senselesse Illium..Stoopes to his Base, and with a hideous crash Takes prisoner Pyrrhus eare. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xv. 120 The windows were..demolished with a terrible crash. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* vi, The thunder burst with a terrific crash. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 12 The echos of the first crash.

2. The breaking to pieces of any heavy hard body or bodies by violent percussion; the shock of such bodies striking and smashing each other.

17.. POPE *Wks.* 1886, X. 263 The decay of beauty and the crash of worlds. [But cf. CRUSH *sb.*] 1718 — *Iliad* XVI. 928 The whole forest in one crash descends. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. II. i, The oak..when with far-sounding crash it falls.

b. *fig.* The action of falling to ruin suddenly and violently; *spec.* sudden collapse or failure of a financial undertaking, or of mercantile credit generally.

1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* ii. (Bohn) 424 A rapid series of explosions (in mercantile language, a crash), and a consequent precipitation of the general system. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 663 With what a crash..would the whole vast fabric of society have fallen! 1889 GIFFEN *Case Agst. Bimetallism* (1892) 119 At the cost of a financial crash to which the world has yet seen no parallel. 1890 *Spectator* 12 July, A great crash is expected in South America. Both in the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, everybody has been over-speculating.

†3. A bout of revelry, amusement, fighting, etc.; a short spell, spurt. *Obs.*

1549 CHALONER *Erasmus on Folly* N ij b, To recreate theim selves with sportyng tales a crashe. *c* 1575 FULKE *Confut. Purg.* (1577) 40 But first he must rayle a crash at the forsaken Protestantes. 1591 R. TURNBULL *Exp. Jas.* 75 They haue a spirt, a crash, a fit at the worde, and leaue off. *a* 1652 BROME *New Acad.* III. i, Come, Gentlemen, shall we have a crash at cards? 1767 W. HANBURY *Charities Ch. Langton* 168 We could not have a friendly crash, but we must be troubled with one or more of those fellows [musical performers] to fill up the parts.

Crash (kræʃ), *sb.*[2] [Of uncertain origin: cf. Russ. *krashenīna* coloured linen.] A coarse kind of linen, used for towels, etc.

1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* 125 A coarse sort of narrow Russia Linen..commonly called Crash, and generally used as Towelling. 1867 F. H. LUDLOW *Little Bro.* 79 There is crash upon the wide surface of the parlour floors! 1892 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 2/6 Coarse linens, such as canvas and crashes.

b. *attrib.* Made of crash.

1875 MISS BIRD *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 106 A basin, crash towels, a caraffe. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 14/1 Strong white 'crash' bags.

Crashing (kræʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CRASH *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb CRASH, q. v.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 100 Cracchynge of tethe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 155 The crassinge of speres. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 55 The Byrde Trochilus with crashing of her bil awakes the Crocodile. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 46 The crashing of bones. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. xii. 212 The horrible crashing of the tempest.

Cra·shing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That crashes; that makes a crash; that breaks, falls, etc., with a crash; see the vb.

1580 BARET *Alv.* G 300 A gnashing, grinding, or crashing noise, *stridor*. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XII. 464 The broad axe enters with a crashing sound. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 773 The crashing bones. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & P.* iv. 69 Crashing thunder then came, peal upon peal. 1884 *Athenæum* 8 Mar. 307/1 Remaining unmoved amid a crashing universe, and so forth.

†b. *Crashing lead*: an old appellation of tin, from its crackling when bent. *Obs.* (See CRASH *v.* 4.)

1678 R. RUSSELL *Geber* III. II. II. ii. 175 Crashing Lead, which is called White and in the Sentence of Art, Jupiter.

‖ **Crasis** (krēi·sis). [Gr. *κρᾶσις* mixture, combination (also in the grammatical sense below), f. *κερανννύναι* to mix.]

1. The blending or combination of elements, 'humours', or qualities, in the animal body, in herbs, etc. †a. As a permanent characteristic; Composition, constitution, temperament, 'complexion'. *Obs.*

1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* II. 647 His bodies crasis is angelicall. 1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* iv. (1682) 32 He had transmitted .. that excellent..temper of body; which should have been like his own happy crasis. 1768 *Month. Rev.* 507 They have imagined them [animal spirits] of a somewhat diverse crasis..in different bodies. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xi, [Yorick] seemed not to have had one single drop of Danish blood in his whole crasis.

fig. 1652 EVELYN *State of France* Misc. Writ. (1805) 95 The complexion and crasis of this body politick. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 61 There are lodged in the very *crasis* and constitution of the Soul certain rational Instincts.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. § 91 (1740) 186 But the Crasis of Times must account for all such Indecencies.

b. The combination of 'humours' or qualities constituting a state of health or disease; (healthy or diseased) condition. ? *Obs.*

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. (Arb.) 21, I have considered of the crasis, and syntoma of your disease. 1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* i. 6 Virulent purgatives, that alienate the crases or ferments of the parts. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 75 In a dissolved Crasis of the blood. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 418/b, In malignant petechial fevers the crasis is so broken as to deposit a sooty powder.

†c. In wider sense: Mingling, mixture, combination. *Obs.*

1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 56 The Heart is indeed the Crasis, or Collection of all the Powers of the Soul. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 440 A most pleasant Crasis or Euphony of Temper, Thoughts and Operations.

2. *Gr. Gram.* The combination of the vowels of two syllables, *esp.* at the end of one word and beginning of the next, into one long vowel or diphthong; as in *κἀγώ* for *καὶ ἐγώ*, *τοὔνομα* for *τὸ ὄνομα*.

The explanation given in quot. 1836 is that of the late Greek Grammarians, and in the Greek Grammars of the 16th c.

1833 E. ROBINSON tr. *Buttmann's Larger Grk. Gram.* 60 Avoiding the hiatus .. (1) by elision with the apostrophe; and (2) by contracting both syllables into one compound sound, or Crasis. 1836 *Edin. Acad. Grk. Rudiments* (ed. 4) 14 There are three modes of contraction: *Crasis, Synæresis*, and *Syncope*. Crasis is the mixture of two sounds with a change of the vowels: as *τείχεος τείχους*. 1863 W. SMITH tr. *Curtius' Grk. Gram.* § 16 It [the coronis] indicates.. a crasis .. or contraction of two words. *Ibid.* § 89 With crasis the accent of the first word is lost.

†**Crask,** *a. Obs.*—[o] (See quot.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 100 Craske, or fryke of fatte [*K.* crask, or lusty], *crassus*. [Thence in MINSHEU, HALLIWELL.]

‖ **Craspedon, -dum** (kræ·spĭdŏn, -dŏm). *Zool.* Pl. **craspeda** (-dă). [Gr. *κράσπεδον* edge, border: the form in *-um* is mod. Latin.] The convoluted filament, charged with thread-cells, forming the border of the mesentery in Actinozoa.

1859 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 101 Along the free margins of the mesenteries..occur certain..convoluted cords, charged with thread-cells, and termed Craspeda. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 240 This thickening is the mesenterial filament or craspedon.

Craspedote (kræ·spĭdōut), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. type *κρασπεδωτ-ός* bordered, f. *κράσπεδον* (see prec.). Hence mod.L. *Craspedota* pl.] Applied to those Medusæ which have a velum or inturned border along the margin of the 'bell'.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 248 A Medusa with a velum is said to be Craspedote. Such Medusæ characterize the *Craspedota*, one of the two main subdivisions of the class Hydrozoa.

Crass (kræs), *a.* [ad. L. *crass-us* solid, thick, dense, fat, etc. Cf. F. *crasse* fem. adj. (16th c. in Littré); OF. had *cras*, now *gras*.]

1. Coarse, gross, dense, thick (in physical constitution or texture). Now somewhat *rare*.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 12 The bottome of the mother or wombe is more crasse, thycke, and flesshy. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 91 A crasse and fumide exhalation. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 295 Particles, which are more crass and ponderous. 1705 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. I. ix. 23 Of all Unguents..the most crasse and thickest. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v., The leaves of cotyledons, which are much more fleshy, have been called crass. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 180 A crass, gluey substance.

†b. Said of things material as opposed to immaterial or spiritual. *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Ad Sec. 12. 94 Dives had the inheritance of the earth, in the crasse materiall sense. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. vi. § 7 Whatsoever is crass and external leaves stronger Impress upon the Phansie. 1664 — *Synops. Proph.* 217 Bearing strongly upon the phancy by exhibiting crass and palpable objects.

2. Of personal qualities, ideas, and other things immaterial: Gross; grossly dull or stupid, 'dense'.

1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 20 Where the phantasie .. is crass and dull and moves slowly. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 110 An undoubted and conspicuous piece of the crassest Anti-christianism. 1859 *Times* 20 Aug. 8/3 A free Press..to ..dispel the crass ignorance which weighs over the land. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iii. 108 The crass materialism which talks about the brain secreting thought as the liver secretes bile. 1881 W. R. SMITH *Old Test. in Jew. Ch.* 291 The crasser forms of religion.

b. Of persons: Grossly stupid, 'dense'; grossly insensitive or unrefined (*rare*).

1861 THACKERAY *Philip* viii, Your..undeserved good fortune..has rendered you hard, cold, crass, indifferent. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xvi, Crass minds..whose reflective scales could only weigh things in the lump. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xx. (1878) 161 This crass idiot.

Crass (kræs), *sb.* [An abbreviation of the specific name *crassicornis*.] A collector's name for a species of Sea Anemone, *Bunodes crassicornis*.

1857 WOOD *Comm. Obj. Seashore* vi, *Bunodes crassicornis*..is much too long a title for everyday use, and so it is contracted into 'Crass'. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh.* 101 The glossy anemone is useless, but the firm solid crass makes the best possible lure for cod.

†**Cra·ssament.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *crassāmentum*: see next.] The thick part of a non-homogeneous liquid, which solidifies or settles; lees, dregs, sediment.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 53 All the spermaticall partes are generated of the Crassament or body of the seede. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 592 The crassament that remains .. is called Powder of Mercury. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 179 The other solid parts of the body..are made of the same crassiment of seed.

‖ **Crassamentum** (kræsămē·ntŏm). *Phys.* [L.; = thickness, thick sediment, dregs, f. *crassāre* to thicken, f. *crassus* CRASS *a.*] †a. = prec. b. *spec.* The solid jelly-like part of coagulated blood, consisting of fibrin with blood-corpuscles entangled in it; the clot, coagulum.

1657 *Physical Dict., Crassamen*, or *Crassamentum*, wine-lees. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Crassamentum* (with some Anatomists) the cruor of blood, or that part which .. forms the Coagulum, in opposition to the Serum in which it swims. 1783 S. CHAPMAN in *Med. Commun.* I. 283 The crassamentum was rather loose in its texture. 1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 28 The quantity contained in the crassamentum is not much inferior to that in the serum.

Cra·ssantly, *a.*: see CRADDANTLY.

Crassche, crasshe, obs. ff. CRASH.

Crasse, Crassete, obs. ff. CRESS, CRESSET.

†**Cra·ssic, Cra·ssid,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [Bad formations from L. *crass-us* CRASS *a.*, on erroneous analogies.] = CRASS.

c 1700 D. G. *Harangues of Quack Doctors* 3 They purge the Brain from all Crassick Cloudifying Humours. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 136 Displaying..the most crassid and dark ignorance.

‖ **Crassi·ties.** *Obs.* [L. *crassities* density, f. *crassus* CRASS.] Density, materiality.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 120 It is manifest that the Crassities of Matter is every where alike. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 389 His one Ens must needs be devoid of body, because if it had any crassities in it, it would have parts. *Ibid.* 804 In a..Middle State, betwixt the Crassities of a Mortal Body, and the Spirituality of a Perfectly Glorified..Body.

Crassitude (kræ·sitiūd). [ad. L. *crassitūdo*, f. *crassus* CRASS *a.*]

†1. Thickness (of dimension). *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 429 Of the clave Is best an handful greet in crassitude..And cubital let make her longitude. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 93/1 Spreade this foresayed on that peece of cloth, the crassitude of the back of a knife. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 222 Try also the difference in Sound of several Crassitudes of Hard bodies percussed. 1630 T. WESTCOTE *Devon.* (1845) 90 A stone..not five feet in length and much less in crassitude. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 60 The Longitude, Latitude, and Crassitude of Ground-plates.

†b. Solid content, volume. *Obs. rare.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. i. Q j, Multiplye the length with the bredth, and the Product in the thicknesse, so haue ye the Content or Crassitude.

†2. Thickness (of consistency); density; coarseness (of physical constitution). *Obs.*

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Crassitude*, fa[t]nes or thicknesse. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 773 The Dead Sea..is of that Crassitude, as Living Bodies cast into it, have been born up, and not sunk. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 189 A mere Vacuum .. no crassitude any where. 1822 GOOD *Study of Med.* (1834) IV. 464 A..case..in which the same crassitude was found in the skin of an infant.

3. The state or quality of being crass: a. Coarseness, grossness (of ignorance, etc.); b. Gross ignorance or stupidity, excessive dullness of intellect, obtuseness, 'density'; an instance of this.

1679 G. R. tr. *Boyatuau's Theat. World* II. 318 The Crasitude of Apprehension of our Senses. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* xvii. Wks. 1846 I. 108 Bonaparte, in the crassitude of his ignorance. 1865 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* II. 32 They .. are not panic stricken by..Colenso's crassitudes. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch* II. x. 292 Amy, not being afflicted with crassitude, soon did her work admirably.

†**Cra·ssity.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *crassitās* or *crassities*, f. *crass-us*: see -ITY.] = CRASSITUDE.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Crassly (kræ·sli), *adv.* [f. CRASS *a.* + -LY [2].] Coarsely; grossly, 'densely'; see the adj.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* II. 217 Being so crassly discovered and described. 1883 LOCKYER in *Nature* XXVII. 250 The artist was crassly ignorant of the phenomena he attempted to represent.

Crassness (kræ·snės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being crass; (physical) density (*obs.*); coarseness, grossness; gross dullness or stupidity.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* Hhh iv, The crassenesse or thickenes of the inner coote. 1661 *Origen's Opin.* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 69 As well .. a Terrestrial Crassness, as.. a Spiritual Tenuity. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xvi. 56 The crasseness .. of these Superstitions. 1883 *Standard* 24 July 5/3 A crassness of vulgarity and presumption.

†**Cra·ssous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *crass-us* CRASS + -OUS: cf. F. *crasseux* (in Paré 16th c.), dirty, sordid.] = CRASS *a.*

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxii. (1737) 100 The Servitude of crassous Ignorance. 1788 H. CLARKE *School Candidates* (1877) 20 The imputation of crassous ignorance.

‖ **Cra·ssula.** *Bot.* [med.L. *Crassula*, dim. of *crassa* (sc. *herba*) thick: see CRASS.] A name applied by the mediæval herbalists to some species of *Sedum*, esp. Orpine; but now limited (by Dillenius) to a genus of succulent plants, chiefly South

African, the type of the N. O. *Crassulaceæ*, which includes the Stonecrops, Houseleeks, Echeveria, etc.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 331 Crassula major is a good repercussif for cool mater. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 400 Orpine. Crassula is a good wound herb. 1885 W. Gresswell in *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 279/2 Heaths, orchids, crassulæ, and wild geraniums.

Hence **Crassula·ceous** *a. Bot.*, of the Natural Order *Crassulaceæ*, of which *Crassula* is the type.

†**Crassulent,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *crassus* Crass: cf. *crapulent.*]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Crassulent* (*crassulentus*), full of grossness, very fat.

†**Cra·ssy,** *a. Obs.* Also **crassie.** [f. Crass or L. *crass-us* + -y.] **a.** = Crass, coarse, thick. **b.** Sordid, dirty, greasy; = F. *crasseux.*

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Taylor's Goose* Wks. I. 108/2 Geometry would lose the Altitude, The crassie Longitude and Latitude. 1648 Gage *West. Ind.* xvi. (1655) 109 They take off the scumme or crassy part. 1858 Sala *Journ. due North* 80 A miserable moujik in a crassy sheepskin.

†**Crastin.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *crastin* the morrow, the day after (any feast), ad. L. *crāstinum* morrow, f. *crās* tomorrow + *-tinus* adj. suffix with words of time. Also written *crastino* after the Latin form in dates, e. g. *Crastino Sancti Vincentii*, date of Statute of Merton, 20 Hen. 3 (Cowell).] The day after, the morrow; *the crastin of Trinity Term* = the day after the last day of Trinity Term.

1581-2 Fletewood *Let.* 14 Jan. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 212 II. 284 Sounday being crastino of the Twelfth daye. 1585—7 July *ibid.* I. 216 II. 296 Mundaye laste beinge the crastinn of Trinitie Terme.

†**Cra·stinate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *crastinum*: see prec.] = Procrastinate. So **Crastina·tion** = Procrastination.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Crastinate*..to delay from day to day, to prolong. 1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Crastination*, a Putting of till to morrow, a Deferring or Delaying, etc. 1755 Johnson, *Crastination*, delay. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

†**Cra·sure.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *crase*, Craze *v.* + -ure, app. on analogy of F. forms like *brisure* (13th c.).] Breaking or cracking, fracture.

1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxx, Gold wylle well enduren under the hamoure enlargyng hymself withouten crasure.

Crasy, crasyd, obs. ff. Crazy, Crazed.

-crat, -ocrat, *suffix*, formerly also *-crate*, immediately after F. *-crate* in *aristocrate*, *démocrate*, formed from *aristocratique*, *démocratique*, with the sense 'partisan of an aristocracy or aristocratic government, of a democracy or democratic government'. By an easy transition, *aristocrate* came at the French Revolution to be used for 'a member of the aristocracy', after which *-(o)crat* is now used in such formations as *plutocrat*, member of a plutocracy, *cottonocrat*, member of the *cottonocracy*, etc. *Autocrat*, F. *autocrate*, may have been formed directly on, or with reference to, Gr. *αὐτοκράτης*, but other cognate words were in earlier use, which see in their places. Hence **-cratic, -cratical.**

Cratch (krætʃ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 2-3 **crecche,** 4 **creke,** 4-5 **cracche, crachche,** 4-6 **crache, cratche,** 6 **crach, cretche,** (6-7 *dial.* **critch**), 6- **cratch.** [ME. *crecche*, a. OF. *creche*, *cresche* manger, crib = Pr. *crepcha*, *crepia*, It. *greppia*:—Rom. type **creppja*, a. Ger. type **crippja* (Goth. *kribjo*), whence OHG. *chrippa*, Ger. *krippe* = OE. *cribb*, Crib. Thus *cratch* and *crib* are in origin identical.]

1. A rack or crib to hold fodder for horses and cattle in a stable or a cowshed; in early use sometimes, a manger. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a 1300 *Gloss. to Neckam* in Wright *Voc.* I. 106 In stabulo sit presepe (*gloss* creeche [? crecche]). *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3233 Queyntliche to his cracche was corue swiche a weie þat men miȝt legge him [the horse] mete. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* i. 3 The oxe knei his weldere, and the asse the cracche of his lord. 1580 Baret *Alv.* C 1530 A Crach or cribbe, *Præsepium*. 1598 Florio, *Presepio*, a cratch, a rack, a manger, an oxe-stall in a stable, a crib, or a critch. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 91 Let his harnes be tied, and he close made fast to the cratch. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. iv, Beeves fatned at the cratch in Oxe stalls. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 324 *Cratch*, a Rack for Hay or Straw. 1691 Ray *South-country Wds.*, *Cratch*, or *Critch*, a rack.

b. *spec.* applied to the 'manger' at Bethlehem where the infant Jesus was laid. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 260 Heo leiden hine up on heih in one crecche, mid clutes biwrabbed. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 64 ȝe sall fynd a chylde thar bounden In a creke, wit cloutes wounden. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* ii. 7 Sche childide her firste born sone, and wlappide him in clothis, and puttide him in a cracche. *a* 1569 Kingesmyll *Man's Est.* x. (1580) 55 A stable was his beste house, and a cratche his cradle. *a* 1654 Selden *Table-t.* (Arb.) 33 The Coffin of our Christmas Pies in shape long, is in imitation of the Cratch. 1656 Trapp *Comm. Matt.* ii. 13 From his cratch to his cross, he suffered many a little death all his life long. *a* 1721 Ken *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 48 When we saw him in a cratch, a weak, And sucking Babe. 1884 C. D. Warner in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 9/2 The 'cratch', that is, the manger in which the infant Jesus was laid.

†**c.** *Astron.* The star-cluster known as *Præsepe* (the manger), in the constellation *Cancer.*

1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* clix. 667 The ascendant directed To the Cratch in the Crab.

2. A movable rack for feeding beasts out of doors.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 70 It is necessary to make standynge cratches to caste theyr fodder in. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 140 To feede them [sheep] at home in cratches. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 176/1 *Cratch*, or Racks, to give..Sheep..meat in, in the Winter-time. 1831 Howitt *Seasons* 305 The farmer has driven his flocks into the farm-yard, where some honest Giles piles their cratches plentifully with fodder. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 208 It consists of a cratch in the centre for hay, and four mangers projecting from it for corn or roots; the whole roofed with boards and mounted on four wheels. 1870 *Auctioneer's Catal.* in Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v., Cratches and mangers. 1877 *ibid.* Two sheep-cratches.

†**3.** *transf.* A small house, a cot; cf. Crib. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 75 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 327 He priketh out of toune..Into a straunge contré, and halt a wenche in cracche.

4. A wooden grating or hurdle; a sparred frame or rack, for various purposes. *local.*

1382 Wyclif 1 *Chron.* iv. 23 Dwellynge in plauntyngis, and in cratchis [1388 heggis]. 1613 Purchas *Pilgr.* VII. ix. (1614) 696 In Bengo and Coanza they are forced to set vp..houses upon cratches. *Ibid.* IX. v. 844 Their Bouacan is a grediron of foure cratches. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* III. iii. 51 Poore bridges, onely made of a few cratches, thrust in the ose, and three or four poles laid on them. 1804 *Hull Advertiser* 3 Mar. 2/2 A large Bottle Cratch framed and tiled. 1863 Morton *Cycl. Agric.* II. *Gloss.*, *Cratch* (*Rutl.*), a sort of rack with two legs and two handles, used to kill sheep on. 1865 E. Metevard *Life Wedgwood* I. 201 And hooked to the beams of the ceiling the great oak-made cratch for bacon. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss.* s. v., The cratch in a drainer is the frame which supports the curd, and allows the whey to ooze out. Cratches are likewise fastened round the sides of a cart (*e. g.* in harvest-time) to allow of a larger load being placed upon it.

5. *Comb.*, as **cratch-yard,** a yard containing cratches or racks for fodder.

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. x. 30 Cast into the Cratch-yard all Winter, and bestowed on the fallowes next September. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Cratch-yard.*

†**Cratch,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. Cratch *v.*]

1. Some cutaneous disease attended with itching.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11823 (Cott.) Wit þe crache [*Fairf.* skratting] him tok þe scurf.

2. *pl.* A disease in the feet of horses; the Scratches. Also a similar disease in sheep.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 112 Cratches is a soraunce that..appereth in the pasturnes, lyke as the skyn were cut ouerthwarte. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 320 Of the Cratches, or Rats'-tails..This is a kinde of long scabby rifts growing..on the hinder part, from the fewter-lock up to the curb. *Ibid.* 476 Of the warts and cratches of sheep.—This disease..doth annoy the sheep. 1877 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*

†**Cratch,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3 **crechen,** 4-5 **cracche,** 5-6 **crache, cratch(e.** [Etymological history obscure: somewhat similar forms are MDu., MLG. *kratsen* (mod.Du. and LG. *krassen*), OHG. *chrazzôn*, MHG. *kratzen*, *kretzen*, G. *kratzen*; also Da. *kradse*, Sw. *kratsa*. Of all these the original seems to be the OHG. *chrazzon*, which corresponds to a WGer. **krattôn*, app. the source of F. *gratter*, Pr., Sp. *gratar*, It. *grattare.*

The Eng. may possibly have been adopted from Du. or LG. in 12-13th c.; but evidence is wanting. *Scratch*, which appeared in 16th c., appears to be a modification of *cratch*: see Scr-.]

1. *trans.* To scratch.

c 1320 *Orfeo* 78 Sche..cracched hur tyl that sche can blede. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 154 He [the cat] wil.. Cracche vs, or clowe vs. *c* 1475 *Stans Puer* 63 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.*, etc. 58 Crache not þi fleche. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* 966 A good payre of nayles to crache and clawe. 1552 Huloet, Cratche out ones eyes, *oculos exculpere.*

b. *absol.* or *intr.* (usually for *refl.*)

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 140 Ich crie and cracche with my kene nailes. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. ccxl. 282, .iii. of them all rased the body of ye olde egle, and the .iiii. was cratchynge at the olde eglys eyen. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* ccxc. 96 Some do name it ych for the pacient must crache and clawe.

2. *trans.* To seize or snatch with, or as with, claws; to scrape up greedily; to grab.

The first quot. is possibly an error for *crochen* or *clechen.*

[*a* 1225 *Juliana* 35 Make me war & wite me wiþ his crefti crokes þat ha me ne crechen.] 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 139 Al þe clergye vnder cryste ne miȝte me cracche fro helle. 1564 Becon *Wks.* Pref. (1843) 26 He that doth nothing but rake and take, cratch and snatch, keep and sweep all that he can get. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 402 Their crafty conveyaunce to cratche uppe the pence.

Hence **Cra·tching** *vbl. sb.*

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 876 He mot the bringge to swich ending, Als hadde the bor for his cracheing. 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* Y vj, In kembyng or cratchinge of the heade.

†**Cra·tchen, -ing.** *Obs.* (exc. *dial.*) [app. the same as Cracon, *crakan*, with palatalized *k*; but it has also the variant form Scratchin(g, as if associated with the pair *cratch*, *scratch.*] In *pl.* The refuse of grease or tallow; = Crackling *sb.* 3.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 369 The..grease..is to passe through linnen bags that it may be tried from all the grosse cratchens. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 102/2 Craves or Cratchens is the Dross of the Tallow. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Cratcherns* or *Cratchings*, (1) the dried up bits that remain after the rendering of lard, used for making cratchern cakes; (2) graves, from a chandler's refuse fat. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss.*, *Cratchin*, (1) one of the bits of flesh remaining after the 'rendering down' of lard.

†**Cra·tcher.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Cratch *v.* + -er 1.] One who scratches or scrapes up.

1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 32 Hunters of ryches, Cratchers of coyne.

Cratchet, obs. f. Crotchet.

Crate (krēit). Also 7 **creat,** (? 8 **crade**). [app. ad. L. *crāt-is* hurdle.

But connexion with Du. *krat* basket, and its cognates is not impossible. Cf. esp. dial. Du. *krat*, *kret*, a ladder-shaped frame attached to the back of a wagon to extend its area. Sense 3 is difficult, alike from its sense and early date: it may be a different word, though quite possible as a fig. application.]

†**1.** A hurdle or frame of parallel cross bars. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 72 b, Saynt Laurence whan he laye rostynge on the yren crate.

2. A large case, basket, or hamper of wicker-work, for carrying crockery, glass, or other goods; any case or box of open bars or slats of wood, for carrying fruit, etc.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 239/2 The Women of Lapland..bear on their backs things like Pedlars Creats. ?*a* 1750 *Jack Horner* II Six jolly blades..Who on their shoulders carry'd crades, And glasses in the same. 1775 Johnson *Journ. W. Isl. Scot.* Wks. 1825 IX. 80, I have seen a horse carrying home the harvest on a crate. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 6 Feb. 3/2 A sloop loaden with crates of earthenware. 1840 Hood *Kilmansegg* cv, The dish and the plate, Taken out of a Staffordshire crate. 1882 P. Robinson *Under the Gun* III. v. 205 A wicker crate filled with ducks. *fig.* 1859 Tennyson *Vivien* 623 So lean..the skin Clung but to crate and basket, ribs and spine.

b. The frame in which a glazier carries his glass; also a measure of glass; see quot.

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 420 The glass is bought by the crate, which consists of twelve tables of the best. 1832 G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* 186 Twelve of these plates make up what is called a crate or side of glass.

†**3.** Applied contemptuously to a person. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 201 (To Jesus) Com furthe, old crate, Belyfe; We shalle lede the a trot. 14.. *How March. dyd Wyfe betray* 213 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) I. 206 Hyt was thy wyfe, that olde crate.

4. *Comb.*, as *crate-maker.*

1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6402/4 Ralph Edwards..Crate-maker. 1871 *Daily News* 16 Sept., The cratemakers' strike in the Staffordshire potteries is at an end.

Crateful (krēi·tful). As many as fill a crate.

1876 Annie Thomas *Blotted Out* XXX. 275 A crateful of cackling hens, all fuss and feathers.

Crateman (krēi·tmăn). Also 8 (?) **crades-man.** A man who carries a crate; a hawker of pottery.

1679 Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 124 The poor Crate-men, who carry them [pots] at their backs. ?*a* 1750 *Jack Horner* 18 For crowders they are rogues I know, And crades-men they are worse. 1865 E. Metevard *Life Wedgwood* I. 107 The Cratemen packed their wares, as they came from the oven, into crates which swung on either side their sorry beasts.

Crater (krēi·tər). [a. L. *crātēr* bowl, basin, aperture of a volcano, a. Gr. *κρᾱτήρ* bowl, lit. 'mixer, mixing-vessel', f. *κερα-*, *κρα-* to mix. (In French *cratère* is late, senses 1 and 2 being admitted by the Academy in 1762, 1798 respectively.)]

‖**1.** *Greek Antiq.* 'A large bowl in which the wine was mixed with water, and from which the cups were filled' (Liddell & Scott). Also *krater.*

1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Crater*, a Cup or bowl, a goblet. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* II. 236 The crater, or cup. 1857 Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 44 A kind of krater was used as a receptacle for the wine or water drawn from the amphoræ. 1866 J. B. Rose *Virg. Ecl. & Georg.* 94 With crater ivy-bound Libations to Lenæus there he sheds.

2. A bowl- or funnel-shaped hollow at the summit or on the side of a volcano, from which eruption takes place; the mouth of a volcano.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* VIII. ix. 657 The Vulcan, Crater, or Mouth whence fire issued, is about halfe a league in Compasse, 1752 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 355 The sides..form a concavity, or crater, resembling a truncated cone, with its base uppermost. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 349 The mountains and craters in the moon. 1867 Whittier *Abraham Davenport* 19 A dull glow, like that which climbs The crater's sides from the red hell below.

‖**3.** *Astron.* A southern constellation, situated between Hydra and Leo, west of Corvus.

1658 Phillips, *Crater*..called the bottom of the pitcher in Virgo, it riseth about the sixteenth of the Calends of March. 1890 C. A. Young *Uranography* § 38 About the middle of his [Hydra's] length, and just below the hind feet of Leo..we find the little constellation of Crater.

4. *Mil.* The excavation or cavity formed by the explosion of a mine; the funnel.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 233/2 The dimensions of the crater or funnel formed by the explosion depend on the amount of the charge. *Ibid.*, The ratio between the diameter of the crater and the length of the line of least resistance.

5. *Electr.* The cavity formed in the positive carbon of an arc light in the course of combustion.

1892 S. Thompson in *Electr. Engineer* 16 Sept. 281/2 At the surface of the positive electrode or crater.

6. *Comb.*, as *crater-formed, -like* adjs., *-rim, -wall.*

1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 387 The..crater-like configuration. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* i. 6 Down the steep crater-walls. 1874 Lubbock *Wild Flowers* i. 6 Each leaflet produces honey in a crater-formed gland.

Hence **Craterine** (krē'·tĕrəin) *a.*, = CRATERAL. **Cra·terkin**, a little crater. **Cra·terless** *a.*, without a crater. **Cra·terlet**, a small crater; *esp.* applied to the smaller craters on the moon. **Cra·terous** *a.*, of the nature of a crater, crater-like.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 629 The harbor..with its hills, seems of craterine origin. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 2/2 There..was a small crater twenty feet wide..The bottom of the craterkin was entirely closed. 1890 R. S. BALL *Story of Heavens* 67 Those comparatively craterless peaks. 1881 *Eng. Mechanic* 27 May 281/3 Close along this rill [on the moon]..are three craterlets. 1883 PIAZZI SMITH in *Nature* XXVII. 315 The craterlet which forms the tip-top of the Peak. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VIII. 341 That June day Too deeply sunk in craterous sunsets now For you or me to dig it up.

Crateral (krē'·tĕrăl), *a.* [f. CRATER + -AL.] Of, belonging to, of the nature of, a (volcanic) crater.

1860 W. WEBB in *Med. Times* 4 Feb. 118/2 The alluvial deposits in crateral abysses. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 195 A new cone seated within the old crateral hollow.

Cratered (krē'·təɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. CRATER + -ED 2.] Having or furnished with craters.

1863 *Illustr. Beauties Trop. Scenery*, Her many cratered peaks. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* July 318/2 The .. moon .. cratered over with extinct volcanoes.

Crateriform (krē'·terifɔ̄m, krăte·ri-), *a.* [f. L. type **crātēriformis*, f. *crātēr* CRATER and -FORM.]

1. *Geol.*, etc. Crater-shaped, crater-like.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 389 A conical and crateriform disposition. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* xix. 377 The crateriform hills of Auvergne.

2. *Bot.* Cup- or bowl-shaped; concave and nearly hemispherical.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 5. 248 Crateriform, or Saucer-shaped, like rotate, except that the broad limb is cupped by some upturning toward the margin.

†**Crates.** *Obs.* App. a name for a beard of some particular cut, or for some parts of it: see Fairholt's *Costume in England* Gloss. s.v. *Beard.*

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* V. 406 He [the barber] descends as low as his beard and asketh .. whether he will have his peak cut short and sharp..whether he will have his crates cut lowe like a juniper bush, or his suberches taken away with a rasor?

Crathe, erron. form for *crache*, CRATCH.

†**Cra·ther.** *Obs.* A cradle-scythe: see CRADLE.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 72/2 A Crather is..a Sith having a kind of Rack fixed to it for the Ears of Corn to fall on.

†**Cra·thon, craton.** *Obs.* Also 4 **craþayn, crayon** (? **craþon**), **crathan.** [Of uncertain form and obscure etymology: app. the same in meaning as CRAÇHOUN, though the forms of both words seem well established.] A term of depreciation: (app.) Craven, caitiff.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1773 He cared for his cortaysye, lest craþayn he were. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 680 He saide: 'Allas, sir Charllyone, That thou thus sone be comes a crayon'. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3078, I þat was stra3t to þe sternes am streken now to grond, Now craton, now caitefe [*Dubl. MS.* Nowe a crathan and a Knaffe], now am I kast vndire.

†**Cra·ticle.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *crātīcula* fine hurdle-work, lattice-work, dim. of *crātis* hurdle: see -ICLE.] A lattice-work, a grating.

1687 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 486 The middle Region ..is divided from the Conistery by a..craticle.

Cra·tling. *dial.* Also **crutlin.** = CRACKLING 3. (Cf. also CRITLING.)

1850 MADDEN *Wyclif's Bible* Gloss., *Critouns* [also s. v. *Croote*], cratlings, refuse of frying pan. 1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.* (*Suppl.*), *Crutlins*, the remains of the leaf after the lard is extracted, sometimes called *scratchins* (*Islip* cruklins).

Cratometer (krătɒ·mĭtəɹ). Also **krato-.** [mod. f. Gr. *κράτος* power + *μέτρον* measure.

The stem of the Gr. word is *κράτε-*, and the proper formation would be *crateometer*. *Cratometer* ought to mean 'head-measurer'.] (See quots.)

1876 *Catal. Sci. Appar. S. Kens.* 504 Kratometer for finding magnifying power, and focal length of objectives. Dr. Royston Pigott, F.R.S. 1880 P. GREG *Acr. Zodiac* I. ii. 47, I inspected the cratometer, which indicated a force as great as that with which I had started.

Hence **Crato-, kratome·tric** *a.*, pertaining to the measurement of power.

1836 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Land* Wks. (Bohn) II. 18 I have seen a kratometric chart designed to show that the city of Philadelphia was in the same thermic belt..as the cities of Athens, Rome, and London.

Craton: see CRATHON. **Crau**, obs. Sc. f. CROW.

Crauas, -es, -ish, obs. ff. CREVICE, CRAYFISH.

Crauaunde, -ant, obs. ff. CRAVEN.

Crauke, var. of CRAWKE, *Obs.*

Craul(e, obs. ff. CRAWL, KRAAL.

Craump, obs. f. CRAMP. **Craunce:** see CRANTS.

Craunch, cranch (krɑnʃ, krɒnʃ), *v.* [*Cranch* appears after 1600; in early use it varied with *scranch*, still given by Johnson, 1755, as retained by the Scots, and now dialectal. As in other words where initial *cr-* and *scr-* interchange (cf. *crab, scrab, crap, scrap, cratch, scratch*), it is doubtful which of these is the original. The priority of *scranch* is favoured by its nearness in form and sense to some Du. and LG. words. Cf. 16th c. Du., in Plantijn 1573, *schranzen* to split, break, evidently related to MHG. *schranz* breach, split, crack, rent; in Kilian 1599 *schranzen* to break, tear, crush, bruise; also to chew, crush with the teeth, to comminute or grind (the food) with the teeth; mod. Du. *schransen* to eat voraciously, WFlem. *schranzen* to gnash, eat with gnashing of the teeth, to craunch; also EFris. *schrantsen, schranssen*, to tear or snatch to oneself, to eat greedily.

On the other hand, earlier examples are at present known of *cranch*, and this may, as in the parallel pair *crunch, scrunch*, be really the earlier form. *Cranch* might be an onomatopœic modification of *crash*, which was used in the very same sense from 16th to 18th c.: see quot. 1730 from Bailey's Folio. That association with *crash, crush*, has affected the word, is evidenced by the later form *crunch*. The original pronunciation was as in *branch*; the occasional pronunciation as in *paunch* is due to the spelling with *au* (chiefly since Johnson), with the obsolescence of the word in living use: cf. Thoreau's spelling *cronch*.]

1. *trans.* = CRUNCH *v.* 1, 2.

1631 MASSINGER *Emp. East* IV. ii, We prune the orchards, and you cranch the fruit. [1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 983 They [locusts] easily eat ears of corn and scranch them with a great noise.] 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver, Brobdingnag* iii, The Queen..would craunch the Wing of a Lark, Bones and all, between her Teeth. 1730-36 BAILEY (Folio), *Cranch* (*scranch* or *crunch*) between the Teeth, v. *Crash.* [*Crash*, to break with the Teeth with a Noise, as in eating green Fruit]. 1760 *Life & Adv. Cat* 28 A leg of which he was cranching. 1827 MONTGOMERY *Pelican Isl.* III. 185 The crocodile, the dragon of the waters..cranch'd his prey. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 249 The separated sides would come together with an explosion like a mortar, craunching the newly-formed field. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* p. lii, Of a thousand acorns .. but one shall..grow into a builder oak, the rest be craunched up by the nearest swine.

2. *intr.* and *absol.* = CRUNCH *v.* 1 b, 3.

1637 HEYWOOD *Royall King* II. Wks. 1874 VI. 30 Here doe I meane to cranch, to munch, to eate. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II 158 If you find it.. cranch between your teeth. 1857 MRS. GASKELL *C. Brontë* 70 You encounter strings of mill-hands..cranching in hungry haste over the cinder-paths. 1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* iii. 32 The wild beasts can't be always howling, and yelling, and craunching.

Hence **Crau·nching** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1836 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 139 Like the cranching of a stone in plum-cake. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* vi, A stealthy, creeping, cranching sound among the crisp fallen leaves. 1861 HOLLAND *Less. Life* ix. 131 As a dog would .. bury it [a bone], only resorting to it in the dark, for private craunching.

Craunch, cranch, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

1. An act, or the action, of craunching; = CRUNCH *sb.* 1.

1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) IX. 1, Mumping your way through a..very sour apple, though you are soon reduced to your fore-teeth (grinders *hors de combat* at the first craunch). 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 872 The all-destroying cranch of Mr. Murray's Review.

2. That which is or may be craunched; *e.g.* apples or the like. *colloq.*

Mod. The children like the garden, there is plenty of craunch there.

3. An accumulation of gravel, sand, grit, etc., at the mouth of a harbour. *local.*

1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Com.* 8 There is what we call a cranch at the entrance of the harbour; the mud and sand accumulated there.

4. (*cranch.*) *Mining.* A portion of a stratum or vein left in excavating to support the roof.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* F j b, *Cranches* are left though good Ore be in them..for a small Piece of wholes will hold up a greater weight than any Timber we can set to it. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Cranch*, part of a vein left by old workers.

Crauwelek: see CROW-LEEK.

Cravand, -ant, -aunde, obs. ff. CRAVEN.

Cravas, obs. f. CREVICE.

Cravat (krăvæ·t), *sb.* Forms: 7 **crabbat, crabat, cravett, crevet, cravatt,** 7-8 **crevat,** 7- **cravat,** (8-9 **gravat**). [a. F. *cravate* (1652 in Hatzfeld), an application of the national name *Cravate* Croat, Croatian, a. G. *Krabate* (Flem. *Krawaat*, ad. Croato-Servian *Khrvat, Hrvat*, OSlav. *Khrĭvat*, of which *Croat* is another modification: cf. the following

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3903/2 Monsieur de Guiche..Colonel-General of the Regiments of Horse called the *Cravates*. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 119 We fell foul with two hundred Crabats. 1752 HUME *Ess.* II. vii. I. 355 The troops are filled with Cravates and Tartars, Hussars and Cossacs.]

1. An article of dress worn round the neck, chiefly by men.

It came into vogue in France in the 17th c. in imitation of the linen scarf worn round their necks by the Croatian mercenaries. When first introduced it was of lace or linen, or of muslin edged with lace, and tied in a bow with long flowing ends, and much attention was bestowed upon it as an ornamental accessory. In this form it was originally also worn by women. More recently the name was given to a linen or silk handkerchief passed once (or twice) round the neck outside the shirt collar and tied with a bow in front; also to a long woollen 'comforter' wrapped round the neck to protect from cold out of doors.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Crabbat* (Fr.)..is often used Substantively for a new fashioned Gorget which women wear [1674 (ed. 4) *Crabat* (Fr.) is of late well known with us to be that Linnen which is worn about Mens (especially Souldiers and Travellers) Necks, in stead of a Band]. 1658 *Wit Restored, Burse of Reform.* (Fairholt), Pray you Madam sitt, ile shew you good ware .. Against a stall or on a stool Youl nere hurt a crevatt. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 1166 The Handkerchief about the neck (Canonical Crabat of Smeck). 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* III. ii, 'Twould be as convenient to buy satires against women ready made, as it is to buy cravats ready tied. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* I. i, That a mans excellency should lie in Neatly tying of a Ribbond, or a Crevat! 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 17/1 A Cravatt is..nothing else but a long Towel put about the Collar. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* I. xiv, Criticks, with long Wigs, Steinkirk Cravats, and terrible Faces 1798 *Anti-Jacobin* iv. 16 While patriots..with tri-colour'd fillets, and cravats of green, Shall crowd round the altar of Saint Guillotine. 1874 BURNAND *My time* v. 40 He would fold his cravat twice round, and tie it in the nattiest bow possible. 1888 FRITH *Autobiog.* III. xii. 236 Dickens wore one of the large cravats which had not then gone out of fashion.

b. *fig.* in reference to hanging or strangling.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 341 Hemp..Which others for Cravats have worn About their Necks. 1685 *Roxb. Ball.* V. 607 The Gallows comes next..a hempen Cravat. 1820 BYRON *Juan* v. lxxxix, With tough strings of the bow..To give some rebel Pacha a cravat.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **cravat-goose**, *a name* for the Canada Goose (*Bernicla canadensis*), from the white mark on its throat; †**cravat-string**, the part by which the cravat was tied.

1684 OTWAY *Atheist* I. i, Concerning Poets, Plays .. Peruques and Crevat-strings. *a* 1704 T. BROWN Wks. IV. 210 (Fairholt) His cravat reached down to his middle..A most prodigious cravat-string peeped from under his chin, the two corners of which..eclipsed three-quarters of his face. *Ibid.* (1760) IV. 223 (D.) The well-ty'd cravat-string wins the dame. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 13 June 4/1 With cravat puddings battle wage. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 308 The *Canada Goose*, or *Cravat Goose*..*L'Oie à cravate* of the French.

Hence **Crava·t** *v. trans.*, to furnish with a cravat, *fig.* to cover as with a cravat; *intr.* to put on a cravat. **Crava·tless** *a.*, without a cravat. **Crava·tted** *a.*, wearing a cravat. †**Cravatteer,** one who ties a cravat. (All more or less *nonce-wds.*)

1814 SYD. SMITH *Mem. & Lett.* (1855) II. cvi, Douglas alarmed us the other night with the croup. I..cravatted his throat with blisters, and fringed it with leeches. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xxxiii, I redoubled my attention to my dress; I coated and cravatted. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 779 Pozzlethwayte was..cravat-less. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* I, The young man..handsomely cravatted. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xiv. (D) So nicely dressed .. so booted and gloved and cravated. 1859 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XI. 319 The master of the wardrobe put the cravat round the royal neck, while the 'cravatteer' tied it.

Crave (krēv), *v.* Forms: 1 **crafian**, 2-5 **crauen**, 4- **craue, crave**; (also 5 **crawyn**, 5-6 *Sc.* **craif(f, crayff**). [OE. *crafian*:—OTeut. type **krabōjan*; akin to which ON. had in same sense *krefja* (:— *krabjan*), Sw. *kräfva*, Da. *kræve* to demand, require, exact; cf. ON. *krafa* fem. craving, demand. Not known elsewhere in Teutonic, but *krab-, kraf-* has been conjectured to be the root of *craft*, with a radical sense of 'to force, exact'.]

†1. *trans.* To demand (a thing), to ask with authority, or by right. *Obs.*

c 1025 *Cnut's Sec. Laws* 70 in Thorpe I. 412 3if hwa wite crafiȝe. 1070 *O. E. Chron.*, Pæt he {Lanfranc} mid ribte crafede þas þa he crafede. *Ibid.*, Eal þæt se arceb' æt him crafede eadmedlice ȝefylde. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1667 Quat-so ðu wilt for hire crauen, Aske it wið skil and ðu salt hauen. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 249 And þeuwe and þral may not craue þorw riht non heritage to haue. *Ibid.* 257 þat mowe his heritage craue.

†b. To demand the presence of (a person) before a tribunal; to 'appeal', to summon; to prosecute. *Obs.* [Cf. 11th c. Anglo-L. *cravare* 'postulare, in judicium mittere', Du Cange.]

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 288 Dæt man..crafode hine on hundrede. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxviii. 121 Noght gif þou me to me cravand [L. *persequentibus me*]. *Ibid.* 122 Noght þe proude sal crave me [L. *non calumnientur mihi superbi*].

c. Here perhaps belongs the *Sc. Law* use: To ask (as of right) from a legal tribunal.

1681 STAIR *Inst.* IV. 38 § 28 [Entitled] to compete and crave preference. 1818 [see 3]. 1881 *Alloa Advertiser* No. 1617. 3/1 They will crave interdict in the Court of Session.

2. To ask earnestly, to beg for (a thing), *esp.* as a gift or favour. Const. *of, from* (†*at*) a person.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8400 (Cott.) For na 3erning þat i haue, Ani couenand of þe to craue. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 633 He sat up, and crauede bred. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 60 Þe erle com himself mercy for to craue. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* v. 80 To crave some succour of the jolly friar. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 113 Madam your mother craues a word with you. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiv. (1596) 239 Salomon..craued wisdom from heaven. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* xv. 43 Ioseph..went in boldly vnto Pilate, and craued the body of Iesus. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 193 ₱ 3, I the rather make bold to crave your Advice. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 258 The cavalier..knelt and craved a benediction. 1868 J. T. NETTLESHIP *Ess. Browning's Poetry* ii. 73, I must crave the indulgence of the philosophic reader.

b. Often in the courteous or apologetic phrases *To crave pardon, leave*, etc. Cf. BEG *v.* 3.

1575-6 THYNNE in *Animadv.* Introd. (1865) 54 Cravinge pardonne for my tedious writinge. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* Pref. Wks. (Globe) 40, I must crave leave to tell you. 1736 BERKELEY *Disc.* Wks. 1871 III. 421, I shall crave leave to make use of some unsuspected testimonies. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvi, I crave leave to observe, that [etc.]. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* v, Let me crave pardon for having detained you so long.

c. To beg to know; ask to be told or informed.
1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* II. i. 180 If she denie to wed, Ile craue the day When I shall aske the banes. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* iv. 67 'Permit' (he cries) 'no stranger to your fame To crave your sentiment.' 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1845) 35 He craved my name.

d. To crave *to do*, or *that* something be done.
c 1175 *Pater Noster* 74 in *Lamb. Hom.* 59 His nome..he hit haleȝe þet we crauen. *c* 1440 *Boctus* (Laud MS. 559) fol. 5 b, I woll not craue Yooure doughter ne yoour tresoure to haue. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* Pref 8, I do ..but onely crave that it may please thee [etc.]. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. ii. 46 When Ladyes craue to be encountred with. ' 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 246 Here are no Laws made, here only the execution of Law is crav'd might be suspended. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 4 The Keeper craved to be heard.

e. To crave *of* a person *to do* a thing (*obs.*), or *that* he do something.
1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 26 Craving of you, in pitty of my state, To doe none ill. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & P.* iv. 65 The verdure seemed to crave of the light clouds.. that they would descend in showers.

3. To ask, request (a person) *of*, *after*, *for* a thing, *to do* something; also, with double object, a person a thing.
a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 2 ȝe..habbeð moni dai iremd on me [*v.r.* icraued me] efter riwle. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. iv. 278 Maistres þat techen clerkes crauen hure for mede. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 887 (Ashmole MS.) Litill kyngis..Caires into þe curte to craue him þar dettis. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 160 Dyscover yt not whoever thee crave. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. viii. 45 His auld promis na mair will I hym craif. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* G v a, None of those who are pleased to accept it, are craved to Patronize it. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, The crown, says he, canna be craved to prove a positive.

4. To ask (a debtor) for payment, to dun. *Sc.*
1812 W. INGRAM *Poems* 75 (Jam.) He..strives to pay what he is due, Without repeated craving. 1825–79 JAMIESON s.v., 'I crav'd him whenever I met him'.

5. *transf.* Of persons (their appetites, etc.): To long or yearn for, to desire earnestly; to call for or demand, in order to gratify a desire or appetite; to have a craving for.
a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4442 ȝe couett & craue castels & rewmes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 87 Who so ploweth his Olive Garden, craveth fruite. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xvi. 26 His mouth craueth it of him. 1669 PENN *No Cross* I. v. § 11 What the Eye views not, the Heart craves not. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 212 If, when the more you drink, the more you crave, You tell the Doctor. 1875 HELPS *Ess., Aids Contentm.* II Each of us craves a recognition of his talents and his labours. 1890 BESANT *Demoniac* v. 57 The thing..that feeds the disease and that the disease constantly craves.

6. *fig.* Of things. To need greatly, to require, to call for, demand (something necessary or desirable). (*Const.* also with *inf.* or *obj.-clause.*)
1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 156 Necessitie craveth, that with him..conference be not refused. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 180 b, Bees .. crave diligent regard, when they are about to swarm 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. 44 His designes craue hast. 1611 — *Cymb.* IV. ii. 362. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 183 The Ananas for goodnesse and shape may crave attention. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 161 Other parts of matter..crave the force of fire as an informing soul. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. x, The time craves speed! 1820 — *Ivanhoe* xvii, But come, fill a flagon, for it will crave some time to tune the harp.

7. a. *intr.* Const. *for*, *after*.
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25823 (Cott.) Fȯr es na man mai merci haue þat wil noght ask and efter craue. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 518 (Harl.) What thyng we may not lightly haue, Therafter wol we sonnest crie and craue. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxiv. 142 And for comforte þei call and craue. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 248 b, It wyll craue importunely for sustenaunce. *a* 1641 SUCKLING (J.), Once one may crave for love. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 66 Vices..like so many harpies, craving for their accustomed gratification. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 380 They taught the men of their generation to crave after the unseen.

b. *absol.*
1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 49 And non so bold beggere to bydden and craue. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* II (*Cain*) It is better hold that I have Then go from doore to doore and crave. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 24 Not begging nor crauing with bolde and shamelesse faces. 1642 FULLER *Holy and Prof. St.* II. xix.* 127 He who gives to day may crave to morrow. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* (J), Who, spite of all his store, Is ever craving, and will still be poor. 1865 S. BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* xiv. 248 At that time the old man was craving with hunger.

Hence **Craved** *ppl. a.*, begged, entreated.
1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 60 The last refuge o. a craved, denied, and constrained courtesie?

Crave (krēv), *sb.* [f. the verb.] = CRAVING. (Not in general use.)
1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 134 His *crave* and his vanity so far deluded him, that..he attempted to obtain distinction as an orator. 1862 *Spectator* 6 Dec. 1363/1 A crave for deeper knowledge. 1884 A. FORBES *Chinese Gordon* v. 144 The crave to be doing something had so overmastered him.

Craven (krē·vn), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 3, 7 **cravant** (crau-), 5 **crauaunde**, 6 **cravine**, **-yne**, 7 **cravand**, 6– **craven**. [In early ME. *crauant* (rare), etymology obscure.
Mr. Henry Nicol (*Proc. Phil. Soc.*, Dec. 1879) suggested its identification with OF. *cravanté*, *crevanté*, crushed, overcome: see CRAVENT *v.* But the total absence of the *final é* from the word, at a date when English still retained final *e*, makes a difficulty. Others have considered it a variant, in some way, of CREANT (OF. *creant*, *craant*), which is a much more frequent word in the same sense in ME. The difficulty here is to account for the *v* (*u*), for which popular association with CRAVE *v.* and its northern pa. pple. *craved* has been conjectured.]

A. *adj.*

†1. Vanquished, defeated; or, perh., confessing himself vanquished. *Obs.*
a 1225 *St. Marher.* 11 Ich am kempe ant he is crauant þet me wende to ouercumen. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 133 Al ha icneowen ham crauant & ourcumen, & cweðen hire þe meistrie & te menske al up.

b. *To cry craven*: to acknowledge oneself vanquished, to give up the contest, surrender. Also *fig.*
a 1634 COKE *Inst.* III. (1648) 221 If he become recreant, that is, a crying Coward or Craven he shall for his perjury lose liberam legem. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xi. (1840) 196 He had been visited with a desperate sickness, insomuch that all art cried craven, as unable to help him. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 340 Or victory is obtained, if either champion proves recreant, that is, yields, and pronounces the horrible word of craven. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* XV, I..will make That slanderous wretch cry craven in the dust. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) III. xv. 451 Neither King nor Duke was a man likely to cry craven.

2. That owns himself beaten or afraid of his opponent; cowardly, weak-hearted, abjectly pusillanimous.
?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 133 Haa! crauaunde knyghte! a cowarde þe semez! 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Epist.* v. 77 Those Beggers-Brats..Ally the Kingdome to their cravand Brood. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. iv. 40 Some craven scruple Of thinking too precisely on the event. 1656 TRAPP *Comm.* 1 *Cor.* XV. 55 Death is here out-braved, called craven to his face. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* V. xii, The poor craven bridegroom said never a word. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 592 All other feelings had given place to a craven fear for his life.

†b. Applied to a cock: see B 2. *Obs.*
1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 106 Though hee bee a cocke of the game, yet Euphues is content to be crauen and crye creake. 1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 164 This Crauen Cocke, after a bout or two..crowing a Conquest, being ready presently to Cry Creake. *c* 1622 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* II. ii. Wks. (Rtldg.) II. 161/1 Oh, craven-chicken of a cock o' th' game! 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, xlix, Red Craven Cocks come in.

B. *sb.* 1. A confessed or acknowledged coward.
1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 349 Monckes and Friers, and that whole generation of Cowled Cravines. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. vii. 139 Hee is a Crauen and a Villaine else. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* 53 In regard of manhood a meere crauant. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* x. 458 Fly, cravens! leave your aged chief. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 73 He climbed to the highest round of the political ladder, to fall and perish like a craven.

2. A cock that 'is not game'.
1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 228 No Cocke of mine, you crow too like a crauen. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. iv. 14 Whereto the Pope, (no Crauant to be dared on his owne dung-hill) as stoutly answered. 1826 *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 157/1 It is certainly a hard case that a fighting-cock should kill an unoffending craven.

C. *Comb.*, as *craven-hearted*, *-like* adj. & adv.
1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 245 All creatures whose Testicles are hidde within should be faynt and crauen-hearted. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-Craft* Wks. (1716) III. 56 Not as Gentlemen and Scholars, but (Craven like) calling upon the Jailors, the Sumners, etc. 1836 WHITTIER *Song of the Free* i, Shrink we all craven-like, When the storm gathers?

Cra·ven, *v.* [f. prec.] To make craven or cowardly, to render spiritless through fear. Hence **Cra·vened** *ppl. a.*
1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iv. 80 Against Selfe-slaughter There is a prohibition so Diuine That crauens my weake hand. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* v. 81 This enslaves Our craven'd Spirits so. 1683 DRYDEN *Dk. Guise* IV. iii, Awed and cravened, as he had been spelled. 1826 MRS. BRAY *De Foix* xix. (1884) 219 There are circumstances which can craven a spirit that never shook before the sword.

†Cra·venly, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. CRAVEN *sb.* + -LY 1. Cf. *cowardly* adj.] Of the nature of a craven, cowardly.
1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 561 Of no mean and cravenly kind.

Cravenly (krē·vnli), *adv.* [f. CRAVEN *a.* + -LY 2.] In a craven manner.
a 1593 H. SMITH Wks. (1867) II. 479 Too cracking or too cravenly, Too hateful or too gratefully. 1622 S. WARD *Life of Faith in Death* (1627) 64 He neither foolishly thinkes to resist..nor..crauenly yeelds. 1887 *Chicago Advance* 18 Aug. 521 They grovel cravenly under dread of what may be termed the 'social boycott'.

Cravenness (krē·vnnės). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Abject or acknowledged cowardliness.
1850 W. ANDERSON *Regen.* (1871) 76 In the cravenness of your spirit. 1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 373 Your cravenness is past all bearing.

†Cravent, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *cravanter* (*craventer*, *crevanter*) to crush, overcome, overwhelm = Pr. *crebantar*, Sp., Pg. *quebrantar* to break, crush, etc.:—L. type **crepāntāre*, f. *crepāntem* pr. pple. of *crepāre* to crackle, rattle, clatter, also to burst or break (*intr.*).] *trans.* To vanquish, to overthrow.
c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* li. 194 He crauented & ouerthrew al before him.

Craver (krē·vəɹ). In 4 **-ere**, 5 **-are**, **-our**. [f. CRAVE *v.* + -ER.]

†1. An appellant, an accuser. *Obs.*
a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxi. 4 And meke þe cravere so he salle [L. *humiliabit calumniatorem*].

2. One who asks or begs (favours, gifts, etc.); an importunate or urgent asker; a beggar.
1406 HOCCLEVE *Lᵃ Male Regle* 429 As the shamelees crauour wole, it gooth. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 917 Craver, *truand*. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 18 b, Being cravers not of the least importune sort. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. i. 92 But crave? Then I'll turn craver too, and so I shall 'scape whipping. *c* 1660 *Jovial Crew* in *Bagford Ball.* I. 196 A Craver my Father, a Maunder my Mother. 1838 *Tait's Mag.* V. 502 A levier of taxes, a craver of benevolence.

3. One who longs or earnestly desires.
1849 TRENCH *Mirac.* Introd. 78 The lovers of, and cravers after, the marvellous. 1883 *American* VII. 154 Cravers for emotional excitement.

†b. Applied app. to the appetite. *Obs.*
1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 49 *R.* Master, dinner is readie, shall it be set upon the board? *S.* I pray thee doo so.. *N.* My crauers, as the scots man says, serues me well.

Craves, -eys, obs. ff. CRAYFISH.

Craves, obs. f. CREVICE.

Craving (krē·viŋ), *vbl. sb.* [see -ING 1.]

†1. Accusation; persecution. *Obs.*
a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxviii. 134 Fra craving of men [L. *a calumniis hominum*] me bie þou.

2. Earnest or urgent asking; begging.
c 1430 *Freemasonry* 359 Loke that thou pay wele every mon algate .. That no cravynge be y-mad to the. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 29 Shamfull crauyng must haue shamefull naie. 1612–5 BP. HALL *Contempt., N. T.* II. vi, The opening of the Malady was a craving of cure. 1648 *Eikon Bas.*, Let my craving, O Lord, be accepted of. 1704 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 345 An unjust method of craving and getting.

†b. *Craving of the principle* (Logic): = L. *petitio principii* or 'begging the question'. *Obs.*
1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ix. 122 Is not this a setting downe of that thing for a ground, which..resteth to be prooued, and (to speake after his owne maner) a crauing of the principle?

3. Urgent desire; longing, yearning.
16.. R. L'ESTRANGE (J), A regular vicissitude and succession of cravings and satiety. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 1 The first care of mankind is to supply the cravings of nature. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 182 A craving after prophecies .. had infected all ranks. 1890 BESANT *Demoniac* 58 A man liable to attacks of craving for strong drink.

Cra·ving, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That asks or begs earnestly; urgent or importunate in asking or beseeching.
1668 RYCAUT *Ottoman Emp.* (1686) 161 Covetous and craving Turks. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* ii. (1841) I. 17 Our poor are very craving, and Money at this time very scarce. 1887 *Charity Organ. Rev.* Nov. 416 Craving appeals in the newspapers.

2. Urgently desiring, longing, hungering.
1688 MIEGE *Fr. Dict.* s.v., To have a craving stomach. 1757 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 155 ¶ 8 When some craving passion shall be fully gratified. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. v. 187 Meer Causim..regarded the supposed treasures ..with a craving appetite.

Cra·vingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a craving manner.
1621 LADY MARY WROTH *Urania* 461 The Iambollian then cast his eyes crauingly towards her. 1865 G. MEREDITH *R. Fleming* i. 4 The characteristic of girls having a disposition to rise is to be cravingly mimetic. 1890 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 22 Nov. 741/1 Gazing cravingly in her upturned face.

Cra·vingness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Craving state or quality.
1675 HOWE *Living Temple* Wks. (1834) 31/1 Nor by indigence is here meant cravingness, or a sense of want only.

Cravish, Cravyn, obs. ff. CRAYFISH, CRAVEN.

Craw (krǭ), *sb.* Also 4–6 **crawe**, 6 **craye**. [ME. *crawe*, repr. an unrecorded OE. **craga*, cogn. with OHG. *chrago*, MHG. *krage*, Du. *kraag* neck, throat; or else a. later Norse *krage*, Da. *krave* in same sense. The limitation of sense in English is special to this language.]

1. The CROP of birds or insects.
1388 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* vi. 25 The crawe of culueris. *Margin*, In Latyn it is seid of the drit of culuers; but drit is..takun here..for the throte, where cornes, etun of culueris, ben gaderid. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 101 Craw, or crowpe of a byrde, or oþer fowlys, *gabus, vesicula*. 1552 HULOET, Craye or gorge of a byrde, *ingluuies*. 1565–78 COOPER *Thesaurus, Chelidonii* .. Little stones in the crawe of a swallow. 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 75 The Crane .. With Sand and Gravell burthening his Craw. 1774 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 313 Some birds, with gizzards, have a craw or crop also, which serves as a reservoir, and for softening the grain. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* viii. 209 Till their craws are full with feasting. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 35 Such an agitation of plumage, redness of craw, and anger of manner as a maternal hen shows.

2. *transf.* a. The stomach (of man or animals). *humorous* or *derisive*.
1573 A. ANDERSON *Exp. Benedictus* 43 (T.) To gorge their craws with bibbing cheer. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 320 b, Stuffing their crawes with most exquisite vyandes. 1791 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Remonstrance* Wks. 1812. II. 449 They smite their hungry craws. 1822 BYRON *Juan* VIII. xlix, As tigers combat with an empty craw.

†b. *To cast the craw*: to vomit. *Obs.*
a 1529 SKELTON *El. Rummyng* 489 Such a bedfellow Would make one cast his craw.

†3. *transf.* The breast of a hill. *Obs. rare.*
a 1658 CLEVELAND *May Day* ii, Phœbus tugging up Olympus craw.

†b. Humorously applied to a cravat, falling over the chest in a broad fold of lace or muslin.
See Fairholt s.v. *Neckcloth.*

1787 'G. Gambado' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 14 The creatures with monstrous craws. 1790 *Poetry* in *Ann. Reg.* 135 Now, at his word, th' obedient muslin swells, And beaux, with 'Monstrous Craws,' peep out at pouting belles.

4. *Comb.* †**craw-bone**, the 'merry-thought' of a bird, which lies over the craw; **craw-thumper** (*slang*), one who beats his breast (at confession); applied derisively to Roman Catholic devotees; so **craw-thump** *v.*

1611 Cotgr. *Bruchet*, the craw-bone, or merrie thought of a bird. 1785 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Ode to R. A.'s* Wks. 1812 I. 93 We are no Craw-thumpers, no Devotees. 1797–1802 G. Colman *Br. Grins, Knt. & Friar* I. xxxv, Sir Thomas and the dame were in their pew Craw-thumping upon hassocks. 1873 *Slang Dict., Craw thumper*, a Roman Catholic. Compare *Brisket-beater.*

†**Craw,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.]

a. *trans. To craw out*: to fill or distend like a bird's craw. b. *To craw it*: to fill one's 'craw'.

a 1658 Cleveland *Content* 31 To craw out a Purse With th' molten Cinders of the Universe? 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* v. vi. (1737) 20 We might..gorge it, craw it.

Craw, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Echoic: see Crow *sb.*] = Caw *v.*: said of rooks or crows.

a 1658 Ussher *Ann.* VI. (1658) 216 The Crowes..when the men wandered out of the way in the dark, would with their crawing, call them into the right way again. 1868 Atkinson *Cleveland Gloss., Craw*, to caw or croak; said of the crow and rook.

Craw, Sc. and north. form of Crow.

‖ **Craw-craw** (krɔ̄·krɔ̄·). *Pathol.* [app. a Dutch Negro name, from Du. *kraauw* scratch, *kraauw-en* to scratch, to claw.] A malignant species of pustulous itch, prevalent on the African coast, especially about Sierra Leone.

1863 *Wanderings in W. Africa* II. 93 A bad kind of scabies, commonly called craw-craw..not confined to mankind; goats and other animals often die of it. 1891 *Nature* 20 Aug., A papulo-vesicular skin disease called craw-craw is endemic in the sleeping sickness region. O'Neil found a filaria-like parasite in the vesicles of craw-craw.

Crawdoun: see Craddon.

Crawe, obs. f. Craw, Crow.

Crawed (krɔ̄d), *a. rare.* [f. Craw *sb.* + -ed [2].] Having a craw or crop.

1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* (1789) 348 Most sorts of birds, especially those of the craw'd kind, feed much on its seeds.

Crawfish (krɔ̄·fiʃ), *sb.* = Crayfish q.v.

1. Still the usual name in U.S. in sense 3 a.

2. *U.S. colloq.* One who retreats from or backs out of a position; a political renegade or turn-coat: cf. Crawfish *v.*

1860 in Bartlett. 1889 in Farmer.

Cra·wfish, *v. U.S. colloq.* [f. prec.; from the animal's mode of locomotion.] *intr.* To retreat from a position taken up; to 'back out'.

a 1860 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, We acknowledge the corn, and retreat, retrograde, crawfish, or climb down.—*Cairo Times*, 1888 *The Voice* (N. Y.) 5 July, The remark defeated him for Governor. He tried to crawfish out of it ..but it didn't work. 1888 *San Francisco Weekly Exam.* 22 Mar. (Farmer), He was afraid to bet and crawfished out of the issue by claiming that he didn't drink.

Crawful (krɔ̄·ful). *rare.* As much as fills a bird's craw.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 170 A crawful of half-digested shrimps

†**Crawke, crauke.** *Obs.* [Etymology obscure; but evidently closely akin to Cracon, and perh. to Crack *v.* or F. *craquer.*] = Crackling 3.

c 1325 *Prose Psalter* ci[i]. 4 My bones dried as craukes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 101 Cracoke [*error for* crawke], relefe of molte talowe or grese (*v. r.* crauche [? craucke], crawke or crappe), *cremium.*

Crawl (krɔ̄l), *sb.*[1] [f. Crawl *v.*[1]] The action of crawling; a slow creeping motion.

1818 Shelley *Rev. Islam* x. xliii, In the silence..Was heard on high the reptiles' hiss and crawl. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 307, I rather dislike the crawl of centipede or slime of snail.

Crawl (krɔ̄l), *sb.*[2] Also 7–8 **crawle, craul**(e. See also Kraal. [a. Colonial Du. *kraal*, a. Sp. *corral*: see Corral.]

†**1.** An enclosure, pen, or building for keeping hogs (in the West Indies). *Obs.*

1660 Hickeringill *Jamaica* (1661) 17 They build two or three little Houses, or more; by them called a Crawle, and in these, they first inclose these tame Hoggs. 1707 Sloane *Jamaica* I. p. xvii, These Crawles or houses and sties built for feeding and breeding hogs.

b 'On the coast of Africa, a pen for slaves awaiting shipment' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

2. A pen or enclosure of stakes and hurdles in shallow water on the sea-coast, to contain fish, turtles, etc. Also a reservoir for keeping caught turtles, lobsters, etc. in stock for the market.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Crawl*, a sort of pen ..formed by a barrier of stakes and hurdles on the sea-coast, to contain any sort of fish within it. 1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xvi. (1859) 420 The Turtle Crawls filled with beautiful clear water. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Nov. 11/1 The custom is to give the turtles in stock..three days in the 'crawl' and three days in the tank. 1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 338 The spongers go ashore and build a pen, or 'crawl', of stakes, close to the water's edge.

3. A village, or enclosure of huts, of Bushmen, Hottentots, or other South African natives: in which sense commonly written Kraal q.v.

Crawl (krɔ̄l), *v.*[1] Forms: 4 **croul, creul, crul**, 4–7 **craule, crawle**, 5–6 **crall**, 7 **craul**, 7– **crawl**. [A rare word in ME. and apparently only northern; prob. from Norse: cf. Da. and Norw. *kravle* to crawl, climb up, Sw. *krafla* to grope, Icel. *krafla* to paw or scrabble with the hands (mod.Icel. *krafla fram úr* to crawl out of). The word existed also in West Germanic, but the corresponding OE. form **craflian* has not been found.

To Norse *krafla* corresponds an OLG. **krabalôn*, whence 15th c. HG. *krabelen, krabeln* to crawl, creep, still used in various HG. dialects, but now replaced in mod.G. by *krabbeln* (see Kluge). The word is a frequentative from an OTeut. vb. stem **krab-*: *kreb-* to scratch, claw, paw: cf. Crab *v.*[2] and see Grimm *krabbeln, kribbeln.*

The diphthongal ME. *craule, crawle* (from *cravle*), was reduced to *crall* by end of 15th c., riming with *small* in Spenser: cf. the form-history of Awl. But the phonology of the early forms *crewle, creule, croule, crule*, is obscure; *crewle* reminds us of MDu. *crêvelen*, but *croule, crule*, suggests some confusion with Crowl, Fr. *crouler*: see esp. sense 6.]

1. *intr.* To move slowly in a prone position, by dragging the body along close to the ground, as a child upon its hands and knees, any short-limbed quadruped or reptile, an insect, serpent, worm, slug.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6612 (Cott.) Þai fand bot wormes creuland emid [v. r. *Gött.* crouland, *Fairf.* crawlande, *Trin.* crulyng]. *Ibid.* 11836 (Cott.) Wormes creuld [*Gött.* cruled, *Fairf.* crauled, *Tr.* cruled] here and þare. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 44/1 To cranle, *repere, serpere*. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 22 Serpents small..Which swarming all about his legs did crall. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 201 Spiders..craul under the Rail. 1720 Gay *Poems* (1745) I. 100 Slow crawl'd the snail. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* III. xii, The children trotted or crawled towards her. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* xiii. 361 We had to crawl into the sanctuary upon our hands and knees. 1890 Besant *Demoniac* I. 15 They spoke of worms, reptiles, and things that crawl.

fig. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Poems, Dead Pan* xxxi, See! the wine crawls in the dust, Worm-like.

†b. *trans.* To crawl upon or over. *Obs. rare.*

a 1641 Suckling *Poems* (1646) 48 Snailes there had crawl'd the Hay. 1796 Eliza Parsons *Myst. Warning* I. 150 The veriest wretch that crawls the earth.

2. *transf.* To walk, go, or move along with a slow and dragging motion.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 155 The aged Symeon cralls to kyrk. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 444, I can no further crawle. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* II. xxv. (1840) 81 The patriarch crawled to Rome, being a hundred years old. 1681 Cotton *Wond. Peak* 25 This Fountain is so very small, Th' Observer hardly can perceive it crawl Through the sedg. 1798 Southey *Eclogues* v, The poor old woman Told me that she was forced to crawl abroad And pick the hedges. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* VI. xxiv, Mark it as the sunbeams crawl, Inch after inch, along the wall. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* VI. ii, Gloomy vehicles..crawling heavily along.

b. To encroach stealthily *upon*. *rare.*

1826 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 241 This forest has been crawled upon by favourites and is now much smaller.

3. *fig.* a. To move or progress very slowly.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. i. 42 While we Vnburthen'd crawle toward death. 1654 R. Whitlock *Zootomia* 124 Sicknesse posteth to us, but crawleth from us. 1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* xxx, Months and seasons crawled along.

b. To move stealthily, sneakingly, or abjectly.

1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 103 Cranmer..Hath crawl'd into the fauour of the King. *a* 1716 South (J.), That litter of absurd opinions that crawl about the world. 1805 Scott *Let. to Miss Seward* in Lockhart xiv, These Gaelic poems..are very unequal..often drivelling and crawling in the very extremity of tenuity. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* iv, Art thou not the veriest slave that e'er Crawled on the loathing earth?

4. Of plants, etc.: To spread over a surface with extending stems or branches; to trail, creep. (*rare.*)

1634 Milton *Comus* 295 A green mantling vine That crawls along the side of yon small hill. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* I. xv. 38 A little..Nerve..which crawls up and down the Coat of the Liver. 1867 Lady Herbert *Cradle L.* ii. 57 Passion-flowers, ipomæas, and hibiscus crawled over every wall.

5. *transf.* To be all 'alive' *with* crawling things.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 204 All my skin cralled with lyce. 1658 S. Richardson *Torments of Hell* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 435 Dead Bodies..that lie rotting..until they crawl all over with Worms. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 127 The whole ground seemed alive, and crawling with unceasing destruction [ants]. 1863 J. G. Murphy *Comm. Gen.* i. 20 Let the waters crawl with the crawler.

6. To have a sensation as of things crawling over the skin; to feel 'creepy', to 'creep'.

[The first quot. here may really be from F. *crouler* 'to shake, tremble, quiver, quake' (Cotgr.): see Crowl.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3567 (Cott., Gött.) Quen þat [a man] sua bicums ald..It crepes crouland in his bak [*Trin.* hit crepeþ crulyng, *Fairf.* wiþ crepinge croulis]. 1881 *Confess. Frivolous Girl* 161 Kissing a ragged infant or two, whose dirtiness positively made me crawl. 1889 M. E. Wilkins *Far away Melody* (1891) 15 You make me crawl all over, talkin' so much about dyin'.

†**Crawl,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 **crall**, 7 **craul**. To entangle.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Tim.* iii. (R.), Beyng cralled in the deuilles snares. *a* 1633 Austin *Medit.* (1635) 282 When we have crauled, and ravel'd our Soules into Knots, at last..wee fall, like a Weaver, to Cutting. *Ibid.* 284 The unprofitable Web of my Life, which in the Weaving I have so strained..Knit, and crawled.

Crawl, obs. form of Crowl *v.*

Crawler (krɔ̄·lər). [f. Crawl *v.*[1] + -er [1].]

1. One who or that which crawls; a crawling creature, a reptile, etc.

1649 Lovelace *Lucasta* 140 Unarm'd of wings..Unhappy Crawler on the Land. 1755 Young *Centaur* vi. Wks. 1757 IV. 247 Thou child of the dust..Thou crawler on earth. 1820 Byron *Mar. Fal.* v. i. 462 The man who dies by the adder's fang May have the crawler crush'd. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* I. 256 Ignorant crawlers upon earth.

b. *spec.* A louse. ? *Obs.* Cf. *creeper.*

1795 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Lousiad* II. Wks. 1812, I. 236 That we, your Cooks, are such a nasty crew..as to have Crawlers in our heads. 1825 Knapp & Baldw. *Newgate Cal.* IV. 27/2 Crawlers were found in his wounds.

2. *colloq.* A cab moving slowly along the streets in search of a fare.

1865 G. Meredith *R. Fleming* x, Seeing that London cabs—crawlers..could when paid for it, do their business like lightning. 1871 *Daily News* 14 Aug., To amend the Hackney Carriage Act, in order to prevent what are called 'crawlers' plying along the streets.

3. *fig.* a. One who acts in a mean or servile way; b. A lazy person, loiterer.

1856 Boker *Poems* (1857) II. 104 That scheming crawler. 1880 *Silver's Handbk. Australia* 289 Crawlers are not wanted, and will soon discover that they are in the way.

Crawling (krɔ̄·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing [1].] The action of the verb Crawl.

1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 522 Attentive to the crawlings of an emmet. 1855 Kingsley *Glaucus* (1878) 16 The crawling of a glacier. 1879 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 53 The crawling of the Maggot or Caterpillar.

attrib. 1794 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 406 It can be entered only in a crawling posture.

Cra·wling, *ppl. a.* [f. Crawl *v.*[1] + -ing [2].] That crawls (*lit.* and *fig.*); see the verb.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6612 (Fairf.) Þai fande bot crawlande [*Colt.* creuland, *Gött.* crouland] wormis. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 146 To plucke this crawling serpent from my brest. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 5 To raise up a base and crawling spirit to heaven. 1821 Shelley *Prom. Unb.* I. i. The crawling glaciers. *Ibid.*, The wingless crawling hours.

Hence **Cra·wlingly** *adv.*

1672 Eachard *Hobb's State Nat.* 62 With which your Book of Politicks is so crawlingly full. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* II. xii, Then propitiatingly and crawlingly Mr. Riderhood cried.

Crawling, var. of Crowling *vbl. sb.*

Crawly (krɔ̄·li), *a. colloq.* [f. Crawl + -y.] Like or having the sensation of insects crawling over the skin; 'creepy'.

1860 Thackeray *Lovel* IV, A sort of crawly sensation, as of a..ghost flitting about the place. 1880 'Mark Twain' *Tramp Abroad* I. 198 It makes one feel crawly even to think of it.

Crawn, obs. pa. pple. of Crow *v.*

†**Crawpock.** *Obs.* Erron. form of Crapaude.

1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* XIII. vi. 207 A crawpocke delivereth from prison. Chelidonius is a stone taken out of a swallowe, which cureth melancholie.

†**Cray.** *Obs.* Also 7 **craye.** [a. F. *craie*:—OF. *creie*:—L. *crēta* chalk. Also in F. in sense 2, for which another name is *pierre* stone.]

1. Chalk.

14.. *Recipes* in *Rel. Antiq.* I. 52 Do tharto cray that thir parchemeners wirkes withall.

2. A disease of hawks, in which the excrements become excessively hard and are passed with difficulty.

c 1450 *Bk. Hawking* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 294 An yvell y-callyd the cray, that is when an hawke may not mute. *Ibid.* 295 The Cray comyth of wasch mete, that is wasch in hote water, in defaute of hote mete. 1575 Turbery. *Faulconrie* 311 The Stone or Cray. 1618 Latham *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 134 This disease..that wee call..the Craye, is of an exiccatiue or astringent qualitie.

†**Craye.** *Obs.* Forms: 6–7 **craye, craie**, 7 **crea.** [app. erron. form of Crayer.] = Crayer.

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 No person..shall carie.. in any ship, bote, craie, or vessell any white wollen clothe. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* xxxix. xxviii. (1634) 328 With gallies, bulks and crayes..with sailes and oares to help at all assayes. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xxii. (1748) 349 Some shell or little crea, Hard labouring for the land, on the high-working sea. 1627 — *Agincourt* 11 Skiffes, Crayes, Scallops, and the like..cou'red all the Seas.

Craye, obs. f. Craw.

Crayer, crare (krēə1). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 4– **crayer**, 5 **krayer**, 5–7 *Sc.* **crear**, 6 **creyer, crayor, craire**, *Sc.* **crayar**, 6–7 **craier, craer**, *Sc.* and *north.* **crair**, 9 **creer**, 6– **crare.** [a. OF. *crayer, craier, creer, croyer*, in med.L. *craiera, creyera.*] A small trading vessel formerly used.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 4785 Berges, schoutes, crayeres [*printed* trayeres] fele. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3667 Cogge appone cogge, krayers and oþer. 1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 25 His crayer ladden with wete. 1493 *Charter* in *Hist. Montrose* (1866) I. 10 All schippis, crearis, and botis perteining to oure leigis. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 18 b, Robbed .v. or .vi. littel Craiers and fisher botes laden with fyshe and corne. 1551 *Acts Privy Council* 15 Nov. III. 417 Those Flemynges that have unlaufully taken ij Englishe crares. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 205 To show what coast thy sluggish crare Might easiliest harbour in. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 496 Our Cobles, Crayers, and Boats beeing small, .. are easily swallowed by a rough Sea. 1753 Maitland

Hist. Edin. III. 248 Every large Lime-boat and Crear without a Topmast. 1844 JACK *Hist. St. Monance* 73 Six creers sailed regularly from this port to the Orkney Isles. 1849 J. GRANT *Kirkaldy of Gr.* xiv. 131 He made several voyages with two armed crayers or sloops between Leith and the shores of Fife.

Crayfish (krē¹·fiʃ), **crawfish** (krǭ·fiʃ). Forms: *α.* 5 creuesse, -ez, -eys, krevys, 5–6 crev-, creues, -ys(e, 5–7 -is(e, -ice, 6 -yce, -iz, 6–7 -isse, creavis(e, 7 krevise; *β.* 6 creuysshe, 6–7 crev-, creuish(e, 7 creyvish, 7–8 creevish; *γ.* 6 crefysshe, 6–7 crefish, 7 creyfish, craifish, crea-fish, 7– cray-fish, crayfish; *δ.* 5 craveys, 6 crav-, craues, -ish, crafyshe, 6–8 crafish, (8 cra-fish), 7– craw-fish, crawfish. [ME. *crevice, -visse*, a. OF. *crevice* (13–15th c. in Littré); cf. *crevis* m., *crevicel* dim. in Godef.; in OF. also *escrevisse*, mod.F. *écrevisse*, Walloon *grèvèse*, Rouchi *graviche* (Littré); a. OHG. *crebiz*, MHG. *krebez*, a derivative of stem **krab-* in *krab-bo* CRAB q.v.

In Southern ME. the second syllable was naturally confounded with *visk* (written *viss* in Ayenbite), 'fish'; whence the corrupted forms under *β* and *γ*, and the later *crey-, cray-fish*. The variants in *cra-* go back to Anglo-Fr. when the stress was still on second syllable, and the first liable to vary between *cre-* and *cra-*; they are the origin of the modern *craw-fish*, now used chiefly in U.S.]

A. Illustration of forms.

α. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3864 Creuesses. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 154 A krevys with his klawes longe. 1481–90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (Roxb.) 84 For v. crevys ij. d. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 102 (MS. K) Creveys, fysshe [PYNSON creues]. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 281 A creues, dyght hym thus. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) I iv a, Excepte it be a creuisse. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* II. (1880) 21 Some pleasant River .. full of creuis. 1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* I. ii. § 87. 163 Creauises are good for Hectickes. 1657 COLES *Adam in Eden* lviii, To seek after Crevises. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 19 Lobsters..analogous to a Crevice. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* II, **Carabus*..a crab, cray-fish, or crevice.

β. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 302 The flesshe of creuysshes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 173 b, Crevishes, Barbils, and Chevins. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1041 Crabs or river Crevish. 1783 [see B 1 b].

γ. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 115 Full of crabbes or crefysshes. 1571 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 70 Take a good sort of Crefishes. 1597 GERARDE II. ccli, Crayfish Woolfesbane. 1613–6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii, From his lurking hole Had pull'd the Cray-fish. 1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 269 The Crefish are some of them red. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Germ.* II. 443 The largest crayfish in Europe. 1880 HUXLEY (*title*), The Cray-fish.

δ. 1478 BOTONER *Itin.* (1778) 291 Homines possunt piscare ..de craveys. 1526 *Househ. Exp. Sir T. Le Strange* (Add. MS. 27448, f. 27 b), A craves and ij crabbes. 1577 HARRISON *England* III. x. (1878) II. 21 The lobstar, crafish [1587 or crevis], and the crab. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Crusta*, Pilles of certain fishes, as of Crauishes. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 175 They caught .. great craw-fishes. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 45 The Flesh of the Crab or Crafish. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic.* (1762) 82 Ashes of Crawfish. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 86 A ragoo of crawfish. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 48 The tail of a craw-fish. 1883 *Century Mag.* 378 A dozen large craw-fish.

B. Signification.

†**1.** Formerly, like Ger. *krebs*, a general name for all the larger edible crustacea. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3864 Þan comes þare-out creuesses of manykins hewis. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 9 Fresh Herring, Oisters, Samon, Creuis, and such like. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* ¶ 159 Crevices are shelled swimmers, with ten feet, and two claws: among which are huge Lobsters of three cubits; round Crabs; Craw-fish, little Lobsters.

†**b.** *spec.* applied to the crab. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 271 On the Crauys he styll shall bacwarde ryde. 1546 PHAER *Bk. Childr.* (1553) S vja, The canker..spreadeth it selfe abrode, like the fete of a creues, called in latin *cancer*. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 909 To say, walk on, behaue your selues manfully: and go cleane kam ourselues like crevises. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morrell) I, Crevis, or crevish, *cancer*.

†**2.** A general name for large crustacea other than crabs. The name *Sea crayfish* included the lobster and its allies: cf. 3 b. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 449 Crabbes and crevyse and lamprons in lentyne. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 614 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 159 The bak of þe Crevise, þus he must be sted: array hym as ye dothe þe crabbe. 1526 *Ord. Hen. VIII* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 182 Perches, Creviz, Crabs. 1 mess 8d. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 913 Crevyce of the see, *houmars*. 1575 *Appius & Virginia* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 118 Yea, but what am I?..A crab or a crevis, a crane or a cockerel? 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 28 Crabs, Shrimps, Crevises, Oysters.

3. In current use: *a. gen.* A fresh-water crustacean, *Astacus fluviatilis* (River or Fresh-water Crayfish, *crevice d'eau douce*), resembling a small lobster, found in rivers and brooks. Also applied to other species of *Astacus* and of the allied American genus *Cambarus*, e.g. the blind crawfish of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky (*C. pellucidus*).

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 618 in *Babees Bk.* 159 Of Crevis dewe douz. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 15 a, Shell fyshe, excepte crevyse deau doulce. 1577 HARRISON *England* III. x. (1878) II. 21 The little crafishes .. taken ..plentifullie in our fresh riuers. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xli. 60 The tayle of a Lobster, or river Creuis. *Ibid.* III. lxxviii. 426 A freshwater Creauis. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 443 Craifishes of the riuer..be diureticall. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* III. (1662) 223 This Sir Christopher is also memorable for stocking the river Yower .. with Crevishes. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 213 The Cray-fish or Craw-fish is an inhabitant of fresh water, and indeed only of the purest water. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* i. 16 There are a number of kinds of Cray-fish..but they bear the common surname of *Astacus*. *Ibid.* 31 Crayfishes of a year old are.. two inches long.

b. With London fishmongers and generally on the sea-coast of Great Britain: The Spiny Lobster, *Palinurus vulgaris*, the *Langouste* of the French.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 125 This was sea cra-fish; they generally weighed eight or nine pounds apiece. 1770 WESLEY *Wisd. God in Creation* (1809) I. 275 The crab, the cray-fish, and many other animals are seen to devour them [muscles]. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 167 *Palinurus vulgaris*. It is the common Sea-crawfish of the shops, *Langouste* of the French. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxii. (1865) 508 Crayfish are very fine, but not thought equal to lobsters in the London market. *Note.* This crustacean is..the spiny lobster *(Palinurus vulgaris)* of naturalists, and attains a length of 18 inches. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 81 The cray-fish, or thorny lobster.

4. *attrib.*, as *crayfish broth, soup*; †**crevishe eyes** = CRAB'S EYES; †**crevis fish** = CRAYFISH.

1599 A.M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 125/1 Take 6 or 7 Pickerells Eyes..and as manye Crevishe eyes..contunde all these thinges very small. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* 338/1 A Crevice, or a Crefish, or as some write it, a Crevis Fish .. a Species of the Lobster, but of a lesser size. 1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick* Index, Crafish Broths and Garlick recommended. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* I. 268 All must stoop to Crawfish Soop.

Crayling, obs. f. GRAYLING.

Craym(e, Crayne, obs. ff. CREAM, CRANE.

†**Crayne,** obs. var. of CRANNY *sb.* and *v.*

[App. a scribal or typographical error: in Promp. Parv. *crayne* occupies the alphabetical place of *cranye*; and in quot. 1607 two syllables are wanted.]

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 100 Crayne {PYNSON, cranyl}, *rima*. 1607 BARKSTED *Mirrha* (1876) 61 The tree streight craynes, and springs forth a child.

Crayon (krē¹·ǫn), *sb.* Also 7 **crion, cryon,** 8 **craon, craion.** [a. F. *crayon*, deriv. of *craie*:—L. *crēta* chalk.]

1. A pointed stick or pencil of coloured chalk or other material, for drawing.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* (1871) 69 The prospect was so tempting that I designed it with my crayon. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 145/2 Crions [are] either White or Red Chalk cut into long pieces, and made sharp at the end to draw withall. 1719 J. RICHARDSON *Art Criticism* 174 If..what was done in Oyl is imitated with..Crayons. 1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 185 He wrote his name .. with a craion. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 142 Lithographic Crayons.. may be used as pencils upon the stone. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. Pref. 6 *note*, Chalk débris, black and white, broken off the crayons with which Turner had drawn.

b. *In crayon(s*: usually said of a design drawn with a crayon or crayons; also *an artist in crayons*, etc. (Cf. *in colours, in oils.*)

1663 PEPYS *Diary* 15 May, Sir Thomas showed me his picture..in crayon in little, done exceedingly well. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1636/8 Another Picture in Red Cryon upon white Paper. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 64 ¶ 4 A wonderful performer in crayons. 1859 L. OLIPHANT *China & Japan* II. viii. 181 Sketches of groups of horses in crayon.

2. *transf.* A drawing in crayons. †**b.** *fig.* A work not carried out in detail, a 'sketch'.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* A v b, Collecting the Crayons, Prints, Designs. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 247 It is a poor crayon, which yourself..must fill up. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 12 May Supp., The gallery of large photographs and crayons.

3. A carbon point in an electric arc lamp.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *crayon-box, -board* (see quot.), *-draft, -holder, -sketch.*

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 398 His crayon-drafts are also admirable. 1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 347/1 Instruments resembling crayon-holders. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 191/2 Insert in each crayon-holder a piece of.. charcoal. 1880 WEBSTER *Supp.*, *Crayon-board*, thick drawing-paper, or cardboard for drawing. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 98 Frank's original crayon sketch.

Cray·on, *v.* [a. F. *crayonner* (Cotgr. 1611), f. *crayon*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To draw (something) with a crayon or crayons; to cover with drawing in crayons.

1662 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Jan., When Mr. Cooper, the rare limner, was crayoning of the King's face and head. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Dun* Wks. 1832 VI. 305 The floor crayoned with roses and myrtles, which the dancers' feet effaced. 1851 WILLIS in *W. Irving's Life & Lett.* IV. 69 The flesh is most skilfully crayoned, the pose excellent.

2. *fig.* To sketch, 'chalk *out*'.

1734 BOLINGBROKE *Lett. to Swift* Apr. 12, The other [books] will soon follow; many of them are writ, or crayoned out. 1797 *Ann. Reg.* 496 The plan which he had crayoned out. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 500 This relic..has found a new kind of immortality, so charmingly crayoned in the page of a trans-atlantic writer.

Crayon, *Obs.*: see CRATHON.

Cray·onist. [f. CRAYON *sb.* + -IST.] An artist in crayons.

1884 *Littell's Living Age* CLXI. 73 The charming crayonists of the eighteenth century.

Cray·onize, *v. nonce wd.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] = CRAYON *v.*; in quot. *fig.* to sketch, depict.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 669 Let our own right hand crayonise the French chess-men.

Crayse, craisey. *local.* Also **crazey, crazy.** [Derivation unknown.] A rustic name of various species of Ranunculus or buttercup.

c 1652 *Roxb. Ball.* (1873) I. 340 With milkmaids Hunneysuckle's phrase, The crow's-foot, nor the yellow crayse. 1789 MARSHALL *Glocestersh.* I. 178 Creeping crowfoot, provincially creeping-crazey. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Craisey*, the butter-cup. *Wilts .. Crazey*, crow's foot. *South.* 1859 J. BRITTEN *Q. Jrnl. Folkestone Nat. Hist. Soc.* I. 29 In Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, etc., Buttercups are known as 'Crazies'—a word, which is in Buckinghamshire embodied in 'Butter-creeses' and 'Yellow creeses', applied indiscriminately to the three species. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 57 *Crazy* or *Craisey*, the buttercup, apparently a corruption of *Christ's eye*, L. *oculus Christi*, the medieval name of the marigold. 1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss., Craisy*, a buttercup.

Crayues, obs. form of CREVICE.

Craze (krē¹z), *v.* Forms: 4–7 **crase,** 5– **crayse,** 6–7 **craise,** 6– **craze.** [A fuller form *acrase*, ACRAZE, is known in 16th c.; if this existed earlier, the probability would be that *crase* was aphetic for *acrase*, and this a. OF. *acraser*, var. of *écraser*. The latter is supposed to be of Norse origin: cf. Sw. *krasa* to crackle, *slå i kras* to dash in pieces. If not aphetic for *acrase*, the Eng. *crase* may be immediately from the Scandinavian word.]

†**1.** *trans.* To break by concussion or violent pressure; to break in pieces or asunder; to shatter.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 324 With glas Were all the windowes well yglased..and nat an hole ycrased. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 325 Ther was many a grete spere crased. 1631 HEYWOOD *Maid of West* III. Wks. 1874 II. 299 Thou canst not craze their barres. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 210 God ..will..craze thir Chariot wheels.

†**b.** To break the surface of, batter with blows, bruise, crush, damage. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxiv, His basenet was bowed and ycrased. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxliv. 286 Kyng Phylyp broused or crased yᵉ castellys of Gentelyne & Garney. 1562 WINZET *Certain Tractates* i. (1888) I. 3 Ane schip .. quhilk .. is euyl crasit on the schaldis. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 22 Sore wounded, craised, and bruseed, so as he dyeth of it. 1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 139 If the feathers haue beene much bruised or crased. 1726 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 260 Many of them [papers] are imperfect and sadly crazed.

†**c.** *intr.* To be broken, crushed, shattered, or bruised; to break, crack, suffer damage. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* 5785 The sheldes crased thoo somdele. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1209 Her pitcher should not crase. 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* xxiv. (Arb.) 60 Thou glasse..I maruel howe her beames..Do never cause thy brittle sides to craze. 1731 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 491, I would have caused bind it, but he persuades me it would craze in the sea carriage. 1854 F. TENNYSON in *Fraser's Mag.* L. 645 The wild waters crazing on the rocks.

2. *Mining.* (*trans.*) To crush (tin ore) in a mill. (See CRAZE-MILL, CRAZING *vbl. sb.* 3.)

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 185 Their devices of breaking, stamping..crasing..and fining the Mettall.

3. *trans.* To break (a thing) so that the parts still remain contiguous; to crack. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 381 What quod my lord þer is no more to doone..I am right siker þat þe pot was crased. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VII*, c. 35 The reparacion.. of any the pypes of leade hereafter to be crased or broken. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 43 As soon as these parts are crazed by hard rubbing, and thereby their tenacity spoiled, the springiness..makes a divulsion. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Craze*, to crack. 'I've crazed the jug'.

b. *spec.* To produce minute cracks on the surface of (pottery). (Cf. CRACKLE *sb.* 3.)

1874–80 [see CRAZED 2]. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 525 The Japanese potter..opens his oven..and permits a cold blast of air to enter for the express purpose of 'crazing' his productions.

c. *intr.* To become minutely cracked: said of the glaze on the surface of pottery.

1832 [see CRAZING *vbl. sb.*]. 1883 BINNS *Guide Worc. Porcelain Wks.* 26 The glaze..will not craze or crackle on the surface. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 525 To secure a paste and glaze whose coefficients of expansion were the same..a condition of things in which the glaze should not 'craze'.

4. *fig.* To destroy the soundness of, impair, ruin; to ruin financially, render bankrupt. (Usually in *pass.*) *Obs.* or *arch.*

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 168 b, Revelyng his truth to the world now crased and waxen old. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 119 Thinkyng thereby to craze the force of veritie. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 29 b, Creditor..crazd, and deade and buried in debt. 1641 HEYWOOD *Reader here, etc.*, French and Spanish wines..in their worth deboyst and craisd.

5. To impair or break down in health; to render infirm. Usually in *pa. pple.*: Broken down in health, decrepit, infirm. *Crazed in his wind* (of a horse): = BROKEN-WINDED. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1476 SIR J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 775 III. 161, I ame somewhatt crased, what with the see and what wythe thys dyet heer. *a* 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* 366 Mr. Latimer was crazed, but I hear now, thanks be to God, that he amendeth again. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 46 If fierce disease shall crase thy corps. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dial.* ii. 123 Craz'd or in health. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 570 Till length of years And sedentary numbness craze my limbs. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1937/4 A Brown Bay Mare..a little crazed

in her wind. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 193 They've nae sair wark to craze their banes. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 49 Job-like..crazed with blains.

† b. *intr.* To become infirm or diseased. *rare.*

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* iii. (1669) 9/2 Thy body is not so firm, but thou findest this humour over-abound, and that part craze faster than another.

6. To impair in intellect; to render insane, drive mad, distract. Usually in *pa. pple.*: Insane, mad, deranged, CRAZY. (Now the ordinary sense.)

c 1496-7 *Paston Lett.* No. 940 III. 391 Your broder..ys so troubelid with sekenes and crasid in his mynde, that I may not kepe hym aboute me. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 175 The greefe hath craz'd my wits. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2030/4 Aged about 52 years..something Crazed in his Wits. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 394 Inscriptions..Such as..Craze antiquarian brains with endless doubt. 1824 MEDWIN *Convers. Byron* (1832) II. 17 The upbraidings of her own conscience, and the loss of her child, crazed the old lady's mind. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. xx. iii. 73 The outbreak which was soon to craze the world with terror.

b. *intr.* To become crazy, go mad.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* IV, My tortured brain begins to craze. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* I. 21 Asking a life to pass exploring thus, Till near I craze. 1861 J. PYCROFT *Ways & Words* 365 Keeping the head from crazing, and the heart from breaking.

Craze (krēiz), *sb.* Forms: 6 **crase**, 7 **crayze**, 8 (**creaze**, **crease**), 7– **craze**. [f. CRAZE *v.*]

† 1. A crack, breach, cleft, flaw. *Obs.*

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1545/2 The weight of the wall it selfe..made a clift or crase therein. 1611 COTGR., *Cas*, hoarse like a bell that hath got a craze. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 339 The frame .. must be kept from the least craze or thraw in the wheels.

† b. *fig.* A flaw, defect, unsoundness; an infirmity of health or of brain. *Obs.*

1534 FISHER *Let. to Cromwell* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. 175, I..fall into crases and diseases of my body. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 75 Whilst there is yet but one craze or slender flaw in..thy reputation. 1608 HIERON *Defence* III. 71 Would it not argue a craze in the brayne? 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xii. (1669) 153/2 This defect and craze that is in the Saints judgement.

2. An insane or irrational fancy; a mania.

1813 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* II. 204 The Duke..has a twist, or, as the Scotch say, a craze on the subject of dress. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* ii. Wks. I. 37, I had a perfect craze for being despised. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* ix. 389 The miser's craze for gold.

b. Craziness, insanity; a crazy condition.

1841 LD. COCKBURN *Circuit Journey* (1883) 147 Germany, where mysticism and craze seem to be indigenous. 1887 R. N. CAREY *Uncle Max* x. 78 Until my head is in a craze with pain and misery.

† c. A crazy person, a crack-brain. *Obs. rare.*

16.. *Songs Lond. Prentices* (Percy Soc.) 96 Tom Dekker, Haywood, Middleton, And other wand'ring crayzes [*rime* blazes].

3. *Mining.* (See quots. and cf. CRAZE *v.* 2 and CRAZE-MILL.)

1778 W. PRICE *Min. Cornub.* 221 The tin..is sorted into 3 divisions .. the middle .. being named .. the crease. *Ibid.* 319 *Creazes*, the work or Tin in the middle part of the Buddle in dressing. [Hence in WEALE *Dict. Terms*, RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, etc.].

Crazed (krēizd), *ppl. a.* [f. CRAZE *v.* + -ED 1.]

† 1. Broken, cracked; flawed, damaged. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4830 Twa crasid gatis. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 20 A Crased shyp, whiche in drowneyng her self, Drowneth many other. 1528 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 248 To the mending of one crasid chaliche. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I. i. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* II. (1654) 57 Cast on shore by a storm in a craised Vessel. 1819 SHELLEY *P. Bell the Third* VI. x, Like a crazed bell-chime, out of tune.

2. *spec.* Of pottery: Having the surface or glaze covered with minute cracks.

1874 *Punch* 9 May, When the glaze on china-ware cracks, it is said technically to be crazed. 1880 WEBSTER *Supp., Crazed pottery*, that which has the glazing covered with irregular cracks.

† 3. *fig.* Impaired, damaged, unsound; ruined in estate, bankrupt; of cracked reputation. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 92 Yeelde Thy crazed title to my certaine right. 1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. IV. i, Why may not the mother be a whore, a peevish drunken flurt..a crased peece, a foole? 1727 SWIFT *What passed in London*, Several crazed and starving creditors.

† 4. Broken down in health; diseased; infirm.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 98 Leauynge euer the crased men behynd hym. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 10 b, The best drinke for the crased at Buckstone, is meane Ale. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. (1682) 79 With a fearfull heart, a crased body, a thirsty stomach. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 247 Caring for his crazed body.

5. Mentally impaired or deranged; insane; =CRAZY 4. Cf. *cracked.*

1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xiv. (1714) 17 No craz'd Brain could ever yet propound..so vain and fond a Thought. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* viii. 400 Crazed and distracted persons. 1721 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 170, I took him..for a craz'd Man. 1876 C. GEIKIE *Christ* xxxviii. 448 A mere crazed enthusiast.

6. *Comb.*, as *crazed-headed* adj.

1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 5 A Company of these Craz'd-headed Coxcombs.

† **Cra·zedness.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state of being crazed; infirmity of body or mind.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. § 3 In the crazednesse of their mindes. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 642 Iacob (in the feeblenesse and crasednesse of his body). 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 658 A kind of crazedness or distraction.

Cra·zeling. *nonce-wd.* A person affected with a craze or mania.

1859 W. CHADWICK *Life of De Foe* x. 443 [They] look upon [him]..as a crazling and a fool.

† **Craze-mill.** *Obs.* [Cf. CRAZE *v.* 2.] A mill for crushing tin ore: see CRAZING *vbl. sb.* 3.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2111 Two sorts of Tin; the one, which is too small, the other, too great. The latter is new-ground in a Crazemill (in all respects like a Greist-mill with two stones, the upper and the neather). 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio), *Craze Mill, Crazing Mill.*

† **Cra·zen,** *a. Obs.* =CRAZED; broken, shattered.

1596 R. L[INCHE] *Diella* (1877) 74 As the crazen tops of armelesse Trees..Do tell thee of the north winds boisterous furies.

Crazied (krēizid), *ppl. a. rare.* [Assuming a vb. *to crazy*; cf. *to dizzy*.]

† a. *adj.* Unsound, infirm, 'shaky' (*obs.*). b. *pa. pple.* Made crazy, distracted. (= CRAZED 3, 5.)

1652 *Plea for Free State* 32 The crazied and uncertain life of a King. 1684 H. MORE *Answer* 312 The fruits of..a crazied fancy. 1842 ORDERSON *Creol.* xiii. 138 Like one.. crazied with care.

Crazily (krēizili), *adv.* [f. CRAZY + -LY 2.] In a crazy manner.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. ii. 195 It would be a sign that things hung very crazily and unsoundly together. 1814 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1876) IV. lxi. 232 She now jumped about the room, quite crazily. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xvii. 3 The rotten Legs too crazily steadied on planks of old resurrections.

Craziness (krēizinės). [f. CRAZY + -NESS.] The state or quality of being crazy.

1. The state of being flawed, damaged, or liable to break down.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 177 By reason of the craziness of the roof of their [colliers'] works, which often falls in of its own accord.

† 2. The state of being broken down in bodily health or constitution; indisposition, infirmity; shakiness. Also *fig. Obs.*

1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* Ded. i, Her..sisters did condole with her, and deplore the iniurie of the times which did cause her crasines. 1621 LD. WILLIAMS *Fortescue Papers* 166, I have bene much tormented with a flying report of your Lordships crazynes and indisposicion. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* (J.), The craziness of her title. 1697 LOCKE *Let.*, The craziness of my body so ill seconds the inclination I have to serve him.

3. Unsoundness of mind.

1755 JOHNSON, *Craziness*..2. Weakness of intellect. 1843 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) III. 47 It may appear downright craziness to common sense. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 69 Amalric's doctrines, which he characterized as mere craziness.

Crazing (krēizing), *vbl. sb.* [f. CRAZE *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb CRAZE; crushing, bruising, cracking, etc. (*lit.* and *fig.*); *spec.* of tin ore, and of pottery (CRAZE *v.* 2, 3 b).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 58 b, To kepe the rule of holy obedyence, hole and sounde, without crasynge or brusynge. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) 195 In Stamping, Drying, Crazing and Melting. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 30 Crazing is a technical phrase, used to denote the cracking of the glaze.

† 2. *concr.* A crack, cleft, chink. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Obad.* i. 3 Dwellynge in crasyngis of stoonys. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* XVII. CXXIII. (Tollem. MS.), Chynes and crasyng of schippes beþ stoppid þer wiþ.

3. Crazing-mill, a mill for crushing tin ore.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 12 a, From the stamping mill it [the Tin] passeth to the crazing mil, which .. bruseth the same to a fine sand. 1884 R. HUNT *Brit. Mining* 65 The tin miner..took them to the crazing-mill.

Cra·zing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That crazes: see the verb.

1818 MILMAN *Samor* 241 The form winds could not bow Nor crazing tempests.

Crazy (krēizi), *a.* Forms: 6–7 **crasy**, 6–8 **crasie**, (6 **craesie**), 7–8 **crazie**, 7– **crazy**. [f. CRAZE *v.* or *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Full of cracks or flaws; damaged, impaired, unsound; liable to break or fall to pieces; frail, 'shaky'. (Now usually of ships, buildings, etc.)

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 51 If Aeolus with his blasts, or Neptune with his stormes chaunce to hit vppon the crasie bark. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 374 Or be their pipes untunable and craesie? 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 16 As a crazie pitcher which is vnfit to hold water. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. x. 151 With a crazy ship. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. ii. I. 310 The house is crazy..and will not stand very long. 1844 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 119 The court was full of crazy coaches. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 336 An old crazy ship.

† 2. Having the bodily health or constitution impaired; indisposed, ailing; diseased, sickly; broken down, frail, infirm. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 4 Remove not from the place where you be, sithence you are weake and crasie. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 89 Some better place, Fitter for sicknesse and for crasie age. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. (1632) 782 The King somewhat crasie, and keeping his Chamber. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 426 P 2, I find my Frame grown crasie with perpetual Toil and Meditation. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 290 By a guarded mode of living.. a very crazy constitution is frequently piloted into old age. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* II. ii. 33 An indulgence conceded to his little crazy body.

3. *fig.* and *transf.* Unsound, impaired, 'shaky'; frail, infirm.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 3 Fraile and crasie mortall men, remembring wel their owne infirmitie. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 34 To keep up the floting carcas of a crazie and diseased Monarchy. 1647 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 29 Misdoubting what issue those his crasie evidences would find at the Common Law. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 60 The old And crazy earth has had her shaking fits More frequent.

† b. Broken down in estate; ruined, bankrupt.

1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* 29 There sneaks a Hunger-starv'd Usurer in quest of a Crasie Citizen.

4. Of unsound mind; insane, mad, demented, 'cracked'. Often used by way of exaggeration in sense: Distracted or 'mad' with excitement, vehement desire, perplexity, etc.

1617 J. CHAMBERLAIN *Let.* in *Crt. & Times Jas. I*, II. 19 He was noted to be crazy and distempered before. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. *Ep. Sidrophel* 2 'Tis in vain To tamper with your crazy brain. 1732 FRANKLIN *Let.* Wks. 1887 I. 407 'Lord, child, are you crazy?' 1779 MRS. THRALE in Mad. D'Arblay *Diary & Lett.* May, Mr. Murphy is crazy for your play..do pray let me run away with the first act. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. i. 24 Lord George Gordon, a crazy fanatic, led the London mob to burn down Newgate. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. xix. ii. 7 Linked in a marriage without love..driving each other crazy with..mutual spite.

b. Of things, actions, etc.: Showing derangement of intellect; insane, mad.

1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 471/1 Crazy theories. 18.. WHITTIER *Cassandra Southwick* ix, By crazy fancies led. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Oct. 5/1 The crazy wildness of his appeal.

5. *Comb.*, as *crazy-headed* adj.; **crazy ant** (see quot.); **crazy Betty** (see quot.: cf. CRAYSE); **crazy bone** (*U.S.*), the 'funny-bone'; **crazy quilt** (*U.S.*), a patchwork quilt made of pieces of stuff of all kinds in fantastic patterns or without any order; so *crazy patchwork, crazy-work.*

1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 132 Another curious variety is appropriately called the *'crazy ant'. He always seems to be in a violent hurry..moving forwards, backwards, and sideways in the most purposeless and insane manner. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* 24 Where to find the first *'crazy Betties'..These are the marsh marigolds. 1880 WEBSTER *Supp.*, *Crazy-bone*..so called on account of the intense pain produced when it receives a blow. 1716 J. LONG *Assize Serm. Govt.* 3 *Crazy-headed people. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 531/2 Alternate stripes of *'crazy patchwork' embroidered on crimson turcoman. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 61 The *crazy-pate banker. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Nov. 6/2 What is generally called *'crazy quilt' in the States and patchwork in England. 1890 *Century Mag.* May 47/1 As uncertain in marking as the pattern of a crazy-quilt.

Crazy, a buttercup: see CRAYSE.

Crazyologist. A word formed in derision of CRANIOLOGIST.

1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xxxiv. (1849) 82 The feeling of local attachment..Spurzheim and the crazyologists would have found out a bump on his head for its local habitation.

Crea, var. CRAYE, *Obs.*, small trading vessel.

† **Cre·able,** *a.*[1] *Obs.* [a. OF. *creable*, now *croyable*.] To be believed, credible.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xv. x, How this fable is creable.

† **Cre·able,** *a.*[2] *Obs.* [ad. L. *creābil-is*, f. *creāre* to CREATE: see -BLE.] That can be created.

a 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 371 Man, as he was creable, fallable, saveable. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 432 The creative power extendes it self to every thing creable. 17.. WATTS cited by WORCESTER.

Creach, var. of CREAGH, plunder.

† **Crea·chy,** *a. Obs.* or *dial.* [Deriv. unknown.]

1. See CREECHY.

2. *dial.* Broken down, dilapidated, infirm; sickly, ailing; =CRAZY 1, 2.

1715 BYROM *Jrnl. & Lit. Rem.* (1854) I. i. 31, I sent a box to London..open it, but carefully, 'tis creachy. 1842 F. E. PAGET *St. Antholin's* 44 You poor old creachy creature. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss., Creachy*, sickly; weakly; ailing.

Crea-fish, obs. f. CRAYFISH.

‖ **Creagh, creach** (kreχ), *sb.* Also 9 **craich**. [a. Gaelic and Irish *creach* plunder, pillage.]

1. An incursion for plunder (in Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland); a raid, foray.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xv (heading), A Creagh, and its consequences. *note*, A *creagh* was an incursion for plunder, termed on the Borders a *raid*. 1845 *New Statist. Acc. Scot.* XV. 198 A border parish was exposed to sudden inroads and craichs. 1888 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 535 Farmers who lay exposed to the creaghs.

2. Booty, prey.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlix, The cattle were in the act of being driven off, when Butler .. rescued the creagh. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxv. 22 Large 'creachs' of prey were driven by the Highlanders.

Hence **Creagh** *v. trans.*, to raid, plunder.

1883 *Sat. Rev.* LV. 464 Those who are 'creaghed'. 1884 MISS HICKSON *Ireland in 17th C.* I. 14 The wild creaghting life of Ulster.

‖ **Creaght** (krexţ, krēiţ), *sb.* Also 6 **creete**, 7 **creat**(**e**, **cret**(**e**, **kreat**. [a. Mid.Irish *caeraigheacht*, mod.Ir. *caoraigheacht*, (*craoidhecht, croidhecht*), f. *caera, caora* sheep (the application being transferred to horned cattle).] In *Irish Hist.* a nomadic herd of cattle driven about from place to place for pasture, or in time of war with the forces of their owners. (The word often includes the herdsmen or drivers.)

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 652/2 He shall finde no where safe to keepe his creete .. that in shorte space his creete, which is his moste sustenaunce, shalbe .. starved for wante of pasture. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1787) 123 [In these fast places] they kept their creaghts or herds of cattle. 1633 STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* x. (1821) 127 The residue ..I haue left to keepe their Crets. 1643 COL. H. O'NEILL *Relation* (in Gilbert *Contemp. Hist. Affairs Irel.* III. 201), O'Neill ordered his army and creaghts to move.

¶ Sometimes misunderstood and loosely or erroneously used.

1646 in Sir J. Temple *Irish Rebell.* (1746) 121 Commonly bringing their Cattle into their own stinking Creates. 1658 USSHER *Annals* 227 The country people..dwelt scattered in cretes and cabans. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 673 He was soon at the head of seven or eight thousand Rapparees, or, to use the name peculiar to Ulster, Creaghts.

2. *transf.* Applied to Eastern pastoral nomads.

1634–77 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 170 Near this place we overtook some of those Creats or wandring Herds-men, old Authors commonly call Nomades..now of no accompt amongst the Persians.

Hence **Creaght** *v.*, to take cattle from place to place to graze.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 25 They do..by kreating and shifting their Boolies from seed-fur til haruest bee inned, both depasture and soile their grounds. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1787) 161 It was made penal to the English to permit the Irish to creaght or graze upon their lands.

‖**Crea·ghter.** [f. CREAGHT + -ER.] A nomad.

1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 3 Some skirmishing about bounds they have, being no Creaghters, as other Hunnes.

Creak (krīk), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **creke**, 5–6 **kreke**, 6 (**crik**), 6–7 **creake**, 7 **creeke**, 7–9 **creek**, 7– **creak**. [App. echoic; cf. *crake*, and *croak*. The ME. pronunciation would be (krēk) and that of the 16th c. (krēk): the application of the verb has prob. been modified as the vowel-sound became narrowed.]

I. †**1.** *intr.* Formerly: To utter a harsh cry: said of crows, rooks, etc., where CROAK is now used; also of geese, etc. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblesworth* in Wright *Voc.* 152 *Le bouf mugist* (lowes), *la grwe growle* (crane lounet, *Camb. MS.* crekes). 1482 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* VI. xxv. 317 A crowe that she hadde norysshed creked ludder than he was wonte. 1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* xvii. F iij, If that the Crow could feede in whishte, not creake nor make adoe. 1580 BARET *Alv.* G 9 To Gagle, or creake like a goose, *glacito.* 1604 *Fr. Bacon's Proph.* 50 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 270 The Henne, the Goose, the Ducke, Might cackle, creake, and quacke. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 304 The Raven or Crow Creeking clear..signifies fair weather.

2. *intr.* To make a harsh shrill grating sound, as a hinge or axle turning with undue friction, or a hard tough substance under pressure or strain.

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 32 And gates with the metal dooe creake in shrilbated harshing. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 37 The Chariot driver ask'd his wheele Wherfore it creak'd? 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* Pref. (1851) 6 The Door creaks; The Actor comes upon the Stage. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 35 b, That is.. best which being rubb'd with the Hand creeks the most. 1794 WORDSW. *Guilt & Sorrow*, No swinging sign-board creaked from cottage elm. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* vi, How that door creaks! 1875 McLAREN *Serm.* 2nd Ser. vii. 121 The swaying branches creak and groan. *Mod.* New shoes are apt to creak.

b. *transf.* Said of the strident noise of crickets, grasshoppers, etc.

1653 [see CREAKING *vbl. sb.*]. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 54 Where crickets creak.

c. To move with creaking.

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 57 With a long, indented bone .. he .. creaks along the gunnel of the boat. 1868 WHITTIER *Among the Hills* Prel. 13 A single hay-cart down the dusty road Creaks slowly.

3. *intr.* To speak in a strident or querulous tone. (Used in contempt.) *Obs.*

In early use allied to 1; in more recent use to 2.

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* II. 1006 Ye may weel karpe, stryue, clatere, and creke. *Ibid.* IV. 453 Lete hem calle, lady, lete hem crye and creke [*rime* break], Suffyseth you if ye may leue in pees. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* v. C viij, I mayntaynde it with toothe and nayle, in all that I coulde creake. 1596 COLSE *Penelope* (1880) 181 Against me dare they not to creake [*rime* quake]. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXVII. xi. 321 To creake and vaunt in a loftie tragicall note. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* v. iii, Nor .. [bear me down] with his treble creeking, though he creek like the chariot wheels of Satan. 1661 P. BAILLIE *Lauderd. Papers* (1886) I. 96, I am ane ill beggar, yit I must still creak to your l[ordship] for yon presbiterians.

4. *trans.* To cause to make a creaking noise.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 31 Creeking my shooes on the plaine Masonry. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 24 The wind would..creak the door to and fro.

II. Phraseological uses of the verb-stem.

†**5.** *To cry creak*: to confess oneself beaten or in error; to give up the contest; to give in. *Obs.* (Cf. *to cry* CRAVEN, *cry* CREANT.)

1537 *Thersites* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 399, I would make the knaves to cry crik. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 102 When tilth plows breake, poore cattle cries creake. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* VI. 52 When the prefixed daie [for the combat] approched neere, Vescie..began to crie creake, and secretlie sailed into France. 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* i. (Arb.) 37, I now cry creake that ere I scorned loue. 1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 164 This Crauen Cocke, after..crowing a Conquest, being ready presently to Cry Creake.

6. With *go*, in sense: With a creak, with a creaking noise. (Cf. *bang*, *bump*, *crack*, etc.)

1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* xvii. (1882) 44/1 Creak, creak, went the stairs. Her father was coming down.

Creak (krīk), *sb.* [f. CREAK *v.*]

1. A strident noise, as of an ungreased hinge, new boots, etc.; a harsh squeak.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Lawe* 1336 A wagging leaf, a puff, a crack, Yea, the least creak, shall make thee turn thy back. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* iii. 46 Roused by a creak and screech of the latticed window. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* (1876) 147 If he wears buckles and square-toed shoes..you never hear their creak. 1878 *Masque Poets* 53 The labouring vessel, with creak and strain, Struggled and groaned like a thing in pain.

b. The noise made by a cricket. *rare.*

1842 THOREAU *Excursions* (1863) 40 Cheery as the creak of crickets.

†**2.** A watchman's rattle. *Obs.*

1836 *Ann. Reg.* 46 He heard Dillon springing his creak.

Creak, var. CRICK *sb.*[1]; obs. f. CREEK.

Creaker (krī·kəɹ). [f. CREAK *v.* + -ER [1].] Something that creaks; an instrument for making a creaking sound; a child's rattle (*dial.*).

1855 tr. *Lamartine's Turkey* 104 The creaker that convoked the Christians before the invention of bells. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Creaker*, 'A bairn's creaker', a child's rattle.

Creaking (krī·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CREAK *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb CREAK: †**a.** of birds, etc.; *esp.* of geese. *Obs.*

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 269 The creaking and crying that they [hawks] use in the mewe sometymes. 1653 H. COGAN *Diod. Sic.* 182 The creaking of the grashoppers. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiii. 106 Creaking of Geese.

b. of things.

1520 *Burlesque Recipe* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 251 The krekynge of a cart-whele. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 97 The creaking of shooes. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ix, Then a gentle creaking of his door.

Crea·king, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That creaks: see the verb.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 76 The creking Crow and carrion Kight. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 383 Some creaking goose. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 510 Creaking Grashoppers. 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1832) II. xx. 47 What man can ever expect to be loved who wears creaking shoes? 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* II. ii. 127 It is said that 'creaking doors hang the longest'.

Hence **Crea·kingly** *adv.*, in a creaking manner; with creaking.

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 640 Backwards and forwards he creakingly swung. 1858 *Chamb. Jrnl.* X. 124 Bolts and bars..cautiously and creakingly withdrawn.

Creaky (krī·ki), *a.* [f. CREAK *sb.* or *v.* + -Y.] Characterized by creaking, apt to creak; *transf.* that creaks under a slight strain, crazy, frail.

1834 HEAD *Bubbles fr. Brunnen* 362 Ailments to which our creaky frames are subject. 1861 *Times* 23 May, I like a woman to wait at table .. Men always have creaky boots. 1878 MRS. H. WOOD *Pomeroy Ab.* (ed. 3) 149 Mrs. Pomeroy sat..on a low stool creaky with age.

†**Cream, creme,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* or *Hist.* Forms: 4–6 **creme**, 4–5 **creyme, crayme**, 4–6 **crem**, 5–7 **creame**, 5 **creym**, 6 **kreme, chreame**, 6–7 **cream.** [ME. *creme*, a. OF. *cresme*, later *creme* masc., now *chrême* = Pr. *cresma* fem.:—L. *chrisma*: see CHRISM and next word. In ME. the form *crisme* was used alongside of this; and since the 16th c. CHRISM has become the accepted form.] The consecrated oil used in anointing; = CHRISM.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9495 Holy bapteme, Houe of watyr, and noytede wyþ creme. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 13 That hi beethe eke atte fount Mid oylle and creyme alyned. 1340 *Ayenb.* 93 Huanne he is ysmered myd þise holy crayme. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 71 Creme scholde be blissede in the churche every yere. *Ibid.* VI. 159 The noyntynge of holy creame [*sacri chrismatis*, Trevisa *crisme*]. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 273 Item whether the kreme and oyle be newe, and euery yere newe halowyd. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 675 A box of creame and oyle. 1563 BECON *Reliques of Rome* Wks. 383 The byshop must annoynt them with chrisme, commonly called, creame. *a* 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 320 Popish consecration of salt, creame..and such like. 1642 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Mad Fashions*, To Baptize with Cream, with Salt and Spittle. 1883 tr. *Campan's Mary Antoinette* 160 Some consecrated oil, called holy cream.

b. *Comb.* **cream-, creme-box, creme-stock**, a receptacle for the chrism, a chrismatory.

1450 in *Maitland Club Misc.* III. 203 Ane crem stok of siluer. 1565 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 106 Item one creme box broken and defaced.

Cream (krīm), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4 **creym(e, creem, craym**, 5 **creme, kreme**, 5–6 **crayme**, 6–7 **creame**, 7– **cream.** [ME. *creme, creem, creyme*, a. F. *crème*, in OF. *cresme* fem., Pr. *cresma*, a popular application of *cresme* chrism (see prec.), with change of gender after L. words in *a*.

Both words were in OF. *cresme*, later *creme*; according to Beza, they were in 16th c. distinguished in pronunciation as *le crême, la crème*; they are now distinguished in spelling as *le chrême, la crème*, but pronounced identically *crĕm'*. (By etymological conjecture *crème*, cream, was in 16th c. referred to L. *cremor* (see CREMOR), and latinized as *cremor lactis, crema lactis*.)]

1. The oily or butyraceous part of milk, which gathers on the top when the milk is left undisturbed; by churning it is converted into butter.

Clotted or *clouted cream*, known also locally as *Devonshire, Somersetshire cream*, etc.: see CLOUTED.

1332 Creyme [in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. 404]. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 269 A fewe Cruddes and Craym [B. VI. 284 creem, C. IX. 306 creyme]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 95 Al þe creem and fatnesse of þat mylke. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 101 Creme of mylke, *quaccum*. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 81 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 123 Bewar at eve of crayme of cowe. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 122 Yf thou haue no honny take swete creame. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xii. (1870) 267 Clowtyd crayme and rawe crayme put togyther. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 314 We see Cream is Matured, and made to rise more speedily by putting in cold Water. 1778 *Love Feast* 33 With wheezing Whistle [He] whisks up his whipt Cream. 1841–44 EMERSON *Ess., Manners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 208 A new class finds itself at the top, as certainly as cream rises in a bowl of milk. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 10 Aug. 714/3 Smearing both with Devonshire cream and with honey.

fig. *a* 1657 SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scot.* (1824–5) II. 262 Notwithstanding of all this faire wether and sueet creame intendit by the courte. 1661 A. WRIGHT in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxvii. 2 This turns all that a man hath to cream.

2. *transf.* **a.** A fancy dish or sweet of which cream is an ingredient, or which has the appearance and consistency of cream, as *almond, chocolate, iced cream*, etc.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 7 Fride Creme of Almaundys.—Take almaundys, an stampe hem, an draw it vp wyth a fyne thykke mylke..gadere alle þe kreme in þe clothe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 347 From sweet kernels prest She tempers dulcet creams. 1751 [see ALMOND 10]. 1831 *Cat's Tail* 29 The creams were not iced. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* (L.), The remnants of a devoured feast..creams half demolished—jellies in trembling lumps.

†**b.** A substance or liquor of cream-like consistency; *esp.* a decoction (of barley, etc.): cf. CREMOR. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 116 Skum or creme of the eyes. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 119 Till the meate bee perfectly chaunged and boyled into a moyst and liquid Creame. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 49 Indian Maiz .. must be thoroughly boyled, and made into a Maiz-Creame like a Barley-Creame. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xi. 24 To change the acid Cream brought out of the Stomach, forthwith into a brackish Salt.

c. The part of a liquid which gathers on the top like the cream on milk; a 'head' of scum, froth, etc.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vii. § 12 (1681) 141 Let the Vessel not be quite full, that there may be room for the Cider to gather a Head or Cream. *a* 1672 E. MONTAGUE tr. *Barra's Art of Mettals* II. xii. (1674) 38 Let it stand awhile, and if there arise a scum or cream, that is gross, or oily, scum it off. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. clxxviii, The cream of your champagne.

d. A cream-like preparation used cosmetically. See also COLD CREAM.

1765 GOLDSM. *Double Transform.* 85 In vain she tries her paste and creams To smooth her face or hide its seams. 1810 RUSSELL *To a Lady* in *Poet. Reg.* 139 A pot of cold cream to Eliza you send..Whoe'er with this cream shall her countenance smear, All redness and roughness will strait disappear.

e. Used in the names of some cordials and liqueurs, with reference to their viscid character, or acknowledged excellence; *cream of the valley, of the wilderness*, fancy names applied to gin.

1858 MAYHEW *Paved with Gold* I. 1 (Farmer) What's up, Jim? .. is it cream of the walley or fits as has overcome the lady? 1873 *St. Paul's Mag.* II. 10 It's so jolly cold, I shall just buy some Cream of the Wilderness for mother.

3. *fig.* The most excellent element or part; the best of its kind; the choice part; the quintessence.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 197 The gentlemen, which be the creame of the common. 1621–51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iv. I. 215, I say of our Melancholy man, he is the cream of humane adversity. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. i, The cream o' the market. 1688 BUNYAN *Jerus. Sinner Saved* (1886) 18 These therefore must have the cream of the gospel, namely, the first offer thereof in His lifetime. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* IV, The inside of the letter, is always the cream of the correspondence. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XV. xli, An only daughter, Who seem'd the cream of equanimity. 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* I. iv. 65 Receiving the cream of society, but never returning visits. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Feb. 145/2 Flight-shooting at duck is the very cream of wild-fowl shooting.

4. *Cream of tartar*: the purified and crystallized bitartrate of potassium, used in medicine and for various technical purposes.

1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 101 The Cream of Tartar is ..to be had at any Druggist. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cream of Tartar*, is made of Tartar, or dry Wine-lees. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 287 Tartar, or Cream of Tartar as it is commonly called when pure. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cream of tartar whey*, two drachms of bitartrate of potash are added to a pint of milk. The whey, diluted with water, is used as a diuretic in dropsy.

b. *Cream of tartar tree*: a tree of Northern Australia, *Adansonia Gregorii*: see quot. The name is also given to the allied Baobab, whence *Cream of tartar fruit*, the fruit of the Baobab.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 18/1 *Adansonia Gregorii*..is a native of the sandy plains of N. Australia, and is known as Sour gourd and Cream of tartar tree ..The pulp of its fruit has an agreeable acid taste, like cream of tartar, and is peculiarly refreshing in the sultry climates where the tree is found.

5. *Cream of lime*: pure slaked lime.

1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) IV. 154 Earth convertable, by a second calcination, into quick-lime, is called the cream of lime 1828 WEBSTER cites *Encycl., Cream of lime*, the scum of lime water. 1871 TYNDALL *Frag. Sc.* xi. 341 Reservoirs..containing pure slaked lime—the so-called 'cream of lime'.

6. *simple attrib.* or *adj.* Cream-coloured, yellowish white.

1861 *Windsor Express* 5 Oct., A cream mare..fetched 50 guineas. 1887 *The Lady* 20 Jan. 38/1 Trimmed with cream lace.

b. *ellipt.* Cream colour; also, a cream-coloured horse, rabbit, or the like.

1788 *Papers Twining Fam.* (1887) 154 She was drawn by a pair of prancing, long-tailed 'creams'. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* vii. 96 Barges in cream and gold. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1269/2 A grand pair of creams, with their litter of young. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Feb. 3/2 The Queen's horses ..The creams are eleven in number.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cream-bowl, -fat, -freezer, -pail, -pancake*, etc.; *cream-blanched, -hued, -white*, etc., adjs.; **cream-cake**, a cake filled with a custard made of cream, eggs, etc.; **cream colour**, the colour of cream, a yellowish white; also *attrib.*; *absol.* a cream-coloured horse; **cream-cups**, a Californian papaveraceous plant, *Platystemon californicus*, with cream-coloured flowers; **cream-faced** *a.*, having a face of the colour of cream (from fear); † **cream-joy**, a kind of sweet-meat; **cream-jug**, a small jug for holding cream at table; † **cream-kitte** (see quot.); **cream-laid** *a.*, applied to laid paper of a cream colour; **cream-nut** = *Brazil nut*; **cream-pan** = *creaming pan*; **cream-pitcher**, (U. S.) a cream-jug; **cream-pot**, a vessel for holding milk while the cream is forming; a vessel for keeping cream; *fig.* a dairy-maid; see also quot. 1877 and cf. *cream-kitte*; **cream-separator**, a machine for separating the cream from milk; **cream-slice**, a knife-like instrument for skimming milk, or for serving frozen cream; **cream-ware**, cream-coloured pottery ware; † **cream-water** (see quot.); **cream-wove**, wove paper of cream colour. Also CREAM-CHEESE, etc.

1818 MILMAN *Samor* 345 Hath the *cream-blanch'd steed ..borne away His master? 1590 TARLTON *News Purgat.* (1844) 56 As merry..as ever Robin Goodfellow made the cuntry wenches at their *Cream-boules. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 747/2 You may sound these wits.. They are cream-bowl, or but puddle-deep. 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* Nov. 4/2 Work up the milk into ..*cream-cake. 1694 MOLESWORTH *Acc. Denmark* (ed. 3) 35 A good Breed of Horses..of a yellowish *Cream Colour. 1769 *Stratford Jubilee* I. i. 10 An .. ass set up his horrid bray, started my cream colours. 1882 *Garden* 16 Dec. 533/3 Chrysanthemums ..cream colour, full flower. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. iii. 11 Thou *cream-fac'd Loone. 1793-7 *Polit. Ecl.* in *Spirit Public Jrnls. for* 1797 (1799) I. 437 Great Marat..Sees cream-fac'd Stanley turn on Fox his heels. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* IV. 325, I have..Ruscan and *Cream joy, Wherewith you may slabber you. 1773 *Lond. Chron.* 7 Sept. 248/3 The following articles..were assayed and marked..castors, ice pails, *cream jugs. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xv, I observe another fly in the cream-jug. 1641 BEST *Farm Bks.* (Surtees) 93 This feaste [harvest-home] is called the creame-potte or *creame-kitte..the workefolkes will aske theire dames if they have good store of creame, and say that they must have the creame-kitte anon. 1863 R. HERRING *Paper & P.-Making* (ed. 3) 123 With reference to the writing qualities..there are five kinds—cream wove, yellow wove, blue wove, *cream laid, and blue laid. 1752 MRS. DELANY *Corr.* 131 My *cream-pail is now before me in my china case, and makes a very considerable figure. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Esburrer*, to fleet the *creame potte. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Wit w. Money* II. v, To carry any dirty dairy Cream-pot, or any gentle Lady of the Laundry behinde my Gelding. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* II. i, What would your Cream-pot in the Country give for that title, think you? 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Cream-pot*, a harvest supper of cakes and cream. 1884 *Pall Mall G. Extra* 24 July 3/1 There are three *cream separators. 1887 *Spectator* 1 Oct. 1305 Milk from which the cream has been taken by the centrifugal cream-separator. 1789 W. MARSHALL *Glouc.* I. 269 **Cream-slice*, a wooden knife, somewhat in the shape of a table-knife; length 12 or 14 inches. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* s.v., **Cream-water*, such Water as has a Kind of Oil upon it or fat Scum, which being boiled, turns to several Medicaments. 1842 TENNYSON *Sir Launcel. & Q. Guinev.* 31 Her *cream-white mule. 1882 *Garden* 5 Aug. 110/1 A little Hollyhock with cream-white flowers. 1863 *Cream-wove [see *cream-laid*]. 1891 *Haymarket Stores Catal.* 387 Foreign note paper. Strong cream wove.

Cream (krīm), *v.* [f. CREAM *sb.*2]

1. *intr.* Of milk: To form cream.

1596 [see CREAMING *vbl. sb.* b]. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xxviii. 131 The Dairy-Maids first let the milk stand to cream. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. ii. 119 Strain your Milk into a Pot..put it in your Pans..when 'tis creamed, skim it exceeding clean from the Milk. 1881 J. P. SHELDON *Dairy Farming* 295 The salient idea in the system is that milk is set in ice-water to cream.

b. *trans.* To cause or allow (milk) to form cream.

1883 *Worcester Advert.* 9 June 3/2 It is better to cream the milk at the farm in small vessels. 1886 *All Y. Round* 14 Aug. 34 They churn the milk instead of creaming it first.

2. *intr.* Of other liquids: To form a scum or frothy layer on the surface; to mantle, foam, froth.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 101 Cremyn, or remyn, as lycour, *spumat.* 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 89 A sort of men, whose visages Do creame and mantle like a standing pond. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. vi. 13 Some Fountaines creame with a liquid Bitumen. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 331 If it..cream like bottled ale. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xx. 291 The wine that was frothing and creaming in her glass.

fig. 1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. Flirt* xxiv, My temper chafed and creamed under hourly unkindness.

b. with advb. extension, as *down, up.*

1844 TALFOURD *Vac. Rambles* I. vii. (1851) 94 The stream..was seen creaming down a dark precipice. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 24 Feb., The tide creaming past us.

3. To rise to the top like cream. *nonce-use.*

1887 *N. & Q.* 7th ser. IV. 57/2 That a man must have creamed to the top by prosperity and success.

4. *trans.* To skim the cream from the surface of (milk).

1727-31 BAILEY vol. II. *Cream*, to skim off cream. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 205 The spoon, which had unluckily been left, after creaming the milk for my tea.

5. To separate as cream; *fig.* to take the cream of, take the best or choicest part of; to gather as the cream. Const. *off.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 410 Nourished..by a most pure and bright substance out of the separation of the bloud; as if he should say, it is creamed as it were off from the bloud. 1677 *Cleveland's Poems* Ded. A. iv, Yet how many such Authors must be creamed..to make up his *Fuscara*? 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* ix, Such a man, truly wise, creams off nature leaving the sour and the dregs, for philosophy and reason to lap up. 1836 *Tait's Mag.* III. 490 The picturesque table of matters which my aunt creamed for us. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Nov. 621/2 It has been found necessary to cream the battalions now in England to make up the Nile expedition.

6. To add cream to a cup of tea, coffee, etc.

1834 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Helen* xxxvi, He sugared, and creamed, and drank, and thought, and spoke not. 1850 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIV. 194 [She] creams and sugars as if her hands dallied over a labour of love. *Mod.* To cream tea.

Cream, var. of CRAME, *Sc.*, a stall, etc.

Cream, to crumble: see CRIM *v.*

Cream-cheese. A soft, rich kind of cheese, made of unskimmed milk enriched by the addition of cream; a cheese of this kind.

fig. Sometimes used as a type of extreme fastidiousness of taste, elegance of language or style.

1583 STOCKER *Hist Civ. Warres Lowe C.* II. 53 b A pounde of Creame Cheese two Sous. 1616 SURFL & MARKH. *Country Farme* 65 With this Creame, to make Creame-cheese, ordinarily accustomed to be sold in Summer. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 493 An English gentleman may believe the world was made by chance, or the moon made of cream-cheese, if he pleases. 1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* v, If the cream-cheeses be white, far whiter the hands that made them. *c* 1865 *Circ. Sc.* I. 355/2 Cream-cheese is the richest.

Crea·m-coloured, *a.* Of the colour of cream, having a yellowish white colour.

1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 270 My Cream-colour'd Horse is yonder. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* 41 Wedgwood..began to manufacture..cream-coloured ware, which acquired great celebrity.

Creamed (krīmd), *ppl. a.* [f. CREAM *sb.*2 and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Having the cream formed or separated.

1623 WODROEPHE *Marrow Fr. Tong.* 211 (T.) Have you some creamed or curded milk? 1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict., Gezaende melck*, creamed milke to make butter off.

2. Made, flavoured, or mixed with cream.

1769 *Public Advertiser* 11 Mar. 3/3 Creamed Apple-Pies. *a* 1809 MISS SEWARD *Lett.*, Drinking creamed tea.

Creamer (krī·mǝr). [f. CREAM *v.* + -ER 1.]

a. A flat dish for skimming the cream off milk.

b. A machine for separating cream.

1858 SLIGHT & BURN *Farm. Implem.* 509 The creaming-dish..made of china, and sometimes called the skimmer or creamer, is for taking the cream off. 1885 J. LONG *Brit. Dairy-Farming* 201 At Delft..two creamers are worked.

Creamer, Creamerie, -ry, var. of CRAMER, CRAMERY, *Sc.*, pedlar, etc.

Creamery (krī·mēri). [f. CREAM + -ERY: in sense 2 certainly, and in sense 1 possibly immediately ad. F. *crèmerie.*]

1. An establishment (often worked on the co-operative or joint-stock principle) in which butter (and cheese) is manufactured on a large scale from milk supplied by a number of producers; a butter-factory. Also the work of such an establishment, the making of butter, etc. (First used in U. S.)

1879 (*title*) Associated Dairying: Creameries and Creamery, Butter, Cheese and Cheese-making..12mo. pp. 74. *Lancaster (Pa.).* 1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr., The creamery is fast superseding the dairy in all thickly settled portions of the northwest. 1886 *Pall Mall. G.* 10 Sept. 4/3 The introduction of creameries, or establishments for churning the cream of the small farmers..in Ireland.

b. The produce of this industry, *esp.* butter.

1881 *Chicago Times* 14 May, The current makes of creamery [butter] are already beginning to show a good deal of grass flavor and color.

c. *attrib.*

1882 *Chicago Advance* 6 Apr. 213 A deal of knowledge about this creamery business. 1886 *Standard* 24 May 2/1 The efforts of Canon Bagot to extend the creamery system in Ireland..have resulted in the formation of the Creameries Association of Ireland. Eight Creamery Companies have been affiliated.

2. A name for a shop where milk, cream, butter, etc. are sold, and light refreshments supplied. (SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* 1858 has *Crèmerit*, a breakfast or refreshment house in French towns.)

Crea·m-fruit. The juicy, cream-like fruit of a plant found in Sierra Leone. The name has been applied to an apocynaceous plant, *Roupellia grata*, which was believed to yield the fruit.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 214 The Cream fruit of Sierra Leone. 1882 *Garden* 29 July 86/2 Roupellia Grata.. has been named Cream fruit by some botanists.

Creaminess (krī·minės). [f. CREAMY + -NESS.] The state or quality of being creamy.

1688 J. SMITH *Baroscope* 31 Adulterated Quick-Silver looks somewhat dull, and is commonly crusted over with a kind of Creaminess. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. xxxiv. 287 The fresh creaminess of new stonework.

Creaming (krī·min), *vbl. sb.* [f. CREAM *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CREAM; formation of cream or froth; skimming off of the cream.

1596 [see b. below]. 1831 SCOTT *Abbot* Introd., A kind of milk, which will not stand above a single creaming. 1888 W. C. RUSSELL *Death Ship* II. 251 The creaming and foaming of the waters flung from the vessel's sides.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *creaming-dish, -pan*, utensils used in the dairy.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vi. 48 Some wicked beast unware That breakes into her Dayr' house, there doth draine Her creaming pannes. 1858 [See CREAMER]. 1886 *All Y. Round* 14 Aug. 35 The old-fashioned shallow creaming-pan.

Crea·ming, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That creams; forming into froth or foam, mantling.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 227 His animal spirits are more bounding, more humorous, more 'creaming' (to borrow a metaphor from champaigne). 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xli, The lieutenant filled the long-necked glass..with the creaming mixture.

Creamometer (krīmǫ·mĭtəɹ). [f. CREAM *sb.*2, after *lactometer.* In F. *crémomètre.*] An instrument for measuring the percentage of cream contained in a sample of milk.

1876 A. H. HASSALL *Food* 414 The amount of cream is determined by means of an instrument invented by the late Sir Joseph Banks, called a creamometer. 1885 J. LONG *Brit. Dairy Farm.* 72 The value of the glass creamometer is much regulated by its diameter being in accordance with its height.

Creamy (krī·mi), *a.* [f. CREAM *sb.*2 + -Y 1.]

1. Characterized by, containing, or abounding in cream.

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* II. 333 Eat The creamy wafer. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Milk*, When they are old, their Milk is not so creamy and it is drier. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 309 The milk was creamy, and the eggs fresh.

2. Resembling cream in some quality: a. Of the general appearance or consistence of cream.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. xiv. 38 If it be extraordinary white, and as it were, creamy, then it is a signe the horse hath weake veines. 1832 TENNYSON *Lotos-Eaters, Choric Song* v, To watch the..tender curving lines of creamy spray. 1842 A. COMBE *Phys. Digestion* (ed. 4) 289 A yellow residue of a creamy consistence began to flow from the wound.

b. *fig.* Soft and rich, luscious.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Q. Corinth* III. i, Your creamy words but cozen. 1780 COWPER *Table Talk* 510 Verse..Without a creamy smoothness has no charms. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* ii. 18 His creamiest jokes are met with immovable stolidity. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* ii. (Paterson) 47 A woman with a creamy voice.

c. Cream-coloured: often as a qualification of *white, yellow.*

The word has a connotation of richness or softness which is absent from *cream-coloured.*

1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 162 The Roses in pots attracted great attention..Nemesis, fine rose; Belle Allemande, large creamy yellow. 1880 VERN. LEE *Stud. Italy* ii. 102 The thickest and creamiest paper. 1885 E. ARNOLD *Secret of Death* 4 All around that temple cooed The creamy doves.

Creance (krī·ăns), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 **creaunce**, (5 **-awnce, -auns**), 5- **creance**; also (in sense 4 only) 6 **cryaunce**, 6-7 **-ance**, 7 **creyance, criance, cryants, cranes.** [ME. a. OF. *créance* (11th c.), corresp. to L. type *crēdentia*, f. *creant* pr. pple. of *creire*:—L. *crēdĕre* to believe. Cf. CREDENCE.]

† 1. The mental action or condition of believing; belief, faith, trust, confidence, credence. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1851 þou scholdest leue þy false creaunce, and belyue on heuene kynge. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 366 Er Rome came to the creaunce Of Cristes feith. *c* 1450 MYRC 1788 And bydde hem say wyth fulle creawnce. 1490 CAXTON *How to die* 3 To abyde and deye in the same creance and byleue.

† b. The matter of belief, the thing believed; (one's) belief or faith; a creed. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 185 This maiden taught the creaunce Unto this wife. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 101 This is oure beleeve and creaunce. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXVIII. xi, Foure .C. lordes, of Christes holy creaunce. 1669 GALE *Jansenisme* 163 Not a creance or belief.

† 2. Credit, reputation. *Obs. rare.*

c 1330 *Owain* 8 3if he ben of gode creaunce. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 358 If þou yknewe me ari3t, my doynge and my creaunce, þou noldest profry me no fi3t for al þat gold of fraunce.

† 3. *Comm.* Credit, trust. *To creance*: on credit.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* IV. 17 Ne had creaunce Icome at þe last ende..þey had be drawe to þe deuyll for dette þat þey owed. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* V. (1885) 118 He shall..by [buy] all þat is necessarie..by creaunce and borowynge. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VII. XXV. 314/1 Chapmen that selle to creaunce to let the byer from other chapmen.

4. *Falconry.* A long fine line or cord attached to a hawk's leash, by which she is restrained from flying away when being trained; also used similarly to confine the game at which the hawk is flown.
[So F. *créance*, a string to retain a bird *de peu de créance*, i. e. whose indications cannot yet be well trusted.]
14.. *Sloane MS.* 2721 *Plut.* xcv. C, How to use her when she will come redeley in the creance. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B iij b, Take the partrich owte of yowre bagge and ty it by the legge with a creaunce. *Ibid.* B vj a, Ye shall call the long lyne that ye do call youre hawke to Reclaym with: yowre Creaunce, what so euer it be. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 16 Draw her gently to you with your lure or cryance. 1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 337/1 Her wing became entangled in the creance, and she came to the earth with a thud.
fig. 1635 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Chabot* I. ii, No power flies Out of his favour but his policy ties A criance to it, to contain it still.
† b. Sometimes spelt *cranes*, as if plural.
1598 FLORIO, *Filagna*, the cránes to lure a hauke with. 1603 — *Montaigne* I. xlii. (1632) 139 We commend..a hawke for her wing, not for her cranes or bells. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornf. Lady* v. iv, Take off her Cranes. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* III. 452 As a hawk takes his flight but still under the restraint of his cranes.

† Creance, *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *creancer* to promise, engage, etc., f. *creance*: see above.]
1. *intr.* To pledge oneself to pay; to take credit.
c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipm. T.* 289 We may creaunce whils we have a name, But goldles for to be it is no game. *Ibid.* 303 Now gooth this Marchant..and byeth and creaunceth.
2. To pledge oneself, vow, plight one's troth.
c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 97 b, Jason and Medea swore and creanced that they shold take eche other by mariage.

Creanced (krī·ănst), *a. rare.* [f. CREANCE *sb.* 4 + -ED 2.] Confined with a creance.
1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 33 Like mated falcons round their creanced young.

† Creancer. *Obs.* Forms: 4 **creaunsour, -sure, creansure,** 4-6 **creauncer, creaunser,** 5 **creancer, -syr,** 6 **-ser, -sier,** 7 **-sour, -sor.** [ME. *creaunsour*, in Anglo-F. *creanceour*, a. OF. *creanceor*, f. *creancer*: see prec. and -OR. The form in *-er* may repr. F. *créancier* (12th c. in Littré) from *creance*, corresp. to late L. *credentiārius*.]
1. A creditor.
1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* iv. 1 A creansure cume, that he take my two sonys to seruen to hym. — *Prov.* xxix. 13. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* v. 118 His creauncers shul alway grucche for lake of thair paymente. 1607 COWEL *Interpr., Creansour*..signifieth him that trusteth another with any debt. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 196 *Creansor* or Creditor.
2. One entrusted with the charge of another; a guardian, tutor: *esp.* at school or college. (In med.L. *creditor*: cf. Du Cange.)
[*Statuta Aularia* (Bodley MS.), Unusquisque scolaris manens sub magistro, tutore, aut creditore.]
1478 *Paston Lett.* No. 824 III. 237 My creansyr Mayster Thomas [at Eton]..prayethe yow to sende hym sum mony for my comons. *c* 1500 G. VERNON in *Hist. MSS. Comm.* I. 16 Mr. Grove, Pryncipall of Mawdelen Hall, the which is creanser unto me and my brothir. 1525 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 329 The Busshop of Rosse..is creauncer and counsaillour to the saide Erle. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Gal.* 13 The heyre..vnder creansers & gouernours. [1853 BLOXAM *Register Magd. Coll.* I. 59 'It appears about this time' viz. 1660 'there was a College order that the choristers etc. should have Cransiers.']

† Creant, *a.*1 *Obs.* Also **creaunt.** [In form, a. OF. *creant* believing, trusting, giving oneself up, pr. pple. of *creire*:—L. *crēdĕre* to believe. But as OF. had only *recréant* in this sense, it is possible that *creant* is an abbreviated form of that word. Cf. CRAVEN.]
1. In phrases *To yield oneself creant, to cry* (or *say*) *creant*: To acknowledge oneself vanquished; to surrender oneself to an antagonist.
a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 288 And leiō hire sulf aduneward, and buhō him ase he bit, and zeieō creaunt, creaunt, ase swowinde. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 478 (1883) Ar ich wald creaunt 3eld me Ich hadde leuer an-hanged be. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 5319 On knees he fel doun, and cryde Creaunt, For Mahoun and Termagaunt. But Sere Fouk wolde nought soo; The hedde he smot the body froo. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 193 Þe thef..3elte hym creaunt to cryst on þe crosse and knewleched hym gulty. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 624 He that despeireth hym is lyke the cowarde Champion recreaunt that seith creant with oute nede. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliii, The knight overcome the clerk and made hym yelde hym creaunt of his false impechement.
2. Believing, orthodox. *nonce-use.*
1833 CARLYLE *Cagliostro* Misc. Ess. (1888) V. 124 The lives of all Eminent Persons, miscreant or creant.

Creant (krī·ănt), *a.*2 *rare.* [ad. F. *créant*, or L. *creānt-em* creating, f. *creāre.*] Creating, creative.
1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* 24 We Sprang very beauteous from the creant Word.

Crear, obs. form of CRAYER.

† Crease, *sb.*1 *Obs.* Also 5 **crese, cres.** [f. CREASE *v.*1] = INCREASE *sb.*
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 101 Crese, or increse.. *excrescencia.* 1530 PALSGR. 210/2 Crease, encrease, *reuenues, augmentation.* 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 19 The more it comes vnto the crease of yeres, The more it faylth. 1575 *Art of Planting* 13 In the crease of the Moone.

Crease (krīs), *sb.*2 Also 6 **creaste,** 7 **creast.** [Origin and early history unknown.
Goes with CREASE *v.*2; it does not appear whether the sb. or the vb. had priority. In the sb. the spelling *creast(e* appears in the 16th and 17th c., but perh. merely by confusion with *crest*, of which *creast* was a variant. The verb had from the beginning very frequently the form *cress*, which is the current form both of vb. and sb. in Sc. The spelling *ea* suggests French origin, as in *cease, grease, lease, peace, please*, etc. But no cognate Fr. word has been found. The suggestions of connexion with Breton *krīz*, crease, wrinkle, or Ger. *kraus*, MHG. *krûs*, must on obvious phonetic grounds be discarded.]
1. The line or mark produced on the surface of anything by folding; a furrow in a surface, such as is caused by folding; a fold, wrinkle, ridge.
1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xl. 709 [Peach] a fleshy pulpe..in the middest whereof is a rough harde stone full of creastes and gutters. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 83 In the little furrows or creases of my skin. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 84 Having..a hollow Crease cut into it round about. 1696 J. F. *Merchant's Ware-ho.* 20 Wove so extream thick, that it frets in the creasts under Men or Womens cloaths. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4144/4 A..Saddle Nag..with..a Crease on his near Shoulder. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), An ivory knife, with a blunt edge..which cut it even..whereas a sharp penknife would go out of the crease, and disfigure the paper. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Sir Jasper* III. i. 3 Never mind the creases in that blue frock of yours.
2. *Cricket.* The name of certain lines scratched or marked on the ground to define the positions of the bowler and batsman.
These are the *bowling-crease*, drawn in the line of each wicket, from behind which the bowler delivers the ball; the *return-crease*, a short line at each end of the bowling crease, and at right angles to it, beyond which the bowler must not go; and the *popping-crease*, a line in front of each wicket parallel to the bowling-crease, behind which the batsman stands to defend his wicket.
1755 *Game at Cricket* 6 The Bowling-Creases must be cut in a direct line from each Stump. *Ibid.* 7 The Bowler must deliver the Ball, with one foot behind the Crease. 1849 *Laws of Cricket* in *Crick. Man.* (1850) 53 The Popping-Crease must be four feet from the wicket and parallel to it, unlimited in length, but not shorter than the bowling-crease. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* III. I. i. § 3. 667 If the striker at his wicket go outside the popping crease..the bowler may put him out. 1880 *Boy's Own Bk.* 105 Within the return-crease..and behind the bowling-crease, the bowler must stand when he delivers the ball.
¶ In the following, app. error for CREST.
3. *Arch.* A curved or ridge tile; = CREST 6.
1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 270 Crease..These are such Tiles as are us'd to cover the Ridge of a House; they being made..like a half Cylinder. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Crease*, a curved tile. *West.* 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Crease*, a ridge tile.
4. *dial.* 'The top of a horse's neck' (Halliw.); = CREST 8.

Crease, *sb.*3, Malay dagger: see CREESE.

† Crease, *v.*1 *Obs.* Forms: 4 **creese, creesse, cresce,** 4–5 **crese,** 5 **cresse, crece,** 5–7 **crease.** [app. aphetic form of *acrese*, ACCREASE, also found in sense of earlier *encrese*, INCREASE. A direct formation from *creiss-* stem of OF. *creistre* to grow, is possible in some cases.] = INCREASE *v.* a. *intr.*
c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 148 Þe fame of Crist must cresce and multiply. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. xix. (1495) 45 Alwaye as the trespaas..creasyth, Soo the payne creasyth also. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 227 As fatter lande wol crece and thrive. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 102 Cresyn or encresyn, *accresco.* 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 130 My anger..creaseth more and more.
b. *trans.*
c 1475 *Partenay* 4262 Which ofte cressith hurt.

Crease (krīs), *v.*2 Also 6–9 **cress.** [See CREASE *sb.*2]
1. *trans.* To make a crease or creases in or on the surface of; to wrinkle; to fold in a crease.
1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* F viij b, A leafe of paper..cressed in the middes. 1594 NASHE *Terrors of Nt.* C iv b, The clearest spring a little tucht is creased wyth a thousand circles. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 9 They double all the Stuff ..that is, they cresse it just through the middle of it, the whole length of the piece. 1824 GALT *Rothelan* I. II. viii. 212 Seeing Sir Gabriel de Glowr cressing and cross-folding ..the broidered vestments. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* iv. (1856) 34 The clean abrupt edge of the fractures..creased their otherwise symmetrical outline.
b. To cut deep furrows in the flesh (of mackerel, cod, etc.); to crimp. Cf. CREASING *vbl. sb.*2 3, quot. 1883.
2. *intr.* To become creased, fall into creases.
1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. 106 'The legs are good realistically', said Hans, his face creasing drolly. *Mod.* A material that is apt to crease.
3. *trans.* To stun (a horse, etc.) by a shot in the 'crest' or ridge of the neck. (*U.S.*)
1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* II. 159 We fired at a black horse, with an idea of creasing him. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xli. 58 We would try the experiment of creasing one [buffalo], which is done by shooting them through the gristle on the top of the neck, which stuns them so that they fall.

Crease (*Mining*): see CRAZE *sb.* 3.

Creased (krīst), *ppl. a.* [f. CREASE *sb.*2 and *v.*2 + -ED.] Having a crease or creases.
1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 138 A certayne kynde of [arrow] heades whych men call hie rigged, creased or shouldered heades. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 153 They [seeds] seem'd..a little crees'd or wrinckled. 1750 GRAY *Poems, Long Story* 68 Creased, like dog's ears, in a folio. 1865 *Morn. Star* 24 Apr., In a creased coat and trousers (evidently their first appearance since last summer).

Creased: see CRAZED.

Creaseless (krī·slĕs), *a.* [f. CREASE *sb.*2 + -LESS.] Without creases.
1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 164 A creaseless cap. 1883 L. WINGFIELD *A. Rowe* I. iv. 63 How transcendent a neck-cloth! Spotless, creaseless, awful.

† Crea·sement. *Obs. rare.* In 6 **cresment.** [f. CREASE *v.*1 + -MENT.] Increase, augmentation.
1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 95 Lurcking sparke in hept straw inclosed, Feeling winde quicke life of cresment blowing.

Creaser (krī·sə1). [f. CREASE *v.*2 + -ER 1.] One who or that which creases; *spec.* applied to various mechanical contrivances for making creases, grooves, or furrows in iron or leather, for creasing the cloth in a sewing-machine, etc.

† Crea·sing, *vbl. sb.*1 *Obs.* [f. CREASE *v.*1 + -ING 1.] Increasing, increase, growth.
1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxiv. (1495) 279 Lepra mesylry..hath the begynnynge of the veynes, and full cresynge without the veynes. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. (1617) 211. 1629 MABBE tr. *Fonseca's Dev. Contempl.* 235 Her [the moon's] ordinarie creasings and wanings.

Creasing (krī·sin), *(vbl.) sb.*2 Also (in sense 2) **creesing.** [f. CREASE *v.*2 and *sb.*2]
1. The action of the verb CREASE; production of creases or wrinkles; also quasi-*concr.* = CREASE *sb.*2
1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 9 The reason of which creasing we shall next examine..the creasings or angular bendings..become the more perspicuous.
2. *Arch.* (See quots.) Cf. CREASE *sb.*2 3.
1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder, Tile-creasing*, two rows of tiles fixed horizontally under the coping of a wall, for discharging rain-water. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Creasing*, a layer of tiles forming a corona for a wall. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* II. iii. § 13. 700 Parapets..finished with double plaintile creesing.
3. *attrib.*
1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Creaser*, Creasing tools..may be set in the jaws of a creasing-swage. *Ibid., Creasing Hammer*, a narrow, rounded-edge hammer, used for making grooves in sheet-metal. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 197 Mackerel splitting and reaming or creasing knives.

† Creasing, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. CREASE *v.*1 + -ING 2.] Increasing; yielding increase.
1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 116 With thriftie hand the creasing yearth none store.

Creasote, variant form of CREOSOTE.

Creast, obs. f. CREST, CREASE.

Creasy (krī·si), *a.* [f. CREASE *sb.*2 + -Y.] Full of creases.
1858 MRS. OLIPHANT *Laird of Norlaw* I. 168 Chairs..covered with chintz..which did not fit on well, and looked creasy and disorderly. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 747 The babe..rear'd his creasy arms.

‖ Cre·at. *Obs.* [F. *créat*, ad. It. *creato* foster-child, alumnus (cf. Sp. *criado* servant):—L. *crēātus* offspring, child, subst. use of *crēātus* pa. pple.: see CREATE *pa. pple.*] (See quot.)
1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Creat* (with horsemen) an Usher to a Riding Master, or a Gentleman educated in an Academy of Horsemanship, with Intent to qualify himself for Teaching the Art of Riding the great Horse.

Creat, create *sb.*: see CREAGHT.

Creatable (krĭ¸ē·tăb'l), *a.* [f. CREATE *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be created.
1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 862 The life of the Soul ..is only creatable and annihilable by the Deity. 1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 643 Capital is not creatable by statute.

Creatal (krĭ¸ē·tăl), *a. nonce-wd.* [see -AL.] Of or belonging to creation.
1857 GOSSE *Creation* 182 It is their natal, or rather (to make a word) their *creatal* day.

Crea·te, *ppl. a.* Also 4-6 **cre·at.** [ad. L. *crēāt-us*, pa. pple. of *crēāre* to produce, make, create.] Created. †1. as *pa. pple. Obs.*
c 1393 CHAUCER *Scogan* 2 Statutes..That creat were eternally to dure. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xiv, Whan such a counsell is ffully create and estableshed. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Quicunque vult*, Of none the Father is, ne made, ne creat, nor begot. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 412 And the issue there create, Euer shall be fortunate.
2. as *adj. arch.*
1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 62 A create perfection. 1549 CHALONER *Erasmus on Folly* M ij b, Whether it be..a create or an uncreate thyng. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 21 Any creat' *Ens* or *Bonum.* 1805 CARY *Dante, Inferno* III. 7 Before me things create were none.

Create (krĭ¸ēe·t), *v.* Also 6–7 **creat**; *pa. t.* 5–6 **creat(e,** 6 *Sc.* **creatt**; *pa. pple.* 4–6 **creat(e.** [f. *creāt-* ppl. stem of L. *crēāre*: see prec.
The early instances are all of the pa. pple (=L. *crēātus*, It. *creato*), or the pa. t.; *creat(e* continued a true pple. to *c* 1600, but already in 15th c. it varied with *created*, and in 16th c. we find the present *create*, with pple. *creating*, etc.]
1. *trans.* Said of the divine agent: To bring into being, cause to exist; *esp.* to produce where nothing was before, 'to form out of nothing' (J.).
c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 144 Al be it that God hath creat [3 *MSS.* created] al thing in right ordre. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 6 The creatour..fro the begynnynge of tyme creat..the creature..of no thynge, or of no matere precedent. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 189 Wherefore poetes feyne hym..to haue create men of stones. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 133/2 [He] that had created alle the world. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 201 b, He create

& infuded that noble soule. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* i. 1 In yᵉ begynnynge God created heauen and earth. 1591 JAS. I *Poet. Exerc.*, L iij b, Praise him for that he creat hath The heauen, the earth, and all. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* li. 10 Create in mee a cleane heart, O God. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 52 Wherefore did he creat passions within us? 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxxi. 190 To say the World was not Created.. is to deny there is a God. 1862 MAX MÜLLER *Sel. Ess.* (1881) II. xx. 395 And the gods consulted a second time how to create beings that should adore them.

b. with complemental extension.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 39 Are you a god? would you create me new? 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lxv. 18, I create Ierusalem a reioycing, and her people a ioy. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 148 And what created perfect? 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 143 God created man a moral creature.

c. *absol.*

1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* vii. (1714) 46 To create, to God alone pertains. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 606 To create Is greater then created to destroy. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 381 It is only for God to create without toil.

2. *gen.* To make, form, constitute, or bring into legal existence (an institution, condition, action, mental product, or form, not existing before). Sometimes of material works as *fig.* of 1.

1592 WEST 1*st Pt. Symbol.* § 46 D, A constitutiue Instrument creating..whereby any estate, propertie, power or obligation, not hauing any essence or being before, is newely raysed and created. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (J.), With power to create a manor, and hold a court-baron. 1679 DRYDEN *Troilus & Cr.* Prol. 8, I found not, but created first the stage. 1697 — *Virg. Georg.* IV. 295 Thus make they Kings to fill the Regal Seat; And thus their little Citizens create. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 336 The word heirs is not necessary to create a fee simple. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 345 Those towns where wealth is created and accumulated. 1854 RONALDS *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 225 It is always necessary, before lighting the fire in the stove, to create a draught by heating the chimney.

b. *absol.*

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* Pref., The imagination..becomes suspicious of its offspring, and doubts whether it has created or adopted. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxvii. 400 The inspired genius which creates. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* 3rd Ser. xii. 147 The mason *makes*, the architect creates.

c. Of an actor: To be the first to represent (a part or rôle), and so to give it its character. [F. *creer un rôle*: see Littré, Hatzfeld.]

1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 314, I have created ..more than one important *rôle*. 1882 *Standard* 24 May, Madame Christine Nilsson..at the Royal Italian Opera ..when she will create Boito's Opera Mefistofele.

3. To constitute (a personage of rank or dignity); to invest with rank, title, etc. *Constr.* to create a peer, to create a man a peer.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ix, Hugh Capite.. wich tho was the myghtieste subgett off Ffraunce, and therfore creatе and callid *Dux Ffranciæ*. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 35 Preamb., The Kyngis Grace..created hym Duke. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 347 During the which [Parliament] he created two Dukes, a Marques and five Erles. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 20 Arise my Knights o' th' Battell, I create you Companions to our person. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 34/1 The Ephori were first Created about the sixth Olympiad. *c* 1670 WOOD *Life* (1848) 51 He was .. created bach. of arts. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* III. 374 Edward Hyde .. was now created a peer by the title of lord Clarendon. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. 103 Opposition came from the very prelate whom Henry had created to enforce his will.

4. To cause, occasion, produce, give rise to (a condition or set of circumstances).

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 264 O Ceremonie..Art thou ought else but Place, Degree, and Forme, Creating awe and feare in other men? 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* (J.), Difficulties of their own creating. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 185 'Tis only fit to create Mirth. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xii. 190 She failed to create any profound impression. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. i. 11 Position and climate create habits.

Created (krɪ,ē'·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Brought into being by an agent or cause. *esp.* **a.** Made or formed by the divine power. **b.** Constituted of a certain dignity or rank.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 705 But what created mind can comprehend Thir number? 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 586 He is held In silly dotage on created things, Careless of their Creator. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 428 A newly created Marshal of France, the Duke of Noailles.

Hence **Crea·tedness.**

1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure-footing* 35 Their very Createdness and Finitness entitle them to defectibility. 1856 FABER *Creator & Creature* I. i. (1886) 13 The double sense of His creation and of their createdness (to coin a word) is not in all their thoughts.

Creater, obs. f. CREATURE.

Creatic (krɪ,æ'·tik), *a.* Also kr-. [f. Gr. *κρέας*, **κρεατ-* flesh + -IC.] Of or pertaining to flesh.

1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Nausea, Creatic nausea*, [that] produced by the sight of, or the attempt to eat, animal food.

Creatine (krī·ătəin). Also kre-. [f. Gr. *κρέας*, **κρεατ-* + -INE.] An organic base, $C_4H_9N_3O_2$, discovered in 1835 by Chevreul in the juice of flesh.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 49/2 Osmazome contains a peculiar substance, to which he [Chevreul] has given the name of *créatin* .. Creatin is solid, inodorous, insipid. 1851 [see CREATININE]. 1858 THUDICHUM *Urine* 116 Creatine is present in the blood and urine of man and animals. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 160 Kreatin, a crystalline body..supposed to be the chief form in which nitrogenous waste matter leaves the muscle on its way to become urea.

Creating (krɪ,ē'·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CREATE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CREATE.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. ii. 14 More composition ..Then doth ..Goe to th' creating a whole tribe of Fops. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* Concl. (R.), The creating of so many malcontents. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 93 The god-like attribute of creating.

Crea·ting, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That creates.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 88 Great creating Nature. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* x. iii, The will of the Creating Mind.

Creatinine (krɪ,æ'·tinəin). Also kre-. [f. CREATINE + -INE.] An alkaline crystallizable substance $C_4H_7N_3O$, a normal constituent of urine and of the juice of muscular flesh.

1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* 443 By the action of strong acids, kreatine may be readily converted into kreatinine. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 383 Creatinine crystallizes in colourless prisms.

Creation (krɪ,ē'·ʃən). [a. F. *création* (14th c. in Littré) or ad. L. *creātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *creāre* to CREATE.]

1. The action or process of creating; the action of bringing into existence by divine power or its equivalent; the fact of being so created.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 91 To-fore the creacion Of any worldes stacion. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xvi. (1483) 63, I was present at his first creacion. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 15 b, From the creacyon of the worlde vnto this tyme. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxvi. § 2 As when a new Particle of Matter doth begin to exist .. which had before no Being; and this we call Creation. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. Wks. 1874 I. 92 That mature state of life, which was the end of his [man's] creation. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 399 The creation of a new lake, the engulphing of a city, or the raising of a new island. 1858 MANSEL *Bampton Lect.* ii. (ed. 4) 35 We can think of creation only as a change in the condition of that which already exists.

b. *absol.* The calling into existence of the world; the beginning, as a date.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 924 From the creation to the general doom. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. ii. § 9 Could Noah then be ignorant of the Creation, and the fall of man? 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 370 As if all India was theirs by title from the Creation. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xvi. 100 The account of the creation in Genesis.

2. *gen.* The action of making, forming, producing, or bringing into existence.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 138 This is the very coynage of your Braine: This bodilesse Creation extasie Is very cunning in. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 420 The creation of estates tail. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Art* Wks. (Bohn) I. 145 In our fine arts, not imitation, but creation, is the aim. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 216 Down these we swept .. usually accompanied by an avalanche of our own creation. 1867 BRIGHT *Sp. Amer.* 29 June, The creation of that opinion which has made slavery hateful.

3. The investing with a title, dignity or function.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 297 This Alisaunder graunted .. plener remission in the first day of his creacion. 1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 16 § 7 The creacion of your seid subgiet into the Erle of Surrey. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 93 That the LL. of the newe creacion may be brought into the House, eache by 2 other LL. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. vi. 325 This restless .. People .. required Decemvirs, and we consented to their Creation. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 520 The Tory party had always been strong among the peers. It..had been reinforced .. by several fresh creations.

4. *concr.* That which God has created; the created world; creatures collectively.

Lord of Creation=man: see LORD.

1611 BIBLE *Rom.* viii. 22 For we know that the whole creation groaneth. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* i, Which in fourty dayes swallowed almost mankinde and the living creation. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 722 A Plague did on the dumb Creation rise. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 280 This vast tract of land..is a fruitful..part of the creation. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 175 ¶ 13 A race with whom .. the whole creation seems to be at war. 1783-94 BLAKE *Songs Innoc., Cradle Song* 18 All creation slept and smiled.

5. An original production of human intelligence or power; *esp.* of imagination or imaginative art.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. i. 38 Or art thou but A Dagger of the Minde, a false Creation, Proceeding from the heat-oppressed Braine? 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 493 The treach'rous colours the fair art betray, And all the bright creation fades away! 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VII. 62 Fancy's thin creations. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxiv. 130 Lugdunum was a new creation of the Roman power. 1888 CHILD *Eng. & Sc. Pop. Ball.* III. v. cxvii. 42/2 Robin Hood is absolutely a creation of the ballad-muse.

6. *Comb.*, as *creation-day*; **creation money,** an annual payment by the Crown to a newly created peer.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 556 Beasts, whom God on their Creation-Day Created mute to all articulat sound. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 454 The Dukes and Marquesses a greater yearly annuity or Creation money. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. 436 The earl's creation money, twenty pounds, was a substitute for the third penny of the county ..and the retention of this payment probably suggested the bestowal of creation money on those who were raised to the newer ranks of peerage. *Ibid.* III. 526.

Creational (krɪ,ē'·ʃənăl), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to creation.

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) p. xv, You'l admire the Creator, in his rare and admirable Creational work. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* iii. 253 *note*, Nor..can any 'creational law' which does not fill up these voids..make any difference in the character of those phenomena.

Creationism (krɪ,ē'·ʃəniz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] A system or theory of creation: *spec.* **a.** The theory that God immediately creates a soul for every human being born (opposed to *traducianism*); **b.** The theory which attributes the origin of matter, the different species of animals and plants, etc., to 'special creation' (opposed to *evolutionism*).

1847 BUCH tr. *Hagenbach's Hist. Doctr.* II. 1 The theory designated Creationism .. was now more precisely defined. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* iii. 102 The other and more generally received doctrine is known as Creationism. Each soul is an immediate work of the Creator. 1880 GRAY *Nat. Sc. & Relig.* 89 The true issue as regards design is not between Darwinism and direct Creationism.

Creationist (krɪ,ē'·ʃənist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who believes in or advocates creationism.

1859 DARWIN *Life & Lett.* II. 233 What a joke it would be if I pat you on the back when you attack some immovable creationists. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 463 The verbal controversy between Creationists..and Traducianists.

Creative (krɪ,ē'·tiv), *a.* [f. CREATE *v.* + -IVE.]

1. Having the quality of creating, given to creating; of or pertaining to creation; originative.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* (1808) II. 317 This Divine, miraculous, creative power. 1745 W. THOMPSON *Sickness* I. (R.) Creative bard [Spenser]..expand thy fairy scenes. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Ruin'd Abbey* 332 Heav'n's creative hand. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. 164 There is no trace of creative genius or originality in his character.

2. Affording the cause or occasion *of*, productive *of*.

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 272 Injuries .. unattended by any symptoms creative of alarm. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 130 Laws and customs cannot be creative of virtue: they may encourage and help to preserve it; but they cannot originate it.

Creatively (krɪ,ē'·tivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a creative manner.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. (1858) 186 That is in all cases the primary thing for him, and creatively determines all the rest. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. III. 171 All in vain doth Speech Fatigue itself, creatively to build up forms.

Creativeness (krɪ,ē'·tivnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Creative quality or faculty.

1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 26 (1822) I. 204 Such must be the .. creativeness of their fancy. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* iv. 162 The rich creativeness .. which distinguishes the older Aryan dialects.

Creatophagous (krī,ătɒ'·făgəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *κρέας* flesh + *-φαγ-os* eating + -OUS. Cf. F. *créatophage* (also *créophage*).] = CREOPHAGOUS.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Creator (krɪ,ē'·tər). Forms: 3-4 **-ur,** 3-6 **-ure,** 3-7 **-our,** 4-5 **-oure,** 4- **-or.** [ME. and AF. *creatour, -ur* = OF. *creator, -ur, -our*, later *-eur*, of learned or liturgical formation, ad. L. *creātōr-em*. The pop. OF. word was *creere, criere.*]

1. The Supreme Being who creates all things. (In OE. *scieppend.*)

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 111/174 For-to serui is creatour. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1119 (Cott.) Þar-wit com our creature [*v. r.* creatour] For to spek wit þat traiture. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *2nd Nun's T.* 49, The creatour of euery creature. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* XXXV. 133 God, my swete creatour. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* CXXII. 436 Prayse be to our lorde god my creature. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xl. 28 The Creatour of the ends of the earth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 486 Him by fraud I have seduc'd From his Creator. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1820) 4 Human nature, as its Creator made it.

2. *gen.* One who, or that which, creates or gives origin to.

1579 FULKE *Heskin's Parl.* 154 We haue learned of their owne writers .. that a Priest is..the creator of his creator. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. ii, Translated thus from a poor creature to a creator; for now must I create an intolerable sort of lies. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. v, Since it thus appears that custom was the creator of prelaty. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* I. vii. 35 Winchester was not the first that .. professed such universal Obedience to his Creator the Pope. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 456 If the creator of the use had a fee simple in the land. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. xiv. 350 Just as little as the Voltaic battery is the animal body a creator of force.

Hence **Crea·toress** = CREATRESS.

1827 *Westm. Rev.* VII. 331 *note*, Luonto-Luonot, Nature, the Creatoress, Kawe's wife.

Creatorship (krɪ,ē'·tərʃip). [See -SHIP.] The condition or function of a creator.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 211 In truth, agreeably to their views, Brahma has neither creatorship, nor omniscience, nor omnipotence. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 817/1 The idea of creatorship is universal.

Creatress (krɪ,ē'·trĕs). Also 7 **-isse.** [fem. of CREATOR: see -ESS.] A female creator.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. viii. 10 As her creatresse had in charge to her ordain'd. 1616 T. TUKE *Treat. agst. Painting* 57 Yet is she her owne creatrisse. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary & Lett.* Sept., The all-devouring flames..in consuming her [*Evelina*, the novel] would have preserved her creatress! 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 72 Minerva too, Creatress of the olive. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Sept. 6/1 And yet, as happens so often in the case of dramatic successes, the palm remains with Mdme. Doche, the creatress of the part.

‖ **Creatrix** (krɪ,ē'·triks). [L. *creātrix*, fem. of *creātor*.] **1.** = prec.

1595 BARNFIELD *Sonn.* x. 8 His limbs (as their Creatrix) her imbrace. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. 39 Perkin ..returned to his Lady Patronesse and Creatrix. 1793 COLERIDGE *Trans. Grk. Ode*, Wisdom, the Creatrix. 1882 L. OLIPHANT *Land of Khemi* V. 259 The worship of the divine creatrix Isis.

† 2. *attrib.* or *adj.* Creating, creative. *Obs.*

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 272 The Creatrix Essence of God. The Divine Creatrix Essence.

Creatur, obs. f. CREATURE, CREATOR.

Creatural (krī·tiŭrăl), *a.* [f. CREATURE + -AL.] Of or pertaining to creatures; of the nature of a creature or created being.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. II. XXV, That common condition Of every vitall centre creaturall. 1681 GLANVIL *Sadducismus* II. (1726) 463 They .. in no wise are creatural, but purely Divine. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* iv. (1852) 91 In proportion to the degrees of creatural capacity to acquire knowledge. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* viii. (1884) 270 Man in his creatural life.

Hence † **Crea·turalized** *ppl. a.*, made creatural.

1649 J. ELLISTONE tr. *Behmen's Epist.* ii. § 55 The formed creaturaliz'd Elements within us.

Creature (krī·tiŭɪ, krī·tʃəɪ). Forms: 3–5 **creatur, -our(e,** 3– **creature,** (4–5 **creater, cra·ture, cryatur(e,** 7 **creture**); (also *dial.* or *colloq.* 7 **crytur,** 8 **creeter, cretur,** 9 **creatur, crater, critter, -ur**; see also sense 1 d). [a. F. *créature* (11th c.), ad. L. *creātūra* thing created, f. ppl. stem of *creāre* to CREATE: see -URE.]

1. Anything created; a created being, animate or inanimate; a product of creative action; a creation.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 417 (Cott.) He fordestend tuin creature [*Fairf.* creatours] to serue him in þat hali ture. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5472 Godes creatures sere..Als þe son and þe mone and þe sterns. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 87 Of which [*sc.* God] that every creature Hath his being and his nature. *a* 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 148 Þe Cros is a cold creatour. 1534 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* v. 17 Yf eny man be in Christ, he is a newe creature. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 128 b, These thy gyftes and creatures of bread and wyne. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. i. 121 Fierce fire and iron .. Creatures of note for mercy-lacking vses. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* II. vii. 121 Light was one of the first Creatures. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* Pref. 3 Affirming the most High and Sacred Order of Kings..to be a meer human Creature. 1783 COWPER *Let. to J. Newton,* The first boat or canoe that was ever formed..was a more perfect creature in its kind than a balloon at present. 1856 Miss WINKWORTH *Tauler's Life & Serm.* xxvii. (1857) 395 Dress, jewels .. a pleasant abode, and other transitory creatures. 1878 HOOKER & BALL *Morocco* 274 The gentian and saxifrage..and the other bright creatures that haunt the mountain tops.

† b. The created universe; creation. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 328 (Cott.) For-þi es godd, als sais scripture, Nan elder þan his creature. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Pet.* iii. 4 So alle thinges lasten fro the bigynnynge of creature. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 480 Sithen the Fadris dieden alle thinges lasten fro the begynnyng of Creature. 1533 COVERDALE 2 *Pet.* iii. 4 Euery thinge contynueth as it was from the begynninge of yᵉ creature. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* viii. 19 For the earnest expectation of the creature waiteth for the manifestation of the sonnes of God.

c. Applied, after 1 Tim. iv 4 ('every creature of God is good'), to food and other things which minister to the material comfort of man; usually in phr. *good creature.*

1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 197 Those that come to their meate as to a medicine .. shall be sure not to joy too much in the creature. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* viii. § 12. 72 Waste..of the good creatures of God. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 170 Tea, snuff, and many other useful creatures. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass. Bay* I. 107 The good creature tobacco. 1821 LAMB *Elia, Grace before Meat,* We were put to it to reconcile the phrase 'good creatures', upon which the blessing rested, with the fare set before us.

d. *humorous.* Intoxicating liquor; *esp.* whisky.

The 'Irish' pronunciation is represented by the spellings *cratur, crater, crathur,* etc.

[*c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.*, The creature [wine] of the proper kinde Was good, though use offenden therewithall. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 313 Come, come, good wine is a good familiar creature, if it be well vs'd.] 1638 PENKETHMAN *Artachthos,* K iij, The moderate use of the Creature, and sparing Dyet, which is very little practised. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* III. i, My Master took too much of the creature last night. *a* 1695 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 298 They would .. tiple and smoake till they were overtaken with the creature. 1758 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 32/2 The German .. never went to bed without a full dose of the creature. 1772 R. GRAVES *Spir. Quix.* VII. ii. (D.), He seems to like a bit of the good cretur as well as other folks. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 386 His.. followers..take a little 'crathur'. 1888 *Standard* 14 Aug. 2 Says he, 'Maggie, have a drop of the Cratur'.

2. A living 'creature' or created being, an animate being; an animal; often as distinct from 'man'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1839 (Cott.) þat was na creatur in liue þat moght to grund or reche or riue. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2164 *Ariadne,* There dwellede cryatur non Save wilde bestes. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5534 How many kind of creatours þat in þe cole duellis. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* ii. 23 Euery beest and lyuynge creature. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 15 Commeth drowsie night, When every creature shrowded is in sleepe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 506 A Creature..not prone And Brute as other Creatures. 1721 BAILEY, *Cat,* a Creature well known. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 172 'Go, from the Creatures thy instructions take.' 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 79 On introducing a living animal into the air, the creature was suffocated.

b. In *U. S.*, esp. applied in rural use to cattle.

1698 *Prov. Laws Mass. Act* 10 *Will. III* (Bartlett), The owners or claimers of any such creatures [*i. e.* swine, neat cattle, horses, or sheep], impounded as aforesaid, shall pay the fees, etc. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 94 She told us further, that travellers commonly hire a creature (a horse) at her house. 1853 FELTON *Fam. Lett.* xxvii. (1865) 249 The upper story..occupied by..the family, and the rooms below by the animals, or as a Yankee would call them, the *critters.* 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s. v., 'The creatures will be put into the pasture to-day.' 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* 1st Ser. (1873) 285 He used the word 'creatures' for kine, and the like, precisely as our farmers do now.

3. A human being; a person or individual (as in 'every creature in the room'). Common in the phrase 'our fellow-creatures'. [So F. *créature.*]

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6948 Creature with him non nas Bote the treowe Perdicas. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 364 Euery cristene creature shulde be kynde til other. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII,* c. 57 Preamb., Your seid Suppliaunt is as..repentant as any creature may be. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxxii. 99 He was sore abasshed when he coude fynde no creature. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III,* v. iii. 200, I shall dispaire, there is no Creature loues me. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 191 ¶ 4 Scarcely a creature would come near them. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* iii, She was the only creature in the room that he asked a second time. 1837 NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 3) I. i. 1 To make sinful creatures holy.

b. With qualifications expressing (*a*) admiration, approbation, affection, or tenderness (sometimes playfully); (*b*) compassion or commiseration (sometimes with a shade of patronage).

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 50/134 Swuch a creature ase he [St. Edward] was. *c* 1300 *St. Margarete* 170 Eni so holi creatoure. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 119 A ful comely creature, treuth she hi3te. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 194 The world hath not a sweeter Creature. 1610 — *Temp.* III. i. 25 No, precious Creature, I had rather cracke my sinewes. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 113 ¶ 3 A beautiful Creature in a Widow's Habit sat in Court. 1846 W. E. FORSTER in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. vi. 186 However, the dear creatures did what I asked them. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 39 The best creature in the world.

1530 PALSGR. 210/2 Creature, a povre soule, *creature.* 1586 R. LANGDALE *Will* in *Yorksh. Archæol. Jrnl.* XI. 417 To Barbarey her doughter..beinge a lame creatur. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* III. Wks. 1873 III. 398 Your Worships Charity to a poor Crytur welly starv'd. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. viii. 191, I was the most disconsolate Creature alive. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 107 'Can you tell me which of the poor old creatures it is?'

c. Expressing reprobation or contempt.

(Originally with qualifications as in b, but at length used alone=creature of a kind which one forbears to specify.)

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1707 Þe caitifeste creatour [*v. r.* creatur] þat cried was euire. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxxiii. 103 A more fouler and hydeous creature was neuer sene. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II,* v. iii. 17 And from the common'st creature plucke a Gloue. 1601 — *Jul. C.* I. i. 1 Hence home, you idle Creatures. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 410 ¶ 1 Decent Dresses being often affected by the Creatures of the Town. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 92 The creature's at his dirty work again. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 194 ¶ 5 To lose his time in attending to the creatures on the stage. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* X. 475 The creatures who govern at Cadiz appear to feel no such interest. 1888 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* ix. 154 Though the Duke was a weak creature, his position was strong.

4. *fig.* That which is produced by, or owes its being solely to, another thing; a result, product, or offspring *of* anything.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xii. 53 Nothing else but creatures of the Fancy. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 31 Both ships and garments were the creatures of lands and mens labours thereupon. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 203 Nor are these miseries imaginary only, or the creatures of a groundless panic. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* xvi. 247 In support of these theories he adduces the zodiacal light, itself a creature of theory. 1855 SIR J. PEARSON in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 382/2 The railway and the rights of the railway are the creatures of the Act of Parliament.

5. One who owes his fortune and position to a patron; one who is actuated by the will of another, or is ready to do his bidding; an instrument or puppet. [So F. *créature,* said in this sense to be from It.]

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* x. 139 When they [kings, etc.] giue any man a qualitie which he had not afore they terme him their Creature, as hauing made somewhat of nothing, in respect of the qualitie wherewith he was indued. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 246 In their roomes [he] placed other his owne creatures. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 116 This Fellow heere, Lord Timon, this thy Creature, By night frequents my house. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxiv. (1700) 265 The See of Rome did..dispose of the best Benefices to their own Creatures and Servants. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. liv. 168 Sir Francis Windebank..was a creature of Laud's. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. 317 He [Wolsey] regarded himself and proclaimed himself simply as the creature of the King.

fig. a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Wealth* (1730) I. 84 To be the creature or servant of Justice and Nature. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. iii. 83 We are but the creatures of circumstances.

6. *Comb.* a. appositive, as *creature-delights, -god, -good*; b. attributive ('of, pertaining to, connected with creatures'), as *creature competitions, attraction*; c. objective genitive, as *creature-worship, -love.*

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xi. (1700) 56 All creature-competitions would then be..impossible. 1665 T. MALL *Offer of F. Help* 96 O mortifie self-love and creature-love. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. of Life* ii. 4 The best Creature-delights..are mixed. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 472 Injoyning Creature-worship..with the Worship of the Creator. *Ibid.* 551 The γενητοὶ θεοί, that is, the Creature-Gods. 1689 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 364 He is both Jachin and Boaz too; our creature-props are neither. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* (1765) li. 17 No Creature-Good dost thou desire. 1826 JAY *Christian Contempl.* II. 56 Another prevention is to be found in creature attraction, and worldly cares.

d. **creature-comforts,** material comforts (such as food and clothing).

1659 [see COMFORT *sb.* 7]. 1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 161 With plentiful store of all creature-comforts. 1850 T. A. TROLLOPE *Impress. of Wand.* xviii. 281 Toulouse .. [is] abundantly supplied with all the creature-comforts of life.

Creature, obs. f. CREATOR.

Creaturedom (krī·tiŭɪdəm). [See -DOM.] The domain or realm of creatures.

1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 345 [This] distinguishes human life from all other creaturedom below it.

Creaturehood (krī·tiŭɪhud). [See -HOOD.] The condition of a creature.

1882 MISS COBBE *Peak of D.* 280 To assume that immortality and creaturehood are compatible. 1884 *Academy* 6 Sept. 148 Is it material substance or creaturehood?

Crea·tureless, *a. rare*⁻¹. [See -LESS.] Without a creature (or creatures).

a 1631 DONNE *To Countess of Bedford* Poems (1633) 108 God was alone And creatureless at first.

Creatureliness (krī·tiŭɪlinĕs). [f. next + -NESS.] Creaturely state or quality.

1854 TRENCH *Synon. N. T.* xlii. (1876) 145 The acknowledgment .. of creatureliness, of absolute dependence, of having nothing, but receiving all things of God. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. vi. vi. 233 This .. process which seeks .. to transcend humanity and creatureliness.

Creaturely (krī·tiŭɪli), *a.* [f. CREATURE + -LY ¹.] Of, belonging to, or proper to creatures; of the nature of a creature.

1662 J. SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks., Apol. conc. Perfection* 114 In the Creaturely humanity of Christ. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 473 Sensible Objects, and Creaturely Forms. 1752 LAW *Spirit of Love* I. (1816) 29 Every creaturely spirit must have its own body. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* iv. 155 The conditions of creaturely existence. 1879 R. FLINT *Anti-theistic Th.* viii. 301 The perversity of the creaturely will.

Creatureship (krī·tiŭɪʃip). [See -SHIP.] The state or condition of a creature.

1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* v. 33 His glorification alters not his Creatureship. 1685 CAVE *Serm.* 10 (T.) The laws of our creature-ship and dependance. *a* 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rew. & Punishm.* viii. (1853) 364. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 179 Varied modes of creatureship abound.

Crea·turism. [See -ISM.] A theory which ascribes qualities of a creature to God.

1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Ex.* xx. 7 It is opposed to pantheism, naturalism, creaturism, or the applying of the name of God to the creation or any part of it, or dealing with it as if it belonged to a creature.

Crea·turist. [See -IST.] One who ascribes the qualities of a creature to God.

1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vii. 18 He denied the human nature of Christ to be a creature, and called those that thought otherwise creaturists.

† **Crea·turize,** *v. Obs.* [f. CREATURE + -IZE.] *trans.* To make into a creature, to invest with creaturehood. Hence **Crea·turizing** *vbl. sb.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 594 This..would of the two rather Degrade and Creaturize that Mundane Soul. *Ibid.*, A Monstrous degradation of that third hypostasis of their Trinity, and little other than an absolute creaturizing of the same.

Creaunce, -aunt, etc., var. CREANCE, etc.

Creave, Creavis(e, obs. ff. CREE, CRAYFISH.

Creaze (*Mining*): see CRAZE *sb.* 3.

Crebe, obs. f. CRIB *sb.*

Crebri- (krī·bri), combining form of L. *crēber* frequent, closely placed, as in **Crebrico·state** *a.* [L. *costa* rib], having closely-set ribs or ridges; **Crebrisu·lcate** *a.* [L. *sulcus* furrow], having closely-set furrows.

1864 in WEBSTER (both words).

† **Cre·britude.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *crēbritūdo* frequency.] = next.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Crebritude,* frequency, oftenness.

Crebrity (krī·brĭti). *rare.* [ad. L. *crēbritās,* f. *crēber, crēbrum* frequent.] Frequency.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Crebrity,* a multitude, oftenness, manifoldness. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 40 The crebrity of the Pulse. *Ibid.* 137 Join'd with Languor, Crebrity, and Smalness. 1740 STUKELEY *Stonehenge* 20 [The stone circles] by the crebrity and variety of their intervals.

† **Cre·brous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *crēbr-um* frequent + -OUS.] Frequent.

c 1600 J. LEACH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 74 The crebrous phame of your clemencie. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *H. Ghost* I. i, Stirred up by crebrous and frequent acts.

Crece, var. of CREASE *Obs.*, increase.

‖ **Crèche** (kreʃ), *sb.* [F. *crèche* (in 13th c. *cresche*) = Pr. *crépia, crepcha,* It. *greppia*:—Rom. *creppia,* a. OHG. *kripja, krippa,* CRIB. Cf. CRATCH.] A public nursery for infants; an institution where the infant children of poor women are taken care of while their mothers are at work, or in hospitals, etc.

1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 50 No such crèche should be allowed to exist except under direct Government inspection. *Mod. Newspaper,* The Crèche and Infant Home at Stepney-causeway is a public nursery for infants. The institution provides entirely for some 30 infants, whose mothers are in hospitals or convalescent homes. Besides these, from 100 to 130 are left daily by their mothers while at work, a charge of 2d. a day being made for each child.

[**Creche,** erroneous f. CROCHE *v.*, to hook in.]

Crecket, obs. f. CRICKET.

Credal: see CREEDAL.

Creddil, creddle, obs. and dial. ff. CRADLE.

Crede, obs. f. CREED: var. of CREE.

Credence (krī·dĕns), *sb.* Forms: 4- credence; also 4-5 credance, 5 -aunce, -ans, 5-6 -ens(e, (6 credennce, creddence, -ens). [a. F. *crédence* or ad. med.L. *crēdentia* believing, belief, f. *crēdĕre* to believe, etc.: see -ENCE.]

1. The mental action of believing or accepting as true; belief. *To give credence to*: to accept (a statement, etc.), or accept the statement of (a person, etc.), as true; to believe, credit.

1382-8 WYCLIF *Isa.* Prol. 226 To 3yue credence to goodis bihi3t. 1430 *Paston Lett.* No. 14 I. 30 My clerke, to wham I prey yow to gyue feith and credence touchant this matier. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme Brit.* (1811) 109 A man of lyght credence beleuyng euery furst tale. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 2 Thou maist not giue credence to so slender a testimony. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 436 A new printed Bill of a famous Physitian..shall gain more Credence than the most learned Lecture. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 204 Instructions, to which it seems credence was to be given. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. v. 46 Charles had given him credence as a man of truth.

b. That which is believed; a belief.

1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xvii, Grey-hair'd eld A superstitious credence held. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* I. i. 36 The strife and conflict of opposite credences.

† **2.** Trust, faith, confidence *in*, reliance *on* (a person or authority). *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 249 He may best a man beguile In whom the man hath most credence. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. viii. 13 a/1 We haue credence in God. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 242 Who soner deceiveth then he to whom moste credence is attributed?

† **3.** The condition of being worthy, or of being held worthy, of confidence; trustworthiness; credit, repute. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 99 That swevens ben of no credence. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 150 Wyse men and men of credence of þase cuntreez. 1487 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, c. 12 § 2 They shall not be in his Favour, but taken as Men out of Credence. 1532-2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 4 [They] shall neuer after be in any credence, nor their othe accepted. 1685 F. SPENCE *Ho. Medici* 380 He dispacht away a man of Credence to negociate with them. 1822 MRS. NATHAN *Laugreath* III. 112 Henrietta almost doubted the credence of her senses.

† **b.** *Comm.* = CREDIT *sb.* 9. *Obs.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Tidings fr. Session* 34 Sum is put owt of his possessioun; Sum herreit, and on creddens dynis. 1514 *Let.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. iv. 7 At the receipt of [their wages] they pay for meat and drink..had and obtained upon their credence. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 212 b, The Merchaunt should stande in adventure, both of losse of stocke and credence.

† **4.** Something, usually a document (see b), which gives claim to credit or confidence; credentials; *transf.* the message with which a messenger or embassy is entrusted. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 444 þow arte fulle servyde..Of cundit and credense, kayre whene the lykes. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. ii, Whan themperour Lucyus had wel vnderstonde theyre credence, he was sore meued. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 105/1 A frende of myne sent ones vnto me a secrete sure frende of his, with certayne credence to be declared vnto me. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 184 The King question'd of the Embassadors thir Credence. 1663 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Plagues Egypt* iii, If from some God you come..What Sign, what Powers, what Credence do you bring? 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 101 That with such credence as prevents delay, He to the King might send me.

b. *Letter of credence*: a document commending the bearer to confidence; a letter of recommendation or introduction.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 258 þis letter of credance þei schewed. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 385 II. 5 Suche tydyngs as my Lady of York hath by a lettre of credens. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 228 He delivered to the kynge, letters of credence..which willed the king to geve credite and perfait faith to the duke. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 123 Sir Robert Sherley had the Kings Letter of Credence or Firman to testifie the truth of it. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4821/3 He [an envoy] carries Letters of Credence with him. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. viii. 493 Grafigori then asked for a written letter of credence.

† **5.** (One's) charge, trust, care (to which a thing is committed). *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 28 b, Spirituall talentes, whiche our lorde hath deputed to our credence. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. (1887) 138 To commend lyfe and gudes vnto the credence and custodie of the ylandmen.

† **6.** The tasting or 'assaying' of meats formerly practised in a royal or noble household as a precaution against poisoning. *Obs.*

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1195 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 196 Tastynge and credence longethe to blode & birth royalle. *Ibid.* 1199 Credence is vsed, and tastynge, for drede of poysenynge.

† **b.** A 'company' of *sewers* or arrangers of dishes at table. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij a, A Credens of Seweris.

† **7.** A side table or sideboard on which vessels and dishes were placed ready for being served at table. *Obs.* [Cf. med.L. *credentia* (Du Cange), It. *credenza* (Florio), F. *credence* (Cotgr.).]

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 377 While the Pope is yet sitting at the Table, the noblest man within the Court.. shall be brought to the Pope's Credence to giue him Water. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 323 A buffet, or credence, three stories high. [1882 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* II. vii, Below and beside these were credenzas and cabinets.]

8. *Eccl.* In R. C. and Anglican churches: A small side table or shelf on which the eucharistic elements are placed previous to consecration.

[1646 PRYNNE *Canterb. Doome* 123 Lo here in this place and chapel you have .. a *Credentia* or side-table.] 1841 C. ANDERSON *Anc. Models* 130 On one side there should be a niche or credence to hold the elements before the oblation. 1845 G. A. POOLE *Churches* xi. 114 The introduction and use of the credence are now becoming common in new churches. 1885 *Catholic Dict.*, In ancient times when the oblations were presented by the faithful during Mass, there was not the same necessity for the use of a credence.

b. *attrib.*, as *credence-shelf, -table.*

1804 REES *Cycl.*, *Credence table*..A small table placed on the right hand side of the high altar in Roman Catholic churches, for the purpose of holding several articles made use of in the service of the mass. 1843 *Ecclesiologist* II. 56 A Fenestrella with Credence-shelf. 1889 *Yorksh. Archæol. Jrnl.* X. 556 The recess was probably for a credence table to a chantry.

† **Cre·dence,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.: cf. the parallel OF. *créancer*, f. *créance*.] *trans.* To give credence to, believe, credit.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 439 In credensyng his tales. 1563 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxiv. 381 Neither the certificate..nor the indictment..are to be credenced.

Credencive (krīde·nsiv), *a. rare.* Also **credensive.** [f. *credence*, app. with a vague feeling of analogy to *defensive, offensive, apprehensive*, and the like.] Disposed to give credence; ready to believe. Hence **Crede·nciveness.**

1864 T. NICHOLS *40 Years in Amer.* II. 89 The strong credensiveness of the American character.

† **Cre·dency.** *Obs. rare.* [See -ENCY.] = CREDENCE *sb.* 1.

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xix. (1655) 146 Credency to what any base Spaniard shall inform against them.

‖ **Credenda** (krīde·ndă), *sb. pl.* Also 7 in Anglicized form **credends.** [L. *crēdenda* (things) to be believed, neut. pl. of *crēdend-us*, gerundive of *crēd-ĕre* to believe.] Things to be believed; propositions forming or belonging to a system of belief; matters of faith. (Opposed to *agenda*, things to be done, matters of practice.)

1638 CHILLINGWORTH *Relig. Prot.* i. 41 Those points of Faith..which were meerely and purely Credenda, and not Agenda. 1641 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 20 Nov. xiv. 63 There is a great difference .. between the Agends and the Credends of a Christian. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* 1852) II. 325 There never yet was a people of philosophers..their credenda being too..speculative for vulgar comprehension. 1841 MIALL *Nonconf.* I. 481 Is the power of selecting the credenda of the nation to be vested in the civil magistrate?

Credent (krī·dĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) *rare.*

1. Believing, trustful, confiding.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 30 If with too credent eare you list his Songs. 1800 SIR P. FRANCIS in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VII. 194 All my credent faculties desert me .. when I am called upon to believe [etc.]. 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Æneid* 247 We lend credent ears.

b. as *sb.* One who believes; a believer.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. Pref. § 29 That opinion which you would fain induce your credents unto.

† **2. a.** Having credit or repute; **b.** credible.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. iv. 29 My Authority beares of a credent bulke. 1611 — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 142 Then 'tis very credent, Thou may'st co-ioyne with something.

Hence **Cre·dently** *adv.*, believingly.

1832 CARLYLE *Ess.* (1872) IV. 227 To have heard credently that such exist.

Credential (krīde·nʃăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. med.L. *crēdentia* (see CREDENCE) + -AL. (A *crēdentiālis* in med. or mod.L. may be the immediate source.)]

A. *adj.* Recommending or entitling to credit or confidence; usually in phr. † *credential letters* = 'letters of credence'; see CREDENCE *sb.* 4 b. *rare.*

1524 *Instruct. to Pace* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xiii, After the .. deliveraunce of his letters credentials. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 467. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* ix. 377 The Earl keeping the credential papers for a proof of the Conspiracie. 1788 *Gentl. Mag.* LVIII. i. 79/1 The Baron de Thugut has presented his credential letters, as Envoy Extraordinary. 1826 DE QUINCEY *Lessing* Wks. XIII. 292 This very sceptre..as the credential distinction of Mercury.

B. *sb.* (Usually in *pl.*)

1. *pl.* Letters or written warrants recommending or entitling the bearer to credit or confidence; 'letters of credence'; a letter of recommendation or introduction; *esp.* one given by a government to an ambassador, or envoy.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IX. (1843) 590/2 The queen regent .. sent Montrevil..with credentials to the king, as well as to the Parliament. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 33 ₱ 3 We will not take a Footman without Credentials from his last Master. 1787 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Sept., The whole ceremony of delivering his credentials to the King in state. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 710 An Envoy Extraordinary from Savoy..proceeded..to London [and] presented his credentials in the Banqueting House.

b. in *sing.*

1756 JOHNSON *Lett. to Lewis Paul* 12 Mar., A short letter for me to show as a kind of credential. 1815 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* XII. 238 Lord Fitzroy Somerset ought also to have a credential to enable him to act here. 1852 CONYBEARE & H. *St. Paul* (1862) II. xxvii. 473 He probably felt that Timotheus might need some more explicit credential from himself than a mere verbal commission.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 38 The Miracles of our Saviour and his Apostles, the Seals and Credentials of the Truths they delivered. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 339 There stands The legate of the skies! His theme divine, His office sacred, his credentials clear. 1860 WHITTIER *Quaker Alumni* xxxvi, No longer they need Credentials of party and pass-words of creed.

b. in *sing.*

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* I. i. 12 Light carries it's credential in it's natural splendor. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ii. 40 The superiority of the virtues is no credential to the motive.

Credibility (krēdĭbi·lĭti). [ad. med.L. *crēdibilitās*, f. *crēdibilis* CREDIBLE: cf. F. *credibilité* (Academy's *Dict.* 1694).] The quality of being credible; an instance or case of this.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. iv. § 1 (1845) Sith the ground of credit is the credibility of things credited; and things are made credible either by the known condition and quality of the utterer, or by the manifest likelihood of truth which they have in themselves. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 4 The credibility of objects..is distinguishable..according to the different authority of the testimony on which it depends. 1663 JER. TAYLOR *Fun. Serm. Abp. Bramhall*, If this be not sufficient credibility in a matter of fact .. then we can have no story credibly transmitted..Then we may be as sure that Christ..is already risen as all these credibilities can make us. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. p. x, The extraordinary powers of the gizzard would exceed all credibility. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. iv. 220 Christianity..rests on the credibility of the Gospel history.

Cre·dibili·ze, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *crēdibil-is* CREDIBLE + -IZE: cf. *utilize, mobilize.*] *trans.* To render credible.

c 1819 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) II. 211 Even the word 'again' has its credibilizing effect.

Credible (kre·dĭb'l), *a.* Also 5 **credeable,** 5-6 **credyble,** 6 **credabull.** [ad. L. *crēdibilis* worthy to be believed, f. *crēd-ĕre* to believe: see -BLE. Also in 15-16th c. F. *croidible, crédible.*]

1. Capable of being believed; believable: **a.** of assertions.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. iv. 124 Al be it so þat þis ne seme nat credible þing perauenture to somme folk. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, The mortall harme..That is well more then it is credible. 1594 [see CREDIBILITY]. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. ii. 7 Than right reason makes that which they say, appear credible. 1798 FERRIAR *Varieties of Man* in *Illustr. Sterne* 211 Who had the fate to be disbelieved in every credible assertion. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. xi. 142 When the falsehood ceased to be credible the system which was based upon it collapsed.

b. of matters of fact: with impersonal const.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 165 b, And it is to suppose, & credyble to byleue that, etc. 1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 52 Some would make it seeme credible, that of vapours and Exhalations..a calfe might be made in the clouds. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlix. 195 No news could be heard of her, which made it credible that she also suffered shipwrack. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* vi. (1700) 81 It is not all credible that an Imposture of this kind could have passed upon all the Christian Churches.

2. Worthy of belief or confidence; trustworthy, reliable: † **a.** of information, evidence, etc. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 170 Among the kinges in the bible I finde a tale and is credible Of him. 1426 *Paston Lett.* No. 7 I. 25, I herde..no maner lykly ne credible evidence. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* Wks. 37/2 This haue I by credible information learned. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. ii. 4 So tis reported sir..Nay tis most credible. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. (1682) 139 It is holden to be so credible as if an Oracle had spoken it.

b. of persons. (Now somewhat *arch.*, exc. in 'credible witness' or the like.)

1478 SIR J. PASTON *Lett.* No. 814 III. 222 Any suche credyble man maye, iff he wyll, wytnesse ther-in with me. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 125 Promysing feithfully in the presence of credyble persones. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trump.* 1370 Though the euidence be plaine, and the accusars credible. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iii. 40 Observations from credible Authors. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. Pref. 11 Which I noted down from the mouth of credible persons. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 473, I have been informed by a credible person that [etc.].

† **3.** Ready, willing, or inclined to believe. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1087 þuse men weren credeable of Seynt Edus godenasse. *c* 1440 LYDG. *Secrees* 1060 Nat lyghtly to be Credyble To Talys that make discencion. 1623 COCKERAM II. A iiij b, One too much Beleeuing, *Credulous, Credible.* 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xv. 217 There is a fair way laid open to the credible of such objects attested and revealed with such circumstances.

† **4.** Having or deserving credit or repute; of good repute, creditable, reputable. *Obs.*

1631 MILTON *Let.* in *Wks.* (ed. Birch 1738) I. 4 To which nothing is more helpful than the early entring into some credible Employment. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xxix. 191 He is in good estimation and lives in a credible way. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iii, A good credible way of living.

Credibleness (kre·dib'lnės). [f. prec. + -NESS.] = CREDIBILITY.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 2 If..they..have no manner of conformity, with any credibleness of matter. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) I. 435 (R.) The credibleness of a good part of these narratives has been confirmed. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 73 The credibleness of this Relation.

Credibly (kre·dibli), *adv.* Also 5 **credyble,** 5-7 **-ebly,** 6 **-ably,** 6-7 **-iblie.** [f. CREDIBLE + -LY 2.] In a credible manner; so as to be believed;

on trustworthy authority. (*To be credibly informed* =to receive credible information.)

1486 C'TESS OF OXFORD in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 7 For as moche as I am credebly enfourmed. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 163 He beyng of his approche credibly advertised, by his espials. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. (1682) 409 They also at the sight of each new Moon (I speak it credibly) bequeath their Cattel to her Protection. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xii. 172 It is credibly written of Kelley, that he transmuted Gold into Quicksilver. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 26, I am credibly informed that Jesuits..are admitted into their clubs. 1873 F. HALL in *N. Y. Nation* XVII. 304/2 A letter which he very credibly states that you declined to admit into your columns.

Credit (kre·dit), *sb.* Also 6 **credyt(e, -ytte, creadyte, 6–7 credite, -itt(e, 7 creadit.** [a. F. *crédit*, 15th c. ad. It. *credito* belief, trust, reputation, ad. L. *crēditus, -um*, pa. pple. of *crēdĕre* to trust, believe. The pa. pple. neuter *creditum* was used in L. itself as a sb., in sense of 'thing entrusted to another, a loan'.]

1. Belief, credence, faith, trust. *To give credit to*: to believe, put faith in, credit.

1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 109 Yf ye will geue no credyte to it. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 193 My..forewarning watchwordes were counted unworthy credite. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 58 The rariety of it is..indeed almost beyond credit. 1674 ALLEN *Danger of Enthus.* 15 To procure Credit to it by many Signs and Wonders. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & Fall* III. 58 Charges like these may seem to deserve some degree of credit. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* iii. 48 To give entire credit to whatever he shall state.

† 2. The attribute of being generally believed or credited; the quality or reputation of being worthy of belief or trust; trustworthiness, credibility (of persons, statements, etc.). *Obs.* or merged in 5 b.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 37 So euident an assurance of rewarde (if he bee of credite that hath promised it). 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 408 The creditt of which opinion I see not how it can be of any force. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* 2 Purchas, a Writer of good credit here in England, gives this testimony of my Author. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 198 This..Absurdity..destroys the Credit of the Story. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* iii. 284 He is contradicted by other authors of better credit. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 259 The abstract philosophy of Cicero has lost its credit. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 332 His revelations destroy their credit by running into detail.

† b. Right to be believed; authority (on which testimony is accepted); *esp.* in phr. *on the credit of*. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 115 That his sickenesse was naturall..the credite of others as well as my selfe can testifie. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 126, I dare take it on the credit of an excellent witness. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 135 The above-mentioned inscription..rests only on Pighi's credit.

† c. *Letter of credit*: a document recommending the bearer to confidence; = *letter of credence*.

1582 LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 2a, Hee gaue them a Letter of credite. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 137 He despatch'd him away in a frigat with letters of credit. 1726-31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* XVII. (1743) II. 99 The Duke..refused to give Ridolpho the Letters of credit which he desired for the Courts of Rome and Madrid. [See also 10 b.]

† 3. Something believed; a report. *Obs. rare.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. iii. 6 There I found this credite, That he did range the towne to seeke me out.

† 4. Trust, charge (to which something is committed, or which is committed to any one); = CREDENCE *sb.* 5. *Obs.*

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (R.), Such offices of trust..as ye haue committed to another mans credit. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. iii. (1602) 12 The Lord Chancellor..and euerie Iustice of the Kings Bench, haue (closed in their offices) a credit for conseruation of the peace. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Lev.* vi. 2 The thing delivered to his custodie, which was committed to his credite. 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 401 William Dowglas had the credite of the keyes.

5. The estimate in which the character of a person (or thing) is held; reputation, repute. **† a.** *gen. Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 175 Such as have the name and credite of wise men. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 356 A deepe dissembler..whereby he purchased unto himselfe that credit, that he was not of any of his neighbour Princes..either beloved or trusted. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 290 Their Credit, be it good or bad, depends chiefly on the Successe and Event.

b. Usually in pregnant sense: Favourable estimation, good name, honour, reputation, repute.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 372 What credite and worshippe is wonne by learning. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 22 At whiche tyme Chaucer was a grave manne, holden in greate credyt. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 149 They will be drunke..Nor is it..losse of credit with them. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-t.* (Arb.) 115 This they did to save their own credit. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 2 John Gilpin was a citizen of credit and renown. 1886 FROUDE *Oceana* ii. 33 The captain had his own and his ship's credit to maintain by a quick passage.

6. Personal influence based on the confidence of others; power derived from character or reputation.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 87 He vas resauit rycht honorabilye, and gat gryt credit amang them. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 82 Very muche can you obteine of his friends, so good is your credite. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 68 To bringe him selfe into credit at Court. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xlix. 765 Buckingham..resolved to employ all his credit in order to prevent the marriage. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, II. vii. (1857) 279 Granvelle..was not slow to perceive his loss of credit with the regent.

7. The honour or commendation bestowed on account of a particular action, personal quality, etc.; acknowledgement of merit. Const. *of* (an action, etc.).

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 217 The Ephraimites were..offended with Gideon, because he called not them to the battell..they would have had the credit of it. 1681 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 130, I would not have..you [deferred] the credit of your inventions. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) II. xl. 126 Promising him both the advantage and the credit of it, both the honour and the reward. 1876 MATHEWS *Coinage* i. 8 The credit of inventing coined money has been claimed for the Persians. 1891 GARDINER *Hist. Gt. Civil War* III. lxiv. 439 *note*, He never takes credit for any plan of the kind.

b. Phr. *To do credit to*: to bring honour to, cause to be commended. *To be* (*much*, etc.) *to the credit of*: to be creditable to; to be to the honour or praise of.

1761 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *S. Bidulph* II. 172 [A treatment] that seemed to please him highly, as it did him credit in the presence of his lady. 1768 GRAY in *Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 82 Temple does himself much credit with me by this letter. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xxi, God grant that I may do credit to it. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* IV. xiii, That your grandson should succeed in life, and do you credit. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 13 If it be ever so little to their credit. 1868 BRIGHT *Sp. Ireland* 1 Apr., That is greatly to the credit, not only of his head, but of his heart.

8. A source of commendation or honour; something creditable. (Now only with *a* and *to*.)

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 133 Making you to beleeve, that to become a roister is credit. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 117 This is much credit to you. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. i. § 2 Conceiving it more credit..to go then to be driven away. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 8 Mar., He..may be a Credit to the College. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, You are a credit to the school. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* iv. (1878) 51 Even if it were a credit to me.

9. *Comm.* **a.** Trust or confidence in a buyer's ability and intention to pay at some future time, exhibited by entrusting him with goods, etc. without present payment. Phr. *to give credit*; *on* (*upon*) *credit*; *long credit*, i. e. credit for a long period; *six months' credit*, etc.

1542-3 *Act* 34-5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 Sundrie persons..consume the substance obteined by credite of other men. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 385 You are forced (because of credit and forbearaunce) to give a greater price. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* VII. 118 Having taken their meate and lodging with him upon credite [they] had gone away without paying. 1691 LOCKE *Wks.* (1727) II. 71 Credit being..the Expectation of Money within some limited Time. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. xxvii. 272 He buys his wool..at two or three months' credit. *Ibid.* II. xxxii. 2 An entry of all goods sold out and received in upon credit. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xxxi. (ed. 3) 324 That the purchasers of books take long credit. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 110 Any one who lends a thing gives credit, and he who borrows it receives credit.

fig. 1781 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 14 Nov., One or two whom I hardly know I love upon credit. 1830 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 26 June, Scottish audiences, who are certain not to give applause upon credit.

b. Reputation of solvency and probity in business, enabling a person or body to be trusted with goods or money in expectation of future payment.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 13 They..must keepe touch in all their paie: With credit crackt else for to liue. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 180 Try what my credit can in Venice doe. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 17 Frances the I.. left his credite sound with the merchants, and readie money to his sonne. 1673 TEMPLE *Let. to Dk. Ormond* Wks. 1731 I. 124 For the Credit of the Exchequer..I fear it is irrecoverably lost by the last Breach with the Bankers. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) II. xlii. 143 Nothing is of more value to a tradesman than his credit. 1769 *Junius Lett.* iii. 17 Public credit is threatened with a new debt. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* i. 4. 1884 *Standard* 20 Mar. 4/8 The state of Egyptian credit affects..the relations of our rulers to the situation on the Nile.

10. A sum placed at a person's disposal in the books of a Bank, etc., upon which he may draw to the extent of the amount; any note, bill, or other document, on security of which a person may obtain funds.

1662 MARVELL *Corr.* XXXV. Wks. 1872-5 II. 80 Send us up a dormant credit for an hundred pound, which..we must have ready at hand. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 21 Then the Bank Credit that is to secure the Lender will be 200 thousand pounds. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 296 A letter..with a credit for the money. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 233 The testatrix gave..all her mortgages, bonds, specialties, and credits..to her nephew and niece. 1863 H. COX. *Inst.* III. vii. 688 An Exchequer warrant authorizing the Bank of England to grant credits..for the specified sum. 1883 *American* VII. 166 The ready use as credits of warehouse receipts and bills of lading.

b. *Letter* (*bill*, † *ticket*) *of credit*: a letter or document granted by a banking or financial establishment, authorizing the person in whose favour it is granted to draw money to a specified amount from their correspondents in other places.

1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 191, I took up ninety crowns for the rest of my journey, and letters of credit for Venice. 1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 345 Your Lordship..must..send into Italy a Bill of Credit for so much money as may defray his charge into England. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 11 Having one son at Venice, one at Noremberge, one at Hamburgh, and one at Dantzick, where Banks are, I desire four Tickets of Credit, each of them for a Thousand pounds. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. App. (1852) 191 Had the government been settled..the Massachusetts bills of credit had been like the bank bills of Venice. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxxii, Furnished with money and bills of credit. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 32 Some Letters of Credit are called *general*, empowering the bearer in the course of his travels to apply to any of his employer's correspondents for..money.

11. *Parliament.* A sum on account, which the Administration is empowered by vote of Parliament to borrow and expend in anticipation of the amount voted in the Annual Estimates. Hence *Vote of credit*.

1854 LD. RUSSELL in *Parl. Deb.* 3rd Ser. CXXXV. 598, I rise for the purpose of asking the Committee to agree to a Vote of 3,000,000*l.* in Supply, usually denominated a Vote of Credit. 1863 COX *Inst. Govt.* 198 The practice of voting supplies of credit from time to time. 1883 *Daily News* 31 Oct. 5/4 That, owing to Ministerial duplicity, insufficient credits had been voted.

12. *Book-keeping.* The acknowledgement of payment by entry in an account. *To enter* (*put*) *to a person's credit*: to acknowledge in this way any value received from him. **b.** (with *pl.*) A sum entered on the credit or right-hand side of an account; this side itself (abbreviated *Cr.*).

1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. ii. 14 And give credit in account current to your humble servant. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 15/2 There are debits and credits between them in Bolaukee Doss's books to a great amount. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 163/1 The amount of each entry has been carried forward..to the credit of each payer. 1868 HAMILTON & BALL *Bookkeeping* (1886) 17 He finds that the total of the debits exceeds the total of the credits by £10. 1889 *Cassell's Pop. Educ.* II. 187/1 This equality of debit and credit is the..universal principle of complete bookkeeping.

13. *To give a person credit for something*: **a.** to trust a person for the future fulfilment of something expected or due from him (*obs.*); to ascribe (a quality) to him on trust, to put it to his account in one's estimate of him; **b.** to acknowledge that it is due to him; to ascribe the *merit* of it to him; **c.** to enter (a sum) to his credit in his account; = CREDIT *v.* 7.

1769 *Junius Lett.* XXXV. 155 They..gave you a generous credit for the future blessings of your reign. 1774 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. App. 141 Only aim to do your duty, and mankind will give you credit where you fail. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. iv, [They] give her credit for sincerity. 1845 HOOD *Tale of Trumpet* xiv, And as for the clock..The Dame only gave it credit for ticking. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* v, I give you credit for the scheme. *Ibid.* XXV, It will be the advice of a sincere friend; you will give me credit for that. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* i. 15 He gives no credit to kings or emperors for any other motive.

14. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (mostly in the technical senses 9–11), as *credit balance, customer, entry, item, side* (of an account), *system, ticket*; **† creditworthy** *a.*, worthy of credit or belief, trustworthy.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. (1568) 38 Pliny..had..red in credit worthy autores that Cypros was Ligustrum. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. ix. (1840) 15 Reported by credit-worthy writers. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. iv. 78 Set..on the credit side of the account. 1849 FREESE *Comm. Class-bk.* 109 The Journal is ruled to receive the debit and credit entries, into separate columns. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* iii. 82 Bankers always furnish to their customers printed forms, called 'credit tickets,' which are divided into different heads, and should be filled up and taken to the bank with the cheques. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. § 64 The banker..allows for any credit-items. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Time* IV. liv. 176 They..saw that the credit system leads to almost incessant litigation. 1892 *Scot. Leader* 8 Jan. 2 The borrowings still appear on the credit side.

Credit (kre·dit), *v.* Also 6 **credyte, -itt, 6–7 credite.** [f. CREDIT *sb.*: cf. mod.F. *créditer* (not in Cotgr. 1611, in Savary 1723). The vb. may however have been formed, without the intervention of the sb., directly on L. *crēdit-* ppl. stem of *crēdĕre* to believe, as the Eng. repr. of the latter; it was app. so treated in 16–17th c.]

1. *trans.* To give credit to, put faith in, believe, trust (a statement, person, or thing).

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 84 God..graunt us all to learne, love, credyte and maynteyne hys truth. 1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 35 Credite not those..that talke that and this. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 171 That the fame of the accident might..be the better credited. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 356 They are..civil in peace, fierce in war; deceitful if too much credited. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 17 P 2, I..am content to credit my senses. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 644 The report of William's death was..credited. 1873 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* v. (ed. 5) 61 If we may credit Theophanes.

† b. *intr.* To give credit *to*. *Obs.*

1557 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 216 b/2 Crediting..to such hie doctrine. 1655 ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 180 If you will credit to a profession which my actions seem to contradict.

† 2. *trans.* **a.** To entrust (a person *with* a thing).

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. iii. (1588) 384 That he which is put in trust with the rest of the Records, should be credited with the custodie of the Commission. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 8 More then once I have bin credited with ten times the value of that at your hands. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 683 (R.) Whome your especiall trust and fauour hath credited and graced with this employment.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VII. 397 If I can get some good family to credit me with a sister or a daughter.. I will.. marry.

† **b.** (a thing *to* a person). *Obs.*

1559 SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. II. App. vii. 18 Contynue in those thinges which thou hast learned, and which be credited unto thee. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 93 This office [Sergeant Maior] was credited vnto none. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxii. (1739) 126 That the smaller Free-holds should be of too high esteem to be credited to such Conveyances. 1662 GAUDEN in Chr. Wordsworth *Doc. Supplement* (1825) 34 It seems a good omen.. that my concernes should bee credited to soe generous a brest.

† **3. a.** To trust (a person) with goods or money on the faith of future payment; to supply with goods on credit. *Obs.*

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 15 Strangers .. vsed to credit and truste the poore inhabitauntes .. which..had not redy money. 1574 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 354 No man will credit or truste a banckerowte. 1667 DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE *Life of Duke* (1886) 98 My Lord..was credited by the citizens for as many goods as he was pleased to have. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 163 Persons, who..are industrious Men, and can be credited. 1754 SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) I. 40 That ready Money from a Tobacconist's Wife is equal to the Honour of crediting a Dutchess.

† **b.** *To credit out*: to lend or let out on credit.

1595 *Maroccus Ext.* 5 Not to credit out his wares to anie man. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 29 How faithfully..doth she [the earth] repay with vsury that which was lent and credited out vnto her!

† **4.** To secure belief or credit for, to accredit.

1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* II. iv, Our next endeauor is ..to credit that [report] With all the countenance wee can. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 19 If a Writer endevours, by delivering new..Observations or Experiments, to credit his Opinions.

5. To bring into credit, repute, or estimation; to reflect credit upon, do credit to. Now *rare* or *arch.*

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 106, I call them forth to credit her. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 43 They seeke.. to credit their owne Colledge. 1623 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 198 That my actions might credit my profession. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 242 Smatterers in science ..neither instruct the company, nor credit themselves. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 55 That sanctity of morals, under which the marriage state is sure to be credited and promoted. 1880 *World* 26 May, Some will burst into leaf, and credit the care and attention of the husbandman.

6. *Book-keeping.* To enter on or carry to the credit side of an account. *Const.* to credit an amount *to* a person, or a person *with* an amount.

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 237 A wise Creditor will..presently upon the Receipt thereof, credit his account of Goods, and debit his account currant for the Value. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4706/2 The Ballance..has been duly credited to the Publick. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 621 An universal bank, wherein accounts are regularly kept, and every man debited or credited for the least farthing he takes out or brings in. 1868 HAMILTON & BALL *Book-keeping* (1886) 4 To enter on the Cr. side..[is called] to credit the account. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 110 Of this nett income, a part..must be credited to our second division of the endowment fund, as an outlay on education. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 565 Entries were made..crediting Stoney with 1630*l.* and Armitage with 800*l.*

7. *fig. To credit* (something) *to* a person, or a person *with* something: to give him credit for it, 'put it down to his account', ascribe it to him.

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxv, The world which credits what is done Is cold to all that might have been. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* vii. (1891) 159 Some excellent remarks were made on immortality, but mainly borrowed from and credited to Plato. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* II. ii. (1881) 114 The famines of India [etc.]..can no more be credited to over-population than [etc.]. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. iii, 27 To credit him with a desire to reform the Church.

Hence **Cre·dited** *ppl. a.*, **Cre·diting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxxiv. 301 For the better crediting whereof, they..wrote their Letters. 1653 MANTON *Exp. James* i. 21 There is an act of faith, the crediting and believing faculty is stirred up. 1790 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (ed. 2) 153 That once credited promise, that 'they who have done well shall go into everlasting life'.

Creditabi·lity. *rare.* [f. next.] The quality of being creditable; a thing creditable; something that ought to be believed although not an article of faith.

1886 CARD. MANNING *Serm.* Feb. 13, in *Universe* 20 Feb. 2/1 But about those pious creditabilities, as they were called, he knew nothing.

Creditable (kre·ditäb'l), *a.* [f. CREDIT *v.* and *sb.* + -ABLE. (No corresp. Fr. word.)]

† **1.** Worthy to be believed; credible. *Obs.*

1526 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* 192 'Neither it is creditable', (saith he) 'that all which are cast into hell should straightway go to heaven, therefore must we put a purgatory.' 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. Pref. § 43 Records farre more creditable then these. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Pref. (1671) a, Persons, sufficiently creditable, and perfectly informed. 1760 WINTHROP in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 8 The most distinct account I have had of it, was from a creditable person at Roxbury. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xi. (1860) 252 A church-yard, which at least a hundred creditable persons would swear was haunted.

† **b.** *Comm.* Worthy of receiving credit (commercially); having good credit. *Obs.*

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. II. ii. 307 The creditable traders of any country. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 670 On receiving the security of creditable bankers for the balance which the Nabob owed to the Company. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. fr. Amer.* 108 Banks that were creditable a few days ago, have refused to redeem their paper in specie.

2. That brings credit or honour; that does one credit; reputable. Often implying a slighter degree of praise or excellence: Respectable (see c).

1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 31 It is become a creditable thing, the badge and signature of a modern Wit, thus to be one of David's Fools, in saying, There is no God. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 89 Whatsoever is just, honest, and Creditable. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, Did he not maintain an honest house..and keep a creditable board? 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 62 Clive made a creditable use of his riches. 1884 *Law Rep.* 13 Q. Bench Div. 615 The father..was not..leading a creditable life.

b. That does credit *to*.

1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 231 Mr. Selby's splendid work on ornithology, so creditable to his zeal in the cause of Science. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 43 The places .. were filled in a manner creditable to the government.

† **c.** Respectable, decent (*a*) in appearance or quality; (*b*) in social position or character. *Obs.*

1688 MIEGE *Fr. Dict.* s.v., This suit of yours is a creditable Suit, *Cet Habit est honnête.* 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 352 A creditable Silk for my dear Mother. 1765 GOLDSM. *Ess.* XXV. 224 This gentleman was born of creditable parents, who gave him a very good education. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* II. XCV. 426 A Frenchman in a creditable way of life. 1825 MRS. CAMERON *Proper Spirit in Houlston Tracts* I. ix. 7 To set a poor lad, like you, to teach creditable children. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. CV. 14 It was once my fortune to serve with two Russian midshipmen; very creditable lads they were.

Cre·ditableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.]

† **1.** Worthiness of being believed; credibility.

1677 CARY *Chronol.* II. II. III. X. 243 The Creditableness of this Hypothesis. 1682 *Disc. Addresses agst. Association* 13 Consider of the Quality and Creditableness of the Witnesses.

2. The quality or condition of being creditable or in good repute.

1647 *Power of Keys* V. 117 The creditablenesse of an unchristian, impious life, so long as they may be allowed but the Christian name. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* ii. § 17. 215 The creditableness and repute of customary vices. 1816 COLERIDGE *Statesm. Man., Biogr. Lit.* (1882) 364 The discovery that they could purchase the decencies and the creditableness of religion at so small an expenditure of faith.

Creditably (kre·ditäbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] † **1.** Credibly. *Obs.*

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 423, I am creditably informed of your incapacity.

2. In a reputable or creditable manner: † **a.** so as to be well thought of, with credit (*obs.*); **b.** in a praiseworthy manner, with credit to oneself.

1672 *Mede's Wks., Life* 42 (R.) Wherein the better sort think they.. come off fair and creditably. *a* 1716 SOUTH (J.), Rather to neglect their duty safely and creditably, than to get a broken pate in the church's service. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 22 Nino sang very creditably.

† **Cre·dite (-ee).** *Obs. rare.* [app. a law-French *credité*, correlative to *creditour, -or.*] One who is credited; one to whom something is entrusted or sold on credit.

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 15 To credit and truste the poore inhabitauntes .. vnto such time the said credites.. might make clothes of the said wolles.

Creditive (kre·ditiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *crēdit-* ppl. stem of *crēd-ĕre* to believe + -IVE.]

a. Having the attribute of believing. **b.** Of the nature of belief or intellectual assent.

1846 O. BROWNSON *Wks.* V. 498 Simple human reason is not the creditive subject. 1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 58 This faith..is no mere creditive assent or conviction.

Cre·ditless, *a. rare.* [f. CRĔDIT *sb.* + -LESS.] Destitute of credit.

1863 *Sat. Rev.* 198 To make themselves useless and creditless by wholly withdrawing from public affairs. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. 492 Every department .. moneyless and creditless.

Creditor (kre·ditəɹ). Also 5–6 **credytour**, 6 **-or**, 5–7 **creditour**. [In 15th c. *creditour*, a. Anglo-Fr. *creditour* = OF. *crediteur, credeteur* (early 14th c. in Godef.). The OF. word had become obs. in 16–17th c., but it reappeared in Savary *Dict. du Comm.* 1723, and was admitted by the Academy in 1878.]

1. One who gives credit for money or goods; one to whom a debt is owing; correlative to *debtor*.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 138 Thaw ask I.. wych of these tuo Dettours the credytour was moste holdyn to. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 14 Make satisfacion to your creditours. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* in Grafton *Chron.* II. 770 Now unthriftes riott and runne in debt.. and byd their creditors go whistle. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 23 Though they cannot pay their creditours. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vi. 151 He asked me who were our creditors; and where we found money to pay them. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* I. i. 7 It will just pay off our most importunate creditors.

attrib. 1881 H. H. GIBBS *Double Stand.* 68 England, it is said, being a creditor country, would always be paid in the cheaper metal.

fig. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iii. 21 There is a soule counts thee her Creditor, and with aduantage meanes to pay thy loue. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 188 He hath more debtors in knowledge among the present Writers, then Creditors among the ancient Poets.

2. *Book-keeping. Creditor* (or *Cr.*) being written at the top of the right-hand or credit side of an account (originally in personal accounts, in apposition with the name of the person whose account it is), is hence applied to that side of any account, or to what is entered there. (Formerly with *pl.* = CREDIT *sb.* 12 b.)

1543 (*title*), A profitable Treatyce..to learne..the kepyng of the famouse reconynge, called in Latyn, Dare and Habere, and in Englyshe, Debitor and Creditor, etc. 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* C v b, The left side..is Debitor, and the other Creditor. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 208 Place the Creditors upon the right-hand page, and all the Debitors on the left, the pages number'd by 1. 1. 2. 2 so as the Dr. and Cr. make but one folio upon either side. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. xv. 131 Stock Dr. To cash of my father..£800. Stock Cr. ..By house rent, at 50*l.* per an. .. £500.

attrib. 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* C v, The Creditor syde of this your first leafe, declareth in briefe sentences where the estate of your Chyst in money is bestowed. 1806 G. FISHER *Instructor* (ed. 29) 139 Cast up the Dr. and Cr. Sides of your Balance; and if they come out both alike, then are your Accompts well kept.

† **3.** One who becomes surety for (a person or thing). *Obs.* [Cf. med.L. *creditor* in sense of 'curator', and CREANCER 2.]

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 176 *Symeon.* Alle heyl! my kyndely comfortour! *Anna.* Alle heyl! mankyndys creditour. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccIxxxiv. (R.), Frende, appease yourselfe, thou shalte be well payed or this day be ended; kepe the nere me, I shall be thy credytour.

† **4.** One who credits or believes. *Obs. rare.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* III. lxxxiii, The easie creditours of novelties.

Hence **Cre·ditorship.**

1798 COLEBROOKE tr. *Digest Hindu Law* (1801) I. 10 Creditorship and debtorship are distinguished by some peculiarities.

Cre·ditress. [f. CREDITOR + -ESS: cf. *actress*, etc.] A female creditor.

1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.* Plays 1873 II. 209 Fortune is so farre from his Creditresse That she owes him much. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* III. i, You yet may, lady..Become my creditress.

† **Cre·ditrice.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. 16th c. F. *créditrice*, fem. of *créditeur* (legal).] = prec.

1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* F v b, If [you buy] for ready money, make Creditrice the stocke, and Debitrice the shoppe.

Cre·ditrix. ? *Obs.* [a. L. *crēditrīx*, fem. of *crēditor* (in Rom. Law).] = prec.

1611 COTGR., *Creanciere*, a creditrix; the woman that trusteth. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. iii. § 35 Yet durst she not demand payment, lest the credetrix should be made away, and so the debt satisfied. 1687 in Sir J. Hawkins *Walton's Compl. Angler, Life of Cotton* p. xlviii, Granted ..to Elizabeth Bludworth, his principal creditrix.

Credle, obs. Sc. f. CRADLE.

Crednerite (kre·dnərəit). *Min.* [Named 1847 after Prof. Credner, who described it in *Jahrb. Min.* 1847.] A native oxide of manganese and copper, occurring in dark grey foliated masses.

1850 DANA *Min.* 460 *Crednerite.*

‖ **Credo** (krī·do). [L. *crēdo* 'I believe'. Used similarly in Fr., It., Sp., Pg., Ger., etc.]

1. The first word of the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds, in Latin; hence in early times a common name for either of these Creeds; now used chiefly for local or historical colouring, or as the name of a musical setting of the Nicene Creed.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Þe salm þet heo alle [apostles] þus writen wes ihaten Credo, efter þan formeste word of þe salm. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 18 And sigged Pater Noster & Credo. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 7 And sayde he wold teche hym his credo. 1549 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ord. Priests*, After the gospel and Credo ended. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 131 The Spaniards .. muttered their *credos* for the salvation of his soul! 1891 W. B. ROBERTSON *Luther* 21 The old monk Staupitz explained to him the 'Credo'.

b. *gen.* A creed or formula of belief.

1587 J. STILL *Hymn agst. Sp. Armada* Roxb. Bal. VI. 378 We will not change owre Credo for Pope, nor boke, nor bell; And yf the Devil come him self, we'll hounde him back to hell. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iv. (1858) 274 With his hypothesis and ultimate infallible credo. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 262 The formal lines of a theological doctrine or a systematic credo.

† **2.** [transl. of a Spanish idiom 'en menos que un credo', etc.] The short space of time in which a man might say his Creed. *Obs.* Cf. PATERNOSTER.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlix. 192 They were defeated in the space of two credoes. *Ibid.* lxi. 251 For the space of five or six Credoes nothing had been spoken [so pp. 229, 268, etc.].

† **Cre·dulence.** *Obs. rare.* [f. CREDULENT: cf. -ENCE.] Easy belief; credulity.

1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 42 Sullie not a princes name, By too much credulence to fame.

† **Cre·dulency.** *Obs. rare.* = prec.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Prose Add. (1612) 338 My credulencie or thine inconstancie.

† **Cre·dulent,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *crēdul-us*, app. after words like *corpulent, fraudulent*, from L.: see -LENT.] Easy of belief; credulous.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Prose Add. (1612) 339 A Wizard or Witch (..Oracles of many too credulent women). 1602 *Ibid.* Epit., The King was too credulent, uncircumspect.

† **Cre·dulist.** *Obs. rare.* A credulous person.

1788 H. CLARKE *School Candidates* (1877) 53, I read the lumber of those doughty credulists.

Credu·litiveness. *nonce-wd.* after phrenological names of faculties.

1819 McCULLOCH *Scotland* (1824) IV. 64 There is an Organ of Credulity or Credulitiveness which requires food.

Credulity (krĭdiū·lĭti). [Late ME. a. F. *crédulité* (12th c. in Littré), or immed. ad. L. *crēdulitās*, n. of quality f. *crēdulus* CREDULOUS: see -ITY.]

†**1.** Belief, faith, credence; the quality of being a believer; readiness to believe. *Obs.*

1430–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 19 To ȝiffe feithe and credulite to the dictes of those men. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 579/1 The spirite of God..woorketh in man the credulitie and belief by which we .. believe the church. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 176 Thomas his Absence and Incredulitie hath bred more faith in us, then the credulitie of them all. 1639 tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* II. 64 The steddiest in their credulity, may have some doubts. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 214 We see, what motion the Scripture gives to the sun.. according to the appearance of sense and of popular credulity.

2. Over-readiness to believe; disposition to believe on weak or insufficient grounds.

This sense in early instances is only contextual, and was not implicitly present before the close of the 17th c.

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 229 A..bayte, alluryng our simplicitie and credulitie. 1605 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* I. § 82, I had rather wrong my selfe by credulity, then others by unjust censures and suspitions. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 188 By his credulity to any tale that is told. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xiii. 76 An ungrounded Credulity is cry'd up for faith. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 49 His ridiculous credulity in dreams, signs and prodigies. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. xviii. 142 Credulity the child of goodnature. 1866 DICKENS *Lett.* II. 260 A humbug, living on the credulity of the people.

b. (with *pl.*) An instance of credulity.

1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) II. 401 His very credulities have a philosophy of their own. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* II. (1874) 266 The native home of all credulities and monstrosities.

Credulous (kre·diŭləs), *a.* [f. L. *crēdul-us* (F. *crédule*) + -OUS.]

1. Ready or disposed to believe. (Now *rare* exc. as in 2.)

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 86 Beinge over credulous to beleeve whatsoever is unadvisedly committid to writinge. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. ii. 69 If he be credulous, and trust my tale. 1605 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* II. 15 Not a curious head, but a credulous and plaine heart is accepted with God. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xiii. 364, I..advised him not to be too credulous of the Generals promises. [1839 LONGF. *Flowers* xv, With childlike credulous affection. 1859 TENNYSON *Idylls, Geraint & Enid* 1723 Like simple noble natures, credulous Of what they long for, good in friend or foe.]

2. Over-ready to believe; apt to believe on weak or insufficient grounds.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 216 Bee not credulous..and light of beleefe. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 46 Thus credulous Fooles are caught. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 81 Seven as arrant imposters as ever deluded the credulous world. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVI. 1030 And with vain words the credulous beguiled. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civilia.* (1869) III. ii. 111 An ignorant and therefore a credulous age. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. III. iv. 322 Well known to be of a credulous turn of mind.

b. *transf.* Of things, etc.: Characterized by or arising from credulity.

1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* Wks. 1738 I. 323 That credulous Peace which the French Protestants made with Charles the Ninth. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. x. 190 The credulous superstition of the people. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* ii. 57 Credulous exaggerations.

†c. Believed too readily. *Obs. rare.*

a 1625 BEAUMONT & FL. *Faithf. Friends* IV. i, 'Twas he possessed me with your credulous death.

Credulously (kre·diŭləsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a credulous manner.

1641 BAKER *Chron.* Edw. IV. an. 1471 (R.), The city of York had too credulously believed King Edward's oath. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 91 Sectaries, who credulously received the fables of Ovid, and obstinately rejected the miracles of the Gospel. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1236 Each may have received too credulously that statement which seemed to favor their own views.

Cre·dulousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being credulous; credulity.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* (1603) 60 The night furthered their credulousnesse. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 64 Whose sex hath beene famous ever for devotion and credulousnesse. *a* 1729 S. CLARKE *Serm.* I. i. (R.), Beyond all credulity is the credulousness of atheists, who believe that chance could make the world. 1891 *Spectator* 28 Feb., He fell a victim to his own credulousness.

†**Cree, crie,** *v.*1 *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *créer* (OF. also *crier*), ad. L. *creāre* to create.] To create.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3390 (Ashmole MS.) Ilka kyng suld him knaw cried {*Dubl. MS.* create} þe soile. *Ibid.* 4519 He ȝoure nase & ȝoure nebb & all of noȝt cried. 1425 *Petit. Earl of Norfolk* in *Rolls Parl.* IV. 274/1 Yt liked to Kynge Rychard ye Seconde..to cree Thomas..into Duc of Norff.

Cree (krī), *v.*2 Chiefly *dial.* Also 7 **crey, crede, 9 creave, creeve.** [The original form was app. *creve, creeve*, a. F. *crever* to burst, split, in *faire crever le riz*, to cause rice to swell with boiling water or steam (Littré). For the reduction to *cree*, cf. Sc. *preve pree, leve lee*, etc. See also CREVE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To soften (grain) by boiling.

1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Hvsb.* (1625) 135 Barley..may..be creyed, parcht, or boyled. 1655 *Queen's Closet Opened* 159 (D.) Take rie and crede it as you do wheat for Furmity. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* 18 *To Cree* Wheat or Barly, &c., to boil it soft. 1846 *Gard. Chron.* 237 To .. pour boiling water on the malt would cause it to become solidified or cred. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Creave*, or *Cree*, to pre-boil rice or wheat so as to soften it for cookery purposes.. '*Creaving* days', those in the country when creaved wheat is prepared to sell in the town for Christmas frumity. 1877–88 in *Holderness & Sheffield Gloss., Cree.*

2. *intr.* To become soft or pulpy by soaking or boiling.

1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, This rice is not good, I have boiled it for ten minutes, but it does not creeve. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., The sown wheat is said to 'creave in the ground' when it swells and bursts from over wet weather, instead of shooting.

3. *trans.* To pound or crush into a soft mass. Hence *creeing-trough*, the 'knocking-trough' formerly used for pounding grain.

1822 BEWICK *Mem.* (1862) 13 To 'cree' them with a wooden 'mell', in a stone trough, till the tops of the whins were beaten to the consistency of soft, wet grass. 1852 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. II. 256 The corn was crushed in the mill, or in the creeing-trough. 1886 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* 360 A fine creeing-trough.

Hence **Creed** *ppl. a.*

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 31 On the Trent creed malt is a favourite roach-bait. 1890 *Lincoln Gaz.* 6 Sept. 8/1 [He] secured a nice basket of roach with creed wheat.

Creech, creach (krītʃ). *local.* [Derivation unknown.] Local name of a kind of stony or gravelly soil: see quots.

1610 [see CREECHY below]. 1798 YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XXXI. 201 Much creech lime from near Matlock. 1801 *Ibid.* XXXVII. 533 The soil is creach upon limestone. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. I. 266 A good red deep loam with fragments of stone (locally [Lincolnshire] termed 'creech' land). *Ibid.* 267 The soil varies from clay to creech and sand; the creech making good arable land.

Hence **Creechy, creachy** *a.*, of the nature of creech; gravelly.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. ii. 3 Either Simple, as Clay, Moulde, Moore, Grauell, Sande: Or Commixt, as Creachie, Chaulkie, Clayie, Sandie Earth. *Ibid.* xi. 35 Vetches are fruitfull in Creachie Countries. *Ibid.* i. 43 Best fitted with a glareous soyle, viz. dry, leane and creachy.

Creed (krēd), *sb.* Forms: 1 **creda,** 2–6 **crede,** 5–6 *Sc.* **creid**(e, 6–7 **creede,** 7– **creed.** [OE. *crēda*, ad. L. *crēdo* I believe: see CREDO.

(Cf. Pogatscher *Lehnworte im Altengl.* § 137.)]

I. A form of words setting forth authoritatively and concisely the general belief of the Christian Church, or those articles of belief which are regarded as essential; a brief summary of Christian doctrine: usually and properly applied to the three statements of belief known as the Apostles', Nicene, and Athanasian Creeds. (*The Creed*, without qualification, usually = the Apostles' Creed.)

a 1000 in Thorpe *O. E. Hom.* II. 596 Se læssa creda. *Ibid.* 274 Ælc cristen man sceal æfter rihte cunnan his credan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 25 Þe salm þe me clepeð crede. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 20 Þus doð..iðe Crede et tis word 'natus ex Maria uirgine'. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 8 Y can noȝt my Crede. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* Prol. 167 Þis athanasius .. ȝef it wer he þat made þe psalme qwech we clepe þe crede. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* C ij, The thre credes the whyche our moder holy chirche singeth. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay To Rdr.* (1888) 5 Thay suld leir the chrissine faith as it is contenit in the creid. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 495 The Scripture asserting no such thing .. nor any of the Three Creeds. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. VIII. 117 It had been the custom to repeat the creed. 1891 GARDINER *Hist. Gt. Civ. War* III. 256 Atheism or blasphemy contrary to the doctrine of the three Creeds.

b. A repetition of the creed, as an act of devotion.

1425 *Ord. Whittington's Almshouse* in Entick *London* (1766) IV. 354, xv Pater Nosters, and thre credes. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. XXVI, Before his beads Have marked ten aves and two creeds.

c. More generally: A formula of religious belief; a confession of faith, *esp.* one held as authoritative and binding upon the members of a communion.

1676 MARVELL *Gen. Councils* Wks. 1875 IV. 124 That we should believe ever the more for a Creed, it cannot be expected. 1833 *Declar. of Faith*, &c. in *Congregational Year-Bk.*, Disallowing the utility of creeds and articles of religion as a bond of union. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 269 The Wittenberg reformers took, as basis of their creed, the Schwabach articles. 1884 R. W. DALE *Manual Congreg. Princ.* IV. iii. 186 Nor is it consistent with Congregational principles for a particular church to draw up a Creed and to require its acceptance by candidates for membership.

2. An accepted or professed system of religious belief; the faith of a community or an individual, *esp.* as expressed or capable of expression in a definite formula.

[1563 N. WINȝET tr. *Vincentius Lirinensis* Ded. Wks. 1890 II. 8 We and al wtheris professing our commoun crede.] 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 194 This is my stedfast Creede, my faith, and all my trust. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 705 Nature is Christian..And bids dead matter aid us in our creed. 1857 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 257 Every man is better and worse than his creed. 1860 WHITTIER *Quaker Alumni* XXXII, The creed may be wrong, but the life may be true. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. 229.

b. *transf.* A system of belief in general; a set of opinions on any subject, *e.g.* politics or science.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. ii. 51, I loue him not, nor feare him, there's my Creede. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 72 If the Sex cannot, much lesse can Conception be discerned, though it be part of the peoples Creed it may. 1733 LADY BOLINGBROKE in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 175 As to your creed in politics, I will heartily..subscribe to it. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xli. 210 A declaration of your political creed. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 378 His favourite chemical creed. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Old Age* Wks. (Bohn) III. 132 The cynical creed..of the market.

c. Belief, faith (in reference to a single fact). *rare.*

1819 BYRON *Juan* I. cvi, Her creed in her own innocence. 1838 H. G. KNIGHT *Normans in Sicily* 340 *note*, It was the creed of the Greek..Church, that St. Catherine was a king's daughter.

3. *Comb.*, as *creed-bond, -bound* adj., *-maker, -making, -monger, -mongering, -subscription.*

1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* 108 A kind of Creed-maker general. 1782 COWPER *Hope* 393 'Whatever some creed-makers mean By Athanasian nonsense, or Nicene.' 1856 WHITTIER *Trinitas* xiii, Old pages, where (God give them rest!) The poor creed-mongers dreamed and guessed. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xiii. 332 A shade of Creed-reciting belief. 1880 *Fraser's Mag.* Nov. 703 The Creed-making power in any creative sense is lost to the Church.

†**Creed,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *crēdĕre* to believe: after CREED *sb.*] *trans.* (also *absol.*) To believe.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxv. (1612) 313 Nor creeded be this Loue-Tale. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Sonn. late Peace* XXXVI. Wks. 598 One Ouer-Creeds, another Creeds too short. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1738 I. 296 That part which is so creed by the People. 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* IV. 26 No humane worke they creed it is at all.

Creed *pa. pple.*: see CREE.

Creed, var. of GREED, duckweed.

1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* 26 The pond in the corner, all green with 'creed' or duck-weed.

Creedal, credal (krī·dăl), *a.* [f. CREED *sb.* + -AL; often spelt with single *e* after L. *crēdo*: cf. CREED.] Pertaining to or characterized by a creed, or formula of religious belief.

1879 *Public Opinion* 12 July 43 Creedal religion is no safeguard against individual grossness of character. 1888 *Athenæum* 15 Sept. 349 Expositors impregnated with credal theology.

Cree·dful, *a. nonce-wd.* [cf. next.] Having or characterized by a creed.

1868 *Lond. Rev.* 15 Aug. 195/1 All faithful souls .. born under whatever creedful or creedless star.

Creedless (krī·dlĕs), *a.* [f. CREED *sb.* + -LESS.] Destitute of a creed.

1827 MOORE *Alciph.* i. (1839) 8 None of all our creedless school. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 12/1 True Christianity is creedless, and aims at nothing but a right life.

Hence **Cree·dlessness.**

1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 531 Catholicism, Protestantism, and creedlessness, which he calls Philosophy. 1887 *Ch. Times* 12 Aug. 645/2 [This] shows what may come of creedlessness.

Cree·dsman. *rare.* An adherent of a creed, or of the same creed.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* IV. 352 His neighbours and fellow-creedsmen. 1887 *Century Mag.* XXXV. 180 Who live on the charity of their creedsmen in Europe.

Creeing-trough: see CREE.

Creek (krīk), *sb.*1 Forms: *α.* 4 **krike,** 4–5 **cryke,** (**kryk**), 6–7 **crike**; *β.* 4–6 **creke,** (6 **creake, crieque**), 6–7 **creeke,** 7 **creak, creick,** 6– **creek**; *γ.* 6– **crick.** [Three types of this are found, viz. (1) *crike, cryke* (ī), usual in ME., (2) *creke*, rare in ME. (see sense 7), but common in the 16th c. (whence the current *creek*), and (3) *crick*, only since 16th c. The first corresponds to F. *crique* (14th c. in Littré); the second to earlier Du. *krēke* (Kilian), mod.Du. *kreek* creek, bay, and to med. (Anglo) L. *creca* (sometimes *crecca*) creek. The form *crick* resembles Sw. dial. *krik* bend, nook, corner, creek, cove (Rietz), and Icel. *kriki* crack, nook (*handarkriki* armpit), but is prob. an Eng. shortening of *crique, crike*. In many parts of U.S. *crick* is the common pronunciation of *creek* in the sense 'stream'. The earlier history is not known, but the word (in French also) is generally supposed to be Germanic. In sense 4 the word appears to be related to *crack*; in 6 and 7 there appears to be association with CROOK.

A corresponding double form is seen in *pike, peak*, F. *pic*. It has been conjectured that the word is preserved in the OE. proper names *Creacanford, Crecganford, Creganford*, Crayford (in Kent), and *Crecca-gelād, Cricgelad*, Flor. *Criccelade*, Cricklade (in Wilts); the former is impossible; in the latter *crecca* could not be the origin of either *crike* or *creke*, though some connexion is possible, if there were any reason to suppose that the meaning suits.]

I. 1. A narrow recess or inlet in the coast-line of the sea, or the tidal estuary of a river; an armlet of the sea which runs inland in a comparatively narrow channel and offers facilities for harbouring and unloading smaller ships.

(The first quot. may be of more general meaning.)

a. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2947 In euerilc welle, in euerilc crike [*printed* trike] Men funden blod al witterlike. *c* 1300 *Have-*

lok 708 Hise ship..He dede it tere, an ful wel pike, þat it ne doutede sond ne krike. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 409 He knew .. euery cryke in Britaigne and in Spayne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 103 Cryke of watyr, *scatera.* 1542–3 *Act* 34–5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 1 Dwellers next vnto the streme of Seuerne, and vnto the crikes and pilles of ye same from Kingrod vpward toward the City and Towne of Gloucester. 1626 Capt. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 17 A channell, a bay, a rode..a crike, a riuer.

β. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 § 1 The Frenchemen .. knowe..every haven and Creke within the sayde Countie. 1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 155 The ship was by foule weather driven into a creick. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 38 Creek of the sea is an Inlet of sea cornered into the main Land, shooting with a narrow passage into some Angle of the Land, and therein stretching it self more then ordinary into the Land. 1694 SMITH & WALFORD *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 39 A Creek two miles long, which is dry at Low Water, and not more than thirty foot broad. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 187/2 (*Faversham*) The creek or arm of the Swale on which the town stands is navigable for vessels of 150 tons. 1846 M^cCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 57 A long narrow saltwater creek, communicating with the sea at Portland Road.

γ. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 64 a, Foysts placed in euery Baye or Kricke to set upon him.

b. A small port or harbour; an inlet within the limits of a haven or port. **c.** In the Customs administration of Great Britain, an inlet, etc., not of sufficient importance to be a separate Customs station, but included within the jurisdiction of another port station.

α. 1478 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 125 Pertinentes ad havyn de Falmouth sunt 147 portus et crykes.

β. 1486 *C'tess of Oxford* in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 7 That such wetche..be used and hadde in the poorts, and creks. 1588 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* c. 11 § 1 Conveying .. their Wares .. out of Creekes and Places where no Customer ys resident. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 298 He must cut out large docks and creeks into his text to unlode the foolish frigate of his unseasonable autorities. 1789 *Ann. Reg.* 133 A Creek in the language of the Customs, is a place included within the limits either of a head or member-port; as set out by the commissions of the Court of Exchequer; and at which officers competent to transact the coast business are stationed by order of the Board of Customs. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 211 Between the fourth and fifth slip there is a dock inlet or creek, which might at any time be enlarged into a dry dock or basin for ships of the largest class. 1876 *Act* 39 & 40 *Vict.* c. 36 § 11 Customs Laws Consolidation. The pre-existing limits of any port, sub-port, haven, creek, or legal quay.

γ. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* 47 Besides the port is but a little cricke.

d. Applied to any similar opening on the shore of a lake.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xiv, Loch-Katrine .. In all her length extended lay, With promontory, creek, and bay.

2. As part of a river or river-system.

a. An inlet or short arm of a river, such as runs up into the widened mouth of a ditch or small stream, or fills any short ravine or cutting that joins the river. (This is merely an occasional extension of sense 1.)

1577 [see 8]. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 147 A He and a She Pike will usually go together out of a River into some ditch or creek. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 25 On the bank of Jordan, by a creek, Where winds with reeds and osiers whispering play. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 151 The otter has two different methods of fishing; the one..by pursuing [its prey] into some little creek, and seizing it there. 1814 D. H. O'BRIAN *Narr. Escape* 109 On the banks of the Rhine ..I..perceived a small Punt hauled into a creek. 1882 Miss BRADDON *Mnt. Royal* I. vi. 151 He knew every tributary, creek, and eyot.

b. In U. S. and British Colonies: A branch of a main river, a tributary river; a rivulet, brook, small stream, or run.

Probably the name was originally given by the explorers of a river to the various inlets or arms observed to run out of it, and of which only the mouths were seen in passing; when at a later period these 'creeks' were explored, they were often found to be tributaries of great length; but they retained the designation originally given, and 'creek' thus received an application entirely unknown in Great Britain.

1674 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 34 On the East-side of a Small Creeke or gutt on this side the Single-tree. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N. W. Pass.* I. 132 Called Ten Shilling Creek, but not properly, it being a Branch of the great River. 1748 WASHINGTON *Jrnl.* 25 Mar., Left Cresaps and went up to ye mouth of Patersons Creek [a tributary of the Potomac]. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 64 Besides numerous small streams, here called creeks, two considerable rivers..find an outlet. 1879 D. M. WALLACE *Australas.* II. 25 The drainage of the interior is effected by numerous creeks and watercourses which only run after periods of rain. *c* 1848 in H. Watterson *Oddities S. Life & Char.* (1883) 69 'You see that krick swamp?' asked Suggs.

3. *transf.* senses akin to 1.

†**a.** Applied more widely and loosely to any narrow arm or corner of the sea. *Obs.*

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. vi. 87 The Adriatic Sea in the inmost creeke neere Venice swels neere foure foote in hight. 1652 NEEDHAM *Selden's Mare Cl.* 333 Jersey, and Garnesey..situated within that Creek of Sea which is made by the shore of Bretaign on the one side, and that of Normandie on the other.

b. A narrow corner of land running out from the main area; a narrow plain or recess running in between mountains. Cf. COVE.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 56 Certain Creeks or corners of Land running into the up-lands. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* xi. § 3 (1681) 233 To How the several Creeks, Corners, and Patches of your Land. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 136 The plains which run into the mountains are the creeks into which they [the Bedouins] naturally penetrate.

II. †**4.** A cleft in the face of a rock, etc.; a crack, fissure, chink, crevice, cranny. *Obs.*

α. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 602 Thai clam into the crykis swa, Quhill half the craggis thai clummyn had. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints, Blasius* 43 A kryk in to a crage he hade, & þare his dwellinge has he mad.

β. γ. LEVINS *Manip.* 54 A creke, crick, *fissura. Ibid.* 120 A crick, *rima.* 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Pr.* 179 To wals and portels would he lay his eare, Through creeks and crannies too, that he might hear..desir'd applause.

5. A narrow or winding passage penetrating the interior of any place and passing out of sight; an out-of-the-way corner. *To seek creeks*: to seek a hiding-place. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 108 Tom Piper hath houen and puffed vp cheekes, If cheese be so houen, make Cisse to seeke creekes. 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* XCV. (Arb.) 131 A Labyrinth is a place made full of turnings and creekes. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. ii. 38 One that countermands The passages of allies, creekes and narrow lands. 1629 CHAPMAN *Juvenal* v. 15 Is no creek void? 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* 52 The Cave..stretching itself .. As if (past these blind Creeks) we now were come into the.. Mountains Womb. 1750 GRAY *Poems, Long Story* 62 Each hole and cupboard they explore, Each creek and cranny of his chamber. 1808–25 JAMIESON s. v. *Crykes*, 'Creeks and corners' is still a common phrase. 1878 MRS. H. WOOD *Pomeroy Ab.* (ed. 3) 112 We .. looked in every crick and corner for it. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Colin Clout's Calendar* 65 To fill up all the cricks and corners between other plants.

b. *fig.* A nook, a hidden or secret corner.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 341 And so must sounde doctrine keepe all the faithfull..in their duetie and quiet concorde, without creake or creauise. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1296/1 Throughlie view the hidden and couered creeks of our minds! 1614 J. DAY *Day's Festivals* (1615) 261 There is not a creeke or crany in the World, but seemes to bee fraught with it. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 91 The crooked creekes Within my heart. 1735 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 249 Jesuitical Creeks and Corners of Superstitious Romanism.

†**c.** Applied to the two cavities of the heart.

1621–51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. I. iii, The Ventricles, Caules, Kells, Tunicles, Creeks, and parts of it. *Ibid.* I. i. II. iv, This heart, though it be one sole member, yet it may be divided into two creeks right and left.

†**6.** A turn, a winding, as of a river or crooked way. Also *fig. Obs.*

1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* XV. 4 As Streams, which with their winding Banks do play, Stopp'd by their Creeks, run softly thro' the Plain. 1596 — *Orchestra*, I love Meander's path..Such winding slights, such turns and cricks he hath, Such creaks, such wrenches, and such dalliance. *c* 1653 *England's Alarm* in R. Bell *Collect. Anc. Songs* 1857 Painted harlots which they often meet At every creek and corner of the street. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. of Life* vii. 20 In every Creek and turning of your lives. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 648 He hath a prospect of every little creek in any design.

†**7.** *fig.* A crooked device; a trick, artifice, contrivance. *Obs.*

The early date of this sense makes its history and position doubtful.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 131 (Ellesmere MS.) They wene þat no man may hem bigile..The moore queynte crekes [so 4 MSS.; *Harl.* knakkes] that they make The moore wol I stele. *a* 1626 W. SCLATER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxvi. 6 Without those slights, or creeks of carnal policy, for which men are in the world esteemed wise.

III. 8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *creek-hole, -side.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 173 In the bankes and sides of these Ponds, you must have Bushes and Creeke holes, for the Fish to hide them in from the heate of the Sunne. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N. W. Pass.* I. 145 The Pieces of Swamp between this Channel and the Creek-head. 1859 K. CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 111 A creek-bed ran parallel with the road. 1879 WHITTIER *St. John* xvii, From island and creek-side Her fishers shall throng.

Hence **Cree'kward** *a.*, towards a creek.

1887 C. C. ABBOTT *Waste-Land Wand.* iii. 85 Kept a creekward course until out of sight.

Creek, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* [Corresponds to early mod.Du. *krieche* (also *krieckelinghe* 'aurora rutilans, primum diluculum, matutinus splendor, crepusculum', Kilian), Du. *het krieken van den dag*, LG. (Bremen) *de krik vam dage*, EFris. *'t kriken fan de dag*, the creek of day; f. earlier Du. *kriecken, krieckelen* (Kilian), mod.Du. *krieken*, EFris. *kreken, kriken, krîken* to break or burst through as the day-light. See also GREEKING, and SCREAK, SKREIGH, SKRIKE.

Franck thinks the Du. word connected with the echoic root of Da. *krekel* cricket, the notion of a creaking sound passing into that of sudden breaking, as in *crack*: see also Doornkaat Koolman *Ostfries. Wbch.*]

The break (of day); dawn.

1567 TURBERV. *Eglogs* iii. 251 (T.) He wak'd at creek of day. 1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss. Douglas' Æneis* s. v. *Greking, Scot. dicimus* Creek of day. 1723 RAMSAY *Fair Assembly* xxiv, Soon as the morning creek Has usher'd in the day. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 46 An' ilka morning by the creek [*later ed.* screek] of day They're set to work.

†**Creek,** *v. Obs.* [f. CREEK *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To run (*up*) as a creek or tidal inlet; to form a creek.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* III. 27 Trure Creeke is next, and goith up a 2 miles creking up from the principal streme, and creketh within halfe a mile of Trure. *Ibid.* III. 34 From Lantiant Pille to Blougham Pille or Creke nere a mile, it crekith up but a litle.

2. To bend, turn, wind. Hence **Cree'king** *vbl. sb.*, a bend, turn.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 312 Arun..with sundry creekings .. holdeth on his course to the sea. *Ibid.* 451 The salt water so creeketh about it [a town] that it almost insulateth it.

Creek(e, obs. f. CREAK, CRICK *sb.*[1]

Cree'klet. [See -LET.] A little creek.

1577 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* I. xii. in *Holinshed* 63 Another mile yet down, is an other little creekelet.

Creeky (krī'ki), *a.* [f. CREEK *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].] Characterized by, or full of creeks.

1569 *Theat. Worldlings, Vis. Bellay* vii, He shed a water, whose outgushing streame Ran flowing all along the creekie shore [1591 SPENSER *Vis. Bellay* ix, The creakie shore]. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* iii. Notes 51 Willibourne .. with her creekey passage, crossing to Wilton. *Ibid.* xvii. Notes 268 The Channell not being over creeky.

Creel (krīl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5–6 **crele, creill(e,** 5 **crelle,** 6 **creil, krele, kreil,** 7 **creele,** (8 **crail**), 8– **creel.** [Originally northern, and chiefly Scotch; etymology uncertain.

The OIr. *criol* chest, coffer, has been compared: but the vowel of *creel* appears to be not *ī*, but *ē* or *ei, ai.* OF. *greille*:—L. *crāticula* fine hurdle-work, may have had a variant **creille.*]

1. A large wicker basket; formerly applied to the large deep baskets, coupled in pairs across the backs of horses, for the transport of goods; now applied to a basket used for the transport of fish and borne upon the back, to a potato-basket, and the like.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. XXXVIII. 51 A payr of Coil Crelis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 101 *Crelle*, baskett or lepe, *cartallus, sporta. c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 367 He kest twa Creillis on ane Capill, with Coillis anew. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 229 Cager aviris castis bayth coillis and creilis. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 595 3e him hang ouir 3our wallis in a creill. 1564 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 224 A basket and iij kreles. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 251 There was also the Vanne which is otherwise called the Creele. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 330 The horse laden with creels, or small panniers. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 194 Fishermen, whose wives carry the fish in wicker-baskets, or creels to Edinburgh. 1821 WILLAN *W. Riding Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Creel*, two semi-circular wicker baskets joined by cords which admit of their closing to hold hay. A man having the creel strapped over his shoulders, conveys provender to sheep. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour* 121 When the father of the last Lord Reay .. changed his residence.. his son was put into a creel on one side of a pony, and counterbalanced by his younger brother, the admiral, in another. 1869–78 in Dial. Glossaries of *Cumberland, Lonsdale, Swaledale, Whitby, Holderness, N. W. Linc.* 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 206 An old fishwife, with her creel on her back.

b. A modern term for an angler's fishing-basket.

1842 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 4 Ere the Creel was half stocked. 1874 C. S. KEENE *Let.* in *Life* (1892) 159, I hope you had a good time with rod and creel. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* I. i. 227 It is not every fish you hook that comes to the creel.

2. A contrivance made of wickerwork used as a trap for catching fish, lobsters, etc.

1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1597) § 87 That na man in smolt time set veschelles, creilles, weires, or ony vther ingine to let the smoltes to goe to the Sea. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 No person shal take in any lepe, hiue, crele..fier, or any other engine .. the yonge frie..of any kinde of salmon. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. XXXIV, The peple makis ane lang mand, narrow halsit, and wyid mouthit..als sone as the see ebbis, the fische ar tane dry in the crelis. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 42 Nocht sa mekle fishe thay with nettis, as with skepis, or long kreilis win with wickeris in the form of a hose. 1758 BINNELL *Descr. Thames* 111 With any Nets, Trammel, Keep, Wore, Creel, or other Device. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 403 Catching fish in long crails, made with canes and hiccory splinters, tapering to a point.

3. *To coup the creels*: in various *fig.* uses; to fall or tumble over; 'to tumble heels over head, to die' (Jamieson); to meet with a mishap. *In a creel*: in a state of temporary mental aberration.

1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. xvii, Whan he was strute twa sturdy chiels .. Held up frae cowping o' the creels The liquid logic scholer. 1785 BURNS *To William Simpson* iii, My senses wad be in a creel, Should I but dare a hope to speel, Wi' Allan, or wi' Gilbertfield. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vi, 'The laddie 's in a creel!' exclaimed his uncle. 1818 — *Rob Roy* xx, If folk..wad needs be couping the creels ower through-stanes. *a* 1835 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* III. 206 If you should..coup the creels just now..it would be out of the power of man to get you to a Christian burial. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* xvii, 'The lassie's head 's in a creel', cried Susan.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *creel-hawking, -pig*; *creel-like* adv.; **creel-house,** a house or hut with the walls made of wickerwork covered with clay; **creel-man,** a man who transports goods in creels.

1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* (1873) 310 The system ..followed by the fishwives in the old days of *creel-hawking. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, **Creel-house*, a wicker hut with a sodded roof. 1878 MACKINTOSH *Hist. Civilis. Scot.* I. Introd. 134 Till recently creil houses were used in some parts of the Highlands. 1638–9 in Maidment *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 66 He..*creel lyke lives in the fyre of contentione. 1883 J. BEATH *Bishopshire Lilts* 14 Stridelegs on the *creelman's ass. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, **Creel-pig*, a young pig, such as is taken to market in a creel or basket.

Creel (krīl), *sb.*[2] [Perh. the same word as preceding; but evidence is wanting.]

1. A framework, varying in form according to its purpose (see quots.). (Cf. CRATCH, 4.)

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (1796) II. 222 The feet of the sheep being bound, it is laid upon a bier—provincially, a 'creel'. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Creel*, a kind of bier, used for slaughtering and salving sheep upon. 1821 J. HUNTER *MS. Gloss.* in Addy *Sheffield Gloss., Creel*, a light frame-work placed overhead in the kitchen or other room of an ordinary farm-house, on which oatcakes are placed. [So 1883 in *Huddersf. Gloss.*] 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Creel* .. a barred stool on which sheep are salved and clipped, pigs are killed, etc. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Creel.*, a plate-rack .. a food-rack for sheep; a butcher's hand-barrow. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Creel*, a wooden rack in which plates are put to dry. A frame in which glaziers carry glass.

2. *Spinning.* A frame for holding the paying-off bobbins in the process of converting the 'sliver' into 'roving', or the latter into yarn. Hence also *creel-frame.*

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 225 The roller-pair .. receives the fine rovings from bobbins placed on skewers or upright pins in the creel behind. 1851 *Art Jrnl. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* p. vii**/1 The bobbins .. are placed in a wooden frame called a 'creel', so that they will revolve. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 209/1 The rove creels .. stand about six or seven feet high.

b. (See quot.) *north. dial.*

1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Creel*, a frame to wind yarn upon.

Creel (krīl), *v.* [f. CREEL *sb.*[1]]

1. *Sc.* To put into a creel; also *fig.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 32 Men sayis thow bridillit Aristotle as ane hors, And crelit wp the flour of poetry. 1808–79 JAMIESON, *Creil*, to put into a basket .. 'He's no gude to creel eggs wi',' i.e. not easy, or safe, to deal with.

2. *Angling.* To get (a fish) into the basket; to succeed in catching. Cf. 'to *bag* game'.

1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* v, I creeled him, and tried again. 1892 *Field* 18 June 922/3 My friend .. creeled nearly twice as many trout.

3. *Sc.* In certain marriage customs: To make (a newly married man) go through some ceremony with a creel; *esp.* to make him carry a creel filled with stones, till his wife releases him. Cf. Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1870) II. 55.

1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* II. 80 The second day after the Marriage a Creeling, as it is called, takes place. 1845 *New Statist. Acc. Scot., Berwicksh.* 59 All the men who have been married within the last 12 months are creeled. *Ibid.* 263 An ancient .. local usage called creeling is still kept up here. 1890 *Glasgow Times* 3 Nov. 3/4 A miner .. having got married .. his fellow-colliers .. went through the process of creeling him.

Creeler (krīˑlər). [f. CREEL *sb.*[2] + -ER[1].] A young person who attends to the creel of a spinning machine.

1864 R. A. ARNOLD *Cotton Fam.* 32 A minder and a creeler engaged in manufacturing with a self-acting mule. 1882 *Manchester Guardian* 19 May, The relationship between spinners and their creelers and piecers.

Cree·lful. As much as fills a creel.

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. vii, A creelful' of coals. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mountain & Mere* xviii. 157 The creelfuls of trout I have caught.

Creem (krīm), *v. dial.* Also **cream, crim.** [Of obscure etymology: possibly two or even three distinct words are here included. The various senses belong to distinct parts of England.

The variant *crim* has suggested identity with OE. *crimman* to squeeze, press (cf. sense 2); but the evidence does not show that *crim* is the earlier form, rather the contrary: and it is not easy to see how *creem* with its long vowel could arise from the ablaut series *krim-, kram, krum-*.]

1. *trans.* To put, place, or deposit secretly or surreptitiously. (*northern.*)

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 12 *Creem it into my hand*: Put it in slily or secretly. *Chesh.* *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Creeme*, to slip or slide anything into another's Hand. 1746 COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 53, I creemt Nip neaw on then o Lunshun. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss., Creem*, to hide. 'Creem it up', put it out of sight, hide it in your dress or pocket .. It is a rare word, and rapidly becoming obsolete.

2. To squeeze; to hug. (*Devon* and *Cornw.*)

1746 *Exmoor Courtship* (E. D. S.) 326 Tha hast a creem'd ma Yearms and a most bost ma neck. 1864 CAPERN *Devon Provinc.*, He creemed my hand. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss., Creem*, to squeeze, to mash .. To hug in wrestling. 1880 *E. Cornwall Gloss., Creem*, to squeeze.

3. *intr.* To shiver. *trans.* To cause to shiver, to chill. Hence **Cree·med** *ppl. a.*, chilled and shivering. (*south-western.*)

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Crim*, to shiver. *I. Wight.* 1880 *E. Cornwall Gloss., Creem* .. is metaphorically used to describe that sensation of rigor or creeping of the flesh, known as goose flesh, *cutis anserina*. 'Creemed wi' the cold'. 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* iv. 44 Do 'ee go near to the fire .. you looks all creemed with the cold, and as wisht as can be. 1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk., Creamty* .. to shiver, to shudder.

Creem, *sb. dial.* [f. prec.] A shiver proceeding from cold, indisposition, etc.

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Cream* .. a cold shivering. *Somerset.* 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss., Creem, Crim*, a shiver; a creeping of the flesh. 'I feeled a crim coom o'er me'. 1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk., Cream*, a shiver .. a shivering state.

Hence **Creemy** *a. dial.*, shivering, shuddering.

Creem, obs. f. CREAM *sb.*[2]

Creen, obs. form of CAREEN. *On the creen*: ready to turn either way on receiving an impulse.

1798 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 234 [To] decide the future turn of things, which are at this moment on the creen. *Ibid.* 236 Stopping the movement in the Eastern States, which were on the creen.

Creengle, obs. f. CRINGLE.

Creep (krīp), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **crept** (krept). Forms: see below. [A common Teutonic strong vb.: OE. *crēopan* = OS. *criopan*, OFris. *kriapa* (NFris. *krepen*, Satl. *kriope*), ON. *krjūpa* (Sw. *krypa*, Da. *krybe*) :—OTeut. **kreupan*. As with some other verbs of the same class (cf. BOW, BROOK, LOUT), the present has in some of the langs. *ū* for *eu*, as OLG. *krūpan*, MDu. *crūpen*, Du. *kruipen*, MLG., LG. and EFris. *krūpen*, MG. *krūfen, kraufen*. In OHG. replaced by *chriohhan*, MHG. and mod.Ger. *kriechen*, repr. a type *kreukan*, the relation of which to *kreupan* is uncertain.

The OTeut. conjugation was, pres. *kreupan*, pa. t. *kraup*, pl. *krupun*, pa. pple. *krupan*; whence OE. pres. *crēopan* (3rd sing. *crīepp*), pa. t. *crēap*, pl. *crupon*, pa. pple. *cropen*. The OE. pres. *crēopan*, ME. *crēpen* (close *ē*), has regularly given the modern *creep*; occasional ME. instances of *crope* are app. errors. The pa. t. sing. *crēap* regularly gave ME. *crēp* (open *ē*), spelt also *crepe, creep(e*, which was in general use to the 15th c., and survives with short vowel in the dialectal *crep*. The plural *crupon, crupe(n*, became in the 13th c. *cropen, crope*, after the pa. pple.; and this passed also into the sing. as *crope*, the prevailing type of the tense to the 16th c., after which it gradually dropped out of literary use, though still widely used in English and U.S. dialects. In the northern dial., the form adopted in the 13th c. was *crap* (after the pa. t. of other classes), which is still Scotch. But already before 1400, weak forms *creep-ed* and *crep-t*, began to take the place of all these, the second of which has since 16th c. gradually attained to be the standard form, leaving *crep, crope, crop, crup, crap*, as only dialectal. The pa. pple. *cropen* continued till the 17th c. in literary use, and to the 19th c. in the northern dial. where the vowel is still short *croppen, cruppen*; in the south it became in 13th c. *crope*, also literary Eng. to the 18th c.; but a weak form *crepid, creeped* began to appear in the 14th c., and in the form *crept*, identical with the pa. t., has been the dominant form since the 16th c.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. *Pres. tense.* I **crēopan, crīopan, (crȳpan)**, 1–3 *3rd sing.* **criep(e)ð**; 2–4 **creope(n, (kreope(n)**; 2–6 **crepe(n, (3–6 crope, 4 cryepe)**; 4–5 **krepe**, 4–7 **creepe, (6 creape)**, 7– **creep, (*Sc.* 5– creip).**

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxviii. (Z.) 170 *Repo* ic creope. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Hwa creopeð þer-in? *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 199 Þe neddre .. criepeð .. þureh nerewe hole. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 819 Þe fox can crepe [*v.r.* crope] bi þe heie. *c* 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 107 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 73 Makede hire redi to kreopen in. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XXI. 475 Arys .. and creop on kneos to þe croys. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 81 To Crepe, *repere*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 70 To creepe, *repere*. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 137 Why creape you on the grounde? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 950 And swims or sinks, or wades, or creeps, or flyes.

2. *Past tense.* *α. sing.* 1–3 **crēap**, 3 **(creop)**, 3–5 **crep, crepe**, 4–5 **creep(e**, 9 *dial.* **crep**; *pl.* 1 **crupon**, 2–3 **crupen.**

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 394 (Bosw.) Heo creap betwux ðam mannum. *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1083 Sume crupon under. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 908 [He] com ant creap in ure. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2924 Ðor crep a dragun. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 1009 Þer crep oute an addre. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 306 She creepe [*v.rr.* (MSS. 1435–75) creep, crepe, crep, crepte] in to the clerk. 1881 *Leicester Gloss., Crep*, pt. and p.p., crept.

β. pl. 3–4 **cropen**, 3– **crope**; *sing.* 4 **crop, croup**, 5– **crope** (*sing.* & *pl.* 6 **croape**, *dial.* 7–9 **crop**, 9 **crup**).

c 1275 LAY. 18472 Somme hii crope [*c* 1205 crupen] to þan wode. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 170/221 Heo .. cropen al-so ase ametene al aboute. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2303 (Cott.) Þaa wigurs croup þe warlau in. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* lxv, The caytef crope in-to a tunne. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xiii. 6 They crope in to caues and dennes. 1572 R. H. tr. *Lauaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 207 Divers errours croape into the Church. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 14 Before the Kirk-buriall crop in. 1672 SIR C. WYVILL *Triple Crown* 160 He crope quietly on again. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. § 144 (1740) 217 Another Witness crope out against the Lord Stafford. 1831 LANDOR *Fra Rupert* Wks. 1846 II. 577 His dog soon crope betwixt us. 1883 C. F. SMITH *Southernisms* in *Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* 47 *Crope*, preterit and past participle of *creep*, is common among the negroes and poorer whites.

γ. north. 3–9 **crap**, (4–5 **crape**).

c 1205 LAY. 29282 Þe sparewe innene crap. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 44 To an Caue he crape. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. v. (iv.) 48 And crap in wnder the feit of the goddes. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *'Since that the Hevins'* 41 With my king in credit once I crap. 1795 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* III, Gloamin .. crap ower distant hill and plain.

δ. 4–5 **creped, -id, crepped, (kreppet)**, 7–9 **creeped**, (4– *Sc.* **creipit**).

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 390 On hire bed twyes he leped, The thridde tyme yn he creped. 14.. *Chaucer MS.* [see B 1].

1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* IV. iii, How the devil Creeped he into my head? 1807 [see B. 1]. *Mod. Sc.* A fox creepit [or crap] through the hole.

ε. 4– **crept(e.**

c 1350 *Cursor M.* 15388 (Fairf.) Crepped in him Sathanas [*Trin. MS.* crepte, *Cott.* crep, *Gött.* croupe]. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2235 And crepten into a caue. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 169 Whereunto .. [this] tended and crept up. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. (1682) 141 He crept in favour with Christians. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 69 We crossed crevasses and crept round slippery ridges.

3. *Pa. pple. α.* 1–7 (*north. dial.* –9) **cropen, 5–6** *Sc.* **croppin, croipin**, (6 **crepen**, 9 *north. dial.* **croppen, cruppen**, *Yorksh.* **creppen**).

c 1205 LAY. 5671 Þa ilke þe aniht weoren atcropene. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 886 As thou .. were cropen out of the ground. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* clxxxii, Quho that from hell war croppin onys in hevin. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 17 He had cropen therein. *a* 1553 PHILPOT *Wks.* (1842) 336 Corruptions have crepen into the people. 1563 WINJET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 132 Abuiss .. croipin in the Kirk. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 401 Frensche men ar croppin in of lait. 1621 MARKHAM *Prev. Hunger* (1655) 32 Cropen away and hidden. 1698 LISTER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 247 [They] would have cropen away. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmrld. Dial.* (1821) 23 Sic pride croppen intul Storth an Arnside. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Croppen* or *Cropen*, crept. 'Where hae ye gitten croppen to?'

β. 3–4 **ycrope, ycrop**, 3–8 **crope**, (4–5 **crepe**).

c 1275 LAY. 5671 Þat weren awei crope. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 3473 In the erthe they wolde have crope. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7229 Whider-ward were ye y-crope. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* III. 404 If he ware Crope thorow þe gate. 1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinvile, To the fayrest* i, A Heauenlie fier is crope into my braine. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 71 The Lord speakes of those .. despised men, crope out of captivity. *a* 1734 NORTH *Examen* 273 (D.) The Captain was just crope out of Newgate.

γ. 4–5 **crepid**, 7–9 **creeped.**

c 1430 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 339 (Camb. MS.) He wende a crepid by hese felawe Ion [5 *MSS.* cropen, *Harl.* crope]. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. xvi. 396 Intestine faction had creeped into the Government of France. *Mod. Sc.* It has creepit oot.

δ. 6– **crept.**

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* vi. 11 Some y^t^ were crepte in to dennes. 1611 BIBLE *Jude* 4 There are certaine men crept in vnawares. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 195 Mahomet has a little crept among them. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* III. vi. i, My life has crept so long on a broken wing.

4. The Perfect Tense was formerly, as in *go, come*, etc., formed with *be* to express result: he *is cropen* or *crept* in.

c 1205—1423 [see 3 *α* above]. 1534 TINDALE *Jude* 4 For ther are certayne craftely crept in. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* vii. iij b, Oute of poore scoles & cloysters are these beggers cropen vp. 1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 338 As soon as they are crope out from their Springhead. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* vii. 151 No Errors are crept into the .. Text. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 57 ¶ 4 That Party-Rage which .. is very much crept into their Conversation. *a* 1734 [see 3 *β.*].

B. Signification.

1. *intr.* To move with the body prone and close to the ground, as a short-legged reptile, an insect, a quadruped moving stealthily, a human being on hands and feet, or in a crouching posture.

Formerly said of snakes, worms, and other creatures without limbs, for which *crawl* is now more usual, though in some cases either may be used: see CRAWL *v.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 4 Oper næfþ his fota geweald þæt he mæge gan .. and ongin þ creopan [*Bodl. MS.* crypan] on ðone ilcan weg. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 488 (Bosw.) Him comon to creopende fela næddran. *c* 1205 LAY. 29313 Þe king him gon crepen an heonden and a futen. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 339 He wende haue cropen [*MS. Camb.* crepid, *Harl.* crope] by his felawe Iohn, And by the Millere in he creepe [*v.rr.* creep, crape, crepede, crept] anon. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxxiii. (1483) 82 The serpent .. shold .. crepe vpon his breste. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 59 Creepe into the Kill-hole. 1611 FLORIO, *Carponare*, to creepe on all foure. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 213 Land Tortoyses so great that they will creepe with two mens burthens. 1705 BERKELEY *Cave of Dunmore* Wks. IV. 509 We were forced to stoop, and soon after creep on our knees. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 146 See there he [the fox] creeps along; his Brush he drags. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* III. vi. 227 A person accused creeped on his hands through the fire. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 852 [There] the slow-worm creeps.

† **b.** Proverbially contrasted with *go* (= 'walk').

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 4 Se bið mihtigra se ðe gæþ þonne se þe crieþð [*Bodl. MS.* crypþ]. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 267 The Dikes were so develye depe .. Ouer cowde thai nothir goo nor crepe. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 114 Kynde wille crepe Where it may not go. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 135 Children must learne to créepe ere they can go. 1663 BP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* 304 The most imperfect souls, who are not as yet able to go, but only to creep in the way to heaven. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 352 And besides, as the vulgar saying is, One must creep before one goes! 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 57, I used to hear when I was a boy, 'first creep and then go!'

† **c.** *To creep to the Cross* (also *to creep the Cross*): spec. used of the Adoration of the Cross, in the Roman Service for Good Friday. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 95 Crepe to cruche on lange fridai. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 428 Ariseth .. And crepeth to þe crosse on knees. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 269 Not as thou3 thei crepiden thanne & there to noon other thing saue to the Ymage, but that thei aftir her ymaginacioun crepiden to the persoon of Crist. *a* 1500 *Ratis Raving* II. 129 Nocht our oft creip the corss one kneis. 15.. in Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) Introd. 92 The Usher to lay

a Carpett for the Kinge to Creepe to the Crosse upon. 1554 Bale *Decl. Bonner's Articles* D iv b, To creape to the Crosse on Good Friday featly. 1586-92 Warner *Alb. Eng.* 115 (N.) We kiss the pix, we creepe the crosse, our beades we over-runne. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 73 To come as humbly as they vs'd to creepe To holy Altars. 1630 J. Taylor *Wks.* (N.), Because they would not creepe unto the crosse, And change Gods sacred Word for humane drosse.

2. To move softly, cautiously, timorously, or slowly; to move quietly and stealthily so as to elude observation; to steal (*into, away*, etc.).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 And þer beo analpi holh þat an mon mei crepan in. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 198 This lady tho was crope a side As she, that wolde her selven hide. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VI. 627 Full law thai crap, quhill thai war out off sicht. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 6 The Fathers forsaking the Plough..began to creepe into the Toune. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 146 The whining Schoole-boy .. creeping like snaile Vnwillingly to schoole. 1705 Addison *Italy* 9 We here took a little Boat to creep along the Sea-shore as far as Genoa. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* vii. 7 Like a guilty thing I creep At earliest morning to the door. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xxv. 421 If this wind continues, we can creep up to-morrow to Loch Roag.

b. Of things: To move slowly.

1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. x. 214 Where the brook Zorek creeps faintly out of the Tribe of Judah. 1752 Young *Brothers* II. i, Go, fool, and teach a cataract to creep! 1867 Whittier *Tent on Beach* xxiv, The mists crept upward chill and damp. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 178 The sea-bottom over which the cold water creeps.

3. *fig.* (of persons and things). a. To advance or come on slowly, stealthily, or by imperceptible degrees; to insinuate oneself *into*; to come *in* or *up* unobserved; to steal insensibly *upon* or *over*.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 14147 (Trin.) Þat sekenes crepte to heued & fote. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 296 Þise newe ordris, þat ben cropen in wiþ-oute grounde. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 84 Now age is cropen on me ful stille. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. i, So ferre he was cropen into age. 1533 Q. Cath. Parr tr. *Erasm. Commune Crede* 74 b, By unlawfull plesure crope in the death and destruction of mankynde. 1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1593) 172 Sleepe upon my carefull carcasse crope. 1647-8 Cotterell *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 19 These opinions..crept up, till they were universally embraced. 1702 De Foe *Shortest Way w. Dissenters* in Arb. *Garner* VII. 593 How they crope into all Places of Trust and Profit. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 61 ¶ 1 Among many Phrases which have crept into Conversation. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* I. 250 Despondency began to creep over their hearts. 1869 Trollope *He Knew* liii. (1878) 293 When these sad weeks had slowly crept over her head. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 301 The licence of which you speak very easily creeps in.

b. To move timidly or diffidently; to proceed humbly, abjectly, or servilely, to cringe; to move on a low level, without soaring or aspiring. Cf. Creeping *ppl. a.*

1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 623 So lowe crope they on the ground, that when they heare the name of the Sabboth, they remember nothing but the seauenth day. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 614/1 When they are weary of warres..then they creepe a litle perhaps, and sue for grace. 16.. Dryden (J.), It is evident he [Milton] creeps along sometimes for above an hundred lines together. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 347 And ten low words oft creep in one dull line. 1735 — *Prol. Sat.* 333 Wit that can creep, and pride that licks the dust. 1782 Cowper *Conversation* 145 Where men of judgment creep, and feel their way, The positive pronounce without dismay. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 46 Don't creep about diffidently. 1874 Blackie *Self-cult.* 89 Where aspiration is wanting, the soul creeps.

4. Of plants: To grow with the stem and branches extending along the ground, a wall, or other surface, and throwing out roots or claspers at intervals. b. Of roots or subterranean stems: To extend horizontally under ground.

1530 Tindale *Pract. Prelates* Wks. 1849 II. 270 [Ivy] creepeth along by the ground till it find a great tree. 1580 Baret *Alv.* C 1597 To creepe, to run as rootes do in the ground, *repo.* 1672-3 Grew *Anat. Plants* II. i. i. § 9 The Motions of Roots are..sometimes Level, as are those of Hops ..and all such as properly Creep. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 182 Cucumers along the Surface creep. 1717 Pope *Eloisa* 243 Where round some mould'ring tow'r pale ivy creeps. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* vi, Oh, a dainty plant is the Ivy green, That creepeth o'er ruins old!

† c. Said of the ramification of blood-vessels, etc. *Obs.* Cf. Crawl *v.* 4.

1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* I. xxviii. 67 Those [blood-vessels] which come from above do creep all the womb over. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 97 As they [blood-vessels] creep along the side of the branches [of the horns].

d. *fig.* To extend like a creeping plant.

1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 138 Vineyards creep along the ancient terraces. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* iii. 24 Up this cliff creeps the town, capped by the fine old church.

5. *trans.* = *creep along* or *over. rare.* (Cf. also *creep the cross* in 1 c.)

1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 523 And every creeping thing that creeps the ground. 1727 Dyer *Grongar Hill* 78 Whose ragged walls the ivy creeps. 1738 Wesley *Hymns*, *'O Thou whose Wisdom'* iii, The meanest Worm that creeps the Earth. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 130 Black clouds crept the southern hill.

6. *intr.* Of the skin or flesh, less usually of the person himself: To have a sensation as of things creeping over the skin; to be affected with a nervous shrinking or shiver (as a result of fear, horror, or repugnance).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3567 (Cott.) Quen þat [he] sua bicums ald ..It crepes crouland in his bak. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2558 Whanne thou wenest for to slepe, So fulle of peyne shalt thou crepe. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* III. vii. 223 Something in their countenances that made my flesh creep with a horror I cannot express. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xvii, You make my hair stand on end, and my flesh creep. 1879 G. Meredith *Egoist* xxviii. (1889) 266 He had such an air of saying 'Tom's a-cold', that her skin crept in sympathy. 1882 *Mrs. Raven's Tempt.* I. 310 It makes me quite creep.

7. *Naut.*, etc. To drag with a creeper for anything at the bottom of the water.

1813-14 *Act* 54 *Geo. III*, c. 159 § 10 No person .. shall .. creep or sweep for anchors [etc.]..supposed to be lost in any of the ports. 1830 Marryat *King's Own* ix, There the cargo is left, until they have an opportunity of going off in boats to creep for it, which is by dragging large hooks at the bottom until they catch the hawser. 1888 T. Hardy *Wessex Tales* II. 143.

8. Of metal rails, etc.: To move gradually forward under the continuous pressure of heavy traffic in the same direction, or as a result of periodical expansion and contraction on a gradient.

1885 *Science* V. 344/2 In some places the rails move longitudinally or 'creep'. On long inclines or grades the track may creep down hill. 1887 *Engineer* LXIV. 9 Now I have the fish bolts loosened I am threatened with a creeping of the line. 1890 *Daily News* 31 Dec. 2/5 The very curious 'creeping' action of lead upon a roof was also shown by means of a model..In the experiment the lead, first heated and then cooled, was made to creep a perceptible space.

9. *Coal-mining.* To suffer a 'creep'.

1851 Greenwell *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 19 The softer the thill, the greater the liability to creep. 1861 *Trans. N. Eng. Inst. Min. Engineers* IX. 24 [It] had evidently brought on a heavy creep as shown on the section of crept bords.

Creep (krīp), *sb.* [f. the verb.]

1. The action of creeping; slow or stealthy motion. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1818 Keats *Endym.* I. 679 Until a gentle creep, A careful moving caught my waking ears. 1842 Wordsw. *'Lyre! though such power'*, Or watch..The current as it plays In flashing leaps and stealthy creeps Adown a rocky maze. 1862 Thornbury *Turner* I. 264 There is a fine sense of terror and danger and adventure in Jason's stealthy creep.

† b. *Hawking.* See quot. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D j b, Yowre hawke fleeth at or to the Creepe when ye haue yowre hawke on yowre fyst and crepe softely to the Ryuer or to the pit, and stelith softeli to the brynke therof, and then cry huff, and bi that meane Nym a fowle.

2. A sensation as of things creeping over one's body; a nervous shrinking or shiver of dread or horror. Usually in *pl.*, *the creeps* or *cold creeps* (colloq.).

1862 Lytton *Haunted & Haunters* in *Str. Story* (1866) II. 391, I felt a creep of undefinable horror. 1879 A. Forbes in *Daily News* 21 Aug. 5/3 It gives you the creeps all down the small of the back. 1884 *Athenæum* 15 Mar. 340/1.

3. *Coal-mining.* The slow continuous bulging or rising up of the floor of a gallery owing to the superincumbent pressure upon the pillars. 'Also any slow movement of mining ground' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881).

1813 *Ann. Philos.* II. 285 The pitmen were proceeding.. through the old workings..the proper road being obstructed by a creep. 1867 W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 132 The creep..arises when the thill or underclay is soft, and the proportion of pillars to bords such that after a time a downward movement takes place; the pillars then force the clay to rise upwards in the bords. 1867 *Ann. Reg.* 176 He advised that it should be buried in some of the creeps or crevices of some old pit-workings.

4. A low arch under a railway embankment; an opening in a hedge or other enclosure, for an animal to creep or pass through. Cf. Creep-hole.

1875 W. McIlwraith *Guide Wigtownsh.* 37 A creep for cattle, on the Wigtown Railway. 1884 R. Jefferies *Red Deer* x. 188 Through this hedge [poachers] leave holes, or 'creeps', for the pheasants to run through.

5. = Creeper 5.

1889 *Chamb. Jrnl.* Jan. 28/2 Boatmen went to work with creeps or drags to search for the body.

6. *Comb.*, as † *creep-window* (cf. sense 4). Also Creep-hole, Creep-mouse.

1664 Atkyns *Orig. Printing* Ded. B j, The least Creep-window robs the whole House; the least Errour in War is not to be redeemed.

Creeper (krī·pəɹ). Forms: 1 créopere, 4-6 creper(e, 6 crepar, 6- creeper. [f. Creep *v.* + -er.]

1. One who creeps. (In quot. 1883, a child too young to walk.)

a 1000 *Glostr. Frag.* 12. 17 (Bosw.) Seo ealde cyrce wæs eall behangen mid criccum and mid creopera sceamelum. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 101 Crepere, or he þat crepythe, *reptor.* 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lx. 35 A creper with spiders, and a flier with flise. 1682 Otway *Venice Pres.* v. ii, All us little creepers in 't, called men. 1883 J. Parker *Apost. Life* II. 256 The door must not be shut..until the last little creeper has been brought in and sat at the Father's table.

b. *fig.* One who moves stealthily, timidly, or abjectly, or proceeds in a mean and servile way.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 299 Sometimes a creeper, and a curry-fauell with his superiours. 1598 Florio, *Insinuatore*, a craftie slie creeper into ones bosome, fauor or minde. *c* 1605 Rowley *Birth Merl.* III. vi, A gilded rascal, A low-bred despicable creeper. 1631 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 360 They were..no strutters in the streets, but despicable creepers. 1811 Lamb *Trag. Shaks.*, The servilest creeper after nature that ever consulted the palate of an audience.

† c. *slang.* A 'penny-a-liner'; see quot.

1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 241 A creeper is one who furnishes the newspapers with paragraphs at so much a line. 1825 T. Lister *Granby* lx. (1836) 425 Persons, called, in the slang of the trade, 'creepers', whose business it is to prowl about, collecting incidents for the newspapers.

2. An animal that creeps, a creeping thing, an insect or reptile; *spec.* (in vulgar speech) a louse.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 147 b, You shall be sure to have neither Mite nor Creeper in your Cheese. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Gen.* vii. 21 Al creepers, that creepe upon the earth. 1651 *Miller of Mansf.* 8 Hast any Creepers within thy gay Hose? 1673 S. C. *Rules of Civility* 61 'Tis unbecoming..to scratch..as if there were Creepers upon our backs. 1840 Hood *Up the Rhine* 200 A mounted gendarme would probably disdain to pursue a creeper.

b. *Angling.* The larva of the Stone-fly.

1867 F. Francis *Angling* (1876) 264 The crab or creeper is the larva of the stone fly.

c. *Poultry-rearing.* 'One of a breed of fowls with legs so short that they jump rather than walk'.

1885 in Annandale.

3. A name given to many small birds, of different families, which run or climb up and down the branches of trees and bushes; *esp.* the common Brown Creeper or Tree-creeper, *Certhia familiaris.*

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Birds..not melodious, as the ..witwal, creeper, wren. 1674 Ray *Eng. Birds* 84 The Creeper or Ox-eye Creeper. 1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1768) I. 193 The creeper..next to the crested wren is the least of the British birds. 1863 Bates *Nat. Amazon* vii. (1864) 203 Many pretty little blue and green creepers of the Dacnidæ group were daily seen feeding on berries. 1882 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. 553 No Gold-crests or Creepers, and rarely any Wrens were seen.

4. A plant that creeps along the ground, or (more usually) one that ascends a supporting surface, as ivy and the Virginian Creeper (*Ampelopsis hederacea*); a climber.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 536 They are Winders and Creepers; as Ivy, Briony, Hops, Woodbine. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 31 This Plant is a Creeper, and twines or lashes itself round any Tree that is near it. 1721 Bradley *Wks. Nature* 37 The Ivy, and Virginia Creeper. 1818 Keats *Endym.* II. 416 The creeper, mellowing for an autumn blush. 1860 Gosse *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 60 Primeval labyrinths of giant trees, tangled with ten thousand creepers.

b. (*pl.*) *Arch.* 'Leaves or clusters of foliage used in Gothic edifices to ornament the angles of spires, pinnacles, and other parts; crochets.'

1864 in Webster.

5. A kind of grapnel used for dragging the bottom of the sea or other body of water.

In first quot. app. used of a grappling-iron.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3667 Cogge appone cogge, krayers and oper, Castys crepers one crosse als to þe crafte langes. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 106 He perist in Loch Tay..His body was found be creparis. 1730 Capt. W. Wriglesworth *MS. Log-bk. of the 'Lyell'* 24 July, We sweaped with a Creeper for the Hawser, which we got hold of. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Creeper*, an instrument of iron resembling a grappling, having a shank and four hooks or claws..It is used to throw into the bottom of any river or harbour..to hook and draw up any thing.. lost. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Creepers*..2. Grapnels to bring up any thing from the bottom of a well or pond. 1875 Wilcocks *Sea-Fisherman* (ed. 3) 40 The Grapnel or Creeper Sinker is much used off Dartmouth..on account of the strength of the tidal currents..These creepers have five claws. 1888 T. Hardy *Wessex Tales* II. 143.

† **6.** A small iron 'dog', of which a pair were placed on a hearth between the andirons. *Obs.*

1556 *Inv. Goods* in *Archæol.* XXXVI. 289 A payre of crepers. 1565 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 178, j. olde brandrethe..j. iron creper. 1629 *Inv.* in *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* III. II. 167, i p^r^ creepers, fire shovell and tonges. 1661 Prynne *Exam. Exub. Com. Prayer* 106 The little Creepers, not the great Brass shining Andirons, bear up all the wood, and heat of the fire. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 162 The andirons proper..and what were denominated *creepers*, a smaller sort, with short necks or none at all.

7. *local.* a. A kind of patten or clog worn by women. b. A piece of iron with points or spikes, worn under the feet to prevent slipping on ice, etc.

1721 Bailey, *Creepers*, a sort of Galoshes, between Clogs and Pattens, worn by Women. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Creepers*, 1. Low pattens mounted on short iron stumps, instead of rings. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer., Creepers*, pieces of iron, furnished with sharp points and strapped under the feet, to prevent one falling when walking upon ice. 1887 *Newcastle Wkly. Chron.* 1 Jan. 4 Ice-creepers are now on sale in certain shops of Newcastle.

8. = Creep *sb.* 4.

1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. I. 189 That ..lambs may.. have more liberty, and pick out the shortest and sweetest of the keep, I have 'creepers' placed to enable them to do so.

9. a. An apparatus for conveying grain in corn-mills, a conveyor. b. An endless moving feeding-apron, in a carding-machine.

1847 *Engineer & Mach. Assistant* (*Descr. Plates*) 92 The creeper..constructed by Mr. Fairbairn. 1865 Sir W. Fairbairn *Mills & Mill-work* II. 140 The creeper consists of a long enclosed screw with a wide pitch and projecting thin threads enclosed in a wooden box or trough.

10. A small iron frying-pan with three legs; also called a spider. (*U.S. local.*)

1880 in Webster *Supp.*

11. *Comb.*, as (sense 4) *creeper-clad, creeper-covered* adjs.

1884 G. Allen *Philistia* I. 292 His pretty latticed creeper-clad window. 1888 *Daily News* 25 June 6/3 The cool woods and creeper-covered rocks.

Creep-hole (krī·phōl). [f. Creep *v.* or *sb.* + Hole.] A hole by which one creeps in or out; 'a hole into which any animal may creep to escape danger' (J.). Also *fig.* (cf. *loop-hole*).

1646 *Game of Scotch & Eng.* 20 How willing our brethren are to get a creep-hole, and how they shuffle and cut to strugle themselves out of the Bryers. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 560 A poor shifting excuse, a miserable come-off, a very creep-hole. 1876 T. Hardy *Hand Ethelb.* I. 53 A screen of ivy .. across the front of the recess ..a small creep-hole being left for entrance and exit.

Creepie (krī·pi). *Sc.* and *dial.* Also **creepy.** [f. Creep *v.* + -y or -ie, denominative.]

1. A low stool. Also *creepie-stool.*

1661 *Mercurius Caledonius*, To assemble all her Creels, Basquets, Creepies, Furines. *a* 1756 *Sc. Song, Logie o' Buchan*, I sit on my creepie and spin at my wheel. 1859 Dickens *Haunted House* vii. 34 He sat between his parents..and Bessy on the old creepie-stool. 1865 *Reader* 18 Nov. 579/3 Carrying her creepie in one hand and her milking-pail in the other.

b. 'It sometimes denotes the stool of repentance' (Jamieson). Also *creepie-chair.*

1718 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* iii. viii, It's a wise wife that kens her weird, What tho' ye mount the creepy? 1794 Burns *Rantin Dog* iii, When I mount the creepie-chair, Wha will sit beside me there?

2. A small speckled fowl. (*U.S. local.*)

Creeping (krī·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.]

1. The action of moving on the ground, as a reptile, or a human being on hands and knees.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 696 *Obreptione*, criopungae. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 101 Crepynge, *repcio, reptura.* 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Rampement..sur terre*, a raumping or creeping on the ground. 1813 L. Hunt in *Examiner* 19 Apr. 242/2 Creepings in dust and wadings through mire.

†b. *Creeping to the Cross*: see Creep *v.* 1 c.

15.. in Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) Introd. 92 The Order of the Kinge, on Good Friday, touchinge the..creepinge to the Crosse. 1511 *Will of Osborn* (Somerset Ho.), At the tyme of the creping of the crosse. 1583 Babington *Commandm.* ii. (1637) 23 With crossings and creepings, Paxes and Beads.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* The action of moving slowly, stealthily, or in a servile manner.

1565 T. Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 153 The creping in of these cancred heresies. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* Introd. Pref. (1675) 22 A Writer in some cases may be allowed to.. forbear Soaring, as well as avoid Creeping. 1736 Neal *Hist. Purit.* III. 463 After great creepings and cringings to Archbishop Laud, he became his creature. 1840 Thackeray *Catherine* xi, The man was well fitted for the creeping and niggling of his dastardly trade.

3. The sensation as of something creeping on the skin; cf. Formication.

1799 Mad. D'Arblay *Lett.* 25 July, Your creepings are surely the effect of overlabour of the brain. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Creepings*, cold shivery sensations. 1879 B. Taylor *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 362 We feel a creeping of the nerves.

4. Dragging with creepers or grapnels.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 2/1 When they [ironclads] attempted to follow up the clearance effected by creeping and countermining, and to make the passage of the channel.

5. In Canada: Stalking the Moose-deer, etc.

1869 C. Hardy *Forest Life Acadie* vi. 134 At the present day the animal [Cariboo] is shot by stalking or 'creeping' as it is locally termed, that is, advancing stealthily and in the footsteps of the Indian. 1879 Ld. Dunraven in *19th Cent.* July 60 Creeping or 'still hunting' as it would be termed in the States is as nearly as possible equivalent to the ordinary deer-stalking.

6. *Comb.* **creeping-hole** = Creep-hole; **creeping-sheet** (see quot.).

1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 204 The Works of greatest Magnificence .. this Doctor talks of, extended to no more than..a creeping Hole at best. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 72 Each burrow [of the hamster] has at least two openings, one descends obliquely, the other perpendicularly. The former is termed the 'creeping-hole'. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Creeping-sheet*, the feeding-apron of a carding-machine.

Creeping (krī·piŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.]

1. That creeps (as a reptile).

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* i. 25 And eall creopende cynn on heora cynne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19849 (Cott.) All maner crepand beist. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 81 A Crepynge beste, *reptile.* 1611 Bible *Gen.* viii. 19 Euery beast, euery creeping thing, and euery fowle. 1667 Milton *P. L.* vii. 452 Cattel and Creeping things, and Beast of the Earth. 1784 Cowper *Task* vi. 568 The creeping vermin, loathsome to the sight.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. Moving slowly, stealthily, or by imperceptible degrees.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 3567 (Fairf.) Wiþ crepinge croulis in his bake. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. v. 12 The creeping deadly cold. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 112 The creeping houres of time. 1700 Dryden *Sigism. & Guisc.* 748 The creeping death Benumbed her senses first, then stopped her breath. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit., Farming* Wks. (Bohn) III. 59 The invisible and creeping air. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Creeping sickness*, a form of chronic Ergotism.

b. Moving timidly or abjectly; acting meanly or servilely; cringing.

a 1618 Raleigh *Instruct. Sonne* iii. in *Rem.* (1661) 89 Flatterers .. are ever base, creeping, cowardly persons. 1706 Jer. Collier *Refl. Ridic.* 112 Others of a mean and creeping Soul. 1769 Gray *Ode for Music* 9 Nor Envy base nor creeping Gain. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* xv. (1860) 159/1 The mean vices,—such as theft, and the grosser and more creeping forms of untruthfulness and dishonesty.

3. Having the sensation of a nervous shiver.

[Cf. 1340 in 2 a.] 1814 Byron *Corsair* iii. x, So thrill'd—so shudder'd every creeping vein. 1815 — *Hebrew Mel., 'A Spirit pass'd'* 5 Along my bones the creeping flesh did quake. 1881 G. M. Beard *Sea-sickness* 24 Creeping chills up and down the spine.

4. Of plants: Having a stem or stems which extend themselves horizontally along the surface of the ground, and throw out roots at intervals. It is often popularly applied, instead of 'climbing' or 'clinging', to plants that cling to and ascend trees, walls, or hedges; cf. Creeper 4.

Creeping root, a popular name for a rhizome or subterranean stem that grows horizontally and throws out shoots and roots at the joints, as in Wild Convolvulus.

[1552 Huloet, Creapyng here and there lyke a vyne, *errans.*] 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* ix. 57 With .. creeping Vines on Arbours weav'd around. 1784 Cowper *Task* iv. 762 The casements lined with creeping herbs. 1807 J. E. Smith *Phys. Bot.* III. *I[ris] florentina* and *I. germanica*..have more properly creeping roots. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* i. xi, Creeping shrubs of thousand dyes. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 156 The underground creeping shoots of *Pteris aquilina.*

b. In the names of many plants with aerial creeping stems, as *Creeping Ivy* (the procumbent form of *Hedera Helix*), *Creeping Jack*, a local name of *Sedum acre*, *Creeping Jenny* (*Lysimachia Nummularia*, and other plants), *Creeping Sailor* (*Saxifraga sarmentosa* and *Sedum acre*), *Creeping Wheat* (*Triticum repens*), etc.

1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 683 Creeping Mouse-ear. Mouse-ear Hawkweed. 1816 Keith *Phys. Bot.* I. 45 The common Creeping Cinquefoil. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* VI. 124 Creeping Wheat, or Couch-grass. 1882 *Garden* 12 Aug. 138/2 The common Money-wort, or Creeping Jenny as it is called.

Creepingly (krī·piŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a creeping manner. *lit.* and *fig.*

1548 Thomas *Ital. Dict., Carpone*, creepyngly, as he that goeth on all fower. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 17 Age comming on so creepinglie. 1675 Phillips *Theatr. Poet.* Pref. (T.), That the poem be not..creepingly low and insipid. 1816 L. Hunt *Rimini* iii. 460 Pretending not to see The latter [satyrs] in the brakes come creepingly.

Creeple, obs. f. Cripple.

Cree·p-mouse. [f. stem of Creep *v.* + Mouse.]

A. *sb.*

†1. A creeping mouse: a term of endearment.

1540 Palsgrave tr. *Fullonius' Acolastus* R ij a, I con the thank my lyttell sparowe, or my pretye crepemous.

2. A nursery play with a child.

1689 J. Carlile *Fortune-hunters* 25 Not so old but I can play at creep Mouse yet; creep, Mouse, creep, catch her.

B. *adj.* [Cf. *break-neck.*] That creeps like a mouse so as to escape notice; furtive, timid, shy.

1766 *Goody Two-Shoes* (1882) 58 Not seeing such a little creep-mouse Girl as Two-Shoes. 1814 Jane Austen *Mansf. Park* (1816) I. xv. 304 You may be as creepmouse as you like, but we must have you to look at. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II. 387 Here are creep-mouse manners, and thievish manners.

Creepy (krī·pi), *a.* [f. Creep *v.* or *sb.* + -y.]

1. Characterized by creeping or moving slowly.

1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 95 It is a creepy fluid. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 49. 538 She is rarely still, though I am bound to say she is creepy gentleness itself. 1889 J. Abercrombie *E. Caucasus* 180 An artistically embroidered coverlet tenanted..by countless swarms of creepy insects.

2. Having a creeping of the flesh, or chill shuddering feeling, caused by horror or repugnance.

1831 *Cat's Tail* 30, I feel somehow quite creepy at the thought of what's coming. 1863 Ld. Lytton *Ring Amasis* II. 38 There comes over him, all at once, a sort of cold, creepy shudder. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* 444 To confess that he has felt 'creepy' on account of certain inexplicable sounds.

b. *transf.* Tending to produce such sensations.

1883 G. Lloyd *Ebb & Flow* II. 236 The whole place seemed lonely, and, as Mildred whispered to Pauline, 'creepy'. 1892 *Spectator* 2 Apr. 470/1 A really effective romance of the creepy order.

Creepy-crawly, *a.* That creeps and crawls.

1861 J. Pycroft *Agony Point* ix. (1862) 99 Ride and drive! yes,—creepy crawly! creepy crawly! 1890 F. W. Robinson *Very Strange Family* 85 'You and that creepy-crawley lawyer.' *Mod.* A creepy-crawly feeling came over me.

Creer, var. of Crayer.

Crees, var. Crest 3 *Obs.*, a kind of linen cloth.

Creese, crease (krīs), **kris** (kris), *sb.* Forms: 6 crise, (cricke), 6–7 crys, 7 crisse, crize, cryze, (crest, cresset, cric), 8 cris, crice, 8–9 cress, creese, 9 kreese, crese, creeze, crease, kris, kriss, (krist). [a. Malay *kirīs, krīs, kres*, according to Yule and Burnell of Javanese origin: the earliest Eng. uses refer to Java.]

A Malay dagger, with a blade of a wavy form.

1577–80 *Drake's Voy.* in Hakluyt (1600) III. 742 Certaine wordes of the naturall language of Iaua learned and obserued by our men there, *Cricke* [? criche], a dagger. 1586–8 *Candish's Voy.* ibid. 822 Which dagger they [of Java] call a Crise, and is as sharpe as a razor. 1598 tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* 33 (Y.) Manancabo [Sumatra] where they make Poinyards, which in India are called Cryses. 1696 Ovington *Voy. Suratt* 173 (Y.) As the Japanners .. rip up their Bowels with a Cric. 1698 W. Chilcot *Evil Thoughts* v. (1851) 53 The Javians, and Sumatrians, by their poisoned crests. 1772–84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) III. 916 A crice or short dagger. 1779 Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 332 Sooloos, with drawn cresses, pursued the Buggess. 1789 G. Keate *Pelew Isl.* 143 Snatched Soogle's Malay Creese, and stabbed him. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* Prol. 21 The cursed Malayan crease. 1857 S. Osborn *Quedah* ii. 33 Standing on the main-hatch, with a long Illanoon creese in his hand. 1883 Mrs. Bishop *Malay Pen.* in *Leisure Ho.* 197/1 Mr. Ferney has.. given me a *kris.*

Creese, crease, kris, *v.* Forms: see prec. [f. prec.] *trans.* To stab or kill with a creese. Hence **Cree·sing** *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*

1602–5 E. Scot *Disc. Java* in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) I. 175 This Boyhoy we tortured not, because of his confession, but crysed him. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlvi. 158 One [Malay] of them runs to the King, and crest him to the Heart. 1857 S. Osborn *Quedah* vi. 79 They..constantly saw their countrymen creesed before their eyes. 1883 G. M. Fenn *Middy & Ensign* xxix. 181 They having been krissed and their bodies thrown into the river.

Creeses, obs. and dial. pl. of Cress.

Creesh, creish (krīʃ), *sb. Sc.* 6 **creische, cresche,** 7–9 **creish,** 8 **creisch, kreish,** 9 **creesh, cresh.** [a. OF. *craisse, cresse* = *graisse, gresse* fat, grease:—L. *crassa*, fem. of *crassus* thick, fat, gross, in late L. also *grassus* (see Du Cange). In Gael. *crèis* (krɛʃ), *s* with a 'small' vowel being always ʃ; several instances of a similar change occur in Lowland Sc.; cf. also *gresche* = Grease.]

1. Grease, fat.

a 1400 *Burgh Lawis* lxviii, Woll, nowte cresche or swyne sayme. 1500–20 Dunbar *Dance Scvin Synnis* 99 In creische that did incress. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* vii. xi. 61 Fat cresche or same. 1862 Hislop *Proverbs Scot.* 41 Butter's king o' a' creesh.

2. A 'lick', a stroke. Cf. Anoint *v.* 5.

a 1774 Fergusson *Poems* (1789) II. 93 (Jam.) Now some for this, wi' satire's leesh, Has gi'en auld Edinbrough a creesh. 1833 Moir *Mansie Wauch* xxii. (1849) 172 Give the beast a good creish.

Creesh (krīʃ), *v. Sc.* Forms: see prec. [f. Creesh *sb.*; cf. F. *graisser.*] *trans.* To grease. *To creesh the loof* (fig.): 'to grease the palm', i. e. with a douceur. Cf. *to grease* (*a person*) *in the hand* (see Grease *v.*).

1721 Kelly *Scot. Prov.* 237 (Jam.) Like the Orkney butter, neither good to eat, nor to creisch wool. *a* 1774 Fergusson *Hallowfair* Poems (1845) 13 He'll take the hint and creish her loof Wi' what will buy her fairin. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* x, 'Would ye creesh his bonny brown hair wi' your nasty ulyie?' 1843 Bethune *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 48 If he was only able to creish the clerk's loof.

Creeshy (krīʃi), *a. Sc.* [f. Creesh *sb.* + -y 1. In Gael. *crèisidh* (krɛʃi).] Greasy.

1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 140, I ken weill, be his creischie mow, He hes bene at ane feast. *a* 1605 Polwart *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 747 Creishie soutter, shoe cloutter, minch moutter. 1786 Burns *Ordination* i, Wabsters .. pour your creeshie nations..Swith to the Laigh Kirk. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Dec. 2/2 But filthy lucre is the name For Scotland's creeshy pounds.

b. *subst.*

1890 *Scot. N. & Q.* Aug. 53 Creeshie was the name given to boys and girls who worked in the carding and spinning departments [of woollen mills].

Creesome, obs. form of Chrisom.

Creest(e, Creete, obs. ff. Crest, Creaght.

Creevish, crefish, -fysshe, obs. ff. Crayfish.

Creeze, var. Creese, Malay dagger.

Creft, crefti, -y, obs. ff. Craft, Crafty.

Crei,-en, early var. of Cry.

Creil(le, obs. f. Creel, and var. Crile *Obs.*

†**Creis,** *v. Sc. Obs.* To curl. (Jamieson.)

[Only in the following passage, the sense of which is doubtful.]

1513 Douglas *Æneis* xii. ii. 125 Hys crysp and 3allow hayr, That are mayd creis, and curlis now sa weill.

Creitzer, obs. form of Kreutzer.

Creke, obs. f. Cratch, Creak, Creek.

Creket(t, -kytt, obs. ff. Cricket.

Crele, crelle, obs. ff. Creel.

Crem, obs. form of Cream *sb.*[1]

‖ **Crémaillère** (kremaiyɛr). [Fr.; formerly *cramaillère* a crook with a rack or notches for hanging pots over a fire, a toothed rack, any indented piece, deriv. of *cramail*:—late L. *cramāculum* (Capit. Charlemagne *De Villis* 42) in the first of these senses. Perh. f. Du. *kram* hook, or some cognate word. The two following technical applications of the Fr. word appear in Eng.]

1. *Field-fortif.* An indented or zigzag form of the inside line of a parapet, giving opportunity for bringing a greater fire to bear upon the defile. (Stocqueler.)

1828 J. M. Spearman *Brit. Gunner* 264 These hurdles.. are very useful in forming the teeth of the cremaillères in the saliant angles of fieldworks. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (ed. 9) 273 Lengthen the lines by cremaillères.

2. *Watch-making.* (See quot.)

1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 69 Cremaillere..[is] the winding rack of a repeating watch.

Cremar(e, obs. f. Cramer, *Sc.*, pedlar, etc.

Cremaster (krimæ·stəɹ). Pl. **-ers,** also ‖ **-eres.** [a. Gr. κρεμαστήρ suspender (or spec. in Anatomy, as in sense 1), f. κρεμα- to hang.]

1. *Anat.* The muscle of the spermatic cord, by which the testicle is suspended.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Cremaster*, the Muscle, that holds up the Stones. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxvi. 218. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 187 The Cremaster, considered as a distinct muscle, arises from the middle of Poupart's ligament. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 243 One delicate layer .. forming what is known as the cremaster muscle.

2. *Entom.* A name given by Kirby to the hook-like processes on the posterior extremity, by which many lepidopterous chrysalids suspend themselves; extended to the dorsal process or tip of the abdomen of the pupa of any insect that undergoes complete metamorphosis.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 153 Pupa of Privet Hawk Moth..The tenth somite .. bears..the cremaster .. covered with spines which vary much in different specimens.

†Crema·steral, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -AL.] =next.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Cremasteral*, muscles belonging to the testicles.

Cremasteric (kremæste·rik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the cremaster.

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cremasteric artery*, a thin branch of the deep epigastric artery.

Cremate (krĭmē·t), *v.* [f. L. *cremāt-* ppl. stem of *cremāre* to burn, consume by fire, cremate.] To consume by fire, to burn; *spec.* to reduce (a corpse) to ashes. Hence **Crema·ted** *ppl. a.*; **Crema·ting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1874 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) XIX. 425/1 *Satt*, or a woman who is cremated with her husband. 1878 *Ann. Reg.* 127 The construction of a cremating apparatus. 1889 *Ibid.* 18 The body of the Marquess of Ely was cremated at Woking. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Dec. 6/2 Mortuary urns containing cremated Greeks' ashes.

Cremation (krĭmē·ʃən). [ad. L. *crēmātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *crēmāre* (see prec.).] The action of burning or cremating; *spec.* the reduction of a corpse to ashes as a way of disposing of it in lieu of interment; an instance of this practice.

1623 COCKERAM, *Cremation*, Burning. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* ii. 4 The Solemnities, Ceremonies, Rites of their Cremation or enterrment, so solemnly delivered by Authors. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 87 ¶ 4 The custom of voluntary cremation is not yet lost among the ladies of India. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* II. III. vi. 160 When cremation was abandoned for inhumation. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 6 June 1/2 The cremation of Garibaldi..is to be carried out in accordance with his last will and testament. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Mar. 3/2 Mr. Justice Stephen's recent decision that cremation .. is a legal proceeding has .. stirred the Cremation Society of England to be up and doing.

Hence **Crema·tionism,** *nonce-wd.*, the advocacy or 'cause' of cremation. **Crema·tionist,** one who advocates cremation as a means of disposing of the bodies of the dead.

1884 *Fargo* (Minnesota) *Argus* Feb., Cremationism is on the increase. 1875 F. S. HADEN *Earth to Earth* 6 The Cremationists, whose position I .. think untenable. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 June 5/3 The revelations made..excited the cremationists immensely.

Cremator (krĭmē·tə1). [a. L. *crēmātor* (Tertullian), agent-noun f. *crēmāre*; see CREMATE.]

1. One who cremates or practises cremation of corpses.

1881 *London Post Off. Direct.* 1553 (Trades Division) Cremators. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 1 May 2/1 It is the boast of the skilful cremator that under his supervision the contents of the barrel are never exposed to view. 1885 *Academy* 16 May 342/3 It is .. erroneous to describe the aborigines of British Columbia as 'cremators'. Only a few of the Northern tribes burn their dead.

2. A crematory furnace: **a.** for the combustion of rubbish; **b.** for the cremation of dead bodies.

1877 *Chr. World* 12 Oct. 1/2 Models of hospitals, sewer works, and..cremators. 1881 *Scribn. Mag.* XXII. 799 To enable the housekeeper..to dispose of the refuse in a quick and cleanly manner, a small cremator, or destructor, has been introduced. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 10/2 The furnace, or 'cremator', built close to the deceased's house, was on the banks of the River Stour.

Crema·torial, *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a crematory or to cremation.

1887 *Chicago Advance* 17 Feb. 112 The Crematorial Association of Philadelphia is about to erect the largest crematory in the world.

Crematorium (kremătō·riŭm). [mod.L., in form f. *cremāt-us*, *cremātōr-*, derivs. of *cremāre* to burn.] =CREMATORY *sb.*

1880 *Times* 9 Oct., In the cemetery of Milan, near the Crematorium erected a few years ago, a Cinerarium is to be erected for the preservation of the ashes of the dead. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 8 Feb. 4/2 The new building will be the second public crematorium in the United States.

Crematory (kre·mătəri), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. type **cremātōri-us*, f. *cremātor*: see above.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to cremation.

1884 *Manch. Guard.* 26 Sept. 5/4 Belief in the crematory process as a sanitary measure. 1886 MORLEY *Life Geo. Eliot* Crit. Misc. III. 94 Leaving as little work, to the literary executor, except of the purely crematory sort, as did, etc. 1889 *Chambers' Encycl.* III. 556 Crematory furnaces..have been erected.

B. *sb.* A place or establishment for cremation; *spec.* an erection for the incineration of corpses.

1876 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 118 The aspect of death might be a little softened, if cemeteries gave place to crematories. 1885 *Times* 27 Mar. 10 Yesterday morning the crematory erected at St. John's, Woking, Surrey, was made use of for the first time.

†Creme, *v. Obs.* [f. *creme*, CREAM *sb.*1] = CHRISM *v.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxxi. (1495) 367 Crysma ..with the whyche chyldern ben cremyd and enoynted.

Creme, obs. form of CRAME, CREAM.

Cremesin(e, -yn(e, -ye, obs. ff. CRIMSON, CRAMOISY.

[Cremet = EREMITE: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

†Cre·metous, Cremeuse, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *cremeteus* and *cremeus* fearful, timid, f. root of OF. *cremer*, *cremir*, now *craindre* to fear.] Fearful, timid.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 26 b, As cremetous and doubting the recountres of reffuse. *Ibid.* 14 b, They of Oliferne were so cremeuse..and durst not come out.

†Cremeur. *Obs.* [OF. *cremeur* 'feare, dreade' (Cotgr.), f. OF. *cremer*; see prec.] Dread.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 46 Kynge of Fraunce and lord of so grete cremeur.

†Cre·mify, *v. Obs.*$^{-1}$ [f. F. *crème* or med.L. *crema*, CREAM + -FY.] *trans.* To make creamy, cause to form cream.

1638 NABBES *Tottenham Crt.* IV. 7 Isinglasse and other ingredients to cremifie the soure milke.

†Cremil, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 cremyle, -ell, 4–5 cremyl(l, 5 crymell, -yll.

[Connexion with '*crummle* to plait' (Halliwell), and *crimple*, has been suggested. Cf. next word.]

A word used in connexion with certain textile fabrics; often applied *attrib.* to their borders; 'meaning, apparently, open work or lace, or perhaps a fringe' (W. H. Stevenson, in *Nottingham Borough Records* II. Gloss. s.v.).

1393 *Will of Kent* (Somerset Ho.), Flameolum de Cremyle. 1408 in *Nottingham Rec.* II. 52 Pro ij plyces de coton cremyll, ijs. vjd. 1428 *Will of Lyte*, Flameolum vocatum crymell. 1448 *Will of Stapilton*, j crymyll kyrchief. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 8 § 18 The making of any Cloths called Florences, with Cremil Lists. 1511–2 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 3 Wollen clothes called Bastardes made with cremyll Lystes. [1885 FAIRHOLT *Costume* II. 136 *Cremyll*, cotton open work, or lace.]

†Cremil, crimil, *v. Obs.* [cf. prec.] *trans.* ? To plait, to crimp.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 223 Ac in riche robes rathest he walketh, Ycalled and ycrimiled [*v.r.* i-crymeled, y-crymyled, ycrymaylid, crymailed] and his crowne shaue.

†Cremitoried, *ppl. a. Obs.* (Meaning obscure.)

1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to catch* IV. v, Out, you babliaminy, you unfeathered cremitoried quean, you cullisance of scabiosity.

Cremmyn, obs. form of CRAM *v.*

Cremocarp (kre·mokāɪp). *Bot.* [irreg. f. Gr. κρεμα- to hang, κρεμαστός suspended, hanging + καρπός fruit.] A species of fructification, occurring in the Umbelliferæ, in which the simple inferior fruit divides into two indehiscent one-seeded mericarps, which remain for some time suspended by their summits from the central axis.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 345. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 312 The Cremocarp is an inferior, dry, indehiscent, two-celled, two-seeded fruit. 1885 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* II. v. 537 A Cremocarp, where the fruit breaks up into two one-seeded halves or mericarps by the splitting of the dissepiment or 'carpophore' along its length.

Cremona[1] (krĭmō·nă). Name of a town in Lombardy, where the art of violin-making reached its highest perfection in the 17th and early 18th century. *attrib.* Pertaining to or made at Cremona, as in *Cremona fiddle, school, violin*; *absol.* A violin made there. Also (from Fr.) **†Cre·mone.** Hence **Cremone·se** *a.*

1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xv. 68 I'll stake my Cremona to a Jew's trump. 1784 SHERIDAN *Life of Swift* (T.), A lady whisking about her long train .. threw down and broke a fine Cremona fiddle. 1798 HARRINGTON *Retort Courteous*, 'Twas thieving Pindar, 'tis well known, Swindled his Godship's old Cremone. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 214 The Bible..is like an old Cremona; it has been played upon by the devotion of thousands of years. 1880 P. DAVID in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 416 'A Cremona', or 'a Cremonese violin' is often incorrectly used for an old Italian instrument of any make.

Cremo·na[2]. [Corruption of KRUMMHORN, CROMORNE.] An organ reed-stop of 8-foot tone.

1660 *Specif. of Organ, Whitehall* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 591 Choir Organ..14. Cremona. 1880 P. DAVID in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 416 'Cremona', as applied to an organ stop, is a mere ignorant corruption of 'Krumhorn'. 1880 E. J. HOPKINS *ibid.* II. 74 Krummhorn (i. e. crooked-horn), Cromorne, Cremona..The Cremonas in the organs built by Father Smith (1660)..were doubtless 'voiced' to imitate the..now obsolete crooked-horn.

‖ Cremor. In 7 **cremour.** [a. L. *cremor* thick juice obtained by steeping, pressure, or decoction, broth, pap (? related to *cremāre* to burn), and obs. F. *cremeur* 'a creamie or milkie disposition or humor' (Cotgr.), where the sense is app. influenced by *crème* cream.]

a. A thick juice or decoction; a liquid of this consistency; a broth, pap. **b.** By erroneous association with F. *crème*, CREAM *sb.*2, a scum gathering on the top of a liquid.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 163 Of their cremour may be made a certain sorbicle. 1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Cremor*, the top or flower of any liquor or cream of milk, yeast, the juyce of steeped barley, &c. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 27 The food is swallowed into the stomach, where, mingled with dissolvent juices, it is reduced into a Chyle or Cremor. 1757 WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 128 When the water was exposed for some days to the air, there was a cremor separated from it of a shining chalybeat colour. 1851–60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Cremor*, cream; also, any substance floating on, and skimmed from the surface of a fluid; also, a thick decoction of barley.

b. *Cremor of tartar* (=*cremor tartari*): cream of tartar; see CREAM *sb.*2 4.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 201, Cremor Tartar dissolved in steeled Wine. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 16 The chief commodities of this country..verdigrease, cremor tartari, &c.

Cremorne (organ-stop): see CROMORNE.

Cremosin, -oysin, cremsin, -ysyn, Cremysy, obs. ff. CRIMSON, CRAMOISY.

†Cremp, *v. Obs. rare.* [Only known in early ME.; prob. a. MDu. or LG. *kremp-en* (:—*krampjan*), causal of *krimp-en*; cf. CRAMP.] *trans.* To contract, restrain.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1785 3ef the thincth that ich misrempe, Thu stond azein and do me crempe. [*Ibid.* 509 A sumere chorles awedeth, And vorcrempeth, and vorbredeth.]

Cren, obs. Sc. form of CRANE.

‖ Crena (krī·nă). *Bot.*, *Zool.*, etc. [mod.L. *crēna* incision, notch, corresp. to It. *crena* notch, nocke (Florio, 1598), F. *crene*, *crenne* (16th c.); R. Estienne *Petit Dict.* 1543 has 'un cren ou crenne, *crena*'.

The history of this word is very obscure; L. *crēna* incision, notch, was formerly read in Pliny, *H. N.* XI. 37. 68 § 180; but it is now held to be an error, so that the word remains without ancient support. But the word, with its derivative *crēnātus*, has been used freely in mod. L. since the 16th c. From same date F. has also *cren*, *cran* sb., and *crener* v., *crené* pa. pple. An earlier date for the vb. is implied by the sbs. *crenée* (:—*crēnāta*)='crenel', and *creneure* (:—*crēnātūra*) crenature, 12th c. in Godef. For *cren* a still higher antiquity is implied by the diminutives *crenet* and *crenel* (12th c. in Littré): see CRENEL. Herewith Diez associates also Rumansch *crenna*, Lombardian *crena*, Piedm. *cran*. But the origin of *crena* remains uncertain.]

1. An indentation, a notch; *spec.* in *Bot.* one of the notches on a toothed or crenated leaf; *Anat.* the depression or groove between the buttocks; the longitudinal groove on the anterior and posterior surface of the heart (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

2. A crenated tooth, a scallop; *spec.* in *Bot.* a round or convex tooth on the margin of a leaf, etc. = CRENATURE, CRENEL; *Entom.* a rounded raised mark resembling a wrinkle on a surface or margin; *Anat.* each of the serrations on the edge of the external table of the cranial bones by which these fit together in the sutures (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Crenate (krī·nĕt), *sb. Chem.* [f. CREN-IC + -ATE 4.] A salt of crenic acid.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 152 Crenate of manganese. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 103 The apocrenates of the alkalis resemble the crenates, excepting that they are black.

So **Cre·nated** *a.*

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 152 Crenated peroxide of iron. Obtained when crenic acid is mixed with a neutral sulphated peroxide or chloride of iron.

Crenate (krī·nē1t), *a. Bot.*, *Zool.*, etc. [ad. mod.L. *crēnātus*, f. CRENA. Junius *Nomenclator* 1577 has '*Folium crenatum*, pinnatum, feuille crenée'.] Having the edge notched or toothed with rounded teeth; finely scalloped.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxii. 307 Cat-mint has the middle division of the lower lip [of the corolla] crenate. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 711/2 When these projections and notches are very fine, the shell is said to be crenate. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 152 When the teeth are rounded the leaf is crenate.

b. In comb. =CRENATO-.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 129 Leaves .. crenate-dentate. *Ibid.* 330 Leaves..shining, crenate-serrate, ciliate.

Hence **Cre·nately** *adv.*

1864 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* 47 Lobes of the pinnæ .. with..a crenately toothed margin.

Cre·nate, *v. rare.* [f. CRENATE *a.*: cf. 16th c. F. *créner*.] To produce crenations; to 'mill' the edge of (coin).

1868 SEYD *Bullion* 279 The stamping and crenating are done at one stroke.

Crenated (krī·nē1tĕd), *ppl. a.*

1. *Bot.*, *Zool.*, etc. = CRENATE *a.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 115/1 Crenated Leaves [are] such as are jagged and notched. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xxxviii. 39 The margin of the lips is crenated. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 83 Flat plate beads..which occasionally are crenated.

† 2. =CRENELLATED. *Obs. rare.*

1822 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1857) I. 401 Crenated battlements.

Crenation (krĭnē1·ʃən). *Bot.*, *Zool.*, etc. [f. CRENATE: see -ATION.] A crenated formation; a

rounded toothing, *e. g.* on the margin of a leaf or shell; scalloping; a crenature.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 490 The polyps .. have twelve short tentacles..in some species they are mere crenations to the disk. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 317 A well-marked stellar crenation. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 376 In many teeth and crenations of the leaf.

Crenato- (krĭnē·tō), combining form of mod.L. *crēnātus* CRENATE; crenately, crenate-.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* vii. (1858) 124 Leaves .. doubly and evenly crenato-serrate. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 304 It is represented as crenato-denticulate [= crenately-toothed]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 346 *Crenato-serrate*, when serratures are convex, and not straight.

Crenature (kre·nătiŭr, krĭ·n-). *Bot.* & *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *crēnāt-us* + -URE; cf. OF. *creneure.*] A rounded tooth or denticulation on the margin of a leaf, etc. Also sometimes applied to the notches or indentations between the teeth.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.*(1843) I. 389 Mining into the very crenatures between the two surfaces of the leaf. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 26 Leaflets 3-lobed, with ovate, rounded crenatures. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 177 The leaves .. produce young plants from buds originating in the notches (*crenatures*) of the margin.

Crenel, crenelle (kre·nĕl, krĭne·l), *sb.* Forms: 5 (*pl.* **creneuls, creneaux**), 8–9 crennel, 9 crenel, -ell(e. [a. OF. (12th c.) *crenel*, pl. *creniaus* (mod.F. *créneau, -eaux*). OF. variants were *kernel, karnel*, whence also Eng. CARNEL, KERNEL q. v. The Fr. word is app. dim. of *cren, cran* notch (of which however Littré has no example before 15th c.); see CRENA and cf. CRANNY.]

1. One of the open spaces or indentations alternating with the merlons or cops of an embattled parapet, used for shooting or launching projectiles upon the enemy; an embrasure: see BATTLEMENT. In *pl.* = Battlements, embattled parapet.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* 179 It shold be fasted to the creneaux of the walle, with good and stronge crochettes of yron. *Ibid.* cxx. 181 Thenne cam to the creneuls, and put oute his heede and called his peple. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 371 The walls .. in most castles, were topped by a parapet, and a kind of embrasures called crennels. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. ix, Crenell and parapet appear. 1819 — *Leg. Montrose* x, The .. palisades should be artificially framed with re-entering angles and loop-holes, or crenelles, for musketry. 1877 DIXON *Diana* II. VII. i. 174 A high curtain of masonry, pierced by many windows, some mere crennels of defence, others embayed and mullioned.

2. *Bot.* = CRENATION, CRENATURE.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.*(1848) I. 271 When the..teeth are rounded, they become crenels.

Crenel (kre·nĕl), *v. rare.* Also **crennel.** [a. F. *créneler*, f. OF. *crenel*: see prec. Cf. the parallel forms CARNEL, KERNEL.] *trans.* **a.** To embattle, to crenellate; also *fig.* See also CRENELLED. † **b.** To indent the edge of (a coin), *obs.*

[*c* 1330, 1377, see CRENELLED. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 753 Licence to fortifie and kernel his mansion house.] 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* vii. 225 Crenneling of the small and thinner [moneys]. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* I. 284 The runnel slipped, Elate with rains .. He..yet trod .. on the stubs of living rock Ages ago it crenneled. 1883 H. E. JERNINGHAM *Norham Castle* 170 A special licence..for the towers to be crennelled.

Crenelet (kre·nĕlĕt). *rare.* [f. CRENEL *sb.* + -ET.] A small crenel or embrasure.

1860 READE *Cloister & H.* xliii. II. 278 With far more freedom .. than they could shoot .. through the sloping crenelets of the higher towers.

Crenellate, -elate (kre·nelĕ·t), *v.* [f. F. *crénel-er* + -ATE. The *l* has been doubled partly after *crenelled*; partly perh. after assumed L. **crēnella*, dim. of *crēna.*] *trans.* To furnish with battlements, to embattle; to furnish with embrasures or loopholes.

1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* 157 *note*, Laurence de Ludlow had licence to crenellate his mansion of Stoke-Say. 1877 CLERY *Min. Tact.* xvii. 261 Walls that have been loopholed or crenelated afford material aid.

Hence **Cre·nellated, crenelated** *ppl. a.*, embattled.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Crenellated parapet (Fort.).* 1848 LYTTON *Harold* IV. vii, Crenellated castles. 1869 tr. *Lenormant's Anc. Hist. East* I. IV. iv. 459 The roofs of Assyrian edifices were flat and terraced, surrounded by a crenelated battlement.

transf. 1881 *Athenæum* 4 June 754 Crenellated mountain tops half clad in snow.

Crenellation, -elation (krenelē·ʃən).

1. The action of crenellating or providing with battlements; the condition of being crenellated.

1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.*(1875) III. xxi. 536 The fortification or crenellation of these houses or castles.

2. *concr.* Embattled work; a battlement.

1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* XII. vi. (D.), Octavo ramparts flanked with quarto crenellations. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 294 The Scots laird .. perched projecting crenelations or bastions on the top corners of his tower.

3. A notch or indentation.

In mod. Dicts.

‖ **Crenellé, -elee,** *a. Her. Obs.* [a. F. *crénelé* CRENELLED.] Having the edge indented like a battlement; EMBATTLED.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 179 These bendes..are notched or nicked which thing the French worde Crenelle doth very aptlye signifie. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. v. (1632) 65 Hee beareth Gules, a Cheefe Crenelle, Argent.

Crenelled, creneled (kre·nĕld), *ppl. a.* [f. CRENEL *v.* + -ED. Cf. F. *crénelé* (12th c. in Littré).]

1. Embattled, crenellated; having embrasures.

[*c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14646 Castels .. bretaxed and carneled. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 78 See KERNELED.] 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 787 Crenelled battlements. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) IV. xiii. 355 With a crenelled wall for muskets.

2. Having a notched or indented edge; in *Bot.* = CRENATE *a.*

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Elder Tree*, Leaves .. sticking to short Stalks, and crenell'd on the Edges. 1769 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 36/1 An instrument with a crenelled edge. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 242 The calyx is five-lobed.. the disk a fleshy crenelled cup.

Crengle, obs. form of CRINGLE.

Crenic (krī·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. *κρήνη* spring, fountain + -IC.] In *Crenic acid*, an organic acid, existing, according to Berzelius, in vegetable mould, and in ochreous deposits of ferruginous waters. (Watts.)

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 147 Crenic Acid was discovered by Berzelius in the year 1832. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 103 Mulder represents crenic acid by the formula $C_{12}H_{12}O_8$.

Crenitic (krĭni·tik), *a. Geol.* [f. Gr. *κρήνη* spring of water + -ITE + -IC.] (See quot.)

1884 T. STERRY HUNT in *Trans. R. Soc. Canada* II. III. 35 This newly proposed explanation of the origin of crystalline rocks, through the action of springs bringing up mineral matters from below, might be called the *crenitic* hypothesis, from the Greek *κρήνη*, a fountain or spring. 1886 *Ibid.* IV. III. 21 As a result of this continued process, the crenitic products themselves will naturally show a diminution in the proportion of silica and potash. *Ibid.* 35 The enormous thickness of crenitic rocks which .. make up the pre-Cambrian terranes.

Crenkled, obs. form of CRINKLED.

Crennel, var. of CRENEL.

Crenulate (kre·niŭlĕt), *a. Zool.* and *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *crēnulātus*, f. *crēnula*, dim. of *crēna* (see CRENA) + -ATE[1]. In mod.F. *crénulé.*] Having the edge divided into minute rounded teeth; finely notched or scalloped: said of a leaf, a shell, etc.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXVII. 414 The second has the lip of the nectary crenulate. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 136 Margin of base crenulate. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* App. 309 Lower petal..3-lobed..lateral lobes usually ∴ crenulate.

Crenulated (kre·niŭlē·tĕd), *ppl. a. Zool.* and *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] = prec.

1807 ROXBURGH in *Asiatic Res.* IX. 380 A fleshy crenulated cup. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 152 When the leaf is minutely crenated it is said to be crenulated.

Crenulation (kreniŭlē·ʃən). *Zool.* and *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ATION.] A crenulated formation; a minute rounded marginal tooth or crenation.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 391 The lamellæ are marginal crenulations. 1881 R. B. WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 452 Forming on the upper whorls infrasutural crenulations.

Crenulato-, combining form of mod.L. *crēnulātus* CRENULATE; cf. CRENATO-.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 247 Lamellæ crenulato-dentate. 1852 — *Crust.* I. 300 Carapax transversely crenulato-lineolate.

Creoice, -oise, -oix, -oiz: see CROISE *v.*, CROSS.

Creoicerie, var. CROISERIE *Obs.*, crusade.

Creole (krī·ōul), *sb., a.* Also 7–8 **criole.** [a. F. *créole*, ad. Sp. *criollo*, native to the locality, 'country'; believed to be a colonial corruption of **criadillo*, dim. of *criado* 'bred, brought up, reared, domestic', pa. pple. of *criar* to breed, etc.:—L. *creāre* to CREATE. According to some 18th c. writers originally applied by S. American negroes to their own children born in America as distinguished from negroes freshly imported from Africa; but D'Acosta, 1590, applies it to Spaniards born in the W. Indies.]

A. *sb.* In the West Indies and other parts of America, Mauritius, etc.: *orig.* A person born and naturalized in the country, but of European (usually Spanish or French) or of African Negro race: the name having no connotation of colour, and in its reference to origin being distinguished on the one hand from born in Europe (or Africa), and on the other hand from aboriginal.

a. But now, usually, = *creole white*, a descendant of European settlers, born and naturalized in those colonies or regions, and more or less modified in type by the climate and surroundings.

The local use varies: in the European colonies of the W. Indies it is usually applied to the descendants of any Europeans there naturalized; in Mauritius to the naturalized French population. It is not now used of the people of Spanish race in the independent South American states, though sometimes of the corresponding natives of Mexico, and in the U. S. it is applied only to the French-speaking descendants of the early French settlers in Louisiana, etc.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies* IV. XXV. 278 Some Crollos (for so they call the Spaniards borne at the Indies). 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.*(1698) I. iv. 68 An English Native of St. Christophers, a Cirole, as we call all born of European Parents in the West Indies. 1737 *Common Sense* (1738) I. 280 As to his Birth and Parentage, I cannot say whether he is a Native American or a Creole, nor is it material. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. I. iv. 29 The Whites may be divided into two classes, the Europeans, and Creoles, or Whites born in the Country. *Ibid.* II. IX. vii. 375 (*Nova Scotia*) French families, some Europeans, and others Creoles of the place itself and from..Newfoundland. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* XX, [She] was a creole—that is, born in the West Indies, of French parents. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria*(1849) 199 A French Creole; one of those haphazard wights of Gallic origin, who abound upon our frontier, living among the Indians like one of their own race. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 21 May, [In Mexico] there are about a million.. Creoles—that is, whites of pure Spanish extraction.

b. Now less usually = *creole negro*: A negro born in the West Indies or America, as distinguished from one freshly imported from Africa.

1748 *Earthquake of Peru* III. 240 Criollos signifies one born in the Country; a Word made by the Negroes, who give it to their own Children born in those Parts. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. I. iv. 31 The class of Negroes is .. again subdivided into Creoles and Bozares. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* I. (1864) 19 The term 'Creole' is confined to negroes born in the country.

B. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1. a. Of persons: Born and naturalized in the West Indies, etc., but of European (or negro) descent; see A. Now chiefly applied to the native whites in the West Indies, the native French population in Louisiana, Mauritius, etc.

1748 *Earthquake of Peru* III. 230 A Criole Negro-Woman. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.*(1815) 34 Two negroes, belonging to a Creole gentleman, who..began to practise upon the French-horn. 1827 O. W. ROBERTS *Centr. Amer.* 28 Creole descendants of Spanish adventurers. 1862 J. M. LUDLOW *Hist. U. S.* 316 *note*, There are creole whites, creole negroes, creole horses, &c.; and creole whites are, of all persons, the most anxious to be deemed of pure white blood.

b. Of animals and plants: Bred or grown in the West Indies, etc., but not of indigenous origin.

1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) [I. IV. vii. 162 The *criollo* or natural bread being unripe plantains..roasted.] *Ibid.* II. VII. i. 17 Fruits ..of the Creole kind, being European fruits planted there, but which have undergone considerable alterations from the climate. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xiv. 168 Three species of sugar-cane, the old Creole, the Otaheitan, and the Batavian. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 263 The active little animals known as 'creole' horses.

2. Belonging to or characteristic of a Creole.

1828 G. W. BRIDGES *Ann. Jamaica* II. x. 9 A trait in the Creole character. 1839–40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 27 In an old French creole village. 1884 W. H. BISHOP in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 516/2 The people speak creole French.

3. *Comb.*, as **Creole-crab**, a West Indian species of crab.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1779) 422 The larger hairy Creole-Crab with prickly claws.

Creolian (krĭ·ōu·liăn), *sb.* and *a.* ? *Obs.* Also 8 **criolian,** 9 **creolean.** [f. CREOLE + -IAN.]

† **A.** *sb.* = CREOLE A. *Obs.*

1702 *Paradoxes of State* 13 The American Creolians. 1748 *Earthquake of Peru* III. 239 The Spaniards..born in America of white Parents, who are called Crioli or Criolians. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* XX, The moment..a Creolian arrives from Jamaica .. I strike for a subscription. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* II, This lady was a Creolian.

B. *adj.* = CREOLE B. ? *Obs.*

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 96 A mixed breed of Creolian Spaniards. 1793 GODWIN *Polit. Just.*(1796) II. 94 Born a manorial serf or a Creolian negro. 1842 ORDERSON *Creoleana* Pref., The customs..of Creolean society.

† **Cre·olism.** *Obs.* [f. CREOLE + -ISM.] The fact of being a Creole; Creole descent.

1788 J. RAMSAY *Object. Abol. Slave Tr. Answ.* (ed. 2) 49 The farther back the negroe could trace his Creolism, the more he valued himself. 1818 *Ann. Reg.* (1810) 596 They [negroes] feel pride and consequence in being born in a new hemisphere, and conceive that to Creolism is attached a degree of dignity.

Creolization (krī·ōlaizē·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The production of a Creole race; racial modification in the case of Creole animals or plants.

1890 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 416/1 Those extraordinary influences of climate and environment which produce the phenomena of creolization.

Cre·olize, *v.* [f. CREOLE + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To 'do' the Creole: see quot.

1818 J. M'LEOD *Voy. of Alceste* 280 The ladies..generally creolized the whole day in a delectable state of apathy.. Creolizing is an easy and elegant mode of lounging in a warm climate.

2. *trans.* To render Creole; to naturalize in the West Indies or adjacent regions.

Creop, obs. form of CREEP.

Creophagous (krĭ·ŏfăgŏs), *a.* Also **kreo-.** [f. Gr. *κρεοφάγ-ος* (f. *κρεας, κρεο-* flesh + *-φαγος* eating) + -OUS.] Flesh-eating; carnivorous. So **Creo·phagist** (-dʒist), one who uses flesh as food; **Creo·phagism** (-dʒiz'm), **Creo·phagy** (-dʒi) [Gr. *κρεοφαγία*], the eating of flesh.

1881 *Sat. Rev.* LII. 569 The average kreophagist is by no means convinced that kreophagy is the perfect way in diet. *Ibid.* 570 Kreophagism leads to alcoholism. *Ibid.*, The ruling tribes and castes of Europe have invariably been kreophagous. 1885 RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 831/2 Exceptional creophagous Protophytes, parallel at a lower level of structure to the insectivorous Phanerogams.

Creosol (krī·ŏsŏl). *Chem.* Also **creasol.** [f. CREOS(OTE + -OL.] A colourless highly refracting

liquid ($C_8H_{10}O_2$) with aromatic odour and burning taste, forming the chief constituent of creosote.
1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 103 *Creosol*, the principal constituent of wood-creosote. 1873 — *Fownes' Chem.* 806 Creasol is a diatomic phenol from guaiacum.

Hence **Cre·osyl** [-YL], the radical of creosol, as in *creosyl chloride* C_8H_9OCl.
1872–9 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 595 Creosyl chloride .. is a limpid strongly refracting oily liquid.

Creosote (krī·ŏsōut), *sb.* Also **creasote, kreo-, krea-**. [mod. f. Gr. *κρεο-*, comb. form of *κρέας* flesh + *σώζειν* to save: cf. *σωτήρ* saviour; the formation was intended to mean 'flesh-saving'; but the Gr. for this would have been *κρεο(σ)σόος*.]

1. A colourless oily liquid, of complex composition, with odour like that of smoked meat, and burning taste, obtained from the distillation of wood-tar, and having powerful antiseptic properties; discovered by Reichenbach in 1832.
1835 ELLIOTSON in *Trans. Med.-Chirurg. Soc.* 235 It is now a year since I began my trials of Creosote. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tourist* 164 The creosote distilled from the peat soon rendered the fish safe from decay.

b. Sometimes commercially applied to CARBOLIC ACID, also distinguished as *coal-tar creosote*.
1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 389 Commercial creosote often consists almost entirely of phenol, but the true creosote, obtained by the distillation of wood, is a totally different substance.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *creosote-oil, -tank, creosote-like* adj.; **creosote-bush, -plant**, a Mexican shrub (*Larrea mexicana*, N.O. *Zygophyllaceæ*) having a strong smell of creosote.
1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxvi, We passed..thickets of creosote bushes. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 660 *L[arrea] mexicana*, the Creosote plant of the Americans .. its strong creosote-like odour renders it so repulsive that no animal will touch it. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 46 Timber, into which creosote oil has been forced under pressure.

Cre·osote, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To impregnate with creosote, as a preservative.
1846 A. SUCKLING *Hist. Suffolk* 75 The timber being creasoted..to keep out the worm. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 37 The practice of creosoting the butt ends preserves them from decay.

Hence **Creosoted** *ppl. a.*, **Creosoting** *vbl. sb.*; **Cre·osoter,** one engaged in creosoting timber.
1862 *Rep. Directors E. Ind. Railw. Comp.* 16 Creosoted sleepers. 1863 *Reader* 14 Feb., If the method of creosoting were introduced in India. 1889 *East. Morning News* 12 Apr. 2/9 W. F. W. of Grimsby, late creosoter. 1892 *Daily News* 24 Feb. 6/3 The line .. is laid upon piles of creosoted American pitch-pine.

Creosotic, erroneous form of CRESOTIC.

Crep, obs. pa. t. of CREEP.

Crepan, erron. f. TREPAN *sb.* and *v.*

Crepance. *Farriery.* ? *Obs.* Also 7 *pl.* **crepanches**, 8 (*mispr.*) **crepane.** [In 17th c. *crepanches, crepances*, ad. It. *crepacci* pl., 'the scratches, cratches, or rats-tailes in a horse . . . little chaps or rifts about the cronet of the horses hoofe' (Florio, 1598), f. *crepare* to crack, chap :—L. *crepāre* to crack, etc.] A sore or wound on a horse's foot; see quots.
1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. lxxxvi. 366 The Scratches, Crepanches, or Rats-tailes..are long, scabby, dry chaps, or rifts..on the hinder legges, just from the fetlocke vnto the place of the Curbe. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Crepances*, Ulcers in the Fore-part of a Horse's foot .. caused by a Hurt receiv'd in leaping over a Bar, or the like. 1755 JOHNSON, *Crepane* [a misprint copied in later Dicts.]. 1823 CRABB *Techn. Dict., Crepance* (*Vet.*), a chop, or scratch in a horse's leg..which often degenerates into an ulcer.

† Cre·pature. *Obs.* [ad. L. *crepātūra* fissure, crack, f. *crepāre* to crack, creak: see -URE.]

1. *Med.* **a.** A rupture, hernia; **b.** A wound, crack, or chap in the skin.
c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 170 After þe tyme þat þe wounde were souded þere wolde leve a crepature. *Ibid.* 292 Cure cancris & festris & al maner crepaturis. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* II. xxi. 100 To helpe the crepature or chappes make this Unguent.

2. (See quots. App. some error.)
[1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Crepatura* (Lat.), a Term used by Apothecaries, for the boiling of Barley or any other thing 'till it crack.] 1721 BAILEY, *Crepature* (in Physick) is when any thing is boiled till it cracks.

Crepaud(e, -awnde, var. CRAPAUD, *Obs.*

‖ Crêpe (krēp). [F. *crêpe*, in 16th c. *crespe*:—L. *crispa* curled.] The French word for CRAPE (used in that language in the early wider sense, and including *crêpe anglais*, which is called *crape* in English), often borrowed as a term for all crapy fabrics other than ordinary black mourning crape.
Crêpe de Chine (China crape), a white or other coloured crape made of raw silk, *Crêpe lisse*, smooth or glossy crape, which is not *crêpé* or wrinkled. Also *attrib.*
1825 *Ladies Pocket Mag.* I. 140 Dress of white *crêpe-lisse*, trimmed at the border with an ornament of puckered tulle. 1881 *Truth* 19 May 686/2 A dress..of white crêpe, with silk embroidery of jasmine and honeysuckle. 1887 *Daily News* 11 May 5/8 This blossom-dress was lightly veiled with crêpe of wale rose-pink. 1887 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 23 Sept. 15/4 A costume of pearl satin and crêpe de chine.

Hence **Crêpe** *v.* [F. *crêper*], to frizz, to put up in curl-papers. **Crêpé** [F.], frizzed. **Crêpy** *a.*, of the nature of *crêpe*.
1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xl, It was a pity to waste so much paper, which might crepe hair, pin up bonnets, and serve many other useful purposes. 1862 H. MARKYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 41 Grayish hair, frizzed, in short crêpé curls. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 23 June 1/3 A full vest of white crêpy stuff.

Crepe, Crepel, -ill, obs. ff. CREEP, CRIPPLE.

Crepidarian (krepidē·riăn), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *crepidāri-us* shoemaker + -AN.] Of or pertaining to a shoemaker.
1819 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 8 (1822) I. 64 His crepidarian sculptures indeed are not so well.

† Crepine, crespin(e. *Obs.* Also 6 **crispyne, krippin, creppin,** 6–7 **crippin.** [a. OF. *crespine*, mod. F. *crépine* (Pr. *crespina*), f. *crespe, crêpe*: see CRÊPE, CRAPE.]

1. a. A net or caul (of gold or silver thread, silk lace, etc.) for the hair, formerly worn by ladies. **b.** A part of a hood. **c.** A fringe of lace or network for a dais, baldachin, bed, etc.
c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 907 The crispynes, *les crespines*. 1566 ADLINGTON *Apuleius* II. ix. (1596) 25 Diuers (..to shew their grace and feature) wil cast off their partlets, collars, habilimentes, frontes, cornets and krippins. 1578 *Gifts to Queen* in Nichols *Progr.* II. 73 By the Lady Ratclif, five creppins of lawne. 1592 LYLY *Mydas* I. ii, Earerings, borders, crippins, shadowes. 1611 COTGR., *Crespine*, the Crepine of a French hood. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav. E. Ind.* 64 On their heads they [Guzuratta women] have onely a thin cap, or cover them with a crepine of Lawn wrought with Gold. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lii. (1737) 214 The Crepines of their Hoods, their Ruffles. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* II. 230 Beds, Matrasses, Hangings, Coverlids, Quilts, Crespins, Fringes, and Molets of Silk. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume* Gloss., *Crespine*, the golden net-caul worn by ladies in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries..The *crespine* still exists in name and fact in Italy.

2. *Cookery.* See quot. [Cf. F. *crépine* the caul enveloping the viscera of an animal.]
1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) *Crepine*, a sort of farce wrapp'd up in a Veal cawl.

‖ Crepita·culum. *Zool.* [L. a rattle.] (With American Zoologists) The rattle of the rattle-snake.

Crepitant (krepitănt), *a.* [ad. L. *crepitānt-em*, pr. pple. of *crepitāre* to crackle: also in mod.F.]

1. Making a crackling noise: crackling, crepitating.
1855 BROWNING *Master Hugues* xvi, One is incisive, corrosive; Two retorts, nettled, curt, crepitant. 1862 H. W. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 249 The inflamed lung..is heavier and less crepitant under the finger. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnic.* 192 There came close to my ear a curious crepitant rustle.

2. *Entom.* That crepitates (see CREPITATE 2).
1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvii. (1828) IV. 401 That [subtribe] to which the crepitant Eutechina belong.

Crepitate (krepitēt), *v.* [f. L. *crepitāt-*, ppl. stem of *crepitāre* to crackle, frequentative of *crepāre* to crack, creak: see -ATE.]

† 1. *intr.* To break wind. *Obs.*
1623 COCKERAM, *Crepitate*, to winde or fart. 1768 *Life & Adv. Sir B. Sapskull* I. 149.

2. *Entom.* Of certain beetles: To eject a pungent fluid suddenly with a sharp report. (Cf. BOMBARDIER 4.)
1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xli. (1828) IV. 149 The substance which they emit when they crepitate.

3. To make a crackling sound, to crackle: *spec.* of the tissue of the lungs (also used of the action accompanying or producing this sound; cf. CREPITATION 2).
1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 559 That [salt]..bears the heat of the fire without crepitating. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 378 The part affected is enlarged; crepitates imperfectly. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 741 The immense hall rises,—oscillates,—..crepitates,—crumbles into ruin.

4. To rattle: said of the sound made by the *crepitaculum* of the rattle-snake. (Cf. CREPITATION 3.)

Hence **Cre·pitating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
1852–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 595/1 The crepitating sensation caused by the friction of the head of the humerus against the under surface of the acromion. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 307, I felt a something move. The something had a crepitating, insectine wriggle. 1883 *Knowledge* 13 July 18/2 Starch..on being pressed between the fingers, produces a peculiar sound known as 'crepitating'.

Crepitation (krepitē·ʃən). [n. of action f. L. *crepitāre*: see prec. and -ATION. So F. *crépitation* (Paré 16th c.).]

1. A crackling noise; crackling.
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Crepitation*, ..a creaking, crashing, or ratling noise. 1676 GREW *Luctation* i. § 6 in *Anat. Plants* i. (1682) 239 *Crepitation*, when they make a kind of hissing and sometimes a crackling noise. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 193 *Spatter*..implies a more clear crepitation or crackling. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* II. 329 Rattling, crackling thunder, with prolonged electric crepitations. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 127 We hear a dry noise, a crepitation similar to that of the spark. *fig.* 1805 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* II. 7 The Anti-jacobin crepitations never reach me.

2. *Med.* and *Path.* The slight sound and accompanying sensation caused by pressure on any portion of cellular tissue in which air is collected, or by the entrance of air into the lungs in a certain stage of inflammation; also, the noise and sensation observed in the grating together of the ends of fractured bones; the crackling noise sometimes observed in gangrenous parts when examined with the fingers; the cracking of a joint when pulled. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)
1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* II Sometimes in cases of emphysema of the lungs..a species of dry crepitation is felt by the hand. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 157/1 His right leg presented all the signs of fracture of the fibula.. such as..depression and crepitation above the outer ankle. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 47 When suppuration or sloughing of the cellular tissue has taken place, fluctuation or crepitation will be detected, or the parts feel boggy.

3. The action of rattling: see CREPITATE 4.
1878 COUES *Bull. U.S. Geol. Surv.* IV. 263 The rattle of the Crotalus cannot be distinguished from the crepitation of the large Western grasshopper.

4. The breaking of wind; *crepitus ventris. rare.*
1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 599 Openly venting their crepitations and eructations at table.

Crepitous (kre·pitŏs), *a. Med.* and *Path.* [f. L. *crepitus* (see next) + -OUS.] Of the nature of, or such as to produce, crepitus.
1822–34 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 122 That crepitous dilatation of the pulmonary cells, so strongly marked in infancy. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 604/1 The structure of the lungs is more flabby and less crepitous than natural.

‖ Crepitus (kre·pitŏs). [L., verbal sb. f. *crepāre* to crack, rattle, creak, etc.]

1. *Med.* and *Path.* = CREPITATION 2.
1807–26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 275 Great unnecessary pain [has] frequently been occasioned by the custom of feeling for a crepitus, and moving the [fractured] limb about..in order to produce it. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 115 There is crepitus or rattling in the breathing. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Crepitus*, the crackling noise occasioned by pressing a part of the body when air is collected in the cellular tissue.

2. The breaking of wind: usually *crepitus ventris.*
1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Crepitus*, term for the discharge upwards, or rejection downwards, of gas or flatus from the stomach and bowels.

Creple, creppell, -le, obs. ff. CRIPPLE.

‖ Crépon (kre·pon, kre·pən). [F. *crépon*, in 16th c. *crespon*, deriv. of *crespe, crêpe* CRAPE.] A stuff resembling crape, but of firmer substance, made of fine worsted, silk, or a combination of the two.
1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Dec. 8/2 The bridesmaids..wore dresses of Liberty silk and crépon. 1890 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 3/1 Such a girl wore lately a pale blue crépon dress.

Crept (krept), *ppl. a.* Pa. pple. of CREEP *v.*; *spec.* in *Coal-mining*, that has been subjected to a 'creep'.
1628 J. DOUGHTY *Sermon* 25 A crept in falshood. 1861 *Trans. N. Eng. Inst. Min. Engineers* IX. 24 [This] had evidently brought on a heavy creep as shown in the section of crept bords. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 132 The workings are closely filled with rubbish, and there remain the isolated crept pillars, only accessible by fresh and dangerous workings.

Crept, pa. t. and pa. pple. of CREEP *v.*

Crepul, obs. form of CRIPPLE.

† Crepu·ndian. *Obs. rare.* Also **crepundio** [? -on]. [f. L. *crepundia* a rattle, a child's toy.]

1. ? A rattler or empty talker. **2.** A childish toy.
1589 NASHE *Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 8 Our quadrant crepundios [1616 -ous], that spit *ergo* in the mouth of euerie one they meete. 1655 G. EMMOT *North. Blast* 4 Arrayed with Cope and Vestment, and many other feat Crepundians.

Crepuscle (krĭpv·s'l, kre·pŭs'l). [mod. ad. L. *crepuscul-um* twilight: see below.] Twilight.
1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 122 The reputed Citizens of the Moon might see our Crepuscle. 1860 MRS. BYRNE *Undercurrent* I. 207 At early dawn or dusty noon, in foggy crepuscle or gloomy midnight.

Crepuscular (krĭpv·skiulăr), *a.* [f. L. *crepuscul-um* + -AR. Cf. F. *crépusculaire*.]

1. Of or pertaining to twilight.
1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* I. i. 3 The Difference.. between the crepuscular and the Noon-tide Light. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. Notes 12 The crespuscular atmosphere, or the region where the light of the sun ceases to be refracted to us, is estimated..to be between 40 and 50 miles high. 1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 67 A faint crepuscular light extending beyond the cusps of the planet.

2. *fig.* Resembling or likened to twilight; dim, indistinct.
1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 730 And perhaps I might have lost the Crepuscular remains of my Sight. 1860 J. P. KENNEDY *W. Wirt* II. ix. 157 [The law is] at best, a crepuscular labyrinth. 1879 H. JAMES *Hawthorne* 132 The crepuscular realm of the writer's own reveries.

b. *esp.* Resembling or likened to the morning twilight as preceding the full light of day; characterized by (as yet) imperfect enlightenment.
1679 PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 254 Proportionable to the first crepuscular and duskish light of those times. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 509 The favourable influence even of a partial and crepuscular day on the morals..and the happiness of the people. 1842 MOTLEY *Lett.* (1889) I. 96 The state of crepuscular civilization to which they have reached. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 679 That crepuscular period, when the historical sense was scarcely brought to a full state of activity.

3. *Zool.* Appearing or active in the twilight.
1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlix. (1828) IV. 525 Crepus-

cular insects. 1877 Coues & Allen *N. Amer. Rodentia* 653 Animals..of crepuscular or nocturnal habits.

Crepuscule (krĭpʊ·skiul, kreˑpʊskiul). Now *rare*. [a. F. *crépuscule*, ad. L. *crepusculum* : see below.] Twilight.

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 6 The spring of the dawyng and the ende of the euenyng, the which ben called the two crepusculus. *Ibid.* § 9 Know the quantite of thi crepusculis. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* II. 202 The crepuscule [is] less abrupt in its departure. 1819 H. Busk *Banquet* II. 41 Coeval with the crepuscule of morn. 1866 J. B. Rose tr. *Ovid's Fasti* V. 183 And when the doubtful crepuscule is gone The Hyades appear.

Crepusculine (krĭpʊ·skiulən, -lin), *a.* and *sb. rare*. [a. F. *crépusculin*, *-ine*, ad. med.L. *crepusculīn-us*, f. *crepuscul-um* : cf. L. *matutīnus*, *vespertīnus* : see -INE.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to twilight; illuminated by twilight, dim, dusky.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 Aurora .. hed persit the crepusculyne lyne matutine of the northt *northt* est orizone. 16.. in Sprat *Hist. R. Soc.* 314 (T.) To take in more or less light .. to fit glasses to crepusculine observations. 1876 G. Meredith *Beauch. Career* (1889) 309 The line of downs ran luminously edged against the pearly morning sky, with its dark landward face crepusculine yet clear in every combe.

† **B.** *sb.* The (morning) twilight. *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* 53 In the mornyng..it is callit lucifer, be cause it auancis the day befor the crepusculine.

Crepusculous (krĭpʊ·skiuləs), *a.* [f. L. *crepuscul-um* + -OUS.] Of the nature of twilight; dim, dusky, indistinct. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 343 A close apprehension of the one, might perhaps afford a glimmering light and crepusculous glance of the other. 1665 Glanvill *Sceps. Sci.* xxii. 140 The beginnings of Philosophy were in a crepusculous obscurity; and its yet scarce past the Dawn. 1822 Eliza Nathan *Langreath* II. 268.

‖ **Crepusculum** (krĭpʊ·skiulŭm). [L. = twilight, a diminutive formation, related to *creper* dusky, dark, *creperum* darkness.] Twilight, dusk.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxiv. 361 The euentyde highte Crepusculum..whanne it is nat certaynly knowe bytwene lyght and derknesse. 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* III. xxiii, The same time..That clerkes call Crepusculum at eue. 1638 Wilkins *New World* I. (1684) 176 By Observing the height of that Air which causeth the Crepusculum, or Twilight. 1840 De Quincey *Rhet.* Wks. X. 34 Which interval we regard as the common crepusculum between ancient and modern history. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxv. (1856) 313 The twilight too, that long Arctic crepusculum, seemed.. disproportionally increased in its duration.

Cres., cresc., *Music*, abbrev. of Crescendo.

Cresce, var. of Crease *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] *Obs.*, increase.

† **Crescence.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *crēscentia*, f. *crēscent-em* : see Crescent and -ence. Cf. OF. *creissance*, mod.F. *croissance*.] Growth, increase.

1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* 60 In their cressence in the wombe, there is but one operation of nature. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* I. IX. 129 There are found to be many superfluous Crescences. 1736 Brooke *Univ. Beauty* III. 322 And towards the morn's attractive crescence bend.

‖ **Crescendo** (kreʃeˑndo). *Mus.* [It. *crescendo* increasing, pr. pple. of *crescere* to increase :—L. *crēscĕre* (cf. nĕxt).]

1. A musical direction indicating that the tone is to be gradually increased in force or loudness (abbrev. *cres.*, *cresc.*). As *sb.*: A gradual increase of volume of tone in a passage of a piece of music; a passage of this description.

1776 'J. Collier' *Mus. Trav.* 60, I stood still some time to observe the diminuendo and crescendo. 1789 Burney *Hist. Mus.* III. 530 Domenico Mazzocchi [1626–40]..first..invented characters of *crescendo*, *diminuendo*, etc. 1812 W. Crotch *Elem. Mus. Comp.* 112 The peculiar characteristic of the piano forte is its power of varying degrees of loudness and softness, either suddenly or by crescendo, diminuendo, rinforzando, etc. 1826 R. A. R. in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1171 Let these notes be played..with perfect *crescendos* and *diminuendoes*. 1889 *Chambers' Cycl.* III. 557 The swell of a good organ produces a most perfect crescendo.

b. *transf.* A gradual increase in loudness of voice.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Apr. 11 He has not the force..to represent the climbing crescendo of unjust anger and despairing sarcasm. 1882 Mrs. Riddell *Pr. Wales' Garden-Party* 45 'Do you mean that Sir Henry is dead?' interposed Susan, in a gradual crescendo.

c. *fig.* A progressive increase in force or effect.

1785 in *Sel. Papers Twining Family* (1887) 123 The crescendo of mountains, as we went up the lake, pleased me as much, I think, as any crescendo of sound can have pleased you. 1884 Symonds *Shaks. Predecessors* V. 205 Its chief merit as a play is the crescendo of its interest. 1886 F. Harrison *Choice Bks.* (1888) 30 The intense crescendo of the catastrophe, the absolute concentration of interest.

d. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 430/2 A crescendo series of appeals to the Chairman to call the Commission together. 1870 Miss Bridgman *R. Lynne* II. iii. 70 'Borrow one!' said Dicky in a crescendo tone of amazement.

Crescent (kreˑsĕnt), *sb.* Forms: α. 4–7 **cressant**, 5 **cressaunt**, 5–7 **cressent**, (8 **cresent**); β. 6–7 **croissant**, 7 **croy-**, **croisant**; γ. 7– **crescent**. [ME. *cressant*, in 16th c. also *croissant*, a. OF. *creissant*, mod.F. *croissant* (:—L. *crēscent-em*), pr. pple. of OF. *creistre*, mod. *croître* :—L. *crēscĕre* to grow. In 17th c. assimilated to the L. spelling, already used in the adj.: see next.

L. *crescens* meant simply 'growing, waxing'; Columella has *luna crescens*, the waxing moon, *luna decrescens*, the waning moon; but these words had no reference to shape; sense 2 was a mediæval development, app. in French.]

1. The waxing moon, during the period between new moon and full. [Cf. OF. *creissant* the waxing of the moon, the first half of the month.] Also *fig.*

1530 Palsgr. 210/2 Cressent, the newe mone as long as it is nat rounde, *cressant*. 1620 Feltham *Resolves* XXVIII. 88 Thus while he sinnes, he is a Decressant; when he repents, a Cressant. 1640 Fuller *Joseph's Coat* viii. (1867) 192 They are crescents in their waxing, full seas in their flowing. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, CCXXVII, A worke 'bove Nature's power, To make his Crescent Orbed in an Hower.

2. The convexo-concave figure of the waxing or the waning moon, during the first or last quarter, especially when very new or very old.

The crescent of the waxing moon has its horns to the spectator's left, that of the waning moon has them to his right.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* IV. XXXI. 489 Turned rounde like a croissant or newe moone. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* V. i. 246 Hee is no crescent, and his hornes are inuisible. 1611 Cotgr., *Croissant*, the halfe-moone; in Blazon, a Cressant. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 24 If the higher horne of the said croisant be more obscure and darke than the lower. 1726 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* xliv. 232 Phœbe's pale cresent. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* II. 349 The bright crescent of the moon. 1842 Tennyson *Audley C.*, A moon, that, just In crescent, dimly rain'd about the leaf Twilights of airy silver.

3. A representation or figure of this phase of the moon: **a.** as an ornament or embellishment. (App. the earliest sense in English.)

1399 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 132 Super feretrum Sancti Wilfridi de diversis ornamentis per dictum Johannem deauratis viz. j curc et j anulo et j cressant ex dono Willelmi Bedell. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 81/1 A Cressent a bowte þe nek, *torques*, *lunula*. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 74 b, This cresant was couered with frettes and knottes made of Iue busshes. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 127 On his black shooe a silver cressent 's worn. 1885 Bible (R.V.) *Judg.* viii. 21 Gideon ..took the crescents that were on their camels' necks.

b. *Her.* as a charge: see quot. 1882.

1486 *Bk. St. Alban's*, *Her.* B iij b, The ix. baage is Cressauntis that is to say halfe the moone. *c* 1500 *Sc. Poem Heraldry* 44 in *Q. Eliz. Acad., etc.* 95 The fader the hole [arms], the eldast son deffer[e]nt, quhiche a labelle; a cressent the second; third a molet, etc. 1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* II. xxiv, The Noble Percy..With a bright Cressant in his Guide-home came. 1882 Cussans *Her.* 102 A Half-Moon, with the horns directed upwards, is a crescent..A Crescent with the horns directed towards the Dexter, is said to be Increscent; and if towards the Sinister, Decrescent.

c. Adopted as a badge or emblem by the Turkish sultans, and used within their dominions as a military and religious symbol; hence *fig.* the Turkish power, and, as this has been to Christendom in recent times the most formidable and aggressive Mohammedan power, used rhetorically to symbolize the Mohammedan religion as a political force, and so opposed to the Cross as the symbol of Christianity.

The attribution of the *crescent* by modern writers to the Saracens of Crusading times and the Moors of Spain is a historical and chronological error.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. (Arb.) 117 Selim Emperour of Turkie gaue for his deuice a croissant or new moone, promising to himself increase of glory and enlargement of empire. 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 162 With the Mahumedan Turks, the Croissant..as a Religious symbole, is..commonly set on the top of their Meschits, Seraglias, Turrets and such like. 16.. Marvell *Britannia & Raleigh*, Her true Crusada shall at last pull down The Turkish crescent and the Persian sun. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iv. 90 The Crescent gave way to the Cross, the Turks were broken to pieces. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* II. 43 Why do you dress up one..with a turban and crescent? 1811 Scott *Vis. Don Roderick* I. xxvii, Before the Cross has waned the Crescent's ray. 1823 Lockhart *Anc. Sp. Ball., Flight fr. Granada* ii, Down from the Alhambra's minarets were all the crescents flung. 1855 H. Reed *Lect. Eng. Hist.* iv. 120 To raise the Christian banner, over the crescent of the Saracens. 1886 F. Harrison *Choice Bks.* (1888) 331 The Crescent was advancing steadily upon Europe.

d. used as the badge of an order of knighthood or as a decorative order.

An order of the Crescent was instituted by Charles I of Naples and Sicily in 1268, and revived or reinstituted by René of Anjou in 1464. A Turkish decoration or order of the Crescent for foreigners was instituted by Sultan Selim after the Battle of Aboukir in 1799, being first conferred on Nelson.

4. A figure or outline of anything of this shape.

[1572 Gascoigne *Flowers* (R.), The Christian crew came on in forme of battayle pight, And like a cressent cast themselues preparing for to fight. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiv. 88 A very fair Port..extending it self in the form of a Crescent.] 1672 *Descr. Lake of Geneva* in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5043 This Lake hath the figure of a Croissant..This Croissant where 'tis largest, which is from Morges to Thonon, is about Five good Leagues over. 1797 Bewick *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 130 The breast is distinguished by a crescent of pure white. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* I. i, The centre of a crescent of woods. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* II. 281 As they came near they bent their line into a crescent.

5. A row of houses built in the form of the inner bow of a crescent moon or arc of a circle.

First used in the name of 'the Royal Crescent' at Bath, afterwards used elsewhere, and hence as a generic name.

1766 Anstey *Bath Guide* 45 Old Stucco has just sent A plan for a house to be built in the Crescent. 1788 *Birm. Gaz.* 17 Nov., A plan, elevation and section of the intended building to be called the Crescent. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* II. xxxv. 163 There were blown into the Crescent a sedan-chair, with Mrs. Dowler inside. 1868 *Lessons Mid. Age* 299 The handsome streets, crescents and terraces which form the west end of Glasgow.

6. A small crescent-shaped roll of bread. (*U.S.*)

1886 *Century Mag.* XXXII. 939 At noon I bought two crisp 'crescents', which I ate sometimes at a shop counter.

7. A Turkish musical instrument consisting of a staff with arms, ornamented with a crescent on the top, and bearing bells or jingles.

In mod. Dicts.

8. A disease in a horse's foot (see quots.).

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v., Crescents..are really nothing but the Bones of the little Foot that has left its Place, and fallen downwards, and the Sole at the Toe appears round, and the Hoof above shrinks in. 1823 Crabb *Techn. Dict., Crescent*, a defect in the foot of a horse when the coffin-bone falls down, and presses the sole outwards.

9. *Lace-making.* (See quot.)

1882 Caulfield *Dict. Needlework* s.v., These crescents are raised Cordonnets that enclose the flat stitches of needle point laces or join the separate pieces of work together.

10. *Comb.*, as *crescent-formed*, *-lit*, *-pointed*, *-shaped* adjs.; *crescent-like*, *-wise* advs.

a 1631 Drayton *Wks.* II. 761 (Jod.) As, crescentlike, the land her breadth here inward bends. 1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 316 Keel crescent-shaped, compressed. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* III. XXXVIII, The Sun, Whose crescent-pointed horns Now momently decrease.

Crescent (kreˑsĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *crēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *crēscĕre* to grow, increase: see -ent. In II mostly attrib. use of prec.]

I. 1. Growing, increasing, developing. (Often with some allusion to the moon.)

1574 Hyll *Conject. Weather* i, When all cressent things do bud forth. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. i. 20 My powers are Cressent, and my Auguring hope Sayes it will come to th' full. *a* 1624 Crakanthorp *Vigil. Dormitans* 188 In the first the Pope was but Antichrist nascent, in the second Antichrist crescent, in the third Antichrist regnant. 1834 Wordsw. *Lines on Portrait* 47 Childhood here, a moon Crescent in simple loveliness serene 1845 De Quincey *Coleridge & Opium* Wks. 1890 V. 196 The wrath of Andrew, previously in a crescent state, actually dilated to a plenilunar orb. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 447 There is many a youth Now crescent, who will come to all I am And overcome it.

II. 2. Shaped like the new or old moon; convexo-concave, lunulate.

1603 Holland *Plutarche's Rom. Quest.* (1892) 33 The moone..beginneth to show herself croissant in the evening. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* 100 Marked with the Moone Crescent, which is the Turkish Ensigne. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 439 With these in troop Came..Astarte, Queen of Heav'n, with crescent Horns. 1725 Turner in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 411 An Insect..with..a crescent or forked Tail. 1831 Brewster *Newton* (1855) I. xi. 273 Galileo discovered that Venus had the same crescent phases as the waxing and the waning moon. 1860 Russell *Diary India* I. 359 New Orleans is called the 'crescent city' in consequence of its being built on a curve of the river.

Creˑscent, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. Crescent *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To form into a crescent: see Crescented.

2. To border or surround crescent-wise.

a 1809 Miss Seward *Lett.* VI. 195 (T.) A dark wood crescents more than half the lawn.

Crescentade (kresĕntēˈd). [f. Crescent *sb.* 3 c. + -ade, after *crusade*.] *properly*, A religious war waged under the Turkish flag; *rhetorically*, a *jihâd* or holy war for Islam.

1868 G. Duff *Pol. Surv.* 65 The further advance of the White Czar may yet be met by a crescentade, preached from the Caspian far away into the least known regions of China. 1884 *Standard* 14 Nov. 5/4 He would then lead a crescentade to drive the English out of Egypt. 1888 M. MacColl in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 541 This reactionary crescentade against every attempt at intellectual or moral progress beyond the Koran.

Hence **Crescentaˑder.**

1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 368 Carried on a litter in rear of his crescentaders.

Crescented (kreˑsĕntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Crescent *sb.* + -ed.]

1. Formed as a crescent or new moon.

1818 Keats *Endym.* IV. 432 'Tis Dian's: lo! She rises crescented. 1835 Willis *Pencillings* I. iii. 25 The crescented shore of this lovely bay. 1876 G. F. Chambers *Astron.* I. iv. 60 Becoming more and more crescented, it approaches the inferior conjunction.

2. Ornamented, or charged, with crescents.

1818 Todd *Dict.* s.v. *Crescent* v., The old heraldick adjective *crescented*, i. e. having a crescent.

3. Adorned with the crescent moon. *nonce-use.*

c 1825 Beddoes *Apotheosis* Poems 98 Crescented night, and amethystine stars, And day, thou god and glory of the heavens, Flow on for ever!

Crescentic (krĕseˑntik), *a.* [f. L. *crēscent-em*, taken in sense of Crescent *sb.* + -ic.] Having the form of a crescent or new moon; crescent-shaped.

1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 308/1 A large crescentic membraneous flap, or valve. 1885 H. O. Forbes *Nat. Wand.* IV. App. 364 Feathers..tipped with crescentic spots of white.

Crescentically (krĕseˑntikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -al + -ly.] Crescent-wise.

1873 *Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.* XIII. 113 Fifth segment truncate, sixth crescentically emarginate.

Crescentiform (krĕseˑntifōrm), *a.* [f. L. *crēscent-em* + -(i)form.] Shaped like a crescent; crescent-shaped. In mod. Dicts.

Crescentoid (kre·sĕntoid), *a.* [f. CRESCENT + -OID.] = prec.

1887 E. D. COPE *Origin of Fittest* 250 Neither kind of tubercles crescentoid, but united in pairs.

Crescive (kre·siv), *a.* [f. L. *crēsc-ĕre* to grow + -IVE.] Growing, in the growing stage.

1566 DRANT *Wail. Hierim.* K vij b, The dragons..With propper brestes .. do nurse theyr cresyve yonge. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 66 Vnseene, yet cressiue in his facultie. 1824 T. HOGG *Carnation* 203 To..renovate their crescive faculties.

†**Crese**, *v. Obs.* ? To crease; or to crush.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 77 Thai wol be crispe her seede yf that me crese, Or with a roll or feet hem sprongen brese.

Crese, obs. f. CREASE; var. of CREESE.

Cre·shawk. *dial.* [perh. formed after F. *cresserelle* kestrel.] The kestrel.

1802–33 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* 275 Kestrel, Creshawk. 1835 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds*, Creshawk (Cornwall).

Creshett, obs. f. CRESSET.

Cresme, Cresment: see CHRISM, CREASEMENT.

Cresol (kre·sŏl). *Chem.* Also **cressol.** [f. *cres-* modification of initial part of *creos-ote* + -OL.] An aromatic alcohol of the Benzene group (C_7H_8O), occurring along with carbolic acid in coal-tar and creosote.

There are three isomeric substances having this composition, distinguished as *ortho-*, *meta-*, and *para-cresol.*

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 413 *Cressol*, a crystallizable solid, homologous with phenol. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 508 The red powder known in commerce as *Victoria-yellow* or *Aniline-orange* is a nearly pure salt of dinitro-cresol.

Hence **Cre·solene**, $C_6H_5CH_3O$, a product of coal-tar, related to carbolic acid, used to impregnate the air in sick-rooms, etc., with disinfecting fumes.

Creso·tic *a.* in (*ortho-*, *para-*, *meta-*) *cresotic acid* ($C_8H_8O_3$), obtained from the corresponding cresols.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 106 Cresotic acid produces a deep violet colour with sesquichlorate of iron.

Cresom, obs. f. CHRISOM.

Cress (kres). Forms: 1 *cresse*, **cerse**, *cærse*, 1–6 **kerse**, 4 **carse**, *crasse*, **kers**, **cres**, 4–8 **cresse**, 6 **kars**, 6–7 **karsse**, 6– **cress.** Pl. 1 **-an**, 2–5 **-en**; 5–6 **kersis**, 5– **cresses**, 6–7 **creeses** (still *dial.*). [OE. *cresse*, *cerse* = OLG. **kressa* fem., MDu., MLG. *kerse*, Du. *kers* (also MLG. *karse*, LG. (Bremen) *kasse*), OHG. *chressa* f. (*chresso* m.), MHG. and mod.Ger. *kresse*, app. of native origin:—OTeut. **krasjôn-*, from root of OHG. *chresan* to creep, as if 'creeper'. The Da. *karse*, Sw. *krasse*, Norw. *kars*, Lettish *kresse*, Russ. *kress*, appear to be adopted from Ger. For the metathesis of *r*, in *cresse*, *cerse*, cf. GRASS.

The synonymous Romanic words, It. *crescione*, F. *cresson*, Picard *kerson*, Cat. *crexen*, med.L. *crissonus* (9th c. Littré) are generally held to be from German, though popularly associated with L. *crēscĕre* to grow (as if from a L. type *crēsciōn-em*) with reference to the rapid growth of the plant.]

1. The common name of various cruciferous plants, having mostly edible leaves of a pungent flavour. (Until 19th c. almost always in pl.; sometimes construed with a verb in the singular.)

a. *spec.* Garden Cress, *Lepidium sativum*, or WATERCRESS, *Nasturtium officinale.*

a 700 [see b]. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 116 Ðeos wyrt..þe man nasturcium, & oðrum naman cærse nemneð. *Ibid.* II. 68 Do earban to and cersan and smale netelan and beowyrt. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IX. 322 With carses [*v.r.* crasses, cresses] and oþer herbes. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 218 Now cresses sowe. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 39 Cressiones, *gall.* cressouns, *anglice* cressen. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 9 b, Onyons, Rokat, Karses [1561 Kersis]. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 55 Nasturtium is called .. in englishe Cresse or Kerse. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lix. 623 Cresses are commonly sowen in all gardens. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 195 Sow also Carrots, Cabbages, Cresses, Nasturtium. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Cresses*, an Herb us'd in Sallets; It has no Singular Number. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 132 To strip the brook with mantling cresses spread. 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Memory* 59 The brook that loves To purl o'er matted cress and ribbed sand. 1855 —*Brook*, 181, I loiter round my cresses.

b. With defining words, applied to many different cruciferous plants, and occasionally to plants of other Natural Orders resembling cress in flavour or appearance: as

American or Belleisle Cress, *Barbarea præcox*; Australian C. = Golden C.; Bank C., *Sisymbrium officinale*, also *Barbarea præcox*; Bastard C., *Thlaspi arvense*; Bitter C., the genus *Cardamine*, esp. *C. amara*; Brown C. = WATERCRESS; Churl's C., *Lepidium campestre*; Cow-C. = prec.; also *Heliosciadium nodiflorum* and *Veronica Beccabunga* (Brit. & Holl.); Dock-C., *Lapsana communis*; French C., *Barbarea vulgaris*; Garden C., *Lepidium sativum*; Golden C., a variety of prec.; Indian C., the genus *Tropæolum*; Lamb's C., *Cardamine hirsuta*; Land C., *Barbarea vulgaris*, *B. præcox*, and *Cardamine hirsuta*; Meadow C., *Cardamine pratensis*; Mouse-ear C., *Arabis Thaliana*; Penny-C., *Thlaspi arvense*; Pepper-C., *Teesdalia nudicaulis* (Miller *Plant-n.*); Peter's C., *Crithmum maritimum* (Treas. Bot.); Rock C., the genus *Arabis*; also *Crithmum maritimum* (Treas. Bot.); Spanish C., *Lepidium Cardamines*; Spring C., *Cardamine rhomboidea*; Swine's C., *Senebiera Coronopus*; Thale C., *Arabis Thaliana*; Tooth-C., the genus *Dentaria*; Tower C., *Arabis Turrita*; Town C., *Lepidium sativum*; Violet C., *Ionopsidium acaule*; Wall C., the genus *Arabis*; Wart C. = Swine's Cress; Winter C., the genus *Barbarea*; Wild C., species of *Thlaspi*; Yellow C., *Nasturtium palustre* and *N. amphibium.*

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 676 *Nasturcium*, tuuncressa. *a* 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* 676 *Nasturcium*, leccressae. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 94 Eacersan ȝetrifula oððe ȝeseoð on buteran. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 42 Town cresses, and cresses that growene in flode. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 44 Irio is named in greeke Erisimon, in englishe wynter cresse. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 20 b, It may be called in Englishe waycresses, wilde cresses, or sciatica cresses, because the herbe is good for the sciatica. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxiv. 95 We do now call it *Coronopus Ruellij*..in some places of England they call it Swynescressis. *Ibid.* v. lix. 623 This herbe is called..in English, Cresses, Towne Kars, or Towne Cresses. *Ibid.* v. lxii. 627 There be foure kindes of wilde Cresse, or Thlaspi, the which are not..vnlyke cresse in taste. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. xiv. (1623) 253 This beautiful plant is called..in English Indian Cresses. *Ibid.*, Banke Cresses is found in stonie places. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 158 Water-Cresse, or Karsse, is..of like nature..as Towne-Karsse is. 1711 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 381 The largest of these Leaves resemble our Wart or Swines Cress. 1851 BALFOUR *Bot.* § 822 The unripe fruit of *Tropæolum majus*, common Indian cress, has been pickled and used as capers. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 347 *Australian Cress*, the Golden Cress, a broad yellowish-leaved variety of *Lepidium sativum.*

†2. As the type of something of little worth or significance; in such phrases as *not worth a cress* (*kerse*), *not to count* (*a thing*) *at a cress. Obs.* (Cf. *rush, straw.*)

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 343 For anger gaynez þe not a cresse. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. X. 17 Wisdome and witte now is nouȝt worth a carse [*v.r.* kerse]. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5443 Þe Amerel ne dredeþ hym noȝt..þe value of a kerse. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 570 Of paramours ne sette he nat a kers. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 191 Y counte hyme nat at a cres.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cress-flower*, *-green*, *-taste*; **cress-rocket**, a name for the cruciferous genus *Vella* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-watch* 332 The Cresse Tastes, Mustard-Seed, Spirit of Scurvy-Grass. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* ii. Wks. (1876) 32 And pu' the cress-flower round the spring. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 698/2 The velvet is the new cress-green..known by the name of 'cresson'.

Cress, var. of CREASE, CREST[3]; obs. f. CREESE.

Cressant, -ent, obs. ff. CRESCENT.

Cressed (kre·sĕd, krest), *a.* [f. CRESS + -ED[2].] Furnished or adorned with cresses.

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VII. iv. 139 Cressed brook and ever-eddying river.

†**Cre·sser.** *Obs. rare.* A small ladle or scoop.

1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* P 366 If any thing groweth hot and boileth, hee keeleth it with a cresser [*trulla futat*], lest it boyle over.

Cresset (kre·sĕt). Also 4 **crassete**, 5 **crescette**, **cresette**, **cressete**, **-yt**, 5–6 **cressette**, 5–7 **-ett**, 6 **cres(s)hett(e**, 7 **cressit.** [a. OF. *craicet*, *craisset*, *cresset* in same sense.]

1. A vessel of iron or the like, made to hold grease or oil, or an iron basket to hold pitched rope, wood, or coal, to be burnt for light; usually mounted on the top of a pole or building, or suspended from a roof. Frequent as a historical word; in actual use applied to a fire-basket for giving light on a wharf, etc.

1370 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) II. 130, j long cresset. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 217 A pot of erthe, in which he tath A light brenning in a cresset. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 85 The cite as light as it had ben daye by the clarte..of torches, cresettes and other fires. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccc. 694 The erle..was comyng..with a great nomber of cressettes and lyghtes with hym. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xlviii. 1 Then stode vp Elias the prophet as a fyre, and his worde brent like a creshett. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 29 As a cresset set vp in a hauen, to shew the hauen a far of. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cresset*, an old word used for a Lanthorn or burning beacon. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 728 Blazing Cressets fed With Naphtha and Asphaltus. 1782 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 202 Where beauteous Hero from the turret's height Display'd her cresset. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. xxiv, Soon the warder's cresset shone. 1853 DICKENS *Reprinted Pieces* (1866) 221 Here and there, a coal fire in an iron cresset blazed upon a wharf.

†b. A cavity in a cresset-stone. *Obs.*

1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 72 A four square stone, wherein was a dozen cressets wrought..being ever filled and supplied with the cooke as they needed, to give light to the Monks.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*; cf. *torch.*

1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 445 Unto the spiritual world the cresset is thy wisdom. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 154 So doth our Sauiour saie of Iohn Baptist, that he was a burning and blasing cresset. 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 1140 The bright Cressit of the Glorious Skie. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxxiii, The moon..hung her dim dull cresset in the heavens. 1877 BRYANT *Constellations* 13 The resplendent cressets which the Twins Uplifted.

3. *Coopering.* A fire-basket used to char the inside of a cask.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

4. *local.* 'A kitchen utensil for setting a pot over the fire' (Bailey (folio), 1730–6).

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cresset-lamp*; **cresset-stone**, a flat stone with cup-shaped hollows for holding grease to be burnt for light. See also CRESSET-LIGHT.

1875 FARRAR *Silence & V.* v. 90 The stars its cresset lamps.

[**Cresset,** cress. See *List of Spurious Words.*]

Cresset, obs. var. of CREESE, Malay dagger.

†**Cre·sset-light.** *Obs.* or *arch.* A blazing cresset; the light of a cresset; a beacon-light.

1525 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 170 To be furnysshed with his Watche..with Cressett light borne before them. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1271/2 John Cassimere ..conueied by cresset light and torch light to sir Thomas Greshams house. 1610 *Histrio-m.* II. 269 Come Cressida, my Cresset light, Thy face, doth shine both day and night. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* v. 356 Those who .. ran about like mad People with Cresset-Lights of Sulphur and Dirt. *a* 1835 MOTHERWELL *Merry Gallant*, In the Midnight Watch .. When cresset lights all feebly burn.

Cressol, var. of CRESOL.

‖**Cresson** (krɛsɔ̃n). [Fr.; = CRESS.]

†1. = CRESS. *Obs. rare.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 13 As much abhorred Cabbages, as himself did the Cressons.

2. A shade of green used for ladies' dresses.

1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 698/2 The velvet is the new cress-green..known by the name of 'cresson' or watercress. 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* 29 Nov. 136/1 The newest greens are called cresson and 'fir-green'.

Cresswort (kre·swŏ̄ɪt). *Bot.* [CRESS.] A book-name for any plant of the N.O. *Cruciferæ.*

1854 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* (ed. 14) 32 Order V. Cruciferæ, or Brassicaceæ—Cressworts. 1882 *Garden* 24 June 439/3 *Hutchinsia petræa* is an early spring Cresswort.

Cressy (kre·si), *a.* [f. CRESS + -Y.] Abounding in cresses.

1859 RUSKIN *Two Paths* 214 Rustic bridges over cressy brooks. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 1324 Cressy islets white in flower.

Cressyl, -ic, var. of CRESYL, -IC.

Crest (krest), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–7 **creste**, 4–crest; also 4–6 **creest(e**, 4–7 **crist(e**, 5 **krest(e**, **creyste**, 5–7 **creast**, 6 *Sc.* **creist.** [ME. a. OF. *creste* (13th c. in Littré, also *creiste*), mod.F. *crête*, = Pr., Sp., It. *cresta* :—L. *crista* tuft, plume.]

1. A 'comb', a tuft of feathers, or similar excrescence, upon an animal's head.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 197 (Mätz.) He..had anon igrowe a spore on þe leg, and a crest on þe heed, as it were a cok. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. XXXIII. (1495) 795 A certen fysshe hauynge a creste lyke to a sawe. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 329 A lappewinke made he was .. And on his heed there stont upright A crest in token of a knight. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 102 Creste, of a byrdys hede, *cirrus.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 155 Phebus red fowle hys corall creist can steir. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 525 Oft he [the serpent] bowd His turret Crest. 1782 COWPER *Truth* 476 The subtlest serpent with the loftiest crest. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 18 In the Spring the wanton lapwing Gets himself another crest.

b. *fig.* In phrases, such as to *erect, elevate, let fall one's crest*, used as a symbol of pride, self-confidence, or high spirits. Cf. CRESTFALLEN.

1531 TINDALE *Exp.* 1 *John* 27 When the byshoppes sawe that .. they beganne to set up theyr crestes. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 380 And make him fall His crest. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. 80 Then began the Argives to let fall their crests and sue for peace. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 318 That this faction does .. erect its crest upon the engagement. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 481 After a short explanation..their crests fell, and..all went away satisfied.

c. Any feathery-like tuft or excrescence: applied *e.g.* to the tail of a comet.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 33 Stella comata, þat is, a sterre wiþ a briȝt shynynge crest. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. cxlix. 135, Ii. blasynge starrys, or .ii. starrys with crestis.

2. An erect plume or tuft of feathers, horse-hair, or the like, fixed on the top of a helmet or head-dress; any ornament or device worn there as a badge or cognizance.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 622 Al anoneward þe helm an heȝ ys crest a bar adoun & þe cercle of gold þat sat þer-bey. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1128 The creste, that on his hede shold stond, Hit was all gold shynand. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Armories* (R.), Creasts being the ornaments set on the eminent toppe of the healme..were vsed auntiently to terrifie the enemy, and therefore were strange deuises or figures of terrible shapes. 1824 MACAULAY *Ivry*, A thousand knights are pressing close behind the snow-white crest. 1874 WHITTIER *Eagle's Quill from Lake Superior* ix, War-chiefs with their painted brows, And crests of eagle wings.

3. *Her.* A figure or device (originally borne by a knight on his helmet) placed on a wreath, coronet, or chapeau, and borne above the shield and helmet in a coat of arms; also used separately, as a cognizance, upon articles of personal property, as a seal, plate, note-paper, etc.

As it represents the ornament worn on the knight's helmet, it cannot properly be borne by a woman, or by a corporate body, as a college or city. (It is a vulgar error to speak of the arms or shields of such bodies as *crests.*)

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1837 (Ashmole MS.) To Darius.. enditis he a pistill, A crest clenly inclosid þat consayued þis wordis. 1431 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 88 A faire stone of Marble with my creste, myn armes, my vanturs. 1572 BOSSEWELL (*title*), Workes of Armorie deuided into three Bookes, entituled..of Cotes and Creastes. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 226 What is your Crest, a Coxcombe? 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* i. (1634) 15 Mine old Host at Arnhem .. changed his Coate and Crest thrice in a fortnight. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* II. iv. (1862) 120 A crescent,—the crest of the Northumberland family.

b. *fig.*

c 1425 *Fest. Church* 66 in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 212 Whan kyngis

sone bare fleisshly creste. 1592 LYLY *Midas* v. ii, Melancholy is the creast of courtiers' armes. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 173 Who have nothing but long Nails as the Crests of idle Gentility.

4. The apex or 'cone' of a helmet; hence, a helmet or head-piece.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 275 Upon hys crest a raven stode. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 195 Vpon his crest he bar a tour. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 782 *Hic conus*, a crest. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 11 On his craven crest A bounch of heares discolourd diversly. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 317 There stucke no plume in any English Crest, That is removed by a staffe of France. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 988 On his crest Sat horror plum'd. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* II. 416 On his unguarded Crest The Stroke delusive fell. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 22 The feathers that danced on his crest.

5. The head, summit, or top of anything.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* XXVIII. 23 Two goldun ryngis, the whiche thow shalt putte in either creeste of the broche. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 128 Hevynly lylleis .. Oppynnyt and schew thar creistis redymyte. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* (1682) 71 The Northern wind..doth first murmur at this aspiring Oke, and then striketh his Crest with some greater strength. 1635 QUARLES *Emblems* V. xi, The drooping crests of fading flow'rs. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 827 The giant tower, from whose high crest, they say, Men saw the goodly hills of Somerset. 1871 ROSSETTI *Troy Town* xii, His arrow's burning crest.

b. *esp.* The summit of a hill or mountain.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 731 Per as claterande fro þe crest þe colde borne rennez. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 882 Appone the creste of the cragge. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* V. v, And wente forth by the creast of that hylle. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 83 The very pitch and crest of the hill, the Scytotauri do hold. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peake* 5 At a high Mountains foot, whose lofty crest O'rè looks the Marshy Prospect. 1799 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 22 Strongly posted on the elevated crest of a rocky ridge. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IV. XXXII, O'er many a mountain chain which rears Its hundred crests aloft.

c. *fig.* The most excellent, the crown. *rare.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 855 Of spotlez perlez þa[y] beren þe creste. 1838 DE QUINCEY *The Avenger* Wks. 1890 XII. 239 And yet to many it was the consummation and crest of the whole. 1873 LOWELL *All Saints* 1 One feast, of holy days the crest..All-Saints.

6. *Arch.* The finishing of stone, metal, etc., which surmounts a roof-ridge, wall, screen, or the like; a cresting; sometimes applied to the finial of a gable or pinnacle. **b.** Short for *crest-tile* (see 11).

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, To reyse a wall With batayling and crestes marciall. 1513 *Will of J. Hutton* (Somerset He.), Crest of the Highe Aulter. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 188 Than Arthur..slypped downe thereby tyll he came to the crest of the wall. 1596–7 S. FINCHE in Ducarel *Hist. Croydon* App. (1783) 155 The crests as heigh for the safegarde of the windoes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 526 Supposing verily there had been tiles and crests indeed. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. vii. 14. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 537 Moss groweth chiefly upon Ridges of Houses..and upon the Crests of Walls. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 491 As a rule, crests cost as much by the hundred as plain tiles do by the thousand.

7. An elevated ridge. **a.** The lofty ridge of a mountain which forms its sky line, and from which the surface slopes on each side; the summit line of a *col* or pass; the ridge of a hedge-bank or the like. **b.** *Fortif.* The top line of a parapet or slope. **c.** A balk or ridge in a field between two furrows. **d.** The curling foamy top or ridge of a wave; the highest part of any undulation.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 102 Creyste, of londe eryyde, *porca.* 1830 LT. S. N. CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc.* 21 Four feet and a half below the crest of the Parapet. 1850 LAYARD *Nineveh* vii. 151 Two vast rocks formed a kind of gateway on the crest of the pass. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. I. 19 Crests, cradges, and ward-dykes [were] constructed to hold off fen-waters. 1864 EARL DERBY *Iliad* IV. 485 First curls the rufflʼd sea With whitʼning crests. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* vi. 118 From a rounded and flattened ridge it narrows into a mere knife-edged crest, shelving steeply into the glens on either side. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 214.

8. The ridge or surface line of the neck of a horse, dog, or other animal; sometimes applied to the mane which this part bears.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 272 His braided hanging mane Upon his compassʼd crest now stand on end. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. i. (1668) 2 Chuse a horse with a deep neck, large crest. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6286/3 Stolen..a.. Gelding..with Saddle Spots upon his Crest. *a* 1849 SIR R. WILSON *Autobiog.* (1862) I. ii. 89 My little mare received.. a musket-ball through the crest of her neck. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 227 The crest, which is properly the mane of lion or horse.

† **b.** The dewlap of an ox. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 58 A long, thick, and soft neck; his crest descending down to the knee.

9. A raised ridge on the surface of any object.

1611 COTGR. s. v. *Areste*, The Crest, of a sword, &c.; a sharpe rising in the middle thereof.

b. *Anat.* A ridge running along the surface of a bone, as the *frontal, occipital, parietal* (or *sagittal*) *crests* of the skull, the *lacrymal, nasal,* and *turbinated crests* in the face, the *iliac, pubic,* and *tibial crests,* etc.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 152 Horns:..slightly bent outwards and forwards, the frontal crest passing behind them. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 149 These surfaces are separated by three edges. The anterior..is called the Crest (*crista tibiæ*). 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 178 The ilium has a wide outer surface, the upper border of which is termed the 'crest'.

c. *Dental crest*: 'the ridge of epithelium which, at the earliest stage of the development of the teeth, covers in the dental groove, and from the lower layers of which the enamel organ is developed' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

d. *Bot.* and *Zool.* A formation resembling a crest or ridge, on the surface of an organ.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. i. (1633) 2 Leafe, Sheath, eare, or crest. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 145 The keel [of *Polygala*] has an appendage..called technically a crest, and often consisting of one or even two rows of fringes or divisions. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 392 *Luzula pilosa*.. crest of seeds long curved terminal. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 540 When outgrowths occur on the seed, either along the raphe..or as a cushion covering the micropyle.. they are variously called *Crest, Strophiole,* or *Caruncle.*

† **10.** The middle line of fold in broad-cloth.

1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 8 § 4 Every hole wolen Cloth called brode Cloth shall hold and conteyn in leenght xxiiij yerdes..to be measured by the Crest of the same Cloth.

11. *Comb.*, as *crest-bearer, -feather,* † *-front*; *crest-like, -lopped, -wounding* adjs.; **crest-board,** a board which forms the crest or finishing of any projecting part of a building; † **crest-risen,** † **crest-sunk** *a.* (cf. 1 b and CREST-FALLEN); **crest-tile,** a bent tile used to cover the crest or ridge of a roof; **crest-wreath** (in *Her.*), the wreath or fillet of twisted silk which bears the crest.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Dec. 3/2 The united crest of France and Navarre .. supported by two angels as *crest-bearers. 1881 *Mechanic* § 985 If a gutter be made..the front may be finished with a *crest-board. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 291/2 To elevate the *crest-feathers. 1611 COTGR., *Accresté*..also, cockit, proud, lustie, *creast-risen. 1618 BRATHWAIT *Descr. Death* 271 Chapfalne, *crest-sunke, drie-bon'd anatomie. 1477 *Act* 17 *Edw. IV*, c. 3 Thaktile, roftile, ou *crestile. 1611 COTGR., *Enfaistau*, a Ridge-tyle, Creast-tyle, Roofetyle. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. s.v., In Gothic architecture, crest tiles are those which, decorated with leaves, run up the sides of a gable or ornamented canopy. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 828 O vnfelt sore, *crest-wounding priuat scarre! 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xvii. 265 This *Crest-Wreath first appears a little before the middle of the 14th century.

† **Crest,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [ad. It. *cresta* (and pl. *creste*) 'a disease..called the piles or hemorrhoides' (Florio); a specific use of *cresta* tuft: see prec.] The disease called piles; also, corns.

1569 R. ANDROSE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* IV. III. 46 Against the crestes of the piles in the fundiment. 1651 *Surgions Direct.* IX. 244 This kind of Tumor is called..Cornes in English; and I thought it good to call them Crest, because they are alwayes growing.

† **Crest,** *sb.*[3], **cress.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 **crees,** 5–6 **crest(e, cres, cress**(e. In *Crest-cloth*: some kind of linen cloth.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 38 Take Rys..bray hem smal y-now; & þerow a crees bunte syfte hem. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) (1859) II. 164 Creste clothe, and canvasse. 1488 *Will of Elis Brown* (Somerset Ho.), A pece of new creste clothe conteygnyng xxiij ellys. 1507 in Kerry *St. Lawr., Reading* (1883) 234 Paied for ij ells di. of crescloth for to make Eve a cote–xd. 1611 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 92 In any kerchief, koyfe, crest cloth or shaddow.

b. A piece or fixed quantity of this cloth.

1459 *Will of Lyghtfote* (Somerset Ho.), Crestes panni linei vocat[i] crestcloth. 1488 *Will of Jonys*, j cresse de cressecloth. [1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* IV. 555 In the earlier years the 'crest' appears to be a recognised quantity [of linen cloth].]

Crest (krest), *v.* [f. CREST *sb.*[1] Cf. CRESTED.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with a crest; to put a crest, cresting, or ridge on (a building).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 102 Crestyn, or a-rayyn wythe a creste (PYNSON, or sette on a creest), *cristo.* 1824 SOUTHEY *Roderick* V, The Christian hand..had with a cross Of well-hewn stone crested the pious work. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. v. 215 The Sheriff..is ordered to crest with lead all the passages at Clarendon.

2. To serve as a crest to; to surmount as a crest; to top, to crown.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* V. ii. 83 His legges bestrid the Ocean, his rear'd arme Crested the world. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VII. 11 Broad battlements Crested the bulwark. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. IV. iii. § 16 The clinging wood climbing along their ledges and cresting their summits.

b. 'To mark with long streaks, in allusion to the streaming hair of the crest' (Todd).

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. i. 13 Like as the shining skie in summers night..Is creasted all with lines of firie light.

3. To reach the crest or summit of (a hill, rising ground, wave, etc.).

1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.*, In this inquisitive age, when the Alps are crested, and seas fathomed. 1877 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. vi. 75 The..Ravine [was] forbiddingly hard to crest. 1860 MAYNE REID in *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIV. 172 As we crested each swell, we were freshly exposed to observation.

4. *intr.* To erect one's crest, raise oneself proudly. Now *dial.*

1713 *Guardian* No. 56 ₱ 6 The bully seemed a dunghil cock, he crested well, and bore his comb aloft. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 5 Oct. an. 1773, The old minister was standing with his back to the fire, cresting up erect.

5. *intr.* Of waves: To form or rise into a crest; to curl into a crest of foam.

1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 235 Where wave on wave cresting on Bristles with angry breath. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* III. II. ii. § 6 The superficial part of the swell..begins to curl and crest as a huge billow.

Crest, obs. var. of CREESE, Malay dagger.

Crested (kreˑstéd), *ppl. a.* Also 6 **creasted,** 6–8 **cristed.** [f. CREST *sb.* and *v.* + -ED. Cf. OF. *cresté*, L. *cristātus.*]

1. Furnished, topped, or adorned with a crest; wearing or having a crest.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4541 With an hard crested serpentis fel. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xvi. 102 The huppe or lapwyncke is a byrde crested. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 135 With cristed plumes they fiercely other smite. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 443 The crested Cock. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. Introd. ii, Fair dames and crested chiefs. 1851 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* II. lxxxiv, This makes the billow smooth its crested head.

b. *spec.* Applied to many species of animals and plants distinguished by a crest; = L. *cristatus, -a.*

1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxvii. 300 The crested eagle. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 347 The Crested Penguins are inhabitants of several of the South Sea islands. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 98 Crested Dog's-tail. 1882 *Garden* 16 Sept. 258/3 The Crested Male Fern.

c. *fig.* (Cf. CREST *sb.*[1] 1 b.)

1618 BOLTON *Florus* IV. ix. 307 The miserable overthrow of Crassus made the Parthians higher crested. 1757 GRAY *Bard* I. i, The crested pride Of the first Edward.

2. *Her.* Having a crest of a different tincture from that of the body.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 60 b, A Basiliske displayed, Emeraude, cristed, Saphire. 1766–87 PORNY *Her.* Gloss.

† **3.** Having raised lines or *striæ*, ribbed. *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. XXX. 42 The stalkes [of Rhubarb] are straked and crested. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 268 Mandillians..some plaited and crested [striped] behind.

4. Having a raised ridge. (See CREST *sb.* 9.)

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* Index, Crested petals. 1856 A. R. WALLACE in Huxley *Man's Place Nat.* I. (1863) 40–1 Single-crested and double-crested skulls.

† **Creˑstel.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [app. dim. of CREST *sb.*: see -EL. Cf. OF. *crestel, cretel* a battlement.] ? = CREST.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 4175 To Beues he smot a dent ful sore, þat sercle of gold & is crestel Fer in to þe mede fel.

Cresten, var. of CHRISTEN *a. Obs.*, Christian.

† **Creˑst-fall,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [A back-formation from CREST-FALLEN.] The distemper of a horse that is crest-fallen.

1609 ROWLANDS *Knave of Clubbes* (1843) 44 For any Iade he phisicke had..The Iampasse, crest-fall, withers greife.

† **Crest-fall,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec.] *trans.* To make crest-fallen.

1611 COTGR. s. v. *Rosse*, It would anger a Saint, or crest-fall the best man liuing, to be so vsed.

Crest-fallen (kreˑst fǫˑlĕn), *ppl. a.*

1. With drooping crest; *hence,* cast down in confidence, spirits, or courage; humbled, abashed, disheartened, dispirited, dejected.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* D iv b, O how meager and leane hee lookt, so creast falne, that his combe hung downe to his bill. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 59 Let it make thee Crest-falne, I, and alay this thy abortiue Pride. 1668 MARVELL *Corr.* cv. Wks. 1872–5 II. 264 He is here a kind of decrepit young gentleman and terribly crest-falln. 1860 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iii. (1876) 69 Slinking back into the club somewhat crestfallen after his beating.

2. Of a horse: see quot. 1725.

1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3217/4 A grey Gelding..black mane and tail, and a little Crest-fallen.. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Crestfallen*, a Distemper in Horses, when the Part on which the Main grows, which is the upper Part thereof, and call'd the Crest, hangs either to one Side or the other, and does not stand upright as it ought to do.

Hence **Creˑstfaˑllenly** *adv.*, **Creˑstfaˑllenness.**

1854 LYTTON *What will he* IV. i, That ineffable aspect of crestfallenness! 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* I. i. ii. 28 The Squire is crestfallenly eying the shipwreck of his hopes. 1890— *Alas!* II. xxiv. 125 A look of mortification and crest-fallenness.

Crestin, -yn, var. of CHRISTEN *a. Obs.*, Christian.

Cresting (kreˑstiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CREST *sb.* (sense 6) + -ING[1].] *Arch.* An ornamental ridging to a wall or roof.

1869 *Builder* 18 Dec. 998/2 The lines of a building are best followed by..placing crestings where objects would be artistically enriched by them. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 48 Roofs..finished with ornamental tiled cresting.

Crestless (kreˑstlĕs), *a.* [See -LESS.] Without a crest; not bearing a crest.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. iv. 85 Spring Crestlesse Yeomen from so deepe a Root? 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiii, Like the crestless churls of England. 1891 *Standard* 14 May 5/2 Armless, and crestless, and mottoless.

Crestlet (kreˑstlĕt), *nonce-wd.* A little crest.

1889 *Repent. P. Wentworth* III. xvi. 274 The sparkling expanse broken..by jets and crestlets of foam.

† **Crestmarine.** *Herb. Obs.* [a. F. *creste-marine, crête-marine,* in 16th c. also *criste-marine,* in the Herbals *Creta marina,* the first element being a perversion of *crithmum,* Gr. *κρίθμον, κρῆθμον,* in mod. Bot. *Crithmum maritimum.*] An old name of Samphire.

1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Batis,* an herbe called..of the Frenchmen Crestmarine, in English Sampiere. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xxi. 578 They keepe..branches of Crest-marin or Sampier in brine or pickle, to be eaten lyke cappers. 1611 COTGR., *Creste marine,* Sampier, sea Fennell, Crestmarine.

† **Creˑsty,** *a. Obs.* [f. CREST *sb.*[2] + -Y.] Of the nature of or affected with piles.

1569 R. ANDROSE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* IV. II. 13 Against the Hemerodes and crestie swellings of the fundiment. 1598 FLORIO, *Crestoso*, crestie, full of the piles or hemorrhoides.

† **Crestyn.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. *crestin, cretin* in same sense.] A sort of pannier.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4687 As gud ware crestyns of clathe þe caryon to serue.

† **Cre·swell.** *Obs.* [? Cf. WELT.]

1721 BAILEY, *Creswell*, the broad Edge or Verge of the Shoe-Sole, round about.

Cresyl (kre·sil). *Chem.* Also **cressyl**. [f. CRES-OL + -YL.] The radical C_7H_7 of cresol.

Cre·sylate, a salt of cresylic acid. **Cresy·lic** *a.*, of cresyl, in *Cresylic acid* = CRESOL.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 107 With pentachloride of phosphorus, cresylic alcohol yields chloride of cresyl, C_7H_7Cl. *Ibid.* A mass of slender needles of cresylate of potassium or sodium. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 360 The fumes contain carbolic and cresylic acids.

Cret, crete, var. of CREAGHT, *Obs.*

Cretaceo- (krĭtē·ĭ·ʃĭo), combining form of CRETACEOUS, = 'cretaceous and ——', as in *cretaceo-oolitic, cretaceo-tertiary* adjs.

1880 RAMSAY in *Times* 26 Aug. 5/4 In .. Cretaceo-Oolitic ..times. 1881 *Rep. Geol. Explor. N. Zealand* 117 The Cretaceo-Tertiary rocks.

Cretaceous (krĭtē·ĭ·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *crētāce-us* chalk-like, chalky, f. *crēta* chalk: see -ACEOUS.]

1. Of the nature of chalk; chalky.

c 1675 GREW (J.), The cretaceous salt. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 54 Nor from the sable Ground expect Success Nor from cretaceous, stubborn and jejune. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 119 A cretaceous Electuary. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 787 The lining membrane ..secretes cretaceous matter.

b. Chalk-like. *humorous.*

1808 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* vi, I love not the cretaceous and incredible countenance of his colleague.

2. *Geol.* Belonging to or found in the Chalk formation. So *Cretaceous group, series, system. Cretaceous period*: the period during which these strata were deposited.

1832 DE LA BÈCHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 307 The cretaceous rocks of south-eastern England. 1854 F. C. BAKEWELL *Geol.* 56 The chalk and its associated sands have been termed the 'cretaceous system'. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 335 During the oolitic and cretaceous periods.

Creta·ceously *adv.*, in the manner of chalk.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Cretaceously-pruinose*, having a white shining incrustation.

Cretals, obs. aphetic f. DECRETALS.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 129 Þe cretals and þe clementynes.

† **Cretated,** *pa. pple. Obs.*—° [f. L. *crētātus.*]

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Cretated*, chalked.

Cretche, obs. form of CRATCH.

Crete[1] (krēt). [Cf. OF. *cretin* basket; also Teutonic words mentioned under CRADLE.]

† 1. = CRADLE *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 137 Þe litel childe..þet wepþ ine his crete.

2. = CRADLE *sb.* 7. *dial.*

1887 *Kentish Dial., Creet*, a cradle, or frame-work of wood, placed on a scythe when used to cut corn. 1892 *Auctioneer's Catal. Farm Sale near Minster, Kent*, Scythe and crete.

† **Crete**[2]. *Obs. rare.* The septum or division between the nostrils.

1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, There are .. other small bones lesse pryncypalles .. as is the bone of the crete that deuyde the nosethyrlles.

Crethe, = CRETE[1], or error for *creche*, CRATCH.

Cretic (krē·tik), *a.*[1] and *sb.* [ad. L. *Crētic-us* of Crete, Cretan, f. *Crēta* Crete.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to Crete, Cretan; applied in Gr. and Lat. prosody to a particular metrical foot, or to verse characterized by these. **B.** *sb.* (without capital) A metrical foot consisting of one short syllable between two long; = AMPHIMACER.

[1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 69 Creticus of a long, a short, and a long, [as] *daungerous.*] 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* lxviii. 1257 The Prosodiaque & also the Cretick. 1697 BENTLEY *Phal.* (T.), The first verse here ends with a trochee, and the third with a cretick. 1867 JEBB *Sophocles' Electra* (1870) 39/1 Although τῶνδέ μοι form a cretic foot, a spondee is still admissible in the 5th place, because the word γάρ preceding the cretic is a monosyllable. 1885 GILDERSLEEVE *Pindar* Introd. 73 The passionate cretics that abound in that..play [the *Acharnians*].

† **Cretic** (krē·tik), *a.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *crēta* chalk + -IC.] Chalk-like; of the hardness of chalk.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* 302 Hardness, cretic. Fracture, slaty.

† **Cre·ticism.** *Obs.* Cretan behaviour, *i.e.* lying.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. v. § 2. 650 *marg.*, So diligent..[an] Architect of Lies: in regard whereof I may not denie him the commendation of Creticisme. 1656 [see CRETISM].

Cretifaction (krētifæ·kʃən). (*erron.* crete-.) [f. L. *crēta* chalk + -FACTION.] = next.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 58 Calcareous degeneration, calcification, or cretefaction.

Cretification (krē·tifikē·ĭ·ʃən). [n. of action f. CRETIFY.] Deposition of salts of lime in a tissue of the animal body; calcareous degeneration.

1852–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 537/2 Its appearances sometimes approximate to those of the cretification. 1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 64 Saline earthy matter may be deposited..inducing a state..named cretification.

Cretify (krē·tifəi), *v.* [f. L. *crēta* chalk + -FY, repr. a L. type *crētificāre.*] *trans.* To impregnate with salts of lime.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 419/2 The cretified contents of old abscesses.

Cretin (krē·tin). [a. F. *crétin* (in *Encycl.* 1754), ad. Swiss patois *crestin, creitin*:—L. *Christiānum* CHRISTIAN, which in the mod. Romanic langs. (as sometimes *dial.* in Eng.) means 'human creature' as distinguished from the brutes; the sense being here that these beings are really human, though so deformed physically and mentally. (Cf. *natural.*) So, according to Hatzfeld and Darmesteter, the Cagots are called in Béarn *crestiaas.*] One of a class of dwarfed and specially deformed idiots found in certain valleys of the Alps and elsewhere.

1779 W. COXE in *Ann. Reg.* II. 92 *note*, The species of idiots I have mentioned..who are described by many authors as peculiar to the Vallais, are called Cretins. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 239 The Cretin is hardly a human being ..They have all immense heads and more immense goitres. 1879 KHORZ *Princ. Med.* 4 The offspring of persons with goitre are cretins without goitre.

Hence **Cre·tinage.**

1820 H. MATTHEWS *Diary of Invalid* 314 Cretinage seems also to be peculiar to mountainous regions.

Cretinism (krē·tiniz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM: in mod.F. *crétinisme.*] The condition of a cretin; a species of imperfect mental and physical development, or combination of deformity and idiocy, endemic in some valleys of the Alps and elsewhere.

1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 176 Physical and moral remedies that may be employed in preventing the Wen and Cretinism. 1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct., Cretinism is becoming more common in the Pyrenean and Alpine valleys.

So **Cre·tinist.**

1858 G. SMITH in *Oxford Ess.* 266 Some of his [Newman's] party displayed in University matters something of that 'cretinist' tendency which they have since developed in its natural sphere.

Cretinize (krē·tinəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE: mod.F. *crétiniser.*] *trans.* To reduce to the condition of a cretin. Hence **Cretinized** *ppl. a.*

1858 *Sat. Review* V. 16/2 No Jesuit, seeking to cretinize humanity for pious purposes. 1869 *Daily News* 30 June, Society as usually understood..would cretinize an archangel. 1876 FREEMAN *Hist. & Archit. Sk.* 315 The wretched look of the dwarfed, diseased, and cretinized inhabitants.

Cretinous (krē·tinəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to a cretin; of the nature of cretinism.

1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 471/2 The .. cretinous affections .. are striking examples of the effect of hereditary influence combined with that of .. situation. 1863 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 146 The whole nature of slavery being one cramp and cretinous contraction.

Cretion (krē·ʃən). *Roman Law.* [ad. L. *crētiōn-em*, n. of action from *cernĕre* to decide, resolve: see CERN.] Declaration of acceptance of an inheritance (see CERN *v.*); *transf.* the period or term allowed for this.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 166 If the individual so instituted desire to be heir, he must cern within the time for cretion. 1880 — *Ulpian* xxii. § 27 Cretion is a certain.. time allowed to the instituted heir for deliberating whether or not it will be for his advantage to enter to the inheritance.

Hence **Cre·tionary** *a.*, of or belonging to cretion.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* xxii. § 30 Failing to cern within the cretionary period.

† **Cre·tism.** *Obs.*—° [ad. Gr. Κρητισμός Cretan behaviour, lying, f. κρητίζειν: see next, and cf. Fr. *cretisme* (Cotgr.).] (See quot, and CRETICISM.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Creticism* or *Cretism*, the Art of coyning or inventing lyes. Hence in later and mod. Dicts.

† **Cretize** (krē·təiz), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. Gr. κρητίζειν to play the Cretan, to lie, cheat, f. Κρήτη CRETE. (Cf. *Titus* i. 12.)]

1. *intr.* To play the Cretan, *i.e.* to lie, tell lies.

a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* vi. 17 To lye, was in a proverbiall speech, said, to cretize, or play the Cretian. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 17 He 'bounced' a little, he 'Cretized'.

† 2. *trans.* To overreach or outdo by lying. *Obs.*

a 1673 J. CARYL in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xviii. 26 He will Cretize the Cretians, supplant the supplanters.

† **Cretone, cretoyne.** *Obs.* Also 5 critone. [a. OF. *cretonné*: see Godefroy.] A kind of seasoned soup or pottage in which rabbits, fowls, etc. were boiled.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 197 Connygez in cretoyne. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 8 Chekyns in cretone [*printed* -ene]. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 431 Critone to Potage.

‖ **Cretonne** (krɔto·n, kre·tɒn). [a. F. *cretonne* (in Savary *Dict. du Comm.* 1723), according to Hatzfeld and Darmesteter from *Creton*, a village of Normandy, famous for its linen manufactures.]

The French name of a strong fabric of hempen warp and linen woof; applied in England to a stout unglazed cotton cloth printed on one or both sides with a pattern in colours, and used for chair covers, curtains, and the like.

1870 DASENT *Annals Eventf. Life* II. viii. 134 Chair-covers and sofa-covers, chintz or tammy,—*crétonnes* were not then invented. 1886 *Funny Folks Ann.* 47 In chintz, silk, velvet, rep, cretonne, and satin brocatelle. *attrib.* 1887 R. N. CAREY *Uncle Max* xix. 149 Pretty cretonne curtains.

† **Creto·se,** *a. rare*—°. [Cf. next.] Chalky.

1775 ASH, *Cretose*, chalky, full of chalk.

Cretous (krē·təs), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *crētōs-us*: see prec. and -OUS.] = prec.

1805 LUCCOCK *Nat. Wool* 280 Hills of a cretous texture ..divide Hertfordshire from..Bedford and Cambridge.

Creu, obs. pa. t. of CROW *v.*

Creu-: see CREV- in CREVICE, etc.

† **Creue,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. OF. *creü, creüe*, pa. pple. of *croistre* to grow.] *intr.* To grow.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6914, þe erle..gart sone downe be hewed All þe wod þat þare creued.

Creuell, Creuett, obs. ff. CRUEL, CRUET.

Creul, creuse, obs. ff. CRAWL *v.*, CRUSE.

Creutzer, obs. form of KREUTZER.

Crevace, crevasse, obs. ff. CREVICE.

Crevasse (krĭvæ·s). [a. mod.F. *crevasse* = OF. *crevace* CREVICE. This F. form has been adopted by Alpine climbers in Switzerland in sense 1, and in U.S. from the French of Louisiana, etc., in sense 2; these being too large for the notion associated with the corresponding Eng. form *crevice.*]

1. A fissure or chasm in the ice of a glacier, usually of great depth, and sometimes of great width.

1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 12 The crevasses are supposed to be, in some places, several hundred feet deep. 1872 C. KING *Mountains Sierra Nev.* xi. 231 A glacier, riven with deep crevasses, yawning fifty or sixty feet wide.

b. *transf.* Any similar deep crack or chasm.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 213 The broad open prospect of this vast crevasse. 1863 DICEY *Federal St.* I. 20 The struggles of the floundering horses to drag the carriages out of the ruts and crevasses.

2. *U.S.* A breach in the bank of a river, canal, etc.; used *esp.* of a breach in the *levée* or artificial bank of the lower Mississippi.

1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 240 A breach in the *levée*, or a *crevasse*, as it is termed, is the greatest calamity which can befal the landholder. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* i. (1862) 7 The crevasse, by which half the city had lately been submerged, was closed.

Crevasse (krĭvæ·s), *v.* [a. F. *crevasse-r* to form into crevasses, f. *crevasse* sb.] To fissure with crevasses. Chiefly in **Creva·ssed** *ppl. a.*, having crevasses; fissured, as a glacier.

1855 J. D. FORBES *Tour Mt. Blanc* viii. 100 It is not much crevassed. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxvii. 271 A steep crevassed hill. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Aug. 6/1 The glaciers..are crevassed to the very foot.

Crevassing (krĭvæ·sĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CREVASSE *v.* + -ING[1].] Formation of crevasses.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. 459 *note*, Abrupt fractures and excessive crevassing. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. x. 281 This cannot be the true cause of the crevassing.

Crevat, obs. form of CRAVAT.

Creve, *v. Obs.* (or *dial.*). [a. F. *creve-r* to burst, split:—L. *crepāre* to crackle, crack.]

† 1. *intr.* To burst, to split. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2941 The roches..creved both vppe and doune.

2. (Also *creave, creeve*) Earlier and now dial. form of CREE *v.*

Creves, obs. f. CRAYFISH, CREVICE.

Crevice (kre·vis), *sb.* Forms: 4 **crevace, -yce,** 4–5 **creveys,** (creu-), **cravas**(e, (crau-), 4–6 **creves,** (creu-), 4–7 **crevesse,** (creu-), 5 **creveis, creuys, crayues,** (cref(f)eys, **crefes**), 5–6 **craues,** 6 **crevisse, craivesse,** 5–7 **creuice,** 6–7 **creuis,** (crev-), 7 **creuas, crevasse, creuise,** 7–8 **crevise,** 8 **crivess,** 5– **crevice.** [ME. *crevace*, a. OF. *crevace*, mod.F. *crevasse*:—late L. *crepātia*, f. L. *crepāre* to creak, rattle, crack: cf. CREVE. Already in the 14th c. the stress began to be shifted to the first syllable, and the unaccented second syllable to be weakened to *-esse, -isse, -ice.* The mod.F. form has been re-adopted in CREVASSE.]

1. A crack producing an opening in the surface or through the thickness of anything solid; a cleft, rift, chink, fissure.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2183 A creuisse of an olde cragge. 1382 WYCLIF *Nehem.* iv. 7 The chinys or cravasis begunnen to be closid. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 2086 Hyt gan out crepe at somme crevace. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 134 If þe creveis [*MS. B.* creffeys] perse not þe brayn scolle. 1552 HULOET, Craues or creues. *Vide* in chyncke. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. (1568) 167 b, With a barcke gapynge and havinge crevisses. 1592 W. PERKINS *Case Consc.* (1619) 202 Hee sees but one little beame of the Sunne, by a small creuise. *a* 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1634) 77 There was but a little crevis opened. 1678 tr. *Gaya's Arms War* 73 Care must be had that there be no Cracks, Flaws, Crevasses, nor Honey Combs in her Cylender. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 266 ₱ 4 To peep at a Crevise, and look in at People. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 286 In winter it lies hid in the crevices of walls. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xx. 335 Water .. percolating freely through the crevices..to all depths of the glacier.

b. *spec.* in *Mining.* A fissure in which a deposit of ore or metal is found. Also *attrib.*

1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines* 262 The crevice is filled with a mixture of carbonate of lead and bunches of unde-

composed galena. 1870 Atcherley *Boërland* 175 Gold .. known as 'crevice gold', from..being picked out of crevices in the bed-rock.

c. Rarely = Crevasse, in a glacier.

1852 Alb. Smith in *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 53 Tairraz, who preceded me, had jumped over a crevice.

† **2.** A deep furrow or channel. *Obs.* Cf. Crevice.

(Quot. 1609 is doubtful).

1580 Baret *Alv.* C 1610 Leaues, wherein Creuises, or smal lines are seene .. *folia striata.* 1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (1849) 18 Pish, your band hangeth right enought, what, yet more crevises in your stockings?

† **Cre·vice,** *v.* [f. prec., or ad. F. *crevasser*: see Crevasse *v.*] *trans.* To make crevices in; to fissure, crack, split. *Obs.* exc. in pa.pple. Creviced.

1624 Wotton *Elem. Archit.* in *Relig. Wotton.* (1672) 20 They [the stones] are more apt..to pierce with their points ..and so to crevice the Wall.

Crevice, obs. form of Crayfish.

Crevi·ced (krev·ist), *ppl. a.* Also 6 **creuised, -ished,** 6-8 **crevissed,** 7 **-assed.** [f. Crevice *sb.* or *v.* + -ed.] Having crevices, chinks, or cracks; fissured. † **b.** Deeply furrowed or channelled. † **c.** Indented (of leaves, etc.).

1558-68 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 10 b, A kynde of poulse corne .. havynge .. the codde crevised about. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. xii. 561 Long narrow leaues, sometimes creuished or slightly toothed about the edges. 1583 J. Higgins tr. *Junius' Nomenciator* (N.), *Columna striata..* a carved or crevissed pillar, with long strakes or lines made therin. 1678 tr. *Gaya's Arms War* 22 It is screwed and rifled; that is to say, wrought and crevassed in the inside from the Muzzel to the Breech, in form of a Screw. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Jujube-tree*, A rough, rugged and crevissed Bark. 1806 J. Grahame *Birds of Scotl.* 71 Some green branch That midway down shoots from the creviced crag. 1861 Mrs. Norton *Lady La G.* I. 44 The prisoned streamlet..undermining all the creviced bank.

Crevis(e, -ish(e, -isse, -ys(e, obs. ff. Crayfish, Crevice.

Crew[1] (krū). Forms: 5–7 **crue,** 5–6 **crewe,** 6– **crew.** [a. OF. *creue* increase, augmentation, reinforcement, sb. fem. f. pa. pple. of *croistre* to grow, increase, etc.; perh. in part aphetic form of *acrewe*, Accrue, which easily became *a crue.*

Documentary evidence for *acrewe* (in Eng.) is not known of so early a date as that for *crewe.* In the general sense, both words go back to an early date in OF.; but in the special sense 'military reinforcement' Godefroy's examples of *creue, acreue* are only of 1554–8.]

I. † **1.** An augmentation or reinforcement of a military force; hence, a body of soldiers organized for a particular purpose, as to garrison a fortress, for an expedition, campaign, etc.; a band or company of soldiers. *Obs.*

1455 *Rolls of Parl.* 34 Hen. VI, c. 46 The wages of ccc men ordeigned to be with him for a Crue over the ordinary charge abovesaid. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 444 The Frensh kynge sent soone after into Scotlande a crewe of Frenshemen, to ayde suche enemyes as Kyng Edwarde there had. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 175 b, Sir Simon Mondford with a great crew, was appoynted to keep the dounes and the five Portes. 1550 *Acts Privy Council E.* (1891) III. 5 It was thought necessarie to encrease the crewe of Berwicke with a more nombre of men. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 808/2 To be generall of the crue..sent into Spaine.

2. By extension: Any organized or associated force, band, or body of armed men.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 94 A crewe, *caterua.* 1575 Churchyard *Chippes* (1817) 134 To foster and nourishe this crue of men in the marshall arte and rules of warre. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* v. i. 176 A crew of pirates came and rescued me. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xii. 38 A crew, whom like Ambition joyns With him or under him to tyrannize. 1786 Gilpin *Mts. & Lakes Cumbld.* (1788) II. 128 Those crews of outlawed banditti, who under the denomination of Moss-troopers, plundered the country. 1866 Kingsley *Herew.* i. (1875) 25 He had fallen in with Hereward and his crew of housecarls.

3. A number of persons gathered together in association; a company.

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 51 Don Ferardo one of the chiefe gouernours of the citie..had a courtly crew of gentlewomen soiourning in his pallaice. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iv. 7 There a noble crew Of lords and ladies stood on every side. 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 38 Mirth, admit me of thy crew. 1641 Brome (*title*), A Joviall Crew, or the Merry Beggars. 1732 Lediard *Sethos* II. vii. 104 About break of day..this monstrous tatter'd crew entered the city. 1832 W. Irving *Alhambra* I. 188 As gaunt and ragged as a crew of gypsies.

b. *transf.* An assemblage of animals or things.

1607 Rowlands *Dr. Merrie-man* (1609) 15 A Crew of Foxes, all on theeuing set, Togeather at a Countrie Henroost met. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., The same bodies crew of atoms. 1704 Swift *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 246 Excrescencies in form of Teats, at which a Crew of ugly Monsters were greedily sucking. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Crew*, a confused crowd. It may be applied to lifeless things as well as living. 'You nivver seed such a crew o' plough-jags as we hed to-year'.

4. A number of persons classed together (by the speaker) from actual connexion or common characteristics; often with derogatory qualification or connotation; lot, set, gang, mob, herd.

1570 B. Googe *Pop. Kingd.* III. 28r The supper serueth for desertes, with papistes euery where .. And is not this a goodly crewe? 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* v. (1887) 35 A crew of excellent painters. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. ii. 72 Winke at the Duke of Suffolkes insolence, At Beaufords Pride, at Somersets Ambition, At Buckingham, and all the Crew of them. 1628 Prynne *Loue-lockes* 27 They would be singular and different from the vulger Crue. 1778 Foote *Trip Calais* II. Wks. 1799 II. 358 *Lady Kitty* ..You want some tale to run tattling with to the rest of the crew. *Hetty.* Crew? I don't understand what your Ladyship means by the crew; tho' we are servants, we may be as good Christians as other people, I hope. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 80 All the ravenous crew Of jobbers and promoters.

II. Specific or technical uses, from 2.

5. A body or squad of workmen engaged upon a particular piece of work, or under one foreman or overseer; a gang.

In U. S. and Canada *esp.* one of the companies or gangs of men engaged together in lumber-cutting, in working a railway train, etc.

1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. ii. 88, I was yet a Stranger to this work, therefore remained with 3 of the old Crew to cut more Logwood. 1701 *Aberdeen Burgh Rec.* 21 Apr., Divisions into crews for carying sting burdens. 1808 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* V. 434 Every four men, which is called a crew, are said to quarry one hundred and four thousand slates in a year. 1860 *Harper's Mag.* XX. 444 A crew consists of from twenty to thirty men in charge of the 'Boss', of whom two are experienced choppers, two barkers and sled-tenders, etc. 1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 9 Feb., Logging crews are coming out of the woods there.

6. *Naut.* **a.** A gang of men on a ship of war, placed under the direction of a petty officer, or told off for some particular duty, as manning a boat, etc.

1692 *Order* in J. Love *Mariner's Jewel* (1724) 120 Quarter-Gunner, Carpenter's Crew, Steward, Cook. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Crew*, the Coxon and Rowers in the Barge or Pinnace, are called the *Boats-crew*, in distinction from the Complement of Men on Board the Ship, who are term'd the *Ships-Company*, not *Crew.* 1712 W. Rogers *Voy.* 7 Henry Oliphant, Gunner, with eight Men call'd the Gunners Crew. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* (1757) 18 To order the cooper and his crew to trim the casks. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xxv, Among the boat's crew taken with him by Captain Wilson. 1868 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 222 There are in ships of war several particular crews or gangs, as the gunner's, carpenter's, sailmaker's, blacksmith's, armourer's, and cooper's crews.

b. The whole of the men belonging to and manning a ship, boat, or other vessel afloat. (Now the leading sense.)

In a general sense the ship's crew includes all under the captain, but in a more restricted sense it is applied to the men only, to the exclusion of the officers.

1694 Smith & Walford *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 170 Whoever of a Ships Crew sees a dead Whale, cries out Fish mine. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. ii. 86 Supposing the Captain and Crew would soon be with him. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 176, I did not know how to dispose of the Ship and the rest of the Crew. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. p. liv, The corrupted air..carries off the seamen of our trading vessels by whole crews at once. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 904 Whether the ship was thus destroyed..by the captain and crew. 1847 Grote *Greece* I. xl. (1862) III. 447 The Egyptians..had captured five Grecian ships with their entire crews. 1893 *Whitaker's Almanac* 617 The stroke oar in the Oxford crew..Both crews came to Putney on the same day.

Crew[2]**, crue** (krū). *dial.* Also **creuh, crow, crough.** [app. of British origin: cf. earlier Welsh *creu, crau*, whence the singulative mod.W. *crewyn, crowyn* pen, sty, hovel, Cornish *crow* sty, hovel, hut, *crow moh* pig-sty, now in Cornwall a 'pig's crow', Breton *kraou* stable, stall, sheep-cote; Irish *cró* pen, hut, hovel; cf. Croo.]

1. A pen, cote, or fold for animals, as pigs, sheep, fowls.

1669–81 Worlidge *Dict. Rust.*, *Swyn-hull*, or *Swine-crue*, a hog sty. 1863 Morton *Cycl. Agric.* Gloss., *Pig's-crough* (Cornw.), pig-stye. 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss., Swine creuh*, a pig-sty; a dirty hull or house. 'Her house is na better ner a swine creuh'. 1879 *Shropshire Word-bk., Crew*, a pen for ducks and geese. [So in *Cheshire* and *Sheffield Gloss.*]

b. Hence *crew-yard*, a close or yard with sheds for cattle.

1778 T. Bateman *Agistm. Tithe* (ed. 2) 61 Confined to the House, or in a crew-yard. 1867 *Stamford Mercury* 20 Sept. (in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*), With hay and straw, and use of crews and sheds..with the use of the crew-yards until the 5th of April next. 1881 *Gainsburgh Times* 21 Jan., The crew-yard will soon be required.

2. (In Cornwall *crow.*) A hut, a cabin.

1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss., Crow*, (as in *crowd*), a hut; a small house.

Crew, pa. t. of Crow *v.*

† **Crewe.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *crue.*] A pot.

1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 209 Often crost with the priestes crewe [*gloss.* holy water pott] And often halowed with holy-water dewe.

Crewel (krū·ĕl), *sb.* Forms: 5–6 **crule,** 6 **crewle, crulle, cruele, croole, croylle,** (**crue,** crewe), 6–7 **crewell,** 6–8 **cruel**(l, 7– **crewel.** [Of obscure origin: app. the earliest forms were monosyllabic, *crule, crewle, croole,* some of which are still dialectal.

Connexion with *crull*, s.w. dial. form of Curl, or its Du. cognate *krul* a curl, *krullen* to curl, has been suggested; but the vowel sounds do not agree.]

1. A thin worsted yarn, (according to Bailey) of two threads, used for tapestry and embroidery; also formerly for making fringes, laces, vestments, hosiery, etc.

These yarns, being produced in different colours and used in combination in the making of one article, are often spoken of in the plural. The name is also applied to the balls or bobbins on which the yarn is wound up for use. The name appears to have become obsolete about 1800, except in dialects, and to have been reintroduced to general use about 1860 in connexion with Crewel-work, q.v.

1494 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* 560/2, 11 oz. Crule. 1496 *Ibid.* /4, 3 lbs. Crule of different colours. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 83 Itm for blake crewle to purfulle the rosys vj d. 1553 *Inv. Ch. Goods* in *Ann. Litchfield* IV. 38, ij coopes, on of redd silke, thother of cheked crulle. *c* 1555 *Inv.* in H. Hall *Eliz. Soc.* (1887) 150 A lytle stoole covered withe Nedle worcke checkerid wth white, blewe, & tawnye cruell. 1567 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 250, ij longe guishings of croole wrought wth the nedle, & a carpett clothe that is in workinge with crooles for the same. 1571 *Ibid.* 364, viij lbs. of sewing crewle. 1625 Fletcher *Noble Gent.* v. i, An old hat..and on it for a band A skeine of crimson cruell. 1653 Walton *Angler* 115 A May-flie, you may make his body with greenish coloured crewel. 1755 Johnson, *Crewel*, yarn twisted and wound on a knot or ball. *c* 1750 in H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1789) IV. 144 While crewel o'er the canvass drawn Became a river or a lawn. 1787 Mrs. Trimmer *Œcon. Charity* 79 Binders herring-boned with coloured Cruel. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Crules* worsted of all-colours for fancy needle-work. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Crewel*, worsted twisted in knots, and sold for tapestry, and embroidery work; now called Berlin wool. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 216 In rising to receive him, she threw down her basket of crewels.

β. The forms *crewe, crue* occur: perh. as scribal errors.

1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods* in *Ann. Litchfield* IV. 10 In this chapell a vestement of grenne crewe, a vestement of redd crue, a cope of grenne crue. *Ibid.* 41 Vestements of crewe.

2. Short for Crewel-work.

Mod. You might do it in crewel.

3. *attrib.* † **a.** Made of crewel. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1550–1600 [see Caddis[1] 2 b]. 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 10 To buy him cruel strings to his bookes. 1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingd.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 286 He will have His cruel garters cross about the knee. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* II. iv. 7. 1633 Shirley *Bird in Cage* IV. ii, I speak the prologue to our mixed audience of silk and crewel gentlemen in the hangings [*i. e.* the tapestry figures]. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* i. (1880) 42 A yellow crewel body with red hackle and dun turkey wing.

b. Pertaining to or embroidered with Crewel-work: *crewel yarn* = sense 1.

1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* II. iv. 58 Throwing back his dark head upon a crewel anti-macassar. 1887 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 2/7 There is a moderate business doing..in knitting and crewel yarns.

Hence **Crew·el** *v. trans.* (*dial.*) to ornament with crewel-work embroidery: see also quot. 1869. **Crew·elist,** one who works crewel-work. **Crew·ellery,** crewel-work collectively. (All recent.)

1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Crewel*, to cover a ball or other object with particoloured worsted worked in a peculiar manner. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss., Creal*, to wind twine, or anything of the kind, is to creal it..The process of doing samplers, or other worsted needle-work, is spoken of as crealing. 1881 *Standard* 16 July 5/2 She was unable to dispose of her crewellery, her fans. 1880 *Daily Tel.*, Wanted a good crewelist.

Crewel[2]**, cruel.** A local name of the Cowslip in Devon and Somerset.

1847–78 in Halliwell.

Crewel, obs. form of Cruel.

Crewels (krū·ĕlz), *sb. pl. Sc.* Also **cruels.** [f. F. *écrouelles* scrofula.] The king's evil, scrofula.

1660 J. Lamont *Diary* (1815) 154 (Jam.) The Lady Balcleuch..had the cruells in hir arme. 1721 Wodrow *Hist.* II. 445 (Jam.) His right hand and right knee broke out in a running sore, called the cruels. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xlvii, Having a beloved child sick to death of the Crewels. 1824 — *St. Ronan* ii, 'A puir body's bairn that had gotten the cruells.' 1880 *Antrim and Down Gloss., Cruels*, the king's evil.

Crew·el-work. *lit.* Work done with crewels or worsted yarns; applied to a species of embroidery which became fashionable about 1860, in which a design is worked in worsted on a background of linen or cloth.

1863 E. J. May *Stronges of N.* 13 In one of the windows by a small table, occupied in some crewel work, sat the venerable lady. 1885 E. Garrett *At Any Cost* xiv. 255 Bending over her crewel work.

Crewet, -ette, obs. forms of Cruet.

Crewless (krū·lĕs), *a.* [f. Crew[1] + -less.] Without a crew.

1889 *Standard* 26 Mar., The schooner floated helmless and crewless.

Crewse, crewyse, obs. ff. Cruse.

Creyance, Creyme, obs. ff. Creance, Cream.

Creyer, Creyfish: see Crayer, etc.

Creyse, -ery, var. of Croise, Croisery.

Creyste, obs. form of Crest.

Criance, obs. form of Creance.

Criature, obs. f. Creature, Creator.

Crib (krib), *sb.* Forms: 1, 4– **crib**; also 1, 5–6 **cryb,** 3–7 **cribbe,** 4 **kribbe,** 4–5 **crybe,** 4–6 **crybbe,** 5 **crebe,** 7 **cribb, krib(b, (crub).** [A common WGer. sb.: OE. *crib*(*b*) fem. = OFris. *cribbe*, OS. *kribbja* (MDu. *cribbe*, Du. *krib, kribbe*), OHG. *chrippa* (MHG. and mod. G. *krippe*). Supposed to be etymologically related to MHG. *krebe* masc. basket, which may again stand in ablaut relation to *korb*, Corf: see Kluge, Franck.]

1. A barred receptacle for fodder used in cow-

sheds and fold-yards; also in fields, for beasts lying out during the winter; a CRATCH. (In nearly all early quots. applied to the manger in which the infant Christ was laid; cf. CRATCH *sb.*)

a 1000 *Crist* 1426 (Gr.) Ic læg cildgeong on crybbe. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3711 Te Laferrd Jesu Crist Wass leȝȝd inn asse cribbe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11253 (Cott.) In a crib he sal be funden. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5200 Born..and layd.. In a cribbe, bytwen an ox and an asse. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 97 Þe oxe knowiþ his weldar, and þe as þe crib of his lord. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxix. 9 Wyll the vnicorne be so tame as..to abyde still by thy cribbe? 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 142 b, Serpents, that many tymes lie hid under their [sheep's] Cribbes. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 87 Let a Beast be Lord of Beasts, and his Crib shall stand at the Kings Messe. 1712 POPE *Messiah* 79 The steer and lion at one crib shall meet. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* v, The animal could move about a little and eat out of her crib. 1884 *West Sussex Gaz.* 25 Sept. Advt., Circular iron and oak bullock cribs.

b. *R. C. Ch.* A representation of the manger in which the infant Christ was laid, erected in churches.

1885 *Catholic Dict.* s.v., The present custom of erecting a crib in the churches at Christmas time..began during the thirteenth century.

c. *Astron.* The star-cluster *Præsepe* in Cancer.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 266 Cancer containing 8 stars, beside a cloudy tract which is named yᵉ Manger or Crybbe. *a* 1718 R. CUMBERLAND *Orig. Gentium Antiq.* (1724) 93 The constellation Cancer, in which the Aselli and their crib is plac'd.

2. 'The stall or cabin of an ox' (J.).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* 512 Nete sall noght be in kribbis. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xiv. 4 Where no Oxen are, the crib is cleane. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 13 The Merchant..went to the bull's crib, and sat down there, and the driver came and took out the bull. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 416/2 The calf-house .. should be .. divided into separate sparred cribs or hutches. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss., Crib*, a small cote to put young calves in.

3. A small habitation, cabin, hovel; a narrow room; *fig.* a confined space.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 9 Why rather (Sleepe) lyest thou in smoakie Cribs..Then in the perfum'd Chambers of the Great? 1840 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* I. 6 The world.. Whithersoever we turn, still is the same narrow crib. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* II. vi, There were no confessional cribs and no candles. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xxviii. 185 Shutting himself in this dusty crib, the Bishop drew from under the bed a glass-covered case.

b. *Thieves' slang.* A dwelling-house, shop, public-house, etc. *To crack a crib*: see CRACK *v.* 11.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Crib*, a house, sometimes applied to shops. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xix, Now, my dear, about that crib at Chertsey. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xxii, The grocer's crib, as he called it.

c. A lock-up; a bridewell. *local.*

1847–78 in HALLIWELL. 1879 in *Shropshire Word-bk.*

4. *fig.* A 'berth', 'place', situation. *slang.*

1865 HATTON *Bitter Sweets* vii, It's a snug crib this.

5. A small rectangular bed for a child, with barred or latticed sides. (Sometimes *loosely* = cradle.)

1649 *Bury Wills* (1850) 220 One trundle bedstead and an halfe trundle bedstead, a cribb. 1828 WEBSTER, *Crib*.. 6. A small frame for a child to sleep in. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Weal or Woe* vii. 86 Fergus was kneeling at the foot of the child's crib. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* (1861) 77 Having a nurse to engage and a crib to buy.

†**b.** *transf.* Child, baby. *Obs.* Cf. CRIBBER 1.

1702 LADY MARY COKE in *Cowper MSS.* II. 447 (*Hist. MSS. Comm.*) Your Crib is well, and all are yours. *Ibid.* 453 Inquire me out a nursery maid, because your crib is weaning.

6. *fig.* †**a.** A close-fisted person, one who keeps a tight hold of what he has. *Obs.*

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 251 That his wife be close-fisted, a very Crib.

b. †? Provender, supply of food. *Thieves' cant. Obs.* Cf. CRIBBING 5. Also a miner's 'bait' or provisions.

1641 BROME *Jov. Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 388 Here's Pannum and Lap, and good Poplars of Yarrum To fill up the Crib, and to comfort the Quarron. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Crib*..3. A miner's luncheon. 1889 *Daily News* 4 Apr. 4/8 In the pocket of each of the garments was a pasty and a 'crib' (apparently a small loaf).

II. †**7.** A wickerwork basket, pannier, or the like. In quot. 1648 a bag. *Obs.*

1387 TRÉVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 353 Þey putte hym in a litel cribbe i-schape as a litel bote. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXVIII. (1495) 934 Fiscella is a lytyll euenlonge crybbe or a panyer woue wyth smale roddes of wylow. 1648 DAVENANT *Long Vac. London*, With canvas crib To girdle tied..Where worms are put, which must small fish Betray at night to earthen dish. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 112 You may have a Basket or Crib..and put Straw round it in the inside.

b. The BIN used in hop-picking.

c 1830 MRS. SHERWOOD in *Houlston Tracts* III. lxxii. 10 Come along this way to the crib (that is, the sheet or cloth into which the hop blossoms are cut).

†**8.** A crate or measure of glass. *Obs.* (Cf. CRATE 2 b, CRADLE 6 c.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 385/1 A Load of Glass is two Kribbs; a Krib is 100 or 150 Foot of cut Glass.

9. *Salt-making.* An apparatus like a hay-rack in which the salt is placed to drain after boiling. ? *Obs.*

c 1682 J. COLLINS *Making of Salt* 54 The Liquor that Dreynes from the Salt in the Cribs is a sort of Bittern. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., *Crib* in the English Salt Works..These cribs are like hay-racks, wide at the top, and tapering to a narrow bottom, with wooden ribs ..placed so close, that the salt cannot easily fall through them.

10. A wickerwork contrivance for catching salmon; a CRUIVE.

1873 *Act* 36–7 *Vict.* c. 71 Sched. III, License Duties .. For each..weir .. box, crib, or cruive. *Ibid.* § 17 Any legal fishing mill dam not having a crib, box, or cruive.

11. A framework of bars or spars for strengthening, support, etc.; see quots. Cf. CRADLE *sb.* 6.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 895 Preserving the Banks of Rivers, by building Wings or Cribs to break the force of the Water. 1708 S. MOLYNEUX *Ibid.* XXVI. 38 A large Tub.. of Wood inclosed with a Crib made of Brick and Lime. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* iii. 49 As the crib holds the ship in her place while she is building.

12. *Mining.* A framework of timber, etc., lining a shaft, to prevent the earth from caving in, or water from trickling through.

1839 *Ann. Reg.* 41 It was necessary to construct what is termed a crib; that is a cylinder corresponding to the dimensions of the shaft. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 19 Common cribs are circles of wood, usually oak, from 4 to 6 inches square, and are used to support the sides of a pit when the stone is bad. 1881 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XIX. 28 A shaft or crib is sunk..to prevent the sides from caving in.

13. A rectangular frame of logs or beams strongly fastened together and secured under water to form a pier, dam, etc.; sometimes including the superstructure raised upon it. (*Canada* & *U.S.*)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Crib*..6. A structure of logs to be anchored with stones. Cribs are used for bridge-piers, ice-breakers, dams, etc. 1881 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engineers* LXIII. 268 (*Cribwork in Canada*) Cribs are merely open or close boxes, made of timbers strongly framed together. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 7/2 Fourteen men were employed at a crib in the lake at the outer end of the tunnel.

14. A small raft of boards or staves to be floated down a small stream, a number of which are made up into a large raft. (*Canada* & *U.S.*)

1813 W. JOHNSON *Reports* X, Light cribs of boards would float over the dam in safety. 1880 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 28 Jan., When the streams get wide enough the 'sticks' are made into 'cribs', and these, again, are made up into 'rafts'.. Cribs are formed of about 20 sticks of timber fastened between two logs called 'floats'.

15. A bin or place with sparred or slatted sides for storing Indian corn (= CORN-CRIB b); also for salt and other commodities. *U. S.*

1823 J. D. HUNTER *Captiv. N. Amer.* 258 The corn [is preserved] in cribs, constructed of small poles and bark of trees. 1828 WEBSTER, *Crib*..5. A small building, raised on posts, for storing Indian corn. 1864 *Ibid.*..4. A box or bin for storing grain, salt, etc.

III. 16. *Cards.* The set of cards made up of two (or one) thrown out from each player's hand, and given to the dealer, in the game of cribbage.

b. Also, short for CRIBBAGE. (*colloq.*)

1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* viii, Sometimes it so happens that he is both bilkt in hand and crib. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* 79 (*Cribbage*) The players .. each throw out two [cards] for the crib, face downwards..The four cards constituting 'crib' belong to the dealer. *Ibid.* 80 Having counted his hand, the dealer proceeds in like manner to count his crib. 1885 *Standard* 3 Apr. 2/6 He had played..at 'whist' and 'crib'.

IV. Senses from CRIB *v.*

17. The act of 'cribbing'; a petty theft. (See CRIB *v.* 7.) *rare.*

1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo Lippi* 148 To confess Their cribs of barrel-droppings, candle-ends.

18. Something 'cribbed' or taken without acknowledgement, as a passage from an author; a plagiarism. (*colloq.*)

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 207 That's a crib from Waller, I declare. 1876 A. M. FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* June 130 It was a crib from himself.

19. A translation of a classic or other work in a foreign language, for the illegitimate use of students. (*colloq.*)

1827 LYTTON *Pelham* I. ii. 11, I could read Greek fluently, and even translate it through the medium of the Latin version technically called a crib. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* XXXIX. (1889) 375 Schoolboys caught by their master using a crib.

V. 20. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *crib timber-work* (see sense 13); **crib-biter**, a horse addicted to crib-biting; also *fig.*; **crib-biting**, the vice or morbid habit of seizing the manger (or other object) with the teeth and at the same time noisily drawing in the breath (*wind-sucking*); **crib-strap** (see quot.); **cribwork**, work consisting or formed of cribs (sense 13); also *attrib.*

1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIV. 190 A bay horse..found to be a *crib-biter. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xl, I have lately used iron pens, for I'm a devil of a crib-biter. 1831 *Ann. Reg.* 25 Horses had the habit of *crib-biting in very different degrees. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Crib-strap* (*Menage*), a neck-throttler for crib-biting and wind-sucking horses. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 621/2 Sluices..are constructed through a mass of *crib timber-work. 1873 ROBERTSON *Engin. Notes* 56 *Cribwork..consists of logs notched on to each other in layers at right angles. 1881 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engineers* LXIII. 271 A cribwork pier is easily ripped up and removed by an ordinary spoon dredge.

Crib (krib), *v.* [f. CRIB *sb.*]

†**1.** *intr.* ? To feed at a crib. (In quot. humorously of persons.) *Obs. rare.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 89, I fare fulle ylle, At youre mangere..Syrs, let us cryb furst for oone thyng or oder.

2. *trans.* To shut up as in a crib or small compartment; to confine within a small space or narrow limits; to hamper. (In modern use generally as an echo of Shaks.; cf. CABIN *v.* 3.)

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 24 Now I am cabin'd, crib'd, confin'd, bound in. 1743 E. POSTON *Pratler* (1747) I. 151 How must that which is boundless..be confin'd and cribb'd up within the narrow Limits of my..finite Capacity! 1826 DE QUINCEY *Lessing* Wks. XIII. 236 The mind of Lessing was not cribbed and cabined within the narrow sphere of others. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 34 Vainly the narrow wit of narrow men Within the walls which priestly lips have blest..Would crib thy presence.

b. To lock up, imprison. *local.* (CRIB *sb.* 3 c.)

1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xxxii, They should be arrested, cribbed, tried, and brought in for Botany Bay.

3. *intr.* To lie as in a crib. (CRIB *sb.* 5.) *Obs.*

1661 GAUDEN *Anti-Baal-Berith* 35 (L.) Who sought to make the..bishops to crib in a Presbyterian trundle-bed.

4. *trans.* To furnish with cribs. (CRIB *sb.* 1.)

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* v. § 2 (1681) 67 A large Sheep-house for the housing of Sheep in winter, which may be Sheep-cribbed round about and in the middle too, to fother them therein.

5. To furnish with a crib or framework of timber. (CRIB *sb.* 11–13.)

1861 *Times* 29 Aug., The [oil-] wells are sunk and cribbed to a depth of from 40 to 60 feet. 1862 *Ibid.* 21 Jan., The shaft of the [coal-] pit was cribbed round with oak timber.

6. To make up (timber) into cribs or small rafts. *U. S.* (CRIB *sb.* 14.)

1876 in *Minnesota Rep.* (1880) XXV. 524 Any person who may do..any manual labour in cutting, cribbing or towing any logs or timber in this state.

7. *colloq.* To pilfer, purloin, steal; to appropriate furtively (a small part of anything). [Prob. orig. *thieves' slang*, connected with sense 7 of the sb.]

1748 DYCHE *Dict., Crib*, to withhold, keep back, pinch, or thieve a part out of money given to lay out for necessaries. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* I. Wks. 1799 II. 298 A brace of birds and a hare, that I cribbed this morning out of a basket of game. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 31 Oct. 4/2 We would never have cribb'd your papers. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 28 Bits of ground cribbed..at different times from the forest. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* II. xii. 204 We crib the time from play-hours. 1884 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 17 Oct. 2/3 How many Tory seats he can crib there.

absol. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 174 Cribbing from the till. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 8 Both of old were known to crib, And both were very apt to fib!

8. *colloq.* To take or copy (a passage, a piece of translation, etc.) without acknowledgement, and use as one's own; to plagiarize.

1778 J. HOME *Alfred* Prol., And crib the prologue from the bill of fare. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xlvii, Flogged for cribbing another boy's verses. 1862 SALA *Accepted Addr.* 168 Antiquarian anecdotes (cribbed from Hone, etc.).

absol. 1862 SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit.* vi. 266, I rather suspect that Homer..cribbed without..compunction from every old ballad that came in his way. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Oct. 3/1 At school..it was dishonourable to 'crib' because it would be to unfairly injure..others.

9. *intr.* Of horses: To practise crib-biting.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1892 *Field* 26 Nov. 820/2 No horse would crib after using this strap.

Cribbage (kri·bĕdʒ). Also 7–9 **cribbidge**. [f. CRIB *sb.* and *v.* + -AGE.

In sense 1, *cribbage* is known earlier than any recorded instance of CRIB *sb.* 16; but this is perh. only accidental.]

1. A game at cards, played by two, three, or four persons, with a complete pack of 52 cards, five (or six) of which are dealt to each player, and a board with sixty-one holes on which the points are scored by means of pegs; a characteristic feature being the 'crib', consisting of cards thrown out from each player's hand, and belonging to the dealer.

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 126 In games at Cards ..the Cribbage [requires] a recollected fancy. 1674 S. VINCENT *Gallants Acad.* 68 Such Ladies with whom you have plaid at Cribbidge. 1711 PUCKLE *Club* P 123 Guess then the numbers of frauds there are at Picquet, Gleck..Basset, Cribbidge, and all the rest of the games upon the cards. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* III. i, Men that would go forty guineas on a game of cribbage. 1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 149 Mode of playing five-card cribbage..Eight-card cribbage is sometimes played; but very seldom. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxiii, He proposed a game of four-handed cribbage.

2. The action of 'cribbing', or that which is 'cribbed'; plagiarism. (*colloq. rare.*)

In first quot. with play on sense 1.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 146 You think you are writing poetry, while you are only playing at cribbage. 1852 *Ibid.* LXXII. 681 The only tolerable parts of the book were palpable cribbages from poor Ruxton.

b. Something 'cribbed' or stolen.

1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 54 Gustaf Adolf ..signed his abdication on an inlaid table—a Thirty Years War cribbage,—which stands under this very picture.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cribbage-card, -peg, -player, -table*; **cribbage-board**, the board used for marking at cribbage; **cribbage-faced** *a.* (see quot.).

1755 MRS. DELANY *Let. Mrs. Dewes* 17 Nov., My brother is in great request at the cribbage-table. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 205 To make Cribbage Cards

in Flummery. 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. T., Cribbage-faced*, marked with the small-pox, the pits bearing a kind of resemblance to the holes in a cribbage-board. 1810 *Reformist* II. 104 That skinny cribbage-faced little devil in pink. 1821 Lamb *Elia, Old Benchers*, [He] turned cribbage-boards, and such small cabinet toys, to perfection. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* 1st Ser. (1863) 217 We cribbage-players are as well amused as they. 1839 36 *Years Seafaring Life* 46 Written in legible characters on his old cribbage face.

Cribbed (kribd, kri·bėd), *ppl. a.* [f. Crib *v.* + -ed 1.] Confined in a crib, etc. (see Crib *v.*); *fig.* confined within narrow space or limits.

1863 W. Phillips *Speeches* xii. 266 This limited, cribbed, cabined, isolated American civilization. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 44 The narrowness of the cribbed deck that we are doomed to tread.

Cribber (kri·bəɹ). *rare.* [f. Crib *sb.* and *v.*]

†**1.** The occupant of a child's crib; a young child. *Obs. nonce-use.* (Cf. Crib *sb.* 5 b.)

1701 Lady M. Coke in *Cowper MSS.* II. 415 (*Hist. MSS. Comm.*) If my little cribber could speak.

2. One who 'cribs' or appropriates clandestinely; one who uses a crib (sense 19). *colloq.*

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Oct. 3/1 He can study the records of historic cribbers.

Cribbing (kri·biŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Crib *v.* (and *sb.*) + -ing 1.]

1. The action of the verb Crib.

1791 Bentham *Panopt.* 122 Cribbing, a vice thought hitherto congenial to schools. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 7/2 The cribbing and warehousing of grain.

2. = Crib-biting: see Crib *v.* 9.

1864 in Webster.

3. That which is 'cribbed' or pilfered.

1837 Major Richardson *Brit. Legion* ix. (ed. 2) 225 A horse he had contrived to purchase out of his cribbings from me.

4. *Mining.* Timbering forming the lining of a shaft, etc.; cribwork.

1841 J. Holland *Collieries* (ed. 2) 181 The sinking is then resumed, and .. another circuit of cribbing is laid.

†**5.** *Thieves' cant.* Provender, provisions. *Obs.*

1641 Brome *Jov. Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 388 For all this bene Cribbing and Peck let us then, Bowse a health to the Gentry Cofe of the Ken.

Cribble (kri·b'l), *sb.* ? *Obs.* Also 6 **cryble, cribel**, 6–9 **crible**. [a. F. *crible* (for **cribre*) 13th c., ad. L. *crībrum* (dim. *crībellum*) sieve.]

1. A sieve.

1565–73 Cooper *Thesaurus, Capisterium*, a crible or sive to clense corne. 1706 Phillips, *Cribble*, a kind of Sieve to purge Corn. 1881 in Raymond *Mining Gloss.*

†**2.** That which remains in the sieve after the fine flour is sifted out; bran or coarse meal; *spec.* applied to a particular quality of coarse meal. *Obs.*

1552–71 [see b.]. 1599 Minsheu, *Farro*, bran, the cribble of meale that is boulted or sifted out. 1629 Chapman *Juvenal* v. 139 With your familiar crible to be fed. 1674–91 Ray *S. & E. C. Words* 94 *Crible*; course Meal, a degree better than Bran.

b. *attrib.*, as in †*cribble bread*, bread made of this coarse meal.

1552 Huloet, Bread called chete breade, raunged bread, or cribel bread. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xxiii. 5 A shiver of cryble bred. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 243 Because wee will not eate common cribble breade. 1701 S. Jeake *Arithmetick* 74 Bread made of whole Wheat is sometimes called Cribble or Fine Ravel Bread.

Cribble, *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. prec.: cf. F. *cribler.*] *trans.* To pass through a sieve, to sift.

1558–68 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1580) I. v. 87 b, Take plaster called Gypsum, cribled or sifted. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 520 The same must bee cribled or serced afterwards, and beaten to pouder.

Cri·bbled, *ppl. a.* [f. F. *criblé*, f. *crible* sieve.] Composed of or decorated with minute punctures, as a surface of metal or wood, the ground of an engraving, or the like.

1891 *N. Y. Nation* 12 Nov. 376 The French style leaned to strong contrasts of black and white, or to closer engraving on cribbled backgrounds.

†**Cribe.** *Obs.* = Cribble *sb.* and *v.*

1570 Levins *Manip.* 113 A cribe, *cribrum. Ibid.*, To cribe, *cribrare.* 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 509 Σινιον is a cribe or sieve.

Cribrate (krəi·breit), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *crībrum* sieve, after *caudate*, etc.: see -ate 2.] Perforated like a sieve with small holes.

1846 Dana *Zoöph.* (1848) 430 Thin cribrate parietes.

†**Cri·brate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *crībrāre* to sift, f. *crībrum* sieve.] *trans.* To sift; also *fig.*

a 1631 Donne *Lett.* (1651) 308, I have cribrated, and re-cribrated, and post-cribrated the Sermon. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 633 Cribrated flower of white Orobs. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* xiv. § 1 (1681) 307 It distils in minute drops, as it were cribrated through the thick Air.

†**Cribra·tion.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. prec.: see -ation.] Sifting; also *fig.*

1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 270 Cribration is the preparation of medicaments by a sive or searce. *a* 1631 Donne in *Select.* (1840) 224 In the cribration and sifting of our consciences. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 772 The Chyle, which by various cribrations and circulations, at last comes to constitute the whole mass of bloud.

Cribriform (krəi·brifɔ̄m, kri·b-), *a.* [a. mod. L. *crībriform-is* sieve-shaped; see prec. and -form.] Having the form or appearance of a sieve; perforated with numerous small holes; esp. in *cribriform plate*, the bony plate forming the front part of the ethmoid bone, through which the olfactory nerves pass to the nasal cavity.

1741 Monro *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 80 The cribriform part of the *Os Ethmoides.* 1847 Youatt *Horse* vi. 118 The cribriform or sieve-shaped plate..perforated by a multitude of little holes, through which the nerve connected with smelling passes and spreads over the nose. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3. 77 Cribriform or Sieve-cells, a sort of ducts the walls of which have open slits, through which they communicate with each other.

Cribrose (krəibrō·s), *a.* [f. L. type **cribrōs-us*, f. *crībrum* sieve: see -ose.] Sieve-like, perforated.

1857 Berkeley *Cryptog. Bot.* § 181. 203 Algæ ..which present..a clathroid, cancellated, or cribrose frond. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Cribrose*, pierced (like a sieve) with numerous close small apertures.

†**Cri·brous,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. type **cribrōs-us*: see prec. and -ous.] = prec.

1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 195 New passages through the crevices and cribrous parts. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.*, Vocab.

Cric, crice, obs. ff. Creese, Malay dagger.

Crice, var. of Crike. *Obs.*

Crichtonite (krəi·tənəit). *Min.* [Named after Dr. Crichton.] A variety of menaccanite.

1822 Cleveland *Min.* 705. 1868 Dana *Min.* 143.

Crick (krik), *sb.*1 Forms: 5 **crykke, cryk**, 6–7 **cricke**, (8 **creek**, 9 **creak**), 6– **crick**. [Of uncertain origin; prob. onomatopœic, expressing the sudden check which the spasm causes; cf. next, and Stitch. It may owe its form partly to association with Crook, which has this sense in Craven dialect: cf. the Sc. *cleik* similarly used, 'cleik in the back' (Jam.).]

A painful spasmodic affection of the muscles of the neck, back, or other part, appearing as a sudden stiffness which makes it more or less impossible to move the part.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 103/1 Crykke, sekenesse (or crampe), *spasmus, .. tetanus.* *c* 1460 *Rel. Ant.* II. 29 Thou might stomble, and take the cryk. 1598 Florio, *Adolomato*, troubled with a cricke or wrinch in the necke or backe. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* Ep. Ded. (1840) 6 To have such a crick in his neck that he cannot look backward. 1668 R. L'Estrange *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 173 'Tis nothing..but a Crick she has got in her Back. 1749 Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* II. 520 A violent creek has seized Mr. Monck's neck, and he can't stir. 1856 Whyte Melville *Kate Cov.* xiv, You.. study the thermometer till you get a crick in your neck.

b. Applied to a disease of horses.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 284 The crick in the neck .. is when the horse cannot turn his neck any manner of way, but hold it still right forth. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict., Flanks*, a Distemper in Horses, the same being a Wrench, Crick, Stroke, or other Hurt got in his Back.

c. *attrib.*

1774 Mrs. Harris in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 276 She has had what was formerly named a *crick* neck, but the modern phrase now for those vulgar things is rheumatism.

†**Crick,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* [app. the same as F. *cric*, an instrument composed of a toothed wheel, which gives motion to a notched bar: see Hatzfeld s. v. *Cric.*] The instrument or appliance for bending a cross-bow; the gaffle.

1530 Palsgr. 210/2 Cricke to bende a crosbowe with, *cranequin.* [1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Crick*, a small jack-screw.]

Crick, *sb.*3 A variant of Creek *sb.*1

Crick, *sb.*4 Short for Cricket: cf. also Grig.

1616 Sheldon *Mir. of Antichrist* 323 (T.) A merry cricke and boon companion. 1818 Todd, *Crick*..3. A corruption of cricket. *Crick* is used for *cricket* in the old song of *Take thy old Cloak about thee.*

Crick (krik), *v.*1 [f. Crick *sb.*1] *trans.* To give a crick or wrench to (the neck, etc.).

1861 Mayhew *Lond. Lab.* III. 90/2 He used to take my legs and stretch them, and work them round in their sockets ..That is what they called being 'cricked'. 1884 J. Colborne *Hicks Pasha* 48, I can't say I saw it, as I did not want to crick my neck.

Crick, *v.*2 [Echoic, or perh. a. F. *criquer*. It implies a less shrill and prolonged sound than *creak.*] To make a sharp abrupt sound, as a grasshopper. Hence **Cri·cking** *vbl. sb.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 353 Others make a cricking with a certain long traine, as the Grashoppers. *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xiii. 107 The .. mumbling of Rabets, cricking of Ferrets.

Crick-crack, *sb., v., adv.* [Onomatopœic reduplication of Crack. Cf. F. *cric crac*, and Du. *krikkrakken* to crackle.] A representation of a repeated sharp sound. (In quot. 1600 perh. = Cracker 6.)

1565–73 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Crispans, Crepitus crispans*, a sowne or noyse goying by stoppes: as, cricke, cracke, crocke: ticke, tacke, etc. 1600 *Maides Metam.* II. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 126 They come of crick-cracks, and shake their tayles like a squib. 1856 Dobell *Eng. in Time of War*, 'Lady Constance', Hear his pistol cric-crac! Hear his rifle ping-pang! 1870 Miss Bridgman *Ro. Lynne* II. viii. 166 Her dress caught in a twig, and crick-crack went 'the abominable thing'.

So †**Crick-crackle** *v.*, to emit a series of sharp crackling sounds.

a 1618 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. *Decay* 635 A fire in stubble, Which, sodain spreading..Crick-crackling quickly all the Country wastes.

Cricke: see Creese.

Cricket (kri·kėt), *sb.*1 Forms: 4–5 **cri-, cryket(te, -at, crekytt**, 5–6 **creket(te**, 7 **kricket, crecket**, 6– **cricket**. [a. OF. *criquet, crequet* (Marie de France, 12th c.) cicada, cricket, related to *criquer* 'to creake, rattle, crackle' (Cotgr.), and to MDu. *crekel*, Du. and LG. *krekel* cricket; all derivatives of an echoic *krik-*, imitating a sharp, abrupt, dry sound, such as is made by this insect.]

1. Any saltatorial orthopterous insect of the genus *Acheta* or of the same tribe; the best-known species are the common house-cricket, *Acheta domestica*, 'an insect that squeaks or chirps about ovens and fireplaces' (J.), the field-cricket, *A. campestris*, and mole-cricket, *Gryllotalpa vulgaris.* In ME. identified with the fabulous *Salamander.*

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibles w.* in Wright *Voc.* 164 *La salemaundre*, a criket. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 42 Fissch to lyue in þe flode and in þe fyre þe crykat. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R* xviii. ix. (1495) 760 The Crekette hyght Salamandra: for thys beest quenchyth fyre and lyueth in brennynge fyre. 1530 Palsgr. 210/2 Cricket a worme, *cricquet, gresillon.* 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* II. ii. 16, I heard the Owle schreame, and the Crickets cry. 1632 Milton *Penseroso* 82 Far from all resort of mirth, Save the cricket on the hearth. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Dropsy*, Five grains of the Ashes of Crickets, little Animals found in Baker's Ovens. 1795 Southey *Hymn to Penates*, Where by the evening hearth Contentment sits And hears the cricket chirp. 1846 Dickens (*title*), The Cricket on the Hearth. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 106 The myriad cricket of the mead.

b. Used for Cicada. (Cf. Balm-cricket.)

1864 Earl Derby *Iliad* III. 181 In discourse Abundant, as the cricket, that on high From topmost boughs of forest tree sends forth His delicate music.

c. *transf.* of a person.

1612 Beaum. & Fl. *Coxcomb* IV. iii, Shee'le talke some times; 'tis the maddest cricket!

d. Prov. phrase. *As merry* (*etc.*) *as a cricket.*

1592 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* 158 As pleasant as a cricket. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 100 *Prin.* Shall we be merry? *Poin.* As merrie as Crickets, my Lad. 1720 Amherst *Ep. Sir J. Blount* 11 Make me merry as a Cricket. 1873 Holland *A. Bonnic.* xvi. 253 Mullens had become as cheerful and lively as a cricket.

2. U. S. *Savannah cricket* (cf. *cricket-frog* in 3).

1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 217 There is yet an extremely diminutive species of frogs, called by some, Savannah crickets, whose notes are not unlike the chattering of young birds or crickets.

3. *Comb.*, as *cricket-hole*; **cricket-bird**, a local name for the grasshopper warbler (*Locustella nævia*); **cricket-frog**, a name for small tree-frogs of the genus *Hylodes*, which chirp like crickets; **cricket-teal**, a local name for the garganey (*Querquedula circia*).

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 80 Crekethole, *grillarium.*

Cricket (kri·kėt), *sb.*2 Also 6 **creckett**, 7 **krickett**. [Etymology uncertain.

The word occurs in a document of 1598 (see below), and the evidence then given takes the game back to the end of the reign of Henry VIII. The word appears to be the same as F. *criquet* given by Littré as 'jeu d'adresse', by Godefroy as 'bâton servant de but au jeu de boules', with a quot. of 1478, 'Le suppliant arriva en ung lieu ou on jouoit a la boulle, pres d'une atache [vine-stake] ou criquet'. It has been surmised that it is the same as Cricket *sb.*3, and the game a development of that known as Stool-ball, to which there are many references from 1567 to 1725, as a game at which girls and women especially played; but this is very doubtful: *cricket*, a stool, is itself not in evidence till a later date. *Cricket* cannot be a deriv. of OE. *crycc* 'knobbed staff', for here the *cc* was palatal and gave ME. *crytch*, crutch; but F. *criquet* might be a deriv. of the cognate M.Flem. *kriek, kricke*, 'baston à s'appuyer, quinette, potence'. Many changes have been made in the character of the game since the 17th c. when the *bats* were hockey-sticks, the wicket of two stumps with one long bail, and the ball trundled or 'bowled' along the ground. Cf. Bail *sb.*4, Bat *sb.*2, Bowl *v.*, Wicket.]

An open-air game played with ball, bats, and wickets, by two sides of eleven players each; the batsman defends his wicket against the ball, which is bowled by a player of the opposing side, the other players of this side being stationed about the 'field' in order to catch or stop the ball.

1598 *Guild Merchant Bk.* (MS. in Guildford Borough Records), John Denwick of Guldeford..one of the Queenes Majesties Coroners of the County of Surrey being of the age of fyfty and nyne yeares or there aboute..saith upon his oath that hee hath known the parcell of land..for the space of Fyfty years and more, and..saith that hee being a schollar in the Free schoole of Guldeford, hee and several of his fellowes did runne and play there at Creckett and other plaies. [Cf. *History of Guildford* (1801) 203.] 1611 Cotgr., *Crosse* ..also, a Cricket-staffe; or, the crooked staffe wherewith boyes play at Cricket. *Crosser*, to play at Cricket. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xxii, At cricket. 1662 J. Davies *Voy. Ambass.* 297 A certain Game, which the Persians call Kuitskaukan, which is a kind of Mall, or Cricket. 1676 H. Teonge *Diary* (1825) 159 Wee had severall pastimes and sports, as duck-hunting..handball, krickett, scrofilo. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* IV. iv, When he happened to meet with a foot-ball, or a match at cricket. 1781 Cowper *Lett.* 28 May, When I was a boy I excelled at cricket and foot-ball. 1881 *Daily News* 9 July 2 The cricket was very slow for a time. 1888 Pardon *Wisden's Almanac* 111 Mr. W. G. Grace played excellent cricket.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cricket-ball, -bat, -club, -field, -ground, -match, -player,* † *-staff.*

1611 Cricket-staffe [see above]. 1658 E. PHILLIPS *Myst. Love & Eloq.*, Would my eyes had been beat out of my head with a cricket ball. 1747 *Scheme Equip. Men of War* 37 In as great Esteem in London, as Cricket Matches are at this Day. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 30 ¶ 6 Sometimes an unlucky boy will drive his cricket-ball full in my face. 1755 (*title*), The Game at Cricket, as settled by the Several Cricket Clubs. *a* 1787 JENYNS *Imit. Hor. Epist.* II. i. (R.) Hence all her [England's] well-bred heirs Gamesters and jockies turn'd, and cricket players. 1825 in Hone *Everyday Bk.* I. 636, I was stunned with shouts ..from the cricket ground. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 53. 58, I observe a sheaf of cricket-bats in the corner. 1884 HON. I. BLIGH in *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 3 An eleven on an Australian cricket-field.

Cricket (krĭ·kĕt), *sb.*[3] Also 7 **-it, krickett.** [This and the parallel form CRACKET appear in the 17th c. Cf. also CROCK *sb.*[5]; the ulterior history is unknown.

Connexion has been suggested with LG. *kruk-stool*, pl. *-stöle*, according to the *Bremische Wörterbuch* 1767, 'the movable seats in churches for women of the lower ranks.']

A low wooden stool; a foot-stool. Now *local.*

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady Errant* v. i. (1651) 69 I'l stand upon a Crickit, and there make Fluent Orations to 'em. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 291/2 A kind of low footed stool, or Cricket as some call it. 1691 SHADWELL *Scowrers* II, I went thither [to Westminster Hall], expecting to find you upon a Cricket, civilly taking Reports. 1713 *Guardian* No. 91 That he..hath privily conveyed any large book, cricket, or other device under him, to exalt him on his seat. 1740 GRAY *Wks.* (1827) 78 Nine chairs..five stools, and a cricket. 1848 Mrs. GASKELL *M. Barton* xxiv, Mary drew her little cricket out from under the dresser, and sat down at Mrs. Wilson's knees. 1880 Miss YONGE *Bye Words* 220 He gave us each a little cricket to sit upon.

b. Also *cricket-stool.* (Cf. Sc. *crackie-stool.*)

1694 S. JOHNSON *Notes on Lett. Bp. Burnet* I. 104 [She] threw her Cricket-stool at his Head. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxx. (1737) 126 His Reason, like a Cricket Stool.

Cricket (krĭ·kĕt), *v.* [f. CRICKET *sb.*[2]] *intr.* To play cricket.

c 1809 BYRON in *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1830) I. 63 [At Harrow] I was always cricketing—rebelling—fighting—rowing. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 159 They boated and they cricketed. 1861 G. MEREDITH *Evan Harrington* I. xv. 294 You can cricket, and you can walk.

† **Cricket-a-wicket.** *Obs.* (See quots.)

1598 FLORIO, *Sgrillare*, to make a noise as a cricket, to play cricket-a-wicket, and be merry. *Ibid.*, *Tarabara*, higledi-pigledie, helter-skelter, cricket a wicket. 1611 — *Frittfritt*, as we say cricket a wicket, or gigaioggie.

Cricketer (krĭ·kĕtəɹ). [f. CRICKET *sb.*[2] or *v.* + -ER[1].] One who plays cricket.

1770 J. LOVE *Cricket* 4 The robust Cricketer, plays in his Shirt. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 451 To see the Surrey cricketers Out-bat them and out-bowl. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxv. (1889) 237 A coach covered with cricketers returning from a match drove past the window.

Cricketing (krĭkĕtĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] Playing cricket.

1808 HUGHSON *London* V. 257 A handsome plain..appropriated to cricketings and similar diversions. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 68 Some of them prefer Boating or boxing, cricketing or hunting.

attrib. 1824 Miss MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 205 Joel ..arrayed in a new jacket, and thin cricketing-pumps.

Cri·cketing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That plays cricket.

1850 'BAT' *Cricketer's Man.* 31 Kent, Surrey, and Hampshire..had the credit of being the only cricketing counties. 1880 *Birm. Weekly Post* 2 Oct. 1/6 The late Mr. G. F. Grace, one of the three celebrated cricketing brothers.

Cricketress (krĭ·kĕtrĕs). Also *erron.* **cricketess.** [f. CRICKETER + -ESS.] A female cricketer.

1886 *Halstead Gaz.* 16 Sept. 4/5 One of the fair 'Cricketesses'. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 2/2 Miss Austen played cricket..All Alfred Mynn's sisters were famous cricketresses.

Crickety (krĭ·kĕti), *a.* [f. CRICKET *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Cricket-like.

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 497 The small cricketty sound of the beetle. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* II. vii. 119 He has that cricketty sort of liveliness.

Cri·cking, *vbl. sb.* See CRICK *v*[2].

† **Crickle-crackle.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Redupl. of CRACKLE: cf. CRICK-CRACK.] Repetition of crackling.

1637 N. WHITING *Hist. Albino & Bellama* 130 (N.) We this night With crickle-crackle will the gobblins fright.

† **Cri·ckling,** *vbl. sb. nonce-wd.* Onomatopœic modification of *crackling*, expressing a lighter or more slender sound. With quot. 1644 cf. CRICK *sb.*[1]

1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 93 The frame of the stone gave a crickling, no hand touching it. *a* 1644 QUARLES *Virgin Widow* IV. i. Wks. (Grosart) III. 305/1 Has any Courtier lost his haire? Or finds a crickling in his hammes?

Crico- (krəi·ko), comb. form of Gr. *κρίκος* = *κίρκος* ring, used in *Anat.* in sense 'pertaining to or connected with the cricoid cartilage', as **crico-arytæ·noid** *a.*, pertaining to the cricoid and arytenoid cartilages; also *sb.* (*sc.* muscle); **crico-thy·roid** *a.*, pertaining to the cricoid and thyroid cartilages; also *sb.* (*sc.* muscle); hence **crico-thy·roidean** *a.*; so *crico-pharyngeal, -tracheal.* **Crico·tomy,** the operation of dividing the cricoid cartilage.

1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 272 The crico-thyroidean membrane. 1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 101/1 The crico-thyroid muscles. 1878 T. BYRANT *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 31 The crico-thyroid arteries.

Cricoid (krəi·koid), *a.* and *sb. Anat.* [ad. mod.L. *cricoīdēs*, a. Gr. *κρικοειδής* ring-shaped, f. *κρίκο-ς* = *κίρκος* ring + *-ειδής* -form. Formerly used in L. form.]

A. *adj.* Ring-shaped; applied *spec.* to the ring-shaped cartilage which forms the lower and back part of the larynx.

[1727–51 CHAMBERS s.v., The cartilage cricoides.] 1746 R. JAMES *Introd. Moufet's Health's Improv.* 5 The broad posterior Surface of the Cricoide Cartilage. 1861 F. H. RAMADGE *Curab. Consumpt.* 36 Between the first ring of the trachea and the cricoid cartilage.

B. *sb.* The cricoid cartilage.

[1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cricoides*, the Gristle of the Larynx, or top of the Wind-pipe, shaped like a Ring. 1727–51 CHAMBERS s.v. *Crico-arytænoidæus*, In the posterior and lower part of the cricoides.] 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 492 The Cricoid is a ring of cartilage, narrow in front and broad behind. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 179 A great ring of Cartilage, the Cricoid, which forms, as it were, the top of the windpipe.

Cricoi·dean, *a.* = CRICOID. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

Crie, obs. form of CRY.

Cried (krəid), *ppl. a.* [f. CRY *v.* + -ED.] Proclaimed by crying or loud calling, announced.

Chiefly in *cried fair* (Sc.), a fair proclaimed by public announcement; *cried up*, extolled: the opposite of *cried down* or *decried.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxii. 213 A cried-up Beauty makes more for her own praise then her husbands profit. *a* 1679 EARL ORRERY *Tryphon*, Epilogue, A cry'd-down play. 1813 G. ROBERTSON *Agric. Surv. Kincard.* xvi. 407 Drumlithie Michael fair for cattle..followed..by what is called a Cried fair, so distinguished, by being audibly proclaimed at this. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) VII. 85 Sir Walter's house was in his own phrase 'like a cried fair' during several weeks after the King's departure. 1886 Mrs. CADDY *Footsteps Jeanne D'Arc* 228 Another of these much-cried-up spires.

Cried, created: see CREE *v.*[1]

Criell: see CRYAL.

Crier (krəi·əɹ). Forms: 4–5 **criere, -are, -our,** cryour, 5–6 **cryar,** 6 **criar,** 5–9 **cryer,** 4– **crier.** [ME. *criere*, a. OF. *criere*, nom. of *crieur*, agent-n. f. *crier* to CRY: see -ER.]

1. *gen.* One who cries.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 11 Joon was a vois of a Criere in desert. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 105 You are none of these cryers vnto God. 1748 RICHARDSON in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 196 Simplicity is all their cry; yet hardly do these criers know what they mean by the noble word. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* II. 5 Some will join the cryers-up, and others the cryers-down. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* 269/1 You were always a pretty crier, mother.

2. *spec.* **a.** An officer in a court of justice who makes the public announcements, acts as preserver of order, etc.

[1292 BRITTON I. xxii. § 18 Et des criours, si nul prenge plus qe le establisement de noster estatut.] *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 8 If a bedel, or criare, schewe þe fre graunt of his lord. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 19 The saide clerkes ..shal..appoint a criar to make proclamacions, and to call the iuries, and to do other thinges as becometh a criar of a court to do. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 195 The Crier goes before the Judge. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 445 Their crier calls out, 'Make way for the grand jury!' 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* xvi. 158 A remark made by the crier of the court to a friend.

b. One appointed in a town or community to make public announcements; a COMMON, or TOWN *crier.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 247 (Mätzn.) A cryour schulde stonde vppon a toure, and..he schulde crie: *Calo. a* 1400 *Barlaam & Josaphat* 348 A Crior to stonde þer ate Wiþ a Trompe for to blowe þat alle men mihte hit wel i knowe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 103/1 Cryar, he þat cryethe yn a merket, or in a feyre, *declamator, preco. a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxvii. 84 Get a cryer and make to be cryed in euery merket place and strete. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1529/4 Whoever can give notice of him to..the City Cryer, they shall be well rewarded. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 6 b, All common Cryers were excluded from the Temple. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 265 Repeated by a crier for the benefit of the whole village.

c. One who cries goods for sale: † (*a*) as auctioneer or agent for others (*obs.*); (*b*) as hawker on his own account.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 107 To put the goodes of the citizens in yᵉ cryers mouthe. 1598 FLORIO, *Incantare* ..to sell goods by a crier, at who giues most. 1653 H. COGAN *Pinto's Trav.* iv. 8, I was the first that was put to sale: whereupon, just as the Cryer was offering to deliver me unto whomsoever would buy me. 1727 POPE *Art of Sinking* 115 Common cryers and hawkers, who by redoubling the same words persuade people to buy their oysters, green hastings, or new ballads. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* II. i, The whole ancient family of the London criers. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 683 He saw a crier going about with a carpet..which he offered to put up for sale.

† **3.** ? A kind of small bell used as a call. *Obs.*

1467 *Will of Langewith* (Somerset Ho.), A small belle called a cryer.

Crik (*to cry crik*): see CREAK *v.* 5.

† **Crike.** *Obs.* Also 4 **crice.** [a. ON. *kriki* 'crack, corner, recess', used also of parts of the body, as in *handarkriki* arm-pit, *lærkriki*, Du. *laarkrig* the groin. Cf. CREEK *sb.*[1] 4.]

1. The anal cleft, *rima podicis.*

c 1300 HAVELOK 2450 On a scabbed mere, His nese went [=turned] un-to the crice, So ledden he þat fule swike.

2. A variant of CREEK *sb.*[1] in various senses.

† **Criket.** *Obs.* [f. *crike*, CREEK + -ET, corresponding to a possible F. *criquette*, dim. of *crique.*] A small creek.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* III. 38 There is a Criket betwixt Poulpirrhe and Low.

Crikey (krəi·ki), *int. colloq.* or *slang.* Also **cricky, crackey.** [As this alliterates with *Christ*, or L. *Christe!* it was perh. originally one of the alliterative or assonant substitutes for sacred names, used to avoid the appearance of profanity: cf. CRIMINE.] An exclamation of astonishment.

1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Auto-da-fé*, It would make you exclaim..if an Englishman, Crikey! 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 693/1 Cricky! didn't she go it, though!

Crile. *north. dial.* Also 7 **creil,** 7–8 **croyll, croil.** [Cf. Du. *kriel* dwarf; the forms present phonetic difficulties.] A dwarfed or stunted person.

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 295 That cruiked, camschoche croyll, vncristned, they curse. 1691 TOMLINSON in Ray *N. C. Words, Creil*, a short, stubbed, dwarfish man. *Northumb.* 1728 RAMSAY *Fables & Tales, Ep. Duncan Forbes* viii, Thy wit's a croil, thy judgment's blind. 1818 HOGG *Brownie of B.* I. 13 (Jam.) A wee bit hurklin crile.

† **Crim,** *v. Obs.* or *dial.* In 5 **kreme, kryme,** 6 **crym(me,** 8 **cream.** [The form would be satisfied by an OE. **crymman*:—**krumjan*, f. *cruma*, CRUMB, *sb.*, q.v.] *trans.* To crumble (bread, etc.); to scatter crumbs upon or into (a dish). **b.** *intr.* To crumble, fall to pieces.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 35 Take hard 3olkys of Eyroun, & kryme a gode quantyte þer-to. 1530 PALSGR. 501/2, I crym breed into a dysshe..Thou haste eaten thy potage or I can crymme my dyssche. 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms, Cream*, to crumble. Hops, when they are too much dried, are said to cream, i.e. to crumble to pieces. 'To cream one's dish', to put the bread into it, in order to pour the milk upon it. 1880 in PARISH & SHAW *Kentish Gloss.* (? from Pegge).

Crimble, earlier form of CRUMBLE *v.* now *dial.*

Crimble, *v. dial.* [Related to the root vb. **crimb-an*, OE. *crimman* to press, compress, and to *crumb* adj. contracted, bent, crooked, in the same way as *crimple* is to *crimp* vb. and *crump* adj.[1]: see CRIMPLE *v.* 2.] *intr.* To shrink, cringe, go shrinking from observation.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Crimble*, to creep about privily, to sneak, to wind along unperceived. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss., Crimble*, to sneak out of an engagement. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss., Crimble, intr.* to cringe, to lift and draw together the shoulders..to avoid certain places, pick one's way.

Crim. con. Abbreviation of *criminal conversation*, i. e. adultery. (See CRIMINAL *a.* 1.)

1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* I. *Wks.* 1799 II. 56 You would not insinuate that she has been guilty of crim. con.? 1803 SOUTHEY *Eclogues* ix, His dead father; did no murder; Never sustain'd an action for crim. con. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xii. 77 The action of crim. con., that disgrace to the nation, has been abolished.

Crime (krəim), *sb.* Also 4–6 **cryme.** [a. F. *crime*, in 12th c. *crimne*, ad. L. *crīmen* judgement, accusation, offence, f. root of *cer-n-ĕre, crē-tum* to decide, give judgement, etc.]

1. An act punishable by law, as being forbidden by statute or injurious to the public welfare. (Properly including all offences punishable by law, but commonly used only of grave offences.)

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxxiii. 29 Hauynge no cryme worthi the deeth, or bondis. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxviii. 287 3if the kyng him self do ony homycydie, or ony cryme. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxv. 16 The Cryme wher of he is accused. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. v. 83 If by this Crime, he owes the Law his life. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 5 A crime, or misdemesnor, is an act committed, or omitted, in violation of a public law, either forbidding or commanding it. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. xix. 417 An offence which is pursued at the discretion of the injured party or his representative is a civil injury. An offence which is pursued by the Sovereign or by the subordinates of the Sovereign is a Crime. 1867 *Manch. Examiner* 10 Oct., With the moralist bribery is a sin; with the legislator a crime.

¶ *A blunder worse than a crime*: see BLUNDER *sb.* 2.

b. *collective sing.* Action of such kind viewed collectively or abstractly; violation of law.

1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 3 Hast slayn by cryme as an homycyde this noble vyrgyn. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxiii, I was imprisoned, though a stranger to crime. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* viii. 72 Men steeped in crime. 1891 GLADSTONE in *Daily News* 3 Oct. 6/3 When they talk of crime in Ireland you must understand that the word bears a totally different meaning to what the word means in England.

2. More generally: An evil or injurious act; an offence, a sin; *esp.* of a grave character.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 11 Longe after this began this cursed cryme. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 238 b, All yᵉ crymes of yᵉ tonge, as sclaunders..and prevy backbytynges. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 26 If you bethinke your selfe of any Crime Vnreconcil'd as yet to Heauen, and Grace. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 214 That with reiterated crimes he might Heap on himself damnation. 1706 ADDISON *Poems, Rosamond* I. i, 'Tis her crime to be loved, 'Tis her crime to have charms. 1842 MIALL *Nonconf.* II. 1 If in future we should go astray, we can plead no excuse in extenuation of the crime.

b. *collective sing.* Wrong-doing, sin.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxii. 74 (Harl. MS.) For no man may lyve withoute cryme. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 75 Whilest louing thou mayst loued be with equall crime. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 79 One next himself in power, and next in crime. 1865 WHITTIER *Laus Deo* ii, Ring, O bells! Every stroke exulting tells Of the burial hour of crime.

† 3. Charge or accusation; matter of accusation.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 455 For we bere a cristen name Ye putte on vs a cryme and eek a blame. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 66 b, To whome, they beynge most innocent, hath ben put the cryme of fornicacyon. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 92 The common people raysed a great cryme upon the Archbishop. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1181, I rue That errour now, which is become my crime, And thou th' accuser.

4. *Comb.*

1886 AINSLIE *Reynard the Fox*, The rascal Reynard, crime-bestained. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Mar. 329/1 [These] are both crime-novels. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct., The thief-takers and crime-preventers of London.

Crime, *v. rare.* [cf. OF. *crimer*, f. *crime.*] *trans.* To charge with a crime or offence; to accuse.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 132/30 To cryme, *criminari.* 1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 140 [They] would.. not crime him of couetousness in that demand. 1890 W. G. BROWNE in *19th Cent.* Nov. 846 He was crimed (i.e. charged before the colonel) with 'filthy dirtiness and disorderliness on parade'.

Crimeful (krəi·mfŭl), *a.* [f. CRIME *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of or laden with crime; criminal.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 970 This cursed, crimeful night. 1602 — *Ham.* IV. vii. 7 These feates, So crimefull, and so Capitall in Nature. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* v. i, Bolts that fall on crimeful heads.

Crimeless (krəi·mlĕs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Free from crime; faultless, innocent.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. iv. 63 So long as I am loyall, true and crimelesse. 1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 121 To pleade himselfe crimelesse of all irreuerence. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 372 A nobler aim,—To be—the crimeless Washington of France! 1887 *Daily News* 25 July 4/7 Examples of crimeless districts.

Hence **Cri·melessness.**

1887 *United Ireland* 2 Apr.'5/2 Evidence of the absolute crimelessness of the country.

Crimesin, -yn(e, obs. ff. CRIMSON.

† **Cri·minable,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. type **crīminābilis*, f. *crīmināre* to criminate: see -BLE.] Indictable. Hence **Cri·minably** *adv.*, as a criminal.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 495 Crimes criminabill. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. (1822) 223 To be accusit criminably.

Criminal (kri·minăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 **crymynalle, -el(l, cryminall, -el,** 6–7 **criminall.** [a. F. *criminel* (in Ch. de Roland, 11th c.), ad. L. *crīmināl-is* of or pertaining to crime; f. *crīmen* CRIME. See -AL.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of the nature of or involving a crime; more generally, of the nature of a grave offence, wicked.

Criminal conversation (CONVERSATION 3): adultery, in the legal aspect of a *trespass* against the husband at common law. (*Obs.* in England since 1857.)

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xiii, She..a syn committed that was cryminall. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 16 Pillage .. which he had got abroad by purchas criminall. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 90 No Father owning it (which is indeed More criminall in thee, then it). 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxix, Ignorance, when it is voluntary, is criminal. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 139 Adultery, or criminal conversation with a man's wife. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 710 A criminal neglect of duty. 1892 F. POLLOCK *On Torts* (ed. 3) 210 Against an adulterer the husband had an action at common law, commonly known as an action of criminal conversation. In form it was generally trespass *vi et armis*, on the theory that 'a wife is not, as regards her husband, a free agent or separate person'.. Actions for criminal conversation were abolished in England on the establishment of the Divorce Court in 1857.

2. Relating to crime or its punishment.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 25 Some causes ben crymynel and somme ben cyuyle. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* **ij, Good lawes, civil and criminall. 1686 J. SERGEANT *Hist. Monast. Conventions* 146 Having under him two Civil-Lieutenants .. and one Lieutenant Criminal, with many Judges. 1745 *Fortunate Orphan* 200 She.. sent immediately for the Judge Criminal. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xvi. 390 They no longer possessed the administration of criminal justice. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 173 The highest court of criminal judicature known to the laws of England is the House of Lords. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 29 An experienced criminal lawyer.

3. Guilty of crime or grave offence.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxix. 110 The vntrewe and crymynel tyraunt Alymodes. 16.. ROGERS (J.), The neglect ..renders us criminal in the sight of God. 1644 PRYNNE *Moder. Apol.* 1 Being..taxed by Master Iames Howell..as criminall of offering him very hard measure. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 362 If criminal Persons were sent over there, they would find Employment. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. iv. § 14 Let us search our hearts..and enquire how far we are criminal. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* iii. 144 Criminal clerks had not yet..exemption allowed them from all civil tribunals.

† b. Of beasts: Savage, fierce, malignant. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 86 The most terrible and most crymynel dragon. 1481 — *Myrr.* II. vi. K ij, Bestes..so righte stronge & crymynell that no men dare approche them.

B. *sb.* † 1. A person accused of a crime. *Obs.*

1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 18 The number of Judges is not much inferiour to that of Criminals. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Fryar* (J.), Was ever criminal forbid to plead?

2. A person guilty or convicted of a crime.

a 1626 BACON (J.), Ruined..by justice and sentence, as delinquents and criminals. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 157 In the violation of the Law, both the Author, and Actor are Criminalls. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 53 Take notice of crimes, and punish the criminals. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 210 Going with the criminal to execution.

Criminaldom (kri·minăldəm). *nonce-wd.* The realm of criminals; criminals collectively.

1887 *Spectator* 5 Nov. 1515 The very dregs of French criminaldom.

Criminalism (kri·minăliz'm). The condition or practice of a criminal.

1877 BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulc.* I. VIII. 84 Sunk into the slough of habitual criminalism. 1891 *Daily News* 13 May 7/1 A Past Master in the Art of Convicted Criminalism.

Criminalist (kri·minălist). [mod. f. L. *crīmināl-is* CRIMINAL + -IST. Cf. F. *criminaliste* (1715 in Hatzfeld).] One versed in criminal law; a writer on criminal law.

a 1631 DONNE *Ess.* (1651) 97, I haue read in some of the Criminalists. 1831 *Edin. Rev.* LIV. 188 Consulting the .. criminalists of different nations. 1892 *N. Y. Nation* 15 Sept. 203/3 The theories advanced by the anthropological school of criminalists.

Criminality (kriminæ·lĭti). [ad. F. *criminalité* or med.L. *crīmināl*ĭ*tās* (see Du Cange), f. *crīmināl-is* CRIMINAL: see -ITY.] The quality or fact of being criminal.

1611 COTGR., *Criminalité*, Criminalitie; a criminal action, case, or cause. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 345 From habit it lost all the appearance of criminality. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. iii. 474 That doctrine of the criminality of error. 1869 J. GREENWOOD 7 *Curses Lond.* 133 The growth of juvenile criminality.

b. (with *pl.*) A criminal act or practice.

1849 STOVEL *Canne's Necess.* Introd. 30 Alleged as a chief point in the criminalities imputed to the Welsh.

Criminally (kri·minăli), *adv.* [f. CRIMINAL *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. According to criminal law.

1560 *1st Bk. Discip. Ch. Scot.* vii. (1836) 49 If any of the university be criminally persued. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 210 It is in his choise..whether he will prosecute the party civilly or criminally. 1699 LUDLOW *Mem.* III. 110 (R.) They thought not convenient to proceed against him criminally. 1885 *Law Reports* 14 Q. Bench Div. 202 The Attorney General..was entrusted by the constitution to sue for the King, either civilly or criminally.

2. In a criminal manner; so as to constitute crime.

16.. ROGERS (J.), As our thoughts extend to all subjects, they may be criminally employed on all. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvii. 505 David .. when he fell so criminally and so publickly. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 537 The earl's conduct..had been, as he afterwards thought, criminally moderate. 1886 *Law Times* LXXXI. 178/1 The co-respondent .. proved that he had not been criminally intimate with the respondent.

† **Cri·minalness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Quality or state of being criminal; = CRIMINALITY.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* II. 131 (R.) To..excuse our schism, or avert the criminalness of it. 1698 R. FERGUSSON *View Eccles.* 50 A proof of his Criminalness. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1775 ASH [see CRIMINALTY].

† **Cri·minalty.** *Obs.* = CRIMINALITY.

1775 ASH, *Criminalty* (*not much used*), Criminalness. 1797 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 15/1 These were acts of criminalty for which..they would find no mercy.

Criminate (kri·mine't), *v.* [f. L. *crīmināt-*, ppl. stem of *crimināri*, or *crīmināre* to accuse, charge with crime, f. *crīmen* CRIME.]

1. *trans.* To charge with crime; to represent as criminal.

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1646) 62 They criminate the Dutch and French Churches. 1793 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 386, I suppose the public servants will be criminated. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 134 We must begin in self-justification .. by criminating those whom we mean to destroy. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 699 The noble penitent then proceeded to make atonement for his own crime by criminating other people.. guilty and innocent.

2. To prove (any one) guilty of crime; to incriminate.

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xii, Whom, I would not justifie myself, to criminate. 1791 *State Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 160* They cannot be examined, criminated, or judged..with respect to what they have said, written, or performed. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 129 Determined not to criminate himself by any allusion to the circumstance.

3. To represent or censure (a thing or action) as criminal; to blame severely, condemn.

a 1677 LD. NORTH *Light in Way to Paradise* (1682) 29 (T.) As for our church liturgy it is now criminated by many as idolatrous. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 43 (1794) II. 138 To criminate the motives and actions of mankind. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. xii. 327 Eliot descends to criminate the Duke's magnificent tastes.

Hence **Cri·minating** *ppl. a.*

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 427 Spoken with a sterne countenance and criminating voice. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 210 Applying no stronger or more criminating epithets than those of 'improper, unwarrantable, and highly impolitick'. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* iii, A long criminating and recriminating chapter.

Crimination (krimine'·ʃən). [ad. L. *crīmināt*ĭ*ōn-em*, n. of action from *crīmināre*: see prec.] The action of charging with a crime or grave offence; severe accusation or censure.

1583 FULKE *Defence* xvii. 512 You have placed your crimination in the first chapter. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* lxix. 4 Loaden with many calumnies and false criminations. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 231 The said Hastings hath established divers matters of weighty and serious crimination against himself. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 250 The criminations and recriminations of the adverse parties.

Criminative (kri·minătiv), *a.* [f. L. ppl. stem *crīmināt-* + -IVE.] Tending to or involving crimination; that charges with crime or grave offence; accusatory.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 214 In such cases the courtiers are ..criminative against the judges..as being morose, ill-bred, and disrespectful. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 680 Their criminative representations against Macartney. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lix. (1862) V. 248 The criminative orators were omnipotent.

Criminator (kri·mine'tə). [a. L. *crīmināt*ŏ*r*, agent-n. from *crīmināre*: see CRIMINATE.] One who criminates, or charges with crime.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Lev.* xix. 16 Thou shalt not be a criminatour, nor a whisperer among the people. 1653 R. BAILLIE *Disswasive Vindic.* (1655) 76 A false Criminator. 1812 SHELLEY *Let. to E. Hitchiner*, The opinion of the world is not the likeliest criminator to impeach their credulity.

Criminatory (kri·minătəri), *a.* [f. L. type *crīmināt*ōr*ius*, f. *crīmināt*ŏ*r*: see prec. and -ORY.] Involving or relating to crimination.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* B iv b, An epistle..Criminatorie. 1811 *Ann. Reg.* 1809, 159 A criminatory charge against an individual. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xviii. 370 No evidence criminatory of his master had been obtained from him.

Crimine, -iny (kri·mini), *int.* Also **crimeny,** -ini. [perh. It. *crimine* crime, etc., as an ejaculation; but cf. CRIKEY, and the kindred ejaculation *jiminy*, GEMINI.] A vulgar exclamation of astonishment: now somewhat archaic.

1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* I. i, O crimine! Who's yonder? 1693 SOUTHERNE *Maid's last Prayer* III. i, O crimine! I see I must be plain with thee. *c* 1816 BYRON (L.), Crimini, jimini! Did you ever hear such a nimminy pimminy Story as Leigh Hunt's *Rimini*? 1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fortune* II. 184 Criminy!—Raymond tight. I am astonished.

† **Cri·minist.** *Obs.* ? = CRIMINALIST.

a 1631 DONNE *Ess.* (1651) 53 Criminists have commanded Heresie, which is but Election..to..undertake a capitall and Infamous signification.

Criminology (krimino·lŏdʒi). [f. L. *crīmin-* CRIME + -(O)LOGY.] The science of crime; that part of anthropology which treats of crime and criminals.

1890 *Athenæum* 6 Sept. 325/2 We share Dr. Topinard's dislike of the term 'criminal anthropology', and may adopt the term 'criminology' till a better can be found. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Mar. 398/1 An examination and refutation of the new Italian 'criminology'.

So **Criminolo·gical** *a.*, **Crimino·logist.**

1857 *Sat. Rev.* III. 271/2 In the author of *Dark Deeds* we have a criminologist of a third sort. 1890 *Athenæum* 6 Sept. 325/3 The object of the criminologist is, first, to establish the existence and define the characteristics of a physical criminal type or types; second, to investigate the psychical phenomena associated with criminality. 1892 *Monist* II. 314 M. G. Tarde, the great criminologist .. reviews the penological and criminological literature of recent times.

† **Criminose,** *a. Obs.*-0 [Cf. next]. Hence **Criminosity.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II., *Criminose*, ready to blame or accuse. *Criminosity*, Reproach, ill Report. 1775 in ASH.

Criminous (kri·minəs), *a.* Also 5 **crymynous, cryminous,** *Sc.* **criminois.** [a. AFr. *criminous* = OF. *crimineux* (15th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *crīminōsus*, f. *crīmen* CRIME.]

† 1. Of the nature of a crime; full of or marked by crime or grave offence; criminal. ? *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Æsop* (1889) 63 The sayd shepherd commysed a crymynous dede. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 23 § 1 To continue their sinful and criminous Life. 1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit. M'sex* I. 8 Carping at euerie fault, holding the smallest errour .. verie criminous. 1674 P. DU MOULIN *Papal Tyranny* 47 A deeply criminous forgery. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 204/1 My criminous iambics.

2. Of persons: Guilty of crime. Now chiefly in the technical *criminous clerk* (see CLERK *sb.* 1).

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 535 Of his men War criminois vther nyne or ten. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 107 To giue sentence .. vpon any criminous person. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vi. (1632) 504 That Clerks criminous should be tried before secular Judges. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* li. 4 Paraphr. 262 The most criminous rebell. 1722 BP. WILSON in Keble *Life* xvi. (1863) 497 Tending to the encouragement of the criminous and refractory. 1847 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* III. p. cxxix, Of punishing criminous clerks. 1892 *Times* 29 Apr. 9/2 Bishops at present have to get rid of criminous clerks at a cost which is almost prohibitory.

† 3. Of or relating to crime; accusing of crime; involving crimination. *Obs.*

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 995/2 Concerning great crimynous wytnesses to be taken in great criminal causes. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. vii. 48 Exposed unto criminous slanders. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 124 Some..dare to make this criminous proposition against very Nature.

Cri·minously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a criminous manner; criminally.

1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* III. iv. 239 It ought to seeme incredible..that this man, who is Gods Priest, should live criminously. 1654 HAMMOND *Answ. Animadv. Ignat.* i. 10 So criminously guilty of it.

† 2. With reference to crime; by way of crimination. *Obs.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1325 These wordes

tooke crimonously in that place. 1625 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. (1688) 112 By accusing her criminously.

Cri·minousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being criminous; criminality.

1648 *Eikon Bas.* 4, I could never be convinced of any such Criminousness in him. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. 312 His words had no sort of criminousness, much less of treason in them. 1874 BP. MAGEE in *Rep. Comm. Ch. Patronage, Evid.* Quest. 31. 5 Within what limit of time would the bishop be allowed to allege criminousness on the part of a clerk?

Crimison, crimosin(e, etc., obs. ff. CRIMSON.

Crimp (krimp), *sb.*[1] [Of uncertain origin. (It might be connected with CRIMP *v.*[1], if the primary sense were 'to press or impress' (seamen, etc.); but this is very doubtful, for the general notion running through the senses appears to be that of 'agent, intermediary, broker, procurer'.)]

†1. Of doubtful meaning: used in reproach or derision. *Obs.*

1638 FORD *Fancies* I. ii, *Int.* What? thou fatten'st apace on capon still? *Spa.* Yes, crimp; 'tis a gallant life to be an old lord's pimp-whiskin.

2. An agent making it his business to procure seamen, soldiers, etc., esp. by seducing, decoying, entrapping, or impressing them.

Since the passing of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, applied to one who infringes sub-section 1 of this Act, *i. e.* to a person other than the owner, master, etc., who engages seamen without a license from the Board of Trade.

1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 44 When a master of a ship..hath lost any of his hands, he applies to a crimp.. who makes it his business to seduce the men belonging to some other ship. 1796 STEDMAN *Exped. Surinam* II. 28 Trepanned into the West India Company's service by the crimps or silver-coopers as a common soldier. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxxviii. 144 Offering three guineas ahead to the crimps for every good able seaman. 1842 — *P. Keene* xx. (1863) 173, I hear there are plenty of good men stowed away by the crimps at different places. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 235 Sallying forth at night..he came near being carried off by a gang of crimps. 1887 *Spectator* 21 May 691/2 In the high and palmy days of the crimp, the pirate, the press-gang.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. Falling Minis.* Wks. 1812 II. 115 That sends to counties, borough-towns, his Crimps Alias his vote-seducing Pimps. 1794 — *Rowl. for Oliver*, ibid. 198 Cupid's trusty crimp, By mouths of vulgar people christen'd pimp. *c* 1860 WRAXALL tr. *R. Houdin* xv. 207 Nothing .. can shake off the grip of these skilful crimps [theatrical agents].

†3. An agent or contractor for unloading coal-ships; a broker. *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Crimp*, one that undertakes for or agrees to unlade a whole ship of coals. 1754 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* II. v. xiv. 319/1 Any Coal owner may employ .. crimps or Factors, not being lightermen or buyers of Coals for sale. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 151 The Brokers of these Coals are called Crimps: The Vessels they load their Ships with at Newcastle, Keels. 1791 HUDDESFORD *Salmag.* (1793) 109 Crimps, and coal-heavers.

†4. *To play crimp*: see quots. *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, To play Crimp*, to lay or bet on one side, and (by foul play) to let t'other win, having a share of it. *Run a Crimp*, to run a Race or Horse-match ..knavishly. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* II. 53 Let Jades that are founder'd be bought, Let Jockeys play Crimp to make sport. *Ibid.* 54 Another makes Racing a Trade..And many a Crimp Match has made, By bubbing another Man's Groom.

5. *Comb.*, as *crimp-like*, *-match* (see 4, quot. 1719).

1794 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rowl. for Oliver* Wks. II. 307 Crimp-like, for other regions, troops engaging.

Crimp, *sb.*[2] [prob. f. CRIMP *v.*[1]] An obsolete game at cards.

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* II. i, Let her..Laugh and keep company at gleek or crimp. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* I. i, Gallantry, mix'd now and then with Ombre, Crimp, Comet, or Incertain. 1703 *Eng. Lady's Catech.* in J. Ashton *Soc. Life Q. Anne* 70 Lost five Guineas at Crimp. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 250 ¶ 9 To find them about Midnight at Crimp and Basset. 1867 OUIDA *C. Castlemaine* (1879) 3 Regretted the loss of ten guineas at crimp.

attrib. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 457 ¶ 3 The private Transactions of the Crimp Table.

Crimp (krimp), *sb.*[3] [f. CRIMP *v.*[1]]

1. *pl.* Crimped tresses: cf. 'curls'. *U.S.*

1883 *Century Mag.* XXV. 525/1 The Shaker sisters don't wear crimps. 1888 *Chicago Advance* 13 Dec., Crimps that had ceased to be crimpy.

†2. Phrase. *To be in the crimps*: see quot. *Obs.*

1688 MIEGE *French Dict.* s. v., *To be in the Crimps*, or to be well set out in Clothes, *être bien paré.*

Crimp (krimp), *a.* [app. radically allied to CRIMP *v.*[1]; perh. originally with the notion 'yielding to pressure, easily compressed'; cf. however MHG. *krimpf* crooked, curved (Kluge), and CRISP *a.* for the transition from 'curled, curly, crimped' to 'brittle, friable'. Cf. also CRUMP *a.*]

1. 'Friable, brittle, easily crumbled, easily reduced to powder' (J.); crisp.

1587 CHURCHYARD *Worth. Wales* (1876) 28 So fresh, so sweete, so red, so crimp withall As man may say, loe, Sammon here at call. 1599 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 176 They will keep longer, and..eat crimp, and well tasted. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. (1727) 50 Now the Fowler..with swift early steps Treads the crimp Earth. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Sallet*, Slices of the whitened stems which being crimp and short are eaten with oil, vinegar, salt, and pepper. 18.. MRS. CAMERON *Careless Boy* 12 The grass was crimp and white with the hoar frost.

b. Hence *crimp-meat.*

1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* ¶ 365 Som things also hee broileth on a gridiron, or frieth on a frying-pan, but if overmuch, they becom crimp-meat.

†2. *fig.* 'Not consistent, not forcible: a low cant word' (J.) *Obs.*

[But this alleged sense is founded only on the following passage, in which some edd. have *scrimp* = 'scant, limited, very sparing', which seems a better reading.]

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iv, The evidence is crimp; the witnesses swear backwards and forwards, and contradict themselves.

3. Said of hair, feathers, etc.: Crimped.

1764 ANNA SEWARD in *Poet. Wks.* (1810) I. p. cxv, A bag wig, in crimp buckle, powdered white as the new shorn fleece. 1784 *New Spectator* iii. 4/2 The head is adorned.. with crimp feathers.

4. *Comb.*, as *crimp-frilled.*

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 131 Crimp-frill'd daisy.

Crimp (krimp), *v.*[1] [Corresponds to MDu. *crimpen* intr., to contract or draw oneself together, to shrink, become wrinkled or shrivelled (with cold, etc.), with weak causal *krempen*, *krimpen* to draw together, shrivel up, wrinkle, Du. *krimpen* to shrink, shrivel, diminish, E.Fris. *krimpen* trans. and intr., to crook, wind, draw in or together, shrink, become tight, compressed, shorter, or less, Da. *krympe* trans., to wrinkle, shrink (cloth), Sw. *krympa* to shrink, to sponge; OHG. *chrimphan*, MHG. *krimpfen* to draw oneself together convulsively. For ulterior etymology, see the note to CRAMP *sb.*[1] Not known in OE.; the only ME. example found is that in the intr. sense 1; otherwise the verb belongs to the 17-19th c., and may be the causal derivative.]

1. *intr.* To be compressed, pinched or indented (as e.g. the body of insects). (In ppl. a. *crimping.*)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. i. (1495) 741 Beestys with crympynge body haue sharpe wytte and felynge..as bein and amptes that here and smel aferre.

†2. *trans.* To curl. (In pa. pple. *crimped.*) *Obs.*

1698 TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 112 The Verge or Rime of the outward Ear seem'd to be crimp'd. 1730-36 BAILEY (folio), *Crimpt*, curled.

3. To compress or pinch into minute parallel plaits or folds; to frill.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. i, Crimpt ribbons in her head-dress. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xiv, To crimp the little frill that bordered his shirt-collar. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxvii, The maid is crimping their .. ringlets with hot tongs. 1859 LEWES *Sea-side Stud.* 157 By crimping or dividing the edge of the cup, prehensile organs of less or greater length and power arising thereby. 1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* xix. 295 [She] thought far too much of crimping her tresses.

b. To wrinkle or crumple minutely, to crisp the surface of.

1772 W. BAILEY *Descr. Useful Machines* I. 229 The Italian method of crimping crapes. *Ibid.* I. 230 A large specimen of crape crimped and manufactured exactly like the Italian. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 209 The breeze, with feather-feet, Crimping o'er the waters sweet. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 398 The crimping, woolly effect of half a gale from the south-west.

c. *Techn.* To make flutings in (a brass cartridge case), so as to turn the end inward and back upon the wad, in order to confine the charge; to corrugate.

4. To cause (the flesh of fish) to contract and become firm by gashing or cutting it before *rigor mortis* sets in.

1698 LEEUWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 174 The Muscles of a Fish that has been dead for a good while, do not contract themselves when they are cut in Pieces, which we call Krimping. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 170 The Cook cuts [a fresh Cod] into several small Pieces, in order, as they call it, to crimp it, by letting them lie in hard cold Spring-Water about an Hour. 1789 G. KEATE *Pelew Isl.* 302 The grey mullet, which they crimped, and frequently eat raw. 1804 A. CARLISLE in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 23 The remarkable effects of crimping fish by immersion in water, after the usual signs of life have disappeared. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 39 Small chub..if crimped and fried dry, are by no means so bad.

b. *transf.* To slash, to gash.

1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) II. 359 Those who attempted resistance were crimped alive like fishes and left to gasp themselves to death in lingering torture. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* xiii. (1869) 435 Among the females..the only ceremony of importance was scarring the back. Eyre indeed calls it tattooing, but 'crimping' would be, I think, a more correct expression.

5. *spec.* To bend or mould into shape (leather for the uppers of boots, or for a saddle).

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 648/1 The curved bar which supports the form upon which the leather is crimped.

6. 'To pinch and hold; to seize' (Webster). (No quotation given or source named.)

Crimp (krimp), *v.*[2] [f. CRIMP *sb.*[1]] To impress (seamen or soldiers); to entrap, to decoy.

1812 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* IX. 233 Plundering corn and crimping recruits. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 326 Clutching at him, to crimp him or impress him. 1867 GOLDW. SMITH *Three Eng. Statesmen* (1882) 187 The cruel folly which crimps a number of ignorant and innocent peasants, dresses them up in uniform..and sends them off to kill and be killed. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Jan. 2/1 The Egyptian Government crimped negroes in the streets of Cairo. *fig.* 1839 *Standard* Feb. 11 Why not create customers in the Queen's dominions ..instead of trying..to crimp them in other countries?

Crimp (krimp), *v.*[3] *nonce-wd.* [Partly echoic, but having associations with the primary sense of CRIMP *v.*[1]] To make a crisp sound, as in the compression of slightly frozen snow under the feet.

1834 GLEIG *Country Curate* II. xv. 267 A sound came upon me as of footsteps crimping through the snow.

†**Crimp,** *v.*[4] *Obs. slang.* = To 'play crimp': see CRIMP *sb.*[1] 4.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, He crimps it*, he plays booty. *A Crimping Fellow*, a sneaking Cur. So 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

Crimpage (krimpēdʒ). [f. CRIMP *sb.*[1] + -AGE.] A payment made to a crimp for his services.

1754 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* II. v. xiv. 319/1 Any coal owner may employ..crimps or factors..to dispose of their loadings and pay their crimpage or factorage. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* xvi. 528 The Captain pays them two guineas crimpage. 1815 MAULE & SELWYN *Reports* III. 484 Disbursements..for crimpage to replace deserters during the repairs.

Crimped (krimpt), *ppl. a.* Also **crimpt.**

†1. Curled: see CRIMP *v.*[1] 2. *Obs.*

2. Compressed or folded into minute parallel ridges or plaits, frilled.

1712 [see CRIMP *v.*[1] 3]. 1792 *Minstrel* (1793) II. 172 Her crimpt lips relaxed to something like a smile. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 38 Madame in a high crimped cap. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxi. 147 Many cells had also crimped borders. 1871 — *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. vii. 238 The edge of the cataract is crimped by indentations. 1886 SHELDON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* 44 Gold spangles glittered in the crimped hair.

3. Of fish; see CRIMP *v.*[1] 4.

1791 HUDDESFORD *Salmag.* (1793) 145 Crimpt cod, and mutilated mackarel. 1798 CANNING, etc. *Progress of Man* 28 in *Anti-Jacobin* 19 Feb., Cools the crimpt cod. 1804 A. CARLISLE in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 23 The specific gravity of the crimped fish was greater than that of the dead fish.

Crimper [1] (krimpəɹ). [f. CRIMP *v.*[1] + -ER [1].]

1. One who crimps.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 244 Crimpers of salmon.

2. The name of several machines and instruments used in crimping.

a. An apparatus consisting of a pair of fluted rollers, for crimping cloth or the like. b. A machine for bending wire in a sinuous form in preparation for the weaving of wire-cloth. c. A toilet instrument for crimping the hair. d. A machine for crimping leather on a curved board for the uppers of boots and shoes. e. An apparatus for bending or moulding leather into various shapes for saddles and harness. f. A small machine or apparatus used by cartridge-makers for 'crimping' brass cartridge-cases.

1881 GREENER *Gun* 425 This may be prevented by using an indented case, or closing in with a patent crimper specially made for these brass cases.

Crimper [2]. [f. CRIMP *v.*[2] + -ER [1].] One who crimps (seamen); = CRIMP *sb.*[1] 2.

1868 *Morn. Star* 7 Jan., The river police..engaged in defending 'poor Jack' from the machinations of the crimpers.

Crimping (krimpiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. CRIMP *v.*[1]]

1. The action of CRIMP *v.*[1]; the product of this action; a succession of small folds, frills or flutings.

1755 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 237 Ornament it well with gimping, Flounces, furbelows, and crimping. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlii. (1856) 386 Presently..you see a slight crimping, followed by a dotted..appearance on the ice. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* iv. (1878) 104 The 'crimping' along the edges. 1870 *Spectator* 13 Aug. 976 The beautiful conchoidal waves, crimpings, and ripple-work displayed on the surface of tools and weapons in Scandinavia.

2. The causing of muscular contraction in fishes by dividing or gashing their flesh.

1698 [see CRIMP *v.*[1] 4]. 1776 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 415 *note*, Cutting fish into pieces while yet alive, in order to make them hard, usually known by the name of crimping. 1805 A. CARLISLE *Ibid.* XCV. 23 Many transverse sections of the muscles being made, and the fish immersed in cold water, the contractions called crimping take place. 1873 E. SMITH *Foods* 111 Crimping should be performed immediately after the fish has been caught, and before the rigor mortis has set in.

3. *Comb.*, as *crimping-iron*, *-machine*, *-pin*, instruments for crimping frills, cap-borders, hair, etc.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Crimping-iron, crimping-pin.* 1877 PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Crimping-machine*, an instrument with two indented rollers, in which heaters can be placed..It is used for 'crimping' women's frills and cap-borders.

Cri·mping, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. CRIMP *v.*[2] + -ING [1].]

1. The decoying and confining of men, in order to force them into the army, navy, or merchant service: see CRIMP *sb.*[1] 2.

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 26 Sept. 4/2 We are sorry to find that the infamous practice of Crimping is not yet put a stop to. 1806 *Weekly Polit. Rev.* 27 Dec. 946 Men..who do not possess the necessary rascality for crimping. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 336 This demand was partly supplied by a system of crimping and kidnapping at the principal English seaports.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as in *crimping system*; **crimping-house,** a house constructed or used for crimping seamen or soldiers.

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 18 July 2/3 A false impression..of

persons being kidnapped in a Crimping-house. 1828 *New Sailor's Mag.* 150 All the ramifications of the crimping system in London were then developed. 1858 Polson *Law & L.* 148 A mob assembled in Holborn, threatening to pull down a Crimping-house.

Cri·mping, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Crimp *v.*[1] + -ing [2].]

1. Pinched: see Crimp *v.*[1] 1.

2. That crimps or curls in minute creases.

Cri·mping, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Crimp *v.*[2] + -ing [2].] That impresses or entraps seamen, etc.

1820 Southey *Life of Wesley* II. 470 They were persuaded..by the crimping skipper to join the party. 1836 Disraeli *Lett. Runnymede* 105 Your fellow-countrymen whom your crimping Lordship inveigled into a participation in the civil wars of Spain.

Hence **Cri·mpingly** *adv.*

1838 *Tait's Mag.* V. 206, I hold it to have been wickedly, deceitfully, fraudulently, crimpingly, kidnappingly done.

†**Crimple,** *sb. Obs.* [Cf. next, and Crumple *sb.*] A crease, wrinkle, or fold; a crinkle.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 103 Crympylle or rympylle, *ruga.*

Crimple, *v.* Also 5–6 **crymple.** [The early form *crymple* (if *y* is original) corresponds to Ger. dial. *krümpeln* to crumple; but *crimple* (with *i*) may be in its origin a dim. and iterative of Crimp *v.*[1]; in later use *crimple* appears to be treated as a secondary form of *crumple,* expressing something finer and more attenuated; cf. *sip, sup, drip, drop,* etc.; also *crinkle, crunkle.* (See note to Cramp *sb.*[1])]

†**1.** *intr.* To be or become incurved, or drawn together; hence to stand or walk lame from this or similar cause. Cf. Cripple. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxxix. (1495) 801 The token therof is that the hynder membres crymplyth togyders and ben crostreyed. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3007/4 Lost..a thick black Nag..stands crimpling on his near Leg behind. 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Crimpling,* as to go crimpling, i. e. as if the feet were tender.

2. *intr.* and *trans.* To wrinkle, crinkle, curl. Now *dial.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 103 Crymplyn or rymplyn, *rugo.* 1600 F. Walker *Sp. Mandeville* 10 a, The hair was so curled, that it crimpled round like Ringes. 1676 Wiseman *Surgery* (J.), He passed the cautery through them, and accordingly crimpled them up. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 138 While the flood's triumphing care Crimpled round its guarded home. 1881 *Leicester Gloss., Crimple,* to crumple, to wrinkle.

Crimpled (kri·mp'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. Crimple *v.* + -ed [1].] Wrinkled, crinkled, curled; finely crumpled; minutely wrinkled or creased.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 103 Crympled, or rympled, *rugatus.* 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 36 a, Lyke vnto a lefe of the crympled lettuce. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. lxx. 411 Liuerwort..hauing wrinckled or crimpled leaues layde one vpon another. 1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 170 The under surface of the corallum is crimpled and striate. 1882 *Garden* 29 July 85/3 Blossoms .. exquisitely fringed and crimpled at the margins.

Cri·mpness: [f. Crimp *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being crimp; friability.

1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* (1729) 178 Some eat them [potatoes] with sugar together in the skin, which has a pleasant crimpness.

Crimson (kri·mz'n), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5–6 **cremesin(e, -yn(e, -ysyn, crimesin, -yne, crymysyn, -esyn, -asyn(e, cramoysin, -en, -mysin, cremoysin, (crenseyn), 6 cremosin, crimison, -ozen, (chrymesyn), cremsin, crymsen, -on(e, 6–7 crimosin(e, -yn(e, crymosen, -in(e, crimsin, (7 crimzon, -sone), 6– crimson.** [The 15th c. *cremesin(e* corresponds exactly to early Sp. *cremesin* (cited 1403–12), early It. *cremesino* and med.L. *cremesīnus,* variants (by metathesis of *r*) of med.L. *kermesīnus, carmesīnus,* It. *chermesino, carmesino,* Sp. *carmesin* (16th c.), f. It. *chermisi, cremesi,* Sp. *carmesí* (cited 1422), (a. Arab. *qermazi, girmazī*: see Cramoisy) + suffix *-ino,* L. *-īnus*: see -ine. Thence our 16th c. variants. The corresponding 15–16th F. form was *cramoisin* (Littré), whence occasional Eng. *cramoysine*; the disturbing influence of this probably appears also in *cremosin, crimosin, crimison, crimson.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** The name of a colour: of a deep red somewhat inclining towards purple; of the colour of an alkaline infusion of cochineal.

Historically, the colour obtained from the Kermes or Scarlet Grain insect, at first chiefly used in dyeing fine cloth and velvet (F. *velours cramoisi*), in connexion with which this shade of red was first distinguished in English.

c 1440 *Partonope* 5976 A mantel..Of rede saten full good cremesyn. 1462 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 149 A jaket off crymysyn clothe. 1517 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 86 My gowne of crymsen velwett. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 116 b, All appareled in Crimosyne clothe. 1549 Chaloner *Erasmus on Folly* O iv b, This cramoysen gowne. 1568 Turner *Herbal* III. 16 It hath a cremesin color. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 67 Some of them glitter with a perfect crimson dye. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* II. 130 Dyed in Lilly white and Cremsin redde. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 224 Two Lanthorns .. the one a Crimsin, and the other an Azure. 1670–98 Lassels *Voy. Italy* I. 68 Velvet coats of crimosin colour. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. VII. i. § 8. 110 Why .. are the most distant clouds crimsonest?

1866 Kingsley *Herew.* x. 186 She turned deadly pale and then crimson.

2. *fig.* Often used with reference to blood; sanguinary.

a 1681 Sir G. Wharton *Wks.* (1683) 340 Why may not I some Crimson Lines leave out, To save my Ankles from the Prison-gout? 1777 Sir W. Jones *Pal. Fortune* 19 Crimson conquest glow'd where'er he trod. 1872 Blackie *Lays Highl.* 81 The crimson crime, The basest in the book of Time.

B. *sb.* (The *adj.* used absolutely.)

1. The colour or pigment.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 241 The most costyous cloth of crenseyn. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 523 Cladde in one lyuerey of browne..and..in blewe and cremesyne. 1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII,* c. 14 Of the Colour of Crymesyn or blewe. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V,* v. ii. 323 Ros'd ouer with the Virgin Crimson of Modestie. *a* 1691 Boyle *On Colours* (J.), Crimson seems to be little else than a very deep red with an eye of blue. 1791 Hamilton *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. III. v. 195 These salts..have the property of changing the colour of scarlet to crimson. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 537 For pale crimsons the quantity of cochineal is reduced. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. XXIV. 175 The western heaven glowed with crimson.

†**2.** Crimson cloth. *Obs.*

14.. *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* 114 Was ther any veluet or crymysyn. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xvi. 63 A sleue..of fyne cremoysin alle drawen ouer wyth golde wyer. 1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 144 b, Not..clothed in..veluet, sattin, or damaske, or crimosine ingrayned, but in sackecloth. 1595 Spenser *Epithal.* 228 Like crimsin dyde in grayne. 1611 Cotgr., *Alchermes,* a graine wherewith Crimzons are dyed.

C. *Comb.,* as *crimson-barred, -coloured, -dyed, -scarfed, -tipped, -warm* adjs.; also with colours, expressing blended shades, as *crimson-carmine, -lake, -purple, -violet,* etc.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. I. I. (1641) 86/1 A crimsin-coloured juice. 1683 tr. *Erasmus' Moriæ Enc.* 56 Those crimson-died crimes. 1786 Burns *Mountain Daisy,* Wee, modest, crimson-tipped flow'r. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* II. lviii, The crimson-scarfed men of Macedon. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xii. (1878) 98 The .. crimson-tipped bird's-foot trefoil. 1882 *Garden* 24 June 435/3 Flaked with crimson-purple.

Crimson (kri·mz'n), *v.* [f. Crimson *a.*]

1. *trans.* To make crimson, impart a crimson colour to.

1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* III. i. 206 Heere thy Hunters stand ..Crimson'd in thy Lethe. 1743–6 Shenstone *Elegy* xx. 55 Stain'd with blood, and crimson'd o'er with crimes. 1768 Mad. D'Arblay *Early Diary* 20 May, My cheeks are crimsoned with the blush of indignation. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* iv. 102 A gorgeous sunset was crimsoning the palms and pigeon-towers of Bedreshayn.

2. *intr.* To become crimson; *esp.* in blushing.

1805 Southey *Madoc in Art.* xvii, See his cheek! How it hath crimson'd at the unworthy thought! 1822–56 De Quincey *Confess.* Wks. V. 89 The ancient collegiate church .. beginning to crimson with the deep lustre of a cloudless July morning. 1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Hallib.* I. xv. 79 Jane's pale face crimsoned at the idea of parting with it.

Hence **Cri·msoned, Cri·msoning** *ppl. adjs.*

1730–46 Thomson *Autumn* 1090 The moon .. Shows her broad visage in the crimsoned east. *a* 1853 Robertson *Lect.* ii. (1858) 57 A crimsoned cheek. 1861 Mrs. Norton *Lady La G.* IV. 378 As the fresh bud a crimsoning beauty shows. 1879 R. H. Horne *Orizaba* in *Poems of Places* 147 They mark the crimsoning sunrise tinge The clouds.

Cri·msonish, *a. nonce-wd.* Somewhat crimson.

1760 Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* (1868) III. 592 A rich crimsonish and purpleish curtain.

Crinal (krəi·năl), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *crīnāl-is,* f. *crīn-is* hair.] Of or pertaining to the hair.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1859 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 317 The crinal line is low, and often encroaches upon the temples. 1876 — *Gorilla L.* I. 204 A fashion of crinal decoration quite new to me.

Crina·nthropy. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. κρίν-ειν to judge + ἄνθρωπος man: after *misanthropy.*] Judgement or criticism of men. Hence **Crina·nthropist,** one who judges mankind.

1891 E. A. Abbott *Philomythus* 60 That critical attitude which I have called crinanthropy. *Ibid.,* Judging men and hating men, crinanthropy and misanthropy. *Ibid.* 61 For one misanthropist there are a thousand or ten thousand crinanthropists.

Cri·nate, by-form of Crinite, haired, hairy.

Cri·nated, *a.* = prec.

1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Crinated,* having long Locks. *Crinated Roots* (in Botany) such as shoot into the ground in many small fibres or hairs. 1775 in Ash; and in mod. Dicts.

Crinatory, var. of Crinitory.

Crinc-: see Crink-.

Crinch by-form of Cringe *v.*

Crinch *v.,* dial. var. of Crunch.

Crine (krəin), *sb. rare.* [a. It. *crine* or ad. L. *crīn-is* hair: cf. F. *crin* hair, horse-hair.]

1. Hair, head of hair. Also *attrib.*

1614 Sylvester *Du Bartas, Bethulia's Rescue* I. 160 Priests, whose sacred Crine Felt never Razor. 1768 *Bristol Jrnl.* Oct., Hose of Goatskyn, Crinepart outwards. 1865 *Athen.* No. 1969. 119/3 Both crines look like ill-made wigs.

2. *Hawking.* = Crinet 2.

1883 Salvin & Brodrick *Falconry Brit. Isles* Gloss. 150.

Crine (krəin), *v. Sc.* [app. a Gael. *crìon* to wither, f. *crìon* dry, withered.]

1. *intr.* To shrink, shrivel, contract from dryness.

1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* III. 845 All wycht but sycht of thy gret mycht ay crinis. 1724 Ramsay *Evergreen, Interl. Droichs* xiii, I am crynit in for eild. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxxix, 'And mine bairns hae been crining too, mon.' 1849 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 62 He had grown old like a golden pippin, merely crined, with the bloom upon him. *Mod. Sc.* The meat (in stewing) has crined into very little.

b. *trans.*

1847 *Whistlebinkie* (Sc. Songs) (1840) II. 165 The drouth it had krined up and slackened the screw. 1878 Dickinson *Cumbrld. Gloss., Crine,* to overdo in frying or roasting.

†**2.** To sweat or clip (coin). *Obs. rare*—[1].

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 97 Sum trachour crynis the cunze, and kepis corn stakis.

Hence **Crined** *ppl. a.,* shrunken, shrivelled.

1861 Ramsay *Remin.* 2nd Ser. 121 A very little 'crined' old man.

Crined (krəind), *a. Her.* [f. Crine *sb.* + -ed [2].] Of a charge: Wearing hair; having the hair of head or mane tinctured differently from the body.

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 46 b, S. beareth Sable, a Sphinx d'argent, crined, and penned d'Or. 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xix. § 3 (ed. 3) 363 An unicorn arg., armed, unguled and crined or.

[**Crinel:** see *List of Spurious Words.*]

†**Crinet.** *Obs.* [dim. of F. *crin* hair: see -et.]

1. A hair.

1572 Gascoigne *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 67 The heeres were not of gold But of some other metall farre more fine Wher of ech crinet seemed to behold Like glistering wyars.

2. *Hawking.* (*pl.*) The small hair-like feathers which grow about the cere of a hawk. (Also written *crinites*; now called *crines.*)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B j b, Ther be oon an hawke long smale blake federis like heris abowte the sere & thossame be calde Crinettis of ye hawke. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xx. (1660) 223. 1792 Osbaldiston *Brit. Sportsman* 130/1 *Crinets* or *Crinites,* with falconers, small black feathers in hawks.

3. = Crinière. (Cf. Cranet [1].)

1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 336 Vpon any sadle, crinet, bard, chapperon, cooperison or other indument.

Cringe (krindʒ), *v.* Also 3–5 **crenge, crenche, 6 crintch, 7 crindge, cring, chringe,** (9 *dial.* **crinch**). [*Cringe* (*crintch*), first found in 16th c., appears to be a phonetic modification (with ordinary Eng. change of *eng, enge,* to *ing, inge,* as in *hinge, singe, wing*: see Clink *v.*[2]) of an earlier *crenge,* found with variant *crenche* early in 13th c. *Crenge, crenche,* represent OE. **crencgean, *crencean* (:—**krangjan, *krankjan*), causal deriv. of the strong verb found in OE. with the double form *cringan, crincan* to draw oneself together spasmodically, to contract or shrink together into a bent or crooked position: see Crank *sb.*[1] Primarily then *crengen, crenchen* was transitive, but already in 13th c. we find 'cringe with the neck'.]

†**1.** *trans.* To compress, draw together, or draw in (any part of the body) as in shrinking from pain or danger; to contract, distort (the neck, face, etc.). *Obs.*

1598 Bp. Hall *Sat.* IV. ii, He can..make a Spanish face with fauning cheere .. shake his head, and cringe his necke and side. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 100 Whip him, Fellowes, Till like a Boy you see him crindge his face, And whine aloud for mercy. *c* 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Red Herring,* They cringing in their necks, like rats, smothered in the hold, poorly replied.

2. *intr.* a. To draw in or contract the muscles of the body involuntarily; to shrink. b. To shrink in or away (as with fear); to cower.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 9 (MS. B.) [The dragon] bigon to crahien ant to crenge wiþ swire [*MS. R.* crenchen mit swire]. *a* 1455 Holland *Houlate* 956 He crepillit, he crengit, he carfully cryd. 1597 R. Lichfield *Trimming of T. Nashe* (N.), What makes you sit downe so tenderly? You crintch in your buttocks like old father *Pater patriæ.* 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 69 The Boys that went before were glad to cringe behind, for they were afraid of the Lions. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* IV. 125 We have no twinge to make us cringe Or crinkle in the Hams. *c* 1750 J. Nelson *Jrnl.* (1836) 4 The words made me cringe, and my flesh seemed to creep on my bones. 1847 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 68/1 He was sensible .. of something 'cringing' in the lower part of the thigh. 1861 G. F. Berkeley *Sportsm. W. Prairies* vii. 101 The last two cows had to 'cringe' or tuck in their tails and haunches to avoid the 'catcher'.

3. *intr.* To bend the body timorously or servilely; to cower. Often applied derisively or depreciatively to bowing, with the implication of attendant servility or cowardice. Const. *to* (a person).

1575–97 [see Cringing *ppl. a.*]. 1621–51 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. II. III. XV. 129 They cannot..carve at Table, chringe and make congies. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* I. I. lxiii, Thus cring'd he toward th' East. *c* 1680 Beveridge *Serm.* (1729) I. 48 An opinion that to bow or cringe (as they profanely call it) before Almighty God is superstition. 1853 Lynch *Self-Improv.* v. 123 You should bow to most people, but cringe to nobody.

4. *fig.* To behave obsequiously or with mean submissiveness; to show base or servile deference.

c 1620 H. Anderson *Law of Christ,* Cringing to those that from all virtue run. 1660–72 Wood *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 359 The most ready men to cring to and serve these times. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 105 Their chief business .. had been to teach the people to cringe and the prince to domineer.

5. *trans.* † a. To bow deferentially to (a person). b. To bow a person in or out with cringes.

1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (1849) 17 Your tradesmen, which now cappe and cringe you. 1660 H. More *Myst. Godliness* v. xiv. 169 Cringing and courting .. not only Christ, but the blessed Virgin. 1822 Byron *Werner* I. i. 441 Hence, and bow and cringe him here!

Cringe (krindʒ), *sb.* [f. Cringe *v.*]

1. A deferential, servile, or fawning obeisance. Often a hostile or derisive name for a bow.

1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* v. iii, That better doe rewarde each scriveners pen, Each tapsters cringe, each rubbinge ostler. 1603 B. Jonson *Sejanus* I. i, He is the now court God, and well applyed With sacrefice of Knees, of Crookes, and Cringe. 1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 113 Where are all those crossings and bendings, and cringes and turnings? 1700 R. Pearson *Naaman Vind.* 10 Nor could he hope, by a few external Cringes .. to expiate for his notorious neglect. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 180 ¶ 1 The professors..flocked round him with all the cringes of awkward complaisance. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* I. (1876) 2 Performing cringes and congees like a court-chamberlain.

2. *fig.* A cringing or obsequious act.

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* v. xxiv, Puffed up with .. the cringes of their subjects. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 180 ¶ 12 To purchase favour by cringes and compliance.

Cringeling (krindʒliŋ). *rare.* [f. Cringe *v.* + -ling.] A cringing creature. Also *attrib.*

a 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xxvi. 216 Cringeling cock. 1798 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* I. 219 Their monument [must] no tyrant's cringeling rear. 1807 — *Ann. Rev.* V. 569 Among those cringelings who have assisted sovereigns to extend their power.

Cringer (krindʒəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er 1.] One who cringes; an obsequious or servile creature.

1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. i. 1236 This ladye-munger, this meere rapier and dagger, this cringer. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Skiamachia* Wks. (1711) 199 Cringers to crucifixes, approvers of purgatory. 1799 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXIX. 102 Cringers to fortune, birth and power. 1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 336 The decorations that are shared by footmen and backstairs cringers.

Cringing (krindʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.]

1. The action of shrinking timorously, or of bowing or bending the body servilely; servile or obsequious behaviour. Often applied contemptuously to bowing.

1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 248 A Country .. where all men grow crooked with extreame cringeing. 1660 Milton *Free Commw.* 429 Among the perpetual bowings and cringings of an abject People. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xiii. 156 Making some decent Cringings towards the Tomb. 1767 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass. Bay* II. 214 His cringing to Randolph .. was a spot in his character. 1847 L. Hunt *Jar Honey* (1848) 199 The studied cringing so common in Naples is rare here.

2. Muscular contraction, shrinking.

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Amble*, Though the amble be gained, it must be slow and unsightly; because attended with a cringing in the hind-parts.

Cringing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That cringes, that shrinks or bends the body timorously or servilely; that behaves with servile deference.

1575 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 98 His cringeinge side necke, eies glauncinge, fisnamy smirkinge. 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* Prol., Youe cringinge parasite. 1680 Otway *Orphan* I. i, A huffing shining flatt'ring cringing Coward. 1746–7 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 209 In a state of abject and cringing dependence. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xiii. 297 He began in a tone of almost cringing loyalty.

Cringingly (krindʒiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a cringing manner.

1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 329 'My wife never was a good walker,' said Roberts, cringingly. 1861 Trollope *Barchester T.* 104 Nevertheless he was..cringingly civil.

Cringingness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] Cringing quality, timid servility.

1695 *Whether Preserv. Protest. Relig. Motive of Revol.* 22 With a flattering as well as a mean Cringingness. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 508 There is..less of plebeian cringingness and adulation in his works.

Cringle (kriŋg'l). Also 7 **creengle**, 8 **crengle**, **crengle**. [app. of LG. origin: cf. Ger. (mostly LG. and MG.) *kringel*, MLG. and mod.LG. also *krengel*, dim. of *kring* circle, ring. Cf. Icel. *kringla* disc, circle, orb. From the verbal stem *kring-*: see Crank *sb.*1, and cf. Crinkle.]

1. *Naut.* A ring or eye of rope, containing a thimble, worked into the bolt-rope of a sail, for the attachment of a rope.

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* v. 22 Creengles are little ropes spliced into the Bolt-ropes of all sailes belonging to the maine and fore mast, to which the bolings bridles are made fast. 1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* II. 330 Each earing to its cringle first they bend. 1804 A. Duncan *Mariner's Chron.* Pref. 15 *Bunt-Lines*, ropes fastened to cringles on the bottom of square sails, to draw them up to the yards. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., Cringles should be made of the strands of new bolt-rope.

b. Also in rural use: see quot.

1787–95 W. Marshall *Norfolk* Gloss., *Cringle*, a with or rope for fastening a gate. Hence 1847–78 in Halliwell.

2. = Crinkle. *dial.*

1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon.* (1813) 298 This plain..is generally without creeks or cringles, and forms one compact and even surface. 1877 *N.W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v. *Crinkle*, A brook in Roxby parish, the course of which is very circuitous, is called *Cringlebeck* [in 12–13th c. *Cringelbec*].

Hence **Cri·ngle** *v. dial.*

1787–95 W. Marshall *Norfolk* Gloss., *Cringle up*, to fasten with a *cringle*. See above.

†**Cringle-crangle,** *a., adv.* and *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Frequentative reduplication of Crangle; cf. Crinkle-crankle.]

A. *adj.* Winding in and out, twisted, having twists and turns. Also *advb.*

1606 Chapman *Gentl. Usher* Plays 1873 I. 261 The busky groues..With cringle-crangle homes do ring alowd. 1781 J. Hutton *Tour to Caves* Gloss., *Cringle-crangle* adv., zig-zag. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Cring'l-crang'l*, zig-zag.

B. *sb.* A zigzag; a mass of twists and turns.

16.. *English Rogue* III (N.), I had prepared a deal of scribble or cringle crangle, and so from thence began to take the height of her fortune. 1739 *Poor Robin* (N.), When Don Phœbus enters that cringle-crangle which the rablers would have to be a pair of heavenly scales.

Cringy (kri·ndʒi), *a. rare.* [f. Cringe + -y.] Having the attribute of cringing.

1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 321 An oily cringy voice in which there is a strong dash of insolence.

Crini-, stem of L. *crīnis* hair: used as comb. form in a number of formations (chiefly nonce-wds.): **Crinicu·ltural** *a.*, of or pertaining to the growth or culture of hair. **Crini·ferous** *a.*, bearing hair. **Cri·niger** (*Ornith.*), a genus of African and Asiatic birds allied to the Thrush, so called from the stiff bristly hairs or setæ on their bills. **Crini·gerous** *a.*, bearing or wearing hair, hairy. **Crini·parous** *a.*, hair-producing. **Crini·vorous** *a.*, hair-devouring.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 550 Those criniferous appendages to the head worn by the bucks of that period. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Crinigerous*, that hath or weareth hair. 1755 in Johnson. 1819 H. Busk *Vestriad* III. 720 Her front crinigerous, each hair a snake. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin, Progr. Man* 38 *note*, Bears' grease or fat..supposed to have a criniparous or hair-producing quality. 1837 Wheelwright tr. *Aristophanes* II. 151 But worms crinivorous have eat my crests.

Crinid (kri·nid, krəi-). *Zool.* [f. Gr. κρίνον lily + -id.] *pl.* A family of the *Crinoidea* containing the typical crinoids with branching arms.

1862 Dana *Man. Geol.* II. 161 The Crinids closely resemble a Comatula..a modern Crinid..ancient Crinids or Encrinites. 1877 Le Conte *Elem. Geol.* II. (1879) 299 Stemmed Echinoderms or Crinoids may be divided into three families, viz. 1. Crinids; 2. Cystids; 3. Blastids.

‖ **Crinière** (krinie·r). [F., f. *crin* (horse) hair; corresp. to a L. type **crinārĭa*. In 16th and 17th c. anglicized as *crinier*.] The part of the 'bards' or protective covering of a war-horse which covered the ridge or back of the neck and the mane.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 141 His horse barded with a sufficient Pectron, crinier. 1622 F. Markham *Bk. War* v. ii. § 4 The Horses head, necke, breast and buttocke barbed with Pectron, Trappings, Crinier, and Chieffront. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Cranet*, small crinière.

† **Crini·tal,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. = Crinite *a.*, having hair: applied to a comet.

1583 Stanyhurst *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 66 He the star crinital adoreth.

Crinite (krəi·nəit), *a.* [ad. L. *crīnīt-us* hairy, f. *crīnis* hair.] Hairy; having a hairy or hair-like appendage; *spec.* in *Bot.* and *Zool.* having tufts of hairy growth on the surface.

1600 Fairfax *Tasso* XIV. xliv, How comate, crinite, caudate starres are fram'd I knew. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. 248 The Cane, like to a blazing Starre Crinite, Greater appear'd. 1852 Dana *Crust.* I. 436 Flagellum of outer antennæ more or less crinite, often long ciliate.

Crinite (kri·nəit, krəi-), *sb. Geol.* [f. Gr. κρίνον lily + -ite.] A fossil crinoid; an encrinite.

Cri·nitory, *a. rare.* [f. L. *crīnītus* hairy + -ory.] Of the nature of hair, hairy.

1836 T. Hook *G. Gurney* II. 153 Away came every vestige of its crinitory covering.

Crink, *sb.* Also 6–7 **krink**(e. [f. Crink *v.*, or directly from vb. stem *crinc-an*: see Crank *sb.*1]

1. A twist, bend, or winding; a winding crevice, furrow, or channel. Cf. Crank *sb.*2 1. Now *dial.*

1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1593) 186 A house with many nooks and krinkes. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 188/1 Gutters are the Slifters, or Krinks, in the beam of a Stags horn. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Crink*, a twist or bend.

† 2. *fig.* An intricate turn or twist of thought or speech; a tortuous shift or sleight. *Obs.*

1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1593) 176 The krinks of certaine prophesies surmounting farre above The reach of ancient wits to read. 1583 — *Calvin on Deut.* XV. 89 Such a crink was practised against mee. 1587 — *De Mornay* XX. 313 To take away the doubts, and to auoyde the krinks inuented anew by certaine Libertines.

3. *dial.* (See quots.)

1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* s.v. *Cranks*, A person is said to be full of 'crinks and cranks' when generally complaining of ill health. [1883 *Hampsh. Gloss., Crink-crank* words are long words..not properly understood.]

Crink (kriŋk), *v.*1 Also 6 **krink**. [possibly a survival of OE. *crincan* to contract or draw oneself together in a bent form (see Crank *sb.*1), but more prob. repr. an earlier **crenk*:—*krankjan*, causal deriv. of *crincan*. In mod. use, however, perh. formed anew from *crinkle*.] Hence Cri·nking *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1. *trans.* To bend or twist; to form into furrows or wrinkles; to crinkle. *dial.*

1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 93 As the wakening wind.. o'er the water crink'd the curdled wave. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Crink*, to twist, or wrench painfully. 'I've crinked my neck.'..When a man bends a piece of iron by hammering it he is said to crink it.

† 2. *intr.* (*fig.*) To use tortuous shifts or sleights.

1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xxxix. 231 If wee vse any craftinesse or krinking. *Ibid.* 234 He which thinketh to further himselfe by his crinking, pilling and deceyuing.

Crink, *v.*2 [Echoic: cf. *creak, crick, crinkle*, etc.] *intr.* To make a sound in which cricking and chinking blend. Hence Cri·nking *ppl. a.*

1860 Gosse *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 174 The noisy cicadæ that.. make the woods ring with their pertinacious crinking. *Ibid.* (ed. 7) 105 Those crinking merry-voiced denizens of our summer-fields.

Crinkle (kriŋk'l), *sb.* [prob. f. Crinkle *v.*, but the sb. may be the earlier; cf. Du. and LG. *krinkel* curve, flexure, crookedness, curvature, dim. of *kring*, *krink* circle, etc.]

1. A twist, winding, or sinuosity; a wrinkle or corrugation, as in a rumpled or rippling surface.

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 50 The vnflattered picture of Pedantisme, that hath no one smile or crinkle more than it should. 1598 Florio, *Tortuoso*, crooked, winding, full of crinkles and crankles. 1621–51 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. iv. 17 Ilion the third [gut], which consists of many crinckles. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 563 The crinkles in this glass making objects appear double. 1871 Miss Braddon *Lovels* xvi. 128 To blow the crinkles out of their luxuriant hair. 1885 Runciman *Skippers* 2 His oilskins..poured multitudinous streams from all their crinkles.

† 2. A ring or circle. *Obs. rare*−1. (Cf. Cringle.)

1703 *Art's Improv.* I. 19 Of the Crincles or Rings which are seen at the end of Trees when Saw'd off.

Crinkle (kriŋk'l), *v.* Also 4 **cr-, krenkle, cr-, krynkle**, 6 **crencle**. [Frequentative derivative from stem of OE. *crincan*; see Crank *sb.*1, and cf. Crankle. As the ME. form is sometimes *crenkle* (see Crinkled), the type seems to be **crankil-*, whence **crenclian.*]

I. 1. *intr.* To form numerous short twists or turns; to wind or twist in its course; to contract surface wrinkles or ripples; to wrinkle or shrink *up.*

c 1385, *a* 1529 [see Crinkled]. 1577, 1621 [see Crinkling *vbl. sb., ppl. a.*]. *a* 1600 *Boy & Mantle* xxviii. in Child *Eng. & Sc. Pop. Ball.* (1884) II. 273/1 Vpp att her great toe, itt [the mantle] began to crinkle and crowt. 1864 Mrs. Gatty *Parables fr. Nat.* 4th Ser. 12 The last leaves..had crinkled up and turned brown. 1873 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 132 It [a stream] seemed to ripple and crinkle. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss., Crinkle*, to bend tortuously. Of a twisting pathway, it will be said: 'It crinkles round, but goes straight at after'. [In Dial. Glossaries of *Cheshire, Lincolnsh., Leicestersh.*, etc. = 'to wrinkle, crumple, shrink, shrivel up'.]

2. To bend shrinkingly or obsequiously with the legs or body; to cringe. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1633 Shirley *Bird in Cage* II. i, The other signor crinkles in the hams, as he were studying new postures against his turn comes to salute me. 1633 Ford *'Tis Pity* I. ii, I like him the worse, he crinkles so much in the hams. 1719 [see Cringe *v.* 2]. 1825 Brockett *Gloss. N. Country Words, Crinkle*, to wrinkle, to bend under a load. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss., Crinkle*, to bend under a weight.

b. *fig.* To turn aside, to shrink or recede from one's purpose. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* III. v, He that hath pleas'd her Grace Thus farre, shall not now crinckle for a little. 1703 Thoresby *Let. to Ray, Crinkle*, to crouch; to yield sneakingly. 1781 J. Hutton *Tour to Caves* Gloss., *Crinckle*, to recede, or fall off from a promise or purpose. 1873 *Swaledale Gloss., Crinkle*, to recede from an avowed resolution or the performance of a promise.

3. *trans.* To twist or bend (anything) to and fro, or in and out; to wrinkle, crumple; to crimp (the hair). (See also Crinkled *ppl. a.*)

a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Crinkle, Crunkle*, to wrinkle, twist, plait, or rumple irregularly. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* VIII. (1857) 358 The flames through all the casements pushing forth, Like red-hot devils crinkled into snakes. 1871 Miss Braddon *Lovels* xvi. 128 Miss Granger was too perfect a being to crinkle her hair. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss., Crinkle*, to crease; to rumple.

II. 4. *intr.* To emit sharp thin ringing sounds; to move with these sounds. [Cf. Crink *v.*2]

1856, etc. [see Crinkling *ppl. a.* II]. 1878 R. W. Gilder *Poet & M.* 19 Small brooks crinkle o'er stock and stone.

Hence **Cri·nkled** *ppl. a.*

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2012 *Ariadne*, And for the hous is krynkeled [*v.rr.* crenkled, ycrynklid, ykrenkled] two and fro And hath so queynte weyis for to go. *a* 1529 Skelton *El. Rumminge* 17 Her face all bowsy Comely crynklyd Woundersly wrynkled. 1611 Barry *Ram-Alley* IV. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 339 An old crazed man..With little legs and crinkled thighs. 1850 L. Hunt *Autobiog.* II. x. 30 His hat..looking sadly crinkled and old. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 30 The arum['s]..rigid spike and crinkled leaves.

Cri·nkle-cra·nkle, *sb., a.* and *adv.* Chiefly *dial.* [Frequentative reduplication of Crankle: cf. Cringle-crangle.]

A. *sb.* A winding in and out, a zigzag, sinuosity.

1598 Florio, *Sinuoso*..that is full of creekes, bosomes, or crinkle-crankles. 1620 Thomas *Lat. Dict., Sinuosus*..that hath many turnings..full of crinckle cranckles.

B. *adj.* and *adv.* (Twisting) in and out, zig-zag.

1840 Spurdens *Suppl. Voc. E. Anglia, Crincle-crancle* adv., like a corkscrew. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Crinkle-crankle, Crinklety-cranklety*, adv., zig-zag. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss., Crinkle-crankle* adj. and adv., zig-zag; sinuous.

Hence **Crinkle-crankled** *ppl. a.* † **Crincledum and crancledum,** tortuously.

1858 Motley *Corr.* 4 July, With a wonderful profusion of gilt flaxen crinkle-crankled hair. 1660 H. Peters in Bp. Kennett *Register* 35 This was still the Lord's right way who led His people crincledum and cranckledum.

† **Crinklepouch.** *Obs. slang.* A sixpence.

1593 *Bacchus Bountie* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 270 With the expence of an odde Crinclepouch, wash yourselues within and without.

Crinkling (kri·ŋkliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

I. The action of the verb Crinkle; twisting to and fro; wrinkling, crumpling, etc. Also *concr.*

1577 Harrison *Desc. Britaine* i. xiv. in *Holinshed*, The Wyuer .. no riuer in England .. fetcheth more or halfe so many windlesses and crinklings. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. iv. (Arb.) 46 The curious crinkling of a silke stocking. 1709 W. King *Art of Cookery* 138 Who cares for all the crinkling of the pye? 1891 *Daily News* 20 May 3/1 Much of the crêpon is crinkled like the surface of cream.. Sometimes this crinkling runs in stripes.

II. The emitting of sharp thin sounds.

1880 *7th Rep. Topog. Surv. Adirondack Region* 157 The sharp 'crinkling' of the runners of the large hand-sleds.

Cri·nkling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.]

I. That crinkles; see Crinkle *v.* I.

1577 Harrison *Desc. Brit.* i. xv, Manifold Water, so called bicause of the sundrie crinckling rills that it receiueth. 1621 Molle *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* iv. ii. 227 Running with a crinkeling course as far as Lions. 1648 Jos. Beaumont *Psyche* ix. xxx. (R.), Her legs are two faint crinkling props.

II. Emitting sharp thin sounds.

1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* v. Poems VI. 191 All the rooms Were full of crinkling silks. 1865 Miss Mulock *Christian's Mistake* 69 As she stepped with her light, firm tread across the crinkling snow. 1880 Webb *Goethe's Faust* III. viii. 168 With the crinkling sand the floor to strow.

Cri·nkling, crinchling, *sb. dial.* [f. Crinch *v.*, or Crink *v.* + -ling.]

a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Crinchling*, a small apple. 1881 *Suppl. Oxfordsh. Gloss.*, *Crinklin'*, a small wrinkled apple.

Crinkly (kri·ŋkli), *a.* [f. Crinkle *sb.* + -y.] Full of crinkles.

1866 Lowell *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 212 His veins 'ould run All crinkly like curled maple. 1882 Miss Braddon *Mnt. Royal* II. viii. 159 Unfolding crinkly green leaves.

So **Crinkly-crankly.**

1891 Atkinson *Last of Giant-Killers* 8 In the rough, crumpled, crinkly-crankly part.

† **Crinkum, crincum.** *Obs. slang.* Also 7 crinkom, 8 crinckam. Also Grincome, q.v. In *pl.* A name for the venereal disease.

1618 Hornby *Sco. Dronk.* (1859) 13 Some will haue his nose most rich bespread With pearles and crinkoms mixt with crimson red. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Crinkums*, the French Pox. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xxi. (1737) 96. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* I. 147 The Old Queen has got the Crincums.

Cri·nkum-cra·nkum, *sb.* (*a.*) Also **crincum-crancum.** A word applied playfully to anything full of twists and turns, or intricately or fancifully elaborated. Cf. *gim-crack*, *knick-knack.*

In first quot app. a meaningless euphemism (cf. prec.). In quot. 1761 = Crinkle-crankle.

[16.. *Old Rime* in Blount *Law Dict.* 1670 s.v. *Freebench*, Here I am..Like a Whore as I am. And for my *Crincum Crancum* Have lost my *Binkum Bankum.*] 1761 Colman & Garrick *Cland. Marriage* II. ii. (L.) Here's none of your straight lines here—but all taste—zigzag—crinkum-crankum—in and out. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* (1794) I. 105 We shall see some crinkum-crankum or other for our money. 1793 Burns *Let. to Thomson* Aug., That crinkum-crankum tune, 'Robin Adair'. 1840 Hood *Up the Rhine* 103 All sorts of engine-turning, and filagree-work, and crinkum-crankum. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Dec. 731/2 Those scientific crinkum-crankum hives, from which bees with difficulty get out, and with more difficulty get in.

Crinoid (kri·noid, krəi-), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [ad. Gr. κρινοειδής lily-like. As a sb. the latinized plural forms *crinoidea*, *crinoida* are used in Zool.]

A. *adj.* Lily-shaped; applied to an order (chiefly fossil) of echinoderms, having a calyx-like body, stalked and rooted. **B.** *sb.* A member of this order.

1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 109/2 Some are fixed, as the crinoid echinoderma. 1847 Ansted *Anc. World* iii. 26 Animals..called Crinoids. 1871 Hartwig *Subterr. W.* ii. 17 The Crinoids, or Sea-lilies, now almost entirely extinct.

Hence **Crinoi·dal** *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Crinoida* or *Crinoidea*, an order of Echinodermata. **Crinoi·dean**, a member of the Crinoidea.

1849 Dana *Geol.* ix. (1850) 494 The rarity of Crinoidal remains. 1882 Geikie *Text Bk. Geol.* II. ii. vi. 168 *Crinoidal* (*Encrinite*) *Limestone*, a rock composed in great part of crystalline joints of encrinites. 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xiii. 11 Lamarck has placed the Crinoïdeans..in the same order with his Floating Polypes. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* 227 The most perfect type of crinoidean.

Crinolette (krinǫle·t). [dim. f. Crinoline:] A sort of bustle or contrivance for distending the back of a woman's skirt.

1881 *World*, 27 July 15/1 The crinoline projected hideously at the side, whereas the crinolette will only stick out at the back. 1883 *Times* 1 Jan. 4/2 Why has the crinolette, making such grotesque protuberances, been allowed to thrust itself into the fashions of 1883?

Hence **Crinole·tted** *a.*

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 15 June 4 They will not give up corsets and crinoletted skirts.

Crinoline (kri·nǫlīn, -ǭlin). [a. mod.F. *crinoline*, f. L. *crīnis* hair, in sense of F. *crin* horse-hair + *līnum* thread, a manufacturer's name intended to express its composition with warp of thread and woof of horse-hair.]

1. A stiff fabric made of horse-hair and cotton or linen thread, formerly used for skirts (see 2), and still for lining, etc. (For the latter purpose the name is also applied to imitations made of stiffened muslin, etc.)

1830 *World of Fashion* Aug. 180 The new stuff called *crinoline*; it was at first announced as a material for shoes and *bottines* only, then for bonnets; now it is offered for dresses. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xxv, Crinoline or its substitutes is not an expensive luxury.

b. This material or its substitutes (*e.g.* whalebone or iron hoops) as used to expand a petticoat: see next.

1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xxxii, I saw them to-day, without any crinoline, pulling the garden-roller. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 33. 161 We hear..of a woman in crinoline being blown off a narrow ledge into the water. 1885 Kath. O'Meara *Madame Mohl* ii. 117 A short skirt, guiltless of the faintest suspicion of crinoline.

2. A stiff petticoat made of this stuff, worn under the skirt of a woman's dress in order to support or distend it; *hence*, a petticoat lined with, or consisting of, a framework of whalebone, steel hoops, etc., worn for the same purpose; a hoop-petticoat.

1851 *Punch's Almanac* 9 Mrs. H. came out this morning in her crinoline, as if she was not big enough already! 1869 Trollope *He Knew* vii. (1878) 38 In the days of crinolines she had protested that she had never worn one.

3. *transf.* a. A contrivance worn by divers.

1870 *Instr. Mil. Engineering* I. 351 The crinoline should be used in deep water..it is placed round the body and tied in front of the stomach..it..enables him to breathe more freely.

b. A netting fitted round war-ships as a defence against torpedoes. Chiefly *attrib.*

1874 *Times* 23 Feb. in *Ure's Dict. Arts* (1875) II. 207 A strong crinoline framework of booms and spars built up round her. 1885 *Times* 30 Apr. 10/6 Her crinoline defences against torpedoes. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 July 5/1 When the Légé torpedo is drawn up against the crinoline of an ironclad it impinges upon it and is then drawn under the crinoline by the wire.

4. *attrib.*, as *crinoline cloth*, *hat* (made of cotton braid, and then stiffened like straw), *steel*, *wire.*

1848 Thackeray *Van. F.* III. iii. 38 Crinoline-petticoats. 1850 *Harper's Mag.* I. 144 Crinoline hats of open pattern ..are worn to the opera. 1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* viii. (ed. 3) 78 Fifty tons of crinoline wire were turned out weekly from factories. 1882 *Worcester Exhib. Catal.* iii. 54 Horse-hair crinoline cloth. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 27 Apr. 4/7 A wide-brimmed pale-grey crinoline straw hat.

Hence **Cri·noline** *v.*, to stiffen or provide with crinoline. **Cri·nolined** *ppl. a.*, wearing crinoline or a distended petticoat.

1855 De Quincey in H. A. Page *Life* (1877) II. xviii. 111 But afterwards..he buckramed or crinolined his graceful sketch with an elaborate machinery of gnomes and sylphs. 1862 T. A. Trollope *Marietta* I. xi. 210 Crinolined lady.

Crinosity (krəinǫ·sĭti). *rare.* [f. L. type **crīnōsitās*, f. **crīnōsus* hairy, f. *crīnis* hair.] Hairiness.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Crinosity*, hairiness. 1730-6 in Bailey (folio). 1755 in Johnson. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 424 None of the ancients, as I see, Laid claim to our crinosity. 1832 L. Hunt *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 95 The royal crinosity was naturally a deep black.

So **Crino·se** *a.*, having much or long hair.

1730-6 in Bailey (folio); whence in Johnson and mod. Dicts.

Crio- = Gr. κριο-, comb. form of κριός ram: in some technical terms, as **Crioce·phalous** *a.* [Gr. κεφαλή head], having a ram's head (said *e.g.* of a sphinx). **Crio·cerate** *a.* [Gr. κέρας horn], akin to the genus *Crioceras* of fossil cephalopods, having the whorls discrete, so as to resemble a ram's horn. **Crioce·ratite,** a fossil of the genus *Crioceras*, a ram's-horn ammonite. **Criocerati·tic** *a.*, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a crioceratite. **Cri·o-sphinx,** a sphinx having a ram's head, one of the three types of the Egyptian sphinx.

1832 G. Long *Egypt. Antiq.* I. x. 213 A row of crio-sphinxes .. with a ram's head and lion's body. 1847 Ansted *Anc. World* x. 244 The shell called Crioceratite.. corresponds with the Ammonite, much as the Spirula corresponds with the Nautilus.

Crion, Criour, obs. ff. Crayon, Crier.

‖ **Cri·ous,** *a. Obs.* [ME. and AF. *crious* = OF. *crieus*, f. *crier* to Cry: see -ous.] Clamorous.

1382 Wyclif *Prov.* ix. 13 A fool womman and crious [1388 full of cry; L. *clamosa*].

Crip, obs. var. of Scrip.

† **Crippid,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Perh. var. of Crimped = pinched, squeezed.

1382 Wyclif *Lev.* xxii. 24 Al beeste .. with al to-broken or crippid or kitt .. ballokes [L. *contritis vel tusis vel sectis..testiculis*].

Crippin, var. of Crespine.

Cripple (kri·p'l), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 1 crypel, 3-4 crupel(*il*), 4 cruppel, crepil, -ul, 4-5 cripel, -il, 4-7 crepel, 5 crypylle, crebull, 5-6 crepell, -ill, -yl(le, 6 crippil, crypple, crepple, -ell, 6-7 creeple, creple, criple, 7 creaple. 7- cripple. [OE. *crypel* (known only in Lindisf. Gosp.) = OFris. *kreppel*, MDu. *crōpel*, *crēpel*, Du. *kreupel*; MLG. *krōpel*, *krēpel*, LG. *kröpel*; MHG. *krüppel*, *krüpel*, MG. 11th c. *crupel* (from LG.), Ger. *kruppel*, dial. *krippel*; ON. *kryptill*, Norw. *krypel*; all:—OTeut. **krupilo-*, f. *krup-* ablaut stem of *kriupan* to Creep; either in the sense of one who can only creep, or perhaps rather in that of one who is, in Scottish phrase, 'cruppen together', *i. e.* contracted in body and limbs.]

A. *sb.* 1. One who is disabled (either from birth, or by accident or injury) from the use of his limbs; a lame person.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke v. 24 Cuoeð ðæm cryple..aris. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 51/157 Tweie crupeles þat in heore limes al fur-crokede were. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* iv. 1458 It is ful hard to halten unespied Bifor a crepul, for he kan the craft. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* cci. 182 God hath yeuen therto to crepels hir goyng and to croked hir hondes. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 22 Of ancient time it hath often been said, that it is ill halting before a Creple. 1611 Bible *Acts* xiv. 8 A creeple from his mothers wombe. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. Introd. 229 These strings..will such Musick make, They'l make a Cripple dance. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 93 One who was quite a Cripple, having no strength left either in his Leg, Thigh, or Loins. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* xiii. 142 A poor cripple, unable to walk beyond the limits of her own garden.

2. *techn.* a. = *Cripple-gap* (see 5), where app. *cripple* = 'creeping'. b. A temporary staging used in cleaning or painting windows: cf. Cradle.

1648 A. Eyre *Diary* (Surtees) 106 He opened a cripple and putt his sheepe on to the New field. 1887 *Even. News* 11 May 3/6 The jury..recommended the use of ladders, or of the recognised machine known as a 'cripple'.

3. *U.S.* (*local.*) a. A dense thicket in swampy or low-lying ground. b. A lumberman's term for a rocky shallow in a stream.

1705 in *Corr. Penn. & Logan* I. 234 About 300 acres, 100 upland, the rest swamp and cripple that high tides flow over.

4. *slang.* A sixpence. Cf. Bender 6.

1785 Grose *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *Cripple*, six pence, that piece being commonly much bent and distorted. 1885 *Househ. Words* 20 June 155 (Farmer) The sixpence .. is called a bandy, a 'bender', a cripple.

5. *Comb.*, as *cripple-lame* adj.; **cripple-gap, -hole** (*dial.*), see quot. and cf. 2 a; **cripple-stopper** (*colloq.*), a small gun for killing wounded birds in wild-fowl shooting.

1595 Markham *Sir R. Grinvile* lix, Dismembred bodies perish cripple-lame. 1847-78 Halliwell, *Cripple-gap*, a hole left in walls for sheep to pass through. *North.* Also called a *cripple-hole*. 1881 Greener *Gun* 553 Armed with a big shoulder-gun and a 'cripple-stopper'. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Aug. 4/2 The Crane gun..being used with ball and slugs for..cripple-stopping.

B. *adj.* Disabled from the use of one's limbs; lame. *Obs.* or *dial.*, exc. in *attrib.* use of prec.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 33 Beo he cangun oðer crupel. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22829 (Gött.) Ani man..crepil or croked. 1535 Coverdale *Matt.* xviii. 8 It is better for ye to entre in vnto life lame or crepell. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, IV. Prol. 20 And chide the creeple tardy-gated Night, Who..doth limpe So tediously away. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 56 That criple folk walk not upright. *c* 1860 Whittier *Hill-top* viii, My poor sick wife, and cripple boy.

Cripple (kri·p'l), *v.* [f. Cripple *sb.* Cf. Ger. *krüppeln*, trans. and intr. in senses 1 and 3.]

1. *trans.* To deprive (wholly or partly) of the use of one's limbs; to lame, disable, make a cripple of.

a 1300 [see Crippled]. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* IV. i. 24 Thou cold Sciatica, Cripple our Senators, that their limbes may halt As lamely as their Manners! 1791 Huddesford *Salmag.* (1793) 119 Falling in his drunken fits, Crippled his Nose. 1859 Kingsley *Misc.* (1860) II. 326 Sailors.. crippled by scurvy or Tropic fevers.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To disable, impair: a. the action or effectiveness of material objects, mechanical contrivances, etc.

1694 Smith & Walford *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 75 The Grass and Trees are much weather-beaten, worn away, and crippled. 1725 W. Halfpenny *Sound Building* 22 So, that the Mason..shall twin their Arches thereon without crippling them. 1805 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* VII. 153 *note*, The lower masts, yards and bowsprit all crippled. 1872 Macduff *Mem. of Patmos* xviii. 247 No sickness..crippling the warrior on the very eve of conquest.

b. a person in his resources, means, efforts, etc., or immaterial things, as trade, schemes, strength, operations, etc.

1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* III. iii. Introd. (1852) 531 To creeple all the learned, godly, painful ministers of the nation. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 173 P 1 The mind..is crippled..by perpetual application to the same set of ideas. *a* 1809 J. Palmer *Like Master Like Man* (1811) II. 56 He was..crippled of present means. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 289 The nobility, crippled by the wars of the Roses. 1880 L. Oliphant *Land of Gilead* x. 304 The trade ..is crippled by the difficulty of transport.

3. *intr.* To move or walk lamely; to hobble. (Now chiefly *Sc.*)

c 1220 *Bestiary* 130 He creped cripelande forth. *a* 1455 Holland *Houlate* 956 He crepillit, he crengit, he carfully cryd. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Rich. II*, cclxxix, The King (who creepled till he came before This Shrine) walkes vpright now. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* viii, Her discomfited master..was crippling towards him, his clothes much soiled with his fall. 1878 W. C. Smith *Hilda* (1879) 239 The wounded..cripple through the street.

Crippled (kri·p'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Deprived of the use of one's limbs; lame, disabled; also *transf.* and *fig.*: see the verb.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19048 (Cott.) Þar sagh þai lij, A man was criplid in þe parlesi. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Contrecho*, weake, cripled. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 173 It has no crutches to lean its crippled burden on. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Somervile*, If blank verse be not tumid and gorgeous, it is crippled prose. 1810 ROWLEY in *Naval Chron.* XXV. 162 One of them .. had a crippled frigate in tow. 1864 EARL DERBY *Iliad* I. 712 The crippled Vulcan, matchless architect.

Cri·ppledom. [See -DOM.] The condition of being a cripple. So **Crippledhood, Crippleness.**

1860 READE *Cloister & H.* (1861) III. 72 What with my crippledom and thy piety..we'll bleed the bumpkins. 1883 W. H. RUSSELL in *19th Cent.* Sept. 495 Emerging rapidly from a state of crippledom to one of comparative activity. 1864 DASENT *Jest & Earnest* (1873) I. 168 One cripple of such commanding cripplehood. 1755 JOHNSON, *Crippleness*, lameness; privation of the limbs. *Dict.*

Crippler (kri·plər). [f. CRIPPLE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which cripples.

1648 EARL WESTMRLD. *Otia Sacra* (1879) 166 His sounder feet with swathes he ties, And seems to goe in pain as far, As art can prove a Crippeler. 1890 *The Voice* (N. Y.) 21 Aug., A great crippler to the saloon power in..politics.

2. (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Crippler*, a board with a corrugated under-surface..used in boarding or graining leather.

Crippling (kri·plin), *vbl. sb.* The action of the verb CRIPPLE.

1598 FLORIO, *Zoppicamento*, a halting, a cripling, a limping. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 285 The crippling of the feet of females in China.

Cri·ppling, *ppl. a.* That cripples: see CRIPPLE *v.*

1598 FLORIO, *Zotto*..a limping or cripling fellow. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* I. Wks. (1888) 422/2 To meet The hour of accident or crippling age. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* I. v, The crippling stones of the pavement.

Cri·pply, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. CRIPPLE + -Y.] Somewhat crippled.

1775 *Mad. D'Arblay's Early Diary* 18 Apr., Tho' fingers are crippley and left arm lame. 1839 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *M. Armstrong* iii. (D.) 'He's so cripply, he beant to work no more.' 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Cripply*, tending to lameness.

Cripps, obs. and dial. form of CRISP.

Cript(e, Criptic, obs. var. CRYPT, CRYPTIC.

Cris, obs. f. CREESE, Malay dagger.

† Crise. *Obs.* Also 6 **cryse.** [a. F. *crise* crisis (Paré 16th c.).] = CRISIS.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 D iij, They haue wel and parfaytly knowen the contemplacyon of the Cryse. 1643 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 90 This seems to be a new period and crise of the most great affaire. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Progr. of Taste* IV, Behold him, at some crise, prescribe, And raise with drugs the sick'ning tribe! 1768 Ross *Helenore* 52 (Jam.) [She] thinks her wiss is now come to the creeze.

Crisis (krəi·sis). Pl. **crises,** *rarely* **crisises.** [a. L. *crisis*, a. Gr. *κρίσις* discrimination, decision, crisis, f. *κρίν-ειν* to decide.]

1. *Pathol.* The point in the progress of a disease when an important development or change takes place which is decisive of recovery or death; the turning-point of a disease for better or worse; also applied to any marked or sudden variation occurring in the progress of a disease and to the phenomena accompanying it.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* VI. i. Dict. Terms, *Crisis* sygnifyeth iudgemente, and in thys case, it is vsed for a sodayne chaunge in a disease. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 80 When the crisis of his sicknes was past and that he perceived that helth was overcome. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 21 Then shall the sicke..by the vertue and power of a happy Crisis, saile forth into the hauen of health. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 222, I observe that Crises's, properly so call'd, do very seldom happen in other than Feavers. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxxiv, When he found I had enjoyed a favourable crisis, he congratulated me. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. viii. 87 Brooks .. and Thomas have seen the crisis of their malady.

† 2. *Astrol.* Said of a conjunction of the planets which determines the issue of a disease or critical point in the course of events. (Cf. CRITICAL 4.)

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Def. Jud. Astrol.* 474 When the Moone comes to the 22 of Gemini, shee shall there begin to worke a dangerous Crisis, or alteration..so preuenting her ordinarie working. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 611 They'll feel the Pulses of the Stars, To find out Agues, Coughs, Catarrhs; And tell what Crisis does Divine The Rot in Sheep, or Mange in Swine.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* A vitally important or decisive stage in the progress of anything; a turning-point; also, a state of affairs in which a decisive change for better or worse is imminent; now applied *esp.* to times of difficulty, insecurity, and suspense in politics or commerce.

1627 SIR B. RUDYARD in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* I. (1659) 301 This is the Chrysis of Parliaments; we shall know by this if Parliaments live or die. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. 204 The time betwixt Wicklife and Trevisa was the Chrisis of the English tongue. 1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. 346 Great Crisises in Church and State. 1769 *Junius Lett.* i. 10 To escape a crisis so full of terror and despair. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xii, There is said to be a commercial crisis when a great number of merchants and traders, at once, either have, or apprehend that they shall have, a difficulty in meeting their engagements. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 202 The layer of snow had been in a state of strain, which our crossing brought to a crisis. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 174 The ordinary statesman is also apt to fail in extraordinary crises. 1886 STUBBS *Lect. Med. & Mod. Hist.* xvi. 365 Foreign transactions .. most tedious because they go on without crisises and without issues.

† 4. Judgement, decision. *Obs.*

1621 W. SCLATER *Quæst. Tythes* (1623) 198 His Crisis so exact will with greatest scorne reiect [etc.]. 1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 2 Consciences *Synteresis*, and *Syneidesis* .. can warrant her to passe her Crisis or conclusive judgement. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* Pref. 3 We have not made..a Crisis and Censure of every single Tract. 1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. 11.

† 5. A point by which to judge; a criterion, token, sign. *Obs.*

1606 SIR G. GOOSECAPPE II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 33 The Crises here are excellent good; the proportion of the chin good..the wart above it most exceeding good. 1641 H. P. *Quest. Div. Right Episc.* Ep. Ded. 2 Let your gracious acceptance of the same be as strong a crisis that your Grace is not a prejudging factious enemie. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* I. v. 12 Whereas the others beauty and lustiness is a Crysis of their youth, not their idleness.

Crisle, obs. f. CRIZZLE *v.*, to scale.

Crismatory, Crisme, Crisome: see CHRISM-.

Criso-, obs. form of CHRYSO-.

† Crisol. *Obs.* Also **chrysoll, -sole.** [a. Sp. *crisol*: see Diez, s.v. *Crisuelo.*] A crucible.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 86 Death, which is the Chrysoll wherein wee must at last be all melted. *Ibid.* II. 238, I did put all the gold into a great Crisoll.

Crisp (krisp), *a.* Forms: 1- **crisp**; also 1 **cyrps,** 3-5 **crips,** 4-7 **crispe,** 5 **cryps(e, cryspe, kyrspe.** [OE. *crisp, cyrps*, ad. L. *crispus* curled. Cf. OF. *crespe* curled, mod.F. *crêpe*; but this does not appear to have influenced the Eng. word in form. The sense development of branch II is not clear: cf. however CRIMP *a.*, and the quot. from Cotgr. Some onomatopœic influence associated with the action of pronouncing *crisp* is to be suspected.]

I. In senses of L. *crispus.*

1. Of the hair: Curly; now applied *esp.* to stiff, closely curling, or frizzy hair; † also, having or wearing such hair.

c 900 *Bæda's Hist.* v. ii, Se ȝunga wæs ȝeworden hale lichoman .. and hæfde crispe loccas fægre. *c* 1000 in Thorpe's *Hom.* I. 456 (Bosw.) He is blæcfexede and cyrps. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 319/687 Blac with cripse here. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1307 His crispe heer lyk rynges was yronne. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* IV. ii. (1495) 80 Lytyll heere and cryps as in blomens countree. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 179 Wynde alle þese þingis & frote þe heeris and þei wolen bicome crisp. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 65 A certeyn lightning on his headtop glistered harmelesse, His crisp locks frizeling. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 852 Buls are more Crispe upon the Fore-Head than Cowes. 1777 COOK *Voy. S. Pole* III. vi, Their hair..black and brown, growing to a tolerable length, and very crisp and curly. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 317 The hair of these races has invariably a crisp, short, and stiff curl.

2. Having a surface curled or fretted into minute waves, ripples, folds or wrinkles.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* (Tollem. MS.) XIII. xv, The ponde..with crispe water and calm, and nouȝt with stronge wyndes. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xv. 168 The peper..þei putten it vpon an owwen and þere it waxeth blak and crisp [*Roxb. ed.* blakk and runklid]. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 199 The kyrspe skyn of hyr forheed, Is drawyn up and on trustily bownde. 1596 SHAKS. I *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 106 Swift Seuernes flood..hid his crispe-head in the hollow banke. 1610 — *Temp.* IV. i. 130 You Nimphs cald Nayades of yᵉ windring brooks..Leaue your crispe channels. 1823 BYRON *Juan* IX. lxxviii, The elder ladies' wrinkles curl'd much crisper. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* XXIX. (1878) 235 The crisp white crest of the running waves.

b. *Bot.* = CRISPATE, CRISPED 2 b.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf, Crisp leaf*..that which is undulated or folded over and over at the edge. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 847 *Hypnum crispum*..leaves crisp, transversely waved.

† 3. Applied to some fabrics: perh. of crape-like texture. Cf. CRISP *sb. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28018 (Cott.) Yee leuedis..wit curchefs crisp and bendes bright. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 401 A crisp breche wel fayn [*crispa femoralia*]. 1393 *Will* in A. Gibbons *Early Linc. Wills* (1888) 85 Omnes meos crispcouerchifes.

† 4. Apparently = Smooth, shining, clear. *Obs.*

[Cf. Cotgr. '*Crespu*, curled, frizled, ruffled, crisped; sleeked, shining'; '*Cresper*..also, to sleeke, make to shine or glitter'.]

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* IX. (1593) 211 My cleere crispe legs [L. *crura micantia*] he striveth for to catch. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 183 All th' abhorred births below crispe Heauen. 1623 FLETCHER *Bloody Bro.* IV. ii, You must leave your neat crisp Claret, and fall to your Cyder a while.

II. 5. Brittle or 'short' while somewhat hard or firm in structure (usually as a good quality); said *esp.* of hard things which have little cohesion and are easily crushed by the teeth, etc.

1530 PALSGR. 501/1, I crasshe, as a thynge dothe that is crysꝑe or britell bytwene ones tethe. 1611 COTGR., *Cresper*, to crackle or creake, as new shooes; or drie stickes that are laid in the fire; also, to crash between the teeth (a thing thats crispe or brittle). 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 231 In Frostie weather..the Wood or String of the Instrument..is made more Crispe, and so more porous and hollow. 1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* II. 15 The Snow was of a greyish Colour, crisp on the Top. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xvi, If the cakes at tea eat short and crisp, they were made by Olivia. 1822 LAMB *Elia, Roast Pig*, The crisp .. not over-roasted crackling. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 79/1 Celery..the sweet, crisp, wholesome, and most agreeable of our cultivated vegetables.

b. From *crisp snow* or *frost*, transferred by association to a brisk frosty day, to frosty air, and thence to bracing air generally.

1869 LADY BARKER *Station Life N. Zeal.* XV. (1874) 109 The peculiar fresh crisp feeling which the atmosphere always has here the moment the sun sets. 1873 MRS. ALEXANDER *Wooing o't* XXV, All that Christmas Day ought to be, clear, crisp, bright. 1883 ANNA K. GREEN *Hand & Ring* XXXIV, The crisp frosty air had put everybody in a good humour.

6. *transf.* and *fig.* Applied vaguely to anything possessing qualities more or less characteristic of crisp substances: **a.** stiff, firm, as opposed to limp.

1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunters* IV. 29 The 'crop, crop' of our horses shortening the crisp grass. *a* 1859 L. HUNT (Webster), It [laurel] has been plucked nine months, and yet looks as hale and crisp as if it would last ninety years. 1868 DILKE *Greater Brit.* I. 133 The 'blue grass' has high vitality..this crisp turf at once springs up, and holds the ground for ever.

b. *fig.* Short, sharp, brisk, decided in manner. (Cf. an analogous use of 'flabby' as the opposite.)

1814 MACKINTOSH in *Life* (1836) II. 300 Ward said Constant was very 'crisp'. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* II. i. (1861) 31 Such a crisp touch on the piano. 1873 HALE *In His Name* iii. 10 What he said was crisp and decided. 1884 *Athenæum* 6 Dec. 739/2 The crisp draughtsmanship of Mr. H. P. Riviere's Arch of Constantine, Rome. 1884 H. D. TRAILL in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 441/2 His crisp antithetic manner is the perfection of style.

7. *Comb.*, as *crisp-haired, -withered.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3757 Crispe herit was the kyng, colouret as gold. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 200 The Ethiopian black, flat-nosed and crisp-haired. 1868 LD. HOUGHTON in *Select. fr. Wks.* 201 Crisp-wither'd hung the honourable leaves.

† Crisp, *sb. Obs.* Also 5-6 **crysp, kirsp, kyrsp,** 6-7 **crispe.** [app. f. the adj.; cf. 16th c. F. *crespe* crape or material for veils, mod.F. *crêpe* crape. In the entries in the *Testamenta Eboracensia* 'cryspe' appears to interchange with 'cypres' = Cyprus lawn: see CYPRUS.]

1. Some thin or delicate textile fabric, used *esp.* by women for veils or head-coverings; ? a crape-like material. Cf. CRISP *a.* 3.

1397 *Test. Ebor.* I. 220 Flameolam me' de crispo. 1402 *Ibid.* I. 289, ij flameola de cipres. 1415 *Ibid.* I. 382 Flameolum de krespe. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 313 And Nelle with hir nyfyls of crisp and of sylke. 1498 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 392 Item, for xxiiij elne of kyrsp to hir for ilk elne iijs iiij*d.* 1500-20 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 23 Curches ..of kirsp cleir and thin. *c* 1600 BUREL in Watson *Coll. Sc. Poems* II. 13 (Jam.) A robe Of clenely crispe, side to his kneis. 1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* XXVII. 268 The new deuised names of Stuffes and Colours, Crispe, Tamet, Plush ..Callimanco, Sattinisco.

2. A head-covering or veil made of this material.

1584 HUDSON tr. *Du Bartas' Judith* IV. (1608) 57 Upon her head a silver crispe she pind Loose waving on her shoulders with the wind. 1593 GREENE *Mamillia* II. Poems (Rtldg.) 316 Needless noughts, as crisps and scarfs, worn a la morisco. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 113 Ane cleinlie crispe hang ouir his eyes [Latinized by Dempster *Involvens nivea de sindone lumina velo*].

3. A crisp kind of pastry made by dropping batter into boiling fat. [So OF. *crispes* in W. de Biblesworth.]

? *c* 1390 *Form of Cury* 73 Cryspes. *a* 1422 *Dinner Hen. V* in *Q. Eliz. Acad.*, etc. 91 Cryspes fryez. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 44 Cryspez. 1450 *Ibid.* 93 Cryspes.

4. A curl (of hair); *esp.* a short or close curl.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 325 They..weare their hayre pretty long, and about their crispes wreath a valuable Sash or Tulipant. *c* 1680 *Roxb. Ball.* VI. 278 Those bright locks of hair Spreading o're each ear, Every crisp and curle.

5. The 'crackling' of roast pork. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1675 T. DUFFETT *Mock Tempest* II. ii, Methinks I hear a great she Devil, call for [a] Groats worth of the Crispe of my Countenance. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Crisp*, pork crackling. *South.*

Crisp (krisp), *v.* [f. CRISP *a.*: cf. L. *crispāre* to curl, crisp, crimp, f. *crispus.*]

1. *trans.* To curl into short, stiff, wavy folds, or crinkles; to crimp.

1340 [see CRISPED 1]. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Calamistrum* .. a pinne of wodde or yvory, to trime or crispe heare. 1617 B. JONSON *Vis. Delight*, As Zephyr blows.. The rivers run as smoothed by his hand: Only their heads are crisped by his stroke. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 52 A blacke gowne..lined quite through with white silke cipres, pleated and crisped about the necke, with a deepe fringe. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* To Rdr. A v b, We..wrinkle our forehead in dislike, crispe our nose in anger. 1747 HERVEY *Winterpiece* (1813) 365 It has..crisped the travellers locks. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* I. ii. 6 There is A cooling breeze which crisps the broad clear river. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* vi, Every curl was crisped into its own peculiar place. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iii. § 22. 90 The leaf being..rendered liny by bold marking of its ribs and veins, and by turning up and crisping its edges.

2. *intr.* To curl in short stiff curls.

1583 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* XX, Although his beard were crisping hard. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xxxvi. § 12. 247 The leaues..do somewhat curle or crispe. 1777 tr. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 17 Their black hair naturally falls in ringlets, and begins to crisp in some individuals. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iii, The quiet bay, whose little waves,

crisping and sparkling to the moonbeams, rolled, etc. 1852–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 10/1 The shell..exposed to heat.. crisping up..like horn.

3. *trans.* To make crisp, 'short' or brittle.

[1658 WILLSFORD *Nature's Secrets* 52 The ground..will be hoary..the grass crisped with the Frost.] 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxviii, The snow .. crisped by .. a severe frost. *c* 1854 THACKERAY *Wolves & Lamb* 1, She crisped my buttered toast.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Cf. CRISP *a.* 5 b, 6.

1833 ARNOLD *Lett.* in Stanley *Life* I. vii. 286 When we live in uncongenial society, we are apt to crisp and harden our outward manner, to save our real feelings from exposure. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* i. 3 The fresh island air crisped by the sea.

4. *intr.* To become crisp.

1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* 63 (Jam.) The nights were lang, Wi' frost the yird was crispin'. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* ix, The air chilled at sunset, the ground crisped.

5. *trans.* To crush a firm but brittle substance. *rare.*

1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* lxviii, Hearing the sound of wheels crisping the gravel as they rolled slowly round.

†Crispage. *Obs.*—° [a. F. *crespage*, now *crêpage*, f. *crêper*.] 'The frizzle or curledness of crape' (Bailey, folio—Suppl. at end of Pref.).

Crispate (kri·spēit), *a.* [ad. L. *crispātūs*, pa. pple. of *crispāre* to curl.] Crisped; *spec.* in *Bot.* and *Zool.*, having the margin curled or undulated.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 183 Corallum..crispate, sublobate.

Crispation (krispē¹·ʃən). [n. of action, f. L. *crispāre* to curl: see -ATION.] Curling, curled condition; formation of slight waves, folds, or crinkles; undulation.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 852 Some differ in the Haire..both in the Quantity, Crispation, and Colours of them. *Ibid.*, Heat causeth Pilosity and Crispation. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xxvii. 64 Dismissing its wrinkled Crispations, and becoming very broad. 1714 DERHAM *Astro-Theol.* v. ii. *note*, The motion of the air and vapours, makes a pretty crispation, and rouling. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* (1855) I. 96 A difference in the degree of crispation, some European hair being also very crisp.

b. 'A slight contraction of any part, morbid or natural, as that of the minute arteries in a wound when they retract, or of the skin in the state called goose-skin' (Mayne, *Expos. Lex.*).

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 150 Painful Crispations of the Fibres. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* II. v. 134 She could not think of marrying him without a shudder, a crispation from head to foot. 1887 O. W. HOLMES in *Atlantic Monthly* July 118/1 Few can look down from a great height without creepings and crispations.

c. Applied to the minute undulations on the surface of a liquid, produced by vibrations of the containing vessel, or by sound-waves.

1831 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xlvi. 329 The well-known and peculiar crispations which form on water at the centres of vibration. 1891 *Century Mag.* May 37 Upon singing .. through the tube..beautiful crispations appear upon the surface of the liquid, which vary with every change of tone.

Cris·pature. *rare.* [f. L. *crispāt-*, ppl. stem of *crispāre* + -URE.] Crisped condition; crispation.

1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 167 The Spaniards ..slice it [bread-fruit] and expose it to the Sun, and when baked thereby to a Crispature, reserve it as Biscuit. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 157 A tension, or crispature, or a relaxation of the fibres [will] be produced. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Crispature*, when the edge is excessively and irregularly divided and puckered; also when the surface is much puckered and crumpled. Good examples are afforded by 'curled' endive, 'curled' kale, and the like.

Crisped (krispt, -pēd), *ppl. a.* [f. CRISP *v.*]

1. Of hair: Closely and stiffly curled.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 188 Þe mane of þat mayn hors.. Wel cresped & cemmed. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 53 More blacke of skynne, more crispedde in heire. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 92 Those crisped snakie golden locks. 1637 R. HUMFREY tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 137 Cupids yonkers with their crisped, powdred, and perfumed lockes. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 99 [Hair] sometimes straight and flowing, at others considerably curled and crisped.

2. Having a surface curled into minute waves, folds or puckers.

1603 DEKKER *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 9 Canst drink the waters of the crisped spring? 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Kings* vii. 26 The leafe of a crisped lilie. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 87 Having three Auricles or crisped Angles. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* IV. 95 The wind that now did stir About the crisped oaks full drearily. 1849 THOREAU *Week on Concord* Monday 123 A million crisped waves come forth.

b. Said of a crinkled margin.

1802 BEDDOES *Hygëia* VIII. 119 [The liver] has its edges crisped till they bend forwards. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 276 *Orobanche rubra* ..lobes of lip toothed and crisped. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 153 When the margin is very irregular, being twisted and curled, it is said to be crisped or curled.

3. Made crisp or brittle; 'short' in texture; also in manner, style, etc.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xx, Hee that reades the Fathers shall finde them as if written with a crisped pen. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 102 Garnish with crisped parsley and fried oysters. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Each & All* ii. 26 Young ash plantations, miles long, with their shoots crisped and black.

¶ 4. Applied to trees: sense uncertain.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 984 Along the crisped shades and bowers. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Cerem. Candlemas-Eve*, The crisped yew.

Crisper (kri·spəɹ). [f. CRISP *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which crisps or curls; *spec.* an instrument for friezing or crisping cloth.

1835 BOOTH (cited by WORCESTER). 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Crisper*, an instrument for crisping the nap of cloth; i. e. covering the surface with little curls, such as with petersham or chinchilla. A crisping iron.

†Crisphede. *Obs.*—° Crispness.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 103 Cryspheed, or crypseness, *crispitudo*.

Cri·spin. A name given to a shoemaker, in allusion to Crispinus or St. Crispin, the patron saint of shoemakers; also sometimes adopted by the members of trades-unions or benefit societies of shoemakers. *St. Crispin's lance*: a shoemaker's awl.

[1611 COTGR. s.v. *Crespin, Lance de S. Crespin*, an Awle.] *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 417 A good shoemaker that can manage St. Crispin's lance handsomely. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* x. 47 What a pretty set of tradesmen .. should we have .. if gentle crispin was appointed to teach the art and mystery of basket-making. 1756 W. TOLDERVY *Hist. Two Orphans* IV. 7 In company with an honest crispin who dealt very considerably in politicks. *a* 1845 HOOD *My Son & Heir* xix, A Crispin he shall not be made.

Cri·spiness. [f. CRISPY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being crispy; crispness.

a 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 147 Give the top [of the pudding] a yellow crispiness. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 670/2 The frilled and ruffled crispiness of its fittings.

Crisping (kri·spiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CRISP *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb to CRISP; curling.

1400–1568 [see b.]. 1669 E. MONTAGUE *Art of Mettals* II. xix. (1674) 67 That some little hairyness, or crisping encompasseth the Pellets of Quicksilver. 1683 (*title*), England's Vanity..wherein Naked Breasts and Shoulders .. Long Perriwigs..Curlings, and Crispings, are condemned.

b. *Comb.*, as in *crisping-crook, -iron, -pin, -tongs*, instruments for crisping or curling the hair, etc.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arthur* 3353 The krispane kroke to my crownne raughte. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 83 A Cryspyngeyren, *acus*. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Isa.* iii. 20 The wimples, and the crisping pinnes. *c* 1618 FLETCHER *Q. Corinth* IV. i, Never powder, nor the crisping-iron, Shall touch these dangling locks. 1637 POCKLINGTON *Altare Chr.* 42 Fetch me my Crisping pinnes to curle my lockes. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 220 Cease, with crisping tongs, to tare And torture thus thy flowing hair. 1874 [see CRISPER].

Cri·sping, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That crisps. *trans. and intr.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 471 This curious cripsing and blazing bravery of hawtye speech. 1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Irel.* 374 The crisping and drying quality of E., N., and N.E. winds. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 389 The small crisping waves which break upon the shore.

†Crispisu·lcant, *a. rare*—°. [ad. L. *crispisulcāntem.*] Undulating or serpentine.

1727 BAILEY vol. II., *Crispisulcant*, coming down wrinkled; spoken of Lightening. Hence in JOHNSON etc.

Cri·spite (kri·spəit). *Min.* [Named 1797, from *Crispalt*, St. Gothard, Switzerland + -ITE.] A kind of Rutile; = SAGENITE.

1814 in T. ALLAN *Min. Nomen.* 1868 in DANA *Min.* 159.

†Cri·spitude. *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *crispitūdo*, f. *crispus* curled.] 'Curledness' (Blount 1656).

†Crisple, *v. Obs. rare.* [dim. of CRISP *v.*: see -LE.] To crisp, curl, or undulate minutely; to ripple. So **Crisple** *sb.*, a minute curl or undulation. **Cri·spling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 80 The winde new crisples makes in her loose haire, Which nature selfe to waues recrispelled. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* II. ii. 59 A calme Sea, with sweete, pleasant, and crispling streames. *Ibid.* v. § 2. 168 The shaking or artificiall crispling of the aire (which is in effect the substance of musicke).

Crisply (kri·spli), *adv.* [f. CRISP *a.* + -LY 2.] In a crisp manner; with crispness.

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 18 The roads, in spite of the slight glittering showers, crisply dry. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 196 The hair curls crisply. 1881 *Athenæum* 13 Aug. 197/2 What [they] have to say is..clearly and crisply phrased.

Crispness (kri·spnės). [f. CRISP *a.* + -NESS.] The state or quality of being crisp.

c 1440 [see CRISPHEDE]. 1635–67 COWLEY *Davideis* III. *Note* 25 The..crispness of the wood. 1799 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 83 The colour of the hair, its quality and its crispness. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. v, An unwholesomely-forced lettuce that had lost in colour and crispness what it had gained in size. 1885 *Bookseller* July 662/2 The tale is told with the crispness and sparkle of this author's popular style.

Crispy (kri·spi), *a.* [f. CRISP *a.* + -Y.]

1. Curly, wavy; undulated; = CRISP *a.* 1 and 2.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* v. xv. (1495) 121 By grete heete the heer of the berd and of the heed ben cryspy and curlyd. 1594 KYD *Cornelio* IV. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 229 Turn not thy crispy tides like silver curl, Back to thy grass-green banks to welcome us. 1678 JORDAN *Triumphs Lond.*, A fair bright crispy curl'd flaxen hair. 1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* III. 502 The Arctic frost That chains the crispy wave on Zemla's coast. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 381 Ye shall behold I doubt not soon, his crispy hair of gold.

2. Brittle or 'short'; = CRISP *a.* 5.

1611 COTGR., *Bressaudes*, the crispie mammocks that remaine of tried hogs grese. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farriers Dispens.* xv. (1734) 280 Boil .. till .. the Worms are grown crispy. 1871 NICHOLS *Fireside Science* 92 A black, crispy mass of charcoal.

3. Pleasantly sharp, brisk; = CRISP *a.* 5 b.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 314 The crispy coolness of fair Eve.

Cri·ssal, *a. Ornith.* [ad. mod.L. *crissālis* (used by Vigors, *Ornithol. of Capt. Beechy's Voy.* 19, in specific name of a Finch), f. *crissum*: see below. Used chiefly in U.S.]

1. Pertaining to the crissum, as the *crissal region.*

2. Characterized by the colouring of the under tail-coverts, as *Crissal thrush* or *thrasher*, the Red-vented Thrush or Thrasher.

1872 COUES *Key to N. Amer. Birds* 75 Crissal Thrasher.

Criss-cross (kri·s,krɔ̇s), *sb.* [A phonetic reduction of CHRIST(S)-CROSS: but in some late senses used with unconsciousness of the origin, and treated merely as a reduplication of *cross*; cf. *mish-mash, tip-top, zig-zag*, etc.]

1. = CHRIST-CROSS, in various senses, q.v.

2. [f. CRISS-CROSS *v.*] A transverse crossing.

1876 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* I. 2 When the current, setting to the north-west, meets a strong sea-breeze from the west, there is a criss-cross, a tide-rip.

3. *U.S.* (See quot.)

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Criss-cross*, a game played on slates by children at school; also called Fox and Geese.

Hence **Criss-cross-row:** see CHRIST-CROSS-ROW.

Criss-cross (kri·s,krɔ̇s), *a.* and *adv.* [See prec.; now treated as a mere reduplication of *cross*; cf. *zig-zag.*]

A. *adj.* Arranged or placed in crossing lines, crossing, crossed; marked by crossings or intersections. B. *adv.* In the manner of crossing lines, crosswise; *fig.* in a contrary way, awry, askew.

1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* I. vii. 132 His puckered forehead unravels its entanglement of criss-cross wrinkles. 1864 THOREAU *Maine W.* iii. 244 Others prostrate and criss-across. 1879 F. CONDER *Tentwork Pal.* 352 A regular criss-cross pattern, never seen in the later masonry.

Criss-cross (kri·s,krɔ̇s), *v.* [See prec.] *trans.* To mark with crossing lines, to cross repeatedly; to trace in crossing lines.

1818 KEATS in *Life & Lett.* I. 112 To criss-cross the letter. 1871 LE FANU *Ten. Malory* lxvii. 391 A pretty portrait..criss-crossed over with little cracks. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 826/2 The passing vessels criss-cross the white lines of their wakes upon it like pencil-marks on the slate.

Crisse, obs. f. CREESE, Malay dagger.

Crissel, cristle, obs. ff. GRISTLE, CRIZZLE.

‖ **Crissum** (kri·sŭm). *Ornith.* [mod.L. (1811 Illiger, *Prodromus* 166), f. *crissāre* 'clunem movere'.] The anal region of a bird under the tail; the vent-feathers or lower tail-coverts.

1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 314 There is more dark color on the crissum.

Crist, Cristante, Cristen, etc., obs. ff. CHRIST, CHRISTIANITY, CHRISTEN, etc,

Crist(e, Cristed, obs. ff. CREST, -ED.

Cristal(l, Cristalline, etc., obs. ff. CRYSTAL, -INE, etc.

Cristate (kri·steⁱt), *a. Nat. Hist.*, etc. [ad. L. *cristāt-us*, f. *crista* CREST: see -ATE.] Having a crest, crested; in the form of a crest.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The..larke, cristate, and not cristate. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 768 *Index*, Cristate process of the ethmoid bone.

Cristated (kri·steⁱtėd), *a.* = prec.

1727 BAILEY vol. II., *Cristated*, having a crest or comb. 1757 tr. *Henckel's Pyritol.* 23 Pyrites .. oval, clustered, cristated. 1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 244 Sometimes also in the form of a cockscomb and hence called cristated.

†Cristy gray, Cristigrey. *Obs.* A term applied to some kind of fur: cf. GRAY, GREY.

1404 *Will of Wynyngton* (Somerset Ho.), Togam meam.. furratam de cristigrey. 1422 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 50 A gown furred with Cristy gray. 1474 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 36, v tymire of cristy gray..to lyne a gowne of blac dammask to the Qwene.

Crisum, crisyme, obs. ff. CHRISOM.

†Crit. *Obs.* Short for CRITIC.

1743 FIELDING *Wedding-day* Prol., Smoke the author, you laughing crits.

Critch, variant of CRATCH, rack.

†Crite·rie. *Obs. rare.* An adapted form of CRITERION.

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. iii. 38 Man is the criterie of all things. *Ibid.* (1701) 477 We say the Criterie of Scepticism is the Phænomen.

Criterio·logy. [f. next: see -LOGY.] The doctrine of a criterion (of knowledge, etc.).

1884 *Athenæum* 14 June 753/1 An outline of what may be termed criteriology, the relation of thought to reality as regards its validity.

Criterion (krəitī·riən). Pl. **criteria**; less commonly **-ons.** [a. Gr. *κριτήριον* a means for judging, test, standard, f. *κριτής* judge. In 17th c. often written in Gr. letters.]

†a. An organ, faculty or instrument of judging.

1647 H. MORE *Poems* Pref., Wits that have .. so crusted and made hard their inward *κριτήριον* by over-much and trivial wearing it. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 23 According to Empedocles, the Criterion of Truth is not Sense but Right Reason.

b. A test, principle, rule, canon, or standard, by which anything is judged or estimated.

1622 BP. HALL *Serm.* 15 Sept. Wks. (1627) 490 All the false *κριτηρια* that vse to beguile the iudgment of man.

1661 Fuller *Worthies* I. 129 The moving hereof [a statue] was made the Criterion of womens chastity. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 330 Some mode of probation or trial, which the law of the country has ordained for a criterion of truth and falshood. 1788 Mrs. Hughes *Henry & Isab.* I. 17 Regular uniformity and the straight line were the criterions of taste and beauty. 1795 *Fate of Sedley* I. 168 Lord Stokerland [is] the criterion of gallantry and politeness. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 18 We have no criterion by which, in these matters, degrees of good and evil admit of being measured.

†c. A distinguishing mark or characteristic attaching to a thing, by which it can be judged or estimated. *Obs.*

1613 Jackson *Creed* I. v. Wks. I. 37 This sincerity in teaching .. is the true κριτήριον or touchstone, the livery or cognizance of a man speaking by the Spirit of God. 1678 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 138 Take these Criteria or distinctive notes of Durandisme.

Criterional, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -AL; irreg. for *criterial.*] Of or relating to a criterion.

1830 Coleridge *Table-t.* 23 Sept., There are two kinds of logic: 1. Syllogistic, 2. Criterional .. The criterional logic, or logic of premisses, is, of course, much the most important; and it has never yet been treated.

‖ **Criterium** (kraitī·riŭm). Latinized form of Gr. κριτήριον CRITERION, occas. used in English.

a 1631 Donne *Serm.* lxi. 612 This is our Criterium and onely this; hereby we know it. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* I. iii. § 62 (1740) 170 It ever was and will be a certain Criterium of Truth, to be easy..clear and intelligible. 1867 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* I. 181 There is no criterium of truth.

Crith (kriþ). *Physics.* [f. Gr. κρῖθή barley-corn, the smallest weight.] The weight of 1 litre of hydrogen at standard pressure and temperature; proposed by Hofmann as the unit of weight for gaseous substances.

1865 A. W. Hofmann *Introd. Mod. Chem.* 131 For this purpose I venture to suggest the term *crith* derived from the word κριθη signifying a barley-corn. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 21 Jan. 464/1 The 'Crith'..is the weight of one litre of Hydrogen at 0° cent., and 0·76 m. pressure=0·0896 gramme.

†**Critho·logy.** *Obs.*–⁰ [ad. Gr. κριθολογία the gathering of barley, f. κρῖθή barley-corn.] (See quot.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Crithology*..the office of gathering the first fruits of Corn.

Crithomancy (kri·þomænsi). [f. Gr. κρῖθή barley-corn + μαντεία divination (see -MANCY); cf. κριθόμαντις one who divined by barley.] Divination by meal strewed over animals sacrificed.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 165 *Crithomancy*, [divining] by grain or corn. 1884 J. C. Bourke *Snake Dance of Moquis* xv. 165 The use of this sacred meal closely resembles the crithomancy of the ancient Greeks.

†**Critic,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 **creticke,** 6–7 **criticke,** 7–8 **-ick, -ique.** [ad. L. *critic-us* (orig. as a medical term), a. Gr. κριτικός critical, f. κριτός decerned, κρίτης a judge; f. κρί-ν-ειν to decide, judge. Partly after F. *cretique* (1372, Corbichon), *critique* (*a* 1590 Paré) both in medical use.]

†1. *Med.*, etc. Relating to or involving the crisis of a disease, etc.; = CRITICAL 4, 5. *Obs.*

1544 Phaer *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) G j b, If it ['jaundis'] appeare in the vj day, beyng a day iudiciall or creticke of the ague. 1601 Weever *Mirr. Mart.* C viij b, If euer sheild-shapt Comet was portent Of Criticke day, foule and pernitious. 1605 Daniel *Queen's Arcadia* III. i, Of Symptoms, Crycis, and the Critick Days.

2. Judging captiously or severely, censorious, carping, fault-finding.

1598 Florio, *Critico*, criticke, judging mens acts and works written. 1621 R. Johnson *Way to Glory* 25 That.. is now, in this criticke age, called in question, etc. *a* 1667 Cowley *Elegy on Y. Littleton*, In 's Body too, no Critique Eye could find The smallest Blemish.

3. Skilful in judging, *esp.* about literary or artistic work; belonging to criticism; = CRITICAL 3.

1626 W. Sclater *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 144 A criticke Scholiast vpon the Reuelation. 1635 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* II. v. 67 Learned diuines and criticke expositours. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 87 A critic judgement is made by experience and prudence and Reason or discourse. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* III. 153 Critic Learning flourish'd most in France. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 19 Matters historic, critic, analytic, and philologic. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* cviii, The critic clearness of an eye, That saw thro' all the Muses' walk.

Critic (kri·tik), *sb.*[1] Also 7 **crittick, criticke, -ique,** 7–8 **critick.** [ad. L. *critic-us* sb., a. Gr. κριτικός a critical person, a critic, subst. use of the adj.; perh. immediately after F. *critique*: see prec. In early times used in the L. form:

1583 Fulke *Defence Eng. Bible* (Parker Soc.) 381 The prince of the *Critici*. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* xxii. xi. 206, I am here forced even against my will to be after a sort *Criticus*..but to find out a truth.]

1. One who pronounces judgement on any thing or person; *esp.* one who passes severe or unfavourable judgement; a censurer, fault-finder, caviller.

1588 Shaks. *L.L.L.* III. i. 177, I that haue beene loues whip .. A Criticke, Nay, a night-watch Constable. 1598 Florio *Ital. Dict.* To Rdr., Those notable Pirates in this our paper-sea, those sea-dogs, or lande-Critikes, monsters of men. 1606 Dekker *Newes from Hell*, Take heed of criticks: they bite, like fish, at anything, especially at bookes. 1692 E. Walker *Epictetus' Mor.* xlix, Nor play the Critick, nor be apt to jeer. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 5 How strangely some words lose their primitive sense! By a Critick, was originally understood a good judge; with us nowadays it signifies no more than a Fault finder. 1766 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1777) I. iv. 192 We are never safe in the company of a critic.

2. One skilful in judging of the qualities and merits of literary or artistic works; one who writes upon the qualities of such works; a professional reviewer of books, pictures, plays, and the like; also one skilled in textual or biblical criticism.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 21 Certaine Critiques are used to say .. That if all sciences were lost, they might bee found in Virgill. 1697 Bentley *Phal.* Introd., To pass a censure on all kinds of writings, to shew their excellencies and defects, and especially to assign each .. to their proper authors, was the chief Province of the ancient Critics. 1780 Johnson *Lett. Mrs. Thrale* 27 July, Mrs. Cholmondely .. told me I was the best critick in the world; and I told her, that nobody in the world could judge like her of the merit of a critick. 1825 Macaulay *Ess. Milton* Ess. (1854) I. 3/1 The poet, we believe, understood the nature of his art better than the critic [Johnson]. 1870 Disraeli *Lothair* xxxv, You know who the Critics are? The men who have failed in Literature and Art.

†**Cri·tic,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also in 7 **-icke,** 7–8 **-ick,** 8–9 Critique q.v. [app. ad. F. *critique* fem. (used in this sense by Molière and Boileau), ultimately ad. Gr. ἡ κριτική the critical art, criticism (cf. It. *critica* 'arte of cutting of stones', Florio 1598). Early in the 18th c. this began to be spelt as in Fr. *critique*, a spelling which in spite of Johnson and the Dictionaries, has become universal; in the 19th c. it has received a quasi-French pronunciation also: see Critique, chiefly used in sense 2, while sense 1 is now expressed by Criticism.]

1. The art or action of criticizing; criticism; an instance of this. Also in *pl.* (cf. *metaphysics.*)

1656 *Artif. Handsomeness* (1662) 216 A Satyrical Critick upon the very Scriptures. 1657 Hobbes *Stigmas* Wks. 1845 VII. 389 Grammar and Criticks. 1676 Etheredge *Man of Mode* III. iii, Wee'l make a Critick on the whole Mail Madam. 1690 J. Locke *Hum. Und.* IV. xx, They would afford us another sort of Logick and Critick. 1697 Bentley *Phal.* 69, I do not expect from our Editors much sagacity in way of Critic. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 45 ₱ 4 That Sort of Drama is not..thought unworthy the Critick of learned Heads. 1755–73 Johnson, *Cri·tick*, Science of Criticism [Todd 1818 alters to *Critique*].

2. An essay in criticism of a literary work, etc.; a critical notice or review; now Critique.

1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 571 Own your errors past, And make each day a critick on the last. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 115 ₱ 1, I shall not fail to write a Critick upon his Performance. 1755–73 Johnson, *Cri·tick*, a critical examination; critical remarks [Todd 1818 alters to *Critique*]. 1766 Eliz. Griffith *Lett. Henry & Frances* III. 4, I shewed your Critic upon the Series to the Bishop of——.

†**Critic,** *v. Obs.* In 7 **-icke,** 8 **-ick, -ique.**

1. *intr.* To play the critic, pass judgement (*on* something).

1607 A. Brewer *Lingua* IV. ix. (R.) Nay, if you begin to critic once, we shall never have done. 1629 Lightfoot *Erubbin* ii, On which words I can criticke onely with deepe silence. *a* 1698 Temple (J.), They do but..comment, critick, and flourish upon them.

2. *trans.* To pass judgement upon, criticize; *esp.* (in earlier use) to criticize unfavourably, censure.

1697 Dryden *Virg.* Life (1721) I. 71 Those who can Critick his Poetry, can never find a Blemish in his Manners. 1706 Collier *Refl. Ridic.* 307 'Tis playing the Pedant unseasonably to critick things. 1735 Pope *Ep. Lady* 81 As Helluo..Critick'd your wine and analysed your meat. 1751 [see Critique *v.*].

Cri·ticable, *a. rare.* [f. Critic *v.* or F. *critiquer* + -ABLE.] Criticizable.

1889 J. M. Robertson *Ess. Crit. Method* 71 Criticism is thus seen to be in itself criticable literature.

Critical (kri·tikăl), *a.* [f. L. *critic-us* (see Critic *a.*) + -AL.]

1. Given to judging; *esp.* given to adverse or unfavourable criticism; fault-finding, censorious.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. i. 54 That is some Satire keene and criticall. 1604 — *Oth.* II. i. 120, I am nothing, if not Criticall. 1665–9 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* III. vi. (1675) 157 The more Witty and Critical sort of Auditors. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 49 Those that are of a too critical humour approve of nothing. 1828 Southey *Ballads, Brough Bells*, 'What! art thou critical?' quoth he; 'Eschew that heart's disease'. 1881 Russell *Haigs* Introd. 3 It was not in his nature to be either critical or indifferent.

†2. Involving or exercising careful judgement or observation; nice, exact, accurate, precise, punctual. Now *Obs.* (or merged in other senses).

1650 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. v, Exact and critical trial should be made .. whereby determination might be settled. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 186 He is not critical and exact in Garbes and Fashions. 1692 Ray *Disc.* II. v. (1732) 272, I can hear of nobody that was so critical in noticing the Time. 1716 Cibber *Love makes Man* V. iii, Well, Madam, you see I'm punctual.. I'm always critical —to a Minute. [1806 Herschel in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 463 The air is beautifully clear, and proper for critical observations. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* II. 37 A critical dressing need not be required.]

3. Occupied with or skilful in criticism.

1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* I. 69 The Millenaries, a sect of learned, and critical Christians. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 165 Of which a critical writer remarks [etc.]. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 26 Molière is only critical by accident.

b. Belonging or relating to criticism.

1741 Middleton *Cicero* II. viii. 237 Cæsar was conversant also with the most abstruse and critical parts of learning. 1768 W. Gilpin *Ess. Prints* 169 How far the works of Hogarth will bear a critical examination. 1843 Macaulay (*title*), Critical and Historical Essays. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 585 He shows a good deal of critical acumen.

4. *Med.* (and *Astrol.*) Relating to the crisis or turning-point of a disease; determining the issue of a disease, etc.

1601 Holland *Pliny* xvii. ii. I. 500 The foure decretorie or criticall daies, that give the dome of olive trees, either to good or bad. 1602 W. Vaughan *Nat. Direct.* 47 The Moone..passeth almost euery seuenth day into the contrary signe of the same quality..and..bringeth the criticall daies. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 72 You may reckon it [the Head-ach] critical, if in a Fever it fall upon a critical day. 1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* II. viii. § 7 And so the Fever terminates in a critical Abscess. 1843 T. Watson *Lect. Physic.* iv. (1857) 53 The moment of exhalation is very transient..It is evidently critical, for the congestion is relieved.

5. Of the nature of, or constituting, a crisis: a. Of decisive importance in relation to the issue.

1649 Bp. Reynolds *Hosea* iv. 65 Mercies are never .. so seasonable as in the very turning and criticall point. 1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 25 There is in the Court, as there is said to be in Love, one critical minute. 1786 T. Jefferson *Writings* (1859) II. v. 5 That month, by producing new prospects, has been critical. 1833 Alison *Hist. Europe* II. vii. § 100 Three hundred horse, at that critical moment, might have saved the monarchy. 1871 Blackie *Four Phases* i. 145 *note*, Socrates taught that on great and critical occasions he was often directed by a mysterious voice.

b. Involving suspense or grave fear as to the issue; attended with uncertainty or risk.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 198 Acquaint them [tender-plants] gradually with the Air .. for this change is the most critical of the whole year. 1767 *Junius Lett.* iv. 25 Considering the critical situation of this country. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* I. 149 The relations between [them].. were at that time in a critical state; in fact, the two countries were on the eve of a war. 1883 *Manch. Guardian* 17 Oct. 5/2 Mrs. H——'s throat was badly cut, and her condition is deemed critical.

6. Tending to determine or decide; decisive, crucial.

1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* IV. vii. 201 The alterations..in our conceptions of the material Universe..are critical instances of the influence [of]..Natural Philosophy .. over Scholastic Theology. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. i. 230 Here..we have a critical analogy between sound and light.

7. *Math.* and *Physics.* Constituting or relating to a point at which some action, property or condition passes over into another; constituting an extreme or limiting case; as *critical angle*, in *Optics*, that angle of incidence beyond which rays of light passing through a denser medium to the surface of a rarer are no longer refracted but totally reflected; *critical point* or *temperature* for any particular substance, that temperature above which it remains in the gaseous state and cannot be liquefied by any amount of pressure.

1841 J. R. Young *Math. Dissert.* Pref. 7 Even in the extreme and critical case of the problem. 1873 W. Lees *Acoustics* II. iii. 53 This angle is called the limiting or critical angle of refraction. 1876 Tait *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* xiii. 336 The temperature rises to the critical point, *i. e.* the temperature at and above which the presence of liquid and vapour together becomes impossible. 1881 T. Matthieu Williams in *Knowledge* No. 8. 157 That Jupiter is neither a solid, a liquid, nor a gaseous planet, but a critical planet.

8. *Zool.* and *Bot.* Of species: Distinguished by slight or questionable differences; uncertain or difficult to determine.

1854 Woodward *Mollusca* III. (1856) 360 Most of these are minute or 'critical' species. 1858 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. I. 104 Crossing often renders certain species of plants very 'critical'. 1884 *Jrnl. Bot.* XXII. 128 When he..ran down some less familiar or critical species.

Criticality (kritikæ·lĭti). *rare.*

a. The quality of being critical. b. A critical remark, criticism. c. A critical moment, crisis.

1756 Gray *Lett.* Wks. 1884 II. 299 [I] hope to despatch you a packet with my criticalities entire. 1843 Carleton *Traits* I. 143 At this criticality every eye was turned from the corpse to the murderer.

Critically (kri·tikăli), *adv.* [f. Critical + -LY[2].] In a critical manner.

1. With critical judgement or observation; nicely, accurately, precisely.

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 504 Though not Critically translated. *a* 1660 Hammond *Wks.* IV. 498 (R.) Would we but look critically into ourselves. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. xv. 265, I inquired of him more critically, what was become of them? 1870 Miss Bridgman *R. Lynne* I. xvii. 285 Miss Gladwin eyed her critically. 1883 A. Roberts *O. T. Revision* viii. 168 A critically revised text of the Septuagint translation.

†2. With exactness in regard to time, place, etc.; exactly, precisely, punctually. *Obs.*

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* I. i. § 15 Others more warily affirm, that it doth not punctually and critically bud on Christmas day. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 272 An account, which..was critically just. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* iii. § 2 The point of concourse..must fall critically upon the retina, or the vision is confused. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xl. (1856) 363 This hole was critically circular.

b. So as to determine or decide; decisively. *rare.*
1857 KEBLE *Euchar. Adorat.* 36 This .. is no exception, but critically confirms our allegation.

†3. At or in relation to the crisis of a disease.
1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* I. xiv. 50 If the humors be cast down thither critically by Nature. *c* 1670 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. to Friend* xi, That .. distemper of little children .. wherein they critically break out with harsh Hairs on their backs, which takes off the unquiet symptoms.

†4. At a critical moment; in the nick of time.
1693 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* I. i, Here's the coxcomb most critically come to interrupt you. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. iv. 33 The Hatches were opened, and indeed very critically, for a Minute's Confinement longer would have terminated in our Destruction. 1799 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 263 Could these debates be ready to appear critically, their effect would be decisive.

5. In a critical situation or condition; perilously, dangerously.
1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 192 *note*, Thus critically circumstanced. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxv. 329 The toppling ice .. critically suspended, met above our heads. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Apr. 6/3 The Swazi King is critically ill.

6. *Physics.* In a critical state: see CRITICAL 7.
1881 T. M. WILLIAMS in *Knowledge* No. 8. 157 Elementary substances may exist as solids, liquids, or gases, or critically, according to the conditions of temperature and pressure.

Criticalness (kri·tikălnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being critical.
1649 FULLER *Just Man's Fun.* 9 The harlot..tunes her self to the criticalness of all complacencie. 1693 BURNET *Let. Bp. Lloyd* in *Brit. Mag.* XXXV. 371 That Criticalness..in marking all dates so punctually. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 10 Struck with the criticalness of the situation. 1822 LAMB *Elia, Roast Pig*, Satisfactory to the criticalness of the censorious palate.

Criticaster (kritikæ·stəɹ). [See -ASTER.] A petty or inferior critic. (Used in contempt.)
1684 N. S. *Crit. Enq. Edit. Bible* viii. 51, I perceived that note to be added by some Jewish Criticaster. 1810 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* III. 457 While the criticasters .. were pronouncing sentence of condemnation upon it. 1872 SWINBURNE *Under Microscope* 36 The rancorous and reptile crew of poeticules who decompose into criticasters.
Hence **Critica·sterism, Critica·stry,** *nonce-wds.*
1805 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* II. 87 Whose criticasterisms have long annoyed me. 1887 F. HALL in *N. Y. Nation* XLIV. 516/1 His criticastry takes no stigmatic note of 'was being done away'.

Criticism (kri·tisiz'm). [f. CRITIC or L. *criticus* + -ISM: prob. formed in conjunction with *criticize*, of which it is the n. of action. Adopted in French in 19th c. as *criticisme* (in sense 2 c below).]

1. The action of criticizing, or passing judgement upon the qualities or merits of anything; *esp.* the passing of unfavourable judgement; fault-finding, censure.
1607 DEKKER *Knt.'s Conjur.* To Rdr., Therfore (reader) doe I..stand at the marke of criticisme (and of thy bolt) to bee shot at. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royal Ship* 42 They would not allow it..But..it was rather their Criticisme than my ignorance. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 45 Criticism or a censorious humour, condemning indifferently every thing. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. 361 This..gives the largest scope for criticism. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. x, These acts.. were not allowed to pass without criticism. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 44 No philosophy has ever stood this criticism of the next generation.

2. The art of estimating the qualities and character of literary or artistic work; the function or work of a critic.
1674 DRYDEN *Pref. State of Innocence* Wks. 1821 V. 106 Criticism, as it was first instituted by Aristotle, was meant a standard of judging well; the chiefest part of which is, to observe those excellencies which should delight a reasonable reader. 1709 POPE *Ess. on Crit.* 101 Then criticism the muse's handmaid proved. 1719 J. RICHARDSON (*title*), The Connoisseur: an Essay on the whole Art of Criticism as it relates to Painting. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* i. 38, I am bound by my own definition of criticism: a disinterested endeavour to learn and propagate the best that is known and thought in the world. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 413 The effort of criticism in our time has been .. to see things as they are, without partiality, without obtrusion of personal liking or disliking.

b. *spec.* The critical science which deals with the text, character, composition, and origin of literary documents, *esp.* those of the Old and New Testaments.
Textual criticism: that whose object is to ascertain the genuine text and meaning of an author. *Higher criticism*: see quot. 1881.
1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. x. 51 The Knowledge of Languages, anciently stiled Grammar, and lately Criticisme. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 356 Criticism..may be defined the Art of restoring the corrupted Passages of Authors, and ascertaining their genuine Sense. 1836 R. KEITH tr. *Hengstenberg's Christol.* I. 414 A fundamental principle of the higher criticism. 1864 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1891) I. 241 (*title*), Criticism and the gospel history. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Grk. Test.* 7 The problem which Textual criticism sets itself to solve. 1881 ROBERTSON SMITH *Old Test. in Jewish Ch.* (1892) 90 A series of questions affecting the composition, the editing, and the collection of the sacred books. This class of questions forms the special subject of the branch of critical science which is usually distinguished from the verbal criticism of the text by the name of Higher or Historical Criticism.

c. *Philos.* The critical philosophy of Kant.
So called from its being based on a critical examination of the faculty of knowledge.
1867 J. H. STIRLING tr. *Schwegler's Hist. Philos.* (ed. 8) 216 Kant..possessed the clearest consciousness of the relation of criticism to all preceding philosophy. 1889 CAIRD *Kant* I. 2 [Kant] opposes Criticism to two other forms of philosophy, Dogmatism and Scepticism.

3. (with *pl.*) An act of criticizing; a critical remark, comment; a critical essay, critique.
1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.* I. i, There are a number more Of these State Criticismes: That our personall view May profitably make. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* 14 Philosophical questions and criticisms of humanity were their usual recreations. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. Pref., Some..have..got their criticisms ready for the press. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. v. 75 Very much disposed to make free criticisms. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 22 A criticism may be worth making which rests only on probabilities or impressions.

†4. A nice point or distinction, a minute particular, a nicety; a subtlety; in bad sense, a quibble.
a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Lit. Fr. Lawyer* I. i, This godly calling [of Duellist] Thou hast follow'd five-and-twenty yeares, and studied The criticismes of contentions [*i. e.* duelling]. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 50 To set Seeds in that posture, wherein the Leaf and Roots may shoot right .. were a Criticisme in Agriculture. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 82 For the omission of some petty criticisms in their Rites. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici, Athanasius* vi. § 12. 108 Not sufficiently understanding the Criticisms of the Greek Language.

Cri·tici:zable, *a.* [f. CRITICIZE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be criticized; open to criticism.
1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home, Glimpses Eng. Poverty* (1879) 327 A few criticisable peculiarities in her talk and manner. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. II. lii. 299 American cities are justly criticizable for many defects.

Criticize (kri·tisəiz), *v.* Also -ise. [f. CRITIC or L. *critic-us* + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To play the critic; to pass judgement upon something with respect to its merits or faults. (Often connoting unfavourable judgement.)
1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxiv. 491 To let goe his Criticizing about the sound of Prayers. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* Introd. (1708) 2 They, who can criticize so weakly, as to imagine I have done my worst. 1753 MRS. DELANY *Let. Mrs. Dewes* 7 Apr., Her character is pretty; though had I time I could criticise. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis.* III. v. 316 They who criticize are unable to discern the great principle which pervades the whole.

†b. with *on* or *upon*; = sense 2. *Obs.*
1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 15 Who can most dexterously and artificially criticize upon words. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. ii. ¶ 61. 213 We criticize much upon the Beauty of Faces. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 244 To criticise on the use that is made of it. 1810 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1850) III. 277 It requires a knowledge of that art to criticise upon the structure of verse.

2. *trans.* To discuss critically; to offer judgement upon with respect to merits or faults; to animadvert upon.
1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 354 Concerning the word *Tharsish*, so much criticiz'd, it is *Verbum ambiguum* and admits a various sence. 1724 BOLINGBROKE in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 39 The verses I sent you are very bad..you would do them too much honour, if you criticized them. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. v. 193 Men began boldly to criticize the rights of kings and the duties of subjects. 1880 MACCORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 49, I will now pass on to criticise a paper recently published.

b. To censure, find fault with.
1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Concl., To criticise his gait, and ridicule his dress. 1779 JOHNSON *Lett. Mrs. Thrale* 11 Oct., The gout that was in my ankles when Queeney criticised my gait. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 131, I am not afraid that anyone will criticise this..on the ground that it has nothing to do with logic.
Hence **Cri·ticizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Cri·tici:zingly** *adv.*
1649 [see CRITICIZE 1]. 1772 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 161 So criticizing an eye. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 115 They..eye her approvingly, and the bridesmaids criticisingly.

Criticizer (kri·tisəizəɹ). One who criticizes; a critic.
a 1680 CHARNOCK *Disc. God's Knowledge* Wks. 1684 I. 285 He is therefore called a 'discerner' or criticiser of the heart. 1731 BLACKWALL *Sacred Class.* II. 265 (T.) Pert criticisers and saucy correctors of the original. 1794 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 35 Severe criticisers of the conduct of the allies.

Cri·tickin. *nonce-wd.* A small or petty critic.
a 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* lxxii, Mr. Critickin,—for as there is a diminutive for cat, so should there be for critic,—I defy you. *Ibid.* Interch. xix, Critics, critickins, and criticasters.

Criticling (kri·tiklin). [See -LING.] = prec.
1755-6 *Old Maid* No. 18 (1764) 156, I shall therefore say ..to the Criticlings [etc.]. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 185 Criticlings may drawl and drivel..about the earliest authors being most original. 1883 *Lit. World* (U. S.) 16 June 194/1 Thus criticlings at Tennyson may yelp.

Cri·tico-, combining form (after Gr. *κριτικο-*), = critically, critical and ...: as in **critico-historical, -poetical, -theological,** etc., adjs.
1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Melincourt* xxxix, The members of this critico-poetical council. 1823 PARR *Wks.* 1828 VII. 282 Some critico-theological matter on Deuteronomy. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 162 Stronger than his critico-historical [conscience].

b. Also used as a base for nonce-words, as **Critico·meter,** a measurer of critics or criticism. **Cri·ticopho·bia,** fear or horror of critics.
1883 *Athenæum* 20 Oct. 493/1 We thus obtain a scientific measurement of the thought..and the criticometer is before us. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 338 A peculiar sensitiveness (technically called criticophobia) has possessed the mind of every great author.

Cri·ticule. *nonce-wd.* [See -ULE.] A small or petty critic.
1889 F. HALL in *N. Y. Nation* XLVIII. 97/1, The criticule whose callowness I have scrutinized.

Critique (kritī·k). [A gradual alteration of the 17–18th c. *critick*, CRITIC *sb.*2, after French.
Critique occurs in Addison's *Dial. Medals* (publ. in Wks. 1721), and Pope so altered his spelling in 1729. It became general in the 18th c., though Johnson and most of the dictionaries to the end of the century adhered to *critick*. Todd substituted *critique* in his ed. of J. in 1818; the modern pronunciation and stress after F. (or Ger.) appears in 1815.]

1. An essay or article in criticism of a literary (or more rarely, an artistic) work; a review.
1702-21 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1721 I. iii. 532, I should as soon expect to see a Critique on the Posie of a Ring, as on the Inscription of a Medal. 1729 POPE *Dunc.* I. 173 Not that my quill to Critiques was confin'd [in ed. 1728 Not that my pen to Criticks was confin'd]. 1793 COWPER *Lett.* 17 Feb., I have read the critique of my work in the *Analytical Review*. 1820 BYRON *Blues* I. 22, I just had been skimming a charming critique. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xix. (1882) 143 Turning out articles and critiques upon the topics of social life, of art, or literature.

2. The action or art of criticizing; criticism.
1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 46, I deem such the basis of candid critique. 1856 MEIKLEJOHN tr. *Kant's Crit. P. R.* 15 Idea and division of a particular science, under the name of a Critique of Pure Reason. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 51 The critique of nature in detail is quite beyond us.

Hence **Criti·que** *v. trans.*, to write a critique upon; to review, criticize. (In quot. 1751 prob. stressed *criˈtique*: cf. CRITIC *v.*)
1751 *Hist. Pompey the Little* p. vii, The worst ribaldry of Aristophanes shall be critiqued and commented on. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 2 Some writers there are who .. all subjects critique. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 3 Hogg's tales are critiqued by himself in Blackwood.

†**Cri·tism.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. *κριτής* judge + -ISM.] = CRITICISM. So †**Cri·tist,** †**Cri·tize** *v.* [= Gr. **κριτίζειν*].
1651 *Reliq. Wotton.* 40 There being then no such Critismes as interpreted [this]..a conspiracy against the State. 1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 211 You are growne a piece of a Critist. 1631 DONNE *Polydoron* Pref., They may find their humours here critiz'd. *a* 1677 BARROW *Wks.* 1687 I. 511 We need not critize on the words, the sense being plain.

Cri·tling. *dial.* [See -LING, and cf. CRITON, CRATLING.]

†1. (See quot. 1611.) *Obs.* 2. The refuse of lard or grease; = next: cf. CRACKLING *sb.* 3.
1611 COTGR., *Bourgeons*, writlings, or critlings; the smaller and most vntimely apples or peares. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 196 Spice to give the critlings a flavour, critlings being the refuse left after boiling down the lard.

Cri·ton. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 **critoun,** 9 *dial.* **critten.** [a. F. *cretons* 'the crispie peeces or mammockes remaining of lard, that hath beene first shred .. then strained, etc.' (Cotgr.)] The refuse of lard or grease; = CRACKLING *sb.* 3.
1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* ci[i]. 4 My boonus han dried vp as Critouns [1382 croote; Vulg. *cremium*; *marg.* critons], that is, that that dwellith in the panne of the fryng. 1888 *Berkshire Gloss., Crittens*, small pieces of lean meat strained from lard when it is melted.

Crize, obs. f. CREESE, Malay dagger.

Crizzle (kri·z'l), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 **crisle, crizle, crizel,** 8–9 **crizzel,** 9 **crissel.** [Origin obscure: perh. dim. of CRAZE *v.* Cf. F. *crisser* to crackle.]

1. *intr.* To become rough on the surface, as some kinds of stone or glass by scaling, or as water when it begins to freeze, etc.
1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* (1738) II. 462 Those stones will last well enough, till they shall be removed into a rougher [air]: But then they'll crizle and scale. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1136/4 Some of the..Flint Glasses .. have been observed to crizel and decay. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 253. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Crizzelling*, The glass thus made ..is subject to crizzel. 1821 CLARE *Addr. to Plenty* (1821) 55 View the hole the boys have broke, Crizzling, still inclin'd to freeze. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss., Crizzle*, to crisp; to grow hard and rough with heat or cold.

2. *trans.* To cause to 'crizzle'; to roughen or crumple the surface of.
(The first quot. may be really *intr.*)
1624 FORD & DEKKER *Sun's Darling* v. i, To feel the ice fall from my crisled skin. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 26 White frost 'gins crizzle pond and brook. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Crizzle*, to broil. *Crizzled*, hardened or crisped as the land is in a droughty season. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Crisseled up*, twisted up as leaves are by cold.
Hence **Cri·zzle** *sb.* (See quot.)
1876 *Whitby Gloss., Crizzles*, the rough sunburnt places on the face and hands in scorching weather.

‖ **Cro** (krō). *Celtic Antiq.* Also 5 **croy.** [Irish *cró* death, blood, blood-wyte.] 'The compensation or satisfaction made for the slaughter of any man, according to his rank' (Jam.).
13.. *Reg. Maj.* IV. xxx. Sc. Stat. I. 640 Quid sit le cro quod anglice dicitur Grant befor the Kyng. 1426 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1566) § 104 (Jam.) To pay .. the croy to the narrest of the kin of the slaine man. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 74 It is statute be the King, that Cro of ane Erle of Scotland is seven tymes twentie kye. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 286

Where Earles, Earles sonnes, Thanes, Ochierns and the like are distinguisht by their Croes. 1872 E. W. Robertson *Hist. Ess.* 135 The Cro, or Wergild, of the Thane.

Croak (krōuk), *sb.* Also 8 **croke**. [See Croak *v.*]

1. The deep hoarse sound made by a frog or raven. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 225 b, They play the waterfrogs, singyng croake croake. 1632 Rowley *Woman never vext* III. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 160 O thou fatal raven! let me pull thine eyes out For this sad croak. 1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1812) II. 157 (*Puffin Auk*) The hoarse, deep, periodical croak of the corvorants. 1861 Trollope *Barchester T.* xliv, 'I told you so, I told you so!' is the croak of a true Job's comforter.

2. *Hawking.* (See quot. 1891.) Also *pl.* (Cf. Crock *sb.*4)

1707 Flover *Physic. Pulse-Watch* (1710) 400 The Croke is evidently an Asthmatic Disposition produced by hard flying. *Ibid.* 401 The Noise called the Croke was made by Expiration and not by Inspiration. 1891 Harting *Gloss. Falconry, Croaks*, or *Kecks*, Fr. *crac*, a disease of the air-passages, analogous to a cough, and so called from the sound the bird makes during any exertion, such as bating, or flying.

Croak (krōuk), *v.* Forms: (5 **crok**) 6–8 **croke**, 6–7 **croake**, 7– **croak**. [*Croak* sb. and vb. appears only about 1550; the 15th c. *crok* is not its exact equivalent phonetically; in the same sense ME. had also *crouke, crowke*: see Crook *v.*[2] It is possible that *croak*, with the northern parallel form *crake, craik*, goes back to an OE. **crácian*, of which the recorded *cræcetian* to croak (said of ravens) may be a diminutive; but it is on the whole more probable that *crouke, crok, croak*, with *crake, creak, crick*, are later formations imitating or suggesting varieties of animal and other sounds.]

1. *intr.* To utter a deep, hoarse, dismal cry, as a frog or a raven.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 99 Sely Capyll, oure hen..She kakyls, Bot begyn she to crok, To groyne or to clok. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 200 Thou dunghyll crowe that crokest agaynst the rayne. 1595 Spenser *Epithal.* 349 Th' vnpleasant quyre of frogs still croking. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* III. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 111 Now croakes the toad. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Ecl.* i. 26 The hoarse Raven .. By croaking from the left presag'd the coming Blow. 1835 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* 277 Ravens .. flapping about and croaking dismally in the air. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* xxii. 699 Meanwhile the frogs croaked furiously.

b. Of a hawk: see Croak *sb.* 2.

1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 250 You may perceyve these woormes to plague and trouble your hawke when she croakes in the night. 1618 Latham *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 23 It breedeth much winde in them, the which..will appeare often with a rising in the gorge, and a noyse withall of croking.

2. *transf.* Of persons: †To groan or cry (*obs.*); to speak with a hoarse, hollow utterance; *fig.* to speak in dismal accents, talk despondingly, forebode evil (like the raven).

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 108, I thoght Gylle began to crok, and travelle full sad. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 191 Would I could meete that roague Diomed, I would croke like a Rauen: I would bode, I would bode. 1797 Burke *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 389 They, who croak themselves hoarse about the decay of our trade. 1806 Metcalfe in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 807 Without croaking, it may be observed that our government is upon a dangerous experiment. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxii. 222 'Don't be croaking, cousin—I hate it!' he would say.

†**3.** Of the stomach or bowels: To make a rumbling noise. *Obs.*

1547 [see Croaking *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1611 Cotgr., *Gribouiller*, to rumble or croake (as the guts doe through windinesse). 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. 330 My eager stomach crokes, and calls for Dinner! *a* 1704 T. Brown *Sat. Fr. King* Wks, 1730 I. 60 When my starv'd entrails croke.

4. *trans.* To utter or proclaim by croaking.

1605 Shaks. *Macb.* I. v. 40 The raven himselfe is hoarse That croakes the fatall entrance of Duncan. 1791 *Ep. to J. Priestley* in *Poet. Reg.* (1808) 401 Now half the bench of Bishops we may meet, Croaking 'old clothes' about St. James's Street. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* IV. 106 Marshdivers, rather, maid, Shall croak thee sister. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xiii. 178 Bibulus, as each measure was passed, croaked that it was null and void.

5. *slang.* To die.

1812 in J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.* 1873 *Slang Dict., Croak*, to die—from the gurgling sound a person makes when the breath of life is departing.

Croaker (krōu·kəɹ). Also 7–8 **croker**. [f. Croak *v.* + -er.]

1. An animal that croaks; applied *spec.* to several North American fishes, also to the Mole Cricket.

1651 Ogilby *Æsop* (1665) 11 While the long Vale with big-voiced Croakers [*i. e.* frogs] rings. 1676 T. Glover *Virginia* in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 625 In the Creeks are great store of small fish, as Perches, Crokers, Taylors, Eels. 1784 Mortimer *Carolina* ibid. XXXVIII. 315 *Perca marina* .. the Croker. 1868 Wood *Homes without H.* viii. 158 The Mole Cricket, called in some places the Croaker or Churr-worm on account of the peculiar sound which it produces. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 170 Salt-water fishes..Grunts, Croakers, and Drummers .. the three last deriving their names from the sounds they utter when caught.

2. *transf.* One who talks dismally or despondingly, one who forebodes or prophesies evil.

1637 Bastwick *Litany* I. 20 A malignant and corrupt .. brood of Crokers. 1771 Franklin *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 79 There are croakers in every country, always boding its ruin. 1850 T. A. Trollope *Impress. Wand.* v. 57 A few timid croakers shake their heads.

3. *slang.* (See quot.)

1873 *Slang Dict., Croaker*, a dying person beyond hope; a corpse. 1892 *Star* 28 May 2/7 The cow was a 'croker', a beast killed to save it from dying.

Croakery (krōu·kəri). *nonce-wd.* [f. Croak *v.* or Croaker: see -ery.] Croakings collectively.

1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* (1873) VI, xvi. vi. 193 Friedrich, in answer to new cunning croakeries and contrivances..has answered him like a king. 1867— *Remin.* (1881) II. 186 A croakery of crawling things, instead of a speaking by men.

Croakily (krōu·kili), *adv.* [f. Croaky *a.* + -ly 2.] In a croaky manner.

1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. v. vii. 125 Immortal Wolf, croakily satirical withal, had defended himself.

Croaking (krōu·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Croak *v.*]

1. The action of making a deep hoarse sound.

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* cccix. 100 b, In Englyshe it is named crokyng or clockyng in ones bely. *a* 1610 Healey *Epictetus' Man.* xxiv. (1636) 29 The croaking of the Raven. 1640 R. Dana *Bef. Mast* ix. 22 The frogs set up their croaking in the marshes.

2. *fig.* Talking dismally or foreboding evil.

1810 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* VI. 417 The croaking which already prevails in the army. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xxvii. 106 All this comes from your croaking—you're a Mother Cary's chicken.

Croa·king, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That croaks. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1653) 719 The croaking Frogs made such a noise, as he could take no rest. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* II. i. § 2 An innumerable company of croaking Enthusiasts. 1780 Mad. D'Arblay *Lett.* 24 Aug., A croaking prophet, foretells nothing but utter destruction. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Feb. 5/4 [His] voice itself was pitched in a low and croaking key.

Croaky (krōu·ki), *a.* [f. Croak *sb.* or *v.* + -y.]

1. Characterized by croaking; given to croaking.

1851 Carlyle *Sterling* II. iv, His voice was croaky and shrill. 1854 Dickens *Lett.* (ed. 2) I. 363 A croaky voice.

2. *Naut.* (See quot.)

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 112 *Croaky*, a term applied to plank when it curves or compasses much in short lengths. 1867 in Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*

†**Croan, croane**, *a. Obs.* perh. an attrib. use of Crone *sb.*

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 498 He .. lined in .. the studie of the sacred Scriptures, euen to his croane and crooked age. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 53 Coaches .. filled with several Croan Matrons, Town Ladies, etc.

Croane, obs. f. Crone.

†**Croape**, *v. Obs.* Also **crope**. [Cf. Croup.] *intr.* To croak.

c 1500 Kennedy *Flyting w. Dunbar* 393 Cursit croapand craw. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The ropeen of the rauynis gart the crans crope. 1593 B. Barnes *Parthenophil* in Arb. *Garner* V. 481 Bulls bellow through the wood! Ravens croape! 1600 Abp. Abbot *Exp. Jonah* 471 He feedeth the young ravens who do cry or croape.

Croape, obs. pa. t. of Creep.

Croaper, obs. form of Crupper.

†**Crob**, *sb. Obs.* In 6 **crobbe**. *pl.* 'The knops of leafy buds, used as pendants from the roof' (Halliwell).

1548 Hall *Chron.* (1809) 639 The Vautes in orbes with Crobbes dependyng.

†**Crob**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 **crobb**. = Croak *v.*

c 1350 *N. Eng. Leg.* in Horstmann *Alteng. Leg.* II. 149/252 I leue to crakes þat crobbes & cryes. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2380 þe crawe..Reufully sho crobbed and cryed. *c* 1475 *Cath. Angl.* 83 (MS. A), To Crobe, *crocitare vel crocare, coruorum est.* A Crobbynge of rauens. 1566 Drant *Horace's Sat.* A iij, Still, still thy stomake crobbs.

‖ **Croc**, †**crock** (krǫk). [OF. *croc* hook = Pr. *croc*, It. *crocco*, med.L. *croccus*, of uncertain origin.] A hook: in *Harquebus à (of) croc*, a harquebus with a hook or crook by which it was fixed to its rest or support when fired: see Harquebus.

Crocalite (krǫ·kălәit). *Min.* [Named 1797, app. from κρόκος saffron + -lite.] A red variety of Natrolite, occurring in small amygdules.

1808 T. Allan *Names of Min.* 24 Crocalite. 1844 Alger *Phillips' Min.* 202 Crockalite.

Crocard, var. of Crockard *Obs.*

†**Croca·tion**. *Obs.*–[o] [L. *crocātio* croaking, cawing.] See Crocitation.

Croce, original form of Crose, crosier.

Croce, obs. var. of Cross.

†**Cro·ceal**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *croce-us* saffron-coloured + -al.] = Croceous.

1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* vii. 52 The Red and Yellow, or Croceall, or Sorrell colour.

†**Cro·cean**, *a. Obs.* [cf. prec.] = Croceous.

1621 Quarles *Argalus & P.* III. Wks. (Grosart) III. 269/2 And from the pillow of his Crocian bed Don Phœbus rouzes his refulgent head. 1638— *Hieroglyph.* xv. III. 196/2 Rising in glory from his Crocean bed.

Croceate (krōu·sieit, -ʃieit), *a.* [f. L. *croce-us* + -ate: cf. *roseate.*] **a.** Pertaining to saffron. **b.** Saffron-coloured, Croceous.

1866 J. B. Rose *Virg. Georg.* I. 56 Tmolus doth supply Its croceate odours. 1867— *Æneid* 262 From Tithon's croceate bed Aurora springs. *Ibid.* 268 The croceate garb.

†**Croceous** (krōu·siəs, -ʃiəs), *a. Obs.* [f. L. *croce-us* saffron-coloured, f. *crocus* saffron + -ous.] Saffron-coloured; deep reddish yellow.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 688 The first water will be white .. the third croceous. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 311/2 Croceous is a saffron yellow.

Crocer(e, obs. form of Crosier.

Crocetin: see Crocin.

†**Croche**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 5–6 **crotche, crowche**, 6 **cruche**. [Etymologically the same as *croce*, Crose; *croche* being the Old Northern French equivalent of Central OF. *croce*. The form *crowche* is perh. a phonetic development (cf. *poche, pouch*); in *cruche* there may be a blending with Crutch.]

1. A pastoral staff, crook, crosier.

14.. *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 721/38 (*Nom. Rer. Ecclesiast.*), *Hoc pedum*, a crowche. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* 6249 A biscop..with his croche. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 123/1 Thenne saynt basille .. cam to the chyrche and knocked a stroke wyth hys croche. 1490–9 *Promp. Parv.* 104 (H., P.) Croke or schoke [H. *c* 1490, P. 1499 crotche, 1516 croche], *pedum, cambuca.* 1536 *Inv. Whalley Abbey* (*Trans. Hist. Soc. Lanc.* N.S. VII. 107), j crowche of silver and gilt with a staff of silver. 1539 *Inv.* in Burton *Mon. Ebor.* 144 One cruche-head gilt..the staff of the Cruche, gilt. 1563 Bp. Pilkington *Burn. Pauls* (Parker Soc.) 584 They have not the cruche and mitre as the old bishops had.

2. A stick having a head to lean on; a lame man's staff, a crutch. Cf. Chose 2.

In this sense not easily separated from Crutch, q. v.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 810/25 *Hoc sustentaculum, hoc podium*, a croche. *c* 1500 *Merchant & Son* in Halliwell *Nugæ Poet.* 32 An olde man, wyth crochys twayne.

¶ See also Crotch.

Croche, *sb.*[2] [a. F. *croche* spur on a fruit tree, etc.:—Rom. **crocca*: cf. med.L. *crocha* hook (Du Cange); from same radical as Croc.] One of the 'buds' or knobs at the top of a stag's horn.

1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 54 These litle buddes or broches which are about the toppe are called Croches. 1583 Stanyhurst *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 23 Chiefe stags vpbearing croches high from the antlier hauted. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 93/1 The hornes haue many dogmaticall Epithites, as.. the Burs, the Pearles, the Antliers .. and the Croches. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. II. v. 325. 1884 Jefferies *Red Deer* iv. 71.

†**Croche**, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *crocher* to hook, catch with hooks or claws (f. *croche*); and aphetic form of *Acroche*, Accroach.]

1. *trans.* To hook, catch with hooks.

a 1225 *Juliana* 35 Make me war and wite me wiþ his crefti crokes, þat ha me ne crochen [*printed* crechen].

2. = Accroach, Encroach.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 139 Pharisees..haue crochid to þem þe chesynge of many heerdis in þe chirche. 1592 *Manch. Court Leet Rec.* (1885) II. 60 Roberte Janye hathe Croched..vppon the hye..streete.

Croche, obs. form of Crotch, Crouch *v.*

Crochebake: see Crouchback.

†**Crocheᵈ**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Croche *v.* and *sb.* + -ed. Cf. F. *crochu.*]

1. Crooked, twisted.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 7099 Wilde swyn And croched dragons.

2. Having 'croches': see Croche *sb.*[2]

1598 Manwood *Lawes Forest* iv. § 6 (1615) 46 a, A Hart.. whether he be crochedᵈ, palmed, or crowned.

Crocherd(e, obs. form of Kreutzer.

‖ **Crochet** (krō·ʃe, krōu·ʃi), *sb.* [F. *crochet*, dim. of *croche, croc* hook.]

1. A kind of knitting done with a hooked needle; material so made.

1848 Clough *Bothie* I. 42 A shirt as of crochet of women. 1879 E. Garrett *House by Works* II. 39 Sundry trifles of simple cambric or crochet with which to brighten her worn, plain gowns.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *crochet edging*, *-lace, -needle, -type* (see quot.), *-work.*

1848 Miss Lambert (*title*), My Crochet Sampler. 1849 Claridge *Cold Water Cure* 130 A crochet-needle was, by accident, driven into the side of a young lady. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* 38 And should I sit down to the crochet work? 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Crochet-type*, type with fancy faces, to set up in imitation of lace, crochet, or worsted work.

Crochet (krō·ʃe, krōu·ʃi), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] **a.** *intr.* To work with a crochet-needle. **b.** *trans.* To make or knit in crochet.

1858 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 384 She had crocheted..a large cover for the drawing-room sofa. 1883 *Mem. Mrs. Sutherland* 60 The sewing and crocheting department. 1891 *Daily News* 31 Dec. 5/5 The Queen has contributed a .. shawl of her own crocheting.

Crochet, obs. var. of Crotchet.

‖ **Crocheteur.** *Obs.* Also 6 **-tor**. [F.; f. *crochet* hook.] 'A porter or common burthen-bearer' (Cotgr.).

1579 J. Stubbes *Gaping Gulf* B v, The sayntes of God ledde to the shambles..by vile crochetors or porters. 1613 Beaum. & Fl. *Honest Man's Fort.* III. ii, I would have hired a chrocheteur for two cardecues.

Crociary (krōu·ʃiări). *Eccl.* [ad. med.L. *crociarius*, f. *crocia* crosier.] 'The person who carried the crosier before the abbot or bishop' (Ash 1775).

†**Crociate.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *crociata*, f. *croce* cross.] Taking the cross; = Crusade.

1607 Donne *Lett.* (1651) 140 In the Crociate for the warres in the Holy Land.

Crociate, *v.*: see CROCITATE.

Crocidolite (krɒsi·dŏlăit). *Min.* [Named 1831 f. Gr. *κροκίς, κροκιδ-*, var. of *κρόκυς* the nap of woollen cloth + *λίθος* stone (-LITE).] A fibrous silicate of iron and sodium, called also *blue asbestos*; sometimes massive or earthy. Also applied to a yellow fibrous mineral produced by natural alteration from the blue crocidolite, and much used for ornament.

1835 SHEPARD *Min.* 297 Krocidolite. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 7 June 7 The new crocidolite, which is only a compressed asbestos, displays sheens and radiances of gold and bronze and green like satin changed to stone. 1888 *Catholic Press* 7 Apr. 419 A cross made of South African gold, mounted in crocidolite and ivory.

Crocin (krō·sin). *Chem.* [f. L. *croc-us* saffron + -IN.] A red powder, the colouring matter of Chinese Yellow pods, the fruit of *Gardenia grandiflora*, with which the robes of Chinese mandarins are dyed. A supposed product of the action of hydrochloric acid on crocin is **Croˑcetin.**

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 108.

Crocine (krō·sin, -əin), *a.* [ad. L. *crocin-us*, f. *crocus*.] Of, or consisting of, crocuses.

1812 HAWORTH in *Trans. Hort. Soc.* I. 130, I have seldom observed these crocine hedgehogs produce many flowers.

† **Croˑcitate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *crocitāre*, freq. of *crōcīre* to croak loudly: see -ATE.] *intr.* To croak or caw. Hence † **Crocitaˑtion.**

1623 COCKERAM, *Crociate*, to cry like a rauen. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Crocation*, the kawing of Crows, Rooks, or Ravens. *Crocitation, Idem.*

Crock (krɒk), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **crocca**, 3 **krooke**, 3–7 **crocke**, 4 **crokk(e**, 5–6 **crok**, 6– **crock**. [OE. *croc(c* and *crocca* masc., earthenware pot or pitcher, related to Icel. *krukka* f. (Da. *krukke*, Sw. *kruka*) in same sense; and perh. more remotely to CROH, and CROUKE. Whether the Celtic words, MIr. *crocan*, Gael. *crogan* (see CROGGAN), Welsh *crochan* 'pot', are related, is not determined.]

1. An earthen pot, jar, or other vessel.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 238 Do [the herbs] on anne niwne croccan. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 346 Kulle al ut þet is iðe krocke. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 52 Cast adoun the crokk the colys amyd. 1542 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For a crock to put mylk in 1d. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ii. 33 The vulgar did about him flocke..Like foolish flies about an hony-crocke. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 63 *Crock*, an Earthen pot to put butter or the like in. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 37 P 3 His Whip throws down a Cabinet of China: He cries, What! Are your Crocks rotten? 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* IV. ii. 121 Her only furniture An earthen crock or two.

2. A pot of iron or other metal. (*S.W. of Eng.*)

c 1475 *Exeter Tailors' Gild* in *Eng. Gilds* 320 A brasen krocke of ij galons and more, a pache clowted in the brem with laten. 1605 in Wadley *Bristol Wills* (1886) 269 The lesser brasse Crocke. 1746 *Exmoor Courtship* (E. D. S.) 88 Thare be more..than can boil tha crock. 1885 E. C. SHARLAND *Ways & Means Devonsh. Vill.* 60 A pie made in a crock—the big kettle you see hanging over the fire in farm-houses. 1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk., Crock*..a cast-iron cooking-pot only..It has a loose bow-handle..and three little legs.

3. A broken piece of earthenware, a potsherd, such as is used to cover the hole in a flower-pot.

1850 *Florist* 84 Turn it out of the pot, remove the crocks. 1851 GLENNY *Handbk. Fl. Gard.* 10 Put a layer of crocks to reach one-third of the height of the pot.

4. *Comb.*, as *crock-butter*; **crockman**, a seller of crockery; **crock-saw**, an iron bar with teeth like a saw, suspended over a fire-place to carry 'crocks' or pots; **crock-stick**, a stick used to stir a pot, support the lid, etc.; a 'thivel'.

14.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 626/8 *Contus*, crokstyke. 1792 J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to Acad. Chair* Wks. 1812 III. 49 Get thyself to Skewers and Crock-sticks turn'd. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 44 His avocation as a crockman. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xiv. (ed. 12) 84 Master Huckaback stood up, without much aid from the crock-saw. 1879 *Shropshire Gloss., Crock-butter*, butter salted and put down in a crock for winter use.

Crock (krɒk), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Derivation doubtful; by Ray app. identified with prec.] Smut, soot, dirt.

1657 H. CROWCH *Welsh Trav.* 496 Was all bedawb'd hurself with crock. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 63 *Crock*, to black one with soot or black of a pot or kettle or chimney-stock, this black or soot is also substantively called *Crock*. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* vii, The boy grimed with crock and dirt. 1875 *Sussex Gloss., Crock*, a smut or smudge. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 665/1 New England expressions here are..'You have a crock on your nose', for a smut.

Crock (krɒk), *sb.*[3] Chiefly *Sc.* Also 6 **crocke**, 6–8 **crok**. [Cf. Norw. *krake*, *krakje* a sickly, weakly, or emaciated beast (Aasen), Sw. *krake*, Da. *krak*, *krakke*; LG. *krake*, *krakke*, NFris. *krack* a sorry, broken-down horse; MDu. *kraecke*, MFlem. *krake* a broken-down horse or house; EFris. *krakke* a broken-down horse, house, or old man: all app. related to CRACK *v.*]

1. An old ewe, or one that has ceased bearing. Also *crock ewe.*

1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 893 Quho wyll go sers amang sic heirdis scheip, May habyll fynd mony pure scabbit crok. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 158 A crocke, shepe, *adasia*. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 182 Twa croks that moup amang the heather. 1785 BURN *Twa Herds* i, Wha will tent the waifs and crocks? 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 139 The crock ewes.

2. An old broken-down horse.

1879 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 6/1, I was riding a broken-kneed old crock. 1892 R. BOLDREWOOD *Nevermore* III. xxii. 131 That horse of hers..I'd like to have..instead of my old crock.

3. *slang.* Used contemptuously of persons.

1891 FARMER *Slang Dict.*, Applied to men and things, *crock* is synonymous with worthlessness and folly.

† **Crock,** *sb.*[4] *Obs. Hawking.* = CROAK *sb.* 2.

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 80 Whereof commeth the Crocke and diuers other diseases. *a* 1667 SKINNER *Etym.*, *Crock*, morbus accipitrum.

So **Crock** *v.*

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* XXVIII, A Hawke..before shee cold be conueniently taken to the fist, hath euen crockt again and again.

Crock (krɒk), *sb.*[5] *Obs.* or *dial.* Also **crook**, **cruk**. [app. related to CROOK *sb.*, but the phonology is obscure.] (See quots.)

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 158/15 Yᵉ Croks of a house, *bijuges*. 1828 *Craven Dial.* I. 93 *Crockes*, two crooked timbers, of a natural bend, forming a Gothic arch. They generally rest in large blocks of stone. Many roofs of this construction are still remaining in ancient farm-houses and barns. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss., Crooks*, the main timbers of an old black and white house. 1890 S. O. ADDY (Sheffield) *Note, Cruks pl.*, the arched oaken timbers which support the roofs of some old houses. These timbers rise from the ground and reach to the ridge of the roof.

† **Crock,** *sb.*[6] *Obs.* or ? *dial.* [Origin unknown: prob. related to CRICKET[3].] ? A low stool.

1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 116 P 1, I..seated her upon a little Crock at my Left Hand. [Cf. 1873 *Swaledale Gloss., Crocket*, a small wooden stool.]

Crock: see CROC.

Crock, *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. CROCK *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To put up in a crock or pot; see also quot. 1887.

1594 LYLY *Moth. Bombie* III, Wit would worke like waxe & crocke up gold like honey. 1859 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XX. I. 51 Butter is crocked for winter supply. 1887 *Kentish Gloss., Crock*, to put away; lay by; save up; hide.. 'Crocking it [butter] up till it's no use to nobody.'

Crock, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. CROCK *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To smut with soot or grime; to soil, defile. Hence **Crocked** *ppl. a.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 355 He shall take thee from among the crokt pots. *Ibid.* 860 Suffers them to be crockt among the pots. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 100/2 The Collier and Fuller..what one cleanseth, the other will crock and smutch. 1674 in RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 63 [see CROCK *sb.*[2]]. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* (1839) 413 Without blacking and crocking myself. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *E. Venner* xxii, They'll 'crock' your fingers.

fig. *c* 1680 HICKERINGILL *Hist. Whiggism* Wks. 1716 I. 20 He crocks every Man in the mouth (with his Pen) that stands in the way of Popish Designs.

b. *intr.* To give off 'crock' or smut.

In mod. Dicts.

Crock, *v.*[3]: see after CROCK *sb.*[4].

Crockadell, obs. form of CROCODILE.

Crockadore, obs. form of COCKATOO.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xvi. 442, 458.

† **Crockard.** *Obs.* Also 4–5 **crocard**(e. [Anglo-F. *crokard*: of uncertain origin.] A kind of foreign money, decried as base under Edward I.

1300 *Act 27 Edward I*, Mauveises monees que sunt appellez Pollardz et crokardz. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 289 Kyng Edward dampned sodeynliche fals money þat was slyliche i-brouȝt up: men cleped þe money pollardes, crocardes and rosaries. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 401. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 186 Afterward crocards and pollards were decried down to an halfe penny. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 98 Pollards and crockards, which were foreign coins of base metal.

† **Crocked** (krɒkt), *a. Obs.* Affected with crock (see CROCK *sb.*[4]).

1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* (1710) 405 The crocked Hawks, and broken-winded Horses.

† **Crocker**[1]. *Obs.* Also 6 **croker**. [f. CROCK *sb.*[1] + -ER[1].] A potter.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 106 Wat helpth hyt the crokke..Aye the crokkere to brokke, Wy madest thou me so? 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xviii. 3 Y cam doun to the hous of the crockere [1388 pottere]. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 43 As koy as a crokers mare. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 46 Something like to common Crockers Earth.

Crocker[2]. A local name of the Black-headed Gull.

(The 16th c. *crocard* may be the same word.)

a 1547 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 223 Crocards and Oliffs, 3s. 4d. [See *Archæol.* III. 157.] 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 209 Black-headed Gull (*Larus ridibundus*)—Crocker.

Crockery (krɒ·kəri). [f. CROCKER[1]: see -ERY.]

1. Crocks or earthen vessels collectively; earthenware; *esp.* domestic utensils of earthenware.

1755 JOHNSON, *Crockery*, earthen ware. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* x, Now, Tom, my hearty, bring out the crockery. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II, I shall sell all my crockery and bric-à-brac.

2. *Comb.*, as **crockery-ware** = CROCKERY.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xiv. 286 They [the Chinese] told me such incredible things of their performance in crockery-ware. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* V. ix, Where would be all this smart crockery work for your breakfast? 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiii. 28 We had..hard-ware, crockery-ware, tin-ware, cutlery.

Crocket[1] (krɒ·kĕt). Also 4 **croket**. [a. AF. *croket, croquet*, northern Fr. form of F. *crochet* (used in senses 1 and 2), dim. of OF. *croche*, ONF. *croque*: see CROCHET, CROQUET.]

† **1.** A curl or roll of hair formerly worn. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3208 Be nat proude of þy croket [*trop gelus de sun croket*]. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 329 He set upon a koife, and kembeth the croket. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 370 His croket kempt and theron set An ouche, with a chapelet.

2. *Arch.* 'One of the small ornaments placed on the inclined sides of pinnacles, pediments, canopies, etc. in Gothic architecture' (Gwilt); usually in the form of buds or curled leaves, sometimes of animals. (Also *crochet*, CROTCHET 4.)

[1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 174: see CROTCHET.] 1673 E. BROWN *Trav. Germ.* (1677) 80 This Spire hath the largest Crockets I have observed in any. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Posth. Wks.* (1712) 34 Eight leaves of stone spreading outward, under which begin the eight rows of crockets. 1811 MILNER *Eccl. Archit. Eng.* 104 Adorned with the representation of foliage along the jambs called crockets. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 296 Rows of canopied niches, with crocket and finial. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* 321 Gloss., *Crocket*..supposed to be derived from the resemblance to a shepherd's crook.

3. One of the terminal 'buds' or knobs on a stag's horn; = CROCHE *sb.*[2]

1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rural Sports* § 1796 His [the stag's] crockets are the upright points of his horns. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* XXV. 414 You will discourse..of the span and the pearls, of the antlers and the crockets.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sense 2): = 'decorated with, or characterized by, crockets'.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 155 Arches are made use of in cricket Windows. *Ibid.* 194 Crocket-work, (or Fret-work, as some Glaziers call it). 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 153 During the first half of the thirteenth century these crocket capitals were brought to very high perfection.

† **Crocket**[2]. *Obs.*—[1] Diminutive of CROCK *sb.*[1]

1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 160 Besides other Crockets and earthen Vessels.

Crocketed (krɒ·kĕtĕd), *a.* [f. CROCKET[1].]

1. *Arch.* Having, or decorated with, crockets.

1816 RICKMAN in J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 146 The second canopy is the ogee..This..is sometimes crocketed, and sometimes not. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 448 The..crocketed pinnacles of the church.

2. Of a stag's horn: Having crockets.

1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. x. § 1 With one horn crocketed and the other single.

Croˑcketing. [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] Decoration with crockets; crocket-work.

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. Pref. 8 Then come..the crocketings of the upper arches.

† **Crockling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.*—[1] [Cf. CROAK.] Used to express the noise made by cranes.

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* X. E ej b, Herds of cranes With crockling casting signes.

Crocky (krɒ·ki), *a. dial.* [f. CROCK *sb.*[2] + -Y.] Smutty, sooty.

a 1825 in FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*. Hence in WORCESTER and mod. Dicts.

Crocodile (krɒ·kŏdəil). Forms: α. 4–5 **cokadrille**, **-yll(e**, **cokedril**, **-ill(e**, 4–6 **cocodrill(e**, **-yll(e**, 5 **cocodrile**, **coko-**, **coquodrille**, **cockadrylle**, 5–6 **cocadryll(e**; β. 6– **crocodile**, (6 **crocodrille**, 6–7 **-dil(l**, 7 **crockadell**, **crocadile**, **crokidile**, **-odile**, 8 **crocodyle**). [ME. *cocodrille*, *cokadrill*, etc. a. OF. *cocodrille* (13–17th c.) = Pr. *cocodrilh*, Sp. *cocodrilo*, It. *coccodrillo*, med.L. *cocodrillus*, corruption of L. *crocodīlus* (also *corcodilus*), a. Gr. *κροκόδειλος*, found from Herodotus downward. The original form after Gr. and L. was restored in most of the mod. langs. in the 16–17th c.: F. *crocodile* (in Paré), It. *crocodillo* (in Florio), Sp. *crocodilo* (in Percival).]

1. A large amphibious saurian reptile of the genus *Crocodilus* or other allied genera. The name belongs originally and properly to the crocodile of the Nile (*C. niloticus* or *vulgaris*); but is extended to other species of the same or allied genera, and sometimes to the whole of the *Crocodilia*, including the Alligators of America and the Gavial or 'crocodile' of the Ganges.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6597 What best is the cokadrille. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 29 A cokedril..that is a beest of foure feete, hauynge the nether cheke lap vnmeuable, and meuynge the ouere. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* E viii b, The cockadrylle is so stronge and so grete a serpent. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* XXXVI. 112 The grete multytude of serpentes and cocodrylles. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 184 Crocodrilles which they call Caymanes or Lizards of twenty foote long, with such Scales..as a Dragon hathe. 1684 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Oct., A crocodile, brought from some of the West India Islands, resembling the Egyptian Crocodile. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 271 As a young Brood of Crocodiles, who swim In Ganges stream. 1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* iii. (ed. 2) 63 Some huge salamander or crocodile of the Lias. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 491 This family..is divided into three genera, the Crocodiles, Alligators and Gavials..The true crocodiles are inhabitants of Africa, India, and the hotter parts of America.

† **b.** Formerly applied with qualifications to various small saurians or lizards. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 693 A Scink or a Crocodile of the earth. *Ibid.*, Of the Land Crocodile of Bresilia.

2. The crocodile was fabulously said to weep, either to allure a man for the purpose of devouring him, or while (or after) devouring him; hence many allusions in literature. (See also 5.)

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxviii. 288 In that contre..ben gret plentee of Cokadrilles..Theise Serpentes slen men, and thei eten hem wepynge. 1565 *Sir J. Hawkins' Voy.* in Hakluyt (1600) III. 512 In this riuer we saw many Crocodils..His nature is euer when hee would haue his prey, to cry and sobbe like a Christian body, to prouoke them to come to him, and then hee snatcheth at them. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 18. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 257 If that the Earth could teeme with womans teares, Each drop she falls, would proue a Crocodile. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 688. 1623 COCKERAM III. s.v. 1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* III. iii, More false than Crocodills, That mourn the Slain, and yet delight to kill 'em. 1700 BLACKMORE *Paraphr. Job* v. 23 His plighted faith the crocodile shall keep, And seeing thee, for joy sincerely weep.

b. Hence *fig.* A person who weeps or makes a show of sorrow hypocritically or with a malicious purpose.

1595 BARNFIELD *Cassandra* lxii, He..Sweetely salutes this weeping Crocodile. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Woman* v. iv, O, my nephew knowes you belike: away crocodile. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 199 Down he goes without hostages, where he finds the Crocodile ready to embrace him with tears of joy. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* xliii, The amorous crocodile shed a tear, and persisted in her double-faced course.

3. *Logic.* Name of an ancient sophism or dilemma; see CROCODILITE.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Crocodile*, in rhetoric, a captious sophistical kind of argumentation. 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* II. xxiii. 673 Many argue .. with great .. precision, who might..be caught on the horns of a dilemma, or who would..fall victims to the *crocodile.* 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 295 Equally curious is the old dilemma of the crocodile.

4. *humorous colloq.* A girls' school walking two and two in a long file. (In use before 1870.)

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, often with allusion to the fabled weeping of the crocodile (see 2), *esp.* in *crocodile tears.*

1563 GRINDAL in Strype *Life* (1710) I. vii. 78, I begin to fear, lest his humility .. be a counterfeit humility, and his tears crocodile tears. 1623 COCKERAM III. s.v., Thence came the Prouerb, he shed Crocodile teares, *viz.* fayned teares. 1678 *Yng. Man's Call.* 156 Believe him not: his crocodile flatteries have undone thousands. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 5 To a greater advantage of the Crocodyle-Jesuits. 1806 G. S. FABER *Dissert.* II. 343 With a crocodile affectation of clemency. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* xvii, Saying with crocodile tears, that he was not the first who had an undutiful son. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Mar. 6/1 The crocodile-skin bag may perhaps be called fashionable. 1892 *Temple Bar* July 348 Narrow gauge stock had also been conveyed westward in 'crocodile' trucks—ones with very low bodies.

Hence **Cro·codile** *v.* (from sense 4).

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Apr. 6/1 He urged..the desirability of substituting lawn tennis .. and even cricket, for the everlasting 'crocodiling' about the streets, which is so dear to the hearts of all schoolmistresses.

Crocodilian (krǫkǒdi·liăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7–9 -ean. [f. L. *crocodīl-us* + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* †**1.** Like a crocodile; making a hypocritical show of grief; treacherous. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. (1682) 454 The Soul-betraying Tears of her Crocodilean Sex. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. iv. (1818) 27 O what a crocodilian world is this, Compos'd of treach'ries, and insnaring wiles.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a crocodile; belonging to the crocodile family of reptiles.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 601/1 The crocodilian family. 1890 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* May 284 An undoubtedly crocodilian jaw.

B. *sb.* An animal of the crocodile family.

1837 W. BUCKLAND *Geol.* I. 251 *note*, The modern broad-nosed Crocodileans. 1870 A. L. ADAMS *Nile Valley & Malta* 129 [Fossil] jaws of undetermined crocodilians.

†**Cro·codiline,** *a. Obs. rare.*—0 [ad. L. *crocodīlinus.*] = CROCODILIAN *a.*

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Crocodiline*, like a crocodile; also sophistical. Hence 1755 in JOHNSON.

†**Cro·codilite.** *Logic. Obs.* [ad. L. *crocodīlītēs.*] Name of an ancient sophism: see quot. 1655.

[1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 85 b, Crocodilites, is suche a kinde of subtiltie, that when we have graunted a thyng to our adversarie..the same tourneth to our harme afterwarde.] 1624 H. MASON *Art of Lying* ii. 35 This muddy Nylus so fertile of Crocodiles, I mean of this sophistique Crocodilites, whereby vnware men are ouer-reached and caught. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 316/2 The Crocodilite, so named from this Ægyptian Fable: A Woman sitting by the side of Nilus, a Crokodile snatch'd away her Child, promising to restore him, if she would answer truly to what he asked; which was, Whether he meant to restore him or not? She answer'd, Not to restore him, and challenged his promise, as having said the Truth. He reply'd, that if he should let her have him, she had not told true.

Hence **Crocodi·lity,** 'a captious or sophistical mode of arguing' (Webster 1848).

Crocoite (krōu·kọ,əit). *Min.* [Named 1838 by Berthier *crocoise*, f. Gr. κροκόεις saffron-coloured; altered by Dana in 1844 to **crocoisite**, and in 1868 to *crocoite.*] Native chromate of lead, a mineral of a red or orange colour.

1844 ALGER *Phillips' Min.* 554 Crocoise. 1861 DANA *Min.* 629.

Croconic (krǫkǫ·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *croc-us* saffron + *-on* (meaningless) + -IC.] In *croconic acid* ($C_5 H_2 O_5$), an inodorous, strongly acid substance, obtained in the form of yellow crystals or powder. Hence **Cro·conate,** a salt of this acid.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 17 Croconic Acid. 1854 *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 402 The croconate..of potash. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 110 The croconates, $C_5M_2O_5$, are yellow (hence the name of the acid).

Crocus (krōu·kǒs). [a. L. *crocus*, a. Gr. κρόκος the crocus, and its product saffron: app. of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. כרכם *karkōm*, crocus, saffron, Arab. كركم, *kurkum*, saffron, turmeric. See Lacaita, *Etymology of Crocus and Saffron*, 1886. Not known as an Eng. name to the 16th c. herbalists, though OE. had *croh* saffron, Ir. and Gael. *croch*, from Latin.]

1. A genus of hardy dwarf bulbous plants, N.O. *Iridaceæ*, natives of southern and central Europe, the Levant, and Western Asia, and commonly cultivated for their brilliant flowers, which are usually deep yellow or purple, and appear before the leaves in early spring, or in some species in autumn. The autumnal species, *C. sativus*, yields SAFFRON.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P.R.* XVII. xli. (1495) 626 Saffron hyghte *Crocus* and is an herbe. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lv. 216 Saffron is called .. in latine *Crocus.* 1599 GERARDE *Catalogus*, *Crocus vernus flore luteo*, Saffron of the spring with Yellow flowers.] *a* 1639 WOTTON *Poems*, '*On a Bank*' (Aldine ed.) 101 The fields and gardens were beset With tulips, crocus, violet. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* IV. 318 White and Yellow Crocus grows wild here. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 529 Fair-handed Spring..Throws out the snowdrop and the crocus first. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 94 At their feet the crocus brake like fire. 1885 BIBLE (R.V.) *Isa.* xxxv. 1 The desert shall..blossom as the rose [*marg.* Or, autumn crocus].

†**2.** Saffron; the stigma of *Crocus sativus. Obs.* (In OE. *croh.*)

c 1000 *Saxon Leechd.* II. 244 Meng wiþ croh. 1659 GAYTON *Longevity* 54 Half a Crown in Crocus and Squills Wine. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4658/4 Two Bales of Crocus.

3. *Old Chem.* A name given to various yellow or red powders obtained from metals by calcination; as *crocus of antimony* (*crocus antimonii* or *c. metallorum*), a more or less impure oxysulphide of antimony; *crocus of copper* (*c. veneris*), cuprous oxide; *crocus of iron* (*c. martis*; also in 15th c. *crokefer*), sesquioxide or peroxide of iron.

[1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Adm. vi. in Ashm. (1652) 190, I provyd..the Scalys of Yern whych Smethys do of smyte, Æs Ust, and Crokefer which dyd me never good.] 1640 WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* v. ii. 194 If iron were reduced to a crocus. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 135 Quench it in the Oil of *Crocus Martis* made of the best steele. 1728 NICHOLS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 481 Both these..Stones scrape into a deep Crocus. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 40/1 He had put this piece of crocus metallorum into the water. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 92 Take..crocus of copper an ounce and a half. 1842 E. TURNER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) 498 The pharmaceutic preparations known by the terms *glass*, *liver*, and *crocus* of antimony.

b. The name is still applied to the peroxide of iron obtained by calcination of sulphate of iron, and used as a polishing powder.

a 1861 *Hunter MS.* in *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Crocus*, a red oxide used for polishing cutlery. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Crocus*, a polishing powder composed of peroxide of iron. It is prepared from crystals of sulphate of iron, calcined in crucibles. The portion at the bottom, which has been exposed to the greatest heat, is the hardest, is purplish in color, and is called crocus .. The upper portion is of a scarlet color, and is called rouge.

4. *slang.* A quack doctor.

[It has been surmised that this originated in the Latinized surname of Dr. Helkiah Crooke, author of a *Description of the Body of Man*, 1615, *Instruments of Chirurgery*, 1631, etc.] 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *Crocus* or *Crocus Metallorum*, a nickname for the surgeons of the army and navy. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 217. 1877 BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulcan* I. ix. 100 Such were the 'crocuses', who lived by the sale of pills and drugs—a pestilent tribe.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *crocus-bag*, *-bordered* adj., *-flower*, *-powder* (= 3 b), *-scent.*

1699 J. DICKENSON *Jrnl. Travels* 30 [For clothing] I..had a Crocus Ginger-bag. 1873 J. H. WALSH *Dom. Econ.* (1877) 365/2 Crocus-powder is made by calcining sulphate of iron and salt. 1885 STALLYBRASS tr. *Hehn's Wand. Plants & Anim.* 198 Helena takes with her..her..crocus-bordered veil. *Ibid.* 200 When Roman luxury was at its height, crocus-scent and crocus-flowers were used as lavishly as rose-leaves.

Crocused (krōu·kǒst), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED 2.] Bedecked with crocuses.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. xiv. § 10 The crocused slopes of the Chartreuse.

Crod, obs. pa. pple. of CROWD *v.*

Crod(de, Crode, obs. ff. CURD, CORRODE.

Croe, -foote, Crofote, obs. ff. CROW, -FOOT.

Croft (krǫft), *sb.*1 Also 5 ? **crofe, croofte,** 5–6 **crofft(e,** 5–7 **crofte,** 6–9 *Sc.* **craft.** [OE. *croft* enclosed field, app. corresp. to Du. *kroft*, *krocht* prominent rocky height, high and dry land, field on the downs. Ulterior etymology unknown.]

1. A piece of enclosed ground, used for tillage or pasture: in most localities a small piece of arable land adjacent to a house.

Ray, *N. C. Words* 133, notices that in the north it implied adjacency to a dwelling-house, but that this attribute did not attach to its general English use. Cf. the Cornish use in quot. 1880, and the quot. from Milton 1634, which suggests the Dutch sense.

969 *Cod. Dipl.* III. 37 (Bosw.) Æt ðæs croftes heafod. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 478/558 Ase he stod in is crofte. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 35 For þei [birds] comen into my croft and croppen my whete. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 83 Crofte, *confinium.* 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F v b, Who that .. closith his croofte wyth cheritrees. 1523 FITZHERBERT *Surv.* i b, A curtylage is a lytell croft or court..to put in catell for a tyme. 1604 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 437 All ould tenants shall haue a croft and a medow. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 531 Tending my flocks hard by i' th' hilly Crofts That brow this bottom glade. 1718 BP. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* xv. (1720) 268 In a croft or close adjoining to his Father's House. 1794 WORDSW. *Guilt & Sorrow* xxiv, A little croft we owned—a plot of corn. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* viii, To occupy her husband's cottage, and cultivate..a croft of land adjacent. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices*, Thro' crofts and pastures wet with dew. 1864 *Glasgow Herald* 16 May, The croft is now generally the best land of the farm, and every farm almost has its croft. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Croft*, an enclosed common not yet cultivated.

b. *fig.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 314 Com to my crofte Alle ye.. Welcom to my see. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 184 b, Quhilk proues .. vs to be as fruictful tries in the croft or feild of the kirk. 1636 JAMES *Iter Lanc.* (1845) 360 Happie they whose dwelling's in Christs crofte.

c. *Toft and croft*: a messuage with land attached: see TOFT.

2. A small agricultural holding worked by a peasant tenant; *esp.* that of a CROFTER in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland (see quot. 1851).

1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* XIV. xcv. § 53 It has covered the country, not with Tuscan freeholds, but with Irish crofts. 1851 *2nd Rep. Relief of Destit. Highlands* 1850, 42 The crofting system was first introduced, by the arable part of the small farms previously held in common being divided among the joint tenants in separate crofts, the pasture remaining in common. 1883 A. R. WALLACE *Land National.* in *Macm. Mag.*, The Highland crofters are confined to miserably small holdings—the largest croft in Skye..being seven acres. 1884 *Spectator* 17 May 642 In some parts of North Uist there are no crofts in individual ownership.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **croft-bleaching,** bleaching by exposure on the grass; **croft-land,** 'the land of superior quality, which, according to the old mode of farming, was still cropped' (Jam.).

1791 *Statist. Acc. Dumfr.* I. 181 (Jam.) Lime and manure were unknown, except on a few acres of what is called croft-land, which was never out of crop. 1796 *Trans. Soc. Enc. Arts* XIV. 154 Waste land, consisting of marsh, croft, and sandy soils. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 366 After being altered by the action of chlorine, or by insolation or croft-bleaching. 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Croft land*, a range of fields near the house, of equally good quality with the croft.

Croft, *sb.*2 *rare.* [Cf. Du. *krocht*, MDu. *crochte*, *crofte*, MLG. *kruft*, OHG. *chruft*, ad. L. *crupta*, *crypta.*] A crypt, vault, cavern.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVII. xviii, Thenne he loked in to a Crofte vnder the mynster and there he sawe a Tombe. 1861 TEMPLE & TREVOR *Tannhäuser* 88 From low-brow'd caves, and hollow crofts Under the hanging woods, there came..A voice of wail. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Croft*, a vault.

Croft, corruption of CARAFE.

1852 M. W. SAVAGE *R. Medlicott* III. xiii. (D.), The Bishop..pushed the croft to the Vicar.

Croft (krǫft), *v.* [f. CROFT *sb.*1] To expose (linen, etc.) on the grass to sun and air, as part of the process of bleaching. Hence **Cro·fting** *vbl. sb.*

1772 [cf. CROFTER 2]. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 367 One exposure may not be found enough; another washing and another crofting are then needed. *Ibid.* 391 Washed and spread out on the green, or crofted.

Crofter 1 (krǫ·ftəɹ). Also *Sc.* **crafter.** [f. CROFT *sb.*1 + -ER1. In Gael. *croitear*, from Eng.] One who rents and cultivates a croft or small holding; *esp.* in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, one of the joint tenants of a divided farm (who often combines the tillage of a small croft with fishing or other vocation).

1799 MARSHALL in J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 353 Every man, whether farmer, crafter, cotter or villager. 1811 G. S. KEITH *Agric. Surv. Aberd.* Prel. Obs. 14 There cannot be..too few large crofters, who hold their grounds of the farmers. 1862 SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit.* i. 34 Flat, dreary, uplying moors, with the thatched cottage of the crofter, and his scanty patch of cultivation. 1880 *Macm. Mag.* No. 245. 410 The crofter with his few acres well cultivated, produces a larger yield per acre than the large farmer.

attrib. 1848 *3rd Rep. Relief of Destit. Highlands* 68 The state and condition of the Crofter population of Sutherland Proper.

Hence **Cro·fterdom** *nonce-wd.*

1873 *Blackw. Mag.* July 100/2 One dead level of crofterdom.

Cro·fter 2. [f. CROFT *v.*] One who crofts or bleaches linen on the grass.

1772 *Manchester Directory* 53 Alphabetical list of the Crofters or Whitsters.

Crofting (krǫ·ftiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CROFT *sb.*1]

1. 'The state of being successively cropped; the land itself which is cropped in this way.' (Jam.)

1743 MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* 12 (Jam.) By turning this croft-land into grass, the labour and manure .. may be em-

ployed in improving .. the other third part, and bringing it into crofting. *Ibid.* 213 (Jam.) The lands are generally divided into Crofting and Outfield-land. *Ibid.* 216 (Jam.) They shall dung no part of their former Crofting.

2. The practice or system of croft-tenancy; *concr.* the holding of a crofter.

1851 [see CROFT *sb.*[1] 2]. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tourists* 158 Land under cultivation [in Sutherland]..not only in the form of large farms, but of cotters' crofting. 1886 *Times* 5 Feb. 4/6 *heading*, Crofters and Crofting.

attrib. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 May 1/2 The Royal Commissioners on the crofting system of the Highlands.

So **Cro·fting** *ppl. a.*

1884 MRQ. OF LORNE in *Pall Mall G.* 10 May 2/2 The condition of the crofting class. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Jan. 7/2 A large farm..cleared of its crofting tenants.

Crognet, var. of CRONET 2.

† Croh. *Obs.* In 3 croo. [OE. *crōg, cróh* small vessel, cognate with OHG. *chruog*, MHG. *kruoc(g)*, Ger. *krug* pitcher, jug, mug:—OTeut. **krōgo-z.* Cf. CROCK *sb.*[1]] A pitcher, a water-pot.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 584 *Lagoena* croos [so in *Erfurt, Leyden*; *Corpus* 1171 crog]. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 298/17 *Lagena* crog.—*Glosses* ibid. 431/36 *Lagena* croh. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 39 þe croh eorneð ibe fur & te cheorl chideð. *c* 1250 *Old Kentish Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 29 Fol vellet..þos Ydres, þet is to sigge þos Croos, oþer þos faten of watere.

Croh, OE. form of CROCUS (sense 2), saffron.

Croice, var. of CROISE, CROSS.

Croil, var. of CRILE (*north.*), dwarf.

Croin, Sc. form of CROON.

Crois, an early synonym of CROSS, q.v.

Croisad(e,-ada,-ado, earlier forms of CRUSADE.

† Croisard. *Obs.* [f. stem of F. *croisade* (see the following words) + -ARD. Cf. CRUSARD.] A crusader.

1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 92 Fanatic croisards. 1838 G. S. FABER *Inq. Anc. Vallenses* 270 The unchristian zeal of the misnamed holy croisards.

† Croise, *v. Obs.* Forms: 3 **creoise, -oyse, -oice, -oyce, creyse, croice,** 4 **croyss, croyce,** 4–7 **croise,** 5 **croyse,** (6 **croisy**). [a. OF. *cruisier, croisier*:—L. *cruciāre,* f. *cruc-em* cross.]

1. *trans.* To mark with the sign of the cross; to make the sign of the cross upon or over.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 64 Creoiseð..our muð, earen & eien, & te breoste eke. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 433/72 Creoyce þare-with þi fore-heued. *Ibid.* 433/78 To creoici þriȝes is fore-heued: and is breoste. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4913 Þan þankeþ he god eft of ys sond, & croycede ys fysage with ys hond. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1195 Than Wallace thocht it was no tyme to ly; He croyssit him, syne sodeynli wp rais.

2. To mark with a cross by way of giving sanctity to a vow; *refl.* and *pass.* to take or receive the mark of the cross in solemnization of a vow; *esp.* to take the cross to fight against the Saracens, or other foes of Christianity, real or reputed.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8068 Pope..Urban..prechede of þe croyserie, and croysede moni mon. *Ibid.* 9882 & naþeles hii croicede hom þuder vor to wende. *Ibid.* 10586 Manie in hor bare fless hom late croici vaste, To libbe uor him and deie, Lowis out to caste. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 1693 Kyng Rychard is a pylgryme, Croyssyd to the Holy Lande. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 226 Lowys..Himself þe first was croised on his flessh. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxxiii. 156 He had thought for to haue gone in to holy land .. for encheson that he was croysed long tyme before. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 508/2 Unto this Bishop of Norwich the Pope had sent his Bulls .. to Croisy whomsoever would go with him into France, to destroy the Antipope. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 50/2 Manie .. were croised to the seruice of Christ. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xi. (1840) 196 And thereupon was croised, and .. bound himself..to sail to the Holy Land.

3. To crucify.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19445 (Cott.) He sagh him [Christ] croised. *a* 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 133 Feet and fayre hondes þat nou ben croised. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacionn* 4339 Barthelmewe slayne alle qwhikke and petere postle croisid.

Hence **† Croised** *ppl. a.*, furnished or marked with a cross; having taken the cross.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 215 A croysed staffe and allowed to them as a crosse. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxii. (1840) 158 Three hundred thousand of these croised pilgrims lost their lives in this expedition.

Croise, *sb.*: see CROISES.

† Croisee, -ie, -y. *Obs.* Also 5 **croysee, -ye,** 6 **-ie, croisey, crosey.** [a. OF. *croisée, -iée, -ie,* the native French form = med.L. *cruciāta,* It. *crociata,* Sp. *cruzada,* Pr. *crozada,* which was in the 16th c. displaced by *croisade,* with the adapted ending -ADE from the southern langs.] A crusade.

1482 CAXTON *Polycron.* VIII. v, Syre Henry spencer bisshop of norwiche wente .. with a Croysye in to Flaundres. *Ibid.* VIII. xi, The pope gaf oute a croysye ageynst them [Hussites]. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxvii. (*heading*), Other kynges toke on them the Croisey to the holy lande. 1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 124 Manfredo lette crie a Croysie. 1608 GOLDING *Epit. Frossard* I. 37 The Pope..commaunded a croysie to be preached against them. 1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maiestie* 69 At the sute of them that were marked for the Croyssie.

Croiser, -ier, obs. ff. CROSIER.

† Croiserie, -ry. *Obs.* Forms: 3 **creoicerie, -oy-,** 3–5 **croiserie, croy-, -rye,** 4 **croserie.** [a. OF. *croiserie,* f. *crois* CROSS.] Crusading; a crusade.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 440/331 To prechi of þe creoicerie a-boute in þe londe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7091 Þe pope sende croiserie in to þe holi lond. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 116 Croiserye ne assoilinge..shal not at þe day of dome reverse Cristis sentens. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 10 King Richarde the first..whiche in a croiserie went in to the holy londe.

† Croi·ses, croi·sees, *sb. pl. Obs.* [a. F. *croisés,* in OF. *croisiés*:—L. *cruciātōs,* f. *croisier*: see CROISE *v.* 2.] Those who have been 'croised', crusaders. (App. sometimes used by modern writers as an archaism for *Crusades,* and supplied with erroneous singular *croise.*)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Croises* (*cruce signati*), pilgrims. See *Croysado.* *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Ruined Abbey* 248 How oft he blew The croise's trumpet. 1751 JORTIN *Eccl. Hist.* (R.), To instruct the croisez, to comfort them. 1779 *Archæol.* V. 19 (D.) When the English croisees went into the East in the first Crusade. 1846 *P. Parley's Ann.* VII. 18 The wars of the croises.

‖ Croisette. *Obs.* [F. *croisette,* dim. of *croix* CROSS.] A small cross.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2311/4 A Croisett of Diamonds.

Croissant, earlier form of CRESCENT.

Croissard, obs. incorrect form of CRUSADE.

Cro'jack, abbreviation of CROSS-JACK.

Crok, obs. f. CROAK *v.*, CROCK.

Croke, obs. f. CROAK, CROOK.

Croke. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Etymology uncertain. Cf. CORK *sb.*[3]] Core of a fruit; refuse, dross.

c 1450 *Nominale* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 719/6 *Partes fructuum ..Hec arula* the crok. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Croke,* refuse; the bad or useless part of anything. *Linc.* 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss., Croke,* refuse: as 'It's only an old croke'.

Crokefer, crocus of iron: see CROCUS 3.

† Cro'ker. *Obs. rare.* [app. f. CROC-US + -ER[1].] A cultivator or seller of saffron.

1577 HARRISON *England* III. viii. (1877) II. 57 The crokers or saffron men.

Croket, Crokt: see CROCKET, CROCK *v.*[2]

Crol(le, var. of CRULL *Obs.*, curly.

Crom, crome, obs. ff. CRAM, CRUMB.

Cromatick, obs. form of CHROMATIC.

Cromble, obs. form of CRUMBLE.

Crome, cromb (krōum, krūm), *sb.* Now *local.* Also 5 **croumbe, cromp,** 9 *dial.* **croom, craam.** [repr. an OE. **cramb*, **crumb* f. (cf. *wamb, womb*):—WG. *kramba,* whence also MDu. and LG. *kramme,* Du. *kram* hook, crook ('*kramme,* harpago' Kilian); f. *kramb-* grade of **krimb-an*: see note to CRAMP *sb.*[1]] A hook, a crook; *esp.* 'a stick with a hook at the end of it, to pull down the boughs of a tree, to draw weeds out of ditches,' etc. (Forby). † In early use, also = Claw, talon.

a 1400 in *Leg. Rood* 139 Lord send us þi lomb Out of þe wildernesses ston, To fende vs from þe lyon cromp. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 104 Crombe, or crome [P. crowmbe], *bucus* [v.r. *uncus, arpax*]. 1533 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 11 A ladyll and a flech crome. 1561 BECON *Sick Man's Salve* 257 Some rent apeaces w^t whot burning yron cromes. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 38 A sickle to cut with, a didall and crome For draining of ditches, that noies thee at home. 1770–4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1804) II. 351 They are drawn out by crombes, forks, &c. 1846 SPURDENS *Suppl. to Forby* s. v. *Croom.* Forby has *crome* a crook. We have *muck-crooms, fire-crooms, mud-crooms,* as well as *croom-sticks.* 1862 BORROW *Wild Wales* I. 231 A thin polished black stick with the crome cut in the shape of an eagle's head. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Craam,* an instrument with three curved prongs, used by cocklers to take cockle with.

Crome, cromb, *v.* Now *local.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To seize or draw with a crook; to hook.

1558 PHAER *Æneid* VI. R ij, With crokid beake, and croming pawes. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Crome,* to draw with a crome. 1868 J. TIMBS *Eccentr. Anim. Creation* 48 In 1863..Children described them [Mermaids] as 'nasty things that crome you into the water'. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 311 We were warned never to go near its edge, lest the mermaid should come and crome us in.

Cromfordite (krɒ·mfǒidəit). *Min.* [Named 1858 from Cromford, Derbyshire, where first found.] A synonym of phosgenite or chlorocarbonate of lead.

1861 BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.* 99. 1868 DANA *Min.* 703.

Cromie, obs. form of CRUMMIE.

Cromlech (krɒ·mlek). Also 7 **kromlech,** 8–9 **cromleh,** 9 **cromleac.** [a. Welsh *cromlech* (in Irish and Gael. *cromleac, -leachd*), f. *crom,* fem. of *crwm* 'crooked, bowed, bent, curved, concave, convex' + *llech* (flat) stone.]

A structure of prehistoric age consisting of a large flat or flattish unhewn stone resting horizontally on three or more stones set upright; found in various parts of the British Isles, *esp.* in Wales, Devonshire, Cornwall, and Ireland. Also applied to similar structures in other parts of the world.

This is the application of the word in Welsh. In Brittany such structures are called *dolmen* (=table-stones), while *cromlech* is the name of a circle of standing stones. As a common noun *cromlech* is known in Welsh only from *c* 1700, but as a proper name, or part of one, it occurs in Owen's *Pembrokeshire,* and in several place-names believed to be ancient. In Cornish it is known earlier; a grant in Bp. Grandison's Register at Exeter (1328–1370), purporting to be from Æthelstan to Buryan, 943 (Birch, *Cartul. Sax.* II. 527), mentions in the boundaries 'fossa quæ tendit circa Rescel cromlegh'. See Silvan Evans *Welsh Dict.*

1603 OWEN *Pembrokesh.* I. XXVI. (1892) 251 An other thinge worth the noteinge is the stone called *Maen y gromlegh* vpon *Pentre Jevan* lande; yt is a huge and massie stone mounted on highe and sett on the toppes of iij other highe stones, pitched standinge vpright in the grounde. 1695 J. DAVIES in *Camden's Brit.* (ed. Gibson) 676 In Bod-Owyr .. we find a remarkable *Kromlech* .. These .. are thought to have received the name of *Cromlecheu,* for that the Table or covering-Stone is, on the upper side, somewhat gibbous or convex. 1740 STUKELEY *Stonehenge* vii. 33 It was one of those stones which the Welsh call *Crwm-Lechen* or bowing stones. 1766 *Ann. Reg.* 297 The huge, broad, flat stones, raised upon other stones set up on end for that purpose, now called Cromlechs. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. iii. 92 The cromlech, which is now universally recognised as a sepulchral monument. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xi. 181 Scattered over its wide and arid plains, are cromlechs, dolmens, menhirs.

Cromme, obs. form of CRUMB.

Crommel, erroneous form of CROMLECH.

1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. i, An ancient Druidical crommel. 1849 — *King Arthur* XII. xli, Grey crommell stones.

Cromorne (krɒmō·ɹn). [a. F. *cromorne,* corruption of Ger. *krummhorn* crooked horn.] A reed-stop on an organ; = KRUMMHORN, CREMONA 2.

1694–6 *Specif. Organ St. Paul's Cath.* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 594, 20. Voice Humane. 21. Crumhorne. 1710 *Specif. Organ Salisbury Cath.* ibid. II. 595, 32. Vox Humana. 33. Cromhorn. 1880 E. J. HOPKINS ibid. II. 74 Krummhorn, Cromorne, Cremona, Clarionet, Corno-di-Bassetto ..An Organ Reed Stop of 8 feet size of tone.

Cromp, obs. var. or by-form of CROME.

Crompe, for *corompe,* CORRUMP *v.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 71 Lecherye..stinkithe and crompithe vnto heuene.

Crompid (cake): see CRUMPET.

Cromple, Crompeled, obs. ff. CRUMPLE, -ED.

Crompster, var. CRUMSTER *Obs.*, small ship.

Cromwellian (krɒmwe·liăn), *a.* and *sb.*

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Oliver Cromwell, who became Protector of the Commonwealth of England in 1653. **B.** *sb.* An adherent or partisan of Cromwell; one of the settlers in Ireland at the 'Cromwellian Settlement' of 1652, or of their descendants.

1725 SWIFT *Riddle,* A damn'd cromwellian knock'd me down. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 112 The stern Cromwellian, now .. left the undisputed lord of the blood-stained and devastated island.

So also **Cro·mwellate** (cf. *Protectorate*), **Cromwe·lliad, Cro·mwellism, Cro·mwellist, Cro·mwellite, Cro·mwellized.**

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 128 Of the time of Charles I and the Cromwellate. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-day Pamph.* viii. 20 Puritan Cromwelliads on the great scale. 1685 SOUTH *Serm.* 'Will for Deed' I. 275 When Rage and Persecution, Cruelty and Cromwellism were at that diabolical Pitch. 1881 PARNELL in *Daily News* 3 Oct. 6/3 The Gospel of Puritanism which might be called Cromwellism. 1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* II. 195 They joyned but to prevent the Cromwellists. 1648 'MERCURIUS PRAGMATICUS' *Plea for King* 12 Even the very Cromwelites. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* I. 34 How faithfull then! How perfideous and Cromwellized are they now!

Cron, obs. f. CRANE, CROWN.

Cronach, var. of CORONACH.

Cronacle, -akle, obs. ff. CHRONICLE.

Cronall, -el, -ation, obs. ff. CORONAL, -ATION.

Croncled, obs. form of CRUNKLED.

Crone (krōun), *sb.* Also 4 **krone,** 6 **croen,** 6–7 **croane,** 7 **chrone.** [In the sense 'old ewe' the word appears to be related to early mod.Du. *kronje, karonje,* 'adasia, ouis vetula, rejecula' (Kilian), believed to be the same word as *karonje, kvonje,* MDu. *caroonje, croonje* carcass, a. NFr. *carogne* carcass: see CARRION. As applied to a woman, it may be an Eng. transferred application of 'old ewe' (though the evidence for the latter does not yet carry it back so early); but it was more probably taken directly from ONF. *carogne* (Picard *carone,* Walloon *coronie*) 'a cantankerous or mischievous woman', cited by Littré from 14th c. App. rare in the 18th c., till revived by Southey, Scott, and their contemporaries.]

1. A withered old woman.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 334 This olde Sowdones, þis cursed crone [*v. r.* krone]. 1572 GASCOIGNE *Flowers, Divorce Lover,* That croked croane. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. x, Not long the croen can liue. 1621–51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. VI. v. (1676) 372 She that was erst a maid as fresh as May, Is now an old Crone. 1640 BRATHWAIT *Boulster Lect.* 151 This decrepit chrone. 1733 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 242 The frugal Crone, whom praying priests attend. 1795 SOUTHEY *Vis. Maid of Orleans* III. 28 There stood an aged crone. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 258 An ancient crone at war with her whole kind. 1873 W. BLACK *Pr. Thule* iv. 57 Some old crone hobbling along the pavement.

b. Rarely applied to a worn-out old man.

In quot. 1844 = 'old woman', applied contemptuously.

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* 457 A miserable crone, who spares when reputation bids him spend. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1849) 391 The old crone lived in a hovel..which his master had given him on setting him free. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. i, The Tory party..was held to be literally defunct, except by a few old battered crones of office.

2. An old ewe; a sheep whose teeth are broken off. Also *crone sheep*.

1552 HULOET, Crone or kebber sheape, not able to be holden or kepte forth, *adaria, adasia.* *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Dulce bellum* Wks. (1587) 127 The sheepmaster his olde cast croanes can cull. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 63 *Cranes*, old Ewes. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. People* 217 Fifteen old crones sold fat, with their lambs. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 678 The crones are..constantly sold at four or five years old. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 344 In many districts, as on the heath lands of Norfolk, it often happens that.. the centrally-placed teeth are broken across their bodies, by the rough plants on which the sheep graze. Such animals are called 'crones'.

† **Crone,** *v. Obs.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To pick out and reject (the old sheep) from a flock. Also *transf.*

1461 MARG. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 429. II. 74 It is time to crone your old officers. 1552 HULOET, Crone out olde sheape, *adarias pascere, uel reijcere, reieculas carpere.* 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 127 Now crone your sheepe, fat those ye keepe.

Crone, Crone-berry, dial. var. of CRANBERRY. [In Gerarde perh. from LG.]

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App. to Table, Croneberries, *Vaccinia palustria.* 1744 WILSON *Syn.*, Croan-berries. 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss.* (Central), *Crones*, cranberries.

Crone, obs. f. CRANE, CROON, CROWN.

Cronecle, obs. form of CHRONICLE.

Cronel, Croner, obs. ff. CORONAL, -ER.

† **Cronet, cronett.** *Obs.* A syncopated form of CORONET: cf. CROWNET.

1. = CORONET 1, 2.

1533 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 20 A rich cronett..on her hedde. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlviii, That Castill from a Cronet leapt, thinks manie Crownes not much.

2. The head of a tilting spear; usually with three or four spreading points; = CORONAL *sb.* 3.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 283 b, They haue nat sharpe sperre heeydis, but blunt cronettis. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Cronet, Crognet*, is the iron at the end of a tilting spear. (Hence in mod. Dicts.)

3. Some part of the armour of a horse.

1633 SHIRLEY *Tri. Peace* Introd., Four horses.. their .. chamfron, cronet, petronel, and barb, of rich cloth of silver.

4. *Farriery.* The lowest part of the pastern of a horse; also the tuft of hair growing on this part, and the coronary bone; = CORONET 5.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. ii. 214 He hath foure veines about the cronets of his hoofes..called the cronet veines. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 154/1 The Cronet, is the Hair as groweth over the top of the hoof. [Hence in BAILEY.] 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Ris*, A hard swelling round the Cronet of the Hoof.

5. *Arch.* A name for the architrave.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 7 So hath he the Architraves by two several Terms, *viz.* overthwart Pieces, and Cronets.

† **Cronge.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. 'A hilt or handle' (Halliwell).

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xxii. (1877) I. 345 The people go..into their fens and marises with long spits, which they dash here and there vp to the verie cronge into the ground.

Cronian (krōʊˑniăn), *a.* [f. Gr. Κρόνι-ος belonging to Cronos (Saturn) + -AN.] *Cronian Sea*: the northern frozen sea.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 290 Two Polar Winds blowing adverse Upon the Cronian Sea.

† **Cronicall, -ychall,** short for ACRONYCHAL.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. lxxii, Saturn, Jove, and Mars .. When they go down with setting Cronicall. — *Interp. Gen.* 425 *Cronychall*, or *Acronychall*, that is ἀκρόνυχος, vespertine.

† **Cronicle.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Cf. CROWNACLE, CORONACLE.] A coronet.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 801 The Duchesse..in her robes of estate, and on her head a Cronicle of Golde.

Cronicle, -ikle, etc., obs. ff. CHRONICLE.

† **Cronie, crony.** *Obs.*$^{-1}$ App. a variant of (or ? error for) CRONE.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. VII. 428 Marry not an old Cronie [*ed.* 1660 Crony] or a foole for money.

Cronike, -ique, var. CHRONIQUE *Obs.*

Cronk (krɒŋk). *dial.* [Echoic: cf. Icel. *krúnk* the raven's cry.] The croak of a raven; = CRUNK; in U.S. applied to the cry of the wild-goose.

1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss., Cronk*, the hollow note uttered by the raven when on the wing.

Cronkeled, obs. var. of CRUNKLED.

Cronography, Cronology, etc.: see CHRON-.

Cronstedtite (krɒˑnstĕtəit). *Min.* [Named after Cronstedt, a Swedish mineralogist: see -ITE.] A hydrous silicate of iron and manganese.

1823 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* 227 Cronstedite..is described..as occurring both massive and crystallized.

Crony (krōʊˑni), *sb.* Also 7–8 **chrony,** 7 **cronee,** 7–9 **croney, cronie.** [Found first after 1660. According to Skinner 1671 'vox academica', *i.e.* a term of university or college slang. No connexion with *crone* has been traced.]

An intimate friend or associate; a 'chum'.

1665 PEPYS *Diary* 30 May, Jack Cole, my old schoolfellow..who was a great chrony of mine. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 1269 The Scots, your constant Cronies, Th' Espousers of your Cause, and Monies. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 266 P 2 This is from Mrs. Furbish..an old School-Fellow and great Crony of her Ladyship's. 1818 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xi, The poor lad—my old cronie's son! 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* III. ii. (1861) 78 Her father and the doctor had been old cronies. 1864 THACKERAY *D. Duval* VI. (1869) 85 My schoolfellow..became a great crony of mine.

b. *attrib.*

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 188 He beat his Breast, and tore his Hair, For loss of his dear Crony Bear. 1713 SWIFT *Poems, Elegy on Partridge*, Not one of all his crony stars To pay their duty at his herse! *a* 1845 HOOD *Ode Clapham Acad.* x, Some run..some twine Their crony arms.

Crony (krōʊˑni), *v.* [f. the sb.] *intr.* To associate (*with*) as a crony.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. v, I wonder whom Grey will crony with this half. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* xii, Melancholy ever cronies with sublimity. 1873 *St. Paul's Mag.* II. 712 The Earl of Delamere and Rollo cronied so completely, to use a schoolboy's word, that Elinor saw very little of her father.

† **Croo** (krū), *v. Obs.* [Echoic: cf. COO, CROOD.] = CROOD.

1611 COTGR., *Roucoler*, to croo like a Doue or Queest. *Roucoulement*, the crooing of Doues. 1706 PHILLIPS, To *Croo* or *Crookel*, to make a Noise like a Dove, or Pigeon.

Croo. *Sc.* (and *Irish*). Also 7 **crue.** [a. Gael. *cró* sheepcot, wattled fold, hut, hovel, cottage, OIrish *cró* sty, pen, cote, hovel: cf. CREW^2, also Icel. *kró* small pen, fold for lambs, which may be from Celtic, and is the source of the Shetland form.]

1. A hovel, hut, or cabin.

1570 *Tressoun of Dumbartane* in *Satir. Poems Reform.* (1890) 172 The Inglis men raid neir For all your craking, caigit within ane Cro [*rime* to]. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Croo*, a poor, filthy cabin.

attrib. 17.. *Jacobite Songs*, '*When the King comes*', I may sit in my wee croo house.

2. A sty.

1825 in JAMIESON. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Pig-croo*, a pig-sty.

3. A fold, a pen for sheep. *Shetland.*

1795 SIR J. SINCLAIR *View Agric. North C. Scotl.* App. 29 The proprietors..gather their sheep in folds or what are termed here punds and crues. 1856 ELIZA EDMONDSTON *Sk. & Tales Shetland* xiv. 173 Driven to small ponds (or croos) for the purpose of being counted, marked [etc.]. 1866 T. EDMONDSTON *Shetland Gloss.* (Philol. Soc.), *Cru*, a small enclosure.

Crooch(e, obs. form of CROUCH *v.*

Crood, croud, *v. Sc.* Also 6 **crowd.** [Echoic.] *intr.* To make the murmuring sound of a dove. (Also, to croak: see quot. 1710.)

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 237 The cowschet crowdis and pirkis on the rys. 1619 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* (1629) 299 (Jam.) Turtles crouding with sighes and grones. 1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss. to Douglas' Æneis, Crowde*, to curr like a dove. We now use it *Scot.* for the noise of frogs. 1785 BURNS *To W. Simpson* xii, While thro' the braes the cushat croods With wailfu' cry!

Croodle (krūˑd'l), *v.*^{1} *Sc.* [f. prec.] *intr.* To make a continued soft low murmuring sound; *esp.* to coo as a dove. Hence **Croo·dling** *ppl. a.*

17.. *The Croodlin Doo* in Child *Eng. & Sc. Ballads* II. 363 My little wee croodlin doo. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Bonnie Wood* Poems (1846) 132 The cushat croodles amourously. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* 15 Oct. 195 She made a queer little croodling sound of comfort.

Croodle (krūˑd'l), *v.*^{2} *dial.* Also **crowdle, cru(d)dle.** [Of uncertain origin. It has been viewed as a dim. of *crowd*; but its dialectal phonology, e.g. W. Yorkshire *crooudle*, takes it back to a ME. *crōdle* with long *o*. In modern use, app. influenced by association with various other words, e.g. *crouch, cludder, cuddle.*]

intr. To cower or crouch down; to draw oneself together, as for warmth; to cling close together, or nestle close to a person.

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* Gloss., *Crowdle*, to creep close together, as children round the fire, or chickens under the hen. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 183 On the pale traveller's way, Who, croodling, hastens from the storm. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* x, 'There', said Lucia, as she clung croodling to him. 1858 — *Winter Gard.* Misc. I. 136 As a dove, to fly home to its rest, and croodle there. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss., Croodle*, (1) to snuggle, as a young animal snuggles against its mother; (2) to crouch down.

Crooe, obs. form of CROW.

Crook (kruk), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 3–4 **croc,** 3–6 **croke,** 4–5 *Sc.* and *north.* **cruk,** 4–6 **crok, kroke,** 5–6 **cruke,** 5–8 **crooke,** 6–9 *Sc.* **cruik,** 4– **crook.** [ME. *crōk, crōc*, app. a. ON. *krókr* (Sw. *krok*, Da. *krog*) crook, hook, barb, trident; unknown elsewhere in Teutonic, but app. belonging to the same ablaut series (*krak-, krôk*), as OHG. *chracho, chracco* hook; cf. ON. *kraki* boat-hook.

The parallelism of form and meaning with CROCHE, CROSE, is notable in sense 4. Relationship between the ablaut series *krak-, krôk*, and that to which *crutch* belongs, cannot at present be asserted.]

A. *sb.* 1. An instrument, weapon, or tool of hooked form; a hook. *spec.* † **a.** A reaping-hook, sickle; **b.** A hook for grappling or catching; **c.** A hook or bent iron on which anything is hung; *e.g.* one of the iron hooks on which a gate hangs; *esp.* in 'crooks and bands' (see BAND *sb.*^{1} 3); a hook in a chimney for hanging a pot or kettle on, a pot-hook; hence phr. *as black as the crook* (Sc.).

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 99/241 And hire bresten fram hire bodi with Irene crokes rende. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18104 (Cott.) He..brast þe brasen yates sa strang, And stelen croc þat þai wit hang. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 40 Quen corne is coruen with crokez kene. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 640 *Cleopatras*, In gooth the grapenel so ful of crokis. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1161 Rakes, crookes, adses, and bycornes. 1453 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 160 Pro nayles et crokes emptis pro magnis portis. 1522 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 153, j blake worsted kirtle, and the gretter golde crokes. 1587 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 26 For fowre bands & crookes, vj d. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 177 As ane dur is tourned on the cruuks (quhilk in latin ar called *cardines*). 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. xxiv. 152 Hang them [pigs when killed] to the crookes set vp in some vaulted roofe. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Election* Poems (1845) 40 Till, in a birn, beneath the crook, They're singit wi a scowder. 1826 SCOTT *Diary* 17 Jan., With a visage as black as the crook. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 420 The ends of each rafter are turned in the form of a gate-crook. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* lvi. 256 From whose lofty ceiling hung the crooks, from whence used to dangle the..legs of..mutton.

† **2.** A crooked claw, as of a beast or fiend; passing into sense 'clutch'. (Cf. CLUTCH *sb.*^{1} 1–3.)

In reference to fiends the sense is often doubtful; some hooked or barbed instrument may have been meant.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 102 (Cleop. MS.) Þe cat of helle..drouh al ut..wiþ crokede crokes. *Ibid.* 174 Uorte worpen upon ou his crokes [*MS. T.* hore cloches, *MS. C.* hise cleches]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23252 (Cott.) Strang paine es it on þam to loke, and namli laght vntil þair crok. *Ibid.* 25060 Þas oþer þat his lagh forsok, he kest þam in þat feindes croke. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 209 Out of thi [Satan's]..cruel crook By Godys grace man xal be redempt. 14.. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 98 The deville caught him in his croke.

† **3.** A barbed spear. (So in ONorse.) *Obs.*

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1590 He bare on his nek a croke.. It was twelfe ffeete and more. *Ibid.* 1604 Sith he pullith at his croke, So fast in to the flesh it toke That oute myȝt he gete it nought.

4. A shepherd's staff, having one end curved or hooked, for catching the hinder leg of a sheep.

c 1430 LYDG. *Chorle & Byrde* xlviii. in Ashm. 223 A Chepys Croke to the ys better than a Launce. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 104 Croke, or scheype hoke, *pedum.* 1635 COWLEY *Davideis* I. 2, I Sing the Man who Judah's Scepter bore In that right hand which held the Crook before. 1720 GAY *Dione* III. ii, Leaning on her crook Stood the sad nymph. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 240 Where the sickle holds the place of the shepherd's crook.

b. The pastoral staff of a bishop, abbot or abbess, shaped like a shepherd's staff; a crosier.

c 1385 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 19 (Tyrwh.) Er the bishop hent hem with his crook [*Harl. & 6-text* hook]. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxiv. (1869) 149 This crook and this S shewen wel that j am an abbesse. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* I. ii. 23 The Priests came flocking in..With all their crosiers and their crooks.

5. Any hooked or incurved appendage, *e.g.* a tendril of a plant, one of the hooks on the fruit of the burdock, etc.; the curved or hooked part of anything, *e.g.* of a walking-stick; the 'crosier' of a fern.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* XVII. clxxvii. (1495) 717 Those bondes or crokes of the vyne by the whyche it takyth and byclyppyth trees and stalkes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. viii. 15 Upon the braunches there groweth small bullets.. garnisshed full of little crookes or hookes. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 2 The..thorns, or crooks, or hairs of leaves. 1850 *Florist* Mar. 87 The young fronds of the..Ferns uncurling their crooks.

† b. A curl or roll of hair formerly worn. *Obs.* (Cf. CROCKET^1 1.)

c 1308 *Sat. People Kildare* x. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 154 Þoȝ ȝur crune be ischave, fair beþ ȝur crokes [*rime* bokes]. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 327 A myrour and a koeverchef to binde wid his crok [*rime* bitok]. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3352 Cho kembede myne heuede That the krispane kroke to my crownne raughte. [1721 BAILEY, *Crok*, the turning up of the hair into curls.]

c. A crooked or incurved piece of timber.

1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 373 The..futtocks are all got from natural grown crooks. 1806 *Hull Advertiser* 11 Jan. 2/2 Oak Timber, consisting of Knees and Crooks, peculiarly well adapted for Ship Building.

d. *Bell-founding.* (See quots.)

1857 LUKIS *Acc. Ch. Bells* 21 The crook is a kind of compass formed of wood, and is used for making the moulds. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells Devon* i. 7 The core is first.. moulded as described by the action of the crook.

6. A small space, or piece of ground, of a crooked shape; an odd corner, nook.

1417 *Searchers Verdicts* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 11 A cruke of Robert Feriby grund. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lvi. (1869) 34 In sum anglet or in sum .. crook or cornere. 1717 *N. Riding Rec.* VIII. 23 Other small parts [of a farm] called crookes and crinkles. 1839–40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 33 It was full of nooks and crooks, and chambers of all sorts and sizes.

† **7.** *pl.* Brackets (in printing), parentheses. *Obs.* (Cf. CROTCHET 8.)

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. (1851) 116 Though it be cunningly interpolisht..with crooks and emendations. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xxxi, Among my father's papers, with here and there an insertion of his own, betwixt two crooks, thus [ ].

8. *Musical Instr.* **a.** An accessory piece of curved tubing to be added to a metal wind instrument, as a horn or cornet, to lower the pitch, so as to adapt it to the key of the piece of music in which it is to be used. **b.** The crooked metal tube connecting the body with the reed of a bassoon.

1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xviii, The trumpeter..pulling out one crook from another. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 150

[The bassoon] consists of five pieces..the crook, wing, butt, long joints, and bell. *Ibid.* I. 750 The difference of pitch [in the Horn] being provided by the various crooks.

9. A support or frame of wood, bent in a particular way, formerly slung in pairs panier-wise across the saddle of a pack-horse for carrying loads. (*Somerset* and *Devon.*)

1657 LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 89 Small pack-saddles, and crooks..laying upon each Crook a faggot. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 225 Carryages on horses backes.. with sort of crookes of wood like yokes either side .. in which they stow ye corne and so tie it with cords. 1791 J. COLLINSON *Hist. Somerset* II. 34 The crops are..carried in with crooks on horses. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. II. 739 The corn is often harvested in crooks on horses' backs. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v., It used to be as common to say 'I'll send a horse and crooks' as it is now to say 'horse and cart'. [They] are now very rarely seen.

10. The act of crooking; *esp.* a bending of the knee or of the body in sign of reverence (*obs.*).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1816 Ffor-setten byfore, and eke byhynde, Wyþ crokes ilkon oþer gan bynde. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* I. i, He is now the court god; and well applied With sacrifice of knees, of crooks, and cringes. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. iii, A well-aimed crook of the heel or thrust of the loin.

11. A bending or curve, a convolution, *e. g.* of a river, path, the intestines, etc.

1486 *Bk. St. Alban's* E vij b, Of the nomblis.. theys oder crokes and Roundulis bene. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* II. (R.), Through lanes and crokes and darknes most we past. 1585 JAMES I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 16 Sea eylis rare, that be Myle longs, in crawling cruikis of sixtie pace. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* v. (1623) M ij, Let it downe by a cord tied to some crooke of the bough. 1686 BURNET *Trav.* v. (1750) 253 The Rhine maketh a Crook before it. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 594/1 Old homely ways, whose crooks .. she knew by heart. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* I. xiv. 29 The crooks of Tweed.

†**12.** *fig.* A crooked piece of conduct; a trick, artifice, wile; deceit, guile, trickery. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 11635 Þa wære he þurrh þe deofless croc I gluternesse fallenn. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 125 Wiþ alle hise crefti crokes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 740 (Cott.) Þe nedder .. þat mast kan bath on crok and craft. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 161 He soughte nought the worldes croke [*rime* boke] For veine honour ne for richesse. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 145 Withe sich wylys and crokes. *a* 1556 CRANMER *To Gardiner* (T.), For all your bragges, hookes, and crookes, you have such a fall. 1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* 35 The wise will shunne such craftie crookes.

13. One whose conduct is crooked; a dishonest person, swindler, sharper. *U.S. colloq.*

1886 *American Local Newspr.*, The photographs of several English cracksmen along with one of a New York crook. 1891 H. CAMPBELL *Darkness & Daylight* 470 Gamblers, pickpockets and other 'crooks' abound.

14. *dial.* 'The crick in the neck; a painful stiffness, the effect of cold'. *Craven Gloss.* 1828. **b.** 'A disease of sheep, whereby their heads are drawn on one side.' *Ibid.*

15. *Phrases.* **a.** † *On crook, a-crook*: crookedly, in a crooked course. *Obs. On the crook*: dishonestly. *slang.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 53 Humber .. rennep first a crook out of þe south side of York. *c* 1425 *Hampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref. 38 Many out of bales browȝt, þt in lywyng went on croke. 1500–1881 [see ACROOK]. 1879 *Macm. Mag.* 503 (Farmer) Which he had bought on the crook.

b. *Crook in one's lot*: something untoward or distressing in one's experience: an affliction, trial. *Sc.*

a 1732 T. BOSTON (*title*), The Crook in the Lot; or the Wisdom and Sovereignty of God displayed in the afflictions of men. *Ibid.* (1767) 14 The crook in the lot is the special trial appointed for every one. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, I trust to bear even this crook in my lot with submission. 1835 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 32 It is positively a great crook in my present lot.

16. *By hook or by crook*: see HOOK.

B. *adj.* [Arising probably from dissolution of the combinations *crook-back*, etc., in which *crook-* was perhaps originally the sb., or the vb. stem; though it may have been shortened from *crookt, crooked*: cf. C b.] = CROOKED.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 275 Weil couth I claw his cruke bak. 1647 H. MORE *Insomn. Philos.* xxiv, Interpreting right whatever seemed crook.

C. *Comb.*, as *crook-like* adj.; **crook-saddle**, a saddle with crooks for carrying loads (cf. 9.)

1700 *Acc. St. Sebastian's* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 413 Their iron bars are brought to the town on horses or mules, on crook-saddles. 1797 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIX. 248 (Stornoway) Horse-loads are..carried in small creels, one on each side of the horse, and fixed by a rope to the crook-saddle. 1888 F. G. LEE in *Archæol.* LI. 356 A bishop or abbot holding a crook-like pastoral staff.

b. Parasynthetic combs., as *crook-billed, -fingered, -kneed, -legged, -lipped, -necked, -nosed, -shouldered, -sided, -sterned, -toothed* adjs. See also CROOK-BACK, -BACKED, CROOK-NECK.

Crooked- was used in the same way from Wyclif onwards.

a 1529 SKELTON *El. Rummyng* 427 Croke necked like an owl. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Bossu*, downe backed, crooke shouldered. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 127 My hounds are..Crooke kneed, and dew-lapt, like Thessalian Buls. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Cancajoso*, crooklegged. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 515 Crook-tooth'd Lampreys. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 684 The crooke-stern'd [ed. *c* 1611 crookt-stern'd] shippes. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IX. 334 Oftentimes Children about two years old, when they begin to go, are crook-legged. 1775 S. CRISP in *Mad. D'Arblay's Early Diary* II. 36 Reduc'd to a level with crook-finger'd Jack!

Crook, var. of CROCK *sb.*[5]

Crook (kruk), *v.*[1] Forms: 3–6 croke, 4– crook(e, (6 croock). [f. CROOK *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To bend into an angular or curved form; to distort from a straight line; to curve.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 61 Gif he biniməð us ure sihte .. oðer us crokeð on fote oðer on honde. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxviii. 24 The rig of hem euermor crooke thou in. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* XVIII. xix. (1495) 778 Whan camelles take charge vpon them thenne they bende and croke the knees. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 66 And crooke the pregnant hindges of the knee. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 21 The star of Venus..crooking it self into hornes, as the moon doth. 1862 T. MORRALL *Needle-making* 23 Hardening needles in oil instead of water, as the oil did not crook them so much. 1875 BLACKMORE *A. Lorraine* III. v. 69 The air was so full of rheumatism that no man could crook his arm to write a sermon.

† **b.** To curl (hair). *Obs. rare.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 177 Þe men þet doþ zuo grat payne ham to kembe..and ine hare here wel to croki.

c. *To crook one's mou'* (Sc.): to distort the mouth in expression of displeasure or ill temper.

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 86 O kend my minny I were wi' you Illfardly wad she crook her mou. 1803 MAYNE *Glasgow* 31 (Jam.) They, scornfu', toss their head ajee, And crook their mou'.

† **2.** *fig.* To bend or turn out of the straight course, or from the direct meaning or intention; to pervert, 'twist'. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lvi. 8 Þai crokid my saule: that is, thai thoght to draghe it fra the luf of god in til the erth. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lvi. 7 Thei myche crookeden [*incurvaverunt*] my soule. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 144 That she may.. Ne speke o-word, ne ones loke, But he ne wil it wende and croke, And torne after his own entent. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 58 There is no one thinge yat crokes youth more than suche unlefull games. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Wisdom* (Arb.) 184 Hee crooketh them to his owne endes. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 83 The more part .. crooke the Prophesie to the Patriarch Abraham.

3. *intr.* To have or take a crooked form or direction; to be or become crooked; to bend, curve.

a 1300 *Song of Yesterday* 98 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 135 Me meruayles..þat god let mony mon croke and elde. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* VI. i. (1495) 187 In olde aege the body bendyth and crokyth. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) B vj, Soone crooketh the same tree that good camoke wilbe. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* VIII. (1599) 350 A riuer both large and deepe .. goeth crooking on the left hand. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 106 Their hornes crook backwards to their shoulders. 1876 C. D. WARNER *Wint. Nile* 240 Fingers that crook easily.

† **4.** *intr.* To bend the body in sign of reverence or humility; to bow. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 149 He stode krokyng [*v.r.* croked] on knees knelyng Afore hys cretures fete syttyng. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 312 That the Sinner may halt and crook. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 100 They will shuffle and crow, crook and hide.

† **5.** *intr.* To turn or bend aside out of the straight course (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 230 He schal not croke in-to þe riȝte side ne in-to þe left side. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 87/4 Goyng right without crokyng. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 157 It [the snow] flewe not streight, but sometyme it crooked thys waye sometyme that waye. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 743 He must not run directly forward, but winde to and fro, crooking like an Indenture.

† **Crook,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 4–7 crouk(e, 5 (9 *dial.*) crowk, 6–7 crooke. [Echoic: cf. CROAK. The phonetic relations between *crouke, crowke*, 17th c. *crook*, and mod. north dial. *crowk* are not clear.]

1. *intr.* To croak. Rarely *trans.*

a 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 459 He [the raven] croukez for comfort when carayne he fyndez. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 105 Crowken, as cranes, *gruo.* Crowken, as todes, or frosshes, *coaxo.* 14.. *Metr. Voc.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 623 A lytulle frogge crowkyt. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 150 They crouke harshly. 1617 WITHER *Fidelia*, Fatall Ravens that .. Crooke their black Auguries. 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss., Crowk*, to croak. 'The guts crowk' when the bowels make a rumbling noise.

2. To coo or crood, as a dove. Cf. CROOKLE.

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 75 Neither..thy beloude Doues..Nor prettie Turtles trim, vvill cease to crooke. 1611 COTGR., *Geindre*..to croode, crooke, or mourne as a doue.

Crook-back (kru·kbæk). [See CROOK *a.*]

† **1.** A crooked back. *Obs.*

1508 [see CROOK *a.*]. 1709 SWIFT *Merlin's Proph., Bosse*, is an old english word for hump-shoulder, or crook-back. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 98 The deformity of a squint eye, red hair, or a crook-back.

2. One who has a crooked back; a hunchback.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 330 Edmunde, that is of wryters surnamed Crowke backe..was put by..for his deformytye. 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* 51 Any lame man, any crooke backe. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. ii. 96, I Crooke-back, here I stand to answer thee. 1648 GAGE *West. Ind.* xii. (1655) 45 Dwarfes, crook-backs or any monstrous persons.

Crook-backed (kru·kbækt), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Having a crooked back; hunchbacked.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* C ij a, The said ypocras was of littel stature, grete heded, croke backed. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* II. 758 Richard the thirde sonne.. was..crooke backed, his left shoulder much higher then his right. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xxi. 20 Or crooke-backt or a dwarfe. 1826 MILMAN *A. Boleyn, Landing at Tower*, Those poor babes, their crook-back'd uncle murder'd.

Crooked (kru·kĕd), *a.* Forms: 3–6 croked, 4–6 -id, -yd, (4 kr-), 5 cruked, (crowkyt), 6 *Sc.* crukit, 7 (*Shaks.*) crook'd, 4– crooked. [Partly pa. pple. of CROOK *v.*, partly f. CROOK *sb.* + -ED, as in *hunched*, etc.: the formation from the sb. may even have been the earlier.]

1. Bent from the straight form; having (one or more) bends or angles; curved, bent, twisted, tortuous, wry. Applied to everything which is not 'straight' (of which *crooked* is now the ordinary opposite).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* (MS. Cleop.) Þe cat of helle..wiþ crokede crokes. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxvii. 1 Leuyathan a crookid wounde serpent. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III. 29 Shal neuere ..on croked kene þorne kynde fygys wexe. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 23 Al her lyff after she hadd her nose al croked. *c* 1460 *Medulla Gram.* (in *Promp. Parv.* 80), *Cambuca*, a buschoppys cros or a crokid staf. 1534 TINDALE *Luke* iii. 5 Crocked thinges shalbe made streight. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I, All other lines, that go not right forth..but boweth any waye..are called Croked lynes. 1591 LYLY *Sappho* II. i, Juniper, the longer it grew, the crookeder it wexed. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 62 If the drinke..touch my Palat aduersly, I make a crooked face at it. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xvi. 111 Shipwrights and boat makers will choose those crooked pieces of timber. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* § 27 Streets open..but crooked. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxiii, That falchion's crooked blade.

2. Of persons: Having the body or limbs bent out of shape; deformed; bent or bowed with age. Hence *transf.* as an epithet of *age.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 34/18 He..maude hole..Meseles and þe crokede. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 186 Ac calleth þe careful þer-to þe croked and þe pore. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. XXX, In my croked age. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxiii. 68 The crokyd dwarfe. 1628 MILTON *Vacation Exerc.* 69 A Sybil old, bow-bent with crooked age. 1718 *Frvethinker* No. 92. 258 You would have thought she had been crooked from her Infancy. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. xv, A pert crooked little chit.

† **b.** of an old decrepit horse. *Obs.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. lxxxiv, Whan that knyghte sawe sire palomydes bounden vpon a croked courser. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Q, There is not so croked a hors.

3. *fig.* The reverse of 'straight' in figurative senses (*esp.* with reference to moral character and conduct); deviating from rectitude or uprightness; not straightforward; dishonest, wrong, perverse; perverted, out of order, awry.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 102 Þe cat of helle..mid clokes of crokede & of kene uondunges. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxi. 14 Krokid of hert ere þa. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) I. 240 The wyll of some is so croked. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. i. 22 If crooked fortune had not thwarted me. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxxii. 5 They are a peruerse and crooked generation. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godliness* V. xvii. 204 A very crooked Objection both from the Jew and Atheist. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 411 Of crooked counsels and dark politicks. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. xv, This young gentleman, though somewhat crooked in his morals, was perfectly straight in his person. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 245 Perfect in the practice of crooked ways.

b. *colloq.* Dishonestly come by; made, obtained, or sold in a way that is not straightforward. (*U. S.* and *Australia.*)

1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 301 Another house testified ..that half its entire annual product was 'crooked'. 1891 FARMER *Dict. Amer., Crooked whiskey*, illicitly distilled whiskey upon which no excise has been paid. 1892 R. BOLDREWOOD *Nevermore* I. x. 180 He was riding a crooked horse when he was took.

4. quasi-*adv.* In a crooked course or position; not straight.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (R.), If the younge tree growe croked. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xix. 159 Sche ȝeid crukit, bakuart, and on syd. 1864 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 220 Pictures..which were hung up all crooked.

5. *Comb.*, as **crooked-bill**, a name for the AVOCET; † **crooked-rig** (*rig* = back), crook-back; **b.** parasynthetic, as *crooked-backed, -clawed, -eyed, -houghed, -legged, -lined, -lipped, -pated, -shouldered*, etc. adjs.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xxi. 20 If crokid rigge or bleer eyed. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxi. 63 He is..crokyd shulderyd. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 86 A crooked-pated olde.. Ramme. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2691/4 A dark brown-bay Mare..crooked Legg'd behind. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 264 Crooked-bills and several sorts of Snipes. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1887) I. 321 These here crooked-clawed birds. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xiii. 142 Small and crooked-backed.

Crookedly (kru·kĕdli), *adv.* [f. CROOKED + -LY[2].] In a crooked manner (see the adj.).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 171 She..al crampisshed hir limmes crokedly. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* XVIII. ix. (1495) 760 Some serpentes crepyth and glydyth..crokydly. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 140 Þe ȝen to loke asquynt eiþer crokidliche. 1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 437 That we talk not smoothly, and walk crookedly. 1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 161 The..Ambassador..used himself very crookedly, perniciously, and maliciously against the State. 1785 *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 219 A crookedly branching nebula. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* xi, A shawl crookedly put on. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* iii. 60 *footn.*, The men who..decide crookedly in the agora and banish justice.

Crookedness (kru·kĕdnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being crooked.

1. *lit.* **a.** *generally.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* XVII. iv. (1495) 605 The fer

stretchyth vpryght wythoute ony crokydnesse. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 257 Lyht..ryht furth procedyth wyth owte crokydnesse. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 55 The apparent crookedness of the Staff in a double medium of Air and Water. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 16 This legend may account for any crookedness of the street.

b. Bodily deformity.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. de P. R.* v. xxviii. (1495) 138 The cause of shrynkynge and crokidnes of the honde. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* clxiv. 59 Crokednes or curvytie in the backe or shoulders. 1692 Locke *Educ.* Wks. 1812. IX. 14 Narrow breasts .. ill lungs, and crookedness, are the .. effects of hard boddice and clothes that pinch.

†c. *Math.* Curvature. *Obs. rare.*

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 156 All deviation from a strait line is equally crookednesse. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 294 The crookedness of the arch of a circle is everywhere uniform.

2. *fig.* Deviation from rectitude; moral obliquity; perversity, etc.: see Crooked 3.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 273 Sich crokidnesse bringip a3en derknesse of mannis liif. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 393 The crookednesse of my lucke. 1673 *Lady's Call.* II. i. 59 Youth .. easily warps into a crookedness. 1803 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* II. 351 There is a crookedness in his policy. 1875 Manning *Mission H. Ghost* xi. 305 Moral obliquities bring on a crookedness which hinders the faculty of discerning the rectitude of God's truth.

3. (with *pl.*) An instance of crookedness; a crooked or bent part. Also *fig.* A 'crooked' piece of conduct.

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 496 As Carpenters bring the square to great unweildy crookednesses, that cannot be moved to it. 1766 Pennant *Zool.* (R.) x, A variety of trout, which is naturally deformed, having a strange crookedness near the tail. 1869 Trollope *He Knew* xxviii. (1878) 159 He lived by the crookednesses of people.

†Croo·ken, *v. Obs.* Also 6 **croken.** [A secondary form of Crook *v.*: cf. *straighten.*]

1. *trans.* To make crooked; *fig.* to pervert.

1552 Huloet, Croken, or make croked. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* II, Saint Augustine..sayth..images be of more force to croken an unhappye soule then to teache and instruct it. 1621 Sanderson *Serm.* (1681) 25 [They] rather choose to crooken the Rule to their own bent. 1680 Baxter *Cath. Commun.* (1684) 9 By crookening it to any carnal interest. 1825 C. Croker *Fairy Leg.* 303 When I got up, my back was crookened. 1828 in *Craven Gloss.*

2. *intr.* To be or become crooked; to bend.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1201 It bendeth not, it crookeneth not. 1681 Chetham *Angler's Vade-m.* i. § 1 (1689) To keep them from warping or crookning.

†Croo·ken, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec., after analogy of strong vbs., e. g. *broken.*] Crooked.

1589 *Gold. Mirr.* (1851) 52 Cho ho hath croken bill her maister left astray?

Crooking (kru·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Crook *v.*[1] + -ing [1].] The action of the verb Crook; bending from the straight line; a bend, curve, curvature.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 287 þis crokyng bi litil and litil is now cropen ferre fro Cristis lawe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 85 A Crukynge of þ' water, *meandir.* 1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* II. Introd., In true streightenes without crokinge. 1562 Phaer *Æneid.* IX, The horsmen kest them selfs in crokings knowen of quainted ground. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 48 Rivers .. [that] by their crooking and winding..imitate the fashion of a horn.

Croo·king, *ppl. a.* That crooks or bends.

1382 Wyclif *Job* xxvi. 13 The eche side krokende edder. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 327 A deep, hollow, crooking ulcer.

†Croo·kle, *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [dim. of Crook *v.*[1]: cf. *crinkle.*] *intr.* To crook or bend in a curve.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 138 The hornes must rather crookle inward, then growe straight up.

†Croo·kle, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [dim. of Crook *v.*[2]] *intr.* To coo as a pigeon.

1580 Baret *Alv.* C 1673 To Crookle like a doue, or pigeon. 1617 Minsheu *Ductor,* To *Crookle* like a pigeon, [Fr.] *gemir.* 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Croo* or *Crookel,* to make a Noise like a Dove, or Pigeon.

Croo·kless (kru·klės), *a.* Without a crook.

1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* II. vi. 199 This bordon or crookless staff.

Croo·k-neck. *U.S.* [Crook *sb.* C.] A name given to varieties of squash (*Cucurbita maxima*) having the neck or narrow basal part recurved.

1848 Lowell *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 10 Agin' the chimbly crooknecks hung. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Wealth* (1861) 66 The cantelopes, crook-necks, and cucumbers.

Crool (krūl), *v. rare.* [app. an onomatopœic formation, associated initially with the imitative group, *croo, crood, croodle, crook, crookle, croak,* and perhaps with *croon,* with echoic fashioning of the latter part.] *intr.* To make an inarticulate sound more liquid and prolonged than a croak.

1580 Baret *Alv.* C 1672 To Croole, mutter, or speake softe to ones selfe: to rumble. 1617 Minsheu *Ductor,* To *Croole,* mutter, or speake softly to himselfe. 1851 S. Judd *Margaret* xiv. (1871) 102 Frogs .. crooled, chubbed, and croaked. 1892 *Sunday Mag.* June 425/1 Baby is lying in mother's lap, crooling and gurgling.

Croompled, obs. form of Crumpled.

Croon (krūn), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 5–9 *Sc.* **croyn,** (5–7 **croyne,** 9 **croin**), 6 *Sc.* **cruin,** 6–9 **crune,** 8– **croon.** [Originally only northern, chiefly Sc. (krön, krüin), whence in 19th c. Eng. mainly since Burns. It corresponds to Du. *kreunen* to groan, whimper, MDu. *krônen* to lament, mourn loudly, groan, MLG. *kronen* to growl, grumble, scold, EFris. *krönen* to cause to weep; cf. also OHG. *chrônnan* (:—*-njan*), *chrônan,* MLG. *kroenen* to chatter, prattle, babble, and *chrôn, crôn* adj. talkative, chattering, noisy. There is no trace of the word in OE., and it appears to be one of the LG. words that came into Sc. early in the ME. period: its form is that of a word in ME *ō.* (In *Towneley Myst.*, as in MSc., *oy* = *ō.*)]

1. *intr.* To utter a continued, loud, deep sound; to bellow as a bull, to roar, low; to boom as a bell. *Sc.* or *north. dial.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. iv. 40 The ground begouth to rummys, croyn, and ring, Vndir thair feit [*sub pedibus mugire solum*]. 1588 [see Crooning *ppl. a.*]. 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Réer,* In tearmes of hunting we say, that the red Deere bells, and the fallow troytes or croynes. 1674–91 Ray *N. C. Words* 140 To Crune, *mugire.* 1787 Burns *Holy Fair* xxvi, Now Clinkumbell, wi' rattlin tow, Begins to jow an' croon. 1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake* ii. Wks. (1876) 35 Even the dull cattle crooned and gazed. 1828 Southey *Brough Bells* Poems VI. 227 That lordly Bull of mine..How loudly to the hills he crunes, That crune to him again.

2. To utter a low murmuring sound; to sing (or speak) in a low murmuring tone; to hum softly.

(The earlier quots. may have been ironical or humorous uses of sense 1.)

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 116 *Primus P.* For to syng..I can. *Sec. P.* Let se how ye croyne. Can ye bark at the mone? 1578 *Gude & Godlie Ballates* (1868) 179 The Sisters gray befoir this day, Did crune within thair cloister. *a* 1818 Macneil *Poems* (1844) 56 Whan, crooning quietly by himsel', He framed the lay. 1832 Motherwell *Jeanie Morrison* vii, To wander by this green burnside, And hear its waters croon. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* xix. 571, I hear a mother crooning to her baby.

b. To make murmuring lament or moan. *Sc.* or *north. dial.*

1823 Galt *Entail* I. ii. 11 Frae the time o' the sore news, she croynt awa, and her life gied out like the snuff o' a can'le. 1830 — *Lawrie T.* I. ii. 6 Croining and dwining, peaking and pining, at the fire-side. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Croon,* to lament, wail.

3. *trans.* To sing (a song, tune, etc.) in a low murmuring undertone; to hum.

1790 Burns *Tam O' Shanter* 84 Whiles crooning o'er some auld Scots sonnet. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* (C. D. ed.) 60 Paul sometimes crooning out a feeble accompaniment. 1872 Holland *Marb. Proph.* 60 Over the cradle the mother hung Softly crooning a slumber song.

Hence **Croo·ning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1588 A. Hume *Hymns, Triumph of the Lord* 234 (Bannatyne Club) 41 Be cruining Bulls of heigh and haughtie minde. 1828 Southey *Brough Bells,* That cruning of the kine. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* xviii, The cocks and hens ..made only crooning subdued noises. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xix. 270 As soft and musical as the crooning of a wood-pigeon.

Croon (krūn), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 6 **crone,** 8–9 **crune.** [f. Croon *v.*]

1. A loud, deep sound, such as the bellow of a bull or the boom of a large bell. *Sc.* or *north. dial.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. xii. 56 Lyke as twa bustuus bullis .. Ruschand togiddir with cronys and feirfull granis. 1785 Burns *Halloween* xxvi, The Deil, or else an outler Quey, Gat up an' gae a croon. 1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake* 204 The bittern mounts the morning air, And rings the sky with quavering croon. 1858 M. Porteous *Souter Johnny* 14 The bell's last croon.

2. A low murmuring or humming sound, as of a tune hummed in an undertone.

1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* II. ii, She [a witch] can o'ercast the night, and cloud the moon, And mak the deils obedient to her crune. 1837 R. Nicoll *Poems* (1843) 82 The cushat's croon. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* xii, She thought over the old hag's croon.

Crooner (krū·nəɹ). [f. Croon *v.* + -er.] One who croons. In *Sc.* a name for a fish, the Grey Gurnard (*Trigla gurnardus*), from the noise it makes when landed.

1808 in Jamieson. 1838 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 170 *Trigla gurnardus* ..the Gurnett or Crooner. 1884 G. H. Boughton in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 73/1 We .. discovered each other—the crooner and I.

Croop(e, var. of Croup.

Crooper, obs. form of Crupper.

Croos, var. of Crose *Obs.*, crosier.

†Croose, *v. Obs.* Also 6 **crowse.** [? a. OF. *croussir, crusir*: see Crush.] To crush.

1567 Drant *Horace Epist.* II. i. F viij, He that did crowse and culpon once Hydra of hellish spyte [Lat. *diram qui contudit hydram*]. 1611 Cotgr., *Esmarmeler,* to crush, croose, or burst in peeces. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 130 They can't strike sail, or notch the wheels, and croose the springs, at work within them, in a trice.

Croose, -ly, var. of Crouse, -ly.

Croosie, var. of Cruisie *Sc.*

†Croot [1]. *Obs. rare.* [In first quot. perhaps the same word as Sc. *crvot, cruit* (krüt) the smallest pig in a litter, a diminutive child or person, and north. dial. *crut* dwarf. Cf. also Welsh *crwt* boy, lad, chap, little fellow.] (See quots.)

1614 T. Freeman *Rubbe & Great Cast* xliv. C iv, Caspia, the decrepit old rich Croot [*rime* boot]. 1808–25 Jamieson, *Croot,* a puny feeble child; the smallest pig in a litter, etc. 1825 Brockett *Gloss. N. C. Wds., Crut,* a dwarf, or anything curbed in its growth. 1883 *Huddersfield Gloss., Crut* ..in some parts means a dwarf.

†Croot [2]. *Mining. Obs.* [? F. *croûte* crust.] 'A substance found about the ore in the lead mines at Mendip, being a mealy, white, soft stone, matted with ore' (Chambers *Cycl.* Suppl.).

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 770 There is Sparr and Caulk about the Ore; and another substance, which they call the Crootes which is a mealy white stone, marted with Ore and soft. *Ibid.* It terminates in a dead Earth Clayie, without Croot or Sparr. 1759 B. Martin *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 67.

Croot, var. of Crout *v.*

Crootche, obs. form of Crouch.

†Crootе. *Obs.* = Criton.

1382 Wyclif *Ps.* ci. 4 My bones as croote han dried.

Crop (krɒp), *sb.* Forms: 1– **crop**; also 1–6 **cropp,** 3–7 **croppe,** 4–7 **crope,** (5 **crowpe, croupe,** in sense 1), 7–9 *Sc.* and *dial.* **crap.** [OE. *crop(p* = OLG. **crop(p,* MDu. *crop(p,* MLG., LG. and Du. *krop,* OHG. *chropf,* MHG., Ger. *kropf,* 'swelling in the neck, wen, craw of a bird', in ON. *kroppr* hump or bunch on the body, Sw. *kropp* the body, Da. *krop* swelling under the throat. These various applications indicate a primitive sense of 'swollen protuberance or excrescence, bunch'. The word has passed from German into Romanic as F. *croupe,* and It. *groppo,* F. *groupe*: see Croup, Group. OE. had only sense 1, 'craw of a bird', and 3, 'rounded head or top of a herb'; the latter is found also in High German dialects (Grimm, *Kropf* 4 *c*); the further developments of 'head or top' generally, and of 'produce of the field, etc.', appear to be exclusively English. The senses under IV are new formations from the verb, and might be treated as a distinct word.]

I. A round protuberance or swelling, the craw.

1. A pouch-like enlargement of the œsophagus or gullet in many birds, in which the food undergoes a partial preparation for digestion before passing on to the true stomach; the craw.

c 1000 Ælfric *Lev.* i. 16 Wurp þone cropp & þa federa wiðæftan þæt weofod. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. de P. R.* v. xliv. (1495) 161 The mete of fowles is kepte in the croppe as it were in a propre spence. 14.. Wyclif (MS. S.) *Lev.* i. 16 The litil bladdir of the throte or the cropp. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 101/1 Crawe, or crowpe of a byrde. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vij b, Hawkys that haue payne in theyr croupes. 1555 Eden *Decades* 16 He commaunded the croppe to bee opened of suche as were newely kylled. 1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1653) 740 They have a crap on the belly from the chin to the breast, like the crap of a Bird. 1780 Cowper *Nightingale & Glowworm* 12 Stooping down..He thought to put him in his crop. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* Introd. 52 The oesophagus..often expands into a crop.

b. An analogous organ in other animals.

1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 535/1 In the *Nautilus* it [the gullet] is dilated into a pyriform crop. 1881 Darwin *Earthworms* i. 17 In most of the species, the œsophagus is enlarged into a crop in front of the gizzard.

†c. The dewlap of an ox; a wen in the neck.

1591 Horsey *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 220 A goodly fare white bull..his crop or gorg hanging down to his knees before him. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 89/2 When anye man hath a croppe growinge on him..applye it on the Croppe, and it helpeth.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* The stomach or maw; also the throat. Now *Sc.* and *dial.* Cf. Gizzard.

c 1325 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 238 The knave crommeth is crop Er the cok crawe. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* xxiii. (Shaks. Soc.) 217 I xal this daggare putt in his croppe. *a* 1575 *Wife lapped* 88 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 184 Which sore would sticke then in thy crop. 1737 Ramsay *Sc. Prov.* (1776) 31 (Jam.) He has a crap for a' corn. 1808–25 Jamieson s. v., *That'll craw in your crap,* that will be recollected to your discredit, it will be matter of reproach to you. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss., Crop,* applied to the throat, or locality of the windpipe. One who manifests hoarseness is alluded to as having a 'reasty crop'.

II. The (rounded) head; the top part.

†**3.** The 'head' of a herb, flower, etc., *esp.* as gathered for culinary or medicinal purposes; a cyme; an ear of corn, a young sprout, etc. *Obs.*

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 60 *Acitelum,* hramsa crop. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke vi. 1 Þegnas his ða croppas eton. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 135, *Tursus, cimia,* crop. *Ibid.* 149 *Cima,* crop. *c* 1350 in *Archæol.* XXX. 356 Take sanycle and y' crop of y' brembelys .. Y' crop of y' reednettyle. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xlii, Mure cokis and hennis, quhilk etis nocht bot seid, or croppis of hadder. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 97 When the Nettle is young..they vse to eat the crops therof for a pleasant kind of meat. 1686 W. Harris tr. *Lemery's Chym.* (ed. 3) 572 Take two pounds of Rosemary Flowers, the Leaves of Rosemary, the crops of Thyme, Savory, Lavender, etc. 1785 Burns *Earnest Cry* xxxi, Whare ye sit, on craps o' heather.

b. *Arch.* A bunch of foliage terminating a pinnacle, etc.; a finial.

1478 Botoner *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 282 A le gargayle usque le crope qui finit le stone-work. 1846 *Ecclesiologist* V. 214 The 'crop' is a bunch of foliage surmounting a crocketed canopy, and resulting from the concurrence of the two topmost crockets. 1848 B. Webb *Cont. Eccles.* 60 With crockets and a crop above a two-light window.

†**4.** The 'head' or top of a tree. Sometimes (with *pl.*), A topmost branch. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Signs bef. Judgem.* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 10 þe sef þe dai hit [the tree] sal grow a3e har crop adun har rote an hei. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 81 In Inde a crop of a figge tree is so huge..þat meny companyes of men may sitte at þe mete wel i-now þere vnder. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 365 Hewe hit downe crop and rote. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxv. 186 (Add. MS.) He sawe the Ape..*in* the croppe of a tree. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiv. 121 Tha band his tua armis vitht cordis to the crops of ane of the treis. 1558 Phaer *Æneid.* vi. P iv b, So from the tree the golden braunche did shewe..Æneas..caught a crop with much ado.

5. *fig.*, esp. in phr. *crop and root*, implying the completeness or thoroughness of anything: cf. 'root and branch'. Now *Sc.*

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxvi. 100 Fals y wes in crop ant rote. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 25 She that was sothfaste crop and moore Of al his lust or ioyes here-to-fore. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxiii. 53 Antecrist cam þenne and al þe crop of treuthe Turned tyte vp-so-doun. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 96 Haylle, David sede! Of oure crede thou art crop. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xii. x. 116 Baith crop, and ruyte, and heyd of sik myscheif. *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) I. 100 (Jam.) To .. sweep off the bishops of both kingdoms crop and root. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 30 (Jam.), I tauld you crap and root, Fan I came here.

6. *gen.* The top of anything material. *Sc.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. iii. 91 Our slidand lychtlie the croppis of the wallis [=waves]. 1808–25 Jamieson s. v. *Crap, The crap of the earth*, the surface of the ground.. *The crap of the wa'*, the highest part of it in the inner side of a house. The cones of firs are called *fir-craps*. 1834 H. Miller *Scenes & Leg.* xviii. 270 A grip that would spin the bluid out ot the craps o' a child's fingers. 1868 G. Macdonald *R. Falconer* I. 271 She proceeded..to search for them in the crap o' the wa', that is, on the top of the wall where the rafters rest.

7. *spec.* **a.** 'The top or uppermost section of a fishing-rod' (Jamieson). Now *Sc.*

a 1450 *Fysshynge wyth an Angle* (1883) 8 Set your crop an honful withyn þe ovir ende of 3owr stafe. Than arme 3owr crop at þe ovir ende..with a lyn of vi herys. 1496 *Bk. St. Albans* H v, But kepe hym ever under the rodde..soo that your lyne may susteyne and beere his lepys and his plungys with the helpe of your cropp and of your honde. 1808–25 Jamieson s. v., The crap of a fishing-wand.

b. The upper part of a whip; hence the whole stock or handle of a whip.

1562 Bulleyn *Def. agst. Sickness, Sicke Men* (1579) 8 b, A long whipstocke with croppe and laniarde. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Crop*..the Handle of a Coach-man's Whip. 1781 P. Beckford *Hunting* (1802) 42 The whips I use are coach-whips, three feet long, the thong half the length of the crop. 1846 Egerton-Warburton *Hunting Songs*, *'Tantivy Trot'*, Here's to the music in three feet of tin, Here's to the tapering crop, Sir. 1856 Lever *Martins of Cro' M.* 33 He admonished the wheeler with the 'crop' of his whip.

c. *esp.* A short straight whipstock with a handle and a short leather loop in place of the lash, used in the hunting field; more fully *hunting-crop*.

1857 Capt. Lawrence *Guy Livingstone* iv. 30 Hunting-crops and heavy cutting-whips. 1887 Sir R. H. Roberts *In the Shires* i. 13 His crop had fallen out of his hands.

III. The produce of the field, etc. [from 3].

8. The annual produce of plants cultivated or preserved for food, *esp.* that of the cereals; the produce of the land, either while growing or when gathered; harvest.

[*c* 1213 in Madox *Form. Anglic.* ccxxii, Donec inde duos croppos perceperint.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3103 (Cott.) O corn, o crop, aght and catell [*Trin.* Of crop of corn & opere catel] To godd his tend þar gafe he lele. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 8280 þare he gaue all stayndrope With purtenance, wode and croppe. 1546 *Supplic. of Poore Commons* 71 No man myght..gleane his grounde after he had gathered of his croppe. 1596 Bp. W. Barlow *Three Serm.* i. 28 Bewitch not by any Charme any other man's Crop. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 121 The Husbandman looks not for a crop in the wild desart. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 109 He was not even entitled to reap the crop, as other tenants at will were.

b. *In, under, out of crop*: i.e. the condition of bearing crops; tillage, cultivation.

1791 *Statist. Acc. Dumfr.* I. 181 (Jam. s.v. *Croft-land*) A few acres of what is called croft-land, which was never out of crop. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 58 The surface is in general level, and about three-fourths are under crop. 1892 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 16 Dec. 8/1 Including 75,833 acres in crop and grass.

9. With qualification or contextual specification: The yield or produce of some particular cereal or other plant in a single season or in a particular locality. *The crops*: the whole of the plants which engage the agricultural industry of a particular district or season.

Black crop: a crop of beans or peas, as opposed to one of corn. *Green crop*: a crop cut in its green state for fodder; also, a crop which does not turn white in ripening, as roots, potatoes, etc. *White crop*: a crop which whitens in ripening; a corn or grain crop.

[1322 *Literæ Cantuar.* (Rolls) I. 82 Cum cropa frumenti ..cropa vescarum..et cropa avenarum.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 104 Croppe of corne yn a yere (3ere K.), *annona*. 1530 Palsgr. 211/1 Croppe of corne, *leuee de terre*. 1611 Coryat *Crudities* 124 They turned in their stubble to sow another croppe of wheate in the same place. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 8 No crops are yet got in. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 156 The common course of crops through this district may be stated—as, wheat, barley, oats, clover with hievre, first year mown. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) II. 182 The ground..is only sown with a white crop one year, and the next with a green one to cut for fresh fodder, as lucerne, sanfoin, trefoil or clover. 1849 Helps *Friends in C.* II. 91 Many a long talk about the crops and the weather. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom* xxxvi, You'll lose your bet on the cotton-crop.

b. The annual or season's yield of any natural product.

a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Crop*, annual produce, as well animal as vegetable. We talk of crops of lambs, turkeys, geese, etc. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 15 Oct., Cutting their next season's crop of logs. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Feb. 188/1 The total annual ice-crop of the States is twenty million tons.

10. The entire skin or hide of an animal tanned. Also short for *crop-hide, crop-leather*: see **22.** (Cf. *englische kröpfe* and *kropfen* in Grimm 2395, 24co.)

1457 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 13 Togam meam penulatam cum croppes de grey [? badger skins]. 1486 *Will of Marsh* (Somerset Ho.), Togam .. furratam cum croppys. 1856 R. Gardiner *Handbk. Foot* 50 The soles should be of the best English crop or dintle. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Crop*..in the leather trade, the commercial name for an entire hide.

11. *transf.* and *fig.* That which grows out of or is produced by any action; the 'fruit'; a supply produced or appearing.

c 1575 Fulke *Confut. Doct. Purg.* (1577) 424 The latter end of this chapter hath one croppe of his olde custome. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Malin* v, Insteade of rule hee reapes the crop of thrall. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iv. 47 When..I..hop'd to reape the crop of all my care. 1680 Otway *Hist. Caius Marius* Prol., From the Crop of his luxuriant Pen. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 135 This morning there is a plentiful crop [of pustules] on every part of her body. 1830 Cunningham *Brit. Paint.* I. 322 The annual academical crop of beardless youths. 1862 Goulburn *Pers. Relig.* iv. x. (1873) 335 [This] has given rise to a crop of petty discussions.

12. *Tin-mining.* The best quality of tin-ore obtained after dressing; more fully *crop-ore, -tin*.

1778 W. Price *Min. Cornub.* 218 The crop and leavings of Tin. The first is the prime Tin. *Ibid.* 319 The finest black Tin is called the Crop. 1884 Erichsen *Surgery* (1888) 348 Two pits are formed; in the one nearest the mill the purer and heavier part of the ore, or crop, is deposited.

IV. [f. Crop *v.*] The act of cropping or its result.

13. The cropping or cutting of the hair short; a style of wearing the hair cut conspicuously short; a closely cropped head of hair.

1795 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Hair Powder* Wks. 1812 III. 289 His Curling-irons breaks and snaps his Combs..For dead is Custom 'mid the world of crops. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* ii, She wore it [her hair] in a crop, a loosely flowing crop. 1853 [see County[1] 8 b] County crop. 1856 J. W. Cole *Mem. Brit. Gen. Penins. War* I. i. 38 Giving up the time-honoured powder and queue, and wearing a crop. 1878 *Punch* I. 21 Newgate crop.

14. A mark made by cropping the ears of animals; an ear-mark.

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1007/4, 39 fat sheep..cropped in both ears; but the farther ear is a hollow crop. 1887 *Scribn. Mag.* II. 508/2 *Crop*, an ear-mark.

†**15.** A crop-eared animal; a person who wears his hair cropped. (In quot. 1811 = Croppy[2]).

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2422/4 And also a sorrel Crop. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Crop*, one with very short Hair; also a Horse whose Ears are cut. *Ibid., Prickear'd Fellow*, a Crop, whose Ears are longer than his Hair. 1811 E. Lysaght *Poems* 97 'That's true' says the Sheriff, 'for plenty of crops Already I've seen on the pavement.'

16. A piece cropped or cut off from the end.

1874 J. A. Phillips *Elem. Metal.* (1887) 367 The rails are sawn to the proper length, giving a short piece or crop from either end. 1890 *Nature* 2 Oct. 555 Steel rails occasionally fail at the ends owing to insufficient 'crop' being cut off the rolled rail.

b. Applied to certain cuts of meat.

a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Crop*..a joint of pork, commonly called the spare-rib. 1868 C. J. Atkinson *Cleveland Gloss., Crop*, a joint cut from the ribs of an Ox, and with the bones shortened. 1880 Webster *Supp., Crop*, the region above the shoulder in the ox.

17. The noise made by an animal in cropping grass, etc. (Cf. Crump.)

1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* iv. 29 The 'crop, crop' of our horses shortening the crisp grass.

18. *Min.* and *Geol.* †**a.** The cropping up or out of a stratum, vein, etc. *Obs.* **b.** An outcrop.

1679 [see Crop *v.* 10]. 1719 Strachey in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 968 For Discovery of Coal, they first search for the Crop, which..sometimes appears to the Day, as they term it. 1789 J. Williams *Nat. Hist. Min. Kingd.* (1810) I. 116, I have traced the crops or outward extremities of these coals. 1879 Dixon *Windsor* I. ii. 11 A crop of rock, starting from a crest of rock.

19. (See quot.)

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Crop*..a fixed weight in different localities for sugar, tobacco, and other staples..the usual recognized weight of a crop-hogshead of tobacco is from 1000 to 1300 lbs. nett.

20. *Neck and crop*: see Neck.

V. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

†**21.** *attrib.* Having the ears, hair, etc. cropped.

1663 Pepys *Diary* 1 May, Galloping upon a little crop black nag. 1785 Sarah Fielding *Ophelia* II. i, I had rather have..my crop horse. 1825 Lockhart *Let.* 24 Aug. in *Life Scott*, They have crop heads, shaggy, rough, bushy.

22. *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *crop-like, -shaped* adjs.; (senses 8–9) *crop-farming, -land*; *crop-producing* adj.: parasynthetic, as *crop-headed, -haired, -nosed, -tailed*; †**crop-doublet**, a short doublet; **crop-hide**, a hide, *esp.* a cow- or ox-hide, tanned whole and untrimmed; **crop-leather** (see quot.); **crop-ore** (see 12); †**crop-side**, the outcrop of a stratum on a slope; **crop-sole**, sole leather obtained from crop-hides; **crop-tin** (see 12); **crop-wall** (*Sc.*), the crop of the wall (cf. 6); †**crop-weed**, the knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*; **crop-wood** (*dial.*), the branches lopped off a felled tree. Also Crop-ear, -eared, -sick.

1640 Shirley *Const. Maid* I. i. (D.), Hospitality went out of fashion with *crop-doublets and cod-pieces. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* May 701 Southern Minnesota has outlived the wheat growing and *crop-farming period. 1879 F. W. Robinson *Coward Consc.* II. xxi, He glanced..at a *crop-haired individual. 1842 Browning *Cavalier Tunes* ii, Bidding the *crop-headed Parliament swing. 1794 *Hull Advertiser* 20 Sept. 4/1 Leather..*Crop Hides for Cutting. 1802 *Hull Packet* 28 Sept. 2/2 A good assortment of horse, calf, and crop hides. 1846 M'Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 211 Thousands of acres of *crop-land are sometimes laid under water. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Crop-leather, Crops*, leather made from thin cow hides, used chiefly for pumps and light walking-shoes. 1839 Todd *Cycl.* II. 970/2 The œsophagus..expanded into a large *crop-shaped bag. 1717 E. Barlow *Surv. Tide* (1722) 11 The Water..descending from the *Crop-side is lodg'd therein. 1824 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 43. 238 The best method of finishing or striking *cropsole leather. 1881 *Chicago Times* 11 June, The largest advance in leather has been in crop sole. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2427/4 One black brinded Bull-Bitch, crop Ear'd, *crop Tailed, black Mouth'd. 1884 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 29 Aug. 14/2 The..crop-tailed little Kerry nag. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 481 The timbers..went down open to the *Crap-wa' or angle at the eaves. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* App. to Table, *Crop weed is *Iacea nigra*. 1884 Holland *Cheshire Gloss., Crop*, or **Crop-wood*, the branches of a felled tree.

Crop (krɒp), *v.* Forms: 3–6 croppe, (6 cropp), 6–9 *dial.* crap, 7 crope, 4– crop. [f. Crop *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To cut off or remove the 'crop' or head of (a plant, tree, etc.); to poll, to lop off the branches of (a tree).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 86 Ase þe wiði þet sprutteð ut þe betere þet me hine ofte croppeð. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 363 Crop hit welle, and hold hit lowe, or elles hit wolle be wilde. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 92 So cropped for to sprynge he wol not ceese. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 132 Yf a tree be heded and vsed to be lopped and cropped at euery .xii. or .xvi. yeres ende. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 85/2 A Tree is ..cropped, when all its Boughs are cut off. 1881 *Oxfordshire Gloss. Supp., Crap*, to crop or trim hedges. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss., Crop*, to cut the branches from a felled tree.

2. To pluck off, remove, or detach (any terminal parts of a plant); to snip off (twigs, leaves, etc.).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 415, I must..ther it growed, croppe a plante of peche. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 58 My budding braunch thou wouldest cropp. 1611 Bible *Ezek.* xvii. 4 Hee cropt off the top of his yong twigs. 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Dict., *To crop*, is to break or pinch of useless Branches without cutting. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 24 a, Leaves of Trees cropt in the wane of the Moon.

b. To gather, pluck, pick, or cull (a fruit, flower, or other produce of a plant). *arch.* or *dial.*

c 1450 Myrc 1502 Hast þow I-come in any sty And cropped 3erus of corne þe by. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. i. 134 To crop at once a too-long wither'd flowre. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 68 O Fruit Divine, Sweet of thy self, but much more sweet thus cropt. 1680 Otway *Orphan* iv. vii, A cruel Spoiler came, Cropt this fair Rose. 1809 Campbell *Gertr. Wyom.* III. xxxvii, The hand is gone that cropt its flowers.

c. Said of animals biting off the tops of plants or herbage in feeding; also *absol.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 35 Þei comen in-to my croft, And croppen my Whete. *a* 1500 *Mourning of Hare* (Hartshorn *Metr. Tales* 1829), I dar not sit to croppe on hawe. 1583 Stanyhurst *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 77 Neere, we viewd..goats.. cropping carelesse, not garded of heerdman. 1644 Quarles *Barnabas & B.* 70 Sheep..that crop the springing grass. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* x. 9 Sing, while my Cattel crop the tender Browze. 1717 Pope *Iliad* xi. 686 As the slow Beast..Crops the tall Harvest. 1850 Lynch *Theo. Trin.* v. 80, [I] listened to the browse of the sheep as they cropped the grass.

†**d.** To feed on, eat. *Obs.* Cf. L. *carpere*.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 304 Makometh..Daunted a dowue and day and ny3te hir fedde; þe corne þat she cropped he caste it in his ere.

3. To gather as a crop; to reap.

1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* I. i, Or crooked sickles crop the ripen'd eare. 1608 Middleton *Peacemaker* Wks. 1886 VIII. 329 The frolic countryman opens the fruitful earth, and crops his plenty from her fertile bosom. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 310 He not only sowed in it the seed of thought..but cropped it for his daily bread.

4. *fig.* (from 1 to 3). To cut off, lop off; to reap.

1549 Chaloner *Erasmus on Folly* Pija, Those who through the divells instinction dooe go about to croppe Peters patrimonie. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 248 On me That cropt the Golden prime of this sweet Prince. 1659 *Vulg. Errors Cens.* 49 Too tender a bud to be cropp'd by Death. 1660 R. Coke *Justice Vind.* 4 Sophisters cropping of the inventions of other Men. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev* III. v. iii, By the hundred and the thousand, men's lives are cropt.

5. *intr.* To bear or yield a crop or crops; also with *compl.*

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 233 She made great Cæsar lay his sword to bed, He ploughed her, and she cropt. 1839 Stonehouse *Axholme* 397 No land would crop better than this mixture of warp and peat earth. 1877 Blackmore *Cripps* iii. 18 Oakleaf potatoes..warranted to beat the ash-leaf by a fortnight, and to crop tenfold as much.

6. *trans.* To cause to bear a crop; to sow or plant with a crop; to raise crops on.

[1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 44 Few after crop much, but

noddies and such.] 1607 *Relat. Disc.* in Arb. *Capt. Smith's Wks.* p. xlix, A plaine lowe grownd prepared for seede, part wherof had ben lately cropt. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* (1794) II. x. 28 A field, entirely cropped with mulberries. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. I. 162 It is usually cropped on the four-field or Norfolk course. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xxii. (1876) 293 More land would be cropped with barley.

7. To cut off the top or extremity of (the ears, tail, etc.), to cut off short; *esp.* to cut the ears of animals as a means of identification, and of persons as a punishment.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 172 Stayeth his crying by cropping off the head. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. i. 14 Nor crop the eares of them. 1724 SWIFT *Riddle*, My skin he flay'd, my hair he cropt. 1796 BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 257 Having their ears cropt for perjury. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 36 As soon as a horse was purchased, his tail was cropped. 1864 H. AINSWORTH *John Law* IV. vii. (1881) 212 That .. puppy ought to have had his ears cropped for his impertinence.

8. *spec.* **a.** To cut or clip short the ears, etc. of (an animal, person, etc.).

1578 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 396 One grey ..mare, crapped on the further yeare. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1007/4, 39 fat sheep .. cropped in both Ears. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* I. i, And so get cropped for a libel. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 24 A horse's ears cannot well be too long .. Were he cropt, and that as close as we sometimes see them now a days, [etc.].

b. To cut the hair of (a person) close.

1796 *Hull Advertiser* 21 May 4/4 To crop, or not to crop, that is the question .. and by a crop to say we end The head-ach. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. IV. xi. 42 Crop him, my jolly Barber; close down to the accurate standard.

c. To clip the nap of (cloth); to shear.

1711 [implied in CROPPER² 2]. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* viii. 168 The Saxon kindred burst forth into cotton-spinning, cloth-cropping. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 343/1 Cloth is usually 'raised' twice and 'cropped' several times.

d. To cut down the margin of (a book) closely.

1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 378 Copies are usually cropt. I never saw it uncut. 1885 C. PLUMMER *Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* Introd. 88 The manuscript .. has been a good deal cropped by the binder.

e. (See quot.)

1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 20 *Crop*..to leave a portion of coal at the bottom of a seam in working.

9. In mining districts (Durham, S. Wales, etc.): To dock, to fine.

1891 *Labour Commission*, Glossary of Terms.

10. *intr. Min.* and *Geol.* Of a stratum, vein, etc.: To come *up* to the surface; to come *out* and appear on the side of a slope, etc.

1665 D. DUDLEY *Metal. Martis* (1854) 27 The Coles Ascending, Basseting, or as the Colliers term it, Cropping up even unto the superfices of the earth. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 130 The coal which has cropt to the same point of its first diping..before it has reach't the surface and cropt out, has taken another dip agreeable to the first, and then again another crop agreeable to the former. 1698 ST. CLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 379 A Vein of Bitumen or Naphtha that cropes (as the Miners call it) only here. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Enc. Arts* X. 136 Where the different strata or measures crop out. 1855 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* v. (ed. 5) 55 The ridges of the beds in the formations a, b, c, come out to the day, or, as the miners say, *crop out* on the sides of a valley. 1880 *Academy* 26 June 468 The mainland has a foundation of older rock which crops up in many places.

b. *fig. To crop up*: to come up or turn up unexpectedly or incidentally, in the field of action, conversation, or thought.

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. vi, We shall have new men cropping up every session. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* I. ii. 143 The subject .. having once cropped up in Exeter College common-room.

c. *fig. To crop out* (rarely *forth*): to come out, appear, or disclose itself incidentally.

1849 S. R. MAITLAND *Ess.* 288 The charge against the prisoner .. crops out in the sequel. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* l. (1856) 486 Some of their superstitions, which crop out now and then through their adopted faith. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* II. 174 All such outrages crop forth I' the course of nature.

11. To remove the crop of (a bird).

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. ii. 139 Pull, crop, and draw your Pidgeons.

12. *To crop the causey* (Sc.): to take or keep the 'crown of the causey', to walk boldly in the centre or most conspicuous part of the street.

a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) I. 176 All the Covenanters now proudly crop the cawsy. 1887 BALLOCH *Pynours* iv. 34 The merchant burgesses as a class proudly cropt the causey.

Crop, var. of CRAP *sb.*²

Crop, crope, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of CREEP.

Cropar, obs. form of CRUPPER.

Crope, *v.*: see CROAPE, CROUP.

† **Cro·p-ear.** *Obs.* [Cf. CROP *sb.* 21, *v.* 7.] An ear that has been cropped; hence, a crop-eared animal or person.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iii. 72 What Horse? a Roane, a crop eare, is it not. 1618 ROWLANDS *Sacred Mem.* 49 He made a crop-eare of the High-Priests man. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3014/4 A little..Grayhound bitch, with crop Ears. 1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* III. ii, See that crop-ear there, that vermin, that wants to eat at a table would set his master's mouth a-watering!

Crop-eared (krǫ·pˌīəːɹd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Having the ears cropped; *esp.* in dogs, horses, etc., as a means of identification, and in persons as a punishment.

1530 *Wells Wills* (1890) 194, ij cropyired heyfers. 1626 B. JONSON *Masque of Owls*, A crop-ear'd scrivener, this .. He had his ears in his purse. 1629 DAVENANT *Albovine* Wks. (1673) 430 Crop-ear'd too, like Irish Nags. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4234/4 A Black Dutch Dog, crop Ear'd. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* I. i, He purchased a crop-eared Welsh cob.

2. Having the hair cut short, so that the ears are conspicuous.

This and related terms (cf. quot. 1641–2 in CROPPED 4), applied to the Puritans or 'Round-heads', were probably intended by their opponents to associate them with those whose ears had been cut off as a punishment.

1680 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 477 Others say he was a crop-ear'd rogue. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Crop-ear'd-Fellow*, whose Hair is so short it won't hide his Ears. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* I, The sleek, crop-eared prentice. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, If I were to give the law, never a crop-ear'd cur of the whole pack should bark in a Scotch pulpit. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 354 Out on the crop-eared boor, That sent me with my standard on foot from Marston Moor.

Cropen, obs. pa. pple. of CREEP.

Croper(e, -ier, -ore, -our, obs. ff. of CRUPPER.

Cro·p-fu·ll, *a.* [f. CROP *sb.* 1–2 + FULL.] Having the crop or stomach filled; filled to repletion.

1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 113 And crop-full out of doors he flings Ere the first cock his Matin rings. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 121 Not having received that crop-full surfeit that you have. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. I. 68 Let poets be crop-full of jealousy.

Cropless (krǫ·plės), *a.* [f CROP *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a crop; having no crop.

a 1845 HOOD *Answ. Pauper* iv, What's weather to the cropless? You Don't farm. 1855 MACGILLIVRAY *Nat. Hist. Dee Side* 286 The brown peat forms the soil, crumbled and cropless.

† **Cropling.** *Obs.* An inferior kind of stock-fish.

1274 *Stat. de Poltria et Pisce*, Lib. Horn fol. 312, 313 (in *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1720) II. v. xxvii. 366/2, Anno 1274, Saving a Cropling of which three of the better sort for 1ᵈ.] 1662 *Stat. Ireland* (1765) II. 449 Croplings, the hundred, containing six score 13ˢ. 4ᵈ.

Cropon, -oun, etc.: see CROUPON, rump.

Cropped (krǫpt), *ppl. a.* Also **cropt.** [f. CROP *v.* and *sb.* + -ED.]

1. Cut off; cut short; plucked, lopped, pruned.

1558 PHAER *Æneid.* VI. (R.), Lothly croppid nose. 1623 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Flowers of Sion* (R.), Like a crop'd rose that languishing doth fade. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2289/7 A plain brown cropt Nag. 1856 R. W. PROCTER *Barber's Shop* xxi. (1883) 209 [They] shook their cropped heads in the faces of the dainty Cavaliers.

2. Sowed or planted with crops.

1840 T. A. TROLLOPE *Summ. Brittany* I. 189 The flat and richly cropped district of the marshes.

3. Having a crop. Chiefly in *comb.*, as *full-cropped.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A vj b, Ye shall say yowre hawke is full goorged and not cropped.

4. *Comb.* † *Cropped-eared* = CROP-EARED 2.

1641–2 D. LEWIS in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) IV. III. I. 482 A company of prick-eared and cropt-eared Rascals.

Croppen, -in, north. dial. pa. pple. of CREEP.

Cropper ¹ (krǫ·pəɹ). [f. CROP *sb.*¹ + -ER ¹.] A breed of pigeons having the power of greatly distending or puffing up their crops; a pouter.

1655 WALTON *Angler* 101 There be Cropers, Carryers, Runts. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* II. xv. § 2 Pigeons..croppers, so called because they can and usually do by attracting the air blow up their crops to that strange bigness that they exceed the bulk of the whole body beside. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. IV. viii. 126. 1850 E. S. DIXON in Tegetmeier *Pigeons* v. (1867) 54 Pouters .. Provincially they are called Croppers. 1891 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 3/4 Those Norwich croppers are not half so puffed up as they seem.

Cro·pper ². [f. CROP *sb.* or *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who or that which crops.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 84 A Cropper, *decimator.* 1881 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1319. 182 One can imagine Cicero..imploring the binder to leave the rough edges, and imploring in vain .. But..binders were often slaves, and an angry amateur would throw the cropper to feed the lampreys.

2. A workman who shears the nap of cloth; a cloth-shearer; also, a machine for doing this.

1711 THORESBY *Diary* (1830) II. 89 A fund for the aged and poor croppers at 2d or 4d per cloth. 1888 F. PEEL *Luddites* 42 The discontented croppers of Liversedge.

3. One who raises a crop, or successive crops.

Locally in U.S. and elsewhere used more or less specifically: see quots.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 44 What croppers bee here learne to see. *Ibid.* 50 Though breadcorne and drinkcorn such croppers do stand: count peason or brank, as a comfort to land. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. II. 727 The land is occupied by tenants called Croppers, who pay rents amounting to 5*l.* or 6*l.* per acre, which they are enabled to pay by never letting the land lie idle, and growing crops of vegetables in rapid succession, which they carry to the Bristol market. 1886 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 109 A cropper hires for two years, at a low rent from a squatter, a bit of waste land, undertaking to clear it and grow wheat upon it. After this it is ready for English grass. To succeed, a cropper must work hard with his own hands. 1889 FARMER *Dict. Amer.*, *Cropper*, a farmer on commission, the consideration being..calculated by the proprietor on the basis of the crop produced.

4. A plant which yields a crop. (Usually with qualification.)

1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. II. 352 The best croppers for feeding cattle. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 19/3 Apples and Pears..having the stamp of excellent croppers.

5. *Comb.* **Cropper-worker**: One who works a cropping-machine (for cloth).

1891 *Labour Commission*, Glossary of Terms.

Cro·pper ³. [perh. from phrase *neck and crop.*] *colloq.* A heavy fall; usually in phr. *come* (*fall*, *get*) *a cropper*; often *fig.*

1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* liii. 244 [He] rode at an impracticable fence, and got a cropper for his pains. 1877 H. A. LEVESON *Sport Many Lands* 464 My horse put his foot in a hole and came down a cropper.

Cropper ⁴. *Printing.* The name given to a small printing-machine, the Minerva platen, after H. S. Cropper, the inventor (1866). Also attrib., as *cropper-hand*, *-machine.*

1892 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 8/6, Printers' Advt., Cropper hand wants work.

Cropper(e, obs. form of CRUPPER.

Croppin, -ing, *sb. Sc.* Also **crap-.** The crop or craw of a fowl; also, *transf.* the stomach.

1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1776) 40 (Jam.), I never loo'd meat that craw'd in my crapine. 1822 HOGG *Perils of Man* II. 190 (Jam.) Jocks crappin began to craw.

Cropping (krǫ·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CROP *v.* + -ING ¹.] The action of the vb. CROP.

1. The action of polling or pruning; the gathering of the crop, etc.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 550 The cropping or gathering of this Maslin. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-craft* Wks. 1716 III. 193 Answer it all with a cropping of Ears, Pillory [etc.]. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) I. 229 The cropping of the ears or the slitting of nostrils .. practised upon the Puritan fathers of New England. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* iii. 56 Blossoms..are often prevented from forming by the cropping of animals.

b. The shearing of cloth; also *attrib.*

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 131 The cropping or shearing-machine. *Ibid.* 197 Shearing, or Cropping, is the next operation. 1888 F. PEEL *Risings of Luddites* 10 The old method of finishing by hand, or cropping as it was called.

c. *concr.* That which is cropped; the wood lopped from trees, etc.

1768 *Case of Jeffry Ruffle* (Erskine *v.* Ruffle & Brewster) 7 The Defendant .. had ten loads of croppings in the same year. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 10 Oct. 4/1 Green lanes where my poor ass may light of good croppings.

2. The raising of crops from land; also crops collectively.

1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 317 The farmers..by incessant cropping, have reduced the land to a sort of *caput mortuum.* 1861 *Times* 27 Sept., A climate more favourable to the growth of grass and green cropping.

3. *Min.* and *Geol.* The rising of strata to the surface; the portion of a stratum which appears on the surface, an out-crop; *fig.* the act of rising into view or into prominence. Also with *up*, *out.*

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 129 Their rise, croping or basseting. 1831 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 210 On a slope of the croppings of the lowest beds of the mountain limestone. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 355 The cropping out of the original rock.

Cro·pping, *ppl. a.* [-ING ².] That crops (in various senses of the verb.

1851 *Beck's Florist* Sept. 197 Natural cropping clefts, and romantic rocky spots. 1888 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 4/5 The best cropping apple in existence is Keswick.

† **Cro·ppy** ¹. *Obs. rare.* [dim. of CROP *sb.* 1–2.] Throat, stomach, maw.

a 1529 SKELTON *El. Rummyng* 561 This ale, sayde she, is noppy..It coleth well my croppy.

Croppy ² (krǫ·pi). [f. CROP *sb.* 13 or *v.* 8 b.] One who has his hair cropped short; applied *esp.* to the Irish rebels of 1798, who wore their hair cut very short as a sign of sympathy with the French Revolution.

1798 *Ballad* in Madden *Lit. Rem. United Irishmen* (1887) 122 Down Croppy, down Orange, down great, and down small. c 1801 *Remin. fugitive Loyalist* in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* July (1886) 539 Several of them..swore they would die with me or make the 'Croppies lie down', alluding to a loyal song in which the rebel party was so styled. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) II. xvi. 536 The wretched 'croppies' were scourged, pitch-capped, picketed..and shot.

¶ The following appear in Dictionaries.

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Croppy*, a Roundhead. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Croppie*, a person who has had his hair cut, or *cropped*, in prison. Formerly those who had been cropped (i. e. had their ears cut off and their noses slit) by the public executioner were called *croppies*; then the Puritans received the reversion of the title.

† **Cro·pshin.** *Obs.* Another form of *copshen*, CORPION, a herring of inferior quality.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 63 It was but a cropshin, (one of the refuse sort of Herrings,) and this Herring or this Cropshin was sensed .. in the smoake. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* I. ii, Th' art in the right, my venerable Cropshin.

Cro·p-sick, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. CROP *sb.* 1–2 + SICK *a.*] Disordered in stomach, *esp.* as a result of excess in eating and drinking. Often *fig.*

1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* III. ii, My merit doth begin to be crop-sick For want of other titles. a 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 400, People, who being Crop-sicke, doe not hunger after the righteousnesse of Gods kingdome. 1703 OLIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1408 A Prussian Boor; who being Crop-sick .. thrust the Haft of his Knife down his Throat. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 350 A man in ill health, and crop-sick. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 369 In his appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober, Philip cannot, crop-sick, but nauseate the thought. 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Crop-sick*, disordered in the stomach.

Hence **Cro·p-sickness.**

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 126 One that scarce knew any but Crop-sicknesse. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* I. III. ii. 241 As soon as they were recovered of their own crop-sickness.

Cropure, obs. form of CRUPPER.

† **Crop-ward.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CROP *sb.* 4 + -WARD.] In phr. *To the crop-ward* = towards the 'crop' or top (of a tree).

c 1425 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIX. 108 (MS. T.) Elde clomb to the cropward.

Cropyn, obs. var. of CROUPON.

Croquet (krōᵘ·ke, -ki), *sb.* [Supposed to be a. NorthFr. *croquet*, dial. form of *crochet*, dim. of *croc*, *croche* crook, found in ONF. in sense of 'shepherd's crook' (Du Cange s.v. *crochetum*, Littré and Hatzfeld s. v. *Crochet*); and used in some modern F. dialects in sense of 'hockey-stick'.

Authorities for this use of *croquet* in Brittany are given by Dr. Prior *Notes on Croquet* (1872) 51/2. In *The Reader* of 29 Oct. 1864, F. J. Foot, of the Geological Survey, stated that the game had been played under this name (though this is perhaps doubtful) near Dublin in 1834–5: see also quot. 1877. From Ireland the game and name were introduced into England in 1852, where between 1858 and 1872 Croquet attained great popularity.]

1. A game played upon a lawn, in which wooden balls are driven by means of wooden mallets through iron arches or 'hoops' fixed in the ground in a particular order.

It resembles more or less the ancient game of CLOSH, and the more recent one of PALL-MALL, in both of which a ball had to be driven through an arch or hoop, in the former by a spade-shaped *beytel*, in the latter by a mallet.

1858 *Field* 10 July 33/3 There is no game which has made such rapid strides in this county [Co. Meath] within a few years as croquet. *Ibid.* 27 Nov. 437/2 The game [croquet].. was introduced into the North of Ireland some twelve years ago from a French convent. 1862 TROLLOPE *Small Ho. Allington* ii, 'I haven't had a game of croquet yet', said Mr. Crosbie. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 4 June, Croquet, a fashionable game everywhere, is adopted permanently at Cambridge. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 608 Mr. Dickson, an ivory turner of Gracechurch Street, London, remembers having made a set of croquet implements for Ireland over 40 years ago.

2. The action of croqueting a ball in the game of croquet (see CROQUET *v.*).

1874 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 8 This hitting of one ball by another.. [and] the consequent 'croquet', in which the two balls are placed together, and struck so as to move them both. *Ibid.* 14 To croquet, or take croquet.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *croquet-ground*, *-hoop*, *-mallet*, *-match*, *-player*, etc.

1868 DILKE *Greater Brit.* II. 246 Few with flat ground enough for more than.. a quarter of a croquet-ground. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* I. 128 To put in an appearance at the Pride's next croquet match.

Croquet (krōᵘ·ke, -ki), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **croqueted** (krōᵘked); also **croqueed, -éd, -ed.** [f. prec. sb.] In the game of croquet: To drive away a ball, after hitting it with one's own, by placing the two in contact and striking one's own ball with the mallet. (*trans.* and *absol.*)

1858 *Field* 21 Aug. 148/3 He may croquet any number of balls. 1864 MISS YONGE *Trial* II. 123 Ethel would just have to be croquéd all through by her partner. 1874 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 35 In this, the striker's or rear ball passes, and goes a longer distance than the other or croqueted ball.

‖ **Croquette** (kroke·t). Also 8 **croquet.** [F., f. *croquer* to crackle under the teeth, to crunch.] A ball or mass of rice, potato, or finely minced meat or fish, seasoned and fried crisp.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), In Cookery, Croquets are a certain Compound made of delicious Stuff'd Meat, some of the bigness of an Egg, and others of a Walnut. 1869 J. GRANT *Secret Disp.* 161 A dinner of shee (which is identically Scotch broth), croquettes, with purée of beet-root. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 654/1 Croquettes of canned salmon.

‖ **Crore** (krōᵊɹ). *Anglo-Indian.* Also 7 **carror, kraur, courou, kourou, crou, crow.** [ad. Hindī *kărōṛ*, *krōṛ*:—Prakrit *kroḍi*, Skr. *koṭi.*] Ten millions, or one hundred lakhs (usually of rupees).

1609 HAWKINS in Purchas *Pilgrims* I. 216 (Y.) The King's yeerely Income of his Crowne Land is fiftie Crou of Rupias, every Crou is an hundred Leckes. 1678 J. PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav.* II. I. ii. 22, 100000 Roupies make a Lekke. 100000 Lekks make a Kraur. 1696 OVINGTON *Voy. Suratt* 189 (Y.) A kourou is an hundred thousand lacks. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. XIV. v. 362 *note*, A crore is an hundred lacks, or one million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 109, I would give a crore of rupees (one million sterling) to see her only for one moment. 1876 A. ARNOLD in *Contemp. Rev.* June 42 His father had five Persian crores of soldiers (2,500,000 men).

Crosbite, var. CROSSBITE *Obs.*, to cheat.

Croscrist, the Cross of Christ, Cross-row, or Alphabet: see CROSS *sb.* 4 b.

† **Crose, croce.** *Obs.* Also 5 **croos,** (**cros**), 5–6 **crosse.** [a. OF. *croce* (pronounced krotsə), in *Roland* 11th c.; from 14th c. onward *crosse*; corresponding to Pr. *crossa*, OSp. *croza*, It. *croccia*:—late L. type **croccia*, *croccea*, a derivative of late L. **croccus*, It. *crocco*, in F. *croc* crook, hook. (See CROC.) Cf. the various med.L. forms for 'pastoral crook' or 'episcopal staff' in Du Cange, *croca*, *croqua*, *crocea*, *crocia*, *croccia*, *crochia*, *crossa*, *crossea*. In English there was a doublet form CROCHE from Norman French. These words are quite distinct from L. *crux* CROSS, and its derivatives, with which they have never been confused in any Romanic language: thus OF. *croce* and *crois* (*cruiz*), mod.F. *crosse* and *croix*, Pr. *crossa* and *crotz*, OSp. *croza* and *cruz*, It. *cròccia* and *cróce*, med.L. *croccia* and *crux*. In ME. also, *croce* was quite distinct from *crois*, *croys*, *croyce*; but after the Norse form of the latter word, *cros*, CROSS, prevailed, there was a tendency for *croce* and *cross* to run together as *crosse*, which resulted in the obsolescence of *croce*. (See copious examples by Rev. J. T. Fowler in *Archæologia* LII.)]

1. The pastoral staff or crook of a bishop or abbot; a crosier.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8921 He gaf.. Croces [*v. r.* kroces] riche to clerkes of pris.. York he gaf to seint Saunson. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VIII. 94 A bisschopes crosse [C. XI. 92 croce], Is hoked in þat one ende to halie men fro helle. A pyke is on þat potente to pulte adown þe wikked. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 473 Croces. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. vi. (1869) 139 Of a bishoppes croos [*v. r.* croce] he made his howwe and his pikoyse. Pikoise was the sharpe ende, and howwe was the krookede end. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 103 Croce of a byschope, *pedum*, *cambuca*, *crocea*. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 134 Cam prelatis, with here crosses and croses. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* 87 b, Is not that shephardes hoke, the Bisshopes crose, a false signe. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, *Croce*, is a Shepheards Crooke in our old English tongue. Hence the staffe of a Bishop.. is called the Crocer, Crocier, or Crosier.

β. In 16th c., confounded in form with *cross*.

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 31 Which with myters, crosses, and copes, Apere lyke gaye bisshops and popes. *Ibid.* 56 Before hym [Wolsey] rydeth two prestes stronge And they beare two crosses right longe [*i. e.* a crose as bishop and a cross as archbishop]. 1530 PALSGR. 211/1 Crosse, *croix*. Crosse for a bysshoppe, *crosse*. 1552 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.*, *Allhallows Day*, The prebendaries of Pawles left of their hoodes, and the Bishops their crosses.

2. A staff; = CROCHE 2.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 484 By seint Joce [*v. r.* Iose] I made hym of the same wode a croce [*so* 4 *MSS.*, 3 crose]. *c* 1400 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 603/41 *Podium*, a croos.

3. *Comb.* **Crose-staff,** = sense 1: cf. *crosier-staff*, CROSIER 2 b.

1549 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 60 The byshoppe of Cauntorbery.. dyd the offes hym selfe in a cope and no vestment, nor mytter, nor crosse, but a crose staffe. 1553 *Ibid.* 84 Many byshoppes with their myteres on their heddes and crose-stavys in their honddes. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 71 Banner pooles and crose staves—made awaie the same tyme.

Croser, obs. form of CROSIER.

Croset, -ette, obs. var. of CRUSET, a crucible.

Crosette (*Arch.*), var. of CROSSETTE.

Croshabell. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (See quots.)

a 1598 PEELE *Jests* Wks. (Rtldg. 614) (*title*), How George gulled a Punk, otherwise called a croshabell. *Ibid.* 616 In Italian called a curtezan, in Spain a margerite.. now the word refined being latest, and the authority brought from.. the fruitful county of Kent, they call them croshabell, which is a word but lately used.

Crosier, crozier (krōᵘ·ʒiəɹ). Forms: 4–5 **crocer,** 4–7 **croser,** 5 **crocere, croycer, crosyar,** 5–6 **croyser, croiser,** 6 **crosiar, crosyer, crossier, -ear,** (7 **croisier**), 6– **crosier,** 9 **crozier.** [Here two words appear to be confounded, the types of which were respectively OF. *crocier*, *crossier*, *crosser* 'qui porte la crosse', med.L. *crociārius* bearer of a *crocia*, 'croce', or 'crose', and F. *croisier*, L. type **cruciārius* one who bears or has to do with a cross (*crux*, *croix*). The Anglo-French and ME. forms of these were *crocer* or *croser*, and *croiser*, respectively; but the distinction was lost in the 15–16th c., when the words *cross* and *crose* began to be confounded as *crosse*: see CROSE. In the 16th c. *crosier's* or *crosier-staff* was a common term for the episcopal crook, borne by the *crociarius*, and at length the crook itself was called the *crosier*. Many 19th c. ecclesiastical antiquaries have erroneously transferred the name to the cross borne before an archbishop.

The history of the application of *crosier* (*s*) *staff* and *crosier* to the episcopal crook, is not quite clear. The former appellation seems pretty obviously due to the fact that the crook or staff was borne by the 'crocer' or 'crosier', *crociarius*, and the latter use may have been short for *crosier-staff* (the two words being treated as if in apposition); but there is a possibility that both *crosier-staff* and *crosier* are due to a vulgar perversion of the L. form *crocia*. In any case, we have to remember that the ME. name *croce*, *crose* was now becoming confounded with *cross* 'crux', and that some new distinctive term was wanted for the *crocia*, which was found in *crosier-staff* and *crosier*. See Rev. J. T. Fowler in *Archæologia* LII, 'On the Use of the Terms *Crosier*, *Pastoral Staff*, and *Cross*'.]

† **1.** A cross-bearer, one who bears a cross before an archbishop. *Obs.* (prop. **croiser.**)

[The first quot. may belong to 2; but cf. texts A and B v. 11.]

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 113 Reson reuested ryȝt as a pope, And conscience his crocer [*v. rr.* croser, croycer, croyser] by-fore þe kynge stande. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* [see sense 2]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.*, A Croser, *cruciferarius*, *crucifer*. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 108 a/1 One syre edward gryme that was his croiser put forth his arme wyth the crosse to bere of the strocke. 1515 in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. (1726) 201 The Bishop of Rochester was Crosier to my Lord of Canterbury during the Masse. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 78 In broade streetes.. their cross-bearers should go togither, but yet in narrow lanes.. the crossier of Canterbury should go before.. for feare of iustling. 1586 HOLINSHED *Ireland* 32 The canon law, that admitteth the crosier to beare the crosse before his archbishop in an other prouince. 1858 J. PURCHAS *Direct. Anglicanum* 18 The Archiepiscopal Cross is never carried by the Archbishop, but by one of his chaplains chosen to act as Cross-bearer or 'croyser'.

† **2.** The bearer of a bishop's crook or pastoral staff. *Obs.* (prop. **crocer, croser.**)

(Quot. 1380 is placed here, because the date appears to be too early for sense 3.)

[1290 in Jacob *Law Dict.* s.v. *Crociarius*, Clericus Episcopi Dunelm. quem vulgo Crociarium ejus vocant.] *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 210 Ȝe prelatis.. cloþen fatte horsis & gaie sadlis & bridlis & mytris & croceris wiþ gold & siluer & precious stonys. *c* 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 569/45 *Cambucca*, a busshoppys cros; *Cambuccarius*, a Croser. *Ibid.* 603/40 *Podium*, a croos. *Podiarius*, a Croser. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 104 Crocere, *crociarius*, *cambucarius*, *crucifer*, *pedarius*, *cruciferarius*. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 68 Þe Bisshoppe in pontificalibus; his Croser kneling behinde him, coped. 1558 MACHYN *Diary* 171 My lord of London crossear, Master Mortun, on of the gray ames of Powlles.

† **b.** Hence, apparently, *Crosier's staff*, *crosier staff*, the episcopal staff or crook. *Obs.*

1488 *Inv.* in *Archæol.* XLV. 119 A miter for a bisshop.. and a croyser staffe hed gilte thereto. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 31/1 Theyr bysshops.. with the croysers staffe and rynges. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* I. (1880) 10 a, His Crosiar staffe in hande he holdes upright. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. iv. § 53 The Bishops with their Crosier staues. 1630 PAGITT *Christianographie* III. (1636) 31 Investure by a Ring and Croziers staffe. 1733 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* 19 Crosier staff [*so ed.* 1767 p. 18].

† **c.** Identified with the *lituus* of Roman Augurs.

1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 313 *Lituus*, a crosier's staffe, or a Bishop's staffe. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. vii. 356 With a croiser staffe [*lituo*], and his head vailed.. to take Augurie by flight of birds.

3. The pastoral staff or crook of a bishop or abbot. (= med L. *crocea*, *crocia*.)

1500 *Inv. Ch. Goods St. Dunstan's Canterb.* in *Archæol. Cant.* (1886) XVI. 315 A vestment for Saint Nicholas tyme with crosyar and myter. 1539 *Inv. St. Osyth's Priory* (in *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* V. 55), Item a Crosyer of sylver gylte. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 223 A great dispute.. not for the Crosse (for that is the Archbishops warre) but for the Crosier of the Bishop of Rochester. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* (1679) 206 The.. Shepherd of whose Crook this Croysier hath a resemblance. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. x. 251 The crosier, or pastoral staff, was the lituus of the Roman augurs. 1827 PRAED *Poems* (1865) I. 243 A pious priest might the Abbot seem, He had swayed his crozier well. 1846 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.* (1850) I. 53 To place the Sceptre on a level with the Crosier. 1862 J. EADIE *Eccl. Cycl.* (ed. 2) s. v., The crosier bequeathed by William of Wykeham to New College, Oxford.

¶ **b.** Applied erroneously to the cross of an archbishop. (Rare before 19th c.: two 18th c. instances.)

1704 COCKER *Eng. Dict.*, *Crosier*, an Arch Bishops staff. 1796 GOUGH *Sepul. Mon.* II. 129 (Referring to monument of Abp. Chichele), The crosier of metal and probably of later date.. surmounted by a cross patée. 1819 REES *Cyclop.* s. v., The crosier of an archbishop consists of a lofty processional cross with a single bar to it. 1834 M. H. BLOXHAM *Mon. Archit.* 34 The pastoral staff has often been confounded with the crosier; the latter was, however,.. a staff, headed with a cross instead of a crook, and this was carried by the Archbishops. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 105 The staff or crosier, surmounted by a cross. 1876 SCUDAMORE *Notitia Euchar.* 110 We have said nothing of the Crosier borne before an Archbishop. 1880 SMITH & CHEETHAM *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* 1567.

4. *transf.* (from 3). **a.** The curled top of a young fern.

[1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 425 Leaves alternate, rolled up like a crosier before their expansion.] 1874 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* xv. 230 The Croziers of some of the young Ferns are very perfect.

b. The flat convolute shell of the cephalopod *Spirula*.

1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* ii. 69 A great number of the elegant shells (formerly named Croziers) contained in the body of that curious nondescript animal, the *Spirula Australis*. *Ibid.* 102 Incredible quantities of croziers, or shells of the *Spirula* cephalopod.

† **5.** The constellation of the Southern Cross; *pl.* the four stars of this constellation: cf. CROSS 12. *Obs.* [ad. OSp. *cruciero*, Sp. *crucero*, cross-bearer, Southern Cross.]

1555 EDEN *2nd Voy. to Guinea* in *Decades* 351 In xv. degrees we dyde neere the crossiers [*margin*, The crosiers or cross starres]. 1594 [see CROSS 12]. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 337 A Constellation of four starrs, the Mariners call the Crosiers; these stars appear like a Cross. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 25 The Crosers, Stars of the first and second Magnitude, are good for Observation. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Crosier* in Astronomy, four stars in form of a cross; by help whereof those who sail in the southern hemisphere find the antarctic pole.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *crozier bud*, *head* (cf. 4 a); *crozier-like* adj.

1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 24 The handle was of a peculiar crosier-like formation. 1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Chr. Kirkland* II. 42 The crozier heads of forth-coming, far-spreading fronds. 1891 *Moore's Almanack* 10 The bursting ferns their crozier buds unfold.

Crosier [Sp. *crucero*], early f. CRUISER.

Cro·siered, *a.* Having or bearing a crosier.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Abbot*, Croziered Abbots, are

those who bear the crozier, or pastoral staff. **1798** W. TAYLOR *Monthly Mag.* V. 368 Not the..harmless crosier'd hand.

Croslet, erroneous form of CORSLET.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* (J.), The croslet some and some the cuishes mould. **1825** HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 445 Shirts of mail and croslets.

Croslet, obs. form of CROSSLET.

Cross (krǫs), *sb.* Also **crois, croice; corse**: see below. [English has had several types of this word, derived by different channels from L. *cruc-em* (nom. *crux*, in late L. *crucis*, It. *croce*, Pr. *crotz*, Sp. *cruz*, OF. *cruiz*, *croiz*, later *crois*). The native name was OE. *ród*, ROOD; but in late OE. the L. word appears to have been adopted in the form *crúc* (with final *c* palatalized, according to Italian pronunciation), whence ME. *crūche*, *crouche*. At a date perhaps earlier, the form *cros* appeared in the N. and E. of England, being app. the Norse *kross*, adopted from OIrish *cros* (pl. *crosa*), ad. L. *cruc-em*. In OE., *cros* is known only in local nomenclature, as *Normannes cros*; cf. such northern place-names as *Crosby*, *Crosthwaite*, etc.; according to Wace (*c* 1175) *Olicrosse!* (= *hálig cros*), referring app. to the Holy Rood of Waltham, was the battle-cry of Harold at Hastings. After the Conquest, the OF. *croiz*, *crois* was introduced as *croiz*, *crois*, *croys*, later *croice*, and in early ME. southern writers was the more frequent form; but it became obs. in the 15th c., leaving the northern *cros* (*crosse*, *cross*) as the surviving type. The later Norse (Danish, Norwegian, Swedish) *kors* appears in Scotland and Northumbria as *corse*, *cors*, *corss*, and still lingers in Scotland both in proper names (e.g. Corserig, Corstorphine, etc.) and dialect speech.

Although *cros*, *croice*, *corse*, might, in view of their immediate derivation, be treated as distinct words, it is most convenient in tracing the sense-development to deal with them together: CROUCH is treated separately.]

A. Forms. **α.** 1–6 **cros**, 4–7 **crosse**, (4–5 **croos**, 4–7 **croce**, 5–6 **crose**), 5– **cross**.

963–84 *Recd. of Gifts of Bp. Aðelwold to Medeshamstede* in Birch *Cartul. Saxon.* III. 367 Of þam twam hundredum þe secæð into Normannes cros man agеaf, etc. *c* **1175** WACE *Roman de Rou* 13, 119 Olicrosse sovent crioent.. Olicrosse est en engleiz Ke Sainte Croix est en franceiz. *c* **1205** LAY. 31386 He lette sone arere a muchel cros and mare. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 21637 (Cott.) Meracles o þe cros [*F.* crossis, *G.* crois, *E.* croicis] might. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi. 12 In þe crosse hyngand. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 109 Þe peple cryde, Do him on þe croos. **1382** — *Phil.* ii. 8 The deeth of cross [*many MSS.* the cros]. **1588** A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 189 The deathe of the croce. **1611** BIBLE *John* xix. 25 Stood by the crosse of Jesus. **1654** J. NICOLL *Diary* (1836) 125 At the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh. **1685** EVELYN *Diary* 16 Sept., The true Crosse

β. 3–4 **croiz, croyz, creoiz, creoice, creoix**, 4–5 (6 *Sc.*) **crois, croys, croyce, croice.**

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 18 A large creoiz. *Ibid.* 46 And þeonne vour creoices. *Ibid.* 346 Ualleð..a creoix. *c* **1275** *O.E. Misc.* 50 Lyht adun of þe croyz. *a* **1300** *Leg. Rood* 34 And boþe croys [*c* **1350** Þe twey croyses] eke þer-wiþ. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 21792 (Cott.) Beside þe crois [*v. r.* croice, cros, croz]. *c* **1300** *Beket* 1884 With croiz and with tapres. *c* **1394** *P. Pl. Crede* 805, & on þe crois dyede. **1413** LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xx. (1483) 67 He hanged..vpon the croys. *c* **1450** *Mirour Saluacioun* 2491 How crist bere..the croice.

γ. 5–6 **cors**, 5–7 **corss**, (6 **corsz**, **corce**), 5– **corse.**

c **1425** WYNTOUN *Chron.* v. x. 78 (Jam.) Elane that syne fand the Cors. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* II. 22 Wallace.. ȝeid to the merkat cors. **1533** GAU *Richt Vay* 29 The wisdome of the corsz. *Ibid.* 44 Apone the cors. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 363 (*title*) How Sanct Andro apperit, and of his Cors in the air. *Ibid.* Sanct Androis corce. *Ibid.* Quhat that corss suld mene. **1615** [see 13] Corss. **1786** BURNS *To J. Kennedy* i, Mauchline corse. **1813** [see 7 c] Corse.

B. Signification. **I.** The instrument of crucifixion with its representations and *fig.* applications.

1. A kind of gibbet used by the ancients (and in later times by some non-Christian nations); a stake, generally with a transverse bar, on which they put to a cruel and ignominious death certain criminals, who were nailed or otherwise fastened to it by their extremities.

The general sense does not appear in Eng. so early as the specific (2), being mostly of modern occurrence in works on Ancient History: but early mention of the *cross* occurs also in Christian Martyrology and Saints' Lives. In the Vulgate *crux* is applied widely to any gibbet or gallows on which malefactors were hung, and is there also literally rendered *cros*, *crosse* by Wyclif.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 21533 (Cott.) He fand tua crosses [*v. r.* croices]. **1382** WYCLIF *Gen.* xl. 19 Pharao shal..honge thee in the crosse. — *Esther* v. 15 Aman..comaundide to be maad redi an heiȝ cros. **1460** CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (1858) 60 Andrew was..martired on a crosse. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 84 To do on Crosse, *crucifigere*. **1741** EARL OF HARDWICKE in *Athenian Lett.* (1792) II. 115 Apollonides the physician was condemned to the cross, and executed just before we left Susa. **1827** HEBER *Hymn, 'The Son of God'*, Twelve valiant saints. their hope they knew, And mock'd the cross and flame. **1844** THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 205 The body of Cleomenes was flayed and hung on a cross.

2. *spec.* The particular wooden structure on which Jesus Christ suffered death, believed to have consisted of an upright post, with a horizontal crossbar; the holy rood. (Often written with capital C.)

The identical cross is believed by large bodies of Christians to have been found buried in the ground, by Helena, mother of the Emperor Constantine, in 326; hence, the legend of its finding or *invention*, the adoration of the fragments of it, and stories of miracles wrought by it, play an important part in the religious literature of the Middle Ages. In this connexion the word is often qualified as *holy*, *real*, *true*, *Saint Cross*. *Stations*, *way of the Cross*: see STATION, WAY. The antecedent history of this sense in English is found under the earlier name ROOD.

c **1275** *O.E. Misc.* 48 Do a rode! do a rode! *Ibid.* 50 Lyht adun of þe croyz. *c* **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 3/78 Huy founden roden þreo..Þo nusten huy of þe þreo þo holie croyz þat huy souȝten ȝwich it miȝte beo. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 8507 (Cott.) Þe croce [*F.*, *T.* cros, *G.* crois] O ihesu crist. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 1 Crist..when he hyngid on þe crosse. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 623 By the croys [*so* 2 *MSS.*, 3 cros, 2 crosse] which þat seint Eleyne fond. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* XXI. vii, Somme men say..that kyng Arthur .. shal come ageyn & he shal wynne the holy crosse. **1535** COVERDALE *John* xix. 19 Pilate wrote a superscripcion and set vpon the crosse. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. i. 26 Those blessed feete..nail'd on the bitter Crosse. **1685** EVELYN *Diary* 16 Sept., A little fragment, as was thought, of the true Crosse. **1782** PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. IV. 387 Images ..according to the form of the venerable cross. **1844** E. B. G. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* xxii. (1859) 239 The hole in the rock where the Cross stood. **1867** BP. FORBES *Expl.* 39 *Art.* xxxi. (1881) 616 On the Cross, the full satisfaction was paid.

†**b.** *By* (*God's*) *cross*, as an oath. *Obs.*

c **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* viii, These knyȝtes are vn-curtas, by cros, and by crede! **1575** J. STILL *Gammer Gurton* V. ii, Else had my hens be stol'n..by Gods cross.

†**c.** A prayer used in the adoration of the cross. *Obs.*

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 28 Seie sumne oðer of ðe creoiz.

3. The sign of the cross made with the right hand, as a religious act. The full expression, *sign of the cross*, is now usual: see b.

a **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 728 Heo wið Cristes cros cruchede hire ouer al. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 18 Makieð on ower muþe mit te þume a creoiz. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 18338 (Cott.) Þe lauerd lift hand..And on adam a croice he made. *c* **1450** *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 781 Þe childe a crosse þar on made. **1548–9** (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Baptisme*, Then he shall make a crosse upon the childes forehead and breste. **1816** SCOTT *Harold* v. xvii, He sign'd the cross divine. **1861** SIR H. W. BAKER *Hymn, ''Tis done; that new and heavenly birth'* ii, 'Tis done; the Cross upon the brow Is marked for weal or sorrow now.

b. *c* **1315** SHOREHAM 15 Ich signi the with signe of croys, And with the creme of hele Confermi. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* XIV. ix, He made a sygne of the crosse in his forhede. **1548–9** (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Baptisme*, Receyue the signe of the holy Crosse. **1645** EVELYN *Diary* May, In the Greek Church they made the signe of the Crosse from the right hand to the left; contrary to the Latines and the Schismatic Greekes. **1857** MRS. GATTY *Parables from Nat.* Ser. II. (1868) 23 If it had not thundered, the peasant had not made the sign of the cross.

†**c.** *To fall on cross, a cross* [= MHG. *an ein crütze vallen*]: to fall cross-wise with outstretched arms, in supplication. *Obs.*

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 346 Ualleð biuoren ower weoued a creoix to þer eorðe. *c* **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 7315 Fel on croice..And seyd sir for Godes gras, Thine help.

4. A representation or delineation of a cross on any surface, varying in elaborateness from two lines crossing each other to an ornamental design painted, embroidered, carved, etc.; used as a sacred mark, symbol, badge, or the like.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 50 Þe cloð in ham [the windows] beo twouold: blac cloð; þe creoiz hwit wiðinnen & wiðuten.. Þus bitockneð hwit croiz þe ward of hwit chastite. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 21678 (Cott.) O þat blisced lambs blod A cros was mad in signe o rode. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* XIII. xi, Therupon that sheld he made a crosse of his owne blood. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 266 Forbad also in paithment or in streit To mak ane cors quhair men ȝeid on thair feit. **1591** SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 195 In a blew jacket with a crosse of redd. **1645** EVELYN *Diary* 15 Feb., Shut up with broad stones, and now and then a crosse or a palme cut in them. **1700** J. JACKSON 24 Apr. in *Pepys' Diary & Corr.* (1879) VI. 218 His [the Pope's] slipper of crimson velvet, with a gold cross embroidered upon it. **1823** LOCKHART *Anc. Sp. Ball.*, *Dragut* i, The cross upon yon banner..It is the sign of victory—the cross of the Maltese. **1871** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 344 To write letters to his episcopal foe, signed with a cross and his name: '+ *Voltaire, Capucin indigne*'.

†**b.** *Cross of Christ*, also *Croscrist*: the cross prefixed to the alphabet or CROSSROW; the alphabet itself as the first step in learning. *Obs.*

c **1450** *Bk. Curtasye* 144 in *Babees Bk.* 303 This lessoun schalle þy maistur þe merke Croscrist þe spede in alle þi werke. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 290 To turne agayne to theyr A. B. C. and lerne the crosse of Chryst agayne.

c. *To take* (†*fong* or *nim*) *the cross*: to accept the sign or badge of a cross in ratification of a vow, to engage in a crusade.

For the history of this see CROISE *v.*

c **1290** *Beket* 7 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 106 Gilbert Bekat..him bi-þouȝte þe Croiz for-to fo In-to þe holie land. **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 346 Roberd duc of Normandye þe croys nom atten ende, And ȝarked hym wyþ oþere to þe holylonde to wende. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 226 Sir Edward toke the croice, for his fader to go. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 80 Baldwyn..preached, and exhorted men to take the Crosse. **1882** FREEMAN *Reign Will. Rufus* I. iv. § 6. 562 Bohemond took the cross, and rent up a goodly cloak into crosses for his followers.

5. A model or figure of a cross as a religious emblem, set up in the open air or within a building, worn round the neck, etc.

c **1205** LAY. 31386 He lette sone arere a muchel cros and mare. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* XVII. xv, One helde a candel of waxe brennyng and the other held a crosse. **1501** *Bury Wills* (1850) 88, I bequeth to the parson of Berkhamstede a Seynt Antony crosse. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 801 The Byshops delivered to the king..the Ball with the Crosse in his left hande. **1648** *Ord.* 29 Aug. in Scobell *Acts & Ord.* (1658) I. cxviii. 175 Worshippers of Images, Crosses, Crucifixes, or Reliques. **1878** EDITH THOMPSON *Hist. Eng.* iii. 16 At..Heavenfield..Oswald set up a wooden cross—the first Christian sign reared in Bernicia.

6. A staff surmounted by the figure of a cross, borne in religious processions, and *esp.* as an emblem of office before an archbishop.

c **1290** *Beket* 1848 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 159 Seint Thomas..to Caunterburi him drouȝ..With croyz and with taperes þe contreie a-ȝein him drouȝ. **1460** CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 134 Prelatis, with here crosses and croses. *c* **1465** *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 94 Thomas Bourchier archebysshop of Caunterbury..wythe hys crosse before hym, went forthe.. toward Londoun. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 75 A great contention arose..whether the Archebishop of Yorke might beare his Crosse in the Diocesse of Cauntorbury or no. **1645** EVELYN *Diary* 11 Apr., Some of the religious orders and fraternities sung..the lights and crosses going before. **1814** SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* II. xxii, With many a torch-bearer before, And many a cross behind. **1849** ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. 232 An archbishop is seen figured leaning on the staff of his cross.

7. A monument in the form of a cross, or having a cross upon it, erected in places of resort, at crossways, etc., for devotional purposes, or as a devout or solemn memorial of some event, as a grave-stone, and the like.

Often also serving to indicate a preaching or meeting place, and qualified as *market-*, *preaching-*, *weeping-cross*, for which see these words.

c **1420** *Sir Amadace* xxx, Quen he come sex mile the citè fro, A crosse partut the way a-toe. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* IV. v, He..rode longe in a forest tyll they came to a crosse, and there alyȝt and sayd his prayers deuoutely. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 677 Into Stanemure ane cors of stane wes set, Quhair the merchis of thir tua kingis met. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 31 She doth stray about By holy crosses where she kneeles and prayes For happy wedlocke houres. **1643** EVELYN *Diary* Nov., In the way were faire crosses of stone carv'd with fleurs de lys at every furlong's end. **1851** D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* II. IV. iv. 283 Memorial crosses, graven with inscriptions in the Northern Runes.

b. *spec.* The monument of this kind occupying a central position in a town or village, formerly used as a centre for markets, meetings, proclamations, etc.; a market-cross.

c **1465** *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 75 [Bp. Pocock] vtterly abiured, reuoked, and renounced the sayde articles opynly at Powles Crosse. **1553** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 80 The xix. day of [July]..was proclamyd lady Ma[ry to] be qwene of Ynglond at the crose in Cheppe. **1554** *Chron. Q. Mary* (Camden 1850) 78 Ther preched at Poles crosse one doctour Watson. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 137 To be whipt at the hie crosse euerie morning. **1611** COTGR. s.v. *Sing*, Thou hast not cried it at the crosse. **1702** *Lond. Gaz.* 3869/3 The Mayor and all the Company went..to the two Crosses, where Bonfires were prepared. **1786** BURNS *To J. Kennedy* i, If foot or horse E'er bring you in by Mauchline Corse. **1829** SCOTT *Rob Roy* Introd., Birrell..reports that he was hanged at the Cross. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 480 The newly elected members went in state to the City Cross.

c. A market-place, market. Now only *local.*

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xviii. (1877) I. 298 They begin to sell..by the bushell or two..therby to be seene to keepe the crosse. **1587** *Ibid.* 300 The crosses sufficientlie furnished of all things. **1724** RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 61 When ye gae to the cross then..Buy me a pacing horse then. **1813** PICKEN *Poems* I. 906 (Jam.) The cadies rang'd about the Corse For messages ay ready.

8. *fig.* Used as the ensign and symbol of Christianity; the Christian religion, *esp.* when opposed to other religions. (In later use it becomes more *fig.*, as in *messenger*, *preacher*, *servant of the cross*: cf. next.)

Soldier, warrior of the Cross: a crusader; hence *fig.* one actively zealous for the advancement of Christianity.

c **1325** *Poem Times Edw. II*, 249 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 334 Hii sholde gon to the Holi Lond.. And fihte there for the croiz. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 94 Streaming the Ensigne of the Christian Crosse, Against black Pagans, Turkes, and Saracens. **1659** B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 81 Let us now take leave of the Countries, of the Half Moon..and return..into those of the Crosse. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 199 Constantine, in acknowledgment of his signal victory obtained by the cross, was baptized on this spot. **1812** BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xxxv, Red gleam'd the cross, and waned the crescent pale. **1830** J. B. WATERBURY *Hymn*, Soldiers of the Cross, arise. **1892** *Q. Rev.* Jan. 61 A Sufi..is, by profession, tolerant or even sympathetic in the presence of the Cross.

9. *fig.* The crucifixion and death of Christ as the culmination of His redemptive mission, and the central fact of the Christian religion; the atonement wrought on the cross.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 45 By þyn holy crois þu hast aȝen bouȝt þe world. **1382** — *1 Cor.* i. 18 For the word of the cros is folye sothli to men perischinge. **1549** *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, By thy crosse and passion..Good lorde deliuer us. **1603** *Const. & Canons Eccles.* No. 30. **1611** BIBLE *1 Cor.* i. 18 The preaching of the Crosse. **1782** COWPER *Progr. Err.* 622 The Cross once seen is death to every vice. **1845** G. A. POOLE *Churches* iv. 27 The doctrine of the cross, as the one great rule and hope of the world. **1891** T. MOZLEY *The Son* xxxvii. 232 Rome, which insists more on the cross than on the divine character, the divine life, and the divine teaching.

10. A trial or affliction viewed in its Christian aspect, to be borne for Christ's sake with Christian patience; often in phr. *to bear, take one's cross*, with reference to Matt. x. 38, xvi. 24, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* x. 38 He that takith nat his crosse, and sueth me, is not worthi of me. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* Doctr. Treat. (Parker Soc.) 310 Mark what a cross God suffered to fall on the neck of his elect Jacob. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpe* 62 Though thou shouldest perishe for fode, yet beare thou thy crosse patientlie. 1644–5 *Direct. Publ. Prayer* in Scobell *Acts & Ord.* (1658) I. li. 79 To pray for.. the sanctified use of blessings and crosses. 1669 PENN (*title*), No Cross no Crown; a Discourse shewing..that the..daily bearing of Christ's Cross, is the alone way to the rest and kingdom of God. 1779 COWPER *Olney Hymns* XXVIII, We learn our lighter cross to bear.

b. In a general sense: A trouble, vexation, annoyance; misfortune, adversity; sometimes (under the influence of the verb) Anything that thwarts or crosses. Cf. sense 27.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 17 To banish house of blasphemie, least crosses crosse vnluckelie. 1580 SIDNEY (J.), Wishing unto me many crosses and mischances in my love, whensoever I should love. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 120 Crosses, after the nature of the Cockatrice, die if they be foreseene. 1649 —*Cases Consc.* (1650) 224 Camillus..wished some great crosse might befall Rome for the tempering of so high a felicity. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckely* IV. 10 If it has met with some Crosses of Fortune, it is not in a danger for all that to be overthrown. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. x, After all his losses and crosses. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* XXXVII, Doubtless they knew crosses, disappointments, difficulties. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* iii. (1874) 19 Her usual crosses had been but light ones, which she scolded or talked away.

II. Any figure or object of this shape.

11. Any object, figure, or mark of the same shape as the instrument of crucifixion, *i.e.* of two bars or lines crossing each other, used as a sign, ornament, etc. † *Cross in the hands*: a finger-post.

For the various kinds of crosses, see sense 18.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 294 Wiþ an hoot iren make a cros upon þe middil of þe passioun as depe as þe deed fleisch is. 1547 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 161 Euerye howseholder..whych..hath bein vysyted with the plage..shall cause to be fyxed..a certein Crosse of saynt Anthonye devysed for that purpose, etc. 1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 45 Raynebowes..crosses, and divers lights..by divers refractions and reflections of beames. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 494 They make a little Cross of a Quill. 1643 EVELYN *Diary* 24 Dec., The body of the Church formes a Crosse. 1762 FOOTE *Orator* I, A cross in the hands, with letters to direct you on your road. 1771 — *Maid of B.* I, Pushing forth his fingers like a cross in the hands to point out the different roads on a common. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 296, 4 petals, forming a cross. 1828 *Jane Seaton* IX. (ed. 2) 61 Her only ornament, a golden chain with a Cornelian Cross attached to it.

b. A similar mark or sign of small size used to mark a passage in a book, etc.; a mark made, in place of his signature, by one who cannot write.

In the latter case originally belonging to 4.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 5 The whiche lyne, from a lityl croys + in the bordure vn-to the centre of the large hole. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 36 Now will I make a crosse on this gate. 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* F ij b, In the margent..yee shall set a crosse + which signifieth the error to rectify in the proper place. 1687 W. SHERWIN in *Magd. Coll.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 225 Charnock..crossed all their names. They..struck off their crosses. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* V. ix, He sate..with his steel-pen in his hand, and making crosses here and notes of interrogation there.

c. A natural cross-shaped marking.

1824 BEWICK *Hist. Quadrupeds* (ed. 8) 239 It has the Mule-cross on the withers like most of the Barbary Caracals. 1855 WOOD *Anim. Life* (ed. 2) 420 There is also a black mark running along the spine, and another crossing the shoulders, the two forming a cross.

12. A constellation within the Antarctic Circle, in which four bright stars are arranged somewhat in the figure of a cross; more fully *Southern Cross*.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 239 The starres cauled the Crosse, are seene very hyghe. *Ibid.* 253. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* IV. xix. (ed. 7) 473 There are lately found out..foure other Images towards the South Pole, as the Crosse or Crosier, the South Triangle. 1671 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1711) 48 A small black Cloud, which the foot of the Cross is in. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 353 We saw again the Northern Star to our great Joy; till then we had only the Southern Cross in sight. 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 333 The Southern cross—the pole-star of the South. 1892 R. KIPLING *Barrack-room Ball., Eng. Flag* ix, Where the lone wave fills with fire beneath the Southern Cross.

13. Formerly in Scotland: A signal (app. orig. a cross formed of two sticks charred and dipped in blood) sent through the district to summon the inhabitants: see CROSTARIE, FIRE or FIERY CROSS.

1615 *Act Bailiary* in Barry *Orkney* (1805) App. 458 (Jam.) Ilk house and family shall carefully and diligently direct the corss..to his next neighbours, with ane sufficient bearer, for admonishing the people..to conveen. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1871) I. v. 269 The mysterious cross of yew, first set on fire, and then quenched in the blood of a goat, was sent forth to summon all the Campbells, from sixteen to sixty.

14. A part of an anchor, hinge, or other object, which occupies a position transverse to the main part. † **b.** The cross-piece dividing the blade of a sword, etc. from the hilt, and serving as a guard to the hand; the cross-guard. *Obs.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. xxxix, Kynge Marke..kneled adoune and made his othe vpon the crosse of the suerd. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 102 b, His swerde..into the paunche of the dragon up to the crosse. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 4 Short arming Daggers of convenient forme and substance, without hilts, or with little short crosses. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 18 When the Joint..on the Tail, is pind in the Joint..in the Cross, the whole Hinge is called a Cross-Garnet. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4570/4 Lost..a piece of Anchor, being the Cross and a peice of the Shank.

† **15.** The transept or cross aisle of a cruciform church. *Obs.*

1658 DUGDALE *St. Paul's* 160 And afterwards bestowed four thousands pounds in repairing of the South Cross. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3804/2 The House of Commons were seated..in the North Cross of the Abbey.

16. A surveyor's instrument; a CROSS-STAFF.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. xiii. 81 Taking off one of the Crosses, and setting the Staff again. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 56 The cross consists of two pair of sights set at right angles to each other, on a staff having a sharp point at the bottom, to fix in the ground.

17. *Horse-breaking.* A 'dumb jockey' shaped like the letter X, buckled across the back of a young horse, and having the reins of the snaffle bridle fastened to it, to make him carry his head properly.

1833 *Reg. Instr. Cavalry* I. 74 In order to bring the horse to..carry his head properly..the cross may be used.

III. In Heraldry, Insignia of Knighthood, Numismatics, etc.

18. *Her.*, etc. A conventional representation of the Christian symbol, or some modification of it, or of two crossing bars, used as an ordinary or charge, as an ornamental figure in art, etc.

Numerous modifications of the form are recognized, some of them being used as religious symbols; the chief forms are **Greek cross**, an upright cross with limbs of equal length; **Latin cross**, in which the lower limb is longer than the others; **St. Andrew's cross**, or **cross saltier**, a cross shaped like the letter X; **cross of St. Anthony** or *Tau cross*, in which the transverse bar lies on the top of the upright, like the letter T. Developments of these are the **cross patée** or **formée**, in which the limbs are very narrow where they are conjoined, and gradually expand, the whole forming nearly a square; **Maltese cross, cross of Malta** or **cross of eight points**, a modification of the preceding, in which the extremity of each limb is indented. Subordinate forms are **cross crossed**, a cross with each arm crossed, reaching the edges of the shield; **cross of chains**, a cross composed of four chains fixed to a central annulet; **cross of four leaves**: see QUATREFOIL; **cross of Jerusalem**, a cross having each arm capped by a cross-bar; **cross of Lorraine**, a cross with two horizontal arms, combining the Greek and Latin crosses; **cross of St. Andrew**: see above; *spec.* the saltier-cross of Scotland, white on a blue ground; **cross of St. George**, the Greek cross, red on a white ground, as used on the English flag; **cross of St. James**, a Latin cross figured as a sword; **cross of St. Julian**, a saltier cross having the arms crossed; **cross of St. Patrick**, the saltier cross of Ireland, red on a white ground; **cross of Toulouse**, a Maltese cross with a point projecting from each indentation; **Buddhist cross**, the gammadion or fylfot, 卐; **capital cross**, a Greek cross having each extremity terminated in an ornament like a Tuscan capital; **capuchin cross**, a cross having each arm terminated by a ball or disc; ANSALL *c.*, CABLED *c.*, *cross* BEZANTY, FLORY, etc.: see these words.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B iij b, Cros fixyly, Cros paty Cros croslettis and Cros flory. *Ibid.* C j a, The cros is the moost worthi signe emong al signys in armys. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. i. (1660) 270 Called a Crosse-Avellane, from the resemblance it hath of a Philbert Nut. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 350 [They] doe mutually intersect themselues in the manner of a Saint Andrewes crosse, or this letter X. 1654 *Ord.* in Scobell *Acts & Ord.* II. ix. (1658) 294 The Arms of Scotland, viz. a Cross, commonly called Saint Andrews Cross. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3840/2 A Flag with St. George's Cross was displaied on the Tower. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. xlvi. 114 The long cross..has been called the Latin cross. 1844 F. A. PALEY *Church Restorers* 15 A cross pattée between four lions combatant. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* IV. 59 No Ordinary is subject to so many modifications of form as the Cross. *Ibid.* 60 Gwillim mentions thirty-nine different Crosses..and Robson no less than two-hundred and twenty-two.

b. *Per* or *in cross* (Her.): in the form or figure of a cross.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1579) 78 He beareth party per Crosse wauey Sable, and Argent. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 37 b, Verte, fiue fermaulx in Crosse. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* V. i. (1611) 238 He beareth parted per Crosse Gules and Argent.

19. A figure of the cross used as the ensign of a religious order of knights, as the Knights of Malta; hence widely adopted as a decoration in many orders of knighthood; also, a wearer of such a cross.

Grand († *Great*) *Cross*: a decoration of the highest class of such an order, or the person wearing it. *Victoria Cross*: a British decoration for members of the Army and Navy, instituted Feb. 5th, 1856, as a reward for personal valour.

1651 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Sept., Crosses of the Order of the Holy Ghost. *Ibid.*, The Chevalier Paul..his Malta Cross was esteem'd at 10,000 crounes. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 444 Out of the 16 great crosses, the great master [of Knights of St. John] is elected. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 261 This prince had set his heart on some childish distinction, a title or a cross. 1887 *Daily News* 16 July 5/3 He is a Grand Cross of St. Vladimir. 1889 *Whitaker's Alm.* 97 The Most Honourable Order of the Bath..Military Knights Grand Cross. *Ibid.* 98 Civil Knights Grand Cross..Honorary Knights Grand Cross.

† **20.** *Numism.* The figure of a cross stamped upon one side of a coin; hence, a coin bearing this representation; a coin generally. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 239 Edward did smyte rounde peny, halfpeny, ferthyng..þe kynges side salle be þe hede & his name writen. Þe croyce side what cite it was in coyned & smyten. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 685 The feende, men seyne, may hoppe in a pouche, Whan that no crosse therein may appeare. 1530 PALSGR. 211/1, Crosse of coyne, *la croix d'une piece d'argent.* 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. 1883–4 V. 34 His purse was..I thinke verily a puritane, for it kept it selfe from anie pollution of crosses. 1638 HEYWOOD *Wise Woman* I. i. Wks. 1874 V. 281 Ile play the Franck gamester..I will not leave my selfe one Crosse to blesse me. 1667 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* I. ii, I have not a cross at present. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* XXI, She has been here a fortnight, and we have not yet seen the cross of her money. *Ibid.*, To come and take up an honest house, without cross or coin to bless yourself with. 1797 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 312 Neither a bun to put in their belly, nor a cross to put in their pockets.

21. Cross and (or) pile [F. *croix et* (*ou*) *pile*].

a. The obverse and (or) reverse side of a coin; head or tail; hence sometimes standing for: a coin, money. *arch.*

1393 [see CROUCH *sb.*1]. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIII. XXX. 277 How to know whether one cast crosse or pile by the ringing. 1618 FLETCHER *Chances* V. ii, Compel'd with crosse and pile to run of errands. 1698 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* iii. § 30 (1704) 362 He had neither cross nor pile. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* I. xvi. § 16 If an equal Number of Pieces of Money were thrown up into the Air, the Chance of their falling Cross or Pile..would be equal. *a* 1856 LONGF. *Friar Lubin* ii, To mingle..The goods of others with his own, And leave you without cross or pile.

† **b.** *fig.* The two sides of anything; one thing and its opposite. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 240 Crosse and pyle standen in balaunce; Trowthe and resoun be no thynge stronge. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Newes, Countrey Newes* Wks. (1856) 175 That good and ill is the crosse and pile in the ayme of life. 1663 COWLEY *Cut. Colman St.* V, I knew well enough 'twas you; what did you think I knew not Cross from Pile?

† **c.** 'Head or tail', *i.e.* 'tossing up' to decide a stake, or anything doubtful, by the side of a coin which falls uppermost; 'pitch and toss'; *fig.* a matter of mere chance, a 'toss-up'. (Usually with *cast, throw, toss.*) *Obs.*

[*a* 1327 *Wardrobe Rolls Edw. II* (*Antiq. Repository* II. 58), Item paie illoq a Henri Barber le Roi pour Den[rs] qu il a presta au Roi pur Jewer a cros a Pil de Donn v *s.*] 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. 768 Schoolmaister, cross or pile nowe for 4 counters? *c* 1645 *Vox Turturis* 23 They had a Custome, when buyer and seller could not agree, to..cast crosse and pile. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in a Wood* III. ii, I'll throw up cross or pile who shall ask her. 1685 *Answ. to Dk. Buckhm. on Liberty of Consc.* 36 Thirdly, whether it be not Cross and Pile, whether a man who may be of any and of all Religions, will be of any, or of none at all? 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 39 P 48 There will be no fear of foul Play, if they throw up Cross or Pile who should be shot. 1798 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* IV. 227 The question of war and peace depends now on a toss of cross and pile.

† **d.** *fig.* Pitch and toss. *Obs.*

1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 134 Safer to sit, then upon an Irish Pillion that playeth cross and pile with the rider.

† **e.** *advb. phr.* By mere chance. *Obs.*

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Crosse and Pile*, Faire and foule days trip crosse and pile; the faire Far lesse in number then our foule dayes are. *a* 1712 W. KING *Poems, Stumbling Block* 50 The sceptics hypothetic cause..That cross or pile refin'd the chaos.

IV. Senses derived from CROSS *a., v., adv.*

† **22.** A crossing or crossed position: hence the advb. phrase, *on cross, o cross, a cross* = crossed, crossing, crosswise: see ACROSS, CROSS *adv.* *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21693 (Cott.) He heild his hend on croice [*Edin. MSS.* o croice]. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. XXVIII, From those ij. prickes erect two perpendiculars, which muste needes meet in crosse. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 351 They [stars of the S. Cross] are not ryght a croise in the mooneth of Nouember. 1642 *Disput. betw. Devill & Pope* (Brand), A taylor must not sit with legs on crosse. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 54 The King..stood not with his arms a crosse.

b. *On the cross*: diagonally, obliquely across the texture, on the bias. (Cf. BIAS *sb.* I.)

1887 [BARING-GOULD] *Golden Feather* iv. 9 The piece of carnation velvet cut on the cross for trimming Jessamy's bonnet.

† **23.** Cross-measurement. *Obs. rare.*

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commonw.* 132 The Crosse of London is every way longer, than any you make in Paris..By this word Crosse, I meane, from Saint Georges in Southwark, to Shoreditch, South and North; and from Westminster to Whitechapell West and East.

24. The point where two lines or paths cross each other; a crossing, cross-way.

1546 BP. GARDINER *Decl. Art. Joye* XV, I..do the offyce of an hande, at a crosse, to saye this is the ryght waye. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* II. xii. 287 To drive two vessels at the cross of a track into collision.

25. *Electr.* The accidental contact of two lines or circuits so that a portion of the electric current is diverted or crosses from one to the other.

1870 F. L. POPE *Electr. Tel.* V. (1872) 63 The effects of weather crosses usually manifest themselves upon the occurrence of a shower.

26. The writing or marking by which a cheque is crossed.

1876 *Ann. Reg.* [51 The cross on the cheque did not restrain its negotiability,

27. *fig.* A crossing or thwarting: cf. also 10 b.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. ii. 4 Any barre, any crosse, any impediment, will be medicinable to me .. How canst thou crosse this marriage? 1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. I. ii. 187 If crossed, that cross, etc. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. XIX. vii. 40 Anne was suffering from a cross in love.

28. An intermixture of breeds or races in the production of an animal; an instance of cross-fertilization in plants.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 18 Improved by a cross with the foreign kind. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. lviii, This heathenish cross restored the breed again. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 29. 58 The Bakewell..sheep..is..a creature from a series of judicious crosses of divers long-woolled breeds.

b. An animal or plant, or a breed or race, due to crossing.

1760 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 834 The bird .. is an accidental cross, as we sportsmen term it, between a pheasant and turkey. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 253 This little feather-legged bantam..is certainly a cross from the grouse. 1868 *Perthshire Jrnl.* 18 June, The large stock of black cattle and crosses. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. i. 47 The mulatto, a cross between it [the black race] and the white race.

c. *fig.* An instance of the mixture of the characteristics of two different individuals; something intermediate in character between two things.

c 1796 MISS CRANSTOUN in Lockhart *Scott* vii, Walter Scott is going to turn out a poet—something of a cross I think between Burns and Gray. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* XXII. 112 [He] was a cross between a military dandy and a squire. 1891 FREEMAN *Sk. French Trav.* 125 The west front, a cross between Wells and Holyrood.

29. *slang.* That which is not fair and 'square': dishonest or fraudulent practices.

A cross: a contest or match lost by collusory arrangement between the principals; a swindle. *On the cross*: in a dishonest, fraudulent manner; *to be* or *go on the cross*: to be a thief, live by stealing. *To shake the cross*: to give up thieving.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Cross*, illegal or dishonest practises in general are called *the cross*, in opposition to *the square*..Any article which has been irregularly obtained, is said to have been got upon the cross. 1829 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 21/1 It was decided that it should be a decided 'cross'.—That is, it was decided beforehand that the match was to be lost. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lv, A conversation..about the fight between the Butcher and the Pet, and the probabilities that it was a cross. 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* lx, The young woman..may be on the cross. 1878 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXIII. 300 Never to act on the square, but invariably on the cross. 1889 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* xii. (1890) 85 It's the hardest earned money of all, that's got on the cross.

V. Elliptical uses.

†30. Short for CROSS-SAIL, a square-sail. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. viii. 21 Marynaris glaid layis thair schippis onder cros. *Ibid.* v. xiv. 3 Heis heich the cros.

31. *Irish Hist.* = CROSS-LAND.

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland etc.* (1787) 107 The King's writ did not run in those counties..but only in the church-lands lying within the same, which were called the Cross, wherein the King made a sheriff: and so, in each of these counties palatine there were two sheriffs, one of the Liberty, and another of the Cross. 1879 O'FLANAGAN *Munster Circuit* 3 They could hear and determine all complaints throughout the province of Munster, and the crosses and liberties of Tipperary and Kerry.

VI. *Comb.* See CROSS- I. below.

Cross (krɒs), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **crossed, crost** (krɒst). [f. CROSS *sb.*: cf. also CROISE *v.*, and F. *croiser*, Ger. *kreuzen.*]

†1. *trans.* To crucify. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 24354 (Fairf.) [He] þat crossed was, was al mi care. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lii. 232 (Harl. MS.) Now Criste is i-bounde, scorgide, ande crosside. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xxvi. 2 Y' son of man schal be deliverd to be crossed. *Ibid.* xxvii. 30 Yei..caried him awai to be crossed.

2. To make the sign of the cross upon or over.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xi. (1869) 8 Thilke shal also crosse thee. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 1318 The mayde..crossed hir hed, hir mowth and hir brest. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* 4, I..weke of faith and afeard, crossed my selfe. 1548-9 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Confirmacion*, Then the Bushop shall crosse them in the forehead. 1608 BP. HALL *Char. Vertues & V.* II. 87 This man dares not stirre foorth till his brest be crossed, and his face sprinckled. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. vi. 121 They crossed it, and blessed it. 1827 O. W. ROBERTS *Narr. Voy. Centr. Amer.* 228 He crossed himself, and expressed much surprise. 1867 WHITTIER *Tent on Beach, Brother of Mercy* 73 The pale monk crossed His brow.

b. *To cross a fortune-teller's hand with silver*: to describe crossing lines on her hand with a silver coin given by the consulter: hence to give money to.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 130 ¶ 1 An honest Dairy-maid who crosses their Hands with a Piece of Silver every Summer. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* X. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 54 Crossing their hands with coin..How quak'd the young to hear what things they knew. 1838 D. JERROLD *Men of Char.* I. 137 Every domestic..had crossed her [the fortune-teller's] hand and looked on future life.

†3. To mark with a cross in sign of a vow; *esp.* of the vow to wrest the Holy Land from the Saracens; = CROISE 2. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* xvi, Whan one of the grete barons was croysed so on his sholdre..alle the peple of the contre that were also crossyd cam to hym, and chees hym for theyr captayne. 15.. *Coer de L.* 2131 (from a printed copy) For he is crossed a pilgrim. 1610 BP. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 210 The Souldiers which were crossed for the holy warres.

4. To cancel by marking with a cross or by drawing lines across; to strike out, erase. (*lit.* and *fig.*) Const. *off, out.*

[Cf. 1472 *Paston Lett.* No. 696 III. 47.] 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 84 To Crosse, *cancellare*. *c* 1515 *Everyman* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 136, I cross out all this. *c* 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* I. i, Heres my Bill, I pray see me crost. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 639 The debt is paid, the score is crossed. 1628 W. PEMBLE *Worthy Rec. Lord's Supper* 43 To have gotten the debt-book crossed. 1813 SOUTHEY *Ballads, March to Moscow* 8 And Krosnoff he cross'd them off. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 151 Crossed out of the list of sights to be seen.

b. In College usage; see quots.

1576 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 380 Every suche person..shalbe dyscharged of the same house, and have hys hedd crossed heare. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 156, I move that we have him crossed in the buttery. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 228 There is a very absurd punishment termed 'crossing a man at the buttery', which means that a × is set against his name to prohibit the butler from serving him. 1884 *Weekly Reg.* 18 Oct. 503/2 If you did not go he 'crossed' you, thereby cutting off all your supplies of food.

5. To lay (a thing) across or athwart another; to set (things) across each other; to place cross-wise.

To cross swords: to engage in fighting with swords; also *fig.* † *To cross legs* or *shins* (i. e. in wrestling; hence *fig.*).

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 471 He..layd hym-selfe doun on a bed wyth his legges crossed. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 259 b, Whan he casteth the stole aboute his necke, and crosseth it before his brest. 1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* II. 110 If your battaile be assalted with horse, then couch and crosse your pikes. 1645 BP. HALL *Remedy Discontents* 148 We must meet with rubs; and perhaps crosse shinnes, and take fals too. 1653 E. CHIVENHALE *Cath. Hist.* 476 He hath crossed legs with himself, and given himself the fall. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* xii, Thus I proceeded, crossing, joining, and fastening all together, till the whole roof was..strong. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xvi, Few men ventured to cross swords with him. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. vi, His arms crossed behind him. 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON *P. Carew* viii, They rarely met without crossing swords on one matter if not another.

b. *Naut.* To set in position across the mast; hoist (a cross-sail): said formerly of sails, later of yards of a square-rigged vessel. Cf. CROSS-SAIL.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 81 And forþ þei wenten into schipe And crossen seil and made hem 3are Anon as þogh þei wolden fare. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 250 A fayre ryuer, wherein were manye shyppes, some vnder sayle, and some redye crossed. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 38 Crosse your yards. 1840 DANA *Before the Mast* V. (1854) 22 The wind having become light, we crossed our royal and skysail yards.

6. Of things: To lie or pass across; to intersect.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 5 Over-thwart this..lyne, ther crosseth hym a-nother lyne. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 149 Set another Board..so that..they cross one another. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 148 The rays..must cross each other in the central point. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 65 The point X, where they [lines] cross each other.

b. *intr.*

1697 [see CROSSING *ppl. a.*]. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* vi. 30 It is allowable .. to let the parts cross, so that the upper part should be below the lower part for a note or two. *Mod.* At the spot where two roads cross,

c. *trans.* To sit across, bestride (a horse, etc.). *colloq.*

1760 R. HEBER *Horse Matches* ix. 31 Ill bred riders crossing Queen Mab. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 467 To cross his ambling pony day by day. 1835 SIR G. STEPHEN *Search of Horse* 1. 7 The 'sweetest little park horse that ever was crossed'. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* (1883) I. 123 He seldom crossed a saddle, and never willingly.

7. To draw a line across (another line or surface); to mark with lines or streaks athwart the surface; to write across (a letter).

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 324 Then cross this Line at right Angles with the Line CF. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 65 With spots of white, crossed with zigzag lines. 1849 THACKERAY in *Scribn. Mag.* I. 557/1, I have..crossed the t's and dotted the i's. 1850 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 115 A letter..two little sheets all crossed!

b. *Farming.* To cross-plough; also *intr.* To admit of being crossed-ploughed.

1796 *Hull Advertiser* 13 Feb. 1/4 The strong lands .. are much chilled..and will cross badly..for want of dry winds. 1859 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XX. I. 213, I have broken up 201 acres, and have crossed 128 acres. 1864 *Ibid.* XXV. II. 298 In the month of May I cross the work by steam, going down this time to twelve inches.

c. *Banking. To cross a cheque*: to write across the face the name of a banking company, or simply the words '& Co', between two lines, to be filled up with the name of a banking company, through whom alone it may be paid.

The crossing of cheques originated at the Clearing House, the name of the bank presenting the cheque being written across it to facilitate the work of the clearing-house clerks. See *Exchequer Reports* (1853) VII. 402.

1834 BARNEWELL & ADOLPHUS *Reports* IV. 752 Across the face of the cheque he had written the name of Martin & Co. A cheque so crossed, if presented by any person but the banker whose name is written across, is not paid without further enquiry. 1855 *Ann. Reg.* 192 He..requested that he would cash it [a cheque] for him, as it was crossed. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* iii. 83 Should the cheque be delivered to the payee, it is a good plan to ask for his banker's name, and cross it.

8. To pass over a line, boundary, river, channel, etc.; to pass from one side to the other of any space. **a.** *trans.*

1583 FOXE *A. & M.* App. 2136/2 Intendyng..to have crossed the seas into Fraunce. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 22 How yong Leander crost the Hellespont. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 920 No narrow frith He had to cross. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 48 ¶ 4 They crossed Cornhill together. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. iii. 27 Our aim being to cross the mountains. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xiii. 196 White clouds were slowly crossing a fair blue sky. *Mod.* After crossing the Equator, the ship was becalmed.

b. *intr.* Also with *over*. (In early use said of hunted beasts which wheel round and cross their own track.)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E ij b, When ye hunt at the Roo .. He crosses and tresones yowre howndys byfoore. 1530 PALSGR. 502/1, I crosse over the waye. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 10, I..was embark'd to crosse to Burgundy. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. (1682) 384 Crossing over in a Boat to the Town of Putzolo. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 63 ¶ 7, I left the Temple, and crossed over the Fields. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 559 The only ford by which the travellers could cross. 1883 in *Daily Tel.* 15 May 2/7 Peate [bowler at cricket] now crossed over to the other end.

c. *causal.* To carry across.

1804 MONSON in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 525 Finding the river fordable, I began to cross my baggage. 1882 H. S. HOLLAND *Logic & Life* (1883) 14 It shifts and moves and crosses them from place to place.

9. Of things: To extend across from side to side.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 171 b, They must have warme Houses, as your Pigions have, crossed through with small Pearches. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* IV. xv. 399 The maine Summier which crossed the garret. 1832 *Stat.* 2 & 3 *Wm. IV*, c. 64 Sched. O. 48 The said railroad..crosses a small stream.

b. *intr.*

1613-39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 43 A Wall that crosses from the said Wall to the Cornice. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* XXXIV. 137 Canals..crossing through the length and bredth of the City.

10. To meet and pass; to pass (each other) in opposite directions; to meet in passing.

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IV. i, She was crossed upon the stairs by Mr. Harrel, who passed her [etc.]. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Dream Children*, Now and then a solitary gardening man would cross me. 1854 LOWELL *Jrnl. in Italy* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 185 Swallows swam in and out with level wings, or crossed each other.

b. Of two letters or messengers: To pass each other on their way between two persons, who have written to each other at the same time: *trans.* and *intr.*

1793 TWINING *Recreat. & Stud.* (1882) 173, I am always angry at this crossing of letters. 1819 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* II. iii. 71 Our letters always cross, my dear Sir William. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 530 This paper on its way to Whitehall crossed the messenger who brought to Portsmouth the order. 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 19 A letter from me would have crossed yours..on the road.

11. To meet or face in one's way; *esp.* to meet adversely; to encounter. *arch.*

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* III. ix. 77 The legions .. which Visellius, and C. Silius, had set to crosse them, droue them backe. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 127 Ile crosse it, though it blast me. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *A Sharke* (Arb.) 36 Men shun him .. and he is neuer crost in his way, if there be but a lane to escape him. 1631 E. PELHAM *God's Power & Prov.* in *Collect. Voy.* (Church.) IV. 821/2 Tho' cross'd sometimes with contrary Winds homeward bound. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* I, He was gone before I could cross him. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 1084 He knew and crossed me in the fray.

fig. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXVI. (1887) 134 There be two great doubtes which crosse me.

b. To come across (see COME *v.* 37), to meet with, to come upon in one's way. *rare.*

1684 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 19 If the Hound chance to cross them, Sport may be had. But no Rule can be prescribed how to find or hunt them. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 20 We can hardly read a few sentences on any political subject without running a chance of crossing the phrase 'paternal government'.

12. *To cross the path of* (*any one*): to meet him in his way, to come in the way of; often implying obstruction or thwarting; also, to pass across his path in front of him. *To cross the bows of* (*a ship*): to pass across her path immediately in front of her.

1608 BP. HALL *Char. Vertues & V.* II. 88 This man..if but an hare crosse him the way, he returnes. 1818 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Leg. Sleepy Hollow* (1865) 426 He would have passed a pleasant life..if his path had not been crossed ..by a woman. 1841 DE QUINCEY *Lond. Remin.* VI. Wks. 1890 III. 182 Suppose them insolently to beard you in public haunts, to cross your path continually. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 332 The *Margaret*..attempted to cross the bows of the *Clan Sinclair*. 1892 R. BOLDREWOOD *Nevermore* III. xx. 66 Let him cross my path again at his peril.

13. *To cross one's mind*, etc. (rarely *to cross one*): to occur suddenly or momentarily to one, as if flashed across the mind.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Snuff-box*, The good old monk was within six paces of us, as the idea of him cross'd my mind. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* XXVII, No notion, therefore, of impropriety crossed her imagination. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 258 Such an idea never crossed one of our minds. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* II, A misgiving crossed me that Wemmick would be instantly dismissed.

14. *fig.* To thwart, oppose, go counter to.

c 1555 J. ROGERS in FOXE *A. & M.* (1846) VI. 608 He but

chasteneth his dearlings and crosseth them for a small while..as all fathers do with their children. 1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discip.* (Arb.) 72 He that loueth Christ, cannot crosse the course of the Gospel. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* IV. x. 388 It is .. better that our purpose and desire be crossed.. 1673 TEMPLE *Ireland* Wks. 1731 I. 113 Without crossing any Interest of Trade in England. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 ¶ 1 He was crossed in Love. 1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* I. i. (1840) 10 He will never cross her in small Matters. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 255 He therefore determined to cross those designs. 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* I. xi. 149, I never cross her, or talk to her much when she is not feeling well.

†**b.** To bar, debar, preclude *from*. *Obs. rare.*

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 127 To crosse me from the Golden time I looke for. *a* 1650 W. BRADFORD *Plymouth Plant.* (1856) 329 He in y^t^ end crost this petition from taking any further effecte in this kind.

†**c.** To contradict, contravene, traverse (a sentence, statement, etc.). *Obs.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 42 When I alledged faith, she crost me with Æneas. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 848 They..will be crossing every thing that is spoken. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 55 One divine sentence cannot cross and rescind another. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. lxviii. 4 A sort of Doves..Who cross the Proverb, and abound with Gall. 1702 CHARLETT *Let.* in *Pepys' Diary* 26 Sept., Which makes travel so easy, as to cross a sentence of Lord Burghley's [to the contrary].

†**15.** *intr. To cross with*: to go counter to. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.), Men's actions do not always cross with reason. *a* 1642 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 150 Yet that crosseth not with abbreviation, but confirms it rather. *a* 1662 HEYLYN *Life Laud* (1668) 156 When it seemed .. to cross with the Puritan Interest.

†**b.** *To cross upon* (or *on*): (*a*) to oppose, go counter to; (*b*) to come across, come upon. *Obs.*

a 1678 FELTHAM *Resolves*, etc. (1709) 552 So long as we cross not upon Religion. 1701 COLLIER *M. Aurel.* (1726) 246 He that crosses upon this design, is prophane in his contradiction. 1748 WALPOLE *Lett. to G. Montagu* (1891) II. 121 In this search I have crossed upon another descent. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. CCXX. 349 He is in hopes of crossing upon you somewhere or other. 1884 MISS L. M. HAWKINS *Mem.* I. 25 *note*, One day suddenly crossing on the gentleman.

16. *trans.* To cause to interbreed; to modify (a race) by interbreeding; to cross-fertilize (plants).

1754 WARBURTON *Letters* (1809) 174 As that people [the Jews] had no commerce with any other, there was a necessity of crossing the strain as much as possible. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 282 This variety seems formed by crossing the breed of such as are imported from various climates. 1802 *Ann. Reg.* 353 The advantage which has resulted from crossing the breed of cattle. 1851 *Beck's Florist* 142 Cross such flowers as appear likely to yield the most desirable colours and shapes. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 51 A setter crossed with spaniel.

absol. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 141 They have been generally crossing for bigger sheep, and..have produced a coarser kind of wool.

b. *intr.* To breed together, being of distinct races or breeds, to interbreed.

18.. COLERIDGE (Webster), If two individuals of distinct races cross, a third is invariably produced differing from either. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. II. 453 These [mares] do not cross well with the thorough-bred stallions.

Cross (krɔs), *a.* [Originally an attrib. or elliptical use of CROSS *adv.*, some participle (e. g. *lying*, *passing*, *coming*, etc.) being understood.]

No clear line can be drawn between this and various uses of CROSS- in combination, the employment of the hyphen being in many cases unfixed. See CROSS- 4, 5, 9.

1. Lying or situated athwart the main direction; transverse; passing from side to side. Also said *fig.* of things to which spatial relations are transferred.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* XX. (1539) 41 Built with two crosse chambers of stone. 1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 11 § 2 Vessels with cross Sails. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 66 Through crosse blynd allye we iumble. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 50 The crosse blew Lightning. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xv. 253 Tying the string to the cross stick. 1761 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *S. Bidulph* III. 255 The road for carriages between the two houses, being a cross one, was very bad. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* vi. 230 The cross roofs connecting them with the main building.

fig. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. viii, How many cross interests baffle the parties. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. vii. § 1 It is easier to ascertain..the relations of many things to one thing, than their innumerable cross relations with one another. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 146 Our position will not be confused by a cross issue.

b. Passing or lying athwart each other; crossing, intersecting.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* Induct., As crosse as a pair of tailors' legs. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xi. § 2 (1622) 313 They runne in crosse courses; and yet doe not crosse one another, in their courses. 1653 *Cloria & Narcissus* I. 84 To sit with his armes crosse, looking up at the heavens. *a* 1742 BENTLEY (J.), When they .. advance towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the intersection of cross ones. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 34 This is generally performed by little cross etchings, one over another. 1830 E. S. N. CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc.* 231 The honorable badge of a Regimental Colour supported by two cross Swords.

fig. 1684 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 91 The second is called Cross, so are its methods cross and intricate.

c. Of the wind: Blowing across the direct course, contrary.

Sometimes with a blending of sense 4: adverse.

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 49 Every wind, even the crossest shall help us to the haven. 1676 TEONGE *Diary* (1825) 195 The wind crosse and very high all these days. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 25 Does the captain think..because we have met with cross winds, we must never meet with fair ones?

fig. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 498 Scipio by a Cross Wind, being forc'd into the Power of his Enemies. 1763 JOHNSON *Lett. to G. Strahan* 14 July, My friendship is light enough to be blown away by the first cross blast.

d. Of the sea: said when the waves run athwart the direction of the wind, or when two sets of waves cross each other, owing to change of wind.

1823 SCORESBY *Jrnl.* 375 A mountainous sea, rendered awfully heavy and cross by the sudden changing of the wind. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 18 Jan. 4/3 The terrific cross-sea constantly broke over her. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Cross-sea*, a sea not caused by the wind then blowing.

†**2.** Diagonally opposite in position (as in a quadrilateral). *Obs. rare.* Cf. CROSS-CORNER.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. v. 115 The progression of quadrupeds being performed *per Diametrum*, that is the crosse legs moving or resting together.

3. Contrary, opposite, opposed (*to* each other, or *to* something specified). (Now rarely predicative.)

1565 CALFHILL *Answ. to Martiall* (Parker Soc.) 72, I am ashamed of your too cross and overthwart proofs. 1602 FULBECKE *1st. Pt. Parall.* Introd. 5 There is nothing in it which to the Law of God is crosse or opposite. 1631 MAY tr. *Barclay's Mirr. Mindes* II. 220 Where they begin a little to differ, they will afterwards be crosse in all things from those men. 1646 E. F[ISHER] *Mod. Divinity* 24 As if he were reduced to..straits .. by the crosse demands of his severall attributes. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 171 Is this Election cross to that of the Calvinists? *a* 1787 LOWTH *Serm. & Rem.* 414 Giving me answers so very cross to the purpose. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* III. iv. (1868) 307 It is cross to our humanly selfish habit.

4. Of events, circumstances, or fortune: Adverse, opposing, thwarting; contrary to one's desire or liking; unfavourable, untoward.

1565 CALFHILL *Answ. to Martiall* (Parker Soc.) 113 For when the Cross was most magnified, we had cross luck among. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 69 Frame your selfe to beare all other crosse matters. 1607 DEKKER *Northw. Hoe* II. Wks. 1873 III. 24 Such crosse fortune! 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* III. 1078 With Fate so cross One must be happy by the other's loss. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 126 We had such cross weather. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 302 We had but a cross voyage .. having contrary winds .. and sometimes bad weather. 1780 MAD D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 14 Dec., Some .. cross accident for ever frustrates my rhetorical designs.

5. Of persons, their dispositions, actions, etc.:

†**a.** Given to opposition; inclined to quarrel or disagree; perverse, froward, contrarious. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 53 Be crosse with him, and Ile goe fetch thy Sonnes to backe thy quarrel. 1594 — *Rich. III*, III. i. 126 My Lord of Yorke will still be crosse in talke. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 304 No man .. vnto his friends more friendly, or vnto his enemies more crosse and contrarie. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T. Matt.* xi. 16–17 You are cross to us whatever game we play. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* ii. Wks, 1799 II. 73, I hope you won't go for to tell him..Indeed, Sir, but I shall..No, sister, I'm sure you won't be so cross. 1851 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* IV. XXI, How vain are all thy judgments, and how cross.

b. Ill-tempered, peevish, petulant; in an irritable frame of mind, out of humour, vexed. (*colloq.*).

1639 T. B. *Admirable Events* 341 The stepmother beholds me with crosse lookes. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* III. i, If she gives me but a cross word, I'll leave her to-night. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 17 Nov., I just heard of the stir as my letter was sealed..and was so cross I would not open it to tell you. 1771 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 120 He is equally ugly and cross. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* II. x, I have never had a cross word from him in my life. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* viii, I can't bear to be cross to him. 1860 SALA *Lady Chesterf.* 43 The crossest of old maids.

c. Phr. *As cross as two sticks* (with play on sense 1 b).

1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* ii. 24 The renowned O'Grady was according to her account as cross as two sticks. 1855 LD. HOUGHTON in *Life* I. xi. 518 [He] has been as cross as two sticks at not having been asked to dinner at Court.

6. Involving interchange or reciprocal action.

App. not used predicatively, and often hyphened as a case of combination (which is preferable).

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. iv. (1588) 164 In some cases.. there may be a double (or crosse) restitution awarded. 1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* I. ii, For hapning both to Love each other Sisters, They have concluded it in a cross Marriage. 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's Law* XXXIX. 81 The..phenomenon of a cross-transfer of a foreign sound to native words and a native sound to foreign words.

b. *Book-keeping.* Applied to accounts between two parties each of which has claims upon the other; also, to formal entries transferring amounts from one account to another, or made on opposite sides of an account so as to neutralize each other. (Here also *cross-* is more usually hyphened.)

1893 GLADSTONE *Sp. in Parliament* 12 Feb., We hope to escape cross accounts and cross payments on revenue accounts [i. e. between Imperial and Irish revenue].

7. Of animals and plants: Cross-bred; hybrid.

1886 *York Herald* 7 Aug. 1/3 Sale of Cross Lambs. 1889 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 12 'Clearskins' and 'cross' beasts.

8. *slang.* Dishonest; dishonestly come by. (Opposed to *square* or *straight*.) Cf. CROOKED 3 b, and CROSS *sb.* 29.

1892 BOLDREWOOD *Nevermore* I. ix. 168 'Selling him a cross horse as any man might have knowed was too good for them to own on the square.' *Ibid.* I. x. 179 'He don't know a cross cove from a straight 'un.'

¶ See also CROSS- II.

Cross (krɔs), *adv.* Now *rare*. [Aphetic form of ACROSS, orig. a phrase *on cross*, *a-cross*: cf. *adown*, *down*, etc.]

†**1.** From side to side, whether at right angles or obliquely; across, athwart, transversely. *Obs.*

[*a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4872 And þai croke ouire crosse to cache þaim anothire.] 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 178 b, Cast bowes of Willowe crosse .. That may preserve the fainting Bee, that in the flud doth fall. 1620–55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 47 The Pict's Wall, extending cross over our Island. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 126 The boards lyinge thus crosse, one chesse one way and another another. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* § 2. 39 The Arundel Marble lies cross in our way. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 127, I now resolv'd to travel quite cross to the Sea-Shore on that Side. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 53 Courses of timber alternately cross and cross.

†**2.** In a contrary way, in opposition *to*. *Obs.*

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 217 Jesus Well: whose bottome..was in Heauen; whose mouth and spring downewards to the earth: crosse to all earthly fountaines. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. v. § 84. 288 To foist in two others, clean crosse to the Doctor's purpose. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* II. xlix. 153 Every Thing was carried cross to his Intentions. *a* 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 33 The crook of the lot will..be found to lie cross to some wrong bias of the heart.

3. In an adverse or unfavourable way; contrary to one's desire or liking; awry, amiss; = ACROSS *adv.* 4. *Obs.* or *colloq.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 164 Things falling out crosse with the old Emperour. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* I. 156 Though things goe crosse against us. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 248 There is yet another thing..which lies very cross upon our Minds. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3937/3 The Tide fell cross in the night. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 300, I wonder why things do go so cross in this world.

¶ See also CROSS- III.

Cross, *prep.* [CROSS *adv.* with object expressed.] = ACROSS *prep.* Now *dial.* or *poetic*: in the latter case commonly written *'cross*, as a recognized abbreviation.

Cross lots, more commonly *across lots* (U.S.): across the lots or fields as a short cut: cf. CROSS-COUNTRY.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. xxii, Draw a corde or stryng line crosse the circle. 1591 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 114, I charge thee waft me safely crosse the Channell. 1684 EVELYN *Diary* 24 Jan., Hardly could one see crosse the streetes. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 135 Cut into the Girder three Inches cross the Grain of the Stuff. 1761 FOOTE *Liar* I, Hallooing to a pretty fellow cross the Mall. *c* 1777 BEATTIE *Hares* 196 The scatter'd clouds fly 'cross the heaven. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 201 Whether sauntering we proceed Cross the green, or down the mead.

¶ See also CROSS- IV.

Cross- in *comb.* is used in many relations, substantive, adjective, adverbial, and prepositional (rarely verbal), sometimes difficult to separate, and in various senses. In some of these the combination is very loose, the use of the hyphen being almost optional.

This is especially so when *cross* is capable of being viewed as an adjective, in which construction the hyphen would not be used, e. g. *cross road* or *cross-road*, *cross reference* or *cross-reference*. As a rule, the use of the hyphen implies specialization of the combination, either usually, or in the particular instance in which it occurs.

A. General uses in combination.

I. From CROSS *sb.*

1. *objective*: **a.** with *pr. pples.*, forming adjs., as *cross-adoring*, *-kissing*; **b.** with vbl. sbs., forming sbs., as *cross-bearing*; **c.** with agent-n., as *cross-adorer*, *-keeper*; CROSS-BEARER.

a 1631 DRAYTON *Wks.* IV. 1311 (Jod.) The cross-adoring fowls. 1637 WHITING *Albino & Bell.* 16 The cross-adorers he, with crossing, catches. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 310 Cross-kissing Christians. 1824 SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 243 Latimer was..Cross-Keeper in the University.

2. *instrumental* and *locative*, with pples. and adjs. forming adjs., as *cross-crowned*, *-marked*; CROSS-FIXED.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* XIX. (1848) 206 A winged orb, cross-crowned.

3. *attrib.* **a.** Of or pertaining to the Cross or a cross, as *cross-legend*, *-shaft*, *-side*, *-step*, *-worship*; CROSS-CLOTH I, -DAYS, -WEEK, etc.; **b.** Of the shape, appearance, or nature of a cross; having a cross-bar or transverse part; as CROSS-BOW, -FISH, -GARNET, -STITCH, etc.; **c.** Marked or stamped with the figure of a cross, as †*cross-back*; CROSS-BUN, -DOLLAR, -FOX, etc.

c 1330 [see CROSS *sb.* 19], Þe croice side. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. ii. 399 [They] wore continually vpon their backes a red Crosse, whereby the name Crosse-back..was to them attributed. 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 75 Placed on the circling Cross-steps. 1889 *Archæol. Æliana* XIII. 265 The Birtley cross-slab.

II. From CROSS *a.*

4. **a.** *gen.* Having a transverse direction; transverse; going across something; as *cross-band*, *-brace*, *-gate*, *-pole*, *-rod*, *-strap*; CROSS-BAR, -BEAM, -PIECE, -SAIL, etc.; **b.** *spec.* Transverse to the direction in which the main or principal thing of

the kind lies, and thus often a branch of it, or otherwise subordinate to it, as *cross-barrel, -drain, -furrow, -lode, -passage, -timber, -trench, -turnpike, vein*; CROSS-COURSE, -PATH, -ROAD, -STREET, -WAY, etc.; **c.** Crossing or intersecting each other, as *cross-hand*; CROSS-BONES, -KEYS.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* *** iij, With trenches, cross-trenches, gabions, and diverse other. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 120 As if you should make a Cross-barrel hollow, thorow the Barrel of a Piece. 1757 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* L. 233 These cross-loads are generally filled with fragments of..minerals. 1760 *Patrington Haven Act* 13 Pass through the said turnpikes or cross gates. 1787 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode Upon Ode* Wks. 1794 I. 401 Great in tattoo .. and cross-hand roll. 1823 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 377 We did not take the cross-turnpike till we came to Whitchurch. *a* 1826 FAREY *Steam Eng.* (1827) 678 On the upper end of the piston rod..a horizontal cross-rod..is fixed. 1829 SOUTHEY *Pilgr. to Compostella* III, Perch'd on a cross-pole hoisted high. 1834 STEPHENS in *Brit. Husb.* I. 474 A drain must be carried along ..with outlets to the cross-drains. 1845 *Gloss. Gothic Archit.* I. 317 A variety of cross-braces above the tie-beams. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* ii. § 10. 38 Set as stays and cross-bands. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 409 The cross-straps pinch the little toe of my wife's foot. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 20 Strengthening the old ships with cross-timbers. 1884 MRS. F. MILLER *Life Ht. Martineau* 148 She set up a cross-pole fence around her estate.

5. Also said of things in motion or involving motion, as *cross-current, -ice, -train*; CROSS-POST.

1823 SCORESBY *Jrnl.* 469 *Cross-ice*, loose ice, affording a dubious and difficult passage to a ship. 1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 57, I had to wait .. for the cross-train to Haddington.

¶ With *vbl.sbs.* and nouns involving action: see 9.

III. From CROSS *adv.*

6. With *verbs*, forming compound verbs, meaning to do something **a.** across, or cross-wise, or in a direction or way traversing another, as *cross-bond, -carve, -fetter, -pile, -swim, -tie*; CROSS-CUT, -PLOUGH, etc.; **b.** in a way that crosses recognized or ordinary lines of affinity, as CROSS-BREED, -COUPLE, -FERTILIZE; **c.** in a way that crosses or traverses another action, as CROSS-EXAMINE, -QUESTION, etc.; **d.** so that two actions mutually cross each other, the one being the counterpart of the other, or done in return or reciprocation for the other, as *cross-disguise, -invite*.

1590 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas Vvry* Wks. (Grosart) II. 249 And fiery-fierce and stout, A hundred wayes cross-carves the Field about. *a* 1618 — *Mottoes* 329 The world and Death one day them cross-disguised To cosen Man. 1613 T. MILLES *Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* 75/1 Although the Seas were very.. tempestuous, yet he would Crosse-swim them, without any feare. 1645 J. BOND *Occasus Occid.* 35 Hee doth fetter, and ..crosse-fetter him. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 62 His lordship chose to be so far rude as not to cross invite, rather than bear the like consequences of such another intercourse. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. viii. 25 He tied and cross-tied them all fast together. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* II. 429 These [stones] were to be carefully set by hand, with the broadest ends downwards, all crossbonded or jointed. 1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 25 Dec. 446 The amount of lumber now cross-piled on the several mill docks.

7. With *pr. pples.*, or adjs. of this form, forming adjs., as *cross-flowing, -jingling, -pulling, -running*.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 832 The flood That stayed her flight with his cross-flowing course. 1641 — *Reform.* I. (1851) 31 The fantastick, and declamatory flashes; the crosse-jingling periods which cannot but disturb, and come thwart a setl'd devotion. 1835 MARRYAT *Pirate* iv, This gale and cross-running sea are rather too much for boats. 1854-6 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* I. I. x, Cross-pulling vices, tied Like Samson's foxes, by the tails.

8. With *pa. pples.*, or adjs. so formed, forming adjs., as *cross-fissured, -folded, -gagged, -laced, -latticed, -striped*; CROSS-BRED, -GARTERED, etc.

(Often approaching or passing into 11.)

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 23 b, The Harrowe, is an instrument crosse lettused, to breake the Cloddes. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 49 They would ..stand cross-gagged, with knives in their mouths. 1624 T. SCOTT *Vox Dei* 41 To sitt with our armes crosse-folded. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, clxxvi, Clad..in cross-stript Motley. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* iv, Scarlet stockings cross-laced with gold braid up to the knee. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* vii. 198 It was originally more cross-fissured than the other.

9. With *vbl. sbs.* and nouns involving action, in the various senses found with the vb. (see 6), as *cross-peal, -planking, -ventilation*; *-appeal, -association, -belief, -claim*; *-blow, -raiding*; CROSS-ENTRY, etc.

Here *cross-* becomes practically equivalent to an adjective, though originating, as in 6, 7, 8, in the adverb.

1684 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 91 There are two kinds of Changes, viz. Plain Changes, and Cross-peals .. the second is called Cross, so are its methods cross and intricate. 1749 LAVINGTON *Enthusiasm* (1754) I. 151 All the ridiculous Ceremonies of Puff, Cross-Puff, Impuff, and Expuff. 1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 124 That cross-play of selfishness and vanity. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 128 A thorough cross-ventilation by opposite windows. 1884 *Law Reports* 9 App. Cases 571 Appeal and cross-appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court. 1885 H. T. ATKINSON in *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 923 Cross-claims for damages could only be set up in different actions. 1890 J. CORBETT *Sir F. Drake* ix. 124 It was no mere cross-raiding on which he was bent. 1892 J. C. BLOMFIELD *Hist. Heyford* 4 A couple of trees were laid down, and a cross-planking fixed upon them.

IV. From CROSS *prep.*

10. With *object sbs.*, forming adjs., with sense **a.** Crossing, across, as *cross-channel* (see B), *-river, -town*; CROSS-COUNTRY; **b.** Adverse to, as † *cross-bliss*; CROSS-COURSE *a.*

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxvii. 135 This crosse-blisse world of ours. 1886 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Feb. 221 With cross-town tramcars running from side to side. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Feb. 12/1 The Greenwich Ferry Company .. Cross-river communication for vehicular traffic.

V. 11. Parasynthetic derivatives, as **a.** *cross-shaped*, having the shape of a cross; CROSS-HEADED, -HILTED; **b.** *cross-armed, -fingered*, having the arms, etc. crossed; CROSS-HANDED, -LEGGED, etc.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 304 With hand in hand, cross-fingered one between another. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 485 Then I .. walked cross armd, sighed, cast vp mine eyes. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 83 Cross-arm'd Lovers. 17.. TOLLET *On Shaks.* (Jod.), The cross-shaped flower on the head of this figure. 1881 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 5/7 In the cross-armed and somewhat downcast attitude which he has assumed throughout the trial.

B. Special combinations (with quots. in alphabetical order): **cross-action** (*Law*), an action brought by the defendant against the plaintiff or a co-defendant in the same action: cf. CROSS-BILL; **cross-and-jostle**, applied to a race in which the riders cross each other's paths and jostle each other, getting to the winning-post as they like, by fair riding or foul; also *fig.*; † **cross-arrow**, an arrow shot from a cross-bow: **cross-axle** (see quot.); **cross-banded** (*Carpentry*), see quot.; **cross-bedding** (*Geol.*), apparent lines of stratification crossing the real ones, false bedding; † **cross-bell**, the bell rung at the Elevation of the Host; **cross-belt**, orig. a belt worn over both shoulders, and crossing in front of the breast; also, in later use, a single belt passing obliquely across the breast; hence **cross-belted** *a.*; **cross-birth**, a birth in which the child is presented in a position transverse to the uterus; **cross-bit** = CROSS-PIECE; † **cross-blow**, a counter-blow; also a blow indirectly dealt; **cross-catalogue** *v.*, to catalogue under a heading or division that crosses another; to cross-index; **cross-channel** *a.*, passing or situated across the (English or other) channel; **cross-chock** (see quot.); **cross-cropping** (see quot.); † **cross-dagger**, an obsolete coin; **cross-dog** (see DOG); **cross-fam** *v. slang* (see quot.); **cross-file** (see quot.); **cross-fishing**, fishing with a line with many hooks attached extending across a stream; cf. CROSS-LINE 2; **cross-frog**, the arrangement where one line of rails crosses another, each of the rails being notched to admit the flanges of wheels on the crossing rail; † **cross-grinded** *a.*, cross-vaulted, having two arches or vaults intersecting each other; **cross-guard**, a sword-guard consisting of a short transverse bar; † **cross-hack** *v.*, to hack or cut with crossing lines; hence † **cross-hacking**; **cross-hap**, adverse fortune or occurrence; **cross-house**, a house at or by a cross; a house standing crosswise to others; also *fig.*; **cross-index** *v.*, to index under another heading as a cross-reference; † **cross-letter**, a letter crossing the main routes, and carried by the cross-post; **cross-lift** *v.* (see quot.); † **cross-like** *a.*, like or resembling a cross; **cross-lock** *a.*, applied to an invention by which a carriage, etc. is enabled to 'lock' or turn on the main-pin in a particular way; **cross-lode** (see 4); **cross-loop**, a loop-hole in a fort in the form of a cross so as to give free range horizontally and vertically to an archer, etc.; **cross-mint**, the species *Mentha crispa*; **cross-mouth** *a.*, having a transverse mouth; † **cross-naming**, metonymy; **cross-oylet** = *cross-loop*; † **cross-penny**, a (silver) penny bearing a cross (cf. CROSS *sb.* 19); a kreutzer; † **cross-providence**, an adverse dispensation or dealing of providence; **cross-quarters** (*Arch.*), an ornament of tracery in the form of a cruciform flower; **cross-sea** (see CROSS *a.* 1); **cross-section**, the cutting of anything across; a section made by a plane cutting anything transversely; **cross-shoot, -shooting, -shot**, a shooting or shot at anything moving across the field of sight; **cross-sleeper** *a.*, (a railway track) in which the sleepers are transverse to the rails; **cross-spider**, the common British garden spider *Epeira diadema*, so called from the cross-like mark on its anterior surface; **cross-talk** (*Telephone*); see quot.; **cross-tig**, a variety of the game 'tig' in which another player running across between pursuer and pursued is pursued in his turn; **cross-tining** (*dial.*), cross-harrowing: see CROSS *v.* 7 b; **cross-valve**, a valve placed where a pipe has two cross-branches; **cross-vine**, a climber of the southern U. S., in which a section of the stem shows a cross-like appearance; **cross-voting**, voting not according to party lines, in which some of the votes of each party are given on the other side; **cross-ward**, a cross-shaped ward of a lock; **cross-webbing**, webbing drawn over the saddle-tree to strengthen the seat of a saddle; **cross-winding**, a twisting of the surface of masonry, or the like; **cross-wire**, a wire that crosses; spec. = *cross-hair*; **cross-wood**, a West Indian shrub *Jacquinia ruscifolia*; † **cross-work**, transverse work; adverse action; † work with crosses; † **cross-wounded** *ppl. a.*, pierced through with a wound; **cross-yard**, a pole or spar fastened cross-wise.

1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 393 He had begun a *cross action..against the clergyman. 1841 GEN. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 52 And because there would be no use in two thousand men agreeing to die upon half the food that can keep soul and body together, they either toss up for it or play a *cross-and-jostle match. 1611 BEAUM & FL. *King & No K.* II. i, I was run twice through the body, and shot i' th' head with a *cross arrow. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Cross-axle*, I. a shaft, windlass, or roller worked by opposite levers; as the copper-plate printing-press, etc.; 2. (*Railroad Engineering*) a driving-axle with cranks set at an angle of 90° with each other. 1875 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. s.v., Handrailing .. is said to be *cross-banded when a veneer is laid upon its upper side, with the grain of the wood crossing that of the rail, and the extension of the veneer in the direction of its fibres is less than the breadth of the rail. *c* 1450 LYDG. *Mer. Missæ* 69 Whan he ryngythe the *crosbelle. 1797 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* II. 416 It is recommended .. that all [the seamen] should have canvas *cross-belts. 1858 W. ELLIS *Visits Madagascar* xiii. 372 The men wore the white cloth .. round their loins, with cross-belts, and cartouche boxes over their naked shoulders. 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. D iij, Theyr *crosse-blowe of *Fellowe labourers* will not saue theyr ribbes, if they be no better Fencers. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 449 A counter-buffe, or crosse-blow, to the plots .. of carnall and worldly-wise men. 1890 G. SAINTSBURY *Ess.* 17 [He] catalogues books as folio, quarto, octavo, and so forth, and then *cross-catalogues them as law, physic, divinity and the rest. 1891 *Athenæum* 18 July 94/2 Librarians should therefore cross-catalogue .. the work under these headings. 1891 *Scot. Leader* 12 Dec. 4 Heavy weather was experienced by the *cross-channel steamers. 1892 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 7/4 Belfast.. White linens for home and cross-Channel markets. 1823 CRABBE *Technological Dict.*, **Cross-chocks* (*Mar.*)..pieces of timber fayed across the dead-wood in midships, to make good the deficiency of the lower heels of the futtock. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. I. 34 The miserable system of *cross-cropping, or taking two or more white straw crops in succession. 1701 S. JEAKE *Body Arith.* 142 *Cross Daggers of Scotland, New Value 11s. 8d. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* I. 283 The workmen erected another pier, using much timber in *cross-dogs, bars, and braces. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, To **cross-fam* a person, is to pick his pocket by crossing your arms in a particular position. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Cross-file*, a file used in dressing out the arms or crosses of fine wheels. It has two convex faces of different curvatures. 1867 B. OSBORNE in *Morn. Star* 9 Apr., There is a thing called *cross-fishing, where one line is used with different coloured baits, and where both sides of the stream are swept. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 62 The Portico with a *cross-grinded Arch. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ix. 173 The simplest variety of hilt..has..the pommel .. the barrel .. and the *cross-guard. 1608 PLAT *Garden of Eden* (1653) 158 *Crossehack your cherry trees.. in the new moon next after Christmas. *Ibid.* 159 All the *cross-hackings here mentioned. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* I. 142 You need not fear any *cross-hap. *a* 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 165 Many are so blinded with the sunshine of prosperity that they see..no such schoole as the *Crosse-house. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 58 At either end of the wide part of this street there is a cross-house. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 196/1 'Mayor's Court' should be *cross-indexed as 'Lord Mayor's Court'. 1787 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 134 The *cross letter postage, which had been for many years let out to Mr. Allen. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (ed. 9) 110 To *cross lift a gun, or carriage is to move it in a direction nearly at right angles to its axis. 1649 tr. *Behmen's Epist.* (1886) v. § 29 It maketh a *cross-like birth. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* 290 Otherwise the Perimeter of the House had been Cruciform or Cross-like. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 492 Spring-waggon on the equirotal *cross-lock principle. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccxv. § 2. 552 *Mentha cruciata*, *Crosse Mint, or curled Mint. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. (Arb.) 189 Single words haue their sence and vnderstanding altered and figured many wayes, to wit, by transport, abuse, *crosse-naming..change of name. 1857 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* III. II. vii. 341 In each side of the central buttress is a slit, and above it a *cross-oylet. 1847 *Secr. Soc. Mid. Ages* 343 He then threw a *cross-penny..to the court, and went his way. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xiv. 377 Looking upon Afflictions and *Cross-Providence with Esteem. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 323 The characteristic habit of most Monocotyledonous bundles, which is especially evident in *cross-section. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 265 It is only necessary that the mass be the same at any cross-section of this material line. 1766 T. PAGE *Art of Shooting* 35 If you take aim a foot before a *cross shoot at forty yards. *Ibid.* 34 A hint concerning cross-shooting. 1789 *Ess. Shooting* (1791) 215 To avoid missing a *cross shot, whether it be flying or running. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 14 May 4/3 We have what we call upon certain sections the *cross-sleeper road. 1883 J. G. WOOD in *Gd. Words* Dec. 761/1 A Diadem or *Cross Spider comes running over her web. 1891 *Times* 12 Jan., To suppress the sputtering noises, or '*cross-talk', induced in the line by currents passing through some neighbouring telegraph or telephone line. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. v. 180 '*Cross-tig', and 'Scotch and English Jackson'..are played at Arbroath high school. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 9 Apr. 5/2

The *cross voting was so exceptionally slight that only one Liberal voted with the Conservatives. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 29 You may easily file your *Cross, or Hook-wards, wider or deeper. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 27 Those twistings of the surface which are technically termed *cross-windings. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 341 A thin board, planed true, to point out cross-windings and other inequalities of surface. 1882 J. Smith *Economic Plants* 143 It derives its name of *Crosswood from..its branches being produced in whorls of four, thus forming a cross. 1434 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 101 A good bordcloth with *crosse werk. 1627 F. E. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 12 There might be some cross-work might blast his project. 1582 T. Watson *Centurie of Loue* lxi, My Hart *croswounded with desire. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 193 They erect a Tree, with a *crosse-yard fastned to it.

Crossable (krǫ·săb'l), *a.* [f. Cross *v.* + -able.] That can be crossed.

1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VII. xviii. viii. 233 Plank or raft bridge there..will be crossable tomorrow. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Apr. 7/2 To make it crossable for passengers on foot.

Cross-action: see Cross- B.

Crossado, non-naturalized form of Crusade.

† **Cross-aisle**, *Obs.*, transept: see Aisle 3.

† **Crossaundre**. *Obs.* (See quot.)

1519 Horman *Vulg.* 240 With great pylys of alder rammed downe, and with a frame of tymbre called a crossaundre [*fistuca*].

Cross-axle: see Cross- B.

Cross-banded: see Cross- B.

Cross-bar (krǫ·sbāɪ), *sb.* [Cross- 4.]

1. A transverse bar; a bar placed or fixed across another bar or part of a structure.

1562 *Churchw. Acc. Eltham* in Stahlschmidt *Bells of Kent* (1887) 271 A crosbar for the bell. 1611 [see Cross-barred]. 1823 Crabbe *Techn. Dict. Cross-bars* (*Mar.*), round pieces of iron, bent at each end, and used as levers to turn the shanks of the anchor. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xxvi. 267 We had already cut up and burned the runners and cross-bars of two sledges.

† b. = *Cross-bar shot*: see 5. *Obs.*

1557 W. Towrson in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 120 We sent them some of our stuffe, crosse barres and chain shot and arrowes. 1712 E. Cooke *Voy. S. Sea* 351 We fir'd above 300 great Shot, about 50 Cross Bars.

2. A transverse line or stripe: cf. Bar *sb.*1 5.

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 238 In their crossings.., the Greeke .. begins his crosse-barre on the right side, and the Latin on the left. 1694 Ray in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 200 A tail..marked with crosse-bars.

† 3. The 'bar sinister', the heraldic mark of illegitimacy. *Obs.*

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* I. v. § 13 To shew that no Crosse-barre of Bastardy..can bolt Grace out of that Heart, wherein God will have it to enter. 1732 *Gentleman Instr.* (ed. 10) 11 (D.) Few are in love with Cross-bars, and to be brother to a by-blow is to be a bastard once removed.

† 4. *fig.* An impediment, hindrance, obstruction; an untoward circumstance, misfortune. *Obs.*

1583 Stanyhurst *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 46 Hence grew my crosbars. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iii. 1151 But now this boy, which stands as a crosse-barre Twixt him and home, doth all his fortunes marre.

5. *Comb.*, as *cross-bar window*; **cross-bar shoe**, = *bar-shoe* (see Bar *sb.*1 30); **cross-bar shot**, orig. a ball with a bar projecting on each side of it; later, a projectile which expanded on leaving the gun into the form of a cross, with one quarter of the ball at each radial point: cf. Bar-shot.

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1030/4 A light gray Mare .. lame in the neer Foot before, and a *Cross-bar shoe under the same Foot. 1591 Raleigh *Last Fight Rev.* (Arb.) 19 Discharged with *crossebar shot. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 67 Crosbar-shot is also a round shot, but it hath a long spike of Iron cast with it as if it did goe thorow the middest of it. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 453 Something like the chain or cross bar shot used in sea engagements, only instead of a bar between, the whole consisted of seven balls. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Cross-bar-shot*..when folded it presented a..complete shot.

Cross-bar (krǫ·sbā:ɪ, krǫ·sbā·ɪ), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with cross-bars; to put or set bars across.

1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 318 These hiues you must crosse-barre within with clouen stickes. *Ibid.* 703.

b. To mark with cross-bars; to draw bars or stripes across.

1805 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* II. 97 And suppose you have received it and cross-barred it [a manuscript] where necessary. 1861 Thornbury *Turner* (1862) I. 336 Some glancing sunshine cross-barring a sail.

† 2. *fig.* To obstruct, bar the way of. *Obs.*

1680 *Hon. Hodge & Ralph* 22 There 's an unlucky Gentleman, that Cross-bars them in their designs.

Cro·ss-barred, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ed.] Furnished with cross-bars, having bars placed across; marked with cross-bars or stripes.

1611 Cotgr., *Croisée*, the crosse-barre of a window; also, a window so crosse-barred. 1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* v. 225 A horse-litter seeled and crosse-bard with gads of steele and plates of yron. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 190 Substantial dores, Cross-barrd and bolted fast. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1245/4 The other [Gown] purple and white single Crossbarr'd Lutestring. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 311 P 1 Her Chamber Windows are cross-barred. 1891 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 3/3 [The gown] was grey, crossbarred down the back and front with broad bands of black velvet.

Cro·ss-beak. = Cross-bill.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 242/1 The Crosbeak is a thick and short Billed Bird. 1789 G. White *Selborne* II. vii. (1853) 176 Considerable flocks of crossbeaks.

Cross-beam (krǫ·sbīm). [Cross- 4.] A beam placed across some part of a structure or mechanism; a transverse beam.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 96 They want neither the bellowes, nor the crosse-beame, nor the cordes.. nor the organ pipes. 1611 Cotgr., *Traversin*, A crosse-beame, or peece of timber, in a ship, etc. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Cross-piece* or *Cross-beam*, a Beam laid a-cross another: In a Ship, it is a great piece of Timber that goes a-cross two other pieces call'd Bitts, and to which the Cable is fasten'd when the Ship rides at Anchor. 1825 Wood *Railroads* 146 The piston rods .. are attached to the cross-beams [in Stephenson's Killingworth locomotive]. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxxi, The old oak roof supported by cross-beams.

Cross-bearer (krǫ·sbēə·rəɹ). [Cross- 1.]

I. One who bears, wears, or carries a cross.

1. An attendant who carries a cross in a procession or religious ceremony; he who bears an archbishop's cross before him.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 58 Thomas Becket..through the instigation of certain about him, but chiefely of his crosse-bearer. 1644 Evelyn *Diary* 23 Nov., The Crosse-bearer on horseback, with two Priests at each hand on foote. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 94 He has..the Bishop of Rochester (Time was) for his Cross-bearer. 1840 Hood *Up the Rhine* 186 Besides a cross-bearer and flag-bearer, there were..a score of regular attendants all carrying lighted tapers.

2. One who wears a cross in sign of a vow; *spec.* applied to certain officers of the Inquisition pledged to prosecute heretics.

1731 Chandler tr. *Limborch's Hist. Inquis.* I. 191 There is another sort of them, called Cross-Bearers, instituted by Dominick, to whom he gave such Constitutions..as obliges them vigorously to prosecute Hereticks.

3. *fig.* One who 'takes up his cross' and follows Christ.

1540 Coverdale *Fruitf. Less.* i. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 294 Make us true cross-bearers and followers of thee.

II. *cro·ss-bea·rer.* [from Cross *a.*, Cross- 4.]

4. (See quot.)

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Cross-bearer*, the transverse bars supporting the grate-bars of a furnace.

Cro·ss-bea·rings. *Naut.* [Cross *a.* or *adv.*] The bearings of two or more points taken from a point of reference so as to give their angular distance from each other, or, when their positions are known, to plot the position of a ship on a chart.

1809 Visc. Valentia *Voy. India, etc.* (1811) II. viii. 342 Its distance was ascertained to be seventy miles, by a set of cross bearings taken from the island. 1857 R. Tomes *Amer. in Japan* xiii. 310 On taking the cross-bearings, it was found ..that the ships had not shifted their places a mile.

Cross-bedding, -belt: see Cross- B.

Cro·ss-be·nch. [Cross *a.*, Cross- 4.] A bench placed at right angles to other benches. *spec.* In the House of Lords, at Westminster, certain benches so placed, on which independent or neutral members sometimes sit.

1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. p. xvii, He seated himself upon the cross benches, an unusual position to take in the House of Lords. 1849 Ht. Martineau *Hist. Eng.* I. 15 The cross-benches of neutrality in the House of Commons. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Feb. 3/1 Lord Granville's answer to Lord Wemyss's demand for more cross-benches is one of the neatest things on record.

b. *attrib.*, esp. in the phrase *cro·ss-bench mind.*

1884 Ld. Granville *Sp. in Ho. Lords* (*Pall Mall G.* 15 Feb. 3/1), Individually..I have no great sympathy with the cross-bench mind..While..I prefer a good Liberal I am afraid I also prefer even a good Tory to those who are neither fish, fowl, flesh, nor good herring. 1884 Dk. Argyll *Sp. in Ho. Lords* 7 July, It would be well for this House if a great majority of its members had the cross-bench mind.

Hence **Cro·ss-be·ncher**, one who occupies a cross-bench, or asserts his independency of party; **Cro·ss-be·nchedness.**

1885 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 456 Though posing as a cross-bencher, the author writes in a strong Tory spirit of Nationalism. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Jan. 101/2 Cross-benchedness has not exactly been justified of all her children.

Cro·ss-bi·as, *sb.* [Cross *a.*] A bias or inclination running athwart or counter to another.

1678 Marvell *Growth Popery* Wks. 1875 IV. 357 So various were the several interests, and crossbiasses.

So **Cross-bi·as** *v.*, to give a cross-bias to. **Cross-bi·ased** *ppl. a.*, subject to cross-biases. † **Cross-bi·asness**, tendency to go athwart or contrary, waywardness.

1633 G. Herbert *Affliction* ix, *Temple* 39 Thus doth thy power crosse-bias me. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* xii. lxi. 227 Cross-biasnesse to Grace our ruine spinn'd. 1844 Marg. Fuller *Wom. 19th C.* (1862) 386, I leave Italy..hoping..to return, but fearing that may not be permitted in my 'cross-biased' life.

Crossbill (krǫ·sbil). [Cross *a.* 1 b.] A bird of the genus *Loxia* (family *Fringillidæ*), having the mandibles of the bill curved so as to cross each other when the bill is closed; found in the north of Europe and America, and in Japan. The Common Crossbill is *L. curvirostra.*

a 1672 Willughby *Ornith.* 248. 1713 Derham *Phys. Theol.* (1723) 193 The *Loxia*, or Cross-Bill, whose Bill is thick and strong, with the Tips crossing one another. 1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1768) II. 279 The Grosbeak and Crossbill come here but seldom. 1829 E. Jesse *Jrnl. Nat.* 182 That rare bird the Crossbill..occasionally visits the orchards.

Hence **Cro·ss-billed** *a.*, having the mandibles crossed, like the birds of the genus *Loxia.*

1766 Pennant *Zool.* (*heading*), Cross-billed Grosbeak.

Cross-bill, cross bill. *Law.* [Cross *a.* 6, Cross- 9.] A bill filed in Chancery by a defendant against the plaintiff or other co-defendants in the same suit. b. A bill of exchange given in consideration of another bill (Wharton).

1637 in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 315 That their honours will be pleased to accept of a cross bill against the prelates. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. iii. 655 Who, putting in a new cross-bill, May traverse th' action. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 448 If he [the defendant] has any relief to pray against the plaintiff, he must do it by an original bill of his own, which is called a cross bill. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 466 A counter-claim is like a cross-bill under the former practice in equity, which fell with the original bill.

Cross-birth: see Cross- B.

† **Cro·ssbite**, *v. Obs.* Also 6–7 **crosbite.** [Cross- 6.]

1. *trans.* To bite the biter; to cheat in return; to cheat by outwitting; to 'take in', gull, deceive.

1532 *Dice-Play* (Percy Soc.) 30 If ye lack contraries, to crosbite him withall, I shall lend you a pair of the same size that his cheats be. 1591 Greene *Disc. Coosnage* To Reader, When a broaking knaue cros-biteth a Gentleman with a bad commoditie. 1672 Wycherley *Love in Wood* v. vi, Fortune our foe..By none but thee our projects are cross-bit. 1717 Prior *Alma* III. 365 As Nature slily had thought fit, For some by-ends to cross-bite wit. 1823 Scott *Peveril* xxviii, If your Grace can..throw out a hint to crossbite Saville, it will be well.

2. To attack or censure bitingly or bitterly.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xii. 5 He crossebyteth the courtly clawebackes [sed aulicos calumniatores perstringit]. 1581 Rich *Farewell* (1846) 154 She ..would crossbite hym with tauntes and spitefull quippes. 1685 F. Spence *House of Medici* 416 The Pope .. unwilling to incense him by fruitlesly cross-biting his election. 1697 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 74 Cross biting a Country Evidence, and frighting him out of Truth, and his Senses.

Hence † **Cro·ssbite** *sb.*, a cheat, trick, swindle, deception; † **Cro·ssbiter**, one who 'crossbites', a swindler; † **Cro·ssbiting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1591 Greene *Disc. Coosnage* To Rdr., When the nip, which the common people call a cutpurse, hath a cros-bite by some bribing officer. 1692 Wagstaffe *Vind. Carol.* xxvi. 120 Unless he could give them the Cross-bite. 1711 Puckle *Club* (1817) 98 Besides the danger of a cross-bite. 1592 Greene *Groat's W. Wit* D iv b, The legerdemaines of nips, foysts, conicatchers, crosbyters. 1656 Earl Monm. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 185 Dame Nature, who greatly hates cheaters, and crosbiters. 1576 Whetstone *Rocke of Regard* 50 (N.) Crosbiting, a kind of cousoning under the couler of friendship. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* xv. 551 The cross-biting Phoenicians. 1674 Cotton *Compl. Gamester*, They effect their purpose by cross-biting, or some other dexterity. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* I. ii. § l. (1740) 55 Affronts, Tergiversations, Crossbitings, personal Reflections, and such like.

Cro·ss-bond. *Brick-laying.* [Cross *a.*] A bond in which a course of 'stretchers' alternates with one of alternate 'stretchers' and 'headers' so as to break joint with it and also with the next row of stretchers.

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 461/2 The mediæval brick buildings in north-east of Germany are worked in Flemish bond, or as it is there called 'cross-bond'.

Cro·ss-bones, *sb. pl.* [Cross- 4 c.] A figure of two thigh-bones laid across each other in the form of the letter X, usually placed under the figure of a skull, as an emblem of death.

1798 Canning, etc. *Anti-Jacobin, Rovers*, A subterranean vault..with coffins, 'scutcheons, death's heads and cross-bones. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 898 She was a perpetual *memento mori*; a skull and cross-bones would hardly have been more efficacious. 1885 Runciman *Skippers & Sh.* 86 Half a score of us had been under the crossbones [i.e. pirate's flag].

Cross-bow (krǫ·sbō·u). [Cross- 3 b.]

1. A missive weapon consisting of a bow fixed across a wooden stock, having a groove or barrel for the missile and a mechanism for holding and releasing the string, used for shooting bolts, stones, arrows, etc.; an Arbalest.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* I. 297 Crosse bawes or staffe slynges. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 90 Then the arrowes flewe out of the long bowes..the quarrelles out of the crosse bowes. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 147 Stones..violently whirled out of a Crossebow. 1678 tr. *Gaya's Arms War* 40 The Ancients had two kinds of Cross-bows, the one which shoot Darts or Quarrels, and the other which threw Stones: these were called *Balistae*, and the other *Catapultae*. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* I. xx, With my cross-bow I shot the Albatross. *a* 1862 Buckle *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 343 The cross bow is said to have been used in the battle of Hastings.

2. *transf.* (*pl.*) Men armed with cross-bows; crossbowmen, as a force.

c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 34/2, .x. M. knyghtes on horsbacke .vi. M. Crosse bowes. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* cxxix. 473 Theyr botys well garnysshyd with men, archars and crosbowes. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 20, 50 men of warre..together with 20 crosbowes.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cross-bow case, -maker, match, rack, shot.*

1530 Palsgr. 211/1 Crosbowe case, *carquas.* Crosbowe maker, *arcbalestrier.* 1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 35 The force of the Crossebow Racke is..here, demonstrated. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 150 Having one arme little better than lost by a Crosbow-shot. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1121/6 Samuel Smith Crosbow-Maker near Temple-bar,

London. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 189 A great cross-bow match at Heidelberg.

† **Crossbower** (krɒ·sbōuəɹ). *Obs.* [f. prec. + -er.] = next.

1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 45 b, Crosse-bowers and Archers on horsebacke. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Invent. Shipping* 22 The French had 12000 Crosbowers Genowaies by Sea.

Crossbowman (krɒ·sbōumæn). An archer with a crossbow; a soldier armed with a crossbow.

c 1500 *Melusine* 132 A thousand men of armes, & C crosbowe men. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 11 He armed her with twise as many crossebow-men as souldiers. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. v. 9 Thirty-two were cross-bow-men. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* (1850) I. 372 The artillery, the arquebusiers, and crossbowmen, were to support one another.

Cro·ss-bred, *ppl. a.* [Cf. next and Cross- 8.] Bred from parents of different species or varieties; hybrid, mongrel. (Also *absol.* as *sb.*)

1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 70 In regard to cross-bred animals. 1887 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 2/1 Whether the Hereford is to beat the Devon, or the cross-bred the Highlander. 1892 *Ibid.* 1 Feb. 2/7 Wools, both Botany and cross-breds.

Cro·ss-bree·d, *v.* [Cross *adv.*] To breed across the lines which separate varieties or races; to breed (animals or plants) from individuals of different species or races. Hence **Cro·ss-bree·ding** *vbl. sb.*

1675 Wycherley *Country Wife* II. i, They are come to think cross breeding for themselves best, as well as for their dogs and horses.

Cross-breed (krɒ·sbrīd), *sb.* [Cf. prec. and Cross *a.*] A breed of animals (or plants) produced by crossing; a mongrel or hybrid breed; *transf.* an animal of such a breed. Also *fig.*

1774 Wilkes *Corr.* (1805) IV. 185 The family of monsieur Louvet..emigrated to England; and made a cross-breed with those who [etc.]. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* III. v, It seems to me a barren thing, this Conservatism, an unhappy cross-breed; the mule of politics that engenders nothing. 1890 *Spectator* 13 Dec., Both prizes for the cross-breeds were won by crosses of shorthorn with the Scotch breeds.

Cro·ss-bu·n. [Cross- 3 c.] A bun indented with a cross, commonly eaten on Good Friday.

1733 *Poor Robin's Almanack* in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1873) I. 154 Good Friday comes this month, the old woman runs With one or two a penny hot cross buns. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* 9 Apr. an. 1773 Being Good Friday, I breakfasted with him on tea and cross-buns. 1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 80 What becomes of all the cold crossbuns after Good Friday?

Cro·ss-bu·ttock, *sb.* [app. f. Cross *prep.* + Buttock; in form an adj. used absolutely.] A peculiar throw over the hip made use of in wrestling and formerly in pugilism: see quot. 1808.

[1690 D'Urfey *Collin's Walk* ii. 74 (Farmer) When th' hardy Major..To make quick end of fight prepares, By Strength ore buttock cross to hawl him, And with a trip i' th' Inturn maul him.] 1714 [see Buttock *sb.* 6]. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XIII. v, All the various stops, blows, cross-buttocks, &c. incident to combatants. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXX. 247 A cross-buttock in pugilism is, when the party, advancing his right leg and thigh, closes with his antagonist, and catching him with his right arm, or giving a round blow, throws him over his right hip, upon his head. 1886 *Times* 24 Apr. 5/5 Clark won easily,..throwing his man with a cross-buttock.

Hence **Cro·ss-bu·ttock** *v. trans.*, to throw with a cross-buttock (also *fig.*); **Cro·ss-bu·ttocker,** one who cross-buttocks; a cross-buttock.

1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* VI. i, An unexpected cross-buttocker floored the incautious and unscientific Grafenberg. 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* 107 Hardly that humbug Could thus cross-buttock thee. 1889 W. Armstrong *Wrestling* (Badm. Libr.) 199 Should the stroke fail there is no help for the unfortunate cross-buttocker. *Ibid.* A much tighter hold is required for the purpose of cross-buttocking your man.

† **Cro·ss-ca·per.** *Obs.* [Cross- 9.] ? Some kind of caper or movement in dancing; cf. Cross-cut, Cross-point. Said usually of a tailor, and often *fig.* in application.

1622 Massinger *Virg. Mart.* IV. i, Had a tailor seen her At this advantage, he, with his cross capers, Had ruffled her by this. 1627 F. E. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 31 His ends go not their ways, but with Cross-capers. 1634 Ford *P. Warbeck* II. iii, *Sketon* [a tailor]. For fashioning of shapes and cutting a cross-caper, turn me off to my trade again. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I. s. v. *Caper*, A cross caper, *Subsultatio.*

Hence † **Cross-ca·perer.**

1607 Dekker *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 36 All the crosse-caperers beeing plac'd in strong rankes and an excellent oration cut out..perswading them to sweat out their braines in deuising new cuts, new French collers [etc.].

Cross-catalogue, -channel, -chock: see Cross- B.

† **Cro·ss-cloth.** *Obs.* [Cross- 3, 4.]

1. *Eccl.* A cloth or hanging before the rood.

1541 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 61 For emendyng of the Crosse clothe iiij^{d}. 1550 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Stortford* (1888) 134 Item 1 cros clothe of sylke and another of Pewke. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 32 Item one crose clothe—made awaie.

2. A linen cloth worn across the forehead.

1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 41 The Nurses also of Sparta use..to bring up their Children, without swadling..or having on their heads Cross-clothes. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* D iv b, Ile make him pull his powting crosscloath ouer his beetle browes. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. iv. i. 168 Many weare such crosse-clothes or forehead clothes as our women use when they are sicke. 1699 F. Bugg *Quakerism Exp.* 20 Two Neckcloths, and four double Cross-cloths for a Woman.

† **Cro·ss-clout.** *Obs.* = prec. 2.

17.. *Chrispine & Chrispianus* (N.), Head bands, swaddle bands, cross clouts, bibs.

Cro·ss-co·rner. [Cross *a.*] The corner of a quadrilateral diagonally opposite to another. *At cross-corners with*: *fig.* directly opposite or contrary to. Hence (*nonce-wd.*) **Cross-co·rnerness.**

1809–12 Mar. Edgeworth *Absentee* ix, Set the sea-cale at this corner, and put down the grass cross-corners. 1892 Mrs. Lynn Linton in *New Review* Feb. 225 Private idiosyncrasies which..place them at cross-corners with the rest of their race. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 May 442/2 Pondering..on the cross-cornerness of things in general.

Cro·ss-country, *a.* [Cross- 10.] Across the country transversely to the great highways; across the fields, etc., instead of following the roads.

1767 S. Paterson *Another Traveller!* I. 316 We had a cross-country road back to Alost. 1786 Cowper *Gratitude* 20 These carpets..Oh spare them, ye knights of the boot, Escaped from a cross country ride! 1885 H. O. Forbes *Nat. Wandr. E. Archip.* 191 The main cross-country road to Bencoolen.

Cro·ss-cou·ple, *v.* [Cross- 6.] *trans.* To couple things that do not naturally go together. Hence † **Cro·ss-cou·ple** *sb.*, **Cro·ss-cou·pling** *vbl. sb.*, Puttenham's term for the rhetorical figure *synæciosis*, 'whereby heterogeneous things were combined or attributed to one person.'

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 216 Another figure which..may well be called..the Cross-couple [*marg. Syneciosis*, or the Crosse copling]. 1681–6 Scott *Chr. Life* II. 363 There will be no more..such cross-coupling of Prosperity with Vice and Misery with Virtue.

Cro·ss-course, *sb. Mining.* [Cross- 4.] A vein or lode (usually barren) intersecting the regular vein or lode at an angle; also = Cross-cut *sb.* 2.

1802 Playfair *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 254 Intersected nearly at right angles by other mineral veins called Cross Courses. 1882 *Rep. Geol. Explor.* 13 A short cross-course was put in intersecting the lode.

† **Cro·ss-course,** *a. Obs.* [Cross- 10.] Running athwart the straight course of things.

1632 C. Downing *State Eccl. Kingd.* (1634) 51 All was made sure..by the elective assent of the supreme Nobilitie, without any cross-course conditions (as falls out) when the souldiers or people elect.

Cro·ss-cro·sslet. *Her.* [Cf. Crosslet 2.] A cross having the extremity of each arm in the form of a small cross.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B iij b, Cros croslettis and Cros flory. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon.* § 128. (1810) 134 Three lions between six cross croslets. 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxi. § 5 (ed. 3) 361 A chevron between three crosses-crosslets sa.

Cro·ss-cut, *sb.* [Cross- 4 a, b.]

1. (Usually *cross cut.*) A cut or cutting across or from side to side; a direct path between two points, transverse or diagonal to the main way.

1800 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* IV. 186 If you have occasion to travel frequently to one place, take all the cross cuts. 1837 R. Ellison *Kirkstead* 27 Deep cross-cuts lurk the treacherous shrubs below. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* V. xiv. 492 He knew the by-ways..and the cross-cuts and roads as far as Brunswick.

2. *Mining.* A cutting across the course of a vein, or across the general direction of the workings.

1789 J. Williams *Min. Kingdom* (1810) I. 312 It is..proper to push forward cross cuts from your first trench every way. 1851 Greenwell *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 20 *Crosscut*, an excavation driven at an acute angle to the direction of the cleavage or cleat. 1872 Raymond *Statist. Mines* 326 A cross-cut is being run from the main shaft..95 or 100 feet below the surface.

3. A step in dancing.

1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* (1850) 62/2 Single shuffle, double shuffle, cut and cross-cut.

4. Short for *Cross-cut file*: see next, 2.

1831 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* I. 302 For working iron ..the single lines are closely cut over diagonally and the file becomes a cross-cut.

Cro·ss-cut, *a.*

1. Adapted for cross-cutting.

1828 Webster, *Crosscut-saw*, a saw managed by two men, one at each end for sawing large logs or trees across. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Cross-cut Chisel*, a chisel with a narrow edge and considerable depth, used in cutting a groove in iron. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 173 Large trees mostly sawn down by the cross-cut saw.

2. [Cross- 8.] Cut across or transversely; having transverse cuts; *esp.* of a file, having two sets of teeth crossing each other diagonally.

1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 127 The files used by the whitesmith upon cold work are mostly of the cross-cut description. 1883 E. Pennell-Elmhirst *Cream Leicestersh.* 135 A deep cross-cut fallow.

Cro·ss-cu·t, *v.* [Cross- 6.] *trans.* To cut across or transversely.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. x. 59 A..humour rancorous..That ..Cros-cuts the liver with internall smart. 1655 Culpepper *Riverius* II. iii. 67 In a Medium [in Optics] that is Convex and thick, the species are..broken, and as it were cross-cut. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 108 The quarry-men proceed to cross-cut the large flats. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 377 The plough..drawn across the field, and cross-cutting the uncut ribs of grass.

† **Cro·ss-days,** *sb. pl. Obs.* [Cross- 3 a.]

1. The Rogation Days, or three days preceding Ascension Day.

1501 *Plumpton Corr.* 152 From Lyncolns Inn, at London, this tuesday in the crose dayes. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 9 The onely time for putting of fatte weathers is aboute Easter and Crosse days.

2. Days of persecution when the 'cross' has to be borne. (Probably with allusion to sense 1.)

1554 Philpot *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 246 Wherefore contend in these cross-days, which be the love-days of God towards us.

Cro·ss-divi·sion. [Cross- 9.] The division of any group according to more than one principle of division at the same time, so that the species cut across one another and produce confusion; an instance of such an intersecting division.

1828 Whately *Rhet.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 246/1 Arguments are divided according to several different principles.. And these cross-divisions have proved a source of endless perplexity to the Logical and Rhetorical student. 1887 Fowler *Deduct. Logic* 60 A division..of men into Frenchmen, Asiatics, the unproductive classes, and barbarians, would be a cross-division.

† **Cro·ss-dollar.** *Obs.* [Cross- 3 c.] A Spanish dollar, having a cross on the reverse (as was the case at the end of the 17th c.).

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2444/4 About 40*l.* in Spanish Money and Cross Dollars. 1704 *Ibid.* 4029/1 Cross Dollars, Eighteen Peny-weight, Four Shillings and Four Pence Three Farthings.

Crosse (krɒs). [a. F. *crosse*:—OF. *croce* = It. *croccia*, hockey-stick, etc.: see Crose.] The implement used in the game of lacrosse for catching and throwing the ball, consisting of a long shank curved round at the end, with a net stretched across from the curve to the shank. Also called *lacrosse-stick.* In mod. Dicts.

Crosse, var. of Crose *Obs.*, crosier.

Crossear, -ier, obs. ff. Crosier.

Crossed (krɒst), *a.* Also crost. [f. Cross *sb.* and *v.* + -ed.]

1. Marked with a cross, or with the sign of the cross; bearing or wearing a cross; having taken the cross. † *Crossed friars*: = Crutched *friars.*

1494, 1530 [see Crutched]. 1529 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 276 To be beried..under a crossed stone. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. 1226 Many crossed Nobles were assembled at Lions, to goe to the Holy Land. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 341 The animal is called the crost fox. 1795 tr. *Mercier's Fragments* II. 426 Her crossed and mitred son. 1851 Dickens *Child's Hist. Eng.* XV. 124 White-crossed..they rushed into the fight.

2. Placed or lying across each other; marked with lines drawn across; (of a letter) written with lines crossing at right angles.

1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 235 A line..to which they attach several large crossed hooks. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* i. 8 She did not..correspond with other girls by means of crossed letters. 1877 *Punch* LXXII. 280/1 'Crossed cheques' are only payable through bankers.

3. *fig.* Thwarted, opposed, etc.

1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 203 All fortunes pass'd in my cross'd loue. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* 227 How great a change crost Desires are able to produce in the Body of man. 1798 Landor *Gebir* Wks. 1846 II. 488 Lest..crost ambition lose his lofty aim.

† b. Having a 'cross' to bear; afflicted. *Obs.*

a 1732 T. Boston *Crook in Lot* (1805) 99 The afflicted crossed party..is a gainer thereby, if his spirit is brought down to it.

4. *Crossed* (*out*): a. obliterated or cancelled by crossing lines; b. *Watchmaking*: see quot. 1874.

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Crossed out*, when the web of a wheel is sawed and filed away so as to leave a cross of four spokes or arms, it is said to be crossed out. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 69 [A] crossed out wheel.

† **Cro·sser** [1]. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Cross *sb.*: cf. Crucible, Crusie.] A small lamp.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 84 A Crosser, *crucibulum, lucubrum.*

Crosser [2] (krɒ·səɹ). [f. Cross *v.* + -er [1].] One who crosses, in various senses; one who makes the sign of the cross; one who thwarts, opposes, or contravenes; one who passes over, etc.

1565 Calfhill *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 82, I know the most crossers are not the best Christians. 1598 Chapman *Iliad* I. 229 Any crosser of thy lust. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 104 An obstinate crosser of men wiser than himselfe. 1876 Birch *Rede Lect. Egypt* 23 The crossers of the desert.

† **Cro·sset** [1]. *Obs.* [ad. F. *croisette*, dim. of *croix* cross.] A small cross; = Crosslet.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* II. vii. (1660) 84 He beareth Gules, a Fesse between three Crossets. 1656 Heylin *Surv. France* 137 They..beat down all those little crossets.

† **Cro·sset** [2]. *Obs.* [ad. F. *crossette*: see next.] A slip or cutting of a plant, cut under a joint with a small projecting knob left to form an eye.

1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 596 To make good choice therefore of crossets to plant new vines of. *Ibid.* 597 The crossets do put forth rootes of themselues.

‖ **Crossette** (krɒse·t). *Arch.* [F. *crossette*, in 16th c. *crocette*, dim. of *croce*, *crosse* crutch, crook, staff, etc.: see Crose.] A projection or ear in the architrave or casing around a door- or window-opening, at the junction of the jamb and head;

also a shoulder or ledged projection in the voussoir of a built-up architrave or flat arch, which rests in a corresponding recess in the adjoining voussoir and strengthens the construction; see quot. 1819.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Crosette*..the returns in the corners of .. door cases or window-frames. 1819 P. NICHOLSON *Archit. Dict.* I. 303 *Crosettes*, in the decorations of apertures, the trusses or consoles on the flanks of the architrave, under the cornice. 1853 in *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Crossettes* .. the small projecting pieces .. in arch stones, which hang upon the adjacent stones.

Cro·ss-exa·mine, *v.* [CROSS- 6 c.]

1. *trans.* To examine by cross-questioning; to examine by questions adapted to check the results of previous examination; to examine minutely or repeatedly. (In quot. 1664 *humorous*.)

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 1137 A Monster..Had cross-examin'd both our Hose, And plunder'd all we had to lose. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* (J.), If we may but cross-examine and interrogate their actions against their words, these will soon confess the invalidity of their solemnest confessions. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 94 The accused party was furnished with no copy of the charge. He was examined and crossexamined.

2. *spec.* To subject (a witness who has already given evidence on behalf of one side in a legal action) to an examination by the other side, with the purpose of shaking his testimony or eliciting from him evidence which favours the other side.

1697 in *Cumbrld. & Westm. Archæol. Soc. Trans.* VIII. 101 This Exceptant did then by his Councell..Crosse Examine the Witnesses produced..on the Respondents behalfe. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 207 The Prosecutor first examines the Witnesses produced against the Prisoner, and then the Prisoner may cross-examine them. 1755 JOHNSON, *Cross-examine*, to try the faith of evidence by captious questions of the contrary party. *Mod.* The witness was severely cross-examined, but without shaking her evidence on any material point.

Hence **Cro·ss-examina·tion,** the action of cross-examining; **Cro·ss-exa·miner, -examining.**

1827 BENTHAM *Ration. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VI. 378 Completeness of the mass of evidence .. is .. an object at which, by cross-examination and a variety of other means, English procedure never ceases to aim. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 103/1 In a court of common law .. the cross-examination of a witness follows and is founded upon what the witness has stated in his examination in chief. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xiii. 429 Very few..can be trusted to report their own observations, until they have undergone a severe cross-examination. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxi, 'Why not?' demanded Rose. 'Because, my pretty cross-examiner' replied the doctor: 'because..there are many ugly points about it.' 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 266 On whom Socrates tries his cross-examining powers.

Cro·ss-eye. [CROSS- 4 c.] **a.** *pl.* Squinting eyes. **b.** That sort of squint in which the eyes are turned inwards so that the axes of vision cross each other; internal strabismus.

1826 Miss MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 302, I cannot abide these 'cross-eyes', as the country people call them; though I have heard of ladies who .. admired those of Mr. Wilkes.

Hence **Cro·ss-eyed** *a.*, squinting.

1791 COWPER *Iliad* II. 260 Cross-eyed he was. 1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLII. 139 A cross-eyed effort, which criticism should blush to admire. 1892 R. KIPLING *Barrack-room Ball., Yng. Brit. Soldier* x.

Cro·ss-fe·rtilize, *v. Bot.* [CROSS- 6.] *trans.* To fertilize by pollen from another flower or plant.

1876 DARWIN *Cross-Fertil.* i, The flowers of most kinds of plants are constructed so as to be..cross-fertilised by pollen from another flower.

fig. 1889 JACOBS *Æsop* p. xvii, European literature was being crossfertilized by new germs from the East.

Hence **Cro·ss-fertili·zable** *a.*; **Cro·ss-fertiliza·tion.**

1882 GRAY in *Eclectic Mag.* XXXV. 735 Blossoms cross-fertilizable by insects. 1876 DARWIN *Cross-Fertil.* 1 Cross-fertilization is sometimes ensured by the sexes being separated. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* ii. 35 To secure cross-fertilisation .. winged insects are almost necessary, because they fly readily from one plant to another.

Cross-file: see CROSS- B.

Cro·ss-fi·re. [CROSS- 9.] *Mil.* Lines of fire from two or more positions crossing each other. Also *fig.* So **Cro·ss-firing** *vbl. sb.*

1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxxvii. 83 Exposed to a cross fire of musquetry or matchlocks. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xiv. 217 A continual cross-fire of small pleasantries. 1884 J. HALL *A Chr. Home* 160 And so the firing and the cross-firing proceed where all should be peace.

Cro·ss-fish. [CROSS- 3 b.] A starfish of the genus *Uraster*; the common 5-fingered star-fish.

1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* I. 459 The corse fish prey on oysters, and likewise on muscles. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 237 The cross-fish .. the *cribella*, the sun-stars..are all represented.

† **Cro·ss-fixed,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [CROSS- 2.; after L. *crucifixus*.] Fixed on a cross, crucified.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mysterie of Myst.*, *The Sonne* 29 Tempted, tormented, mockt, condemn'd, Crosse-fixed, dead, buried. 1849 J. A. CARLYLE *Dante's Inferno* XXIII. 280 To my eyes came one [Caiaphas] cross-fixed [*crocifisso*] in the ground with three stakes.

Cro·ss-flower. [CROSS- 3 a.] A name proposed by Gerarde for Milkwort (*Polygala*).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clx. § 6. 450 Milke woort..doth specially flourish in the Crosse or .. Rogation weeke .. in English we may call it Crosse flower. 1822 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* (1846) II. 364 Cross-flower, or rogation-flower.

Cro·ss-fox. [CROSS- 3 c.] A variety of the fox, having a dark marking along the back and another across the shoulders, forming a cross.

[1774 Crost fox: see CROSSED 1.] 1830 *Gardens of Zool. Soc.* I. 221 The Cross Fox of America. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* I. 480 An animal..called the cross-fox, from its bearing a distinct black cross on the shoulders.

Cross-frog: see CROSS- B.

† **Cro·ssful,** *a. Obs.* [f. CROSS *sb.* or *v.* + -FUL, after *bashful, wakeful*.] Given to crossing or thwarting.

c 1680 *Doubting Virgin* in *Roxb. Ball.* IV. 344, I wonder young-men are so crossful, since Virgins are so full of love?

Cro·ss-ga·rnet. [CROSS- 3 b.] 'A species of hinge formed thus ⊢, with the vertical part fastened to the style or jamb of the doorcase, and the horizontal part to the door or shutter' (Gwilt).

1659 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm., Archit.* 25 Crosse garnet hinges are usually not so strong. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 95 Hung with cross-garnets. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 18 When the Joint .. on the Tail, is pind in the Joint .. in the Cross, the whole Hinge is called a Cross-Garnet. 1881 *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 836 A pair of ⊤ hinges, sometimes called cross-garnets, must be screwed to the jamb.

† **Cro·ss-ga·rtered,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [CROSS- 8.] Having the garters crossed on the legs. (See Aldis Wright's note to Shaks. *Twel. N.*) So **Cro·ss-ga·rtering** *vbl. sb.*

[1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 168 *Fascia crurales*, hose garters going acrosse or ouerthwart, both aboue and beneath the knee. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 25, I warrant yee, heele haue His cruell garters crosse about the knee.] 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 167 And wish'd to see thee euer crosse garter'd. *Ibid.* III. iv. 23 This does make some obstruction in the blood, this crosse-gartering. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Char., Footeman*, More upright than any cross-gartered gentleman-usher. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* III. i, As rare an old youth as ever walked cross-gartered.

Cro·ss-grain. [CROSS- 4 b.]

1. A grain running across the regular grain of any substance.

1681 GREW *Musæum Reg. Soc.* 282 Between the Grain and the Vein of a Diamond, there is this difference, that the former furthers; the latter, being so insuperably hard, hinders the splitting of it. Altho..a Vein, sometimes is nothing else, but a Cross-Grain.

2. The grain (of wood, etc.) cut across.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) XI. 404 A wood pavement must expose the cross-grain of the wood.

Cross-grained (krɒ·sˌgrēˈnd), *a.* [Parasynthetic deriv. of prec.]

1. Of wood: Having the grain or fibre arranged in crossing directions, or irregularly, instead of running straight longitudinally.

1673-4 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. II. vii. § 5 Elm..is the most Cross-grain'd Timber; that is, cleaveth so unevenly..according to the cross Position of the said Vessels. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 110 Stuff is Cross-grain'd when a .. Branch shoots out on that part of the Tree; For the..Grain of that branch .. runs a-cross the Grain of the Trunk. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 104 Knives for working hard or cross-grained lumber.

2. *fig.* Of opposed nature or temper; given to opposition, contrarious; difficult to deal with, intractable; perverse, refractory, queer-tempered. (Said of persons and things.)

1647 *Case Kingd.* 16 So cross-grain'd to all Novelty. 1652 WHARTON *Rothomanne's Chirom.* Ded., The many Discouragements and Cross-grain'd Events I have Laboured under. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* III, Was there ever such a cross-grain'd brute, that won't hear me? 1850 TROLLOPE *Impress. of Wand.* xiii. 204 He would think you a pestilent, cross-grained fellow. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* v. xxiii. (1886) 184 She [the boat] was the most cross-grained lop-sided craft to manage.

3. *advb.* Across the grain. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 69 Working still Cross-grain'd. 1825 LAMB *Elia, Convalescent*, Things went cross-grained in the Court yesterday.

Hence **Cross-grai·nedness.**

1652 WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 273 By reason of the pervers Cross-grainedness of those of the Junta. 1673 S. DUGARD *Marriages Cousin Germ.* 65 The ill nature of the Wife, or the Cross-graindnesse of the Husband. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* III. 279 A fanatic, whereof the composition was crossgrainedness, ambition, and malice. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lviii. 154 She..could only lament..over..the cross-grainedness of men.

Cross-guard: see CROSS- B.

Cro·ss-ha·ckle, *v.* [CROSS- 6.] *trans.* To cross-question vexatiously or persistently: cf. HACKLE. Hence **Cro·ss-ha·ckling** *vbl. sb.*

1826 J. BANIM *O'Hara Tales* Ser. II. *Peggy Nowlan*, We can cross-hackle her on the head of it. 1886 P. FITZGERALD *Fatal Zero* XXX. (1888) 187 The good-humoured way in which I have borne all this cross-hackling.

Cro·ss-ha·nded, *a.* [CROSS- 11.] Having the hands crossed; commonly used *advb.*

1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 165 The merchant fishermen.. passed the objects of traffic, as it were, cross-handed. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXIV. 708/1 The gaunt women..[are] rowing 'cross-handed'.

Cro·ss-ha·ndled, *a.* [CROSS- 11.] Having a handle in the form of a cross.

1801 SCOTT *Fire-King* xiv, He has thrown by his helmet, and cross-handled sword. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. XXV, Limping cleverly along with the help of his two cross-handled staves.

Cro·ss-ha·tch, *v.* [CROSS- 6.] To engrave or hatch a surface with parallel lines in two series crossing each other; *esp.* to shade an engraving or drawing by this method. Hence **Cross-ha·tched** *ppl. a.*; **Cro·ss-ha·tching** *vbl. sb.*, the process of marking with crossing sets of parallel lines; the effect so produced.

1822 BEWICK *Mem.* 239 Some impressions from wood-cuts done long ago, with cross-hatching. 1860 *Cornh. Mag.* No. 3. 271 A certain kind of cross-hatching went out with A. Durer. 1873 GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* vi. 74 Such cross-hatchings ..seem to be confined to the lowland districts. 1888 W. E. HENLEY *Bk. of Verses* 46 The long lines of lofty, gray houses! Cross hatched with shadow and light.

So **Cro·ss-ha·tch** *sb.* = cross-hatching; **Cro·ss-ha·tcher,** one who executes cross-hatching.

1860 *Cornh. Mag.* No. 3. 271 With the engravers the 'cross-hatch' and the 'double cypher'..were secrets. 1870 *Spectator* 19 Nov., 1384 All the stipplers and cross-hatchers in England.

Cro·ss-hea·d, *sb.* [CROSS- 4.]

1. The bar at the end of the piston-rod of a steam-engine, which slides between straight guides, and communicates the motion to the connecting-rod, etc.

1827 *Mech. Mag.* VIII. 2 Can the cross-head, side rods, cranks, shaft..be reduced? 1861 T. L. PEACOCK *Gryll Gr.* xx. 179 Vibrating..with one invariable regulated motion like the cross-head of a side-lever steam engine.

attrib. 1850 WEALE *Dict. Terms, Cross-head guides*, in locomotive engines, the parallel bars between which the cross-head moves. *Cross-head blocks*..the parts which slide between the parallel guides.

2. A heading to a paragraph printed across the page or column in the body of an article.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 11/2 In two cases Mr. Knowles allows frequent 'cross-heads'.

Hence **Cro·ss-head** *v.*, to furnish with a cross-head (sense 2).

1890 *Pall Mall G.* Jan., The *Tablet*..cross-heads one of its paragraphs 'The Need of the Confessional'.

Cro·ss-hea·ded, *a.* [CROSS- 11.] Having the head or top in the form of a cross.

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xvi. 243 The cross-headed staff.

Cro·ss-hi·lted, *a.* [CROSS- 11.] Having a hilt which forms a cross with the blade and handle.

1661 EVELYN *Tyrannus* in *Mem.* (1871) 751, I..had rather see a glittering stone to hasp it there, than the long cross hilted knots now worn. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. iii. 68 Cross-hilted swords.

Crossiade, obs. form of CRUSADE.

Cross-index: see CROSS- B.

Crossing (krɒ·sin), *vbl. sb.* [f. CROSS *v.*]

1. The marking with or making the sign of the cross.

1530 PALSGR. 211/1 Crossyng, *croisee*. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Offices* 37 As touching kneeling, crossing .. and other gestures. 1884 *Evangelical Mag.* Jan. 9 As many genuflexions..and as many crossings as ever.

2. The action of drawing lines across; striking out, erasure; writing across other writing. *Crossing off* or *out*: striking off (an item), striking out (a word or entry) by drawing a cancelling line across it.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vii. 366 By procuring the crossing of all the debt-books of our sins. 1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* IV. 178 Your letter..was written in scraps with crossings and counter-crossings. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* iv. 90 The alteration or erasure of a crossing [of a cheque] is a forgery.

3. The action of passing across; intersecting; traversing; passage across the sea, a river, etc.

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 123 The crossings and doublings of the deare. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. of Nat.* (1852) I. 76 To follow..all the twistings, and crossings, and entanglements in those intricate subjects. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* xxi, The complex crossings of the mazy dance. 1891 J. E. H. THOMSON *Bks. wh. influenced our Lord* II. i. 271 The crossing of the great and wide sea.

b. The action of crossing the path of another rider so as to obstruct him. Also *fig.* Cf. *Cross and jostle* in CROSS- B.

1796 *Hull Advertiser* 23 Apr. 3/3 All the crossings and jostlings which the barrack-master..experienced. 1891 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 3/3 May Rose, whose jockey..for boring and crossing, was suspended for the remainder of the meeting.

4. The place where two lines, tracks, bands, or the like, cross; intersection.

1828 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) II. 163 The ceiling..is garnished, at the crossing and combining of the arches, with the re-curring heads of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* iv. 61 A ring, placed at the crossing of the two strengthening bands.

5. *spec.* **a.** The intersection of two streets, roads, lines of railway, etc. *Level crossing*: the intersection of a road and a railway, or of two railways, on the same level.

1695 DRYDEN *Observ. Painting* Wks. 1808 XVII. 401 Statues..in the crossing of streets, or in the squares. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 179, I was always upon my guard at Turnings and Crossings of Streets. 1840 F. WHISHAW *Railways Gt. Brit.* 24 Where gates are fixed at the level road crossings. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 51 The intersection of one rail with another at any angle is termed a 'crossing', and these crossings are so constructed with wing rails and check rails as to guide the flange of the wheel, and ensure its taking the required direction.

b. *Eccl. Arch.* That part of a cruciform church where the transepts cross the nave.

1835 WHEWELL *Archit. Notes German Ch.* i. 45 *note*, The portion of the building..over that space in the ground plan where the transept crosses the nave is called the crossing. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 13 If the pulpit be in the crossing.

6. The place at which a street, river, etc. is crossed by passengers.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. (1682) 426 Giving back to Toledo, I crossed the crossing Siera de Morada. 1763 JOHNSON 28 July in *Boswell*, Sweeping crossings in the streets. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew, etc.* xxvi. (1878) 145 The fellow that sweeps the crossing.

7. *Venery.* (See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Salade*.. the young head of a Deere (long, tender, woollie, and but beginning to braunch) tearmed by our Woodmen, the crossing.

8. A thwarting, opposing, or contravening.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 377 Yᵉ iarres and crossings of friends. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. i. 36 Cousin: of many men I doe not beare these crossings. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Pref. (1671) 20 Macerations of the Body, and crossings of the Will. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* II. ii. (1732) 83 It is a Crossing of Proverbs making Rivers to ascend to their Fountains.

9. The raising of animals or plants from individuals of different races; cross-breeding.

1851 *Beck's Florist* 170 We commenced a series of 'crossings', with the view of remedying the..earliness of blooming and susceptibility to frost. 1879 tr. *De Quatrefages' Hum. Spec.* 63 This crossing .. is differently named according to whether it takes place between different races or different species.

10. Cheating, dishonest practice: see CROSS *sb.* 29.

1592 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch.* (1859) 18 Is our crossing at cardes more perillous to the commonwelth than this cossenage for land?

11. *Comb.*, as *crossing-place*; **crossing-sweeper**, a person who sweeps a (street-) crossing.

1786 *Francis* II. 43 Employed in procuring a clean crossing-place at the head of the Haymarket. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. xiii. 471 His forces..guarded the crossing-places from the falls at Trenton to below Bristol. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xix, Making himself as cheap as crossing-sweepers.

Cro·ssing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That crosses, in various senses: see the verb.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1292/1 By meane of some crossing causes in the citie. 1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 185 Onely consider how crossing to the whole Counsell of God..that proud dreame is. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XX. 479 The crossing belts unite behind. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pock. Bk.* iii. (ed. 2) 64 Whenever a green light is opposed to a red light..the ships carrying the lights are crossing ships.

Cro:ss-inte·rrogate, *v. Law.* [CROSS- 6.] *trans.* To cross-question.

1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 107 Advocates ..may cross-interrogate the Witnesses.

Hence **Cro:ss-interro·gatory**, cross-question, cross-examination.

1774 tr. *Helvetius' Child of Nat.* I. 95, I put artlessly some cross interrogatories to him. 1841 CDL. WISEMAN *Remarks Let. fr. W. Palmer* 67 To investigate juridically, on oath, and by cross-interrogatory.

Crossish (krɒ·sĭʃ), *a. colloq. rare.* [f. CROSS *a.* 5 b + -ISH.] Rather cross or peevish.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxxii. 55 Jane..sometimes used to be a little crossish. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* 120, I found my mother indisputably crossish.

Cross-jack, cro'jack (krɒ·sˌdʒæk, krɒ·dʒĕk). *Naut.* A square sail bent to the lower yard of the mizen-mast.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 17 A drift sayle, a crosiack, a netting sayle. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine, Cross-jack*, pronounced *crojeck*, a sail extended on the lower yard of the mizen-mast.. This sail..is..very seldom used. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 197 In 1816, I fitted a main-sail and cross-jack in the same way. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 19 The sail taken off was the cross-jack and main-sail.

b. *attrib.*, as *cross-jack brace*; **cross-jack yard** (see quot. 1867); **cross-jack-eyed** *a.* (*Sailors' slang*) = CROSS-EYED.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* iii. 17 The Crosseiacke Yard and Spretsaile Yard to be of a length. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 69, I was stationed at the weather cross-jack braces. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Cross-jack-yard*..the lower yard on the mizen-mast, to the arms of which the clues of the mizen top-sail are extended..It is now very common in merchant ships to set a sail called a cross-jack upon this yard. 1892 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* IX. 849 Haul in your weather cro'jack brace!

Cross keys, cross-keys. [CROSS- 4 c.] Keys borne crosswise, as in the Papal arms.

c 1550 BALE *K. Johan* 32 Where is yowr thre crounnys, yowr crosse keys and yowr cope. 1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 32 Nó nor their Cross-keys, or double edged Sword, will serve their turns. 1646 EVELYN *Diary* (1871) 192 The Citty arms [of Geneva], a demie eagle and a crosse between crosse-keys. *Mod.* An inn with the sign of the Cross Keys.

† Cro·ss-land. *Obs.* [Cf. CROSS *sb.* 31.] *Irish Hist.* Land belonging to the Church in the Irish counties palatine.

The second quot. is doubtful in sense.

1568 *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 298 (*Act* 11 *Eliz.*) That all crosse landes and cleargie of this Realme shall be yearely charged ..with like subsidie. 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* v. ii, When they shall..see a hare at a crossland..they shall want there oulde poet to emparte it to the worlde.

Cro·ss-leaved, *a. Bot.* [CROSS- 11.] Having the leaves arranged in fours cross-wise.

1860 TYAS *Wild Fl.* 5 The cross-leaved and fine-leaved heath. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 151 Cross-leaved Bedstraw.

Cross-legged (krɒ·sˌlegd), *ppl. a.* [CROSS- 11.] Having the legs crossed (usually of a person in a sitting posture).

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 252 Some sytting before their owne dores, croslegged. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xii. 329 They use no Chairs, but sit cross-legg'd like Taylors on the floor. 1867 WHITTIER *Tent on Beach* xiv, In the tent-shade..[He] Smoked, cross-legged like a Turk, in Oriental calm.

b. Having one leg laid across the other.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 274 An armed knight crosse legged is to bee seene. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 207 Bishops in cumbent attitudes and cross-legged templars. 1850 COOPER *Hist. Winchelsea* 132 Canopied tombs of cross-legged secular warriors.

In this sense sometimes **Cro·ssed-legged.**

1845 G. A. POOLE *Churches* xii. 118 *note*, All these figures of crossed-legged persons have been popularly referred to Templars. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry* ix. 54 The shield of a crossed-legged knight in the Temple Church.

Hence **Cross-leggedness**, *nonce-wd.*

1852 G. W. CURTIS *Wand. Syria* 236 He naturally fell into the cross-leggedness of oriental sitting.

Crossless (krɒ·slĕs), *a.* [f. CROSS *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a cross (in various senses of the word; as *e. g.* † without a coin, penniless).

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 63 A bystorye or wepen crysolite, as it were a lityl swerde crosseles. 1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours Blood* xxviii. 34 Three high-way standers, haueing cros-lesse cursse. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 256/2 Where man doth man within the Law betosse, Till some go croslesse home by Woodcocks Cosse. 1892 *Ch. Times* 4 Sept. 844/2 A Crossless Church, a religion without austerity, has never yet made headway.

† Cro·sslet [1]. *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **cros-**, 4–7 **crosse-**, 7 **crosslet**; also 4 **croslette, crosel-**(l)**et**(**t, crosselette, croislet**; **cres**(**e**)**let**(**e, cresselet, crescellette.** [app. dim. of OF. *croiseul* night-lamp, CRUCIBLE. Besides *croiseul*, in Cotgr. *cruzeul, crusol*, OF. had also the parallel dim. forms *croisel, crosel, cruseau*, and later F. *croiset*, now *creuset* (see CRUSET); both endings appear to be present in *croselet*. F. had also a variant *creseul*: cf. our variants in *cres-*. The sense 'lamp' is app. not recorded in Eng.] A crucible.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 240 And sondry vessels maad of erthe and glas..Violes, crosletz, and sublymatories [*v.r.* croslets, -is, cresseletes, -ys, cresletes, crescellettes]. *Ibid.* 600 The coles for to couchen al aboue The crosselet [*v.r.* croslet, crosselette, croislet, cresselet]. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* xiv. i. 295 Their..alembicks, viols, croslets, cucurbits. 1592 LYLY *Galathea* II. iii, Blowing of bellowes..and scraping of croslets. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. iii, Your crosse-lets, crucibles, and cucurbites.

Crosslet [2] (krɒ·slĕt). Also 6 **crosselete**, 7–8 **crosselet**, 6–9 **croslet**. [a. Anglo-F. *croiselette*, dim. of OF. *crois* cross: cf. OF. *croisette*, and for form OF. *femmette*, later *femmelette*, f. *femme*.]

1. *Her.* A small cross; see also quot. 1661.

[1300 *Siege of Caerlaverock* 16 Ky les armes ot vermeillettes O blanc lyon et croisselettes.] 1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 93 Crosselettes of Golde many intermist in one yn a Feld.. Gules. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 36 Her champion trew, That in his armour bare a croslet red. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* II. i. 11 The Cross Croslet or Crossed, for brevity of blazon, you may term Croslets only. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In heraldry..we frequently see the shield covered with crosselets..Crosses themselves frequently terminate in crosselets. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xv. 175 Charging his lion and his crosslets on a field ermine.

2. *gen.* A small cross (used as an ornament, etc.).

1802 W. TAYLOR in Robberds' *Mem.* I. 420 Crosslets glitter on the necks of the ladies. 1823 LOCKHART *Anc. Sp. Ball., Young Cid* ii, There is no gold about the boy, but the crosslet of his sword.

† 3. = CROSS-CLOTH 2. *Obs.*

1607 *Lingua* IV. vi. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 426 Bandlets, fillets, crosslets, pendulets. *a* 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Instalment* Wks. 1705 II. 88 He..tore His pert Wif's Croslet off.

4. *attrib.* Shaped like a crosslet.

1820 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1857) I. 291 The battlements, and crosslet loopholes of the castle.

Hence **Cro·sslеted** *ppl. a.*, bearing or adorned with a crosslet.

1801 SCOTT *Fire-King* xxxiv, The scallop, the saltier, and crossleted shield. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. II. V. § 20 His hand fallen on his crossleted sword. 1858 *Ecclesiologist* XIX. 209 A crossleted banner.

Crosslet, obs. var. CROSLET = CORSLET.

Cro·ss-light. [CROSS- 4.] A light which comes athwart the direction of another light and illuminates parts which it leaves in shade; in *pl.* lights whose rays cross each other. Often *fig.*

1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* iii. 11 Every way defaced in the unequal cross-lights in which you viewed it. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 25 There is no use in turning upon him the cross lights of modern philosophy. *Mod.* The windows on other sides are to be darkened, so as to avoid cross-lights.

Hence **Cro·ss-li·ghted** *ppl. a.*

1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 3 July 642/1 Mr. Biggar in his odd, crosslighted way, voting against his own party.

Cro·ss-line. [CROSS- 4, CROSS *a.* 1 b.]

1. A line drawn across another.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 12 Next the forseide cercle.. vnder the cros-lyne. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 60 In engraving and etching we must get over the prejudices of cross lines, which exist on no natural bodies. 1804 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 253 The ceiling has all the crosslines of the trowel.

2. *Fishing.* A line stretched across the river or stream, used in *cross-fishing* (see CROSS- B).

1891 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 6/3 The Irish fishermen still use the crosslines.

Hence **Cro·ss-li·ning** *vbl. sb.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 119 It were good for vs to crosselyne him what we may. *Margin*, The proud Spaniardes Mappa Mundi to be crossed. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 779 A white ground and black lines, reticulated work, which is technically called *cross-lining*..becomes to the wood-engravers of the present day an undertaking of immense labour.

Cross-lode, -loop: see CROSS- B.

Crossly (krɒ·sli), *adv.* [f. CROSS *a.* + -LY 2.]

† 1. Athwart, crosswise, transversely, so as to cross or intersect. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Travérso*, a crosse, a thwart, crosly, thwartly. 1614 T. BEDWELL *Nat. Geom. Numbers* iv. 71 The base and height of the extremes crossely multiplied. 1774 BURKE *Amer. Tax.* Wks. II. 420 He put together a piece of joinery, so crossly indented and whimsically dovetailed.

† 2. In a way that crosses ordinary affinities. *Obs.*

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* II. iv, If he have any child, It shall be crossly match'd. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* II. iii. 184 Crossély coupling prosperity with Vice, and Misery with Virtue.

3. In a way that is cross, contrary, or opposite; adversely, unfavourably.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. iv. 24 And crossely to thy good, all fortune goes. 1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* ii. 407 Since with me it fell so crosly out. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON (J.), He..acts as untowardly, and crossly to the reason of things, as can be imagined. 1856 MISS WINKWORTH *Tauler's Life & Serm.* vi. 220 Whether things go smoothly or crossly with them.

4. Perversely, peevishly, ill-humouredly.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Crossly*, peevishly, untowardly. 1770–90 DOROTHY KILNER *Jemima Placid* in *Storehouse of Stories* (1870) 254 Miss Sally..desired her to..make room for her, which Miss Nelly very crossly refused. 1852 JAMES *Pequinillo* I. 59 'Don't undress me', said Julian rather crossly.

Cro·ss-multiplica·tion. *Arith.* [CROSS- 9.] = DUODECIMALS.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 123 Cross-Multiplication is the Multiplying of Feet and Inches by Feet and Inches. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Cross-multiplication*..so called because the members are multiplied cross-wise. 1836 J. GRAY *Arith.* 95 Duodecimals, or Cross multiplication, is a rule by which artificers cast up the contents of their work.

Crossness (krɒ·snĕs). [f. CROSS *a.* + -NESS.]

1. The state or quality of being cross, transverse, or athwart; 'transverseness, intersection' (J.).

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. 107 To keep them [laws] from being..too ful of multiplicitie and crossnesse. 1750 WALPOLE *Lett. G. Montagu* (1891) II. 211 Lord Petersham, with his hose and legs twisted to every point of crossness.

2. The state of being contrary or opposed; opposition, adverseness.

1641 *Disc. Pr. Henry* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 525 Through any crossness of cards or chance. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 171 Let us see whether there be any such crossness or no. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 449 There being besides crossness of interests, some private piques between the Prince and him.

b. of the wind: cf. CROSS *a.* 1 c.

1646 LD. DIGBY *Let.* in Carte *Ormonde* (1735) III. 456 The crossness of the winds to the shipping which they expected. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XII. (1704) III. 251 That the crossness of the Wind only hinder'd the arrival of those Supplies.

3. a. Disposition to oppose or be contrary; perverse tendency, disposition, or temper.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 184 She will die if hee wooe her, rather than shee will bate one breath of her accustomed crossenesse. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 7 A peevish crossness and obstinate repugnancy to received laws. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 372 The scoffer and caviller move as much by impulse of vanity as crossness.

b. Peevishness, ill-humour.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 61, I am vex'd his Crossness affects me so. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 160, I missed his kindness, and I missed his crossness, and wished him to be alive again. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* I. v. 28, I beg your pardon for my crossness, but you put me out of temper.

Crossopterygian (krɒsɒptĕri·dʒĭăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *crossopterygii* or *-ia* (f. Gr. *κροσσό-ς* tassel, *pl.* fringe, *κροσσωτός* fringed + *πτέρυξ, πτερύγιον* fin) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to the sub-class *Crossopterygia* or sub-order *Crossopterygidæ* of Ganoid fishes, so called from the arrangement of the paired fins to form a fringe round a central lobe. **B.** *sb.* A fish of this class.

Most of these fishes are extinct, but the genus *Polypterus* is still found in the Nile and other African rivers.

1861 HUXLEY *Ess. Devonian Fishes* 25 (*Mem. Geol. Surv. Gt. Brit.*) Thus both ends of the Crossopterygian series appear..to be cut off from the modern representatives of the suborder. *Ibid.*, Polypterus, however, is clearly related to the rhombiferous Crossopterygians. 1871 — *Anat. Vert. Anim.* iii. 171 The most ancient Crossopterygian Ganoids.

Crossoptery·gious, *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = prec. A.

Cross-over (krɒ·sōu:vəɹ). [from verbal phrase *to cross over*.]

1. *Textile Fabrics.* A fabric having the design running across from selvedge to selvedge, instead of along the length.

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 23 May 1/2, 1273 yards of .. cotton cross-over. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 53. 63 The barragons ..quiltings, and cross-overs..for which Bolton was famous.

b. *Calico-printing.* A bar or stripe of colour printed across another colour.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* IV. 326 Printed as a crossover, it darkens the indigo where it falls.

2. A woman's wrap (usually knitted, or of crochet-work) worn round the shoulders and crossed upon the breast.

1868 (The name was then in current use.) 1884 MRS. COOTE *Sure Harvest* vi. 69 Mrs. Timmins will never lose her rheumatism till she has a warm cross-over to wear over that thin old dress. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* I. ii, She would wear a grey ulster or a red crossover.

3. *U.S.* A connexion between the up and down lines of a railway by which trains are shunted from one to the other.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 272/2 The incoming trains approach the city on the western track until they reach the 'cross-over', which throws them to the eastern track.

Cro·ss-patch. *colloq.* [f. CROSS *a.* 5 + PATCH.] A cross, ill-tempered person. (Usually applied to a girl or woman; Scott makes it masculine.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Crosspatch*, a peevish Person. 1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 28 Feb., 'You little cross patch', cried I. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxix, 'The keeper's a cross-patch, and he maun hae it a' his ain gate.' 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Gwynne* I. vii. 206 She's a nasty cross-patch.

Cro·ss-path. [CROSS- 4 b.] A path that crosses between two roads or points. Also *fig.*

1558 PHAER *Æneid.* IV. L ij b, Diana deepe, whose name by night al townes in crospathes crie. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxiv. 373 To light him in the way of welfare, and to turne him from all crosspathes and bywaies. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt, Nat.* (1852) II. 415 Taking good caution that in his necessary deviations from the solid road of reason he does not tear up the ground of any cross paths.

Cross-pawl: see CROSS-SPALL.

Cro·ss-piece. [CROSS- 4.]

1. A piece of any material placed or lying across anything else.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 785 With many lines and different crosse pieces. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 89 Over these rows of piles were plac'd Joysts.. (those Joysts so placed are vulgarly call'd cross-pieces). 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 212 The single Lithos, or upright stone or pillar..with a cross-piece on the top. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 239 A second row of beams was laid on cross-pieces placed athwart the first.

b. *Ship-building.* (See quots.)

1706 [see CROSS-BEAM]. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine, Cross-piece*, a rail of timber extended over the windlass of a merchant-ship from the knight-heads to the belfry..It is stuck full of wooden pins, which are used to fasten the running-rigging. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 113 *Cross-pieces*, the pieces of timber bolted athwartships to the bitt-pins, for taking turns with the cable, or belaying ropes to. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 66 'Cross pieces'.. placed across the keel, which is let into them; they assist to form what is called the floor.

c. A small transverse piece forming the cross-guard of a sword or dagger.

1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ii. 12 There is no guard for the hand, nor is the hilt separated from the blade by any cross-piece.

d. *Anat.* The corpus callosum, or transverse mass connecting the two hemispheres of the brain.

†2. [CROSS *a.* 5.] A perverse or ill-tempered person. *Obs.* Cf. CROSS-PATCH.

1614 WILSON *Inconst. Lady* (N.), The rugged thoughts That crosse-peece of your sex imprinted in mee. 1694 ECHARD *Plautus* 92 Since y' had the good luck t' outlive that Cross Piece [your wife].

Cro·ss-plough, *v.* [CROSS- 6.] *trans.* To plough (a field) across the furrows of a former ploughing. Hence **Cro·ss-plou·ghing** *vbl. sb.*

c 1644 G. PLATTES in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 187 He ploughed [it] up at Michaelmass., and afterward cross ploughed it. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. vi. (1762) 15 Let the whole field be cross-plowed. 1842 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. I. 163, I immediately ploughed it in; and about Christmas I cross-ploughed it. 1844 *Ibid.* V. I. 40 As soon as the land is sufficiently dry it receives two deep cross-ploughings.

Cro·ss-point. [CROSS *a.* 2: see POINT.]

†1. Name of a step in dancing. *Obs.*

a 1592 GREENE *James IV*, IV. iii, Nay but, my friends, one hornpipe further, a refluence back, and two doubles forward: what, not one cross-point against Sundays? 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. vi. (Arb.) 32 Seeing him practise his lusty pointes, as his crospoynt backcaper.

2. One of the points of the compass intermediate between two cardinal points.

1709 *Tatler* No. 42 When the Wind is in a Cross Point. 1865 F. HALL in Wilson *Vishńu Purâńa* II. 241 *note*, All the cardinal points, and so the cross-points.

Cro·ss-pollina·tion. *Bot.* [CROSS- 9.] = CROSS-FERTILIZATION of plants.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 913 The contrivances for cross-pollination in Orchids.

†**Cro·ss-post.** *Obs.* [CROSS- 5.] The post which carried letters on cross-country routes.

[1720 *Lond. Gaz.* 16 Apr., General Post-Office, London, April 12, 1720..His Majesty's Attorney-General, having granted to Ralph Allen..a Farm of all the Bye-Way or Cross-Road Letters throughout England.] 1750 COVENTRY *Pompey Litt.* II. iii. (1785) 52/1 All the tramantanes that come by the cross-post. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* 146 Allen, who had made a large fortune by farming the cross-posts.

Cro·ss-pu·rpose. [As now used, f. CROSS *a.*, CROSS- 4: but in early use *cross* appears to have been a preposition (cross or contrary to the purpose): cf. *cross-bliss* (CROSS- 10), CROSS-COURSE *a.*]

1. Contrary or conflicting purpose; contradictoriness of intention.

1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* 59 We altogether in confusion spoke: But all cross purpose, not a word of sence. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 305 To allow benefit of clergy, and to restrain the press, seems to me to have something of cross-purpose in it. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 340 Before men can transact any affair, they must have a common language to speak..otherwise all is cross-purpose and confusion. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan* xxxi, He.. makes signs, which she always takes up at cross-purpose.

2. *pl.* The name of a parlour game: cf. CROSS-QUESTION *sb.* c. Often *fig.*

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 26 Dec., Then to cross purposes, mighty merry; and then to bed. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* IV. i, I won't pay you the kisses you won from me last night at cross-purposes. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 504 ¶ 1 The agreeable Pastime in Country-Halls of Cross-purposes, Questions and Commands, and the like. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 545 In the common way of playing at cross purposes, where each party has a quite different sense of the subjects and arguments handled between them. 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 55 Was there ever such a game at cross-purposes as this correspondence of ours.

3. *To be at cross-purposes*: (of persons) to have plans intended for the same end, but which cross and interfere with each other; to act counter from a misconception by each of the other's purpose. (Perh. derived from the game.)

1688 MIEGE *Fr. Dict.* s.v. *Cross*, Cross Purposes, *contradictions*. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xvi. 72 No man, whose understanding is not at cross-purposes with itself. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. vi. (1869) 135 Such persons.. are constantly at cross-purposes with themselves and others. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* vi. (ed. 3) 59 Like some married people, they have been at cross purposes when they should have been at one.

Cross-quarters: see CROSS- B.

Cro·ss-que·stion, *sb.* [Orig. two words: cf. CROSS *a.* 1, CROSS- 9.] a. A question put by way of cross-examination. †b. A question on the other side; a question in return.

a 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* lxxv. (1748) V. 1191 Now that this question is answered, one might methinks ask him a cross question or two. 1705 FARQUHAR *Twin Rivals* IV. i, Have you witnesses?..Produce him..But you shall engage first to ask him no cross questions. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 269 Chatting with her on the way, and endeavouring, by cross-questions..to elicit some information.

c. *Cross-questions and crooked answers*: a game of questions and answers in which a ludicrous effect is produced by connecting questions and answers which have nothing to do with one another; as *e.g.* the question of one's neighbour on the right with the answer given to another question by one's neighbour on the left.

1742 J. YARROW *Love at First Sight* 2 As if you had been playing at cross-Questions. 1884 *Illust. Lond. News* Christmas No. 22/1 'I'm afraid, doctor, we are playing at cross-questions and crooked answers.'

Cro·ss-que·stion, *v.* [CROSS- 6.] *trans.* To interrogate with questions which cross, or tend to check the results of, previous questions, so as to test the consistency and completeness of an account; to question closely or minutely; to cross-examine.

1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. Wks. 1799 I. 234 You will find, by cross-questioning him, whether he is a competent person. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* iii. 67 There are moments when the desire to question and cross-question the vanished dead becomes a passionate longing.

Hence **Cro·ss-que·stioning** *vbl. sb.*; **Cro·ss-que·stionable** *a.*, capable of being cross-questioned.

a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 8 When on his ranks together spring Cross-buttocks and cross-questioning! 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 104 He was submitted to the closest cross-questionings, in the hope that he would commit himself. 1884 J. HAWTHORNE *Pearl-Shell Necklace* I. 48 There was nothing cross-questionable in such an old-wives' tale.

Cro·ss-ra·tio. *Math.* [CROSS- 9.] = ANHARMONIC ratio.

1881 TAYLOR *Geom. Conics* 249 An Anharmonic Ratio, or a Cross ratio of the four points. 1882 C. SMITH *Conic Sect.* (1885) 53.

Cro·ss-rea·ding. [CROSS- 9.] A reading across the page instead of down the column (of a newspaper, etc.), producing a ludicrous connexion of subjects. Also *fig.*

1768–84 *New Foundling Hospital for Wit* II. *contents*, 'Cross Readings from the Newspapers' [Article at p. 235, signed 'Papyrius Cursor', by Caleb Whitefoord]. 1784 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1887) IV. 322 His [Whitefoord's] ingenious and diverting cross-readings of the newspapers. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* (1852) 247 A large allowance is frequently to be made for cross-readings in the speaker's mind. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 139 Stephen spoke of his home, the city; Peggy of hers, the west-end;—and a few mistakes and cross-readings ensued.

Cro·ss-reference. [CROSS- 9.] A reference made from one part of a book, register, dictionary, etc. to another part where the same word or subject is treated of.

1834 H. H. BAKER *Report Catal. Brit. Museum*, It will hence be requisite that a cross-reference from the commentator's name be made to that of the original author. 1839 *Brit. Museum Catal.* Rule 54 Whenever requisite, cross-references to be introduced. 1892 *Bookseller* 17/1 The notes are handy, the cross references plentiful and useful.

Cross-remainder (*Law*): see REMAINDER.

Cro·ss-road. [CROSS- 4, CROSS *a.* 1, 1 b.]

1. A road crossing another, or running across between two main roads; a by-road.

1719 T. GARDNER (*title*), Pocket Guide to the English Traveller..of all the Principal Roads and Cross Roads in England and Wales. 1745 *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 14 The cross-roads are almost impassible. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 4 One of the loneliest and wildest cross-roads in all South Wales.

2. The place where two roads cross each other; the place of intersection of two roads. Also called *the cross roads*, and *dial.* a *four-cross-road.*

(Formerly used as a burial-place for suicides.)

1812 *Examiner* 23 Nov. 739/1 Verdict of the Jury—*Felo de se*..The body was..buried in a cross-road, with the customary ceremonies. *a* 1845 HOOD *Faithless Nelly Gray* xvii, And they buried Ben in four cross-roads With a stake in his inside! 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 27 Near the cross-roads are the remains of a cairn.

3. *attrib.* a. Passing or conveyed by cross-roads. b. Situated at the crossing of two roads.

1720 [see CROSS-POST] Cross-road Letters. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6415/2 The Cross-Road Mail which..goes between Chester and Exeter. 1785 *Gentl. Mag.* Oct. 838/2 Comptroller of the bye and cross-road letter office. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xix. 430 Every cross-road bar-room.

†**Cro·ss-row.** *Obs.* [CROSS- 3 a: from the figure of the cross (✠) formerly prefixed to it.] The alphabet; = CHRIST-CROSS-ROW.

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Venomous Tongues*, In your crosse rowe nor Christ crosse you spede, Your Pater Noster, your Ave, nor your Crede. 1531 TINDALE *Exp.* 1 *John* 2 A man can by no manes reade, excepte he be taught the letters of the crosserowe. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 55 And from the Crosse-row pluckes the letter G. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* i. § 3 (1643) 23 By their naturall position in the alphabet or crosse-row. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 1085 The cross-row, *alphabetum.*

Cro·ss-ruff. [CROSS- 9.]

†1. An obsolete game at cards: see RUFF. *Obs.*

1592 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch.* (1859) 6 As thus I stood looking on them playing at cros-ruffe, one was taken revoking. 1693 *Poor Robin's Alm.* in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1870) II. 307 And men at cards spend many idle hours, At loadum, whisk, cross-ruff, put, and all-fours.

2. *Whist.* (See quot. 1862.)

1862 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (1870) 28 A Cross-ruff (saw or see-saw) is the alternate trumping by partners of different suits, each leading the suit in which the other renounces. 1885 PROCTOR *Whist* vii. 76 More tricks are usually gained by the cross ruff than the opponents can afterwards make out of their suits. *fig.* 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Nov. 515 The trades are to establish a cross-ruff at the expense of the employers.

†**Cro·ss-sail,** *sb. Obs.* [CROSS- 4.]

1. *Naut.* A square-sail, *i. e.* one placed across the breadth of the ship (not *fore-and-aft*); formerly the large mainsail so placed; also a vessel with square-sails.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 102 Cachen vp þe crossayl, cables þay fasten. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Invent. Shipping* 30 Any Fleet of crosse sailes, with which they encounter. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 40 A crosse saile cannot come neerer the wind than six points.

2. *pl.* Sails (of a windmill) set cross-wise.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 75 So a windmillne consisting..of all his essential parts besides his crosse sales is ineffectuall and not able to grinde corne.

Hence †**Cro·ss-sailed** *a.*, ? having the cross-sail set, ready to sail.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 36 Sens thou art crosse saylde, auale vnhappie booke. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1612) 439 Took ship, finding one crosse-sailed, bound towards Afrike.

†**Cro·ss-sail,** *v. Obs.* [CROSS- 6.] *intr.* ? To sail across or over.

1564–78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 29 A letter to a Marchaunte Venterer that was crossailed into *Terra Florida.*

Cross-sea: see CROSS *a.* 1.

Cross-section: see CROSS- B.

†**Cro·ss-shaped,** *a. Obs.* [CROSS- 8.] Of a horse: ? Mis-shapen, ill-shaped.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3969/4 A light grey Gelding..somewhat cross shap'd behind. 1709 *Ibid.* No. 4540/8 A plain strong cross shaped Bay Gelding.

Cross-shoot, -shooting, -shot: see CROSS- B.

Cro·ss-spa:ll, cro·ss-spa:le. *Ship-building.* [CROSS- 4.] (See quot. 1850.)

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 112 *Cross-spales*, deals or fir plank nailed in a temporary manner to the frames of a ship at a certain height, by which the frames are kept to their proper breadths, until the deck-knees are fastened. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Ship-build.* viii. 154 In many yards the ship is faired by means of ribands and cross-spalls only before the beams are fitted.

Cross-spider: see CROSS- B.

Cro·ss-spri·nger. *Arch.* [Cross- 4.] One of the ribs extending diagonally from one pier to another in groined vaulting.

1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 163 The cross-springers were ornamented..with carvings of Zigzag and other Norman ornaments. 1843 *P. Parley's Ann.* IV. 293 The cross-springers are perforated into airy forms. 1862 Rickman *Goth. Archit.* 144 The great cross-springer rib.

Cro·ss-staff. Also (in sense 1) 6 croystaff.

†1. *Eccl.* An archbishop's cross; also, by confusion, used for Crose-staff, a bishop's crook or crosier. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (1858) 156 He [Robt Grostede] appered to the Pope, and smet him on the side with the pike of his crosse staf. 1540 *Inv.* in Greene *Hist. Worcester* II. App. 5 Item, a croystaff of selver and gylt. 1541 Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 246/1 All your holy ornamentes, as your holy myters, your holy crosse-staues, your holy pyllers. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 2 He [Becket] taketh from Alexander his Crosyer, the crosse with the Crossestaffe .. and caryeth it in himselfe. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* 188 Shall I not smite him with his own cross-staff?

†2. An instrument formerly used for taking the altitude of the sun or a star. *Obs.*

1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* III. II. viii. (ed. 7) 386 The Latitude then is to be knowne by the Astrolabe, Quadrant, Crosse-staffe, and by such like Mathematicall instruments. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* II. xiii. 80 How to use the Cross-Staff. Set the end of the Cross-Staff to the .. Eye.. Then move the Cross..from you or towards you..till that the upper end come upon the..Sun or Star. 1839 Marryat *Phant. Ship* ix, The cross-staff at that time was the simple instrument used to discover the latitude.

b. A surveyor's cross, used in taking offsets.

1874 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

Cro·ss-sti·tch, *sb.* [Cross- 3 b.] a. A stitch formed of two stitches crossing each other, thus X. b. A kind of needlework characterized by stitches crossing each other.

c 1710 C. Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 296 The Chaires, one red damaske, the other Crostitch and tentstitch very Rich. 1737 Mrs. Pendarves *Let.* in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* 10 Oct. II. 6 Tell me how many pieces of cross-stitch I have left with you. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* I. 16, I learnt cross-stitch, because she did not like To see me wear the night with empty hands.

attrib. 1880 *Birm. Weekly Post* 2 Oct. 1/5 Cross-stitch embroidery is .. applied to all sorts of decorative needlework.

Hence **Cro·ss-sti·tch** *v.*, to sew or work with cross stitches.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 95 All splices are cross-stitched.

Cro·ss-stone. *Min.* [Cross- 3 b.] A name given to Chiastolite; also to the minerals Staurolite and Harmotome, from the cruciform arrangement of the crystals.

1770 tr. *Cronstedt's Min.* 83. 1771 Hill *Fossils Arranged* 152. 1796 Kirwan *Min.* I. 282. 1814 Allan *Min. Nomen.*

Cro·ss-street. [Cross- 4, Cross *a.* 1 b.]

1. A street crossing another, or running across between two main streets; a street at right angles to a main street.

1827 O. W. Roberts *Centr. Amer.* 234 The principal streets are terminated by views of the hills .. The cross streets are narrower. 1861 Du Chaillu *Equat. Afr.* ii. 8 There are a few short cross-streets.

†2. The place where two streets cross. *Obs.* (Cf. Cross-road 2.)

1825 T. Jefferson *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 89 Keeping great fires at all the cross-streets.

Cro·ss-tail. *Mech.* [Cross- 4.] In a back-action marine steam-engine: A transverse bar which connects the side levers at the end opposite to the cross-head, and to which the connecting-rod is attached.

1839 R. S. Robinson *Naut. Steam Eng.* 81 The fork-head or cross-tail..The cross-tail, in shape, resembles the cross-head of the piston, only it is considerably larger and stronger.

Cross-tining: see Cross- B.

Cro·ss-tree. [Cross- 3, 4.]

1. *Naut.* (*pl.*) Two horizontal cross-timbers supported by the cheeks and trestle-trees at the head of the lower and top masts, to sustain the tops on the lower mast, and to spread the top-gallant rigging at the top mast head; affording also a standing-place for seamen.

Formerly sometimes used to include the trestle-trees.

1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 12 The trussell trees or crosse trees. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* iii. 16 The Crosse-trees are also at the head of the Masts, one let into another crosse, and strongly bolted with the Tressell trees. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Cross-trees*, They are four in number .. but strictly speaking only those which go thwart ships, are called *cross-trees*. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine.* 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xiii. 41. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Science* (ed. 6) I. vi. 214, I climbed the mainmast, and standing on the cross-trees, saw the sun set.

†2. a. A gallows; b. A cross. *Obs.* (*nonce-uses.*)

1638 Ford *Fancies* I. ii, Not so terrible as a cross-tree that never grows, to a wag-halter page. 1648 Herrick *Noble Numbers* Poems (1885) 317 This Cross-tree Here Doth Jesus Bear.

†3. A whipple-tree. *Obs.*

1765 Dickson *Agric.* II. 258 Instead of using a soam, and cross-trees for the second pair, as is commonly done in a four horse plough.

4. *attrib.* †cross-tree bar (cf. 3); †cross-tree yard, a cross-jack yard.

1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xiv. 63 The Cross-tree yard, Cross-tree Braces. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Cross-tree-yard*, a yard standing square just under the mizen top. 1787 Winter *Syst. Husb.* 310 A cross-tree bar must be fixed to the fore standards.

Cross-valve: see Cross- B.

Cro·ss-vault. *Arch.* [Cross- 3 b.] A compound vault formed by the intersection of two or more simple vaults.

1850 Leitch *Müller's Anc. Art* § 110. 80 The so-called sepulchre of Theron is remarkable on account of..the cross-vault in the interior. 1879 Sir G. G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. 53 A series of cross gables over the cross vaults.

Hence **Cro·ss-vau·lted** *a.*, **Cro·ss-vau·lting.**

1848 B. Webb *Cont. Eccles.* 198 The choir is of one bay, cross-vaulted. 1876 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Cross Vaulting.* 1888 Freeman in *Archæol. Inst. Jrnl.* XLV. 18 The flat ceiling for the main body and cross-vaulting for the aisles.

Cross-vine, -voting: see Cross- B.

Cro·ss-way, *sb.* [Cross- 4, Cross *a.* 1 b.]

1. A way or road crossing another, or leading across from one main road to another; a by-way.

a 1490 Botoner *Itin.* (1778) 176 At the crosse yn Baldwyne strete been IIII crosse wayes metyng. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxi. 247 We came too a crosse way. 1625-8 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. (1688) 241 The Paths and Crossways whereof are scarce known to the Dwellers thereabouts. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xxvi. (1737) 114 Highways, Crossways, and Byways. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 46 The little greens formed by the meeting of these cross-ways.

fig. 1628 Gaule *Pract. Th.* To Rdr. Ax, If thou stop, and stumble at the Crosse-wayes of Mysterie. 1720 Welton *Suffer. Son of God* I. x. 264 Into a many Deviations, and Cross-ways to sin.

†b. *allusively.* The way of 'crosses' or afflictions. *Obs.* [Cross- 3.]

c 1450 tr. *T. à Kempis' Imit.* II. xii. 57 Hov sekist þou a noþer way þan þe kynges hye way, þe crosse wey? All cristys lif was a crosse & a martirdom.

2. The place where roads cross; = Cross-road 2.

15.. *Knt. of Curtesy* 386 And burie my body in the crosse waie. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 383 Damned spirits.. That in crosse-waies and flouds haue buriall. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. i. 4 On the crosse-way issued forth five theeves. 1755 Smollett *Quix.* (1803) I. 37 His imagination suggested those cross-ways that were wont to perplex knights-errant in their choice. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* xix. 235 He went past the crossways.

attrib. 1640 H. Mill *Nights Search* 79 For this cause [suicide] a Crosse-way grave..Is made for her.

Cro·ssway, *adv.* and *adj.* [Cross- 3, 4.]

A. *adv.* = Crossways, Crosswise.

1621 Florio, *Trauerso*..Also crossely, a thwart, a crosse, crosseway. 1825 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXII. 393 Fabian ..took his own pike cross way, laid it upon those of the enemy.

B. *adj.* Placed or executed crossways.

1829 Southey *All for Love* IV, With cross-way movement to and fro. 1865 Mrs. Whitney *Gayworthys* I. (1879) 8 The seven little 'crossway' ruffles that garnish it [the skirt].

Crossways (krɒ·swēz), *adv.* [Cross- 4 + -ways.] = Crosswise.

1564 in *Hawkins' Voy.* (1878) 18 Which maketh their townes crosse waies. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 272 *margin*, Of pleasures which men seeke crosse-wayes. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 101 Breaking off a very thin sliver of the Coal cross-ways. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 52 a, A defect that runs crossways of the beam. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* ix. 24 A series of dark stripes breaking crossways through the light.

Cross-webbing: see Cross- B.

†**Cro·ss-week.** *Obs.* [Cross- 3 a.] Rogation week in which the Cross-days (q. v.) occur.

1530 Palsgr. 211/1 Crosweke, gangeweke, *rouvayson, rogations.* 1577 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 141 He sailed over into Normandie in the crosse weeke. 1597 [see Cross-flower].

Cross-winding, -wire: see Cross- B.

Crosswise (krɒ·swəiz), *adv.* [Cross- + -wise.]

1. In the form of a cross; so as to intersect.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxxi. (1495) 368 On holy Saterdaye newe fyre is fette .. and thus [=incense] is putte therin crossewyse. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 136 Cut the skinne crossewise. 1686 Horneck *Crucif. Jesus* x. 178 To put their hands crosswise. 1756 Nugent *Gr. Tour* II. 333 Four of these streets are built cross-wise. 1774 Johnson 23 Aug. in *Boswell*, A church built crosswise. 1839 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xii. (1847) 136 Four holes arranged crosswise.

†b. *On croys-wyse*: by means of a cross, by crucifixion. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxii. 142 þei..culled hym on croys-wyse at caluarye.

†c. With one crossing another, alternately.

1586 W. Webbe *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 58 Eche shal containe eyght syllables, and ryme crosse wyse, the first to the thyrd, and the second to the fourth, in this manner.

2. Across, athwart, transversely.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. French Tong, Croiser*, to cutte ouerthwarte, or crossewise. 1648 Gage *West. Ind.* xi. (1655) 38 Great trees newly cut down..and placed crossewise in the way. 1696 Bp. Patrick *Comm. Ex.* xxviii. (1697) 555 Not cross-wise from shoulder to shoulder; but long-wise. 1881 Jowett *Thucyd.* I. 144 They cut timber .. and built ..a frame of logs placed cross-wise.

3. *fig.* In a way opposed to the direct or right; perversely, wrongly.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 272 He may seeke after pleasures crosse-wise, and turne cleane out of the way from reason and iudgement.

Cross-wood: see Cross- B.

Crosswort (krɒ·swɒt). [Cross- 3 + Wort.]

1. A name of various plants having leaves arranged in the form of a cross, or whorl of four; esp. *Galium cruciatum* (also *Crosswort Bedstraw*); also of the non-British plants *Vaillantia cruciata, Eupatorium perfoliatum*, and the genus *Crucianella*. Crosswort Gentian, *Gentiana cruciata.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* IV. lxxvii. 541 Croswort is a pale greene herbe, drawing nere to a yellow Popingay colour.. The leaues be .. smal .. alwayes foure growing togither..in fashion lyke to a Crosse at euery ioynt. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. c. § 3. 352 Crossewort Gentian. 1756 Watson in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 853 Crosswort or Mugweed. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 352 *Crucianella*, a genus of herbaceous plants, called Crosswort and Petty Madder.

2. *pl.* A book-name for the N.O. *Cruciferæ* (plants with cruciform flowers).

1862 Mrs. Lankester *Wild Flowers* 29 [A] very extensive and useful family of plants—Cruciferæ or Crossworts. 1884 Miller *Plant-n., Cross-wort*, any cruciferous plant.

Crost, variant spelling of Crossed.

‖ **Crostarie** (krɒstā·ri). *Sc.* [a. Gaelic *crostàraidh, cros-tàra*, called also *crann-tàra, -tàraidh* the cross or beam of gathering.] The Fire-cross or Fiery Cross, used in the Highlands of Scotland to summon the clans to a rendezvous.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2037/1 Argile commanded a Crostary to be dispatcht through the whole Country, which is a Sign in a Fiery Stick, commanding and warning every man to rise in Arms with him. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Aberdeen* XIV. 352 (Jam.) A stake of wood, the one end dipped in blood, (the blood of any animal), and the other burnt, as an emblem of fire and sword, was put into the hands of the person nearest to where the alarm was given, who immediately ran with all speed, and gave it to his nearest neighbour.. The stake of wood was named Croishtarich. 1880 Burton *Reign Q. Anne* I. vii. 328 He sent the Crossterie, popularly called the fiery cross, through the glens.

Croste, obs. form of Crust.

Crosyar, -syer, obs. ff. Crosier.

†**Crot, crote.** *Obs.* [Derivation uncertain.

The form has suggested relationship to F. *crotte* (cf. Crotey), and to mod. Du. *krot*; but difficulties of sense and history attach to both suggestions.]

A particle, bit, atom, individual piece.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2378 (Cott.) Abram went .. and wit him loth, his geing, his catel, ilk crot [*Fairf.* crote]. *Ibid.* 9440 If þou haldes mi forbot, þou sal be lauerd ouer ilk crot þat es in erth or paradis. *Ibid.* 27375. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2102 þe host destruyed, ilk a crote. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VII. viii. 83 þis ilk Pes of Bred..of it nevyr a Crote.. owre pas my Throt. 1490-9 *Promp. Parv.* 105/1 Crote of a turfe, *glebicula, glebula.*

Crotal, another form of Crottle.

Crotal (krō·tăl). [ad. L. *crotalum*, or its F. adaptation *crotale*: see below.]

1. = Crotalum 1.

1850 Leitch *Müller's Anc. Art* § 388 *note*, A female Bacchante clattering with crotals.

2. *Irish Antiq.* Applied to a small globular or pear-shaped bell or rattle, the nature and use of which are obscure: see quots. Also *attrib.*

[1156 John of Salisbury *Polycrat.* VIII. xii, Crotala quoque dicuntur sonoræ sphærulæ, quæ, quibusdam granis interpositis, pro quantitate sui et specie metalli, varios sonos edunt.] 1790 Ledwich *Antiq. Ireland* 243 The Chrotal seems not to have been a Bardic Instrument; but the Bell-Cymbal used by the Clergy, and denominated a Crotalum by the Latins. 1845 *Proc. R. Irish Acad.* 135 A communication .. to shew that the article called a crotal .. had properly but one disc, and not two, as represented in Ledwich's Antiquities. 1872 Ellacombe *Ch. Bells Devon* 378, I would..confine the term Crotal to those pear-shaped and globular productions, the exact use of which is evidently very doubtful. *Ibid.* 379 Those round crotal bells in figure resemble an apple, and this instrument was evidently intended to make a rattling noise when shaken.

Cro·talid. *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Crotalidæ.*] A serpent of the *Crotalidæ* or rattlesnake family.

Cro·taliform, *a. Zool.* [f. Crotal-us + -form.] Structurally resembling or related to the rattlesnake; as 'the crotaliform serpents'.

Cro·talin. *Chem.* [f. Crotal-us + -in.] An albuminoid substance found in the venom of the rattlesnake: it is not coagulated at the boiling-point of water. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Crotaline (krɒ·tăləin), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ine.] Of or belonging to the rattlesnake family.

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1950. 344/2 A genus of crotaline serpents. 1882 C. C. Hopley *Snakes* xvii. 312 That the sexes [of rattlesnakes] also understand each other through crotaline eloquence is generally believed.

‖ **Cro·talo.** [It. *crotalo* (in Florio), ad. L. *crotalum*: see below.] = Crotalum.

a 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* (1852) III. 271 All sorts of sistrums, crotaloes, cymbals, tympans, etc., in use among the ancients. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sc., Crotalo*, a Turkish musical instrument. Hence in mod. Dicts.

‖ **Crotalum** (krɒ·tălŏm). *Antiq.* [L.; a. Gr. κρόταλον clapper, castanet, rattle.]

A sort of clapper or castanet used in ancient Greece and elsewhere in religious dances.

1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The crotalum..consisted of two little brass plates, or rods, which were shaken in the

hand. 1822 T. Taylor *Apuleius* IX. 194, I was again led forth to the journey..accompanied by crotala and cymbals. 1864 Engel *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 225 Crotala, clappers, or castanets, were made use of by most ancient nations in religious performances.

‖ **Crotalus** (krǫ·tălŭs). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. κρόταλον rattle: see prec.] The genus of American serpents containing the typical rattlesnakes.

1834 *Brit. Cycl.* II. I. 180 [Species] of Crotalus, properly so called, which have a rattle or instrument of sound upon the tail. 1864 Owen *Power of God* 46 The crotalus warns the ear of the American Indian by the rattle of its tail.

Crotaphic (krotæ·fik), *a. Anat.* [f. Gr. κρόταφος, pl. -οι the temples; cf. F. *crotaphique.*] Of or pertaining to the temples, temporal. **Cro·taphite** *a.* [F. *crotaphite* (16th c. Paré), Gr. κροταφίτης], temporal, as in 'crotaphite arteries'; † *sb.* the temporal muscle (*obs.*). **Crotaphi·tic** *a.*, temporal, as in 'crotaphitic nerve', the superior maxillary division of the fifth cerebral nerve.

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xxv, The crotaphick arteiy. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Crotaphites*, the two muscles of the temples. 1713 Cheselden *Anat.* III. xv. (1726) 254 Under the crotaphyte muscle. 1841 Cruveilhier *Anat.* I. 311 The Temporal muscle or *Crotaphyte*.. occupies the whole of the Temporal fossa. 1839 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 271/2 The 'crotaphitic' and..the 'buccinator' nerves.

Crotaye, var. of Crotey *Obs.*

Crotch (krǫtʃ). Now chiefly *U.S.* or *dial.* Also 6–7 **croche.** [Etymological history obscure. In form it appears to agree with ME. *croche* shepherd's crook, crosier, ONF. *croche*; but in sense it comes nearer to Crutch, of which also, in certain applications, *crotch* appears as a variant. But *crutch* and *crotch* are in current use different words.]

† **1.** A fork: app. the agricultural implement.

1539 Taverner *Erasm. Prov.* (1545) 44 Thrust out nature wyth a croche [*Naturam expellas furca*] yet woll she styll runne backe agayne.

† **2.** A fork formerly used for holding a weed down on the ground, while it was cut off or dragged up with the weed-hook. *Obs.*

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 112 In Maie get a weede hooke, a crotch and a gloue, and weed out such weedes as the corne doth not loue. [1873 J. Fowler in *Archæol.* XLIV. 179 (*Plate*), A man, in a garden, cutting up thistles from the plants they grow amongst with a weed-hook and crotch. *Ibid.* 207, 220.]

3. A stake or pole having a forked top, used as a support or prop.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 64 The strawberies looke to be couered with strawe, Laid ouerly trim vpon crotchis and bows. *Ibid.* 79 For hoppoles and crotches in lopping go saue. 1682 Hickeringill *Vind. Naked Truth* II. 1, A Crazy ..Fabrick that only stands upon Crotches, and Crotchets. 1700 Dryden *Fables, Baucis and Phil.* 160 The crotches of their cot in columes rise [*furcas subiere columnæ*]. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xxii. 162 Four posts or crotches .. supporting four equally delicate rods, resting in the crotches.

† b. A forked peg or crook for hanging things on. *Obs.*

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 36 With crotchis and pinnes, to hang trinkets theron.

c. *Naut.* A forked support for various purposes: see Crutch 3.

4. The fork of a tree or bough, where it divides into two limbs or branches.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 105 The crotch of the bough. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 120 Some [branches]..that have croches [*printed* creches] will bee for rake-shaftes. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 323 *Crotch*, the forked part of a Tree useful in many cases of Husbandry. 1758 *Acct. Micmakis*, etc. 83 Branches of trees..stuck in the ground with the crotch uppermost. 1843–4 T. N. Savage in *Boston Jrnl. Nat. Hist.* IV, They [chimpanzees]..build their habitations in trees..supported by the body of a limb or a crotch. 1854 J. L. Stephens *Centr. Amer.* 374 A platform in the crotch of the tree. 1889 *Century Mag.* Aug. 503/1 *note*, A mass of leaves left..in the crotch of the divergent branches.

5. The 'fork' or bifurcation of the human body where the legs join the trunk.

a 1592 Green *Mamillia* ii. Poems (Rtldg.) 316 Some close-breech'd to the crotch for cold. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 214 The middle bifurcation at the Crotch. 1817–8 Cobbett *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 156 To be split down the middle, from crown to crotch. 1884 Child *Ballads* II. xxix. 259/1 Three hundred years old, with a beard to the crotch.

6. A bifurcation of road or river.

1767 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass. Bay* II. 383 The river to be called by the same name, from the crotch to the mouth. 1857 Holland *Bay Path* xxii, Standing right in the crotch of the roads.

† **7.** *fig.* A dilemma. *Obs.*

1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, 101 There is a Tradition of a Dilemma that Bishop Morton..vsed, to raise vp the Beneuolence to higher Rates; and some called it his Forke, and some his Crotch [*Ellis & Spedding's ed.* crutch].

8. *Comb.* **Crotch-deep** *a.*, up to the 'crotch' or loins; **crotch-stick** (*dial.*), a forked stick; † **crotch-tail,** old name of the Kite.

1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. I. 9 Pressing it down closely piece by piece with a small *crotch-stick. 1674–91 Ray *S. & E. C. Words* 94 A *Crotch-tail; a Kite; *Milvus caudâ forcipatâ*. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 41 'Crutch-tail' formerly applied to a Kite. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 137 From its forked tail this bird [the Kite] has received the names of Fork tail, Crotch tail (*Essex*).

Crotche, var. of Croche *sb.*1 *Obs.*

Crotched (krǫtʃt), *a.* [f. prec. + -ed.] Having a 'crotch' or bifurcation; forked. (Now *U. S.*)

1587 Holinshed *Descr. Brit.* I. xiv. 74/2 A crotched brooke. 1806 A. Young *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 181 He pins them firmly down with a crotched peg. 1868 Lossing *Hudson* 12 Two crotched sticks. 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* May 580 A shaggy roof of bark upheld by crotched saplings.

Crotched-, crotchett-yard, corrupted forms of Cross-jack-*yard.*

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Crotched-yard*, the old orthography for *cross-jack-yard.* 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Feb. 4/3 Reeving a 'gin' on tackle affixed to the crotchett yard on board the ship *Sardomene.*

Crotchet (krǫ·tʃĕt), *sb.*1 Also 5–6 **crochette,** 5–9 **crochet,** 6 **corchat, crockchette, chrotchet,** 7 **crachet,** 7 (9 *dial.*) **cratchet,** 8 **crotchett.** [ME. a. F. *crochet* hook, dim. of *croche* crook, hook: see Crochet.]

I. = Crocket.

1. *Arch.* = Crocket 2; also *transf.* to buds or branches.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 174 Þe mynstre..Wiþ arches..y-corven Wiþ crochetes on corners wiþ knottes of golde. 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 767 The crotchets, or projecting stones on the outside of that..spire. 1892 *Lichfield Mercury* 25 Mar. 8/5 Let us gather one of their [elm trees'] delicate sprays...Every crochet resembles a cluster of spherical beads.

† **2.** = Crocket 1. *Obs.* (Cf. F. *crochet.*) In mod. dial. *cratchet* = the crown of the head.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* B iv, They will..anatomize..thy bodie from the corne on thy toe, to the crochet on thy head. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Cratchet*, the crown of the head. 'Nap his cratchet', crack his crown. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Cratchet*, the crown of the head.

II. A hook or hooked instrument.

† **3.** A small hook, *esp.* for fastening things; an ornamental hook serving as a brooch or fastening.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxiv. (1869) 149 Of this crochet, S. 1481 Caxton *Godfrey* 179 It shold be fasted to the creneaux of the walle, with good and stronge crochettes of yron. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 134/4 Thenne the tyraunt..with hokes and crochettis of yron dyde do tere theyr flessh. 1503 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 92 For hookes and crochettes..delivered to William Hamerton yeoman of the Warderobe of the beddes. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Du Bartas, Job Triumphant* xli, Canst thou his tongue with steely crotchets thrill. 1690 Evelyn *Mundus Muliebris*, This to her side she does attach With gold crochet, or French pennache. 1703 J. Savage *Leti. Antients* lxxvii. 217 An Imperial Purple Robe on her Shoulders button'd with a Crotchet of Diamonds on her Breast. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 245 P 2 A Crochet of 122 Diamonds, set..in Silver.

4. *Surg.* † **a.** A hook-like instrument; **b.** *spec.* an instrument employed in obstetrical surgery.

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 83 With a crotchet holding up the integuments [I] keep them from touching. 1754–64 Smellie *Midwif.* II. 448, I sat down with a resolution to deliver either with the forceps or crotchet in order to save the woman's life. 1854 E. Mayhew *Dogs* (1862) 213 Forceps ..are always dangerous..The crochet, a blunt hook..is to be preferred.

5. **a.** A hook used in reaping: see quot. 1833.

‖ **b.** A hook fastened with straps on the back of a porter for carrying parcels. [= Fr. *crochet.*]

1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 58 The crotchet or hook; the workman uses it with the left hand to gather the quantity of corn he intends to cut. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxvii. 216 Simond carried my theodolite box, tied upon a crotchet on his back.

6. A natural hook-like organ or process: *spec.* † **a.** 'The tushe, tuske, or fang of a beast' Cotgr. [F. *crochet*]. **b.** One of the minute hooks or claws on the prolegs of many lepidopterous larvæ. **c.** *Anat.* The hook-like extremity of the superior occipito-temporal convolution of the brain.

1678 Phillips s.v., Among Hunters, the chief master Teeth of a Fox, are called Crochets. [Hence 1708 in Kersey and in later Dicts.] 1778 Milne *Dict. Bot.* s.v. *Semen*, Some seeds attach themselves to animals, by means of hooks, crotchets, or hairs. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* xii, In the Ostrich, this apparatus of crotchets and fibres, of hooks and teeth is wanting. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxix, The prolegs of almost all Lepidopterous larvæ are furnished with a set of minute slender horny hooks, crotchets, or claws..somewhat resembling fish-hooks. 1876 Quain *Elem. Anat.* (ed. 8) II. 532 Its anterior extremity is rounded into a hook called by Vicq-d'Azyr the 'crotchet', hence its name.

III. Derived and figurative senses.

7. *Mus.* A symbol for a note of half the value of a minim, made in the form of a stem with a round (formerly lozenge-shaped) black head; a note of this value. Also *attrib.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 104 Crochett of songe, *semiminima.* *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 116, *Sec. Pastor.* Say what was his song? hard ye not how he crakyd it, Thre brefes to a long. *Tert. Pastor.* Yee mary he hakt it, Was no crochett wrong, nor no thing that lakt it. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* (1884) No. 22 iv, The pyet..Fenzeis to sing the nychtingalis not; Bot scho can nevir the corchat cleif, For harsknes of hir carlich throt. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 178 He giueth it such a natural grace by breaking a minime into a crotchet rest and a crotchet. 1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* xi. (1634) 102 Hee driveth a Crotchet thorow many Minims, causing it to resemble a chaine with the Linkes. 1782 Burney *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) II. iv. 303 Notes in a lozenge form:..these, whether the heads were full or open, were at first called minims: but when a still quicker note was thought necessary, the white or open notes only had that title and the black were..by the English [called] Crotchets: a name given by the French with more propriety, from the hook or curvature of the tail, to the..Quaver. 1850 W. Irving *Goldsmith* 290 He pretended to score down an air as the poet played it, but put down crotchets and semi-breves at random.

b. Often used with playful allusion to sense 9.

1579 Gosson *Apol. Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 68 They [Musitions] haue euer a crotchet aboue commons, and adde where they liste. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. iii. 58 Why these are very crotchets that he speaks, Note notes forsooth, and nothing. 1692 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 768 Being possess'd with crotchets, as many Musicians are.

† **8.** A square bracket in typography; = Crook 7: formerly also called *hook. Obs.*

1676 Coles, *Crotchet*..also (in printing) the mark of a Parenthesis [ ]. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VIII. 456 *note*, What is between crotchets, thus [ ], Mr. Belford omitted. 1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* 495 A few interpolations, which are distinguished by being included within crotchets [ ].

9. A whimsical fancy; a perverse conceit; a peculiar notion on some point (usually considered unimportant) held by an individual in opposition to common opinion.

The origin of this sense is obscure: it is nearly synonymous with Crank *sb.*2, senses 3 and 4, and might, like it, have the radical notion of 'mental twist or crook'; but Cotgrave appears to connect it with the musical note, sense 7: '*Crochue*, a Quauer in Musicke; whence *Il a des crochues en teste*, (we say) his head is full of crochets': cf. also 7 b.

1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 46 M. Osburn stud uppon this chrotchet, that he had bene ons there alreddi, and therefore, etc. 1587 Harrison *England* II. xxii. (1877) I. 339 All the od crochets in such a builder's braine. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 135. 1621–51 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. I. ii. 187 That castle in the ayr, that crochet, that whimsie. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* II. 813 How could so fond a crotchet be devised, That God our serioust actions hath despised? 1711 E. Ward *Quix.* I. 37 With fifty Crotchets in his Head. *a* 1772 Wilkie *The Ape, Parrot, etc.* (R.), But airy whims and crotchets lead To certain loss, and ne'er succeed. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* III. 930 And gloomy crotchets fill'd his wandering head. 1861 M. Arnold *Pop. Educ. France* 165 Opinions which have no ground in reason..mere crotchets, or mere prejudices.

b. A fanciful device, mechanical, artistic, or literary.

1611 L. Barry *Ram Alley* in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 366 As for my breath I have crotchets and devices, 'Ladies' rank breaths are often help'd with spices'. 1644 Evelyn *Diary* 8 Nov., He shew'd us his perpetual motions..models, and a thousand other crotchets and devices. 1733 (*title*), Islington; or the Humours of the New Tunbridge Wells..with Serious and Comical Puns, Crotchets, and Conclusions. 1762 Foote *Liar* I. Wks. 1799 I. 290 All the sighing, dying, crying crotchets, that..rhymers have ever produced. 1832 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. ix, Nothing but innuendoes, figurative crotchets.

10. *Fortif.* A passage formed by an indentation in the glacis opposite a traverse, connecting the portions of the covered way on both sides of the traverse. 1853 Stocqueler *Milit. Encycl.*

† **11.** *Mil.* 'The arrangement of a body of troops, either forward or rearward, so as to form a line nearly perpendicular to the general line of battle' (Webster 1864). *Obs.*

† **12.** quasi-*adv.* Oddly. *nonce-use.*

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 20 Its independency or loosness from God, lies as crotchet every whit, as its being.

13. *Comb.*, as *crotchet-shaped*; **crotchet-hero** (*humorous*), a musician; **crotchet-monger,** one who has crotchets on political and other questions and obtrusively advocates them; hence *crotchet-mongering.*

1807 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 82 Exhibit loud piano feats Caught from that crotchet-hero, Meetz. 1874 Blackie *Self-Cult.* 60 They are mostly crotchet-mongers and puzzle-brains. 1884 Ray Lankester in *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 1/3 A corkscrew-shaped or a rod-shaped or a crotchet-shaped bacillus. 1888 *Charity Organis. Rev.* June 267 The only way for a philanthropist to escape the reproach of crotchet-mongering is to give up trust in legislative crotchets.

† **Cro·tchet,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* Also 7 **cratchet.** [dim. of Crotch. (Cf. also Crutchet.)]

1. A pole or prop with a forked top; = Crotch 3.

1631 Capt. Smith *Advt. Planters* 32 This was our Church, till wee built a homely thing like a barne, set upon Cratchets. 1681 [see Crotch 3]. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 25 They live in huts or thatched cabbins sustained by crotchets. 1764 Croker, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s.v. *Currying*, [Tools used] A crotchet or fork.

2. A forked support or bracket.

1772 W. Bailey *Descr. Useful Machines* I. 255 A Brass Crotchet screwed to the Pedestle and properly fitted to the solid and also to the hollow end of the axis of the machine.

3. *Naut.* = Crotch 3 c, Crutch 3.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine, Crouchants*, the crotchets, or floor-timbers fore and aft in a boat.

Cro·tchet, *v.* [f. Crotchet *sb.*1] † **a.** To break a longer note up into crotchets (*obs.*). **b.** To affect with crotchets. **c.** To ornament with crotchets or crockets. Hence **Cro·tcheted,** *ppl. a.*

1587 Harmar tr. *Beza's Serm.* 267 (T.) Not these cantels and morsels of scripture warbled, quavered, and crochetted, to give pleasure unto the ears. *c* 1600 Donne *Elegies* i. *Jealousie*, Drawing his breath, as thick and short, as can The nimblest crocheting Musitian. 1628 Ford *Lover's Mel.* II. ii, You are but whimsied yet, crotcheted, conundrumed. 1892 *Lichfield Mercury* 25 Mar. 8/5 Look up..through the slender branches, crochetted almost to the tips..There is no need to wonder where the architects..got their idea of crochetting the spires and pinnacles of our Cathedral.

Crotcheteer (krɒtʃĕtī·ɹ). Also **crotcheter.** [f. CROTCHET *sb.*[1] + -EER.] A person with a crotchet; *esp.* one who pushes or obtrudes his crotchets in politics, etc.

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 220 As sometimes a brighter orb 'lumines the sphere, So Busby o'er crotcheteers reigns overseer. 1856 *Tait's Mag.* XXIII. 276 Attempts at interference have been hinted at by reckless crotcheters. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* vi. 242 A very early example of the reckless violence of private crotcheteers.

Cro·tchetiness. [f. CROTCHETY + -NESS.] The quality of being crotchety.

1860 *Sat. Rev.* 16 June 764/2 The fault to which Examiners are liable is sometimes called crotchetiness, but a better name for it would be vanity. 1877 *Daily News* 9 Oct. 5/2 Amazement at the crotchetiness of his host.

† Cro·tchetly, *a. Obs.* [-LY [1].] =next.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. IV. v. (1852) 594 Let the reader, here in a crochet, refresh himself with one crochetly passage.

Crotchety (krɒ·tʃĕti), *a.* [f. CROTCHET *sb.*[1] + -Y.[1]] Given to crotchets; full of crotchets.

1825 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* 215 He was crotchety, positive and wild. 1867 BRIGHT *Sp. Reform* (1876) 408 All sorts of crotchety people.

b. Of actions, etc.: Of the nature of a crotchet.

1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* VI. v, I threw no obstacles in his crotchetty course. 1890 *Spectator* 25 Jan., Crotchety attempts to alter the style and title of the House of Lords.

Crote, var. CROT *Obs.*, piece, bit.

Crotels: see CROTTELS.

Crotesco, crotesque: see GROTESQUE.

† Cro·tey, *v. Obs.* [app. a. Anglo-Fr. **croteyer* =OF. **crotoyer*, f. OF. *crote, crotte* dung of hares, etc.] *trans.* and *intr.* Of hares, rabbits, etc.: To evacuate their excrement.

a 1425 *Master of Game* (Bodl. MS. 546 fo. 13 b), The hare ..alwey..croteyeþ yn o manere. *Ibid.* fo. 26 Þei [bucks] croteieþ hure fumes yn dyuerse maneres. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iij a, The hare..fymaes and crotis and Roungeth euermoore.

† Crotey, *sb. Obs.* Also **crotaye, crottoye.** [f. CROTEY *v.*] In *pl.* = CROTTELS.

a 1425 *Master of Game* (Bodl. MS. 546 fo. 70) 3if þe croteyes beþ grete and þikke. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 65 To iudge an olde harte by the fewmishing, the which they make in brode croteys. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 93/1 A Hare or Conneys Crottoyes. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 301 The Croteys or Excrements of a Buck [Hare]. 1807 *Sportsman's Dict.* s.v. *Bear*, [Bears] cast their lesses sometimes in round croteys.

† Cro·tising, -izing. *Obs.* Collective noun in same sense as prec.

1598 [see CROTTELS]. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 190 The infection of the grass by the urin and crotizing of the Conies. 1686 N. COX *Gentl. Recr.* 12 Terms for their Ordure .. Of a Hare, Crotiles or Crotosing.

Croton (krō·tŏn). [mod.L., a. Gr. κρότων a tick, also the Castor-oil plant *Ricinus communis*, taken in Botany as the name of an allied genus.]

1. *Bot.* A large genus of euphorbiaceous plants, mostly natives of tropical regions, many of the species of which have important medical properties.

1751 HILL *Nat. Hist. Plants* 612 The herbaceous Croton with rhombic leaves and pendulous capsules. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 281 Similar colours are found .. in some Crotons. 1847 YOUATT *Horse* xiv. 305 The only purgative on which dependence can be placed is the croton.

2. By florists applied to *Codiæum pictum*, a plant closely allied to the Crotons, cultivated in hot-houses for its beautiful foliage.

1881 *Daily News* 29 June 2/7 Crotons, gloxinias, maidenhair, Dracænas, and pitcher plants. 1882 *Garden* 11 Mar. 167/3 Suitable time..for cutting back and striking Crotons.

3. Croton oil, a fatty oil existing in the seeds of the East Indian species, *Croton Tiglium*; it is a drastic purgative; **croton chloral** or **c. c. hydrate,** a name of *butyl chloral hydrate*, given in error.

1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 363 Croton Oil. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 475 Croton oil is probably the most available of the cathartics. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 346 Croton-chloral Hydrate was first obtained by Kramer and Pinner. 1881 B. W. RICHARDSON in *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* Jan. 79 Croton chloral combined with quinine.

Croton-bug. *U. S.* A name given in parts of the U. S. to the Cockroach, *Blatta orientalis*, and other species of the same genus.

The name is said to be derived from the Croton river, Westchester county, N.Y., the suggestion being that these insects became abundant in New York about the time (1842) that the Croton aqueduct brought water to the city.

Crotonic (krɒtɒ·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. CROTON + -IC.] Of or derived from croton oil; as in *crotonic acid*, $C_4H_6O_2$, the second member of the ACRYLIC series. So **Cro·tonate,** a salt of crotonic acid. **Cro·tonol,** a brown oil obtained from croton oil. **Cro·tonyl,** the radical C_4H_7 of crotonic acid. **Cro·tonylene,** a hydro-carbon, C_4H_6 (liquid below 15° C.), homologous with allylene.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 433 It owes its purgative qualities to..crotonic acid dissolved in the oil. 1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* 302 The crotonate which has been extracted from the croton-seed oil. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. Th.* 264 The tetratomic radicals, acetylene, allylene, and crotonylene, are known in a free state.

† Crott. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *crotte.*] Dirt.

1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 391 And touching streets, the dirt and crott of Paris may be smelt ten miles off.

Crottels (krɒt'lz), *sb. pl.* Also 7 **crotelles, -iles, -els.** [app. dim. f. F. *crote, crotte* (see CROT).] The globular dung or excrement of hares, etc.

1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* iv. § 6 (1615) 45/2 Of a Hare [the ordure is called] crottels or cratising. 1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 8 (D.) The lesses of a fox, the crotells of a hare. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Crotiles*, Hares Excrements. 1711 PUCKLE *Club* (1817) 90 The spraints of an otter, the crottels of a hare.

Crottle (krɒt'l). Also 8 **crottel,** 9 **crotal.** [a. Gaelic *crotal, crotan* a lichen, *esp.* one used in dyeing.] A name given in Scotland to various species of lichen used in dyeing: cf. CUDBEAR.

1778 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1789) 818 *Lichen omphalodes.* Dark purple Dyer's Lichen. Cork or Arcell *Anglis*, Crotal *Gaulis.* 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XII. 113 It [cudbear] was known as a dye-stuff in the Highlands by the name of cookes or crottel some hundred years ago. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footnotes fr. Nature* 116 The dyes she herself prepares, by simply boiling in water..various species of crotal or lichens. 1881 in D. H. Edwards *Mod. Scot. Poets* Ser. III. 999 When ither dykes Wi' crottle are grown gray.

Crottoye, var. CROTEY *Obs.*

† Crouch, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 **crúc,** 2–3 **cruche,** 4–5 **crouche, crowch(e.** [Early ME. *cruche*, app.:—OE. *crúc*, ad. L. *crux, crucis* cross.

OE. *crúc* is known to occur once *c* 1000 in sense 'sign of the cross'; its history presents some difficulties. The palatalization of the final *c* (whence 12th c. *crûche*) suggests that it was a word of early adoption which had undergone the usual phonetic change, as in *circe*, church. But in this case the vowel would have remained short, as in *þic*, pitch, and examples would surely have occurred. The probability is that it is a late learned adaptation of L. *cruci-*, as pronounced by Italians or other Romanic people with *c* as *tch*, and lengthened *á*: cf. It. *croce.* See Pogatscher § 160 (1888). Cf. also OS. *crûci*, OHG. *crûci, crûzi*, mod. G. *kreuz*, and their allied forms, where we have the long *á*, and *c* repr. by *ts* as in OF. *cruiz.* (Some have thought ME. *cruche* to be of Fr. dial. origin: cf. Bearnese *croutz* cross).]

=CROSS, in its various early senses: the holy cross, or a representation or figure of it; the sign of the cross; a heraldic cross; the cross on a coin, a coin marked with a cross.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 288 Þonne nime he his [petra oleum] dæl, and wyrce cristes mæl on ælcre lime butan cruc on þæm heafde foran se sceal on balzame beon. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 95 Crepe to cruche on lange fridai. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1171 Ne mahte..his heuenliche cunde..felen ..sorhe vpo þe cruche. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 15 Ine the foreheved the crouche a-set Felthe of fendes to bermi. 1340 *Ayenb.* 41 The halȝede þinges, þe crouchen [Fr. *les croiz*], þe calices. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 54 In exaltacion of ye holy crouche. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 172 Whose tunge nouther pill ne crouche may hire. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* VIII. 167 Meny crouche on hus cloke and keyes of rome. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 355 He deyd on crowche. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 680 Loke whethir In this purs there be ony crosse or crouche. 1463, etc. [see CROUCHMAS].

Crouch (krautʃ), *sb.*[2] Also 6 **crowche.** [f. CROUCH *v.*[1]] An act of crouching; a stooping, bending, or bowing low.

1597 LYLY *Wom. in Moone* II. i, Thou didst not honor me with kneele and crowche. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* II. i, The reverence, respect, the crouches, cringes. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertr. Wyom.* III. xiv, Nor cougar's crouch I fear'd. 1889 ADM. MAXSE in *Pall Mall G.* 29 Jan. 1, Public Opinion, always on the crouch..in order to spring erect.

Crouch, obs. by-form of CRUTCH.

Crouch (krautʃ), *v.*[1] Forms: 4 **cruche(n, crouchen,** 4–6 **crouche,** 5–7 **croche,** 6–7 **crowch(e, crooch(e,** 6 **crootche, croutche,** 6– **crouch.** [First known in end of 14th c.; origin doubtful.

Generally identified with CROUK *v.*; but (1) *crouke* and *cruche* come together as distinct words in 2nd quot. 1394; (2) there is no assignable reason for the palatalization of the *k* in *crouk*; cf. the phonetic history of OE. *brúcan, dúcan, lúcan*, etc.; (3) *crouch* is palatalized in all Eng. dialects, Sc. krʊtʃ, W. Yorksh. krātʃ (both meaning ME. *á*). It is indeed impossible for a word in *-ouch* to be regularly derived from OE., since the same cause that palatalized the *c* in *-úc* would necessarily make umlaut and give *-ýc-*, ME. *-ych, -ich.* There was however an OF. *crochir* to become hooked or crooked, of which Godefroy has a single example, said of the shoulders 'a fet..les espaules crochir.' On the analogy of *pouch, avouch*, etc., this might give Eng. *crouch*, but the lateness of the word is still surprising.]

1. *intr.* To stoop or bend low with general compression of the body, as in stooping for shelter, in fear, or in submission; to cower with the limbs bent. Formerly often applied to the act of bowing low in reverence or deference. Now said also of the depressed and constrained posture assumed by a beast in fear or submission, or in order to make a spring. (To *cower* concerns chiefly the head and shoulders: to *crouch* affects the body as a whole.)

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 302 Lordes loueth hem well, for þei so lowe crouchen. *Ibid.* 751 Knȝtes crouke þ hem to & cruche þ full lowe. [14.. *Golagros & Gaw.* 1280 The King crochit with croune, cumly and cleir.] 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 121 Without ether crouching or kneling. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 322 b, Croochyng and kneelyng to the Crucifixe. 1611 COTGR., *Tapir*..to crooch, lurke, squat, or ducke vnder. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* 29 We sat crouching for the space of three whole days upon this rock. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 161 P 5 A Couple of tame Lions lay crouching at her Feet. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* XXXI, He crouched behind a lilac-bush. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* VI, Crouching like a cat in dark corners. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* VII. 106 Sheila crouched into her father's side for shelter.

2. To bow or bend humbly or servilely; to cringe submissively or fawningly. Chiefly *fig.*

1528 ROY & BARLOW *Rede me* (Arb. 59) But they are constrayned to croutche..as it were unto an Emproure. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 327 They crooched vnto the Romanes, and protested loyalty and subiection. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 41 He must faune like a spaniell, crouch like a Jew. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 59 They are croched to, and feared of all men. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xliv. 375 The free spirit must crouch to the slave in office. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xvi, I crouch to no one—obey no one. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. iii. 126 They who crouch to those who are above them always trample on those who are below them.

3. *trans.* To bow or bend low (the knee, etc.): often with implication of cringing.

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4149/4 [She] crouches her hind Fetterlock Joynts when she stands still. 1800 COLERIDGE *Christabel* II, She.. crouched her head upon her breast. 1815 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 207 'Twas not for him to crouch the knee Tamely to Moslem tyranny. 1854 LANDOR *Lett. American* 26 How long shall a hundred millions of our fellow-creatures crouch their backs before him?

† Crouch, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 5 **crowche,** 7 **cruch.** [f. CROUCH *sb.*[1]: cf. CROSS *v.*]

1. *trans.* To cross; to sign with the cross.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 728 Heo wiþ Cristes cros Cruchede hire ouer al. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 293, I crowche the from elues and from wightes. —*Merch. T.* 463 And crouched hem, and bad God schuld hem blesse.

2. To cross with lines, etc. *rare.*

c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 125 Bred greefe hath cruch't our cheekes with water furrowes.

Crouchant (krau·tʃánt), *a.* [f. CROUCH *v.*[1] + -ANT, after *couchant.*] Crouching.

a 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 119 To mayntaine his Papists pendant and crouchant, which live among Christians. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 113/2 Droll fellows.., crouchant under the fancied burdens of waterspouts.

† Crou·chback, *sb.* and *a. Obs.* (exc. *Hist.*) Also 6 **crutch-back, crudge bak,** 7 **crouched-.** [f. stem of CROUCH *v.*, associated perhaps with F. *croche* crook: cf. CROOK-BACK, which is, at least in sense and use, a doublet of this.]

1. A crooked or hunched back. **2.** One who has a crooked back, a hunchback. **b.** *attrib.* or *adj.* Having a crooked back, hunchbacked.

c 1491 in R. Davies *York Records* (1843) 221 That Kyng Richard was an ypocryte, a crochebake, & beried in a dike like a dogge. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 366 Sir Edmunde ye kynges other sone, surnamed Crowch Bak. 1519 DOUGLAS *King Hart* II. liv, A crudge bak that cairfull cative bure. 1592 R. JOHNSON *Nine Worthies* A iij, Aesope, for all his crutchback, had a quick wit. 1627 SPEED *England* XXX. § 6 Robert Bossu, the Crouch-backe Earl of that Prouince. 1700 J. BROME *Trav. Eng.* ii. (1707) 66 Crouch-back Robert, Earl [of Leicester]..raised a Rebellion against King Henry II.

(As a cognomen of Edmund, brother of Edward I, it was contended by some 17th c. writers that *Crouchback* meant 'crossed-back', as in *Crouched friars*; but this is not compatible with the form CROOK-BACK, which goes back to the 15th c., and answers to the 'Edmundus dorsum habuit fractum', attributed to John of Gaunt in the *Continuatio Eulogii* (Rolls, 1863) III. 369. Cf. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. ii. (1632) 599. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 22. 1677 F. SANDFORD *Geneal. Hist. Kings Eng.* 103.)

Hence **† Crou·ch-backed** *a.*

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 211 A man very low of stature and withall crowchbacked. 1630 M. GODWYN tr. *Bp. Hereford's Ann. Eng.* (1675) 148 Crouch-backed Mary [married] to Martin Kayes, groom Porter. *c* 1707 in Maidment *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 375 The crouch backed Count.

† Crouch-clay. *Obs.* (Cf. also CROUCH-WARE.)

1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed 3) s.v. *Clay, Crouch*, white Clay, Derbyshire, of which the Glass-pots are made at Nottingham.

Crouched (krau·tʃt, -ĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. CROUCH *v.*[1] + -ED.] Bowed, bent together.

1848 J. A. CARLYLE tr. *Dante's Inferno* XIV, Sitting all crouched up. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* XIX. (1866) 245 She sat crouched together.

Crouched, earlier form of CRUTCHED (Friars).

Crou·cher. [f. CROUCH *v.*[1]] One who crouches.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XVIII. (1617) 320 A thousand flatterers, and as many crouchers and cappers. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* 10, I, true son Of Holy Church—no croucher to the Gregories.

Crou·chie, -y, *a. Sc.* [f. CROUCH *v.*[1] or *sb.*[2] + -Y.] = CROUCH-BACKED, hunch-backed.

1785 BURNS *Halloween* XX, Or crouchie Merran Humphie.

Crouching (krau·tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CROUCH *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of the verb CROUCH, q.v.

1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* XII. 11 Though he make mock croutchinge and knelinge. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 319 In their croochynges, maskyng Masses, Anthemes. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* II. XIV, The coward crouching of despair.

Crou·ching, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That crouches (*lit.* and *fig.*); see the verb.

1600 SHEP. TONIE *Woodmans Walke* in *Eng. Helicon*, Desert went naked in the cold, when crouching craft was fed. 1611 COTGR., *Tapissant*, crooching. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vil.* 355 Where crouching tigers wait their hapless prey. 1867 F. D. MAURICE *Patr. & Lawgivers* X. (ed. 4) 193 They were a set of poor crouching slaves.

Hence **Crou·chingly** *adv.*

1831 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 702 Running crouchingly along the copestones. 1884 E. O'DONOVAN *Story of Merv* III. 34 They..sat crouchingly around the fires.

†Crou·chmas. *Obs.* Also 5 **crowche-**, 6 **crowchmes**(se, **-mas.** [f. CROUCH *sb.*1 cross + MASS.] The festival of the Invention of the Cross, observed on May 3.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 119 On ye sunday after crouchemesse dai. 1463 *Paston Lett.* No. 472 II. 132 Ye Fryday nexst after Crowchemesse Day. 1530 PALSGR. 804/1 At Crowchmesse, *a la saincte Croyx*. *Ibid.* 811/2 On Crowchemesse daye, *le jour du saynct Sacrement*. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 110 From bull cow fast till Crowchmas be past. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Crouchmas* or *Crouchmas-day*, a Festival kept by Roman-Catholicks in Honour of the Holy Cross. [Hence in BAILEY.] [1891 *Globe* 28 Dec. 1/5 Martinmas is confined to Scotland; Crouchmas, the feast of the Invention of the Cross, on May 3, is quite obsolete.]

Crou·ch-ware. *Pottery.* [Of uncertain origin and age: connexion with CROUCH-CLAY, or the converse, is suggested by Solon, *Old English Potter*, but evidence is wanting.] A name applied by collectors to the early salt-glazed pottery of Staffordshire.

1817 W. PITT *Topogr. Hist. Staffordsh.* 415–6 These pieces [of *c* 1700] appear to be composed of the clay found in the coal pits in and near Burslem, then called Can-marl; while others have been found formed of this clay and a mixture of white sand or pounded gritstone procured at Mole Cop, and well covered with a salt glaze. This last is known by the name of Crouch Ware, and proves that at that time the salt glaze had been introduced. 1829 S. SHAW *Hist. Staffordsh. Potteries* 110 We find Crouch ware first made there [Burslem] in 1690..In making Crouch ware, the common brick clay and fine sand from Mole Cop were first used; but afterwards the Can marl and sand; and some persons used the dark grey clay from the coal pits and sand for the body, and salt glaze. 1883 SOLON *Old Eng. Potter* 72.

Croud, var. of CROOD *v. Sc.*

Croud(e, Crouette, obs. ff. CROWD, CRUET.

Croudero: see CROWDER.

†Crouk, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 **crowke.** [Of uncertain origin; but perh. corresponding to Ger. dial. *krauchen* in same sense, which Hildebrand suggests to be:—**krúkan* = *kreukan* (Ger. *kriechen*), like OLG. *krúpan* = *kreupan*, OE. *créopan* to creep. Cf. CROUCH *v.*1] *intr.* To bow, to make obeisance.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 751 Knyȝtes croukeþ hem to & cruche þ full lowe. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 163 For I [Joseph] can nawthere crowke ne knele [*sc.* to the doctors in the Temple: *Luke* ii. 46].

Crouk, var. of CROOK *v.*2, to croak.

†Crouke, crowke. *Obs.* [OE. *crúce* fem. pot, little pitcher, 'urceolus', cognate with OS. *krûka* (MDu. *crûke*, Du. *kruik*, MHG. *krûche*, dial. Ger. *krauche*). The LG. word was prob. the source of F. *cruche*, and the ME. of Welsh *crwc*, which has no Celtic cognates. OTeut. **krûka*- is perh. in ablaut relation to the family of CROCK.] A pitcher, a jug.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 989 *Trulla*, crucae [so *Erf.*; *Corpus* 2051 cruce]. *a* 800 *Corpus Gl.* 2165 *Urciolum*, waetercruce. *a* 1000 *Voc.* in WR.-Wülcker 281/32 *Urciolum*, cruce. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 238 Whan that dronken was al in the crouke [2 *MSS.* crowke].

Croul, obs. f. CRAWL, CURL; var. CROWL *v. Obs.*

Croumbe, croum(e, var. CROME, CRUMB.

Croun(e, obs. form of CROWN.

Crounkil, obs. form of CRUNKLE.

Croup, croupe (krūp), *sb.*1 Forms: 4– **croupe,** 7– **croup**; also 5 **crowpe, kroupe, crupe,** 5–6 **crope,** 6 **crowp, croope,** 7–9 **croop, crup.** [a. F. *croupe* (in 11–12th c. *crope, crupe*), Pr. *cropa*; of Teutonic origin: cf. CROP *sb.*]

1. The rump or hind-quarters of a beast, *esp.* of a horse or other beast of burden.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2447 Tyberye..hutte Salome with his spere, That of the sadel he gan him beore, Over the croupe to the grounde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 261 This carter thakketh his hors upon the croupe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 118 The kynge loth was so astonyed that he fley ouer his horse crowpe. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* l. 169 Huon lept vp on his crope [ed. 1601 backe]. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 896/2 Certeine prelats, whom..they set vpon asses and leane mules, and with their faces reuersed to the crowp of the beasts. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1090/4 A Red Roan Gelding ..having a small black List over the Withers, and down the Crup. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. I. i. 250 The Spanish genette..the croup round and large. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. xii, So light to the croupe the fair lady he swung. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 74 The crupper..should admit the breadth of the hand between it and the croup of the horse. 1872 LEVER *Ld. Kilgobbin* xix. (1875) 118 A small bog-boy [was] mounted on the croop behind.

† **b.** *In croup* [F. *en croupe*]: upon the croup (of a horse). *Obs.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Porter en crope*, to haue one behynd him on horse-backe, to beare in croupe. *a* 1676 Sir E. WALKER *Hist. Disc.* (1705) 95 Our Horse taking up the Musquetiers in Croup. [1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxix, Preparing to resume her seat *en croupe*.]

c. *humorously.* The rump, posteriors.

c 1475 *Hunt. Hare* 208 Thus sone won hit hym [a man] on the crope. 1664 COTTON *Scarron.* (1692) 37 (D.) Till I had almost gauled my crup. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 1560 But found..his Croop, Unserviceable with Kicks and Blows Receiv'd from hardned-hearted Foes.

2. (*crup*). The hinder end of a saddle. *rare.*

1869 G. BERKELEY *Tales Life & Death* II. 244 Which he tied in a little leather sort of valise, made for the purpose, at the crup of his saddle.

3. *attrib.*

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2155/4 A croop Saddle and Bridle.

Croup (krūp), *sb.*2 [f. CROUP *v.*1, *lit.* a hoarse croaking.]

1. An inflammatory disease of the larynx and trachea of children, marked by a peculiar sharp ringing cough, and frequently proving fatal in a short time.

Croup was the popular name in the south-east of Scotland, and was introduced into medical use by Prof. Francis Home of Edinburgh in 1765.

1765 F. HOME (*title*), An Inquiry into the nature, cause, and cure of the Croup. 1781 MRS. DELANY *Corr.* 20 June. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 19 Mar. 2/4 Seven children have lately fallen victims at Highgate to a disorder called the croup. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 286 The term croup is applied to laryngitis with fibrinous exudation, and it has also been applied to simple laryngitis and to a non-inflammatory affection, namely, spasm of the glottis, occurring in children.

2. The local name of the Northumbrian 'burr' or utterance of *r grasseyé*, with the peculiar modification of pronunciation which it causes.

Mod. (Said by one Northumbrian of another at a Scotch fair) 'That man is from the English side, he has the croup.' (Scotch Shepherd) 'Hoot na! it's only the burr'.

3. *Comb.*, as *croup-like* adj.

1799 T. BEDDOES *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 443 Breathing..with such difficulty and croup-like noise, etc.

Croup, *sb.*3 Short for CROUPIER.

1794 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 43 The croup shuffles another pack in the mean time.

Croup (krūp), *v.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6–7 **crowp,** 7–9 **croop(e,** 9 *dial.* **crowp.** [This and the synonymous CROAP are app. of imitative origin, having associations with *crow*, *croak*, and with an earlier northern verb *roup*, *rope*, to call, shout, cry hoarsely, f. ON. *hrópja*.]

1. *intr.* To cry hoarsely; to croak as a raven, frog, crane, etc.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 119 Palamedes byrdis crouping in the sky. 1584 T. HUDSON *Judith* in *Sylvester's Du Bartas* (1621) 711 And crowping frogs like fishes there doth swarme. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 25 If the little Frogs croope more than ordinarie. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* xiv. 11 As the Raven is said to have crouped from the Capitol when Augustus came to the Empire. 1804 TARRAS *Poems* 44 (Jam.) Ye croopin corbies. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Croup*, to croak. *North.* 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *To crowp*, to grunt or grumble..'A crowping', that ..subdued croaking heard in the bowels from flatulence.

2. 'To speak hoarsely, as one does under the effects of cold' (Jamieson).

3. To make the characteristic hoarse ringing cough of the disease called croup.

1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 518 An infant..was heard several times to croup; and its breathing became difficult.

4. To pronounce a rough uvular *r* (*r grasseyé*); to have the Northumberland 'burr'. (The local expression for this; pron. krʉp, krhʉp.)

Mod. He croups like a Newcastle man.

† **Croup,** *v.*2 *Obs.* [from CROUPIER: cf. CROUP *sb.*3.] *trans.* To second or back up (a gamester).

1728 VANBR. & CIBBER *Prov. Husb.* II. i, I have a game in my hand, in which, if you'll croup me, that is, help me to play it, you shall go five hundred to nothing.

Croup, -e, obs. pa. t. of CREEP.

Croupade (krupē·d). [a. F. *croupade*, f. *croupe* CROUP *sb.*1, under the influence of It. *groppata*.] (See quot. 1884.)

1849 W. S. MAYO *Kaloolah* (1850) 171 Forcing him [a horse] to perform a number of lofty croupades. 1884 E. L. ANDERSON *Mod. Horsemanship* II. xvii. 152 The Croupade is a high curvet, in which the hind-legs are brought up under the belly of the horse.

Croupal (krū·păl), *a. Path.* [f. CROUP *sb.*2 + -AL. Also in mod.F.] Relating to, or of the nature of croup; = CROUPOUS.

1852–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1258/1 Croupal exudations are sometimes found in the urethra. 1856 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 305 The cough presents..the shrill, ringing, croupal character.

Croupe (krūp). [a. F. *croupe*: see CROUP *sb.*1]

1. = CROUP *sb.*1 q.v.

‖ **2.** = CROUPADE.

1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lxxvi, With well-timed croupe the nimble coursers veer. *Note*, The croupe is a particular leap taught in the manège.

‖ **3.** The rounded top of a mountain. [So in Fr.]

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 268 Hills form on hills and croupe o'er croupe extends.

Crouper(e, obs. form of CRUPPER.

Croupier (krū·pi,ər; krupīə·r). Also 8 **crouper, croupee, crowpee.** [a. Fr. *croupier*, orig. one who rides behind on the croup; hence, one who goes halves with a player at cards or dice and stands behind him to assist him, also he who stands behind the banker to assist at the game of basset, and now at a gaming table as in sense 2.]

† **1.** A second standing behind a gamester to back him up and help him. *Obs.*

1707 WYCHERLEY *Let.* 11 Nov. in *Pope's Letters*, Since I have such a Croupier or Second to stand by me as Mr. Pope.

2. He who rakes in the money at a gaming-table.

1731 *Daily Jrnl.* 9 Jan. (in D'Israeli *Cur. Lit., Gaming*), Two Crowpees, who watch the cards, and gather the money for the bank. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 301 The gambling tables and the cadaverous croupiers and chinking gold. 1884 MAY CROMMELIN *Brown-Eyes* xii. 114 All gone! swept from the green cloth by the croupier's inexorable rake.

3. One who sits as assistant chairman at the lower end of the table at a public dinner.

1785 CRAIG in *Lounger* No. 26 § 10 He is no longer *Croupier* at Lord E.'s, his place there being filled up by Tom Toastwell. 1827 T. HAMILTON *C. Thornton* (1845) 76 The honours of the table were performed by my uncle, by whose orders I acted as croupier. *Ibid.* 77 The important office of vice-president or croupier. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xvi, Hicks officiated as croupier on the occasion.

Crou·piness. [f. CROUPY + -NESS.] Croupy condition; tendency to croup.

Crouping: see CROUP *v.*1

† **Crou·pon.** *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 5 **cropoun, -on, -owne, -yn, crupoun, cruppon, crovpon, crowpon, -yn,** 8 **croppin, curpon, -en, -in.** [a. OF. *croupon*, augm. or dim. of *croupe*, in OF. *crupe*, *crope* rump, rear-part: see CROUP 1. The mod.Sc. form is *curpon* by metathesis of *r*.] The croup or rump of a horse or other animal; the buttocks or posteriors of the human body; *transf.* the hinder part of a thing; the crupper of the harness.

[*a* 1300 *Gloss Neckham* in Wright *Voc.* 99 *Clunes*, crupuns.] *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2468 Fro his [the giant's] hals to his cropoun. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 142 A faire beste ..his cruppoun and his taile er lyke to a hert. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 105/1 Cropon' of a beste, *clunis*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 85 A Crovpon [*v.r.* Cruppon], *clunis*. 1722 W. HAMILTON *Wallace* 9 (Jam.) I'd gar their curpons crack. 1725 *New Cant. Dict., Croppin*, the Tail of any Thing; as, The Croppin of the Rotan [= Cart]. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* xviii, The graip he for a harrow taks, And haurls at his curpin.

Croupous (krū·pəs), *a. Path.* [f. CROUP *sb.*2]

1. Of the nature of, or characteristic of, croup.

1853 PAGET *Lect. Surg. Pathol.* I. 335 Considering croupous exudations to be peculiarly fibrinous. 1888 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Mar., Croupous pneumonia.

2. Affected with croup.

1881 T. F. KEANE *Six Months in Meccah* V. 106 [Like] the roars of an enraged croupous lion.

Croupy (krū·pi), *a.* [f. as prec. + -Y.] = prec.

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 113 The croupy or false membrane. 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 125/2 On the opening into the windpipe being perfected the croupy breathing disappeared.

Crouse (krūs), *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 3–4 **crus,** (3 **cruse**), 4–6 **crous,** 4– **crouse,** (4–5 **crows(s,** 5 **crouss(e,** 6–9 **crowse,** 9 **croose**). [ME. northern *crūs*, *crous*, agreeing in form with MHG., MLG., LG. *krûs* crisp, MDu. *kruys* (Kilian) crisp, curly, mod. G. *kraus* crisp, curled, sullen, crabbed, fractious, mod.Du. *kroes* (from LG.) crisp, cross, out of humour, EFris. *krûs* curly, entangled, luxurious, opulent, wanton, jolly. Not found in the earlier stages of any of the langs.; in English only northern, and almost exclusively Sc. (whence the pronunciation with *u*), though borrowed by Drayton and some of his contemporaries, and then rimed with Eng. words in *ou*; also found in Yorkshire dial. with *aa* from *ou*. As only the figurative senses are here found, it appears to be one of the LG. or Frisian words which appeared in the northern dialect early in the ME. period.]

† **1.** Angry, irate, cross, crabbed. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14740 (Cott.) Gains þam he was ful kene and crus, Dos yow, he said, vte of mi hus. *Ibid.* 21882 (Edinb.) To be fuse, ogain þat come þat es sa cruse. *Ibid.* 27740 (Cott.) It [wrath] es a cruel thing and crus.

† **2.** Bold, audacious, daring, hardy, forward, full of defiant confidence, 'cocky'. *Obs.* In later use passing insensibly into 3, as when the crowing cock becomes the type.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3044 (Cott.) O him sal gret men cum and crus. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 23749 (Trin.) Oure flesshe is euer to synne crous. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 592 None durst be so hardie and so crous To speik of him. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* 142 Duke Humphry's old allies..Attending their revenge, grow wond'rous crouse [*rime* house]. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 28 He is the noat of the male; as..he is a crouse cock; he is a fat wether. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 8 The wooer he step'd up the house And wow but he was wond'rous crouse. 1808 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* III. 131 Crouse as a cock in his ain cavie. 1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 16 A man's aye crouse in his ain cause. 1883 *Hudderscf. Gloss.*, *Crouse* [pron. *craas*], bold, brave, lively.

3. In somewhat high or lively spirits; vivacious; pert, brisk, lively, jolly.

? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 51 Heare are beastes in this howse, Heare cattes make yt crousse. 1593 DRAYTON *Eclogues* vii. 73 The little Fly, Who is so Crowse and Gamesome with the flame. 1641 BROME *Jov. Crew* I. Wks. 1873 III. 366 Most crowse, most capringly. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 12 *Crowse*, brisk, budge, lively, jolly. 1792 BURNS *Duncan Gray* v, Now they're crouse and cantie baith. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Crowse*, brisk. 'As crowse as a lop.' 1858 M. PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 8 My faith! she was a wife right crouse.

B. as *aav.* Boldly, confidently, briskly, vivaciously: *esp.* in phr. *to crack* or *craw crouse* (Sc.), to talk boldly or over-confidently.

a 1455 HOLLAND *Howlat* 221 Cryand full crowss. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 145 And after thou hast crackt so crouse, Thy mountains do bring forth a mouse. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 135 The cantie auld folks crackin crouse. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 11 My trouth but ye craw crouse. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* lxvi, Some people will maybe not crack quite so crouse by-and-by.

Crouse, var. of CROOSE *v.*

Crou'sely, *adv. Sc.* [f. prec. + -LY².] Boldly, confidently, briskly, pertly.

1787 BURNS *Tam Samson's Elegy* vii, Ye cootie moorcocks, crousely craw. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxix, Things are ill aff when the like o' them can speak crousely about ony gentleman's affairs.

Crousshe, Crouste, obs. ff. CRUSH, CRUST.

Crout, *sb.*: see SOUR-CROUT.

Crout (krūt, kraut), *v. Sc.* Also **croot.** [app. onomatopœic: the initial part being as in *crow, croak, creak,* and kindred verbs, and the latter part imitative or suggestive of abrupt or grunting sound: cf. also *croud,* CROOD *v.*] *intr.* To make abrupt croaking or murmuring noises; to coo as a dove. Rarely *trans.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 60 The dou croutit hyr sad sang. 1613 BP. FORBES *Comm. Rev.* (1614) 158 (Jam.) Men led with the spirit of Satan.. sent abroad, as crouting frogges. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiii. 107 The .. crouting of Cormorants. 1806 R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ball.* I. 298 (Jam.) And O, as he rattled and roar'd, And graen'd, and mutter'd, and crouted. 1808 JAMIESON s. v., The belly is said to *croot,* when there is a noise in the intestines.

Croutch, obs. f. CROUCH, CRUTCH.

Crouth(e, var. of CROWD *sb.*¹, fiddle.

Crove, var. of CRUVE, hovel.

Crow (krō^{u}), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 **crawe,** 3–7 **crowe,** 4– **crow,** (6 **krowe, croo(e,** 6–7 **croe**); *north.* 3–6 **crawe,** 5– **craw.** [OE. *crāwe* f., corresp. to OS. *krâia,* MLG. *krâge, krâe, krâ,* LG. *kraie, kreie,* MDu. *kraeye,* Du. *kraai,* OHG. *chrâwa, chrâja, chrâ, crâwa, crâ,* MHG. *kræe, krâwe, krâ,* Ger. *krähe*; a WG. deriv. of the vb. *crâwan, crâian* to CROW, q.v.]

1. A bird of the genus *Corvus*; in England commonly applied to the Carrion Crow (*Corvus Corone*), 'a large black bird that feeds upon the carcasses of beasts' (Johnson); in the north of England, Scotland, and Ireland to the Rook, *C. frugilegus*; in U.S. to a closely allied gregarious species, *C. americanus.*

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 241 *Cornacula,* crauuae. *a* 800 *Erfurt Gl.* 308 *Cornix,* crauua. *a* 800 *Corpus Gl.* 401 *Carula,* crauue. *Ibid.* 538 *Cornix,* crawe. *c* 1000 SPELMAN *Psalms* (Trin. MS.) cxlvi. 10 (Bosw.) Se selþ nytenum mete heora, and briddum crawan cigendum hine. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1130 Pinnuç goldfinch rok ne crowe Ne dar þar never cumen. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 437/196 Blake foule..Ase it crowene and rokes weren. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* viii. 7 Noe.. sente out a crow. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D ij a, A Roke or a Crow or a Reuyn. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 17 The Priestes take the meete that is left, and geue it to the crowes to eate. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 108 They wyshe at home they had bene keping crooes. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 51 Light thickens, and the Crow Makes Wing toth' Rookie Wood. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1812) I. 284 Rooks are sociable birds, living in vast flocks: crows go only in pairs. 1817–18 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 210 They keep in flocks, like rooks (called crows in America). 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 68 As the many-winter'd crow that leads the clanging rookery home. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 86 *Crow* is common to rook and carrion crow alike.

b. *fig.*

1592 GREENE *Groats-w. Wit* Addr., There is an upstart Crow, beautified with our feathers. *a* 1640 DAY *Peregr. Schol.* Wks. (1881) 57 The devill..sends his black Crowe, Anger, to plucke out his ey. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II,* xxxvi, The Citty Crowes Assemble, and Resolve they would keep out..his ragged rout.

2. With qualifications, as **Hooded, Kentish,** or **Royston Crow,** *Corvus Cornix*; **Red-legged Crow,** *C. Graculus*; **Fish Crow** of America, *C. ossifragus* or *C. caurinus*; CARRION-CROW, etc.; also applied to birds outside the genus or family, as **Mire Crow, Sea Crow,** names for *Larus ridibundus*; **Scare Crow,** the Black Tern (*Hydrochelidon nigra*); **Blue Crow,** a crow-like jay of N. America, *Gymnocitta cyanocephala*; **Piping Crows,** the birds of the sub-family *Gymnorhininæ* or *Streperinæ*; and others.

1611 COTGR., *Corneille emmentelée,* the Winter-crow, whose backe and bellie are of a darke ash-colour: we call her a Royston Crow. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1812) I. 286 In England hooded crows are birds of passage. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* (1855) 326 The Laughing Gull..or Black Head..The inhabitants of Orkney call it the 'sea crow'; and in some places it is called the 'mire-crow'. 1875 W. M^{c}ILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire,* These cliffs are frequented by the Cornish chough or red-legged crow.

3. In phrases and proverbial sayings, as *As black as a crow, The crow thinks its own bird fairest* (or *white*), etc. *A white crow*: i.e. a *rara avis. To eat* (*boiled*) *crow* (U.S. colloq.): to be forced to do something extremely disagreeable and humiliating.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 490 So suart so eni crowe amorwe is fot was. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's. T.* 1834 As blak he lay as any cole or crowe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. Prol. 78 The blak craw thinkis hir awin byrdis quhite. 1536 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Convoc.* Wks. I. 40 A proverb much used: 'An evil crow, an evil egg.' 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 30 For any chaste liuer to haunt them was a black swan, and a white crowe. 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 675 He triumpheth like a crow in a gutter. 1621–51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. i. II. ii. 421 Every Crow thinks her own bird fairest. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 98 As fruitful a place, as any the Crow flies over. 1872 *Daily News* 31 July, Both [are]..in the curious slang of American politics, 'boiled crow' to their adherents.

b. *To have a crow to pluck* or *pull* (rarely *pick*) *with any one*: to have something disagreeable or awkward to settle with him; to have a matter of dispute, or something requiring explanation, to clear up; to have some fault to find with him. Formerly also, *to pluck* or *pull a crow with one* or *together.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xviii. 311 Na, na, abide, we haue a craw to pull. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 91 A wrathfull woman..He that her weddeth hath a crowe to pull. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 83 If a crow help vs in, sirra, wee'll plucke a crow together. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 18 Nov., He and I very kind, but I every day expect to pull a crow with him about our lodgings. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 159 We have a Crow to pluck with these Fellows, before we part. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 385/1 If there be 'a crow to pluck' between us and any contemporary, we shall make a clean breast of it at once.

c. *As the crow flies,* etc.; in a direct line, without any of the *détours* caused by following the road.

1800 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 110 About fifteen miles, the crow's road. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 152 The distance ..is upwards of twenty-five miles as the crow flies. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxv, We cut over the fields..straight as the crow flies. 1873 F. HALL in *Scribner's Monthly* VI. 468/2 It was full eight miles, measured by the crow, to the spot.

4. *Astron.* The southern constellation *Corvus,* the Raven.

1658 in PHILLIPS. 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 326 Towards the horizon, are distinguished the Balance, the Crow, and the Cup.

5. A bar of iron usually with one end slightly bent and sharpened to a beak, used as a lever or prise; a CROW-BAR.

a 1400 *St. Erkenwolde* 71 in Horstm. *Alteng. Leg.* Ser. II. 267 Wyȝt werke-men..Putten prises þer-to..Kaghtene by þe corners w^{t} crowes of yrne. 1458 in Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. 42 Than crafti men for the querry made crowes of yre. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 333 Longe crowes of iren to lyfte great burdens. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 80 Well, Ile breake in: go borrow me a crow. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 755 The Mine-men do often strike such forcible strokes with a great Iron-crow. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone Lighth.* § 206 To detach the stone with an iron Crow. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 113 Crows are of various sorts; some are opened at the end, with a claw for drawing nails. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* xl, Driving the sharp point of the heavy crow into the rubble work.

b. Used as an agricultural tool.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 98 Get crowe made of iron, deepe hole for to make. 1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* (1578) 19 Set vp your Poales preparing theyr waye wyth a Crowe of Iron. 1626 A. SPEED *Adam out of E.* xv. (1659) 111 About the body of the Trees make many holes with a crow of Iron. 1731–7 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Vitis,* Having an iron Crow..a little pointed at the End, they therewith make an Hole directly down.

†**6.** A grappling hook, a grapnel. *Obs.* [Cf. CORVY, F. *corbeau.*]

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* 54 (R.) Certeine instrumentes wherewyth they myght pull downe the workes y^{t} their enemyes made, called Harpagons, and also crowes of iron called Corvi. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* 110 Having in vain summon'd the Town; he..Brings here his Fly-Bridge, there his batt'ring Crow. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 150 Iron Wolves and Crows to grasp the Ram withall. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Crow,* in the sea-language, a machine with an iron hook, for fastening hold, and grappling with the enemies vessel. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* V. liii. 34 Their siege-apparatus consisted of ladders with 'craws' or clamps of iron to catch the angles of the trap-rock.

†**7.** An ancient kind of door-knocker. *Obs.* [med.L. *cornix,* Erasmus *Colloq., Puerpera.*]

1579 *Churchw. Acc. Stanford* in *Antiquary* Apr. (1888) 171 For .. mending ye perchell and the Crowe. *a* 1632 E. FAIRFAX *Eclogue* iv. (in E. Cooper *Muses Libr.*), Now clad in white I see my porter-crow. 1637 N. WHITING *Albino & Bell.* 22 Who..Knockt at the wicket with the iron crow To whose small neck white phillets here were tyde Which in more ancient dayes did child-bed show. 1846 R. CHAMBERS *Tradit. Edin.* 200 Hardly one specimen of the pin, crow, or ringle now survives in the Old Town.

8. *Thieves' slang.* One who keeps watch while another steals.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) iv. 286 (Farmer) If anyone should be near, the 'crow' gives a signal, and they decamp. 1862 *Cornh. Mag.* VI. 648 (Farmer) Occasionally they [women] assist at a burglary—remaining outside and keeping watch; they are then called *crows.*

†**9.** *Alch.* A colour of ore, or of substances in a certain state. *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. ii, These bleard-eyes Haue wak'd, to reade your generall colours, Sir, Of the pale citron, the greene lyon, the crow. *Ibid.* II. iii, What colour saies it? *Fac.* The ground black, Sir? *Mam.* That's your crowes-head?

10. *Mining.* Used *attrib.* to denote a poor or impure bed of coal, limestone, etc.; *e.g.* in *crow bed, chert, coal, lime(stone.* (Cf. *crow-gold* in 11.) *north.* and *Sc.*

1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* (1810) I. 62 What is meant by the crawcoal is the crop-coal..which is always supposed to be a thin one. 1836 J PHILLIPS *Illustr. Geol. Yorksh.* II. 66 Thus we have Crow chert, Crow limestone, Crow lime. 1852 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. I. 208 Small beds of the kind called crow coal (only useful for burning lime).

11. *Comb.,* as *crow-like* adj. and adv.; **crow-bait** (*U.S. colloq.*) = *crows'-meat*; †**crow-bird,** a young crow; **crow-blackbird** (*U. S.*), a name for the Purple Grackle (*Quiscalus purpureus*), and allied species; **crow-boy,** a boy employed to scare crows away; **crow-coal** (see 10 above); **crow-corn,** a name for the North American plant *Aletris farinosa*; †**crow-cup** = CROW-STONE; **crow-eater** (*Australian colloq.*), 'a lazy fellow who will live on anything rather than work' (Lentzner); **crow-gold** (see quot.); **crow-herd,** a person employed to guard corn-fields from rooks; **crow-hole,** a hole made with an iron crow; **crow-iron,** a crow-bar; †**crow-keeper** = *crow-herd*; also a scare-crow; **crow-line,** the straight line of a crow's flight; **crows'-meat,** food for crows, carrion; **crow-minder** = *crow-herd*; **crow-needle,** the Umbelliferous plant *Scandix Pecten*; **crow-net,** a net for catching crows and other birds; **crowpeck(s, †-pickes** (see quots.); **crow-purse,** a local name for the empty egg-case of the skate (also Mermaid's-purse); **crow-sheaf** (*Cornwall*), 'the top sheaf on the end of a mow'; **crow-shrike,** a bird of the sub-family *Gymnorhininæ* or Piping Crows; †**crow-spike,** a crow-bar; **crow-starving,** the keeping of rooks from cornfields; **crow-tree,** a tree in a rookery. See also CROW-BAR —— CROW-TREAD.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 738/2 'Drivin' a black hoss—a reg'lar *crowbate.' *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxlvi. 9 (Mätz.) Mete..to *crawe briddes [L. *pullis corvorum*] him kalland. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 13 Twice have the *crow-blackbirds attempted a settlement in my vines. 1868 *Lond. Rev.* 28 Nov. 591/2 She warns off comely women from the premises as her *crow-boy does birds from the newly-sown field. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 370 A bed of chalk, almost like clay, containing many pyrites, locally [at Charlton] termed *crow-gold. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 86 Many farmers are under the necessity of keeping *crowherds. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 637/2 One of those blocks is so large..that four men with two *crow-irons could not turn it out. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 211 Thers no *crowe keeper but thou. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 6 Skaring the Ladies like a Crow-keeper. *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon* II. iv. in Bullen *Old Pl.* II. 38 Sure these can be no Crowkeepers nor birdscarers from the fruite! 1616–61 HOLYDAY *Persius* (1673) 323 Hoarsly *crow-like caw'st out some idle thing. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* III. i, He shall be *Crows-Meats by to-morrow Night. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 330 A little *crow-minder, hoarse from his late occupation, came in. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Courts Leet* 124 In every parish and tything..a *crow-net provided to kill and destroy crowes, rookes, and choughes. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* vi. (1623) O iij, Barbery, *Crowpickes, Charlocke, Rosemary. 1794 J. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* (1813) Gloss., Crowpeck, Shepherd's purse. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLL. *Plant-n.,* Crowpecks, *Scandix Pecten.* Hants. 1693 WALLACE *Orkney* 18 On the shore is to be found..also that which they call the *Crow-Purse: which is a pretty work of Nature. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 456 Great quantities of warlike preparations, as.. pickaxes, shovells, *crow spikes, etc. 1848 C. BRONTE *Y. Eyre* xv. (D.), I like Thornfield, its antiquity, its retirement, its old *crow-trees and thorn-trees.

Crow (krō^{u}), *sb.*² Also *Sc.* **craw.** [f. CROW *v.*] Crowing (of a cock). Cf. COCK-CROW.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 137/1090 Bi-fore þe cockes crowe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 489, I shal at cokkes crow Ful pryuely knokken at his wyndowe. 1663 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Brutus* iv, One would have thought 't had heard the Morning Crow. Of cocks in the yard below. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg., Refectory,* The cheery crow Of cocks in the yard below.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1859 W. C. BENNETT *Baby May,* Crows and laughs and tearful eyes. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxxvii. 85 The folly which got up gasconading crows for war.

Crow (krō^{u}), *sb.*³ [Cf. MHG. *kros, krös, kalbskrös, schweinskrös,* etc. mesentery, Du. *kroos, kroost* 'intestina, venter cum intestinis' (Kilian), mod.Du. *kroos* giblets; but also LG. *krage* 'gekröse', mesentery, and its allied forms in Grimm s.v. *kragen* 1962.] The mesentery of an animal.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 179 The meat and drink ascends into the Chyle or juyce of the stomach, into the juyce of the mesentery or Crow. 1804 FARLEY *Lond. Art of Cookery* (ed. 10), The harslet, which consists of the liver, crow, kidneys, and skirts. *c* 1818 *Yng. Woman's Companion* 2 The liver and crow are much admired fried with bacon.

Crow (krō^{u}), *v.* Pa.t. **crew** (krū), **crowed.** Pa. pple. **crowed,** [**crown** (krō^{un})]. Forms: 1–2 **crawan, -en,** 3–7 **crowe,** 4– **crow**; *north.* 3–6 **crau,** (**krau**), 4–5 **crawe,** 4– **craw.** *Pa. t.* 1–2 **creow,** 3 **creu3,** 3–4 **cru,** 3–6 **creu,** 4 **crwe,** 4–5 **creew,** 4–6 **crewe, krew,** 4– **crew**; also 6– **crowed.** *Pa. pple.* (1 **crawen**), 4–5 **crowe(n,** 7 **crowne,** (9

crown); *north.* 6 **crawin**, 8 **crawn**; 6– **crowed.** [OE. *cráwan* strong vb. (*créow*, *cráwen*), which in the other WGerm. languages is weak (cf. Blow): OS. **craian* (MDu. *kraeijen*, Du. *kraaijen*, MLG. *kreien*, LG. *kraien*, *kreien*), OHG. *chrâian*, *crâwan*, *crâen*, (MHG. *crâjen*, *crâen*, *kræjen*, *kræn*, mod.G. *krähen*.) Originally an echoic word, and prob. of WG. origin. The strong pa. t. is still prevalent in sense 1, but in 2, 3 the weak form is used; the strong pa. pple. is only dialectal.]

1. *intr.* To utter the loud cry of a cock.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp. Matt.* xxvi. 75 Ær þam þe se cocc crawe. *Ibid.* 74 And hrædlice þa creow se cocc. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 416/460 At þe furste cocke þat creuȝ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15945 (Cott.) Þan bigan þe cok to crau. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 501 Whan that the firste cok hath crowe anon. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* vii. Prol. 114 Phebus crownit byrd .. thryse had crawin cleir. 15.. *Proph. Welshmen* in Thynne *Animadv.* App. v. (1865) 117 A yong coke that crowed wonderos bould. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. iv. 3 The second Cocke hath crow'd. 1611 Bible *Luke* xxii. 60 While he yet spake, the cocke crew. 1717 Berkeley *Tour in Italy* Wks. IV. 532 The column..on which the cock stood when he crowed. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* v. xiii, The black-cock deem'd it day, and crew. 1834 H. Miller *Scenes & Leg.* xiv. (1857) 214 The cock had crown. 1842 Tennyson *Will Waterpr.* xvi, The Cock .. Crow'd lustier late and early. 1874 Dasent *Tales fr. Fjeld* 66 He stood on one leg and crew.

†**b.** Rarely of other cries, as that of the raven.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 336 Evre croweth thi wrecche crei, That he ne swiketh niȝt ne dai. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 191 He syngeth crowyng as a nightyngale. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 83 To Crowe, .*crocitare vel crocare, coruorum est.*

c. quasi-*trans.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 102 There is no cock to crowe day. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxi, 'What for the red cock didna craw her up in the morning.'

2. *transf.* Of persons: To utter a loud inarticulate sound of joy or exultation; said *esp.* of the joyful cry of an infant.

1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 40 And crowing in pypes made of greene corne, You thinken to be Lords of the yeare. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 28 More he [the baby] crowde, more we cride. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* ii. vii. 30. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 45 He..began to crow and holla like a mad boy. 1782 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 30 Oct., [The] child..laughed and crowed the whole time. *a* 1863 Thackeray *D. Duval* iii, [The] baby..would..crow with delight.

3. *fig.* To speak in exultation; to exult loudly, boast, swagger. *To crow over*: to triumph over.

1522 Skelton *Why not to Court* 65 Dicken, thou krew doutlesse. 1588 J. Udall *Demonstr. Discip.* (Arb.) 40 They crow ouer them as if they wer their slaues. 1588 Greene *Pandosto* (1843) 27 So his wife .. beganne to crow against her goodman. 1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 92/1 Hagar..began to contest with, yea, crow over her Mistress. 1776 Johnson *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 18 May, He crows and triumphs. 1800 Weems *Washington* iii. (1877) 23 The party favoured would begin to crow. 1841 J. H. Newman *Lett.* (1891) II. 337 We must not crow till we are out of the wood. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xx, I'm not going to be crowed over by you. *Mod.* He crowed over them.

Crowat, obs. form of Cruet.

Crow-bar (krōu·bāɹ). [Crow *sb.*1 5 + Bar.] An iron bar with a wedge-shaped end (usually slightly bent and sometimes forked), used as a lever or prise by quarrymen, lumbermen, housebreakers, etc. In earlier use called simply Crow.

1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* I. 398 [To fetch] a crow-bar. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 23 Aug. 172 Burglars, using the crowbar, the gimlet, and saw, to burst open doors and shutters. *fig.* 1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 449 Even in progressive England the crowbar of reform spares the village inn.

b. *attrib.*

1885 W. J. Fitzpatrick *Life T. N. Burke* III. 30 *note*, Exterminating landlords, who pulled down the cabins of poor tenants, were called 'the Crowbar Brigade'. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Apr. 11/2 Evictions .. at Knockrush..with sheriff, crowbar brigade, and all.

Hence **Crow·-bar** *v.*, to force with a crow-bar.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 253 We had to send out parties to crow-bar away the ice from our bowsprit.

†**Crow·-bells.** *Obs.*

1. *Yellow Crow-bells*: a name for the Daffodil.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* ii. liii. 214 This flower is called..yellow Crow bels, yellow Narcissus, and bastarde Narcissus.

2. A name for the Blue-bell, *Scilla nutans.*

a 1697 Aubrey *Wilts* Royal Soc. MS. p. 126 (Halliwell). These crow-bells have blew flowers, and are common to many shady places in this countrey.

Crowberry (krōu·beri). [prob. a translation of Ger. *krähenbeere*; the northern synonym *crakeberry* (see Crake) may be of Norse origin: cf. Da. *kragebær.*]

1. The fruit of a small evergreen heath-like shrub (*Empetrum nigrum*), found on heaths in northern Europe and America; the berry is black and of insipid taste. Also the plant itself.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* App. to Table, Crow berries, *Erica baccifera.* 1769 J. Wallis *Nat. Hist. Northumb.* I. viii. 145 Berry-bearing Heath, Crow-berry, or Crake-berry. 1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 177 Black-berried Heath, Black Crow-berries, Crake-berries .. in bogs and moorish grounds. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* i. i, Apt to run goose-hunting into regions of bilberries and crowberries, and be swallowed up at last in remote peat-bogs. 1837 Macdougall tr. *Graah's E. Coast Greenl.* 32 The walls..being overgrown with dwarf-willow, crowberry, and whortleberry bushes.

2. a. Extended to plants of the allied genus *Corema* and their fruit. **b.** Erroneously applied in some parts of Britain to the bilberry, *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, and the cowberry, *V. Vitis-Idæa.*

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 351 Broom Crowberry, an American name for *Corema.* 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Broom Crowberry, *Corema* (*Empetrum*) *Conradii.* Portugal Crow-berry, *Corema lusitanicum.*

Crow·-bill. †**1.** A plant. *Obs.*

14.. *Gl. Sloane* 5 in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 320/2 Crowe pil, *acus muscata minor.* 1847–78 Halliwell, *Crouwepil*, the herb crane-bill.

2. *Surg.* (Also **Crow's bill.**) A forceps for extracting bullets or other foreign bodies from wounds.

1611 Cotgr., *Bec de corbin* .. a Chirurgions toole, called a Crowes-bill. 1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* 440 Plucke it out with your crane or crowes bill. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* iii. 400/2 Another Instrument of a Chyrurgion, termed a Crow-Bill. 1880 Browning *Dram. Idylls, Pietro*, But who wields the crozier down may fling the crow-bill.

Crowch(e, var. of Croche *sb.*1, obs. f. Crouch, Crutch.

†**Crowd** (kraud), *sb.*1 Now only *Hist.* or *dial.* Forms: *α.* 4 **croupe**, 4–5 **crouth(e**, 7–9 **crowth**; *β.* 4–6 **croude**, 4–7 **crowde**, (5 **kroude**, 6 **croudde**), 6–8 **croud**, 6–9 **crowd.** [a. Welsh *crwth* m. violin, fiddle; also, a swelling or bulging body, a paunch, a kind of round bulging box, akin to *croth* fem. swelling, protuberance, belly, womb. These words correspond as the masc. and fem. of adjs.: cf. *crwm*, *crom* crooked, etc. The fem. form alone is found in the other Celtic langs., but in both senses: cf. Gaelic *cruit* fem. harp, violin, *croit* fem. hump, hunch, Ir. *cruit* fem. violin, and hump, hunch; OIr. *crot* (genit. *croite*, *cruite*, dat. acc. *croit*) harp, cithara, in late L. *crotta* a British musical instrument mentioned by Venantius Fortunatus *c* 600.]

prop. An ancient Celtic musical instrument of the viol class, now obsolete, having in early times three strings, but in its later form six, four of which were played with a bow and two by twitching with the fingers; an early form of the fiddle.

a 1310 *Lyric P.* xvi. 53 Ther nis fiele ne crouth that such murthes maketh. *c* 1330 *King of Tars.* (MS. A.) 503 No minstral wiþ harp no croupe. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* xv. 25 Whanne he..neiȝede to the hous, he herde a symphonye and a crowde. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 355 And Wales vsethe trumpettes, an harpe, and a crowde. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xvi. xi, Harpes, lutes, and crouddes ryght delycyous. 1571 Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 98 All the instrumentall musicke upon the Harpe and Crowth. 1820 Scott *Ivanhoe* xli, Saxon minstrels, and Welsh bards .. extracting mistuned dirges from their harps, crowds, and rotes. 1880 P. David in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 422 *Crwth*..or *Crowd*, as far as we know the oldest stringed instrument played with the bow..Bingley heard it played at Carnarvon as late as 1801; but it is now entirely out of use.

b. Hence, a fiddle. Still *dial.*

1622 Middleton, etc. *Old Law* v. i, Enter Fiddlers and others. *Evander.* Stay the crowd awhile. 1664 Butler *Hudibras* ii. ii. 6 That kept their Consciences in Cases, As Fidlers do their Crowds and Bases. *c* 1680 *Roxb. Ball.* VII. 18 When a Fidler wants his Crowd. 1746 *Exmoor Courtship* 84 Es coud a borst tha Croud in Shivers, and tha Crouder too. 1847 in Halliwell as *northern.* 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.* 1875 in *Lancash. Gloss.* 1880 in *W. Cornwall Gl.* and *E. Cornwall Gl.*

c. *transf.* Applied to the player.

1607 Heywood *Fayre Mayde* Wks. 1874 II. 21 Well, Crowde, what say you to Fiddle now? 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* II. 232 An old Crowd..stood twanging.

†**Crowd**, *sb.*2 *Obs.* Also 4–5 **crudde**, 6 **croude**, **crowde.** [Anglo-Fr. *crudde*, app. corresponding to OF. *crute*, *crote*, later *croute* = Pr. *crota*, It. *grotta*:—late L. *crupta*, *grupta*, for L. *crypta*: see Crypt. Of the *d* in the AF. and Eng. word no explanation has been found.] An underground vault, a crypt. (Also commonly in *pl.*)

1399 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 129 Pro ostio in le Cruddes, 6*d.* 1472 *Ibid.* 225 Lez Cruddes voc. Seint Wilfride nedyll. 1478 Botoner *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 220 Ad introitum ecclesiæ voltæ vocatæ le crowd..Ad descensum voltæ de le croude. 1501 *Will of Barre* (Somerset Ho.), To be buried in the Crowde of Saint John Baptist in Bristow. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 700 Within the Church, Saint Wilfrides Needle .. A narrow hole this was, in the Crowdes or close vaulted roome under the ground. *Ibid.* i. 703 In a certaine vault or crowdes or a little chappell under the ground. 1658 Dugdale *St. Pauls* 117 Heretofore called *Ecclesia S. Fidis, in Cryptis* (or [St. Faith] in the Croudes, according to the vulgar expression).

Crowd (kraud), *sb.*3 Also 6–7 **croude**, 7 **crowde**, 7–8 **croud.** [f. Crowd *v.*]

1. A large number of persons gathered so closely together as to press upon or impede each other; a throng, a dense multitude. (The earlier term from 13th c. was *press.*)

1567 Drant *Hor. Epist.*, *To Numitius* (R.), Who will, and dare retche forthe his hande, And man the throughe the croude. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, iv. i. 57 Among the crowd i' th' Abbey, where a finger Could not be wedg'd in more. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 121 Hee perceived through a window..no small crowde of people. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* iii. ii. 183, I was surrounded by a croud of people. 1847 L. Hunt *Jar Honey* iv, Powers, what a crowd! how shall we get along? 1881 Bible *Mark* ii. 4 They could not come nigh unto him for the crowd [1611 press].

2. *transf.* **a.** A large number (*of* persons) contemplated in the mass.

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 17 The whole crowd of those we converse with, what are they? 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 264 ¶ 1 Wherein you have Crouds of Rivals. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 331 The principal pulpits..were occupied..by a crowd of distinguished men.

b. The people who throng the streets and populous centres; the masses; the multitude.

1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 630 We ought..not [to] esteem a thing good..because the Multitude do it..for there is scarce a worse guide than the Croude. 1750 Gray *Elegy* xix, Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife. 1878 Morley *Diderot* I. 225 This passage sounds unpleasantly like an appeal to the crowd in a matter of science.

c. *U.S.* and *Colonies. colloq.* A company; 'set', 'lot'.

(Like 'lot', used of an individual, e.g. 'he's a bad crowd'.)

1857 Borthwick *California* 195 (Bartlett) He was one of the most favorable specimens of that crowd. 1889 Farmer *Americanisms* s.v., I don't belong to that crowd, i.e. I don't belong to that set. 1892 Boldrewood *Nevermore* II. xvii. 207 He..got mixed up with a crooked Sydney-side crowd.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* A great number of things crowded together, either in fact or in contemplation; a large collection, multitude.

1627 Sanderson 12 *Serm.* (1637) 511 In the croude of their vnknowne sinnes. 1728 N. Salmon in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 361 Amongst such a crowd of Advertisements. 1855 E. Forbes *Lit. Papers* i. 9 A crowd of new thoughts occupies .. their minds. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 704 It is signed by a crowd of names.

b. *Naut. Crowd of sail*: an unusual number of sails hoisted for the sake of speed; a press of sail.

1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 321 The holes being pressed under water by a crowd of sail on the ship. 1846 Raikes *Life of Brenton* 124 Several sail of the line appeared off Europa point under a crowd of sail.

4. *Comb.*, as *crowd-poison*, *-poisoning* (see quot.)

1871 Napheys *Prev. & Cure Dis.* i. vii. 197 A peculiar subtle emanation from the human body..which is called crowd-poison. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Crowd-poisoning*, the bad condition of health produced by overcrowding of people in a house or houses.

Crowd (kraud), *v.*1 Forms: 1 **crúdan**, 3 **crude**, 4–6 **croude**, 4–7 **crowde**, 7–9 **croud**, 7– **crowd.** [OE. *crúdan*, 3 sing. *crýdeþ*, pa. t. *créad*, pl. **crudon*, pa. pple. **croden*, an original str. vb. (ablaut-series *kreud-*, *kraud-*, *krud-*), not known in the early stages of the other langs., but represented by MDu. *crúden* to press, push, later *kruyden*, *kruyen* (Kilian), Du. *kruien* to push in a wheel-barrow, to drive, WFris. *kroadjen*, EFris. *krôden*, *krüden* (*kröien*, *krüijen*) to push, press, NFris. *krode*, *krojen*, MLG. *krúden*, *kroden*, LG. *krüden*, *krüen*, MHG. *kroten*, *kröten* to oppress, etc.: see *Kroten* in Grimm. As in some other verbs of the same ablaut series, the present had in OE. *ú*, ME. *ū*, *ou*, instead of *éo*. The str. pa. t. *crud* (from pl.), pl. *crodyn* (from pa. pple.) were used in ME.; in the pa. pple., *crod* occurs in 1477, and *crowden* in 17th c.; but the wk. forms in *-ed* prevail from 16th c. The word was comparatively rare down to 1600; it does not occur in the Bible of 1611.]

The primary sense of 'press' (Branch I), has in later Eng. passed into that of the mutual or combined action of multitudes compressed or gathered closely together (II).

I. To press, push, thrust, shove, etc.

†**1.** *intr.* To press, to exert pressure (*on* or *against*).

a 1000 *Riddles* iv. 28 Ðonne heah geþring on cleofu crydeþ. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 609 And saide to that lady, loude, Withhold! and ageyn croude!

2. *intr.* To press, drive, or hasten on: said of a ship (or its crew); in later usage, app. treated as elliptical for *crowd sail* (see 9).

937 *O.E. Chron.* (Parker MS.), Créad cnear on flot. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1293 Þat schup bigan to crude, þe wind him bleu lude. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of L. T.* 703 (4 MSS.) In the same schip..Hire and hir yonge sone .. He schulde putte, and crowde fro the londe. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. ii. 21 We kept on crouding till Night. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 243 Crowding away to the north, [we] got the start of the English fleet. 1890 W. C. Russell *Ocean Trag.* I. i. 16 Is it your intention to crowd on to the Cape and await her arrival there?

b. *trans. To crowd* (a ship) *off.*

1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 16 [He] desired we would use our utmost Endeavours to crowd the Ship off. 1768 J. Byron *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 9 We wore ship..and endeavoured to crowd her off from the land.

†**3.** *trans.* To press (anything), to move by pressure, to push, shove; *spec.* to push in a wheel-barrow or hand-cart. (Also *absol.*) *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1861 Than Amoraunt crud Sir Amiloun Thurch mani a cuntre, vp and doun. *Ibid.* 1883 He crud his wain into the fen. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of L. T.* 801 (Ellesm.) But in the same ship.. Hire and hir yonge sone .. He sholde putte and croude hire fro the lond. 14.. *ABC Poem* 54 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 245 Cananis hym crodyn to heroudis kyng, Þer had he gret scornyng. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 105 Crowde wythe a barow, *cinevecto.* Crowdyn', or showen, *impello.* 1477 Marg. Paston in *Paston Lett.* No. 809 III. 215 Sche sent..word..that sche xuld come hedyr .. thoow sche xuld be crod in a barwe. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 123 Whence 'tis, that I can crowd a bigger body than I can throw. 1710 J. Clarke

Rohault's Nat. Phil. (1729) I. 97 Those little Columns of Water which are longer than the other..will never leave crouding them up, till the surface of the Liquor is come to a Level. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Crowd*, to wheel about. *Norf.*

4. *intr.* To push, or force one's way into a confined space, through a crowd, etc.; to press *forward, up*, etc. Now only *fig.*, as in quot. 1858, and coloured by 5.

a 1415 LYDG. *Temple of Glass* 534 Within þe tempil me bouȝte þat I sey Gret pres of folk..To croude and shove—þe tempil was so ful. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 347 Then he burst his Head, for crowding among the Marshals men. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 99 Throngs of thoughts crowde for their passage. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk. & Selv.* 138 It cannot stir without asking another bodies leave to crowd by. 1687 A. FARMER in *Magd. Coll.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 72 He crowded into a Dancing Room. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xii. 119 The great maternal instinct came crowding up in her soul.

II. Senses in which the notion of physical compression or mutual pressure gradually changes into that of the incommoding effect: cf. THRONG.

5. *intr.* Of persons, etc. in numbers: To press toward a common centre, to gather or congregate closely so as to press upon one another; to come or assemble in large numbers or crowds; to flock, throng. With many advbs. and preps., e. g. *to crowd in*; *about, after* (a person); *into, to, upon* (a place or thing). Also *fig.*

a 1400 *Pist. Susan* 83 On croppus of canel keneliche þei croude. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 70 Men to vs thick crouded. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 408 People not being so hasty to crowde in, or justle them out of these Quarters. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 409 Multitudes of people crowded to his sermons. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 110 There croud into his mind the ideas which [etc.]. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* 14 Sept., The company crowded away in such confusion, that I was almost squeezed to death. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lvii. 232 The Macedonians crowded about him. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 197 Suspicions and alarms crowd upon him.

6. *trans.* **a.** To press, thrust, force, cram (things) *in*, or *into* a confined space; † to compress (air, etc.). Also to press (things) in numbers *on* a person. Also *fig.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 200 The poore Mechanicke Porters, crowding in Their heauy burthens at his narrow gate. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 23 A man into whom nature hath so crowded humors. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 326 We may heare crowd in an Example to be found in the same Book of Justin. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxvii. (1682) 107 A quantity of Air crouded and shut up. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Aurora* i. 242 Heat consumeth the Water, cold crowdeth the Air. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 122 Nor have I room to crowd many of these things into this account. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 138 Take the utmost Precautions to have..every Thing necessary to crowd in your stuffing. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 304 In revolutions men live fast: the experience of years is crowded into hours. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxv. 248 Myouk is crowding fresh presents of raw birds on me.

b. To compress; to collect, bring, or pack closely together, as in a crowd.

1612 *Proc. Virginia* vi. in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 119 The rest..crowded in so small a barge, in so many dangers. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 29 The people being crouded together. 1746 JORTIN *Chr. Relig.* vi. (R.), It would not have entered into their thoughts to have crowded together so many allusions. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* II. 360 *Aristolochia Clematitis*..flowers crowded, in the bosom of the leaf-stalks. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. Introd. 15 A strong individuality..which crowds the use of words, which thinks more than it can express. *Mod.* We were standing crowded together before the picture.

† **c.** To compress (a single thing) *in* a narrow space; to confine. *Obs.*

c 1632 *Poem* in *Athenæum* No. 2883. 121/3 Doe nott thou presume To crowd the Founder in a narrow Tombe. 1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* III. i. 122 Why will you in your Breast your Passion croud. 1707 COLLIER *Refl. Ridic.* 249 They are crowded and wrapt up in themselves.

† **d.** To compress, crush, squeeze *to death* in a crowd. Also *fig. Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. ii. 34 The Time (mis-order'd) doth..Crowd vs, and crush vs, to this monstrous Forme. 1598 STOW *Surv.* v. (1603) 25 Many persons were crowded to death. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 17/1 Great numbers..were crowded to death. 1786 SIR H. CROFT *Abbey of Kilkh.* 99 He was crowded to death with honours.

7. a. To fill or occupy *with* a crowd or dense multitude; to fill to excess or encumbrance; to cram *with*.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 120, I shall not crowd this Piece with them. 1715 POPE *Pref. to Homer* (Seager), This [subject] he has .. crowded with a greater number of councils, speeches, battles, and episodes of all kinds. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* CXV, The roads were crouded with little saints and altars. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 597 A port crowded with shipping.

b. To fill as a crowd does, to throng (a place). (The passive of result is *to be crowded with* as in a.; the passive of action *to be crowded by*.)

1646 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 3) A iv, They run after these men .. crowding the Churches, filling their doors and windows. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 316 They crowd his Levees, and support his Throne. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. VIII. 119 A court crouded with armed men. 1883 *Daily News* 30 Oct. 5/3 The trains were crowded by Exhibition visitors. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* I. 20 The servile and insincere flatterers .. who crowded the antechambers of the great Queen.

† **c.** To press upon or beset (a person or place) as a crowd does, to surround, encumber, incommode by pressure of numbers, to crowd upon; also to occupy or encumber *with* a multitude of things. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) A ij b, Resort shall croud him wheresoere he dwell. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 579 The Men..crowd the chearful Fire. *a* 1735 GRANVILLE (J.), Why will vain courtiers toil, And crowd a vainer monarch for a smile? 1741 JOHNSON *Life Morin*, A man of this temper was not crouded with salutations. 1783 — *Lett. to Mrs Thrale* 27 Dec., I am crowded with visits.

† **d.** Said of things: To press upon (one another) in a crowd. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 65 Frettings and gallings happens to Trees that thrust and croud one another. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Crowd v.*, to push, shove or press close. To the word, in its common acceptation, number seems necessary. With us, one individual can crowd another. [And so in U. S. (F. Hall).]

e. *U. S. colloq.* 'To urge; to press by solicitation; to dun' (Webster 1828).

8. *Crowd out*: to push or force out by pressure of a crowd (*obs.*); to exclude by crowding, or because the crowd is more than the space can hold.

1652 DOROTHY OSBORNE *Lett.* (1888) 30 'Tis very possible the next new experiment may crowd me out again. 1684-90 BURNET *Th. Earth* (J.), According as it [the sea] can make its way into all those subterraneous cavities, and crowd the air out of them. 1841-44 EMERSON *Ess. Over-Soul* Wks. (Bohn) I. 111 [The] cuckoo Crowds every egg out of the nest. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. lxxiv. 615 They crowd out better men. 1889 *Morning Post* 24 June 2/1 Works sent to the Royal Academy and crowded out.

9. *Naut. To crowd sail*: to hoist an unusual number of sails on a ship; to carry a press of sail for the purpose of speed.

The phrase appears to be derived from sense 2 by confusion or association with the common mod. sense.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2251/4 They crowded all the Sail they could possible make after us. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 112 In crowding Sail to come up with her. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sport. & Adv. Scotl.* xiii. (1855) 119 Canvass was crowded on the *Clorinde*.

† **Crowd,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also croud. [f. CROWD *sb.*[1]] *intr.* To play the crowd; to fiddle.

1589 PEELE *Eclogue* 21 Thou art too crank, and crowdest all too high. 1599 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Old Law* v. i, Fiddlers, crowd on, crowd on. 1693 SOUTHERNE *Maid's last Prayer* iv. iii, The Knight crowds most splendidly.

† **Crowd,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* Also 8 croud. [Cf. CROOD, CROUT.] **1.** *intr.* To crow, as a cock.

1575 J. STILL *Ganm. Gurton* II. ii, Her cock with the yellow legs, that nightly crowded so just. 1752 in *Scots Mag.* Aug. (1753) 401/1 The black cocks were crouding.

2. Variant of *croud*, CROOD *Sc.*, to coo.

† **Crowd-,** the stem of CROWD *v.*[1] (see sense 3) in combination, as in **Crowd-barrow** (now *dial.*), a wheel-barrow. † **Crowd-wain** [= Du. *kruiwagen*, in Kilian *krodewaghen*], a wheel-barrow, a hand cart.

c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1858 Thai went..And bought hem a gode croude wain. His lord he gan therin to lain; He no might him bere na mare. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 105 Crowde, barowyr [? *error for* crowde-barow], *cenivectorium*. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 111 By shoving or driving of it forwards, as a slouch does a crowd-barrow. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Crud-barrow, Crudden-barrow*, a common wheel-barrow, to be shoved forward. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Crowd-barrow*, a wheel-barrow. *Norf.*

Crow·ded, *ppl. a.* [f. CROWD *v.*[1] + -ED.]

1. Filled with or thronged by a crowd.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xvii. (R.), His crowded wharfs, and people-pest'red shores. 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* I. 5 They cry out in open Courts and the Crowdedst assemblies. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 65 And from the crouded fold, in order, drives His flock. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 4 Sixteen hundred substantial burghers well armed .. kept order in the crowded streets.

2. Gathered, pressed, or clustered closely together.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* X. 106 Our eager sailors .. bound within the port their crouded fleet. 1823 SCORESBY *Jrnl.* 240 We doubled the western point among very crowded ice. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 2 July 11/1 There was a crowded audience each night.

Hence **Crow·dedly** *adv.*, **Crow·dedness.**

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 131 Exterior crowdedly papillose. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 698 The pettiness and crowdedness of its ruins.

Crow·der[1]. *Hist.* or *dial.* Also 5 crowdere, 6 crouder, -ar, 6-8 crowther. [f. CROWD *sb.*[1] or *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] One who plays a crowd; a fiddler.

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 572/26 *Choricista*, a crowdere. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Ii v, Crouders, dauncers, mummers. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II. 306 Sung but by some blind Crowder. 1731 A. HILL *Adv. Poets* Ep. 4 To tune his Praise..and expect, like his Brother Crowders, to be paid for his Scraping. 1832 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* 19 When mute the harp, nor wandering crowder near.

Crowder[2] (krau·dəɹ). [f. CROWD *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who crowds: see the verb.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 462 A certein old crafty Crowder laden throughly with the Popes Bulles raunged the coastes. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* xvii. (1873) 161 Contending crowders shout.

Crowdie, crowdy (krau·di). *Sc.* and *north. Eng.* Also 7 croudy. [Derivation unknown.

Jamieson conjectured some connexion with GROUT, and Icel. *grautr* porridge; this suits the sense, but leaves phonetic conditions unsatisfied.]

1. Meal and water stirred together so as to form a thick gruel. Frequently used as a designation for food of the brose or porridge kind in general. Jamieson. Now *Obs.* or only traditionally known.

1668 LD. NEWBOTTLE *Cakes o' Croudy* in *Jacobite Songs*, Bannocks of bear meal, cakes of Croudy. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 91 Powsowdy and drummock and crowdy. 1804 ANDERSON *Cumbrld. Ballads* 112 For dinner I'd hev a fat crowdy. 1855 ROBINSON *Whithy Gloss.*, *Crowdy*, oatmeal and water boiled to a paste and eaten with salt, or thinned with milk and sweetened. Spoonmeat in general. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 238 There he [Stephenson] had his breakfast of 'crowdie', which he made with his own hands. It consisted of oatmeal stirred into a basin of hot water..which was supped with cold sweet milk.

2. In some parts of the north of Scotland, a peculiar preparation of milk. ? *Obs.*

'In Ross-shire it denotes curds with the whey pressed out, mixed with butter, nearly in an equal proportion' (Jamieson).

1820 *Glenfergus* II. 275 (Jam.) Then came..the remains of a cog of crowdy, that is, of half butter, half cheese.

3. *Comb.*, as *crowdie-time*; **crowdy-mowdy** = CROWDIE 1, 'generally denoting milk and meal boiled together' (Jam.); also humorously as a term of endearment.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems, In Secreit Place* 46 My tyrlie myrlie, my crowdie mowdie. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 21 With crowdy mowdy they fed me. 1787 BURNS *Holy Fair* vi, Then I gaed hame at crowdie-time.

Crowding (krau·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CROWD *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CROWD q.v., in various senses.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 269 Ful moche prees of folke ther nas Ne crowdyng. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 105 Crowdynge, caryynge wythe a barowe, *cenivectura*. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 139 We saw a dozen Persians ride up a breast without crowding. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* XX, The company numerous even to crowding.

Crow·ding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That crowd, or press closely: see the verb.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IV. 64 In crowding Ranks appear. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* 151 The Crouding Sails from ev'ry Station press. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XX. (1856) 160 The crowding tenants of the air, the Brent goose [etc.].

Crowdle, cruddle, dial. var. of CROODLE *v.*[2]

Crowed (krōud), *ppl. a. rare.* = CROW-FOOTED 1.

1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* XX, The eye is grey and slightly crowed at the corner.

Crowell, obs. form of CRUEL.

Crower (krōu·əɹ). [f. CROW *v.* + -ER.] A cock that crows; also *transf.* and *fig.* one who crows.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 158 Cocks .. good wakers and crowers. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 24 Aug., The Orange party..the loudest crowers I ever heard.

Crowett, obs. form of CRUET.

Crow'-flower. A popular name for the buttercup (cf. CROWFOOT). **b.** Applied by Gerarde to the Ragged Robin (*Lychnis Flos-cuculi*); by Tannahill app. to the wild hyacinth or bluebell (*Scilla nutans*); also in some parts to *Caltha palustris* and *Geranium sylvaticum*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxxxv. 608 Called in English Crow floures, Wilde Williams, Marsh Gilloflours and Cockow Gellofloures. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 170 With fantasticke Garlands .. Of Crow-flowers, Nettles, Daysies, and long Purples. 1806 E. RUSHTON *Poems* 56 Speckled daisies and crow flowers abounded. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Gloomy Winter's now awa'*, Sweet the crawflower's early bell Decks Gleniffer's dewy dell. 1820 CLARE *Poems Rural Life* (1821) 34 From crow-flower's golden cup.

Crowfoot (krōu·fut). Pl. -feet, in senses 1 and 2 -foots.

1. A name for various species of *Ranunculus* or Buttercup, properly those with divided leaves; but extended as a book-name to the whole genus.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 105 Crowefote, herbe, *amarusca*. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 114 a, Ranunculus is called .. in Englishe Crowfoot or King cup. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xlvii. 93 [Wall Pepper] raiseth blisters..as forcibly as Ranunculus or Crowfoot will do. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 7 The leaves of the Ranunculus aquatilis, or Water Crowfoot. 1832 TENNYSON *May Queen* I. 38 And the cowslip and the crowfoot are over all the hill.

2. Applied to other plants of which the leaves or some other part are taken to resemble a crow's foot: **a.** *Geranium pratense*; also called **Crowfoot Cranesbill, C. Geranium.** † **b.** *Plantago Coronopus* and *Senebiera Coronopus*; also **Crowfoot Plantain. c.** The wild hyacinth, *Scilla nutans* (*north.* and *west.*). **d.** *Orchis mascula* and other species (*Yorks.* etc.). **e.** *Lotus corniculatus* (*Glouc.*). Cf. Britten and Holland *Plant-n.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxxii. 48 The seventh [kind of Geranium] is called in English Croefoote Geranium. *Ibid.* I. lxiv. 93 Of Buckhorne Plantayne .. two kindes of herbes, both comprehended under the name of Crowfoote. The first Crowfoote or Hartshorne, hath long narrow and hearie leaues. *Ibid.* 94 The second Crowfoote hath..leaues much like to the leaues of the other Crowfoote Plantayne. 1828 *Craven Dial., Crows'-feet Craw-feet..2.* Wild hyacinth.

3. = CROW'S-FOOT 1.

1614 J. DAVIES *Eglogue betw. Willy & Wernocke* 133 The crow-feet neere mine Eyne. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 15 They .. who have served the Muses, till the crow-feet are blackening below their eyes. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 178 Tracing out..every wrinkle and crowfoot.

4. *Naut.* **a.** A device consisting of a number of small cords rove through a long block or EUPHROE,

used to suspend an awning, or to keep the topsail from chafing against the top-rim. b. 'A kind of stand, attached to the end of mess-tables, and hooked to a beam above' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*). c. = *Beam-arm*: see BEAM *sb.*[1]

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 24 The martnets .. are ..small lines like crowfeet. 1692 — ed. of *Seaman's Gram.* I. xiv. 65 The Spritsail Topsails Crowfoot. 1730 CAPT. W. WRIGLESWORTH *MS. Log-bk. of the 'Lyell'* 17 Sept., [We] Reeved our Crowfoots. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine.* 1850 WEALE *Dict. Terms, Crow-foot*, a number of small lines rove through to suspend an awning. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., *Crowfoot* or *beam-arm* is also a crooked timber, extended from the side of a beam to the ship's side, in the wake of the hatchway, supplying the place of a beam.

5. A kind of embroidery-stitch. Also *attrib.*

The first quot. is doubtful.

[1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, CCXXVI, Shee's gone to Schoole; her Cross row and Crow feet Hinder the Huswiferye of her Clay-pies.] 1839 H. AINSWORTH *Jack Sheppard* II, She wore a muslin cap, and pinners with crow-foot edging.

6. *Mil.* A caltrop; = CROW'S-FOOT 3.

1678 tr. *Gaya's Arms War* 102 The Crow-foot, or Casting Caltrop, are Iron Pricks, made in such a manner, that what way soever they be turned they have alwayes the point upwards. 1688 J. S. *Fortification* 125. 1852 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. 59 The ploughman turns up the crawfoot, the small Scottish horse-shoe, and the like tokens of [Bannockburn].

7. *Mining.* 'A tool with a side-claw, for grasping and recovering broken rods in deep bore-holes' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*).

Crow-foo'ted, *a.*

1. Marked with 'crow's feet' about the eyes.

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 2 His [eyes] were sunken and crow-footed. 1882 BESANT *Revolt of Man* i. 1 Her face ..was wrinkled and crow-footed in a thousand lines.

2. Having 'crow-steps' or 'corbie-steps'. *Sc.*

1829 *Anniversary*, The house .. presents sundry crow-footed, alias zigzagged, gables.

Crow-ga'rlic. A wild species of garlic, *Allium vineale.*

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 10 *Allium agreste*, crawegarlek. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) B iv a, The.. crowe garleke or wylde garlyke. 1806 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 8. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 269 Crow Garlic..is one of the more common kinds of Garlic.

Crowing (krō'uiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CROW *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CROW. 1. *lit.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 34 Wel sikerer was his crowyng in his logge Than is a clokke. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 83 A Crowynge of rauens, *cra, vel crocitatus.* 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 157 It faded on the crowing of the Cocke. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 245 The faint crowing of a cock was now heard.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1483 CAXTON *Æsop* 133 Ouer moche talkyng letteth and to moche crowyng smarteth. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 34 Two years can hardly slip awai without sum crowing on the on part and more overcrowing on the other. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 317 Nothing is more disgusting than the crowing about liberty by slaves, as most men are.

Crow'ing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That crows. In *Path.*, applied to the sound made in inspiration in hooping-cough and croup.

c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 68 Ere crowing Heraulds summon up the daye. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 471/1 The joyous, crowing laugh of that little creature. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxii, Her infant..already black in the face, and uttering the gasping crowing sound, which gives the popular name to the complaint. 1841 TWEEDIE *Libr. Pract. Med.* III. 61 *Laryngismus Stridulus*.., the Crowing Disease.

Comb. 1710 E. WARD *British Hudibras* 123 They'd been so crowing sure Of winning All.

† **Crow'ish,** *a. rare.* Pertaining to a crow, crow-like.

1552 HULOET, Crowyshe or of a crowe, *coracinus, coruinus.*

Crowk(e, var. of CROOK *v.*[2], to croak, CROUKE.

Crowkoun, var. of *crawkoun*, CRACON *Obs.*

c 1450 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 741/10 *De cibis generalibus..Hoc crimium*, crowkoun.

† **Crowl,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **crawle, courl.** [app. onomatopœic, having the initial part of *croak* and kindred words, while the latter part expresses prolonged sound; cf. *growl.*] *intr.* To rumble or make a sound in the stomach and bowels. Hence **Crow'ling** *vbl. sb.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 36 His bely maketh a great crowlynge. 1530 PALSGR. 502/2 My bely crowleth, I wene there be some padockes in it. *c* 1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* II. i, My guts they yawle, crawle, and all my belly rumbleth. 1717 *Dict. Rust. Urb. & Bot.*, *Crowling*, a Distemper in Cattel, called by some, The crying and fretting of the Guts, the Signs whereof are the Flux of the Belly and abundance of Phlegm.

† **Crow-leek.** *Obs.* A name given, according to Gerarde and later writers, to the wild hyacinth (*Scilla nutans*): by earlier writers sometimes to crow-garlic.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* (Z.) 311 *Hermodactula vel tidalosa* crawan leac. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 376 Nim .. þa wyrt .. þæt is on ure geþeoda þæt greata crauleac. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 38 *Scordion*, allium agreste, florem habet blauum. Similis est allio ortolano, florem habet indum, angl. Crowelek. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 177 *Scordam*, i. alium agreste..angl. wildelek uel crauwelek. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App. to Table.

Crowling (krō'uliŋ). *nonce-wd.* [f. CROW *sb.* + -LING.] A little or young crow.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 327 A more vaine Crowling..then that Iack-Daw, which Æsop describes. 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 705 He is..ready in a grandmotherly way to think all his crowlings white.

Crowling *vbl. sb.*: see CROWL *v.*

Crowme, obs. form of CRUMB.

Crown (krɑun). Forms: α. (1 **corona,** acc. **-an**); 2–4 **corune,** 4–5 **coron(e, coroune, corun,** 4–6 **coronn,** 5 **corown(e,** 6 **coronne**; β. 2–4 **crune,** 4 **crun, crone, cron,** 4–6 **croune, croun,** 4–7 **crowne,** (5 **crounne, crowun,** 6 **crownde**), 7– **crown.** [ME. *croun(e*, earlier *crun(e*, syncopated from *coroune, corune, corone*, a. AF. *coroune*, in early ONF. *corune, curune* (central OF. *corone, coronne*, in 13th c. *couronne*) = Pr., Sp., It. *corona* :—L. *corōna* crown, *orig.* wreath, chaplet.

The 11th c. *corona* in the O.E. Chron. was directly from L. The syncopated *crune* was used already in the 12th c.; but the fuller form survived beside it to the 16th c.]

1. An ornamental fillet, wreath, or similar encircling ornament for the head, worn for personal adornment, or as a mark of honour or achievement; a coronal or wreath of leaves or flowers.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 237 A pyȝt coroune ȝet wer þat gyrle, Of mariorys & non oþer ston. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxiv. 23 ȝe shulen haue corowns [Vulg. *coronas*] in ȝoure heedis, and..ȝe shulen not weile nor wepe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 221 This aungel had of roses and of lilie Coraunes tuo. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 84 A Crowne, *laurea.* 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 65 Nymphes .. about their heades wearing Garlandes and Crownes of Violets. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 129 You Nimphs cald Nayades..With your sedg'd crownes. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. IV. 241 He had obtained fourteen Civic Crowns .. three Mural Crowns. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1787) 207 The Romans had ten different Crowns to reward Martial exploits, and extraordinary services done to the Republic as Mural-Crown .. Naval or Rostral-Crown, etc. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 295 Flowers, sometimes woven into garlands and crowns.

b. *fig.* Chiefly referring to the wreath with which the victor was crowned in the ancient Grecian and Roman games, or to the AUREOLA of a martyr, virgin, or doctor, as victor over the world, the flesh, or the devil; usually the sense is more or less idealized or spiritualized (*e.g.* in *crown of martyrdom, martyr's crown*; *no cross, no crown*, etc.), or transferred to any kind of honourable distinction or reward bestowed upon a victor.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 Drihten bihat þon wakiende ane crune þet scal beon seofeſiðe brihtre þene þa sunne. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 160 Þeos þreo maner men habbeð ine heouene mid ouer fulle mede—crune upe crune. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Tim.* iv. 8 In the tothir tyme a crowne of riȝtwysnesse is kept to me. — *Rev.* ii. 10 Be thou feithful vnto the deeth, and I shal ȝiue to thee a coroun of lijf. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 273 Whiche is onely reserued for the finall crowne and rewarde of all our labours. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* Pref. (1847) 11 Some.. received the crown of martyrdom during the Diocletian persecution. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* v. (1878) 167 His brow, on which four-score years had placed their crown of glory. [See AUREOLA, quots. 1483, 1626.]

2. *spec.* The cincture or covering for the head, made of or adorned with precious metals and jewels, worn by a monarch as a mark or symbol of sovereignty; a diadem.

1085 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.), Her se cyng bær his corona and heold his hired on Winceastre. 1111 *Ibid.* On þison ȝeare ne bær se kyng Henri his coronan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8180 Onn hiss hæfedd wærenn twa Gildene cruness sette. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2638 His corune on his heued he dede. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 376 Þre sybe he ber croune a-ȝer. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 216 A quene..a whit Corone sche ber. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 193 With corone & with conyschantis as it a kynge were. 1535 COVERDALE *Esther* ii. 17 He set the quenes croune vpon hir heade. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, III. i. 31 Vneasie lyes the Head that weares a Crowne. 1603–4 *Act* 1–2 *Jas. I*, c. 1 § 3 Sithence the Imperial Crown of this Realm descended to you. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 343 The pope's triple crown. 1870 JEAFFRESON *Bk. abt. Clergy* II. 227 A chief influence in the many forces that put the crown on his son's head.

b. Christ's crown of thorns.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xix. 2 *Coronam de spinis*, of ðornum ða corona *vel* þæt sigbeȝ of ðornum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 Mid þornene crune his heaued wes icruned. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 460 The naylis, and the sper, And the croune that Ihesu couth ber. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 7 Þat coroun was made of braunches of albespyne. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xxvii. 29 When they had platted a crowne of thornes, they put it vpon his head. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *Humboldt's Trav.* xxii. 315 Beggars carrying a crown of thorns on their heads, asked alms, with crucifixes in their hands.

3. *fig.* The sovereignty, authority, or dominion of which a crown is the symbol; the rule, position, or empire of a monarch.

Chiefly in phrases in which the sense, originally literal, has ceased to be analysed.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 978 Emperour alixandre .. þe kiddeste y-core þat corone weldus. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 167 What emperour was entronized The firste day of his corone. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xix, þat he hath then enriched is crowne with..riches and possescions. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 6 Saul from his Asses, and David from his sheepe were called to the crowne. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 144 Against my Crowne, my oath, my dignity. 1659 *Vulgar Err. Censured* 27 Osiris King of Egypt thought it not below his crown to have commerce with Physicall rules. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 114 John Cabot .. obtained a .. commission .. to discover unknown lands and annex them to the crown. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 68 A conqueror whose crown might at any moment be threatened by a Scandinavian rival.

4. *fig.* The wearer of a crown; the monarch in his official character; the supreme governing power of a state under a monarchical constitution.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 985/2 Hee might haue ben thought to haue beene of the crowne, as the Kings daughters adopted sonne. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. State of Affairs*, He was treated contemptibly enough by the young princes of France, even during the war; is now wholly neglected by that crown. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. XVIII. i. 366 During the interval of this truce a treaty was negotiated between the two crowns. 1780 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 338 The resentment of the crown is a serious thing. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. xlvi. 342 The commons..ventured to .. give advice to the crown. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiv. 90 The assertion of passive obedience to the crown grew obnoxious to the crown itself. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 243 The pardon of the Crown was granted.

5. *fig.* That which adorns like a crown; a chief or crowning ornament.

c 1368 CHAUCER *Compl. Pite* 75 Ye be also the corowne of beaute. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xii. 4 A bisi womman a croune is to hir man. *Ibid.* xvi. 31 The croune of dignete elde, that in the weie of riȝtwisnesse shal be founde. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 95 The crowne and comfort of my Life (your Fauor) I doe giue lost. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vii. § 5 Every place of holy Scripture may have its crown, but some may have their *aureolæ*, a greater excellency. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* III, They were the pride, the joy, The crown of his old age. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* iii. 390 It was the very singleness of his spiritual energy, that made his excellence and crown.

II. Something having or bearing the figure or the representation of a crown.

6. a. Any crown-shaped ornament. b. A figure of a crown for heraldic or other purposes. c. A frequent sign, and hence name, of an inn, alone or in combination, as the *Crown and Sceptre, Rose and Crown*, etc.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3789 Corunes at ðe alter of bras. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1787) 208 The Mural-Crown .. Examples of this Crown are frequently met with in Achievements. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 55 Bearing two unicorns and a lion rampant and the Crown. 1885 E. B. EVANS *Philatelic Handbk.* 118 [*id.* stamp] Watermark a Small Crown; imperforate. *Ibid.* 160 Jamaica: Watermark a Pineapple..Wmk. Crown and CC...Wmk. Crown and CA.

7. *Astron.* The name of two constellations, the *Northern* and *Southern Crown*: see CORONA 8.

[*c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 339 *Ariadne*, And in the signe of Taurus men may see The stonys of hire Corone shyne clere.] 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 264 The northe Croune, called also Ariadnes Croune. *Ibid.* 270 There is the Croune of the southe, formed of 13 small starres. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* x. 246 Such variable stars as the one which recently blazed out in the Northern Crown.

8. A name of various coins; originally one bearing the imprint of a crown. a. *orig.* A translation of the French name *couronne* (*denier à la couronne*), given to a gold coin bearing on the obverse a large crown, issued by Philip of Valois in 1339, or applied to the *écu à la couronne* of Charles VI, issued in and after 1384, in which the shield was surmounted by a crown; and from the 15th to the 18th c. the common English name for the F. *écu*, as well as for other foreign coins of similar value; in more recent times used also for the *krone* of various northern countries. *Crown of the Sun* [F. *escu sol*, Cotgr., *écu d'or au soleil*, Littré]: a gold écu much current in England in the 15–16th c., the type of the first English Crown: see b.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. XXX, The change is not so redy for to make In Lumbarde Strete of crowne nor doket. 1433 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* C iij, They dare bye gownes of three or foure score crownes. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxvii. [clxiii.] 462 The tresourers made redy the money in Crownes of the Sonne, and put it into foure cofers. 1530 PALSGR. 211/1 Crowne, a pece of golde, *escu.* 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 313 That the French Kyng .. should paie .. without delaie lxxv M Crounes of the Sunne & yerely l M crounes to be paied at London, whiche, accounptyng a crowne at iiij s, amounteth to x M l. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. XXV. (1877) I. 364 Of forren coines we haue .. the French and Flemish crownes, onlie currant among vs, so long as they hold weight. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 236 Stand my friend, and heere is foure Harry tenne shillings in French Crownes for you. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* I. i, Present your bag, crammed with crowns of the sun. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Crown*, in commerce, is a general name for coins both foreign and domestic, of or near the value of five shillings sterling..as the French ecu, which we call the French crown, struck in 1641 for sixty sols, or three livres; also the patagon, dollar, ducatoon, rix-dollar, and piastre, or piece of eight. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. ii, One who thinks A thousand crowns excellent market price For an old murderer's life.

b. A coin (now silver) of Great Britain of the value of five shillings; hence the sum of five shillings.

The gold 'Crown of the Rose' was coined by Henry VIII in 1526, in imitation of the French Crown of the Sun of Louis XII or Francis I; crowns and half-crowns in silver have been in circulation since the reign of Edw. VI.

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 197 A Crowne containeth 5*s.*: & the halfe Crowne 2*s.* 6*d.* How bee it there is another

Crowne of 4*s.* 6*d.*, whiche is knowen by the rose side: for the rose hath no Crowne ouer it, as in the other Crowne, but it is enuironed on the 4 quarters with 4 floure deluce. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. XXV. (1877) I. 363 The new gold..Our peeces now currant are..quarters of souereigns (otherwise called crownes) and halfe crownes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 28/2 A Crown, or five Shillings Gold, is the least peece we have in England. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 266 ¶ 2, I..could not forbear giving her a Crown. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* vii. (ed. 2) 96 She will toss him half a Crown, or a Crown. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xviii, I'll bet a crown!

9. A size of paper, originally watermarked with the figure of a crown.

It measures 15×20 inches; in U. S. 15×19 inches.

1712 *Act* 10 *Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5018/3 Paper called ..Genoa Crown. 1766 C. LEADBETTER *Royal Gauger* II. xiv. (ed. 6) 372 Large Post, Crown, Printing Foolscap. 1790 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Benev. Ep. to Sylv. Urban* Wks. 1812 II. 261 His nice discerning Knowledge none deny, On Crown, Imperial, Foolscap, and Demy. 1878 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXV. 17 A bulky crown 8vo, selling at threepence.

III. Something having the circular form of a crown or encircling wreath.

† **10.** The tonsure of a cleric; cf. CORONA 5.

c 1205 LAY. 13110 Þe hod hongede adun, alse he hudde his crune. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27251 (Cott.) Or cron þat es o clergi merc. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 115 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 329 Some beareth croune of acolyte. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 467 Crounne & clop maken no prest. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xvii. 387 Whanne a persoon is mad first clerk and takith his firste corown for to be therbi oon of the clergie. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lxvii. 50 This traytour put vpp on hym an abyte of Relygyon and lete shaue hym a brode crowne. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 80 b, Ashamyd of theyr crounes that reverend token of the order of preesthode.

† **b.** *Priest's crown*: a popular name of dandelion seed. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 179 *Barbedieu*, the sede of dandelyon whiche children call preestes crownes. *Ibid.* 258/2 Prestes crowne that flyeth about in somer, *barbedieu*.

11. = CORONA 1.

1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 41 b, This thick and watry cloud is not..under the Sunne, for then it would make the Circles, called crownes or garlands. 1815 T. FORSTER *Atmos. Phænom.* 97 Meteorologists have spoken of halos and crowns of light. 1823 SCORESBY *Jrnl.* 283 The anthelion..combined with the concentric crowns, has, I believe, been observed by very few.

12. † **a.** A whorl or verticil of flowers. **b.** = CORONA 7 b. **c.** A circular projection or rim round the top of the fruit of some plants. (See also 25 b.)

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxx. 239 The small floures are purple, and grow like Crownes or whorles at the toppe of the stemmes. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 202 *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*..Fruits all terete equally ribbed..with a small crown. *Ibid.* 364 *Amaryllideæ*..Perianth superior ..with sometimes a crown at the mouth of the tube. *Ibid.* 365 *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*..crown campanulate.

† **13.** A ring. **a.** in *Geom.* **b.** A ring or circle of persons, etc. *Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XV. 7 With a crown of princes compassed. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *s.v.*, In Geometry, *Crown* signifies a plain Ring included between two Concentric Perimeters. [Hence in later Dicts.]

14. A circular chandelier; = CORONA 3.

1845 *Ecclesiologist* Mar. 91 The choir is lighted by two crowns, each carrying six tapers. 1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. 28 Beautiful, ornamented metal hoops called 'crowns', which hung from the church's roof. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 5.

15. *Surg.* The circular serrated edge of a trepan.

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 61, I applied the Crown of the Trepan. 1787 C. B. TRYE in *Med. Commun.* II. 149, I used a large crown.

16. In med.L. *corona ecclesiæ* was the circular apse of a great church behind the choir; hence, according to some, the name *Becket's* or *St. Thomas's Crown*, given to the eastern apse or circular tower of Canterbury Cathedral. (But the origin of the name is much disputed.)

1703 SOMNER *Canterbury* 90 Upon the beautifying of St. Thomas's Crown, that is, Becket's Crown, was expended.. 115*l.* 12*s.* 1726 DART *Canterb.* 30. 1816 WOOLNOTH *Canterb.* 72 We enter the tower..called Becket's Crown, in which stands the patriarchal chair. 1845 WILLIS *Canterb. Cath.* 56 *note*.

IV. Something which occupies the position of a crown; the top or highest part of anything, the vertex or vertical surface.

17. The top part of the skull; the vertex. (See esp. quot. 1589.)

c 1300 *Havelok* 568 Hise croune he ther crakede Ageyn a gret ston. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5447 (Cott.) He laid his hand a-pon þair cron, And gaue þam serekin beneson. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 303 Cristes cors come on hure croun. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 111 Whanne þat þe crounne of þe heed is perfi3t þe heed is maad in þis maner. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 923 How cuthbert childe stode on his croune. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 310 From the Crowne of the hede vnto the too. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. (Arb.) 189 In deede crowne is the highest ornament of a Princes head..or els the top of a mans head, where the haire windes about. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 233 From toe to crowne hee'l fill our skins with pinches. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 222 The Arabs..with their bare shaven crowns exposed to its full rays. 1887 BESANT *The World went* xiv. 112 He would crack the crown of any man who ventured to make love to his girl.

b. By extension: The head.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. ii. 43 Ile haue this Crown of mine cut from my shoulders, Before Ile see the Crowne so foule mis-plac'd. 1628 PRYNNE *Love-lockes* 49 Those men who curle their crownes like women. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Antiq.* XVII. xiv. (1733) 477 With these Crotchets in his Crown, away he went for Rome. 1728 R. NORTH *Mem. Musick* (1846) 125 A cappriccio came in his crowne to make the like for Paris.

c. The eminence on the head of a whale, in which the blow-holes are situated.

1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 219 Whales may frequently be seen..elevating and breaking the ice with their crowns. 1822 G. W. MANBY *Voy. Greenland* (1823) 45 The pointed part of the head, termed the crown, where the spiracles or blow-holes are situated.

18. The rounded summit of a mountain or other elevation.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 69 My father to the crowne of mounten I lifted. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 67 Vpon the crowne o' th' Cliffe. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 352 The land went ascending up to a round crown or knoll. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. xxii, The rampart seek, whose circling crown, etc. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 142 A gradual ascent to the crown of the hill.

19. The highest or central part of an arch or of any arched surface, as a field ridge, a road, causeway, bridge, etc. *Crown of the causeway*: the central and most prominent part of the pavement or street.

1635 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 149 Truth will yet keep the crown of the causey in Scotland. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* II. (ed. 2) 282 When the crown of a ridge is turned into a furrow. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* IV. Wks. IX. 122 They will take the crown of the causeway. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxi, I keep the crown o' the causey when I gae to the borough. 1886 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. I. 328 The crown of the ridge is isolated, raised out of reach of the re-active moisture from below. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 40 Every arch is said to be surmounted if the height of its crown above the level of its impost be greater than half its span. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* V. 127 Marching with honest..steps..holding the crown of the causeway. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 60 According as the crown of the solar tide precedes or follows the crown of the lunar tide.

20. The top of a hat or other covering for the head; *esp.* the flat circular top of the modern hat.

1678 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 126 They had furred caps with coped crowns. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 71 ¶ 8 From the Crown of his Nightcap to the Heels of his Shoes. 1758 MITCHELL in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 225 As broad as a hat crown. 1891 BARING-GOULD *In Troub. Land* ii. 28 Tired..of looking into the crown of her hat.

21. The rounded top of a brewer's copper.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* V. viii. 34 How to Measure a Segment or portion of a Globe or Sphere, which serves for a..Crown in a Brewers Copper. 1712 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5006/4 Coppers with..taper Sides..and Crown for the Stilheads.

22. The flattened or rounded roof of a tent or building.

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 268 A large canopy ..spread like the crown of a tent. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* xi. 235 Watertight flats, such as crowns to magazines, platforms, etc. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* I. XXXV. 69 Its crown Of glittering glass.

23. The top, with the canons, of a bell.

1756 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s. v. *Bell*, The pallet or crown which is the cover of the Bell, and supports the staple of the clapper within. 1857 LUKIS *Acc. Church Bells* 21 The crown or head of the bell, for the formation of the canons, is then fitted to the top.

24. *Arch.* The uppermost member of a cornice; the corona or larmier; = CORONA 4.

1611 COTGR., *Couronne*..(In Architecture) also, the Corona, crowne, or member of greatest sayle, in a Cornish.

25. In plants: **a.** The leafy head of a tree or shrub; **b.** The cluster of leaves on the top of a pine-apple; **c.** The flattened top of a seed, etc.; **d.** *Crown of the root*: the summit of the root whence the stem arises; the subterranean bud of a herbaceous perennial.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. (Arb.) 189 To call the top of a tree..the crowne of a tree;..because such terme.. is transported from a mans head to a hill or tree, therefore it is called by metaphore, or the figure of transport. 1698 T. FROGER *Relat. Voy.* 59 The Ananas grows like an Artichoak..It bears a Crown of the same leaves. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 157 Plant some of the largest and best roots early in spring..inserting the crown about two inches below the surface. 1847 *Illust. Lond. News* 17 July 36/3 In preparing to serve a pine-apple, at table, first remove the crown. 1851 GÉNNY *Handbk. to Flowergarden* 7 [Primulas] are propagated by dividing the tufts into separate crowns with roots attached. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xviii. 344 It rises thirty or forty feet.. and there spreads out a second crown where it can enjoy a fair share of the sun's rays. 1863 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIV. I. 219 The men cut the plants [carrots] off under the crown, otherwise they will shoot again. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 255 *Hyoscyamus*..Capsule..bursting transversely at the crown.

26. *Farriery.* The CORONET of a horse's hoof.

1611 COTGR., *Couronne*..also, the crowne, top, or beginning of a horses hoofe.

27. The upper part of a deer's horn; the crest, as of a bird.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. II. v. 325 All the rest which grow afterwards, till you come to the top, which is called the crown, are called royal-antlers.

28. *Anat.* That portion of a tooth which appears beyond the gums.

1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 58 The whole crown of the tooth may be destroyed to the level of the gum. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 288 The several parts of a tooth are the crown, neck, and fang.

29. In lapidaries' work, the part of a cut gem above the girdle.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 25 *s. v. Diamond, Crown*, the upper work of the rose, which all centres in the point at the top, and is bounded by the horizontal ribs.

30. The end of the shank of an anchor, or the point from which the arms proceed.

1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pock. Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 216 If anchoring a boat on rocky ground, bend the cable to the crown of the anchor, and stop it to the ring before letting go.

31. *Mech.* Any terminal flat member of a structure; the face of an anvil.

† **32.** A kind of verse, in which the last line of each stanza is repeated to head the next stanza.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 217 Strephon againe began this Dizaine, which was answered vnto him in that kinde of verse which is called the crowne.

33. *fig.* That which crowns anything; the crowning, consummation, completion, or perfection.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 104 We fly, not putting on the crown of our so long-held war, Of which there yet appears no end. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 904 Thou art of all thy gifts thyself the crown. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. x, The crown of the catastrophe. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 94 The crown of culture is a perfect taste, Which lacking, men are blind and cannot see The higher wisdom.

V. 34. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Of or pertaining to a regal crown or to the Crown (senses 2–4): as *crown demesne, due, duty, gleek, government, grant, oath, property, rape, rent, revenue, right, vassal.* **b.** In the translated titles of foreign (chiefly Polish) officials, as *crown chamberlain, ensign, general, hunter, referendary, standard-bearer, watchmaster.* **c.** Pertaining to the coin, as *crown tribbage, table, whist*; *crown-broad* adj. **d.** Used to designate a quality or brand of an article, as *crown log, soap, ware.* **e.** Pertaining to the top of the head, corona of a plant, etc., as *crown bloom, end, lock, set*; *crown-distempered* adj. Also *crown-like* adj.

1852 *Beck's Florist* 236 Chance *crown-blooms from the general stock. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* V. viii. (1849) 226 *Crown-broad buttons. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4073/3 The Crown-General Lubomirski and the *Crown-Chamberlain his Brother had made their Submission. 1764 *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 105, I played one rubber of *crown cribbage. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. ix. (1718) 37 Like *crown-distemper'd fools, despise True riches. 1875 W. MᶜILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 76 Mᶜ Dowall had fallen behind in the payment of certain *crown-dues, and was outlawed. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iii. 32 Soon after the *Crown-General Potosky departing this Life. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 410 You seem crown-gen'ral of the land. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xlvii. (1739) 78 The Popes meaned no less Game than *Crown-glieke with the King and people. 1883 J. FISKE in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 414/2 The Government of Virginia, after the suppression of the Company in 1624, was a **Crown* government: the governor and council were appointed by the king. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 3 Sept. 2/3 A parcel of fine wainscot Riga *Crown logs. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* XXVIII. 524 The ancient *Crown-Oath of Alfred. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* IV. 62 Who manages all the *Crown property about here? 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Rudacke* i, *Crownerape accounted but cunning and skill. 1710 *Irish Ho. Com.* 6 June, in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4706/2 Quit-Rents, *Crown-Rents and Composition Rents. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 243 Before him.. [was]..the *crown-reuenew accompted. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. XXXIV. (R.), To whom, from her, the *crowne-right of Lancastrians did accrewe. 1892 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 3/1 The gulf which separates us from those who question the Deity, the atonement, and the crown rights of the Son of God. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Liquorish*, The best sets..are *Crown sets or heads got from the very top of the root. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* v. 95 Troops under the Command of the *Crown-standard-bearer. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr. II.* 57 'Ever a *crown-table here, do you know?' 1814 SCOTT *Chivalry* (1874) 26 The nobles and high *crown-vassals. 1881 *Porcelain Works, Worcester* 10 *Crown Ware [superior earthenware], a speciality. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iv. 86 The *Crown-Watchmaster was posted next the Neister. 1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No. 34 She plays *Crown Whist.

35. Special combs.: **crown-agent**, agent for the Crown; in Scotland, 'an agent or solicitor who, under the Lord Advocate, takes charge of criminal proceedings' (Bell *Dict. Sc. Law*); **crown-antler**, the topmost antler or ramification of a stag's horn; **crown-beam**, the cross-joint or cross-beam at the apex of a pair of brace beams; **crown-beard**, a composite plant of the genus *Verbesina*, a native of America; † **crown-benet**, ? a benet who has received the tonsure; **crown-bone**, the bone of the 'crown' of a whale, see 17 c; **crown-cases reserved**, criminal cases reserved on points of law for the consideration of the judges; **crown-colony**, a colony in which the legislation and the administration are under the control of the home government; **crown-court**, the court in which the criminal business of an Assize is transacted, as distinguished from the civil court; **crown-crane**, see CRANE *sb.*[1] 1; † **crown-croacher**, for *crown-encroacher*, one who encroaches on a crown; **crown-**

daisy, the old garden Chrysanthemum, *C. coronarium*; †**crown-day**, coronation day; **crown-debt**, a debt due to the Crown, which has preference over all other debts; **crown-eater**, tr. Germ. *kronenfresser*, nickname of the Swiss mercenaries who took service with the French; **crown-gate**, the up-stream or head gate of the lock of a canal, etc.; †**crown-gold**, gold of the quality of which crowns were coined; **crown-graft**, a graft inserted between the inner bark and the alburnum; hence **crown-grafting**; **crown-head**, in *Draughts*, the marginal row of the board nearest each player, cf. CROWN *v.*1 13; **crown-jewels**, the jewels which form part of the regalia; **crown law**, the part of the common law which relates to the treatment of crimes, the criminal law; **crown lawyer**, a lawyer in the service of the Crown; a lawyer who practises in criminal cases; **crown living**, a church living in the gift of the Crown; **crown matrimonial**, a regal crown obtained or claimed through marriage with the sovereign; **crown-mural**, †**-mure**, = MURAL crown; **crown-net** (see quot.); **crown-palm**, *Maximiliana Caribæa*, found on some West Indian islands; **crown-pigeon** = *crowned pigeon*, see CROWNED 6; †**crown-pin**, a pin or stopper to close the top of a hive; **crown-saw**, a kind of circular saw with the teeth on the edge of a hollow cylinder, as in a trepan saw, etc. (cf. sense 15); **crown-sheet**, the upper plate of the fire-box of a locomotive; **crown-shell**, a barnacle or acorn-shell; †**crown-shorn** *a.*, tonsured; **crown-side**, the portion of the Court of Queen's Bench which has to deal with criminal matters, the crown office; **crown solicitor**, a solicitor who prepares criminal prosecutions for the Crown; **crown-sparrow**, a sparrow of the American genus *Zonotrichia*, having a conspicuously coloured crown; **crown-tax**, a tax paid to the Crown; a tribute paid by the Jews to the kings of Syria (see quot.); †**crown-thistle**, a species of Thistle, *Carduus eriophorus* (in some Dicts. erroneously identified with CROWN-IMPERIAL 2); **crown-tile** (see quot.); **crown-tree**, a support for the roof in a coal-mine; **crown-valve**, a dome-shaped valve which works over a box with slotted sides; **crown-witness**, a witness for the Crown in a criminal prosecution instituted by it.

1889 *Whitaker's Alm.* 152 *Crown Agents for the Colonies. *Ibid.* 155 Lord Advocate's Office .. Crown Agent in Edinburgh. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 4 The *Crown-Beams..projected from three to five Feet. 1555 Sir J. BALFOUR in C. Innes *Sk. Early Sc. Hist.* (1861) 129 He hes producit ane testimonial of his order of *crownebennet. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* III. 155 A harpoon .. struck the fish in the *crown-bone of the head. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 454 The upper-jaw, including the 'crown-bone', or skull, is bent. 1889 *Whitaker's Alm.* 172 *Crown Cases Reserved Court. Judges.—The Judges of the High Court of Justice. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* Supp. I. 394/1 (Colonial Agents) A person called the agent-general acts for the *crown colonies; but where there is a local legislature the appointment is generally made by it. 1889 *Whitaker's Alm.* 433/1 Hong Kong .. the colony is a Crown colony. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.* (N.), Sith stories all doe tell in every age, How these *crowne-croachers come to shamefull ends. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 22/3 All the sorts that have chiefly sprung from the *Crown Daisy .. have a preponderance of white and yellow. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XVI. xcii, He..his neere Neece upon his *Crowne-day ravisht. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 515 An assignment of a term for years will not protect a purchaser from a *crown debt. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 65 They demanded the punishment of the 'German-French', the '*crown-eaters'. *c* 1530 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 287 For every ounce channge of the golde betwene *corone golde and fine golde iiijs. iiijd. 1712 E. HATTON *Merch. Mag.* 130 Fine Gold to Crown Gold, is in Value, As 1 to .9167. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Grafting*, A *Crown-graft is very easy to be put in between the Wood and the Rind of the Tree you would graft upon. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Engrafting*, *Crown-grafting is when four or more grafts are put round the stock, between the bark and the rind, somewhat in the manner of a crown. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* viii, The queen [was gone] into Holland, where she pawned and set to sale the *crown jewels. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability*, Wks. (Bohn) II. 37 The diamond Koh-i-noor, which glitters among their crown jewels. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 3 Our *crown-law is with justice supposed to be more nearly advanced to perfection. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* IV. xxxvii. (Joddr.) The *crown-lawyers received directions to prosecute them for a seditious libel. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. iv. 66 The small *crown living..was given to him. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iv. 197 Conferring on the Dauphin the '*crown matrimonial'. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 378 Mary's scornful refusal of his [Darnley's] claim of the 'crown matrimonial'..drove his jealousy to madness. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* III. 264 A Figure, with a *Crown-mure, with these Letters about it. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1769) III. 272 The fishermen make use of what is called a *crown-net, which is no more than a hemispherical basket, open at top and bottom. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 62 Make the *crowne-pinne very rownde, and fitte for the crowne of the hive. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 106 The whole *crownshorn company brought to utter shame. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 42 The former in what is called the *crown-side or crown-office; the latter in the plea-side of the court. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* Supp. I. 443/1 In Ireland there are officers called *crown solicitors attached to each circuit, whose duty it is to get up every case for the crown in criminal prosecutions. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* xi. 35 The customes of salt and *crowne taxes. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc.* x. 29, I release all the Iewes from .. crowne taxes. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), A *Crown-thistle or Friers Crown-thistle, a sort of Herb. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* Gloss. s. v. *Tile*, Plane-tiles and *Crown-tiles are of a rectangular form. 1816 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1857) I. 181 The roof was supported by *crown-trees ..of wood. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 20 Crowntrees are best made of larch, as being most durable. 1892 *Daily News* 21 Apr. 5/4 The roof of a seven-feet seam of coal required to be supported by what are called 'crown trees'. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. v, You were very sound, Syd, in the matter of those *crown witnesses to-day.

Crown (kraun), *v.*1 Forms: *α.* 3 curune-n, corune-n, 4–5 coroune-n, corone-n, (4 coroun), 5 corowne-n. *β.* 2–3 crune-n, 3–5 croune-n, (3 crouni, -y), 4–5 cron(e, 4–6 croun(e, (5 kroun), 5–7 crowne, 7– crown. *Pa. pple.* 2–3 icruned, -et, 3 curund, corund, 4 corouned, -de, crund, crond, 4–5 coroned, -de, -d, cround, ycrouned, 5 coronyd, corowned, i-)cronyd, i-, y-)crowned, -yd. [ME. *croune-n*, earlier *crune-n*, syncopated from *corune-n*, *coroune-n*, a. AFr. *coruner*, *corouner*, = OF. *coroner*, from 13th c. *couronner*:—L. *corōnāre*, f. *corōna* crown.]

1. *trans.* To place a crown, wreath, or garland upon the head of (a person), in token of victory or honour, or as a decoration, etc.; to adorn with the aureole of martyrdom, virginity, etc. Also, *to crown the head*, or *the brows* (of a person).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 Mid þornene crune his heaued wes i-cruned. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 47 Þu ne schalt beon icrunet bute þu beo asailȝet, for godd wole cruni þe. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25368 (Cotton Galba) He þat *victori* may gete sall be corond [with] wirschippes grete. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Tim.* ii. 5 He that stryueth..schal not be crowned, no but he schal fiȝt lawfully. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 242 This noble quene, Corouned with white, and clothed al in grene. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 5 He schuld be cround with palme. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 84 To Crowne, *aureolare*. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 27 But she .. Crownes him with flowers, and makes him all her ioy. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxv. 219 Hee was crowned in scorn with a crown of thornes. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 143 ¶ 1 Sitting..crowned with Roses in order to make our Entertainment agreeable to us. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 255 Many even crowned themselves before the act, as for a joyful solemnity. 1879 J. TODHUNTER *Alcestis* 114 That I should crown my head, and feast and sing.

b. *transf.* of things.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 219 As the dayseye I-corounede is with white levys lite. *Ibid.* 532.

c. To reward or honour (a work of art) with a prize. [After F. *couronner*.]

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Feb. 5/2 M. Wauters's book, which was 'crowned' by the Royal Academy of Belgium.

2. *spec.* To invest with the regal crown, and hence with the character and dignity of a king or ruling prince. Often with complemental object, *to crown king*, formerly *to king*.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 384/256 For-to cloþi him ase an heiȝh kyng, and crouni him with golde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 383 Wyllam .. let hym crouny to Kynge. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 415 He..Corounde me quene in blysse to brede. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 207 He..was coroned king. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13646 He was coroned to kyng. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* l. v, To tyme that Kynges of Englande afterward Should coroned bee. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 48 And Crowne her Queene of England. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 75. 466/1 Henry the fifth ..went to Rome to be Crowned Emperour by Pope Paschalis the second. 1780 E. PERRONET *Hymn, All hail the power of Jesu's name* i, Bring forth the royal diadem, To crown Him Lord of All. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 83 If the emperor desired to be crowned there.

b. by extension.

1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 154 We wil bring the deuice to the bar and crowne thee for a finder of madmen. 1606— *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 142 Achilles, whom Opinion crowns The sinew, and the fore-hand of our Hoste.

c. To establish as king or sovereign, to enthrone. Usually *fig.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 217 She will .. on your Eye-lids Crowne the God of Sleepe. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* III. ii, Till He crown a silent sleep upon my eyelid, Making me dream.

3. *fig.* (the 'crown' being something immaterial.)

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Ure drihten hine crunede mid blisse. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* v. 15 Lord as wiþ a sheld of þi goed will þou hes corounde vs. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxii. 18 Crounende he shal crowne thee with tribulacioun. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 57 Clawebackes, which crowne him with commendation. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 71 To be a Queene, and Crown'd with infamie. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* viii. 5 Thou .. hast crowned him with glory and honour. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 18 Wisdom crowns no man now, except it be with the rage and malice of enemies, with poverty and insult. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* ii. (1862) 124 There a strong faith is crowned and rewarded.

†b. *spec.* To reward, remunerate. *Obs.*

c 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 429 II. 74 It is tyme to crone your old officers.

4. Also predicated of the crown, wreath, aureole, honour, reward, etc.: To cover as a crown does.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 50 A double Wreath shall crown our Cæsar's Brows. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 11 Eternal blessings crown my earliest friends.

5. To surmount (something) *with*.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 379 Thi walles..with brik thou must corone A foote aboute, and sumdel promynent. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 80 Who .. with each end of thy blew bowe do'st crowne My boskie acres. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne, Eng. Hist.* 247 We crown the artificial mound with the shivered donjon. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. 68 The ancient mound of the East Anglian Kings was now crowned by a castle of the Norman type.

6. Of a thing: To occupy the head or summit of (a thing) as a crown does, usually so as to add beauty or dignity; to form a crowning ornament to.

1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 184 Ye verdant Woods, that crown our hills, and are crowned yourselves with leafy honours. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 17 The church of St. Genoveva..crowned a height at no great distance. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 262 Perugia appeared before us, crowning a mighty hill. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 183 Corolla with two ears..which remain and crown the fruit. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 129 The canopy must crown the altar, not conceal it. 1886 MRS. FLO. CADDY *Footsteps Jeanne D'Arc* 23 Her statue crowns a public fountain.

b. *passive.* To be crowned *with*, rarely *by*.

(In the passive 5 and 6 are scarcely separable.)

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 152 These [towers] ..are generally crowned with fine pinnacles. 1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* 50 The walls are crowned by a parapet. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 120 When every hill was crowned with a flourishing town or village. 1858 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. II. 485 The root is crowned by a tuft of leaves.

7. To adorn the surface of (anything) *with* what is beautiful, rich, or splendid. Usually *passive*.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* v. 57 Where..Vales with Violets once were crown'd. 1704 POPE *Pastorals, Spring* 99 The turf with rural dainties shall be crown'd. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 45 Ye glittering towns, with wealth and splendour crown'd.

8. To fill to overflowing, or till the foam rises like a crown above the brim.

1605–31 [see CROWNED 4].

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* v. 108 Two Goblets will I crown with sparkling Wine. *Ibid.*, *Georg.* IV. 208 To..squeese the Combs with Golden Liquor crown'd. 1702 *Roxb. Ball.* VI. 315 Stand about with your glasses full crown'd. 1709 PRIOR *Poems, Hans Carvel*, The Bowls were crown'd..and Healths went round. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* III. iv. 205. 1887 MORRIS *Odyss.* I. 152 The serving-lads were crowning with drink each bowl and cup.

9. *fig.* To put the copestone to, to add the finishing touch to, to complete worthily. *To crown all*: as the finishing touch, which confirms and surpasses everything previous.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 224 The end crownes all, And that old common Arbitrator, Time, Will one day end it. 1611 — *Wint. T.* v. ii. 48 There might you haue beheld one Ioy crowne another. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, v. v. 59 No day without a deed to Crowne it. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 153 The end crowns the work: and it serves for nothing, to have well begun, unless we finish so too. 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 125 To crown all, a Book.. was laid upon his Coffin. *c* 1707 in Maidment *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 374 If the crafty old Peer..Designs to crown all by a finishing trick. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 326 Meditate my doom, to crown their joy. 1741 SHENSTONE *Judgment of Hercules* 453 Let manhood crown what infancy inspir'd. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xviii. (1862) 291 This work of grace and power crowned the day of that long debate. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* I. 30 Ordered a bottle of wine to crown the repast. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 92 To crown all..man alone..can mould the emitted voice into articulate speech.

10. To honour or bless with a successful consummation or issue; to bring (efforts, wishes, etc.) to a successful and happy consummation.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. v. Wks. 1856 I. 138 Fortune crown your brave attempt. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. i. 69 O heauen..crowne what I professe with kinde euent. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxvii. (1840) 167 Inconsiderate projects..if crowned with success, have been above censure. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* III. 137 Let Pollio's fortune crown his full desires. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* x, The hours we pass with happy prospects in view are more pleasing than those crowned with fruition. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 195 Success did not immediately crown his efforts. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 31 His wishes should be crowned, if he could procure the consent of his family.

11. To bless, amplify, or endow with honour, dignity, plenty, etc. Now *poetic*.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxiv. 11 Thou crownest the yeare [WYCLIF schalt blesse to the croune of the ȝer] with thy good, and thy footsteppes droppe fatnesse. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 3 b, Beseeching God .. that he wyll crowne the yeere with his plenteousnesse. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xix. 5 He that resisteth pleasures, crowneth his life. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IV. 78 No God shall crown the Board, nor Goddess bless the Bed. *Ibid.* VII. 57 Come.. crown the silent Hours, and stop the rosy Morn. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xi. 252 High purposes which crowned his life.

II. Technical senses.

†**12.** *trans.* To mark (a person) with the tonsure as a sign of admission to the state of a cleric. *Obs.*

c 1290 *Beket* 557 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 122 A bonde-man ȝ. schal nouȝt with-oute is louerdes leue noȝwere i-crouned beo. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 56 Clerkes þat aren crouned.

13. In *Draughts* or *Checkers*, to make (a piece that reaches the opponent's 'crown-head' or marginal line of squares) into a 'king' which can move forward or backward.

This is done by placing on it another piece already off

the board, or when the pieces are marked with a crown or other distinguishing mark on one side, by turning this up so as to expose the 'crown'.

1850 *Bohn's Handbk. Games*, He is..made a King by having another piece put on, which is called crowning him. 1863 *Hoyle's Games Modernized, Draughts* 266 When the men of either opponent have made their way to the opposite end of the board .. they receive increased power: they are then 'crowned'... Thus crowned the piece may be moved backwards as well as forwards.

14. *Naut. To crown a knot*: to form into a sort of knot by interweaving the strands of the rope so as to prevent untwisting.

1848 G. BIDDLECOMBE *Art of Rigging* 44 Crowning or Finishing a Wall-Knot.

15. *Milit.* To effect a lodgement upon (as upon the covered way in a siege), by sapping upon a glacis near the crest. Webster 1864.

III. 16. *To crown in* (intr.): to subside and fall in as a crust over an interior hollow.

1880 D. C. MURRAY *Life's Atonement* II. iii. 78 The land had given way and..fallen into the hollow left by some disused coal-mine—had *crowned-in* the country people say.

† Crown, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Back-formation from CROWNER[2], coroner.] *trans.* To hold a coroner's inquest on.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1769) 112 b, Possesseth sundry large privileges .. to wit .. crowning of dead persons, laying of arrests, and other Admirall rights. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 215 (1810) 224 If any man die..in the forest, the coroner of Lidford shall crown him. 1673 *Par. Reg. Hartlepool* in R. E. C. Waters *Parish Registers Eng.* 62 Tho. Smailes was buryed and crowned by a jury of 12 men, and John Harrison supposed to murder him. 1888 in *W. Somerset Word-bk.*

Crown, arch. *pa. pple.* of CROW *v.* q.v.

† Crow·nacle. *Obs.* [Cf. CORONACLE.] = CORONAL 3, the head of a spear or lance.

1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* (Percy Fol.) 983 Either smote on others shield the while With crownackles that were of steele [ed. Kaluza 976 With coronals stif and stelde Eiþer smitte oþer in þe scheld.]

Crownair, -ar, var. CROWNER, coroner.

Crow·nal, *sb. Obs.* or *arch.* Also **crownel.** [A phonetic variant of CORONAL, also *corounal, cronal.*] A coronet; a garland or wreath for the head; = CORONAL *sb.* 1, 2.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 59 Thar was the flour..Wnclosing gane the crownel for the day. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. ii. 111 Hir crownell [*coronam*] picht wyth mony precius stane. 1819 SHELLEY *Ode Assertors of Liberty* v, Bind, bind every brow, With crownals of violet, ivy, and pine. 1865 S. EVANS *Bro. Fabian* 81, I would melt yon crownal into chessmen.

Crow·nal, *a. rare.* [See prec.] = CORONAL *a.*

1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 256 Her departure placed the crownal rays Of England's throne upon the house which now ..Wears..Its diadem upon an honest brow.

† Crownation. *Obs.* A by-form of CORONATION, assimilated to CROWN.

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 542 To make purueyaunce for Arthurs crownacion. *c* 1550 *MS. Corp. Chr. Coll. Camb.* No. 105, 235 The crownation of king Edwarde VI..annó 1546. 1604 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 140 For ringing upon the crownation day, iijs. 4d.

Crowned (krəund), *ppl. a.* [f. CROWN *v.*[1] and *sb.* + -ED.]

1. Invested with a crown or with royal dignity.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 To beo cwen icrunet. *c* 1325 *Song Deo Gratias* 41 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 129 Almyhti corteis crouned kyng. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 257 Were ech a kyng ycoroned. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. i. (1554) 41 b, The rudenes of a crowned asse. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. iii. 5 You.. With your Crown'd Brother. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 211 Crowned vice. 1695 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 426 As if she were a crowned head. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 163 Crowned heads, and even popes themselves have stood in awe of it. 18.. CAMPBELL *Men of Engl.* vii, We're the sons of sires who baffled Crowned and mitred tyranny.

2. Surmounted by a crown or the figure of one.

1565 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* c. 12 § 2 The Queen's Highness Seal of Lead, having the Portcullis crowned engraved on the one Side. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* iv. (1821) 265 The Harpe Crowned, being the Armes of..Ireland. 1836 J. M. GASKELL in *Ho. Comm.* 30 June, To make the Constitution what Mr. Canning called a crowned republic. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 345 Troy's crown'd city.

† 3. Consummate, perfect; sovereign. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr's. T.* 518 Al Innocent of his corouned malice. 1621–51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. v. II. iii. 386 'Tis a crowned medicine which must be kept in secret.

4. Brimming, brim-full, abundant, bounteous.

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1780) IV. 186 He shall .. carouze one crowned cup To all these ladies health. 1631 SHIRLEY *Traitor* III. ii, And in your crowned tables, And hospitality, will you murder him?

5. Having a crown or top; usually qualified, as *high-, low-crowned.*

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 376 An antick sort of hat which is high crown'd. 1778 WESLEY *Let.* in Tyerman *Life* (1871) III. 277 Any woman, who wears either ruffles or a high crowned cap. 1801 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 177 A..low-crowned hat of Flemish beaver.

6. Having a crown-like excrescence, tuft, etc., on the head or top; crested. Often a specific designation in *Nat. Hist.*, e.g. Crowned or Crown-pigeon, *Goura coronata.*

1698 T. FROGER *Relat. Voy.* 65 Another sort of Fruit, which .. seems to have the crown'd Head of a clove. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 285 *Bupleurum* .. fruit egg-shaped, bulging, small, not crowned. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 95 One of my crowned pigeons escaped. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 224 The wings of the Crowned Pigeons are armed with an horny excrescence. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 54 *Cebus cirrifer* .. The Crowned Sapajou.

7. Having a crown: in various senses of the sb. *Crowned work* (Fort.) = CROWNWORK q.v.

1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* iv. 70 Crowned heads and forked heads are still spoken of when the antler forks, or when the points draw together in the outline of a crown.

Crowner[1] (krau·nəɹ). [f. CROWN *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who crowns: in various senses of the vb.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 105 Crownere, or corownere, *coronator.* 1617 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* v. i, Oh, fair sweet goddess, queen of loves..Crowner of all happy nights. 1660 BURNEY Κέρδ. Δῶρον (1661) 15 He .. is the holy Anointer, the Crowner himself. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 564 He who was to be .. the sure Foundation and Crowner of the whole building.

2. The crowning act.

1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxvii. 92 That very night we slipped our cables, as a crowner to our fun ashore. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xxv, Wal, if that a'n't the craowner!

3. A fall on the crown of the head.

1861 W. MELVILLE *Good for Nothing* II. xxvi. 201 A 'crowner' for John, whose horse goes shoulder deep into a hole. 1879 FORBES in *Daily News* 28 June 5/7 The inevitable fate of the rider is an imperial crowner, with, as like as not, his horse on the top of him.

† Crowner[2]**.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 *Sc.* **-ar**(e, **-air,** 5–6 **-ar,** 6 **-ere.** [A popular by-form of CORONER, assimilated to CROWN, and corresp. to the med.L. form *corōnātor*: cf. CROWN *v.*[2]]

1. = CORONER. (Now only dialectal, or with allusion to the passage in *Hamlet.*)

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxiv. 120 Til Elandonan his crownare past, For til arest mysdoaris þare. 1487 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII*, c. 2 The crowner upon the viewe of the body dede shuld inquire of hym..that had don that deth or murder. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. iv. (1877) I. 102 There are .. crowners, whose dutie is to inquire of such as come to their death by violence. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 4 The Crowner hath sate on her, and finds it Christian buriall. *Ibid.* 24 *Other.* But is this law? *Clo.* I marry is't, Crowners Quest Law. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1877) V. 166 Find the Crowner's jury sitting. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XI. xvii, As soon as 'Crowner's quest' allow'd. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 192 The crowner would be gettin' to hear on it.

2. *Sc.* He who had command of the troops raised in one county. Improperly for *colonel.*

1639 BAILLIE *Letters* (1775) I. 164 Renfrew had chosen Montgomery their crowner. 1654 NICOLL *Diary* (1836) 125 A..feast, prepared by the Toun of Edinburgh for him [Monk] and his speciall crowneris. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxi. 249 A few trained officers, the most important among whom was Crowner or Colonel Gun.

† Crow·net. *Obs.* [A by-form of CORONET, CRONET, which in its phonetic history followed the change of *coroune* to CROWN.] = CORONET.

1. = CORONET 1, 2.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3203 Rounde enviroun hir crownet Was fulle of riche stonys frett. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 6 Withe crounettes of gold. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 17 There lyith on the North side of the High Altare Henry Erle of Lancaster, withowt a Crounet. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* Prol. 6 The Princes .. Sixty and nine that wore Their Crownets Regall. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. vi. 638 With a crownet of Feathers. 1842 L. HUNT *Palfrey* v. 139 King Edward with his crownet on, Sits highest.

fig. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xii. 27 Whose Bosome was my Crownet, my chiefe end.

2. Applied to a 'head' of flowers (= CORONET 7 a), or the leafy 'head' of a tree.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. viii. 15 In the middest of those small Burres there groweth forth as it were a little Crownet. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XV. (1626) 314 A nest .. Vpon the crownet of a trembling Palme.

3. The lowest part of a horse's pastern, or the tuft of hair on this part; = CORONET 5. Cf. CRONET 4.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Crownet*, a little crowne, also a part of a horse hoofe. 1635 MARKHAM *Faithfull Farrier* (1638) 97 With this Salve .. annoynt the crownets of the Horses hoofes. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6348/3 A bay Mare, with a Crownet upon her near Leg behind.

4. = CORNET *sb.*[1] 4.

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. lxxv. (1668) 69 Raise up the skin with a crownet, and put in a plate of Lead.

Crown-gate, -gold, etc.: see CROWN 35.

Crow·n-gla·ss. A kind of glass composed of silica, potash, and lime (without lead or iron), made in circular sheets by blowing and whirling.

It is the sort commonly used in Great Britain for windows, and the best quality is used in combination with flint glass to render dioptric instruments achromatic.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Crown-glass*, the finest sort of Glass for Windows. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 95. 283 A poor Barber .. had above Fifty Shillings Worth of Crown-Glass demolished. 1758 DOLLOND in *Phil. Trans.* L. 740 The crown glass seems to diverge the light rather the least of the two. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 508 Crown-glass is made without lead. It is therefore much lighter than flint-glass. 1881 *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1678 Crown glass is circular in form with a thick lump called a bull's-eye in the centre.

Crow·n Imperial.

1. The crown of an emperor, esp. as distinguished from a king's crown.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* I. § 164. 136 b, [Diogenes] takyng no lesse pride and glorie of his libertee .. then Alexander did of his kyngdome, and croune Emperiall.

2. A handsome species of Fritillary (*Fritillaria Imperialis*), a native of Levantine regions, cultivated in English gardens: it bears a number of pendent flowers collected into a whorl round a terminal leafy tuft.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 125 Bold Oxlips, and The Crowne Imperiall. .1625 B. JONSON *Pan's Anniversary* Wks. (ed. Rtldg.) 643/1 Bright crown imperial, kingspear, holyhocks. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 147 The conspicuous white nectaries of the Crown Imperial.

3. *Arch.* (See quot.)

1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 244 There is a form of spire peculiar to the northern part of our island .. I mean the Crown Imperial, or collection of ribs springing from the four angles, or from the four angles and four central points of a square tower, arching over like the crown from which the name is derived and meeting in a point from which a spire or spirelet springs.

Crowning (krau·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CROWN *v.*]

1. The action of placing a crown on the head; coronation.

a 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 207 Ich bide þe..bi þe þornene crununge. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2948 The feste of his coruning Laste..Fourti dawes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5376 To come to the coronyng of þe kyde lord. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 253 With the crownynge [of Christ] and other turmentes. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Elegy Anacreon* 52 The Pomp of Kings .. At their Crownings. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. x. 513 The walls which beheld their crowning beheld also their burial.

† b. As a date: = Reign.

1258 *Eng. Proclam. Hen. III*, In þe twoandfowertiȝþe ȝeare of vre cruninge. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1726) 440.

† 2. Tonsure. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 86 Maisters and doctors, þat han cure vnder cryst and crownynge in tokne.

3. Consummation; completion, fulfilment.

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 304 Let two or three, that by themselves advise, Faint in their crowning. 1857 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* (1869) 367 A Power that stands between My purpose and its crowning. 1890 BP. STUBBS *Primary Charge* 55 They are the very crowning of the sin of schism, the forcible rending of the mystical body of the Lord.

4. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine, Crowning*, the finishing part of a knot made on the end of a rope. It is performed by interweaving the ends of the..strands .. so as they may not become..untwisted.

5. A structure that forms the crown of anything.

1704 *Collect Voy.* (Church.) III. 122/1 The..Row of Seats reaches, with its Crowning or Ornaments, to the..Roof.

6. The highest part of an arched or convex surface. *Crowning in*: subsidence of an over-arching surface. Cf. CROWN *v.* 16.

1888 *Daily News* 4 July 5/2 The 'crowning in' or subsidence of the land is a common enough occurrence in the mining districts.

7. *attrib.*

1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* IV, On the Crowning-day ..A gay procession take..their way. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. viii. 211 He chose Soissons for his crowning-place.

Crow·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. CROWN *v.* + -ING[2].]

1. That crowns, or bestows a crown.

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxiii. 8 Who hath taken this counsell against Tyre the crowning citie [1885 *R. V. margin*, that giveth crowns].

2. That forms the crown or acme; completing, consummating; highest, most perfect.

1651 CROMWELL *Lett.* 4 Sept. The dimensions of this mercy are above my thought. It is for aught I know a crowning mercy. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 62 Heaven's last, best, and crowning gift. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xiv. 270 The crowning event of this period. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* ii. 49 The crowning cornice. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 386 This last act, or crowning folly.

3. Rising into a crown or rounded summit; arching.

1761 *Lond. Mag.* XXX. 7 No pavement should be laid crowning. 1886 E. S. MORSE *Jap. Homes* i. 28 They are brought to a uniform level, but crowning slightly,—that is, the centre is a little higher than the sides.

Crown-land, crow·nland.

1. (*crow·n-la·nd.*) Land belonging to the Crown, of which the revenue belongs to the reigning sovereign. Mostly in pl. *crown-lands*, the estates of the crown.

a 1625 COPE in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 122 Custody Lands, anciently termed the Crown Lands, answered in the Pipe. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 2/2 Selling the crown-lands, creating peers for money. 1647 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* 82 Our crown-lands lie above. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* VII. (1783) III. 171 By their stated labour the crown-lands were cultivated. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 563 The estates of the dissolved houses had become crown-land.

2. (*crow·nland* = G. *kronland.*) The name of the great administrative provinces of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

Crown law, living, etc.: see CROWN 35.

Crow·nless, *a.* [f. CROWN *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a crown.

1818 MILMAN *Samor* 322 The Crown'd are crownless, kingdomless the Kings. *a* 1845 HOOD *Retrospective Review* x, The crownless hat, ne'er deem'd an ill.

Crow·nlet, *sb.* [f. CROWN *sb.* + -LET.] A little or tiny crown.

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* v. ii, The chief, whose antique

crownlet long Still sparkled in the feudal song. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. vi. ii. 141 English crowns, Hanoverian crownlets.

Crow'nling. *rare.* [f. Crown *sb.* + -ling.] A scion of the crown, a prince.

1884 Tennyson *Becket* iii. iii, As to the young crownling himself..had I fathered him I had given him more of the rod than the sceptre.

†**Crow'nment.** *Obs.* Forms: 3–5 corone-, 3 croune-, 4 coron-, 4–6 corown(e)ment. [ME. a. F. *couronnement* (now *couronnement*), with phonetic change as in Crown.] Coronation.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 433 Of þe kynge's crounement in þe [ix] 3ere. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 35 S. Donstan þe bisshop was at his coronment. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2391 3e haf herd last tofore of cristis corovnement. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* l. iv, This stone .. On whiche ye Scottish Kynges wer brechelesse set At their coronomente. 1592 Wyrley *Armorie* 120 That th' youthfull Regent, Should haue some newes against his corwnment.

Crown office. a. The office in which was transacted, at certain stages, the business of the Crown side of the King's Bench, *i. e.* criminal business and business relating to the prerogative writs of mandamus, *quo warranto*, and prohibition. It is now a department of the Central Office of the High Court of Justice.

1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 700 A Clarke or Officer in the Kings Bench, whose function is to frame .. Indictments against .. offenders .. called Clarke of the Crowne office. 1736 C. Ford in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 161, I indicted him in the crown-office, the terror of the low people. 1842 Chitty *Practice* III. 30 The Master of the Crown Office transacts a considerable portion of business on the Crown or criminal side of the Court.

b. In Chancery: The office in which the Great Seal is, for most purposes, affixed. It has absorbed other Chancery offices which supervised the sealing of certain documents, *e.g.* the Petty Bag office, from which issued writs for parliamentary elections. The Crown office now transacts all that remains of the common law business of the Chancery.

1863 H. Cox *Institt.* I. viii. 111 All elections..take place by virtue of writs issued out of the Crown-office in Chancery. 1892 Anson *Law & Cust. Const.* II. 149 It is in the Crown Office in Chancery that the Great Seal is, for most purposes, affixed.

Crown-paper.

1. A size or make of paper watermarked with the figure of a crown.

1630 J. Taylor (Water-P.) *Wks.* (N.), And may not dirty socks from off the feet From thence be turn'd to a crowne-paper sheet? 1807 Opie *Lect. Art* iv. (1848) 323 Writing ..upon crown, double elephant, or foolscap paper.

† 2. A paper containing five shillings' worth. *Obs.*

1672 Collins in Rigaud *Corr. Sc. Men* (1841) I. 201 To manage the Farthing Office, to deliver out all, that are coined..in crown-papers ready tied up.

Crown-piece, crow'npiece.

1. (*crown-piece.*) = Crown 8 b; in modern use applied to the large silver coin of the value of five shillings.

1648 *Venice Looking-glass* 10 He drew out an halfe crown peece. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 245 P2 A Crown-Piece with the Breeches. 1773 Wesley *Jrnl.* 14 May, Holes larger than a crown-piece. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* iv, Such a trifling loan as a crown piece.

2. (*crow'npiece.*) A piece that forms the crown or top of anything.

1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) II. 137 The Head Stale or Crownpiece is a Strap..on the top of the horse's head.

Crow'n-post. The middle post of a trussed roof, which supports the crown of the roof; the king-post.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 122 Crown-post, is that Post, which (in some Buildings) stands upright in the middle ..It is also call'd a King-piece. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 159 Crown Post .. Also the King-Piece, or Joggle-Piece. 1806 Gregory *Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 460. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 221.

Crown prince. [tr. Ger. *kronprinz*, Da. *kronprinds*, Du. *kroonprins*, Sw. *kronprins*, etc.] The prince who is heir-apparent or designate to a sovereign throne, *esp.* in Germany and the Northern European countries. Hence **Crown-pri'nceship; Crown pri'ncess**, the wife of a crown prince.

1791 *Ann. Reg.* 38 The Crown prince was absent by indisposition. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 462/1 The king and the crown prince [of Prussia] were for some time with this corps. 1842 *Ibid.* XXIII. 397/1 The Swedish troops were led by the crown-prince [Bernadotte]. 1863 *Ann. Reg.* 178 The Crown Princess of Prussia (Princess Royal of England) celebrated her birthday by laying the foundation-stone of a new church. 1889 A. Lang *Prince Prigio* xviii. 139 He refused to..restore Prigio to his crown-princeship! *Mod. Newsp.* Crown Prince of Roumania, of Japan, of Siam.

†**Crown-rash.** *Obs.* [f. Crown *sb.* + Rash; cf. Ger. *kronrasch.*] A particular quality of rash or woollen stuff.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4781/1 A free and open Trade for Woollen Stuffs, call'd Crownraches, between..Great Britain, and..Bohemia. [1891 Flügel *Germ.-Eng. Dict.* 492/1 *Kronrasch*, crown-rashes, English serge.]

Crown-saw, -sparrow, etc.: see Crown 35.

Crow'n-scab. A painful cancerous sore in the coronet of a horse's foot.

1609 Rowlands *Knaue of Clubbes* 44 For any Iade he phisicke had..Crowne-scab, and quitter-bone. *c* 1720 W. Gibson *Farrier's Dispens.* xiv. (1734) 276 Recommended to cure the Crown-Scab, being applied Plaister-wise all round the Coronet. 1792 Osbaldiston *Brit. Sportsman* 122/2 That there are a great many humours in the coronet, that may occasion the crown-scab, and other sores.

Crown-tax, -thistle, etc.: see Crown 35.

Crow'n-wheel. The balance- or escape-wheel of a vertical watch, the pinion of which is driven by the contrate wheel; but the name is now commonly applied to any wheel with cogs or teeth set at right angles to its plane, *i. e.* a Contrate wheel.

1647 J. Carter *Nail & Wheel* 84 The ballance of the watch .. never stirres, but when the crown-wheele, makes it go. 1696 W. Derham *Artif. Clockmaker* 5 The Contrate-Wheel is that Wheel in Pocket-Watches which is next to the Crown-Wheel, whose Teeth and Hoop lye contrary to those of other Wheels. 1727–52 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Watch-work*, The crown-wheel, in pocket-pieces, and swing-wheel in pendulums, serving to drive the balance or pendulum. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 130 Perpendicular shaft..[with] crown-wheel of two-inch plank, with six cast iron segments, composing a crown-wheel of 108 cogs. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Mechanics* II. vii. 30 (U. K. S.) If the teeth be parallel to the axis of the wheel, and therefore perpendicular to its plane, it is called a *crown-wheel.* 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 68 The few verge trains with crown wheel of nine have escape pinions of six.

Crow'n-work. *Fortif.* Formerly crowned work. See quots.

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1179/2 The Town..having a large Hornwork with a Halfmoon on each side of it, and a crowned Work before it, all fac'd with Stone and Brick. *Ibid.* No. 1181/4 Retiring into an Half-moon faced with Brick, which was in the middle of the said Crowned work. 1678 tr. *Gaya's Art of War* II. 115 *Couronnement*, or a Crown-work, is a Work made beyond the Horns to gain Ground, and force off the Enemies. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (ed 9) 262 *A Crown-work* is composed of a bastion between two curtains..terminated by half bastions. It is joined to the body of the place by two long sides.

Crow'ny, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Crown *sb.* + -y 1.] Of or pertaining to a crown (*e.g.* of the head).

1625 Crooke *Body of Man* 434 The Coronall suture or crowny seame.

Crownycle, -acle, obs. ff. Chronicle.

Crowp(e, obs. form of Croup *sb.*1 and *v.*1

Crowper, obs. form of Crupper.

Crowpon, -pyn, obs. ff. Croupon.

Crow'-quill. A quill from a crow's wing, used as a pen for fine writing. Also a name for a small fine steel pen used in map-drawing, etc.

1740 Gray *Let.* Poems (1775) 86 You should take a handsome crow-quill when you write to me, and not leave room for a pin's point in four sides of a sheet royal. 1845 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 352 Written on glazed paper with a crow-quill. *fig.* 1795 Burke *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 17 Such a poor crow-quill as mine.

attrib. 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* 37 Over the neat crowquill calligraph His pen goes blotting.

Crow's-bill: see Crow-bill.

Crowse, var. of Cruse *sb.*, Crouse *a.*, Croose *v.*

Crow's foot, crow's-foot.

1. One of the small wrinkles formed by age or anxiety round the outer corner of the eye, 'thought to resemble the impression of the feet of crows' (Todd). Now commonly in *pl.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 354 So longe mot ye lyue and alle prowde, Till crowes feet ben growen vnder youre eye. [1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 136 By myne eie the Crow his clawe dooth wright.] 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 55 When the black Crowes foote shall appeare in their eye. 1611 Florio, *Crespatura*..a wrinkling, a withering, as we say a Crowes-foote in a womans face. 1849 E. E. Napier *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 79, I begin already to see a few crows feet about the corner of my eyes. 1884 Rider Haggard *Dawn* xvii, The bloodshot eyes and the puckered crow's-feet beneath them.

† 2. *Naut.* = Crow-foot 4. *Obs.*

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* v. 19 Dead mens eyes are blocks..the Crowes-feet reeued thorow them are a many of small lines. 1806 Gregory *Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 459 Crow's feet..scarcely of any other use than to make a shew of small rigging.

3. *Mil.* A caltrop; = Crowfoot 6.

1772 Simes *Mil. Guide, Crows-feet*, an iron of four points ..used against cavalry. 1884 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 5/3 One implement of war of which the British soldier is not proud.. is the 'crow's-foot'.

4. A three-pointed figure in embroidery.

1879 *Uniform Reg.* in *Navy List* July (1882) 497/1 Crow's foot of round gold cord on sleeve.

5. *Mech.* (See quot.)

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Crow's-foot.* 1. (*Well-boring.*) A bent hook adapted to engage the shoulder or collar on a drill-rod or well-tube while lowering it into a well or drilled shaft, or to hold the same while a section above it is being attached or detached.

Hence **Crow's-footed, crowsfooted** *ppl. a.*, marked with crow's-feet round the eyes.

1831 T. L. Peacock *Crotchet Castle* i, Whose physiognomy .. blighted, sallowed, and crow's-footed. 1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 26 Feb., This dark face, strongly marked, livid and crowsfooted.

Crow-silk. [Crow *sb.*1] A name given to the *Confervæ* and other delicate green-spored Algæ with fine silky filaments, especially to the common freshwater species *Conferva rivularis.*

1721 R. Bradley *Works Nat.* 55 About three miles from Colchester there are little Pits..in which they place Baskets of Oysters .. to .. grow green by feeding upon a sort of Crow-silk, which is in great plenty in those Pits. 1777 Lightfoot *Flora Scot.* II. 976 River Conferva, Crow Silk. 1861 H. Macmillan *Footnotes fr. Nature* 166 The various species of confervæ are known in country places by the popular name of crow-silks.

Crow's nest, crow's-nest.

† 1. *Mil.* ? A fort placed on a height. *Obs.*

1604 E. Grimstone *Hist. Siege Ostend* 163, 2 Frenchmen ..fled vnto the enemies to the crowes neast.

2. *Naut.* A barrel or cylindrical box fixed to the mast-head of an arctic, whaling or other ship, as a shelter for the look-out man.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 343 The Crows-Nest is..generally a cask, fixed near the mast-head, to protect the observer from cold, and enable him to look out for whales, or open pieces of water. 1823 Scoresby *Jrnl.* 470 *Crow's Nest*.. This..was the invention of Captain Scoresby senior, and is now universally used by the northern whalers. 1856 Kane *Arctic Explor.* I. iv. 38, I was able, from the crow's-nest, to pick our way to a larger pool.

†**Crow'soap.** *Obs.* [Cf Crow *sb.* 10.] The plant Soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis*; also applied to some species of *Lychnis.*

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 37 *Saponaria*, crowsope. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. x. 159 The wilde Campions are called..of some Crowesope.

Crow'-step. *Arch.* (In *Sc.* craw-.) = Corbie-step (see Corbie 3).

1822 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. xx, Reckoning from the crawstep to the groundsill. 1884 A. Lang in *Century Mag.* Jan. 331/1 The houses have the old 'crow-step' on the gable.

attrib. 1839–40 W. Irving *Wolfert's R.* 12 The crow-step gables were of the primitive architecture of the province.

Hence **Crow'-stepped** *ppl. a.*

1853 Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. II. vii. 300 Several of the gables are crow-stepped.

Crow'-stone.

1. The fossil shell *Gryphæa* of the Oolite and Lias.

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 105 The petrified *Concha oblonga crassa* .. found in Worcestershire, and there called Crow-stones, Crow-cups, or Egg-stones.

2. A kind of hard white flinty sandstone in the Yorkshire and Derbyshire coal-fields. Cf. Crow 10.

1778 J. Whitehurst *Orig. State of Earth* 168 These beds [strata incumbent on coal in Derbyshire] are more white and are commonly called crow-stone. 1811 Farey *Derbyshire* I. 179–80 The immediate floor of every coal seam within all this large district is .. a peculiar kind of hard stone, called Crowstone, or Ganister. 1864 J. C. Atkinson in *Gentlem. Mag., Celtic Refuse-heap at Normanby in Cleveland*, The querns were formed, one .. of the so-called white flint, or 'crow-stone' of the neighbourhood [Cleveland].

3. 'The top stone of the gable end of a house' (Halliwell).

Crowth, obs. f. Crowd, fiddle.

Crow-toe. Also **crow-toes**; *Sc.* and *north. dial.* **craw-tae(s, -tees.** A popular name of various plants: an early name of the wild hyacinth (*Scilla nutans*); also applied to *Orchis mascula, Lotus corniculatus*, and the various species of Buttercup. (Cf. Crowfoot.)

1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 18 a, Hiacinthus is..common in Englande..and it is called Crowtowes, crowfote, and crowtese. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 143 The tufted crow-toe, and pale jessamine. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* cclxxviii. 45. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morrell) I, Crow toes, *Hyacinthi flores.* 1812 J. Wilson *Agric. Renfrewshire* 156 (Jam.) Some of the prevailing weeds in meadows .. are, crow-foot, or crow-toe, ranunculus acris, etc. 1864 Capern *Devon Provincialism*, Crow-toe, Crowfoot..the.. Buttercup. 1873 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* VII. 37 A coarse dry herbage, composed of Carices, Crow-toes, &c.

2. = Crowfoot 6.

1816 Scott *Antiq.* iii, Three ancient calthrops, or crawtaes, which had been lately dug up..near Bannockburn.

†**Crow'-tread,** *v. Obs. trans.* To tread (a fowl) as crows or rooks were supposed to do; hence *fig.* to subject to ignominious treatment, abuse. Hence **Crow'-trod, -trodden** *ppl. adjs.*

1592 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* 6 Who is so forward to accuse, debase, revile, crow-treade another. 1600 N. Breton *Pasquil's Precession* Wks. (1879) 9 A crauen henne that is crow trodden. 1602 *Content. Liberality & Prodigality* IV. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 366 O thou vile, ill-favoured, crow-trodden, pye-picked ront! 1614 Markham *Cheap Husb.* (1668) 118. 1649 C. Walker *Hist. Independ.* II. 8 Cockatrice Eggs laid by their Grandees when they had been Crow-trodden by Armies from abroad. *a* 1652 Brome *Queenes Exchange* v. Wks. 1873 III. 537 What are thou that canst look thus Piepickt, Crowtrod, or Sparrow-blasted?

Croy, var. of Cro *Obs.*

Croyce, croys(e, etc., var. *crois*, Cross *sb.*, Croise *v. Obs.*

Croycer, -ser, obs. ff. Crosier, cross-bearer.

Croydon (kroi·dən). [Named from Croydon in Surrey.] A kind of two-wheeled carriage of the gig class, introduced about 1850, originally of wicker-work, but afterwards made of wood.

1880 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 6/6 A croydon driven by a farmer. 1890 Mrs. B. M. Croker *Two Masters* xxii. 139 As I clambered into the croydon beside her.

†**Croydon-sanguine.** *Obs.* 'Supposed to be a kind of sallow colour' (Nares).

(In the first quot. it is associated with Croydon in Surrey, but app. only as a humorous play upon the name.)

1567 R. Edwards *Damon & P.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 80 [To Grim, the collier of Croydon] By'r Lady, you are of a

good complexion, A right Croyden sanguine. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* L vij (N.), A complexion inclining to the Oriental colour of a croydon-sanguine. 1630 BRETON *Post w. Packet*, Your Croidon sanguine is a most fine complexion.

Croyl. *Obs.* or *dial.* (See quot.)

1836 J. PHILLIPS *Illustr. Geol. Yorksh.* II. 28 Croyl, or indurated clay with shells.

Hence, perhaps, † **Croylstone,** a name for native sulphate of barium; cawk.

1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* 18 *Croyl-Stone*, Craulgum, Crystalliz'd Cauk; likewise from the Peak Lead Mines. In this the Crystalls are very small.

Croyll(e, var. of CRILE *Obs.*, obs. f. CREWEL.

Croyn(e, Sc. form of CROON.

Croysada, -sade, -sado, etc.: see CRUSADE.

Croysant, obs. form of CRESCENT.

Croysee, var. CROISEE *Obs.*, crusade.

Croze (krōuz), *sb. Coopering.* In 7 **croes, crowes.** [perh. derived from F. *creux*, OF. *croz*, hollow, cavity, groove, excavation, *creuser*, OF. *croser*, to hollow out, excavate.

Quot. 1706 (repeated in a number of 18th c. Dicts.) appears to be due to a combination of blunders; *crome* is prob. a misprint for *crowe*; and *croe, crowe*, fictitious singulars due to mistaking Cotgrave's *croes, crowes*, for plurals.]

1. The groove at the ends of the staves of a cask, barrel, etc., to receive the edge of the head.

1611 COTGR., *Enjabler*, to rigoll a peece of caske; or, to make the Crowes; also, to make the head fit for the Crowes. *Ibid., Jables*, the croes of a peece of caske; the furrow, or hollow (at either end of the pipe-staues) whereinto the head-peeces be enchased. [1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Croe* or *Crome*.. an Iron-bar or Leaver..also a notch in the Sideboards of a Cask or Tub, where the Head-pieces come in.] 1852 *Board of Fisheries Notice* (May 15), The present cran.. The Staves not to be under two Inches, nor to exceed four Inches in breadth, and no croze to be allowed. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl., Barrel-making machinery*, A croze, or groove, to receive the head.

2. A cooper's tool for making the groove in cask staves, etc.

a 1846 WORCESTER cites NEWTON. 1846-50 tr. *Holtzapffel's Turning* II. 488 The cooper's croze is used for making the grooves for the heading of casks. 1888 ADDY *Sheffield Gloss., Croze-stock*, the wooden handle into which a croze is fitted.

Croze, *v.*[1] *Coopering.* [f. prec. or its F. source.] *trans.* To make the croze in (cask staves, etc.). Hence **Cro·zing** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1880 *Times* 9 Oct. 10/3 The chining, crozing, and howelling machine. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 83 Machine for chiming, crozing and howelling casks.

Croze, *v.*[2] *Hat-making.* In felting hats, to refold (a hat-body) so as to present a different surface to the action of the felting-machine.

Crozier, -ed: see CROSIER, -ED.

Crozle, *v. local, intr.* Of coal: To run together or cake with heat. *Crozling coal*: a caking or bituminous coal.

1811 FAREY *Derbyshire* I. 177 On the banks of the Erewash.. crozling or melting coals are very rare. 1834 E. MAMMATT *Ashby Coal-Field* Gloss. 100 *Crozling*.—This takes place when small coal aggregates in burning. 1855 J. PHILLIPS *Man. Geol.*, Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire.. Some of the coal is of a 'crozling' or caking nature.

Crozzle (krɒ'z'l), *sb. dial.* [Relation to prec. obscure.] A cinder.

1819 HUNTER *Hallamsh., Crozzil*, half-burnt coals. 1883 *Almondb. & Huddersf. Gloss., Crozzle*, a hard cinder found in furnaces. 1887 S. O. ADDY in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. III. 422/2 The [bronze] spear-head bears marks of having been subjected to a hot fire, the point especially having been burnt to a 'crozzil'.

Crozzle, *v. dial.* (See quot.)

1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Crozzled*, curled. 'Crozzl'd up like a squirrel', huddled together.

Cru, obs. f. *crew*, pa. t. of CROW *v.*

Crualte, -aulte, obs. ff. CRUELTY.

Crub. Also 6 **crubbe,** 7 **crubb.** [By metathesis for *curb*.] A variant of CURB *sb.*, still in dialect use. See *esp.* quot. 1890.

1565 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 178, 1 brode pan and a crubbe to the same. 1636 *MS. Accts. Hull Charterhouse*, A great brewing copper.. set in a wooden crubb. 1890 BARING-GOULD *Old Country Life* 205 The packhorse had crooks on its back and the goods were hung to these crooks ..The short crooks called crubs were slung in a similar manner. These were of stouter fabric and formed an angle; these were used for carrying heavy materials.

Cruceato, var. of CRUCIADE, crusade.

† **Crucet-hus.** *Obs.* [OE.; *crucet* is app. an adaptation of L. *cruciātus* or its OF. form *crucicet*.] House of torment; see quot.

1137 *O. E. Chron.* Sume hi diden in crucethus ðis is in an cæste þat was scort & nareu & un dep & dide scærpe stanes þer inne. [1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 122 Some, they put in the crucet-house, that is in a chest that was short, narrow, and not deep, and put sharp stones in it and forced the man in, and so broke all his limbs.]

Cruche, obs. f. of CROCHE[1], CROUCH, CRUTCH.

† **Cruche.** *Obs.* [Cf. F. *crochet* a flat curl gummed to the forehead or temples.] A small curl lying flat on the forehead.

1690 EVELYN *Mundus Muliebris*, Nor cruches she, nor confidents, Nor passagers, nor bergers wants.

Cruchet, obs. Sc. form of CROTCHET.

1489 *Barbour's Bruce* x. 401 (MS. E.) That maid a clap, quhen the cleket [*MS. E.* cruchet] Wes festnyt fast in the kyrnell.

† **Cru·ciable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *cruciābil-is* tormenting, racking, f. *cruciāre* to torture, rack: see CRUCIATE.] Excruciating, racking.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 7 His continuall cruciable payne, and capitall dolour. *Ibid.* 14 Such cruciable tormentes of Rheumaticke incursions.

Cruciade,-ada,-at, cruceato. [Obs. forms of CRUSADE, founded on med.L. *cruciata*, It. *crociata*, and allied Romanic forms: Littré has *cruciade* in sense b.] **a.** A crusade. **b.** A papal bull authorizing a crusade or giving privileges to those who engaged therein.

1429 *Petition* in Rymer *Foedera* (1710) X. 419 That I may Publishe .. the Cruciat [against Bohemia], whiche is committed unto me of oure Holy Fadre .. Considered that Cruciats have been late seen in this Land. 1501 HEN. VII in J. Gairdner *Papers Reigns Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 154 That our said souuerain lord will suffre the cruciade to [proceed] and take effect. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiii. 59 Few were found open-handed towards this Cruceato [*huic cruce signationi*]. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. 196 (D.) The Pope's Cruciada drew thousands of soldiers to adventure into the Holy War.

Crucial (krū'ʃiăl, -ʃăl), *a.* [a. F. *crucial* (Paré 16th c.), f. L. *cruc-em* cross + -AL.]

1. (Chiefly *Anat.*) Of the form of a cross, cross-shaped, as *crucial incision*; *spec.* the name of two ligaments in the knee-joint, which cross each other in the form of the letter X, and connect the femur and tibia; also applied to 'the transverse ligament of the atlas and its upper and lower offshoots combined' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s. v. *Incision, Crucial Incision*, the cutting or lancing of an Impostume or Swelling crosswise. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 451 Making an incision quite cross to the bone, from ear to ear; which section is preferable to the crucial, commonly made. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 256 Between the condyles of the os femoris and the crucial ligaments. 1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 338 In the molar teeth of the lower jaw, the decay sometimes takes a crucial shape. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 302 The crucial flowers.

2. That finally decides between two rival hypotheses, proving the one and disproving the other; more loosely, relating to, or adapted to lead to such decision; decisive; critical.

This sense is taken from Bacon's phrase *instantia crucis*, explained by him as a metaphor from a *crux* or finger-post at a *bivium* or bifurcation of a road. Boyle and Newton used the phrase *experimentum crucis*. These give 'crucial instance', 'crucial experiment', whence the usage has been extended. Occasionally the sense intended seems to be 'of the nature of a crux or special difficulty'; see CRUX.

[1620 BACON *Nov. Org.* II. xxxvi, *Instantias Crucis*: translato Vocabulo a Crucibus, quæ erectæ in Biuijs, indicant & signant viarum separationes. Has etiam Instantias Decisorias & Iudiciales, & in Casibus nonnullis Instantias Oraculi, & Mandati appellare consueuimus. 1672 NEWTON *Light & Colours* i, The gradual removal of these suspicions at length led me to the *Experimentum Crucis*.] [Not in JOHNSON, TODD, or WEBSTER 1828.] 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. vi. 150 What Bacon terms 'crucial instances', which are phenomena brought forward to decide between two causes, each having the same analogies in its favour. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 134 Crucial experiments for the verification..of his theory. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xvi. 226 Showing where, at some crucial point of the story, fraud or delusion might enter.

¶ **3.** Apparently associated with the trying action of a 'crucible'.

1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* v. 310 And from the imagination's crucial heat Catch up their men and women all a-flame For action. 1860 *Lit. Churchman* VI. 222/1 This crucial time..which will purge out the dross and tin of popery and dissent.

Hence **Cru·cially** *adv.*, in a crucial manner.

1879 H. GRUBB in *Trans. R. Dubl. Soc.* 188 Any one can try this crucially for himself.

Crucian, crusian (krū'ʃăn). Also 8 **crusion.** [Formed with suffix -AN, and accommodated spelling, from earlier or dial. LG. *karusse, karuse, karutze* (mod.G. *karausche*), cf. Du. *karuts* (Kilian), Da. *karudse*, South Sw. *karussa* (Grimm). An older MG. form was *karas, karaz*, corresp. to Russ., Pol., Boh. *karas*, whence zoological specific name *carassius*. The ultimate source is supposed to be L. *coracīnus*, a. Gr. κορακῖνος a black fish like a perch, found in the Nile; but the actual history of the word in the modern langs. is obscure.]

A species of fish, a native of Central Europe, now naturalized in England, of a deep yellow colour, also called *Crucian Carp*, and (when lean) *German* or *Prussian Carp*; it is closely allied to the Carp, but with the Gold Fish is now generally placed in a distinct genus *Carassius*, being *C. carassius*.

1763 C. SMART *Song to David* lvii, And by the coasting reader spy'd, The silverlings and crusions glide, For Adoration gilt. 1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 318 Sometimes crusians and carp, or tench and carp, [are] put together in a pond. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 311 The Crucian Carp is found in some of the ponds about London. In Warwickshire it is called Crouger. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 591 The Crucian Carp (*Carassius carassius*) is much subject to variation of form; very lean examples are commonly called 'Prussian Carps'.

† **Cru·ciar.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *cruciāre* to torture, crucify.] = CRUCIFIER.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 21 He..prayed for his cruciars.

Cruciate (krū'ʃiĕt), *a.* Now only in *Zool.* and *Bot.* [ad. med. or mod.L. *cruciāt-us*, f. *crux, crucem* cross: see -ATE.] Formed like a cross, cross-shaped; arranged in the form of a cross.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxv. 539 In numbers of Locusta the prothorax is what Linné terms cruciate. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 335 The cruciate flower has four valvaceous sepals, four petals, and six stamens. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 132 Chrysosplenium..Capsule.. opening at the top by a cruciate mouth.

† **b.** as *sb.* = CRUCIAL incision. *Obs.*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 81 He made a Cruciate ..three inches every way.

c. in *Comb.* = CRUCIATO-, as *cruciate-complicate.*

† **Cru·ciate,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *cruciāt-us*, pa. pple. of *cruciāre* to torture, rack, torment, f. *crux, crucem*, CROSS.] Tortured.

1504 ATKINSON tr. *T. à Kempis* III. liii. (1893) 241 He is crucyate and turmentyd with penury and nede. 1554 KNOX *Godly Let.* A iij b, I am crucyet for remembraunce of your troubles. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 82/1 Pinched and cruciat with sundrie punishments.

Cruciate (krū'ʃiĕt), *v.* Also 6 **crutiate.** [f. *cruciāt-*, ppl. stem of L. *cruciāre*: see prec. Used as a pa. pple. before it became the verb-stem, after which it continued to be used for some time as pa. pple., and in Sc. writers also as pa. t.]

1. *trans.* To afflict with grievous pain or distress; to torture, torment, to EXCRUCIATE. *arch.*

1532 HEN. VIII *Let.* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 168 Ye do still cruciate the Patient and Affliicte. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* D v b, Thou art.. inwardlye crucyated in conscience. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 205, xviij. Kings he cruciat. 1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (1849) 43 Hee cruciateth himself with the thought of her. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. App. (1852) 208 She directed her familiar spirits how and where to cruciate the objects of her malice. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* iv. (1857) 53 To cruciate himself by fancying his cradle his sepulchre.

† **2.** To crucify. *Obs. rare.*

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 366 Sum said he seruit for to be cruciat. 1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 21 He that cruciates his lusts.

3. To mark with crosses, to cross. *nonce-use.*

1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* II. xxxiv. 182 The simple roof is not cruciated with tiles of misguided fancy.

Hence **Cru·ciated,** **Cru·ciating** *ppl. adjs.*

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 212 Contrite, cruciated, afflicted Joseph. 1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* i. 5 Cruciating maladies. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* ii. § 6 The pain of an affront [is]..cruciating and tormenting.

Cru·ciately, *adv.* In a cruciate manner; so as to resemble a cross; crosswise.

Cruciation. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *cruciātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *cruciare* to CRUCIATE.] Torture, torment.

15.. *Skelton's Wks., Epit. Dk. Bedford* 85 By cruel crucyation He hath combryd hym sore. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* 297 Which cannot be annihilation, but cruciation only. 1862 MRS. SPEID *Last Years Ind.* 17 The protection of my bonnet saved me from further outrage and cruciation.

Cruciato-, combining form of L. *cruciātus*, CRUCIATE *a.*, as in **cruciato-complicate,** 'applied by Kirby to the wings of insects which are at the same time crossed and folded, as those of the *Pentatoma*'; **cruciato-incumbent,** 'applied to the wings of insects when they are crossed but not folded, and when they cover the abdomen, as in the *Apis*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

† **Cru·ciatory,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *cruciātōri-us*, f. *cruciātor*, agent-n. f. *cruciāre*: see -ORY.] Torturing, tormenting.

1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 7 (D.) These cruciatory passions.

Crucible (krū'sib'l), *sb.* Forms: 5 **corusible, kressibulle,** 7– **crucible,** (7 **crus-, chrus-,** 8 **cruzible**). [ad. med.L. *crucibulum, -bolum*, orig. a night-lamp, later a melting pot for metals—the only English sense.

App. a deriv. of L. *crux, crucis* Cross: cf. the kindred words It. *crociuolo*, OF. *croiseul*, later F. *croiset, creuset*, f. It. *croce*, F. *croix*, and see Du Cange, Littré, Hatzfeld, who suggest for the original sense 'lamp with crossed wicks giving 4 flames', but this is doubtful: cf. CRUSELL. A 15th c. Vocabulary in Wright-Wülcker 576/9 has '*Crassipulum, Crassipularium, Crucibolum*, a Cresset', where the two synonyms appear to be derivatives of *crassus* fat, *crassa* grease; but their association with *crucibolum* appears to be due to popular etymology.]

1. A vessel, usually of earthenware, made to endure great heat, used for fusing metals, etc.; a melting-pot.

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 9 In þe corusible 3e schal fynde þe gold calcyned and reducid into erþe. 1495 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 284 Item kressibulles iiijd. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. iii. 113 Salt-peter remaineth liquid and fusible in a red hote crucible. 1611 COTGR., *Creuset*, a cruzible, cruzet, or cruet; a littlè earthen pot wherein Goldsmithes melt their siluer, etc. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. i. iv. 26 A part of the metal is melted in the crucible. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 5 Crucibles.. are most commonly made of a mixture of fire-clay and sand, occasionally with the addition of plumbago. 1872 J. YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 51 The gold was fused in clay crucibles.

b. A hollow or basin at the bottom of a furnace to collect the molten metal.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1881 in RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*

2. *fig.* Used of any severe test or trial.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1688) II. 334 In this Limbec and Crusible of Affliction. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 332 A ship is the crucible in which morals are put to the test. 1884 ANNIE S. SWAN *Dorothea Kirke* xiv. 128 So in the crucible of pain we are purified. 1887 *Spectator* 21 May 683/2 He had lived through the Mutiny, he remembered when all India was in the crucible.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *crucible-earth*; **crucible-steel**, cast steel.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 232 Pipes .. made of the best Crucible-earth. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 229 Take two pounds of crucible powder, of such as is commonly used for refining of silver. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 371/2 Crucible or cast-steel. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 6/2 The cable .. will consist of six strands of crucible steel twisted round a Manilla centre.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Crucible** *v.*, to put into or melt in a crucible; **Crucibled** *ppl. a.* (*fig.* in quot.)

1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 164 Crucibled perversion's threefold mask. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* III. 251 Had it been silver, it would doubtless have been crucibled long since.

Crucifer (krūˈsifəɹ). [a. late L. *crucifer* cross-bearer (applied by Prudentius to Christ).]

1. *Eccl.* An attendant who carries a cross in a procession; a cross-bearer.

1574 *Life* 70*th Abp. Canterb.* Pref. D iij b, What fees weare bestowed on his crucifer Marshall, and other seruantes. 1865 *Reader* 24 June 706 The procession, headed by a crucifer, left the school-room. 1888 F. G. LEE in *Archæol.* LI. 365 *note*, The bishop of Rochester..is official crucifer to the archbishops of Canterbury.

2. *Bot.* A cruciferous plant: see next.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 352 Almost all Crucifers are destitute of bracts. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 139 All Crucifers are wholesome, and many are anti-scorbutic.

Cruciferous (krūsiˈfĕrəs), *a.* [a. late L. *crucifer* cross-bearing + -OUS.]

1. Bearing, wearing, or adorned with, a cross.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cruciferous*, he that bears the Cross. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. III. 317 The Convent of the Cruciferous Fryers. 1875 MASKELL *Ivories* 30 The head of Christ with a cruciferous nimbus.

2. *Bot.* Belonging to the order *Cruciferæ*; bearing flowers with four equal petals arranged cross-wise. Also said of the flowers or petals; = CRUCIATE, CRUCIFORM.

1851 GLENNY *Handbk. Fl. Gard.* 25 The flowers being small, white, of the cruciferous form. 1868 DUNCAN *Insect World* iii. 91 The cabbage and most of the cruciferous plants.

Crucificial (-fiˈʃăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *crucem* cross + *-fici-um* making + -AL: cf. *artificial*.] Of or pertaining to making a cross.

1849 THACKERAY *Lett.* Feb., [He] blessed the people, making crucificial signs.

Crucified (krūˈsifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. CRUCIFY + -ED.] Nailed to a cross; see CRUCIFY.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 10 Haly crosses..are in syngne of Cryste crucyfiede. 1534 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* i. 23 But we preache Christ crucified. 1705 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 71, I am a crucified man between Injustice and Ingratitude there, and Extortion and Oppression here. 1888 PLUMPTRE *Life of Ken* I. ii. 20 A figure of the Crucified One, not on the cross, but on an anchor, as the emblem of hope.

b. *absol.* A crucified person; *spec.* = Christ.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 37 b, A professoure of the crucified. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 643 The crosse was a slow death..whence a second violence must dispatch the crucified. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., Monday bef. Easter* i, So evermore..We own the Crucified in weal or woe.

Crucifier (krūˈsifəiəɹ). Also 5 -our. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who crucifies.

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 710 For hys crucyfyers mekely he preyd. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 148 Crist..prayed for his crucyfiours. 1686 AGLIONBY *Painting Illust.* 243 The Rage of his Crucifiers. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* II. i, Shall there be no difference between..His disciples and His crucifiers?

b. One who torments or worries.

1870 W. DASENT *Annals Eventful Life* (ed. 4) II. 281 She was never much of a catechiser or crucifier.

‖ **Crucifige.** *Obs.* L. *crucifige*, crucify(him)! the cry of the Jews to Pilate; formerly sometimes used subst., and transferred to: Popular clamour for the death of a victim.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 38 And alle þe court cryede crucifige lowde. 1593 PEELE *Edw. I*, 139 If this crucifige do not suffice Send me to heaven in a hempen sacrifice. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 27 His Father dying in ignominie, and at the Gallows, his Estate confiscate..by the clamour, and crucifige of the people. 1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 215 Their palms are turned into thorns, and their hosannahs into crucifiges.

Crucifix (krūˈsifiks), *sb.* [a. OF. *crucefix*, now *crucifix*, = Pr. *crucific*, Sp. *crucifixo*, It. *crocifisso*, ad. L. *cruci fixus*, later *crucifixus*, (one) fixed to a cross, crucified.]

†**1.** The Crucified One; Christ on the cross.

14.. *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 155 þe debe of þe crucifix [L. *mortem crucifixi*]. 1485 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 168/4 To fore the ymage of the crucyfyxe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 81 b, Suche may..with mekenes approche to the crucifixe and stande by hym. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 114 To take up our Crosse, and become, like him, a Crucifix. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. ix. 118 He that sweares by the Crosse, sweares by the Holy Crucifix, that is, Jesus crucified thereon. 1660 — *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. Rule ix. § 31 The brazen serpent .. was but a type and a shadow of the holy crucifix.

2. An image or figure (formerly also a pictorial representation) of Christ upon the cross.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 16 Uallеð a cneon to ower crucifix. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 399 Wiþ a crucifix i-peynt in a table. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. xiii. (1554) 185 a, Where that euer he hath perceiued Crosse or crucifix, he brake them vengeably. 1553 *Act* 1 *Mary* Sess. II. c. 3 § 4 If anye person..shall..deface..or..breake any aulter..or any crucifixe or Crosse. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 20 July, To Lovett's, there to see how my picture goes on to be varnished; a fine Crucifix. 1867 GEO. ELIOT *Felix Holt* 3 There was no ..crucifix or image to indicate a misguided reverence. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v., No crucifix has been found in the Catacombs; no certain allusion to a crucifix is made by any Christian writer of the first four centuries.

Þ Todd, misunderstanding Jeremy Taylor's use of 'holy Crucifix' (in sense 1), inserted a conjectured sense 'The cross of Christ; figuratively, the religion of Christ', an error which has been repeated in the Dictionaries.

The misuse of *crucifix* for 'cross, figure of the cross', is frequent in writers of the 18–19th c.

1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds Scot.* 21 The red brick-wall, with ..many a leafy crucifix adorned. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 126, I make a great distinction between a cross, and a human figure nailed to a cross, two things which, under the name of crucifix, are so often confounded. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* XII. vi, The simple imageless crucifix that stood on its pedestal at the farther end of the tent.

†**Cru·cifix,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *cruci-fix-*, ppl. stem of *cruci-fīgĕre*: see CRUCIFY and FIX.] *trans.* To crucify.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* I vj b, He bare the Crosse for to be theron crucifixed. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. (1641) 108/2 Messias..mockt, beat .. crucifixt. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* i. § 3 (1643) 17 Crucifixt For our foul sinnes.

Hence †**Cru·cifixer,** crucifier.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1708 Crist praying for his Crucifixours.

Crucifixion (krūsifiˈkʃən). [17th c. ad. mod. (16th c.) L. *crucifixiōn-em*, n. of action f. *crucifīgere* to CRUCIFY: in F. occasional from *c* 1600, but never yet admitted by the Academy.]

1. The action of crucifying, or of putting to death on a cross. b. *spec. The Crucifixion*: that of Jesus Christ on Calvary.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. Ad § 15. 132 The accidents happening from the apprehension till the crucifixion of Jesus. *a* 1729 R. MOSS *Serm.* (1738) VIII. 364 The Jews, who had no such legal Punishment as Crucifixion. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. V. I. 375 The abolition of Crucifixion as a punishment by Constantine was an act..of religious reverence. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 129 So studiously is every allusion to the crucifixion avoided.

2. *fig.* †**a.** Torture, severe pain or anguish (quot. 1648). b. The action of 'crucifying' or mortifying (passions, sins, etc.).

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., To Sycamores*, Do ye prove What crucifixions are in love? *a* 1721 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 111 They'll be my constant Crucifixions here. 1838 PUSEY *Par. Serm.* (1873) III. iii, A crucifixion of our passions, appetites, desires.

3. A picture or representation of the Crucifixion of Christ.

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 353 The masterpiece ..is the celebrated Crucifixion. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* viii. 113 An incongruous collection of Crucifixions and Venuses.

Cruciform (krūˈsifɔm), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *cruciform-is*, f. *cruc-em* cross: see -FORM.] Of the form of a (right-angled) cross; cross-shaped: *spec.* in *Bot.* of the flowers of cruciferous plants; in *Arch.* of a church built in the form of a cross; in *Anat.* = CRUCIAL I.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 215 The cruciforme bone of the head [of a pike]. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* ii. 29 These corollas are called cruciform or cross shaped. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 268 The natural order of Cruciform plants, composing the Linnæan class *Tetradynamia*. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 499 At Horton Kirby .. the Antiquary will find a cruciform church.

Hence **Cru·cifo·rmity,** the quality or fact of being cruciform; **Cru·cifo·rmly** *adv.*, in form of a cross.

1846 *Ecclesiologist* V. 219 Forms of symbolism..the cruciformity of churches, for instance. 1834 H. O'BRIEN *Round Towers Ireland* 352 The Pagodas of Benares and Mathura..are cruciformly built.

Crucify (krūˈsifəi), *v.* [a. OF. *crucifier* (12th c.) = Pr. and Sp. *crucificar*, repr. a late pop. L. type **crucificāre* instead of L. *cruci fīgĕre* to fasten to the cross, subseq. as one word *crucifīgere*.]

1. *trans.* To put to death by nailing or otherwise fastening to a cross; an ancient mode of capital punishment among Orientals, Greeks, Romans, and other peoples; by the Greeks and Romans considered specially ignominious.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18273 (Cott.) Þis ilk iesu to crucifi [*v.r.* crucefie]. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xxi. 6 Be there 3ouun to us seuen men of the sonys of hem, that we crucifien hem to the Lord in Gabaa of Saul. — *John* xviii. 15 Thei cryeden, seyinge, do awey, do awey, crucifie hym. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXXIII. 267 About this tyme..ye Iues, vpon Ester Euyn, crucifyed a chyld, named Wyllyam, in ye Cytie of Norwych. 1659 SPENSER *Hymne Heavenly Love* 244 Twixt robbers crucifyde. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. xv, Malefactors and persons to be crucified. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 223 He was led to Artaphernes, who immediately ordered him to be crucified.

b. *transf.* †(*a*) To fasten or nail to the pillory (*obs.*); (*b*) see quot. 1890.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. *Let. to Sidrophel* 14 William Pryn's [ears] before they were Retrench'd and crucify'd. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 12 July 2/1 A man and a woman were sentenced..to..penal servitude..for the crime of 'crucifying' a child. By 'crucifying' was meant tying down the child ..and beating the helpless little body with a belt.

2. *fig.* a. In religious use: To mortify, with reference to the Crucifixion of Christ; esp. to destroy the power of (passions, sins, the flesh, etc.).

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 608 Beholde þe peynes of þy sauyour, And crucyfye þyn herte with grete dolour. 1340 *Ayenb.* 241 Þet word þet..sainte paul zayde..'þe wordle..is y-crucefyed to me and ich to þe wordle'. 1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* v. 24 Thei that ben of Crist, han crucified her fleisch with vices and concupiscencis. 1534 TINDALE *Rom.* vi. 6 Oure olde man is crucified with him also, that the body of synne myght vtterly be destroyed. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* i. 17 The faint strugglings of a higher life within them, which they crucify again by their wicked sensuality. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVII, Help me, O my God, That I may crucify this inward foe!

†b. To afflict with severe pain or distress; to excruciate. c. To torment, to prove a 'crux' to.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. 15 As great trouble as to perfect the motion of Mars and Mercury, which so crucifies our astronomers. 1702 J. YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1280 After she had been thus crucified four days her Urine also stopt. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 164 Old puns restore, lost blunders nicely seek, And crucify poor Shakespear once a week. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Quadrio's Acc. Eng. Poetry*, It might .. crucify the critical intuition of the ablest of commentators.

¶**3.** ? To put to the crucible. *Obs.*–1

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* x. in Ashm. (1652) 178 Whych must be Crusyfyed and examynat.

¶**4.** To cross, place cross-wise. *Obs.*–1

1633 SHIRLEY *Bird in a Cage* II. i, I do not despair.. You see I do not wear my hat in my eyes, crucify my arms.

Crucifying (krūˈsifəi,iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CRUCIFY + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CRUCIFY; crucifixion (for which it was the earlier equivalent).

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 693 My crucyfyyng suffyseþ for alle mankynne. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XIV. 104 Forto hym it sufficeth no thing Of my ferste Crwcyfyeng. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 273 The crucifying of our affections, which the scripture speaketh of. 1653 HAMMOND *On N. T.* John xix. 17 Christs carrying his crosse was a part of the Roman custome of crucifying.

Cru·cifying, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That crucifies, tortures, excruciates: see the vb.

1648 W. CARTER *Light in Darkness*, Which is a crucifying thing to sinful flesh. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* (1695) 17 This crucifying Malady. *a* 1711 KEN *Serm.* Wks. (1838) 131 With a crucifying..remembrance of her crucified Saviour. 1792 R. CUMBERLAND *Calvary* (1803) II. 50 Their crucifying clamor.

Hence †**Cru·cifyingly** *adv.*, excruciatingly.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 20 Of all visitations .. the most crucifyingly horrible.

†**Cruci·geran,** *a. Obs. rare*–1. [f. L. type **cruciger* cross-bearing + -AN.] = next. *Crucigeran fox* = CROSS-FOX.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 174 The Crucigeran Fox.

†**Cruci·gerous,** *a. Obs. rare*–1. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Bearing or marked with a cross.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* i. 37 The crucigerous Ensigne carried this figure..after the form of an Andrean or Burgundian cross.

Crucilly, crucily: see CRUSILY.

†**Cruck.** *Obs.* [Cf. ON. *krukka* pot: see CROCK.] A pail or can.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 181/2 For keeping of Swine ..Crucks, or Cans, to carry their Meat and Draff in. *Ibid.* III. 335/1 Of some Milk-Maids..I have heard..a Milk Pail called..a Cruck.

†**Cru·ckle,** *v.* Variant of CROOKLE *v.*

1691 J. WILSON *Belphegor* II. iii, Did you never see two Cocks cruckling about one Hen.

Crud(de, Cruddle, Cruddy, obs. or dial. ff. CURD, CURDLE, CURDY.

Crudde, var. CROWD *sb.*2 *Obs.*, crypt.

Crude (krūd), *a.* [ad. L. *crūd-us* raw, undigested, unripe, rough, cruel.]

1. In the natural or raw state; 'not changed by any process or preparation' (J.); not manufactured, refined, tempered, etc.; of bricks, unbaked.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 219 In amalgamynge, and calcenynge Of quyksilver, y-clept mercury crude. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 179 [Gold] is so muche the baser, fouler, and more crude. 1666 BOYLE *Formes & Qual.* 134 All these Vitriols, especially that of crude Lead. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physick* (1762) 108 Dissolve a Dram of crude Sal Ammoniac. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 115 An ore called crude Antimony, which is a Sulphuret of antimony. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. v. 92 Sometimes the crude and the burnt brick were used in alternate layers. 1883 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Nov. 89/1 Spelter in the crude form of calamine stone.

†**2.** Of food: Raw, uncooked. *Obs.*

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* ix. (1870) 250 Of eatynge of crude meate. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* CCXIII. (1636) 225 He never eat any crude or raw thing, as fruits, herbs. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* i. *Scripture Plants*, Meal of crude and unparched corn. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 23 Apr. 1/4 The inside [of the potato] will be nearly in a crude state.

3. Of food in the stomach, secretions, 'humours': Not, or not fully, digested or 'concocted'.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. ix, Rape rootes .. if they be not perfectly concoct in the stomake, they do make crude or raw iuice in the veynes. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. ix. 18 The Venter and the Reticulum ..are ordained to hold the crude meat. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 635 Which induces a languid circulation, a crude indigested mass of humours. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* 322 In the higher Plants, the ascending or crude sap is to be distinguished from the elaborated or descending sap.

†**b.** *transf.* Characterized by or affected with indigestion; lacking power to digest. *Obs.*

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. i, To fortifie the most indigest and crude stomack. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 476 A perpetual feast of nectar'd sweets, Where no crude surfeit reigns. 1671 — *P. R.* IV. 328 Deep versed in books and shallow in himself, Crude or intoxicate, collecting toys, And trifles.

4. Of fruit: Unripe; sour or harsh to the taste.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 263 Crude thynges are in shorte tyme made rype. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 3, I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude. 1737 WEST *Let.* in *Gray's Poems* (1775) 20 Or, ere the grapes their purple hue betray, Tear the crude cluster from the mourning spray. 1853 C. BRONTE *Let.* in Mrs. Gaskell *Life* xxvi. 418 As the .. wasp attacks the sweetest and mellowest fruit, eschewing what is sour and crude.

5. Of a disease, morbid growth, etc.: In an early or undeveloped stage; not matured.

1651 R. WITTIE *Primrose's Pop. Errours* IV. 225 In diseases that are crude, and hard to bee concocted. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Crudity*, That state of the disease, wherein the crude matter is changed, and rendered less peccant..is called *digestion*, *concoction*, or *maturation*. 1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 107 Tubercle having subsisted for a..time in the firm (or, as it is called, crude) state.

6. Of products of the mind: Not matured, not completely thought out or worked up; ill-digested.

1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* Ded., Against all noise of opinion; from whose crude and airy reports, I appeal to the..singular faculty of judgement in your lordship. 1646 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 3) 71 Being tyed to the *ex tempore* and crude Prayers of the Ministers. 1749 BERKELEY *Let.* Wks. IV. 323, I have thrown together these few crude thoughts for you to ruminate upon. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. vii, The crude opinions of an unpractised man. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 654 Hasty and crude legislation on subjects so grave could not but produce new grievances.

7. Of literary or artistic work: Lacking finish, or maturity of treatment; rough, unpolished.

1763 MALLET in *Crit. Review* (in Boswell *Johnson*) The crude efforts of envy, petulance, and self conceit. 1786 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xiii, No Architect took greater care than he [Vanbrugh] that his work should not appear crude and hard. 1831 LAMB *Elia, Ellistoniana*, In elegies, that shall silence this crude prose. 1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* iii. 30 The design, crude and wanting in relief.

b. Of natural objects: Coarse, clumsy.

a 1828 CAMPBELL *Poems, Power of Russia* vi, But Russia's limbs..Are crude, and too colossal to cohere. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* iii. (1856) 28 A school of fin-backed whales, great, crude, wallowing sea-hogs.

8. Of action or statement: Rough, rude, blunt, not qualified by amenity.

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Serm., Return of Prayers* iii, John Huss..for the crude delivery of this truth was sentenced by the council of Constance. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. x. 510 Surpriz'd at so slight, and so crude an answer.

9. Of persons: Characterized by crudeness of thought, feeling, action, or character.

1722–4 SWIFT *Maxims contr. Ireland*, Errors committed by crude and short thinkers. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* I. xvi, A crude or sarcastic unbeliever. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. xxviii, A cruder lover would have lost the view of her pretty ways and attitudes.

b. Of manners or behaviour: Unpolished, 'rude'.

1876 T. HARDY *Hand of Ethelb.* xiii, To correct a small sister of somewhat crude manners as regards filling the mouth.

10. *Gram.* Applied to a word in its uninflected state, or to that part which is independent of inflexion; *esp.* in *crude form*, the uninflected form or stem of a word.

1805 COLEBROOKE *Gram. Skr. Lang.* I. 129 The root, or theme, denominated धातु, *dhātu*, consists of the radical letters, disjoined from the affixes and augments. It may be called a crude verb. 1808 SIR C. WILKINS *Gram. Skr. Lang.* 36. 1830 G. LONG *Observ. Study Gr. & Lat. Lang.* 37 Λιθο, λογο, must be considered as the roots, or rather the crude forms, both in the formation of the cases, and in that of the compounds. 1844 B. H. KENNEDY *Lat. Gram. Curric.* 129 Besides this root, common to all words of one kindred, every word has a Crude-form or Stem, which represents it independently of any relation to other words. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iii. 41 The base or crude-form of an adjective as adverb.

†**Cru·ded,** *ppl. a. Obs.* ? Made crude, raw, bloody.

1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 157 These phangs shall gnaw vpon your cruded bones.

†**Crudefa·ction.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *crūd-us* crude + -FACTION.] Rendering or becoming crude or unripe.

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 565/1 The softning, hardning, crudefaction, ripening of things.

†**Crude·lity.** *Obs.* [a. F. *crudélité* (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. L. *crūdēlitās* cruelty, f. *crūdēlis* CRUEL.] = CRUELTY.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* B iij b, The thyrd synne is unmyserycorde and crudelyte. 1527 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 585 The shameful crudelities committed by the Emperours armye. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* v. 316, 3. The Atrocitie of the punishment. 4. The Crudelitie of the afflicters. 1707 COLLIER *Refl. Ridic.* 287 The Excess of Crudelity.

Crudely (krūˑdli), *adv.* [f. CRUDE + -LY 2.] In a crude manner; see the adj.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. iii. § 12. 132 This proposition so crudely set down..no Protestant will justify. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 163 Blood and urine distilled crudely. 1881 H. JAMES *Portrait of Lady* xxxvii, He .. said to her crudely—'Your husband is awfully cold-blooded'.

Crudeness (krūˑdnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being crude; crudity.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. xxvii. (1541) 42 b, Abundance of drinke at meale[s]..ingendreth .. crudenes in the vaynes. 1635 COWLEY *Davideis* I. 870. 1706 DODWELL in Hearne *Collect.* 22 May, Y^e^ Crudeness of my thoughts. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. 375 Long afterwards..when its original crudeness had been mellowed. 1881 *Daily News* 3 Jan. 6/6 Occasional crudenesses of thought and style.

Crudge-bak: see CROUCHBACK.

Crudity (krūˑdíti). [ad. L. *crūditās*, f. *crūdus* CRUDE, or perh. immediately a. F. *crudité* (14th c.).]

1. The state or quality of being raw, unrefined, untempered, unripe, etc.

1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 41 To keep it to the age of a yeare .. whereby the water may lose the Crudity. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* x. vi. 296 Waters .. wherein there is Crudity or a Mineral. 1707 FLOYER *Phys. Pulse-Watch* 67 These several degrees of Crudity appear in Grapes. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* IV. 292 Lead, divested of its Crudity and Grossness by being purified.

b. An instance of this; also *concr.* (in *pl.*) raw products; unripe or uncooked substances.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 326 To say..that if the Crudities, Impurities, and Leprosies of Metals were cured, they would become Gold. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* I. i, In Fee with the Doctors to sell green Fruit to the Gentry, that the Crudities may breed Diseases. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.*, How to convert these crudities of nature into nutritious vegetables.

2. *Phys.* Of food: The state of being imperfectly digested, or the quality of being indigestible; indigestion; also, in old physiology, imperfect 'concoction' of the humours; undigested (or indigestible) matter in the stomach; *pl.* imperfectly 'concocted' humours. ? *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* IV. i. (1541) 74 b, Cruditie is a vycious concoction of thynges receyued, they not beinge holly or perfitely altered. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 259 The crudities or raw humors lying in the stomack, which cause loathing and abhorring of meat. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. xi. 536, I do not think any stomach in the world, but his, could have digested so much crudity. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 87 Crudities are the cause of all Catarrhs. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* IV. iv. 387 Crudities and indigestion are said to give uneasy dreams. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 327 A crudity in the blood will appear in the argument.

fig. 1611 (*title*), Coryats Crudities, hastily gobled vp in fiue Moneths travells in France, Italy [etc.].

b. The firmness or hardness of morbid matter before it is 'ripe'; the early or immature stage of a disease.

1727–51 CHAMBERS, *Crudity* sometimes denotes that state of a disease, wherein the morbific matter is of such bulk, figure, cohesion, mobility, or inactivity, as creates or increases the disease. 1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 107/2 When tuberculous matter has existed .. in the state of firmness or 'crudity'.

3. Of mental products, etc. (also *transf.* of persons): The condition of being immature, undeveloped, ill-digested.

1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* I. (1873) 7 Languages in every stage of crudity or development. 1879 GLADSTONE *Glean.* I. 49 He gave no signs of crudity, never affected knowledge he did not possess.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) An instance of crudity; a crude idea, statement, piece of literary work, etc.

1652 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 152 They have nothing in them, but cold crudities. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 239 ¶ 2 This Author, in the last of his Crudities, has amassed together a Heap of Quotations. 1859 MILL *Liberty* v. (1865) 67/1 Rushing into some half-examined crudity which has struck the fancy. 1879 MORLEY *Burke* 26 The book is full of crudities.

4. Unpolished plainness or 'brutality' of statement or expression: cf. CRUDE 8.

1885 *Spectator* 30 May 704/2 Nor did he recoil from Rabelaisian crudity of expression.

Crudle, obs. f. CURDLE, CROODLE.

†**Crudwort.** *Obs.* [f. *crud*, dial. form of CURD + WORT.] A name for the Yellow Bedstraw or CHEESE-RENNET (*Galium verum*).

15.. in *Lyte's MS.* (Britten & Holl.). 1627 MINSHEU *Ductor* (ed. 2), *Galerion* or Crudwort, an herbe. 1692 COLES, *Galerion*, the herb crudwort.

Crudy, obs. form of CURDY.

Crue, var. of CREW 2, pen, sty.

Cruel (krūˑël), *a.* Forms: 3–7 **cruell**, 4 **cruelle**, **krewelle**, 4–5 **crewel(l**, **cruwel(l**, 5 **cruail**, **crowell**, 6 **creuell**, 3– **cruel**. [a. F. *cruel* (in 10th c. *crudel* = Pr. *cruzel*, *cruel*, Sp. *cruel*, It. *crudele*) :—L. *crūdēl-em*, morally rough, cruel, from same root as *crūdus* CRUDE: cf. *fidēlis*.]

1. Of persons (also *transf.* and *fig.* of things): Disposed to inflict suffering; indifferent to or taking pleasure in another's pain or distress; destitute of kindness or compassion; merciless, pitiless, hard-hearted.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2650 Vor so cruel, ne so tirant Ich wene no man ne say. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 377 Ffor he that kyng or lord is naturel Hym oughte nat be tyraunt & crewel. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 27 He be-come so crewell to his peple that thei..a-roos a-geyn hym. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 390 Sir John Bushe, which was called a cruell ambicious, and covetous man. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vii. 56 Because I would not see thy cruell nailes Plucke out his poore old eyes. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 679 Why should you be so cruel to yourself? 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 175 ¶ 13 The meanest and cruelest of human beings. 1842 TENNYSON *Walk to Mail* 99 As cruel as a schoolboy ere he grows To Pity. 1871 MORLEY *Misc.* Ser. I. *Carlyle* (1878) 175 The puniness of man in the centre of a cruel and frowning universe.

b. *absol.* = Cruel one.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 612 Clenly þat crewelle couerde hym on highte. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Pr. Pleas. Kenilw.* (1821) 66 This courteous cruel, and yet the cruelest courteous that ever was. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* I. ii, Farewell then, fairest cruel! 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXIII. 169 Canst thou, oh cruel, unconcerned survey Thy lost Ulysses on this signal day?

c. Of actions, etc.: Proceeding from or showing indifference to or pleasure in another's distress.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16762+135 (Cott.) Hou mi3t euer ani man More cruel ded see. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 198 The Scottes .. slue the people and robbed them in most cruell wise. 1656 J. HAMMOND *Leah & R.* 6 The odiums and cruell slanders cast on those two famous Countries. 1733 in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 191 The cruelest revenge that one can possibly inflict. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 160 The Puritans had..given cruel provocation.

†**2.** Of men, wild beasts, etc.: Fierce, savage.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2631 (Cott.) He sal be cruell, fers, and wrath. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 44 An armed knyght ..þat was S. Edmunde, cruelle als a leon. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 30 For drede of crowell wilde bestes. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lvi. 4, I lye with my soule amonge the cruell lyons. 1600 J. PORY *Leo's Africa* 261 The passage unto this mountaine is very difficult, in regard of certaine cruell Arabians.

†**b.** Of actions, etc. (*esp.* of contests): Fierce.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4034 With krewelle contenance thane the kyng karpis theis wordes. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 108 Soo beganne the batayylle yet agen more cruell than it hadde be afore. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 160 b, A ferce and cruell encounter. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 95 (1810) 92 The fight was cruel, and the slaughter great. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 197 Arlington had a Cruel dispute wth Anglesey yesterday, & told him y^t^ he was a Knave.

†**3.** Severe, strict, rigorous. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 100 Þis is a cruel word, & a grim word mid alle, þet vre Louerd seið. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 327 Þey were to cruel [*nimis severi*] and nouȝt compynable among hem self. 1562 WINJET *Cert. Tractates* Wks. 1888 I. 14, I haue pourit oute my creuell displesour vpon thaim. *a* 1659 OSBORN *Queries* Ep. (1673) Ss v, The crueller Culture of the School. 1670 *N. Riding Rec.* VI. 144 An apprentice..to be received again .. and the Master to be not too cruel with him.

4. Of conditions, circumstances, etc.: Causing or characterized by great suffering; extremely painful or distressing; *colloq.* = severe, hard.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22428 (Cott.) Þaa cruel dais and þaa kene. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 36 That cruelle lyfe un-softe Whiche these ilke lovers leden. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 Suffrynge .. intollerable turmentes .. and moost cruell & bytter deth. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* vi. 9 They hearkened not vnto Moses, for anguish of spirit, and for cruell bondage. 1662 J. DAVIES *Mandelslo's Trav. E. Ind.* 4 We..had that day very cruel weather. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 26 Nov., I have got a cruel cold, and staid within all this day. 1800 WORDSW. *Hart-Leap Well* II. xii, O Master! it has been a cruel leap. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 545 A fate far more cruel than death befell his old rival. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) III. IX. X. 161 But what is crueler upon me than all, is that you are ill.

5. as *adv.* Cruelly, distressingly; hence as a mere intensive = exceedingly, very. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 12 Uppon the cruellist could nihts. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 911 Being to that swaine too cruell hard. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 390 Vse mee crueller if that may be. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. (1682) 290 The season being cruel hot. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Cruel*, one of the numerous substitutes for very, exceedingly. 1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Cruel*, very; 'cruel good to poor volks'.

6. *Comb.*, as *cruel-hearted*, *-looking*, adjs.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iii. 10 This cruell-hearted Curre. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 234 Thou cruel-natured Rome! 1863 Miss BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* (1878) ii. 17 Rather a cruel-looking hand.

†**Cruel,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.] Cruelty.

c 1440 *Partonope* 7188 God forbid that crewell or vengence In ony woman founde shulde be.

Cruelly (krūˑëli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a cruel manner, with cruelty.

1. With indifference to or delight in another's suffering.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 31 Cruelly he lokes in þaim. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 98 Þei pursuen more and cruelliere. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3957 Absolon toke on boldnesse to slee his brothere cruwelly. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 197 Robbed and brent the Countrie most cruelly. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxii. 77 They were cruelly detained in prison. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 106 These two gentlemen.. were cruelly and publickly dragged to the block, and beheaded. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 28 He..was cruelly beaten by the soldiers.

†2. Fiercely, savagely. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 144 The yngliss men faucht cruelly. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 449 Wallace and his went cruelly thaim agayne. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvii. 230 They all fought cruelly. 1598 W. PHILLIPS tr. *Linschoten* in Arb. *Garner* III. 16 These two fleets meeting together, fought most cruelly.

†3. Severely, rigorously, sharply. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xix. (1869) 185 We sende þee..þat..þou hurtle alle þilke so cruelliche [*tres-durement*] þat hauen here hoodes wrong turned. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxiv. 17 A greate vengeaunce will I take vpon them, and punysh them cruelly. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 15 The Bayliffe must beware that he deale not to cruelly, nor to gently with them.

4. Painfully, sorely; excessively.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 340 Thou shalt repenten this So cruelly, that it shal wele be sene. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 216 But good Kate, mocke me mercifully, the rather..because I loue thee cruelly. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ii. 4 Their ship being shot through and through .. and cruelly battered all over. 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, Mrs. Montagu we miss cruelly. 1782 — *Lett.* Feb., We had waited cruelly for the coach. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Apr. 5/2 The weather this Eastertide is bright, but cruelly dry and cold.

†**Cruelness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being cruel; cruelty.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28739 (Cott.) Resun to yield well better is o merci þan of cruelnes [*v. r.* crowelnes]. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 60 Scorgid with creuelnes. 1541 PAYNEL *Catiline* vi. 10 Consideryng the great cruelnesse of the dede. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. i. 41 The reproch of pride and cruelnesse.

2. Fierceness, savageness.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 153 Amazones..the cruellenes of whom Hercules did mitigate firste. 1575 RECORDE *Ground of Arts* Pref. to Edw. VI, To conuerte wylde people to a myldenesse, and chaunge their furious cruelnesse into gentle curtesye. 1631 *Celestina* IV. 53 Your dogge, for all his fiercenesse, and cruelnesse of nature [etc.].

3. Severity, rigour.

1537 *Inst. Chr. Man* L v b, A good iudge .. although he shewe outwardely cruelnesse and rygour, yet inwardly he ought to loue the personne. *a* 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 415 Wise men inuented the game of Chesse to mitigate the cruelnesse of governours.

Cruel(s, var. of CREWEL, -ELS.

Cruelty (krū·ĕlti). Forms: 3–6 **cruelte,** (4 **cruelete, creweltie**), 4–6 **crualte,** (5 **crueltee,** 6 **cruaulte**), 5–7 **crueltie,** 6– **cruelty.** [a. OF. *crualté* (later *cruauté*), according to Hatzfeld:— pop. L. type **crūdālitāt-em,* for *crūdēlitāt-em* (see CRUDELITY), whence the other Romanic forms Pr. *cruzeltat,* Sp. *crueldad,* It. *crudeltà, -ità.*]

1. The quality of being cruel; disposition to inflict suffering; delight in or indifference to the pain or misery of others; mercilessness, hard-heartedness: *esp.* as exhibited in action. Also, with *pl.*, an instance of this, a cruel deed.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 268 Þus he liteð cruelte mid heowe of rihtwisnesse. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 78 Of his cruelties he gynnes for to assuage. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. viii. 324 Deedis of cruelte and of vnpitee. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. vii, The vice called crueltie, whiche is contrary to mercye. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. iii. 76 'Tis a cruelty, To load a falling man. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 40/1 All, whom the Cruelty of War suffer'd to escape. 1773 *Observ. State Poor* 43 The cruelty of a Nero, or a Domitian. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* iii. (1866) 77 Boasting of his fights and cruelties. 1871 R. W. DALE *Commandm.* iii. 83 It would be brutal cruelty to make a jest of the weakness and sufferings of the patients in an hospital.

†2. Severity of pain; excessive suffering. *Obs.*

14.. *Circumsision* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 87 With full grete cruelte For us he suffurd circunsysyon Upon the cros. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 168 A tedious sicknesse .. continued with such cruelty, that never any man was brought lower.

†3. Severity, strictness, rigour. *Obs.*

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) K v, It sholde be beter to faille a litell in the justice, than to be superflue in crualte. 1636 BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* (1637) 13 The want of crueltie upon delinquents causes much more oppression of the Innocent.

†4. Strength or harshness (of smell); ill savour.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 81 Of crueltee noo thing wol in hem [Garlic, etc.] smelle.

†**Cru·ent,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *cruent-us* bloody, f. *cru-* root of *cruor* blood (from a wound).] Bloody; *fig.* cruel.

1524 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 350 With a cruent and blody hand. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeut.* 2 Civ b, [An] vlcere..that is cruent and full of blode. 1657 *Phys. Dict., Cruent,* bloody.

Hence †**Cru·ently** *adv.*, cruelly.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 120 What is it þenne þat shal encreese cruentlier in þise tourmentis?

†**Cruentate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *cruentātus,* pa. pple. of *cruentāre* to stain with blood, f. *cruent-us*: see prec.] Blood-stained.

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xxiv. § 3 Passing from the cruentate cloth or weapon to the wound.

So † **Cruentated** = prec.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Cruentated,* embrued, or besprinkled, or bedawbed with blood.

Cruentation (krūentē·ʃən). [ad. L. *cruentātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *cruentāre* (see prec.); in Tertullian with the sense 'staining with blood'.] 'A term applied to the oozing of blood which occurs sometimes when an incision is made into the dead body'; also formerly to the supposed 'bleeding from the wounds of a dead person in the presence of the murderer' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

†**Cru·entous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *cruent-us* (see CRUENT) + -OUS.] Bloody. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1648 *Venice Looking-glass* 9 Thus a cruell and most cruentous civill war began. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 125 A most cruentous fight pass'd on both sides. 1675 BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 301 The insufficiency of cruentous Sacrifices. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Cruentous,* red like blood; bloody. Formerly applied to the humours or excretions, sputa, sweat, and such like, when mixed with blood.

Cruet (krū·ĕt). Forms: 3–6 **cruett(e,** 4–6 **cruete, crowet, -ett(e,** 5 **crewyt, krewette,** 5–6 **crwet(t,** 5–7 **crewett(e,** 6 **cruat, -ytte, crewat, crowat, crouette,** 6–8 **cruit,** 7 **creuett,** 6–9 **crewet,** 3– **cruet.** [ME. *cruete, cruette,* appears to repr. an OF. **cruete,* dim. of OF. *cruie, crue,* pot, = Gascon *cruga* (cf. Pr. *crugó*), app. f. OLG. *crūca,* MLG. *kruke* f., cognate with OHG. *kruog,* Ger. *krug* m., pot, which appears to have entered the Romanic of Gaul in the two forms **crūca, *crūga,* whence F. *cruche, cruie* respectively. An AF. *cruet* m. of date 1376 is cited in Godef.]

1. A small bottle or vial for liquids, etc.; now only applied to a small glass bottle with a stopper, to contain vinegar, oil, etc. for the table.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* vii. 4 Waischingis of cuppis and cruetis. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 131 A cruette of gold with bawme brennenge faste in hit. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 7 Salsellers, goblettes, spones, cruettes or candelstikkes. 1611 COTGR., *Goutteron,* a Violl, or Cruet wherein Oyle, or Vinegar is serued to the table. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 194 To set an houre-glasse beside us, and observe those precious graines..how swiftly they run thorow the cruet. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5086/3 A Sett of Casters with Vinegar Crewets. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Only a Clod* v. 27 The landlord..came bustling in..with..knives and forks, and glasses, and cruets.

2. *Eccl.* A small vessel to hold wine or water for use in the celebration of the Eucharist, or to hold holy water for other uses.

After 16th c. rare until the 19th c., in which the spelling *crewet* is sometimes used.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 228/318 Weued and chaliz and Cruettes þoruȝ-out cler cristal. 1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 5 Twey cruetis..twey siluer basyns for the auter. 1460–5 *Churchw. Acc. St. Andrew's, East Cheap* in *Brit. Mag.* XXXI. 394 For..a kay to the chyrch yard durr and for ij Crewettys. 1550 BALE *Image both Ch.* (1560) B ij, Miters, copes, crosses, cruettes, ceremonies. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 579 He bequeathed all his books, his two Chalices, his Crewetts, holy water stock [etc.]..to his private chappell in London. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 259 Two Crewets, one containing the wine and the other water. 1885 DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 450 Cruets and chrismatories.

3. *Comb.* **Cruet-stand,** a stand or frame, commonly of silver, for holding cruets and castors at table; also formerly *cruet-frame.*

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5437/4 A Cruit Frame, 4 Salts. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 65 Aided by the delicious provocatives of the cruet-stand! 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxix, White table-cloth, and cruet-stand complete.

Crufe, cruif(e, obs. var. CRUIVE.

Crug (krʊg). *slang.* Food; *spec.* the commons of bread at Christ's Hospital.

The original meaning may be 'crust', in which sense it is used at Christ's Hospital School, Hertford.

1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Christ's Hospital,* We were battening upon our quarter of a penny loaf—our crug—moistened with attenuated small beer. 1873 *Slang Dict., Crug,* food. Christ's Hospital boys apply it only to bread.

Cruin, Sc. form of CROON.

Cruise (krūz), *v.* Also 7 **cruse,** 7–9 **cruize.** [First in 17th c.; corresponding alike to Du. *kruisen* to cross, also since 17th c. to cruise, to sail crossing to and fro, '*kruyssen op de Zee,* to traverse and cross the seas' (Hexham, 1678), f. *kruis* cross, and to Sp. and Pg. *cruzar* to cross, to cruise, F. *croiser* to cross, '*croiser la mer* to cruise up and down the Sea' (Miège 1688). The word is thus ultimately identical with CROISE *v.* and CROSS *v.*; the current spelling with *ui* seems to be after Dutch; but the vowel sound is as in Sp. and Pg.]

intr. To sail to and fro over some part of the sea without making for a particular port or landing-place, on the look out for ships, for the protection of commerce in time of war, for plunder, or (in modern times) for pleasure.

1651 G. CARTERET in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 236 Van Trump is with his fleete crusinge about Silly. 1668 ETHEREDGE *She Would* II. i, Two men-of-war that are cruising here to watch for prizes. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 8 Our first place of rendezvous..was the Canary Islands, where we were to cruize ten days for one another. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. vii. 70 They were to cruize off that Island only ten days. 1823 SCORESBY *Jrnl.* 120 A breeze of wind..under which we cruised the whole day, among floes and drift-ice, in search of whales. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 573 Several English men of war were cruising in the Channel.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* I, Madam, how would you like to cruise about a little? 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* viii. 993 Fancy still cruises, when poor sense is tir'd. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 5 Blackbirds will cruise along the whole length of a hedge before finding a bush to their liking.

c. *trans.* To sail to and fro over. *rare.*

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergerac's Comic. Hist.* II. 17 Our Predecessors..a Thousand times had cruised the Ocean. 1890 S. LANE POOLE *Barbary Corsairs* I. xii. 124 We cruised the waters of the Levant.

Hence **Crui·sing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2532/2 The *Plimouth* is come in from Cruising. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xiii. (1840) 226 We pretended to carry on our cruising trade. 1839–40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 219 The chimerical cruisings of Old Ponce de Leon in search of the Fountain of Youth. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 382 A cruising-vessel.

Cruise (krūz), *sb.* Also 8–9 **cruize.** [f. prec.] The action of cruising; a voyage in which the ship sails to and fro over a particular region.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cruise* or *Cruising,* the Course of a Ship. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. ii. 221 A Turkish Half-Galley, armed for the Cruise, touched at a small Port. 1758 J. BLAKE *Mar. Syst.* 64 If they are sent to sea on a foreign voyage, or cruize. *Mod.* A cruise round the coast.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xiv, 'What, you are on a cruise for a post, brother Trickle, arn't ye?' 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 118 To prosecute their cruise in the wilderness. 1879 LD. DUNRAVEN in *19th Cent.* July 58 We started off to take a little cruise round the edge of the barren..Cruising is performed on land as well as at sea.

Cruiser (krū·zəɹ). Also (7 **crosier**), 8 **cruzer,** 7–9 **cruizer.** [f. CRUISE *v.* + -ER[1], or immed. a. Du. *kruiser*: cf. also F. *croiseur* (ship and captain), *croisière* a cruise (1696 in Jal), cruising ground, cruising fleet.] A person or a ship that cruises; *spec.* a war-ship commissioned to cruise for protection of commerce, pursuit of an enemy's ships, capture of slavers, etc. In 18th c. commonly applied to privateers. Now, in the British Navy, a class of war-ships specially constructed for cruising.

1679 G. R. tr. *Boyatuau's Theat. World* II. 302 Forty Ships which he took from the Crosiers [? croisers] or Pyrates. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3061/1 They have at present 6 Frigats abroad, with some other Cruisers. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 191 A French cruiser or privateer of twenty-six guns. 1757 J. LIND *Lett. Navy* Pref. 8 A few cruizers..would have made us masters of the Mediterranean. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* ii. (1872) 9 The boldest cruiser in that section of the..fleet. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 110 The efforts..made by our cruisers in these Seas to put down the Slave trade. *fig.* 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* IV. iii, Ha! There's a stately cruiser [a woman]; I must give her one chase.

Cruisie, Cruisken, var. of CRUSIE, CRUSKYN.

Cruive (krīv). Forms: 5 **crufe,** 5–6 **cruif(e,** 5–8 **cruve,** 8 **crove,** 4– **cruive.** [Originally Scotch (pronounced krōv, krīv), and retaining its Sc. spelling in sense 4, in which it has passed into legal and general use. The various forms point to an original **króf-*, of which nothing seems to be known. In senses 1 and 2, CROO and *cruive* are synonymous: cf. also CREW[2]. Sense 4 suggests connexion with *corve,* CORF and its family.]

1. A hovel, cabin. *Sc.*

c 1450 HENRYSON *Fables, Wolf & Lamb* (*Bannatyne Poems*), The pure husband hes nocht But cote and crufe, upone a clout of land. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* v. iii, I that very day Frae Roger's father took my little crove [*rime* love].

2. A pen for live stock, *esp.* a pig-sty. *Sc.*

c 1575 BALFOUR *Pract.* 588 Gif thair be ony swine cruivis biggit on the fore-gait. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Creffera, Hara porcorum,* ane cruife, or ane swines cruif ..quhilk in sum auld buikes is called ane Stye. 1883 *Longman's Mag.* Apr. 648 The neighbours lean over the sow's 'cruive' or sty.

3. A kitchen-garden enclosure. (*Orkney.*)

1876 D. GORRIE *Summ. & Wint. in Orkneys* v. 160 Plantie cruives—deserted cottage kitchen-gardens.

4. A coop or enclosure of wickerwork or spars placed in tide-ways and openings in weirs, as a trap for salmon and other fish.

14.. *Sc. Stat.* I. 469 Al þai þat hes cruffis [*croas*] or fyschingis .. or mylnys in watteris quhar the se cumis and gangis. 1599 A. HUME *Hymnes, Day Estival,* The salmon out of cruives and creels Uphailed into scouts. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Treat. 139 To execut the Acts of Parliament made anent Salmond fishing, and cruves. 1769 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* (1771) 117 Beneath are some cruives, or wears, to take Salmon in. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 330 The pool..is too shallow for salmon, who run into the cruives. 1862 *Act* 25–6 *Vict.* c. 97 § 6 (6) General regulations with respect to..The construction and use of cruives.

Cruize, Cruizie, var. CRUISE, CRUSIE.

Cruk(e, obs. form of CROOK.

Crule *v. Obs.*: see CRAWL.

†**Crull,** *a. Obs.* Also **crul, crol(le.** [ME., corresp. to Fries. *kroll, krull,* MDu. *crul,* MG. (15th c.) *krul* curly: see Grimm *kroll.* Not recorded in OE.: cf. CURL.] Curly.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 1999 His hed was crolle, and yolow the here. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 81 A yong Squier..With lokkes crulle as they were leyd in presse. — *Miller's T.* 128 Crul [*v. r.* crol, crull, crulle] was his heer.

Cruller (krʊ·ləɹ). *U. S.* [app. a. Du. *kruller,* f. *krullen* to curl: cf. EFris. *kruller* curl, paper-curl, LG. *kroll-koken* wafer-cakes.] A cake cut

from dough containing eggs, butter, sugar, etc., twisted or curled into various shapes, and fried to crispness in lard or oil.

1818 W. Irving *Sketch-Bk., Leg. Sleepy Hollow*, The doughty dough-nut..the crisp and crumbling cruller. 1866 Howells *Venet. Life* vi, A species of cruller, fried in oil, which has all seasons for its own. 1890 G. Rudmani *Royal Baker* (N. Y.) 8 [Recipe].

Crum, var. of Crumb *a.* and *v.*[2] *Obs.*

Crumb, crum (krʌm), *sb.* Forms: 1 cruma, 3–6 cromme, 3–7 crumme, 4–6 crome, 5 crom, crume, crwme, 5–6 crowm(e, 6 crumbe, 7 crumm, 5– crum, 7– crumb. [OE. *cruma* masc., related to MDu. *crūme* f., Du. *kruim*, MLG. *krōme*, LG. *krōme*, mod.Ger. *krume*, these having the vowel long. The ulterior derivation is obscure. The merely graphic *b* began to be added in the 16th c.; but *crum* continued to be the prevalent form to the end of the 18th c., and is recognized in 19th c. Dictionaries. Johnson has *crum, crumb.*

The *b* probably appeared first in the derivative *crumble* (where it has also invaded the pronunciation), after words of F. origin like *humble*; there was also the apparent analogy of OE. words like *dumb*, where *b* was retained in the spelling, though no longer pronounced: cf. *thumb.*]

1. A small particle of bread (or other friable food), such as breaks or falls off by rubbing, etc.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xv. 27 Welpas ek etaþ of cromum þe þe falleþ of beode. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* ibid. Þa hwelpas etað of þam crumum. *a* 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 330/13 *Mica* cruma. *c* 1200 Ormin 1474 Laf þatt iss wiþþutenn crummess. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 6645 To ete hys fylle of þe crummes. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 59 A crumme of breed. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6758 All Northumbirlande prouynce He thoght as croms of bred to mynce. 1547 *Ordre of Communion*, We be not woorthie..to gather up the cromes under thy table. 1568 Bible (Bishops') *Mark* vii. 28 The childrens crumbes. 1632 Sanderson 12 *Serm.* 472 Every crumme we put in our mouthes. 1797 Bewick *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 157 He hops round the house, picks up the crumbs. 1829 G. R. Gleig *Chelsea Pensioners* (1840) 207 A few crums which remained in our havresacks. 1849 James *Woodman* xi, We feed it with the crumbs from our table.

b. A small particle of anything; a grain, as of dust. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 399 Was neuere founde gobet noþer cromme. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* cxxiv. xii, [He] .. for his workes and buyldynges held eche crome. 1560 P. Whitehorne tr. *Macchiavelli's Arte of Warre* (1573) Litle peeces or crummes of pitche. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* v. iv. 369 To leave no crumme of dust behind. 1655 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint.* I. 92 (Burial of Infant) Softly rest all thy Virgin-Crums! 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* III. xiv. (1886) 114 His eye.. gleaming like a crumb of glass.

2. *fig.* A very small particle or portion (of something immaterial), a 'scrap'.

a 1535 Fisher *Wks.* (1876) 408 [Not] one crum of merit. 1541 Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 225 Some cromme of charitie within them. 1662 Fuller *Worthies, Berks., R. of Wallingford*, This their clock gathering up the least crume of time. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* V. 76 To beg Some Crumbs of Comfort. 1801 Scott *Let. to G. Ellis* 11 May, I think I could give you some more crumbs of information were I at home. 1890 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXII. 339 Claverhouse's only crumb of comfort was that he saved the standards.

3. The inner part of a loaf, not hardened in baking, and capable of being easily crumbled; the soft part of bread. Opposed to *crust.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xli. (1869) 25, I entermeted me neuere to make cruste ne cromme. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 441 Pare away the cruste, and stepe the crome in vynegur. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. iv. 217 He that keepes nor crust nor crum. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 32 a, Make them thin, that they may have the more Crust and the less Crum. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 174 Taking the bread ¾ crust and ¼ crumb.

b. *transf.* Loosened and crumbled earth.

1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 16 It will give as much mould, or crumb, in the harrow, as any other furrow. 1881 Whitehead *Hops* 45 There should be a good tilth, or crumb, at least a foot deep.

c. *slang.* Plumpness. Cf. Crummy 3.

1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxix, 'Too much crumb, you know', said Mr. Bailey; 'too fat, Poll.'

†**4.** Phr. *To gather* (or *pick*) *up one's crumbs*: to 'pick up' or recover strength or health; to improve in condition. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1588 A. Ingram in Hakluyt *Voy.* II. II. 130 Our men beganne to gather vp their crums and to recouer some better strength. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* 2 Feb. an. 1621 Thank God, I..am recovering and picking up my crums apace. 1840 R. H. Dana *Before Mast* xxvii, [He] had 'picked up his crumbs'..and [was] getting strength and confidence daily. 1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v., A person or animal improving in appearance is said to be picking up his crumbs.

5. *Comb.*, as *crumb-catching* ppl. adj.; **crumb-brush**, a brush for sweeping crumbs from a table; **crumb-cloth**, a cloth laid under a table to catch the crumbs and keep the carpet clean; sometimes laid over the greater part of a carpet.

1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* Ep. Ded. ¶ 3 b, Sycophants and crum-catching parasites. 1843 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 196 The crumb cloth of the library. 1864 Eliz. A. Murray *E. Norman* I. 6 A rich carpet, covered by a linen crumb-cloth. 1884 Hugh Conway in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Dec. 176/1 Whittaker came in with the crumb brush.

†**Crumb, crum,** *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 croume, 9 *dial.* crum, crom. [A common WG. adj.: OE. *crumb* = OFris. *krumb* (EFris. *krum, -mme*), OS. *crumb* (MLG. *krum, -mme*, LG. *krumm*); MDu. *cromp, -be, crom(m* (Da. *krom*), OHG. *chrumpf, -be* (MHG. *krumpf, -be*, G. 16–17th c. *krumb*, mod.G. *krumm*, Upper G. dial. *krumpf*) crooked:—OTeut. type **krumbo-*, f. *krimb-, kramb, krumb-* to press, squeeze, compress: see Cramp *sb.*[1] Cf. also Irish *crón*, Welsh *crom*, crooked, bent. This adj., so important in G. and Du., has had very little development in Eng., its place being taken by the kindred Crump; it survives to a slight extent dialectally as *crum, crom* crooked, and in the derivatives *crum, crom* vb. (see Crumb *v.*[2]), *cromster, crummie* q.v.] Crooked.

a 1100 *Misc. Glosses* in Wr.-Wülcker 514/14 *Obuncа* þa crumban. *c* 1200 Ormin 9207] all þatt ohht iss wrang] crumb shall effnedd beon] rihhtedd. *c* 1425 *Seuyn Sag.* (Wr.) 2477 With a lytil croume knyfe. 1866 Gregor *Banffshire Gloss.* (Philol. Soc.), *Crom*, crooked: as 'the man [has] a crom finger'. Very frequently prefixed, as *crom-taet* (-toed), *crom-fingert, crom-leggit.* 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss., Crum-horn't.*

Crumb, crum (krʌm), *v.*[1] Forms: 5 croume, 5–6 crumm(e, crume, crome, 6 cromme, 6–7 crum, 7– crumb. [f. Crumb *sb.* There was an earlier umlaut form Crim (:—*crymman*), *cream*, still in dialect use.]

1. *trans.* To break down into crumbs or small fragments, reduce to crumbs. Now *rare.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xxxiii. (1869) 194 As me þouhte, she bar mete croumed vp on parchemyn. 1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 457 Into how small mites the Bread may be crummed. 1583 Hollyband *Campo di Fior* 201 Heate them..before you crume in the bread. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Mons. Thomas* IV. iv, Crumb not your bread before you taste your porridge. 1882 *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* iii. 38 Machine for crumbing bread.

†**2.** *intr.* To fall into crumbs; to crumble. *Obs.*

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 64 A mud wall.. Cracketh and crummeth in peeces. 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 493 Ground ..that .. being troden on, crummeth like white lime. 18.. Southey (F. Hall).

3. *trans.* To put crumbs into or over; to thicken or cover with crumbs.

[See Crim *v.*] 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 377 As for his bare bread, let him keepe to crome his pottage. 1669 Dryden *Wild Gallant* I. ii, Last night good Mrs. Bibber.. crumm'd me a mess of gruel. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 133 A Dish of Milk well crumbed. 1864 Mrs. H. Wood *Trev.-Hold* III. ix. 131 To see a sweetbread egged and crumbed.

Hence **Crumbed** *ppl. a.*

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 55 Melle yt with cromyd Marow, & lay on Sugre y-now.

†**Crumb, crum,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 crom-in, 9 *dial.* crom. [f. Crumb *a.* Not recorded in OE., but cf. OS. *crumban*, MLG. *krummen*, Du. *krommen*, OHG. *chrumbian*, MHG. *krumben*, G. *krümmen* to make crooked, to crook; also MHG. *krumben*, G. dial. *krummen*, to become crooked, f. the corresponding adj. *crumb*, see above.] *trans.* To make crooked or curved; to crook, bend.

c 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 104 (MSS. K., H.) Cromyn [*v. r.* crokyn], *unco.* 1866 Gregor *Banffshire Gloss., Crom*, to double, to crook..as 'the tinker cromm up 's leg'.

Hence **Cru·mmet, crum't, crommt** *ppl. a. Sc.* [G. *gekrümmt*], crooked, crooked-horned.

1789 D. Davidson *Seasons* 51 (Jam.) Spying an unco crummet beast. 1866 Gregor *Banffshire Gloss., Crommt*, crooked; [also] same as *crummie.*

†**Cru·mblable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Crumble *v.* + -able.] = Crummable, q.v.

Crumble (krʌ·mb'l), *sb. rare.* Also 6 cromble. [In sense 1, app. dim. of *crumb*: cf. Du. *kruimel*, LG. *krömel*, MG. *krümel* (:—**krumila*), small crumb. In sense 2 treated as vbl. sb. from Crumble *v.*]

1. A small or tiny crumb of anything friable; a particle of dust, etc. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 146 b, They so shake the milke, as they sever the thinnest parte of it from the thicke, which at the first gather together in little crombles. 1646 J. Maine *Sermon* (1647) 19 This diversity of Tongues at first broke the world into the severall crumbles and portions of men. 1704 in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1552 The Powder or Crumbles of 'em is what we call Bikstone. 1820 Clare *Poems, Rural Life* (1821) 43 Thou shalt eat of the crumbles of bread to thy fill.

2. Crumbling substance; anything of crumbling consistency; fine débris.

1860 Hawthorne *Marb. Faun* (1879) II. xx. 203 She had trodden lightly over the crumble of old crimes. 1883 Jefferies *Story of my Heart* I. 5 The crumble of dry chalky earth I took up and let fall through my fingers.

Crumble (krʌ·mb'l), *v.* Forms: *α.* 5 kremele, 6 crymble, 6–8 crimble; *β.* 6 cromble, croomble, 6– crumble. [The current form *crumble* is known only from late in the 16th c.; being evidently an assimilation to *crumb, crumbly*, etc. of the earlier *crymble, crimble*, the type being an OE. **crymelen* (:—**krumilôn*), f. *cruma* crumb: cf. prec. So Du. *kruimelen*, G. *krümeln*, LG. *krömeln* to crumble.]

1. *trans.* To break down into small crumbs; to reduce to crumbs or small fragments.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 36 Kremelyd sewet of schepe. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 132/2 To crimble, *comminuere.* 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 118 Commanded him to crimble or soke it. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* I. 7 Bread must be distributed, not crumbled. 1796 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* xiv. 214 You may crumble white bread instead of biscuit. 1853 Phillips *Rivers Yorksh.* i. 8 Moisture softens and crumbles the shale.

b. To strew or scatter as crumbs.

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* cvi. 40 b, Crymble them into a pynt of read wyne. 1803 *Jrnl. Excurs. Swiss Landscapes*, While cabins, single or in clusters, have been crumbled over it.

c. *fig.*

1632 G. Herbert *Church Porch* xii, O crumble not away thy souls fair heap. 1667 Poole *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 81 You are crumbled into a thousand Sects. 1780 Burke *Sp. Econ. Reform* Wks. 1842 I. 240 To avoid frittering and crumbling down the attention. 1870 Farrar *Witn. Hist.* ii. (1871) 75 Sufficient..to crumble the mythical theory of miracles into the dust.

2. *intr.* To fall asunder in small crumbs or particles; to become pulverized.

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1137/2 Bulworks, whereof the filling..did crimble awaie. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 32 The bread is very drye, and croombleth lyke Sand or Ashes. *a* 1624 Bp. M. Smith *Serm.* (1632) 14 Shall it not breake and crimble betweene your fingers? 1697 Evelyn *Numism.* Introd. 2 Marbles with their deepest inscriptions crumble away. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 256 Their [stones'] edges crimble off. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) I. 224 The earth crumbled under our horses' feet. 1875 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* xix. (ed. 5) 358 Ready to crumble at a touch.

fig. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xi. 404 They [the Donatists] crumbled into severall divisions amongst themselves. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 120 His influence was crumbling away.

Crumbled (krʌ·mb'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed[1].] Reduced to minute crumbs or fragments; pulverized, disintegrated.

c 1420 [see Crumble *v.* 1]. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 468 The crumbled earth. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xx. (1856) 156 Four circular mounds..of the crumbled lime-stones.

Crumblement (krʌ·mb'lmĕnt). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ment.] Crumbling, crumbled condition.

1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* I. 676, I..turned it over, and recognised, For all the crumblement, this abacus.

Crumblet, crumlet (krʌ·mlĕt). *rare.* [f. Crumb *sb.* + -let.] A little crumb.

1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 49 Small crumlets of wax ..fallen from the broken Combs. 1830 Jenner *To a Robin*, My board shall plenteously be spread With crumblets of the nicest bread.

Cru·mbliness. [f. Crumbly + -ness.] The quality of being crumbly.

1807 Southey *Espriella's Lett.* II. 70 The dust, and the crumbliness of age.

Crumbling (krʌ·mblin), *vbl. sb.* [-ing[1].]

1. The action of the verb Crumble.

a 1655 Vines *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 292, I naturally abhor the crumbling of Scripture into crumbs. 1810 Southey *Kehama* II. xv, He heard the crumbling of the pile.

2. *concr.* (*pl.*) Crumbled particles, débris.

1660 Burney *Κέρδ. Δῶρον* (1661) 96 That Royal David .. gathers up the crumblings of it. 1865 Swinburne *Atalanta* 2231 As light dust and crumblings from mine urn.

Cru·mbling, *ppl. a.* [-ing[2].] That crumbles; breaking into small particles.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 86 b, [That the ground] may be mellowed and made crumbling. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 139 The crumbling Clods. 1769 Gray *Jrnl. of Tour* 5 Oct., A mass of crumbling slate. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i. (1889) 6 A venerable old front of crumbling stone fronting the street.

Crumbly (krʌ·mbli), *a.* Forms: 6 cromely, 7 crumly, 8 crumbley, 7– crumbly. [The 16–17th c. forms *crome-ly, crum-ly*, imply formation from Crumb *sb.* + -ly[1]; later pronunciation associates it with Crumble *v.* and -y.] †**a.** Crumb-like; in crumbs. **b.** That crumbles easily; having a tendency to crumble; friable.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 100 It wyll .. waxe whyte, and cromely lyke a pomis. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 399 If they find not the earth of their new lodging so light and crumly. 1764 Hadley in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 7 The pitch..was crumbly and soft. 1860 Hawthorne *Marb. Faun* iii, Hewn..out of a dark-red, crumbly stone.

Crumby (krʌ·mi), *a.* [f. Crumb *sb.* + -y. The earlier spelling was Crummy, which is retained in some senses.]

1. Of the nature of crumb: see Crummy 2.

1767 *Byron's Voy.* 134 [Bread fruit] when gathered green, and roasted..has its inside soft, tender, white, and crumby, like bread.

2. Full of crumbs; strewed with crumbs.

1731 Bailey, vol. II, *Crummy.* 1739 Walpole *Let. to R. West* 20 July, Round a littered table, in a crumby room. 1873 Mrs. Whitney *Other Girls* (1876) 153 Table cloths left ..dragging and crumby.

Crume, obs. form of Crumb.

†**Cru·menal.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *crumēna* purse.] Used by Spenser and by Henry More, app. in sense 'purse' or 'pouch'.

1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 119 The fat oxe, that wont ligge in the stall, Is now fast stalled in her [= their] crumenall. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* I. III. xix, Thus cram they their wide-gaping Crumenall.

Crume·nically, *adv. humorous nonce-wd.* [f. L. *crumēna* purse.] In relation to the purse.

1825 COLERIDGE *Lett., Convers. etc.* II. xl. 178 A Work .. in which I am greatly interested, morally and crumenically.

Crumlet: see CRUMBLET.

Crummable (krʌ·măb'l), *a. rare.* [f. *crum*, CRUMB *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] That can be crumbled; friable.

1611 COTGR., *Esmiable*, crummable, crumblable. [Hence in Todd 1818, and in mod. Dicts.]

Crummet, *ppl. a. Sc.*: see CRUMB *v.*[2]

Crummie, crummy (krʌ·mi), *sb.* (*a.*) *Sc.* and *north.* Also 8 **cromie.** [f. *crum*, CRUMB *a.* crooked + *-ie*=-Y[4] dim. and denominative, as in *blacky, brownie, cowdie, doddie*, etc.]

A. *sb.* **1.** A cow with 'crumpled' or crooked horns; often a kind of proper name for any cow.

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 111 My Cromie is a useful cow. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Drink Eclogue* Poems (1845) 52 Crummie nae mair for Jenny's hand will crune. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. ii, The crummie drank without sitting down. 1876 D. GORRIE *Summ. in Orkneys* I. 39 Old men leading highboned crummies equally grave.

2. A staff with a crooked head.

1808–25 JAMIESON, *Crummie-staff, crummie-stick.* 1832–53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. II. 111 The carlins coost their crummies til't, Sae vauntingly they vapour'd.

B. *adj.* Having crooked or crumpled horns.

1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss., Crummy, crum-horn't*, [having] horns turned towards the eyes.

Cru·mmock. *Sc.* [f. as prec., with dim. suffix -OCK; perh. after Gael. *crómag* any little crooked thing, dim. of *cróm* crooked, bent.] = prec. (in both senses).

1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Shep.* II. i. 4 And sauld your crummock and her bassand quey. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 161 Wither'd beldams..Lowping an' flinging on a crummock.

Crummy (krʌ·mi), *a.* [f. *crum*, CRUMB *sb.* + -Y. Cf. also CRUMBY.]

†**1.** Crumbly, friable. *Obs.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 69 [The Adder] loueth..to eate crummie and dry earth. 1611 COTGR., *Court en paste*, short, crummie..ill cleauing together. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Waters*, A quantity of crummy Earth.

2. Like or of the nature of the crumb of bread, as distinguished from the crust.

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xiv. 26 Breade.. neyther to crustie nor to crummie. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 255 The crummy part of a hot Loaf. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* viii, A slack-baked, crummy quartern [loaf].

3. *slang.* Plump, full-figured: usually said of women. Also **b.** Comely, pretty. **c.** Having well-filled pockets, rich.

1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* I. III. vi, A well-truss'd, round, crummy, strapping Wench. 1748 DYCHE *Dict., Crummy*, full of crumb; also fat, rich, plump, or fleshy. 1768 BUYS *Terms of Art, Crummy* (Figuratively), plump or fleshy. 'A Crummy Lass'. 1827 A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) I. 40 We would..much rather find the whole House [of Lords] in rich, crummy widows, than let them meddle with our bread. 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Hillyars & Burtons* (Farmer), 'You're crummy..But you ain't what I'd call fat.' 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Crummy*, fat, in good condition.

†**4.** Obs. spelling of CRUMBY 2.

†**Crump,** *a.*[1] and *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 7 **cromp.** [OE. *crump* = OHG. *chrumph*, MHG. *krumpf*, a by-form, prob. intensive, of OE. *crumb*, OHG. *chrumb* (see CRUMB *a.*), which has largely supplanted the simpler form. There is however a long gap in the history during the ME. period, and it is possible that the 16th c. *crump* resulted from analysis of *crump-back, crump-footed*, etc., where *crumped, crumpt*, was in earlier use. For the etymological affinities of the group see Note to CRAMP *sb.*[1]]

A. *adj.* **1.** Crooked: said chiefly of the body or limbs from deformity, old age, or disease.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1411 *Obunca* crump. *c* 1050 *O. E. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 459 *Obunca* crump. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. (1641) 21/2 All those steep mountains..Under first Waters their crump shoulders hid. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 186 Cromp shoulders. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* ¶ 287 A crump-back, swoln throat, and any bunch whatsoever, caus deformitie. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* I. 34 Bowing low with her back-bone crump.

2. *Comb.*, as **crump-back** *sb.*, a hunch-back, a crook-back; *crump-backed, -footed, -shouldered*, etc.

[Cf. Ger. combinations in *krumm-*, as *krummfusz, krumfüszig*, Du. *krom-*, as *krom-voet, krom-voetigh* (Kilian).]

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 223 a, Croumpe shouldreed, shorte necked. 1599 WITHALS *Dict.* 96/1 Crumpe-footed, *loripes*. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* x. 191 Ne're contract With one throat-swoln, gor-bellied, or crump-back'd. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 153 It helps crump-backs. 1715 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Wks.* 370 She was Hunch-back'd and Crump-shoulder'd both before and behind. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* s.v. *Back*, Crump backed, *gibbosus, humeris incurvus.*

B. *sb.* **1.** A hunch or hump on the back. *rare.*

1659 TORRIANO, *Scrigno*, a bunch, a crump, a knob upon ones back

2. A crooked person, a hunch-back.

1698 VANBRUGH *Æsop* II. i, Esop..that piece of deformity! that monster! that crump! *Ibid.* III. i, If I stand to hear this crump preach a little longer, I shall be fool enough perhaps to be bubbled out of my livelihood. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* I. 78 Tho' the Crump too that Season, Got Bruges and Ghent by Treason. *c* 1765 FLLOYD *Tartarian T.* (1785) 43/2 Nohoud..put only one of the crumps into his sack.

Crump (krʌmp), *a.*[2] *Sc.* and *north.* [A parallel form of CRIMP *a.* 1; having app. associations with CRUMP *v.*[2], and with CRUMPLE. Cf. CRAMP *sb.*[1]] Brittle or friable under the teeth, easily 'crumped'.

1787 BURNS *Holy Fair* vii, And farls bak'd wi' butter, Fu' crump that day. 1811 WILLAN *W. Riding Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Crump, crimp*, hard, brittle, crumbling. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Crump, crumpy*..easily breaking under the teeth. 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss., Crump*, brittle; crumbling.

†**Crump,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* A variant of CRAMP *sb.*[1]

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 308 There I stode on my stumpe I stakerd that stownde: There chachid I the crumpe, yet helde I my grounde Halfe nome.

†**Crump,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [Cf. CRIMP *sb.*[1]]

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Crump*, one that helps Sollicitors to Affidavit men, and Swearers, and Bail, who for a small Sum will be Bound or Swear for any Body. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

Crump, *sb.*[4] *dial.* or *colloq.* [f. CRUMP *v.*[2] 3.] A hard hit, given with brisk or abrupt effect.

1850–60 [In use at Cricket]. 1879 *Jamieson's Dict., Crump*, a smart blow, *Clydesdale*. 1891 FARMER *Slang Dict., Crump* (Winchester College), a hard hit; a fall.

†**Crump,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. CRUMP *a.* or its source: see CRIMP *v.*[1] and CRAMP *sb.*[1] Cf. also G. dial. *krummen, krumpen*, Du. *krommen*, to become crooked, to crook, *krumpfen* to shrivel, shrink up, which are similarly related to G. *krumm, krumpf* adj. Also the transitive *krümmen, krümpen, krumpfen*: see Grimm.]

1. *intr.* To draw itself into a curve, curl, curl up.

c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II.* 115 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 329 Summe bereth croune of acolite for the crumponde crok. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. ii, But your Clarissimo, old round-backe, he Will crumpe you [=*to* or *for you*], like a hog-louse, with the touch.

2. *trans.* (and *refl.*) To bend (a thing) into a curve, crook, curl up.

1480 [see CRUMPED].

1743 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 535 He turns his Tail to the Wall, and, extending his hind Legs asunder, crumps himself up. 1818 KEATS *Extracts from Opera*, A careless nurse..May have crumpt up a pair of Dian's legs, And warpt the ivory of a Juno's neck.

3. *fig.* ? To ruffle, disturb.

1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 158 Who being so often troubled and crumped by them have little cause to afford them a liking.

Crump (krʌmp), *v.*[2] [A word imitating the sound made in eating moderately firm and 'short' substances, or in walking over slightly compressed snow, greater firmness and less brittleness being implied than in the use of *crunch* or *crush*. There is possibly some association with CRUMP *a.*[2]; cf. also CRUMPLE *v.* 6.] *trans.* and *intr.*

1. To eat with an abrupt but somewhat dulled sound; applied esp. to horses or pigs when feeding.

1646 H. MORE *Pref. Verses* in *J. Hall's Poems*, A Pig, that roots In Jury-land or crumps Arabick roots. 1760 MISS TALBOT in *Lett. w. Miss Carter* (1808) 484 Two years ago I could as easily have eat an Elephant as a sea biscuit, which I now crump again very comfortably. *a* 1825 FORBY, *Crump*, to eat anything brittle or crimp. 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 74 The restless hogs will..crump adown the mellow and the green. [1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss., Crump*, the sound of horses' teeth when eating.]

2. Applied to the sound made by the feet in crushing slightly frozen snow; and to the action which produces it. Cf. CRUMPLE *v.* 6.

1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 133 (Jam.) To the pliant foot ..the grassy path crumps sonorous. *Ibid.* 151 Close upon her snow-cap'd haunt..watchful lest his crumping tread Should her untimely rouse. 1820 CLARE *Poems Rural Life, Addr. to Plenty*, And upon the crumping snows Stamps, in vain, to warm his toes.

3. To strike with a brisk or abrupt effect.

[There is a certain analogy of manner between this and the prec. senses.]

1850–60 [In use at Cricket]. 1879 *Jamieson's Dict., Crump*, to smack, to thwack, as 'he's crumpit my croun wi' his stick'. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 4 May 496/1 Let me see The way well pitched up balls to crump. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Jan. 12/2 We could slog to square-leg, or crump to the off.

Crump-back: see CRUMP *a.*[1]

†**Crumped, crumpt,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [app. f. CRUMP *v.*[1]] Curved, crooked.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XI. xviii, A fowle..that hath a crumped bill. 1600 HEYWOOD *Edw. IV*, II. v. iii, Richard, I'll sit upon thy crumped shoulder. 1659 TORRIANO *Ital. Dict., Scrignúto*, crumpt, or hunch-backt as a Camel.

Comb. **Crumpt-shouldered,** round-shouldered.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 667 A sonne, who was crumpt-shouldred and bunch-backed.

Crumper, *sb. dial.* or *colloq.* [f. CRUMP *v.*[2] 3.] A 'whopper', 'whacker', 'thumper'; also a 'thumping' lie, a 'cracker'.

1855 E. WAUGH *Birtle Carter's T., Lanc. Life* (1857) 24 There's some crumpers amoon th' lot. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* ix. 101 You told me your father was a grocer in Oxford Street. Was not that what school-boys call a crumper?

Crumpet (krʌ·mpĕt). Also 7 **-it.** [Not known till late in 17th c.; Wyclif has however *crompid cake* as a rendering of *laganum*, which may be the antecedent of the name:

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxix. 23 A cake of a loof, a crusted cake spreynde with oyle, a crompid cake, of the leepe of therf looues [1388 a tender cake of o loof, spreynde with oile, paast sodun in watir and after fried in oile, of the panyer of therf looues; Vulgate *tortamque panis unius, crustulam conspersam oleo; laganum de canistro azymorum*].

Crumpid here app. means 'curled up, bent into a curve' (see CRUMP *v.*[1], CRUMPED) as is usual with thin cakes baked on a griddle or iron plate; cf. CRULLER. The crumpet is not necessarily the same now as when it was first so called.]

†**1.** A thin griddle cake: in quots. made of buck-wheat meal. *Obs.*

1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* (1695) 220 They make Cakes of it [Buck Wheat]..as they do Oat-cakes, and call it Crumpit. 1830 *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 7) II. 449 *footn.*, It [buck-wheat meal]..is made into thin cakes in Shropshire and other parts of England, called crumpits. [Not in Miss Jackson's *Shropshire Word-bk.* 1879.]

2. A soft cake made of flour, beaten egg, milk, and barm or baking-powder, mixed into batter, and baked on an iron plate. (*Royal Baker*, 1890.)

1769 MRS RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 279 To make Tea Crumpets. Beat two eggs very well, put to them a quart of warm milk and water, and a large spoonful of barm; beat in as much fine flour as will make them rather thicker than a common batter. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 1353 The basket and bell pass..with muffins and crumpets. 1855 TROLLOPE *Warden* viii, There was dry toast and buttered toast, muffins and crumpets.

attrib. 1825 HOOD *Ode to Gt. Unknown*, This is dimpled, Like a pale crumpet face, or that is pimpled.

3. *dial.* = CRUMPLING *sb.* 2, CRUMPY *sb.*

Cru·mpiness, *dial.* [f. CRUMPY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being crumpy.

1832 J. WILSON *Noctes* Ix. in *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 259 On her girdle the gudewife heats into crumpiness a fair farl.

Crumple, *sb.* In 7 **cromple.** [Cf. G. *krumpel, krümpel* in same sense, f. *krumm, krumb, krump* crooked; also CRUMPLE *v.*] A crushed fold or wrinkle produced by compression.

1607 DEKKER *Westw. Hoe* Wks. 1873 II. 293 My forehead has more cromples then the back part of a counsellors gowne. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 584 The best method of taking out the creases and crumples .. without damaging the drawing or colours. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxi. 149 An ice-fall, on one side of which I found large crumples produced by the pressure.

†**Crumple,** *a. Obs.* [f. CRUMPLE *v.*] = CRUMPLED: chiefly in comb., as *crumple-horned* adj.; **crumple-back** *sb.*, crook-back.

1523 *Act.* 14–5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 White brode wollen clothes with crumpil listes. 1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* v. 275 White Crumple-horned Cows. 1842 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 395 The long-horned, or crumple-horned. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. i. (1871) 178 She had shown partiality to the crumpleback, Job.

Crumple (krʌ·mp'l), *v.* Also 4–6 **cromple, -pyl, -pull.** [In form, a dim. and iterative of CRUMP *v.*[1], for the affinities of which see Note to CRAMP *sb.*[1] As OE. *y* frequently gave later *u*, *crumple* might arise merely as a later form of *crymple, crimple*; but the historical evidence does not favour this.

Found first in pa. pple, which might belong either to an intr. or trans. vb. (cf. *withered, faded*); see CRUMPLED.]

1. *intr.* To become incurved or crushed together; to contract and shrivel up; to become creased or wrinkled by being crushed together.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* C iij, To crompull to gether like parchement cast in the fire. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* ii. in *Holinshed* I. II. 13 It [aqua vitæ] keepeth and preserueth the veines from crumpling. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 63 The snow .. crumples and so runnes vpon it selfe, that in a few houres it will be fiue or sixe foote thicke. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* vi. 193 Hence it is that men crumple so in persecution. 1855 TROLLOPE *Warden* vi, How..the muslin fluttered and crumpled before Eleanor and another nymph were duly seated at the piano.

2. *trans.* To crook, bend together, contort; in mod. use, *esp.* by crushing.

1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Honest Man's Fort.* II. iii, He would have crumpled, curled, and shrunk [*v. r.* struck] himselfe out of the shape of man. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 268 He sitteth in the wombe crumpled, contracted or bent round. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Trav.* Wks. III. 82/1 The fellow was hanged, who being not choaked..did stirre his legges, and writhe and crumple his body. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* vi. 86 The effect..is to crumple the strata and force up certain areas in great contorted masses.

3. To crush into irregular creases; to ruffle.

1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* IV. i, Plague on him! how he has crumpled our bands! 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 130 ¶ 2 Sir Roger .. exposing his palm .. they crumpled it into all shapes and diligently scanned every wrinkle. 1825 tr. *De Genlis' Mem.* I. 175 He..crumpled my gowns, and even tore them. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. xii, 'Don't crumple that scarf, Jane'.

4. To wrinkle the smooth surface of; to corrugate, to crinkle.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* ix. (1883) 179, I could see her..crumpling the water before her, weather-beaten, barnacled. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* ix. § 445 The Sunbeam has power to wrinkle and crumple the surface of the sea by alternate expansion and contraction of its waters.

5. To crush (together) in an irregularly folded state.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 479 Huddled up, and as it

were crouded and crumpled together. 1862 Sala *Seven Sons* I. xii. 307 She crumpled the cheque in her hand, and walked to the door.

b. *To crumple up*: to shrivel up by compression; to crush together in a contracted or compressed state.

1577 Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 185 The little Worme, or Grubbe..lieth crumpled up in the Coame. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* I. v, Are thy moyst entrals crumpled up with griefe Of parching mischiefs? *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Plants Script.* Tracts 34 Our Rose of Jericho ..though crumpled and furdled up, yet, if infused in water, will swell and display its parts. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* x. (1889) 91 He saw Drysdale crumple up the notes in his hand.

c. *intr.* (for *refl.*).

1858 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 90/2 Years crumple up into nothing, or extend to vast duration.

6. Applied to the action and accompanying sound of crushing under foot things moderately brittle; said also *intr.* of the things so crushed. Cf. Crump *v.*[2]

1861 Woods *Pr. of Wales in Canada* 63 The dry, sultry ashes of the forest crumple under your feet. 1868 Hawthorne *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 92 Fallen leaves and acorns lying beneath; the footsteps crumple them in walking.

Crumpled (krʌ·mp'ld), *ppl. a.* [In form, f. Crumple *v.* + -ed; but found much earlier than any finite part of the verb.]

1 Bent together by compression, incurved, crooked (*esp.* of parts of the body bent by malformation or disease).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8087 (Cott.) Crumpled knes [T. crompled knees] and boce on bak. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1979 In the palsye can he schake, And was crompylde and crokyd therto. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* I. III. l, For that old crumpled wight gan go upstraight.

2. Bent spirally, curled. Hence **Crumpled-horn** *a.*

14.. *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 135 Also seint Paul seiþ not in crumpled [Wyclif 1 *Tim.* ii. 9 writhen] lokkys or golde. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 50 Their tayls with croompled knot twisting. ?*a* 1750 *Nursery rime 'House that Jack Built'*, This is the Cow with the crumpled Horn, that tossed the Dog. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 89 Horns short and generally curled, or what some call crumpled horn. 1886 W. G. Wood-Martin, *Lake Dwellings Irel.* I. iv. 77 Specimens of the crania of four distinct breeds..the straight-horn..the crumpled-horn..the short-horn..the hornless.

3. Crushed into creases and folds; crushed out of shape, out of smoothness or tidiness. a. Applied to a wrinkled, creased, or 'tumbled' condition of things flexible, as cloth, paper.

1535 Coverdale *Job* vii. 5 My skynne is wythered and crompled together. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 203 Break, and pull off all crumpl'd dry'd Leaves. 1666. Pepys *Diary* (1879), IV. 179 Finding the cloth laid, and much crumpled ..I grew angry. 1877 W. Thomson *Voy. Challenger* I. iii. 192 The strong brass cylinder..was found collapsed and crumpled like a piece of paper. 1888 Anna K. Green *Behind Closed Doors* ii, Mrs. A. took a small and crumpled note out of her pocket.

b. Applied to strata crushed into folds by lateral pressure; contorted.

1854 Hooker *Himal. Jrnls.* I. xi. 251 Granite appeared in large veins in the crumpled gneiss. 1862 Dana *Man. Geol.* 650 Crumpled or folded beds of clay.

4. Wrinkled, marked with lines and furrows, such as are caused by compression.

1577 Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 56 The second sort with the croompled leafe. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xxix. 41 Medesweete .. hath leaues .. crompled, and wrinckled. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 64/2 The Crumpled Plantan is a round crumpled Leaf. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. I. 400 The trembling poppies shed..their crumpled leaves.

b. Of hair. (Cf. Crumpling *vbl. sb.*)

1872 Miss Thackeray *Old Kensington* ii. (ed. 2) 7 Dolly's ..crumpled bronze hair.

Crumpledness. [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being crumpled, crumpled condition.

1805 Luccock *Nat. Wool* 150 If..this compressure of the fleece produces that kind of crumpledness, which is considered as an excellent quality in English wool.

Crumpler. [f. Crumple *v.* + -er [1].]

1. One who crumples.

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 595 This crumpler-up and defier of empires.

2. A cravat. *dial.*

1869 Blackmore *Lorna D*, iii. (ed. 12) 12 If I see a boy make todo about the fit of his crumpler.

3. A fall by which man and horse are doubled up.

1883 E. Pennell-Elmhirst *Cream Leicestersh.* 3 A loaded shoulder [in a horse] means a crumpler over timber. 1887 H. Smart *Cleverly won* iii. 20 The mare..would be more frightened by a crumpler than you would. 1891 *Temple Bar Mag.* Jan. 30 The brute broke away with me and came no end of a crumpler over a wire fence.

†**Crumpling,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* [Cf. G. *krümmling*, dial. *krumling*, *krümpling*, crooked stick, crooked man, etc.: see Crumb *a.*, Crump *a.* But in the sb. sense 2, the word appears to be immediately associated with *crumple* vb. or sb.]

A. *sb.* 1. A crooked, or deformed person.

a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Crumplin*, a diminutive and deformed person.

2. A small dwarfed and shrivelled apple, cucumber, etc.: see quots.

1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 268 Putting each sort in a basket apart: I speak not here of the smallest, and the crumplings. 1693 — *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Dict., *Crumpling*, or Guerkins are small Cucumbers to pickle, called in French *Cornichons*. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Crumplings*, wrinkled Codlings, usually the least, but sweetest. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. 3/1 Ginger-Bread Babies and Crumplins. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Crumplin*, a diminutive and mis-shapen apple. 1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Crumpling*, an apple which does not mature, but which shrivels on the tree.

B. *adj.* ? Crooked, shrivelled, deformed.

1666 J. Smith *Old Age* (1752) 154 The locust and grashopper are both of them hard cragged crumpling creatures. 1755 Carte *Hist. Eng.* IV. 595 A little old crumpling fellow who made his fires was the best companion he had.

Crumpling (krʌ·mplin), *vbl. sb.* [-ing [1].] The action of the verb Crumple; a crumpled condition. Also *attrib.*, as *crumpling-irons*.

1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* I. 233 In Miss Ethel's black hair there was a slight natural ripple..[which others] endeavoured to imitate by art, paper, and I believe crumpling irons. 1862 Dana *Man. Geol.* 650 The folding or crumpling of the clayey layer subjected to the pressure. 1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 209 Crumpling and crackling sounds.

Crumply (krʌ·mpli), *a.* [f. Crumple *v.* + -y [1]: cf. dial. G. *krumplig*, *krumpelicht*.] Full of crumples or wrinkles.

1847–78 Halliwell, *Crumply*, wrinkled. *Devon.* 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Crumply*, wrinkled.

Crumponde: see Crump *v.*[1]

Crumpy, *sb. dial.* [f. Crump *a.*[1] or *sb.*[1] + -y [4] dim. and denominative.] = Crumpling *sb.* 2.

1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Crumpy*, a small irregularly shaped apple.

Cru·mpy, *a. dial.* [f. Crump *a.*[2] + -y [1].] = Crump *a.*[2]: see quots.

1808–25 Jamieson, *Crump, crumpie*. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Crump*, *Crumpy*, brittle, dry-baked, easily breaking under the teeth. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Crumpy*, crisp; [as sb.] the crisp crust of a loaf. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Crumpy*, crisp; said of bread or pastry.

†**Cru·mster, cromster.** *Obs.* Also **crompster.** [f. Du. *krom* crooked: cf. Du. *kromsteve* 'genus navis' (Kilian), f. *krom* + *steve* prow.] A kind of galley or hoy.

1596 Raleigh *Discov. Guiana* 98 Two or three crumsters or galleys buylt, and furnished vpon the riuer. — *Invent. Shipping* 28, 200 saile of Crumsters, or hoyes of Newcastle, which each of them will beare six Demiculverins, and foure Sakers. 1600 *Carew MSS.* (1869) 375 Certain ships called 'crompsters'..with other barks and barges.

Crunch (krʌnʃ), *v.* [A recent variation of *craunch*, Craunch, perhaps intended to express a more subdued and less obtrusive sound, perh. influenced by association with *crush*, *munch*.]

1. *trans.* To crush with the teeth (a thing somewhat firm and brittle); to chew or bite with a crushing noise.

1814 *Suppl. Grose's Provinc. Gloss.*, *Crunch*, *Cronch*, and *Cranch*, to crush an apple, etc. in the mouth. *North.* 1832 W. Irving *Alhambra* II. 201 'While I was quietly crunching my crust.' 1859 Kingsley *Misc.* (1860) I. 202 A herd of swine crunching acorns.

b. *intr.* or *absol.*

1816 Byron *Siege Cor.* xvi, Their white tusks crunch'd o'er the whiter skull. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. x. 101 Our appetites were good; and .. we crunched away right merrily.

2. *trans.* To crush or grind under foot, wheels, etc., with the accompanying noise.

1849 C. Bronte *Shirley* ii. 24 A sound of heavy wheels crunching a stony road. 1873 *Spectator* 23 Aug. 1069/1 You crunch little heaps of salt at every step.

b. *intr.* or *absol.* c. *intr.* for *refl.*

1801 Southey *Thalaba* VIII. xxii, No sound but the wild, wild wind, And the snow crunching under his feet! 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 452 The animal's hoofs crunch on the stones and gravel.

3. *intr.* To advance, or make *one's way*, with crunching.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxiii. (1856) 189 The sound of our vessel crunching her way through the ice. 1856 — *Arct. Expl.* I. iv. 38 Our brig went crunching through all this jewelry. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 109 As we crunched and crawled up the long gravelly hills.

Hence **Crunched** *ppl. a.*, **Cru·nching** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1840 Lytton *Pilgr. of Rhine* xix, The crunched boughs.. that strewed the soil. 1848 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* xviii. (D.), A crunching of wheels..became audible on the wet gravel. 1890 *Century Mag.* Apr. 916/2 Passing a rim of crunching cinder.

Crunch, *sb.* [f. prec.]

1. An act, or the action, of crunching.

1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xvii. 56 If you will not take us, the sharks shall—it is but a crunch, and all is over. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxvii. 361 Listening to the half-yielding crunch of the ice beneath. 1867 Baker *Nile Tribut.* ii, The hippo..caught him in its mouth and killed him by one crunch.

2. *pl.* Small pieces resulting from crunching. *rare.*

1833 Moir *Mansie Wauch* xxiii. (1849) 181 [He] had his pipe smashed to crunches.

Crune, var. of Croon; obs. f. Crown.

†**Crunk,** *v.* Also 6–7 **crunck(e.** *Obs.* or *dial.* [Cf. Icel. *krúnka* to croak (as a raven).] *intr.* Of some birds: To utter a hoarse harsh cry.

1565–73 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Gruo*..to crunke like a crane.

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 111 The skrich howle .. Her burial roundel dooth ruck, and cruncketh in howling. 1617 Minsheu *Ductor*, To Cruncke or Crunckle like a Crane.

Crunk, *sb. dial.* [f. prec.: cf. Icel. *krúnk* the raven's cry.] A hoarse harsh cry; a croak.

1868 Atkinson *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Crunk*, the hoarse cry or croak of the raven or carrion crow.

Crunkle (krʌ·ŋk'l), *v.*[1] Chiefly *north. dial.* In 4 **crounkil,** 6 **croncle,-kel.** [A parallel form to Crinkle, perh. going back to the ablaut-stem *crunc-* of *crinc-an* (see Crank *sb.*[1]), perh. a later analogical formation: cf. *crimple*, *crumple*.] To wrinkle, rumple, crinkle. a. *trans.* Hence **Crunkled** *ppl. a.*

c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1252 Thi vesage es crounkilde & waxen olde. 1546 Phaer *Bk. Childr.* (1553) T i b, The musherom..called..Jewes eares (for it is..croncled and flat, much like an eare). 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* IV. lviii. 519 Leaves a little crompled or cronkeled about the edges. 1788 W. Marshall *Yorksh.* Gloss., *Crunkle*, to tumble or rumple, as linen or other cloaths. 1804 Tarras *Poems* 46 (Jam.) Wi' crunkl't brow, he aft wad think Upo' his barkin faes. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Crunkle* or *Crinkle*, to rumple or crimp.

b. *intr.*

1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. I. 2 A piece of paper torn out of..a volume crunkling on my knee.

†**Crunkle,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [A diminutive of Crunk *v.*] To cry like a crane.

1611 Cotgr., *Gruir*, to crunkle, or creake, like a Crane. 1617 [see Crunk].

Crunode (krū·nōud). *Geom.* [Irreg. f. L. *crux* cross + Node.] A point on a curve where it crosses itself; a node with two real tangents.

1873 Salmon *Higher Plane Curves* 22 In the first case the tangents are both real..such a point is termed a *crunode*.

Hence **Crunodal** *a.*, having a crunode.

1873 Salmon *Higher Plane Curves* 126 Nodal cubics may obviously be subdivided into crunodal and acnodal.

Crunt (krʌnt). *Sc. dial.* [Cf. Crump.] 'A blow on the head with a cudgel' (Jam.).

1785 Burns *To W. Simpson* xxv, An' monie a fallow gat his licks, Wi' hearty crunt. 1819 *St. Patrick* I. 166 (Jam.) Though I got a fell crunt ahint the haffit.

‖ **Cruor** (krū·ɒr). *Phys.* and *Med.* [L. *cruor* blood (when out of the body), gore.] Coagulated blood, or that portion of the blood which forms the clot; gore.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Cruor*, blood dropping out of a wound. 1705 Greenhill *Art of Embalming* 3 (T.) Any offensive odour or contaminating cruor. 1843 J. Wilkinson *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. ix. 266 The chyle clogged with cruor.

Cruorin (krū·ŏrin). *Chem.* [f. prec. + -in.] The red colouring matter of blood-corpuscles; now called *hæmoglobin*.

1840 Baly tr. *Müller's Physiol.* (ed. 2) I. 133 The solution of cruorin is reddened less strongly by exposure to air. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* 140 By the action of an acid on blood the cruorin is converted into haematin.

Crup, *a. dial.* [? var. of Crump: cf. Crup-shoulder.] 'Short, brittle, as a *crup* cake; and *fig.*, short or snappish, as a *crup* answer. Still used in Kent' (Todd).

1736 Pegge *Kenticisms*, *Crup*, pettish, peevish. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Crup*, crisp, short; surly. *South.* 1887 Parish & Shaw *Kentish Gloss.*, *Crup*, crisp. 'You'll have a nice walk, as the snow is very crup.'

Crup(e, var. of Croup *sb.*[1], hind-quarters.

Crup (krʌp), *v.* [f. Crupper.] *trans.* To put the crupper on (a horse).

1881 A. C. Grant *Bush Life Queensland* I. viii. 97 A vicious kick or two when being crupped.

Crupel, cruppel, obs. ff. Cripple.

Crupen, obs. pa. t. pl. of Creep.

Crupon, -oun, obs. var. of Croupon.

Crupper (krʌ·pəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4 **cropere, -ore, -our, -ier,** 4–5 **-ure,** 4–6 **croper,** 5 **croppere, croupere, cruppure, cruper,** 5–8 **crouper, crowper,** 6 **cropar,** 6–7 **cropper, crooper,** 7 **croaper, (crupyard),** 6– **crupper.** [a. OF. *cropiere* (Anglo-Fr. *cropere*), mod.F. *croupière* = Pr. *cropiera*, Sp. *gropera*, It. *groppiera* (Rom. type **groppāria, -eria*), f. med.L. and It. *groppa*, Pr. *cropa*, OF. *crope, crupe*, mod. *croupe*: see Croup.]

1. A leathern strap buckled to the back of the saddle and passing under the horse's tail, to prevent the saddle from slipping forwards.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 3421 Mony trappe, mony croper, Mony queyntise on armes clere. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VII. xvi, The paytrellys sursenglys and crowpers braste. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 105 Hurte with a saddle, or with a buckle of a croper. 1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 14 The Preface might have past as well for a Postscript, or the Headstall for a Crooper. 1779 Sheridan *Critic* II. ii, His accoutrements, from the bit to the crupper. 1876 *World* V. 14 Tight reins, tight cruppers, tight curbs..are the refuges of incompetence.

2. *transf.* The hind-quarters or rump of a horse; the croup.

[*c* 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 13 A Male tweyfoold vpon his croper.] 1591 Harrington *Orl. Fur.* XLVI. c. (R.), And both gaue strokes so sound, As made both horses cruppers kisse the ground. 1598 Florio, *Langio*, a disease in a horse about the crupper [1611 in a horses crupper]. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 29 They must

have taken them up behind them on their horse croppers. 1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 295 The Crupper, which is round, and reaches from the kidneys to the tail. 1852 TH. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* I. viii. 283 The mules lowered their cruppers and slid down the steepest slopes.

†b. The rear (of a horse). *On the crupper*: in the rear, close behind (one's horse). *Obs.*

1627 *Lisander & Cal.* VI. 98 Cloridon..desirous to get the crupper of his enemie's horse, turned his own speedily. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 65 The king follows them on the crupper with thirteen troops of horse.

3. The buttocks (of a man). Usually *humorous*.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 71 A close-bellied dublet comming downe..as farre as the crupper. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* III. i, He cuts me a back caper with his heels, and takes me just o' the crupper. 1664 COTTON *Scarron.* 104 There as she sate upon her crupper. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Ingol. Penance*, The Knight on his crupper Received the first taste of the Father's *flagellum*.

†b. A hind-quarter, haunch (as a joint of meat). *Obs.*

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Mutton*, Take a Crupper of..Mutton. *Ibid.* s.v. *Veal*, A Quarter or Crupper of Veal.

4. a. *Naut.* = *crupper-chain*: see 5. b. (See quot. 1867.)

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 74 The heel of the jib-boom has..a notch for the crupper. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Crupper*, the train tackle ring-bolt in a gun-carriage.

5. *Comb.*, as †*crupper-bone, -compliment, -evil*; *crupper-cramped, -galled* adjs.; **crupper-chain,** *Naut.* (see quot. 1882); †**crupper-clout,** a clout or cloth to cover the posteriors; **crupper-dock, -loop,** that part of the crupper which passes under the horse's tail.

a 1652 BROME *Queen & Conc.* III. iv, My Back and *Crupper-bone is out of joynt. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Crupper bone*, the coccyx. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 13 **Crupper chain*, a chain passed round the bowsprit and the heel of jib-boom to secure the latter down in its saddle. 1647 STAPYLTON *Juvenal* xiv. 665 [He] puts about His naked middle a cold *crupper-clout. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* III. i, I love no *crupper-compliments. [He had just received a kick on the posteriors.] 1641 BROME *Jov. Crew* III. Wks. 1873 III. 395, I am .. so *crupper-crampt with our hard lodging. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 133 The *Crupper-dock is mostly stuffed with a tallow candle to make it easy for the horse's tail. 1611 COTGR., *Le mal de cropion*, the Rumpe-euill or *Crupper-euill. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2486/4 A dark-brown Horse .. *Crupper-galled. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Crupper*, The rounded portion EB is the *crupper-loop.

Cru·pper, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish with a crupper, put a crupper upon.

1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 33 Sent on a Sunday into Hyde Park, crupper'd up as tight as need be. 1803 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 219 So caparisoned, bitted..and cruppered.

†**Crup-shoulder, -shouldered.** *Obs.* = CRUMP-*shoulder*, etc.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 12 Thinking belike to ride vpon my Crupshoulders. 1599 BRETON *Mis. Mavillia* iv, Hee goes Crup shouldred and sits down by leisure.

Crural (krū·răl), *a.* [ad. L. *crūrāl-is* adj., f. *crūs, crūr-* leg.]

1. Of or belonging to the leg; *spec.* in *Anat.*, as in *crural artery, nerve, vein, vessels*.

Crural arch, the arch formed by Poupart's ligament, beneath which the crural vessels emerge; *crural canal*, a canal about half an inch long forming the innermost compartment of the crural sheath, through which a femoral hernia passes; *crural hernia*, a hernia descending beside the crural vessels; *crural ring*, the upper end of the crural canal; *crural septum*, the septum of connective tissue normally closing the crural canal at the top; *crural sheath*, the sheath which encloses the crural vessels as they leave the abdomen.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 393/2 An excellent Cruralle Playster. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* 225 The crurall artery arising from the same place whence the crurall veine proceeded. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* III, If the capricious fly happens not to remove itself by crural motion, or the vibration of its wings. 1708 KEILL *Anim. Secretion* 91 The Blood must stagnate in the Crural Vessels. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 396/1 Hernia of the bladder at the crural ring is very rare. 1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 157 The legs..are skinned, and the crural nerve laid bare.

b. as *sb.* Short for *crural artery, nerve*, etc.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 514 The Umbilical Arteries..said to be derived from the Crurals. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 70 The two Crurals, with the Sciatic..are distributed to the inferior Extremities.

2. Of the nature or form of a leg.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci., Crural*..shaped like a leg or root. Hence in WEBSTER and mod. Dicts.

†**Crure.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *crūs, crūr-* leg.] A 'leg' or side of a triangle; = CRUS 1.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. v. 55 Proiect a Triangle by producing 2 Crures from the Chords extreames.

Crured (krū·ĕd), *a. Her.* [f. L. *crūs, crūr-* + -ED.] Of a bird borne as a charge: Having the legs of a (specified) tincture different from that of the body; legged.

1804 MANNING & BRAY *Hist. & Antiq. Surrey* I. 631 A Falcon, Or. beaked and crured, Gules.

‖ **Crus** (krŭs). Pl. **crura** (krū·ră). [L. *crūs*, pl. *crūra*, leg.]

†1. *Geom.* A straight line forming one side of a triangle. *Obs. rare.*

a 1687 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. iv. Schol. (1712) 144 All the Crura's, EG, EH, EI, EC, are easily demonstrated to be equal to the Crus E.

2. *Anat.* a. The leg or hind limb; *spec.* the part between the knee and the ankle, the shank. b. Applied to various parts occurring in pairs or sets and resembling or likened to legs.

Crura of the *cerebellum, cerebrum, fornix*, and *medulla oblongata*, strands of nerve-fibres in the brain; *crura of the diaphragm*, two tendinous and muscular bundles, one on each side, connecting the diaphragm with the lumbar vertebræ; *crura of the penis, of the clitoris*, bodies forming the attachments of those organs, one on each side of the pubic arch. Also applied to the two processes of the *incus* and those of the *stapes* (bones of the ear).

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Crus*, among anatomists, denotes all that part of the body which reaches from the buttocks to the toes. *Ibid., Crura of the medulla oblongata*, are two of the four roots whence the medulla oblongata springs, in the brain. 1783 H. WATSON in *Med. Commun.* I. 186 The crura of the diaphragm .. were removed. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 271 The central stem, or crus, around which each hemisphere of the cerebellum is developed.

Crus, obs. form of CROUSE.

Crusada, obs. f. CRUSADE, CRUSADO.

Crusade (krusē·d). Forms: α. 6 **croisad, croysade,** (**croissard**), 6–8 **croisade,** (7 **crossiade**); β. 7 **croisada,** (**croy-**), **cruysado,** (**crossado**), 7–8 **croisado, croy-**; γ. 7–8 **crusada, cruz-**, 6–8 **crusado, cruz-**; δ. 8– **crusade.** [= mod.F. *croisade* (= OF. *croisee*), Pr. *crozada*, Sp. *cruzada*, It. *crociata*, med.L. *cruciata* (*cruzata*), being in the various langs. the fem. noun of action formed on pa. pple. of *cruciāre, crociare, cruzar, croiser* to CROSS, *lit.* a being crossed, a crossing or marking with the cross, a taking the cross: cf. the early F. *croisement*. The earliest and only ME. equivalents were CROISERIE (13–15th c.), and CROISEE (15–17th c.), from the corresponding OF. words. In 16th c. French, *croisée* was displaced by *croisade*, with the new ending *-ade*, adapted from the -ADA of Provençal and Spanish. This *croisade* appeared in Eng. c. 1575, and continued to be the leading form till c. 1760 (see Johnson's Dict.). About 1600, the Sp. *cruzada* made its appearance under the forms *crusada* and *crusado* (see -ADO); a blending of this with *croisade* produced two hybrid forms, viz. *croisado* (*-ada*), with French stem and Spanish ending, frequent from c. 1611 to 1725, and *crusade*, with Spanish stem and French ending, mentioned by Johnson, 1755, only as a by-form of *croisade*, but used by Goldsmith and Gibbon, and now universal. From 15th to 17th c. occasional attempts to adopt the med.L. and other Romanic forms, as *cruciat, -ada, -ade, cruceat*, were made: see CRUCIADE.]

1. *Hist.* A military expedition undertaken by the Christians of Europe in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries to recover the Holy Land from the Mohammedans.

α. 1577 HARRISON *England* III. iv. (1878) II. 29 At such time as Baldwine archbishop of Canturburie preached the Croisad there. 1616 JAS. I *Remonstr. Right of Kings* Wks. 445 All such..as undertooke the Croisade became the Pope's meere vassals. 1753 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) IV. 6 His history of the Croisades. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 416 The knight errantry of a croisade against the Saracens.

β. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. (1632) 965 A Croisado against the Turkes. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. xix. (1892) 592 A Croisada to the Holy Land. 1758 CHESTERF. *Lett.* CXXXI, This gave rise to the Croisadoes, and carried such swarms of people from Europe to the..Holy Land.

γ. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 793 To preach the Crusado. *a* 1678 MARVELL *Poems, Britannia & Raleigh*, Her true Crusada shall at last pull down The Turkish crescent and the Persian sun. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* V. (1834) 249 Until his return from the crusado.

δ. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Croisado* or *Crusade*. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Ruined Abbey* 118 Here the cowl'd zealots..Urg'd the crusade. 1755-73 JOHNSON, *Crusade, Crusado*: see *Croisade*. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. lxi. 546 The principle of the crusades was a savage fanaticism. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 318 A single campaign of the first crusade, that of 1099. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 96 The power of the religious sentiment..inspired the crusades.

b. *transf.* Any war instigated and blessed by the Church for alleged religious ends, a 'holy war'; applied *esp.* to expeditions undertaken under papal sanction against infidels or heretics.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xxvii. (1632) 393 George Sechell ..who under the title of a Croysada, wrought so many mischiefes. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 95 Urban the eight, that now Popeth it, may proclaime a Croisado if hee will. 1681 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* II. 122 Afterwards croisades came in use; against such princes as were deposed by popes. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 106 Commander of a crusade against the Hussites.

2. *fig.* An aggressive movement or enterprise against some public evil, or some institution or class of persons considered as evil.

1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 8 Preach, my dear Sir, a crusade against ignorance. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 184 This new crusade against the evils of the world. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IV. VII. i. 25 Dunstan's life was a crusade .. against the married clergy. *Mod.* The Temperance crusade.

†3. A papal bull or commission authorizing a crusade, or expedition against infidels or heretics.

1588 (*title*), The Holy Bull and Crusado of Rome, first published by the Holy Father, Gregory the XIII. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 64 They concluded to crave ayd from all Christian Princes, and a Crossado from the Pope against the Moores. *a* 1677 BARROW *Popes Suprem.* Wks. 1859 VIII. 50 To summon or commissionate soldiers by croisade, &c. to fight against infidels. 1724 T. RICHERS *Hist. R. Geneal. Spain* 247 The Pope, willing to help the King to sustain this War, sent him the Croisade, by which Means he raised 300,000 Ducats. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* I. 317 The pope published a crusade against the deposed monarch.

†4. *Span. Hist.* A levy of money, or a sum raised by the sale of indulgences, under a document called *Bula de la cruzada*, originally for aggression or defence against the Moors, but afterwards diverted to other purposes. *Obs.*

The sale of the indulgences granted under the *Bula* became a permanent source of revenue, held by the kings of Spain in consideration of expenses incurred by them as champions of Catholicism and in the conversion of the American Indians. A board for the collection and administration of these revenues was created in the 16th c. called *Consejo de la Cruzada*, the court or tribunal of the Crusade.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 30 The moneys gathered in Spaine..vnder colour of the Croysade. *Ibid.* XII. 566 The Pope had transferred to the king of Aragon for two yeares the moneys and collections called the Croissards of the realme of Spaine. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 531 His Subsidies which he levieth extraordinarily (of late times for the most part turned into ordinary, as his Croisados). 1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 288 To suffer a levy of money to be made within his Dominions, termed by the name Crusado, for the maintenance of the Turkish Wars. 1716 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5480/3 The President of the Cruzada is ordered to draw up a perfect Account of the intire Produce of the Cruzada, as well in Spain as in the Indies. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. VII. xii. 132 Here [Peru] is also a court of inquisition, and of the croisade.

†5. A marking with the cross; the symbol of the cross, the badge borne by crusaders. *Obs.*

1613 ZOUCH *Dove* 43 Like the rich Croisade on th' Imperiall Ball. 1641 PRYNNE *Antip.* 299 He tooke up the Crossado and went .. with King Richard .. to the warres in the holy Land. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 772 He took upon him the Crusado, i.e. Vowed an Expedition to the Holy-Land.

†b. *fig.* (with allusion to 'cross' in the sense of trial or affliction). *Obs.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 531 The Noble Order of the Cruysado Heaven bestoweth not on Milk-sops. *Ibid.* 533 The Cruysado, or Crosse of Christ, above all Orders taken up by the Potentates of the World.

6. *attrib.*

1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 706 The crusado troops of Cardinal Beaufort. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* XVIII. i. 43 The Croisade army arrived there in the end of May.

Crusade, obs. f. CRUSADO, Portuguese coin.

Crusade (krusē·d), *v.* Also **croizade.** [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To engage in a crusade, go on a crusade. Also *to crusade it.*

1732 M. GREEN *Grotto* 215 Cease crusading against sense. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* III. 40 He's going to croizade it. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xviii, When..you have crusaded it thro' all their parish-churches. 1834 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* III. 111 Burning heretics at home, except when he was busy crusading abroad. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 935 'Duke, once your sires crusaded it, we know.'

Crusader (krusē·dəɹ). Also 8–9 **croisader.** [f. CRUSADE *v.* (or *sb.*) + -ER. Cf. obs. F. *croisadeur* (Cotgr.).] One who engages in a crusade.

1743 W. WHITEHEAD *Ess. Ridicule*, If, crusaders like, their zeal be rage. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 169 Standing cross-legged, like our Effigies of Croisaders in Churches. 1825 FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antiq.* (1843) I. 133 Badge of croisaders. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 292 The crusaders found Citrons, Oranges, and Lemons very abundant in Palestine.

Crusa·ding, *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb CRUSADE, Also *attrib.*, passing into *adj.*

1732 [see CRUSADE *v.*]. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. I. I. 10 Not since our Albigenses and Crusadings were over. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. v. 197 Provençal poetry..contains some noble bursts of the Crusading religious sentiment. 1879 W. H. DIXON *Royal Windsor* II. v. 50 One of those unfortunate captives of crusading wars.

Crusa·ding, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] Engaging in a crusade; belonging to the crusades.

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. xvii, The crusading sword of this misguided saint-errant. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iv. 187 The ancient crusading chivalry. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* iv. 66 The character of the architecture is Crusading.

‖ **Crusado**[1] (krusē·dō). Also 6 **cru(e)sadowe,** 7–9 **cruzado,** 8 **crusada,** (**crusad, cruzate,** 8–9 **crusade**). [ad. Pg. *cruzado* lit. 'crossed, marked with the cross'.] A Portuguese coin bearing the figure of a cross, originally of gold, later also of silver; the new crusado is of 480 reis (16¼ grains of gold or 219 grains of silver) = about 2*s.* 4*d.* sterling.

1544 *Will of R. Osborne* (Somerset Ho.), One syde Crusadowes & the other side haulfe Aungelle. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. XXV. (1877) I. 364 Of forren coines we haue.. ducats..crusadoes [etc.]. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 26. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 267 Eight hundred Millions of Reas, or two Millions of Crusadoes, amounting to about three hundred thousand pounds sterling. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3086/2 The Crusado of Portugal..to pass at 3*sh.* 6*d.* 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Cruzado*..is a Portuguese coin, struck under Alphonsus V about the year 1457, at the time when pope Calixtus sent thither the bull for a croisade, against the infidels.

1853 TH. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxii. 406 *note*, The value of an arroba of gold is 15,000 Brazilian cruzados (each cruzado being 50 sous).

‖ **Crusa·do** ². *Obs.* [a. Sp. and Pg. *cruzado*, OPg. *crusado*, corresp. to F. *croisé* a crusader, *lit.* a crossed man, one that has received or assumed the sign of the cross: cf. CROISES.] A crusader.

1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 92 In such gallant bravadoe termes runnith your mill crusadoe rhetorick. 1619 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* VIII. (1676) 746 Provision was not made for the Crusadoes. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. VIII. vi. § 4. 1267 An Armie of Crusado's.

Hence † **Crusado, Cruzado** *v.*, to cross, engage as a crusader; = CROISE *v.* 2.

1671 F. PHILIPPS *Reg. Necess.* 327 Which were Cruzadoed or voluntarily went unto the Holy Land..for recovery of it.

Crusado 3, var. of *crusada* = CRUSADE.

‖ **Crusa·l.** *Obs.* [A term of the *lingua franca* of the Levant = It. *corsale* privateer.] = CORSAIR.

1699 ROBERTS *Voy. Levant* 2, I had heard how miserably men lived in a Crusal. *Ibid.* 3 *Crusal* is a word, mistakingly used for Corsair which in English signifies a Privateer.

† **Crusard.** *Obs. rare.* [f. stem of CRUSADE + -ARD: cf. CROISARD.] A crusader.

1753 tr. *Voltaire's Micromegas, etc.* 59 The most politic of all the Crusards [*tous ces croisés*]..was Bohemond. *Ibid.* 90 Saladin..gave battle to those Crusards near Cæsarea.

Cruse (krūs, krūz). *arch.* Forms: 5– cruse; also 5 crowse, crowce, crewse, crwce, 5–7 cruce, 6 crouse, cruys(e, crewyse, 7 cruze, criuze, 8 creuse, 8–9 cruise. [A word of which similar forms are found in most of the Teutonic langs.; cf. Icel. *krús* (*a* 1300) pot, tankard, Da. *kruus* mug, jug, cruet, Sw. *krus* mug; also OHG. **krûse* represented by dim. *krûselîn*, MHG. *krûse*, Ger. *krause* pot with a lid, MLG. *krûs, krôs*, LG. *kroos, krûs, kraus*; MDu. *cruyse*, Du. *kroes*; WFris. *kroes*, EFris. *krôs*, NFris. *kruas, krôss*, Wang. *krûs*.

The etymological history is uncertain, as is also the original type, since the LG., Du. and Fris. present forms both in *ô* and *ô*; in Eng. also, it is noteworthy that we have beside ME. *u*, modern *u*, where we should expect *ou*. The variant spelling in *ui*, (*uy*) from 16th c. appears to be from Dutch. The historical pronunciation is with *s* (cf. the early *cruce*), which also now predominates; but the spelling with *z* has been occasional since 1600, and a corresponding pronunciation is given by Smart and Cassell, and often heard.]

A small earthen vessel for liquids; a pot, jar, or bottle; also a drinking vessel.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 584 Twey cruses in oon day. *Ibid.* XI. 349 A cruce into a stene of wyne devise. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 105 Crowse, or cruse, potte [*P.* crowce or crwce]. 1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 404 For drynkyng crewses for howsold viij.d. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2192 Then he may drink out of a stone cruyse. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xvii. 16 The oyle in the cruse fayled not. 1603 B. JONSON *King's Entertainment*, A crystal Cruze fill'd with Wine. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentleman's Exerc.* I. xxvii. 94 In a crucible or melting cruse. 1742 COLLINS *Eclogues* ii. 3 One cruise of water on his back he bore. 1755 JOHNSON, *Cruise*, a small cup. 1817 COLERIDGE *Zapolya* II, What if I leave these cakes, this cruse of wine Here by this cave. 1892 RAINE *Handbk. York Museum* 167 Cruses and Pottle-pots of black and brown ware.

b. *fig.* (with allusion to 1 Kings xvii. 12–16).

c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1885) 40 Thy cruse of joye is it already spent? 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XX, He had dipped ungenerously into a generous mother's purse, basely and recklessly spilt her little cruse.

Cruse, obs. form of CROUSE.

† **Cru·seful.** *Obs.* [f. CRUSE + -FŪL.] As much as a cruse contains.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 15 b, Geve him half a good cruys ful to drinke. *a* 1645 HEYWOOD *Fortune by Land* II. Wks. 1874 VI. 384 Of his smallest beer Not a bare crusful.

† **Cru·sell.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [= med.L. *crusellus*; also MLG. *krusel, crusele*, LG. *krüsel, krôsel, kreusel*, EFris. *krûsel*, an oil-lamp used by country-people, etc., MDu. *kruysel, krosel* hanging-lamp; cf. also OF. *croisel, croissol*, and other Romanic forms, usually connected with *crux* and associated with *crucibolum*, while the Ger. forms are treated by Hildebrand and others as dim. of *krûse*, CRUSE.] A night-lamp of oil or tallow.

1401–2 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 210 Pro lumine habendo in crusell.

† **Cru·set.** *Obs.* Also 6 croset, -ette, 7 cruzet. [a. F. *creuset* (Paré 16th c.) crucible.] A crucible.

1558–80 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. VI. 115 b, Poure the Siluer out of the croset. *Ibid.* (ed. 1) 118 Set it in the fire in a Goldsmithes croset. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xiii. 247 They cary the bars of silver unto the Assay maister.. he cuttes a small peece of every one.. and puttes them into a cruset. 1611 COTGR., *Creuset*, a crucible, cruzet, or cruet: a little earthen pot, wherein Goldsmithes melt their siluer. 1755 JOHNSON, *Cruset*, a goldsmith's melting pot. *Philips.* [See also CRUSIE.]

[The ulterior etymology is complicated and uncertain; cf. CRUSELL, and see Hatzfeld, Littré, Diez, Grimm s.v. *Krausel*, Doornkaat-Koolman s.v. *Krusel*. The OF. *croisel, croiseul* meant both night-lamp and crucible: cf. CRUSIE.]

Crush (krvʃ), *v.* Forms: 5 crusch-en, -yn, crussh-yn, (crusse), 5–6 crusshe, 6 crousshe, 7 chrush, 6– crush. Cf. CROOSE *v.* [app. a. OF. *croissir, croisir*, sometimes *cruis(s)ir*, rarely *crusir, croussir*, to gnash (the teeth), to make a crashing or cracking noise, to crash, crack, smash, break; in Cotgr., 1611, 'to cracke, or crash, or crackle, as wood thats readie to breake'; = Cat. *croxir*; Sp. *cruxir, crujir* to crackle, to rustle, It. † *croscere, crosciare* to crackle, crash, clatter; 'also to squease, to crush, or squash' (Florio); med.L. *cruscire* to crackle (Du Cange). The Romanic word is app. of Ger. origin: see Diez and Mackel, and cf. MHG. *krosen, krôsen* to gnash with the teeth, make a crackling noise, bruise or crush with a crackling sound, crash, craunch, for which Hildebrand infers an OHG. *chrosôn, chrosian.*

The notion of noise present in the foreign words appears also in early uses of *cruss, crussh*, but is practically absent from later use, being now expressed by CRASH.]

† **1.** To dash together with the sound of violent percussion, to clash, crash; to make the harsh grating noise of things forcibly smashed or pounded to fragments. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* x. vii. (1495) 379 Cole quenchyd though it greue not wyth brennynge hym that trede theron it makyth crusshynge and grete noyse. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4752 At yche cornell of þe castell was crusshyng of weppon. *Ibid.* 5852 Crakkyng of cristis, crusshyng of speires. *Ibid.* 7298 There was crie of ken men, crussing of wepyn.

2. *trans.* To compress with violence, so as to break, bruise, destroy, squeeze out of natural shape or condition: said of the effect of pressure whether acting with momentum or otherwise.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1134 He [the geaunt] caughte hyme in armez, And enclosez hyme clenly, to cruschene hys rybbez. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 106 Crusshyn' bonys, *ocillo.* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 234 b, The worme y^t is crusshed or poysoned. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxxix. 15 The Ostrich..leaueth her egges in the earth..And forgetteth that the foot may crush them. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 33 Some of these I broke..by crushing it [the stem] with a small pair of Plyers. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XII. 83 In one promiscuous carnage crush'd and bruis'd. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 357 The leaves, when crushed, emit a powerful smell of camphor. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 9 The shock which would crush a railway carriage. *absol.* 1885 MRS. H. WARD tr. *Amiel's Jrnl.* (1891) 18 The wish to crush, roused irresistibly by all that creeps.

b. With advrb. extension, defining the result.

1530 PALSGR. 502/2 He hath crousshed his legge with the fall all to peces. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, V. iii. 111 That they may crush downe with a heauy fall, Th' vsurping Helmets of our Aduersaries. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Selfe-conceited Man* (Arb.) 33 He is a bladder blown vp with wind, which the least flaw crushes to nothing. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 50 Some..cast themselves in the way and are crusht to death. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* 222 We expected..the roof and walls of our prison to fall in upon us, and crush us to pieces. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* XXIV. 299 Philammon crushed the letter together in his hand. *Mod.* Crushed flat under the feet of the crowd.

c. To crumple or put out of shape (cloth, a dress, etc.) by pressure or rough handling.

Mod. Her bonnet and dress were all crushed.

d. *intr.* To advance with crushing.

1876 WHITTIER *Lost Occasion* 24 Crushing as if with Talus' flail Through Error's logic-woven mail.

e. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become violently compressed, squeezed out of shape, or otherwise injured, by outside pressure.

1755 JOHNSON, *Crush*, to be condensed. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 282 Its texture tender, soon crushing and becoming watery when gathered. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 553 Their rotten machine must crush under the trial. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* XXXIX. (1878) 506, I heard the hailstones crush between my feet and the soft grass of the lawn.

† f. In imprecations. *Obs.*

1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* I. Wks. 1799. II 60 Crush me if ever I saw any thing half so handsome before!

3. To press or squeeze forcibly or violently. (The force, not the effect, being the prominent notion.) Also with advrb. extension, *to crush against, into, out of, through*, etc.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 611 'Fie, fie', he says, 'you crush me, let me go'. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, V. i. 13 To crush our old limbes in vngentle Steele. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* xxii. 25 The asse..crusht [COVERD. thrust, *Geneva* dasht] Balaams foote against the wall. 1884 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Rep.* 9 Probate Div. 205 The salving vessel..was crushed against the landing-stage..and was damaged. *Mod.* Too many people were crushed into the carriage. The article was in type but has been crushed out by the pressure of political news.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To advance or make one's way by crushing or pressure.

1755 JOHNSON, *Crush*..to come in a close body. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* X. 444/1 The multitude which crushes round the Prince.

4. *fig.* a. To break down the strength or power of; to conquer beyond resistance, subdue or overcome completely.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 672/2 They use them..to oppress and crush some of their owne to stubburne free-holders. 1611 BIBLE *Lam.* i. 15 He hath called an assembly against mee, to crush my yong men. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. xlix. 86 His enemies were crushed by his valour. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 95 Such an opportunity of crushing or humbling Sparta. 1848 GASKELL *Mary Barton* (1882) 82/1 He sank upon a seat, almost crushed with the knowledge of the consequences of his..action.

b. Of actions, feelings, etc.: To put down, subdue utterly, extinguish, stamp *out*.

1610 R. NICCOLS *Mirr. Mag.* 573 And at my state with her proud hornes did push In hope my fame..to crush. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xiii. 371 These disorders might have been crusht. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 172 Crush'd is thy pride. 1853 C. KINGSLEY *Hypatia* XXIV. 299 She was to crush the voice of conscience and reason. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* i. (1880) 1 Wherever free inquiry showed itself..the Church endeavoured to crush it. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 160 The higher feelings of humanity are far too strong to be crushed out.

c. To oppress with harshness or rigour.

1611 BIBLE *Amos* iv. 1 Yea kine of Bashan..which oppresse the poore, which crush the needy. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 293 There the poor are crusht without a cause. 1846 WHITTIER *The Branded Hand* x, Woe to him who crushes the soul with chain and rod.

5. To bruise, bray, break down into small pieces; *esp.* applied to the comminution of ore, quartz, coke, sugar-cane, oil-seeds, etc. in various industrial processes.

1588 GREENE *Pandosto* Ded. (1607) 2 Unicornes being glutted with browsing on rootes of Lycoras, sharpen their stomacks, with crushing bitter grasse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 345 For drink the grape She crushes. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 309 The apples had..been well crushed and pressed. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 245/1 The lumps of..ore..falling through between the rollers..are completely crushed into small fragments. 1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 18 Cane crushed at the large mills on the Clarence.

6. To force out by squeezing or pressing; to press or squeeze *out*. Also *fig.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* V. i. Wks. 1856 I. 132 And crush lives sap from out Pieros vaines. *a* 1626 BACON (J.), He crushed treasure out of his subjects purses by forfeitures. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 47 Bacchus, that first from out the purple grape Crushed the sweet poison of misused wine. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* (J.), I wanted weight of feeble Moors upon me To crush my soul out.

7. *To crush a cup of wine, pot of ale*, etc.: to drink, quaff, 'discuss' it: cf. CRACK *v.* 10.

1592 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch.* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 43 If euer I brought my Conny but to crush a potte of ale with mee. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. ii. 86, I pray come and crush a cup of wine. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* V, You shall crush a cup of wine to the health of the Fathers of the city. 1845 *Whitehall* XXX. 206 They had crushed several pottles of wine.

Crush (krvʃ), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

† **1.** The noise of violent percussion; clashing; a crash. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* 2946 When bope fflutes come at a frosche, þe fyrste hortlyng gaf a gret crusche.

2. The act of crushing; violent compression or pressure that bruises, breaks down, injures, or destroys; also *fig.*

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkewormes* 63 The hart-breake crush of melancholies wheele. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXIX. vi (R.) To heale the eares that have caught some hurt either by bruise, crush or stripe. 1611 COTGR., *Escachure*..also, a squash, crush, knocke, or squeeze (whereby a thing is flatted, or beaten close together). 1775 JOHNSON *Western Isl.* Wks. X. 429 A heavy crush of disaster. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 214 The ice pressed dreadfully around them..but the ship always escaped the heaviest crushes. 1882 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* CXXI. 7 Our soul is kept from the dominion of sin..the crush of despondency.

b. In the following perhaps = *crash*, as now often quoted, and as apparently alluded to by Pope: see CRASH *sb.*¹ 2; but it may mean simply 'destruction by crushing'.

1713 ADDISON *Cato* V. i, Unhurt amidst the war of elements, The wrecks of matter, and the crush of worlds. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow Papers* Poems (1890) II. 6 Holding up the star-spangled banner amid the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds.

c. *Coal-mining.* (See quots.)

1851 GREENWELL *Coal-tr. Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 20 *Crush.*—This occurs when both the roof and thill of a seam of coal are hard, and when the pillars, insufficient for the support of the superincumbent strata, are crushed by their pressure. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Crush.* 1. A squeeze, accompanied, perhaps, with more violent motion and effects. 2. A variety of fault in coal.

† **3.** A bruise or injury caused by crushing. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 350 Contusions, bruses looking black and blew, strokes, crushes, rushes, rubs, and gals. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* VII. 67 It is called Nauell-gall, because the crush is vpon the signe iust opposite against the Horses Nauell. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3837/4 Lost.. a flea-bitten grey Mare, with a Crush on her right Foot in the Hoof behind.

4. The crowding together of a number of things, or *esp.* persons, so that they press forcibly upon each other; the mass so crowded together.

1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) III. 136 No rank, no sex, could possibly receive exemption from the general crush. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* II. 54 The crush to see it was very great. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* XXXVII, A crush of carts and chairs and coaches.

b. A crowded social gathering. *colloq.*

1832 MACAULAY *Lett.* 18 July, I fell in with her at Lady Grey's great crush. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* (1890) 439 [The party] isn't a crush. I have only asked about thirty or forty people.

5. Cartilage, gristle. *dial.*

[=OHG. *cros* in *nasecros, ôrcros*, MLG. *krose*, also MHG. *krozbein, kruszbein, krusbein*, f. *krosen* to crackle, crunch: cf. CRUSHEL.]

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Crish, Crush*, cartilage, or soft bones of young animals, easily crushed by the teeth. *Ibid., Crush, crustle*, gristle.

6. *Comb.* (perh. formed on verb-stem), as *crush-bone, -nosed.* Also CRUSH HAT, -ROOM.

1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3193/4 Lost .. a bay Gelding .. with a Crush bone on the side of the Nose. 1876 BROWNING *Shop* 9 Some crush-nosed human-hearted dog.

Crushable (krʌ·ʃăb'l), *a.* [f. CRUSH *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being crushed.

1887 *Daily News* 6 Jan. 3/1 A less crushable material.

†**Crush-crash.** *rare*—[1]. *Obs.* A combination of *crush* and *crash*, having the effect of a reduplication of the latter.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 110 Thee winds scold strugling, the threshing thick crush crash is owtborne.

Crushed (krʌʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. CRUSH *v.* + -ED.]

1. Bruised or broken by pressure; pressed or squeezed out of shape; *fig.* overwhelmed, subdued utterly.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 175 That is but a crush'd necessity. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 166 The crush'd and mangled corpse. 1851-5 BRIMLEY *Ess.* 248 To awaken his crushed intelligence.

2. Bruised or broken down into small pieces or powder.

1855 JOHNSTON *Chem. Com. Life* iv. (1879) 58 Crushed bones are strewed over a meadow. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 943 There are three classes of sugar-refineries in this country, the chief productions of which are, respectively: 1st, Loaf-sugar; 2nd, Crystals..3rd, Crushed sugar.

3. *Crushed morocco* (*Bookbinding*): morocco leather, grained, shaved thin, pressed between iron plates, and polished. *Crushed strawberry*: the colour of strawberries when crushed or bruised.

†**Crushel, crussel.** *Obs.* [Corresponds to OHG. *crosela, kroschela*, MHG. *krosel, kroszel, kroschel*, MLG. *crosle*, LG. *kroselle* cartilage, gristle, referred by Hildebrand to MHG. and dial. G. *krosen, krösen* to gnash the teeth, crackle, craunch, crush with noise. Cf. dial. *crustle*, CRUSH *sb.* 5.] Cartilage, gristle.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 106 Cruschylbone, or grystylbone [P. crusshell]. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, A crussell or gristle.

Crusher (krʌ·ʃəɹ). [f. CRUSH *v.* + -ER [1].]

1. One who or that which crushes.

1598 FLORIO, *Premitore*, a crusher. 1611 COTGR., *Escacheur*, a squasher; a beater, or crusher of things flat. 1662 J. SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks., Apol. conc. Perfection* 8 The Crusher or bruiser of the Serpent. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 62 Crushers of walnuts with silver nut-crackers. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 191 The Port Jackson shark..has crushers instead of teeth.

b. *spec.* One whose trade is to crush some article for economic purposes.

1794 *Hull Advertiser* 9 Aug. 3/4 The Crushers of Rape-seed continue to buy this article very freely. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 300/2 Rape..The seed..is then sold to the crushers, who express the oil. 1884 *Law Rep.* 13 Q. Bench Div. 469 Seed crushers and oil refiners.

c. A machine for crushing seed, ore, quartz, etc.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 160 For breaking malt, beans, &c. one crusher only is wanted. 1879 ATCHERLEY *Boërland* 172 Mr. Armfield's crusher was in full work.

2. *colloq.* Something which overwhelms or overpowers. Cf. *stunner.*

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* I, It's Destiny, and mine's a crusher! 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* iv, 'She *is* a crusher, ain't she now?' 1884 *Chr. Commonwealth* 6 Nov. 53/5 The decision was a crusher on Dr. Phin.

3. An apparatus for recording the pressure exerted on a gun by a charge of powder; also *attrib.* as in *crusher-gauge, -plug.*

1871 *Standard* 19 Jan., A 'crusher', or small apparatus exposing a copper disc to the pressure over a given surface of the pent-up gases, was inserted in the rear of the 700-pounder bolts. 1871 NOBLE & ABEL in *Phil. Trans.* CLXV. 140 A slight escape of gas past the crusher-gauge.

4. *slang.* A policeman.

1841 *Punch* II. 137 There is not one crusher who is proof against the waistcoat pocket. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 25 'The blessed crushers is everywhere', shouted one.

Crush hat. A soft hat which can be crushed flat; *spec.* a hat constructed with a spring so as to collapse and assume a flat shape; an opera-hat.

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xix, Folding his crush hat to lay his elbow on. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* i. 1891 *Punch* 25 Apr. 201/2 Smart new boy in cloak-room has noted gentlemen shutting up their crush hats, and promptly flattens de Jones's best silk topper.

Crushing (krʌ·ʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CRUSH *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. CRUSH.

†1. Crashing, smashing: see CRUSH *v.* 1. *Obs.*

2. Compressing violently so as to bruise or destroy; violent pressure or squeezing. Also *fig.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Froissement*, a crushing in pieces. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 195 The crushing ..and the overwhelming of his afflicted Servants. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 6 Cornelius Seaman lost his Ship by the squeezing and crushing together of the Ice. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 123 The sound produced by the crushing of the fragments. 1890 *Spectator* 31 May, All delays, discomforts and crushings were met with good-humour.

3. *spec.* Bruising or comminution of ore, quartz, oil-seeds, etc, for economic purposes; also *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *crushing-machine, -mill, -seed*, etc.

1759 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 168 The crushing of rape seed. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 10 Sept. 2/2 Fifty lasts of fine Koningsburg Crushing Linseed. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xxxii. (ed. 3) 337 The Crushing Mill, used in Cornwall and other mining countries. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines* 43 The crushing for the year is 9,782 tons of quartz.

Cru·shing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That crushes; bruising, overwhelming, etc.

1577 WHETSTONE in *Gascoigne's Steel Glas* (Arb.) 22 Crusshing care. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. v. 34 Crushing penurie. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 206 The blow must be quick, and crushing. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* II. ix. 137 A..crushing censure upon Lord Ellenborough.

Cru·shingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a crushing manner; so as to crush.

1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* IV. 173 The word smote crushingly. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 20 Oct., Falling slowly but crushingly.

Cru·sh-room. A room or hall in a theatre, opera-house, etc., in which the audience may promenade during the intervals of the entertainment.

1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) III. 135 The drawing-room..actually differed in nothing from the crush-room at the opera on a very crowded night. 1833 MACAULAY *Lett.* 2 Aug., The crush-room of the opera at night. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 278.

Crusian, var. of CRUCIAN, species of carp.

Crusie, crusy (krū·zi, krö·zi). *Sc.* Also **cruisie, -zie, -y, -ey, cruzie, croosie.** [app. a phonetic repr. of F. *creuset*, CRUSET, or perh. of earlier origin from OF. *croiseul, creuseul* (pl. *-eus*), or *croisel, cruseau*, with which it agrees in its two senses, while F. *creuset* and Eng. CRUSET have only that of 'crucible'.]

1. A small iron lamp with a handle, burning oil or tallow; also, a sort of triangular iron candlestick with one or more sockets for candles, having the edges turned up on the three sides. (Jamieson.)

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Farmer's Ingle*, The cruizy, too, can only blink and bleer. 1776 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* ix. (Jam.), Meg lights the crusy wi' a match. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. iv, A silver lamp, or cruisie, as the Scottish term it. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 487 The croosie, a triangular metal saucer with an upright hook at the base to be hung by.

2. A crucible, or hollow piece of iron with a long handle, used for melting metals. (Jamieson.)

The common sense in South of Scotland; *crusies* were commonly used by stocking-weavers in middle of the 19th c. to melt lead or pewter for setting the needles in their frames.

Crusily, -illy (krū·sĭli), *a. Her.* Also 6 **crusule,** 7-8 **crusuly,** 7 **crossule,** 9 **crusillé(e,** (**crucilly, -cily**). [a. OF. *crusillié*, var. of *croisillé* (Godef.) 'strewn with crosses or croisettes', f. *croisille*, dim. of *croix* cross.]

Of a field or charge: Covered or strewn with small crosses, usually crosses crosslet.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 115 b, He beareth Argent, a Cheuron de Ermines, betweene three Inkes molyn, crusule botonie fitchie Sable. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* Gloss., *Crusily* or *Crusuly*. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* vi. 29 When the Field is covered with small Crosses Crosslets, it is said to be Crusilly. 1882 CUSSANS *Heraldry* viii. 128 Crusillé.

†**Cruskyn, cruisken.** *Obs.* or *Sc. dial.* In 4-5 **cruskyn,** (**cruske**), 5 **curskyn.** [= OF. *creusequin, crousequin*, mod. Walloon *cruskin, creuskin*, prob. a. MFlem. *kruyseken, kroesken*, dim. of *kruyse, kroes*, CRUSE. The forms in Promp. Parv. may be directly from Flemish. The Gael. *cruisgein* small cruse, oil-lamp, Irish *cruisgin* small pot or pitcher, are adopted words.] A small vessel for holding liquids; hence a liquid measure.

1378 *Inventory* in *Promp. Parv.* 106 Un cruskyn de terre garnis d'argent..Un pot d'argent blanc au guyse d'un cruskyn. 1408 *Will of Molynton* (Somerset Ho.), Vnum Cruskyn de argento & deauratum. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 602/40 [*Picarius, quidam ciphus*, a curskyn]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 106 Cruskyn' or cruske, coop of erpe, *cartesia.* 1808 JAMIESON, *Cruisken of whisky*, a certain measure of this liquor, *Angus.*

Crusoe. = CRUCIAN, species of carp.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* ii. 264 Method of catching Crusoes, or Crucians.

†**Crusoile.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. *cruseul, crusol* crucible: see CRUSELL, CRUSET.] A crucible.

1613 MARSTON *Insat. C'tesse* I. Wks. 1856 III. 111 Thou scum of his melting-pots, thou wert christned in a crusoile with Mercuries water.

Crusopasse, -praso, obs. ff. CHRYSOPRASE.

Crust (krʌst), *sb.* Forms: 4 **crouste,** 5 **croste,** 5-6 **cruste,** 4- **crust.** [In some senses ad. L. *crusta*, in others immed. a. OF. *crouste* (mod. *croûte*), Pr. and It. *crosta*:—L. *crusta* hard surface, rind, shell, incrustation. In F. the earliest recorded popular sense is the crust of bread, but medical writers used it in sense 3 after L. at an early date.]

1. The outer part of bread rendered hard and dry in baking. Opposed to *crumb.*

a 1330 *Otuel* 954 Anawe of Nubie he smot, That neuere eft crouste he ne bot. 1398 [see CRUSTING *vbl. sb.* 1]. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 53 Saue þe sydys and al þe cruste hole with-owte. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 191 Make cleane his bread, If there be either ashes or coles in the cruste. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* i. 22 The like may be said of the crust of bread. 1825 SCOTT 2 Jan. in *Lockhart*, When we do get bread to eat, we complain that the crust is hard. 1871 *When I was a little Girl* (ed. 2) 25 You know there can't be crust without crumb.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) The hard outer part of a loaf or roll of bread; a portion of this external part such as belongs to a single slice of bread.

c 1325 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 204 A rowȝ bare trenchur, other a crust: The begger that the crust ssal hab. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 16 A crust of bread thou bray withalle. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 113 Nym crostes of whyt bred. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, II. iv. 28 My Vnkle grew so fast, That he could gnaw a crust at two houres old. *a* 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.) Men will do tricks, like dogs, for crusts. 1871 *When I was a little Girl* (ed. 2) 24, I had a piece of bread and butter for my luncheon every morning, and the crust of it was often a serious incumbrance to me..Bread-crusts are not nice things.

c. By extension: A scrap of bread which is mainly crust or is hard and dry: often applied slightingly to what is much more than crust.

1561 T. NORTON tr. *Calvin's Inst.* Pref., Some..doe plenteously glut themselves, and other some live with gnawing of poore crusts. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. XXXVII. (1612) 182 My hap was harder than to owne in that distresse a Crust. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xi. 313 Sauce..which makes it eat very savory; much better than a crust of Bread alone. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 66 Parents..Who in distress broke their last crust in twain..that I might be fed. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltravers* I. i, Bring me a cup of beer, and crust of bread. 1886 H. F. LESTER *Under two Fig Trees* 42 To have a 'crust' as she calls it, or in reality a good deal of cheese and bread and beer.

d. *fig.*

1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 12 Such crustes of small comfort. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI. i. *heading*, A Crust for the Critics.

2. The paste forming the covering of a pie.

1598 *Epulario* B iv b, Make a crust of thicke past like a Pie crust. 1712 ADDISON *Spec.* No. 482 ¶ 4 Learning how to season it [a buck], or put it in crust. 1771 GOLDSM. *Haunch of Venison* 54 A pasty; it shall, and it must, And my wife, little Kitty, is famous for crust.

3. A hard dry formation on the surface of the body, caused by a burn, an ulcer, or disease of the skin; a scab or eschar.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xvii. (1495) 235 A crouste of blood. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 70 We moten brenne þe heed of þe veyne..wiþ hoot iren & þilke hoot iren myȝte make an hard cruste. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 275 b, *Eschara* is the herdnes, or cruste yt remayneth after the burnynge of a wounde, or ulcer. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 72 A most instant Tetter barked..with vile and loathsome crust All my smooth Body. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 47 Crusts are effete masses of dried materials composed of the products of disease of the skin.

4. †a. The upper or surface layer of the ground. *Obs.*, having passed into b. *Geol.* The outer portion of the earth; that part of the body of the earth accessible to investigation.

Used first in accordance with the notion that the interior of the earth was an 'abyss' of waters, subsequently in reference to the theory of an interior in a state of fusion.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 234 An other kynde of Rubies.. found in the mountaynes in the vpper crust or floure of the earth. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xxxiv. (1614) 67/1 In the very crust of the ground, without any deepe digging. 1666 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* 2 Apr. 185 The elevation of steams from the Crust or Superficial parts of the Earth. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 433 The whole earth, in the opinion of some philosophers, is but a kind of bridge, or crust to the great body of waters included in it. 1851 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* III. iv. 294 The rocks and stones which compose the external crust of the globe.

5. A more or less hard coating, concretion, or deposit on the surface of anything; an incrustation.

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* I. ix. (R.) Except thou wilt neuer wash out the crust, but goe so with a crust of paynting to bedde. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. iv. 176 While they ride upon the false crusts of yce breaking under. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 138 Precious Stones are covered over with a homely Crust. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 58 a, Lay..over all a Crust made of Sand, Mortar, and Ashes. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 146 It looked more like a saline crust. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xxi. 179 The water..[was] covered with a thin crust of ice. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iv. 121 The crust formed over the lava.

b. *Crust of wine*: see quot.

1863 T. G. SHAW *Wine, etc.* iv. 145 In every wine..a portion of the vegetable and other matters which constitute its 'distinctiveness' must inevitably be precipitated to the bottom of the vessel; this is called lees in the cask, and crust or deposit in the bottle.

c. *U. S.* and *Canada.* The hardened surface of snow suitable for crust-hunting.

1860 [cf. CRUSTING *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1876 *Forest & Stream* VI. 18/1 We had waited for a 'crust' through days of rain, thaw, and fog. 1890 N. HIBBS in *Big Game N. Amer.* 27 The Moose would come when the crust formed on the snow in the mountains.

6. The hard external covering of an animal or plant; a shell, test, husk, etc.; *spec.* the hard chitinous integument or 'shell' of Crustaceans.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 121 This Crust is spongie, hauing smal holes..that by these hollowe passages..the thinner part of the Chylus might pierce. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 101 This Caterpiller gives over to eat, and..comes to be coverd over with a strange shell or crust. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 322 There is a sort of leathery crust over the seed. 1834 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 464 [The skin] was shed annually like the crust of a lobster.

7. *fig.* Something figured as an outer covering or shell difficult to penetrate, or merely superficial.

1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 369 A universal crust of Hypocrisie that covers the face of the greatest part of Mankind. *a* 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 320

He may be overgrown with a crust, a coldness. *a* 1853 Robertson *Lect.* i. (1858) 105 Break through the crust of his selfishness.

† **8.** A plank cut from the outside of a tree-trunk. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 255, iij. crustes..to ley on þe same Brigge vnder þe gravell. 1563 *Louth Churchw. Acc.* III. 28 (in Peacock *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*) For a crust of a plank to a brigge. 1569 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 136 For a kruste and a planke.

9. *Angling.* The surface film of water. ? *Obs.* 1653 W. Lauson *Secr. Angling* in Arb. *Garner* I. 194 If the wind be rough, and trouble the crust of the water. *Ibid.*, This fly..moved in the crust of the water is deadly in an evening.

10. *Leather Manuf.* The state of sheep or goat skins when merely tanned and left rough preparatory to being dyed or coloured. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2125/4 About 350 of the best Kids, some ready pared, and some in the Crust not staked. 1882 *Worcester Exhib. Catal.* iii. 50 Crust and coloured skivers.

11. The outer part or 'wall' of a horse's hoof. 1847 Youatt *Horse* xviii. 372 The crust or wall, is that portion which is seen when the foot is placed on the ground.

† **12.** *fig.* A crusty person. *Obs.* 1594 *Merry Knack* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 539 What an old crust it is!..I think the villain hath a face hardened with steel. *a* 1640 Day *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 44 An old crust, with a back bent like a bowe with carieing tables.

13. *Comb.*, as *crust-hardened*, *-like* adjs.; † **crust-clung** *a.* (see quot.); **crust-lizard**, book-name of *Heloderma horridum*; † **crust-poll**, a kind of thin crusted pancake. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 46 Crustee Rolle.—Take..Flowre of whete; nym Eyroun and breke þer-to..rolle it on a borde also þinne as parchement..frye hem, and serue forth. 1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. x. 24 Crust-clung and Soale-bound soyles. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 333/2 Crust Clung, or Soil Bound, is an hard sticking together of the Earth, that nothing will grow on it. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 741/1 Old crust-hardened politicians.

Crust (krʌst), *v.* [f. prec. sb., after F. *crouster*, *croûter*, L. *crustāre*.]

1. *trans.* To cover as with a crust, to encrust. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 157 Snowe..whyche was harde and crusted by reason of the frost. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 194/22 To cruste, *crustare*. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* III. vi. 109 Of Man and Beast, the infinite Maladie Crust you quite o're. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 162 The meates become crusted and baked. 1836 Macgillivray tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* ii. 34 Rocks..scantily crusted with lichens. 1892 *Illustr. Mag.* Sept. 879 North winds begin to crust over the pools and streams with ice.

b. *fig.* *c* 1616 Chapman *Homer*, *Battaile of Frogs*, &c. Ep. Ded. (R.), Being crusted with their couetous leprosies. 1767 Johnson *Lett.* 19 Aug., Ill health.. has crusted me into inactivity. 1883 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. ii. vi. 250 The truth had been crusted over with fictions.

2. *intr.* To form or contract a crust; to become covered with a crust or hardened surface. Also *fig.* *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 32 Stere it faste þat it crouste not. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV.* cclxxvii, Aged Tyrrannie whose Oyle Crusts in the Lampe. *a* 1698 Temple (J.), The place that was burnt..crusted and healed in very few days. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* 471 The soil..will only crust a little above. 1820 Hazlitt *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 26 The tide of fancy and enthusiasm..settles and crusts into the standing pool of dulness, criticism, and *verth*.

3. *trans.* To form into a crust; to make hard like a crust. 1671 Narborough *Jrnl.* in *Acct. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 182 The main Body of Ice that lyeth crusted about the Shore. 1857 W. Collins *Dead Secret* v. v. (1863) 227 The dirt of half a century, crusted on the glass.

4. *U. S.* and *Canada.* To hunt (deer, etc.) on the crust of snow; to crust-hunt. 1860 [see Crusting *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1888 *Forest & Stream* XXX. 46/3 The guides and hunters..going over the border ..on the deep snows, and crusting deer and moose. *Ibid.* 165/1 A good deal of crusting deer is being done..this winter.

‖ **Crustacea** (krʌstē·ʃĭa), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod. L. neuter pl. of *crustāceus* adj. (sc. *animālia*): see below. Introduced by Lamarck, 1801, as a name of the class of animals called by Cuvier, 1798, *les insectes crustacés*: cf. Crustaceous 3.] A large class of Arthropodous animals, mostly aquatic, characterized by a hard, close-fitting, usually chitinous shell or 'crust' which is shed periodically; comprising Crabs, Lobsters, Crayfish, Prawns, Shrimps, and many others. 1814 W. E. Leach *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XI. 306 (*title*), Arrangement of the Crustacea, etc. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 144 The Crustacea..respire by branchiæ..They have a distinct heart provided with circulating vessels. 1848 Carpenter *Anim. Phys.* ii. (1872) 108 Most of the Crustacea, like insects, come forth from the eggs in a state very different from their adult form.

Crustaceal (krʌstē·ʃăl), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = Crustacean *a.* 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xvii. (1856) 130 Like all birds feeding on crustaceal life.

Crustacean (krʌstē·ʃăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to the class Crustacea. 1858 Geikie *Hist. Boulder* v. 81 The most abundant order of Crustacean life.

B. *sb.* An animal of this class. 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xiv. 26 Whether the higher Orders of Crustaceans undergo a real metamorphosis. 1873 Dawson *Earth & Man* iii. 54 The Crustaceans, the highest marine animals of the annulose type.

Crustaceoid (krʌstē·ʃĭoid), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] Having a resemblance to a crustacean. 1846 Dana *Zooph.* viii. 106 These crustaceoid species.

Crustaceology. [See -(O)LOGY.] The scientific study of Crustacea. Hence **Crustaceolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining to crustaceology; **Crustaceo·logist**, one versed in crustaceology. 1828 Webster, *Crustalogy*, that part of zoology which treats of crustaceous animals..*Crustaceology*, the word sometimes used, is ill-formed. Who can endure such words as *crustaceological*? 1849 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 409 *note*, Milne Edwards has not mentioned them in his Review of Crustaceology. *Ibid.* 408 *note*, Anomalous animals.. which have long perplexed Crustaceologists. 1876 Page *Advd. Text-bk. Geol.* xiii. 337 A fresh and inviting field to the crustaceologist.

Crustaceoru·brin. *Chem.* [f. L. *Crustace-a* + *ruber* red + -IN.] A red colouring matter found in the bodies of some Crustacea. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Crustaceous (krʌstē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *crustāceus*, f. *crusta* crust, hard shell: see -ACEOUS.]

1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a crust or hard integument. *Crustaceous lichens* (in *Bot.*): see quot. 1882. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Crustaceous*..pertaining to the crust, hard shell or pill of any thing. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 3 Their crustaceous Tunica Cornea. 1762 B. Stillingfleet *Econ. Nat.* 78 The crustaceous liverworts are the first foundation of vegetation. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 145 The outer integument [of the seed] crustaceous, the inner membranous. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 319 The Thallus of Lichens is commonly developed in the form of incrustations which cover stones and the bark of trees. These Crustaceous Lichens, as they are termed [etc.].

† **b.** *Path.* Characterized by crusts or scabs. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 23 The discovery of the crustaceous Cow-pox..The ulcers on the hands and arms assumed the crustaceous form.

2. Of animals: Having a hard integument. 1659 H. More *Immort. Soul* II. xi. (1662) 108 Wasps and Hornets..the Animal Spirits not easily evaporating through their crustaceous Bodies. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 16 Mites in Cheese..It seems they are sheath'd and crustaceous Animals (as Scarabees and such like Insects are). 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxix. 168 Crustaceous forms in Coleoptera.

3. *spec.* in *Zool.* Belonging to the class Crustacea, crustacean. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvii. 251 Crustaceous animals, Lobsters, Shrimps, and Crevises. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 106 The shell-fish of the softer crustaceous kind. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 320 Testaceous and Crustaceous Fish. 1873 J. G. Bartram *Harvest of Sea* (ed. 3) 300 Old men..setting lobster-pots, doing business in the crustaceous delicacies of the season.

b. Crab-like; like a crustacean. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 377 Retiring in a crustaceous or crab-like manner from the Court. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 205 Thy poor crustaceous efforts at self-isolation.

Hence **Crusta·ceousness**. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Crustaceousness*, hardness, like, or being covered with a Shell, as Shell-fish. 1755 in Johnson.

† **Crusta·de.** *Obs.* Also **crustate**, **-arde**: see also Custard. [Evidently a. F. *croustade*, although this is not given by Godefroy, and is known to Hatzfeld only as a modern word after It. *crostata* 'a kinde of daintie pye, chewet, or such paste meate' (Florio), f. *crostare* to encrust: see -ADE.]

A sort of rich pie, made of flesh, eggs, herbs, spices, etc. enclosed in a crust. ? *c* 1390 *Form of Cury* No. 154 Crustardes of Flessh. — No. 156 Crustardes of Fysshe. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 40 Crustate of flesshe. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 452 Let bake hom as thow woldes bake flaunes, or crustades.

Crustal (krʌ·stăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *crusta* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a crust; consisting of crust. 1860 Worcester cites *N. Brit. Rev.* 1892 C. Lapworth in *Proc. Geogr. Soc.* 697 The many twisting crustal septa of the earth.

Crustalo·gical, Crusta·logist, Crusta·logy, synonyms of Crustaceological, etc. Proposed by Webster (1828), and in later Dicts.

Crustate (krʌ·stēt), *a.* [ad. L. *crustāt-us* crusted, incrusted; applied by Pliny to crustacea.] Crusted; crustaceous. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Exanguine aquaticks, which are either soft, as the Polypus..or Crustate..as the Lobster. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Crustate*, having an outer hard rind or shell.

Crustated (krʌ·stēted), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Covered with a crust; encrusted. 1780 Von Troil *Iceland* 342 Icelandic springs..the crustated stones formed in them.

Crustation (krʌstē·ʃən). [n. of action f. L. *crustāre* to Crust: see -ATION.] The formation of a crust; an incrustation. 1620–55 I. Jones *Stone-Heng* (1725) 25 These, having through long Time, got the very same Crustation upon them. 1698 Keill *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 235 The Abyss was enclos'd by a thick Crustation, in which were all the Materials of Earth, Sand, Clay, Gravel [etc.]. 1870 *Eng. Mechanic* 21 Jan. 463/1 To attempt to remove crustations.

Crusted (krʌ·stĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Crust *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] Having or covered with a crust, encrusted; † crustaceous (*obs.*); that has deposited a crust, as old port or other wine. 1382 Wyclif *Ex.* xxix. 23 A crustid cake spreynde with oyle. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 24 Entring upon the crusted mud, and sinking withall. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xxiii. (1611) 170 The Crusted sort of Fishes..viz. Crabs, Lobsters, Creuises, Cuttles, Razers, Shrimpes, &c. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 196 The pretty Insect was covered all over with a crusted shell. *a* 1745 Swift *Direct. Servants, Butler*, Musty, or very foul and crusted bottles. 1873 *Forest & Stream* I. 90/2 The crusted snow-drifts. *Mod.* Fine old crusted port.

b. *fig.* (from crusted wine): Antiquated, 'venerable'; often with admixture of the notion 'covered with a crust of prejudice, etc.' *humorous*. Hence **Cru·stedly** *adv.* 1831 Lytton *Godolphin* vii, His own crusted urbanity and scheming perseverance. 1884 *19th Cent.* Feb. 230 England ..cherishes a fine old crusted abuse as much as it does its port. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Nov. 4/1 The lengths to which good old crusted bigotry can go.

Cru·ster. *U.S.* and *Canada.* = Crust-hunter: see Crust *v.* 4, and cf. Crusting *vbl. sb.* 2. 1888 *Forest & Stream* (quoted in *Cent. Dict.*).

Cru·st-hunt, *v. U.S.* and *Canada*, [f. Crust + Hunt *v.*, after *crust-hunter*, *crust-hunting*, in which *crust-* is in locative relation to the sbs., as in *plain-dweller*, *sea-faring*, etc.] *intr.* To hunt deer or other large game on the snow, when covered with a frozen crust strong enough to bear the hunter, but not to support the game, which sink in and are easily run down. So **Cru·st-hunter, Cru·st-hunting.** 1885 *Forest & Stream* XXIV. 425 Advocates of January crust-hunting. 1888 *Ibid.* XXX. 47/1 Thus eluding..the ..crust-hunters as well as the hound. 1889 *Cent. Dict.*, *Cruster*, one who crust-hunts for game.

Crustific (krʌstĭ·fik), *a. rare.* 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Crustifick*, that bringeth a Crust or Skin. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Crustily (krʌ·stĭli), *adv.* Also 6 **crustely**. [f. Crusty + -LY 2.] † a. After the manner of, or as a crust (*obs.*). b. In a 'crusty' manner; crabbedly, snappishly (*colloq.*). 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 20 A Cartilage, crustely coueryng either side. 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Crustily*, peevishly. 1749 Mrs. R. Goadby *Carew* (ed. 2) 229 The Parson..very crustily told him, He had lost his Dog. 1840 Hood *Up the Rhine* 5 [He] asked..rather crustily if he could name a single instance [etc.].

Crustiness (krʌ·stĭnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being crusty. *concr.* a crusty formation, incrustation. 1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1653) 661 Their..quality is to burn the body..and to bring a hard scale or crustinesse upon any part. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 269 The upper Crustiness of the Turf was so hardned..that it would endure a few to go over it. *c* 1920 W. Gibson *Farriers Dispens.* xiv. (1734) 275 They leave such a hardness and crustiness that the part is very apt to..break out into fresh sores.

2. *fig.* Crabbed curtness of manner or temper. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Crustiness*..pettishness of Temper. 1822 W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* (1845) 95 Old Christy forgot his usual crustiness. 1839–40 — *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 147 An old English gentleman, of great probity, some understanding, and very considerable crustiness.

Crusting (krʌ·stĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Crust *v.* (and *sb.*) + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb Crust; formation of a crust; *concr.* a crust formed, an incrustation. 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R.* VII. lix. (1495) 273 Paaste in an ouen..receyueth a maner croustyng in the vtter syde vnder the whiche crouste the paaste is nesshe. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 548 The department in this factitious wine trade, called crusting, consists in lining the interior surface of empty wine-bottles..with a red crust of super-tartarate of potash. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 261 Put out your tongue, and it instantly freezes to this icy crusting.

2. *U. S.* = Crust-hunting: see Crust *v.* 4. 1860 Gosse *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 207 Deer are taken extensively by a process called 'crusting'; that is, pursuing them, after a night's rain followed by frost has formed a crusty ice upon the surface of the deep snow. 1888 *Forest & Stream* XXX. 165/1 A crust sufficiently strong for moose and deer crusting.

Cru·sting, *ppl. a.* [f. Crust *v.* + -ING 2.] That crusts or forms a crust; encrusting. 1867 Jean Ingelow *Story Doom* III. 72 A coverlet made stiff with crusting gems.

† **Cru·stive,** *a. Obs.* [f. Crust *v.* + -IVE.] Producing a 'crust' or eschar, escharotic. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 429 Medicines..called 'Escharotica', that is to say crustive: which be hot in the fourth degree, and do breed a crust and scarre. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. clvi. 461 Medicines to be crustiue.

Custo·se, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *crustōs-us*: see next.] Of the nature of a crust; crustaceous. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Crustose*, thick-skinned. Applied to certain mushrooms which form laminæ like crusts.

† **Cru·stous,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *crousteus*, mod. F. *croûteux*, ad. L. *crustōs-us* (Pliny), f. *crusta* Crust.] Of the nature of a crust or scab; crusty. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 350 Rotid fleisch & crustous.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 238 Before the crustous eschar be taken away.

Crusty (krʌ·sti), *a.* [f. Crust *sb.* + -y.]

1. Of the nature of a crust; hard like a crust; characterized by having a crust. *spec.* a. Scabby † b. Crustaceous (*obs.*); c. Crusted (of wine).

*c*1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 186 If þe mater be fleumatik.. & if þe skyn be crusty. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 369 An handfull of corne .. or else of crustie breade sodden in a caldron. 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 274 (R.) A kinde of crusty shel-fish .. hauing a crusty taile. 1666 J. Smith *Old Age* 173 (T.) The dry, solid, tensile, hard, and crusty parts of the body. 1713 Derham *Phys. Theol.* (J.) The egg..its parts within, and its crusty coat without. 1830 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 136 His loaves, which are crusty, and his temper, which is not. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxviii. (1856) 229 Snow, recent and sufficiently crusty to bear you five paces and let you through the sixth. 1866 *Possibilities of Creation* 77 Good old crusty port.

2. *fig.* Of persons (or their dispositions, etc.): Short of temper; harshly curt in manner or speech: the opposite of suave or affable.

*c*1570 Preston *Cambyses* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 184 Master Ruff, are ye so crusty? 1598 Lyly *Moth. Bomb.* II. iv, You need not bee crustie, you are not so hard backt. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* V. i. 5 *Enter Thersites. Achil.* Thou crusty batch of Nature, what's the newes? 1764 Foote *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 174 Come, come, man; don't be so crusty. 1857 Mrs. Gaskell *C. Brontë* (1860) 12 A stranger can hardly ask a question without receiving some crusty reply.

† b. *fig.* Hardened, stubborn. *Obs.*

1682-3 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* I. xii. 153 Hardned not by cold, but made crusty and stubborn, by the warmth of the divine fire.

Crusulé, -uly, obs. ff. Crusily.

† Crusy, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *creusé* hollowed.] Concave.

1625 Lisle *Du Bartas* 151 It is concave and convex, ..inbent and out-bent, or crusye and bulked.

Crut [1]. *Coal-mining.* A roadway driven from the shaft across strata of rock, shale, or other 'waste', to reach a seam of coal. Chiefly used in the Staffordshire coal-field.

1665 D. Dudley *Metallum Martis* (1854) 27 The colliers getting the nethermost part of the Coles first..when they have wrought the Crutes or Staules, (as some Colliers call them) as broad and as far in under the ground, as they think fit [etc.]. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 10/1 The defendant was engaged..in the driving of what is technically known as the crut, and was seen to take off the top of his safety lamp and light his pipe.

Crut [2]. [? ad. F. *croûte* crust.] The rough part of oak bark.

1847 in Craig and mod. Dicts.

Crut, var. of Croot, a dwarf.

Crutch (krʌtʃ), *sb.* Forms: 1 cryce(e, 3–5 **crucche** (ü), 5–6 **cruche, crutche,** 5– **crutch**; β. 6 crooch(e, 6– crotch; γ. 5–6 **crouche,** crowch(e, 6 **croutch,** 6–7 **crouch.** [OE. *crycc*, (acc. *crycce*) fem., a common Teutonic word = *OLG. *krukkja* (whence MDu. *crucke*, Du. *kruk*, MLG. *krucke, krocke*, LG. *krukke, krück*), OHG. *chruckja; chrucha* (MHG. *krucke, krucke*, Ger. *krücke*), ON. *krykkja* (Norw. *krykkja*, OSw. *krykkia*, Da. *krykke*):—OTeut. *krukjô-, krukjôn-* f. ablaut stem *kruk-* of *kreuk-* to bend. The ME. change of *y(ü)* to *ü*, is found also in *clutch, much, trust.* The phonology of the variants is obscure.

For the *crotch* form, cf. Crotch, as a separate word. *Cruche* may be merely a variant spelling, but it also occurs as a variant of Croche *sb.* q.v. *Croochle* may belong to *croich* or to *crouch*: the latter was perh. influenced in form by Crouch *v.*, but it may represent an early lengthening of the *u* in *cruche, crucche*, with later diphthongization.]

1. A staff for a lame or infirm person to lean upon in walking; now a staff with a cross-piece at the top to fit under the armpit (usually *a pair of crutches*).

*c*900 *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxxi[i]. (1891) 380 Mid his crycce hine wreðgende. *c*1205 Lay. 19482 Vder þe lome mon..he wænde mid his crucche us adun brucche. *c*1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 81 Þan wole no þing us availe but oure bedis and our cruche [*rime* mychel]. *c*1440 *Sir Gowther* 673 We make..Crokyd here cruches for-sake. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 182 A crutche, *gradus*. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. i. 373 Time goes on crutches, till Loue haue all his rites. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 161 He could not Dance without one Crutch in his Hand. 1709 Addison *Tatler* No. 103 ¶ 11, I..gave him a new Pair of Crutches. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 30 He could walk with great ease, and without crutches. 1866 R. M. Ballantyne *Shift. Winds* xvi. (1182) 165 He walked with a crutch.

β. 1530 Palsgr. 211/1 Crotche for a lame man, *potence.* 1573 Tusser *Husb.* lx. (1878) 138 Mans age deuided here ye haue..The next [seven yeers: 71–77], get chaire and crotches to stay.

γ. *c*1440 *York Myst.* xxv. 376 My man, ryse and caste þe cruchys gode space. — 380 Lorde! lo, my crouchis whare þei flee. 1582 Munday *Eng. Rom. Life* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 196 Some of them [had] bound up their legs and went on croutches. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 83 (Qo. 1599) A crowch [*Fo.* crutch], a crowch, why call you for a sword? 1611 Florio, *Gruccia* .. a lame mans crouch or crutchet.

b. *transf.* as the symbol of old age.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 245 And giues the Crutch the Cradles infancie. *a* 1592 Greene & Lodge *Looking Glasse* (1861) 119 From cradle to the crutch.

c. *fig.* A prop, a support.

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* Prol. Wks. 1856 I. 72 Your favour will give crutches to our faults. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* V. iii. 60 Hold him fast: He is thy crutch. 1728 Young *Love Fame* IV. (1757) 115 Who'd be a crutch to prop a rotten peer. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* v. 99 The Egyptians were later..in throwing off the crutches of picture signs.

β. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 330 Of what force therfore can this your wyndeshaken crooche be.. whereupon your lame cripled workes do rest? *Ibid.* 230 Osorius underproppeth his Freewill here, with this crooch.

γ. 1635 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* I. iii. 54 This opinion is very feeble, and cannot goe without crouches. 1661 Morgan *Sph. Gentry* II. vii. 73 He is Potent Counterpotent by the Crouches of providence.

2. A support or prop, with a forked or concave top, for various uses: cf. Crotch 3.

1645 *Enchirid. Fortif.* 52 The crutches, or forks, against which the arms of each company are set. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 91 Though his house stands not upon crutches. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 28 On each hand of every seat were placed Crutches, for the Priest to lean upon. 1772-84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) VI. 216 The hunters fix their crutches in the ground, on which they rest their firelocks. 1892 Gardiner *Student's Hist. Eng.* 527 Soldier with musket and crutch: from a broadside printed about 1630.

3. Of a saddle: † a. Formerly, the raised part in front and at the back of the saddle. *Obs.*

1617 Markham *Caval.* IV. 48 The Garthweb which holdes vp his Tramels behinde the hinder crutch of his Saddle. 1663 Blair *Autobiog.* vii. (1848) 93, I was forced to stoop and lie on the very curche of the saddle. 1689 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 290 And..he could not hold up his head, but it hung below the sadle crutch on the farr side.

b. In modern use: The front of the tree which is made to fork down on each side of the shoulder, and which supports the pommel. Also a forked rest for the leg in a side-saddle.

1874 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

4. *Naut.* Applied to various contrivances of a forked shape in a ship or boat, *e.g.* a forked support (of wood or iron) for a boom, mast, spar, etc., when not in use (also called *crotch*); a forked rowlock.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine, Chandeliers de chaloupe,* the crutches of a boat, which sustain the main-boom, or the mast and sail, when they are lowered. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* I. 537 Lowering swift the mast Into its crutch. 1825 H. B. Gascoigne *Nav. Fame* 58 The Spanker-Boom then to the Crutch they bear. 1869 F. W. Bennett *Leaves from Log* 127 One of the men in beaching her lost his brass crutch (rowlock) overboard.

β. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine, Crotches*..are fixed in different places of the ship..to support the spare-masts, yards, &c. 1799 *Naval Chron.* II. 238 A bolt must be fixed in each crotch. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Crutch* or *crotch*..stanchions of wood or iron, whose upper parts are forked to receive masts, yards, and other spars, and which are fixed along the sides of gang ways. Crutches are used instead of rowlocks.

b. Crooked timbers (or iron bands replacing them) fitted horizontally inside a vessel at the after end, and bolted to the stern post and the vessel's sides, to give additional strength to the connexion of these parts. They correspond to the *breast-hooks* at the fore-end.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine, Crotches,* a name given to those crooked timbers that are placed upon the keel in the fore and hind parts of a ship, upon which the frame of her hull grows narrower below, as it approaches the stem afore, and the stern post abaft. *c*1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 68 What are the crutches?..Iron bands which unite the sides of the ship at the stern.

5. In a clock: The fork at the end of the arm which depends from the axis of the anchor-escapement, and receives the pendulum rod between its arms.

1752 Ellicott in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 490 The pendulum is moved by a piece of steel (call'd the crutch) rivited to one end of the arbor. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* s.v., The pendulum-rod is contained within the limbs of the crutch.

6. A handle consisting of a cross-bar like the head of a crutch.

1831 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* I. 141 The shafts [of the spade, with]..the crutch or open handle, according to preference. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Crutch*..5. (*Founding.*) The cross-handle on the end of a shank (a founder's metal-ladle), by which it is tipped.

7. *Soap-boiling.* A staff with a perforated piece of wood or iron at the end, used to stir the ingredients.

1837 Whittock *Bk. Trades* (1842) 409 A rotatory motion is given the crutch.

8. a. The 'fork' of the human body: see Crotch 5; b. the angle between the two flukes of a whale's flapper or tail-fin.

1748 F. Smith *Voy. Disc. N. W. Pass.* 163 The Stockings reach up to the Crutch. 1771 Franklin *Autobiog.* (1881) I. 140, I clapped my hand under his crutch, and..pitched him head-foremost into the river. 1842 F. D. Bennett *Whaling Voy.* II. 156 The tail-fin, or 'flukes'..each half overlaps the other at the central notch, or 'crutch'. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 154 The Fly to extend from top to within 3½ inches above point of Crutch.

9. *Comb.*, as *crutch-like* adj.; **crutch-boots,** tall sea boots; **crutch-cane,** see *crutch-stick*; **crutch-handled** *a.*, having a transverse handle like the head of a crutch; so **crutch-headed** *a.*; **crutch-hole,** a hole to receive a crutch or movable rowlock; **crutch-pin,** the pin of a pendulum crutch; **crutch-stick,** a crutch-handled stick **crutch-tail:** see Crotch 8.

1889 P. H. Emerson *Eng. Idylls* 118, I went down in the cabin, and pulled off my *crutch-boots. 1847 Lytton *Lucretia* I. i. With a gold-headed *crutch-cane. 1864 H. Ainsworth *John Law* Prol. iii. (1881) 19 He carried a *crutch-handled cane. 1767 *Babler* I. 113, I..threw by my *crutch headed stick. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pock. Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 229 Boats..fitted with a *crutch hole on each quarter where an oar could be worked to assist the rudder. 1772 Wollaston in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 77 The bottom of the stem, instead of receiving the *crutch-pin, is turned sideways. 1780 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1478 Walks with a short *crutch stick with an ivory head.

Crutch (krʌtʃ), *v.*[1] [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To support as with a crutch or crutches, to prop.

1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* II. 409 Two fools that crutch their feeble sense on verse. 1833 D'Israeli in *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 432 The genius of Moliere..in its first attempts..did not move alone; it was crutched by imitation. 1890 Caine in *Pall Mall G.* 28 June 5/2 This sickly Government, crutched by Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain.

b. with *up*: To prop up, sustain.

1642 R. Carpenter *Experience* II. viii. 193 Howsoever they crutch it up handsomly. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* Concl., A history, growing already vapid, is but dully crutched up by a detail of circumstances which every reader must have anticipated. 1861 Thornbury *Turner* I. 106 Old crippled buildings..crutched up with posts and logs.

2. *intr.* To go on crutches, to limp. (Also, *to crutch it.*)

1828 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 810 Up and down..the various steps..do we delight to crutch it. 1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 291 The most apparent 'dodge' on which a statesman ever 'crutched' round a corner.

3. *trans. Soap-boiling.* To stir with a crutch. Hence **Crutching** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1837 Whittock *Bk. Trades* (1842) 410 What the new crutching wheels..will cost, we have no present means of stating.

† **Crutch,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Misprint or error for Cratch, to scratch.

1481 Caxton *Reynard* viii. (Arb.) 15 Bruyn..crutched [Flem. *crassede*] with the hynder feet.

Crutch-back: see Crouchback.

Crutched (krʌtʃéd), *ppl. a.*[1] Formerly crouched. [f. ME. Crouch *sb.*[1] cross, *crouchen*, Crouch *v.*[2] to sign with the cross, to cross. The original long *ū* has been shortened before the consonant group: cf. *Dutch*, formerly *Douch.*]

Having or bearing a cross. *Crutched* or *Crouched* (also *Crossed*) *Friars* (*Fratres cruciferi* or *Sanctæ Crucis*): a minor order of friars so called from their bearing or wearing a cross.

According to Hospinianus (*de Orig. Monach.* v. xx (1609) 163) they were bound to a rule in 1169; but they first appeared in England in 1244, their rule having been 'confirmed' by Pope Innocent IV in 1243. They then bore a cross upon the top of their staves, but subsequently wore a cross of scarlet cloth on the breast of their habit, which Pope Pius II in 1460 appointed to be blue. They were suppressed in 1656. See Newcourt *Repertorium* (1708) I. 328.

[*a* 1259 Matt. Paris *Chron.* anno 1214 Fratres dicti cruciferi, dicti sic, quia cruces in baculis efferebant. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 297 In the Towre warde. An howse of crossed freres. 1530 Palsgr. 211/1 Crossed frere, *frere de Saincte-Croix.*] 1570-6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1862) 299 This suppressed house of crouched Friars at Motindene. 1628 L. Owen *Unmask. Monks* 23 Of the Cruciferi, or Crucigeri, or the Cruched Friers. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 191/1 Cruciferians..of the vulgar called Cruched Friers ..came into England in the year 1244. 1807 Sir R. Colt Hoare *Tour in Ireland* 270 A Priory..erected in the thirteenth century for Crossbearers, or Crouched Friars.

b. The quarters of this order; hence, the part of a town where their convent formerly existed.

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 39 Hys boddy buryd at the Crost Freeres in the qwere. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 6 June, Going through Crouched Friars. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 645 The window-glass manufacture was first begun in England in 1557, in Crutched Friars, London.

Crutched (krʌtʃt, -ĕd), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Crutch *sb.*, or *v.* + -ed.]

1. Furnished with a crutch, or a handle like the head of a crutch.

1707 E. Ward *Hud. Rediv.* I. xv, A leaning on a Crutched Staff. 1862 Sala *Seven Sons* III. ii. 29 An umbrella with a crutched handle.

2. Supported on a crutch or crutches: see the vb.

Crutcher (krʌtʃəɹ). [f. Crutch *v.* 3 + -er [1].] *Soap-boiling.* An apparatus in which the ingredients are stirred with a crutch.

1885 *Sci. American* 11 July 18 The soap is then pumped ..into a crutcher, nearly like a milk churn, where it is mixed thoroughly.

† **Cru·tchet.** *Obs.* [dim. of Crutch: cf. also Crotchet [2].] = Crutch 1.

1611 Florio, *Gruccia*..a lame mans crouch or crutchet.

Crutlins: see Cratling.

Cruve, Cruwel(l, obs. ff. Cruive, Cruel.

Crux (krʌks). [L.: see Cross.]

‖ 1. = Cross, in heraldic and other expressions, as *crux ansata*, etc.

‖ 2. *Astron.* The constellation of the Southern Cross.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 198 *Crux*, a southern constellation

formed out of Halley's observations by Augustine Royer in his maps published in 1679. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* xi. 253 There is in the constellation *Crux*, a pear-shaped vacuity of considerable size.

3. *fig.* A difficulty which it torments or troubles one greatly to interpret or explain, a thing that puzzles the ingenuity; as 'a textual crux'. Cf. CRUCIFY *v.* 2 c. (Used by Sheridan and Swift with the sense 'conundrum, riddle'.)

[Cf. G. *kreuz*, Grimm, 2178 g, (quoted from Herder 1778, and Niebuhr); according to Hildebrand taken from the scholastic Latin *crux interpretum*, etc.]

1718 SHERIDAN *To Swift* Wks. 1814 XV. 56 Dear dean, since in cruxes and puns you and I deal, Pray, Why is a woman a sieve and a riddle? — SWIFT *To Sheridan* Ibid. 61 As for your new rebus, or riddle, or crux, I will either explain, or repay it in trucks. 1830 SIR W. HAMILTON *Philos. Perception* Disc. (1852) 69 *note*, Ideas have been the *crux philosophorum*, since Aristotle sent them packing to the present day. 1859 MAURICE *What is Revelation* 70 To look upon them as mere cruxes and trivialities which may be left to critics. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 401 The unity of opposites was the crux of ancient thinkers in the age of Plato. 1888 DOWDEN in *19th Cent.* XLIII. 336 The consideration of a textual crux in itself sharpens the wits.

4. *Comb.* † **Crux-herrings**, herrings caught after the festival of the Exaltation of the Cross (Sep. 14).

1641 S. SMITH *Herringbusse Trade* 7 There are also a sort of Herrings called Crux-Herrings, beginning the 14 of Septemb. being the day noted *exal. Crucis*; these Herrings are made with salt upon salt, and are carefully sorted out. 1727–51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

Cruyde, obs. f. CURD.

Cruysado, cruzada, -ado, obs. ff. CRUSADE, CRUSADO.

[Cruyshage: *see List of Spurious Words.*]

Crwd, crwth: see CROWD *sb.*[1]

Crwet(t, Crwme, obs. ff. CRUET, CRUMB.

Cry (krəi), *sb.* Pl. **cries.** Forms: 3–5 **cri**, 3– **cry**. Also 4–7 **crie, crye**, (4–5 **krie, krye**); *pl.* 4–7 **cryes**. [a. F. *cri* = Pr. Cat. *crit*, Sp. *grito*, It. *grido*, f. stem of *crier* (*cridar, gridare*) to CRY.]

I. 1. The loud and chiefly inarticulate utterance of emotion; *esp.* of grief, pain, or terror.

c 1275 LAY. 11991 Nas neuere no man .. þat i-horde þane cri [*c* 1205 þesne weop] hou hii gradde to þan halwes, þat his heorte ne mihte beo sori for þane deolfulle cri. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 139 The cry of þe folk þat me slow, þe obere broȝte in drede. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 478 By þat cry men knaw þan Whether it [the infant] be man or weman. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 115 With such weping and with such cry Forth..he goth. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 1951 The lady herde hym make suche crye. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 23 With hollow houling, and lamenting cry. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. i. 38 (Qo.) 'Tis some mischance; the cry is very direful. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* III. xxx, Their wail and their cry.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*). A shout or exclamation of pain, grief, terror, etc.; a scream, shriek, wail.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4393 (Cott.) Sco [Potiphar's wife] gaue a cri þat all moght here. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iv. 13 Scho turned agayne with a hidous crie. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvii. 231 He herde the cryes & wepynges that she made. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 43 He rais'd the house with loud and coward cries. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 25 A Dutchman..who had been..the loudest in his plaints and cries. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxxi, He dropped into his chair again, and..uttered a cry never to be forgotten. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* 636 Those mournful cries, which women usually utter on the death of their husbands.

c. An exclamation expressive of any emotion.

1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* vii. 11 The insensate mob Uttered a cry of triumph. 1891 BARRETT *Sin of Olga Z.* III. xlvii. 193 He drew her to him with a cry of joy.

d. in *Pathol.* (See quot. 1882.)

1843 SIR T. WATSON *Lect. Physic* I. 630 The cry [in epilepsy] .. is sometimes a husky groan, but generally a piercing and terrifying scream. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Epileptic cry*, a peculiar discordant cry or yell occasionally uttered just before the respiration is arrested in an epileptic fit. *Hydrocephalic cry*, a sharp, plaintive cry uttered by a child suffering from hydrocephalus.

† **2.** Shouting, calling in a voice loud and uttered with effort. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16304 (Cott.) Foluand him wit cri. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5382 Þe Sarazynz after him prikede .. With noyse & eke with crye. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 102 Crye, *clamor, vociferacio.*

b. A shout, a loud and excited utterance.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 294 þis crie is warnynge of aungels. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 63 Altogether with one crie called him on every side Traytor. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lviii. 228 Yet could they .. neither with their cries, nor menaces, stop them all. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 314 Canoes filled with natives .. uttering loud cries, and appearing much excited. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 771 The Ayes raised so loud a cry that it was believed that they were the majority.

c. The loud and excited utterance of words; the words as shouted.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxv. 6 Sothely at myd niȝt a cry was maad, Loo! the spouse cummeth. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 118 b, The people .. cried: live king Henry, live king Henry. After whiche crie passed, the noble men .. did to hym homage. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* v. v. 2 The cry is still they come. 1783 *Gentl. Mag.* LIII. II. 822 A cry of Hear him! Hear him! 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. vi, There has been a cry every where; To the Bastille! 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 169 Hearing the loud cry of 'a man overboard'.

d. The united shouting with which seamen, etc. accompany their combined exertions.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 102 Crye of schypmen, that ys clepyd haue howe (P. halowe). 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine, Hola-ho*, a cry which answers to yoe-hoe. 1850 W. B. CLARKE *Wreck of Favorite* 21 By the signal and well known cry—without which, apparently, no British tar..can haul a rope..they united their strength.

3. An importunate call, a prayer, entreaty; an appeal for mercy, justice, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4715 (Cott.) Bi for þe king þai com wit cri, And said, lauerd, þou ha merci. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ci. 2 Laverd, here þe bede of me, And mi krie mote come to þe. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxi. 13 Who stoppeth his ere at the cri of the pore. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxi. § 4 The unresistible cries of suppliants calling upon you for mercy. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 181 It is my constant cry to my own Husbandmen to take heed of Plough balking. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 85 Succeeding Monarchs heard the subjects cries. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 147 The cry of the whole people was for a free Parliament.

† **4.** A formal authoritative summons; a 'call'.

a 1300 *Havelok* 270 And forto hauen alle at his cri, At his wille, at his merci. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 279 Knyghtes, lordes of tounes, and alle com to his crie. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 207 Than hadde the douke..A douhti knight, at crie. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 179/4 Thenne assembled alle the cyte of Luques at the crye of the fader.

† **5.** An announcement made in public in a loud voice; a proclamation. *Obs.* in general sense.

[1292 BRITTON I. xxiii. § 13 Qi qe face encountre la crye, qe il eyt la prisoun par un an et un jour.] 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 906 þan commaundede þey, and made a cry .. On satyrday shulde men noun ryngge. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2249 Wich a cri has he cried .. þurch hest of þemperour. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 981 He makes a crie þat alle þe curte .. Suld put þaim in to presens. *a* 1502 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 90 Ony man that hangith not out a lanterne..acordyng to the Mayrs crye. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* liii. 181 Kyng yuoryn made a crye thorow all the cyte that euery man sholde be armed. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* iv. (1844) 139 A grave .. personage read..the 'crye', which..announced the appointed meeting of the great Council of the realm.

† **b.** *pl.* The proclamation of banns of marriage; the 'askings'. *Obs.*

c 1325 SHOREHAM 71 Me schal maky the cryes At cherche oppe holy dayȝes thre.

c. The proclamation of wares to be sold in the streets; the words in which wares are cried, as *London cries.*

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 25 Let his Chamber be street ward to take in the common cry and Language, and [to] see how the Town is serv'd. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 239 A book of fencing, the cries of London, and the procession at the coronation of William and Mary were designed by him. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Farrers* i. 3 The six o'clock cries are not all over. 1857 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 252 Some old Street cry, no doubt.

d. *Hue and cry*: see HUE.

† **6.** The mingled noise of people shouting; clamour, tumultuous noise, outcry. *Obs.*

c 1275 LAY. 27034 Þane cry hii of horde of þan Romleode. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 244 Þer was contek & crie. *Ibid.* 245 Men said þe wrath & cri com þorgh þe lord Tiptofte. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5915 Myche clamour & crye was kyde in þe ost. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 103 Crye, or grete noyse among the peple, *tumultus.*

7. Rumour, public report.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 340 A crye and noyes went through the Citie, how the king and the Maior were lyke to be slayne. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 127 Why, the cry goes, that you marry her. 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. ix, *Knight* .. Murder'd his children? *1st Gent.* So the cry goes. 1668 TEMPLE *Let. to Sir J. Temple* Wks. 1731 II. 122 For ought I can judge by the Cry of the Court, he wants it [money] more than I do. 1864 E. CAPERN *Devon Provinc., All the Cry*, the report, something generally talked of.

b. The public voice loudly uttered in approval, denunciation, etc.; the *vox populi.*

1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Vulgar-spirited Man* (Arb.) 70 One that followes meerely the common crye, and makes it louder by one. 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 85 Vice will always have the Cry of her side. 1692 LOCKE *Toleration* III. ix, He that troubles not his Head at all about Religion, what other can so well suit him as the National: with which the Cry and Preferments go. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 116 The cry, in his day, ran wholly in favour of antiquity. *a* 1842 ARNOLD *Later Rom. Commw.* (1846) I. iv. 120 The popular cry was loud against him.

8. A form of words in which popular opinion on any matter finds general utterance; an opinion very generally expressed.

1688 S. PENTON *Guardians Instr.* 68 The common Cry is, that it is time enough to learn their Books when they come to be seven or eight years old. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 50. 323 Then the Cry would be, Images were put up for the common and ignorant People to worship. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 9 The general cry that our commerce was in distress. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 387 A cry was .. raised that the penny post was a Popish contrivance.

9. Something shouted to encourage and rally a party; a watchword; a war-cry, a battle-cry; a rallying cry. *lit.* and *fig.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 138 b, The lord Talbot made a crye, as though he would assaile the gate. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, II. i. 79 The Cry of *Talbot* serues me for a Sword. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 368 Truth is the cry of all, but the game of a few. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 398/2 Their names are no longer 'a cry' and a test. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 23 Nov. 5/1 A revived Islamism was one of the cries by which Arabi sought to inspire his countrymen.

b. *esp.* A political or electioneering watchword; a legislative proposal or scheme designed as a rallying cry for the members of a party in a contest.

1779 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 264 It would be well if gentlemen, before they joined in a cry against any establishment, had well considered for what purpose that cry is raised. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xix. 218 The Tory election cry..was 'the Church in danger'. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. i, 'It is a very good cry though, if there be no other' said Tadpole. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/7 Redistribution is their favourite cry.

10. A fit of weeping: *a good cry*, an energetic fit of weeping that relieves the feelings (*colloq.*).

1852 J. B. OWEN in Visc. Ingestre *Meliora* I. 138 She was not sure but a good cry would do herself good, too. 1890 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Christmas No. 162 Mrs. Macdonald had her cry out.

11. The vocal utterance of animals; *esp.* the particular call of any animal.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5410 Sory foules .. Cry hy hadden als a pecok. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 213 The Bats .. sqweake and call one the other, in most offensive cryes. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 90 His Cry is like the Cry of some Ravens that I have .. heard. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 151 The different species of animals were to be distinguished by their cries. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* iii, The distant cry of a wolf. 1887 C. C. ABBOTT *Waste-Land Wand.* vi. 170 The sora has a cry that is peculiar in its marked resemblance to the rattle of our green frog.

12. The yelping of hounds in the chase.

1535 R. LAYTON in *Lett. Supp. Monast.* (Camden Soc. 1843) 71 To kepe the dere within the woode, therby to have the better cry with his howndes. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. xiii, Sweeter music than the finest cry of dogs in England. 18.. WHITTIER *King Volmer & Elsie* iv, With cry of hounds and blare of hunter's horn.

b. Hence various phrases: e.g. *to give cry, to open upon the cry*; *full cry*, full pursuit; also *fig.*

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 6 Will you..run vpon a Christen body, with full cry and open mouth? 1649 FULLER *Just Man's Fun.* 13 Hear the whole kennel of Atheists come in with a full crie. 1684 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 16 Being in full Cry and main Chase, comfort and cheer them with Horn and Voice. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 53 He gives out this cue to his admirers, who are sure to open upon the cry 'till they are hoarse again. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 32 All offering their merchandise at full cry. 1891 *Rev. of Reviews* July 25 The journalists gave cry after the Prince, like a pack of hounds when they strike the trail of a fox.

13. *transf.* A pack of hounds.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 131 My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kinde .. A cry more tuneable Was neuer .. cheer'd with horne. 1601 YARINGTON *Two Lament. Traj.* III. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, The little flocked hound .. surer of his sent, Then any one in all the crie beside. 1621 COTGR., *Meute*, a kennell, or crie, of hounds. 1697 G. DAMPIER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 51 A Gentleman's Cry of Dogs. 1890 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 5/3 With four packs of staghounds, sixteen of foxhounds .. besides not a few of those small 'cries' of beagles, which afford such excellent sport in their way.

† **b.** *contemptuously.* A 'pack' (of people).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 289 Get me a Fellowship in a crie of Players. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *London Lady* 35 A small Cry of Tenants.

14. The creaking, crackling noise emitted by some metals, *esp.* tin, when bent.

1882 *Nature* XXV. 374 The cry of tin is due to crystalline structure.

15. Combined with an *adv.*, as *cry-out*, the act of crying out, exclamation, outcry.

1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park.* (1866) 1816 — *Emma* I. viii, A general cry-out upon her extreme good luck. 1852 J. NUTT in Visc. Ingestre *Meliora* I. 199 The constant cry-out was that the filth came from their neighbours.

II. Phrases.

16. *Great* (or *much*) *cry and little wool*: the proverbial outcome of shearing hogs; hence, much noise or fuss with small results, much ado about nothing.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 28 As one said at the shearing of hogs, great cry and litle wool, much adoe and smal help. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. x. 119 *Parturient montes, etc.*..Great cry and little wooll. 1684 T. GODDARD *Plato's Demon* 301 When there is a great cry, there is not always the more wooll. *Mod. Sc.* Muckle cry an' little woo', As the deil said whan he shore the soo.

† **17.** *Out of* (or *without*) *all cry*: **a.** beyond all cavil or dispute; to a certainty; certain; **b.** (also, *out of cry*) beyond measure; to excess; desperately. (Cf. *out of all ho, out of all whooping*, and see HO *sb.*)

1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* (1565) 77 As if the vyctory had bene theyr own out of al cry. 1569 TURBERV. *Poems*, In their countrey downe is rife, and feathers out of cry. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxvii. 163 The proofes were so notable as the matter ought to be out of all crie. 1589 NASHE *Martins Months minde* 36 The griefe whereof vext him out of all crie. 1594 *Taming of Shrew* C iv b, For Ile so cram me downe the tarts..out of all crie. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence* (1607) 54 *Misere hanc amat*, he loues her out a crie. 1598 CHAPMAN *Blind Beggar* Plays (1889) 4/2 Oh! Master, tis..without all cry. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiom. Anglo-Lat.* 125 You commend them out of all cry. 1875 LOWELL *Spenser* Wks. (1890) IV. 347 He sometimes 'hunted the letter', as it was called, out of all cry.

18. *Within cry of*: within calling distance. *A far cry*: a long way, a very long distance.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. (1682) 396 Villages and Houses.. each one was within cry of another. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* xii, One of the Campbells replied, 'It is a far cry to Lochow'; a proverbial expression of the tribe, meaning that their ancient hereditary domains lay beyond the reach of an invading enemy. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 75/1 In those days it was a 'far cry' from Orkney to Holyrood;

nevertheless the cry' at length penetrated the royal ear. 1885 *Athenæum* 18 Apr. 498/3 It is a far cry from the ascidian to bookbinding and blue china, yet it is a cry that can be achieved by Mr. Lang.

Cry (krəi), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **cried** (krəid). Forms: 3–5 **crie-n**, (3 **creie-n**), 4–7 **crie**, **crye**, 4– **cry**, (4 **crei**, **crij**, **cri**, **criȝe**, **criy**). *Pa. t.* 3–5 **cryde**, 4–5 **criede**, **cryede**, 4–7 **cride**, **cryed**, 4– **cried**, (4 **crijd**, **crid**, **creid**, 7 **cri'd**, 7–8 **cry'd**). [a. F. *crie-r* = Pr. and OSp. *cridar*, It. *gridare*, Sp. *gritar*:—L. *quirītāre* to raise a plaintive cry, to wail, scream, shriek out, cry aloud, bewail, lament, *orig.* (according to Varro) to implore the aid of the *Quirītes* or Roman citizens: 'quiritare dicitur is qui Quiritum fidem clamans implorat'.]

I. 1. *trans.* To entreat, beg, beseech, implore, in a loud and emoved or excited voice. †**a.** with the thing begged as direct object. *Obs.* (Now *cry for.*) Hence *to cry* QUARTER, TRUCE: see these words.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20746 (Cott.) Þan crijd [*G.* creid] he merci atte last. *Ibid.* 1131 (Götf.) His blod..fines noght wrake to crij [*v.r.* cri, crye, cry]. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 338 Alle..þat with good will Confessen hem and crien mercy. *Ibid.* C. VIII. 109 A bedreden womman To crye a largesse by-fore oure lorde. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 42 Or monarch's hands that let not bounty fall Where want cries some, but where excess begs all. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 18 Dec., He became as calm as a lamb, and owned .. and cried excuse.

†**b.** with the person addressed as indirect (dative) object, and the thing begged as direct object; *esp.* in *to cry him mercy*, and analogous phrases. *Obs.* (The earliest known English use.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 44 Crieð him eorne merci & forgiuenesse. *a* 1240 *Lofsong in Cott. Hom.* 205 Ich..creie þe leafdi merci. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 381 He .. cryde hym mylce & ore. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 90 þe knyght..cryed iesu mercy. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 81/1 Whan they repente..and crye their god mercy. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxi. 249 Syr, I crye you mercy for goddes sake doo not to me so grete an outrage. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* I. i. (Arb.) 29 No, cry you mercy; this is my book.

†**c.** with *on*, *to him*, in place of the dative. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2789 (Götf.) Ȝerne on þaim he crid merci. *Ibid.* App. ii. 739 (Brit. Mus. Add. MS.) The folke hem bad mercy to crie to iesu cryst. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIV. 13 þe kynge cride to abraam mercy. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VII. 521 This Alençon..Cried mercy to his conqueror.

†**d.** with const. *him* (*to him*) *of* (*grace*). *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 77 þenne knelede I on my kneos and criȝed hire of grace. [1393 *Ibid.* C. III. 1 And cryede to hure of grace.]

2. To call in supplication or reverential invocation (*on*, *upon*, *unto*, *to* a person). **a.** *intr. Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 15/479 On god huy criden and wepen sore. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6789 Crie to me þei shal And I forsope wol here her cal. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 94 þei maken us dreden and crie on Crist. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 62 Why crye ȝe so on me? 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* 213 Crienge and callinge vpon them in thy nede. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 97 How he cride to mee for helpe. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 176 She is cried upon In all the prayers my heart puts up alone.

b. with object sentence containing the utterance, or clause expressing its purport. (Now merged in 3.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 495 Criinde pitosliche, that he ssolde ..abbe reuthe of Cristendom. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4737 (Cott.) Criand .. 'Ha reuth on vs, þou blisced man'. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 898 Alle crieden..Haue mercy Lord vp on vs. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 190 b, Criyng on his men to do valiauntly. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 21 Shee..with ruefull countenaunce, Cride, Mercy, mercy, Sir, vouchsafe to show. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 149 The Foot .. was deserted by the Horse .. and cryed to them to stand, and make good their ground. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 455 He..Thus mourning, to his Mother Goddess cry'd, Mother Cyrene [etc.]. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* 27 Turning a .. deaf ear to the solicitations of admiring companions when they cry, 'Do let I come wi' ye, Bill'.

c. *fig.* (*intr.*) Of things. Cf. 7 and *Cry out.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1130 (Cott.) His blod on erth sced lijs Efter wrak to me it crijs. 1552 ASCHAM in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 12 Mischief..so moche as did crye to God for a generall plage. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 53 Maiden blood, thus rigorously effus'd, Will cry for Vengeance at the gates of heaven. 1607 — *Timon* II. i. 20 But tell him, My Vses cry to me. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 258 ¶ 3 Sir, these Things cry loud for Reformation. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. ix. 344 Injuries and insults .. which cried aloud for vengeance.

3. *intr.* To utter the voice loudly and with exclamatory effort, whether under the influence of emotion, as indignation, fear, pain, surprise, or merely in order to be heard afar, or above any voice that would prevent the ordinary speaking voice from being heard or distinguished; to call aloud (*to* a person), shout, vociferate.

It differs from *bawl*, *scream*, *screech*, *shriek*, in that these describe particular tones used in crying.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4401 (Götf.) And quan i crid ful sone i-fledd [*v.r.* he fledde]. *Ibid.* 22607 (Cott.) He sal .. Bath cri and brai for dute and drede. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xix. 28 Thei .. cryeden, seiynge Greet [1388 is the] Dian of Ephesians. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 225 Why cridestow? who hath the doon offence? *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 151 Grete noyse of waters þat a man may noȝt here anoþer, crie he neuer so hie. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour-Landry* (1868) 9 Men synging and crienge, iaping, and plaieng. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 33 The damned ghosts in torments fry, And with sharp shrilling shrieks doe bootlesse cry. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* XXXIV. 14 The satyr shall cry to his fellow. *c* 1684 *Frost of* 1683–4 (Percy Soc.) 19 The watermen do loudly cry and bawl. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xii, If onybody stops ye, cry on me. 1830 TENNYSON *Mermaid* 26 Call to each other and whoop and cry All night, merrily.

†**b.** in connexion with sale by candle (CANDLE 5 d). *Obs.*

1660 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Nov., We met all, for the sale of two ships by an inch of candle .. I observed how .. they all do cry, and we have much to do to tell who did cry last.

c. quasi-*trans.* with complemental accusative.

1674 LEIGHTON in *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) III. xxxiii. 55 The germans cri'd their throats dry with calling for a generall Councill.

4. *trans.* To utter or pronounce in a loud exclamatory voice, to call out. The object may be **a.** a description or term for the utterance; **b.** the word or words uttered; **c.** a clause stating their effect.

a. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16388 (Cott.) þis word ai mar and mar to cri all þai be-gan. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xix. 32 Othere men cryeden othir thing sothli the chirche was confused. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvii. 230 When he sawe his tyme, he cryed his worde and token. *a* 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 16 What cryes the town? What cryes the University?

b. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xix. 34 O vois of alle men was maad, criynge..Greet Dian of Ephisians. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* V. v. 209, I went to her in greene, and cried Mum, and she cride budget. 1610 — *Temp.* II. ii. 53 For she had a tongue ..Would cry to a Sailor goe hang. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 763 With his last Voice, *Eurydice*, he cry'd. 1709 PRIOR *Despairing Sheph.*, And yet I pardon you, she cry'd. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* V. xii, Lest grave men and politicians .. may cry pish at it. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 564 Ten thousand voices cried, 'The King! The King!'

c. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xviii. 49 He cries that [this Cavity] is so small, that it will hardly admit a little Pea. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* I. i, He .. cries He's old, and willingly would be at rest. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 249 This, they cried, was a poor dependance. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 463 Some crying there was an army in the land.

d. *spec.* To shout (a war-cry, watchword, or the like).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 497 Than his ensenȝe he can hye cry. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 78 Loud on hicht he cryit hes his seinȝe. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 103 b, Thei issued out of the castle criyng sainct George, Talbot. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 188 They presently shake and vibrate their Swords upon their Shields, crying aloud Nayroe.

5. To announce publicly so as to be heard by all concerned; to give oral public notice of, to proclaim; to appoint or ordain by proclamation.

c 1300 *Beket* 2477 Forte the dai were icome, That was icrid into al that lond that he scholde beo up ynome. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 5497 (Fairf.) He lete cry a parlement. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref. 2 He will ger crie it openly in þe middell of a toune. *c* 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden) 6 He leet crie and ordeyne general justis at Londoun, in Smythfeld. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* liii. 179 The kynge caused to be cryed .. that none sholde be so hardy to speke. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, I. 14 Those who cry him so deepe an homicide. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 514 They bid cry With Trumpets regal sound the great result. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 446/1, I was induced to outbid..bids that were cried by the auctioneer, but that had never been made at all.

absol. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* V. i. 48 Let but the Herald cry, And Ile appeare againe.

b. To announce (a sale, things for sale); to sell by outcry; to offer for sale by auction or by hawking in the streets.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 226 Kokes and here knaues crieden hote pyes, hote! 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 82 To Cry in þ' merketh, *preconizare*. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 318 Diogenes when he was to be sold for a slave .. mocked the Serjeant that cried him to sale. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* III. i, I will cry broom, or cat's-meat, in Palermo. 1677 *Act* 29 *Chas. II* c. 7 Noe person..shall publickly cry, shew forth, or expose to sale, any wares, merchandizes, fruit, herbs, goods, or chattells. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 265 He went to the Camp, when he heard the Sale was cry'd, to bid for the Empire. 1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* I A peasant crying pots of pinks and roses.

Proverb. To cry stinking fish.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* (1671) 805 Does ever any man cry stinking fish to be sold? 1825 MRS. CAMERON *Crooked Paths* (*Houlston Tracts*, I. XXV. 5) 'Sir,' answered the woman, looking wise, 'nobody cries stinking fish.' 1851 THACKERAY *B. Lyndon* (1878) IV. iii. 444 This was not true; but what is the use of crying bad fish?

c. To give public oral notice of (things lost or found).

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 114 His Master .. is readie to..get his Nouice cride in euerie market Towne in Essex. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1636) 65 [The strayes] to be seized..and to be cryed in three markets adjoyning. 1799 S. FREEMAN *Town Off.* 58 Persons who take up any stray beast, shall cause him to be posted and cried. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Knight & Lady* xiii, We've sent round the Crier, and had him well cried. 1885 SIR J. F. STEPHEN in *Law Times' Rep.* LIII. 782/2 The prisoner found a purse and money, and..heard soon afterwards that it was cried in the street.

d. To proclaim the marriage banns of; to 'ask' in church. (Still in Scotland and New England.)

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* V. i, Or perhaps be cried three times in a country church. 1867 LOWELL *Biglow Papers* Ser. II. Introd. *The Courtin'*, An' all I know is they wuz cried In meetin', come nex Sunday. 1875 W. M'ILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 123 Loving couples landing on the Saturday got 'cried' on the Sunday, and were married, firm and fast, on the Monday.

e. To read or recite aloud in the streets.

1710 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 572 The justices have ordered the constables to take up all those that cry such libells. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 503 Broadsides of prose and verse written in his praise were cried in every street.

†**6.** To summon in a loud voice; to call (to come). *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 10 The medes clensed tyme is now to make, And beestes .. from hem to crie. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. li, There he .. cryed vnto harneis alle that myghte bere armes.

†**7.** To call for, demand loudly. Also *fig.* of things. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 277 Th' Affaire cries hast: And speed must answer it. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* I. ii, This cries money for reward, good store too. 1798 SOUTHEY *Inscriptions* XV, The innocent blood cried vengeance.

†**8.** To extol; = *cry up. Obs.*

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 27 Now this Maske Was cry'de incompareable. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieutenant* I. i, When all men cry him. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Vulgar-spirited Man* (Arb.) 70 That cries Chaucer for his Money aboue all our English Poets.

9. *intr.* To utter inarticulate exclamations, *esp.* of grief, lamentation, or suffering, such as are usually accompanied with tears; to weep and wail.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 13 Heo cryede and wep with sorwe ynow. *c* 1300 *Seyn Julian* 179 þe Justice bigan to wepe and crie. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 475 Bot ligge and sprawel and cry and wepe. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) IV. 13 Scho began to crie, as a thing þat had mykill sorowe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 261 He be-gan to make grete sorow, and cried high *and cleer that* thei with-ynne vpon the walles myght wele it here. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 25 She gan..to..cry, and curse, and raile, and rend her heare. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iii. 69 If you heare a child crie in the night you must call to the nurse, and bid her still it. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* XXVI. 15 When the wounded crie, when the slaughter is made in the midst of thee. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* liv. 18 An infant crying *in the night*: An infant crying for the light: And with no language but a cry. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 124 You will never persuade the world that Jeremiah did anything but cry.

b. *trans.* with *into*, *out of*, etc.

1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I. 196 We must .. not let .. [them] whine and cry us into a tame submission.

10. This passes in later use into: To weep, shed tears; used even where no sound is uttered.

c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 939 To crye or wepe, *braire*. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. i. 21 'Mercie on mee, I haue great dispositions to cry. *a* 1631 DONNE (J.), Her who still weeps with spungy eyes, And her who is dry cork, and never cries. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 14 Oct., And she so cruel a hypocrite that she can cry when she pleases. 1742 CHESTERFIELD *Lett.* I. xci. 252 Julius Caesar .. even cried when he saw the statue of Alexander the Great. 1840 *P. Parley's Annual* I. 116 What! have you not left off crying yet? I shall give you something to cry for before you go home. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 108 Poor Pauline, who cried copiously.

b. quasi-*trans. To cry tears, cry one's eyes* or *heart out, cry oneself blind, sick, to sleep*, etc.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iv. 46 And cry my selfe awake? 1704 CIBBER *Careless Husb.* I. i, I could cry my Eyes out. *Ibid.*, I should cry my self sick in some dark Closet. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 524/1 A sickly infant, which a stern stepmother bids cry itself to sleep. 1862 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* iv. (1886) 157 He..sat down..and cried salt tears from sheer disappointment. 1864 TENNYSON *Grandmother* x, I cried myself well-nigh blind. 1888 MRS. OLIPHANT *Joyce* I. 169 When she had cried her heart out.

11. *intr.* Of an animal: To give forth a loud call or vocal sound; to utter its characteristic call.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. xxiii. (1495) 131 Amonge byrdes and foules .. the male cryeth and not the female. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 576/44 *Cuculo*, to crye as a Cokow. *Ibid.* 607/3 *Recano*, to crye as a tygre. 1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 51 Frogs crying .. forewarne us of a tempest. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* V. i. 90 There I cowch when Owles doe crie. 1821 BYRON *Heav. & Earth* iii. 732 Hark, hark! the sea-birds cry! 1839 THACKERAY *Major Gahagan* iv, The camels began to cry.

b. Said of the yelping of hounds in the chase.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E viij a, Whi theys houndes all Bayen and cryen. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 135 Sowter will cry vpon't for all this, though it bee as ranke as a Fox. 1602 — *Ham.* IV. v. 109 How cheerefully on the false Traile they cry, Oh this is Counter you false Danish Dogges.

c. quasi-*trans.*

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 143 Like importunate Guinea-fowls crying one note day and night.

†**12.** *transf.* Of things inanimate: To emit a wheezing or creaking sound. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 10 If it synge or crye, or make any noyse vnder thy fete, than it is to wete to sowe. 1781 [see *Cry out*].

II. Phrases and combinations.

* *Phrases.*

13. In many phraseological expressions, as *to cry* AIM, COCK, CRAVEN, CREAK, CUPBOARD, FIE, HALVES, HARROW, HAVOC, MEW, QUARTER, QUIT, QUITS, QUITTANCE, SHAME, TRUCE, VENGEANCE, etc., for which see these words. *To cry encouragement*: to shout encouraging words. *Cry fish*: see 5 b. *Cry mercy*: see 1 a, b. *To cry smack*: to give out the sound of a smack. Cf. also sense 17.

1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1632) 124 He heares not the sweet Busse cry smacke. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines*

324 Where so many voices cry encouragement, it is well that one should speak warning.

** *With prepositions.*

(For the constructions in which both words have their ordinary senses, see above.)

14. Cry against ——. To raise one's voice against; to utter protests or reproofs against; also *fig.* of things.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xv. 9 Lest he crye aȝens thee to the Lord. 1611 BIBLE *Jonah* i. 2 Goe to Nineueh .. and cry against it. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. § 2 (1643) 185 Reason it self doth crie against it. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xc. 24, I find not yet one lonely thought That cries against my wish for thee.

15. Cry for ——. To beg or call for loudly and imploringly, or with tears; *fig.* to be in pressing need of, to demand in the name of justice (see above 2 c).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9610 (Cott.) All þat sco wald for cri or call. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxviii. (1887) 159 If ye shew a child an apple, he will crye for it. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 145 Some swearing, some crying for a Surgean. 1860 T. MARTIN *Horace* 96 The toilworn wretch who cries for ease.

†**16. Cry of ——.** To hail from, belong to. *Obs.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 7001 Redi to fiȝtes Wiþ alle þat crie of þat cuntre.

17. Cry on, upon ——: see senses 2, 3. Also (obs.), To call upon in the way of appeal, to appeal to; to exclaim against; to choose by acclamation; to invoke or bring by outcry (*fame, honour, hate*, etc.) on or upon. Cf. *cry* SHAME *upon.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6139 (Gött.) Þan gan þe folk apon him cri, And said 'do ȝou forth in hey'. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6538 Then criet he full cantly þe knightes vpon. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 396/1 He cryed vpon them to doe penaunce. 1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 73 b, All their religiones were wicked and abhominable And therefore some of them cried upon them. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 154 This yere fell a great controversie..about the chosyng of the Maior..the Commons .. cryed upon Thomas fitz Thomas. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 62 That very enuy.. Cride fame and honor on him. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* v. v. 35 His mangled Myrmidons..come to him, Crying on Hector.

*** *With adverbs.*

18. Cry back. a. *trans.* To call back. *Sc.*

1864 W. CHAMBERS in *Athenæum* No. 1923. 301/2 Rin and cry back the laird.

b. *intr. Hunting.* To return as on a trail; to hark back; *fig.* to revert to an ancestral type.

19. Cry down. a. *trans.* To proclaim (a thing) as unlawful, to forbid, suppress, or condemn by public proclamation; to decry; publicly to disclaim responsibility for.

1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1597) § 65 That the fute-bal and golfe be vtterly cryed downe, and not to be vsed. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. (1879) 211 Her Husband first cried her down at the Cross, and then turned her out of his Doors. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 563 The lord mayor sent his officers to cry downe the faire. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1774) I. 278 The king may..decry, or cry down, any coin of the kingdom, and make it no longer current. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. i. 38 Bad money was cried down, with penalties.

b. To condemn, depreciate, or disparage loudly, vehemently, or publicly.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. v, He condemned, and cry'd it downe for the most pyed and ridiculous that ever he saw. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxi. 135 These cry up Drakes fortune herein to cry down his valour. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. xvii, A book which the clergy would be certain to cry down. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Meeson's Will* i, Did Meeson's subsidize a newspaper to puff their undertakings, the opposition subsidized two to cry them down.

c. To put down, overcome, silence, by louder or more vehement crying.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 137 Ile to the King, And from a mouth of Honor quite cry downe This Ipswich fellowes insolence. *a* 1628 PRESTON *Saints Daily Exerc.* (1629) 103 Our sinnes cry lowder then our prayers, they cry downe our prayers.

20. Cry off. *intr.* To exclaim that a negotiation is broken off, on the part of the exclaimer; to announce one's withdrawal *from* a negotiation, treaty, engagement, etc.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* III. i, I should never be the man to bid you cry off. 1857 TROLLOPE *Three Clerks* xxxviii, Would she be the first to cry off from such a bargain? 1890 G. M. FENN *Double Knot* I. Prol. iv. 62 He soon cried off on finding that his challenge was taken up.

21. Cry out. To utter loud and (usually) impassioned exclamation; to exclaim. *intr.* and *trans.* Of things: To emit a creaking sound.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* l. 18 Thanne crieden out the sonus of Aron. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 82 To Cry owte, *exclamare.* 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xii. 6 Crie out, and be glad, thou that dwellest in Sion. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 109 Art thou a man? thy forme cries out thou art. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xix. 67 Threatening, if they cryed out never so little, to kill them all. 1781 ARCHER in *Naval Chron.* XI. 291 Our poor ship grinding, and crying out at every stroke. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. ccvii, They will not cry out before they're hurt. 1890 A. GISSING *Village Hampden* III. iii. 72 He just cried out a good-night..and set off.

b. Const. *against, at, on, upon* (persons or things objected to); *for* (something wanted); † *to cry out of*, to complain loudly or vehemently of (a matter).

c 1385 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 157 All cristene men schal crie out on þes deuelis blasphemyes. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 14 b, All pore people will rayle and crie out upon us. *Ibid.* 209 b, Which commaundement so vexed .. that they cryed out of God. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 249 Criyng out of the dammages and great hurtes that they had susteyned. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 41 His crueltie was so loudely cryed out on. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iii. 29 They say he cried out of Sack. 1630 BP. BEDELL in *Abp. Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 421 He is the .. most cried out upon. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 160 A severe Scholler .. cries out against their filthinesse. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xv. 48 Crying out for help. *a* 1680 T. BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 217 Sometimes they cry out of the malice, plots, envy, and rage of men. 1711 tr. *Werenfelsius' Meteors of Stile* 194 You cry out Thief upon a Man. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884 Rtldg.) 218 They wou'd cry out of the Cruelty of being confin'd. 1759 GOLDSM. *The Bee* Wks. (Globe) 366/2 The world..may cry out at a bankrupt who appears at a ball. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) I. 92 Every living movement of human thought .. cries out against it. 1879 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. IV. i. 15 The state of the church cried out for a general council.

† c. To be in child-birth. Cf. SHOUT. *Obs.*

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. i. 67 What, is she crying out? 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 12 July. 1692–1754 [see CRYING 2].

† d. To sell out by auction. *Obs.*

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3748/4 Mr. John Boulte .. Pawnbroker..gave over his Employment, and cried out his Goods.

22. Cry up, *trans.* To proclaim (a thing) to be excellent; to endeavour to exalt in public estimation by proclamation or by loud praise; to extol.

1593 DRAYTON *Misery Q. Mary* Wks. 1753 II. 388 When she up is cry'd, Of all angelic excellence the prime. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 144 When your credit is cryed up to the highest. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* iv. 88 You cry up Miracles as you cry down the Word. *a* 1698 TEMPLE (J.), Crying up the pieces of eight. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 125 ₱ 5 We often hear a poor insipid Paper or Pamphlet cried up. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 390 They who cry up the French revolution, cry down the party which you and I..belong to. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Pressure* v. 73 Isn't it good to hear Milverton cry up the virtue of athletic sports?

† b. *intr.* To raise one's voice, shout. *Obs.*

1684 GODDARD *Plato's Demon* 259 Worthy Patriots, who cry up so much for Liberty and Property.

Cry-, in many words, obs. f. CRI-.

† **Cryal.** *Obs.* Also **cry-, criell.** In *Criell Heron*, an old name of the Egret or Lesser White Heron.

1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Albardeola* .. a cryell herne. 1611 COTGR., *Aigrette* .. a criell Heron. [1755 JOHNSON, *Cryal*, the heron [citing Ainsworth]. Hence in mod. Dicts.]

Cryance, -aunce, Cryature: see CRE-.

Cryb, etc.: see CRIB.

Cry'-baby. [f. CRY *sb.* or *vb.* stem.] A derisive appellation for one who cries childishly.

1882 *Advance* 18 May 317 Tom called him a cry-baby, because his eyes were always full of tears. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Feb. 230/1, 'I declare..that they're cry-baby chaps.'

Cry'ing, *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb CRY in its various senses; shouting, lamentation, weeping, etc.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* iii. 4 His prayere he calles criynge. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. vi. (1495) 416 Cryenge of the owle by nyght. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10180 The clamor was kene, crying of pepull. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 168 Thy crying, foole, shall not wake him out of that sleepe. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* iv. 14 Eli heard the noise of the crying. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 24 My crying was over. 1891 F. BARRETT *Sin of Olga Z.* I. viii. 115 There's a good deal of crying! And we mope and look miserable.

2. With adverbs, as *crying out*, exclamation, calling out, outcry; † *spec.* accouchement (*obs.*); *crying up*, extolling, laudation, etc.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 82 A Criynge owte, *exclamacio.* 1676 ALLEN *Address Nonconf.* 158 A zealous crying up one, and crying down another. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 417 He has ordered all the English nobility and gentry to be present at her crying out. 1725 tr. *C'tess D'Anois' Wks.* 479 Couriers were dispatch'd..to desire them to come to Her Majesty's Crying-out. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1812) VI. 323 (D.) Aunt Nell..was at the crying out.

3. *attrib.*, as **crying cold,** a cold that makes the eyes run.

1761 FOOTE *Liar* I. Wks. 1799 I. 290 All the sighing, dying, crying crotchets, that the whole race of rhymers have ever produced. 1843 SIR T. WATSON *Lect. Physic* (1871) II. 55, I found her suffering under what is popularly called a 'crying cold'.

Cry'ing, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That cries.

1. Exclaiming, shouting, clamorous; roaring.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xxiii. (1495) 455 A cryenge see and an vnpeasyble is peryllous. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 82 Criynge, *clamans.* 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 230 My selfe the crying Fellow did pursue. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 495 When crying Cormorants forsake the Sea.

2. Wailing, weeping.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 814 And fright her crying babe with Tarquin's name. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 380 Annoyed by invalids and crying children.

3. Of evils: That forces itself upon notice, and calls loudly for redress; clamant, notorious.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 736 Odious crying sins. 1640 *Petit.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 21 Representing Ship-Money as a Great and Crying Grievance. 1660 GAUDEN *God's Great Demonstr.* 52 The cryingest injustice and cruelty in the world. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 61 ₱ 5 There is a most crying Dulness on both Sides. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. iii. 155 The most crying evil of this period. 1890 F. W. ROBINSON *Very Strange amily* xi. 95 It would be a crying shame, if you could.

advb. 1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1877) 126 These two old men..have made themselves crying drunk.

Cry'ingly, *adv.* [f. prec. +, -LY 2.] In the manner of a crying evil; clamantly, markedly.

1818 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) II. 130 The condition of the inferior clergy .. still cryingly requires improvement. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* II. 183 There was nothing that was so cryingly unjust or wrong.

Crykat, -et(te, obs. ff. CRICKET *sb.*[1]

Cryke, obs. form of CREEK *sb.*[1]

Crym-: see CRIM-. **Crymble:** see CRUMBLE.

Crymell, -yll, var. of CREMIL *Obs.*

Cryne, obs. f. CRINE *v. Sc.*

Crynok, obs. f. CRANNOC, CURNOCK.

Cryogen (krəi·ŏdʒen). *Chem.* [mod. f. Gr. *κρύο-s* frost, icy cold + -GEN taken as = producer.] A freezing-mixture, or a substance which when mixed with ice produces a freezing mixture.

1875 F. GUTHRIE in *Proc. Physical Soc.* I. 76 By Cryogen I mean an appliance for obtaining a temperature below O° C. In this paper it always signifies a freezing-mixture. 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1005 The temperature of the mixture when used as a cryogen.

Cryohydrate (krəiəu|həi·drĕt). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + HYDRATE.] A solid hydrate formed by the combination of a salt or other crystalloid with water (ice) at a temperature below freezing-point.

1874 F. GUTHRIE in *Proc. Physical Soc.* I. 74 At O° C. the ice and the water solidify together, producing the compound body or cryohydrate called ice, which is thus a cryohydrate of water. 1875 *Ibid.* I. 76 By Cryohydrate I mean the body resulting from the union of water with another body, and which hydrate can only exist in the solid form below O° C.

Cryolite (krəi·ŏləit). *Min.* [Named 1799 f. Gr. *κρύο-s* frost + -LITE.] A native fluoride of aluminium and sodium, found in white or brownish semi-transparent masses or crystals.

It occurs in an extensive bed in Greenland, and is an important source of the metal aluminium.

1801 W. NICHOLSON *Jrnl. Nat. Philos.* Ser. I. V. 212 Before the blowpipe cryolite fuses even before ignition. 1888 *Times* 19 Nov. 10/3 The cryolite mines at Ivigtut.

Cryon, obs. form of CRAYON.

‖ **Cryophorus** (krəi·fŏrŏs). [mod.L. in form, f. Gr. *κρύο-s* frost + *-φορος* -bearing, -bearer.] An instrument for illustrating the freezing of water by evaporation; that invented by Wollaston consists of a glass tube with a bulb at each end.

1826 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* I. 134 The instrument invented by Dr. Wollaston, and termed by him the Cryophorus or Frost-bearer. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* v. § 187 (1870) 151.

Hence **Cryopho·ric** *a.*, having the nature or function of a cryophorus.

1881 HERSCHEL in *Nature* XXIII. 384 The cryophoric apparatus needed.

Cryophyllite (krəiofi·ləit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *κρύο-s* frost + *φύλλον* leaf + -ITE.] A species of mica found in granite at Cape Ann, Mass.

1867 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. XLIII. 217 On Cryophyllite a new mineral species.

Crypse, obs. form of CRISP *a.*

Crypt (kript), *sb.* Also 5 **cripte,** 7– **cript.** [ad. L. *crypta*: see below. Cf. F. *crypte* (1721, in Hatzfeld), and see GROT, GROTTO. The L. form was commonly used up to the end of the 18th c.; the example of 1432 appears to be isolated.]

† 1. A grotto or cavern. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 307 The cripte [TREVISA den] of Seynte Michael in the mownte Gargan.

2. An underground cell, chamber, or vault; *esp.* one beneath the main floor of a church, used as a burial-place, and sometimes as a chapel or oratory.

1789 BRAND *Hist. & Antiq. New-Castle-upon-Tyne* I. 368 The chancel of this church stood upon a large vault or crypt. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 36 The devout, as St. Jerome relates, were in the habit of visiting..the tombs of the martyrs in these crypts [the Catacombs]. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 207 He [Turner] was buried in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral.

† b. An underground passage or tunnel. *Obs.*

1667 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 32, I design'd..the plot of his canall and garden, with a crypt thro' the hill.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Recess, secret hiding-place.

1833 A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) II. 316 [The Ballot] is .. the crypt of political honesty. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproof* xxiii, Fall'n into the dusty crypt Of darken'd forms and faces.

4. *Anat.* A small simple tubular or saccular gland; a secretory pit or cavity, as in a mucous membrane; a follicle. Also applied to the cavities in the jaw-bones in which the teeth are developed.

1840 BALY tr. *Müller's Elem. Physiol.* I. 485 Very shallow depressions, such as the simple crypts of the mucous membranes. 1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 5 The crypts of the canine teeth.

5. *Comb.*, as *crypt-house.*

1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* vi. 182 There are many caves which have been used as dwellings, and several crypt houses.

‖ **Crypta** (kri·ptă). [L., a. Gr. *κρύπτη* vault, f. *κρυπτός* hidden, concealed.]

† 1. = CRYPT *sb.* 1, 2. *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* III. (1859) 256 Christians had.. caves under the ground called Cryptae, where they for fear of persecution assembled secretly together. 1611 CORYAT

Crudities 145 In a low crypta or vaulted chappell which is directly under the quire. 1639 in Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 128 In this of St. Calixtus there are 3 Cryptas one above another. 1703 Battely *Antiq. Canterb.* II. 28 They were commonly called Cripta, or rather Crypta.

2. *Anat.* = Crypt *sb.* 4.

1860 in Mayne *Exp. Lex.*

b. *Bot.* (See quots.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Crypta*, the sunken glands or cysts which occur in dotted leaves. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cryptæ* .. in Botany, the oil receptacles of a leaf.

Cryptal (kri·ptăl), *a.* [f. L. *crypta* (see prec.) + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a crypt.

1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* s. v. *Crypta*, The use of the cryptal or follicular secretion, is to keep the parts .. supple and moist. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 56. 139 He led me down to the second cryptal chamber.

Cryptarch (kri·ptāk). *rare.* [f. Gr. *κρυπτός* hidden, secret + *ἀρχός* ruler.] A secret ruler. So **Cry·ptarchy**, secret government.

1800 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 599 These foreign assistants are, in fact, the cryptarchs of such synods. 1798 — in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 511 Yet .. this cosmopolitan cryptarchy is coextensive with the habitable world.

Crypted (kri·ptĕd), *a. rare.* [f. Crypt + -ed.] Formed like a crypt, vaulted.

1885 A. J. C. Hare *Russia* iii. 136 A crypted hall and stair lead to the chapter-house.

Cryptic (kri·ptik), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7 -ique, 7–8 -ick, 7–8 **criptic**(k. [ad. L. *cryptic-us*, a. Gr. *κρυπτικός* fit for concealing, f. *κρυπτός* hidden; in sense 2, f. Crypt + -ic.]

1. Hidden, secret, occult, mystical.

Cryptic syllogism, a syllogism of which the premises are not fully or explicitly stated.

a 1638 Mede *Wks.* I. (1672) 187 Not in cryptick or mystical terms, or in .. a language which they understand not. 1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 130 Her [Nature's] silent processes and more cryptick methods. *a* 1734 North *Examen* I. iii. P 103. 193 This cryptic Plot. 1882 A. B. Bruce *Parab. Teaching Christ* I. iv. (1891) 109 His doctrine was open and not cryptic.

2. Of the nature of a crypt or vault. *rare.*

1878 *Masque Poets* 26 The uncrumbled cryptic place Of still sarcophagi. 1882 *Society* 4 Nov. 21/2 One of those coved cryptic rooms found so generally in South Germany.

† **B.** *sb.* A secret or occult method (of communicating knowledge). *Obs.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xvii. 64 There be also other Diuersities of Methodes .. as that .. of Concealement, or Cryptique, etc., which I do allowe well of.

Cryptical (kri·ptikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = prec.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Cruptically*, hidden or secret. 1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* xxiv. (1700) 145 That .. cryptical Method and Stile of Scripture. 1844 De Quincey *Greece under Romans* Wks. VIII. 318 These cryptical or subterraneous currents of communication.

Hence **Cry·ptically** *adv.*, in a cryptical manner.

1680 Boyle *Produc. Chem. Princ.* II. 68 If we take the word Acid .. in a familiar sense, without Cryptically distinguishing it from those vapors that are akin to it.

Cryptish (kri·ptiʃ), *a. rare.* [f. Crypt + -ish.] Belonging to a crypt or secret place.

1856 J. B. Rose *Virg. Ecl. & Georg.* 143 The cryptish fire of the Gortygian cavern. 1867 — *Virg. Æneid* Notes 402 Latinus is the eponym of the secret and cryptish worship.

Crypto- (kri·pto), before a vowel **crypt-**, combining form from Gr. *κρυπτός* hidden, concealed, secret. (Not so used in ancient Greek, where the sense was expressed by *κρυφο-*, *κρυφι-*.)

1. Forming the first element in many scientific words of modern formation. The more important of these occur in their alphabetical order: others are **Cry·ptobranch** (-brænk), an animal with concealed or covered branchiæ or gills; **Cryptobra·nchiate** *a.*, having the gills concealed; *spec.* applied to certain divisions of crustacea, gastropods, etc. **Cry·ptocarp**, the sexual fruit of certain sea-weeds, also called Cystocarp; hence **Cryptoca·rpic, Cryptoca·rpous** *a.*, having the fruit or fruiting organs concealed. **Cryptoce·phalous** *a.*, having the head concealed. **Crypto·cerous** *a. Entom.*, having concealed 'horns' or antennæ. **Cryptocla·stic** *a. Min.* (see quot.). **Cry·ptoclite** *Gramm.* (see quot.). **Cryptocry·stalline** *a. Min.*, indistinctly or imperfectly crystalline, having the crystalline structure concealed; so **Cryptocrystalliza·tion**. **Cryptodi·rous** *a.*, having a concealed or concealable neck; applied to some tortoises with retractile necks. **Cry·ptodont** *a.* or *sb.*, having the teeth concealed or suppressed; applied to certain palæozoic bivalve molluscs. **Cryptola·lic** *a. nonce-wd.*, of the nature of secret speech. **Cry·ptolin** [L. *oleum* oil] (see quot.). **Cry·ptolite** *Min.*, native phosphate of cerium found enclosed in crystals of apatite. **Cryptomo·nad**, one of a family of infusoria. **Cryptomo·rphite** *Min.*, a native borate of calcium and soda, of cryptocrystalline structure. **Cryptoneu·rous** *a.*, having no discernible nervous system. **Cryptopenta·merous** *Entom.*, having one of the five joints of the tarsi minute or concealed. **Cry·ptophyte** *Bot. rare*, a synonym of cryptogam, or a name for the lowest cryptogams. **Crypto·pia, Cry·ptopine** *Chem.*, an alkaloid found in opium. **Crypto·rchid, -o·rchidism, -o·rchism** *Path.* (see quots.). **Crypto·stoma**, *pl.* **-sto·mata** *Bot.*, little circular pits found on the surface of some sea-weeds (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). **Crypto·zygous** *a.*, in Craniology, having the zygomatic arches not seen when the skull is viewed from above; hence **Crypto·zygo·sity**.

1882 Geikie *Text Bk. Geol.* II. II. § 111. 88 *Cryptoclastic* or *compact*, where the grains are too minute to reveal to the naked eye the truly fragmental character of the rock. 1875 March *Anglo-Saxon Gram.* 52 Irregular nouns .. disguised by phonetic changes (Cryptoclites). 1882 Dana *Man. Geol.* 72 Crypto-crystalline. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 634/1 A cryptocrystalline variety of quartz. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Oct. 445/1 On some cryptographic or cryptolalic system. 1863–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 114 *Cryptolin*, an organic liquid, found .. in cavities of topaz, chrysoberyl, quartz-crystals .. and amethyst .. Cryptolin, when exposed to the air, speedily hardens into a yellowish, transparent, resinous body. 1850 Dana *Geol.* 236 The crystals of .. cryptolite are microscopic. 1847–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 7/2 In the Cryptomonads .. the proboscis is of a similar character. 1861 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. XXXII. 9 Cryptomorphite. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cryptoneurous*, applied by Rudolphi to a series of animals the nervous system of which is mingled and confounded with the mass which constitutes them, as the zoophytes. 1869 *Biennial Retrospect Med. & Surg.* 475 Messrs. C. and H. Smith have extracted from opium a new alkaloid to which they assign the name *cryptopia*. 1879 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VI. 514 Cryptopine .. crystallises .. in microscopic six-sided prisms or tables. 1874 *Van Buren's Dis. Genit. Org.* 390 A cryptorchid is an individual whose scrotum contains no testicles. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cryptorchidism*, the condition of a *Cryptorchis*. *Cryptorchis*, term for one whose testicles have not descended into the scrotum, but remain in the abdomen. 1878 Bartley *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. iii. 288 When [the facial angle] is negative, the [zygomatic] arches are cryptozygous or concealed.

2. From these *crypto-* passes into the status of a separable element, which may be prefixed, **a.** to sbs. of any origin, with the sense 'concealed, unavowed', as in **Crypto-Ca·lvinist**, a name given in the 16th c. in Germany to those Lutherans who secretly held or sympathized with Calvinistic tenets (= *Philippist*, or *Melanchthonian*), and in France to professing Roman Catholics accused of being secretly Calvinists; hence, **Crypto-Ca·lvinism, † -Calvi·nianism, -Calvini·stic** *a.* So *Crypto-Catholic, -Catholicism, -Christian, -deist, -Fenian, -heresy, -heretic, -Jesuit, -lunatic, -proselyte, -Royalist, -Socinian*, etc.; also *crypto-insolence*, veiled insolence; **b.** to adjs. with the sense 'secretly, unavowedly', as in *crypto-splenetic*.

1760 Keysler *Trav.* IV. 289 The sword with which secretary Krell was beheaded for his *Crypto-calvinianism. 1856 Hardwick *Ch. Hist. Reform.* 176 *note*, 'Philippism', or *Crypto-Calvinism, was principally found in the Palatinate. 1764 Maclaine tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* (1884) II. 94 The schemes of the *Crypto-Calvinists, or secret abettors of Calvinism, being thus disconcerted. 1883 Beard *Reformation* v. 182 Whoever would not subscribe every article of ultra-Lutheran orthodoxy was a Crypto-Calvinist. 1798 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 515 The charge of *Crypto-Catholicism. 1800 — in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 598 This fraternity of darkness, of crypto-proselytism, crypto-catholicism, and crypto-jesuitism. 1888 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 544 The large number of Christians who professed Islam, but remained *crypto-Christians. 1885 H. N. Oxenham *Short Studies* xxvi. 244 He [Thomas Paine] was already a *crypto-deist. 1887 Plumptre *Dante's Commedia* II. 382 The symbolic cypher of a *crypto-heresy. 1881 *Spectator* 15 Jan. 77 The *crypto-insolence which so often underlies journalistic argument about Irishmen. 1889 *Ibid.* 16 Nov., M. Thiers .. allowed many thousand persons, half of them *crypto-lunatics, to be executed. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. III. ii, A traitorous *Crypto-Royalist class. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. VI. iv. 170 A weak croaky official gentleman, of a *crypto-splenetic turn.

Cryptodynamic (kri·ptoˌdinæ·mik), *a.* [Crypto- + Gr. *δύναμις* power, *δυναμικός* powerful.]

1. Relating to hidden force.

1816 Bentham *Chrestom.* Wks. VIII. 87 Idioscopic or Cryptodynamic Anthropurgics has for its single-worded synonym the unexpressive appellation, Chemistry.

2. Applied to a kind of cycling gear; usually abbreviated *crypto*; also as *sb.*

1885 *Cyclists' Tour. Club Gaz.* Sept. 12 *Advt.*, The Crypto-Dynamic Gear. 1886 *Ibid.* IV. 139 The 'slight friction' incident to the use of the 'Crypto' at speed. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 560 Two-speed gears are becoming general, among which may be .. mentioned the Crypto-dynamic.

Cryptogam (kri·ptogæm). *Bot.* [a. Fr. *cryptogame* adj. and sb., in pl. *-games*, ad. mod.L. *cryptogamæ* (sc. *plantæ*), fem. pl. of *cryptogamus*, f. Gr. *κρυπτός* hidden + *γάμος* wedlock; after the Linnæan class-name Cryptogamia.

Brongniart in 1843 first divided the Vegetable Kingdom into *Cryptogamæ*, and *Phanerogamæ*, whence F. *cryptogames*, Eng. *cryptogams*, etc.]

A plant of the class Cryptogamia.

1847 Lindley *Veg. Kingd.* Pref. 17 The substitution of the words Endogens, Cryptogams, Phænogams, etc., for Endogenæ, Cryptogamæ, Phænogamæ, etc. 1883 H. Drummond *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (1884) 412 From the unicellular cryptogam to the highest phanerogam.

† **Cry·ptogame,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *cryptogame*: see prec.] Breeding in secret; see quot.

1774 White *Sand-martin* in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 275 This species is *cryptogame*, carrying on the business of nidification, incubation, and the support of its young, in the dark.

‖ **Cryptogamia** (kriptgæ·miă). *Bot.* [mod. L. *Cryptogamia* (Linn. 1735), sb. fem., f. Gr. *κρυπτός* hidden, concealed + *γάμος* wedding, wedlock + *-ία* suffix of state: cf. Gr. *ἀγαμία* unmarried condition, celibacy; in F. *cryptogamie*.

Like the names of other Linnæan classes and orders, it is a singular noun, and was always so treated in the 18th c.; but in the 19th c., prob. by unthinking confusion with classes and orders of the animal kingdom (e. g. *Vertebrata, Mammalia, Carnivora*) which are adjs. neuter plural, it has been (first apparently by persons not botanists, and afterwards by some botanists also) misused as a noun plural = Cryptogams.]

A large division of the vegetable kingdom, being the last class in the Linnæan Sexual system, and comprising those plants which have no stamens or pistils, and therefore no proper flowers; including Ferns, Mosses, Algæ, Lichens, and Fungi.

[1735 Linnæus *Syst. Nat.* (1740) 74 Cryptogamia vegetabilia sæpe suspecta includit. 1737 — *Gen. Plant.* (1742) 500 Classis xxiv Cryptogamia. Cryptogamia continet Vegetabilia, quorum Fructificationes visui nostro sese subtrahunt. Ordines hujus classis sex constituo.] 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Cryptogamia*, in botany, a class of plants whose flowers are either wholly invisible, or scarce discernable by the eye. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. 96 That class is called cryptogamia, from the circumstance of the fructification being concealed, or not obvious. 1861 H. Macmillan *Footnotes fr. Nat.* 3 The second great division of the vegetable kingdom, to which the name of cryptogamia has been given.

¶ Erroneously treated as a plural = Cryptogams.

1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 72 Even in the cryptogamia .. as in the more perfect plants. 1856 Miss Mulock *Halifax* (ed. 17) 337 In order to study the cryptogamia. 1885 Annandale *Imperial Dict.*, The Cryptogamia are divided into cellular and vascular cryptogams.

Hence **Cryptoga·mian** *a.* (also as *sb.*), **Cryptoga·mic** *a.* (also as *sb.*), **Cryptoga·mical** *a.*, of or pertaining to the class Cryptogamia or to cryptogams; **Crypto·gamist**, a botanist who specially studies cryptogams; **Crypto·gamous** *a.*, of the nature of a cryptogam; **Crypto·gamy**, cryptogamic condition or relations.

1805 *Edin. Rev.* VI. 134 Among these last [plants] we notice several cryptogamics. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 307 The subject of Cryptogamic botany. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 370 A country rich in cryptogamical plants. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 307 Those great cryptogamists whose lives have been devoted to the study of the subject. 1829 Jesse *Jrnl. Nat.* 374 A cryptogamous plant, which I believe to be the lichen fascicularis. 1870 Bentley *Bot.* 10 Flowerless or Cryptogamous plants. 1796 Pennant *Hist. Whiteford & Holywell* (T.), The picturesque dingle Nant-y-bi abounds with what the botanists name the cryptogamous plants. The idea of cryptogamy inspired Timæus with ideas of loves of other kind.

Cryptogram (kri·ptŏgræm). [mod. f. Gr. *κρυπτός* hidden + *γράμμα* writing, a letter, but not on Greek analogies: see -gram. So mod.F. *cryptogramme*.] A piece of cryptographic writing; anything written in cipher, or in such a form or order that a key is required in order to know how to understand and put together the letters.

1880 *Times* 28 Dec. 10/1 In every case of deciphering—whether it be of a Cypriote inscription or a cryptogram in the agony column. 1888 I. Donnelly (*title*), The Great Cryptogram: Bacon's Cipher in Shakespeare's Plays.

Hence **Cryptogra·mic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a cryptogram. So also **Cryptogramma·tic, -ical** *adjs.*; **Cryptogra·mmatist.**

1884 *Bazaar* 22 Dec. 666/2 Every vowel and consonant in the words of the cryptogramic sentence was represented. 1888 *Scott. Leader* 4 July 4 Mr. Ignatius Donnelly .. with his cryptogramic theory of Shakspere. 1892 *Athenæum* 13 Feb. 211/2 Mr. Donnelly keeps his cryptogrammatical tendencies in check. 1890 *Ibid.* 8 Mar. 316/3 America will some day produce .. a cryptogrammatist ready to prove that 'The Ring and the Book' was written by Lord Tennyson.

Cryptograph (kri·ptŏgrɑf). [mod. f. as prec. + Gr. *-γραφος* writing, written; see -graph.]

1. = Cryptogram.

a 1849 Poe *Tales, Gold Beetle*, I could not suppose him [Kidd] capable of constructing any of the more abstruse cryptographs. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* I. 641 *note*, Much of the Talmud consists of cryptographs which designedly concealed meanings from persecutors and heretics.

2. A kind of type-writer for writing in cipher.

1889 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 3/6 The Wier Cryptograph .. by means of which a small .. type-writer is made to write cryptograms, to be translated mechanically on a similar machine.

Hence † **Crypto·graphal** *a.*, **Cryptogra·phic** *a.*, of, or of the nature of, cryptography; † **Cryptogra·phical**, dealing or concerned with cryptography; **Crypto·grapher, Crypto·graphist**, one who writes in or is skilled in cipher. [All founded on a possible Gr. *κρυπτόγραφος*: see above.]

a 1691 Boyle *Wks.* VI. 339 (R.) Neither have I any zeal for the character, as cryptographal or universal. 1641 Wilkins *Mercury* Pref. (1707) 3 Now .. both are grown Such Cryptographers. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. xii. 478 A cryptographic, secret, or cypher writing. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 4 The cryptographic advertisements in the second

column of the *Times*. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2973/4 Recreations of divers Kinds, viz. Numerical, Geometrical..Horometrical, Cryptographical. 1753 CHESTERF. *World* No. 24 P 12 In possession .. of a more brachygraphical, cryptographical, and steganographical secret. *a* 1849 POE *Tales, Gold Beetle*, To divide the sentence into the natural division intended by the cryptographist.

Cryptography (kriptɒ·grăfi). [a. mod.L. *cryptographia*, f. Gr. *κρυπτός* hidden + *-γραφία* writing: see -GRAPHY.] A secret manner of writing, either by arbitrary characters, by using letters or characters in other than their ordinary sense, or by other methods intelligible only to those possessing the key; also anything written in this way.

[1641 WILKINS *Mercury* ii. (1707) 8 There are also different Ways of Secresy. 1. Cryptologia. 2. Cryptographia. 3. Semæologia.] 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii, The strange Cryptography of Gaffarell in his Starry Book of Heaven. 1780 VON TROIL *Iceland* 300 Our gravers of runes even made use of this cryptography in monuments. 1855 *Chamb. Jrnl.* IV. 134 These decipherers gave the high-sounding names of Cryptography, Cryptology..to their art.

Cryptology (kriptɒ·lŏdʒi). [ad. mod.L. *cryptologia*, f. Gr. *κρυπτός* hidden + *-λογια* speaking, etc.: see -LOGY.] 'Secret speech or communication' (Blount 1656); mystical or enigmatical language.

[1641 WILKINS *Mercury* ii. (1707) 8 Cryptologia, or the Secresy of Speaking, may consist either 1. In the Matter. 2. In the Words.] *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. III. XXXVII, Cryptology, or Epistolizing in a Clandestin way, is very ancient. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 226 Certain advertising individuals .. are most mischievously addicted to another species of cryptology.

Cryptonym (kri·ptonim). *rare*. [f. Gr. *κρυπτός* hidden + *ὄνομα* name: cf. ANONYM.] A private or secret name.

1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. *Dante* p. 16 *note*, Only a cryptonym by which heretics knew each other.

So **Crypto·nymous** *a.*, whose name is concealed, anonymous.

1880 SWINBURNE in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 719 The cryptonymous railer for his bread.

‖ **Cryptoporticus** (kriptɒpɒ·rtikŭs). [L., f. Gr. *κρυπτός* hidden + L. *porticus* gallery.] In ancient architecture, a concealed or enclosed portico; an enclosed gallery having, at the side, walls with openings instead of columns; also a covered or subterranean passage.

1681 COTTON *Wond. Peake* 5 An entry .. such an one as we might well Think it the Crypto-porticus of Hell. 1832 GELL *Pompeiana* II. 61 In one of the most obscure parts of the cryptoporticus. 1877 L. JEWITT *Half-hrs. Eng. Antiq.* 67 Two courts..surrounded by a gallery, or cryptoporticus.

Cryptous (kri·ptəs), *a. rare*. [f. L. *crypta* + -OUS.] Of the nature of or pertaining to a crypt; cryptal. Cf. CRYPT 4.

1857 BULLOCK *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 42 The internal lips are furnished with a cryptous apparatus.

Crys-: see also CHRIS-, CHRYS-, CRIS-.

Crys, obs. f. CREESE, Malay dagger.

Cry·siple, irreg. form of CRUCIBLE.

1651 MORE *2nd Lash* in *Enthus. Triumph.* (1656) 208 Put thy soul into a crysiple, O pragmaticall Chymist.

Crystal (kri·stăl), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: *a.* [1 **cristalla**], 3–7 **cristal**(l, (4 **crestal**, **-el**, **kristall**, **cristale**, **-talle**); *β.* 5 **crystalle**, 5–7 **crystall**, 7– **crystal**; *γ.* 6–7 **christal**(l, 7 **chrystall**, 7–9 **chrystal**. [a. OF. *cristal* (11th c. in Littré) = Pr. and Sp. *cristal*, It. *cristallo*, ad. L. *crystallum*, ad. Gr. *κρύσταλλος* clear ice, (rock)crystal, deriv. of *κρυσταίν-ειν* to freeze, congeal with frost, *κρύος* frost. Between the 15th and the 17th c. the Eng. spelling was gradually changed after L. to *crystal* (against the practice of the Romanic langs.), and in the 16th c. an erroneous spelling with *chr-* (app. after *chrysolite*, etc.) became frequent.]

A. *sb.*

†**1.** Ice, clear ice. *Obs.* (chiefly a literalism of translation from the Vulgate).

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cxlvii. 6 He his cristallum cynnum sendeð. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlvii. 6 He sendis his kristall as morcels. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xliii. 22 The cristal freesede fro the watyr. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 79 Þe water congelez in to cristall. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xliii. 20 Whan the colde northwynde bloweth, harde Christall commeth of the water.

2. A mineral, clear and transparent like ice; *esp.* a form of pure quartz having these qualities. Now more particularly distinguished from other senses as *Rock-crystal*; formerly also *crystal of the mountains*. *Iceland crystal*: old name of Iceland spar.

(By the ancients and in the Middle Ages (rock-)crystal was supposed to be congealed water or ice 'petrified' by some long-continued natural process. There was thus no transfer of sense in applying to it the same name as to clear ice, of which it was viewed as merely another state.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Num.* xi. 7 Swilce coryandran sæd, hwites bleos ſwa cristalla [Vulg. *coloris bdellii*]. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 228/318 Weued and chaliz and Cruettes þoruȝ-out clér cristal. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. XXX. (1495) 562 Crystall is a bryght stone and clere wyth watry colour. Men trowe that snowe or yse is made hard in space of many yeres; therfore the Grekys yaue this name therto. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 103 Crystalle, stone, *cristallus*. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 5 b, The Cristall is one of those stones that shyneth in euerie part, and is in colour watrie. Isidore saith, that it is nothing else then a congeled Ise by continuance frosen whole yeares. 1611 BIBLE *Rev.* iv. 6 A sea of glasse like vnto Chrystall. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Coldness* iii, Though Heat dissolve the Ice again, The Chrystal solid does remain. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 84 Crystal, is a Stone like Ice, both in Colour and Transparency, with a pretty good Hardness. 1861 C. W. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 93 Crystal is found in very large masses; the largest known to the Romans weighed 50 pounds. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* vi. 85 Of iron, or of bone, stone, crystal, or some other hard substance.

b. The standard type of clearness or transparency, in the phrase 'as clear as crystal' (CLEAR *a.* 3).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 376 (Fairf.) Water clere als cristale. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 24 My coloure as cristall is clere. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, My Heart Discov.*, Clear as fair Crystal to the View.

3. Poetically applied to pure limpid water, or other clear transparent substance.

1594 BARNFIELD *Aff. Sheph.* I. xxii, Within the Christall of a Pearle-bright brooke. 1643 DENHAM *Cooper's H.* 322 Proud of his wound to it resigns his blood And stains the crystal with a purple flood. 1767 SIR W. JONES *Seven Fount.* Poems (1777) 43 Birds that .. from the brink the liquid crystal sip. 1885 MRS. H. WARD tr. *Amiel's Jrnl.* 255 The glacier throws off the stones and fragments fallen into its crevasses that it may remain pure crystal.

4. (with *a* and *pl.*) A piece of rock-crystal or similar mineral; *esp.* one used in magic art.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 112 A cristall is that one, Which that corone is set upon. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 474 Blandit with Beriallis and Cristallis cleir. 1597 JAS. I *Demonol.* (in Brand *Pop. Ant.* III. 108) The Seer looks into a Chrystal or Berryl, wherein he will see the answer, represented either by Types or Figures. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 983 At the foot of these mountains are with great labour digg'd out Chrystals. 1769 SIR W. JONES *Pal. Fortune* Poems (1777) 16 She..in th' enchanted crystal sees A bower o'er-canopied with tufted trees. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiii, You have used neither .. crystal, pentacle, magic-mirror, nor geomantic figure. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 110 The gardener..hastily drew together the..jewels..The touch of these costly crystals sent a shiver..through the man's frame.

b. *fig.* Applied to the eyes.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 963 Her eye seene in the teares, teares in her eye, Both christals, where they viewd ech others sorrow. 1599 — *Hen. V*, II. iii. 56 Goe cleare thy Chrystalls. *a* 1616 BEAUM & FL. *Cust. County* I. ii, Bid the coy wench..out-blush damask roses, And dim the breaking East with her bright crystals.

5. Short for *crystal-glass*: a quality of glass having a high degree of transparency, usually due to its containing a large proportion of oxide of lead; also often a synonym for fine cut glass; hence, glass vessels, decanters, wine glasses, etc. of this quality collectively. [Ger. *krystallglas*.]

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. Ep. to Rdr., Humors in the eyes, as it were the christall glasse set in the windowes. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. XXVII. 53, I was..in Murano, a little Island, wher Crystall-Glasse is made. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 659 English manufacturers..in improving the brilliancy of crystal-glass..have injured its fitness for constructing optical lenses.

1668 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 10 The King..hath lately made a closet which they call a cabinet of cristall and philigrin. 1735 *Dict. Polygraph.*, *Crystal* is also a name given to a factitious body cast in the glass-houses, also call'd crystal-glass..Of this fritt, you may make common glass, and also Crystal. 1832 BREWSTER *Optics* viii. 75 Let us take another [prism] of flint glass or white crystal. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 294 Eyeing the plate and crystal.

6. (with *a* and *pl.*) A vessel or other article made of this glass; *orig.* called *a crystal glass*; *esp.* the glass of a watch-case. Also *fig.* applied to the eyes.

1613 HEYWOOD *Braz. Age* II, ii. Wks. 1874 III. 184 Looke on me Adon with a stedfast eye, That in these Christall glasses I may see My beauty. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 370 The breaking of a Christal glass or China dish.

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* VI. xiii, And thence..In a small Christall he a Cordiall drew. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1292/4 A Picture of a Lady in Little, in a black Shagrine Case.. with a Christal over the Picture. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 43 Tall crystals laden with flowers.

†**7.** The crystalline lens of the eye. *Obs. rare.*

1694 *Acc. Sev. late Voy.* II. 135 The Crystal of the Eye is not much bigger than a Pea.

†**8.** *pl.* Transparent vesicular eruptions or pustules appearing in certain diseases. *Obs.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 327 Hereto belong the crystals, tubercles, rubeols, and rossals. [1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Crystalli*, old name applied to the transparent vesicular eruption of pemphigus; also, to that of varicella.]

9. *Chem.* and *Min.* A form in which the molecules of many simple elements and their natural compounds regularly aggregate by the operation of molecular affinity: it has a definite internal structure, with the external form of a solid enclosed by a number of symmetrically arranged plane faces, and varying in simplicity from a cube to much more complex geometrical bodies.

So called because of the resemblance in colour, transparency, and regularity of shape, between native specimens of (rock-) crystal and the forms assumed by salts, etc., in the process of crystallization from a solution, aided by the ancient notion that rock-crystal was itself a substance like ice produced by some process from water.

a 1626 BACON (J.), If the menstruum be overcharged, within a short time the metals will shoot into certain crystals. 1672 P. F. LANA in *Phil. Trans.* Abr. I. 720 (*title*), Reflections on an Observation of Signior M. Antonio Castagna concerning the Formation of Crystals. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Chrystallization* .. by which the Salts dissolved in any Liquor are made to shoot into little prettily figured Lumps or Fragments which they call Chrystals, from their being pellucid or clear like Chrystal. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text Bk. Geol.* vii. 126 Granite is composed of crystals of felspar, quartz, and mica. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 59 The term 'crystal' is now applied to all symmetrical solid shapes assumed spontaneously by lifeless matter.

†**b.** Used in the old names of various chemical salts of crystalline form, as *crystals of alum, copper, Mars* (= iron), *silver, tartar, Venus* (= copper), etc. Now mostly *Obs.*

1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 101. 172 Chrystal of Tartar .. to be had at any Druggist. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Crystals of Silver* .. Silver reduc'd into the Form of a Salt by the sharp Points of Spirit of Nitre: These Crystals are us'd by Surgeons to make an Eschar. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Crystals of Mars*..iron reduced into a salt by an acid liquor; used in diseases arising from obstructions. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Crystals of Copper*, is a solution of copper in spirit of nitre, evaporated and crystallized to gain the salt; those crystals are used as caustics. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 501 Take of .. crystals of tartar, rubbed to a very fine powder, two ounces. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Crystals of Venus*, crystallised neutral acetate of copper.

c. *Crystals*: A particular quality of refined crystallized sugar.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 943 There are three classes of sugar-refineries in this country, the chief productions of which are, respectively:—1st Loaf-sugar. 2nd Crystals (i. e. large, well-formed, dry white crystals of sugar). 3rd Crushed sugar. 1886 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 2/4 Sugar..Russian crystals continue active.

10. 'A very fine wide Durant [a glazed woollen stuff], once an article of export for use in making nuns' veils. Invariably made white' (Beck *Drapers' Dict.*). [Cf. Sp. *cristal* fine shining woollen stuff.]

11. *Her.* = Argent or pearl.

1830 ROBSON *Brit. Heraldry* III. *Gloss.*, *Crystal*, used by some heralds instead of pearl, to express *argent*.

B. *attrib.* and *adj.*

1. Composed of crystal: **a.** of rock-crystal; **b.** of crystal glass.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 159 A crystal clyffe ful relusaunt. 1569 tr. *Bellay's Visions* iv. in *Theat. Worldlings*, The chapters Alabaster, Christall frises. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 23 Hither with Crystall vials, lovers come, And take my teares. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xi. (1700) 59 Your Mistresses Picture, and its Chrystal Cover. 1858 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 371 Four bright crystal tumblers. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II. 383 Geneva watches with crystal faces.

2. Clear and transparent like crystal.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. xii. 195 Besyde the riuer of a cristall welle. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* IV. xviii, Her crystall eyes full of lowlenes. *c* 1576 THYNNE *Ld. Burghley's Crest* i. in *Animadv.* App. iv. (1865) 103 With cristalle starres twinklinge in azurd skye. *a* 1652 BROME *Queen* IV. iii, How black and fowl your Sin Is rendred by my Chrystal innocence. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1245 The well-known pool, whose crystal depth A sandy bottom shows. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXX. (1856) 260 The crystal transparency of an icicle.

†**b.** Sometimes with a reference to the crystalline heavens of old Astronomy. *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 57 A-boue all kynges..vnder the Clowdys Cristall. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XI. 445 Shouts, as he past, the crystal regions rend. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* cxlvii. 2 Shine to his Praise, ye chrystal Skies, The Floor of his Abode.

c. *Comb.*, as *crystal-clear*, *-dropping*, *-flowing*, *-leaved*, *-like*, *-producing*, *-smooth*, *-streaming*, *-winged*, etc. adjs.; *crystal-wise* adv.; **crystal-glass**, see CRYSTAL 5, 6; **crystal palace**: see PALACE; **crystal-seer**, one who professes to see secrets, etc., in pieces of crystal, so **crystal-seeing** [cf. Germ. *krystallsehen*, *-seher*]; †**crystal-stone** = A. 2 above; **crystal violet**, a name of one of the aniline dyes.

a 1650 MAY *Old Couple* II. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 30 Her *crystal-dropping eyes. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 5 b, The Diamond is .. in colour almost *Christallike, but somewhat more resplendishing. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sci.* 323 *Crystal-seeing has now become very common. *Ibid.*, Some *crystal-seers can discover nothing unless certain magical words are pronounced by the operator. 1818 KEATS *Endymion* III. 382 How *crystal-smooth it felt. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Prol.* 19 Thanne shewe I forth my longe *cristal stones. *a* 1400 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 224 Lapides vocati cristallestonys. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XV. xii. 344 To have a spirit inclosed into a christall stone or berill glasse. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 103 Her fayer graye eies Shininge *christall wise.

Cry·stal, *v.* [f. prec.] To make into crystal; to crystallize. *To crystal over*: to overlay with crystal. Hence **Cry·stalled** *ppl. a.*

1674 FLATMAN *Poems, Against Thoughts* 6/3 The Chrystal'd streams. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 186 Its top is Crystal'd over with..a transparent and diaphonous Azure. 1848 LOWELL *Poems, Sir Launfal* II. Prelude, Diamond drops, That crystalled the beams of moon and sun, And made a star of every one. *c* 1860 — *Fam. Ep. to Friend* Poems 417/1 Old sorrows crystalled into pearls.

Crystallic (kristæ·lik), *a.* [f. Gr. *κρύσταλλ-os* + -IC.] Pertaining to crystals or their formation.

18.. ASHBURNER is cited by *Century Dict.*

Crystalliferous (-i·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *crystallum*: see -FEROUS. In mod.F. *cristallifère*.] Containing or yielding crystals.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Crystalliform (kristæ·lifɔ̃m), *a.* [f. as prec.: see -FORM.] Having a crystalline form.

1796 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 447 These crystalliform masses. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst Bot.* 341 Vegetable crystals bounded by right lines, collected into a crystalliform body.

Crystalligerous (-i·dʒĕrəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -GEROUS.] Bearing a crystal or crystals.

1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 852 In those individuals which produce crystalligerous swarm-spores, each spore encloses a small crystal.

Crystallin (kri·stălin). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IN.] An albuminoid substance contained in the crystalline lens of the eye.

1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 169/1 There is another modification of protein..called both *globulin* and *crystallin*. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Crystallin* or *globulin*.

Crystalline (kri·stălin, -ləin), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *cristallin*, in 15th c. *cristalin*, and its prototype L. *crystallīn-us*, a. Gr. κρυστάλλιν-ος of crystal, f. κρύσταλλος crystal. The pronunciation (kristæ·lin), after Latin, is used by Milton, Gray, Shelley, and Palgrave.]

A. *adj.*

1. Consisting of or made of crystal; of the nature of crystal; = CRYSTAL *a.* 1.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXVIII. x, The cristallyne wyndowes of great bryghtnes. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 37 Cristallyne cuppes, and suche other iewelles. 1621–51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. ii, Besides those other heavens, whether they bee christalline or watery. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* ix. 70 Small Receivers blown of Crystalline Glass. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* II. lv. 57 Broad crystalline mirrors.

2. Clear and transparent like crystal.

c 1440 LYDG. *Secrees* 425 Wellys of philosophye, With Crystallyn sprynges. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Poems, Agst. Garnesche* 99, I yave hym drynk .. Of Eliconys waters crystallyne. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 1 The Sepias inkie humor does make turbulent the cristallinest fountaine. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 541 Nor did the dancing ruby Sparkling, out-poured .. Allure thee from the cool crystalline stream. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vii. 555 A crystalline transparency prevails. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 698 Built below the tide of war, Based on the crystalline sea. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 13 Queen of the crystalline lake.

b. *fig.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xvii. 65 Rules .. howe Chrystallyne they may bee made at the first. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* Pref. 4 An incorruptible and pure crystalline church. 1857–8 SEARS *Athan.* xl. 91 A sermon .. in which his crystalline style is even more than usually radiant with momentous truths.

3. Of the nature of a crystal; having a structure which is the result of crystallization.

1618 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 217 Sal Nitri is the Chrystalline salt purified from grosse Salt-peeter. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 82 A multitude of little Crystalline or Adamantine bodies. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol, Ess.* 136 The crystalline grains are scarcely discernible. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 191 Many naturally occuring minerals exhibit very perfect crystalline forms.

b. Of rocks: Composed of crystals or crystalline particles: opposed to *amorphous*.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 334 A more compact and crystalline texture, which will be considered when we speak of the strata termed 'primary'. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. viii. 81 The natural crystalline rocks,

4. Of or pertaining to crystals and their formation.

a 1866 WHEWELL (O.), Snow being apparently frozen .. vapour, aggregated by a confused action of crystalline laws. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. iv. 51 The marvels of crystalline force.

5. *Crystalline heaven* (*sphere, circle*): in the Ptolemaic astronomical system, a sphere (later two spheres) supposed to exist between the primum mobile and the firmament, by means of which the precession of the equinox and the motion of libration were accounted for.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7574 Ane other [heven] es, þat clerkes calles cristallyne, þat next oboven þe sterned heven es. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xxii. 184 Aboue this .. ther is another heuene .. lyke as it were of the colour of whyte crystall .. And is called the heuen crystalyn. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 48 The aynte spere, callit the hauyn cristellyne. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* IX. lx. 171 The mouer first and circle Christalline, The firmament, where fixed stars all shine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 482 They..pass the fixt, And that Crystalline Sphear whose ballance weighs The Trepidation talkt, and that first mov'd. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 27 Above the starry sphere were imagined to be the two crystalline spheres. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. p. xxxii, The crystalline, or ninth heaven, of pure ether.

6. *Crystalline lens* (formerly *humour*): a transparent body enclosed in a membranous capsule, situated immediately behind the iris of the eye; it is the principal agent by which rays of light are brought to a focus on the retina, and it plays an important part in the action of accommodation. *Crystalline cones*: the end organs of the apparatus of vision in the *Arthropoda*.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. v. (1495) 109 The humour albugines in the eyen is more moyst thenne the humour cristallin. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, In the myddes of the eye is..humour crystallyn, by cause it is of colour of Crystall. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 33 The cristalline and glassy humors of the eye. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvii. 265 The seat of this disorder [cataract] is in the crystalline lens. 1836–39 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 172/1 Within this hollow sphere..is fixed a double convex lens, called the crystalline lens or crystalline humour.

7. *Crystalline style* or *stylet*: a transparent rod-like body contained in a sac embedded in the liver of some lamellibranchiate molluscs.

1864 W. HOUGHTON in *Intell. Observ.* No. 32. 70 This body, called the crystalline style. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* ii. 14 The stomach contains a jelly-like body termed the crystalline style.

B. *sb.* [elliptical uses of the adj.]

1. The crystalline heaven: see A. 5. *arch.*

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* v. i. (1859) 71 The entre, that is the Crystallyn, that yett is not ouerpassed. 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 19 In a bright orbe beyond the Christalline. 1663 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Ecstasie* ix, The Transparent Rocks o' th' Heav'nly Chrystalline. 1840 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* (1850) I. 6 What if I stand up And strike my brow against the crystalline Roofing the creatures.

2. The crystalline lens or humour: see A. 6.

[1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 142 The second and chiefe principall instrument of the sight is called cristalline.] 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life of Peiresc* II. 97 The Image which was inverted in the Retina was .. received by the Crystalline in its right posture. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 100 Behold thy self by inward opticks and the crystalline of thy soul. 1793 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 174 In the ox's eye, the diameter of the crystalline is 700 thousandths of an inch. 1868 J. DUNCAN *Insect World* Introd. 3 These cones..play the part of the crystalline, or lens, in the eyes of animals.

† 3. A venereal disease characterized by an outbreak of clear pustules; cf. CRYSTAL *sb.* 8. *Obs.*

1674 BUTLER *Hud. to Sidrophel* 51 Recovering Shankers, Chrystallines, And Nodes and Botches in their Rindes.

4. A crystal; a crystalline rock.

1856 MRS. BROWNING *Sonn., Work*, All thy tears..Like pure crystallines. — *Sonn. from Portuguese* XV, On me thou lookest with no doubting care, As on a bee shut in a crystalline.

† 5. *Chem.* An obsolete name for ANILINE, called by its discoverer Unverdorben in 1826, *crystallina*.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 294 Of crystallina.

Crystallinity (kristălĭ·nĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] Crystalline quality or character.

1881 C. R. A. WRIGHT in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 355 The tendency to crystallinity observable in large masses of cast metal.

Crystallite (kri·stălait). *Min.* [f. Gr. κρύσταλλ-ος CRYSTAL + -ITE.]

† 1. A name applied to the somewhat crystalline form and structure taken by igneous rocks, lavas, etc. upon fusion and slow cooling.

1805 SIR J. HALL in *Trans. Soc. Edin.* V. 43 (Whinstone and Lava). 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 486 Sir James Hall..has given the whin in this last state the name of *crystallite*, a term suggested by Dr. Hope..The rock on which Edinburgh Castle is built fuses at the temperature of 45° Wedgewood. By rapid cooling it is converted into a glass which melts at 22°; by slow cooling into a crystallite which melts at 35°. *Ibid.* 488 In the crystallite, the component parts having had time to combine according to their affinities. 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. 101 The fibrous plates of the crystalites of our glass-houses.

2. A term proposed by Vogelsang for aggregations, in various forms, of the globulites seen in thin sections of rock under the microscope; by some identified with MICROLITH.

1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 67 Many rocks.. more or less filled with very minute crystals, or so-called crystallites. 1881 J. W. JUDD *Volcanoes* iii. 53 Those minute particles of definite form, which the microscope has revealed in the midst of the glassy portions of lava, have received the name of microliths, or crystallites.

3. *poetically.* = CRYSTAL *sb.* 2.

1838 S. BELLAMY *Betrayal* 150 Write Upon her walls of crystallite Salvation!

Crystallizable (kri·stăləi·zăb'l), *a.* [f. CRYSTALLIZE + -ABLE; cf. F. *cristallisable*.] Capable of being formed into or of forming crystals.

1781 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* 235 Alum is a crystallizable salt. 1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 405/2 A peculiarly crystallisable compound. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 149 All crystallizable substances (called crystalloids) can pass in solution through the parchment paper.

Hence **Crystallizabi·lity**.

1854 J. PEREIRA *Lect. Polar Light* (ed. 2) 276 When..subjected to heat..it loses its crystallizability. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 125 The ready crystallisability of alum.

Crystallization (kri·stăləizē·ʃən). [n. of action f. CRYSTALLIZE *v.* So F. *cristallisation*.]

1. The action of forming crystals, or of assuming a crystalline structure, a process which takes place in many substances while cooling from a state of fusion or solution.

Water of crystallization: the water held by certain salts as an essential part of their crystalline structure, which structure is destroyed when the water is lost by evaporation or driven off by heat.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 87 In the Solution and Crystallization of Salts. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 136 Salts..dissolv'd in Water..separate themselves by Cristalization. 1791 HAMILTON tr. *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. III. i. 214 It effloresces, that is, it parts with its water of crystallization in the air, and assumes the appearance of flour. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 222 The tree-like form which some bodies assume in the act of crystallisation.

b. *fig.*

1862 HELPS *Organiz. Daily Life* 32 All systems tend to a certain kind of crystallization. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* VII. ii. (1876) 234 The final fixing, and crystallization of her intellect.

2. *concr.* A crystallized formation or body.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 213 All other natural metallick and mineral Crystallizations. 1776 J. KEIR in *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 102 (*title*) On the Crystallizations observed in Glass. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 93 Salt springs..forming beautiful crystallizations.

fig. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 56/1 The laws of a nation are the crystallizations of its historical experiences.

Crystallize (kri·stăləiz), *v.* [f. CRYSTAL + -IZE: cf. mod.F. *cristalliser* (1680 in Hatzfeld).]

† 1. *trans.* To convert into crystal or ice; to make crystal. *Obs.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. I. *Handy Crafts* 185 When the Winter's keener breath began To crystallize the Baltike Ocean, To glaze the Lakes. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 50 Some of our Chymicks facetiously affirm, that at the last fire all shall be crystallized and reverberated into glasse. 1798 S. ROGERS *Ep. to Friend* Note, Wild Winter ministers his dread controul To cool and crystallize the nectared bowl.

2. To cause to assume a crystalline form or structure, to form into crystals.

1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 29 By dissolving them..and Crystallizing them. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 82 As Alum, Peter, &c. are crystallized out of a cooling liquor, in which, by boyling they have been dissolv'd. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 69 All salts that are capable of being crystallised are distinguishable by the figures of their crystals. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text Bk. Geol.* ii. 47 Limestone crystallised by the heat of superincumbent lava.

3. *fig.* To give a definite or concrete and permanent form or shape to (something of an undefined, vague, or floating character).

1663 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Muse* iv, This shining Piece of Ice Which melts so soon away..Thy Verse does solidate and Crystallize. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 41. 157 Crystalising into permanent shapes the floating clouds of metaphor. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 485 The forms of Action..as crystallized in the law or in the edict.

4. *intr.* To form (itself) into crystals, become crystalline in structure. *Crystallize out*: to separate in the form of crystals from a solution.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. (1651) 73 Let it stand two or three dayes..*to crystallize*. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 50 Aqua fortis .. exhaled and placed in cold conservatories, will crystallise and shoot into white and glacious bodyes. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 4 Salts will not chrystallize, till the Water in which they are dissolv'd is near or quite cold. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 379 As the solution cools the acid crystallizes out. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 7 Each substance will crystallise in its characteristic form.

5. *fig.* To assume a definite or concrete form.

1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 318 To make them crystallize into a semblance of growth. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III. XXXVI. 125 This vague impression crystallised into a conviction.

Crystallized (kri·stăləizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

† 1. Made into crystal, made transparent like crystal. *Obs.*

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metam.* lxxxiv, The cristallized fount, That streames along the valley of Artes' mount.

2. Formed into crystals, existing in a definite crystalline form. Also *fig.*

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 468 That kind of Vitriol..is affirmed to be found chrystallized in Transylvania. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 339 Crystallized verdigrise or acetite of copper. 1871 C. DAVIES *Metr. Syst.* II. 47 Before the mind can grasp, as a crystallized idea, the fractional unit one-tenth.

Crystallizer (kri·stăləizəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which crystallizes; *spec.* an apparatus for crystallizing.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metam.* Ded., Thou Christalizer of their Castalie. 1870 DASENT *Ann. Eventful Life* I. 22 Boilers, condensers, pumps, and crystallizers.

Crystallizing (kri·stăləizing), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CRYSTALLIZE. Also *attrib.*, as *crystallizing water*.

1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 68 [It] contributes much towards the chrystallizing of fresh alom. 1794 in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 423 It discovers no crystallizing water. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 337 Circumstances affecting the crystallizing process.

Cry·stallizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That crystallizes (*trans.* and *intr.*).

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 86 Dissolutions and Coagulations of several crystallizing Salts. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxiv. 353 To be suspended in the middle of the crystallizing solution. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 8) p. ix, The same crystallising touch is needed in Religion.

Crystallo-, combining form of Gr. κρύσταλλος crystal, used in derivatives and compounds: **Cry·stallo-cera·mic** *a.*, pertaining to a method of incrusting a medallion of clay with glass. **Crysta·lloclast** *nonce-wd.* [cf. *iconoclast*], one who breaks crystals. **Cry·stallo-engra·ving**, a method of making intaglio designs upon glass by means of casting. **Cry·stallo-gra·nular** *a.*, composed of minute crystalline grains. **Cry·stallo-magne·tic** *a.*, pertaining to the magnetic properties of crystals and crystallized bodies, as shown by a kind of polarity directly related to the crystalline axes of minerals. **Crysta·llotype**, a photographic picture on glass; also *attrib.*

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 7 Jan. 409/2 Another kind of ornamental manufacture is what is termed the crystallo-ceramic, or glass incrustation. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. xv. ii. 205 Innovators in crystallography, who may properly be called crystalloclasts. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 446 The sodium salt is crystallo-granular. 1883 HEDDLE in *Encycl.*

Brit. XVI. 377 Crystallomagnetic action. 1853 in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* V. 312 Mr. Justice offered for inspection ..a 'Crystallotype' of the Moon.

Crystallod: see OD.

Crystallogenesis. [f. CRYSTALLO- + Gr. *γένεσις* birth, origination.] The origination or natural formation of crystals (as a department of scientific investigation). So **Crystallogenic** *a.* [see -GEN, -GENIC], crystal-forming, producing crystallization. **Crystallogenical** *a.*, relating to the formation of crystals. **Crystallogeny** (-o·dʒĭni), the production or formation of crystals (scientifically considered).

1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 161 A key to the important subject of crystallogenesis. 1837 DANA *Min.* (1844) 71 What is this crystallogenic attraction? *Ibid.* 71 Crystallogeny or the formation of crystals may be treated under two heads. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 398 Between these two kinds of crystallogenic action there are many gradations.

Crystallographer (kristălǫ·grăfəɹ). [f. CRYSTALLOGRAPHY: see -GRAPHER.] One who studies crystallography.

1804 *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 63 A mineralogist and crystallographer. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 8 [A crystal] is bounded by flat surfaces..called by crystallographers its faces.

Crystallographic (kri·stălǫgræ·fik), *a.* [f. as prec.: see -GRAPHIC.]

1. Of or pertaining to crystallography.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 497 The important consequences of Haüy's crystallographic discoveries. 1868 DANA *Min.* Introd. 26 The crystallographic symbols used in this work are essentially those of Naumann.

2. Of or belonging to crystals (as scientifically studied); = CRYSTALLIC.

1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* II. 329 The crystallographic axis. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 290 The three minerals have nearly the same crystallographic angles.

So **Crystallographical** *a.*, dealing with crystallography; = prec. **Crystallographically** *adv.*, in relation to crystallography. †**Crystallographist** = CRYSTALLOGRAPHER.

1801 CHENEVIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 195 The crystallographical arrangement, adopted in the preceding Paper. 1806 *Edin. Rev.* VIII. 78 Excellent crystallographical papers. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxix. § 147. 247, I have found this both crystallographically.. and optically. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* xii. (ed. 2) 417 Two minerals chemically the same, although crystallographically different. 1796 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 446 The late excellent crystallographist, Mr. Romé de Lisle.

Crystallography (kristălǫ·grăfi). [ad. mod. L. *crystallographia*, f. Gr. *κρύσταλλος* CRYSTAL + *-γραφία* writing, description: see -GRAPHY.

Used in Latin by M. A. Cappeller *Prodromus Crystallographiæ*, Lucerne 1723, in French by Romé de Lisle, *Essai de Cristallographie*, 1772.]

That branch of physical science which treats of the structure of crystals (CRYSTAL 9), and their systematic classification; a treatise on this subject.

1802 BOURNON in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 239 Crystallography also offers some difficulties with respect to this stone. 1861 W. POLE in *Macm. Mag.* III. 186/1 Dr. Wollaston, celebrated as almost the originator of the science of crystallography.

†**Crystallology.** *Obs. rare.* [app. f. Gr. *κρύσταλ(λος)* crystal + *-λογια*, after *mineralogy*: cf. CRYSTALLOLOGY.] = prec. Hence †**Crystallologist** = CRYSTALLOGRAPHER.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 60 The important and interesting study of Crystallography, or Chrystallogy. *Ibid.* II. Introd. 5 The ingenious crystallogist Romé de Lisle. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xiv. 152, I have named it Cape Forbes, after the eminent crystallogist.

Crystalloid (kri·stăloid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *κρύσταλλ-ος* crystal + -OID.]

A. *adj.* Crystal-like, of crystalline form or character, *esp.* as contrasted with COLLOID (*a.* 2).

1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xiii. § 103 Organic matter has the peculiarity that its molecules are aggregated into the colloid and not into the crystalloid arrangement. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 29 In crystalloid forms occurring in nature the linear dimensions are subject to no known law.

B. *sb.*

1. A crystalloid or crystalline body or substance, as distinct from a COLLOID (*sb.* 2).

Crystalloids have, in solution, the power (which colloids have not) of passing easily through membranes.

1861 T. GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* (1862) 183 Opposed to the colloidal is the crystalline condition. Substances affecting the latter form will be classed as crystalloids. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 10 As freely as a colloid is penetrated by a crystalloid.

2. A protoplasmic body resembling a crystal in form, occurring in certain vegetable cells.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 50 The term Crystalloids [was] proposed by Nägeli.. Crystalloids containing colouring matters are found in the petals and fruits.

Crystalloi·dal, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a crystalloid.

1861 T. GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* 184 The colloidal is, in fact, a dynamical state of matter, the crystalloidal being the statical condition. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 414 The active substance, being crystalloidal, diffuses into the blood with facility.

Crystallology (kristălǫ·lŏdʒi). [mod. f. Gr. *κρύσταλλος* crystal + *-λογια*: see -LOGY. In mod. F. *cristallologie* (Littré).] The scientific study of crystals and crystallization: including crystallography and crystallogeny.

a 1864 WEBSTER cites DANA.

Crystallomancy (kri·stălǫmæ·nsi). [f. as prec. + -MANCY.] Divination by means of a crystal.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV. v. 310 Crystallomancie, in Crystall. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 165. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sci.* 322 Crystallomancy may be understood to include every variety of divination by means of transparent bodies.

Crystallometry (kristălǫ·mètri). [f. as prec. + -METRY.] The measuring of the angles of crystals, as a department of crystallography.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. xv. ii. 203 Crystallometry was clearly recognised as an authorized test of the difference of substances which nearly resemble each other.

†**Cry·stallurgy.** *Obs.* [Cf. *metallurgy.*] = CRYSTALLIZATION.

1823 in CRABB [whence in later Dicts.].

Crystally (kri·stăli), *adv.* [f. CRYSTAL *a.* + -LY 2.] After the manner of crystal or crystals.

1859 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XI. 96 Crystally clear is the voice. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 42. 364 Mastic resembles gum Arabic; it is crystally cracked.

Cry·stalworts. *Bot.* A name given by Lindley to the *Ricciaceæ*, a natural order of liverworts, found in warm and temperate regions.

Cryst(e, etc.: see CHRIST, etc.

Crystoleum (kristō·li,ŭm). [f. CRYST(AL + L. *oleum* oil.] The name given to a process, in vogue about 1883, for transferring oil paintings or photographs to glass.

1883 *L'pool Daily Post* 28 June, Specimens of crystoleum painting. 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* Jan. 190/1 To how great an extent crystoleum has been practised, a glance at shop windows and a visit to exhibitions will testify.

Ctenidial (tĕni·diăl), *a. Zool.* [f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a ctenidium.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 130 The original (ctenidial) axis of the gill.

‖ **Ctenidium** (tĕni·diŭm). *Zool.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *κτενίδιον*, dim. of *κτεν-(κτείς)* a comb.] Each of the respiratory organs or gills of *Mollusca*, consisting of an axis with a series of processes on each side like the teeth of a comb.

1883 RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 636/1 (*Mollusca*) These are the ctenidia or gill-combs. Usually..they play the part of gills, but since in many Molluscs (Lamellibranchs) their function is not mainly respiratory..it is well .. to give them a non-physiological name such as that here proposed. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 450 In the majority of Gastropoda the primitive left ctenidium is aborted.

Cteno-, combining form of Greek *κτείς, κτεν-ός* a comb, used in the formation of the scientific words below, also of others of less importance, as **Ctenobranch,** a ctenobranchiate animal; **Ctenobran·chia, -branchia·ta,** a family of Mollusca, also called *Pectinibranchiata*; **Ctenobra·nchiate** *a.*, having pectinate gills. **Cte·nodont** *a.*, having ctenoid teeth.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 327 Dentition ctenodont.

Ctenocyst (tī·nosist). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *κτενο-* see above, here taken as short for *ctenophora* + *κύστις* bladder, CYST.] The vesicle, containing clear fluid and otoliths, which constitutes the organ of sense (probably of hearing) in the *Ctenophora.*

1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 145 The 'apical canals'..run directly downwards and outwards on either side of the ctenocyst. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ctenoid (tī·noid), *a. Zool.* [ad. Gr. *κτενοειδής* comb-shaped: see -OID.]

1. Resembling a comb; having marginal projections like the teeth of a comb; pectinate; applied to the scales and teeth of certain fishes.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 307 Ctenoid scales .. consisting of thin horny plates, but having their posterior margins fringed with spines, or cut into comb-like projections.

2. Belonging to the *Ctenoidei*, an order of fishes in Agassiz's classification, containing those with ctenoid scales. Also as *sb.* A ctenoid fish. (Now disused.)

1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* x. 246 Two orders of Fishes .. the Ctenoids and Cycloids. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 285 Four fifths of the fishes now living belong to the cycloid and ctenoid orders.

Hence **Ctenoi·dean** *a.* and *sb.* = CTENOID 2.

1837 W. BUCKLAND *Geol.* I. 270 The Ctenoïdians have their scales jagged or pectinated, like the teeth of a comb.

‖ **Ctenophora** (tĭnǫ·fŏră), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod. L., neuter pl. (sc. *animalia*) of *ctenophorus*, a. Gr. type **κτενοφορος*, f. *κτενο-* comb + *-φορος* bearing.] A division of animals, formerly considered as an order of *Acalepha*, and now made a class of the CŒLENTERATA.

The present view is that they are highly specialized derivatives of the *Hydromedusæ*. They are marine animals of pellucid gelatinous substance and more or less spheroidal shape, swimming freely in the sea by means of peculiar fringed or ciliated locomotive organs (*ctenophores*), and having a localized sense-organ (*ctenocyst*). Among the best known genera are *Beroe* and *Cydippe*.

1855 GOSSE *Marine Zool.* 41. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 100. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 721 The Ctenophora are transparent, pelagic, and are widely distributed.

Hence **Cteno·phoral** *a.*, of or pertaining to the Ctenophora, or to their characteristic locomotive organs, or parts in connexion with them. **Ctenophoran** *a.*, of or belonging to the class Ctenophora; *sb.* a member of this class. **Cte·nophore** (tī·nofoəɹ), 1. each of the eight meridionally arranged bands or rows of plates, bearing fringes like the teeth of a comb, which constitute the locomotive organs of the Ctenophora; 2. a member of the Ctenophora, a Ctenophoran. **Ctenopho·ric, Cteno·phorous** *a.* = CTENOPHORAL.

1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 169 Along the opposite sides of each ctenophoral canal. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 721 All movement [in Ctenophora] is carried out by the ctenophoral plates. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Invert.* iii. 173 The essential peculiarities of a Ctenophoran. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 578 *note*, The Ctenophoran characters of certain Polyclad *Turbellaria.* 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Ctenophore.* 1884 tr. *Claus' Zool.* I. 211 The Ctenophor type has fundamentally the form of a sphere. 1889 *Athenæum* 27 July 133/2 No figures are given of alcyonarians, ctenophores, [or of] any echinoderm save the starfish. 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 734/1 Observations on the ctenophoric jelly-fishes.

Cu, obs. f. COW *sb.*[1], CUE.

Cub (kŭb), *sb.*[1] Also 6–7 cubbe. [Origin unknown.

It has been compared with a rare Old Irish word *cuib* dog, but no historical connexion has been traced.]

1. *orig.* A young fox.

1530 PALSGR. 211/1 *Cubbe*, a yong foxe. 1552 HULOET, Cubbe or yonge ffoxe, *vulpecula.* 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 181 When you have taken the old foxes or badgerdes, and that there is nothing left in the earth but the yong cubbes. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 13 His skin..when he is a young Cubbe is usually of a darker colour. 1880 *Times* 2 Nov. 4/6 No cub is he, but a full-brushed, high conditioned, dog-fox.

2. By extension: The young of the bear and of other wild beasts; also of the whale.

For the young of the bear, lion, etc. the earlier word was *whelp*, as in all versions of the Bible from Wyclif to 1611.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. i. 29 Plucke the yong sucking Cubs from the she Beare. 1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* (1684) 13 The old Crow loves his Young, and the Ape his Cubs. *a* 1687 WALLER (J.), Two mighty whales .. One as a mountain vast, and with her came A cub. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 334 The lion, or tyger, have seldom above two cubs at a litter. 1823 SCORESBY *Jrnl.* 148 The smallest animals [whales] of the species, mere cubs or 'suckers'. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* ii, With the fury of a bear which had been robbed of her cubs.

b. *transf.*

1769 GRAY *Jrnl. in Lakes* Wks. 1884 I. 253 Passed by the side of Skiddaw, and its cub called Latterig.

3. *fig.* An undeveloped, uncouth, unpolished youth.

Compared to the young of the bear, which was fabled to be born in a shapeless condition, and afterwards licked into shape by the mother.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 167 O thou dissembling Cub: what wilt thou be When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy case? 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* IV. viii, A country squire, with the equipage of a wife and two daughters .. But, oh gad! two such unlicked cubs! 1723 STEELE *Consc. Lovers* I. i, Like a bashful, great, awkward cub as you were. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 64 He thinks it necessary to be civil to the young cub. 1884 HUNTER & WHYTE *My Ducats* iv. 62, I know the young cubs you'll have to teach.

†4. A name formerly given at St. Thomas's Hospital, London, to the surgeon's assistant. (The name 'dresser' was substituted in 1738.)

1698 *St. Thomas's Hosp. Rec.* (MS.) 18 June, That no Surgeons cubs or persons of that nature do keep their hatts on before the Physicians or Surgeons of the house. 1702 *Ibid.* 12 Feb., Orders for Cubbs. That no Surgeon have more than three at one time.

5. *Comb.*, as *cub-fox*; †**cub-drawn** *a.*, drawn (or? sucked dry) by its cubs; **cub-hunting,** hunting young foxes at the beginning of the season; also **cub-hunt** *sb.* and *v.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. i. 12 This night, wherein the cub-drawn bear would couch. 1684 T. GODDARD *Plato's Demon* 237 A little Cubb Fox. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. 121 Entertaining a party of friends for cub-hunting. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rural Sports* 489 It is not common to cub hunt in the country intended for the winter practice. *Ibid.* A September cub hunt.

Cub (kŭb), *sb.*[2] Chiefly *dial.* Also 6–7 cubb(e. [Of uncertain history, but to be compared with some LG. words: EFr. *kübbing, kübben* in same sense as this word, LG. *kübbung, kübje* a shed or lean-to for cattle, EFr. *kübbe, kiib*, Du. *kub*, weir-basket or weel for fish (cf. Dornkaat Koolmann, and Grimm, s.v. *koben*): the latter is cognate with OE. *cofa*, COVE, but in sense closely agrees with this word.]

a. A stall, pen, or shed for cattle; also, a coop or hutch. b. A crib for fodder; a chest, bin, or other receptacle.

1546 *Conjut. N. Shaxton* H vj b (T.), The anchors also, and charter-monks, vowed they not to die in t eyr houses? And why are they not turned out of theyr cubbes, if vowes may not be broken? 1634 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) App. p. lxvii, Mending posts and rayles about the deer house and the long cubb. *a* 1644 LAUD *Acct. Chancellorship* 132 (T.) The great leidger-book of the statutes is to be placed in archivis among the university charters, and

not in any cub of the library. 1675 T. Tully *Let. Baxter* 9 You are pleas'd .. to put me .. in the Cubb with divers mean and contemptible Malefactours. 1789 W. Marshall *Gloucestershire* I. 231 They have their fill of hay given them .. in cribs—provincially 'cubs'—of different forms and descriptions. 18.. Landor (W.), I would rather have such..in cub or kennel than in my closet or at my table. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 21 Jan. 447/3 In this hearth are two apertures leading into the 'Cubs'..which are used for receiving the ore, when ready to be drawn out. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropshire Word-bk., Cub*, (1) a chest used in stables to hold corn for the horses. (2) a boarded partition in a granary to store corn..(4) a pen for poultry or rabbits.

Cub (kʌb), *v.*[1] [f. Cub *sb.*[1] Cf. *whelp* vb.]

1. *trans.* and *intr.* To bring forth cubs.

1755 in Johnson. 1843 Marryat *M. Violet* xliv. 369 *note*, It [the puma] will seldom attack unless when cubbing. 1864 *Moral Statist. Glasgow* 299 When the tigress cubs a lamb, when the vulture breeds a dove.

2. *To cub it*: to live as a cub.

Cub (kʌb), *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. Cub *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To confine as in a 'cub'; to coop *up*.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iv. v, What misery..must it needs bring to him..to be cubbed vp vpon a sudden. 1629 Mabbe tr. *Fonseca's Devout Contempl.* 46 David's souldiers ..would faine haue set vpon Saul, when they had him cub'd vp in the caue. 1693 Dryden *Persius' Sat.* v, Cubb'd in a cabbin, on a mattrass laid. 1791 *Gent. Mag.* LXI. II. 809 It is the fashion..for all the English to be cubbed up in the Fauxbourg St. Germain. 1882 *W. Worcester Gloss., Cub*, to confine in small space. *Cubbed-up*, bent, crumpled.

Cuba[1] (kiū·bă). [The name of a large island in the W. Indies, also called Havana.] A cigar made of tobacco grown in Cuba.

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxix, He..emitted a fragrant odour of full-flavoured Cubas.

† **Cu·ba**[2]. *Obs.* [? L. *cubā* lie down.] 'A game at cards call'd otherwise laugh and lay down' (Bailey (folio) 1730–6).

Cubage (kiū·bĕdʒ). [f. Cube *sb.* or *v.* + -age. Cf. F. *cubage.*] The determination of the cubic content of a solid; the cubic content thus determined.

1840 T. A. Trollope *Summ. in Brittany* II. 87 It has been calculated by the cubage of it to weigh 195,740 pounds. 1885 *Athenæum* 12 Sept. 340/1 The experiments with Dr. Ranke's bronze skull, tending to settle the vexed question of the best method of cubage.

† **Cubal** (kiū·băl), *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *cubus* Cube + -al.] = Cubic *a.*

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 132 Either equilaterally cubal, or drawn out into an unequal angle.

Cubangle (kiū·bæŋg'l). *Math.* [f. Cube + Angle.] The solid angle of a cube (or analogous solid) formed by three edges meeting at right angles to one another. 1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

Cubanite (kiū·bănəit). *Min.* [f. *cuban* (so named in 1843) + -ite.] A native sulphide of iron and copper, found first in Cuba.

1868 Dana *Min.* 65.

Cubard, obs. form of Cupboard.

† **Cuba·tion**[1]. *Obs.* —[o] [ad. L. *cubātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *cubāre* to recline.] The action of lying down.

1727 in Bailey vol. II. Hence in Johnson, etc.

Cubation[2] (kiubē·ʃən). *rare.* [n. of action from mod.L. *cubāre* to cube (used or assumed): see -ation.] = Cubature.

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl., Cubature* or *Cubation*, of a solid. 1887 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 441 He [Hobbes] had collected into one volume his quadrature of the circle, cubation of the sphere, and duplication of the cube.

Cubatory (kiū·bătəri), *a.* and *sb. rare*—[o]. [a. L. type **cubātōri-us, -um* (cf. *cubātor* one who reclines).] **A.** *adj.* Recumbent.

1755 in Johnson. Hence in mod. Dicts.

B. *sb.* A dormitory.

1730–6 Bailey, *Cubatory*, a dormiter or dormitory.

Cubature (kiū·bătiŭr). [f. mod.L. **cubāre* to cube, after *quadrature.* Cf. F. *cubature.*] The determination of the cubic content of a solid.

1679 Collins in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 142 In order to the quadrature of these figures and the cubature of their solids. 1816 *Edin. Rev.* XXVII. 96 The cubature and complanation of solids. 1877 B. Williamson *Integral Calc.* (ed. 2) ix. § 168 The cube..is..the measure of all solids, as the square is the measure of all areas. Hence the finding the volume of a solid is called its cubature.

Cubb(e, obs. f. Cob *sb.*[1] (5 a), Cub.

Cubbard, -erd, -ert, obs. ff. Cupboard.

† **Cubbel.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. Something fastened to a beast as a clog.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 140 And teide uor þui ane clot of heui eorðe to hire, ase me-deð ane cubbel to þe swine þet is to recchinde, & to ringinde abuten.

Cubbing (kʌ·biŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Cub *sb.*[1] + -ing[1].] = Cub-hunting (see Cub *sb.*[1] 5).

1882 *Society* 21 Oct. 18/1 The young hot-blooded youth from Oxford..does not care much for cubbing. 1890 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 5/3 The dry autumn has been unfavourable to 'cubbing'.

Cubbish (kʌ·biʃ), *a.* [f. Cub *sb.*[1] + -ish.] Resembling a cub; awkward, uncouth, unpolished.

1819 Scott *Let.* 3 Oct. in *Lockhart*, He was shy and cubbish, and would not [come]. 1888 Burgon *Lives 12 Gd. Men* I. iii. 338 The most awkward and cubbish..of the youths present.

Hence **Cu·bbishly** *adv.*, **Cu·bbishness.**

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 212 One would think a gentleman might shake hands with a familiar friend without any symptoms of cubbishness. 1883 J. W. Sherer *At Home & in India* 85 He cubbishly returned it.

Cubboard, -ord, obs. ff. Cupboard.

† **Cu·bbridge head.** *Obs. Naut.* Also **cubridge-, couperidge-, copperidge-.** Also Cobridge-head. A partition or bulkhead across the forecastle and the half-deck of a ship.

1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 218 What with our cubridge heads, one answering the other..it was impossible to take us. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 11 [Those bulkheads] which doth make close the fore-castle, and the halfe Decke, the Mariners call the Cubbridge heads, wherein are placed murtherers [guns], and abaft Falcons .. to cleare the Decks fore and aft. *a* 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 346/1 The Couperidge-Head. *Ibid.* 357/1 With a Half Deck, Fore-Castle and Copperidge-heads.

Cubby (kʌ·bi). *local.* [Related to Cub *sb.*[2], or to the LG. words there referred to.]

1. = Cubby-hole, -house.

1887 *Harper's Bazaar* 1 Oct. 675 The odds and ends relegated to this cubby [the lumber closet]. 1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk., Cubby, Cubby-hole*, an out-of-the-way snuggery, such as children are fond of creeping into: a hiding-place.

2. In Orkney and Shetland: A straw basket.

1876 D. Gorrie *Summ. & Winters in Orkneys* i. 13 Pock-ponies went ambling along under the equal-poised weight of pendent cubbies. 1887 *Jamieson's Dict. Suppl., Cubbie*, a small cassie or basket, often made of heather.

Hence **Cu·bby-hole, Cu·bby-house,** a. a nursery or children's name for a snug, cosy place; a little house built by children in play; b. a very small and confined room or closet.

1842 Akerman *Wiltsh. Gloss., Cubby-hole*, a snug place. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxvii. (1856) 226 One little fellow ..scampered back again..to his cubby-hole on the deck. 1880 *New Virginians* II. 122 There was a kind of cubby-house in the hay-shed, where the hay had been cut out. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss., Cubby-house* and *Cubby-hutch*, a hutch or coop for rabbits or other small animals. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 45/1 Cubby holes, dark cellars, uninspected closets.

Cubdom (kʌ·bdəm). *nonce-wd.* [f. Cub *sb.*[1] + -dom.] The state of being a cub.

1892 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 562 He is .. a little cubbish—has, in spite of his age, never quite grown out of cubdom.

Cube (kiūb), *sb.* [a. F. *cube* (14th c. in Littré) ad. late L. *cubus*, a. Gr. *κύβος* a cube, *orig.* a die for playing with.]

1. *Geom.* One of the five regular solids; a solid figure contained by six equal squares and eight rectangular solid angles; a regular hexahedron.

[1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxvii. (1495) 928 Suche a fygure is callyd Cubus.] 1551 Recorde *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 156 [see Cubicly]. 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* xi. def. xxi. 318 A Cube is a solide or bodely figure contayned vnder sixe equall squares. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* ii. 58 Spheres, or Cubes, or Pyramids, or Cones. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* 9 The most plain and regular forms, such as cubes and spheres. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 229 As the side of a cube increases, its volume must also continuously increase, without any alteration in its shape.

b. A material body of this form; a cubical block of anything, e. g. of tea, sugar.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 99 Take .. a square Vessel of iron, in form of a Cube..put it into a Cube of Wood. 1863 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* III. v. 342 The Chinese use pressed cubes of tea.

2. *Arith.* and *Alg.* The product formed by multiplying any quantity into its square; the third power *of* a quantity.

1557 Recorde *Whetst.* C iv, When I saie twoo tymes twoo, twise, maketh 8. that number is a sounde number: and is named a Cube. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 219 By perfect and sphericall numbers, by the square and cube of 7 and 9 and 12. *a* 1721 Keill *Maupertuis' Diss.* (1734) 21 The periodical Times of the several Planets, are in proportion to the square Roots of the Cubes of their distances from the Sun. 1838 De Morgan *Ess. Probab.* 63 The sum of all the squares of numbers is nearly one third of the cube of the last number.

3. *attrib.* (= Cubic *a.* 2), and in *Comb.*, as *cube foot*; † **cube-bone** = Cuboid bone; **cube-number**, one that is the cube of an integer; **cube-ore**, a name for Pharmacosiderite; **cube powder**, gunpowder made in large cubical grains; **cube root**, that number of which the given number is the cube; **cube-spar**, a name for Anhydrite.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* vii. def. xx. 187 A cube number is..that which is contayned vnder three equall numbers. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 1007 The heele is articulated into a sinus of the Cube-bone. 1696 Phillips, *Cube Root.* 1751 Halfpenny *Designs Chinese Bridges* II. 8, 1040 Cube Feet of Timber. 1804 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* I. 571 Cube Spar. *Ibid.* II. 345 Cube-Ore. 1827 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 8, $\sqrt[3]{5}$, or $5^{\frac{1}{3}}$, denotes the cube root of the number 5.

b. Sometimes used after a measure expressing the length of the edge of a cube; e. g. 6 *feet cube* = of cubical form, and measuring 6 ft. in each direction, *i. e.* containing 6 × 6 × 6 or 216 cubic feet.

1707 S. Clarke *Third Defence* (1712) 13 The Magnitude of a foot cube of Matter .. is made up of Inches cube. 1776 G. Temple *Building in Water* 94 If the Pit was a Mile Cube. 1849 Dana *Geol.* ii. (1850) 74 Some of these were six feet cube.

Cube (kiūb), *v.* [corresponds to F. *cuber* (1554 in Hatzfeld) and prob. mod.L. *cubāre*, f. L. *cubus* Cube.]

1. *Arith.* and *Alg.* To raise (a quantity) to the third power; to find the cube of.

1588 Lucas *Colleq. Arte Shooting* 62, I did cube those foure ynches and the Cube thereof was 64. 1765–93 Blackstone *Comm.* I. (ed. 12) 275 Superficial measures are derived by squaring those of length; and measures of capacity by cubing them. 1827 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 8, 8^3, denotes that the number 8 is to be cubed.

2. *Mensuration.* To measure or compute the cubic content of.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 686 He Cubeth or measureth either of the Segments of a Parabolical Conoid cut..parallel to the Axis. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Dec. 1/2, I have counted the inmates, cubed the rooms.

3. To pave with cubes or cubical blocks.

1887 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 2/4 They declined to cube the roadway beyond the statutory 18 inches outside their tramlines.

Cubeb (kiū·beb). Forms: 4 **cucubes,** 4–5 **qui-, quybib(e, -yb(e,** 6 **-ibbe,** 5–6 **cubibe, -ube,** 7 **-ub,** 6–7 **-ebe,** 7– **cubeb.** [a. Fr. *cubèbe* (14th c. in Littré) = Pr., Sp., It. and med.L. *cubēba*, ad. Arab. كبابة *kabābah.* In OF. also *quibibes* (in W. de Biblesworth), *quybybes, cucubes* (in MSS. of Mandeville, 14th c.), whence the ME. variants.]

The berry of a climbing shrub *Piper Cubeba* or *Cubeba officinalis*, a native of Java and the adjacent islands; it resembles a grain of pepper, and has a pungent spicy flavour, and is used in medicine and cookery. (Usually in pl. *cubebs*, which in pharmacy is sometimes construed as a collect. sing.) *African cubebs*: the fruit of an allied African species, *Piper clusii.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6796 Theo gilofre, quybibe, and mace. *c* 1305 *Land of Cokaygne* 78 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 158 Of cucubes þer n'is no lakke. *c* 1314 *Rembrun* v, Clowes, quibibes, gren de Paris. *c* 1400 Maundev. 50 The Fruyt, the whiche is as Quybybes, thei clepen Abebissam [Fr. *le fruit qest come quibibes* (v. r. *cucubes, cubes, quybybes*)]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 421/1 Quybybe, spyce, *quiparum.* 1555 Eden *Decades* 238 Cububes which growe in the Ilande of Iaua. 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 175 Cubebs strengthen a weake and windy stomach. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* III. 172 Take..cubebs, cardamony..of eache one ounce and a half. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 174 The Cubebs of the shops ..are the dried fruit of Piper cubeba. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 504 In some respects, cubebs..resembles black pepper in its effects.

b. *attrib.*, as *cubeb pepper* (= prec.), *cubeb tree.*

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 619 The Cubeb-Tree..from Bengal. 1860 Piesse *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 106 Cubeb pepper used in medicine.

Hence **Cube·bene,** the chief constituent of oil of cubebs; **Cube·bic acid,** a resinous acid obtained from cubebs; hence **Cube·bate,** a salt of this acid; **Cube·bin,** a crystalline substance existing in cubebs.

1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 436 Hydrate of cubebene or camphor of cubebs. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 505 Ten grammes of the cubebate of magnesium. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 896 A peculiar substance, to which he has given the name of cubebin.

Cubert, obs. form of Cupboard.

Cubhood (kʌ·bhud). [f. Cub *sb.*[1] + -hood.] The state or condition of a cub or young animal. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1842 Mrs. Gore in *Tait's Mag.* IX. 569 An appetite that rarely extends beyond the first fortnight of escape from cubhood to ensignhood. 1860 Wynter *Curios. Civiliz.* 95 They [a mastiff and two lions] were brought up together from cubhood. 1870 Huxley *Lay Serm.* xi. (1874) 243 The shaping of the earth from the nebulous cubhood of its youth ..to its present form.

Cubi- (kiū·bi), before a vowel **cub-** (kiūb), combining form of L. *cubus* Cube, used in some mathematical terms, as † **cubi-cubic** *a.*, in *cubi-cubic number*, the ninth power of a number, or the cube of the cube; in mod. use denoting 'of the third degree, cubic', as *cubi-cone, -contravariant, -covariant, cubinvariant*, a cone, etc. of the third degree. (Cf. Cubo-.)

1557 Recorde *Whetst.* R iij b, .10,077,696. is a Cubicubike number, and his firste Cubike roote is .216. 1662 Hobbes *Seven Prob.* Wks. 1845 VII. 67 Though there be some numbers called plane .. others quadrato-cubic, others cubi-cubic. 1885 Salmon *Higher Algebra* Index 262 § 254 The cubinvariant of the Hessian.

Cubibe, obs. form of Cubeb.

Cubic (kiū·bik), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *cubique* (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. L. *cubicus*, a. Gr. *κυβικός*, f. *κύβος* Cube.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of the form of a cube; cubical.

1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., A dye, whiche is called a cubike bodie by geometricians. 1622 Peacham *Compl. Gentl.* ix. (1634) 76 If they would double the Altar in Delos, which was of cubique forme. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4691/4 The said Sword [has] the Pummel of a Cubick form. 1874 tr. *Lommel's Light* 56 A cubic vessel the sides of which are made of glass.

b. *Min.* Applied to certain minerals which crystallize in cubes or similar forms; as *cubic alum*, alum-stone or Alunite; *cubic nitre*, sodium nitrate.

1782 WITHERING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 336 Cubic nitre. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. III. ii. 254 A dissertation on cubic alum. 1877 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 105 Nitrate of sodium crystallises in obtuse rhombohedrons, which on cursory inspection have very much the aspect of cubes; hence the name *cubic saltpetre*.

c. *Crystallography.* Another name for the Isometric system, in which the three axes are equal and mutually at right angles; the cube being a typical form of the system.

1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 37 Crystals possessing this highest possible degree of symmetry are said to belong to the Cubic or Tesseral System.

2. *Mensuration.* Of three dimensions; solid; relating to solid content; *esp.* used with a unit of length, to express the content or volume of a cube whose edge is that unit, as a *cubic foot*.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xvii. 116 We may.. define, either in weight or cubick measures the Cylinder of Quick-silver. 1752 LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 87 The two Middle Piers..contain full 3000 cubic Feet. 1812-6 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 13 The weight of a cubic inch of water. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 125 For sick persons the cubic space should be more than for healthy persons.

3. *Arith., Alg.*, etc. Relating to or involving the cube or third power of a quantity; of three dimensions, of the third degree.

As † *cubic number* = CUBE number; † *cubic root* = CUBE root; *cubic equation*, an equation of the third degree; *cubic curve*, a curve represented by an equation of the third degree.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. Pref., Extraction of rootes both square and cubike. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. xxvi. (ed. 7) 59 A Table containing both the square numbers and Cubique numbers of every Roote. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Cubic equation* is an equation wherein the unknown quantity is of three dimensions. *Ibid.* s. v. *Curve*, One [curve] commonly called the *cubic parabola*. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 179 The system leads to a cubic equation in *e*.

B. *sb.* (ellipt. use of the adj.). *Math.* a. A cubic expression or equation. b. A cubic curve.

1799 WILSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 301 The rest produce cubics, or cubic-formed sixth powers. 1806 ROBERTSON *Ibid.* XCVI. 310 A cubic, or an equation of three dimensions. 1882 in *Athenæum* 15 Apr. 479/3 On Polygons circumscribed about a Cuspidal Cubic.

Cubica (kiū·bikă). [Sp.] A very fine unglazed shalloon.

1835 BOOTH *Analyt. Eng. Dict.* s. v. *Shalloon* (Draper's Dict.), [It] has the Spanish name of Cubica. It is chiefly exported to Catholic countries to be made into gowns for the ecclesiastics and .. several orders of Friars. A stouter sort of Cubicas are sometimes called Says.

Cubical (kiu·bikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a cube; of the form of a cube, cube-shaped. (Now more usual than *cubic* in this sense.) *Cubical powder* = cube powder; see CUBE *sb.* 3.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 70 b, In the lowest Cubicall Figure .. were ingrauen Greeke letters. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. B iv, How to measure a Cubical vessel. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 308 The small grains of sea salt and of lead are cubical. 1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 203 Houses..mostly of cubical forms. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 103 A nearly cubical piece of a long epidermal cell.

2. *Mensuration.* = CUBIC *a.* 2. (Now *Obs.* in *cubical foot* and the like; and less common than *cubic* in other applications.)

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. iv. Q iij, So many cubicall feete is in the hollowe vessell. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 197 Each of these Segments contains 50 cubical yards of earth. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 440 Multiply by 1728, the number of cubical inches in a cubical foot. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 183, 100 cubical inches. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* 39 To determine the cubical dilatation of a solid.

3. *Arith., Alg.*, etc. = CUBIC *a.* 3. *Obs.* exc. in names of certain cubic curves, as *cubical parabola, hyperbola*, etc.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. ix. R ij, The roote cubicall of your Quotiente is the side of the lesser Cone or Pyramis. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 209 Quadrate and cubicall numbers. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Parabola*, If $a^2x=y^3$; they call it a *cubical paraboloid*. 1873 B. WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calc.* (ed. 2) xviii. § 252 The curve $y^2=x^2(x-a)$.. is a cubical parabola having a conjugate point.

† B. *sb.* = CUBIC *sb. Obs.*

1676 BAKER in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 13 All cubicals being reducible..to three equations.

Cu·bically, *adv.* [f. CUBICAL + -LY 2.] In a cubical manner; to the third power or cube.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. xiii. S j b, Augment the diameter of the wine vessell cubically, that is to say, by hys owne square. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1662) 164 Such is sixty-four..made..by multiplying four cubically.

Cu·bicalness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being cubical; also *fig.*

1707 S. CLARKE *Third Defence* (1712) 34 Circularity .. Squareness..and Cubicalness. 1892 W. W. FENN *Bible in Theol.* 15 They see them as solid, in their cubicalness.

Cubicite (kiū·bisəit). *Min.* Also -zite. [f. CUBIC + -ITE; in Ger. *kubizit*.] A name for ANALCITE.

1826 EMMONS *Min.* 214 Cubicite. 1829 *Nat. Philos., Polaris. of Light* xi. 39 (U. K. S.) The remarkable mineral called Analcime, or Cubizite.

Cubicity (kiubi·sĭti). *rare.* [f. CUBIC + -ITY.] The quality of being cubic.

1881 *Nature* XXIII. 398 The cubicity of the first system.

Cubicle (kiū·bik'l). [ad. L. *cubicul-um* bedchamber, f. *cubāre* to recline.]

A bedchamber: in the general sense *obs.* since the 16th c., but re-introduced in modern use, *esp.* in English public schools, for one of the series of small separate sleeping chambers, which now often take the place of an undivided dormitory.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 72/1, I was delyueryd of a chyld in my cubycle. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. xl. 28 He called theym one by one .. into his secrete cubicle or chambre. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 5, I rose vp shortly fro my cubycle preparat aboute mydnyght. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Nov. 449/1 The dormitory was a large chamber divided into about a dozen cubicles, or small sleeping apartments, by wooden partitions and doors which rose within a few feet of the ceiling. *attrib.* 1891 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 2/7 In the Victoria Home both the dormitory system and the cubicle system had been introduced.

† **Cubicly,** *adv. Obs. rare.* In 6 **cubikely.** [f. CUBIC + -LY 2.] = CUBICALLY.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 156 The cubes do beare the lyke rate cubikly multiplied, as if the sydes be as two to one. 1557 — *Whetst.* O ij, I multiplie .8..Cubikely, and it maketh .512.

† **Cubi·cular,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5-7 **-er, -air, -are.** [ad. OF. *cubiculaire*, ad. L. *cubiculārius* (a. and sb.) CUBICULARY, f. *cubiculum* bedchamber; see -AR 2.] An attendant in a bedchamber; a groom of the bedchamber; a chamberlain. Chiefly *Sc.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. vi. 24 Hyr Cubiculare By hyr lay, and gat a Barne. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 82/2 The lord comanded hys cubyculyers that she [Judith] shold goo and come at her playsir. *a* 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 573 Sensualitie .. Quhilk to Venus was richt cheif Cubiculair. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* V. (1677) 236 Monsieur Verac, Cubiculare to the French King. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* V. lx. 299 With the zealots of the church on one side and the 'cubiculars' of the court on the other.

Cubicular (kiubi·kiŭlăr), *a.* [ad. L. *cubiculār-is*, f. *cubiculum* CUBICLE.] Of or belonging to a bedchamber.

1611 COTGR., *Cubiculaire*, cubicular, belonging to the bedchamber. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. VI. xxxii, For his privat cubicular devotions. *Ibid.* IV. xvi. (1892) 583 Being the inseparable Cubicular Companion. 1768 *Life & Advent. Sir B. Sapskull* I. 127 Cubicular devotion.

† **Cubi·culary,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *cubiculāri-us*: see prec. and -ARY.]

A. *sb.* = CUBICULAR *sb.*

1382 WYCLIF *Judith* xii. 6 He comaundede to his cubicularies [Vulg. *cubiculariis*], that, as it pleside to hir, she shulde gon out, and comen in.

B. *adj.* = CUBICULAR *a.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. vi. 241 That custome by degrees changed their cubiculary beds into discubitory.

Cubicule (kiū·bikiul). A variant of CUBICLE.

1887 J. M. WILSON *Ess. & Addresses* 36 Neat cubicules and spotless dimity.

‖ **Cubi·culo.** *Obs.*−1 [Either a humorous use of Latin, from the phrase *in cubiculo*, or affected use of It. *cubiculo*.] = CUBICULUM, bedchamber.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 56 *And.* Where shall I finde you? *To.* We'l call thee at the Cubiculo: Go.

† **Cubi·culous,** *a. Obs.* [f. next + -OUS.] = CUBICULAR *a. rare* and *pedantic.*

1715 *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. IV. x. 186 Those cubiculous Pallets, whereon we repose..in the Night.

‖ **Cubiculum** (kiubi·kiŭlŏm). Pl. **-a.** [L. = sleeping-chamber, f. *cubāre* to lie down.]

A sleeping-chamber. (Only jocose in modern use.) In *Archæol.*, a burial-chamber in the Catacombs; also, a chapel or oratory attached to a church, *esp.* in a crypt.

1832 GELL *Pompeiana* I. viii. 154 That sort of cubiculum or chamber. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxi. 157, 'I stole up to Tom's cubiculum there, over the stables.' 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 40 This nave had arcades opening into either aisles, or into *cubicula* or oratories.

Cubiform (kiū·bifōm), *a.* [f. L. *cubus*: see CUBI- + -FORM.] Of the form of a cube, cube-shaped.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio); thence in JOHNSON. 1881 W. B. CARPENTER *Microscope* (ed. 6) 353 The genus *Amphitetras* .. is chiefly characterized by the cubiform shape of its frustules.

† **Cu·bify,** *v. Obs. rare. trans.* = CUBE *v.* 1.

1676 BAKER in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 3 Finding out..the four proportionals, and then cubifying them.

Cubit (kiū·bit). Forms: 4- **cubit**; also 4-7 **cubite,** (4 **cupyde, cupet**), 5 **cubete,** (**cobyte**), 5-6 **cubyt**(**e, cubet**(**te,** (7 **cubide**). [ad. L. *cubitum* the elbow, the distance from the elbow to the finger-tips, belonging to *cubit-* ppl. stem of *cubāre, -cumbĕre*, to lie down, recline.

The form *cubite* occurs in OF. for the measure, but the living repr. of the L. *cubitus* is F. *coude*, OF. *coute* elbow = Pr. *code, coide*, Sp. *codo*, It. *cubito*.]

† 1. The part of the arm from the elbow downward; the forearm. b. The ulna, one of the two bones of the forearm. (In quot. 1398 applied to both the ulna and the radius.) *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. xxvii. (1495) 136 The arme is made of two bones, one aboue that hyghte the ouer cubyte, and the other beneth that hyghte the nether cubyte. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 85 A Cubit, *lacertus*. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* VI. xxvi. (1678) 147 The cubit is composed of two bones, the one of which we call the Radius or Wand, the other we properly call the Cubit, or Ell. 1713 CHESELDEN *Anat.* III. viii. (1726) 202 The muscles that bend and extend the cubit. 1847 SOUTH tr. *Chelius' Syst. Surg.* I. 559 Fracture of the cubit is always consequent to direct violence.

¶ By literalism of translation: see quots.

1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxxviii. 12 Putte thou elde clothis .. vndur the cubit of thin hondis [Vulg. *sub cubito manuum tuarum*; *Heb.* under the joints of thy hands] and on the cordis. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ibid.*, Under the cubite of thine armes.

† b. Sometimes app. = the elbow. *Obs.*

1544 PHAER *Pestilence* (1553) P iij b, On the muscule of the right arme, vnder the cubite, on the parte where as the pulse lieth. 1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* 43 A fire from heauen consumed the hands and armes to his cubits. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Cubit*, the ulna. Also, the elbow.

† c. *Zool.* The corresponding part of the fore leg of quadrupeds; d. *Entom.* Applied to one of the veins or ribs of an insect's wing.

c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. vi. (1738) 91 The next bone, call'd the Cubit, or Leg-bone. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 337 In the fore feet, or rather hands, all the arm and the cubit are hid under the skin.

2. An ancient measure of length derived from the forearm; varying at different times and places, but usually about 18-22 inches. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

It is the *cubitus* of the Romans = Gr. πῆχυς, Heb. אַמָּה *ammah*, all which words meant primarily the forearm. The Roman cubit was 17·4 inches; the Egyptian 20·64 inches.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 315 Þre hundred of cupydez þou holde to þe lenþe. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* vi. 27 Who of 3ou thenkinge may putte to [*v. r.* adde] to his stature oo cubite? 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. v. 69 There dwelleth peple that .. ar but ii cubites hye .. This peple is callyd pygmans. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 92 Hit scarsely riseth at any tyme a cubet aboue the bankes. 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* viii. (1707) 239 In one Minute it should scarce descend the Space of a Cubit. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxiii. 287 A model of a galley three cubits long in ivory and gold. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 304 He is four cubits high.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cubit-bone, -length, -rule* (cf. *foot-rule*); *cubic-long* a.; **cubit arm** (*Her.*), 'an arm couped at the elbow' (Cussans *Handbk. Her.* 115).

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3908 Wild berys..With ilka tenefull tothe..A cubete lenth. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* xii. (R.), But Theseus, with a club of harden'd oak, The cubit-bone of the bold centaur broke. 1847 LANDOR *Hellenics* 11, In ancient letters, cubit-long. 1848 C. C. CLIFFORD *Aristophanes' Frogs* 26 Yard-measures too they'll bring and cubit-rules.

Cubital (kiū·bităl), *a.* [ad. L. *cubitālis*, f. *cubitus* cubit, elbow.]

1. Of the length of a cubit.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 431 And cubital let make her longitude. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xi. 207 The towers .. being so high, that unto men below they [the watchmen] appeared in a cubitall stature. 1867 *Ecclesiologist* 223 Lines chiselled in cubital letters on its frieze.

2. *Anat.* Pertaining to the forearm, or the ulna.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Artere*, The cubitall arterie, a branch of th' *Axillaire*. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* (1804) 127 The inferior cubital nerves.

b. *Zool.* Pertaining to the corresponding part in animals, or to the cubit of an insect's wing.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 338 Genus *Cinips*.. upper wings with one radial triangular cell, and two or three cubital ones. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 703 Cubital edge of fore-arm rather darker than other upper parts.

Cu·bited, *a. rare*−1. In parasynthetic comb., as *twelve-cubited, i. e.* twelve cubits long or high.

1616 SHELDON *Miracles Antichrist* 303 (T.) The twelve-cubited man, as Jacobus a Voragine measureth his length.

Cubito- (kiū·bito), used as combining form of L. *cubitus*, in anatomical adjs., in sense 'relating to the ulna and some other part'; as *cubito-carpal, -cutaneous, -digital, -metacarpal, -palmar, -radial.*

† **Cu·biture.** *Obs.*−o [ad. L. *cubitūra*, n. of action f. *cubāre* to lie down.] 'A lying down' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Cubizite: see CUBICITE.

Cubless (kʉ·blĕs), *a.* [f. CUB *sb.*1 + -LESS.] Without or bereft of cubs.

1821 BYRON *Juan* III. lviii, The cubless tigress in her jungle raging. 1854 SYD. DOBELL *Balder* iv. 26 An orphan fawn That ran beside the cubless lioness.

Cubo- (kiū·bo), before a vowel sometimes **cub-** (kiūb), combining form from Gr. κύβος die, CUBE: as in † **cubo-cube** [Gr. κυβόκυβος], a name for the sixth power of a quantity, or the cube multiplied by itself; so † **cubo-cu·bic**; † **cubo-cubo-cube,** the ninth power; **cubo-cu·neiform** (*Anat.*), relating to the cuboid and cuneiform bones = CUNEOCUBOID; also in *Solid Geom.* and *Crystallography*, denoting a solid which combines the forms of a cube and another solid, as **cubo-octahe·dron** (*cuboctahedron*), a solid of fourteen faces formed by cutting off the corners of a cube, so as to add eight triangular faces corresponding to those of an octahedron, or by similarly modifying an octahedron in the direction of a cube; sometimes restricted to the middle or critical case in which the square faces are reduced to smaller squares; so **cubo-octahe·dral** *a.*, **cubo-dodecahe·dron, -al.**

1696 in PHILLIPS, *Cubocubic.* 1706 — *Cubo-Cube*. .the sixth power of any Number. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Cubo-cubus*, the term whereby Diophantus, Vieta, etc. distinguish the sixth power. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict., Cubo-cube*, the 6th. power. *Cubo-cubo-cube*, the 9th. power. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 203 A crystal is said to be cubo-dodecahedral, cubo-octahedral, cubo-tetrahedral, when it contains a combination of the two forms indicated by these terms. 1868 DANA *Min.* Introd. 22 (Crystallography) Some of the simpler isometric forms..a cube..combination of cube and dodecahedron..cubo-octahedron. 1876 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 8) I. 178 Cubo-cuneiform Articulation.

Cuboid (kiū·boid), *a.* and *sb.* [mod. ad. Gr. κυβοειδής cube-like : in mod.L. *cuboïdes*, F. *cuboïde.*]

A. *adj.* Resembling a cube; of a form approximating to that of a cube; cuboidal; *spec.* in *cuboid bone* (*os cuboides*), one of the bones of the foot, between the calcaneum and the fourth and fifth metatarsal bones.

[1706 in PHILLIPS, *Cuboides*, the seventh Bone of the Tarsus of the Foot.] 1829 J. BELL *Anat. Hum. Body* (ed. 7) 73 The place and effect of the cuboid bone is very curious. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 147 Fish..characterized by sharp projecting cheeks, and cuboid heads.

B. *sb.* **1.** *Anat.* Short for *cuboid bone* : see prec.

1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 340/1 Bounded on the outside by the cuboid. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 113 The Calcaneum articulates with the..cuboid in front.

2. A cuboidal block or lump.

1883 *Midland Echo* 5 Apr. 3/1 He purchased..two cuboids of nitro-glycerine.

3. *Geom.* A solid resembling a cube, with the rectangular faces not all equal; a rectangular parallelepiped.

1890 R. B. HAYWARD *Elem. Solid Geom.* 78 Cuboids .. on the same base are to one another as their heights. *Note.* The need of some short word in the place of the polysyllabic 'rectangular parallelepiped' has been long felt. I have coined the word 'cuboid'.

Cuboidal (kiuboi·dăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] **1.** Having a form resembling or approximating to that of a cube.

1803 *Naval Chron.* X. 199 Chrystals of cuboidal pyrites. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text Bk. Geol.* v. 93 Certain granites break up in large square-like blocks—a structure which is styled tabular or cuboidal.

2. *Anat.* Of or belonging to the cuboid bone.

1866 HUXLEY in Laing *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 146 The calcaneum .. from the lower edge of the cuboidal facet to the extreme end of the calcaneal process measures 2·55.

Cuboite (kiū·boɪəit). *Min.* [mod. f. CUBO- + -ITE ; in Ger. *kuboit.*] = CUBICITE.

1850 DANA *Min.* 311.

Cu·bomancy, *rare*—°. [See CUBO- and -MANCY.] Divination by throwing of dice.

In mod. Dicts.

Cubship (kv·bʃip). *nonce-wd.* [f. CUB *sb.*[1] + -SHIP.] The estate or personality of a 'cub' or unformed youth.

1881 *Cheq. Career* 173 We walked aft and observed his cubship.

Cubub(e, obs. form of CUBEB.

Cuca, Cucaine, Cucainization, etc., variants of COCA, etc.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 336. 1886 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* Mar. 592/2.

Cuchand, Cuche: see COUCHANT, COUCH.

Cuchanel, -eneale, -ineel, etc., obs. ff. COCHINEAL.

† **Cuchil.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* A grove.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. x. 10 Ane thik aik wod and skuggy firris stout Belappis all the sayd cuchil about. *Ibid.* IX. iii. 20 Apon the top of Gargarus..Thayr grew a fyr wod ..Thys was my cuchill and my hallowit schaw.

† **Cuck,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* In 5 also **cukkyn.** [Cf. Icel. *kúka* cacare ; *kúkr* merda ; but the *u* is short in Eng.] *intr.* To void excrement. Cf. CACK. Hence **Cu·cker** ; **Cu·cking** *vbl. sb.* ; also *attrib.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 Esyn or cukkyn .. or voydyn as man at priuy place [H. cuckyn, P. kackyn], *stercoriso, merdo, egero. Ibid.* 106 Cukkynge, or pysynge vesselle, *scaphium. a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 87 Where I cuckied. *Ibid.* 735 Closet mucker, house cucker. 1606 *Choice, Chance, &c.* (1881) 69 Hatcht out of a Cucker broode.

† **Cuck,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Back-formation from CUCKING-STOOL.] *trans.* To punish by setting in the cucking-stool.

1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* v. ii, Follow the law, and you can cuck me, spare not. 1648 *Manchester Court Leet Rec.* (1887) IV. 25 Mary Kempe..Convicted for a Comon Scould and should have beene Cuckt by the last Constables .. The said Mary Kempe [to be] Cookt accordinglie. 16..*Roxb. Ballads* (1874) II. 54 Oh such a scold would be cuckt.

Cuck (kuk), *v.*[3] *dial.* To utter the note of the cuckoo ; = COOK *v.*[2] Hence **Cu·cking** *vbl. sb.*

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiii. 106 The .. cucking of Cuckows, bumling of Bees. 18.. *Northumbrld. Rime* in Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 111 The cuckoo comes of mid March And cucks of mid Aperill.

Cuck, *v.*[4] *dial.* Also **cook.** [Cf. CHUCK.] To throw, cast, chuck. Hence **Cu·ck-ball,** a kind of rounders.

1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss., Cook*, to throw. 'Cook me that ball.' Glou. 1788 W. HUTTON *Bosworth Field* Introd. (1813) 17 In his father's house..he cuckt his ball..with the same delight as other lads. 1881 *Leicester Gloss., Cuck*, to throw; also, to jerk, lurch. 'Cuck us the ball'; 'The carriage cucks about so'. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Cuck-ball*, a game at ball.

† **Cuck,** *sb. Obs.* Short for CUCKOLD.

1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) I. xv, Not the Horn-Plague, but something worse, Had drove the frighted Cucks from thence.

† **Cu·ckally,** *a. Obs.* Corruption of CUCKOLDLY or CUCKOLDY.

1589 *Rare Tri. Love & Fort.* IV. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 200 O cuckally luck ! O heavy chance, O !

Cucking-stool (kv·kiŋ-stūl). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms : 4 **coking-**, 4– **cucking-**, 6 **cukkyng-, cuckyng-, cooking-** ; also (by association with CUCKQUEAN) 6 **coqueen-**, 7 **cockqueane-stool.** [app. f. CUCK *v.*[1] + STOOL ; cf. CUCK-STOOL. Called in the Chester Domesday (I. 262 b) *cathedra stercoris* (Way, *Promp. Parv.*). So named from one of its common forms, which was perhaps the original.]

An instrument of punishment formerly in use for scolds, disorderly women, fraudulent tradespeople, etc., consisting of a chair (sometimes in the form of a close-stool), in which the offender was fastened and exposed to the jeers of the bystanders, or conveyed to a pond or river and ducked.

For full account of its history, see Dr. T. N. Brushfield's *Obsolete Punishments*, II. *The Cucking Stool*, in *Jrnl. of Archit., Archæol., & Hist. Soc. of Chester*, VI. 203 (1857-9).

[1215-70 in Borlase *Hist. Cornwall* I. 303 (*transl.*) Brawling women..undergo the punishment of the 'Coking Stole'.] *c* 1308 *Sat. People Kildare* 100 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 155 Brewesters..beþ i-war of þe coking-stole, þe lak is dep and hori. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II*, 477 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 345 The pilory and the cucking-stol beth i-mad for noht. 1511-2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 1 To be sett upon the pillorie or the Cukkyngstole Man or Woman as the case shall requyre. 1534 in Boys *Coll. Hist. Sandwich* 684 [Two women] to be placed in the coqueen stool, and dipped to the chin. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xi. (1877) I. 228 Scolds are ducked upon cuckingstooles in the water. 1633 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) III. II. App. 57 She was committed .. to be duck'd in a Cucking-Stool at Holborn-Dike. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 217 When Pudding-Wives were launcht in cockquean Stools For falling foul on Oyster-women's Schools. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 169 She ..shall..be placed in a certain engine of correction called the trebucket, castigatory, or cucking stool .. now it is frequently corrupted into ducking stool. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* ix, Beware the cucking-stool.

Cuckle, dial. var. of COCKLE *sb.*[1]

Cuckle *v.*, obs. variant of COCKLE *v.*[3]

a 1652 BROME *Eng. Moor* I. iii. Wks. 1873 II. 16 Ile so restore thee 'gain with Cawdels and Cock-broths, So cuckle the up to-morrow.

Cuckle, cuckling, dial. vars. of CACKLE, etc.

1715 tr. *D'Anoi's Wks.* 501 Peacocks .. their Cuckling might be heard two Leagues off. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, s.v., A hen is said to cuckle when she tells us she has laid an egg.

Cuckle-stool, cockle-stool, corruption of CUCKING-STOOL.

1592 in *Corporation Acc. Congleton* (Brushfield in *Jrnl. Chester Arch. Soc.* 1861 VI. 221) Paid for amending the Cockle-stool. 1598 *Ibid.* Paid for mending the Cockling stool. 1653 *Ibid.* 224 Paid..for repairing the Cuckle-stool.

† **Cu·cknel.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Cf. COCKNEL.] The Titling, *Anthus Pratensis.*

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 191 The Titling, Cucknel, or unfortunate Nurse (for the Cuckow ever lays her Egg in the Titling's Nest).

Cuckolane, obs. var. COCKALANE 1, a lampoon.

Cuckold (kv·kəld), *sb.*[1] Forms : 3 **cukeweld,** 4–5 **coke-**, 4 **koke-, cocke-, couke-, kukwold**(e, 5 **cok-, cukewalde,** 5-6 **cok-, cocold**(e, 6 **cock-, coke-, cowck-, cuckold**(e, **cucquold, cuckould,** (**cockhole, cookcold**), 6–7 **cuckhold,** (7 **coock-ould, cucculd, cuckhole, cuckot**), 6– **cuckold.** [ME. *cukeweld, cokewold* (3 syllables), adaptation of an OF. word which appears in 1463 as *cucuault*, pointing to an earlier **cucuald*, f. OF. *cucu* cuckoo (in 15–17 c. *cocu*, 16–17th c. *coucou*, cuckoo and cuckold ; mod.F. *coucou* cuckoo, *cocu* cuckold, also, dialectally, cuckoo), with the appellative and pejorative suffix *-ald, -auld, -ault, -aud* = It. *-aldo*, f. Ger. *-wald* : see Diez, *Gramm. Lang. Rom.* (1874) II. 346. (The Sw. dial. *kukkuvall* is from F. ; mod. Icel. *kokkáll* from English.)

Another OF. synonym was *coucuol, couquiol*, with dimin. ending, app. from Prov. : cf. OPr. *coguiol*, mod. Pr. *couguieu, couquieu, couguou*, cuckoo and cuckold. The current F. equivalent is the simple form *cocu*. The origin of the sense is supposed to be found in the cuckoo's habit of laying its egg in another bird's nest ; in Ger., *gauch* and *kuckuk*, and in Pr., *cogotz*, were applied to the adulterer as well as the husband of the adulteress, and Littré cites an assertion of the same double use in French ; in English, where *cuckold* has never been the name of the bird, we do not find it applied to the adulterer.]

1. A derisive name for the husband of an unfaithful wife.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1544 Heo nah iweld, þa heo hine makie cukeweld. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* IV. 140 Hose wilneþ hire to wyue..Bote he beo A Cokewold I-kore, cut of boþe myn Eres. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's Prol.* 44 Leue brother Osewold, Who hath no wyf, he is no Cokewold [*v. r.* coukekukwold]. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 651/29 *Hicninarius*, cokwalde. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xcii. 421 (Add. MS.) Thy false monke hathe a-way my wife, and made me a Cokewolde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 85 To make Cukewalde [A. Cwkwalde], *curucare.* 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 105 Is thy husband a cockold. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 11 Without regard..of husband old, Whom she hath vow'd to dub a fayre cucquold. 1650 WELDON *Crt. Jas. I*, 111 Hee was..a Cuckold, having a very pretty wench to his Wife. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* I. Wks. (1757) 81 And the brib'd cuckold .. glories in his gilded horn. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 46 The Spaniards in the sixteenth century mounted unrepining cuckolds..on asses.

b. *attrib.*

1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* lviii. II. 93 A beaten wife and cuckold swain Had jointly cursed the marriage chain. 1789 BURNS '*Oh, Willie brewed*', Who first shall rise to gang awa A cuckold coward loon is he.

2. A book-name of the American cow-bird, *Molothrus ater*, a member of a genus of birds which, like the cuckoo, lay their eggs in other birds' nests. (*Century Dict.*)

3. Short for *Cuckold-fish* : see 4.

4. *Comb.* † **Cuckold-fish,** a fish with horn-like projections, prob. the cow-fish (*Ostracion quadricorne*) ; † **cuckold-fly** (see quot.) ; **cuckold-maker,** 'one that makes a practice of corrupting wives' (J.) ; so *cuckold-making* ; † **cuckold's chorister,** the cuckoo ; † **Cuckold's haven, point,** a point on the Thames, below Greenwich ; formerly used allusively ; † **cuckoldshire** (*humorous*) cuckoldom ; † **cuckold's-increase,** a West Indian leguminous plant, *Vigna unguiculata* ; **cuckold's-knot, neck,** a knot or loop made in a rope by crossing it over itself and seizing or binding it together with a cord at the point of crossing ; † **cuckold's-row** (*humorous*), cuckoldom ; **cuckold-tree,** an American Acacia, *A. cornigera.*

1757 B. MARTIN *Misc. Corr.* II. 544 The *Piscis bicornis*, vulgarly called the *Cuckold-Fish. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 83 *Cuckold Fly..is of the Beetle kind, of about half an inch long, and of a dark-red colour. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 1726 A *cuckould maker, *mæchus.* 1682 SOUTHERNE *Loyal Brother* II. i, *Soldier.* And I am a cuckold-maker. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* III. i, A bloody *Cuckold-making Scoundrel. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI. x, Young gentlemen who profess the art of Cuckold-making. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 6 When the *Cuckold's chorister began to bewray April-Gentlemen with his never changed notes. 1606 DAY *Ile of Guls* (N.), A young girle, married to an old man, doth [long] to run her husband ashore at *Cuckolds haven. *c* 1537 *Thersites* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 424 All the court of conscience in *Cuckoldshire. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 292 *Cuckold's-Increase. This plant is cultivated in all parts of Jamaica, and the pulse generally made use of at every gentleman's table. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, **Cuckold's-knot*, a noose tied so that the ends point lengthways. 1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, **Cuckold's neck*, a knot by which a rope is secured to a spar, the two parts of the rope crossing each other and being seized together. 1757 *Poor Robin* (N.), If you are minded for to wed..Let her be..chaste .. Lest if at *Cuckolds point you land, etc. *a* 1500 *Cokwolds Daunce* 197 in Hazl. *E. P. Poetry* I. 46, I may dance in the *cokwold row. 1668 L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quevedo* (1708) 69 Many a brave Fellow lives in Cuckold's-Row. 1815 J. DONN *Hortus Cantab.* 327 *Mimosa cornigera*, *Cuckold-tree. S. America.

† **Cu·ckold,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Variant of COCKLE.

1. = COCKLE [1] 3, the burdock.

1698 SIR R. SOUTHWELL in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 89 What they call Cuckold-Burs, which stick on the Cloths.

2. = COCKLE [2], the shell-fish.

1782 P. H. BRUCE *Mem.* XII. 424 Their shell-fish are .. wilkes, cuckolds, craw-fish, lobsters, crabs.

Cuckold (kv·kəld), *v.* [f. CUCKOLD *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To make a cuckold of ; to dishonour (a husband) by adultery ; said **a.** of a paramour ; **b.** of a wife.

a. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. XXX, Few will judge, I winne, If it shall come in question, that to cockhole [1612 cuckhole] him were sinne. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 138. 1687 SETTLE *Refl. Dryden* 89 An insolent Fellow that he fears Cuckolds him. *a* 1754 FIELDING *New Way to Keep* Wks. 1775 II. 171 It will be believed that I intended to cuckold your uncle.

b. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 211 *Oth.* I will chop her into Messes : Cuckold me ? *Iago.* Oh, 'tis foule in her. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 20 A Wife who takes care to have him cuckol'd every day. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 194 We heard a pleasant narration about a poor man being cuckolded by his wife.

† **2.** *fig.* To cheat, trick. *Obs.*

1644-7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 5 This is .. hee, that Cuckolds the Generall in his Commission : for he stalkes with Essex, and shoots under his belly.

† **Cu·ckoldage.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [See -AGE.] The position of a cuckold, cuckoldom.

1676 WYCHERLEY *Plain-Dealer* Ep. Ded., How many old Dotards [have you preserved] from cuckoldage.

† **Cu·ckoldize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. CUCKOLD *sb.*[1] + -IZE.] *trans.* To make a cuckold.

1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* II. 339 Can dry bones live, or skeletons produce The vital warmth of cuckoldizing juice ?

† **Cu·ckoldly,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY [1].] Having the character or qualities of a cuckold ; often a mere term of reviling or abuse.

1594 GREENE *Looking Glass* (1598) H ij a, Nay, sir, he was a cuckoldly diuell, for hee had hornes on his head. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 281 Hang him (poore Cuckoldly

knaue). 1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* v. ii, You cuckoldly drunken sot you! 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. 3/2 My Cuckoldly Jacket. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* III. 66 Was it not a cuckoldly world from the beginning; and shall it not be so still?

Cuckoldom (kʊ·kəldəm). [f. as prec. + -DOM.]

1. The state or position of a cuckold.

1678 DRYDEN *Limberham* v. i, He takes Pains enough o'conscience for his Cuckoldom; and, by my Troth, has earn'd it fairly. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 27. 2/2 Horns should be the Badge of Cuckholdom. 1813 *Examiner* 22 Feb. 123/2 Cuckoldom has been a good joke from time immemorial.

†2. = CUCKOLDRY 1. *Obs.*

1680 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* (J.) She is thinking on nothing but her colonel, and conspiring cuckoldom against me. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 16 ¶3 It is not my Design to be a Publisher of Intrigues and Cuckoldoms. 1756–82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. v. 282 To recommend cuckoldom, and palliate adultery, is their usual intent.

Cuckoldry (kʊ·kəldri). [f. as prec. + -RY.]

1. The dishonouring of a husband by adultery with or on the part of his wife.

1529 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggars* 6 That cuckoldrie and baudrie shulde reigne ouer all emong your subiectes. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 298 Cuckoldries..procured by the Gods against seely mortall men. 1679 in Maidment *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 248 Let websters preach, and ladies teach The art of cuckoldrie. 1825 LAMB *Elia, Pop. Fallacies,* How would certain topics, as aldermanity, cuckoldry, have sounded to a Terentian auditory?

†2. A company of cuckolds. *Obs.*

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 228 By the masse, I the defye, With thy whole cuckoldrye.

†3. The position of a cuckold; cuckoldom. *Obs.*

1612 *Pasquils Night-Cap* (1877) 117 To shew that hornes belong to Cuckoldrie. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* I. 484, I know some who consentingly have acquired both profit and advancement from cuckoldry.

Cuckoldy (kʊ·kəldi), *a. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. as prec. + -Y.] = CUCKOLDLY.

1618 FIELD *Amends for Ladies* II. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 110 If it had been somebody else, I would have called him cuckoldy slave. 1673 SHADWELL *Epsom Wells* IV, I'll tear your eyes out..you cuckoldy villain! 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* vi, I warrant..that the cuckoldy Roundhead ate enough of our fat beef yesterday. 1826 — *Woodst.* i, Blessed by the old cuckoldy priest of Godstow. 1829 LAMB *Let.* 27 Feb., No lighter texture than their steel did the cuckoldy blacksmith frame to catch Mrs. Vulcan and the Captain in.

Cuckoo (kuˑkū), *sb.* Forms: 3 cuccu, 4 coccou, cockou, 4–5 cukkow, cokkow, (5 cocow, co-, kockowe, cucko, cauko, kukkowe, 5–6 cuckowe, 6 cocowe, cokowe, -oue, koko, kookoo, cokow, coockow; *Sc.* gukkow, gukgo, guk-guk; 6–7 cuckoe, 7 cukcow, cockow, (cocoe), 5–9 cuckow, 7– cuckoo. [Identical with F. *coucou* (12–15th c. *cucu*), imitating the cry of the bird.

The OE. name was *gēac*, rare ME. *3eke*, cognate with Ger. *gauch*, ON. *gaukr*, whence Sc. and north Eng. GOWK. In many languages a tendency has been shown from time to time to abandon inherited forms of this bird's name, which, even though originally echoic, have under the operation of phonetic changes gradually ceased to be so, in order to go back anew to the call of the bird. Thus, since the 15th c. *gauch* has in Ger. been superseded by *kuckuk*, from LG. *kukuk*, MDu. *cuc(k)u*, Du. *koekoek*, a form founded upon the call; and this in some Ger. dialects has given way to the entirely imitative *kuku, guckgu, gúgku, kuckú* (see Grimm). Cf. Gr. *κόκκῡξ*, cuckoo, beside *κόκκυ* the call; med.Gr. *κούκος*, mod.Gr. *κούκο* the bird. The L. was *cuculus* (cf. Skr. *kōkilas*) and *cucūlus*, whence It. *cucu'lo*, Pr. *cogul*; also in late L. (and ? Plautus) *cucus*, whence Sp., Pg., and It. dial. *cuco*. The Fr. *cucu, coucou* was not the representative of any L. form, but taken anew from the call of the bird itself; ME. *cuccu* might also be directly echoic, but being found only after the Norman conquest, it was prob. influenced by French example, though the annual lessons given by the bird have prevented the phonetic changes which the word would normally have undergone. In Scotch the stress is as in OF. on the second syllable (*kukū*). With the 16th c. Sc. forms in *guk-* cf. Bavarian *gucku*, and various early variants of German *kuckuk*, as *gucguc, guckkug*, etc.]

1. A bird, *Cuculus canorus*, well known by the call of the male during mating time, of which the name is an imitation. *Cuckoo's note* (*fig.*): repetition of the same words.

It is a migratory bird, arriving in the British Islands in April, and hence welcomed as the 'harbinger of spring'; it does not hatch its own offspring, but deposits its eggs in the nests of small birds, as the hedge-sparrow, water-wagtail, yellow-hammer, and others; to this peculiarity many allusions occur: cf. also CUCKOLD.

c 1240 *Cuckoo Song*, Sumer is icumen in..murie sing cuccu! Cuccu! cuccu! Wel singes þu cuccu; ne swik þu nauer nu. 1340 *Ayenb.* 22 Þe yelpere is þe cockou þet ne kan na3t zinge bote of him-zelue. *c* 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 358 Ther was .. the cokkow [*v.r.* cucko, cuckow, kukkowe, cuccow] most onkynde. 14.. *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 702 *Hic cuculus*, cauko. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* ibid. 762 A cocow. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 241 The gukgo [1553 gukkow] galis, and so quytteris the quaill. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 132/1 No more meruailous is a koko than a cock. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* xix, The merry Cuckow, messenger of Spring. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 235 You know Nunckle, the Hedge-Sparrow fed the Cuckoo so long, that it's had it head bit off by it young. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* ii. (1653) 14 He..may as well make a hedge to keep in the Cuckow. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 578 From the first note the hollow cuckoo sings, The symphony of Spring. 1749 WESLEY in *Wks.* 1872 X. 28 Sir, I must come in again with my cuckoo's note,—The proof! Where is the proof! 1804 WORDSW. *To the Cuckoo* i, O Cuckoo! shall I call thee Bird, Or but a wandering Voice? 1841–44 EMERSON *Ess., Over-Soul* Wks. (Bohn) I. 111 Yonder masterful cuckoo Crowds every egg out of the nest..except its own.

b. The family name of the *Cuculidæ*, of which the common cuckoo is the type; the various genera and species are known as *crested cuckoo, lark-heeled, spur-heeled,* or *pheasant cuckoo,* etc.; also the *tree, yellow-billed,* and *hook-billed cuckoos, ground cuckoos,* and *gregarious cuckoos,* American types of the family.

1797 P. WAKEFIELD *Mental Improv.* (1801) I. 115 It is a species of cuckow. 1813 BINGLEY *Zool.* II. 118 The different species of cuckoos are scattered through the four quarters of the globe. 1837 SWAINSON in *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 207/1, I have no doubt that the great length of tail possessed by nearly all the cuckoos is given to them as a sort of balance. 1861 SWINHOE *N. China Camp.* 16 You hear the soft notes of the striated cuckoo.

2. The note of the bird, or an imitation of it.

c 1240 [see 1]. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 216 In Apryll the Koocoo can syng hir song by rote..At fyrst, kooco, kooco, syng styll can she do. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The titlene followit the goilk, ande gart hyr sing guk guk. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 911 Cuckow, Cuckow: O word of feare, Vnpleasing to a married eare. 1856 CAPERN *Poems* (ed. 2) 92 Cuckoo, cuckoo, singing mellow, Ever when the fields are yellow.

3. Applied to a person; *esp.* in reference to the bird's monotonous call, or its habit of laying its eggs in the nests of other birds; also = fool, 'gowk'.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 59 b, This lesson you learned of your Cowled Coockowes, to braule alwayes with bare names. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 387 A Horse-backe (ye Cuckoe), but a foot hee will not budge a foot. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* II. i. in Bullen *O. P.* IV, An excellent Cuckoo, hee keepes his note in winter. 1612 *Pasquils Night-Cap* (1877) 75 What Cuckoe laid this egge within your nest. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxiii, The cuckoo I travel with..he also has his uses. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* i. 12 We Americans are all cuckoos,—we make our homes in the nests of other birds.

†4. *Gardening.* See quot.; = F. *coucou. Obs.*

1693 EVELYN *De La Quint. Compt. Gard.* II. 158 We must take exact care to pluck all the Cuckows among them, that is, those Strawberry plants that blossom much without knitting.

5. (Usually in *pl.*) The local name of several spring flowers, as the Cuckoo-flower *Cardamine pratensis*, the *Orchis mascula* and *O. Morio*, the common Blue-bell *Scilla nutans*, the Ragged Robin, etc. Cf. Britten and Holland *Plant Names.*

1878 MRS. H. WOOD *Pomeroy Ab.* (ed. 3) 56 The long, deep-pink flowers that children call cookoos.

6. A species of fish; also called *cuckoo-fish, -wrasse. local.*

1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 230 One species [*Labrus variegatus*] .. is called by the fishermen a cuckoo, and is probably the 'striped wrasse' of authors.

‖7. = F. *coucou*, a small coach running from Paris to the suburbs.

1821 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. ii. 46 Took a place in a cuckoo to St. Cloud.

8. *attrib.* a. Of or pertaining to the cuckoo.

1627 P. FLETCHER *Locusts* II. xxxiv, There layd they cuckoe eggs, and hatch't their brood unblest. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iii. 375 The cuckow-seasons sing The same dull note to such as nothing prize. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 118 Of the Cuckoo tribe in general.

b. Resembling, or suggestive of, the cuckoo and its uniformly repeated call.

1650 T. B[AYLEY] *Worcester's Apoph.* 78 Not a little angry with this Redmans cukcow play. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 159 The hundred thousand rix-dollars were the cuckoo song with Christiana. 1831 CAPT. BERKELEY in *Ho. Com.* 5 July, The cuckoo note .. of 'the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill'. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Nov. 438/1 The cuckoo cry that party is extinct. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. I. viii. 238 Tired of hearing this cuckoo exclamation.

9. *Comb.*, as *cuckoo-bird*; *cuckoo-like* adj. and adv.; **cuckoo-ale**, 'ale drunk out of doors to welcome the cuckoo's return' (Halliwell); **cuckoo-ball**, 'a light ball made of party-coloured rags, for young children' (Forby); **cuckoo-bee**, a genus of bees which deposit their eggs in the nests of other bees; †**cuckoo-bone**, the coccyx; **cuckoo('s)bread**, the Wood-sorrel; also the Lady's Smock; **cuckoo-dove**, a genus of doves of the East Indies and Australia; **cuckoo-feeder**, a form of feeder in the bellows of an organ; **cuckoo-fish**, see 6 above; also the boar-fish; **cuckoo('s)fool, maid(en, mate**, the Wryneck, which arrives at or about the same time as the cuckoo; **cuckoo-froth**, = CUCKOO-SPIT 2; **cuckoo-gilliflower**, the Ragged Robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*; **cuckoo-grass**, the Field-Rush, *Luzula campestris*, flowering in spring; **cuckoo gurnard**, a fish, *Trigla cuculus*, which emits a sound resembling the cuckoo's call when taken out of the water; **cuckoo-lamb**, a lamb born between April and June; **cuckoo('s)-maid, mate** = *cuckoo-fool*; **-maid**, in Hereford, the Red-backed Shrike; **cuckoo-orchis**, *Orchis mascula*; **cuckoo-point** = CUCKOO-PINT; **cuckoo-ray**, a fish, a species of ray; **cuckoo's-eye**, *Geranium Robertianum* and *Veronica chamædryo*; **cuckoo('s)shoe**, Dog Violet; **cuckoo-shell**, a local name of the whelk; **cuckoo-shrike**, the Caterpillar-catcher; † **cuckoo-spell**, name suggested by Puttenham for the rhetorical figure *Epizeuxis*; **cuckoo-wrasse**, see 6 above.

1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 930/2 In the *cuckoo-bee..there are..four imperfectly developed spines. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 127 Ere sommer comes, or *Cuckoo-birds do sing. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* IV. xv. 351 Os Coccygis the *Cockow-bone, so called from the shape it hath of a Cuckows-bill. 1516 *Gt. Herbal* l. (1529) C vj b, Alleluya is an herbe called *cuckowes brede. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xl. 58 The leaues of Cuckowbread, sower Tryfoly, or Alleluya. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 431 Yellow-flowered Cuckowbread. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The Mullet, swallow fish, *cuckow-fish. 1872 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* VI. 386 *Cuckoo-froth, which is secreted by the little frogskip insect. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. vii. 157 It is called..Wilde Williams, Marshe gillofers, and *Cockow gillofers. 1749 W. ELLIS *Shepherd's Guide* 73 All lambs yeaned in April or May are called with us, in Hertfordsire, the *cuckoo lambs, because they fall in cuckoo time. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* III. 40 Or *coocoolike continually, one kinde of musique sing. 1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 95 This Cuckow-like Palinodie of Councels, Doctours, and Church. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 183 He had two English words, 'very good! very good!' which, cuckoo-like, he was constantly reiterating. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 36 In the North the wryneck is called the *'cuckoo-maiden', because its song foretells the cuckoo's approach. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xcix. § 6. 159 Called male Foole stones, and *Cuckow Orchis. 1877 OUIDA *Puck* xxi. 234 The sunny azure of the little *cuckoo's-eye flowers. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 211 We might very properly, in our vulgar and for pleasure call him the *cuckowspell. 1865 J. C. WILCOCKS *Sea Fisherman* (1875) 122 The Cook or *Cuckoo-Wrasse, of which the blue marks are very beautiful.

Cuckoo (kuˑkū), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *intr.* To utter the call of the cuckoo, or an imitation of it.

1620 ROWLANDS *Nt. Raven* 4 Nor with your hopping cage birds sing, Nor cuckow it about the spring. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 142. 43 The Cuckoe which bewrayeth herself by cuckoing. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 320 Clocks..some that strike, some that cuckoo.

2. *trans.* To repeat incessantly and without variation.

1648 *Cuckows Nest* in *Harl. Misc.* 1745 V. 552 These always..cuckow forth one Tune, No King, no King. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 633 He cuckooed the old song of reduction. 1857 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 251 Their Religion and Philosophy..always seems to me cuckooed over like a borrowed thing.

3. To push out from the nest like a cuckoo.

1870 W. THORNBURY *Tour Eng.* I. i. 19 The government had an eye on him, and soon cuckooed him out by passing a bill to prevent clergymen being representatives in parliament.

Cuckoo-bud. A name of some plant.

Shakspere has been variously supposed to refer to the buttercup, marsh-marigold, and cowslip; Clare perhaps meant an Orchis, or the Cuckoo-pint in bud.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 906 When Dasies pied, and Violets blew, And Cuckow-buds of yellow hew: And Ladie-smockes all siluer white, Do paint the Medowes with delight. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 137 'Neath the weaving thorn, Where the pouch'd-lipp'd cuckoo-bud From its snug retreat was torn. *Ibid.* II. 133 Full many a blue-bell flower and cuckoo-bud.

Cuckoo-clock. A clock in which the hours are announced by an imitation of the call of the cuckoo produced by mechanism.

1789 COWPER *Lett.* 5 June, You must buy for me..a cuckoo clock. 1862 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* ii, A cuckoo clock in the corner, which began shouting as soon as Tom appeared.

Cu·ckoo-flower. A name given to various wild flowers which are in bloom when the cuckoo is heard. a. The Lady's Smock, *Cardamine pratensis*, a cruciferous plant common in meadows.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lx. 625 Called..*in* Englishe, the lesser Watercresse, and Coccow flowers. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 40 Scurvy-grass .. resembles the English Cuckoo flower, or lady's smock. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 38 Each quaintly-folded cuckoopint And silver-paly cuckoo flower.

b. The Ragged Robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi.*

1629 PARKINSON *Paradisi in Sole* XXXVIII. 256 Some call them in English Crowflowers, and Cuckowe flowers, and some call the double hereof, The Faire Maide of France. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* I. 239 Meadow Pinks, Wild Williams, Cuckow Flower, or Ragged Robbins. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 227.

c. Also applied locally to *Orchis mascula* and *O. Morio*; Red Campion, *Lychnis diurna*; Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*; the Cuckoo-pint; Wood Sorrel; Wild Hyacinth, and others. See Britten and Holland *Plant Names.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. iv. 4 With Hardokes, Hemlocke, Nettles, Cuckoo flowres, Darnell, and all the idle weedes that grow In our sustaining Corne. 1802 WORDSW. *Foresight*, Here are daisies .. Pansies, and the cuckoo-flower. 1820 CLARE *Rural Life* (ed. 3) 208 Where peep the gaping, speckled cuckoo-flowers. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 34 The orchis is his 'cuckoo-flower,' because it blossoms when the cuckoo is first heard.

Cu·ckoo-fly. A name given to various species of hymenopterous insects belonging to the *Ichneumonidæ* and *Chrysididæ*, which deposit their eggs in the larvæ or the nests of other insects.

1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* XXV. 481 Then there are the Cuckoo Flies .. which are parasitic, feeding on the

larvae of other insects. 1889 E. A. ORMEROD *Injur. Insects* (1890) 126 Hop Cuckoo Fly is sometimes very troublesome in Hop-gardens.

Cu·ckooish, *a.* [See -ISH.] Cuckoo-like.

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* III. i, Now, sir, for these cuckooish songs of yours, of cuckolds, horns, grafting, and such-like.

Cuckoo-pint (ku·kupi:nt). [Shortened from next.] The wild or common Arum, *A. maculatum*, or Wake-robin.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) D vj b, Coccowpynt called also in Englyshe rampe or Aron. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 299 Root of Cuckoe-pint, half a dram. 1762 B. STILLINGFLEET *Econ. Nature* Misc. Tracts 76 There is a kind of cuckow-pint in New-France, that if you break a branch of it, will afford you a pint of excellent water. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* I. 239 The odd cuckoo-pint—like an apoplectic saint in a niche of malachite.

† **Cu·ckoo-pi:ntle.** *Obs.* [Named from the form of the spadix.] = prec.

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 588 *Jarus*, cokkupyntel, calvysfote. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. lxv. (1598) 90 Wake Robin or Aron .. Plinies cowkowpintle. 1635 BROME *Sparagus Garden* III. xi. Wks. 1873 III. 174 S'daggers three pound for a few Cuckoe pintles. 1682 *Hist. Chocolate* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 534 They would have thrown away their wake-robins and their cuckow-pointles.

Cuckoo's meat, cuckoo-meat. Wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*, which flowers at the time the cuckoo is heard; also called *gowk's-meat*.

1516 *Gt. Herbal* Contents ch. l, Alleluya, wood sorell or cocowes meate. 1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Cuckowes meat, *Oxys*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. xliii. 503 This herbe is called in .. English Wood-sorel .. Cockowes meate. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* 50. 1860 H. MARRYAT *Jutland* I. v. 74 The forest is carpeted with the green trefoil leaves of the '*giögemad*' or cuckoo's meat.

b. Locally applied, in error, to Robert's Geranium, *G. Robertianum*; Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*; and Sour Dock, *Rumex Acetosella*.

† **Cuc·koo-spi:t**[1]. *Obs.* [f. SPIT, a slender bar.] = CUCKOO-PINT.

c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 21 Barba aaron..cokkowespitte. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 267 With the iuyce of cuckospit, and salt, and stubwort mixt, and rub it therewith.

Cu·ckoo-spi:t[2]. [f. SPIT, expectoration; the popular belief being that the matter was spit out by the cuckoo; cf. Germ. *kuckukspeichel*, Du. *koekoeksspog*, etc.]

1. A frothy secretion exuded by certain insects, in which their larvæ lie enveloped on the leaves, axils, etc. of plants; the insect chiefly producing it in Great Britain is the Frog-hopper, *Aphrophora spumaris*, or *cuckoo-spit insect*.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 7 Loyal lauender.. full of Cuckoo spits. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Froth spit*, or *cuckow spit*..very common in the spring, and first months of the summer, on the leaves of certain plants. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xxi. 415 While still in the pupa state it is called cuckoo-spit, from the mass of froth in which it envelopes itself.

2. Applied locally to the Lady's Smock, etc.

1876 *Jrnl. Hortic.* 4 May 355 (in Britten & Holl.) In the north of England the plant is known only by the name of cuckoo-spit..no doubt, from the fact of almost every flower-stem having deposited upon it a frothy patch .. in which is enveloped a pale green insect.

Cu·ckoo-spi:ttle. = prec. (sense 1).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. iii. 237 It..is..delivered by many, that Cicades are bred out of Cuccow spittle or Woodseare. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 28 That spumeous froth or dew which here in the North we call Cuckow-Spittle, and, in the South, Woodsear. 1884 *Mehalah* xiii. 185 If on a May morning you rub your eyes with cuckoo spittle, you see the fairies.

† **Cu·ckquean,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 6 **cook-**, 6–7 **cock-**, **cuc-**, 7 **cuck(e-**; also 6 **cut-**, 7 **quot-**. [f. stem of *cuck-old* + QUEAN.] A female cuckold.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 62 Ye make hir a cookqueane. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1593) 146 Queene Progne was a cutqueane made by meanes of her. 1614 *Sco. Venus* (1876) 39 That hast made her a quot-queane shamefully. 1615 HEYWOOD *Foure Prentises* Wks. 1874 II. 216 Hee'd make his wife a Cucke-queane. *a* 1652 BROME *City Wit* IV. i, To bee made Cuckqueane by such a Cockscombe.

Hence † **Cu·ckquean** *v. trans.*, to make a cuckquean of.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xli. (1612) 199 Came I from France .. to be Cuckquean'd heere? *a* 1652 BROME *Mad Couple* III. i, You can doe him no wrong .. to cuckold him, for assure your selfe hee cuckqueans you.

Cuckquean-, coqueen-stool: see CUCKING-STOOL.

Cuck-shaws, var. of KICKSHAWS, for F. *quelque chose*, something; things unnamed.

1623 WEBSTER *Devil's Law Case* II. i, Cuckshaws, that beget Such monsters without fundaments.

† **Cuck-stool.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **cok-**, **kuk-**, 5 **cuc-**, 5–6 **cuk-**, **coke-**, 5–7 **cuck-**, **cook(e-**, 6–7 **cock-**, and **stule**, **stole**, **stool(e**, etc.; also 5 **cuxtole**. [See CUCKING-STOOL.]

1. = CUCKING-STOOL.

1200–15 in WHITTAKER *Hist. Richmondshire* II. 422 Faciet meliorem finem quem poterit, vel ibit ad Cuckestolam. *c* 1320 *Poem on Times Edw. II* (Percy Soc.) lxxii, The pelery and the cok-stol. *c* 1400 *Burgh Laws* lxiii. in *Sc. Stat.* I. 345 Gif scho makis evil ale..scho sall gif..viiis. or..be put on þe kukstule. 1423 *Leet Bk. Coventry* (in *Promp. Parv.* 107) Cokestowle made apon Chelsmore grene to punysche skolders and chidders, as yᵉ law will. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 106/2 Cukstole, for flyterys, or schyderys [*v.r.* cukstolle, cucstool]. 1576 in E. Peacock *N.W. Linc. Gloss.*, Euery woman that is a scould shall .. be sett vpon the cockstoll and be thrise ducked in the water. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* III. i, We'll ship 'em out in cuckstools; there they'll sail .. till they discover The happy islands of obedience. 1659 in PICTON *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 229 That a new Cooke Stoole bee made. 1768–9 in Kelly *Anc. Rec. Leicester* 48 Paid Mr. Elliott for a Cuckstool, by order of Hall £2. [1884 HOLLAND *Cheshire Gloss.*, A street in Macclesfield is called Cuckstool Pit Hill.]

¶ 2. Erroneously taken for the pillory.

1722–30 RAMSAY *Fables*, *Twa Cut-purses*, The tane..clam the high cookstool, And put his head and baith his hands Through holes where the ill-doer stands.

Cucquean, var. of CUCKQUEAN *Obs.*

† **Cu·cubate,** *v. Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. L. *cūcubāre*, in same sense.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Cucubate*, to cry like an Owle. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Cucube, form of CUBEB. *Obs.*

Cucu·liform, *a. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *cucūliformis*, f. L. *cucūlus* cuckoo: see -FORM.] Cuckoo-like in form or structure; applied to a large division of picarian birds, called by Huxley *Coccygomorphæ*.

Cu·culine, *a.* [ad. mod. Zool. L. *cucūlīnus*, f. *cucūlus* cuckoo.] Pertaining or related to the cuckoo; applied to a group of birds related to the cuckoos; also to the cuckoo-bees.

Cucullate (kiū·kvleⁱt, kiukv·leⁱt), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* [ad. late L. *cucullātus*, f. *cucullus* hood: see -ATE[2] 2.] Hooded; shaped like a hood or cowl.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 407 The nectary or horn is cucul[l]ate or cowl-shaped. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* v. (1858) 53 Petals distinct, cucullate, or convolute.

Hence **Cu·cullately** *adv.*

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 413 Fronds cucullately infolded with one another at base.

Cucullated (kiū·kvleⁱtèd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

1. Cowled, hooded.

1737 OZELL *Rabelais* IV. 239 Cucullated Gentry. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* I. vii. 369 He returned a monk, cucullated, as it was called.

2. *Zool.* and *Bot.* Covered as with a hood or cowl; cowl-shaped; cucullate.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. iii. 236 They are differently cucullated or capuched upon the heade and back. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 99 The flowers .. small, galericulated, or cucullated. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxv. 612 In the cucullated species the wing covers are entirely membranous.

† **Cuculle.** *Obs.* [In 15th c. *cucu·lle*, in 17th *cu·cule*: ad. L. *cucullus* hood, cowl.] A hood or cowl of a monk.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1166, Eke lether cotes us to were honest is, So thair cuculle aboute oure brolles were. 1533 SIR S. VAUGHAN in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1856) II. 188 The clokys & cucullys that he sent him out of England. 1677 OWEN *Epigrams Engl.* (Nares), Of Cotta lately made a monk. Cotta perplex'd with 's wife a cucule bought.

Hence † **Cuculled** *a.*, cowled, hooded.

c 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 93 Exyle thys monster .. With .. His cuculled vermyne that unto all myschiefe wakes.

Cuculliform (kiukv·lifǭɹm), *a.* [f. L. *cucullus* cowl + -FORM.] Cowl-shaped, hood-shaped.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 300 The cuculliform pitcher of plants.

Cucullo: see CUCUYO.

Cucumber (kiū·kvmbəɹ). Forms: 4–8 **cucumer**, 5 **cocumber**, 6 **cocomer**, (?) **concummer**, **cocomber**, **cucumbre**, 6–8 **coucumber**, **cowcumber**, **cowcomber**, 7 **cowcummer**, 6– **cucumber**. [In Wyclif's form *cucumer*, app. directly from L.; in *cocomber*, *cucumber*, etc., a. obs. F. *cocombre* (in 13th c. *coucombre*, now *concombre*) = Pr. *cogombre*, It. *cocomero*, early ad. L. *cucumer-em* (nom. *cucumis*) cucumber.

The spelling *cowcumber* prevailed in the 17th and beg. of 18th c.; its associated pronunciation (kau·kvmbəɹ) was still that recognized by Walker; but Smart 1836 says 'no well-taught person, except of the old school, now says *cow-cumber* .. although any other pronunciation .. would have been pedantic some thirty years ago'.]

1. A creeping plant, *Cucumis sativus* (N.O. *Cucurbitaceæ*), a native of southern Asia, from ancient times cultivated for its fruit: see 2.

1382 WYCLIF *Baruch* vi. 69 Where cucumeris, *that ben bitter herbis*, waxen. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* XVII. xliv. (Tollem. MS.) Cucumer .. is an herbe, of þe whiche Isidor spekeþ. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) M iv b, The fruyte of the cucumbre is for the most part yelow and long. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIII. viii. 246 The cowcumber loveth water. 1630 J. LEVETT *Ord. Bees* (1634) 57 Wormwood, Woad, wilde Cucumers, Mayweed. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 103/2 [Of] Cowcumber, or Cucumber, the branch traileth on the ground. 1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 229 The Juice of the Leaves of Cowcomber bruised. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 181 The cucumber is a tender annual, introduced into this country in 1573, from the East Indies.

2. The long fleshy fruit of this plant, commonly eaten (cut into thin slices) as a cooling salad, and when young used for pickling (see GHERKIN).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 275 Of erbis he schal ete fenel.. melones, cucumeris. 1535 COVERDALE *2 Kings* iv. 39 Then went there one in to the felde .. & gathered wylde Cucumbers. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 61 a, [They] brought to sell many gourds and cowcombers. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. i. 339 Resembling ..in taste a Melon or Cowcumber. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 182 Cucumers along the Surface creep, With crooked Bodies, and with Bellies deep. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* I. 248 The Juice of Cucumbers is too cold for some Stomachs. 1860 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 115 In England the first cucumbers fetch high prices.

b. Phr. *Cool* († *cold*) *as a cucumber* (humorous): perfectly 'cool' or self-possessed; showing no excitement or disturbance of feeling.

a 1732 GAY *Poems*, *New Song on New Similies* iii, I..cool as a cucumber could see The rest of womankind. 1760 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. 1884 III. 47 It was dry as a stick, hard as a stone, and cold as a cucumber. 1838 DE QUINCEY *Greek Lit.* Wks. 1890 X. 318 Thucydides .. is as cool as a cucumber upon every act of atrocity. 1851 D. JERROLD (*title*), Cool as a Cucumber.

c. *slang*. Used with some obscure reference to a tailor. Hence *cucumber time*, *season*: see quots.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Cucumbers*, Taylers. *Cucumber-time*, Taylers Holiday, when they have leave to Play, and Cucumbers are in Season. 1720 *Roxb. Ball.* (1891) VII. 471 Here a scratch, there a stitch, And sing Cucumber, Cucumber ho! *a* 1777 FOOTE *Sir J. Jollup* in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 848 This cross-legg'd cabbage-eating son of a cucumber. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Sept. 16/2 Tailors could not be expected to earn much money 'in cucumber season.' .. 'Because when cucumbers are in, the gentry are out of town'.

3. Applied to other plants allied to or in some way resembling the common cucumber: as **Bitter Cucumber**, the Colocynth, *Citrullus Colocynthis*; **Indian Cucumber** = *cucumber-root* (see 4); **One-seeded, Single-seeded,** or **Star Cucumber**, the genus *Sicyos*; **Serpent** or **Snake Cucumber**, *Trichosanthes colubrina* and *T. anguina*, also *Cucumis flexuosus* (from the appearance of the fruit); **Spirting** or **Squirting Cucumber**, *Ecbalium agreste* (formerly called *Momordica Elaterium*), the fruit of which when ripe separates from the stalk, and expels the seeds and pulp with considerable force.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 32 *Cucumis sylvestris*.. maye be called in englyshe wylde cucummer or leapyng cucumer. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xl. 372 Of the wilde spirting Cucumbre..This Cucumber is called..in Englishe Wilde Cucumber, or leaping Cucumber. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 143 The Pulp of Coloquintida, or Bitter Cucumber. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1168 *Trichosanthes colubrina*, the Serpent Cucumber or Viper Gourd, is so called from the remarkable snake-like appearance of its fruits, which are frequently six or more feet long, and at first striped with different shades of green.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cucumber-bed*, *-frame*, *-seed*, *-slicer*, etc.; **cucumber-root**, (*a*) the root of the cucumber; (*b*) the plant *Medeola virginica* (N.O. *Trilliaceæ*), from the taste of its rhizomes; **cucumber-shin** (see quots. 1807, 1849); **cucumber-tree**, (*a*) *Magnolia acuminata* and other American species, the fruits of which resemble small cucumbers; (*b*) *Averrhoa Bilimbi*, an East Indian tree with an acid fruit resembling a small cucumber and used for pickling.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 981 Thi seedes with cocumber rootes grounde Lete stepe. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 202 Three-and-thirty grains of cowcumber seed. 1782 COWPER *Let. to J. Hill* 31 Jan., A man .. whose chief occupation..is to walk ten times in a day from the fire-side to his cucumber frame and back again. 1806 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 63 Can you send me some cones or seeds of the cucumber tree? 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 79 His shins had the true cucumber curve. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II (1863) 387 He..made a very decent cucumber-bed in mine host's garden. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1332/1 That peculiar curved form of the bones of the leg [in Negroes] which gives rise to what is popularly designated as the 'cucumber shin'. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 110/2 Cucumber Slicers.

Cucumiform (kiukiū·mifǭɹm), *a. rare.*⁻⁰ [f. L. *cucumis* cucumber + -FORM.] Of the shape of a cucumber.

1860 WORCESTER cites MAUNDER.

‖ **Cu·cupha.** *Obs.* Also **cucufa.** [med.L.; a deriv. or reduplicated form of *cufa*, *cufia* COIF. In F. *cucuphe*.] In old pharmacy: A cap with spices quilted in it, worn for certain nervous disorders of the head.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 173 A *Cucupha* is common for the wounds and contusions of the Head. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 209 A convenient cucufa must be adapted to the head like a cap. 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* xiv. 20 The brain should likewise be shielded with a *cucupha*, or spice cap.

† **Cucurbit**[1] (kiukǭ·ɹbit). *Obs.* Forms: 4 **concurbite**, **cocurbite**, 4–9 **cucurbite**, 6–9 **cucurbit**. [a. F. *cucurbite*, ad. L. *cucurbita* a gourd, also a cupping-glass, in med. or mod.L., as in F. and Eng. (The living F. descendant of late L. *curbita* is *courde*, changed in mod.F. to *courge*, GOURD.)]

1. A vessel or retort, originally gourd-shaped, used in distillation and other chemical (or alchemical) processes, or for keeping liquids, etc., in; forming the lower part of an alembic.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 241 Cucurbites [*v. r.* concurbites, cocurbites] and Alambikes eek. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 8 The same substance closed uppe in a Cucurbite or Glasse bodie. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Digress. 368 To distill Liquors out of tall Cucurbits. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xiii. 22 The alembic consists of two pieces, a boiler or cucurbit, and a covering called a capital or head. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 25 Other substances..are..charred in cylinders or cucurbits.

2. A cupping-glass.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 E iij, The sayd medycament draweth to it from all the body in yͤ maner as cucurbyte and ventose doth the excrementes and superfluytees.

3. *Comb.*, as *cucurbit-glass*.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 209 Setting the new-invented Cucurbit-Glasses of Beer mingled with Honey to entice Wasps, Flies, etc.

Cucurbit[2]. [mod. ad. L. *cucurbita* gourd. (In the sense 'gourd' L. *curbita* was already adopted in OE. in the form *cyrfet*.)] A cucurbitaceous plant; a gourd.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 358 *Cucurbitaceæ*..Cucurbits, the Cucumber and Gourd family. 1880 F. W. BURBIDGE *Gard. Sun* 81 We saw a pretty white-flowered cucurbit growing over bushes here and there.

Cucurbitaceous (kiukɒ̄ːɹbitēⁱ·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Cucurbitaceæ*, f. *cucurbita*: see -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the Natural Order *Cucurbitaceæ*, comprising trailing or climbing plants with fleshy fruits, as the Gourd, Cucumber, Melon, etc.

1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxvi. 114 This air, at once hot and humid..nourishes those vegetable reservoirs, the cucurbitaceous plants. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 104 One Cucurbitaceous genus.

Cucurbital (kiukɒ̄·ɹbităl), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *cucurbita* gourd + -AL.] Epithet of one of Lindley's alliances, including the *Cucurbitaceæ* and allied natural orders.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 358 *Cucurbitaceæ*..A natural order of polypetalous and gamopetalous calycifloral dicotyledons, characterising Lindley's cucurbital alliance.

Cucurbitin (kiukɒ̄·ɹbitin). *Zool.* [ad. L. *cucurbitīnus* pertaining to or like a gourd, f. *cucurbita*. In F. *cucurbitin, -ain*.] A name for each separated segment or proglottis of a tapeworm, from its resemblance to the seed of a gourd.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xlix. (1495) 262 Wormes that ben nourisshed..in the nether grete bowelles hyghte Ascarides and Cucurbitini, for they ben lyke to the seedes of gourdes.] 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. VII. xiii. 400 The successive transformations which the *Tænia communis* undergoes..The fourth stage is that of the Cucurbitins, or separated segments.

Cucurbitine (kiukɒ̄·ɹbitəin, -in), *a.* [See prec.] Gourd-like: applied to a tape-worm: see prec.

1843 SIR T. WATSON *Lect. Physic* (1871) II. 621 They..have somewhat the appearance of the seeds of cucumbers or gourds; and..for that reason, are sometimes called *cucurbitine* worms.

† **Cucurbitive**, *a. Obs.* Erroneous f. of prec.

1757 T. BIRCH *Hist. Royal Soc.* IV. 138 A barber..who for many years past voided pieces of the cucurbitive worm.

† **Cucu·rbittel.** *Obs. rare.* = next.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. v. 123 The feces..must be put into diuers smal cucurbits..Then again pour into euery cucurbittel another spirit of wine.

† **Cucu·rbitule.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *cucurbitula*, dim. of *cucurbita* gourd.] A small cucurbit; a cupping-glass.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 D ij, All those medycamentes drawe vnto them from all the body lyke vnto the cucurbitule, that is to say ventose or boxyng.

† **Cucu·riate**, *v. Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. L. *cūcūrīre*.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Cucuriate*, to crow like a Cock.

‖ **Cucuy, cucuyo** (kukū·i, kukū·yo). Also 6 **cucuio**, 9 *erron.* **cucullo**. [Sp. *cucuyo*, adaptation of a Haitian or other native American name.] The West Indian firefly (*Pyrophorus noctilucus*), an elaterid beetle which emits brilliant phosphorescent light from spots on the body.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 794 New-Spain's Cucuio, in his forehead brings Two burning Lamps, two underneath his wings. 1647 W. BROWNE *Polexander* I. 97 These little Cucuyës..mingle their living lights with the obscuritie of this Dungeon. 1692 COLES, *Cucuye*, a bird in Hispaniola, with eyes under the wings, shining in the night. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cucuyos*, a kind of Fly in America, which gives such a Lustre in the Night that one may.. write and read by the Light of it. 18.. LYDIA M. CHILD *Fountain of Beauty*, The cucullo and the lantern-fly stood at her side. 1842 THOREAU *Excursions* (1863) 60 Launch forth like a cucullo into the night.

Cud (kɒd), *sb.* Forms: 1 **cwidu, cwudu, cudu**, 2–3 **cude**, (4–5 **kude**), 3–5 **code**, (4–5 **kode**), 4–5 **cod(de, quede**, 4–7 **cudde**, (5–6 **kudde**), 4–8 **quide**, 7 **cood**, 8–9 *dial.* **quid**, 9 *dial.* **queed, keed**, 4– **cud**. [OE. *cwidu* (*cweodu, cwudu, cudu*) neut., gen. *cwidues*. App. radically identical with OHG. *chuti, quiti* glue, glutinous substance; stem *kwed-*, cf. Skr. *jatu* resin; in ablaut relation with ON. *kvāða*, Sw. *kåda* resin, ME. CODE[2].]

1. The food which a ruminating animal brings back into its mouth from its first stomach, and chews at leisure. Usually in *To chew the cud*.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* (Skeat) xxv. 46 Þa clænan nytenu þe heora cudu ceowað. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1237 & oxe chewweþþ þær he gaþ Hiss cūde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1958 (Cott.) O beist has clouen fote in tua An chewand cude [*v. r.* code], ȝee ete o þaa. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xiv. 6 All beest that in two partis deuydith the clee and chewith code [1388 quide]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 85 Cudde of bestys chewynge [1499 cod], *rumen*. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 40 A handfull of the hearbe called Cud-wort, which they..conueigh..into the beasts mouth to swallow, that hath lost his quide. 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 144 The whiles his flock their chawed cuds do eate. 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms, Quid*, the cud. 1852 N. HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xxiv, They began grazing and chewing their cuds. 1880 *Antrim Gloss., Keed*, cud. 1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk., Queed*, cud. Always so pronounced.

b. *fig.* *To chew the cud*: to recall and reflect meditatively on things said, done, or suffered; to ruminate: see CHEW *v.* 4 b.

2. Any substance used by men to keep in the mouth and chew. In OE. *hwīt cwidu, cudu*, mastic. Now a dial. form of QUID (of tobacco).

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 66 Hwit cwudu. *Ibid.* 182 Mid hwites cwidues duste. 1828 WEBSTER, *Cud*..2. A portion of tobacco held in the mouth and chewed. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss., Cud*, a quid of tobacco.

† **3.** See quots. (? An error: not in Johnson.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cud*, the inner part of the Throat in Beasts. 1721 in BAILEY. 1828 WEBSTER, *Cud*, the inside of the mouth or throat of a beast that chews the cud.

4. *Comb.*, as *cud-chewing* ppl. a.; † **cud-bream** (see quot.).

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 314 The delicate, cud-chewing Golden-eye. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 268 There is a kind of Bream called *Scarus ruminans*, which we call a Cud-bream, because his Lips are ever wagging like a Cow chawing the Cud. 1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 205 The cud-chewing cow.

† **Cud**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. the sb.] *trans.* To chew as cud, ruminate upon.

1569 CROWLEY *Soph. Dr. Watson* I. 127 Cudding the holy scriptures with a spiritual tooth [transl. *spirituali dente ruminans scripturas*].

Cudbear (kɒ·dbēəɹ). Also 8 **cut-**. [A name devised from his own Christian name by Dr. Cuthbert Gordon (who obtained a patent for this powder).]

1. A purple or violet powder, used for dyeing, prepared from various species of lichens, esp. *Lecanora tartarea*.

1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 129 Dutch litmus, orchel, cudbear ..dye silk and wool of a yellow colour. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XII. 113 The cudbear manufacture carried on here was begun in 1777. 1870 J. W. SLATER *Manual of Colours* 61 Cudbear is used for dyeing ruby and maroon shades, as well as a variety of browns.

2. The lichen *Lecanora tartarea*.

1766 *Ann. Reg.* 117 Gathering Scotch Cutbear. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footnotes fr. Nature* 116 The most useful and best known of our native dye-lichens is the rock-moss or cudbear (*Lecanora tartarea*).

Cudde, obs. f. COD *sb.*[1], CUD.

Cudde, obs. pa. t. of KYTHE *v.*, to make known.

Cuddee, obs. form of CUDDY.

Cuddell, a fish, var. of CUTTLE.

Cudden (kɒ·d'n). Also **cuddin(g**.

† **1.** A born fool, a dolt. *Obs.*

1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentl. Dancing-Master* IV. i, Lord! that people should be such arrant cuddens! 1698 *Def. Dram. Poetry* 80 The Fools we may divide into three Classes, viz. the Cudden, the Cully and the Fop. The Cudden a Fool of God Almighties making. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Cymon & Iph.* 179 The slavering cudden, propped upon his staff. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 309 Jack-puddings, for Cuddens.

2. *local.* A name for: **a.** The coal-fish [Gael. *cudainn*]; **b.** ? The char.

1791 *Ayrsh. Statist. Acc.* III. 589 (Jam.) In both loch and river [Doon] there are..cuddings, or charr. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (1841) II. 251 Among the Scotch islands the Coalfish is called Sillock..Harbin, Cudden, Sethe [etc.]. 1848 *Life Normandy* (1863) I. 283 It was some time before I knew that stainloch, grey-fish, seath, cudding, and poddly, were all one fish at different ages.

Cuddicke, -ikie: see CUDDY[1].

Cuddie: see CUDDY.

Cuddle (kɒ·d'l), *v.* [A dialectal or nursery word of uncertain derivation.

Possibly a derivative of COUTH *a.* in the sense 'snug, cosy': cf. *fondle* from *fond* adj. An original *couthle might become *cuddle*, as in ME. *fiðele, fithel*, now FIDDLE, the vowel being also shortened before the consonant group. (Close connexion with the ME. *cudde, cupped*, pa.t. of *cuðen*, KYTHE, 'to make known, *refl.* to make themselves known, become friends together', is not tenable, because *u* was here = *ü*, OE. *y*, as seen in Ormin's spelling *kipped*.) Another suggestion is that it is related to Du. *kudden* 'coire, convenire, congregari, aggregari' (Kilian), f. *kudde* flock, herd:—OLG. **kuddi* = OHG. *chutti*. Further evidence as to its early use is wanted, there being at present known only one doubtful example before 1700.]

1. *trans.* To press or draw close within the arms, so as to make warm and 'cosy'; to hug or embrace affectionately, to fondle; also *absol.*

c 1520 *Song* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 239 Cudlyng of my cowe. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* III. 28 'Twas playing with her at Cuddle my Cuddy. 1789 BURNS 2 *Ep. Davie* ii, Till bairns' bairns kindly cuddle Your auld gray hairs. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Cuddle*, to hug and fondle. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words, Cuddle*, to embrace, to squeeze, to hug. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* v. 219 Little boys..who have kind mammas to cuddle them.

fig. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* i. (1876) 148 Temple seems ..to have been coaxed, and warmed, and cuddled by the people round about him. *Ibid.* ii. 193 Cuddling to his heart the compliment which his literary majesty had paid him.

b. *To cuddle up*: to arrange comfortably.

1743 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. lxxxiv. 296 Mamie herself could not have cuddled up an affair for his Sovereign Lady better.

c. *To cuddle out of*: to coax or wheedle out of.

1808 C. KIRKPATRICK SHARPE *Corr.* (1888) I. 336 To cuddle his mother out of her money.

2. *intr.* To lie close and snug; to nestle in to another person, to cling close together for warmth or comfort. (Often with extension; see quots.)

1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 158 Who would in Spite of Wedlock Run To Cuddle with the Emp'rour's Son. 1718 PRIOR *The Dove* 55 She [a partridge] cuddles low behind the brake. 1727 SOMERVILLE *Fab.* xi. (R.), They bill'd, they chirp'd all day, They cuddled close all night. 1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, Two children lying very close together in bed would be said to be *cuddled together*. Again, chickens are said to *cuddle in* under the hen.

b. To curl oneself up in going to sleep; hence, to lie down to sleep. (Also *refl.*)

1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* I. x. 76 Whar am I to cuddle. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* vii. (1879) 65 Many a shining-coated insect cuddled itself up within the little tents thus made. 1888 ELIZ. B. CUSTER *Tenting on Plains*, He [a tame beaver] cuddles up under my gown, or on my arm, and goes to sleep.

c. *fig.*

1810 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 146 The nest of office being too small for all of them to cuddle into at once. 1864 LOVELL *Fireside Trav.* 287 A pretty little village, cuddled down among the hills.

Hence **Cu·ddling** *vbl. sb.*

1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* IV. xvii. 232 The kissing and cuddling that went on!

Cuddle (kɒ·d'l), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] A hug or embrace.

1825 *Song* in Brockett *N. C. Words* s.v., So then, wiv a kiss and a cuddle, These lovers they bent their ways heym. 1870 R. B. BROUGH *Marston Lynch* xxix. 309 Instead of a rebuke..he received only a tight cuddle round the neck.

Cuddle-me-to-you: see CULL *v.*[2] b.

Cuddlesome (kɒ·d'lsəm), *a. nonce-wd.* [See -SOME.] Meet to be cuddled.

1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xxxv. 269 She was slender, and if one may so speak of a Peeress, she was cuddlesome!

Cuddly (kɒ·d'li), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -Y.] Given to cuddling; or ? = prec.

1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* v, She was the most..cuddly creature who ever nursed a baby.

† **Cuddy**[1], **cudeigh.** *Irel.* and *Scotl. Obs.* In 6 **cuidichie, cuddeehih, cuddeich; cuddicke, -ikie.** [Corruption of Irish *cuid oidhche* (of which Spenser's *cuddeehih* was an approximate representation), lit. 'evening portion'.]

1. *orig.* A supper and night's entertainment due to the lord from his tenant.

1450 *Stat. Ireland, Act* 28 *Hen. VI*, c. 1 The Captaines of the same Marchours..doe gather and bring with them..both men and women..to night suppers called Cuddies, upon the said tenants and husbands. 1577–95 *Descr. Isles Scotl.* (in Skene *Celtic Scotl.* III. App. 429) By thair Cuidichies, that is feisting thair master when he pleases to cum in the cuntrie, ilk ane thair nicht or twa nichtes about. 1586 HOOKER *Girald. Ireland* in *Holinshed* II. 23/2 That no lords..shall extort or take anie coine and liuerie, cosheries, nor cuddies, nor anie other like custome from thenseforth. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 623/2 The sayd Irish Lord is..cutt of from his customarye services..as Cuddeehih [*v. r.* Cuddie], Cosshirh, Bonaught, Shragh, Sorehim, and such like. 1892 COCHRAN PATRICK *Mediæv. Scotl.* vi. 81 When systematically due..the custom of cuddikie..was restricted to four meals four times in the year to the Chief and his followers.

2. Hence, a rent or present in lieu of this; a present, a douceur, 'a gift, a bribe' (Jam.).

15.. *Lease* in C. Innes *Sk. Early Sc. Hist.* (1861) 385 A sufficient cuddeich [which I believe means a present given in token of vassalage]. 1728 RAMSAY *Last Sp. Miser* xvii, Double pawns With a cudeigh, and ten per cent., Lay in my hands. 1811 AITON *Agric. Surv. Ayrshire* Gloss. 691 *Cudeigh*, bribe. 1892 COCHRAN PATRICK *Mediæv. Scotl.* i. 9 In the Western Islands this rent was called the 'Cuddicke', and is mentioned late on in the fifteenth century.

Cuddy[2] (kɒ·di). Also 7 **cuddie**, 8 **cuddee**. [Of uncertain origin. Yule and Burnell disclaim an Oriental origin; they compare 16th c. Du. *kaiûte*, mod.Du. *kajuit*, used in same sense.]

1. *Naut.* A room or cabin in a large ship abaft and under the round-house, in which the officers and cabin-passengers take their meals.

In 18th c. 'a sort of cabin or cook-room in the fore-part or near the stern of a lighter or barge' (Falconer); the small cabin of a boat.

1660 PEPYS *Diary* 14 May, My Lord went up in his night-gown into the cuddy, to see how to dispose thereof for himself. 1725 DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 264 Another [boat] has had the Stem, or Stern-post..cut off smooth above the Cuddee. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 365 If the quarter-deck be carried, the Men on Guard are to retire to the Cuddy.

1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 88 She has a magnificent saloon, or cuddy, where 100 persons can dine with comfort in cool weather.

2. A small room, closet, or cupboard. (Cf. Cubby.)

1793 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 74 We must give him from four to six or eight dollars a week for cuddies without a bed. 1873 Miss Braddon *L. Davoren* I. ii. Prol., Dreaming he was in his cuddy at Battersea, supping upon his beloved sausages. 1885 H. C. McCook *Tenants of Old Farm* 119 A constant personal inspection of all one's house, especially of the cuddies and corners.

3. *attrib.*, as *cuddy door, roof, table.*

1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lvii, The youngsters among the passengers..used to draw out Sedley at the cuddy-table. 1861 R. E. Scoresby-Jackson *Life W. Scoresby* xv. 318 He took up his position on the cuddy-roof.

Hence **Cu·ddyful.**

1841 Macaulay *Ess. W. Hastings* (1854) 654 Every ship ..that arrived from Madras..brought a cuddy full of his admirers. 1883 *Spectator* 22 Sept. 1208 A cuddyful of kings.

Cuddy [3] (kv·di). Chiefly *Sc.* Also **cuddie.** [Of uncertain derivation: the senses here grouped may be distinct in origin: sense 2 is perh. from Gaelic.

In sense 1, a word of the same homely status in Scotch as *donkey* is in English, for which written evidence begins only in the 18th c. It has been plausibly conjectured to be the same word as *Cuddy*, a familiar diminutive of *Cuthbert* in some parts of the north. Cf. the analogous application of *Neddy, Dicky*, to an ass; but unlike these, *cuddy* has, now at least, no conscious connexion with the proper name, being, like *donkey*, simply a common noun. The Gypsy origin conjectured by Jamieson has no basis in fact; there is no name for the donkey common to the Rommany dialects, and the Scottish Gypsy term is *eizel* from German.]

1. A donkey. (Also *cuddy ass.*)

1714-15 *Jacobite Songs* (1819) 83, *The Riding Mare* iv, Then hey the ass, the dainty ass..And mony ane will get a bite Or cuddy gangs awa. 1807 Hogg *Mountain Bard* 174 (Jam.) Wi' joy we'll mount our cuddy asses. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* iii, 'He's nae gentleman..wad grudge..the thristles by the road-side for a bit cuddy.' 1862 Smiles *Engineers* III. 65 Many a time have I ridden straight into the house, mounted on my cuddy.

b. *fig.* A stupid fellow, an 'ass'.

a 1845 Hood *Kilmansegg, Fancy Ball,* To exhibit a six-legged calf To a boothful of country Cuddies. 1885 Runciman *Skippers & Sh.* 127 You're not going to make a cuddy of me.

2. A name for the young of the coal-fish or seath; = Cudden 2. [Gael. *cudaig, cudainn.*]

1775 Johnson *West. Isl.* Wks. X. 406 The cuddy is a fish.. not much bigger than a gudgeon, but is of great use in these islands. 1865 J. C. Wilcocks *Sea Fisherman* (1875) 105 Immense numbers of young Coal-fish are taken..in the Scotch lochs under the name of Cuddies. 1883 W. Black *Four MacNicols* iii, 'Cuddies' is the familiar name in those parts for young saithe.

3. A local name for the hedge-sparrow or 'dunnock', and for the moor-hen.

1802 G. Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 188 Moorhen.. Cuddy. 1868 Atkinson *Cleveland Gloss., Cuddy,* the hedge-sparrow.

4. *Mech.* (See quots.)

1852 S. C. Brees *Gloss. Pract. Archit.* 129 *Cuddy,* a three-legged stand, forming a fulcrum upon which a long pole is placed, and which is used as a spring lever. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Cuddy,* a lever mounted on a tripod for lifting stones, leveling up railroad-ties, etc.

5. *Comb.* **Cuddy-legs** (see quot.).

1880-4 F. Day *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 209 Cuddy legs, a large herring.

† **Cude.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **cuide.** [Corresponds regularly to ME. *code* (Code [3]), the two pointing to an OE. **cód*: but this is not found.] A chrism-cloth; = Code *sb.*[3]

[*c* 1420 *Code*; 1483 *Cud*: see Code [3].] *a* 1455 Holland *Houlate* 978 Thy cude, thy claithis, nor thi cost, cummis nocht of the. 1513-75 *Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 103 The salt fatt be the erle of Eglingtoun, the cude be the lord Sympill. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 5997 Allace for ws! it had bene gude, We had bene smorit in our cude.

Cudeigh: see Cuddy [1].

Cudgel (kv·dʒĕl), *sb.* Forms: 1 **cycgel, kycgel, kicgel,** 3 **kuggel,** 6 **cogell, coogell, quodgell,** 6-7 **cogil(l, cudgell,** 7 **coggell, cuggel, cudgil,** 6- **cudgel.** [OE. *cycgel, kicgel,* of which the OTeut. type would be **kuggilo-*; but nothing is known of it in the cognate langs. Original *y* has become *ĭ*, as in *blush, clutch, much.*]

1. A short thick stick used as a weapon; a club.

c 897 Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xl. 297 Dæt hie mid ðæm kycglum [*Cott.* kyclum] hiera worda [*verborum jacula*] ongean hiera ierre worpigen. — tr. *August. Soliloq.* (*Shrine* 163; Paul & Br. *Beitr.* IV. 110), [Ic] gaderode me þonne kigclas and stuþan sceaftas. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 292 Mid te holie rode steaue, þet him is loðest kuggel, leie on þe deouel dogge. 1566 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 252 This deponent had a lytell cogell. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* iv. ii. 87 Heauen guide him to thy husbands cudgell: and the diuell guide his cudgell afterwards. 1618 Rowlands *Night-Raven* (1620) 29 Tom with his cudgell, well bebasts his bones. 1662 J. Bargrave *Pope Alex. III* (1867) 121 I saw..a coggell of wood hanging in a small rope. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* II. vi. 146, I prepared two round sticks about the bigness of common cudgels. 1836 Marryat *Japhet* lxxix, Saluting him with several blows on his head with his cudgel.

b. in *pl.* Short for: A contest with cudgels; = Cudgel-play.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 27 One of our lusty ploughmen..would at fisty-cuffes or cudgels soundly beclowt a Hollander. 1663 *Flagellum; or O. Cromwell* (ed. 2) 8 Players at Foot-ball, Cudgels, or any other boysterous sport. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 434 ₱ 2 They learned to Box and play at Cudgels. 1800 Windham *Speeches Parl.* (1812) I. 335 If a set of poor men..prefer a game of cudgels. 1819 *Reading Mercury* 24 May, A good hat to be played for at cudgels.

2. *fig.*, esp. in phr. *To take up the cudgels*: to engage in a vigorous contest or debate (*for, in defence of, on behalf of*). So † *To give up* or *cross the cudgels*: 'to forbear the contest, from the practice of cudgel-players to lay one over the other' (J.).

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 233 [Writers] taking up the Cudgels on one side or other. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 309 Mr. Chillingworth .. took up the cudgels against him. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. ii. 40 Which forc'd the stubborn'st for the Cause To cross the cudgels to the laws. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Romish Monks* 414 Tho' I did not immediately give up the Cudgels. *a* 1704 L'Estrange (J.), To contend..and then either to cross the cudgels, or to be baffled in the conclusion. 1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* v, He had..wielded for years the cudgels of controversy. 1869 Trollope *He Knew* i. (1878) 5 His wife had taken up the cudgels for her friend.

3. *Comb.*, as *cudgel-cracking, -proof* adj. See also Cudgel-play, -player, -playing.

1620 *Swetnam Arraign'd* (1880) 10 A Master..of the magnanimous Method of Cudgell-cracking. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 306 His Doublet was of sturdy Buff, And though not Sword, yet Cudgel-proof. 1774 Joel Collier *Mus. Trav.* (1775) 75 A skin which must be cudgel-proof.

Cudgel, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To beat or thrash with a cudgel.

1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV,* III. iii. 159 He call'd you Iacke, and said hee would cudgell you. 1679 Wood *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 473 John Dryeden the poet..was about 8 at night soundly cudgell'd by 3 men. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 221 Sometimes he was knocked down: sometimes he was cudgelled.

b. *fig.*

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. i. 63 Cudgell thy brains no more about it. 1679-1714 Burnet *Hist. Ref.*, To terrify the court of Rome, and cudgel the Pope into a compliance with what he desired. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xv, When a gentleman is cudgelling his brain to find any rhyme for sorrow besides borrow and to-morrow. 1857 De Quincey *China* Wks. 1871 XVI. 254 Luckily we have..cudgelled them out of this hellish doctrine.

2. *intr.* To play cudgels *for*: see Cudgel *sb.* 1 b.

1840 Thackeray *Catherine* xii, Monsieur Figue gives a hat to be cudgelled for.

Cudgelled (kv·dʒĕld), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. sb. and vb. + -ed.] Beaten with a cudgel; † produced by cudgelling (*obs.*).

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V,* v. i. 93 And patches will I get vnto these cudgeld scarres. 1797 Burke *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 308 His..cudgelled Ministry, cudgelled by English and by French.

† b. Having trimming, etc., laid on thickly and heavily. *Obs.* (*humorous*).

1598 E. Gilpin *Skial.* (1878) 21 He weares a Jerkin cudgeld with gold lace. 1630 J. Taylor (Water-P.) *Wks.* (N.), An Irish footman with a jacket cudgeld down the shoulders and skirts with yellow or orenge tawny lace.

Cu·dgellee·. *nonce-wd.* [f. Cudgel *v.* + -ee.] One who is cudgelled.

1806 Fessenden *Democr.* I. 118 *note,* The gentleman, who in that encounter had the honor to be the cudgellee.

Cudgeller (kv·dʒĕlə1). [f. as prec. + -er [1].] One who cudgels; one who plays cudgels.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vn donneur de Bastonnades,* a cudgeller. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 267 Often lyable to a night-walking cudgeller. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 161 Cudgellers, wrestlers, back-sword players.

Cudgelling (kv·dʒĕliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing [1].] The action of the verb Cudgel: a. Beating with a cudgel; b. Cudgel-playing.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 249 Proud of an heroicall cudgelling. 1663 Cowley *Cutter of Coleman St.* v. xii., There should ha' been a Beating, a lusty Cudgeling. 1787 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 10 Feb., For what were you most famous at School?..Cudgelling, sir. 1827 De Quincey *Murder* Wks. IV. 21 A man deserved a cudgelling for writing 'Leviathan'. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 50 Fearless he risks that cranium thick At cudgelling and singlestick.

Cu·dgel-play:. [lit. *play of cudgels.*] The playing or wielding of cudgels; the art of combat with cudgels; a contest with cudgels.

1636 T. Randall in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 19 What is the Barriers, but a Courtly way Of our more downe-right sport the Cudgell-play? 1682 H. More *Annot. Glanvill's Lux Orient.* 191 No small fools at the use of the Staff or Cudgil-play. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* I. ii, Immense riches, which he used to squander away at back-sword, quarter-staff, and cudgel-play.

Hence **Cu·dgel-play·er, Cu·dgel-play·ing.**

1711 Budgell *Spect.* No. 161 ₱ 3 A Ring of Cudgel-Players, who were breaking one another's Heads. 1717 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* xxxiv. I. 122 As natural to them as cudgel playing or football to our British swains. 1826 Scott in *Croker Papers* (1884) I. xi. 318 When I was a cudgel player, a sport at which I was once an ugly customer. 1859 Smiles *Self-Help* 62 Drew..while at Cawsand ..won a prize for cudgel-playing.

Cudle, a fish, var. of Cuttle.

† **Cuds.** *Obs.* A deformation of the word *God's,* in oaths and exclamations; cf. Cods, Cots. Also **Cudso, Cudsho** (cf. Cotso).

1599 Middleton & Rowley *Old Law* IV. i, Cud so, Gnotho, I'll not tarry so long. 1607 Middleton *Michaelmas Term* II. iii, Cuds me! I'm undone. *a* 1627 — *No Wit* v. ii, Cuds bodkins! 1663 T. Killigrew *Parson's Wedding* I. ii, Cud's body, they're twigs of the old rod.. that whipped us so lately. 1711 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 1 July, Cudsho, the next letter to Presto will be dated from Wexford.

Cudweed (kv·dwīd). [f. Cud *sb.*: the plant being administered to cattle that had lost their cud.] The common name for the genus *Gnaphalium* of composite plants, having chaffy scales surrounding the flower-heads: originally proper to *G. sylvaticum*; extended to other plants, of allied genera, or similar appearance.

1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 25 *Centunculus*..maye be called in englishe Chafweede, it is called in Yorke shyre cudweede. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cxcv. 515 English Cudweed hath sundrie slender and vpright stalks. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 76/1 The Cotton Weed or Cud-Weed. 1854 S. Thomson *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 248 The little silvery-looking cudweeds, or *Gnaphaliums.* 1879 Prior *Plant-n.*, Sea-Cudweed, *Diotis maritima.* 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, American Cud-weed, *Antennaria margaritacea.* Golden C., *Pterocaulon virgatum.*

† **Cu·dwort.** *Obs.* Also **quide-.** = prec.

1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 83 *Cartafilago*..is called in english Cudwurt, or Chafewurte. 1587 Mascall *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 40 Some doe take a handfull of the hearbe called Cud-wort..& so conueigh it into the beasts mouth to swallow, that hath lost his quide. 1611 Cotgr., *Herbe à cotton,* Cudwort, Chaffweed, Cudweed. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict., Quide*; an Evil that likewise affects Sheep; to cure which take Quidewort, which grows amongst Corn.

Cue (kiū), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 **cu,** 5-7 **q,** 6 **qu, que, kue, kewe,** 6- **cue.**

1. The name of the letter Q, q.v.

1755 Johnson, Q .. The name of the letter is *cue,* from *queue,* French, tail; its form being that of an O with a tail. [An entirely erroneous guess.]

† **2.** The sum of half a farthing, formerly denoted in College accounts by the letter *q*, originally for *quadrans. Obs.* (Cf. Cee.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 106 Cu, halfe a farthynge, or q, *calcus .. minutum. c* 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) B ij, All these .. are scantly worth a kue. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 36 Not worthe a cue. 1542 Recorde *Gr. Artes* (1575) 29 A kewe the viij part of a penny. 1600 Holland *Livy* LV. Epit. 1241 A small peece of silver of three halfepence farthing cue. 1617 Minsheu *Ductor, Cue,* halfe a farthing, so called because they set down in the Battling or Butterie Bookes in Oxford and Cambridge the letter q. for halfe a farthing, and in Oxford when they make that Cue or q. a farthing, they say, Cap my q. and make it a farthing thus q̃.

† b. *transf.* A term formerly current in the Universities for a certain small quantity of bread; also extended by some writers to beer: cf. Cee.

1603 *Patient Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 9 Eight to a neck of mutton—is not that your commons?—and a cue of bread. 1605 *1st Pt. Jeronimo* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 367 Hast thou worn Gowns in the university..ate cues, drunk cees? 1640 Glapthorne *Wit in Const.* I, You're not now Amongst your cues at Cambridge. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 26 (N.) He never drank above size q of Helicon.

† c. *fig.* A little, 'a little bit'.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* III. x. 141 Cardenio is rais'd a Cue above the Don.

Cue (kiū), *sb.*[2] Forms: 6 **kew, ku, quew,** 6-7 **q, quue,** 6-8 **que,** 7 **Q, qu, kue,** 6- **cue.** [Origin uncertain.

It has been taken as = F. *queue* tail (see next), on the ground that it is the tail or ending of the preceding speech; but no such use of *queue* has ever obtained in French (where the *cue* is called *réplique*), and no literal sense of *queue* or *cue* leading up to this appears in 16th c. English. On the other hand, in 16th and early 17th c. it is found written *Q, q, q.*, or *qu,* and it was explained by 17th c. writers as a contraction for some Latin word (sc. *qualis, quando*), said to have been used to mark in actors' copies of plays, the points at which they were to begin. But no evidence confirming this has been found.

1625 Minsheu *Ductor,* s. *lit. Q,* A *qu,* a terme vsed among Stage-plaiers, à Lat. *Qualis,* i. at what manner of word the Actors are to beginne to speake one after another hath done his speech. 1633 C. Butler *Eng. Gram.*, Q, a note of entrance for actors, because it is the first letter of *quando,* when, showing when to enter and speak.]

I. 1. *Theatr.* The concluding word or words of a speech in a play, serving as a signal or direction to another actor to enter, or begin his speech.

1553 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xl. 31 Amen must be answered to the thanksgevyng not as to a mans q in a playe. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. i. 186 Curst be thy stones for thus deceiuing mee .. *Deceiuing me* is Thisbies cue; she is to enter, and I am to spy her through the vvall. 1736 Fielding *Pasquin* II. i, That I might use him like a dog! *Promp.* .. Where is this servant? Why don't you mind your cue? *Serv.* O, ay, dog's my cue. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 7 Dec., The prompter was away .. and the 'cues' were not properly given. 1884 G. Moore *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 121 'Cue for the soldier's entrance', shouted the prompter.

b. *Mus.* A direction to enable a singer or player to come in at the right time after a long rest: see quot.

1880 Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 423 A few notes of some other part immediately preceding the entrance of his own are .. printed small in the stave as a guide; and this is called a cue.

2. *fig.* A sign or intimation when to speak or act; a hint or guiding suggestion how to act, etc.

1565 Calfhill *Answ. to Martiall* 94 b, For he shut in one before, of purpose, to open it when hys quew came.

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. iv. 27 Had you not come vpon your Q my Lord, William Lord Hastings had pronounc'd your part. 1602 — *Ham.* II. ii. 587 What would he doe, Had he the Motiue and the Cue for passion That I haue? 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* (1630) 51 Herevpon my Companion taking his Q. It is not (quoth he) any lacke of..hanging in the aire. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 197 My merchant gave me my cue, and by his direction I answered. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* II. iv. § 119 (1740) 293 Who was..to take his Ques from her, and to move and do as she inclined him. 1863 Whyte Melville *Gladiators* II. 268 His comrades kept behind him, taking their cue from his conduct.

†**b.** A hint of what is coming, a premonition.

1647 H. Vaughan *Son-dayes* iii, A taste of Heav'n on earth; the pledge and Cue Of a full feast.

3. The part assigned one to play at a particular juncture; the proper or politic course to take.

1581 T. Howell *Deuises* (1879) 194 Take heede therfore, and kepe each Cue so right, That Heauen for hyre vnto thy lotte may light. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. iii. 39 Mistris Page, remember you your Qu. *Mist. Pag.* I warrant thee, if I do not act it, hisse me. 1605 — *Lear* I. ii. 147 Pat: he comes..my Cue is villanous Melancholly. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* III. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 308 It is thy q. to enter. *a* 1650 May *Satir. Puppy* (1657) 23 It was their Qu' now to fly..which they did with exquisite dissimulation. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* III. 312 You're the Countess of C—'s youngest Daughter Jenny—That's your Cue. 1868 E. Edwards *Raleigh* I. x. 175 His cue would naturally be..to magnify the difficulties of the enterprise.

4. Humour, disposition, mood, frame of mind (proper to any action).

1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* IX. (1593) 228 [He] did not watch Conuenient time, in merrie kew at leasure him to catch. 1567 Drant *Horace Epist.* II. ii. H v, Ech personage in his righte Quue take heede that thou dost frame. 1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* 21 Men of greater size are seldome i' the right cue. 1752 J. Newton *Lett. to Wife* 31 Oct., I should lay the paper aside till I were in a better cue. 1756 Toldervy *Two Orphans* I. 69 The 'squire being out of the cue, as he called it, for eating. 1853 Hawthorne *Ho. Sev. Gables* xix. (1883) 348 Nobody was in the cue to dance.

5. *Comb.*, as *cue-call, -fellow.*

1603 Harsnet *Pop. Impost.* 19 He could..relate (as other his Cue-fellows have done) how hee came to that facility in his part, who were his prompters [etc.]. 1881 Rossetti *Ballads & Sonnets, Sooth-say* vii, In the life-drama's stern cue-call, A friend's a part well-prized by all.

Cue (kiūˑ), *sb.*[3] [Variant of Queue, a. mod.F. *queue*, in OF. *cue, coe, keue*, = Pr. *coa, coda*, It. *coda* :—L. *cauda* tail.]

1. A long roll or plait of hair worn hanging down behind like a tail, from the head or from a wig; a pigtail. Also spelt Queue.

1731 Cibber *Epil.* to *G. Lillo's Lond. Merchant*, The Cit, the Wit, the Rake cocked up in Cue. 1772–84 Cook *Voy.* IV. III. vi. (R.), Those cues or locks..look like a parcel of small strings hanging down from the crown of their heads. 1843 Lever *J. Hinton* XXXVI. (1878) 251 The scrupulous exactitude of his powdered cue.

2. The long straight tapering rod of wood tipped with leather, with which the balls are struck in billiards and similar games.

[According to Littré the *queue* was originally the small end of the tapering stick then called the *billard*.]

1749 in B. Martin *Dict.* 1779 J. Dew *Billiards* in *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 247 If the Leader follows his Ball with either Mace or Cue past the middle Hole, it is no Lead. 1844 Alb. Smith *Mr. Ledbury* XXXVIII. (1886) 118 He knocked down a large cue that was lying against the billiard-table. 1856 Crawley *Billiards* (1859) 7 The best cues are made plain, of well-seasoned ash.

3. The tail (of an animal). *humorous use.*

1867 Lowell *Biglow P.* Ser. II. 80 Your [frog's] cues are an anachronism.

4. 'A support for a lance, a lance-rest' (*Imperial Dict.*).

5. *Comb.* (from sense 2), as *cue-ball, -tip*; **cue-butt** (see quot.); **cue-rack**, a rack for holding billiard cues.

1873 Bennett & Cavendish *Billiards* 26 Cue-tips are made of two pieces of leather cemented together. *Ibid.* 27 The cue-butt or quarter-butt is larger in diameter than the cue, about 5 feet long, and leathered at the bottom.

Cue (kiūˑ), *v.* [f. Cue *sb.*[3]] *trans.* To form or twist (the hair) into a cue; to furnish with a cue. Hence Cued *ppl. a.*

1772–84 Cook *Voy.* IV. III. vi. (R.), They separate it [their hair] into small locks which they woold or cue round with the rind of a slender plant. 1775–83 Thacher *Mil. Jrnl.* (1823) 230 A genteel cued wig. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* iii, Winterblossom..wore his hair cued, and dressed with powder.

Cue-ball, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. 'Piebald; skewbald' (Davies).

1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* xxxix, A gentleman on a cue-ball horse.

Cueist (kiūˑist). [f. Cue *sb.*[3] + -ist.] One skilled in the use of a cue: an appellation of a billiard-player.

1870 A. Steinmetz *Gaming Table* II. 153 The extraordinary performances of some of the first-class cueists. 1891 *Doncaster Chron.* 2 Jan. 5/6 The cueist showed wonderful manipulation.

Cueless (kiūˑlès), *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [See -less.] Without a cue or pigtail.

1830 Carlyle *Richter* Misc. Ess. (1888) III. 27 Bare-necked, cueless.

Cue-owl. A name applied to the Scops-owl (*Scops Giu*), common on the shores of the Mediterranean, and a summer visitant to Britain.

[Howard Saunders *Manual Brit. Birds* (1888) 298 says 'To my ear its cry is a clear metallic ringing *ki-ou*—whence the Italian names *chiù, ciù*.']

1855 Browning *Andrea del Sarto*, The Cue-owls speak the name we call them by. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* VIII. (1882) 324 The cue-owls from the cypresses Of the Poggio called.

‖ **Cuerpo.** *Obs.* Forms: 7 cuerpo, quirpo, 7–8 querpo. [Sp. *cuerpo* body :—L. *corpus*.]

1. Only in phrase *In cuerpo*: without the cloak or upper garment, so as to show the shape of the body; in undress; also *fig.*; sometimes *humorously*, without clothing, naked.

a 1625 Fletcher *Love's Cure* II. i, Boy: my Cloake and Rapier; it fits not a Gentleman of my ranck to walk the streets *in Querpo*. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 72 Out came the Lieutenant with his suit of Gallants, all armed in cuerpo. 1692 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 556 He..undervalued his office by going in quirpo like a young Scholar. 1740 Warburton *Div. Legat.* V. Wks. V. 217 He..strips Moses of his mission and leaves him to cool, in querpo, under his civil character. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* x, The drummer, who had given his only shirt to be washed, appeared *in cuerpo*.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1644–7 Cleveland *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 3 A zealous Botcher in Morefields..contriving some Quirpo-cut of Church-Government. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* lxxxiv, These smart, well-dressing, querpo-fellows.

Cuff (kvf), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 coffe, 4–7 cuffe, 6 cuyffe, 7 kuff, 7– cuff. [ME. *coffe, cuffe*, of uncertain origin.

The word has some similarity of form to ML. *cuphia, cuffia*, in OE. *cuffe*, cap, head-covering, F. *coiffe*, Coif; but no connexion of sense appears.]

†**1.** A mitten or glove. *Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 56 He caste on his clobes, i-clouted and i-hole, His cokeres and his coffus, for colde of his nayles. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 106 Cuffe, glove, or meteyne, *mitta* (*J. ciroteca*). 1467 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 262 Unum par chirotecarum vocatarum cuffes de velwet.

2. An ornamental part at the bottom of a sleeve, consisting of a fold of the sleeve itself turned back, a band of linen, lace, etc. sewed on, or the like; also, the corresponding part of a shirt-sleeve, or a separate band of linen or other material worn round the wrist so as to appear under the sleeve.

1522 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 154 My velvett jacket, to make his childer patlettes and cuyffes. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* 15 Cleane shirts and cuffes. *a* 1613 Overbury *A Wife* (1638) 162 He never weares Cuffes. 1684 Wilding in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 259 For a pair of Kuffs. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ., Remise Door*, She laid her hand upon the cuff of my coat. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* ii, Oliver firmly grasping his [Mr. Bumble's] gold-laced cuff. 1861 Wynter *Soc. Bees* 153 He turned up his cuffs like an expert chemical lecturer.

b. That part of a long glove or gauntlet which covers the wrist or part of the arm.

1860 J. Hewitt *Anc. Armour* II. *Descr. Engravings* p. vii, The sollerets and the cuffs of the gauntlets.

3. A fetter for the wrist, a Handcuff.

1663 Butler *Hud.* I. II. 1093 Promises that yoke The Conqueror, are quickly broke, Like Sampson's Cuffs. 1861 Thackeray *Round. Papers, On being found out* (1876) 132 Mr. Bardolph..puts out his hands to the little steel cuffs, and walks away quite meekly.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1677 Wood *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 389 For cuff strings, 8*d.* 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1981/4 A Cuff Button with a Diamond of about ten grains. 1883 A. Dobson *Old World Idylls* 17 The shoulder-knot that slept within her cuff-box.

Cuff (kvf), *sb.*[2] [Goes with Cuff *v.*[1] (q.v.).]

1. A blow with the fist, or with the open hand; a buffet. Cf. *fisticuff.*

1570 Levins *Manip.* 183/37 A cuffe, *colaphus*. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 165 This mad-brain'd bridegroome tooke him suche a cuffe, That downe fell Priest and Booke. 1635 N. R. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* IV. 493 She..gave him a cuffe on the ear. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 433 ¶ 6 Their publick Debates were generally managed with Kicks and Cuffs. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 62/1 Many a cuff did the foreman..give him for absenting himself.

b. Phr. *At cuffs*: at blows, fighting; *to go* or *fall to cuffs.*

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. ii. 373 Vnlesse the Poet and the Player went to Cuffes in the Question. 1669 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 386/4 The Contest grew so high, that they began to decide the dispute at Cuffs. 1683 *Autobiog. Sir J. Bramston* 140 Macedo..fell to cuffs with a Frenchman. 1711 Swift *Lett.* (1767) III. 175 He was at cuffs with a brother footman. 1720 *Humourist* 54 Mutatius is generally at Cuffs with himself. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 225 And there were kings who never went To cuffs for half-a-crown.

2. *transf.* A blow or stroke of any kind.

1610 *Mirr. Mag.* 619 (T.) The billows rude..Cuff after cuff, the earth's green banks did batter. 1778 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 23 Aug., In getting out of the coach, she had given her cap some unlucky cuff. 1872 Blackie *Lays Highl.* 34 Granite battlements that..stiffly bear the cuffs and buffet of the strong-armed blast.

Cuff, *sb.*[3] *slang.* [Cf. Cuffin, Chuff[1].] A contemptuous term for an old man; *esp.* a miserly old fellow.

1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* IV. 1255 Some rich cuffe. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, A pleasant Old Cuff, a frolicksom old Fellow. 1725 Bailey *Erasm. Colloq.* (1877) 371 (D.) *Gi.* I boarded with Antronius. *Ja.* What with that rich old cuff? 1760 Colman *Polly Honeycombe* iii, Ten to one the old cuff may not stay with her.

Cuff, *sb.*[4] A variant (of Scottish origin) of Scuff, Scruff, in *Cuff of the neck*, 'the fleshy part of the neck behind' (Jam.); also the coat collar.

1740 in *Inverness Cour.* 29 Dec. 1883. 3/1 Mr. M.'s wife was drawn backwards by the cuff of the neck. 1823 Galt *R. Gilhaize* I. 81 (Jam.) Her husband..seizing his Grace by the cuff of the neck, swung him away from her with..vehemence. *a* 1873 Lytton *Ken. Chillingly* IV. x, I took him..by the cuff of the neck. 1876 Smiles *Sc. Natur.* ii. (ed. 4) 29 She took hold of her son by the cuff of the neck.

Cuff (kvf), *v.*[1] [Of uncertain origin: cf. G. Rogues' cant *kuffen* to thrash ('perh. of Hebraic origin', Sievers); also Sw. *kuffa* to thrust, push.]

1. *trans.* To strike with the fist, or with the open hand; to buffet.

1530 Palsgr. 502/2, I cuffe one, I pomell hym about the heed, *Je torche*. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 184/3 To cuffe, *colaphizare*. 1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, I. iii. 48 Priest, beware your Beard, I meane to tugge it, and to cuffe you soundly. 1676 D'Urfey *Mad. Fickle* v. ii, Sirra you shall be hufft and cufft, and flip'd and kick'd. 1781 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 25 Aug., I think a man deserves to be cuffed for saying any lady will marry him. 1872 W. Black *Adv. Phaeton* iv. 42 She ran out..and cuffed the boys' ears.

b. *transf.* To beat, strike, buffet.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XV. 575 Like a wave..that..down doth come And cuff a ship. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 43 The angry winds not ay Do cuff the roaring deep. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. vi. i, The budded peaks of the wood..Caught and cuff'd by the gale.

†**c.** To vanquish in fight, 'beat', 'lick'. *Obs.*

a 1653 G. Daniel *Idyll* i. 32 The fabled Monsters, wch S[t] Bevis oft Vanquisht in fight, and our S[t] George has Cufft. 1769 Johnson 26 Oct. in *Boswell*, I'll take you five children from London, who shall cuff five Highland children.

†**2.** Of birds: To strike or buffet with the wings, as in fighting. (Also *absol.*) *Obs.*

1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* XIII. 270 [They] Their opposites with beake and tallons rend; Cuffe with their wings. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* lvii. 171 He hawked at all manner of game..till at length being well cuft and plumed, he was fain to yoke his lawless will under the Grand Charter. 1682 Otway *Venice Pres.* II. ii. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* III. 1224 The Pigeons..with their quills..cuffed the tender chickens from their food. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* II. 179 They [two eagles] cuff, they tear; their cheeks and necks they rend.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* To deal or exchange blows; to fight, scuffle.

1611 [see Cuffle]. 1675 Cotton *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 223 I'll cuff with thee for twenty Pound. *Ibid.* 224 To prate, And cuff it out at Billingsgate. 1693 Dryden *Juv.* (J.), While the peers cuff to make the rabble sport. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 153 All those who choose..in a ring with him to cuff. 1886 J. K. Jerome *Idle Thoughts* (ed. 58) 128 Shrill-voiced women cuff, and curse, and nag.

Hence **Cu·ffing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (In quot. 1609 *fig.* = Contending, opposing.)

1609 Jas. I *Sp. at Whitehall* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 12 There are divers crosse and cuffing statutes, and some are penned as they may be taken in divers, yea, contrary sences. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 32 In Cuffing, all Blows are aimed at the Face. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* II. 257, I have but just escaped a good Cuffing. 1886 Burton *Arab. Nts.* I. 325 Give her a sound cuffing.

Cuff (kvf), *v.*[2] *rare.* [f. Cuff *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To put cuffs on; to handcuff; see Cuff *sb.*[1] 3.

1693 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 1 He was cuff'd and shackled with irons, and committed to Newgate. 1851 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* I. 555 Taken prisoner, cuffed and stripped.

Cuffed (kvft), *a.* [f. Cuff *sb.*[1] + -ed [2].] Having cuffs: in parasynthetic comb., as *double-cuffed.*

1558 *Inv.* in *Lanc. & Chesh. Wills* (1857) 178 On shurt, double cuffed, and edged with silver lace.

Cuffer (kvˑfəɹ). [f. Cuff *v.*[1] + -er [1].] One who cuffs; a boxer, fighter.

1662 Gunning *Lent Fast* 173 That we..be [not] as such cuffers who fight as it were with their shadow. 1675 Hobbes *Odyssey* XI. 287 Pollux good Cuffer, Castor Cavalier. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* II. 213, I, like those Wrestlers and Cuffers, fight in very good earnest.

†**b.** *humorously.* The fist. *Obs.*

1694 Echard *Plautus* 18 *Mercury* (Holding up his Fist). Rogue, look to yourself. *Socia.* You may act, Sir, as you please, as long as you are so plaguely arm'd with those Cuffers.

Cuffin (kvˑfin). *Thieves' cant.* Also 6 cuffen, 7 cuffing. [? connected with Cuff *sb.*[3]] A man, fellow, chap; = Cove *sb.*[2] *Queer cuffin*: a churlish fellow; also, a justice.

1567 Harman *Caveat* 86 Yonder dwelleth a quyere cuffen..Yonder dwelleth a hoggeshe and choyrlyshe man. 1609 Dekker *Lanthorn & Candle-lt.* Wks. 1884–5 III. 196 The word Coue, or Cofe, or Cuffin, signifies a Man, a Fellow. 1641 Brome *Jov. Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 389 We are assaulted by a quire Cuffin. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Queere-cuffin*, a Justice of Peace; also a Churl. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxv, 'He knows my gybe as well as the jark of e'er a queer cuffin in England.' 1829 Lytton *Disowned* 4 'What ho, my bob cuffins,' cried the gipsy guide, 'I have brought you a gentry cove.'

†**Cu·ffle,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. ? = Scuffle.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. iv. 29 Most cuffling [1611 cuffing] close, now chacing to and fro.

Cu·ffless, *a.* [See -less.] Without cuffs.

1873 Miss Braddon *Str. & Pilgr.* iii. 64, I should go cuffless and collarless.

Cuffoye, variant of Caffoy.

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1278/4.

Cufic (kiū·fik), *a.* Also **Cuphic, Kufic.** [f. *Cufa* or *Kufa*, an ancient city near Babylon, the residence of the caliphs before the building of Bagdad, and a great seat of Mohammedan learning.] Of or pertaining to Cufa; applied to a variety of Arabic writing, attributed to the scholars of Cufa.

Cufic is found mainly in old copies of the Koran, on coins of the Abbasid and other early dynasties, and in inscriptions. It differs from ordinary Arabic writing (*Naskhī*) in the angular form of many of the letters, and the general rigidity of the strokes, in which it bears a considerable resemblance to the Syriac *Estrangelo*. The name is sometimes loosely applied to old forms of Arabic writing generally; but the opinion once current that the Cufic writing is older than the round characters is now known to be incorrect.

1706 Hearne *Collect.* 22 June, The Cufic characters. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* II. iv. iii. 262 Cufic coins inscribed in the old Arabic character. 1879 C. R. Conder *Tentwork Pal.* 318 Over the outer Arcade of the Dome of the Rock runs the great Cufic inscription, giving the date of the erection of the building in 688 A.D.

Cui- in Sc. forms; see Co-, Coo-, Cu-.

‖ **Cui bono** (kəi bōu·no). A Latin phrase, properly *cui bono est, fuit,* etc., meaning 'To whom [is or was it] for a benefit?' *i.e.* 'Who profits (or has profited) by it?' attributed by Cicero to a certain Lucius Cassius (*Pro Roscio Amer.* xxx): popularly but erroneously taken in English to mean 'To what use or good purpose?'; hence, sometimes *subst.* The question of the practical advantage of anything; practical utility as a principle.

1604 Bp. Andrewes *Serm.* E j b (T.), For, what of all this? what good? *cui bono?* 1621–51 Burton *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iv. vii. (1676) 102/2 To build an house without pins, make a rope of sand, to what end? *cui bono?* 1836 J. F. Davis *Chinese* II. 272 (Stanford) The Chinese always estimate such matters by their intermediate and apparent *cui bono.* 1847 De Quincey *Secr. Soc.* i. Wks. 1890 VII. 178 The point on which our irreconcilability was greatest respected the *cui bono* (the ultimate purpose) of this alleged conspiracy.

b. *adj.* or *attrib.* Of or relating to the question *cui bono?*; sometimes = utilitarian.

a 1734 North *Exam.* i. iii. § 130 (1740) 207 All which Matters .. amount .. to a Dæmonstration of the Sort I may term *cui bono.* 1791 Boswell *Johnson* (1848) 690/2 Dr. Shaw..used to say, 'I hate a *cui bono* man'. 1873 H. Spencer *Stud. Sociol.* iii. 69 Are there any who utter the *cui bono* criticism?

c. *vb.* To put the question *cui bono?* in regard to (anything); to question the utility of.

1837 Lytton *E. Maltrav.* viii. i, An ambition, which seemed..to *cui bono* the objects of worldly distinction.

Cuich-grass, obs. f. Quitch-: cf. Couch *sb.*[2]

Cuif, var. Sc. spelling of Coof, fool.

Cuinage, cuynage, obs. forms of Coinage. As applied to tin, in English Law Books, it means the official stamping of the blocks; = Coinage 4.

[An erroneous explanation by Cowell (1607) was corrected in Blount's *Law Dictionary* 1670, but, having been copied by Johnson, is still repeated in modern Dictionaries.]

Cuinye, -ie, var. of Cunye *Sc.*, coin.

Cuir, obs. Sc. form of Choir, Cure.

Cuirass (kwiræ·s, kiuræ·s), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 5 **curas, -esse, quyras,** 5–7 **curace,** 6–7 **curase, cuirace, -rasse, cuyrasse,** 7 **curasse,** 7– **cuirass;** *β.* 6 **cuyratz,** 6–7 **curats,** 7 **curets, cuirats;** *γ.* 6–7 **curet, -e, curat, -e,** 6 **curiet, curret, -ette,** 7 **cuiret.** [In the forms *curas, quyras, curace, cuirasse*, a. F. *cuirasse* (1418 in Hatzfeld), f. *cuir* leather, after Pr. *coirassa*, It. *corazza*, Sp. *coraza*:—L. *coriācea* adj. (fem.) leathern, f. *corium* leather; the med.L. *corācium, corātium*, cuirass, is from the mod. langs. The original OF. name was *cuiriée* (later *quirie*):—L. type **coriāta*, whence ME. *quirie, quirre.* In 16th c. a frequent Eng. form was *curats, cuirats*, app. under the influence of It. *curazza*: cf. MLG. *koritz*, ODa. *körritz, kyrritz*, etc. This being, from its final *s*, treated as a plural, gave the mutilated singular *curat, curate*, etc., common 1560–1650. The stress was then on the first syllable, but was subsequently under F. influence shifted to the second: Bailey 1730 has *cuira·ss.*]

1. A piece of armour for the body (originally of leather); *spec.* a piece reaching down to the waist, and consisting of a breast-plate and a back-plate, buckled or otherwise fastened together; still worn by some European regiments of cavalry.

The breastplate alone was sometimes called a cuirass, or the two pieces combined were called (*a pair of*) *cuirasses*, and the breast-plate a *half-cuirass.* The word has also been used in a general sense for all kinds of ancient close-fitting defensive coverings for the body, made of leather, metal, or other material.

α. Form *cuirass* (*curas*, etc.), pl. *cuirasses* († *curas*).

1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 195 And my mastyr lent hym a payr of smale curas wyth gardys and vumbarde. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 241 He smote Gerarde thrughe the quyras. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 64 Preamb., Armours Defensives, as .. Billes Hauberts Curesses. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 12 One company had the .. border of the curace all gylte. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 141 The Man at Armes..with his cuyrasses of proofe. 1618 Bolton *Florus* iv. ii. 281 A golden curace, or brest-plate. 1678 tr. *Gaya's Arms of War* 44 The Cuirass is Musket-proof. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 289 The armour of the horse-guards with half-cuirasses. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xxxv, The troopers .. armed with cuirass and back-plate. 1846 *Hist. Rec. Life Guards* 215 On this day (1821) the Household Brigade first appeared in Cuirasses, which it has since worn.

†*β.* Form *curats, cuirats*, etc.

1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* xxiii. cvi, He casts away his curats and his shield. 1598 Chapman *Iliad* iii. 343 The curets that Lycaon wore. 1611 Cotgr., *Cuirasse*, a Cuirats. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* iii. 55 Just betweene his arme and the curats. 1647 W. Browne tr. *Polexander* ii. 216 Hee made his cuirates fly in a thousand pieces.

†*γ.* This form treated as *pl.*, with a sing. *curat*, etc.

1552 Huloet, *Curet*, breast-plate or stomager. 1555 Eden *Decades* 98 Eyther bresteplates or curettes of golde. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. viii. 34 Through his curat it did glyde. *a* 1625 Boys *Wks.* (1629) 533 Paul here makes no mention of a backe Curate for a Christian souldier. 1627 Drayton *Agincourt* 46 Their Curates are vnriuetted with blowes.

†**2.** *pl.* Soldiers wearing cuirasses. *Obs.*

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 143 Accompanied with Lances, or cuyrats on horsebacke, I meane armed petranels or pistoliers.

3. *transf.* **a.** The breast-plate of the Jewish high-priest.

1836 Keble in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 169 The mystic cuirass gleams no more, In answer from the Holy One.

b. A close-fitting (sleeveless) bodice, often stiffened with metal trimmings or embroidery, worn by women.

1883 *Standard* 3 Aug. 3/1 A dark brown [dress] with a cuirass of gold lace. 1889 *John Bull* 2 Mar. 150/2 Mrs. C.'s dress was of white silk, with tablier and cuirass bodice embroidered in pearls.

4. a. *fig.* Applied to the buckler or any hard protective covering of an animal. **b.** *transf.* The armour-plate protection of the sides of a ship, etc.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* i. vi. (1641) 51/1 Th' hast armed some [creatures]..with thick Cuirets, some with scaly Necks. 1860 *Engineer* 16 Nov. 316/2 Whitworth's gun may punch a hole in the iron cuirass of these ships. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 831 A very distinct cuticle, either a dorsal thickened cuirass, a bivalved cuirass, or rings of plates.

Cuirass (kwiræ·s, kiuræ·s), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cover or protect with, or as with a cuirass; to furnish (a ship) with armour-plating.

1863 G. T. Lowth *Wand. West. France* 326 There were two frigates on the stocks, one..of wood .. to be cuirassed. 1880 Browning *Dram. Idylls, Clive* 50 His scalemail's warty iron cuirasses a crocodile. 1881 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 5/1 Black silk dresses are cuirassed with an armour of jet.

Cuira·ssed, *ppl. a.* [f. Cuirass *sb.* + -ed.]

1. Furnished with or wearing a cuirass; also *fig.*

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Cuirasse*, A good part of the German cavalry are cuirassed. 1852 Moir *Portrait of Scott* Poet. Wks. II. 258 The cuirassed warrior, stern and high. 1854 H. Miller *Footpr. Creat.* iii. (1874) 23 Remains of a large cuirassed fish.

2. Of ships, etc.: Armour-plated.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 12 Oct., The invention of cuirassed vessels. 1870 *Standard* 12 Dec., Cuirassed locomotives were ready on the Orleans line with guns to support.

Cuirassier (kwirăsīə·ɹ, kiūə-). In (6 **coritser**), 7 **cuiraisier, -asseer, -azeer, curaseer, -asheer, -useer, -iazier, -(s)sier, coriassier,** 8 **curiasser,** 9 **cuirasseur, -sieur.** [a. F. *cuirassier*, f. *cuirasse*: introduced in 17th c., and applied to the heavy cavalry in the Civil Wars. *Coritser* for LG. *koritzer* (= early mod.G. *kürisser*), occurs 1551 as an alien word in a document abstracted by Strype.]

1. A horse soldier wearing a cuirass.

The proper name of a certain type of heavy cavalry in European armies. The name is not now used in the British army, though some of the regiments of Guards correspond in equipment.

[1551 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. 258 Sixteen horsemen and two coritsers.] 1625 Markham *Souldiers Accid.* 41 The first and principall Troope of horsemen..are now called Cuirassiers or Pistolliers. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* i. 2 Armed Cap-a-pe like a Curiazier in warr. 1671 Milton *P. R.* iii. 328 Cuirassiers all in steel for standing fight. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* ii. 6 Many Troopers, Curiassers, armed Switz. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 135 Exercising his regiment of cuirasseurs. 1824 Macaulay *Naseby*, Our cuirassiers have burst on the ranks of the accurst. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* x. 811 The victorious horsemen were crushed in their turn by the French cuirassiers.

b. *fig.* and *transf.*

1658 Rowland *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* Ep. Ded., The Fleas that are Curasheers, and their back stiffe with bristles. 1727 Pope & Arbuthnot *Art of Sinking* 108 Call an army of angels, angelic cuirassiers.

¶ **2** (*erroneously*). A cuirass. *Obs.*

1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* (1661) 162 His Curuseers to be of gold, his robe blew and silver, his buskins of gold. *Ibid.* 165 The Roman Emperours habit was this: their curuseers yellow embroidered with silver.

Cuirats, cuiret, obs. ff. Cuirass.

‖ **Cuir-bouilli.** Forms: 4–5 **quir-, quyrboilly, -boily, -boyly, -boile, -boyl(l)e, quereboly, qwyrbolle, coerbuille, -boyle,** 6 *Sc.* **curbulȝe.** [F. (kwir bulyi) *lit.* 'boiled leather.'] Leather boiled or soaked in hot water, and, when soft, moulded or pressed into any required form; on becoming dry and hard it retains the form given to it, and offers considerable resistance to cuts, blows, etc.

The word was in common English use from 14th to 16th c., after which it is not found till modern times, when it appears as borrowed from modern French.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xii. 22 On his basnet hye he bar Ane hat off qwyrbolle. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sir Thopas* 164 Hise Iambeux were of quyrboilly [*v.r.* quereboly]. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxvi. 123 Þai hafe platez made of coerbuille. 1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* iv. xxx. (1483) 80 A feyned hede formed of playstred clothe other of coerboyle. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. vii. 77 Thair harnes .. thaim semyt for to be Of curbulȝe corvyne sevin gret oxin hydis. 1880 C. G. Leland *Minor Arts* i. 1 Solid or pressed work, known as cuir bouilli, in which leather .. after having been boiled and macerated, or rendered perfectly soft, is moulded, stamped, or otherwise worked into form.

Cuire, obs. Sc. form of Cure.

Cuirie, var. of *quiry*, obs. aphetic form of Equerry, royal stables, stud.

c 1565 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* 159 (Jam.) The King .. caused his Mr. Stabler to pass to his cuirie, where his great horse were. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 327 The Empresse Poppæa..had her cuirie of she Asses in her traine ..onely to wash and bath her body in their milke.

‖ **Cuisine** (kwizī·n). [F. *cuisine* kitchen, = Pr. *cozina*, It. *cucina*:—L. *coquīna, cocīna*, f. *coquĕre* to cook.] Kitchen; culinary department or establishment; manner or style of cooking; kitchen arrangements.

[*a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 32 One messe grosse de kusyn.] 1786 Han. More *Florio* 657 (Stanford) Great Goddess of the French Cuisine. 1817 Keatinge *Trav.* I. 204 Fish and fowls, highly seasoned, according to the Moorish cuisine, with saffron. 1871 Napheys *Prev. & Cure Dis.* iii. ix. 956 Those innocent arts of the cuisine, which render food pleasant.

Hence **Cuisi·nic** *a. nonce-wd.*, pertaining to the cuisine; **Cuisi·nier** [F.], a (French) cook.

1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 134 With his cuisinic knowledge he has so annoyed the members. 1859 Lang *Wand. India* 23 Amongst the most skilful of cuisiniers.

Cuisse, cuish (kwis, kwiʃ). Forms: *pl.* 4 **quysseaux, -ewes,** 5 **cusseis, cussues, qwysshewes,** 5–7 **cushies,** 7 **cushes,** 6–9 **cuisses,** 8–9 **cuishes;** *sing.* 5 **cusshewe, cusché,** 7 **cush,** 9 **cuish.** [In 14th c. *quyssewes, cuissues*, a. OF. *cuisseaux, cuisiaux*, pl. of *cuissel* = It. *cosciale*, L. *coxāle*, f. L. *coxa* hip, It. *coscia*, F. *cuisse* thigh. In Eng. the *-ewes, -ues* of the plural being reduced to *-ies*, and at length to *-es*, the latter has been confounded with the plural ending in *fish-es*, etc., and a singular *cuish, cuisse* formed. The etymological sing. would be *quissel*, or *quissew.*] *pl.* Armour for protecting the front part of the thighs; in *sing.* a thigh-piece.

[1314 Sir R. de Clifford in *Hist. Lett. & Pap. North Reg.* (Rolls 1873) 227 Vij. pair de trappes .. ix. pair de quisseus.] *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10027 Arthur..was armed fynly wel Wyþ..Doublet & quysseaux. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 578 Queme quyssewes .. coyntlych closed His thik þrawen þyȝez. 1423 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) III. 73 Pro uno pare de qwysshewes de mayle, pro defensione crurium. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* viii. xxxii. 46 Hys Cusche Laynere brak in twa. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 3 If he had that day worne his cuisses, the bullet had not broken his thigh bone. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, iv. i. 105, I saw young Harry with his Beuer on, His Cushes on his thighes. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xii. lxix. (1612) 291 The Taishes, Cushies, and the Graues. 1622 F. Markham *Bk. War* iv. viii. 151 They shocke close together, and as it were ioyne Cush to Cush. 1697 Dryden *Virgil* Ded., How came the cuisses to be worse tempered than the rest of his armour. 1718 Pope *Iliad* iii. 411 The purple cuishes clasp his thighs around. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* vi. xxxiii, Helm, cuish, and breastplate stream'd with gore. 1881 Palgrave *Vis. Eng.* 136 Sidney struck onward, his cuisses thrown off.

Hence †**Cuishard** [F. *cuissard*], **Cuisset, Cuissot** [F. 13th c.], in same sense. Cf. also Cussan.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 250 *Cuisset*, is the armings of a horseman, for his thigh vnto the knees. 1678 tr. *Gaya's Arms of War* 44 Cuissots or Thigh-pieces. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 145 He bore him a thrust under the vauntplate, between the two cuyshard pieces. 1830 E. Hawkins *Anglo-Fr. Coinage* 110 Part of his cuissarts appears.

Cuisshyn, obs. form of Cushion.

†**Cuit, cute.** *Obs.* Also 6 **cuyte, cuite,** 8 **cutt.** [a. F. *cuit*:—L. *coctus* cooked, boiled, pa. pple. of *cuire*:—L. *coquĕre.* In sense 2, perh. repr. F. *cuite* sb. a boiling, a boil.]

1. Orig. *adj.* in *wine cuit*, subsequently used *absol.*: New wine boiled down to a certain thickness and sweetened.

c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 118 The namys of swete wynes y wold þat ye them knewe..wyne Cute. 1574 Hyll *Ord. Bees* xviii, The sweet lycour named Cuyte. 1598 Florio, *Vin cotto*, a kinde of sodden wine which we call cute, to put into other wines, to make them keep the longer. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xxii. xiii. 121 Nettleseed taken in wine cuit as a drinke openeth the matrice. 1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* ii. iv. (1668) 116 If it be Spanish Cute, two gallons will go further than five gallons of Candy Cute. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 33 Two Gallons of Cutt to every Butt so that it be Spanish Cutt. 1756 *Dict. Trade & Commerce*, *Wine Cuit*, or boiled wine .. by that means still retains its native sweetness.

2. Boiling or seething; a boil.

c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 138 Sugre of .iij. cute white hoot & moyst in his propurte. *Ibid.* 159 Gynger of iij. cute.

Cuit, var. of Coot 2 *Sc.*, ankle.

Cui·tchour, obs. Sc. form of Coucher 2 1.

1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 2605 Sir, I compleine vpon the idill men..Iugglers, Iestars, and idill cuitchours.

Cuiter (kiū·tər), *v. Sc.* Also **cuter, kuter.** *trans.* To attend to with kindly assiduity; to minister to; to coddle.

1795 Burns *Deuk's dang o'our my Daddie* iv, I've seen the day you buttered my brose And cuitered me late and early. 1847 *Ballads & Songs of Ayrshire* Ser. I. 118 O sae kin'ly 's she cuiter'd the weans.

Cuith, var. of Cooth, coal-fish.

Cuittikin: see Cuttikin, gaiter.

Cuittle (kiū·t'l), *v. trans. Sc.*

1. To curry, wheedle, coax.

c 1565 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* 97 (Jam.) Thir words were spoken by the Chancellor, purposely to cause.. all the lavs..to follow, and come in the Kings will, and thought to have cutled them off that way. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxviii, This Mrs. Dennison, was trying to cuittle favour wi' Tam Rand. 1818 — *Br. Lamm.* xiv, Sir William..wad sune cuitle another out o' somebody else. 1820 — *Abbot* xvi, The Protestant..cuittles us with the liberty of conscience.

2. To tickle. (? for *kittle.*)

a 1790 A. MacDonald in Scott *Wav.* xi, And many a weary cast I made To cuittle the moor-fowl's tail.

Cuk-: see also Cuck-.

Cuke, obs. form of Cook.

† Cuker. *Obs. rare*—1. Some part of a woman's dress.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 312 The shrew .. is hornyd like a kowe..The cuker hynges so side now, furrid with a cat skyn.

‖ **Cul** (kŭl, often kŭl). [F. = bottom, fundament of the body, anus :—L. *cūlus.*

Formerly naturalized as Cule q. v., and now used in certain phrases. In F. the *l* is mute, but in Eng. it is usually pronounced, though the French pronunciation is otherwise more or less attempted.]

‖ **Cul-de-four** (kŭl-d'fūr, often kŭl də fūr). *Arch.* Pl. **culs-de-four.** [F. = furnace bottom, oven bottom.] (See quots.)

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Cul de four*, a sort of low, spherical vault, oven-like. *Cul de four of a niche* denotes the arched roof of a niche on a circular plan. 1876 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Cul de four*, a low vault spherically formed on a circular or oval plan. An oven-shaped vault.

‖ **Cul-de-lampe** (kŭl-d' lānp, often kŭl də lānp). Pl. **culs-de-lampe.** [F. = lamp-bottom: the shape of the ornament suggesting the bottom of an ancient lamp.]

1. *Arch.* An ornamental support of inverted conical form; a pendant of the same form.

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Cul de lamp*, a French term.. applied in architecture to several decorations, both of masonry and joinery, used, in vaults and cielings, to finish the bottom of works, and wreathed somewhat in manner of a testudo. 1833 J. Dallaway *Disc. Archit. Eng., &c.* 94 (Stanford) The roof has several pendents (*culs de lampe*).

2. *Printing.* An ornament used to fill up a blank space in a page, as at the end of a chapter when the matter stops short of the bottom.

1818 Scott *Br. Lamm.* i, An ornamented and illustrated edition, with heads, vignettes, and *culs de lampe.*

‖ **Cul-de-sac** (kŭ-d'sak, often kŭl də sæk). Pl. **culs-de-sac.** [F. = sack-bottom, bag-bottom.]

1. *Anat.* A vessel, tube, sac, etc. open only at one end, as the cæcum or 'blind gut'; the closed extremity of such a vessel, etc.

1738 *Med. Ess. & Observ.* (ed. 2) IV. 92 An Infundibuliform Cul de Sac or Thimble-like cavity. 1809 Brodie in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 163 The œsophagus..terminated in a cul-de-sac. 1841–71 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 878 In many Ruminants..a cul de sac occupies the commencement of the vascular bulb of the urethra.

2. A street, lane, or passage closed at one end, a blind alley; a place having no outlet except by the entrance; in *Milit.* use, said of the position of an army hemmed in on all sides except behind.

1819 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* IV. 518 The bridges.. being irreparable, they would be in a *cul de sac.* 1828 Scott *Frnl.* (1890) II. 163 Coming home, an Irish coachman drove us into a *cul de sac*, near Battersea Bridge. 1872 Baker *Nile Tribut.* ix. 143 The herds of game found themselves driven into a *cul-de-sac.*

3. *fig.* 'An inconclusive argument.'

In some mod. Dicts.

Cul, obs. form of Cull.

-cula: see -culus.

† Culb, culbe. *Obs. rare.* [a. MHG. *kulb(e*, var. of *kolbe*, in same sense.] A retort.

1683 Pettus *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 146 Let it boil over the Coal-fire in a little Culbe or boule. *Ibid.* 171 Put it into a sound well luted glass Boule or Culb.

Culbut, *v. rare.* [An anglicized adaptation of F. *culbuter*, f. *cul* back, fundament + *buter* to butt, to strike abruptly.] To overturn backwards, throw any one on his back; to drive back in disorder.

a 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xxvi. 219 Not .. permitted to culbut. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 545 The generals ..had led or left them to be culbuted by the French. 1842 *Ibid.* LI. 630 A British battalion..driving him over hill and dale, culbuted in the most exemplary manner.

Culch, cultch (kŭltʃ). *local.* Also **culsh.** [Possibly a. OF. *culche* (mod.F. *couche*) couch, bed, layer, stratum, etc.; but the late appearance of the word leaves this uncertain.]

1. *gen.* Rubbish, refuse. (South of Engl., and U.S.)

1736 J. Lewis *Hist. Thanet* Gloss., *Culch*, lumber, stuff. 1736 Pegge *Kenticisms*, *Culch*, rags, bits of thread, and the like, such as mantua-makers litter a room with .. it means, I find too, any rubbish. 1888 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Culch*, broken crockery, oyster shells, and the usual siftings from an ash-pit. 1891 *Jrnl. Amer. Folk-lore* No. 13 This word, when applied to human beings, has a secondary sense of disgust. 'He's a mean old culch!' The epithet is the worst which can be used. *Mod.* (*Essex*), Culsh may be shot here.

2. *spec.* The mass of stones, old shells, and other hard material, of which an oyster-bed is formed.

1667 Sprat *Hist. R. Soc.* 307 The Spat cleaves to Stones, old Oyster-shells, pieces of Wood, and such like things, at the bottom of the Sea, which they call Cultch. 1774 E. Jacob *Faversham* 83 A dredge full of Cutch instead of oysters. 1863 C. R. Markham in *Intell. Observ.* IV. 424 Paved with stones, old shells, and any other hard substances .. so as to form a bed for the oysters, which would be choked in soft mud. This material is called culch. 1891 W. K. Brooks *Oyster* 103 Oyster shells .. form the most available cultch, and are most generally used.

Culd, obs. f. *could*: see Can *v.*

Culdean (kŭldī·ăn), *a.* [f. next + -an.] Belonging to the Culdees.

1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. III. viii. 434 *note*, The Culdean monks. 1887 J. A. Wylie *Hist. Sc. Nation* II. xxvi. 353 That ancient Culdean father.

Culdee (kŭ·ldī), *sb.* and *a.* Also 5 **Kylde,** 6 **Kilde,** 7 **Culdey.** [In Olr. *céle dé* (mod.Ir. *céile dé*), found in the 8th c. in the sense of 'anchorite'; from *céle* associate, fellow, spouse, sometimes servant, vassal, liegeman, tenant + *dé* of God. In early Scottish records latinized in pl. *keledei, kelledei, keldei*; rendered by Wyntoun *kylde.* By Hector Boece written *Culdei* to suit the derivation *cultores Dei*, whence the *Culdees* of later vernacular writers.

The primary sense of *céle dé* was perh. *socius Dei*, as an appellation of a solitary who forsook the society of men to hold intercourse with heaven alone; Dr. Reeves (*Culdees of the British Isles*, 1864) takes it as an Irish translation of the early Christian appellation *servus Dei*, servant or slave of God, applied to monks; Skene (*Celtic Scotland* II. II. vi) thinks *céle dé* a kind of Irish adaptation or imitation of the term *deicola*, God-worshipper, applied from the 4th c. to religious recluses or anchorites in the east. One of the later Latinized adaptations was *Colidei*, evidently = *Deicolæ*, and the explanation *cultor Dei* appears to have been traditional in the time of Boece.]

A. *sb.* A member of an ancient Scoto-Irish religious order, found from the eighth century onwards.

The name appears to have been first given to solitary recluses; these were afterwards associated into communities of anchorites or hermits, and finally brought under the canonical rule along with the secular clergy, 'until at length the name became almost synonymous with that of secular canon'. (See Reeves *British Culdees*, and Skene *Celtic Scotland* II. II. vi.)

[1144–50 *Donation of Monastery of Lochlewyn* (Reeves 130–1) 1 Et cum vestimentis ecclesiasticis, quæ ipsi Chelede habuerunt. *c* 1170 *Charter of Wm. the Lion* (Reeves 119) 293 Episcopis et Keldeis de ecclesia de Brechin. 1178–98 *Charter of Bp. Turpin* (Reeves 119) Testibus..Bricio priore de Brechin, Gillefali Kelde .. Mathalan Kelde, Mackbeth Maywen.] *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* (ed. Laing) VI. 722 Kyng he sessyd for to be, And in Sanctandrewys a Kylde. 1526 Hector Boece *Scot. Hist.* VI. lf. 92 b, Ut sacerdotes omnes ad nostra pene tempora, vulgo Culdei, i. e. cultores Dei sine discrimine vocitarentur. *Ibid.* lf. 99 a, Dei cultores, Culdei prisca nostra vulgari lingua dicti. 1549 Monro *Tour W. Isles* 3 (*Misc. Scotica* II. 113) The priest and the philosophers called in Latine Druides, in English Culdeis and Kildeis, that is worshippers of God..quhilks were the first teachers of religion in Albion. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* III. xxxiv, Notable men of learneng and religione, called in our vulgar language *Culdei*. 1789 Pinkerton *Enq. Hist. Scot.* (1814) II. 272 The Culdees thus united in themselves the distinction of monks and of secular clergy. 1872 E. W. Robertson *Hist. Ess.* 123 The Secular canons, or culdees, of Durham. 1880 Skene *Celtic Scotl.* II. 226 It is not till after the expulsion of the Columban monks from the kingdom of the Picts, in the beginning of the eighth century, that the name of Culdee appears.

¶ The name was long ascribed in error to the earlier Columban monks of the 6th and 7th century, and it is still popularly but erroneously associated with the Church of Iona.

1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 52. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 155. 1867 D. Black *Hist. Brechin* I. 4.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Culdees.

1880 Skene *Celtic Scotl.* II. 337 We see it [Dunkeld] first as a Culdee church, founded shortly before the accession of the Scottish kings to the Pictish throne.

† Cule. *Obs.* Also 3 cul, 4 cuyl. [a. F. *cul*: see Cul.] The rump; a buttock.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 741 in *O. E. Misc.* 23 Of ðo ðe he wile he nimeð ðe cul And fet him wel. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 1822 'Away dogs with your taile!..Men schal threste in your cuyl!' 1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* XIV. iii, The cule or buttoks. 1528 Roy *Rede me* (Arb.) 56 Then foloweth my lorde on his mule Trapped with golde vnder her cule. 1543 in Bp. Hutchinson *Witchcraft* (1718) 31 She told her Neighbours it would make the Cule of the Maid divide into Two Parts. 1825 Jamieson, *Cules*, s.pl. Buttocks (Lat. *nates*).

-cule, *suffix*, corresp. to F. *-cule*, ad. L. *-culus, -cula, -culum*, dim. suffix of all three genders: see -culus. In living words, the suffix underwent various phonetic changes in becoming French; e. g. *articulus, orteil*; *auricula, oreille*; *cuniculus, conil*; *masculus, masle, mâle*; but it remained as *-cle* after persisting consonants, as in *avunculus, oncle*; *cooperculum, couvercle.* After the latter, some words of learned origin were fashioned in *-cle*; e. g. *article*; but in modern times the L. ending has been usually adapted in F. as *-cule*, as *corcule, cornicule, corpuscule.* In English, both endings *-cle* and *-cule* are found, as *corpuscle, corpuscule, crepuscle, crepuscule, animalcule*, formerly also *animalcle, floscule, versicle*, etc. The L. endings *-culus, -culum* are sometimes retained unchanged: see -culus. The ending *-cule*, with connecting vowel *i*, is sometimes employed, after L. analogies, to form contemptuous diminutives, as *poeticule*: cf. *criticule.*

Culerage: see Culrage.

† Culet 1. *Obs.* Also **cullet(t, colyet, coliet, culiet, cullet, culett(e.** [a. OF. *cueillette, coillete, cuillete*, a semi-popular ad. L. *collecta* collection, assessment, collection of dues.] A sum collected from a number of persons chargeable; an assessment, a rate: **a.** *Oxford Univ.* A fee formerly paid by every graduate to the bedel of his faculty, as a recompense for attendance at disputations, lectures, etc. It was collected by the bedel once a year, and was called in Latin *cumulatio.*

1550 *MS. note* in *Liber Antiq. Bedellorum* (Bodl. Libr. Rawl. 662 fol. 134 b) Chargys of a bachyllar of dewnytte beyng no componder; hys cullet muste be pey[d] yerly. 1602 in Clark *Reg. Univ. Oxon.* (1887) II. i. 221 He is to pay two years' culett beforehand. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Pr.* I. v. 123. 1873 *Athenæum* 5 Oct. 442/1.

b. An assessment of parochial dues.

The quotations refer to 'culets' paid by the chapelry of Ulpha to the Parish of Millom, of which it formed a part.

1764 *Churchw. Acct.-bk. Ulpha, Millom, Cumberland* May 5 By a list of four Culiets being one guinea each as follows. 1768 *Ibid.* June 16 By a list of three Culiets and one third £3 9*s.* 6*d.* 1771 *Ibid.* Apr. 28 By a list of four Colyets, one half, one seventh £4 13*s.* 10*d.* 1814 *Ibid.* 5 Aug.

Culet 2 (kiū·lĕt). [a. OF. *culet*, dim. of F. *cul* bottom: cf. F. *culasse*, the term actually used. The form Collet was app. a corruption due to confusion with Collet *sb.*1]

1. The horizontal face or plane forming the bottom of a diamond when cut as a brilliant.

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1330/4 A Laske, Indian-cut..under the Collet of the thicker side a little round hole. 1874 Westropp *Precious Stones* 4 In a brilliant the culet is the base, and should be two-thirds below the girdle.

2. A part of ancient armour, consisting of overlapping plates, protecting the hinder part of the body below the waist.

1834 Planché *Brit. Costume* 287 The lancier was to wear a close-casque or head-piece, culessets, culets, or guarde de reins.

† Culeuvre. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *culuevre*, in mod.F. *couleuvre*:—L. *colubra* snake.] A snake.

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* II. vi. 76 The olyfaunt .. doubteth & fereth the wesell and the culeuure.

‖ **Culex** (kiū·leks). [L. gnat.] A gnat; in *Entom.* the genus containing gnats and mosquitoes.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 380/1 What is the cause that culex whiche is a lytel beest hath vi feet & two wynges. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 227 The Culices, whose larvæ are destined to live and find their subsistence in water, drop their ova on its surface. 1876 Duhring *Dis. Skin* 600 Culex, or Mosquito is not infrequently the source of considerable irritation upon the skin.

‖ **Culgee** (kŭlgī·). *Anglo-Ind.* ? *Obs.* Also 8 **kulgie.** [a. Urdū کلغی *kalghī*, ad. Pers. کلگی *kalagī*, orig. *kalakī*, of or pertaining to a festive or martial gathering, whence as sb. in the following senses. (J. T. Platts.)]

† **1.** A rich figured silk worn as a turban or sash, or otherwise, on a festive occasion; hence, a figured Indian silk formerly imported into England. *Obs.*

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2312/4 To carry 147 Pieces of Culgees, East-India Taffataes, or clouded Silks. 1696 J. F. *Merchants Warcho.* 6 There is two sorts of Indian Silk called Culgees, the one is Satten, the other is Taffety, they are stained with all sorts of colours .. they are much used for Handkerchiefs, and for Lining of Beds, and for Gowns for both Men and Women. 17.. in J. Ashton *Soc. Life Q. Anne* (1882) I. 75 'Stole out of the house of John Barnes..a Culgee quilt.'

2. 'A jewelled plume surmounting the *sirpesh* (*sarpēch*) or aigrette upon the turban' (Yule).

1715 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras in Olden Time* (1861) II. 246 (Y.) A vest and culgee set with precious stones. 1786 *Tippoo's Lett.* 263 (Y.) Three Kulgies, three Surpaishes.. have been despatched to you in a casket. 1832 Herklots tr. *Customs of Moosalm.* App. x, *Kulgee*..a phoenix-feather, fixed into the turban, having generally a pearl fastened to the end of it. Worn only by kings and the great.

Culice, -isse, obs. ff. Cullis.

Culiciform (kiū·lisifōm), *a. rare*—°. [ad. L. type **culiciform-is*, f. *culex, culicem* gnat; in F. *culiciforme*: see -FORM.] Gnat-shaped, gnat-like.
1828 in WEBSTER. 1847 in CRAIG.

Culinarian (kiūlinē·riăn), *a. rare.* [f. L. *culīnāri-us* CULINARY + -AN.] Of or pertaining to a kitchen; = CULINARY 1.
1615 SIR E. HOBY *Curry-combe* v. 223 What are the Doctrines..are they not Culinarian Theorems? 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 350 What an air of dignity he might have thrown over the culinarian roof.

Cu·linarily, *adv. rare.* [f. CULINARY + -LY 2.] In a culinary respect; with regard to cookery.
1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 660 Culinarily and fairly, because the animal .. furnishes us with beef-steak, sirloin, buttock. 1892 *Black & White* 25 June 802/1 The dishes.. culinarily..are so original.

Culinarious (kiūlinē·riəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *culīnāri-us* CULINARY + -OUS.] = CULINARY 2.
1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 64 Art culinareous. 1848 THACKERAY *Contrib. to Punch* Wks. 1886 XXIV. 199, I.. request that the Soyer Professorship of Culinarious Science be established without loss of time.

Culinary (kiū·linări), *a.* [ad. L. *culinări-us*, f. *culīna* kitchen. In F. *culinaire* (Cotgr.).]
1. Of or pertaining to a kitchen; kitchen-.
1638 WILKINS *New World* iii. (1707) 30 Culinary and Elementary Fire are of different kinds. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. x. 105 Culinarie Rhetoric, such as is in use amongst Trencher-Knights. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 405 They reckon it unlawful .. to extinguish even the culinary fire with water. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* (ed. 17) 93 A very culinary goddess.
2. Of or pertaining to cookery.
1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 272 Culinary prescriptions. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 125 The palate undepraved By culinary arts. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 60 Never keep any fire, except for culinary purposes.
b. Of vegetables: Fit for cooking.
1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 386 All kinds of culinary roots and plants. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 148 One of our most common and useful culinary vegetables.

Cu·liver, erroneous form of CALIVER.
1754 T. PRINCE *Ann. New Eng.* II. in Arb. *Garner* II. 594 He discharges his culliver towards the place. 1864 A. BISSET *Omitted Chap. Hist. Eng.* vi. 365 Breast-plates pistol and culiver proof.

Cull, *sb.*1 *dial.* Also 5 **cole.** The fish called Bull-head or Miller's Thumb.
a 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 291 Homines possunt piscare..de colys vocat. Myller-thombys. *Ibid.* 358 Yn Wye-water sunt..cullys. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Cull*, the bull-head. *Glouc.*

Cull (kŭl), *sb.*2 *slang* and *dial.* [perh. abbreviation of CULLY.] A dupe, silly fellow, simpleton, fool; a man, fellow, chap.
1698 *In Vino Veritas* 25 How prettily we top upon those Rum Culls called Gentlemen. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. xii, A way to empty the pocket of a queer cull. *a* 1764 LLOYD *On Rhyme* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 107 The hen-peck'd culls of vixen wives. 1839 H. AINSWORTH *Jack Sheppard* (1889) 14 (Farmer) Capital trick of the cull in the cloak to make another person's brain stand the brunt for his own.

Cull (kŭl), *sb.*3 [f. CULL *v.*1]
† 1. The act or product of culling; a selection.
a 1618 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* IV. 383 Some curious Cull Of Croton Dames so choicely Beautifull. 1643 SIR J. SPELMAN *Case of Affairs* 17 This man..presents the world with a cull of all the irregular times of our unfortunate Princes. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* XII. ii. (1733) 303 To make a Cull out of your several Tribes, of six Elders out of each Tribe.
2. *Farming.* An animal drafted from the flock as being inferior or too old for breeding; usually fattened for the market. Cf. CULLING *vbl. sb.*1 2. (Usually in *pl.*)
The use in quot. 1791 is peculiar.
1791 YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XVI. 493 The Burford ewes are ..culled every year; the oldest are fattened and the ram given to the culls, to answer the purpose of westerns. 1809 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 801/2 We have our lamb fairs..our shearling fairs, our fairs for culls. 1858 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. I. 39, 20 fat cows..the culls of their herds. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 463 They were 'culls', that is sheep drafted out of other flocks for some fault or on account of age.
attrib. 1793 YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XIX. 148 Cull ewes, generally .. called draught ewes. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 322/1 The purchasing of 'cull' or old ewes from some good breeder.
3. *U. S.* (*pl.*) 'Refuse timber, from which the best part has been culled out' (Webster 1864). b. 'Any refuse stuff; as, in bakeries, rolls not properly baked' (Webster *Supp.* 1881).
1873 *Wisconsin Rep.* XXIX. 593 About 90,000 feet was not good merchantable lumber, but was what is called culls.

Cull (kŭl), *v.*1 Also 4 **colle**, 5–7 **culle**, 6–7 **cul.** [a. OF. *cuillir* and *-er*, later *cueillir*, in imperative *cuille, coille, cueille* (kŏl^{y}), to collect, gather, take, select, etc. = Pr. *coillir, cuelhir, culhir*, Cat. *cullir*, Sp. *coger*, Pg. *colher*, It. *cogliere*;—L. *colligĕre*, pres. indic. *colligo*, which became subsequently *colgo, coglio*, and was conjugated in different parts of the Romanic domain with *-ĕre* (It.), *-ēre* (Sp. and Pg.), *-īre* (Pr. and F.), *-āre* (F.). The word was frequent in ME. in the form *coil* (see COIL *v.*1, and cf. COIL *v.*3) for the OF. form *coillir*; *cull* appears in the 15th c., and may represent the F. stem *cuell-, cueill-*: cf. ME. *puple* for F. *pueple, peuple*. Cf. also ME. CUYL, to collect.]
1. *trans.* To choose from a number or quantity; to select, pick. Now most frequently used of making a literary selection. *Cull out*: to pick out, select (*arch.*).
c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2731 Sex hundred of hyse he colede out, þat proued were, hardy & stout. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 107 Cullyn' owte, *segrego, lego, separo.* 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 239 The auctours so rawe, and so ferre to culle. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. Pref. 9 Certaine have I culled out of the Decamerone of .. Boccaccio. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1622) 338 To cull out of all the people, those which had best courage. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 60 It is no small advantage to pick or cull out the best Seed. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. viii. 82 This Villian was culled out to be sacrificed to the just Resentment of the People. 1807 CRABBE *Village* II. 159 Words aptly culled, and meanings well exprest. 1877 H. A. PAGE *De Quincey* I. vi. 111 From various notes of later dates we cull the following.
2. To gather, pick, pluck (flowers, fruits, etc.).
1634 MILTON *Comus* 255 The Sirens three Culling their potent herbs. 1743–6 SHENSTONE *Elegies* iv, Then Elegance Shall cull fresh flowrets for Ophelia's tomb. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Leech of Folkest.* (1877) 373 A sprig of mountain ash culled by moonlight. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* I. 12 The strawberries just culled.
fig. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* XIII. 131 Where I could.. cull Knowledge that step by step might lead me on.
3. *transf.* To subject to the process of selection; to select or gather the choice things or parts from.
1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 171 P 3, I shall always pick and cull the Pantry for him. 1821 A. FISHER *Jrnl. Arct. Reg.* 230, I thought that, by attempting to cull it [a subject] I might omit some circumstances that deserved to be mentioned. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* No. 417. 823 The ground is culled at intervals of three, four, or five years.

† Cull, *v.*2 *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 6 **kull.** [Var. of COLL *v.*1] *trans.* To fondle in the arms, hug.
a 1564 BECON *Jewel of Joy* Wks. (1844) 443 To kiss and kull him as his dear darling. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 215 Least making a wanton of my first..I should..kill it by cullyng it. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* D iv, He..Hugges, culles, and clippes him in his aged armes. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 535 Oh! how they could hug and cull it.
b. **Cull-me-to-you,** rural name of the pansy.
1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. CCXCIX. § 4. 704 Harts ease, Pansies, Liue in Idlenes, Cull me to you, and three faces in a hood. 1814 L. HUNT *Feast of Poets, Cuddle-me-to-you*, which seems to have been altered by some nice apprehension into the less vivacious request of Cull-me-to-you.

Cull(e, early form of KILL.

Cullace, -asse, -aze, obs. ff. CULLIS.

Cullambine, cullander, obs. ff. COLUMBINE, COLANDER.

Culled (kŭld), *ppl. a.* [f. CULL *v.*1 + -ED 1.] Chosen, picked, selected; gathered, plucked; *spec.* of sheep: Drafted (cf. CULL *sb.*3 2).
1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 234 Of all complexions the cul'd souereignty Doe meet as at a faire in her faire cheeke. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 397 Culled men out of Breda. 1707 COLLIER *Refl. Ridic.* 78 Cull'd Words and Paraphrases. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 277 A nosegay of culled flowers. 1811 *Ann. Reg.* 1809. 801 Fed upon the flesh of the culled sheep.

Culleis, -ess, Cullen: see CULLIS, CULLION.

Cullen: see COLOGNE. *Cullen plates:* see quot.
1890 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 5/2 The durable material is an alloy of copper and zinc, called Cullen plates, from Cologne, the old seat of the manufacture.

Cullender: see COLANDER.

Culler (kŭ·ləɹ). Also 5 **culyur**, 6 **cullyar.** [f. CULL *v.*1 + -ER 1. In 2 the suffix was perh.-ARD.]
1. One who culls, selects, or gathers.
1483 *Cath. Angl.* 86 A Culyur, *collector.* 1611 COTGR., *Cueilleur*..a picker, chuser, or culler. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Ess.* Wks. 1867 I. 178 A mere culler of simples. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 255 The busiest of cullers drained dry of even his November stories.
† 2. *Farming.* (See quots.) Cf. CULL *sb.*3 2.
1538 ELYOT *Bibl., Reiecula, uel reijcula oues*, sheepe drawen out of the folde for aege or syckenesse, kebbers, crones, or cullyars. 1617 MINSHEU *Duct. Ling., Cullers.* 1721 BAILEY, *Cullers*, the worst sort of sheep, or those which are left of a flock when the best are picked out. C[*ountry Word*].

Culler, obs. form of COLOUR.

Cullery (kŭ·lĕri). *local.* [a. F. *cueillerie* action or product of collecting, f. *cueillir* to collect.] The name in Carlisle of a customary tenure of small copyhold tenements held from the Corporation at an annual rental. Also *attrib.*, as *cullery tenure, tenant, rent*, etc.
See Nanson in *Trans. Cumbrld. & Westm. Antiq. Soc.* (1883) VI. II. 305 'On the customary Tenure at Carlisle called Cullery Tenure'.
1600 *Carlisle Audit-bk.* (Nanson), Item the rent of the cullerie or pettye farmes of the cittye. 1673 *Cullery Admittance Bks.*, Secundum consuetudinem vocatam coulerie. 1708 *Audit-bk.*, A Rentall of the Rentes belonging to the Corporation of Carlisle called Cullerie Rentes, as they are collected in the year one thousand seven hundred and eight. 1883 NANSON (as above) 309 It is clear that the term cullery rents in its widest signification included any small annual rents due to the Corporation.

Cullet (kŭ·lĕt). *Glass-making.* [A later form of COLLET *sb.*1 4; the name being extended from the 'necks' formed in glass-blowing to all refuse and broken glass melted over again to make inferior glass.] Broken or refuse glass with which the crucibles are replenished.
1817 C. ATTWOOD *Specif. of Patent* No. 4148 Cullet, or old or broken or waste glass. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 655 The pot is now ready for receiving the topping of cullet, which is broken pieces of window-glass to the amount of 3 or 4 cwts.

† Cullibi·lity. *Obs.* Also **-ability.** [In form from CULLIBLE (of which, however, early instances have not yet been found).] The quality of being cullible; gullibility.
1728 SWIFT *Lett. to Pope* 16 July, Providence never designed him to be above two and twenty, by his thoughtlessness and cullibility. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* II. *Case of Conscience*, If there is not a fund of honest cullability in man so much the worse. 1807 OPIE *Lect. Art* iii. (1848) 308 Innocent cullibility on one part, and brutality and cunning on the other. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 7 The coal-mines of Great Britain may possibly be some day exhausted, but its cullability never.

† Cu·llible, *a. Obs.* [This adj., which is presupposed in the derivative *cullibility* (known 1728), would normally be derived from a verb *cull*; but none such is recorded; cf. however CULL *sb.*2, CULLY *v.*2. *Gullible, gullibility*, from GULL *v.*, appear much later than *cullibility*.] Easily made a 'cull' or fool of; gullible.
1822 HAZLITT *Table-t., Spirit of Partizanship* (1852) 276 These are lax and cullible in their notions of political warfare.

Cullice, *v.*, to beat: see CULLIS.

Cullinder, obs. form of COLANDER.

Culling (kŭ·liŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. CULL *v.*1 + -ING 1.]
1. The action of selecting or picking.
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 107 Cullynge, or owte schesynge, *separacio, segregacio.* 1663 *Flagellum, or O. Cromwell* (1672) 70 The House being thus purged, as they called it.. the remaining Juncto of his Culling..passed an Ordinance for Tryal of the King. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* II. v. 225 This culling-out is called Selective Absorption.
2. *concr.* The proceeds or residue of culling; a selection; *pl.* portions drafted out.
1692 A. WALKER *Acc. Icon Basilike* 32 (L.) That the Lord Fairfax would take anything out of the cabinet, and send up the cullings to the parliament. 1780 BRODHEAD in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 449 The remaining Continentals are the cullings of our troops, and I cannot promise anything clever from them. 1865 *Reader* 5 Aug. 144/3 A passage like the following reads more like a culling from the Oxford 'Lives of the Saints'.
3. *Farming.* See quots. and cf. CULL *sb.*3 2, CULLER 2. Also *attrib.*
1611 COTGR., *Brebis de rebut*, an old or diseased sheepe thats not worth keeping; wee call such a one, a drape, or culling. 1627 DRAYTON *Nymphidia* vi. 1496 (L.) My cullings I put off, or for the chapman feed. 1652 S. CLARKE *Lives* (1677) 334 To leave the cullen sheep in a hard condition. *a* 1796 VANCOUVER in A. Young *Ess. Agric.* (1813) II. 284 An assemblage of the refuse stock, and cullings of the adjacent .. counties. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Word-bk., Cullings*, the residue, as of a flock of fatted sheep, of which the best have been picked out.
4. *Comb.* **Culling-iron,** a long-handled slender hammer, with which the mature oysters are separated from the object on which they have been deposited.
1891 *Scribner's Mag.* Oct. 482.

† Cu·lling, *vbl. sb.*2 *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. CULL *v.*2] Embracing, 'cuddling'.
1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XVIII. 69 By oure kyssynge and swete cullynge. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 231 Such a culling and hugging of them they keep.

Cullins earth: see CULLEN, COLOGNE.

Cullion (kŭ·lyən), Forms: 4 **coillon, coylon, culyon**, 4–5 **colyoun, -on, coyllon**, 6 **colion, collion, -an, coulion, coillen**, 7 **cullian, culion, cullyen, cullen**, 6–9 **cullion.** [a. F. *couillon* = Pr. *colho*, Sp. *cojon*, It. *coglione*, Romanic deriv. of L. *cōleus, culleus* bag, testicle, a. Gr. κόλεος sheath.]
† 1. A testicle. *Obs.*
c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 624, I wolde I hadde thy coillons [*v. r.* coylons, colyounnys, coyllons, culyons] in myn hond. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 22 His ryght colyon or balock stone. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lvi. 218 His rootes..are like to a payre of stones or Cullions. 1611 COTGR., *Animelles*, the stones, cods, or cullions of Lambes, etc. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* II. xiv. 110.
† 2. As a term of contempt: A base, despicable, or vile fellow; a rascal. *Obs.* Cf. F. *coïon, coyon* (Cotgr.).
15.. *Peebles to Play*, Where is yon cullion knave? 1575 J. STILL *Gammer Gurton* v. ii, It was that crafty cullion Hodge. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, I. iii. 43 Away, base Cullions. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* 553 Thou shalt be censured for a cullian and a wretch. *a* 1652 BROME *City Wit* IV. ii, Thou Cullion, could not thine own cellar serve thee, but thou must be sneaking into Court butteries? 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. xi, Out on ye, cullions and bezonians!
† 3. *Fortif.* 'That part of a bulwarke which enginers call the pome, the gard, the shoulder or eares to couer the casamats' (Florio 1611, s.v. *Orecchione*).

1589 IVE *Fortif.* 12 Which cullion or orechion may be made longer and shorter according to the will of the workman.

4. *pl.* A popular name of plants of the genus *Orchis* (or allied genera), from the form of the tubers or 'roots'.

1611 COTGR., *Couillon de chien*, Dogs-stones, Dogs cullions. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* ix. 1341 Satyrion and Orchis. Cullions or Stones. *Ibid.* xiii. 1354 Sweete Cullions. 1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 330 Soldier's Cullions, Orchis. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-n.* (ed. 3) 60.

b. The paired tubers of Orchis.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 115/1 Cullions, or Stone-roots [are] round roots, whether single, double, or trebble. 1721 in BAILEY; and in later Dicts.

5. *Comb.*, as *cullion-like* adj. (sense 2); **†cullion-head** (*Fortif.*).

1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XXV. XXV, For what could be more cullenlike or base? 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* To Rdr. 10 To desist from those cullion-like courses. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cullion-head*, see *Bastian.*

¶ Used by confusion for *cullin* = CULLING.

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 156 The eldest of the sheep were drawne out as Cullions. [Cf. quot. 1652 s. v. CULLING[1] 3, and 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, *Cullins*, the worst sheep of a flock.]

†Cu·llionly, *a. Obs.* [f. CULLION 2 + -LY[1].] Like a cullion; rascally, base, despicable.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 36 You whoreson Cullyenly Barbermonger, draw. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* (1851) 368 His cullionly paraphrase on St. Paul. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xii, He would be held a cullionly niggard.

†Cu·llionry. *Obs.* In 7 **cullionnerie, cullionrie.** [f. as prec. + -RY, -ERY.] The behaviour of a cullion; base rascally conduct.

1611 COTGR., *Coyonnerie*, base roguerie, cowardise, cullionnerie. 1648 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) III. 36 Argyle's enemies had..burdened him, among many slanders, with that of cowardice and cullionrie.

Cullis (kʊ·lis), *sb.*[1] Now *rare.* Forms: 5 **colys, kolys, culys, colysshe,** 5–6 **colice,** 5–7 **coleys(e, culice,** 6 **colesse, collesse, -yse, culleis, -ace, -ys, -cooliz,** 6–7 **cullice, -ess(e,** 6–8 **cullise,** 7 **collice, cullisse, -ies, -asse, -aze, culisse, coolisse, coollis,** 6– **cullis.** [a. OF. *coleïs* (13th c., later *couleïs, coulis*), subst. use of *coleïs*:—L. type **cōlātīcius,* f. *cōlāre* to strain, flow through, glide, etc.]

A strong broth, made of meat, fowl, etc., boiled and strained; used especially as a nourishing food for sick persons. 'Beef-tea' is a well-known form.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 20 For a kolys þe brawne take of sothun henne or chekyne [etc.]. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 824 Colice of pike, shrympus or perche. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* IX. 228 If the pacient be weake ..ye shall gyve hym the coleys of a yonge capon. 1584 LYLY *Campaspe* III. v, He that melteth in a consumption is to be recured by colices, not conceits. 1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* vii. 165 The meat, out of which all the strength is Boil'd or Pressed in Jellies and Cullices. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* Pref. 1 Use for a cullis, a leg of veal and a ham. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 76 Take onions..thicken with cullis, oil, and wine.

† b. *transf.* and *fig.* (In quot. 1719 app. = a sound beating; cf. quot. 1625 and CULLIS *v.*).

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 356 Expecting thy Letter eyther as a Cullise to preserue, or as a sworde to destroy. 1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* III. ii, Get a cullis to your capacity, a restorative to your reason. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* III. i, He has beat me e'en to a Cullis. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* II. 112 A Cullise for the Back too.

Cullis (kʊ·lis), *sb.*[2] *Arch.* Also **killis, killesse.** [a. F. *coulisse* furrow, groove, gutter, etc., subst. use of fem. of *coulis* adj.: see prec. and COULISSE.] A gutter, groove, or channel. Also *attrib.*, as *cullis roof* (see quot. 1875).

1838 BRITTON *Dict. Archit.* 216 *Cullis*, a gutter in a roof; a groove or channel. 1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. i. 178 Placed in a barn or ricked in some exposed part with cullis roof, where it will keep dry. 1875 PARKER *Concise Gloss. Archit.*, *Killesse*, also *Cullis*, *Coulisse* (Fr.), a gutter, groove, or channel..This term is in some districts corruptly applied to a hipped roof by country carpenters, who speak of a killessed or cullidged roof. A dormer window is also sometimes called a killesse or cullidge window. ☞ See also KILLIS.

†Cu·llis, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. CULLIS *sb.*[1] (b).] *trans.* To 'beat to a jelly', beat severely.

1632 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Ball* IV. ii, Quit thy father..or Ile cullice thee With a battoun.

Cullisance, -sen, -son, -zan, obs. corruptions of COGNIZANCE (kɒ·nizăns), a badge, etc.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* I. i, I'll keep men ..and I'll give coats..but I lack a cullisen. 1609 — *Case is Altered* IV. iv, But what badge shall we give, what cullison? 1611 *Tarlton's Jests* (1844) 12 Clapping my Lord Shandoyes cullisance upon my sleeve. 1618 DEKKER *Owles Alm.* 36 A blew coat without a Cullizan.

Cullom-, cullum- : see COL-.

Cullurune, var. CULROUN, *Obs. Sc.*

Cully (kʊ·li), *sb. slang* or *colloq.* Now *rare.* [Orig. slang or rogues' cant, of uncertain origin.

Connexion has been suggested with CULLION or its Ital. cognate *coglione* 'a noddie, a foole, a patch, a dolt; a cuglion, a gull, a meacocke' (Florio). Leland thinks it of Gypsy origin, comparing Sp. Gypsy *chulai* man, Turkish Gypsy *khulai* gentleman.]

1. One who is cheated or imposed upon (*e.g.* by a sharper, strumpet, etc.); a dupe, gull; one easily deceived or taken in; a silly fellow, simpleton. (Much in use in the 17th c.)

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 781 Women, that..Brought in.. Their Husbands Cullies, and Sweet-hearts. 1687 SEDLEY *Bellamira* I. i, I'll .. shew her I am not such a cully as she takes me for. *a* 1720 J. HUGHES in *Duncombe's Lett.* (1773) III. App. xxxvii, The wit is always the cully of the heart. 1752 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lvi. 147 The French syren was baulked in her design upon her English cully. 1833 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1872) V. 89 Cullies, the easy cushion on which Knaves and Knavesses repose, have at all times existed. 1881 SWINBURNE in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 133 The whimper of a cheated cully.

attrib. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. *Heroic. Epist.* 168 Why should you..B' allow'd to put all tricks upon Our Cully-Sex, and we use none? 1702 DE FOE *Reform. Manners* I. 308 The Cully Merchant.

2. A man, fellow; a companion, mate.

1676 *Warn. for Housekeepers* 5 If the cully nap us. 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* (ed. 2) III. 57 (Hoppe) The showman inside the frame says..'Culley, how are you getting on?' 1888 *New York Mercury* (Farmer, *Americanisms*), What's yer hurry, cully?

†Cu·lly, *v.*[1] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [app. related to CULL *v.*[2]: cf. CULYE.] = CULL *v.*[2]

1576 *Tyde Tarryeth no Man*, Ione is pleasaunt, to kisse, and to cully.

†Cully, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [f. CULLY *sb.* Cf. It. *coglionare*, 'to cosin, to cog, to foist, to deceiue' (Florio).] *trans.* To make a fool of, deceive, cheat, take in.

1676 *Life of Muggleton* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 610 Having for some time being cullied out of his money. 1699 POMFRET *Poems, Divine Attributes*, Tricks to cully fools. 1702 POPE *Wife of Bath* 161 Heaven gave to woman the peculiar grace To spin, to weep, and cully human race. 1768 *Woman of Honour* I. 150 Being..cullied by drabs whom their footmen might disdain.

Cullyandre, Cullyar, Cullyen, obs. ff. COLANDER, CULLER, CULLION.

†Cullyism (kʊ·li,iz'm). *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. CULLY *sb.* + -ISM.] The condition of a cully.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 486 P 2 Instances of eminent Cullyism.

Culm[1] (kʊlm). In 5–6 **culme,** 7 **colme.** [The same word as COOM *sb.*[1], pointing to a ME. *culm, colm.* Connexion with *col*, COAL, suggests itself, and is strengthened by the synonymy of ME. *bicolmen, bicollen*, the former a deriv. of *colm, culm*, the latter of *colwen*, from *col*, COAL: cf. BECOOM (BE- 6 a) COLLOW, COLLY. But the actual analysis of the word is obscure.]

1. Soot, smut. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*; = COOM *sb.*[1] 1.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 108 Culme of smeke, *fuligo.* 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* II. (1593) 34 Againe the culme and smouldring smoke did wrap him round about. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Culm*, smoak or soot. Hence in KERSEY, BAILEY, etc. [in both noted as *Obs.*]. 1847–8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* iv. (1857) 48 A mud-coloured atmosphere of smoke and culm. 1861 CLINGTON *Frank O'Donnell* 171 My face and body all covered with culm..made him take me for the devil.

2. Coal-dust, small or refuse coal, slack.

[1348 in *Nottingham Rec.* I. 144 Praedictam dimidiam partem minerae carbonum marinorum et culmorum.] 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 70 In this kill first is made a fier of Coales or rather colme which is but the duste of the coales. *Ibid.* 91 A smaler Ridle with which they drawe smale coales for the smythes from the colme which is in deede but verie dust, which serveth for lyme burninge. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3892/1 An Act for continuing the Duties upon Coles, Culm, and Cynders [=Coke]. 1770–4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) III. 149 Culm, or small refuse coal. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 298 At Whitehaven, under a bed of common clay..a bed of natural clayey carbon or culm of 3 fathom is found. 1882 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Jan. 87, 4*s.* per ton for culm, or coal-dust.

b. Hence, *spec.* applied to the slack of anthracite or stone-coal, from the Welsh collieries, which was in common use for burning lime and drying malt.

1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 397. 1756 BP. POCOCKE *Trav.* (1889) II. 188 The coals here [Tenby]..run into culm, which they work up with clay, and make it into balls; it is very good fuel. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 366 The County of Pembroke abounds particularly in that Sort of Coal called *Stone Coal*, the small Pieces of which are stiled *Culm.* 1806 MARTIN in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 344. 1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. i. 149 Culm is the dust of the stone-coal, and is prepared for burning by being mixed with clay or mud from the shore. 1883 A. WILLIAMS *Min. Resources U. S.* 31 A mixture of anthracite slack, or 'culm', with bituminous coal. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Culm*, the slack of non-bituminous or anthracite coal is known by no other name.

c. By extension, sometimes employed as a synonym of anthracite, or of one of its varieties, the slaty glance coal. Also in pl. *culms*, like *coals.*

1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 8 There is another Sort, by some wrongly called Coak, and rightly named Culm or Welch-coal, from Swanzey in Pembrokeshire, being of a hard stony Substance, in small Bits..and will burn without Smoak. 1841 *Fossil Fuel*, etc. (ed. 2) 336 Varieties of Anthracite (2) The slaty glance-coal.. This is the anthracite so abundant in the United States; the culm* of our Welsh collieries. *(*Note.* This is a brittle crumbling anthracite.) 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 77 The coal.. on the western side being chiefly stone coal or culm, and on the eastern side, bituminous coking coal.

3. *Geol.* (More fully *Culm measures* or *series.*) A name given by some geologists to a series of shales, sandstones, etc. containing, in places, thin beds of impure anthracite, which represent the Carboniferous series in North Devon; also to strata supposed to be the analogues of these elsewhere.

The Culm series is generally considered to be contemporary with the Carboniferous limestone, but is much less rich in marine remains. It is extensively developed along the borders of Austria, Poland, and Russia; and includes the *calp* of Ireland.

[1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 54 Some years since a vein of culm appearing near the surface on the parish of Chittlehampton.] 1836 SEDGWICK & MURCHISON in *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1837) V. (*title*) A classification of.. Rocks.. of Devonshire..On the true position of the Culm Deposits. 1837 — *Trans. Geol. Soc.* V. 670 The base of the culm series. *Ibid. Note*, The undoubted culm-measures. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. 124 Anthracite, or culm, occurs in a few beds, of very variable thickness, between Greenacliff..and..Chittlehampton..The culm itself seems the result of irregular accumulations of vegetable matter intermingled with mud and sand. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* VI. iv. § 2. 748.

†4. Applied (? in error) to coke; cf. quot. 1742 in 2 c. *Obs.*

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Brewing*, Dry it leisurely with Pit-coal, char'd, called in some places coak and in others Culm. [Anthracite is a natural coke.]

† 5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *culm-dealer, -pit*, etc.

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 447 There is also a culm pit, which was worked for fuel a few years ago. 1854 *Illust. Lond. News* 5 Aug. 118/3 Occupations of the People. Culm-dealer.

Culm[2] (kʊlm). *Bot.* [ad. L. *culm-us* stalk, stem (*esp.* of grain).] The stem of a plant; *esp.* the jointed and usually hollow stalk of grasses.

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Culms*, stalks. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. 139 Meadow Fescue..has a culm two feet high. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. iii. 70 A kind of reed work formed of long culms of Saccharum.

Hence **Culm** *v. intr.*, to form a culm; **Culmed** *ppl. a.*, having a culm.

1860 MAYNE REID in *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIV. 1 The young maize .. is rapidly culming upward. *a* 1862 THOREAU *Excursions, Autumnal Tints* (1863) 223 A very tall and slender-culmed grass.

†Culm[3]. *Obs. rare.* Also 6 **culme.** [Shortened f. CULMEN.] The highest point, summit, culminating point.

1587 *Misfort. Arthur* III. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 313 Who strives to stand .. On giddy top and culm of slippery court. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 194 The mountaines are..seldome uncovered of snow, in their culme and highest tops. 1821 *Tales of my Landlord* (New Ser.), *Witch of Glas Llyn* II. 146 Three times will they be raised against his life. At the third his star will have reached its culm.

†Culmas, culmez, culmische. *Sc. Obs.* Some kind of weapon, or rural implement used as a weapon.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xiii. 72 He held in til his hand A rural club or culmas insteid of brand. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 432 Sum with ane culmische clevin to the belt.

‖Culmen (kʊ·lmen). [L. *culmen*, contr. f. *columen* top, summit, roof-ridge, etc.]

† 1. *gen.* The top or summit; *fig.* the height, acme, culminating point. *Obs.*

1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 129 Chronology and history bear No other culmen than the double art Astronomy, geography impart. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 227 At the culmen or top was a Chappel. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. § 40 (1740) 145 The Culmen of this Historian's Art and Invention. 1856 DOBELL *Eng. in Time of War*, That top and culmen exquisite Whereto the slanting seasons meet.

2. *Ornith.* The upper ridge of a bird's bill.

1833 R. MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) II. 34 Their bills being more curved in the culmen. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 45 The bill..slender..with the culmen concave near the base.

3. *Anat.* 'The superior vermiform process of the cerebellum' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

Culmi·colous, *a.* [f. L. *culmus* CULM[2] + *-cola* dwelling + -OUS.] 'Living on straw or the stems of graminaceous plants' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882). Said of some fungi.

Culmiferous (kʊlmi·fĕrəs), *a.*[1] *Geol.* [f. CULM[1] + -(I)FEROUS, after *carboniferous.*] Containing or producing culm or impure anthracite.

1837 SEDGWICK & MURCHISON in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* V. 670 In North Devon, the beds of the highest group..pass regularly under the base of the culmiferous rocks. *Ibid.* 664 The culmiferous series. 1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol.* 209 The culmiferous rocks of Devonshire.

Culmi·ferous, *a.*[2] *Bot.* [ad. L. type **culmi-fer* (f. *culmus* CULM[2] + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS.] Of grasses: Having a jointed hollow stalk.

1704 RAY in Harris *Lex. Techn.*, *Plants* § 23 *Culmiferous Plants* are such as have a smooth hollow jointed Stalk, with one long sharp-pointed Leaf at each Joint. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 102 Herbs..which are culmiferous, are divided into those with large seeds, or Corns, and those with lesser seeds, called Grasses. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. IV. v. 156 Among culmiferous plants the first place belongs to rice.

Culmigenous (-i·dʒĕnəs), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + *-gen-us* born, bearing + -OUS.] 'Produced or growing on straw' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

Cu·lminal, *a. rare.* [f. L. *culmen*, stem *culmin-* (see above) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the culmen or summit; apical.

1889 in *Century Dict.*

Culminant (kʌ·lmĭnănt), *a.* (and *sb.*). [ad. late L. *culminānt-em*, pr. pple. of *culmināre* to CULMINATE. Cf. mod.F. *culminant.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of a heavenly body: That has reached its greatest altitude, that is on the meridian; hence *fig.* that is at its greatest height.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 358 The whole constellation of Ariadnes crowne, culminant in her nativity. 1658 WILLSFORD *Natures Secrets* 35 When any Star is upon the Meridian, it is said to be culminant; and .. is then of most force to that place. 1684 *Observator* No. 129 In the very Lust and Vigour of the Phanatical Conspiracy, when Oates was Culminant. 1824 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 411 The superstition of the letter was then culminant. 1875 BLACKMORE *A. Lorraine* I. vii. 41 A softer and more genial star was culminant one evening.

2. Reaching the greatest height, forming the summit or highest point, topmost.

1849 DANA *Geol.* vii. (1850) 420 Islands are but the culminant peaks of mountains. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. i. 22 The culminant rocks are very dry.

†**B.** *sb.* A culminant star (in quot. *fig.*). *Obs.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 288 The..Culminant in a Princes favour, takes all the Honour from the Lord of his Ascending.

Culminate (kʌ·lmĭneĭt), *v.* [f. late L. *culmināt-*, ppl. stem of *culmināre*, f. *culmen, culmin-* (see above); see -ATE, and cf. mod.F. *culminer.*]

1. *intr. Astron.* Of a heavenly body: To reach its greatest altitude, to be on the meridian.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* clvi. 649 If the Luminary culminate. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 617 All Sun-shine, as when his Beams at Noon Culminate from th' Æquator. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* iv. 158 To find the time at which any star culminates, or passes the meridian.

2. *gen.* To reach its highest point or summit, as a mountain-chain, etc.; to rise to an apex or summit. Const. *in.*

1665 [see CULMINATING *ppl. a.*].

a 1770 C. SMART *Hop Garden* I. (R.), While above Th' embow'ring branches culminate, and form A walk impervious to the sun. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xv, At which distance the enormous waves culminated and fell with the report of thunder. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 16 The mountain system [of Armenia] culminates in Ararat.

3. *fig.* (Chiefly from I.) To reach its acme, or highest development. Const. *in, to.*

a 1662 HEYLYN *Life of Laud* (1668) 155 Being once in the Ascendent, [he] presumed that he should culminate before his time. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. I. i. 3 Thus D'Aiguillon rose again and culminated. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 195 All the genius ran in that direction, until it culminated in Shakspeare. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. v. (1866) 233 The uneasiness, the terror, the wrath of the people, seemed rapidly culminating to a crisis. 1875 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* viii. 195 There are times when Art seems to culminate and then to descend. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 196 These disturbances culminated in the great eruption of A.D. 79.

4. *trans.* To bring (a thing) to its highest point, to form the summit of; to crown. *rare.*

1659 R. EEDES *Christ's Exaltation* 35 That's the altitude, the very apex that culminates a believer's happiness. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* Ded., May the same Influences tend to the Culminating all other Arts.

Culminate, *a.* [ad. late L. *culmināt-us*, pa. pple. of *culmināre*: see prec.] 'Growing upward, as distinguished from a lateral growth; applied to the growth of corals' (Dana).

1864 in WEBSTER.

Culminating (kʌ·lmĭneĭtĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CULMINATE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of reaching the highest point; culmination. Often *attrib.*, as in *culminating point*, point of culmination.

1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 265 The same Index will likewise shew the culminating, rising or setting of a given Star. 1850 GLADSTONE *Glean.* V. clxvii. 270 The culminating point of the Supremacy was in the reign of Edward VI.

Culminating, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That culminates; that attains to the greatest elevation.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 106 The culminating, or declining sun. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 202 The most culminating pyco or top [of Ararat]. 1727 PITT *Horace's Odes* I. xxii. (R.), Where I may view without a shade The culminating sun. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xix. (1856) 142 The culminating peak of the northern abutment.

b. *fig.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 260 There is .. no culminating Writer..so lofty as out of the reach of Imitation. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi, The Gothic schools exhibited that love [of variety] in culminating energy.

Culmination (kʌlmĭneĭ·ʃən). [n. of action from CULMINATE *v.*; cf. F. *culmination.*]

1. The attainment by a heavenly body of its greatest altitude; the act of reaching the meridian.

Lower or *upper culmination*: the attainment of least or greatest altitude on any day.

1633 GELLIBRAND in T. James *Voy.* R iij, At the instant of the Moones Culmination or Mediation of Heauen. 1788 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 2 Adjustment .. to answer the culmination of any of the heavenly bodies. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. viii. 79 The sun's lower culmination, if such a term can be applied to his midnight depression.

2. *fig.* The attainment of the highest point, or state of being at the height; *concr.* that in which anything culminates, the crown or consummation.

1657 FARINGDON *Serm.* 429 (T.) We .. wonder how that which in its putting forth was a flower, should in its growth and culmination become a thistle. 1844 EMERSON *Lect. Yng. Amer.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 296 The uprise and culmination of the new .. power of Commerce. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) I. 253 This fresco may be regarded as the culmination of the movement.

Culmy, *a.* Also 4 colmie, -omy. [f. CULM 1 + -Y.]

†**1.** Blackened or begrimed with soot: = COOMY.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1082 He lokede him a-bute Wiþ his colmie snute. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 356 Thanne pacience parceyued of poyntes [of] his cote, Was colmy [*v.r.* culmy, colomy] þorw coueityse and vnkynde desyrynge.

2. Of the nature of or abounding in culm, as *culmy beds* or *deposits.*

†**Culo·rum.** *Obs.* [Known only in Langland; according to Herbert Coleridge (*Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1860) probably the last syllables of *in sæcula sæculorum* 'for ever and ever', the concluding words of the *Gloria Patri*; Mätzner suggests a corruption of L. *corollarium* COROLLARY.] The conclusion, corollary, or 'moral'.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 264 Þe Culorum of þis clause [*B. and C.* cas] kepe I not to schewe. 1377 *Ibid.* B. X. 409 Þe culorum of þis clause curatoures is to mene. 1399 — *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 72 And constrewe ich clause with þe culorum. *Ibid.* IV. 61 No blame serued .. Ho so toke good kepe to þe culorum.

‖ **Culot** (kūlo). [F., dim. of *cul*: see above.]

†**a.** A stand for a crucible in the furnace. †**b.** The heavy mass which falls to the bottom of a crucible. **c.** A little cup of sheet-iron inserted into the hollow base of the Minié and other projectiles, so as to be driven into the ball and enlarge its diameter, when fired.

1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 317 Place a Crucible upon a Culot in the middle of a Hearth-place in a Wind Furnace. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Essence*, Separate the Dross from the Culot in the Bottom. 1854 CAPT. NORTON in *Mech. Mag.* LXII. 38 For putting an iron cup or culôt into the hollow base of this shot.

Culottic (kiulo·tik), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. F. *culotte* breeches + -IC after SANSCULOTTIC.] Wearing breeches, respectable, as opposed to *sansculottic.* So **Culo·ttism.**

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. VI. iii, Young Patriotism, Culottic and Sansculottic, rushes forward emulous. *Ibid.* III. V. ii, Let the guilty tremble therefore, and the suspect, and the rich, and in a word all manner of Culottic men. *Ibid.* III. VII. i, Sansculottism .. having now got deep enough, is to perish in a new singular system of Culottism and arrangement. *Ibid.* III. VII. vi, Garnitures, formulas, culottisms of what sort soever.

Culp, obs. Sc. form of CUP.

†**Culp(e.** *Obs.* Also 4–5 cope, coupe, 5–6 coulpe. [a. OF. *coulpe* (*colpe, culpe, coupe, cope*), f. L. *culpa* fault, blame.

After the Fr. word had regularly become *coupe*, the *l* was restored from Latin, and was at length pronounced.]

Guilt, sin, fault, blame.

[1292 BRITTON I. XXIX. § 3 Par sa coupe ou par sa negligence.] 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. V. 305 And kaires hym to-kirke-ward his coupe to schewe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 261 Baptisme..which bynymeþ vs þe culpe. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* I vj, Sayeng that she had no culpe of this dede. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* XXII. 74 Thourgh the coulpe of a knyght. 1513 HEN. VIII in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. iii. 6 We do not impute the culp and blame thereof in any person. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* XVII. 155 The coulpe of our synnis. 1601 Q. ELIZ. in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 354, I hope God will not lay their culps to my charge.

Culpability (kʌlpăbi·lĭti). [f. next + -ITY. So mod.F. *culpabilité*, instead of OF. *coupableté.*] The quality of being culpable.

1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. II. 30 [It] may be said that God indeed is some cause of that, without culpability. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 2 Apr. an. 1779, Amongst various acts of culpability he mentioned evil-speaking. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 138 The degree of culpability depends on the presence or absence of intention.

Culpable (kʌ·lpăb'l), *a.* (and *sb.*). Forms: 4–5 coupable, (4 -abile, -aple, cupabil, 4–5 cowpable), 4–5 culpabil(l, 4–6 coulpable, 4– culpable. [ME. *coupable*, a. OF. *coupable* (*cop-, coulpable, culpable*, etc.) guilty:—L. *culpābil-is* blameworthy, f. *culpa* fault, blame. The OF. was regularly reduced to *coupable* in 13th c., but was frequently written *culpable* after L. in 14th c., *coulpable* in 16th c.; the latinized form has in Eng. been established both in spelling and pronunciation.]

1. Guilty, criminal; deserving punishment or condemnation. *Obs.* (or blended with sense 2.)

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1331 3yf þou .. Fordost pore mannys sustynaunce þat aftyrwarde he may nat lyve þou art coupable. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 300 Any creature þat is coupable afor a kynges iustice. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* E jb, How be it that they ben gylty and culpable. 1573 BP. OF PETERBORO in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 196 III. 35 If thei be able justelie..to finde him culpable. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. 22 Meer Schisme .. a culpable rupture or breach of the Catholick communion. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Isaiah* Notes (ed. 12) 343 The inflictor of the punishment may perhaps be as culpable as the sufferer. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxii. 151 He was considered at Thebes as culpable.

b. Const. *of*, † *in* (an offence, sin, wrong, etc.).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XXXIV. 13 Þai wild haf made me culpabil of syn. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 312 We ben coupable in þis synne. 1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 8 He was gylty and coulpabyll of all y^s trespasse. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* iii. (1874) 14 What can the pore wyfe..do withhall, being not culpable in the cryme? 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lvi. 220 They had found themselves culpable of gluttony. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, I. 222 The greatest crime of which a man could render himself culpable.

†**c.** *Culpable of* (*punishment, death, judgement*, etc.): deserving, liable to. Also, *culpable to be judged*, etc. (see first quot.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 16 Sich is coupable aȝens God to be jugid to helle. *Ibid.*, þat man, as Crist seiþ, is coupable of þe fier of helle. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4570 He is of the deth coupable. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* v. 21 Whosoeuer killeth, shal be culpable of iudgement. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 7 Culpable of iudgement. 1612 W. SCLATER *Minister's Portion* 45 [Which] makes the offender culpable of death.

2. Deserving blame or censure, blameworthy.

[*c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 575 Þe lawe saith þat he is coupable þat entremettith him or mellith him with such þing as aperteyneþ not vnto him.] 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Culpable*, blame-worthy, guiltie. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. viii. 33 What circumstances make an action laudable, or culpable. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. i. 7 Those inclinations.. they know to be highly culpable and unworthy. 1875 J. CURTIS *Hist. Eng.* 146 With great and culpable disregard to the public weal.

b. Artistically faulty or censurable. *rare.*

1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 2 It [a print] may have an agreeable effect as a whole, and yet be very culpable in its parts. 1851 [see CULPABLENESS].

†**B.** *sb.* A guilty person, a culprit. *Obs.* [So F. *coupable.*]

1480 *Robt. Devyll* 720 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 247 Euery vnthryftye culpable. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 411/3 He punysshed the culpables. 1651 tr. *De las-Coveras' Hist. Don Fenise* 209 If he could discover the infamous culpable. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1808) II. 246 (D.) Those only who were the culpables.

Culpableness (kʌ·lpăb'lnĕs). In 4 coupabilnesse. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being culpable; culpability.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 335 Coupabilnesse of synne. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* 145 (T.) My culpableness in those particulars. 1694 KETTLEWELL *Comp. Persecuted* 79 By any culpableness or unadvisedness of my own carriage. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. i. § 40. 26 To show the culpableness..of our common modes of decoration by painted imitation of various woods or marbles.

Culpably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In a culpable or blameworthy manner; to a culpable degree.

16.. JER. TAYLOR (J.), If we perform this duty pitifully and culpably. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 25 June an. 1763 Culpably injurious to the merit of that bard. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 567 Culpably wanting in filial piety.

†**Culpate,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *culpāt-*, ppl. stem of *culpāre* to blame, f. *culpa* fault, blame.] *trans.* To blame, find fault with.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 422 They did .. much more culpate and blame his prevy Councellers.

So †**Culpa·tion,** 'a blaming, a finding fault' (Bailey vol. II. 1727).

Culpatory, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Tending to or expressing blame.

1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. Postscript, If adjectives in *osus*, as famosus, &c. were not most commonly used by Latian authors in a culpatory sense. 1802 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 588 Eloquent culpatory diatribes.

†**Culpe,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *colper, couper* to cut: see COUP *v.*2, COPE *v.*2] *trans.* To cut, slice. (Cf. CULPON *v.*)

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 48 Take gode fat Ele, & culpe hym.

†**Culpon,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 culpoun, coulpon, 4– culpon, (5 colpon, 6 culpown, -in, -yn; *Sc.* 6–7 cowpon, coupon, 9 coopin. [a. OF. *colpon, coulpon, copon*, now *coupon*, cutting, cut, slice, piece, portion, f. *colper, coper, couper* to cut. The same word has been adopted from mod. Fr. in a special sense as COUPON.]

A piece cut off, a cutting; a portion, strip, slice, bit, shred.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 679 This Pardoner hadde heer as yelow as wex..But thynne it lay by colpons [*v. r.* culpouns] oon and oon. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 642 Al to peces thai hewed thair sheldes, The culpons flegh out in the feldes. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 89 Take eles..and choppe hem in faire colpons. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 635 Velvet embroudered with sundery knottes and culpyns of golde. 1563 WINȜET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* § 5 *margin*, Quhen thai cleik fra ws twa coupounis of our crede, tyme is to speik. 1590 BRUCE *Serm. Sacr.* B viij a, Suppose thou get a cowpon of him [thy sauior] in the sacrament, that cowpon wald do thee na good. 1825 JAMIESON, *Cowpon..in pl.*, shatters, shivers: pronounced *coopins.*

†**Culpon,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 coulpen, 7 *Sc.* coupon. [f. CULPON *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To cut into pieces, cut up, slice.

14.. *Anc. Cookery* 467 Take eles culponde and clene wasshen. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 265 Termes of a Keruer..culpon that troute. 1567 DRANT *Horace's Ep.* II. i. F viij, He that did crowse and culpon once Hydra of hellish spyte. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 16 Superstition is lyke some serpents, that though they be couponed in many cuttes, yet they can keepe some lyfe in all.

2. To ornament or trim with strips or patches of a different-coloured material; sometimes, perhaps,

to border with pieces of alternate colouring: see Godefroy, s.v. *componné, couponné.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 820/1 The trappers of the coursers were mantell harnesse coulpened. *Ibid.* 858/1 A chemere, of cloath of silver, culponed with cloath of gold, of damaske, cantell wise.

Culpose (kʌ·lpōu·s), *a. Roman Law.* [f. L. *culpa* 'ault of negligence or remissness + -OSE, after *dolose* (L. *dolōsus*).] Characterized by *culpa* or (criminal) negligence.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. 1103 Generally an act of forbearance or omission which is merely culpose (or not dolose) is not a crime or public delict. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. Comm. (ed. 2) 153 Not of dolose or intentional delicts, but only of culpose delicts, i. e. committed from negligence.

Culprit (kʌ·lprit). [Known (as a word) only from 1678. According to the legal tradition, found in print shortly after 1700, *culprit* was not originally a word, but a fortuitous or ignorant running together of two words (the fusion being made possible by the abbreviated writing of legal records), viz. Anglo-Fr. *culpable* or L. *culpabilis* 'guilty', abbreviated *cul.*, and *prit* or *prist* = OF. *prest* 'ready'. It is supposed that when the prisoner had pleaded 'Not guilty', the Clerk of the Crown replied with '*Culpable*: *prest d'averrer nostre bille*', i. e. '*Guilty*: [and I am] *ready* to aver our indictment'; that this reply was noted on the roll in the form *cul. prist, etc.*; and that, at a later time, after the disuse of law French, this formula was mistaken for an appellation addressed to the accused. (See note at end of this article.)]

1. *Law.* Used only in the formula 'Culprit, How will you be tried?' formerly said by the Clerk of the Crown to a prisoner indicted for high treason or felony, on his pleading 'Not guilty'.

Its first recorded use is in the Trial of the Earl of Pembroke for murder in 1678: it does not occur in the Trial of the Regicides 1662, nor in the various State Trials of 1663, 1664, 1669. Its original force was formally to join issue with the defendant's plea of 'Not guilty', and to demand trial and judgement; but this was perhaps forgotten in 1678.

1678 *State Trials* (1810) VI. 1320/2 (*Earl of Pembroke*) *Clerk of Crown.* Are you guilty, or not guilty? *Earl.* Not guilty. *Cl. of Cr.* Culprit, how will you be tryed? *Earl.* By my Peers. *Cl. of Cr.* God send you a good deliverance. 1683 *Tryal A. Sidney* (1684) 6. 1752 LOUTHIAN *Process Scotl.* 197 If the Prisoner answer not guilty, the Clerk saith, Culprist*, [(i. e.) *Culpabilis es, paratus sum verificare*] How wilt thou be tried?—and the Prisoner must answer,—By God and the Country.—Clerk saith, God send thee a good Deliverance.

2. Hence assumed to mean, Prisoner at the bar; he who is arraigned for a crime or offence; the accused.

1700 DRYDEN *Wife of Bath's T.* 273 Then first the culprit answered to his name. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* Pref., An author is in the condition of a culprit: the public are his judges. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 197 'Well, culprit'; said the governor..'What have you to say for yourself?' 1841 MACAULAY *W. Hastings* Ess. (1854) 649/2 But neither the culprit nor his advocates attracted so much notice as the accusers.

3. An offender, one guilty of a fault or offence.

[A change of sense, app. due to popular etymology, the word being referred directly to L. *culpa* fault, offence.]

1769 *Junius Lett.* xxii. 100 He had not rendered himself a culprit, too ignominious to sit in parliament. 1822 BYRON *Werner* III. iv, The fled Hungarian, Who seems the culprit. 1890 M. HOLROYD *Mem. G. E. Corrie* ii. 11 He .. always took care..to send away the offender feeling himself to be a culprit not a martyr.

4. *attrib.*

1750 WHITEHEAD *Roman Father* Epil. (R.), Like other culprit youths, he wanted grace.

[*Note.* The legal tradition as to the origin of *culprit* is thus given:

1717 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* (ed. 3), *Culprit* is compounded of two words, *i. e. Cul* and *Prit*, viz. *Cul*, which is the Abbreviation of *Culpabilis*, and is a Reply of a proper Officer in the behalf of the King, affirming the Party to be guilty after he hath pleaded Not Guilty, without which the Issue is not joined: The other word *Prit* is derived from the French word *Prest*, *i. e.* ready; and 'tis as much as to say, That he is ready to prove the Party guilty. See also 1729-72 JACOB *New Law Dict.* s. v. 1765-8 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxvi, and note thereon by CHRISTIAN (ed. 1795, p. 340). Also 1841-5 STEPHENS *Comm.* VI. xvii. (1883) 407.

This explanation is in accordance with the fact that the formula *prest (prist)* is of constant occurrence in mediæval procedure, to signify that the parties are ready to go to judgement on a point of law, or to trial on an issue of fact: see the old Year-books *passim*; e. g. *Year-book* 35 *Edw. I* (Rolls) 451 '*Herle.* La pasture de Strepham tut une e nent sevère; prest. *Passeley.* Issi severe qe vous ne devez comuner outre les boundes, etc. prest. *Bereford* [Justice]. Vous estes a issue', etc. The force of *prest* further appears in *Year-bk. Michaelmas* 12 *Edw. III*, Plea 15 'Le defendant dit..qe les blees furent sciez et emporte[z]; prest, etc.', where another MS. for 'prest, etc.' reads 'et demanda jugement'. Moreover *non cul prist* actually appears as an abbreviated form. In the *Liber Assisarum*, anno 22° Edw. I., placitum 41, we find in the report (*Livre des Assises*, 1679, p. 94) "*Bank.* Il semble que vous luy fistes tresp'.. Pur que r[espo]nd[ez]. *Richm.* [for *Defendant*] De rien culpable, prest daverrer nostre bill", etc. This, in Brooke's *Abridgement* (1568) fol. 7, Section *Accion sur le case*, Plea 78, is thus cited: "*Banke Justic.* Vous luy fist tort..p' q' rñd'. *Richm.* non cul prist, etc."]

‖ Culrach, -reach (kuːlrɛ̄χ). *Sc. Law. Obs.* Also colrach, collerauch, -rayth, -reth, colerraith, culreauch. [app. f. Ir. and Gael. *cul* back + *reachd* law, statute, ordinance.] A surety given to a court from which a cause is removed to another court, to be escheated if full justice is not rendered in the latter court. Required especially when a cause was removed to the court of a lord of regality.

c 1400 *Quoniam Attach.* viii. § 4 Demittet ibidem vnum culrach scilicet vnum plegium quod plena lex tenebitur parti in curia domini sui. 1518 in Balfour *Practicks* (1754) 407 (Jam.) Offerand to that effect caution of Collerauch. 1571 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials Scot.* I. 23 Comperit P. L. Knycht, Stewart within the said Regalitie, and desyrit the sd Mr. Robert to be replegeit from the sd Justice Court as duelland within the samin boundis; and offerit cautioune of Collerayth, as accordis. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 107 He aught to leaue ane borgh, that is called Culreauch, behinde him in that Court, out of the quhilk the defender is borrowed. 1641 *Acts Chas. I*, V. 627 (Jam.) To give and find cautioun *de Collereth* for administratioun of justice. 1700 in R. CHAMBERS *Dom. Ann. Scotl.* anno 1700, Demanding surrender of the two Browns, to be tried in the court of his regality, within whose bounds they had lived, and offering a *culreach* or pledge for them. 1861 *Ibid.* 236 The system of culreach or repledgiation is one of great antiquity in Scotland, but last heard of in the Highlands.

† Cu·lrage, culerage. *Obs.* Forms: 4 colerage, 5 culra(t)che, -rayge, curiage, 6 curaige, -agie, (7 kill-ridge), 5-7 culrage, 6-7 culerage. [a. OF. *culrage*, mod.F. *curage*, f. *cul* 'anus' + *rage* rage, rabies, 'from his operation and effect when it is used in those parts' (Gerarde): cf. the Eng. name ARSESMART.] An obsolete name of the plant Water-pepper (*Polygonum Hydropiper*).

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 33 *Persicaria minor*, colerage. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1016 And curiage, and gladiol the longe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 108 Culrache, smerthole, herbe [H., P. culratche], *persiccaria.* 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 602/21 *Persicaria*, culrage. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxvii. 632 This herbe is called..in English Water pepper..and of some Curagie. 1611 COTGR., *Curage*, the hearbe Water-pepper, Arse-smart, Kill-ridge, or culerage.

† Cu·lroun, culrun. *Sc. Obs.* Also culroin, cullurune. [perh. a corruption of CULLION.] A base fellow, a rascal: an opprobrious appellation.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 43 The cadgear..Calland the colzear ane knaif and culroun full queyr. 1540 in Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 75 Be Thomas your brother at command, A cullurune kythed throw many a land. *a* 1568 *Bannatyne Poems, Sons exylit throw Pryd* 27 For hichtines the culroin dois misken His awin maister.

Culsh, var. of CULCH.

Cult (kʌlt), *sb.* [ad. L. *cultus* worship (f. *colĕre* to attend to, cultivate, respect, etc.), and its F. adaptation *culte* (1611 Cotgr.). Used in 17th c. (? from Latin), and then rarely till the middle of the 19th, when often spelt *culte* as in French.]

† 1. Worship; reverential homage rendered to a divine being or beings. *Obs.* (exc. as in sense 2).

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 371 You tell vs most absurdly of a diuine cult..(for so cult you are, or so quilted in your tearmes). *Ibid.* 380 You..referre it to the cult that you so foolishly talked of. 1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 39 God, abolishing the cult of Gentile idols. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 92 That Sovereign Cult due to God only.

2. A particular form or system of religious worship; *esp.* in reference to its external rites and ceremonies.

1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. App. 245 Let not every circumstantial difference or Variety of Cult be Nick-named a new Religion. 1699 SHAFTESB. *Charac., Inq. conc. Virtue* I. III. § 2 In the Cult or Worship of such a Deity. 1850 GLADSTONE *Homer* II. 311 While she [Proserpine] has a cult or worship on earth, he [Aidoneus] apparently has none. 1859 L. OLIPHANT *China & Japan* I. xii. 242 They are devoted in their attentions to the objects of their *culte.* 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Gr.* xi. 350 The cult of Aphrodite.

3. *transf.* Devotion or homage to a particular person or thing, now *esp.* as paid by a body of professed adherents or admirers.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* III. i. (1737) I. 281 Convinc'd of the Reality of a better Self, and of the Cult or Homage which is due to It. 1829 A. W. FONBLANQUE *England Under 7 Admin.* (1837) I. 238 These cults are generally to be found in the same house. 1879 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 368 The cult of beauty as the most vivid image of Truth. 1889 *John Bull* 2 Mar. 141/2 An evidence of the decay of the Wordsworth cult.

† Cult, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *cult-us*, pa. pple. of *colĕre* to cultivate.] Cultivated, cultured.

1617 [see CULT *sb.* 1].

Cultar, obs. form of COULTER.

Cultch, var. of CULCH.

† Cultel. *Obs.*—° [OF. *cultel* (12th c.):—L. *cultellus* knife, dim. of *culter* knife, share.] 'A long knife carried by a knight's attendant, hence called *cultellarius*' (Fairholt).

† Cultelere, *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *cultelaire, -ere*, ad. med.L. *cultellāris* (see next).] = next.

1542 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* (1579) 50 Which and how many be there of actual cauters?..The first is called Cultelere (of Cousteau) that is a knyfe.

† Cu·ltellary, *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *cultellāris* of or belonging to a knife, f. *cultellus* knife: see -ARY.] Having the form of a knife.

[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 200 þou schalt make bitwixe þe fyngris cauteriis þat ben clepid cauterium cultellare. *Ibid.* 307 The .v. cauterie is maad in þis maner & is swiþe comoun & is clepid cultellare.] 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XII. 388 The exulcerated and painful Wen .. he cut .. off with a cultellary Cautery.

† Cu·ltellated, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *cultellāt-us*, pa. pple. of *cultellāre* to make like a knife, f. *cultellus* knife.] Having a sharp edge like a knife.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 297 It produces long..hard cultellated leaves.

† Cultella·tion. *Obs.* [a. F. *cultellation*, f. L. *cultellus* knife.] An operation in land-measuring to ascertain the horizontal area of a sloping or uneven surface: the measuring line is held horizontally above the surface, and a weighted 'arrow' (originally a knife) dropped to stick in the ground at a point vertically beneath its extremity.

1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

Culter, obs. and dial. form of COULTER.

Cultism (kʌ·ltiz'm). [a. Sp. *cultismo*, F. *cultisme*, f. Sp. *culto* polished, elegant (:—L. *cultus* cultivated): see -ISM. Góngora gave the appellation *estilo culto* to his style of writing.] A kind of affected elegance of style which prevailed in Spanish literature in the end of the 16th and beginning of the 17th c.; also called *Góngorism* after the poet Góngora. So **Cu·ltist**, a writer affecting cultism.

1887 MOREL-FATIO in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 360 The cultism of Góngora, the artifice of which lies solely in the choice and arrangement of words. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 718 Francesco de Roxas, a celebrated cultist in style. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 391 The school of the cultists.

Cultivable (kʌ·ltivăb'l), *a.* [f. F. *cultivable* (13-14th c. in Hatzfeld), f. *cultiver* to CULTIVATE: see -BLE.] Capable of being cultivated.

1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* VI. 437 Cultivable Ground. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 535 A mountainous, broken, yet cultivable country. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXV. 425 A fruit exclusively cultivable in hot countries. 1863 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 112 Faculties..cultivable.. by education.

Hence **Cu·ltivabi·lity**, cultivable quality.

1881 *Chicago Advance* 8 Sept. 568 The wonderful cultivability of this pastoral art. 1890 *Graphic* 11 Oct. 416 This has..diminished the cultivability of the soil.

† Cu·ltivage. *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *cultivage* tillage (Cotgr.), f. *cultiver.*] Tillage, husbandry.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. (1682) 161 Unwilling to be industrious in Arts, traffick, or cultivage. *Ibid.* VIII. 357 The Countrey void of Villages, Rivers, or Cultivage.

Cultivable (kʌ·ltivėi·tăb'l), *a.* Also **cultivateable.** [f. CULTIVATE + -ABLE.] = CULTIVABLE. Hence **Cultivatabi·lity** (*rare*).

1847 in CRAIG. 1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. I. 42 On the cultivatable land the work of drainage is going on. 1880 F. W. BURBIDGE *Gardens of Sun* vi. 116, 1,738 acres are supposed to be cultivatable. 1886 *Chicago Advance* 23 Dec. 823 The human cultivatability of the savage Indian.

Cultivate (kʌ·ltivėit), *v.* [f. *cultīvāt-*, ppl. stem of late (and med.)L. *cultīvāre* to till, (in It. *coltivare*, Pr. *coltivar*, *cultivar*, F. *cultiver*, OF. and dial. *coutiver*), f. late L. *cultīvus* (*cultīva terra*), characterized by being tilled, f. *cultus*, pa. pple. of *colĕre* to till, cultivate, take care of. For the form cf. *captivate.* In earlier use we had CULTIVE *v.*]

I. *lit.* **1.** *trans.* To bestow labour and attention upon (land) in order to the raising of crops; to till; to improve and render fertile by husbandry.

1620-55 [see CULTIVATING *vbl. sb.*]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cultivate*, to plow or Till. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* v. i, 'Tis a great pity so good a husbandman as you should want a farm to cultivate. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xiii, A Country infinitely populous, but miserably cultivated. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 551 Most of the rivers of Bengal..have their banks cultivated with rice. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 321 The Athenians returned to cultivate their fields. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 63 Gardens were cultivated by the ancient Greeks.

b. *techn.* To break up (ground) with a CULTIVATOR (sense 3).

1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. II. 288 The stubble was ploughed, and in the spring of 1842 it was manured and grubbed, or 'cultivated', and sown with mangold-wurzel.

2. To bestow labour and attention upon (a plant) so as to promote its growth; to produce or raise by tillage. Also *transf.* of fish, etc.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 193 Pot-herbs .. cultivated with his daily Care. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 4 The Plants that Adam took Pleasure to cultivate there. 1862 *Cornh. Mag.* V. 197 All the species of fish usually cultivated in the country. 1871 R. W. DALE *Commandm.* ix. 231 A rose, however you cultivate it, remains a rose.

II. *fig.* **3.** To improve and develop by education or training (a person, his mind, manners, faculties); to refine, to culture.

1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 377 To cultivate its [a child's] Manners with good Precepts and Counsels. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I, To cultivate the wild licentious savage With wisdom, discipline, and liberal arts. 1779 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 273, I have endeavoured so to cultivate my mind, that [etc.]. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 348 To learn every thing to cultivate the spirit.

4. To promote the growth of, devote oneself to the advancement or development of (an art, science, sentiment, etc.); to foster.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* A iij, That great..designe..of cultivating the Sciences, and advancing of usefull knowledge. *Ibid.* 32 Ye that love vertue and cultivate the sciences. 1694 tr. Milton's *Lett. State* Sept. an. 1652, How firmly we are resolv'd to cultivate..that friendship which is between your serenity and this republic. 1747 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 302 Let us be the more careful to cultivate inward religion. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* cxvi, Though it cannot plant morals in the human breast, it cultivates them when there.

5. To devote one's attention to, to prosecute, follow, practise, cherish (any art, science, sentiment, habit, or pursuit, esp. with the object of acquiring it, or improving oneself in it).

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III. ii, [They] cultivate the same superstition with the Bannians in India. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. Pref., Let us cultivate our own excellent language. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. v. 167 The higher mathematics are absolutely necessary to those who cultivate..astronomy. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* v. 123 As a soldier, he cultivates bluntness.

b. Phrases. *To cultivate the acquaintance, friendship,* or *good opinion of, relations with.* (These connect 4 and 5.)

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 276 He had ix entire years to cultivate a Friendship with Themistocles. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. ii. 10 He was more solicitous to cultivate her mamma's good opinion, than hers. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1753, He cultivated his acquaintance. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 472 A desire to cultivate the friendship of the English. 1888 W. R. CARLES *Life in Corea* i. 7 Mr. Mayers .. did his utmost .. to cultivate some relations with the people and officials.

c. Hence (*ellipt.*) *To cultivate a person*: to bestow attention upon him with a view to intimacy or favour; to court the acquaintance or friendship of.

1707 COLLIER *Refl. Ridic.* 215 The Great honour him, cultivate him, respect him, court him. 1796 BURKE *Lett. Noble Lord* Wks. VIII. 64, I loved and cultivated him accordingly. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxxvi. 186, I..felt that he was a person I should like to cultivate. 1889 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb., *The County* iv, I shall cultivate Sir Joseph.

†d. *intr.* Const. *with. Obs.*

1772 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 169 If my father was disposed to cultivate with the world, what a delightful acquaintance he might have!

Cultivated (kʌ·ltiveitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

1. Of land: Subjected to cultivation; tilled. Of plants: Produced or improved by cultivation.

1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 94 It is frequently seen in cultivated grounds. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 193 Flowering shrubs, and all manner of cultivated beauty. *Mod.* The plant was described from a cultivated specimen.

2. *fig.* Of persons, their minds, faculties, etc.: Improved by education or training; refined, cultured.

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 81 In the latter and less cultivated ages. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 189 A cultivated understanding, a copious fancy. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xxi, The most cultivated men in the most cultivated of Italian cities. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* I. 24 His cultivated tastes.

Cu·ltivating, *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb CULTIVATE; cultivation.

1620–55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 6 The cultivating and manuring of Lands. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* Ep. to Rdr., The Cultivating of that part of Learning.

Cu·ltivating, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That cultivates; engaged in tillage.

1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) I. 108 The close-cropt grass..showed the hand of cultivating care. 1884 *Athenæum* 12 Jan. 48/2 The condition of the cultivating classes. 1891 *Educat. Rev.* I. 140 The instruction..is in no wise so broad or cultivating as the corresponding study beyond the ocean.

Cultivation (kʌltivēi·ʃən). [a. F. *cultivation* (16th c.), n. of action from *cultiver*: see CULTIVE *v.* and -ATION.]

1. The tilling of land; tillage, husbandry.

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 278 Soil..capable of cultivations and improvements. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 144 By industry and cultivation, this neat spot is an image of Eden. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 17 The cultivation of a farm. 1869 DILKE *Greater Brit.* II. 116 The amount of land under cultivation.

†b. Improvement (of land); increase of fertility. *Obs. rare.*

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 206 The first shower of rain would turn it all to stone, without affording any sensible cultivation to the land.

2. The bestowing of labour and care upon a plant, so as to develop and improve its qualities; the raising of (a crop) by tillage.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. vii, I saw several Sugar Canes, but wild, and for want of Cultivation, imperfect. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 257 The seeds of plants, exalted by cultivation, always furnish large and improved Varieties. 1871 R. W. DALE *Commandm.* ix. 231 You cannot change a rose into a pear tree by cultivation. *Mod.* Land devoted to the cultivation of wheat.

b. *transf.* The production or raising of a 'crop' of any kind (as of oysters, microscopic organisms, etc.); also *concr.* the product of such cultivation (of bacteria, etc.); = CULTURE *sb.* 3 b, c. Also *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cultivation experiment, fluid.*

1884 KLEIN *Micro-Organisms* (1886) 159 Twenty days cultivation of blood-bacilli at 42° to 43° C. does not always yield attenuated virus. *Ibid.* 26 Test-tubes which are to receive cultivation-fluids. 1886 E. M. CROOKSHANK *Bacteriology* 69 In a glass beaker..place the tube containing the cultivation.

3. *fig.* The devoting of special attention or study to the development of, or to progress in (a branch of knowledge, a person's acquaintance, etc.).

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), A cultivation of learning. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 463 The cultivation of every liberal accomplishment. 1877 TYNDALL in *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/4 The cultivation of right relations with his fellow men.

b. The bestowing of special attention upon a person for the sake of gaining his favour. *rare.*

1793 T. TAYLOR *Sallust* xiv. 70 [The gods] become angry with the guilty, but are rendered propitious by proper cultivation.

4. The developing, fostering, or improving (of the mind, faculties, etc.) by education and training; the condition of being cultivated; culture, refinement.

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* VI. xi: (R.), Use and cultivation of reason. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. i, An enthusiastic advocate for the cultivation of the mind, he was an equally ardent supporter of the cultivation of the body. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. i. 88 Increased cultivation almost always produces..fastidiousness.

Cultivative (kʌ·ltiveitiv), *a. rare.* [f. CULTIVATE (or its med.L. base) + -IVE.] Tending or pertaining to cultivation.

1863 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIV. i. 242 Manuring and other cultivative processes.

Cultivator (kʌ·ltiveitəɹ). Also 8 **-er.** [n. of action in L. form f. med.L. *cultīvāre* to CULTIVATE, prob. after F. *cultivateur* (15th c. in Hatzfeld).]

1. One who tills the ground, or cultivates a particular plant or crop; a tiller, husbandman, farmer, agriculturist.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl., Occas. Medit.* IV. iii. 62 The Divine Son of the great γεωργὸς [*margin* That is, Cultivator of the Ground]. *a* 1691 BOYLE (J.), Some cultivators of clover-grass. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 490 An English cultivator, at the head of a sheep farm of three or four thousand acres. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 389 There are five classes of cultivators in Afghaunistaun.

2. *fig.* a. One who cultivates an art, science, etc. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 239 A cultivater or supporter of arts or letters. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772. 181 A restorer and cultivator of religion after the Egyptian manner. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* I. v. 176 The great cultivators of science and letters.

b. One who, or that which, develops or improves (the mind, etc.) by education and training.

1868 MILL in *Even. Star* 10 July, To give people an interest..in the management of their own affairs was the grand cultivator of mankind. 1886 MORLEY *Pop. Culture, Crit. Misc.* III. 32 The observant cultivator of his own understanding.

3. An agricultural implement for breaking up or loosening the ground, and uprooting weeds between the drills of crops.

1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* II. i. (1762) 126 My alleys were plowed again with the cultivator. 1849 *Mech. Mag.* L. 176 Dr. Newington's hand row hoe and cultivator. 1887 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* i. 23 An American 'cultivator'.. which simple plough .. drawn by a single horse, accomplished as much as the labour of fifty men, according to the usual method of cultivating the vine with a hoe.

Cultivatory (kʌ·ltivətŏri), *a. rare.* [f. CULTIVATE *v.* (or its med.L. base) + -ORY.] Of the nature of or pertaining to cultivation.

1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 656 A certain cultivatory process. 1888 *New York Dispatch* Sept., Here the cultivatory work ends and the manufacturing begins.

†**Cu·ltive,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 **-yue,** 6 **-ife.** [a. F. *cultiver* (12–13th c. in Godef.), ad. late L. *cultīvāre* to CULTIVATE. (In OF. the word had also a semi-popular form *coutiver.*)] *trans.* = CULTIVATE. Hence †**Cu·ltiving** *vbl. sb.*, cultivation.

1483 CAXTON *Esope* 145 The labourer..made alle his ground to be cultyued and ered. 1483 — *Cato* E iij, The cultyuyng and eerynge of the erthe. 1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII,* XI. 181 To cultife the land. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 27 Whichsoever he tooke pleasure to plant and cultive. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Ban. Virgin* 120 Cultiving the seeds of the other Arabian odours.

†**Cu·ltive,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *cultīvus,* f. *cultus* tilled: cf. OF. *teres cultives* arable lands (1270 in Godef.).] Under tillage, cultivated.

1611 MUNDAY *Briefe Chron.* 249 To work in those rough fields, as yet not cultive.

Cultor, obs. form of COULTER.

Cultorist (kʌ·ltŏrist). [ad. Sp. *cultorista,* in F. *cultoriste.*] = CULTIST.

1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* 144 After the beautiful period of Spanish literature come Gongora and his cultorists.

Cultrate (kʌ·ltrēt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *cultrātus,* f. *culter, cultr-* knife, share: see -ATE 2 2.] Formed like a knife or coulter; having a sharp edge like a knife.

1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 387 Borer.., included in a bivalve sheath, compressed, cultrate. *Ibid.* II. 378 Bill cultrate.

Cu·ltrated, *a. Nat. Hist.* = prec.

1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1805) I. 67 The bill is strong.. the edges are thin, and sharp or cultrated.

Cultre, obs. form of COULTER.

Cultriform (kʌ·ltrifōɹm), *a. Nat. Hist.* [mod.f. L. type **cultriformis,* f. *cultr-* knife: see -FORM.] Shaped like a knife or coulter.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. 162 The saw of some saw-flies is cultriform. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 169 Cultriform lamellæ.

Cultrirostral (kʌltrirɒ·străl), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *cultr-* knife, share + *rostrum* beak + -AL.] In F. *cultrirostre.*] Having a bill shaped like a knife or coulter, as certain grallatorial birds (the heron, stork, etc.). In mod. Dicts.

Cultri·vorous, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -VOROUS.] Swallowing or pretending to swallow knives.

1846 WORCESTER cites DUNGLISON.

Culturable (kʌ·ltiŭrăb'l), *a.* [f. CULTURE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of culture or cultivation; cultivable. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* I. 59 The .. more easily culturable parts, being converted to the purposes of husbandry. 1883 *Spectator* 12 May 606/2 The faculty of musical apprehension, is, apparently, the most culturable of all. 1889 *Ibid.* 7 Dec., A rich country..with limitless culturable or mineral land.

Cultural (kʌ·ltiŭrăl), *a.* [f. L. *cultūra* tillage, culture + -AL. So in mod.F.]

1. Relating to the culture of plants, or of fish, etc.

1868 J. SCOTT (*title*), The orchardist, or a cultural and descriptive catalogue of fruit trees. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June Supp., Fish Cultural Apparatus in operation.

2. Relating to culture of the mind, manners, etc.

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* 307 A mere incident of social life and of cultural growth. 1890 *Jrnl. Education* 1 Nov. 631/2 Nobody denies .. the cultural value of Greek and Roman history.

Hence **Cu·lturally** *adv.*, in relation to culture.

1889 *Temple Bar Mag.* June 87 Each is an advance culturally and artistically on that below.

†**Cu·lturate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. F. *culturer* CULTURE *v.* + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To bring under culture, cultivate.

1631 CAPT. SMITH *Advt. Planters* iv. 10 More [land] to spare than all the natives of those Countries can use and culturate.

†**Cultura·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] Cultivation, culture.

1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 4 The culturation and manuring of the same.

Culture (kʌ·ltiŭɹ), *sb.* [a. F. *culture* (in OF. *couture*), ad. L. *cultūra* cultivation, tending, in Christian authors, worship, f. ppl. stem of *colĕre*: see CULT.]

†**1.** Worship; reverential homage. *Obs. rare.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 81/1 Whan they departe fro the culture and honour of theyr god.

2. The action or practice of cultivating the soil; tillage, husbandry; = CULTIVATION 1.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 21 In places there thou wilt have the culture. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Culture,* husbandry, tilling. 1665–9 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 320 Such a..plot of his Eden..gratefully crowns his Culture.. with chaplets of Flowers. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 3 Man was..imploy'd in the Culture of the Garden. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 3) 296 The soil is clay, and difficult of culture. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. 11 The same kinds of grain..are sown..and the same mode of culture is adopted.

†b. Cultivated condition. *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 12 The erth .. by .. dylygent labur..ys brought to maruelous culture and fertylite.

†c. *concr.* A piece of tilled land; a cultivated field. *Obs.*

1557 *MS. Indenture* 30 June, [Conveying] a culture of land called the flatte, in Brantingham, Yks. 1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte of Warre* (1573) 27 b, Euery culture where bee Vines and other trees lettes the horses. 1757 DYER *Fleece* (R.), From their tenements..proceeds the caravan Through lively spreading cultures, pastures green.

3. The cultivating or rearing of a plant or crop; = CULTIVATION 2.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 402 These .. were slower than the ordinary Wheat..and this Culture did rather retard than advance. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 78 The Culture suiting to the sev'ral Kinds Of Seeds and Plants. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 33 P 2 The fruits, which without culture fell ripe into their hands. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 42 [England] is too far north for the culture of the vine. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 11/2 There are eighty acres devoted to bulb culture.

b. *transf.* The rearing or raising of certain animals, such as fish, oysters, bees, etc., or of natural products such as silk.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 679 The culture of silk. 1862 *Cornh. Mag.* V. 201 The dredgers at Whitstable have so far adopted oyster culture. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Sept. 6/2 In the interests of bee-culture, and in the search of improved races of bees.

c. The artificial development of microscopic organisms, *esp.* bacteria, in specially prepared media; *concr.* the product of such culture; a growth or crop of artificially developed bacteria, etc. Also in *Comb.*, as *culture-fluid, -tube,* etc.

1884 KLEIN *Micro-Organisms* (1886) 94 When cultures of this bacterium are kept for some time .. their virulence becomes diminished. *Ibid.* 39 A series of new culture-tubes. *Ibid.*, A culture-fluid .. that contains .. various species of organisms.

†d. The training of the human body. *Obs.*

1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* I. vi, Amongst whom [the Lacedaemonians] .. especially in the culture of their bodies, the nobility observed the most equality with the commons. 1793 BEDDOES *Let. Darwin* 60 To suppose the organization of man equally susceptible of improvement from culture with that of various animals and vegetables.

4. *fig.* The cultivating or development (of the mind, faculties, manners, etc.); improvement or refinement by education and training.

c 1510 More *Picus* Wks. 14 To the culture and profit of theyr myndes. *a* 1633 Lennard tr. *Charron's Wisd.* (1658) 174 Necessary for the culture of good manners. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxxi. 189 The education of Children [is called] a Culture of their mindes. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 189 ¶ 12 She .. neglected the culture of [her] understanding. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 55 The precise point to which intellectual culture can be carried. 1865 Dale *Jew. Temp.* xiv. (1877) 155 The Jewish system was intended for the culture of the religious life of the Jews.

5. *absol.* The training, development, and refinement of mind, tastes, and manners; the condition of being thus trained and refined; the intellectual side of civilization.

1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* XIII. 197 Where grace Of culture hath been utterly unknown. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* (1868) I. ii. 47 His culture was not extensive. 1876 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* xiii, Culture, the acquainting ourselves with the best that has been known and said in the world. 1889 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* iii. 131 Some few of the larger .. monasteries .. [were] centres of culture. *Mod.* A man of considerable culture.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A particular form or type of intellectual development.

1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 150 A language and culture which was wholly alien to them. 1891 *Spectator* 27 June, Speaking all languages, knowing all cultures, living amongst all races.

6. The prosecution with special attention or study *of* any subject or pursuit; = Cultivation 3. (*rare.*)

1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* I. Introd., An earnest culture of the arts of peace.

Culture (kʌ·ltiŭ), *v.* Now somewhat *rare.* [a. F. *culture-r* (15th c.), f. *culture*: see prec.] *trans.* To subject to culture, to cultivate: **a.** *lit.* (the soil, plants.) Now chiefly *poetic.*

1510 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* IV. F v a/1, 2000 plowmen .. for to culture the lande. 1555 Eden *Decades* 29 The Region was inhabyted and well cultured. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 3 They cultured the earth with hornes of Goats and Oxen. 1735 Thomson *Liberty* II. 162 In Countries cultur'd high: In ornamented Towns, where Order reigns. 1809 Wiffen *Aonian Hours* (1820) 51 The lovely maid .. Culturing roses with her spade. 1844 De Quincey *Logic Pol. Econ.* 142 *note*, The capital being gone which should have cultured the estates. 1855–61 [see Cultured 1].

b. *fig.* (arts, the mind, persons, etc.)

1776 S. J. Pratt *Pupil Pleas.* II. 89 Our minds are not all formed or cultured alike. 1808 J. Barlow *Columb.* IX. 498 And if, while all their arts around them shine, They culture more the solid than the fine. 1863 Mary Howitt *F. Bremer's Greece* I. i. 13 A race and a city which they have contributed to culture in the noblest sense of the word.

Culture, obs. form of Coulter.

Cultured (kʌ·ltiŭd), *ppl. a.* [f. Culture *v.* and *sb.* + -ED.] Cultivated.

1. *lit.* of soil or plants. (Chiefly *poetic.*)

1743–6 Shenstone *Elegies* XXV, Our cultur'd vales. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 655 The cultured fields and the stately mansions of the Seine. 1861 Mrs. Norton *Lady La G.* (1862) 102 Cultured shrubs and flowers together blent.

2. *fig.* Improved by education and training; characterized by intellectual culture; refined.

[1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 236 The gentler morals, such as play Thro' life's more cultur'd walks.] 1777 *Gamblers* 5 Young Pollio's cultur'd muse. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. i. 7 A cultured man of science. 1865 Whittier *Snow-bound* 521 Rebuking with her cultured phrase Our homeliness of words and ways.

Cu·ltureless, *a. rare.* [See -less.] Without culture, uncultivated (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1826 Campbell *Poems*, '*Ye field flowers*', Earth's cultureless buds, to my heart ye were dear. 1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* I. 124 The cultureless multitude.

Cu·lturer. *rare.* [f. Culture *v.* + -er 1.] One who cultures or cultivates.

1880 Ouida *Moths* IX. 117 The culturers of human nature are less wise, and they sow poison.

Cu·lturism. *nonce-wd.* [f. Culture *sb.* + -ism.] Systematic devotion to culture.

1886 D. S. Gregory in *Homilet. Rev.* Dec. 469 Spencerism and general culturism and perfectionism.

Culturist (kʌ·ltiŭrist). [f. as prec. + -ist.]

1. One professionally engaged in the culture of plants, fish, or other natural products.

1828 (*title*) Culturist. 1846 Cox in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. II. 494 Well known to every practical culturist. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 97 The naturalist and fish culturist.

2. An advocate or devotee of culture.

1870 J. C. Shairp *Culture & Relig.* (1878) 7 The Culturists .. by which term I mean not those who esteem culture .. but those .. who recommend it as the one panacea for all the ills of humanity. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* May 936/1 Adventists, socialists, spiritualists, culturists.

‖ **Cultus** (kʌ·ltŭs). [a. L. *cultus* (*u*- stem) cultivation, tending, culture, adoration, f. ppl. stem of *colĕre*: see Cult.]

† **1.** Worship; = Cult *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1640 *Canterb. Self-Convict.* 49 To give to it [the altar] any religious worship, any cultus .. any adoration, they do detest it, as palpable idolatrie.

2. An organized system of religious worship or ceremonial; also *transf.*; = Cult *sb.* 2, 3.

1838 Emerson *Addr. Cambridge, Mass.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 194 As the Cultus, or established worship of the civilized world, it has great historical interest. 1846 De Quincey *Christianity as Org. Pol. Movem.* Wks. XII. 253 There was a *cultus*, or ceremonial worship: *that* constituted the sum-total of religion in the idea of a Pagan. 1865 Pusey *Truth Eng. Ch.* 181 That portion of the Roman Church, which is most devoted to the cultus of the Blessed Virgin.

Cultus-cod (kʌ·ltŭsˌkɒ·d). [Chinook *cultus* 'of little worth', G. B. Goode.] A chiroid fish (*Ophiodon elongatus*), an important article of food on the Pacific coast of North America.

1884 *Rep. U. S. Fishery Commission* 267. 1888 G. B. Goode *Amer. Fishes* 270 The Cultus Cod is universally called 'Cod-fish' where the true cod is unknown. About Puget Sound the English call it 'Ling'.

Culur, obs. form of Colour.

-culus, -cula, -culum, a L. dim. suffix of all three genders, as in *fasci-culus* little fascis or bundle, *auri-cula* little ear, *opus-culum* small work. For the phonetic representatives of these, and their adapted forms in *-cle*, -cule, see the latter. A considerable number of the Latin words are retained unchanged in technical or learned use, as *calculus, fasciculus, Ranunculus, Auricula*, esp. of those in *-culum*, as *curriculum, operculum, opusculum, vasculum, vinculum*, etc.

Culvard: see Culvert *a.*

Culver [1] (kʌ·lvəɹ). Forms: 1–2 **culfre**, 1 **culufre, culefre, culfer**, 3 **cullfre, culure, kulure, colfre**, 3–4 **coluere**, 4 **colure, coluyr**, 4–6 **culuer(e, coluer, -ver**, 5 **colvyr, -uour, couluour, culuor, -uyr, -uour, -vour**, (col(l)er, **collour**), 4– **culver.** [OE. *culfre* wk. fem. (and ? *culfer* str. fem.), not known in the other Teut. langs. By Grimm thought to be derived from L. *columba*; but even if we take *culufre* as an earlier form (in which we are hardly justified), it is not easy to connect this phonetically with the L. word. The thoroughly popular standing of the name is also against its adoption from Latin.]

1. A dove, a pigeon; now the name of the wood-pigeon in the south and east of England.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* liv. 7 [lv. 6] Hwelc seleð me fiðru swe swe culfran & ic fliʒu & ʒerestu. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1465 (Gr.) Wæs culufre of cofan sended. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 131 *Columba*, culfer. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 On culfre onlicnesse .. wes godes gast isceawed. *c* 1200 Ormin 1254 Cullfre iss milde, & meoc, & swet .. & fedebþ operr cullfress bridd. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 190 Foure wyte colfren. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. de P. R.* XII. vi. (Tollem. MS.), In Egypte and in Siria a coluer is tauʒte to bere lettres and to be messangeres oute of on prouynce in to a noþer. *Ibid.* XII. vii. (1495) 418 Wylde colуoures. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 484 Þe colleron þt he was wond to kepe and fede. 1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* 15 Egges of wilde foule and culvers. 1595 Spenser *Sonn.* lxxxix, The Culuer on the bared bough Sits mourning. *a* 1617 Hieron *Wks.* (1620) II. 469 Now, a doue, a culuer, is a bird that loues salt exceedingly. 1728–46 Thomson *Spring* 452 Whence, borne on liquid wing, The sounding culver shoots. 1830 Tennyson *Poems* 81 The culvers mourn All the livelong day. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* XII. 479 The lark, the thrush, the culver too.

† **b.** ? A vessel shaped like a dove. *Obs.* (Cf. Columbine *sb.*[2] 4).

1500 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.* 27 A culver off latyn to ber frank-and-cense in. 1596 *Churchw. Acc. Kirton-in-Lindsey* in *Proc. Soc. Antig.* 14 Apr. (1864), Payd John Leverett for mending the culver.

c. *fig.* An appellation of tender affection.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 98 Cum to me, mi leofmon, mi kulure. *c* 1340 [see Culver-hous]. 1382 Wyclif *Song Sol.* vi. 8 Oon is my culuer, my parfit. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xl. 61 b/1 She herde oure lorde whiche callyd her sayenge; Come to me my spowse, my culuer or douue.

2. *Comb.*, as † *culver-dove, -dung*; *culver-like* adj.; † **culver-bird**, a young pigeon; **culver-headed** *a.* (*dial.*), soft-headed, stupid (Forby); † **culver-hole**, a dove-cote, pigeon-hole; † **culverwort** = Columbine. Also Culver-foot, -house, -tail.

1382 Wyclif *Lev.* v. 7 Offre he two turturs, or two *culuer bryddis. 1567 Drant *Horace's Epist.* x. D vij, The *culuer-doues of auncient league The trewest twaine that bee. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* IV. iv. (1602) 437 If any Tanner .. haue vsed any other, then Lime, *Culuerdung, Hendung, cold Water .. and Okenbarke. 1565–73 Cooper *Thesaurus, Alveolus*, a *culuer hole, or a place made of woode for culuers. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 130 Angelike chastitie, *culverlike simplicitie. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* App. to Table, *Culverwort is Columbine.

† **Cu·lver** [2], *rare*—[1]. Used for Culverin (perh. by confusion with prec.).

1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* IV. xx, Falcon and culver, on each tower, Stood prompt their deadly hail to shower.

† **Cu·lverfoot.** *Herb. Obs.* Dove's-foot, a small species of wild Geranium.

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 612/40 *Sparagus*, Colverfot. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 140 Pes Columbinus .. culverfot [*printed* clauerfot]. 1585 Lupton *Thous. Notable Th.* IX. § 15 If the Fistula be outward, put into it the juice of Culverfoot, for it healeth it. 1879 Pickering *Chron. Hist. Plants* 718.

† **Cu·lver-house.** *Obs.* A pigeon-house, a dove-cote. Also *fig.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 142 Þet is þet coluerhous huerinne resteþ and him deþ þe colure oure lhord. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 554 Under thi colverhous in alle the brede Make mewes tweyne. 1587 Harmar tr. *Beza's Serm.* 279 (T.) Yet was this poor culverhouse sorer shaken. 1624 Gee *Foot out of Snare* 21 Who think the time is come, to pull downe our Culverhouse, our little Church. 1796 W. Marshall *W. England* Gloss., *Culver-house*, pigeon-house or dove-cot. 1887 R. S. Ferguson in *Archæol. Jrnl.* June 105 An almost forgotten dovecot or 'culverhouse', as such are called in the south.

Culverin (kʌ·lvərin). Also 6 **coulvering, culuerene, -rijn**, 6–7 **culvering**, 7 **colverin**, 6–9 **culverine.** [a. F. *coulevrine* (*c* 1400 in Hatzfeld) = It. and med.L. *colubrina*, f. F. *couleuvre*, It. *colubro* snake: cf. L. *colubrīnus* of the nature of a snake. Names of reptiles were frequently applied to early cannon.]

1. The name of a gun and cannon formerly in use: **a.** *orig.* A small fire-arm, a kind of hand-gun. **b.** In later times, a large cannon, very long in proportion to its bore.

The length of the ordinary culverin ranged from 10 to 13 ft., the diameter of its bore from 5 to 5½ inches, and the weight of shot from 17 to 20 lbs. *Bastard culverin*, bore 4 in., shot about 7 lbs.; *Demi-culverin* or *culverin-moyen*, bore 4½ in., shot about 10 lbs.: see Demi-culverin.

a. [1466 *Inv. Fastolf's Goods* in *Paston Lett.* No. 979 III. 441 In artilleria, videlicet Colubrinas librillas diversorum magnitudinum.] 1489 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 122 To Qwariour .. to pass to Stirling, to get Culuerinis to bring to the felde. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 221 A certane French man delivred a coulvering to George Tod, Scottisman, to be stocked. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* XV, He found the gate of Say's Court defended by men with culverins. 1864 Kirk *Chas. Bold* I. II. ii. 491 Armed with .. Culverins—a name then applied not, as at a later period, to a species of cannon, but to a rude kind of musket. 1874 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* xi. 219.

b. 1515 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials Scot.* I. 260* Twa culuering-myance, gun-stanis, gun-powdir, and certane hacbuschis. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Gunnaris .. mak reddy ʒour cannons, culuerene moyens, culuerene bastardis .. culverenis, and hail schot. 1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 214 The saker, the demy-colverin, the colverin, and demi-cannon (being peeces that reach much further point blanke then the cannon). 1687 Congreve *Old Bach.* II. ii, O I am calm, Sir; calm as a discharged culverin. 1750 Carte *Hist. Eng.* II. 714 Wounded in the ancle by a shot from a culverine. 1843 H. Ainsworth *Tower of London* (1864) 58 He .. crouched beneath the carriage of a culverin.

c. *fig.*

1619 Fletcher *M. Thomas* II. ii, Do you make me carrier Of your confound-mee's, and your culverings [volleys of oaths]?

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *culverin-bore, -shot*, etc.

1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 12 The Enemies .. will descharge Cannon, Culverin and Saker shot. 1634–5 Bereton *Trav.* (1844) 165 Six iron demiculverin drakes, four whole culverin drakes. 1640 Yorke *Union Hon.* 64 They lay within Culvering Shot. 1667 Sir R. Moray in *Phil. Trans.* II. 475 A Gun to be prepared of Culverin-Bore.

Culverineer (kʌlvĕrinī·əɹ). Also **-er.** [f. prec. + -eer, -er.] A soldier armed with a culverin (hand-gun); a gunner in charge of a culverin (cannon).

1568 *Reg. Secr. Sig.* lib. xxxiv. fol. 84 To convoy .. þame away with þair armour effeirand for colueriners on fute. 1849 J. Grant *Kirkaldy of Gr.* ix. 85 The culverineers wore a habergeon with sleeves. 1881 Greener *Gun* 37 One man (the culveriner) levelled and held the weapon during discharge.

Cu·lverkeys. [f. Culver dove + Key.]

1. A popular name of various plants, the flowers of which suggest a bunch of keys. **a.** In 17th c. writers, and still in Somersetshire, etc., the wild Hyacinth or Blue-bell, *Scilla nutans.*

(Commentators on Dennys and Walton have wrongly guessed Columbine, Meadow Cranesbill, *Orchis mascula.*)

a. 1613 J. Dennys *Secr. Angl.* I. in Arb. *Garner* I. 157 Pale ganderglass and azure culverkeys. 1653 Walton *Angler* xi. 214, I could .. see here a Boy gathering Lillies and Lady-smocks, and there a Girle cropping Culverkeys and Cowslips. 1873 *Jrnl. Horticulture* 1 May 350/2 The Culverkey is well known in Somersetshire, and applies to the Bluebell (*Hyacinthus non-scriptus*). In Oxfordshire and Essex the same flower is by some called Culvers.

b. The Cowslip. (In some parts said to be the Oxlip; but cowslip and oxlip are confounded dialectally.)

1736 Pegge *Kenticisms*, *Culverkeys*, cowslips. 1873 *Jrnl. Horticulture* 1 May 350/2 The term Culverkeys is in general use among all the poorer classes of this neighbourhood [Ashford], and is applied to the Cowslip (*Primula veris*) .. Culverkey wine is a much-admired beverage. 1878–86 Britten & Holland (citing *Field* 26 June 1876), *Cover-keys* or *Covey-keys*, the Oxlip—not the true *Primula elatior*, but the plant known as *P. variabilis.* Kent. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Culver key*, the cowslip.

c. In Clare, app. a pale-flowered species of Vetch, ? *Vicia sepium* or *V. sylvatica.*

1835 Clare *Rural Muse* 68 Here I in cutting nosegays would delight, The lambtoe tuft, the paler culverkey.

2. The seedpods of the ash, ash-keys. *dial.*

1790 Grose *Provinc. Gloss.* (Britt. & Holl.). 1851 G. Johnston *Flora of Berw.*

Culver's-physic, -root. [f. proper name of a Dr. Culver.] A species of Speedwell, *Veronica virginica*, found in the eastern parts of North America, Siberia, etc., the root of which is used in medicine as an emeto-cathartic.

1858 Hogg *Veget. Kingd.* 567 *Veronica virginica* is a native of the United States, and is there called Culver's Physic. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Culver's root* or *Culver's physic*, American names for *Veronica virginica.*

† **Cu·lvert,** *a. Obs.* Also 4 **culvart, -vard**; and see Colward. [a. OF. *culvert, colvert*, late

L. *collibertus* fellow-freedman, in Middle Ages a serf, villain, one whose condition was intermediate between slavery and freedom, but nearer the former; hence, *adj.* abject, wretched, villainous, vile, infamous, etc.] Infamous, villainous, treacherous.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 96 No wouhleche nis so culuert ase is o pleinte wis. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 328 Þe porter is culuert and felun. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 788 in Ritson *Met. Rom.* II. 303 The King hede a stiward, That was fel ant culvard.

Culvert (kʌ·lvəɹt), *sb.* [A recent word of obscure origin.

It has been conjectured to be a corruption of F. *couloir*, in Cotgr. also *coulouëre*, 'a channel, gutter, or any such hollow, along which melted things are to run', f. *couler* to flow. But points of connexion between the Fr. and Eng. words, in form and sense, are wanting. On the other hand some think 'culvert' an Eng. dialect word, taken into technical use at the epoch of canal-making. No connexion with *covert* has been traced.]

A channel, conduit, or tunneled drain of masonry or brick-work conveying a stream of water across beneath a canal, railway embankment, or road; also applied to an arched or barrel-shaped drain or sewer.

Used from *c* 1770 in connexion with canal construction; thence extended to railways, highways, town-drainage, etc. In connexion with railways and highways, it is sometimes disputed whether a particular structure is a 'culvert' or a 'bridge'. The essential purpose of a *bridge*, however, is to carry a road at a desired height over a river and its channel, a chasm, or the like; that of a *culvert* to afford a passage for a small crossing stream under the embankment of a railway or highway, or beneath a road where the configuration of the surface does not require a bridge. Locally, the term 'culvert' is often limited to a barrel drain, bricks shaped for which are known as *culvert-bricks*. See *Notes & Queries*, 8th Ser. III. 248, 377.

1773 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 97, 40 locks, 114 cart-bridges, 9 foot-bridges, and 120 culverts or aqueducts, including those magnificent ones over the rivers Dove and Trent. 1785 *Dudley & Birm. Canal Act* (25 Geo. III, c. 87 § 6), The said Company ..shall..make and support good and sufficient Culverts and Aqueducts to convey the same [streams]..in the several and respective courses in which they have hitherto run. 1788 *Deritend Bridge Act* (28 Geo. III, c. 70 § 7), To cause a Culvert to be made of the diameter of six feet at the least. 1801 *Croydon Canal Act* (41 Geo. III, c. 127 § 95). 1804 Rees *Cycl.* s.v. *Canal*, The construction of culverts or drains under a canal, for conveying away water from the upper to the lower side of a canal. 1837 Whishaw *Anal. Railways* 271 *Culvert*, a large drain either of brick or stone used in railways for passing brooks and streams under the embankments. 1840 — *Railways Gt. Brit.* 426 The largest culvert carries the Claxton brook under the embankment.

b. Applied to an underground channel in which electric cables or mains are laid; also called a *conduit*.

1889 *Daily News* 12 Oct. 6/1 Mr. Crompton's culverts are ..narrow and shallow tunnels lined with brick work. The St. James's Company's cast-iron troughs may be fairly described as portable culverts. They..are an impregnable protection for the copper cables inside them. 1893 *Electr. Engineer* 12 May vii, Systems of copper strip laid in culverts.

Hence **Cu·lvert** *v.*, to provide or lay with culverts.

1889 *Daily News* 12 Oct. 6/1 The culverting of Clubland [for electric lighting] has been an exceptionally difficult operation. 1890 Boldrewood *Colonial Reformer* I. 121 The streets were aligned, metalled, and culverted.

Cu·lvertage. *Feudal Law.* [a. OF. *culvertage*, f. *culvert* (see Culvert *a.*) + -age. Cf. med. L. *culvertagium* in Du Cange.] The position of a *culvert*, villainage; forfeiture and degradation to the position of a villain or serf.

1613–8 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 116 King John..summoning likewise all Earles, Barons..to defend him..vnder paine of Culuertage, and perpetuall seruitude. 1700 Tyrrell *Hist. Eng.* II. 753 The Reproach of *Culvertage*..seems to have been..not only a Penalty, but also a Term of Reproach for Cowardize. 1757 Burke *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 519 The king of France..summoned all his vassals, under the penalty of felony, and the opprobrious name of Culvertage..to attend in this expedition. 1823–6 Lingard *Hist. Eng.* (ed. 4) III. 31 *note*, Culvertage..The culprit was liable by law to the forfeiture of all property, and perpetual servitude.

†**Cu·lver-tail.** *Carpentry. Obs.* = Dovetail.

1616 Bullokar, *Culuertaile*, a strong kind of building by fastening boards or tymber with artificiall joynts so firmely togither that they cannot fall asunder. 1639 Horn & Robotham *Gate Lang. Unl.* xlviii. § 530 The Joyner..joyneth them close with culver-tailes. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 125. 1806 Gregory *Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 469.

Hence **Cu·lvertail** *v.*; **Cu·lvertailed** *ppl. a.*; **Cu·lvertailing** *vbl. sb.*

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 7 Culuertailed..as the Carling ends are fixed in the beames. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Culver-tailing*. 1775 Ash, *Culvertail*, to fasten one piece of timber into another, by tenon in the form of a dove's tail.

†**Cu·lvertship.** *Obs. rare* −1. [f. Culvert *a.* + -ship.] Villainy, treachery, perfidy.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 294 Ure Louerd..brouhte so to grunde his kointe kuluertschipe & his prude strencðe.

Culverwort, columbine: see Culver 1 2.

Cu·lye, culȝe, *v. Sc.* ? *Obs.* Also 6 **cuilȝe.** [app. the same as Cully *v.*1, and like it related to Cull *v.*2; but the form seems to represent F. *cueillir*: cf. Sc. *assalȝe, assailȝe*, F. *assaillir*.] To cherish, coax, draw forth by coaxing or flattery.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. x. 27 Now him withaldis the Phenitiane Dido, And cuilȝeis him with slekit wordis sle. *Ibid.* VIII. x. 86 Scho [the she-wolf]..can thaim culȝe baith. *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems, Invect. agst. Fortune*, Sho causles culȝies, and but falt defames. 1862 Hislop *Prov. Scot.* 160 Ower narrow counting culyes no kindness.

Hence †**Cu·lyour.**

1510 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials Scot.* I. *66 Item, gif þair be ony Culȝouris, nycht-walkaris, or Sorneris?

Culyon, culyur, obs. ff. Cullion, Culler.

Culys, obs. form of Cullis.

‖ **Cum** (kʌm). Latin preposition, meaning 'with, together with', used in English in local names of combined parishes or benefices, as *Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Stow-cum-Quy*, where it originated in Latin documents. Also in several much-used Latin phrases, as *cum grano salis* (or familiarly *cum grano*), lit. 'with a grain of salt,' *i.e.* with some caution or reserve; *cum privilegio* (*ad imprimendum solum*) with privilege (of sole printing); and in expressions, technical or humorous, imitating these, e. g. *cum dividend* (*cum div.*) relating to the sale or transfer of stock or shares together with the dividend about to be paid on them.

1589 *Hay any Work* 42 Many bookes..had *cum priuilegio*, and yet were neuer authorized. 1653 Baxter *Chr. Concord* 64, I know this speech must be understood *cum grano salis*. 1871 J. C. Young *Mem. C. M. Young* I. iv. 125 (Stanford) He greatly preferred coffee cum chicory to coffee pure and simply. 1877 R. Giffen *Stock Exch. Securities* 59 The price quickly rising from 125 cum div. early in July, to 136 ex div. in September. *Mod.* All he says must be received *cum grano*.

Cum, obs. form of Come *v.*, *pa. pple.*, *sb.*2

Cumarin, var. of Coumarin.

Cumate (kiū·mēt). *Chem.* [f. Cum-ic + -ate 4.] A salt of cumic acid.

1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* 791.

†**Cuma·tic, -ical,** *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. κῦματ- wave, after L. *cūmātilis* sea-coloured, blue.]

1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* (1661) 155 Cumatical colour, *i.e.* blew. 1623 Cockeram *Eng. Dict.* I, *Cumaticall-colour. Ibid.* II, Blew Colour, *Cumaticke*. 1775 Ash, *Cumatical.*

Cumbecephalic, bad form of Cymbocephalic.

1866 Laing & Huxley *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 128 The long-headed, or 'cumbecephalic' inhabitants of Scotland.

Cumbent (kʌ·mbĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *-cumbent-em*, pr. pple. of *-cumbĕre* to lie down, used only in comp., *accumbĕre, recumbĕre*, etc.] Lying down, in a reclining position: *esp.* of figures in statuary.

1644 Evelyn *Diary* 12 Nov., Cumbent figures of marble. 1670–98 Lassels *Voy. Italy* I. 129 It represents..St. Joseph in a cumbent posture. 1757 Dyer *Fleece* I. 84 Too cold the grassy mantle..For cumbent sheep. 1849 Rock *Ch. Fathers* II. 162 *note*, The very interesting cumbent figure found..in Rochester Cathedral.

Cumber (kʌ·mbəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4 **kumbre, 5 komber, cumbyre,** 6 **combre,** 6–7 **oomber,** *Sc.* **cummer, (-ar, -yr),** 6– **cumber.** [Used early in 14th c. in sense 1; but not common till 16th, and then at first chiefly Scotch, where it is also spelt *cummer*. The date, form, and sense, are all consistent with its being either a derivative of Cumber *v.*, or a shortened form of Encumber *sb.* But sense 2 strikingly coincides with Ger. *kummer*, MHG. (from *c* 1200) *kumber*, MLG. *kummer*, Du. *kommer*.

OF. had only *combre* fem. in the sense 'heap of felled trees, stones, or the like' (Godef.), corresponding to med.L. *combra* 'a mound or mole in a river for the sake of catching fish' (Du Cange), and akin to Merovingian L. *cumbrus*, pl. *cumbri, combri* 'barriers of felled trees' (Du C.), whence med.L. *incumbrāre*, F. *encombrer*, to Encumber. Cf. also Pg. *combro* 'a heap of earth'. In the Meroving. L. *cumbrus*, Diez (s.v. *Colmo*) saw a barbaric form, through **cumblus*, of L. *cumulus* heap: so also Littré, Scheler, Brachet, s.v. *Encombre*. But the question of the actual origin of *cumbrus*, and its relation to the Ger. *kummer* and its family, is a difficult one, which has been much investigated and discussed: see Grimm, Kluge, Franck, Doornkaat-Koolmann.]

†**1.** The condition of being cumbered; overthrow, destruction, rout. *Obs.*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 12516 Alle þe folk wyþ oute numbre, All broȝt y hem to kumbre. *a* 1400 — *Chron.* (Rolls) 15474 (Petyt MS.) Elfrik for to bring to komber.

†**2.** Trouble, distress, embarrassment, inconvenience. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1500–20 Dunbar *Devorit with Dreme* i, Sic hunger, sic cowartis, and sic cumber, Within this land was nevir hard nor sene. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 312 Solicitude or grit cummer. 1547 Coverdale *Old Faith* iii. C j a, Vpon the woman he layed combre sorow and payne. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 5143 Thay depart frome cair and cummer, Frome trubyll, trauell, sturt, and stryfe. 1560 in E. Lodge *Illustr. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 337 Not..wᵗʰout yoʳ great combre and travayle. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* iv. 280 What Gains Shall answer all this Cumber, all these pains? 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* V. 147 Yet Ise possess more happiness, And he had more of Cumber. 1876 Morris *Sigurd* II. 129 Till a man from their seed be arisen to deal with the cumber and wrong.

†**b.** Sometimes attributed to the agent: The action of troubling or embarrassing. *Obs.*

1563 Randolph in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1759) II. App. 15 That we may be void of their Comber. 1603 *Philotus* cxxxii, God..Conserue me fra thy cummer. *a* 1651 Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 523 Let these childer want the heads, which sall..make you quite of their cummer, (*quia mortui non mordent*). 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xvi, So the Fair City is quit of him and his cumber.

3. That which cumbers, incommodes, or hinders, by its weight, unwieldiness, or obstructive nature; a hindrance, obstruction, encumbrance, burden. (*lit.* and *fig.*) Often contrasted with a 'help'.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* v. xii. 1128 Hys Fadrys Landis of Herytage Fell til hym .. All swylk Cumbyre he forsuke, And til haly lyf hym tuke. 1594 Carew *Tasso* (1881) 119 Their horse and Camels heauy burdened, Amidst the way a grieuous cumber meet. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Manteau*, A cloke is but a comber in faire weather. *a* 1639 W. Whateley *Prototypes* II. xxvi. (1640) 61 Jacob behaved not himselfe so as to be a cumber and burden to the family, but was helpfull to it. 1644 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 61 The stools and other cumber are removed when the assembly rises. 1756 J. Woolman *Jrnl.* iii. (1840) 31 To live more free from outward cumbers. 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 428 [He] led us outside, up over a cumber of limestone rocks.

†**b.** That which causes trouble or inconvenience; a trouble. *Obs.*

1589 Nashe *Anat. Absurd.* 40 So delighted to heare themselues, that they are a cumber to the eares of all other. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1776) 411 What is reputed a curse and a cumber in some places is esteemed the ornament and blessing of another.

4. The action or quality of encumbering, or fact of being encumbered; hindrance, embarrassment, obstruction, encumbrance; cumbrousness.

a 1618 Raleigh (J.), The greatest ships..are of marvellous charge and fearful cumber. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva*, Where some..[trees] were planted single in the Park without cumber, they spread above fourscore foot. 1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 24 We shall..get rid of ⅓ths of the..weight; and consequently of much cumber, unhandiness, and derangement. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* (1881) I. Pref. 6 Of other prefatory matter..the reader shall be spared the cumber.

†**5.** Occupation with business to an inconvenient or burdensome degree; pressure of business; (with *pl.*) affairs that occupy and trouble one. *Obs.* or *arch.*

[1653 A. Wilson *Jas. I*, 278 Free and at ease from comber and noise of Business.] 1669 Penn *No Cross* xiii. § 7 As if Cumber, not Retirement; and Gain, not Content, were the Duty and Comfort of a Christian. 1688 Sandilands *Salut. Endeared Love* 29 Taken up with the choaking Cares and Cumbers of this present Life. 1849 J. Sterling in *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 178 A trader hoarding bullion in his trunk Will make small profit, though he 'scape from cumber.

Cumber (kʌ·mbəɹ), *v.* Forms: 3– **cumber;** also 3–7 **comber,** 4–5 **combur, comer,** 4–6 **combre, cumbre,** *Sc.* **cummer,** 5 **combir, cumbir, cumbyre, cummere, comyr,** *Sc.* **cummyr** (*pa. t.* **cumryt**). [*Cumber* vb. is known from *c* 1300. Its early derivatives *cumberment, cumbrance, cumbrous* (14th c. at least) all suppose for it a French derivation: cf. the parallel series under Encumber, and its weakened form Accumber, also OF. *encombrer, -ment, encombrance, encombros, -eus*.

Except in one doubtful instance, Godefroy cites OF. *combrer* only in the sense of *covrer* 'to lay hold of, seize, take', which does not account for the ME. uses of *cumber*. He has no examples of *combrance, combrement*, and only one (16th c.) example of *combreux*. Hence it would be more satisfactory to regard the English words as aphetic forms of the *encumber, acumber* types, but for their appearing earlier than these. The etymological history being unsettled, the order of the senses, and the precise meaning in many cases, is doubtful.]

†**1.** *trans.* To overwhelm, overthrow, rout, destroy. *Obs.*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 7465 Seuene maner synnes ..þe whych cumbren men on many folde. *c* 1330 — *Chron.* (Rolls) 12356 Arthur bar on hym wyþ his launce To combren hym, als of chaunce. — *Ibid.* 15474 Cadwan seide he wolde passe Humber, Elfrik to struye & to comber. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit P.* B. 901 Cayre tid of þis kythe er combred þou worthe. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* VI. 429 [Douglas] cummerit thaim sua, That weill nane eschapit. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1471 Alexander is at hand, and will vs all cumbre. 15.. *Lord of Learne* 416 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 197 They..cutten all his ioynts in sunder, & burnte him eke vpon a hyll; I-wis thé did him curstlye cumber.

†**b.** *pass.* To be overwhelmed and held fast, as in a slough. *Obs.* (Cf. Chaucer C. T. Prol. 508 'acombred [*v. r.* encombred] in the myre'.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26514 (Cott.) If þou comberd be in sin. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* I. 170 Þei beoþ cumbred in care and cunnen not out-crepe. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 171 Þou arte combered in cursednesse. 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 84 Þer was she combred yn a carefulle case.

†**c.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) in same sense. *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* I. 219, I comber, I canker, I kindle in care, I sinke in sorrow.

†**2.** To harass, distress, trouble. *Obs.* (exc. with mixture of sense 4: to incommode, bother).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8018 (Cott.) Es nathing þat mai him cumber. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiv. 211 Ther quenes vs comeres with þer clakke. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Kings* xxi. 5 What is yᵉ matter, that thy sprete is so combred? 1611 Bible *Luke* x. 40 Martha was cumbred about much seruing. 1666 Collins in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 462 To cumber you with some later thoughts of my own. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xv, I cumber you no longer with my presence. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* xxvii, I disgrace nobody and cumber nobody.

†**b.** To confound or trouble the mind or senses; to perplex, puzzle. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4047 þe king in þat carful þoust was cumbred ful long. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. xvii. (Tollem. MS.) Yf þe þinge þat is sen meueþ to swyftely þe syȝte is combrid. 1535 Coverdale *Acts* x. 17 Whyle Peter was combred in him selfe what maner of vision this shulde

be. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* VI. 2871 To bring 't about it my conceit doth cumber.

3. To hamper, embarrass, hinder, get or be in the way of (persons, their movements, etc.).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 141 Bot his hors, that wes born doune, Cummerit thaim the vpgang to ta. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 229 The press was thik, and cummerit thaim full fast. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 249 Every Frencheman combryd other. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 38 Their arming..combers their foot, then whom the Moors will be much the swifter. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 344 To *comber*, or incomber and entangle one. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 4 Body shall cumber Soul-flight no more.

4. To occupy obstructively, or inconveniently; to block up or fill with what hinders freedom of motion or action; to burden, load.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 765 Comeren her stomakes wiþ curious drynkes. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1332 Thou combrest the hous here. 1534 TINDALE *Luke* xiii. 7 Cut it doune: why combreth it the grounde? 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 128 Our ship..being so cumbred with the Passengers prouisions. 1707 FUNNELL *Voy.* (1729) 22 The Captain alledging that he would not cumber up his ship. 1874 S. COX *Pilgr. Ps.* v. 108 Streets cumbered with charred embers. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 153/1 The unwieldy mass of case-law which now cumbers every practitioner's shelves.

5. *fig.* (of prec. senses).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11774 To be cumbrid with couetous. 1493 *Festyvall* (W. de W. 1515) 116 b, The people were so combred with the synne of mawmetry. 1577 *Test. 12 Patriarchs* (1604) 101 When the mind is cumbred with disdain, the Lord departeth from it. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 487 How can any such thought..comber your braines, as to beleve you shalbe able .. so to bewitch the Queenes highnesse? 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 142 Much authority is cumbered with many cares. 1676 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 123 Which I thought not fit to cumber the book with. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II. x, Cares, that cumber royal sway. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 133 [It] would..cumber and lengthen the sentence unnecessarily.

†**6.** To benumb, stiffen with cold, etc. *Obs.* Cf. CUMBLE *v.*

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 129 His sergant that cumbered was Wit parlesi. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xxi. (1495) 68 As whan the fyngres ben combred and croked for grete colde. 1483 [see CUMBERED 1]. 1825-79 JAMIESON, *Cumber*, adj., benumbed. In this sense the hands are said to be cumber'd, *West Loth.*

†**7.** *pa. pple.* Of a hawk: Constipated. *Obs.* (= ENCUMBER 7.)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C iv b, A medecine for an hauke combred in the bowillis.

8. *Comb.*, as †**cumber-field**, a name for the Common Knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), a troublesome weed in cornfields (in Bulleyn *Book of Simples* (1562) lf. 32); †**cumber-house**, one that cumbers or inconveniently occupies a house. Also CUMBER-GROUND, -WORLD.

1540 ELYOT *Image Gou.* (1556) 94 b, Semblablie shall I be unto hir an unpleasaunte cumbrehouse.

Cumberance, -aunce, var. CUMBRANCE.

Cumberband, -bund, var. CUMMERBUND.

Cumbered (kʌ·mbəd), *ppl. a.* [f. CUMBER *v.*]

†**1. a.** Cf. CUMBER *v.* 1 b. **b.** Benumbed; cf. CUMBER *v.* 6.

c 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 71 'A kowarde of kynde', quod she '& combred wrecche!' *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 53 A combrid wretche in cowardise. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 266 Combred cowardes I you calle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 86 *Cumbyrd* (A. *Cummerd*); vbi Clumsyd.

2. Encumbered; hindered, hampered, occupied obstructively, etc.: see the verb.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 10 Whiles he strove his combred clubbe to quight Out of the earth. 1623 COCKERAM, *Cumbred*, let, hindred. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 150 We are full of Hurry, in Fair time. 'Tis hard keeping our Hearts and Spirits in any good Order, when we are in a cumbred Condition. 1848 M. ARNOLD *Poems, Bacchanalia*, On the cumber'd plain.

Cumberer (kʌ·mbərəɹ). [f. CUMBER *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which cumbers: see the verb.

c 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 2152 The ryche emperowre Raynere Wottyth not of thys comberere. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 73 Cumerars and quellars of Christes Kirk. 1746 HARVEY *Flower Garden* (1818) 97 Not one species among all this variety of herbs is a cumberer of the ground. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* i, Grey rocks, huge cumberers of the soil.

Cu·mber-ground. [CUMBER *v.* 8.] A thing or (esp.) person that uselessly cumbers the ground; a useless or unprofitable occupant of a position. (See Luke xiii. 7.)

1657 M. LAWRENCE *Use & Practice of Faith* 143 Meer cumber-grounds. 1720 THORESBY *Diary* II. 304 An useless unprofitable cumber-ground. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 82 Where all the cumber-grounds of life resort.

Cu·mbering, *vbl. sb.* [f. CUMBER *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CUMBER; †trouble, distress (*obs.*); hindrance, encumbrance, embarrassment.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2195 Hyt may þe brynge to more cumbrynge. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ciii. [civ.] 21 Merk kumbryng of hert.

Cu·mbering, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That cumbers.

1682 CREECH tr. *Lucretius* (1683) 182 They forc't the cumbring Wood to narrow bounds. 1839 MRS. HEMANS *Poems, Our Daily Paths*, And weigh our burdened spirits down with the cumbering dust of the earth.

Cu·mberless, *a.* [f. CUMBER *sb.* + -LESS.] Without cumber or encumbrance; unencumbered.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 64 That he might be the more readie and comberlesse to preach the Gospell. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 69 May sit and suck the sweetness of their cumberless estates. 1807 HOGG *Sky Lark*, Bird of the wilderness, Blithesome and cumberless.

Cu·mberment. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. CUMBER *v.* + -MENT.]

1. †a. Trouble, distress (*obs.*); †**b.** Perplexity, confusion (*obs.*); **c.** Hindrance, embarrassment, entanglement.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 472 Of powere To kepe hire fro comburment. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 21 Castis awai covetyse that is cause of cumberment. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 56 Kepe he him from þe deuelis combirment. 1597 S. DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VI. viii, As they stand in desperat comberment Environd round with horror, blood, and shame. 1599 — *Musophilus* Wks. (1717) 391 Craft (wrapt still in many Comberments) With all her Cunning thrives not.

2. That which cumbers; an encumbrance.

1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 492 'Will you not take off your coat?'..this elegant cumberment of the body.

Cumbersome (kʌ·mbəɹsəm), *a.* [f. CUMBER *v.* + -SOME.]

†**1.** Of places or ways: Obstructing and impeding motion or progress; full of obstruction; troublesome to pass or get through. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 351 Bannokburne, that sa cummyrsum was Of slyk, and depnes for till pas. 1555 *Fardle Facions* II. xi. 246 Pioners..to make the waye, wher the place is combresome. 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* (1565) 120 The Britons call it a Towne, when thei have fortified a combersome wood with a dich, and a rampyre. 1681 COTTON *Wonders of Peake* 55 Though the way be cumbersom, and rough.

†**2.** Causing trouble, annoyance, or inconvenience; full of trouble; troublesome; wearisome, oppressive. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 105 Thair names .. So cummersum tha ar to put in verss. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 19 A cumbersome Landlord is husbandmans rod. 1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. x. 111 Cumbersome days .. slow, dull and heavy times. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 99 A Portch proves often cumbersome, being the receptacle of foul creatures. 1876 HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* xii. 167 'It would be sort o cumbersome to tell her.' 1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 38 Better unkind than ower cumbersome.

3. Of material objects: Troublesome from bulk or heaviness; unwieldy, clumsy.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* VI. Pref. (ed. 7) 596 The Globe is combersome and not portable. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 390 This tree .. is not so combersome as to keepe away the Sunne and the wind. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 400 That cumbersome Luggage of war. 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* II. i, Help me off with this cumbersome Cloak. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 2 At last .. the cumbersome waggons gradually got under weigh. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xv, The cumbersome old table with twisted legs.

fig. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* To Rdr. 17 A vast heap of humane Inventions, useless and cumbersome Ceremonies. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* II. lix, With cumbersome, tho' pompous show. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* ii. (1875) 43 Very cumbersome mode of assisting the memory.

Hence **Cu·mbersomely** *adv.*, **Cu·mbersomeness.**

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiv. 16 Although they be troubled through the combersomnes of men. 1611 COTGR., *Molestément*, troublesomely, offensively, combersomely. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. Digr. § 9 (Contents) Human art acts upon the matter without, cumbersomely or moliminously. 1785 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 430 The cumbersomeness of its weight appeared .. objectionable. 1880 *Scribn. Mag.* Feb. 504 The log fence .. belonged to the same period of plentifulness, even cumbersomeness, of timber.

†**Cu·mber-world.** *Obs.* [CUMBER *v.* 8.] A person or thing that uselessly encumbers the world.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 279, I combre world, that may of no thynge serue. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2091 That combreworlde that my maister slow. 1593 DRAYTON *Eclogues* ii. 25 A cumber-World, yet in the World am left.

†**Cu·mble,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. F. *comble*:—L. *cumul-um* heap, heap over and above a measure, summit, apex, crown, etc.]

1. Heap, accumulation. *rare.*

1694 BURTHOGGE *Reason* 276 That cumble of Accidents, External, Internal.

2. Highest point, apex, culmination. (A Gallicism affected by Howell.)

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Grove* 42 For a cumble of all felicity. *c* 1645 — *Lett.* III. xxxi, In Philip the seconds time the Spanish Monarchy came to its highest cumble. 1650 — *Cotgrave's Fr. Eng. Dict.* Ep. Ded., This word Souverain..hath rais'd it self to that cumble of greatnes that it is now applied only to the King.

†**Cu·mble,** *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also **comble,** and in pa. pple. **comelid.** [a. Fr. *comble-r* to load :—L. *cumulāre*: see ACUMBLE. Cf. CUMBER in same sense.] *trans.* To oppress, deprive of power; *esp.* to stiffen or benumb with cold.

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* XXXV. 3 Coumforte ȝe comelid [*v. rr.* clumsid, cumblid] hondes [*manus dissolutas*]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 88 Comelyd, for colde, *eviratus*. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Cumbled*..oppressed; cramped, stiffened with cold. *Cumbly-cold, adj.* stiff, and benumbed with cold. Intensely cold, if applied to weather.

b. *intr.* To be or become benumbed.

c 1280 *Old Age* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 149, I snurpe, i snobbe, i sneipe on snovte, þro3 kund i comble an kelde.

Hence **Cu·mbled** *ppl. a.*, **Cu·mbledness.**

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 89 Comelydnesse, *eviracio.*

‖**Cumbly, cumly** (kʌ·mli). Forms: 7 **combly, camlee,** 8 **comley, kummul, cumly,** 9 **camly, cumbly, kumlee.** [Hind. *kamlī*:—Skr. *kambala.*] A blanket, a coarse woollen cloth.

1673 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 54 (Y.) The Natives.. wrapping themselves in a Combly or Hair-Cloth. 1696 OVINGTON *Voy. Suratt* 455 (Y.) Camlees, which are a sort of Hair Coat made in Persia. 1781 *Prison Expenses of Hon. J. Lindsay* in *Lives of Lindsays* (1849) III. (Y.) One comley as a covering. 1798 G. FORSTER *Trav.* I. 194 (Y.) A large black Kummul, or blanket. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 319 The common sheep of the plains of India, with a coarse fleece..from which the kumlees or coarse blankets are manufactured. 1885 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 77/2 Rough country blankets, or cumblies, striped in black and white.

†**Cu·mbrance.** *Obs.* Also **comber-, combr-, -ance, -aunce,** etc. [f. CUMBER *v.* + -ANCE: cf. ACCUMBRANCE, ENCUMBRANCE.]

1. The action of 'cumbering'; ? overcoming, vanquishing; or ? entanglement, temptation.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1019 To many on comyþ þarfore evyl þurghe cumberaunce of þe devyl. *c* 1420 *Metr. St. Kath.* (Halliw.) 18 Thou have them fro the fendys comberaunce! 1493 *Festivall* (1515) 33 To kepe them from combraunce of the fende that they falle not in to deedly synne.

2. The action of troubling or harassing; trouble, distress, annoyance.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 4 Kark & combraunce huge. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 265 Care and combraunce is comen to vs alle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 89 Comerawnce, *vexacio*. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 19 To waraunt thee..from evyl and from any combraunce. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 429 Drewedes with bibill, bell and buik .. Witht cruell cursing and with cummerance Thair wareit hes rycht rudlie the Romans. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 81 There is no felicitie..which is not darkened with some clowde of combrance and adversitie. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xix. (1840) 275 The army will be very heterogeneous..which must needs occasion much cumbrance.

b. Trouble of mind; perplexity.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1086 A merchalle is put oft tymes in gret comberaunce For som lordes þat ar of blod royalle & litelle of lyvelode per chaunce, And some of gret lyvelode & no blode royalle. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 37 As it is very hard to know, so doth it bring more businesse and comberance to some wittes than is expedient.

c. A cause of trouble or annoyance; a trouble.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 46 Catel and kynde witte [1393 C. XIII. 245 So couetise of catel] was combraunce to hem alle. 1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 178 The incommodities and cumbrances that light upon us in this life. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 145 Lest they take detriment from the aforesaid cumbrances.

3. The action of hindering, encumbering, or burdening, or state of being hindered, etc.; hindrance, burden, encumbrance.

1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* i. 12 How can I alone beare soche combraunce, and charge, and stryfe amonge you? 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* (R.), T' avoid the cumbrance of each hindering doubt. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Deut. i. 12 By your cumbrance, understand, the cumbrance that commeth unto me by you.

b. That which encumbers; an encumbrance.

1644 J. FARY *Gods Severity* (1645) 26 A fruitlesse Christian is a very burthen and cumbrance to the place hee lives in. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 5 In transplanting, and removing cumbrances. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 454 Extol not Riches then..The wise man's cumbrance if not snare.

Cumbrous (kʌ·mbrəs), *a.* Forms: 4-7 **cumberous,** (8 **cumb'rous**), 4 *Sc.* **cumrouss,** 5 **comberus, -ose, comborous, comerus, comorows, cumbrusse,** 5-6 **comerous,** 5-7 **combrous,** 6 **commerous(e, cummerouse, coumbreous,** 5- **cumbrous.** [f. CUMBER *sb.* + -OUS: cf. obs. F. *combreux* (Palsgr.).]

†**1.** Presenting obstruction; difficult of passage or access; = CUMBERSOME 1. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 25 Ane montane .. So cumrouss, and eke so stay, That it wes hard to pas that way. 1495 *Will of Shaa* (Somerset Ho.) Noyous & comberus high weyes. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* To Rdr., The way muste needes be comberous, wher none hathe gone before. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXI. XXV. 407 The rough, comberous, and unpassable forests [*saltu invio atque impedito*]. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iv, Among the combrous brakes. 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 107 Now o'er the cumbrous hills began to creep A thin and watery light.

†**2.** Causing trouble, distress, or annoyance; full of trouble or care; troublesome; harassing; wearisome, oppressive; = CUMBERSOME 2. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) XXVII. 272 Many oþer marueyles ben þere, þat it were to combrous and to long to putten it in scripture of bokes. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 134 A dysshese she had ful comerous. 1590 RECORDE, etc. *Gr. Artes* 291, I shall have a cumbrous worke to do. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 23 A cloud of cumbrous gnattes doe him molest. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 549 How I may be quit, Fairest and easiest, of this cumbrous charge.

3. Troublesome from bulk or heaviness; burdensome, unwieldy, clumsy; = CUMBERSOME 3.

a 1400 *Pistel of Susan* 224 Vr copus weore cumberous, and cundelet vs care. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 610 The other [ordenaunce] that were heuy & cumbrusse, he lefte behynde hym. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 361 Certeyne lyttle clockes..the whiche..are not comberous to be caryed abowt. 1718 POPE *Iliad* v. 314, I hate the cumbrous chariot's slow advance. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* v. iv, Armour ..Cumbrous of size, uncouth to sight. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 144 A currency 15½ times as heavy and cumbrous.

b. *fig.*

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 179 ¶ 11 Throwing off those cumbrous ornaments of learning. 1835 ARNOLD *Let.* in Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1844) I. vii. 424 To correct the style where it is cumbrous or incorrect. 1877 GEIKIE *Christ* lii. (1879) 624 The cumbrous machinery of rite and ceremony.

Cumbrously (kʌ·mbrəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a cumbrous, troublesome, or burdensome manner: see the adj.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 104 Multipliyng of so many freris, whiche encresen combrouseli. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 19 To be coumbreously entangled as it were. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 180 Rejecting both these titles as cumbrously long.

Cumbrousness (kʌ·mbrəsnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being cumbrous, troublesome, burdensome, or unwieldy.

1557 *Sarum Primer* Pij, Make me .. sadde and sober without comberousnes. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Studies Christianity* 39 The cumbrousness of ceremonies. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 323/1 The weight and cumbrousness of the apparatus required.

Cume-ceil, obs. f. COOM-CEIL: see COOM *sb.*[2] 4.

Cumel-: see COMEL-.

Cumeling, obs. form of COMELING.

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 334 All such Estrays and Cumelings..found upon the Abbots demesnes.

Cumene (kiū·mēn). *Chem.* [f. L. *cumīnum* CUMIN + -ENE.] A hydrocarbon, C_9H_{12}, found in Roman cumin oil: it is a colourless strongly refracting oil, allied to Benzene. So **Cumic** (kiū·mik) *a.*, of or derived from cumin, as in *Cumic acid* $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, *cumic aldehyde*, etc. **Cu·midine**, a base homologous with toluidine, formed by the action of ammonium sulphide on nitrocumene. **Cumi nic** *a.*, of or derived from cumene; = *cumic.* **Cumole** = *cumene.* **Cu·myl**, the acid organic radical, $C_{10}H_{11}O$, of Cumic acid, homologous with Benzoyl; hence *cu·mylamide, cu·mylene, cumylic, cu·mylide*, etc.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 173 *Cumene.* Cumol. Hydride of Cumenyl. *Ibid.* 174 Cumene is insoluble in water. 1873 — *Fownes' Chem.* 818 Cumic Acid is produced by oxidation of cuminol or cumic aldehyde, one of the constituents of oil of cumin. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* viii. (ed. 2) 243 A substance called cumidine, lately discovered by Mr. Nicholson in the oil of caraways. 1847 TURNER *Elem. Chem.* 1077 The addition of an acid causes the cuminic acid to separate. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 178 *Cuminic acid*..is produced by the oxidation of the oxygenated oil (hydride of cumyl) contained in essence of cumin. *Ibid.* II. 182 Cumyl in the free state, or Cumylide of Cumyl..is an oily liquid, heavier than water. 1873 — *Fownes' Chem.* 791 Cymyl Alcohol is also called Cumylic Alcohol.

Cumerar, obs. form of CUMBERER.

Cumin, cummin (kʌ·min). Forms: 1 **kymen, cymen, -yn,** 2 **cumin(*ie*),** 4–7 **comyn, -e,** 5–6 **cummyn,** 5–7 **comen,** 6 **comeyn, commine, -men, -myn,** 7 **comin(e, cum(m)ine,** 7–9 **commin,** (8–9 **cumming**), 6– **cum(m)in.** [OE. *cymen* (:—*cumin*), a. L. *cumīn-um* (*cym-*), a. Gr. *κύμινον*. Cf. OHG. *chumin, cumin*, also *chumil* (MHG. *kümel*, Ger. *kümmel*), Sw. *kummin*, Da. *kummen.* The word has also come down in the Romanic langs., It. *cumino, comino*, Sp., Pg. *comino*, OF. *cumin, comin.* ME. *cumin, comin* was either from Fr. (like MDu. *comijn*, Du. *komijn*), or altered from OE. *cymen* after Fr. The Gr. *κύμινον* is supposed to have been a foreign word, cognate in origin with the Semitic names, Heb. כמן *kammôn*, Arab. كمون *kammûn*, and their cognates.]

1. An umbelliferous plant (*Cummin Cyminum*) resembling fennel: cultivated in the Levant for its fruit or seed, which possesses aromatic and carminative qualities; also called *Common, Garden,* or *Roman cumin.*

Oil of cumin: the essential oil of cumin seed, consisting of three hydrocarbons, cymene, cymol, and cuminol.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* lvii. 439 ʒe tiogoðiað eowre mintan & eowerne dile & eowerne kymen. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 23 Cymen [*v.r.* cymyn; 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* cumin]. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 6797 Gynger, comyn gaven odour grace. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxviii. 25 He shal sowe the sed gith, and the comyn sprengen. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xxxviii. (1495) 625 Comyn..is a seed wyth good smell and wyth pale colour. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 8 Fors hit with galyngale and gode gyngere, With canel and comyn alle in fere. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 89 Comyn, seede (*Ciminum*, P.). 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 5 b, Commen stiped in vinegre. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 228 Cummin is accounted good for the stomach. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Sphinx* Wks. (Bohn) I. 398 Rue, myrrh, and cummin for the Sphinx—Her muddy eyes to clear. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* xi. 309 The Pharisees.. gave tithes of mint, anise, and commin.

b. *fig.* in allusion to *Matt.* xxiii. 23.

1741–1841 [see ANISE 2]. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* xiv. § 8 (1801) 111 The mint, anise and cumming, the gestures and vestures and fringes of religion. 1892 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 419 The anise and cummin of a great archæological question, passed, as it were, through the Homeric sieve.

2. With qualifications applied to other plants: as, **Armenian** or **Mountain Cumin,** the Caraway, *Carum Carui*; **Black Cumin,** a ranunculaceous plant, *Nigella sativa*, cultivated in Eastern countries for its black, acrid, and aromatic seeds; **Royal Cumin,** Ammi or Bishop's-weed; **Sweet Cumin,** the Anise, *Pimpinella Anisum*; **Wild Cumin,** (*a*) the wild variety of cumin; † (*b*) the wild Nigella; (*c*) an umbelliferous plant, *Lagœcia cuminoides.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xciv. 274 The wilde Comyn .. hath a brittle stalke. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. *Table of Hard Words*, Ameos, Comin royal, is a Herb of some called Bulwort, Bishops-weed, or Herb-william. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 3 Ethiopian-Cummin is a Plant which has Leaves like Dill. 1885 BIBLE (R. V.) *Isa.* xxviii. 25 Doth the plowman .. not cast abroad the fitches [*marg.* black cummin (*Nigella sativa*)].

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cumin cheese, oil, seed,* etc.; **cumin-splitting** *a.*, skin-flint, niggardly [cf. L. *cuminisector*, Gr. *κυμινο-πρίστης*].

1530 PALSGR. 207/1 Commyn sede, *comyn.* 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. 35 A carver or divider of Comine seed which is one of the least seedes. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 96 His wife is the Cummin seed of his Dove-house. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 122 Like a true cutter of Cumine seeds. 1754 GILLIES *Hist. Coll.* I. 406, 28 Cumin cheeses were to be sent us from Leyden. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 304 A sneaking, pitiful, cummin-splitting fellow. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 360/1 The cumin seeds or fruits are the produce of *Cuminum Cyminum.* 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 767 A hydrocarbon, called cumene..exists ready-formed in Roman cumin-oil.

Cumli(e, -ly, -ling, obs. ff. COMELY, -LING.

Cumly, var. CUMBLY, blanket.

Cumm-: see COMM-.

Cummer, kimmer (kʌ·mər, ki·mər). *Sc.* Forms: 4 **commare,** 6 **cummar, comere,** 7 **comer,** 6– **cummer,** 8– **kimmer.** [a. F. *commère* (= Pr. *comaire*, Sp. and It. *comadre*):—late L. *commāter* (Laws of Lombards), f. *com-* together with + *māter* mother.]

1. A godmother, in her relationship to the other god-parents and the parents of the child; a commother.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 986 Þou man or womman, be nat so wylde To holde to þe bysshope þyn owne chylde, For 3yf þou do, þou art commare To hym þat hyt gat or bare. 1566 in *Diurnal of Occurrents* (1833) 102 To nominat ane woman in Scotland to be cummar to our soueranis to the bapteising of our prince thair sone. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) II. 105 (Jam.) An honest burgess of Aberdeen caused bring to the kirk a bairn .. to be baptised ..and conveened his gossips and comers, as the custom is. 1730 in Chambers *Dom. Ann. Scot.* III. 572 Towards the end of the week, all the friends are asked to what was called the Cummers' Feast.

2. A female companion or intimate; a gossip.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Rycht Airlie on Ask Weddinsday* 2 Drynkand the wyne satt cumeris tway. *Ibid.* 11 'My fair, sweit cummer' quod the tuder. 1644 BAILLIE in Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) Introd. 34, I thank my cummer your wife heartily. 1658 R. FRANCK in A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* 7 Their wives are sociable comers. 1790 *Scots Songs* II. 7 My kimmer and I lay down to sleep. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* viii, A special cummer of my ain.

3. A woman, a female; familiarly applied, like 'fellow' to a man. With various local specific applications, *e.g.* young woman, lass, girl, witch, wise-woman, midwife, etc.

17.. *Humble Beggar* in Herd *Collect.* (1776) II. 29 (Jam.) Vow, kimmer, and how do ye? 1745 *Song*, What's a' the steer, kimmer? 1785 BURNS *2nd Ep. to Lapraik* x, Fortune..the kittle kimmer. 1806 TRAIN *Poetical Reveries* 89 (Jam.) She in travail was..No kindly kimmer nigh there was To mitigate her pain. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxiii, 'That's a fresh and full-grown hemlock .. mony a cummer lang syne wad hae sought nae better horse to flee .. through mist and moonlight.' 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 402 (Jam.) It's a bonnie sight to see so mony stark youths and strapping kimmers streaking themselves sae eydently to the harvest darke. 1875 F. I. SCUDAMORE *Day Dreams* 13 In presence of the good cummers of Newhaven.

‖ **Cummerbund** (kʌ·mərbʌnd). *Anglo-Ind.* Forms: 7 **combar-, commer-,** 8 **cumber-,** 8–9 **cummerband,** 9 **cummer-, kummerbund.** [Urdū and Pers. *kamar-band*, i.e. loin-band.] A sash or girdle worn round the waist; a waist-belt.

1616 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc. 1883) I. 147 (Y.) A sample of gallie pottes .. chint bramport, and combarbands, with the prices. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2269/2, 234 pieces of Commerbands with Gold Flowers. 1792 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 193 Uniform turbans and cumber-bands. *c* 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Ayah & Lady* ix. 53 Shumsheer had a cummerbund, of rose-coloured muslin. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 410 The necessity of cholera belts or kummerbunds is avoided.

Cummerous, obs. form of CUMBROUS.

Cummin, cumming: see CUMIN.

Cummin, -un, -yn, obs. ff. COME *pa. pple.*

Cu·mming. *Sc.* Also 6 **cumyeone, cymming, kymmond.** [?Related to COOMB[1], senses 2, 4, in Sc. *cum, kim* (Gael. *cuman* is prob. from Lowland Sc.).] a. In *Brewing.* 'A large oblong vessel, of a square form, about a foot or eighteen inches deep, used for receiving what works over from the masking-fat or barrel. *Loth.*' b. 'A small tub or wooden vessel. *Angus, Fife.*' (Jamieson 1825.)

1538 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 16 (Jam.) Ane flasche fat, ane fyssche fat, ane cumyeone. *Ibid.*, Ane gryte kymmond. 1566 *Inv. R. Wardr. etc.* (1815) 174 (Jam.) Tua gyle fattes.. ane cumming. *c* 1575 BALFOUR *Practicks* 234 (Jam.) The air sall have..ane masking-fat..ane cymming, ane laid-gallon, ane wort disch. 1825 JAMIESON, *Kimmen, kymmond*, a large shallow tub used in brew-houses. *Upp. Clydes.*

Cu·mmock. *Sc.* Variant of CAMMOCK: 'A short staff with a crooked head' (Jam.).

1786 BURNS *On Scott. Bard gone to W. India* vii, To tremble under fortune's cummock.

Cumnawnte, obs. form of COVENANT.

Cumole: see under CUMENE.

Cump-: see COMP-.

‖ **Cumquat** (kʌ·mˌkwɒt). Also 7 **camquit,** 9 **kum-, -kat, -quot.** [The Cantonese dialectal form of the Chinese name *kin kü* 'gold orange'.] A small variety of orange (*Citrus Aurantium*, var. *Japonica*), cultivated in China and Japan, having a sweet rind and acid pulp; much used in preserves, etc.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 23 The Oranges are of divers sorts, and two of them more excellent than the rest. One sort is called Camchain, the other is called Camquit .. The Cam-quit is a very small round Fruit. 1841 SIR J. DAVIS *Sketches China* (1857) II. 302 The Chinese have besides several diminutive species of the genus citrus; one of which, called Kum-kat, makes a good sweetmeat when preserved whole. 1882 *Garden* 7 Jan. 1/2 The Kumquat, or Japanese dwarf Orange. 1892 *Grocer's Catal.* Cumquats (small Oranges in syrup).

Cumrade, obs. form of COMRADE.

† **Cu·mray,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [app. a by-form of CUMBER; but the form is unexplained.] = CUMBER *v.* 1, to overwhelm, rout.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. viii. 41 In schort tyme all þat Rowte wes Swa cumrayid, þat þare bade na man. — *Ibid.* VIII. xvi. 105; VIII. xi. 20. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. x. 70 Fast athir sort gan vthiris rout cumray.

Cumrouss, -ryt, obs. ff. CUMBROUS, CUMBERED.

Cumse, var. of COMSE *v. Obs.*, commence.

Cumseiled, obs. form of *Coom-ceiled*: see COOM *sb.*[2] 4.

1699 *Ayr Presbyt. Rec.* in Rogers *Social Life in Scotl.* (1886) III. 400 Cumseiled, with window cases and boards, glasses, partition walls, and all that is necessary.

‖ **Cumshaw** (kʌ·mʃǭ). Also **kumshaw.** [According to Giles, the Amoy pronunciation, *kam-siā*, of the Chinese words *kan* to be grateful, *hsieh* thanks = 'grateful thanks', a phrase of thanks used by beggars.] In the Chinese ports: A present or gratuity; a baksheesh.

1839 H. MALCOM *Trav.* II. Gloss., *Cum-shaw*, a present. At Canton, custom has made some cumshaws matter of right. 1885 *Where Chineses Drive* 163 Baldpate..had the exceeding coolness to ask for a cumshaw as they left.

Hence **Cu·mshaw** *v.*, to make a present to.

† **Cum-twa·ng.** An obsolete term of contempt.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 3 Those graybeard huddleduddles and crusty cum-twangs were stroke with such stinging remorse.

Cumulant (kiū·miūlănt). *Math.* [ad. L. *cumulānt-em*, pr. pple. of *cumulāre.*] 'The denominator of the simple algebraical fraction which expresses the value of an improper continued fraction.' Sylvester in *Phil. Trans.* (1853) I. 543.

Cumular (kiū·miūlăr), *a.* [ad. L. *cumulār-is*, f. *cumulus* heap, CUMULUS.] = CUMULOUS.

1837 [see CIRRO-CUMULAR]. 1892 *Ardrossan Her.* 10 June 5 The dark masses of cumular cloud overhead.

Cumulate (kiū·miūlĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *cumulāt-us*, pa. pple. of *cumulāre*: see next.] Formed or gathered into a heap; heaped up; massed.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 118 Ane carne of stonis togither cumulat. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 2 A cumulate or heaped fulness, when it overflows the continent. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 391 Their cumulate mode of budding. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 655 Short sentences are prevalent in our language .. But we can use the cumulate construction when needed.

Cumulate (kiū·miūlĕt), *v.* [f. L. *cumulāt-*, ppl. stem of *cumulāre* to heap, f. *cumul-us* a heap, the conical crown of a heaped measure.]

1. *trans.* To gather in a heap; to heap up; to pile up, collect, amass, accumulate. Also *fig.*

1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 50 We must use that language .. which is knowen to us, leest .. we cumulatynge in greke wordes maye of very ryght be laughed to scorne. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 340/1 Let all these makers of new Gods cumilate themselues togither on a heape. 1612–20 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. vi. (T.) All the extremes of worth and beauty that were cumulated in Camila. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* VI. (1723) 283 Mighty sholes of Shells..cumulated in many Places Heap upon Heap. 1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Diffic. Anglic.* 29 It is often a mistake, in controversy, to cumulate reasons, etc.

b. *Legal.* To combine (a number of actions, defences, etc.) into one; cf. CUMULATION 3.

A Civil Law term still used in Louisiana. (*Cent. Dict.*)

c. *intr.* To accumulate.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. v, As Fledgeby's affronts cumulated.

2. *trans.* To add over and above, to combine *with* something additional.

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 384 Which cumulates the evill of Indignation to the evill of suspicion. 1868

E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxiv. 571 Philip .. allowed him to cumulate the councillorship with the corregidorship. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Nov. 704 Circumstances..have cumulated the function of investigator with that of instructor or adviser.

3. To put the crown or summit to. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1660 GAUDEN *Brounrig* 30 To wicked men their table is a snare, their prosperity cumulates their misery. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 308 To cumulate all this happiness, they had this new Law against the Fanaticks. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 565 God restores to the penitent all his lost graces .. and cumulates them with the fresh grace, whereby He converts him.

† **4.** To heap, load, pile *with*. *Obs.*

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 6/1 Emperours, Kings, and Princes, plucking from their own, did rather cumulate the Church with superfluities.

Hence **Cu·mulating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. iv. 20 The cumulating of Ceremonies in the auncient Church. 1885 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 5 A cumulating pile of crimes, of negligences and of blunders.

Cumulated (kiū·miŭlēˌtèd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

† **1.** Heaped up, accumulated. *Obs.*

1642 BP. REYNOLDS *Israel's Petit.* Ded. 3 United and cumulated mercies.

2. *spec.* Of clouds : Formed into cumuli.

1817 SOUTHEY *Let.* 28 May, They [the Alps] have precisely the appearance of white cumulated clouds. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* v. 164 Great masses of cumulated cloud.

Cumulately (kiū·miŭlētli), *adv.* [f. CUMULATE *a.*] In a cumulate manner, by cumulation.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 637 The stems lengthen cumulately by gemmation.

Cumulation (kiūmiŭlēˌ·ʃən). [n. of action f. L. *cumulāre* : see CUMULATE.]

1. The action of heaping up or collecting in masses; an instance of such action; also, a gathered mass, a heap; accumulation, gathering. Chiefly *fig.*

1616 BULLOKAR, *Cumulation*, a heaping up, or increasing. 1625 SHIRLEY *Love-tricks* III. v, I .. wish you all cumulations of prosperity. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* I. II. i. § 4 This proof .. is properly a cumulation of evidence, by no means a naked or solitary record. 1868 LOWELL *Shakesp. Once More* Prose Wks. 1890 III. 42 It is by suggestion, not cumulation, that profound impressions are made upon the imagination. 1892 *Contemp. Rev.* May 711 This will depend ..on the quality of the particles which form the cumulation.

† **2.** In *English Univ.* = ACCUMULATION 3. *Obs.*

1641 LAUD *Hist. Chancellorsh. Oxf.* 17 (T.) For cumulation, I must needs profess, I never liked it. And it supposes, of and in itself, an unnecessary delay of the first degree, or a needless haste of the second.

3. *Civil Law.* The combination or joining of two or more actions or defences in a single proceeding. Used in Louisiana, and formerly in Scotland.

1645 *State Trials, Sir Rob. Spotiswood* (R.), The defender denies any such custom; but, by the contrary, defences have severally, and without cumulation, been proponed and discussed, as in Ochiltry's process. 1889 in *Cent. Dict.* for Louisiana.

Cumulatist (kiū·miŭlētist). *rare.* [f. CUMULATE *v.* + -IST.] One who accumulates.

a 1846 *Christian Observer* cited in WORCESTER.

Cumulative (kiū·miŭlētiv), *a.* [f. L. *cumulāt-*, ppl. stem of *cumulāre* (see CUMULATE) + -IVE. Cf. mod.F. *cumulatif, -ive.*]

† **1.** Such as is formed by accumulation or heaping on (as opposed to organic growth). *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. v, § 1 As for knowledge which man receiveth by teaching, it is cumulative and not original; as in a water that besides his own spring-head is fed with other springs and streams.

2. Constituted by or arising from accumulation, or the accession of successive portions or particulars; acquiring or increasing in force or cogency by successive additions, as *cumulative argument, evidence, force.*

1668 *Liberty of Conscience the Magistrates Interest* 4 He ..has not only the common tye of a Subject upon him, for his protection as a man, but the cumulative obligation, and thanks to pay for his Indulgence. *a* 1676 HALE *Hist. Placit. Cor.* xiv. (T.) Among many cumulative treasons charged upon the late earl of Strafford. 1823 KEBLE *Serm.* ii. (1848) 37 The argument from the authority of implicit believers is cumulative: i. e. a fresh argument is added every time a new instance is observed of a man's finding his happiness in Christianity. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Self-reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 25 Always scorn appearances, and you always may. The force of character is cumulative. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xx. 500 We have .. cumulative evidence to prove the wide-spread diffusion of the same types. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. ix. 432 There are several circumstances which have together a kind of cumulative force.

b. *Cumulative medicine.*

1876 W. BEGBIE *Bk. Med. Inform. & Advice* App. 251 Digitalis is what is called a cumulative medicine: its effects are sometimes not immediately produced; but each successive dose remaining in the system, these may be seen even after the medicine is discontinued.

3. *Sc. Law.* Of jurisdiction: Concurrent, as opposed to *privative* or exclusive.

1746–7 *Act 20 Geo. II*, c. 43 § 27 The jurisdiction hereby reserved to such Corporation..shall be..taken to be cumulative only. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* I. ii. § 6 Jurisdiction is either privative or cumulative .. *Cumulative*, otherwise called *concurrent*, is that which may be exercised by any of two or more courts in the same cause.

4. That tends to accumulate.

1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xiii. 324 Certain actions which go on in the first are cumulative, instead of being, as in the second dissipative.

5. *Cumulative vote*, or *system of voting* : a system of voting, where there are several representatives, in which each voter has as many votes as there are representatives, and may accumulate them upon one candidate or distribute them over any number of candidates; a system introduced in connexion with the School Board elections in Great Britain.

1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. lix. 294 The School Boards..the principle of the cumulative vote was tested for the first time in their elections. 1886 MORLEY *W. R. Greg* Crit. Misc. III. 255 Lord Grey's prescription .. consisted of the following ingredients :—the cumulative vote; not fewer than three seats to each constituency, etc.

Cumulatively (kiū·miŭlētivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a cumulative manner.

1644 MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* i. 8 This power is transferred onely cumulatively. 1660 BOND *Scut. Reg.* 70 Puritans and other Sectaries..pretend that the Government originally proceedeth, and habitually resideth in the people, but is cumulatively and communicatively derived from them, unto the king, and therefore the people..resuming the Collated power into their own hands again, may transfer it to any other whom they please. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 46 It .. does not proceed cumulatively and step by step. 1887 LOWELL *Old Eng. Dramatists* (1892) 13 A national consciousness, made..cumulatively operative by the existence..of a national capital.

Cumulativeness (kiū·miŭlētivnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Cumulative quality or character.

1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 619 This cumulativeness of knowledge is a result of the principle of its relativity. 1889 *Theological Monthly* Jan. 49 A certain cumulativeness of style..culminating in a grand finale of enthusiasm.

Cumulato- (kiūmiŭlēˌ·to-), combining form from L. *cumulātus* CUMULATE, in sense 'cumulately-', 'cumulate and ——', e. g. *cumulato-fasciculate*, bunched or fasciculate, with aggregation of the fascicles.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 383 Cumulato-fasciculate, polyps long turbinate. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Cumulato-ramose*. Branches lengthening by buds at apex, the new polyps being successively the terminal.

† **Cu·mulator.** *Obs.* [agent-n. from L. *cumulāre.*] One who accumulates.

1799 *Morning Chron.* in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1800) III. 45 Some of them lately fell into the hands of the cumulators.

Cumulescent (kiūmiŭlēˌ·sĕnt), *a.* [f. CUMULUS : see -ESCENT.] Forming into cumulus.

1818 B. O'REILLY *Greenland* 34 Cloud becoming cumulescent.

Cumuliform (kiū·miŭlifōˌm), *a.* [f. L. *cumul-us* + -FORM.] Having the form of cumulus.

1885 *Athenæum* 21 Feb. 254/1 The author [Mr. D. W. Barker] recommends that there should be two simple divisions of clouds, viz., 'stratiform' and 'cumuliform'.

Cu·mulo-, combining form of CUMULUS, used in naming cloud-forms which combine the cumulus with other types: *e.g.* **Cu·mulo-stra·tus, Cu·mulo-cirro-stra·tus** : see quots.

1803 L. HOWARD *Modif. Clouds* (1865) 4 *Cumulo-stratus*, the Cirro-stratus blended with the Cumulus, and either appearing intermixed with the heaps of the latter or superadding a wide-spread structure to its base. *Cumulo-cirro-stratus* vel *Nimbus*, the Rain cloud. A cloud, or system of clouds from which rain is falling. It is a horizontal sheet, above which the Cirrus spreads while the Cumulus enters it laterally and from beneath. 1815 T. FORSTER *Atmos. Phenom.* 150 The cumulostratus being a state of the clouds going on to become nimbus. 1856 SCOFFERN & LOWE *Pract. Meteorol.* 55 *Cumulo-stratus* .. chiefly appears towards night in dry windy weather, and is of a leaden colour.

† **Cumulo·se,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. type **cumulōsus*, f. *cumulus* : see -OSE.] Full of heaps or of cumuli.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Cumulose*, full of Heaps. 1730–6 — (folio). Hence in mod. Dicts.

Cumulous (kiū·miŭləs), *a.* [f. next + -OUS.] Heap-like; of the nature of cumulus clouds.

1815 [see CIRRO-CUMULOUS]. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 141 Rising..like a vast cumulous cloud! 1854 SYD. DOBELL *Balder* vii. 41 The big spent clouds that..Each upon each lay cumulous. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* 135 The clouds have gathered in Arcady's horizon—they are there cumulous and dark.

‖ **Cumulus** (kiū·miŭlŏs). Pl. **cumuli.** [L. *cumulus* a heap, etc.]

1. A heap, pile; an accumulation, gathering; the conical top of a heaped measure, hence the consummating mass.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xxxiii. 7 It riseth into a cumulus. 1867 MANNING *Eng. & Christendom* 76 My faith terminates no longer in a cumulus of probabilities gathered from the past. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 213 When we read the Jewish annals of these years we never seem to have reached the cumulus of horrors.

2. *Meteor.* One of the simple forms of clouds, consisting of rounded masses heaped upon each other and resting on a nearly horizontal base. Frequent in the summer sky, where it often presents the appearance of snowy mountain-masses.

1803 L. HOWARD *Modif. Clouds* (1865) 2–3 It may be allowable to introduce a Methodical nomenclature, applicable..to the Modifications of Cloud .. Cumulus, convex or conical heaps, increasing upward from a horizontal base. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 419 The grandeur of the cumulus or thunder-cloud is never seen, unless it be on the land. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. III. iii. § 6 In the lower cumuli .. the groups are not like balloons or bubbles, but like towers or mountains.

attrib. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heavens* 48 The cumulus cloud predominates. 1892 VERNON LEE in *Contemp. Rev.* Mag. 666 Over the sea the wind had built a bridge..of white cumulus marble.

3. *Anat.* A thickened portion of the granular lining of the Graafian follicle in which the ovum is embedded; the *Discus proligerus.*

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Cumyeone, brewer's vessel : see CUMMING *Sc.*

Cun, cunne, *v. Obs.* (or ? *dial.*) [OE. *cunnian, -ode*, wk. vb., = OS. *-cunnôn* in *gicunnon* to learn to know:—OTeut. type **kunnojan*, deriv. of *kunnan* to know (see CAN). Cf. the parallel deriv. forms, Gothic *ga-kunnan, kunnaida*, to learn to know, and OHG. *chunnên*, MHG. *kunnen* to learn to know, investigate, try, test. See also *cunner*, CONNER, ALE-CONNER, and CON *v.*]

In OE.: To learn to know, inquire into, explore, investigate; whence a. To have experience of, prove, test, try, make trial of (in OE. with genitive, in ME. sometimes with *of*); to taste. *Obs.* or ? *dial.*

Beowulf 1021 þær ġit wada cunnedon. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* v. § 3 Mot ic nu cunnian hwon þinne fæstrædnesse? *a* 1000 *Crist* 1418 (Gr.) Uncuþne eard cunnnian. *a* 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 227 (Gr.) Cunnað dryhtnes meahta. *c* 1200 ORMIN 834 Ne wollde het næfre cunnenn. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 114 He dude his deorewurðe muð þerto, & smeihte ant cunnede þerof. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 646 They sall not than the Cherrie cun, That wald not enterpryse. ['Still used in this sense in Dumfr.' (Jamieson 1808).]

† b. To try *to do* something. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 151 Summe to kunnen if heo mihten him mid sunne undernime. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 Swiche hertes .. cunneð gif he mai þer inne herbergen. *c* 1200 ORMIN 12137 He wollde cunnen swa To brinngenn inn hiss herrte Erþlike þingess lufe & lusst. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 13 Heom..þet cunnið to beon cleane.

c. To get to know, to study or learn : see CON *v.*[1] sense 3, of which examples spelt *cun, cunne*, come down nearly to 1600. In these there was probably a blending of the verbs *cunnan*, CAN, with this verb.

1425–1580 [see CON *v.*[1] 3]. 1668 MAYNWARING *Compl. Physitian* 67 He sits down and cuns his Lesson.

Cun : see CAN *v.*[1] and [2], CON *v.*[1] and [2].

Cun (*ü*), obs. form of KIN.

† **Cu·nables,** *sb. pl. Obs. rare*—[1]. [Adaptation of next : cf. INCUNABLES.] A cradle.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 208 King Henry the sixt .. being in his cunables, and an infant.

‖ **Cunabula** (kiunæ·biŭlă), *sb. pl.* [L. *cūnābula* (neut. pl.) cradle, earliest abode. Cf. INCUNABULA.]

1. A cradle; *fig.* the place where anything is nurtured in its beginnings, the earliest abode.

1789 GILB. WHITE *Selborne* I. xx. 176 The swallow and house-martin..raising and securely fixing crusts or shells of loam as cunabula for their young. 1864 WEBSTER s. v., The cunabula of the human race.

2. Applied to the extant copies of the earliest printed books; = INCUNABULA.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Athenæum.*

Cunabular (kiunæ·biŭlăr), *a.* [f. L. *cūnābula* (see prec.) + -AR.] Of or pertaining to the cradle or earliest abode. In mod. Dicts.

Cunage, obs. form of COINAGE.

Cunarder (kiunā·rdər). A Cunard steamer; one of a line of steam-ships between Liverpool and New York.

This line of steamers was founded by Sir Samuel Cunard, of Halifax, N. S., in conjunction with others.

1881 *Century Mag.* XXIII. 184/1 The great Cunarder .. drew towards us. 1882 *Athenæum* 16 Dec. 806/2 On June 4th, 1840..a year before the Britannia, the first Cunarder, sailed from Liverpool. 1890 *Times* 30 Dec. 7/4 The arrival of a Cunarder in the Mersey.

Cunctation (kɒŋktēˌ·ʃən). [ad. L. *cunctātiōnem*, n. of action f. *cunctārī* to delay.] The action of delaying; delay, tardy action.

1585 PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* II. i. 195 [He] was ioyned to mee in my good purpose..without any troublesome cunctation. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Delay*, Break off delay, since we but read of one That ever prosper'd by cunctation. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. XIV. ii. 163 Fleury's cunctations were disgusting to the ardent mind. 1867 — *Remin.* II. 69 After some three years' sad cunctation.

Cunctatious (kɒŋktēˌ·ʃəs), *a. rare.* [f. prec.: see -TIOUS.] Addicted to delaying, prone to delay.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. XV. i. 271 Noailles being always cunctatious in time of crisis.

Cunctative (kɒ·ŋktătiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *cunctāt-*, ppl. stem of *cunctārī* (see above) + -IVE.] = prec.

1617 BACON *Sp. Chancery* Wks. XIII. 189, I confess I have somewhat of the cunctative. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* I. ii. 54 'Fabius' [Philip II]..that cunctative Roman.

‖ **Cunctator** (kɒŋktēˌ·tər). [L., agent-n. f. *cunctārī* to delay.] One who acts tardily, a delayer. Hence **Cuncta·torship** (*nonce-wd.*).

1654 HAMMOND *Fundamentals* Wks. I. 494 (R.) Being unwilling to discourage such cunctators, [they] always keep

them in good hope. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Aug. 229/1 The part of Cunctator has often..been played by weak Governments. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. XIX. i. 111 Cunctatorship is not now the trade needed; there is nothing to be made of playing Fabius-Cunctator.

Cunctatory (kʌŋktătəri), *a. rare.* [f. prec.: see -ORY.] Disposed to delay.

1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XII. ix, He gets these requisites and is still cunctatory.

Cunctipotent (kʌŋkti·pŏtĕnt), *a. rare.* In 5 conctypotent. [ad. late L. *cunctipotent-em*, f. *cunctus* all + *potens*, *potent-em* powerful (after the classical *omnipotens*).] All-powerful, omnipotent.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 596 Ihesu Almyghty..kyng conctypotent of heuyn glory. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1775 in ASH. 1858 NEALE *Bernard de M.* 31 O true peculiar vision Of God cunctipotent.

† **Cuncti·tenent,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *cunct-us* all + *tenēns*, *tenēnt-* holding; cf. prec.] Holding or possessing all things.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1775 in ASH.

Cund, var. of COND *v.*, to direct a ship.

Cunde (*ü*), obs. form of KIND.

Cundel, cundle (*ü*), obs. form of KINDLE *v.*

Cundeth, -did, -dit(e, -duit(e, -dyth(e, -dyt(e, obs. ff. CONDUIT, CONDUCT *sb.*

‖ **Cundurango** (kʌnduræ·ŋgo). Also **con-.** [Native Peruvian, f. *cundur*, *cuntur* eagle, condor + *ango* vine.] A Peruvian climbing shrub *Gonolobus Cundurango*, the bark of which was introduced into therapeutic use in 1871. According to the Sydenham Society's Lexicon, ·ten or twelve different barks have been included under this name, the kind first used being that of *Pseusmagennetus equatoriensis*.

1871 *N. Yk. Druggist's Circular* (in *Pharm. Jrnl.* 18 Nov. 405) The Cundurango or Condor vine..is a climbing vine resembling much in its habits the grape-vine of our own forests. 1871 *Lancet* II. 621 Condurango. 1872 *Pharmac. Jrnl.* 27 Apr. 861 In Ecuador it is the condor which employs, as an antidote to the venom of serpents, the leaves of a species of Gonolobus, called for this reason *cundur-angu*, or the vine of the condor. 1877 tr. *Ziemssen's Cyclop. Med.* VII. 252 The latest remedy suggested is the Cundurango bark.

Cundy, cundie, north Eng. and Sc. dial. form of CONDUIT, a covered drain or culvert.

Cune, obs. form of COIN.

Cuneal (kiū·nı̆,ăl), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. med. or mod. L. *cuneālis* (in *os cuneāle* cuneal bone), f. L. *cune-us* wedge.] Wedge-shaped, cuneiform.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 10 The seuenth bone of the head called the Cuneall bone. 1611 COTGR., *Os basilaire*, the Nape, or Necke-bone..some call it the cuneall bone. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 228 The ganza waved his cuneal way, With yellow oar, and quoif of green.

Cuneate (kiū·nı̆,ĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *cuneāt-us* wedge-shaped, f. *cuneāre* to make wedge-shaped, f. *cuneus* wedge.] Made in the form of a wedge, wedge-shaped, as *cuneate leaf*, a leaf with a truncated end, tapering gradually to the stipule.

1810 *Asiatic Res.* XI. 343 Lip obovate-cuneate. 1860 TYAS *Wild Fl.* 73 The leaves of the stem are cuneate. 1884 E. J. LOWE in *Times* 8 Dec. 10 The shape [of the meteor] was circular in front, and cuneate behind (bluntly conical).

b. *Comb.*, as *cuneate-tailed* adj.; also adverbially prefixed to another adj., as *cuneate-lanceolate*.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 347 Leaves narrowly cuneate-obovate or -lanceolate. 1881 M. G. WATKINS in *Acad.* 27 Aug. 163/1 The cuneate-tailed gull.

Hence **Cu·neately** *adv.*, in the form of a wedge, wedge-wise.

Cuneated (kiū·nı̆,ĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] = prec.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1785 LIGHTFOOT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 11 The tail is two inches long, slightly cuneated. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 201 The Magpie..tail lengthened and cuneated.

Cuneatic (kiūnı̆,æ·tik), *a.* [f. L. *cuneāt-us* CUNEATE + -IC. Cf. *hieratic*.] = CUNEATE, CUNEIFORM *a.*

1851 LAYARD *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* Introd. xi, The epithets of cuneiform, cuneatic, arrow-headed.., have been assigned to it. 1874 SAYCE in *Bibl. Arch. Soc. Trans.* III. 465 At the beginning of cuneatic decipherment.

Cuneator (kiūnı̆,ē·tə1). [med.L. equivalent of OF. *coigneur* coiner: cf. L. *cuneāre* to make wedge-shaped.] (See quot.)

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 480/2 The office of cuneator was one of great importance at a time [14th c.] when there existed a multiplicity of mints, since he had the sole charge of all the dies used not only at the mint in the Tower of London but also in the provinces.

Cuneiform (kiunē·ifǫm, kiū·nı̆,i-), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7–9 **cuneo-**, 7 **cuneform**, 9 **cuniform** (kiū·nifǫm). [f. L. *cune-us* wedge + -FORM; cf. mod.L. *cuneiform-is*, F. *cunéiforme* (in Anatomy, 16th c. Paré).]

A. *adj.*

1. Having the form of a wedge, wedge-shaped.

Cuneiform bone (in *Anat.*): (*a*) one of the bones of the carpus; (*b*) each of three bones of the second row of the tarsus, called *internal*, *middle*, and *external*; (*c*) a name for the sphenoid bone of the skull. *Cuneiform cartilages* or *tubercles*: the cartilages of Wrisberg.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 268 The stones are all cuneoform. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., Cuneform, wedg-like or in form of a wedg: a bone so shap'd. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 101 The external Surface is mostly convex, except at the cuneiform Apophyse. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 138 The tail is cuniform and rather long. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 28 The cuneiform process of the sphenoid bone. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 168 The art of arching by means of cuneiform stones.

2. *spec.* Applied to the characters of the ancient inscriptions of Persia, Assyria, etc., composed of wedge-shaped or arrow-headed elements; and hence to the inscriptions or records themselves.

1818 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXV. 486 The cuneiform character is so simple in its component parts, that it..consists only of two elements, the wedge and the rectangle. 1829 J. KENRICK in *Philos. Mag.* May 327 Beyond the limits of Persia more than one monument has been found with cuneiform inscriptions. 1869 F. W. NEWMAN *Misc.* 56 A cuneoform text from Assyria. 1876 BIRCH *Rede Lect. Egypt* 39 The recently discovered Assyrian annals in the cuneiform character.

b. *transf.* Relating to, or conversant with, the cuneiform writing and inscriptions.

1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. v. 330 Cuneiform scholars. 1874 DEUTSCH *Rem.* 309 The vast importance of cuneiform studies.

B. *sb.* **1.** *Anat.* = *Cuneiform bone* in A. 1.

1854 R. OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) II. 78/2 The external cuneiform is the largest of the second series of tarsals.

2. The cuneiform character, cuneiform writing.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 162 He [Sir G. C. Lewis] doubts the whole Egyptian chronology,..thinks the Babylonian annals an imposition, and does not even condescend to mention cuneiform and its decipherers. 1874 DEUTSCH *Rem.* 309 There are three principal kinds of cuneiform.

Hence **Cuneiformist,** a student of cuneiform writing.

1884 W. M. RAMSAY in *Athenæum* 27 Dec. 865/2 As to the Hittites in Northern Syria, of course we.. must accept the verdict of cuneiformists and Egyptologists.

Cuneo- (kiū·nio), combining form of L. *cuneus* a wedge, used in *Anat.*, as **cuneo-cu·boid** *a.*, relating to the cuneiform and the cuboid bones; **cuneo-sca·phoid** *a.*, relating to the cuneiform and the scaphoid bones.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 343/1 The cuneo-scaphoid articulation.

Cunestable, obs. form of CONSTABLE.

‖ **Cunette** (kiune·t). *Fort.* Also 7 **cunett.** [a. F. *cunette* (1642 in Oudin), a. It. *cunetta* (1611 in Florio) in same sense. This is said by Hatzfeld and Darmesteter to be an aphæretic form of *lacunetta* (dim. of *lacuna* lagoon, ditch, etc.), the *la* being confounded with the definite article. According to Th. Corneille *lacunette* was the original form in French also.]

A trench sunk along the middle of the dry ditch or moat, serving as a drain, and as an obstacle to the passage of the enemy, or to prevent mining.

1688 J. S. *Fortification* III, I also make a Cunett in my great Moat. 1721 in BAILEY. 1763 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 112/2 The cunette of Dunkirk is entirely filled up, excepting a trifling part, for which there was no earth. 1828–40 NAPIER *Penins. War* XVI. v. (Rtldg.) II. 350 A *cunette*, or second ditch, had been dug at the bottom of the great ditch.

Cunfort, obs. form of COMFORT.

Cunge, cungy, obs. form of CONGEE.

Cunger, -ur, -yr, obs. ff. CONGER 1.

† **Cu·nicle.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *cunīcul-us* rabbit, underground burrow or passage: in 16th c. F. *cunicule*.] A hole, cave, or passage under ground.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 422 Whose cunicles contain not any flint or other stone. 1658–96 PHILLIPS *Cunicle*, (lat.) a Mine or Hole under ground.

Cuni·cular, *a.*1 [ad. L. *cunīculār-is*, f. *cunīculus*: see prec.]

† **1.** Rabbit-like, living in burrows under ground.

1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 235 The Troglydites, or cunicular Men described by Dr. Brown, that have not like Men but Rabbits.

2. Of or pertaining to underground passages: see CUNICULUS.

1890 SMITH, etc. *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* I. 573 The 'cunicular' drainage of Latium and Southern Etruria belongs rather to the pre-historic antiquities of Italy than to classical times. The subject..has recently been investigated by Italians desirous of restoring to the Campagna its ancient fertility.

† **Cuni·cular,** *a.*2 *Obs.* [f. L. *cūnæ* cradle: as if through a dim. *cuniculæ*.] Of or pertaining to the cradle or to infancy.

1676 *Acc. Lodowick Muggleton* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 610 (D.) They might have observed, even in his cunicular days..an obstinate, dissentious, and opposive spirit.

Cuniculate (kiunı̆·kiŭlĕt), *a.* [f. L. *cunīcul-us* underground passage + -ATE.] *Bot.* 'Traversed by a long passage, open at one end, as the peduncle of *Tropæolum*' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

† **Cuni·culine.** *Mil. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *cunīcul-us* (see prec.) + -INE.] An engine used in mining.

1569 J. SA[NFORD] tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* xxii. 33 b, Y^e engins called Rams, Testudines, Cuniculines [L. *cuniculi*], Catapultes, Scorpions.

† **Cuniculo·se,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *cunīculōs-us*: see next.]

1727–31 BAILEY vol. II, *Cuniculose*, full of coneys or coney burroughs. 1775 ASH, *Cuniculose*, stocked with rabbits.

† **Cuni·culous,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *cunīculōs-us* abounding in caves, f. *cunīculus* burrow, underground hole: see -OUS, and cf. F. *cuniculeux* (16th c. in Paré, *ulcères cuniculeuses*).]

Full of holes and windings, like a rabbit-warren; also, full of rabbits.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XIII. viii. (1678) 312 If the Ulcer be cuniculous or full of windings. *Ibid.* 486 Fistula's may be judged cuniculous, and running into many turnings and windings. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cuniculous*..full of holes or mines under the ground, full of Conies. 1721 BAILEY, *Cuniculous*, full of Cony-burroughs.

‖ **Cuniculus** (kiunı̆·kiŭlŭs). Pl. **-uli.** [L. *cunīculus* rabbit, burrow, underground passage.]

1. A burrow, underground passage, or mine; in *Roman Archæol.* applied to the ancient 'cunicular' drains of Latium and Southern Etruria.

1670 E. BROWN in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1196 The water..falls no lower..passeth away through a Cuniculus made on purpose, through which both this and the other water..do run out together at the foot of an Hill. 1693 RAY *Three Disc.* ii. (1713) 267 (Stanf.) Forced to seek Passage where it finds least Resistance through the lateral Cuniculi.

2. *Path.* The burrow of the itch-insect.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Cunig, cunin, obs. ff. CONY.

Cuningar, -hare, Sc. var. of CONYGER *Obs.*, rabbit-warren.

Cunnand, obs. form of CUNNING *a.*

Cunndy3t, obs. form of CONDUCT *sb.*

Cunne, obs. f. CAN *v.*1, CON *v.*1, CAN *v.*2, CUN.

Cunne (*ü*), obs. form of KIN.

Cunner (kʌ·nəɹ). Also **conner, connor.** [In the form *conner*, prob. an application of CONNER 3, CONDER of a ship or of herring-boats.]

The name of two fishes of the family *Labridæ* or Wrasses: **a.** The Gilt-head (*Crenilabrus melops*), found on the British coasts. **b.** The Blue Perch or Burgall (*Ctenolabrus adspersus*), found on the Atlantic coast of North America, from Newfoundland to Delaware Bay.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 34 b, They lay also certaine Weelyes in the Sea for taking of Cunners, which there-through are termed Cunner-pots. 1620 J. MASON *Newfound-land* 5 Flounders, Crabbes, Cunners, Catfish. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 325 The Gilt-Head, Connor, Golden Maid. *Crenilabrus melops* (Cuv.). 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 261 *Crenilabrus Tinca*, Flem., called the 'Gilt-head', 'Connor,' etc., is found on many parts of our coast. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1883) 417, I have been fishing for cunners off the rocks. 1865 S. TENNEY *Zool.* 340.

Cunner, obs. form of CONNER 1, tester.

Cunnerye, rabbit-warren: see CONYGER.

Cunney, cunnie, obs. ff. CONY.

Cunning (kʌ·niŋ), *sb.* Forms 4–5 **kunning(e, -yng(e, konning, -yng(e, konyng,** 4–6 **cunnyng(e, conning, -yng(e, coninge, -yng(e,** 5 **kunyng,** (6 **cooninng, coonning, counninge, -ynge**), 5– **cunning.** [Verbal sb. from CAN *v.*1 (inf. OE. *cunnan*, ME. *cunnen*, *connen*) in its earlier sense 'to know', hence orig. = L. *scientia*, *sapientia*. Not recorded in OE. (which had however *oncunning* accusation, from the deriv. *oncunnan* to accuse), but like the cognate CUNNING *a.*, common since the 14th c.]

† **1.** Knowledge; learning, erudition. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2350 Clerkes of grete cunnyng. *Ibid.* 7207 'Flos Sciencie' þat es on Ynglys 'þe flour of konyng'. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* Prol. 2 Manie han zeel.. but not aftir Kunnyng. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 93 The Carll had Cunning weill quhair the gait lay. 1535 JOVE *Apol. Tindale* 50 We be puft up with coninge. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* Pref., Ready to communicate..any cunning I had. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* ix. (1633) 27 The Barbarians highly honoured him for his cunning in all languages. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 13 He that would try his cunning in history when he was old.

† **2.** The capacity or faculty of knowing; wit, wisdom, intelligence. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 115 One yefþe of þe holy gost þet is y-cleped þe yefþe of connynge. 1407 W. THORPE in *Exam.*, I..believe that all these three Persons are euen in power and in cunning, and in might. ? 1507 *Communyc.* (W. de W.) A ij, I made the also lyke unto me And gaue the connynge and free wyll. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lxvii, They have scantly the cunning of a snite. 1532 SIR T. MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. (1557) 1008/1 Great vertues, and great giftes of God, as chastitie, liberalitie..temperaunce, cunning.

3. Knowledge how to do a thing; ability, skill, expertness, dexterity, cleverness. (Formerly the prevailing sense; now only a literary archaism.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 866 Cryseyde..Als ferforthe as she konnynge hadde or myght, Answerde hym. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 347 But for to medle medicyns in þis maner þer mote be miche kunnynge for to proporcioune hem. *c* 1500 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 447 The oath of the Common Councell. Ye shall well and truly, to your cunning and power [etc.]. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 15 Grievously diseased..incurable by Man's Cunning. 1611

BIBLE *Ps.* cxxxvii. 5 Let my right hand forget her cunning. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 140 If such Brewers happen right .. it is more by Chance, than Cunning. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe of Ryl.* I. 94 High-ribbed vault..With perfect cunning framed. 1865 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* III. v. 384 As nature's cunning arranges lines in the rainbow.

†**b.** *transf.* An application of skill; an ingenious device or means (quot. 1527). *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 142 Whiche settyng of stones..[is] ferre greater connynge than is yᵉ hewynge of stones. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* I vj, The same water is a very good connyng for to make the face clere and fayre. 1684 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 83 The first..Cunning to be observed in Bowling, is the right chusing your Bowl.

†**4.** A branch of knowledge or of skilled work; a science or art, a craft. In early times often = occult art, magic. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1611 Baltazar..þat now is demed Danyel of derne coninges. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 716 þis King with his conning kithes his werkes With wiles of witchcraft. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 14 þey haue maistris .. to teche hem þat cunnyng of astronomye. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 49 Sadelarie and talarie ben ij dyuerse facultees and kunninges. 1539 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 158 Lycens to exercyse hys connyng withyn the libertyes of London. 1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 1 A, Symbolæography is an Art or cunning rightly to fourme and make written Instruments.

5. Now usually in bad sense: Skill employed in a secret or underhand manner, or for purposes of deceit; skilful deceit, craft, artifice. (Cf. CRAFT 4.)

b. As a personal quality: Disposition to use one's skill in an underhand way; skilfulness in deceiving, craftiness, artfulness.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 45 Soom practis or oother Heere lurcks of coonning: trust not this treacherus ensigne. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. i. 54 Nay, you may thinke my loue was craftie loue, And call it cunning. 1612 BACON *Ess., Cunning* (Arb.) 434 We take Cunning for a sinister or crooked Wisedome. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 182 A piece of cunning, whereby he had couzened many. *a* 1718 W. PENN *Maxims* Wks. 1726 I. 828 Cunning borders very near upon Knavery. 1842 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. ix. 142 The perfection of cunning is to conceal its own quality. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Truth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 52 Nature has endowed some animals with cunning, as a compensation for strength withheld.

Cunning (kʌ'nin), *a.* Forms: 4– **cunning**; also 4–5 **konyng**, (*north.*) **cunnand**, **connand**, **conand**(e, **-aunde**, 4–6 **kunnyng**(e, **-ing**, **konnyng**, **connyng**(e, **conyng**(e, **-inge**, 5–6 **cuning**, **cunnyng**(e, 5–7 **conning**, 6 **connninge**. [Orig. type **cunnende*, pres. pple. of CAN *v.*[1] (inf. OE. *cunnan*, ME. *cunnen*, *connen*), in its earlier sense 'to know'; hence *orig.* = 'knowing'. Not found in OE., but in regular use from 14th c. both in the northern form *cunnand*, and the midl. and south. *cunning*, *connyng*. The derivative *conandscipe* occurs in *Cursor Mundi*, Cotton MS.]

†**1.** Possessing knowledge or learning, learned; versed *in* (†*of*) a subject. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 93 He wil that they .. be cunnand in his seruise. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4810 [þei] were hold.. konyngest of kurtesie, and kowden fairest speke. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 378 Als as he were a connynge Clerke. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. x. 335 Myche kunnynger and better leerned. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 17 The Iuges seiden he moste be connynge of moche thynge. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xiii. 52 Every scrybe which is coninge vnto the kyngdom of heven. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. x. (1713) 19, I perceive you are cunninger than I in that Philosophy. [1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiii. 128 Flambard and the other cunning clerks of the King's Chapel.]

b. *transf.* Of things: Characterized by or full of knowledge or learning, learned.

1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 7 If cunning Latin bookes were translate Into English. 1534 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* ii. 13 Which thinges also we speake, not in the connynge wordes of mannes wysdome, but with the connynge wordes of the holy goost. 1630 DAVENANT *Just Italian* Wks. (1673) 445 Stones of the cunningst soil.

2. Possessing practical knowledge or skill; able, skilful, expert, dexterous, clever. (Formerly the prevailing sense; now only a literary archaism.)

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xvi. 18 The sone of Ysaye Bethlemyte, kunnynge to harpe. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 46 An Aldirman able and konyng to reulen and gouern þe company. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* Contents ch. v, Hiram .. sendeth Salomon connynge craftesmen to buylde the Temple. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 312 And [=if] I thought he had beene valiant, and so cunning in Fence. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. xix, The tools of Cunninger workmen. 1718 PRIOR *To C'tess of Exeter* 37 While Luke his Skill exprest, A cunning Angel came, and drew the rest. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* V. vii. (1864) 322 Most cunning in the management of their weapons.

b. *transf.* Showing skill or expertness; skilfully contrived or executed; skilful, ingenious.

1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* xcvii, Fair-calling, hir vschere, That coude his office doon in connyng wise. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* ii. 14 To carue all maner of thinges, and to make what connynge thinge so euer is geuen him. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 133 The cook .. made a cunning messe Of meate thereof. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xxxix. 8 He made the brestplate of cunning worke. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 68 They have a peculiar and wonderful cunning way of building..Their Nests hang down two or three Feet from the twigs. 1842 TENNYSON *Vision of Sin* IV. xxxi, Joints of cunning workmanship.

†**3.** *spec.* Possessing magical knowledge or skill: in *cunning man*, *cunning woman*, a fortune-teller, conjurer, 'wise man', 'wise woman', wizard or witch. (Also hyphened *cunning-man.*) *Obs.* (or ? *dial.*)

[*c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 653 Ful conyng was sche and coynt, and coupe fele þinges, Of charmes and of chauntemens to schewe harde castis.] 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 34 A cunning man did calculate my birth, And told me that by Water I should dye. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* II. i, Going in disguise to that conjurer and this cunning woman. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 505 ¶ 4 How many Wizards, Gypsies, and Cunning-Men. 1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 273 The wife .. went to a cunning woman to discover the thief. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* II. 342 A Cunning-Man, or a Cunning-Woman, as they are termed, is to be found near every town.

4. Possessing keen intelligence, wit, or insight; knowing, clever.

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* vi. 106 Wiser heads, and cunninger wits. 1710 PHILIPS *Pastorals* ii. 55 Against ill Luck all cunning Foresight fails. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xix, Your groom rides your horses because he is a cunninger animal than they. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 73 [These] provisions..have exercised the cunningest heads in a profession which never admits a fool.

5. In bad sense: Skilful in compassing one's ends by covert means; clever in circumventing; crafty, artful, guileful, sly. (The prevailing modern sense.)

[1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 1 That conning Architect of cancred guyle.] 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. ii. 111 Whatsoeuer cunning fiend it was That wrought vpon thee. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. iv. 100. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xvi. 54 Like cunning thieves, desiring that the prey..should not escape out of their hands. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 193 ¶ 1 The cunning will have recourse to stratagem, and the powerful to violence. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 173 He was not naturally either cunning or cruel. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* iii. (1875) 73 The stronger, if not the cunninger of the two.

b. Of things: Showing or characterized by craftiness; crafty.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 17 Then he by conning sleights in at the window crept. 1611 BIBLE *Eph.* iv. 14 By the sleight of men, and cunning craftinesse, whereby they lye in waite to deceiue. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* iii, His black eyes were restless, sly, and cunning. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. iii. 49 If I didn't know your cunning ways.

6. *U.S. colloq.* Quaintly interesting or pretty, attractive, taking; as having attributed to it the qualities described in sense 2 b, or (as said of young children) in 4 or 5. (Cf. CANNY 9.)

1854 MRS. STOWE *Sunny Mem.* I. 161 My eye had been caught by some cunning little tubs and pails in a window. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* i, Ain't it a cunning little egg? 1887 *Century Mag.* Nov. 43 As a child, she had been called 'cunning' in the popular American use of the word when applied to children; that is to say, piquantly interesting. 1888 *The Lady* 25 Oct. 374/3 'Cunning' little shelves for small bits of pottery.

Cu·nning, *vbl. sb.* Directing the helm: see under CON *v.*[2]

1659 D. PELL *Improv. Sea* 418 The Helmsman .. minded not the cunning of the ship.

Cunning, obs. form of CONY, rabbit.

Cunningaire, var. CONYGER, rabbit-warren.

†**Cu·nninghede.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 **connyng-**. [f. CUNNING + *-hede*, -HEAD.] = CUNNINGNESS 1.

c 1475 *Partenay* 5 Barayne is my soule, fauting connynghede.

Cunningly (kʌ'ninli), *adv.* Forms: see CUNNING *a.* [-LY 2.] In a cunning manner.

1. With skill, knowledge, or wisdom; wisely, cleverly, knowingly. *Obs.* or *arch.*

In early quots. often = 'with good breeding, politely'.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Theodera* 402 Hyme ful connandly scho gret. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1485 *Hypsip. & Medea*, Ful cunnyngely these lordes two he grette. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 838 Iason carpes to the kyng, conyngly he said. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxxviii. (1859) 63 He salewed hyr goodly, and she welcomed hym ful connyngly, as she wel couthe. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* V. xii. 275 Hucheown .. In-til his gest hystoriale Has tretyd þis mar cunnandly. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 160 This barne .. That carps thus conandly. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 37 He hath expound cunningly Divers points of cosmography. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 91 Which thoughts were bewraied by my countenance .. which she cunningly perceiuing [etc.]. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 341 Two wise men..who can Talk cunningly about the ways of man.

2. With skilful art. (Now a literary archaism.)

? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 114 He so cuninglye this worcke caste. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 31 Chayers and stooles..very coonningely wrowght. 1682 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* ii. (1851) 483 They shoot wondrous cunningly: thir Arrow heads are sharpned Stones. 1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Clouds* I. iv, Cunningly-wrought halls. 1883 LD. R. GOWER *My Remin.* II. xxi. 52 Inigo Jones..decorated the front of Kirby..in cunningly carved stone.

3. With knowledge employed to conceal facts or designs, or to deceive or circumvent; craftily, artfully. (The current sense.)

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 48 So cunningly had he under the vaile of pietie, shadowed his most execrable treacherie. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 104 The cuninglier to colour their greatest disorders and robberies. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* IV. 201 Women are..cunningly Coy. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xi. 124 Your lash..is apt to..fasten itself cunningly round bits of ice. 1867 DEUTSCH *Rem.* (1874) 8 He saw the cunningly-laid trap.

Cu·nningness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being cunning or knowing.

†**1.** Knowingness; skilfulness, skill, cleverness; something requiring skill; = CUNNING *sb.* 2, 3, 4.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 712 It wes gret cunnannes to kep Thar takill in-till sic A thrang. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 12 Worldely mene..þat castes þaire conaundenes..vn-to couetyse. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 121 Konyngnesse of þe leche. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 67 Thou..hast..in singing a graceful cunningnesse. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 70 ¶ 10 For all your learning, and policy, and cunningness, and judgment.

2. Craftiness, slyness, artfulness; = CUNNING *sb.* 5.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* IV. ii, Such a drench of balderdash, Such a strange carded cunningness. 1654 COKAINE *Dianea* I. 69 With all candidnesse .. or else with a cunningness. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xl. 157 The Cunningness of Apes and Falcons. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Cu·nningship.** *Obs.* In 3 (*north.*) **conandscipe.** [See CUNNING *a.* and -SHIP.] Knowledge.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29206 (Cott.) þe gift o wijt, of vnderstanding, o consail, strenght, o gode dreding, o conandscipe, and o pite.

Cunnundrum, obs. form of CONUNDRUM.

Cunny, -yng, obs. forms of CONY, rabbit.

Cunopic (kiunǫ·pik), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. κυνώπης the dog-eyed, the shameless.] = CYNOPIC.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 671 The roystering, rubicund, cunopic cutter of rumps of beef and briskets.

Cunstable, -bulle, -bylle, obs. ff. CONSTABLE.

†**Cunster.** *Sc. Obs.* In 6 **quenster.** [Parallel formation to *cunner*, CONNER[1], with suffix -STER.] = CONNER[1], ale-conner.

1535 *Aberd. Reg.* V. 16 And that the officiaris pas oukly with thair cunstaris throu the quarteris. 1551 *Crt. Rec.* in Cramond *Annals Banff* (1891) I. 28 Aill .. fundin gud and sufficient be the quensters. 1628 *Ibid.* I. 60 The Provost, Bailies and Council choose four persons as Cunsters and Visitors of ale, beer and bread. 1676 *Ibid.* I. 156 The goodnes of the aill to be tyrit be cunsteris.

Cunt-: see CONT-, COUNT-.

Cunye, cunzie (kiu·nyi, kiu·ni), *sb. Sc.* Also **cun-, cuin-, -ȝe, -ȝee, -ȝey, -ȝhe, -ȝie, -ȝye, -yee, -yie; conȝe, -ȝie, counye, cownye, cwnyhe, coynyhe, coinȝie, coignie.** [15th c. Sc. *cunze*, repr. OF. *cuigne* var. of *coin*, COIN.]

†**1.** = COIN *sb.* 1 or 2: Corner or corner-stone.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII. 304 Richt till the Cunȝhe of the wall. 1387 *St. Giles Charters* (1859) p. x, Xii hewyn stonys, astlayr and coynyhe. 1645 *Fenwick Session Rec.* in Edgar *Old Ch. Life in Scot.* 16 *note*, That no furmes be placed about the cuinȝies.

†**2.** A coining-house, a mint; = COIN *sb.* 4. *Obs.*

1489 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* § 17 (1597) The silver warke..quhilk is brocht to the cuinȝie. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 453 It was thocht expedient that a cunze should be erected.

3. Coin, money; = COIN *sb.* 6.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Jacobus* 734 Of þaire conȝe.. pennyse thretty. 1482 in Pinkerton *Scot. App.* I. 503 Thar was blak cunye in the realm, strikkin and ordinyt be King James the Thred, half-pennys, and threepenny pennys..of coppir. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 97 Sum trachour crynis the cunȝe. 1513–75 *Diurn. Occurrents* (Bannatyne Club) 120 Ane proclamatioun twching the new cuinyee. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* 98 Thai that strykis cownye of unlauchful mettall [*margin*, Strykaris of unlauchful connyey]. 1600 *Sc. Acts* 16 *Jas. VI*, c. 9 Great scairsitie of Cunyie. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 105 When cunzie is scanty.

4. *Comb.* †**cunye-house,** coining-house, mint.

1513–75 *Diurn. Occurrents* (Bannatyne Club) 53 Tuke..the Quenis irnis of the cunyehous. 1600 *Sc. Acts* 16 *Jas. VI*, c. 9 Anent the hame-bringing of Bulyeon for furnishing of the Cunye-house. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) p. xvii, I culd get no money out of the conze-house. *a* 1657 BALFOUR *Ann. Scot.* (1824–5) II. 2 Naper, Laird of Merchistone, generall of the cunzie housse.

†**Cunye,** *v. Sc. Obs.* Forms: see the sb. [f. prec.] *trans.* To coin. Hence **Cu·nyed** *ppl. a.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. v. 168 This Henry fyrst kyng of Ingland .. ordanyd .. Hys mone to be cwnyhede rownd. 1475 *Sc. Acts Jas. III*, § 65 (1597) All cuinȝied money. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiii. 109 Gold and siluyr, cunzet & oncunzet. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 8, 3. Gif thai bring in or cause coignie any false money.

Cunyng, obs. form of CONY, rabbit.

†**Cu·nyour.** *Sc. Obs.* [a. OF. *coignour*, *quoingneur* coiner of money.] = COINER 1.

1455 *Sc. Acts Jas. II*, § 59 (1597) That the cuinȝioures .. nouther cuinȝie Demy..nor ȝit sex-penny-groates. 1469 *Sc. Acts Jas. III*, § 40 (1597) Black money, stricken and prented be his Cuinzieoures. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Demonstr. to King* 11 Cunzours, Carvouris, & Carpentaris.

Cunze, Cunzie: see CUNYE.

Cuoshen, obs. form of CUSHION.

Cup (kʌp), *sb.* Forms: α. 1–7 **cuppe**, (4–5 **kuppe**), 4–7 **cupp**, 6– **cup**, (6 *Sc.* **culp(p)**. β. 3–5 **cupe**, 3–6 **coupe**, 4–5 **cowpe**, 6 *Sc.* **coup**, **cowp**. γ. 3–5 **coppe**, 4–5 **cope**, (5 **coop**, 6 **coope**). [OE. *cuppe* wk. fem., supposed to be ad. late L. *cuppa*, the source of It. *coppa* (close *o*), Pr., Sp., Pg. *copa*, OF. *cope*, *cupe*, *coupe*, rarely *coppe*, mod.F. *coupe* drinking-vessel, cup.

L. *cuppa* is generally held to be a differentiated form of *cūpa*, tub, cask, vat, which survives in F. *cuve*, Pr., Sp., Pg. *cuba* tub, etc. But beside *cuppe* in ME., are found two forms *coupe* (*cowpe*) and *coppe*, with the variants *cupe*, *cope*, *coope*. Of these *coupe* (*cowpe*) directly represents OF. *coupe*;

cupe prob. represents the earlier OF. spelling of the same word, but may be merely a variant of *cuppe*. The status of *coppe* is not so clear: it may also represent OF. *cope* (sometimes *coppe*), or it may be due to mixture of *cuppe* and OE. *copp*; see COP sb.[1]; in the form *coppes* it is impossible to distinguish between the pl. of *copp* and that of *coppe*. The rare forms *cope*, *coope*, prob. represent OF. *cope*. Nearly all these by-forms of the word became obs. before 1500; only *cuppe* survives in mod. English *cup*.]

I. A drinking-vessel, or something resembling it.

1. A small open vessel for liquids, usually of hemispherical or hemi-spheroidal shape, with or without a handle; a drinking-vessel. The common form of cup (*e.g.* a tea-cup or coffee-cup) has no stem; but the larger and more ornamental forms (*e.g.* a wine-cup or chalice) may have a stem and foot, as also a lid or cover; in such case *cup* is sometimes applied specifically to the concave part that receives the liquid.

α. cuppe, cupp, cup. (Sc. **culp, culpp,** belongs perh. to *β.*)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 122/37 *Cantus vel obba*, cuppe. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 290 Nime þonne ane cuppan, do an lytel wearmes wætres on innan. *c* 1205 LAY. 14996 Heo þa cuppe [*later t.* bolle] bitahte þan kinge. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2318 Þure on haueð is cuppe stolen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13402 (Cott.) Þai fild a cupp [*v. r.* cope, 2 *MSS.* cuppe] þan son in hast. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 157 Monkes haf grete kuppes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 109 Cuppe, *ciphus, patera, cuppa*. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 70, I haue putte..wyn in my cuppe. 1542 *Inventories* (1815) 74 (Jam.) Item, twa culpis gilt .. Item, twa culppis with thair coveris gilt. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 68 Massiue gould cups. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. iii. 56 Fill the Cuppe..Ile pledge you a mile to the bottome. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 444 Mean while at Table Eve..thir flowing cups With pleasant liquors crown'd. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 250 Nor the coy maid..Shall kiss the cup to pass it to the rest. 1842 TENNYSON *Vision of Sin* IV. ix, Fill the cup, and fill the can. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. viii. 136 He half filled a leather cup he carried in his pocket.

β. cupe, coupe, cowpe.

c 1275 LAY. 24612 Mid gildene coupe [*earlier t.* bolle]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4858 (Cott.) A siluer cupe [3 *later MSS.* coupe]. *a* 1300 *Ibid.* 7728 (Cott.) A cupe [F. cuppe, G. & T. coupe] he tok and a sper. [Cf. OF. *Rois* 104 pristrent la lance e la cupe ki fud al chief Saül.] *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1458 Couered cowpes foul clene, as casteles arayed. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* IV. 23 Coupes of clene gold and coppes of seluer. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 99 Cowpe, or pece, *crater* (*cuppa*, P.). *c* 1450 *Merlin* 67 The kynge hadde a riche cowpe of goolde.

γ. coppe (cope, coop); cf. COP *sb.*[1]

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 41/258 A coppe of seluer. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13402 (Gött.) Þai fild a cope [C. cupp, F. cuppe] sone in hast. 1340 *Ayenb.* 30 And brekþ potes and coppes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 214 With outen coppe [4 *MSS.* cuppe] he drank al his penaunce. *a* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 626/9 *Ciphus*, coop. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 75 A Coppe, *ciphus* [=*scyphus*], *condus*. *c* 1500 *Vng. Children's Bk.* 106 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 23 Wype thi mouthe when þou wyll drinke, Lest it foule thi copys brinke.

2. *spec.* **a.** The CHALICE in which the wine is administered at the Communion. (See also sense 8 b.)

[1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvi. 27 And he takynge the cuppe dede thankyngis and 3aue to hem.] *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. x. 203 The eukarist .. is born in a coupe ordeyned therto. 1547-8 *Ordre of Communion* 17 The first Cuppe or Chalice. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Here he is to take the cup into his hand. 1890 J. HUNTER *Devotional Services, Communion*, Then shall the Minister say .. when he delivereth the cup: Drink this in remembrance of Christ.

b. An ornamental cup or other vessel offered as a prize for a race or athletic contest.

c 1640 [SHIRLEY] *Capt. Underwit* III. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1883) II. 368 Does the race hold at Newmarket for the Cup? 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. iii, All the family race cups and corporation bowls! 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxix, Think you're vinning a cup, Sir. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Apr. 4/2 The competition for the Challenge Cup.

3. *Surg.* **a.** A vessel used for cupping; a cupping-glass. **b.** A vessel holding a definite quantity (usually four ounces), used to receive the blood in blood-letting.

1617 MOSAN tr. *Wirtzung's Physick* 27 To remoue headach the cups are fixed on the legs. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.) Hippocrates tells you, that in applying of cups, the scarification ought to be made with crooked instruments. 1792 H. MUNRO *Th. & Pract. Mod. Surg.* (1800) 15 As soon as the wound is made by these [lancets], a cup, exhausted of its atmospheric air, applied over the orifices, makes them bleed freely. 1889 *Chambers' Encycl.* III. 618 Of old the cups were either small horns..or glasses of various shapes.

4. A natural organ or formation having the form of a drinking-cup; *e.g.* the rounded cavity or socket of certain bones, as the shoulder-blade and hip-bone; the cup-shaped hardened involucrum (cupule) of an acorn (*acorn-cup*); the calyx of a flower, also the blossom itself when cup-shaped; a cup-shaped organ in certain Fungi, or on the suckers of certain Molluscs, etc.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 81 Take .. the cuppes of acornes. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* vii. (1888) 48 The..shoulder-blade..in the vpper part it is round, in whose roundnes is a concauitie, which is called ye boxe or coope of the shoulder. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 31 All their Elues..Creepe into Acorne cups and hide them there. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 849 The Cup of the Hippe. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 45 The Cup is that which infolds the Leaves and the Heart of a Flower, while it is yet in Bud. 1743-6 SHENSTONE *Elegies* viii. 38 The cowslip's golden cup no more I see. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 870 *Peziza* .. The hymenium lines the cavity of a fleshy membranous or waxy cup. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 456 The suckers of the *Decapoda* are stalked, and the cup has a marginal horny ring.

5. A rounded cavity, small hollow, or depression in the surface of the ground or of a rock. *spec.* in *Golf*: see quot. 1887.

1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* i. 7 The church..stood in a cup of the hillside. 1887 JAMIESON *Supp., Cup*, a term in golfing applied to a small cavity or hole in the course, prob. made by the stroke of a previous player. 1887 SIR W. G. SIMPSON *Art of Golf* 133 Beware of a cup, however small. 1889 *Chambers' Encycl.* III. 618 Cup-markings on rocks..of two varieties—circular cavities or 'cups' pure and simple, and cups surrounded by circles.

6. a. *techn.* Applied to various cup-shaped contrivances; see quots.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 113 *Cup*, A solid piece of cast iron let into the step of the capstan, and in which the iron spindle at the heel of the capstan works. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Cup*, 4. One of a series of little domes attached to a boiler-plate and serving to extend the fire-surface. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 99 There are two varieties of cups—'saucer' and 'balance-wheel'—the former, shaped like a saucer, is generally of gold, and is used in three-quarter plate watches.

b. *Painting.*

1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 223 The heavier part of the foliage (the *cup*, as the landskip-painter calls it) is always near the middle: the out-side branches..are light and airy.

7. *Astron.* The constellation CRATER.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 269 The Cuppe standeth on the Hydres backe. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 19 The Sonne .. Making his way betweene the Cuppe, and golden Diademe. 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 326.

II. Transferred and figurative uses.

8. A cup with the liquor it contains; the drink taken in a cup; a cupful. LOVING-CUP (q.v.), a cup of wine, etc. passed from hand to hand round a company.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* x. 42 Who euer 3iueth drynke to oon of these leste a cuppe of cold water oonly. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 171 b, Quhasaeuer sal giv ony of thais small ains ane coup of watter to drink onelie. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 85 O knight, thou lack'st a cup of Canarie. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 28 Sept., I did send for a cup of tee (a China drink) of which I never had drank before. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 39 The cups That cheer but not inebriate, wait on each. [See CHEER *v.* 5 c.] 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. xlviii. 145 A cup of poison had been prepared for him. 1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 44 Each of these gentlemen drank four cups of tea.

b. *spec.* The wine taken at the Communion. (Cf. 2 a.)

[1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xi. 26 How ofte euere 3e schulen ete this breed, and schulen drynke the cuppe.] 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 5 The bread and cup are his body and blood for that they are so to us. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 307 To communicate with them .. in this one Baptism, and one eucharistical Bread and Cup. 1884 J. CANDLISH *Sacraments* 91 The wine is described merely as 'the cup', 'the fruit of the vine'.

c. *transf.* Drink; that which one drinks.

1719 YOUNG *Busiris* v. i, Weeds are their food, their cup the muddy Nile.

9. *fig.* Chiefly in the sense (derived from various passages of Scripture): Something to be partaken of, endured or enjoyed; an experience, portion, lot (painful or pleasurable, more commonly the former). Cf. CHALICE 1 b.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* x. 7 He calles þaire pynes a cope, for ilk dampned man sall drynk of þe sorow of hell. *Ibid.* xv. 5 He is cope of all my delite & ioy. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 134 b, To drynke the cuppe of sorowe. 1534 TINDALE *Matt.* xx. 22 Are ye able to drynke of the cuppe that I shall drynke of? 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 304 All Foes [shall taste] The cup of their deseruings. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xvi. 5, xxiii. 5, etc. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 288 In folly's cup still laughs the bubble, joy. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prom. Bound* Poems 1850 I. 156, I quaff the full cup of a present doom. 1875 FARRAR *Silence & V.* ii. 40 Filling to the brim the cup of his iniquity. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xviii. 293 To drink the bitterest cup of humiliation.

10. *pl.* The drinking of intoxicating liquor; potations, drunken revelry. *In one's cups*: † (*a*) while drinking, during a drinking-bout (also † *amidst*, † *among*, † *at*, *over one's cups*); (*b*) in a state of intoxication, 'in liquor'.

1406 HOCCLEVE *La Male Regle* 165 For in the cuppe seelden fownden is, þat any wight his neigheburgh commendith. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 26 Amonge their cuppes they geue iudgement of the wittes of writers. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Esdras* iii. 22 And when they are in their cups, they forget their loue both to friends and brethren. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 718 Thence from Cups to civil Broiles. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iv, She used to come home in her cups, and break the china. 1828 BENTHAM *Let. to Sir F. Burdett* Wks. 1843 X. 592, I hear you are got among the Tories, and that you said once you were one of them: you must have been in your cups. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) V. ii. 22 They .. discuss points of doctrine .. even..over their cups. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* i. (1876) 19 The jolly Prince..loving his cups and his ease.

11. A name for various beverages consisting of wine sweetened and flavoured with various ingredients and usually iced; as *claret-cup*, etc.

1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II, Here's a cup, Sir..I have prepared it with my own hands, and I believe you'll own the ingredients are tolerable. 1818 R. RUSH *Crt. of London* (1833) 151 Sir Henry recommended me to a glass of what I supposed wine .. but he called it King's cup. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 193 *footn.*, A foaming tankard of cup. *Note.* Cup is a mixture of beer, wine, lemon, sugar, and spice. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Feb. 5/1 Who .. could produce bottles of 'old Johannisberg' for a guest and make them into cup.

III. 12. Proverbs and Phrases. (See also sense 10.) *Between* (or *betwixt*) *the cup and the lip*: while a thing is yet in hand and on the very point of being achieved. (Now usually *There's many a slip between*, etc.) † *Such cup, such cover*, also † *such a cup, such a cruse*: implying similarity between two persons related in some way. † *Cup and can*: constant or familiar associates (the can being the large vessel from which the cup is filled). *A cup too low*: see quots.

1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 16 Manye thynges fall betweene ye cuppe and the mouth. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 143 Such a cup, suche a cruse. She would not depart from hir oun. 1550 BALE *Apol.* 132 As for your doctours..they are lyke your selfe, as the adage goeth, suche cuppe suche cover. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 49 As cup and can could holde. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew., A Cup too low*, when any of the Company are mute or pensive. 1729 SWIFT *Libel on Dr. Delany*, You and he are Cup and Cann. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* I. ii, If the devil don't step between the cup and the lip. 1801 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1802) V. 305 He must..be cup and can with sextons and grave-diggers. 1864 H. AINSWORTH *John Law* Prol. x. (1881) 54 You're a cup too low. A glass of claret will make you feel more cheerful. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* I. xii. 256 A whole series of slips between the cup and the lip!

13. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** General combinations, as *cup-augury, -maker, -marking*; *cup-headed, -like, -marked, -shaped* adjs.

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 251 To presage his fate by a sort of *cup-augury involved in examining the grounds of coffee. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 46 The spikes [to fasten the chair to the sleeper] are *cup-headed. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 114/2 The bodies of the vertebrae terminate in two *cup-like cavities. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 9 A hazelwood..in a cuplike hollow of the down. 14.. *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 686/22 *Hic cipharius*, a *cup-maker. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Cubero*, a cup maker. 1889 *Chambers' Encycl.* III. 618 *Cup-marking on rocks and *cup-marked stones belong to a peculiar class of archaic sculpturings. 1845 *Athenæum* 22 Feb. 199 *Cup-shaped bodies.

b. *esp.* in reference to social drinking or drunkenness (cf. sense 10): as *cup-acquaintance, -caper, -conqueror, -friendship, -god, -mate, -tossing*.

1596 BP. W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* i. 13 Til that same Cup-challenging profession came into our land. *Ibid.* iii. 119 Wine..swilled by challenging Cupmates. 1599 *Soliman & Persida* v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 363 Where is tipsy Alexander, that great cup-conqueror? 1608 D. F. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 83 Cup-friendship, is of too brittle and glassie a substance to continue long. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. v, Only his cup acquaintance. 1842 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 270 She was perfect mistress of the art of cup-tossing.

c. In sense 2 b, as *cup-taker, -transaction*; **cup-day**, a day on which a race is run for a cup; **cup horse**, a horse that runs for a cup; **cup-tie**, a 'tie' (*i.e.* match or contest between the victors in previous contests) played for a cup.

1862 *London Society* II. 98 We travelled [to Ascot] on the Cup day..'The latest prices' of the Cup horses. 1879 BLACK *White Wings* xvii, The master of one of the Cup takers [a yacht].

d. Special combs. **Cup-and-cone**, see quot.; **cup-and-saucer limpet**, collectors' name of the molluscous genus *Calyptræa*; † **cup-band**, 'a brace of metal on which masers and handled cups were hung' (Riley *Liber Albus*); **cup-coral** (see CORAL *sb.*[1] I b); **cup-custard**, fluid custard served in glass cups; **cup-defect**, the fault in timber of being CUP-SHAKEN; **cup-flower**, a name for *Scyphanthus elegans*, a S. American plant with yellow cup-shaped flowers; **cup-gall**, a cup-shaped gall or excrescence found on oak-leaves; † **cup-glass** = CUPPING-GLASS (in Bullokar, 1616); **cup-guard**, a cup-shaped sword-guard; **cup-hilted** *a.*, having a cup-guard on the hilt: † **cup-leech**, one addicted to his cups; **cup-lichen** = CUP-MOSS a. (in Prior, 1879); **cup-man**, a man addicted to cups, a reveller; **cup-mushroom**, 'a name for various species of *Peziza*' (Britten and Holland); **cup-plant**, *Silphium perfoliatum* of N. America; **cup-plate**, see quot. 1891; † **cup-rite**, a libation; **cup-rose**, dial. var. of COP-ROSE; **cup-seed**, a N. American plant, *Calycocarpum Lyoni* (in Miller, 1884), having seeds hollowed out on one side like a cup; **cup-sponge**, a kind of sponge shaped like a cup; **cup-sprung** *a.*, having the hip-joint dislocated; † **cup-stool**; **cup-valve**, see quot.; † **cup-waiter**, one who serves liquor at a meal or feast. See CUP-AND-BALL, CUP-BEARER, -MOSS, -SHOT.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Cup-and-cone.* A machine for charging a shaft-furnace, consisting of an iron hopper with a large central opening, which is closed by a cone or bell, pulled up into it from below. 13.. in *Liber Albus* 609 *Cuppebonde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 75 A Copbande, *cru*[*s*]*ta*. 1875 LASLETT *Timber Trees* 32 The *cup-defect occurs in perfectly sound and healthy-looking trees. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, **Cup-galls*..a kind of galls found on the leaves of the oak, and some other trees. [1845 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 32 The cup shaped galls, so common in Oak leaves.] 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 52 Cheryn was a drunkard,

a *cupleache. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* II. iii, Oh, a friend of mine! a brother *cupman, a quiet dog.. said Burbo. 1769 J. WALLIS *Nat. Hist. Northumb.* I. viii. 305 Small, sessile, white, proliferous *Cup-Mushrome. 1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 863/4 Stoln..Ten Pottage Plates, Three *Cup Plates, Two Sawcers. 1891 *Scribn. Mag.* Sept. 353/1 Seven saucers, and ten 'cup-plates'. By cup-plates I mean the little flat saucers in which our grandmothers placed their tea-cups when they poured their tea into the deeper saucers to cool. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 102 Iuppiter almighty, whom men Maurusian..with *cuprit's magnifye dulye. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* III. 483 For a Lameness in a Cow or Bullock, or when they are Shoulder-pitched, or *Cup-sprung. 1567 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 272 One flanders chist, one litle *cupstole, one chare. 1850 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, **Cup-valve*, for a steam-engine. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Cup-valve.* (*Steam-engine.*) *a.* A cup-shaped or conical valve, which is guided by a stem to and from its flaring seat. *b.* A form of balance-valve which opens simultaneously on top and sides. *c.* A valve formed by an inverted cup over the end of a pipe or opening. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiii. (R.), The maior to attend in his own person as chiefe *cup-waiter..to serve the king in a cup of gold.

Cup (kɒp), *v.* [f. CUP *sb.*]

1. *Surg.* (*trans.*) To apply a cupping-glass to; to bleed by means of a cupping-glass. Also *absol.*

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 32 As a mannys flesh is wont to blede whenne hit is cuppid. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 335 Set a cupping-glasse thereon, and cup it. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* I. ii, A beau in a bagnio, cupping for a complexion. 1757 FRANKLIN *Let.* Wks. 1887 II. 522 They cupped me on the back of the head. 1829 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) II. 294 Dr. Ross ordered me to be cupped.

†**2.** To supply with cups, *i.e.* with liquor; to make drunk, intoxicate. *Obs. rare.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 124 Cup vs till the world go round. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.), Well entertain'd I was, and halfe well cup'd.

b. *intr.* To indulge in 'cups'; to drink deep.

c 1625 T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1861) I. 484 The former is not more thirsty after his cupping than the latter is hungry after his devouring. 1649–1868 [see CUPPING 2].

3. *trans.* To receive, place, or take as in a cup.

1838 J. STRUTHERS *Poetic Tales* 138 The dew-drop cupped in the cowslip. 1879 J. D. LONG *Æneid* VIII. 85 He reverently in his hollow hands Cups water from the stream.

4. a. *intr.* To form a cup; to be or become cup-shaped.

1830 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 7) II. 368 Mr. Woodward suggests..that the umbels not cupping is owing to their small size. 1851 *Beck's Florist*, New Dahlias..petals smooth, and gently cupping to the centre.

b. *Golf.* 'To mark or break (the ground) with the club when striking the ball; also, to strike (the ground) with the club when driving a ball' (Jam. *Supp.*). Cf. CUP *sb.* 5.

Cupalo, obs. form of CUPOLA.

Cup and ball, cup-and-ball.

1. A toy consisting of a cup at the end of a stem to which a ball is attached by a string, the object being to toss the ball and catch it in the cup or on the spike end of the stem. Also the game played with this. = BILBOQUET 2.

1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxxix, Indolence..tosses the cup-and-ball with infantine folly. 1799 SOUTHEY *Amatory Poems* Sonn. i, She held a Cup and Ball of ivory white. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 131 Where sat Mrs. Nubley, alone, on a sofa, playing at cup-and-ball.

2. *attrib.* Of a joint or bones: = *Ball and socket*; see BALL *sb.*[1] 19.

1854 R. OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) II. 57/2 The cup-and-ball vertebræ in batrachian larvæ.

Cup-bearer (kɒ·pbēᵊːrəɹ). One who carries a cup; an officer of a king's or nobleman's household who served his master with wine.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 75 A Copberer, *ciphigerulus.* 1509–10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII*, c. 14 Esquyers for the Kynges body hys Cuppe berers Carvours and Sewers. 1611 BIBLE *Neh.* i. 11. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 263 The cup-bearer carries round wine which he draws..and pours into the cups.

Cupboard (kɒ·bəɹd), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **cup-, cop-,** (5 **cuppe-,** 5–6 **cope-,** 6 **coup-**), **-bord(e, -bourd(e, -burd(e;** 6–7 **cupboord, -boarde,** 7– **-board.** Also 5 **cowborde,** 6 **couborde, cowbard, cobord, -erde, cobbourd, -arde, cuppord(e, cubboorde,** 6–7 **cubbord(e, -ard(e,** 7 **-erd, -ert,** 7–8 **-oard,** 7 **cupbard, -bert.** [A combination of CUP or COP (or both) and BOARD. In ME. *cop-* is frequent in northern sources, *cuppe-* and *coup-* rare, *cup-* most frequent, even at a time when the independent word was regularly spelt *cuppe.* By the 16th c. the second element was phonetically obscured, and the *p* of *cup-* sunk in the following *b*, as in the existing pronunciation, which is indicated by a multitude of more or less phonetical spellings of the *cubberd, cubbert* type, often crossed by etymological reminiscences. Since the 18th c. the analytical spelling has prevailed.]

†**1.** A 'board' or table to place cups and other vessels, etc. on; a piece of furniture for the display of plate; a sideboard, buffet. (See also COURT-CUPBOARD.) *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1440 Couered mony a cup-borde with cloþes ful quite. *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 150 Loke Cristis copborde. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 206 The kyngez cope-borde was closed in silver. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 109 Cupburde, *abacus.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 75 A Copburde, *abacus.* 1503 *Will* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 296 Unum copeburd sculptum. 1530 PALSGR. 211/2 Cup borde of plate or to sette plate upon, *buffet.* 1555 EDEN *Decades* 68 The cobbarde bysyde owr dyninge table. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XXV. xlix. (1634) 201 One onely lampe upon the cubbard burning. 1592 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch.* III. 10 Her mistress..set all her plate on the cubboorde for shewe. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 30 A Candlestick on a Cubbert. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lxiv, The Officers.. got ready the Tables and Cupboards, laid the Cloth.

†**b.** *transf.* A set of vessels displayed upon a sideboard; a service of plate. *Obs.*

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 898 Your cupbord that was, Is tourned to glasse, From sylvere to brasse. 1551 *Acts Privy Council Eng.* (1891) N. S. III. 288 An other like couborde of the value of m[li]; an other cubborde of viij[c li]. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 219 All the whole cubboord of Plate of Gold and Silver. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 40 She desires you to send her a compleat cupboard of the best christall glasses. 1698 SIR T. MORGAN *Progr.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 391 His majesty of France had never the kindness to send him his cupboard of plate.

2. A closet or a cabinet (often placed in a corner of a room or a recess in the wall) with shelves, for keeping cups, dishes, etc., provisions ready for use, or anything which it is desired to keep safely, as books or valuables.

1530 PALSGR. 211/2 Cupborde to putte meate in, *dressover.* 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 104/2 If he haue a cofer, or cupbord, there will he keep it [money] fast locked. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 12 Lockers to put any thing in, as in little Cupberts. 1662 GREENHALGH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 309 IV. 13 At the east end of the Synagogue standeth a closet, like a very high cupboard, which they call the Ark. 1736 *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 243 If a friend happen to come late, [he] will take care to lock up a scrap for him in the cupboard. 1851 *Illust. Lond. News* 8 Feb. 98 The cupboard was breadless. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 161 A cupboard with shelves for music-books.

b. *Skeleton in the cupboard*: see SKELETON.

3. *transf.* Food, provisions; *esp.* in phr. *to cry cupboard*, to crave for food, feel hungry. ? *Obs.*

c 1665 *Roxb. Ball.* VI. 529 And all for the love of the cubbard. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 412 My belly cries cupboard. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 60 Should his head ache, or his stomach cry cupboard. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* (1889) 25/2 So now away home, my inside cries cupboard.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Pertaining or relating to a cupboard, as (in sense 1) † *cupboard banker* (see BANKER[1]), † *cupboard cloth*; (in sense 2), *cupboard door*; **cupboard love,** love insincerely professed or displayed for the sake of what one can get by it (cf. sense 3, quot. 1665); so *cupboard lover, faith*; † **cupboard-man,** one of an order of disputants in the Inns of Court: so called from their using the cupboard in the hall as a tribune (Douthwaite *Gray's Inn* (1886) 81). **b.** Of the form or nature of a cupboard, as *cupboard library.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 25 With tablys, trestelys, *cuppeburd bankers. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 124, iij rede *cupborde clothes of rede worsted. 1640 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 303 For mendinge the *cubert doore in the vesterre. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 64 That the cupboard door may have a firm lock to it. 1882 EDNA LYALL *Donovan* x, No *cupboard faith for him. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* v. (ed. 2) 102 In his little *cupboard library. 1757 *Poor Robin* (N.), A *cupboard love is seldom true. 1874 DASENT *Tales from Fjeld* 184 To have such a *cupboard lover. *c* 1625 WHITELOCKE *Lib. Fam.* (Camden) 62 In August 1618 being on of the *cubberdmen of the Middle Temple, I went up to argue at the reading. 1660 *Vind. of Reading of E. Bagshaw held in Middle Temple* 16 My Obligations..to my Cubbardmen, to the Gentlemen of the Bar and under.

Cupboard (kɒ·bəɹd), *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To place, shut up, or keep in or as in a cupboard.

1565 *Darius* (1860) 53 He..With the woman also coberdith his lyfe He regardeth neither father nor mother, and al for his wife. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 103 The Belly..idle and vnactiue, Still cubbording the Viand. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Hue & Cry* ii, When Kings are cup-boarded like Cheese, Sights to be seen for pence a piece.

Cu·pboardy, *a. nonce-wd.* Cupboard-like.

1877 MISS BRADDON *Weavers & Weft* III. 163 Her funny little cupboardy room.

Cupe, obs. form of COOP *sb.*[1], basket.

Cupel (kiū·pĕl), *sb.* Also 7–8 **coppel, cuppel,** (7 **copel(l, coppell, -ill, -le**). [a. F. *coupelle* (15th c.), med.L. *cūpella*, dim. of *cūpa* cask, to which the current form is adjusted.]

1. A small flat circular porous vessel, with a shallow depression in the middle, made of pounded bone-ash pressed into shape by a mould, and used in assaying gold or silver with lead. Also the similarly-shaped 'test' or movable hearth of the reverberatory furnace in which silver is separated from lead by cupellation.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xvi. 82 Euery goldsmith and mintman..know how to dispearse..such mettals into smoake with their cupels. 1611 COTGR., *Coupelle*, a Coppell; the little Ashen pot, or vessell. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 799 As wee see in the Stuffe, whereof Coppells are made..Upon which Fire worketh not. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 955 It was..first Refined with Lead upon a Copel, for separation of any Copper that might be in it. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 232 A large Coppel, where the Lead is now made. 1791 LANE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 224 The contents of each paper were placed in separate cupels, under a muffle. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 23 Aug. 175 The argentiferous lead..is then submitted to the process of cupellation. This operation is performed in a reverberatory furnace, on the hearth of which is placed the cupel, which is of an oval form about 4 feet long and 2½ feet broad.

b. *fig.* (Cf. TEST.)

1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* (1677) 52 Suffering is the great trial and cupel of gallant spirits. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. i, Money is to be the cupel of their worth.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cupel-furnace, -mould*; † **cupel-ashes,** † **cupel-dust,** ashes and dust used in purifying metals.

a 1626 BACON (J.), It may be also tried by incorporating powder of steel, or copple-dust. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 9 There must first be a smooth fire-place, and upon that Copell-Ashes are to be laid the breadth or thickness of a finger. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 28 It is employed as a cuppel-furnace by means of a small semicircular aperture. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 822 The cupels are formed in a cupel-mould made of cast steel.

Cupel (kiū·pĕl), *v.* For forms see the sb. [f. prec. sb.; cf. F. *coupell-er*, f. *coupelle*: see prec.] *trans.* To assay or refine in a cupel; to subject to cupellation.

1644 [see CUPELLING]. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Good Gold having for a certain tryal been cuppel'd with a great deal of Lead. 1754 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 683 A mixture of platina and lead was cupelled. 1863 F. J. RICKARD *Mining Journ. Across Andes* 267 The pigs of argentiferous lead are next cupelled twice, and afterwards refined in a small bone ash test.

Hence **Cu·pelled** *ppl. a.*

1754 LEWIS in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 685 Upon examining the cupelled matters hydrostatically.

Cupellate (kiū·pĕleit), *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ATE [3].] = prec.

18.. DR. THOMSON in *Nat. Encycl.* I. 397 Amalgam of gold..cupellated.

Cupellation (kiūpĕlē·ʃən). Also 8 **copp-, cupp-.** [f. CUPEL *v.* + -ATION, after F. *coupellation.*] The process of assaying or refining the precious metals in a cupel; the separation of silver from argentiferous lead, on a large scale, on a cupel.

a 1691 [see CUPELLING b]. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 586 That Gold and Silver may be purified from all heterogeneous Substances by Coppellation. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Mar. 385 Mr. Crookes suggests that thallium might be used instead of lead for the cupellation of silver.

Cupelling (kiū·pĕliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CUPEL *v.* + -ING [1].] = CUPELLATION.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* x. (1657) 102 In the coppelling of a fixed metal. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* III. 453 (R.) The quick melting down of ores, and cupelling of them.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cupelling-fire, -furnace.*

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* III. 713 (R.) We kept it there in a cupelling-fire about three hours (having occasion to continue the cupellation so long for other trials). 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 113 The mixed metal is put into a dish called a cupel..and placed in a cupelling furnace.

Cupelo, obs. form of CUPOLA.

Cupful (kɒ·pful). Pl. **cupfuls.** [f. CUP *sb.* + -FUL.] As much as fills a cup.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3379 Scho..Kaughte up a coppefulle. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 302 The dose employed is about an ounce in two cupfuls of broth. 1834 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 6 A cupful of porridge, a few spoonfuls of tea.

Cuphic, var. of CUFIC.

Cupid (kiū·pid). In 4–6 **Cupide, -yde;** also **Cupido, -ydo.** [ad. L. *Cupīdo*, personification of *cupīdo* desire, love (see 2 below), f. *cupĕre* to desire. Cf. OF. *Cupido* (mod.F. *Cupidon*). F. has had *cupide* adj. = L. *cupidus* from 15th c.]

1. In Roman Mythology, the god of love, son of Mercury and Venus, identified with the Greek Eros. Also in *pl.* (after L. *Cupīdines*, Gr. Ἔρωτες). Hence, a representation of the god; a beautiful young boy.

To look for Cupids in the eyes: cf. BABY 3.

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 652, I wol noght serve Venus ne Cupyde [*rime* betydel. *c* 1384 — *H. Fame* I. 137 Hir dowves and dan Cupido, Hir blinde sone. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 194 b, Heated with the darte of Cupido. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 97 The violent force of Cupids artillerie. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iv. 89 Her Andirons.. were two winking Cupids Of Siluer. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* II. (1753) 862 (N.) The Naiads..braid his verdant locks, While in their crystal eyes he doth for Cupids look. 1710 POPE *Windsor For.* 297 In the same shades the Cupids tun'd his lyre. 1713 *Guardian* No. 103 Venus stood by him..with numberless cupids on all sides of her. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* v, Is he not a Cupid, Sir?

†**2.** Love, desire. [L. *cupīdo.*] *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 624 The cok confesseth emynent cupide When he his gemmy tail begynneth splay.

3. *Comb.* † **Cupid-struck,** smitten with love.

1653 W. HARVEY *Anatom. Exerc.* 17.

Cupidinous (kiupi·dinəs), *a. rare.* [ad. L. type **cupīdinōs-us*, f. *cupīdo, cupīdin-is* desire: see -OUS.] **a.** Full of desire or cupidity; **b.** (*nonce-use*) Lustful, amorous.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cupidinous*, *Cupidous*, covetous, desirous, greedy. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxxv, Your extremely cupidinous behaviour.

Cupidity (kiupi·dĭti). [a. F. *cupidité*, ad. L. *cupiditāt-em* passionate desire, f. *cupidus* eagerly desirous.]

1. *gen.* Ardent desire, inordinate longing or lust; covetousness. Const. † *of, for. arch.*

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* 110 Cupiditie of worldly substance or goodes. 1548 Hall *Chron.* Hen. VII an. 11 (R.) That tyraunt blynded .. with the cupiditie of rulynge and soureigntie. 1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* I. 57 Men whiche be giuen to cupiditie of gouernement, honor, and glorie. 1648 Mountague *Devout Ess.* xiii. § 6 (R.) The serpent.. thus sharpens the curiosity while he suggesteth the cupidity. 1755 Johnson, *Cupidity*, concupiscence; unlawful or unreasonable longing. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (ed. 3) III. 96 The cupidity for dissipation and sensual pleasure in all ranks.

b. (with *pl.*) An inordinate desire or appetite. *arch.*

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apophth.* I. 85 a, These cupiditees by philosophie to ouercome, in a more honest and ioyly thyng. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* (1631) 506 Immoderate desires and cupidities. 1623 Wodroephe *Marrow Fr. Tongue* 216 (T.) All sorts of cupidities do hinder us to know the word of God. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1812) VI. 179 (D.) She calls her idle flame love—a cupidity which only was a something she knew not what to make of. 1859 G. Bush *Doctrines & Disclosures of Swedenborg* 52 This spirit has appetites, cupidities, desires, affections.

2. *spec.* Inordinate desire to appropriate wealth or possessions; greed of gain.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 184 Allas, cupidité! That they that have here lyves put in drede Schal be sone oute of wynnynge, al for mede. *a* 1797 Burke (Webster 1828), No property is secure when it becomes large enough to tempt the cupidity of indigent power. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. i. 326 The country of the Rohillas was an object of cupidity to both. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 23 Their riches only excited the cupidity of a hardier race.

‖ **Cu·pidon.** [F. = Cupid.] A 'beau' or 'Adonis'.

1824 Byron *Juan* xv. xii, A Cupidon broke loose.

Cupidone (kiū·pidōun). [= prec.] Florist's name of a herbaceous border-plant, *Catananche cærulea*.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1889 Robinson *Eng. Flower-garden* 312.

Cu·pidous, *a. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *cupid-us* desirous + -ous.] Full of cupidity.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* [see Cupidinous].

Cupilo, -low, obs. or dial. forms of Cupola.

Cu·piscence (*nonce-wd.*), short for Concupiscence. So **Cu·piscent** *a.*

1692 D'Urfey *Pills* (1719) V. 2 Thou .. could have quench'd thy Cupiscence.

Cuple, obs. and dial. form of Couple.

Cupless (kv·plės), *a. rare.* [f. Cup *sb.* + -less.] Without a cup.

1806 J. Grahame *Birds Scot.* 34 Five cupless acorns.

Cuplet (kv·plėt). *nonce-wd.* A little cup.

1886 Burton *Arab. Nts.* I. 45 A golden cuplet hung round her neck.

† **Cu·pmeal,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. Cup *sb.* + -meal :—OE. *mǽlum*: cf. *piecemeal.*] Cup by cup; a cupful at a time.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 139 Whon hit com in cuppemel [*v. r.* cop-mele, cuppemale, B. cupmel, B. & C. coppe-mel].

Cu·p-moss. a. A lichen, *Scyphophorus pyxidatus* or *Cladonia pyxidata*, having cup-shaped processes arising from the thallus. b. Locally applied to the Cudbear, *Lecanora tartarea*, from its cup-shaped fructification.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* III. clvii. 1371 *Muscus Pyxidatos*, which I have englished Cup Mosse, or Chalice Mosse. 1718 Quincy *Compl. Disp.* 227 Cup-Moss.. with some other Mosses have been mightily in vogue amongst the good Wives for their children's Coughs. 1794 Donaldson *Agric. Surv. Banffshire* 60 (Jam.) A species of moss named *cud bear* or *cup moss*. *a* 1835 Mrs. Hemans *Summer's Call* Poems (1875) 544 Where the fairy cup-moss lies.

Cupola (kiū·pōlă), *sb.* Forms: 6– **cupola**; also 7 **coupolo, -ola, -ulo, cupula, -elo, -ilow, cuppola, -olo, -alo,** 7–8 (9 *dial.*) **cupolo, -alo, -ulo, -ilo.** [a. It. *cupola* (also *cuppola, cuppula* in Florio), whence also F. *coupole*; ad. L. *cūpula* little cask, small vault, dim. of *cūpa* cask, tun: cf. also It. *cupo* hollow, concave.]

1. *Arch.* A rounded vault or dome-forming the roof of any building or part of a building, or supported upon columns over a tomb, etc.; *esp.* applied to the pointed or bulbous domes of Saracenic architecture. Often *spec.*: A diminutive dome rising above a roof; a dome-like lantern or skylight; in practical Architecture, the ceiling of a dome.

1549 Thomas *Hist. Italie* 137 b, Ouer the queere is an whole vaulte called Cupola, facioned like the halfe of an egge. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 161 Out of the Temple there arise two ample coupulos. *Ibid.* 166 This Round is couered with a Cupolo. 1662 Gerbier *Princ.* 13 A Noble Paire of Staires should have a Cupelo, and no Windowes on the sides. 1670–98 Lassels *Voy. Italy* I. 188 On the top of it [the Domo of Florence] stands mounted a fair Cupola (or Tholus) made by Brunelleschi. 1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* I. 75 The Mosques .. have their high Cupuloes covered with Lead. 1716 *Protestant Mercury* 7 Aug. 6 The Dome or Cupilo of the Cathedral of St. Paul's. 1716–18 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* I. xxxviii. 153 The roof of the cloisters divided into several cupolas or domes. 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Cupolo* [in 1731 vol. II *Cupilo*]. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 66 In the very top of the lantern, that is, in the cupola. 1821 Byron *Juan* IV. civ, A little cupola, more neat than solemn, Protects his dust. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 478 Beneath the spreading cupolas of a Byzantine basilica.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 300/1 The word *dome* is applied to the external part of the spherical .. roof, and *cupola* to the internal part.

b. The revolving dome of an observatory.

1831 Brewster *Newton* (1855) I. xiii. 369 The practical astronomer has but to look through the cleft in his revolving cupola.

c. *transf.*

1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* XII. v. 220 Escuriall Tour's that seem Heav'ns Cupulas. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 98 ¶ 5 [Nature] seems to have designed the Head as the Cupola to the most glorious of her Works. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* xii. (1869) 398 The immense cupola of ice which is known to exist round the South Pole.

2. *Mech.* (In full *cupola-furnace.*) A furnace for melting metals for casting; so called from a cupola or dome leading to the chimney, which is now frequently absent. Also, a furnace for heating shot to be fired at inflammable objects.

Now called at Sheffield, etc. *cupelow, cupilo*: cf. mod.F. *cubilot*, app. from English workmen.

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5425/9 The Lease for the Cupilo, or Copper-Works, at Lower Redbrooke. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 175 The casting or smelting-house, furnished with cupola blast-furnaces for the smelting of iron. 1861 *Times* 23 July, Cupolas for melting the iron for filling Martin's liquid shells..The cupola consists of a cylindrical shell of wrought-iron, lined with fire-brick, having a blast fan attached. 1885 *Law Times' Rep.* LII. 738/1 They had erected a number of cupola and other furnaces.

3. An armour-plated revolving dome to protect mounted guns on an iron-clad ship; a turret. Hence *cupola-ship, cupola vessel.*

1862 *Ann. Reg.* 100 He had caused experiments to be made with Captain Coles's cupola. *Ibid.* 106 A cupola vessel to carry great guns. 1873 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Jan., We refer to the construction and trial [in 1861] of the first 'cupola', or 'shield', intended to protect guns mounted, with the shield, on a revolving turn-table.

4. In *Anat., Zool.*, etc. A dome-like organ or process; *esp.* the arched dome-shaped summit of the cochlea of the ear.

1829 Bell *Anat. and Physiol. Human Body* (ed. 7) III. 174 When we cut away the cupola or apex of the cochlea. 1865 Gosse *Land & Sea* (1874) 156 *Polycystina*, A prevailing type of form is a sort of dome or cupola, with an apical prolongation of spine.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cupola-painter*, etc.; *cupola-capped, -roofed* adjs.; *cupola-wise* adv.; **cupola-furnace** (see 2); **cupola-ship** (see 3).

1754 Strype *Stow's Surv.* II. iv. vii. 112/2 Having a fine Porch ascended by steps and covered at the Top Cupulowise. 1710 *Tatler* No. 153 ¶ 1 The famous Cupola-Painter of those Times. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) I. 205 A white building, with a cupola roof. 1862 H. Marryat *Year in Sweden* I. 282 Two lofty cupola-capped towers.

Cupola (kiū·pōlă), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish or construct with a cupola. Hence **Cu·polaed, cu·pola'd** *ppl. a.*

1615 Coupled [see Coupled ¶ at end]. 1644 Evelyn *Diary* 22 Oct., Another rich ebony Cabinet cupola'd with a tortoise-shell. *a* 1657 Lovelace *Poems* (1864) 209 Now hast thou..made Thyself a fame that's cupula'd. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* (1738) I. 246 Round rooms or halls cupulo'd. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* v. i, The hallowed form of some cupolaed convent. 1881 Talmage in *N. Y. Witness* 13 Apr., The old structure will be .. raised, and cupolaed, and enlarged. 1886 Shorthouse *Sir Percival* iii, The low cupolaed arch.

Cupolar (kiū·pōlăr), *a. rare.* [f. Cupola *sb.* + -ar 1.] Of the nature of a cupola, cupola-like.

1869 A. W. Ward tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* II. III. iii. 558 A new kind of cupolar covering for the opening made in the middle of the roof.

† **Cu·polated,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Cupola *sb.* + -ate + -ed.] Built with a cupola.

1645 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 161 They shewed us Virgil's sepulchre..in form of a small rotunda or cupolated column.

Cupped (kvpt), *a.* [f. Cup *sb.* and *v.* + -ed.] Formed or hollowed out like a cup, cup-shaped.

1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* II. 291 [*Daucus maritimus*] Umbels white, convex, not cupped when in seed. 1817 Keats *Sleep & Poetry* 255 Nibble the little cupped flowers. 1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 419/2 The buffed layer [in blood] sometimes assumes a cupped form. 1881 Broadhouse *Mus. Acoustics* 233 Instruments with cupped mouth-pieces. 1882 *The Garden* 30 Sept. 289/1 A full sized flower ..with petals beautifully cupped.

† **Cuppeity.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* Also 6 **cuppytee.** [f. Cup *sb.*] Used to render κυαθότης, 'a word coined by Plato to express the abstract nature of a cup, cuphood' (Liddell and Scott).

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apophth.* I. 124 b, Witte and reason ..with whiche are perceiued..the tableitees and the cuppytees. 1655–60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 287/1 Plato discoursing concerning Ideas and naming τραπεζότητα, and κυαθότητα, as if he should say Tableity and Cuppeity, he said, I see, Plato, the Table and the Cup, but not the Tableity and Cuppeity.

Cupper (kv·pəɹ). [f. Cup *sb.* and *v.* + -er 1.]

† 1. = Cup-bearer. *Obs.*

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 572/46 *Cipharius*, anᵉ a cuppere, or a dysshere. *c* 1566 in R. Chambers *Life Jas. I* (1830) I. i. 30 To the Queenis Majesty the Earl of Huntlie was Carver, the Earl of Cassillis cupper. 1652 Earl Monm. tr. *Bentivoglio's Relat.* 58 The Carvers, Cuppers, and Suers.

2. One who performs the operation of cupping: see Cup *v.* 1, Cupping 1.

1812 *London Direct.*, Atkinson, J., Cupper. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lxi, The bleeders and cuppers come.

Cuppil(le, obs. form of Couple.

Cupping (kv·pin), *vbl. sb.* [f. Cup *v.* + -ing 1.]

1. *Surg.* The operation of drawing blood by scarifying the skin and applying a 'cup' or cupping-glass the air in which is rarefied by heat or otherwise. (Also called distinctively *wet cupping.*) *Dry cupping*: the application of a cupping-glass without scarification, as a counter-irritant.

1519 Horman *Vulg.* 40 Some do cures..with launsynge.. boxynge, and cuppynge. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 311 Of such sort is dry Cupping. 1886 H. Van Laun *Gil Blas* II. VII. xvi. 430 This..he attributed..to the cuppings which he had had the honour of applying.

2. The drinking of intoxicating liquor; a drinking-bout. *arch.* Cf. Cup *sb.* 10, *v.* 2.

c 1625 [see Cup *v.* 2 b]. 1649 *Maid's Petition* 3 To which stream of iniquity we may be a convenient stop, to dam up the[i]re overflowing cupping. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* IV. 293 No more wilfulness and waste, Cuppings, carousings.

3. The formation of a cup or concavity; a concavity thus formed.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in sense 1) *cupping-apparatus, -horn, -instrument, -vessel*; Cupping-glass; (in sense 2) † **cupping-house,** a drinking-house, tavern.

c 1616 T. Adams *Wks.* (1861) I. 277 A cupping-house, a vaulting-house, a gaming-house, share their means, lives, souls. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* IV. (1891) 72 They [the legs] are sucked up by two cupping vessels. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 659/1 Ancient cupping-horns, similar to those used through the East at the present time.. Cupping-instruments are described by Hippocrates.

Cu·pping-glass. [f. prec.] A glass vessel or 'cup' with an open mouth to be applied to the skin in the operation of cupping: see Cupping 1.

1545 Raynold *Byrth of Mankynde* H h vij, Cupping glasses, set vpon or vnder the brestes. *a* 1625 Beaum. & Fl. *Bloody Brother* IV. ii, Still at their books, they will not be pulled off; They stick like cupping-glasses. 1658 Rowland *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1054 The part affected must be cut .. and the poyson drawn forth with Cupping-glasses. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 199 Leeches..are applied..to places where cupping-glasses cannot be applied.

Cuppola, -olo, obs. forms of Cupola.

Cupple, cuppul, -ylle, obs. forms of Couple.

Cuppord(e, obs. form of Cupboard.

Cuppy (kv·pi), *a. rare.* [f. Cup *sb.* + -y.] a. Concave like a cup. b. Full of 'cups' (see Cup *sb.* 5).

1882 *Garden* 10 June 399/2 Delicate little Peach-coloured cuppy flowers. 1892 *Sport. & Dram. News* 9 Apr. 152/3 Rain..much needed, as the lies are now very 'cuppy' in places.

Cuppy, *a. Her.*: see Vairy-cuppy.

† **Cuprane.** *Chem. Obs.* [See -ane 2 a.] Sir H. Davy's name for cuprous chloride (Cu_2Cl_2). So **Cupranea,** for cupric chloride ($CuCl_2$).

1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 418 Cuprane is converted into cupranea by being heated in chlorine.

Cuprate (kiū·prėt). *Chem.* [f. L. *cupr-um* copper + -ate.] A salt of cupric acid.

1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 489 Cuprate of potash.

Cupreo-, combining form of Cupreous, coppery in colour.

1847 Hardy in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 251 Abdomen.. irridescent cupreo-versicolorous. *Ibid.* 253 Abdomen..more or less cupreo-violaceous irridescent.

Cupreous (kiū·priəs), *a.* [f. L. *cupre-us* of copper (f. *cupr-um* copper) + -ous.]

1. Of copper; of the nature of copper; consisting of or containing copper.

1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, A Cupreous Resin. 1693 Slare in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 900 Such Particles as are of a Cupreous Nature. 1807 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 398 Boracic acid and cupreous salts tinge it green. 1857 Scoffern *Useful Metals* 530 Wicklow..has long been celebrated for its cupreous deposits.

2. Resembling copper; copper-coloured.

1804 *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 316 It is most frequently of the colour of bronze, passing to a pale cupreous-red. 1849 Thoreau *Week Concord Riv.* Saturday 32 This bright cupreous dolphin.

Cupressi·neous, *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Cupressineæ* + -ous.] Of or belonging to the Cypress tribe, *Cupressineæ*, of the Nat. Ord. *Coniferæ*.

1881 *Nature* XXIV. 106 Between this and the next section ..if cupressineous at all.

Cupressite (kiū·prèsəit). *Palæont.* [f. L. *cupress-us* cypress + -ite.] A coniferous fossil plant supposed to be allied to the cypress.

Cupric (kiū·prik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *cupr-um* copper + -ic.] Containing copper in chemical combination; applied to compounds in which copper combines as a dyad, as *cupric chloride*, $CuCl_2$.

1799 Sir H. Davy in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowledge* 184 Cupric phosoxyd. 1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 489 Cupric acid..has not been isolated.

Cupriferous (kiupri·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ferous.] Yielding copper.

1784 Kirwan *Min.* (1796) II. 109 Cupriferous native silver. *c* 1830 De la Beche *Elem. Geol.* (L.), The whole cupriferous district of North Wales. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ* IV. 225/1 Arsenical or cupriferous pyrites.

Cuprite (kiū·prəit). *Min.* [f. L. *cupr-um* copper + -ITE.] Native red oxide of copper (a valuable ore).

1850 DANA *Min.* 517. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 282.

Cupro- (kiūpro), before a vowel also **cupr-**, used as combining form of L. *cuprum* COPPER, in *Chem.* and *Min.*, as *Cuprammonium*, *Cupro-sulphate*; **Cuproma·gnesite,** a hydrous sulphate of copper and magnesium (Dana, 1875); **Cupro-plu·mbite,** a native sulphide of copper and lead (Dana, 1850); **Cuproschee·lite,** native tungstate of copper and calcium; **Cupro-tu·ngstite,** native tungstate of copper (Dana, 1875); etc.

Cuproid (kiū·proid). *Cryst.* [f. L. *cupr-um* copper + -OID. So called by Haidinger, because the form occurs in the mineral Tetrahedrite, a sulphide of copper and antimony.] A solid contained under twelve equal triangles, formed by erecting a pyramid on each of the triangular faces of a tetrahedron.

1864 WEBSTER cites DANA.

Cuproso- (kiuprōū·so), *Chem.*, combining form of mod.L. *cuprōsus* CUPROUS.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 55 Aqueous cuproso-cupric Chloride. 1873 — *Fownes' Chem.* 399 The important ore, called copper-pyrites, is a cuproso-ferric sulphide.

Cuprous (kiū·prəs), *a.* [f. L. *cupr-um* copper + -OUS.] a. = CUPREOUS. b. In *Chem.*, applied to compounds in which copper combines as a monad, as *cuprous chloride* $Cu_2 Cl_2$.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 29 The *Aqua fortis*, precipitating upon the cuprous plates. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 149 Sugar is the antidote of cuprous poisons. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 264 The ore is repeatedly roasted, in order partially to convert the cuprous sulphide into oxide.

Cu·p-shake. A separation or opening between two of the concentric layers of timber. So **Cu·p-shaken, Cu·p-shaky** *a.* Cf. *cup-defect* (CUP *sb.* 13 d).

a 1793 G. WHITE *Observ. Vegetables* in *Hist. Selborne* App. (1877) I. 421 The wood [chestnut] is very shakey, and towards the heart cup-shakey, that is to say apt to separate in round pieces like cups. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 286 *note*, Such of the yew as was not cup or wind shaken, was cut into plank. 1875 LASLETT *Timber Trees* 31 The cup-shake. This shake..is most frequently met with near the roots of trees.

† **Cup-shot,** *a. Obs.* [f. CUP *sb.* + SHOT *pa. pple.*] Overcome with liquor, intoxicated.

a 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1624) 62 To excuse Noah because hee was an old man, and therefore might soone bee taken cup-shot. 1608 *2nd Pt. Def. Ministers' Reasons for Refusal of Subscription* 164 Ridiculous, as a cupshott man that spake to his owne shadowe. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xvi. 135. *a* 1709 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cup-shot*, drunk.

† **Cup-shotten,** *a. Obs.* = prec., being the earlier form.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7560 Als þey were ..wel cuppe-schoten, knyght & kyng. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. xxiii. Wks. 153 If a maide be suffred to ronne on the brydle, or be cup shotten, or wax to prowde. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xiii. (1632) 624 Store of wine had made his companions cuppe-shotten. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxviii. 318 Cupshotten and swilling fool.

† **Cupsta·ntial,** *a. nonce-wd.* A humorous perversion of *substantial*, intended to suggest 'drunken': cf. CUP *sb.* 10.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 65 These be cupstantiall reasons and well seasoned arguments.

Cupula: see CUPULE, CUPOLA.

Cupular (kiū·piŭlăr), *a.* [f. L. *cūpula* + -AR. Cf. F. *cupulaire* (1798 in Bulliard *Dict. de Botan.*).]

1. *Bot.* Shaped like a cupule.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 80 Ilicineæ .. funicle often cupular. *Ibid.* 83 Calyx of the male campanulate, female cupular.

2. *Cupular cautery*, 'a cup-shaped cautery, formerly used for destroying portions of the skin of the head in epilepsy and other diseases' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Cupulate (kiū·piŭlĕt), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ATE.] Shaped like a cupule; furnished with or bearing a cupule.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 163 In figure they are .. occasionally cupulate. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 301 The change from the cupulate to the clavate form.

Cupule (kiū·piul). [ad. L. *cūpula*, dim. of *cūpa* cask, tub, (later) cup; cf. F. *cupule* (1798 Bulliard *Dict. de Botan.*). In botany the L. form **Cu·pula** is also used.]

1. *Bot.* A cup-shaped involucre consisting of bracts cohering by their bases, as in the oak, beech, and hazel. Also, a cup-like receptacle found in such fungi as *Peziza*.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 248 An external additional envelope called the cupula. 1845 — *Sch. Bot.* vii. (1858) 117 The cupule .. in common language, is called *husk* in the Filbert, Chesnut, and Beech, and *cup* in the Oak. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 228/2 The receptacles or cupules in which thecæ are produced.

2. *Zool.* A small cup-shaped organ, as the sucking-disc of the cuttle-fish and of certain aquatic beetles.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. 179 Caps or cupules surmounted by a tendon.

3. A small cup-shaped depression on a surface.

1883 H. A. NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 112 (*Meteors*) The surfaces very often have small cup-like cavities, sometimes several inches in diameter, sometimes like deep imprints in a plastic mass made by the ends of the fingers, and sometimes still smaller. These 'cupules'.. may be regarded as a characteristic of meteorites..The air pressed hard against it burns it unequally, forming cupules over its surface.

Cupuliferous (kiūpiuli·fĕrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *cūpula* CUPULE + -FEROUS.] Bearing a cupule or cupules; belonging to the N.O. *Cupuliferæ*, including the oak, beech, hazel, etc.

1847 in CRAIG.

Cupuliform (kiū·piulifōrm), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -FORM.] Shaped like a cupule.

In mod. Dicts.

Cupulo, obs. form of CUPOLA.

Cupyde, obs. bad form of CUBIT.

Cur (kŭr). Forms: (3 **kur-dogge**), 4–6 **kurre**, 4–7 **curre**, 7–8 **curr**, 5– **cur.** [ME. *curre* corresponds to MDu. *corre* 'canis villaticus, domesticus' (Kilian), Sw. and Norw. (widely-spread) dial. *kurre, korre* 'dog', etc. The latter is generally associated with the onomatopœic verb ON. *kurra* to murmur, grumble, Sw. *kurra* to grumble, rumble, snarl, Da. *kurre* to coo, Ger. obs. and dial. *kurren* to growl, grumble, murmur, coo, cf. *gurren* to coo, MHG. *gürren* to bray as an ass. The primary sense appears thus to have been 'growling or snarling beast'. But no corresponding verb appears in Eng., so that ME. *kurre* was prob. introduced from some continental source. The combination *kur-dogge* is met with considerably earlier than the simple *kurre, cur*. Senses 2 and 3 are possibly independent echoic formations.]

1. A dog: now always depreciative or contemptuous; a worthless, low-bred, or snappish dog. Formerly (and still sometimes dialectally) applied without depreciation, *esp.* to a watch-dog or shepherd's dog.

a 1225 [see CUR-DOG in c]. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L.G.W.* Prol. 396 The lyoun .. Hym deynyth nat to wreke hym on a flye, As doth a curre or ellis a-nothir beste. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1972 Brittonet þi body into bare qwarters, And caste vnto curres as caren to ete. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A Cowardnes of curris. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 182 Neuer had shepheard so kene a kurre. 1598 MANWOOD *Forest Lawes* xvi. § 6 (1615) 112 b, The Mastiues, and such like curres, that are of the Mastiue kinde. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. (Arb.) 30 Dunghill dogges, trindle tailes, prick-eard curres. 1684 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 13 The most Staunch and best Hunting Hounds; (all babling and flying Curs being left at home). 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 536 The Shepherd last appears, And with him..his trusty Cur. 1710 PHILIPS *Pastorals* iv. 119 Then send our Curs to gather up the Sheep. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. App. i, I am hunted away..by every barking cur about the house. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 208 These dogs .. were of more use than the beggarly curs of cities. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss., Cur*, a good, sharp watchdog. The word does not refer, in the least, to low breeding.

b. *fig.* As a term of contempt: a surly, ill-bred, low, or cowardly fellow.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 65 Out dog, out cur, thou driu'st me past the bounds of maidens patience. 1607 — *Cor.* I. i. 172 What would you have, you Curres, That like nor Peace, nor Warre? 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 57 ¶ 3, I have heard her, in her Wrath, call a substantial Tradesman a Lousy Cur. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. VIII. 263 That I may drive away These curs, brought hither by an evil fate.

c. *Comb.* **Cur-dog** in prec. senses.

So *cur-bitch, -fox, -tyke*; † **cur-fish,** the Dog-fish. Also *cur-like* adj.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 290 Þes dogge of helle..þe fule kur dogge. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 562/23 *Agerarius*, a curdogge. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXXI. 263 A mastife or great curre dogge. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 294 This Curdog..will serue, my sheepe to gather. 1617 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* III. ii, Coward go with thy caitiff soul, thou cur-dog! 1727 HALL in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 309 We got three Curr-Dogs. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 24 One of the largest and ugliest cur-dogs in England barking at her heels.

1611 COTGR., *Mastine*, a Mastiue, or Curre bitch. 1663 EARL OF LAUDERDALE in *L. Papers* I. 175, I care not three skips of a Curre tyke what can be said or done against me. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Currish*, curr-like, doggish, churlish. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 332 The greyhound fox .. The mastiff fox .. The cur fox is the least and most common.

† 2. A fish: the Elleck or Red Gurnard, *Trigla cuculus*.

1589 RIDER *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* (1617) E e viij, Fishes. A curre fish, *Cuculus*. 1598 FLORIO, *Capo*..a fish called a cur, a gull, a bulhead, or a millers thumbe. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 194 Curre is a sweet fish, but not the best, it hath much flesh, white, hard and dry. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*

3. A species of duck: the Golden-eye, *Clangula glaucion. dial.*

1621–51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. i. 67 Teals, Curs, Sheldrakes..that come hither in winter. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* III. 8 Harry drew his attention to a solitary cur—a species of duck more easily approachable than the others. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 161 Golden-eye..Curre. From the bird's croaking cry.

Cur, obs. f. CURE; var. of CURRE.

Curability (kiūərăbi·lĭti). [f. CURABLE: cf. mod.F. *curabilité*.] The quality of being curable.

1807–26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 222 The curability of every kind of ulcer. 1861 F. H. RAMADGE (*title*), The Curability of Consumption.

Curable (kiūə·răb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *cūrābilis*, f. *cūrāre* to cure: perh. through F. *curable* (14th c. in Littré).]

1. Capable of being cured; *fig.* amendable, remediable.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lviii. (1495) 272 In xl dayes it is curable. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 185 Ulcera ..summe ben curable & summe ben incurable. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 31 He can telle yf yow be curable. 1592 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 159 Enemies of God and his truth, are also of two sorts, either Curable or Incurable. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 107 ¶ 2 Evils are much more curable in their Beginnings. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t., Spir. Partizanship*, Of that they are curable like any occasional disorder.

† 2. Disposed to cure; able to cure. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 315/3 My brother Fyre be thow to me in this houre debonayre and curable. 1584 WHETSTONE *Mirror* Ep. A iij b, A Physition..may applie a curable Medicine for a hidden Disease. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* III. 174 (D.) The water .. retaining a curable vertue against all diseases.

Hence † **Cu·rableness,** curability.

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* II. 110 (R.) The arguments .. for the curableness of all diseases, are not very cogent. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

‖ **Curaçao, curaçoa** (kiūərăsō·). [The name of an island (a Dutch dependency) in the Caribbean sea, near the coast of Venezuela. *Curaçao* is the Spanish (and so Dutch and French) spelling; *Curaçoa* a very frequent mis-spelling in English.] A liqueur consisting of spirits flavoured with the peel of bitter oranges, and sweetened.

So called either because first received from the island of Curaçao, or because Curaçao oranges were used in its preparation.

[1810 R. J. THORNTON *Family Herbal* 658 The unripe fruit dried, are called Curaçoa oranges.] 1813 MOORE *Post-bag* (L.), And it pleased me to think at a house that you know Were such good mutton cutlets and strong curaçoa. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xi, She took curaçao with her coffee.

Curaçao bird: see CURASSOW.

Curacy (kiūə·răsi). [f. CURATE: see -ACY.]

1. The office or position of a curate; the benefice of a perpetual curate.

1682 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 130 A very good curacy of y° college, at Tring in Buckinghamshire .. becomeing void. 1719 SWIFT *To Young Clergyman*, If they be very fortunate [they] arrive in time to a curacy in town. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 487/1 The living is a perpetual curacy. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. iv. 66 He had held a curacy in Yorkshire.

† 2. The office of a curator or guardian, curatorship. *Obs. rare*—¹.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 57 (1740) 260 The republican Party concluded such Issue must come to the Crown young, and then they had a Game de integro, by Way of Curacy and Protectorship.

Curag(e, obs. form of COURAGE.

Curaige, -agie, obs. forms of CULRAGE.

Curaiows, Curale, Curan, obs. ff. COURAGEOUS, CORAL, CURRANT.

‖ **Curare** (kiurā·ri). Also **curara, -ri.** [A corruption of the native name (*wurā·li* or *wurā·ri*) also written *woural*i, *woorari, ourali, ourari, wourara*, etc., in the lang. of the Macusi Indians of Guiana, a Carib dialect. The consonant of the last syllable varies between *l* and *r*. In F. *curare*. (The initial *c* is said to represent a click or catch in the native pronunciation.) See OURALI, WOURALI.]

A blackish-brown resinous bitter substance, obtained as an extract from *Strychnos toxifera*, and other plants of tropical South America; used by the Indians to poison their arrows.

When introduced into the blood it acts as a powerful poison, arresting the action of the motor nerves; used largely in physiological experiments.

1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* IV. (1778) I. 328 A poison in which they dip the arrows employed in hunting .. the chief ingredient in which is the juice extracted from the root of the curare, a species of withe. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xix. 274 The curare .. like the venom of serpents .. only acts when introduced directly into the blood. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 186 Animals quieted by curari. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* June 793 A moral curare .. paralysing will and emotion.

Curarine (kiūə·rărəin). *Chem.* [f. prec. + -INE; cf. F. *curarine*.] A bitter poisonous alkaloid, $C_{10} H_{15} N$, obtained from curare.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 186 The physiological action of curarine appears to be the same as that of curara. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 431.

Curarize (kiūə·rărəiz), *v.* [f. CURAR-E + -IZE.] To administer curare to (an animal), *esp.* in a physiological experiment, in order to destroy the motor functions of the nervous system. Hence **Cu·rarized** *ppl. a.*, **Curariza·tion.**

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 185 Curarized animals poisoned by hydrocyanic acid. *Ibid.* 201 Prevented by curarization and artificial respiration. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Oct. 2/1 A medical man had told her that the animals would be curarized in such experiments.

Curas(e, -rasse, -raseer, -sheer, obs. ff. CUIRASS, -IER.

Curassow (kiūᵊ·răsǭu). Forms: 7 **corrosou, -so, -reso,** 8 **curasso, -raçoa,** 8–9 **curassao,** 9 **-sow.** [A phonetic spelling of the name of the island *Curaçao* (kūrasāu·).] One of a family of gallinaceous birds found in Central and South America; they have a general resemblance to the turkey, and several species are domesticated.

The most common species, to which the name *corrosou* or *Curaçao-bird* was originally applied, is the Crested Curassow, *Crax alector*, of a greenish-black colour with a white crest; the Galeated Curassow or Cushew-bird, *Pauxis galeata*, has a large bony protuberance on the upper part of the bill.

1685 L. WAFER *Voy.* (1729) 334 The Corrosou is a large black land-bird, heavy and big as a turkey-hen. **1699** DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II. 67 The Correso..The Cock has a Crown of black Feathers on his Head, and appears very stately. **1837** *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 129/2. **1847** CARPENTER *Zool.* § 430 The Crested Curassow is one of the most common Birds of Guiana. **1852** TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xviii. 162 The cries of the Curassao..and other gallinaceous birds.

attrib. **1756** P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1779) 470 The Curaçoa Bird. **1863** BATES *Nat. Amazon* ix. (1864) 262 We were amused at the excessive..tameness of a fine Mutum or Curassow turkey.

Curat, -e, obs. forms of CUIRASS.

Curatage (kiūᵊ·rĕtėdʒ). [f. CURATE + -AGE.]

†**1.** The office of a curator or guardian; provision of curators or guardians. *Obs.*

1759 *State Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 255/2 The appointment of the tutelage and curatage for the King, during his minority.

2. Sometimes applied to the house or residence provided for a curate. [After *vicarage*.]

1879 *Standard* 31 July (*Births*), At The Curatage, Biddenden, Staplehurst, Kent. **1893** CROCKFORD *Clerical Directory* Pref. 13 A very few clergymen date their letters from 'The Curatage'..It can only be in very exceptional cases that the house inhabited by a Curate can have the very slightest claim for any sort of name..analogous to that of a vicarage or rectory; and even then it may be questioned whether..it should not be 'Parsonage'.

Curate (kiūᵊ·rĕt). Also 4–8 **curat,** 4–5 **curet(t,** 6 **currat, curatte.** [ad. med.L. *cūrātus*, in It. *curato*, F. *curé* (13th c. in Littré). The med.L. and It. are originally adjs. 'of, belonging to, or having a cure or charge', whence as sb. 'one who has a cure or ecclesiastical charge'.]

1. One entrusted with the cure of souls; a spiritual pastor. † **a.** *gen.* Any ecclesiastic (including a bishop, etc.) who has the spiritual charge of a body of laymen. † **b.** A clergyman who has the spiritual charge of a parish (or parochial district); the parson of a parish.

(Now only as an archaism or etymological use.)

c **1340** HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 24 The thride liffe..longith to men of holi-chirch, as to prelates and to oþer Curatis, the which han cure and souerante ouer othir men forto teche and reule hem. *c* **1350** in Horstmann *Alteng. Leg.* (1881) 51 Saint Peter..was chosen pape of Rome And chief curate of Cristendome. *c* **1382** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 518 Not oonly simple prestis and curatis but also sovereyne curatis as bisshopis. *a* **1483** *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 49 Also this Deane is curate and confessour of all this houshold. **1493** in Wadley *Bristol Wills* (1886) 171 (Will of layman), To my Curate, vicar of the saide Church, iiij mesures of wode. **1531** *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. lv. (1638) 175 Variance began to rise betweene Curats and their Parishioners. **1545** *Primer Hen. VIII, Litany*, Send down upon our bishops and curates..the healthful spirit of thy grace. **1634** CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 32 Whosoever taketh upon him..to be a curate of souls, parson, bishop, or what other spiritual pastor soever. **1727** SWIFT *Modest Proposal*, To..pay tithes against their conscience to an episcopal curate. **1886** *Guardian* 3 Mar. 321/3 As a preacher, or parochial organizer, or a curate of souls. **1886** *Church Q. Rev.* XXII. 298 In immediate subordination..to the chief curate of the parish, or to the bishop only.

c. *Sc. Hist.* Applied to the episcopal incumbents of the Scottish parishes from 1662 to 1688.

1706 A. SHIELDS *Enq. Church Commun.* Pref. 3 Others could not join in hearing the Curates. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 251 About two hundred curates—so the episcopal priests were called—were expelled.

d. Applied to parish-priests abroad; a French *curé*, Italian *curato*, Spanish *cura*, etc.

c **1650** BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* III. (1818) 141 Thence to Gastile..I drunk stingo With a butcher and Domingo Th' Curat. **1724** DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 6 In our journey to Paris [we met] an old priest..near a little village whereof he was curate. **1801** *Med. Jrnl.* V. 351 In the neighbourhood of Vienna..in the village Brunnam Gebizg: the respectable curate of that parish, etc.

2. A clergyman engaged for a stipend or salary, and licensed by the bishop of the diocese to perform ministerial duties in the parish as a deputy or assistant of the incumbent; an assistant to a parish priest.

This use of the word is peculiar to the Church of England and to the R. C. Church in Ireland, where assistants to the parish priests are also so called. It appears to have originated in the application of the name *curate* to the clergyman *in actual charge* of a parish of which the benefice was held by a non-resident clergyman, the head of a college, etc., and to have been thence extended to the deputy of an aged and infirm incumbent, and so gradually to any deputy or assistant of the beneficed clergyman, more fully described as a *stipendiary* or *assistant curate*. This is now the ordinary popular application of *curate*. A clergyman appointed by the bishop to take charge of a parish or chapelry during the incapacity or suspension of the incumbent is called a *Curate-in-charge*. The incumbent of the chapel or church of an ecclesiastical district, forming part of an ancient parish, appointed by the patron and licensed by the bishop is a *Perpetual curate*; these now rank as vicars.

1557 *Indenture of Advowson of Garsington*, And that also the said president [of Trinity Coll., Oxf.] being parson of the said Rectorie [of Garsington] shall likewise for euer at his own proper charge fynde one sufficient Catholike and hable Curat to serve in the said Rectorye and parishe churche. **1587** *Petit.* in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. vii. § 1 No Non-resident having already a license or Faculty may enjoy it, unless he depute an able Curate, that may weekly preach and catechize. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxx. § 2 When a Minister doth serue as a stipendarie Curate. **1614** T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 322 Let vs not take and keepe liuings of an hundred, or two hundred pound a yeare, and allow a poore Curate (to supply the voluntary negligence of our non-residence) eight, or..ten pounds yeerely. **1709** STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 71 ▸5 Our Vicar..when his Curate..preaches in the Afternoon..sleeps sotting in the Desk on a Hissock. **1796** *Hull Advertiser* 24 Sept. 3/2 A clergyman has for several years officiated as assistant curate at a chapel of ease. **1844** J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xi, The poor perpetual-curate, or sub-vicar. **1883** G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* I. 24 Some over-worked curate or sister of mercy. **1892** BLOMFIELD *Hist. Heyford* 51 These three acolytes in succession were curates-in-charge of the parish.

†**3.** One who has a charge; a curator, overseer. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 271/3 What reward yelded the tyrauntes to their curate. **1621** MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* III. 197 He caused them [soldiers] all to be hang'd on a tree hard by the castle, and their curat higher than all the rest. **1660** HEXHAM, *Heym-raedt*, the Curates or Overseers of Bancks and Dikes, that the Sea or Water-flouds breakes not in.

4. *attrib.* (in quot. *fig.*)

1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 10 But left the Sun her curate light.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-wds.*) **Cu·ratess,** the wife of a curate. **Cura·tial** *a.*, having the position of a curate. **Cura·tic, -ical** *a.*, of or pertaining to a curate. **Cu·ratize** *v.*, to act as a curate. **Cu·ratocu:lt, Curato·latry,** worship of a curate or curates.

1861 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* xxi. (D.) A very lowly curate I might perhaps essay to rule; but a curatess would be sure to get the better of me. **1889** G. M. FENN *Cure of Souls* 48 What a charming little curatess she would make! **1886** *Church Rev.* 9 Apr. 180, I now offer to..your curatial readers..Dr. Hayman's table. **1882** *Graphic* 4 Feb. 98 If the curatic period were merely a brief apprenticeship. **1877** LADY WOOD *Sheen's Foreman* I. 239 'The tithe pig's tail' had never tickled his curatical nose. **1801** C. K. SHARPE *Lett.* (1888) I. 103 Her spouse is in the church, and at present curatizing. **1871** *Temple Bar Mag.* Nov. 541 Curatolatry is a light sporadic disorder which spreads a little at certain seasons.

Curatel (kiūᵊ·rătel). *Roman Law.* [ad. med. L. *cūrātēla*, f. *cūrātus*, *cūrātor*: cf. *tūtēla*. In F. *curatelle*, Ger. *kuratel*.] The position of being under the guardianship of a curator.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. Comm. (ed. 2) 119 Wardship and curatel are only incapacities of disposition.

†**Cu·rateship.** *Obs.* [f. CURATE + -SHIP.]

1. The office or position of a curate; a curacy.

1598 FLORIO, *Pieua*, a vicarage, a curatship, a parsonage. **1603** *Const. & Canons Eccl.* § 33 Except..he be..admitted ..to some Benefice or Curateship. **1684** tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* lxiv. 209 He hath..two Benefices, one Curateship of twenty Crowns, another Priory of forty. **1861** PERRY *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. xv. 576 In Lincolnshire..there are many miserably poor vicarages and curateships.

2. The personality of a curate. *nonce-use.*

17.. SWIFT *Poems, Parson's Case*, Should fortune shift the scene, And make thy curateship a dean.

3. Curatorship.

1855 LORENZ tr. *Van der Keessel's Sel. Theses* ccccxxi, Wards and others who are under guardianship or curateship.

†**Cura·ting.** *Obs.* In *curating-books*, shelf-lists of books in the Bodleian Library, used by its Curators to verify the contents of the shelves.

1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 8 Nov. I. 68 The Curating Books. **1712** *Ibid.* III. 304 Nor can I find by the Curating Book yᵗ there ever was.

†**Cura·tion.** *Obs.* In 4–5 **-cioun(e, -cyoun,** 4–6 **-cion, -cyon.** [ME., a. OF. *curacion*, ad. L. *cūrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *cūrāre* to CURE.]

1. The action of curing; healing, cure.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 735 Þat of þi wo is no curacioun. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 303/1 In medycynal curacion and helynge. **1543** TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. iv. 21 In the curation of a choleryke Aposteme. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 74 The method also of curation lately delivered by Daniel Beckherus. **1677** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 143 The curation of the soul from its sin.

2. Curatorship, guardianship.

1769 C. LEE in *G. Colman's Posth. Lett.* (1820) 94 That ..I shoud have saddled you with the curation of my affairs. **1774** BP. HALLIFAX *Anal. Rom. Law* (1795) 18 History of Curation from its beginning.

Curative (kiūᵊ·rătiv), *a.* (*sb.*). [a. F. *curatif*, *-ive* (15th c.), f. L. *cūrāt-*, ppl. stem of *cūrāre* to CURE: see -IVE.]

I. 1. Of or pertaining to the curing of disease or the healing of wounds.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 60 b, The part curatiue, whiche treateth of healynge of syckenes. **1541** R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 H iij, Alway the curatyfe indicacions are correspondent to yᵉ nombre of yᵉ affections and dyseases. **1671** SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xiii. 349 The Curative part of Medicine. **1800** *Med. Jrnl.* III. 395 Those who have practised the Curative Art in that City. **1878** C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* viii. 206 Christ's curative miracles.

2. Having the tendency or power to cure disease; promoting cure.

1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 147 The conveyance and application of that curative vertue. **1704** F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 4 Consideration of it only as it may prove Curative, not as Palliative. **1865** LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* ii. 60 This sleeping is curative of what may be incipient sunstroke. **1881** J. SIMON in *Nature* No. 616. 370 Curative medicine.

b. *fig.* Remedial, corrective.

1661 *Origen's Opin.* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 82 All Punishment is curative. **1686** HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* xix. 542 All afflictions and judgments of this life are curative. **1880** C. H. PEARSON in *Victorian Rev.* 2 Feb. 538 Men.. ask whether the plébiscite is to be curative or preventive.

II. as *sb.* A remedial medicine or agent.

Hence **Cu·ratively** *adv.*; **Cu·rativeness.**

1862 in *Pall Mall G.* 13 Jan. (1885) 4/2 It has shown itself to be curatively deterrent and reformatory. **1875** *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 303 An element of genuine curativeness. **1879** M. ARNOLD *Irish Cathol.* Mixed Ess. 115 Conscious not of their vain disfigurements of the Christian religion, but of its genuine curativeness.

Curator (kiurē¹·təɹ, kiūᵊ·rătəɹ). Forms: 4 **curatour,** 5 **couratour, curature,** 5–6 **-oure,** 6– **curator.** [Partly a. AF. *curatour* = F. *-ateur* (13th c. in Godefroy Supp.), ad. L. *cūrātor, -ōrem*, overseer, guardian, agent-n. f. *cūrāre* (see CURE); partly directly from Latin. The former derivation gave the pronunciation *cu·rator* in senses 1 and 2; the latter gave *cura·tor*.] One who has the care or charge of a person or thing.

I. Senses derived through AF. *curatour*.

1. One appointed as guardian of the affairs of a person legally unfit to conduct them himself, as a minor, lunatic, etc.; used in *Roman Law*, esp. for the guardian of a minor after the age of tutelage; hence a current term in *Scotch Law*.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxxviii. (1859) 64 They leden the kynge at theyr owne lust, ryght as tutours, and couratours. **1463** *Aberdeen Burgh Rec.* 12 July (Jam. Suppl.), Henry of Culan..of lauchful aige, out of tutoury and has chosine til his curat[our]is to gowerne him. **1555** *Sc. Act Mary* (1597) § 35 Quhen onie Minor passis the ȝeires of his Tutorie, and desiris Curatoures. **1590** SWINBURNE *Testaments* 102 b, When he is of the age of 14. yeeres..the minor maie then..choose a curator, either the same person that was tutor or some other. *a* **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V*, Wks. (1711) 86 A quarrel..arising between the curators of the laird of Langton, and one of his uncles. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xvi. 82 Mad-men that have no use of Reason, may be Personated by Guardians, or Curators. **1753** W. STEWART in *Scots Mag.* Mar. 132/2 He is tutor and curator..to several orphans. **1848** WHARTON *Law Lex.* 281/2 In England, the guardian performs the offices both of a tutor and a curator, under the Roman law. **1891** *Pall Mall G.* 12 Nov. 6/1 The Dukes of Fife and Westminster as curators for the Duke of Sutherland's younger sons, oppose the petition.

†**2.** One who has the cure of souls; = CURATE 1.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 169 Curatours þat schulden kepe hem clene of heore bodies þei beoþ cumbred in care. **1377** *Ibid.* B. xx. 279 For persones and parish prestes þat shulde þe peple shryue, Ben curatoures called to knowe and to hele, Alle þat ben her parisshiens. *c* **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. vi. 29 He wald..Mak for þis man swa gret prayere, As if he had bene his curature. *c* **1450** MYRC 11 Wharefore þou preste curatoure, ȝef þou plese thy sauyoure.

II. Modern senses, from L. *curator*.

3. *gen.* A person who has charge; a manager, overseer, steward.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. (1682) 364 The Oven producing at one time three or four hundred living Chickens..for the Hatcher or Curator, is only Recompenced according to the living numbers. **1691** T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 34 They who..are by the Crown made..Curators of the Health and Safety of its Ships. **1755** *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 495 The orthography might be in some measure altered by the curator of the impression. **1862** RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 29 The real state of men of property being, too commonly, that of curators, not possessors, of wealth.

4. *spec.* in *Universities*. **a.** In some foreign universities: A member of a board (or an individual official) having the general superintendence of the whole university, and the power to select or nominate professors. **b.** In the University of Oxford: A member of one of the committees or boards having the charge of various portions of University property, as the Curators of the University Chest, of the Bodleian Library, etc. So at Durham. **c.** In the Scottish Universities: A member of the body charged with the election of a number of the professors.

a. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 406 The curators of that University [Leyden] gave him an yearly stipend. **1727–51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The curators are chosen by the states of each province: the university of Leyden has three; the burghermasters of the city have a fourth. **1834** SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 358 The curator [at Pisa] was charged with the general superintendence of student and professor; and whatever directly or indirectly concerned the well-being of the University, was within his sphere. **1840** *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 322/1 An excellent system of public education..was introduced by the university of Vilna under the superintendence of its curator Prince Adam Czartoryski.

b. **1693** *Oxford Act* II. 11 Next the Curators [of the

Theatre] must take care No breach of Peace be suffer'd there. 1710 in H. Bedford *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 172 The Curators in their Annual Visitation of the Library. 1893 *Oxford Univ. Cal.*, Curators of the Bodleian Library..Curators of the Indian Institute..Curators of the Park, etc.

c. 1858 *Universities of Scotl. Act* (21–2 *Vict.* c. 83 § 13) The Right of Nomination or Presentation to the Office of Principal and to all Professorships in the University of Edinburgh ..exercised by the Town Council of Edinburgh .. shall be transferred..to..Seven Curators.

5. The officer in charge of a museum, gallery of art, library, or the like; a keeper, custodian.

In many cases the official title of the chief keeper.

1661 Evelyn *Diary* 19 July, In which [diving-bell] our curator continued half an hour under water. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 486 The Curator of the Royal Society. 1767 Hunter *Ibid.* LVIII. 42 The Curators of the British Musæum. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* vii, In June 1795 he was appointed one of the Curators of the Advocate's library. 1889 *Whitaker's Almanack* 160 Museum of Practical Geology..Curator, Registrar and Librarian.

6. A designation of public officers of various kinds under the Roman Empire.

1728 H. Herbert tr. *Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* II. 16 Callidius Gratianus who was Curator in the year 314. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 103 The city was..divided into fourteen regions, each of which had two police superintendents, called Curators.

Curatorial (kiŭərătōˑrĭăl), *a.* [f. L. *cūrātōrius* (f. *cūrātōr-em* curator) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a curator.

1754 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 65 They may authenticate tutorial and curatorial inventories. 1834 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 362 On the curatorial system likewise was established the excellence of the classical schools of Holland. *a* 1854 E. Forbes in Wilson & Geikie *Mem.* xi. 353 My revenues, professorial and curatorial, being as yet small.

Curatorship (kiŭrē·tərʃip). [f. Curator + -ship.] The office or position of a curator.

1590 Swinburne *Testaments* 246 If the names be artificiall, not naturall, as to use proctorship, for curatorship. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 186 They..are exempted .. from Guardianships, Curatorships and the like. 1861 Wilson & Geikie *Mem. E. Forbes* xi. 351 His acceptance of the Curatorship of the Zoological Society.

Curatory (kiŭˑrătəri), *sb.* [ad. L. *cūrātōria* guardianship, f. *cūrātor*: see above.]

1. The office or charge of a curator; curatorship; chiefly in *Roman* and *Sc. Law*.

1560 *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 46 That the Rector .. be exempted from .. any other charge..such as tutorie, curatorie, executorie, and the like. 1672 *Sc. Acts Chas. II*, c. 2 Giftes of Tutory or Curatory. 1862 Dalzel *Hist. Edin. Univ.* I. 243, My curatory of the library distracts me. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* I. § 142 Some are under tutory or curatory, and others under neither of those guardianships.

2. A college of curators in a foreign university.

1834 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 360 The most illustrious scholars in the curatory [of Leyden].

Curatory, *a.* [ad. L. *cūrātōri-us*, f. *cūrātor*; in mod. use referred to *cūrāre*, *cūrāt-* to Cure.] Of or pertaining to curing or healing; curative.

1644 Bulwer *Chirol.* 148 The curetorie miracles .. The exorcists .. used this curatorie adjunct. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Therapeutick*, the curatory art of medicine. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 309 The ordinary curatory process.

Curatrix (kiurā·triks). [L. *cūrātrix*, fem. of *cūrātor* guardian, etc., in F. *curatrice*. Cudworth uses it in a sense taken from the medical sense of *cūrāre* to Cure.]

†**1.** A female healer or curer. *Obs. nonce-wd.*

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 167 That Nature of Hippocrates, that is the Curatrix of Diseases.

2. A female curator or guardian.

1846 in Worcester; whence in later Dicts.

Curats, obs. form of Cuirass.

†**Curature.** *Obs.*[1] [a. OF. *curature*, or ad. L. *cūrātūra* (f. *cūrāre*: see Cure *v.*).] = Curatorship.

1605 Raleigh *Introd. Hist. Eng.* (1693) 31 Philip .. King of France, was a Child .. and .. was under the Curature of Baudovin Earl of Flanders. 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Curature*, care in ordering or managing any thing.

Curature, obs. form of Curator.

Curb (kəːb), *sb.* Forms: 5–7 **corbe, curbe,** 6–7 **courbe,** 7 **cǒurb, corb, kurbe,** 7– **curb** (*dial.* 6–7 **orubb(e,** 9 **crub**); also β. (chiefly in senses 8–13) 7 **kerbe,** 7–9 **kirb,** 9 **kerb.** See also Crub. [The senses here placed all derive ultimately from F. *courbe* adj. (= Pr. *corb*, Sp., Pg., It. *curvo*) :–L. *curvus* bent, crooked, or from F. *courber* :–L. *curvāre*: see Curb *v.*[1] But their immediate etymological history presents differences, and Branches I and II might be treated as distinct words. Branch I appears only in Eng., and seems to be a derivative from Curb *v.*[1], in the sense 'that which *curbs* or bends the horse's neck'; it seems to be the source of Curb *v.*[2], under the influence of which again some of the senses under Branch III have arisen. Branch II contains a variety of senses found under F. *courbe*, subst. use of *courbe* adj. Branch III appears also to have originated in F. *courbe* in the sense of a curved or arched piece of timber, iron, etc. used for structural purposes; but the sense appears to have been gradually modified after Curb *v.*[2], so as to involve more and more the sense of a restraining or confining border. In this group the word is often spelt Kerb, which is at present established in sense 12. Cf. Kennel.]

I. 1. A chain or strap passing under the lower jaw of a horse, and fastened to the upper ends of the branches of the bit; used chiefly for checking an unruly horse.

The reins being attached to the lower ends of the branches of the bit, leverage is obtained for forcing the chain against the jaw of the horse.

1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 52 If he yeue him [a strong hors] not a strong bitte with a corbe, he shal neuer con gouerne him. 1530 Palsgr. 209/1 Courbe for a bridell, *gourmette*. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 1 His angry steede did chide his foming bitt, As much disdayning to the curbe to yield. 1684 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 24 A plain watering Chain, Cheek large, and the Kirb, thick round and big. 1782 Cowper *Gilpin* xxii, That trot became a gallop soon In spite of curb and rein. 1835 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* 180 This fine young animal..reduced to ..pass his life under the harness and the curb.

2. *fig.* Anything that curbs or restrains; a check, restraint.

1613 Sylvester *Microcosmogr.* Wks. 800 Service is to the Lofty minde A Curb, a Spur to th' abiect Hinde. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 112 So checkt was his forwardnesse with the curbe of bashfulnesse. 1720 Ozell *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. vii. 417 A Dictator, whose Authority might be a Curb upon the Cabals and Intrigues of the Tribunes. 1854–6 Patmore *Angel in Ho.* I. II. ix, In what rough sort he chid his wife For want of curb upon her tongue. 1871 G. Meredith *H. Richmond* xxxiv. (1889) 352 My temper was beginning to chafe at the curb.

3. *Electric Telegr.* A method of signalling through a long cable, by sending a powerful signal followed by one or more weak signals of opposite sign, the effect of which is to 'curb' or prevent the main signal from lingering in the cable; a signal transmitted in this way. Only in *Comb.*, as *curb-key*, *curb sender* (an instrument for transmitting signals in this way); *curb-sending*, *-signal*.

1867 Culley *Handbk. Pract. Telegr.* (ed. 2) 247 Arrangements..for discharging a cable rapidly, and for equalising the effect of dashes and dots; the most effective of which is the curb key. 1877 *Jrnl. Soc. Telegr. Eng.* V. 213 The object of the automatic curb-sender is to diminish the retardation of signals in long cables. 1877 *Telegraphic Jrnl.* 1 Feb. 27 This system of using two currents, one to produce the signal and the other..to neutralize .. the residual effect of the first, is what is known as Curb-Sending. *Ibid.*, Trials have been made .: to send curb-signals by means of a hand-key.

II. Corresp. to F. *courbe* sb. in various senses.

4. A hard swelling on the hock or other part of a horse's leg; the disease characterized by these.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 107 A courbe is an yll sorance, and maketh a horse to halte sore, and appereth vppon the hynder legges..vnder the camborell place. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 145 *margin*, The courbe, or a long swelling beneath the elbow of the hough. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3132/4 One brown Gelding..a Curb on his near Hock. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* III. 458 For the Curb, you must leave out the Mercury. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 380 The Horses..show no tendency to Curb or Spavin.

†**5.** A curve, an arc. [F. *courbe*.] *Obs. rare.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 118 The very coasts of this streight Bosphorus .. boweth and windeth like a curb to Mœotis. 1759 tr. *Montaigne* III. iii. 51 The form of my study is round .. so that the curb presents me with a view of all my books.

6. A mould or template by which to mark out curved work. (Sometimes spelt *kerb*.)

1792 P. Nicholson *Carpenter's New Guide* (1801) 21 The ceiling wants to be hollowed out..I shall..show the method of making a curb for that purpose..A curve being traced round the points of intersection, will give the form of the curb. 1859 Donaldson & Glen *Specifications* 582 The Carpenter is to .. provide all kerbs and trammels for tanks and vaults.

†**7.** *Thieves' cant.* A hook. *Obs.*

1591 [see Curber 2].

III. An enclosing framework or border: in the first place, the curved border of something round, but eventually applied also to things straight.

The name appears to have originally connoted the *curved outline* merely, and to have gradually taken more and more from the sense of Curb *v.*[2], until this became the characteristic notion, and that of curvature entirely disappeared. Also spelt *kerb* (†*kirb*).

8. A frame or 'coaming' round the top of a well (to which the lids or covers are fastened).

1511 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, Payd for mendyng off a boket off sen johnys welle *jd*..for a stapylle & a hooke *jd*..for .. ij corbys *ijs* iiij*d*. 1512 *Ibid.*, For mendyng off þe corbe a bowt þe welle. 1610 *Ibid.*, For caryng of the courb of the well to Ivy leane. 1807 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 252 A carpenter is to put an oaken curb to a round well, at 8*d.* per foot square: the breadth of the curb is to be 7½ inches, and the diameter within 3½ feet. 1839 Sir C. Fellows *Trav. Asia Minor* (1852) 18 The mouths or curbs of the wells are formed of the capitals of extremely fine Corinthian pillars.

b. A framing round the top of a brewer's copper; **c.** An aperture in a floor or roof to support a trap-door or sky-light.

1664 Evelyn *Sylva* I. iv. § 15 [Elm] scarce has any superior for kerbs of coppers. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 211 Fastening his two wooden Doors just above the Curb of the Copper. 1852–61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* s.v. *Curb*, The name curb is also given .. to the frame of .. a skylight.

1859 Donaldson & Glen *Specifications* 566 The top being prepared to receive the continuous kerb for the grating. *Ibid.* 578 The floor grating to the Hall is to be fitted with a curb of York stone..rebated on the top edge for the grating.

9. A circular plate or cylindrical ring of timber or iron round the edge of any circular structure (usually to hold it firmly together).

a. A circular or other curvilinear wall-plate at the springing of a dome.

b. A cylindrical ring around the 'eye' of a dome or similar structure, into which the ribs are framed (sometimes supporting a lantern or cupola).

c. The 'race-plate' on the top of the fixed portion of a windmill, on which travel the rollers of the cap as it rotates; also, the circular plate or ring at the base of the cap of a windmill, carrying the rollers.

1733 F. Price *Brit. Carpenter* (1753) 28 The kirb, on which stands a lanthorn, or cupola. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 48 One Kirb or circle of compass timber at each floor. 1820 Tredgold *Carpentry* (1853) 219 The brick dome .. of St. Mark, at Venice..was built upon a curb of larch timber ..intended to resist the tendency which a dome has to spread outwards at the base. 1857 J. Walker *Specif. Whitby High Lantern*, The curb at the top for receiving the ends of the rafters is to consist of a ring of gun-metal. 1885 A. R. Wolff *Windmill* 64 The cap, or head, of the mill..is made of timber..with a circular curb at the lower part, which revolves upon the one attached to the body of the mill .. The rollers..are attached to the upper curb, and revolve against the..lower one.

10. A cylindrical ring of timber, iron, etc. forming the base on which the brickwork of a shaft or well is constructed.

This 'curb' may be built into the crown of the arch of a tunnel, as in the case of a ventilating shaft (cf. 9 b); or it may, as in the construction of a mine-shaft, descend with the steening which it bears, as the excavation proceeds.

1811 Farey *Derbyshire* I. 327 A curb, or flat ring of sound oak or elm is laid on the bottom, on which the stones or bricks are built to the top. The sinking is then begun within this curb. 1838 F. W. Simms *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* 32 The brickwork shall rest upon a cast-iron curb, fitting into the crown of the arch of the tunnel, forming a level base for the shaft to rest upon. 1844 — *Tunnelling* 46 The sinking was attempted by means of a barrel (or drum) curb, which upon being undermined descended by its own weight and that of the brickwork (which was constructed upon the curb). *Ibid.* 109 The shaft..can be securely connected with the crown of the tunnel, by means of a curb of brick or cast iron.

11. A raised margin or edging around an oast, to confine the hops; also round a bed in a garden or hothouse, or round a hearth, to serve as a fender.

1731–7 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Lupulus*, The Hops must be spread even upon the Oast a Foot thick or more, if the Depth of the Curb will allow it. 1882 *Gard. Chron.* No. 412. 655 The curbs are filled with a nice lot of plants. 1882 *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* iii. 3 Polished brass curb.

b. An inclined circular plate placed round the edge of a soap or salt kettle to prevent the contents from boiling over.

1874 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

12. A margin of stone or other strong material protecting the outer edge of a side-walk and separating it from the roadway on which horses and vehicles travel. Usually spelt *kerb*.

1836 *Libr. Entert. Knowl., Pompeii* (ed. 4) I. 91 These curbs [in woodcut, marked 'kirb']..separate the foot pavement from the road. 1861 Smiles *Engineers* II. 29 In fixing the kerbs along the London footpaths. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 517 The idea is to make the curb of the pavement in the form of an iron box.

transf. 1867 Howells *Ital. Journ.* 124 Leaning on the curb of the precipitous rock.

13. In various other technical senses, some of which are difficult to classify.

a. *Archit., Building*, etc. An edge or 'nosing', as e. g. to a step; also a raised band (not sufficiently high to be a 'dwarf wall') to receive the lower ends of the palisades or railings of an enclosure or partition; a breast-wall or retaining-wall to hold up a bank of earth; one of the plates forming the top of the sides of a green-house: the lower of the two planes forming the slope of a curb- or mansard-roof; 'the flashing of lead over the curb-plate to a curb-roof'; 'the woodwork forming the arris of a plaster-work groin' (*Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*); also applied to a 'crib' or cage to contain concrete until hardened, as in a foundation.

b. The cylindrical casing within which a vortex-turbine wheel revolves; also the curved guide encompassing part of the periphery of a breast-wheel or scoop-wheel to confine and direct the water against its buckets or floats.

†**c.** A 'stilling' or stand in a brewery to support a cask, etc. *Obs.*

1819 P. Nicholson *Archit. Dict.* I. 308 *Curb* for Brick Steps, a timber nosing .. not only to prevent the steps from wearing, but also from being dislocated. 1852–61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* s. v., The edge, to a brick or tile step, is also called a *curb*, even if it be merely a stone or timber nosing. *Ibid.*, Where wrought iron railing bars set close are let into it..a cast iron curb is now much used. *Ibid.*, The plane, *a b* [of the roof] is popularly called the *curb*. 1859 Donaldson & Glen *Specifications* 619 Kerb part of the tower roof is to be covered with 6 lb. lead .. the surface of the kerbs is to be turned up against the cheeks of the dormers.

1825 Fosbroke *Encycl. Antiq.* I. 364 Ancient brewhouses had troughs of lead set on the ground, or on courbes.

†**14.** Of uncertain meaning. *Obs.*

1495 *Will of Sir R. Porter* (Somerset Ho.), I bequeith to the church of Conway a furnesse and a Curbe of lede to hill [= cover, roof] the church with. 1527 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) 36 Item I beqweth .. a grett pott off brasse and my corbes of leyde a grat of hyron. Item a broche of yron

IV. 15. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **Curb-bit, -bridle,** a bit (or bridle) with a curb; **curb-chain,** a chain

acting as a curb; **curb-hook**, 'a hook which the curb is hitched to' (Felton *Carriages* Gloss.); **curb-key, -sender, -signal** (see 3); **curb-pin** (see quot. 1874). Also CURB-PLATE, -ROOF, -STONE.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 305/2 Mr. Morgan calls .. a Bit or Snaffle..Curbs or *Curb Bits. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4698/4 A white Bridle, with a very light Kirb Bit. 1847 YOUATT *Horse* i. 15 To the Romans may be attributed the invention of the curb-bit. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1163/4 A green velvet Saddle..and a *curb Bridle. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 213 For those passions make a strong Curb-bridle. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 312 This rise in the bit is made to press hard against the roof of the horse's mouth, at the same time that the *curb chain closely presses the chin. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Curb-pins*, the pins on the lever of a watch-regulator which embrace the hair-spring of the balance and regulate its vibrations. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 106 A balance spring uncontrolled by curb pins.

† **Curb**, *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [A later spelling of COURBE *v.*, a. F. *courber* to bend, prob. influenced in form by CURB *v.*[2], and by CURVE, when this was coming in from Latin.]

1. *trans.* To bend, bow, curve. See also CURBED *ppl. a.*[1]

1430 [see COURBE *v.* 2]. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 15 [The Spirit of Nature] curbs the matter of the Sun into rounds of figure, which would otherwise be oblong.

2. *intr.* To bend, bow, cringe.

1377 [see COURBE *v.* 1]. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 155 [see COURBE *v.* 1 : *mod. edd.* curb]. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 121 Bodies languishing and curbing. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VI. 26 [They] bow the knee And curb, well pleased, O Cruelty, to thee.

Curb (kɜ̄b), *v.*[2] [In Branch I, dating back to 16th c., app. f. CURB *sb.* 1; Branch II is much later, f. CURB *sb.* 12.]

I. 1. *trans.* To put a curb on (a horse); to restrain or control with a curb.

1530 PALSGR. 500/1, I courbe a horse, I fasten the courbe under his chynne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 643 Part wield thir Arms, part courb the foaming Steed. 1878 M. A. BROWN *Nadeschda* 25 Curbing his fiery steed..with foaming bit.

2. *fig.* To restrain, check, keep in check.

1588 J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 10 Bridles to curbe them that kicke at their lordlines. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 39 To curbe the will of the Nobilitie. *a* 1631 DONNE *Paradoxes* (1652) 25 To curbe our naturall appetites. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 106 She begg'd me to curb my transport, for fear of being overheard. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 217 To curb the power of France.

† b. Const. *of, from.* *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 54 The faire reuerence of your Highnesse curbes mee, From giuing reines and spurres to my free speech. 1596 — *Merch. V.* IV. i. 217 Curbe this cruell diuell of his will. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 297 To curb or restrain our own Subjects from their natural Rights.

II. 3. To furnish or defend with a curb or curb-stone. (In the latter case commonly *kerb*.)

1861 *Sunderland Times* 21 Sept., That the footpath behind Cumberland-terrace be flagged and kerbed. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v. *Curb*, In sinking wells by sections which are curbed before another section is excavated. *Ibid.*, The well at Southampton was .. curbed in this way. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 441 Curbed, lighted, sewered, and repaved.

III. † **4.** *Thieves' cant.* (See CURBER 2.) [Perhaps a distinct word.] *Obs.*

a 1592 GREENE *Theeves falling out* in *Harl. Misc.* VIII. 389 (D) Though you can foyst, nip, prig, lift, curbe, and use the black art.

Curbable (kɜ̄·ɪbăb'l), *a.* [f. CURB *v.*[2] + -ABLE.] That can be curbed or restrained.

1775 in ASH *Suppl.*; and in mod. Dicts.

Curbash: see KOORBASH.

† **Curbed**, *ppl. a.*[1] Also **courbed**. [f. CURB *v.*[1]] Bent, bowed, curved.

[*c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. xx. (1554) 36 b, Thing y[e] is courbyd or wrong .. To make it seme as it went vpright. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 261 Longe and courbed, and brode sholderes and leene for age.] 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The lyuer..is of fygure as of the moone, curbed towarde the rybbes. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 678 (R.) By crooked and curbed lines. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 50 Her haire vndrest, Like Adders on her Curbed Shoulders falls. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 231 Though the Course of the Sun be curbed towards the Tropicks.

Curbed (kɜ̄ɪbd), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. CURB *sb.* and *v.*[2]]

1. Furnished with or having a curb.

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 975/4 An old curbed Bridle. 1695 *Ibid.* 3048/4 Kirb'd Bridle. 1847 YOUATT *Horse* i. 10 The severe and often cruel curbed-bit.

b. *Curbed roof* = CURB-ROOF.

1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 57. 178 Zinc-work on the curbed roofs.

2. *fig.* Restrained, checked.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 131 The Fift Harry, from curb'd License pluckes The muzzle of restraint. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xi. 157 Stephen .. owed his curbed authority to the constant rebellion of his Barons.

Curber (kɜ̄·ɪbəɹ). Also 6 **courber**, 7 **curbar**. [f. CURB *v.*[2] + -ER [1].]

1. One who or that which curbs, or restrains.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 45 Carthage..the greatest curber and terror of the Roman weale-publike. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* VIII. (1740) 568 Great curbers of their passions. *a* 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 37 The instructress of maidens And curber of boys.

† **2.** *Thieves' cant.* (See quot. 1591.) *Obs.* [Perhaps a distinct word.]

1591 GREENE *2nd Pt. Conny-catch.* (1592) 24 The Courber, which the common people call the Hooker, is he that with a Curb (as they tearm it) or hook, doth pul out of a window any loose linnen cloth, apparell, or .. other houshold stuffe. 1602 ROWLANDS *Greene's Ghost* (1860) 41 A hooker, whom Conicatching English cals Curbar.

† **Curbing**, *vbl. sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. CURB *v.*[1]] Curving, curvature.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 315 The curbing or crookednesse of the ridge-bone.

Curbing (kɜ̄·ɪbiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. CURB *v.*[2]]

1. The action of the verb CURB; checking.

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lvii. 306 The curbings and the stroaks of Adversity. 1846 D. KING *Lord's Supper* iv. 102 The partial curbing of vicious lusts.

2. a. The furnishing of a side-walk, etc. with a curb. b. *concr.* The stones collectively forming a curb. (In this sense commonly spelt *kerbing*.)

1869 *Daily News* 2 Feb., The granite kerbing on the sea wall. 1892 *Times* 14 Mar. 3/2 No paving, curbing, or channelling has been done to..the road.

† **3.** *Thieves' cant.* (Cf. CURBER 2.) *Obs.* [Perhaps a distinct word.]

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1859) 53 The nature of the Lift, the Black art, and the Curbing law, which is the Filchers and theeves that come into houses..or picklocks, or hookers at windowes.

Curbing, *ppl. a.* [f. CURB *v.*[2]] That curbs; restraining.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) VI. 319 Who from thinking are free, That curbing Disease i' the Mind. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* IV. 66 'To say..that religion is not a curbing motive, because it does not always restrain, is' [etc.].

† **Curble.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 **kirble**. [Derivative of CURB, app. diminutive in form.]

1. = CURB *sb.* 1. Also *attrib.*

1598 FLORIO, *Guancetto*, a little claspe or kirble hooke about a horses bit. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. ii. (1668) 24 The kirble shall be thick, round, and large, hanging loosely upon his nether lip.

2. = CURB *sb.* 8.

? 1780 *Five Wonders of World* 6 Hoops in women's petticoats almost as big as a well's curble.

Curbless, *a. rare.* [f. CURB *sb.* + -LESS.] Without curb or restraint.

1813 T. BUSBY tr. *Lucretius* III. 322 The curbless rage inflames his savage blood. 1848 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* IX, A torrent, turbid and curbless.

Curb-plate. [CURB *sb.* 8, 9.] A curvilinear wall-plate at the springing of a dome, etc.; = CURB 9 a, b; also, the plate or frame round the mouth of a well, etc.; the horizontal timber at the junction of the upper and lower slopes of a curb-roof.

1819 P. NICHOLSON *Archit. Dict.* I. 308 The wall-plate of a circular or elliptically ribbed dome, is termed a *curb-plate*, as also the horizontal rib at the top, on which the vertical ribs terminate. 1860 J. NEWLANDS *Carpenter & Joiner's Assist.* 257 *Curb-plate*..the circular frame of a well.

Curb-roof. [CURB *sb.*] A roof of which each face has two slopes, the lower one steeper than the upper; a mansard-roof.

1733 F. PRICE *Brit. Carpenter* (1753) 18, B is called a kirb roof, and is much in use, on account of its giving so much room withinside. 1820 TREDGOLD *Carpentry* (1853) 95 It appears to have been with a view of lessening .. height that the Mansard or curb roof was invented. 1879 D. J. HILL *Bryant* 143 A spacious..mansion..with a curb-roof, antique dormer windows.

Curb-sender: see CURB *sb.* 3.

Curb-, kerb-stone. Also **kirb-stone**. One of the stones forming a curb, *esp.* at the edge of a side-path; hence, the stone edge of a side-path.

1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XVIII. iii. 132 The two side-spaces from the wall to the kirb-stone. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* v, You goes and lies on the kerb-stone. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. iv. (ed. 2) 66 Black Guernsey granite for macadamised paving and curb stones.

b. *attrib.*, as **curb-stone broker** (*U. S.*), a broker, not a member of the stock exchange, who transacts business in the streets.

1860 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 28 May 14/1 Both of these men are kerbstone brokers.

Curbu3e, obs. Sc. form of CUIR-BOUILLI.

Curby (kɜ̄·ɪbi), *a.* [f. CURB *sb.* + -Y.] Liable to be affected with curb (see CURB *sb.* 4). Hence **Curbily** *adv.*

1841 MEESON & WELSBY *Reports* VIII. 132 The term 'curby hocks' indicated a peculiar form of the hock, which was considered as rendering the horse more liable to throw out a curb. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. VI. 564 Curby hocks are also hereditary, and should be avoided. 1892 *Sport. & Dram. News* 21 May 360/1 That off hock..was always rather 'curbily' inclined.

Curce, obs. form of CURSE.

Curch (kɜ̄ɪtʃ). *Sc.* Forms: 5 **kerche**, (**courchie**), 5–6 **courch**(e, **curche**, (6 **cowrtche**), 7 **kerch**, (8 **kirch**), 7– **curch**. [An erroneous singular of *curches*, repr. OF. *couvrechés, -chiés*, pl. of *couvrechef*: see COVERCHIEF, KERCHIEF.]

A covering for the head; a kerchief; 'a square piece of linen used in former times by women, instead of a cap or mutch' (Jamieson).

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 285 She hyr wolde aray-in ful porely..and..Up on hyr hede leyn a foule kerche. 1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II*, c. 72 On theer heads short curches.. Courchies of theer awin making. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 241 A soudly courche our hed and nek leit fall. 15.. *Peebles to Play*, Ane said, 'My curches are not press'd'. 1530 *Inv.* in *Nugæ Derelictæ* (1880) x. 9 Item xxi neipkins and brest cowrtchis. Itm thre nek cowrtchis. 1698 M. MARTIN *Voy. Kilda* (1749) 50 The Kerch, or Head-dress worn by herself. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. v. *note*, The snood was exchanged for the curch, toy, or coif, when a Scottish lass passed, by marriage, into the matron state. 1854 MRS. OLIPHANT *Magd. Hepburn* I. 150 An old woman with long grey locks escaping from her curch.

Curchee, -ie, -y, obs. forms of CURTSY.

Curchef, -chyfe, obs. forms of KERCHIEF.

‖ **Curculio** (kʊ.ɹkiū·lio). *Entom.* [a. L. *curculio, -ōnem* corn-weevil.] A Linnæan genus of Beetles, containing the Weevils. Now applied especially to the common fruit-weevils, which are very destructive to plums.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1779) 429 The streaked shining Curculio. *Ibid.* 430 Curculio..This insect is very destructive to flour as well as to most sorts of grain. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 327 Such an one has curculios, borers, knife-worms. 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar. 191/3 The Curculio has made the cultivation of the Plum impossible in Eastern America.

Hence **Curculioni·deous** *a.*, belonging to the *Curculionidæ* or weevil-family. **Curculionist**, a specialist in the study of the *Curculionidæ*.

1881 *Athenæum* No. 2827. 904 A curculionideous larva, found feeding in the bulbs of lilies. 1874 MIVART in *Contemp. Rev.* XXIV. 362 That this naturalist is a Carabidist, and that a Curculionist.

‖ **Curcuma** (kɜ̄·ɹkiumă). Also in anglicized form **curcume**. [med. or mod.L. ad. Arab. *kurkum* saffron, turmeric: see CROCUS.] **a.** *Bot.* A genus of *Zingiberaceæ* consisting of plants with perennial tuberous roots, furnishing various commercial substances, as zedoary, East Indian arrow-root, mango-ginger, turmeric, etc. **b.** The substance called Turmeric, prepared from the tubers of *C. longa*, and used as an ingredient in curry powder, as a chemical test for alkalis, and for medicinal and other purposes. *attrib.*, as **curcuma paper**, turmeric paper used as a chemical test.

1617 MOSAN tr. *Wirtzung's Pract. Physicke* 2nd Table, Turmericke, *Cyperus Indicus*, the Apothecaries call it Curcuma. 1633 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xxvii. 34. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 35 The Curcuma of the Shops is a small Root, about the Size of that of Ginger. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 84 The liquor becomes alkaline, and reddens paper prepared with curcuma. *c* 1865 *Circ. Sc.* I. 351/2 In China, tea is frequently coloured with curcume. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wandr. E. Archip.* 196 Rice yellowed with curcuma powder.

Hence **Curcumin**, *Chem.*, the colouring matter of turmeric.

1850 PEREIRA *Mat. Med.* II. I. 1125 Curcumin..is obtained ..by digesting the alcoholic extract of turmeric in ether. 1875 J. ATTFIELD *Chem.* (ed. 6) 531 Turmeric..owes its yellow colour to curcumin, a resinous matter.

Curd (kɜ̄ɪd), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 4–5 **crodde**, (5 **crod**(e), 4–6 **crudd**(e, (5 **cruyde**, 5–6 **crude**), 5– *north. dial.* **crud**; *β.* 5–6 **curde**, **curdd**(e, 6 **courd**, 5– **curd**. [ME. *crud* (also *crod*) is found first in 14th c.; the form *curd* is known from 15th c. The metathesis *ru* = *ur* implies that the word is older, and may possibly go back to OE.; but its earlier history and derivation are unknown.

No similar word is known in Teutonic or Romanic; hence the source has been sought in Celtic: Irish has *cruth, gruth, groth*, Gaelic *gruth* curds, but it is not certain what relation (if any) the Celtic words hold to the English.]

1. The coagulated substance formed from milk by the action of acids, either naturally as when milk is left to itself, or artificially by the addition of rennet, etc.; made into cheese or eaten as food. (Often in *pl.*)

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 269 Twey grene cheeses, and a fewe cruddes and crayme. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 13 Styr hit wele .. Tyl hit be gedered on crud harde. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 590/45 *Juncata* .. Juncade, *sive* a crudde ymade yn ryshes. *Ibid.* 661/14 *Hoc coagulum*, crodde. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 42 Thai maid grit cheir of..curdis and quhaye. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xlvi. 719 It melteth the clustered crudde, or milke that is come to a crudde. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 161 Good sooth she is The Queene of Curds and Creame. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 385 Milk..is.. a Compound Body of Cream, Cruds, and Whey. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 197 This acid.. transforms the milk into a curd. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 294 Betty, who will have curds and cream waiting for me. *fig.* 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 306 Sporus, that mere white curd of Ass's milk? 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 574/1 That caused Mrs. Claxton's cloudy suspicion .. to settle into an absolute curd of sourness.

† b. ? The curdled milk in the stomach of a young sucking animal, or the gastric juice of the same, used for rennet. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 141 The mylk is crodded now to chese With crudde of kidde, or lambe, other of calf. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) B ij a, The cruddes found in a kyddes maw, or an hyndecalfes maw. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 331 The cruds or rennet of an horse fole maw, called by some Hippace. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 24 The curd [of the calf] hath the same vertue as that of a Hare, Kid, or Lamb.

2. *transf.* Any substance of similar consistency or appearance.

1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 605 Sulphuric ether and compound spirit of ether precipitate a thick, white, tenacious curd.

b. The fatty substance found between the flakes of flesh in boiled salmon, cf. CURDY 3.

1828 SIR H. DAVY *Salmonia* 98 To find a reason for the effect of crimping and cold in preserving the curd of fish. 1863 WOOD *Illust. Nat. Hist.* III. 327 If it [the salmon] be cooked within an hour or two after being taken from the water, a fatty substance, termed the 'curd', is found between the flakes of flesh.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *curd-cake, puff* (confections made with curds); *curd-like* adj.; **curd-breaker, -crusher, -cutter,** -mill, apparatus for crushing or cutting up cheese-curd in order to facilitate the separation of the whey; **curd soap,** a white soap made with tallow and soda.

1706 *Closet of Rarities* (N.), To make *curd-cakes. – Take a pint of curds [etc.]. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* xiv, Cheese Of *curd-like whiteness. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 158 Cauliflowers..of a delicate white curd-like appearance. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 247/2 Break the curd into pieces..by means of a *curd-mill. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 261 To make *Curd Puffs. 1794 *Hull Advertiser* 20 Sept. 4/1 Yellow Soap 60*s*. —*Curd 70*s*. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 850 The white..tallow soap of the London manufacturers, called curd soap.

Curd (kɜ̄d), *v.* Forms: see the sb. [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To make into curd; to coagulate, congeal; = CURDLE *v.* 1.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* x. 10 Whether not..as chese thou hast crudded me? *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 141 Alle fresshe the mylk is crodded now to chese. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 36 This oile..courdeth milke by and by. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 69 It doth posset And curd, like Aygre droppings into Milke, The thin and wholsome blood. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 601 The feat of crudding it [milk] to a pleasant tartnesse. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 166/2 So acrid..that they curd milk.

† b. To curdle (blood). *Obs. rare.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 155 Dos it curd thy blood To say I am thy mother?

2. *intr.* To become or form curd; to coagulate, congeal; = CURDLE *v.* 3.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* XVI. vii. (1495) 555 Quycke sylver cruddeth not by itself kyndly wythout brymstone. *Ibid.* XIX. lxxvi. (1495) 906 Mylke rennyth and curdyth..and the wheye is departyd therfro. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 17 Styre it tylle it crodde. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xlvi. 719 The iuyce of Figges turneth milke and causeth it to crudde. 1598 *Epulario* K iij, Heat it vntill the Cheese curd. *fig.* 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 29 A Lemman will make his conscience curd like a Posset.

3. *trans.* To render curdy, cover as with curd.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. i. 33 Two chaf'd Boars, or blowne Mastiffs, whose rage had curded one anothers chops.

Hence **Cu·rding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxviii. (1495) 712 Whete sod wyth juys of rewe dissoluyth..rennyng and kurdyng of mylke. 1727 C. THRELKELD *Stirpes Hibern.* E ij, In crudding of Milk it may occupy the place of Cheslope. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 76 Those harsh, curding Well-waters that many drink of.

Curded (kɜ̄·rdĕd), *ppl. a.* Also 5–9 **crudded.** [f. CURD *v.* and *sb.* + -ED.]

1. Formed into curd, or into a curd-like mass; coagulated, congealed.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 105 Cruddyd, *coagulatus.* 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 36 If one drope of it..be put into a pynte of mylke, it shall forthwith become courded. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* V. 75 A heape of crudded bloud. 1659 D. PELL *Improv. Sea* 333 The Seas..lye all upon a bubling froth, and curded foam. 1813 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Journey* 33 Curded goat's milk. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* lv, She would often climb The steepest ladder of the crudded rock.

2. Of salmon: Having curd (see CURD *sb.* 2 b).

1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* (1873) 44 [They] do not like the Dutch salmon so well as their own fine curded fish.

Curdiness (kɜ̄·rdinĕs). [f. CURDY *a.* + -NESS.] The state or quality of being curdy. (Of fish: see CURD *sb.* 2 b.)

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 340 Nothing can then exceed the beautiful curdiness of his texture. 1828 SIR H. DAVY *Salmonia* 98 The albumen is coagulated, and the curdiness [of the salmon] preserved.

Curdle (kɜ̄·rd'l), *v.* Also 6–7 **crudle,** 7–8 (9 *dial.*) **cruddle.** [Frequentative of CURD *v.*]

1. *trans.* To form (milk) into curd; to turn (any liquid) into a soft solid substance like curd; to coagulate, clot, congeal.

1590–6 [see CURDLED 1, 1 c.]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXIII. vii, It wil cruddle milk as wel as rennet. 1611 BIBLE *Job* x. 10 Hast thou not powred me out as milke, and cruddled me like cheese? 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 40 The Wort also will be curdled, and broke into small Particles. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 767 All acids curdle milk.

b. *To curdle the blood*: usually *fig.* said of the effect of cold, horror, etc. upon a person.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 26 O how impatience..cruddles thick my blood, with boiling rage! *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XVI. (1704) III. 559 Being now awaken'd by this Alarm..and his flegm a little curdled, he began to think himself in danger. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 14 An holy horror curdled all my blood. 1891 BARING-GOULD *In Troub. Land* V. 63 The glacial bise sweeps over the face of the desert, curdling the blood.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1627–47 FELTHAM *Resolves* (ed. 7) 154 We are curdled to the fashion of a life by time and set successions. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. vi. 210 The surface of the water is fretted and curdled into the finest waves by the undulations of the air. 1816 BYRON *Dream* i, A thought, A slumbering thought..curdles a long life into one hour. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 203 So beauty curdles envy's look on thee.

3. *intr.* To become or form curd; to coagulate.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 348 The milk..will not cruddle. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 190 How this Primordial Water..should ever coagulate or cruddle into that consistency. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 56 The milk of the goat is..not so apt to curdle upon the stomach as that of the cow. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 90 Mint prevented milk from curdling.

b. Of the blood. (Now usually *fig.*)

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & no King* I. i, See now my blood cruddles at this! 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat., Manual* I. i. 302 Extravenated Blood..curdles and putrefies. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 514 The blood thrills and curdles at the thought. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 183 It makes the blood curdle with fear.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1818 BYRON *Mazeppa* XVIII, An icy sickness curdling o'er My heart. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 22 The adjacent atmosphere..curdled up into visible fog.

Curdle (kɜ̄·rd'l), *sb. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] The act or product of curdling; † a curd (*obs.*).

a 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1622) 444 There is a kind of downe or curdle upon Wisedom. 1611 COTGR., *Mattes*, curds, or curdles. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 30 Tracing the..winding fountains to their infant bed, Marking each curdle boil and boil away.

Curdled (kɜ̄·rd'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

1. Formed into curd; coagulated, congealed, clotted.

1596 SPENSER *Astroph.* 152 With crudled blood and filthie gore deformed. 1676 J. BEAUMONT in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 733 Fill'd with a milky crudeled substance. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 129 Store of curdled cheese. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXIII, The curdled wounds gave no sign of blood.

b. *fig.* of the blood, etc.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 766, I felt my crudled Blood congeal with Fear. 1815 BYRON *Parisina* XIV, As ice were in her curdled blood.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 6 Till crudled cold his corage gan assayle. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. i. Wks. 1856 I. 16 Crudl'd fogges masked even darknesse brow. 1685 H. MORE *Some Cursory Refl.* 10 This cold and crudled Infidelity. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 93 O'er the water crink'd the curdled wave. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* XXVIII, Dark curdled clouds..swept on.

2. Of a lens; (see quot.)

1832 PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 245 When this fault [imperfect polishing] exists in a degree so exaggerated as to be visible to the naked eye, the lens is said to be *curdled.*

Curdler (kɜ̄·rdlər). [f. as prec. + -ER.] That which curdles or coagulates.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 13/2 The most natural curdler of milk..is the gastric juice of the stomach of a sucking calf.

Curdless (kɜ̄·rdlĕs), *a.* Destitute of curd.

1846 in WORCESTER.

Curdling (kɜ̄·rdlin), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the vb. CURDLE; also *concr.*

1611 FLORIO, *Quagliata*, a curdling or congealing. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 154 They inhibit the crudling of milke in the stomacke. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 107 Nebulosities..having within them *curdlings*, as they seem at first, separate massive clusters.

Curdling, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That curdles.

1. *trans.* (In quots. = blood-curdling.)

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. iii, Under the curdling winds. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* I. 364 A curdling horror that weighed down the limbs like lead.

2. *intr.*

1699 GARTH *Dispens.* 15 A while his curdling Blood forgot to glide. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* 110 Here and there a..wave..breaks into curdling foam.

Curdly (kɜ̄·rdli), *a.* [f. CURDLE *v.* + -Y.] Apt to curdle; of a curdled nature or appearance.

1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* vi. 38 Milk..in many [is] very corruptible, coagulable, or curdly. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 179 If you find the amalgam begin to be curdly. 1820 A. COOPER *Surg. Ess.* 232 The curdly substance mixed with pus is discharged.

Cur dog, cur-dog: see CUR.

Curdy (kɜ̄·rdi), *a.* Also 6–7 **cruddy,** -ie. [f. CURD *sb.* + -Y.] **1.** Full of curds.

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* 2 Olde chese, or verye cruddye chese. 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 32 The thick and curdy Milke..commonly called Beastings.

2. Full of curd-like coagulations; resembling curded milk; curd-like in consistency or appearance.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 4 In the..cruddy firmament. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 29 His cruell woundes with cruddy bloud congeald. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 106 (Qo.) A good sherris sacke..ascendes mee into the braine, dries me there all the foolish and dull and crudy [*Fo.* cruddie] vapors which enuirone it. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 950 Making it [tin] thick and cruddy, that is, not so ductile, as otherwise. 1797 PEARSON *ibid.* LXXXVIII. 24 The precipitate did not render solution of hard soap at all curdy. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 46 A white curdy precipitate. 1887 BARING-GOULD *Gaverocks* I. xvi. 233 The moon passed behind a white curdy cloud.

3. Of salmon, etc.: Full of curd (see CURD *sb.* 2 b).

1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 118 There they [the Salmon] are found newe, fresh, fatte and cruddye. *Ibid.* 125 A cruddye matter like creame about the fishe [oysters].

† **Curdy,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. prec. adj.] *trans.* To make curd-like, to congeal. (But perh. in quot. *curdied* is a misprint for *curdled.*)

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* V. iii. 66 Chaste as the Isicle That's curdied by the Frost from purest Snow.

Cure (kiūəɹ), *sb.*[1] Also 5–6 **cuyr,** 6–7 *Sc.* **cuir**(e, 6 **cur.** [a. OF. *cure* care (11th c.; also in mod. dial.) :—L. *cūra* care.]

I. Care, charge; spiritual charge.

† **1.** Care, heed, concern. *To have* (*take, do*, etc.) *no cure of* (*a thing*): not to care for or regard it.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4016 For his lord, nymeth god cure, He dude his lif in aventure. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 152 Construeth that as yow lyst, I do no cure. *Ibid.* 1143 *Dido*, I make of yt no cure. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 5 To get his denner set was all his cure. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 391 Quhilk labourit hes..With diligence and all the cuir he ma. *a* 1541 WYATT *Poems, Request to Cupid*, The solemne oathe, wherof she takes no cure, Broken she hath. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Natur passis Nuriture* 46 Of his oun kynd he took no cure.

† **b.** *To do one's* (*busy*) *cure*: to give one's care or attention to some piece of work; to apply oneself diligently (*to* effect something). *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1726 (Trin.) Noe..3af writes her mesure And him self dude his cure. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 654 And now cerfoil..doo thi cure To sowe in fatte and moist ydounged soil. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. iii, If I see thou do thy besy cure This hyghe empryse for to bryng aboute. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* A ij a, I doo my besy cure for to kepe them honestly frome poudre and dust. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 233 Bot trewlie thay suld do thare cure.

† **2.** Care, anxiety, trouble. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* CXVIII. 31 He despisis þe curys & þe noyes of þis life. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. i. 60 Lo how greit cure, quhat travel, pane, and dowte. 15.. *Knt. of Curtesy* 82 Alas, Into this cure who hath you brought?

† **3.** Charge, care (committed to or laid upon any one); a duty, office, function. *Obs.* (exc. as in 4.)

c 1300 *Beket* 837 And [he] quath the quit al clenliche [of] eche other cure [*Laud MS.* wike] ther. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXXIV. (1495) 944 Pan..hathe cure of shepe and of shepeherdes. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2350 Temporall cures and busynesse worldly. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 38 The women..haue also the cure of tyllage of the grounde. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* Pref., The Church hath in her immediate cure those inner parts and affections of the mind. [1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 57 Cranmer had declared..that God had immediately committed to Christian princes the whole cure of all their subjects.]

4. *Eccl.* **a.** The spiritual charge or oversight of parishioners or lay people; the office or function of a CURATE. Commonly in phrase *cure of souls.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 25 Holy Bisshopis..which had cure of mennes soules. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 88 Bischopes and bachelers..þat han cure vnder criste. 1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 15 Euery persone hauyng the cure of soules. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 44 The persons and curates of the sayd *v.* parishe churches..shall be dyscharged of the cure of the said inhabitantes. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordering of Priests*, So that you may teach the people committed to your cure and charge. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 309 The Bishops of every province must know that their Metropolitan-Bishop does take cure of all the province. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* V. i. (1869) II. 395 What is called the cure of souls, or the ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the parish. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* V. 134 Earning an income by tuition or by parochial cure.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A parish or other sphere of spiritual ministration; a 'charge'.

? 1483 CAXTON *Vocab.* 21 b, For to gete A cure of fre chapell. 1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* II. XXXVI. (1638) 127 Then may the Ordinary set in a deputy to serve the Cure. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordering of Priests*, To use both public and private monitions..as well to the sick as to the whole, within your cures. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 202 To the end the Cure may not be destitute of a Pastor. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iii, A small cure was offered me. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 252 A proclamation..that..the clergy of the Established Church should be suffered to reside on their cures without molestation. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xi. 78 He held..a cure of souls in Essex.

II. Medical or remedial treatment.

† **5.** The medical treatment of a disease, or of a patient. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 49 And lich unto Pithagoras Of surgery he knew the cures. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 124 Þei seyn þat mo men ben heelid bi þis maner cure þan dien. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 865 Wofully cruciat with peynes hiduous, Passyng mannes cure it for to amende. 1607–12 BACON *Ess. Seditions* (Arb.) 402 The Cure must answeare to the particuler disease. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 49 The said Chirurgeons are to be sequestred from all other Cures, and kept only to this Disease. 1725—*Voy. round World* (1840) 339 All the while they were under cure.

b. A particular method or course of treatment directed towards the recovery of a patient, as in *water-cure, milk-cure*, etc.

[1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 54 The Cold Bath..a severe Method of Cure.] 1842 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. xxiii. 427 There are about sixty persons here [Marienberg], going through what is called the water-cure. *c* 1860 MRS. GATTY *Aunt Judy's Tales* (1863) 29 An unlimited and fatal application of the cold-water cure. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 214 In order to carry out effectually the 'milk cure', .. milk..should be taken largely. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 3/1 The prayer-cure, faith-cure, touch-cure.

6. Successful medical treatment; the action or process of healing a wound, a disease, or a sick person; restoration to health. Also *fig.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 338 Of maister Cerimon the leche And of the cure, which he dede. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 97 For to remeve causes þat letten þe cure of olde woundes. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 28 Past care, is still past cure. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iii. 177 It was no cure, unlesse he could provide Meanes to prevent the danger to ensue. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xiii. 32, I cast out deuils, and I doe cures. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 362 Its bite is very difficult

of cure. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* (ed. 11) 483 Mankind are extremely fond of every thing that promises a sudden or miraculous cure. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxiii. 162 The conditions were not favourable to the cure of a cold. 1891 *Messenger of Sacred Heart* Oct. 312 His cure .. cannot be explained by the use of any remedies known to science.

†**b.** *Out of (all) cure*: beyond remedy; past help. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 713 And þus despeired out of alle cure She ladde here lyf, þis woful creature. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 60, I..am, as who saith, out of cure For ought that I can say or do.

†**c.** Amendment, rectifying. *Obs. rare.*

1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* To Rdr., The Translation.. was..so out of order..that..it was thought convenient, by comparing it with the Original, to doe something towards the Cure of it.

7. A means of healing; a remedy; a thing, action, or process that restores health. Often *fig.*

1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. iv. 33 For my little Cure, Let me alone. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 776 Here grows the Cure of all, this Fruit Divine. 1776 Toplady *Hymn*, '*Rock of Ages*', Let the water and the blood..Be of sin the double cure. 1825 A. Caldcleugh *Trav. S. Amer.* II. xv. 109 The most certain cure is to send those attacked from the elevated spot as soon as possible. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 11 A cure for the headache.

8. †**a.** One under medical treatment, a patient. *Obs.* **b.** A person who has been cured. *rare.*

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 67, I wil follow thy counsel, and become thy cure, desiring thee to be as wise in ministring thy Phisick, as I haue bene willing to putte my lyfe into thy handes. 1591 R. Turnbull *Exp. Jas.* 121 A physitian bidding his cure and pacient to waxe strong. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Jan. 4/1 Convalescents or cures of Alpine parching..apostrophize tenderly their 'beloved Davos'.

†**9.** The curing or preserving of fish, pork, etc.

1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 122 That the Wort may have also its Cure as well as the Hop. 1757 W. Thompson *R. N. Advoc.* 36 For the Performance of which Method of Cure [salting pork].

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as †**cure-bearer**, one who bears or has the care of something; so **cure-master**; *esp.* one who superintends the curing of herrings; **cure-passing** *a.*, past remedy, incurable.

1545 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 19 (Jam.) Maister & cuir berar of the townis artailyere and grayth thairof. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xxii. 27 Cure-passing fevers then Come shaking down into the joints of miserable men. 1622 Misselden *Free Trade* 47 Men of good quality..termed Curemasters. 1733 P. Lindsay *Interest Scot.* 201 The riding Officer, appointed .. for overseeing the Curing of Herrings .. with one Curemaster..at least, to assist him. 1892 C. Patrick *Mediæv. Scot.* vii. 132 They should be first passed by the Cure Masters of Fish.

†**Cure,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [An early phonetic variant of Cover; see Cure *v.*[2]] =Cover *sb.*

1502 *Bury Wills* (1850) 92, I beqwethe to..William Coote ..myne sylver salt wyth ye cure, and Alys Coote the other wtoute the cure. 1567 *Test. K. Henrie Stewart* in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 262 As the woirme, that workis under cuire At lenth the tre consumis. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. I. 461 Thei must neidis reteyre in a verray narrow cure.

†**Cure,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [ME. *curé*, app. a variant of *curie*, Cury; in 1460 it is rimed with *sure*, perh. by confusion with Cure *sb.*[1]] =Cury.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4275 Haue we no cures of courte, ne na cointe sewes. *c.*1420 *Liber Cocorum* 1 Of craft..that men callis cure [*rime* degre]. *Ibid.* 5 Now slygtes of cure wylle I preche. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 375 To know þe kervynge of fische and flesche after cockes cure [*rime* sure].

†**Cure,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* [Early southern ME. *cüre*:—OE. *cyre*: see Kire.] =Kire, choice.

c 1000 in Thorpe's *Hom.* I. 112 God forgeaf him ægenne cyre. *c* 1205 Lay. 6171 And æfter cure heo him ȝeuen þreo hundred ȝisles. *Ibid.* 8077 Ten þusend monen þet wes þe bezste cure Of al Brut-londe. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* (Ritson) 1446 The ship bigon to sture With wynd god of cure.

Cure (kiūəɹ), *sb.*[5] *slang.* [app. an abbreviation of *curious* or *curiosity*: cf. *curio.*

It appears to have obtained vogue largely from a Music Hall song with the chorus 'The cure, the cure, the perfect cure' (with play on Cure *sb.*[1]), popular in 1862.]

An odd or eccentric person; a funny fellow.

1856 *Punch* XXXI. 201 (Farmer), Punch has no mission to repeat The Slang he hears along the street.. But as it 's likely to endure, He asks a question, 'What's a cure?' 1889 *Monthly Packet* Christmas No., *Abigail* v. 108 'You *are* a cure of a girl!' was Mrs. Bowden's neat way of expressing her surprise.

Cure (kiūəɹ), *v.*[1] [a. F. *cure-r* (in OF. to take care of, to clean):—L. *cūrāre* to care for, take care of, cure, f. *cūra* care.]

I. †**1. a.** *trans.* To take care of; to care for, regard. **b.** *intr.* To take trouble; to take care.

1382 Wyclif *Acts* viii. 2 Forsoth men dredeful curiden [Vulg. *curaverunt*] or birieden Stheuene. — *Tit.* iii. 8 That thei that bileuen to God, curen, or do bisynesse, for to be bifore in goode werkis. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 844 In hilles is to cure To set hem on the Southe if thai shall ure. 1603 *Philotus* lxxxv, Of all thy kin curit not the greif. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Joh Triumphant* III. 386 Whose ragged Fathers I refus'd to keep My Shepheard's Curs, much more to cure my sheep. 1623 A. Taylor *Christ's Mercy*, I cur'd and cur'd for all that were in woe.

†**2.** *trans.* (and *absol.*) To take charge of the spiritual interests of (a parish, etc.). *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 323 The Frere..hyed faste To a lord for a lettre, leue to haue to curen, As a curatour he were. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6845, I walke soules for to cure. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 314 Sithence this Bishop is carefull and diligent in curyng his owne charge.

II. †**3.** *trans.* To treat surgically or medically with the purpose of healing (a disease, or a patient). *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* II. v. (1495) 32 Angels ben callyd Leches and Physicyens for they cure and heele soules. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 94 For & he [the cankre] be curid, þat is to seie kutt or I-brent, þei perischen þe sunnere. 1530 Palsgr. 504 *Je cure* is I cure or helpe as a surgyen dothe. 1592 West *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 102 B, If .. the said H. shal .. refuse any longer to be dressed or cured by ye said F. of the said infirmitie.

4. To heal, restore to health (a sick person *of* a disease). Also *fig.*

1382 Wyclif *Luke* viii. 43 Sum womman .. which hadde spendid al hir catel in to lechis, nether myȝte be curid of ony. 1388 — 2 *Kings* v. 3 The prophete schulde haue curid hym of the lepre which he hath. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 110 Curyn', or heelyn' of seekenesse..*Sano, curo.* 1538 Starkey *England* II. ii. 185 Nature hyrselfe curyth the patyent. 1611 Bible *Luke* vii. 21 Hee cured many of their infirmities. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 548 The cold application was of great use..and she was soon cured. 1883 G. Lloyd *Ebb & Flow* II. 160 To be cured of a troublesome complaint.

fig. *c* 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 36 Thow shalte nevyr be curyd if thowe oonys knowe the cryme of thyne owne true wyfe. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 441 *Ros.* And thus I cur'd him [of love]..*Orl.* I would not be cured, youth. 1752 A. Murphy *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No. 14 ¶ 2 This has cured me from attempting any sport of that kind. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 2 ¶ 1 Disappointment seldom cures us of expectation. 1832 W. Irving *Alhambra* II. 148 Time cured him of his grief.

†**b.** *transf.* To repair, make good (anything damaged). *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif 1 *Kings* xviii. 30 He curede the auter of the Lord, that was destruyed. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* vi. (1658) 264 And there he cured such of his ships as had .. been bruised.

5. To heal (a disease or wound); *fig.* to remedy, rectify, remove (an evil of any kind).

14.. *Circumcision* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 91 Hyt cureth sores, hyt heleth every wownd. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 9 b, The whiche cureth, releueth & heleth all defautes. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 106 Your tale, Sir, would cure deafenesse. 1665 Glanvill *Sceps. Sci.* 50 Deep search discovers more ignorance than it cures. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xvi, Well, quoth Fryar John .. what can't be cur'd must be endur'd. 1791 Burke *Corr.* (1844) III. 357 To cure the evils brought on by vice and folly. 1872 E. Peacock *Mabel Heron* I. ix. 166 He had been successful in curing more than one smoky chimney. *Med.* The question whether pulmonary consumption can be cured.

†**6.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be cured, get well again. *Obs. rare.*

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. ii. 49 One desparate greefe cures with anothers languish. *a* 1774 Goldsm. tr. *Scarron's Com. Rom.* I. 179 Saldagne's wounds were in the fair way of curing. 1791 Gibbon *Lett.* Misc. Wks. 1796 I. 232, I must either cure or die.

7. To prepare for keeping, by salting, drying, etc.; to preserve (meat, fish, fruit, tobacco, etc.).

1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 161 What their way is of dressing or curing Sponges..I cannot learn. 1711 *Act 9 Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4874/1 Hops..brought to be cured and bagged at such Ousts. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. ix. 152, I had grapes enough..to have cured into raisins. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxvi. (1841) I. 258 Herrings cured red from Yarmouth. 1788 T. Jefferson *Writings* (1859) II. 443 The beef cured and packed by them. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Weal & Woe* I. 2 A warehouse..where salt for curing the fish ..was stored.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be or become cured.

1668 Stubbe in *Phil. Trans.* III. 705 In Jamaica the Sugar cures faster in ten days, than in six months in Barbadoes. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. vii. 119 They [grapes] might cure and dry in the sun. 1887 *West Shore Mag.* (Brit. Columbia) 451 The bunch grass cures on the roots, as it stands, and remains as hay until..the spring.

†**8.** To clear (land), as for a crop. *Obs.*

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. xvii. 295 We had gotten as much Land cured and trimmed up, as we sowed 22 Bushels of Barley on. 1722 — *Col. Jack* (1840) 168, I had a large quantity of land cured, that is, freed from timber.

†**Cure,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [A phonetically reduced form of ME. *cuure*, Cover, the *v* being vocalized or elided, as in *o'er, e'er*; cf. *shiver, skewer.*] *trans.* To cover; to conceal; to protect.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 392 Diveris clowdys eche of us was sodeynely curyng. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, He..had his fraude with flatterye ycured. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 110 Curyn', or hyllyn' (W. cuueren), *operio, cooperio, tego.* 1678 tr. *Gaya's Art of War* I. 54 The Line of Contrievallation..which cures the Besiegers from Sallies.

†**Cure,** *v.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [Cf. Cure *sb.*[4], and obs. conjugation of Choose.] *trans.* To choose.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1870 Þu most nede..an of þes twa curen and cheosen.

Cure, var. of Cover *v.*[2], to recover.

‖ **Curé** (küre). In 6 **curee.** [F., ad. med.L. *cūrātus*: see Curate.] A parish priest in France or a French-speaking land.

1555 Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 345 The most plausible curees heere in the Towne and great Jansenists. 1662 J. Davies *Voy. Ambass.* (1669) 422 The Curé or Parson of the Parish, came one day to my Quarters. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 341 One must stand well with the curé, be he knave or dunce.

Cure-all. Something that cures all diseases; a universal remedy, panacea. Also *fig.*

1870 Lowell *Cathedral* Poet. Wks. (1879) 452 Expect .. A wondrous cure-all in equality. 1871 Napheys *Prev. & Cure Dis.* III. iv. 741 It has been vaunted as a cure-all.

b. As a name for various plants: see quots. (Cf. *all-heal.*)

1793 Nemnich (cited in Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*), Cure-all, *Geum rivale.* 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Cure-all, the *Geum virginianum* and the *Œnothera biennis.*

Cured (kiūəd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Cure *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1]]

1. In senses corresponding to those of the verb; *esp.* in sense 7: Preserved by salting, drying, etc.

1715 M. Davies *Ath. Brit.* I. 276 The Gratitude of the Cur'd Patient. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 239 Salted meat and cured fish. 1884 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 31 Oct. 7/4 Mild cured butter.

†**2.** [f. the sb.] Having cure of souls. [F. *curé.*]

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. Prol. 10 For dignite ne for provende Or cured or without cure.

†**Cured,** *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. Cure *v.*[2]] Covered, having a cover.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 42 My browne cuppe of erthe curyd. *c* 1480 *Paston Lett.* No. 852 III. 271 A standyng coppe curid gilt..a nother standyng cupp cuerid gilt.

Cureless (kiūəɹlés), *a.* [See -less.] Without cure or remedy; incurable, irremediable.

a 1541 Wyatt *To his vnkind loue*, In depe wide wound, the dedly stroke doth turne: To cureles skarre. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 181 Then is thy case almost curelesse. 1655 Thetford *Perf. Horseman* 34 Many good horses are left cure less of these two gross unsufferable faults. 1718 Pope *Iliad* xviii. 99 This cureless grief. 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* IV. 63 He proclaimed to England that her ancient system must fall into cureless ruin.

Hence **Cu·relessly** *adv.*, incurably.

1852 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. xii. 154 Fatally, radically, curelessly wrong.

Curer (kiūəɹəɹ). [f. Cure *v.*[1] + -er[1].]

1. One who or that which cures or heals.

1581 T. Rogers *St. Aug. Praiers* ix. (1597) 45 Thou purger of wickednes and curer of wounds. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. iii. 39 He is a curer of soules, and you a curer of bodies. 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 438 The curers of ailments. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. II. 548 Panaceas .. put forth as checkers or curers of the disease.

2. One whose employment it is to cure fish, etc.

1791 Newte *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 103 There is room enough for the cooper and curer to perform their operations all under cover. 1814–15 *Act* 55 *Geo. III*, c. 94 § 20 If the curer of such herrings shall not deliver such account thereof. 1864 *Reader* 23 Jan. 99 Curers crowd to buy the fish.

Curesse, curet(e, curets, obs. ff. Cuirass.

Curette (kiūəreˈt). *Surg.* [a. F. *curette*, f. *curer* in sense 'to clear, cleanse', applied to various industrial tools as well as in the surgical use.] A small surgical instrument like a scoop, used in removing a cataract from the eye, wax from the ear, granulations, dried mucus, etc., from the throat, uterine cavity, bladder, etc. Also, a suction-instrument used in the removal of a soft cataract.

1753 Sharp in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 325, I then passed the curette (a little scoop) through the pupil. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1772) 259, I took off a Quantity of incrustated Gravel with the *Currette.* 1869 Wells *Diseases of Eye* 253 The convexity of the curette is to be placed against the edge of the cornea.

Hence **Cure·tte** *v.*, to scrape with a curette; **Cure·tting** *vbl. sb.*

1888 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 11 Feb. 288 My present practice is to curette in every case of disease affecting..the uterine mucous membrane. 1890 Braithwaite *Retrosp. Med.* CII. 108 Antiseptic curetting in Endometritis (Puerperal).

Curfew (kə̄ɹfiu). Forms: *α.* (3 coeverfu), 4 corfu, -feu, 4–7 corfew, curfewe, 5 curfu, 5–6 courfeu(e, curpheue, 6–7 curfue, 7 curphew, 8 corfeu, -fue, -phew, curfeu, 5– curfew; *β.* 4 corfour, 5–6 curfur, 6 courfyre, curfoyr, 7 curfure, -phour; 6 curfie. Also (etymological restorations) 7 couvrefeu, coverfeu, -few. [a. AF. *coeverfu*, = OF. *cuevre-fu, quevre-feu, covrefeu* (13th c.), f. *couvre*, imper. of *couvrir* to cover + *feu* fire: cf. the med.L. names *ignitegium, pyritegium*, from *tegĕre* to cover. The corrupt forms in *-four, -fur*, etc. appear to be of phonetic origin, though in some cases associated with *fire.*]

1. a. A regulation in force in mediæval Europe by which at a fixed hour in the evening, indicated by the ringing of a bell, fires were to be covered over or extinguished; also, the hour of evening when this signal was given, and the bell rung for the purpose. **b.** Hence, the practice of ringing a bell at a fixed hour in the evening, usually eight or nine o'clock, continued after the original purpose was obsolete, and often used as a signal in connexion with various municipal or communal regulations; the practice of ringing the evening bell still survives in many towns.

The primary purpose of the curfew appears to have been the prevention of conflagrations arising from domestic fires left unextinguished at night. The earliest English quotations make no reference to the original sense of the word; the *curfew* being already in 13th c. merely a name for the ringing of the evening bell, and the time so marked.

[1285 *Stat. London* Stat. I. 102 Apres Coeverfu personé a Seint Martyn le graunt.] *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1429 Than was the lawe in Rome toun, That, whether lord or garsoun That after Corfu be founde rominde, Faste men scholden hem nimen and binde. *c* 1386 [see 3]. *c* 1400 *Leges Quat. Burgorum* lxxxi. in *Sc. Acts* I. 349 [He] sal gang til his wache wyth twa wapnys at þe ryngyng of þe courfeu.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 110/2 Curfu, *ignitegium.* 1495 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 90 Yf ther bee any Parishe Clarke yt ringyth curfew after the curfue be ronge at Bowe chirche. 1530 PALSGR. 210/1 *Courfewe*, a ryngyng of belles towarde evenyng. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 190 Curfle, *operitio ignis.* 1561 BP. PARKHURST *Injunctions*, If they doo ring at the buriall of the deade, noone or Curpheue. 1570 *Burgh Rec. Peebles* 324 (Sc. Burgh Rec. Soc.) To regne xij houris, vj houris, and courfyre nychtlie. 1608 *Merry Devil Edm.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 251 Well, 'tis nine o'clock, 'tis time to ring curfew. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 40. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 74 Oft on a plat of rising ground, I hear the far-off curfew sound. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* i, The Curfew tolls the knell of parting day. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1830) I. 317, I got to this place about half an hour after the ringing of the eight o'clock bell, or Curfew. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 43 Every evening, at nine o'clock, a great bell, or curfew, tolls in the market-place of Montgomery, after which no coloured man is permitted to be abroad without a pass.

¶ The statement that the curfew was introduced into England by William the Conqueror as a measure of political repression has been current since the 16th century, but rests on no early historical evidence. See Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1875) III. 185 as to what 'seems to be the origin of the famous and misrepresented curfew'.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 9. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lvi. (1739) 102 It is affirmed, that the Normans did impose a new custom called Coverfeu. 1743–6 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xv, So droop'd, I ween, each Britons breast of old When the dull curfew spoke their freedom fled. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 412.

† **c.** Applied also to the ringing of a bell at a fixed hour in the morning. *Obs.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. iv. 4 Come, stir, stir, stir, The second Cocke hath Crow'd, The Curphew Bell hath rung, 'tis three a clocke. 1673 in *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 342 Ring Curphew all the yeare long at 4 a clock in the morning and eight at a night. 1704 *Ibid.* II. 83 Ringing Curfew Bell at four of ye clock in ye morning, and eight at night.

2. A cover for a fire; a fire-plate, a cover-fire.

a 1626 BACON (J.), For pans, pots, curfews, counters and the like. 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 406 He had gotten a piece of household furniture of copper, which he was pleased to call a curfew..F. G...has described it as a curfew, from its use of suddenly putting out a fire. 1837 [see COVER-FIRE].

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *curfew-knoll*, *-note*, *-time.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 459 The dede sleepe .. Fil on this carpenter .. Aboute corfew tyme [*v.r.* corfeu, curfewe]. 1778 W. PEARCE *Haunts Shaks.* 12 At curfew-time lull'd by the lone village bell. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* VIII. 172 The curfew-knoll That spake the Norman Conqueror's stern behest. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxvii, That sleep should have visited his eyes after such a curfew-note, was impossible.

4. Curfew-bell. (See sense 1.) Also *fig.*

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1497 Corfour belle ringge gan. 1509 *Bury Wills* (1850) 112, I gyve toward ye ryngers charge off the gret belle in Seynt Mary Chirche, callyd corfew belle. 1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* III. iv. 15 But a new rope, to ring the couure-feu bell. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Consid. Parl.* Wks. (1711) 187 That there shall be cover-feu bells rung..after the ringing of which no man shall be found upon the streets. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. III. (1852) 542 He..would ring a loud courfeu bell wherever he saw the fires of animosity. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 103 A law of police which directed all fires to be put out at the tolling of a bell called Curfew bell, is by later chroniclers ascribed to Wm. the Conqueror, but without any countenance from the early writers.

Curfu·ffle, *v. Sc.* [Deriv. of a simple FUFFLE *v.* to disorder: the first syllable is perh. Gaelic *car* twist, bend, turn about; used in combination in *car-fhocal* quibble, prevarication, *car-shùil* rolling eye, *car-tuaitheal* wrong turn: cf. the Lowland Sc. *curcuddoch*, *curdoo*, *curgloff*, *curjute*, *curmurring*, *curnoited*, in which the prefix seems to have the sense of L. *dis-*.] *trans.* To put into a state of disorder; to ruffle.

1583 R. S. *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* in *Sempill Ballates* (1872) 215 His ruffe curfufled about his craig. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 81 (Jam.) Ye ken where Dick curfuffled a' her hair.

Curfu·ffle, *sb. Sc.* Also **carfuffle.** [f. prec. vb.] Disorder, flurry, agitation.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xx, Monkbarns in an unco carfuffle. *Ibid.* xxix, Troth, my lord maun be turned feel outright.. and he puts himself into sic a curfuffle for ony thing ye could bring him, Edie. 1823 MISSES CORBETT *Petticoat Tales* I. 333 (Jam.) Ye need na put yoursel into ony carfuffle about the matter.

Curfur(e: see CURFEW.

‖ **Curia** (kiūə·riă). [L. *cūria*, in sense 1.]

1. *Antiq.* **a.** One of the ten divisions into which each of the three ancient Roman tribes were divided; hence used of the divisions in other ancient cities. **b.** The building belonging to a Roman curia, serving primarily as its place of worship. **c.** The senate-house at Rome. **d.** A title given to the senate of ancient Italian towns, as distinguished from that of Rome.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* v. 209 Camillus should be called back again out of exile by a Ward-leet, or the suffrages of the Curiæ. 1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* I. i, Lets to the curia, And, though unwillingly, give our suffrages, Before we are compell'd. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* 76 (Jod.) The people ..are first divided into thirty curias, or parishes. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxxi. X. 549 There is reason for believing that the genuine Carthaginian citizens were distributed into 3 tribes, 30 curiæ, and 300 gentes.

2. A court of justice, counsel, or administration; used *esp.* of the royal and other courts of the feudal organization.

In mediæval L., *curia* was the word regularly employed to render F. *cour*, COURT, and it is so used by modern historians, esp. in *Curia regis*, the King's Curia, or King's Court, of the Norman kings of England.

[*c* 1178 GLANVILLE I Hic incipit liber primus de placitis quae pertinent ad curiam regis.]

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., In our Common Law, *Curia* signifies a Court of Judicature. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 414 Historically, the court of exchequer ..was developed out of the curia, or great court of the king's tenants-in-chief. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xi. 377 Whereas, under William the Conqueror and William Rufus the term *Curia* generally..refers to the solemn courts held thrice a year or on particular summons, at which all tenants-in-chief were supposed to attend, from the reign of Henry I we have distinct traces of a judicial system, a supreme court of justice called the Curia Regis, presided over by the king or justiciars. 1890 *Guardian* 28 May 868/1 The Archbishop of Canterbury..without a curia, without traditions, without committees of experts and theologians..is going to settle.. some most difficult points.

3. *spec.* *The Curia*: the Papal court.

'In the stricter sense, the authorities which administer the Papal Primacy; in a wider acceptation it embraces all the authorities and functionaries forming the immediate entourage or Court of the Pope' (*Cath. Dict.*).

1840 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Popes* (1847) I. 237 (Stanford) Still more important to the curia was the second article, concerning the plurality of benefices. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xix. 352 It was a curious coincidence that the great breach between England and Rome should be the result of a litigation in a matrimonial suit, one of the few points in which the Curia had continued to exercise any real jurisdiction.

Curial (kiūə·riăl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *curial*, *-ale* adj., *curiale* sb., ad. L. *cūriāl-is*, f. *cūria.*]

A. *adj.*

† **1.** Of or pertaining to a royal court; having the manners befitting a court; courtly. *Obs.*

1478 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 45 And other fourmes curiall after the booke of urbanitie. 1484 CAXTON *Curiall* I The lyf Curiall whyche thou desirest. *Ibid.* 3 The maner of the peple curyall or courtly. 1520 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 56 To.. fall to more curiall, discrete, and clenly order, than ever they used before. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 793 And to my sisteris, and Ladyis curiall.

2. Of or pertaining to a curia: **a.** of an ancient Roman or an Italian curia; **b.** of a judicial, administrative, or other court; **c.** of the papal Curia.

1677 *Govt. Venice* 280 The Vicar of the Podestat, or some other Curial Officer, is permitted to go in their stead. 1864 A. J. HORWOOD *Year Bks.* 32–3 *Edw. I*, Introd. 19 *note*, In the celebrated Pinenden plea..there is no appearance of curial formalities being observed. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Mar. 323 The present Pope, so far as he is left untrammelled by the exigencies of conventional or curial etiquette.

B. *sb.*

† **1.** A member of a court; a courtier. *Obs.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 77 Thou maryd shal bene ..To sum curyal of ryht gret dignite.

2. A member of an ancient Roman or an Italian curia.

1677 *Govt. Venice* 280 If the Curial should become a Councellor, the Assistance..would degenerate into Counsel. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* viii. 445 Each municipality was made responsible in the person of its curials, or chief officers ..for its own amount of taxation. 1873 G. W. KITCHIN *Hist. France* I. vi. I. 52 The curials (or members of the civil municipality) lost their authority.

† **3.** A treatise on the Court. *Obs.*

The title given to the treatise or letter of Alain Chartier translated by Caxton.

1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 6 Thus endeth the Curial made by Maystre Alain Charretier. Translated thus in Englysshe by Wylliam Caxton. 1822 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* (1846) 327 What wisdom is in this sentence of Alain Chartier in his Curial!

Curialism (kiūə·riăliz'm). [f. CURIAL *a.* + -ISM.] A curial or courtly system: *esp.* applied to the policy or system of the papal Curia; Vaticanism.

1870 *Church Rev.* 13 Aug. 499/2 Curialism, a word come into use during the past week [i.e. in reference to the Vatican Council]. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 530/2 Though curialism did prevail [at the Vatican Council], some sense of the older Catholicism has revived.

Curialist (kiūə·riălist). [f. as prec. + -IST; cf. F. *curialiste*, Cotgr.] A member of the papal Curia; a supporter of its policy or authority.

1847 BUCH tr. *Hagenbach's Hist. Doctr.* II. 456 In the Roman Catholic Church a controversy was carried on between the Curialists and Episcopalians. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIII. 12 A veteran curialist assured Dr. Mejer that he could discern no principle at all in the manner of transacting business at Rome.

Curialistic (kiūəriăli·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to curialists or curialism.

1870 *Lett. on* [*Vatican*] *Council*, by 'Quirinus' 116 Proclaimed, through the curialistic Cardinal Bonnechose. 1872 W. H. JERVIS *Gallican Ch.* Pref. 11 Those views of the monarchical constitution of the Church..which characterize the ultra-Catholic or Curialistic school.

† **Curia·lity.** *Obs.* [ad. OF. *curialité*, med.L. *cūriālitās*, from *cūriālis* CURIAL.]

a. What pertains to a court. **b.** Courtliness. **c.** = COURTESY 3 and 4.

a 1626 BACON *Advice to Sir G. Villiers* (R.), I come to the last of those things which I propounded, which is, the Court and Curiality. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 2 Either through curiosity or curiality, Christian Salutations are thought gross. 1641 HEYLIN *Help to Hist.* (1671) 340 [The title of Earl Marshal] was only given them then by the courtesie or curiality of England. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 426 The said Earl..was not stiled the Kings Cousin ..a Curiality, with which the more antient and less Frenchified times were unacquainted. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*, Courtesy or Curiality.

Curiate (kiūə·ri,ĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *cūriāt-us* adj., f. *cūria.*] Of or pertaining to the curiæ.

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 732/1 In Cicero's time there were still curies, curial festivals, and curiate assemblies.

Curiet, obs. form of CUIRASS.

Curing (kiūə·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING [1].] The action of the verb CURE.

1. Healing, cure.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xiv. 19 Tyme of curing [1388 heeling]. 1588 J. READ *Compend. Method* 60 b, Trie all other remedies before he proceede to these sharpe kind of curinges. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 112 Before the curing of a strong disease. 1891 tr. *De La Saussaye's Sc. Relig.* xxix. 258 The curing of sickness.

2. The process of preparing (fish, etc.) for keeping, by salting, drying or other means.

1672 [see 3]. 1791 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* IX. 174 Some observations on the curing of coffee. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 25 Feb. 5/3 Efforts to encourage the growth and curing of tobacco.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *curing-stone*; (sense 2) *curing-room*, *-stand*, *-yard*; **curing-house**, a building where curing is carried on; *spec.* 'the building on a sugar estate (in the West Indies) where the hogsheads of newly potted sugar are placed to harden and drain off the molasses' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, 1858).

1629 in Chambers *Dom Ann. Scot.* II. 31 She..had sent to the Laird of Lee to borrow his curing-stone for their cattle. 1672 W. HUGHES *Amer. Physician* 33 Athwart the end of the Sugar-house, or Curing-house (as they term it). 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 100 For the benefit of the Fisheries, public wharfs, store-houses, and curing-houses, should be constructed upon a moderate scale at first. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 511 The owners of boats at Wick engage to fish for particular curers, who have curing-stands there.

Curing, var. of COVERING [2]. *Obs.*, recovery.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 111 Curynge, or recurynge of sekenesse, *convalescencia.*

Curio (kiūə·rio). [A familiar abbreviation of *curiosity.*] An object of art, piece of bric-à-brac, etc., valued as a curiosity or rarity; a curiosity; more particularly applied to articles of this kind from China, Japan, and the far East.

1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* iii. 20 A lot of 'balmed New Zealand heads, great curios you know. 1861 SWINHOE *N. China Camp.* 299 Everybody had some rare curios to show me, asking me their worth.

b. *Comb.*, as *curio-buying*, *-hunter*, *-maniac.*

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Jan. 4/1 As a baby is moved to put everything it sees into its mouth, so the curiomaniac seeks to make everything within the limits of the craze his own. 1887 GUILLEMARD *Cruise 'Marchesa'* I. 41 To the curio-hunter the Liu-kiu Islands are a most unprofitable ground. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 2/1 By a first-class Japanese curio-dealer..you are only shown one thing at a time.

Curiolo·gic, *a.* and *sb.* [A bad adaptation of Gr. *κυριολογικ-ός* (of which the normal Eng. repr. is *cyriologic*) 'speaking literally' (f. *κύριος* regular, proper, etc. + *λόγος* speech, *-λογια* speaking), applied by Clemens Alexandrinus to hieroglyphics consisting of simple pictures, as opposed to *συμβολικός* symbolic.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to that form of hieroglyphic writing in which objects are represented by pictures, and not by symbolic characters.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. xi. 64 The last and most perfect [mode of discourse and writing] is Hieroglyphic, whereof one is Curiologic, the other Symbolic. 1760 *Antiq.* in *Ann. Reg.* 156/2 The proper or curiologic character expressed the sun by a figure representing that luminary. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 27 The kind of hieroglyphics which the Egyptians very properly named Curiologic.

B. *sb.* Representation by picture-writing.

1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 33 Men were led on step by step from hieroglyphics or picture-writing, to curiologics, an abridged form of the former. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* I. 206 In this land the umbrella is a rude kind of curiologics, faintly resembling European blazonry.

So **Curiolo·gical** *a.* = prec., **Curiolo·gically** *adv.* **Curio·logy** *nonce-wd.*, representation by curiologic symbols.

1740 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* IV. iv. iii, Hieroglyphics were written curiologically and symbolically. 1814 *Edin. Rev.* Nov. 147 Those hieroglyphics in which part of a material object is put for the whole are called curiological. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 32 The same system of curiology must have prevailed at a very early period. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* (1870) 349 The kuriological or imitative [form].

† **Cu·rion.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *curion*, or ad. L. *cūrio*, *-ōnem*, f. CURIA.] The priest of an ancient Roman curia.

1624 A. DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* xii. 51 Because the ancient Curions and Sacrificers were cut and shauen.

Curiosity (kiūəri,ǫ·sĭti). Forms: 4–5 **cory-, curiouste,** 5 **curyouste(e, -oste, coriouste, curiowstee, (curyste)**; also 4–6 **curiosite,** 5 **cury-, curiosite(e, -syte(e, -sytye,** 6 **curiositye, (kewriosyte),** 6–7 **curiositie,** 6– **-ty.** [a. OF. *curio-*

seté (AngloFr. *curiousetè*), ad. L. *cūriōsitāt-em*, f. *cūriōs-us*: see CURIOUS and -TY. Subsequently conformed more closely to the Latin, both in French as *curiosité*, and in Eng. as *curiositie, -ity*.]

I. As a personal attribute.

†1. Carefulness, the application of care or attention. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Freemasonry* 32 He that lernede best..And passud hys felows yn curyste. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 87 Cæs. Commentaries are to be read with all curiositie. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. iv. § 1 (1622) 20 They which haue marked, with very great curiositie, the memorable things of euery Countrie. 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 56 A little Curiosity in Observation will easily remove so plain an Error.

†2. Careful attention to detail; scrupulousness; exactness, accuracy. *Obs.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 14 *heading*, To knowe the degree of the sonne by thy riet, for a maner curiosite. 1559 SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. x. 28 If they be..examyned againe and againe, this curiositie will never come to any end. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 9 Everie one will not suffer such curiositie as they require in yᵉ placing of a house. 1630 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 281 The Curiosity that Men use in Weighing Gold or precious Quintessences for Medicine. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1711) p. xxiii, To take the most exact account of all the Coasts ..and to report them at their return with all possible Curiosity.

†3. Proficiency attained by careful application; skill, cleverness, ingenuity. *Obs.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 353 Beside her incomparable beautie..adorned also with all that curiositie could deuise. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 58 If our Dioptics could attain to that curiosity as to grind us such Glasses..we might hazard at last the discovery of Spiritualities themselves. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* II, You will arrive at that curiosity in this watery science [swimming], that not a frog breathing will exceed you. 1742 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* I. 10 Sumptuous Buildings, which requir'd more Curiosity. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. III. ii. 113 Many expert pilots, and other persons of curiosity who have employed their attention on it.

†4. Care or attention carried to excess or unduly bestowed upon matters of inferior moment. **a.** Undue niceness or fastidiousness as to food, clothing, matters of taste and behaviour. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 755 The ferthe is, curiosite [*v. r.* coriouste] with gret entent to make and apparayle his mete. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2148 Common clething als he vsed, All' curyouste he refused. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) F j, Though I forbid thee proude curiositie Yet do I not counsell nor moue thee to rudenes. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxii, The curiositie and wanton appetite of Heliogabalus. 1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. xxviii. (1631) 23 We of these latter times full of a nice curiosity, mislike all the performances of our fore-fathers. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* II. iv. (1673) 68 A vicious curiosity about meats and drinks. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (ed. 4) I. ii. 59 In affairs of this kind, it is but just to allow to women a degree of curiosity and care.

†b. Unduly minute or subtle treatment; nicety, subtlety. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 6 (1873) 32 This same unprofitable subtility or curiosity is of two sorts. 1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* II. xix. (1668) 103 Besides many other Seeds, which would..shew but too much curiosity to repeat. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* (1692) 106 The opposition of Hereticks anciently occasioned too much Curiosity among the fathers.

5. Desire to know or learn: **†a.** In a blamable sense: The disposition to inquire too minutely into anything; undue or inquisitive desire to know or learn. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 227 Bi þis answere moun we se how curiouste of science or unskilful coveitise of cunnynge, is to dampne. 1388 — *Num.* iv. 20 Othere men se not bi ony curiouste tho thingis that ben in the seyntuarie ..ellis thei schulen die. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 That ye neuer by way of curiosite be besy to attempte ony persone therin. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 488 It is curiositie to enquire into that which God hath concealed. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 142 Curiosity is the spiritual adultery of the soul. Curiosity is spiritual drunkenness. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1842 I. 5 You feared, that the curiosity of this search might endanger the ruin of the whole fabrick.

b. In a neutral or good sense: The desire or inclination to know or learn about anything, *esp.* what is novel or strange; a feeling of interest leading one to inquire about anything.

1613 SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 43 But peradventure some may with .. just curiositie demaund, how then shall wee know. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 12 A noble and solid curiosity of knowing things in their beginnings. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. (1843) 44/2 There was so little curiosity.. in the country to know any thing of Scotland .. that, etc. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 382 In curiosity I put some of the wood into my mouth and chewed it. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 337 A Plant, which he resuscitated in the presence of any, whose Curiosities brought them to see it. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 253 He had perhaps at first raised this curiosity in me. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xiv, Your curiosity is roused at last. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 393 Nor had you any curiosity to know other states or their laws.

c. Inquisitiveness in reference to trifles or matters which do not concern one.

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 95 What was the cause why Dina was rauished? was it not hir curiositie? 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 134 Curiositie, which I take to be a desire to know the faults and imperfections in other men. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 113 Curiosity—looking over other people's affairs and overlooking our own. 1887 T. FOWLER *Princ. Morals* II. i. 44 Curiosity..is usually employed to denote the habit of inquisitiveness as to trifles, and especially as to the private affairs of one's neighbours.

†6. Scientific or artistic interest; the quality of a curioso or virtuoso; connoisseurship. *Obs.*

1661 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) II. 175, I dined at Mr. Palmer's in Gray's Inn, whose curiosity excell'd in clocks. 1694 MOLESWORTH *Acct. Sweden* 47 This .. qualifies them more for a Life of Labour and Fatigue, than of Art and Curiosity. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Addison* Wks. III. 73 Mr. Locker ..was eminent for curiosity and literature.

†7. A pursuit in which any one takes an interest, or for which he has a fancy; a hobby. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. v, Had their curiosities been sedentary. 1653 WALTON *Angler* Ep. Ded. 4 This pleasant curiositie of Fish and Fishing .. has been thought worthy the pens and practices of divers in other Nations. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 487 Fertilizing of barren ground may be termed a charitable curiosity employing many poor people therein.

†8. A desire to make trial or experience of anything novel; trifling interest or desire; a fancy, a whim. *Obs.*

1605 JAS. I *Gunp. Plot* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 13 [Parliament] is no place for particular men to utter there their private conceipts, nor for satisfaction of their curiosities. 1663 *Flagellum; or O. Cromwell* (ed. 2) 7 He was placed in Sydney Colledge, more to satisfie his Fathers curiosity and desire, than out of any hopes of Completing him in his Studies. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. x. (1673) 295 A curiosity in many in those times of being baptized in Jordan. *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 499 He wholly denied his Wife the Curiosity of changing of but one Piece of foreign Gold.

II. As a quality of things.

†9. Careful or elaborate workmanship; perfection of construction; elaborateness, elegance; artistic character. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 8 3if þei drawen þe peple in þe holiday by coryouste of gaye wyndownes. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 383, I..axe..that my boke be nought refused.. For lack of curiosite. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 72/3 To wryte the curiosyte and werke of the temple .. passeth my connynge to expresse. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXVII. lviii, Betrapped fayre and gaye Wyth shyning trappers of curiositie. 1584 BURGHLEY *Let.* in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. v. § 9 An instrument of 24 Articles of great length and curiosity, formed in a Romish stile. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 163 You can hardly look on the scales of any Fish, but you may discover abundance of curiosity and beautifying. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. v. ¶ 53. 49 Because they are loth..to abate any thing of the curiosity of their dress. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 90 The Regularity of Motion, visible in the great variety and Curiosity of Bodies.

†10. Careful accuracy of construction; nicety, delicacy. *Obs.*

1593 FALE *Dialling* A iij, The making of the Horologicall Cylindre, and the Ring..we have presently omitted, partly for their curiosity in cutting and delineation. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcog.* Pref. (1769) 35 This art .. is arrived to the utmost curiosity and accurateness. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 170 How many ticklish Curiosities, and nice Circumstances there are to perform this Experiment exactly. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 21 The chiefest Curiosity in the making .. Hinges is, 1. That the Pin-hole be exactly round..2. That the Joints are let exactly into one another. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* I. 154 An idea of the curiosity with which these things are constructed.

11. The quality of being curious or interesting from novelty or strangeness; curiousness.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 105 This I thought good to shew you, not for anie curiositie which is in it, but [etc.]. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* Ep. Ded., The operations themselves .. are devoid of curiosity. 1686 R. BERKELEY in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 283 From thence we went the next day to Rotterdam, where the curiosity of the place detained us three days. 1774 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. App. 124 The distance between these, and the instructions actually adopted, is of some curiosity. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 96 The curiosity of which was overlaid by their multitude.

III. A matter or thing that has this quality.

†12. A curious question or matter of investigation; a nicety of argument; a subtlety. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 6 3if þei..traveilen not in holy writt but veyn pleies and corioustees. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 152 Their subtilties and bold curiosities, who have sought to plucke..out of heaven the secrets hid from the angels. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. xiii. (1611) 206 These nice curiosities are not worthie the labour which wee bestow to answere them. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* 367 Troubling the peace of the Church, with impertinent and inextricable curiosities. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. (1851) 145 Not to make verbal curiosities the end. 1678 OWEN *Mind of God* V. 144 A wrangling science filled with niceties, subtilties, curiosities, futilous termes of Art. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 198 The Books which contain'd idle Curiosities were burnt.

†b. A curious or ingenious art, experiment, etc.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 243 Divers curious men..by the falling of a ring Magically prepared .. judged that one Theodorus should succeede in the Empire..By like curiosities it was found that Odo should succeede. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 431 There hath been practised also a curiosity, to set a Tree upon the North side of a Wall [etc.]. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 36 They note him to have had certain curiosities, and secret wayes of intelligence above the rest.

†13. A matter upon which undue care is bestowed; a vanity, nicety, refinement. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 108 þat he wast himsilf and his goodis, and oþer mennis, in lustis, and in oþer veyn curiositeis. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. iii. (1860) K v b, Therfore ought the good women fle the curiosites and places where they myght falle in blame. *a* 1536 TINDALE *Wks.* 238 (R) Yᵒ greater nomber receaue the wordes for a newnesse and curiositie (as they say). 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. i. ii. 35 This fashion, and the like curiosities, I would haue an Englishman to leaue when he returns out of Italy. 1643 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* ii. (1652) 180 When we are in danger to be stripped of all, it is not time then to stand about curiosities and niceties. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 97 Useless Curiosities, and such as tend to adorn, but not at all to amend the Man.

†14. A curious detail, feature, or trait. *Obs.*

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xii. (1712) 79 The Eye .. is so exquisitely framed..that not the least curiosity can be added. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 47 Moscovy-glass, or *Lapis specularis*, is a Body that seems to have as many Curiosities in its Fabrick as any common Mineral I have met with. 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 17 Pliny informs us that the Ants of his Country are wont to bury their Dead, which is a Curiosity not imitated by ours in England.

15. An object of interest; any object valued as curious, rare, or strange.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. i. xviii, Amongst other Curiosities which he pleased to shew me up and down Paris. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 201 The Narcissus of Japan.. that nice Curiosity. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1845) 361 *heading*, Upon the sight of a Branch of Coral among a great Prince's Collection of Curiosities. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 39 These Pyxides or Boxes are mention'd as great curiosities. 1770 KUCHAN in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 302 Collecting natural curiosities of the insect, bird, and beast kinds. 1869 SEMMES *Advent. Afloat* II. 695 The cargo, consisting mostly of light Japanese goods, lacker-ware, and curiosities.

†b. *collect.* = Curious things. *Obs.*

1786 W. GILPIN *Obs. Pict. Beauty* I. p. xxii, The bowels of the earth, containing such amazing stores of curiosity.

c. Applied to a person who is 'queer' in his appearance, habits, etc.; cf. *oddity*.

1873 *Slang Dict., Cure*, an odd person; a contemptuous term, abridged from *curiosity*, which was formerly the favourite expression.

16. *Comb.*, as *curiosity-dealer, -monger*; **curiosity-shop**, a shop where curiosities are bought and sold.

1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Painters* Wks. 1812 II. 182 Made frequent Curiosity-campaigns. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* v. (1870) 128 A museum or curiosity-shop. 1840 DICKENS (*title*), Old Curiosity Shop. *Ibid.* i, The curiosity-dealer's warehouse. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 74. 569 One—a notable curiosity-monger.

‖ **Curioso** (kiūəriˌōʊsō). *arch.* Pl. **-i, -os.** [a. It. *curioso* (kuriˌōsō) a curious person.] In 17th c., usually one who is curious in matters of science and art; **b.** later, an admirer or collector of curiosities; a connoisseur, virtuoso.

1658-72 WOOD *Life* 24 July 1658, Dr. John Wilkins, warden of Wadham Coll., the greatest curioso of his time. 1710 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* (1719) 40 The most judicious sort of Curioso's. 1727 S. SWITZER *Pract. Gardiner* II. xiii. 99 Those curioso's who divide herbs into four degrees of heat, and four degrees of cold. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* I. 216 [The books] remained stationary on the shelves, except to the *curiosi*.

Curious (kiūəriəs), *a.* Forms: 4-5 **coryous, -ious, curiuse, -yus**, 4-6 **curiouse, -yous**, 5 **corius, -iouse, -yowse, curiouss, -iowse, -ose, -yws, -yose**, 5-6 **curyouse, -ius**, 6 **courious**, 4- **curious**. [a. OF. *curius* (*Ch. de Rol.*, 11th c.) = Pr. *curios*, Sp. and It. *curioso*:—L. *cūriōs-us* used only subjectively 'full of care or pains, careful, assiduous, inquisitive'; French has also the objective sense in 14th c. (*robes curieuses*).]

A word which has been used *from time to time* with many shades of meaning; the only senses now really current are 5, 16, and (in some applications) 9.

I. As a subjective quality of persons.

†1. Bestowing care or pains; careful; studious, attentive. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 243 My deere wif, I the byseeke..For to kepe oure good be curious. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clx. 152 He shold take hym vnto his cure, and be to hym as curyous as he wolde be vnto his owne chylde. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 109 Melusyne was full curyous and besy to make al thinges redy. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* V. 457 But the curious servant of Philanax forbade him the entry. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* I. § 1 He that is curious of his time, will not easily be unready and unfurnished. 1721 R. BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 20 The French Gardeners .. are .. very curious to observe, that no broken part of a mushroom be left. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Cowley* Wks. II. 38 They were not always strictly curious, whether the opinions.. were true.

†b. Anxious, concerned, solicitous. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1052 Many a traitour envious, That ben ful busie and curious For to dispraise, and to blame. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* II. 783 Amongest them that were more amorous of her bodie, then curious of her soule. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 191 And I am something curious..To haue them in safe stowage. *a* 1697 STRATHSPEY *Let.* in *Aubrey's Misc.* 212 Being curious for nothing but the Verity.

†2. Careful as to the standard of excellence; difficult to satisfy; particular; nice, fastidious. *Obs.* **a.** *esp.* in food, clothing, matters of taste.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 205 Take meete and drinke in mesure, ne to costli ne to licorouse, and be not to corious þeraboute. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. vii. 17 Not curyous of mygnotes, folyetes ne of iewellis. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 118 Be not curious to curle thy haire. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1866) II. 329 Christ was not curious in his diet. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 285 There was one that was very curious in keeping of his beard. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 45 They soon became..curious in their diet and

apparel. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* iii, In arranging which [the hair] men at that time..were very nice and curious.

† b. *generally.* Particular; cautious. *Obs.*

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H ii, Wise among wyse men, as it is couenable for a curiouse prynce to be. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iv. 36 For curious I cannot be with you, Signior Baptista. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* i. iii. 252 The Italians, in regard of their clime, are very curious to receive strangers in a time of plague. 1662 Gerbier *Princ.* 15 Builders ought also to be very curious and carefull in the choice of the place to Build a Seat on. 1692 Locke *Educ.* § 92 In this Choice be as curious, as you would be in that of a Wife for him. 1772 Burke *Corr.* (1844) I. 375 Men of integrity are curious, sometimes too curious, in the choice of means.

† c. Particular about details, or as to manner of action. *Obs.*

1570 B. Googe *Pop. Kingd.* Ded. Q. Eliz., Wherein I haue the lesse beene curious, bycause it was chiefely made for the benifite of the common and simpler sorte. 1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* II. 243 What is the Gospel of all this? but that God is very curious in his worship. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1698) I, A iij b, I have not been curious as to the spelling of the Names of Places, Plants, Fruits, Animals. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 195 The Alewives..are most of them as curious in their brewing it [White Ale] as the Dairy-woman in making her Butter.

† 3. Careful or nice in observation or investigation, accurate. *Obs.*

1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxi. 137 Having in his whole voyage, though a curious searcher after the time, lost one day. 1764 Harmer *Observ.* XXI. xi. 88 Ascertained by some curious and accurate person. 1816 Singer *Hist. Cards* i. 10 It is to be desired that some curious orientalist may think the subject worthy an attentive enquiry.

b. Said of the eye, ear, etc.

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 31 What curious eye doth quote deformities? 1684 R. H. *School of Recreation* 9 The little Beagle..is of exceeding Cunning, and curious Scent in Hunting. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 208 The difference..is very small, and such as might escape even a curious Eye in so dim an Inscription. *a* 1713 Ellwood *Autobiog.* (1714) 135 Having a curious Ear, he understood by my Tone, when I understood what I read.

† 4. Ingenious, skilful, clever, expert. *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* x. 359 A crafty man and a curiouss. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11677 A tre, But no clerke is so curious to ken vs the nome. 1582 T. Watson *Cent. Loue* Ep. Ded., The curious pensill of Apelles. 1651 Fuller *Abel Rediv., Junius* (1867) II. 185 A curious limner was employed to draw his picture to the life. 1715 J. Richardson *Th. Painting* 28 A curious Mechanick's Hand must be exquisite. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 252 That neat and curious painter Vander Heyden.

5. Desirous of seeing or knowing; eager to learn; inquisitive. Often with condemnatory connotation: Desirous of knowing what one has no right to know, or what does not concern one, prying. (The current subjective sense.)

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* CXXXVI. 3 Þei are curiouse & wold witt þat þei are nouȝt worthi till. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV. 687 Bot feill folk ar sa curiouss, And to wit thingis covatouss. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* I. 29 That somme man is to curiouse In studye. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 18 b, How no persone sholde be curyous in askyng questyons concernynge the secretes of god. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xliv. 172 He was a man very curious, and much inclined to hear of novelties, and rare things. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) I. xiii. 72 Those branches of science which..serve for amusement to inquisitive and curious minds. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Brooke Farm* x. 116 Two or three neighbours..were curious to know what he had seen abroad. 1873 Hale *In His Name* vi. 64 Crowded with curious idlers.

† b. Minute in inquiry or discrimination, subtle.

a 1585 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (1841) 116 The quiddities of too curious schoolmen.

† c. Devoting attention to occult art. *Obs.*

1549 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* Argt., That Citie was full of Curiouse menne, and suche as were geuen to magicall artes. 1578 Timme *Caluine on Gen.* 35 Certaine courious persons abuse this place to colour their vaine prognostications. 1614 Bp. Hall *Recoll. Treat.* 137 Curious men, that consulte with starres, and spirits, for their destinies.

d. Of actions, etc.: Prompted by curiosity.

1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* i, Every now and then she stole a curious look at my face as if to make quite sure that I was not deceiving her. 1876 Blackie *Songs Relig. & Life* 191 Live, and make no curious comment.

† 6. Taking the interest of a connoisseur in any branch of art; skilled as a connoisseur or virtuoso. Const. *of, in* and *infin. Obs.*

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 170 b, Yet of many curious and fine fellowes, for their rarenesse and daintinesse, they [pheasants] are brought up, and kept. 1644 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 69 Monsieur Morine..one of the most skilful and curious persons in France for his rare collection of shells, flowers, and insects. 1693 — *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 24 Gentlemen that are Curious in Gard'ning. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. XVII. § 8. 238 He was exceedingly curious in pictures and designs by great masters. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 177 ¶ 5 A select company of curious men, who met once a week to exhilarate their studies, and compare their acquisitions. Every one of these virtuosos, etc. 1792 *Copper-Plate Mag.* No. 6 The bishop's family being curious botanists.

b. In this sense often absolutely in pl.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 115 Her Caravans lodge exceeds her Mosque, yet neither, of power to beget admiration with the curious. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. ii. (1743) 158 There are several Specimens yet remaining in the Cabinets of the Curious. 1768 W. Gilpin *Ess. Prints* 241 A few impressions had been taken from the plate in its first state, which sell among the curious for ten times the price. 1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* II. ii. II. § 59 The curious in bibliography are conversant with other versions and editions of the sixteenth century.

II. As an objective quality of things, etc.

† 7. Made with care or art; skilfully, elaborately or beautifully wrought. *Obs.*

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* I. 125 Moo curiouse portreytures ..then I sawgh euer. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 61 Thare a citee he sette..with curious walles. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7848 A bischop staff was preciouse, And in makyng full curiouse. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 54 Doth not experience teach vs, that in the most curious Sepulcher are enclosed rotten bones? 1611 Bible *Ex.* XXVIII. 27 The curious girdle of the Ephod. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* II. ix. (1712) 67 Made themselves such curious and safe Nests in Bushes and Trees. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 21 If your Work be intended to be curious, the true Square-filing the Upper-side..is a great Ornament. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. IX. ix. 182 [Boats]..of a more curious and elegant construction.

† b. Of food, clothing, etc.: Exquisitely prepared, dainty, delicate, *recherché. Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1353 In þe clernes of his conbines & curious wedez. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 765 And comeren her stomakes With curiuse drynkes. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy) p. lxvi, I aske no palace nor lodging curious. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 53 His Viands sparkling in a Golden Cup, His bodie couched in a curious bed. 1615 J. Stephens *Satyr. Ess.* A vij b, The inviter..cannot well provide..One dish so curious, as may please each tast. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* III. I. i. (1852) 276 He made a careful, though not curious, diet serve him. 1865 Swinburne *Poems & Ball., Leper* 6, I served her wine and curious meat.

† 8. Carefully worked out or prepared; elaborate. *Obs.*

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* II. 145 Ye obiections are not so strong that they nede a curious confutation. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 44 Not to look after ani set or curious epistle. 1614 Bp. Hall *Recoll. Treat.* 839 Persecuted with most curious torments. 1674 Brevint *Saul at Endor* 363 Served with the curiousest Music.

9. Of actions, investigations, etc.: Characterized by special care, careful, accurate, minute.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 142 b, Stones quadrat or squared, polysshed & dressed after the moost curyous maner. *a* 1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) G viii b, He made curious diligence to searche out all the players. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 168 It did not sufficiently appear..without a more curious examination. 1667 *Observ. Burning London* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 446 A more curious and earnest inquiry of the truth. 1859 Disraeli *Sp.* in *Times* 22 July, A subject, which demands the most curious investigation. 1866 Argyle *Reign Law* vii. (1871) 340 Many years of curious enquiry and of laborious contrivance.

† 10. Characterized by minute inquiry or treatment: a. Unduly minute or inquisitive. *Obs.*

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* (1866) 3 The name of Ihesu..dos a-waye coryous and vayne ocupacyons fra vs. 1535 Coverdale *Job* XXXV. 15 Nether hath he pleasure in curious and depe inquisicions. 1577 Vautrouillier *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 16 We must abstaine from ye curious searching of Gods maiestie. 1654 Fuller *Two Serm.* 63 [This question] is curious for man to enquire and impossible to determine. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 1853 'Tis not the curious, but the pious path, That leads me to my point.

† b. Intricate, abstruse, subtle. *Obs.*

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* Prol. 2 That curio[u]s enditing & hard sentence is ful heuy atones for swich a child to lerne. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iv. 137 The maner of syngyng..was not so curyouse as hyt ys now. 1563 Fulke *Meteors* (1640) 70 b, A Mathematicall reason..more curious, than can be understood of the common sort. 1613 J. Salkeld *Treat. Angels* 335 Amongst other very curious questions which Theodoretus upon Genesis propoundeth, one is this. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 10 In these narrow Engines [microscopic animals] there is more curious Mathematics.

† c. Recondite, occult. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Acts* XIX. 19 Manye of hem that sueden curiouse thingis brouȝten to gidere bookis, and brennyden hem bifore alle men. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 392 As yonge clerkes that been lykerous To reden Artes that been curious..a book he say Of Magyk natureel. 1611 Bible *Acts* XIX. 19. 1619 Sir A. Gorges tr. *Bacon's De Sap. Vet.* 95 Unlawfull and curious arts of what kind soever.

† 11. Minutely accurate, exact, precise. *Obs.*

1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* II. i. § 43 Your curious learning and judgment may correct where I have erred. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 2 The Points of the most curious Mathematical Instruments. 1672 Petty *Pol. Anat.* Pref., Curious Dissections cannot be made without variety of proper Instruments. 1764 Dunn in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 115, I set my watch exactly by the clocks; captain Bentincke and captain Holland were present with curious watches. 1825 Carlyle *Schiller* II. (1845) 57 Formed upon a strict and curious standard.

† 12. Of materials: Fine, delicate. *Obs.*

1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 4 Even the most curious Powder that can be made use of..must consist of..rough particles. *Ibid.* 5 The finest Lawn..so curious that the threads were scarce discernable by the naked eye. 1669 A. Browne *Ars Pict.* (1675) 87 Draw the lines of the Eyelids..with a pencil somewhat more curious and sharp then before.

† 13. Of or pertaining to the exercise of care, skill, or ingenuity; skilled, skilful. *Obs.* (Cf. 4.)

1681 Chetham *Angler's Vade-m.* Pref., It is not fine, curious, and skilful Angling, that destroys the breed of Fish. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 33 As Trades and curious Arts increase; so the Trade of Husbandry will decrease. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. xi. (1869) I. 163 He decides, like a true lover of all curious cultivation, in favour of the vineyard.

† 14. Without explicit reference to workmanship: Exquisite, choice, excellent, fine (in beauty, flavour, or other good quality). *Obs.* or *dial.* (Cf. mod. use of *nice.*)

c 1420 *Avow. Arth.* lii, Maydyns..curtase and curiowse Forsothe in bed lay. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 17 He gat on hir ane sone callit Fergus, In all this warld wes nane mair curious. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 297 The Orenges..are..of so curious a relish, as affects the eater beyond measure. *Ibid.* 354 Cloath'd with sweet grasse, long and curious. 1665 Pepys *Diary* 24 Sept., A very calm, curious morning. 1667 Primatt *City & C. Build.* 10 Salisbury Plain, and divers other places of champion ground in England, which are very famous for curious air. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1698) I. xv. 436 We filled all our Water at a curious Brook close by us. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Vinegar*, In about thirty or forty Days it will be curious Vinegar. 1742 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 148 (In Suffolk) She said..if her Butter was not curious, she eat dry Bread. 1816 J. Pickering *Voc. U. S., Curious*..is often heard in New England among the common farmers, in the sense of 'excellent', or 'peculiarly excellent'; as in.. 'These are curious apples'; 'this is curious cider'.

† 15. Calling forth feelings of interest; interesting, noteworthy. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1682 Burnet *Rights Princes* IV. 135 The curiousest Remains of former Ages that are extant. 1759 Sir J. Reynolds *Idler* No. 76 ¶ 5 It is curious to observe, that, etc. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 56 [It] would have been not only curious, but useful, had it been handed down to us. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) II. 80 It would be very curious to be able to ascertain where and how the scaffolding was obtained for such a work.

16. Deserving or exciting attention on account of its novelty or peculiarity; exciting curiosity; somewhat surprising, strange, singular, odd; queer. (The ordinary current objective sense.)

1715 J. Richardson *Th. Painting* 100 This is very Particular, and Curious. 1719 — *Sc. Connoisseur* 204 What is Rare, and Curious without any Other consideration we Naturally take Pleasure in. 1769 Burke *Observ. Late State Nation* Wks. 1842 I. 101 A most curious reason, truly! 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* III. 509 No curious shell, rare plant, or brilliant spar, Inticed our traveller. 1869 Dilke *Greater Brit.* II. 163 Seated in the piazza..I had before me a curious scene. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* III. XC. 251, I give here a few of the novel or curious provisions of the Constitution of California of 1789.

† 17. Such as interests the curioso or connoisseur. *Obs.*

1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* (1669) 359 The number of fine things that make up this curious collection. 1719 J. Richardson *Sc. Connoisseur* 45 Pictures, Drawings, Prints, Statues, Intaglias, and the like Curious Works of Art. 1732–7 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Iris*, They are generally banish'd from very curious Gardens, and are proper only for large Gardens. 1768 W. Gilpin *Ess. Prints* 145 In curious collections we meet with a few of Cuyps etchings.

III. † 18. quasi-*adv.* Curiously. *Obs.*

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1300 This is too curious-good, this blunt and ill. *a* 1644 Quarles II *Pious Medit.* (1717) 64 They were not wise enough, and yet too wise; Too curious wise. 1687 Congreve *Old Batch.* IV. xvii, 'Tis most curious fine weather. 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* XXI. 460 Within the hall, let none look curious forth. 1834 J. H. Newman *Lett.* (1891) II. 39 Curious enough, Rose writes down to praise it.

Hence † **Cu·rious** *v.*, *nonce-wd.* (*intr.*), to work curiously or artistically.

1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. (1641) 212/2 A great cornaline; Where some rare Artist (curiousing upon't) Hath deeply cut Times triple-formed Front.

Curiously (kiū·riəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a curious manner.

1. Carefully, attentively. *arch.*

1382 Wyclif *Eccl.* IX. 1 Alle these thingus I tretede in myn herte, that I vndirstonde curyously. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) vi. 66 Whiche Sepultures the Sarazines kepen fulle curyously. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 430/2 Kepyng hymself ryght curyously fro the..world. 1670 Walton *Lives* I. 19 [She] had been curiously and plentifully educated. 1682 Scarlett *Exchanges* 37 He must curiously observe, if the first and second Advice agree, or not. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 322 If they [Welch Coal] are curiously burnt, they gingle like common Cinders. 1871 Tennyson *Idylls, Last Tourn.* 90 Take thou my churl, and tend him curiously.

2. Inquisitively; pryingly.

1382 Wyclif 2 *Thess.* III. 11 Summe among 30u..no thing worchinge, but doynge curiously [1611 are busi-bodies]. 1869 Semmes *Advent. Afloat* II. 716 Crowds gathered to look curiously upon her. 1886 Besant *Children of Gibeon* II. XXXI, Lady Mildred listened and watched him curiously, as if trying to read something unexpressed.

3. With careful art, skilfully, elaborately, exquisitely, cunningly. *arch.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 176 Leuedis þet zuo curiouseliche agrayþeþ hire heaueden mid preciouse agrayþinges. *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 128 Wiþ silver vessel þei ben servyd curiously. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 181 Craft of mannes hand so curiously Arrayed hadde this gardyn. 1570 T. Norton tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 197 That we seek not and gather together curiously dainty things for banqueting. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 20 The Steeple of S. Maries Church is..Curiously built and carved. 1711 Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 283 The Pontifical most curiously illuminated. 1809–12 Mar. Edgeworth *Madame de Fleury* x, Her curiously wrought ivory toys. 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* IV. XXIV. (1876) 408 It is of far more importance..to preserve the body for ever than to clothe it curiously now.

† b. By art; artificially. *Obs. rare.*

1615 J. Stephens *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 51 Things curiously Created, differ as much from thinges begotten, as the first Man from birth, and artificiall bodies from mans issue.

4. With minute accuracy, minutely, critically, fastidiously, nicely, delicately. *arch.*

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 91 b, I suppose we neede not to reason any curiouslyer hereof at this present. 1586 THYNNE in *Holinshed* II. 405 Curiouslie carping at my barrennes in writing. 1607–12 BACON *Ess. Studies* (Arb.) 8 To be read but not curiously. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 118 Joiners work more curiously, and observe the Rules more exactly, than Carpenters need do. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xv, You should enquire into these matters a little more curiously. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 85 As if a man should curiously describe the cylinders and the pistons and the wheels, etc.

†5. 'Nicely', finely, excellently, handsomely, beautifully. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 197 b, Richely trapped, and curiouslye armed. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* clxxxi. 756 The second wife is..curiously handsome. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 233 A Viol full of intoxicating Wine, which both looked and relished curiously. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 67 The Leaves of the Trees are like green Birch-tree Leaves, curiously sweet. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Syllabub*, Let it stand two or three hours, till it settles, and it will eat curiously.

6. In a way that excites interest or surprise; remarkably, strangely, oddly; queerly.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 91 An infinite variety of curiously figur'd Snow. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 164 The entrance was long, and curiously arched over with the stems of dried grass. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. (1873) 161 Verses..curiously prophetic of the maturer man. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 128 Curiously enough no modern government thought of employing a well-chosen bronze for small money.

Curiousness (kiūəˑriəsnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being subjectively curious: †a. Carefulness; diligence; skilfulness; scrupulosity; fastidiousness. *Obs.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 31 Of þe coriousnesse of þat karle þer is carping. 1528 TINDALE *Parab. Wicked Mammon* Wks. I. 58 Be diligent therefore that thou be not deceived with curiousness. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 136 Not theyr ignoraunce and slothfulnes but pernicious curiousnes. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. E iij b, To reprehend hys curyousnesse in hys workes. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* VI. 1937 They dresse Their bodies, with such tedious curiousnesse. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 35 He joined the Curiousness of Negotiations to the Science of War. *a* 1698 TEMPLE *Ess. Gardening* Wks. 1731 I. 176 Much Curiousness or Care, to introduce the Fruits of Foreign Climates.

b. Inquisitiveness: often as a fault; = CURIOSITY 5.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 302 Yᵉ curiousnesse of men..which can by no stoppes be restrained from wandring into forbidden compasses. *a* 1640 SIR W. ALEXANDER *Hours* I. lxii. (T.), Ah! curiousness, first cause of all our ill. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xx, We had all a little more curiousness than you had. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 362 Howsoe'er In children a great curiousness be well, Who have to learn themselves and all the world. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* iii, I fain would know..were it but meet to ask, And not a curiousness.

2. The quality of being objectively curious: †a. Beauty; elaborateness; exquisiteness. b. Strangeness, novelty, oddness.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 372 (Harl.) In greet preciousnes of vessel & in curiousnesse of vessel and of mynstralcye. 1550 LATIMER *Last. Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, Wks. I. 222 In this sermon of Jonas is no great curiousness, no great clerkliness. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. i. (1660) 50 The curiousness and excellency of their workmanship. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 193 The unutterable curiousness of its [the world's] frame and workmanship. 1862 *Parthenon* 26 July 401 The bindings .. are remarkable both for their curiousness, beauty, and fine preservation. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 35 The appreciation of rarity and curiousness.

Curiouste, Curius(e, etc., obs. forms of CURIOSITY, CURIOUS, etc.

†**Curkle,** *v. nonce-wd. Obs.* [App. imitative.] To cry as a quail.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiii. 107 Curring of Pigeons ..curkling of Quails.

Curl (kɜ̄l), *sb.* [f. CURL *v.*¹: cf. *twist, wrinkle.* Cf. also Du. *krul*, MDu. *krulle, krolle*, MLG. *krul*, LG. *krulle*, MHG. *krolle, krol*, mod.Ger. dial. *krolle* curl, lock of hair, ON. *krul*, Norw. *krull*, Da. *krølle*; which seem to be derived immediately from the adj.: see CRULL.]

1. A lock of hair of a spiral or convolute form; a ringlet.

Applied indifferently to a flat spiral like the mainspring of a watch, a cork-screw-like form (helix), or anything intermediate to or approaching these forms.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 56 Hyperions curles, the front of Ioue himselfe. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 132 Their hair was long and dangling in curls. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 102 P 7 To..adjust a Curl of Hair. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* ii, He tossed back his curls, and looked smiling out through the window.

2. Anything of a similar spiral or incurved shape; a coil, wreath, convolution, undulation.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XXIII. (R.), [An oar] which breakes The waues in curles. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Poems* (1638) 12 About each limbe he hurles His wanton body into numerous curles. 1676 GREW *Anat. Plants* IV. I. i. § 11 The several Labels of a Groundsel-Leaf are all laid in a Back-Curl. 1774 T. TWINING in *Recreat. & Stud.* (1882) 30 Purcell, with all his old curls and twiddles, is perfection to him. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 387 Here and there were curls of smoke.

3. The action of curling, or state of being curled.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 188 In calm weather.. the water is pacifique and without the least visible curl or wrinkle. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. III. iv. 27 It [the breeze] comes in a fine, small, black Curle upon the Water. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* (ed. 2) IV. 47 The waves .. spend their fury in a gentle curl up the slope. 1835 WHITTIER *Hunters of Men* iii, Hunting the black man, whose sin Is the curl of his hair and the hue of his skin! *Mod.* To keep the hair in curl.

b. *Curl of the lip*: a slight elevation or bending of the upper lip, expressive of scorn or disgust.

1813 BYRON *Corsair* I. x, The lip's least curl, the lightest paleness..speak alone Of deeper passions. 1857 H. SPENCER *Orig. Music* Ess. 1891 II. 402 Disgust [is shown] by a curl of the lip.

c. *Angling.* An eddy in a stream; also a ripple on the surface of water caused by the wind.

1766 BOWLKER *Univ. Angler* 132 Throw..into holes and curls of the water, for there the best fish commonly lie. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 47 See, the fish are rising .. I think I can reach the curl yonder. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 19 The breeze has come on, and there has been half-an-hour's lively fishing curl.

4. A disease of potatoes, in which the shoots are curled up and imperfectly developed; a disease of other plants, in which the leaves are curled up.

1790 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* VIII. 29 The [potato] crops .. have .. grown up sound and good, and free from Curl. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 148 The curl first made its appearance in this country in .. 1764, in Lancashire. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 363 *Curl*, a formidable disease in potatoes, referrible to Chlorosis, in which the tubers produce deformed curled shoots .. which are never perfectly developed. 1882 *Garden* 25 Feb. 133/2 Curl .. occurs when the Roses have been occupying the ground for a very long period.

b. A potato affected with this disease.

1792 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* IX. 61 Why some Curls appear in a crop that has been carefully managed.

5. *Comb.*, as *curl-crested, -faced, -headed* adjs.; *curl-tuft*; **curl-cloth**, a kind of woollen cloth with a curly surface; **curl-cloud**, = CIRRUS 4.

1592 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Crespo*, curle headed. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xxi. 108 Long bearded, curle-headed. 1611 COTGR., *Volute*..the writhen circle, or curle-tuft that..sticks out of the chapter of a piller, etc. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XIV. 227 The curle-fac't bull. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boethius* I. 7 And raise the curle-headed Wave. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 637/2 The sky was full of cirrus or curlcloud. 1885 *Daily News* 6 Oct. 3/2 The new astrakhan.. is used for coats and jackets..It is sometimes called curl cloth.

Curl (kɜ̄l), *v.*¹ Also 5 croul, 5–6 kurl, 6 courl, 6–7 curle; see also CURLED. [The early instances are of the pa. pple., which also occurs in the 14th c. in the forms *crolled, crulled*; these forms attach the vb. to the earlier adj. *croll*, CRULL, curly, which goes back to 1300, and corresponds to similar words in Fris., MDu., and MG. In these langs. also there is a derivative verb: Ger. *krollen, krölen*, LG., Du., EFris. *krullen* to curl.]

I. *trans.* 1. To bend round, wind, or twist into ringlets, as the hair.

[1380 see CURLED.] 1449 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 142 A chyld apperyd .. Barefoot and wyth heer kurlyd semely. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 164 Therfore (ye women).. haue not your visage popped ne your here pulled or crouled. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 191/4 To curle, *crispare*. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 20 They curle their haire and are proud of it. 1848 THACKERAY *Lett.* 12 Aug., He curls his hair in the most killing manner. 1891 *Truth* 10 Dec. 1240/2 Black cocks' feathers, curled, formed the collar.

†2. To furnish or adorn with curls or ringlets; also *fig. Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 34 His [Cerberus'] three deformed heads .. Curled with thousand adders. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Jordan* i, Curling with metaphors a plain intention. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 560 The snakie locks That curld Megæra.

3. To bend, twist, or coil up into a spiral or incurved shape; to make curls or undulations upon (a surface); to ripple (water). Often with *up*.

1562 TURNER *Baths* 11 Vntill the sicke man perceyue the endes of his fingers to be kurled or wrinkled. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 23 The Windes, Who take the Ruffian Billowes by the top, Curling their monstrous heads. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 517 So varied hee [the serpent], and of his tortuous Traine Curld many a wanton wreath. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* VII. 72 Soft zephyrs curling the wide watery main. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. XXVIII. The morning breeze the lake had curl'd. 1818 *Parl. Deb.* 1016 Those leaves have been sometimes curled by a vitriolic preparation, and coloured for Green tea with verdigrise. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* iii. (1889) 23 Jack [the dog]..curled himself up on the sofa.

b. *To curl the lip*: to bend or raise the upper lip slightly on one side, as an expression of contempt or scorn.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xii, His lip was now compressed.. now curled slightly upward. 1847 JAMES *J. Marston Hall* viii, A bitter smile curled the lip of the President.

II. *intr.* 4. Of hair: To form curls or ringlets.

1530 PALSGR. 504/2 Se howe his heare curleth nowe that it is newe wasshed. 1662 J. DAVIES *Voy. Ambass.* 74 It is the heat of the Sun that burns the skin, and makes the haire curle. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. XXV, His flaxen hair .. Curled closely round his bonnet blue. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 301 The finer the fleece naturally is, the more readily it curls.

5. To take a spiral or incurved form or posture. Often with *up*.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 32 In stormy Weather little Waves curl on the top of the great ones. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 318 When yielded she lay curling in thy arms. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* IV. 33 Leaves .. brownish green, curling when dry. 1861 HOLLAND *Less. Life* iii. 40 Cat and kittens will .. curl up in some dark corner. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* ix. 218 The tentacles began to curl inwards.

b. Of the lip: cf. 3 b.

1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. viii, The full-drawn lip that upward curled. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* 57 Ernest's lip curled slightly, for his pride was touched.

c. Of potatoes: To become affected with curl: see CURL *sb.* 4.

1793 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* (ed. 2) IV. 97 A very fine table Potatoe that never curls.

d. *To curl up* (*Sporting*): to give up as dead-beat, to collapse.

1891 *Daily News* 12 June 3/2 At the half-distance Le Nord looked like winning easily; but he curled up in the last few strides. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Mar. 3/1 The latter college rather 'curled up', as the phrase goes, when once their opponents got the lead.

†6. To twist about, writhe. *Obs.*

a 1637 B. JONSON *Fall of Mortimer* I. i. 23 The very thinking it Would make..some politic tradesman Curl with the caution of a constable! 1664 *Floddan F.* iii. 27 A Cock curling as he would crow.

7. To move in spiral convolutions or undulations.

1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* (1820) I. 135 The damp vapours curled round him. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 208 Brooks curl o'er their sandy bed. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xiv. (1879) 296 Volumes of smoke were curling upwards.

8. *Sc.* To play at CURLING q. v.

1715 PENNECUIK *Author's Answ.* Poems 59 To Curle on the Ice does greatly please Being a manly Scotish Exercise. *Mod.* A piece of water on which they curl in winter.

†**Curl,** *v.*² *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Echoic: cf. CURR *v.*] *intr.* To purr, as a cat.

c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 947 To curle as a catte, *gruler*.

Curldoddy. *Sc.* Also **curly-doddy.** [f. CURL or CURLY + DODDIE, that which has a rounded head.] A popular name of various plants with rounded flower heads: a. of species of Wild Scabious; b. of species of trefoil or clover, esp. *Trifolium medium*; c. of the Ribwort Plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*); d. of curled cabbage (Jamieson).

1500–20 DUNBAR *In Secreit Place* 297 Quod he, 'My claver, and my curldoddie'. 15.. *Interl. laying of Gaist* in Scott *Border Minstr.* (1810) I. p. clx, With thre heidis of curle doddy. 1806 P. NEILL *Tour Orkn. & Shetl.* 41 (Jam.) *Trifolium medium*..known in Orkney and in various parts of Scotland by the whimsical name of Red Curldoddy; and *Trifolium repens*, called White Curldoddy. 1847 in R. Chambers *Pop. Rhymes Scotl.* (ed. 3) 204 Children thus address the stalk and flower of the scabious or devil's-bit .. 'Curly doddy, do my biddin', Soop my house, and shool my midden''.

Curled (kɜ̄ld, *poet.* kɜ̄rlèd), *ppl. a.* Forms: *a.* 4 crollid, 5 crulled, 6 crouled; *β.* 5 curlyd, 6 corlde, 6–7 curld, 6– curled. [f. CURL *v.* and *sb.* + -ED. (No other part of the vb. is found so early.)]

1. Formed into curls or ringlets, as hair.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1354 þat other wyþ þe crollid her..þat ys Berard. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 111 Curlyd, as here, *crispus*. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. viii. 39/1 They be paynted with crulled here. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 23 The heare of theyr heades is mertueylouslye corlde. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 14 Some frounce their curled heare in courtly guise. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 88 So curled hair is generally regarded among us as a beauty. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 296 The wool..short and somewhat curled.

2. Having or adorned with curls or ringlets; curly. Also *fig.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. viii. 7 Her curled head. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. ii. 68 The wealthy curled Deareling of our Nation. 1692 O. WALKER *Greek & Rom. Hist. Illustr.* 291 He was not so curled, nor so flat nosed. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XIX. 307 His visage swarthy, curl'd His poll. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Nature* Wks. (Bohn) I. 229 The smoothest curled courtier in the boudoirs of a palace.

3. Bent into or towards a spiral form; disposed in more or less spiral convolutions.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 109 The knobbes [of the maple]..hath the fairer and the more courled graine. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* I. Wks. 1874 III. 5 Made Neptunes Trident calme the curled waues. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* iv. 72 The pedicels of these glands were spirally curled. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. viii, Old men .. lay with curled-up limbs, shaking with cold.

b. Of leaves: Having a much waved edge or surface. *transf.* Of plants: Having curled leaves.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 651 Plants that have curled Leaves, do all abound with moisture. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* III. 360 Leaves slender, curled. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 261 A variety of this herb..called Curled Tansy. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 924 The Savoy with its curled blistered leaves. *Mod.* A row of Curled Parsley.

4. Of potatoes: Affected with CURL (*sb.* 4).

1788 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* VI. p. xiii, That disease in Potatoes, called the curled Potatoe. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 3 Sept. 2/2 That fatal disease so incident to .. the Potatoe, known by the appellation of the 'Curled Top'. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. I. 164 Curled potatoes ripen early, some weeks before the healthy plants.

5. *Comb.*, as *curled-horned* adj.; †**curled-head,** †**curled-pate** *adjs.*, curly-headed.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 160 Make curld' pate Ruffians bald. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 380 The curl'd head Greeks. 1826 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 193 Fine curled-horned and long-tailed ewes.

Hence **Cu·rledness**, curled state or quality.

1530 PALSGR. 211/2 Curlydnesse of ones heer, *crespure*. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 68 The haires .. do vary in .. length and shortnesse, streightnesse and curlednesse.

Curler (kə̄·rlər). [f. CURL *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who curls (hair, etc.); an appliance for curling the hair.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Raud.* (1812) I. 58 You pitiful trencher-scraping pimping curler. 1882 *Echo* 31 Jan. 4/5 Advt., Ostrich Feather Curler wanted. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 9 July 26 A hair or mustache curler has been patented.

2. A player at the game of curling.

1638 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841–2) I. 163 He was a curler on the ice on the Sabbath day. 1785 BURNS *Vision* i, The sun had clos'd the winter day, The curlers quat their roarin play. 1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 115 The curlers of one quarter of the town would frequently challenge .. those of another.

† **Cu·rlet** 1. Obs. var. of COVERLET. Cf. CURE *v.*2 = cover.

1493 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 315 (Jam.) Twa fedder beddis, a doble curlet of sey.

Curlet 2 (kə̄·rlĕt). *rare.* [f. CURL *sb.* + -ET.] A little curl or ringlet.

1803 MOORE *Odes of Anacreon* xx. *note*, And every curlet was a tie, A chain by Beauty twined. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 516 Around thy brow Unharmed the curlets play.

Curlew (kə̄·rliū). Forms: *a.* 4 **curlu**, **-leeu**, **corlue**, **corolu**, **kurlu**, 4–5 **corlew**(e, 4–6 **curlewe**, 4–7 **curlue**, 5 **kyrlewe**, **corelewe**, 7 **courlieu**, 7–8 **curliew**, 7–9 **curlieu**, 8 **kerlew**, 4– **curlew**; also *β.* 4 **cor-**, **curlure**, 5 **curlowyr**. [Identical with OF. *courlieus* (13th c. in Hatzfeld), *corlys* (16th c. in Littré), *courlis*, *corlis*, *corlieu* (Cotgr.), mod.F. *courlieu*, *courlis*, in F. dial. *querlu*, *kerlu*, *corlu*, *corleru*; cf. also med.L. (*a* 1250) *corlivus*, It. *chiurlo*. The French name is held by etymologists to be an imitation of the cry of the bird; but if so, it was apparently assimilated to the word *corliu* (11th c.), *courlieu*, *curleu*, *corli* courier, messenger, deriv. of *courir* to run. Found in verse with stress *curlew* in 15th and 19th c.]

1. A grallatorial bird of the genus *Numenius* (family *Scolopacidæ*), with a long slender curved bill; *esp.* the common European species *N. arquatus* (called in Scotland *whaup*).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 43 Fissch to lyue in þe flode.. þe corlue by kynde of þe eyre. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1406 Fatt conyngus and newe, ffesauntus and corelewe. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 119 A great curlewe as bygge as a storke came flying to the gouernours shippe. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 78 The Woodcocke and Curlew, and other birds haunting the Water and Riuers. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 233 A Fidgeon or a Curlieu. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. ix, Wild as the scream of the curlieu. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 3 'Tis the place, and all around it, as of old, the curlews call.

† 2. Used (*esp.* in the Bible) to translate L. *coturnix*, Gr. ὄρτυξ, a quail. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* civ. 38 þai asked & þe curlu come [1382 WYCLIF, ther kam a kurlu (*v.r.* curlew, corlure); Vulgate, *venit coturnix*]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 309 þe same Delon hatte Ortygia; for ortigie, (þat beeþ coturnicies, curlewes,) beeþ þerynne greet plente. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 762/3 *Hic conturnix*, curlowyr. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 186 Curlewes, or quayles.

3. Applied in comb. or with qualification to other grallatorial birds, as **curlew-jack**, **curlew knot**, the Whimbrel, a small species of curlew, *Numenius phæops*; **curlew sandpiper**, **pigmy curlew**, *Tringa subarquata*; **stone curlew**, a name for the Norfolk plover (*Œdicnemus scolopax*), and also for the whimbrel.

1605 in *Archæol.* XIII. 341 These Foules bee nowe in seasone. Bustarde .. Widgeon, Curlewiake. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* III. v. xiv. 306 The Stone-Curlew.. The Throat, Neck [etc.].. like that of a Curlew: whence they of Norfolk call it, the Stone-Curlew. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 379 From a similarity of colors to the curlew, it [Norfolk Plover] is there called the stone curlew. *Ibid.* s. v. *Whimbrel*, It.. visit[s] the neighborhood of Spalding (where it is called the *Curlew knot*) in vast flocks in April. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xv. (1853) 63, I wonder that the stone curlew should be mentioned by the writers as a rare bird. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 179, 194.

4. *Comb.* **Curlew-berry**, a name given in Labrador to the Crowberry (*Empetrum nigrum*).

Curlicue (kə̄·rlikiū). Also **curly-cue**, **curleycue**. [f. CURLY + CUE, either = F. *queue* tail, or the letter Q in its script form 2.] A fantastic curl or twist.

1858 *Home Jrnl.* 24 July (Farmer), Architects have a wonderful predilection for all manner of curlycues and breaks in your roof. 1872 KINGSLEY *Madam How & Lady Why* v. 117 Sand and gravel .. arranged in .. waves, and festoons, and curlicues. 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Parish* 176 A frolicsome letter S, with a curlicue at each termination.

b. *To cut up curlicues* (or *carlicues*): to cut capers. (Common in U. S.).

18.. *McClintock's Tales* (Bartlett), I..cut a curlycue with my right foot.

Curlie-wurlie, curly-wurly (kə̄·rliwə̄·rli). [A reduplicated extension of CURLY; perhaps with some reference in the second part to *whirl*, in Sc. *whurl*.] A fantastically curled ornament.

a 1772 WILKIE in Lockhart *Scott* I, I thought the beauty of architecture consisted in curlie wurlies, but now I find it consists in symmetry and proportion. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xix, Ah! it's a brave kirk—nane o' yere whigmaleeries and curliwurlies and open-steek hems about it. 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 722/2 Its leaves are slit in half and provided with æsthetical curly-wurlies.

Cu·r-like, *a.* Like or after the nature of a cur.

1627 P. FLETCHER *Locusts* IV. xii, See where proud Dandal chain'd .. lies cur-like under boord. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* III. vii, The gentlemen of curlike disposition.

Curliness (kə̄·rlinĕs). [f. CURLY + -NESS.] The state or quality of being curly.

1818 TODD, *Curliness*, the state of any thing curled. A modern word. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. i, Her brown hair, rough from curliness.

Curling (kə̄·rliŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. CURL *v.*1 + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb CURL, q. v.; a curl, twist, undulation.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 111/1 Curlynge of here, *crispitudo*. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 651 Curling on the Sides; as in Lettuce and young Cabbage. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 63 The curlings of Ladies haire. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 111 You will find a..Curling on that place upon the stuff.

2. A game played on the ice (on a curling-pond, or other smooth frozen surface) in which large rounded stones (see CURLING-STONE) are hurled along a defined space called the *rink* towards a mark called the *tee*. The game has undergone considerable developments in Scotland since the 17th c., and has now been introduced elsewhere, where climatic conditions are favourable.

It appears in its earlier form to have been akin to Quoits, but has now more analogy with Bowls, with modifications consequent upon the situation. A game similar to it in its early form appears in Flanders *a* 1600; Kilian has *Kluyten kalluyten*, 'ludere massis siue globis glaciatis; certare discis in æquore glaciato', to play a match with quoits on a smooth surface of ice. The name appears to describe the motion given to the stone. In Flemish the name *krullebol* (curl-bowl) is given, apparently from its motion, to the wooden bowl with which a somewhat similar game *bolspel* is played in an alley.

1620 [See CURLING-STONE]. 1684 in Fountainhall *Decis. Lords of Council* (1759) I. 328 He was playing at the curling with Riddel of Haining. 1693 WALLACE *Descr. Orkney* 10 Copinsha..in which..are to be found in great plentie excellent stones for the game called Curling. [Hence in *Camden's Brit.* ed. 1695.] 1706 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 154 The diversion of Curling is..peculiar to the Scots. It is performed upon ice, with large flat stones. 1890 J. KERR *Hist. Curling* ii. 27–8 Curling, when first practised, appears to have been a kind of quoiting on the ice .. *Coiting*, *kuting*, or *quoiting*, was for a long time the word in common use to describe the game, and in some districts it is still applied to it.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Relating to or used for curling the hair, as *curling-bodkin*, *-paper*, *-pin*, *-tongs*; CURLING-IRON.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. viii. (1611) 206 Combes, glasses, Head-brushes, curling-bodkings, &c. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* II. 289 Turtell snatched up a pair of cold curling tongs.

b. Of or pertaining to the game of curling, as *curling-club*, *-house*, *-match*, *-pond*; CURLING-STONE.

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 193 A curling match took place upon the ice. 1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 116 [It] was sometimes converted into a curling-pond. 1890 J. KERR *Hist. Curling* 375 Order in the curling-house is a proof that the club is well managed.

† **Cu·rling**, *vbl. sb.*2 *Obs.* Also **kurl-**. [Echoic: cf. GURL *v.*] Rumbling in the bowels.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxviii. (1495) 712 Fresshe and newe whete .. bredyth ache in the sydes: hurlynge and kurlynge [*rugitum*]. *Ibid.* XIX. liv. 895 Rawe hony..bredyth curlynge and swellyng in the wombe.

Cu·rling, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That curls; see the verb.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. (1682) 314 Flocks of flying Fishes, scudding upon the curling Waves. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 181 The curling smoke mounts heavy from the fires. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 69 Each bottle had a curling ear. 1849 DICKENS *B. Rudge* XXXI, The sun..flung across the curling mist bright bars of gold.

Hence **Cu·rlingly** *adv.*

1611 COTGR., *Crespément*, crispingly, frizlingly, curlingly. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 490 The smoke from whose chimneys sailed curlingly amongst [the trees].

Cu·rling-iron. [CURLING *vbl. sb.*1] An iron instrument for curling the hair, which is heated and the hair then twined round it.

1632 SHERWOOD *Eng.-Fr. Dict.*, A curling iron, *fer à friser*. 1752 RICHARDSON *Let.* in Mrs. Barbauld *Life* (1804) III. 34 That careless girl..set herself in a blaze with her torturing curling irons. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* XXXVIII, A small fire for the convenience of heating curling-irons.

Cu·rling-stone. [CURLING *vbl. sb.*1 2.] The stone with which the game of curling is played.

It was in the 17th c. a quoit-like natural stone (channel-stone) of from 5 to 20 lbs., with hollows made for the thumb and fingers; in the 18th c. a heavy natural boulder of 50 to 120 lbs., with smooth base having an iron or wooden handle inserted; it is now a cheese-shaped stone of not more than 36 inches in circumference, or 50 pounds weight, with an iron handle on the upper surface.

1620 H. ADAMSON *Muses Threnodie* (1638) Inventorie p. x, His hats, his hoods, his bels, his bones, His allay bowles, and curling stones. 1891 BARRIE *Lit. Minister* I. xi. 188, I could hear the roar of curling stones at Bathie-bog.

Curlless (kə̄·rllĕs), *a.* [f. CURL *sb.* + -LESS.] Without curls.

1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* IV. 138 Raven-black and curlless hair. 1892 *Black & White* 19 Mar. 383/2 Curlless ostrich feathers.

Curlock, curlick, local variants of CHARLOCK.

Curlowyr, obs. var. CURLEW.

Cu·rl-paper. A piece of soft paper with which the hair is twisted up for some time, so as to give it a curl when the paper is taken out.

1826 MOORE *Amatory Colloquy* in *Morn. Chron.*, Those soft *billet-doux*..Will serve but to keep Mrs. Coutts in curl-papers. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* XXII, With her head in a perfect beehive of curl-papers and nightcap.

Hence **Cu·rl-papered** *a.*, having the hair in curl-papers.

1867 *Bk. Humorous Poetry* 324 Wife curl-paper'd, slipshod, unwash'd and undress'd.

Cu·rl-pate. a. A curly head. b. A curly-headed person.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Surnames* (R.), Compare the Roman names that seeme so stately..what is Crispus but curle-pate. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 214 He thinks to have a curle-pate is to have a visible wit. 1789 M. MADAN tr. *Persius* (1795) 17 The exercises of an hundred curl-pates.

Cu·rl-pa·ted, *a.* Having a curly head of hair; curly-headed.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 188 Why the men of Æthyopia..are commonly curle-pated and flat nosed. 1742 JARVIS *Quix.* I. III. XXVI, A little curl-pated Moor. 1841 MACAULAY *W. Hastings* Ess. (1854) 595/1 The curl-pated minions of James the First.

Curlure, obs. var. CURLEW.

Curly (kə̄·rli), *a.* [f. CURL *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Of hair: Disposed in curls or ringlets.

1772–84 COOK *Voy.* IV. III. vi. (R.), Growing to a tolerable length, and very crisp and curly. 1818 TODD, *Curly*, inclining to curl; falling into ringlets. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 47 Running his fingers through his curly hair.

2. Having or adorned with curls; having curled hair.

1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 65 Budda with his flat black face and curly head. 1859 DISRAELI in *Hansard* Ser. III. CLIV. 127 When we are juvenile and curly.

3. Of a curled form; wavy, undulating; of plants, having curled leaves.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 304 So rolls the swelling sea its curly billows. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* III. XVIII, The boats are darting o'er the curly bay. *a* 1845 HOOD *Fairy Tale* vii, Cabbages and curly kale.

4. Of potatoes: Affected with CURL (*sb.* 4).

1791 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* IX. 63 A curly crop of Potatoes.

5. *Comb.*, as *curly-coated*, *-haired*, *-headed*, *-pated*, etc. adjs.; **curly-pate**, a curly-headed person.

1795 *Fate of Sedley* I. 59 A curly-poled nymph from Otaheite. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 162 The flat-faced, curly-headed Budda. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* IV, A..merry boy..fair-faced, bright-eyed, and curly-haired. 1862 *Fraser's Mag.* 4 Yellow curly-pated children. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 3 Seven and one's eight, old curly-pate! 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1260/2 Jet black curly-coated retriever dog.

† **Cu·rly-mu·rly**, *sb.* and *a. Obs.* [A playful reduplication: cf. CURLIE-WURLIE.] a. *sb.* A fantastic curl or twist. b. *adj.* Characterized by fantastic curls.

1727–8 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 159 The curly murly fashion of the hair is not much worn now. 1756 *Ibid.* III. 403 Lappets in all sorts of curli murlis.

Curmudgel, var. CURMUDGEON (app. for rime).

1675 COTTON *Burlesque upon Burl.* Wks. (1765) 185 Would one Be so ungrateful a Curmudgel To steal away his Age's Cudgel?

Curmudgeon (kʊɪmə·dʒən). Forms: 6– **curmudgeon**; also 6 **-mudgen**, 6–7 **cormogeon**, **-gion**, 7 **cormoggian**, **-mudgeon**, **curmudgion**, **-muggion**, **-mudgin**, **curr-mudgin**, **curre-megient**, 8 **cur-mudgeon**. See also CORMULLION. [Derivation unknown: see below.]

'An avaricious churlish fellow; a miser, a niggard' (J.).

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* 102/2 in *Holinshed*, Such a clownish Curmudgen. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 85 b, Our English Cormogeons, they haue breasts, but giue no suck. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. 289 Why do covetous cormogions distill the best substance of their braines to get riches. 1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 270 Curre-megients, who scarcely know any other sentence of Scripture, yet.. haue this of Paul in their mouthes; worke for your liuing. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 387 Certain greedy curmuggions, who value not the leaving of a good name behind them to posterity. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 8 If..the rich Curmudgeon..do not open his Purse wide. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 254, I had a rich uncle ..a penurious accumulating curmudgeon. 1860 WHYTE MELVILLE *Holmby House* 377 A thankless old curmudgeon.

The occurrence in Holland's *Livy*, 1600, of CORNMUDGIN (q. v.) has led to a suggestion that this was the original form, with the meaning 'concealer or hoarder of corn', *mudgin* being associated with ME. *much-en*, *mich-en* to pilfer, steal, or *muchier*, Norman form of OF. *mucier*, *musser* to conceal, hide away. But examination of the evidence shows that *curmudgeon* was in use a quarter of a century before Holland's date, and that *cornmudgin* is apparently merely a nonce-word of Holland's, a play upon *corn* and *cur-*

mudgeon. The suggestion that the first syllable is *cur*, the dog, is perhaps worthy of note; but that of Dr. Johnson's 'unknown correspondent', *cœur méchant* for F. *méchant cœur*, 'evil or malicious heart', is noticeable only as an ingenious specimen of pre-scientific 'etymology', and as having been retailed by Ash in the form, 'from the French *cœur* unknown, and *mechant* a correspondent'!]

Curmu·dgeonly, *a.* [f. prec. + -LY [1].] Of the nature of, or characteristic of, a curmudgeon; miserly, niggardly, churlish.

1590 R. W. 3 *Lords & 3 Ladies Lond.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 380, I care not for him [Wealth], curmudgeonly swad. 1594 NASHE *Terrors of Nt.* E iij, Come a woing to them in the likenes of a cooper or a curmogionly purchaser. 1776 FOOTE *Bankrupt* I. Wks. 1799 II. 99 These curmudgeonly cits regard no ties, no obligations. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 19 June 845/1 The curmudgeonly jealousy and Trade-Unionism of some practitioners.

So **Curmu·dgeonly** *adv.* (*rare.*)

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xxxvi, She vowed it was done curmudgeonly to vex her.

Curmu·r, *v.* [Echoic.] To make a low murmuring or purring sound.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 701 They two [cats] sit curmurring, forgetful of mice and milk, of all but love.

Curmurring (kɒɹmɒ·riŋ), *vbl. sb. Sc.* [f. prec.] A low rumbling, growling, or murmuring sound.

1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* xxvii, Some curmurring in his guts. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, A glass of brandy to three glasses of wine prevents the curmurring in the stomach.

Curn, *sb. north.* and *Sc.* [? Related to CURN *v.*]

†**1.** *pl.* Grain, corn-crops. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7158 (Trin.) To her tailes fire he bond .. Þourȝe þe felde he made hem fle And so her curnes dud he brenne.

2. *Sc.* A grain.

1474 *Act. Audit.* 35 (Jam.) Of ilk chalder the thrid kurne. *c* 1540 LYNDESAY *Kitteis Conf.* 90 Curnis of meil, and luffillis of Malt. 1759 FOUNTAINHALL *Decis. Lords of Council* I. 334 (Jam.) The seed, which is excepted from the multure; this is the 4th pickle or curne. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xiii, If there be a drap mair lemon or a curn less sugar than just suits you. 1881 'J. STRATHESK' *Bits fr. Blink Bonny* (1882) 137, I boil'd their meal and put a curn o' spice in't.

b. *transf.* A small number or quantity; a few.

1785 *Jrnl. from Lond. to Portsm.* 8 (Jam.), I saw a curn of camladike fellows wi' them. 1787 W. TAYLOR *Scots Poems* 72 (Jam.), I frae the neuk fresh coals an' sticks, An' i' the chimly cast a curn. 1820 *St. Kathleen* IV. 143 (Jam.) Only a curn bubbles brak on the tap. 1847 H. MILLER *Geol. Bass Rock* 109 Yonder's a curn o' rough hills. 1891 A. MATTHEWS *Poems & Songs* 54 Among a curn claikin' wives.

Curn, *v.* Early form of KERN, to form grains, to granulate.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 490 Tho grene corn in somer ssolde curne. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIII. 180 Shal neuer spir springen vp ne spik on strawe curne [*v. r.* kerne, kurne].

Curnall, Curnell, obs. ff. CORONAL, KERNEL.

Curney (kɒ·rni), *sb. Sc.* [dim. f. CURN *sb.* 2 b.] A company, lot.

1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxxi, The whole curney of them is gone.

Curnock (kɒ̄·ɹnək). *local.* Also 5 **carnok,** 8 **carnock,** 6–7 **cornock,** 7 **cornook.** [App. another form of CRANNOCK, *crennoc*, one or the other being due to metathesis of *r*.

Perhaps of Welsh origin; the Welsh form being *crynog*, which, according to Silvan Evans, may be for **cyrnog* conical heap, from *cwrn* cone. A parallel form *cyrnen*, conical heap, is common in many parts of Wales. This change of **cyrnog*, *crynog* in Welsh would, if certain, account for the *carn-*, *curn-*, and *cran-*, *cren-*, *cryn-* forms in Eng. The Welsh *crynog* appears to be known as a measure only in Glamorganshire and part of Monmouthshire.]

An obsolete (or nearly obsolete) dry measure formerly used in the West of England, from Cheshire to Somersetshire, and in parts of South Wales.

Its capacity varied according to place and commodity; for corn it was usually 4 bushels = a 'coomb'; for wheat sometimes 3 bushels. For coal and lime, it varied locally; in Glamorganshire in 1815, from 10 to 12 or 15 bushels (Davies *Agric. of S. Wales* II. 172), and the Cheshire *crenneke* or *crynoke* of salt in the 16th c. appears to have been at least as much.

1479 *Office of Mayor of Bristol* in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 426 That every sak [of colys] be tryed & provid to be & holde a carnok. 1509 *Will of R. Jamys* (Somerset Ho.), Quatuor modios frumenti de mensura de Chepstow, anglice *a Cornock.* 1638 PENKETHMAN *Artach.* D ij, A Cornook conteineth 256 Pounds. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 260/2 A Cornock is 2 strikes or 4 Bushels. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. ii. (1743) 157 Four bushels [make] the Comb or Curnock. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 198, 4 Bushels a Comb, or Curnock, 2 Curnocks a Quarter. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Dry Measure.* 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* 1123-7 (in *O. C. & F. Words* 170), *Curnock* (*Worcestershire*), of barley or oats, 4 bushels; of wheat, 9 score 10 lbs. = 3 bushels.

Curny (kɒ·rni), *a. Sc.* [f. CURN *sb.* + -Y [1].] Consisting of grains, granular.

1808–24 JAMIESON, Meal is said to be *curny*, when the grains of it are large, or when it is not ground very small. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xx, Wheat-flour..[is] far frae being sae hearty or kindly to a Scotchman's stomach as the curney aitmeal is.

Curour, obs. form of COURIER.

Curpen, -in, -on, Sc. var. CROUPON.

Curpheue, -ew, -our, obs. forms of CURFEW.

Cu·rple. *Sc.* Also 5 **courpale,** 6 **curpall,** 7 **-ell.** [Phonetic corruption of *curper*, CRUPPER.]

1. A crupper.

1498 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 388 Ane courpale .. and thre girthis to the samyn sadill. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 300 Vpoun ane hors .. Without saidill, curpall, tre, or brydill. 1584 J. CARMICHAEL in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 432 I'm afraid that John Durie has cracked his curple, at least his mouth is closed. 1675 CUNNINGHAM (of Craigend) *Diary* (1887) 51 To a new Curpell to my maill pillion.

2. *transf.* The rump, posteriors.

1787 BURNS *Answ. Guidwife Wauchope-ho.*, I'd be mair vauntie o' my hap, Douce hingin' owre my curple, Than.. proud imperial purple.

Curr (kɒ̄ɹ, kɒrr), *v.* [Echoic: cf. Da. *kurren* to coo, to whirr, and the verbs mentioned under CUR.] To make a low murmuring sound, like the cooing of a dove or purring of a cat. Hence **Cu·rring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1677 N. COX *Gent. Recreat.* iii. 57 When you have so tamed them [Nightingales] that they begin to Cur and Sweet with chearfulness, and record softly to themselves. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiii. 107 The .. curring of Pigeons ..curkling of Quails. 1798 WORDSW. *Idiot Boy* xxi, The owlets hoot, the owlets curr. 1855 G. DONALD in *Whistle-binkie* (1890) II. 87 Cheetie, Cheetie pussie..by fireside curring, Sang contented purring. 1860 THOMAS in *Zoologist* X. 3651 [The note of the fern-owl] resembled..the whirring, rapid rotation of a wheel .. the sounds intermixed with curring and croaking notes.

Curr, *sb.* [Echoic: cf. prec.] A curring sound.

1867 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 148 They'll send the stanes spinnin Wi a whirr and a curr till they sit round the tee.

‖**Currach, -agh** (kɒ·ră,- ku·răχ). Forms: 5–6 **currok,** 7 **-ogh,** (**carrogh(e),** 8 **corrach,** 8–9 **courach,** 9 **corach, corrack,** 7– **corragh, curragh.** [Ir. *curach* boat, little ship; also *corrach* boat, coracle; cf. Welsh *corwg*, also *corwgl*, *cwrwgl* CORACLE; these point to an OCelt. **kuruk-os*, **kurok-os* boat. (The spelling *carrogh* in Camden and his citers is prob. only a misprint.)]

A small boat made of wickerwork covered with hides, used from ancient times in Scotland and Ireland; a coracle.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 779 Þai called þat bate a currok. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. lix, Ane bait of ane bull hid, bound with na thing bot wandis. This bait is callit ane currok; with the quhilk thay fische salmond..thay beir it to ony place, on thair bak. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 107 Their carroghes, wherein they passed over the Sciticke vale. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 144 The Scots likewise out of their Carroghs or Leather vessels ..landing in whole Swarms. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 156 Their wicker boats, covered with hides, and called corraghs. 1828 C. CROKER *Fairy Leg. S. Irel.* II. 53 *Corragh* or *currugh* is a small boat used by the fishermen of that part. 1884 *Graphic* 4 Oct. 353/2 We embarked at an early hour in a 'corrack' at Dugort.

Currack, -ock (kɒ·rək). *Sc.* Also **currach, -och.** [Cf. Gaelic *curran* 'paniers slung on horses for carrying bulky loads, as hay, corn' (Macleod). The terminations *-an* and *-ag* are both diminutive, as is also -OCK in Eng. and Sc.] *pl.* A pair of open wooden or wicker frames slung pannier-wise on each side of a horse, for carrying a load of corn, hay, or other bulky stuff. Cf. *crooks*: CROOK *sb.* 9.

1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* IV. 395 The fuel was carried in creels and the corns in curracks. 1793 W. ANDERSON *Piper of Peebles* in C. Rogers *Soc. Life Scot.* I. vi. 218 Coops and carts were unco rare An' creels and currocks boot to sair [i. e. behoved to serve]. 1880 GORDON *Bk. Chron. Keith* 443 A load of plants slung over the horse's back in the 'Currach' style. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 479 Panniers or currochs were laid across the pony's back.

Currage, obs. form of COURAGE.

Curral, obs. form of CORAL.

Currant (kɒ·rănt). Forms: *α.* 4 (**raysons of**) **Coraunte,** 5 (**reysyns,** etc. **of**) **Corance, -awnce, -auns, -ence, -ent, -ons, -ouns,** 5–6 **-aunce,** 6 **-ans, -ens,** 6–7 (**raisins of**) **Corinth.** *β. Pl.* (or *collective*): 6 **coraunce, corints, currents,** 6–7 **-ance, -antes, corans, corantes,** (**corinthes**), 6–8 **currans,** 7 **-ence, -ains, -ands, corants, -ents, -ins, corrans, -ands, -ants,** (7–9 **corinths**), 6– **currants.** *Sing.* 6 **coren,** 7 **corin, coran, curren, current,** 7–8 **curran,** (**corinth,** 8 **curan**), 7– **currant.** [Orig. *raisins of Corauntz*, AF. *raisins de Corauntz*, = F. *raisins de Corinthe* raisins of Corinth; reduced before 1500 to *corauntz*, *coraunce*, whence the later *corantes*, *currants*, and *corans*, *currence*, *currans* (found in literature to *c* 1750, and still *dial.*). Some of the 16th c. herbalists restored the original form *Corinth*, which has been affected by some writers down to the 19th c.]

1. The raisin or dried fruit prepared from a dwarf seedless variety of grape, grown in the Levant; much used in cookery and confectionery. (Familiarly distinguished from 2 as *grocers'* or *shop currants.*)

†*a.* *Raisins of Corauntz, Corinth*, etc. *Obs.*

[1334 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* II. 545 Raisins de Corauntz.] ? *c* 1390 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* 6 Lat it seeth togedre with powdor-fort of gynger..with raysons of Coraunte. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 217 Item, ffor vj. li. reysonys off corawnce, xviij. d. 1471 MARG. PASTON *Lett.* No. 681 III. 25 Sende me word qwat price a *li.* of..reysonys of Corons. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Compounds* 27 a, Take .. of Raisons of Corans picked. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxxxi. 652 The smal Raysens which are commonly called Corantes, but more rightly Raysens of Corinthe. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 122 The small Raisins of Corinth, which we commonly call Currants.

β. *Corauntz, currence, currants, currant*, etc.

a 1502 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 234 Coraunce, at i. d'. ob'. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 Item for a butte of currantes, iii.s. iiii.d. 1578 [see *α*]. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 165 The plant that beareth the coren. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 40 Three pound of Sugar, fiue pound of Currence, Rice. 1628 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. (1688) 235 Grapes of Corinth or Currants. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 205 A Prune, a Raisin, or a Curran. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIII. 293 *note*, The chief riches of the island [Zant] consist in Corinths. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physick* (1762) 50 Breakfast..on Water gruel with Currants. 1748 MRS. S. HARRISON *House-kpr.'s Pocket-Bk.* i. (ed. 4) 2, I suppose you have Currans, Raisons, and Sugars. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 115 A plumb-pudding, composed of flour with raisins and corinths. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxxiii, Had I not best go out and order raisins and corinths for the wedding-cake? 1860 MRS. HARVEY *Cruise Claymore* 271 Of late years the currant has been much more extensively grown in the neighbourhood of Corinth.

2. Transferred to the small round berry of certain species of *Ribes* (*R. nigrum*, *R. rubrum*) called Black and Red Currants. (The White Currant is a variety of the Red.)

These shrubs, natives of Northern Europe, were introduced into English cultivation some time before 1578, when they are mentioned by Lyte as the Black and Red 'Beyond sea Gooseberry'. They were vulgarly believed at first to be the source of the Levantine currant; Lyte calls them 'Bastarde Currant', and both Gerarde and Parkinson protested against the error of calling them 'currants'.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xx. 683 The first kinde is called.. *Ribes rubrum*; in English Redde Gooseberries, Bastard Corinthes. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus Terr.* 558 Those berries..usually called red currans are not those currans.. that are sold at the Grocers. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. v. § 12 Goosberries and Currans. 1677 — *Anat. Fruits* iv. § 6 A White Corin, without taking off the Skin, sheweth not unpleasantly how the Seeds are fastned. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 61 Now will the Corinths, now the rasps supply Delicious draughts. 1799 tr. *H. Meister's Lett.* 181 Tartlets of raspberries, currants, and gooseberries. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 178 Black and Red Currants belong to the same genus as Gooseberry.

b. The shrub which produces this fruit (more fully *currant-bush*, *currant-tree*); also other shrubs of the same genus, as the Flowering Currant, *R. sanguineum*, a native of North America, cultivated for its deep crimson flowers.

1665–76 RAY *Flora* 223 Corinthes or currans, as they are vulgarly called, are plants well known. 1783 JOHNSON 18 Apr. in *Boswell*, I would plant a great many currants; the fruit is good. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 982 *R*[*ibes*] *sanguineum*, the Red-flowered Currant, a native of North America, is.. frequently grown in our gardens for ornamental purposes.

3. Applied to various shrubs having fruit (usually edible) resembling that of *Ribes*.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 363 Australian Currant, *Leucopogon Richei.* Indian C., an American name for *Symphoricarpus vulgaris.* Native C., of Tasmania, a name applied to some species of *Coprosma.* *Ibid.* 674 *Leptomeria Billardieri* is a pretty broom-like shrub..producing greenish-red berries, which are called Native Currants in New South Wales and Victoria; they have a pleasant acid taste..The fruit of another species, *L. acerba*, is also called Currants in Australia. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, W. Indian Currant, *Jacquinia armillaris*, *Beureria havanensis*, and *B. succulenta.* .. Indian Currant-bush, of Tropical America, the genera *Miconia* and *Clidemia.*

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *currant-bun*, *-cake*, *-grape*, *-vine*; (sense 2) *currant-bush* (see also 3), *-jelly*, *-tree*, *-wine*; **currant-borer, -clearwing,** the clearwing moth *Ægeria tipuliformis* and its larva; **currant-gall,** a small round gall, like an unripe currant, formed on the male flowers and leaves of the oak by the insect *Spathegaster baccarum*; **currant-moth,** a kind of moth that infests currant-bushes, the Magpie-moth; **currant-shrub,** a shrub or acid drink made from currants; **currant-worm,** a larva that infests currant-bushes.

1788 PICKEN *Poems* 13 (Jam.), Whangs o' *curran-buns an' cheese. 1890 *Spectator* 19 Apr. 532/1 Currant-buns and plum-puddings. 1813 J. FORBES *Orient. Mem.* II. xxv. 405 The cotton shrub..in verdure resembles the *currant-bush. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. iv, Ha you ne're a *curren-but to leape into? 1681 T. JORDAN *London's Joy* in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 545, I have dwelt in a Tub ..But ne're taught in a Currant-Butt before. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xxv. 492 These are popularly called *Currant-galls, because they look very much like bunches of currants. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 32 We had a present sent to us of Figs, Filberds, and *Currant-grapes. 1731–7 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Vitis*, The Corinth Grape, vulgarly called the Currant Grape: Is an early Ripener. 1858–9 HUMPHREYS *Genera Brit. Moths*, *Abraxas Grossulariata*, The large Magpie, or *Currant Moth. 1856 *Englishw. Dom. Mag.* IV. 94 How to make *Currant Shrub. 1649 *Surv. Manor Wimbledon* in *Archæol.* X. 424 (D.) The borders of which grass plots are *coran trees. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 263 The Stem and Leaves of these shrubs are much like those of Corinth trees. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 715/1 In the Ionian Islands the *currant-vine is grown on the sides of the lower hills. *a* 1648 DIGBY

Closet Open. (1669) 113 *Currants-Wine, take a pound of the best currants.

Currant, obs. form of CORANTE, CURRENT.

Curranto, var. of CORANTO.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 75 Without regarding ought save Cupids Currantoes. 1657 SANCROFT *Mod. Policies* in D'Oyly *Life* II. 261 You hear so much of a curranto in the application.

† Curre. *Obs.* [a. OF. *curre* (*corre, courre*) :— L. *currus* chariot.] A chariot.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 72/2 His cartes chares and curres.

Curre, obs. f. and var. of CUR.

† Currence. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **currentia,* f. *current-em,* pr. pple. of *currĕre* to run: see -ENCE. Cf. obs. F. *courance.*] = CURRENCY.

1651 M. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. vii. (1739) 44 For the fuller currence of the Money. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 6 The time..will..not have been lost, if it only strips the argument of all sentimentalism and false currence.

Currency (kʌ'rĕnsi). [f. as prec. + -ENCY.]

† 1. The fact or condition of flowing, flow; course; *concr.* a current, stream. *Obs. rare.*

1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 18 To preserve the currency of the stream. 1698 TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 135 To shew the Currency of their *Canalis* here. 1758 BINNELL *Descr. Thames* 11 The Currency runs..with such Force, as to render the Navigation thereof imperfect.

† b. 'Fluency; readiness of utterance; easiness of pronunciation' (J.). *Obs.*

c. Running, rapid motion. (*nonce-use.*)

1841 L. HUNT *Seer* II. (1864) 69 We are truly in a state of transition,—of currency rather [in a coach].

2. The course (of time); the time during which anything is current.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 196 The Currency of Time to establish a Custom, ought to be with a Continuando from the beginning to the end of the Term. 1822–56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* Wks. 1862 I. 288 She might be in the currency of her eighth year. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 465 During the entire currency of the lease. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 4/1 Must his exclusion run only during the currency of other parts of his sentence?

3. Of money: The fact or quality of being current or passing from man to man as a medium of exchange; circulation. Also *fig.*

1699 LOCKE *2nd Reply to Bp. of Worcester* (R.), 'Tis the receiving of them by others, their very passing, that gives them their authority and currency. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6078/2 All such of the said Bills .. lose their Currency. 1729 POPE *Dunc.* I. 23 *note,* The papers of Drapier against the currency of Wood's copper coin in Ireland. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 15 The laws of currency and exchange.

4. That which is current as a medium of exchange; the circulating medium (whether coins or notes); the money of a country in actual use.

1729 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 270 Money..by being coined is made a currency. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. ii. (1869) I. 328 The paper currencies of North America. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 58 If there is a large paper currency side by side with the gold. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* vii. 154 The currencies of two countries..being dissimilar.

fig. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) III. v, General Miseries--the common currency of human existence. 1879 ESCOTT *England* II. 425 Their mischievous influences upon the moral currency.

b. *spec.* Applied to a current medium of exchange when differing in value from the money of account; e. g. the former currency and banco of Hamburg (see BANCO), the depreciated paper currency of various countries, and the local shillings and pence, of less value than sterling money formerly used in various British colonies.

1755 JOHNSON, *Currency.* 6. The papers stamped in the English colonies by authority, and passing for money. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. viii. (1869) I. 73 In the province of New York common labourers earn three shillings and sixpence currency. 1872 *Japanese in Amer.* 201 Paper money..is also called currency.

fig. 1837 J. D. LANG *N. S. Wales* I. 220 Contests .. between the colonial youth and natives of England, or, to use the phrase of the colony, between currency and sterling. 1892 LENTZNER *Australian Word-bk.* 19 *Currency,* persons born in Australia, natives of England being termed 'sterling'.

5. The fact or quality of being current, prevalent, or generally reported and accepted among mankind; prevalence, vogue; *esp.* of ideas, reports, etc.

1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6077/2 The Currency of the ordinary Distempers. 1798 FERRIAR *Cert. Varieties Man* 213 The story .. seems to have gained currency. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 321 Johnson's Writings, which once had such currency and celebrity, are now as it were disowned by the young generation. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. iv. § 53 The currency of this belief continues.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (mostly in senses 3 and 4.)

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 178 Currency-money here has depreciated..a full third. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* 17 He is..particularly well read on the currency question. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* viii. 160 The great advantage of coined money for currency purposes. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 9 June 5 America.. has shown itself able to do strange things in the way of currency-mongering.

Current (kʌ'rĕnt), *a.* Forms: 4–6 **corant(e, coraunt,** 6 **corrant,** 4–8 **currant,** 5–6 **curraunt,** 6– **current.** [ME. *corant, currant,* a. OF. *corant, curant* (from 16th c. *courant*) running, pres. pple. of *courir,* OF. *corre*:—L. *currĕre* to run. The spelling of the Eng. word as *currant* (very common in 16th c.) gradually led to its complete conformation to L. *current-em.*]

1. Running; flowing. (Now *rare.*)

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 3461 With him cam..mony faire juster corant. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 96 Like to the currant fire, that renneth Upon a corde. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 128 Se that there be no water standynge..but that it be alwaye currant and rennynge. 1596 DAVIES *Orchestra* lxix, Those current travases, That on a triple dactyl foot do run Close by the ground. 1651 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1653) 10 They will go currant down the River. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 67 The current streame. 1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) I. 265 The water was current through the pond. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* I. 597 The current spring.

† b. *Current ship*: see quot. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 120 The lyghtest shyp which maye bee a passinger betwene them: that lyke as we vse poste horses by lande so may they by this current shippe in shorte space certifie the Lieuetenaunt of suche thynges as shall chaunce.

† c. *Her.* = COURANT *a. Obs.*

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xv. (1660) 176 He beareth .. three Unicornes in Pale, Current. 1681 T. JORDAN *London's Joy* in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 542 Argent, three Greyhounds Currant Arm'd and Collard, Gules.

† d. Having a fall or inclination; sloping. *Obs.* (Cf. CURRENT *sb.* 3.)

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 128 To make them euen somwat dyscendynge or currant one waye or other. 1530 PALSGR. 441 This water avoydeth nat well; by lykelyhod the goutter is nat courrant.

e. Of handwriting: 'Running', cursive.

1891 E. MAUNDE THOMPSON in *Classical Rev.* Nov. 418/2 Ought our descendants then to infer that we knew nothing of a current hand?

2. *fig.* Smoothly flowing; running easily and swiftly; fluent, (Now *rare.*)

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 97 Mistrusting..that all went not currant. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. iv. (Arb.) 24 Speech by meeter .. is more currant and slipper upon the tongue. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* vii. 4 Thus the sense is perspicuous and current. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. ii. 67 April 18. The Bill..was read the first time. Apr. 19. Read the second time..Apr. 20. Read the third time, and passed the House. So current it seems this bill went. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. cc. (*MS. reading*), Other incidents .. Which shall be specified .. in current rhyme.

3. Running in time; in course of passing; in progress. Often used *ellipt.,* as in *the* 10*th current* (abbreviated *curt.*), *i.e.* the 10th day of the current month. b. Belonging to the current week, month, or other period of time.

1608 HIERON *Defence* III. 131 There was not any long time current and past wherein it has been observed and made usuall. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 7, I had yours of the tenth current. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 477 [It] does not imply the time fully run out, but that the last part thereof must then be current. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. i. (1743) 142 None is to be ordained .. Deacon till he is at least twenty-three current. 1734 BERKELEY *Let.* 17 Mar. Wks. IV. 218, I paid the curates for the current year. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econom. Reform* Wks. 1842 I. 230 No tax is raised for the current services. 1858 HERSCHEL *Outlines Astron.* xviii. § 927 A date.. always expresses the day or year current and not elapsed. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 46 To enlarge his current expenses. 1868 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 387 We must call the current number for that date the Christmas number.

4. Of money: Passing from hand to hand; in circulation; in general use as a medium of exchange.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xiv. 167 In the begynnynge of the Regne of Kynge Edward..was no monoye curraunt in englond but pens and halfpens and ferthynges. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xxiii. 16 Currant money amonge marchauntes [WYCLIF preued comune money]. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 286 The currantest money of all both in Venice itselfe and in the whole Venetian Signiory. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 501 In Kataia a coine is currant, made of the blacke rinde of a certaine tree. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 66 Of the current coin of the empire. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 33 Pieces of leather impressed with the government mark and passing current like our bank-notes.

= Locally current. (Cf. CURRENCY 4 b.)

1593 in *Muniments of Irvine* (1890) I. 79 The Burrow meillis .. to be payit in Stirlling money .. ar resavit in current money to our greit hurt.

† 5. Having the quality of current coin; sterling, genuine, authentic: opposed to *counterfeit. Obs.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 73 Though others seem counterfeit in their deeds .. Euphues will be alwayes currant in his dealings. 1599 *Warn. Faire Women* II. 1555 To put your love unto the touch, to try If it be currant, or but counterfait. 1611 COTGR., *A Preuve de marteau,* sound, currant, good, right stuffe. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 67 If the report which passeth be current. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Laug. Unl.* ix. § 85 With a touch-stone we try metals, whether they be good (current) or counterfeit. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. 1. (1765) 141 Do we not try [a piece of Metal]..by the Test, before we take it for Current?

6. Generally reported or known; in general circulation; in general use, prevalent.

1563 *Mirr. Mag., S. Shore* xxiv, What I sayd was currant every where. 1625 BACON *Ess.* Ep. Ded., I doe now publish my Essayes; which, of all my other workes, haue beene most currant. 1631 J. PORY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 271 III. 267 It is current in every mans mouth that the Kings journey into Scotland is putt off. 1775 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 40, I find it very current that parliament will meet in October. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 549 The stories which were current about both Seymour and the Speaker.

7. Generally accepted; established by common consent; in vogue. Often with mixture of sense 3: Accepted or in vogue at the time in question.

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 169 If laie Elders had bene currant in Gregories time. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 78 The current Theology of Europe. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* Pref., A word which is not current English. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & P.* ii. Wks. 1871 I. 309 The current proper signification attached to a common name in any language. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 187 The commerce of Holland greatly depends on the current interest. 1884 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* XLVI. 46 Current utilitarian speculation ..shows inadequate consciousness of natural causation.

8. Phr. *To pass, go,* or *run current* (senses 5–7): to be in circulation or in common use; to be generally related, reported, or accepted; to be received as genuine. (Formerly *to pass* or *go for current.*)

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 12 And so now it passeth current to be spoken and written Ajax. 1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 3 Which opinion hath gone so currant, that..some of the new writers haue accepted it for a truth. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 16 But most true this may seeme which runneth currant every where. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 4 Why the Translation of the Seuentie was allowed to passe for currant. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. iii. (1636) 168 That invincible rage and furious onset, which goes current with the Barbarous for true valour. 1629 J. ROUSE *Diary* 46 It went for currant that the Spanyards had killed the French and Dutch. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 210 It went current among the seamen that the Spanish Doctor was an Englishman. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxi. 250 Their Language [Portuguese] goes current along most of the Sea-coast. 1828 MACAULAY *Hallam* Ess. I. 54 If such arguments are to pass current it will be easy to prove [etc.].

Current (kʌ'rĕnt), *sb.* Forms: 4 **curraunt,** 6–7 **currant,** 6– **current.** [a. OF. *corant, curant,* sb. use of *courant* adj.: see prec., with which this is in its orthographical history identical.]

1. That which runs or flows, a stream; *spec.* a portion of a body of water, or of air, etc. moving in a definite direction.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 186 Men þat knowen þe worchinge of þe elementis..and worchiþ woundir bi craft in mevynge of currauntis. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 441 Two such siluer currents when they ioyne Do glorifie the bankes that bound them in. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 212 A small current of blood, which came directly from its snout, and past into its belly. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iv. 205 A..mill turned by a current from a large river. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* i. (1878) 10 Great ocean currents such as the Gulf Stream.

2. The action or condition of flowing; flow, flux (of a river, etc.); usually in reference to its force or velocity.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 353 Where the currant setteth alwayes to the eastwarde. 1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* (1684) 65 There is no great Current in the Bay. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 57 [The River Trent] comes down from the Hills with a violent Current into the flat Country. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 25, I came to a river with high banks and deep rapid current. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xiv. 90 The well-known phenomenon of the changing current in the Straits [of Euripus].

† b. The course of a river or other flowing body. *Obs.*

1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 119 The rise and currents of Rivers are not always the same now as before the Flood. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xxvi. 111 The peasants diverted the current of the flame, and saved their villages. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 25 The Earn is a more rapid river than the Forth, has a longer current.

3. The inclination or 'fall' given to a gutter, roof, etc. to let the water run off.

1582 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 423 No..persons shall make their pavements higher then an other, but that hit may have a reasonable currant. 1699 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 559 Neglect of Levelling the streets and ordering the Currents yrof. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 161 Take care that the Gutter..lie..in such a Position that it may have a good Current. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 407 All sheet lead is laid with a current to keep it dry. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v., Gutters usually have a current of ¼ inch to the foot.

† 4. Circulation (of money), currency. *Obs.*

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 635 This privie councell..taketh order for the currant and finenes of money. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. vii. (1739) 44 The regulating of the Mint, and the current of Money. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Romish Monks* 91 They find a plentiful current of Devotional-Mony.

5. *fig.* The course of time or of events; the main course.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 136/1 That place was not possessed of the like in manie currents of yeares. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* V. Wks. 1856 I. 66 My joyes passion..choakes the current of my speach. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* I. 19 More perhaps will be said of him in the current of these memorials. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* III. xiii. 106 Without some such general comprehension, as we may call it, of the whole current of time. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* iii. (1852) 77 The whole current of my restless and ever-changing history. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. x. 519 One more tale will bring us back directly to the current of our story.

6. Course or progress in a defined direction; tendency, tenor, drift (of opinions, writings, etc.).

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 335 Say, shall the currant of our right rome on. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 370 This is .. plaine and obuious out of the very current of the words. 1692 LOCKE *Toleration* III. x, In your first Paper, as the whole Current of it would make one believe. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. I. 76 The current of men's opinions having ..set that way. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xii. 152 [These] words .. express the whole current of modern feeling.

† b. The tendency or drift of the common opinion, practice, etc., of a body of persons. *Obs.*

1613 J. SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 218 Against this opinion is the common current of all Doctors and Fathers. 1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. conc. Usurped Powers* 17 The current of the people or community I am of is to be followed. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conv.* xxxii, Affecting Singularity, against the general Current and Fashion of all about them. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* XV. 583/1 The current of modern American authorities is in complete accordance with this view.

7. *Electr.* The name given to the apparent transmission or 'flow' of electric force through a conducting body: introduced in connexion with the theory that electrical phenomena are due to a fluid (or fluids) which moves in actual 'streams'; now the common term for the phenomenon, without reference to any theory.

An electric current is according to its nature called *alternating* or *continuous*, *intermittent*, *pulsatory*, or *undulatory*.

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 141 The frequent exciting such currents of ethereal fire in bed-chambers. 1752 FRANKLIN *Let.* Wks. 1887 II. 253 Perhaps the *auroræ borealcs* are currents of this fluid in its own region, above our atmosphere. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 48 From the manner in which the peculiar force called electricity is seemingly transmitted through certain bodies..the term current is commonly used to denote its apparent progress. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. x. 306 Faraday..illustrated the laws of these induced currents. 1881 W. L. CARPENTER *Energy in Nature* 153 Dynamo machines..that supply alternating currents, i. e. currents alternately in opposite directions. *Mod. Advt.* The [Electric Lighting] Company are prepared to supply current within the district named.

b. *transf.* Applied to the transmission of nerve-force along a nerve.

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 18 A current of nervous stimulus..derived from the [spinal] cord to the muscles.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** In relation to currents of water, air, and the like, as *current-drifted*; **current-bedding**, the bedding of geological strata in a sloping direction caused by deposition in a current of water; **current-fender**, a structure to ward off the current from a bank, etc., which it threatens to undermine; **current-gauge, current-meter**, an apparatus made for measuring the flow of liquids through a channel; **current-mill**, a mill driven by a current-wheel; **current-wheel**, a wheel driven by a natural current of water. **b.** Of or pertaining to an electrical current; as *current-breaker, -collector, -meter, -regulator, -weigher*, etc.

1891 *Jrnl. Derbyshire Archæol. Soc.* XIII. 35 The direction of the dip of planes of *current-bedding. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvii. 206 A *current-drifted cask. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 661 The dynamometer *current-gage of Woltmann, 1790, is a light water-wheel operated by the current. *Ibid.*, The *current-wheel is perhaps the first application of the force of water in motion to driving machinery.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Mar. 3/3 This *current collector, which is connected with the motor placed between the wheels underneath the floor of the car, moves in the conduit beneath the rail. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 16 When the latter acts, it does so in obedience to *current pulsations. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 380 A stratum of a conductor contained between two consecutive surfaces of flow..is called a *Current-Sheet. *Ibid.* II. 341 The suspended coil in Dr. Joule's *current-weigher is horizontal and capable of vertical motion.

† **Cu·rrent,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 **currant.** [f. CURRENT *a.*] *trans.* To render current, give currency or acceptance to.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* Induct. 27 The uneven scale, that currants all thinges by the outwarde stamp of opinion. 1607 — *What You Will* II. i. 295 Faith, so, so..As 't please opinion to current it.

Cu·rrented, *ppl. a.* [f. CURRENT *sb.* + -ED 2.] Having a current.

1650 HOWELL *Masaniello* I. 43 A strong currented River.

Currentless (kʌ·rĕntlĕs), *a.* [f. CURRENT *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no current.

1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 191 We reached a spot where the river expanded, and formed a currentless basin. 1886 J. M. CAULFEILD *Seamanship Notes* 5 An anchorage, which is more or less currentless.

Currently (kʌ·rĕntli), *adv.* [f. CURRENT *a.*]

1. In the manner of a flowing stream; with easy rapid movement; smoothly, fluently, readily. Now *rare.*

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 68 The English wordes..wyll become any one of ye most accustomed sortes of Latine or Greeke verses meetely, and run thereon somewhat currantly. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* xv. i. (1622) 223 Neither went things currantly with him.. the siege tooke no effect. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* lxx. 900 The spouts will not runne currantly, if we pump not deep. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 71 To pare old Trenches..whose Edges will grow so thick with Grass, that thou canst not get thy water to pass currently. 1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 131 Lady Harriet..very currently took her share of the intended presents. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 58 While he holds the reins we roll smoothly and currently along. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* ix. (1819) 122 How currently does the work proceed! 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xi. 187 Able to read in public currently and correctly.

2. In current use, practice, opinion, belief, report, or acceptance; generally, commonly among mankind, popularly.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 320 Songs and Ballads..currantly Sung in every place. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxiii. 167 Many..which beare that name, and currantly passe among us. 1719 J. RICHARDSON *Sc. Connoisseur* 89 A Story which passes very currently. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 337 He..was detained at home, as currently reported, by illness. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* i. (1876) 5 The view currently taken.

† **3.** With a common current or direction of evidence, opinion, etc. *Obs.*

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. (J.) Which maketh the simple and ignorant to think they even see how the word of God runneth currently on your side. 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* § 3. 15 In which you know how currantly the schoolmen..are against you.

Cu·rrentness. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being current.

† **1.** Fluency, easy flow (of language, etc.). *Obs.*

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 51 The English tongue lacketh neyther variety nor currantnesse of phrase. 1656 J. SERGEANT tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* Transl. Addr., Her Interpreter..should speak all languages; at least to that fair degree of currentnesse, as [etc.].

2. The fact of being current or in circulation; currency; the genuine quality that entitles coin, etc. to pass current (*obs.*).

1583 STOCKER *Hist. Civ. Warres Lowe C.* II. 42 a, The currauntnesse of the Coyne. 1611 COTGR., *Mise*..the currantnesse, or goodnesse of coyne. 1658 BP. REYNOLDS *Lord's Supper* xvi, As prayer is animated by the Death of Christ (which alone is that character that addes currantness to them).

Curreour, currer, obs. forms of COURIER.

Curret, -ette, obs. forms of CUIRASS.

† **Curreter, -eter.** *Obs.* [a. 16th c. F. *courratier*, now *courtier*, OF. *coretier, coratier*, in Pr. *corratier*, Sp. *corredor*, broker, prob. f. *correr*, L. *currĕre* to run (Darmesteter). (The phonology opposes derivation from L. *cūrāre*.)] A broker.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vn courretier..qui moyenne & va & vient d'vne partie à l'autre, pour faire quelque marché*, a curretter, a broaker. [1847 in HALLIWELL.]

Curreye, var. CONREY *Obs.*, equipment, etc.

Curricle (kʌ·rik'l). [ad. L. *curricul-um* running, course, also (race-)chariot, f. *curr-ĕre* to run.]

† **1.** A course, running. (In quot. 1682 taken as *dim.*, a short course.) *Obs.*

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 124 Upon a curricle in this world depends a long course of the next. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 271 The Remedy..is convey'd..by the Curricle of the Blood into the Tracheal Ducts.

2. A light two-wheeled carriage, usually drawn by two horses abreast.

1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 367 A curricle which is put in motion by the person who sits in it, by turning round a single wheel placed in the front. 1769 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 125/2 A man of 70 much intoxicated..rolled against the wheel of their curricle. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 95 Curricles..are..a superior kind of two-wheeled carriage. 1802 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 773/2 In curricles, single horse chaises, or other carriages. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. xii. 386 He made these periodical journeys..in a kind of open curricle.

3. *Comb.*, as *curricle-builder*; *attrib.*, as *curricle artillery, fire-engine, gun* (= mounted on a light two-wheeled carriage for rapid movement).

1786 SIR H. CROFT *Abbey of Kilkhampton* 107 Coach-builders, curricle-builders. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 173 Brass guns on curricle carriages. 1807 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* II. 126 Two pieces of curricle artillery. 1878-81 E. MATHESON *Aid Bk.* (1889) 579 Curricle fire-engines..may be advantageously fitted with shafts for one horse.

Hence **Cu·rricle** *v.*; † **Curriclee·r,** one who drives a curricle. *nonce-wds.*

1857 CARLYLE *Misc.* IV. 98 (D.) Who is this that comes curricling through the level yellow sunlight, like one of respectability keeping his gig? 1794 *Sportsig Mag.* IV. 58 The dashing curricle-eers of the day. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 5 (1806) I. 177 Our tonish navigators and curricleers.

Curricular (kŭri·kiŭlăr), *a. rare.* [f. L. *curricul-um* (see prec.) + -AR.] Of or pertaining to driving or to carriages.

1798 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) II. 186 Gigs, buggies, whiskies, and other implements of curricular motion. 1870 *Temple Bar Mag.* XXIX. 193 Their heroes go to the drive in a tandem with outriders; but, notwithstanding this strange confusion of curricular arrangements [etc.]. 1881 *Standard* 12 Apr., The four-in-hand is, as it were, the curricular unit. If a man can manage a Coach and four..he can do anything in the way of driving.

‖ **Curriculum** (kŭri·kiŭlŭm). Pl. **-ula.** [L., = course, career (*lit.* and *fig.*): see above.] A course; *spec.* a regular course of study or training, as at a school or university. (The recognized term in the Scottish Universities.)

1633 *Munimenta Univ. Glasg.* (1854) III. 379 Finito anni curriculo discessurum. 1643 *Ibid.* II. 317 Curriculum quinque annorum. 1824 J. RUSSELL *Tour Germ.* (1828) I. iii. 134 When the [German] student has finished his *curriculum*, and leaves the university. 1829 *Glasg. Univ. Cal.* 39 The *curriculum* of students who mean to take degrees in Surgery to be three years. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 84 The completion of the entire curriculum of metamorphosis. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. ix. 201 Butler's immortal Work has..been elbowed out from the Oxford curriculum.

Curried (kʌ·rid), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. CURRY *v.*[1] + -ED.] Rubbed down with a comb; dressed; drubbed.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. iii. (Arb.) 22 The worste is but a curried cote.

Cu·rried, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. CURRY *sb.*[2] and *v.*[3] + -ED.] Prepared with curry or curry-powder.

1855 ELIZA ACTON *Mod. Cookery* (1863) 302 Curried Oysters. 1882 B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* I. v. 95 Fish cutlets, curried fowl, tarts, and cream.

[**Curriedew, -dow, curridow:** see *List of Spurious Words.*]

Currier [1] (kʌ·riəɹ). Forms: 4 **curiour,** 4-6 **coriour, curryour,** 4-7 **corier,** 5 **coryowre, coryer, correher, coureour, curriour,** 5-6 **coryer, -ar, coryour,** 6 **corrier, curryar, courrar, currer,** 6-7 **coriar,** 6- **currier.** [In sense 1, ME. *corier, coryer*, a. OF. *corier, coryer*:—L. *coriārius*, tanner, currier, f. *corium* hide, leather. The forms in *-our*, as *coureour*, are assimilated to, or directly from, F. *courroyeur*, in Palsgrave *couraieur*, OF. *conreeur* (13th c.) currier, f. *conreer*, in Cotgr. *courroyer*, now *corroyer* to CURRY, whence senses 2, 3. A confusion between the two words appears already in OF. where we find *coroier, couroier* as variants of *coriier*, in which the *oi* is due to *corroyer, corroyeur.*]

1. One whose trade is the dressing and colouring of leather after it is tanned.

In the earlier quots. confused with *tanner*; but the two trades were quite distinct and legally incompatible in 1488.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 471 Seynt petre dwelte in a corieris hous. 1382 — *Acts* ix. 43 Many dayes he dwellide in Joppe, at Symound, sum coriour, or tawier [1388 a curiour; Vulg. *Simonem quemdam coriarium*]. *Ibid.* x. 6 [*v.r.* curryour]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 93 Coryowre, *coriarius, cerdo*. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. iii. 77 Coupers, coryers, tawyers, skynners. 1488 *Act* 1 *Hen. VII*, c. 5 § 2 That no Tanner whiles he occupieth the mistere of a Tanner ..use the mistere of a Coriour nor blak no leder to be put to sale. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 1 The nexte that came was a coryar And a cobeler, his brother. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 79 When Tanners are with Corriers wel agreede. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 36 The tanners, makers, curriers, and dressers of the same [leather]. 1639 [see CURRY *v.*[1] 2]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 833 Useless to the Currier were their Hides. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 761 The trade of a coach currier is hardly carried on anywhere except in the metropolis. 1854 LOWELL *Cambr.* 30 *Years Ago* Wks. 1890 I. 70 A currier's shop, where..men were always beating skins.

2. One who curries horses, etc.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 134 When short hors and short coriers doo meete. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1834) 39 A currier of camels.

3. One who curries favour.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* i. A iv/2 Flatterers and lyers, curriers of fafell.

† **Cu·rrier** [2]. *Obs.* Also 6 **curriar, corriar, corier,** 6-7 **curriour,** 7 **courriour.**

[By some assumed to be identical with CURRIER [1]; others suggest that it may be from F. *coureur*, light horseman, scout, skirmisher (see COURIER 2); but evidence is wanting.]

1. An early kind of fire-arm: see quot. 1834.

1557-8 LD. WENTWORTH *Let. to Q. Mary* (on siege of Calais) in Hardwick *State Papers* (1778), The enemies..with their curriors (which assuredly shot very great bullets and carry far). 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 105 Their corriars were more woorth Then double tolde, the peeces that wee brought. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 62 He caused his bases, curriers, and harquebusses to be shot off. 1659 HOWELL *Vocab.* § 6 Smaller guns, as courriours, harquebusses, muskets. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 373/2 The *Currier*, or *currier of war*.. of the same calibre and strength as the arquebus, but with a longer barrel.

2. A man armed with a currier.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1215/1 Heerewith a companie of curriours and caliuers were put forward. 1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* I. 44 The Caleuers or Coriers. Such must haue either of them a good and sufficient peece.

Currier, -or, obs. forms of COURIER.

Curriery (kʌ·riəri). [f. CURRIER [1]: cf. OF. *corroierie*.] The trade or occupation of a currier; the place where the trade of a currier is carried on.

In mod. Dicts.

Currish (kʌ·riʃ), *a.* Also 5 **kurressh,** 6 **courrissh.** [f. CUR + -ISH.]

1. Of, relating to, or resembling a cur.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Caninus*, doggish, currish. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* VI. lxiv. (1634) 46 One of these.. Doth utter barking words with currish sound. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 139 The Dogs of a Mungrel or Currish kinde. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4545/4 An English Spaniel Dog..his Ears Currish. *c* 1875 SIR R. CHRISTISON *Autobiog.* (1885) I. 248 Rabies is rare here..though dogs both of good breeds and currish are extremely numerous.

2. *fig.* Like a cur in nature; snappish, snarling, quarrelsome; mean-spirited, base, ignoble.

c 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 65 A kurresshe herte, a mouthe þat is curteise, Ful wele ye wote thei be not accordyng. 1547 RECORDE *Jud. Ur.* A iij, Those currish stomakes, which can do nothyng but barke and brall. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 292 To change this currish Iew. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 286 His snarling and currish inuectiues. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 275 Quarrelsome and currish People that bark and snarl at one another. 1820 BYRON tr. *Morgante Maggiore* xxxiv, Currish renegade! 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* II. xiii, His currish nature prompted him to strike where no blow would be returned.

Currishly (kʌ·riʃli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a currish manner.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 128 Thou..oughtest nat to holde courrisshly ageynst thy maister. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 370 Goodwil and courteous interteinment currishly

recompenced. *a* 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. i. x. (1642) 26 Whereat the Emperour being netled .. used him most currishly. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecessors* xiv. 574 Gabriel Harvey..currishly vented his spleen against the dead man in a clumsy satire.

Currishness (kə·rĭʃnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Currish condition or quality.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* 68 b *marg.*, Thei [Cynics] did with their foule mouthes represente the curryshenesse of doggues. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxix. (R.), Diogenes..by his currishness got him the name of dog. 1824 GALT *Rothelan* I. II. vi. 199 The natural currishness of their temperament.

Curror, -our(e, -owre, -ur, obs. ff. COURIER.

† **Cu·rry,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* In 5 curray. [a. F. *corroi* 13th c. (AngloFr. **corrai*), OF. also *conroi, conrei*, etc., with the primary sense 'preparation': see CONREY, and CURRY *v.*[1]] The currying or dressing of leather.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xiii. (1554) 52 a, A skin wrought by good curray.

Curry (kə·ri), *sb.*[2] Forms: (6 carriel, 7 carree), 8 carrye, curree, kerry, 8– currie, curry. [a. Tamil *kari* sauce, relish for rice, Canarese *karil*, whence Pg. *caril*, and earlier Eng. and Fr. forms; mod.F. is *cari*.]

A preparation of meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables, cooked with a quantity of bruised spices and turmeric, and used as a relish or flavouring, *esp.* for dishes composed of or served with rice. Hence, *a curry* = a dish or stew (of rice, meat, etc.) flavoured with this preparation (or with curry-powder).

1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* 88 (Y.) Most of their fish is eaten with rice, whieh they seeth in broth, which they put upon the rice, and is somewhat soure .. but it tasteth well, and is called Carriel. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 12 They ..boyl them [fruits] to make Carrees, to use the Portuguez word, that is somewhat to eat with and relish their Rice. 1747 *Art of Cookery* 52 To make a Currey the Indian way. 1766 GROSE *Voy. E. Indies* (1772) I. 150 (Y.) The currees are infinitely various, being a sort of fricacees to eat with rice, made of any animals or vegetables. 1848 THACKERAY *Lett.*, If you can come to dinner, there's a curry. 1891 SHARMAN *Fam. Cookery* 16 Pour the curry on the dish with the rice.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *curry-sauce, -stuff*; **curry-leaf tree,** a name for *Bergera Königii*, the aromatic leaves of which are used to flavour curries; **curry-paste, -powder,** preparations of turmeric and strong spices, for making curried dishes.

1810 R. J. THORNTON *Family Herbal* 12 Turmeric .. a principal ingredient in the composition of curry-powder. 1860 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. 463 (Y.) Plots of esculents and curry-stuffs of every variety, onions, chillies, yams [etc.]. 1883 MRS. BISHOP in *Leisure Ho.* 146/1 Curry is at each meal, but it is not made with curry powder.

† **Cu·rry, currie,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6 curee, curie. [a. F. *curée*, in 14–15th c. *cuirée*, f. *cuir* hide, corresponding to a L. type **coriāta* lit. hide-ful, skin-ful, the entrails of the deer being given to the hounds on the skin: see Littré, and Notes to *Sir Tristrem* (1886) l. 474. Cf. QUARRY.]

The portions of an animal slain in the chase that were given to the hounds; the cutting up and disembowelling of the game; *transf.* any prey thrown to the hounds to be torn in pieces, or seized and torn in pieces by wild beasts: see QUARRY.

c 1500 *Melusine* xix. 99 þe herte..was hadde out of the watre and the curee made & gyue to the houndes as custome is to doo. 1600 *Gowrie's Consp.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 192 His maiestie not staying vppon the curie of the deir, as his vse is. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVI. 145 A den of wolves ..New come from currie of a stag. *Ibid.* XVI. 693 Two fierce kings of beasts, oppos'd in strife about a hind Slain on the forehead of a hill, both sharp and hungry set, And to the currie never came but like two deaths they met. 1830 R. CHAMBERS *Life Jas. I*, I. ix. 247 It was James's practice to superintend the curry or dissection of the deer. [1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. vi. 134 A bill is thrown before the house as the curée to the hounds; and it is torn to pieces by everybody.]

† **Cu·rry,** *sb.*[4] App. an error for CARRY *sb.* I.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* i. (1684) 11 Whereof one would lade a Curry or small Cart.

Curry (kə·ri), *v.*[1] Forms: 3 (?) courey, 4–7 cory, corry, 5–6 cury, 5 corroye, coraye, corey, (core), curray, (*pa. t. pl.* curreiden), couray, 6 courye, -ie, currey, 6–7 courrie, -y, currie, 4– curry. [a. OF. *correie-r, coree-r*, orig. *conreder, conreer, cunreer, conraer, conraier* to put in order, prepare, arrange, dispose, equip, apparel, curry a horse; in Palsgr. and Cotgr. *courroyer*, mod.F. *corroyer* to curry leather, = Pr. *conrear* to arrange, to entertain, It. *corredare* to equip, furnish, deck out, fit out (a bride or a ship):—early Rom. **conrēdāre* to prepare, make ready, etc.: see CONREY.

In OF. the diphthong *ei, oi*, in the second syllable, belongs originally only to the stressed forms, whence it has been extended to all. The 16th c. form *courroyer* seems to have been assimilated to *courroye, courroie*:—L. *corrigia* thong, leather strap.]

1. *trans.* To rub down or dress (a horse, ass, etc.) with a comb.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 61/251 And selde heo [an ass] is i-coureyd [?i-conreyd] wel. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xli. (1495) 802 The colte is not..coryed wyth an horse combe. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 53 (Mätzner) Lik as he wold coraye his maystres hors. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 19 A short horse is soone corryd. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 31 It may suffize to rubbe and courrie the hounde three times in a weeke. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* 3 Who would currie an Asse with an Iuorie combe? 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. 21 First let your groom vncloath him, then currie, rubbe, picke, and dresse him. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Travelling Horse*, Ever where the Horse's hair is thinnest there curry the gentlest. 1839–40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 175 Her hide is daily curried and brushed.

b. Applied to persons.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 273 Thou art that fine, foolish..Alexander that tendest to nothing but to combe and cury thy haire. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 107 Currying and smudging and pranking himselfe. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. xii. § 3 (1734) 243 The Parts affected .. being first well curried with a Flesh-Brush. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* XX. (1826) 251 She curries with towels The Chamber-maid's bowels.

c. *fig.*: To tickle, scrape, scratch, claw, etc.

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 59 We shall be curried with the brislie phrases And prick-song termes he hath premeditate. 1607 DEKKER *Westw. Hoe* V. Wks. 1873 II. 352 You shall go on fidling..curry your instruments: play and away. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 151 Indeed, with his learned lectures, he .. curried the lazy hides, of many an idle and ignorant friar.

2. To dress (tanned leather) by soaking, scraping, paring, beating, colouring, etc.

14.. *Chalmerlan Air* c. 22 (Jam.) Item, thai wirk it [lethir] or it be courait. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 110 Currayyn ledyr..*corradio*. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vii. 30 The hide of an oxe whiche [she] dyd doo corroye well. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 19 Preamb., Upon peyne of forfeitur of every hyde by hym so corryed. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 171 Those skins which are to be courried and dressed. 1639 *Sc. Acts, Chas. I* (1870) V. App. 610/1 Edward Spencer Corier, craving libertie to buy hydis .. and vent the same being Coried. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 142 All Leather, tanned or curried, coming from Foreign Parts. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* XXXI, I made the deer's hide be curried and dressed by a tanner.

† b. To work iron in the forge. *Obs.* [F. *corroyer du fer.*]

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 58 Spanish-steel .. sometimes proves very unsound, as not being well curried, that is well wrought.

3. *transf.* To beat or thrash one's hide for him, give a drubbing to. Also *fig.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1641 For myrth I have hym coryed, beten and blyst. 1530 PALSGR. 504/2 She hath curryed hym with a good staffe. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 1799 He hath well curried thy cote. 1621 FLETCHER *Isl. Princess* IV. ii, I have seen him Curry a fellow's carcass handsomely. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 227 This is the great Sir Francis Vere, That so the Spaniards curry'd. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 220 He swore..that..he would curry his hide till he made him run out of it.

† 4. *fig.* To 'stroke down' (a person) with flattery or blandishment. *Obs.*

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 365 Whou þey curry kinges & her back claweþ.

† b. *intr.* or *absol.* To employ flattery or blandishment, so as to cajole or win favour: cf. next.

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 280 b/1 Tho curreiden glosours, tho welcomeden flatterers. 1575 *Brieff Disc. Troubl. at Franckford* (1642) 167 Such as..can cap it, can cope it, and curry for advantage. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, V. i. 81 I would currie with Maister Shallow. 1830 A. W. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under Seven Admin.* (1837) II. 51 His Grace meant he was currying to the Duke of Newcastle.

5. † a. *To curry favel*: to use insincere flattery, or unworthy compliance with the humour of another, in order to gain personal advantage. (Cf. CURRY-FAVEL below.)

[OF. *estriller fauvel* (*fauveau, fauvain*, also *torcher fauvel*) to curry the chestnut horse, hence, to employ deceit or hypocrisy, to gloze; cf. FAVEL.]

c 1400 *Beryn* 362 She toke hym by the swere, As bouse she had lernyd cury fauel of som olde ffrere. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 189 The knyght or squier..but he hide The trouthe and cory favelle, he not the ner is His lordes grace. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* (Percy Soc.) 26 Loke thou core not favel ne be no flaterer. *c* 1561 UNDERHILL *Narr. Reform.* (Camden Soc.) 159 Accordynge to the olde provearbe .. He thatt wylle in courte abyde Must cory favelle bake and syde, for souche gett moste gayne. 1570 T. WILSON *Demosthenes* 77 While they tell you a faire tale and curry fauell with you. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1610) 108 Her pickthanke favourits, who to curry Favell, spared not [etc.].

b. Later, this phrase was transformed into *To curry favour*: to seek to win favour, or ingratiate oneself *with* another, by officious courtesy or unworthy complaisance.

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) F vj, Flatter not as do some, With none curry fauour. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* viii. 20 *note*, He thoght by this meanes to courry fauour with the worlde. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 470 [It] was then by him published to curry favour with the Royalists. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 250 A set of bravos who .. attempted to curry favour with the government by affronting members of the opposition. 1855 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxiii. 472 Gossiping traders who seek to curry their favour.

† c. Hence occas. in other phrases of kindred meaning, as *to curry acquaintance, good will, applause, friends, pardon.*

1571 CAMPION *Hist. Ireland* (1809) 162 He curryed acquaintance and friendship with meere Irish enemyes. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1303/2 He .. seeketh all waies he could to currie the bishops good will. 1630 SYMMER *Rest Weary* i. A. iv. b, The proud and ambitious man..curryes the applause of the world with all his might. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Poems, Dan Jackson's Reply*, 'Tis true indeed, to curry friends, You seem to praise to make amends. 18.. COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 250 Currying pardon for his past liberalism by charging .. himself with the guilt of falsehood.

† **Curry,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [perh. derived from *currier*, common 16–18th c. form of *courier*, as if to ride post, to post. Cf. SCURRY.] *intr.* To ride or run with haste or rapidity; to scurry.

1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.* V. Plays 1873 II. 245, I am not hee that can..by midnight leape my horse, curry seauen miles [etc.]. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Discov. by Sea* Wks. II. 21/1 We with our Wherry.. Along the christall Thames did cut and curry. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 34 A Sermon is soon curryed over.

Curry (kə·ri), *v.*[3] [f. CURRY *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To flavour or prepare with curry or curry-powder.

1839 *Britannia* 12 May, The culinary skill by which.. Lord John Russell curried unfortunate Lord Morpeth into the yellow resemblance of a statesman. 1855 [see CURRIED].

Cu·rry-comb, *sb.* [f. CURRY *v.*[1]] A comb or instrument of metal used for currying horses, etc.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 35 A currie-combe, mainecombe, and whip for a Jade. 1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subject* I. iii, The devil with a curry-comb Scratch 'em, and scrub 'em. 1714 in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 49 Rubbing and currying .. with a Currycomb and Brush. 1882 H. LANSDELL *Through Siberia* I. 137 Siberian post-horses are sorry objects to look at..A curry-comb probably never touches their coats.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1634 HEYWOOD & BROME *Lanc. Witches* II. Wks. 1874 IV. 201, I have..then halfe a score mile to ride by curriecombe time, i' the morning. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* I, Old Ruggins, the curry-comb maker.

Cu·rry-comb, cu·rrycomb, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To rub down or groom with a curry-comb; to curry. Also *transf.* and *fig.*: see CURRY *v.*

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. vii. (1737) 26 The Groom .. ordered one of his Underlings to .. curricomb him with a Cudgel. 1809 SCOTT in *C. K. Sharpe's Corr.* (1888) I. 366, I would willingly embrace your offer of curry-combing Miss Owenson. 1839 *Times* 13 Sept., They do not believe a priest can currycomb off their sins. 1842 MRS. GORE *Fascin.* 42 The principal clerk .. became suddenly as serious as an ass that is being currycombed.

Hence **Cu·rry-comber.**

1889 RAWLINSON *Anc. Egypt* ii. (ed. 4) 32 The Apis bull ..had his train of attendant priests..his grooms and curry-combers.

† **Cu·rry-favel l,** *Obs.* [See CURRY *v.*[1] 5 a.] One who solicits favour by flattery or complaisance.

1515 *State Papers* II. 15 (N.) All the curryfavel, that be next of the deputye is secrete counsayll, dare not .. shewe hym the greate jupardye..of his soule. 1530 PALSGR. 211/2 Curryfavell, a flatterar, *estrille faueur.* 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 299 Sometimes a creeper, and a curry fauell with his superiors.

b. (See quot.)

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvii. (Arb.) 195 If such moderation of words tend to flattery, or soothing, or excusing, it is by the figure *Paradiastole*, which therfore nothing improperly we call the Curry-fauell, as when we make the best of a bad thing.

† **Cu·rry-favour.** *Obs.* [See CURRY *v.*[1] 5 b.]

1. = prec.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 144 A number of prodigal currie favours, who by flatterie set him aloft. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 116 Men infected with this basenesse of condition, being..Curri-favours of the world. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Curriedow*, a curry-favour, or flatterer.

2. The action of currying favour with others.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* cxliii. (1887) 276 We..yeilde to curtesie more, then euen the verie patrones of curtesie do, for all their curifauour.

So † **Cu·rry-favourer** = prec. 1.

1563 NOWEL *Serm. bef. Queen* (1853) 225 Their subjects, servants, curry-favourers, and others, will follow.

Currying (kə·rĭ,ĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CURRY *v.*[1]]

1. The action of rubbing down with a curry-comb.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 120 In curriyng of them we must begin at the head and the necke. 1634 HEYWOOD & BROME *Lanc. Witches* IV. Wks. 1874 IV. 224 The Beast..hath cost you more the currying, then all the Combs in your Stable are worth.

b. *Comb.* **Currying-glove,** a glove with a rough surface used for currying horses.

2. The process of dressing tanned hides.

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 198 To Cordener for coreyyng of a barkyd hyde iiij.d. 1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 An acte concernynge true tanninge and corinynge of lether. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 295 Tanned leather often undergoes the further operation of currying.

b. *fig.* Drubbing, thrashing.

1807 W. IRVING *Salmagundi* (1824) 6 Nor will the gentlemen..escape our currying.

Curry-leaf, -powder: see CURRY *sb.*[2] b.

Currymaul (*Herb.*), variant of CARMELE.

1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 414 A species of liquorice called currymaul.

Curs, obs. form of COURSE, CURSE.

Cursal (kə··săl), *a.* [ad. med.L. *cursālis*, f. *cursus* course: see -AL.] Of or belonging to a course; applied to certain canons of St. Asaph's and prebendaries of St. David's Cathedral in Wales.

According to some, because originally their prebends were annually changed by course or rotation: Jones & Freeman *Hist. St. David's* 313. Others would refer it to the '*Cursus*, officium Ecclesiasticum, seu series Orationum, Psalmorum, Hymnorum, et cæterarum precationum, quæ quotidie in Ecclesia decantatur' (Du Cange).

1872 M. E. C. WALCOTT *Sacristy* II. 84 The preachers of Canterbury and cursal Canons of S. Asaph. 1878 CLERGY LIST, *Cathedral Establishments*, St. Davids; Prebendaries: 1st Cursal The Queen.

† **Cu·rsant,** *a. Her. Obs.* [ad. L. *cursānt-em*, pr. pple. of *cursāre* to run: cf. COURSE *v.*] Running, coursing.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 55 b, Three Greyhoundes cursante.

† **Cursarary,** *a. Obs. rare.* [app. f. *cursare*, CORSAIR + -ARY.] Of or pertaining to corsairs.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. 385 It serueth them for..a great defence in time of cursarary inuasions.

Cursare, -aro, -ary, obs. forms of CORSAIR.

Curse (kǭɹs), *sb.* Forms: 1–4 **curs**, 4–5 **kors**, 4–6 **curss(e**, 5 **curce**, 5– **curse**. [Late OE. *curs*, of unknown origin; no word of similar form and sense is known in Teutonic, Romanic, or Celtic. (Of connexion with *cross*, which has been suggested, there is no trace.)]

In its various uses the opposite of *blessing*.

1. An utterance consigning, or supposed or intended to consign, (a person or thing) to spiritual and temporal evil, the vengeance of the deity, the blasting of malignant fate, etc. It may be uttered by the deity, or by persons supposed to speak in his name, or to be listened to by him.

10.. *Charter of Leofric* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 72 Hæbbe he her on ðisse life Goddes curs. [Cf. Earle *Land Charters & Sax. Doc.* 252, 253, etc.] *a* 1050 *Liber Scintill.* lvi. (1889) 174 Bletsung fæder fæstnað hus bearna, curs soðlice moder awyrtwalað trymmincge. *c* 1125 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS). an. 656 Leidon þa Godes curs and ealre halȝane curs and al Cristene folces. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 287/314 He ȝaf alle godes curs and his. *a* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 201 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 64 Ich habbe widewene kors Therefore ich fare the wors. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xiv. (1495) 199 The faders curse greuyth the chyldren. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 240 Thus haue you breath'd your Curse against your self. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 376 Her prayers and Amen, be a charm and a curse. 1780 COWPER *Table Talk* 467 God's curse can cast away ten thousand sail! 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mariner* IV. ix, An orphan's curse would drag to Hell A spirit from on high. 1829 HOOD *Eugene Aram* xii, He told how murderers walk'd the earth Beneath the curse of Cain.

b. *spec.* A formal ecclesiastical censure or anathema; a sentence of excommunication.

a 1050 in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* II. 318 Bisceopum ȝebyreð þæt hi æfre on ænine man curs ne settan, butan hy nyde scylan. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Prol.* 655 Have noon Awe In swich caas of the Ercedekenes curs. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 111 Curce, *excommunicatio, anathema.* 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 936/1 At the suit of the ladie Katharine Dowager, a cursse was sent from the pope, which curssed both the king and the realme. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* 176 If any one's curse can effect damnation, it is not that of the pope, but that of the poor. 1849 WHITTIER *Voices of Freedom, Charter-breakers* iii, The waiting crowd .. Stood to hear the priest rehearse, In God's name, the Church's curse.

2. Without implication of the effect: The uttering of a malediction with invocation or adjuration of the deity; a profane oath, an imprecation.

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* v. (1889) 24 Na aȝyldende yfel for yfele oþþe curs for curse [*maledictum pro maledicto*], ac þer toȝeanes bletsiȝende. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Ðe defles sed is..hoker and scorn..curs and leasinges. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 196, I giue him curses, yet he giues me loue. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 273 Despairing quacks with curses fled the place. 1835 WHITTIER *Hunters of Men* iv, The curse of the sinner and prayer of the saint. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 96 Some curses followed.

¶ In such phrases as *not worth a curse*, *not to care a curse*, the expression possibly comes down from the ME. *not worth a kerse*, *kers*, *cres*: see CRESS 2.

But historical connexion between the two is not evidenced, there being an interval of more than 300 years between the examples of the ME. and the modern phrase; and *damn* (cf. CARE *v.* 4 a) occurs as early as *curse*, so that the coincidence may be merely accidental.

1763 T. JEFFERSON *Let.* Writings 1892 I. 346, I do not conceive that any thing can happen..which you would give a curse to know. 1813 MOORE *Post-bag* ii. 93 For, as to wives, a Grand Signor Need never care one curse about them! 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 357/1 The Chapter on Naval Inventions is not worth a curse. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) II. 43 He will not care a curse for what outward show he has lost.

3. An object of cursing or execration; an accursed thing or person.

1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* iii. 13 Crist .. maad for vs curs, that is, sacrifice for curs. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Gal.* iii. 13 Christ .. being made a curse for vs. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xxvi. 6, I..wil make this city a curse to all the nations. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 168 Bajazet..who is the curse and execration of all the world. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. vi, Thy name is a curse in Israel.

4. The evil inflicted by divine (or supernatural) power in response to an imprecation, or in the way of retributive punishment.

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* ix. 11 And al Yrael braken the lawe.. and cursse droppide on vs. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Ep. Ded. 3 He turned the reproch of his crosse into glorie, and the cursse therof into a blessing. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 18 'Curse on that Cross,' (quoth then the Sarazin). 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. ii, Curse on the stripling! how he apes his sire. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* v. 28 This is God's curse on slavery! a bitter, a bitter, most accursed thing!

b. A great evil (regarded more or less vaguely as inflicted or resting upon a person, community, etc.); a thing which blights or blasts; a blasting affliction, a bane.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 43 Oh 'tis the curse in Loue ..When women cannot loue, where they're belou'd. 1595 — *John* IV. ii. 208 It is the curse of Kings, to be attended By slaues, that take their humors for a warrant. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* x. § 1 (1681) 210 The only natural Remedies against this sometimes heavy Curse [mildew]. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (ed. 11) 81 Many people look upon the necessity man is under of earning his bread by labour, as a curse. 1846 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 141 The curse of our generation is that so few of us deeply believe anything. 1870 *Pall Mall Budget* 29 Oct. 19/1 Very ill with that curse of his trade the painter's colic.

c. *Curse of Scotland*: a name given to the nine of diamonds in a pack of cards.

Origin of the name doubtful. A not unlikely suggestion is that the card was so called from resembling the armorial bearings of Dalrymple, Lord Stair, nine lozenges on a saltire, the number and shape of the spots being identical, and their arrangement sufficiently similar. The first Earl of Stair was the object of much execration, especially from the adherents of the Stuarts, for his share in sanctioning the Massacre of Glencoe in 1692, and subsequently for the influential part played by him in bringing about the Union with England in 1707. An opponent says he was 'at the bottom of the Union', and 'so he may be styled the Judas of the Country'.

1715–47 J. HOUSTON *Mem.* 92 [Lord Justice-Clerk Ormistone] became universally hated in Scotland, where they called him the Curse of Scotland; and when the ladies were at cards playing the Nine of Diamonds (commonly called the Curse of Scotland), they called it the Justice Clerk. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 141 The nine of diamonds [is called] the Curse of Scotland, because every ninth monarch of that nation was a bad King to his subjects. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 75 There is the curse of Scotland, plague take that nine of diamonds. 1893 *Daily News* 21 Feb. 4/8 A problem which has long puzzled antiquaries. Why is the Nine of Diamonds called the Curse of Scotland?

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *curse-blasted*, *-loving*, *-scarred*, *-worthy* adjs.; **curse-roll**, a list of anathemas; **curse-mete**, app. formed after the erroneous *help-meet* for *help meet* or the modern *help-mate*.

1836 G. S. FABER *Answ. Husenbeth* 34 After the manner of his curse-loving Church. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile*, I..Who yesterday was helpmate and delight Unto mine Adam, am to-day the grief And curse-mete for him. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 127 With ominous and curseworthy glory. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 180, I shall have a list longer than the curse-roll of the Pope.

Curse (kǭɹs), *v.* Forms: 1 **cursian**, 2–3 **cursen**, (3–4 **kurse**, 4 **curce**), 4–5 **cors**, (5 **cruss**), 5–6 **cursse**, 4– **curse**. [Goes with CURSE *sb.*, from which, in its OE. form *curs*, the vb. *cursian* was probably immediately derived.]

Generally the opposite of *to bless* in its various uses.

1. *trans.* To utter against (persons or things) words which consign, or are intended or supposed to consign, them to evil spiritual or temporal, as the wrath of God or the malignity of fate; to damn.

a. Said of the deity or supernatural power.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 Cursed be þe man þe leueð upen hwate. *Ibid.* 181 Þo godes muð cursede eorðe. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 2 Murthyr, theft, and avoutre..bene cursyd in heven on hye. 1611 BIBLE *Numb.* xxiii. 8 How shall I curse, whom God hath not cursed? 1761 STERNE *Trist. Shandy* III. xi, May the Father who created man, curse him.. May St. Michael, the advocate of holy souls, curse him. 1821 BYRON *Cain* I. i. 522 O Cain! This spirit [Lucifer] curseth us.

b. Said of persons claiming to speak in the divine name, *esp.* officers of the church: To pronounce a formal curse against, to anathematize, excommunicate, consign to perdition.

a 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 § 4 Þe biscopes & lered men heom cursede æure. *Ibid.* an. 1140, Þe biscop of Wincestre..cursede alle þe men. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17109 (Gött.) Curced in kirc þan sal þai be wid candil, boke, and bell. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 309 [The pope Anastasius] cursede þe emperour. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ix. 36 Machomete cursez all þase þat drinkez wyne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 111 Cursyn, *excommunico, anathematizo, cateziso.* 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 119 This yere the men of Caithnes in Scotland burned their bishop, because he curssed them for not paiyng of their Tithes. 1611 BIBLE *Numb.* xxii. 6 Come now therefore, I pray thee, curse mee this people, for they are too mightie for mee. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. I. 7 The Jews .. cursed them in a solemn manner three times. 1849 WHITTIER *Voices of Freedom, Curse of Charter-breakers* ix, Since that stoled and mitred band Cursed the tyrants of their land. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 79 Those who alienate either house or lot shall be cursed by priests.

2. Hence (without implication of the effect): To imprecate or invoke divine vengeance or evil fate upon; to denounce with adjuration of the divine name; to pour maledictions upon; to swear at.

c 1200 ORMIN 5050 Ȝiff þat tu currsesst aniȝ mann & hatesst himm wiþþ herrte. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 550 Ich mai cursi the tyme that ich ibore was. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1583 He corsed his clerkes & calde hem chorles. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 2851 Full often crussing the hour and the day That thes wordes scapid or mouthed he. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 49 A thousand sithes I curse that carefull hower. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 52 The citizens .. cursing the tyrant to the devill. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. v. (1841) I. 109, I heard my brother damn the coachman, and curse the maids. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 529, I did not come to curse thee, Guinevere. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 163 Voltaire .. never knew more German than was needed to curse a postilion.

† **b.** with *obj. clause*. *Obs. rare.*

c 1500 *Maid Emlyn* in *Anc. Poet. Tracts* 27 He cursed that he came thyder. 1638 FORD *Fancies* III. iii, The time will come ..When he ..Will curse he train'd me hither.

c. In imprecations (with no subject expressed): = DAMN, CONFOUND.

1761 STERNE *Tristr. Shandy* III. x, Curse the fellow.. I am undone for this bout. 1877 H. SMART *Play or Pay* iv. (1878) 71 'Curse the whist!' he muttered; 'what a fool I was to meddle with it!' 1881 *Scribn. Mag.* XXI. 269/2 'Curse it! why do you treat me so?'

3. To speak impiously against, to rail profanely at (the deity, fate, destiny, etc.); to blaspheme.

c 1050 *Spelman's Psalms* xxxvi[i]. 22 (C. MS.) Forðam þe bletsiende him yrfweardiað eorðan, yfelcweþende [C. cursiynde] soðlice hine forweorðað. 1388 WYCLIF *Job* ii. 9 His wijf seide to hym..Curse thou God, and die. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 37 He .. cursed heven; and spake reprochful shame Of highest God. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* viii. 21 They shall fret themselues, and curse their King, and their God. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 774 The Clown, who, cursing Providence, repines. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 402 And sad Sir Balaam curses God and dies.

4. *absol.* or *intr.* To utter curses; to swear profanely in anger or irritation.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 198 Þe þet swereð greate oðes, oðer bitterliche kurseð. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1977 He..gan to kurse fast; 'Where dwelle ȝe, a deuel wai, ȝe damiseles, so long?' *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1169 It es mare manhede..to.. beseke god þair bote to bene, Þan outhir for to curse or scorne. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. liii. [lii.] 190 When they saw theyr goodes taken and spente away..they cursed bytwene theyr tethe, sayenge, go into Englande or to the deuyll. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* xxvi. 74 Then beganne he to curse and to sweare. 1667 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* IV. i, I drink not, I curse not, I cheat not; they are unnecessary vices. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. i. 314 He..came to upbraid and curse, Mocking our poverty. 1892 D. C. MURRAY *Bob Martin's Lit. Girl* I. 13 Coming into collision with some unseen piece of furniture [he] cursed quietly to himself.

5. *trans.* To afflict with such evils or calamities as are the consequences or indications of divine wrath or the malignancy of fate; to blast. *To be cursed with*: to be afflicted with by divine decree, by destiny, or by one's evil fate.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxviii. 16, 17 Cursid thow shalt be in citee, cursed in feeld; cursid thy bern, and cursid thi relikis. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 945 The Destinies will curse thee for this stroke. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xii. 3, I will blesse them that blesse thee, and curse him, that curseth thee. 1727–38 GAY *Fables* I. viii. 13 With this plague she's rightly curst. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 182 To..curse the desert with a tenfold dearth. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. xiv. Sure some fell fiend has cursed our line, That coward should e'er be son of mine! 1880 J. COOK *Boston Lectures, Heredity* x, He was temporarily a drunkard, and God cursed him, through that law of initial heredity. *Mod.* To be cursed with a bad temper, a drunken wife, etc.

Cursed, curst (kǭ·ɹsėd, kǭɹst), *ppl. a.* Also 4 **cursd, curced, -id, cursud**, 4–5 **cursede, -id, corsed, -id**, 4–6 **curste**, 5 **curset, -it, -yd**, 5–6 **curssed**. [f. CURSE *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. That has had a curse pronounced or invoked upon him or it; excommunicated, anathematized; under a curse, blasted with a curse.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29332 (Cott.) Qua communs wit cursd man, þat was noght ar, es cursd þan. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXII. 419 The countrey is þe corsedour þer cardinales comeþ ynne. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 87 Cursed, *anathematizatus.* 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 147 The wofullest Diuision.. That euer fell vpon this cursed Earth. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xxv. 41 Depart from me, ye cursed. 1723 GAY *Captives* II. (1772) 41 Shun'd like a pestilence, a curst informer! 1800 WORDSW. *Hart-Leap Well* II. vii, But something ails it now; the spot is curst. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 92 The cursed fig-tree, which has leaves but no fruit.

2. Deserving a curse; damnable, execrable, heinously wicked.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1106 (Gött.) To haue done suilk a curced dede. 1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* x. 9 No thing is cursidere than an auerouse man. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 310 Appon the cursede Sarazens for to werre. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 34 Who would have said .. that the chosen people should become the cursedest upon the earth? 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XVII. i. 79 Carefull withall, least the cursed foules of the aire [*diræ volucres*] should devoure the bodies. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 388 And with cursed things His holy Rites and solemn Feasts profan'd. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. v. (1841) I. 99 The cursed roots from whence this bitter fruit grows up. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* iv, 'Dare to proceed in thy curst purpose of a divorce..and here I lance her anathema at thy head.'

3. Used intensively in expression of hatred, dislike, vexation, etc.: Execrable, detestable, abominable, 'damned', 'confounded'.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. Prol.* 43 God save yow alle, save this cursed Frere. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 39 It was his hard lucke and curssed chaunce. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 209 Earwigs .. are cursed Devourers. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 22, I have cut my Thumb with this cursed Knife. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. clii, One's early valet's cursed knock. 1876 E. JENKINS *Blot on Queen's Head* 24 'What a cursed piece of buffoonery!'

b. Used adverbially; sometimes merely emphatic. (Cf. *damned*, *deuced*.)

1719 J. RICHARDSON *Sc. Connoisseur* 116 Our Grandsires they were Papists, Our Fathers Oliverians, Their Bearns 'tis said are Atheists, Ours must be Cursed Queer Ones. 1778 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. Reviewers* Wks. 1812 I. 7 What they disapprove is cursed simple. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 30 They prefer cursed bad wine to holy water.

4. (Usually spelt *curst.*) a. Of persons (or their dispositions, tongues, etc.): Malignant; perversely disagreeable or cross; cantankerous, shrewish, virulent. *Obs.* or *arch.* (also *dial.*)

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) viii. 89 This Heroude was over moche cursed & cruelle. 1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* xv, His [Socrates'] curst and shrewd wife. 1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 498 When thou didst deal mildly and gently with me, I became the curster. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 156 Curster than she, why 'tis impossible. 1609 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Clubbes* 44 One plague That vext him ..was his wiues curst tongue. 1642 LAUD *Wks.* (1853) III. 461 They were glad that I gave him so short and so cursed an answer. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. II. I. § 2. 84 Any Nature thorowly savage, curst, and inveterate. 1836 J. DOWNE *Mountain Decam.* I. 218, I have told that lie.. why are ye so curst now as to want me to tell it o'er again? 1879-81 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., ''E's a little curst chap.'

† b. Of men or beasts: Fierce, savage, vicious.

c 1400 *Song Roland* 486 Corsabran, the curssid, kenyst in halle. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 82 To straungers he [the dog] is eger and curst. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 184 Terryers ..are muche curster. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 25 It is said, God sends a curst Cow short hornes. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 101 Dogges, that are curst, men vse to tie vp in the day, and let loose in the night. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 130 Bridling it like unto curst and fierce bulls. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bandog*, [It] should be chosen .. not too curst nor too gentle of disposition.

† c. *fig.* Of hair: Rough, bristly. Of a sore: Malignant, irritable. *Obs.*

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Cæsaries horrida*, a cursed head. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 21 As curst sores with often touching waxe angry.

d. *Comb.*, as *curst-heartedness*, malignity of disposition, wickedness of heart.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* li. 19 Although they fome not out their cursthartednesse openly. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 10 A tumour of curst-heartedness.

† **Cu·rsedhede.** *Obs.* [-HEAD.] Cursedness, execrable wickedness.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6544 (Gött.) And þar-wid forþermare he ȝede, For to se þair curcedhede. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xviii. 27 (MSS. B, D, E, F, H) Alle forsothe thes cursydhedes [*v. r.* cursidnessis, 1388 abhomynaciouns] diden the tiliers of the erthe that weren bifore ȝow.

† **Cu·rsedhood.** *Obs.* [-HOOD.] Cursedness; *concr.* accursed thing (tr. L. *anathema*).

1382 WYCLIF I *Chron.* ii. 7 The sones of Zamri .. that .. synnede in the theft of cursedhode.

Cursedly (kɒ̄·ɹsėdli), *adv.* Also **curstly.** [f. CURSED + -LY 2.]

1. In a cursed manner; in a way deserving a curse; wickedly, abominably.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 239 Thou that .. heriest false goddes cursedly. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* x. 257 Whan bayerd sawe he was so curstly dealed wythall. 1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 61 They judge cursedly the good to bee bad. 1679 BEDLOE *Popish Plot* 1 None more cursedly ingenious in inventing..methods of doing mischief.

2. Used as an intensive with strong expression of reprobation or dislike: In a cursed manner, execrably, detestably, 'damnably', 'confoundedly'.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 20 To be curstly affrayed of his owne shaddow. 1663 T. PORTER *Witty Combat* II. iii, Why, so thou art, insufferably, cursedly drunk. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xlix. 106 Cursedly down in the mouth. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. xv, They voted her ladyship cursedly satirical. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vi, I can't see why you should be so cursedly particular.

† 3. Malignantly; with perverse ill-temper; crossly, severely, harshly, virulently.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxv, Guido .. hath delite to speake cursedly Alway of women. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxvi. 232 His procuratours..cursedly and ful slowly serued hym at his nede. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, v. ii. 64 To make him fret the more, Speak curstly to him. 1646 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 3) 74 Father Browne, who would curstly correct his old wife. 1650 H. MORE in *Enthus. Triumph.* (1656) 106 You .. bark and scold..more cursedly and bitterly then any Butter-quean.

Cursedness (kɒ̄·ɹsėdnės). Also **curstness.** [f. CURSED + -NESS.]

1. The condition of being cursed or under a curse; damnation; misery. † b. *pl.* Miseries, misfortunes (*obs. rare*).

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7228 Woo to þo þat erly.. haunte þe tauerne .. Cursednes hem folowyþ at þe endyng. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 275/3 To haue soo many cursidnesses or ylle happes. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 334/2 Them that were slaues to Sathan, and ouer the eares in the deepe bottomelesse pitte of cursednesse. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xi. 142 The Poet describes the cursednesse of their posterity. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 265/1 Mr. Watkins Tottle had long lived in a state of single blessedness, as bachelors say, or single cursedness, as spinsters think. 1875 T. HILL *True Order Studies* 140 If you would..know the reality and cursedness of sin.

† 2. The condition of being execrably wicked; abominable wickedness. b. (with *a* and *pl.*) An act or practice of wickedness. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1575 (Gött.) Þair cursednes was noght vnkid. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 310 Ydel sweryng is a cursednes. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 30 In moche cursidnes and wickednes. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* x. 7 His mouth is full of cursedness. a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxvi. (1640) 75 By walking in a way of cursednesse.

† 3. An accursed thing, 'abomination'. *Obs. rare.*

c 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xxiv. 15 When ie se yͤ cursednes of desolation, which was spooken of bi daniel yͤ propheet, standing in an holi place.

4. (Usually *curstness.*) Malignancy or perversity of disposition, ill temper, crabbedness; fierceness, savageness; virulence (of poison). *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. Prol.* 27 As I..Koude tellen of my wyues cursednesse. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 167 He that is to every man contrary, And he that bostithe of his cursidnesse. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 209 With spitefull speach, curstnesse and crueltie. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVII. xxxiv. 654 As the curstnesse and rigor of parents, is to be mollified by patience. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 18 Profane persons swear, as dogs bark, not ever for curstness, but for custom. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XXI. xix. (1678) 474 The Basilisk far exceeds all Kinds of Serpents in the curstness of its poison. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* (ed. 18) p. xxvi, 'Curstness' (or crabbedness) of man's nature.

Cursee·. *nonce-wd.* [-EE.] One who is cursed.

1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1872) II. 112 Which curse being strengthened by a sin of very old standing in the family of the cursee.

Cursee, obs. form of CURTSY.

Curseful (kɒ̄·ɹsfŭl), *a. rare.* [f. CURSE *sb.* + -FUL.] Fraught with a curse or curses.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* x. 7 Hateful..is pride; and cursful alle wickidnessis of Jentiles. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 306 Those curseful events that have made me the wretch I am. 1871 FRANCES R. HAVERGAL *Ministry of Song* (1881) 109 Whose love shone forth upon the curseful tree.

Hence † **Cu·rsefully** [printed *curstfully*] *adv.*, accursedly.

1606 MARSTON *Fawne* IV. Wks. 1856 II. 78 Was not thou most curstfully madd?

Curselarie: see CURSORARY.

† **Cu·rsement.** *Obs. rare.* In 4 **corsement.** [f. CURSE *v.* + -MENT.] Cursing, malediction.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 65 Hus cloþes were of corsement and of kene wordes. [Cf. *Psalm* cix. 18.]

Cu·rsen, -son, dial. f. CHRISTEN *a.* and *v.*

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 38 For all this cursond world. 1606 DAY *Ile of Guls* II. iv, Well, god a mercy of all cursen soules. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* II. ii, As I am a cursten'd whore. *Ibid.* IV. iii, *Nan.* Are they cursen'd? *Madge.* No, they call them infidels. 1851 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Cursen*, to christen.

Cursenary: see CURSORARY.

Curser (kɒ̄·ɹsəɹ). [f. CURSE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who curses; one who utters a curse or malediction; a profane swearer.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1300 Cursers alle here lyve Shall neuere haue grace for to þryve. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 23 These more then deuylish swerers, banners, and cursers. 1635 COWLEY *Davideis* I. 933 Thy Cursers, Jacob, shall twice cursed be. c 1750 J. NELSON *Jrnl.* (1836) 133 Such cursers and swearers as could hardly be matched out of hell. 1850 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* I. v. 72 Which is worst, To be the curser or the curst. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1858) 63 So speaking, the curser was wont to blow out two waxen torches .. and with this practical illustration the anathema was complete.

Curser, Cursey, obs. ff. COURSER, CURTSY.

Curship (kɒ̄·ɹʃip). [f. CUR + -SHIP.] The estate or personality of a cur: used as a mock title.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 959 How durst th', I say, oppose thy Curship 'Gainst Arms, Authority, and Worship? 1765 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode IV to R. A's* Wks. 1812 I. 87 The Lord have mercy on your Curship's skin.

Cursie, obs. form of CURTSY.

Cursing (kɒ̄·ɹsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The utterance of words which consign to spiritual and temporal evil, the vengeance of the deity, the malign influence of fate, etc.; malediction, imprecation, damning.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xx. 47 Ðas onfoæð cursung mara [*Rushw.* Ðæt mara *vel* mast cursunge; Vulg. *damnationem majorem*]. 1388 WYCLIF *Dan.* ix. 11 And cursyng, and wlatyng which is writun in the book of Moises.. droppide on vs. 1535 COVERDALE *Mal.* iv. 6 That I come not, and smyte the earth with cursynge. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 32 The malesonis waryingis or cursingis quhilk God..schoris to the transgressouris.

† b. *concr.* The condition or place of damnation or perdition; hell. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. v. 29 Ðon all lichoma ðin ȝesendad beð in tintergo *vel* in cursung. *Ibid.* x. 28.

2. The formal pronunciation of an ecclesiastical curse or anathema; excommunication.

?c 1120 *Charter Pope Agatho* (dated 680) in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 30 Hwa swa hit breket ealre biscope cursunge and eal cristene folces he hafe. Amen. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 No bissop ne mai him chastien ne mid forbode, ne mid scrifte, ne mid cursinge. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29482 (Cott.) Cursing twa-fald es, þe tan es mare, þe toþer lesse. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 130 Whan Thomas it wist, he did mak a cursyng. Roger he cursed first, þat corouned þe ȝong kyng. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. iii, That they shold to london come by Cristmas vpon payne of cursynge. 1530 PALSGR. 211 Cursyng..*excommunication.* 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 35 Forbidden upon paine of curssing. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells Devon* vii. 139 Early in the twelfth century..William of Winchester, by the authority of Celestine II ..brought in the use of cursing with bell, book, and candle.

3. Imprecation of evil; the profane use of imprecations in hatred or evil temper; blasphemy.

c 1050 *Spelman's Psalms* cviii. 16 (C. MS.) & he lufode wyrȝednysse [C. cursunge] & heo cume him, & he nolde bletsunga & heo bið afyrsad from him. a 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 205 Wreððe..cursunge, bac bitunge. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9116 Þy cursyng now sene hyt ys Wyþ veniaunce on þy owne flesshe. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lix. 12 For cursing and lying which they speake. a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 215 He had heard that the King was much given to cursing. 1736 BERKELEY *Disc.* Wks. III. 427 It is no common blasphemy .. it is not simple cursing and swearing. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men* Wks. I. 343 He will indulge himself with a little cursing and swearing.

Cu·rsing, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That curses.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 212 And you be a cursing hypocrite once, you must be lookt to. 1892 WATSON *G. Gilfillan* iv. 97 The meagre hand of contented or cursing penury.

Cursitate (kɒ̄·ɹsitėɪt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *cursitāre* to run to and fro, freq. of *cursāre*, freq. of *currĕre* to run.] *intr.* To run hither and thither.

1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 175 A flitting, cursitating, ghostly appearance.

† **Cursita·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *cursitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *cursitāre*: see prec.] A running or going hither and thither, perambulation.

1630 LORD *Banian* 63 The Bridegroome .. with all the children in the Towne..make their cursitation round about the most publicke streets .. with Trumpets and kettle-drummes. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* Introd. 31 In their wild cursitations up and down the streets.

Cursitor (kɒ̄·ɹsitəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 6 **cursetor, coursetour, -iter, 6–7 -itor, cursitour, 7 -iter, 6– cursitor.** [a. Anglo-Fr. *coursetour*, ad. med.L. *cursitor* (Ordericus Vitalis) = *cursor* runner. (App. formed to have the same relation to *cursor*, that *cursitāre* has to *cursāre.*) But the exact derivation in sense 1 is obscure.]

1. One of twenty-four officers or clerks of the Court of Chancery, whose office it was to make out all original writs *de cursu*, i.e. of common official course or routine, each for the particular shire or shires for which he was appointed.

The office was abolished in 1835.

1523 *Act* 14-15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 As well the coursetours and other clerkes, as the sixe clerkes of the said Chauncery. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 96 Cursiter is an officer or Clerke belonging to the Chancerie..They are called Clerkes of the Course in the oath of Clerkes of the Chancery. a 1655 BP. G. GOODMAN *Crt. Jas. I*, I. 280, I have heard that the cursitor's office of Yorkshire hath been sold for £1,300. 1703 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 308 Mr. Gillingham, cursitor of Monmouth and Hereford, is dead. 1767 *Antiq. Durham Abbey, Descr. Bishoprick* 133 Court of Chancery [Durham], Mr. Thomas Hugall, Cursitor and Examiner.

† b. A secretary. *Obs.*

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 80 The..Lay Inspector ..has one or two Secretaries or Cursitors under him.

† 2. A running messenger, courier; also *fig. Obs.*

1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 84 [He] sent Scoutes, Cursitors, Messengers..over the whole land. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXVIII. iii. 337 Their office was this, by running..to be cursitours to and fro. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 282 The spirits, those cursitors betwixt soul and body. a 1661 — *Worthies* III. 101 Dromedaries..are the Cursitors for travell for the Eastern Country.

† 3. One who wanders about the country; a vagabond, tramp. *Obs.*

1567 HARMAN (*title*), A Caueat or Warening, for commen cursetors vulgarely called Vagabones. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 156 Common coursiters, which post about still to suruey all scholes, and neuer staie in one. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. iii. § 68. 167/2 Cursitors or Vagabonds. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Cursitors*, the Forty-second Order of Vagabonds.

4. **Cursitor baron.** The junior or puisne baron of the Exchequer, a subordinate member of the court who attended to matters 'of course' on the revenue side. The office was abolished in 1856.

1642 VERNON *Consid. Exchequer* 33 The..Cursitor Baron being so called because he is chosen most usually out of some of the best experienced Clerkes of the two Remembrancers, or Clerke of the Pipes Office, and is to informe the Bench and the Kings learned Counsell..what the course of the Exchequer is for the preservation of the same. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 557 Mr. Bradbury, of the Middle Temple, was lately sworn cursitor baron of the exchequer. 1830 PRICE *Law of Exchequer* 77 The Cursitor Baron, or, as he is sometimes called, the Fifth or Puisne Baron of the Court of Exchequer..has no judicial authority in the Court of Exchequer as a Court of Law.

† **Cursitory,** *a. Obs. rare.* [See prec., and -ORY.] = CURSORY. **Cursitorily** *adv.*, cursorily.

1632 LE GRYS tr. *Paterculus* 306 Hee that in the cursitory way of this so contracted a worke, dares take upon him [etc.]. 1628 — tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 214 Having therefore cursitorily reuiewed her face..I..desired her to tell me who she was.

Cursive (kɒ̄·ɹsiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. med.L. *cursīv-us*, f. *curs-* ppl. stem of *currĕre* to run: see -IVE. Cf. Du Cange s.v. *Scriptura*. In mod.F. *cursif, -ive* (1797 in Hatzfeld).] Of writing: Written with a running hand, so that the characters are rapidly formed without raising the pen, and in consequence have their angles rounded, and separate strokes joined, and at length become slanted. In ancient manuscripts the cursive style, showing some of these characteristics, is distinguished from the more formal uncial writing.

1784 in W. FRY *New Vocab.* 1827 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Cal. Proph.* (1844) III. 164 The gradual invention and .. general use of the cursive greek character. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. I. § 56 The complex system of abbreviations which rendered the cursive handwriting almost as operose.. as the more stiff characters of older manuscripts. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Introd. § 102 The Cursive MSS. range from the ninth to the sixteenth centuries.

B. *sb.* A cursive character or manuscript.

1862 SCRIVENER *Introd. N. T.* ii. (1874) 40 Colbert. 2844 or 33 of the Gospels, 'the Queen of the cursives', as it has been called. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Introd. § 98 The Greek MSS. of the New Testament are divided into two classes .. Uncials and Cursives, according as they are written in capital or minuscule characters.

Cursively (kə·ɹsivli), *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

†**1.** In continuous course or succession. *Obs.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1380 This..empire.. hath..beene alwaies hereditarie, from grandfather to father, from father to sonne, and so cursively in that manner.

2. In cursive characters.

1833 G. S. FABER *Recapit. Apostasy* 86 The name uncially expressed ΑΠΟCΤΑΤΗC, or cursively expressed ἀποστάτης. 1885 E. M. THOMPSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 149/1 Facsimiles of the cursively written papyri.

Cursiveness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being cursive.

c 1820 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) II. 14 The cursiveness of Ezra's hebrew character. 1833 — *Recapit. Apostasy* 88 An additional attempt was made to increase the cursiveness of the cursive character.

Curskyn, var. CRUSKYN *Obs.*, vessel for liquids.

Cursmas, dial. form of CHRISTMAS.

Curson, var. CURSEN, dial. form of CHRISTEN.

Cursor (kə·ɹsəɹ). [a. L. *cursor* runner, agent-n. from *currĕre, curs-* to run: cf. COURSER.

The Latin word occurs in the title of 'Þe tretis þat men cals *Cursor Mundi*' (Gött. MS.), 'The Cursur o the world' (Cott. MS), of which it is said, l. 267,

Cursur [*v. r.* Cursor, Coarsur] o werld man oght it call,
For almost it ouer-rennes all.]

†**1.** A runner, running messenger. *Obs.*

[*a* 1300: see above.] 1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* III. 125 He went apace like a Cursor that telleth good news. *a* 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* II. iv. (1642) 53 He also kept cursors and messengers..to ride abroad.

2. A part of a mathematical, astronomical, or surveying instrument, which slides backwards and forwards.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* VII. xii. (ed. 7) 666 Every one of these Transames or Cursours must be cut with a square hole..so as they may be made to run iust upon the staffe to and fro. 1641 W. GASCOIGNE in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 43 The lowest part of the cross is jointed, to separate it from the cursor on the ruler. 1736 R. NEVE *City & C. Purchaser, Cursor,* a little brass Ruler representing the Horizon: a Label. 1793 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 139 The cursor, or moveable wire, in the micrometer-microscopes. 1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

‖ **3.** In mediæval universities, a bachelor of theology giving the courses of lectures upon the Bible which formed one of the necessary preliminaries to the doctorate.

†**Cursorary,** *a. Obs. rare.* = CURSORY.

The reading of the 3rd Quarto (followed by Pope, and by most modern editors), for which Quartos 1 and 2 have *cursenary* and the First Folio *curselarie*: cf. CURSITORY.

SHAKS. *Hen. V,* v. ii. 77 (Qo. 3, 1619) We haue but with a Cursorary eye Ore-view'd them.

Cursore, obs. form of CORSAIR, COURSER.

‖ **Cursores** (kɐɹsōə·rīz), *sb. pl. Ornith.* [L. pl. of *cursor* runner: see above.] The name given by De Blainville, 1815–22, to an order of birds, containing the ostrich and its allies, which are incapable of flight, but are mostly swift runners. It corresponds to Merrem's division *Ratitæ*.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 283 Birds. Order XII.—Cursores. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 440 Of all the Cursores, the Apteryx of New Zealand appears to be the one which is most completely destitute of wings, and which departs most widely from the general type of the class of Birds.

Cursorial (kɐɹsōə·riăl), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *cursōri-us* running (taken in reference to CURSORES) + -AL.] Adapted, or having limbs adapted, for running; *spec.* applied to certain birds (*Cursores*), orthopterous insects (*Cursoria*), and crustaceans.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 283/2 The sternum of the Cursorial Birds presents few affinities of structure to that of the rest of the class. 1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 25 The prehensile or cursorial limb of the denizen of dry land.

Cursorily (kə·ɹsŏrili), *adv.* [f. CURSORY *a.* + -LY 2. The L. *cursōriē* was in early use.] In a cursory manner; in passing; hastily; without attention to details.

[1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 78, I wyll runne it ouer *cursorie*, rypping a lytle the matter.] 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 128 Thus cursorily to passe it ouer. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1315 Cursarily and by the way to annexe hereto such things as cary some probability. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* Advt. 2 While he cursorily read over the Tract. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 23, I have already cursorily mentioned some of the products. 1804 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 84 Principles which he has but cursorily investigated. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 20 An allusion was cursorily made to the expenditure in travelling.

Cursoriness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Cursory quality; hastiness or slightness (of examination or treatment).

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1885 F. HALL in *N.Y. Nation* XLI. 240/3 The subject of which has been despatched with uncritical cursoriness.

Cursorious (kɐɹsōə·riəs), *a.* [f. L. *cursōri-us* + -OUS: see CURSORY.] Adapted for running: said of the legs of coleopterous insects.

†**Cursoriwise,** *adv. Obs.*—° [Short for *in cursory wise*: see next.] In a cursory manner.

1598 FLORIO, *Alla fuggita,* by the way, cursoriwise. 1659 TORRIANO, *Per córso,* runningly, cursorie-wise.

Cursory (kə·ɹsŏri), *a.* Also 7 **cursorie, cursary.** [ad. L. *cursōri-us* of or pertaining to a runner or a race, f. *cursōr-em* runner: in OF. *corsoire, cursoire.*]

1. Running or passing rapidly over a thing or subject, so as to take no note of details; hasty, hurried, passing.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heauen* 277 Cursory saying of a few praiers a little before death, auaileth not. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 128, I had only a cursory view of it, and that by chance. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xviii, A traveller who stopped to take a cursory refreshment. 1857 KEBLE *Eucharist. Adorat.* 37 Obvious to the most cursory reader of the Gospel. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. iii. 60 A cursory inspection shews that these statements are untrustworthy.

†**2.** Moving about, travelling. *Obs. rare.*

1606 *Proc. agst. Garnet* F (T.), Father Cresswell, legier jesuit in Spain; father Baldwin, legier in Flaunders .. besides their cursorie men, as Gerrard, etc. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* 24 Their houses are made cursary like our Coaches with foure wheeles that may be drawne from place to place. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. iv. ii. 21 Those Tribes dwelt in their Tents..*in* a cursory condition, only grazing their Cattel during the season.

3. *Entom.* Adapted for running; = CURSORIOUS.

4. In mediæval universities: **a.** *Cursory lectures*: lectures of a less formal and exhaustive character delivered, especially by bachelors, as additional to the 'ordinary' lectures of the authorized teachers in a faculty, and at hours not reserved for these prescribed lectures.

[The name would appear to have been first given to the lectures delivered by bachelors as part of the *cursus* prescribed for the licence, but to have been afterwards extended to all 'extraordinary' lectures.]

1841 G. PEACOCK *Stat. Univ. Camb.* p. xliv. *note* r. 1894 RASHDALL *Med. Universities* vi. § 4. 426 The 'cursory' lectures of Paris are the 'extraordinary' lectures of Bologna. *Ibid.* 427 Vacation cursory lectures might be given at any hour. *Ibid.* It is probable that the term 'cursory' came to suggest also the more rapid and less formal manner of going over a book usually adopted at these times.

b. *Cursory Bachelor*: (in modern writers) a bachelor who gave cursory lectures.

Cursour(e, obs. form of CORSAIR, COURSER.

Curst, *a.*: see CURSED.

†**Curstable.** *Arch. Obs.* [f. COURSE + TABLE.] 'A course of stones with mouldings cut on them to form a string course' (Parker *Gloss.* 1850).

1278 *Bursar's Acc. Merton Coll.* (Parker), Pro x pedibus de curstable.

Cursten, var. CURSEN, dial. form of CHRISTEN.

Curstfully: see CURSEFULLY.

Curstly, -ness: see CURSEDLY, CURSEDNESS.

‖ **Cursus** (kə·ɹsŭs). [L. *cursus* course, f. *currĕre* to run.] The Latin word for COURSE; occasionally used in mediæval or technical senses, as **a.** A race-course, running-ground, or drive; **b.** A stated order of daily prayer; a ritual, or form of celebration; **c.** An academic course or curriculum.

1838 MRS. BRAY *Trad. Devonsh.* I. 164 For what purpose this avenue or cursus was used. 1865 MCLAUCHLAN *Early Sc. Church* xiv. 188 Whether they made use of any peculiar cursus or liturgy. 1875 MCCOSH *Sc. Philos.* xi. 94 The University Commissioners appointed in 1643 a Cursus for Aberdeen. 1883 *Athenæum* 17 Mar. 348/3 The line would have cut through the avenue and the cursus of Stonehenge.

Cursy, obs. form of CURTSY.

Curt (kə̄ɹt), *a.* [ad. L. *curt-us* cut or broken short, mutilated, abridged, which became in late L. and Romanic the ordinary word for 'short': It., Sp. *corto,* Pr. *cort,* F. *court.*

The Latin adj. was app. adopted at an early date in Ger., giving OS. and OFris. *curt* (MDu. *cort,* Du., MLG., and LG. *kort,* whence also mod. Icel. *korta,* Sw. and Da. *kort*), OHG. *kurt, kurz* (MHG. and mod.Ger. *kurz*), where the word has taken the place of an original Teut. **skurt-,* in OHG. *scurz,* in OE. *scort, sceort,* SHORT. But the latter was retained in English.]

1. Short in linear dimension; shortened.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 295 In more temperate climes hair is curt. 1840 LYTTON *Pilgr. of Rhine* xix, Thy limbs are crooked and curt. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxviii. 297 Plancus..enacted the part of the seagod Glaucus in curt cerulean vestments.

b. of things immaterial, modes of action, etc.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 351 For which curt reckoning Grotius has no excuse. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xx. 318 That vertue so curt and narrow, which we thought to be infinite. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1687) I. xviii. 258 The most curt and compendious way of bringing about dishonest or dishonourable designs. 1874 REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* ii. 89 An angelic Spirit makes a more curt and much easier use than we can do of the functions of matter in its most etherial form.

2. Of words, sentences, style, etc.: Concise, brief, condensed, terse; short to a fault.

1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* III. i, What's his name? *Fly.* Old Peck. *Tip.* Maestro de campo, Peck! his name is curt, A monosyllable, but commands the horse well. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 177 The obscure and curt Ebraisms that follow. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1887) III. 274 He could put together only curt frittered fragments of his own.

1814 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 132 Their Saxon-English is nearly monosyllabic, and their phraseology curt. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. iii. 61 The dry and curt language of a petition in parliament.

b. So brief as to be wanting in courtesy or suavity.

1831 DISRAELI *Yng. Duke* v. vii. (L.), 'Ah! I know what you are going to say', observed the gentleman in a curt, gruffish voice, 'It is all nonsense.' 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* (1880) I. Introd. 9 He might have been a little less defiant and curt, though, to Lorenzo de' Medici.

†**Curt,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *curt-āre* to cut short, shorten, mutilate, f. *curtus* short.] *trans.* To cut short, shorten.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mem. Mortalitie* I. xciii, Curting thy life, hee takes thy Card away.

Hence †**Curted** *ppl. a.*, shortened, curtailed, curt.

1568 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* IV. viii. 129 a, To see a foolish courtier weare .. a litel curted cape. 1581 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* xcii, Be your words made, good Sir, of Indian ware, That you allow me them by so small rate? Or do you curtted Spartanes imitate? 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. xiv. (1611) 229 The old Britans..were,wont to weare a short and broad Sword; so did the Spartanes also, whom..their Enemies mocked for so curted a weapon.

Curt., curt°. An abbreviation of CURRENT *a.*, esp. in such phrases as the 10th curt., *i.e.* of the current month.

Curt, Curtace, obs. ff. COURT, COURTEOUS.

Curtail (kɐɹtē·l), *v.* Forms: 6–7 **curtal(l, -toll,** 6 **curteyl,** 7 **curtel, cur-, cour-, curt-tail,** 6– **curtail.** [Originally *curtal(l,* f. CURTAL *a.*, and still stressed on the first syllable by Johnson 1773. But already in the 16th c. the second syllable began to be associated with the word *tail* (cf. sense 1), and perhaps by some in the 17th and 18th c. with F. *tailler* to cut, whence the spelling *cur-tail, curt-tail, curtail,* and the current pronunciation, given without qualification by Walker 1791.]

†**1.** To make a curtal of by docking the tail; to dock. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 115 b, Hys tayle is..a great commoditie to him to beate away flies: yet some delight to have them curtailed, specially if they be broade buttockt. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 363 The ashes also of an hardy-shrewes taile; provided alwaies, that the shrew were let go aliue, so soone as she was curt-tailed. 1611 COTGR., *Escouer,* to curtall, or cut off the taile.

2. To cut short in linear dimension; to shorten by cutting off a part.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 326 Thou hast rackte me, and curtalde me, sometimes I was too long, sometimes to[o] shorte. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 19 If it be too long, thou hast a combe and a paire of scissers to curtall it. 1607 ROWLANDS *Famous Hist.* 38 And Estellard I cur-tail'd by the knees. 1674 S. VINCENT *Gallant's Acad.* 39 Let the three Huswively Spinsters of Destiny rather curtal the thred of thy life. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 27, I..firmly believe, that ten men are hanged for every inch curtailed in a Judge's wig. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 71 To lop and deface them..and..to curtail the roots.

b. As applied to *sentences, verses, lines, letters,* and the like, the sense leads on to 3.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 169 Some againe will be so short, and in suche wise curtall their sentences. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 64 Whiche wordes are curteyled for the verse his cause. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 21 Neither do we or the Welsh so curtall Latine, that we make all therein Monosyllables. 1766 H. WALPOLE *Lett. Conc. Rousseau* iv. 153 You have suffered my letter to be curtailed.

3. To shorten in duration or extent; to cut down; to abbreviate, abridge, diminish, or reduce, in extent or amount.

1589 *Pasquil's Return* D b, With what face dares anie politique .. curtoll the maintenance of the Church? 1591 LYLY *Endym.* v. ii, I will by peece-meele curtall my affections towards Dipsas. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. i. 12 When a Gentleman is dispos'd to sweare: it is not for any standers by to curtall his oathes. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 597 Yet I'd be loth my Days to curtal [*rime* mortal]. 1781 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 234 Greatly to curtail salaries is a false economy. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 195 His family's slumbers were probably curtailed. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. iii. 244 The jurisdiction of the spiritual courts was not immediately curtailed.

4. *To curtail* (*a person,* etc.) *of*: to dock him of some part of his property, to deprive or rob him of something that he has enjoyed or has a right to. So *to curtail in,* to shorten in respect of.

1581 LAMBARD *Eiren.* III. iv. (1588) 369 Not altogether beheading them [Statutes] of their preambles, Nor any whit curtailing them of their wordes. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III,* I. i. 18, I, that am curtail'd of this faire Proportion. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 396 How doe we curtall him of his ordinary dues. *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.), Fact..had taken a wrong name, having curtailed it of three letters; for that his name was not Fact but Faction. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I,* III. vi. 114 His beard curtailed of ancient dimensions, he wore peaked. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 279 God is there .. curtailed in no attribute.

†**5.** To cut *off* short, lop off. *Obs.*

1594 LODGE *Wounds Civ. War* IV. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 172 Go, curtal off that neck with present stroke.

†**Curtai·l,** *sb. Obs.* [f. CURTAIL *v.*] The act of curtailing, curtailment.

1797 E. M. LOMAX *Philanthrope* 19 Fancying myself present..at this office of curtail or extension.

Curtail, obs. form of CURTAL *sb.* and *a.*

Curtailed (kəɹtē·ld), *ppl. a.* Also 6–7 **curtalled**, etc. [f. CURTAIL *v.* and CURTAL *sb.* + -ED.]

1. Made a curtal; having the tail docked or cut off.

1591 FLORIO *Sec. Fruites* 43 Another [horse] broken winded, curtald, lame, blinde, foundred. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 419 My curtailed dog. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithf. Shepherdess* To Rdr., With cur-tailed dogs in strings. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 101 The yelp of curtailed foxes in every generation is the same.

† b. *transf.* Shaped at the end as if cut off short.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* (1587) 154 A curtokde slipper and a short silke hose. 1592 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch.* (1859) 33 A .. peake pendent, either sharpe .. or curtold lyke the broad ende of a Moule spade. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 218 The smallest roots of Ellebor, such as be..curtelled, and not sharp pointed in the bottom.

2. Cut short; shortened, abridged; diminished in length, extent, power, privilege.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 217 But let vs heare their curtalled argumentes. *c* 1620 S. SMITH *Serm.* (1866) I. 156 With the curtailed skirts of David's ambassadors [cf. 2 Sam. x. 4]. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. (1851) 13 They must mew their feathers, and their pounces, and make but curtail'd Bishops of them. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* x. 205 According to the most curtailed chronology.

† **3.** ? Short-skirted: cf. CURTAL 3 d. *Obs.*

1624 FLETCHER *Wife for Month* II. vi, They are curtail'd queanes in hired clothes.

Hence **Curtailedly** *adv.*, shortly, abbreviatedly.

1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 167 The name thereof..perhaps..was written curtail'dly.

Curtailer. [f. CURTAIL *v.* + -ER.] One who curtails, shortens, abridges.

1724 WATERLAND *Athan. Creed* x. 141 That the Latins had not been interpolators of the creed, but that the Greeks had been curtailers. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* Note viii, Disease and war, those sweeping curtailers of population.

Curtailing, *vbl. sb.* Also 6–7 **curtalling**, 7 **curtling.** [-ING 1.] The action of the verb CURTAIL; shortening, abridging.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 3 When .. with too much curtalling our arguments .. wee abbreviate .. our Epistles. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Derrabadura*, curtalling, *caudæ truncatio.* 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. clix. 468 Now for the manner of curtalling of horses, it is in this sort. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. i. 315 The curtling of Jerusalem into Solyma. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. lviii. (1738) 217. 1737 SWIFT *Letter* 23 July, Against the corruption of English..with abominable curtailings and quaint modernisms. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* Pref., I profited by his judgment and experience in the curtailing of it.

Curtailment (kəɹtē·lmĕnt). [f. CURTAIL *v.* + -MENT.] The action of curtailing, shortening, diminishing; abridgement.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. p. ix, A curtailment of a few repetitions. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 44 A curtailment of gratification. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 167 The copies were returned to their owners with some petty curtailments.

Curtail-step. Also 8 **curtal-**. [Origin uncertain: *curtal* adj., and *cur tail*, have both been suggested.] The lowest step (or steps) of a stair, having the outer end carried round in the form of a scroll.

1736 B. LANGLEY *Anc. Masonry* 389 The first, or Curtal-step. 1819 in P. NICHOLSON *Archit. Dict.* 716. 1852–61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* s.v. *Curtail*, The newel generally stands upon a curtail step..Curtail steps..are employed in handsome staircases.

Curtain (kē·ɹtĕn, -t'n), *sb.*1 Forms: 4–6 **cortyn**(e, **-eyn**(e, **courtyn**(e, **-ein**(e, **-ayn**, **curtyn**(e, **-ein**(e, **-eyn**(e, **-ayn**(e, 4–7 **courtin**(e, **curten**, **-ine**, 4–8 **cortine**, **curtin**, (4 **couertine**, 5 **quirtayn**, 5–6 **courting**), 6 **cortaine**, **-ayne**, (**curteynge**, **cowrtyng**), 6–8 **courtain**(e, 7–8 **curtaine**, 4, 7– **curtain.** [ME. *cortine, curtine*, a. OF. *cortine, courtine* in same sense = Sp. and It. *cortina* :—L. *cortīna*, in Vulgate (*Exod.* xxvi. 1, etc.) a curtain. The connexion of this with classical L. *cortīna* round vessel, cauldron, round cavity, vault, arch, circle, is obscure, and the etymology uncertain: see Körting *Lat.-Roman. Wbch.* s.v.]

1. A piece of cloth or similar material suspended by the top so as to admit of being withdrawn sideways, and serving as a screen or hanging for purposes of use or ornament; e. g. to enclose a bed (the earliest English use), to separate one part of a room from another, to regulate the admission of light at a window, to prevent draught at a door or other opening, etc.

[*a* 1186 ROBERT OF TORIGNI *Chron.* (Rolls) 292 Cortinæ illæ circa lectum conjugis suæ.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11240 (Cott.) Was þar na pride o couerled, chamber curtin [*v.r.* curten, -ain, -eyn] ne tapit. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 3217 A couertine on raile tre, For noman scholde on his bed ise. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 854 Per beddyng watz noble, Of cortynes of clene sylk, wyth cler golde hemmez. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. iv. (1483) 4 By ouer drawynge of a grete corteyne. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 267 Ane burely bed..Closit with Courtingis, and cumlie cled. 1552 HULOET, Curtayne aboute a hall. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxiv. 545 The Veile or Courtaine of the Temple did rend a sunder. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. ii, I'le get vp, Behind the cortine, on a stoole, and harken. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 167 A great Cortin, that hanged before our Ladies Image. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4033/4 Lost..3 Damask Window-Curtains. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 313 ¶ 16 There is a Curtain which used to be drawn across the Room. 1827 O. W. ROBERTS *Centr. Amer.* 78 Under the necessity of using mosquito curtains.

b. *To draw the curtain*: (*a*) to draw it back or aside, so as to discover what is behind; (*b*) to draw it forward in front of an object, so as to cover or conceal it. Also *fig.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* 14, I drawe the curtyns to shewe my bokes then. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 72 Such a man, so faint, so spiritlesse..Drew Priams Curtaine, in the dead of night. 1657 *Lust's Dominion* I. i. (*Stage Direct.*), Eleazar, sitting on a chair, suddenly draws the curtain. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 19 ¶ 3, I started up and drew my Curtains to look if any one was near me. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 4, I shall..try to 'draw the curtain of Time, and shew the picture of Genius'.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* Introd. vi, To drawe a curtayne I dare not to presume, Nor hyde my matter with a misty smoke. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vi. 89 Make no noise, make no noise, draw the Curtaines. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 980 While Evening draws her crimson curtains round.

† c. Applied in the Bible to the skins or pieces of cloth with which a tent or tabernacle was hung; the canvas of a tent.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxvi. 1 The tabernacle forsothe thow shalt make thus; ten curteyns [Vulg. *decem cortinas*]. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* vii. 2 The Arke of God dwelleth amonge the curtaynes [Vulg. *in medio pellium*]. 1611 BIBLE *Hab.* iii. 7 The curtaines of the land of Midian did tremble.

d. Applied variously to hanging pieces of cloth or fabric: as, a veil, an overhanging shade of a bonnet, an ensign. *Curtain of mail*: the piece of chain-mail hanging from the edge of a helmet of the Saracen type; the camail.

1541 ELYOT *Image Gou.* 21 Your predecessors..wold not be seen of the people but seldome, and oftentymes with a courteine before theyr visage. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. ii. 41 Their ragged Curtaines poorely are let loose, And our Ayre shakes them passing scornefully. 1889 *Century Mag.* Dec. 260/2 When our grandmothers had curtains to their bonnets.

2. In a theatre, etc.: The screen separating the stage from the auditorium, which is drawn up at the beginning and dropped at the end of the play or of a separate act. *To call* (*an actor*) *before the curtain*: to summon him to appear after the curtain falls to mark one's appreciation of his performance. Also in various phrases used *fig.*, *To drop* or *raise the curtain*, to end or begin an action; *the curtain falls, drops*, or *rises*, etc.

1599 [see 7]. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 125 Every one cometh there to act his part of this tragi-comedy, called life, which done, the curtain is drawn, and he removing is said to dy. 1677 [see b]. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 193 ¶ 3, I have .. been bred up behind the Curtain, and been a Prompter from the Time of the Restoration. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* v. i, No; death lets fall The curtain, and divides our loves for ever. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* IV, *Cro.* Perhaps this very moment the tragedy is beginning. *Mrs. Cro.* Then let us reserve our distress till the rising of the curtain. 1811 BYRON *Hints from Hor.* 216 The hands of all Applaud in thunder at the curtain's fall. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 5/1 Macready .. as Richard III., was the first actor to be summoned before the curtain at Covent Garden.

b. *Behind the curtain*: 'behind the scenes', away from the public view.

1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 130 To put us in mind who it is that is at work behind the curtain, when we see such things acted upon the stage. 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 26 Some behind the curtain had undoubtedly laid the project. 1763 LD. BARRINGTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 449 IV. 461 Lord Bute..declares he will not be Minister behind the Curtain, but give up business entirely. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 631 The circumstances, however, which constituted the real nature of the transaction were only behind the curtain.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Anything that covers or hides.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, Under curtyn and veyle of honeste Is closed chaunge and mutabilitye. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 407 The fringed Curtaines of thine eye aduance, And say what thou see'st yond. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 141 The moon appeared .. enveloped with a cloudy curtain. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 2 The circular curtain called the *iris*. 1858 LONGF. *Birds of Passage, Jewish Cemetery* ii, The trees..o'er their sleep wave their broad curtains.

4. *Fortif.* The plain wall of a fortified place; the part of the wall which connects two bastions, towers, gates, or similar structures. *Complement of the curtain*: see COMPLEMENT.

1569 STOCKER tr. *Diod. Sic.* I. iv. 9 The towne was well manned..and the curten of suche heigth and thicknes that the besieged with great ease became victors. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxv. H b, Laders that shall reache from the brym of the ditch or edge of the counterscarfe, to the top of the wal or curtein. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. III. 113 They ..pass'd within forty paces of the Courtine which play'd upon them all the while. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. xii, The curtain, Sir, is the word we use in fortification, for that part of the wall..which lies between the two bastions. 1871 *Daily News* 7 Feb., There is a small breach in the curtain of the southern front.

b. *Archit.* A plain enclosing wall not supporting a roof.

1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 61 About the same [the temple] is a girt of three Curtaines of Wals raysed in the Ayre, to the height [etc.]. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 76 A large semicircular curtain .. built roughly and unsymmetrically with rubble and coarse blocks. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 59 The wall, in fact (where the system [of attaching buttresses] was carried to its extreme limits), became a mere curtain.

5. *Nat. Hist.* a. In mushrooms or fungi, the *velum partiale*, a marginal veil hanging from the pileus as a shreddy membrane. b. In bivalve molluscs, the inner pendent margin of the mantle.

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 155 When very young some woolly fibres connect the pileus to the stem in place of a curtain. 1846 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 175 Profusely covered over its pileus, curtain, and stem, with a yellowish powder. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 260 Animal (of meleagrina) with mantle-lobes united at one point by the gills, their margins fringed and furnished with a pendent curtain; curtains fringed in the branchial region.

6. *techn.* a. A partition in the leaden chamber in which sulphurous acid is converted into sulphuric acid. b. The piece of leather which overlaps the parting of a portmanteau, trunk, etc. c. In some locks, a circular plate revolving round the keyhole, which closes it up when any instrument is introduced in an attempt to pick the lock.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 958 These leaden chambers are sometimes divided into 3 or 4 compartments by leaden curtains placed in them .. These curtains serve to detain the vapours, and cause them to advance in a gradual manner through the chamber.

7. *attrib.* a. Pertaining to a curtain or curtains.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. xi. 226 What ere he saies Is warranted by Curtaine plaudities. 1881 *Daily News* 23 Aug. 3/6 In the curtain department an increased business is being done..many curtain machines are still well employed. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 553/2 A long curtain-calico gown.

† b. Done behind the curtains; secret, hidden.

1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 69 We thunder fear, A toy to th' Curtain-whisper in the Ear. 1673 JANEWAY *Heaven on E.* (1847) 135 He knew..our most secret workings, our closet curtain-business.

8. *Comb.*, as *curtain-cord, -lifter*; *curtain-like* adj.; **curtain-angle**, the angle formed at a bastion, etc., where the curtain begins; † **curtain-coach**, a coach with curtains in the window-spaces; **curtain-paper** (see quot.); **curtain-pole**, = *curtain-rod*; **curtain-raiser** (*slang*), a short opening piece performed before the principal play of the evening (cf. *lever de rideau*); **curtain-ring**, one of the rings by which a curtain is hung on the curtain rod, and which slide on the rod when the curtain is drawn; **curtain-rod**, the horizontal rod from which a curtain is suspended; **curtain-wall**, see sense 4 b. Also CURTAIN-LECTURE, -SERMON.

1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4224/3 Three Hackney Glass Coaches ..and a very good *Curtain Coach to carry 6 People. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 58 Take a smalle *curteyne corde, and bynde it harde aboute the beastes necke. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Curtain-paper*, a peculiar kind of paper-hangings made in the Western States of America..used as substitutes for roller blinds by a large class of people. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Curtain-paper*, a heavy paper, printed and otherwise ornamented, for window-shades. 1886 *Birm. Wkly Mercury* 23 Oct. 5 The slight opening pieces, or "'curtain raisers' as they are profanely styled .. are often hurried through amid much confusion. 1892 *Leeds Mercury* 1 Apr. 5/3 A new piece..put on as a curtain-raiser for 'Lady Windermere's Fan'. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III*, c. 12 § 2 No Merchant Stranger..shall bring into this Realm..Hanging Lavers, *Curtain-rings, Cards for Wooll. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) III. 123 I'll rattle his Curtain-rings every Night. *c* 1505 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterbury*, For *curten roddis and hookys. 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to Margate Hoy* Wks. 1812 III. 65 With fingers .. loaded much like Curtain-rods with Rings. 1853 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* III. II. vii. 226 A *curtain wall connecting it. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 250 As buttresses increased in projection, greater and greater openings in the curtain wall were ventured on.

Curtain, *sb.*2 Variant of COURTIN.

1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. II. 316 The cattle are kept in open curtains with shedding, each curtain containing from 8 to 12 animals.

Curtain, *v.* [f. CURTAIN *sb.*1]

1. To furnish, surround, cover, adorn, with a curtain or curtains.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 1028 With samytes, and baudekyns, Weore cortined the gardynes. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1181 Þe god mon, in gay bed lygez .. Vnder couertour ful clere, cortyned aboute. 1605 [see CURTAINED]. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 199 Eleven fair chariots stay..Curtain'd and arrast under foot. 1828 SCOTT *Tapestried Chamber*, The tapestry hangings, which..curtained the walls of the little chamber.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To cover, conceal, veil, protect, shut *off*, as with a curtain.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. xxiv, Some skyes donne Myght percase curtayne his beames clere. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 24 When with a happy storme they were surpris'd, And Curtain'd with a Counsaile-keeping Caue. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* ii. (1664) 22 Curtained, and over-shadowed with a palpable darkness. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 95 A supreme immediate longing that curtained off all futurity —the longing to lie down and sleep.

Hence **Curtained** *ppl. a.*, **Curtaining** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. i. 51 Wicked Dreames abuse The Curtain'd sleepe. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* II. 18 Near to a curtaining Whose airy texture, from a golden string, Floated into the room. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1877) 2 The churchwardens .. duly installed in their curtained pews. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 196/1 A sudden escape from curtaining oak branches brought us full upon the summit.

Curtain-lecture. 'A reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed' (Johnson).

1623 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 5 Often have you heard how much a superstitious wife, by her curtain lectures, hath

wrought upon her Christian husband. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 85, I am not awed .. with the dreadfull Catechisme of a Curtain Lecture. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 243 ⁋4 He was then lying under the Discipline of a Curtain-Lecture. 1846 D. JERROLD (*title*), Mrs. Caudle's Curtain-lectures. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iii. (1876) 233 As confidential as a curtain-lecture.

Hence **Cu·rtain-le·cture** *v.*

1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* iii, No curtain-lecturing with a pipe.

Cu·rtainless, *a.* Without a curtain.

1822 ELIZA NATHAN *Langreath* III. 387 The curtainless casement. 1863 MISS BRADDON *J. Marchmont* I. ii. 29 The pale wintry sunshine, creeping in at the curtainless window.

† **Cu·rtain-se·rmon.** *Obs.* = CURTAIN-LECTURE.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. §44 The Curtaine-Sermons nightly enlarged vpon the same Text. 1621–51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iii. IV. ii. 629. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xv. § 2. 255 He heares Curtaine..Sermons, ere the Morning.

Curtais(e, -aisi, obs. ff. COURTEOUS, COURTESY.

† **Curtal** (kɒ̄·ɹtăl), *sb.* and *a.* *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* (or *arch.*). Forms: see the senses. [In 16th c. also *courtault, curtald,* a. 15th c. F. *courtault, -auld,* now *courtaud*:—OF. *cortald, curtald*; cf. It. *cortalda* short bombard, pot gun, *cortaldo petriero* a short perrier; a derivative of Romanic *corto,* F. *court,* 'short', with suffix *-aldo, -ald, -alt, -aud,* of Teutonic origin: cf. Diez *Gram.* III. I. i. 3. French has the various senses 'short or dumpy man', 'docked horse or dog', 'short piece of artillery', 'short bassoon', which have been at various times, and more or less independently, taken into English.]

A. as *sb.* **I.** 6 **courtault, -tall, -tal,** 6–7 **cortall, curtall,** (6 **curtell, -tole, -tayle,** 6–7 **-toll, -taile,** 6–8 **-tail**), 6– **curtal.**

1. A horse with its tail cut short or docked (and sometimes the ears cropped); app. sometimes a horse of a particular breed or small size, with which this practice was usual. Cf. COCKTAIL.

1530 PALSGR. 68 *Covrtavlt,* a courtall, a horse. *Ibid.* 506/1, I wyll cutte of my horse tayle and make hym a courtault. 1564–78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 80 You can make a stoned horse a geldyng, and a longe taile a courtall. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1056/2 Mounted on a curtaile. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* (1636) 539 Of the making of Curtals, or cutting off of the tailes of Horses. 1611 COTGR., *Double courtaut,* a strong curtall; or, a horse of a middle size betweene th' ordinarie curtall, and horse of seruice. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs.* 36 They .. thence vpon their Curtoe..goe to the Tauerne. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxix. 156 Six pages apparelled in his livery mounted on white Curtals.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* **a.** Any animal that has lost its tail. **b.** Anything docked, or cut short.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 696 Certain [serpents] .. whose bodies of an equal..thicknesse, so as they appear without tails; being for that purpose called 'Decurtati', Curtails. 1669 *Address Yng. Gentry Eng.* 80 There remains nothing of it but the shade of a great name, the empty curtail of its faint eccho. 1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Introd., Consider what a poor curtal we have made of Ocean. There was something of his heave and expanse in o-ce-an.

3. Applied to persons: **a.** with fig. reference to sense 1: One whose ears are cropped.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 235, I am made a curtall, for the pillory .. hath eaten off both my eares.

b. *cant.* A rogue who wears a short cloak.

(In quot. 1725 differently explained.)

1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vacab.* 4 A Curtall is much like to the Upright man .. He useth commonly to go with a short cloke, like to grey Friers. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 37 There bee of these Roges Curtales, wearinge shorte clokes. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Curtals,* the Eleventh Rank of the Canting Crew. 1725 *New Cant. Dict., Curtails* .. so called from their Practice to cut off Pieces of Silk, Cloth, Linen or Stuff, that were hung out at the Shop-Windows of Mercers, etc...Also a Species of Cut-purses.

c. A term of derision or opprobrium. [Direct connexion with F. *courtaud* 'short or dumpy person' is doubtful.]

1578 WHETSTONE *Promos & Cass.* I. iv. (N.), Were you born in a myll, curtole, that you prate so hye. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 201 b, That this creeppled curtoll of Osorius may stand upright upon his legges. *c* 1612 BEAUM & FL. *Thierry* I. i, Your old and honor'd Mistress, you tyr'd curtals, Suffers for your base sins.

d. A drab. [Perhaps referring to short skirts.]

1611 COTGR., *Caignardiere;* a hedge-whore, lazie queane, lowsie trull, filthie curtall, Doxie, Morte. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Curtail,* a Drab, or nasty Slut.

II. 6 **courtault, curtald, cortoute,** 6–7 **curtall,** 7 **cortal**; *pl.* 6–7 **curtaux, -tawes, -towes.**

4. A kind of cannon with a comparatively short barrel, in use in the 16th and 17th c. The *demi-* or *half,* and *double curtall* were smaller and larger varieties.

a 1509 RAMSAY *Let. to Hen. VII* in Pinkerton *Hist. Scot.* II. 440 (Jam.), ij great curtaldis that war send out of France. 1530 PALSGR. 448/1 They bended agaynst the castell ten courtaultes and fyftene serpentynes. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 671 Bombards Curtawes and demy Curtaux. *Ibid.* 680 One pece of ordinaunce called a Curtall. *Ibid.* 693 Double Curtalls. 1629 *Shertogenbosh* 36 The Enemies did shoot aboue 110 shot with halfe Curtowes. 1664 *Flodden F.* ii. 18 Culverings and Cortals great, And double Canons two or three.

III. 6 **curtoll,** 7–8 **courtel,** 8 **curtail, -till, curtal,** (8–9 **courtaud, -aut**).

5. An obsolete musical instrument, a kind of bassoon; also an organ-stop of similar quality of tone; also *double curtal.*

1582 BATMAN *Upon Barthol.* 423/1 *marg.*, The common bleting musicke is yᵉ Drone, Hobius, and Curtoll. 168.. *Let.* in Hawkins *Hist. Mus.* (1776) V. 355 Then Mr. Harris challenged Father Smith to make additional stops..these were the Vox-humane, the Cremona or Violin stop, the double Courtel or base Flute. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1707) II. v. 24 With Voice as hoarse as double Curtal. 1776 HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* IV. ix. 139 An instrument, called, by reason of its shortness, the Courtaut. 1888 STAINER & BARRETT *Mus. Terms, Courtaut, Cortaud, Corthal,* an ancient instrument of the bassoon kind.

B. *attrib.* or *adj.* Also 6–7 **curtall, -toll.**

1. Of horses: Having the tail docked; made a curtal.

1576 *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 377 A curtall nagge. 1578 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 396 One grey trotting curtoll mare. 1632 *Thomas of Reading* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) I. 146 If he ware a long taile, he would make him curtall. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 208 A Dun Curtall horse with a white head and black mane.

2. Of dogs: Having the tail cut short or cut off.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 151, I thinke..she had transform'd me to a Curtull dog, and made me turne i'th wheele. 1599 *Pass. Pilgr.* 273 My curtail dog, that wont to have play'd, Plays not at all, but seems afraid. *a* 1663 *R. Hood & Curtal Fryer* xxxiv. in Child *Ballads* (1888) III. v. 125/2 The curtal dogs, so taught they were, They kept their arrows in their mouth.

3. Shortened, short in linear dimension.

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 45 What hast thou mard my sword? The pummel's well, the blade is curtall short. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 195 A new round curtall weed which they called a cloak. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Vertue of a Tayle* Wks. II. 128/2 He notes the curtall cannes halfe fild with froth.

4. Abridged, curtailed; brief, scant, curt.

1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 750 There needeth none other creed..but onely this short curtall creed. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 623/1 Wee muste not take this so short and curtall a passage for a life. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 410 Matters of this moment .. not to be .. determin'd here by Essays and curtal Aphorisms. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 255 A thankless countrey's curtal love.

5. Of the nature of a curtal or drab: see A. 3 d.

1595 GOSSON *Quippes Upst. Gentlewom.* 278 Next, curtaile flurt, as ranke as beast.

6. *Curtal friar*: app. a friar with a short frock; cf. A. 3 b, quot. 1561, B. 3, quot. 1605.

Applied in ballads to the friar (Tuck) who plays a part in some Robin Hood stories, called also 'cutted friar'. Hence, as a vague archaism, in Scott. [The conjecture that *curtal* here means *curtilanus,* as 'having the care and keeping of the *curtile* or vegetable garden', is inadmissible.]

c 1610 *Ballad* (Pepysian Libr. I. No. 37), The famous Battelle betweene Robin Hood and the Curtall Fryer. *a* 1663 *R. Hood & Curtal Fryer* vi. in Child *Ballads* (1888) III. v. 124/1 There lives a curtal frier in Fountains Abby Will beat both him and thee. *Ibid.* xiii. *ibid.* 124/2 Carry me over the water, thou curtal frier. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxii, Now, sirs, who hath seen our chaplain? where is our curtal Friar? *Ibid.*, Curtal Priest .. thou hast been at wet mass this morning. 1888 F. J. CHILD *Ballads* III. v. No. 117 A curtal, or cutted friar, called Friar Tuck.

Curtal, -all, obs. forms of CURTAIL *v.*

† **Cu·rtal-ax, -axe.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* (or *arch.*). Forms: 6–7 **curtleax(e,** 6 **curtilax,** 6–7 **courtelax(e, curtelax(e,** 7 **curt-, courtlax, curtelaxe, courtle-axe, cortelax,** 6–9 **curtle-ax(e, curtle axe,** 8– **curtal-axe.** [A much perverted form of the word CUTLASS (in 16th c. *coutelas, coutelase, cuttleass,* etc.), through the intermediate perversions *cut(t)le-ax,* and *curtelas, courtelace,* CURTELACE, the peculiarities of which it combines. The form *curtal-ax,* with its variants, was so distinct from *cutlass,* that it acquired a kind of permanent standing, the identification of the final part with Ax, *axe,* being favoured by the use of the weapon in delivering slashing blows.]

A short broad cutting sword, a CUTLASS; any heavy slashing sword. (Apparently sometimes taken by persons unfamiliar with the weapon for some kind of battle-ax. Cf. Spenser's CURTAXE.)

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 798 His Father..drew out his Curtleax and wounded him. 1590 LODGE *Euphues Gold. Leg.* Pref., Hewn down by a soldier with his curtle axe. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 119 A gallant curtelax vpon my thigh. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxi. (1660) 229 A Fawcheon or Court-lax to slash and wound his Enemy. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 109 A short and very broad Sword like a Cortelax. 1813 SCOTT *Triermain* III. xiii, A weighty curtal-axe he bare. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. viii. 334 Swinging the sharpest curtal-axes.

† **Cu·rtalize,** *v.* *Obs.* [f. CURTAL + -IZE.] = CURTAIL.

1622 WITHER *Philar.* Postscr., Do they think that I will ..Mayme or Curtolize my free Invention Because Fooles weary are of their attention. 1638 BASTWICK *Brief Relation* 12 To curtolize a Romans eares, like a Curre. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* XI. vii. § 64 How unworthy it was to curtallize his Eares.

Curtall, obs. form of CURTAL, CURTAIL.

† **Cu·rtan.** *Obs.* Also **cortan, curtane.** [Anglicized from next.] A broad, pointless sword.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xiv. 400 She had about 40 men all armed with Cortans, or broad Swords. 1699 *Ibid.* II. I. iv. 80 The Executioner being provided with a large Curtane or Backsword..at one stroke he severs the head from the body.

‖ **Curtana** (kɒɹtā·nă, -ēⁱ·nă). Also 3 **curtein,** 7 **curteyn, -teine,** CURTAN. [The AF. form *curtein* is identical with OF. *cortain, courtain,* the name of the sword of Roland, so called, according to the *Karlamagnus-saga,* because it broke a little at the point, when thrust into a block or *perron* of steel (Gaston Paris, *Charlem.* 370, and see Godefroy). The word is an extended derivative of L. *curtus,* Rom. *corto,* OF. *cort, curt* shortened, short: cf. *certain* from L. *certus,* and, for the sense, CURTAL *a.* 3, *curted,* quot. 1610 (s. v. CURT *v.*). The Anglo-L. form *curtana* appears to be an adj. feminine, agreeing with *spatha, spada,* sword.]

The pointless sword borne before the kings of England at their coronation; emblematically considered the sword of mercy; also called the sword of King Edward the Confessor.

In the Coronation procession *Curtana* is borne in the front rank of the regalia, supported to the right and the left by two pointed swords, the sword of justice, and the third sword, all three being drawn; they are followed by Garter King of Arms, the Lord Great Chamberlain, and the Sword of State borne in its scabbard; then follow the Sceptre, St. Edward's Crown, and the Orb, borne abreast; then the Paten and the Chalice abreast, immediately in front of the Sovereign.

a 1259 MATTHEW PARIS (*Coron. Hen. III*), Comite Cestriæ gladium S. Edwardi qui curtein dicitur ante regem bajulante. 1308 *Rot. Claus. 1st Edw. II* (in *Rymer*), Et gladium qui vocatur curtana portavit Comes Lancastriæ. 1377 *Officia in Coronationem* (Maskell *Mon. Rit.* II. 73), Deinde sequentur tres comites gladios gestantes induti serico, comes quidem Cestriæ..portabit gladium qui vocatur curtana. 1483 *Wardr. Acc. 1 Rich. III,* iij swerdes whereof oon with a flat poynt, called curtana. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, Curteyn was the name of King Edward the saienct his sword, which is the first sword that is carried before the kings ..at their coronation. 1685 *Acct. Coronation* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2028/1 The Sword of State, the Sword Curtana, and the two pointed Swords, together with the Gold Spurs, were presented to His Majesty, and laid on a Table before Him. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 419 When Curtana will not do the deed, You lay that pointless clergy-weapon by, And to the laws, your sword of justice, fly. 1702 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 254, 3 other Lords following wᵗʰ yᵉ sword of justice, yᵉ Curtana sword of mercy, and another poynted sword. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 892 The Earl of Chester..carried the Sword of St. Edward, called *Curteine,* before the King. 1820 A. TAYLOR *Glory of Regality* 71 The principal sword which is borne before our kings at their coronation is the sword of Mercy called *Curtana.*

Curtas(e, -asi(e, obs. forms of COURTEOUS, COURTESY.

Curtast, obs. superl. of COURTEOUS.

Curtate (kɒ̄·ɹteⁱt), *a.* *Geom.* and *Astron.* [ad. L. *curtāt-us,* f. *curtāre* to cut short: see CURT *v.*] Shortened, reduced; applied to a line projected orthographically upon a plane. *Curtate distance*: the distance of a planet or comet from the sun or earth, projected upon the plane of the ecliptic. *Curtate cycloid*: see CYCLOID.

1676 HALLEY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 239 As cosine of inclination to radius, so SP, the curtate distance, to the true distance of the planet from the sun. 1726 [see CURTATION 2]. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* viii. 275.

† **Cu·rtated,** *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] = prec.

1749 B. MARTIN *Dict., Curtation,* the difference between the distance of a planet from the sun and a curtated distance.

Curta·tion. [n. of action from L. *curtāre* to shorten.]

† **1.** *Alch.* The shorter process for transmuting metals into gold. *Obs.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIV. v. 301 In this art there are two waies, the one called longation, the other curtation. 1606 BRETON *Ourania* Song K iij a, Perilous is the way of Curtation. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Colloq. Erasm.* (1711) 217 Vouchsafe to instruct me in the blessed way of Curtation.

2. *Astron.* The difference between the true and the curtate distance of a planet from the sun.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Curtation of a Planet,* is a little part cut off from the Line of its Interval, or Distance from the Sun. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 467 The Curtation, which being substracted from the Distance of the Planet from the Sun in its own Orbit .. leaves the Curtate Distance of the Planet from the Sun.

Cu·rtatively, *adv. rare.* [f. CURTATE + -IVE + -LY.] In a shortened or clipt manner.

1826 G. S. FABER *Diff. Romanism* (1853) 326 *note,* Through this dexterous alternation of quoting and suppressing..Ambrose, as thus curtatively exhibited, appears [etc.].

† **Cu·rtaxe.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. An alteration of CURTAL-AX, probably with a supposed derivation from *curt* short, and *ax.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ii. 42 With curtaxe used Diamond to smite, And Triamond to handle speare and shield, But speare and curtaxe both usd Priamond in field.

Curtays(e, -eis(e, obs. forms of COURTEOUS.

Curtby, -eby, -epy, vars. of COURTEPY *Obs.*

Curtchie, obs. form of COURTESY, CURTSY.

Curted: see CURT *v.*

Curtein, -teyn: see CURTANA.

† **Cu·rtel.** *Obs.* Also curtell(e, -tle, -til, -tyl(l. [ME. southern form of KIRTLE.]

1. = KIRTLE q.v.

2. Used by Trevisa to translate L. *tunica*, as a coat of an artery, and of the eye, and retained in this sense in the later versions of Bartholomew.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* III. xvii. (Tollem. MS.), þe smale curtyles and humouris of þe ye. *Ibid.* IV. vii, þe harde curtels of þe arteries. *Ibid.* XVII. lxxv, It is defendid ..as it were with many curtils and cotes [*pluribus tuniculis*]. 1582 BATMAN *On Barthol.* v. iv. 38 The eye is made of tenne things. Of seauen smal curtils, and three humours.

† **Curtelace.** *Obs.* Also 6 **curtilace,** 7 **curtelas, -lasse, courtelace, courtlace, courtlas, curtlas.** [A variant of *coutelace*, 16th c. F. *coutelas*. It is doubtful whether the *r* represents an earlier *l* (*coultelas*, cf. It. *coltellaccio*), or arises from phonetic corruption, or popular etymology.] A kind of short cutting sword; a cutlass.

1555 *Fardle Facions* II. vii. 160 Thei cary in their warres ..a curtilace. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. I. (1641) 86/1 There springs the Shrub 3 foot above the grass, Which fears the keen edge of the Curtelace. 1611 COTGR., *Coutelas*, a Cuttelas, courtelas, or short sword. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xv. 46 They sent him a Courtelas of great value. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 127 One Davis his Serjeant cut the Bow-string with his Courtlace.

† **Curtelain.** *Obs. rare.* [perh. repr. a med. L. **curtilānus* like *hortulānus*.] ? A gardener; the monk in charge of the garden of a monastery.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27240 (Cott.) In scrift..þe preist agh spere al wit resun..o monk, curtelain, or aduocate.

Curtelax(e, obs. forms of CURTAL-AX.

Curteous, etc.: see COURTEOUS, etc.

Curteynge, obs. form of CURTAIN.

Curt-hose (kɒ̄·ɹtˌhōuz). [OF. *curte-hose* short boot, from OF. *hose, huese, hoese, house, heuse*, boot, in mod.Picard *heuse* a boot coming up to the knee, med.L. *hosa*; of Teutonic origin: cf. OHG. *hosa*, MLG. *hose*, MDu. *hoze*, Du. *hoos*, OE. *hose*, covering for the leg (and foot): see HOSE.]

Short-boot, -legging, or -greave: a surname given to Robert, eldest son of William the Conqueror; the med.L. was *Curta ocrea*.

[*a* 1143 W. MALMESBURY *Gest. Reg.* IV. § 389 (1840) II. 607 Genitore .. dicente, 'Per resurrectionem Dei! probus erit Robelinus Curta Ocrea'. Hoc enim erat ejus cognomen, quod esset exiguus.] 12.. *Chron. de Mailros* (*Rerum Angl. Script. Vet.* (1684) I. 160), Rodbertus Curtehose guerram contra patrem suum movit. 1350-70 *Eulogium Hist.* (1863) III. v. ci. 40 Robertus Courthoese. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 130 He..beqwathe..to Robert, clepid Curthose, the duchi of Normandie. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 97 Robert named Gambeson or 'Curthose' from the shortness of his legs.

† **Curti-cone.** *Obs.* [f. L. *curt-us* short + CONE.] A truncated cone.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Truncated*, A Truncated Cone or the Frustum of that Body is sometimes call'd a Curti-Cone. 1721 BAILEY, *Curti-Cone*, a Cone whose Top is cut off by a Plane parallel to its Basis. So later Dicts.

Curtil, obs. form of KIRTLE.

Curtilage (kɒ̄·ɹtilėdʒ). Also 4-5 (9) **courte-,** 5-6 **curty-,** 5-7 **curte-,** 6 **corte-,** 7 **courtilage;** 5 **curt-, cortlage,** 7 **court-lodge,** 7-9 **courtledge,** 9 **courtlage, -lege.** [a. AngloF. *curtilage*, OF. *cor-, courtillage* (med.L. *cor-, curtilagium*), f. *cortil, courtil* little court or garth, = Pr. *cortil*, It. *cortile*, med.L. *cortile, curtile* court, yard; f. *cortis, curtis*, It. *corte*, Pr. *cort*, OF. *cort, curt*, COURT; the suffix is the Romanic -AGE, as in *village*, etc. Popular etymology in 17th c. saw in it a compound of *court*, as *court-lodge, -ledge*, etc.]

A small court, yard, garth, or piece of ground attached to a dwelling-house, and forming one enclosure with it, or so regarded by the law; the area attached to and containing a dwelling-house and its out-buildings. Now mostly a legal or formal term, but in popular use in the south-west, where it is pronounced, and often written, *courtledge*.

[1206 *Rotuli Chartarum* 163/1 Unum mesagium cum curtillag[io]. 1292 BRITTON III. vii. § 5 Des gardins, curtilages, columbers, et des autres issues de eynz la court.] *c* 1330 *Owayn Miles* 32 This is our courtelage, And our castel tour. 1434 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 99 All my mesuage, with the curtylage and all the appurtenance. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 1 b, A curtylage is a lytell croft or court, or place of easment to put in catell for a tyme, or to ley in woode, cole, or tymbre, or suche other thynges necessary for housholde. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 174/1 He had gotten in within the iron doore or gate of the courtlodge all his men. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 158 And for his Winde-mill necessary increase of court or Courtlodge. 1649 PRYNNE *Demurrer to Jews' Remitter* 36 They may buy houses and curtelages. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 225 The capital house protects and privileges all it's branches and appurtenants, if within the curtilage or homestall. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 211 Passing through the courtlege or farm-yards. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* xiv. (D.), At the back, a rambling courtledge of barns and walls. 1882 ELTON *Orig. Eng. Hist.* 190 Where several houses had been built within the enclosure or curtilage of one homestead.

† **b.** Tillage of a croft or kitchen-garden. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. vi. (1554) 180 b, Dioclesian .. Left his craft of deluing and cortlage.

† **Cu·rtilate,** *v. Obs.*⁻¹ [f. CURTAL, app. after *mutilate*.] *trans.* To curtail.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 53 Mr. Jones cannot properly be said to have curtilated the Text.

† **Cu·rtiler.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *cortiller, courtillier*, f. *courtil*: see CURTILAGE.] A gardener.

a 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 272 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 278 This ilke frere heyte Ailmer, He wes hoere maister curtiler. .... in SPELMAN *Gloss.* (1664) s. v. *Curtillum*, 'MS. quidam codex priscus *Hortulanos* interpretatur *curtilers*.'

Curtin(e, obs. form of CURTAIN.

† **Curtipe·ndulous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *curt-us* short + PENDULOUS *a.*] Hanging by a short stem.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 370 Fruits..which have no lignous pills, as all curtipendulous Apples.

Curtis, -issie, obs. ff. COURTEOUS, COURTESY.

Curtisaine, -san, -zan, obs. ff. COURTESAN.

Curtlax, curtle-ax(e: see CURTAL-AX.

Curtling, obs. form of CURTAILING.

Curtly (kɒ̄·ɹtli), *adv.* [f. CURT *a.* + -LY ².] In a curt manner; † shortly, tersely (*obs.*).

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xv. 252 Mr. Licenciat..hath curtly, succinctly, and concisely..epitomiz'd the long story. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxxv, 'Sit down', he said, curtly. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. 201 A direct demand..to nominate the great officers of state had been curtly rejected.

Curtness (kɒ̄·ɹtnės). [f. CURT *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being curt.

1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* II. 130 (L.) The sense must be curtailed..to make it square with the curtness of the melody. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 94 She spoke with curtness.

Curtoe: see CURTAL I.

Curtois, -oys(e, -oyus, obs. ff. COURTEOUS.

Curtol(l, obs. ff. CURTAL *sb.* and CURTAIL *v.*

Curtsy, curtsey (kɒ̄·ɹtsi), *sb.* Forms: α. See COURTESY. β. 6 **curtsye,** 6-7 **-sie,** 7 **courtsie, curt'sie,** 8 **court'sie, court'sy, curt'sy,** 8-9 **courtsey,** 6- **curtsy, curtsey.** γ. 6-7 **curtchie,** 7 **courchie,** 6-8 **curchie.** δ. 6-7 **cursie, -sey,** 7 **-sy, -see,** 8 **coursey.** [A variant of COURTESY, reduced to two syllables, and then sometimes altered to *curtchie, cursie*.]

1. = COURTESY in various senses (*esp.* 1 c, 6, 7).

1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 111 Our enmyes now became more circumspect And curtsie made so nere our camp to come.

† **2.** The customary expression of respect by action or gesture; = COURTESY 8.

α. See COURTESY 8.

β. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. iii. (Arb.) 48 To come behind, and make curtsie. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 56 It is my cosens dutie to make curtsie.

γ. 1587 CHURCHYARD *Worth. Wales* (1876) 79 Will curchie make.

δ. 1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 13 We receyved many curseys of them that offered. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* 275 Thankes and cursie made to each other, we went to the fire.

3. An obeisance; now applied to a feminine movement of respect or salutation, made by bending the knees and lowering the body. Commonly *to make, drop a curtsy*.

α. 1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 42 At this, the minstrell made a pauz & a curtezy, for *Primus passus*. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 57 Put of thy cappe boye. Make a fine curtesie, Bowe thy right knee..As it hath bene taught thee. 1665 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 47 She was dressd in a vest, and, instead of courtesies, made leggs and bows. 1679 *Trials White & Other Jesuits* 79 She says she saw his Face, and made him a Curtesie. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 253 ¶ 2 The whole female Jury paid their Respects by a low Courtesie. 1747 CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. cxxv. 334 At Vienna men always make courtesies, instead of bows, to the Emperor. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* vi. (1878) 72 [She] dropped such a disdainful courtesy.

β. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* IV. i, Make me a Curt'sy and give me a kiss now. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Wife of Bath's T.* 228 One only hag remained And drop'd an awkward court'sie to the Knight. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 72 Hetty dropped the prettiest little curtsy. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xviii. (1889) 171 The sound of light footsteps..made her turn round and drop a curtsey.

γ. 1616 LANE *Sqr.'s Tale* 571 With a crooked curtchie, wried aright, Goglinge bothe ejes, sayd, 'At your service dight'. *c* 1685 *Bagford Ballads* (1876) 53 The Hostess, the Cousin, and Servant .. Made Courchies. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) I. 353 Why, set thy face, and thy best Curchy make. 1786 BURNS *Holy Fair* iii, An' wi' a curchie low did stoop, As soon as e'er she saw me.

δ. 1594 *Sec. Pt. Contention* (1843) 155 The match is made, she seales it with a cursie. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccx. (1714) 325 She very Civilly dropt him a Cursie. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. Pref. A iv. b, I hope .. the Women will make me a Coursey.

† **4.** A 'mannerly' or moderate quantity, a small quantity. *Obs.*

α. See COURTESY 10.

β. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* R, The figges .. myngled with a curtsy of the water that they were sodde in. *Ibid.*, With the water shulde be mixed a litell curtsy of vineger. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* v. viii. 84 If anie woman had..borrowed a curtsie of Seasing.

γ. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxii. 16 But a little cursie of wheate (namely, but as much as a man can holde in the palme of his hand). 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvii. (1612) 178 The Owle .. feasteth in her house The Swallow with a cursee of her then disgorged wheat.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 1060 Great Scipio, sated wth fain'd curtsy-capping, With Court-Eclipses. 1603 BRETON *Dignitie & Indign. Man* 196, I am no capper nor curtsie man.

Curtsy, curtsey (kɒ̄·ɹtsi), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To make a curtsy; to do reverence *to*; now, like the sb., said only of women.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. iv. (Arb.) 26 Curtsie whooresons, douke you, and crouche at euery worde. 1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 14 Curchy, lob, curchy downe to the grounde. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 58 *Mer.* Such a case as yours constrains a man to bow in the hams. *Rom.* Meaning to cursie. 1672 *Westminster Drollery* II. 80 And every Girle did curchy, Curchy, curchy on the Grasse. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 284 ¶ 6 She was all the while curtsying to Sir Anthony. 1804 JANE AUSTEN *Watsons* (1879) 323 Emma curtsied, the gentleman bowed. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 26 She liked to be curtsied and bowed to by all the congregation.

β. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. vi. 20, I curtesied to him, and to Mrs. Jervis for her good word. 1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. cclxxxix. 323 *It is respectful to bow to the* King of England..it is the rule to courtesy to the Emperor. 1845 S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* v. 45 Mistress M. entered, curtesied down to the ground, etc.

b. With advb. extension.

1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. ci, Ladies rose, And curtsying off, as curtsies country dame, Retired. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* xvi, As she curtseyed herself out.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 74 Shee whom mightie kingdomes cursie too. 1599 — *Hen. V*, v. ii. 293 O Kate, nice Customes cursie to great Kings. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* x, The plump pigeons..were skimming and curtseying about it. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 142 He had fancied that the laws of the universe would curtsy to the resolves of the National Convention.

2. *trans.* To make a curtsy to.

1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* I. ix. (R.), To leade him home, to curtsey him, and cap him when he stayes. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1622) 207 How would they cap me, and courtsie me? 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* I. iii. 13 The Ladies ..curtesied him.

b. To give or express by curtsying.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* Epil., She smiles preferment, or she frowns disgrace, Curtsies a pension here—there nods a place. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Ab.* (1833) II. vii. 145 She courtesied her acquiescence.

Hence **Cu·rtsying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 327 Curcheeing, Genuflexion. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 38 The first rude essays of curt'sying. 1870 *Daily News* 16 Apr., Curtseying maidens and obsequious hinds, anxious to do honour to the man.

Curtus, -uus, -yse, obs. forms of COURTEOUS.

‖ **Curucui** (kūᵊrukū·i). *Ornith.* Also **couroucou, couroucoui.** [The native name, of echoic origin, in Brazil and Guiana: in mod.F. *couroucou*.] A bird (*Trogon curucui*) found in Brazil and other parts of South America.

1678 RAY *Willoughby's Ornith.* 140 The Brazilian *Curucui* of Marggrave. It is a very elegant and beautiful bird. 1781 LATHAM *Hist. Birds* I. 545 Couroucou. 1785 W. F. MARTYN *Dict. Nat. Hist.*, *Curucui*, a bird of the woodpecker kind, found in Brazil. 1815 J. F. STEPHENS *Zool.* ix. 4. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 118 The specimens included ..parrots, paroquets, couroucoui, pigeons.

Curule (kiūᵊ·rʼul), *a.* [ad. L. *curūl-is, currūlis*, supposed to be f. *curru-s* chariot. F. *curule*.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* *Curule chair*: a chair or seat inlaid with ivory and shaped like a camp-stool with curved legs, used by the highest magistrates of Rome.

1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* II. 54 When thou sawest them in the Court placed in their Curule Seats. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xxxvi. 349 The curule chair was successively filled by eleven of the most illustrious senators. 1877 GEIKIE *Christ* lxii. 758 The ivory curule chair of the procurator.

2. Privileged to sit in a curule chair; as *curule magistrate, curule* ÆDILE (q.v.).

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. xxxiii. 376 In the time of his curule Aedileship. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. xvi. 343 Every curule magistracy was supposed to convey something of kingly and therefore of sacred dignity. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I. § 6 *note*, The curule aediles were first created at the same time as the urban praetor.

3. *transf.* Pertaining to any high civic dignity or office, as that of a magistrate or mayor.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 715 We that are merely mounted higher Than Constables in Curule Wit. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, A wealthy burgher, who might one day..hold the curule chair itself. 1882 W. B. WEEDEN *Soc. Law Labor* 124 The way of the good apprentice..to the..curule seat.

Curvable (kɒ̄·ɹvăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. CURVE *v.* + -ABLE: cf. L. *curvābilis*.] Capable of being curved or bent.

1868 HELPS *Realmah* vii. (1876) 137 Everything about the human body should be loose, flowing, soft, and curvable.

Cu·rval, *a. Her.* = next.

Cu·rvant, *a. Her.* [ad. L. *curvānt-em*, pr. pple. of *curvāre* to CURVE.] Curving.

1830 ROBSON *Brit. Her.* Gloss., *Curval* or *Curvant*, Curved or bowed.

Cu·rvate, *a. rare.*⁻⁰ [ad. L. *curvāt-us* bent, pa. pple. of *curvāre*.] = next. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Curvated (kɒ̄·ɹveˡtėd), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Curved; of a curved form.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Curvated*, bended. 1802 CORRY *Mem. A. Berkeley* 71 The vast .. moorlands of Stanmore reared their rugged curvated summits.

Curvation (kɒɹvēˡ·ʃən). [ad. L. *curvātiōn-em*, n. of action from *curvāre*.] Curving, bending.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 195 The bending or curvation of a strait line into the circumference of a circle. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 393 The inclination and curvation

of our limbs. 1721 R. Bradley *Wks. Nat.* 150 It swims about by Curvations, appearing like the figure of an S. 1862 *Morn. Star* 19 June, A self-adjusting carriage wheel, adapted to any curvation or line of railway.

Curvative (kə̄ːvătiv), *a. Bot. rare.* [f. *curvāt-*, ppl. stem of *curvāre*: see -IVE.] See quots.

1856 Henslow *Dict. Bot. Terms, Curvative*..in vernation and estivation, where the separate parts are scarcely folded but have the margins merely curved a little. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 364 *Curvative*, when the margins are slightly turned up or down, without any sensible bending inwards.

Curvature (kə̄ːvătiŭ). [ad. L. *curvātūra* bending, f. *curvāre, curvāt-* to bend: see -URE.]

1. The action of curving or bending; the fact, quality, or manner of being curved; curved form; (with *pl.*) a particular instance of this.

In *Pathol.* esp. of the spine, of which there are two sorts, *angular* or *Pott's curvature*, and *lateral curvature*.

1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 236 Attributed to the Curvature of the visual Ray..through so differingly Dense a Medium. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* 2 A line..of that peculiar curvature. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 271 Pains are not even perceived..in curvatures of the back-bone. 1840 R. Liston *Elem. Surg.* (ed. 2) II. 547 When curvature commences there is very generally more or less weakness of the limbs. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* III. iv. 706 Sudden curvature of growing shoots from a blow or concussion. *Ibid.* 707 The permanent curvature which remains..or the *Curvature of Concussion*, is the result of a lengthening of the convex and a simultaneous contraction of the concave side.

b. *Geom.* The amount or rate of deviation (of a curve) from a straight line, or (of a curved surface) from a plane.

Circle of curvature: the circle which osculates a curve at any point, and serves to measure the curvature of the curve at that point. *Centre of c., radius of c.*: the centre and radius of the circle of curvature. *Chord of c.* (see quot. 1875). *Double curvature*: that of a curve which twists so as not to lie in one plane, *e.g.* the curve of a screw.

1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn., Curvature of a Line*, is the peculiar manner of its bending or Flexure, whereby it becomes a Curve of such peculiar Properties.. The Curvatures of different Circles are to one another Reciprocally as their Radii. 1796 Hutton *Math. Dict., Curve of a Double Curvature*, is such a curve as has not all its parts in the same plane. 1807 — *Course Math.* II. 320 The radius of a circle which has the same curvature with the curve at any given point, is the radius of curvature at that point. 1866 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XXVIII. 271 The axles of the locomotive are directed towards the centre of curvature of the railway. 1875 Todhunter *Diff. Calc.* xxiv. § 320 If a straight line be drawn from any point of a curve in any direction, the portion of this straight line which is intercepted by the circle of curvature at the assumed point is called the *chord of curvature*. 1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. I. v, The direction of motion changes from point to point, and the rate of this change, per unit of length of the curve.. is called the *curvature*.

2. *concr.* A curved portion of anything; a curve.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1312 The said *Sistrum* being in the upper part round, the curvature and *Absis* thereof comprehendeth foure things. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* III. ii. 409 [It] makes the Lofty Curvature of the Celestial Arch to ring. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 168 The second curvature of the duodenum was partly torn. 1881 J. Russell *Haigs* 3 A magnificent curvature of the river Tweed.

Hence **Cu·rvature** *v. intr.*, to curve, bend. **Cu·rvatured** *a.*, having curvature, curved (*rare*).

a 1810 Tannahill *Poems* (1846) 28 Our tiny hero..Ascends the hair's curvatur'd side. 1812 J. J. Henry *Camp. agst. Quebec* 175 We came to the main passage, which curvatured down the hill.

Curve (kə̄ːv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *curv-us* bending, bent, curved, crooked.]

A. *adj.* Curved. Now *rare.*

1571 Digges *Pantom.* II. xiii. N iij b, Suche playne Superficies as are enuironed with curue lynes. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 107 The Tail is Curve. 1716 Cheyne *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. 95 Partly terminated with plain, and partly with curve surfaces. 1755 Amory *Mem.* (1769) II. 156 On which are fastened curve pieces of wood. *c* 1865 Brougham Introd. Disc. in *Circ. Sc.* I. p. xi, The Earth moves round the Sun in the same curve line.

B. *sb.* (Short for *curve-line*, etc.: cf. F. *courbe* = *ligne courbe.*)

1. *Geom.* A curved line: a locus which may be conceived to be traced by a moving point, the direction of whose motion continuously changes or deviates from a straight line. (In *Higher Geometry*, extended to include the straight line.)

Algebraic curve: a curve expressed by an equation containing only algebraic functions, i.e. such as involve only addition, multiplication, involution, and their converses; of which kind are the various conic sections: opposed to *transcendental* (or *mechanical*) *curve*, one which can be expressed only by an equation involving higher functions, as the catenary, cycloid, etc. *Curve of probability*: a transcendental curve representing the probabilities of recurrences of an event. *Curve of pursuit*: the curve traced by a point moving with constant velocity, whose motion is directed at each instant towards another point which also moves with constant velocity (usually in a straight line). *Curve of sines*: a curve in which the abscissa is proportional to some quantity and the ordinate to the sine of that quantity; so also *curve of cosines, tangents*, etc. See also Anaclastic, Catenary, Caustic, Cubic, Exponential, etc. etc.

1696 Whiston *Th. Earth* I. 22 All Bodies..which revolve in Curves..are attracted..continually towards that Point or Center. 1706 H. Ditton *Fluxions* 221 That Curve to which this Property agrees, must be the Curve of swiftest Descent. 1751 Chambers *Cycl., Radial curves*, is a denomination given by some authors to curves of the spiral kind, whose ordinates..all terminate in the centre of the including circle, and appear like so many *radii*..whence the name. 1872 Tait & Steele *Dynamics of a Particle* (ed. 3) i. § 32 Illustrations..are to be found in what are called *Curves of Pursuit*. These questions arose from the consideration of the path taken by a dog who in following his master always directs his course towards him. 1875 Jevons *Money* (1878) 138 The curve..shows the course of variation of the standard of value. 1882 Minchin *Unipl. Kinemat.* 38 What curve do the chalk marks make in the rolling body? Evidently.. a circle..What curve do the chalk marks make on the fixed plane? Evidently a right line.

† b. A curved surface. *Obs.*

1728 tr. *Newton's Opt. Lect.* 173 The Refraction of a Ray by a Curve is the same, as by a Plane touching the Curve in the Point of Refraction.

2. A curved form, outline, etc.; a curved thing or portion of a thing.

1728 Pope *Dunc.* II. 172 It rose, and labour'd to a curve at most. 1750 Franklin *Experiments* Wks. 1887 II. 203 Take a wire bent in the form of a C, with a stick of wax fixed to the outside of the curve to hold it by. 1783 P. Pott *Chirurg. Wks.* III. 407 A smart blow, or a violent strain had immediately preceded the appearance of the curve [of the spine]. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xi. 112 Etah is on the northeastern curve of Hartstene Bay.

3. (See quot.)

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Curve*, a draftsman's instrument having one or a variety of curves of various characters ..Some are constructed for specific purposes, such as *shipwright's curves, radii-curves*, etc.

4. *Base-ball.* 'The course of a ball so pitched that it does not pass in a straight line from the pitcher to the catcher, but makes a deflection in the air other than the ordinary one caused by the force of gravity' (*Cent. Dict.*).

C. *Comb.*, as † **curve-lined** *a.*, composed of curved lines, curvilinear; **curve-ruler** (see quot.); **curve-veined** *a.* (of leaves), having veins diverging from the midrib and converging towards the margin.

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 288 Innumerable sorts of *Curve-lined figures. *c* 1865 Brougham Introd. Disc. in *Circ. Sc.* I. p. vi, There are *curve-lined* figures as well as straight. 1879 T. Baker *Land & Eng. Surv.* 159 Railway *Curve-rulers are a series of arcs of circles of various radii..used for projecting railway curves on parliamentary maps. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 364 *Curvinerved*, *Curve-veined*, the same as Convergentinervose. 1870 Bentley *Botany* 147.

Curve (kə̄ːv), *v.* [ad. L. *curvā-re* to crook, f. *curv-us* crooked, Curve *a.* Cf. F. *courber.*]

1. *trans.* To bend so as to form a curve; to cause to take a curved form; to inflect.

1669 Holder *Elem. Speech* (L.), The tongue is drawn back and curved. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* IV. 145 When the horn was curved to a wide arch. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. xiii, Curving a contumelious lip.

2. *intr.* To have or assume a curved form.

1594 [see Curving *vbl. sb.*]. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VI. 141 He [Boreas] puffed away most vehemently; and often made the poor fellow curve and stagger. 1855 Tennyson *The Brook* 182 And out again I curve and flow To join the brimming river. 1875 Darwin *Insectiv. Pl.* ii. 37 The tentacles curve inwards.

Curved (kə̄ːvd, -ĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Curve *v.*] Bent or formed into a curve; bending; deviating from the straight (or plane) form continuously, *i.e.* without angles. (It has partly taken the place of Curve *a.*)

1710 J. Clarke *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 83 The Motion will be made in a Line differently curved. 1797 Bewick *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 111 The claws are curved and short. 1818 Shelley *Lines Euganean Hills*, From the curved horizon's bound. 1869 Tyndall *Notes on Light* § 79 Reflexion from Curved Surfaces.

Hence **Cu·rvedly** *adv.*, in a curved manner; **Cu·rvedness**, state of being curved. (*rare.*)

1676 Wiseman *Surg.* VII. i. (R.), A curvedness, which may be reduced to a fracture. 1805 Luccock *Nat. Wool* 152 That the wool..possess..such a degree of curvedness. 1880 Watson in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 82. 109 Lines.. curvedly radiating.

Curveless (kə̄ːvlés), *a.* [f. Curve *sb.* + -less.] Without a curve.

1885 B. Harte *Maruja* i, Her straight, curveless mouth. 1890 *Illust. Lond. News* 11 Oct. 466/2 The curveless, cornerless, inevitable 'thoroughfare' lengthening out before him.

Curvet (kə̄ːvĕt, kə̄ːvet), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 6 **curuetto**, 7 **corvetto, coruetti, curvetty**; *β.* 6 *pl.* **cooruez**, 7 **coruet, corvet, corveit**, 7–9 **curvett**, 7– **curvet**. [ad. It. *corvetta*, dim. of *corvo, corva*, now *curvo* bent, arched:—L. *curvus*. Cf. Sp. *corveta*, F. *courbette*. Originally stressed on the final, but now very generally on the first syllable: so altered by Todd 1818 from Johnson's *curve't*.]

In the *manège*: A leap of a horse in which the fore-legs are raised together and equally advanced, and the hind-legs raised with a spring before the fore-legs reach the ground. (Often used more or less vaguely of any leaping or frisking motion; cf. Caracol.)

1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 25 To see..the cooragioous attempts..the daungeroous cooruez, the feers encounterz. 1589 *Pasquill's Counter-c.* 3 O how my Palfrey fetcht me uppe the Curuetto. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. iii. 299 The bound and high curuet Of Marses fierie steed. 1614 Markham *Cheap Husb.* I. ii. (1668) 27 When your horse can bound perfectly, then you shall teach him the Corvet. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 163 P 7 As a sportsman delights the squires..with the curvets of his horse. 1852 Kingsley *Andromeda* 300 As..some colt..at last, in pride of obedience Answers the heel with a curvet.

fig. 1645 Milton *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 353 Hee must needs first shew us a curvett of his madnes.

Curvet (kə̄ːvĕt, kə̄ːvét), *v.* Also 6 **coruet**, 7 **corvet, -bet, curuette, -ete, -eat.** Inflected **curve·tted, -ing**, and **cu·rveted, -ing.** [ad. It. *corvettare* 'to corvet or praunce', f. *corvetta* Curvet *sb.* Originally always stressed on the final, but now very generally (though less so than the sb.) on the first syllable. Todd has *cu·rvet* for the sb., *curve't* for the vb.; Webster 1828, Smart 1836, have *cu·rvet* for vb. as well as sb.]

1. *intr.* Of a horse: To execute a curvet, leap in a curvet. Said also of the horseman.

1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 279 Anon he rears upright, curvets and leaps. 1682 Shadwell *Medal* 4 The sprightly Horse y' have seen, Praunce, and curvet, with pleasure to the sight. 1695 Motteux *St. Olon's Morocco* 8 He took a fancy..to Curvet in his Gardens on a fiery Horse. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 445 He may let him sometimes prance and caper and curvet. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* IV. xxi, Forced him, with chastened fire, to prance, And, high curvetting, slow advance. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 423 Looking for her as he curvets by. 1866 R. M. Ballantyne *Shifting Winds* vi. (1881) 60 [The] fresh and mettlesome steeds curveted and pranced.

b. *trans.* To cause to curvet.

1613 Wotton in *Relig. Wotton.* (1672) 419 Sir R. Drury.. corbeteth his Horse before the Kings window.

2. *transf.* To leap about, frisk: also *fig.*

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 258 Cry holla to the tongue, I prethee: it curuettes vnseasonably. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch. Hen. V*, xiv, As were the yeare Beat in a Plott, and Dayes were Curvetting [*rime* king]. 1860 J. P. Kennedy *Swallow B.* iii. 40 A mischievous imp, who curvets about the house.

Cu·rveter. *nonce-wd.* [f. Curvet *v.* + -er 1.] A curvetting horse.

1841 C. Lever *C. O'Malley* xxxiii. 176 The management of your arching necked curveter.

Curveting (kə̄ːvĕtiŋ), **curvetting** (kə̄ːvetiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.] The action of the verb Curvet, q.v.

1784 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 55 The unwieldy curvetting of these poor beasts. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* III. v. 203 Imitating the curvetings and motions of a horse. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Witches' Frolic*, Such lofty curvetting And grand pirouetting.

Cu·rveting, curve·tting, *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That curvets: see the verb.

1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* III. xi. 228 His very intellect Is naught but a curuetting Sommerset. 1750 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) II. 185 A fine curvetting horse. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 490 Rushed through the drawn swords and curvetting horses. 1878 M. A. Brown *Nadeschda* 25 On his curveting charger's back.

Curvi- (kə̄ːvi-), combining form of L. *curv-us* curved; chiefly in adjectives used in *Nat. Hist.* (of many of which analogous forms are used in modern French), as **Curvicau·date** [L. *cauda* tail; in mod.F. *curvicaude*], having a curved tail. **Curvico·state** [L. *costa* rib], 'marked with small bent ribs' (Webster 1864). **Curvide·ntate** [L. *dent-em* tooth], having curved teeth. **Curvifo·liate** [L. *folium* leaf], 'having leaves bent back' (Webster). **Cu·rviform** [see -form], of a curved shape. **Curvine·rvate, Curvine·rved,** = *curve-veined* (see Curve *a.* and *sb.* C). **Curviro·stral** [L. *rostrum* beak], having a curved beak. **Curvise·rial**, forming a series disposed in a curve (of leaves on a stem).

1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4. 92 Curvinerved, when nerves curve in their course, as in the leaves of Funkia. 1870 Bentley *Bot.* 140 No leaf can be placed precisely in a straight line over any preceding leaf, but disposed in an infinite curve, and hence called curviserial.

† **Cu·rvify,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *curv-us* curved + -fy.] a. *intr.* To become curved or crooked. b. *trans.* To make curved, bend; to curl (hair).

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* III/1 When any mans Backe beginneth to curvifye or wax croockede. 1623 Cockeram II, To make Crooked, *curuefie.*

Curvili·nead. [f. Curvi- + *linea* line + -ad.]

1826 J. Alderson in *Trans. Soc. Arts* XLIV. 151 A mathematical instrument of my invention called a curvilinead, wherewith to describe regular curve lines. 1842 in G. Francis *Dict. Arts.*

Curvilineal (kə̄ːvilinĭăl), *a.* [f. Curvi- + L. *līneālis* lineal.] = next. Hence **Curvili·nealness.**

1656 Hobbes *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 259 Curvilineal angles. *a* 1746 Maclaurin *Newton's Philos. Disc.* III. ii. (R.), The curvilineal motion of the moon in her orbit. 1768 Landen in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 174 The computation of curvilineal areas. 1831 Brewster *Nat. Magic* vi. (1833) 133 Describing a kind of curvilineal path.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Curvilinealness*, the Consisting of crooked Lines.

Curvilinear (kə̄ːvilinĭăr), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Curvi- + L. *linea* line, *līneār-is* linear.] Consisting of, or contained by, a curved line or lines; having the form of a curved line. (Opposed to *rectilinear*, and in Gothic Archit. to *perpendicular*, as applied to window-tracery.)

1710 Berkeley *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* Introd. § 10 Neither swift nor slow, curvilinear nor rectilinear. *a* 1746 Maclaurin *Newton's Philos. Disc.* III. iii. (R.), All the curvilinear motions in the solar system. 1843 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.*

I. II. III. iii. § 6 The minor contours..are..beautifully curvilinear. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Mankind* viii. 195 Scrapers with curvilinear edges.

Hence **Curvilinea·rity**; **Curvili·nearly** *adv.*

1847 CRAIG, *Curvilinearity*, the state of being curvilinear. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) I. 183 Rectilinearly, curvilinearly, and perpendicularly. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 51 Another fold..stretching curvilinearly backwards.

So †**Curvili·neary**, †**Curvili·neous** [cf. F. *curviligne*, † *courbeligne*] *adjs.* = CURVILINEAR.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Curvilineal* or *Curvilineary* (in *Geom.*), crooked-lined. 1721 *in* BAILEY. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* 115 Curvilineous concretions of Salts.

Curving (kə̄·vɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb CURVE; bending, flexure, curvature. Also *fig.*

1594 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Essex* 11 The Roding..after manifolde curuings, it maketh way vnder Wodforde bridge. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 V. 335 Curvings from the plain simple truth. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 905 The curving of the [antheridium]..indicates that fertilisation does not usually take place between the contiguous organs.

Cu·rving, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That curves.

1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. (1818) 106 Watch the curving prow. 1878 MACLEAR *Celts* iii. (1879) 31 The curving shores of Provence and Narbonne.

Curvital (kə̄·vɪtăl), *a. Geom.* [a. mod.F. *curvital*, f. *curvité* curvity + -AL.] Of or pertaining to curvity or curvature. *Curvital function*, a function expressing the length of the perpendicular from a fixed point of a curve upon the normal at a variable point, in terms of the length of the arc from the fixed to the variable point.

1886 CARR *Synopsis Math.* Index C 60.

†**Cu·rvity.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *curvitās* (or a. F. *curvité*, Oresme 14th c.), f. *curvus* curved, crooked.] 1. Curved or bent quality or state; curvature; a curved portion of anything, a curve.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cviii. 41 A backe the which may have many infirmities, as debylytie, and wekenes, curvytie and gybbositie. 1656 HOBBES *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 253 The rectitude or curvity of the lines. 1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2062 The divers flexures and curvities of the Serpent. 1715 MACHIN in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 269 [I] have added a rule for finding the curvity. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. iii. 42 According to their more or less curvity.

2. *fig.* Moral obliquity, crookedness of conduct.

1616 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* (1676) 166 The whole nature of man..remained crooked; not by the curvity of Adam, but by his own. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. III. 82 That there is as much positivity of Relation in disobedience as in obedience, in curvity as in rectitude. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 136 That God be the motor..of the action ..but not of the obliquitie or curvitie in acting.

Cu·rvograph. [f. CURVE (or L. *curvus*) + -GRAPH.] An instrument for describing curves.

1817 W. WARCUP in *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXXV. 109 An instrument of my invention for describing curve lines, which I purpose calling the *curvograph*. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Curvograph*, an instrument for drawing a curve without reference to the center.

Curvous (kə̄·vəs), *a. rare.* [f. CURVE *sb.* + -OUS, on L. type **curvōs-us*.] Curved; crooked.

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Curvous*, crooked, bowed, uneven. *c* 1825 BEDDOES *Poems, Apotheosis* 99 Around the curvous atmosphere Of my own real existence I revolve.

Curwhi·bble. ? *dial.* [app. connected with *whybibble* given by Forby as 'a whimsey, idle fancy, silly scruple, etc.' With the first syllable cf. CURFUFFLE, and *carwitchet*, CABRIWITCHET.] ? A whimsical or nonsensical contrivance; also *attrib.*

1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* x. 99 Don't the English catch their fish..with a long rough stick, and a little curwhibble of a bone at the end of it? 1887 H. KNOLLYS *Sk. Life Japan* 114 Workmen..laboriously cutting, with little, clumsy, curwibble hooks, the crop, handful by handful.

Curwillet. *dial.* [From the cry of the bird.] A local name for the Sanderling (*Calidris arenaria*), a bird of the snipe family.

1674 RAY *Coll. Words* 90 The Sanderling or Curwillet, so called about Pensans. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 303. 1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* II. 1 Sanderling, Towillee, or Curwillet. 1885 SWAINSON *Brit. Birds* 195 *Curwillet*, Cornwall, a name given to the Sanderling from its cry.

†**Cu·ry** 1. *Obs.* Also 4 **kewery.** [a. OF. *keuerie, queuerie, queurie* (14th c.), cookery, kitchen, f. *keu, queu, coeu*:—L. *coquus, cocus* cook: see -ERY.] a. Cookery. (Also the 'concoction' of substances in alchemy.) b. Cooked food; a dish.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 405 They conne ete and be mury Wiþ oute grete kewery. [CAXTON cury, Higden *coquorum artificia*]. ?*c* 1390 (*title*), Form of Cury. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1063 Here es cury un-clene, carle, be my trowthe. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 506 Cookes with þeire newe conceytes..Many new curies..þey are contryvynge & Fyndynge. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 95 Throw cury of the quentassens.

Cury 2. *rare.* = L. *curia.*

1886 [See CURIATE].

Curyal, -ose, obs. forms of CURIAL, CURIOUS.

Curyd, Curys, obs. forms of *cured, cures.*

Cus, obs. form of KISS.

Cusche, Cuschet, obs. ff. CUISSE, CUSHAT.

Cuschoun, obs. form of CUSHION.

Cusco-bark. Also **Cuzco-**. A kind of cinchona bark, obtained from Cuzco in Lower Peru. Also called **Cusco-china.**

Hence **Cusco-cinchonine, Cu·sconine, Cusco·nidine,** alkaloids obtained from Cusco-bark.

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. I. 495-7.

‖ **Cuscus** 1 (ku·skus). Also 7 **cuskus.** [The same word as Couscous, the dish so called being originally made of this grain. In F. *couscou*, in 18th c. *cuzcuz, coussè-couche, couche-couche.*] The grain of the African Millet, *Holcus spicatus* Linn., *Penicillaria spicata* Willd., a cereal indigenous to Africa, where it has constituted from the earliest times an important article of food.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. VIII. xi. 1368 Their bread is made of this *Coaua*, which is a kind of blacke Wheate, and *Cuscus* a small white Seed like Millet in Biskany. 1629 CAPT. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* xiii. 25 Cuskus. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 23 (*Madagascar*), You shall have in exchange ..Barley, Rice and Cuscus, with what fruit you like. *Ibid.* 28 The Ile [Mohelia] inricht us with..Buffols..Rice, Pease, Cuscus, Honey. 1852 W. F. DANIELL in *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XI. 395 It constitutes the *kouskous* of the Joloffs and Moorish nations, the *dra* and *bishna* of Tripoli.

‖ **Cuscus** 2 (kʊ·skʊs). Also **kuss-kuss, cuss cuss, kuskos, cuscuss.** [ad. Pers. and Urdū خس خس *khas khas* the sweet-scented root of the grass in question.] The long fibrous aromatic root of an Indian grass, *Andropogon muricatus*, used for making fans, screens, ornamental baskets, etc. Hence *cuscus-grass, cuscus-root.*

1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E. India Vade M.* I. 235 (Y.) The Kuss-Kuss..when fresh, is rather fragrant, though the scent is somewhat terraceous. 1862 MRS. SPEID *Last Years Ind.* 72 The root of a sweet smelling grass, the cuscus. *attrib.* 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 247 A large cuscus mat.

‖ **Cuscus** 3 (kʊ·skʊs). [mod.L. from the native name; see COUSCOUS 2.] A genus of marsupial quadrupeds found in New Guinea.

1662 J. DAVIES *Mandelslo's Trav. E. Ind.* 165 There is in this Island a kind of beasts they call *Cusos*, that keeps constantly in trees, living on nothing but fruit. They resemble our Rabbets. 1880 D'ALBERTIS *N. Guinea* I. 407 On the branch of a tall tree we may perhaps see a cuscus slowly creeping along. 1889 H. H. ROMILLY *Verandah N. Guinea* 69 The opossums and cuscus tribe taste strongly of gum leaves on which they feed.

Cuscus, -cus(s)u, -cosco, vars. of COUSCOUS 1.

† **Cuser,** aphetic f. ACCUSER.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. XXX. (1612) 151 More honest than her Cuser.

Cushat (kʊ·ʃăt). Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 1 **cúscute, -scote, -sceote,** 5 **cowscott, -schote,** 6 **cowschet, kowschot,** 6–7 **coushot,** 7, 9 **cowshot,** 8 **cowshut,** 8–9 **cooscot,** 9 **cowscot**; 6 **cuschet,** 8– **cushat,** 9 *dial.* **cushie, cusha.** [OE. *cúscute, -scote, -sceote* (wk. fem.) has no cognates in the other Teutonic langs., and its etymology is obscure. The element *scote, scute* is app. a deriv. of *scéotan* (weak grade *scut-, scot-*) to shoot, and may mean 'shooter, darter': cf. *sceotan* in Ælfric's *Colloquy*, glossed *tructos* 'trouts', app. in reference to their rapid darting motion; also cf. OHG. *scoʒʒa* str. f., shoot (of a plant). For the first part, *cú* cow offers no likely sense, and Prof. Skeat suggests that we may here have an echo of the bird's call = modern *coo*: this is doubtful. Others have taken the first part as OE. *cúsc* chaste, modest, pure; but the rest of the word then remains unexplained.] The wood-pigeon or ring-dove.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 829 *Palumbes*, cuscutan [*Erfurt* cuscotae, *Corpus* cuscote]. *c* 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 260/7 *Pudumba*, cusceote. 10.. *Ibid.* 286/2 *Palumba*, cuscote, *uel* wuduculfre. 14.. *Ibid.* 702/34 *Palumbus*, cowscott. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 79 Cowschote, *palumbus*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 237 The cowschet [*v.r.* kowschot] crowdis and pirkis on the rys. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. XXXVII, Some dozens of queests, coushots, ringdoves and woodculvers. 1788 MARSHALL *Yorksh.* Gloss., *Cooscot*, a wood-pigeon. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss., *Cowshut*, a wild pigeon. 1792 BURNS *Bess & Spinning-wheel* iii, On lofty aiks the cushats wail. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* III. x, He heard the Cushat's murmur hoarse. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 224 The building cushats cooed and cooed.

b. So *cushat-dove* (Sc. *cusha-dow, cushie-doo*).

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. XXXIV, Fair Margaret, through the hazel grove, Flew like the startled cushat-dove. 1886 SIDEY *Mistura Curiosa* 103 The Cusnie doo That croodles late at e'en.

Cushes, -ies: see CUISSE.

Cu·shew-bird. Also **cashew bird.** [So called from the likeness of the blue knot on its forehead to the *cashew-nut*.] A West Indian name of the Galeated Curassow (*Pauxis galeata*).

1758 G. EDWARDS *Gleanings Nat. Hist.* II. LXXV. 182 The Cushew-Bird takes its name from the knob over its bill, which in shape much resembles an American nut called Cushew. 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. XVIII. 172 The curassaos and cashew-birds.

Cushie, cushie-doo: see CUSHAT.

Cushinet, obs. form of CUSHIONET.

Cushion (kuʃən), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4 **cuyschun, cuȝshen,** 4–6 **cuyssh-, cuissh-, -in, -en, -un, -yn,** etc.; 4–7 **quishin, qui-, quy-, qwi-, qwy-, (quyi-), -ss-, -ssh-, -ssch-, -sch-, -sh-, (szh-), -in, -yn, -en, -ene, -an, -on, -un, -ion, -yon, -ing, -ynge,** etc.; 6 **quesion,** 8 **quishing**; 4–5 **whyss-, whyssh-, whish-, wyssh-, -in, -yne, -ene,** etc., etc. *β.* 4–6 **cusshyn, -on, -en, -ion, -eyn, -on**; 5 **cusch-, cosch-, cossh-, kussh-, kossch-, cos-, -yn(e, -en, -oun, -one, -yon, -ing, cowssing,** etc.; 6–7 **cush-en, -in, -yn, -ian, -eon, -ing,** etc., (6 **cussin, cochen, kushen**; 7 **cuoshen, coussin, -ion**); 6– **cushion.** (Nearly 70 forms occur.)

[Of this word ME. had two types, *a. cuisshin, quishin* (north. *whishin*), a. OF. *coissin*, later *coessin, cuissin* (13–15th c. in Littré); and *β. cusshyn, cushin*, a. F. *coussin* (14th c.)—earlier *cussin* (12th c. in Hatzf.); in both languages the latter type is the surviving one. OF. *coissin* was = Fr. *coissin*, Cat. *coixi*, Sp. *coxin, cojin*, It. *coscino, cuscino*:—L. type *coxīnum*, f. *coxa* hip, thigh: cf. L. *cubitāl* elbow-cushion, f. *cubitus* elbow. (See P. Meyer in *Romania* 1892, 87).

The history of the form *coussin*, with which *cushion* goes, is more obscure. Hatzfeld suggests that it is an altered variant of *coissin*, influenced by OF. *coute* quilt:—L. *culcita* quilt, cushion. T. A. Jenkins in *Mod. Lang. Notes*, May 1893, argues for its being:—late L. **culticīnum*, for **culcitīnum*, a conjectured deriv. of *culcita*; in which case *coissin* and *coussin* would be distinct words without etymological connexion: this their history makes improbable.]

I. A case of cloth, silk, etc. stuffed with some soft elastic material, used to give support or ease to the body in sitting, reclining, or kneeling.

a. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 877 Whyssynes vpon queldepoyntes, þa[t] koymt wer bope. [1361 *Will of Edw. Blk. Prince* in Nichols *Royall Wills* (1780) 74 Curtyns, quissyns, traversyn.] *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1229 And doun she sette here by hym .. vp-on a quyysshon [*v.r.* cuisshyn] gold y-bete. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* v. 9 Seetis of skynnes, ethir cuyschuns. *a* 1400 *Isumbras* 579 Bryng a chayere and a qwyschene. 1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 36 Vj reof quisshens of worsted. 1530 PALSGR. 211/2 Cuysshen, *coessyn*. 1547 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. App. A. 293 Ther was a carpet and quission laid..for the chief mourner. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX. iv, Beautified with green quishins. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 74 It serueth vs instead of a quishion.

β. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xiii. 18 Woo to hem that sewen togider cusshens [1388 cuschens] vndir eche cubit of hoond. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 94 Coschyne, *sedile*. *Ibid.* 111 Cuschone [1499 PYNSON cusshyn], *cuscina*. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XIX. xi, And there was layd a cusshyn of gold that he shold knele vpon. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 151 They set them downe on cosshyns of sylke. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 800/1 With cushins of fine gold. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 243 He haue them sleepe on Cushions in my Tent. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 52 A Soldier lent you his Cloak for a Cushing. *a* 1732 GAY *Mad Dog* (R.), A prude, at morn and evening prayer, Had worn her velvet cushion bare. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 103 A space on the tiny lawn where rugs and cushions were spread out.

b. That set on the book-board of a pulpit, etc., to support the bible or other book; cf. *cushion-cuffer, -thumper* in 11.

1615 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 69 One clothe and one quission of black vellure for the pulpett. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 70 ₱ 4 Neither is banging a Cushion, Oratory. 1719 SWIFT *To Yng. Clergyman*, You will observe some clergymen with their heads held down .. within an inch of the cushion. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. IX. 154 To mend a rent in the cushion of the reading-desk.

c. The seat of a judge or ruler. Cf. WOOLSACK.

1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 82 Maurice .. having changed the Magistrates in many Towns .. the Arminians were fain to leave the cushion against their wills. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 130 The Court of Common Pleas had been outwitted by the Kings Bench, till his Lordship came upon the cushion. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 415 Bhawani Sing..was placed upon his cushion of sovereignty by the assistant to the Political Agent in Malwa.

d. *fig.*; also as an emblem of ease and luxury.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* B iv, The diuell take al, if truth find not as many soft cushions to leane on, as trecherie. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. vii. 43 Not mooving From th' Caske to th' Cushion. 1652 A. ROSS *Hist. World* Pref. 1 Idlenesse ..the Devils Cushion, as the Fathers call it. 1785 COWPER *Wks.* (1837) XV. 174 At last [I] have placed myself much at my ease upon the cushion of this one resolution. 1833 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1872) V. 89 Cullies, the easy cushion on which Knaves and Knavesses repose.

2. *transf.* a. Applied to anything resembling or acting as a cushion.

1813 SCOTT *Triermain* I. viii, The silver-moss and lichen twined..A cushion fit for age. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* i. 19 Protected from .. the violence of its waves by cushions of still water. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 220 A circular leaf-bearing cushion.

†b. A swelling simulating pregnancy: sometimes called *Queen Mary's cushion*, after Mary Tudor. (Perhaps sometimes an actual cushion or pad.) *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. iv. 16 But I would the Fruite of her Wombe might miscarry. *Officer.* If it do, you shall haue a dozen of Cushions againe, you haue but eleuen now. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* iii. (1851) 356 And thus his pregnant motives are at last prov'd nothing but a Tympany, or a Queen Maries Cushion. 1689 *Let. fr. the Pope* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 370 (D.) That a King .. should praise (or rather mock) God for a child, whilst his Queen had only conceived a pillow, and was brought to bed of a cushion .. This was the old contrivance of another Mary-Queen. 1694 S. JOHNSON *Notes Past. Let. Bp. Burnet* I. 37 His Wife went fourty Weeks with a Cushion.

3. In various specific and technical applications: as, the 'pillow' used in making bone-lace;

a receptacle for pins, a **Pin-cushion**; † an ink-pad for inking a seal, die, etc. (*obs.*); a flat leathern bag filled with pounce, used by engravers to support the plate; the elastic leathern pad on which gold-leaf is spread and cut with the palette-knife; the rubber of an electrical machine.

1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 316 To see her .. take her cushin for bone lace, or her rocke to spinne. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. i. 98 Your Beards deserue not so honourable a graue, as to stuffe a Botchers Cushion. 1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* s.v. *Engraving*, The *Graving cushion* is a roundish, but flattish leather bag filled with sand to lay the plate upon, on which it may be turn'd easily any way at pleasure. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 93 Like those cushions your gossips stick with pins in hearts, lozenges, and various forms, against a lying-in. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 43/2 He dipt his seal on the cushion and sealed the bond. 1832 *Nat. Philos., Electric.* iii. § 57. 15 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) The earlier electricians contented themselves with using the hand as a rubber, till a cushion was introduced for that purpose by Professor Winkler. 1837 Whittock *Bk. Trades* (1842) 117 (*Carver & Gilder*), With one hand he holds the cushion, which is merely a flat board covered with soft leather. *Ibid.* 214 (*Engraver*), The sand-bag, or cushion .. is used for laying the copper plate upon. 1866 *Joyce's Sci. Dial.* 492 (*Electrical Machine*) The cushion or rubber is fixed on a glass pillar.

b. A pad worn by women under the hair; a pad or bustle worn beneath the skirt of a woman's dress.

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 424 We are sorry to find the Ladies returning .. to the long-exploded mode of dressing their hair with the borrowed aid of the Cushion. 1806 Lady Douglas in *Examiner* 15 March 1813, 173/1 She wore a cushion behind. 1860 Fairholt *Costume* (ed. 2) 476 The hair was arranged over a cushion formed of wool, and covered with silk.

c. The elastic rim or lining of the inner side of a billiard-table, from which the balls rebound.

1778 C. Jones *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 193 The Adversary is obliged to play Bricole from the opposite Cushion. 1853 C. Bede *Verdant Green* xii, A game of billiards on a wooden table that had no cushions. 1856 Crawley *Billiards* (1859) 5 The cushions are now almost universally made of Vulcanised India-rubber, though .. old players say that the stroke is more certain from the old stuffed list cushions.

d. *Mech.* A body of steam (or air) left in the cylinder of a steam-engine (or air-engine) to act as an elastic buffer to the piston.

1848 *Pract. Mech. Jrnl.* I. 78 A cushion of steam is interposed to partially sustain the force of the blow [in a steam hammer]. 1891 Rankine *Steam Engine* 364 The volume of the cushion air when it is under the greatest pressure [in an air engine].

4. In a horse, pig, etc.: a. The fleshy part of the buttock. b. The fibro-fatty frog in the interior of a horse's hoof; also the coronet or fibrous pad extending round the upper part of the foot, immediately above, and united to the hoof.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4777/4 Both of them formerly cut with I. G. on the Cushion. 1712 *Ibid.* No. 4858/4 A black Spot on each Quishing. 1722 *Ibid.* No. 6079/9. 1892 W. Fream *Elem. Agric.* xix. (ed. 4) 344 Outside these structures are two fibro-cartilages, one on each side, united behind and below by the plantar cushion .. The coronary cushion. *Mod.* A cut of bacon off the cushion.

5. a. *Ent.* The little pad or cushion-like process of an insect's foot; a pulvillus. b. *Bot.* The enlargement at, or just below, the point of attachment of some leaves; a pulvinus; also a dense mass of foliage such as is formed by some saxifrages and stonecrops.

1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 285 A distinct cushion; antennæ of nine joints. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 137 *Sedum acre* .. Tufts or cushions 3–10 in. diam.

6. *Arch.* = Coussinet, q.v.

1852 Brees *Gloss. Pract. Archit.* 133 *Cushion*, or *Coussinet*, a stone lying on the top of a pier supporting an arch.

† **7.** A drinking-vessel. *Obs.*

1594 *Taming of Shrew* II, Why, Tapster, I say, Fils a fresh cushen heere! *c* 1618 Fletcher *Q. Corinth* II. iv, Quissions ye Knaves! (Enter drawers with Quissions).

8. (*Our*) *Lady's Cushion*, a name for several plants, esp. *Armeria maritima.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* IV. l. 509 Some call it [Thrift] in Englishe our Ladies quishion.

9. *Cycling.* Short for *cushion-tire.*

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 1/2 Twenty-one starters, five using pneumatic tyres, two cushions, all the rest solids.

10. *Phrases.* † a. *To miss the cushion*: to miss the mark; to make a mistake, err. *Obs.*

c 1525 Skelton *Col. Cloute* 998 And whan he weneth to syt Yet may he mysse the quysshyon. 1535 Joye *Apol. Tindale* 48 Yet hath he missed the kushen in many placis. 1571 Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 168 He was elected Archbishop of St. Davids, but at Rome he was out bid, by him that had more money, and missed the Cushin. 1593 Drayton *Eclogues* viii. 80 Thy Wits doe erre and misse the Cushion quite. 1608 Hieron *Defence* II. 157 He hath missed the cushen and sitteth bare. 1609 Hoby *Let. to Mr. T. H.* 45 They may misse the cushion in the analogie of the place.

† b. *Beside* (or *wide of*) *the cushion*: away from the main purpose or argument, beside the mark; erroneously or mistakenly. *Obs.*

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* B j b, Thou leanest beside the cushing. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 78 He raungeth abroad to originall sinne altogether besides the cushian. 1598 R. Bernard tr. *Terence* (1607) 230 Thou art beside the cushin [L. *erras*]. 1690 W. Walker *Idiom. Anglo-Lat.* 517 He is wide of the cushion. *a* 1783 H. Brooke *Female Officer* I. xiii, The man did not speak much beside the cushion of common sense.

† c. *To set* or *put beside* (or *besides*) *the cushion*: to turn (any one) out of his place or position; to depose, set aside; to deprive or disappoint of an office or dignity. *Obs.*

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 80, I may set you besyde the cushyn yit. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1305/1 To put enimitie betweene the king and hir; and to set hir besides the cushion. *a* 1624 Bp. M. Smith *Serm.* 188 Sometimes putting them besides the cushion, and placing others in their roome. 1663 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) I. 291 (Jam.) The master of Forbes' regiment was .. discharged .. Thus is he set beside the cushion.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cushion-canvas, -layer, -stuffer*; *cushion-footed, -like, -shaped* adjs.; **cushion capital** *Arch.* (see quots.); † **cushion-cuffer** = *cushion-thumper*; † **cushion-lord** (see quot.); **cushion-pink**, a name for Thrift (*Armeria maritima*); **cushion-rafter**, an auxiliary rafter beneath and parallel to a principal rafter, a principal brace; **cushion-rest** in *Billiards* (see quot.); **cushion-scale**, a common scale-insect, very injurious to orange and other trees; **cushion-star**, a fossil star-fish of the genus *Goniaster*; **cushion-stitch**, a flat embroidery stitch used to fill in backgrounds in old needlework, *esp.* in Church embroidery; **cushion-thumper**, a preacher who indulges in violent action; **cushion-tire**, a bicycle tire made of india-rubber tubing stuffed with shreds of india-rubber; hence **cushion-tired** *ppl. a.*; **cushion-work** in *Embroidery* (see quot.). Also Cushion-cloth, -dance,

1611 Cotgr., *Gaze*, *Cushion Canuas; the thinne Canuas that serues women for a ground vnto their Cushions, or Purse-worke, &c. 1835 Whewell *Archit. Notes* 55 *Cushion capitals .. consist of large cubical masses projecting considerably over the shaft of the column, and rounded off at the lower corners. 1842–76 Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Cushion Capital*, a capital used in Romanesque and early Mediæval architecture, resembling a cushion pressed down by a weight. It is also a cap consisting of a cube rounded off at its lower angles, largely used in the Norman period. 1683 E. Hooker *Pref. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 36 Our impertinently idl Pulpit-praters, or .. too busily laborious *Cushion-Cuffers. 1865 *Reader* 12 Aug. 175/3 A smooth and velvety tiger .. Supple and *cushion-footed. 1679 *Trials of Green & Berry* 64 Mrs. Warrier .. being *Cushion-layer in the Chappel. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* I. II. lix, Soft mosse .. Whose velvet hue and verdure *cushion-like did show. 1847–78 Halliwell, **Cushion-lord*, a lord made by favour, and not for good service to the state; hence, an effeminate person. 1863 Prior *Plant-n.*, **Cushion-pink*, from its dense tufted growth. 1819 P. Nicholson *Archit. Dict.* 652 Sometimes called *principal braces*, and sometimes **cushion rafters*. 1873 Bennett & Cavendish *Billiards* 28 **Cushion-rests* are rests, shaped to fit over the face of the cushion. 1886 *Rep. Comm. Agric. Washington U.S.* 466 The Cottony *Cushion-scale is found only in California, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand. 1843 Forbes in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 80 Orange-yellow .. with crimson-red, are the usual hues of the *cushion-stars. 1886 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 7/6 Billiard *cushion stuffer wanted. 1876 Rock *Text. Fabr.* viii. 81 Done in cross and tent stitch, or the '*cushion style'. *a* 1643 W. Cartwright *Ordinary* III. v, Thou violent *cushion-thumper, hold thy tongue. 1891 *Cyclist* 25 Feb. 164 *Cushion Tyres are getting quite fashionable here. 1891 *Wheeling* 4 Mar. 436 We rode 40 miles on a *cushion-tyred Cremorne. 1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 98 The [gold] threads are laid upon the linen, and fastened down at intervals with silk. This method is called *cushion-work.

Cushion (ku·ʃən), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with a cushion or cushions.

1820 W. Irving *Sketch-Bk., Country Church* (1865) 124 The congregation .. sat in pews, sumptuously lined and cushioned. *transf.* 1890 *Illust. Lond. News* Christm. No. 11/1 An eyot cushioned with luxurious grass.

b. To pad or protect as with cushions. Also *fig.*

1836–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 158/1 [The] surfaces [of the scapula] are cushioned with muscles. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* II. xxxi, No persuasive blandness could cushion him against the shock.

2. To rest, seat, or set (a person or thing) upon a cushion; to support, or prop *up* with cushions.

1735–8 Bolingbroke *On Parties* xii. (R.), Instead of inhabiting palaces, and being cushioned up in thrones. 1847–8 H. Miller *First Impr.* iv. (1859) 150 The eye never slides off the landscape, but cushions itself upon it with a sense of security and repose. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 183 Propped and cushioned up on both sides.

3. *fig.* To suppress (anything) quietly; to take no notice of it.

1818 Bp. J. Milner in Husenbeth *Life* 350 The South and West thought it prudent to cushion it. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 273 The book .. has been much less talked of than it deserves to be. We trust there is no desire in certain circles to cushion it. 1849 C. Bronte *Shirley* xxviii, There my courage failed: I preferred to cushion the matter. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 1/1 The way in which complaints are cushioned in official quarters is startling.

4. *Billiards.* To place or leave (a ball) close to, or resting against, the cushion. b. *intr.* (In U.S.) To make the ball hit the cushion before cannoning or after contact with one of the balls. *Cent. Dict.*

5. To deaden the stroke of (the piston) by a cushion of steam; to form into a cushion of steam.

1850 [see Cushioning]. 1891 Rankine *Steam Engine* 420 The quantity of steam confined or 'cushioned' is just sufficient to fill the clearance at the initial pressure.

Hence **Cu·shioning** *vbl. sb.* (*spec.* in *Mech.*: see quots. and cf. Cushion *sb.* 3 d.)

1850 *Pract. Mech. Jrnl.* III. 104 This cushioning of the pistons, and the gradual restraining of the momentum. 1887 J. A. Ewing in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 501/2 (*Steam-engine*), Admission before the end of the back stroke .. together with the compression of steam left in the cylinder when the exhaust port closes, produces the mechanical effect of cushioning.

† **Cu·shion-cloth.** *Obs.* App. 'a cushion case or covering' (Nares).

a 1577 Gascoigne *Ferd. Jeronimi* Wks. (1587) 269 Hee would leaue eyther in the bed, or in hyr cushencloth, or by hyr looking-glasse .. a peece of money. 1611 Cotgr., *Desabiller*, a Ladies cushion-cloth. 1626 Middleton *Women beware W.* III. i, Why is there not a cushion-cloth of drawn-work, Or some fair cut-work pinn'd up in my bed-chamber? 1705 *London Ladies Dressing Room* (N.), Three night-gowns of the richest stuff; Four cushion-cloaths are scarce enough.

Cu·shion-dance. A round dance, formerly danced at weddings, in which the women and men alternately knelt on a cushion to be kissed.

1607 Heywood *Woman kilde* Wks. 1874 II. 97, I that haue ere now deseru'd a cushion, call for the cushion dance. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. VI. iv. 1698 *The Dancing Master* 7 Joan Sanderson or the Cushion Dance, an old Round Dance. [Described in full.] 1767 W. Hanbury *Charities Ch. Langton* 86 The Cushion Dance .. seemed to be his greatest favourite. 1870 Brough *Marston Lynch* ii. 6 There was to be a mistletoe, and the cushion-dance.

Cushioned (ku·ʃənd), *ppl. a.* [f. Cushion *sb.* and *v.* + -ed.]

1. Furnished or fitted with a cushion or cushions.

1839 J. L. Stephens *Trav. Greece, etc.* 65/1, I had a large cushioned seat of the diligence to myself. 1877 W. Thomson *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 21 The top of the locker is cushioned, and serves for a lounge.

b. *transf.*

1861 W. F. Collier *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 400 Grass-cushioned crags. 1863 *Possib. of Creation* 235 The cushioned, spreading feet [of the camel].

c. Padded. See Cushion *sb.* 3 b.

1777 Colman *Epil. Sheridan's Sch. Scandal*, Farewell the plumed head, the cushion'd tête. 1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 32 Our ladies .. When bishop'd, and cushion'd, and hoop'd to the chin.

d. *Cycling.* Furnished with cushion-tires.

1891 *Wheeling* 11 Mar. 453 The best plan .. is that .. of making forks wide enough for either pneumatic or cushioned wheels.

2. Seated on, or propped up with cushions.

1818 Hazlitt *Eng. Poets* v. (1870) 116 The in-door quiet and cushioned ease. 1877 Blackie *Wise Men* 274 A languid life And cushioned soft recumbency.

3. *Arch. Cushioned capital* = *cushion capital*, (see Cushion *sb.* 11.)

? 1754 Gray *Norman Archit.* Wks. 1884 I. 298 The capitals of the piers .. have great variety in their forms; the square, the octagon, the cushioned, or swelling beneath.

4. *Bot.* Cushion-shaped, pulvinate.

1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* IV. Gloss. 374 *Cushioned* (*pulvinatus*), convex and rather flattened; seldom used.

5. *Billiards.* Placed close to the cushion. Said also of the player whose ball is so placed.

1770 J. Love *Cricket* 5 Or when the Ball, close cushion'd, slides askew, And to the op'ning Pocket runs, a Cou.

† **Cu·shionet.** *Obs.* Also 6 **quysshenet, cushnet**, 7 **cushinet, -onet, coshionet**. [a. F. *coussinet* (in 16–17th c. also *coissinet*), dim. of *coissin, coussin* cushion: see -et.] A little cushion; a pin-cushion.

1542 *Will of Jane Fitzwilliam* (Somerset Ho.), Quysshenet. 1592 Greene *Disput.* 33 If he layd those slippes on her cushnet. 1611 Cotgr., *Espinglier* .. a Pinpillow or cushinet to sticke pinnes on. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* I. II. lxxvi, Closer set With sharp distinctions than a cushionet With pins and needles. 1721 Bailey *Cushinet*, a little Cushion.

Cushionless (ku·ʃənlĕs), *a.* [f. Cushion *sb.* + -less.] Without a cushion or cushions.

1837 Hawthorne *Twice Told T.* (1851) I. vi. 96 Rows of long cushionless benches. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* (1868) 52 His cushion-less arm-chair.

Cushiony (ku·ʃəni), *a.* [f. Cushion *sb.* + -y.] Resembling a cushion in shape, softness, etc.

1839–47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 908/1 The soft cushiony end of the nose. 1866 Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 245 The emphysematous portions .. have a soft, cushiony feel.

Cusin, -ing, obs. forms of Cousin.

Cusing, aphetic form of Accusing. Cf. Cuser.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VI. 400 Him selff began a sair cusyng to mak.

Cusk (kʊsk). A local name for two different fishes of the cod tribe: a. In Great Britain, the Torsk, *Brosmius vulgaris*. b. In U.S., the Burbot, *Lota maculosa*.

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* VI. 216 Cuske or small Ling, Sharke, Mackarell. 1867 Whittier *Tent on Beach* xxi, Tough and dried As a lean cusk from Labrador. 1884 *Stubbs' Merc. Circular* 194/2 The total catch of ground fish, including cod, haddock, hake, pollock, and cusk.

† **Cuskin, -yn.** *Obs.* App. a variant of *curskyn*, Cruskyn.

1526 *Will of T. Hustwayte* (Somerset Ho.), Oon of my siluer pottes called a Cuskyn. 1585 Higgins tr. *Junius Nomenclator* 232 (Halliw.) Any kinde of pot to drink in: a cup: a cuskin. 1721 Bailey, *Cuskin*, an ivory cup.

Cusp (kʊsp). [ad. L. *cuspis, cuspid-em* point.]

1. *Astrol.* The beginning or entrance of a 'house'.

1585 Lupton *Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 165 Whosoever

hath any fixed Star of the first Honour or Magnitude .. in the Degree of their Cuspe, of the tenth House. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* iv. 33 The Cusp or very entrance of any house, or first beginning. 1651 CULPEPPER *Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* (1658) 47 In this figure Capricorn is upon the cuspe of the ascendent. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iii, Houses of heaven, with their cusps, hours, and minutes; *Almuten, Almochoden, Anabibazon, Catabibazon.* 1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* II. 51 Reckoning the cusps and hours of the houses of heaven!

2. *gen.* A point, pointed end, apex, peak; an ornament of a pointed form.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. lxvii, The Cuspe of the Cone. 1847 SIR H. TAYLOR *Minor Poems* Wks. 1864 III. 232 And mid the loftiest [mountains] we could well discern One that was shining in a cusp of snow. 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* vi. 59 Stopped with graceful cusps and artichokes.

† **b.** *erroneously*: Top, surface.

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 61 That bush, whose slender branches wantonly dangle sporting themselves on the cusp of the water.

3. *Astron.* Each of the pointed extremities or 'horns' of the crescent moon (or of Mercury and Venus); also of the sun when partially eclipsed.

1676 HALLEY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 229, 70 degrees from the northern cusp [of the moon], then something obtuse. 1764 *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 106 About the middle of the eclipse, the air was very clear, and the cusps well defined. 1793 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 202 One cusp of Venus appearing pointed, and the other blunt.

4. *Geom.* A point at which two branches of a curve meet and stop, with a common tangent; or at which the moving point describing the curve has its motion exactly reversed. Called also *spinode* or *stationary point*. (Also applied to an analogous point on a curved surface.)

1758 I. LYONS *Treat. Fluxions* vii. § 191. 142 A point of Reflection or Cusp. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* II. 362 The peculiar inflected form of the wave surface, which has what is called a cusp. 1875 TODHUNTER *Diff. Calc.* (ed. 7) xxii. § 301 If the two branches lie on opposite sides of the common tangent, the cusp is said to be of the first species; if on the same side, the cusp is said to be of the second species. .Cusps of the first species have been called 'keratoid' cusps, and of the second 'rhamphoid cusps'.

5. *Arch.* Each of the projecting points between the small arcs or 'foils' in Gothic tracery, arches, etc.

1813 SIR J. HALL *Ess. Gothic Archit.* 32 In all the concave bends of the stone-work, a small pointed ornament occurs, which is very common in Gothic windows .. I have ventured to apply to it [the name] of *cusp*, by which mathematicians denote a figure of this sort. 1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 20 Ball-flowers, mouldings, feathered cusps, and other decorative detail.

6. *Anat.* **a.** A projection or protuberance upon the crown of a tooth: cf. CUSPIDATE. **b.** Any pointed projection or extremity, as of the valves of the heart.

1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 921/1 The four principal cusps. .are more pointed and prolonged than in Man. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* vii. (1873) 252 The sixth and seventh teeth of the lower jaw are called true molars. Each bears five cusps. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 301 The valve cusps being unable to meet and close the canal.

7. *Bot.* A pointed end of any organ; *esp.* a sharp rigid point of a leaf.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 319 Leaves opposite hastate-deltoid with horizontal cusps. *Ibid.* 328 *Euphorbia amygdaloides*. .cusps of glands converging.

Cuspadore: see CUSPIDOR.

‖ **Cuspa·ria.** *Bot.* [f. native name *Cuspare.*] A genus of trees, now usually called *Galipea*, species of which yield the *Angustura* or *Cusparia* bark used as a tonic; also = CUSPARIN.

1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 213 *note*, The Cuspare of Angostura, known in America under the name of Orinoco bark. 1876 W. BEGBIE *Bk. Med. Inform.* App. 251 *Cusparia*, a useful tonic in convalescence from diarrhœa and dysentery.

Hence **Cu·sparin** (*Chem.*), a crystalline substance obtained from Angustura bark.

1824 R. PHILLIPS tr. *Pharm. Lond.* (1836) 191 It is stated by Saladin that the virtue of Cusparia resides in a peculiar neutral substance which he calls Cusparin. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 87.

Cuspated (kʊ·spēitĕd), *a. Arch.* [Erroneously f. CUSP: the etymological derivative is *cuspidated.*] Furnished with a cusp or cusps.

1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* 134 Windows .. with circles in the head, sometimes .. cuspated. 1865 *Gentl. Mag.* CXXXV. I. 413 These early cuspated windows are as ugly as possible.

Cusped (kʊspt), *a.* [f. CUSP + -ED.]

1. Having a cusp or cusps.

1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 425 The appearance of our moon when she is cusped or horned. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi, A cusped round arch, perfectly pure and simple. 1879 SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* § 214 To the cusped class also belongs the Cissoid of Diocles.

2. Of the form of a cusp.

1883 *Scribn. Mag.* III. 427 This cusped junction displays the qualities of the curves at their meeting most conspicuously.

Cuspid (kʊ·spid), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. F. *cuspide* or L. *cuspid-em*: see CUSP.]

A. *sb.* † **1.** *Geom.* = CUSP 4. *Obs.*

1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 334 Points of contrary Flexure and Cuspids.

2. A cusped or cuspidate tooth.

1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 47 The incisors are called often .. the 'front teeth'; the upper cuspids, canine and 'eye teeth'.

B. *adj.* = CUSPIDATE. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882.)

Cuspidal (kʊ·spidăl), *a.* [f. L. *cuspid-em* + -AL.]

† **1.** Belonging to the apex (of a cone). *Obs.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 160/1 The cuspidall particles of the Cone.

2. *Geom.* Having, relating to, or of the nature of, a cusp: see CUSP 4.

1874 SALMON *Geom. three Dimens.* § 305 The locus of points where two consecutive generators of a developable intersect is a curve .. which is called the *cuspidal edge* of that developable. 1879 — *Higher Plane Curves* § 209 Cuspidal cubics.

3. Of teeth: = CUSPIDATE.

1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 274 Cuspidal teeth.

Cuspidate (kʊ·spidĕt), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *cuspidāt-us*, f. *cuspid-em* CUSP. In mod.F. *cuspidé.*]

Having a cusp or sharp point. *spec.* **a.** *Bot.* Of leaves: Ending in a rigid point or spine. **b.** Applied to the canine teeth, each of which ends in a single point; a name first given by J. Hunter.

1692 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (1693) 157/1 *Parasentesis* ..a Perforation of the Chest and Abdomen through a cuspidate Channel. [1771 J. HUNTER *Nat. Hist. Teeth* Wks. 1835 II. 21, I choose to divide them [teeth] into the four following classes viz. *Incisores*, commonly called fore teeth; *Cuspidati*, vulgarly called canine; *Bicuspides*, or the first two grinders; and *Molares*, or the last three teeth.] 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 356 *Cuspidate*, tapering gradually to a rigid point. It is also used sometimes to express abruptly acuminate. 1848 DANA *Zooph.* 485 Long cuspidate branches. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cuspidate teeth*, the canine teeth, so called from their shape.

† **Cuspidate,** *v. Obs.*—⁰ [f. L. *cuspidāre* to point: see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To sharpen to a point.

1623 COCKERAM, *Cuspedate*, to sharpen. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721 in BAILEY.

Cuspidated (kʊ·spidēitĕd), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Having a cusp or cusps; = CUSPIDATE *a.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 331 Cuspidated nayle, peg, pin. 1731–7 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Cuspidated* Plants .. are such Plants, the Leaves of which are pointed like a Spear. 1827 J. JOPLING in *Mech. Mag.* VIII. 263 [The pencil] will describe an evolute, which is an infinite cuspidated line. 1883 *Athenæum* 15 Dec. 782/3 The .. cuspidated pediment, and finial of the Sion organ.

Cuspida·tion. *Arch.* [n. of action f. L. *cuspidāre*: see prec.] Decoration with cusps; cusping.

1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* App. 57 The feathering or cuspidation of arches in tracery. 1890 *Athenæum* 11 Oct. 489/1 One of the .. characteristics of the Early English doorways in Gottland is the frequency of cuspidation in the heads and down the sides of those openings.

Cuspidine (kʊ·spidəin). *Min.* [f. L. *cuspid-em* spear-point, cusp + -INE.] A fluo-silicate of calcium from Vesuvius occurring in pale rosy spear-shaped crystals.

1882 DANA *Min.* App. iii. 33 Cuspidine.

Cuspidor, -ore (kʊ·spidōɪ, -ōəɪ). *U.S.* Also 8 cuspadore. [a. Pg. *cuspidor* spitter, f. *cuspir* to spit, deriv. of L. *conspuĕre.*] A spittoon.

1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 235 Before each person was placed a large brass salver, a black earthen pot of water, and a brass cuspadore. 1871 *Specif. Heath's Patent* No. 1858 Improvements in Cuspidores. 1892 HOWELLS *Mercy* 10 Nickel-plated cuspidors.

Cusping (kʊ·spiŋ), *sb. Arch.* [f. CUSP + -ING: cf. *coving, roofing*, etc.] A formation consisting of cusps; cusp-work.

1860 G. E. STREET in *Archæol. Cant.* III. 124 The cusping was let into a groove. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 101 It has five lights, the cuspings of which .. are early.

‖ **Cuspis** (kʊ·spis). Pl. cuspides (-idīz). [L.] = CUSP, q.v., in various senses.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 60 [The magnetized] Needle .. will obvert or turne aside its lyllie or North point, and conforme its cuspis or South extreme unto the andiron. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. vii, The Cuspis of the Cone. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxi. 475 Vallisneria has a cuspis on each petal.

Cuss, cusse(*ii*), obs. forms of KISS.

Cuss (kʊs), *sb. U.S. colloq.* or *slang.* [In its origin a vulgar pronunciation or attenuation of *curse*; but in sense 2 often used without consciousness of the origin, and perhaps with the notion that it is short for *customer.*]

1. An execration, etc.; see CURSE *sb.*

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* ix, Them Rank infidels that go agin the Scriptur'l cus o' Shem. 1865 'ARTEMUS WARD' *His Book* 115 Not keering a tinker's cuss.

2. Applied to persons, in the way of slight reproach or contempt, or merely humorously with no definite meaning; also to animals.

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* ii, The everlastin' cus he stuck his one-pronged pitchfork in me. 1866 *Ibid.* 2nd Ser. Introd., *Cuss*, a sneaking, ill-natured fellow. 1883 P. ROBINSON in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 706/2 The 'horned toad' is distinctly an 'amoosin cuss'. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 285 The concern is run by a lot of cusses who have failed in various branches of literature themselves.

3. *Comb.*, as **cuss-word**, a profane expletive.

1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. at Home* 20 (Farmer) He didn't give a continental for anybody. Beg your pardon, friend, for coming so near saying a cuss-word. 1888 *Detroit Free Press* 15 Sept. (Farmer), He .. never asked us for a chew of tobacco. .or a free puff. .and he didn't use cuss-words.

Cuss, *v.* Vulgar U.S. pronunciation or attenuation of CURSE.

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* iv, Their masters can cuss 'em an' kick 'em. *Ibid.* ix, I wish I may be cust. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 583 This is why people like Major Pendennis go cussing up stairs and down stairs, as his valet described that hero doing.

† **Cu·ssan.** *Obs. rare.* [app. a. OF. *cuisson*, f. *cuisse* thigh.] *pl.* = CUISSES, thigh-plates.

c 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 472 His Cussanis cumlie schynand full clear.

Cussed (kʊ·sĕd), *a.* Vulgar U.S. pronunciation of CURSED. So **Cussedly** *adv.*

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* ii, A Yung feller of our town that wuz cussed fool enuff to [etc.]. 1882 *Three in Norway* x. 77 It was a thoroughly cussed morning. 1888 *Gd. Words* 470 You see stranger.. Uncle Sam don't care a dime for you and me being robbed, but it's a cussedly different thing, touching the mails.

Cussedness (kʊ·sĕdnĕs). *U.S. colloq.* or *slang.* Malignity, perversity of disposition, cantankerousness, 'contrariness'.

1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Introd., *Cussedness*, meaning wickedness, malignity. 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xxxiv, What has been termed by some philosophers the natural cussedness of things. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. 360 Owing to the inherent disputatiousness and perversity (what the Americans call 'cussedness') of bodies of men.

Cusseis, Cussues: see CUISSE.

Cussen, obs. form of COZEN.

Cusser, var. COURSER 2 2, stallion.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xi, For ye ken a fie man and a cusser fearsna the deil.

† **Cust** 1. *Obs.* Forms: 1 cyst, 3– cust (*ii*). [In form identical with OE. *cyst* choice, excellence, virtue, etc. from *custi-* = OS. *cust* (MDu. *cust*, Du. *kust*), OHG. *chust*, (Goth. *ga-kusts*):—OTeut. **kusti-z* fem. abstr., f. *kus-* weak grade of *keusan* to taste, prove, choose.

Parallel masc. forms are Gothic *kustu-s*, and ON. *kostr*: see COST *sb.*1 Found only in OE. and early southern ME.: its Midland and mod. Eng. form would have been *kyst, kist.* But in the midl. dialect its place was supplied by COST *sb.*1 from Norse, to which also *cust* seems to have been entirely conformed in sense, so that it may be viewed simply as the southern form of *cost.*]

1. Choice, action or faculty of choosing.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1919 (Gr.) Ic ðe cyst abead. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxiv. 4 (Thorpe) Se þe hine ece God cystum geceoseð.

2. Quality, character, manner, way; = COST *sb.*1

c 1205 LAY. 12020 Heo i-cneowen wel a þan wolcne þas wederes custes. *Ibid.* 20324 Swa nauere na mon nuste Of Baldulfes custe [*c* 1275 Of Baldolf his custes]. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 9 And eiþer seide of oþres custe þat alre worste þat hi wuste. *Ibid.* 1398 Sum arist of þe flesches luste, And sum of þe gostes custe. *a* 1250 *Prov. Alfred* 252 in *O. E. Misc.* 119 Ac leorne hire custe [*a* 1275 Her þu hire costes cuþe].

† **Cust** 2. *Sc. Obs.* Also **cuist, coyst.** [Derivation unknown: its abbreviation from *custroun* has been suggested, but the spelling seems to indicate Sc. *ö, ü*, repr. ME. *ō*, which is a different vowel.] A base, low fellow; a custroun.

a 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* I. 406 (Jam.) Ilk knave, and ilk cust, Comprysit Horlore Hust. 1535 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 15 (Jam.) Calling him coyst carll & commound theyf, & vther vyil wordis. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 13 We mell thou sall yell, little cultron cuist.

Custage, var. COSTAGE *Obs.*, cost, expense.

Custard (kʊ·stărd). [app. a perverted form of CRUSTADE, with which it is connected by the forms *crustarde* and *custad(e.* The fashion of the thing appears to have altered about 1600.]

1. † **a** Formerly, a kind of open pie containing pieces of meat or fruit covered with a preparation of broth or milk, thickened with eggs, sweetened, and seasoned with spices, etc. = CRUSTADE. **b.** Now, a dish made with eggs beaten up and mixed with milk to a stiff consistency, sweetened, and baked; also a similar preparation served in a liquid form.

[*c* 1390 *Crustarde*: see CRUSTADE.] *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 74 Custarde. .Custard lumbarde [Recipes identical with those on pp. 50, 51, for Crustade and Crustade lumbard]. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 802 Bakemete, or Custade Costable, when eggis & crayme be geson. 1530 PALSGR. 211/2 Custarde, *dariolle* ['*Darioles*, small pasties filled with flesh, hearbes, and spices, mingled, and minced together' (Cotgr.)]. *a* 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV* (1861) 208 Cut it me like the battlements Of a custard, full of round holes. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Cook* (Arb.) 47 Quaking Tarts, and quiuering Custards, and such milke sop Dishes. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 118 White like the white of a Custard. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* (in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 211), *Custard*, open Pies, or without lids, filled with Eggs and Milk; called also Egg-Pie. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* iii. (1749) 158 The Custard's jelly'd Flood. 1864 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 231 To take always the new milk and the custard at twelve. 1887 R. N. CAREW *Uncle Max* xv. 114 [Her] custards and flaky crust were famed in the village.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** = Custard-like, as † *custard-cap*, † *-crown*, † *-pate*; **b.** *custard cup, pudding*; *custard-crammed* adj.; † **custard-coffin,** the 'coffin' or crust of a 'custard'; **custard-cups,** a local name (Shropshire) for the Willow-herb, *Epilobium hirsutum* (cf. *Codlins-and-cream*).

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 82 It is [a] paltrie cap, A custard coffen, a bauble, a silken pie. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 1871) 29 The houses here have not such flat custard

crowns at the top, as they have [at Cadiz]. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Bloody Bro.* III. ii, Do you hear? You Custard Pate, we go to't for high Treason. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 373 Not to bear Offices in their Parishes or Custard-cram'd Companies. 1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* I. i, You shall drink Bumpers out of your Custard-Cap you Rogue. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 169 A boiled Custard Pudding. 1787 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode upon Ode* Wks. 1794 I. 382 Rich as..custard pudding at a city feast.

Hence **Cu·stardly, Cu·stardy** adjs. (*nonce-wds.*), of the nature of or resembling custard.

1870 J. ORTON *Andes & Amazons* xix. (1877) 290 The rind ..incloses a rich custardly pulp. *Ibid.* II. xxxviii. 510 A rich custardy pulp.

Cu·stard-apple. [f. prec.] The fruit of *Anona reticulata*, a native of S. America and the West Indies, introduced in 16th c. into the East Indies; it has a dark brown rind, and a yellowish pulp resembling custard in appearance and flavour. (Also called *bullock's heart.*) **b.** The tree itself.

1657 LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 11 Every one a dish of fruit ..the first was Millions, Plantines the second, the third Bonanos..the sixth the Custard Apple. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. 33 Full of a white soft Pulp, sweet and very pleasant, and most resembling a Custard of any thing..From whence probably it is called a Custard-Apple by our English. 1869 WALMSLEY *Ruined Cities Zulu Land* I. 115 Like the custard-apple of the Madras Presidency, black, rough, and repulsive-looking outside, and a white, delicious custard inside.

Custardmonger, obs. form of COSTERMONGER.

Custe, obs. pa. t. of KISS *v.*

† Custi (*ii*), *a. Obs.* In 1 **cystiz, 3 kisstiz** (*Orm.*). [OE. *cystig* = OHG. *chustig*, MHG. *kustig*, f. OE. *cyst* = OHG. *chust, kust*, in sense of excellence, munificence.] Liberal, munificent.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xx. 148 Dæt he sie cystiz and mildheort. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4698 Þiss mahhte..makeþþ þe full kisstiz mann Off whattse Godd te leneþþ. *c* 1275 LAY. 4075 He was of 3eftes custi.

Hence **Cu·stinesse,** liberality.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 *Largitas*, þet is custinesse on englisc.

† Custil(e, costile. *Obs.* Also **custell.** [a. OF. *coustille*, 15th c. in Godefroy.] A two-edged dagger or large knife.

c 1475 *Partenay* 1722 Of Armý peple seing grett fuson, With Custiles and Gisarmes many on. *Ibid.* 4334 Gaffray hym smote vppon the hanche..Wyth a costile which in hys sleffe gan hold. *Ibid*, 5853 That fine good custell .. that .. gan hold Brandes the good knyght. 1479 *Office Mayor of Bristol* in *Eng. Gilds* 427 With no Glaythes, speerys, longe swerdys, longe daggers, custils, nother Basselardes.

Custock. *Sc.* form of CASTOCK, cabbage-stalk.

1785 BURNS *Halloween* v. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 80 A heart not worth a custock. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* x, Here's a fine custock.

Custode [1]. [In ME. a. OF. *custode* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *custos, custōd-em* keeper, custodian: cf. It. *custode*, also Pr. *custodi*, Sp. *custodio*, from Rom. type *custōdius*. This has long been obsolete, but the word has been re-introduced in recent times from Italian.] One who has the custody of anything; a guardian, custodian:

† a. in ME. (kustō·d). *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 43 Þe chesynge of his successour be maad of mynistris prouincial and custodis. *c* 1470 HARDYNG *Chron.* CCXXI. vii, And of his soonne Henry he made custode Thomas Beauford, his vncle.

b. in modern use, a. It. *custode* (kustō·de), pl. *-odi*, custodian.

[1832 GELL *Pompeiana* II. xi. 4 If the *custodi* can be believed.] 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* vii, The old custodes knew her well. 1881 RUSKIN *Bible in Amiens* IV. 1, I love too many cathedrals—though I have never had the happiness of being custode of even one.

Hence **† Custodery, Custodrie,** office of a custode, custodianship.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 43 Þe mynystris & custodis may ..in þe same 3eer in here custodries onys clepe to-gidre here breþeren to chapitre.

† Custo·de [2]. *Obs.* [a. F. *custode* fem., ad. L. *custōdia* CUSTODY.] = CUSTODIAL *sb.*

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lvi. 218 In this Procession were..also the rich Custodes of their Idols..They that carryed them were clothed in yellow.

Custodee (kʌstŏdī·). [f. stem of L. *custōd-em, custody*, etc. + -EE, after *trustee.*] A person entrusted with the custody of anything.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. xxv. 487 The possession of the custodee ought to be deemed the possession of the owner. 1836 C. FORSTER *Life Bp. Jebb* iii. (ed. 2) 203 The friend of Dr. Townson, and custodee of his papers.

Custodial (kʌstō·udiăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *custōdia* custody + -AL.]

A. *adj.* Relating to custody or guardianship.

1772 *Letter to Bp. Rochester* 2 (R.) The custodial charges and government [of a church]. 1841 *L'pool. Jrnl.* 4 Dec., After much learned argument as to the custodial relations of illegitimate children. 1887 *Scribn. Mag.* II. 147 Custodial duties.

B. *sb.* A vessel for preserving sacred objects, as the host, relics, etc. (Cf. F. *custode.*)

1860 READE *Cloister & H.* lxii. (D.), The priest..then took the custodial, and showed the patient the *Corpus Domini* within. 1887 HUTCHINSON tr. *Viresalingam's Fortune's Wheel* 65 Harisastri picked up his custodial and withdrew.

Custo·diam. *Irish Law.* Also erron. **-ium.** [L. *custodiam* custody, from the phraseology of the grant.] A grant by the Exchequer (for three years) of lands, etc., in possession of the Crown.

1662 EARL ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) I. 82 These lands, which come out of the custodium at April next. 1686 R. PARR *Life of Ussher* 26 A Person of Quality..who had newly obtained the Custodium of the Temporalities of that See. 1787 *Minor* 270 Fresh custodiums, detainers, and executions were issued without number. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Castle Rackrent* (1886) 41 He takes him out a custodiam on all the denominations.

attrib. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Custodiam lease*, a grant from the Crown under the Exchequer seal, by which the custody of lands, etc., seised in the King's hands, is demised or committed to some person as custodee or lessee thereof.

Custodian (kʌstō·udiăn). [f. as prec. + -AN.] One who has the custody of a thing or person; a guardian, keeper.

[Not in TODD 1818, WEBSTER 1828, or CRAIG 1847.]

1781 in *Sel. Papers Twining Fam.* (1887) 58 The custodian of the galleries. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (ed. 3) II. 205 To act as custodian of the person of the supposed lunatic. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 28 The close oligarchy, the patriciate .. recognised as the authorised custodian of the fixed law.

Hence **Custo·dianship,** the office of a custodian.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 550/1 Loading the library table and increasing the responsibility of Mr. Miller's custodianship. 1883 *Times* 1 June 4 The public should contribute to.. a well-organized custodianship for such treasures.

† Custo·dient, *a. Obs. rare* −[1]. [ad L. *custōdient-em*, pr. pple of *custōdīre* to guard.] Guarding, protecting.

1657 JEANES in Heber's *Jer. Taylor* (1839) I. 63 The custodient grace of God.

Custodier (kʌstō·udiəɹ). Also 5 **costodyer,** 9 **custodiar.** [f. L. *custōdia* custody + -ER.] One who has the custody of anything; a custodian. Now esp. Scotch.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXXVIII. i, My knightes..My landes helpe, custodye[r]s of my crowne. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 628 Now euery costodyer kepe well hys wall. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xix, He had become .. the custodier, as the Scottish phrase went, of some important state secret. 1839 *Morn. Herald* in *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) I. 151 Custodiar to the Bank of England's treasure. 1892 LD. HANNEN in *Law Rep.* App. Cases 165 The appellant..is bound..to live in the bank house as custodier of the whole premises.

† Cu·stodite, *v. Obs. rare* −[1]. [f. L. *custōdīt-*, ppl. stem of *custōdīre* to guard, f. *custōd-em* guardian.] *trans.* To guard, protect.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 341 The athenian matrons ..the better to custodite their chastity.

Custodrie: see CUSTODERY under CUSTODE.

Custody (kʌ·stŏdi). Also 5–6 **-dye,** 5–7 **-die,** 7 **costodie.** [ad. L. *custōdia* guarding, keeping, f. *custos, custōd-em* guardian, keeper: see -Y.]

1. Safe keeping, protection, defence; charge, care, guardianship. Const. *of* the thing guarded, or *of* the person guarding it.

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 3 There to rest as your Tresour in the Custodie of the seid Chief Officer. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* II. 772 Both..for a while to be in the custody of their mother. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 54 Leauynge the custodye of the fortresse with a certeyne noble gentelman. *a* 1626 BACON (J.), There was prepared a fleet of thirty ships for the custody of the narrow seas. 1652 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) I. 320 When he shall have the custody of the Great Seal. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4048/4 She [a mare] was seen .. in custody of a Man. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. lxiv. 609 The custody of the passes was neglected. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 462/1 Where the court refuses a parent the custody of his child.

2. The keeping of the officers of justice (for some presumed offence against the law); confinement, imprisonment, durance.

[1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 156 Iaylor, take him to thy custodie.] 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 4 He shall be apprehended by some Souldiers..and committed to safe custody til he hath paid some fee for his ransome. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 129 He had .. commited him to hard and close Custody, more out of suspition, than for any Crimes. 1727 SWIFT *What passed in London*, That so..honest a man should be ordered into custody. 1802 M. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xv. 120 The constables .. appeared. T. R. was taken into custody. 1888 MORLEY *Burke* 61 The messenger of the serjeant-at-arms attempted to take one of them into custody in his own shop in the city.

† 3. The office of a keeper; guardianship. *Obs.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Num.* viii. 26 Thus shalt thou dispose to the Levites in their custodies. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. 30 Who gaue away..such Honours, Custodies, and Dignities, as were vacant. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 286 Custodies of Woods, Parks, Forrests, Chases.

† 4. A case for keeping a thing in. *Obs. rare.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 240/3 His bookes whiche had [not] a custodye [*nullum habentes conservatorium*] fyl in the water.

5. *attrib.*

a 1625 COPE in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 122 Custody Lands, anciently termed the Crown Lands, answered in the Pipe.

Custom (kʌ·stŏm), *sb.* Forms: 2–7 **custume, custome,** (3 **kustume**), 3–7 **costome,** (4 **-toum, -tum, kostome**), 4–7 **custum, costom,** (5 **customme, costeme,** 5–6 **costume,** 6 **coustome,** 4– **custom.** [a. OF. *custume, costume* 11–12th c. (later *coustume*, now *coutume*) from Romanic **costumne* :–L. **costūmen*, substituted for **costudne* :–L. *consuētūdinem.* In other Romanic forms, Pr. *costum*, It. and Pg. *costume*, Sp. *costumbre*, masc., there is change of gender after sbs. in *-ūmen*; while Pr. *costuma, cosdumna*, It. *costuma*, f. med.L. *coustuma*, show retention of gender with assimilation of the ending to *-a* nouns. COSTUME is another form of the same word, of recent adoption from It., through Fr.]

1. A habitual or usual practice; common way of acting; usage, fashion, habit (either of an individual or of a community).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 75 Bereȝe us wiþ alle iuele customes. *Ibid.* 89 It is custume þat ech chirchsocne goð þis dai a procession. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 16 As hundes folus ther custom in berkyng & bityngе. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2010 On þat knew þe kostome of þe cuntre of grece. *c* 1450 tr. *T. à Kempis' Imit.* I. xiv, Olde custom is harde to breke. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 162 b, Let vs not come to ye chirche by vse & custome, as the oxe to his stalle. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* B iij, Other fourmes of salutations are also in custome. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iv. 15 It is a Custome More honour'd in the breach, then the obseruance. 1683 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Feb., Much offended at the novel costome of burying every one within the body of the Church. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* II. Wks. I. 309 Common custom is the standard of propriety in language. 1732 — *Alciphr.* V. § 12 The general manners and customs of those people. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* IV. i, I went into the garden, As is my custom. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* iii. 46 The settlers .. followed the old custom .. of holding their market on a Saturday. 1859 MILL *Liberty* 126 The despotism of custom is everywhere the standing hindrance to human advancement.

b. The practising of anything habitually; the being or becoming accustomed.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 78 Whan a synner commeth to the costome of synne, than he falleth to contempte. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 27 Custome and practyse must be vsed, that we may be as good accompters of our offyces. 1608 BP. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.* II. 94 Custome of sinne hath wrought this senslesnesse. 1867 JEAN INGELOW *Dreams that came true* vii, Custom makes all things easy.

† c. *Of custom*: according to custom, usually, as usual; also *adjectivally*, usual, customary. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 124 A man þat usiþ of custum sich a maner dietynge. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 74 It hathe bene of ane olde costome that sent Gorge shulde be kepte holy day. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 111 For some things there be which of custome I shake off. 1688 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 296, 29th Nov. I went to the Royal Society. We..dined together as of custom.

† d. *Custom of women* (med.L. *consuetudo*): menstruation. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Gen.* XXXI. 35 The custome of women is vpon mee. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 210 When the Custom of Women is upon the Female Sex, they are..esteemed unclean.

e. Applied to specific usages of particular peoples; *e.g.* the periodical massacres in Dahome.

1820 *Q. Rev.* XXII. 296 Dahomeans do not make war to make slaves, but to make prisoners to kill at the Customs. 1881 *Standard* 12 Nov. 5/1 The Ashantis, like the Dahomeyans, have their 'customs' or periodical executions.

2. *Law.* An established usage which by long continuance has acquired the force of a law or right, *esp.* the established usage of a particular locality, trade, society, or the like.

In French history applied to the special usages of different provinces and districts which had grown into a local body of law, as the *custom of Normandy, of Paris*, etc.

c 1400 *Test. Love* III. (1560) 293 b/1 Custome is of commen usage by length of time used, and custome nat write is usage. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 4 Oxganges, rentes, or suche other customes as the tenauntes vse. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1635) 37 Having..gained a custome by use of occupying their lands, they now are called coppy holders. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 22 The Common Law of England is a Collection of the General Common Custom, and Usages of the Kingdom. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 195 A Statute has the express Consent of the People, whereas a Custom has only their tacit agreement to it. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 98 Declaring, that the will of the lord was to be interpreted by the custom of the manor. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 409 Stafford.. This Town retains the antient Custom of Borough English. 1818 CRUISE *Digest.* (ed. 2) I. 360 Every species of waste.. not warranted by the custom of the manor. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. II. ii. 500 The 'customs' of Liége—that is to say its constitution and its laws—were..forever abrogated.

† 3. Customary service due by feudal tenants to their lord; customary rent paid in kind or in money; any customary tax or tribute paid to a lord or ruler. *Obs.* in actual use.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 121 Ne costom no seruise of þing þat he forgaf. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7984 The monkes possessiouns made he Fra all seruice and customes fre. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* Prol., What rentes, customes, and seruice he ought to haue of them [the tenants]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezra* iv. 13 Then shal not they geue tribute, toll, and yearely custome. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. (1682) 152 He disannulled all the exactions..upon his tributary Christian subjects; and cancelled the custom or tythe of their male children. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 97 Custome is also used .. for such services as Tenants of a Manor owe unto their Lord. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) II. 52 Their rent is chiefly paid in kind..such as barley, oatmeal, and what they call customs, as sheep, lambs, poultry, butter, &c.

4. Tribute, toll, impost, or duty, levied by the lord or local authority upon commodities on their way to market; *esp.* that levied in the name of the

king or sovereign authority upon merchandise exported from or imported into his dominions; now levied only upon imports from foreign countries. *The Customs*: the duties levied upon imports as a branch of the public revenue; the department of the Civil Service employed in levying these duties. (Now rarely in singular, and never with *a.*)

In this sense the OE. name was *toll* (Ger. *zoll*); *consuetudo* occurs in Magna Carta, *custuma* in med.L. passim. In early times the customs were distinguished as *magna custuma*, 'the great custom', levied upon exports and imports, and *parva custuma*, 'the little custom', levied upon goods taken to market within the realm.

[*c* 1325 *Iter Camerarii* i. (Sc. Statutes), Braxiatores, carnifices, custumarios magne et parue custume. *15th c. Sc. transl.* Breustaris, fleschewaris, custumaris alswel of greit custom as of small custum.] *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvi. 75 Þe emperour takez mare of þat citee [Tabreez] to customez of marchandise þan þe ricchest Cristen king .. may dispend. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 111 Custum, kyngys dute, *custuma*. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 8 Pream., Paying less Custume for the Lokkys then for the hole wollyn Flese. 1534 TINDALE *Matt.* ix. 9 He sawe a man syt a receyuinge of custome, named Mathew. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 271 Customes are these which are paide of Merchaundises, and of those things which are either carried out or brought in. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 152 Custumers of the litill custum (that is, of gudes cumand to the market). 1669–70 MARVELL *Corr.* cxl. Wks. II. 311 Setting a high custom upon all forain Corn. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. Stella* Oct. 10 § 19 The handkerchiefs will be put in some friend's pocket, not to pay custom. 1766 C. LEADBETTER *Royal Gauger* (ed. 6) II. ix. 333 The Commissioners of the Customs are to pay into the Exchequer the remaining Part of the Produce of such Seizure made by the Officers of the Customs. 1838–42 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1846) III. xliii. 114 Collectors of customs and port duties. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. ix. 196 Among the permanent taxes, the most considerable are the customs .. and the excise duty.

5. The practice of customarily resorting to a particular shop, place of entertainment, etc. to make purchases or give orders; business patronage or support.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 99 Go hop me ouer euery kennell home, For you shall hop without my custome sir. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 31 Mar., A tailor, whom I have presented my custom. 1669 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* 17 What wonderful custom the Church of God at this day shall have among all sorts of People, for her Heavenly Treasures. 1729 SWIFT *Modest Proposal*, This food would likewise bring great Custom to taverns. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* vii. 88 They ran in debt to the grocer till he refused their custom. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 5/2 Other persons who had been customers discontinued their custom.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *custom-generated*, *-governed* adjs.; (sense 2–3) *custom law*, *-service*; (sense 4) *custom-collector*, *-gatherer*; *customs duties*, *laws*, etc.; CUSTOM-HOUSE; (sense 5) *custom-shrunk* adj., *-work*; †**custom-day**, ? a day on which a customary service is rendered by a tenant; **custom-free** *a.*, free from custom, toll, or tribute; free from custom duty; **custom-mill**, (*a*) a mill belonging to a feudal proprietor at which his tenants are obliged to grind their corn, paying 'custom' for the accommodation; (*b*) a mill that grinds for customers; **custom-office** = CUSTOM-HOUSE; †**custom-sick** *a.*, morbidly subject to custom or habit.

c 1688–9 in Maidment *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 263 Our new kings vicegerent.. More fit to be a factor or *custome collector. 1518 *Rental Bk.* in *Trans. Kilkenny Archæol. Soc.* Ser. II. IV. 123 A *custom day on every howse to ripp bind & drawe. 1845 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* II. v. (1852) 234 *Customs duties existed in England previously to the Conquest. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 128 The customs duties levied upon wine, spirits, tobacco..when they are imported. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 80 To take up a Degree, With all the Learning to it, *Custom-free. 1810 in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* App. 17 Towns..free from Tax and Toll, such as we .. call Custom-free. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Luke* iii. 12 These [publicans] were toll-takers, *custom-gatherers for the Romans. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 71 The..*Custome law, that (by the particular custome of Manors and Towns) lands should be divided by the custome of Gavel kinde. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3898/4 The Manor and Royalty of Bovey-Tracy, with the Fairs, Markets, and *Custom Mills. 1888 EISSLER *Metal. Gold* 33 At custom-mills the quartz is delivered in wagons. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 25 The Company's *custom-offices on the opposite bank. 1676 PHILLIPS *Purch. Pattern* 2 What *Custom-service hath been done of old By those who formerly the same did hold. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 85 What with the gallowes, and what with pouerty, I am *Custom-shrunke. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* II. iv, They are not a little phantasticall or *custom-sick in this particular. 1884 *N. Y. Herald* 27 Oct. 746 Wanted—tailoress on first class *custom work.

†**Custom** (kʌ·stəm), *v.* *Obs.* or *arch.* [a. OF. *costumer*, *coustumer*, f. *costume*, *coustume* CUSTOM.]

1. *trans.* To render (a thing) customary or usual, to practise habitually; usually *pass.* to be customary or usual; = ACCUSTOM 1.

1394 *Proclam.* in *York Myst.* Introd. 34 Yat yai come furth in array and in ye manere as it has been vsed and customed before yis time. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 87 To Custome or to make Custome, *guadiare*, *ritare*, *jnguadiare*. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxi. 114 The patrons made theire recommendacions to god as customed it is. 1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 175 Let him iterate it, of intolerable it becomes graue onely..custome it, it proues..insensible.

2. To accustom, habituate (oneself or another).

c 1520 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) G ij, Nor custome not thy selfe to boste. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Accoustumer*, to custome, to enure. *s'Accoustumer*, to vse, to custome himselfe. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 92 Those that custome and acost themselves with men Wise and Prudent. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 73 Custom thyself to be invoked by vows.

b. *pass.* To be accustomed, wont, or used (*to do* something).

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* cxxxviii. 195 Yf he be custommed to doo euylle. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxxv. 456 The trybute that is coustomyd to be payed in this citye. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 29 a, He is costumed to eat unnaturall and unkinde meates. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* ix. § 15 (1684) 154 As a horse [turns]..into that inn to which he is customed.

c. *intr.* (in same sense as b). *rare.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxxix. (1869) 68, I hadde not customed to be armed. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ii. 7 On a Bridge he custometh to fight.

3. *trans.* To pay duty or toll on; to pass through the custom-house.

1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 13 Every Mare so shipped ere they be customed. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I. i, Thy ships are safe .. the merchants .. have sent me to know whether yourself will come and custom them. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 238 When they have customed their goods. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 152 They search not the shippes, for wooll, or gudes not custumed. 1720 *Lond Gaz.* No. 5851/3 If any Person shall Custom any Goods of any Stranger ..whereby the King loseth his Custom.

b. To levy duty or toll upon. *rare.*

1611 HEYWOOD *Golden Age* IV. i, We custom them, And they enrich our coffers.

4. To bestow one's custom on; to deal with (a person) or at (a shop); to frequent as a customer.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xiii. § 7. 52 If a shoomaker should haue no shooes in his shoppe, but onely worke, as hee is bespoken, hee should bee weakely customed. 1639 MAYNE *City Match* II. v, We .. custom'd your house And help'd away your victuals. 1681 P. RYCAUT *Critick* 121 When they perceived the Shop so well customed by the famous Themistocles.

Customable (kʌ·stəmăb'l), *a.* Also 4–6 **custum(m)able**, 5 **-abil**, **-eable**, **customabylle**, **-mable**, **custymabil**, 6 **costomable**. [a. OF. *cust-*, *cost-*, *coustumable*, f. *custume*, *coustumer*, CUSTOM *sb.* and *v.*: see -ABLE.]

†**1.** Of things or actions: According to custom; customary, usual. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Numb.* xxix. 6 With customable [1382 woned] fletynge offryngis. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 34 Whanne Nylus, the grete ryver, had..descendid into his customable mesure. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 389/1 After hys custumable fashion. 1572 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xlix. 5 It was a customable matter in those dayes to sing Psalmes to the harp. 1663 *Aron-binn.* 65 It is so natural, so customable to us, we have no sense or feeling of it.

†**b.** Depending upon established custom; = CUSTOMARY 4. *Obs.*

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 438 The regiment that they haue dependeth vppon statute lawe ..Then vpon common law..Then vpon customable law.

†**c.** as *adv.* = CUSTOMABLY. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3768 Þys synne [of cursing] ys nat dampnable But hyt be seyde custummable. 1567 R. MULCASTER *Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* (1672) 121 b, In the common bench there are customable v. Justices, or six at the most. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* IV. iii. 47 The one sort customable wearing their hood on the left shoulder.

†**2.** Of persons: **a.** Accustomed (*to*), wont (*to do* a thing); **b.** (with agent-noun) Habitual. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2014 3yf thou be custumable þar to, þou synnest gretly. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxii, He was aye customable..for to be vengeable. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* (Rolls) II. III. xix. 414 King Saul was a wickid customable synner. 1575 COVERDALE (*title*), A Christian Exhortacion unto customable Swearers.

3. Liable to custom or duty; dutiable. *rare.*

1529 *Oath of Comptroller of Customs* in Thynne *Animadv.* (1865) Notes 131 The thinges customeable which shall cum to the saide porte. 1597 SKENE *Sc. Acts* Table s.v. *Customers*, Customable gudes may nocht be caried foorth of the Realme. 1763 *Act* 3 *Geo. III*, c. 22 Any Ship..laden with customable or prohibited Goods. 1893 *Times* 17 June 13/5 A return has been presented to the House of Commons of the duty on 'Customable' goods .. removed, duty paid, from Great Britain to Ireland.

Hence †**Cu·stomableness.**

1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xx. 28 Betere is a theef than the customablenesse of a man, a leesynmongere. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clvii. 971 The customablenesse of sicknesses. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Customableness*, customariness, liableness to pay custom.

†**Cu·stomably,** *adv.* *Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] According to custom, as a matter of custom; habitually, usually, customarily.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2697 3yf þey synne custummably Yn þe hope of hys mercy. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxxviii. (1869) 67 This targe..whiche the kyng Salomon bar sum tyme customableche. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 118 Gyue almesse to þe poure peple largely and customably. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 133 b, Whensoeuer the people be customably assembled to pray in the churche. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 257 Where the Inhabitants have not customably used to river or wash their Sheep.

†**Cu·stomage.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *coustumage*, f. *coustumer*: see CUSTOM *v.* and -AGE.] Levying or payment of custom.

1632 ROWLEY *Woman never Vext* I. i, When she returns laden with merchandise, And safe deliver'd with our customage.

Customal, *sb.*: see CUSTUMAL.

†**Cu·stomal,** *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *costumel* customary: see CUSTOM *sb.* and -AL.] Customary, usual, habitual.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 71 Thou usist thi customale condicion, thou hast so lerned to lye thou kanst not leve werk.

†**Cu·stomance, cu·stumance.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *cost-*, *coustumance*, f. *cost-*, *coustumer* to custom + -ANCE.]

1. Customary practice; custom, habit.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 521 This Nero hadde eek a custumance In youthe agein his maister for to ryse. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 164 Of his comun custumaunce. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 307/4 Ledde .. fro the cyte of Sodome that is to wete fro the custommaunce of Synne. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* 1 Breakynge from customable vse hurteth greuously: for customance is an other nature.

2. Customary gathering; frequenting. *rare.*

1513–75 *Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 340 At the croce of Edinburgh quhair maist custumaunce of peipill war.

Customarily (kʌ·stəmărili), *adv.* [f. CUSTOMARY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a customary manner; usually, habitually; as a matter of custom.

a 1612 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 187 Naturally and customarily men thought it good to dye so. 1660 T. GOUGE *Chr. Direct.* iii. (1831) 33 They are uttered customarily in a way of form, merely from the teeth outward. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5826/1 The Nobility met as customarily. 1859 MILL *Liberty* i. (1865) 5/2 There seems to be no principle by which the propriety .. of government interference is customarily tested.

Cu·stomariness. [f. next + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being customary or habitual.

1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xviii. (1700) 111 By the customariness of their being possessed, they prove less conspicuous. 1663–4 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 132 Out of the customariness of that expression. 1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* vi. 41 The customariness of many metaphorical uses of words makes us unconscious of their metaphor. 1890 *Spectator* 4 Jan., This customariness of our well-being ..partly explains optimism.

†**b.** Perfunctoriness or formality arising from habitual performance. *Obs.*

a 1640 J. BALL *Power of Godliness* (1657) 158 Discontent and hypocrisie, and customariness in good duties. 1646 T. HORTON *Sinne's Discov.* 4 Our prayers are so full of coldnesse ..and our fastings so full of customariness. 1653 BAXTER *Peace Consc.* 119 Their..dulness and customariness in duty.

2. A being accustomed or used to a thing. *rare.*

1864 HAWTHORNE *Dr. Grimshawe's Secret* xi, Still dim..but our eyes..have gained an acquaintance, a customariness, with the medium.

Customary (kʌ·stəmări), *a.* Also 6 **-rye**, 6–7 **-rie**, 7 **costomary**. [ad. med.L. *custumārius*, *-omārius*, repr. L. *consuētūdinārius*, f. *consuētūdinem*: see CUSTOM and -ARY.]

1. According to custom; commonly used or practised; usual, habitual, accustomed, wonted.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 93, I haue heere the Customarie Gowne. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 116 Customary running lengtheneth the breath. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 525 The utter Insensibility .. of the .. Conscience, which customary sinning introduces. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 33 Such Weather is customary as we draw near the Line. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 43 Recovering his customary self-possession. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xx, It was customary to have very long troops of kindred and friends at the..betrothal.

†**b.** *transf.* of persons. *Obs.* (Cf. *habitual.*)

1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 189 It falls not within the compass of my remembrance, that a customary Dram-drinker ever left it off.

2. Established by or depending on custom.

1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 36 The customary measure of any place being known..to find how much it will make by a greater or a lesser measure of another place. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 161 The family was a religious and customary institution binding the members together.

†**3.** Perfunctory or mechanical from habitual performance. *Obs.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 349 In her devotions, she is serious, not Customary. [1670 CLARENDON *Contempl. on Ps.* Tracts (1727) 712 There is a customary recital of prayers, and as customary an unconcernment in them.]

4. *Law.* **a.** Liable, subject to, or under customs or dues of various kinds, as *customary tenants* (med. L. *custumarii*), *tenure*, *lands*, etc. But in later usage this has come to be taken as: Holding or held by custom (*e.g.* of the manor). **b.** Relating to, depending on, or established by custom as contrasted with general law.

Customary mill = Custom mill: see CUSTOM 6.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* Prol., Than may the lorde .. haue parfyte knowledge..who is his freholders, copye holders, customarye tenaunte, or tenaunt at his wyll. *Ibid.* 15 They ..ought to haue a customarie role, wherin is euery mannes lande contayned, and what rent, customes, and seruyces euery man ought to pay and do. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. ix. (1877) I. 202 Customarie law consisteth of certeine laudable customes vsed in some priuat countrie. 1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 103 C, The said customarie lands and tenements. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sherifes* 145 If any customarie tenant or copiholder hold two parcels of land by herriot service. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4505/4 The several Manors of Bovey-Tracey [etc.] .. with the Market and Fairs of Bovey-Tracey aforesaid, and the Customary Mills there. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xix. § 28 The laws..may subsist either in the form of statute or in that of customary law. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop.*

Law xx. 151 Property of every description, including copyhold and customary lands. 1880 *Times* 9 Aug. 3/5 A custom had existed, which had now become a part of the customary estate, that the customary tenants should win and get the minerals under their own tenements.

b. *Customary court*: formerly in England, a manorial court which exercised jurisdiction over the copyhold tenants of the manor, and administered the custom of the manor as contrasted with the common law. It is distinguished from the court baron which exercised a jurisdiction over freeholders. *Customary holder*, a customary tenant; so *customary-hold.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xviii. (1539) 39 Copye holder, Customary holder. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 58a, A customary Court, and that doth concerne Copiholders, and therein the Lord or his Steward is the Judge. Now as there can be no Court baron without freeholders, so there cannot bee this kind of customary Court without Copiholders or Customary holders. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 225 Any freehold, copyhold or customary-hold property. 1876 K. E. DIGBY *Real Property* v. § 6. 256.

†5. Of the nature of customs-duty or tribute.

1677 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 43 Toll gatherers .. ready to search and exact a customary Tribute for the Mogul.

6. as *sb.* A customary ceremony.

1756 S. RICHARDSON *Corresp.* (1804) III. 231 The little parting customaries are not to be mentioned.

Customary (kʌ·stəmări), **custumary** (kʌ·stiumări), *sb.* [ad. med.L. *custumārius, -ārium*, representing OF. *coustumier*, L. *consuētūdinārius, -ārium*, subst. uses of the adj.: see prec.]

1. *Law.* A written collection of customs (see CUSTOM *sb.* 2); a book or document setting forth the customs of a manor, city, province, etc.

1604 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 432 The Costomary of the mannor of Tettenhall regis. *a* 1618 RALEIGH in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 64 By the customary of Bretaigne the Lords have aids towards the marrying of their daughters. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1841) I. i. 133 The earliest written customary in France is that of Bearn. 1885 *Law Times' Rep.* LIII. 503/1 Although such custom was not contained in any of the customaries of the manor.

b. *transf.* The customs of a country, etc. collectively, even though not reduced to writing.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 182 The whole of the polity and economy of every country in Europe... was drawn from the old Germanick or Gothick custumary. 1859 DASENT *Pop. Tales fr. Norse* Introd. xi., The codes of the Lombards, Franks, and Goths were not mere savage, brutal customaries.

2. *Eccl.* A treatise containing the ritual and ceremonial usages of a religious house, order, college; = CONSUETUDINARY *sb.*

1882 J. W. LEGG *Notes Hist. Liturg. Colours* 43 Richard de Ware was Abbot of Westminster from 1258 to 1283, and caused a custumary to be written.

†**Customed** (kʌ·stəmd, *poet.* kʌ·stəmėd), *ppl. a. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. CUSTOM + -ED.]

1. Accustomed, usual, customary; established by custom.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* v. 18 3e shulen 3elde the customyd noumbre of tilys. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 428/2 On esterday aboue his customed pytaunce he ete two egges. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 155 No common winde, no customed euent, But they will..call them Meteors, prodigies, and signes. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 95 Let not passion nor old customed corrupted Will prevail. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* xxviii, One morn I miss'd him on the custom'd hill. 1872 G. MACDONALD *Wilf. Cumb.* I. xiii. 207 The invitation to dance, a customed observance at Moldwarp Hall.

2. Of merchandise: Charged with duty, or on which duty has been paid.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *Acosta's Hist. Indies* 225 Siluer that was marked and customed. 1611 COTGR., *Gabellé*.. Customed for; on which an Impost is layed. 1621 BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 44 (12 *Edw. IV*) He or they so..carrying hydes, or any other staple merchandises into Scotland, not customed, shall forfeit [etc.].

3. Frequented or patronized by customers.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 66 A house well customed. 1611 RICH *Honest. Age* (1844) 39 An ill customed shoppe. 1703 LD. ORRERY *As you find it* II. ii, I have more invitations.. than the best-custom'd Lawyer has Clients.

†**Cu·stomer,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *costumier, coustumier* customary, accustomed, wonted = Pr. *costumier, cosdumnier*, med.L. *costumārius*:—Rom. **costumnario* for L. *consuētūdinārius*: see CUSTOM- and -ER.] Accustomed, wont.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8807 Who so euer þarto ys custummer. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 224 If thou were ever Custumere To fals semblaunt in any wise. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4939 Youthe, his chamberere That to done yvelle is custommere. *c* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 134 The good lady was custumer to herburghe the holy profites.

Customer (kʌ·stəmə), *sb.* Forms: 5 **custummere, costomer,** 5–7 **custumer,** 6 **customar, custymer, customyer,** 7 **custumier,** 5– **customer.** [In senses 1 and 2, and in 6, a. late AngloFr. *custumer*, med.L. *custumārius* = *consuētūdinārius*: see Du Cange. In the other senses the word appears to be an Eng. formation upon CUSTOM.]

†1. One who acquires ownership by long use or possession; a customary holder. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 111 Custummere, *custumarius, usucaptor.*

†2. An official who collects customs or dues; a custom-house officer. *Obs.*

[See CUSTOM *sb.* 4 1st quot.] 1448 *Act* 27 *Hen. VI*, c. 2 Chescun Custumer Countrollour Sercheour & Surveiour. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger Edw. IV* in *Househ. Ord.* 27 Corouners, custumers, countrollers, serchers. 1486 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII*, c. 8 The Customer or Comptroller of the same Port. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 11 He shall be made a common Customer .. of Lin, Callis, or of Deepe. 1548 UDALL etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* ii. 22 Sitting at the receipt of custome, for he was a publicane or customer. 1609 [see CUSTOM *sb.* 4]. 1651 BEDELL in *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Erasmus* (1867) I. 74 All the gold he brought with him .. except five pounds, was seized..by the customers [at Dover]. 1748 *St. James's Evening Post* No. 5982 Lord Petersham ..to be Customer, Collector, etc., in the Port of Dublin.

3. 'One who frequents any place of sale for the sake of purchasing' (J.); one who customarily purchases from a particular tradesman; a buyer, purchaser. (The chief current sense.)

c 1480 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 317 To wt-draw from yor M., ne from no brother of þe craft, any of ther costomers. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 119, I saye to my customers, and those that bye any horses of me. 1592 GREENE *3rd Pt. Conny-catch.* 33 His shop very well frequented with Customers. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 192 No Milliner can so fit his customers with Gloues. 1745 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. viii. 59 Parcels fit to fill their shops, and invite their customers. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 222 The alehouse..had neither customers nor host. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. x. (1876) 259.

†4. A person with whom one has dealings; a familiar associate or companion (*of* some one). *Obs.* (passing into sense 5).

1548 HALL *Chron.* 153 The wagoner came to the gate, called the porter..The porter (whiche wel knew the voice of his customer). 1562 T. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 81 To his accustomed customers he gat. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 63 You Minion you, are these your Customers? 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 2 Lazy ignorance, or patient idlenesse, the common customers of the clergy.

†b. A common woman, prostitute. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 287, I thinke thee now some common Customer. 1604 — *Oth.* IV. i. 123, I marry her! What? a customer!

5. *colloq.* A person to have to do with; usually with some qualifying adjective, as *ugly, awkward, queer, rum*, etc.; 'chap', 'fellow'.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 11 False witnes..is taken vp now for a custome of one lewd Customer. 1652 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* To Rdr., Such a Countrey-customer I did meet with one. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxviii, An thou meetest with ugly customers o' the road. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, Queer customers those monks. *Ibid.* xx, A precious seedy-looking customer. 1863 *Spring Lapl.* 185 Certainly, a bull elk is an awkward customer when brought to bay.

†6. = CUSTOMARY *sb.*, CUSTUMAL *sb. Obs.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 331 That *aide de Rançon* (as it is calld in the Custumier of Normandie). 1771 *Antiq. Sarisb.* 29 From the Grand Customer of Normandy we learn, that Bordage was a base tenure.

Cu·stomerless, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -LESS.] Without a customer.

1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* vii, For years the railway tavern stood..deserted-looking, customerless.

†**Cu·stomership.** *Obs.* [f. CUSTOMER 2 + -SHIP.] The office of a collector of customs.

1487 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII*, c. 7 The said .. Office of Customership, Comptroller or Searcher. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Almoxarifadgo*, the customership, custome. 1652 WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 216 Profitable rights, as..Subsidies, Customerships.

Custom-house (kʌ·stəmhaus). [CUSTOM 4.]

1. A house or office at which custom is collected; *esp.* a government office situated at a place of import or export, as a seaport, at which customs are levied on goods imported or exported. b. *transf.* The office of the establishment or department which has the management of the customs.

a 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 167 Transeundo per le custom-hous usque per le condyt. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* ix. (R.), As he passed by the custome-house, he espyed sitting there a certayne publicane, called Matthewe. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 141 My men are all at Custome-house vnloding Wares. 1661 COWLEY *Disc. Govt, O. Cromwell* Wks. 1710 II. 659 How muchwe have gotten by it, let the Custom-house and Exchange inform you. 1728 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 277 P 3 Its Cargo was seized on by the Officers of the Custom-house. 1803 SOUTHEY *Eng. Eclogues* ix, He..Swore no false oaths, except at the custom-house. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* iv, Smoked his smuggled cigars under the very nose of the Custom-House.

2. *attrib.*, as *custom-house oath, officer, station.*

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 101 Agreeing with the custom-house officer for a small matter. 1748 OVERAL in Whiston *Mem.* 411 A Custom-House Oath is become a proverbial Expression, for a Thing not to be reguarded. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Religion* Wks. (Bohn) II. 101 The modes of initiation are more damaging than custom-house oaths.

Hence **Custom-houser** (*nonce-wd.*), a custom-house officer.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XXI. ii, Caitiff of a Custom-houser.

†**Cu·stoming,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare.* [f. CUSTOM *v.* 3 + -ING 1.] (See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Gabellage*, a customing; an imposing or paying of custome.

Cu·stomless, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. CUSTOM *sb.* 5 + -LESS.] Lacking custom.

1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIV. 537 The aspect of Bond-street with its customless tradesmen.

†**Cu·stomly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. CUSTOM *sb.* + -LY 2.] As a matter of custom, habitually.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xxi. 181 Who that customly doth gladly the good werkes. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Pet.* II. 15 Salute you euery one other with a kysse, not after the sorte that is geuen more custumely than hartely. 1556 J. OLDE tr. *Gualter's Antichrist* iv. 128 b, We haue customly vsed to serue God..by a farre other maner.

‖ **Custos** (kʌ·stɒs). *Obs.* (exc. as Latin.) [L. *custos.* Formerly treated as Eng. with pl. *custoses*: now consciously Latin, with pl. *custodes.*]

1. A keeper, guardian, warden, custodian.

1465 *Mercers' Rec.* in Blades *Life Caxton* 150 John lambert, John Warde, John Baker, John Alburgh, Custoses. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* Pref. 1 The vertue of history .. hath to her custos and kepar, it (that is to say, tyme), whiche consumeth the other writynges. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 158 The king..made Stephen Edworth Constable of the Tower, and Custos of the Citie of London. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 197 In the absence and minority of the Kings ..divers Clergymen have beene Custosses or Viceroyes of the Kingdome. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 166 The senior pupil and Custos of the room. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 112 On the 21st [April 1430] Gloucester was appointed lieutenant and custos of the kingdom.

2. In certain Latin titles retained more or less in general use.

† *Custos brevium* ('Keeper of the briefs'): an officer in the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, who had the custody of writs, warrants, and other documents.

Custos rotulorum: the principal Justice of the peace in a county, who has the custody of the rolls and records of the sessions of the peace.

Custos sigilli: the Keeper of the Seal.

1542–3 *Act* 34–35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 § 53 There shall be ..one custos rotulorum in euery of the sayd twelue shires. 1654 *View Regul. Chancery* 49 The Custos brevium in the Court of Common-Pleas which hath been an office usually granted by Letters-Patent from before the Reign of Edw. I. 1696 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 202 Mr. Fowkes, who hath the custos brevium office in the Kings bench court. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvii. 274 The Lord Lieutenant, or rather the Custos Rotulorum in each county.

Cu·stosship. [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office of custos.

1641 PRYNNE *Antip.* 186 Thomas de Corbridge..bestowed ..[the] Custoseship of the Parish of Saint Sepulcher on one Gilbert Segrave. 1866 *Daily News* 12 Feb. 5/6 Neither the dignity of the viceroyalty nor that of the Kingston Custosship has been..enhanced..by Gordon's capture.

†**Custrel** (kʌ·strĕl). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6 **coustrell,** 6–7 **costrel(l, costerel.** See also COISTREL. [Coincides in meaning with OF. *coustillier, -illeur*, lit. a soldier armed with a *coustille* (see CUSTILE), hence, 'an esquire of the bodie, an armour-bearer vnto a knight, the seruant of a man at armes; also, a groome of a stable' (Cotgr.). But the regular Eng. repr. of this would be *custeler, custler*, and it is not easy to account for the metathesis of this to *custrel.* The secondary sense 'knave, base fellow' (commoner in the variant *coistrel*) is not found with Fr. *coustillier*, and seems to have arisen from association with CUSTRON.]

1. An attendant on a knight or man-at-arms.

1492 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) XII. 478 Every of theim havyng with him his Custrell and his Page. 1495 HEN. VII in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 11 I. 21 To make as many speres with their custrelles and di.lances..as ye can furnisshe. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 512 The Kyng ordeined 50 gentlemenne to bee speres, euery of theim to haue an Archer a Demilaunce and a Custrell. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* I. xix. (1609) 26 They [Esquires] were at the first Costerels or the bearers of the Armes of Lords or Knights. 1613–18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 93 Brabansons (which were certayne Mercenaries commonly called the Routs or Costerels). 1830 JAMES *Darnley* xi. 50/2 Now promoted to the dignity of custrel, or shield-bearer.

2. A term of reproach: Knave, base fellow. See COISTREL 2.

1581–1783 [see COISTREL]. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. vi. 176 Thou art the damned doorkeeper to every custerel [*printed* cusherel, *Globe* coistrel], that comes enquiring for his Tib.

Custrel, var. of COSTREL 1, *Obs.*

†**Cu·streling, coustrelyng.** *Obs.* [dim. of CUSTREL: see -ING.] Lad, groom, 'knave'.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. iv. (Arb.) 29 Oh, your coustrelyng Bore the lanterne a fielde so before the gozelyng.

†**Cu·stron.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **quystron, qwistron,** 4–6 **quystroun(e,** 5 **quisteroun, quysteroun,** (?) **qwistoune, custrun,** 6 **coystrowne**; *Sc.* **custron,** 6–7 **-oun,** 7 **-one.** [a. OF. *coistron, coestron, quistron, coitron*, in nom. case *questres, quaistre*, scullion:—late L. *cocistrōnem*, nom. *cocistro* 'tabernarius' (Papias).]

1. A scullion, a kitchen-knave; hence a boy or lad of low birth, base-born fellow, 'cad', vagabond.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2511 Ther n'as knave, no quystron, That he no badde god waryson. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 154 Sche seyth a boy lothly of face, A quysteroun..And seyde: 'Hark, thou cokes knaue'. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3303 Lo! so þe quele of qwistrunnes [*printed* qwistrumnes] my qualite has changid! *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 886 This God of Love of his fasoun Was lyke no knave, ne quystroun. *a* 1529 SKELTON (*title*), Agaynste a comely coystrowne, that curyowsly chawntyd, and curryshly cowntred. — *Howe douty D. Albany* 171 Suche a foule coystrowne. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 390 Pandaris, pykthankis, custronis, and clatteraris Loupis vp frome laddis, sine lychtis amang lardis. *a* 1605 POLWART in Montgomerie *Flyting* 128 Vile vagabound..Custroun!

2. = CUSTREL 1.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 503 The sperys to haue for them and theyr custrun euery day halfe a floreyn.

Custum, -e, etc., obs. forms of CUSTOM, etc.

Custumal (kʌ'stiŭmăl), **customal** (kʌ'stə-măl), *sb. Law.* [from med.L. *liber custumalis*: see next.] A written collection or abstract of the customs of a manor, city, province, etc.; = CUSTOMARY *sb.*

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 110 A Latine Custumall of the towne of Hyde. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* iii. 35 Set forth in the Custumal of those Manors. 1771 *Gent. Mag.* XLI. 351 The Custumall of the Cinque Ports. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* i. 6 The Custumals or manuals of feudal rules plentiful in French legal literature. 1882 *Athenæum* 8 Apr. 441/3 The 'Customes of Yardley Hastings', in 1607..is not..a manor customal, but..an account, taken on the oaths of old men, of the ecclesiastical customs of the parish.

Cu·stumal, *a.* [ad. med.L. *cos-, custumālis,* corresponding to OF. *costumel,* f. Rom. and med.L. *costuma,* OF. *costume* CUSTOM: see -AL.] Having to do with the customs of a city, etc.

1889 SIR J. MONCKTON in *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 6/3, I find in the records no note of deviation from the usual custom, and as the custumal officer of the Corporation I should feel bound to advise against it.

†**Cu·stumhede.** *Obs. rare.* [f. CUSTOM *sb.* + -HEAD.] Customary practice, custom, habit.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 20139 (Cotton Galba) Þe first in thoght, þat oþer in dede, þe thrid in syn of custumhede.

Cusyn, -yng, obs. forms of COUSIN.

Cu·syng, aphetic f. *accusing.* (Cf. CUSER.)

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 400 Began a sair cusyng to mak.

Cut (kʌt), *sb.*[1] Also cutt, -e. [Origin and original sense uncertain.

This has been usually regarded as merely a special use of CUT *sb.*[2] (under which it is still treated in recent dictionaries); but to this identification two considerations are opposed. First, *cut* 'the act or result of cutting' is (like such verbal derivatives generally) a word only of Modern English, known from the 16th c., while *cut* 'lot' goes back before 1300, standing quite alone without any sense of CUT *sb.*[2] to explain or support it. Secondly, in ME., in the verb CUT and its pa. pple., the forms *kyt, kit, ket* are of constant occurrence, but no such spellings are found for this word, only *cut, cutt* (*cutte*). The latter circumstance opposes also any such suggestion as that *cut* 'lot' is an absolute use of the pa. pple. meaning 'the cut stick or straw', 'the cut or marked thing drawn', a use which would besides be very difficult to admit at so early a date. There is no cognate word, and no derivative from any word meaning 'cutting', used in the other Teutonic languages; in these the word LOT, with its cognates, is the native term. It is evident that *drawing cuts* has been from the 13th c. a more popular form of sortilege, or a more popular and colloquial expression for it, than 'casting lots'. Welsh has *cwt* 'a little piece, a cut, a gobbet, a lot' (Silvan Evans); *cwt* lot occurs in Salesbury's transl. of the Bible, 1520; and the word has in Welsh the derivatives *cwtws* lot, lottery-ticket, share, *cwtysyn* lot, ticket; but it may be from English.]

1. = LOT: in the phrase *draw cuts,* originally *draw* (or *lay*) *cut,* applied to a ready way of casting lots, by the chance drawing of sticks or straws of unequal length.

The simplest and most usual way is to take as many bits of straw, stick, or the like, as there are persons concerned, one of these bits being *shorter* (or it may be *longer*) than the others; these being held so that one end only is exposed, each person draws one of the bits for himself, and he who chances to draw the bit differing in length is the person to whom the lot falls. In later use each bit is called *a cut,* but in earlier use the decisive bit appears as the 'cut'.

α. To draw (lay) *cut.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16699 (Cott.) A-bute his kirtel drou þai cutt. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XXI. 18 On my clathe þai laid kut. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 465-7, I rede, that cut among us alle We drawe, and let se wher the cut wil falle; And he that hath the cut, with herte blithe Schal renne to the toun. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXXV. 293, I rede we drawe cutte for þis coote. *Ibid.* 295 The schorte cutte schall wynne. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 88 To drawe Cutte, *sortiri.* 1533 MORE *Apol.* XXXVII. Wks. 903/1 Let them draw cut betwene them.

β. To draw *cuts.*

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* p. lviii, They drew cuttes amonge them whiche of theym shulde be kyllyd. 1530 PALSGR. 526/2, I drawe lottes, or drawe cuttes, as folkes do for sporte, *je joue au court festu* [short straw]. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1613) 154 My daughter Mopsa..may draw cuts, and the shortest cut speake first. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* V. i. 422. 1600 *Maides Metam.* IV. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 149 Whether shall begin his note? Draw cuttes..content; the longest shall begin. 1641 BROME *Jov. Crew* III. Wks. 1873 III. 405, I am pussell'd in the choice. Would some sworne Brother .. were here to draw a Cut with me. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 75, I think it is best to draw cuts and avoid contention..Look, the shortest Cut fals to Coridon. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Servants,* Who is to stay at home is to be determined by short and long cuts. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* (1861) 300 We three will draw cuts for the honour of going with him.

† b. The drawing or casting of lots: † *with* or *by cut,* by lot. *Obs.*

13.. *Leges quat. Burgorum* liv. (Sc. Stat.), Et sciendum est quod stallangiator nullo tempore potest habere loth cut neque cavyl de aliquo mercimonio cum burgense. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XV. 6 Strengis..fell as wiþ kut. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. viii. 27 Be cut or cavil that pleid sone partid was. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 39 Be cut and cavill than till his part fell he.

† **2.** (One's) lot, fate, fortune; fate or fortune as a ruler of events. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XXX. 18 In þi hend [are] my kuttes. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* CXLV, Hir that has the cuttis two In hand, both of 3our wele and of 3our wo. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* 1367 To þe couent he him putt In religioun to prove his cutt. *Ibid.* 6743 To england felle a sary cutt. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iii. 76 Quhilk is by cutt gevin me to bair in hand. 1530 PALSGR. 211/2 Cutte or lotte, *sort.* 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. (1646) 206 You see..how fortunate a cut those Gods have given us, whom wee robbed.

Cut (kʌt), *sb.*[2] [In branches I-V f. CUT *v.*; in VI elliptical use of the pa. pple.; in VIII the word may be distinct, since the phrase occurs about or before 1400, while the sb. otherwise appears only in the 16th c.]

I. Act of cutting. **1.** *lit.*

1808 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* 25 June 997 The speech is all whet and no cut, It is merely flummery. 1841 MRS. LOUDON *Ladies' Comp. Flower Gard.* (ed. 9) 81 The shoot should be cut off with what gardeners call a clean cut.

2. A stroke or blow with a sharp-edged instrument, as a knife, sword, etc.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 187 Through this, the wel beloued Brutus stabb'd .; This was the most vnkindest cut of all. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. iv. 68 Seeing him give the fellow a barbarous cut with the hatchet. 1889 FROUDE *Chiefs of Dunboy* V. 55 His face..had been disfigured by a sabre cut.

b. *Fencing* and *Sword exercise.* A slashing blow or stroke given with the edge of the weapon (distinguished from a *thrust* given with the point).

1598 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 140 Cuttes, slashes and foines. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 148 Each 'Cut' has its 'Guard'. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* II. i, The broad-sword exercise with all the cuts and guards complete.

c. *Cut and thrust*: (*a*) as *sb.*, the act of cutting and thrusting; hand-to-hand struggle; (*b*) as *adj.* (the words being hyphened), adapted for both cutting and thrusting; addicted to or connected with cutting and thrusting; also *fig.*; (*c*) *ellipt.* = cut-and-thrust sword.

1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* i, He-devils, sword and pistol, cut and thrust, pell-mell came tumbling into the redoubt! 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. iii, Thanks, but I leave cut and thrust to the gentles. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) I. ii. 63 The cut and thrust of actual life.

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 301 My sword with a cut-and-thrust blade. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* iv, The word *sword* comprehended all descriptions, whether back-sword or basket-hilt, cut-and-thrust or rapier. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* ix, That..scowl with which the cut-and-thrust counts, in melo-dramatic performances, inform each other they will meet again. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 421 The short cut and thrust method of Socrates.

3. A sharp stroke or blow with a whip, cane, etc.

1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, I took him a Cut cross the Shoulders. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 36 A good smart cut over his [the horse's] right cheek and eye. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* iii. 29 A cut across the knuckles with his riding-whip. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (Abr. ed.) I. 296 He sentenced him to receive an hundred cuts with the scourge.

4. *fig.* An act whereby the feelings are deeply wounded, as a sarcasm, an act of unkindness, etc.; a severe disaster or misfortune; a blow, shock.

1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 65 a, The Romans..acknowledged this their simple cutte and sore repulse. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 173. 1635 R. BOLTON *Comf. Afft. Consc.* iii. 15 A most cruel cut to a troubled conscience. 1766 *Goody Two-Shoes* II. vii. (1881) 136 This was a Cut to a Man of his imperious Disposition. 1889 E. BAGSHAW *Advent Pastoral* 17 Contemptuous cuts and disparaging words.

5. An excision or omission of a part.

1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubbard's T.* Wks. (1886) VIII. 77 He must venture..to the Bankside, where he must sit out the breaking-up of a comedy, or the first cut of a tragedy. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. ii, Hey day! here's a cut! What, are all the mutual protestations out? 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 1 May 568 The piece..will perhaps have a still better effect if the cuts which we have suggested are made.

6. The act of 'cutting down'; a reduction in rates or prices. (Chiefly *U. S.*)

1881 *Chicago Times* 17 June, Supplemented by a still further 'cut' of two cents. 1888 *Times* 13 Nov. 5/1 (Philadelphia) Stocks declined to-day because of a radical cut in the freight rates between Chicago and the sea-board.

7. The act of 'cutting' by a horse: see CUT *v.* 27: the part of the leg injured by cutting.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2376/4 A brown Gelding..cuts on the Speedy cut of both his Fore-Legs. 1865 YOUATT *Horse* xvi. (1872) 371 The inside of the leg, immediately under the knee..is subject to injury from what is termed the *speedy cut.*

8. *Card-playing.* The act of cutting a pack of cards; the card obtained by cutting. † *New cut*: name of some game at cards (*obs.*).

1598 FLORIO, *Trinca,* a game at cards called swig or new cut. 1728 SWIFT *Jrnl. Mod. Lady,* The deal, the shuffle, and the cut. 1860 CRAWLEY *Handy Bk. Games* 324 Should a card be exposed, there must be a fresh cut, the dealer having the option of shuffling them before the next cut. Not fewer than four cards are considered a cut.

9. A step in dancing: see CUT *v.* 30.

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* V. ii, No one woman is worth the loss of a cut in a caper. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xiv, Performed sundry new cuts with his feet. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 62/2 Single shuffle, double shuffle, cut and cross-cut. 1892 MRS. H. WARD *D. Grieve* viii, David stopped his cut and shuffle.

10. A particular stroke in various games with balls: a. *Cricket.* The stroke described s.v. CUT *v.* 31 a. b. *Lawn Tennis.* The stroke described s.v. CUT *v.* 31 b; also the 'screw' put on the ball by this stroke. c. *Croquet.* A stroke in which a ball is driven away obliquely by another ball. d. *Rackets.* A ball served so that it strikes upon or below the 'cut-line', which is a fault.

1855 STONEHENGE *Brit. Sports* (1868) 568 The main difference is between the perpendicular cut to leg and the horizontal one to off side. 1874 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 33 More force will be required to send a ball a given distance by a cut, than when it is rushed in a straight line. 1874 *Field* 15 Aug., Good balls always bound, except when they have that cut on which W. H. E. evidently dislikes. 1878 JULIAN MARSHALL *Lawn Tennis* 37 The cut will also be found very useful in the service. 1888 STEEL & LYTTELTON *Cricket* (Badm. Libr.) 61-2 The real genuine cut goes to the left side of point .. When the player is well in .. he very often makes..a clean cut; that is to say, he hits with a bat quite horizontal to the ball, and not over it.

11. *Gun Manuf.* Each of the various processes through which the several limbs of the gun pass.

1881 GREENER *Gun* 270 In some arms upwards of 1,000 separate cuts have to be made to complete each gun, to say nothing of drilling the various holes.

12. *colloq.* The act of 'cutting' or refusing to recognize an acquaintance.

1798 [see CUTTEE]. 1849 *Anniversary, Travelled Monkey* 133 That look which London calls a cut, Our traveller on his cousin put. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* ii. (D.), We met and gave each other the cut direct that night. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xliv. 268 The *Cut,* the last resource of sullenness and shyness is, I believe, a strictly English institution.

13. (See quot.)

1879 *Scribner's Mag.* XIX. 327/1 Often in storms a strong swift current runs along the coast between the outer bar and the shore, called by the surfmen the 'set' or 'cut'.

† **14.** *Irish Hist.* A levy of money, a tax, an impost: cf. CUT *v.* 34. *Obs.*

1634-5 *Stat. Ireland* (1765) II. 169 To that end doe make cuts, levies and plotments upon themselves to pay them.

II. 15. A passage, course, or way straight across; *esp.* as opposed to going round a corner or by a circuitous route. Also *concr.,* and *fig.*

1577-87 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* ii. 3 in *Holinshed,* The shortest and most usuall cut that we have out of our Iland to the Maine is from Dover .. unto Calice. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* I. xxxi. (1591) 19 Tired and sick with so long a cut [*longa navigatione*]. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXII. xxiii. 824 Whence the passage over to Corinth is a cut [*trajectus*] almost of seven miles. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dial.* XV. Wks. 1874 VI. 233 So long a cut Must I take pains to waft thee. 1831 A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) II. 174 The cut across the fields is shut up. 1883 PARKER *Tyne Childe* 273 One of those rhetoricians who would take any cut to a climax.

b. *esp.* in *short cut,* a crossing that shortens the distance. *abstr.* and *concr., lit.* and *fig.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 70 He..hauing the winde fauourable, made a short cut. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* iii. 52 The shortest cut for conjuring Is stoutly to abjure the Trinity. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 63 The shortest cut into Greece. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 114 The way is not alwaies by the shortest cut. 1866 ARGYLL *Reign Law* vii. (ed. 4) 363 There are no short cuts in Nature. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. xi. 311 A short cut across the fields..was made for the convenience of the inhabitants.

c. Also *near cut.* (Still common in *Sc.*)

1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 1115 Hee..now leades them the nearest cut to Jericho. 1673 E. BROWN *Trav. Germ.* (1677) 2 The nearest cut out of England into Holland is from Laistoffe Point to Gravesandt. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) IV. s.v. *Anaxagoras,* There is a near cut to heaven from every place. 1801 GABRIELLI *Myst. Husb.* II. 135 He set forward, taking, for expedition, all the nearest cuts. 1803 MARIA VANZEE *Fate* 42 The old man..had arrived before me, by a nearer cut in the wood.

III. 16. The shape to which, or style in which a thing is cut; fashion, shape (of clothes, hair, etc.).

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 152 With costly attyre of the newe cut. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 155 With eyes seuere, and beard of formall cut. *c* 1684 *Frost of* 1683-4. 19 The cuts were diamond, the substance ice. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 15 You see how the Files of several Cuts succeed each other. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 138 P 5 Wearing a gown always of the same cut and colour. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XV. 125 From the cut of her sails an enemy. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 187 A broad-brimmed hat and coat of Quakerish cut.

b. *fig.* Fashion, style, make.

1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. C ij b, A right cutte of the worde, without gigges or fancies. 1602-3 MANNINGHAM in *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Mar. (1884) 368/2 A young gallant, but of a short cutt. 1628 PRYNNE *Love-lockes* 25 Others of the common ranke and cut. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 171 My good mother was one of this old fashioned cut. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 307 These Londoners are all of the cut of this woman.

c. *The cut of one's jib*: one's general appearance or look. *slang,* orig. nautical: see JIB.

1823 SOUTHEY in *Life & Corr.* V. 144 Their likeability, which depends something upon the cut of their jib. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* ii, I see you're a sailor by the cut of your jib. 1881 R. BUCHANAN *God & Man* II. iii, I like the cut of your jib less than ever.

17. Phrase. *A cut above* (some person or thing): a degree or stage above. *colloq.*

[1797 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) I. 78 There is much abstruse science in it above my cut.] 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvi, Robertson is rather a cut abune me. 1842 MARRYAT *Percival Keene* i, She was..a cut above the housekeeper in the still-room. 1891 L. B. WALFORD *Mischief of Monica* xi, The girl herself is a cut below par.

IV. The result, effect, or product of cutting.

18. An opening in a surface made by a sharp-edged instrument, an incision; a wound made by cutting, a gash.

1530 PALSGR. 211/2 Cutte, a wounde, *coupeure*. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* ix. 16 The cutte is made worse. 1618 N. FIELD *Amends for Ladies* III. iv, How came they by such cuts and slashes? 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. ix. 215 Two or three of the men had cuts in their backs and thighs. 1830 COOPER *Dict. Surgery* (ed. 6) 1269 When the wound is a common cut, the sides of the division ought to be brought in contact.

19. An incision made in the edge of a garment, etc., for ornament; a slash; a natural indentation, as in the edge of a leaf.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Excess of Apparel* (1859) 313 While one spendeth his patrimony upon pounces and cuts. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxxiii. 261 Sauing that euery little leafe his cuttes are a great deale narrower. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iv. 19 Cloth a gold and cuts, and lac'd with siluer. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vi. (1851) 126 She might go jagg'd in as many cuts and slashes as she pleas'd. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xiii. 277 The habit..with..cuts and slashes almost on every side.

20. A passage or channel: **a.** An artificial water-course cut or dug out; a channel, canal, cutting. (In common use in the Fen district in England.)

1548 *Petit. of Sandwich* in Boys *Sandwich* (1792) 735 To authorize the said mayor.. and inhabitants.. to cut out, newe erect and make one newe cutt into their said haven. 1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 18 Preamb., The Leading and Passage of the said Water, thorough such a.. Cut, as may serve for the Navigation of Barges. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 89 Invironed with a nauigable ditch or cut. 1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 344 Through these Fens run great Cuts or Dreyns. 1803 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 20 To make a.. navigable cut from the Red Sea to the Nile. 1893 *Act* 36–7 *Vict.* c. 71 § 58 Any watercourse, mill race, cut, leat, or other channel for conveying water..from any river.

† **b.** A natural narrow opening or passage by water; a channel or strait.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* v. ii. (1622) 119 Hastening ouer the Toronæan and Thermean cut, and passing by Eubœa. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 203 Mona whereof Cæsar maketh mention, in the mids of the Cut.. betweene Britaine and Ireland. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. viii. 77 As it were but a narrow cut to ferry over. 1678 tr. *Gaya's Art of War* II. 102 The Castle of Salses, on the Cut of the Sea.

c. A creek or inlet. Now *local*.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 456 The Country is full of cuts and inlets from this River. 1727 *Beverley Beck Act* 1 A Creek or Cut, commonly called Beverley Beck. 1890 M. TOWNSEND *U. S.* 137 *Cut*, used on the eastern shore of Florida as synonymous with inlet.

d. A passage cut as a roadway through a rock, wood, dense part of a city, etc.; a railway cutting.

1730 SIR H. SLOANE in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 261 Having again continued our Journey under Ground in the Salt-work, we then found ourselves in the Cuts. 1789 *Ess. Shooting* (1791) 300 The sportsman may..watch at some opening, or cut which runs through the wood. 1881 *Chicago Times* 12 Mar., The snow is six feet in the cuts. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 528/2 On the left are cuts and tunnels.

e. *Theatr.* A narrow longitudinal opening, cut in the flooring of the stage, by which scenes are moved up and down.

1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* ii. 23 On this frame the scene to be painted is placed; and..worked up and down the cut as the painter may require. 1881 L. WAGNER *Pantomimes* 55 The visitor will discern what are called the cuts in the flooring of the stage..When required these cuts are opened ..for the passage of the scenes to be sent up.

21. A design cut or engraved upon wood, copper, or steel; the impression from this; an engraving, a plate. Now restricted to engravings on wood (see WOODCUT), those on metal being called *plates*.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 258 Set forth in the Icons or Cuts of Martyrs by Cevallerius. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 23 The Invention of Copper-cuts, and their Impressions. *Ibid.* 84 With some other cuts in wood known by his mark.. All those excellent Wood Cuts. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3131/3 The Cutts of the University.. richly bound, and Printed in Folio at the Theatre. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 17 The wooden Cutts of the actors. 1781 CRABBE *Library* Wks. 1834 II. 39 Bibles, with cuts and comments. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* I. 253 The cuts to this edition are better executed. 1885 *Mag. of Art* Sept. 449/1 A glance at our first two cuts will give an idea of their position.

† **22.** A carving. *Obs. rare.*

1658 *Hist. Q. Christina* 264 The Church of St. Francis.. with noble statues, embossed works, and infinite cuts of Greeke marble.

V. A piece cut off.

23. A piece of anything cut off; *esp.* of meat, a slice.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Tajada*, a cut of flesh, a slice of bread. 1641 PEACHAM *Worth of Penny* in Arb. *Garner* VI. 265 The worst and first cut, as of boiled beef. 1737 JOHNSON in *Boswell*, I had a cut of meat for sixpence, and bread for a penny. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 52 Perhaps we can take a cut off the same joint.

24. A piece of cloth of a definite length cut from a warp.

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xxvii. 113 The present.. consisting of several cuts of fine cloth. 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Cuts*, sometimes called 'ends', are pieces of cloth of a certain length (generally of or about 100 yards) cut from a warp.

25. A certain quantity of yarn; properly containing 120 rounds of the legal reel, and 91 inches long. (*Sc.* and *north. Engl.*)

1632 *N. Riding Rec.* (1885) III. II. 194 Two women for stealing 30 cuttes of linen yarn. 1726 *Ibid.* VIII. 174 Linen yarne.. must be 'good and full tale of six score threads to the cutt'. 1791 *Statist. Acc. Roxburghsh.* (*Galashiels*) II. 308 (Jam.) A stone of the finest [wool]..will yield 32 slips of yarn, each containing 12 cuts, and each cut being 120 rounds of the legal reel. 1840 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Parent's Assistant* (1854) 341 Mary spun nine cuts a day besides doing all that was to be done in the house.

26. The quantity cut (of a natural product, *esp.* timber). Chiefly *U. S.*

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 360 A medium crop for the first cut. 1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 16 Mar., The cut of this year exceeded the cut of last year by at least 20 per cent. 1890 *Times* 22 Sept. 4/2 The cut of violet clovers in France is not likely to be large.

27. (See quot.)

1890 *Dialect Notes* (Boston), *Kentucky words* II. 64 *Cut*, with tobacco raisers..a portion of a tobacco field. 'Did you finish worming that cut you were on?'.

VI. Substantive uses of the pa. pple.

† **28.** 'A familiar expression for a common or labouring horse' (Nares). *Obs.* [It is doubtful whether the sense is 'cut-tail horse' or 'gelding'.]

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 296 In fayth, I set not by the worlde two Dauncaster cuttys. 1577 WHETSTONE *Remembr. Gascoigne* in *Steel Gl.* (Arb.) 24 The Colliers cut, the Courtiars Steed will tire. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 6, I prethee Tom, beate Cuts Saddle..the poore Iade is wrung in the withers. 1612 *Two Noble K.* III. iv, He's buy me a white cut, forth for to ride.

† **29.** A term of abuse, applied to a man or woman. *Obs.* or *dial.*

[Perh. from prec. sense: with *Call me cut*, cf. Falstaff's 'call me horse' in 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 215. As applied to a woman, app. more opprobrious: cf. CUTTY.]

c 1490 H. MEDWALL *Nature*, If thou se hym not take hys owne way Call me cut when thou metest me another day. 1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* v. ii, That lying cut is lost, that she is not swinged and beaten. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 203 If thou hast her not i' the end, call me Cut. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* C ij b, And I doe not meete him, chill giue you leaue to call me cut. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, A *Cut* in some Northern Counties..signifies a Strumpet. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xix, 'You shall call me cutt if I do go down', said Adam.

† **30.** **a.** *Gunnery.* A short cannon of any calibre.

1672 *Compleat Gunner* I. vii. 9 Bastard Pieces are shorter chases..and are therefore called Cuts of the same nature of the Piece they agree with in the bore; as those of Demi-Culverin bore, are called Demi-Culverin Cuts, etc.

b. *Gaming.* (*pl.*) = Cut dice; dice made of irregular shape for cheating. *Obs.*

1711 PUCKLE *Club* 21 *note*, At dice they have the doctors, the fulloms, loaded dice, flats, bars, cuts.

† **31.** A kind of blanket: see quot. *Obs.*

1677 PLOT *Nat. Hist. Oxfordshire* 279 Of their best tail wooll they make the blankets of 6 quarters broad, commonly called cuts, which serve Sea-men for their Hammocs.

32. *pl.* Persons who have 'cut' each other, *i. e.* renounced each other's acquaintance. *colloq.*

1871 *Daily News* 13 Feb., Bismarck and 'our Fritz', are very nearly what schoolboys call 'cuts.' 1880 *Times* 21 Sept. 4/1 People who leave Southampton the best of friends and arrive in Bombay dead cuts.

VII. † **33.** *Falconry.* (Of uncertain history. See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Cousteau*..the principall feather in a Hawkes wing, tearmed by our Faulkoners (in short-winged Hawkes) the Cut, or Cuttie.

VIII. † **34.** Phrase. *To keep one's cut, keep cut*: a phrase of obscure origin, meaning something like: 'To keep one's distance, be coy or reserved'. Most of the later occurrences appear to refer to Skelton's *Phyllyp Sparrowe*, or at least to have the same origin. *Obs.*

[The variant *fend cut* suggests a fencing phrase: but there is the great difficulty, referred to above, of the early date of the phrase, which makes it doubtful whether it really belongs to this word; and its place here must be considered as merely provisional.]

?*a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.*, *Woman taken in Adultery* 148 Com forth, thou sloveyn! com forthe, thou slutte! We xal the teche with carys colde, A lytyl bettyr to kepe thi kutte. 1421–2 HOCCLEVE *Dial.* 789 If..some of hem thee ther-of vpbreide, Thow [Hoccleve] shalt be bisy ynow..Thy kut to keepe. *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 118 It wold syt on a stole And lerned after my scole For to kepe his cut, With, Phyllyp, *kepe youre cut.* *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Praise P. Sparrow* Wks. (1587) 285 As if you say but *fend cut* Phip, Lord, how the peat will turne and skip. 1581 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* lxxxiii, Good brother Philip..craftily you seem'd your cut to keepe, As though that faire soft hand did you great wrong. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* I. iv, O that a boy should so keep cut with his mother, and be given to dissembling. 1632 BROME *North. Lasse* III. ii, And Philip 'twas my Sparrow.. Chirp it would, And hop, and fly to fist, Keepe cut, as 'twere a Vsurers Gold, And bill me when I list. *a* 1652 — *New Acad.* IV. i, But look how she turnes and keeps cut like my Sparrow.

IX. **35.** *Comb.*, **a.** with advbs., as *cut-in*, an act of cutting in; **cut-down**, a reduction in wages (cf. CUT *v.* 53); see also CUT-OFF, CUT-OUT, CUT-UP; **b.** † **cut-beaten** *a.*, beaten with cuts or strokes of a whip, etc.; **cut-heal**, name for a species of valerian; **cut-line** (*Rackets*), a line painted on the front wall about the height of 9 ft. 6 in. from the floor, above which the ball must be served; **cut-looker** (*Weaving*), see quot.; **cut-mark** (*Weaving*), see quot.; **cut-over**, a sharp cut or stroke over the legs, etc. (cf. CUT *v.* 57 c); † **cut-painted** *a.*, adorned with cuts or gashes, tattooed; **cut-side**, the side of a canal or of a railway cutting.

1634 S. R. *Noble Soldier* II. i, I'de make thee roare And weare *cut-beaten-sattyn. 1888 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 30 July 2/3 Strike against a *cut-down. 1892 in *N.Y. Nation* 11 Aug. 100/3 No cut-down in wages. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, **Cut-heal*, the valerian. 1878–86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Cut-heal*, *Valeriana officinalis* according to Prior, but more likely *V. pyrenaica*. 1883 *Referee* 17 June 7/4 (Farmer), I am anxious to have a *cut in and get a big advertisement for nothing. 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., **Cut-looker*, the person who examines and is held responsible for the work produced by the weaver. A *cut* or piece means a given length of calico. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Cut-mark*, a mark made upon a set of warp-threads before placing on the warp-beam of the loom, to mark off a certain definite length. 1874 DASENT *Half a Life* I. 155 The marks of kicks and *cuts over at hockey. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* 1239 They couered their *Cut-painted bodies with Garments. 1870 *Birm. Town Crier* IX. No. 13. 8/1 Walk along the *cutside, and chuck pebbles over the *summit* bridge.

Cut (kʌt), *v.* Forms: 3 **cute**, 4 **kot, kuytte**, 4–5 **kut, kutt(e, kytt(e, kitt(e**, 5 **kette, cytte**, 5–6 **kyt, kit**, 5–7 **cutt(e**, 6– **cut**. *Pa. t. a.* 3–5 **cutt(e**, 4– **cut**; also 4 **kut, kit, citte**, 4–5 **kutte, kytte, kitte**, 5 **kyt**; *β.* 4 **kittide, kottede**, 5 **cutted**, (*pl.*) **kuttiden**, 6 *Sc.* **cuttit**. *Pa. pple. a.* 4 **kit, kitt(e, ikett**, 4–5 **kut, kutt(e, y-kyt(t**, 4–6 **cutte**, 4–7 **cutt**, 5 **y-kitt, ykette**, 5–6 **kyt**, 5– **cut**; *β.* 4 **kytted, kittid**, 4–6 **cuttid**, 4–7 (9 *dial.*) **cutted**, 5 **cuttyd, -ede**, 6 *Sc.* **cuttit**. [Found in end of 13th c., and in common use since the 14th c., being the proper word for the action in question, for which OE. used *snīðan, ceorfan*. The phonology is doubtful; the early variants *cutte, kitte, kette*, with pa. pple. *cut, kyt, kit, kett*, are parallel to the early variants of SHUT, OE. *scyttan*, and point to **cytian, kytten* (from **cutian*) as the original form, an earlier *y* (*ü*), having here, as in *shut* and other words, given later *u* (now *ʌ*). The word is not recorded in OE. (nor in any WGer. dialect), and there is no corresponding verb in Romanic. Mod. Norwegian *kutte* = *skjære* to cut (chiefly used by sailors) is certainly adopted from English; but a verb *kåta*, (*kutð*) = *skåra, hugga* to cut, is widely diffused in Swedish dialects, and app. an old word, from an OTeut. stem **kut-*, **kot-*, which is probably the source also of the Eng. vb., whatever the intermediate history of the latter.

A conjectured derivation of *cut* from Welsh *cwta* 'short' is in the opinion of Prof. Rhŷs quite untenable. Neither *cwta* nor any of its derivatives have any relation whatever to the use of a knife or other cutting instrument; while the South Wales *cwt* = cut, gash, e.g. in the hand, is a mere adoption of the Eng. sb.]

I. To make incision in or into.

1. *trans.* To penetrate with an edged instrument which severs the continuity of the substance; to wound or injure with a sharp-edged instrument; to make incision in; to gash, slash.

c 1275 LAY. 30581 He cutte [1205 nom] his owe þeh..þar of he makede breade [=roast]. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 392 Ther was mani throte y-kitt. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* XXXVII. 1 He kutte [1388 to rente] his clothis, and wrappid is with a sac. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* (1869) 122 At the laste he kitte his owen throte. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 165 Kyt it wyth a knyf and late it be opened. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 278 Cutte me, burne me, launce me. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 196 The ordinary tricke of cutting and slashing their skin. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* I. v, Cut a diamond with a diamond. 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 466 No lives were lost in the riot, though one or two of the country people were cut. 1830 COOPER *Dict. Surgery* (ed. 6) 826 He [Cheselden] cut another part of the bladder. 1885 *Truth* 11 June 921/1 A detective.. cut the boy's head open by knocking it against a lamp-post. *Mod.* Who has cut the table-cloth?

b. Predicated also of the edged instrument or material (a knife, glass, etc.); also *transf.* of keen cold wind, frost, or the like.

1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* iii. 198 Sharp's the Word with her; Diamonds cut Diamonds.

2. *absol.* or *intr.* To make incision. With various preps. as *in, through*, etc., or adv. or adj. complement.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 280 For if the Iew do cut but deepe enough, Ile pay it instantly, with all my heart. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 190 Cut close to the Stem. 1830 COOPER *Dict. Surgery* (ed. 6) 825 Cheselden thought it unnecessary to cut on the groove of the staff. 1833 A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) II. 319 [The late Parliament] excised the cancer, and it did not cut deep enough. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* (1862) 84 Any attempt on their part to cut finer.

b. Said of the instrument; also *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 32 (MS. B.) Cold matere streyneþ, drye matere kutteþ. *Ibid.* 127 (MS. A.), & þis schave schal kutte on þe side þat foldiþ ynward & it schal be blunt on þe oon side þat is outward. *a* 1633 G. HERBERT *Jacula Prudentum*, The tongue is not steel, yet it cuts. 1605 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. Pref. A iij b, Fame, like a two-edg'd Sword, does cut both ways. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VI. § 8 Edged tools are in general designed to cut. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 290 Whether the razor did or did not cut well.

c. With complement (prep., adv., or adj.).

1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. vi, Tormenting thought! it cuts into

my soul. 1809 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* 25 Mar. 421 The argument..cuts deeper against him than for him. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* I. i. 7 The bullet cut through his enemy.

d. *intr.* in *passive* sense. To suffer incision, admit of being cut: see 13.

3. To strike sharply with a whip, a thin stick or the like; to lash. Also said of the whip, etc. *trans.* and *absol.*

1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw. Hoe* v. i, I cut hym ouer the thumbs thus. 1765 *Ann. Reg.* 278 In rugged ways, the reins and steeds Alone the skilful driver heeds, Nor stays to cut behind. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xix, 275 He cut at .. the hedges with his stick. 1877 H. SMART *Play or Pay* i. 19 Fetch me a pair of spurs and a whip that will cut.

4. *Fencing*, etc. (*intr.*) To make a cut or slashing stroke: see CUT *sb.*[2] 2 b.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 141 Recovering the sword ready to cut to the rear. *Ibid.* 142 Raise the hand prepared to cut 'One'. *Mod.* One of the dragoons cut at him.

5. *fig.* (*trans.*) To wound deeply the feelings of; to distress greatly. Now chiefly in phr. *to cut to the heart.* (Cf. *cut up* 59 h; CUTTING *ppl. a.*)

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* v. 33 When they had heard these things, it cut them to the hart. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) II. 4 Every word in it will cut them to the Soul. 1688 S. PENTON *Guardian's Instr.* 75 Never..upbraid him with his Follies before Strangers; this may cut him too much, and never be forgotten. 1782 Miss BURNEY *Cecilia* III. viii, He says something so sorrowful that it cuts us to the soul! 1805 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) I. 220, I have been very much cut about it indeed. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* III. 243 Often enough had it cut me to the heart, to think what she was suffering.

†**6.** *fig.* To rebuke severely, to upbraid. *Obs.*

1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* II. vi. § 8 Reubel also was large in cutting them upon this occasion.

II. To make incision through.

7. *trans.* To divide into two or more parts with a sharp-edged instrument; to sever. Used simply of cord, string, and the like, and of bread, wood, or other articles cut for use. Const. *in two* (†*a-two*), *asunder*, etc.; *in*, *into parts* or *pieces*; also with adj. complement. Cf. *cut up*, *cut down*.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2709 Mony hed atwo y-kyt. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 8875 (Fairf.) Wip ax he walde haue kut hit [the tree] pan. *Ibid.* 16554 (Trin.), & cut þis tre in two. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 165 Sche..kutte þe hyde into a þong þat was ful long and ful smal. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* (1844) 735 (Mätz.) Kette thy bred al at thy mete Rigth as hyt may be ther yete. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 21 Take clowes and kutte hem. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 56 He cutted hym asonder. *a* 1541 WYATT *Poems* (1861) 135 With his fatal knife the thread for to kit. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xix. 67 Cutting her cables..and sailing away with all the speed he could. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 371 The Dutch way of cutting and eating asparagus.

b. *fig.* To sever, divide (a connexion, association, etc.).

1625 BACON *Ess., Friendship* (Arb.) 173 It [Friendship] redoubleth Ioyes, and cutteth Griefes in Halfes. 1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* IV. iii, 'Tis well there was no love betwixt us; for they [your scissars] had been too dull to cut it. 1876 E. JENKINS *Blot on Queen's Head* 13 The innkeeper..is a fool if he suddenly cuts the associations which endear it to all his customers.

c. *To cut to* (or *in*) *pieces*: (*fig.*) to rout in battle with great slaughter.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 79 The foote were cut all to pieces. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 235 [He] surprised and cut in pieces, a considerable body of Goths. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 347 The Theban cavalry..suddenly fell upon them, cut to pieces six hundred, and drove them into the hills.

8. *spec.* To carve (meat); also *absol.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 130 *And.* Faith, I can cut a caper. *To.* And I can cut the Mutton to't. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* ii. 121 Don't cut like a Mother-in-Law, but send me a large Slice. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* x, Ida allowed Mr. Quest to cut her some cold boiled beef.

b. (*slang* or *colloq.*) *To cut it too fat*: to 'come it strong', overdo a thing.

1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* 54 Gentlemen in alarming waistcoats and steel watch-guards .. 'cutting it uncommon fat'. 1854 W. G. CURTIS *Potiphar Papers* 131 (Bartlett) But to have a philosopher of the Sennaar school show you why you are [uncomfortable], is cutting it rather too fat.

9. To make a narrow opening through (a dyke, etc.), or through the bank of (a canal), so as to let the water escape.

1590 [see CUTTING *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1232/3 Report said the French..had cut the Canal. 1710 *Ibid.* 4582/1 Orders are..given for cutting the Scarpe at Bioche ..in order to draw off the Water..into the adjacent Marshes. 1831 PALMERSTON in Bulwer *Life* II. IX. 117 *note*, This extensive inundation was carried into effect by cutting the great sea-dykes.

b. *Mining.* To intersect (a vein of ore).

1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 319 *Cut*, to intersect a vein, branch, or lode by driving horizontally or sinking perpendicularly. 1881 in RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*

c. with *through*.

1883 *Manch. Guardian* 15 Oct. 5/7 To shorten the course of the river .. by cutting through the neck of the low land opposite Greenwich.

10. To break up, reduce, or dissolve the viscidity of (a liquid, phlegm, etc.).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxv. 248 The same..cutteth or severeth the grosse humors. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lxxv, Hyssop..cutteth and breaketh tough Phlegme. 1698 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 333 The Root .. taken in Water corrects and cuts tough Phleagm. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 305 It will cut and cure a Butt of ropy Beer.

11. To separate the leaves of (a book) by cutting through the folds of the sheets with a paper knife. (Properly *to cut open.*)

1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 2 Aug., The Queen had given me a new collection of German books..to cut open for her. 1848 THACKERAY *Lett.* 28 July, I thought I would begin to cut open a book I had bought. *Mod.* This book is not cut. I have cut a few leaves at the beginning.

12. To divide with an edged instrument, as an ax, saw, sickle, etc. (a natural growth) for the purpose of taking the part detached: to reap (corn), mow (grass), hew (timber), etc.

This passes into branch III.

c 1300 *Havelok* 942 Al that euere shulden he nytte, Al he drow, and al he citte. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xv. 168 Whan it is ripe .. than men kytten hem. 1419 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 14 Thay that has taken tham to ferme .. sall kytte the herbage. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 § 4 It [shall] be laufull..to cutte and to hew heth in any mannes grounde. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* ii. 8 Thy servants can skill to cut timber in Lebanon. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1218 Until it [the crop] was cut and carried away.

b. The object may be unexpressed, or may be the ground on which the crop grows.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* II. 73, I cut one perch of ground..the produce of which weighed five hundred and one pounds. 1876 SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* i, The more distant meadows are cut. 1892 *Sporting & Dram. News* 14 May 328/2 The mowers have commenced 'cutting' at the earliest streak of daylight.

13. *intr.* (in *pass.* sense). To suffer incision, to get cut; to admit of being cut; to turn out of a specified quality on being cut.

1560 *Nice Wanton* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 172, I will make your knave's flesh cut. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Alabaster cuts very smooth and easy. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. State* III. xxiii. 218 None could come near to feel his estate; it might therefore cut fatter in his purse. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 138 The trout..cut red. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Casuist. Roman Meals* Wks. 1863 III. 264 Who would think that a nonentity could cut into so many somethings? 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 157 Chain..is not so liable to cut against rocks. *Mod.* The cloth does not cut to advantage.

b. To yield when cut or shorn (as sheep).

With advb. complement passing into simple object.

1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. i. 228 The Hampshire downs .. cut a heavier fleece than the Southdowns. 1858 *Ibid.* XIX. i. 59 The half-breds cut less wool than the Shropshire Downs.

III. To separate or detach with an edged tool.

14. *trans.* To separate or remove by cutting; to sever from the main body; to lop off. With const. *from* or equivalent prep., or advb. complement, as *adrift*; also frequently *cut away*, *cut off*, *cut out.*

† *To cut a purse*: to steal it by cutting it from the girdle to which it was suspended.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxviii. 39 Cute mine up-braidinge [WYCLIF 1382 Kut of my repref, 1388 Kitte awey my schenschip]. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3715 Þe lymes þat er cutted fra þe body. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 347 Till he the mannes purs have kut. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 473 Thaughe Alexander kytte [*abscinderit*] myne hede he may not sle my sawle. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2603 All the braunches of the tree shuld be kitted. 1585 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 216 II. 297 There, was a schole howse sett upp to learne younge boyes to cutt purses. 1632 J. LEE *Short Surv. Sweden* 84 Cut out of his mothers wombe. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 173 So cut the Fat from it by pieces. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 175 We were obliged .. to cut the Raft adrift. 1842 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* VI. 413 Halfpenny-worths of bread cut off the loaf.

†**b.** = *Cut off* (55 b). *Obs.*

1583 STOCKER *Hist. Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 72 b, Hee made also a bridge ouer the Maze, that he myght..cut the enemie from victuals. 1789 *Triumphs of Fortitude* II. 63 We cannot be cut from the privileges..of friendship.

IV. To pass through as in cutting.

15. *trans.* To divide, separate, pierce, intersect, run into or through: expressing relative position, not motion. Also *intr.* with *through*, etc.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 47 And from that hit [Watling strete] kyttethe ouer [*transcindit*] Seuerne nye to Worcestre. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 91/2 Just through the midst runs flowing Tiber's stream With winding banks that cut it in two parts. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 31 Places very hot..in regard the Æquinoctial cuts them. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 314 Serpentine mountains, which it [steatite] cuts through in small, perpendicular, or rake veins. 18.. WHITTIER *Norembega* vii, Yon spire .. That cuts the evening sky. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 919 The old part of the path which the line had cut across.

b. *Geom.* Of a line (or surface): To pass through or across, to cross (a line or surface), intersect.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. xxiii. 33 The two pointes, where the circumference of the circle cutteth the lines. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* III. Def. ii, The right line *FG* cuts the circle *FED*. 1746 *Tom Thumb's Trav. Eng.* 114 Most of the Streets..cut one another at Right Angles. 1862 TODHUNTER *Elem, Euclid* I. xv, If two straight lines cut one another, the vertical, or opposite, angles shall be equal.

†**16.** To cross (a line): expressing motion.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 11 The last of May after a storme wee cut the Tropique of Capricorne. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxi. 136 Then cutting the Line, they view the face of that heaven which earth hideth from us.

b. To come across, strike, hit upon (a path, etc.).

1892 *Field* 23 Jan. 119/1 At length we cut our spoor again, and hunted it along carefully and slowly.

17. *intr.* To cross, to pass straight through or across; esp. *cut over*, *cut across* (adv. or prep.).

1551 *Acts Privy Council Eng.* III. 320 The Marishall .. woll passe by lande to Dovour, and from thens cutt over to Bulloigne. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 236 Thus have I walked about this whole Diocese: now therefore let me cutte over to Watlingstreete. 1582 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 163 Except the ships cut and take course even justlie betweene both, they hardlie scape drowning. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVIII. ii. 669 b, Before that he cut over the streights of Gibraltar to Gades. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. ii. (1660) 107 Cutting through the Magellanike Straits .. he encompassed the whole world. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 500 A few of the most active cut across to the shallows. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xiv. 47 They cut across the deer-studded park.

18. *trans.* To pass sharply through, cleave (the air, the water).

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 423 Shippes..cut the waves as they are furthered with a merrie winde. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn, Heav. Love* 69 With nimble wings to cut the skies. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* viii. 8 The Fish that cuts the Seas. 1709 WATTS *Hymn, 'Awake, our Souls'* v, Swift as an Eagle cuts the air. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. II. 74 In his beaked galleys, swift to cut the sea.

b. *intr.* with *through*.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 40 Behold The strong ribb'd Barke through liquid Mountaines cut. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 33 This same noise the Ships make likewise when they cut through the Sea. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 182 And pond'rous slugs cut swiftly thro' the sky. 1848 THACKERAY *Lett.* 28 July, The ship cutting through the water at fifteen miles an hour.

19. *slang* or *colloq.* (*intr.*) To run away, make off, 'be off'. Also *to cut it*. (See also *cut and run* 40.) Originally with *away*, *off*.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 5 It [a boat] cut away upon the yielding wave. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. Wks. (Grosart) 841 (D.), I fear to faint if (at the first) too fast I cut away, and make too hasty haste. 1664 COTTON *Scarron.* IV. Poet. Wks. (1765) 90 Put on the wings that used to bear ye, And cut away to Carthage quickly. 1844 *P. Parley's Ann.* V. 140 The door of her prison was opened, and the turnkey told her that she might 'cut'. 1858 TROLLOPE *Dr. Thorne* ix, Now, my lady, do cut it, cut at once. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 443, I looked out of the tail of my eye, to see what she was doing, but she'd cut.

b. Hence, To move sharply, to run rapidly. With various advbs. and preps.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii, We all cut up-stairs after the Doctor. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xiv. 219 And now the carriage cut round the corner. 1878 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. I. vii. § 10. 109 The rabbits..cut in and out of the rides or runs.

V. To shorten or reduce by cutting.

20. *trans.* To shorten or reduce by cutting off a portion; to trim, clip, shear; to prune.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7240 (Gött.) Quilis he slep scho cutt his her. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 973 *Dido*, Hire clothis cutte were un-to the kne. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 127 To kytte a vyne is thinges iij to attende. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 111 Cutte vynes, *puto*. 1665–72 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 69 To my barber for cutting my haire, 6*d*. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 136 Diderot and his colleagues are cutting their wings for a flight to posterity.

21. *fig.* To curtail, abridge, shorten, reduce; to shorten (a play, etc.) by omitting portions; = *cut short*, *cut down*.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* II. xliii. (1859) 49 Glosynge, cuttynge, kouerynge, and cloutynge the lawe of Crystes gospel. 1585 Jas. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 55 Maist kyndis of versis quhilks are not cuttit or brokin. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 24 July 11/1 In 'cutting' an opera it is not to be supposed that any two persons will agree as to what ought to be left out. 1888 *Standard* 14 May, The market has begun to cut rates again.

22. *Dyeing.* To reduce (a colour) to a softer shade.

1862 O'NEILL *Dict. Calico Printing* 149/2 The colours are cut or reduced by passing the pieces in warm water containing very acid oxymuriate of tin.

VI. To shape, fashion, form, or make by cutting.

23. To make or form by cutting (*e. g.* a statue, engraving, seal, jewel, etc.), to sculpture or carve (a statue or image), to engrave (a plate, seal, etc.), to fashion (a stone or jewel), to shape (garments, utensils, etc.).

15.. *Ballad on Money* in Halliwell *Nugae Poet.* 48 Craftysmen that be in every cyte..Sum cutte, sum shave, sume knoke, sum grave, Only money to wynne. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 84 Why should a man..Sit like his Grandsire, cut in Alablaster? 1623 B. JONSON *On Shaks. Portrait* in *1st Folio*, This Figure, that thou here seest put, It was for gentle Shakespeare cut. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 146 Their Boots are well sewed, but ill cut. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 69 We have seen some few things cut in Wood by ..Hans Holbein the Dane. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 142 P 5 His Seals are..exquisitely well cut. *Ibid.* No. 166 P 2 He knows perfectly well when a Coat is well cut. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* x. 196 It was escalloped, or cut into some rich open-work pattern. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 340 Pointed piles, evidently cut by a metal instrument.

†**b.** *fig.* To make ready, prepare, plan; = *cut out* 56 l. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.*, Cut him work to do.

c. *pa. pple.* Formed, fashioned, shaped (as if by cutting).

c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 32/2 His wingis kyt like a rasour. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. x. 21 His skull was sharply cut and fine. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 218 His features were finely cut [etc.].

24. To hollow out, excavate (a hole, channel, canal, road, etc.).

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 87 A streame cut through the Coronian Mountaine. 1665 *Ibid.* (1677) 36 From Suez..where several attempts have been made to cut such a Sluice or Channel as should give Ships a navigable and free passage from the Mediterranean thither. 1682 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 479 Cutting in the middle Circle a devalling Hole. 1772 T. Simpson *Vermin-Killer* 2 Their holes..made round as if cut with an auger. 1798 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) II. 43 The canal which is now cutting across the Isthmus of Suez. 1878 Markham *Gt. Frozen Sea* xxii. (1880) 278 The men being employed in cutting a road through the hummocks. 1887 *Spectator* 28 May 723/2 We do not see how the canals are to be cut.

b. *To cut one's way, a passage*: to advance by cutting through obstructions.

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. ii. 16 The powres we beare with vs Will cut their passage through the force of France. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 34 The Ships cut their way slowly. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 600 He cut his way gallantly through them, and came off safe.

25. To perform or execute (an action, gesture, or display of a grotesque, striking, or notable kind): chiefly in certain established phrases, as *to cut* a Caper, a Dash, a Figure, a Joke, a Voluntary, for which see these substantives. Also, *To cut an antic, a curvet, a flourish*; *to cut faces*, to make grimaces, distort the features.

1601 [see Caper *sb.*² 1 b].

1664 Cotton *Scarron.* IV. (1807) 68 Wilt thou cut faces evermore For husband dead as nail in door? 1688 Shadwell *Sgr. Alsatia* I. i, He shall cut a sham or banter with the best wit or poet of 'em all. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 431 Like the twitchings we sometimes feel in our limbs, or habits men get of cutting faces. 1811 W. Irving *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. xvii. 262, I cut one of my best opera flourishes. 1835 — *Tour Prairies* xxii, Two of us..saw a fellow..cutting queer antics. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 457 [They] cut a curvet in the air.

VII. Special senses, elliptical, contextual, or technical.

26. *Surg.* a. To castrate.

1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 313 Paid for xvij. kokerelles to make capons of..Item, for the kyttynge of them. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 150 b, The Bore Pigges they cutte when they were sixe monethes olde. *a* 1643 W. Cartwright *Ordinary* I. ii, The great Turk..did command I should be forthwith cut. 1865 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. V. II. 253 The lamb is stronger for being cut late.

b. To make an incision in the bladder for extraction of stone; also *absol.* to perform lithotomy.

1566 Securis *Detection* A iij, I will not cut those that haue the stone. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1632) 433 A Gentleman in Paris was not long since cut of the stone. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* Pref., That they should not cut any man for the Stone. 1782 H. Watson in *Med. Commun.* I. 92 The patients cut in our hospitals. 1830 Cooper *Dict. Surgery* (ed. 6) 825 *Lithotomy*, Mr. Cheselden never resumed his second manner of cutting.

† c. To circumcise. *Obs. rare.*

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1638) 236 Such an apostat rascall..is cut and marked for a Mahometan.

27. Of horses: *intr.* To strike or bruise the inside of the fetlock with the shoe or hoof of the opposite foot.

1660 Fisher *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 139 See..how he..interferes, and cuts one Leg against another, and is not sensible of it. 1675 *Loud Gaz.* No. 1028/4 The other a bright bay..trots and gallops only, cuts a little behind. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Cutting*, in the manage, is when the horse's feet interfere. 1865 Youatt *Horse* xvi. (1872) 380 Some horses will cut only when they are fatigued or lame and old; many colts will cut before they arrive at their full strength.

28. *Naut.* (*absol.*) To cut the cable (in order to get quickly under way). See also *cut and run* 40.

1707 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4378/3 The Enemy had escaped, having..cut and tow'd out. 1743 C. Knowles in *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 107, I made the signal to cut. 1780 Ld. Rodney *Let.* in *New Ann. Reg.* 42 Ready at a moment's warning to cut or slip in order to pursue or engage the enemy

29. *Card-playing.* (*trans.* and *intr.*) To divide (a pack of cards); *spec.* to do so at random into two or more parts in order to determine the deal, prevent cheating in dealing, etc.

1532 *Dice Play* (Percy Soc.) 33 At trump..cutting at the neck is a great vantage, so is cutting by a bum card (finely) under & over. *c* 1592 Marlowe *Mass. Paris* I. ii, Thou hast all the cards within thy hands, To shuffle or cut. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 425 Shuffling and cutting ones selfe a Fortune in this scambling World. 1674 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* 342 Having shuffled the cards, the adversary cuts them. 1750 Hoyle *Whist* (ed. 10) 159 [Rule] xv. You are to cut two Cards at the least. 1793 *Sporting Mag.* I. 27 The person who cuts the lowest, is entitled to the deal. 1824 *Hist Gambling* 58 Dick stated that he could cut any card he chose at any time. 1878 H. H. Gibbs *Ombre* 19 His left-hand player then cuts to him, lifting and also leaving at the least three cards.

30. *Dancing.* (*intr.*) To spring from the ground, and, while in the air, to twiddle the feet one in front of the other alternately with great rapidity.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* 228 (T.) Dances, wherein are divers changes, cuttings, turnings, and agitations of the body. 1760 C. Johnston *Chrysal* (1822) I. 232 One of them had shewn greater agility and cut higher than any one. 1836–9 Dickens *Sk. Boz*, Out went the boots, first on one side then on the other, then cutting, then shuffling. 1844 — *Christm. Carol* (1885) 26 Fezziwig 'cut'—cut so deftly, that he appeared to wink with his legs, and came upon his feet again without a stagger.

31. In various games: a. *Cricket. trans.* and *intr.* To hit a length ball, a little wide of the off stump, with a bat held quite, or nearly, horizontal, by which the ball is driven to the left side of point. b. *Lawn Tennis. trans.* and *intr.* To strike the ball sharply with the racket held at an angle, or with a downward motion, so as to make it revolve, by which it tends to shoot with a very slight rise on striking the ground. c. *Croquet. trans.* To drive (a ball) away obliquely by a stroke from another ball.

[1840 Nyren *Cricketer's Guide* 21 Beldham would cut at such a ball with a horizontal bat.] 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* II. viii, Johnson..bowls a ball almost wide to the off; the batter steps out and cuts it beautifully to where cover-point is standing very deep. 1888 Steele & Littleton *Cricket* (Badm. Libr.) ii. 62 We have never seen Shrewsbury..cut in any other way.

32. *Painting.* a. *trans.* (See quot. 1727.) b. *intr.* Of a colour: To show itself obtrusively, stand out strongly.

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Cutting*, in painting, the laying one strong lively colour over another, without any shade or softening.—The cutting of colours has always a disagreeable effect. *c* 1816 Fuseli *Lect. Art* viii. (1848) 508 Those that cut and come forward, first,—and those which more or less partake of the surrounding medium, in various degrees of distance.

33. *colloq.* (*trans.*) To break off acquaintance or connexion with (a person); also (as a single act) to affect not to see or know (a person) on meeting or passing him. Often emphasized by *dead*.

1634 S. R. *Noble Soldier* II. i, Why shud a Souldier..Be cut thus by..a Courtier? 1786 G. Colman in *Europ. Mag.* IX. 370 Some bow, some nod, some cut him. 1796 Jane Austen *Sense & Sens.* xliv. (D.), He had cut me ever since my marriage. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* II. viii. 188 *To cut an acquaintance*..has hardly yet escaped out of the limits of slang phraseology. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* I. iv, Any fellow voluntarily conversing with an usher was to be cut dead by the whole school. 1887 F. S. Russell *Earl of Peterborough* II. vii. 230 He met Bolingbroke..and..cut the ex-Minister dead.

† b. *intr.* To break off acquaintance or connexion with. *Obs.*

1782 in Mad. D'Arblay *Early Diary* (1889) II. 305 Mr. Poor and the Fits' have cut, which I regret, but poor man nobody likes him. 1808 Southey *Lett.* (1856) II. 110 For more than a year Scott has cut with the 'Edinburgh Review'. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 180 I've cut dead with Lucy Drummond, so you may be perfectly easy in that affair.

c. *trans.* To renounce, give up, absent oneself from, avoid (a thing).

1791 'G. Gambado' *Ann. Horsem.* x. (1809) 109, I shall cut riding entirely. *c* 1814 in Whibley *In Cap & Gown* (1890) 104 Bid him not set me an imposition For cutting his lectures this morning at eight. 1835 E. Caswall *Art of Pluck* (Oxford ed. 6) 37 He that cutteth chapel often. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vii. (1889) 59, I would cut the whole concern to-morrow.

† **34.** *Irish Hist.* (*trans.*) To levy (a tax, etc.). Also *absol.* [Ir. *gearraim sraid*: cf. F. *tailler*.]

1596 Spenser *State Irel.* 87 Cutting upon every portion of land a reasonable rent. 1610 Davies *2nd Let. Earl Salisb.* (1787) 280 He..had power to cut upon all the inhabitants, high, or low, as pleased him. 1612 — *Why Ireland, etc.* 126, I may cut the erick upon the country.

† **35.** *Thieves' cant.* To speak, talk, say. (*trans.* and *intr.*) *Obs.*

c 1500 *Maid Emlyn* in *Anc. Poet. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 17 Than wolde she mete, With her lemman swete, And cutte with hym. 1567 Harman *Caveat* 84 *To cutte bene whydds*, to speake or geue good wordes..*To cutte*, to saye. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*, *To Cut*, to Speak. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxviii, Meg..has some queer ways, and often cuts queer words.

† **36.** *intr.* ? To shape one's discourse, trim, try not to commit oneself. *Obs.*

1672–3 Marvel *Reh. Transp.* I. 114 He cuts indeed and faulters in this discourse, which is no good sign. 1710 E. Ward *Brit. Hud.* 74 Some Crafty Zealots cut and wheadl'd, And lying vow'd they never meddl'd.

VIII. *Phrases.*

37. *To cut a feather*: † a. To make fine distinctions, 'split hairs'. *Obs.*

a 1633 Austin *Medit.* (1635) 169 Nor seeke..with nice distinctions, to cut a Feather [with the Schoolemen]. 1684 T. Goddard *Plato's Demon* 317 Men who..have not the skill to cut a feather.

b. *Naut.* Of a ship: To make the water foam before her.

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 10 If the Bow be too broad, she will seldome..cut a feather, that is, to make a fome before her. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *To cut a Feather*, when a ship has so sharp a bow that she makes the spray feather in cleaving it.

38. *To cut a tooth, one's teeth*: to have them appear through the gums; also *fig.* to become knowing, attain to discretion; so *cut one's eye-teeth*.

1677 Lady Hatton in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 148 Poor little Susana is very ill about her teeth. I hope in God they will not be long before they be cut. 1694 Congreve *Double Dealer* II. iv, Like a child that was cutting his teeth. *a* 1735 Arbuthnot (J.), When the teeth are ready to cut. 1860 Reade *Cloister & H.* xxx, He and I were born the same year, but he cut his teeth long before me. 1869 Princess Alice *Mem.* (1884) 220 Baby..is now cutting his fifth tooth, which is all but through.

39. *To cut and carve*: see Carve *v.* II. *To cut and contrive*: to practise economy so as to keep one's expenses within one's means. *To cut and dry*: to render cut and dried: see Cut *ppl. a.*

1854 Dickens *Hard Times* I. ii, A mighty man at cutting and drying. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* I. iii, I am obliged to cut and contrive. 1883 H. Drummond *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 8) 360 You cannot cut and dry truth. 1888 J. Payn *Myst. Mirbridge* xiv, Cutting and contriving to make both ends meet.

40. *To cut and run* (*Naut.*): see quot. 1794; (*slang* or *colloq.*) to make off promptly, hurry off.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 248* *To Cut and run*, to cut the cable and make sail instantly, without waiting to weigh anchor. 1821 Byron *Let. to Murray* 7 Feb., Greek and Turkish craft..were obliged to 'cut and run' before the wind. 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* v, I'd give a shilling if they had cut and run.

41. *To cut loose*: a. *trans.* To loosen or set free by cutting that which fastens or confines; b. *intr.* To sever oneself, free oneself, escape.

1828 Scott *Tales Grandfather* Ser. I. xxv, Dacre's quarters were attacked, and his horses all cut loose. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* vii. 41 In leaving the only home she had ever known, and cutting loose from the protection of a friend whom she loved and revered. 1889 A. E. Barr *Feet of Clay* xv. 301, I will cut loose from every entanglement.

† *To cut scores*: to settle accounts (*with*): see Scores. *Obs.*

42. *To cut short*: (*trans.*) a. to shorten by cutting off a part or parts; to abridge, curtail. *lit.* and *fig.* (Sometimes to *cut shorter*.)

1545 Brinklow *Compl.* 21 Cut shorter your processe. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 202 He was taken and..cut shorter by the hedde. 1611 Bible 2 *Kings* x. 32 In those dayes the Lord began to cut Israel short [*margin*, Hebr. to cut off the ends]. 1664 H. More *Apol.* 507, I must..cut my skirts as short as I can, that they sit not upon them. 1781 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 25 Aug., That gentleman..cut the matter very short, and would not talk upon it at all. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 293 William cuts the whole story very short. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 149, I will ask you to cut your answers shorter.

b. To curtail, abridge, or restrict (any one) in his privileges, means, etc.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 29 Your Lordships..cut me yet thirtie pound shorter. 1653 Walton *Angler* 156 Because I cut you short in that, I will commute for it, by telling you that that was told me for a secret. 1672 H. More *Brief Reply* 302 You..unjustly take upon you to cut us short of Salvation. 1755 Johnson, *To cut short*, to abridge: as, the soldiers were cut short of their pay. 1799 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* VII. p. cxciii, I am cut short enough by having no other emolument.

c. To bring to a sudden end, break off, put a stop to abruptly. d. To interrupt abruptly; to stop, 'pull up' (a speaker).

1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 81 The welfare of vs all Hangs on the cutting short that fraudfull man. 1611 Bible *Rom.* ix. 28 He will finish the worke, and cut it short in righteousnesse. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Æneid* (J.), More he would have said, But the stern heroe turn'd aside his head, And cut him short. 1713 Berkeley *Hylas & P.* I. Wks. 1871 I. 294 It would probably have cut short your discourse. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 232 But the Admiral..cut him short. 'I do not wish to hear anything on that subject.' 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xiv. 222 Her speculations..were cut short by the entrance of her husband.

e. *intr.* To stop short, be brief.

1691 tr. *Emiliaune's Obs. Journ. Naples* 184, I was oblig'd to cut short, and tell her [etc.]. 1726 J. M. tr. *Trag. Hist. Chev. de Vaudray* 116 To cut short..we broke up.

43. *To cut one's stick* (slang): to take one's departure, be off, go. Also *to cut one's lucky*.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 42/1 He..has cut his stick mayhap until we sail. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xl, I'm afraid I must cut my stick. 1844 W. H. Maxwell *Sports & Adv. Scot.* iii. 47, I am glad you 'cut your lucky'.

44. *To cut the coat according to the cloth*: to adapt oneself to circumstances, keep within the limits of one's means (see Cloth *sb.* 10). So also † *to cut one's cloth according to one's calling*.

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 16, I shall Cut my cote after my cloth. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. § 13 To teach them how they should cut their coats. 1622 Fletcher *Beggar's Bush* IV. i, Keep yourself right and even cut your cloth, sir, According to your calling. 1867 *Homeward Mail* 16 Nov. 953/2 Times are changed, and ..we must, to use the homely metaphor, 'cut our coat according to our cloth'.

† **45.** *To cut sail, one's sail*: see quot. 1692. ? *Obs.*

1569 *Hawkins' 2nd Voy. W. Ind.* in Arber *Garner* V. 88 At which departing, in cutting of the foresail, a marvellous misfortune happened to one of the Officers. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Discov. E. Ind.* 71 a, The whole Fleete, hauing wayed, did then begin to cut and spread their sayles with a great pleasure. 1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 76 *Cut the Sail*, that is unfurl it, and let it fall down. 1721 in Bailey.

46. *To cut the throat of*: (*fig.*) to destroy, ruin, injure irretrievably.

1637 R. Humphrey tr. *St. Ambrose* Pref., This cuts the throat of that misconceived opinion. 1692 Bp. of Ely *Answ. Touchstone* 10 This, which cuts the throat of the Roman Cause. 1824 Leicester Stanhope *Greece in* 1824. 15 Generals..who cut their own throats by word of command. 1867 Froude *Short Stud.* (ed. 2) 114 They..believed that Elizabeth was cutting her own throat.

47. *To cut it (too) fat*: see 8 b.

48. *To cut to pieces*: see 7 c.

49. *To cut the comb of*: to lower the pride of: see COMB. *To cut the gold* (Archery): see GOLD. *To cut the grass under*, or *the ground from under, a person's feet*: see GRASS, GROUND. *To cut the hair*: to split hairs: see HAIR. *To cut the knot*: see KNOT. *To cut the* ROUND, *the* VOLT, etc.

IX. In comb. with adverbs.

50. Cut about. a. *trans.* To damage or disfigure by random cutting and chipping of the surface. Chiefly *pass.*

1874 DASENT *Half a Life* II. 119 The most precious monuments of the Abbey .. how cut about and mutilated they are!

b. *intr.* To run or dart about: see 19 b.

Cut adrift: see 14. **Cut asunder**: see 7.

51. Cut away.

a. *trans.* To cut so as to take or clear away, to remove by cutting.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* 604 (W.) And his bowes awai i-kett. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 111 Cuttyyn' a-way, *abscindo, amputo.* *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4229 Some bad þe bolnyng cutt away. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 399/2 Used to draw up the Cataract off the sight of the eye while it is cuting away. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* 107, I will cut away the dead leaves.

†b. *fig.* To take away, remove forcibly; to stop the supply of, cut off. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* xi. 12, I kitte awey the occasioun of hem. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xx, He þat wolde kutte awey al maner of veyne besines. 1562 N. WINGET *Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. 1888 I. 10 All errour and abuse being cuttit away. 1707 FREIND *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 251 Yesterday they cut away the Water of a Mill in this Town.

c. *intr.* To go on cutting continuously or without cessation: see AWAY 7.

52. Cut back.

a. *trans.* To prune by cutting off the shoots close back to the main stem or stock.

1871 SHIRLEY HIBBERD *Amateur's Fl. Garden* 210 Early in March cut back all the shoots.

b. To plough the second time, across or at right angles to the first furrow; =CROSS-PLOUGH.

1858 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. I. 65 The ordinary method..was for the farmer in the autumn to plough down the field..in the spring he had it cut back.

53. Cut down.

a. *trans.* To cut so as to bring or throw down; cause to fall by cutting; to fell.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* iii. 10 Euery tree..shal be kitt [1388 kit] doun. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2850 To cutte down .. Bowis of buskis and of braunches. 1534 TINDALE *Matt.* xxi. 8 Other cut doune braunches from the trees. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* vii. 5 Ye shall destroy their altars .. and cut downe their groues. 1784 *Gentl. Mag.* LIV. II. 643 A hill contiguous is cutting down.

b. To let fall or take down (the body of one who has been hanged) by cutting the rope.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxxii. (1870) 203 Whosoeuer that is hanged by-yonde see, shall neuer be cutte nor pulled downe. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1631) III. xii. App. 1023/2 He being hanged till he was halfe dead, was cut downe and stripped. 1883 GARDINER *Hist. Eng.* 1603-42 I. vii. 282 The King having given orders that he should not be cut down until he was dead.

c. To lay low or kill with the sword or the like.

1821 BYRON *Sardan.* II. i. 166 Soldiers, hew down the rebel!..Cut him down. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. 154 The Welsh..were cut ruthlessly down in the cornfields.

†d. *fig.* To put a stop to. *Obs. rare.*

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 177 That the magistrates and rulers may .. cut downe this wicked vice that it may be no more vsed.

e. To take the lead of decisively in a race or run; to surpass, get the better of.

1713 ADDISON *Ct. Tariff* (J.), So great is his natural eloquence, that he cuts down the finest orator, and destroys the best contrived argument. 1865 SURTEES *Facey Romford's Hounds* 156 (Illustration) Captain Spurrier 'cut down' by Romford.

f. *Naut.* (See quot. 1769.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine, Raser un vaisseau*, to cut down a ship, or take off part of her upper works, as the poop, quarter-deck, or fore-castle, in order to lighten her, when she becomes old and feeble. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIII. 174 The..Indiaman..had been cut down.

g. To reduce, abridge, retrench, curtail, *esp.* a speech, expenses, wages.

1857 LEVER *Fort. Glencore* viii, A system of..cutting down every one's demand to the measure of their own pockets. 1885 DUNCKLEY in *Manch. Weekly Times* 6 June 5/5 Only one London newspaper attempts to give the speeches in full, the rest cut them down unmercifully. 1886 BARING-GOULD *Court Royal* I. ix. 144 Expenses ought to be cut down in every way.

54. Cut in.

a. *trans.* To carve or engrave in intaglio.

1883 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 85 § 3 Her official number..shall be cut in on her mainbeam.

b. *Whale-fishery.* To cut up (a whale) so as to remove the blubber.

1839 T. BEALE *Nat. Hist. Sperm Whale* 185 As soon as possible after the whale has been killed, it is brought alongside the ship to be cut in, by means of instruments which are called 'spades'. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 208 The next proceeding of the whaler is to 'cut in', or remove the blubber. *Ibid.* 210 From three to five hours are required to 'cut in' an ordinary school whale.

c. *intr.* To penetrate or enter sharply or abruptly; *esp.* so as to make a way for oneself or occupy a position between others.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. 3 Neptune cutting in, a cantle forth doth take. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 117 A huge arme of the Sea, which cutting in betweene the Land by the West, watreth Cornwall on the right hand, and Wales on the left. 1799 in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 114 The enemy having cut in between them and Seedasere. 1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Cov.* iii, After much 'cutting in', and shaving of wheels and lashing of horses.

d. To interpose or interrupt abruptly in conversation or the like; to strike in. So *cut into* for *cut in to.*

1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* v. viii, When Mr. Van Haarlem had finished his compliments, then Mr. Breagle cut in. 1859 FARRAR *J. Home* vi, 'I say, Home', cut in Kennedy hastily, 'shall I go?' 1890 R. F. D. PALGRAVE *O. Cromwell* xiii. 288 The Royalists had only to wait, ready to cut in when the Levellers had done the work. *c* 1890 R. KIPLING *Phantom 'Rickshaw*, etc. (ed. 3) 74 It will save you cutting into my talk.

e. *Card-playing.* To join in a game (of whist) by taking the place of a player *cutting out* q.v.

1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 277 When the rubber was finished, my mistress was asked to cut in. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 542 Instead of cutting in to a party of whist, they play the rubbers by rotation. 1870 *Mod. Hoyle* 6 Players cutting in take the chairs of players cutting out.

55. Cut off.

a. *trans.* To cut so as to take off; to detach by cutting (something material).

To cut off a corner: see CORNER *sb.*[1] 2 b.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 401 3if þi hond or þi foot sclaundir þee, kitte it of, and caste it fro þee. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 177 b, Though thou cut of my heed. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 119 To have their noses and eares cut off. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 196 Cutting off the dead Wood. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* 895 This hair is his: she cut it off and gave it.

b. To remove, take away, sever, strike off (something immaterial).

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 98 b, When as I doe cut of so much of myne owne right unto you. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul C.* III. i. 101 Why he that cuts off twenty yeares of life, Cuts off so many yeares of fearing death. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), No vowel can be cut off before another, when we cannot sink the pronunciation of it. 1792 COKE & MOORE *Life J. Wesley* I. (ed. 2) 4 Determined .. at a single blow to cut off from the established Church every Minister of honesty and conscience.

c. To bring to an end suddenly or abruptly; to put a stop to; to break off, cut short. *To cut off an entail*: see ENTAIL *sb.*[2] 1.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 17, I had rather cut off all old acquaintance with him. 1611 BIBLE *Lam.* iii. 53 They haue cut off my life in the dungeon. 1635 STAFFORD *Femall Glory* (1860) 51 Obedience calls upon me to cut off ..this digression. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* II. 73 Zabaim, cutting him off, bade him answer succinctly. 1865 MRS. RIDDELL *World in Church* xxvii. 303 You wish to cut off the entail. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 285 [These things] cut off all hopes of a reconciliation.

d. To put to death (suddenly or prematurely), to bring to an untimely end.

c 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Cron. Scot.* (1728) 16 If the Earl of Douglas .. had been cutted off suddenly. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xx. 15 When the Lord hath cut off the enemies of Dauid. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 483 ¶ 2 Why such an one was cut off in the flower of his youth. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. x. 239 His father was cut off at the age of twenty-five.

† e. To shorten, cut short. *Obs. rare.*

1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw. Hoe* v. Wks. 1873 II. 362 The story of vs both shall bee as good as an olde wiues tale, to cut off our way to London.

f. To intercept, stop the passage or supply of..

1569 STOCKER tr. *Diod. Sic.* I. iv. 9 Leosthenes seeing that he could not by force winne the towne, straightwaies cut of their victuals. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 198 The Chinese .. found means to cut off several straggling parties of Russians. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 495 [They] cut off several vehicles of baggage. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, The Streets* iii, At last the company's man came to cut off the water. 1879 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. IV. iii. 29 War.. would cut off their wool from the Flemish looms.

g. To interrupt, stop (communication, passage, etc.); to render impossible by interposing an insurmountable obstacle.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. iii, 'Slight, our presence has cut off the conuoy of the iest. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* vii. 19 He cut off his way, and stopt him from passing further. 1776 N. WOODHULL in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 260 Cutting off the communication between the army in town and country. 1823 J. D. HUNTER *Captiv. N. Amer.* 52 We attempted to cut off their retreat. 1845 LEVER *O'Donoghue* (1862) 352, I have sent a strong party..to cut off their advance.

h. To exclude from access, intercourse, view, etc.; to shut out; to debar.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 405 You might alledge .. some other impediment which cut you off from keeping company. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 77 The wall interposing cuts off all that prospect of sea and land. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* III. i. (1861) 66 The first cottage.. which was cut off from other houses by a wall all round it. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* vi. 76 Declaring a man a leper, and cutting him off from social intercourse.

i. *To cut off with a shilling*: to disinherit by bequeathing a shilling (the bequest being a proof that the disinheritance was designed).

[1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 216 ¶ 15 My eldest Son John.. I do disinherit and wholly cut off from any Part of this my Personal Estate, by giving him a single Cockle Shell.] 1834 HOOD *Tylney Hall* (1840) 268 Vowing..to cut him off with a shilling. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* iii, I might get you turned out of house and home, and cut off with a shilling.

56. Cut out.

a. *trans.* To cut so as to take out; to excise, extract, or extirpate by cutting (something material).

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xix. 88 With þat knyf he cuttez out a pece of his flesch. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Vocab.* 20 He can cutte out the stone. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 9 With the Burine one cuts the peece all at once out of the plate. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 31 Oct., He found the Leaves .. cut out. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 23 ¶ 4 The Pope .. ordered his Tongue to be cut out. 1840 LISTON *Elem. Surgery* I. (ed. 2) 215 The affected parts..should be cut out.

b. To remove, excise, omit (a portion of a literary work, etc.).

1736 FIELDING *Pasquin* I, I wish you could cut the ghost out, sir. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. ii, Sir, the performers have cut it out. 1886 SALMON *Introd. N. T.* xviii. 380 The parts which it is proposed to cut out are indissolubly connected with those which are left behind. 1891 MAUDE *Merciful Divorce* 117 Before I cut you out of my will.

c. To surprise and carry off (a ship) from a harbour, etc., by getting between her and the shore.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iii. 141 How impossible it would prove, either to board or to cut out any vessel protected by a force posted on shore within pistol-shot. 1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* Jan., After .. cutting a few ships out of Torbay. 1882 STEVENSON *Fam. Stud. Men & Bks.* 162 He could not swoop into a parlour and, in the naval phrase, 'cut out' a human being from that dreary port.

d. *U.S.* and *Australia.* To detach or separate (an animal) from the herd.

1885 *Fall Mall G.* 20 Mar. 3/2 The two best hands will go in and 'cut out' the cattle that bear the brand of their employers. 1887 *Scribner's Mag.* II. 508 *Cut out*, to separate an animal from the herd.

† e. To exclude, debar (*from*); =*cut off. Obs.*

1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 47 They in a manner cut themselves out from all advantage of conversation.

f. To get in front of a rival so as to intervene between him and success, or take the first place from him; to out-do, supplant in preference.

A driver or rider who 'cuts in', cuts out some one else.

16.. DRYDEN in Birch *Milton's Wks.* 1738 I. 48 This man [Milton] cuts us all out, and the Antients too. 1845 LD. HOUGHTON in *Life* (1891) I. 355 The King of the French has lent all the Crown jewels to the duchess, so she will quite cut our Queen out. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* (1881) 220 He cut out all the other suitors of the duchess.

g. To deprive, do out *of.*

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* ii, The apprizer .. cut the family out of another monstrous cantle of their remaining property. 1860 S. L. WINDSOR *Ethica* iii. 136 Cutting him out of his annual butt of sack.

† h. To divide for distribution. *Obs.*

1633 D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* I. 142 By vertue of Christ cut out and divided to thee.

i. To excavate, carve out; to form by excavation or carving.

1548 [see CUT *sb.*[2] 20]. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 102 The whole forest..was cut out into long walks every way. 1659 D. PELL *Improv. Sea* 159 To what end the Lord did cut out all those Harbours, Creeks, Chanels. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 165 [They] saw the word Magee .. and Capt. John cut out under it, upon a tree.

j. To fashion or shape by cutting (out of a piece).

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 42 b, Although one have clothe, yet can he not haue the use of it, except the Tailer cut it out. 1696 J. F. *Merchant's Ware-ho.* 38 How to cut out a Shift out of two Ells of Holland. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 108 She..could cut out men's shirts. *Ibid.* 110 She could cut out much better than the ladies themselves.

k. *fig.* To form, fashion, shape, to carve out.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. iii. 144 To..Be his owne Caruer, and cut out his way, To find out Right with Wrongs. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 393 By th' patterne of mine owne thoughts, I cut out The puritie of his. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xx. 190 You..expect every..man to be just cut out upon the pattern of..Henry. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xix. 174, I thought it was manners to cut out my behaviour on your pattern.

l. *fig.* To plan; to prepare (*work* to be done).

1619 *Relat. betw. Eng. & Germ.* Ser. II. (Camden) 68 How they may by..ill affected subjects cutt us out newe worke in Ireland and Scotland. 1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No. 98 ¶ 5 The excessive Officiousness of the female World in cutting out Matches. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* IV. ad fin. Wks. IX. 126 They will cut out work for one another, and France will cut out work for them all. 1866 CARLYLE *Inaug. Addr.* 174 The most unhappy of all men is the man .. who has got no work cut out for him in the world.

m. To form or fashion by nature (*for* a particular purpose). (Usually in *pa. pple.*)

1645 J. BOND *Occasus Occid.* 61 It was a Country by scituation..cut out for safety. 1708 DR. SMITH in Hearne *Collect.* 23 Dec., You seeme as it were to bee cut out for those studyes. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 401 He was not cut out for a Court. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* xiv. 115 She was cut out for a clergyman's wife.

† (*b.*) To fix upon (*for* a purpose). *Obs.*

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Sept., They told me both that they had long cut me out for Secretary to the Duke of York.

†n. *To cut it out*: to flaunt, make a show, cut a dash. *Obs.*

1619 J. DYKE *Counter poyson* (1620) 39 They must flaunt, and cut it out in apparell, furniture [etc.]. 1679 G. R. tr. *Boyatnau's Theat. World* II. 149 Cutting it out in their Silks, Perfumes, and Embroideries.

o. *intr.* To admit of being cut out into shape.

1829 *Bone Manure, Rep. Doncaster Comm.* 31 The whole [manure]..will cut out like a jelly. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. I. 139 Hay never cuts out so well as when it has been stacked from the field as fast as made.

p. *intr.* (orig. *passive*) *Card-playing.* To come out of or be excluded from a game (of whist) by cutting an unfavourable card; done in order to allow another player or players to *cut in.*

1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) II. 216 My Lord and I, happening to be cut out at the same time at whist. 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* June, Mrs. G—, having cut out at cards..approached us. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 122 With the same pleasure that a gentleman who has cut out returns to a rubber. 1870 *Mod. Hoyle* 5 (*Whist*) The fifth and sixth players .. have the right to cut into the game when a rubber has been completed by the first four players. This operation is effected by two players cutting out. *Cutting out*..the players cut and the highest go out, whether two or one.

57. Cut over.

a. *intr.* To run or pass across: see 17.

1551–1570 [see 17].

b. *trans.* To cut down the trees or bushes growing over (an area); to pass over cutting.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* I. 171 By the time the whole four acres had been cut over. 1889 W. SCHLICH *Man. Forestry* I. 10 The trees consist of stool shoots or root suckers which are cut over periodically.

c. To strike a person sharply over some part of the body with a weapon or missile; mostly *passive*: e. g. to be struck over the legs at hockey, to be struck or hurt by the ball at cricket; to be wounded.

1874 DASENT *Half a Life* I. 122 [At hockey] Now mind you look out..or you'll be cut over. 1890 R. KIPLING *Wee Willie Winkie* 66 If he lives, he writes Home that he has been 'potted', 'sniped', 'chipped', or 'cut over'. 1893 *Cricket Field* 29 July 304 He was cut over twice in rapid succession owing to inequalities in the ground, and inaccuracies in the bowlers.

d. To cut down, throw over with a slashing blow.

1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 153 The officer cut over the first with a blow on his neck.

58. Cut under. To cut out by underselling. *colloq.*

1874 MAYHEW *London Char.* 469 (Farmer) The spirit of competition on the part of the masters—the same universal desire to cut under.

59. Cut up.

a. *trans.* To cut so as to take or get up; to root up by cutting; also *fig.*

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* IV. Wks. 1856 I. 45 Rootes, rootes? alas, they are seeded, new cut up. 1611 BIBLE *Job* XXX. 4 Who cut vp mallowes by the bushes. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. xi, This doctrine cuts up all government by the roots. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 15 The law has therefore wisely cut up the root of dissension. 1839 *Morning Herald* 28 Aug., The gum trade..is nearly cut up by the roots.

b. To cut in pieces; to divide into parts by cutting, to carve; to cut open.

1580 BARET *Alv.* C 1876 Cút vp: or winne these partriges. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* III. ii, No wild fowl to cut up but mine! 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* iii, Now I'll cut up the onions, for they will make your eyes water. 1885 *Illust. Lond. News* 10 Oct. 362 Every lady and gentleman was instructed how to cut up a turkey, capon or bustard.

c. *fig.* To divide into parts, destroy the continuity of; to destroy or mar irretrievably.

1813 LEIGH HUNT in *Examiner* 19 Apr. 242/2 His night's sleep had been cut up. 1817 FARADAY in B. Jones *Life & Lett.* (1870) I. 248 My time is just now so closely cut up. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. iii. 123 They will very soon cut up and destroy all we have in this country.

d. To overcome with great slaughter, 'cut to pieces': see 7 c.

1803 WELLINGTON in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 787 A parcel of stragglers cut up our wounded. 1821 BLACKER *Mahratta War* I. ix. 155 *note*, The body of cavalry..employed to cut up the column of infantry.

e. To cut, hack, or gash the surface of irregularly; to damage by or as by cutting.

a 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1622) 301 Like the plough, which cutteth up the ground that it may receive the seed. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. xx, The roads, which were terribly cut up. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 104 The ice was much cut up. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 13. 306 The ground was..much cut up between wickets.

†f. To whip up, to incite with the whip. *Obs.*

1756–66 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) II. 24 My horse was as good..and I cut him up, and pricked him over the turf.

g. *fig.* To censure, criticize, or review with destructive severity.

1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* XX, The book-answerers .. when they have cut up some respectable name. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VII. v, 'May be..it's out of bashfulness: perhaps he thinks we shall cut him up.' 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 228 The conversation fell naturally.. upon Miss Whittaker's affair, and Lord Winterbottom was cut up..without mercy. 1860 SALA *Lady Chesterf.* 55 [The reviewer] savagely cutting up people's books or pictures.

h. To wound deeply the feelings of; to distress greatly. (Usually in *pass.*)

1844 DICKENS *Christmas Carol* i, Scrooge was not so dreadfully cut up by the sad event. 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* II. ix. 127, I believe he was dreadfully cut up at my going away.

†i. *To cut up short*: to cut short, interrupt.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 197 Shee, beeing..something a shrewd-tongued woman, by and by cut Him vp short.

j. To share (plunder), to divide. *slang.*

[1779 R. CUMBERLAND *Wheel of Fort.* IV. iii. (Farmer). A gentleman who trusts to servants in his absence is sure to be cut up.] 1879 *Macm. Mag.* XL. 505 (Farmer) We had between sixty and seventy quid to cut up.

k. *intr.* To admit of being cut up or divided, to turn out as to amount of fortune; properly a butcher's phrase; said of a person after his death. *slang.*

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* v. ix, Pray, how does he cut up? What has he left behind him? *a* 1797 BURKE (T.), The only question..of their legislative butchers, will be, how he cuts up? 1792 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* I. (1814) 366 Geneva would cut up as fat as most towns in Europe. 1831 DISRAELI *Yng. Duke* IV. vii, 'You think him rich?' 'Oh, he will cut up very large,' said the Baron. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* vii, The old banker died in course of time, and.. 'cut up' prodigiously well.

l. *To cut up rough, rusty, savage*, etc.; (*intr.*) to become angry or quarrelsome. *colloq.*

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlii, I may say I won't pay, and cut up rough. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* I, Hang it! you cut up quite savage. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* vii. 101 'Now, Ingram..don't cut up rough about it.'

m. To cut a dash; show off; to behave (in a specified way); to behave badly or indecorously. *U.S. colloq.*

1787 *Generous Attachment* I. 89 A couple of plough boys ..would do, when properly dressed, and cat it up..as well as the best. 1859 H. W. BEECHER *Notes fr. Plymouth Pulpit*, I believe I never did cut up so bad any one week as I did that week. 1861 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. i, It ain't no use to argerfy ner try to cut up frisky. 1888 HOWELLS *Likely Story* in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 26 If you dare to touch them, I'll ring for Jane, and then she'll see you cutting up.

n. *Sporting slang.* To 'behave' (*badly*, etc.) in a race or competition.

1883 *Scotsman* 11 July 1/1 He cut up badly and can have no chance for the Cup. 1883 *Illustr. Lond. News* 12 May 463/2 (Farmer) Export again cut up wretchedly in the Burwell Stakes.

X. Phraseological expressions and combinations containing the verb-stem.

60. Cut-and-come-again. The act or faculty of cutting (from a joint of meat, etc.) and of returning to help oneself as often as one likes; hence, unfailing supply, abundance; also *fig.* Also *attrib.*

1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* iii. 121, I vow, 'tis a noble sirloyn. Ay; here's cut and come again, Miss. 1827 S. P. in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 54 A ham..is a cut-and-come-again dish, ready at hand. 1841 THACKERAY *Gt. Hoggarty Diamond* iv, Always happy to see a friend in our plain way,—pale sherry, old port, and cut and come again. 1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* XV. 241 You cut your steak off hot from the living animal, on the cut and come again principle.

61. Cut-and-cover. *Engineering.* A method of constructing a tunnel by making a cutting in which the brickwork lining is built and then covered in: employed with advantage when the depth below the surface is comparatively small.

1892 *Daily News* 2 Nov. 2/8 Certain portions of this work ..could be much better and more cheaply executed by the method of cut-and-cover. *Ibid.* 22 Nov. 3/1 Excavating what is technically called the 'cut and cover' portion of the work—the portion of the tunnel, that is to say..cut out, arched over, and covered in again.

62. *Cut and thrust*: see CUT *sb.*[2] 2 c.

63. *Comb.* a. with object noun, = 'that which or he who cuts . .': as *cut-air, -beard, -caper, -girdle, -nose*; CUTPURSE, CUTTHROAT, CUTWATER; b. = '... used to cut, cutting', as *cut-whip*, CUT-GRASS.

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 266 A cut-purse..is by Plautus ..called..a cut-girdle. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 174 The biggest stem of all the wing, and may be properly enough call'd the cut-air. *a* 1678 MARVELL *Poems, Brit. & Raleigh*, And Commons' votes shall cut-nose guards disband. 1693 SHADWELL *Volunteers* I. ii, Her sense and breeding is fit for none but a cutcaper. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 39 Not one..greasy, lying, tale-bearing..newsmonger cut-beard is to be found. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Aug. 3/1 A light, thin, supple whalebone cut whip.

Cut (kʌt), *ppl. a.* [Pa. pple. of CUT *v.*]

1. Gashed or wounded with a sharp-edged instrument; having an incision made in it.

c 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1838) 47/1 To bind up a cut finger. 1889 F. TREVES *Man. Surgery* (ed. 6) II. xi. 473 The ordinary cut throat of the suicide or homicide.

b. *esp.* Of clothes, etc.: Having the edges or other parts purposely indented or slashed, for ornament or as a fashion.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXVI. 233 Short clothes and streyte wastyd dagged and kyt, and on euery syde slatered. 1528 TINDALE *Parable Wicked Mammon* Wks. I. 103 In a visor, in a disguised garment, and a cut shoe. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 6 His kut dublets. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Mayor of Q.* V. i, You'd both need wear cut clothes. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1273/4 Another Apron laced with cut and slash Lace.

c. Of leaves and other natural objects: Having the margins deeply indented and divided.

1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Alcea*..marsh mallow: or cut mallow. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Malvavisco salvage* cut mallowes. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* IV. 38 Leaves small, cut, hoary. 1867 BABINGTON *Man. Brit. Bot.* (ed. 6) 160 Ovate cut or pinnatifid leaflets.

2. That has been subjected to cutting; affected or modified by cutting.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. i. 87 Easie it is Of a cut loafe to steale a shiue we know. 1803 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 326 *Cut-cards*..cards..having the good cards..all cut shorter, and the bad ones cut something narrower. 1881 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 3/3 In the Bank of England..buyers having now to choose between..Napoleons and German 20 marks at 76*s.* 6½*d.*, and cut sovereigns at 77*s.* 10½*d.* 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Aug. 3/1 Cut cloth is canvas painted, from which the carpenters cut away all portions which are not touched with paint.

3. Formed, shaped, fashioned, or made by cutting; having the surface shaped or ornamented by grinding and polishing, as *cut glass. Cut velvet*: velvet having the pile cut so as to form patterns. † *Cut river*: a canal.

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 7 By making Cut Rivers Navigable in all places where Art can possibly effect it. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* Wks. IV. 515 The gardens ..have fine cut walks. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 81 The masonry is, as usual with the Romans, stratified in alternate courses of cut-stone and brick-work. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* viii, The cut-velvet breeches. 1845 C. KNIGHT *Capital & Labour* 169 Cut-glass is now comparatively..cheap. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Cut-nail*, a nail cut from a nail-plate, in contradistinction to one forged from a nail-rod.

4. Divided into pieces by cutting.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 111 Cutte a-sundere, *scissus.* 1659 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 166 Then let me be Thy cut anatomie. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 85 Enclosing the cut leaf in the delicate husk of the Indian-corn. 1847–78 HALLIWELL *Cut-meat*, hay; fodder; chaff cut into short lengths. *North. Mod.* A heap of cut fire-wood.

5. Severed or detached by cutting; lopped off.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 167 A kitt braunche. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 13 The unhealthiness attributed to cut flowers, when introduced into..sleeping-rooms. 1878 EMERSON in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 405 A show of cut-flowers.

6. Shortened, lessened, or reduced by, or as by cutting; curtailed; cut down.

1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* 54 Short-cut lives of murder'd infants. 1881 *Chicago Times* 12 Mar., The New York Central..has been meeting the cut rate made via Baltimore. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Oct. 5/2 Parliament will accept .. the cutting of the coupon, but the guarantee of the cut coupon—that is altogether another affair.

7. Castrated.

1624 *Nero* IV. i. (1888) 56 Your cut-boy Sporus. *Mod.* A cut horse.

8. *slang.* Drunk, intoxicated.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 171 He is flaw'd, fluster'd, Cup shot, cut in the leg or back. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cut*, Drunk; *Deep Cut..Cut in the Leg or Back*, very drunk. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 134 Your excellency was a little cut, but you broke up much the strongest of the company. 1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* I. vii. (1842) 36 I'm sure we had not much more than a bottle apiece..I was not cut. 1848 THACKERAY *B. Snobs* xlviii, I was so cut last night.

†9. *Cut and long tail*: *lit.* horses or dogs with cut tails and with long tails; hence *fig.* all sorts of people. *Obs.*

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 25 The rest of the band..tag and rag, cut & long tail. 1579 FULWELL *Ars Adulandi* I, Yea, even their very dogs, Rug, Rig, and Risbie, yea, cut and long-taile, they shall be welcome. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iv. 47, I that I will, come cut and long-taile, vnder the degree of a 'Squire. 1698 VANBRUGH *Æsop.* IV. ii, Your worship has six coach-horses (cut and long-tail,) two runners, half-a-dozen hunters. 1699 FARQUHAR *Const. Couple* II. iv, I whipped all the whores, cut and long tail, out of the parish.

10. *Cut and dried* (also *cut and dry*): originally referring to herbs in the herbalists' shops, as contrasted with growing herbs; hence, *fig.* ready-made and void of freshness and spontaneity; also, ready shaped according to *a priori* formal notions. (Usually of language, ideas, schemes or the like.)

1710 J. B. *Let. to Sacheverell* 13 Your Sermon was ready Cut and Dry'd. 1730 SWIFT *Poems, Betty the Grizette*, Sets of Phrases, cut and dry, Evermore thy Tongue supply. 1796 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *A Satire* Wks. 1812 III. 408 Phrases ready cut and dried. 1883 *St. James' Gaz.* 1 Dec. 3/1 A Socialist, but a Socialist who has no cut-and-dry scheme of Socialism. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* vii. 191 Quite enough to scatter my cut and dried theories to the winds.

b. *elliptic.* as sb. (*cut and dry*) = cut and dried tobacco, etc.

1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* II. i, Ye've coft a pund o cut and dry. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT *Misc. Wks.* (1751) II. 123 Isaac extolls her out of a Quartern of Cut and Dry every day she lives.

c. Hence *Cut-and-driedness. nonce-wd.*

1882 SAINTSBURY *Short Hist. French Lit.* Interchapter iv. 504 The reduction of..important departments in literature to a condition of cut-and-driedness which has no parallel in history.

11. With adverbs: see CUT *v.* 50–59. See also CUT-AWAY, CUT-UNDER.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 40 Behind the cut-out letters is pasted oil paper. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 90 The *Regulus*, a cut down 44. 1823 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1849) II. 104 Like a cut-down plant. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* XXXV, A cut-up plum-cake. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict.*

Mech., *Cut-in Notes* (Printing), notes which occupy spaces taken out of the text, whose lines are shortened to give room therefor.

12. *Comb.*, **a.** qualifying a sb., as **† cut-fowl** = insect; **cut-rook** (see quot. 1837); **b.** similar combinations used attrib., as *cut-finger*, *cut-pile*, *cut-tail* (also = 'cut-tail dog'); **c.** parasynthetic derivatives of these as *cut-fingered*, *-leaved*, *-lugged* (Sc. = crop-eared), *-nosed* (= slit-nosed), *-tailed*, etc. See also CUT-LIPS, CUT-WAIST, etc.

1883 JEFFERIES *Nature near London* 44 [They] call the foliage of the knotted figwort *cutfinger leaves, as they are believed to assist the cure of a cut or sore. 1591 NASHE *Introd. Sidney's Astr. & Stella*, 'Tis as good to go in *cut-fingered pumps as cork shoes, if one wear Cornish diamonds on his toes. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ix. 124 Smal things, as Woorms, *Cutfoules, and such other. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 174 The '*Cut-leaved Elder'. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxx, Ye *cut-lugged, graning carles! 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Desnarigado*, *cut nosed. 1880 SIR E. REED *Japan* II. 223 Silk and *cut-pile fabrics. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 200 All these basaltic channels are called *cut rocks by the trappers. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxxi, We found the path strewed with loose cut-rock. 1530 PALSGR. 211/2 *Cuttayled beest, *queve courte*. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt, etc.* 143 His gamesome cut-tayld Curre. *Ibid.* 152 Whistles Cut-tayle from his play. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4997/4 A Bay Mare..cut Tail'd.

† Cuta·ceous, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *cut-is* hide, skin: see -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of skin.

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. ix. 212 You may rightly call them either cutaceous Muscles, or a Musculous skin.

Cuta·neal, *a.* [f. as next + -AL.] = CUTANEOUS.

1650 GENTILIS *Consid.* 210 Cutaneall diseases. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† Cuta·nean, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as CUTANEOUS + -AN.] = CUTANEOUS.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 268 Spots and pimples arising vpon the skin..cutanean specks and blemishes. *Ibid.* II. 529 To represse shingles & such cutanean wild-fires.

Cutaneo- (kiutē·nio), combining form of next.

1885 LANDOIS & STERLING *Hum. Physiol.* II. 611 In the crocodile the glands open under the margins of the cutaneo-osseous scales.

Cutaneous (kiutē·nias), *a.* Also 7 **-ious.** [f. mod. or med.L. *cutāne-us* (f. *cut-is* the skin) + -OUS. Cf. F. *cutané* (1721 in Hatzf.).] Of, pertaining to, or affecting, the cutis or skin.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 110 The cutaneous distribution of nerues. 1683 ROBINSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 137 In cutaneous diseases. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 4 Cutaneous eruptions and ulcers. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* v. 97 These reptiles possess great powers of cutaneous absorption.

b. *fig.* = External, superficial.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 455 All the distinctions of this little life Are quite cutaneous, foreign to the man. 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* i. (1853) 15 Cutaneous disorders, such as love.

† Cutany, *a. Obs.* [a. F. *cutané*.] = prec.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 851 The cutany veynes or veynes of the skinne. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. v. 41 It appears between the Cutany and outward Skin.

Cu·t-away, *a.* (*sb.*) [f. CUT *pa. pple.* + AWAY.] Of a coat: Having the skirt cut back from the waist in a slope or curve, as contrasted with a frock-coat.

1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 251 From the pocket of his clerical cut-away coat. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 414 The tunic..a great improvement over the old cut-away coatee.

b. *elliptical* as *sb.* A cut-away coat.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. vi, A fifth-form boy, clad in a green cut-away, with brass buttons and cord trousers. 1887 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 334 A frock coat or even a 'cutaway' may be worn.

Cutch[1] (kvtʃ). [ad. Malay *kachu* (Canarese *kāchu*, *kācchu*) catechu. The name occurs in Portuguese authors of 16th c. as *cacho*, and in 17–18th c. Eng. writers as *cacha*, *catch*. See CATECHU.] The commercial name of the catechu obtained from *Acacia Catechu*, used in tanning, etc.

[1617 COCKS *Diary* (1883) I. 294 (Y.), 7 hhds. drugs cacha; 5 hampers pochok.] 1759 in *Oriental Reperl.* I. 109 (Y.) Hortal and Cotch, Earth-oil, and Wood-oil. 1805 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 288 Twenty grains of the common cutch or catechu. 1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* (1873) 179 Boilers bubble with the brown *catechu*, locally called 'cutch', used as a preservative for the nets and sails.

b. *attrib.*, as *cutch tree*.

1888 *Times* 22 Oct. 13/5 The *Acacia catechu*, or cutch tree, is found in large forests..The wood is chipped, boiled, and the cutch thus extracted.

Cutch[2] (kvtʃ). *Gold-beating.* [app. ad. F. *caucher* in same sense, f. *caucher* to press down, *orig.* to tread:—L. *calcāre*.] A pile of vellum (or parchment paper) leaves, between which laminæ of gold-leaf are placed to be beaten.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV 172/1.

Cutch, var. of COUCH *sb.*[2] (*Triticum repens*).

‖ Cutcha (kv·tʃă), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anglo-Indian colloq.* Also **kutcha.** [a. Hindī *kachchā* raw, crude, unripe, uncooked.] Imperfect, slight, temporary, makeshift (opp. to *pucka*, solid, substantial, permanent, etc.). As *sb.* = Sun-dried brick, dried mud, as a material.

1834 *Baboo* I. xi. 181 (Stanf.) An old low bungalow, of kutcha, or mud-work. 1861 *Daily Tel.* 7 Oct., They [targets] were constructed of kutcha, or sun-dried bricks, a material as hard as stone. 1863 LD. ELGIN *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1872) 432 (Y.) Where they cannot get a *pucka* railway they take a *kutcha* one instead. 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Anglo-Indian Gloss.* s.v., A *cutcha* brick is a sundried brick. A *pucka* brick is a properly kiln-burnt brick..A *cutcha* appointment is acting or temporary. A *pucka* appointment is permanent.

Cutchenele, -ineale, -aneale, etc.: obs. forms of COCHINEAL.

Cutcher (in *Paper-making*) = COUCHER 3.

‖ Cutcherry (kv·tʃe·ri), **cutchery** (kv·tʃĕri). *Anglo-Indian.* Also 7 **cichery, queshery,** 8 **cutcheree, -ie, kuchurry,** 8–9 **kutcherry,** 9 **kutcheri, kucheree.** [a. Hindī *kachahri*, *kachērī*, hall or chamber of audience, hence, court for administration of business, office, town-house. The first pronunciation above is used in Northern India, the second at Madras.]

1. An office of administration, a court-house. Also the business office of an indigo-planter, etc.

1610 HAWKINS in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) I. 439 (Y.) The Cichery or Court of Rolls, where the King's Viseer sits every morning some three houres. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 261 (Y.) The Royal Exchange or Queshery. 1763 VERELST in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 266 The great Cutcherry there, with brick walls. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. i. 9 The [broker]..fixes upon a habitation, which he calls his cutchery. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lvii, The prodigious labours of cutcherry.

attrib. 1771 *Gentl. Mag.* XLI. 403 We had 100 people employed upon the Cutcherry List.

† 2. A division or brigade of infantry. *Obs.*

1799 HARRIS in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 119 A cutcherie or Brigade of Infantry was pushed forward.

Cutcherry, obs. var. KEDGEREE (*Anglo-Ind.*).

Cutchion, abbreviated form of ESCUTCHEON.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. (1682) 477 Whose Cutchions cleave so fast to Top and side, Portends to me, his Arms shall ever bide.

Cutchy, var. of COACHEE, COACHY, coachman.

1602 *and Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. iv. (Arb.) 44 Or Ile dismount thee [Phœbus] from thy radiant coach, And make thee a poore Cutchy here on earth.

Cute (kiūt), *a. colloq.* Also **'cute.** [Aphetic form of ACUTE *a.* 7.]

1. Acute, clever, keen-witted, sharp, shrewd.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Cute*, sharp, quick-witted. 1756 TOLDERVY *Two Orphans* II. 39 'You may think as you please,' said parson Drill; 'but I take him to be a very cute one'. 1777 in MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 279, I didn't pity the man for having such a cute answer made him. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* (1849) 26/1 'He will be a 'cute man yet', resumed the locksmith. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 47 Aint it cute to see a Yankee Take sech everlastin' pains [etc.]?

2. (*U. S. Colloq.* and *School-boy slang.*) Used of things in same way as CUNNING *a.* 6.

1868 G. E. HUGHES in T. Hughes *Mem. Brother* (1873) 155 His study is awfully 'cute (='tidy and full of knick-knacks').

† Cute. *Obs. rare*[−1]. A cur.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxiii. 340 Forc'd by some yelping cute to give the greyhounds view. [*Margin* A curre.]

Cute, variant of CUIT *Obs.*, boiled wine, etc.

Cute, obs. or Sc. form of COOT.

Cuteler, -ellar, -ellerie, obs. ff. CUTLER, -ERY.

Cutely (kiū·tli), *adv. colloq.* Also **'cutely.** [Aphetic f. ACUTELY: see CUTE *a.*] In a cute manner, acutely.

1762 FOOTE *Orator* I. Wks. 1796 I. 194, I did speechify once at a vestry..and came off cutely enough. 1864 *Louie's Last Term* (N. Y.) 79 So he pricked up his ears, and said cutely [etc.].

Cuteness (kiū·tnės). *colloq.* Also **'cuteness.** [Aphetic f. ACUTENESS: see CUTE *a.*] The quality of being cute.

1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* II, Who could have thought so innocent a face could cover so much cuteness! 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* iv. (1860) 88 All that quaintness, cuteness, and clumsiness, for which he is remarkable.

Cut-grass. [f. CUT *v.* 63: *lit.* 'grass that cuts'.] A genus of grasses, *Leersia*, esp. the species *L. oryzoides*, the range of which extends as far north as the south of England.

1840 BIGELOW *Flora* (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*), *Cut-grass*..a species of grass, with leaves exceedingly rough backward, so as to cut the hands if drawn across them. 1849 BROMFIELD in *Phytologist* III. 683 Cut-grass..[is] remarkable for ..extreme asperity, which even makes some precaution requisite to avoid cutting the hand, an accident that is said to befal the women employed in weeding it out of the rice-fields in Lombardy.

Cuth, var. of COOTH, coal-fish; obs. pa. t. and pple. of CAN: see also COUTH.

Cuthbert (kv·þbəit). The apostle of Northumbria. Hence

1. (**St.**) **Cuthbert's beads.** A popular name, originating on Holy Island and the Northumbrian coast, for the detached and perforated joints of encrinites there found. Cf. Scott, *Marmion* II. xvi,

St. Cuthbert sits, and toils to frame
The sea-born beads that bear his name.

1697 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 467 The same place afforded also some variety of Fossil Shells, and plenty of Cuthbert's Beads. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. I. 130 St. Cuthbert's beads..are a species of *entrochi* picked up among the rocks [of Lindisfarne] by the children, who sell them to travellers. 1831 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 222.

2. (**St.**) **Cuthbert's duck.** Also **Cuthbert duck.** The eider duck, which breeds on the Farn Islands, and figures in the legend of St. Cuthbert.

[*c* 1165 REGINALDUS *Libellus*, etc. (Surtees 1835) 62 Aves illæ Beati Cuthberti specialiter nominantur.] 1674 RAY *Coll. Words, Water Fowl* 96 The Cuthbert-Duck: *Anas S. Cuthberti*, building only on the Farn Islands upon the Coast of Northumberland. 1845 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* (ed. 2) III. 300 The Eider Duck is also called St. Cuthbert's Duck. 1849 EYRE *St. Cuthbert* 44 n., The eider or Cuthbert duck arrives at its full growth at the fourth year.

Hence **† Cuthbert down,** eider-down.

1397 *Status Officii Feretrarij* (Soc. Antiq. MS.) Item ij parva pulvinaria quorum j est de Cuthbert doun.

Cuthe, early form of KYTHE.

Cuticle (kiū·tik'l). Also 7 **-cule.** [ad. L. *cutĭcula*, dim. of *cutis* the skin. Boyle has *cuticule* (quot. 1685 below), which is the form in Fr.]

1. The EPIDERMIS or scarf-skin of the body.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 61 The Scarfe-skin or Cuticle being voide of sense itselfe. *Ibid.* 70 The Cuticle, which the Greekes call Epidermis, because it runnes vppon the surface of the true skinne. 1685 BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* 200 The Cuticule or Scarf-skin. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 37 Let us consider how we can separate the Cuticle from the true Cutis. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 102/2 The cuticle of these animals [i. e. amphibia] is frequently shed.

b. Applied to other superficial skins or integuments; *e.g.* the transparent membrane which envelopes annelids.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Under it [the tongue of serpents] is a cuticle, which like a vesicle covereth the teeth. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* xii. 278 The shaft of a hair of the head consists of a central pith..of a cortical substance surrounding this..and of an outer cuticle. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 198 The cuticle [of the earthworm] is thin, transparent, and variable in thickness in different regions of the body.

c. The cell-wall of Infusoria.

2. *Bot.* Formerly, the primary integumentary tissue or epidermis; now, a superficial film formed of the cutinized outer layers of the superficial walls of the epidermal cells.

The later usage was introduced by Ad. Brongniart (*Ann. des Sci. Nat.*, Sér. 2, I. 65). It appears in Eng. in Henfrey's transl. of von Mohl's *Vegetable Cell* 1852, p. 34.

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. ii. § 2 That extreme thin Cuticle which is spread over the Lobes of the Seed. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 19 The cuticle is formed so as to accommodate itself..to the natural growth of the plant. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 1 The presence of a kind of skin or cuticle, which envelops the whole. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 29 Epidermis, outer skin, is the name given to the layer of cells which is covered by and produces the cuticle.

† 3. *transf.* 'A thin skin formed on the surface of any liquor' (J.); a film or thin coating.

1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 314 This [salt] being boyled to a Cuticle will shoot like to any other Salt. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 34 Without breaking thorow the tender cuticle and film of so brittle and thin a substance [an air-bubble]. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* (J.), When any saline liquor is evaporated to cuticle, and let cool, the salt concretes in regular figures.

‖ Cuticula (kiu·tiki·ŭlă). [L.: see prec.]

1. = CUTICLE 1, 2; now *esp.* of certain lower organisms.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. iii, The skinne couers the rest, and hath Cuticulam or a little skinne vnder it. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. iv. § 14 The Cuticula, or upper Skin. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* iv. 175 The tough, outer coat, which has been termed the *cuticula*.

† 2. = CUTICLE 3. *Obs.*

1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 113. 184 Let it vapor away til thou see it covered wit a Cutecula, or thin scum.

Cuticular (kiu·tiki·kiŭlă1), *a.* [f. CUTICULA + -AR. Cf. F. *cuticulaire*.] Of or pertaining to a cuticle; of the nature of, or resembling, cuticle.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VII. 94 The cuticular construction of the auricle. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 39 Much used in cuticular Diseases. 1708 J. KEILL *Anim. Secretion* 74 The Orifices of..the cuticular Glands. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 1 The presence of flowers..and of cuticular stomata. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* i. 33 The cuticular skeleton of the crayfish.

Cuti·cularization. [f. next + -ATION.] The action or process of forming into cuticle.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 209 The cuticularisation of the outer layers never advances far inwards, the cuticle generally remaining thin. 1882 *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* 25 The cuticularisation of the walls of the bundle sheath.

Cuticularize (kiu·tiki·kiŭlărəiz), *v.* [f. CUTICULAR + -IZE.] *trans.* To make cuticular; to form into cuticle. Hence **Cuti·cularized** *ppl. a.*

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 34 The cuticularised layer becomes actually separated from the non-cuticularised shell. 1881 *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 20 An epidermal layer with cuticularised outer walls.

Cutification (kiutifikē·ʃən). [n. of action from CUTIFY: see -FICATION.] Formation of cutis or skin; also transplantation of cuticle for the promotion of cicatrization (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 47 Bands of skin..which, during recovery, will become the centres of cutification.

Cutify (kiū·tifəi), *v.* [f. L. type **cutificāre*, f. *cutis* skin: see -FY.] *intr.* To form skin.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Cutigeral (kiūti·dʒĕrăl), *a.* [f. L. type **cutiger* (f. *-ger* bearing) + -AL.] Carrying or bearing skin.

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cutigeral cavity*, a circular depression in the upper border of the hoof of the horse, into which the coronary cushion is received.

Cutikin (kiū·tikin). *Sc.* Also **cuttikin, cuittikin, cuitican.** [f. *cuit, cute,* COOT[2], ancle, with dim. suffix.] A gaiter, a spatterdash.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xi, As he exchanged his slippers for a pair of stout walking shoes, with *cutikins*, as he called them, of black cloth. 1833 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* vi. (1849) 32 A cuttikin of corduroy, deficient in the instep.

Cutin (kiū·tin). *Bot.* [f. CUT-IS + -IN.] The cellulose body forming the cuticle of plants, CUTOSE.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 186. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 74 Cutin..resists rotting far longer than cellulose.

Cu·tinize, *v.* [f. prec. + -IZE.] = CUTICULARIZE. Hence **Cutiniza·tion.** 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

‖ **Cutis** (kiū·tis). [L. = the skin.]

1. *Anat.* The true skin or derma of the body, underlying the epidermis or cuticle.

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* II. i, And then prepare a bath To cleanse and clear the cutis. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* IV. iv, Your ten-crown amber possets, good to smooth The cutis, as you call it. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. ii. 117 The thinness of the Cutis, and the Softness and thinness of the Cuticle. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 119 A tubercle in its early stage feels to the finger like a foreign body introduced into the cutis.

2. *Bot.* The peridium of certain fungi.

Cutise·ctor. [f. L. *cuti-s* skin + *sector* a cutter.] A knife used in making thin sections for microscopy. 1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Cutitis (kiutəi·tis). *Path.* [f. CUT-IS + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the skin.

1857 in DUNGLISON *Dict. Med. Science.*

Cutization. [f. L. *cutis* skin + -IZE + -ATION.] 'The alteration of structure, drying, thickening, and hardening, which takes place in a mucous membrane, when exposed to the air and to friction' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

Cutlass (kʌ·tlăs). Forms: 6 **coutelace, 7 coutelas, cuttelas, cuttleass,** 8 **cutlace,** 7– **cutlass.** Also *corruptly* β. 7 **cutleax, cuttleaxe, cotellax**; γ. 8– **cutlash.** [a. F. *coutelas*, augm. of *couteau* (*coutel*) knife; cognate with It. *coltellaccio*: Lat. type **cultellāceum.* The original *coutel-as, coutel-ace*, has undergone many perversions in English under the influence of popular etymology, which has transformed the first part into *cuttle, curtal, curtle, curt, cut*, and the second into *ax, axe.* A later change has made *cutlass* into *cut-lash.* The forms *cuttle-ax* and *cut-lash* are included here; see CURTELACE, CURTAL-AX, CURT-AXE, in their alphabetical places.]

A short sword with a flat wide slightly curved blade, adapted more for cutting than for thrusting; now *esp.* the sword with which sailors are armed.

α. 1594 KYD *Cornelio* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 189 Arm'd with his blood-besmeared keen coute-lace. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1333 A Cuttelas verie curiously wrought, and inricht with stone. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 67 The boyes with Cuttleasses, must cut boughes. 1678 tr. *Gaya's Arms of War* 32 A kind of Cutlass, which they called Cinacis, and in English Cimeter. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xvii. 300 A great cutlass (as the seamen call it) or sword. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* I. i. 92 With a cutlass to sever the small bush-ropes. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* ¶ 1209 The sailors armed with cutlasses are to proceed to the hatchways.

β. [1598 FLORIO, *Coltellaccio*, a curtelax or chopping knife.] 1611 — A cutleax, a hanger. Also a chopping knife, a great knife. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Laugh & be fat* Wks. II. 79/1 The bloudy cutthroat cuttleaxe of swaggering Mars. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxxi. (1739) 194 Either a Cotellax, or such-like Weapon.

γ. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Church.) III. 779/1 Men arm'd with Cutlashes. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIV. 87 Of two, his cutlash launch'd the spouting blood. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisals* II. viii, A good cutlash in my hand. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Cutlas*.. the small-handed swords supplied to the navy, the *cutlash* of Jack.

2. *Comb., cutlass-blade,* etc.; *cutlass-proof* adj.; **cutlass-fish,** a name of a species of fish, the Silvery hair-tail, so called from its shape.

1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 26 That he conceiv'd 'twas Cutlace proof. 1827 O. W. ROBERTS *Centr. Amer.* 300 The Indians constantly require..moscheates, or cutlass blades.

Hence **Cu·tlass** *v. nonce-wd.*, to hew with a cutlass; **Cu·tlassed** *ppl. a.*, furnished with cutlasses.

1890 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 413/1 He will cutlass his way through forest to the summit of peaks to find particular herbs. 1839 *Morn. Herald* 11 July, The nucleus of a cutlassed gendarmerie..

Cutle, obs. form of CUITTLE.

Cutler (kʌ·tlər). Forms: 5 **coteler(e, cotteler, cut(t)eller,** (**cultelere**), 5–6 **cuteler,** 6 **cotelar, cuttelar, cutellar, cutlar,** 5– **cutler.** [a. F. *coutelier*:—L. type *cultellāri-us*, f. *cultellus*, OF. *coutel* knife.] One who makes, deals in, or repairs knives and similar cutting utensils.

c 1400 *Beryn* 2297 The Cotelere .. that made the same knyff. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Hors Shepe & G.* 130 Dagars wrought by the cutlers. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 108 Ther be many Smithes and Cuttelars in Halamshire. 1592 GREENE *3rd Pt. Conny-catch.* 23 One..came vnto a poore Cutler to haue a Cuttle made. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 53 An ordinary knife, which he bought of a common cutler for a shilling. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* 6196/9 Edward Birch, late of Birmingham..Short-Cutler. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 81/2 Technically [at Sheffield] the cutler is the man who puts the knife together.

Hence **Cu·tleress, Cu·tler-woman,** a female cutler.

c 1765 FLLOYD *Tartarian T.* (1785) 48/1 The cutleress was ready to die. *Ibid.* 45/1 The sequins the cutler-woman promised me.

Cutlery (kʌ·tləri). In 5 **cutellerie.** [a. OF. *coutelerie* (mod.F. *coutellerie*) cutler's art, cutlery, f. *coutelier* CUTLER: see -ERY.]

a. The art or trade of the cutler. b. *collect.* Articles made or sold by cutlers, as knives, scissors, etc. Also *attrib.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. x. 50 As thou3 therfore sporiorie and cutellerie entermeeneden and enterfereden with gold smyth craft .. The al hool craft of cutleri. 1624 in *Harper's Mag.* (1884) June 72/2 The makers of knives, sickles, shears, scissors, and other cutlery wares. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 49 There is a considerable cutlery manufacture. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 599 The manufacture of hardware and cutlery at Birmingham, Sheffield, &c.

Cutlet (kʌ·tlĕt). Also 8 **costelet(te,** (9 **côtelette**). [a. F. *côtelette* (formerly *costelette*, whence 18th c. Eng. form), double dim. of *coste, côte* (dim. *costele*) rib. The mod. Eng. spelling suggests that it is a dim. of *cut.* In *menus* the French form is frequently used.] A small piece of meat, generally mutton or veal, in the former case usually cut off the ribs, *esp.* the smaller ones near the neck, used for broiling, frying, etc.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cutlets*, a Term in Cookery, a dainty Dish made of the short Ribs of a Neck of Mutton. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Filets*, Another Way to order Slices of Veal or Cutlets. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 95 He desired the company of some..friends to join in a costelet and a sallad at Chattelin's. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 45 Take a leg of lamb, cut it in thin cutlets across the grain. 1886 G. ALLEN *Maimie's Sake* x, See that she..has a nice cutlet and a glass of hock.

Cu·tling, *sb.*1 [? f. CUT *v.*] A name applied to groats (husked oat-grains), or to coarse oatmeal.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 317/1 Groats, or Cutlings (are) Oats husked. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Cutlins*, oatmeal grits. *North.* 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Cutlings*, a name for groats, bruised oat seeds freed of the pericarp, used for gruel, porridge, etc.

Cu·tling, *sb.*2 [f. CUT *sb.* + -LING] *rare.* A small piece cut off.

1834 *Drakard's Stamford News* 4 Nov., Propagating apple trees..by small cutlings.

Cu·tling (kʌ·tliŋ), *vbl. sb. dial.* [f. as if from a verb *to cutle*; cf. also CUTTLE *sb.*2, a knife.

The verb is in common use in south of Scotland in sense 'to grind or sharpen knives', etc., *e. g.* 'to send a razor to be cutled'.]

The business or occupation of a cutler, the making of cutlery. Also *attrib.*

1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 357 That the men of Toledo..were excellent at cuttling. *c* 1765 FLLOYD *Tartarian T.* (1785) 42/2 Not satisfied with his cutling-trade alone. *a* 1804 MATHER *Songs* (1862) 66 (*Sheffield Gloss.*), When he wrought at cutling, mere twelves made him sick. 1839 in Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1877) 40 Cum all yo cutlin heroes ..All yo wot works at flat-backs.

Cut-lips (kʌ·tlips). [That which is distinguished by cut or abrupt lips.] The popular name of two American fishes: a. *Exoglossum maxilingua*; b. The hare-lipped Sucker, *Quassilabia lacera.*

1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 596 From the fresh waters of North America .. *Exoglossum* (the 'Stone Toter' or 'Cut-lips'.)

Cut-off (kʌ·tˌɒf, *attrib.* kʌ·tˌɒf), *sb.* [CUT *v.* 55.]

1. An act of cutting off or portion cut off.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 151 This, though, was a great Cut-off; a whole Week out of ten Days.

2. A new and shorter passage cut by a river through a bend; sometimes also applied to the crescent-shaped lake formed by the remains of the old channel when cut off from the new by silting. *Western U.S.*

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 186 At one spot called the 'grand cut off', vessels now pass from one point to another in half a mile, to a distance which it formerly required twenty miles to reach. 1874 in N. H. Bishop *Voy. Paper Canoe* (1878) 223 If you take to the cut-offs, you may get into..interior bayous, from which you will never emerge.

b. A piece of road or railway which cuts off or saves a bend; a short cut, cross-cut.

1881 *Chicago Times* 14 May, The Company is .. building a cut-off six miles in length near Omaha.

3. An interruption or stopping of a continuance or flow.

1881 T. STEVENSON in *Nature* XXIII. 560 Difficulty..of effecting a sharp cut-off on a particular bearing.

b. *spec. Steam-engine.* An arrangement by which the admission of steam to the cylinder is cut off when the piston has travelled part of the stroke, so that the steam during the remainder of the stroke works expansively; a contrivance for effecting this purpose. Also *attrib.*

1849 FAIRBAIRN in *Mec. Mag.* LI. 258 The space between the cut-off valve and the working cylinder. 1850 *Pract. Mech. Jrnl.* III. 29 All the requirements of an accurate self-regulating cut-off. 1891 *Engineer* 18 Sept. LXII. 229 This valve gear has an unusually large range of cut-off.

c. Applied to various mechanical contrivances for stopping the flow of a liquid, cutting off or closing a connexion, and the like.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Cut-off*..2. a valve or gate in a spout, to stop discharge..3. a device in a rain-water spout to send the falling water in either of two directions. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Mar. 12/1 Cut-off for hydraulic and other engines. 1890 *Times* 6 Dec. 15/4 The cut-off is a strong and simple arrangement for bringing the magazine into action or for cutting it off.

d. *fig.* 1859 SAXE *Poems, Early Rising* ii, Who first invented..That artificial cut-off—Early Rising.

Cut-off, *a.* = CUT-AWAY.

1840 *Ann. Reg.* 8 Dressed in a cut-off green coat with brass buttons.

Cutose (kiūtōus). *Chem.* [f. CUT-IS + -OSE.] One of the cellulose bodies: the hyaline substance which forms the cuticle or cuticular layers of plants. Also called *cutin.*

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 2097 *Cutose* constitutes the fine transparent membrane which covers the exposed parts of vegetables. 1885 *Athenæum* 7 Feb. 188/1 *Cutose*, the substance which covers and protects the aërial organs of plants.

Cut-out (kʌtˌɑu·t, kʌ·tˌɑut), *sb.* [CUT *v.* 56.] *Electr. Engin.* A contrivance for automatically cutting lamps, motors, or other electrical appliances out of circuit, when the current supplied to them reaches a point at which it is undesirable to work.

One of the commonest kinds is a *fuse* or *fusible cut-out*, a short piece of metal in circuit which melts when the current attains an unsafe magnitude. There are also other kinds, mostly electro-magnetic in their form, which may be made to act with an increase, a decrease, or a change in direction of current. The name was formerly sometimes applied to a short-circuiting switch on a telegraph circuit.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1887 SPONS *Househ. Management* (1887) 95 Cut-outs or safety valves, are essential to the security of a house. 1888 *Rules & Regul. Teleg. Eng. & Electricians* 23 All circuits should be protected with cut-outs. — 24 Where fusible cut-outs are used, etc. 1893 *Verity & Sons' Compend.* 34 Automatic magnetic cut-out

Cutpurse, cut-purse (kʌ·tpəus). [CUT *v.* 63.] 'One who steals by the method of cutting purses, a common practice when men wore their purses at their girdles' (J.); hence, a pickpocket, thief, robber; also *fig.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VI. 118 'Bi Crist', quaþ a Cutte-pors [B. v. 639 cutpurs, C. VIII. 283 kitte-pors] 'I haue no kun pere'. 1530 PALSGR. 505/2 His eares be cutte of, it is a signe he hath ben a cut purse. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xii. 176 How often hast thou seene the Cutpurse hanged with the purse about his necke? 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv 686. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 74 A crowd of Cut-Purses, running full speed from their own ears. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 25 ¶ 11, I approached him as if I knew him a Cut-purse. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 244 Measures were taken to arrest this cut-purse of the ocean.

attrib. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 137 Away you Cut-purse Rascall, you filthy Bung, away. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 1/2 Incapable of that cut-purse policy.

Hence † **Cu·tpursing** *vbl. sb.*, cutting of purses.

1499 *Promp. Parv.* 111 (Pynson) Cut pursinge, *burcidium.* 1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soul* I. xv. 28 This ..is farre worse than coosining, cut pursing, or roging.

† **Cuts** [1]. *Obs.* [Cf. COTS.] A deformation of *God's.*

1671 *Welch Trav.* 193 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 337 Cuts plutteranails! was tell a lie, hur found it as hur went. 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* II. ii, Cuts Bobs, says Frisk, my Brains grow addl'd. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 64 Cuts-plutter-a-nails, quoth Taffy.

Cuts [2], **cutts.** *local.* [prob. plural of CUT *sb.* in some application, the plural referring to the two pairs of wheels, 'a pair of *cuts*'.] (See quots.)

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Cuts*, a timber-carriage. *Linc.* 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Cuts*..for conveying timber. It consists of two pairs of wheels with a long pole as a coupling between them, so as to place them far apart. 1886 *S. W. Linc Gloss.* s. v., He was fined for using a pair of cutts on the highway without having his name painted thereon.

† **Cut-scratch.** *Obs.* A kind of short wig: see SCRATCH.

1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No. 30 Without any other Qualification than that of a Cut-Scratch. *Ibid.* No. 57 We can now boast as many Cut-Scratches as any Seminary in the City.

† **Cutt.** *Obs.* (See quots.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cutts*, a sort of flat-bottom'd Boats, formerly us'd in the Channel for Transporting Horses. 1775 ASH, *Cutt.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Cutts*, flat-bottomed horse-ferry boats of a former day.

Cuttable (kʌ·tăb'l), *a.* [f. CUT *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being cut.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. iv. 160 The Yuel therbi coming is ..kutteable awey bi good and thrifti bisynes therto sett. 1743 *Maxwell's Trans. Soc. Impr. Agric. Scot.* 204 (Jam.) All the cuttable grass of the nearest field.

Cuttanee (kʌtă·nī). Also 7 **cottony.** [Urdū and Pers. كتّانی *kattānī*, f. Arab. كتّان *kattān* flax.] Fine linen from the East Indies.

1622 COCKS *Diary* (1883) I. 179 (Stanf.), 2 handkerchefs Rumall cottony. 1696 OVINGTON *Voy. Surratt* 218 (Y.) Rich Silks, such as Atlasses, Cuttanees, Sooseys. 1721 C KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 298 Crevats with Gold and Silver..Cuttanees with Gold..Callicoes. 1813 MILBURN *Orient. Comm.* (Y.) *(List of Calcutta piece-goods)*, Cuttannees.

† Cutted (kʌ·tĕd), *ppl. a. Obs.* or *dial.* [An earlier form of the pa. pple. of CUT *v.*, retained for some time in adjective use.] = CUT *ppl. a.*

1. Wounded, mutilated, etc., by cutting; castrated; carved, sculptured, engraved, etc.

1438 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 111 My cuttyd hors. 1521 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 129 A sylver spoyne with cuttid starttis. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 35/2 Where cutted carcasses quick members reel. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* I. ii. (1869) 5 The cutted fingers of the shearers.

2. Cut short; curtailed; ending abruptly.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 348 The horrible disordinat scantnesse of clothyng, as been thise kuttid sloppes or haynselyns. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 434 His wijf walked him wib .. In a cutted cote, cutted full heyze. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 62 b, The Nardus of the mountayn .. hathe a short eare and cutted. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 555 A silver pillar, with a short or cutted point.

b. Wearing short skirts. *Cutted friar*: = *curtal friar*: see CURTAL B 6.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 305 These Cuttid galauntes with theire codware; þat is an vngoodly gise. 16.. *R. Hood & Fryer Tucke* iii. in Child *Ballads* (1888) III. 123 'I le never eate nor drinke', Robin Hood sa[id], 'Till I that cutted friar see'.

3. Contracted in expression; abbreviated, concise.

1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Circunciſæ et breues orationes* .. Cutted, and short sentences, or orations. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 10 b, If he had not broken the weightnesse of woordes with cutted sentences. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 198 His cutted Sillogisme. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 222 This figure for pleasure may be called in our vulgar the cutted comma, for that there cannot be a shorter diuision then at euery words end.

b. Short to rudeness; curt, snappish.

1530 [see CUTTEDLY]. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. xxiii. 376 Whereupon, there began some short and cutted shrewd words to be dealt betweene. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Women beware W.* III. i, She's grown so cutted, there's no speaking to her. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.), Ye rearing, snapping, tedious, cutted Snibblenose. 1880 *E. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Cuttit*, sharp in reply; pert; impudent.

Hence **† Cu·ttedly** *adv.*, shortly, *concisely, abruptly, curtly; **† Cu·ttedness.**

1530 PALSGR. 835/1 Cuttedly, frowardly, *cauesne.* 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 18 a, Can not be reported, but both coldely and also cuttedly. *a* 1662 BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 104 (Jam.) The moderater, cuttedly (as the man naturally hath a little choler), answered, That, etc. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* I. 136 The man that would liue long must not be too short [in temper and speech]. This cuttednesse hath cut off many a mans life before his time.

Cuttee (kʌtī·). *nonce-wd.* [See -EE.] One who is cut socially. See CUT *v.* 33.

1798 *Monthly Mag.* in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) II. 382 The cutter either walked smartly by, pretending not to see the cuttee; or, if he wished to make the cut more complete, looked him full in the face.

Cutter (kʌ·tə1), *sb.*[1] [f. CUT *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who cuts; one who shapes things by cutting: the name of operatives in many subordinate branches of industry.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 88 A Cutter, *scissor.* 1485 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 240 Gevyn in ale to þe cutters of the pole jd. 1530 PALSGR. 211/2 Cutter of throtes, *coupeur de gorges.* 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* ii. 12 An experienced cutter of Gems. 1881 *Porcelain Works Worcester* 8 The transferrers, who place the prints on the wares; and the cutters, who prepare the paper for them.

b. With adverbs, as *cutter-down, -off, -out*, etc.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 53 The cutter off of natures witte. 1611 COTGR., *Avalleur*, a .. feller, cutter downe. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 114 She was accomplished in all the arts of the needle..a capital cutter-out. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 99 Fifty horsemen .. cutters-off of the highway, wild as wild Arabs.

c. In many combinations, as *fustian-, stone-, wood-cutter*, etc.: see these words.

2. *spec.* † a. A hair-cutter. *Obs.*

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 652/8 *Hic tonsor*, cuttere. *Hic rasor*, a shawere. 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* III. ii, I sought the villadge through and cold find neare a cutter.

b. A carver, sculptor, engraver.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 25 b, Payntors, cutters, grauers, glasiers, and embrodurers. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 105 In this Hippopatom the cutter chose rather to follow then reforme an error. 1880 WARREN *Book-plates* xii. 126 Naming Durer as its designer, but not as its cutter upon the wood-block.

c. † (*a*) A tailor. *Obs.* (*b*) Now, The person employed in a tailoring or similar establishment to take the measures and cut out the cloth.

1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict., Claravoya*, iags or cuts in garments, such as cutters inuent for gentle-women. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.*, Another called himself a Cutter: We ask'd him whether in Wood or Stone? Neither, said he, but in Cloth and Stuff (Anglicè a Taylor). 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 8/1 Employed by..a tailor in Regent-street, as a cutter and fitter of wearing apparel.

d. One who cuts or castrates animals.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 53 This my Bore is chast, for my cutter hath cut him. 1603 *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS.), Anthony Latenden of Wittersham, horse cutter. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4182/4 He .. is by Trade a Cutter of Pigs. 1888 in ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*

† 3. One over-ready to resort to weapons; a bully, bravo; also, a cutthroat, highway-robber. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 85 He .. gathered together a companye of Roysters and Cutters, and practised robberyes. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 135 b, Like these cutters, and hackers, who will take the wall of men, and picke quarrells. 1607 R. C. tr. *H. Stephen's World of Wonders* 95 A theefe, or rather a cutter by the high way. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 57 His infirmities were passion, in which he would swear like a cutter [etc.]. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxvii, I see, sir, you understand cutter's law—when one tall fellow has coin, another must not be thirsty.

† b. Applied to some riotous weavers in 1769.

1769 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 124/1 The new body of cutters, that have made a fresh disturbance in the neighbourhood of Spital-fields, are handkerchief-weavers. *Ibid.* 132/2 Fifty weavers, commonly called cutters, all masked, assembled.. in Hoxton-square. 1770 *Monthly Rev.* 77 Two of the Spitalsfields rioters, or cutters, were sentenced to be hanged.

4. That which cuts; an implement or tool for cutting; the cutting part of a machine, etc.

Used in a number of specific applications in various trades, and in numerous combinations, as *chaff-cutter, disc-cutter, turnip-cutter*, etc.

1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 84 He provided rules and cutters for making of farthings. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 163 Another Workman takes them [iron bars] whilst hot, and puts them through the Cutters. 1788 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* VI. 200 In cutting small Wheels, Nuts, or Pinions, the Cutter must go in between the Chaps. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 60 Giving rotatory motion to a circular horizontal cutter. 1859 *Handbk. Turning* 65 Slide the cutter towards the edge of the work by turning the screw of the slide rest.

† b. One of the front or cutting teeth; an incisor.

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xxi. 40 Whereof eight [teeth] be cutters, foure biters, and twentie grinders. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat*. *Manual* IV. xii. 348 In Man they [the teeth] are of a threefold figure: Cutters, Dog-teeth, and Grinders. 1691 RAY *Creation* (J.), The cutters [are] before, that they may be ready to cut off a morsel..to be transmitted to the grinders.

5. One who or that which cuts, in various transferred senses of the verb (see the quots.); one who cuts an acquaintance; a cutting remark, etc.

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 625 See, the cutter of my words riseth. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 232 Then apply a Repeller, as Oyl of Roses, with which mingle cutters, or Vinegar. 1691 T. BROWNE *Mr. Bays Changing Relig.* (ed. 2) 15 This is a cutter, by my faith Mr. Bays, it lashes somewhere with a vengeance. 1781 SMEATHMAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 179 *note*, Not only all his cloaths were destroyed by white Ants or Cutters, but his papers also. 1798 [see CUTTEE]. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 145, I never cut any one .. and have, indeed, a very considerable contempt for all cutters. 1882 *Knowledge* No. 19. 409/2 The cards are not shuffled between the cuts, so that the cutter, if he fails the first time, has a rather better chance next time.

6. *Mining.* A crack or fissure intersecting the bedding or lines of stratification; the cleavage of slate (usually in *pl.*); a crack in a crystal or precious stone. *dial.*

1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 15 A soft sandy stone, so open in the cutters, and so loose, that the ground above it can have very little moisture. 1785 HUTTON in *Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* (1788) I. 259 A stratum of porous sandstone does not abound so much with veins and cutters as a similar stratum of marble. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 34 Slates ..of a muddy brown complexion along the cutters. 1865 PAGE *Geol. Terms, Cutters*, a quarryman's term for any narrow crack or fissure that cuts or crosses the strata; hence 'backs and cutters' for what is known to geologists as the jointed structure.

7. A superior quality of brick, which can be cut and rubbed, called also *cutting brick*; used for arches of doorways and windows, quoins, etc.

1842 GWILT *Archit.* (1876) 526 The finest marl stocks..are technically called firsts, or cutters..There is also a red cutting brick, whose texture is similar to the malm cutter, which must not be confounded with the red stock. 1881 *Every man his own Mechanic* § 1152 The bricks are sorted into classes known as cutters..picked stocks, etc.

8. *Comb.*, chiefly belonging to sense 4, as *cutter-block, -frame, -screw, -stock*, various parts of cutting-machines or cutting-tools; **cutter-bar**, (*a*) a bar in which cutting-tools are so fastened as to serve for circular cutting, as in a machine for boring the inside of cylinders; (*b*) the bar in a mowing or reaping machine that bears the knives; **cutter-grinder**, an implement for sharpening the cutters of reaping machines, etc.; **cutter-head**, the revolving head of a tool with cutters or sharpened edges; **cutter-wheel**, a wheel serving for cutting.

1831 HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 217 If we suppose the cutter, or rather the cutter-frame to move upon a pivot. 1833 *Ibid.* II. 130 This cutter-block is constructed to slide upon the hollow cast iron shaft..a metal stopper inside connected with the cutter-head by pins. 1862 *Chambers' Encycl.* s. v. *Cork*, Cutter-wheels and other suitable machines are brought to bear on the revolving cork. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 80 Cutter-screws and bolts should be made of the very best refined iron.

Cutter (kʌ·tə1), *sb.*[2] *Naut.* [app. a specific use of CUTTER *sb.*[1] Some think it refers to CUT *v.*, comparing the early use of RUNNER for a small fast vessel used as a dispatch boat, etc.; others would refer it more especially to the build, whereby it is, in Johnson's words, 'a nimble boat that cuts the water'. The conjecture that it is possibly a corruption of CATUR is inadmissible.]

1. A boat, belonging to a ship of war, shorter and in proportion broader than the barge or pinnace, fitted for rowing and sailing, and used for carrying light stores, passengers, etc.

1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 284, I have seen and heard six Times more Confusion .. and Hurry in hoisting out one Cutter (or small Boat). 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiii. 276 The inconsiderable size of a Cutter belonging to a sixty gun ship, (being only an open boat about twenty-two feet in length). 1784 *Cook's 3rd Voy.* (1790) VI. 2227 Two sailors..went off with a six-oared cutter. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 9 Cutters are used as despatch boats and for light work, such as answering signals, rowing guard, picking up a man overboard, or to assist in towing.

2. A small, single-masted vessel, clinker- or carvel-built, furnished with a straight running bowsprit, and rigged much like a sloop, carrying a fore-and-aft main-sail, gaff-top-sail, stay-foresail, and jib; a style of building and rigging now much used in yachts.

According to an old French engraving of a naval action in 1779, and *Rigging & Seamanship* 1794, vol. I. *last plate*, the cutters of that time were rigged like the half of an old schooner, with square topsails.

Revenue cutter (formerly *custom-house cutter*): a cutter-built vessel employed by the customs authorities for the prevention of smuggling, etc.; in *U. S.* applied to all vessels employed in this service whether steamers or sailing vessels; hence *revenue cutter service*, etc.

1762 CAPT. EVERITT in *Naval Chron.* XIII. 30 Let the *Lurcher* Cutter attend the Boats. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Cutter*, a small vessel commonly navigated in the channel of England; it is furnished with one mast, and rigged as a *sloop*. Many of these vessels are used on an illicit trade, and others employed by the Government to seize them. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 441 The Hind Revenue Cutter. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 14 The Rambler cutter was..engaged .. with a French cutter. 1892 *Whitaker's Alm.* 606/1 In the first-class division, Mr. John Jameson's cutter, Iverna, built in 1890, headed the winning list.

3. *transf.* A small light sledge or sleigh for one or two persons. *Canada* and *U.S.*

1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 207 The usual equipages for travelling are the double sleigh .. and cutter; the two former are drawn by two horses abreast, but the latter .. has but one. 1857 B. TAYLOR *North. Trav.* xv. 155 The sleighing was superb. How I longed for a dashing American cutter, with a span of fast horses. 1887 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 261 The dainty Canadian 'cutter', with its..curved..runners.

4. *Comb.*, as *cutter-built, -rigged*, adjs.; **cutter-brig**, 'a vessel with square sails, a fore-and-aft main-sail, and a jigger-mast with a smaller one' (Smyth); formerly *brig cutter*; **cutter-gig**, a boat of a size between a cutter and a gig; **cutter-yacht**, a yacht built and rigged like a cutter.

[1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 255 They were met by a brig cutter.] *Ibid.* I. 261 The Perseverance [is] cutter-rigged. 1803 *Ibid.* X. 333 The squadron has sent in the..brig *l'Aiguille*..cutter built. 1805 *Ibid.* XIV. 340 Two large French Cutter Brigs ran alongside. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 101 In the Royal Navy, when cutter-built vessels are thus rigged, they are called Cutter Brigs. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 309 We passed the bishop's smart little cutter-yacht.

Cutter, *sb.*[3] Corruption or error for GUTTER.

1732 BAILEY, *Cutters*, the little Streaks in the Beam of a Deer.

Cu·tter, *v. north. dial.* [app. cognate with G. dial. *kuttern* to coo like a dove, also applied to various other sounds; Sw. *qvittra* to chirp; cf. also ON. *kvitta* to rumour. But the Eng. word may be directly echoic, with iterative form: cf. *whitter, whatter, chatter, mutter.*]

1. *intr.* a. To whisper; to talk privately and confidentially. b. To coo like a pigeon.

1781 J. HUTTON *Tour Caves* Gloss., *Cutter*, to whisper. 1803 R. ANDERSON *Cumbrld. Ball.* 66 I' the pantry the sweethearters cutter'd sae soft. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Cuttering*, talking low. 'They sat hottering and cuttering over the fire.' 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Cutter*, to whisper. *Cutterin*, cooing like a pigeon. 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss., Cutter*, to whisper or talk softly.

2. To fondle, make much of. [Cf. CUITER.]

1746 COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* (1862) Introd. 36, I dunnaw meeon heaw fok harbort'n't or cutt'ern't o'er thee. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss., Cutter*, to fondle, or make much of, as a hen or goose of her young. 1825 in BROCKETT *N. Country Gloss.*

Cutthroat, cut-throat (kʌ·tˌþrōut). [See CUT *v.* 63.]

1. One who cuts throats; a ruffian who murders or does deeds of violence; a murderer or assassin by profession.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 449 Thir cankerit cutthrottis of crudelitie. 1694 tr. *Millon's Lett. State* May an. 1658, Those sanctifi'd Cut-throats. 1793 *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* III. 109 A corps franc, raised on the frontiers of Hungary..I never saw such a set of desperate cut-throats. 1889 FROUDE *Chiefs Dunboy* xxv. 380, I am a soldier, sir, and not a cut-throat.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* x. (1637) 93 It is the very tryed cut-throat of all amity, friendship, etc. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VII. xxix. 855 There is no greater a cut-throte to dogs than the wild bore. 1878 W. BLACK *Goldsmith* xii. 102 A paid libeller and cut-throat of public reputations.

† 2. A kind of fire-arm; cf. *murderer. Obs.*

1566 in Thomson *Invent.* (1815) 169 (Jam.) Item, sex cutthrottis of irne with their mekis. 1567 *Sempill Ballads* (1872) 2 Cunning of crosbow cutthrot and culuering.

† 3. A dark lantern. *Obs.*

1783 BAILEY, *Cut-throat*, also a kind of lantern. 1825 JAMIESON, *Cut-throat*, a dark lantern or bowet .. so constructed that the light may be completely obscured, when ..necessary for the perpetration of any criminal act.

4. The Mustang grape of Texas, having an acrid taste.

Century Dict. refers to *Sportsman's Gazetteer.*

5. More fully **cut-throat finch**: a bird-fancier's name for *Amadina fasciata*, the Red-collared Bengaly of Swainson, a small West African bird, the male of which has a red mark round the throat. [Here *cut* is the pa. pple. qualifying *throat*.]

1872 *Revised List Vertebr. Anim. Zool. Gard.* 137 Cut-throat Finch. 1873 *Spectator* 22 Feb. 240/1 Here are 'Cut-throats', the male with a murderous red mark round his soft neck, the female without it. 1891 *Bazaar* 20 Feb., Cut-throats, silver bills, waxbills..spice birds, Java sparrows.

6. *attrib.* That is, or has the character of, a cut-throat or assassin; of or pertaining to cutthroats; murderous, ruffianly.

1567 DRANT *Hor. Epist.* vi. D ij, A cut throte rutterkin. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 112 You call me misbeleeuer, cut-throate dog. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cut-Throat Place*, an Inn or Tavern, where People are exacted upon. 1874 DASENT *Half a Life* II. 110 A cut-throat lonely place. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 12/1 Cut-throat competition is not for gentlemen. [*Cut-throat Lane*, a frequent local appellation of a lonely lane.]

7. *Comb.*, as *cutthroat-like* adj.

1611 COTGR., *Meurtrierement*, murtherously, cruelly, cut-throat-like.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Cu't-throat** *v. trans.*, to cut the throat of. **Cu't-throatry, -ery**, practice proper to a cutthroat. **Cu't-throatish, Cu't-throaty** *adjs.*, pertaining or proper to a cut-throat.

a 1625 BEAUMONT & FL. *Laws of Candy* IV. ii, Money .. Is now a god on earth. It .. Bribes Justice, cut-throats Honour. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 229 For to let my house before my lease be out, is cut-throatery. 1870 *Echo* 15 Dec., They look more cut-throatish than ever. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 32 If God made man .. as he [Mr. Hobbs] saies, in such a cut-throatty condition.

Cutting (kv·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb CUT, in various senses.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. ii. (1495) 597 Wythout kyttynge or keruynge. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 150 It is necessarie a surgian to make hise kuttyngis & hise brennyngis bi lenkþe of þe necke. 1590 WEBBE *Trav.* 21 There we staide to see the cutting or parting of the Riuer of Nilo..vpon the 25 of August. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Romish Monks* 27 Some gests and cutting of Faces, wherein they oblige the Company to imitate them. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 63 This shuffling and cutting with atoms. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* 60 Those who live by Cutting of Purses. 1856 MISS BIRD *Englishw. in Amer.* 41 That extreme of civilisation vulgarly called 'cutting' is common. 1884 HON. I. BLIGH in *Lillywhite's Cricket Annual* 5 His cutting and off-driving alike masterly.

b. The action of cutting down prices or underselling; also *attrib.*, as *cutting line, work*. (*colloq.*)

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour*, There is great competition in the trade, and much of what is called 'cutting', or one tradesman underselling another. *Ibid.* (1861) III. 425/1 A man started as a grocer in the same street, in the 'cutting' line, and I had to compete with him. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Mar. 2/1 This cutting work—competition gone mad I call it—is really a gigantic conspiracy against labour.

c. The separating of cattle from a herd; cf. CUT *v.* 56 d. Also *attrib.* *U.S.* and *Austral.*

1887 F. FRANCIS *Saddle & Moccasin* (Lentzner), I had been furnished with a trained cutting pony, reported to be one of the best in the valley. 1892 LENTZNER *Austral. Wd.-bk.* 19 *Cutting*, separating cattle from a herd and lassoing them.

†**2.** An intersection; also a section. *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 125 These two straight lines shall come to be cut, in the which cutting shall the Angle of the Bulwarke be. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 327 The Arcs of the cutting contain'd between two Parallels are equal.

3. *concr.* A piece cut off; *esp.* a shred made in preparing or trimming an object for use.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* XI. 31 And he seith to Jeroboam, Tak to thee ten kyttyngis. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 449 Codrus .. berenge as kyttenges of trees in his necke. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 667 The burning also of the cuttings of Vines, and casting them upon Land, doth much good. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 110, 550 lbs. Cuttings of Losh Hides, value 3*d.* per lb. 1825 LAMB *Rest. Pillory*, Dirty cuttings from the shambles at three-ha'pence a pound.

4. *spec.* A small shoot or branch bearing leaf-buds cut off a plant, and used for propagation.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 222 Figs .. will be propagated by their Suckers, Cuttings, and Layers. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Fierides*, The Cuttings being planted in a natural Bed of Earth. 1881 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 76 The shrubby *Calceolarias*..are readily propagated by cuttings.

b. A paragraph or short article cut out of a newspaper, etc.

1856 *N. & Q.* 2nd Ser. I. 292, I am desirous of mounting a collection of newspaper cuttings. 1866 *Athenæum* 24 Nov. 687/1 Hardly more comical than the following 'cutting' from the *Boston Gazette*.

5. *Irish Hist.* The levying of a tax or impost; tailage.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (1862) 506/2 The Tanist hath..certaine cuttings and spendings upon all the inhabitants under the Lord. 1607 DAVIES *Lett. Earl Salisb.* i. (1787) 222 Affirming that the Irish cutting was an usurpation and a wrong. 1612 — *Why Ireland* (1787) 127 These chiefries ..did consist chiefly in cuttings and cosheries, and other Irish exactions. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* ii. (1821) 232.

6. A figure produced by cutting; a carving, etc.

1787 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Sept., She gave me a cutting of my dearest Mrs. Delany..exquisitely resembling her fine venerable countenance. 1852 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. v. 139 Curious cuttings in wood and alabaster.

7. *Mining.* (See quots.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 668 *Cutting*, a poor quality of ore mixed with that which is better. *Ibid.* 669 *Cuttings*, the larger and lighter refuse which is detained by the sieve in the hotching tub, or hutch.

8. An open, trench-like excavation through a piece of ground that rises above the level of a canal, railway, or road which has to be taken across it.

1836 *Hull & Selby Railw. Act* 6 To construct .. arches, cuttings and fences. 1838 SIMMS *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* 62 The railway is carried through this cutting. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 23 Some good geological sections may be seen in railway cuttings.

9. With adverbs. Also *attrib.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 335 þis kitting awei is clepid circumcisioun. 1469 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 46 Wythout any dystruccyon or kyttynge down of treis. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* IV. ii, A delicious melon .. only waits thy cutting up! 1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* I. 83 Before the butcher's phrase 'cutting up' was supposed to be synonymous with criticizing. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* XXXII, Virginia..superintended the cutting-out department.

b. *Cutting-down line* (Ship-building): a curved line forming the upper side of the floor-timbers at the middle-line, continued to the stem and stern over the dead-woods, and representing the curve on which the keelson lies; *cutting-down*, the curve or surface which this line represents.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Cutting-down line*, a curved line used by shipwrights in the delineation of ships. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 113 The cutting-down line is intended to represent, on the Sheer Draught, the limit of the depth of every floor-timber at the middle-line, and also the height of the upper part of the dead-wood afore and abaft. *Ibid.* 124 They are bolted..to the cutting-down of the knee. *Ibid.* 142 They must be deeper in the throat or at the cutting-down.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cutting line, work* (see 1 b); *cutting place*, etc.; *esp.* in names of tools, etc. used in the process of cutting, as *cutting-board, -burnisher, -compass, -engine, file, -gauge, -hook, -knife, -mill, -nipper, -plane, -plier, -press, -punch, -spade, -table, -tool*, etc.; **cutting-bed** (*Microscopy*), a part of a microtome on which the cutting knife slides; **cutting-bill**, a bill for cutting wood; **cutting-box**, †(*a*) ? a chaff- or straw-cutter; (*b*) a receptacle for the diamond dust in diamond-cutting; **cutting-brick** = CUTTER *sb.*1 7; **cutting-house, -room**, a house or room where the cutting of clothing materials, meat, or other substances is done; †also a room where surgical operations are performed; **cutting-pot**, a pot used for the planting of cuttings; **cutting service** (*Lawn Tennis*), a service in which the player cuts the ball; **cutting-shoe**, a shoe specially constructed for horses which cut or interfere (see CUT *v.* 27).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 536 Able to beare the *cutting bill. 1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 161 Other sorts [of trees] bear the woodman's cutting-bill more kindly. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1081 It..furnishes shoemakers with their *cutting-boards. 1778 H. HERBERT *Mil. Equitation* 136 Every troop ought to have a *cutting-box..and one man constantly employed..in chopping hay, straw, &c. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 187 The finest kind of marl and red bricks are called *cutting bricks. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Cutting-compass*, a compass, one of whose legs is a cutter, to make washers, wads, and circular disks of paper for other uses. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 495 If both wheels are cut in the *cutting-engine by the same cutter. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 530 Some good husbands..with a *cutting hook (turning the edge vpward) fetch vp the eies budding out beneath. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Mar., In the morning went to my father's, whom I took in his *cutting house. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 500 At the Kerf, or *cutting place near the root. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1949/4 He hath rubbed the Hair in the cutting place behind. 1892 E. P. DIXON (Hull) *Seed Catalogue* 30 A great acquisition for *cutting purposes. 1708 *New View Lond.* II. 763/2 The *Cutting Room..where they cut for the stone. 1874 *Field* 8 Aug., Far better than a game run off by a *cutting service. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4832/4 [A horse] shod with *cutting Shoes turn'd up the inside Web. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 443/2, I caught the young ragamuffin up on one of the *cutting-tables dancing.

Cu'tting, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.]

1. That cuts, in various senses of the verb.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12802 A kene spere, cuttyng before. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 43 Full of cutting and sharpe rockes. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 109 It is of a cooling, cutting, and penetrating faculty. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3247/4 Two Swords, one ..with a full cutting Blade. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 215 Their Edge Tools..are also of a different shape .. towards the cutting end. 1885 H. C. MCCOOK *Tenants Old Farm* 240 Several large colonies of cutting-ants.

b. Of wind, weather, etc.

1798 SOUTHEY *Eng. Eclogues* IV, 'Tis cutting keen! I smart at every breath. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* 270 In Lightning and cutting hail. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Farrers* I. 1 Perhaps you don't know..what a cutting wind it is.

c. That cuts down prices or undersells. *colloq.*

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 262 (Hoppe), Those employers who seek to reduce the prices of a trade are known technologically as 'cutting employers'. *Ibid.* (1861) III. 425/2 By that time other 'cutting' shops were opened. 1884 *Christian World* 12 June 443/4 An employer of the cutting sort would..say 'Now, we must produce this article for a shilling less'.

2. That acutely wounds the mind or feelings.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 111 Dido the poore Princesse gauld with such destenye cutting, Crau's mortal passadge. 1652 STAPYLTON *Herodian* XIV. 115 Their cutting quips and wonted jeering. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. iv. 31 You said cutting things! Very cutting things. *a* 1796 H. VENN in *Compl. Duty Man, Mem.* (1841) 18 The cutting affliction of losing you. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* ix. 123 He can say the driest, most cutting things in the quietest of tones.

†**3.** That is a 'cutter' or swaggering blade. *Obs.*

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 3 Cutting Hufsnufs Roisters. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* v. 19 Wherefore have I such a company of cutting knaves to wait upon me. 1592 — *Disput.* 28 Brave youthfull Gentlemen and cutting companions. [1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xix, The cutting mercer of Abingdon..dashing Master Goldthred.]

Cuttingly (kv·tiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a cutting manner, so as to cut; sharply, acutely.

1611 FLORIO, *Alla rectsa*, cuttingly, hackingly. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 404 Doth he reprove sin? how cuttingly and piercingly doth he describe it? 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* xi, His struggles now But bind more close and cuttingly the band. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* III. 293 The thought is cuttingly painful while I live.

Cuttle (kv·t'l), *sb.*1 Forms: 1 **cudele**, 5 **codull(e, cotul(l**, 6–7 **cuttell**, (7 **cudle, cuttel, cuddell**, 9 *dial.* **coodle, cuddle**), 6– **cuttle**; also 6 **scuttel**, 7–8 SCUTTLE. [OE. *cudele*, also in OLow-Frankish, *c* 1100 (Grimm); of unknown derivation. The original form survives in the dialectal *cuddle, coodle*; *cuttle* appeared about 1500. Cf. Ger. *kuttel-fisch*, perh. from English.]

A cephalopod of the genus *Sepia* or family *Sepiidæ*, esp. the common cuttlefish, *Sepia officinalis*, also called *ink-fish* from its power of ejecting a black fluid from a bag or sac, so as to darken the water and conceal itself from pursuit. Thence the name is extended to other decapod, and sometimes even to octopod, cephalopods.

c 1000 *Sup. Alfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 181 *Sepia*, cudele, *uel* wasescite. *c* 1496 *Promp. Parv.* 96 (K. H.) Cotul, fisshe [PYNSON cotull or codull, fisshe], *cepia*. 1538 ELYOT *Biblioth.*, *Sepia*, a fyshe callyd a Cuttell. 1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. i. 41 The craftie Cuttle lieth sure In the blacke cloude of his thicke vomiture. 1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 94 The Squid, which is something like the Cuddell. 1658 WILLSFORD *Natures Secrets* 135 Cuttles with their many legs swimming on the top of the water..do presage a storm. 1883 JEFFERIES *Story of my Heart* iii. 58 The ghastly cuttles. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss., Cuddle, coodle*, a cuttle-fish.

β. Now usually called **Cuttle-fish**.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Xibia*, a cuttle fish, *sepia*. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 24 So the Cuttle-fish .. powreth forth a blacke humor, and in that clowd she escapeth. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 166 The sepie or cuttle-fish, of which the people in this Country make delicate Ragout. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* iv. 69 The highest of the Mollusca, represented in our seas by the cuttle-fishes.

†**b.** Used allusively in reference to the animal's habit of darkening the water when alarmed. *Obs.*

1555 RIDLEY *Declar. Lord's Supper* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 36 They will not cease to go about to play the cuttles, and to cast their colours over them. *a* 1556 CRANMER *Wks.* I. 75 Note well here, reader, how the cuttle cometh in with his dark colours.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (of *cuttle* and *cuttle-fish*), as *cuttle shell*, CUTTLE-BONE; *cuttle-fish tribe*.

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 429 Of the sepia, or cuttle-fish tribe. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 80 Cuttle shells or bones, produced by the Sepia or Cuttle-Fish. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Dec. 2/2 To enter into a dispute .. with such a cuttle-fish controversialist. 1891 R. KIPLING *City Dreadf. Nt.* 18 Is he trying to run a motion through under cover of a cloud of words, essaying the well-known 'cuttle-fish trick' of the West?

†**Cuttle,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* [app. a. OF. *coutel* (mod. F. *couteau*):—L. *cultellum* knife. Cf. COUTEL. The OF. form in *-el* was however obsolete before *cuttle* appears in Eng.] A knife. Also *fig.*

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 14 b, Dysmembrynge hymselfe with a sharpe cuttle in her presence. 1592 GREENE *3rd Pt. Conny-catch.* 23 One..came vnto a poore Cutler to haue a Cuttle made vnto his owne minde. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charact. Pragmatick Pulpit-filler* (1860) 83 The blunt and notcht cuttles of their wit.

b. *transf.* or ? = CUTTER 1 3.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 139 Away you Cut-purse Rascall, you filthy Bung, away..Ile thrust my Knife in your mouldie Chappes, if you play the sawcie Cuttle with me.

c. *Comb.*, as **cuttle-bung**, a knife used for cutting purses; **cuttle-haft**, a popular name of the Yellow Flag, *Iris Pseudacorus*.

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1592) 13 In Figging Law, the knife [is called] the Cuttle boung. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 84 He..the fisherman..unsheathed his cuttle-bong, and..dismembered him. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all, A Cuttle bung*, a knife to cut a purse. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 100/1 Some call..Flag..Sword-point, or Edge-Tool; and others Cuttle-haft.

Cuttle, *sb.*3 *local.* [?] A layer of cloth when the finished piece is folded.

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 The said clothes..shall be folded either in pleights, or cuttelle, as the clothes of all other Countries of this Realme commonly haue beene vsed. 1885 *Yorkshire Wool-Trade Terms, Cuttle*, the layers of cloth in the finished piece. The width of the cuttle varies

according to the requirements of the market for which the cloth is intended, but is generally twenty inches.

Hence **Cu·ttle** *v.*[1], to fold cloth so as to lay it in 'cuttles' or pleats.

1883 *Almondbury & Huddersf. Gloss.* 34 *Cuttle*, to fold cloth in the following manner. First, a small portion is doubled, then another upon it (not round it), and so on until it is all doubled up; finally wrap the end, left first or last, round all. The reasons for adopting this mode are, that the cloth is supposed to keep best; it is easier to unfold for show purposes; it piles best.

† **Cu·ttle,** *v.*[2] *rare.* [? related to CUTTER *v.*]

1746 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* 15 Sept., Recollecting how you used to cuttle over a bit of politics with the old Marquis, I set myself to be wondrous civil to Marquis Folco. 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Cuttle* (North), to chat or gossip.

Cu·ttle-bone. The internal shell of the cuttle-fish, a light, cellular, calcareous body of an elongated oval form enclosed in the substance of the mantle; formerly used in medicine as an antacid and absorbent, and now for pounce, as a polishing material, etc.

1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Bron alarch*, Scuttel bone. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 273 The powder of a cuttell bone. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 152 Driness of the Tongue is cured with scraping of cuttle bone. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 546/1 The..Cuttle-bone..formerly figured in the Materia Medica as an antacid. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 373/1 The *cuttle-bone*, as it is erroneously termed, consists of various membranes hardened by carbonate of lime, without the smallest mixture of phosphate.

Cuttle-fish: see CUTTLE *sb.*[1]

Cuttoe (*kv·to*). *Obs.* exc. *U.S.* [A 17th c. ad. F. *couteau* knife: see COUTEAU.] =COUTEAU.

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1286/4 Also a Cuttoe Sword, with a hollow ground back Blade. 1685 *Ibid.* No. 2017/8 Two Silver hilted Swords, one with a single Shell Cuttoe Hilt cut in the Shell with a silver Gilt Wire Handle, and a plain Cuttoe Blade. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* ii. (1871) 9 There were no suits of knives and forks, and the family helped themselves on wooden plates with cuttoes.

Cu·ttoo. *Carriage-building.* (See quot.)

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 48 At the two ends of this timber are left projections, called cuttoos, which cover the top or back end of the wheels, to shelter the axle-tree arms from the dirt, which would otherwise get in behind the wheels, and clog them. *Ibid.* I. 50 The fore axle-tree-bed .. has also cuttoos on the ends the same as the hind bed has. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Curtuers* or *Cuttos.*

Cutts, var. of CUTS[2].

Cutty (kv·ti), *a.* and *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. CUT *v.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Cut short, curtailed, so abnormally short as to appear to have been cut, *esp.* in certain connexions, as *cutty knife*, *cutty pipe* (humorously *cutty gun*), *cutty spoon*, *cutty sark*, etc. (in which the two words are often unnecessarily hyphened).

17.. *Old Song, Andro, etc.* (Jam.), But wha cam in to heese our hope, But Andro, wi' his cutty-gun? 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter* 171 Her cutty sark, o' Paisley harn, .. In longitude tho' sorely scanty. 1810 CROMEK *Rem. Nithsdale Song* 208 (Jam.) He gae to me a cuttie knife, And bade me keep it as my life. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* Introd., The man of cutty-spoon and ladle saw his trade interrupted. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xxiii, Allowed to use his cutty-pipe. 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Cutty*, short.

† 2. In Engraving (see quot.). *Obs.*

1660 *Albert Durer Revived* 5 Let nothing be done hard, sharp, or cutty.

3. 'Testy, hasty, short of temper' (Jamieson).

4. *Comb.* **Cutty-brown,** a dock-tailed brown horse; **cutty-stoup,** 'a pewter vessel holding the eighth part of a chopin or quart' (Jamieson).

a 1776 in Herd *Songs* (1776) II 220 (Jam.), I scoured awa to Edinborow-town, And my cutty-brown together. 17.. *Song* (Jam.), The cuttie-stoup bit hauds a soup, Gae fetch the Hawick gill, O.

B. *sb.* 1. a. Short for *cutty spoon.* (*Sc.*)

17.. *Earl Lithgow* xlix. in Child *Ballads* IV. (1886) 470/1 Bring to me my horn cutties, That I was best used wi. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 116 (Jam.) The green-horn cutties rattling in her lap. 1776 in Ramsay *Sc. Prov.* 44 (Jam.) It is better to sup with a cutty than want a spoon.

b. Short for *cutty pipe.*

1776 in Ramsay *Sc. Prov.* Wks. 1818. III. 185 I'm nae sae scant o' clean pipes as to blaw wi' a brunt cutty. 1859 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 74 Either as long clay or as cutty. 1888 M. ROBERTSON *Lombard St. Myst.* xv, Knocking the ashes of his cutty on the floor.

2. a. 'A short stump of a girl. *Dumfriesshire*' (Jamieson). b. A term of reprobation for a testy, or naughty girl or woman; but often used playfully.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* x, He's gaun to be merried to Meg Murdieson, ill-faur'd cuttie as she is. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* VII. xi. (1849) 351 The cutty of a servant lass said .. with a smile that Miss Beeny was at home. 1891 BARRIE *Lit. Minister* I. viii. 131 To gie her her due, she's cracky, and as for her being a cuttie, you've said so yoursel.

3. A familiar local appellation of some animals: a. The wren; also *cutty-quean, -wren*.. b. The Black Guillemot (*Uria Grylle*). c. The hare.

a 1776 in Herd *Sc. Songs* (1776) II. 167 (Jam.) Go, pack ye out at my chamber door, Ye little cutty-quean. *a* 1808 FLEMING *Tour in Arran* (Jam.), On the passage I observed several Black Guillemots..which the boatmen called cutties. 1819 *Edin. Mag.* July 507 (Jam.) Common Hare.—Maukin, Cuttie. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Cutty*, a wren; also called a *kitty*. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Cuttran, Cutty*, a wren. *Cutty* is the commoner term.

Cutty-stool. *Sc.* [CUTTY *a.*]

1. A low stool.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* iv, Hitching her seat of honour.. a little nearer to the cuttie-stool on which Tibb was seated. 1832–53 *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. III. 120, I grieve to see ye sit Sae laigh upon your cutty stool In sic a dorty fit!

2. Formerly, in Scotland, a particular seat in a church, where offenders against chastity, or other delinquents, had to sit during the time of divine service and receive a public rebuke from the minister; the stool of repentance. Also *fig.*

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Farmer's Ingle* Poems (1845) 37 Marion for a bastard son Upon the cutty stool was forced to ride. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 251 In most of the kirks there is a small gallery..painted black, placed in an elevated situation, near the roof of the church, which they call the cutty-stool, and on which offenders against chastity are forced to sit. 1818 KEATS *Life & Lett.* I. 170 If he does I must sit on the cutty-stool all next winter. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* viii, To sit in penance on the cutty-stool.

Cut-under. *U. S.* More fully *cut-under buggy*; a vehicle having the body cut out so as to allow the front wheels to pass under in turning.

1887 A. HAYES *Jesuit's Ring* 61, I have chartered a cut-under. Jump in.

Cut-up, *sb.* [CUT *v.* 59; in sense 2 from the ppl. adj.] 1. An act of cutting up.

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. i, 'Why indeed, sir,' said Hobson, 'I can't but say it was rather a cut-up.' 1878 M. C. JACKSON *Chaperon's Cares* xi, It will be a fearful cut-up for the Hartopp girls.

2. A kind of hosiery (see quot.)

1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Cut-ups*, articles made upon steam round-about machines, sometimes in long straight pieces, which are cut up with scissors into the shape of stockings, shirts, or pants, and sewn together by a machine. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Mar. 6/3 'Cut-ups' are an inferior class of hosiery turned out by the machine in long straight lengths.

† **Cu·t-waist.** *Obs.* An insect, *esp.* one with the division between thorax and abdomen deeply cut.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 659 Wilde Hornets .. live in the hollow trunks or cavities of trees, there keeping themselves close all the Winter long, as other Cut-wasts do. *Ibid.* 779 The Butter-fly, or any other Cut-waste.

So **Cu·t-waisted** *ppl. a.*

1577 HARRISON *England* III. vi. (1878) II. 36 The cut wasted (for so I English the word *Insecta*) are the hornets, wasps, bees, and such like. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 638 A Bee is a *cut-wasted living creature.

Cutwal, -waul: see KOTWAL, Indian police officer.

Cutwater, cut-water (kv·t,wǫ·tə).

1. The knee of the head of a ship, etc., which serves to divide the water before it reaches the bow; also, the forward edge of the stem or prow.

1644 J. WINTHROP *Hist. New Engl.* (1853) II. 239 It struck against the head of a bolt in the cut-water of the Dartmouth ship, and went no further. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 218 Her Rudder and Cut-water were eaten to pieces. 1789 G. VASSA *Life* (1792) 102 She struck our ship with her cutwater. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* I. (1856) 477 Stretching from end to end, and shielded at the stem and stern by cutwaters of bone. 1866 R. M. BALLANTYNE *Shifting Winds* xiii. (1887) 132 The steamer .. sent the cutwater crashing through bulwark, plank, and beam.

2. The wedge-shaped end of the pier of a bridge which serves to divide the current, break up masses of ice, etc., flowing against the pier.

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 100 Brace your Cut-water Pile with temporary Braces. *Ibid.* 101 The Cut-water in the first projecting Course of the Pier.

3. An American sea-fowl, the Skimmer, *Rhynchops nigra*, allied to the terns.

1732 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 449 *Larus major rostro inæquali.* The Cut-Water. They probably take their English Name from their commonly flying close to the Water, from the Surface whereof they seem to scoop up some Food with the under Part of their Bill, which is much longer than the upper. 1787 LATHAM *Hist. Birds* App. I. 269 The head preponderates for some distance, when the bill is seen to cut the water; hence the name of Cut-water. 1844 DE KAY *Zool. N. Y.* II. 297 The .. Cut-water..reaches our coast from tropical America in May.

Cu·t-weed. 'A name applied to various marine Algæ, as *Fucus vesiculosus, F. serratus*, and *Laminaria digitata*' (Britten and Holl.).

† **Cu·twith, cu·twithy.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5 **cutwythy,** 6 **-wydy,** 7 **-withy,** 9 **-widdie, -wuddie.** [f. CUT *ppl. a.* + WITH, WITHY twig.] The cross-bar or similar fastening at the end of the beam of a plough or harrow to which the gear of the draught animals is attached.

1565 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 179, ij coulters, ij paire cutwydyes, j. horse draughte. 1624 *N. Riding Rec.* (1885) III. II. 201 An Acklam labourer presented for stealing two yron cutwithies. 1823 TENNANT *Card. Beaton* 114 (Jam.) Couters, and barrow-trams, an' cudwuddies. 1825 JAMIESON, *Cutwiddies*, the links which join the swingletrees to the threiptree in a plough. *Clydes.* 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* Gloss., *Cutwith* (Heref.), the bar of the plough to which the traces are attached.

Cu·t-work, cu·twork.

1. *gen.* Work produced by cutting or carving.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 6 Those who wrought any of these hollow cut-works, were by some call'd Cavatores, and Graphatores. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village* (1863) 509 The Valentine.. a raised group of roses and heart's-ease, executed on a kind of paper cut-work. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Cutwork*, (1) open-work carving.

2. a. The embroidery with elaborately cut-out edges in vogue towards the close of the 14th c. b. A kind of openwork embroidery or lace worn in the latter part of the 16th and in the 17th c. c. Appliqué work, in which the pattern is cut out and sewed upon the ground.

1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXCIII. iii, Cut werke was greate both in court and tounes, Bothe in menes hoddis and also in their gounes. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steel Gl.* (Arb.) 71 Baudkin, broydrie, cutworks, nor conceits. 1621–51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV, Women .. haue curious needle-workes, cut-workes, bone-lace, &c. to busie themselues about. 1698 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3373/3 An Act for rendring the Laws more Effectual, for Preventing the Importation of Foreign Bone-lace, Loom-lace, Needle-work, Point, and Cut-work. 1869 MRS. PALLISER *Lace* i. 5 There is preserved in the Cathedral at Prague an altar-cloth of embroidery and cutwork worked by Anne of Bohemia, queen of Richard II. 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* 88 When anything..is wrought by itself upon a separate piece of silk or canvas and afterwards sewed on to the vestment..it comes to be known as cut-work.

attrib. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. iv, Six purls of an Italian cut-work band I wore. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* II. i, An Italian cutwork smock. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* XVI, Three cut-work shirts with falling bands.

† 3. Flower-beds elaborately cut into patterns of which the details are outlined in turf. Much in vogue about 1700. *Obs.*

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.*, Dict., *Cutworks*, are Flower Plots, or Grass plot consisting of several pieces cut into various pleasing figures answering one another, like cut work, made by Women. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 34 Parterres of Cut-work..differ from the others, in that all the Parts which compose them should be cut with Symmetry. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Flower*, It must be always observ'd that Ranunculus's and Tulips be put apart, in particular Cut-works, and in separate Beds.

† 4. Work in cutting, hacking, or slashing. *Obs.*

1620 FLETCHER *Chances* II. iii, If he cut here, I'll find him cut-work.

5. In *Printing.* Woodcut-work, i. e. the printing of work containing cuts or illustrations. [f. CUT *sb.*[2] 20.]

Cu·tworm. A caterpillar which cuts off by the surface of the ground the young plants of cabbage, melons, maize, etc.; *esp.* in *U.S.*, the larvæ of species of *Agrotis*, a genus of moths.

1808–79 JAMIESON, *Cutworm*, a small white grub, which destroys coleworts and other vegetables of this kind, by cutting through the stem near the roots. 1817–8 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 187 No patching after the cut-worm, or brown grub. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 30 Perhaps the most formidable of all [caterpillars] are those called 'cutworms' in America, which live beneath the surface of the ground, and eat through the roots of plants.

† **Cutzoo·ks.** *Obs.* = COTZOOKS, GADZOOKS.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* III. 42 At last Cutzooks, he made such sport.

Cuuaunt, Cuunand, obs. ff. COVENANT.

Cuuel, -staf, obs. ff. COWL, -STAFF.

‖ **Cuve.** *Obs.* [F. *cuve*:—L. *cūpa.*] A cask, vat.

14.. *Voc.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 577/22 *Cuva*, a cuve or a vaat. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 175 Wine, one million two hundred thousand Cuves. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* I. ix. 95 As the wine which pleaseth in the cuve must be drunk in the must.

‖ **Cuvette** (küve·t). [Fr., dim. of *cuve* (see above); applied to various basins: the use in Fortification shows some confusion (perhaps graphic) with *cunette.*]

1. *Fort.* =CUNETTE.

1678 tr. *Gaya's Art of War* II. 115 *Cuvette*, a little Ditch made in the middle of the great Foss. 1704 in HARRIS *Lex. Tech.* 1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721 in BAILEY. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxiv, Trim's foot getting into the cuvette, he tumbled full against the bridge too.

2. An ornamental shallow dish or basin for holding water, etc.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cuvet*, (*Fr.*) a kind of Dish of an Oval Form. *Cuvette*, a Cistern for a Dining-room. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Oils*, Putting the Cuvets on a Silver Dish, with a Silver Ladle therein, with which every one of the Guests may take out some Soop, when the Oil is set on the Table. 1887 tr. *Sachs' Lect. Physiol. Plants* 305 Glass vessels with parallel walls, and as large as possible (so called Cuvettes), were filled with the solutions, and fixed something like windows.

3. *Glass-making.* A large clay basin or crucible used in making plate glass (see quot. 1875).

1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 199 The other crucibles, which are smaller, are called cuvettes. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 662 The *cuvettes* receive the melted glass ..and decant it out on the table to be rolled into a plate. [In CRAIG and some later Dicts., a mistake for *curette.*]

Cuvy. *local.* The name given in the Orkneys to a large sea-weed, *Laminaria digitata.*

1841 HARVEY *Phycol. Brit.* I. Table 338. 1866 CLOUSTON in *Treas. Bot.* 365 The Cuvy growing so far out in the sea.

Cuvyn(e, cuwyn(e, obs. Sc. forms of COVIN.

Cuward, obs. form of COWARD.

Cuy-: see CUI-, COI-.

† **Cuyl,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *cueill-ir, cuill-ir* :—L. *colligĕre* to collect. Cf. COIL *v.*[1], CULL *v.*[1]] To collect.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 433 Þei ben cuylid pens of pore men.

Cuyl(l, var. CULE *Obs.*, fundament; obs. f. KILL.

Cuynde, obs. form of KIND.

Cuyr, obs. form of CURE *sb.*[1]

Cuyschun, -sshen, cuzshen, obs. ff. CUSHION.

Cuz. [Abbrev. of COUSIN.]

1. Also **cuzze, cuze.** Obs. var. of Coz q.v.

2. (See quot.)

1730–1800 BAILEY, *Cuz*, a name or title among Printers, given to one who submits to the Performance of some jocular Ceremonies; after which, and a drinking Bout, he is intitled to some peculiar Privileges in the Chapel or Printing-House.

Cuzco-bark, -china: see CUSCO-.

Cuzen, obs. form of COUSIN.

Cw-, OE. and early ME. spelling of QU-: as *cwath, cweth*, obs. forms of QUOTH. Also early Sc. spelling of CU- (*cou-*): as *cwld, cwnnand, cwnyhe* (=*cunye*), etc.

† **Cweise.** *Obs. rare.* [a. ON. *kveisa* whitlow, boil.] A sore or boil.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 328 Þeos kointe harloz þet scheaweð forð hore gutefestre & hore vlowinde cweisen.

Cwoint(e, obs. form of QUAINT.

Cwsynes, obs. Sc. form of COUSINESS.

Cwt., abbreviated symbol of HUNDREDWEIGHT (*c* standing for L. *centum* hundred, and *wt.* for *weight*). Formerly also c. or C. alone.

Cy, cye, OE. pl. of COW.

-cy, suffix of sbs., originating in L. *-cia, -tia*, Gr. *-κια, -κεια, -τια, -τεια*, in which the abstract ending *-ia* (-Y) follows another formative element. Occurring chiefly in the combined forms -ACY, -ANCY, -ENCY, -CRACY, -MANCY, q.v. Also in *prophecy*, Gr. *προφητεία*, f. *προφήτης* prophet; *policy*, Gr. *πολιτεία*, f. *πολίτης* citizen, -polite, *secrecy* f. *secret*. In words in *-acy* from L. *-ātia*, and those in *-ncy*, the *c* represents an original *t* before *i*, which became *c* often in late L. and in French, e.g. L. *infantia*, late L. also *infancia*, F. *enfance, infancy*. Hence abstracts in *-ncy* arise out of adjs. or sbs. in *-nt*, expressing the quality of an adjective (*fluent, fluency*), or the estate or position of an agent or officer (*agent, agency*). But by proximity of sound, *-cy* is extended from sbs. in *-nt* to some in *-n*, e.g. *chaplain-cy, captain-cy, alderman-cy* (after *incumbency, lieutenancy, adjutancy*), and *-cy* being thus treated as an independent suffix=*ship*, is extended to other words as *colonel-cy*, and is even added to words in *-t* (instead of being substituted for the *-t*), as in *bankrupt-cy* (for which the regular etymological form is *bankrupcy*), *idiot-cy* variant of *idiocy* (Gr. *ἰδιωτεία*), *baronet-cy, brevet-cy, cornet-cy* (as against *secret, secrecy*).

Cya-, shortened form of CYANO-, in the names of some chemical compounds, as **Cya·melide**, a white crystalline substance polymeric with cyanic acid, called also *insoluble cyanuric acid*. **Cyamelu·ric** *acid*, a white crystalline powder formed from mellone by the action of alkalis at boiling heat; a salt of this is a **Cyamelu·rate**. **Cya·phenine**, a substance polymeric with phenyl cyanide.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* vii. (ed. 2) 183 Hydrated cyanic acid.. decomposes spontaneously into cyamelide, a white porcelain looking solid, insoluble in water.

Cy·amid. *Zool.* A crustacean of the family *Cyamidæ*; a whale-louse.

Cyamoid (səi·ămoid), *a. rare.*—° [f. Gr. *κύαμ-os* bean + -OID.] 'Resembling a small bean' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

Cyan-. 1. Combining form of Gr. *κύανος* and *κυάνεος* 'dark-blue' before a vowel: see following words, and CYANO-, also CYAN-BLUE.

2. *Chem.* =CYANO- 2, used as combining form of CYANOGEN before a vowel, and in names of cyanogen compounds and derivatives, as in CYANATE, CYANIC, CYANIDE, etc. Also **Cy·anamide**, the amide of cyanogen CN_2H_2, a white crystalline body. **Cyanhy·dric** *a.* = hydrocyanic. **Cyan·u·ramide**, an organic base polymeric with cyanamide; also called melamine. **Cyanu·rate**, a salt of **Cyanu·ric** [URIC], or **Cyanure·nic** acid, an acid polymeric with cyanic acid, obtained by heating dry urea in a flask; it is inodorous and not poisonous. **Cyany·lic** [-YL] *acid*, an acid isomeric with cyanuric acid; a salt of this is a **Cya·nylate**. Also *cyanacetate, cyanethine*, etc.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 208 *Cyanuric acid.* This acid..has been described in the *Chemistry of Inorganic Bodies* (vol. ii. p. 227), under the name of *cyanic acid. Ibid.* 211 Cyanilic acid was discovered by M. Liebig in 1833. *Ibid.* 781 If we sprinkle ammonia on crystallized chloride of cyanogen, and heat gently, it loses its crystalline aspect, and is reduced to a white powder.. This substance is *cyanamide*. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 369 Obtained synthetically by the action of potash upon ethyl cyanacetate. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 97 Cyanuric acid is changed by a very high temperature into cyanic acid.

Cyanate (səi·ăneit). *Chem.* [f. CYAN- 2 + -ATE.] A salt of cyanic acid.

1845–6 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 50 Urea may also be obtained..by the decomposition of certain cyanates.

Cyan-blue. [f. Gr. *κύαν-os* or *κυάν-εος* (see below).] A greenish-blue colour, lying between green and blue in the spectrum.

1879 ROOD *Chromatics* vii. 81 The lake itself displays a wonderfully intense cyan-blue colour. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 426 The cyan-blue region lying between green and blue.

‖ **Cyanea** (səiē·niă). [fem. of L. *cyaneus*, Gr. *κυάνεος* dark blue.] A genus of jelly-fishes. Hence **Cya·neid**, a jelly-fish of this family.

1883 C. F. HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 181/2 The cyaneas tint the sea with a greenish light.

Cyanean (səiē·niăn), *a. rare.* [f. L. *cyane-us* (see prec.) + -AN.] Of an azure colour.

1846 WORCESTER cites PENNANT.

Cyaneous (səiē·niəs), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Deep blue, azure.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 311/2 Cyaneous [is] a bright blue, an azure colour, sky colour. 1843 HUMPHREYS *Brit. Moths* I. 30 The fringe..of a cyaneous colour.

Cyane·scent, *a.* [f. L. *cyane-us* after *albescent*, etc.] Inclining to cyaneous; of a dark bluish colour.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Cyanhydric, Cyanilic: see CYAN- 2.

‖ **Cyani·a.** [mod. L.] A synonym of CYANOSIS.

1834 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 667.

Cyanic (səiæ·nik), *a.* [f. CYAN- 2 + -IC.]

1. *Chem.* Of cyanogen, containing cyanogen in composition. *Cyanic acid*, a colourless, pungent, volatile, unstable liquid (CNHO). *Cyanic ethers*, the cyanates of the alcohol radicals.

1832 CHRISTISON *Poisons* xxviii. (ed. 2) 663 Cyanic and Cyanous acids are not poisonous. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 378 Cyanic acid itself cannot be prepared in the free state from its salts.

2. Blue, azure; **a.** in *Path.*, of a diseased condition of the skin, etc.; **b.** in *Bot.*, one of the two series into which Candolle divided the colours of flowers (the other being *xanthic*=yellow).

1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1455/2 A soldier..attracted particular attention on account of the cyanic colour of his sclerotica. 1879 *Edin. Rev.* CL. 382 Some whites belong to the xanthic, and some to the cyanic, group of colours.

Cyanide (səiănəid). *Chem.* [f. CYAN- 2 + -IDE.] A simple compound of cyanogen with a metal or an organic radical, as *potassium cyanide* (KCy), an extremely poisonous crystalline solid.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 458 Cyanide of Iodine. *c* 1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 226/1 The cyanide produced by the fusion of the ferro-cyanide of potassium alone..is termed 'black cyanide'.

Cyanin (səi·ănin). *Chem.* [f. CYAN- 1 + -IN.] The blue colouring matter of certain flowers, as the violet and corn-flower.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 274 Red flowers are said also to owe their colour to the presence of cyanin reddened by a free acid.

Cyanine (səi·ănəin). *Chem.* [f. CYAN- 1 + -INE.]

1. A blue dye-stuff prepared from chinoline with amyl iodide, used in calico-printing.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 431.

2. *Cyanine blue*: the name of a permanent blue pigment, a compound of cobalt and Prussian blue.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 13/2 (Water-colours unchanged by light) Cyanine blue, Prussian blue, Cobalt, etc.

Cyanite (səi·ănəit). *Min.* Also **kyanite.** [f. as prec. + -ITE.] 1. A native silicate of aluminium, usually blue.

1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 209 Cyanite of Werner. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 125 The kyanite of Werner. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. v. 195 We detached..a fragment of cyanite from a block of splintered and milky quartz.

2. (See quot.)

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 36/1 *Cyanite*, a Fire-proof priming for Paint, Varnish, &c.

Cyano- (before a vowel or *h* usually **cyan-**). 1. Used as combining form of Gr. *κύανος* a dark-blue mineral, *κυάνεος adj.* dark-blue, in scientific terms, in sense 'dark-blue', 'azure', as **Cyanocha·lcite** *Min.* [Gr. *χαλκός* copper], a blue silicate of copper (1872 in Dana). **Cyanochlo·rous** *a.* [Gr. *χλωρός* yellowish-green], bluish green (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Cyano·chroite** *Min.* [Gr. *χροιά* colour], a blue hydrous sulphate of copper and potassium (1868 in Dana); also called **Cy·anochrome** (1857 in Shepard *Min.*). **Cy·anolite** *Min.* [see -LITE], a bluish mineral consisting largely of silica (1861 in Bristow's *Gloss.* 102). **Cyano·pathy** *Path.* [Gr. *-παθεια*, f. *πάθος* suffering] = CYANOSIS (1857 in Dunglison); so **Cyanopa·thic** *a.* **Cyano·trichite** *Min.* [Gr. *θρίξ, τριχ-*, hair], a blue fibrous sulphate of copper and aluminium (Dana 1854).

1890 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 3/5 His appearance was cyanopathic, his eyes were inflamed.

2. *Chem.* (=CYAN- 2): Of or containing cyanogen; in the names of cyanogen compounds, as **Cyanobenzine**, benzonitril or phenyl cyanide. **Cya·nodide**, obs. synonym of CYANIDE. **Cyanonaphthalene**, naphthyl cyanide, etc.

Cyanogen (səiæ·nŏdʒen). *Chem.* [ad. F. *cyanogène*, f. Gr. *κύανος* a dark-blue mineral + -GEN, named (by Gay-Lussac, who isolated it in 1815) from its entering into the composition of Prussian blue.] A compound radical consisting of one atom of nitrogen and one of carbon (symbol CN or Cy). In the form of *di-cyanogen* (C_2N_2), it is a colourless gas, highly poisonous, with a strong odour like that of prussic acid. It exists in a great number of compounds, the cyanides, cyanates, cyanurets, etc.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 451 The vapour, collected over mercury, proved to be pure cyanogen. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 8 An evolution of the unwholesome and suffocating gas, cyanogen.

Cyanometer (səiănǫ·mĭtəɹ). [f. CYANO- 1 + -METER, after F. *cyanomètre* (1791 in Hatzfeld).] An instrument for measuring the intensity of the blue of the sky.

1829 *Nat. Philos., Optics* xviii. 65 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) In order to measure this intensity, M. Saussure contrived an instrument called a Cyanometer. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ii. 84 We beheld with admiration the azure colour of the sky. Its intensity at the zenith appeared to correspond to 41° of the cyanometer.

Hence **Cyanome·tric** *a.*; **Cyano·metry**, measurement of the intensity of the blue of the sky.

1853 *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XII. 499 A New Cyanometric Process..founded upon the reaction of iodine upon the cyanides. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 481 Peltier's other papers.. are devoted in great part to atmospheric electricity, waterspouts, cyanometry and polarization of sky-light.

Cyanose [1] (səi·ănōus). *Path.* [Cf. F. *cyanose.*] =CYANOSIS.

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 575 A violet or blueish colour of the skin..named by several authors the *blue jaundice*, the *blue disease*, or *cyanose*.

Hence **Cy·anosed** *ppl. a.*, 'afflicted with, or having the appearance of, cyanosis' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s.v. *Cyanopathy*, A child affected with blueness is said to be *cyanosed*. 1876 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* IV. 635 In severe cases, even the hands and feet become cyanosed.

Cyanose [2] (səi·ănōus). *Min.* Also **Cyanosite** (səiæ·nŏsəit). [f. Gr. *κύανος* dark-blue mineral.] A synonym of CALCANTHITE.

1844 ALGER *W. Phillips' Min.* 495 Blue vitriol, Cyanose. 1854 DANA *Min.* 380 Cyanosite [rejected by him in 1868 ed.]. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 285 Cyanose—Sulphate of Copper—occurs sparingly on surfaces of lava.

‖ **Cyanosis** (səiănōu·sis). *Path.* [a. Gr. *κυάνωσις* dark-blue colour, f. *κύανος* a dark-blue mineral; see -OSIS.] Blueness or lividness of the skin owing to the circulation of imperfectly oxygenated blood (*esp.* as caused by congenital malformation of the heart); blue disease, blue jaundice.

1834 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 669 *note*, Obstruction.. may likewise bring on Cyania, or as it is more frequently named Cyanosis. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. ii. (1871) 193 His love for me produces a cyanosis. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 336 Constant cyanosis of the mucous membranes.

Cya·nosite (*Min.*): see CYANOSE [2].

Cyanotic (səiănǫ·tik), *a. Path.* [f. CYANOSIS: see -OTIC and cf. F. *cyanotique.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of cyanosis; affected with cyanosis.

1852 tr. *Rokitansky's Path. Anat.* IV. II. 246 Cyanotic symptoms. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 246 This..may give rise to a cyanotic hue. 1875 B. W. RICHARDSON *Dis. Mod. Life* 34 All through their lives, cyanotic persons are disabled from taking active exertion.

Cyanotype (səiæ·nŏtəip). [f. CYANO- + -TYPE.] A photographic process in which paper sensitized by a cyanide is employed; a picture or print obtained by this process: see quot. Also *attrib.*

1842 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* CXXXII. 210 *Cyanotype.* If a nomenclature of this kind be admitted..the whole class of processes in which cyanogen in its combinations with iron performs a leading part, and in which the resulting pictures are blue, may be designated by this epithet. The varieties of cyanotype processes seem to be innumerable.

† **Cy·anous,** *a. Chem. Obs.* [f. CYAN- 2 + -OUS: =F. *cyaneux.*] In *cyanous acid*, 'the name originally given by Serullas to cyanic acid, on the supposition that it contained only half as much oxygen as the acid then called *cyanic*, but now *cyanuric* acid' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 286).

1832 [see CYANIC 1].

Cyanu·rate, -uric, etc.: see CYAN- 2.

Cyanuret (səiæ·niŭret). *Chem.* [f. CYAN- 2 + -URET.] =CYANIDE.

1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xvi. 417 The part containing the cyanuret is therefore to be heated. 1854 in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 440 The cyanurets, or cyanides, of iron.

Cyanurin (səiănĭū·rin). Also **-urine, -ourine.** [f. CYAN- 1 + URINE.] A blue deposit sometimes found pathologically in urine.

1845 tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 45. 1858 THUDICHUM *Urine* 4 The blue colour may be due to cyanurine (uroglaucine).

Cyanylic, etc.: see CYAN- 2.

‖ **Cyar** (səi·āɹ). *Anat.* [a. Gr. *κύαρ* eye of a needle, orifice of the ear.] The orifice of the internal ear. 1823 in CRABB; and in mod. Dicts.

† Cy·ath. *Obs.* Also 6 cyathe, ciath(e, cyat, ciat. [a. F. *cyathe* (in 15th c. *ciate*), ad. L. *cyathus*: see CYATHUS.] = CYATHUS 1.

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) I iv b, The dose of it is one ciath or a little cup ful. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXI. xxx, It must anon be swallowed down in a cyath of water. 1631 MASSINGER *Emp. of East* IV. iv, With a little cyath or quantity of my potable elixir.

Cyathiform (sə·ĭ·ăþĭfɒ̄m), *a.* [f. CYATH-US + -(I)FORM: cf. F. *cyathiforme*.] Shaped like a cup a little widened at the top. (Chiefly in *Bot.*)

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* 245 *Ciathiform*, shaped like a Drinking-Glass. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxii. 316 Bignonia has a cyathiform calyx, narrow at bottom and spreading wide at top. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 535/2 They [Doric pillars] are fluted and tapering, with a large cyathiform capital. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 140 When fully expanded, the disk is cyathiform.

Cyathoid (sə·ĭ·ăþoid), *a.* [f. CYATH-US + -OID: cf. F. *cyathoïde*; Gr. had *κυαθώδης*.] Resembling a cup or drinking-glass. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Cyatholith (sə·ĭæ·þŏliþ). *Biol.* [f. CYATHUS + -LITH.] A kind of coccolith resembling two cups placed base to base.

1875 CARPENTER *Microsc. & Rev.* § 367 Two distinct types are recognizable among the Coccoliths, which Prof. Huxley has designated respectively *discoliths* and *cyatholiths*. *Ibid.* § 409 When viewed sideways or obliquely..the cyatholiths are found to have a form somewhat resembling that of a shirt-stud.

Cyathophylloid (sə·ĭ·ăþofi·loid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *Cyathophyllum* (f. Gr. *κύαθος* cup + *φύλλον* leaf) + -OID.]

A. *adj.* Akin to the fossil cup-corals of the genus *Cyathophyllum*.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* II. 374 Cyathophylloid corals. 1879 GEIKIE in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 345 Corals (cyathophylloid forms..) abound, especially in the Corniferous Limestone.

B. *sb.* A coral of this family, a cup-coral.

1872 DANA *Corals* i. 21 The Cyathophylloids were the earliest of polyps and the most abundant in Paleozoic time.

Cyathozooid (sə·ĭ,ăþozō·ŭ·oid). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *κύαθο-ς* CYATHUS + ZOOID.] An abortive first stage of the embryo of certain compound ascidians, which becomes by gemmation the foundation of a colony.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* x. 617 The result [of yelk-division] is the formation of an elongated flattened blastoderm which occupies one pole of the egg, and is converted into what I termed the *cyathozooid*, which is .. a sort of rudimentary ascidian. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 446 The germinal disc in *Pyrosoma* developes in the posterior region into a transitory Cyathozooid.

‖ **Cyathus** (sə·ĭ·ăþŭs). Pl. **cyathi** (·þəi). [a. L. *cyathus*, a. Gr. *κύαθος* wine-cup, measure.]

1. a. *Greek* and *Roman Antiq.*: A cup or ladle used for drawing wine out of the CRATER or mixing-bowl; also, a measure (both dry and liquid) = about ½ of a pint. **b.** *Med.* Used in prescriptions for a wine-glass. (Abbreviated *cyath.*)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXVIII. (1495) 932 The weyght Ciatus conteyneth 7. dragmes. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouf. Theat. Ins.* 1104 In three cyathi of water they will break inward Impostumes. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 464 Hyle bears no greater proportion therein to soul than the drops in a cyathus to the waters of the ocean. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 522 The cyathus..was of as uncertain dimensions as our modern wine-glass, which is the medical cyathus, and a fair equivalent.

2. *Bot.* 'The cup-like body which contains propagula or the reproductive bodies of *Marchantia*' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Cyatica, -yca, obs. forms of SCIATICA.

Cyb(be, obs. form of SIB.

† Cybory. *Obs.* [In form repr. L. *ciborium*, F. *ciboire*: see CIBORIUM; but in sense repr. *κιβώτιον* chest, ark.] The ark of the Jewish tabernacle.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* G iij, Before the arch or cybory wherin was the holy bred of the manna.

Cyc- in obs. forms: see CIC-.

Cycad (sə·ĭkăd). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. generic name *Cycas, -adis*, a. supposed Gr. *κύκας* found in old edd. of Theophrastus, but now known to be a scribal error for *κόϊκας* acc. pl. of *κόϊξ*, the Egyptian doum-palm: see Liddell and Scott.]

A plant of the genus *Cycas* which gives its name to the *Cycadaceæ*, a natural order of Gymnosperms, related to the *Conifers*, but in appearance resembling palms, and having affinity with tree-ferns.

1845 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* (1853) 224 The near relation of conifers and cycads. 1883 *Sunday Mag.* 547/1 Her Majesty planted in the gardens..a splendid Chinese cycad.

Cycadaceous (sikădə·ĭ·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *Cycadăceæ*: see prec. and -ACEOUS.] Of or belonging to the N.O. *Cycadaceæ*, or cycads.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 248 A Cycadaceous stem partakes in structure of the peculiarities of both Exogens and Endogens. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text Bk. Geol.* xvii. 327 Cycadaceous plants likewise flourish on the Australian continent.

Cycadeous, *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Cycade-æ* = *Cycadaceæ* (see prec.) + -OUS.] = prec.

1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* ix. 198 The ancient shores .. clothed with cycadeous vegetation. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 169 Such a specimen is to be referred to some coniferous or cycadeous plant.

Cycadiform (sikæ·dĭfɒ̄m), *a.* [See CYCAD and -FORM.] Resembling the cycads in form.

Cycadite (si·kădəit). *Palæont.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] A fossil cycad.

18.. BUCKLAND, Our fossil cycadites allied..to existing Cycadeæ. 1885 J. PHILLIPS *Man. Geol.* (ed. Etheridge) II. 354.

Cycamore, obs. form of SYCAMORE.

Cyche, Cychory, obs. ff. CHICH, CHICORY.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 80 Opium and cychory.

Cyclad (si·klăd). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Cyclas, -adis* the typical genus: see CYCLAS.] A mollusc of the genus *Cyclas* or family *Cycladidæ*, comprising numerous fresh-water species.

1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* ii. 36 The shell of *Cyclas lacustris* contrasts with those of other Cyclads in its subrhombic form.

Cyclamen (si·klămen). Also (6 **ciclamin**), 7 **cyclamine, siclamine,** (8 **ciclament**). [med. and mod.L. *cyclamen*, L. *cyclamīnos* or *-on*, Gr. *κυκλάμινος* (also *κυκλαμίς*), ? f. *κύκλ-os* circle, with reference to the shape of the bulbous root.]

A genus of *Primulaceæ*, belonging to Southern Europe, cultivated for their handsome early-blooming flowers; the fleshy root-stocks are greedily sought after by swine, whence the name SOW-BREAD. **b.** A plant of this genus.

c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) N ij, Y^e^ rote of Ciclamin. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xi. 329 Of Sowbread..There be two sortes of Cyclamen, as Dioscorides writeth. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Cyclamen*, The way of planting Cyclamens, is to put their Bulbs two Inches deep in the Ground. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 226 The root of Cyclamen is famous for its acridity; yet this is the principal food of the wild boars of Sicily. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, First visit to Eng.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 3 He praised the beautiful cyclamen which grows all about Florence.

Cyclamin (si·klămin). *Chem.* [f. prec. + -IN.] A poisonous principle extracted from the tubers of Cyclamen; it is a non-azotized glucoside.

1842 E. TURNER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) III. 1123 Cyclamine. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 294-5 Cyclamin.

Cyclar (sə·ĭklăr), *a. rare.* [f. CYCLE + -AR.] Of or pertaining to a cycle; = CYCLIC.

1768 HORSEFALL in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 102 *D* and *E* are the cyclar numbers, and *d* and *e* are the *anno domini* numbers. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 632 The cyclar system of that ingenious nation [Egypt].

Cyclarthrodial (siklăɹþrō·ŭ·diăl), *a. Anat.* [f. Gr. *κύκλ-os* circle + *ἀρθρωδία* articulation + -AL.] Of, or of the nature of, a cyclarthrosis.

‖ **Cyclarthrosis** (siklăɹþrō·ŭ·sis). *Anat.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *κύκλ-os* circle + *ἄρθρωσις* articulation.] A circular or rotatory articulation, as that of the radius with the ulna.

‖ **Cyclas** (si·klăs). *Hist.* [L. *cyclas*, a. Gr. *κυκλάς* a woman's garment with a border all round it.] A tightly-fitting upper garment or tunic worn by women from ancient times; also sometimes by men, *esp.* the tunic or surcoat made shorter in front than behind, worn by knights over their armour in the 14th century.

1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume* 97 The lady wears a long gown, over which is a *cyclas*, or tightly-fitting upper-tunic. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* i. 32 Prince John Plantagenet..is represented ..as wearing a Cyclas, which reaches below the knees behind, and to the lower part of the thighs in front, being open at the sides as far as the hips. 1883 M. E. HAWEIS in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 425 Judith of Bohemia wore a cyclas worked with gold, in 1083.

¶ Identified or confused with CICLATOUN q.v.; see also Du Cange s.v. *Cyclas*.

1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 95 A rich stuff manufactured in the Cyclades, and therefore called *cyclas* or *ciclaton*, gave its name to a garment like a dalmatica or super-tunic worn by both sexes. 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* iv. 27.

Cycle (sə·ĭk'l), *sb.* Also 4, 7 **cicle,** 5 **cikil.** [a. F. *cycle* or ad. L. *cycl-us*, a. Gr. *κύκλος* circle.]

1. *Astron.* A circle or orbit in the heavens.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies* 13 Horizons, Hemispheares.. Astrolabes, Cycles, Epicycles, are his usuall dialect. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 84 How gird the Sphear With Centric and Eccentric scribl'd o're, Cycle and Epicycle, Orb in Orb. *fig.* 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. viii, What infinitely larger Cycle (of Causes) our little Epicycle revolves on.

2. A recurrent period of a definite number of years adopted for purposes of chronology. (See quot. 1788.)

Cycle of Indiction: see INDICTION.

Metonic or *lunar cycle*: a cycle of 19 years, established by the Greek astronomer Meton, and used for determining the date of Easter.

Solar cycle: a period of 28 years, at the end of which the days of the week (according to the Julian Calendar) recur on the same days of the month.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 271 The dissonaunce of þe cicles of Dionise the lesse ageyne the trawthe of gospelles. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* IX. iv. (1495) 349 The Cycle and course of the mone conteyneth twelue comyn yeres and seuen yeres Embolismalis. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xxiii. 5 Þe cikil of our Salvatioune Dat is þe Annuntiatiowne. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 211 Of months, of years, Olympiades, Lustres, Indictions, Cycles, Jubilies, &c. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v., This revolution is called the Cycle of the Sun, taking name from Sunday, the letter whereof (called therefore Dominical) it appoints for every yeer. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* III. xiv. 111 The greatest difficulty in chronology has been to accommodate the two methods of computing time by the course of the moon and that of the sun to each other..This gave birth to many *cycles* in use among the ancients. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. i. 47 The Roman church, about the middle of the sixth century, adopted a new cycle, which had been lately composed by Dionysius Exiguus..But the British churches..continued to use the ancient cycle.

b. *gen.* A period in which a certain round of events or phenomena is completed, recurring in the same order in succeeding periods of the same length.

1662 PETTY *Taxes* 24 The cycle within which dearths and plenties make their revolution. 1795 BURKE *On Scarcity* Wks. VII. 379 Wages .. bear a full proportion .. to the medium of provision during the last bad cycle of twenty years. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 185 The world has cycles in its course, when all That once has been, is acted o'er again. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iii. 96 One of those curious cycles which so often come round in human affairs.

c. A long indefinite period of time; an age.

1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 184 Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xix, After many years—ages, centuries, cycles perhaps.

3. A recurrent round or course (of successive events, phenomena, etc.); a regular order or succession in which things recur; a round or series which returns upon itself.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (J.), To present our gardeners with a complete cycle of what is requisite to be done throughout every month of the year. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 824 The Caroline Cycle [for the election of Proctors] being still kept back a year. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 A committee of nine members, in which every Hanse town was in its turn represented, according to a fixed cycle. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. III. XXXVII. 329 The whole cycle of changes returns into itself, just as do the metamorphoses of an insect.

4. *gen.* A round, course, or period through which anything runs in order to its completion; a single complete period or series of successive events, etc.

1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* XXVII, Or hadst thou waited the full cycle, when Thy spirit should have filled its crescent sphere. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. I. IV. 66 The cycle of God's teaching is complete. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 230 Doctrines which have run their cycle.

5. A complete set or series; a circle, a round.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* Bb, To compile, and publish a Compleat Cycle and Hystory of Trades. 1678 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 401 Vide the printed cycle for names of collectors and how many admitted. 1829 SCOTT *Demonol.* IV. 121 [He] figures among a cycle of champions. *a* 1836 GODWIN *Ess.* (1873) 217 The most intolerable sentence in the whole cycle of religious morality.

6. *spec.* A series of poems or prose romances, collected round or relating to a central event or epoch of mythic history and forming a continuous narrative; as the *Arthurian cycle*. Also *transf.*

Originally used in the *Epic cycle* [Gr. ὁ (ἐπικὸς) κύκλος], the series of epic poems written by later poets (*Cyclic poets*) to complete Homer, and presenting (with the Iliad and Odyssey) a continuous history of the Trojan war and of all the heroes engaged in it.

1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vi. 248 They..formed the basis or nucleus of the epic cycle. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 470/1 Those cycles of metrical romances which have for their subjects the exploits of Alexander the Great, King Arthur, and other heroes. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 66 The marvellous opening cycle of twenty-eight sonnets. 1873 H. MORLEY *First Sk. Eng. Lit.* 61 The cycle of the Charlemagne romances..those of the Arthurian cycle. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* i. § 6. 56 The mythopoeic faculty has not engendered a cycle of miracles around the simple story.

7. *Med.* [L. *cyclus*.] With the 'methodic' physicians: A course of remedies, hygienic and medicinal, continued during a fixed series of days.

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. *Cyclus*, Cælius Aurelianus distinguished three kinds of cycles or periods .. The cycle was resumed several times if needed.

8. *Bot.* A complete turn of the spire recognized in the theory of spiral leaf-arrangement.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 41 The series of leaves included by the spiral line in passing from the first leaf to that which stands directly above it is called a *cycle*.

9. *Zool.* In corals, a set of septa of equal length.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 164 The septa in the adult *Hexacoralla*..of the same lengths are members of one 'cycle'; and the cycles are numbered according to the lengths of the septa, the longest being counted as the first. In the young, six equal septa constitute the first cycle.

10. *Math.* **a.** *Geom.* A closed path in a cyclic or multiply-connected region. **b.** (See quot. 1893.)

1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 16 Every new line completes a loop or closed path, or, as we shall call it, a cycle. 1893 FORSYTH *Theory of Functions* 593 In the theory of Substitution-Groups the set of homologous corners of a given region is called a cycle.

11. [An abbreviation, familiar and conveniently inclusive, of *bicycle* and *tricycle*; but Gr. *κύκλος* 'circle' also meant 'wheel'.] A bicycle, tricycle, or other machine of the kind.

[1870 *Nat. Hist. Bicycles* in *Belgravia* Feb. 443 Another idea for a monocycle (which, by the way, might be called a 'cycle' at once, for shortness).] 1881 *Pall Mall G.* 23 June 10/2 The 'spider wheel'..marks the commencement of the present era of 'cycles'. 1882 *Standard* 1 May 3/7 To tax 'Cycles' for the benefit of those who have carriages.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in sense 11), as *cycle-battery, -horn, -man, -racing, -scout*, etc.

1887 *Spectator* 17 Sept. 1244 We may see the time when cycle-batteries will be a feature of every army. 1887 *Globe*

19 Apr., 'Cycleman' is the latest name for the 'Uhlan on wheels'. 1891 *Bicycling News* 141 Bells and cycle-horns.

Cycle (sə͡i·k'l), *v.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. Gr. *κυκλεῖν* to go round and round.]

1. *intr.* To move or revolve in cycles; to pass through cycles.

1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 348 It may be that no life is found; Which only to one engine bound Falls off, but cycles always round. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv. 490 Whilst this planet has gone cycling on according to the fixed law of gravity.

2. To ride a bicycle or tricycle, to travel by cycle.

1883 [see CYCLING *vbl. sb.*]. 1891 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* Dec. 340 On landing at Dieppe [he] would cycle or train, according to the state of the weather.

Hence (sense 2) **Cy·cling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1883 B. W. RICHARDSON *Cycling* in *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 593 To the human family the art of cycling is the bestowal of a new faculty. *Ibid.* 595 The choicest representatives of cycling circles.

Cycle, obs. form of SHEKEL, SICKLE.

Cycled (sə͡i·k'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. CYCLE + -ED.] Characterized by or consisting of cycles.

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxv. 28 All knowledge that the sons of flesh Shall gather in the cycled times.

Cycledom (sə͡i·k'ldəm). *nonce-wd.* [f. CYCLE *sb.* II + -DOM.] The domain or 'world' of cycles and their riders.

1890 B. W. RICHARDSON in *Asclepiad* VII. 24 In the world of cycledom. 1892 *Standard* 18 Mar. 6/4 Neither do we intend usurping the part of protectors to Italian cycledom.

Cycler (sə͡i·klə͡ɪ). [f. CYCLE *v.* 2 + -ER.] One who rides a bicycle or tricycle.

1884 *Springfield Wheelmen's Gaz.* Nov. 105/2 Over 5000 were mounted cyclers. 1888 J. PENNELL in *Pall Mall G.* 25 Oct. 5 From the standpoint of a touring cycler.

Cyclian (si·kliăn), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *κύκλι-ος* circular, cyclic + -AN.] = CYCLIC 2, 3.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Wks. 1836 I. 341 The chorus belonging to the dithyramb was not called a *tragic*, but *cyclian* chorus. 1840 tr. *Müller's Hist. Lit. Greece* xiv. 204 In the time of Aristophanes, the expressions 'dithyrambic poet' and 'teacher of cyclian choruses' (*κυκλιοδιδάσκαλος*) were nearly synonymous. 1847 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 415 The Cyclian poets, who formed the introduction and continuation to the Iliad.

Cyclic (si·klik), *a.* [a. F. *cyclique* (16th c. in Hatzfeld), or ad. L. *cyclic-us*, a. Gr. *κυκλικός* moving in a circle, cyclic, f. *κύκλος* CYCLE.]

1. Of or pertaining to a cycle or cycles; of the nature of a cycle; revolving or recurring in cycles.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 226 The order he [Moses] has given his narrative is .. conformable to the cyclic ideas of the people he lived amongst. 1840 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile*, While all the cyclic heavens about me spun. 1879 PROCTOR *Pleas. Ways Sc.* ii. 31 Cyclic associations between solar and terrestrial phenomena.

b. Belonging to a definite chronological cycle.

1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. xvii. 368 *note*, Twenty cyclic years, of ten months each. 1850 C. P. BROWN (*title*), Cyclic Tables of Chronology of the history of the Telugu and Kannadi countries (Madras).

c. Characterized by recurrence in cycles.

1885 F. W. PARY in *Lancet* 17 Oct. 706 These cases..have a cyclic character belonging to them, and hence my adoption of the term Cyclic Albuminuria. 1886 *Braithwaite's Retrosp. Med.* XCIII. 219 A Physiological cyclic change. 1888 FAGGE *Princ. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) II. 600 'Cyclic albuminuria', by which is denoted the recurrence of traces of albumen in the urine at more or less regular intervals.

2. Of or belonging to a cycle of mythic and heroic story: see CYCLE *sb.* 6. *Cyclic poet*: one of the writers of the 'Epic cycle'.

a 1822 SHELLEY *Def. Poetry* Prose Wks. 1888 II. 20 They are the episodes of that cyclic poem written by Time upon the memories of men. 1840 tr. *Müller's Hist. Lit. Greece* vi. 64 This class of [later] epic poets is called the *Cyclic*, from their constant endeavour to connect their poems with those of Homer, so that the whole should form a great cycle. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* i. (1870) 11 The Cyclic Poems, which aimed at completing the circle of events with which they deal.

b. *transf.* Belonging to the cycle of current Greek tradition which underlies the Synoptic Gospels, as distinguished from what is peculiar to a single Synoptist.

1851 WESTCOTT *Introd. Gospels* iv. (ed. 5) 225 In all the cases of Cyclic quotations parallels occur in the other Synoptic Gospels agreeing (as St. Matthew) with the LXX.

3. *Cyclic chorus* [Gr. *κύκλιος χορός*] in *Gr. Antiq.*: the dithyrambic chorus, which was danced in a ring round the altar of Dionysus.

1846 WORCESTER, *Cyclic*..noting a kind of verse or chorus, cyclical. *Beck.*

4. *Bot.* Of a flower: Having its parts arranged in whorls.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 565 In the great majority of Dicotyledons the parts of the flower are arranged in whorls, or the flowers are *cyclic*; only in a comparatively small number of families..are all or some of them arranged spirally (*acyclic* or *hemicyclic*).

5. *Math.* Of or pertaining to a circle or cycle.

spec. Cyclic axis (of a cone of the second order): a line through the vertex perpendicular to the circular section of the cone. (1852 BOOTH.) *Cyclic constant*: the constant by which a many-valued function is increased after describing a non-evanescible circuit or cycle in a cyclic region. (1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 18.) *Cyclic planes* (of a cone of the second order): the two planes through one of the axes which are parallel to the circular section of the cone. (1874 SALMON *Analyt. Geom. Three Dim.* 194.) Sometimes used of any circular sections. *Cyclic quadrilateral*: one inscribable in a circle. (1888 CASEY *Plane Trigonometry* 184.) *Cyclic region*: a region or domain within which a closed line can be drawn in such a manner that it cannot shrink indefinitely without passing out of the region.

6. *Gr. Prosody.* Of a dactyl or anapæst: Occupying in scansion only three 'times' instead of four; applied to dactyls which interchange, not (as in Hexameters) with spondees, but with trochees.

1844 BECK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Metres* 102 The cyclic anapæsts, so called, are analogous to the irrational dactyls. 1879 L. CAMPBELL *Sophocles* I. Pref. 44 According to a doubtful theory the dactyls in logaoedic verse are each of them equivalent in time to a trochee, much as a triplet may be occasionally introduced in ordinary music without altering the time. Such a foot is called a 'lyrical' or 'cyclic' dactyl (*πους κύκλιος*).

Cyclical (si·klikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of a line: Returning into itself so as to form a closed curve. *rare.*

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 122 [The point] must flow back again on itself; that is, there arises a cyclical line which does inclose a space.

b. Of a letter: Circular, encyclical. *rare.*

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 434 The genuineness of this cyclical letter is evinced by its extreme naturalness.

2. = CYCLIC 1.

a 1834 COLERIDGE (W.), Time, cyclical time, was their abstraction of the Deity. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* iii. (1844) 78 Modes of thought, not cyclical, but successive. 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* lxxix. (ed. 4) 219 The changes of the planetary orbits must return in certain cyclical periods. 1861 E. SMITH (*title*), Health and Disease, as influenced by the Daily, Seasonal, and other Cyclical Changes in the Human System.

b. Belonging to a definite chronological cycle.

1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. xviii. 382 The truce .. was to last only for forty cyclical years of ten months each. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 579 Plato also speaks of an 'annus magnus' or cyclical year.

3. = CYCLIC 2.

1841 DE QUINCEY *Homer* Wks. VI. 293 The many epic and cyclical poems which arose during post-Homeric ages. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. (1877) 203 The cyclical poets.

4. *Bot.* a. Rolled up circularly, as the embryos of many seeds. b. Arranged in whorls, verticillate; hence *transf.* in *Zool.*

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 36 Wart-cress .. embryo in some species cyclical. 1881 W. B. CARPENTER *Microscope* 546 We find in the nautiloid spire a tendency to pass..into the cyclical mode of growth.

5. *Cyclical number*: (see quot.).

1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 113 A perfect or cyclical number, i. e. a number in which the sum of the divisors equals the whole.

Cyclicism (si·klisiz'm). [f. CYCLIC + -ISM.] The quality of being cyclic; cyclic condition.

1857 GOSSE *Creation* 367 The principle of prochronic development obtains wherever we are able to test it; that is wherever another principle, that of cyclicism, exists.

Cyclicotomy (siklikǫ·tŏmi). *Surg.* [f. Gr. *κυκλικό-ς* circular + *-τομια* a cutting.] Division of the ciliary body. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Cyclide (sə͡i·klid, si·klə͡id). *Geom.* [a. F. *cyclide*, f. CYCLE.] 'The envelope of a sphere whose centre moves on a fixed quadric, and which cuts a fixed sphere orthogonally' (Salmon).

1874 SALMON *Analyt. Geom. Three Dim.* 496. 1881 H. HART in *Athenæum* 23 Apr. 563/2 On the Five Focal Quadrics of a Cyclide.

Cyclism (sə͡i·kliz'm). *nonce-wd.* [f. CYCLE *sb.* + -ISM.] The practice of the cyclist; the use of bicycles or tricycles as a means of progression.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Aug. 136/1 Military cyclism .. only asks for..fair trial.

Cyclist (sə͡i·klist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who rides a cycle or practises cycling.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Sept. 3 The cyclists of London. 1887 *Times* 9 Apr. 5/4, I passed a group of Lieutenant-Colonel Savile's military cyclists..

attrib. 1884 C. DICKENS jun. *Dict. Lond.* 37/2 The Cyclist Touring Club. 1887 *Times* 8 Apr. 4/1 There will be an extensive reconnaissance carried out by the Cyclist Corps to the north-east of Canterbury.

2. One who reckons by a cycle or cycles; one who recognizes cycles in the course of phenomena, etc.

Hence **Cyclistic** *a.*

1882 *Bazaar, Exch. & Mart* 15 Feb. 175 Readers with cyclistic tendencies.

‖ Cyclitis (siklə͡i·tis). *Path.* [f. Gr. *κύκλ-ος* circle + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the ciliary body.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 718 Inflammations of the ciliary body, or cyclitis.

Cyclo- (sə͡i·klo, siklo), combining form of Gr. *κύκλος* circle (see CYCLE), occurring in many technical terms; *e.g.* **Cyclobra·nchiate** *a.* [Gr. *βράγχια* gills], having gills circularly arranged; applied to a suborder of gastropodous molluscs (*Cyclobranchia, -branchiata*); also said of the gills. **Cyclocentric** *a.* (see quot.). **Cyclocepha·lian, -lic** *a.*, **Cyclocephalus** [*κεφαλή* head] (see quots.). **Cyclocli·nal** *a. Geol.* [cf. ANTICLINAL], sloping in all directions from a central point; = QUAQUAVERSAL. **Cyclocœ·lic** *a.* [*κοιλία* intestines], having the intestines coiled: said of birds; opposed to *orthocœlic*. **Cycloga·ngliate, -ated** *a. Zool.*, having circularly-arranged ganglia. **Cy·clogen** *Bot.* [*-γενης* born, produced], a plant having woody tissue disposed in concentric circles; = EXOGEN; so **Cyclo·genous** *a.* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Cy·clograph** [*-γραφος* writer], an instrument for tracing circular arcs. **Cyclo·grapher,** a writer of a cycle (of legends, etc.). **Cy·clolith** [*λίθος* stone, after *monolith*, etc.], a name given by some archæologists to a prehistoric stone circle. **Cyclone·rous, -o·se** *a. Zool.*, having the nervous axis circularly arranged, as in the *Radiata*. **Cyclo·pterous** *a.* [*πτερόν* wing], round-winged, round-finned. **Cy·closcope** [*-σκοπος* viewing], (*a*) an apparatus for measuring the velocity of revolution, by means of a revolving ruled cylinder, viewed through an aperture partially closed by a tuning-fork vibrating at a known rate; (*b*) an instrument for setting out railway curves. **Cyclospe·rmous** *a. Bot.* [*σπέρμα* seed], having the embryo coiled about the central albumen. **Cyclo·stomate, -sto·matous, -stomous** *a.* [*στόμα* mouth], having a round sucking mouth, as a lamprey, or a circular aperture of the shell, as some gastropods; also belonging to a certain division of the Polyzoa (*Cyclostomata*), having the cell-mouth not guarded by an operculum or process. **Cy·clostome** *a.* = *Cyclostomous*; *sb.* a cyclostomous fish, as the lamprey; a cyclostomous gastropod. **Cyclosy·stem,** the circular system or arrangement of the pores in some *Hydrocorallina* (Millepores, etc.).

1836–39 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 388/1 In the Cyclobranchiate order. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 154 The cyclobranchiate gill of Patella. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cyclocentric*, a term applied to those coiled shells which have the starting-point of the spiral at a little distance from the centre, so that the first whorl runs around it. *Cyclocephalic*, having the characters of a *Cyclocephalus*. Also, applied to the form of the head of an hydrocephalic person. *Cyclocephalus*, a monster having two contiguous eyes, or a double eye in the median line. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* iv. 84 Periclinal, cycloclinal or quaquaversal .. that is dipping in every direction. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 412/2 The ..cyclogangliate .. divisions of the animal kingdom. *Ibid.* 392/2 The nervous system of the Gasteropoda..the most perfect form of the..cyclo-gangliated type. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 562 The Cyclograph is an instrument for drawing arcs of circles. 1841–4 C. ANTHON *Class. Dict.* 353 Dionysius, the cyclographer, makes Circe the daughter of Æëtes. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 107/2 An organization ..more complex than that of the cyclo-neurose classes. 1866 *Engineer* 415 The Cycloscope. 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 966/2 In the cyclostomatous Fishes .. the skeleton is of still more simple structure. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxi. 390 The Cyclostomes or suckers, with regard to their skeletons, are the most imperfect of all the Vertebrates. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 440 Our little cyclostome .. the lamprey. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* § 8 The cyclostome Fishes. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvii. (1828) IV. 427 Some of the cyclostomous fishes .. are supposed to connect the fishes with the *Annulosa*.

Cyclode (sə͡i·klōud, si·k-). *Math.* [f. Gr. *κύκλος* circle + *ὁδός* path.] A name introduced by Prof. Sylvester, 1869, for the involute of any order to a circle. See INVOLUTE.

1869 SYLVESTER in *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* II. 137–160 A Cyclode is the continued $[n^{th}]$ involute of a circle.

Cycloid (sə͡i·kloid, si·k-), *sb.* [See next.]

1. *Math.* The curve traced in space by a point in the circumference (or on a radius) of a circle as the circle rolls along a straight line.

The *common cycloid* is that traced by a point in the circumference of the circle, and has cusps where this point meets the straight line; that traced by a point within the circle is a *prolate cycloid* (with inflexions); by a point without the circle, a *curtate cycloid* (with loops).

1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* (1682) 101 Each point will by this compound motion describe on the plain..a perfect cycloid. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver, Voy. Laputa* ii, A pudding [cut] into a cycloid. 1812–6 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 135 The line in which a heavy body descends in the least time from one given point to another..is an arch of a cycloid ..Hence the cycloid is called the *line of swiftest descent.*

b. *Companion to the cycloid*: the curve formed by successive positions of the point of intersection of a horizontal line drawn through a fixed point in the circumference of the rolling circle with a vertical line through its point of contact with the (horizontal) line on which it rolls.

1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* II. 244 The curve must be of the nature of that which is called the companion to the cycloid.

2. *Zool.* A cycloid fish: see next.

1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* x. 246 Two orders of Fishes.. the Ctenoids and Cycloids.

Cy·cloid, *a.* [ad. Gr. *κυκλοειδής, κυκλώδης* circular: see CYCLE and -OID.] Resembling a circle; *spec.* in *Zool.* a. Of a somewhat circular form, with concentric striations; applied to the scales of certain fishes. b. Belonging to the *Cycloidei*, or order of fishes with cycloid scales.

1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* iv. 62 The remaining two groups [of Fishes] are called respectively Ctenoid .. and Cycloid .. from the shape and structure of the scale. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 283 Nearly all the cycloid genera..are extinct. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 326 Scales cycloid or rhomboid.

Cycloidal (səikloi·dăl, sik-), *a.* [*f.* as prec. + -AL.] 1. *Geom.*, etc. Of, pertaining to, or of the form of a cycloid.

Cycloidal engine: an instrument used in engraving an 'engine-turned design' upon the plates for bank-notes, etc.; as a precaution against counterfeiting; the graver-point having a motion compounded of translation and rotation. *Cycloidal paddle*: a name erroneously given to a paddle-wheel in which each float is divided longitudinally into several strips in a slightly retreating order, *en echelon*, so as to lessen the concussion and make the resistance more uniform (Knight). *Cycloidal pendulum*: a pendulum constructed to swing in a cycloid, so as to be perfectly isochronous.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v. *Cycloid*, The space within this Curve and the Subtense..is called the Cycloidal Space. 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* xi. 159 Availing himself of this property of the curve, Huygens constructed his cycloidal pendulum. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 122 The upper part of the pendulum is a double cord hanging between two cycloidal cheeks to give a cycloidal path to the bob.

2. *Zool.* = CYCLOID *a.* a.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 326 The scales..are cycloidal in shape, and are arranged in an imbricate manner.

Hence **Cycloi·dally** *adv.*, in the form of a cycloid.

1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Phonicks*, A smooth wall..arched ..cycloidally or elliptically.

Cycloi·dean, *a.* and *sb. Zool.* Also -ian. [f. mod.L. *cycloide-us* (f. Gr. κυκλοειδής CYCLOID) + -AN.] **A.** *adj.* Belonging to the cycloid fishes. **B.** *sb.* A cycloid fish.

1837 BUCKLAND *Geol.* I. 270 The Herring and Salmon are examples of Cycloidians.

† **Cycloi·dical,** *a. Obs.* = CYCLOIDAL 1.

1793 SIR G. SHUCKBURGH in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 88 The spring, by which the pendulum is suspended..so constructed as to produce cycloidical arcs of vibration.

Cyclomatic (səiklomæ·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. κύκλωμα, -ματ-, anything rounded or made circular, a wheel + -IC.] Of or pertaining to cycles.

1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 16 The existence of cycles is called cyclosis, and the numbers of cycles in a diagram is called its cyclomatic number.

Cyclometer (səiklo·mĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. κύκλο-s circle + μέτρον measure, -μετρος, -μετρης measuring.]

1. An instrument for measuring circular arcs.

1815 W. ADAMSON (*title*), An Universal Principle for Dividing the Circle..by a new Instrument called the Cyclometer. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 93 The black lines on the hypocotyls..became distinctly curved, but in very various degrees (namely, with radii between 20 and 80 mm. on Sachs' cyclometer).

2. An apparatus attached to the wheel of a vehicle, *esp.* of a cycle, for registering the distance traversed.

1880 *Scribn. Mag.* Feb. 496 The cyclometers registered thirty-five miles. 1883 B. W. RICHARDSON *Cycling* in *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 604 By means of their cyclometers they [cyclists] could correct..errors respecting distances which the 'signposts' almost invariably make.

3. *humorously.* A 'circle-squarer'.

1866 DE MORGAN in *Athenæum* 27 Oct. 534/2 Cyclometers have their several styles of wit.

Cyclometry (səiklo·mĕtri). [f. as prec.: see -METRY.] Measurement of circles; 'circle-squaring'.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1656 WALLIS *Correct. of Hobbes* 116 (T.), I must tell you, that Sir H. Savile had confuted Joseph Scaliger's cyclometry. 1866 DE MORGAN in *Athenæum* 27 Oct. 535/1 A friend of mine..will spend a thousand pounds..in black and white cyclometry.

Hence **Cyclome·tric, -al,** *a.*, of or relating to cyclometry.

1838 HALLIWELL *Brief Acct. S. Morland* 27 Morland's Cyclometrical treatise.

Cyclonal (səiklō·năl), *a. rare.* [f. CYCLONE + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a CYCLONE (1 c).

1881 C. ABBE in *Smithsonian Rep.* 295 The cyclonal curvature of the wind orbit is accompanied by a stronger gradient..than is the anticyclonal curvature.

Cyclone (səi·klōun). [f. Gr. κύκλος circle (or κυκλῶν moving in a circle, whirling round): see quot. 1848.

Piddington's account of his formation of the word is vague; the sense he assigns suggests that the Gr. word he meant was κύκλωμα, which means *inter alia* 'the coil of a serpent'; hence *cyclone* occurs as an early variant.]

1. *gen.* A name introduced in 1848 by H. Piddington, as a general term for all storms or atmospheric disturbances in which the wind has a circular or whirling course.

1848 H. PIDDINGTON *Sailor's Horn-bk.* 8 *Winds*, Class II. (Hurricane Storms..Whirlwinds,..African Tornado..Water Spouts..Samiel, Simoom), I suggest..that we might, for all this last class of circular or highly curved winds, adopt the term 'Cyclone' from the Greek κυκλως (which signifies amongst other things the coil of a snake) as..expressing sufficiently the tendency to circular motion in these meteors. *Ibid.* 176 Throughout the preceding parts the word Cyclone has been, as proposed..added after the words in common use to express circular-blowing winds. In this part I propose to use it alone.

b. *spec.* A hurricane or tornado of limited diameter and destructive violence.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxii. 220 One of the most fearful gales I have ever experienced. It had the character and the force of a cyclone. 1857 S. P. HALL in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 10 This season has been..prolific in typhoons or cyclones. 1893 *Daily News* 27 May 6/8 A severe cyclone has been raging for the last three days at the head of the Bay of Bengal.

c. *Meteorol.* A system of winds rotating around a centre of minimum barometric pressure, the centre and whole system having itself also a motion of translation, which is sometimes arrested, when the cyclone becomes for a time stationary. Cf. ANTICYCLONE. (Such a system often extends over many thousands of square miles.)

As to the differences between this and b, see A. BUCHAN in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 129.

1875 A. BUCHAN in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 33 Areas of low pressure or Cyclones..A cyclone which passed over north-western Europe on the morning of 2d November, 1863. 1881 R. H. SCOTT in *Gd. Words* July 454 Barometrical depressions or cyclones. 1887 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 5/1 There was..a twofold reason for northerly winds—the anti-cyclone off the west of Ireland and the cyclone over the flats of Holland.

d. *transf.* Applied to a violent rotatory storm in the sun's atmosphere.

1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 53 Immense cyclones pass over the surface of the Sun with fearful rapidity, as is rendered evident by the form and changes of certain spots.

2. *Comb.* **cyclone-pit,** 'on the prairies and plains of the western United States, a pit or underground room made for refuge from a tornado or cyclone' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Cyclonic (səiklo·nik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a cyclone.

1860 ADM. FITZ-ROY in *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 226 A similar continuous circulation, or cyclonic commotion. 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* 54 A [sun] spot of the normal character, by no means cyclonic. 1880 *Times* 27 Sept. 5/12 A small cyclonic vortex had formed in the Bay of Bengal.

So **Cyclo·nical** *a.* = prec. **Cyclo·nically** *adv.*, after the manner of a cyclone. **Cy·clonist, Cyclono·logist,** one who studies cyclones. **Cyclono·logy,** the study of cyclones.

1881 J. G. JEFFREYS in *Nature* XXIII. 300 A cyclonical storm. 1884 *Nature* XXX. 305 Towards and around this depression the winds blow cyclonically. 1882 E. D. ARCHIBALD *ibid.* XXVI. 31 The general incurvature of the winds in a cyclone, which was formerly altogether denied by the cyclonists—so-called—Reid and Piddington. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xix. § 789 The cyclonologists do not locate their storms in such high latitudes. 1860 ADM. FITZ-ROY in *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 355 Any person acquainted with cyclonology.

Cyclop: see CYCLOPS.

Cyclopædia, -pedia (səiklopī·diă). Also in Anglicized forms, 7 **cyclopædy, -pedy.** [A shortening or modification of ENCYCLOPÆDIA (itself due to an erroneous Greek reading), perh. intended to convey more obviously the ostensible sense 'circle of learning', from Gr. κύκλος circle + παιδεία education, a branch of learning.]

† 1. The circle of learning; the whole body of arts and sciences; = ENCYCLOPÆDIA 1. *Obs.*

1636 H. BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* (1637) 85 This Cyclopædia hath beene observed to runne from East to West: Thus have most Civilities, and Sciences come..from the Indian Gymnosophists into Egypt, from thence into Greece, so into Italy. *a* 1662 FULLER *Worthies* II. (1662) 289 Nor yet was it a work of the Cyclopædy of Arts. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* Pref. (1686) 8 The whole Learning of his time (which the Greeks call *Cyclopedia*).

2. A book containing extensive information on all branches of knowledge, or on all the branches of some particular art, science, etc.; usually arranged alphabetically; = ENCYCLOPÆDIA 2, 3.

1728 CHAMBERS (*title*), Cyclopædia, or General Dictionary of Arts and Sciences. 1738 W. BOWYER in Nichols *Lit. Anecd. 18th C.* (1812) V. 659 While the second edition of Chambers's Cyclopædia was in the press I went to the author and begged leave to add a single syllable to his magnificent work, and that for Cyclopædia he would write *Encyclopædia*..I urged that Vossius had observed in his book *de Vitiis Sermonis* that 'Cyclopædia was used by some authors, but Encyclopædia by the best'. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 118 He first suggested the idea of a cyclopædia on a fuller plan.

Cyclopædiac (səiklopī·diăk), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AC.] Of or pertaining to a cyclopædia; dealing with all branches of knowledge.

1877 S. CHEETHAM in *Academy* 14 Apr. 311 Isidore..the best-known cyclopædiac writer of that time.

Cyclopædic, -pedic (səiklopī·dik), *a.* [Irregularly formed on *cyclopædia*: see prec. The element *-pædic* would properly represent Gr. παιδικός childish.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cyclopædia.

a 1843 in SOUTHEY (F. Hall). 1869 J. H. PEPPER (*title*), Cyclopædic Science Simplified. 1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* 224 Dr. Rees, of Cyclopaedic memory.

Hence **Cyclopæ·dically** *adv.*, in a cyclopædic manner; like a cyclopædia.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* 9 Nov. 929/2 Ubiquitous in business hours, and cyclopædically ready of response to any requisition.

Cy·clopædize, *v.* [See -IZE.] *trans.* To bring together or arrange in systematic form.

1860 *Sat. Rev.* X. 85/2 That stage of intellectual progress which cyclopædizes its information.

Cyclope (səi·kloup), *a. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *cyclope* CYCLOPS.] Resembling a Cyclops; one-eyed, or using one eye.

1868 O. W. HOLMES *Poems, To C. G. Ehrenberg*, Even as the patient watchers of the night,—The cyclope gleaners of the fruitful skies.

Cyclopean, -ian (səiklopī·ăn, səiklō·pĭăn), *a.* [f. L. *Cyclōpē-us*, a. Gr. Κυκλώπειος, and *Cyclōpius*, a. Gr. Κυκλώπιος, f. Κύκλωπες the builders of the walls of Mycenæ, pl. of Κύκλωψ a Cyclops, a one-eyed giant of ancient mythology.]

1. Belonging to or resembling the Cyclopes; monstrous, gigantic, huge; single, or large and round, like the one eye of a Cyclops.

1641 SYMONDS *Serm. bef. Ho. Com.* C iv b, To redeem from the Cyclopean power that which is the glory of Christ. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 422 Such as th' unbless'd Cyclopean climes produce. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 293 Then, forged by Cyclopean art, appear'd Thunders. 1858 LARDNER *Handbk. Nat. Phil.* 7 Press by which the Britannia tubular bridge was erected..The weight and bulk of this cyclopean engine were in accordance with its vast mechanical power. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* II. i. 139 We may likewise the telescope to a 'Cyclopean eye'.

2. *Antiq.* Applied to an ancient style of masonry in which the stones are of immense size and more or less irregular shape; found in Greece, Italy, and elsewhere, and anciently fabled to be the work of a gigantic Thracian race called Cyclopes from their king Cyclops. Now applied also to similar ancient work in other regions.

1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. ii. 61 The huge structures..commonly described by the epithet Cyclopean. *Ibid.* 62 The most unsightly Cyclopian wall. 1845 PETRIE *Round Towers Irel.* 169 A style of masonry perfectly Cyclopean.

Cy·clopede. An adapted form of CYCLOPÆDIA.

1774 WARTON *Hist. Poetry* XXXVI. (1840) III. 12 Peter Lombard's scholastic cyclopede of divinity, called the Sentences. 1817 HOBHOUSE in Smiles *John Murray* II. 460 The work should be done like a cyclopede dictionary.

Cyclophobia (*nonce-wd.*): see -PHOBIA.

Cyclopia (səiklō·piă). *Zool.* and *Path.* Also in anglicized form **cyclopy.** [f. Gr. κύκλωψ Cyclops: see below.] (See quot. 1882.) Hence **Cyclo·pian** *a.*

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 738 Cyclopian monsters. 1849-52 *Ibid.* IV. 967/1 Want of the under jaw often coexists with Cyclopia. 1862 *Chambers' Encycl.* s. v. *Deformities*, Cyclopy, when both the eyes run into one. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cyclopia*, a kind of monstrosity consisting in the fusion of two eyes into one place in the middle of the forehead, like the Cyclops. *It* is a normal condition of some Crustacea.

Cyclopian, var. of CYCLOPEAN.

Cyclopic (səiklo·pik), *a.*[1] [ad. Gr. κυκλωπικ-ός.] Belonging to or resembling a Cyclops; monstrous; Cyclopean.

1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happines* 55 This is nothing but the old blinde cyclopick superarrogancie. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 68 Which it took into its Cyclopique arms, and crumbled into ashes. 1692 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Ess.* 46 Some Cyclopick Monster, which eats and drinks the Flesh and Blood of Mankind.

Cyclo·pic, *a.*[2] *Chem.* [f. botanical name *Cyclopia* + -IC.] (See quot.) So **Cyclopine,** an alkaloid obtained from *Cyclopia.*

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 418 *Cyclopic acid*, an acid obtained from *Cyclopia Vogelii*, a plant used in Africa for the preparation of tea..The cyclopic acid is deposited in the form of a yellow powder.

† **Cyclo·pical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as CYCLOPIC + -AL.] = CYCLOPIC *a.*[1]

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1836) 75 Their hautie stomackes, and more than Cyclopical countenaunces. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xxvi, Armed..with Cyclopical annuils.

Hence **Cyclo·pically** *adv.*, in a Cyclopic manner, as by a Cyclops.

1868 LOWELL *Poems, Winter Even. Hymn to Fire* vi, Upon the anvils of the brain..cyclopically wrought By the fast-throbbing hammer of the poet's thought.

† **Cy·clopism.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. CYCLOPS + -ISM.] Practice characteristic of a Cyclops.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 413 Vnles you wil be so wood now, as to adde brutish Vbiquitisme, to your barbarous Cyclopisme.

Cyclopite (si·klopəit, səi·-). *Min.* [f. L. *Cyclōpi-us* (*Cyclopia saxa*) + -ITE.] A variety of ANORTHITE, found in the Cyclopean islands near Sicily.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 499 The analcimes of Haüy, which he proposes to call cyclopites, because they were first found in the rocks of the Cyclops. 1868 DANA *Min.* 340 Cyclopite occurs in white transparent glassy crystals.

Cyclopoid (si·klopoid, səi·-), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Cyclops* (in Zoology) + -OID.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to, or resembling the family *Cyclopidæ* of Copepods, of which the genus *Cyclops* is the type. **B.** *sb.* One of the *Cyclopidæ.*

1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1309 In one section, that most closely Cyclopoid, the eight natatory legs have the ordinary form. *Ibid* 1408 They have usually an articulated abdomen, furcate at extremity, like the Cyclopoids.

‖ **Cyclops** (səi·klops). Also **Cyclop.** Pl. **Cyclopes** (səiklō·pīz); also **Cyclops; Cyclopses.** [a. L. *Cyclōps, -ōpem*, a. Gr. Κύκλωψ lit. 'round-eyed', f. κύκλο-s circle + -ὤψ eye. In It. and Sp. *Ciclope*, Pg. and F. *Cyclope*, whence Eng. *Cyclop.*]

1. One of a race of one-eyed giants in ancient Greek mythology, who forged thunderbolts for Zeus. Hence often used allusively.

a. sing. *Cyclops*, pl. *Cyclopes*; but the latter in early use may be like F. *Cyclopes*, pl. of *Cyclope.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. x. 39 A huge peple we se Of Ciclopes cum hurland to the port. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. 7 Vnlesse the Epicureans like the Giauntes Cyclopes would..make warre against God. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* (1851) 234 Such an obdurat Cyclops, to have but one eye for this text. 1802 Wordsw. *Daisy* iv, A little cyclops, with one eye Staring to threaten and defy. 1883 Liddell & Scott *Gr. Lex.* (ed. 7) s. v., In Hesiod *Theogony* 140, we find three Cyclopes..who forged the thunderbolts for Zeus.

β. sing. *Cyclop*, pl. *Cyclops*. [F. *Cyclope, -s.*]

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 3 b, Achemenides being afraide of the horrible Cyclops. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. ii. 511. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 245 The Cyclops, at th' Almighty Nod, New Thunder hasten for their angry God. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IX. 473 The Cyclops all that round him dwell. *Ibid.* 484 The Cyclop from his den replies. 1819 Shelley *Cyclops* 111 Cyclops, who live in caverns, not in houses. 1855 Macaulay *Hist.* IV. xix. 321 In front of the helmet was a huge glass eye like that of a cyclop.

γ. pl. *Cyclopses*.

1681 Rycaut *Critick* 206 What shall I say of so many Cyclopses? 1819 Shelley *Cyclops* 25 The one-eyed children of the Ocean God, The man-destroying Cyclopses.

2. *Zool.* A genus of small fresh-water copepods, having an eye (apparently single, but really double) situated in the middle of the front of the head.

1849–52 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 967/1 The metamorphosis of the eyes in..Cyclops. 1860 Gosse *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 63 Tiny cyprides and cyclopes disporting in the umbrageous groves of their world.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (Cf. Cyclope *a.*)

1682 Dryden *Medal* 226 Then, Cyclop-like, in humane Flesh to deal. 1687 *Third Coll. Poems, A Warning* (1689) 29/1 His Cyclop Priests will make you truckle under. 1803 Sarrett *New Pict. London* 177 A Cyclops pig..because it has only one eye..placed in the middle of the forehead.

Cyclopy: see Cyclopia.

Cyclorama (səiklorā·mă). [mod. f. Gr. *κύκλος* circle + *ὅραμα* spectacle.] A picture of a landscape or scene arranged on the inside of a cylindrical surface, the spectator standing in the middle.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 191 The panorama forms the surface of a hollow cylinder..(whence it is..called..cyclorama). 1849 (*title*), Description of the Royal Cyclorama..Regents Park, opened in 1848. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 11/1 The cyclorama [of Niagara] which has 'fetched' all London.

Hence **Cyclora·mic** *a.*

1886 *Appleton's Ann. Cycl.* 278 (in *Cent. Dict.*) The laws of cycloramic perspective.

Cy·clorn. = *Cycle-horn*: see Cycle *sb.* 12.

1891 *Wheeling* 4 Mar. 4/6 With an eldritch screech from his cyclorn. 1891 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* Aug. 200/1 The croak of a cyclorn warns him.

Cyclosis (səiklō·sis). [a. Gr. *κύκλωσις* encircling, f. *κυκλό-ειν* to encircle, to move in a circle.]

1. *Biol.* A term (proposed by C. H. Schultz in 1831) for the circulation of latex (milky juice) in the vessels of plants; also applied to the circulation of protoplasm in certain cells.

1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 336 The phenomenon of cyclosis consists of a motion of fluid called latex. 1882 *Jrnl. Quekett Microsc. Club* Ser. II. No. 1. 28 The phenomenon of cyclosis as seen in many hairs.

2. *Math.* The occurrence of cycles; see Cycle 10.

1881 [see Cyclomatic]. 1885 Watson & Burbury *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 6 The correction for cyclosis.

Cyclostylar (səiklostəi·lăɪ), *a. Arch.* [f. Gr. *κύκλος* + *στῦλος* pillar, column + -ar.] (See quot.)

1850 Weale *Dict. Terms, Cyclostylar*, relating to a structure composed of a circular range of columns without a core; with a core, the range would be a peristyle.

Cyclostyle (sə·iklostəil). [f. Gr. *κύκλος* circle, wheel + Style, L. *stilus*.] Name of an apparatus for printing copies of writing.

It consists of a pen with a small toothed wheel at the point which cuts minute holes in specially prepared paper tightly stretched over a zinc plate; this paper is then used as a stencil-plate from which copies are printed. Hence *cyclostyle apparatus, ink, pen*, etc.

1883 *Knowledge* 16 Feb. *Advt.*, The Cyclostyle. 1887 *Chicago Advance* 19 May 306/1 She..prints it herself with the cyclostyle. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 17 June 6/1 This is probably the last specimen of a cyclostyle-printed journal which will see the light in Mashonaland.

Cyclo·tomy. [f. Gr. *κύκλος* circle + *-τομια* cutting. In sense 1 rendering Ger. *kreistheilung*.]

1. *Math.* The problem of the division of a circle into a given number of equal parts (Sylvester).

1879 Sylvester in *Amer. Jrnl. Math.* 380 Bachmann's work, as it seems to me, gives proof, that Cyclotomy is to be regarded not as an incidental application, but as the natural and inherent centre and core of the arithmetic of the future. 1892 Mathews *Theory of Numbers* I. 184.

2. *Ophthalmic Surg.* (See quot.)

1889 Berry *Dis. Eye* vii. 222 Division of the ciliary muscle, or cyclotomy.

Hence **Cycloto·mic** *a.*, as in *cyclotomic functions*.

1879 Sylvester in *Amer. Jrnl. Math.* 357 The species of cyclotomic..functions of which the cubic function above written is an example.

‖ **Cyclus** (sī·klŭs, səi·klŭs). [L., a. Gr. *κύκλος* Cycle.] = Cycle 6; also a series of pictures representing romantic or historical cycle.

1810 H. Weber *Metr. Rom.* I. Introd. 69 A..third cyclus of romance, no less extensive than that of Arthur and of Charlemagne. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. iv. § 65. 305 That legendary cyclus of heroic song. 1838 Baroness Bunsen in Hare *Life* I. xi. 482 Hesse's designs for a cyclus representing the conversion of Germany to Christianity.

Cycnean, cygnean (sīknī·ăn, sig-), *a. rare.* [f. L. *cycnēus, cygnēus*, = Gr. *κύκνειος*, f. *cycnus, cygnus* swan.] Of or pertaining to a swan; swan's.

1610 J. Melvil *Diary* (1842) 720 The moderatoris cygnean songe. 1840 Milman *Hist. Chr.* II. II. iv. 62 His last, if we may borrow the expression, his cycnean voice, dwelt on a brief exhortation to mutual charity.

Cycorie, -y, obs. forms of Chicory.

Cy·cular, *a.* [An illiterate formation from Cycle, after *vehicular* (f. *vehicul-um*): cf. Bicycular.] Pertaining to cycles or cycling.

1891 *Cyclist* 25 Feb. 142 Entirely in touch with matters cycular. 1892 *Strand Mag.* July 33/2 The high-water mark of cycular invention.

Cyd, var. of Side *a. Obs.*, hanging low.

Cyder, var. of Cider.

Cyderach, var. of Ciderage, *Obs.*

1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 37 Cyderach..apply it to greene or fresh wounds.

‖ **Cydippe** (səidi·pī). *Zool.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *Κυδίππη* proper name of a Nereid.] A typical genus of Ctenophora, of which one beautiful species, *C. pilosa*, is common in the British Seas. Hence **Cydi·ppian** *a.*; **Cydi·ppid,** a ctenophoran of the family of Cydippe.

1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 39/1. 1846 Patterson *Zool.* 39 We took a dead Cydippe, and..exposed it to the sun. 1855 Gosse *Marine Zool.* I. 39 The *Beroes* and *Cydippes*.. look like tiny melons of glass, down whose bodies run bands or meridian-lines of paddles.

1860 Agassiz *Nat. Hist. U. S.* III. 184, I merely infer its Cydippian relationship from the position of the tentacles. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 721 The larva is at first a Cydippid-form.

† Cydon. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *cydōnia* (sc. *mala*) quinces, quince, from *Cydōnia*, *Κυδωνία* a town of Crete. (In L. also *cotōnia, cotōnea*, whence Pr. *codoing*, F. *coing*, OF. pl. *coins*, Eng. *quince*.)] Quince. Hence † **Cydo·niate** *v.*, to treat with juice of quinces. **Cy·donin,** mucilage of quince seeds.

1643 J. Steer tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* vi. 26 Adde..the musilage of Cydon seeds a little. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 743 The tincture of Steel pomated or cydoniated. 1853 Pereira *Elem. Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) II. II. 1814 Cydonin (peculiar gum of Quince Seed). 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cydonin*..forming the chief part of the secondary membrane of the epidermis of the seed.

Cyen, cyence: see Scion.

Cyerge, cyete, obs. forms of Cierge, City.

Cyesiology (səi,ĭsiǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *κύησις* conception, pregnancy + -(o)logy.] That branch of physiology which treats of pregnancy.

1846 Worcester cites Dunglison. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Cyfer, cyffre, cyfre, obs. forms of Cipher.

Cyft, cygh, obs. forms of Sift, Sigh.

Cy·gnean, *a.*: see Cygnean.

Cygneous (si·gnĭəs), *a.* [f. L. *cygn-us* swan: cf. L. *cycnēus, cygnēus* of a swan.] Swan-like; in *Bryology*, curved like a swan's neck.

1880 R. Braithwaite *Brit. Moss-Flora* I. 192 *Phascum curvicolle*..perichætium rufous-purple, oval with a short apiculus, on a pale cygneous pedicel.

Cygnet (si·gnĕt). Forms: 5 **sygnett, syngnett,** 5–7 **signett,** 6 **singnett,** 6–7 **signet,** 6–8 **cignet,** 7 **cygnette,** 7– **cygnet.** [A dim., of Eng. or (?) Anglo-Fr. formation, of F. *cygne* or L. *cygnus* swan. OF. had the dim. *cignel, cigneau* (Godef.).

F. *cygne* is found in end of 14th c., but the ordinary OF. form was *cine*, earlier *cisne, cinne*. *Cisne* appears to be cognate with Sp. *cisne*, and Olt. *cecino* swan, which Romanic scholars derive from L. *cicinus* = *cycnus*, a. Gr. *κύκνος* swan. L. *cycnus* appears to have split into two types: **cicinus*, found in Plautus (and app. in late popular Latin), whence the Romanic forms, and *cygnus*, which was long the accepted form in later MSS. and texts. Under the influence of the latter OF. *cine* became *cygne* (cf. mod.It. *cigno*).]

1. A young swan. In *Her.* see quot. 1825.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 57 Conuiuium domini Henrici Regis quarti, In coronacione sua apud Westmonasterium.. Graund chare. Syngnettys. 1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 281 That brout venison and ij. signetts to my Lady. 1562 Bulleyn *Bk. Simples* (1579) 78 The Signets bee better than the old Swannes. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 56 So doth the Swan her downie Signets saue. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* vii. 2938 Her skin sleek sattin or the cygnettes brest. 1634 *Althorp MS*, in Simpkinson *Washingtons* xv, For 1 dozen of signetts. 1707 Fleetwood *Chron. Prec.* (1745) 86 For 8 Cignets or young Swans. 1825 W. Berry *Encycl. Herald.* 1, *Cygnet*..properly, a young swan, but *swans* borne in coat-armour are frequently blazoned *cygnets*. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxi. 424 It now rejoices in a drapery as grey as a cygnet's breast.

2. *Comb.*, as *cygnet-down*; **cygnet-royal** (*Her.*), see quot.

1795 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Liberty's Last Squeak* Wks. 1812 III. 423 Lone silence..Her shoes of cygnet-down shall lend. 1847 H. Gough *Gloss. Heraldry, Cygnet royal*, a swan gorged with a ducal coronet, having a chain affixed thereunto and reflexed over its back.

Cykory, -ie, obs. ff. Chicory; **Cykylle, Cykyr**: see Sickle, Sicker; **Cyl-,** in various words = Sil-; **Cyle,** see Ceil, Chill; **Cylens,** see Silence; **Cylere,** see Cyllour, Celure.

Cylinder (si·lindəɹ). Also 6–7 **cylindre,** 7 **cilinder, sillinder.** [ad. L. *cylindrus* cylinder, roller, a. Gr. *κύλινδρος* roller, deriv. of *κυλίνδ-ειν* to roll. Cf. 16th c. F. *cilindre, cylindre*. There was an earlier form Chilindre (in sense 3) in ME. and OF.]

I. 1. *Geom.* A solid figure of which the two ends are equal and parallel circles, and the intervening curved surface is such as would be traced out by a straight line moving parallel to itself with its ends in the circumferences of these circles.

If the direction of this straight line be perpendicular to the planes of the circles, the figure is a *right cylinder*; if not, an *oblique cylinder*.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* XI. Def. xviii. 318 A cylinder is a solide or bodely figure which is made, when one of the sides of a rectangle parallelogramme, abiding fixed, the parallelogramme is moued about. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 263 The proportion between the Cylinder..and the sphere or globe contained in the same. 1647 H. More *Insomn. Philos.* ix, A duskish Cylindre through infinite space It did project. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* III. ii. 186 Cut our bread into cones, cylinders. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 100 A cylinder is a solid body of the character of a prism, but its ends are circles.

b. In *mod. Geom.*, the solid generated by a straight line moving always parallel to itself and describing any fixed curve (not necessarily a circle).

1877 B. Williamson *Int. Calc.* (ed. 2) ix. § 168 When the base..is a closed curve of any form..the surface generated is called a *cylinder*. *Ibid.* ix, Ex. 12 The axis of a right circular cylinder.

2. Any body or object of cylindrical form (either solid or hollow); in quot. 1661 applied to a cylindrical jewel worn in the ear. *Axial cylinder* = *axis-cylinder*: see Axis; *renal* or *urinary cylinder* = renal or urinary cast: see Cast 30 c.

1641 Hobbes *Lett.* Wks. 1845 VII. 457 Such matter as the cylinder is made of. *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* 21 Wed and be mute. Thy silence and his fear With rich cylinders then shall grace thine ear. 1791 Hamilton *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. iii. 177, I poured the decoctions into glass cylinders. 1807 J. E. Smith *Phys. Bot.* 35 The cylinder of bark was found lined with layers of new wood. 1879 Calderwood *Mind & Br.* 44 The axial cylinder of each nerve being surrounded by medullary matter.

† 3. A kind of portable sun-dial; = Chilindre.

1593 Fale *Dialling* A iij b, The making of the Horologicall Cylindre.

4. a. A cylindrical or somewhat barrel-shaped stone, pierced longitudinally for suspension from the wrist, used as a seal by the Babylonians and Assyrians, and incised with figures, symbols, and cuneiform (or occasionally Aramaic) characters. **b.** A barrel-shaped, hollow object of baked clay, usually of considerable size, covered with cuneiform writing and buried under the foundations of Babylonian and Assyrian temples.

1851 Layard *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* Introd., A few cylinders and gems..from Assyria and Babylonia. 1857 Loftus *Chaldæa & Susiana* 130 This discovery at Mûgeyer convinced him that the commemorative cylinders of the founders were always deposited at the corners of Babylonian edifices.

II. In *Mechanics*.

5. Applied more or less specifically to many cylindrical parts of machines, etc. (with reference either to the internal chamber or external surface).

e.g. The bore of a gun barrel, the part of a revolver which contains the chambers for the cartridges; the barrel of a pump in which the piston works; the glass barrel of an electrical machine; a cylindrical revolving part in a loom, or a carding machine, etc.

1571 Digges *Pantom.* I. xxx. K, Hauing respecte to the length of the peece, waighte of the Bullet..proportion of the concaue Cylinders. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Proem 13 The Pump consists of four parts, a hollow Cylindre, a Sucker, a handle..and a Valve. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 58 If the mouth of the Piece be grown wider then the rest of the Cylinder within by often shooting. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Charged Cylinder*.. that part which receives the Charge of Powder and Shot.. *Vacant Cylinder*, that part of the Hollow which remains empty, when the Gun is Charg'd. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 392 Colt's revolvers..If the hammer be lowered in the pin, the cylinder is prevented from revolving.

6. The cylindrical chamber in which the steam (or other fluid) acts upon the piston. By extension, applied to the corresponding chamber of rotary engines which is sometimes of an annular form.

1697 Papin in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 483 He proposes the ..turning a small Surface of Water into Vapour, by Fire applied to the bottom of the Cylinder that contains it, which Vapour forces up the Plug in the Cylinder. 1751 Blake in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 200 The best Proportions for Steam engine Cylinders. 1782 *Specif. Watt's Patent* No. 1321. 3 The said piston is suspended by a rod..capable of sliding through a hole in the cover of the cylinder. 1830 J. Millington *Mech. Philos.* 417 Newcomen's engine was the first in which a truly bored cylinder with a well-fitting piston was employed. 1893 *Engineer* LXXV. 574 That will depend on the total amount of work done in the cylinder by expansion.

7. a. *Printing.* The engraved hollow metal roller used in printing calico, etc. **b.** A similar roller used in letter-press printing for inking the type (now *inking-roller*), pressing the paper against the type, or carrying the type or printing surface.

1764 *Specif. Fryer's Patent* No. 810 (*Calico Printing*) The invention is performed by means of engraved copper cylinders. 1790 *Specif. Nicholson's Patent* No. 1748. 8 A is the printing cylinder covered with woollen cloth, and

B is the inking cylinder with its distributing rollers. 1818 *Specif. Cowper's Patent* No. 4194. 2 Conveying the..paper from one printing cylinder to another. 1858 *Specif. Applegath's Patent* No. 372 Comparatively few printing rollers can be arranged round the cylinder carrying the type.

8. *Watchmaking.* The cylindrical recess on the verge of the balance in a horizontal escapement.

1765 MUDGE *Thoughts on Improv. Watches* (1772) 23 Making the cylinder of harder materials.. would be an advantage. 1773 HATTON *Clock & Watch Work* 197 The tooth [of the balance wheel] ought to act at right angles to a line which would touch the cylinder. 1883 BECKETT *Clocks & Watches* 320 In the best watches the cylinder is made of a ruby.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* † **a.** simple *attrib.* or as *adj.* Cylindrical. *Obs.*

1621–51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. III. 211 Concave and Cylinder glasses [=mirrors]. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. B iv, How to measure a Cylinder Vessel.

b. *Comb.*, as *cylinder-plug*, etc., *cylinder-like* adj.; **cylinder-axis** = axis-cylinder (see AXIS[1]); **cylinder-bore**, (*a*) *sb.* a gun of which the bore is cylindrical or of uniform diameter; so *cylinder-bored*; (*b*) *vb.* to make with a cylindrical bore; **cylinder-cock**, a cock at the end of the cylinder in a steam-engine to allow water of condensation to escape; **cylinder-cover**, the steam-tight lid at the end of a steam-cylinder; **cylinder-desk**, a writing-desk having a curved revolving top which can be pushed back or drawn forward and locked; **cylinder-engine** (see quot.); **cylinder-epithelium**, epithelium consisting of cylindrical cells; **cylinder-escapement**, a form of watch escapement (also called *horizontal escapement*), invented by Tompion in 1695, or later by Graham; **cylinder-gauge**, (*a*) a tool for giving the size of the opening in the cylinder of an escapement; (*b*) a gauge for testing the diameter of projectiles for rifled ordnance; also a carefully turned iron cylinder used to gauge the accuracy of the finished bore of a gun (Farrow, *Mil. Dict.* New York 1885); (*c*) a steam-gauge attached to the cylinder of an engine; **cylinder-glass**, sheet glass, made by blowing glass into the form of a cylinder which is then cut open and flattened; **cylinder-paper-machine**, a paper-making machine in which the pulp is taken up by a wirecloth-covered cylinder, instead of the flat wire-cloth used in the Fourdrinier machine; **cylinder-press** (U. S.), **-printing-machine**, a machine in which a cylinder is used either for carrying the type or giving the impression; **cylinder-watch**, a watch with a cylinder or horizontal escapement.

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Cylinder-axis*, Purkinje's term for the central or axial part of a nerve tubule. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 189 *Cylinder-bored guns. 1827 FAREY *Steam Eng.* 372 The *cylinder-cover must be lifted up whenever the piston is packed. 1891 RANKINE *Steam Eng.* 481 The cylinder cover has in it a stuffing box for the passage of the piston rod. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Cylinder-engine*, a paper-machine in which the pulp is taken up on a cylinder and delivered in a continuous sheet to the dryers. 1886 H. SPENCER in *19th Cent.* May 763 A mucous membrane of the kind covered by *cylinder-epithelium. 1807 T. YOUNG *Nat. Philos.* II. 695 *Cylinder 'scapement. 1893 *Horological Jrnl.* July 165 Tompion undoubtedly patented the cylinder escapement in 1695. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 76 [A] *Cylinder Gauge..[is] a steel plate having two tapered slits. 1892 *Treat. Ammunition* (War Depmt.) 314 *note*, The cylinder gauge has the advantage of detecting an eccentric stud, which could not be found by ring gauges. 1851 *Rep. Juries of Exhibition* 526 It was not until the year 1832 that the manufacture of *cylinder or sheet glass was introduced into this country. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 319/1 Provided it be of length *Cilender like. 1867 *Printers' Register* June 138 Davis and Primrose, Manufacturers of.. Single *Cylinder Machines. 1886 BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 90 **Cylinder-plugs*, plugs fitting into the top and bottom of the cylinder.. at the extremities of which the pivots are formed. 1859 *Printer* (N. Y.) II. 30 Messrs. Hoe have long been pre-eminent in the manufacture of *cylinder presses. 1851 *Rep. Juries of Exhibition* 198 *Cylinder printing machines are exhibited by Messrs. Napier. 1765 MUDGE *Thoughts on Improv. Watches* (1772) 22 The *cylinder watch..is a fine invention. 1885 D. GLASGOW *Watch & Clock Making* 133 In the best Geneva-made cylinder watches the escape wheel is made small.

Cy·linder, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To act upon with a cylinder, to press under a cylinder.

1887 *Brit. Merc. Gaz.* 15 June 34/1 Occasionally they are cylindered to give them a polish.

Cylindra·ceous, *a.* [Corresponds to mod.F. *cylindracé*, and prob. to a mod.L. **cylindrāceus*, f. *cylindrus*: see prec. and -ACEOUS.] Of the form of or resembling a cylinder; cylindrical.

1676 H. MORE *Rem. on 2 late Disc.* 31, 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 221 Several cylindraceous cavities .. running parallel with the grain of the wood. 1839 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 197 Body enclosed in an elongated cylindraceous sac. 1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 231 *Lumbricus*..Body cylindraceous.

† **Cylindral,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *cylindr-us* CYLINDER + -AL.] = CYLINDRICAL.

a 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Wks. 1721 I. 5 Twice three cylindral Thunder-bolts for bits.

‖ **Cylindrenchyma** (silindre·ŋkimă). *Bot.* Also in anglicized form **cylindrenchym.** [f. Gr. *κύλινδρ-os* CYLINDER + *ἔγχυμα* infusion.] Tissue consisting of cylindrical cells.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 149 The cylindrenchym of the stigma. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Cylindrenchyma*, cylindrical cellular tissue, such as that of *Confervæ*, of many hairs, etc.

† **Cyli·ndriac,** *a. Obs.* = CYLINDRIC.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 67 Round Cylindriack timber, as also other Square timber.

Cylindric (sili·ndrik), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *cylindric-us*, a. Gr. *κυλινδρικός*, f. *κύλινδρος* CYLINDER: see -IC. So F. *cylindrique* (1596 in Hatzf.).] Having the form of a cylinder, cylindrical.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 357/1 A long round Iron Cilindrick socket. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 200 *Anthémis nobilis*..disk-flowers cylindric.

b. With other adjectives, denoting a combination of the cylindric and some other form; frequent in *Bot.*, as *cylindric-campanulate, -fusiform, -oblong, -ovoid, -subulate.*

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 216 *Crepis taraxifolia*..involucre cylindric-campanulate. *Ibid.* 432 *Agrostis australis* ..Panicle large, 1–3 in., cylindric-fusiform.

Cylindrical (sili·ndrikăl), *a.* [as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of the form of a cylinder.

Cylindrical epithelium = cylinder or columnar epithelium. *Cylindrical eye*: an astigmatic eye. *Cylindrical lens*: a lens of the form of a cylinder, or of which one or both surfaces are portions of cylindrical surfaces. *Cylindrical vault*: 'one in the shape of the segment of a cylinder' (Gwilt).

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 106 The grosse and somewhat Cylindricall composure of the legs. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* Proem 13 The Cylindrical cavity. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxxiii. § 163. 275 Particles of hail, some..globular and others cylindrical.

2. Of, pertaining, or relating to a cylinder.

Cylindrical projection: a form of projection (in maps, etc.) in which part of a spherical surface is projected upon the surface of a cylinder, which is then unrolled into a plane. (Cf. *conical projection.*) *Cylindrical machine*: a cylinder (printing) machine.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cylindrical*, pertaining to, or like a Cylinder. 1862 *Rep. of Juries, Exhibition* 1862 XXVIII. C 4 The French cylindrical machines are very excellent. 1866 PROCTOR *Handbk. Stars* 38 *note*, Mercator's projection is an instance of cylindrical projection, but on a principle altogether distinct.

Hence **Cyli·ndrically** *adv.*; **Cyli·ndricalness.**

1656 J. SERGEANT tr. *White's Peripat. Inst.* 84 It distends these fibres, and..makes them enwrap one another, as it were, cylindrically, like a bark. 1766 LANE in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 452 The pillar of the Electrometer, made of wood, bored cylindrically about ⅛ of its length. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Cylindricalness*, the being of a cylindrical Form.

Cylindricity (silindri·siti). *rare*—°. [f. CYLINDRIC + -ITY.] *Cylindrical* quality or form.

1846 WORCESTER cites MAUNDER.

Cyli·ndrico-, = CYLINDRIC b.

1846 DANA *Zoöph.* (1848) 129 Of a cylindrico-hemispherical form.

Cyli·ndricule, *rare.* [see -CULE.] A small cylinder or cylindrical body.

1855 OWEN *Anat. Vert.* (L.), Each twin-corpuscle is surrounded by a circle of cylindricules.

Cylindriform (sili·ndrifɔ̄m), *a.* [f. L. *cylindr-us* CYLINDER + -FORM: in mod.F. *cylindriforme.*] Of the form of a cylinder; cylindrical.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 80 They differ also in being ..cylindriform. 1877 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XV. 76 Cylindriform casts..that arise from the renal tubules.

Cylindro- (sili·ndro), combining form of Gr. *κύλινδρος* CYLINDER, used in many recent combinations, as **Cyli·ndro-cepha·lic** *a.* [Gr. *κεφαλή* head], having a head of cylindrical or elongated shape. **Cyli·ndro-co·nic, -co·nical** *a.*, of cylindrical form with one end conical; so **Cyli·ndro-conoi·dal** *a.* **Cyli·ndro-cyli·ndric, -al** *a. Arch.*, formed by the intersection of two cylinders. **Cylindrome·tric** *a.*, relating to the measurement of cylinders. **Cyli·ndro-ogi·val** *a.*, (of a shot) having a cylindrical body and ogival head.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* v. 177 *Cylindrocephalic*, elongated cylindrical skull. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 141 Cut a bullet of an elongated form—cylindro-conical if wished. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 313 Wounds inflicted by cylindro-conoidal projectiles. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 110 Cylindro-cylindric arches, or Welsh groins.

Cylindroid (si·lindroid), *sb.* [mod. ad. Gr. *κυλινδρο-ειδής* cylinder-like: see -OID.]

1. A figure resembling a cylinder; *spec.* one on an elliptical base, an elliptic cylinder.

1663 DARY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 99, I call them cylindroids (by which I mean) a solid contained under three surfaces. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn., Cylindroid*, is a Solid Figure with Elliptical Bases, parallel, and alike situated. 1879 Sir G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 239 That the vaulting surfaces should be portions of cylinders or regular cylindroids.

2. A conoidal cubic surface of fundamental importance in the theory of screws and complexes.

1871 BALL *Theory of Screws* in *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* 13 Nov.

Cylindroid (sili·ndroid, si·lindroid), *a.* [f. as prec.] Resembling a cylinder; somewhat cylindrical in form.

1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 627/1 A cylindroid body. 1847–9 *Ibid.* IV. 499/1 The bodies of the spermatozoa are ..frequently..cylindroid.

Cylindroidal (silindroi·dăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of the form of a cylindroid; also = prec.

1844 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acct. W.'s Works* (1876) II. 324 Cylindroidal surfaces. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1521/1 The cylindroidal form which the arm acquires.

‖ **Cylindroma** (silindrō·mă). *Path.* [corresp. to a Gr. type **κυλίνδρωμα* n. of result, f. *κυλινδρόειν* to roll.] A name applied by Billroth to a certain kind of tumour, characterized among other peculiarities by the arrangement of its cells in cylinders of varying thickness.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 333 Mucous metamorphosis occurs..in cylindroma and cancer.

‖ **Cylix** (si·liks). *Gr. Antiq.* Also **kylix.** [Gr. *κύλιξ.*] A shallow cup with tall stem; a tazza.

1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 367. 460 A cylix with Prometheus reconciled on the bottom. 1885 *Athenæum* 634/3 A black-figured cylix of the potter Nicosthenes.

Cylke, Cyllable, etc.: see SILK, SYLLABLE, etc.

† **Cyll.** *Obs.* [a. F. *ciel* in sense 'canopy': cf. CEIL *v.* and *sb.*] A canopy.

a 1552 LELAND *Collect.* (1774) IV. 295 In it was a Cyll of Cloth of gold; bot the King was not under for that sam Day.

Cylle·nian, *a.* [f. L. *Cyllēni-us* (f. *Cyllēne*, a mountain, the birthplace of Mercury) + -AN.] Of Mercury: *Cyllenian art*, thieving.

1738 *Comm. Sense* (1739) II. 277 Although the Cyllenian Art did not flourish, etc.

† **Cy·llerie.** *Obs.* [f. CYLL: see -ERY.] Drapery forming a canopy.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 11 Capitels..wrought with a waved shell worke, and cyllerie or draperie.

Cyllowre, cylour, -ure, var. of CELURE *Obs.*, ceiling, canopy. So **Cylured** *a.*, ceiled, canopied.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 77 Cyllowre (P. cylere), *celatura.* — Cylured (*v. rr.* -uryd, -ered), *celatus.*

Cylte, Cyluer, obs. forms of SILT, SILVER.

‖ **Cyma** (sə·imă). Also 6 **syma,** 6–9 **sima,** 7–8 **scima,** 8–9 **cima.** [mod.L., a. Gr. *κῦμα* anything swollen, a billow, a wave, a waved or ogee moulding, the young sprout of a cabbage (in which sense also L. *cyma*, whence the botanical use).]

1. *Arch.* A moulding of the cornice, the outline of which consists of a concave and a convex line; an ogee.

Cyma recta: a moulding concave in its upper part, and convex in its lower part. *Cyma reversa* (rarely *inversa*): a moulding convex in its upper part, and concave in its lower part.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* C i b, 4 partes geue also to Sima reuersa. *Ibid.* C iij b, That second parte which remayneth of the Modulus ye shall geue vnto Syma. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 267 Scima reversa.. Scima recta, or Ogee. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 34 b, A Cima inversa of the breadth of two minutes. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 642 The true cima, or cimaise. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 249. 258 A base of several plinths and cymas.

2. *Bot.* = CYME 1 and 2.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cyma*..the young Sprout of Coleworts, or other Herbs; a little Shoot, or Branch: But it is more especially taken by Herbalists for the top of any Plant. 1775 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scotica* (1792) I. 236 The cyma, or little umbel which terminates the branches.

Cymagraph (sə·imăgrɑf). [f. prec. + Gr. *-γραφος* writing, a writer.

Erroneously formed: the combining forms of Gr. *κῦμα* being *κυματο-, κυμο-, cymato-, cymo-.*]

An instrument for copying or tracing the contour of profiles and mouldings.

1837 *Athenæum* 11 Mar. 179 A paper .. from the Rev. R. Willis descriptive of a new instrument invented by him for tracing profiles and mouldings, and which he called the Symagraph. 1842 R. WILLIS in *Civ. Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* V. 219 (*title*) Description of the Cymagraph for copying mouldings. 1889 *Athenæum* 19 Jan. 90/1 The mouldings have been taken full size with the cymagraph.

Hence **Cy·ma-,** prop. **Cymograph** *v. nonce-wd.*

1844 G. PEACOCK *Address Brit. Assoc.* p. xliv, Carefully reduced and tabulated, and their mean results *cymographed* or projected in curves.

‖ **Cymaise** (simē·z). *Arch. Obs.* Also **cymace, cymaize, cimaise.** [F. *cymaise*, ad. L. *cymatium*: see below.] = CYMA, CYMATIUM.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cymace* .. a ledge or outward member in Architecture, fashioned somewhat like a Roman S, and termed a Wave or Ogee. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 32 a, The cymaize being any list that is at the top of any member. *Ibid.* 35 a, The heads of the Mutules are cut perpendicular, with a cymaise over them. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 642 The true cima, or cimaise, imitated in ornaments.

Cymar (simā·r). Also 7–9 **simarre,** (7 **semeare**), 8–9 **simar, symar**: see SIMARRE. [ad. F. *simarre* (OF. *chamarre*): see CHIMER[1], SIMARRE.]

1. A robe or loose light garment for women; *esp.* an under garment, a chemise.

Used somewhat vaguely in poetry and fiction.

[1641 *Ariana* 201 A Persian simarre or mantle.] 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil, Æneid* IV. 196 A flow'r'd Cymarr with Golden Fringe, she wore. 1700 — *Cymon & Iphig.* 100 Her body shaded with a slight cymarr. 1824 WIFFEN *Tasso* VI. xci, Whilst young Erminia laid her vests aside..And to her flowered cymar disrobed complete. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* iii, Disrobed of all clothing saving a cymar of white silk. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 22, I ask not what the vapours are That veil thee like a white cymar.

2. = CHIMER: *spec.* that of a bishop.

1673 BP. PARKER *Repr. Reh. Transp.* 499 (T.) Vests, perukes, tunicks, cimarrs. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xl. 380 The episcopal habit, the cymarre and rochette. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* xi. 266 Bishop Grindal preached..in his rochet and cymar.

Cymatium (simæ·tiŭm, -ē·ʃiŭm). *Arch.* Also 6–7 **cimatium**, 8 **scimatium**, 9 **-ion.** [L. *cȳmatium* an ogee, an Ionic volute, a. Gr. *κυμάτιον*, dim. of *κῦμα* wave, billow, CYMA.] = CYMA.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* C j b, Coronix..you shall deuid into .4. partes. geue one part vnto Cimatium vnder Corona..the fourth part which remaineth, geue vnto Cymatium ouer Corona. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* (1664) 32 The Cimatium, the list of the Cimatium. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 267 Scima reversa, or Scimatium. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 274. 304 The contrast between the Doric and Lesbian cymatium. 1880 J. H. MIDDLETON in *Academy* 21 Aug. 141/1 One of the cornices has been replaced by another one with different dentils and cymatium.

Cymatolite (simæ·tolait). *Min.* [f. Gr. *κῦμα*, *κυματ-* wave + -LITE.] A mineral found continuous with spodumene in white masses with delicate wavy fibrous structure. 1868 DANA *Min.* 456.

Cymbal (si·mbəl). Forms: 1 **cimb-, cymbal**, 4–6 **symbal**, 5 **cym-, symbale, cimbelle**, 6 **cimbal**, 6–7 **cymball**, 4– **cymbal.** [ad. L. *cymbalum*, a. Gr. *κύμβαλον*, deriv. of *κύμβη* hollow of a vessel, cup. In OE. directly from L.; in ME. partly through OF. *cymble*, in 15th c. *cymbale*, the latter a learned adaptation of the L. word.]

1. One of a pair of concave plates of brass or bronze, which are struck together to produce a sharp ringing sound.

Till late in the 18th c. apparently known only as the name of ancient and foreign instruments of the type described (esp. as mentioned in the Bible).

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cl. 5 Herȝað hine in cymbalan bel hleoðriendum herȝað in cimbalan wynsumnisse. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 202 Cimbalan oððe psalteras oððe strengas. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1415 Symbales & sonetez sware þe noyse. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xiii. 1, I am maad as bras sownnynge, or a symbal [1388 cymbal] tynkynge. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxliii. (1495) 946 Cymbales..ben smytte togider and sowneth and ryngeth. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cl. 3 Prayse him in the cymbals and daunse. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 14 A great noyse of cimbals, drumslades, timbrelles, shames..and diuerse other musical instrumentes. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. iv. 53 The Trumpets, Sackbuts, Psalteries, and Fifes, Tabors, and Symboles, and the showting Romans. 1629 MILTON *Christ's Nativity* 208 In vain with cymbals' ring They call the grisly king. 1795 SOUTHEY *Occas. Pieces* ii, It is the funeral march..Hark! from the blacken'd cymbal that dead tone! *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* II. 331 Hark to the cymbal, and the bellowing drum!

b. *fig.* (with reference to 1 *Cor.* xiii. 1).

1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xv. 217, I often wonder at the sort of passionate delight which Milverton, and people like him, have in the tinkling of cymbals.

2. Formerly applied loosely or ignorantly to other musical instruments.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The modern cymbal is a paltry instrument, chiefly in use among vagrants, gypsies, etc. It consists of steel wire, in a triangular form, whereon are passed five rings, which are touched and shifted along the triangle with an iron rod held in the left hand. 1745 J. G. COOPER *Power Harmony* 1. (R.), Let but the tuneful rod On brazen Cymbal strike. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 160 It took me just five months to learn the—cymbal, if you please—the hurdy-gurdy ain't it's right name.

3. A kind of stop on an organ.

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 174 In large organs the great organ often contains both a mixture and a cymbal, the latter with more ranks than the former. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* x. (1878) 76 *Cymbel*, the most acute of the Mixture stops, and formed exclusively of octaves.

4. A sort of spongy cake or doughnut. *U.S. local.*

1860 in WORCESTER. 1867 O. W. HOLMES *Guardian Angel* xix, The genteel form of doughnut called in the native dialect *cymbal*..which graced the board with its plastic forms.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cymbal-beating, -player, -tinkler*; †**cymbal doctor**, a teacher who gives forth an empty sound (cf. 1 *Cor.* xiii. 1).

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* viii. (1851) 395 How much he was the Disciple of those Cymbal Doctors. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. xi. 351 Roman triumphs and ovations, Cabiric cymbal-beatings. 1889 FURNIVALL in *Pall Mall G.* 14 Dec. 2/1 Some talk and writing of a certain cymbal-tinkler being a greater poet..than Browning.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-wds.*) **Cy·mbal** *v.*, to play on cymbals; **Cy·mbaled** *ppl. a.*, (*a*) furnished with cymbals; (*b*) produced or accompanied by cymbals; **Cy·mballing** *vbl.sb.*, playing on cymbals. **Cymbalee·r, -lier** [F. *cymbalier*], a cymbalist. **Cymba·lics**, music produced by cymbals. **Cy·mbaline** *a.*, cymbal-like. **Cy·mbalist, Cy·mballer**, a player on the cymbals.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 13140 (Trin.) Before þe kyng in his palaise..She cymbaled tomblyng wiþalle. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XII. ix, With pomp and professional cymballing. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 500 Among the statues, statue-like, Between a cymbal'd Miriam and a Jael. 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 22 Cymbal'd music. 1836 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout, Songs of France* iv. (1859) 309 Now come the cymbaleers. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 270 Brassy screeds, and tinkling cymbalics. 1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 224 The cymbaline clatter of the Turcophile Gazette. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Cymbalist*, he that plays on the Cymbals. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 349 One of the Duke of York's black cymbalists. *c* 1878 *Oxford Bible-Helps* 239 David appointed Asaph chief of the cymbalists. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* (1883) 47 A chosen band Of nautch girls, cup-bearers, and cymballers.

‖ **Cymbalo** (si·mbălo). [ad. It. *cembalo, cimbalo*, repr. L. *cymbalum* CYMBAL, but applied to the dulcimer, Magyar *czimbalom* (*cymbalomi*), Polish *cymbaly*.] The duleimer, a kind of stringed instrument in which the strings are struck by small hammers held in the hands; the prototype of the pianoforte. It has lately become known in England as used in the music of Hungarian bands.

1879 HIPKINS in Grove I. 300/1 *Cembalo* or *Cimbalo*..a dulcimer, an old European name of which, with unimportant phonetic variations, was Cymbal. According to Mr. Carl Engel this ancient instrument is at the present day called *cymbaly* by the Poles, and *cymbalom* by the Magyars. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 6/1 Mdme. Schulz.. played her cymbalo, with which the Hungarian band have of late years familiarized us. It is a system of wires stretched over a sounding-board and struck with wands.

‖ **Cymbalon** = CYMBAL.

1824 WIFFEN *Tasso* I. lxxi, The mingled voice profound Of trumpet, tambour, horn, and cymbalon.

Cymbiform (si·mbifōm), *a. Anat., Bot.*, etc. [f. Latin type **cymbiformis*, from *cymba* boat: see -FORM.] Boat-shaped.

[1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Naviculare Os* (in *Anat.*), otherwise call'd *Cymbiforme*.] 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 252/2 (*Botanical Terms*), *Cymbiform*, having the form of a boat. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 387 *Tofieldia*..seeds many..cymbiform. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cymbiform bone*, the os naviculare, a bone of the tarsus.

Cymbocephalic (si·mbo,si,fhæ·lik), *a.* (*erron.* **cymbe-, kumbe-.**) [f. Gr. *κύμβη* boat + *κεφαλή* head + -IC.] Having a skull long and narrow, and, as viewed from above, somewhat boat-shaped.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Sept. 253 This peculiar boat-shaped or cymbe-cephalic skull. 1878 BARTLEY *Topinard's Anthrop.* v. 177 Cymbocephalic, Kumbecephalic.

Cyme (saim). Also 8 **cime.** [a. F. *cime, cyme*, in the sense 'top, summit' (12th c. in Hatzf.):—pop. L. *cima* = L. *cyma* (see above); in the Bot. sense an 18th c. adaptation of the ancient L.]

†1. (*cime.*) A 'head' (of unexpanded leaves, etc.). *Obs. rare.*

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sallet*, The Buds and tender Cime of Nettles by some eaten raw, by others boiled.

2. *Bot.* (*cyme.*) A species of inflorescence wherein the primary axis bears a single terminal flower which develops first, the system being continued by axes of secondary and higher orders which develop successively in like manner; a centrifugal or definite inflorescence: opposed to RACEME. Applied *esp.* to compound inflorescences of this type forming a more or less flat head.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* v. 55 The arrangement of the flowers in the elder is called a cyme. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 250 The meadow-sweet, with its crowded cymes.

3. *Arch.* = CYMA.

1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* III. xlvii. 106 This is what we call a cyme-joint, a cohesion of two curved surfaces.

Cyme (Shaks. *Macb.* v. iii. 55, 1st Folio), supposed to be an error for *cynne*, SENNA.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. iii. 55 What Rubarb, Cyme, or what Purgatiue drugge Would scowre these English hence.

Cy·melet. [See -LET.] A small or diminutive cyme, a cymule.

Cymene (səi·mēn). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *κύμινον* CUMIN + -ENE.] A hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{14}$, discovered in 1840 in the volatile oil of Roman cumin, and in other plants. So a series of compounds, parallel to those under CUMENE: **Cymic** (si·mik) *a.*, of or pertaining to the radical cymene and its compounds, as in *cymic phenol*, etc. **Cy·midine,** a base, $C_{10}H_{15}N$. **Cy·mol** = *Cymene.* **Cy·myl,** the organic radical $C_{10}H_{13}$ of cymene, etc. Hence *cy·mylamine, cymy·lic*, etc.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 295–6 *Cymene* or *Cymol*.. Colourless strongly refracting liquid, having a very agreeable odour of lemons. 1879 *Ibid.* VII. 421 *Cymic Disulphide*..is formed by oxidation of cymic mercaptan. 1863–72 *Ibid.* II. 298 *Cymylic Alcohol* $C_{10}H_{14}O$. Hydrate of Cymyl. Cuminic Alcohol..Colourless liquid, having a very faint.. aromatic odour, and a sharp spicy taste.

Cyment, obs. form of CEMENT.

Cymetery, -itier, -itory, obs. ff. CEMETERY.

Cymic, Cymidine: see CYMENE.

Cymiferous (səimi·fĕrəs), *a.* Bearing cymes.

1847 in CRAIG, and in later Dicts.

Cymitar, -er, obs. forms of SCIMITAR.

Cy·mling: see SIMLIN, a kind of squash.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 192 Cymlings (*Cucurbita verrucosa*).

Cymming, brewer's vessel: see CUMMING *Sc.*

Cymnel (l, obs. form of SIMNEL.

Cy·mobotryo·se, *a.* [f. L. *cȳma* CYME + BOTRYOSE.] 'Applied to cymes arranged in a racemose manner' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Cymogene (səi·modʒēn). [f. *cymo-* deriv. of CYMENE + -GENE, as in F. *oxygène*, etc.] 'A gaseous substance, consisting chiefly of butane, given off during the distillation of crude paraffin, used condensed by pressure for the production of extreme cold by evaporation' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

1886 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 248 The next product [of Petroleum] is known as 'Cymogene'.

Cymograph: see CYMA-.

Cymoid (səi·moid), *a.* [f. CYMA + -OID.] Resembling a cyma.

1815 T. FORSTER *Atmos. Phenom.* 145 Before storms a feature of cirrostratus appears, of a cymoid figure, like some architectural ornaments. *Ibid.* 193 The curious cymoid feature..is not merely alternate bars, but the bars are curiously curved. 1846 in WORCESTER, and in later Dicts.

Cymol: see CYMENE.

Cymophane (səi·mofe·n). *Min.* [f. Gr. *κυμο-*, comb. form of *κῦμα* wave + *-φανης* -showing.] A synonym of CHRYSOBERYL.

1804 *Fourcroy's Chem.* II. 406. 1850–6 O. W. HOLMES *Poems, Mysterious Illness* 80, Her white arm, that wore a twisted chain Clasped with an opal-sheeny cymophane.

Hence **Cymophanous** (səimɒ·fănəs) *a.*, 'having a wavy, floating light; opalescent; chatoyant' (Webster 1864).

Cymose (səimō·s), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *cymōs-us*, f. *cȳma*: see -OSE.] Bearing cymes, cymiferous; of the nature of a cyme; arranged in a cyme. (Of an inflorescence = *centrifugal* or *definite*; opposed to *racemose.*)

1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 311 In the cymose plants. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. vii. 83 Forms of inflorescence in which the peduncle, or axis, itself terminates in a flower are termed *definite* or *cymose.*

Hence **Cymo·sely** *adv.*, in the manner of a cyme.

1870 HOOKER *St. Flora* 242 Flowers..cymosely panicled.

Cymous (səi·məs), *a. rare* —°. [ad. L. *cȳmōs-us*, f. *cȳma*, corresp. to F. *cymeux, -euse.*] = CYMOSE. In mod. Dicts.

Cymphan, obs. form of SYMPHONY.

†**Cymphe.** *Obs.* [ad. F. *cymbe*, ad. L. *cymbium*, a. Gr. *κυμβίον* small cup.]

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* v. (1890) 22 Eneas ordeyned to take many cymphes that ben vessels ordeyned for to make suche sacrifyce.

Cympyl(le, obs. form of SIMPLE.

Cymric (ki·mrik), *a.* [f. Welsh *Cymru* Wales, *Cymry* the Welsh, pl. of *Cymro*, prob. repr. ancient *Combrox* compatriot (cf. *Allobrox* men of another country).] Of or pertaining to the Welsh people and language.

[1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 415/2 The Alphabet of the ancient Cymra's or Britains. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Cymraecan* (from the Br. *Cymraeg* i. Welsh) Cambrian. 1833 SOUTHEY *Nav. Hist. Eng.* I. 1 The Cambrians, or, more properly, the Cymry.] 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 78 Beneath them were the Cymric princes.

Cymule (səi·miul). *Bot.* [f. Latin type **cȳmula*, dim. of *cȳma* CYME.] A small cyme. Hence **Cymulo·se** *a.*

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* v. 151 One of these very simple cymes, by itself or as a part of a larger cyme, may be called a Cymule.

Cymyl: see CYMENE.

Cymytery, obs. form of CEMETERY.

Cyn-: see CIN-, SIN-.

‖ **Cynanche** (sinæ·nki). *Path.* [L., a. Gr. *κυνάγχη*, f. *κυν-* dog- + *ἄγχειν* to strangle, throttle: cf. QUINSEY.] A name for diseases of the throat, characterized by inflammation, swelling, and difficulty of breathing or swallowing; *esp.* QUINSY.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cynanche*, the Squinancy, or Quinsey..This Disease is so call'd because it often happens to Dogs and Wolves. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 241 Prescribed by the native practitioners of India in cynanche.

Cynanthropy (sinæ·nθrŏpi). *Path.* [mod. f. Gr. *κυνάνθρωπος* lit. dog-man; in F. *cynanthropie.*] A species of madness in which a man imagines himself to be a dog.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 266 There are some that behaue themselues like dogges and wolues..because they thinke they are transformed into those kinde of beasts, by..that malady, which is..named by the Græcians cynanthropie and lycanthropie. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr., Cynanthropie.* 1755 in JOHNSON.

Cynaraceous (sinărē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Cynaraceæ*, f. *Cynara* artichoke: see CYNAREOUS and -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the order *Cynaraceæ* proposed by Lindley, identical with the suborder *Cynaroideæ* or *Cynarocephalæ* of Composite plants, including the thistles, artichoke, burdock, etc.

1847 in CRAIG.

Cynarctomachy (sinaɹktɒ·măki). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *κυν-* dog- + *ἄρκτος* bear + *-μαχια* fighting.] Fighting of dogs and bears; bear-baiting.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 752 That some occult Design doth ly In bloudy Cynarctomachy.

Cynareous (sinē·riəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Cynareæ*, f. *Cynara* artichoke, a. Gr. *κυνάρα* taken as = *κινάρα* artichoke.] = CYNARACEOUS.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 707 In general the Cynareous genera are characterised by intense bitterness.

Cynaroid (si·năroid), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Cynara* (see prec.) + -OID.] Allied to the artichoke; CYNARACEOUS.

1882 G. Allen *Colours of Flowers* ii. 51 The second, or cynaroid tribe, is that of the thistle-heads.

Cynder, -dyr, obs. forms of Cinder.

Cyne, obs. form of Sign.

† Cyne- (künə-, kinə-), in OE. = royal; occurring in many compounds, as *cynehelm* crown, *cynestól* throne, some of which are retained as technical terms by modern historians; *e.g.* **cynebót** (Boot *sb.*[1] 9), the king's boot, compensation paid to the people for the murder of the king.

a 1000 in Thorpe *O. E. Laws* I. 186 Gebirað seo cynebot ðam leodum. 1872 E. W. Robertson *Hist. Ess.* 208 'Blessed to king, and raised to his cynestole by Archbishop Eanbald.' 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* § 59 A fine of equal amount [to the king's *wergild*], the *cynebot*, was at the same time due to his people.

[Cyne, erroneous for *cyve*, Civy.]

Cynegetic (sinəǰe·tik), *a.* (*sb.*). *rare.* [mod. ad. Gr. *κυνηγετικ-ός* pertaining to the chase, f. *κυνηγέτης* huntsman, f. *κυν-* dog + *ἡγέτης* leader. In F. *cynégétique.*]

A. *adj.* Relating to the chase.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Physic* 2 Our Modern Practitioners..understand as little of them, as they do of the Geoponick, Hieracosophick, or Cynogetick Physicks. 1838 W. H. Drummond *Rights Anim.* v. 36 To indulge their cynegetic propensities in the fox chase. 1887 *Times* 3 Oct. 6/1 A Cynegetic Exhibition, including weapons and appliances used in the chase.

B. *sb. pl.* **Cynegetics**: hunting, the chase.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. viii. 32 There are extant of his in Greeke, foure bookes of Cynegeticks or venation. 1887 *St. Bernards* xv. 178 Dr. Octavius Puffemup..Member of the Royal Institution of Cynegetics.

† Cyner. *Obs.* [ad. L. *ciner-em.*] Ashes, cinders.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 366 A yespon alto grounde of cyner.

Cynew, obs. form of Sinew.

Cynic (si·nik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **cinike,** 6–7 **cinick(e, cynicke, -ike, -ique,** 6–8 **cynick,** (7 **cinnick(e, cynnick).** [ad. L. *cynic-us* (perh. in part through F.; cf. *cinicque*, 1521 in Hatz.), a. Gr. *κυνικός* dog-like, currish, churlish, Cynic, f. *κύων, κυν-ός* dog: see -ic.

In the appellation of the Cynic philosophers there was prob. an original reference to the *κυνόσαργες*, a gymnasium where Antisthenes taught; but popular use took it simply in the sense 'dog-like, currish', so that *κύων* 'dog' became a nickname for 'Cynic'.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Belonging to or characteristic of the sect of philosophers called Cynics: see B 1.

1634 Milton *Comus* 708 O foolishness of men! that..fetch their precepts from the Cynic tub, Praising the lean and sallow Abstinence! 1846 Trench *Mirac.* iii. (1862) 145 The Cynic philosopher. 1868 tr. *Zeller's Socrates* 247 The Cynic philosophy claims to be the genuine teaching of Socrates.

2. Having the qualities of a cynic (see B 2); pertaining to a cynic; cynical.

1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* IV. 468, I am not such a peece of Cinicke earthe That I neglect sweete beauties deitie. 1676 Glanvill *Seas. Refl.* 136 No sullen or Cynick humours, but the complaint of all mankind. 1811 W. R. Spencer *Poems* 51 Cold Cynic censurers. 1851 Disraeli *Life Ld. G. Bentinck* (1852) 12 The cynic smile..the signal of a contempt which he was too haughty to express.

3. *Cynic year* or *period*: the *canicular cycle* of the ancient Egyptians; see Canicular 3.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 112 That Egyptian Cynick Year which is accomplished but once in 1460 years. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 632 This erratic period of 1461 years became the great regulating cycle of the Egyptian calendar, under the name of the cynic or canicular period.

4. *Cynic spasm*: see quot. 1882.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIV. 474 A Cynick Spasm came upon him. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cynic spasm*, a convulsive contraction of the facial muscles of one side..so that the teeth are shown in the manner of an angry dog.

B. *sb.*

1. One of a sect of philosophers in ancient Greece, founded by Antisthenes, a pupil of Socrates, who were marked by an ostentatious contempt for ease, wealth, and the enjoyments of life; the most famous was Diogenes, a pupil of Antisthenes, who carried the principles of the sect to an extreme of asceticism.

1547–64 Bauldwin *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) I. xix, He fel straight to the sect of the cinikes, and became Diogenes scholer. 1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 15 Like the Cynique shut up alwaye in a Tub. 1751 J. Brown *Shaftesb. Charac.* 174 All the old philosophers, from the elegant Plato walking on his rich carpets, to the unbred cynic snarling in his tub. 1868 tr. *Zeller's Socrates* 256 To the Cynic nothing is good but virtue, nothing bad but vice.

2. A person disposed to rail or find fault; now usually: One who shows a disposition to disbelieve in the sincerity or goodness of human motives and actions, and is wont to express this by sneers and sarcasms; a sneering fault-finder.

1596 *Edward III*, II. i. Age is a cynic, not a flatterer. 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. ii, Thou art such another Cynique now, a man had need walke uprightly before thee. 1632 Heywood *Iron Age* I. I. Wks. 1874 III. 281 Peace Cinicke, barke not dogge. 1782 Cowper *Progr. Err.* 175 Blame, cynic, if you can, quadrille or ball. 1866 Alger *Solit. Nat. & Man* II. 63 The cynic, who admires and enjoys nothing, despises and censures everything. 1879 G. Meredith *Egoist* vii. (1889) 60 Cynics are only happy in making the world as barren to others as they have made it for themselves.

Cynical (si·nikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.]

1. Resembling the Cynic philosophers in contempt of pleasure, churlishness, or disposition to find fault; characteristic of a cynic; surly, currish, misanthropic, captious; now *esp.* disposed to disbelieve in human sincerity or goodness; sneering.

1588 Greene *Pandosto* (1607) 24 Canst thou not loue? Commeth this Cynicall passion of prone desires, or peeuish frowardnes? 1615 J. Stephens *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 43 They seeke..To be accounted sharpe and Cynicall. 1670 P. Henry *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 225 In lodging, diet, apparel, cynical below the calling of a Gospel minister. 1814 D'Israeli *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 440 Our cynical Hobbes had no respect for his species. 1875 Farrar *Silence & V.* iii. 65 A cynical journalism which sneered at every belief.

† 2. Belonging to the sect of Cynic philosophers; = Cynic *a.* 1. *Obs. rare.*

1675 Otway *Alcibiades* 33 Let the Cynical fool call pleasure a toy.

3. With etymological allusion: Relating to a dog; dog-like.

1616 Bullokar, *Cynicall*, doggish. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) III. 27 Besides this Cinicall, ther is a kind of Wolvish humor hath seizd upon most of this peeple. 1869 Sir G. Bowyer in *Times* Sept., Writing..in 'ecclesiastical Latin' (to which a more cynical name might be given).

Cynically (si·nikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a cynical way; after the manner of a cynic.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xxi. § 9 Fraudes..and vices..handled..rather in a Satyre and Cinicaly, then seriously and wisely. 1614 Bp. Hall *Recoll. Treat.* 501 Not Cynically unsociable. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 82 I was..feeling..cynically disposed. 1856 Thackeray *Christmas Bks.* (1872) 43 Our street from the little nook..whence I and a fellow lodger..cynically observe it.

Cy·nicalness. *rare* [f. as prec. + -ness.] Cynical quality or character.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Cynicalness*, Churlishness, Moroseness. In mod. Dicts.

Cynicism (si·nisiz'm). [f. Cynic + -ism. Cf. Cynism.]

1. (*with capital C.*) The philosophy of the Cynics: see Cynic B 1.

1672 Sir T. Browne *Lett. Friend* xxiv. (1881) 143 Yet his sober contempt of the world wrought no Democritism or Cynicism, no laughing or snarling at it. 1868 tr. *Zeller's Socrates* 268 The leading thought of Cynicism is the self-sufficiency of virtue.

2. Cynical disposition, character, or quality.

1672 [see 1]. 1847 Lytton *Lucretia* (1853) 152 The cynicism of his measured vice. 1881 P. Brooks *Candle of Lord* 150 The bitter cynicism of the newspaper satirist.

b. An instance of cynicism; a cynical utterance.

1891 *Spectator* 20 June 847/1 That he had uttered his dangerous cynicisms.

Cy·nicocra·tical, *a.* [See Cynic and -crat.] Of or pertaining to a ruling body of cynics.

1881 L. A. Tollemache in *Jrnl. Educ.* Oct. 225 Power..in the hands of a Cynicocratical Conclave.

† Cyniph, *Obs.*: see Ciniphes.

1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1653) 763 Among the Cyniph plagues, this still shall bear the bell. *a* 1631 Donne *Ess.* (1651) 183 When they attempted to make Cyniphs.

‖ Cynips (si·nips). *Entom.* [mod.L.; according to Darmsteter, formed by Linnæus from Gr. *κυν-* dog + *ἴψ* a kind of cynips, or insect that eats vine-buds, etc. (Others have thought it an alteration of late L. *ciniphes, sciniphes*, in Vulgate, *Exod.* viii. 16, rendering Gr. *σκνίφες*.) Also mod.F. *cynips.*] The typical genus of the gall-flies, hymenopterous insects which puncture plants in order to deposit their eggs, and thus produce galls or gall-nuts.

Hence **Cy·nipid,** an insect of the *Cynipidæ*, or family allied to *Cynips*. **Cynipi·dean, Cynipi·deous, Cyni·pidous** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the *Cynipidæ* or gall-flies.

1777 Lightfoot *Flora Scotica* II. 583 Excrescencies occasioned by a small insect called *Cynips*. 1884 *Athenæum* 15 Nov. 628/1 Oak-galls produced by cynipidean insects.

Cynism (si·niz'm). *rare.* [a. F. *cynisme*, late L. *cynismus*, Gr. *κυνισμός* Cynicism, f. *κύων, κυν-* dog, Cynic: see -ism.] = Cynicism.

1833 Thirlwall in *Philol. Mus.* II. 540 The cynism of Antisthenes. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 395 Principles..of licentiousness and moral cynism in literature. 1854 tr. *Lamartine's Celebr. Char.* II. 49 From some unintelligible cynism in language.

Cynke, obs. form of Sink.

Cynnaber, cynne, obs. ff. Cinnabar, Sin-.

Cyno-, a. Gr. *κυνο-*, combining form of *κύων* (*κυν-*) dog; occurring in Greek in many compounds, partly adopted and largely imitated in modern technical terms and nonce-words, as *cynogenea·logist, cyno-phreno·logy*; also **Cy·noclept** [Gr. *κλέπτης* thief; cf. *κυνοκλόπος* dog-stealing], a dog-stealer. **Cyno·graphy** [F. *cynographie*], a writing or treatise on dogs. **Cyno·logy,** natural history of dogs. **Cyno·philist** [F. *cynophile*; f. Gr. *φίλος* loving], a lover of dogs. **Cynopho·bia** [Gr. *φόβος* panic fear], aversion to and dread of dogs. **Cyno·podous** *a.* [Gr. *ποδ-* foot], dog-footed, having feet with non-retractile claws. **Cyno·rrhodon** [so F.; f. Gr. *ῥόδον* rose], dog-rose, wild-rose.

1863 H. Kingsley *A. Elliot* xxiv. (1865) 223 He was the greatest..cynoclept, or dog-dealer, in England. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 63 Your good cynogenealogist will trace out..the pedigree of any particular race. 1878 Bartley tr. *Tophard's Anthrop.* Introd. 9 Cynology being the natural history of the dog. 1890 G. Fleming in *19th Cent.* Mar. 505 Consider the perpetual abolition of the diabolical muzzle, ye cynophilists. 1879 M. D. Conway *Demonol.* I. II. v. 136 The wild notion of Goethe, joined with his cynophobia. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Cynorrhodon*, the wild Rose, or Sweet-brier Rose. 1744 Armstrong *Preserv. Health* I. 278 Where the cynorhodon with the rose For fragrance vies. 1817 N. Drake *Shaks.* II. 81 The colour of the cynorhodon, or canker-rose.

Cynocephalic (sinə-, səinə,sĭfæ·lik), *a.* [f. as next + -ic.] = Cynocephalous.

1887 B. Head *Hist. Numorum* 723 Hermes..holding..caduceus and cynocephalic ape.

Cynoce·phalist. [f. as next + -ist.] = Cynocephalus.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Cynocephalist*, a beast like an Ape, but having the face of a dog: a Babion. 1837 Wheelwright tr. *Aristophanes* I. 312 Contend'st thou with a cynocephalist?

Cynocephalous (sinə-, səinɒse·făləs), *a.* [f. next + -ous.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cynocephalus; dog-headed.

1831 Mrs. Gore in *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 13 The cynocephalous species. 1889 Rawlinson *Phœnicia* 227 A huge baboon or cynocephalous ape.

‖ Cynocephalus (sinə-, səinɒse·fălŭs). Pl. **-i.** Also 5–7 anglicized **cynocephale.** [L., a. Gr. *κυνοκέφαλος* dog-headed, the dog-faced baboon, f. *κυνο-* dog- + *κεφαλή* head. In mod.F. *cynocéphale.*]

1. One of a fabled race of men with dogs' heads.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxi. 97 Men and wymmen of þat ile hase heuedes lyke hundes; and þai er called Cynocephales. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 7 It may be the Cynocephali were but men with such heads, discovered by some Grecian. 1816 G. S. Faber *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 479 The cynocephali or dog-headed priests of..Anubis.

2. A kind of ape having a head like that of a dog; the Dog-faced Baboon. In *Zool.* taken as the name of the genus.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 157 They..line of the milke of certain beasts that we cal Cynocephales, having heads and snouts like dogs. *Ibid.* I. 232 Apes that be headed and long snouted like dogs, and thereof called Cynocephali. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 6 The shape of their snout like a cynocephale. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 207 The last of the ape kind is the Cynocephalus. 1876 Birch *Rede Lect. Egypt* 27 Their fauna, comprising the cynocephalus and the camelopard.

† Cy·nogloss. *rare.* [a. F. *cynoglosse* (Paré 16th c.), ad. L. *cynoglossum*, Gr. *κυνόγλωσσον*, f. *κυνο-* dog- + *γλῶσσα* tongue.] The plant *Cynoglossum* or Hound's-tongue.

1704 F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* (1718) 93 Another Plant, the Cynogloss..seems not unlikely to be of use.

Cynoid (si·noid), *a.* [ad. Gr. *κυνοειδής* dog-like, canine, f. *κυνο-* dog.] Dog-like, allied in form to the dog; belonging to the *Cynoidea* or canine division of the *Carnivora.*

Cynomome, obs. form of Cinnamon.

Cynomorphic (sinə-, səinɒmō·rfik), *a.* [Ultimately f. Gr. *κυνόμορφος*, f. *κυνο-* dog- + *μορφή* form. Cf. mod.F. *cynomorphe* dog-shaped.]

1. *Zool.* Belonging to the division *Cynomorpha* of catarrhine monkeys.

2. (*nonce-use*, app. after *anthropomorphic.*) Relating to a dog's ideas and ways of looking at things. So **Cynomo·rphism.**

1892 L. Robinson in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 360 An instance of the operation of the cynomorphic idea can be seen in the behaviour of a dog when a bone is given to him. *Ibid.* 359 There is, affecting the dog's point of view, almost undoubtedly such a thing as cynomorphism.

Cynoper, obs. form of Cinnabar.

Cynopic (sin-, səinɒ·pik), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *κυνώπης* dog-eyed, shameless (f. *κυνο-* dog- + *ὤψ, ὠπ-* eye, face) + -ic.] Dog-faced, shameless.

1854 Badham *Halieut.* 416 This canicula..is equal to the gigantic white shark in *cynopic* impudence and rapacity.

Cynosural (sinŏ-, səinŏsiū·răl), *a.* [f. next + -al.] Relating to or of the nature of a cynosure.

1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* 17/2 That cynosural triad [of poets]. 1885 Huxley in *Times* 9 June 10 To preserve the statue in its cynosural position in this entrance-hall.

Cynosure (si·nə-, səi·nəsiuə). Also 6–7 in Lat. form. [a. F. *cynosure* (16th c.), ad. L. *cynosūra*, a. Gr. *κυνόσουρα* dog's tail, Ursa Minor.]

1. The northern constellation *Ursa Minor*, which contains in its tail the Pole-star; also applied to the Pole-star itself.

1596 Fitz-Geffray *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 14 Cynosure, whose praise the sea-man sings. 1612 Davies *Why Ireland, etc.* (1787) 199 The circuit of the Cinosura about the pole. 1627 May *Lucan* III. (1631) 239 These Ships..the Cynosure Guides straight along the sea. 1792 D. Lloyd *Voy. Life* IV. 72 The stedfast Cynosure renown'd at sea.

2. *fig.* **a.** Something that serves for guidance or direction; a 'guiding star'.

1596 Fitz-Geffray *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 33 The Cynosura of the purest thought, Faire Helicé, by whom the heart is taught. 1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.* (1650) 9 For the guidance of our either caution or liberty..the onely Cynosure is our Charity. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 18 He hath written, The Rudiments of Grammar..the Cynosura for many of

our best Grammarians. 1809 MRS. WEST *Mother* (1810) 225 Thy victor-flag Flames like a steady cynosure.

b. Something that attracts attention by its brilliancy or beauty; a centre of attraction, interest, or admiration.

[1599 *Broughton's Lett.* viii. 26 You Cynosura and Lucifer of nations, the stupor and admiration of the world.] 1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Serm. Paules Crosse* 64 Himselfe..the Cynosure of their affections. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 77 Some beauty .. The Cynosure of neighbouring eyes. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. II. i, The fair young Queen..the cynosure of all eyes. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lxxxiii. 445 Before another year elapses Rome will be the cynosure of the world.

Cynque, Cynter: obs. ff. of CINQUE, CINTRE.

Cynthia (si·nθiă). [L. *Cynthia* (*dea*), the Cynthian goddess, *i.e.* Artemis or Diana, said to have been born on Mount Cynthus; hence the Moon.] A poetic name for the Moon personified as a goddess. Hence **Cy·nthian**, of the Moon.

1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 59 While Cynthia checks her dragon yoke. 1680 OTWAY *Caius Marius* IV. i, The reflection of pale Cynthia's Brightness. 1814 BYRON *Lara* II. xxiv, When Cynthia's light almost gave way to morn. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 318 Nylus increaseth..when the Sunne ..warming with his vigorous face, the Septentrion sides of these Cynthian Mountaynes.

Cynurenic (siniure·nik), *a. Chem.* Also **kyn-**. [f. Gr. *κυν-* dog + *οὖρ-ον* urine.] In *cynurenic acid*, a crystalline substance occurring in the urine of the dog. Called also **Cynu·ric** *acid*.

1860 in *New Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 100. 1868–82 in WATTS.

Cyon, obs. form of SCION.

Cyparesse (Spenser): see CYPRESS 1.

Cyperaceous (sipĕrē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Bot. L. *Cyperāceæ*, f. *Cyperus*: see -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the *Cyperaceæ* or Sedges.

1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 217 Cyperaceous and gramineous plants.

So **Cype·roid** *a.*, allied in structure to a Cyperus.

Cypero·grapher. *nonce-wd.* [CYPERUS.] A writer on sedges. So **Cypero·logist.**

1881 BENTHAM in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVIII. 361 This essay seems not to have fallen into the hands of any subsequent Cyperographers.

Cypers, obs. form of CYPRESS.

‖ **Cyperus** (səipĭə·rŭs, səi·pĕrŭs). *Bot.* [L. *cypĕrus, -os*, a kind of rush, a. Gr. *κύπειρος, κύπερος* (Herod.), an aromatic marsh-plant.] A large genus of endogenous plants, giving its name to the N.O. *Cyperaceæ*. About 700 species are described; *C. longus* is the Sweet Cyperus, or English Galingale, having aromatic and astringent roots.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. ix. (1633) 13 Cyperus Grasse hath roots somewhat like Cyperus. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iv, Why Fenny waters afford the hottest and sweetest plants as Calamus, Cyperus and Crowfoot. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* IV. i. (1862) 312 Lo! cyperus decks the ground.

Cyphac, var. SIPHAC, the peritonæum.

Cyphel (səi·fĕl). [? ad. Gr. *κύφελλα pl.* the hollows of the ears, clouds of mist: see next.]

1. Formerly a name for the Houseleek (*Sempervivum*); now a book-name for *Cherleria sedoides*.

1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* 133 *Cyphel*, Houseleek. 1787 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (ed. 2) I. 462 *Cherleria sedoides* .. Cyphel. 1883 G. ALLEN *Mountain Tulip* in *Longm. Mag.*, The Scottish asphodel, the mossy cyphel.

2. Adapted form of CYPHELLA.

‖ **Cyphella** (səife·lă). *Bot.* Pl. **-æ.** [mod.L., ad. Gr. *κύφελλα* (plural) the hollows of the ears.]

1. A cup-like depression on the under surface of the thallus of some lichens.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 452.

2. Generic name of some hymenomycetous fungi.

Cypher, var. CIPHER; **Cyphon,** obs. f. SIPHON.

Cyphonism (səi·fŏniz'm). *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. *κυφωνισμός*, punishment by the *κύφων*, crooked piece of wood, bent yoke of a plough, a sort of pillory, f. *κῦφός* bent, crooked.] Punishment by the *κύφων*, a sort of pillory in which slaves or criminals were fastened by the neck (Liddell and Scott).

For notions formerly held about it see quot. 1848.

1727–51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex., Cyphonism*..some suppose to have been the smearing of the body with honey, and exposing the person to flies, wasps, etc. But the author of the notes on Hesychius says .. that it .. signifies that kind of punishment still used by the Chinese, called .. the wooden collar, by which the neck of the malefactor is bent or weighed downward.

‖ **Cypho·sis.** *Path.* Also **kyphosis.** [mod.L., a. Gr. *κύφωσις*, humpbacked condition, f. *κῦφός* bent, hunch-backed.] Backward curvature of the spine; hump-back. Hence **Cypho·tic** *a.*, humpbacked (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1847 SOUTH tr. *Chelius' Surg.* II. 164 The *lordosis* is most easy, the *cyphosis* the most difficult of cure. 1876 *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 13 Kyphosis. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 277. 1889 TREVES *Man. Surg.* II. 338 In the confirmed kyphotic curve of old age treatment is of little avail.

‖ **Cypræa** (səipri·ă). *Zool.* [mod.L. f. *Cypria* a name of Venus: cf. *Venus-shell*, *Artemis*, and other names of conchology.] The extensive genus of gastropods containing the cowries. Hence **Cypræ·id**, a gastropod of the cowrie family, *Cypræidæ*. **Cypræ·iform, Cypræ·oid** *adjs.*, resembling or allied to the cowries.

† **Cy·pre.** *Obs.* Also **cypyr, -ur, cipre, -er.** [ad. L. *cypros*, a. Gr. *κύπρος* (from *Κύπρος* Cyprus), the henna plant. The L. form also occurs.]

1. The henna-shrub (*Lawsonia alba* or *inermis*), with fragrant white flowers, found in the Levant.

1382 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* i. 13 The clustre of cipre tree [1611 camphire]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. XXV. (1495) 618 The Cypre is a tree in Egypte lyke to Oliue in leues. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* II. 50 b, Take..Damaske roses .. Bengewyn, Cypre Alexandrine. [1748 *Phil. Trans.* 566 The Cyprus grows..as a Shrub of ten or fifteen Feet in Height, and has very much the Appearance of Privet.]

¶ 2. Used by confusion for CYPRESS 1.

a 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 277 Cypur treys were growyn owte. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 716/41 *Hec cipressus*, a cypyrtre. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 66 A ciper by the churche seat abydeth. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* 63 Cypre-trees.

‖ **Cy pres** (sĭ prē). [Late AngloFr. = F. *si près* so near, as near.] *Law.* As near as practicable: applied to a process in equity by which, in the case of trusts or charities, when a literal execution of the testator's intention becomes impossible, it is executed as nearly as possible, according to the general purpose. (Used as *adv.*, *sb.*, and *adj.*)

c 1481 LITTLETON *Tenures* § 352 En ceo cas si l'baron deuy, viuant la feme, deuant ascun estate en le taile fait a eux, &c. donques doit le feoffee per la ley faire estate a la feme cy pres le condition, et auxy cy pres lentent de la condition que il poit faire. [1628 COKE *On Litt.* 219 In this case if the husband dyeth liuing the wife before an estate in taile made vnto them, &c. then ought the feoffee by the law to make an estate to the wife as neere the condition, and also as neere to the entent of the condition as he may make it.] 1802 VESEY *Reports* VII. 42 The question..is, whether the gift fails on account of the death of the trustee; or, whether the doctrine of *cy pres* takes place; and whether the Court sees its way sufficiently to execute what was the general intention. 1872 J. A. HESSEY *Mor. Difficulties Bible* v. 112 A cypres or approximate administration of a trust is admissible. 1885 VAUGHAN HAWKINS in *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 562 The general intention of the testator..will be carried out *cy-près*.

b. *fig.* An approximation.

1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 769/2 The variety of metres introduced is as happy a *cy-pres* as the language admits of.

Cypress 1 (səi·prĕs). Forms: 4 **ciprese, cypris, sypres,** 4–5 **cipris,** 4–7 **cipres, cypres,** 5 **cipriss, -ys, cyprys, syprees, -ese, cupresse,** 5–6 **cipresse,** 5–7 **cypresse,** 6 **cipreis, cyparesse, syprys, cypers,** (6–7 **cipers,** 7–8 *erron.* **ci-, cyprus**), 8 **cipress,** 4, 7– **cypress.** [ME. *cipres, cypres*, etc., a. OF. *ciprès* (12th c.), *cypres* (= Pr. *cypres*, It. *cipresso*), ad. late L. *cypressus* (Vulgate, Isidore, etc.), ad. Gr. *κυπάρισσος* cypress. The earlier L. adaptation of the word was *cupressus*; the later *cypressus* and rare *cyparissus* were refashioned after Gr. The current Eng. *cypress* is assimilated to the late L. form.]

1. A well-known coniferous tree, *Cupressus sempervirens*, a native of Persia and the Levant, extensively cultivated in Western Asia and Southern Europe, with hard durable wood and dense dark foliage; often regarded as symbolic of mourning (see c). Hence, the English name of the genus.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1377 (Cott.) Cedre, ciprese [*v. r.* cipres, cipris], and pine. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 69 Þe sauyne and sypres, selcouþ to sene. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. x. 47 The cipres berand hych thair bewis. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) N iij b, The lefe of Cypres neuer falleth, but is euer grene. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Cypresse*, a tree..very tall and slender, the tymber whereof is yellowish and of a pleasant smell. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* VI, A garden, shaded with avenues of melancholy cypress. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* 247 The wood of Cypress..is almost imperishable; the gates of Constantinople made of this wood lasted 1,100 years.

b. The wood of this tree.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8007 (Gött.) Þu sal find þa wandis bare, Of cydyr, pyne, and of cypress. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 170 His spere was of fine cipres. 1474 J. PASTON *Lett.* No. 739 III. 110 My wryghtyng box of syprese. 1504 *Bury Wills* (1850) 98 My coffyr of syprys. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 261 Into a coffer of Ciprus..he shut it vp. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6015 Another sort of wood, called Cypress..better than any Pine for Masts.

c. The branches or sprigs of the tree, used at funerals, or as a symbol of mourning. Also *fig.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 60 The great earthes wombe they open to the sky, And with sad Cypresse seemely it embrave. 1591 — *Daphn.* lxxvi, Vouchsafe to deck the same [a hearse] with Cyparesse. 1595 PRIOR *Ode after Queen's Death* v, Let the King dismiss his Woes..And take the Cypress from his Brows. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. lxxv, 'Tis one thing for a soldier to gather laurels,—and 'tis another to scatter cypress. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* LXXXIV. iv, But that remorseless iron hour Made cypress of her orange flower.

2. a. Applied to various trees or shrubs allied to the true cypress, as **African C.**, the genus *Widdringtonia* (Miller *Plant-n.*); **Bald, Black,** or **Deciduous C.**, *Taxodium distichum*; **Embossed C.**, the Chinese genus *Glyptostrobus*; **Japanese C.**, the genus *Retinospora*; **Swamp C.**, the genus *Chamæcyparis* (Miller).

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXVIII. 447 Deciduous Cypress has the leaves in two ranks, and spreading; it is a native of America. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 967 *Retinospora* .. *R. obtusa*, the Japanese Cypress..very fine forest tree, eighty or more feet high.

b. Applied to various plants taken to resemble the cypress-tree, as **Broom C.**, *Kochia scoparia*; **Dwarf C., Heath C.**, names proposed by Turner for *Lycopodium alpinum*; **Field C.**, *Ajuga Chamæpitys*; **Garden C.**, (*a*) in Gerarde, *Artemisia maritima*; (*b*) in Lyte, *Santolina Chamæcyparissus*; **Standing C.**, *Gilia coronopifolia*; **Summer C.**, *Kochia scoparia*.

[*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 116 Genim þa ylcan wyrte & cypressum, & dracentsan & hunig.] 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 25 Chamaecyparissus .. maye be called in englishe heath Cypres, because it groweth amonge heath, or dwarfe Cypres. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xviii. 28 Called..in English ..Ground Pyne, Herbe Iue, Forget me not, and field Cypres. *Ibid.* xix. 29 Some call it in English Lauender Cotton, and som Garden Cypres. 1878–86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Cypress..2. *Tamarix gallica.—Cornw.*

3. *attrib.* a. Of cypress or cypress-wood. b. Resembling the foliage or shade of a cypress; cypress-like; dark, gloomy, funereal.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 353 In Iuory cofers I haue stuft my crownes: In Cypres chests my arras counterpoints. 1597 *Lanc. Wills* II. 228 A Cypresse chest standing in the like parlour. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 67 Great was Macedo; but the Stagyrite, As much out shin'd; as bright Day, Cypress Night. 1870 *Athenæum* 19 Nov. 665 Plenty of cypress sentimentality in Kensal Green.

4. *Comb.*, as *cypress-arbour, -bough, -bud, -cone, -grove, -leaf, -shade, -spire, -swamp, -timber, -tree, -wood, -wreath; cypress-crowned, cypress-like* adjs.; **cypress-apple,** the fruit or cone of the cypress; **cypress-knee,** a large woody tumour occurring on the roots of *Taxodium* (*Treas. Bot.*); **cypress-moss,** the Alpine or Savin Club-moss (*Lycopodium alpinum*); also the moss *Hypnum cupressiforme*; † **cypress-nut,** the roundish fruit or cone of the cypress; **cypress-spurge,** *Euphorbium Cyparissias* (called by Lyte *cypress tithymal*); **cypress-vine,** a name of several American species of *Ipomæa*, convolvulaceous climbing plants.

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 148 Its Fruit, call'd the *Cypress-Apple. 1883 A. DOBSON *Old World Idylls, Dead Letter* I. vi, And still the *cypress-arbour showed The same umbrageous hollow. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 152 Black *Cypress boughs their drooping heads adorn. 1829 PRAED *Poems* (1865) I. 359 Pale, *cypress-crowned. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. XXXVIII, The pale crescent sparkles .. Through many a *cypress grove. 1889 *Science* XIII. 176/2 Processes..sufficiently developed to be classed in importance with the *cypress knees. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.*, *Cypress-moss, *Lycopodium alpinum*. 1769 J. WALLIS *Nat. Hist. Northumberland* I. viii. 282 Creeping Cypress-Moss, or Heath-Moss is frequent on Cheviot. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 154 The Wood-Spurge, the *Cipress-Spurge, and the Mirtle-Spurge. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxiv. 359 The fifth kinde called *Cypres Tithymal. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* XXIV. 13 As a *Cypers tre vpon the mount Hermon. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* V. liv. 5 The banquet..Was spread beneath many a dark cypress tree. 1861 MISS E. A. BEAUFORT *Egypt. Sepulchr.* II. xxiv. 324 A very fine hall..with a ceiling of *cypress wood.

† **Cy·press** 2. *Obs.* [A corruption of L. *cyperus, cyperos*, app. confounded with CYPRESS 1.] The Sweet Cyperus or Galingale.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 21 Vyaund de cyprys bastarde..take whyte Gyngere, and Galyngale, and Canel fayre y-mynced. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 67, I sau cipresses, that is gude for the fluxis of the bellye. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 143 Against tikes, lice, and fleas, anoint the dog with bitter almonds..or roots of maple, or cipers. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 35 Long Cypress..is a knotty Root. 1799 C. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 400 Add one drachm of the powder of cypress.

b. *Comb.*, as *cypress-powder, cypress-root.*

1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 99 Enjoyning me never to goe to the Warres, but when Muskets are charged with Cypres-powder. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 229 Like another Sejanus, with a periwig daubed with Cypres powder. 1790 W. WOODVILLE *Med. Bot.* I. 75 *note*, The root [of *Arum maculatum*] is used by the French to wash the skin with..under the name of Cypress Powder. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 61 Cypress-root, or Sweet Cypress..a plant the aromatic roots of which are known as English galingale, *Cyperus longus*.

† **Cy·press** 3. *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 5–7 **cipres,** 6–9 **cyprus,** 6–7 **cypres, cy-, cipresse,** 7 **cipress,** 7– **cypress**; also 5 (**cipre**), **cipyrs,** 6 **sipers, sipars,** (**cyrpe**), 6–7 **sypers, sipres,** 7 **sypress, sipris.** [prob. f. OF. *Cipre, Cypre*, the island of Cyprus, from which, in and after the Crusading times, various fabrics were brought: see Aldis Wright, note to Shaks. *Twelfth Night* III. i. 119.]

1. A name of several textile fabrics originally imported from or through Cyprus: a. A cloth of gold or other valuable material.

[*c* 1400 *Inv.* in Sir F. Palgrave *Kal. & Invent. Treas.* III. 358 Primerement, xxv draps d'or de diverses suytes dount iiii. de Cipre les autres de Lukes.] 14.. LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 224 (MS. O.) Clenlich ycloþed in cipres [MS. C. cipyrs; B. purpre] and in tartaryne. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1482 The sochenus of many kny3t Of gold and cyprus was i-dy3t.

b. A valuable quality of satin, called more fully *satin of Cypres, satin Cypres.*

1533 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 27 A Sondays gowne of blak lyned with sattyn of sypers. 1548 HALL *Chron.*

(1809) 599 Long and large garmentes of blewe Satten panned with Sipres, poudered with spangles of bullion golde. 1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staff.* in *Ann. Litchfield* IV. 39 On redde vestement of saten sipars with all things to hitt. 1603 *Draperies sold at Norwich*, in *38th Rep. Keeper Public Rec.* 444 Fustyans of Naples..Paris clothes .. sattins of Cipres, Spanish sattins.

c. *esp.* (= *Cypress lawn*) A light transparent material resembling cobweb lawn or crape; like the latter it was, when black, much used for habiliments of mourning.

[1398 *Test. Ebor.* I. 240 Unum [velum] de cypres. 1402 *Ibid.* I. 289, ij flameola de cipres.] 1577 EDEN & WILLES *Hist. Trav.* 260 With two Oxe hornes, as it were, made of fine cypres hangyng downe about theyr eares. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 84 A hundred pages in sutes of white cipresse. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 221 Lawne as white as driuen Snow, Cypresse blacke as ere was Crow. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* lxxiii, One half drawn In solemn cyprus, th' other cobweb lawn. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Cipress*, a fine curled Stuff, part Silk, part Hair, of a Cobweb thinness, of which Hoods for Women are made. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5930/1 Officers wearing Mourning-Scarfs of Cypress. 1722 *Ibid.* No. 6084/4 The Colours furled and wrapped in Cypress. [1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xviii, The murrey-coloured double-piled Genoa velvet, puffed out with ciprus.]

transf. 1718 WARDER *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 3 Having four Wings .. with strong Fibres round and cross them, to strengthen the fine Cypress of which they are framed.

2. A piece of cypress used as a kerchief for the neck or head, as a band for the hat, etc., in sign of mourning, and the like.

1530 PALSGR. 205/2 Cypres for a womans necke, *crespe*. *c* 1540 *Four P.P.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 350 Sipers, swathbands, ribbons, and sleeve-laces. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 131 A Cipresse, not a bosome, Hides my heart. 1609 DEKKER *Gvlls Horne-bk.*, Him that wears a trebled cyprus about his hat. 1611 FLORIO, *Velaregli*, shadowes, vailes, Launes, Scarfes, Sipres or Bonegraces that women vse to weare. *a* 1717 PARNELL *Night-Piece on Death* 72 Why then thy flowing sable stoles, Deep pendant cypress, mourning poles.

3. *attrib.* (or *adj.*). **a.** Of cypress.

1530 PALSGR. 173 *Crespine*, a cypres lynyn clothe. 1607 W. S. *Puritan* Stage Direct., Enter the widow Plus, Frances, Mary, Sir Godfrey, and Edmond, all in mourning; the latter in a cyprus hat. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 35 Sable stole of cypress lawn. 1678 J. PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav. Persia* I. 10 The Travellers are wont to wear black Cypress Hoods..over their Faces.

b. Resembling cypress in texture; gauze-like.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. (1641) 64/2 The Spider ..neat and nimbly her new web she weaves..Open, lest else th' ungentle Winds should tear Her Cipres Tent. 1713 WARDER. *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 30 Not only Bees, but all other Creatures having a Cypress wing.

c. Dark grey with darker markings; hence *cyprus-cat*, a variety of tabby cat (*local*).

1857 WRIGHT *Prov. Dict.*, *Cypress-cat*, a tabby-cat, *East*. 1879 LUBBOCK *Fauna of Norfolk* 7 An immense cat of a cypress colour. 1887 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. IV. 289/1 While discussing the merits of a new kitten recently with a lady from Norwich, she described its colour as 'Cyprus'—dark grey, with black stripes and markings.

Cypressed (səi·prĕst), *a.* [f. CYPRESS[1] + -ED[2].] Planted or adorned with cypresses.

1850 SIR A. DE VERE *Pict. Sk.* II. 248 The citied hills, the cypressed vales. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) I. 222 On the Cypressed Hill.

Cyprian (si·priăn), *a* and *sb.* Also 7 Ciprian. [f. L. *Cyprius* of Cyprus + -AN. In F. *cyprien*.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Belonging to Cyprus, an island in the eastern Mediterranean, famous in ancient times for the worship of Aphrodite or Venus.

1627 MASSINGER *Gt. Dk. Florence* v. ii, By all the vows which lovers offer at The Cyprian goddess' altars. *c* 1673 *Roxb. Ball.* VI. 112 A stranger unto Love am I..The Ciprian Boy shall not destroy My freedome and my Reason.

2. *transf.* Licentious, lewd; in 18–19th c. applied to prostitutes.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. 184 Consuming all the yeare In Cyprian dalliance. 1782 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to R. A's.* ix. Wks. I. 35 A Damsel of the Cyprian class. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 71/1 The Cyprian patrol which occupies our streets in force every night.

B. *sb.* An inhabitant or native of Cyprus, a Cypriote; hence *transf.* A licentious or profligate person; in later use *spec.* a prostitute.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* ii. 145 See how he paceth like a Ciprian. 1819 J. H. VAUX *Mem.* I. 72 A very interesting young Cyprian whom I..attended to her apartments. 1829 *Sun* 17 Sept. 4/4 A cyprian of the lowest grade. 1843 tr. *Custine's Empire of Czar* III. 84 The expenses of these poor cyprians were not diminished in the same proportion as their gains.

Cypriferous (səipri·fĕrəs), *a. Geol.* [f. mod. Zool. L. *Cypris* (from L. *Cypris* a name of Venus) + -FEROUS.] Abounding in fossil shells of the genus *Cypris* of freshwater crustaceans.

1833 LYELL *Pr. Geol.* III. 233 Green cypriferous marls.

† **Cyprine**, *a.*[1] *Obs.*—[0] [Erroneous formation. L. *cyprinum*, Gr. *κύπριvον* are deriv. of *Cyprus* CYPRE, the henna plant.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cyprine*..of or belonging to the Cypress-Tree. [Hence in ASH 1775 and mod. Dicts.]

Cyprine (si·prəin, -in), *a.*[2] *Ichth.* [ad. L. *cyprīn-us*, a. Gr. *κυπρῖνος* carp.] Belonging to the carp genus *Cyprīnus*, or the carp family, *Cyprinidæ*.

1828 in WEBSTER; whence in mod. Dicts.

Cyprine (si·prəin), *sb. Min.* [mod. f. L. *cyprius* of COPPER q.v.] A blue variety of VESUVIANITE supposed to contain copper.

1823 PHILLIPS *Min.* 262 Cyprine.

Cyprinid (siprəi·nid). *Ichth.* [f. mod.L. *Cyprīnidæ*, the family of fresh-water fishes of which the carp, *cyprīnus*, is the type.] A fish of the carp family. So **Cypri·niform** *a.*, carp-like in structure.

Cyprinodont (siprəi·nodɒnt). *Ichth.* [f. as mod.L. generic name *Cyprinodon*, from L. *cyprīnus* carp + Gr. *ὀδοντ-* tooth.]

A. *sb.* A malacopterygious fish of the family *Cyprinodontidæ*, of which the typical genus is *Cyprinodon*; they differ from the cyprinids in having the jaws more projecting and toothed.

1857 AGASSIZ *Nat. Hist. U. S.* I. 48 Among fishes .. the Cyprinodonts, the Chætodonts. 1887 C. C. ABBOTT *Waste-Land Wand.* vi. 166 The many-barred cyprinodont that throngs every stream from Maine to Florida.

B. *adj.* Of or belonging to this family.

Hence **Cyprinodo·ntid, -do·ntoid** *a.*, of or allied to the Cyprinodonts.

Cyprinoid (siprəi·noid), *a.* and *sb. Ichth.* [f. L. *cyprīnus* carp + -OID.]

A. *adj.* Resembling or allied to the carp; belonging to the division *Cyprinoidea* of fishes, comprising the *Cyprinidæ* and other families.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 287 In the cyprinoid families. 1876 BENEDEN *Anim. Parasites* 9 A cyprinoid fish.

B. *sb.* A fish belonging to the *Cyprinoidea*.

1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1146/2 The vascular tissue ..on the palate of the Cyprinoids. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 525 In the Cyprinoids the mucous membrane ..is interwoven with..muscular fibres.

Hence **Cyprinoi·dean** *a.* and *sb.*

Cypripe·din. *Med.* [f. F. *cypripède* = Bot.L. *Cypripedium* Lady's slipper (Linnæus *Gen. Pl.* 1015), app. a corruption of *Cypripodium*, f. Gr. *Κύπρις* Aphrodite + *ποδίς* shoe, *πόδιον* little foot.] A brown powder prepared from the roots of *Cypripedium pubescens*, a North American orchid; used as an antispasmodic.

1863–72 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 300.

‖ **Cypris** (səi·pris). *Zool.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *Κύπρις* Aphrodite. (Names of Venus are applied to many shells.)] A genus of minute fresh-water crustacea, having the body enclosed in a delicate bivalve shell.

1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 275 This cypris inhabits the lakes and ponds of England, where it is not uncommon. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 63 Tiny cyprides and cyclopes disporting in the umbrageous groves of their world.

Cyproid (səi·proid). *Zool.* [f. prec. + -OID.] A crustacean allied to the Cypris.

1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1407 Species of Cyproids.

Cyprus, cyprus-lawn: see CYPRESS 3.

Cyprus (*Bot.*): see CYPRE.

Cyprusite (səi·prŭsəit). *Min.* [f. *Cyprus* + -ITE.] A sulphate of iron occurring in Cyprus.

1882 DANA *Min.* App. iii. 33 *Cyprusite*. [Named 1881.]

Cyprys, obs. form of CYPRESS[1].

‖ **Cypsela** (si·psĭlă). *Bot.* [mod.Lat., ad. Gr. *κυψέλη* hollow vessel, chest, box.] A kind of dry one-seeded fruit; an achene with an adnate calyx, as in the *Compositæ*.

1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 313 The Cypsela differs in nothing essential from the achænium, except in being inferior and of a compound nature. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vii. § 2. 295 An akene with adnate calyx has been termed a Cypsela.

Cypseline (si·psĭləin), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *cypselus*, a. Gr. *κύψελος* the swift.] Of the family *Cypselidæ* or genus *Cypselus* of birds, comprising the Swifts.

1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 287 The Swifts, technically called the 'Cypselinæ', or Cypseline birds.

So **Cypseliform, Cypseloid, Cypselomorphic** *adjs.*, having the form or structure of a Swift; belonging to Huxley's group *Cypselimorphæ*.

Cypselous (si·psĭləs), *a. Bot.* [f. CYPSELA + -OUS.] Of the nature of a CYPSELA.

1878 MASTERS *Henfrey's Bot.* 292 The involucre, the cypselous fruit, and the pappus.

Cyrcean, obs. form of CIRCEAN.

1609 DOWNAM *Chr. Liberty* 95 The Cyrcean cup of the Libertines..transformeth Christianisme into Epicurisme.

Cyrcle, Cyrcuite, etc.: see CIRCLE, etc.

Cyre, obs. form of SIR, SIRE.

Cyred, obs. form of CERED *ppl. a.*

1558–80 W. WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. i. 14 b, A Violl well stopped with waxe and cyred clothe.

Cyrenaic (səirĭnē·ik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Cyrēnaic-us*, a. Gr. *Κυρηναϊκός*, f. *Κυρήνη* Cyrene, a Greek colony in Africa. In mod.F. *Cyrénaïque*.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to the school of the Socratic philosopher Aristippus of Cyrene, whose doctrine was one of practical hedonism.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. (1851) 179 Not Epicurus, nor Aristippus with all his Cyrenaick rout. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 585/1 The Cyrenaic doctrine..terminated in Epicurism.

B. *sb.* A Cyrenaic philosopher; a follower of Aristippus.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 222 Aristippus and all the Cyrinaiks. 1753 L. M. tr. *Du Bosq's Accomplish'd Woman* I. 200 [Aristippus] by birth a Cyrenian; from whence his followers were call'd Cyrenaics. 1889 *Athenæum* 2 Nov. 592/1 Even the Cyrenaics upheld a certain standard of personal dignity.

Hence **Cyrena·icism**, the doctrine of Aristippus. **Cyrene·an, Cyre·nian** *a.* = CYRENAIC.

1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 214 This reads like an avowal of Epicureanism or of the more selfish philosophy of pleasure known as Cyrenaicism. 1828 *Edin. Rev.* XLVIII. 221 A peculiar school of philosophy, known over the lettered world by the title of the Cyrenean. 1847 CRAIG, *Cyrenian*.

Cyrillic (siri·lik), *a.* [f. the proper name *Cyril* (*Cyrill-us*) + -IC. In mod.F. *cyrillique*.] Applied to the alphabet employed by the Slavonic peoples of the Eastern Church, the invention of which is attributed to St. Cyril in the 9th century. The Cyrillic is distinguished from another ancient Slavonic alphabet, the Glagolitic (q.v.).

1881 *Academy* 26 Mar. 226 The Slaves, when they became converts to Christianity, framed two alphabets, the Cyrillic and the Glagolitic. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 761/1 The Russian Government .. had already forbidden the printing of Lithuanian texts in any but the Cyrillic character.

Cyring, obs. form of SYRINGE.

Cyriologic (siriolo·dʒik), *a.* In 7 **kyrio-**. The analogical form of CURIOLOGIC. So **Cyriolo·gical**.

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 350/1 In the Kyriologick way, to express the Sun, they make a Circle; the Moon, a Crescent. 1824 JOHNSON *Typographia* II. 434 *Cyriological Hieroglyphics*, in which the figures were taken in a proper sense; as the image of a man was placed for a man. 1828 WEBSTER, *Cyriologic*, relating or pertaining to capital letters. [An error, reprinted in later Dicts.]

Cyrographer, obs. form of CHIROGRAPHER.

Cyrto- (sə̄rto-), repr. Gr. *κυρτο-* from *κυρτός* curved, arched. In some recent technical terms, as **Cyrtoce·ratite** *Paleont.*, a fossil cephalopod of the genus *Cyrtoceras*, having the shell incurved or bent like a horn. So **Cyrtoceratitic, Cyrtoceran** *adjs.*; **Cyrtoce·ratid**, a member of the family containing *Cyrtoceras*. **Cy·rtograph**, an instrument for the same purpose as the cyrtometer (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Cy·rtoid** *a.*, resembling a hump or swelling on the back (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Cy·rtolite** *Min.*, a variety of zircon with the pyramidal planes convex (Dana). **Cyrto·meter** [F. *cyrtomètre*], an instrument for measuring and recording the curves of the chest; also (*Wilson's C.*) for measurement of the head; whence **Cyrtome·tric** *a.*, **Cyrto·metry**. **Cy·rtostyle**, a circular portico projecting from the front or other part of a building (Webster, 1864).

1867 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. XLIV. 224 Before the blowpipe cyrtolite glows brilliantly. 1870 S. GEE *Auscultation & Perc.* ii. 10 The Cyrtometer. 1879 KHORY *Princ. Med.* 45 When the outlines are drawn on paper by the help of the cyrtometer. 1885 *Lancet* 26 Sept., A cyrtometric tracing taken of the chest about the nipple level.

Cyrurgien, -erie, early ff. CHIRURGEON, etc.

Cysars, -ers, -ors, -ours, obs. ff. SCISSORS.

Cyse, Cyser, obs. forms of SIZE, CIDER.

Cysme, obs. form of SCHISM.

Cyst (sist). Also 8 **cist**. [ad. mod.L. *cystis* (in earlier use: see CYSTIS): in mod.F. *kyste*.]

1. *Biol.* A thin-walled hollow organ or cavity in an animal body (or plant) containing a liquid secretion; a bladder, sac, vesicle.

c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* ii. I. (1734) 36 Under their [vipers'] tongue is a little Cyst or bag where the poison is deposited. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 228 The Ink or Cuttle fish..is furnished with a cyst of black liquor. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Cyst*..the hollow spaces in parenchyma in which oily matter collects, as in the rind of the orange.

2. *Path.* A closed cavity or sac of a morbid or abnormal character, containing liquid or semi-solid matter.

1731–1800 BAILEY, *Cist*..a Tumour where the obstructed Matter collects as in a Bag. 1807–26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 25 In abscesses of long standing, the cysts are often of very considerable thickness.

fig. 1884 *Jaunt in a Junk* 71 As it were, form an indelible cyst of penal associations round the very idea.

b. *spec.* The sac enclosing a hydatid, or larval form of a species of *Tænia* or tape-worm, found parasitic in man and various other animals. (Cf. ACEPHALOCYST.)

1713 CHESELDEN *Anat.* (1726) 181 The liver full of hydatids, and cysts of hydatids adhering to it. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 231 The cyst in which the *Cysticercus* lies is formed by the irritated tissues of its host.

3. *Biol.* and *Cryptogamic Bot.* A cell or cavity containing reproductive bodies, embryos, etc.; *e.g.* the spore-case of certain fungi.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 134 Müller informs us that in *C. tuberculosa*, he has repeatedly seen two kinds of cysts, one scarlet, and constituting antheridia, the other larger and at length producing spores. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 263 They occasionally develop an enveloping cyst and thus become encysted zoospores.

4. *Comb.*, as *cyst-fluid, -wall, -worm*; *cyst-like* a.

1836–39 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 220/2 Cyst-like tumours.

1847–9 *Ibid.* IV. 95/2 Atrophy of the renal textures dependent on cyst-formation. 1871 HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) V. 917 The cyst-worms of one animal give rise to tape-worms in another and *vice-versa*.

Cyst, obs. form of CIST.

Cyst-, combining form of Gr. *κύστις*, CYST before vowels (cf. CYSTI-, CYSTO-): as **Cystalgia** [F. *cystalgie*; Gr. *ἄλγος* pain] *Path.*, pain in the bladder, *esp.* of a spasmodic character. **Cystectasy** [Gr. *ἔκτασις* extension: see ECTASIS], dilatation of the bladder; *spec.* a form of lithotomy in which the neck of the bladder is dilated so as to allow of the removal of the stone. **Cystelminth** [Gr. *ἕλμις, ἑλμινθ-* worm], a cystic worm. **Cystenchyma, Cystenchyme** [Gr. *ἔγχυμα* infusion], a kind of connective tissue occurring in some sponges, and presenting analogies to the parenchyma of plants; hence **Cystenchymatous** *a.* **Cysthepatic** *a.* (*Anat.*) [F. *cysthépatique*: see HEPATIC], applied to ducts supposed to pass directly from the liver to the gall-bladder.

1887 SOLLAS *Sponges* in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 419 A tissue, *cystenchyme*, which in some respects resembles certain forms of vegetable parenchyme, occurs in some sponges. *Ibid.*, Cystenchyme very commonly forms a layer just below the skin of some *Geodinidæ*, particularly of *Pachymatisma*. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Cystepatick Arterie*. 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 176/1 Among the Chelonia the gall-bladder .. receives its secretion through..cysthepatic ducts.

Cysted (si·stĕd), *a. rare.* [f. CYST + -ED.] Enclosed in a cyst, encysted.

1755 in JOHNSON (*Cisted*); hence in later Dicts.

Cyster, cysterne, obs. ff. SISTER, CISTERN.

Cysti- (sisti), combining form of Gr. *κύστις*, CYST; in many modern technical words: as **Cysticolous** *a.* [L. *-colus* inhabiting], inhabiting a cyst. **Cystiferous** *a.* [L. *-fer* bearing], bearing or producing cysts. **Cystiform** *a.*, of the form of a bladder or cyst. **Cystigerous** *a.* [L. *-ger* bearing], bearing or containing cysts. **Cystirrhœa** [F. *cystirrhée*] = *cystorrhœa* (see CYSTO-). **Cystitome** [F. *cystitome*; Gr. *-τομος* cutting], an instrument for cutting open the capsule of the crystalline lens.

1885 *Athenæum* 11 Apr. 474/2 The cysticolous Myzostomida. These parasites inhabit cysts..which..are malformations of the tissues of the host produced by the irritation. 1836–39 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 407/2 The Cystiform Entozoa. 1885 W. ROBERTS *Urin. & Renal Dis.* (ed. 4) II. i. 239 Dense fibrous tissue, containing many large cystiform spaces. 1870 HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* I. 511 Cystic or cystigerous growths. 1830 S. COOPER *Dict. Pract. Surg.* 373 Cystitome.

Cystic (si·stik), *a.* [a. F. *cystique* (Paré 16th c.), ad. mod.L. *cysticus*, f. Gr. type **κυστικός*, f. *κύστις*: see CYST and -IC.]

1. *Anat.* Pertaining to or connected with the gall-bladder: as *cystic artery, duct.*

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* 111 The cysticke twins from the gate veine [of the liver]. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), The bile is of two sorts; the cystick..or the hepatick. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 702 The cystic artery..sends a very considerable twig between the liver and gall-bladder.

2. Pertaining to the urinary bladder.

1881 MIVART *Cat* 186 The depression in which the bladder lies is called the cystic fissure.

b. *Cystic oxide*: = CYSTINE. *Cystic calculus*, a urinary calculus containing cystine; so *cystic urine.*

1810 *Edin. Rev.* XVII. 166 Dr. Wollaston proposes to name it the cystic oxide. 1834 GOOD *Study Med.* IV. 407 The Cystic Calculus has a crystalline appearance. 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 805/2 Cystic Oxide is wholly dissipated by heat.

3. *Path.* Of the nature of a cyst; characterized by formation of cysts, containing cysts (CYST 2).

1713 R. RUSSELL in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 277, I separated a Cystick Tumour. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 30 Ovarian dropsy..is a cystic disease of the ovary.

4. Enclosed or living in a cyst, as a hydatid.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 25/2 The Cystic Entozoa. 1877 HUXLEY *Inv. Anim.* iv. 211 In this condition the animal is what is termed a Cystic worm, or bladder-worm.

‖ **Cysticercus** (sistisō·rkŭs). *Zool.* Pl. -ci (-səi). [mod L., f. Gr. *κύστις* bladder + *κέρκος* tail. F. *cysticerque*.] The scolex or larva of a tape-worm in its encysted state; a hydatid.

1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 152 The discovery that the cystiform Entozoa, *Cœnurus* and *Cysticercus* ..are merely the *Scoleces* of ordinary Tape worms. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 24 The cysticercus, the .. larval state of the..pork tape-worm, gains access to the human body by being swallowed in an earlier larval condition.

Hence **Cysticercal** *a.*, **Cysticercoid** *a.* and *sb.*, **Cysticercoidal** *a.*

1858 COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* III. II. 1385 A portion of the *Tæniæ* pass through a true cysticercal (bladder-worm) stage. *Ibid.*, True *Cysticerci* occur only in warm-blooded animals..and cysticercoid forms principally in cold-blooded animals. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 212 The dog devours the louse, and the Cysticercoid becomes a *Tænia cucumerina* in his intestine.

Cysticle (si·stik'l). [dim. of CYST after L. type **cysticula*: see -CULE.] A small cyst: applied by Owen to an organ, supposed to be that of hearing, in some *Acalephæ*.

1855 OWEN *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 169 The part, for which, from its characteristic constancy .. I have proposed the definite term of 'cysticle'. *Ibid.* 170 In some Acalephæ the cysticles are not complicated with pigment-cells.

Cystid (si·stid). [f. mod.L. *cystis* CYST + -ID.]

1. *Geol.* A member of the order *Cystidea* or *Cystoidea* of fossil echinoderms; a cystidean.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 162 The Cystids are the most anomalous of Radiates. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 299 Stemmed Echinoderms or Crinoids, may be divided into three families, viz.: 1. Crinids, 2. Cystids, 3. Blastids.

2. *Zool.* 'The sac-like ciliated embryo of some of the *Polyzoa*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 459 From one end of this cystid, one or more polypides are developed from thickenings of the wall of the sac.

Cystidean (sisti·dĭăn). *Geol.* [f. mod.L. *cystidea*, f. *cystis*: see CYST and -ID.] = CYSTID 1.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 398 Cystideans..became extinct in the beginning of the Devonian. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* xii. 207 So may a cystidean..be considered a sea-urchin attached to the bottom by a similar jointed column.

‖ **Cystidium.** *Bot.* Pl. -ia. [mod.L., repr. Gr. type **κυστίδιον*, dim. of *κύστις* bladder: in mod. F. *cystidion*: sometimes anglicized **Cystide.**]

1. Link's name for a 1-celled, indehiscent, superior, membranous, apocarpous fruit; = utriculus.

2. One of the projecting cells originating among the basidia of hymenomycetous fungi, and supposed to be sterile basidia.

1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 778 These..*cystidia* have been supposed to have the nature of antheridia; but this is uncertain. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* No. 403. 369 Cystidia are distinctly hyaline and glutinous bodies.

Cystine (si·stəin). *Chem.* Also -in. [mod. f. Gr. *κύστις* bladder + -INE.] An organic base, $C_3NHO_7SO_2$, a yellowish crystalline substance, found in a rare kind of urinary calculus.

1843 JONES in *Trans. Med.-Chirurg. Soc.* XXVI. 110 The layers exterior to this nucleus contained no cystine.

attrib. 1853 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 4) vii. 187 The specific gravity of cystine urine is generally below the average. 1885 W. ROBERTS *Urin. & Renal Dis.* (ed. 4) I. iii. 89 The following case of cystine calculus .. occurred in the Manchester Infirmary.

Hence **Cystinuria,** the condition of body in which cystine is found in the urine.

1853 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* vii. 193.

‖ **Cystis** (si·stis). *Obs.* Also **6 chistis.** [med. or mod.L., a. Gr. *κύστις* bladder.] = CYST.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. v. 39 Thys caustyue Medicyne hathe strengthe, to breake the node..euen to the chistis or purse. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 110 The humour [is] contained..in a vesicle or little bladder, though some affirme it hath no cystis or bag at all. 1758 *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 249 The Cystis of the Hydrocele.

‖ **Cystitis** (sistəi·tis). *Path.* [f. prec. + -ITIS. F. *cystite.*] Inflammation of the bladder.

1776–83 W. CULLEN *First Lines* § 431 (1827) II. 83 The Cystitis, or inflammation of the bladder. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 60 Cystitis is a common consequence of stone, prostatic disease, stricture, or gonorrhœa.

Cysto- (sisto), combining form of Gr. *κύστη* = *κύστις* bladder, cyst, usually in reference to the urinary bladder; as in **Cystobubonocele** [see BUBONOCELE], hernia of the bladder through the inguinal opening. **Cystocele** [F. *cystocèle*; Gr. *κήλη* tumour, CELE], hernia of the bladder. **Cystocyte** [-CYTE], one of the large and cyst-like cells of cystenchyma in sponges. **Cystogenous** [-GENOUS], producing cysts, cystiferous. **Cystomorphous** [Gr. *μορφή* form], having the form of a cyst, cyst-like. **Cystoplast** (*Biol.*) [Gr. *πλαστός* formed, moulded], a cell having a cell-wall. **Cystoplastic** *a.* (*Surg.*), belonging to cystoplasty. **Cystoplasty** [F. *cystoplastie*], an operation for repair of the bladder, as in the case of vesico-vaginal fistula. **Cystoplegia** *a.*, relating to *cystoplegia* or paralysis of the bladder. **Cystorrhœa** [Gr. *ῥοία* flow, flux], a flow of mucus from the bladder, vesical catarrh. **Cystoscope** [Gr. *-σκοπος* viewing], *sb.* an instrument for examining the interior of the bladder; *v.* to examine (the bladder) with this instrument. **Cystoscopic** *a.*, relating to or performed with the cystoscope. **Cystospasm,** spasm of the bladder. **Cystospastic** *a.*, relating to cystospasm. **Cystotome** [so in F.: Gr. *-τομος* cutting], an instrument for the operation of cystotomy; also an instrument for lacerating the capsule of the crystalline lens in the operation for cataract. **Cystotomy** [Gr. *-τομια* cutting], cutting into the bladder for extraction of a stone or other purpose.

1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 254 *Cystobubonocele* .. a rare kind of Hernia, in which the urinary bladder protrudes through the inguinal opening. 1811 in R. HOOPER *Med. Dict., Cystocele.* 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 343 The bladder is liable to protrude from the pelvic cavity, constituting what is denominated a cystocele. *Ibid.* 43 Catarrh of the bladder, technically denominated cystorrhœa. 1889 FENWICK in *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 6 July, Since the introduction of the incandescent-lamp cystoscope. 1893 *Ibid.* 10 June 1209 In nearly every case of tumour which I have cystoscoped. *Ibid.* 1 Apr. 49/3 On cystoscopic examination. 1847 SOUTH tr. *Chelius' Surg.* II. 594 The operator now grasps the cystotome with his right hand. 1869 WELLS *Diseases of Eye* 237 For flap extraction I prefer Graefe's cystotome. 1721 BAILEY, *Cystotomy*, the cutting of the Bladder. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 6/2 General Salomon .. underwent the operation of cystotomy yesterday.

Cystocarp (si·stokāɪp). *Bot.* [f. CYSTO- + Gr. *καρπός* fruit.] The sexual fruit of the *Florideæ*, a group of *Algæ*; also called CRYPTOCARP. Hence **Cystocarpic** *a.*

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 213 The receptacle, here termed the Cystocarp. *Ibid.* 235 The cystocarps consist of branches formed of only one or two cells. 1889 *Athenæum* 14 Dec. 826 The specimen exhibited [*Gracilaria divergens*] possessed tetrasporic and cystocarpic fruits.

Cystoid (si·stoid), *a.* and *sb.* [mod. f. Gr. *κύστις* bladder, CYST + -OID: in mod.F. *cystoïde.*]

A. *adj.* 1. *Path.* Of the nature of a cyst.

1871 HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) V. 256 Cystoid formations. 1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 155 Cystoid Tumours.

2. *Geol.* Belonging to the order *Cystoidea* of fossil echinoderms: see CYSTID.

1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* xiii. 224 Among the echinoderms a few crinoid and cystoid forms.

B. *sb. Path.* A cystoid formation; = CYST 2.

1872 THOMAS *Dis. Women* 648 The cystoids of the ovary.

Hence **Cystoidean** *a.* = CYSTOID *a.* 2; *sb.* A member of the *Cystoidea.*

Cystolith (si·stoliþ). [CYSTO- + Gr. *λίθ-os* stone.]

1. *Bot.* A club-shaped stratified outgrowth of the walls of some cells, containing minute crystals of calcium carbonate.

1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 503 Crystals..accumulated on a clavate process..called cystolithes. 1875 BENNETT *Sachs' Bot.* 64 Masses of cellulose..known as Cystoliths.

2. *Path.* 'Stone or calculus of the bladder' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Cystolithic** *a.* [in F. *cystolithique*], relating to stone in the bladder.

1846 WORCESTER cites DUNGLISON (*Cystolithic*).

‖ **Cystoma** (sistō·mă). *Path.* Pl. **cystomata.** [mod. f. Gr. *κύστις* CYST + *-ōma* forming nouns of product.]

a. A tumour containing cysts; a cystic tumour. b. A cyst or cystic tumour which is a new development, as distinguished from one in which the sac is a natural formation (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 30 All ovarian cystomata contain several..cysts at the beginning. 1876 *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 504 A small portion of cysts are new formations; properly so-called cystomata.

Cystomatous *a.*, of the nature of a cystoma.

1876 *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 475 A cystomatous adenoma of the pituitary body of the size of a walnut was observed.

Cystose (sistō·s), *a. rare*—°. [f. L. type **cystōsus*: see CYST and -OSE.] Containing, or resembling, a cyst; cystic. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Cystous (si·stəs), *a. rare*—°. [f. CYST + -OUS: cf. mod.F. *cysteux.*] = prec.

1857 in DUNGLISON. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cystous*, same as *Cystic.*

Cytarin, cytern(e, obs. ff. *cittern*, CITHERN.

-cyte (səit). *Biol.* [ad. Gr. *κύτ-os* hollow, receptacle.] Frequent in composition with the sense 'cell', as in *collencyte, cystocyte, leucocyte,* etc.

Cyte, -zane, -ein, -yn, obs. ff. CITY, CITIZEN.

Cytharist, Cyther: see CITH-, CIDER.

Cythen: see SIE *v. Obs.*, to strain.

Cytherean (siþĕrī·an), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Cytherēa* = Gr. *Κυθέρεια* a name of Aphrodite or Venus, from *Κύθηρα* Cythera, Cerigo.]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to Venus; also *transf.* (cf. B).

1866 *Elgin Cathedral Guide* 45 A Cytheraean temple under State supervision and protection.

2. Pertaining to the planet Venus.

1885 CLERKE *Pop. Hist. Astron.* 284 Three distinct atmospheres—the solar, terrestrial, and cytherean—combine to deform outlines.

B. *sb.* A votaress of Venus; a prostitute attached to a heathen temple in India; also generally.

1751 *Beau-philosopher* 238 The Baron..obliged him..to tack about to some other Cytherean. 1807 J. JOHNSON *Orient. Voy.* 96 The contaminated embrace of a modern Cytherean.

Cytheromania. [f. as prec. + MANIA.] Nymphomania.

1874 in DUNGLISON. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Cythole, Cythren, var. CITOLE, CITHERN *Obs.*

Cytisine (si·tisəin). *Chem.* [mod. f. next + -INE.] A poisonous alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{23}N_3O$, extracted from the ripe seeds of the Laburnum, *C. Laburnum*, and other species of *Cytisus.*

1830 LINDLEY *N. S. Bot.* 91 The seeds of the Laburnum are poisonous; they contain a principle called Cytisine. *attrib.* 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 825 Cytisine poisoning.

‖ **Cytisus** (si·tisŭs). *Bot.* [L., a. Gr. *κύτισος* a shrubby leguminous plant.] a. A shrubby plant mentioned by the Greek and Roman writers, as useful for fodder; now identified with the Shrubby Medic, *Medicago arborea.* b. *Bot.* Adopted by Linnæus as the name of a genus of leguminous shrubs and trees, including the common Broom (though this has by many been made the type of a separate genus), the Laburnum, and other species,

one of which (*C. racemosus*), a well-known early flowering greenhouse and window plant with a profusion of yellow flowers, is the *Cytisus* of florists.

By early writers the name was often applied to other shrubby leguminous plants.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes*, Cytisus groweth plentuously in mount Appennine..I haue not sene it in Englande. Cytisus may be called in englishe tre trifoly. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lxi, Cytisus is a shrubbe or bush with leaues, not muche vnlyke Fenugreke, or Sene; the flowers be faire and yellow, almost like to Broome flowers. *a* 1729 CONGREVE *Ovid's Art of Love* (T.), There tamarisks with thick-leav'd box are found, And cytisus and garden-pines abound. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxv. 362 Evergreen Cytisus has the flowers coming out singly from the side of the stalk. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 8 No [more] my goats..the blooming cytisus..shall you browse. 1892 *Star* 14 May 1/7 Marguerites..wave gaily above rows of drooping cytisus and hanging grass.

Cytitis (sitəi·tis). [mod. f. Gr. *κύτος* skin + -ITIS.] 'Inflammation of the skin' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Cytlyng, obs. form of KITLING.

Cyto-, combining form of Gr. *κύτος* hollow, receptacle, etc., taken in modern formations with the meaning 'cell' (cf. -CYTE), and used in many biological terms: as CYTOBLAST, etc.: see below. **Cytoco·ccus** [Gr. *κόκκος* berry], Haeckel's term for the nucleus of a *Cytula* or impregnated ovum. **Cytoge·nesis**, the generation or production of cells; **Cytogene·tic** *a.*, pertaining to cytogenesis; **Cytoge·nic, Cyto·genous** *adjs.*, producing cells, or characterized by the formation of cells; **Cyto·geny** = *cytogenesis*. **Cyto·logy**, the study of cells and their formation. **Cy·toplasm**, the substance forming the essential constituent of cells, protoplasm; *spec.* the protoplasm of a cell as distinguished from the nucleus; **Cytopla·smic** *a.*, pertaining to or consisting of cytoplasm; **Cy·toplast**, the body or unit of protoplasm contained in a cell (cf. BIOPLAST). **Cy·topyge** [Gr. *πυγή* rump], the excretory opening or anus of a unicellular animal. **Cy·tostome** [Gr. *στόμα* mouth], the absorbent opening or mouth of a unicellular animal; **Cyto·stomous** *a.*, pertaining to the cytostome. **Cytozo·a** *sb. pl.* (*Zool.*), [Gr. *ζῷον* animal], a synonym of the *Sporozoa* or *Gregarinida*.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 140/1 The blastodermic cells are produced by a process of cytogenesis. 1876 *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 439 Cytogenic tissue consists of a vascular fibrous framework and of cells. 1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 153 Cytogenous connective-tissue is met with in other organs. 1889 *Athenæum* 4 May 571/2 The questions of variation, heredity, cytology, &c. 1874 BARKER tr. *Frey's Histol.* 66 This primordial cell-substance is known at the present day by the name protoplasm. It has also received from Beale, Kölliker, and Dujardin respectively the names bioplasm, cytoplasm, and sarcode. 1889 VINES in *Nature* 24 Oct. 624 The embryo is developed from the whole of the nucleus and more or less of the cytoplasm of the ovum. 1891 M. HARTOG in *Nature* XLIV. 484/1 The union of cells, cytoplast to cytoplast. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 833 Infusoria..A mouth or cytostome with an oral tube, and an anal spot or cytopyge, are absent only in the endoparasitic Opalinidae. 1885 RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 852 The falciform young..penetrates a cell of some tissue of its host and there undergoes the first stages of its growth (hence called *Cytozoa*).

Cytoblast (səi·to͵blɑst). *Biol.* [mod. f. (by Schleiden) CYTO- + -BLAST germ. F. *cytoblaste.*] The protoplasmic nucleus of a cell, regarded as the germinal spot from which its development proceeds.

A term introduced by Schleiden (*a* 1840) on the hypothesis that it was the germ from which the cell springs.

1842 BALY tr. *Müller's Physiol.* I. 47 In some cases the cytoblasts seem to be permanent. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 26 Almost all young cells contain one or more bodies called Nuclei or Cytoblasts.

Cytoblastema (səitoblæstī·mă). *Biol.* [f. as prec. (by Schleiden) + BLASTEMA protoplasm. F. *cytoblastème.*] A name for the protoplasm from which the cell is produced.

1842 BALY tr. *Müller's Physiol.* II. 1643 Schwann has observed their development in the exterior of other cells in a structureless substance, the cytoblastema. 1882 GILBURT in *Jrnl. Quekett Microsc. Club* Ser. II. No. 1. 31 The substance in which the cells arose was named cell-germinating material or cytoblastema.

Hence **Cytoblaste·mal, Cytoblaste·matous, Cytoblaste·mic, Cytoblaste·mous** *adjs.*

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 770 Cytoblastemal formations.

Cytode (səi·tōud). *Biol.* [f. as prec. with ending -ODE, repr. Gr. *-ώδης, -οειδής*, -like, -form.]

1. A microscopic non-nucleated unicellular mass of protoplasm, the lowest form in which life is exhibited. (A term proposed by Haeckel in 1866.)

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. vi. 130 Cytods: living, independent existences which consist merely of an atom of plasm. 1882 GILBURT in *Jrnl. Quekett Microsc. Club* Ser. II. No. 1. 21 A cell is a little mass of protoplasm, inside which lies a nucleus; while a cytode is a little mass of protoplasm without a nucleus.

2. 'Also applied to the lymph and lymphoid cells; called also *Leucocytes*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Cytoid (səi·toid), *a. Biol.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] Of the nature of a cell; cell-like. Also *sb.*

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 17 *note*, No morphological unit, nor even any cell-like or 'cytoid' body, can have been at work. *Ibid.* 18 Chauveau's experiments.. shew that in the absence, if not of certain animal cells, still of certain animal 'cytoids' or 'leucocytes', the vaccine poison is inoperative. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cytoid corpuscles*, Henle's term for Leucocytes.

Cytole, Cytrin, -yn(e, -on: see CIT-.

Cytte, obs. f. CITY; var. SITE *Obs.*, sorrow.

Cyttenere, var. of CITINER *Obs.*, citizen.

Cyttern, obs. form of *cittern*, CITHERN.

Cyttyn, Cytuat, obs. ff. SIT, SITUATE.

‖ **Cytula** (si·tiŭla). *Biol.* [mod.L., dim. f. CYTE, Gr. *κύτος* taken as = cell.] The parent cell of an organism; an impregnated ovum.

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* II. xvi. 55 After the cytula has originated, by the re-formation of a cell-kernel, from the morula, the parent-cell breaks up, by repeated division, into numerous cells.

Hence **Cy·tuloplasm**, the protoplasmic substance of a cytula.

Cyul, cyule. Modern literary adaptations of *cyula*, latinized form in Gildas and Nennius of OE. *céol, ciol*:—*ciul*, KEEL, boat, sailing vessel.

[*c* 525 GILDAS *De Excidio Brit.* xxiii, Tribus, ut lingua ejus [gentis] exprimitur cyulis, nostra lingua longis navibus. *c* 620 NENNIUS *Eulog. Brit.* xxviii, Tres chiulæ..in quibus erant Hors et Hengist. Cf. *OE. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 449 Hi þa coman on þrim ceolum hider to Brytene.] 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 128 (D.) Embarqu'd in forty cyules or pinnaces, and sailing about the Picts' coasts. *Ibid.* II. 66 (D.) In every ciule thirtie wives. 1876 SKENE *Celtic Scot.* I. I. iii. 146 Three cyuls came from Germany.

Cyve, obs. form of CHIVE, SIEVE.

Cyy-: see SI-; **Cyyn**: see SIE *v. Obs.*

‖ **Czako**, [Polish spelling of Magyar *csákó* = tʃā·ko.] = CHACO, SHAKO.

1891 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 3/7 From the sides of the cart dangled their swords and czakos.

Czar, tsar (tsāɹ, zāɹ). Also 7 **zarr, czaar, czarr, ksar**, 8- **tzar**. [Romanized spellings of Russ. царь (= *tsarʲ*), in Bulg. цар, king, sovereign emperor, Serv. цар, emperor, Croatian, Boh., Pol. *car* (= *tsar*, c in the Roman Slavonic orthography = ц in Cyrillic, being pronounced *ts* or German z). The Russian form is reduced from earlier (11th c.) цьсарь (*tsʲsarʲ*) = OSlav. цѣсарь (*tsêsarʲ*), in oblique cases цьсар- (*tsʲsar-*), 'Cæsar, emperor, *βασιλεύς*, king', also (in latter senses) царь. (In Russian, the full form цесарь is retained in the sense 'Cæsar' and '(ancient Roman) emperor'; cf. Serv. цесар applied to the German emperor, while цар is the Russian tsar and the Sultan.

The Slav. word ultimately represents L. *Cæsar*, but came, according to Miklosich, through the medium of a Germanic lang. in which the word had the general sense 'emperor': cf. Goth. *kaisar*, OHG. *keisar*, OLG. *kêsar*, ON. *keysari*, whence also Finnish *keisari*, Esth. *keiser*, *keisri*. For the change of Germanic *k* to *c* = *ts* in Slav., cf. CHURCH. The spelling with *cz-* is against the usage of all Slavonic languages; the word was so spelt by Herberstein, *Rerum Moscovit. Commentarii* 1549, the chief early source of knowledge as to Russia in Western Europe, whence it passed into the Western Languages generally; in some of these it is now old-fashioned; the usual Ger. form is now *zar*, and French has recently adopted *tsar*, which is also becoming frequent in English, and has been adopted by the *Times* newspaper, as the most suitable English spelling.]

The title of the autocrat or emperor of Russia; historically, borne also by Servian rulers of the 14th c., as the Tsar Stephen Dushan.

In Russia it was partially used by the Grand Duke Ivan III, 1462–1505, and by his son Basil or *Vasiliĭ*, but was formally assumed by Ivan IV in 1547. According to Herberstein its actual sense in Russian was 'king', but it was gradually taken as = 'emperor', a sense which it had in other Slavonic languages. Peter the Great introduced the title *imperator* 'emperor', and the official style is now 'Emperor of all the Russias, Tsar of Poland, and Grand Duke of Finland'; but the Russian popular appellation is still *tsar*.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 290 [*tr.* Herberstein] Wheras now this prince is cauled an Emperour, I haue thought good to shewe the tytle, and the cause of this error. Note therefore that Czar in the Ruthens tounge signifieth a kynge, wheras in the language of the Slauons, Pollons, Bohemes, and other, the same woorde Czar signifieth Cesar by whiche name Themperours haue byn commonly cauled. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 26 Sometimes [there is a] quarrell betwixt them and the Tartar and Poland ambassadours, who refuse to call him *czar*, that is emperour. 1662 J. DAVIES *Voy. Ambass.* 95 The word *Czaar* signifies *King*, which may be seen in their Bible, where the Muscovites, speaking of David and his successors..they call them Czaars. 1667 EVELYN *Diary* 28 Aug., He [the Russian Envoy] deliver'd his speech in the Russe language aloud..half of it consisted in repetition of the Zarr's titles. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 394 The Russian Ksar In Mosco. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 194 The czar at the commencement of the war was in the wrong. 1890 MORFILL *Russia* 56 Ivan assuming the cognizance of the double-headed eagle, and partially taking the title of Tsar, the complete assumption of it being the achievement of Ivan IV. 1893 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 4 Aug. 606/4 Accident to the Tsar's yacht, the Tsarevna.

Cza·rate, tsarate. [f. prec. + -ATE [1].] The office or position of czar or tsar.

1863 EDWARDES *Polish Captivity* I. 299 In 1611 Ladislas ..was offered the Tsarate of Muscovy by the Council of Boyars. 1882 COSTELLOE in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 414 Without really endangering the Czarate.

Cza·rdom, tsardom. [f. CZAR + -DOM.] The dominion, office, or power of a czar or tsar.

1841 A. C. STERLING *Russia* 158 The old czardoms of Kasan and Astrachan. 1884 A. J. EVANS in *Archæol.* XLIX. 34 The palmy days of the Servian kingdom and czardom.

‖ **Czarevitch, -wich, tsar-** (tsā·rĕvitʃ, Russ. tsarē·vitʃ). Also spelt (after Polish) *czarowitz, -witch*, etc. [a. Russ. царе́вичъ (*tsarē·vitʃ*), son of a tsar; in Pol. *carowicz*, F. *tsarowitz*, Ger. *zarewitsch*, etc. See CZAR.] A son of a tsar. (No longer an official title in Russia, having been superseded, since the time of Paul I, by that of великій князь 'Grand Duke', *lit.* 'great prince'. The eldest son or hereditary prince has the differentiated title *Cesare·vitch, -witch*, Russian цесаревичъ, formed on цесарь, Cæsar, emperor.)

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4688/1 The Czarowitz, his Czarish Majesty's Son, is expected here this Evening. 1712 *Ibid.* No. 4985/2 The Czarowitz..setting forwards to meet the King. 1878 G. B. MCCLELLAN in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 151 The army of the Cesarovitch.

‖ **Czarevna, tsarevna** (tsare·vna). [Russ. царе́вна.] A daughter of a tsar. (No longer an official title in Russia; the wife of the *Cesarevitch* is the *Cesare·vna*. See prec.)

1880 in WEBSTER *Supp.* 1890 MORFILL *Russia* 343 The favourite of the Tsarevna Sophia. 1890 *Times* 30 Jan. 5/3 High personages—among them..the Czarevna [*meaning the* Cesarevna]. 1893 [See CZAR].

Cza·rian, *a.*, **Cza·ric**, *a.* = CZARISH.

1710 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 631 His czarian majesty should look upon it as a breach of the peace. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 388 Her Czarian majesty's zeal for religion. 1662 J. DAVIES *Voy. Ambass.* 95 They give their Soveraign the quality of..Czaar and his Czaarick Majesty. 1843 tr. *Custine's Emp. Czar* II. 345 Czaric architecture is a descriptive term necessary to the traveller.

Cza·ricide. *nonce-wd.* [f. CZAR + -CIDE.] The murder, or the murderer of a tsar.

1883 LAVROFF tr. *Stepniak's Undergr. Russia* 87 He was ..a partisan of Czaricide. 1883 *St. James' Gaz.* 15 Feb. 6 The scaffold on which the Czaricides expiated their crime.

† **Cza·rin.** *Obs.* [a. Germ. *czarin, zarin*; f. *czar, zar*, with the German suffix *-in* of *kaiserin, königin, fürstin*, etc.] = CZARINA, CZARITZA.

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5497/2 The Czarin..intends..to follow the Czar to Holland.

Czarina, tsarina (tsarī·nă, za-). [Corresponds to It., Sp., Pg. *czarina* (*zarina, tzarina*), F. *czarine, tsarine*, all from Ger. *czarin, zarin* (see prec.) with conformation of the suffix to the analogies of the respective languages.] The wife of a tsar, a Russian empress.

1717 *Protestant Mercury* 18 Jan. 3 The..News, that the Czarina [*printed* -rian]..was brought to Bed of a Son. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* II. Wks. 1799 II. 77 From the days of Lycurgus to the present Czarina. 1823 BYRON *Juan* x. xlix, The fair czarina's autocratic crest. 1891 *Tablet* 24 Oct. 643 The Tsarina has given 20 million roubles.

Cza·rish, ts- (tsā·riʃ, zā·riʃ), *a.* [f. CZAR + -ISH; rendering the Russian adj. царскій (= *tsa·rskiĭ*), for which A. Marvell used *tzarskoy*.] Of or pertaining to a tsar, *spec.* of the tsar of Russia.

[1663-4 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 136 May it please Your most Potent and most Serene Tzarskoy Majesty.] 1698 J. CRULL *Muscovy* 181 His Czarish Majesty is placed in a Throne of Massie Silver. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 49 ¶ 9 His Excellency the Czarrish Ambassador. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 194 The czarish diplomacy. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 777 His present Czarish Majesty..has a very ticklish temper.

Cza·rism, ts-. [See -ISM.] The system of political government centering in the tsar of Russia.

1855 *Tait's Mag.* 245 The political and social results of Czarism and serfdom. 1891 *Times* 21 Oct. 5/2 Czarism is not to be destroyed, being in its essence Slavonic.

So **Czari·stic** *a.*, characteristic of tsarism.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 893/2 Czaristic ukases.

‖ **Czaritza, tsaritsa** (tsarī·tsa). Also 8 **czarissa.** [a. Russ. цари́ца (= *tsari·tsa*), fem. of *tsarʲ*.] The Russian title for which *czarina* is in ordinary English use. (The Russian official title is now императрица *imperatritsa*, empress.)

1698 J. CRULL *Muscovy* 187 The Dress of the Czaritza or Empress is little different. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5268/7 The Czarissa, his Czarian Majesty's Consort, was brought to Bed of a Princess. 1890 MORFILL *Russia* 183 The Tsaritsa Eudoxia, the first wife of Peter the Great.

Czarship, tsarship (tsā·ɹʃip, zā·ɹ-). [See -SHIP.] The position or office of tsar. Also *fig.*

1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xxxiv. 164 A witchery of social czarship which there is no withstanding. 1852 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 515 The pretender..obtained the Czarship.

Czech, Czekh (tʃex), *sb.* and *a.* Also **Tshekh.** [Boh. *Čech*, Pol. *Czech.*] The native name of the Bohemian people; Bohemian. Hence **Cze·chian, Cze·chic, Cze·chish** *adjs.*

1841 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Mankind* (ed. 3) III. 416 The Moravians are nearly akin to the Tschechi or Bohemians. 1850 LATHAM *Varieties of Man* 539 Native name *Tshekh* (Czech). 1852 — *Ethnol. Europe* 241 Both populations are Tshekh speaking the Tshekh language. 1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* vii. 265 The national dances of the Czechs. 1883 *Nation* XXXVI. 546 To reunite..Bohemia, Moravia, and Austrian Silesia into one Czechic realm. 1884 *Brit. & For. Evang. Rev.* Oct. 618 Church historians both German and Czechish.

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